The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2817. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Great Parade of the Wide-Awakes on Wednesday.

CHARACTER OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

Thirty Thousand Torches in Procession

The Official Programme—The Route—Origin of the Movement—Wide-Awake Tactics—Uniforms, &c.

The grand national demonstration of all the "Wide-Awakes," or delegations from all, to take place in this City next Wednesday night, bids fair to be quite as brilliant a spectacle as its warmest friends have predicted. Positive assurances have been received by the Committee that has charge of the affair that the largest number that has been named will participate in the parade; and, making every allowance for the possible detention of some, it is estimated that full 30,000 men will be in the ranks on the occasion of the display. There has been considerable difficulty in procuring enough uniforms for all who have ordered them. The enameled cloth in which they are fashioned is for the most part manufactured in New-Jersey and New-England, and the mills have been unable to supply the sudden demand for it. Hundreds of women and many a man in this City have been engaged for weeks past in making caps and capes for Wide-Awakes in various parts of the country, and they are still stitching away for dear life. Although the orders come in so thick and fast that the tailor and his assistants are hardly able to fulfill them, yet enough of the equipments have been manufactured to insure the computed size of the procession if there are men enough to fill all the uniforms that are in being. Undoubtedly many members of Companies that design visiting New-York on the 3d will be found wanting when the time comes; the experience of all who have taken part in public pageants demonstrates that it will be so; but it is claimed that every Club will find hosts of Republicans outside of its organization ready to don the uniform of each delinquent, so that the ranks of all will be full in spite of all contingencies.

There will be a considerable variety of costume and insignia in the companies, but there was in the procession of the Wide-Awakes. Gen. J. H. HERBERT WARD, the Grand Marshal, will be habited in a glittering suit of gilt-enameled cloth, to be presented to him by Capt. CHALKER, of the Hartford Wide-Awakes,—the first Company organized,—and will carry a baton made of the wood of the Charter Oak, also the gift of Capt. CHALKER. The Adjutant and Aids to the Grand Marshal will wear similar uniforms, brilliant only in a less degree, and each will bear a staff covered with gilt-enameled cloth. The Marshals of Division will be clad in silver-gilt cloth, and their Aids in light blue. The Marshals of Sub-divisions will wear uniforms of scarlet with black trimmings. The coats of all these officers reach to the knee, are set off with the United States military buttons, and have capes reaching to the elbow. The Grand Marshal and Adjutant will be distinguished by double capes. Many of the visiting Companies wear vari-colored uniforms. The New-York Wide-Awakes are, for the most part, appareled in black or silver-gray suits. We have already published some account of the devices to be worn in the procession. The preparations for the demonstration have been in progress ever since Aug. 1, when Mr. WM. M. GILLESPIE, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and Adjutant, first proposed that such a parade should take place.

The following is the General Order just promulgated, prescribing the route of the procession, and designating the parade-grounds of the several Divisions:

WIDE-AWAKE HEADQUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

By order of the Wide-Awake General Committee of all City of New-York, the Ward and Independent Wide-Awake organizations will parade on the evening of Wednesday, the 3d day of October, inst., to participate in the national demonstration of Republican Wide-Awakes, and to tender to the visiting companies the usual Wide-Awake courtesies.

The First Division, under the command of Marshal DANIEL E. GAVIT, will form as follows:

The First Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the New-York City, Ninth and Twentieth Wards, and Campbell (artillery) Companies, and the Wide-Awakes of Hartford, on Twenty-third-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Second Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ward Companies New-York City and New-Haven Company—on Twenty-third-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Third Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Twenty-first Ward, New-York City, the State of Connecticut, excepting New-Haven and Hartford, and the State of Rhode Island, on Twenty-second-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Fourth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eighth Ward, New-York City, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, on Twenty-second-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6¾ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Second Division, under command of Marshal Gideon B. VAN BRUNT, will form as follows:

The Fifth Sub-Division, comprising the "City," "Knickerbocker" and "Union" Wide-Awakes, of New-York City, the "Continentals," "Invincibles" and other Wide-Awakes from Philadelphia, on Twenty-first-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Sixth Sub-Division, comprising the Yorkville and Excelsior Wide-Awakes of New-York City, and the Wide-Awakes of Jersey City, on Twenty-first-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¼ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Seventh Sub-Division, comprising the Zouave and Twenty-second Ward Wide-Awakes of New-York City, and part of those from the State of New-Jersey, excepting Jersey City, on Twentieth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Eighth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, New-York City, the State of Pennsylvania, excepting Philadelphia, and part of the State of New-Jersey, excepting Jersey City—on Twentieth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Third Division, under command of Marshal S. BROOKS POSTLEY, will form as follows:

Ninth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Tenth and Eleventh (Company A) Wards, New-York City, New-York State, west of and including Utica, the Western States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Washington City—on Nineteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Tenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eleventh (Company B) and Thirteenth Wards, New-York City, and New-York State, between Albany and Utica—on Nineteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Eleventh Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York City, Albany, Troy, Cohoes and vicinity—on Eighteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Twelfth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eighteenth Ward, New-York City, and New-York State, between New-York City and Albany—on Eighteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Fourth Division, under command of Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, will form as follows:

The Thirteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Second and Third Wards, New-York City, and the Staten Island Battalion, on Seventeenth-street, south side, right on the Fifth-avenue, at 9 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Fourteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the First Ward, (second company,) New-York City and Queens and Suffolk counties, on Seventeenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 9¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Fifteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fifth and Seventh Wards, New-York City, and Western District of Brooklyn, on Sixteenth-street, south side, at 9½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Sixteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, New-York City and the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Sixteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 9¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

It is indispensably necessary that each Sub-Division should form at the time above set forth, and any Company not promptly in line will lose the position assigned it by the Marshal commanding the Division, and be forced to take a position in one of the rear Divisions, and some Company forming promptly in the next Sub-Divisions will be substituted in the place of the dilatory Company.

The Marshals of each Division are particularly enjoined to make arrangements for the reception of the various depots of visiting companies and for escorting them to the place of formation.

A National salute will be fired at 6 o'clock, P. M. Ten minutes thereafter the signal will be given for the first Sub-Division to march; as soon as the first Sub-Division has passed, the second Sub-Division will follow, and each Sub-Division in its turn, with an interval or space between each Sub-Division.

THE ROUTE OF THE MARCH

Will be through Fifth Avenue, Eighth street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham street, East Broadway, Grand street, Bowery, Third Avenue, and 14th street to Union-square.

No derisive caricature, transparency or device calculated to give offence, will be permitted in the pageant, and no person not in uniform will be allowed in the ranks. Ribald expressions or demonstrations are unworthy the notice of Wide-Awakes.

Each section will have a front of sixteen men.

Fireworks in the ranks will be prohibited until the line is in full marching order.

On the day of parade Commandants will be acquainted with the signals to be used on the line of march.

The Grand Marshal and Division Marshals will be in session daily until after the parade from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 618 Broadway.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will be in attendance at the same time.

The Board of Officers, will meet this Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the "City" Wide-Awakes, No. 638 Broadway.

A diagram of the Division formation will be ready on Monday evening and a copy thereof will be furnished the Commandants of visiting companies on their arrival in the City, together with the orders, giving necessary instructions.

Detailed instructions will be given in subsequent orders.

The following persons have been designated as aids to the Grand Marshal: Messrs. Wm. Peel, Isaac Jolie, Minthorne Tompkins, John Keyser, John Quackenbush, F. J. White, Col. Samuel C. Thompson, Daniel D. Conover, Charles N. Clark, Hugh Gardiner, N. O. Parks, Wm. Carlock, Governeur Carr, John J. Shaw, J. Salis Rittenband, James M. Boyd, Merwin R. Brewer, Fred. F. Thompson, Matt. D. Green, Wm. H. Anthon, S. Lee Perkins, Lewis Watts, Jr., Rans. VanValkenburg, W. F. T. Chapman, F. J. Tucker, Hamlin Babcock, Benton H. Martin, and M. Eyre Foye.

By order of the Grand Marshal.
WM. MARTIN GILLESPIE, Adjutant.

TACTICS OF THE NEW-YORK "WIDE-AWAKES."

MANNER OF FORMING COMPANY IN ONE RANK.

The men being assembled on their parade ground, the First Sergeant will command

Fall in.

The privates will now take their position, (torches, light infantry shoulder,) faced to the right—the tallest man on the right, the shortest on the left.

When this is effected, the First Sergeant will command Front Face, when all face to the front.

First Sergeant will now command, Right Dress, when each man will turn his head slightly but briskly, to the right, head erect, without moving the body, and align himself by the right. At the command

Front,

the head and eyes will be turned directly to the front.

The First Sergeant will now call the roll, after which he will present the company to the Captain.

The Captain will now divide the company into sections of ten each, including the guide, who will be placed on the right of the section; he will also place the Lieutenants on the right of the guide of each section, the Senior Lieutenant on the right of the right section, the Second Lieutenant on the right of the left section; the other Lieutenants will be placed in command of sections at the discretion of the Commandant.

TO FORM COMPANY IN TWO RANKS.

The company being in one rank, the Captain will command

1. *In two ranks, form Company.* 2. *Left face.* 3. *March.*

At the command Left Face, all the Lieutenants step to the rear, except the First Lieutenant, the privates face to the left, except the file on the extreme left, who will stand fast. At the command March, the second file from the left will place himself in the rear of the file on the left, the next man on the right of the left file the fourth man in his rear, and so on until complete; when the Captain will command Front Face, all face to the front—the First Lieutenant commands Right Dress, and when the company are properly aligned, will command, Front.

TO PASS FROM TWO RANKS INTO ONE.

The company being in two ranks, the Captain will command

1. *In one rank, form Company.* 2. *Right (or Left) Face.* 3. *March.*

At the command Face, the Company will face to the right, (or left.) At the word March the leading man will march off twice the length of the Company and halt, the man in the rear taking position in the front, and all will resume their position in one rank as before—the Captain will then command Front-Face. The First Lieutenant will now align them as before, and the Lieutenants will assume their original positions.

TO MARCH BY A FLANK.

The Company being faced to the front, the Captain will command,

Company Right (or Left) Face. 2. *Forward March.*

At the command Face, the Company will face according to direction; commandants of sections will, if faced to the right, take position on the left of the guide of their section, if to the left, on the right of the left file of their section.

Faced to Right.

At the command march, the Company will at once step off together with the left foot. In marching by a flank, never permit a greater distance than thirteen inches to intervene between the breast and back of the man in advance. And the better to keep the proper step, the man in the rear, instead of looking at the feet, should keep his eyes between the shoulders of the man in advance; the motion of the body is by this means ascertained. This rule will always be observed.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY FILE.

The Company being in march by flank, as above, the Captain will command,

By File Left (or Right.) 2. *March.*

At the command March, the right guide and officer will turn to the right or left.

THE COMPANY BEING IN MARCH BY THE FLANK, TO FORM ON RIGHT INTO LINE.

The Company being in march by a flank the Captain will command,

On Right by File into Line. 2. *March.*

At the command March, the right guide will face to the right, march forward six paces and halt, the First Lieutenant placing himself on the right of the guide, the second file will pass the space occupied by the guide, face to the right, march forward and place himself on the left guide; the next file will pass the space occupied by those who preceded him, face to the right and march forward, the others will march forward and advance in the same manner until the line is formed.

TO BREAK INTO COLUMN BY SECTIONS.

The Company being at a halt, the Captain will command

By Section Right-wheel. 2. *March.*

At the first command Commandants of Sections will throw themselves in front of their Sections. At the command March, the guide on the pivot flank will face to the right. The guide on the wheeling flank will step out full twenty-eight inches, the men of the Section will step off together with the left foot, each man casting his eye toward the wheeling flank, and lightly touching the elbow of the man towards the pivot. The Commander of each Section will cause his Section to halt before it arrives at the base of alignment, and, placing the guide of the wheeling flank on a line with the pivot flank, and also on the line of the left guide of the preceding Section, will command Left-Dress, align the section, and take position in front of it.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN BY SECTIONS.

The Company being wheeled into column by Sections.

Column Forward. 2. *Guide Left.* 3. *March.*

At the command March, the column moves forward; the guides are particularly enjoined to preserve the wheeling distance between the Sections, and to march in a line with the guide that precedes them.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT WHILE MARCHING IN COLUMN.

The Company being in march in column of Sections, the Captain will command

Change Direction to the Right (or Left.) Guide Right (or Left.)

(Movements in column will always be by a wheel; the guide will always be on the wheeling flank.)

At the command March, the Commandant of First Section will repeat the command March; the Section will now wheel in the same manner as from a halt, except the touch of the elbow will be toward the wheeling flank instead of the pivot, and the pivot man will now make steps of nine inches, and describe the arc of a small circle while conforming himself to the wheeling flank. The rear Sections will wheel on the same ground occupied by the First Section.

THE COMPANY BEING IN COLUMN BY SECTIONS, TO CAUSE IT TO MARCH BY A FLANK IN THE SAME DIRECTION.

The Company being in Column by Sections in march, the Captain will command:

By the Right Flank, File Left. 2. *March.*

At the first command the Commandants of Sections will immediately go to the right of their Sections to direct it. At the command March, each Section will face to the right, and immediately file to the left.

THE COMPANY BEING IN MARCH BY THE FLANK, TO FORM BY SECTION INTO LINE.

The Company being in march by the right flank, the Captain will command,

By Section into Line. 2. *March.*

At the first command Commandants of Sections will throw themselves in front of their respective Sections, and repeat the command. At the command March, each Section will advance diagonally into column, without running; this is done by making a half face to the left and marching directly forward.

The Captain will now command—Guide Left.

TO BREAK INTO OPEN COLUMN OF MARCH.

The Company being in column at a halt, the Captain will direct the Commandants of Sections to count off, when the men of each Section will count off from right to left; when this is accomplished, the Captain will command,

Even Files to the Rear. 2. *March.*

At the command March, the even files will march backwards three paces, and halt opposite the space vacated by them in the front rank.

At the command Forward March the column will move forward in that position—Guide Left.

TO ADVANCE BY RANK IN OPEN COLUMN.

The Company being in open column in march, the Captain will command

Advance by Rank. 2. *March.*

At the command March the Commanders of Sections will direct the front rank to Mark Time, and the rear rank to Forward; the rear rank of each Section now advances six paces and Mark Time; the front rank (now the rear) advances six paces and Mark Time; each rank will now advance as soon as the advance mark time: thus alternating until the command Forward March or Halt is given. If the command Forward is given the Company will resume their march in open columns as before.

TO ADVANCE BY REAR SECTION TO FRONT IN OPEN COLUMN WHILE ON THE MARCH.

The Company being in open column in march, the Captain will command,

Prepare to Advance by Rear Section. 2. *Rear Files Cover.* 3. *Rear Section Forward March.*

At the second command the rear files will make a side step to the right and cover the file in advance. At the third command the whole column will mark time, except the rear Section, which will advance as follows:

The right files of rear Section will pass from the rear to the front to the right of the Company; the next files will pass through the open spaces at the same time to the front and align themselves on the right files; the now rear Section, as soon as the former rear Section passes, will perform the same manœuvre, and the other Sections will follow in regular order.

TO RESUME THE OPEN COLUMN.

The Captain will command

Forward March.

At the command March the rear files will make a side step to the left and cover the interval.

TO RESUME THE CLOSE COLUMN.

The Company being in open column of march, the Captain will command

Even Files into Line. 2. *March.*

The odd files mark time and the even files step up into places, when the Commanders of Sections will command Forward March.

THE RAIL FENCE MOVEMENT.

The Company being in march by flank will simply pass from one side of the street or road to the other and reverse.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

GAVIT & Co., No. 114 Broadway, have just published an elegantly engraved Wide-Awake Certificate of Membership, the design of which embraces portraits of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, "the procession in front of the Capitol, after the inauguration," a full-length Wide-Awake captain and a full-length private, an eye, an eagle, malls, the East, West, &c., which is highly recommended by the leaders of the Wide-Awakes.

The Fusion Movement—A Mass Meeting Decided Upon.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Cooper Institute Union meeting held a meeting at the Assay office, on Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the utility of calling for a mass ratification meeting. After a brief consultation they decided to issue a call for a meeting, to be held in Cooper Institute on Monday evening next. It is claimed that all the political organizations opposed to the Republicans will take part in the meeting. The Committee of which DEAN RICHMOND is the head will meet soon, to take action upon the seven names added to the electoral ticket. They have already informed the Committee of Fifteen that they will adopt the six district electors, but say they cannot speak for the elector at large, for the reason that they have not obtained Chancellor WALWORTH'S resignation.

The Mozart Hall Primary Elections.

The Mozart Hall section of the City Democracy, held primary meetings on Saturday evening, and elected delegates to the several Conventions. The County Convention will meet at Mozart Hall this evening.

Sixth District Republican Convention.

The Sixth District Republican Convention met again at No. 618 Broadway, on Saturday evening, and after a long debate concerning the contesting delegates from the Eleventh Ward, adjourned to Monday night.

Judge Edmonds Declines.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

TO BIRAM HARNEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* During my recent attendance in the Court of Appeals I learned that I had been put in nomination for the office of Recorder by the Republican Judical Convention, and I avail myself of the moment of my return to town, through you, to address the Convention on the subject.

A few days before you met I was told that Mr. BOSWORTH declined to be a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and I was asked if I would take it. I promptly answered no, under no circumstances; that the office had nearly killed me when I was in it, and to take it now, when its duties had so largely increased, would soon finish me.

In reply to my rather curt refusal, some remark was made about the duty each one owed to the public. I acknowledged that, but did not see how that duty should point only to that position; if there was any one that I would take it would be that of Recorder, because there I could do so much good.

Out of this remark I discovered that an inference had been drawn that I would accept the post, and I endeavored to correct that impression at once. Still, I have been nominated, and that under circumstances which awakens in me the liveliest sense of the respect paid to me.

The office of Recorder of this City is the most important judicial position in the State, and is the best paid. It can properly be filled only by one possessed of unapproachable integrity, of profound legal knowledge and great judicial sagacity, for the Court over which the Recorder presides is the most important Criminal Court on this Continent, and can exert greater influence on the public peace and the lives and liberty of our citizens than all the other Courts in this City put together, and I appreciate the confidence reposed in me by deeming me worthy of so responsible a position.

But still I do not see how I can accept it.

If I could be assured that I should be defeated at the election, I would cheerfully consent to be your candidate; but I am afraid I should be elected, and it is out of that fear that my refusal springs.

I am aware how much good I could do in the office; but it would take time to place the court in the condition which I should aim to give it, and I am persuaded that that time would not be afforded me.

My tenure of office would be only three years.

While on the bench I should of course be withdrawn from political action, and could not resort to the usual means to secure my continuance in it; while, on the other hand, ambitious aspirants for the position would be restrained by no such consideration, and would easily oust me long before I could give any permanency to the character I should aim to give my court.

It is owing to this cause, doubtless, that since our adoption of the practice of judicial elections, not a single Justice of the Supreme Court has been re-elected in this City; out of fourteen Justices of the Superior Court, only four have been reelected, and a Recorder never. I could expect no exemption in my case from this seemingly inevitable fate of the Judiciary in this City, and I must calculate on being removed long before attaining the end—the prospect of which could alone induce me to take the office.

Besides, the shortness of the term would continually subject me to the imputation of shaping my decisions in reference to a reelection. I experienced this at the close of my judical career, and I had abundant cause to know that I was thereby shorn of my independence, and my usefulness was impaired. I felt this so keenly that I then resolved never to undergo it again.

I have already been made aware of the anxiety there is in many to have me take the place, and in coming to a determination on the subject, I have endeavored to avoid all selfish considerations. I have therefore dwelt but little, even in my own mind, on the pecuniary sacrifice it would be to me, or on the disturbance that would ensue to a business that I have been fortunate enough to build up around me, and which supplies me with all I want, yet leaves me in full freedom to act on all occasions according to my conceptions of what is best; and have been governed by considerations which I owe it to the Convention frankly to mention, even at the hazard of being misunderstood. When I spoke of the good I could do as a motive for accepting the place, I had in my mind the cases, so frequent in our criminal courts, of innocence unjustly accused, and often struck down because unfriended and unprotected, and I could easily imagine the gratification that would flow from being able to guard it in its hour of peril. But until I saw there was a possibility of being inducted into the office, I did not look far enough to see the whole ground, and to become aware that, in much the greater number of instances, it would be my destiny to condemn rather than relieve. It would be painful to me thus to sit in judgment on my fellow man, and to condemn when I would far rather pity and forgive and endeavor to reform.

When I now recall my past judicial career, where the administration of criminal justice was of rare, and not as it would be here, of constant occurrence, I find that the most vivid feeling I have is the painful recollection of the many cases in which I was called upon to condemn and punish the erring.

I do not see how I could bear that again, and especially the greatly increased amount of it that would naturally flow from the peculiar jurisdiction of the court.

It is this consideration more than all others which has influenced me to decline this nomination, and I have been thus free and frank in stating my reasons because I have felt my doing so was the only compensation I could render to the Convention whose wishes I am obliged to disappoint. For their kindness to me I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. EDMONDS.

Movements of Senator Seward.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Gov. SEWARD arrived here last night, and left this morning for the East. He made no speech.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 30.

Senator SEWARD and Gen. NYE arrived here at a late hour last night, and were escorted to Barnum's Hotel by several hundred Wide Awakes, although no public notice was given of their arrival. They leave by the early train to-morrow morning for Chicago, where Mr. SEWARD speaks on Tuesday next.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 28.

Among the prominent speakers present to-day, besides Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, were Gov. TOD, of Ohio; Gov. DIXON, of Kentucky; Judge CLINTON, of Tennessee; Mr. SWEETSER, of Ohio; Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois; Mr. SCHNABLE, of Pennsylvania. The torchlight procession and display of fireworks to-night were very fine. Mr. DOUGLAS leaves to-morrow morning for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The booming of cannon shortly after noon to-day announced the arrival of Mr. DOUGLAS. He was received at the levée by a large multitude and escorted to the Louisville Hotel. He addressed some thirty thousand people at Preston's Woods, charging that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would be responsible if LINCOLN was elected, as they were both working to that end. He showed the inconsistency of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE inviting him to advocate "Popular Sovereignty" in Kentucky in 1855, indorsing his views then, and now denouncing them as a rotten plank in the Democratic Platform. Mr. DOUGLAS said Mr. BRECKINRIDGE sacrificed himself to the bolters, who would not vote for him in the Regular Convention, but who, after seceding, knowing they could not elect their candidate, took him up to kill him off. Mr. DOUGLAS spoke an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Bonfires are burning before the Court-House, and in several streets, this evening. The *Enquirer* Office is brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, and the Douglas men are in high spirits at the achievement of their candidate.

The Nashville train, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, while going out, this morning, was thrown off the track by a fiendish act of somebody. One man was killed, and several badly wounded.

Massachusetts Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated DANIEL W. GOOCH for reelection to Congress.

Nomination Declined.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Hon. L. ANDERSON declines the nomination for Congress on the Constitutional Union ticket in the First District. The reason assigned is ill-health.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Contest in Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

State elections of great importance, inasmuch as they will be significant of the probable issue of the Presidential election, occur in several States during the present month. To-day State officers are chosen in Mississippi and Florida; on next Monday, the 8th, South Carolina is to choose members of the Legislature, and on the 9th, Tuesday of next week, State elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

In Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida the contest will be of but little interest. The Breckinridge element predominates largely in the two former, and minor officers only are to be elected.

FLORIDA.

The following are the tickets which will be voted on in Florida to-day:

For Governor.

Breckinridge Dem.	Constitutional Union.
John Milton.	Gen. Edward Hopkins.

For Congress.

R. B. Hilton.	Hon. Ben. F. Allen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election in Pennsylvania is for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Members of Congress. The Gubernatorial tickets are:

People's.	Democratic.
Andrew G. Curtin.	Henry D. Foster.

MR. FOSTER'S utterances on the Squatter Sovereignty question have not been sufficiently explicit to lose him the support of either faction of the Democracy, and the Constitutional Union Party have made no nominations. These are the Congressional nominations:

Dist.	People's.	Democratic.
1.	John M. Butler.	W. E. Lehman.
2.	E. Joy Morris.	J. Brodhead.
3.	J. P. Verree.	J. Kline.
4.	W. D. Kelly.	W. Morgan.
5.	W. M. Davis.	H. Ingersoll.
6.	John Hickman.	P. Frazer Smith.
7.	H. C. Longnecker.	Thos. B. Cooper.
8.		J. R. McKenty, s'rt tm. H. E. Ancona, long term.
9.	Thaddeus Stevens.	
10.	J. W. Kellinger.	
11.	Jas. H. Campbell.	John Hughes.
12.	G. U. Scranton.	D. R. Randall.
13.	D. K. Shoemaker.	Phil. Johnson.
14.	G. A. Grow.	
15.	James T. Hale.	Robt. Fleming.
16.	B. F. Junkin.	Jos. Bailey.
17.	E. McPherson.	U. P. Schell.
18.	S. Steel Blair.	Arch'd McAllister.
19.	John Covode.	Darwin Phelps.
20.	Andrew Stewart.	Jesse Lazear.
21.	J. K. Moorhead.	Jas. Kerr.
22.	Robert McKnight.	
23.	J. W. Wallace. S. Holstein (Ind. Rep.)	W. Holstein.
24.	E. Babbitt.	
25.	John Pattin.	

The following candidates have been advanced by the supporters of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Edward King.	4.	J. B. Robinson.
2.	Hall Fuller.	5.	J. Rittenhouse.
3.	Geo. J. Hamilton.		

OHIO.

Annexed are the State tickets which are to be voted on in Ohio on the 9th:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Supreme Judge	J. Brinkerhoff.	T. J. S. Smith.
Att'y-General	James Murray.	D. W. Stambaugh.
B. of P. Works	Levi Sargent.	Abner L. Backus.

The following are the Congressional tickets, so far as nominations have been made:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	O. M. Spencer.	George H. Pendleton.
2.	J. A. Gurley.	Alex. Long.
3.	S. Craighead.	C. L. Vallandigham.
4.	J. H. Hart.	Wm. Allen.
5.	S. M. Ashley.	Jas. B. Steadman.
6.	D. H. Murphy.	Chilton A. White.
7.	Thomas Corwin.	
8.	S. Shellabarger.	W. B. Telfair.
9.	John Carey.	W. P. Noble.
10.	C. A. Trimble.	W. A. Hutchins.
11.	V. B. Horton.	C. D. Morton.
12.	S. Galloway.	S. S. Cox.
13.	J. Sherman.	Barnabas Burns.
14.	H. G. Blake.	
15.	Wm. Helmick.	Gen. Nugent.
16.	W. P. Cutler.	H. J. Jewett.
17.	T. C. Theaker.	James R. Morris.
18.	Sidney Edgerton.	D. A. Starkweather.
19.	A. G. Riddle.	A. J. Williams.
20.	John Hutchins.	D. M. Wilson.
21.	J. A. Bingham.	George Wells, (Fusion.)

INDIANA.

The following are the State tickets which have been nominated in Indiana:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry T. Lane.	T. A. Hendricks.
Lieut. Governor	Oliver P. Morton.	D. Turpie.
Secta'y of State	W. A. Peelle.	W. H. Schlater.
Treas'r of State	J. S. Harvey.	N. F. Cunningham.
Audit'r of State	Albert Lange.	T. Ristine.
Attorney-Gen'l	James G. Jones.	O. B. Hood.
Rep't'r S. Court	Benj. Harrison.	M. C. Kerr.
Clerk S. Court	J. P. Jones.	C. O'Brien.
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	Miles J. Fletcher.	S. L. Rugg.

The Congressional nominees are:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	L. Q. Debruler.	John Lord.
2.	J. S. Davis.	J. A. Craven.
3.	W. M. Dunn.	W. M. Dally.
4.	James L. Yates.	W. S. Holman.
5.	Geo. W. Julian.	W. A. Bickle.
6.	A. G. Porter.	R. L. Walpole.
7.	T. H. Nelson.	D. W. Voorhees.
8.	Albert S. White.	S. C. Wilson.
9.	S. Colfax.	C. W. Cathcart.
10.	William Mitchell.	P. M. Henkle.
11.	J. P. C. Shanks.	Asbury Steele.

IOWA.

The following officers are to be voted for in Iowa on the 9th:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Sec. of State	Elijah Sells.	J. M. Corse.
Treasurer	J. W. Jones.	J. W. Ellis.
Auditor	J. W. Cattell.	G. W. Maxfield.
Reg. of L. Office	A. B. Miller.	Patrick Robb.
Att'y-General	C. C. Nourse.	W. McClintock.
Supreme Judge	Geo. G. Wright.	Jas. Grant.

Annexed are the nominees for Congress;

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	S. R. Curtis.	C. C. Cole.
2.	Wm. Vandever.	Ben. M. Samuels.

MINNESOTA.

In Minnesota these tickets are presented:

	Republican.	Democratic.
State Auditor	C. McElrath.	H. Trott.
Clerk Sup. Court	A. J. Van Vorhes.	J. J. Noah.

The Candidates for Congress are:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	C. Aldrich.	J. M. Gilman.
2.	Wm. Wondom.	James George.

MEXICO.

Spanish Intrigues in Favor of Miramon—Increase of the American Squadron in the Gulf.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* returned here from New-Orleans at 7 A. M. on the 2d inst., and brought us the most cheering news, viz.: That the Government of the United States, in view of the hostile position assumed by the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, and the senior Spanish naval officer of the fleet now assembled off the island of Sacrificios, towards the Government of JUAREZ, had determined to send a large naval force in the waters adjacent Vera Cruz. I am informed that the vessels which have been ordered to proceed immediately here are: The first-class steam-frigates *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, the sailing-frigate *Sabine*, (of 50 guns,) the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, and the two small steamers *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. Add to these the flag-ship *Savannah* and steamer *Pocahontas*, and you will perceive that the United States will have quite a respectable and effective squadron within *operating* distance.

It would appear that the Government of the United States, from this recent prompt action in concentrating before Vera Cruz such a large naval force, *is now really in earnest to prevent Spain, or any other European Power, from interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico.* Should the Juarez Government be left free to act in the present juncture, and not be meddled with by European Powers, my firm conviction is, that the Miramon faction has but a brief period in which to continue the torture of its victims!

Now, it is sincerely to be desired that the Government of the United States has given Flag-Officer JARVIS, commanding the Home Squadron, the most definite instructions relative to the landing of Spanish troops, the blockade of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and their reduction and occupation by Spanish forces—simply because these orders should be assumed by a responsible head, no less than the Government of the United States. There can be no doubt that, in such an emergency as the one above mentioned, the people of the United States would fully sustain their Government in such a responsible step, which would be rendered necessary and important by the exigencies of the case. If the Spanish Government really intend to carry their threats into execution, then we may expect the landing of their troops, the blockade of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and the occupation of Vera Cruz some time during the month of November next—unless, indeed, the Government of the United States have in contemplation the prevention of such an outrageous proceeding.

Since my last letter was dispatched by the English steamer to Havana, on the 1st inst., I learn (through a private source, but, I think, well-informed) that the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, now professes to be greatly astonished and displeased with the action of the captain of the *Isabel Cattolica*—then the senior Spanish naval officer in command here—respecting his demands upon the Juarez Government in the *Maria Concepcion* affair. PACHECO, I understand, now says that officer exceeded his instructions. So far so good; and if this denial of PACHECO should prove to be true, then the facts of the case and its results show conclusively that PACHECO has one set of instructions, and the Commander of the Squadron of Spain another. I presume that PACHECO'S are direct from the Spanish Government, whilst the naval officer's are from the Captain-General of Cuba, who, perhaps, is under the impression that he is best serving His Most Catholic Majesty's mistress, as well as PACHECO, by keeping up "a fire in the rear." The demand has only resulted in a disgraceful failure for the agents of Spain.

But what is Señor PACHECO about, following the coat-tail of MIRAMON? He is endeavoring to "patch up" a Government for MIRAMON; the sole object being (as PACHECO himself declares—"any kind of a Government,") to obtain the ratification of the *Spanish-Almonte* Treaty! which, as the Spanish Government seems to think, would insure the placing in the Presidency of Mexico (or upon the throne) their tool, ALMONTE. This might be done by Spanish troops and war vessels; but it would not give peace and stability to this wretched country. Mr. PACHECO'S views and opinions have no doubt materially changed since the last severe and successive defeats of MIRAMON.

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna* arrived here at 8 o'clock A. M., 4th inst., in ten and a half days from New-York, steaming the whole distance, it being calm, with only occasional light winds. Her officers appear to be very much disappointed at the *diversion* of the ship from her appointed and anticipated pleasant cruise in the Mediterranean. But I hear that the officers of the flag-ship *Savannah* fully expected to receive,

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

English and American Railways—Comparison of their Cost and Economy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on this subject, in the TIMES of the 19th, referring to the London *Spectator's* comments on the superiority of American lines, were certainly correct in their general import—that is to say, they show what great results can be produced with little money. But there are many explanatory facts which really put a very different construction upon the simple statement that British roads cost a pound where American roads cost a dollar. It is very gratifying to Americans to hear that they are actually possessed of nearly thirty thousand miles of railway, constructed in a new and growing country, at a cost which even now enables many of them to pay, while the English railway system is so loaded down by an enormous capital account, that the greatest traffic it can possibly accommodate, will never produce a large dividend. But it does not follow that the American lines cannot be improved—it does not follow that they are not the most expensively worked lines on the face of the globe, and that their small cost has been largely due to the fortunate absence of those features which have made English railways so expensive—features which have no reference whatever to the cost of *working* railways, such as land damages and parliamentary expenses. How strange it is, after these facts have been so generally and fully explained, that the mass of "railway men" condemn the whole English railroad system, because landholders extorted exorbitant prices for right of way, and because English shareholders have been saddled with so much non-producing property. Will the trains be more cheaply worked because the land over which they run cost $46,000 a mile? Will locomotives consume less fuel because it cost $7,500 a mile to lobby a charter through Parliament? These are the items of expense which have loaded the English lines with such a unwieldy capital—items which would build and equip a *first-class* American line, including right of way and all incidentals—items which have no reference to that physical thing, track and rolling stock, which is either to waste or to earn money. The fact is that the simple English *railway*—the structure which we have to deal with in practice, did not cost even *twice* as much as the American railway, instead of five times as much, as might be inferred from an unexplained statement of relative costs. I am provided with an abundance of facts and figures, which I can at any time authenticate, with reference to these matters, but I will not occupy your space with them at present. I wish only to remark generally, that withholding money as it has been withheld from the track and machinery of American railways, for the purpose of reducing first cost, is the most suicidal policy that can possibly be adopted. The cost of hauling a passenger or a ton of goods a mile in England, is about one-half what it is in America, and the reason is clearly because English roads are better constructed, and require less power to do the work—it is certainly not because the English shareholders were swindled out of $50,000 a mile for land and lobbying, or because such men as BRUNEL made long tunnels and Roman viaducts and palatial stations, merely as works of art, where small detours and simpler structures would have answered just as well. The cost of repairs, also, is about one-half per train mile in England what it is here. These differences are rapidly decreasing; some of our lines have very greatly decreased their working expenses during the last two years, but in no single instance has this been the result of cheapening construction and equipment. In every instance it has been chiefly due to *putting more money* into them. Iron bridges are taking the place of wooden bridges, expensive locomotives are taking the place of cheap locomotives, mud road beds are superceded by ballasted road beds, costly rails are supplanting cheap rails, and an increase of *first* cost in all departments, from locomotive boilers down to the spikes in the sleepers, is the price of economical *working*. Our lines have been too cheaply built—this is now universally acknowledged by the best railway managers. I do not hesitate to say that some of our lines have been *ruined* and sold out, simply because they did not cost enough—simply for the want of better and necessarily more expensive way and equipment.

These differences have been chiefly due to the superior track of British lines. The American locomotives of the best class are certainly equal to those abroad in most respects, and decidedly superior in others, as has been truly set forth in the TIMES on other occasions. But the power required to draw trains, and the money required to renew wheels and axles and rails, and equipment generally, on our cheap lines, has been frightful to contemplate; it is not precedented in any other country; it has literally eaten up the earnings of the roads, and has plunged some of them into bankruptcy. And the employment of cheap men in the mechanical department, is a part of the same cheap system which we are just now struggling to repair. For example—one of a hundred—on a certain Wisconsin line, the counting-room officials "reduced expenses" by employing a cheap master mechanic. After a year or two, a more enlightened management requested him to resign, and put an "expensive" man in his place. The works of the former were as follows: He had allowed 84 tons of old iron to accumulate in the machine-shop; out of 47 new engines, he left not more than 20 in economical running order, while 12 stood disabled in one house, and three were thrown away, out in the lot. The works of the second man were as follows: In less than two years he had put 38 engines in the best running order, having rebuilt several of them, and had worked 40 miles *more* road at a *less* total cost, during the last year, of $22,000.

There are other facts about expensive materials; while, last season, rails were selling to American buyers, in England, at £5 10s. per ton—rails which anybody would guarantee to wear out in six months—the Eastern Counties Railway of England was selling £11 10s. for rails guaranteed to last seven years. An American manager of the recent counting-room class would be turned out quickly enough if he should pay £11 10s. for rails in England, but "reducing expenses" by getting them at half that cost, or of installing a cheap master mechanic would have established his reputation as a "shrewd railroad man." On a certain Western line the early management covered themselves with glory by getting a lot of cheap engines—a great bargain. To-day those engines have cost, for repairs, nearly enough to have maintained good engines and bought as many more—they have been almost entirely rebuilt.

But I will not trespass upon your time by further illustrations. If I have, in these hasty reflections, but approximately set forth the great idea that the best is the cheapest, I shall hope to have lent a hand to the as yet small but noble body of American railway managers, who are at this time waging desperate warfare against counting-room stubbornness and old fogyism, and by whose efforts alone our railways will one day be made really economical institutions.

While your remarks, as directed against the useless expenditure of money in building English railways cannot be questioned, I think I have shown good cause for classing myself among those who doubt the comparative economy of the American railway system. A. L. H.

NEW-YORK, Sept., 1860.

RAILROADS IN MARYLAND.

Condition and Prospects of Maryland Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

It is matter of high gratification to know that our prominent works of internal improvement are most encouragingly in the onward march of prosperity. The last regular monthly statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, including the month of August, shows an increased gross earning of nearly $80,000, compared with the same month last year. This is the result of good management upon the part of Mr. GARRETT, its President, and of increased tonnage, travel, &c. It likewise indicates improved healthiness in trade generally. The original cost of this great work—as you are aware among the first that was built, therefore an experimental enterprise—involves about $32,000,000. It was, really, the pioneer, from whose untried costly experiments other similar works profited. Were the same road to be built over again, taking advantage of the vast progress made in the art of constructing railways, it could be done for one-half the original expenditure. Notwithstanding so enormous an investment of capital, the Company is now paying regular semi-annual dividends of three per cent., and has, in addition, paid recently an extra dividend to original shareholders of thirty per cent. Its finances are now in a most healthful condition, and its management, approved by all *bona fidely interested* therein. A few grumblers and fault-finders occasionally ventilate their splenetic effervescence against Mr. GARRETT; but they are like mosquitoes upon an elephant's back, unfelt and harmless. If the road continues progressing as it has done, a year or two hence will find its annual receipts over five millions of dollars, nearly one-half of which can be put down to clear profit

The Northern Central Railway, which runs direct from Baltimore to Sunbury, in Pennsylvania, connecting there with other roads, giving us complete connection with the Northern Lakes and the Great West, is our next most important work of internal improvement. Its resources are vast and daily augmenting. An evidence of this fact may be seen in the rapid advance of its stock shares during six or eight months past, from $14 up to $23—about the present price. Unfortuitous circumstances heretofore existing have prevented this Company from paying dividends, but I am informed it is gradually approaching a point which must enable it to do so. The capital invested is between eight and nine millions of dollars.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington continues to do a steadily increasing business. This work is chiefly owned by Northern capitalists. A bridge is wanted across the Susquehanna to complete its prosperity and facilities. A rival railway, partially constructed, and in progress, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, contemplate a formidable opposition to this work. Its management, however, is highly acceptable.

The Western Maryland Railroad is now in active working from Baltimore to Finksville, a distance of some twenty-four miles, giving earnest of decided prosperity. This work is now being constructed, and when completed will terminate at Hagerstown, in the western region of our State, a distance of eighty miles. It runs through a highly-cultivated and populous country, and when fully opened must bring to Baltimore a large amount of trade now enjoyed by Philadelphia and New-York. The City Council recently indorsed a half-million dollars of its Bonds. With other contemplated railway openings from Hagerstown, uniting with through Southern roads, this work promises to shorten the distance between here and New-Orleans fifty to sixty miles.

Our City Passenger Railways are in the full tide of successful operation, doing a very large and profitable business. Additional routes are being constructed. When completed throughout the entire city, the city's revenue from the one-fifth gross receipts will not be less than $70,000 annually, which, as you perceive, will soon supply funds for a splendid park.

FROM BERMUDA.

Legislative Doings—Salaries Going Up—Gardening for Christmas—An American Schooner in Distress—Departure of Convicts—State of the Convict Establishment—Arrival from Trinidad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

A chance vessel—the *Avosetta*, from Turks Islands for New-York—has called off these Islands to-day, affording an opportunity for me to communicate with your readers.

Our Legislature is still in session, and has just made our revenue officials to "clap their hands with joy." The Receiver-General has got an addition of £150 sterling to his salary, making it £450, or about $2,200. Revenue Officers 1, 2 and 3 each get $100 additional, making the salary of No. 1 $700, and those of Nos. 2 and 3 $600 each. Assistant Receiver-General gets an addition of $250, making his salary $1,100, which does not include another analogous office which yields him $150 more. The Treasury Clerk, a most obliging and efficient officer, has got $150 additional, making his allowance $750 a year.

The $10,000 voted for the reception of the Prince has, in consequence of his declining to come, reflowed into our Treasury; or, I should say, the greater part of it—the money being in hand. The officials above named receive accordingly, and without the least show of reluctance, a golden shower.

Gardeners are preparing for an early planting of vegetables of every kind, leading us to anticipate salad, turnips, green-peas and other tempting things in that way by the festive Christmas time.

A fine American schooner has put in here in distress, flour laden. It is the *B. B. Bean*, from Richmond bound to Rio Janeiro. She experienced a very severe gale on the 7th and 8th, as I learn, in lat. 37° 32' to 34° 34' and long. 69° 40' to 66°—broke bowsprit, split sails and became very leaky. In consequence of the seriousness of the leak Capt. MERRILL was forced to make for these Islands, where he arrived on the 13th inst. The vessel is now discharging her cargo of 2,100 bbls. flour.

The ship *Nimrod* left the port of St. George yesterday for Aspinwall.

The ship *Kate Swanton* left these Islands the 17th inst. for Queenstown, Ireland, with 257 convicts, whose terms of transportation are about to expire. There is about to take place a searching inquiry into the management of the convict establishment at this colony, the Chaplain having written to the Colonial Office most deplorable accounts of the condition of of things in the hulks.

The brig *Devonshire* came in yesterday from Trinidad, but brought no other news than this, that cricket-playing was the order of the day among the sporting characters of that Island. Yours, truly, ***.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

MAD FREAKS OF AN IRISH PEER.—The Earl of KINGSTON, on Saturday, the 8th, at the Westminster Police Court, London, was fined 40s. and costs (with the alternative of a month's imprisonment) for assaulting a Policeman, and was also ordered to pay a cab fare. On the Monday following the Earl was brought to the Police Court under the following circumstances: On Sunday morning he went on the Holyhead line of railway, and persisted in walking through a tunnel. The Policeman there would not allow him, and took him to the Police Office. After being kept there for a few hours he was set free, and in the afternoon he went to the Cathedral. Here he would not take his hat off, and he was removed by force. He was then taken to the Royal Hotel, where he remained all night. The first thing on Monday morning he got out into the streets naked, and was again made captive. About 12 o'clock he went to the Bishop of Chester's palace, and so annoyed his lordship that he requested the police to take charge of him. Upon coming into court the earl went right up to the bench and seated himself with his hat on. He commenced a long, rambling statement—said the Bishop of Chester had insulted the House of Lords through him, and he would bring his lordship to justice at the bar of the House in the next session, and deprive him of his living. He intended to write to his friends, Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN, to bring the matter before the House. Bishops had no right to be seated in that House, and he would see that it should be altered. He was going to write to his lawyer, Lord CHELMSFORD, to enter an action against the Holyhead Railway Company for £100,000 for insulting him. Two medical gentlemen of the city having certified that he was of unsound mind, the magistrates signed an order for his removal to the County Asylum.

LORD BYRON'S GRANDSON AS A MACHINIST.—We lately published, as an item of foreign gossip, the somewhat curious fact that Lord WENTWORTH, a grandson of Lord BYRON, was employed at Mr. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL'S works. The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, assuming to speak with authority, publishes in reference thereto the following statement. It says: "When we saw Lord OCKHAM, now Baron WENTWORTH, a few months since, he was at work at the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's establishment, at Blackwall, cutting bolts at 24s., or less than $6 a week. The Baron WENTWORTH is 22 or 23 years of age, and appears to inherit his grandfather's taste for gin; but, as for his "taste and talent for mechanics," those who know him best pronounce him a "poor tool." It is true that he was employed for a while at Mr. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL'S works, where his example to the rest of the hands was by no means worty of imitation. He lodged with the head pattern-maker, to whom he had often expressed the strongest desire to become the skipper of a coal barge on the Thames. Lord OCKHAM ran, or walked, away from SCOTT RUSSELL'S, to Aberdeen, 550 miles north of London, where, for one month, he indulged his 'taste and talent for mechanics' in a menial employment in a machine shop. He then came to New-York, and worked there for two months in a machine shop, with the usual results—drunkenness and discharge. He contrived to get back to London, and may, very likely, have left the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's Works, for better wages in Woolwich Arsenal. At Blackwall, he was often dead drunk, although he would then manage to hoist the American colors over his lodging, to be hauled down, on the return of soberness, for the Union Jack. How much love there may be at the bottom of all this, we cannot say."

SENDING WATCHMAKERS TO REPAIR STEAM ENGINES.—The special correspondent of the *Times* gives an amusing account of the attempts of the Chinese to work the engines of the *Cormorant*, the British vessel sunk last year in the Pei-ho. The Chinese, it seems, succeeded in raising the sunken vessel. Then they built a boat, into which they transferred the *Cormorant's* engines. But, alas! they would not work, and do one could set them going. So SANG-KOLIN-SIN sent down four watchmakers from Peking. "You are accustomed to machines," said he; "set that barbarian machine to work or I will cut off your heads." The unhappy watchmakers succeeded in lighting the fires and inducing the smoke to ascend through the funnel. This seems to have contented their taskmaster, for, though the engines are not working, we have no account of the watchmakers's decapitation.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.—A Milan journal, published in French, called *Les Nationalités*, prints information direct from Ancona, to the effect that thirty chests or coffers had arrived there, branded "Military objects," forwarded from Rome. These objects were suspected to be valuables, belonging to ANTONELLI and others of the Roman Court, meant for shipment to Trieste. Such distrust of French promised protection within the walls of the Eternal City involves insult as well as ingratitude.

THE ATTACK ON MONTE CHRISTO.—The vessel that undertook this piratical raid was the *Orwell*, a British steamer belonging to the Mayor of Hull. After her adventurous voyage she was captured off Messina on the 29th inst., by her Britannic Majesty's war steamer *Scylla*, and brought up to Naples by a prize crew, which had been put on board of her. The so-called "Garibaldians" on board were nearly all Americans and Englishmen, and were detained as prisoners.

RESULT, IN PARIS, OF SUNDAY NON-OBSERVANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks: "The Sabbath is, I think, less observed in Paris, in some repects, than I remember it ever to have been. It is certainly no holiday for the masons and bricklayers. On the Boulevard des Capucines, in the Rue Vivienne, and in various other important thoroughfares, building goes on upon Sunday just as on other days."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 9, to render decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—(BOSWORTH, J.)—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive, demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 405, 1369, 1373, 1379, 1393, 813, 1399, 1405, 1407½, 1409, 1411, 809, 539, 15, 801, 575, 727, 745, 987, 203, 1197, 873, 613, 1136, 1167, 1102, 101, 1021. *Part II.*—Nos. 1206, 1214, 1318, 1348, 1012½, 1012, 1008, 858, 1264, 1270, 1224, 1314, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1380, 1382, 1021.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—(Supervisor's Room.)—Nos. 413, 1219, 1221, 517, 521, 523, 525, 529, 531, 535, 535½, 537, 541, 547, 549. *Part II.*—(Room No. 16 New City Hall.)—Nos. 418, 112, 646, 668, 670, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(BRADY, J.)—Nos. 1645, 1673, 2055, 2056, 2059, 2060, 2062, 1856, 363, 2591, 2061, 1730, 1935, 405, 1763 373. *Part II.*—Nos. 295, 325, 345, 1972, 3001, 1968, 7, 1735, 1870, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1992, 2071.

The Criminal Courts for October.

TWENTY-FOUR MURDER CASES TO BE DISPOSED OF—THE HEAVIEST CRIMINAL CALENDAR ON RECORD—BEN. WOOD, BILLY MULLIGAN, AND THE STADT THEATRE IN DIFFICULTIES.

The October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, commences to-day, before Judge INGRAHAM. The calendar is fearfully heavy, and with crimes of the highest magnitude. For instance, there are already indicted for murder the following parties:

Barnet Cole,	Edward Cromie,
Thomas Downing,	Thomas Wood,
Lawrence Ten Eyck,	Edward Hodgson,
William Dunnigan,	Patrick Hogan,
Michael Lenahan,	Charles D. Moresett.

Ten cases.

For manslaughter, the following are indicted: John Eagan, John D. Pfromer (he has been tried once, but the jury could not agree), Daniel W. Lewis, Michael Brenty and John Riley.

For felonious assault and battery, William (Billy) Mulligan and George T. Fennegan have been indicted.

Benjamin Wood and others are indicted, and to be tried for misdemeanor, in violating the law relating to lottery policies. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are indicted for misdemeanor, as are also the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, for the Pier No. 51 North River affair. Edward Harman and Otto Hoym, proprietors of the Stadt Theatre, are to be tried for a violation of the Sunday law, in permitting performances in their theatre on the Sabbath. Messrs. Fortin, Klein, and others of their actors, are also indicted for participating in the same offence. For arson, in various degrees, for forgery, and other comparatively minor crimes, numerous parties have been indicted. There are two indictments against Wm. W. McIntyre, for an attempt to bribe Alderman Brady.

In the Court of General Sessions, also, which will commence the October term to-day, before Recorder Barnard, the calendar is very heavy, the number of cases of burglary, highway robbery, grand larceny, forgery, assault and battery, and lower offences, exceeding that of any term which has been held of late. The harbor masters, Masten, VanNess, and Anable will be tried this term. The Grand Jury have to act in the following instances, which still add to the foregoing long list of murder cases:

Francis Enright, and others, charged with the murder of Daniel Horrigan.

Francis Hoffman, charged with the murder of Diedrich Schumacher, and his wife, Anna Schumacher.

Charles Manhattan, and others, charged with the murder of Richardson Gray.

John F. Williams, charged with the murder of his wife.

John Fitzpatrick, charged with the murder of James Farroll.

Bridget Farroll, charged with the murder of her child.

Martin Halligan, charged with the murder of his wife.

Adam Jager, charged with the murder of Henry Pebler.

John McGough, and his wife, Ann McGough, charged with the murder of Daniel O'Rourke.

Charles *alias* Patrick Dowdell, and George Macdonald, charged with the murder of John M. Copper.

McDonald Allen, charged with manslaughter—in all, including those in which indictments have already been found, twenty-four cases of murder.

The case of Charles Jefferds, charged with the Walton-Matthews murders, has also to come before the Grand Jury this term.

The Common Pleas Court and Court-rooms.

The Judges of the trial term of this Court (which is to open to-day) will find themselves in entirely new halls. During the vacation Judge HILTON has remained in the City as architect-in-chief, for the repair of the Court-rooms; and he has succeeded so well in the enterprise, that one would hardly know the rooms, so great is the improvement. The Judges' seats are lowered two feet, the rooms differently divided and newly decorated, and the Clerk's desk placed immediatly in front of the Bench, and surrounded by an iron railing. The Special-Term room has also been rearranged and newly fitted, and is changed to as great an extent as the others. Altogether, the Bench and Bar of this Court may congratulate themselves for the additional comfort and convenience of the rooms as repaired, and return their thanks to Judge HILTON who planned and directed the work.

Personal Taxes.

HOW PAYMENT MAY BE ENFORCED.

Matter of Israel Kahn.—Israel Kahn was assessed for personal taxes in the sum of $98 41. He failed to pay his tax. The receiver of taxes thereupon applied in the Court of Common Pleas for an order committing the delinquent to prison for a contempt in refusing to make the payment. A commitment was granted, and Mr. Kahn was arrested and imprisoned. He then applied to Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, upon a *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the imprisonment. The application was lately argued; and his Honor on Saturday announced his decision. He sustains the commitment as regular and valid, and decides that the respondent must be remanded.

The following is the substance of the opinion rendered.

BOSWORTH J., (after stating the facts.)—The questions are, first, can a person assessed or taxed by reason of his personal property be committed as for a contempt, on account of his neglect to pay such tax; and, second, is such a contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment in question; and, third, has the said Court of Common Pleas authority to commit for such a contempt?

The act of April 12, 1842, (chap. 318,) declares that "the neglect or refusal to pay such a tax, according to law, shall be held and deemed to be a *neglect or violation of duty, or misconduct*, within the provisions of title 13 of chap. 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

That title declares that "every Court of Record shall have power to punish, by fine and imprisonment, or either, any neglect or violation of duty, or any misconduct, by which the rights or remedies of a party in a cause or matter depending in such Court may be defeated, impaired, impeded, or prejudiced" in the cases enumerated in that title.

The Act of 1842, (*supra*) therefore, makes the neglect to pay a personal tax, a misconduct or violation of duty, which may, in some cases, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either.

The Act of April 18, 1843, (Chap. 23), entitled "An Act for the Collection of Taxes in the City of New-York," provides (p. 320, §12), that "in case of the refusal or neglect of any person to pay any tax imposed on him for personal property," the Receiver of Taxes in the City of New-York, when such a state of facts exists as that section specifies, may "make application, within one year, to the Court of Common Pleas of the County, or to the Supreme Court, to enforce payment of such tax." Section thirteen of the same Act declares that "the Court may impose a fine for the misconduct * * * sufficient in amount for the payment of the tax assessed, and of the cost and expenses of the proceedings authorized by this act to enforce such payment, or punish such misconduct," &c., &c.

It follows, that a person residing in the City of New-York, and taxed upon his personal property, may be punished as for a contempt, on account of his neglect to pay it. Whether, in this case, the decision was right or wrong upon the merits, I cannot inquire. If the commitment specially and plainly charges a contempt for misconduct of this character, and shows that the Court of Common Pleas of this county has adjudged that the said Kahn be committed for it, the statute makes the remanding of Kahn an imperative duty.

The commitment specifies and declares that the Court or Common Pleas has "adjudged" that said Israel Kahn is "guilty of the misconduct" therein specified, to wit, "the neglect by him said," (Kahn) "to pay the personal tax assessed, imposed and confirmed against him for the year 1859," and that he "stand committed to the jail of the City and County of New-York, there to remain, charged upon the said misconduct, until he shall have paid said tax, being $98 41, and the costs and expenses of the proceedings, being $96 30, and that a warrant issue for that purpose."

Whatever of informality there may be in the language of the commitment, it is specially and plainly charged in the commitment that the Common Pleas has adjudged him guilty of the misconduct defined by the statutes of 1842 and 1843, and has also adjudged that he be imprisoned until he pay two specified sums, and that a warrant issue to carry such adjudication into effect.

The Court of Common Pleas must therefore be regarded as having disposed of every question affecting the merits of the proceeding, as it has made a final determination that the neglect of Kahn to pay his personal tax was a misconduct within the meaning of these statutes, and was unexcused.

To this view there is no answer except such as is found in the argument that the act of 1842 is, as to the County of New-York, repealed by the act of 1843.

Section I. of article IV., of the act of 1843, (p. 328,) declares certain provisions of the Revised Statutes inapplicable to the City and County of New-York, and section two (p. 328) repeals all acts inconsistent with the act of 1843.

The act of April 12, 1842 (chap. 318), is no part of the Revised Statues, and no part of it is inconsistent with the act of 1843, (chap. 230,) except that by the act of 1842, the application to the Court to enforce payment of a personal tax is to be made by an "assessor," whereas, by the act of 1843, it is to be made in the City of New-York by the Receiver of Taxes.

The part of section I of the act of 1842, above quoted, is general, and applies to the whole State; and if not inconsistent with the act of 1843, is not repealed by it.

Instead of being necessarily inconsistent with the act of 1843, the existence of its provisions seems to be essential to clear authority in the Common Pleas to commit a party to jail for such misconduct as is charged in this case. For it must be observed that sections 12 and 13 of the act of 1842 (p. 320) do not in terms confer any power to punish, nor prescribe how the fine that may be imposed is to be collected.

I deem it quite clear, therefore, that no Court or officer who is forbidden by law to review the accuracy of the decision of the Common Pleas, on a proceeding by *habeas corpus*, can discharge Mr. Kahn from custody. Sitting as an officer, having only such powers as were formerly exercised by a Supreme Court Commissioner, the statute is imperative that I must remand the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff, as it appears by the return of that officer that he detains him in custody by virtue of a writ of commitment from the Court of Common Pleas of this City and county, for a contempt, (within the meaning of the word contempt as used in the statute,) specially and plainly charged, by a Court having authority to commit for the contempt so charged.

A contempt, within the meaning of that word as used in this statute, embraces all kinds of misconduct which, under title 13 of chap. 8, part 3 of the Revised Statutes, may be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Section two of the act of 1842 declares that the neglect or refusal to pay a personal tax according to law, shall be held and deemed to be misconduct within the meaning of said 13th title, and that such misconduct may be punished in the same manner and with like authority as provided in that title.

The petitioner must therefore be remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Townshend and Levinger for Kahn; Henry Morrison for the Receiver of Taxes.

The Street-Preacher Vindictive.

HE SUES THE POLICE.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel D. Carpenter, John Cook and James Van Deusen.*—It will be remembered that recently the plaintiff in this action was arrested for preaching in the City Hall Park on the Sabbath, and detained until Monday without a warrant, when he was discharged by Justice INGRAHAM on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He now brings his action in the Superior Court for $5,000 damages against those who had charge of him during his arrest, charging them with false imprisonment.

Decisions.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bayard, et al.* vs *Breck.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless the affidavits, &c., are filed, within five days, and the costs of this paid.

INGRAHAM, J.—*O'Reilly* vs. *Johnston et al.*—Motion in part granted.

Savage vs. *Chambers.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Wilson* vs. *Butler.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, to abide event.

Goeller & Hamfager vs. *Barnaby & Kellogg.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, with liberty to deliver on new papers, on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 29.

$8,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	91	100 Reading R.	s60 48
1,000 Virginia State 6s	91¾	400 do.	48
12,000 do.	92	650 Mich. Cent. R.	70¾
3,000 N. Carol. State 6s	98¾	200 do.	b60 71¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	79¾	200 do.	b60 71½
5,000 do.	79¾	100 do.	b30 71
600 Cal. State 7s	94½	250 Mich. So. & No. In.	22½
5,000 Mich. Cen 8 P Ct. 1M. S.F. Con. Bs.	102	200 do.	22¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2 M. Bs.	66¾	400 do.	b60 23
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	100½	30 Panama Railroad	125½
6,000 Ike E. & W. 2M. B.	48	149 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
1,000 Tol. W. & Wes. 1M.	67	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48¾
25 Bank of Commerce	101	200 do.	s60 48¾
5 do.	100¾	300 do.	49
10 Amer. Exch. Bank	105	700 do.	s60 49
25 Metropolitan Bank	111	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86¼
400 Cumb. Coal. Pref.	14	100 do.	s60 86¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	b5 83	100 do.	86¾
10 do.	82	150 do.	86¾
1442 N. Y. Cen. R.	91	100 Ill. Cent. Rights	5½
350 do.	b10 91	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	18¾
500 do.	b60 91¾	200 do.	18¾
50 do.	s60 90¾	100 do.	b30 18¾
100 do.	90¾	100 do.	b30 15¼
50 do.	b30 91¾	350 Gal. & Chic. R.	77¾
250 Erie Railroad	41¾	50 do.	77¾
200 do.	41¾	100 do.	s60 77¾
200 do.	b10 41¾	150 do.	77¾
500 do.	41¾	100 do.	s60 77¾
100 do.	s60 41¾	700 Cl. & Tol. R.	47¾
250 do.	s10 41	300 do.	b10 47¾
50 do.	s10 41¾	450 do.	47¾
200 do.	b30 41¾	400 do.	s60 47¾
50 Erie R. Ast'd s'k	b60 39¼	200 do.	s10 47¾
100 Hudson River R.	b15 64¾	700 do.	b60 48
100 do.	b10 64¾	250 C. & R. I. R.	b30 78
675 Harlem Railroad	23	500 do.	78¾
100 do.	b60 23¾	250 do.	78
200 do.	b60 23	100 do.	s30 78
50 do.	22¾	25 do.	b30 78¾
100 Harlem R. Prefer'd	53¾	125 Chic. B'n & Q. R.	b30 90
50 do.	53¾	100 do.	b60 90
100 do.	53	50 do.	s10 90
12 Nor. & Worces. R.	45	50 do.	89¾
38 do.	45¾	100 do.	89¾
50 Stonington R.	80		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90	90¾	500 Harlem Railr'd	22¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	79¾	30 do.	21
2,000 Brook. C. W. L'n.	103¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	77¾
2,000 N. York Cen. 6s	97¾	16 Clev. & Tol. R.	47¾
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	87	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	53
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	100¾	50 do.	s10 53
1,000 Mich. So. Sk. F. Bs.	81¾	100 do.	b10 53¾
2,000 Har. 2d M. Bds.	96¾	100 do.	53¾
25 Metropolitan Bank	111	200 do.	b60 53¾
15 Bank of Commerce	101	100 do.	b60 53¾
150 Canton Co.	22¾	250 Reading Railroad	48¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	90¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	49
200 Erie Railroad	41¾	50 do.	48¾
10 do.	41	230 do.	49¼
100 do.	s30 41¾	10 Chic. & R. I. R.	78¾
100 do.	b30 41¾	100 do.	78¾
200 do.	41¾	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.	89¾
200 do.	b30 41¾	100 do.	b30 90
150 Hudson Riv. R.	63¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	14
150 do.	b30 64		

MONDAY, Oct. 1—A. M.

The Trade of the past week at the port of New-York was comparatively moderate in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise and in the Export clearances of Bullion, while a very large business was again done in the Export of Domestic Produce, of which the heaviest share was in Grain and Flour to Great Britain. The sales for the late Fall trade continue good among both Importers and Domestic Commission houses, the demand being better than for several seasons past from the Northwestern States and the interior of our own State. The trade to the South and Southwest is nearly over, and has been rather less than looked for. A good many of the Jobbers from the large cities in that quarter, finding the Grain Crop cut short by the drought, and the Cotton yield threatened from the same misfortune, have bought with much caution. The collections from last year's sales to the same quarter have been generally fair, though serious exceptions are found from several of the States where Money is scarce and dear. A single large Jobbing firm in that trade was compelled last week to ask an extension from their creditors, and this occurrence gave rise to several damaging rumors about other concerns, not one of which, up to a late hour on Saturday, as far as we could learn, had solicited aid from their creditors, and one of which, we are assured, was never further from going to the wall. The gossip on this subject, however, has been sufficient to raise the Discounts on single-name paper, without, however, affecting the rate on very prime indorsed bills, which on Saturday were done at 7 ₩ cent. outside of Bank. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,920,879, against $4,835,676 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,179,802, against $907,569 same week last season, and of Specie $849,886, against $1,414,590 same week last year. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury stands $5,223,432, against $5,446,804 at the close of the preceding week. The receipts of Gold early in the week from California, $1,202,000, and some further parcels of Silver and Gold by express from the South, will more than compensate the export movement, and enable the Banks, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, to secure a moderate gain on their last Specie Average of $18,988,603, while the Discount line may have been further contracted, although we find that, with increased strength, some of the leading Banks have increased their short Loans. There was a good demand for money at the close of the week, from the Stock Exchange, at 7 ₩ cent., owing to the active speculation which continues to mark the dealings of the Exchange, particularly in the New-York Railway Shares.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few weeks since, for eight months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from 1st January to 31st August, amounted to $167,546,000
Add four weeks in September 15,397,234
Total entries to date $182,943,234
Against same time in 1859 194,319,384
Decrease to date $11,376,150

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reexported—from 1st January to 31st August $59,807,000
Add four weeks in September 8,365,077
Total to date $68,172,077
Against same time 1859 49,034,708
Increase to date $19,137,370

The Same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st August $38,600,000
Add four weeks in September 3,666,501
Total to date $42,268,501
Against same time 1859 57,881,876
Decrease to date $15,612,775

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States ..... 103@102¾
New-York Central ..... 89¼@88¾@92¼@90¼
New-York and Erie 37¼@36¾@43¾@40¾@42¾@41¼
Reading ..... 48¼@49@48¾
Rock Island ..... 78¾@80¼@77¾@78
Michigan Guaranteed ..... 48¾@49¾
Michigan Southern ..... 22¾@23¼@23
Michigan Central ..... 70@72@70¼
Toledo ..... 48@48¾@49@47¾
Galena ..... 78@77¾
Illinois Central ..... 87@88¼@86¾
Panama ..... 124@126@125¾
Pacific Mail ..... 80¾@84@82¾
Missourls ..... 80@79¾
Virginias ..... 91¾@92
Tennessees ..... 90¾@90@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds ..... 99@100
Hudson River ..... 63¾@66@63¼@63¾
Harlem Preferred ..... 49¼@55@53¼
Delaware and Hudson ..... 95¾@96
Burlington and Quincy ..... 92@89¾
Harlem Common ..... 19¼@24¼@22@23¾

The dealings on the Stock Exchange the past week were especially active on the shares of the four prominent New-York roads, the Central, Erie, Harlem and Hudson, and by no means inconsiderable on the Western shares, though these were, as a general remark, less firm in prices than during the preceding week. The sales, altogether, on Wednesday, Thursday and

cash, rejecting bad Hides; 97 bales Bombay Buffalo, [illegible] 6 months, re- [illegible] Slaughter, 65 lbs., [illegible]c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, [illegible] rejecting bad Hides; [illegible] 2,000 [illegible] 6@6½c. cash, rejecting bad [illegible] 2,000 Buenos Ayres [illegible] being sent [illegible] for importers' account. [illegible] to [illegible] sale speculators' hands, 194,300 dry Hides; 5,000 wet salted do.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new. [illegible] last season's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand here has been mainly for [illegible] ₩ ton, at $37 50@38 ₩ ton, usual credit. In Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 1,500 tons Anthracite Pig, at $19@$21 for forge, and $22@$22 50 ₩ ton, on time; 3,000 tons forge were sold at [illegible] at Pittsburg.

LEATHER—Sale has been more [illegible] after, especially hemlock tanned, prices of which close [illegible] ₩ [illegible] easier for prime lots.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 75 ₩ M.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request at uniform [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is attracting more attention, including common, at $1 45@$1 50, chiefly within the range, ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine is inquired for more generally, at 40½c.@41c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, closing heavy, [illegible] reported of 700 bbls., in lots, in- [illegible] New Mess at $19 25@$19 37½; New Prime [illegible] Old Mess at $16, and Old Prime at $15 [illegible] Cut Meats and Bacon continue in- [illegible] demand. Lard is salable and firm; 325 tcs. [illegible] have been disposed of, to-day, at [illegible]c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand; [illegible] at $6 50@$7 50 for repacked Western [illegible] $11 50 for extra Western Mess; [illegible] for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Coun- [illegible] Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tierce. [illegible] Butter is in fair request, [illegible] for new State, and 12c.@16c. for West- [illegible] Cheese is inquired for at 8c.@11½c. ₩ lb. [illegible] 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 56½@ [illegible]

SUGARS—The reported sales to-day add up 2,000 [illegible] including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive since our last of un- [illegible] quotations.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line during the month of September, Mr. RADRA notices thus: "Business having taken a lively turn, transactions in some [illegible] were very heavy, but very limited in Spanish Leaf, of which the supplies are small, and prices so [illegible] that more than one-half of the above reported sales were exports for shippers' account. Of old crop Havana fillers none but refuse lots are left, and new [illegible] are hardly fit for the use of the manufacturer, and therefore of slow sale, but held at firm prices. For assorted Havana we have some inquiry, but what little is offered is held too high to meet ready sale. 468 bales Jiguani were exported; 667 bales sold at 25c.@25½c.; and notwithstanding the reported firmness of the article in St. Jago, our buyers are reluctant to continue at those figures. All the Yara on hand has been sold at 27c.@30c. for Concepcion, and [illegible] 33c. for genuine and fine lots; one superior parcel brought 34c.—and a good prospect for coming lots within that range. Domestic Leaf is in good demand; Kentucky is held very firm at high prices, the present crop being considered to a great extent a failure, and some speculative purchases have been made. Sales have been made at 4¾c.@5c. for ordinary Lugs; better grades being held at 5¾c.; medium to fair at 6¾c. @8c.; good to fine at 9c.@11c.; and selections of heavy at 12c.@13c.; and fine cutting 12c.@14c. Transactions in Seed Leaf have been large; exporters continue to buy low grades at moderate prices, and our dealers have also operated largely, having ascertained that the last year's crops contain but a limited quantity of fine. This year's crops have all been gathered in good order, being a fair average in quantity. As to the quality it is too early to speak."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York during the month of September:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, 1860, bales	1,142	1,116	453
Received since, bales	1,418	815	796
Total	2,560	1,931	1,249
Sales to Sept. 30, 1860, bales	1,489	1,155	1,249
Stock Oct. 1, 1860, bales	1,071	776	——

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Is in request at strengthening prices.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@23¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been only moderately active to-day. We have heard of no important variations in rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₩ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ₩ lb. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ₩ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ₩ bush. For Bremen, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, Flour, 3s. 3d.@4s. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been; a ship, 531 tons, to London, and one, 642 tons, to Liverpool, both at round sums; a brig, 263 tons, to Marseilles, extra Pipe Staves, 55s., and back from Sicily to New-York, on private terms; one, 250 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $2,100; a schooner, 250 tons, to Jamaica and back; one, 248 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, and one, 200 tons, to St. John, N. F., and back to Boston, on private terms.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch" as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Obtain your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, successors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, &c., for the ensuing week. By the generosity of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 124 Sixth-av., Corner 8th-av.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SETH JONES
IS FROM
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"Exactly! Seth Jones, from New-Hampshire. The Joneses are a numerous family up there—rather too many of them for comfort—so I migrated."

SETH JONES
UNDERSTANDS
THE REDSKINS.

"I has an idee things would be fixed so as to stop those unnatural redskins from committin' on their depredations; but taint no use, and it won't do to trust these critters."

SETH JONES
ANSWERS
A QUESTION.

"That's a pooty question to ax me, I swow. What has brought me back here? Why, the same thing, I cal'late, as has brought you—to find out what is to be found out 'bout Ins, that purty darter."

SETH JONES
STRIKES
A TRAIL.

"I've got to watch the ground closer, and you must look out that I don't pitch heels over head into a nest of hornets."

SETH JONES
MAKES A
GOOD ROAST.

"I'm gittin nice—nice meat—good for burn;" added another savage, grasping and feeling his arm.

SETH JONES
WRITES A
LETTER.

"The boys kinda to suspect; they keep a close watch on the gal. Remember the signal. Yours, in haste, but never-the-less," &c.

SETH JONES
OBJECTS TO
SPARKING.

"Now just see here," said Seth, "I 'bject to this. Cos why, you haven't time to go into the sparking business. I advise you to postpone it till you," &c.

SETH JONES
IN HIS
ELEMENT.

"Scatter with the gal as quick as lightning."

SETH JONES
TAKES AN
OBSERVATION.

"Wal, if you had examined it so that you took a peep into that log, you'd have seen a big Mohawk curled up there snug," &c.

SETH JONES
CAN'T
EXPRESS HIMSELF.

"There, by gracious; don't say no more—boohoo! them! I believe I've caught cold being so exposed to the night air."

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Southern Hotels who possess Congress Water for their guests will find it to their interest to call at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large and superior stock of
FAMILY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Toweling.
Also,
FRENCH ORGANDIES and TARLTANE, for evening dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, VELVET, BRUSSELS, and every variety of
CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE, ELEGANT and CHEAP STOCK.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS,
LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

SHAWLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
in great variety,
THE
ADRIANA,
JAPANESE, and
TYCOON
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED DO.,
BROCHE and FRENCH CASHMERE DO., in
BLACK,
WHITE,
GREEN, and
CRIMSON CENTRES, &c.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BAL OFFERT AU PRINCE DE GALLES,
Recemment reçu,
Un bel assortiment de
Robes de Bal,
Importees expressément pour le bal offert au
PRINCE DE GALLES.
Envente chez.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway, in face du
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received new FALL CLOAKS,
In a variety of shapes,
And most fashionable materials,
At reasonable prices.
N. B.—Some very pretty Zouave Jackets
Just received.
Also, made to order.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open, this morning,
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS
PLAIN AND FANCY TARLETANS.
PLAIN SILKS, in all the new colors.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open, THIS MORNING,
A JOB LOT OF FANCY SILKS,
At 6s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.
Also, FIGURED BLACK SILKS, $1 per yard, worth 12s

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have all the
NEW FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
In most desirable colors at low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
near Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
RICH DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
50 per cent. less than
REGULAR PRICES.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
AND
SHAWLS FROM AUCTION,
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES,
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Call attention to their immense assortment of RIBBONS, which are, as usual, very cheap.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT SALE OF FALL GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM THE AUCTION SALE
At KINZEY'S.
4,500 yards Silk Trimming Ribbons, 6c., 8c.
7,000 yards assorted Bonnet Ribbons, 8c., 10c.
10,000 yards rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c., 15c.
5,000 yards splendid Satin Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
3,500 yards corded edge black Ribbons, 12½c.
5,000 yards black Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
7,500 yards wide rich Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS.
3,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 new shape Fall Bonnets, 50c.
1,500 Split Straws and Roughs and Readys, 50c.
2,500 black and white Bonnets, all styles.
At KINZEY'S
OPENING OF RICH FRENCH FLOWERS.
2,500 pairs (job lot) French Flowers, 12c. pair.
1,500 pairs new Fall Flowers, 6c., 8c., 10c.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF RICH FINE FLOWERS.
2,500 Silk, Bugle Braid and Chenille Nets, all styles.
1,500 Head-Dresses, new styles, very low.
At KINZEY'S.
A CHEAP LOT OF COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
2,500 worked Collars, new shapes, 8c., 12½c.
2,000 cambric needle-work banded Collars, 15c., 18c.
2,300 real Maltese Lace Collars, new shape, 15c.
2,800 fine Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 25c., 50c.
1,500 finer Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 75c. to $1 50.
At KINZEY'S.
1,500 needle-work sets, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2.
3,000 stripe worked Flouncing, 6c., 15c., 25c.
2,000 yards Jaconet Flouncing, 37c., 50c., 75c.
3,500 yards worked Insertions, 3c., 6c., 8c.
1,800 gent's Linen Bosoms, 18c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
980 gent's Handkerchiefs, (col'd border,) 6c., 12c., 18c.
1,300 gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,800 ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
3,200 ladies' embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
2,300 pairs gent's ribbed half Hose, 6c.
2,500 pairs gent's Merino half hose, 12c.
3,500 pairs ladies' Merino Hose, white, (half-price,) 10c.
1,500 pairs ladies' Merino Gauntlet Gloves, 15c.
2,000 pairs ladies' lined Silk Gloves, 20c.
1,500 pairs Silk Gauntlet lined Gloves, 31c.
750 pairs ladies' Kid Gauntlets, 63c.
Opening, a fine line of Lace Nets for Sleeves.
Opening, all the new styles fancy Hair-Pins.
Opening, a fine assortment of Bags and Porte-monnaies.
Opening, a fine assortment of Gilt Belts and Buckles.
Opening, a fine assortment of Gilt Ornaments.
Job lot of Trimming Velvets cheap.
Job lot of Trimmings for Dresses.
Job lot of Silk Velvets, 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Receiving from auction daily goods of all descriptions. Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
Has now opened her Fall and Winter fashions in
Velvet, Silk and Cloth Cloaks,
All of which have been selected in the first houses in Paris, and are the latest
PARISIAN NOUVEAUTES.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303

FURS.
Elegant and fashionable styles, in SABLE, SQUIRREL, MINK, &c., will here be offered to the ladies on THURSDAY next, when they are respectfully invited to call and inspect them. Till then suspend their purchases.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303.
Three doors west of Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents. 400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1. Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c. New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap. Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets. Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery. At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
FOR THE FALL OF 1860,
And are enabled to offer
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Manufactured in the best manner
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
INCLUDING ALL THE POPULAR SHADES WHICH NOW PREVAIL IN PARIS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Full assortment
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
NOW READY.
Also,
LOW PRICED EMBROIDERIES
And LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS,
consisting of
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS
for evening wear.
DARK FANCY SILKS.
DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, MAKE and QUALITY,
for Fall and Winter wear.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
With an unsurpassed assortment of
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
and every other description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, in great variety.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CAARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
WE HAVE NOW FALL GARMENTS READY, MADE IN EVERY DESIRABLE MATERIAL, ALL
OF THE NEWEST AND
MOST DISTINGUISHED PATTERNS,
AND
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PERSONS,
Ladies can always find in our establishment the largest assortment of CLOAKS and MANTLES to be seen out of Paris, and the wants of the most economical as well as the most extravagant, are equally studied by us.
Our Fashion Plates for October are supplied gratis on application. CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A rich assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACE COLLARS and SETS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, of newest designs.
Also, 1,500 Gent's colored-bordered HANDKERCHIEFS, At 18 cents each—all Linen.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, SCARFS and SHAWLS,
THREAD LACE VEILS, FLOUNCINGS and POINTS.
BARBES AND COIFFURES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Are now prepared to show a very large and choice assortment of
SILKS in various new Styles,
IRISH POPLINS, in plain colors and Plaids,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, in plain colors,
BROCADE VELOUR OTTOMANS, in neat designs,
Printed and Embroidered MERINOES,
DE LAINES AND NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Just received, per late steamers,
1,600 SILK ROBES,
IN
2, 4, 5 and 7 Flounces,
The latest Paris Styles,
And
Will be offered, on Monday, Oct. 1,
At 50 per cent.
Less than Cost of Importation.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!!
NEW FALL SILKS
At 56 cents per yard.
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!!
NEW FALL STYLES
At 56 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will open on Monday, Oct. 1,
5 CASES RICH FALL SILKS, new styles,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD.
5 CASES RICH BAYADERE STRIPES,
AT $1 PER YARD.
2 CASES MAGENTA PLAIDS, extra rich,
At 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
2 CASES RICH SAXONY PLAIDS, all wool,
At 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
5 CASES RICH CASHMERE DELAINES,
AT 1s. PER YARD.
ALSO,
A superb assortment of
NEW CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the latest
FALL AND WINTER STYLES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts., New-York.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
On MONDAY will offer
AT RETAIL,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
In every variety of Silks and Wool.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NEW CHINTZES.
Every description of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
QUILTS
and
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

ARAB CLOAKS, FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS..... $5 50
ARAB CLOAKS..... 6 00
ARAB CLOAKS..... 6 50
ARAB CLOAKS..... 7 00
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 BOWERY,
Near HOUSTON-St.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 551 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henriletta, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Valours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazette, Parisines, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded, and Amuire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Valours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c.; Bombasine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
W. JACKSON,
OBSERVE, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
PARISIAN FABRICS,
Suitable for
FALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
a splendid assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
both
LONG AND SQUARE.
Also,
great novelties in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
500 PIECES
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 75 per yard.

CHEAP SILKS.
500 pieces, at 75c. and $1. These goods originally cost from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 9 A. M.,
BARGAINS in REAL LACE GOODS, COLLARS, &c.
BARGAINS in RICH EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, &c.
BARGAINS in RICH BONNET RIBBONS.
BARGAINS in RICH STYLES PARIS FLOWERS.
BARGAINS in HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERVESTS, &c.
BARGAINS in HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS in LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BARGAINS in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.
BARGAINS IN YANKEE NOTIONS (and no mistake,)
5,000 PARIS LADIES' CORSETS, $1, worth $1 50.
4,000 HAIR BRUSHES, (good ones,) 12 to 25 cents.
1,500 PORT MONNAIS, 8 cents to 75, (desirable styles.)
3,000 dozen REAL STEEL SCISSORS, 15c. a pair.
2,200 dozen GENTS' LINEN BOSOMS, 12c. to 88c.; the cheapest lot in the City by all odds.
1,000 CHILDREN'S RUBBER ROUND COMBS, 6c. each.
1,800 BRAID NETS, 38c.; old price 56c.!!!
375 BALMORAL ROBES, $1 50 to $2 75.
100,000 pairs KID GLOVES, 63c.!!!!!
100 dozen RUCHES, 18c. 21c. 25c. and 31c. each.
5,546¾ yards IRISH LINEN, 31c., worth just 56¼c. a yard.
780 GENT'S ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, only 20c. each.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 10 springs, 37 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 12 springs, 44 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 15 springs, 50 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 17 springs, 60 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 20 springs, 69 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 25 springs, 88 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 40 springs, $1 25, at MACY'S.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
For this month. All our goods are marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
But one price will be asked or taken.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will Open on Monday, Oct. 1,
500 Pieces
RICH SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.

SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
SENSATION UP TOWN!
GREAT SALE OF BONNET RIBBONS.
360 pieces from AUCTION at 1s. per yard, usual price 18c.
265 pieces from AUCTION at 18c. per yard, worth 2s.
450 pieces from AUCTION at 25c. per yard, worth 3s.
500 pieces from AUCTION at 31c. to 3s. per yard, worth 50c.
SASH RIBBONS.
Splendid Goods from 3s. to $1 per yard, worth double the money.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!
J. A. BLUXOME.
ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES FROM 1s. UP.
BLACK THREAD LACES FROM 1s. UP.
BLACK PUSHER LACES FROM 6c. UP.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES FROM 10c. UP.
POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
BLONDE LACES.
Also, a fine assortment of
BLACK LACE VEILS,
all prices, from 50c. to $2 each.
SOME LOTS FROM AUCTION VERY CHEAP.
Also,
BARBES, COIFFURES AND MADE UP LACE GOODS, of all descriptions, comprising
SLEEVES, BERTHES, MEDALLION GOODS, ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!
J. A. BLUXOME.
ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
NEW STYLES COLLARS at 2s., worth 50c.
NEW STYLES COLLARS at 4s., worth 8s.
NEW STYLES COLLARS at $1, actually worth $2.
SPLENDID COLLARS at $1 50, actually worth $3.
The above goods are from recent auction sales, and are cheap.
Also,
Auction lots of Sets, French Cambric Bands, Infants' Waists, Robes, Caps, Edgings, Insertings, &c., &c.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
BEST PARIS KIDS,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
100 doz. Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 1s., worth 2s.
100 doz. Linen Hemstitched Handkerch'fs, 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
100 doz. Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2s., worth 4s.
100 doz. Gents' Linen Cambric Hand'fs, 3s., worth 5s.
NEW STYLE AND SHAPE OF FRENCH CORSETS, At $1 25 per pair.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
VERY WIDE AND HEAVY, AT 5s. and 6s. per yard.
We have just received the above goods from the large auction sale on Friday last, and they are the best bargains of the season. For sale by
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 358 and 359 Canal-st., No. 289 8th-av., No. 344 Grand-st., and No. 124 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1860.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received the latest Paris styles of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Caps, Headdresses, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON SEPT. 29, about 9 o'clock P. M., a sorrel horse, with stripe on face; is about 15 hands high. Also, light wagon, with red running part and patent wheels; made by James Baldwin, No. 152 Crosby-st. Also, a set of old harness. Any one giving any information of their whereabouts will receive the above reward. JAMES BALDWIN,
No. 152 Crosby-st., or No. 31 21-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL RECEIPT-BOOK, inclosed in a leather case; supposed to have been left in a 6th-av. stage, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. The above reward, with thanks of the owner, will be paid on leaving the same at No. 43 West 17th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., or at the office of the City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—AT THE FIFTH-AV. Hotel, or between there and Wall-st. or Exchange-place, a gent's DIAMOND PIN. A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for it, by WM. MAXWELL, at No. 23 Maiden-lane.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 25TH INST., A BLACK SILK and white bead PURSE, with silver clasp and a small sum of money in it, going from 18th-st. to Fulton-st., in a 5th-av. stage. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 26 West

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Eastern America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the "Kennebec Northern Light," which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 5 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SICILIAN VESPERS.

BURTON'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM—LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL—THE IRISH TIGER.

NEW BOWERY—ROBERT BRUCE—HARRY BLAKE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WESTLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, announces the increase of the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and regards this as an indication that the Government of the United States is now earnestly determined to prevent the interference of Spain in the affairs of Mexico. This hope we fear will not be realized—at least as long as the present Administration is in power. There does not seem to be much doubt now that Spain will do all in her power, even to positive intervention, to support the MIRAMON faction in Mexico. A rumor was current that two large Spanish war steamers were to be built immediately in New-York.

Our correspondent at Havana, writing on the 24th ult., transmits a variety of interesting news and gossip. He also gives a *résumé* of late Mexican intelligence. Four American seamen are now in the Havana prison, charged with mutiny and other crimes. It is not yet determined whether the men will be sent home for trial. There had been extremely heavy rains in different parts of the island, and it was feared they had caused serious damage to plantations. The Havana sugar market had been dull of late.

We have received advices from Kingston, Ja., to the 6th ult. Capt. BURTON, of the American bark *Alvarado*, had died in a mysterious manner. His body was subsequently found floating in the sea, and a Coroner's jury had been summoned in Kingston to inquire into the circumstances of the case. Mr. HOLT, of Liverpool, had obtained the contract, embracing the legal subsidy, for establishing steam communication between Kingston and New-York. The health of Jamaica was pretty good; and the weather, which, during the month of August, had been intensely hot, had moderated after very grateful rains.

The British steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, with 32 cabin and 109 steerage passengers. She carried out $117,091 in specie. The Bremen screw-steamer *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS, left same day, for Bremen, *via* Southampton, with 150 passengers, and $580,000 in specie. The steamship *Atlantic* has been added to the new line for Southampton and Havre, and is to succeed the *Adriatic*, and sail from this port on Saturday, Nov. 17. Capt. A. G. GRAY will have command of the *Atlantic*.

The Prince of Wales and suite left St. Louis by special train at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived in Cincinnati at about 1½ o'clock on Saturday morning, having been delayed by a freight train off the track upwards of four hours. At every station on the route crowds were collected, and cheered as the train passed, and a considerable number welcomed him at Cincinnati, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. On Saturday his Highness drove about the city, accompanied by the Mayor and others, and visited various places of note, after which he visited the village of Clifton, and dined with R. B. FOWLER, Esq., proprietor of the Kentucky Central Railroad. At night he attended a grand ball at Pike's Opera-house, which was got up as a private speculation, and as such, understood to be a failure. To-day the Royal party leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh.

In another column we publish the programme and route of the National Wide-Awake procession which is to take place on Wednesday, together with other matters of public interest in relation to the Wide-Awake movement.

The Fusion Committee have decided to hold a mass ratification meeting on Monday evening next.

Senator SEWARD, passing through St. Joseph, reached St. Louis at a late hour on Saturday night, and was escorted to Barnum's Hotel by a large party of Wide-Awakes. He will leave this morning for Chicago, where he will deliver an address to-morrow.

On Friday last, Senator DOUGLAS addressed a mass-meeting at Indianapolis, and on Saturday at Louisville, Ky. At this latter place, the Telegraph informs us, thirty thousand people assembled to hear him. Of course the allowance usual in such cases ought to be made.

The evening schools of this City will be opened this evening, and it is hoped that parents and others having persons under their care, who cannot attend school during the day, will afford them every encouragement to attend in the evening. The schools are free to all, free of charge.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will open this morning, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, for the first time since the long vacation. The calendar is said to be the heaviest on record. No less than twenty-four murder cases are to be disposed of, besides numerous other cases, of less moment, but still heinous in their character. In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD will preside, and in this Court also, the business to be transacted is very heavy and important. The trial term of the Court of Common Pleas also opens to-day. The rooms of this Court, during the vacation, have been very much improved.

Stocks closed dull on Saturday afternoon, after a comparatively moderate business through the day. Central, 90½; Erie, 41¾. Money in good demand, at 7 @ 9 cent., from the Brokers. Exchange 109¾.

The transactions in Flour were less extensive, and prices favored buyers. Wheat was in good request, and desirable lots were firm. Corn was scarce and in demand, at previous prices. Provisions, Teas, Molasses, Tallow and Oils were rather quiet. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Rio Coffee, Sugars, Whisky, Hops, and the principal kinds of Naval Stores. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable changes.

DON'T FANCY SECESSION.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that Mr. YANCEY will probably not visit New-York, because no political party is willing to "become his sponsor." If he "would only be willing to say that the election of LINCOLN *would not justify Southern secession*, the conservative men of New-York would give him a most cordial welcome." This is probably true. There is no difference of sentiment on this subject in New-York, or elsewhere at the North. There are in this city a great many men who are as thoroughly pro-slavery in all their opinions,—who would go as far in advocating Southern interests and yield as much to conciliate Southern favor, as Mr. YANCEY or the most ultra of the Southern fire-eaters could possibly desire. But there is absolutely nobody who believes that LINCOLN's election would justify secession, or who would sustain any Southern State in withdrawing from the Union. Our people, of all parties, and under all circumstances, are for the Union.

The North and South.

The characteristics of Northern and Southern Society appear to have undergone a complete transformation within the last few years. Prior to 1850, the expansive force of the South seemed to be unlimited. Kentucky and Tennessee were settled and formed into States years before Ohio had acquired the requisite population for admission into the Union; and while the slow current of Northern emigration was penetrating into the rich prairies of Indiana and Illinois, four Southern States, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri were settled in equal degree, and prepared to take their places in the Union. With equal celerity, Arkansas, Florida and Texas were occupied; but their progress, during the last ten years, if we take into view the greatly augmented parent stock in the older Slave-States, has visibly slackened when compared with that of their elder sisters above enumerated.

In the meantime the course of Northern expansion has been exactly the reverse of this. First taking deep root in the soil, by the planting and improving of farms, and the building of cities, devoted to commerce and manufactures, the Northern population only throws off its surplus swarms, which seek homes in the far West. In the infancy of a free society, though located in a barren soil, like that of New England, the surplus population must be small; but, with the growth of population, the influx of foreign immigration and the improved facilities of travel, the emigrating tide has constantly increased, until it now sweeps everything before it.

For the first two and a half centuries of Slavery in this country, it was an inseparable incident of the system, if not a law of its being, to settle upon the best lands, wear them out speedily, and abandon them incontinently, without an effort at their restoration. But a variety of causes have conspired to compel a change of this rude system of cultivation. The construction of railroads has rendered the lands more valuable, and their owners are less willing to part with them. These roads have at the same time made it desirable and practicable to improve farms which formerly would not have been worth the trouble and expense. Everything which the farms in the vicinity of the railroads produce can now be sent to market, and manures may be obtained in return. Here are positive causes for retaining the populations of the older States at home; while the settlement of the new States, and the increase in the price of their lands, in consequence of the rise in their staple products, have lessened the strong temptation which formerly existed in the old States to remove to the ever-receding and intangible "West."

Thus the singular anomaly is presented of a great community being paralyzed in its expansive power by its prosperity; and of losing its political preëminence and prestige by the recovery and restoration of its wasted and wilted soils. The South was never so rich, powerful, and prosperous, as at the present moment, when its politicians look upon it as on the brink of ruin, by the overthrow of a favorite political dogma.

It will not be denied by candid men that the Southern Democracy, twelve years ago, occupied the identical ground, in regard to Popular Sovereignty, which was taken by Judge DOUGLAS in his latest, and to them most offensive utterance. The Southern wing of the party accepted Gen. Cass as its candidate for the Presidency, not in spite of, but in consequence of his famous Nicholson letter. That letter was then regarded as a great concession by a Northern man to Slavery, and the result was that its author was made the standard-bearer of the party. The concession of "Popular Sovereignty," was then regarded as equivalent to the concession of Slavery. No body except Mr. CALHOUN, North or South, dreamed that Slavery would be voted out of a Territory by the people, where there was the least foothold for the system. The practical common sense of the South then treated the warnings of the great Carolinian on this point, as the crotchets of a political dreamer, and the original Squatter Sovereign of Michigan received as warm and hearty support south of Mason's and Dixon's line as any Northern man ever gets from that quarter. But the great changes in the laws of emigration and colonization of both North and South, above described, had not then become apparent. Mr. CALHOUN, perhaps, foresaw them, but the masses never look beyond the present; and hence the readiness with which the Southern Democracy accepted the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty." But the loss of California and Kansas, and the almost certain loss of all the existing Territories, if left open to the equal competition of free and slave labor, has at length opened the eyes of the Slavery propagandists, and hence Mr. DOUGLAS has come to be regarded as almost as inimical to the South as Mr. SEWARD.

"Popular Sovereignty" is an absurdity if it be claimed as a constitutional right, but as a practical fact it will be all-sufficient, under the patronage and with the support of a Republican Administration, to exclude Slavery from every Territory at present belonging to the Union. Mr. LINCOLN will be too just and too wise to recommend measures offensive to the South, for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, when other measures, which find many strong supporters in that region, will accomplish the same result. The Senate will be against him for two or three years to come, and this, of itself, will be a good reason for not pressing the importance of territorial legislation if he were otherwise disposed to do so. It is fair to assume, therefore, that Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing at which reasonable Pro-Slavery men can take offence. The South Carolina Elector who is frightened at the apprehended consequences of moderation in a Republican Administration, and whose letter we published the other day, has gone to the root of the matter, and we hazard little in predicting that his fears have taken the right direction. He may well surmise that Mr. LINCOLN will endeavor to make friends in the South, and that he will succeed.

The Emperor in Africa.

The French Emperor has been paying a visit to his Colony in Algeria. If he carried out his programme he arrived just at the time of the great Fair, when the streets are enlivened with all the costumes of the country—the Arab in his *bournous* and bare legs, stalking along head and shoulders taller than the round-hatted Frenchmen; veiled females in their white gauzy envelopes; and now and then, amid the crowd of Moors, Maltese and Jews, a broad-shouldered Berber, the original owner of the soil, (now covered by so many layers of distinct races,) and just distinguishable from the Arabs by his leathern apron and his sandals.

In touching a soil whereon two generations of French soldiers have won their crosses, and where agriculture, industry and commerce are striving to plant civilization in the path of conquest, NAPOLEON is doubtless impelled by the desire to view at first hand the extraordinary development of his African possessions. The *question Algerienne*, of all problems of her national policy, has long filled the foremost place in the mind of the French nation: the present imperial visit will add still further to the interest with which Frenchmen look to this New France rising on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, with a territory almost as large as the mother country itself.

The question is worthy of study outside of France also; for, without viewing the long line of African sea-board in the hands of the French as bearing on the shutting up of the Mediterranean against competition from other nations, which has been stated broadly as a policy, (and even the able and enlightened writers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* elaborately canvass the capabilities of the French ports in Algeria to support the French fleets in "naval contests which must hereafter occur on the coast of Gibraltar,") the growth of Algeria furnishes new data for the science of Sociology, still so imperfectly understood. Those who would see how an empire is built up, by what throes a new people comes into the world, will find here invaluable material for political and social deductions. Happily, also, this material is brought ready to hand in the *Exploration Scientifique*—a return which really exhausts the subject, and affords a new and shining proof of how constantly, in their practical action, the French keep in mind the interests of science.

Seeing that it is only a quarter of a century since Algeria fell into the hands of the French, and that a battle between them and the natives was fought near the capital only five years ago, there is something of the character of a magical improvisation in the extraordinary development of this province evidenced by the specimens of its agriculture and manufactures produced at the Paris Exhibition. It is of moment to know the actual progress made, and whether it is a normal growth or only a forced exotic.

The French, who have written a whole literature on Algeria, view everything Algerian through a rose-colored medium. Already, say they, it produces tobacco which is smoked on the Boulevards of Paris: already it sends olives to the table of the Emperor: soon it is to supply Lyons with silk, and Manchester with cotton! Meanwhile, confining ourselves to figures, the exports of Algeria (chiefly the cereals, tobacco, cotton, silk, and olives,) amounted, in 1853, to 30,000,000 francs; in 1855, they reached the figure of 150,000,000 francs—more than quadrupling in two years. That the productions of Algeria are on the increase, then, there can be no doubt. The main obstacle is the difficulty of inducing the French to colonize—something which seems essentially repugnant to the genius of their race. At present, though every industrious colonist is thriving and in health, colonization makes but little progress. The European population of the whole colony scarcely exceeds 180,000, and a quarter of a century of emigration has given only one French family to every forty-five square miles of arable land! But France has done wonderful things in Africa: cities and military roads and bridges and vast draining dykes and telegraphs, have risen into active being wherever her army (now that warfare is over, transformed into an immense battalion of industry) advances. So, too, she has labored with success to give the indigenous Arabs a higher intellectual as well as material initiation. Among the recent educational foundations are the Arabic College, the Naval School, and the Medical School of Algiers, whose returns show an astonishing success, and prove that those scientific aptitudes which distinguished the Arabic race at the time when AVICENNA and AVERRHOES were rendering her school of science illustrious the world over, are still susceptible of the same brilliant development.

To the ethnologist, the problem which the French are endeavoring to solve in Algeria, is among the most interesting that come within the scope of his speculation. It is the most difficult and complex in history—to establish harmony between two societies separated by contrasts that seem almost like impassable gulfs—contrasts of race, religion, language, manners and costume. What will be the ultimate effect on those two and a-half millions of the children of the Semitic stock—Arabs, Moors and Kabyles? Will the charms of civilization prove sufficiently potent to wean them from nomadic life? A vast question into which a variety of considerations must enter. Poets and historians find an easy explanation of their nomadism in the imperious instincts of *race*—a pure hypothesis, which is emphatically contradicted by the spectacle of the Moorish domination in Spain, and, indeed, wherever the duration of their power permitted their native genius to show itself.

NAPOLEON'S visit cannot but be a capital event for Algeria. The bent of his mind is strongly towards the development of the material and industrial forces, and the Imperial economist cannot but open wide and widening horizons for Algerian progress. The soil whereon he stands is rich with the memorials of by-gone glory—beneath, range over range, are the buried strata of the antique civilizations—Numidian, and Carthaginian, and Roman, and Vandal, and Byzantine Greek. If his reading of LIVY and PROCOPIUS be fresh, he will recall to mind that those vast Numidian plains once waved with thick crops of grain, and the mountain sides were clad with vines. Why should not the lands which were then tilled by slaves be still better tilled by French freemen, and the cities which could thrive under the Government of SALLUST receive new and illustrious resurrection under the rule of the Third NAPOLEON?

STATE TAXATION.—We publish an interesting table concerning the amount of taxation required for State purposes for the present year, together with the valuation upon which it will be assessed. Last year the assessment was *two and a half* mills, raising an aggregate of $3,512,284; this year it is *three and five-sixteenths* mills, the aggregate required being $5,440,640. The increase is due to the amount levied for the payment of Canal debts, and is occasioned by the very large falling off in the Canal revenues of last year. New-York City is to pay for State purposes $2,108,635—an increase of $775,277 over last year.

The Chinese Rebellion and the Allies.

The allied troops in China have been put to bad use, in being sent to repel the advance of the rebels upon Shanghai. Fortunately no conflict occurred, and indeed the Europeans returned to the city without encountering the enemy; but there could be no more injudicious policy than to impress the insurgents with the idea that the foreigners, whom they choose to call younger brethren, are hostile to their revolutionary enterprise, and this abortive movement will give currency to that mischievous idea.

It is true that some show of justification for thus fighting armies engaged in the common cause of degrading and displacing the actual dynasty, is not wanting. These wars in China present the anomaly of an invading power urging its hostile operations against the government, while its merchants retain full liberty of traffic in all the ports of the Empire. To render military success consistent with this commercial activity is the difficulty. It is quite possible, and even highly probable, that were the rebels moving towards Peking by an inland route, the wisdom of encouraging rather than obstructing their march would be recognized. But the trade of Shanghai is valuable, and the merchants timid, and previous experience has proved how universal is the panic produced by the near approach of the long-haired warriors, not only among traders, but among the entire mass of the Chinese inhabitants. Upon the former visit of the rebels, in 1853, the town was almost deserted. Trade ceased for months—and confidence has not even yet been fully restored. It was doubtless the desire to prevent a recurrence of this disastrous period, that has prompted the measures of the Allies, who lose sight of vast prospective advantages in thus securing a momentary object.

For the success of the European enterprise, aided as it is by the warfare of the Tai-Ping, must involve the overthrow of the Tartar supremacy, and the eventual elevation of a different race to imperial influence. The interests of unrestricted trade, of religion, and of civilization generally, strengthen the hope of the present rebellion becoming the successor of the expiring dynasty; thus enthroning a rule distinguished by its friendly temper toward foreigners, and anxious to promote all those means of intercourse, of which the reigning Princes are so incurably jealous. Any unfriendly action toward this rising power, is therefore a serious misfortune; and nothing can be more blameworthy than the attempt of the Allies to provoke a collision. If the safety of Shanghai be so momentous a need, the rebels seem to have shown sufficient signs of amicable feeling to authorize a belief that an effort at mediation to save the threatened city would have been successful, and the necessity of more energetic steps might have been obviated. As it is, the trust that the failure of the belligerent expedition will remove any unfavorable impression the demonstration may have made in the minds of the insurgent leaders, is all there is to sympathizers with their progress.

Mortality and the Streets.

Touching the figures furnished from week to week by the City Inspector, it may be a truism to say that while they obtain less attention from ordinary readers than from statisticians, they are nevertheless full of matter of every-day practical concern. If the curious public observe less neatness and purity in the condition of the streets, it has only to consult these fruitful tables to ascertain the reason why. If suspicions relative to the increase of disease generally, or of specific maladies, obtain currency, they may be promptly resolved by an appeal to these reports. It is, in fact, the especial duty of this important functionary to supervise matters of so immediate concern to society, that instead of society being content to wait for the usual quarterly or annual statements, which are alone required of the other City Departments, it demands its weekly revelation and has it.

Of the instruction, at once sanitary and salutary, to be derived from these reports, that of the present week affords an example. We are surprised, for instance, to notice that the ratio of deaths is rather on the increase—not only by comparison with the figures of the preceding week, but with reference to those of the corresponding period of last year. And, turning to an adjoining column, we are struck with the fact that the business of street-cleaning is steadily declining, the number of hands employed throughout the City being only 271, which supplies an average of twelve men to each Ward. If we could be persuaded that foul deposits in the streets were less pernicious to health in the cooler air of September than in the heats of the dog-days, it might be safe to disconnect these phenomena. But all the sources of malaria are unhappily as active in any given temperature above freezing point as in any other, and if children perish of an impure and enervating atmosphere in July, the impurities of Autumnal air are no less fatal.

If, therefore, the City Inspector finds his total of mortality steadily increasing, let him lay this fact to heart. The public does not need the evidence of his arithmetic to prove the streets to be less cleanly than they were last Spring; but, eager for economy, waits without complaint to learn whether the fact is to be attended by other than merely disagreeable consequences. The figures of the Inspector prove the consequences to be not only disagreeable but fatal; and we hope to see the number of street sweepers increased, that the number of the dying may be diminished. Perhaps, when the exigencies of the election are over, Mr. DELAVAN may be permitted to recall the banished machines. We may then have cleanliness and health at the lowest of his experimental figures.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.—There is confirmation of the news that the organization of a Spanish *corps d'armée* in Havana, is progressing, but whether these troops are destined for Mexico or not, is a point that time only can determine. We have certainly good grounds for believing that an active intervention, to establish the declining power of MIRAMON, is meditated by Spain, and intervention, in this case, can only be accomplished by force of arms. The presence of a very large Spanish fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, the action of the Spanish Minister, and this new demonstration at Havana, all point to the same design, and to its accomplishment Spain is urged partly from motives of religion, and partly from a desire to regain her standing as an American Power. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz informs us of the additions that have been recently made to the American squadron in the Gulf, and indulges in the hope that the Administration is determined to prevent any European interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this expectation will be realized, and that Spain will be firmly and steadily opposed in her attempts to crush out Mexican Liberalism, now that success, after a long and exhausting struggle, is within its reach. But our measures of foreign policy and demonstrations, under the existing *régime*, are such mere shams that we cannot indorse our correspondent's hopes, nor can we believe, judging by past experience, that the presence of a large American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico will excite in the Spanish mind any great alarm, or be any obstacle to the accomplishment of the Spanish programme.

MORE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The Havre papers contain an announcement that the long contemplated scheme of French Transatlantic steamers is on the high road to realization. There are to be two lines running respectively between Havre and New-York, and Havre and Martinique. The project has received the sanction of the Government, which has assigned the charge of forming the Company to the responsible hands of Messrs. PEREIRE, the leading bankers of Paris. It is thought the enterprize will now proceed without delay.

Much of the fresh impetus which the project has received is due to what is thought to be a more encouraging aspect of the traffic between Havre and this port. The figures furnished as illustrating this improvement are as follows:

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1859.	
Passengers from Havre	1,279
Passengers from New-York	2,600
Specie List from Havre	$601,000
Specie List from New-York	$9,137,700
Freight from Havre, (tons)	7,050
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1860.	
Passengers from Havre	2,285
Passengers from New-York	2,536
Specie List from Havre	$1,576,300
Specie List from New-York	$11,805,420
Freight from Havre, (tons)	8,152

It must be confessed the improvement thus indicated is hardly sufficient to found very sanguine expectation of profit from an extension of the means of transportation. During the first period for which the statistics are given, the business, so far as the steamers are concerned, was conducted by the *Arago* and *Fulton*, and Mr. VANDERBILT's vessels. During the latter period two fresh competitors entered the lists—namely, the *Adriatic* and the *Illinois*, the former one of the most spacious and popular of steamships; the last named comparing well in speed and comfort with any previously upon the line. Very evidently the traffic, which so far as passengers bound to Europe is concerned, has declined, must be far less remunerative to each vessel than heretofore; and, as evidently, a moment which demonstrates this fact, is most inopportune for the inauguration of more extended competition. The American shipping now on the route is more than able to transact the business, and in the new commercial policy of France and England will be enabled to do so with increased profit. Possibly, the Parisian capitalists may yet discover this fact, and abandon so unpromising an undertaking.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS DESERTING THE ADMINISTRATION.—Hon. Rev. TUCKER, our Consul at Liverpool, has written a long letter, urging the election of DOUGLAS, and denouncing in vigorous terms the course of that wing of the Democratic Party which insists upon legislative protection for Slavery in the Territories. If he had done this three months ago, he would probably have had leave to retire from office. But our venerable President seems to have lost his interest in the pending election. He either despairs of being able to do anything to affect the result, or else he is pretty well satisfied that his meddling only makes matters worse. But for his interference, the Democratic Party would probably have been a unit. Mr. TUCKER has chosen the time for writing his letter very judiciously. He will not be disturbed.

THE OFFICE OF RECORDER.—Judge EDMONDS, it will be seen, declines the Republican nomination for Recorder, mainly from an apprehension that he would be elected, and from a conviction that he would not remain in office long enough to make the reforms in the Court which he deems desirable. His letter contains suggestions on this subject which deserve attention. He considers the office the most important judicial office in the country, and very justly insists that it should be filled by none but men of unapproachable integrity, profound legal knowledge, and great judicial sagacity; and he, therefore, appreciates more highly the compliment implied in his nomination.

We regret exceedingly that Judge EDMONDS should have felt constrained to decline this nomination. If he persists in so doing, the Republicans will be under the necessity of making another selection; and we trust they will give due weight to the very just and important suggestions of the Judge's letter. Under no circumstances should they permit the office to fall into unworthy hands.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Woman's Library is to be formally opened this evening by a public meeting, to be held at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. The occasion itself is one of special interest and importance; and as Rev. Mr. BEECHER and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., are both to make addresses, it will have special attractiveness even beyond the circle of those who have hitherto interested themselves in the project. We anticipate a full attendance.

Personal.

—List of Americans in Paris from 7th to the 14th September, 1860.

NEW-YORK.
W. J. Longworth and daughter.
Isaac Newton.
Henry W. McCune.
George G. Byron.
Mrs. Howard Clark.
A. J. Clark.
Mr. & Mrs. F.A. Cushman.
George Barlow.
D. S. Mason.
C. L. Crauch.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Rochette, child and nurse.
James D. Davis.
Mr. and Mrs. Milderberger and family.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Marié.
Robert W. Halsted.
Simon Hackes.
Jacob Gutmann.
H. A. Stone and family.
Henry Nordlinger.
Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Woodward.
Mr. and Mrs. Henriques.
Miss Eliza Henriques.
George A. Jackson.

CAMDEN.
F. E. Garrett.

SICILY.
Wm. De Rohan.

HARTFORD.
Major W. B. Hartley.
Mr. and Mrs. Jewell.

CINCINNATI.
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Caldwell.

HAVRE.
J. C. Kane.

SOLEA.
W. B. Heyward.

SANTEE.
Arthur Blake.

BOSTON.
C. C. Chadwick and family.

PHILADELPHIA.
John W. Grigg.
W. B. Haseltine and wife.
Frank Haseltine.
Joseph S. Silver.
Wm. J. Lerain.
Lewis Anderied.
E. Montalant.
R. E. Simpson.

ROSDEEN.
Geo. W. Mortin.
J. F. Luckley.

NEW-ORLEANS.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thorn.
Miss M. M. Thorn.

BUFFALO.
C. C. Coleman.

NEW-JERSEY.
Marcus Blair.

SYRACUSE.
W. P. Downer.

GLEN'S FALLS.
G. O. Smith.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

The Reception at Cincinnati—Departure for Pittsburgh—Arrival at Cleveland—Pike's Opera House—The Ball—Unfortunate Delay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Prince and suite arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. In consequence of a freight train having run off the track, they were delayed three hours. They were accompanied by Mayor SHARP, Judge STORER, W. SIBLEY, President of the Chamber of Commerce; JOHN TOZERMUR, President of the City Council; RUFUS KING, President of the School Board, and R. B. BOWLER, who met the train at Colesville, and tendered the hospitalities of the city to the guests. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, but few persons were at the depôt when the train arrived.

The Royal party took carriages and proceeded to the Burnet House, where they occupy apartments on the second floor of the southeastern wing.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 30.

At no other place has the Prince of Wales been so thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of Western-isms as here.

Yesterday the Mayor called upon him at 10 o'clock, but having been worn out by his ride from St. Louis, he was still fast asleep. He entered his carriage at 11. A vast crowd had assembled before the hotel and cheered him, adding complimentary allusions to "Old Abe" and "Little Dug." Failing in getting a glimpse of the Royal hand, certain persons seized the Prince by the leg and violently shook it. The progress of the *cortége* was frequently interrupted by large gatherings of people, who were determined to see the Prince—when, where and how they pleased. The drive extended through the principal streets, and thence to the residence of Bishop MCILVAINE, where the Prince was cordially met and hospitably entertained by the venerable prelate for over an hour. He then went to the country-seat of Mr. BOWLER, where he spent some time enjoying the quiet, the society and the pears. The Mechanics' Institute Fair was thoroughly explored, and great interest was manifested in the exhibition of machinery, by the whole party, and particularly by the Prince, whose fondness for Practical Mechanics is a distinguished trait in his character.

So tired and used up was the Prince that upon his return to the hotel, he instantly sought his room, and slept several hours, much to the disappointment of many citizens who called to pay their respects.

The event of the day, and indeed of the trip thus far, was the ball given at PIKE'S Opera House. It was a private speculation, and as such, a failure. The room was beautifully decorated, and the music was good. The Prince and his entire suite, in plain dress, arrived at 10 o'clock, and the attendants, to the number of 500, rose while he crossed the parquette, and the band played the national anthem. He danced first with the wife of the proprietor of the theatre, Mrs. PIKE. There were, perhaps, one hundred well-dressed people in the room, while the rest were awkward, ill-mannered, ungainly, and dressed in the most marked wretched taste.

Miss GROESBECK, sister of Hon. Mr. GROESBECK, Ex-Member of Congress, was the belle of the evening. She laughed and chatted, danced and flirted with the Prince in the most bewitching manner, and completely bound him hand and foot for the brief hour of her triumph.

There was no supper, and, as a whole, Cincinnati should be ashamed of the exhibition made before the eyes of the Royal guests last evening.

This has been an enjoyable day. The Prince went to St. John's Church in the morning, preceded, accompanied and followed by a vast procession of sight-seers. Bishop MCILVAINE officiated, aided by three other clergymen. He preached a very powerful sermon from the ninth verse of the seventh chapter of Revelations. The Prince has at no time been so greatly interested in a discourse as in this, and when the Bishop closed his sermon, with a few earnest words of warning to the profligate young, and urged them to seek early the straight and narrow path, the eyes of the youthful Prince were dimmed with tears, and an audible sigh passed his half-closed lips. The Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS paid their respects to the Bishop after the service, and thanked him for his words of counsel.

Followed by the same crowd who had patiently borne the falling rain during the service, the Prince returned to the hotel, ate his dinner, slept all the afternoon, and attended Christ's Church this evening, when Rev. Mr. GODDARD preached a very impressive sermon on the Natural Obduracy of the Human Heart.

To-morrow, at 7 o'clock A. M., the Prince departs in a special train for Pittsburgh, where he will stop at the Monongahela House, visit the factories, enter the mines, and ride down a coal slide.

Hon. JOHN A POORE, of Portland, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS to-day, and urged them to let the Prince remain in Portland several days, but the decision was, that he could remain in that City but seven hours, in which time they could do whatever they pleased with him. So he will receive callers, lunch, drive, see soldiers, and look at firemen from 12 o'clock noon until 7 in the evening, at which hour he will leave the United States, and, vacation being over, go back to school.

The Prince gave $100 to the servants of the Burnet House, this evening. HOWARD.

THE PRINCE AND THE PHILADELPHIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1860.

It is stated that a committee of one hundred citizens have made arrangements for a grand operatic entertainment in honor of the Prince of Wales, to come off on the evening of the 10th October. The entire company of the New-York Academy of Music is engaged for the occasion, and the combination of musical talent will be the strongest ever witnessed in this city. The Prince is to select the programme.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your gallantry and desire to set off the charms of our dear daughters and sisters to the best advantage upon so important an occasion as the ball at the Academy of Music, I cannot help protesting against the intention of the Committee upon Decorations to make green the universal color of the apartments. Its effects upon the female countenance are most trying, and indeed injurious. To those of a full sanguineous tint it produces the complexion of the squaw; upon the sallow it gives the complexion of a person in the last stages of the yellow jaundice; whilst to the ladies who have passed their *premieres jeunesses* the tint given by the reflection of the color is violet lips, and purple shadows under the eyes, with the skin of a delicately purple drab color.

For the sake of saving a few dollars, I do most sincerely hope that the Committee will not act so ignorantly of true taste and appropriate effect as to subject the ladies of New-York to so trying and unnecessary a violation of their efforts to please. In the laws governing the contrasts of colors it is a well-known fact that none but the fairest blonde can overcome the damning effects of an ascendancy of either green or purple. Your obedient servant,

AN ARTIST.

THE PRINCE ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

If I understand the programme, our expected guest, Baron RENFREW, will be with us a Sunday. In that event, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of his attending St. Paul's Church, from the fact that it is the venerable edifice (the last remnant of the original Broadway) his grand-uncle, subsequently WILLIAM IV., then a minor, attended on a correspondingoccasion in the year 1780. G. B. R.

THE PROGRAMME IN WASHINGTON.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* says:

"Baron RENFREW will arrive here on the 3d of October, and with the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. GERMAINS and Gen. BAGOT, will take up his quarters at the President's house. The remainder of the suite will stay at the residence of Lord LYONS, the British Minister. On the 4th, I understand, a grand state dinner will be given at the President's; and on the 5th, the Royal party will visit Mount Vernon, returning to dine with Lord LYONS. The President and the members of his Cabinet will also, I believe, attend this dinner. Baron RENFREW will then again dine with the President, and hold a reception in the East Room. The fashionables are all in a flutter about the events thus indicated."

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"There will be no ball in honor of the Prince of Wales at the White House. The President does a

...becoming the dignity of his position. The grand feature of attraction for the thousands who will flock here will be the brilliant fireworks. The ...ity after the arrival of the Prince the Presi... will accompany him to Mount Vernon, to show ... the residence and last resting-place of that man ... genius, ability and patriotism wrested this ... empire from the hands of one of his ancestors. Miss Lane will not, as was expected, be present at the great New-York ball. As the presiding lady at the White House, *she must be considered the first lady in the country; and, therefore, the President objects to her going, as it would not be proper for her to follow the Prince to New-York.*"

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Lord LYONS has written the following letter to the Committee of citizens which received him in Chicago:

DWIGHT, Monday, Sept. 24, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude and satisfaction that I thank you, in the name of Lord RENFREW, for the hearty and eloquent expression of respect for Her Majesty, the Queen, and of good will towards the people of Great Britain, which is contained in the letter which you did me the honor to address to me the day before yesterday.

Lord RENFREW is deeply sensible of the refined courtesy and genuine kindness which characterized his reception at Chicago. The delicate consideration evinced for his comfort, and the scrupulous regard shown to his wish to travel in a quiet and unostentatious manner, have impressed him with far warmer feelings of gratitude and esteem than could have been produced by any ceremonious demonstrations of public display.

The excellent arrangements made by the authorities, and the admirable deportment of the people, gave to Lord RENFREW the means of employing in the most advantageous way the few hours which were at his disposal. He was thus enabled to view, in a complete and satisfactory manner, objects of very peculiar interest; to appreciate the rapid growth and increasing importance of your wonderful city; and to see vast numbers of your thriving and truly kind and courteous citizens.

You were so considerate as to say that no answer to your letter would be expected; but Lord RENFREW cannot allow such a letter to remain unacknowledged. He desires especially to record his obligations to the Committee who have given expression, in so appropriate a form, to the cordial feelings of their fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to be, with great regard and respect,

Gentlemen, your most obedient
Humble servant,
(Signed) LYONS.

To the Honorable
Wm. B. Ogden, John Wentworth, William Bross,
E. W. McComas.

THE PRINCE AT THE SOUTH.

WHAT THE PRINCE WILL HAVE A CHANCE OF SEEING AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig.

It is announced that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will reach this city, on Saturday, Oct. 6, and remain until the afternoon of the 7th. If there is to be any formal reception on the part of the citizens or the constituted authorities, the subject should receive prompt consideration. In order that unneighborly jealousies may be allayed, we suggest that the citizens of Petersburgh be invited to participate in the "arrangements." It will be observed that the distinguished visitor will arrive in Richmond at the close of next week, and will thus be prevented from witnessing the *interesting process of the manufacture of chewing tobacco in the factories of this city*, even if His Lordship were willing, as the majority of strangers are, to view one phase of our "peculiar institution" at the risk of offending his royal olfactories. *He will, however, have an opportunity of seeing the colored population of Richmond in all their glory of Sunday liberty.* He will see them promenading the streets in the most fashionable style, and almost monopolizing the sidewalks. He will perceive that they are as lively and cheerful as crickets—that they are altogether untroubled with cares for the morrow—in short, that they are the "happiest and most contented peasantry in the world." If he has a philosophical turn of mind, *the Prince will be amazed at the stupendous folly of the fanatics of England and America*, who clamor for the abolition of negro servitude in the Southern States, when it is so obvious that the condition of the slaves is beyond melioration, and that their enfranchisement would expose them to incalculable privations and misery."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* says that it is probable that a ball will be given the Prince, and that the expense of it will be defrayed by private subscription. One of the wealthy men in the city has offered to pay half the cost of the entertainment if the honor of opening the ball with the Prince shall be proffered to his daughter.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Bay Islands—The Pony Express to be Discontinued—Syrian Aid, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Mr. MOLINA, recently accredited to our Government as Minister from Honduras, had a long interview to-day with Secretary CASS, in reference to matters connected with that Government. Honduras, after she learned of the expedition of WALKER, urged upon the British authorities to keep possession of Ruatan. Now that WALKER has been captured, and her fears have been quieted, she is ready to take possession, and Great Britain, in accordance with the treaty, will surrender it up to Honduras. This is the explanation of the reasons why it has been so long delayed.

The rearrangement of the Salt Lake and Denver mails, to go around *via* Council Bluffs, omitting the service between St. Joseph and Julesburg, which the Post-office Department has in contemplation, will discontinue the Pony Express, which has become so necessary to commercial interests. The cost of the Pony Express, except in connection with a mail service, would be enormous. It is probable, however, that should the Department extend the present Salt Lake mail contract until Congress can act, the Pony Express will be continued. Its discontinuance will be felt by all classes, especially by the people of California, just on the eve of an important election.

SAMUEL CLARK, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at Aspinwall, *vice* FOX, removed.

The storeship *Relief* will leave Boston on the 15th prox., for the Mediterranean. The Secretary of the Navy to-day cheerfully responded to a request that the vessel be directed to convey thither such articles of clothing and fabrics so convertible for the relief of the sufferers in Syria as the charitable of this country may contribute up to that period.

News from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived last night with a small treasure shipment of $1,570. The Company hereafter will have a messenger in the coaches triweekly. Many owners of quartz mines, who, two months ago, became wholly discouraged, are now sanguine of success, and are making $200 or more per week. At last accounts about twenty teams had left Denver for the States. Many of those who went with them will return in the Spring to locate farms or develope their gold and silver leads. The weather at Denver is very cold, with an occasional fall of snow. The miners now are often unable to commence operations until about 9 o'clock in the morning, on account of ice. Winter is rapidly approaching. Trains, consisting of merchandize, left here this week to the number of fifty wagons, and more are preparing to leave.

Accident on the Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

SOUTH BERWICK JUNCTION, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The railroad bridge over the Salmon Falls River, on the Great Falls and Conway Road, fell this morning, while a train was passing over it. The engine, with four platform-cars, fell with the bridge. The brakeman pulled the pin connecting the freight-cars with the passenger-cars just in time to save the latter from being precipitated into the river. The engineer saved his life by jumping from his engine to the abutment of the bridge. Nobody was hurt.

Closing of the Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The fair grounds were well filled yesterday.

The premium of $600 for the best thoroughbred stallion of any age was awarded to *Potatoes*, owned by B. R. TYLER, of St. Louis County. The second premium of $300 was awarded to *St. Louis*, owned by J. B. WHITE, of St. Louis. The third premium, $100, was awarded to *Damon*, owned by Mr. GOOD, of St. Louis.

The closing day of the St. Louis Fair in all respects was very satisfactory. *Ethan Allen* was awarded a prize of $150. The profits of the Association for the week, are about $20,000.

Death of Professor Harris, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 30.

Prof. CHAPIN HARRIS, founder of the American Dental College, author of the *Dental Dictionary, American Journal of Dentistry*, and other standard professional works, died in this city yesterday, aged 60 years. He ranked at the head of his profession.

S. OWINGS HOFFMAN, an old and highly respectable merchant of Baltimore, died on Friday.

Hon. Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., came over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cincinnati on Saturday, and proceeded to Washington.

Hull of the Ship Staffordshire Found.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

A letter from Yarmouth, N. S., states that the hull of the ship *Staffordshire*, lost several years since on the passage from Liverpool to Boston, has recently been found off Sag Harbor, in ten fathoms water.

Commander of the Gladiator Knocked Down.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The commander of the British war-steamer *Gladiator* was knocked down to-day in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel by a friend of Gen. WALKER. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

What opera would really be performed at the rival houses any night last week was about as uncertain as what kind of weather any morning would bring. On Friday night, *par example*, at the Academy, "Robert le Diable" was announced, and the curtain rose on the "Traviata." On Saturday morning, at Niblo's, the house being not of the most brilliant, Signora CORTESI caught, after the first act, one of those sudden illnesses for which this great *artiste* has so melancholy a facility, and she was seen no more. A variety of *morceaux* was substituted, on which the unhappy audience had to feed. If opera managers and singers continue to play such extraordinary pranks with the public as we have seen in the past few weeks, the altars of song will soon become deserted. On Saturday the Cortesi troupe, like the Bourbons of Naples, abandoned the field, and left to Mr. STRAKOSCH and Mr. ULLMAN an undisputed kingdom. The latter returned in the *Persia* from a ravaging tour, in which he has despoiled all the opera-houses of Europe of their richest treasures of song. We are promised Mlle. JENNY NEY, the great FOREPS, besides a multitude of smaller stars. On Tuesday night our own domestic pet, PATTI, essays for the first time the *rôle* of *Violetta* in "La Traviata."

The great coming feature of the drama is Miss CUSHMAN, who appears to-night in the character of *Mrs Haller* in "The Stranger." Until within the last few months it was believed that both Mr. FORREST and Miss CUSHMAN had retired from the Stage. But it is seldom we find any of our great artists adhere to resolutions of this kind. A short time before his death, CHARLES KEMBLE came again upon the boards of which he had been so long the grace and ornament. By the last steamer we catch a whisper that Mr. MACREADY thinks of again returning to the Stage. The fact of it is, the perfume of the incense haunts the artist's sense; the impulse of the genius of which he or she is conscious keeps perpetually goading to action until, after a few years of repose, they appear again before the public only too glad to welcome an old favorite. Ever glad is the public to welcome back so great an honor in every sense to the National Stage as "Our Charlotte." By-the-bye, the use of this affectionate and somewhat familiar title has a significance which speaks strongly for the enthusiasm of our public. Signora GRISI sounds but coldly in the ears of a Frenchman or Italian. He is satisfied with nothing less than *La Grisi* or *La Viva*, and a like principle animates our public in its designation of perhaps its greatest favorite. Since Miss CUSHMAN was last with us, she has passed her Winters at Rome in a circle of young American students in poetry and sculpture, and her friends and admirers are fond of assuming that, in the long galleries and vast squares of the eternal city, crowded with works of genius, she has gathered new impulses in the study of that art by which she has acquired her fame. At all events she comes in the full vigor and perfection of her powers. Time has scarcely touched her during the three years since she last appeared at Burton's Theatre. Since then the theatre has undergone a diminution in size, making it far better calculated for the display of fine acting than a larger theatre. Distance lends no enchantment to the view when a great actress is the object of attraction. As Miss CUSHMAN has an unconquerable desire on the first night of her return always to meet those friends to whom she owes her fame and fortune, as far as possible in her own form, and look on them with her own face, she will open in the character of *Mrs. Haller*, the beautiful sadness of whose sorrow she pictures with a most intense truth. We cannot share the opinion of some few who would limit Miss CUSHMAN'S triumphs to the delineations of the terrible, as in *Meg Merrilies* and *Lady Macbeth*. Her portrayal of the softer affections we can imagine to be different from that of Mrs. SIDDONS or Miss O'NEILL; but in all her performances we see nothing to warrant us in believing that she has not the same mastery over the manifestations which emanate from tenderness of heart as over those which spring from fierceness and arrogance of soul. As she will play during this engagement not only in *Meg Merrilies* and *Lady Macbeth*, but also in *Hamlet* and *Nancy Sikes*, we shall have an opportunity of seeing her and judging her in every phase of form the drama can assume.

At Wallack's and Laura Keene's the French adaptations are abandoned, and two new pieces brought out, this week. Poor SCRIBE, so long the Providence of composers in want of text, of managers in want of plays, and actors in want of parts, is beginning to be most woefully snubbed. Yet in this, his hour of adversity, is he not the less to be admired for his wonderful industry and skill. LOPE DE VEGA, the prolific Spanish dramatist, wrote, it is asserted, five hundred dramas. ALEXANDRE HARDY, who founded the first regular Paris theatre, wrote a play in twenty-four hours. He touched something about two hundred, but they passed into oblivion. They fretted their little hour, however, and fretted it well. The probability is, that SCRIBE will exceed both LOPE DE VEGA and HARDY. And their fate will be the same. SCRIBE'S dramas too, will fret their hour and pass away. Where the object, as with SCRIBE, is simply to amuse, without reference to any higher purpose, the lease of favor with the public will expire the moment a higher class of dramatists and vaudevillists appeal to a higher taste and chaster code of dramatic ethics. As far as the American and English stage is concerned it has already been too polluted by sickly translations, adaptations and imitations of a school which being alien to the character and habits of the people, can only live on sufferance until such time as America produces men to write for the American stage. SCRIBE, however, is a genius in his own way. He sets thoughts to drama and vaudeville, as JULLIEN set notes to symphonies and quadrilles. Both men give passing pleasure to the hour, and are to be thought of accordingly. Both the new pieces at WALLACK'S and Miss KEENE'S are begotten of the soil. That at Wallack's is a comedy from the pen of BROUGHAM, entitled "Playing with Fire," in which we believe it is his intention to open at the Haymarket next month. The piece is cast to Mr. WALLACK'S full strength, with the exception of Mr. WALCOTT, who, with gay audacity, refused the part of *Pinchback*, now to be played by Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, and claimed that of *Dr. Savage*, now to be performed by Mr. LESTER WALLACK. If Mr. WALCOT imagines he holds the same place in popular estimation as Mr. LESTER WALLACK, he is laboring under a very rosy illusion indeed. The piece at Miss KEENE'S, produced to-night, is entitled "Aileen Aroon," and is founded on one of CARLTON'S beautiful stories. The success of the "Colleen Bawn" has given an impetus to the Irish drama. The knight of this new drama wears his vizor down.

At NIBLO'S the Forrest fury still rages, and the great tragedian promises to give *Hamlet* to the crack of the ceiling or of doom. In sitting attentively through *Hamlet*, it struck us that the recently much complained of indifference to Shakespeare and the legitimate drama may not be without a valid reason. Shakespeare communicates to our minds by language infinitely more vivid than those communicable by the highest types of the ideal which the greatest artists have been able to produce; for words are better exponents of ideas than either color or marble. But the matter is vastly different when the language of Shakespeare is pronounced by Junius Roscius Robinson, and the ideals of Shakespeare's beauties represented by Miss Wilhelmina Siddons Jones. Those who love Shakespeare recognize this. One actor there occasionally is, who, by virtue of genius and study, will satisfy the demands of the imagination, but the remaining figures will be dwarfed and caricatured. This does not apply to all who figure in *Hamlet* at NIBLO'S, some of whom are actors goodly to be seen, but it does to many. Why, in the opening of that frost scene, a new reading, by which "the morn in russet mantle clad" is made to "walk o'er the *snow* of yon high eastern hill."

At BARNUM'S "Joseph and his Brethren" continue to give delight to multitudes, and what is it? rather what is it not? What lady at her morning toilette has ever let her thick rich tresses trail the ground that Barnum's spies have not been inspecting from some secret spot? In what undiscovered country beyond the sources of the Nile has a black boy with a white head, or a white boy with a black head appeared, that BARNUM has not netted him. What is there curious that he has not?

At the Old Bowery, Mr. CHANFRAU appears in his great character of *Mose*, in which, in days of yore, he drew the town for months, and at the New, Mr. EDDY, who was engaged but for a week, has found a success that may carry his engagement to a length now unseen.

We are to have another theatre. Mr. WALLACK has leased from Mr. GIBSON, who recently erected a kind of mediæval establishment at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, a lot in its rear, 150 by 75, with an entrance of 20 feet on Broadway, and purposes commencing the erection of a new theatre next month, the lease of his present establishment expiring on the 1st of next May. The necessary funds have been raised by Mr. Moss, Mr. WALLACK'S popular Treasurer, who in finance is fully equal to Mr. GLADSTONE, and not second to FOULD; so the work will go briskly on, and the present hope and intention is to open on the 1st of February. The design of the new theatre has not been perfected, but as far as possible it will resemble in form the present graceful and well-shaped house. Mr. WALLACK will carry with him wherever he goes the same charming company and the same patronage and good wishes that have surrounded him in "the old ship."

MATINEES.

What They Are, and Their Influence—What We Think of Them, and How They Look.

The institution of mid-day operas is one which does not promise to strike early or permanent root on this side of the Atlantic. We have not amongst us sufficient idle wealth to justify the surrender of whole days, by any large part of the community, to mere purposes of amusement. Even our very wealthiest ladies, unless they wish openly to repudiate all suspicion of paying any heed to domestic duties, will not often allow themselves to be seen attending such an entertainment as was given last Saturday at Niblo's Garden.

It was a clear, bright, breezy and invigorating day, the air just crisp enough to make brisk walking pleasant, and the sky with no threat of rain in its blue expanse to deter Solferino bonnets from leading the vivacity of their bright hues and fluttering ribbons to the side-walks of our chief thoroughfare. It was one of those days in which the mere sense of existence becomes a pleasure, even the dullest duties of life assuming some brilliancy from the atmosphere.

Never did Broadway look more brilliant. All its golden signs and plate-glass windows flashing in the sunlight, banners floating over its principal hotels, stages, carriages and advertising vans fluctuating up and down its pavement in endless procession; busy clerks using all their powers of persuasion over glittering counters, and more than ten thousand modern Eves lankering after such forbidden apples of dry-goods, jewelry and music as form the fruits of our Tree of Knowledge in this practical Nineteenth Century.

Suddenly turning out of daylight and the main thoroughfare into Niblo's Garden, where a *matinée* is in progress, the contrast does not strike one as agreeable. The main hallway seems dusty and deserted, certain gold-fish in a muddy aquarium looking as if they were only porgies gilt, and half-a-dozen drooping geraniums displaying all the signs of consumption. It is not a cheerful entrance, nor does the house into which it leads look cheerful.

The theatre proper is filled with a mixed light, made up one-half of gas and the other of celestial manufacture. It is a mongrel sort of light, not by any means favorable to beauty—a light that makes us morally uneasy, suggesting that we occupy a sort of mule-position in our amusement, the day still having claims of duty on our time, which a premature night is yielding up to pleasure. But can we call this pleasure?

The white paint on the pillars and box-fronts does not look so dazzling as at night; the gilded sculpture-wreaths are fly-marked and faded; we see cracks in the paint on the drop-curtain; the floors have an unsavory nastiness both to eye and nose; the red merino used for covering the seats betrays evidence that hair-oil is popular, and that hands grow moist in hot assemblages. To crown all, it is a mongrel company, sitting in a mongrel light, and listening to a sort of mongrel entertainment, being the half-way house between an operatic rehearsal and a full-dress evening performance.

As for the audience, there may be, in managerial phrase, "about $230 in the house"—say, at the outside, 500 people, allowing 110 "dead-heads." The orchestra is not full, nor does it play with any special care; the singers are in a state of proper rebellion against having to exert themselves for so small an audience; the chorus girls wink and make faces at the chorus men on the other side of the stage; and even the scene-shifters make no effort to conceal their legs and elbows while lazily shoving off the walls of an immense palace, to reveal the "superb forest view" in the following act.

Everything on the stage lags and drags, the prompter having to shout his words into listless ears, the orchestra-leader vainly striving meanwhile to stir up the fiddles and flutes to discourse most eloquent music, while the big drums and brazen instruments "take the bit between their teeth," so to speak, and make off at a headlong gallop on the roughest and stoniest kind of harmonic steeple-chase. Madame CORTESI, the chief attraction on the bills, is "indisposed," and cannot sing. The younger AMODIO does his best with an unfinished voice and still more unfinished gestures. He turns up the palm of his right hand as if he were asking charity, and then lets it drop against his thigh. This action, though few would think it, expresses all the passionate emotions of a father who suddenly finds his only son, the pride and stay of his gray hairs, sunk and lost in the fascinations of a Camelia-queen.

As for the female portion of the audience, there are no doubt many ladies in it deserving all respect; passionate lovers of music who desire to hear professional singing on all possible occasions; ladies who have not brothers or husbands to take them to the opera at night; mothers who have daughters under musical instruction, and who are only present as chaperons, and strangers without acquaintance in our City, who find anything a relief from the gossip, tittle-tattle and monotony of hotel parlors seen by daylight. These form the respectable portion of the female audience, but they are not one-half of the whole.

For the rest, there are ladies in very gay bonnets, and shawls more brilliant of hue than enduring of texture. Not a few of them have their hair dressed *à la Chinoise*, while ringlets down the back of the neck seem also in fashion. The mongrel, half-day-light, half-gaslight is very trying to their complexions—a very suspicious and painful light indeed, revealing, that if three-fourths of them could at this instant utter in tears the pangs of their gilded misery, the delicate pink and white of their cheeks would become furrowed with a more natural pallor.

Seated by the sides of these, or standing behind their benches, are all varieties of that class of men who live without any ostensible means of support—dressing in spotless linen, nevertheless; addicted to diamond breastpins, patent leathers and dyed moustaches,—the sort of men who stand on the corners of Broadway during the fashionable hours of promenade, staring grossly at innocent ladies who hurry past them with a shudder, or distributing winks of patronage to the gaudy wrecks known as "social evils," who drift rudderless to and fro in the main channels of metropolitan life.

To speak plainly, the demi-monde predominates at matinees, but there is also much reason to fear that such entertainments are used by women and men not recognized as falling within this catalogue, for purposes which they would not care to avow. It is a dangerous resort, to say the least, for ladies who are not under the protection of legitimate guardians. Even when they enter it innocently, they may meet or make male acquaintances there on a footing of familiarity not consistent with maturity or maidenly reserve. Levity is the rule of such assemblages, and the very atmosphere of the place seems tainted with Bohemianism.

These matinées are not wholesome for innocence, while destructive to those who totter on the brink of vice. There are very many ladies who would shudder if asked to visit a theatre or the opera at night without male protection; but who really enter a worse atmosphere, and sit surrounded by worse company and looser influences when they attend these mongrel assemblages. It may be well for them to consider that the female world of New-York and all other large cities is divided unfortunately into two classes; Those who have domestic and social duties during the day, and who look to fathers, husbands or brothers as the providers and protectors of their evening amusements; and secondly, those with whom the day has no duties, and who would fly to the ends of the earth rather than allow father, brother, or husband to witness their degradation. It is of this latter class, who have most day-time to spare, that the female audience at matinées is chiefly composed.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Some months since, officer HAGUE received information which led him to believe that a gang of counterfeiters in one of the Western States had established branches of their business in the adjoining Counties of Butler and Clarion, and he proceeded to investigate it. After a good deal of trouble, he was fortunate enough this week to obtain information which set all doubts of the correctness of the report at rest, and he at once proceeded to take steps for the arrest of the offenders. Taking with him officers RIDDLE and LOWE, of the day police, the three started on Tuesday for Clarion, and arrived there that night. They proceeded thence to Callensburg, and there arrested a man named JOHN STITE, a farmer, we believe of means, but a man of very bad reputation. They failed to find what they wanted here, but in searching a house owned by STITE, and occupied but a short time before by a party of prostitutes now in Clarion jail, they discovered a large amount of stolen goods, including a considerable quantity of jewelry.

Leaving Callensburgh the party drove to Sunbury, Butler County, arriving there late at night. Proceeding at once to the house of a man named JAMES WILSON, they woke him out of bed, and took him into custody. In his house they found a coin press and dies for dimes, quarter eagles and Mexican dollars, with a considerable amount of bogus money, and two large packages of counterfeit bills, all of which are now in possession of the Police. WILSON is a man of considerable means, and owns a large farm in the neighborhood. He took his arrest very hard, and seemed fully alive to the peril of his position. The bills consist of "twos" on the Agricultural Bank of Morion, Illinois, and "threes" on the Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick.

Leaving Sunbury, the officers next drove to a point near the "Old Stone Tavern," in Slippery Rock township, Butler County, and there arrested a man named CHAS. COVENTRY, on whose person they found a considerable quantity of bogus quarter eagles. In searching his house, they discovered a carpet sack which contained $800 of the stuff, all of which they secured. It was in an unfinished state, but when galvanized might easily be taken for the genuine article. The prisoner made a desperate resistance, and it was only when the handcuffs were put on him that he yielded. Subsequently, while the officers were searching the house, he bolted out of the door, and it being pitchy dark he was soon lost to sight. He ran some distance, but tumbling over some rocks, he came to grief and was a second time made prisoner. He was ironed this time, and in this way brought to the city. The parties were committed to jail last night, and will have a hearing to-day or to-morrow, before the United States Commissioner.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Sept. 29.*

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of
COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of *styles* and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, or
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gov. Pollock on Sewing Machines.

"On the recommendation of a friend, I procured, some months since, a Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. My family has been most successful in its use, from the start, without any trouble or difficulty whatever in its management. My wife says it is a 'family blessing,' and could not be induced to dispense with its use—in all of which I most heartily concur."—*James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.*

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 3d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Imperial Wine Bitters are without doubt THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, PARALYSIS, PILES, and FEMALE DISEASES. Depôt No. 78 William-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.

Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Taylor's New Saloon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

The Polar Refrigerator
Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, Sept., 1860.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Torch Oil for the Wide-Awakes for sale very cheap, by E. H. KELLOGG & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Water-st., New-York.

The Best Manufacturing and Family Machines in the world at I. M. SINGER & CO.'S, No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DUBOIS—FISHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30 in the Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, JOSEPH P. DUBOIS to CHARLOTTE FISHER.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

SMITH—DOWS.—On Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at Grace Church, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D., to Jane W., daughter of A. Dows, Esq.

HUTTON—HENSHAW.—At Willow Bank, Westchester County, on Thursday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM H. HUTTON, of Montreal to CORNELIA, adopted daughter of Charles J. Henshaw.

KNOX—FAKE.—In Clinton, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. E. Knox, of Rome, Rev. CHARLES E. KNOX, of Utica, to SARAH, daughter of Peter Fake, Esq.

STEBBINS—FAIRCHILD.—In Cazenovia, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. G. S. Boardman, JOHN STEBBINS to KATHARINE FAIRCHILD, eldest daughter of L. F. Fairchild.

NORTH—LARRABEE.—In Geneva, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 20, by Rev. G. W. Woodward, ROBT. D. NORTH and Miss ELIZABETH CAROLINE, daughter of Wm. M. Larrabee, Esq.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, HENRIETTA LOUISA, youngest child of Richard and Matilda French, aged 4 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Gramercy Park, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAIL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, after a short and severe illness, Mr. ROBERT VAIL, aged 46 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, George B., James M., and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Ludlow-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, ROSCIUS, youngest son of David L. and Caroline A. Youngs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 646 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEDAY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, son of Geo. K. and Elizabeth Calvert Meday, aged 2 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 115 Ludlow-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 1, at 2 P. M.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, of cancer of the lungs, CHARLES H. BARCLAY, aged 15 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James L. Watson, 114 West 16th-st., without further notice.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ANNA FRANCES, only daughter of Francis J. and Anna F. Ogden, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 210 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., JAMES C. LANG, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., without further notice.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. John E. Shepard, after a short illness, ALATHEA COOK.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

HUMPHREY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, at the residence of A. J. Pratt, No. 63 Hicks-st., HANNAH M., wife of James Humphrey, aged 22 years; residence Halifax.

☞ Halifax papers please copy.

FOX.—In Westchester, on Friday evening, Sept. 28, HANNAH CLARISSA, wife of Geo. Henry Fox, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, David Austin, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, in Westchester, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Williams' Bridge on the arrival of the 11 o'clock Harlem Railroad train from New-York to convey persons to the house.

CLARKSON.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, PHEBE R., wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and daughter of John Ditmas.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Flatbush, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

OAKEY.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 29, MARTHA TILESTON, only child of John and Sarah S. Oakey, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Spofford, Flatbush, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, and widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde-park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York.

GOULD.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 28, EDITH MARIANA, daughter of John and Elizabeth J. Gould, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 3 months.

ALSTON.—In Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, JOSEPH ALSTON, in 53d year of his age.

WELLES.—In Ann Arbor, Mich., on Saturday, Sept. 22, HENRY WOOLSEY WELLES, formerly of Utica, N. Y., aged 42 years.

MASTERS.—In Bermuda, on Monday, Sept. 17, Dr. BASIL R. MASTERS, of New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra C lass No. 465, Sept. 29, 1860.
5, 9, 8, 30, 36, 37, 39, 12, 26, 69, 45, 65, 33.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 19 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 34TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and recitation. References, names of former pupils and circulars, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,

Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies; for gentlemen and for children.

NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 543 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.

The classes for 1860-61, will begin on

MONDAY, OCT. 1,

and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,

in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons. A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.

MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $36. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 152 6th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The next term will begin on Monday, Oct. 1. A final examination for admission will be held at the College on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, on which day also students absent from, and deficient at, the concluding examination in June last, and candidates for admission who were conditionally received at that time, will present themselves for examination.

CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 48, West 29th-st.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 39 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

GILMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Gilmore, near Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 69 West 33d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

D. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which French only is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH LOCKWOOD will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 703 Broadway, and Price's, No. 864 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL— near Bay Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; EDWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and remote. Boys prepared for college or business. References—Theodore Columbia College; Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE shore of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for educating daughters, under family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by Hatteras, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by stage at the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 29 Beekman-st., or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 25 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Ferris Professor, Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 12. Trustees at Carter's, No. 850 Broadway, and after Sept. 10th at the school.

MISS E. LINDSLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 82 Washington-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

HOBART HALL, NO. 26 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and preparatory department,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Gardener's, No. 703 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

P. E. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,128 and 1,130 Broadway, (Gladstone-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.)

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 180 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,003 Broadway, 1st floor, above 20th-st., east side.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 49 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 24 Bleecker-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 606 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 11 West 14th-st.,

G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,

Now in its forty-first year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school building has been considerably enlarged during the vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus ensure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for College or business.

Circulars containing full particulars, the names of numerous references, and strong commendatory letters from prominent clergymen and others whose sons have attended the Institution, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to secure for their sons the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.

As new classes are now forming for beginners in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and book-keeping, the present time is most favorable for entrance.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.—The public are hereby informed that Evening Schools for both males and females will be opened at the school-houses herein designated on MONDAY, Oct. 1, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending Day School. Experienced and well qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly requested to cooperate with the Executive Committee on Evening Schools in their efforts to secure the attendance of those for whose education these schools were established, by affording those in their employ the requisite time to be prompt at the opening exercises of the school, and by otherwise encouraging their attendance. They will thus improve the condition of very many who only require an education to render them valuable citizens, and whose only means of obtaining it are through the medium of the Evening Schools. Applications for admission must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5.	No. 44, Corner North Moore and Varick sts.
6.	No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7.	No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
9.	No. 3, No. 40 Morton-st., near Hudson.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 36, Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14.	No. 30, Baxter-street, near Grand.
15.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Thirty-fifth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 49, Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22.	No. 51, Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
6.	No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7.	No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 15, Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14.	No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
15.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 19, Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 14, Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.

Also,

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
(Males and Females.)

School House No. 5—Laurens-st., near Broome.
School House No. —17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

ANDREW L. BYRNE,
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JAMES MARRINER,
JARED A. TIMPSON.
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The third term of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3. The first meeting of its students will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, when the hours for Lectures will be arranged.

Persons desiring to obtain information in regard to the course of study, &c., are requested to call at the Law School Buildings, No. 31 Lafayette-place, on Monday or Tuesday, the 1st and 2d inst., between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., or on Wednesday, the 3d inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Law.

RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—W. H. DISBROW has the honor to announce that his Evening Class, for instruction to gentlemen, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 1, and continue each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The reception Evenings, for ladies and gentlemen, for exercise riding, commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, and continue each TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. A band of music will perform on those evenings. The Day School, for ladies, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MESSRS. PARMER & BEETHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—Rev. J. A. SAXTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter term of this first-class School begins WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y. Interviews with the Principal at No. 64 West 47th-st., N. Y.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMILY School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal. BENJ. F. MILLS.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, engages to train dull boys into lively, energetic business habits in three months for $30. Bright, intelligent boys can be prepared for business in one month for $15. Four desks vacant. Apply, day or evening, for examination.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — $20 PER MONTH. — Mme. A. GRIEURNARD, Diplomie de l'Universite de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language. No. 43 West 13th-st.

A BOOK-KEEPING CLASS WILL COM-mence THIS DAY, Oct. 1, at the new Academy, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Pupils commencing THIS WEEK will be received at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the usual charges. Ladies' Writing Class Daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125—above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORNER 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 183 Lexington-av. Rev S. K. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Miss C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 3, 1860. E. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENMBERG, NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER! She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 298 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway, Importers of Russes Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,

and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSPIRATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte at a bargain; best City maker's full warrantee; is superbly finished in style of Louis XIV., elegant carved legs, fluted work all round; sculped keys, rich pearl front, over-strung bass, patent dampers, circular scale; made to order two months ago; is without spot or blemish, and most beautiful-toned; can be tested; is a $500 piano; price, $225. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 4th-av., near 40th-st. Will be boxed for shipping, if required, and an object made for cash. Apply for three days.

PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, for sale or hire; rent applied if purchased. On account of my large stock, and not having a Broadway rent to pay, I can afford to sell or rent lower than any house in the city. Call and examine.
CHAS. J. BETTS,
Successor to Wm. H. GIBB,
No. 4 Leroy-place (Bleecker-st.,)
1 block west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. THE PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CELL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT, and Hallet & Davis' Piano-fortes, new, for rent at reduced rates. Seven-octave pianos for $5 per month. One seven-octave piano, cost $725 within one year for $175; an Æolian for $125. Prince & Co., Carhart, Needham & Co., and Mason & Hamlin's Harmoniums and Melodeons at manufacturers prices, or for rent low, by S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTIONS.—WILLIAM DRESSLER respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has returned to the City and resumed his musical avocation, giving instructions on the piano-forte, &c. Apply at DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ROUND corners, fancy legs, fretwork, desk, and overstrung, which has not been used for three months, will be sold for $175 cash. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to rent, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 299 Broadway.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE HAS returned to the City, and will receive a few pupils on the piano-forte. Apply to
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschuts, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN BY A lady on the piano-forte, for $12 per twenty-four lessons with perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 133 Avenue B., near 9th-st., for three days.

AN EXPERIENCED LEADER AND TENOR singer desires an engagement in a church in New-York. Address TENOR, care of Mason Brothers, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Boston Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

A S TEACHER.—A LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the best institutions, desires a situation as teacher, either in a seminary, private or public school in this City or its vicinity; she is fully competent to teach all the higher English branches; best reference given. Address GRADUATE, stating particulars, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGE-ment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A S TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE to obtain a situation in a school or private family, to instruct in the English branches, French and music. Excellent references given and required. Salary a secondary object. Address Miss C. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWELVE YEARS' experience in teaching as College Professor and as Principal of a Ladies' Institute, wishes to employ two or three hours a day in private instruction, in Brooklyn. Address WM. BARSTOW, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING PUPILS.—A LADY WHO HAS A small private school, would like two young girls as boarding pupils; they would receive the kindest care and attention; unexceptionable reference given. Address R. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE would take a few pupils in mathematics, or physics. Address Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

The Eminent Temperance Advocate,

will deliver his first lecture, after an absence of three years in Europe, at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,

MONDAY, Oct. 1,

at 8 o'clock P. M.

An address of welcome will be made by

REV. T. L. CUYLER.

Cards of admission 25 cents each. To be had at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411, Randolph's, No. 683, and at the Rooms of the Association, No. 317 Broadway. Also at the door.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and fifty thousand having been issued the first twenty-two months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which will be ready by Nov. 1. It will contain some 35 pages more than the present Bell, and the price will be only $2 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 10,000 copies. Schools and book-dealers desiring 100 or more copies will please forward their orders. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop, at the new building on 49th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. The 3d-av. cars pass near the ground.

MR. HENRY BELLINGER, FROM SHARON, Schoharie Co., N. Y., will preach in New-York on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2 and 3, in the Room southeast corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Also, on SUNDAY, at Piermont.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. S. & G. SEYMS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in choice
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FAMILY GROCERIES OF THE FIRST QUALITY.
For sale on the most accommodating terms, at
No. 223 Main-st., first door South of Centre Church,
Hartford, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF
SOAP AND CANDLES.
TALLOW bought; GREASE and ASHES collected and taken in exchange for Soap. Factory, No. 883 Main-st. Orders left at their store, No. 223 Main-st., for Hard or Soft Soap, will be promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED large front rooms (first and second floors) can be secured, with permanent board, in a very desirable location in Jersey City, and but a few blocks from the ferry. Inquire at No. 21 Essex-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and a large second-story room, in a private family, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. First-class references given and required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three young gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board, at No. 63 1st-st., in a respectable American family. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 446, (new No. 54,) West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, occupying a first-class house, would accommodate a gentleman and wife with a back parlor and inclosed piazza, first floor, neatly furnished, and first-class board, (partial for gentlemen,) at $13; also, one or two gentlemen, with hall rooms, furnished, at $5. Location near Henry-st., three to five minutes' walk to South or Wall-st. ferries. Address R. H. M., Box No. 1,988 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, second floor, with hall bed-room attached, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BED-room and parlor, very pleasantly located, and nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, convenient to the ferries and cars. Address A. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a pleasant room in a private family, 8 minutes' walk from South Ferry. House has every convenience. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., one large room and two bedrooms, very pleasantly located, five minutes walk from Fulton and Wall-sts. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on first floor, unfurnished; also, one handsome hall bedroom, furnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, without children, could have a pleasant second-floor room, where they could enjoy all the comforts of housekeeping without its inconveniences. No other boarders taken. A permanent arrangement required. Unexceptionable references required. Address COMFORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant small front rooms can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10 to $16 per week. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his wife, (small private family preferred,) about 20th November next, in a house where grate fire can be used. Would like two rooms adjoining, and wish to furnish their own apartments. Would like plenty of closet room and other conveniences. Address S. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating terms and other particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, and one small child; location within 15 minutes' walk of Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry; terms must be moderate. Address A., Box No. 2,068 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A Very desirable rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a fine house centrally located, near Broadway. Unexceptionable reference required. A note, with name and address, to F. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED—WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen; a large front and back room on second floor; both rooms leading out of the front room; large closets. Will be let together or separate. Call at No. 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE—WITH good table to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen—to permanent occupants on moderate terms; convenient to cars and stages. Apply No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-avenue, near Waverley-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERRS, Jr., Auctioneer.

RECRIVER'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By order of Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Judge of Supreme Court.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock,

At the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable original oil-paintings by eminent masters, richly gilt French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; richly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and velvet plush; rosewood etageres, centre and work tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery, China, glass, cutlery and silver-plated ware, card tables, beds, bedding, linen, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the furniture is all in prime order, and will be sold without any reserve, by order of Receiver. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 3 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 5 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten-acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 9 o'clock, and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day, and the *Alida* at 3½ o'clock, arriving in time for the sale. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 1, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Artisan's Bank	40	Oriental Bank
13	Bank of N. America	20	Bank of Commerce
61	Resolute Ins	25	U. S. Insurance
40	Jersey City Ins	12	Bowery Ins
100	Am. Telegraph Co	60	Lorillard Insurance
50	N. Y. & Erie R. R.	40	Adriatic Insurance
10	Merchants Ins Co	20	P. & Bureau V. R. R.
40	Hamilton Insurance	20	Exchange Insurance
40	Beekman Ins	38	Jefferson Insurance
45	Chic. & M. W. Railr'd.	20	Humboldt Insurance
10	Metropolitan Ins	125	Gt. West Mar. Ins
40	Manuf'y and Traders.	40	Hope Insurance
100	Am. Guano Co	20	Standard Insurance
20	Knick. Ice	500	Cairo City Prop

$10,000 Transit Railroad 1st Mtge. Bonds.
$5000 Town of Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.
$15000 N. Y City Floating Debt 6 per cent. Stock.
$2000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Stock.
$5000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On this day, MONDAY, Oct. 1,

At the elegant private residence of Zeno Burnham, Esq., No. 48 West Sixteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avs.

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. Rosewood seven-octave Pianoforte,

Drawing-room suits,

Book-case, Etageres, Cabinets,

Oil Paintings, Statuary,

Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber Furniture,

Oak Dining-room Furniture.

China, Glass and Silver Ware.

The furniture all made to order by Braunsdorf, Weil & Co.

JOSEPH HEGMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS TO THE TRADE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, at No. 15 Murray-street, near Broadway, New-York, a large and general assortment of rich wall papers, French decorations, gold and velvet papers and borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers, blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory, without reserve, and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues ready and the goods on view on Tuesday afternoon.

J. WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY (MONDAY) will be sold to the highest bidder, to pay advances, all the contents of the dwelling No. 68 West 18th-st., consisting of every article, both useful and ornamental, usually found in a first-class gentleman's residence. Catalogues at house; sale positive without regard to weather. J. WILSON TAYLOR & CO., Auctioneers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, fancy toilet ware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; large catalogue sale of Edwards, white granite, edged, dipt and C. C. ware, in lots for dealers, well packed for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT'

All money deposited on or before the 1st day of October, will draw interest from the 1st inst.

BANK OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the honorable Peter Hepburn, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. L. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at, East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that may be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. over that amount. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. OOSTER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. Co.'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON & MICHIGAN R. R. Co.'s BONDS, numbered from 927 to 933, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. will purchase said bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated the 1st day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK L. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon those bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ARE PAYING the following COUPONS, due Oct. 1:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Pekin City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE LOGAN COUNTY (VA.) MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at their office, No. 30 Pine-st.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1860.—The Second Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at the La Farge House, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, in celebration of the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the corps; a full attendance of the members is desirable.

The meeting will be called to order at 8½ o'clock.

A collation and several addresses may be expected.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHARLES ROOME,
ASHER TAYLOR,
Committee.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—MONDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, opposite the Tombs, Centre-st. O, come and sign the pledge; do yourself good, and help to do good for others, and stop the destroyer of mankind, the liquor trade, which causeth drunkenness.

JAS. WHITE, W. C.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGHIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c. &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PRE-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.—THIS is a pure vegetable emollient. Its ingredients are powerful antidotes to all pain and inflammation accessible by absorption through the pores. All mineral salves are dangerous. Thousands are crippled by external applications of mercury, antimony and iodine. This remedy, on the other hand, is absolutely and entirely harmless. Even external ulceration and injuries of the flesh, skin and muscular fibre, relaxes stiff and contracted joints, is the only reliable application for rheumatism and cramps, and will heal sore and broken breasts, upon which all the salves and lotions of the pharmacopœia have been tried without effect. Price 25 cents. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $6. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine sent by mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It suits the constitution, and the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 18th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RAWSON BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

NOTICE.—THE RECENT DIFFICULTIES BEtween the undersigned, (having grown out of a misunderstanding,) have been amicably adjusted, and the subscribers, Stephen Broadbent, Sr., Stephen Broadbent, Jr., and John Scott Broadbent, having disposed of their interest and retired from all further management and control of the lottery privileges granted recently by the Legislature of Delaware, the same will be hereafter conducted and carried on by RICHARD FRANCE, for his own account, and the public and agents of the late firm are requested to take notice accordingly. All claims against the late firm will be presented to R. FRANCE.

R. FRANCE,
S. BROADBENT, Sr.,
S. BROADBENT, Jr.,
J. S. BROADBENT,

WILMINGTON, Sept. 25, 1860. W. C. FRANCE.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the GONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LIBBY, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 1 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSIAH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will succeed the Adriatic, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. H. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BEN. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to

TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT, For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. BISHER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every ATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places

To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 80; Chattanooga, $25; Enfala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 235

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Saturday afternoon concerts in the Central Park have thus far been a decided success, but if the cold weather of the last few days continues through the fall season, it will not be possible to say the same of their success. To expect a large turn out of people to listen to music in the Central on such a chilly afternoon as that of Saturday last, would be out of all reason. The whole performance was to be naive in the extreme, and unexceptionable in the last degree. As might have been expected, the concert on the Mall last Saturday was sensibly diminished, both in numbers and enthusiasm. It was evident that Boreas had got the better of Orpheus, and the prevailing sentiment of the devotees of the latter god was that he had best throw down his lyre for the season and leave the world to "treading, strategems, and spoils." He [illegible] and a brilliant reign, and, although brief, it has been long enough to identify him with the future glories of the Central Park, and to deserve a permanent statue from the Commissioners. The only regret is a pronounced unwillingness in his people to transfer his memory also to the Mall. [illegible] "All hail old Boreas, [illegible]

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education has given that five evening schools will be opened this evening for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day school. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Parents, guardians, and employers are sincerely requested to cooperate with the Executive Committee of Evening Schools in their efforts to secure the attendance of those for whose education they are established, by affording them every facility for the regular attendance at the time to be prompt in the exercises of the school, and by otherwise encouraging their attendance.

THE SCHEDULE ADOPTED FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The steamship *Atlantic*, formerly of the Collins line, has been placed on the route to Southampton and Havre, and is to succeed the *Adriatic*, leaving New-York on Saturday, Nov. 17. Capt. A. G. Ganz, late the popular commander of the *Baltic*, is to command the *Atlantic*, which will be renovated and put in thorough order for the new trade. The *Baltic* will now be the only steamer belonging to the North Atlantic Steamship Company which is unemployed. The old Collins pier, at the foot of Canal-street, will continue to be the place from which the steamers will sail, starting for freight, being at No. 36 Wall-street. Apply at the office for obtaining passage tickets and consult

ACTION UPON THE POLICE BY THE FIREMEN.—Last night, in consequence of some difficulty between a policeman of the Second Ward and a member of Fire Engine Company stationed in Ann-street, a disturbance of no little moment occurred between the two parties. Aid was summoned from the station-house, when the firemen attempted to drive the police from the street with a shower of stone and brick-bats. The firemen finally retreated to the house and extinguished the lights. The police soon effected an entrance, and, after some further fighting, arrested three persons, whom they locked up.

FALCONER ONCE MORE.—As usual on every Sunday during the past few months EDWARD FALCONER, the street preacher, was arrested yesterday. His apprehension was accomplished by officer WACOB, of the Broadway Squad, who found him addressing an audience in the Park. He was taken before Justice KELLY, who permitted him to leave upon his word to appear for examination on Thursday next. In the interval the magistrate promises to investigate Falconer's case and bring the matter as to whether he shall preach in the street or not to a final decision.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AND FATAL RESULT.—On Saturday morning a man named WILLIAM TINDAL, while engaged in removing the flooring from an old house in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, slipped between the beams and fell a distance of eight feet into the cellar. A crow-bar, which he had been using in his operations, also fell through the opening and struck him upon the head, causing a fracture of his skull, from the effects of which he soon died. Deceased was forty-two years of age, and a native of New-Jersey. His remains were removed to his residence, No. 290½ Third-avenue, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon them.

RAILWAY CASUALTY—A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.—On Saturday afternoon a little girl, named MARIAH J. SULLIVAN, was almost instantly killed while passing through an alley-way adjoining the Empire Works in Twenty-fifth-street. TOWNSEND GRUBEL-SMITH, a laborer employed in the establishment, was in the act of lowering an empty box from the fourth story at the moment the child was passing, when it slipped from its fastenings and struck her upon the head. The body was removed to the residence of the parents of deceased, No. 400 First-avenue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ON RED LOE'S ISLAND.—The Fifth Regiment's artillery practice at Fort Wood, Red Loe's Island, is commanding considerable attention. Yesterday there was quite a large number of persons who visited the island, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance of the men. Major-Gen. SANDFORD has accepted an invitation to visit the island on Wednesday next with his Staff. They will leave Whitehall at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

DEATH IN A CELL.—A man whose name has not been made known was found dead in a cell of the Fourth Ward Station-house, yesterday morning. He had been found at 8 o'clock on Saturday night by Officer KELLAM in the area of the house No. 358 Pearl-street, where he is supposed to have fallen. Having been conveyed to the Station-house, Dr. WELLS attended him, but he did not think that the man was dangerously hurt. At 5 o'clock in the morning, however, he was found quite dead.

PROBABLY A FATAL CASUALTY.—A little boy named Thomas Kelly, residing at No. 404 West Sixteenth-street, fell from a truck upon which he was riding in Hudson street near Grove, on Saturday evening, across the railroad track. Before he could get up a car came along and his skull was fractured by the horses' hoofs. The poor lad was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, but it is not probable that he will survive the injury.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—About 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the attic of the house No. 378 Greenwich-street. The premises are owned by Mr. NIESENDORF, and occupied by JAS. MASSEY, on the first floor, as a grocery, and the upper part by several families. The building and furniture were injured to the extent of $300. The house is insured in the North River Insurance Company. How the fire was caused did not transpire.

FIRE IN SOME WOOD-SHEDS.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a number of wood-sheds in the rear of No. 243 Sixth-street, were burned. They were owned by Mr. PAUL WEBER, and were of little value. How the fire originated was not known.

FIRE IN A FEED STORE.—From some unascertained cause, a fire occurred about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening in the feed store occupied by THOMAS KELLY at No. 168 Avenue A. Damage to the amount of $200 was done. Insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant Company.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A frame stable in Twenty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, owned and occupied by DANIEL D. SMITH, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday night. The flames were extinguished ere material damage had been done.

The New Billiard Sensation.

EXHIBITION OF MONS. BERGER, THE FRENCH CHAMPION.

The justly-celebrated French billiard-player, Mons. BERGER, gave his first regular exhibition in this country on Saturday evening in the presence of about sixty invited guests, mainly representatives of the Press, but including a number of celebrities in the billiard world. Mons. BERGER had set up in Mr. PHELAN'S private room his own French table, and used during the exhibition his own cue and balls—all of which he has brought to this country. The display of Mons. BERGER'S skill occupied an hour, and certainly developed a dexterity with the cue and command of the balls never even conceived in this country. His most difficult and wonderful performance was in the "draws" or "*mace*" or "*masse*" shots. These are made by holding the cue perpendicularly and striking the player's ball with such nicety as to cause it to twist to any desired part of the table, to jump, carom, make cushion-shots, accurate angles, and in short perform journeys whose eccentricities would seem to be beyond human control. Among the wonders executed with ease on this occasion were the following:

Placing a hat on the table, and two balls on each side, making a carom by causing the player's ball to go *over* or *around* the hat.

Placing a ball in the hat, and making a carom by causing a ball to jump into the hat.

Making a carom by causing a ball to travel a portion of the distance on the cushion.

Making "mace" shots from various portions of the table, causing the player's ball to twist to any point previously marked.

Keeping the player's ball over a cue held over the table horizontally, and causing it to draw back, caroming on a ball under the cue.

Jumping the player's ball from the table into a gentleman's hat.

Making split angle-shots, caroming on balls at remote and apparently inaccessible portions of the table.

These shots, requiring the most perfect skill, were executed with gracefulness and accuracy, though not always on the first trial. They, however, elicited astonishment and the applause of the spectators. The exhibition closed with a fine run of 68, all mace and cushion shots. The mace shots, and nurse [illegible] were viewed with breathless interest, [illegible] for witnessing a closely contested game between PHELAN and JOHN N. WHITE, participating [illegible] welcome bite and quaff from Mr. PHELAN'S bountiful table, and toasting and cheering Messrs. BERGER, PHELAN, Assmann, France and Billiards, the [illegible] highly delighted."

During the evening [illegible] spoke as follows:

M. BERGER AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS:

In accepting here the *thés* of a great nation I feel a double pride. The man and the artist each acknowledge the part. Let thanks be given to your celebrated professor, PHELAN, who, by his great talent, his accustomed intelligence to honor the game of billiards. I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, and pray you to give me a few moments' attention, in order to understand my purpose and transmit it to your innumerable readers. I come to America as a brother billiard-player, and not as a challenger. Explain this, I pray you, to your readers, and I will be made most happy. The American game differs from the French game. Each game is difficult, as you will see by the result. The American game is executed by Mr. PHELAN with an abundance of extraordinary points, which surpass anything that I ever saw in this game. It is not astonishing that you accord to Mr. PHELAN so much sympathy, for he is as good as he is artistically great. I declare frankly that I was received by PHELAN as a gentleman and a friend, and I am rejoiced to declare it to all America. Mr. PHELAN, like the strongest players in the United States, offers me the aid of their talent in my exhibitions, of which the first will take place on Monday next in a saloon that I owe to the generosity of Mr. PHELAN. On Monday, if my strength is equal to the ardent desire that I have to please you, I fervently pray that the god of billiards will inspire me with fantastic combinations, and, to execute them, will lend me a magic and enchanted cue. *Vive l'Amerique.*

M. BERGER contemplates giving exhibitions and lessons in this and other cities. As our champion has retired from the field of challengers, there is no danger of M. BERGER'S hurting his feeling by beating him.

Murder in Twelfth-street.

THE PERPETRATOR UNKNOWN (?)

On Thursday last a laboring man named HUGH O'NEIL was severely injured about his head in a quarrel with a man named SMITH, and he soon after became speechless and insensible, in which condition he lingered until Saturday morning, when death resulted. Coroner SCHIRMER was summoned to investigate the circumstances of the case, and he yesterday took the following testimony:

Elizabeth A. Caton, a woman living at No. 288 East Twelfth-street, deposed—Deceased occupied apartments in the same house where I reside; on Thursday evening about 7 o'clock I heard a scuffle in the entry-way, and on going down stairs I saw deceased with a jug of liquor in his hand. He was quarreling with a man named SMITH, who shoved deceased about and struck him on the shoulder with a club.

The widow of the deceased deposed that she left home shortly before seven o'clock on the evening in question, and went to a store in the neighborhood; she soon returned and found her husband sitting on the stoop of the house; he complained that Smith had struck him with a large club, and on being assisted into his room he went to bed, and died at the time already stated.

Dr. G. BOUVON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and found a number of scalp wounds, which, it is thought, produced compression of the brain, of which disease deceased died. A verdict was therefore rendered that deceased had died of compression of the brain—the result of violence at the hands of some person unknown. The verdict seemed to satisfy the Coroner, who accepted it, notwithstanding the fact that the man SMITH is clearly shown by the evidence to have inflicted the fatal injuries. Deceased was an Irishman, forty-five years of age.

Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Bible, Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, and the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, was held last evening at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street. After the usual introductory services of the church, brief reports were read of the financial condition of the above Societies, from which it appeared that the Missionary Society were in debt $3,000, with no funds in the treasury; the Bible and Common Prayer-book Society have a balance on hand of $950 02; and the Tract Society a balance of $741 21.

The Missionary labors of the Diocese were reported as having been prosecuted with vigor and success during the past year, and at a great personal sacrifice to many of the missionaries, who were inadequately paid, owing to the scarcity of funds in the hands of the Committee. Contributions from the friends of the cause were earnestly solicited.

The Bible and Prayer-book Society has distributed and sold during the year, 21,936 volumes. The Tract Society has published 1,500,000 pages of tracts, and 18,000 religious almanacs.

Following the reading of the reports, Rev. Dr. RUDDER, of Albany, preached a discourse from a text found in the third chapter of the second Epistle of Peter, 15th verse. The subject treated was the "difficulties of Scripture," and the discourse was an able and argumentative vindication of the Divine authenticity of Scripture, against the shallow, inconsistent and ever-changing objections, brought by infidels and unbelievers.

Police Commissioners.

PRESENTATION TO THE WIDE-AWAKES.

At the meeting of the Board, on Saturday, the resignation of Sergeant Lynch, of the Harbor Police, was received and accepted, and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Coxswain O'Brien. Patrolman Blair, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and the resignation of Sergeant Griffith, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, was received and accepted. A few days since a handsome lantern was purchased by the members of the Thirteenth Ward Police and presented to the Wide-Awake organization of that Precinct. The fact having unofficially come to the knowledge of the Board, a resolution was adopted directing the General Superintendent to inquire into the matter and report whether the officers in question had not infringed the rules and regulations.

Police Reports.

COUNTERFEIT $10 BILLS—FOUR ARRESTS.

On Saturday night counterfeit $10 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., were put in circulation. As soon as the matter became known at police head-quarters, the telegraph was brought into requisition, and through its agency, information of the fact was transmitted to every station-house, whence it was diffused to storekeepers. Shortly after Mr. James Rogers, a jeweler, at No. 399 Hudson-street, had been apprised of the existence of the counterfeit, a man named Wm. White came into his place, and selected a pair of sleeve-buttons, price $2 37½, in payment for which he tendered one of the worthless notes. Mr. Rogers told him it was bad, whereupon he offered to change it, and at the same time attempted to snatch it from the jeweler's hand. He was not successful, however, and Officer Rose, of the Ninth Ward, having been called, he was taken into custody. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at Jefferson Market, and an additional charge was preferred against him for a like offence. The second complainant, Mr. Isaac Bailey, hatter, of No. 397 Broadway, alleged that the accused had palmed off upon him a bill of similar denomination and description to that with which he had attempted to defraud Mr. Rogers, in payment for the hat which he then had on, and that he had received the change in good money. The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, and the magistrate committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail on each complaint. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named William Smalley, accompanied by two women named Margaret Gitzgord and Elizabeth McCoy, went to the shirt store No. 148 Chatham-street, kept by Norman Newman, and tendered one of the counterfeit $10's. Newman at once summoned Officers Simons and Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, by whom the parties were arrested. They were taken before Justice KELLY, who committed them for examination. A great number of instances have come to the knowledge of the police where storekeepers were victimized by the forgers.

MYSTERIOUS CASE—A THIEF FOUND MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Early yesterday morning Officer Sinclair, of the Fourth Precinct, found a man named David Rowe lying upon the sidewalk in Chatham-street, near Roosevelt, insensible and nearly dead from the effects of a deep wound in his right side, which was still bleeding. The officer conveyed the sufferer to the Hospital, and placed him under the care of Dr. Weir. Subsequently Rowe revived sufficiently to tell the physician that, having entered a saloon at Fulton Market for some refreshments, he was followed, on leaving the place, by a highwayman, who demanded his money. He refused to hand over his cash, when the man stabbed him and ran away. As, however, Rowe is a well-known thief this story is not credited, the supposition being that he was wounded in self-defence by some person whom he had attempted to rob Dr. Weir does not think he will recover.

FIGHTING OVER A CORPSE.

A number of Irish people, male and female, assembled, on Saturday night, in the rear building at No. 152 East Forty-first-street, to participate in the "wake" of a Mrs. Kane, who had died during the day. Everything passed off quietly until midnight, when the effects of the deep potations in which the party had indulged were manifested in a general tumult and fight. Officer Keyser, of the Nineteenth Precinct, repaired to the place, and succeeded in separating the belligerents, from whom, however, he learned enough, with reference to the woman's death, to warrant him in apprehending David Kane, her husband, on suspicion of having caused it. It is said that Kane has been in custody before, for beating his wife, and her body exhibited shocking bruises and discolorations, which were probably the result of his brutal conduct. The matter will be investigated to-day, by Coroner Schirmer. After his arrest, Kane preferred a charge of felonious assault against John O'Connell, one of his guests, who accordingly was taken into custody, and held for examination. Several of the parties who engaged in the fight were severely bruised and cut.

ROBBED IN A DRINKING SALOON.

On Saturday night a man named E. H. Hawley went into the porter-house No. 109 West-street, and purchased a cigar. As he took out his portemonnaie to pay for it Hugh McCabe, a hack-driver, residing at No. 416 Tenth-street, [illegible] pinned him, and snatched $9 from his hand, representing that he was an officer and that Hawley was a counterfeiter. The trick was too transparent, and Hawley seeing through it, collared the thief, but was obliged to let him go again because of the intervention of his friends. The noise that had been made, however, had attracted the attention of Officer Gardener, of the Railroad Squad, who took McCabe into custody. Yesterday the prisoner was committed by Justice KELLY for trial in default of $1,000 bail. None of Hawley's money was recovered.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

A short time since a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $235, was stolen from the stable of George Finnegan, at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue. Officer Suling, of the Twenty-third Precinct, having learned that a turns out corresponding in description to the one stolen from Finnegan, had been bought by a Brooklyn livery-stable keeper, determined to investigate the matter. On Saturday he went to Brooklyn and was not only fortunate enough to recover the property, but also found the men who are charged with having stolen it. They gave the names of William Kennedy and Thomas Clarke, and Justice BROWNELL committed them to answer.

SUNDAY GAMBLING—PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.

Yesterday morning an English youth name l Thomas Welsh, while matching pennies with Frederick Looney, another lad, on the dock at the foot of Cortlandt-street, got into a quarrel with a boy named McCarty who interfered with the game. Welsh shoved McCarty away, when the latter, who had been on bad terms with him for some time, drew a pocket-knife and stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a very serious wound. McCarty then fled, and so far has escaped arrest. Welsh was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Weir, who considers his chance of surviving the wound to be slight.

A FALSE FRIEND.

Charles White, of No. 52 Exchange-place, was robbed of a silver watch, on Saturday night, by a young Irishman named Thomas Smith. White was accosted by the accused, while he was passing through William-street, and the latter expressed the greatest friendship for him. As they were conversing, however, Smith seized the watch and ran. Officer Irving, of the Fourth Ward, pursued and arrested the thief, who was committed for trial. The watch was not found.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Last evening Officer SHIELDS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, apprehended two young women, who gave the names of Sarah Chapman and Margaret Donahoe, on a charge of having passed counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of the Republic, Mass. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, and upon them was found a roll of the counterfeits amounting to $18. Information to the effect that the spurious paper was in circulation was made known by telegraph throughout the City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RAILROAD ROUTE SUSPENDED.—The running of horse-cars on Furman-street, between Fulton-street and Atlantic-avenue, has been stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court. The City Railroad Company in 1854 obtained from the Common Council a right of way over Furman with other streets for the purpose of running horse-cars, conditionally, among other things, that the road should be in operation at a certain time. That time was passed by several years ago, and there was no road constructed. The Central Railroad Company applied and received conditional permission to construct the road and operate it. They did construct the road, and it has been in successful operation several months. The City Company applied to the Supreme Court for a legal "brake" to stop the cars, upon the plea that the exclusive right of operating the road was vested in them. They were defeated in this suit, but were more successful before the General Term, where the case was reviewed. The Central Company is stopped from operating the road by the recent decision—the City Company giving bonds in the sum of $20,000 to pay all damages, provided they lose their case finally.

MR. BEECHER AND THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The refusal of the Episcopal Convention to adopt the resolutions offered by MR. JAY, in respect to the African Slave-trade, was criticised by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, in his sermon yesterday morning, at Plymouth Church. He approved the course of MR. JAY in seeking to denounce the great iniquity, and said he stood alone and above the body of the Convention, who hesitated to protest against sin its worst shape. It had been contended, he said, that the Convention had to do solely with spiritual matters within the diocese; nevertheless Bishop POTTER had congratulated the Convention and the country upon the honor of a visit from the future King of England, and no objection was made. He pronounced the course of the Convention, in declining to express an opinion on a crime of such magnitude as the traffic in human beings, a failure in Christian duty.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 122 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 21, women 24, boys 37, girls 40, adults 45, children 77, males 58, females 64, colored 1. There were 15 deaths by consumption, 14 by marasmus, 18 by fevers, 10 of which were scarlet and one yellow fever, and two by small-pox. Seventy-five of the persons who died were children under ten years of age, 95 were natives of the United States, 15 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 6 of Germany, 4 of England and 1 of Denmark. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward 4, Second Ward 5, Third Ward none, Fourth Ward 4, Fifth Ward 3, Sixth Ward 14, Seventh Ward 5, Eighth Ward 6, Ninth Ward 10, Tenth Ward 14, Eleventh Ward 11, Twelfth Ward 7, Thirteenth Ward 11, Fourteenth Ward 7, Fifteenth Ward 2, Sixteenth Ward 14, Seventeenth Ward 3, Eighteenth Ward 1, Nineteenth Ward none.

AFTER THE PATROLMEN.—Deputy-Inspector DILKS keeps a pretty sharp look-out for the patrolmen while on duty at night, and comes upon them at most unopportune moments. On Saturday night he caught three of the police of the Second Precinct standing on one corner holding a social confab, one of whom was smoking a cigar, all of which is in express violation of the rules of the Department, and subjects the delinquents to be muicted in pay—usually for five days—or such other punishment as the Commissioners may devise. The Deputy-Inspector took the number of the delinquents and continued his round. Some of the police are quite indignant because the Deputy-Inspector does not give them warning when he is on a tour of inspection, so that they can receive him in a proper manner.

PROSPECT PARK.—At a meeting of the Prospect Park Commissioners, at the house of J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Esq., on Friday night last, the following resolution was offered by Mr. RODMAN, and unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee of Three, to revise the act to establish Prospect Park, and to suggest such alterations thereof, and amendments thereto, as may render its provisions more satisfactory to the citizens of Brooklyn, with a view of presenting such revised act to the Legislature, at its next session, for its sanction.

Messrs. RODMAN, TALLMADGE and SPRAGUE were appointed such Committee, and the Board, without transacting other business, adjourned to Thursday evening next.

THIEVES ARRESTED.—Officer SULING, of the Twenty-first Ward, New-York, and WILLIAMS, of the Eighth Ward Police in this city, on Saturday arrested THOMAS CLARK and WILLIAM KENNEDY on a charge of stealing a horse from HUGH MCMANUS, a wagon from GEORGE FINNEGAN, and a set of harness from RICHARD DOWD, all residents of Ninth-avenue, New-York. The horse was found at a stable in Fulton-street, near the ferry, the wagon at Gravesend, and the harness at the house of KENNEDY, one of the accused, on Fifteenth-street, near the Fifth-avenue, Gowanus. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of JAMES CARMAN, butcher, died on Friday evening last, from burns received by her clothes taking fire on the afternoon of that day. Deceased was about four years old, and at the time of the accident was alone, playing with her toys, in a bedroom in the upper story of her father's house, and had some matches, which she accidentally ignited. Her clothing caught fire, and notwithstanding her screams brought immediate assistance, she was beyond medical aid when the fire had been extinguished.

MURDER WILL OUT.—LAWRENCE MCCARDLE, coachman, residing in Boerum-street, was arrested, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from MATHEW MCCARTY, liquor-dealer on Court-street. The offence, it is alleged, was committed two years ago, and the thief is now exposed by a friend while in a fit of anger. Mr. MCCARTY picked his watch out of a lot of fifty or more other watches at a jeweler's, where it had been left for repairs. The accused was held to answer.

NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP DEDICATED.—The new building recently erected at the corner of President and Smith streets, by the Emanuel Church, as a place in which to hold their meetings, was dedicated with the usual exercises yesterday. Rev. W. R. FICKMAN, of the Diocese of Missouri, and Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant-Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, took part in the exercises.

FERRY CHANGE.—The South Eighth-street Ferry running to Peck-slip, New-York, is to be discontinued the present week, and consequently the only ferry between Williamsburgh and the lower part of New-York will be the one landing passengers at the foot of Roosevelt-street, in the latter City.

A WARNING.—A man named PATRICK SHELDON, while intoxicated on Friday night last, fell into a cellar-way at the corner of Eleventh and South Fifth streets. He was subsequently found there, with his skull fractured and in an insensible condition, by Officer LARREMEE, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken to the City Hospital.

GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.—If any reliance can be placed in promises, the Grand-street Railroad will be in operation some time the present week. This road connects all of the Eastern District ferries with [illegible] Grand-street.

TEMPERANCE.—The impressive ceremony of installing the officers of a new Division of the Sons of Temperance, will take place at No. [illegible] 105 Fulton-street, this evening, when the officers of Washington Division, No. 4, will be installed in due and ancient form.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a child, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found Saturday, in a heap of bricks and garbage at the foot of Clinton-avenue. An inquest was held but nothing of importance was elicited, though it was apparent that death was the result of foul means.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night the house of Mr. CREENY, on Clement near De Kalb-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of a small quantity of property.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—The Douglas Democrats of the Fifth District, have renominated WILLIAM JONES for Assembly.

THE CENSUS.—All of the Marshals appointed to take the census of this city, except one, have made their returns.

CITY COURT.—The October Term of this Court will be opened on the second Monday—October 15. Notes of issue for the Calendar for this Term must be filled on or before Oct. 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESCENT ON AN ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning Chief of Police MARINUS, with a posse of men, made a descent upon the premises No. 98 Newark-avenue, where it is alleged gambling is carried on. The officers arrested CHAS. SICKLE, the proprietor, and J. S. BISSOP, JAMES SPENCER and R. S. TILDEN, lamates, who were there gambling and drinking in violation of a city ordinance. The accused were all committed for examination.

BOBBERY.—Some night during last week a storeroom in the upper part of Messrs. ANNESS & STEPHENSON, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was feloniously entered, and a large traveling trunk belonging to JOSEPH B. HOOVER was carried away. The robbery was not known until Saturday morning last, when the trunk was found in an unoccupied room in the Commercial Buildings, on the opposite side of the street. It had been broken open and ransacked.

THE "ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE."—LAWRENCE B. FAGAN, of Hudson City, who was arrested a few days since charged with committing a violent assault on PHILLIP HUGHES and attempting to stab him, claims that the charge was malicious and not at all in accordance with the facts. He claims that HUGHES made the assault on him.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—CHARLES JACKSON, and JOHN HART, two young men belonging in New-York, were taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, on Saturday morning, charged with stealing three vests from the store of MORRIS LEON, No. 155 Newark-avenue. The prisoners admitted their guilt and were sentenced to the county jail for 30 days each.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Fall term of the Hudson County Court is to be commenced to-morrow (Tuesday). Judge WHELPLEY will preside, assisted by Associate-Judges FINK, POPE and MERSELES. There are sixty civil causes on the calendar, and about eighty prisoners in jail. The most important case will be the trial of the parties accused of killing the Ferry Master, Major KOPPER, at Weehawken Ferry, about two months since.

COLLISION.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the Jersey City ferry boat *Colden*, while lying in the slip on the New-York side, was run into by the steamer *Isaac Newton* and considerably damaged.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEWARK VS. ST. GEORGE.

The Newark ground, at Newark, was the scene of an interesting but very one-sided game between the above clubs last week. In the numerous contests in which the St. George has been engaged this season, it has been uniformly victorious in its first-eleven matches, and has suffered defeat but once through its second-eleven representatives—they losing one game and winning one with the first-eleven of the Albany Club. On this occasion they played a strong game at all points, the batting being particularly fine. Umpires—Messrs. Vinten and Greathead.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Waller b. Hallas	4	b. Walters	16
H. Wright b. Hallas	5	l. b. w. b. Hallas	1
Walker l. b. w. b. Warner	28	l. b. w. b. Jefferson	20
Sadler b Hallas	3	not out	35
Gibbs run out	12	b. Walters	1
Brett run out	16	c. Jones, b. Walters	2
Bage b. Hallas	1		
P. Robinson b. Hallas	1	c. Jones, b. Hallas	9
Burnett run out	5	not out	3
Tilt b. Hallas	1		
Boult not out	0	c. Buckley, b. Walters	3
Byes 13, leg byes 3, wides 12, no ball 1	29	byes 8, leg byes 4, wides 21	33
Total	105	Total	123

NEWARK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hallas b. Gibbes	0
Kidd c. Robinson b. H. Wright	3
Warner b. H. Wright	1
Jefferson b. H. Wright	0
Walters b. Gibbes	9
Ford c. Brett b. H. Wright	2
Jones b. H. Wright	0
Buckley c. Walters b. Gibbes	12
Smith b. H. Wright	5
Vanderburg not out	0
Bellamy c. Brett b. Gibbes	2
Byes 5, wides 3	8
Total	42

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

NEWARK—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maid.	Wickets.	Wides.	N. b.
Hallas	129	40	12	6	4	
Walters	88	27	5	0	6	
Kidd	20	7	0	0	1	
Warner	24	2	5	1	1	1

SECOND INNINGS.

Hallas	112	46	8	2	8	
Walters	88	27	8	4	4	
Warner	28	9	4	0	3	
Buckley	4	1	0	0	7	
Jefferson	4	7	0	1	0	

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Gibbed	78	11	12	4	2
H. Wright	76	23	10	6	1

LAST CRICKET MATCH OF THE HOBOKEN SEASON.—AMATEUR ELEVEN *vs.* PROFESSIONAL ELEVEN.

This match will be played on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoooken, on Wednesday, and will be the last match of the season. The players on both sides are the strongest cricketers in the country. The amateurs are Messrs. Barclay, Morgan, Newhall, R. Stevens, and Vernou of Philadelphia, and Burnett, Cuyp, Gibbes, Beverly Robinson, Walker and Waller of New-York. The professionals are Brett, Haggis, Hallis, Hampshire, Kephardt, Mudie, Sadler, Sams, Senior, S. Wright and H. Wright.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR *vs.* EMPIRE.

A very well contested match was played between the above Clubs on Saturday, at the Excelsior ground. It was the return, and resulted as did the first match—Excelsior, 23; Empire, 7. It is almost needless to say that the Excelsior played exceedingly well in the fielding, and also at the bat. A friendly entertainment was hospitably exended to their guests at the conclusion of the match. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearsall, 1 b	3	4	Thorn, p	4	1
Young, c. f	2	4	Miller, 2 b	2	1
F. Whiting, 3 b	3	0	Ward, 1 b	3	1
Leggett, c	3	2	Culyer, l. f	2	2
C. Whiting, r. f	3	2	Russell, 3 b	4	0
Brainard, 2 b	5	1	Moore, c. f	4	0
Gulick, l. f	4	3	Benson, c	3	0
J. Whiting, s	2	4	Dewey, s	2	2
Creighton, p	2	3	Leavy, r. f	3	0
Total	23		Total		7

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	0	3	1	2	2	0	3	4	8—23
Empire	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—7

UMPIRE—Mr. Bixby, Eagle Club.

SCORERS—Mr. Kimberly, for Excelsiors; Mr. Gaunt, for Empires.

The Excelsior Club of South Brooklyn, having returned victorious last week from their southern trip, during which they beat all Baltimore and all Philadelphia, and finished the week by beating the Empire Club, of New-York, will this afternoon enter into a contest at Hoboken with the oldest base ball club of the National Association, the Knickerbocker. The contest will, in this case, be no ordinary one, as both the Clubs are in excellent practice.

Aquatics.

REGATTA OF THE HUDSON NAVY.

The first annual regatta of this amateur boating association occurred on Saturday last, at the rowing grounds off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The judges, boat was stationed opposite the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club, and the boats went a mile and a half up the river to a stake-boat off Day's Point and back to the starting-point. A barge was provided by the Navy for their guests, but it was anchored at such a distance from the scene as to make a place on it less desirable than a place on shore, from whence a fine view could be obtained of the races. There were three divisions of the boats, the first class being composed of shell-boats and light lapstreaks, the second of outrigger barges, and the third of regular barges.

The first race was for the Champion Flag of the Navy, and was open to all boats under certain allowances for class and number of oars, the first class giving the second 16 seconds per mile, and the second 101 to the third five seconds per oar being given for each mile. Eight entries were made, of which six came up at the signal, and at the word went off well, the *What Is It?* and *Excelsior* taking a slight lead. The time on the return was—*Excelsior*, 21 minutes; *Lightfoot*, 21:24; *Nimstic*, 21:30, and the rest "nowhere." Twenty-four seconds being allowed to the *Lightfoot* for difference of class, the race was pronounced a dead heat, and will have to be rowed over again at some future time.

The second race was [illegible] and three came up to contend for the prize—a three-hooped water-pail. The Volante came in first, in the [illegible] 3 seconds; the "*What Is It?*" 45 seconds after; the *Ivanhoe* distanced.

For the last race two of four entries came up, the *Atlanta* and *Our Jessie* being the contestants, the former making the three miles in 22 minutes 23 seconds, the latter in 23 minutes 18 seconds. The *Atlanta* Club has been very fortunate in the regatta, winning two prizes, and even for the other.

JAMAICA.

Steam Communication with New-York—Mutiny on Board the American Bark *Alvarado*, and Suspected Murder of the Captain—Miscellaneous.

We have received files of Kingston and Falmouth papers to the 8th of September ult.

Mr. HOLT, of Liverpool, has obtained the contract, embracing the legal subsidy, for establishing steam communication between the port of Kingston and New-York. "The mercantile interest," says the *Colonial Standard*, "felt disappointed that communication was not extended to a line of steamers running to the Isthmus, and thence to California. It seems, however, that no American Company would undertake to carry out our wishes in full; it has therefore been considered advisable in the meantime to petition the Governor, as Mr. HOLT is willing to extend his engagement to embrace intercourse with St. Jago de Cuba, which would be the means of restoring valuable lost trade—at least, in part—with the Spanish Main, which would unquestionably result in commercial advantages. The merchants have determined on joining in a memorial to his Excellency the Governor, with the view of attaining the object indicated."

It was strongly suspected that Capt. BURTON, of the American bark *Alvarado*, had been murdered in the har

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PRESIDENTIAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

John Minor Botts in the Field---He Denounces the Disunionists.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Oct. 1.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS addressed an immense audience in this city this evening, at the Bell and Everett Head-quarters. Over 4,000 persons, of both sexes, were present. The stage was beautifully decorated with wreaths of flowers twined around the portraits of WASHINGTON, CLAY, PIERREPONTS and others. Mr. BOTTS was greeted with tremendous applause. Referring to the fact that Mr. YANCEY was speaking on the same evening, he said he regretted that there should be two performances going on at once. Yet, as the one party was dissolving the Union, it would be well enough to have the other tinker it up. He said he was tired of politics and disgusted with politicians; but, when he saw treason and disunion stalking abroad in the old Commonwealth, he felt compelled to enter the arena, and raise his voice in defence of his country. He denied that he was a party man, but could not forget that he had a country to defend and save, so far as his feeble voice could save it. He gave notice of a long speech, and said he was prepared to take all the consequences. If he did not speak, and Virginia went against BELL, it would be charged to BOTTS' not speaking. If he *did* speak, and Virginia was lost, he knew it would be charged to the fact that BOTTS did speak.

Having declared that he planted himself firmly upon the Constitution of his country, he announced his Whig predelictions and his abhorrence of Democracy. There were but few public men who dared to speak openly and plainly of the issues of the day. The Press held them in fear, but he (Mr. BOTTS) had no favors to ask, and should discuss all the issues fully and freely. He had no doubt some of his views would be denounced as Northern or Abolition in their tendency, yet he assumed all the responsibility, and would carry all the weight.

The first series of issues was at home, in the South, which should be settled before we take issue with the North. Squatter Sovereignty has nothing to do with these issues, for all these men are committed to the same views—Mr. BOTTS alone having raised his voice against it. He would disarm the disunionists by showing that they were not warring on Squatter Sovereignty, but had other objects in view; for every man who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill did it for the precise and particular purpose of establishing Squatter Sovereignty. In proof of this, Secretary CASS, Senator BUTLER, ex-Attorney-Gen. CUSHING, and others, were quoted, particularly the latter's speech in Virginia, on the occasion of CLAY'S birth-day, in which he declared himself the special advocate of Squatter Sovereignty, and the right of Territories to legislate for themselves in all things, in spite of the howls of faction. Mr. BOTTS next reviewed the antecedents of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, quoting that gentleman's declarations, that to Territories belongs all power of domestic legislation. Gen. LANE was next shown to have been a Squatter Sovereignty leader; but, independent of the construction given the Kansas bill by these gentlemen, the bill itself establishes Squatter Sovereignty in the broadest sense, leaving the people perfectly free to regulate their institutions in their own way: and this is not the true cause of the opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. BOTTS then proceeded to argue the necessity for the South to stick to a strict construction of the Constitution, for its own preservation against Northern aggression, and to prove the unconstitutionality of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, by which Congress transferred to Kansas a power which should have been exercised by Congress alone. Nor should Congress surrender the right to prohibit Polygamy in Utah. But why do these gentlemen wish to dissolve the Union? Because Squatter Sovereignty produces inequality among the States, I am told. If this be inequality, then equality has never existed, as Slavery could not be carried into the northwest Territories after the sitting of the first Congress under the Constitution. Mr. BOTTS denied that the fact constituted any inequality. The speaker next considered the complaints against the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and contended that this was no reason for dissolving the Union, even if the charges were true, which he denied. Then, what is the object of the disunion party? Some say they want a slave-code to protect Slavery in the Territories, but this is only a pretext for other reasons. Who are they who demand this protection? Those who for years have denied protection to the labor of poor men, and who now threaten to dissolve the Union if the negro of the rich man is not protected. The refusal of protection to poor labor has cost the country three times the value of every slave in the South. A calculation was gone into to prove this assertion. Some say that the irrepressible conflict justifies disunion, but these are clap-trap words, which serve party purposes, but which have no meaning.

Mr. BOTTS did not agree with Mr. SEWARD, that there was any "irrepressible conflict," or that any could arise. As we had lived together eighty years with slave and free labor, we could live thus together eight hundred years longer, if people would discard canting politicians who continually agitate the subject of slavery. The speaker read from Mr. SEWARD'S speech on the "irrepressible conflict," but gave Mr. PRYOR credit for originating the expression. Mr. BOTTS thought that slavery let alone could regulate itself. The charge that Mr. LINCOLN is an "irrepressible conflict" man is not true, as will be shown by his opinions expressed before he was a candidate. The speaker had no confidence in the declarations of gentlemen after they became candidates. Here he read from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches, showing his soundness on the Slavery question in the States and in the District of Columbia. Mr. BENJAMIN had pronounced LINCOLN sounder than DOUGLAS; but of this Mr. BOTTS had nothing to say. Mr. BENJAMIN being a Democrat, could afford to make such a declaration. Had the speaker made it, he would be charged with being an Abolitionist. After reading at length from Mr. LINCOLN'S record on Slavery, showing his conservatism, Mr. BOTTS said he left the record for public judgment. Expressing no opinion of his own, he wished it distinctly understood that he regarded it a solemn duty to lay the facts before the people of Virginia, if they are to be called upon to dissolve the Union in the event of LINCOLN'S election; but he does not wish to be charged with making a Lincoln speech. The speaker asked if this great Government was to be destroyed and the States to return to a Colonial condition? Was the visit of the Prince of Wales connected with this return of the States to his subjection?

VOICE IN THE CROWD—An agent has gone to England to negotiate.

Mr. B.—No, Sir; the British agent is here. The Duke of Newcastle will play that important part. But to be serious, continued Mr. B., *the true secret of this disunion movement is the revival of the African Slave-trade.* [Tremendous applause.] He contended that seventy-five thousand persons in the Southern States would break up this Government of thirty millions in order to buy up little negroes for their cotton and sugar plantations. He acquitted the masses of the party of any intention to revive the Slave-trade, but *the Breckinridge leaders, he charged, were directly guilty of efforts to break up this Government for the purposes of self aggrandizement through a shameful and criminal traffic.* Mr. BOTTS alluded, in severe terms, to WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, who had published several communications teaching treason to our youths of Virginia. The Breckinridge politicians are responsible for this spirit of disunion which is abroad, and the man who calculates upon the destruction of this Government is either a madman or a fool. He is ignorant of the power of the Government to defend itself. *In ten days three hundred thousand volunteers could be raised to protect the Union without going into a free State.* Then, said Mr. BOTTS, there is no danger of disunion. First, because there is no necessity; second, because there is no right; and third, because there is no power. He quoted Mr. JEFFERSON, showing the power of the Federal Government; also Mr. MADISON, who said the compact between the States was holding forever. Mr. RITCHIE, in 1814, said that any attempt at secession would be treason. The right of revolution no freeman would question, but the election of a President who is not exactly our choice could be no cause for revolution, or Mr. BOTTS would have been a revolutionist all his life. The speaker followed with a lengthy argument against the power under the Constitution for a State to secede. If this power be admitted, Cuba can at once be purchased of Spain for three hundred million dollars, but after the purchase and the formation of a State Government, suppose Cuba secedes—what becomes of the three hundred millions?

VOICE—Gone!

Yes, gone, said the speaker. But who believes in such an interpretation of the Constitutional power? The President has the army and navy of the United States to enable him to enforce all the laws; therefore, Mr. BOTTS thinks there is no fear of secession. His scathing ridicule of PRYOR, and his threat to play Brutus, brought down the house. But Mr. BOTTS pronounced it cowardly in these gentlemen to run before a blow is struck—to run because Mr. SEWARD sees proper to shake his fist. Gentlemen of such boasted chivalry should stand and protect themselves within the Union until they are fairly whipped. Mr. BOTTS then proceeded to consider the subject of slave property, and announced it boldly that a vast difference existed between slave property and any other property. The one was property under common law. The other was not, as decided by Lord MANSFIELD in 1772, who then declared that Slavery could only exist by positive law. Such was the common law at the formation of the Constitution, when the common law would have protected a horse, but not a slave, in a Federal Territory. The Dred Scott case was reviewed, and the speaker contended that it only decided that a negro was not a citizen, and therefore could not sue. Nothing more was decided by the Supreme Court. But even the subsequent speculations of the Judges do not decide that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, any more than it carries it into and protects it in all the States. Mr. B. also quoted the Constitution to show that Slavery existed alone by local law, and was an entirely local institution, wholly unprotected by the common law or the Constitution. The speaker contended that it was the policy of the Slave States to confine Slavery to the States where it already exists. Its extension would tend to weaken the Slave States, and abolish Slavery itself. What is to be done to arrest the turmoil which now distracts the country? Annihilate the Democracy and the brainless demagogues, said Mr. BOTTS, and then insist that the North shall respect our rights. If they fail to do so then our remedy is revolution; but should Mr. LINCOLN, as President, recommend to Congress an abolition of the Slave-trade between the States, Mr. BOTTS would not dissolve the Union. Congress might not approve the recommendation, but it would overwhelm his Administration with the odium that has overtaken Mr. BUCHANAN. But should Congress approve the recommendation, Mr. BOTTS would still not dissolve the Union. There was a constitutional remedy. But should the Supreme Court sustain such legislation, then, said Mr. BOTTS, the time for revolution would have come, and he would be foued foremost in the ranks. Mr. BOTTS then eulogized Slavery, morally and civilly, but doubted its beneficial effects politically; while, at the piesent price of negroes, he thought it a very dear labor for Virginia. Socially, there was much to be said on both sides, and it was doubtful which way the scales would turn. But so long as the institution existed, it should have its protection in the States, if need be, by the strong arm of force. But of what do the disunionists complain? Not of any law of Congress, for these have been passed by themselves. Mr. BOTTS alluded to the answers of Senator DOUGLAS at Norfolk, to certain questions propounded to him, and these Mr. BOTTS pronounced highly pertinent and proper. [Deafening applause.] Suppose, said Mr. BOTTS, South Carolina should declare herself out of the Union. She would assume the position of a foreign enemy, and he would shoulder his musket and aid in subduing her. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But of the necessity for this the Speaker ha i no fear whatever, nor would bloodshed be necessary in order to keep South Carolina in the Union. Should she attempt to secede, stop all the mails and blockade her ports, and *she would soon come crawling to her duty.* Here Mr. BOTTS spoke of officholders under LINCOLN, and said the only office he would like would be to supply Mr. LINCOLN with all the officers from South Carolina. A Mr. WIGFALL, a Senator of no very favorable reputation, from Texas, has charged that no Southern man would accept office under Mr. LINCOLN but BOTTS of Virginia. Whether he would accept or not, Mr. BOTTS said he would answer when the time came; but if he would accept at all, its tender by Mr. LINCOLN would be an additional inducement to him to accept. Mr. BOTTS did not believe Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a disunionist at heart, but he is being used by a party aiming to precipitate the Southern States into revolution. Mr. DOUGLAS was objectionable as a Democrat, and a leading spirit in securing the appeal of the Missouri Compromise. As to Mr. BELL, all knew him to be an old-line Whig, a Union man and a conservative in sentiment. The object of Mr. BELL'S friends is to put down fanaticism at the North, and treason and disunion at the South. To Mr. LINCOLN, there is an insuperable objection. He is the candidate of a purely sectional party. But my great anxiety is that Virginia may show no sympathy with disunion; and if Virginians cannot vote for BELL, let them vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Mr. B. doubted if it was desirable for the election to go to the present House of Representatives, and he would depict scenes that would be enacted there, if he might judge from the scenes of last Winter. If it should go to the House, there was a probability of LINCOLN'S election, unless the Democrats supported Mr. BELL. To those contemplating disunion in the event of LINCOLN'S election, Mr. BOTT'S begged to say that we still had a Constitution, still had laws, still had courts and prosecutions, and that hemp still grew. This conclusion of a four hours' speech was received with prolonged cheering, during which the speaker, who exhibited evidence of great exhaustion, retired from the stand.

Your Correspondent begs to acknowledge the courtesies he received from the Committee of Arrangements at the Club House; also the attention of gentlemen connected with the *Whig* and *Dispatch* offices, and the prompt and efficient services of the telegraph operators in the Richmond office.

E.

CITY POLITICS.

CITY CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Republican, Breckinridge, Mozart and Tammany Hall Nominees.

The divisions existing amongst the harmonious Democracy give the Republicans a rare chance, if they will but avail themselves of it in a right spirit, to carry three certainly, and possibly four, of the six Congressional Districts embraced in this City. With anything like decent management and candidates, they can carry the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts—there being a remote chance for them, moreover, in the Third, if two Democratic candidates are in the field, as there almost certainly will be, on next election morning.

The Third District, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, is a hotly contested ground on the Democratic side, while the Republicans and Republican-Americans are substantially united on AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, who is at present contesting the seat of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Mr. WILLIAMSON is very strong throughout the lower Wards, and by making certain combinations with the Independent Democratic candidates for Assembly and other offices, it is thought by his friends that he may slip in between the wrangling candidates of the Tammany Hall and Mozart factions.

RICHARD T. COMPTON is the Tammany nominee in this District, but rumor says that he will resign. Should he do so, the contest for his vacant place will be between JOHN C. MATHER and BENJAMIN WOOD, the latter being sure, under any circumstances, of receiving the Mozart Hall nomination. COMPTON, it is thought, may eventually be induced to run at MATHER'S solicitation. Should he back down, however, MATHER will be his successor, having a majority of six over Mr. WOOD in a nominating body of thirty-five. The Third Ward will go solid for WOOD, under the influence of Judge RUSSELL, who expects to be nominated for Recorder by Mozart Hall. Between WOOD and MATHER it would be a tight race, leaving a fair chance for WILLIAMSON; but COMPTON could probably carry the District.

In the Fourth District, embracing the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, the Tammany men have put forward Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, whose name needs no comment; and the Mozarters will run against him Alderman BARRY, whose name and qualifications are about equally well-known. THOMAS J. BARR, the present Representative of this District, threatens to run a stump on the nomination of some private friends, but may possibly succeed in making some arrangements with BARRY. If all three run there may be a chance for OWEN BRENNAN, perpetual Republican candidate for Congress in this District, or for a gentleman named COMMERFORD, a sort of American-Republican, who is popular with the People's organization.

The Fifth District, embracing the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, together with Williamsburgh, will probably be carried by the Republicans, who have nominated Mayor WALL, of the last-named place. The Tammany Democracy are divided between D. D. WINANT and E. C. MCCONNELL, the latter receiving five, and the former eight votes, in a Convention of twenty-one. The Breckinridge men have nominated one JOHN DUFFY, formerly Consul to Galway, who claims to have the support of the ancient Hibernians, Emmet Monument Association, and certain other purely Irish influences. Williamsburgh has only once had this office since the formation of the District, but Mr. WALL has at present the best chance. If the Republicans had indorsed PHILIP HAMILTON, a lawyer of great probity, and son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, they would have been more certain of success. Mr. HAMILTON is an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, but was indorsed by the Republicans in 1858, together with HORACE F. CLARK and JOHN B. HASKINS.

In the Sixth District, JOHN COCHRANE will be nominated by both Tammany and Mozart, the Breckinridge men making no nomination against him. Mr. C. would have been defeated by Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, one of the most popular young men in the District; but as Mr. CHANLER could not secure the Mozart indorsement, he has declined to allow the use of his name. This District embraces the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, being therefore Democratic by an overwhelming majority. The Eleventh was in favor of nominating the illustrious Alderman F. J. A. BOOLE, but BOOLE preferred to retain his supervision of the fleshpots in the City Hall. The Republicans have not yet made a nomination here, and can only put up some man to be knocked down.

In the Seventh District, made up of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, the Breckinridge people have put forward Hon. ELIJAH WARD, who has many active friends in the Tammany Hall organization, but also some still more active enemies. Tammany Hall will probably nominate Mr. L. COLE, of the *Irish-American*, a gentleman whose name, it is believed, would not be resisted by the Mozarters. He would be a strong man, but could not obtain as many votes as Gen. WARD in the lower part of the district, while likely to gain largely over WARD'S vote in the upper part. The Republicans have again put forward AUGUSTUS DOW, who was their nominee in 1858, but who withdrew on that occasion in favor of Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS. Mr. DOW has behind him his party strength, and not much more, but will beyond doubt poll a heavy, and possibly a winning vote. Mr. DOW cannot fail to be elected if two Democratic candidates are in the field. He may even be successful against one, if the American strength of the Ninth Ward be not drawn off by some candidate not named.

The Eighth District, embracing the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, is almost certain to be carried by ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, the Republican champion. The Breckinridge men have put forward Ex-Sheriff JAMES C. WILLETT; the Mozart people will certainly nominate Dr. ROBERT BOSWORTH, who is strong with them; and the Tammany Hall nomination is in dispute between ANSON HERRICK, defeated in 1858 by HORACE F. CLARK—JOHN J. BRADLEY, a close personal friend to Judge DOUGLAS, and DAVID S. JACKSON, of the Twelfth Ward. HERRICK, at the last meeting of the Convention, came within one vote of being the nominee, but the friends of BRADLEY are working like beavers. The balance of power in this contest lies with Mr. JACKSON, who does not wish to withdraw his own claims. It makes very little difference who wins the nomination, as the Republicans must succeed unless the Democracy concentrate on some one man. We have confined ourselves to facts in all the foregoing remarks, and leave the task of commenting on the various names to the voters in each of our six Congressional Districts.

THE WIDE-AWAKES.

Meetings Last Evening—Accessions to the Wide-Awake Forces—Presentation to Grand Marshal Ward and Division Marshal Gavit—The Giant Wide-Awakes from Maine—A Demonstration at Philadelphia.

Many of the Wide-Awake Clubs of this City held meetings last evening at their various head-quarters, for the purpose of completing their arrangements for the grand demonstration of to-morrow night. As the time for the parade approaches, the anticipations of the Republicans in regard to it are increased, and the anxiety to take part in it seems to spread. Last night 35 new members were enrolled in the Seventeenth Ward Club alone, and it was resolved that 50 more uniforms should be ordered immediately.

The various Clubs throughout the City, we are informed, receive accessions nightly. The Republicans of the City express their confidence that the Wide-Awakes of the metropolis alone, on parade on the night of the 3d inst., will be a host in themselves. There will be several artillery companies in the procession. The Morgan Artillery Company, so called in honor of Gov. MORGAN, Geo. MORRIS Commandant, will appear in a different uniform from their comrades. They will wear red shirts, without enameled leather capes, and they will draw two six-pounders, with which, when they reach the City Hall Park, they will fire a salute of 100 guns. One of the pieces is called "the Governor MORGAN," and cost $800; the other was presented to the Company by Mr. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, who is of Gen. WARD'S staff. There will be 400 men in the ranks of this company, if enough red shirts can be procured to equip them withal. Gov. MORGAN has presented $100 to them.

The proprietor of the Kansas Buffalo and the Minnesota Elk, which are to appear in the procession, had an interview with the Grand Marshal yesterday. Both animals, he stated, are exceedingly tractable, and were not likely to be frightened by the glare of the torches and the fireworks. Gen. WARD advised that they be so secured that, in case they get excited, it will be impossible for them to do any harm. Their owner conceded the propriety of this, and said he intended to stir up the animals by firing Roman candles at them, and flaunting torches before their eyes that very night, so as to accustom them to the scenes in which they are to be actors to-morrow night.

The Grand Marshal and his staff, and the Committee of Arrangements, held meetings, by appointment, at No. 618 Broadway, at 4 P. M. yesterday. It was resolved that the aids to the Grand Marshal should carry staves of black walnut ornamented; of the Grand Marshal's baton a description is given below. The Committee of Arrangements received the following dispatch from the Commandant of the Portland (Me.) Wide-Awakes—picked men, each over six feet high, who are to act as the Grand Marshal's escort:

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.

Wm. Martin Gillespie, Chairman Committee Arrangements N. Y. Wide Awakes, 618 Broadway:

One hundred Wide-Awakes at boat from Portland, *vid* Fall River, Wednesday morning. H'Y WILLIAMS.

Gen. WARD and staff will meet this Portland delegation at the Fall River boat at 6½ A. M. Wednesday morning, and escort it to Tammany Hall, where the Maine men are to "put up." There will be other delegations from Portland here.

The Board of officers of the New-York City organization met at No. 638 Broadway, last evening, DANIEL E. GAVIT, Marshal of the First Division, presiding. After the transaction of preliminary business Lieut. C. V. R. POND, of Hartford, Conn., on behalf of Maj. JAS. S. CHALKER, of the original Hartford Wide-Awakes, to whose staff he is attached, presented to the Grand Marshal an elegant uniform of gilt-enameled cloth with facings of crimson silk on which shine many spangled stars, with a double cape, the State militia button and a brilliant decoration on the breast. He also presented to him a baton made of the wood of the famous "Charter Oak," bearing an appropriate inscription carved in silver. Lieut. POND, in a neat speech, expressed the regard which the donor bore the General, and the belief that every Hartford Wide-Awake would be with him if he should ever give the order to "charge!" [Applause.]

Gen. WARD made his acknowledgments in brief and appropriate terms. Lieut. POND presented a beautiful uniform of silver-enameled cloth to First Marshal GAVIT, who responded with warmth, and three cheers were given for the Hartford Wide-Awakes.

Marshal GAVIT announced that by order of the Committee of Arrangements, four wagon-batteries of fireworks, placed severally at the head of the four divisions, would make plentiful displays of fireworks, and would shoot fire-balls 1,000 feet into the air, which, bursting into vari-colored fragments, would light up the whole sky.

Gen. WARD said it was desirable that no fireworks should be exploded in the ranks; they caused confusion and might do some injury; and he requested the commandants to notify their Companies of the action of the Committee.

Mr. NEWLAND, of the Philadelphia Invincibles, stated that the Wide-Awakes of the Quaker City were to have a grand demonstration on the field of Germantown on the 4th inst., the anniversary of the battle, and the next day after the New-York procession. The Philadelphians were coming to New-York in force, and they expected that large delegations of the New-York Wide-Awakes and their visitors would return with them to the metropolis of Brotherly Love and take part in the display there. Mr. NEWLAND said that if the vote were taken to-day in Pennsylvania, the Republicans would carry the State by from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. [Applause.] They desired to make the majority still greater before Nov. 6. The Philadelphians who came to New-York would return on Thursday morning by the 6 A. M. train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, reaching Philadelphia by 11 A. M. He doubted not that the New-York Wide-Awakes were ready to undergo as much fatigue for the cause as their brethren in Philadelphia. They would have four hours' sleep in the cars, and that was enough for any Wide-Awake. [Laughter and applause.] The Grand Marshal had declared that he would take part in the Philadelphia parade, [applause,] and he hoped there would be plenty in New-York ready to go with him.

Gen. WARD said it was desirable that all the members of his staff should accompany him, and requested as many as were willing to go to report to him at No. 618 Broadway to-day. Among the speakers at the Philadelphia meeting will be Hon. FRANK BLAIR of Missouri, Hon. THOS. CORWIN of Ohio, Hon. HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts, Hon. JOHN HICKMAN of Pennsylvania, and W. PINCKNEY EWING of Maryland. The Pennsylvania State election takes place next week, and this is intended to be the greatest demonstration in the contested State that the Republicans will make in the campaign.

The speaking will commence at 1 P. M. It is predicted that over 50,000 people will be present. Many New-York Wide-Awakes have signified their intention to be there also. An excursion ticket thither and back will cost only $3 on this occasion.

A grand arch, richly ornamented, covered with mottoes, and strong enough to support men upon its keystone, who thence will discharge brilliant fireworks while the procession is passing under, is to be thrown across Broadway from the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618.

On Wednesday morning the general orders of the Grand and Division Marshals will be published together. At the head-quarters last evening, diagrams representing the place of formation of each division and subdivision prepared by Marshals WARD and GAVIT, were distributed. They will greatly simplify matters on Wednesday night when the companies are getting into line. On that occasion the Grand Marshal will review all the Wide-Awakes at Union-square, where a stand will be erected for him, and where, leading the procession, he will probably arrive at 10½ o'clock.

The following is the General Order for the parade of the Marshal of the Second Division:

SECOND DIVISION—ORDER NO. 1.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1860.

In pursuance with General Order No. 4, issued by the Grand Marshal, this Division will parade on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, and form as follows:

Knickerbocker Artillery on right of Division. Fifth Sub-Division under command of Assistant Marshal J. H. CAMP.

City Wide-Awakes of New-York City, Continentals, Invincibles and other Philadelphia companies, and Union Wide-Awakes of New-York City, will form on Twenty-first-street, south side, right resting on Fifth-avenue at 7 P. M. precisely.

Sixth Sub-bivision, under command of Assistant-Marshal G. F. HOPPER, Yorkville Wide-Awakes, New-York City; Jersey City, and Excelsior New-York City, will form on Twenty-first-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. precisely.

Seventh Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal M. A. REID, Zouave, New-York City; Newark and Bloomfield Wide-Awakes, New-Jersey; and Twenty-second Ward, New-York City, will form on Twentieth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. precisely.

Eighth Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal W. S. PINCKNEY, Nineteenth Ward, New-York, remainder of New-Jersey Companies, all Pennsylvania Companies except Philadelphia, and Twelfth Ward, New-York—on Twentieth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. precisely.

The following persons have been designated as Aids to the Marshal, and will report themselves at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at Head-quarters: M. A. Reed, Geo. H. Burnett, J. J. Smith, Wm. P. Richardson, Thos. F. Bigelow, Charles L. Frost, James E. Schram, James McAbee, Wm. Franklin, Erastus F. Sterling.

By order of

GEO. B. VAN BRUNT, Marshal.

M. W. TROY, Division Inspector.

The whole City, especially when night comes, seems imbued with this Wide-Awake enthusiasm. One meets men with Wide-Awake hats on at every second step in Broadway. "Wide-Awake, Fifth-avenue!" shouted a policeman, last night, as he slammed the door of the stage in which our reporter took passage, after collecting this information. "Wide-Awake" is a common expression in drawing-room and kitchen, in warehouse and office. It invades even the sanctum-sanctorum. At this moment the City Editor is shouting "Wide-Awake!" to our reporter, and he is compelled to close his account here, that we may go to press with it.

Senator Wilson at Stuyvesant Institute.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, will speak at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock this evening, before the Young Men's Republican Union. His address will be upon the question, "How the Rights of the Laboring Men are affected by the Democratic Party"—a subject which has not heretofore been presented to the public. Hon. E. R. FOSTER, of Connecticut, is also announced to speak.

Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention.

The delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth District met again at No. 618 Broadway last evening. As at the last meeting the entire evening was consumed in the inquiry as to which of the delegations from the Eleventh Ward should be admitted. One delegation desires the nomination of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, and the other supports Supervisor LITTLE. The Convention at a late hour adjourned to Friday next, having effected nothing at all.

Republican Central Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee met at No. 618 Broadway last evening. Reporters were not admitted, and nothing of interest transpired. The Committee was busied with financial matters, of no interest to the public generally. It will present its report with regard to them to the Central Committee in a few days.

The Cooper Institute Fusion.

Nothing new has transpired with regard to the fusion movement initiated at the Cooper Institute. Chancellor WALWORTH still declines to say whether he is to be or not to be one of the Electors at Large. He will probably communicate his decision in the matter to the Douglas State Committee at their next meeting. Meantime, the Committee of Fifteen are busy preparing for the ratification meeting on Monday next. They evidently regard the fusion proposed by them as a fixed fact, and even venture to laugh at kicks and squirms of the politicians.

Tammany First District Assembly Convention.

This Convention met for the fourth time last evening at the Pewter Mug, and adjourned without making a nomination. A portion of the delegates claim that Mr. JAMES HAYES received the nomination at the last meeting of the Convention, and on that ground 16 out of the 28 delegates withdrew from the Convention last evening. The remainder adjourned without designating the time or place for holding the next meeting.

Tammany Congressional Conventions.

The Fifth District Congressional Convention adjourned, to meet at the Washington Hotel, Williamsburgh, this (Tuesday) evening.

The Sixth District Congressional Convention nominated JOHN WINTHROP CHNLAER.

The Seventh Congressional Convention nominated UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Mozart Hall City and County Nominations.

The National Democratic Convention was held last evening at Mozart Hall, and the following nominations were made:

For Judge of Supreme Court—G. G. BARNARD.
For City Judge—JOHN H. MCCUNN.
For Register—JAMES LYNCH.
For Surrogate—EDWARD WEST.
For Recorder—ABRAM D. RUSSELL.
For Supervisor—Col. C. SCHWARZWAELDER.

The National Union Convention.

The Bell and Everett City and County Convention adjourned to Friday evening without making any nominations. The Twentieth Ward National Union Club elected delegates to their various Conventions.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Commodore STORER and the other officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to overhaul the sailing vessels of the Navy with a view to convert them into steamers, arrived in town Saturday afternoon from Boston. Their labors at Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston have concluded—all the ships at those places having been examined. Friday they commence operations on the craft at the Brooklyn Yard—the *Brandywine, Potomac, Vandalia,* &c.

Orders were, yesterday, received at Brooklyn to fit out at once the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* for service in the East Indies. She will be immediately hauled alongside the wharf and put in readiness for commission. Her officers may report by the 1st proximo. It is believed that further reinforcement of our fleet in the Chinese seas will be effected.

Four sloop-of-wars, the *Jamestown, Germantown,* (for the Home Squadron,) *Saratoga,* (for the coast of Africa,) and *Vandalia,* are to be put in commission this month; so that brisk times may be expected for a while at the Navy-yards.

The whole force of naval officers attached to the New-York Station presented themselves yesterday at the Brooklyn Yard, as is usual with them, on the 1st of the month, but could not obtain a dollar, the Secretary of the Treasury not having forwarded the funds. Neither the Navy Department or the Paymaster is to blame for this.

We have some late army news from Texas. The Assistant Adjutant-General of that Department, having been relieved, is on his way to Washington. Officers for the Military Academy (Lieuts. HOOD, WILLIAMS and OWENS,) are also returning from San Antonio. Company H, First Artillery, was to repair to Fort Duncan, and join the artillery battalion there; Company I, Second Cavalry, is assigned to Camp Cooper, and Company J to Camp Verde. If the soldiers meet any hostile Indians *en route* they are to try and disperse them.

Officers writing from the West still complain of suffering among the horses of mounted troops, owing to scarcity of fodder. The above-mentioned companies are ordered to proceed very slowly to their destination, that the already worn-out animals may be preserved until food becomes more easily obtained.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Political and General Intelligence.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, Oct. 1.

California news by the Pony Express to Sept. 19, arrived here last night, but at too late an hour to transmit it over the wires to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 19—3:40 P. M.

Arrived Sept. 15, bark *Betty Perlbank,* from Batavia.

Sailed Sept. 15, ships *Comet,* for Hong Kong; *John Land,* for Manilla; *Virginia,* for Liverpool; bark *Kesler,* for Melbourne.

There have been no striking changes in the market for the past few days. The general feeling in trade, however, is favorable, and it is backed by a steady and healthy demand for goods for consumption. Butter has declined to 30c., in consequence of news of large shipments from New-York by the steamer of Sept. 1. Foreign rice is weaker, but nearly all other leading articles are steady, with a tendency in the seller's favor. There is a brisk demand for Wheat, under the last foreign advices; rates have undergone no change; we quote sales at $1 45 to $1 50. Freights continue to advance.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 4th inst., arrived on the 18th, and the subsequent Express with dates to the 7th, is telegraphed from Carson Valley.

This morning the British ship *Meta,* last from Hong Kong, was chartered to load with grain for Liverpool.

The Mexicans and Chilians here during the present week celebrated the anniversary of Mexican and Chilian independence from Spanish dominion by taking a grand holiday, the firing of cannon, etc.

The weather here has been extremely warm for a week past, the thermometer rising to 93° in the shade, being the highest point reached for some years.

On the 17th, a miner named WOODSIDE, while digging in a bank near Weaversville, found a piece of gold worth $600—the next day while digging near the same spot, he was instantly killed by the bank of earth caving in upon him.

Upwards of $35,000 worth of gold, it was reported, was taken out of the Mount Ophir claim on the Tuolumne on the 7th.

Major P. R. READING, of Shasta, has harvested his wheat-field, which has yielded 45 bushels to the acre. His barley-field yielded 70 bushels to the acre. These crops were produced on land which has been cultivated for thirteen years.

Senator LATHAM starts to-morrow with his family on the Overland journey to New-Orleans and Washington, passing over the Butterfield route to El Paso, and thence going through Texas *vid* San Antonio. He has had a splendid easy carriage built for the journey, for which the Overland Company is to furnish the requisite change of horses.

There is no State news of importance. The quadrangular political canvass is progressing actively, with no new indications as to the probable result.

Important political news from Oregon is received, and published in the San Francisco papers.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem on the 10th inst. The House organized by choosing for Speaker BENJAMIN HARDING, a Douglas Democrat, who voted at the last two elections for Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress. T. MCPATTEN, a Republican, was elected Chief Clerk; Mr. ALLEN, a Douglas Democrat, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. LEVERAGE, a Republican, Sergeant-at-Arms. This organization was regarded by the Breckinridge members as an indication that a Douglas-Republican coalition was already formed to elect Col. BAKER and S. W. NESMITH, United States Senators. The Constitution of Oregon requires that two-thirds of all the members elected of each House to form a quorum to do business. Upon receiving the news of the organization of the House, six of the Breckinridge Senators bolted, absconding from Salem early in the morning of the 11th inst., thus leaving the State Senate without a quorum, and in that condition it has continued up to the latest accounts. The names of the Senators who withdrew are Florence, Monroe, Berry, McHenry, Fitzhugh and Shelby, the latter a son-in-law of Gen. LANE.

A resolution was passed by the Senate, empowering the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of the absent members, and to call to his aid whatever force was necessary to do so.

The President of the Senate is Hon. L. S. ELKINS, and the Secretary is Mr. PEOPLE, both Douglas Democrats. The Sergeant-at-Arms, to whom has been intrusted the delicate task of bringing back the absconding Senators, is of the same political faith. The Assistant Clerk and the Enrolling Clerk are Republicans.

An attempt will be made by the Breckinridge men to defeat a quorum in the House, so as to prevent the election of BAKER and NESMITH, but it is thought this cannot be accomplished, and that the want of a quorum in the Senate will not necessarily prevent the election of the Senators.

It is probable that two United States Senators will be elected by the coalition between the Douglas men and the Republicans.

Col. E. D. BAKER has received the Republican nomination in caucus, and will be one of the Senators chosen if any election takes place at all. This is generally conceded upon all sides.

Both Houses had adjourned until the 17th inst.

LATER.—As the stage passed through Cowallis on Friday night, the 14th inst., the following additional particulars were learned. The Sergeant-at-Arms was there with a posse of citizens searching for the absconding Senators, who, on the arrival of that officer, had taken to the brush, and scattered in various directions to avoid arrest. They had all been stopping at Cowallis ever since leaving Salem. One of the Senators was arrested by a Deputy of the Sergeant's, but subsequently unaccountably escaped.

During the past two weeks the Willamette Valley has been visited by heavy rains, destroying a large portion of the wheat crop.

The latest accounts from Woshoe possess little mining news of interest. The U. S. District Court has been in session at Genoa, Judge CRADLEBOUGH presiding. Up to the present time the Court has tried but seven cases of any importance, and in three of these the Jury did not agree. The most important mining case, the Ophir Mining Company against Palmer and others, occupied four days, and then the jury failed to agree. The leading counsel for the plaintiff was Judge GEO. BALDWIN, and for the defence Judge TERRY. The case of MCCALL and BLACK against the Ophir Company, and the same parties against the Mexican Companies, and SCOTT and others against the Gould and Curry Company, is set for the middle of October next. Everything is new in the jurisprudence of this Territory; the Mormon statutes, which never contemplated the existence of mines, seldom apply, and no Congressional Legislature. This leaves the public like a ship at sea without a rudder. The Court, however, has rec

OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN OHIO.

He is Received by Great Crowds—Makes a Dozen Speeches—Answers a Hard Question, and has a Sore Throat at Cincinnati, as usual.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Judge DOUGLAS has been received in a flattering manner in the State of Ohio. The State is populous, and a very considerable proportion of the population had a curiosity to see the Little Giant. So he has been met at every point by enormous crowds. The turnout here, last night, was prodigious. At least fifty thousand people crowded to the market space where he was advertised to speak.

He was advertised to leave Columbus early in the morning, and reach the city by way of Dayton and Hamilton. Owing to the utter exhaustion of the Judge in the course of the demonstration at Columbus, he was behind time in leaving Columbus, and the consequence was it was near 11 o'clock when he appeared upon the stand here, which he did amid the overwhelming rush and roar of forty thousand men.

And when he did appear he had no voice. It was impossible for him to make himself heard, and he merely apologized for himself in half a dozen sentences. The crowd was intensely disappointed, the more so as this happens to be the third time that Mr. DOUGLAS has been advertised to speak to the Democracy of this city, and the third time that he has appeared here in a state of exhaustion and with his throat in such condition as to make it impossible for him to speak.

He had, however, made an important speech during the afternoon at Hamilton, twenty miles north of this place. He there answered a question put to him by the *Commercial* newspaper of this place, by which he was put in chancery. The *Commercial*, of yesterday, contained the following article:

THE COMMERCIAL'S QUESTION.

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

SIR: You are a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and are now appealing to the people of the State of Ohio for their suffrages in connection with that position. It is fair to presume that in addressing the people of Ohio, you desire to make them better acquainted with your principles. On several occasions, recently, you have answered respectful questions. We presume you do not dispute the propriety of questions asked in good faith.

As you address the citizens of Cincinnati to-night, we propose to ask a question which we deem of pertinence and importance; and that we may not interrupt your speech, and that you may have the question distinctly before you, and have time to consider it before you respond, that there may be no offence or mistake in the matter, we put it in print and present it in this form:

What is the remedy of the people of the Territories, provided the Supreme Court finally determines, that the measure of restriction imposed by the Constitution upon Territorial Governments, is such that those Governments can not abolish Slavery within, or in any way legally exclude it from their limits?

This question, you observe, is suggested by the resolution offered in the Baltimore Convention, by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, and adopted, and of which you say, in your letter of acceptance of the nomination conferred upon you by that Convention, that "it is in perfect harmony with the others," and "a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party."

You were asked at Clifton, N. Y.,

"Have the people of a Territory the right, according to the doctrine of non-intervention, to abolish or exclude Slavery from a Territory, while in a Territorial condition?"

You answered fairly:

"I hold that the people of a Territory, while a Territory, and during that Territorial condition, may introduce, exclude, abolish, establish or regulate Slavery, just as they please."

Now the difficulty is, the Wickliffe resolution informs us, that "during the existence of Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction imposed by the Federal Constitution upon the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government."

In asking you what remedy the people of Territories have when the Supreme Court determines that they have not the constitutional right to abolish or exclude Slavery, we are not making a preposterous supposition, but enforcing that in view of which the Wickliffe resolution was framed. That resolution not only presumes that the court will finally determine the measure of restriction, but intimates that it may have done so already.

Mr. DOUGLAS, we want to know *how* the people of the Territories can exclude Slavery (which is one of the domestic relations within the meaning of the Wickliffe resolution) when the Supreme Court finally determines that they cannot do it, and you, in common with other "good citizens," are respecting the decisions of the Court, and Congress, with the other branches of the General Government, is promptly enforcing the decision? We understand you to indicate that the people of the Territories have a remedy in this case. What is it?

MR. DOUGLAS' REPLY.

The following is the reply of Mr. DOUGLAS, as reported by his private Secretary, Mr. SHERIDAN, and printed in his organ here, the *Enquirer*:

If I were to undertake to answer all the questions the Republicans propounded to me, it would take more time and voice than I have at my command. I hold that as gentlemen they have no right to put questions to me, without first requiring answers to them from their own candidate. If they are proper questions, which ought to be put to a Presidential candidate, they are bound, as gentlemen, to first get answers to them from their own candidate. [Cheers.] If they are improper questions, not suitable to be propounded to a Presidential candidate, they do not act like gentlemen in requiring answers to them from me. ["That's so," and applause.] They can take either horn of the dilemma.

Yet I am in no wise annoyed by these questions, and I now intend to answer one which I find published in the *Commercial* of to-day, accompanied with a very earnest and anxious appeal to me to answer it.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL here called out, "I advise you not to notice the *Commercial*."

Mr. DOUGLAS—No matter; I will answer it. [Immense applause.] And, first, permit me to read the question. It is as follows:

"What is the remedy of the people of the Territories, provided the Supreme Court finally determines that the measure of restriction imposed by the Constitution upon Territorial Governments is such that those Governments can not abolish Slavery within, or in any way legally exclude it from their limits?"

How very anxious they must be on that subject. [Great laughter.] They want to know what the remedy is if the Courts shall decide that the Territory cannot exclude Slavery. In the first place, I will not do the Supreme Court of the United States the injustice to believe that they are going to stultify themselves, much less violate the Constitution. I have too much respect for the highest judicial tribunal on earth to even suppose that they can be guilty of such an act. [Three cheers for DOUGLAS.] I will not make the supposition until they shall have perpetrated the act. I assume that no such decision ever can be made by any Court.

In the second place, the Supreme Court of the United States have in fact decided that very question in favor of my opinion. If you will read the Constitution of the United States you will find that it defines who are slaves, by what authority persons are held as slaves, and in what cases they shall be rendered up when they escape. A slave, within the meaning of the Constitution, is, (I quote,) "A person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof;" hence a slave is a person held to service or labor *in the State, under the laws thereof*; not under Federal authority, not under an act of Congress, not under the Constitution of the United States, but held in the State, "under the laws thereof." Can anything be plainer than the words of the Constitution on the subject? So much for the question, so far as it relates to the States.

Now let us inquire how it stands with reference to the Territories. The first Fugitive Slave law, which was passed in 1793, and approved by GEORGE WASHINGTON, provides that a person held to service or labor in any of the States, or in either of the organized Territories, under the laws thereof escaping therefrom, shall be delivered up. Thus it appears that slaves are delivered up to the States and Territories where they are held, under the laws thereof. That Fugitive Slave Act in itself declares that slaves are held in the Territory under the laws of the Territory. Now, bear in mind that that old Fugitive Slave law is still in force, and that the act of 1850 is only an amendment to it, providing that slaves, when arrested, shall be taken before a Commissioner of the United States instead of before a Justice of the Peace. That is the chief, the principal alteration, and the law still stands as it was passed in 1793, declaring that wherever slaves exist in a Territory they are held under the laws thereof. If that act of Congress is constitutional, Popular Sovereignty in the Territories clearly exists according to the Constitution and the laws. No man can dispute that conclusion, provided the Fugitive Slave Act is constitutional.

[illegible] twenty years ago a case arose in Pennsylvania, known as the case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in that case the Court decided that the Fugitive Slave law was constitutional in all its parts. Again, only one year ago, the Supreme Court made a decision in the case of Booth, of Wisconsin, affirming that the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional in all its parts. Thus you find that the Fugitive Slave law as it now stands on the statute-book, is constitutional in all its provisions. One of its provisions is, that if a person held to service or labor in any of the States, or in either of the organized Territories, escapes to the other, he shall be delivered up. It is plain that Slavery exists in the Territories the same as in the States, *under the laws thereof*. If the people want Slavery they will pass laws in favor of it; if they do not want it they will pass laws against it. [Cheers.]

But the Supreme Court did not leave this matter open to inference when they delivered their opinion in the case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Court, in delivering their opinion, said that "the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation founded upon and limited to the range of territorial laws." This is the precise language of the Court, and it goes as far in behalf of Popular Sovereignty as any Democrat in America. [Hurrahs for that, and cheers.] Hence the Court has already decided the question once, and has decided in favor of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty as claimed by the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] The case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, covers that branch of the subject, and the Dred Scott decision, in which the Court declared that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery, covers the other branch of the subject. I think it is clear, from these facts, that the decisions of the Court as they now stand affirm the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty as advocated by the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

I take it for granted that the leaders of the Republican Party do not know anything about these decisions, otherwise they would not have asked me the question. Surely, honorable gentlemen would not disturb a meeting by asking for information which they already possessed. [Laughter and applause.]

Having shown that the Supreme Court has decided the question in my favor, I will conclude my answer by saying that I intend to stand by and carry out the decision in good faith. [Cheers.] I hope my answer will prove satisfactory. [Cries of "It ought to," "Good," and applause.] I expect in all cases to stand by and carry out the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals, whether I like them or not. [Great applause.] You must either obey the law as the Court expounds it, or you must resort to mob law. [Cheers. A voice—"You are on the Bell-Everett Platform, ain't you?"]

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am in favor of the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." [Great laughter and applause."]

The importance of the question propounded by the *Commercial* will be perceived at a glance by any one familiar with the earnest discussion of political topics, and the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS evaded the question is no less distinctly seen.

Mr. DOUGLAS does not pretend to say what the "REMEDY" of the people is in the case supposed. Indeed, he begs the whole question by refusing to suppose the case at all, when the Wickliffe resolution distinctly supposes it.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

The Breckinridge Anti-Douglas Feeling in Indiana, as shown by Senator Bright.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Wednesday Night, Sept. 26.

Learning that Gen. JOE LANE and Senator BRIGHT would hold forth here this evening, I crossed the Ohio to hear them. But the General had slipped away in the afternoon, and left the burly and illiterate Senator to serve as his lieutenant before an audience evidently more for Lane and Harder than anybody else. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was rambling, but forcible and pointed. He spared all but Mr. DOUGLAS. Bitter denunciation of Mr. DOUGLAS and extravagant laudation of Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and the ballot-scared "Marion," made up the speech. Personal reference to the one and personal allusion to the other, seemed to prompt all he said.

According to Mr. BRIGHT, the Administration, and the Administration's candidates and followers, represent the true Democracy, and stand upon the national platform, made by the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. None of them have done anything to forfeit or lessen the confidence and respect of any Democrat. Never was there a time when the Democrats ought to feel prouder of their party than now! The Administration's entire policy has been thoroughly Democratic and national. The President's course on "Lecompton" was justifiable and wise. Lecompton came to him under all the forms and solemnities of law. He would have been faithless to his trust had he not submitted Lecompton to Congress just as he did. It provided the only peaceful and prompt solution of the Kansas Question, and yet was rejected and spurned by Mr. DOUGLAS. The President's political *status* is as straight and sound as ever. His conduct has been unexceptionable, except in making a stump speech. He was betrayed into that. It was inaugurating a practice which ought everywhere to be condemned. No President, or candidate for the Presidency, ought to demean himself and discredit the people by taking the stump. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, stumped so excellently well on the 9th of July that Mr. BRIGHT quoted at length from him, as the highest authority next to Judge TANEY. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have got the bone and the muscle, the life and vitality of the Democratic Party. Their platform is representative, their men are representative, and they are all against STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS. Only such as MARTIN VAN BUREN are for him.

The Cabinet, the Democratic United States Senate in solid column, FRANKLIN PIERCE, JOHN TYLER, (whose Administration nobody can find fault with,) Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, GEO. M. DALLAS, DANIEL S. DICKINSON—all the picked men of the country, from one end of it to the other, are for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and against DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. They don't believe that when DOUGLAS puts on his hat he covers all the brains of the entire Democratic Party, nor that when he buttons up his coat he infolds the great Democratic heart, nor that when he dies Democracy will die with him. Gen. CASS himself, the original Squatter Sovereign, told him (BRIGHT) six weeks ago, to proclaim i on the house-top that the Secretary of State is set against DOUGLAS and Douglasism, and that DOUGLAS is the last man alive he would ever support for any office of trust. All this means something.

The Democrats at Washington have had an inside view of Judge DOUGLAS' soul. They know him, and have marked and branded and tabooed him! They have witnessed his daily assassin-like assaults upon Democrats, and his daily billings and coings with Republicans like SEWARD and SUMNER. He and his sore-headed associates are everywhere in open rebellion to the Democratic Party. They are on a sectional platform, just as objectionable as the Republicans. It would be poltroonery in the South to yield a tittle of her constitutional rights to either Wilmot Provisoism or Squatterism! Mr. JOHNSON, the eleventh-hour candidate of a designing set of men, is as much of a Disunionist as Mr. YANCEY. Mr. FITZPATRICK turned out too consistent and upright a Democrat to suit them. The Douglasites abuse Mr. BUCHANAN because he has not stuffed their throats and stopped their mouths with the loaves and fishes. Were Mr. DOUGLAS elected, he would not have teats enough for one bawling calf in a hundred. From his deep-seated hostility to the Administration, he has aided and abetted, acted with and for the Republicans in numerous instances. He has shown that he would much rather see Republican Senators represent Indiana than radical National Democrats like Dr. FITCH and JESSE BRIGHT. The Indiana Anti-Lecompton bolters are to-day the leaders of the Indiana Douglas Party. Let the people beware of his vaulting ambition! He is the most deadly foe to Democracy, and the most dangerous man to the country now running at large!

Senator BRIGHT avers that he and his colleagues are governed by no personal feeling, but by the higher motive to save the Democratic Party, to keep it from surrendering to the Republican Party, and to preserve it intact. Its integrity must be maintained, at whatever cost. Better be in a healthy minority than sacrifice honor. Stand upon the rock of principle, and bend not the knee to Baal! Keep the sheep separate from the goats! No partnership arrangement, no compromise or combination, no fusion or bargain with the boot-licks of DOUGLAS, the foes of the Administration, the allies of New-York and Kentucky Know-Nothings! No flag of truce, no peace-offering to them. Let the Little Giant's lickspittles test their own strength, everywhere stand on their own bottom, as their Executive Committee declared they would; and let the National Democracy do likewise. Neither give nor take from fellows who sustain Know-Nothings and Black Republicans.

BRECKINRIDGE had a good chance of winning till DOUGLAS, in pursuit of his mother, went to Pennsylvania, and ordered his men there to have no other planks than the damnable heresies of Popular Sovereignty and a Tariff for protection, and to do the bidding of his vicegerent FORNEY, to-day the representative man of the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania. DOUGLAS had better stop hunting for his mother, and go home! He has done mischief enough! He (BRIGHT) still has hopes that BRECKINRIDGE will get all the Slave States, with California and Oregon. Indiana sooner or later, will be all right. There is a slumbering, smothered Democratic sentiment in Indiana, which will eventually break forth, and bury every Douglas man so deep that the hand of resurrection will never reach him. By, or before 1864, not a man on the land will have the face to own that he was ever for DOUGLAS! DOUGLAS will not receive a solitary electoral vote. The Party and the principles of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE are mighty and will prevail in the good time coming.

Mr. BRIGHT manifestly expects to wait a little longer, and meanwhile to see every Free State east of the Rocky mountains go for Mr. LINCOLN. PONTIAC.

A Democratic Protest Against Fusion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a small space in your paper? I am a Breckinridge man—have been from the beginning, and expect to be until the day of election. His platform, in my judgment, is the only one which presents a constitutional solution of the Slavery question; and why not meet that question now, for it will have to be met sooner or later, and until it is met the agitation can never subside. DOUGLAS' "Squatter Sovereignty" is quite as sectional as the doctrines of the Republican Party—the same in kind though not in degree—and quite as obnoxious to the people of the South, to the obligations of the Constitution, and to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. There ought to be no fusion between the National Democratic Party and the Douglas Party, holding, as they do, antagonistic views on this question. They separated upon principle, and I trust they will remain separate. What have all the efforts to bring about fusion amounted to? Nothing, except to confound confusion—to put three or four different electoral tickets in the field, no one of which will command the vote of those opposed to LINCOLN. The strength of the opposition to LINCOLN will be cut up and divided quite as much, probably more, than if the tickets presented by the respective political organizations had not been disturbed.

The State Convention of the National Democrats held at Syracuse presented an electoral ticket and appointed a State Committee, of which Mr. GREEN is Chairman. This Committee is the regularly constituted representative of that party in the State, and when the Douglas Committee declined to accept the terms of fusion offered by that Committee, the question was ended. The Committee then put forth an address to that effect, and invited the Breckinridge Democrats to organize throughout the State for the support of their regular ticket. Now it cannot be expected these men will recant or recede, or that the party will hesitate in indorsing and sustaining their action; and I rejoice that Mr. BRADY, in his late Albany speech, has come out so manfully on this point, denounced fusion, and called upon the party of which he is a nominee, to rally to the support of the regular Breckinridge ticket. When it was ascertained that these Committees could not agree upon a fusion, then the people, as it is said, seem to have taken the matter in hand, stimulated no doubt to that course by appeals from day to day in the *Herald*, and the result was a large meeting at the Cooper Institute. Was this a meeting of the people who went there whipping down their party feelings, and ignoring their party principles? No, Sir. They were still party men. When DOUGLAS' name was mentioned by the Chairman there was a shout; when BRECKINRIDGE's name was mentioned there was a shout; when BELL's name was mentioned there was a shout; and if LINCOLN's name had been mentioned in the same connection, I doubt not there would have been a shout too. Now this shows that Douglas men, Breckinridge men, and Bell men were there, many of them doubtless attracted there, as I was, by curiosity, without intending to abide by their action. It is true the people there were friendly to the Union, (and so was I, so long as it is an equal and constitutional Union,) and they authorized their Chairman to appoint a Committee of fifteen who were to present a fresh Union electoral ticket. And this Dry Goods Committee have performed their responsible duty, and this is the only ticket, it is said, that can defeat LINCOLN in this State. Can it? As I have said before, in my judgment, it cannot.

I trust the Breckinridge men will not support it. What assurance have we that "DEAN" will support it; or that hundreds and thousands of the Douglas and Bell men will support it? How easy it is to put in a ballot for the regular Douglas and Bell ticket; or to scratch this People's Union ticket on the day of election, even after the merchants of this City have responded liberally in the way of money to carry it through? I say, what assurance have we that the People's Union ticket will be supported in good faith by the parties which participated in forming it?

Now it may be said that it is the duty of the people, as patriots and friends of the Union, to unite upon this ticket and put down their common enemy, the Republican Party. I would suggest that it is alike their duty to put down, or attempt to put down, *all* the enemies to the Constitution, and *all* those who advocate doctrines which, if carried into effect, must subvert the Union. And I say, in conclusion, let the Breckinridge men stand true to their faith and their principles and vote their regular ticket, and let the responsibility of the issue rest where it belongs.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

THE STATE FAIR.

Twentieth Annual Exhibition—The Grounds and their Surroundings—Preparations for a Great Display.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ELMIRA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860.

Having received an official appointment at the Fair, in order to be on hand betimes, I took old Time—where he will probably eventually take us—"by the forelock," and seating myself in one of the commodious cars of the New-York and Erie, on Friday evening, I was safely landed at this place at 4 o'clock this morning. The sole topic along the road last night, and in the stores and streets to-day, is, of course the approaching Fair.

A more delightful spot for the Exhibition could scarcely be conceived than the one which has been selected. Thirty acres, as level as a barn floor, have been inclosed with substantial fences, and, the roads leading to the grounds have been put in the best possible order. All this is due to the excellent judgment of the General Superintendent, JOHN HAROLD, Esq., of Hempstead, whose long experience in these matters has rendered him a most successful manager of agricultural exhibitions.

The streets leading to the Fair grounds are lined with booths, and every house which is open for boarders has been engaged in advance, and will certainly be filled to repletion. The hotels are looking forward to a welcome harvest, and every possible nook that will hold a mattress has been thus appropriated.

The buildings inside of the inclosure have been erected in such a manner that one would hardly deem them temporary receptacles, while some architectural taste has been displayed with the happiest effect. Large pines from the adjacent forests have been transplanted to the centre of the Park, and a towering flagstaff bears the national ensign. Most prominent among the buildings are the Floral Hall, which is 48 feet by 170 feet; that for Domestic Manufactures, which is 48 feet by 150; add the Mechanics Hall, which is 48 feet by 210. These are all comfortable inclosures, even for a Wintry day, while Mr. HAROLD has taken the precaution to have stoves ready in case they should be needed.

Besides these buildings, large halls have been erected for the display of grain, vegetables, dairy and poultry, and two hundred and fifty eight comfortable stalls have been arranged for horses; all secured against rain and wind, with doors and fastenings to each, and all numbered, to prevent disorder and mistakes.

The sheep, hog and cattle pens are far superior to any I have ever seen before, even at our grand National display at Chicago last year.

Two hundred and fifty entries had been made up to noon to-day, but the books will be kept open until Wednesday noon, by which time I think I can send you a description of the largest and most successful exhibition of the kind which has yet taken place in the Empire State.

A full and efficient corps of policemen are organized, and they will be assisted by several of the sharpest "detectives" which Gotham can furnish.

The streets of the town throughout the day are enlivened by gaily blanketed horses, whose riders look as if they knew a thing or two, and could show you a good bit of horse-flesh were they so disposed. There will, undoubtedly be a grand display of horses, and the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, alone, will draw a crowd of the Fancy hitherward. The Exhibition has been arranged in the following order, viz.:

Tuesday, Oct. 2, the Judges examine and give their decisions.

Wednesday, Oct. 3, Gov. SEWARD's Arabian horses, and *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* will be exhibited.

Thursday, Oct. 4, ploughing and spading matches.

Friday, Oct. 5, grand procession of premium cattle; then the address by JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq., at 1 o'clock; after which the premiums will be announced by the Secretary.

From what I see and hear among the farmers, I infer that there will be a larger display than usual of cereals and vegetables, while the young ladies of Elmira are determined that their Floral Hall shall be a fit bower for the fair to nestle in.

Hon. B. W. HUNTINGTON, of Rome, the President of the State Agricultural Society, has just arrived; and the Secretary, B. P. JOHNSON, is on hand. Both gentlemen are working with energy to complete the necessary preliminary arrangements. Next Monday will be a busy day, as many exhibitors are holding back until another week, when they will doubtless throng every avenue of the Fair. Yours, &c.,

S. W.

The Crops in Texas.

GOOD NEWS FROM WESTERN TEXAS—A FAIR CROP AFTER ALL.

We have been permitted to publish the following from a private letter of Judge MILTON DANA, to Maj. W. W. LELAND:

HELENA, TEXAS, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860.

Major W. W. LELAND, *Metropolitan Hotel, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: I arrived here safely four days ago, and find the prairies of Texas looking magnificent. Since the 1st of August there has been all over the country abundance of rain. Stock of every kind is looking finely. The corn crop is pretty much a total failure, though many planters have put in a new crop since the rains, which are looking very well. The cotton crop is much better than was anticipated. The stalks, which were supposed to be dried up, are putting out new balls, and in many places in Texas they will make a bale to the acre, which is much better than is ordinarily made in the old Southern States. Texas is the garden of the South for soil and climate. I find less excitement in regard to the negro troubles than I expected. Things have been greatly exaggerated. There is no difficulty in any one coming here, whenever they see fit to do so. I have seen RUSSELL, who says if you can get a press and a good practical printer, who will come out and work for reasonable wages, that he would take the press and conduct the paper, paying you the cost of the press and type, &c., &c.

Very truly, your friend,

MILTON DANA.

TORNADO IN AVA.—Last Tuesday morning the town of Ava, in Oneida County, was visited by a violent tornado. About three-quarters of a mile South-east from Ava Corners, the wind twisted off the trunk of a large birch tree, and threw it across the house of NICHOLAS REED, crushing it and killing three of his children, two of whom were in bed fast asleep, and the other was sitting up in its cradle. Mr. REED was standing in the outside door at the time, and his wife was engaged in preparing breakfast, carrying her only remaining child (an infant) in her arms. Mr. and Mrs. REED got some pretty severe bruises and cuts, but are not dangerously hurt, while the infant was uninjured.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Weather in Utah—Crops—Miscellaneous Intelligence—Violence—Accidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 7, 1860.

Nearly the whole of the month of August was fine hot weather, until the people began to grumble, as they will always grumble about the weather. But with September came a change, cool winds and colder nights, clouds, and sometimes a little rain—very unmistakable indications of the Fall, and highly suggestive of the propriety of preparing for another mountain Winter.

We have experienced a very favorable harvesttime to secure our bountiful crop. I am informed that wheat and oats can be bought here for $1 per bushel, though in the ordinary way of trade the price runs from $1 25 to $1 50. The tightness of the money market here, and the reduced price of grain and flour, have caused many of our merchants to freight considerable quantities of flour to Pike's Peak. Among the firms engaging in this trade may be mentioned MILLER, RUSSELL & Co., Messrs. PERRY, HOCKADAY & BURR, CALISHER & Co. In this flour trade the merchants secure two profits—the profit on the goods which purchase the flour, and the profit on the flour itself. This accommodates the Utah folks, for they cannot raise cash, but they can raise flour from the land.

But there are some symptoms of alarm among the very faithful at this exportation of the staff of life. So we hear of meetings and agitations in divers places, and protective resolutions to keep grain and flour at a stated and uniform value. But the merchants do not seem to fear these movements, for experience tells the old trader that gold and dry goods rarely fail in this portion of the country of bringing all the grain and flour desired. Still there are a number of very prudent Mormons who are carefully hoarding up their grain for the time to come.

A train of ten wagons, with forage and workmen, passed from Camp Floyd through this city, on the way to the neighborhood of Fort Hall, for the relief and assistance of the dragoons sent out that way the past Summer, and to assist them to return to Camp Floyd.

A week ago two Indian horse stealers were arrested in this city and placed in durance vile, examined and sent back to Ogden to be dealt with according to law. They were charged with stealing two or three horses from Weber County, one of which was found in their possession. The horses have been recovered.

The Directors of the various Agricultural Societies in this Territory are making their calculations for their usual annual "fairs," or exhibitions of the genius and skill of the various trades, professions and occupations. The Provo folks seem determined to surpass. Prizes are to be given for every imaginable superiority. But those people who go "the day after the fair" are to see something as good as the best—horse races, and plowing and shooting matches. Now don't say the Mormons have no enterprise.

The bears deserve a word or two this week. About a week ago a grizzly was killed in a field south o and near to this city. He had been prowling round the fields and gardens for several days. Several men tracked him to his lair, and then speedily put an end to his career. He was in good condition and weighed about 300 pounds. He was exhibited for a short time in the shop of one of our butchers.

Another Bruin had rather the best of a fight with two hunters near the Weber Coal Mines. When first wounded he made off, and the men incautiously pursued too hotly, for Mr. Grizzly turned upon his foes, knocked the foremost down, tore his face and handled him without gloves or any studied politeness. It is a good thing to have a pair of heavy boots, and the bear evidently respected such weapons, for a free use of them caused his bearship to relinquish his advantages and slide off, which he did with success, the other man having evidently the most profound respect for the grizzly's performances, as he never raised his gun to stop the retreat.

JOSEPH CLAYTON, a youth of about fourteen, was accidentally kicked by a mule, by which his skull was fractured. The boy is recovering.

MICHAEL SANDERS, of Smithfield, Cache Valley, in taking his gun, heavily charged with buckshot, from his wagon, by the muzzle, it went off unexpectedly, and drove the whole charge through his arm. A foolish way to handle a loaded gun.

A small detachment of troops, a few days ago, recovered fourteen head of cattle with the United States brand on, from a herd in Provo Kanyon, and arrested A. HIGGINS, the keeper of the flock, who soon after escaped.

MILLER, RUSSEL & Co.'s herd was attacked a few days ago in Utah County. An attempt by night was made to run off the cattle, when quite a little battle ensued between the herdsmen and the thieves, the latter however getting worsted and making off. One of the herdsmen was struck on the head and rendered insensible till morning. Two of the thieves were unhorsed in the combat.

The case of B. YOUNG *vs.* Marshal DORSON still hangs on before the Probate Court. Capt. HETH and his Excellency Gov. CUMMING are among the witnesses. Quite a number of visitors from Camp Floyd attend the Court, which gives rather a stirring look to things. The Marshal is desirous of foiling the Probate Court by pleading informality of process, or throwing the blame upon others, or by an appeal to the District Court.

Mr. WENTS, Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, and Mr. JONES, a lesser clerk, returned from the East last Saturday. These gentlemen came along with Gen. STANBAUGH. His other clerks think of returning to the States, and indeed so does the old General himself. They are all either tired or disgusted with Mormondom, or they wish to see their friends and home, or they want to take a hand in electing a President, or at least of shouting at the election.

A skeptic might ask what was the utility of the Surveyor-General institution in Utah. The wholetime of the present incumbent since his arrival in Utah has been filled up in investigating the alleged dishonest actions of other public functionaries, viz., the affairs of Indian Agent FORNEY, and the defective surveys of former Surveyors.

Judge FLANIKIN, it seems, is going to Carson Valley, to supersede Judge CRADLEBAUGH. But suppose CRADLEBAUGH won't be superseded? That will make another very pretty complication of the rather tangled state of Utah affairs.

Judge FLANIKIN's son, who accompanies his father, got into a street row the night before last, with "DICK PETIT," and the police lodged both gentlemen in the calaboose. The next day a Justice of the Peace informed them of the price, or fixed it, for their lodgings.

Gen. Walker's Expedition.

THE EVENTS PRECEDING HIS EXECUTION—EVACUATION OF TRUXILLO, AND THE CAPTURE BY THE ICARUS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 27th, gives details of the events preceding the execution of Gen. WALKER. They were brought to New-Orleans by the schooner *John A. Taylor*, which left that port on the 31st of August with recruits for Gen. WALKER. The vessel arrived at Truxillo on the 14th, and made a signal, which was not answered by Gen. WALKER, so she proceeded on to Ruatan Island, when she learned of the result of the expedition, and returned to New-Orleans direct, without landing her men. What transpired previous to the engagement at San Roman, where WALKER lost twenty men, has already been narrated. The *Picayune* says:

After this engagement the remainder of the party proceeded on to the Rio Negro, where they took possession of an adobe house, in which they fortified themselves in the best manner possible, in expectation of further pursuit by the natives. The natives, however, followed them no further than the place of the second and last engagement.

In the meantime the party quietly held the place, and without opposition of any kind, till the appearance of the British, on the 4th, when, as before stated, they finally surrendered.

The party to which WALKER surrendered was two to three hundred strong, and was composed of British marines and natives. The latter were taken down from Truxillo in a Honduran coaster, called the *Correo*, or mail boat, which was accustomed to ply between Truxillo, Omoa and the Belize. The *Correo* was towed down by the *Icarus*, which vessel also accommodated a portion of the native troops.

The *Icarus* came to anchor at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the party was sent up the stream in small boats—a portion of them in the boats of the *Icarus*.

Of the particulars of the surrender we have nothing new. It is only stated that the captured party were taken down to the *Icarus*, and by her direct to Truxillo, where they were handed over to the Honduras authorities. The *Icarus* then proceeded on to the Belize for further orders.

Before doing so, however, Capt. SALMON exacted of the authorities the promise that no man of the whole party should be harmed until his return. This condition, indeed, was insisted upon before they were delivered up. At last accounts from Truxillo the *Icarus* had not returned, and the whole party were still in durees.

The further orders which the *Icarus* went on to the Belize to obtain were concerning the disposition of Gen. WALKER and Col. RUDLER. The Honduras authorities immediately consented to the immediate return of the rest of the party to the United States, and the British schooner *Richard Sandford* had already been chartered to bring them home.

WALKER and RUDLER, however, would not consent to claim the protection of the United States flag. They claimed to be citizens of Nicaragua, and out of this grew the difficulty in regard to their disposition. It is said, positively, that had they claimed to be American citizens, they would also have been given up with the rest.

The probabilities then are, so far as information had reached the Island, that the whole party would finally be set at liberty. It was expressly stipulated that no man should be harmed before the return of the *Icarus*, and it was not believed that her commander or the Belize authorities would advise, or consent to WALKER's or RUDLER's death.

Since the above was written we learn WALKER surrendered without resistance to the English on the Rio Negro, his men being in a naked and starving condition.

We are also positively assured that Capt. SALMON, of the *Icarus*, went to the Belize to obtain Gov. PRICE's influence to prevent the execution, declaring that his honor would be compromised if it should take place.

The *Icarus* was seen returning from Belize to Truxillo, as the *Taylor* passed Fort McDonald, as supposed with dispatches which would probably prevent the execution.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1021, 1195, 797, 1209, 265, 315, 1343, 1091, 1389, 1309. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 413, 517, 535½, 547, 553, 555, 555½, 561, 567, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 583. *Part II.*—Nos. 670, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 108, 270, 350, 351, 1033, 2077, 2085, 2088, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2107, 2098.

Oyer and Terminer.

A GRAND JURY IMPANNELED—SMART MURDER AND HOMICIDE CASES—IMPORTANT CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

The quarterly Term of this Court was opened yesterday, by Judge INGRAHAM. Some delay occurred in the the impanneling of a Grand Jury, but eventually the following gentlemen were sworn:

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Foreman.

Henry Allen, Samuel Reeve, Wilson G. Hunt, James T. Bertino, Jas. P. Underhill, Fleet. Harper, Jr., Gordon Burnham, Chas. E. Converse, Robt. J. Randolph, Erastus S. Brown, Benjamin H. Day John T. Scott, Fulton Cutting, Francis Endicott, James Vanrunt, Aaron K Cohen,

Judge INGRAHAM charged the Grand Inquest in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—In calling your attention to the duties you have to discharge, I shall presume that you are acquainted with the ordinary routine of duties imposed by the law on Grand Jurors. It is necessary that sixteen of your number be present at the finding of a bill, and that twelve of your number should agree thereon on the finding. If, in the discharge of your duties, you should find a bill for a felony against a person not arrested, it will be your duty to keep the same secret, or you will subject yourselves to an indictment for a misdemeanor. In the finding of a bill against a party for the commission of a crime it is your duty to require evidence to satisfy you of the probability of guilt. You need not require the same amount of evidence that you would if you were trying the case by a petty jury, but you must have a reasonable amount of evidence before you to justify you in the indictment of any individual.

It is now my duty to call your attention to certain requirements. First, as to the law against usury. It is a violation of that law to take more than seven per cent. per annum for the use of money. If any such complaint should come before you, it will be your duty to indict the offenders. The violation of the lottery laws by selling chances in any game or lottery to be drawn within this State, or anything required in order to the determination of any lottery, should such be sold within this State; the party is liable to indictment. Another law which it is my duty to charge you on is that which prohibits the sale of liquor without a license, or any sale whatever on Sundays, or the adulteration of any liquor whatever, or the sale of any such liquor when adulterated.

If any violation of the election laws or any unlawful interference with the elections, should such come before you, it will be your duty to arrest the offenders. It is also an offence to take any illegal fee or fees not authorized by law by any public officer, and it is your duty to indict in any such case. Any violation of the Fire laws is within your province to indict.

I am sorry to have to add to these remarks that the calendar is a very large and heavy one, but to what that evil is to be attributed it is hard for me to say.

With respect to the cases of homicide which will come before you, the number is larger than has ever before taken place during the same period of time. It must be within your recollection that last Winter the Legislature so altered the law relating to capital punishment as to make it almost impracticable under the present provisions of the law.

It has been deemed fit to abolish what has long been the standing law of this State, the defining the mode by which sentence of death was to be executed and carried out. Thereby the law is left without any instruction to the officer called upon to carry out this sentence, or any instruction being given to him as to the mode in which he is to put a party to death. That law has also been altered so far as to throw upon the Governor the obligation of fixing the time when a party is to be executed, and already it has involved the administration of criminal justice in a difficulty so great that in some districts of the State persons now

Central about the same. There was a moderate activity in State Stocks, 1@1 lower on Virginias and Tennessees, and steady on Missouris. Not much done in Railway Bonds. At 4 o'clock the Shares-list stood about as follows:

Central	67	Rock Island	77⅝
Erie	42⅛	Galena	78
Harlem	32⅜	Toledo	47⅝
Hudson	63⅜	Mr. Consolidated	40⅜
Pacific	35⅞	M. Southern	23⅛
Panama	125½	M. Central	70⅜

The new City Chamberlain has caused the following very acceptable notice in regard to the deposits of the City and County funds to be made public:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ARTISANS' BANK, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

R. T. Hewe, Esq.:

SIR:—I have under my official bonds, selected the Park Bank as the place of deposit of all moneys belonging to the City or County of New-York, or under my charge as Chamberlain, on and after this date, and have discontinued all deposits in the Artisan's Bank.

I trust this change will be satisfactory to yourself and the public.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Chamberlain.

The Park Bank has a capital of $2,000,000, and is one of the best managed concerns in the City.

The Michigan Central Company are paying off, at their office in Boston, to-day, $600,000 of the principal of their Funded Debt, and also $320,000 October interest 4 ₩ cent. on $8,000,000 of their consolidated mortgage.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning thus announces the death of Mr. JOHN B. TREVOR, of that city, father of Mr. TREVOR, of TREVOR & COLGATE, of the New-York Stock Exchange:

"We regret to announce the death of JOHN B. TREVOR, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Philadelphia Bank, of this city. He fell dead on Saturday morning, from heart disease, while reading a book in the Philadelphia Library. Mr. TREVOR early in life was an active merchant in Pittsburgh, and subsequently in this city. He was a gentleman of very considerable information, a thorough merchant, and, though unfortunate in his situation in bank, was nevertheless well versed in all the details of banking, and was in all respects a man of enlarged and liberal views."

The National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₩ cent.; the Bull's Head Bank a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.	SPECIE. Sept. 29	Sept. 22.
Bk. of New-York	4,899,894	4,899,921	754,861	704,919
Manhattan Co.	4,723,423	4,695,653	612,738	698,289
Merchants' Bank	4,471,940	4,439,374	873,943	916,216
Mechanics' Bank	3,495,656	3,539,108	648,318	585,119
Union Bank	2,649,183	2,626,983	404,353	398,555
Bank of America	5,913,175	5,954,243	1,206,694	1,278,781
Phenix Bank	3,239,216	3,323,330	419,703	367,476
City Bank	2,149,063	2,246,143	331,989	392,432
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,461,003	1,472,871	174,955	151,989
Fulton Bank	1,456,804	1,466,293	289,905	240,541
Chemical Bank	2,694,119	2,703,135	849,059	726,056
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,284,497	2,351,553	335,580	278,251
National Bank	2,122,031	2,116,310	222,941	232,279
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,798,757	1,769,983	288,107	337,494
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,114,758	1,128,570	161,107	165,628
Greenwich Bank	807,422	817,794	55,980	51,538
Leather Man. Bk.	1,363,402	1,365,536	330,208	265,608
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,262,260	1,259,566	196,419	185,893
St. Nicholas Bk.	3,686,599	3,637,127	614,078	604,788
Am. Exchange Bk	7,387,815	7,377,262	1,029,534	1,149,801
Bk. of Commerce	12,623,478	12,758,534	1,840,464	1,492,533
Broadway Bank	2,803,635	2,868,908	514,416	473,270
Ocean Bank	1,924,993	1,968,545	311,084	318,696
Mercantile Bank	2,613,466	2,688,956	518,461	426,835
Pacific Bank	1,088,849	1,074,813	236,379	191,115
Bank of Republic	2,462,639	2,416,202	626,181	534,915
Chatham Bank	898,894	855,837	99,315	97,268
People's Bank	761,980	743,267	126,674	138,033
Bank of N. Am.	1,610,247	1,625,589	305,223	268,841
Hanover Bank	1,481,544	1,423,575	194,198	142,751
Irving Bank	839,229	833,183	132,792	120,179
Metropolitan Bk.	6,876,530	6,900,803	959,035	926,695
Citizens' Bank	831,136	833,937	149,869	162,313
Nassau Bank	1,914,306	1,864,638	231,553	234,033
Market Bank	1,305,916	1,288,039	235,804	241,220
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,122,189	1,126,496	119,043	138,572
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,444,071	2,515,235	238,958	185,364
Corn Exch. Bank	1,884,762	1,892,311	269,978	222,956
Continental Bank	3,236,455	3,211,376	354,871	317,693
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,308,371	1,314,861	184,928	245,655
Oriental Bank	577,694	618,448	93,369	95,262
Marine Bank	1,033,360	1,038,707	149,941	125,975
Atlantic Bank	561,772	568,523	77,477	101,813
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,476,599	2,521,810	356,096	359,362
Park Bank	4,730,240	4,793,852	1,192,015	1,203,845
Mech. Bk'g Assn	779,.8	769,103	103,452	90,381
Grocers' Bank	576,054	586,926	112,145	102,443
North River Bk.	622,940	659,019	116,675	93,823
East River Bank	381,389	379,085	62,619	63,344
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	818,738	821,362	107,702	88,071
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	437,784	445,258	60,088	60,843
N. Y. Exch. Bank	336,695	314,499	90,755	82,762
Bull's Head Bank	837,318	876,990	77,613	64,290
M. Y. County Bk.	448,173	481,553	45,710	38,630
Artisans' Bank	1,373,986	1,388,621	285,431	209,200
Total	124,849,436	125,805,844	20,177,486	19,988,808
	Decrease	$963,315	Increase	$1,184,436

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.
Bk. of New-York	436,456	433,825	2,709,934	2,564,104
Manhattan Co.	948,189	928,230	2,963,565	2,949,700
Merchants' Bank	200,779	204,150	2,394,886	2,303,315
Mechanics' Bank	326,180	317,075	1,764,047	1,779,674
Union Bank	209,497	217,773	1,764,047	1,779,674
Bk. of America	146,757	147,918	3,443,758	3,403,866
Phenix Bank	135,436	141,259	1,813,040	1,825,211
City Bank			1,376,307	1,488,131
Tradesmen's Bk.	318,854	309,373	772,513	774,322
Fulton Bank	232,104	227,283	1,039,134	1,037,628
Chemical Bank	363,739	365,006	2,308,096	2,277,326
Merch. Exch. Bk.	135,553	136,390	1,317,802	1,272,530
National Bank	167,050	172,682	858,914	855,911
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	196,782	204,688	1,326,539	1,331,075
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	160,913	154,977	891,068	878,564
Greenwich Bank	170,196	173,450	553,948	562,217
Leather Man. Bk.	277,936	279,074	991,376	1,057,356
Seventh Ward Bk.	245,117	250,103	634,918	626,250
Bk. St. New-York	273,088	276,390	1,960,608	1,898,695
Am. Exchange Bk.	371,607	368,556	3,900,345	4,153,696
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,500,481	5,168,509
Broadway Bank	280,883	280,301	2,024,984	1,987,982
Ocean Bank	130,254	129,886	1,326,894	1,352,486
Mercantile Bank	27,891	28,534	1,821,115	1,796,854
Pacific Bank	125,090	127,622	878,140	843,404
Bk. of Republic	230,279	221,232	2,647,372	2,572,170
Chatham Bank	126,866	127,767	573,933	568,477
People's Bank	108,814	104,879	591,351	587,388
Bank of N. Am.	77,983	76,212	779,593	838,417
Hanover Bank	95,847	95,908	714,366	698,375
Irving Bank	121,464	121,861	623,861	585,625
Metropolitan Bk.	262,662	263,187	3,284,040	3,261,393
Citizens' Bank	159,127	157,623	639,359	622,433
Nassau Bank	129,289	132,851	1,143,339	1,145,942
Market Bank	265,812	261,728	1,091,189	1,079,640
St. Nicholas Bank	84,439	97,278	641,221	727,513
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	263,630	260,560	1,271,893	1,228,316
Corn Exch. Bank	131,129	131,209	1,065,762	962,185
Continental Bank	213,667	214,147	1,645,095	1,655,371
Bk. of Commw'lth	261,724	262,360	869,026	936,535
Oriental Bank	101,130	100,830	425,310	461,690
Marine Bank	144,628	148,623	621,647	616,027
Atlantic Bank	87,271	87,249	513,440	513,723
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	189,774	192,151	1,519,112	1,482,020
Park Bank	173,131	175,208	3,940,436	3,741,360
Mech. Bk'g Assn	108,684	119,295	369,837	369,413
Grocers' Bank	83,965	83,448	429,695	424,810
North River Bk.	80,183	76,924	506,328	495,059
East River Bank	94,996	96,393	279,424	269,095
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	143,336	143,620	470,901	463,897
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	137,544	144,324	285,193	305,287
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	86,855	86,855	278,579	257,579
Bull's Head Bank	117,845	113,831	422,926	435,493
M. Y. County Bk.	87,044	86,844	339,984	336,823
Artisans' Bank	98,114	96,396	1,085,413	1,047,337
Total	9,637,887	9,490,871	76,383,195	75,754,831
	Increase	$96,766	Increase	$623,462

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 97 bbls. Ashes, 43,346 bbls. Flour, 215 bbls. Corn Meal, 259,766 bushels Wheat, 30,008 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 2,055 bushels Barley, 21,770 bushels Oats, 1,164 pkgs. Provisions, and 557 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 500 bags Rio at 14½c.@15c., and 200 bags St. Domingo at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in first hands to-day, 7,776 bags and 13,700 mats, including 11,200 mats and 844 bags Java, 2,450 mats Macassar, 4,098 bags Rio, 1,630 bags Maracaibo, 994 bags St. Domingo, and 210 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—We have heard of sales since our last of 1,650 bales at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7	7	7¼	7¾
Middling, ₩ lb	10⅝	10¾	11	11⅜
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened tamely for most descriptions of State and Western Flour. The news by the *Glasgow* was regarded as encouraging, and buyers operated with more freedom. The demand was improving at the close, and the tendency of prices was in favor of sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 22,000 bbls., in lots, including Ohio, Indiana State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; Canadian to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; mainly Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$5 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 67½@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@ 5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 67½	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85	@ 5 95
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 00

At the close, our lowest quotations were not acceptable to the principal holders. Southern Flour is in fair request at former rates. The reported transactions amount to 2,100 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 80@$5 05 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $6 50@$7 50, ₩ bbl.; 470 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 90 for Jersey; and $3 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, opening at rather easier prices, but closing with more firmness. The *Glasgow's* advices tend to renew the confidence of the principal holders, especially of desirable lots of red Winter, which are in most favor with purchasers. Reported transactions in our last add up 1,000,000 bushels, including white Canada, (a small lot of very choice,) at $1 46; white Western at $1 32@$1 46, the latter the extreme rate; amber do. $1 29; red Western, $1 20@$1 23; amber Iowa Spring at $1 31; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 22; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 15@$1 18; red State at $1 25@; white Kentucky at $1 45, and white California, at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Corn favors sellers, the current arrivals being inadequate to the wants of buyers. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, chiefly at 66c.@69c., mainly at 68½c. for mixed Western afloat; 71c.@72c. for yellow do.; 67c. for a small lot of round White; and 72c.@73c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at buoyant prices; 75c.@80c. ₩ bushel; sales 6,500 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 36c.@30c. Western at 35c.@38½c., and State at 38½c.@39½c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at rising prices; sales 25,000 bushels, including Canada, at 69½c.@86½c., and State at 77c. ₩ bushel.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day at unchanged quotations. Total stock on hand to-day equal to 10,108 hhds., including 5,030 hhds. and 3,214 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, 748 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 2,196 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,465 bbls. New-Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls., including New Mess at $19 20@$19 35; New Prime at $14 50@$14 75; Old Mess at $19, and Old Prime at $13 25, ₩ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 54,642 bbls., against 48,216 bbls. Sept. 1, 1860, and 56,013 bbls. Oct. 1, 1859. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is improving. Sales, to-day, 200 tcs. and bbls. at 12¼c.@13¼c., and 295 kegs at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is rather quiet at old figures; sales 200 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $2@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$16 ₩ tierce. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day 14,981 tcs. and bbls. against 32,401 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1860, and 16,612 tcs. and bbls. Oct. 1, 1859. Beef Hams, $20@$25 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 110 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@$4 87½, including 10 tcs. new at $4 87½, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of only 600 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in hand to-day, 69,676 hhds., 136,446 bags, 24,832 boxes and 6,726 hhds. Melado. Included in the hhds. were 64,136 hhds. Cuba, 4,615 hhds. Porto Rico, 636 hhds. English Island and 84 hhds. New-Orleans. Refined Sugars are in demand, including STUART'S varieties, which are now quoted thus: Loaf, 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Circle A—Crushed 9¾c.; Granulated 9½c., Ground 9¼c.; Refined White A, 9¼c.; Refined Yellow C, 8¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good request at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in September.

	Ky.	Va. and N.	Total.
Stock, Sept. 1, hhds	13,418	1,495	14,913
Received since, hhds	1,359	299	1,658
Total, hhds	14,777	1,794	16,571
Delivered since, hhds	1,063	235	1,298
Stock, Oct. 1, hhds	13,714	1,560	15,283
Same time in 1859, hhds	10,787	430	11,217

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., mainly at 23½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during September, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the past month the demand for all kinds of domestic wools has been moderate, but more transactions would have been made if there had been a good stock of low and good medium Fleece. These descriptions continue scarce, and bring very full prices in proportion to the rates of fine wools, which move slowly. The stock is less than it was a month ago, as the supply from the interior has been light. Pulled Wools—Extra, super., and good No. 1, old pulling, have been in good request, and the stock has been reduced to some super. and No. 1; the extra is all sold at exceedingly full rates. The new Lamb's pulled wool has not met with a ready sale, for the reason that the hat manufacturers have not yet commenced, properly, to lay in their supply. Texas and California wools have brought full prices, and sold readily as soon as landed and arranged. Fine foreign wool continues in fair demand at former rates. The Cape wool is taken in preference to Mestizo, and the stock of both kinds has become lighter; there may be left only 800 bales of Cape, and about 1,400 bales of Mestizo. Of the latter description, no new supply of importance is looked for. We consider the Mestizo wool well worth the attention of the manufacturers, at its present low valuation. Nearly all of the lower grades of Mestizo below No. 1 have been sold. Medium, and low medium foreign wools remain in good request at improved prices, and take the place of our domestic low grades, of which there is too little grown. Common foreign wools for carpet manufacture, are selling quick at former rates, and most of the arrivals of Donskoi, Cordova, and Rio Grande, meet with a speedy sale, leaving a very limited stock on hand. An auction sale of about 300,000 pounds of wool, mostly domestic fleece, and pulled, took place at Philadelphia on the 26th ult., and went off, as expected, without either spirit or much influence on the market, as some considerable lots of fleece were disposed of on the same day, after the auction, at former rates; although the prices at that auction were considered from two to five cents below the ruling market ones. In relation to purchases at auction, many buyers have expressed their opinion that for the chance they have to run, they would only slip in whenever they can get the wool at about 10 ₩ cent. less than they can buy it at private sale. Private transactions in every respect suit them better. The accounts from England, report all good qualities of Australian and Cape wool at the same prices, but less desirable kinds, and the very heavy and greasy wools have declined 1d. to 2d. ₩ lb. Common and medium wools are selling very well at advanced rates. The most desirable kinds, and all the other, at former quotations. The markets on the Continent are represented as unchanged and very firm."

FREIGHTS—Ship-room has been more sought after to-day, especially for British ports, at uniform rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₩ bush.; Hops, ½d.@1d. ₩ lb. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ₩ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ₩ bush. For Bremen, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, successors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 112 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHERS,
JAMES B. KIRKER,
Old-established Catholic Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 599 Broadway,
Up stairs.

M. VAN WAVERAN & SONS, HILLEGOM, near Haarlem, Holland.—A lot of choice BULBOUS ROOTS, of usual varieties and in the well-known packages, just received per *Dashaway*, from Rotterdam from the above firm, and for sale by R. W. BURBAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

"THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR IS THE best."—*Scientific American*. It was awarded the first premium at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1856. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber on the night of the 26th inst., a large sorrel bob-tailed Horse, about 16 hands high, with a white streak on the forehead, and below the near shoulder a large scar, also a black quilted saddle and bridle-halter, both nearly new. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, or $25 for the thief on conviction. RYNIER H. VEGHTE, near Somerville, N. J.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL RECEIPT-BOOK, inclosed in a leather case; supposed to have been left in a 6th-av. stage, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. The above reward, with thanks of the owner, will be paid on leaving the same at No. 43 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the office of the City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new suits for cards, &c., No. 302 BROADWAY, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS AND MANTLES FOR THE FALL OF 1860,
And are enabled to offer
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Manufactured in the best manner
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
INCLUDING ALL THE POPULAR SHADES WHICH NOW PREVAIL IN PARIS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RICH PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, AND PARISIAN FABRICS,
Suitable for
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
a splendid assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
both
LONG AND SQUARE.
Also,
great novelties in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Full assortment
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
NOW READY.
Also,
LOW PRICED EMBROIDERIES
And LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
500 PIECES
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 75 per yard.

CHEAP SILKS.
500 pieces, at 75c. and $1. These goods originally cost from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
consisting of
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS
for evening wear.
DARK FANCY SILKS.
DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, MAKE AND QUALITY,
for Fall and Winter wear.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
With an unsurpassed assortment of
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
and every other description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, in great variety.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

NEW CLOAK.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will exhibit on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A large assortment of
NOVELTIES
IN
ARAB CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
plain, striped and plaid.
RICH LYONS VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL WOOL MOUS. DE LAINES.
Just received from Auction,
A Large Line of
EXTRA QUALITY ALL WOOL MOUS. DE LAINES,
In all Colors, at
25 cents per yard,
Suitable for children.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite attention to their
SUPERB STOCK
of all kinds of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
at
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Are now prepared to show a very large and choice assortment of
SILKS in various new Styles,
IRISH POPLINS, in plain colors and Plaids,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, in plain colors,
BROCADE VELOUR OTTOMANS, in neat designs,
Printed and Embroidered MERINOES,
DE LAINES AND NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
No. 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
On MONDAY will offer
AT RETAIL,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
In every variety of Silks and Wool.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NEW CHINTZES.
Every description of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
QUILTS
and
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

ARAB CLOAKS, FIVE DOLLARS.

ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 364 BOWERY,
Near HOUSTON-St.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
VERY WIDE AND HEAVY, AT 5s. and 6s. per yard.
We have just received the above goods from the large auction sale on Friday last, and they are the best bargains of the season. For sale by
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 364 Bowery, near Houston.

A NEW LOT OF THREAD LACE COLLARS. Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks and Waists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY, E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, have just opened a very choice assortment of real Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Berthas.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF ILLUSION Lace Sleeves, entirely new style. Also some magnificent Blonde and Valenciennes Lace Capes, at E. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large and superior stock of FAMILY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Toweling,
Also,
FRENCH ORGANDIES and TARLTANE, for evening dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, their PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture.
Also,
A choice collection of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS.
Canal-street, corner of Mercer, New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, VELVET, BRUSSELS, and every variety of
CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE, ELEGANT and CHEAP STOCK.

GRAND RETAIL OPENING.
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS BY BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
WILL NOW BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
embracing
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BLACK BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET ARABIANS,
BLACK CLOTH ARABIANS,
And every other novelty of the season, both imported and our own manufacture, all of which we offer to the public
AT MUCH BELOW USUAL RETAIL PRICES.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No 361 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, SCARFS and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—The Stranger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—Linda, the Cigar Girl—My Daughter's Debut—The Persecuted Dutchman.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robert Bruce—Six Degrees of Crime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

PALACE GARDENS—American Institute Fair.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BANAL-STREET—No. 205—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advices by the *Glasgow*, whose arrival off Cape Race is announced, are of the highest importance. The Sardinian invasion of the Pontifical Dominions is already completely successful, and the object for which Victor Emanuel drew the sword has been achieved. Gen. Lamoriciere's band of mercenaries have been defeated, with severe loss. The telegram does not mention the place at which this decisive battle was fought, but, judging by the events which immediately preceded it, there is scarcely any room to doubt that Gen. Cialdini and his Sardinians, aided by the late Neapolitan fleet, defeated Lamoriciere at Ancona, where he had fortified himself. Perugia, Spoletto, and other places, had previously fallen into the hands of the Sardinians. A rumor, which requires confirmation, was current that the Pope had fled. This intelligence is scarcely to be credited, as the safety of His Holiness, and of the city of Rome, have been solemnly guaranteed both by France and Sardinia. Garibaldi was engaged at Naples in organizing an Italian army. It is reported that the Liberator was on the eve of starting for Venetia, and that Gen. Sciotri would take the command of the army during his absence. The miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival is also of an interesting character. A madman had attempted to take the life of the Emperor of the French, but his design was providentially frustrated. It has been officially announced in London that Mr. Lindsay, now in this country, has no authority to negotiate with the Government of the United States relative to the shipping interest. The weather in England had been rainy, but was again fine.

Our correspondence from Japan extends to the 18th of July, at which time the foreign community were enjoying a comparative season of quiet, all fears of an attack from the natives having passed away. Hopes were entertained that no further trouble would occur, and that the distrust with which the Government had been disposed to treat all foreigners had been overcome. The greatest trouble grew out of the currency question, which was again being agitated—the limit of the treaty by which the Government exchanged foreign coin into Japanese having expired. The value set on the Mexican dollar was twenty-five per cent. below its actual value. Trade had fallen off considerably within three months, though a temporary briskness was caused by the presence of the British and French naval forces in the waters. Some three thousand horses had been purchased from the Japanese Government, and were being transported to the seat of war in China. The news of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in Washington had not yet been received.

The Pony Express, at St. Joseph's, brings intelligence from San Francisco to Sept. 19. Business continued much the same as at the date of previous advices. Nothing of special importance was occurring in California. In Oregon, from which State we have intelligence to the 11th, a cause of political excitement of more than ordinary importance had arisen. The Legislature met on the 10th, and it becoming evident on the organization that a combination had been made between the Douglas men and the Republicans to elect Messrs. Kalser and Nesmith to the United States Senate, six of the Breckinridge Senators bolted, and absconded from the capitol, thus leaving the Senate without a sufficient number for the transaction of business.

Utah advices, from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, are to Sept. 7. The weather had been very favorable for harvesting, and the bountiful crops have been safely secured. Wheat and oats could be bought, in some instances, for one dollar per bushel, though the nominal price in trade was higher. A considerable amount of grain was being transported, on speculation, to Pike's Peak. The agricultural societies throughout the Territory, were making preparations for holding their annual fairs, at which prizes were to be given for superiority in the various branches. The fairs were to be generally followed by horse races, and plowing and shooting matches. Judge Flanikin was going to Carson Valley, to make an attempt to supersede Judge Cradlebaugh, who was growing more and more obnoxious to the Mormons. It was a question, however, whether Cradlebaugh would quietly consent to be superseded—in which case, another pretty complication in Utah affairs would arise.

The Prince of Wales and suite last evening reached Pittsburgh, having left Cincinnati in the morning. The time of his departure was not known—consequently there was no demonstration on the occasion. At Dayton and Columbus, however, crowds were collected, who received the party with considerable enthusiasm, and at Pittsburgh bonfires were lighted, and the summit of the mountain was illuminated. The country along the route of the road was much admired by the Royal party.

Hon. John M. Botts made an address, last evening, at Richmond, before an audience of four or five thousand people, in which he rebuked the advocates of disunion in the most decided terms. The object of the followers of Mr. Breckinridge, he declared, to be the reopening of the Slave-trade. Mr. Botts, though preferring the election of Bell and Everett, would consider the success of Mr. Lincoln as anything but a calamity which would call for a disruption of the Confederacy. A very full abstract of his address will be found in another column.

The Woman's Library was formally opened last night to the public, at a meeting which was held in Dr. Chapin's Church in Broadway. Hon. H. J. Raymond presided, and made the prefatory speech. He was followed by Rev. H. W. Beecher and Hon. Jas. T. Brady. At the close of the meeting, which was largely attended and most eloquently addressed, a subscription was taken up which amounted to $140. The Library is now open, therefore, and is accessible to every woman in the City who wishes to avail herself of its advantages. The only expenditure required is an annual contribution of $1; to those who cannot afford that, it is absolutely free.

John B. Gough, at the Cooper Institute last evening, delivered his first lecture since his return from England, before the Young Men's Christian Association. The welcoming address was spoken by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler. The building was filled, and as usual the audience surrendered themselves to the pleasing spell of the great Temperance advocate.

A colored man named Nichols, residing at Gravesend, L. I., was murdered by his wife on Sunday morning. He was quite old, his wife was young, and both appear to have been of rather dissolute habits. On Saturday night they were drinking at a grocery store, and went home under the influence of liquor, when they quarrelled, and she struck him on the temple with a tumbler with such force as to shiver the glass, cutting an artery and thus causing his death. The woman was arrested.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, beyond the ordinary routine business nothing of special interest occurred, save the reception of the report of the Croven and Tappan Investigating Committee. The Committee declares the charges against the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct to be entirely unfounded. The report was laid on the table, and it was directed that 1,000 copies be printed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which met yesterday, for the first time in three months, the only immediate business transacted was the impanneling of a Grand Inquest, and the calling of a Petit Jury. A special feature, however, was the charge of Judge Ingraham to the Grand Inquest, in reference to the great increase in the number of fatal cases of homicide which have occurred during the three months' interval alluded to. They are even more than we stated yesterday, being no less than *thirty*. The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Inquest, remarked that "it was the largest number ever known in the same space of time, in the annals of the Court. In an indirect manner he referred the cause of the increase to the alterations made in the Criminal Code, with reference to capital punishment, by the late Legislature at Albany.

The Stock Market yesterday, opened with a steady demand, and prices improved on most of the shares on the dealings of the day: Central closed 91, Erie 42¾. The Bank return shows a gain of $1,188,000 on the Specie line, and a curtailment of $963,000 in Loans and Discounts. Exchange is lower, 109¼@¾ on London.

With large arrivals Flour and Wheat opened heavily at lower prices. The news by the *Glasgow* encouraged buyers to purchase with more freedom, and holders were enabled to recover some of their lost ground before the final adjournment of business at the Corn Exchange. Corn was in light supply and good request at higher rates. Provisions were rather quiet. Pork was firmer. Less activity was apparent in Groceries, Hay, Hops, Metals, Rice and Whisky. The inquiry for most kinds of Oils and Naval Stores was restricted. A moderately active demand prevailed for Cotton at steady figures. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Defeat of Lamoriciere.

The satisfaction with which all Europe will doubtless receive the news of the execution of the great fillibuster, Walker, can hardly exceed the pleasure with which America must welcome the intelligence which yesterday reached us of the defeat of the free Captain, Lamoriciere, by the avenging army of Northern Italy. In the one case, as in the other, men's ancient faith in a Providence which discerns the just from the unjust, and bids the right in the end come uppermost, should be singularly fortified. For, while it would be a cruel wrong to the dead Captain at Truxillo to liken his career of consistent devotion to ideas which, however mistaken, were solidly his own, and were borne witness to with unwavering constancy in his life and in his death, to the adventures of a disappointed, factious and desperate renegade, still Walker and Lamoriciere, differing in so many other particulars, were as one in their insolent and reckless disregard of all considerations alien to their own passions, purposes and will. Walker undertook to force his own theories of social regeneration and political progress upon a foreign race in spite alike of the world's public law and of the reiterated protests of his terrified disciples. He was bent upon making Spanish America his own Utopia; and trampling alike on law and life, on policy and humanity, to attain this object, he has died miserably, but deservedly, a warning not unheeded by the most arrogant and self-reliant people who have possessed the earth since the days of those old Northmen, whose King declared that he believed neither in Christ, nor in Mahomet, nor in Odin, but in his own black ship and his own good sword.

The crime of Lamoriciere against mankind, though not in itself more deep and damning, cannot claim even the poor relief in history which men will grant to the idealism of Walker's dreams. Upon the very middle of this proud nineteenth century, seventy years after the light of revolutionary France had flashed far and wide over Europe the modern morality of politics, this man, a Frenchman born, a republican Frenchman by profession of faith, trained from his youth up among the "thinking bayonets" of the first of continental nations, and favored by Heaven with all the chastening and elevating opportunities of exile, to strengthen every nobler instinct of his nature, deliberately sells his sword, his person, his military skill, into the service of a vulgar tyranny, makes himself the drill-sergeant of a Government of Cardinals, and undertakes to educate a horde of mercenaries to work as much more mean and base than that for doing which his own French fathers slew the salaried Swiss of Louis XVI. in the courts and galleries of the Tuileries, as the office of the volunteer domestic spy is more contemptible than that of the official detective. We Americans have been bidden times out of measure, to hang our heads for shame, at the thought that our country has given birth to men who dare to ape, in 1860, the English Clive of 1780, and the Spanish Cortez of 1520. We are fully disposed to do all becoming justice on ourselves, and to accept our fitting share of the contrition thus liberally meted out to us, even though we cannot choose but recognize in the evangelical ardor of our self-constituted spiritual guides some faint glimmer of a spirit which was once rebuked in Palestine for its inability to discriminate between the proportions of the mote and of the beam. But while we do most bitterly lament that America has given birth to a Walker, our grief is not without consolation when we reflect that she has not as yet produced a Lamoricière. The reproduction of the Constable De Bourbon is no work of ours, and no American sword has yet been stained with the blood of women and of children, at the bidding of a priest, and to the music of jingled *scudi*.

It is the more important for us to dwell with specific accuracy upon the genuine vileness of the attitude assumed before Christendom by the *condottiere* whose overthrow with his Austro-Bavarian levies is now announced to us, that the forms of political legality within which this attitude has been intrenched still have prestige enough to dazzle many men, and blind them to the horrible realities of a transaction of blood between the professed Head of the Christian Church and men who make the slaughter of their fellow-creatures a trade. It is hard enough at the best to reconcile the imperative principles of Christianity with the political and social necessities in which the national soldier finds his solid reason and right to be. But it is simply impossible to devise any more hideous contradiction between the faith and the works of a disciple of the Saviour of men than pleads to Heaven when the self-styled Vicar of Christ begs money from the whole Christian world, to buy with it the sinews and the weapons of professional gladiators, that he may turn them against a particular population of Christian men and women. Yet precisely this, and nothing else, is the history of the connexion between Pope Pius IX. and Gen. Lamoriciere.

The army of Lamoriciere is not even in pretence an army of Papal volunteers, drawn from the Papal States; it is not even an army of Papal conscripts. It is made up avowedly in far the greater proportion of Austrian soldiers dismissed by Francis Joseph, with permission to earn their bread by holding themselves in readiness to repeat, if necessary, from Civita Vecchia to Ancona, the massacres which earned for Col. Schmitt, at Ancona, the guerdon of pious benedictions and glittering decorations from the hands of the Holy Father. And it was to train this army to this duty that Gen. Lamoriciere, pressed by extravagancies in his domestic fortune, deliberately donned the Papal uniform and receives the Papal pay. We think of the Pope as a temporal prince, and hastily class this passage of his reign with the usual ways of other monarchs and of other men. Future generations will think of him as a spiritual bishop, and pronounce a sentence which it becomes us, in the interest of our own historical good name, to anticipate.

Details of the defeat of Lamoriciere and his bands are still to reach us. But the positions of the Papal General and of the Sardinian armies at the latest previous advices, warrant the belief that, when defeated at all, Lamoriciere must have been defeated very severely. It is difficult at least to see what escape he could hope for from the triangle at the apex of which he had fixed himself, with the Adriatic behind him, unless through the naval intervention of Austria, of all Austrian interventions just now the most improbable, in the face of the overwhelming naval force of the Italian Kingdom. The main body of the Sardinian army entered the Papal territory at Arezzo, and, as we now learn, advancing in an almost direct line southward, occupied Perugia, which cuts off the northern, and Spoleto, which commands the southern, communication between Rome itself and the Roman General at Ancona. Through the mountainous and marshy country which fringes the Adriatic to the south of Ancona, Gen. Lamoriciere, were he to attempt a retreat in that direction, would find himself driven into the not very amicable arms of the populations of the Abruzzi and the frontiers of the Italianized Kingdom of Naples. Wherever then and under whatever circumstances the defeat of this ruined adventurer may have taken place, it must, if at all decisive, have resulted in putting the Pope and his Cardinals between the arms of Victor Emanuel on the North and East, and those of Garibaldi on the South and West. Were the Sacred College but half so wise as it is wealthy, its members would advise their unhappy Chief at once of the simple truth, that he could not be in a more honorable or a safer position for himself, for the Church which he rules, and for Italy. The best thing he could do in such a predicament would be to bid his French army of occupation an affectionate farewell, and accept the age in which he lives with courage and with hope.

Judicial Sophistry.

The quarterly term of the Oyer and Terminer has opened with several unusual incidents. Of these the presence of the District-Attorney, notwithstanding the exigencies of politics, and temptations out of town, was perhaps the most striking. And next in interest was the charge of Judge Ingraham, especially so much of it as relates to the heavy criminal calendar wherein homicide does certainly very greatly abound. The number of indictments for murder, either already found or likely to be presented, is *twenty-four*. Five bills for manslaughter and two for felonious assault are also among the findings. Justice, in the person of Judge Ingraham, stands appalled at this array of blood-guiltiness, so unparalleled even in the annals of metropolitan crime; and in this instance Judge Ingraham, and not Justice—proceeds to reflect on the action of the last Legislature, as the probable cause of the increase.

There is much of criminality, no one denies, with which a portion of the last Legislature was fairly chargeable. If a stern censorship had pointed to a long series of financial and official delinquencies as originating in the example of melancholy profligacy presented by that body, none would be found to question the derivation. But that any measure or law enacted last winter has been thus early productive of general and promiscuous manslaughter, is a folly, the absurdity of which can only be explained upon the assumption of a certain degree of partisan spirit, as affecting the views of the utterer. Judge Ingraham, by implication, indicates the act of last session, which restricted the death penalty and left the duty of fixing the time of the execution to the Governor, and the mode to the Sheriff, as the cause of this prodigality of capital offences. Now, whatever may be the merits of the act in question, we venture to say that not one of the malefactors to be tried knows anything of modifications made in the former statutes; but believes the old plan still existing, by which hanging is the legitimate result of his offence.

It is difficult, therefore, to see what connection there is between the facts which the Judge would obviously have regarded as standing to each other in the relation of cause and effect, and yet shrinks from distinctly so associating. The fallacy of the half-asserted proposition is half confessed, by the further statement that the calendar is weighty with crimes "less heinous, but of great enormity," to which the statute in question has no application. In truth the whole of this portion of the charge is as weak in its argument as it is out of place. It is no part of the duty of a Judge presiding on the Bench, to criticise the merit or demerit of the laws which control his action. His office is to interpret and apply them. When he goes beyond this, he enters upon the domain of the politician.

Walker's Surrender.—We have received, by way of New-Orleans, some particulars of the capture of the Walker expedition after the flight from Truxillo. The party which pursued Walker up the Rio Negro was composed of British Marines and Hondurean troops. Walker surrendered to the former; and before he was handed over to the authorities of Honduras, Commander Salmon, of the *Icarus*, exacted a promise that the prisoners should not be harmed until his return from the Belize, where he immediately went to get fresh orders. Walker was shot on the 12th of September, during the absence of the *Icarus*, in violation of an express stipulation. There is no basis for the supposition that the British officer was responsible for his safety; between him and Walker there was no agreement whatever, and could be none. Walker himself forfeited all claims to mercy when he refused the conditions of surrender offered him in Truxillo. The relations of the parties then became different: Captain Salmon no longer acted in an independent capacity. He was now the agent of the Honduras Government. He conveyed its troops to the Rio Negro, helped to capture Walker, and had no choice but to deliver him up when required to do so. All his personal influence was exerted to save the lives of the fillibusters, and, when that failed, he left for the Belize to get more positive instructions from the Governor of that colony. Walker really owes his death to his own obstinacy. He persisted in calling himself a Nicaraguan. If he had claimed American protection, as an American citizen, he would have been saved with the rest; but the ruling passion of his life was strong in death, and the mercy which he so often refused to others was at the last denied to him.

More Southern Unionism.

John Minor Botts has entered the field in Virginia against the Disunionists. He made a four hours' speech at Richmond last night, in which he denounced without measure or mercy the men who are threatening to secede from the Union in case Lincoln is elected. He declared that he was tired of politics and disgusted with politicians,—but that he should not stand idle when the safety of the Union was openly menaced. He took substantially the same ground with Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore,—declaring himself for Bell and Everett, but opposed at all hazards to the Democracy, and anxious primarily and principally for their defeat. His review of the leading men of the Breckinridge faction was scathing. He denounced them as aiming at a revival of the African slave-trade, and as willing to dissolve the Union for the achievement of that object. Mr. Botts declared that if any attempt at secession should be made, 300,000 volunteers would rush to the rescue without *calling upon a single Free State*. The speech is one of special interest and importance.

The City Deposits—The Artisans' Bank.—It will be seen by an official notice given in our Money Article, that the City Chamberlain has discontinued all deposits of City money in the Artisans' Bank, and selected the Park Bank as the deposit for all moneys held by him as Chamberlain. Whether he has *withdrawn* from the Artisans' all the money intrusted to it on the City account hitherto, he does not state. As the Chamberlain is personally responsible for the safety of the City funds, having no power whatever to delegate that responsibility to any Bank, we must look upon this step as indicating his conviction that the Bank of which he is President is not a safe custodian for the City funds. The Park Bank, we believe, will justify the confidence he has placed in it.

This rather remarkable incident is of interest from the commentary it affords on the Mayor's removal of Mr. Stout. The ostensible reason for that removal was that Mr. Stout did not pay interest on the City money—a payment which Mr. Stout had no right to make, and which the Mayor had no right to demand. The fact that the Mayor has made no similar demand of Mr. Platt proves that Mr. Stout was removed on false pretences. Mayor Wood's *real* motive in that flagrant outrage upon the public may become apparent when the affairs of the Artisans' Bank shall be more thoroughly exposed.

A Strange Rumor.—It is reported in financial circles that the Directors of one our City Banks attempted, yesterday, to remove one of its highest and most responsible officers for alleged misconduct. Instead of yielding quietly to the intended disgrace, the gentleman defied the Board and demanded an increase of salary, as the condition of his remaining, or a very large *bonus* as the condition of his resigning. The Board have not decided as yet which horn of this very unpleasant dilemma it will be advisable to accept.

Amusements.

The Opera is not, perhaps, demolished, but it is like the German Empire, "in process of development," and like the German Empire, it doth not yet clearly appear what it shall become. Last night, by a curious freak of fortune, the most fashionable and "domestic" house of the season perversely went through the rain to hear the "Sicilian Vespers," and to learn that Miss Adelina Patti will sing for "only three nights more," and on one of those, Wednesday, to wit, for the first time, in "La Traviata." All this is sufficiently confounding and confusing, and gives consistency to the rumors of a *coup d'état*, which may be interesting to the parties concerned, but is supremely indifferent, we assure them, to the public, which only feels that it knows not what to depend on at the Academy.

However, we are promised the satisfaction of hearing the ripest tenor voice now on the stage on Wednesday, and even if we must listen at the same time to the *Germont* of Ferri, we shall be glad to be favored with the *Alfredo* of Brignoli. But, once for all, we are utterly weary of the fracas, conflicts, mystifications and resolutions of Irving-place, and we hope that the whole world of New-York which cares anything seriously for music, will take thought to itself as to the possibility of "ending all this."

Winter Garden—Reappearance of Miss Charlotte Cushman.—Last evening, the greatest American actress, after an absence of three years, mostly spent in Europe, made her reappearance in the United States, at this theatre. The night, owing to the rain, was unpropitious; the character which she chose for the occasion is not popular, (for German sentimentalism, and especially that of Kotzebue, has gone "dead out," as Carlyle would say, these many years past,) and still, in the part of *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger," Miss Charlotte Cushman attracted a crowded house, and was received with round after round of the heartiest applause. It was due to the woman, and to the actress that it should be so.

The old play-goers, veterans of the drama, those who can talk familiarly of Edmund Kean, and George Frederic Cooke, and the younger race, but still old enough to remember Fanny Kemble and Ellen Tree, in their glory, and the early triumphs of Madame Celeste—we were glad to see many of them at the Winter Garden last night, to cap the climax of applause to their old and welcome favorite, with their smiles and greetings. Since her last appearance, Miss Cushman has lost none of her former power. She is still, even in a conventional and somewhat repulsive character, like that of *Mrs. Haller*, the foremost of living actresses. Mr. Dyott did the *Stranger* respectably. Mr. Davidge was good as *Peter*. The other characters call for no special remark. The same play will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow Miss Cushman will appear as *Bianca*, in Milman's tragedy of "Fazio."

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A new three act drama, "of Irish character and construction," as the bills phrase it, was produced, last night, at this popular establishment. It is founded on one of Carleton's charming tales, in his "Traits and Sketches of the Irish Peasantry." The title given to it by its adapter, (Mr. De Walden, we believe,) is "Aileen Aroon, or the Lady of Glanmire." The plot is soon told. *Aileen* (Miss Laura Keene) has loved a young doctor named *Philip Warner*, (Mr. Levick,) but, in the usual course of true love, has failed to marry him. *Gorman Baradan* (Mr. Daly) having rescued her father from difficulties, proposes for her hand, and, as a mark of her gratitude, she becomes his wife, without intensely reciprocating his affection. On the day of their wedding, while they are staying at an inn, *Warner* arrives. He meets *Aileen*, and learns that she is united to another man. He leaves the inn precipitately, but the boat in which he embarks is capsized in a storm, and he is saved by *Baradan*. In the second act, the health of *Baradan* rapidly fails, and he seems to be dying by slow poison. Appearances strongly point to *Aileen*, his wife, as the guilty party. His old schoolfellow and late comrade, *Shandy Maginnis*, (Mr. T. B. Johnston,) strengthens the suspicion, and so works on *Baradan's* mind, that he accuses *Aileen* of the fearful intent upon his life, and makes *Shandy* his heir. Through the agency of *Father McPhaudeen*, (Mr. Lesson,) the young doctor, *Warner*, is employed to cure the mysterious ailment, and while so engaged he discovers that *Shandy* is the poisoner. In order to allay the superstitious prejudices of the peasantry, who all believe that *Aileen* is the criminal, an appeal is had to the *Donagh*, a sacred book, supposed to have been given by St. Patrick to the people of Ramskillen. Whereupon the author of this *Donagh* that he is innocent of the crime charged, and perjures himself, is immediately punished in this world, and is consigned to perdition forever after. *Aileen* swears, and is acquitted by acclamation. *Shane*, after fearful hesitation, is about to swear, when the *Baradan* appears, safe and sound,—the effects of the poison having been neutralized by *Warner*—in time to prevent his committing perjury, and the piece ends in an unsullied prospect of perpetual felicity.

The audience were apparently satisfied with the plot, the scenery and the acting. These are attractive enough, certainly, and the play deserves to have a run. But Miss Keene can do much better things; and really, if she does not soon attempt them, the appreciative public will begin to lose faith in her. Let us have Tom Taylor's new comedy, as soon as possible.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

From Cincinnati to Pittsburgh—Incidents of the Trip—Demonstrations at Dayton and Columbus—Arrival and Reception at Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Oct. 1.

Special trains were provided from Cincinnati to this point for the Prince and suite. They wished the Superintendent to agree not to enter the royal car, but found that no gentleman occupying that position was willing to be directed on his own train. This morning at 6 o'clock the party breakfasted, and at 7 o'clock took their departure from the city. The hour not being generally known, there were but eighteen people in the dépôt at the time.

As the day was rainy and the air chilly, there was but little demonstration during the earlier part of the trip, and the Prince slept steadily from Cincinnati to Hamilton. Here he was awakened by cheers and shoutings. He went upon the platform, and at the request of an elderly Hibernian put his gloved hand on the head of her baby.

At Dayton there was a very gratifying reception. Several trains had switched off, and were waiting for the special one to come. Their passengers mingled with the citizens, and together formed a crowd numbering two thousand people. The Prince appeared upon the platform, and a lady hit him in the stomach with a bouquet, which he caught and bowed. Other ladies followed suit, and when the cars moved off the Prince held in his hands four beautiful floral bunches, the Duke two, and Gen. Bruce half a score. The Duke of Newcastle expressed his great delight at the Madison County land, and pointed out to the Prince the fine cattle, the beautiful groves with their changing foliage, and the frequent fields of corn, acres in extent.

The scene of the day occurred at Columbus, where the train stopped fifteen minutes. As it neared the city all the bells rang. The Governor's Guard, which had been sent to the dépôt for the occasion by Gov. Dennistoun, fired a salute, and Miss Brewer presented the Prince with a large basket of luscious fruit, and an exquisite bouquet, on behalf of the young ladies of the Seminary. The Duke of Newcastle was surprised at the magnificence of the State House and the general appearance of the city.

The approach to Pittsburgh was greeted joyfully by the weary party. Rockets lined the track, and the top of the mountain was brilliantly lighted. The train stopped at Allegheny City, from whence the party proceeded to the Monongahela House by carriages. An immense crowd greeted the Prince's arrival with the usual cheering and shouts, while a fine band played "Hail Columbia" and "God Save the Queen." HOWARD.

The Prince of Wales Ball.

WHAT IT IS TO BE—ORNAMENTATION OF THE ACADEMY, &C.

The Committee which has charge of the arrangements for the ball to be given in honor of Lord Renfrew, at the Academy of Music, on the 13th inst., is making rapid progress. The cards of invitation are in readiness, and about to be issued. They are simply worded, and not at all ornate—differing in nothing from the received pattern with which, in private circles, one would invite his friend to a party. Indeed, the gentlemen of the Committee declare that the ball is designed to be nothing more than a private entertainment to one traveling in this country as a private gentleman, tendered him by private citizens. There will be nothing national or municipal about it. There will be no national flags or emblems among the decorations of the Academy. Collections of flowering plants from the conservatories will be tastefully arranged here and there wherever it seems advisable to place them; and floral festoons will depend from the balconies, embrace the statuesque pillars, and cling round the windows of the proscenium boxes. Beyond these there will be no ornaments—or, if there are any, they will be exceedingly plain. The endeavor will be to make the occasion one of real enjoyment to the guest of the gentlemen who give the entertainment. Beyond the selection for him of a lady with whom to open the ball, Lord Renfrew will be untrammeled in his choice of partners. If Miss Harriet Lane accepts the invitation about to be dispatched to her, he will have her hand for the first set. It is not decided who will first dance with him if she does not. There will be two full bands, each of 50 performers, in the dancing-room, which will play alternately. Mr. Noll will lead the one, and Mr. Grafulla, of the Seventh Regiment Band, the other. A third band will be stationed in the supper-room. The aim here, also, will be to avoid ostentation in the decorations. The entire appropriation for the decorations of the Academy is $12,000, but it is not probable that the whole sum will be expended. The floor of the dancing-room in front of the sofas is to be carpeted.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Ministers in Naples and Sardinia—The Conference of American Ministers in Europe—Gen. Harney—Entertainment of the Prince, &c.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 1.

The revolutionary events in Italy excite much interest in official quarters. Notwithstanding that the Government of Naples, to which Minister Chandler was accredited, has ceased to exist, he will remain in that country to attend to American interests, and Minister Daniel will continue in the discharge of his own duties in Sardinia. The question of enlarging this mission to one of a first-class, as authorized by Congress, will be left for the consideration of the next Administration.

The conference or private meeting of Ministers Wright, Buchanan and Appleton, as reported in late German newspapers, was not, as asserted, in obedience to instructions from the Administration at Washington, and certainly the statement, in the same connection, that they were to determine the policy to be adopted by the United States in the present political position of Europe is alike without foundation.

As various statements have been made on the subject of the mails from St. Joseph to Denver, it is ascertained from a proper source that they are to be continued, although between St. Joseph and Julesburgh they will be transported *via* Council Bluffs, until Congress shall direct an arrangement other than the present, which is merely temporary in its character.

The published statement that Gen. Harney was removed from his command in Washington Territory at the demand of the British Minister, is authentically contradicted.

The called meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party was held here to-day. Among the members present from a distance were Messrs. Mallory, of Kentucky; Hill, of Georgia; Bishop, of New-Jersey; Bryan, of Alabama; and Botteler, of Virginia. The business transacted has not transpired, but it seems that the members of the Committee are in good spirits as to the Presidential prospects.

The programme for the entertainment of Baron Renfrew is not yet completed, but it will be in accordance with the original design, viz.: avoiding, as far as possible, public display. He and his suite will on Wednesday afternoon be conveyed from the railroad station to the White House, in the private carriages of the President. It is expected that the Baron will dine on Thursday with the President, in company with the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, and on Friday with Lord Lyons. No public reception in the East Room is contemplated. The Baron and suite will be conveyed to Mount Vernon in the steamer *Harriet Lane*, attended by a distinguished escort. The day for this is not named, nor is the night for the grand pyrotechnic display.

Affairs in Albany.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 1.

Gov. Morgan issues to-day, his message for a general Thanksgiving, on Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Daniel D. Tompkins Engine Co. No. 8, of Albany, starts to-night, by the *Newton*, to visit Philadelphia, as guests of *Preservance Hose*. Gaynor Lovs, Fire Marshal of Buffalo, and a delegation from the Buffalo Department, accompany No. 8 as guests.

News from New-Mexico.

Independence, Monday, Oct. 1.

The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 17th, has arrived here last evening. Rogers was condemned to be hung, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 14th ult. The correspondent states that the difficulties with the Apache tribe of Indians were settled, and that quiet reigned in that section. The prisoner was kept on the ground while the preparations for his execution were going on. He persisted to the last that the act was done in self-defence, and that the witnesses for the State swore falsely.

The preparations for a war of extermination against the Indians are progressing, both by the regulars and volunteers.

The crops will be very short, and high prices for the necessaries of life are anticipated.

There is no news of any consequence from the plains.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *De Soto* arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th inst.

The news is unimportant.

Sugar was dull at 6¾ reals. The week's exports footed up 17,500 boxes.

Congressional Nomination in New-Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 1.

The Breckinridge and Lane Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met at Elizabeth City this afternoon, Gen. John S. Darcy, President. A Committee of fifteen were appointed to confer with Bell-Everett representatives. Nehemiah Perry, of Newark, was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Perry is also the nominee of the straight-out Douglas party.

Election in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, Oct. 1.

The election in this city to-day resulted in the choice of Hon. D. H. Sterling for Mayor, by 80 majority, and the whole Republican ticket. The entire Democracy fused for the occasion.

The Slave-Trade, etc.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 1.

Thomas J. Morgan, the Captain, and Byron J. Chamberlain and Wm. Durham, mates of the bark *Orion*, were arraigned in the U. S. Court this morning, on the charge of being engaged in the Slave-trade. At the request of our Government, the British authorities have ordered Paymaster Hay, and Mr. Lane, gunner of the British steamer *Pluto*, to attend the trial as witnesses, the *Pluto* having captured the *Orion* off the Coast of Africa, with 600 negroes on board.

The Crew of the Ship Eveline.

Savannah, Monday, Oct. 1.

The British bark *Java* has arrived in the Tybee with fifteen of the crew of the American Ship *Eveline*, which vessel foundered at sea on the 28th of July last. They were out eight days in boats, when they were picked up by the bark *Lady Macnut*, and landed at Santa Cruz. They were forwarded home by the American Consul at Teneriffe.

The United States Court at Trenton.

Trenton, Monday, Oct. 1.

The United States Court closed its term on Saturday evening. The jury in the ejectment case of Elliott vs. Van Vorst, involving a large amount of property, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

A Burglar Drowned.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 1.

A notorious burglar named James Partridge, while being pursued by officers yesterday, jumped into the Passaic River, and in the endeavor to swim across was drowned.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 1.

The stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reelected the old Board of Directors to-day, indicating James Guthrie's election as President of the road to-morrow.

Obituary.

Easton, Monday, Oct. 1.

Hon. David D. Wagener, a wealthy citizen and President of the Easton Bank, died this noon. He had formerly represented this District in Congress.

Fire.

Addison, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 1.

The residence of James Curtis, in this village, was burned last night. Loss $5,000; partly insured.

Weather at Boston.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 1.

The thermometer in this vicinity this morning stands at 29° above zero. Ice of considerable thickness has formed.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Father Point, Monday, Oct. 1—11 P. M.

No signs of the steamship *North American*, now due with Liverpool dates *via* Londonderry of the 22d September.

A Note from the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a brother journalist, and as a stranger having no other means of meeting the unfounded attacks which have been made upon me, but in the columns of the journals which have given them so wide a circulation, I beg to claim the insertion of this letter:

For some cause or other, which I am totally ignorant of, I have incurred the animosity of two persons—the individual who has the honor of representing your own journal during the Prince of Wales' progress, and one of the persons who acts in the same capacity for the New-York *Herald*. Had their enmity been all I was required to bear, I should, I hope, have submitted to my fate with a proper feeling of resignation. Unfortunately, however, they have thought fit to vent their anger by interweaving in their telegraphic record of the Prince's doings, the most malicious and unfounded falsehoods respecting myself. Thus I am represented, one day as being shunned by my colleagues for some unknown misconduct. I am held up as having interfered to prevent American reporters generally, from receiving any facilities from the authorities. On the Royal journey to Niagara, when these two individuals came into direct collision with some members of the Canadian Government, I, though a hundred miles away at the time, am described as being present, and as having met with the same violent repulse, on that occasion, which they allege to have received themselves. I am stated, during the Prince's journey from Hamilton, to have forced myself into the Directors' car, and in the run from Detroit to Chicago, to have tried to enter the Royal train and been ordered off.

All these statements and more of the same kind, which are scarcely worth particularizing, have appeared both in your widely-circulated journal and the columns of the New-York *Herald*. As a duty I owe to the great journal which I have the honor to represent here, I feel reluctantly compelled at last to break silence and to pledge my honor publicly that in all these statements, from first to last, there is not one single word of truth. They are so utterly destitute of foundation that I regret to say I can only ascribe them to wanton and unscrupulous malice.

I have been employed in many parts of the world in professional duties of every kind, but have never even heard of a journalist receiving such unwarrantable treatment as that of which I am now forced to complain. For the honor of the American Press and for the sake of the good feeling which has always subsisted between it and our own, I regret that I, the only representative of English journalism here, should have been selected as the object for these groundless calumnies. I have far heavier duties to fulfill than enables me to spare time even for the easy task of defending my personal character from these charges. Content, therefore, with this public disclaimer, I shall pay no further attention to any more statements of the same offensive nature which it may please these persons to fabricate. After what I have now said, I shall leave future slanderers from the same source to be judged by the kindness and good feeling of your American readers. I have the honor to rem

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Political and General Intelligence.

ST. JOSEPHS, Monday, Oct. 1.

California news by the Pony Express to Sept. 19, arrived here last night, but at too late an hour to transmit it over the wires to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 19—3:40 P.M.

Arrived Sept. 15, bark *Betty Peribank*, from Bankok.

Sailed Sept. 15, ships *Comet*, for Hong Kong; *John Land*, for Manilla; *Virginia*, for Liverpool; bark *Keofer*, for Melbourne.

There have been no striking changes in the market for the past few days. The general feeling in trade, however, is favorable, and it is backed by a steady and healthy demand for goods for consumption. Butter has declined to 30c., in consequence of news of large shipments from New-York by the steamer of Sept. 1. Foreign rice is weaker, but nearly all other leading articles are steady, with a tendency in the seller's favor. There is a brisk demand for Wheat, under the last foreign advices; rates have undergone no change; we quote sales at $1 45 to $1 50. Freights continue to advance.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 4th inst., arrived on the 16th, and the subsequent Express with dates to the 7th, is telegraphed from Carson Valley.

This morning the British ship *Meta*, last from Hong Kong, was chartered to load with grain for Liverpool.

The Mexicans and Chilians here during the present week celebrated the anniversary of Mexican and Chilian independence from Spanish dominion by taking a grand holiday, the firing of cannon, etc.

The weather here has been extremely warm for a week past, the thermometer rising to 93° in the shade, being the highest point reached for some years.

On the 17th, a miner named WOODSIDE, while digging in a bank near Weaversville, found a piece of gold worth $800—the next day while digging near the same spot, he was instantly killed by the bank of earth caving in upon him.

Upwards of $35,000 worth of gold, it was reported, was taken out of the Mount Ophir claim on the Tuolumne on the 7th.

Major P. R. READING, of Shasta, has harvested his wheat-field, which has yielded 45 bushels to the acre. His barley-field yielded 70 bushels to the acre. These crops were produced on land which has been cultivated for thirteen years.

Senator LATHAM starts to-morrow with his family on the Overland journey to New-Orleans and Washington, passing over the Butterfield route to El Paso, and thence going through Texas *vid* San Antonio. He has had a splendid easy carriage built for the journey, for which the Overland Company is to furnish the requisite change of horses.

There is no State news of importance. The quadrangular political canvass is progressing actively, with no new indications as to the probable result.

Important political news from Oregon is received, and published in the San Francisco papers.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem on the 10th inst. The House organized by choosing for Speaker BENJAMIN HARDING, a Douglas Democrat, who voted at the last two elections for Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress. T. MCPATTEN, a Republican, was elected Chief Clerk; Mr. ALLEN, a Douglas Democrat, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. LEVERAGE, a Republican, Sergeant-at-Arms. This organization was regarded by the Breckinridge members as an indication that a Douglas-Republican coalition was already formed to elect Col. BAKER and S. W. NESMITH, United States Senators. The Constitution of Oregon requires that two-thirds of all the members elected of each House to form a quorum to do business. Upon receiving the news of the organization of the House, six of the Breckinridge Senators bolted, absconding from Salem early in the morning of the 11th inst., thus leaving the State Senate without a quorum, and in that condition it has continued up to the latest accounts. The names of the Senators who withdrew are Florence, Monroe, Berry, McHenry, Fitzhugh and Shelby, the latter a son-in-law of Gen. LANE.

A resolution was passed by the Senate, empowering the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of the absent members, and to call to his aid whatever force was necessary to do so.

The President of the Senate is Hon. L. S. ELKINS, and the Secretary is Mr. PEOPLE, both Douglas Democrats. The Sergeant-at-Arms, to whom has been intrusted the delicate task of bringing back the absconding Senators, is of the same political faith. The Assistant Clerk and the Enrolling Clerk are Republicans.

An attempt will be made by the Breckinridge men to defeat a quorum in the House, so as to prevent the election of BAKER and NESMITH, but it is thought this cannot be accomplished, and that the want of a quorum in the Senate will not necessarily prevent the election of the Senators.

It is probable that two United States Senators will be elected by the coalition between the Douglas men and the Republicans.

Col. E. D. BAKER has received the Republiban nomination in caucus, and will be one of the Senators chosen if any election takes place at all. This is generally conceded upon all sides.

Both Houses had adjourned until the 17th inst.

LATER.—As the stage passed through Cowallis on Friday night, the 14th inst., the following additional particulars were learned. The Sergeant-at-Arms was there with a posse of citizens searching for the absconding Senators, who, on the arrival of that officer, had taken to the brush, and scattered in various directions to avoid arrest. They had all been stopping at Cowallis ever since leaving Salem. One of the Senators was arrested by a Deputy of the Sergeant's, but subsequently unaccountably escaped.

During the past two weeks the Willamette Valley has been visited by heavy rains, destroying a large portion of the wheat crop.

The latest accounts from Woshoe possess little mining news of interest. The U. S. District Court has been in session at Genoa, Judge CRADLEBOUGH presiding. Up to the present time the Court has tried but seven cases of any importance, and in three of these the Jury did not agree. The most important mining case, the Ophir Mining Company against Palmer and others, occupied four days, and then the jury failed to agree. The leading counsel for the plaintiff was Judge GEO. BALDWIN, and for the defence Judge TERRY. The case of MCCALL and BLACK against the Ophir Company, and the same parties against the Mexican Companies, and SCOTT and others against the Gould and Curry Company, is set for the middle of October next. Everything is new in the jurisprudence of this Territory; the Mormon statutes, which never contemplated the existence of mines, seldom apply, and no Congressional Legislature. This leaves the public like a ship at sea without a rudder. The Court, however, has recognized the validity of the Miners' Rules and Regulations, and will adopt them as the law of the land, which has given general satisfaction. The town of Genoa, for the past week, has been full of lawyers, litigants, witnesses and jurors, patiently awaiting their turn on the calendar. Almost every silver claim of any value in the Territory is or will be in litigation.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Monday, Oct. 1.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to Sept. 16, arrived here at an early hour this morning. Among the passengers are CHARLES L. BISSELL, of Chicago, and H. H. COOPER, of Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS—COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court was opened yesterday by Judge BROWN, and the following Grand Jury was impanneled: RICHARD S. TUCKER, (foreman,) Lyman Mason, Frederick Richardson, Henry Phillips, B. G. Latimer, John A. Russ, Jr., Wm. B. Parkinson, Benjamin Moore, Sam'l Van Benschoten, John Vanderveer, Charles Tipling, A. T. Lawrence, John Luce, James M. Thompson Andrew Smith, B. N. Leonard. After the usual charge the jury retired to their labors. On the criminal calendar of this Court for the present term are the following cases: Burglary 22; larceny 8; rape, 2; felonious assault, 12; incest, crime against nature, rape, robbery, murder, assault on officer—one each; total, 183. The case of murder is that of PETER BIRON, for killing his brother in July last. Judge SCHELDAN opened a Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. He will hear contested motions this week, sitting daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. until the order of business is disposed of. On Monday next he will hear *exparte* motions only. Judge BROWN opened the Circuit Court also yesterday. The following calendar will be called in this Court to-day: Nos. 12, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. The City Court was opened, yesterday, by the Mayor, and adjourned without transacting any business.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS WIFE IN GRAVESEND.—A colored woman named NICOLS, was arrested yesterday at Gravesend, on a warrant issued by Justice STILWELL, charged with the murder of her husband, named FRANK NICOLS. The deceased lived with his wife in a shanty located in the woods, near the Charles Jones' Hotel. On Saturday they were drinking quite freely in a neighboring groggery, and at a late hour started for home, both much intoxicated. From all the facts that can be gathered about the transaction, it appears that no sooner had they entered the house than they commenced quarreling, when the accused struck deceased with a tumbler on the temple, shivering the tumbler and severing an artery. The accused admits striking the deceased with her hand, but denies striking him with a tumbler. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted by the hands of his wife." She was thereupon committed to the Kings County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held last evening. A resolution was adopted dividing the Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward. Inspectors of Election were appointed to fill vacancies, and a resolution was voted down, declaring it inexpedient to appropriate a portion of Washington Park as a site for a County Courthouse. Some other business of no general interest was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans of Brooklyn gathered in large numbers in the Wigwam, last evening, under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Club, and listened with much pleasure to an address from Hon. TRUEMAN SMITH, of Connecticut.

California and the Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1860.
No. 65 Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your comments entitled "California and the New-Almaden Case," in last Tuesday's TIMES, you have seriously misstated the position of the State of California, as laid down in her legislative resolution.

When a practiced critic is so readily drawn off from the true point of a controversy, what wonder that the general reader should be misled?

I have sent a letter to the President, in which I have endeavored to state the position of the Legislature of California correctly, to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: Before you render your decision on the application of the Legislature of California for a discontinuance of the action against the New-Almaden miners, I respectfully beg leave to submit some observations in reply to the Report of the Attorney-General, which is now before you. The case is one of unusual magnitude and interest; one of the sovereign States of the Union, speaking through its Legislature, respectfully invokes your action, in a matter which concerns most intimately its whole population, and affects, directly and remotely, all its productive energies. The Attorney-General, in advising you to deny this request, has entirely misapprehended its nature, and urged you to refuse that which you were never asked to grant. The mistake made by him, and the false issue which he thus forces on the people of California, has been too readily accepted by the public Press, and by the advocates of the conflicting private interests involved, and thus, in the din and clamor of private controversy, the rights and interests of the State of California, whose representatives are meantime absent from the scene of strife, are utterly lost sight of or misrepresented.

In a case which concerns so large a body of people, which affects the vital interests of a State to which I have owed allegiance, and am still strongly attached, by ties of interest and of kindred, I feel that it cannot be presumptuous to endeavor to correct such an error; and that neither the magnitude of the cause, nor the exalted dignity of the tribunal, nor his own obscurity, should deter the humblest citizen from speaking out in favor of truth and sound policy. Such a cause can neither lose nor gain from the position of its advocate; and I therefore feel warranted in addressing you, as a simple volunteer, on behalf of the distant and injured State of California.

I have said that the Attorney-General has mistaken the meaning of the resolution. Read it. It recites:

1. That from all Congressional land legislation, the mining lands have been carefully excepted;
2. That the object and effect of this exclusion have been to encourage mining on the public lands, whereby the prosperity of California has been enhanced and developed;
3. That the State laws of California protect the right of the miner on public land;
4. That, by the State law, possession, according to local regulations, constitutes the tenure by which mining properties are held;
5. That it would be oppressive and a grievance to the people of the State to hold their mines at the will of the Federal Government;
6. That no distinction should be made between mines of gold, and of other metals;
7. That the stoppage of the New-Almaden mine by injunction, at the suit of the United States, has been productive of injury, and "*is the exercise of a power dangerous to the mining interests of the State.*"

For these reasons it was

Resolved by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring.) That our representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to use their best endeavors, at the proper department at Washington, *to procure an abandonment of the suit* wherein said injunction was issued, if the same can be done without determining the ultimate rights to said mine.

These are grave and serious reasons of public policy, and are entitled to serious consideration, and a respectful answer. Yet, although the resolution is set forth at length in the Attorney-General's report, he seems to have most strangely misconceived or lost sight of its meaning. It does not ask any Court to dissolve the injunction in question; it does not ask any one to solicit the Court to do so. The injunction is mentioned simply to point out and identify the suit referred to, and which suit you are asked to WITHDRAW AND ABANDON—not for the benefit of private claimants or defendants—such a conclusion is expressly negatived by the proviso, but because the bringing of a suit is in effect an uprooting of the internal policy and legislation of the State; because it tends to unsettle long-established rules of property sanctioned by local law; because it is wrong and impolitic in itself; because it is destructive to the interests of California, and the assertion and exercise of a power *dangerous to the State.*

Hence, when Mr. Attorney tells you that the granting or dissolving of an injunction is the function of a Court, and when he dilates on the impropriety of seeking, by any external solicitation or pressure, to influence a Court of Justice in its decisions; his observations, however just in themselves, have no reference to the question in hand. They are simply from the purpose. Having so strangely misapprehended the question proposed to him, it is not remarkable that he arrives at a conclusion adverse to the desire of the Legislature. Once his attention is called to this error, it is not to be doubted he will reconsider the matter, and, I trust, come to a different conclusion. To do so, he will not have to retract any opinion already expressed, nor need he fear any charge of inconsistency, for his report has not even approached, much less discussed the question. It is wholly occupied in proving, what nobody has denied, that you can neither decree nor dissolve an injunction, and that you should not attempt, by any interference or action of yours, to influence the decisions of a Court of Justice.

The Legislature of California, though not, as Mr. Attorney remarks, elected with special reference to their knowledge of the law, may, without violence to the theory of Republican Governments, be supposed to have been elected with reference to their knowledge of and devotion to the interests of their constituents. In fact, as they embody the legislative power, they must, as a logical necessity, be deemed to embody also the legislative wisdom of the State. Hence, limiting the proposition to what affects their own State, there is no exaggeration in the axiom laid down by Mr. Attorney, that whatever the Legislature asks in that respect *is to be presumed clearly right.* He has recognised that the *onus* is on him to show it to be clearly wrong, and having failed to do so, he must admit that the original presumption remains good, and the request of California "should be granted with alacrity."

Mr. Attorney-General has assumed throughout his report that the injunction issued in the suit is the grievance complained of, and the dissolution of it the object sought by the Legislature. That they are ignorantly asking you to dissolve it, or, if not that, then to use whatever influence you may have with the Federal Court to procure its dissolution.

The first of these requests, had they made it, would have been as preposterous as the second would have been wicked. They asked neither. Nor is there any justice in the assumption intimated by the Attorney-General—inadvertently, I hope, and not deliberately—that they designed indirectly to influence by their resolve the Court itself. The injunction, Sir, is comparatively a small affair—a mere incident. True, it throws some hundreds of industrious people out of employment, but there are no beggars in California, thank God, and these people will not starve. True, it raises the price of quicksilver, and thus taxes heavily the great industry of the State; but this could well be borne until the advent of that "good time a-coming," which "will yet make all things even." These things, therefore, though distantly alluded to in the 7th subdivision of the preamble, are not the moving considerations of the resolution. Were they all the public injury complained of, the occasion would not have been worthy of legislative intervention. The Legislature, therefore, does not complain of the injunction, or ask its dissolution, and this disposes at once of the whole argument of the Attorney-General, as based on a gross error of fact.

The act by which the people of California feel aggrieved, and which their Legislature might well deem an occasion demanding remonstrance from them, was and is the adoption of a policy by the Government which strikes at the root of the prosperity of the State, and threatens to paralyze its chief industry. For fourteen years back the mass of the population of that State have been engaged in mining on the public lands, subject to no tax or restraint from the Government. From all the land legislation of Congress the mining lands have been studiously excluded: by the wise and masterly inaction of Congress and the Executive, the State has attained in ten years a growth unparalleled in history. San Francisco is now the fourth commercial port in the Union, and will ere long be the second. California has a population double that of States ten years her seniors in the Confederacy, and polling more votes in proportion to their number than any State in the Union. In energetic and daring enterprise, which only knows obstacles to overthrow them, and in the vigor of body and intellect which springs from a perfect manhood, they excel any equal population on the globe. The policy which has developed this extraordinary growth may well be regarded by them as essential to their welfare, and it is natural that their Legislature should promptly take alarm at the first indication of a change.

Millions of dollars have been invested in California in mining and its accessories, such as ditches, canals, dams, and the like, ALL ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. Capital is invited from abroad for the construction of similar works, and the security offered for it is the settled policy of the Government, that mining, and all its incidents, shall, on the public lands, be free. The confidence inspired by the hitherto settled adherence to that policy has received a rude shock from a suit brought by the Attorney-General, to arrest the operations of the New-Almaden miners, which suit is based on the allegation that they are mining on public land, and on the principle, now first asserted, that TO MINE AND REMOVE THE ORE FROM PUBLIC LAND IN CALIFORNIA IS WASTE, RESTRAINABLE, BY INJUNCTION, AT THE SUIT OF THE UNITED STATES. It is this principle which is dangerous and alarming to California. The suit against the New-Almaden miners is too evidently the commencement of a new and retrograde policy by the general Government. On nothing less can it be justified for a moment. Enemies, and the uncharitable, account for the Attorney-General's conduct in bringing it, by insinuations of personal enmity, favoritism, or interest, but you cannot accept that explanation of it, nor have the Legislature of California been so uncharitable or discourteous as to suggest or assume it. They trace his public conduct to motives of public policy. They see that, in contemplation of law, the prosecution of this suit means, and inevitably must mean, a total change of Government policy, on a subject, to them all-important. That it inevitably foreshadows the intention henceforth to assert the right and duty of the Government to restrain mining on all the public lands of California as waste; and they see in the inauguration of this new policy a speedy farewell to her hitherto unexampled prosperity and growth.

Hence it is that the Legislature addressed itself to the Federal Government, and asked, not that the injunction be dissolved, *but that the suit which initiated this destructive policy be abandoned and withdrawn forever.*

The dissolution of this injunction, comfortable and satisfactory as it might be to the individual miners, would not content, nor even concern, the people of California. The suit, asserting, as it does, a change of policy on the part of Government, on a subject of such vital concern, is in itself a STANDING MENACE TO ALL THE MINING ENTERPRISES OF THE STATE, and the people feel that while it remains in Court, not one dollar of capital from abroad can be induced to seek profit in their development.* These are, in brief, the reasons which moved the Legislature, as indicated in the preamble, to their resolve, and they are reasons, the importance of which cannot well be exaggerated.

"An injunction," says the Attorney-General, "can only be decreed by a Court; to dissolve it is not less exclusively a judicial function." This is perfectly true; and it is equally true that "an action can only be instituted by a plaintiff, and to withdraw it is no less exclusively that plaintiff's function." The Attorney-General has erred in supposing that the Legislature ask a dissolution of the injunction, and hence his censure of their application to you in the premises is unfounded. They do ask AN ABANDONMENT OF THE SUIT, and they rightly apply to you, Mr. President, who *alone*, as plaintiff, can direct its discontinuance.

The Attorney-General makes other mistakes, quite as serious as the misapprehension I have adverted to. He confounds the lively controversy he is now enjoying with the Mexican claimants of the New-Almaden mine, and their friends and advocates, with the remonstrance of the people of California against a policy destructive of their rights and interests. He goes into a lengthy discussion as to the title of the land in which the mine lies, the Mexican grants affecting it, &c., and forgetting that it is not the mine-owners who here address you, nor any body in their behalf, but the Legislature of the State; that they discuss, not his private controversy with these gentlemen, but a grave and important question of public policy, he says: "The effort of the parties, their agent and friends, to sink the question of title, is a strong moral circumstance against them." What parties? What agent? What friends? Is it possible that these words have been deliberately written of the Legislature of a sovereign State, by the first law-officer of the Government, and in an official communication to the President? Has California sunk so low in your estimation that such unworthy motives may be deliberately laid at the door of her Legislature, by a Cabinet officer, without rebuke? If not, the only escape or apology for the Attorney-General or yourself is a confusion of ideas on his part. He has so long contended with giants and enchanters in this New-Almaden controversy, that, like Don Quixote's, his imagination converts windmills into similar foes, and leads him to rip open the wine-skins of his friendly host, in his frenzy to shed the blood of his enemies.

The Legislature of California are not to be set down as the friends or agents of any man or set of men, nor do they seek to sink the question of title. To assert and vindicate the principle and policy they contend for, they must and do assume the title to be in the United States. That is the very gist of their complaint. The private controversy as to title is indifferent to them, and they expressly ignore all interest in it. Californians claim the right to mine on any land, public or private. The mine, with them, belongs to the discoverer and worker, no matter who owns the land. Such has been the law of California since it was part of the dominions of Spain—ever since it had laws. It has been tacitly acquiesced in so far as the public lands are concerned by five successive Congresses, and your two immediate predecessors in the Presidency. Long experience has demonstrated its wisdom, and the Legislature of California protests earnestly against any action of the General Government in conflict with it.

Nor will that Legislature, or the people of that State, be diverted from this remonstrance and protest by the plausible insinuation in the Attorney-General's report, that the individuals against whom he has leveled this experimental blow, are of bad character, unworthy of favor, land forgers, perjurers, contumacious aliens, and the like. If they have committed crimes, there are laws for their punishment, and they are men well known and easily found. The denial of a right to mine on the public land is not a punishment known to the law, and cannot be tolerated. It would necessarily be arbitrary in its character, depend simply on the will of the Executive officer, and in enforcing it, judgment and sentence would of necessity (as in the Almaden case) precede accusation and trial. The people of California will not hold their right to mine on the public domain under any tenure so frail and degrading as a certificate of good character from any Federal officer, no matter how exalted. Many bad men might obtain such, and many good men be refused it.

Nor is alienage a disqualification to mine. Thousands of aliens are constantly employed in it, among whom are the numerous Chinese, to whom the courts even deny the right to become citizens. The industry of the miners is the life-blood of the community, and whether they toil for a pittance or realize a fortune, the State, which is enriched by their labors, traces all her prosperity to the principle of free mining on the public lands.

The ingenious suggestion at the end of Mr. Attorney's report, that the mine should be given away to American citizens, has the merit of novelty, and is at first sight plausible; but I fear, Mr. President, it will be found impracticable. On the principles indicated in the report it would clearly have to be given to the *most deserving.* How shall he be found? How judged on his merits? Shall his political principles or religious convictions be considered, or only his moral conduct or mining skill? Shall "complexional disabilities" be regarded in the proposed "shaking of the superflux," or shall it be distributed to black and white alike? How if a man be a good Democrat, but an unskillful miner?

You must long since have realised the embarrassment of distributing the patronage—Collectorships, Marshalships, Consulships, &c.—already at your disposal. The offices you have bestowed have made you hosts of enemies, and not a few ungrateful friends, besides subjecting you to solicitation, ever disagreeable to a generous mind. Your vigorous constitution has happily withstood so far the importunity for patronage and preferment which is said to have hastened the death of two of your distinguished predecessors. But if you had in addition to "shake the superflux" of a million California plum to the most citizen, one might well fear that deserving Americ[illegible] would yield under the heavy even your tried powe[illegible]ive up the ghost, deploring, task, and that you would [illegible] a source of wealth, like Midas, the possessio[illegible] in its train, bringing such endless tribulation.

The policy of free mining on the public lands, Mr. President, has not only been highly beneficial to California, but, by giving rise to a vast production of gold, has exercised a potent influence on the industry and commerce of the world. That policy has more than the tacit acquiescence of Congress; express provisos in the extension of the general land system to California, have protected it. It is conformable to the system of land tenures in the State, which Congress, as a proprietor, is bound to respect. The Legislature and the people of California do not think that a policy of such moment and so sanctioned should be changed, or subject to change, at the arbitrary discretion of any Federal Executive officer. They have, through their delegation in both Houses of Congress, addressed you a respectful remonstrance and protest against the attempt by this New-Almaden suit to do so. They are entitled to a respectful and pertinent answer. To put them off by telling them that you cannot conscientiously attempt to influence the decision of a Court of Justice, which alone can grant or dissolve an injunction, is not to answer, but to insult them by a mere shuffle and evasion.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

*Not less than $60,000,000 of English capital alone has been, up to this time, invested in quartz mining.

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Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Senator Hammond on Sewing Machines.

"I take pleasure in saying that the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av., and 20th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy, Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF SEW BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensions Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. —This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50, Can now be purchased and paid for IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Harry's Triopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Taylor's New Saloon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HEDDEN—KING.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. WARREN R. HEDDEN to Miss MARY A. KING, both of this City.

SAMMIS—BALDWIN.—In Huntington, L. I., by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, WARREN B. SAMMIS to ROSALIE BALDWIN, daughter of John A. Baldwin, Esq.

EMBY AT—LINNELL.—In Newark, on Sunday evening, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, Mr. THOS. H. R. REDWAY, of this City, to Mrs. KATE LINNELL, of Newark.

THATCHER—ROCKWELL.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, THOMAS F. THATCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., and MARY K., only daughter of Dr. W. H. Rockwell, of the former place.

DIED.

BUHLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, Mr. CHRISTIAN BUHLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 East Broadway, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, ROSCRUS, youngest son of David L. and Caroline A. Youngs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 646 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, after a short and severe illness, Mr. ROBERT VAIL, aged 46 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, George B., James M., and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Ludlow-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ANNA FRANCES, only daughter of Francis J. and Anna F. Ogden, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 210 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., JAMES C. LANG, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., without further notice.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, ALATHEA COOK, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, John E. Shepard, No. 376 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Oct. 1, ANNIE L. BURR, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and the late Lucinda J. BURR, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 182 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2.

CLARKSON.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, PIERRE E., wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and daughter of John Ditmas.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Flatbush, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, and widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde Park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York.

VANDEWATER.—In Fordham, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. MARTHA L., relict of Abraham Vandewater, aged 81 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Clarkson, and of her sons-in-law, Hugh Mactavish and Dr. A. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Berrien, at Fordham, at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day.

CLARK.—On Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Due notice will be given in the papers of the time of his funeral.

WORRALL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, WADE ARTHUR, only son of Wade B. and Caroline E. Worrall, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 151 West 22d-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 2d inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment on Wednesday morning.

FARRAND.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, JOSEPH FARRAND, of this City, aged 64 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 467, Oct. 1, 1860.
17, 24, 74, 10, 28, 22, 65, 60, 44, 20, 50, 54, 34.

Class No. 468, Oct. 1, 1860.
19, 68, 5, 2, 61, 41, 70, 18, 32, 57, 23, 55, 47, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SETH JONES
INTRODUCES
HIMSELF.

"How de do? How de do? Aint frightened I hope; it's nobody but me,
SETH JONES,
FROM
NEW-HAMPSHIRE."
B

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

A Season of Quiet—Increased Security of Foreigners—The Currency Question—Falling off in Trade—Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, July 19, 1859.

The foreign community here is enjoying a truly refreshing season of quiet, such as they have not had since the opening of the ports to trade a little more than a year ago. The rumors of night attacks, both on the town and shipping—of others cut down, while peacefully walking along the street, by the assassin—of battles fought between the Government and a rebel Prince who was on his way to besiege us—of approaching and almost inevitable civil war—have all ceased to float, and are being forgotten. The revolver that but a few weeks ago was the constant companion of every foreigner, is being laid aside, and the rendezvous at which to assemble for mutual defence in case of danger, is no longer recognized, and all begin to feel the storm that appeared gathering and about to break upon us in some form, has passed over. It is *hoped* no further trouble will occur, but that harmony and good feeling will take the place of the distrust and prejudice which the Government have heretofore, and even now to a certain extent, seemed to entertain towards people of other countries, and that the healthy operations of commerce will experience less and less obstacles till a perfect understanding shall be established between Japan and the treaty Powers of the earth, and that this populous empire, so long shut up, will become not only a willing but useful member of the family of nations. The new order of things have, as far as we can learn, given the present Government a deal of trouble, principally on account of the opposition of some of the Princes (who, by the way, are almost independent) to any intercourse with foreigners whatever; so much so, that at one time a civil war seemed almost inevitable. The leader of the opposition, the Prince of Mito, who is very powerful, and, I believe, three in line of the Imperial family, has been effectually checked in his rebellious career, marked principally by his instigation of the assassination of the Prince Regent last Winter. It is believed now that it was he that instigated the murder of the Dutch captains about the same time.

The currency question has come up again, and the value which the Japanese set on the Mexican dollar is 25 per cent. below that which actually belongs to it by weight. The exchange by Government of foreign coin into Japan, as according to treaty for one year, was brought to a close on the 4th. One hundred Mexican dollars are equal in weight to 311 Itsibues, what we received for them while the Government were obliged to exchange for us; but the merchants will only allow 230 Itsibues to the hundred dollars. It is the Government that regulates the valuation of the dollar, for it is to that the foreign money is to be taken for recoinage into the circulating medium of the country—and they only have we to blame. There has been a great falling off in trade within the last three months. No more fortunes are to be made in a day, as when the country was first opened. The principal part of trade at the commencement was in things consumed by the Chinese, but Japan not having a very large surplus in her storehouses, the country was soon drained of those articles most in demand in the neighboring empire, and, as a consequence, they soon became so dear, that instead of the two or three hundred per cent. made on the first cargoes, at the end of nine months, moderate profits were being realized only. They were sufficient, however, to insure a steady trade, which would have increased had not China become involved in her present troubles. With civil war laying her waste within, and the Allied armies besetting her without, her people are content with the necessities of life without the luxuries which the Japanese products were to them, and, consequently, the demand has ceased. It is a curious fact, that these two secluded empires, who would have nothing to do with each other, have been obliged to exchange their respective products through the interference of Western nations, and, though the two countries have no treaties, a much more brisk trade has been carried on than would have been the case had such relations existed, and the business left in their own hands. But now that the temporary conditions exist which have made this trade unprofitable, these foreign go-betweens must turn their attention in another direction, and invest their capital in things that will find a market elsewhere. These are found to be tea, raw silk and oil, and are destined to be the staples of trade between Japan and Western nations. The former, as prepared here, is not in a proper condition to transport to countries as distant as America or England, but is equal in quality to much of that produced in China, and only requires their mode of curing, which will soon be learned by the Japanese. It is now first taken to China, where the curing for long voyages is conducted under the supervision of foreigners. The Japanese silk, which is for the most part exported raw, is superior even to the Chinese, and brings, by the last returns from England, 4s. 6d. per catty more. In consequence of the present high duties on imports, it is impossible to bring foreign manufactures into the country to any amount.

A temporary brisk trade is going on between this and the English and French Governments. Some 3,000 horses have been bought by them, and are being shipped to the seat of war in China. A large amount of forage is consequently required, and ships are loading with it and breadstuffs for the troops. These horses cost here from $25 to $30 per head, but when in China, will stand the Government in five times that amount. We estimated the cost of a single steamer load landed in China, and found that it would not be far from $400 per head. There are now about a dozen vessels in the harbor, nearly one half of which are chartered by the Commissary Department of the allied Governments. The English alone have under charter over 100 sail of other nations, the United States having the lion's share. The shipping interests were never better than now in the East, and fine ships that have been lying idle for months, at an enormous expense to their owners, are now doing a lucrative business. We are awaiting anxiously the beginning and end of the pending war, as the English and French are fighting two battles in China; for should they fail, I fear they would have to fight one in Japan; but if they succeed, it will be equivalent to a bloodless victory here.

From about the 1st of June till within ten days it rained almost incessantly, everything being covered with mould and saturated with moisture. We are having fine weather now, however, and it bids fair to be as dry in July as it was wet in June, it being over a week since we have had a drop of rain. The thermometer has been as high as 91° F. in the shade, but the average is between 85° and 88° F. The southwest monsoon seems to reach us here, and there is just breeze enough to create a draft through our temples and houses, so that we are rarely oppressed with the heat.

A Portuguese man-of-war arrived here a few days ago with an Ambassador for negotiating a treaty with Japan. The Government is very reluctant to grant any more countries commercial privileges. Switzerland they refused entirely, and her representative had to go away without effecting a treaty; but he had no ships of war to back him, and unfortunately entered the country on a merchant steamer, which was enough to insure his failure. The Portuguese will not be put off, however, I presume. The news of the Prussian Embassy's departure for a similar purpose has reached us, but that it was ordered back to Southampton. The Japanese steamer that accompanied the Embassy to Panama has returned, and in an excellent condition, her repairs in the dock at San Francisco having improved her not a little. We have not yet heard of the Embassy's arrival at Washington, but expect to by the next mail.

I-SHI-YA.

—A jury in Detroit has done a righteous act in rendering a verdict of $5,000 damages against Mr. Robert Edwards, a farmer of Greenfield, Mich., for accomplishing the ruin of Elizabeth Reed, a girl fifteen years of age. The best of it is that Mr. Edwards has property enough to satisfy the verdict.

California and the Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1859.
No. 45 Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your comments entitled "California and the New-Almaden Case," in last Tuesday's TIMES, you have seriously misstated the position of the State of California, as laid down in her legislative resolution.

When a practiced critic is so readily drawn off from the true point of a controversy, what wonder that the general reader should be misled?

I have sent a letter to the President, in which I have endeavored to state the position of the Legislature of California correctly, to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: Before you render your decision on the application of the Legislature of California for a discontinuance of the action against the New-Almaden miners, I respectfully beg leave to submit some observations in reply to the Report of the Attorney-General, which is now before you. The case is one of unusual magnitude and interest; one of the sovereign States of the Union, speaking through its Legislature, respectfully invokes your action, in a matter which concerns most intimately its whole population, and affects, directly and remotely, all its productive energies. The Attorney-General, in advising you to deny this request, has entirely misapprehended its nature, and urged you to refuse that which you were never asked to grant. The mistake made by him, and the false issue which he thus forces on the people of California, has been too readily accepted by the public Press, and by the advocates of the conflicting private interests involved, and thus, in the din and clamor of private controversy, the rights and interests of the State of California, whose representatives are meantime absent from the scene of strife, are utterly lost sight of or misrepresented.

In a case which concerns so large a body of people, which affects the vital interests of a State to which I have owed allegiance, and am still strongly attached, by ties of interest and of kindred, I feel that it cannot be presumptuous to endeavor to correct such an error; and that neither the magnitude of the cause, nor the exalted dignity of the tribunal, nor his own obscurity, should deter the humblest citizen from speaking out in favor of truth and sound policy. Such a cause can neither lose nor gain from the position of its advocate; and I therefore feel warranted in addressing you, as a simple volunteer, on behalf of the distant and injured State of California.

I have said that the Attorney-General has mistaken the meaning of the resolution. Read it. It recites:

1. That from all Congressional land legislation, the mining lands have been carefully excepted;
2. That the object and effect of this exclusion have been to encourage mining on the public lands, whereby the prosperity of California has been enhanced and developed;
3. That the State laws of California protect the right of the miner on public land;
4. That, by the State law, possession, according to local regulations, constitutes the tenure by which mining properties are held;
5. That it would be oppressive and a grievance to the people of the State to hold their mines at the will of the Federal Government;
6. That no distinction should be made between mines of gold, and of other metals;
7. That the stoppage of the New-Almaden mine by injunction, at the suit of the United States, has been productive of injury, and "*is the exercise of a power dangerous to the mining interests of the State.*"

For these reasons it was

Resolved by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring,) That our representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to use their best endeavors, at the proper department at Washington, *to procure an abandonment of the suit* wherein said injunction was issued, if the same can be done without determining the ultimate rights to said mine.

These are grave and serious reasons of public policy, and are entitled to serious consideration, and a respectful answer. Yet, although the resolution is set forth at length in the Attorney-General's report, he seems to have most strangely misconceived or lost sight of its meaning. It does not ask any Court to dissolve the injunction in question; it does not ask any one to solicit the Court to do so. The injunction is mentioned simply to point out and identify the suit referred to, and which suit you are asked to WITHDRAW AND ABANDON—not for the benefit of private claimants or defendants—such a conclusion is expressly negatived by the proviso, but because the bringing of a suit is in effect an uprooting of the internal policy and legislation of the State; because it tends to unsettle long-established rules of property sanctioned by local law; because it is wrong and impolitic in itself; because it is destructive to the interests of California, and the assertion and exercise of a power *dangerous to the State.*

Hence, when Mr. Attorney tells you that the granting or dissolving of an injunction is the function of a Court, and when he dilates on the impropriety of seeking, by any external solicitation or pressure, to influence a Court of Justice in its decisions, his observations, however just in themselves, have no reference to the question in hand. They are simply from the purpose. Having so strangely misapprehended the question proposed to him, it is not remarkable that he arrives at a conclusion adverse to the desire of the Legislature. Once his attention is called to this error, it is not to be doubted he will reconsider the matter, and, I trust, come to a different conclusion. To do so, he will not have to retract any opinion already expressed, nor need he fear any charge of inconsistency, for his report has not even approached, much less discussed the question. It is wholly occupied in proving, what nobody has denied, that you can neither decree nor dissolve an injunction, and that you should not attempt, by any interference or action of yours, to influence the decisions of a Court of Justice.

The Legislature of California, though not, as Mr. Attorney remarks, elected with special reference to their knowledge of the law, may, without violence to the theory of Republican Governments, be supposed to have been elected with reference to their knowledge of and devotion to the interests of their constituents. In fact, as they embody the legislative power, they must, as a logical necessity, be deemed to embody also the legislative wisdom of the State. Hence, limiting the proposition to what affects their own State, there is no exaggeration in the axiom laid down by Mr. Attorney, that whatever the Legislature asks in that respect *is to be presumed clearly right.* He has recognised that the *onus* is on him to show it to be clearly wrong, and having failed to do so, he must admit that the original presumption remains good, and the request of California "should be granted with alacrity."

Mr. Attorney-General has assumed throughout his report that the injunction issued in the suit is the grievance complained of, and the dissolution of it the object sought by the Legislature. That they are ignorantly asking you to dissolve it, or, if not that, then to use whatever influence you may have with the Federal Court to procure its dissolution.

The first of these requests, had they made it, would have been as preposterous as the second would have been wicked. They asked neither. Nor is there any justice in the assumption intimated by the Attorney-General—inadvertently, I hope, and not deliberately—that they designed indirectly to influence by their resolve the Court itself. The injunction, Sir, is comparatively a small affair—a mere incident. True, it throws some hundreds of industrious people out of employment, but there are no beggars in California, thank God, and these people will not starve. True, it raises the price of quicksilver, and thus taxes heavily the great industry of the State; but this could well be borne until the advent of that "good time a-coming," which "will yet make all things even." These things, therefore, though distantly alluded to in the 7th subdivision of the preamble, are not the moving considerations of the resolution. Were they all the public injury complained of, the occasion would not have been worthy of legislative intervention. The Legislature, therefore, does not complain of the injunction, or ask its dissolution, and this disposes at once of the whole argument of the Attorney-General, as based on a gross error of fact.

The act by which the people of California feel aggrieved, and which their Legislature might well deem an occasion demanding remonstrance from them, was and is the adoption of a policy by the Government which strikes at the root of the prosperity of the State, and threatens to paralyze its chief industry. For fourteen years back the mass of the population of that State have been engaged in mining on the public lands, subject to no tax or restraint from the Government. From all the land legislation of Congress the mining lands have been studiously excluded: by the wise and masterly inaction of Congress and the Executive, the State has attained in ten years a growth unparalleled in history. San Francisco is now the fourth commercial port in the Union, and will ere long be the second. California has a population double that of States ten years her seniors in the Confederacy, and polling more votes in proportion to their numbers than any State in the Union. In energetic and daring enterprise which only knows obstacles to overthrow them, and in the vigor of body and intellect which springs from a perfect manhood, they excel any equal population on the globe. The policy which has developed this extraordinary growth may well be regarded by them as essential to their welfare, and it is natural that their Legislature should promptly take alarm at the first indication of a change.

Millions of dollars have been invested in California in mining and its accessories, such as ditches, canals, dams, and the like, ALL ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. Capital is invited from abroad for the construction of similar works, and the security offered for it is the settled policy of the Government, that mining, and all its incidents, shall, on the public lands, be free. The confidence inspired by the hitherto settled adherence to that policy has received a rude shock from a suit brought by the Attorney-General, to arrest the operations of the New-Almaden miners, which suit is based on the allegation that they are mining on public land, and on the principle, now first asserted, that TO MINE UPON PUBLIC LAND IN CALIFORNIA IS AND REMOVE THE ORE THEREFROM WASTE, RESTRAINABLE, BY INJUNCTION, AT THE SUIT OF THE UNITED STATES. It is this principle which is dangerous and alarming to California. The suit against the New-Almaden miners is too evidently the commencement of a new and retrograde policy by the general Government. On nothing less can it be justified for a moment. Enemies, and the uncharitable, account for the Attorney-General's conduct in bringing it, by insinuations of personal enmity, favoritism, or interest, but you can not accept that explanation of it, nor have the Legislature of California been so uncharitable or discourteous as to suggest or assume it. They trace his public conduct to motives of public policy. They see that, in contemplation of law, the prosecution of this suit means, and inevitably must mean, a total change of Government policy, on a subject, to them all-important. That it inevitably foreshadows the intention henceforth to assert the right and duty of the Government to restrain mining on all the public lands of California as waste; and they see in the inauguration of this new policy a speedy farewell to her hitherto unexampled prosperity and growth.

Hence it is that the Legislature, addressed itself to the Federal Government, and asked, not that the injunction be dissolved, *but that the suit which initiated this destructive policy be abandoned and withdrawn forever.*

The dissolution of this injunction, comfortable and satisfactory as it might be to the individual miners, would not content, nor even concern, the people of California. The suit, asserting, as it does, a change of policy on the part of Government, on a subject of such vital concern, is in itself a STANDING MENACE TO ALL THE MINING ENTERPRISES OF THE STATE, and the people feel that while it remains in Court, not one dollar of capital from abroad can be induced to seek profit in their development.* These are, in brief, the reasons which moved the Legislature, as indicated in the preamble, to their resolve, and they are reasons, the importance of which cannot well be exaggerated.

"An injunction," says the Attorney-General, "can only be decreed by a Court; to dissolve it is not less exclusively a judicial function." This is perfectly true; and it is equally true that "an action can only be instituted by a plaintiff, and to withdraw it is no less exclusively that plaintiff's function." The Attorney-General has erred in supposing that the Legislature ask a dissolution of the injunction, and hence his censure of their application to you in the premises is unfounded. They do ask AN ABANDONMENT OF THE SUIT, and they rightly apply to you, Mr. President, who *alone*, as plaintiff, can direct its discontinuance.

The Attorney-General makes other mistakes, quite as serious as the misapprehension I have adverted to. He confounds the lively controversy he is now enjoying with the Mexican claimants of the New-Almaden mine, and their friends and advocates, with the remonstrance of the people of California against a policy destructive of their rights and interests. He goes into a lengthy discussion as to the title of the land in which the mine lies, the Mexican grants affecting it, &c., and forgetting that it is not the mine-owners who here address you, nor any body in their behalf, but the Legislature of the State; that they discuss, not his private controversy with these gentlemen, but a grave and important question of public policy, he says: "The effect of the parties, their agent and friends, to sink the question of title, is a strong moral circumstance against them." What parties? What agent? What friends? Is it possible that these words have been deliberately written of the Legislature of a sovereign State, by the first law-officer of the Government, and in an official communication to the President? Has California sunk so low in your estimation that such unworthy motives may be deliberately laid at the door of her Legislature, by a Cabinet officer, without rebuke? If not, the only escape or apology for the Attorney-General or yourself is a confusion of ideas on his part. He has so long contended with giants and enchanters in this New-Almaden controversy, that, like Don Quixote's, his imagination converts windmills into similar foes, and leads him to rip open the wine-skins of his friendly host, in his frenzy to shed the blood of his enemies.

The Legislature of California are not to be set down as the friends or agents of any man or set of men, nor do they seek to sink the question of title. To assert and vindicate the principle and policy they contend for, they must and do assume the title to be in the United States. That is the very gist of their complaint. The private controversy as to title is indifferent to them, and they expressly ignore all interest in it. Californians claim the right to mine on any land, public or private. The mine, with them, belongs to the discoverer and worker, no matter who owns the land. Such has been the law of California since it was part of the dominions of Spain—ever since it had laws. It has been tacitly acquiesced in so far as the public lands are concerned by five successive Congresses, and your two immediate predecessors in the Presidency. Long experience has demonstrated its wisdom, and the Legislature of California protests earnestly against any action of the General Government in conflict with it.

Nor will that Legislature, or the people of that State, be diverted from this remonstrance and protest by the plausible insinuation in the Attorney-General's report, that the individuals against whom he has leveled this experimental blow, are of bad character, unworthy of favor, land forgers, perjurers, contumacious aliens, and the like. If they have committed crimes, there are laws for their punishment, and they are men well known and easily found. The denial of a right to mine on the public land is not a punishment known to the law, and cannot be tolerated. It would necessarily be arbitrary in its character, depend simply on the will of the Executive officer, and in enforcing it, judgment and sentence would of necessity (as in the Almaden case) precede accusation and trial. The people of California will not hold their right to mine on the public domain under any tenure so frail and degrading as a certificate of good character from any Federal officer, no matter how exalted. Many bad men might obtain such, and many good men be refused it.

Nor is alienage a disqualification to mine. Thousands of aliens are constantly employed in it, among whom are the numerous Chinese, to whom the courts even deny the right to become citizens. The industry of the miners is the life-blood of the community, and whether they toil for a pittance or realize a fortune, the State, which is enriched by their labors, traces all her prosperity to the principle of free mining on the public lands.

The ingenious suggestion at the end of Mr. Attorney's report, that the mine should be given away to American citizens, has the merit of novelty, and is at first sight plausible; but I fear, Mr. President, it will be found impracticable. On the principles indicated in the report it would clearly have to be given to the *most deserving.* How shall he be found? How judged on his merits? Shall his political principles or religious convictions be considered, or only his moral conduct or mining skill? Shall "complexional disabilities" be regarded in the proposed "shaking of the superflux," or shall it be distributed to black and white alike? How if a man be a good Democrat, but an unskillful miner?

You must long since have realized the embarrassment of distributing the patronage—Collectorships, Marshalships, Consulships, &c.—already at your disposal. The offices you have bestowed have made you hosts of enemies, and not a few ungrateful friends, besides subjecting you to solicitation, ever disagreeable to a generous mind. Your vigorous constitution has happily withstood so far the importunity for patronage and preferment which is said to have hastened the death of two of your distinguished predecessors. But if you had in addition to "shake the superflux" of this rich fifteen million California plum to the most deserving American citizen, one might well fear that even your tried powers would yield under the heavy task, and that you would give up the ghost, deploring, like Midas, the possession of a source of wealth, bringing such endless tribulation in its train.

The policy of free mining on the public lands, Mr. President, has not only been highly beneficial to California, but, by giving rise to a vast production of gold, has exercised a potent influence on the industry and commerce of the world. That policy has more than the tacit acquiescence of Congress; express provisos in the extension of the general land system to California, have protected it. It is conformable to the system of land tenures in the State, which Congress, as a proprietor, is bound to respect. The Legislature and the people of California do not think that a policy of such moment and so sanctioned should be changed, or subject to change, at the arbitrary discretion of any Federal Executive officer. They have, through their delegation in both Houses of Congress, addressed you a respectful remonstrance and protest against the attempt by this New-Almaden suit to do so. They are entitled to a respectful and pertinent answer. To put them off by telling them that you cannot consciously attempt to influence the decision of a Court of Justice, which alone can grant or dissolve an injunction, is not to answer, but to insult them by a mere shuffle and evasion.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

*Not less than $60,000,000 of English capital alone has been, up to this time, invested in quartz mining.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since the last report:

George	$1 00	Hallis Evangeli. Ch.	26 00
Rev. H. D. Ward	5 00	Farmington, Mass.	5 00
Alexandria	20 00	Pres. Ch., Augusta, Ill.	
Roosie, N. Y.	7 00	Jas. S. Wells, Austin,	
D., Baltimore	50 00	Texas	9 50
Samuel N. Kilgore, Lower Chanceford, Pa.	1 00	Ref'd Dutch Ch., (Dr. Hutton's) Wash. Sq.	128 57
Mrs. R. A. Reed, Lower Chanceford, Penn.	1 00	Christ's Ch., Forrestport, N. Y.	10 00
S. Y. T.	5 00	J. P. B.	2 00
E. J. M.	3 00	John Sneid	1 00
J. M. M.	5 00	A Lady	2 00
Friends, Augusta	12 00	J. B.	2 00
T. N. P.	3 00	First Cong'l Soc'y, Williamstown, Mass.	55 42
W., Detroit	5 00	Staunton, Va.	2 00
P. W. Elmoir, Sherburn	10 00	Tallmadge, Benev. As.	25 00
St. James' (Epis.) Ch., Newtown, L. I.	33 22	G. Wolcott	10 00
First Cong'al Ch. and Soc'y, Spr'g'd, Mass.	57 25	Ref. Dutch Ch. Newton, L. I.	50 00
Total			$530 48
Previously acknowledged			$15,610 77
Total			$16,141 28

WM. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of
COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

Senator Hammond on Sewing Machines.

"I take pleasure in saying that the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy, Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1859. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Taylor's New Saloon.
WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 556 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HADDEN—KING.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. WARREN R. HADDEN to Miss MARY A. KING, both of this City.

SAMMIS—BALDWIN.—In Huntington, L. I., by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, WARREN B. SAMMIS to ROSALIE BALDWIN, daughter of John A. Baldwin, Esq.

REDWAY—LINNELL.—In Newark, on Sunday evening, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, Mr. THOS. H. R. REDWAY, of this City, to Mrs. KATE LINNELL, of Newark.

THATCHER—ROCKWELL.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, THOMAS F. THATCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., and MARY K., only daughter of Dr. W. H. Rockwell, of the former place.

DIED.

BUHLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, Mr. CHRISTIAN BUHLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 East Broadway, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, ROSCRUS, youngest son of David L. and Caroline A. Youngs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 646 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, after a short and severe illness, Mr. ROBERT VAIL, aged 46 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, George B., James M., and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Ludlow-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Albany papers please copy.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ANNA FRANCES, only daughter of Francis J. and Anna F. Ogden, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 196½ East 23d-st., JAMES LANG, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 196½ East 23d-st., without further notice.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, ALATHEA COOK, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, John E. Shepard, No. 376 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Oct. 1, ANNIE L. BURR, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and the late Lucinda J. Burr, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 183 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2.

CLARKSON.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, PHEBE R., wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and daughter of John Ditmas.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Flatbush, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, and widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde-park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York.

VANDEWATER.—In Fordham, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. MARTHA L., relict of Abraham Vandewater, aged 81 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Clarkson, and of her sons-in-law, Hugh Macfarlane and Dr. A. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Berrien, at Fordham, at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day.

CLARK.—On Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Due notice will be given in the papers of the time of his funeral.

WORRALL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, WADE ARTHUR, only son of Wade B. and Caroline E. Worrall, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 152 West 22d-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 2d inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment on Wednesday morning.

FARRAND.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, JOSEPH FARRAND, of this City, aged 64 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 467, Oct. 1, 1860.
17, 24, 74, 10, 28, 22, 65, 60, 44, 20, 50, 54, 34.
Class No. 468, Oct. 1, 1860.
19, 68, 5, 2, 61, 41, 70, 18, 32, 57, 23, 55, 47, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SETH JONES
INTRODUCES HIMSELF.
"How de do? How de do? Aint frightened I hope; it's nobody but me,
SETH JONES,
FROM
NEW-HAMPSHIRE."
BEADLE DIME NOVELS, NO. 8.
SETH JONES;
OR THE
CAPTIVES OF THE FRONTIER.
THE BEST STORY OF THE DAY.
128 pages, complete, only ten cents.
FOR SALE AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

BALLOU'S
BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented NOV. 1, 1859.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT. Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

**BOYNTON'S FUR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of doing fine washing and ironing; has six years' reference. Apply at No. 204 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; understands her duties perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; she understands her business perfectly in every branch; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance to do plain sewing; no objection to go South. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class private family; is experienced in fine starching and French fluting; would do plain sewing if required; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 74 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to do chamberwork and assist in the care of grown children; the best of City recommendations for either situation. Can be seen at No. 306 7th-av., near 28th-st., without door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young woman of sober and industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 20 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid, without washing, or waitress; she can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 132 East 16th-st., who will give her a good recommendation.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 209 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl as situation to do light chamberwork and sewing in a small private family; the best of City references. Apply at No. 499 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 16th-st., near 6th-av., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do light waiting or chamberwork, and take care of children; best of references. Apply at No. 85 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine handress in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days, at 202 East 19th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or cook; has good City references from last place. Call at No. 164 West 40th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 98 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendation from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid, or as thorough waitress, in a small private family; first-class City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference from where she has resided for seven years. Call at No. 129 West 20th-st., one door from the corner of Broadway; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 44 East 22d-st. between Madison and 4th Avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at the house on 3d-av., two doors north of 47th-st., right-hand side of the way.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 300 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker of bread and all kinds of dessert; has good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands the preparation of jellies, soups and game; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived six years in one family; no objections to go some distance from the City; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first-class cook. Understands her business well. Can be seen for two days, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 till 4. Apply at No. 500 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK CAN BE HAD, with the best of City reference from her last place, at Mrs. SHENK'S Sewing Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st. Also a good chambermaid and seamstress at the above place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; one who understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 243 6th-av., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 49 West 27th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring and Mulberry sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS A professed French, American and English cook, wants a situation in a first-class family; best of City references given. Call at No. 22 Dominick-st., corner of Varick, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; she understands her business in all its parts and can produce the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; wages $10; good City reference. Call corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., second floor, (No. 6.)

AS COOK, &C.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, situations by two young women, thoroughly competent and economising, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; both wish to live in the same family; each has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references given. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, who understands soups, meat, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; can give City reference, or reference from last employer. Call at No. 222 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of reference from the last place. Apply at No. 251 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., first floor. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer, ironer, in a private family; has filled the same situations in the City of London for several years. Call at No. 133 West 10th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 204 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 204 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 148 16th-st., between Avenues C and B, for two days.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKJARS.—Families in want of help will find every day at our establishment a very large number of the neatest and most respectable servants of every capacity (Protestants and others); many of these girls have been, known to the proprietors for a long time; can also refer to Brooklyn families with whom they have lived; none but respectable servants are admitted, and our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUation wanted by a widow lady to superintend the cooking and housekeeping in a small family, or widower and family; is of steady habits, and understands the entire charge of a gentleman's house; has lived many years as above; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn referen ces

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dress maker; understands cutting and fitting, also ladies hair dressing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 393 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits lady's dresses and arranges hair; does up fine muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; she is of a kind, willing disposition, and faithful; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business. Apply at No. 193 Madison-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock on Oct. 2, and from 12 to 5 on the 3d.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a smart, tidy young woman as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Also one as good plain cook and to wash and iron. The best of City reference can be seen until engaged, at No. 5 Patchen-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is an excellent bread-baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as competent laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 463 6th-av., northwest corner 26th-st., entrance in 26th-st.

AS MILLINER.—A YOUNG PERSON, FROM A first-class establishment in London, wishes a situation as milliner in a good house. Can be seen at No. 137 East 26th-st. Good references. F. G.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to care children and tend or wait on an old lady and sew; best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days, at No. 803 Broadway in the store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 87 St. Mark's-place, where she lives.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children; is a very competent infant's nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young baby; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, Room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can embroider nicely; reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 Hammond-st., third floor, back rooms.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 77 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 144 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived for two years, No. 5 West 31st-st.; best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a nice, respectable Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Also, a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 19 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters want places, one as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as competent waitress, with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 20th-st., second floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Butler, in a private family, by a steady, respectable Englishman; thoroughly understands his business. Can produce the very best English and New-York City reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 209, *Times* Office. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation as clerk, book-keeper, bartender, or in a grocery store; can make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 32 Mulberry st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or groom and coachman, in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady man, in the prime of life, who is an experienced servant in his several duties, having lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe; is fully competent to undertake the management of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country; is a Protestant, and can be recommended. Letters addressed to W. L. M., care of Richard Campbell, No. 60 4th-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman, of many years' experience and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, 98 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman who has had long experience with families of distinction in England, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of the best of establishments in this City. Will be found strictly honest, sober and trustworthy. Has good City references. Address R. S., No. 170 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last 13 years in this City; has no objection to City or country. Address D. A., Box No. 262 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good groom and careful driver; best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fox's harness-store, No. 1,084 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman or groom in a private family; is a careful driver, and fully competent in every respect; can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for 3 days, at No. 109 West 25th st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a young man, with best of City references; country preferred. Address P. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a competent man; understands his business; can give the best of City reference; no objections to go South. Address J. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man—a Protestant. Will make himself generally useful and can produce most satisfactory testimonials. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 219 Bowery, in the harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he has long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; no objections to the country, or would go South. Address J. F., at Mr. Handfield's, cor. 27th-st. and Broadway, No. 1,158, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful in town or country; has lately come from the country. Apply at No. 33 Mulberry-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, a good hostler, desires a situation. Can give good references. No objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 3,571 Post-office, for two days.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young, smart, active man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; has no objection to the country. Apply at 5 Broadway, Cafe Francais.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CUSTODIAN.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat or a farm during the Winter; is willing to go to any part of the country. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 1st-av., rear building.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a thorough practical man (married); wife is a good dairy-woman. Can give good recommendations. Protestants. Apply at or address Z., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials and references will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener, in all its various branches. Address P. R. GARDENER, at Thorburn's seed store, 15 John-st., New-York, who has known the advertiser long.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in every department, and can give good references as to character and competency. Call on or address a note to GARDENER, Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 307 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A TEMPERATE, HONEST man wants a situation as porter in a store; has a good knowledge of working machinery; is willing to make himself useful in any department; is willing to dress employer, in Beekman-st.; satisfactory reason given for leaving. Address GEO. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY OF 17, a place as driver, or a penman, or anything else that he can make a living at; has had years' experience in the above capacities. Can give the best of references required. Address M. U. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Call at or address E. B., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call, or address E. W., at No. 358 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by one who perfectly understands his duties; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as waiter or footman by a young Englishman, just arrived from London; he understands his business thoroughly, and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 5 Broadway. Café Français.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—A YOUNG Englishman, just arrived from London, wishes a situation; he understands his business thoroughly, and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 400 Broadway, Café Français.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A PLUMBER'S book-keeper; one that will make himself useful, and understands the business. Address PLUMBER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl, from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of a young child, and, if required, to do plain sewing; must furnish good references. Call at No. 2 Rush-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROUGHly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply on Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 37 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman, to cook, wash and iron. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 360 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTed, to do general housework in a private family; must be willing to do whatever is required; good reference needed. Call at No. 2 Rust-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A STEADY, EXperienced Protestant woman, who can be recommended as to character and competency, to assist in the needlework stress, of a social and obliging family. Good wages will be given to wait upon a lady; willing to assist with light chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful in the family. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M., at No. 26 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, about 17 or 18, in a flour and provision store; one from the country preferred; must come well recommended for honesty; salary, first year, $75 and board. Any young man from the country, wishing to learn the business, this is a good chance. Address SHERWOOD, No. 472 3d-av.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

TWO BINDER'S APPRENTICES.—TO Bookbinders—Wanted, two boys from 16 to 18 years of age to work under instructions in a bindery. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS but recently concluded an engagement as teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to go South. Highest references given. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, for one week.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, A perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing, and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address S. M., Station D., Post-office, Bible House. Best references if required.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the best institutions, desires a situation as teacher, either in a seminary, private or public school in this City or its vicinity; she is fully competent to teach all the higher English branches; best reference given. Address GRADUATE, stating particulars, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT TEACHER, WHO IS well qualified to impart the ordinary branches of a sound English education. A first-rate salary will be paid to those bringing first-class testimonials. Address, with particulars, by letter, for two days, WM. T. WILLIAMS, care of Haight Bros., No. 124 Front-st.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE to obtain a situation in a school or private family, to instruct in the English branches, French and music. Excellent references given and required. Salary a secondary object. Address Miss C. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A young lady wants a situation as nursery governess or as companion to an old lady; she understands housekeeping and could make herself very useful; the South or West preferred; the best of references given and required. Address Miss N. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWELVE YEARS' experience in teaching as College Professor and as Principal of a Ladies' Institute, wishes to employ two or three hours a day in private instruction, in Brooklyn. Address WM. BARSTOW, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING PUPILS.—A LADY WHO HAS A small private school, would like two young girls as boarding pupils; they would receive the kindest care and attention; unexceptionable reference given. Address R. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE would take a few pupils in mathematics, or physics. Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisel-sand gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, frame, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

A BLANK-BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of the Blank-Book and Stationery Store of E. H. TRIPP, No. 272 Greenwich-st., (between Murray and Warren sts.,) are offered for sale at a great bargain. This is a fine opportunity for any one who desires to engage in business. The stand being one of the oldest in the City, has a permanent and profitable retail trade, which, with proper attention, might be greatly increased, and is also well located for a jobbing business. The stock on hand is in good condition and well adapted to the locality. The whole will be sold at a bargain, if application is made immediately. Inquire at the store, No. 272 Greenwich street, or of A. B. CAPWELL, Assignee, No. 16 Wall-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $20,000, to increase a manufacturing business, already established and paying good profits, but with additional facilities the sales can be largely increased, without adding to expenses. Apply personally to JOHN C. JOHNSON, No. 36 Howard-st.

MALT-HOUSE FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT Amsterdam, New-York; size 40x105 feet; fronting on the New-York Central Railroad. For particulars apply to R. H. LAIMBEER, No. 103 Broad-st., New-York, or No. 23 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE DANS UNE FAMILLE PARticulière, une bonne d'enfants Française, qui sait coudre. On préfère une Protestante. S'appliquer à No. 59 9ieme-rue près de 5ieme-avenue.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 30TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils as to their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The ensuing term of this Institution will commence at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 3d October next, and continue until the middle of May thereafter.

The instruction will be conducted by
Prof. DWIGHT, in Municipal and Commercial Law;
Prof. LIEBER, in Political Science;
Prof. NAIRNE, in Ethics;
Prof. ORDRONAUX, in Medical Jurisprudence.

Four prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded at the end of the term to the four students of greatest excellence who shall have attended all the Professors.

Terms, $75 in advance, admitting the students to all the Lectures and to the use of the Library, which has been much enlarged.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES KING, LL.D., at the College, 49th-st., to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to a Member of the undersigned, members of the Law School Committee of the four trustees of the College.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1860.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 6th-av.)

MRS. WILLIAMS takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.

TUITION:

Collegiate Department.....$20 per quarter.
Academic Department.....$15 per quarter.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Advance Class.....$12 per quarter.
Primary Class.....$8 per quarter.
Infant Class.....$6 per quarter.

The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.

All communications addressed to H. M. PIERCE, Principal, JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av. President.

NAZARETH HALL, NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.

The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.

TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.

Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.

MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $60. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 182 6th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & O. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, No. 68, West 26th-st.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits. JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 10.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lookwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Bowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 864 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1670) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Famsales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dielman and Tellaggeny. Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Noheus, Lecomte, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard, Honthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A.M. until 1 P.M. every day and even ing until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Judge of Supreme Court.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable original oil-paintings by eminent masters, richly gilt French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains; velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and velvet plush; rosewood etageres, centre and work tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery, China, glass, cutlery and silver plated ware, card tables, beds, bedding, linen, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the furniture is all in prime order, and will be sold without any reserve, by order of Receiver. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7:30 A. M. and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time lever movements, Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brillman & Co., Losado, Bretting Freres, Yates, Beesley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, diamond and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face duplex detached levers and lever movements, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy fine gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits covered in crimson reps, do. do. do. in crimson brocatel, oak extension dining table, oak chairs covered in green leather, do. couches, mahogany bookcase, one rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany do., mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany card tables, cane-seat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., mahogany marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, imitation oak cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, mantel do., chandeliers, together with a large assortment of other furniture, and kitchen furniture, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OLD WINES BELONGING TO the late Stephen Whitney at Auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Bowling Green, corner of State-st., the stock of very choice old Madeira, belonging to the late Stephen Whitney, embracing James Gordon Bunn, 1785; Farquhar, 1791; Bramlin 1825 and '26; Howard, 1809; March & Benson, 1816; Pomona, 1829; Monterio, 1828; Cavelho, 1830; choice South-side Madeira via Ceylon, &c. These wines will be guaranteed as that of the above private stock and none other will be offered. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Ann-st., and No. 113 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts., a large and desirable assortment of furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatelle; rosewood library and secretary bookcases, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, extension dining and marble-top centre tables, dining chairs, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattrasses palliasses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS TO THE TRADE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, at No. 15 Murray-street, near Broadway, New-York, a large and general assortment of rich wall papers, French decorations, gold and velvet papers and borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers, blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory, without reserve, and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues ready and the goods on view on Tuesday afternoon.

JOHN T. AUCHINCLOSS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SALE OF PAPER-hangings, window-shades, cornices, upholstery goods, which was to have taken place at No. 292 Hudson-st., will be sold THIS DAY positively, by him, at 10½ A. M., at same place.

N. B.—Store fixtures will be sold, and store to let.
By order.
W. H. MORRISON, Assignee.
AUCHINCLOSS & RADFORD, Auctioneers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the largest and best selection of goods that has been offered this season, to which we call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

AT PUBLIC SALE—NO. 38 WEST SEVENteenth-st., the elegant first-class brown stone front house and lot, built by day's work and in perfect order, will be sold on Friday next, 5th of October, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, 68 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, tinney toilet ware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; large catalogue sale of Edwards, white granite, edged, dipt and C. C. ware, in lots for dealers, well packed for shipping.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 139 West Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., the contents of a four-story house, comprising a general assortment of furniture, bedding, &c., a good assortment for dealers and others. The house to let.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, a carriage in good running order.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Primary School in Oliver-st., in said Ward, with Perley's Patent School furniture, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanies with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1860, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot, for the use of Engine Company No. 30, to be located within the following boundaries: Franklin-st., Laight, Hudson and Greenwich sts. Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any proposals if the interests of the Corporation require it.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Sept. 28, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 361 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of crtificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the amount of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be indorsed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE.
State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.

The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 5 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 10 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1860, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full pay the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KING, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ARE PAYING the following COUPONS, due Oct. 1:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Pekin City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1 next., will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. Co.'s OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON & MICHIGAN R. R. Co.'s BONDS, numbered from 927 to 933, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. will purchase said bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated the 8th day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK L. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-Square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and creates a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 153 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the stomach and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were as house surgeon to this city, enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impoteney, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—50,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. S. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females peculiarly treated by Dr. TRASK. Some cases for twenty dollars, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED SHOP cures certain diseases where regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without disgusting exposition in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, explains the delicacy of the secretory organs, and the means of local as well as constitutional amputation, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequalled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITT'S,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
FLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS AND builders' hardware, in lots to suit, selling less than cost, at No. 265 6th-av., to close the business. Store to let, with fixtures complete; a good opening to continue an old-established business.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,600 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland or Scotland, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock; with mails, passeng

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.

ITS FORMAL INAUGURATION.

Speeches of Hon. H. J. Raymond, Rev. H. W. Beecher and Jas. T. Brady, Esq.

The Woman's Library, an institution whose inception is due to the efforts of one or two ladies, and whose successful progress to completion has been materially aided by the sympathy and support of many prominent gentlemen, who have been actuated by a desire to elevate the social condition of women, by contributing to their moral and intellectual advancement, was last night formally opened to those for whose use it was designed, by a public meeting at Dr. CHAPIN's church, in Broadway.

The attendance, in spite of the weather, was large, and exhibited more than the ordinary quota of affluence and respectability.

H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., presided. In opening the proceedings, he said that the pleasant task of presiding on this occasion had been assigned to him, more by virtue of his accidental position as President of the Board of Trustees of the Woman's Library, than from any other reason. He would not detain them for a longer time than was required to make a few prefatory remarks in regard to the enterprise. It was not quite two years, as he found by the record of the proceedings, since a meeting had been held in that place for the purpose of originating what was then a new project in this City, the formation of a Woman's Library for the City of New-York. At that time a committee was appointed to carry the project into effect. Whether or not that committee had prepared a formal report he could not say, but of one thing he would assure them, and that was that the Library could make a better report itself than any report could do it. During the two years of its existence, those who had been intrusted with its management had taken a more practical way of exhibiting its efficiency, and now called upon its friends to say whether it did not deserve still further encouragement? He took it for granted that it was scarcely necessary for him to say anything of the uses of such an institution. Libraries could never be dispensed with anywhere, so long as intelligence forms a practical element of social life. We had libraries for the student, such as the Astor Library; libraries for the merchant's clerk, such as the Mercantile Library; libraries for printers, for apprentices, and for every class, and now, at last, we had a library for women. [Applause.] It had, been said, to be sure, that women had access to all those libraries; but, in the same way, it had been said to merchants' clerks that they might have access to any one of the other libraries he had named. Their special wants, however, required of them that they should have a library of their own. And so with women. The same argument of special want might be urged with far greater force in their behalf. Every true-hearted woman knew and could explain why she should not feel at home in those libraries not adapted to her tastes and uncongenial in their associations. It might be said that this was false modesty, but it was *womanhood*, and that supplied all the argument. [Applause.] Who in any one of the departments of active life needed the cultivation which libraries afford more than women? And only in such a city as New-York, should such a project fail for want of support? He trusted that an institution so happily begun would be enlarged in the scope of usefulness by the public liberality. If the community of New-York responded to the endeavors of the Trustees, there would soon exist in this City an institution which would not only furnish books, but give all forms of instruction in every department of knowledge; and he was sure that this response would be made by the people of New-York with more promptitude than they had ever heretofore exhibited in any kindred or analagous effort. In the brief expefience which this Library had afforded, there was to be found every encouragement and the most cheering prospect of advancing success. It might be well to say that after the meeting to which he had referred, and at which a considerable donation was made, a special charter was obtained with cheerful liberality from the State Legislature; and that under that charter twelve gentlemen, well known to the community for their social standing and their ready participation in all such benevolent enterprises, were constituted Trustees. In that capacity they had received various donations, and it was not to be forgotten that among the donors was BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq., of this City, whose princely gift of $2,000, in conjunction with the liberal contributions of others, had enabled the Trustees to take rooms in the University Buildings, and open the library with three or four thousand volumes, which were being daily increased.

To show the feeling which prevails in regard to this enterprise, Mr. RAYMOND read a letter from Messrs. HAGGHWOUT & Co., (who employ a large number of female hands,) inclosing $100; he further stated that the leading publishers had all promised liberal donations of their own publications. DERBY & JACKSON gave fifty volumes. APPLETON & Co. had sent their entire catalogue, and profferred not only the right of selection but asked the privilege of adding to it any work that might be desired. HARPER & BROS. gave similar assurances. EMERSON, FITCH & Co. sent a Chromo-lithograph from a painting by ROSA BONHEUR. Messrs. NEWMANN, CARTER & BROS., SCRIBNER & Co., DICK & FITZGERALD, and other publishing houses had each promised copies of their works. With these assurances, he was confident that within the next year or two we should see contributions to that library that would make it not only a resort worthy of those in whose name it was instituted, but a credit to the City.

It was a great mistake to supposed that there was any lack of beneficence in New-York—that the rich men were so bound up in the care of amassing money that their hearts are dead to every benevolent appeal, and hardened to every benevolent effort. Nothing could be more untrue. He would venture to say that there was no city in the world that exhibited a higher development of active benevolence. [Applause.] And certainly no institution could come to them with stronger claims than this of the Woman's Library. There were men in this City who owed it to women to build a Woman's Library themselves. In the progress of human invention and discovery the sphere of woman's labor had now been elevated if not enlarged. The sewing-machine had destroyed the labor of the needle, but though this might create present distress, its ultimate effect would be a higher social development and a more refined mental culture. This was the result to which such an institution as the Woman's Library would assuredly tend. There were many men who were making colossal fortunes out of this change in woman's employment, and he was very much mistaken in their character if, when they saw the nature of that change, they did not themselves recognize this duty, and discharge it with pleasure and alacrity, by making abundant provision for the Woman's Library.

After paying a tribute of merited praise to the lady to whose exertions the foundation of the Woman's Library is primarily due, and by whom, Mr. RAYMOND said, a degree of courage and of high endeavor had been exhibited, such as he had seldom seen in any department of human exertion, he concluded by introducing

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER began by declaring that it had been his pleasure, some months ago, to stand in that place in close connection with his friend who had just come in—(Mr. BRADY had just made his appearance)—Governor BRADY. [Laughter.] He felt quite sure that if his doctrine could only be carried out, and if women could have their right of voting restored to them, he would be Governor. [Renewed laughter.] He knew of but one blemish in his (Mr. B.'s) moral character: it was that while he held a very orthodox theory in regard to woman's rights he did not carry it out in practice. [Laughter.] It had been his necessity but not his pleasure to precede Mr. BRADY on a previous occasion. He again took the lead to-night, not so much as his superior as his pioneer; for he was sure that when Mr. BRADY had taken his berth he would make the best speech of the evening. As to the Ex-Governor, (Mr. RAYMOND,) he could not help thinking he had "mistaken his vocation," because he had occupied that place (the pulpit) with so much ability. [Laughter and applause.] The difficulty, in speaking of the Woman's Library, was in selecting what part of the subject to talk about. If we spoke of it in the way of sentiment, every feeling of our hearts was addressed; if in the way of mutual obligation, who could not help entertaining the strongest interest in its favor? He could understand well what a devout Catholic feels in the presence of the Virgin Mary, and it scarcely needed us to feel it more than when we felt what it was to give her that divine reverence which is humbly given to a true woman. He could almost say that he felt for a true woman that devout reverence which a Catholic gives to the Virgin. He never met a woman in the street without feeling that she was one of that kind of whom his mother was one. Misfortune might have overtaken her; but he could not but recognize in each one of her sex, however degraded, that she had something of that which belonged to all. When, aside from these, we came to consider the condition of women in New-York City, of those brought here for the purpose of laboring for a livelihood, and who had not a home—home? than heaven, for heaven was a word scarcely yet popularized; it was bad even for a man to be without a home, but alas for poor woman! The most animal act of our civilization, the morning and evening meal, came to signify the conversation and interchange of mutual affection; and where were these to be found but in home. It was bad for a man to be without a home in the City; it was perilous for a young man; it was very bad for a boy; it was almost ruinous for a woman. A woman without a home was like a vine without a trellis. Everything, therefore, which had for its motive the elevation of the condition of working women physically, was enough to bring out the sympathies of the whole community; but when, as in this instance, the object was to touch the centre of intelligence—the moral element—no man's heart, it seemed to him, could fail to be affected by it. It was needless to argue that there might be too many libraries or too many books. The first [illegible] never afraid of too much shade trees, the fields of too much grass, the summer of too many flowers, the harvest of too many apples. Prodigality and profusion were the delight of nature. Newspapers rather rains, he thought; books were [illegible] es were the lakes out of which they flowed; [illegible] whenever such a river was opened, all along its banks should grow hundreds and thousands of flowers, whose roots should never see want, and whose leaves should never wither. We could not have too many of these libraries, and there ought to be a library in the interest of almost every guild, of every class of society. Books were men's best souls incarnated. A book, unlike a man, had no prejudices, no feelings—that is, none that are living. It had nothing in it that repels men. A man might be attractive or repulsive; a book might be taken up or let alone at pleasure. A book had this peculiar nature, that while it took the best part of a man, it left aside his worst part. And then it was for all men. JOHN MILTON, if alive, could be only with one man, and that man might soon get tired of him, but his immortal essays live for all, and a man might carry him along with him and pay for no ticket but his own fare. Those intellectual giants, BOSSUET and CHILLINGWORTH, might point their thunder at each other through opaque paper, but, withal, books became wonderful friends in a library. Every man should own his own ground, and enough of it; he should own his own house and his furniture, and carpet, too, which was all very well in its way, though he (Mr. B.) set his foot on it; but more than all did he think that every man should own his own library. He could not bear to see a man give everything for upholstery and nothing for intelligence. The American idea was this: first, found yourself; then get married; then found your nursery; and then found your library. Let the children and the library grow together. [Laughter.] Mr. BRADY proceeded to speak of the especial need of providing women with reading, for even novel-reading, he said, which was "trash" or not, according to circumstances, was better than no reading. He concluded amidst much applause.

Mr. BRADY was presented amid an emphatic exhibition of friendly salutation. He had flattered himself that, when he went there that evening, it would be difficult for him to fall into any error but one, at least, and that was as to his own identity; but he confessed that, in the first few words that fell from the very distinguished gentleman who had just left that spot, (the rostrum,) he felt very much in the condition of Rip Van Winkle, whom WASHINGTON IRVING had immortalized in his legend of "Sleepy Hollow," for it would seem that he was not himself, but something younger. He (Rev. Mr. B.) had designated him by a very distinguished title; but without making further reference to this particular allusion, he would say that, while fusion outside of that building had led to confusion alone, he was happy to find such a fusion as was presented there. He felt honored in being heard after the Press and the Pulpit have spoken; and, furthermore, I am glad to speak in a place where, from the honored lips of one whom we all know, great truths have been spoken to great multitudes in the State of New-York. He confessed that when his Reverend friend had read that admirable discourse to him, in regard to his state of life, he did not well know what to think, but he had this much to say, that while that gentleman had been so very devoted in his domestic relations, he (Mr. B.) had been more *Catholic* in his associations, and more general in his attentions. He confessed that, while he was perfectly willing to agree with his fellow-men in objecting to all such changes as might affect the relations of the sexes, he must also confess that great injustice had been done to woman, and would be done to woman, though more in words than by deeds. Mr. BRADY proceeded to quote from a compilation, furnished by a lady, the improvements, both legal and social, which, within the last two years, had, in his opinion, indicated the growth of public sentiment in favor of extending larger privileges to woman. He gave numerous illustrations of this advance in favor of the sex, (among them that of Mrs. WALKER, recently appointed State entomologist in Georgia, and that of ROSA BONHEUR, the well-known painter of the "Horse Fair,") by way of confirming his views as to the growing importance of women not only in the purely social order, but in the world of science and the domain of art. He alluded with much feeling to the affection entertained by KOSSUTH for his sisters, and seemed to regard such reverence for woman as an unfailing accompaniment of true manly character.

He resumed his seat amid much applause. After a few additional remarks from Mr. RAYMOND, the Chairman, which elicited about $140 from the audience—(a sum that in a few minutes was received by Mr. E. V. SPOUT and Judge HILTON, two of the Trustees, whom the Chairman assigned to a duty that they obviously did not find to be aroused)—the meeting was adjourned, after the Library had been declared to be duly inaugurated, and an invitation extended to every woman, well-off or ill-off, to avail herself of its facilities for acquiring useful instruction and rational amusement.

Shocking Tragedy in West Thirty-Sixth-street.

A Father Charged with Unnatural Conduct.

His Daughter Shoots Herself to Escape a Life of Infamy.

A very remarkable and distressing case of attempted self-destruction occurred on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. ENOCH GRIFFITH, No. 221 West Thirty-sixth-street—the principal in the tragedy being Miss JOSEPHINE C. LYON, a young lady who is represented by her friends to be possessed of more than ordinary beauty and intelligence.

Attending the sad affair are very peculiar circumstances, which were related to the writer by Mrs. GRIFFITH, the lady of the house in which the occurrence transpired, and other persons to whom the facts relative to the history of the unfortunate young woman are perfectly familiar. From these statements it appears that Miss LYON, who is but 17 years of age, was forced, in February last, to leave the house of her parents, in First-street, to escape falling into a snare which had been laid for her destruction. Her father, who, years ago, was in well-to-do circumstances, and kept an extensive livery stable at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, met with reverses in his business, and eventually became reduced almost to want. With the disappearance of his property, so runs the story, he seemed to lose all affection for his family, and on several occasions he made disgraceful propositions to his daughter, suggesting that the wages of her iniquity would secure them at least the means of subsistence. Such unnatural overtures the young woman invariably repelled, but seemingly without diverting the purpose of her parent, as on several occasions subsequently young men were brought to the house and an attempt was made to bend her to their designs. She states that during the last few days of her stay at her father's house it became necessary for her to lock and barricade the door of her bedroom, to protect herself from violence at the hands of a man whose intentions toward her were abetted by her parent. On Sunday, the 26th of February, this person called to see her, and attempted, evidently with a base purpose in view, to make her insensible with chloroform. She detected the odor of the narcotic, and, unable to bear the torment to which she had been subjected any longer, she fled from the house. That evening she called upon the family of a Mr. JENNINGS, with whom in some degree she was intimate, and disclosed to them all her troubles, entreating that a temporary shelter might be afforded her. Her request was complied with, and in the course of a few weeks she obtained a situation to nurse an invalid lady in Macdougal-street. While filling this position her father by some means learned where she was, and in June last he caused her to be arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market, on a charge of being a disobedient child. The magistrate remonstrated with her, and advised her to go home with her parent, assuring her that in case she should refuse, imprisonment would be the alternative. The poor girl, however, persistently declined to accompany her father, and, finding it was useless to talk with her any further, the Justice consigned her to a cell, where she passed the night. Next morning she was again brought before him, and in reply to his demand if she were ready to return to her father's house, she besought that he would send her anywhere else but there. In the interval, however, proper representations of the merits of the case had been made to the Magistrate, and he told her, to her great joy, that she might return to the residence of her friends in Macdougal-street. This she did, but a constant fear that her father would abduct her, made her life miserable, and in the hope of eluding his presence she about six weeks since went to live at the house of Mr. GRIFFITH. That gentleman had known her from her infancy, and was perfectly familiar with the circumstances of her history, and that of her family. He at once accorded her a shelter, and she has been living at his house ever since, although it was not long after she had taken up her residence there, that her father traced her and annoyed her by his persecutions. Recently he instituted proceedings against Mr. GRIFFITH in one of the civil Courts, charging him with having abducted the young lady, and laying the damages at $25,000. Under these circumstances Miss LYON became very despondent in mind, and Mrs. GRIFFITH states that for the past week or two she has at times appeased to be perfectly miserable. On Sunday, however, she seemed to be more cheerful than she had been for some days previously, and the family did not entertain the slightest apprehension of her tragic intention. She retired to her bed-room about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and nothing was again seen of her until 6½ in the evening, when the report of a pistol proceeding from her room on the second story alarmed the family, who were assembled in the parlor on the first floor. Hastening up stairs, Mr. GRIFFITH found that the young woman had shot herself with a revolver, which she had secretly procured. Dr. BURDICK, of West Thirty-sixth-street, was at once summoned, and found her unconscious, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen. The ball had entered the epigastric region, a little to the left of the median line, and lodged in the stomach, inflicting an injury which in all probability will prove fatal. On application of restoratives the patient revived sufficiently to state that she had given the wound herself. Dr. BURDICK called Dr. CARNOCHAN to his assistance, and after consultation the case was pronounced hopeless, except in the contingency of the ball not having perforated the stomach in two places, but even in such a case her chances of living are extremely slight. At a late hour last evening the unfortunate girl was still alive and in full possession of her faculties. She seems to rejoice in the fact that her condition is so precarious, and asserts that even should she recover she will repeat the attempt on her life.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S RETURN.

Mr. Gough's Welcome at the Cooper Institute—His Speech on Temperance.

All great demonstrations seem to centre at the Cooper Institute. The announcement that JOHN B. GOUGH, the great Champion of the Temperance Cause, who for the last three years has been absent in England, would there deliver the initial lecture of his return before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, filled the building to overflowing. Long before the hour appointed for the lecture the seats were all filled, and the halls densely crowded by eager auditors, who peered over each other's shoulders seemingly as anxious to see as hear.

Punctual to the hour of 8 Mr. GOUGH made his appearance on the platform. Hon. JAMES HARPER, as President of the evening, introduced Rev. THEO. C. CUYLER to the audience. In behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association Mr. CUYLER spoke a few words of welcome to the lecturer, closing his address, familiarly but emphatically, with "God bless you, JOHN, you're welcome home again."

All who have heard Mr. GOUGH, must be aware of the great difficulty which attends telling what he says or how he says it. It is about as easy to follow his chain of reasoning as to follow a chain of lightning, for he flashes to his point at once; it were less difficult to catch the ever changing tints of a tropical sky and fasten them on canvas, than to put an impression of his action upon paper. As to "thread of discourse," he has none, or if he has it is not perceptible. His arms seem to be the framework of a loom and his tongue the shuttle; he weaves a tissue of fact and of fancy, spreading it like a net over the souls of his hearers, and drawing them to him in wrapt attention—you can distinguish neither warp nor woof of the fabric, and yet it is wove with a master's hand and has wondrous strength. When an audience are alternately melted to tears and convulsed with laughter, a reporter may be pardoned if he inadvertently closes his note-book, and unconsciously drops his pencil.

Mr. GOUGH thanked his friends for the kindly welcome extended him, declaring that he had rather be welcomed as a reformer than as a statesman. He came back, he said, to speak upon the old theme, and by God's help, he would give his life and his energies to advocate the Gospel by total-abstinence. He did not claim it to be a panacea for the cure or the prevention of all crime, and of all evil; a man might be a teetotal-thief, a teetotal-liar, or a teetotal-Sabbath-breaker, but he could not be a teetotaler and a drunkard. Therefore, the inference is plain, that for drunkenness, total abstinence is a cure.

Mr. GOUGH indulged in some pleasant reminiscences of his labors abroad. Among other incidents he mentioned being invited to speak before the outcasts of Dundee—a motley, miscrable crowd they were—clad in rags, covered with filth, and steaped in the most horrible degradation. Among them was one woman from whose countenance the last trace of beauty had been darkened by the iron hoof of debauchery. For years she had been known in the town by no other name than "Hell Fire." A magistrate, in pointing her out, informed him that he never sent a single policeman after her,—to effect her capture, two were always necessary, and sometimes more. Fifty-three times she had been convicted of vagrancy and sentenced to imprisonment varying from six days to four months. Her power of tongue was wonderful; of swearing she was an *ex officio* professor. Men in the town by no means fastidious in regard to profane language, were accustomed to run the moment that this interesting lady turned on the tide of her blasphemy. It was prophesied that she would interrupt the lecture, but in the stead of this, when he was depicting the horrors of intemperance, she turned her face, all wet with tears, to his, and cried: "All true enow; the man kens all about it." And she signed the pledge and kept it, and was now known as "Hell Fire" no longer, but simply as Mr. ARCHER. This, and several other anecdotes which Mr. GOUGH related, bore pretty strong testimony to the persuasive power of his eloquence, and yet one would scarcely accuse him of egotism in their narration. In fact, anecdote seems to be the lecturer's main resource; he draws upon it at all times, and very often twists sentences into parenthesis that they may include a story. His stock is illimitable, and of a most varied character, melting to tears and moving to laughter, as pleases his humor to select them. He brought the house down by telling of a woman who, when reprimanded by a magistrate before whom she was brought for scratching her husband's face—he telling her she should honor her husband who was her head—defended herself by asking if a woman had not a right scratch her own head. And as illustrative of the fact that it is not always advisable to go with the majority, Mr. GOUGH cited the apt question a man once put to a neighbor who maintained that the majority were always right, "Would you not have liked to be in the minority at the time of the flood?"

The lecturer did not fancy the state which prevails at English dinners, and spoke in terms of disgraise of the conventional footman, stationed behind a guest's chair to snatch away his plate before he was half through with it. And the different manner in which the conductor of an English railway collects tickets from the different classes came in to point a moral. According to Mr. GOUGH, to the occupants of the first-class car it is: "Your tickets, gentlemen, if you please;" to those of the second-class it is: "Tickets, gentlemen;" to the third it is simply: "Tickets!" A full report of Mr. GOUGH's speech would make the TIMES a story-book, and the stories, though pleasant enough in themselves, would lack much of their interest if bereft of the dramatic acting which accompanies their recital. He closed his address by a fine allusion to the events now transpiring in Italy, saying that in the boom of the bell which came from over the sea he distinguished the knell of despotism in the Old World—of Slavery in the New. And the audience were so electrified by the eloquence of the speaker that they forgot to hiss the latter sentiment. Mr. GOUGH speaks before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, on Wednesday evening next.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. CRAVEN AND TAPPAN—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE—THE COMMISSIONERS EXCULPATED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., made an application for a drill-room for the Regiment. It was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

The Auditor's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was received, from which it appears that there has been extended on trust accounts $1,132,967 72, and on City accounts, $1,492,222 94. The report was accepted, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, showing that on the 29th Sept. the balance in the City and County Treasury amounted to $1,334,663 64.

Ald. TUOMEY presented a resolution increasing the salary of the five general Clerks in the Street Commissioners Department, as follows:

First Clerk to $2,000; Second Clerk to $1,500; Third Clerk to $1,500; Fourth Clerk to $1,200; Fifth Clerk to $1,200. To take effect from the 1st Jan., 1860. It was laid over.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Mayor WOOD against Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPAN, of the Croton Department, presented the following report:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The undersigned, the Special Committee to whom were referred the messages of his Honor the Mayor, dated the 11th and 18th days of July, 1860, asking the concurrence of this Board in the removal of ALFRED W. CRAVEN, as Engineer, and THOMAS B. TAPPAN, as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, respectfully report—

That your Committee held their first meeting on the 10th day of September, ult., when they were attended by Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN.

That previous to the assembling of the Committee a note had been addressed by the Committee to his Honor the Mayor, requesting him to appear before them on the investigation of the charges pref rred by him, with which his Honor refused to comply.

That on the second meeting of your Committee, held on the 11th day of September ult., Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN both appeared before your Committee, and read their written answers to the charges contained in the messages of the Mayor, which answers were verified by them under oath, and are hereto annexed.

That the said answers having been read, each of said officers expressed his desire and anxiety to have the charges preferred against him thoroughly examined.

That his Honor failed to attend the meeting of the Committee also.

That your Committee thereupon directed their clerk to serve upon His Honor copies of the answers of Messrs. Craven and Tappen, and adjourned to the 17th ult., in order to give His Honor an opportunity of disputing the truth of said answers, if he desired to do so.

That on that day your Committee again assembled for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation, but finding that owing to some oversight of the clerk the answers had not been delivered to the Mayor, they again adjourned in order that a service thereof might be made.

That the said answers were served on the Mayor on the 18th day of September, ult., and that the next meeting of your Committee was held on the 20th of September, ult.

That at this and the previous meeting Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN were present.

The Mayor, however, failed to attend.

It is thus apparent, that while the parties accused by the Mayor have been ready on every occasion of the meeting of your Committee to confront the Mayor, and enter upon the investigation of his charges, his Honor has steadily refused to appear before your Committee, or to take a single step towards the substantiation of those charges.

The sworn answers presented by Messrs. Craven and Tappin are, in the opinion of your committee thorough refutations of the charges of the Mayor, and cast upon him the burden of proving his allegations.

This he has failed to do, and your committee can therefore draw no other inference than that he has become satisfied from a perusal of the answers that the charges contained in his two messages were erroneous and untrue.

It is, at all events, the opinion of your Committee that there is not a single charge in either of those messages which is not thoroughly explained by the parties accused, and justice to them demands that your Committee should express their sincere belief that the charges were unfounded, and that the high Engineer of the Assistant Commissioner has, in every respect, failed to discharge the duties of his position with ability and fidelity.

In reference to the charges of the Mayor in relation to the reservoir, your Committee also deem it their duty to state, that, in their opinion, there never has been an instance in which the estimates by an engineer of the probable quantities and of the cost of the work required for a work of this character, have so closely approximated to the actual result, and that Mr. CRAVEN, so far from being subject to censure for his professional action in that matter, is deserving of the highest commendation.

In conclusion, your Committee would report that the charges of his Honor, have not only not been proven by him, but that they have been thoroughly disproved by the answers of the accused, and your Committee therefore present for the adoption of the Board the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board do not concur in the removal of Alfred W. Craven, Chief-Engineer, and Thomas B. Tappen, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, as requested by the messages of his Honor, the Mayor, dated July 11 and 18, 1860, respectively.

H. W. GENET,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
GEO. STARR.

It was laid on the table, and on motion of Alderman BOOLE 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to increase the salary of the First Assistant Auditor in the Comptroller's Office to $2,500, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to appropriate $500 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Maj. Morton Fairchild, was recommitted, because no bill of items was furnished.

The sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the Five Points House of Industry, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW INSPECTOR OF RAILROADS AND CAR COMPANIES—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY NOT ACTED ON.

Several resolutions, changing polling places in various places, were acted on; those offered by the Democratic majority being invariably concurred in, while Republican changes were laid over for further consideration.

The ordinance, appointing an Inspector of Railroads, but entitled "an ordinance to amend the ordinance organizing the Croton Aqueduct Department" was referred to a special committee. The duty of this officer, as defined by the ordinance, is to see that the City Railroads are kept in good order, and also, "that each and every ordinance or resolution of the Common Council relating to railroads, and also that all resolutions and ordinances relating to Gas Companies are fully complied with." The Inspector is to report all violations of any ordinance by any Railroad or Gas Company to the Corporation-Attorney, and further to report semi-annually the number of miles of railroad track laid in the City, the different streets through which such rails are laid, and the number of cars running on each track." The ordinance, however, does not provide for the mode of appointment of the officer vested with such universal supervisory powers, nor does it prescribe the duration of his official term. But it does prescribe the salary—$3,000 per year. After the concurrence in of several papers of minor importance, Mr. LENT called for the report of the Committee to whom were referred the charges against the Corporation Attorney, with reference to the penalties recovered for the enforcement of the ordinances against obstructions of the sidewalk, but the movement was nipped in the bud, a motion to lay on the table prevailing by a vote of 11 to 6.

The regular routine of general orders was then taken up, and after disposing of a greater part, the Board adjourned until Thursday at 5 P. M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE LAMP.

Yesterday Superintendent KENNEDY made a report to the Board with reference to the presentation of a lamp to the Wide-Awakes of the Thirteenth Ward, by the police of that Precinct. He stated that Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of No. 101 Attorney-street, having felt greatly indebted to the police for their protection of the Church with which he is connected, evinced his gratitude by causing a collection to be taken up in the Church for the purpose of raising funds to buy a lantern, which was presented to the Wide-Awakes in behalf of the Police. He added that a policeman had a right to dispose of his money as he deemed proper, so long as he paid his debts and supported his family. Officer WRIGHT, of the Twentieth Ward, was dismissed from the Department.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—Last evening the new Seventh Regiment Armory, comprising the second and third floors of the new Tompkins Market, was occupied for the first time, to any extent, and thrown open for public inspection. Although by no means finished, the rooms already show how great will be the improvement upon the old quarters. There are on the second floor ten company meeting rooms, measuring 22 feet by 40, comprising quarters for the Artillery, Engineer and Drum corps; a fine officer's meeting-room 40 feet by 44, and a company drill-room 40 feet by 75. The First Company (Capt. BENSEL) meeting-room is the only one yet near completion. It is stocked with solid black walnut gunstocks, desks and furniture, elegant curtains and neat window-shades, at a cost of about $1,500. The officer's meeting-room is elegantly carpeted, furnished with tasty and durable chairs, desks, bookcase, color closet and table of carved black-walnut. Over Col. LEFFERT's seat is hung the picture recently presented to the Regiment by the Baltimore City Guard. The cost of fitting up this room was about $3,000. The remaining rooms are being rapidly put in order, and will probably be all in readiness about Nov. 1st. The regimental drill-room, covering the upper floor of the market, will serve to drill the entire corps, no doubt securing a proficiency heretofore unattained only for the want of just such accommodations. Due notice will be given to the public of the formal opening.

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The regular sessions of the evening schools commenced last evening, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a larger attendance at most of the schools than on any previous year. The Fifth Ward School, in Varick-street, enrolled over 300 names, an increase of twenty per cent. over last year. The Eighth Ward, Clarke-street School, registered about the same number. In the Eleventh Ward the attendance numbered nearly 1,000. The ages of the scholars range from eight to forty years, and there are some even older than that. A large proportion belong to the foreign population, the Germans predominating, particularly in the eastern section of the City. It is expected that the Wide-Awake demonstration of Wednesday evening will seriously interfere with the first week's attendance, and a desire was expressed by many teachers that the Commissioners would close the schools on that evening, as the large number of absentees will materially reduce the average attendance of the term—a point on which all the teachers seem to exhibit a laudable pride.

DEATH OF ROWE, THE REPUTED THIEF.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of DAVID ROWE, the person who was found early on Sunday morning on the sidewalk in Chatham-street, near Roosevelt, with a deep wound in his left side, from the effects of which he died about 3 o'clock yesterday. Officer SINCLAIR, who found the dying man, testified as follows: "Deceased told me that about 12 o'clock on Saturday night he went into Fulton Market and sold his waistcoat to a man for $1 50; he was about to get something to eat, when a stranger came up to him and demanded the money which he had just received; he refused to give it to him and struck him three or four times, when the man stabbed him and ran away." The Jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by a stab at the hands of some person unknown to them." He was a native of Albany, 27 years of age, and Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, stated that he had just returned from Blackwell's Island, where he had been imprisoned for stealing a watch.

MILITARY INSPECTIONS.—The time for the annual inspections of the military, by divisions, is approaching, and the various Brigade Inspectors are preparing for the occasion. The First Division, it is said, will be inspected within a month. The regiments of the Second Brigade inspections are arranged as follows: The Fourth Regiment at Hamilton-square on Thursday, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M.; the Fifth at Bedloe's Island on the 2d, at 11 A. M.; the Sixth at Madison-square on the 16th, at 1 P. M.; the Twelfth at Hamilton-square on the 17th, at 1 P. M. The Brigade Staff will assemble at Madison-square on the 16th, at 12½ P. M., fully uniformed, armed and equipped. The Sixth-ninth Regiment will be inspected at Hamilton-square on Wednesday, the 10th of October. In a few days the members of the City Guard will go to Fort Hamilton to renew practice at shooting with cannon. It is proposed to invite the officers of all the City regiments to accompany them.

POSSIBLE VACANCY ON THE POLICE BENCH.—The question has been eagerly canvassed, who should be appointed to the seat on the Police Bench which would be made vacant in case Judge MATHEW T. BRENNAN were elected Register of the City. This contingency need excite no alarm, as the Governor of the State has no power to fill any such vacancy. The Secretary of State, in case Mr. BRENNAN resigns fifteen days before the next December election, will be called upon to issue notice for a new election, in December, to fill the vacancy so created; and pending the installation of a new Police Justice the duties of the office will be discharged by extra labor imposed on the other Police Magistrates. There is no need, therefore, that candidates for the vacancy should worry Gov. MORGAN on the subject. He will have no vacancy to fill, except for a term of one month, and no power to fill it, even were he so disposed.

THE F. A. TALLMADGE AND THE F. I. A. BOOLE MUSKETEERS.—The F. A. Tallmadge Musketeers, Capt. J. B. SINCLAIR, numbering 90 muskets, went on their third annual target excursion, yesterday, to Striker's Bay, where they contested for seventy valuable prizes. Although the weather was very disagreeable, they had a very pleasant excursion, and returned to the City safely at about 7 P. M. To-day the F. I. A. Boole Musketeers will parade in full force, and proceed to Jones' Wood for target practice. The Musketeers will comprise a Battalion of Infantry, a Company of Horse, and a Battery of Artillery. Maj. JOHN OTTO is in command, flanked by the admirable skill of Capts. LOEW, LUDWIG, REPPER and DIEHL. The Boole battalion will be reviewed by the Common Council in front of the City Hall, and a banquet will be discussed on the target ground.

THE INEBRIATES' HOME.—The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $200 from W. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 15 Nassau-street, on behalf of an anonymous contributor, who sends it as a "thank offering," to be applied by me as President of the Inebriates' Home, No. 154 Chatham-street, in this City, to the maintenance of those reformed or reforming inebriates who are, or may become, inmates of said Inebriates' Home in the future. May such a noble example of Christian philanthropy have its due influence in being followed by others. B. B. DYER, No. 957 Broadway, opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MR. BERGER'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION.—The crowd a gentlemen who desired to obtain admission to the exhibition of Mons. BERGER, at PHELAN'S Billiard Rooms, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, last evening was very great; and among them were many of our most prominent native and French citizens. About one hdndaed were admitted, to the exclusion of many more. Arrangements will be made to-night for the better accommodation of a larger number. The exhibition last night was similar to those which preceded it.

TWO MEN BADLY BEATEN IN THE FOURTH WARD.—About midnight, on Sunday night, two men named JOHN HASKIN and MARTIN O'NEIL, both considerably the worse of liquor, were attacked and terribly beaten at the corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. The faces of both the men were literally pounded to a jelly. HASKIN was struck on the back of the head with a brickbat, and a wound nearly three inches in length inflicted in his scalp. It is thought that his skull is cracked. They were taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. WELLS. The ruffians made their escape as soon as the cry for the police was raised.

REOPENING OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Fall term of Columbia College commenced yesterday. The several classes gathered together were addressed by their professors and dismissed for the day. The new Freshman Class is a large one. The Law School attached to the institution will commenced its third term to-morrow, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, where the first meeting of the students will be held at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for lectures will be arranged. The Law School, though so short a time in being, has become an important feature of Columbia College.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A CORPSE.—Yesterday afternoon, the dead body of an unknown man was found upon one of the floats of the wheel of the towboat *Robert Minturn*. The steamer lay at her dock foot of North Moore-street, and the supposition is that the body, which appeared to have been a long time in the water, must have been removed from its resting-place on the bottom by the motion of the paddles, and then caught up by one of the floats which lodged it where it was discovered. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

THE BOY PREACHER.—The Boy Preacher, CRAMMOND KENNEDY, will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, this evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school connected with the Norfolk-street (New) M. E. Church. This will be his last effort previous to his entrance to Hamilton College. The young lecturer will be introduced by Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, who has just returned from his European tour, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has signified his intention of being present to aid in the cause.

THE FIREMEN'S DISTURBANCE IN ANN-STREET—The members of No. 38 Engine Co. are fearful that, from the tenor of the reports in relation to the recent disturbance in Ann-street, those not acquainted with the character of their company, might suppose that they had taken part in the affray. They took no part in the disturbance, and mean always to avoid anything that could bring even the shadow of discredit upon the Department to which they belong.

ASSESSMENTS ON THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT.—A copy of the lease by Mr. BURTON to the United States Government of the Chambers-street property has been received from Washington. A special clause in the document states that all taxes and assessments are to be paid by Mr. BURTON and his heirs. This settles the question as to who is to pay the $19,000 assessment for City taxes and assessments.

Mrs. KATZ NOT POISONED.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday concluded his investigation of the facts in relation to the death, on the 22d inst., of Mrs. LOUISA KATZ, lately residing at No. 1 Clinton

The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Quebec and the Canada off Cape Race.

THE SARDINIAN VICTORIES CONFIRMED.

Particulars of the Defeat of Lamoriciere.

CAPITULATION OF THE PAPAL ARMY

The Pope Preparing to Leave Rome.

Garibaldi Demands the Dismissal of Cavour.

The Kingdom of Italy to be Proclaimed from Rome.

Austrian Preparations to Resist the Revolution.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th ult., *via* Londonderry 21st, passed Father Point at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, bound to Québec.

The Royal Mail st amship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 22, *via* Queenstown 23d, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Monday night, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. She will be due at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon.

Both vessels were boarded by the news yachts of the Associated Press, and their news obtained.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 21st.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The *Canada* takes the place of the *Arabia*, in consequence of the latter having damaged her wheels in docking.

The *Etna* is advertised for Halifax and New-York the 29th.

The news is important, *confirming the report by the Glasgow, off Cape Race, of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere by Gen. Cialdini.* The battle lasted six hours, and afterwards the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated.

LAMORICIERE escaped to Ancona.

The Papal army was virtually disbanded.

Ancona was besieged and blockaded.

GARIBALDI was preparing to march against Capua. He had again said *that he would only proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome.*

Considerable uneasiness is felt in Paris, at the prospects of a collision between the French troops in Rome and GARIBALDI's legions.

The hope of more serious complications being avoided, was chiefly founded on the *expectation that the Pope would shortly leave Rome.*

The Sacred College were exerting their influence induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria.

If the Pope departs, the French would follow his example, and the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It was reported that Gen. GUYON's forces would be increased to 20,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs, that the statement of *an attempt on the life of the Emperor is t tally unfounded.*

The submarine cable intended to connect Algiers and Toulon will be landed at Minorca, to establish a communication between Algiers and Paris *via* Spain.

There was a vague report in Paris that NAPOLEON would attend the imperial meeting at Warsaw.

Military operations in Syria would commence after the hot weather. ACHMET PASHA, OSMAN BEY and MUSTAPHA BEY, who betrayed the Christians at Hashya, and OSMAN BEY, who commanded the troops during the massacres, were shot at Damascus on the 8th.

A rumor was current in Paris that Count PERSIGNY will shortly follow M. THOUVENEL in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* gives a categorical denial to the report that the islands of Sardinia and Elba are to be ceded to France, as indemnity for the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont.

The Queen and Prince ALBERT were embarking at Gravesend for Antwerp on the day the *Canada* left Liverpool.

The weather was again unfavorable for the crops on the 22d.

The Paris Bourse had advanced ½ per cent.

Vague rumors existed in England of unsatisfactory China news, *viâ* Russia.

THE SARDINIAN VICTORY.

PARTICULARS OF LAMORICIERE'S DEFEAT—HIS ESCAPE—SIX HUNDRED IRISH PRISONERS—GREAT REJOICINGS AT TURIN.

The battle of the 18th, between LAMORICIERE and CIALDINI, lasted six hours. After the battle *the greatest portion of the Pontifical army capitulated.* The foreign troops will return to their respective countries.

The following official dispatch had reached Turin:

JESI, Sept. 18.

LAMORICIERE, with 11,000 men, attacked to-day the position lately taken by CIALDINI at Castle Fidaldo. The fight was short, but desperate, with the following results: *The junction of Lamoriciere's corps with the remainder of his troops at Ancona is prevented*; six hundred prisoners have been made; six pieces of artillery and a flag were taken; only the wounded, among whom was Gen. PRINODENI, fell into the hands of CIALDINI. The loss of the enemy is considerable.

A column of 6,000 men made a sortie from Ancona, and took part in the fight, but was compelled to retire, and is being pursued by the Sardinian troops. The Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona.

The six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

LAMORICIERE, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona. Outside of Ancona there is not a single Pontifical battalion.

After the official publications of CIALDINI's victory, Turin was *en fête*. The illuminations were general.

LAMORICIERE's defeat will hasten the departure from Gaeta of the King of Naples.

The *Times* says: "The Papal army no longer exists, for the 40,000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned as Gen. CIALDINI's prisoners."

The *Herald* says: "The Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. LAMORICIERE was evidently outnumbered, and his forces, ill-organized and ill-formed, were no match for a regular army, led by able commanders."

The *Chronicle* says: "The result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory, except Rome, Viterbo and Civita Vecchia."

The London *Times'* City Article, dated the 20th ult., says: "On the news of the defeat of LAMORICIERE, the English funds opened this morning at a further actional improvement, which was upheld throughout the day, notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the quarter. No gold was bought by the Bank to-day."

POSITION OF THE POPE.

DETERMINATION OF HIS HOLINESS TO LEAVE—GARIBALDI WILL ATTACK ROME.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent is informed that a manifesto by the Pope, announcing his determination *to withdraw from Rome, is already prepared.*

The *Times* quotes a Turin letter of the 8th. If GARIBALDI *persist in attacking Rome* while the French and the Pope are there, the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL *will repulse the attack* in concert with its allies, no matter what may be the consequences.

The same letter also says, complete anarchy reigns in Sicily, and administrative disorder at Naples.

THE AUSTRIAN PROGRAMME.

GREAT DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN VENETIA.

Seventy-four Austrian vessels of war, mounting nine hundred guns, are ordered to rendezvous off the island of Lissia in the Adriatic.

The Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman States had reached Paris. *Austria will not interfere at present, unless Venetia is attacked*, but holds herself free to choose her own time of attacking the revolution.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

GARIBALDI's troops had disembarked at the mouth of the Gairgliano, and interrupted the communication of the royal troops between Capua and Gaeta.

GARIBALDI had been to Palermo, and published a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants, repeating that he will only proclaim at Rome the Constitution and Kingdom, and will not accomplish the annexation at present.

It was expected that on his return he will operate against Capua, and an early capitulation of that place was anticipated.

GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR.

RUPTURE BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GARIBALDI'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

Advices from Turin assert that a letter had been addressed by GARIBALDI to VICTOR EMANUEL, demanding *the immediate dismissal of Cavour and Farini.* He also demanded 30,000 Sardinian soldiers to garrison Naples. GARIBALDI's letter is couched in respectful but energetic terms. The above conditions are specified by GARIBALDI as *sine quâ non of good understanding between him and Piedmont.* The King immediately dispatched a note to GARIBALDI, but its contents are not known. The Ministers will communicate to the Sardinian Parliament the demands of GARIBALDI, and request its approval of their conduct. Should this approval be withheld, the Cabinet will resign. If GARIBALDI's request is granted, the King will place himself at the head of his army and march for Naples.

Much agitation prevailed at Turin.

The foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military leaders of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several London papers.

The *Herald* says the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between CAVOUR and GARIBALDI.

The *Times* observes that "Both men mean the same thing, and are endeavoring to obtain the same object; but CAVOUR recognizes difficulties which have to be avoided, while GARIBALDI believes he can ride down all obstacles, sword in hand. GARIBALDI's impulsive system is admirable against his own countrymen, but CAVOUR's will be indispensable to Italy as an antagonist for France and Austria."

THE LATEST.

The official Turin *Gazette* gives a formal denial to the reports of certain letters having been received and answered by the King.

The statement is nevertheless reiterated in Turin correspondence, and the substance of the King's reply to GARIBALDI is given. The King wrote his reply without consulting his Ministers, as it concerned him personally. It completely saved the dignity of the Crown. He speaks in the language of a sovereign justly hurt in his *amour propre*, points out that he knows how to resist the suggestions and influences of a foreign Power, even when menacing; and declares that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions from a man whose successes seem to mislead him.

MISCELLANEOUS ITALIAN NEWS.

GARIBALDI has appointed Signor SAFFI Pro-Dictator of Sicily.

Baron BRENIER was to leave Naples on the 20th ult. It is reported that MAZZINI has arrived at Naples.

GARIBALDI was to leave Naples on the 19th ult. for Capua.

No foreign Minister, except the French, had been ordered to quit Turin.

The journal *Armonia*, of Florence, has been seized for publishing an article insulting to the Emperor of the French.

The Sardinian Government had notified the foreign Powers of the blockade of Ancona, and that the principles of maritime rights agreed upon at the Paris Congress will be observed.

Gen. PINODEN died on the 19th.

The Dublin *Evening News* had published a letter from an Irish source stating that a great battle fought outside of Perugia resulted in a Pontifical victory, the loss of the Piedmontese being over 1,000. This was prior to the attack on Perugia.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had returned from Algeria.

The Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes on the 21st advanced nearly ⅛ per cent., closing at 68f. 55c.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by their Ministers to Warsaw.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON had caused the Czar to be notified that he would have pleasure in joining the circle at Warsaw, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust entertained respecting the designs of France.

CHINA.

Rumors were current in London of unfavorable news from China, but there is nothing authentic. It is supposed the advices may have been received *viâ* Russia.

BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro dates are to Aug. 25 Exchange had advanced to 26¼c. Coffee was active, at unchanged rates; sales since last advices 44,000 bags, of which 19,000 were for the United States. The receipts average 10,000 bags per day.

For Commercial News see Eighth Page.

Walker's Capture.

The following account of WALKER's capture, from the New-Orleans *Delta* bears, out completely the views taken by the TIMES on the subject. The *Delta* says:

"He was first attacked, after his retreat from Truxillo, at a place called Roman, by a party of Hondurans, led by a French desperado who had been released from prison at the Balize, where he was under sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured WALKER. The Hondurans, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on WALKER's camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight, the French brigand, who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General, and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the General himself. Retreating in good order further down the coast, WALKER reached a place called Cotton Wood, or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat, he reached the river called Tinto, or Black River, where he encamped.

The natives still pursued and threatened him, but WALKER kept them at a distance, until information having been sent to Commander SALMON, of the British ship *Icarus*, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Honduran soldiery—and the British commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the *Icarus* and of the Honduran soldiery, who, surrounding WALKER's camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. RUDLER of what country or Government they claimed protection. WALKER's answer was, 'That of Nicaragua.' He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, 'No; that he had no claims on that Government.' 'Then,' it is said the British officer replied, 'as you have no Government, I will insure you one,' and ordered that he be delivered over to the Honduran officer, who had him and Col. RUDLER ironed.

The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and WALKER and RUDLER were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

GOV. SEWARD IN KANSAS.

HIS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT LAWRENCE

Speech on the Kansas Struggle for Freedom and the Slavery Issue.

The Result of the Struggle and its Lessons—Present Condition of the Territories.

Great Reception of Mr. Seward at Chicago.

HIS SPEECH AT THE WIGWAM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Yesterday was an eventful day to Kansas, that will leave an abiding impression upon the thousands of hearts made glad by the reception of Gov. SEWARD in this city. Extensive notice had been given that he would be here on the 26th, and notwithstanding the pinching poverty and general destitution of the country people, a large concourse, from more than half of the counties of the Territory, assembled in the morning to escort the distinguished Senator into town, on his arrival from Topeka. At 11¼ o'clock a procession was formed in Massachusetts-street, with two brass bands—one preceding the horseback procession, the other leading the long train of wagons, and altogether making a grand procession of full a mile in length. They marched out of town about two miles, where they met Gov. SEWARD in his private carriage, and after the usual salutations, they all returned by way of Mount Onad, that has already become rather classical in Kansas history. As they approached town, they followed the precise trail, where Col. TITUS and JONES with their posse tramped their unholy feet on the 21st of May, 1856. Then, again, in the month of August following, Col. TITUS was made a prisoner in his own fortress, by a large company of Free-State men, and the whole army returned with their captive along the same road across Mount Onad, but TITUS was no longer the grand chief of the dance, but he was prostrate, wounded, and almost speechless in an emigrant wagon bed.

These little incidents made the occasion particularly interesting to our guests yesterday, and every old citizen was forcibly reminded by this coincidence of that darker hour in our history.

As the escort approached the Eldridge House, in front of which a platform had been erected for the speakers, the well remembered "Betty" of other days—the brass howitzer that often *spoke* on occasions far less imposing—commenced her salute, that made the entire valley echo like an orchestra of thunder-peals. All this seemed to infuse the heroic Kansas spirit into the breast of our welcome guest, and as soon as the immense crowd could be properly arranged around the stand, at about 2 o'clock, Mayor DEITZLER received Gov. SEWARD with the following brief remarks:

WM. H. SEWARD: The people of Lawrence, through a Committee of citizens, and through their municipal authorities, have requested me to extend to you, and to the ladies and gentlemen constituting your party, a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of the city, and to assure you that we appreciate fully the distinguished compliment paid them, in being thus favored with an opportunity of seeing, hearing, and greeting the great Republican chief, whose name and fame are known and honored throughout the civilized world.

As we stand here to-day, upon the ground where the Kansas rebellion, so-called, had its origin, and against which were directed most frequently and persistently the fierce and violent assaults of the myrmidons of Slavery, and look back upon those scenes of oppression and wrong, and feel that we have in our midst the great and good man who, by his eloquent appeals and timely remonstrance, roused the great freedom-loving heart of the North to generous sympathy and noble deeds in our behalf, the occasion becomes one of deep and solemn interest. In contemplating your distinguished and self-sacrificing services in defence of our cause—services which have enshrined the name of WM. H. SEWARD in the hearts of the freemen of Kansas—we are moved by every sentiment of manly gratitude, and by every feeling of devotion to *true* greatness and *real* worth, to pray, with earnestness, God bless and preserve for a long life of usefulness to the world, the truest patriot and greatest statesman of the age.

Again, we welcome you with joy and gladness to the heart of "the Saratoga of Freedom."

As soon as the deafening cheers had subsided, Gov. ROBINSON, in behalf of the whole people of Kansas, extended to him this greeting.

The freemen of Kansas will not permit that Lawrence alone shall have the honor of bidding you welcome to the State of their adoption. Hence are they here in person, from every county and hamlet, and they bid me give expression to their welcome, so far as hearts throbbing and bursting with admiration and love have utterance.

Owing to the recent settlement of our country, the rudeness of our homes, the unparelleled obstacles thrown in the way of our progress, and the unprecedented drouth and consequent distress among our people, we cannot hope to receive you with that pomp and circumstance which have marked your progress hither; but we bring what other States have not to give, hearts overflowing with gratitude and affection due to the deliverer of a people from present and impending evil.

In the days of our political thraldom, when we were mocked with the promise of *sovereignty* that we might be enslaved; when our people were persecuted, defrauded, plundered and murdered, that they might be driven to despair and crushed out—then it was that our honored guest stood by us, denounced the tyranny and interpreted the "handwriting upon the wall" in the ears of the whole nation, until the knees of the tyrant smote together with fear, and his heel was removed from off the necks of our people. The contest that has been waged in this country since the opening of Kansas to settlement, and before, is not local, but general, and is not one of arms, but of *ideas*. It is true, there has been an occasional collision of arms in Kansas, and a bloody hand struck down one of the noblest and most gifted members of the Senate, but in Kansas the weapons of war have been exchanged for implements of husbandry, and, like Truth crushed to earth, CHARLES SUMNER is again in the thickest of the conflict. With these few exceptions, this warfare has been one of ideas, of mind, of intellect, of principles, not carnal, but spiritual, and it is in such a conflict we recognize our distinguished guest as Commander-in-Chief of Freedom's host, and as such, we welcome him to our hearts and homes. His distinguished staff we also welcome,—aids to such a General in such a cause.

In 1854, on the floor of the United States Senate, you accepted the challenge of the Slave power in these memorable words:

"Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States." Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is strong in numbers as it is in right."

Six years have elapsed, and to-day your subordinates present to you Kansas, to grace your triumphs, with a Constitution adopted by her people, bearing no stain of Slavery to mar its beauty.

The times are most auspicious. The clouds that have so long darkened our horizon are fast dispersing southward and victory is marching upon victory throughout the entire North, and with propriety on this occasion, may we greet you as a conquering hero, fresh from conflict. God grant these triumphs may extend till they shall place the honest statesman of Illinois in the seat of power, with our guest at his right hand, when the conflict between freedom and the Federal Government shall be effectually and forever *repressed*.

Again, I welcome you to Kansas in behalf of the citizens of whatever party. I welcome you as a statesman all Christendom is proud to honor. In behalf of those who battled for freedom on the soil of Kansas, I welcome you as their champion and defender, and in behalf of all the people of whatever age, condition or sex, I welcome you as their deliverer from despotic rule and the blighting curse of Slavery.

Round after round of lusty cheers gave animation to the scene, as Gov. ROBINSON then took the distinguished Senator by the hand, and the waving sea of hats and the general confusion that followed, did not subside for some moments. When quiet was restored Gov. SEWARD delivered what he had referred to as his Kansas speech. That is, he refused to make any extended remarks at all other points in the Territory—stating that his Kansas speech would be made at Lawrence. It needs no encomiums of ours. It was fully equal to the occasion and satisfied every expectation.

At the conclusion of his masterly effort, the great army of Kansas freemen who heard it seemed almost frantic with enthusiasm. The number in attendance was estimated at 6,000.

Gen. NYE was next called out, and in a short and amusing speech gave a few of his wonted hits to the distracted Democracy. Nobody ever reports Gen. NYE. The artist who could take his photograph best should alone attempt it. I leave him, therefore, by saying that he ranks as among the first stump-orators of the country of the Tom Corwin school, and he fully sustained the high reputation he has earned in his speech here.

In the evening another meeting was held, and Gen. NYE was called out again in a longer speech. He was followed by (EX.) Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, who has lately become a limb of the law, in a very happy speech. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., made a few remarks, alternately full of wit and gravity. Gov. PATTERSON also made a short speech.

At the close of the evening speeches, several hundred partook of an excellent supper prepared for the occasion at the Eldridge House. This was followed by a ball, which continued till the "small hours" of the night, and was participated in by several of our distinguished guests. Gov. SEWARD was present a short time, and seemed greatly surprised, as well as delighted, to find how "some things can be done as well as others," even in Kansas.

On the whole, it was a glorious day for Kansas—one that will not soon be forgotten by us, neither by them.

RANDOLPH.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

From the Leavenworth (K. T.) Times, Sept. 28.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A long-cherished desire of mine is fulfilled; at last, a long deferred duty is about to be paid—the desire of my heart to see the people of Kansas—the duty that I felt I owed to the people of Kansas, to see them in their own homes and in their own houses. I have visited your chief cities, Leavenworth and Lawrence—where the army of mercenaries sent by the Slave States battered down the hotel, under an indictment and conviction in a Court of the United States as a nuisance, because it sheltered the freemen who had come here to see freedom established in Kansas. And I have looked, also, upon the Constitution Hall, in Topeka, where the army of the United States, for the first time in the history of our nation, dispersed a lawful and peaceable assembly of citizens of the United States, convened to hold counsel upon the best means of protecting their lives, their property and sacred honor. You, people of Kansas, whom I have not been able to see in your homes, have come up here to greet me, from the valleys of the Kansas, the Big Blue, and the Neosho, and from all your prairies and valleys.

I seem not to have journeyed hither but to have floated across the sea—the prairie sea—under bright Autumnal skies, wafted by genial breezes into the free havens "where I would be." I am not sorry that my visit has occurred at this particular time, so sad in its influence, when nature, that sends its rain upon the unjust as well as the just, has for a year withdrawn its genial showers from the soil of Kansas. It is well to see one's friends in darkness and sadness, as well as in the hour of joy.

I have beheld the scenes of your former conflicts. I have also looked upon that beautiful eminence on the banks of the Kansas River, where Lecompton sits a lonely widow, (cheers and laughter,) desolate and mourning, her ambitious but unfinished structures showing how high is the ambition of Slavery, and their desolation showing how easy, after all, is its downfall. I would have seen more of Kansas, if I had not been interrupted and impeded in my course hither by the hospitality and kindness of the people, which I could not turn aside.

I have been excessively retentive at Leavenworth and Topeka, refusing to open my lips, unless my jaws were pried open, because I do not like to do things by piecemeal. I desire to speak openly to you, in the broad daylight, in the hearing of the women as well as men of Kansas; and here, where I have renewed the memories of the contest waged upon this soil, while I revolt at the implements with which that contest was waged by the aggressors under the plea of popular sovereignty, which left the people perfectly free to do just as they pleased, subject to the Constitution of the United States, which they were left perfectly free to interpret as they pleased, while the authorities at Washington have never been able to interpret it to their own satisfaction or that of the American people.

When I look at field after field, and cabin after cabin, and church after church, and school-house after school-house, where but six years ago was the unbroken land of savages, I am prepared here—not expecting to escape being heard on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast—I am prepared to declare, and do declare you people of Kansas, the most intelligent, and the bravest and most virtuous people, which can take the banner of human freedom when it is trailed in the dust, by the Government of its choice, and can and will lift it aloft and protect it, and bear it to success and honor—and that without bloodshed and violence.

People of Kansas: you are at once the youngest, the newest people—the newest State, as well as the youngest of all the thirty-four American States; you are the poorest and least favored with political power—for you are nearly disfranchised—and yet you are the most inflexible, and the most constant. The two richest States in the Union are Massachusetts and New-York, though they are so merely because they are the freest, the wisest, and the most liberty-loving States of the Union. I apprehend that you scarcely understand, yourselves, the importance of the position which you hold in this Republic. You will perhaps be surprised, when I tell you that the secret of all the interest I have felt in you has been merely this: that you occupy a pivotal position in the Republic of the United States, with regard to Slavery and Freedom. There is no contest, no difference on this subject, along the line of the Northeastern States, for they are all in favor of Freedom; there is no difference on the line of the Southern States, for they are all in favor of Slavery. But there is an eternal strife between Freedom and Slavery, for the establishment of Freedom or Slavery in all the rest of the United States, that is all the United States reaching from the Missouri to the Pacific. If Freedom was to triumph, there was no point where she could expect to meet the enemy, except on the very place she has met it—here. And if you had been false, Slavery would have swept along through the Indian Territory, New-Mexico, and the whole of the country, including the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Ocean.

California was imperfectly secured to freedom, and with a compromise. You opened a new campaign here, and crowned it with a complete victory. Henceforth the battle is ended; henceforth the emigrant from the Eastern States, from Germany and Ireland, the free laborer, in short, from every land on the earth, when he reaches the Missouri River, can safely pursue his onward path, and under the banner of Freedom reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and there the hosts of freemen from the Western coast will unite and join him under the same banner. And everywhere, except on the Missouri, is a land of freedom. Missouri stands an island of Slavery in the midst of a broad ocean of Liberty. You occupy not only the pivotal position, but it was your fortune to attempt this great enterprise in behalf of Freedom at a critical period of mankind. Slavery was just then 200 years old in the United States. In the year 1776, our fathers gave battle to Slavery; they declared war against it, and pledged their lives and sacred honor in the service against it. Practically, it was to be destroyed peaceably, under the Constitution of the United States. These good men believed it would reach its end long before this period; but the people became demoralized. The war went back, *back*, BACK, until 1854, when all guarantees of Freedom, in every part of the United States, were abandoned, and Kansas, that had for forty years been perfectly free from the footsteps of the slave, was pronounced by the highest power of the Government as much a Slave State as South Carolina. The flag of the United States was made the harbinger, not of Freedom, but of Human Bondage.

It was at this crisis that the people of Kansas appeared on the stage, reviled, despised and hated, and lifted the banner of Liberty on high, and bore it manfully forward, defied all force, and yet counteracted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In three years they not only secured Freedom in Kansas, but in all the Territory of the United States.

Freedom made Kansas as free as Massachusetts, and made the Federal Government, on and after the 4th of March next, the patron of Freedom—as it was at the beginning. You have made Freedom national, and Slavery sectional. Had you receded after your first conditional or provisional Government was dispersed at Topeka, by cannon and bayonet; had you surrendered and accepted the Lecompton Constitution; had you even abandoned the Wyandot Constitution, at any stage of the battle, it would have destroyed the cause of Freedom, not only in Kansas, but also throughout the whole Union.

I know I shall be justified in history; shall I not be justified by cotemporaries? Wise, best, bravest of citizens; no other hundred thousand people in the United States have contributed so much for the cause of freedom as Kansas. Before this people, then, appearing for the first time, I bow myself, as I have never done before to any other people, in profound reverence. [Sensation.] I salute you with gratitude and affection.

Fellow-citizens, my time here, as well as yours, is brief. It is but few of many subjects upon which we can even touch. As to the least important subject of all, myself, [laughter,] I give you, in one word, my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I had formed my opinion of you from your past conduct and history, and I am not surprised by your kindness. Henceforth, take no further thought about me. I will not affect to doubt that my poor name will find a place in the history of California and Kansas. All the ambition I have ever cherished is there more than abundantly satisfied.

The second consideration to which I would advert for a moment, is the sadness which lies like a pall over a large part of the Territory of Kansas—the result of the withdrawal of the rain for a period so long as to excite apprehensions of a famine.

I have carefully examined the condition of Kansas—the river bottoms and the prairies, and my conclusion is—not alone from the condition of the crops, but also from the character of the people—that there will be no famine in Kansas, because there is wealth and credit enough in Kansas to carry you through more than one year like this. You will take care of this credit, and retain it, as far as possible. It this will not do, then appeal to your friends in the East, and they will not see you suffer. I myself will do what I can for you. Be of good cheer. Suffer yourselves not to be discouraged. There are cattle enough on your thousand hills—although it is a fearful sacrifice—to carry you through and sustain you during the Winter, and still come out in the Spring with milch cows and working oxen. And we who are here, coming from States whence emigration flows, and from the Atlantic States, where emigration is received and sent onward—will all do our share to direct emigrants to Kansas, assuring them from our own observation that it is a climate as salubrious as any in the world, and a soil as rich as any the sun ever shone upon. This is a smiling and fair domain, and we think, were we set back twenty or thirty years, the place of all others that we would seek in the United States, would be the plains of Kansas.

One other consideration. The transactions of this day, do they not illustrate the subject of the "irrepressible conflict?" [Cheers and laughter.] Did not our forefathers, in 1787, settle this whole subject, and by an ordinance, put at rest forever the question of Freedom and Slavery in the United States? Certainly they did. Did we not, in 1820, settle this conflict forever? Did we not declare that all north of 36° 30', and west of the Missouri River, should be given up to Freedom? Certainly we did. Was it not settled finally a third time, in 1850, when Kansas and Nebraska were still saved to Freedom, and all west of them? Was it not settled a fourth time in 1854, when it was ordained that the people of Kansas were free to choose Freedom or Slavery for themselves, subject to the Constitution of the United States? Was it not settled for the fifth time, when the Lecompton Constitution was adopted by one scratch of the pen of the United States and the Supreme Court—and this fair Territory became a land of Slavery?

A VOICE—We did not take that Government.

Mr. SEWARD—You didn't take it—that is just what I was going to say.

Why was not Slavery settled by all these final settlements? For no other reason than because the conflict was irrepressible. But you determined in your struggle for Kansas that she shall be forever free—and that settles the question.

A VOICE—It is not settled yet—there's New-Mexico.

Mr. SEWARD—My friend tells me it is not settled yet; but it is settled in Kansas and for Kansas. In New-Mexico they tried to settle it in favor of Slavery, but they now find out it is irrepressible. *I think you will find that the whole battle was ended in the deliverance of Kansas, and that henceforth Freedom is triumphant in all the Territories of the United States.*

And yet, while this is clear to these intelligent, practical and sensible men who have gone through the problem, what a contrast is shown here to what is occurring in other parts of the United States, where they suppose, because they are older, they are so much wiser; where they believe me still as false a prophet as MAHOMET! In Pennsylvania they have not yet made up their minds that there is any conflict at all. In the Southern States they are actually organizing a militia against the freemen who are establishing freedom in Kansas and New-Mexico, as if the settlers in Kansas were no wiser than they are, and knew no better way to propagate freedom than by the sword. When freemen want to make a Territory free, they give it ballot-boxes, and school-houses, and churches; and Slavery will never triumph where these are first established.

But to go a little deeper into the subject. In 1787, there were wise men administering the Government of the United States; and if you look into their sayings, you will see they had all found out that the Republic was to be the home of an ever-increasing people; so free, so proud, so wise, so vigorous, that they could not be confined in the old thirteen States; they saw this was to be the home of free men, of free labor, and not slave labor. So, they set apart all the territory within their reach—*i. e.*, all they then had control over—for Freedom and for free emigration. Now, contrast that which was thought wise in 1787, with what actually happened in 1850! In 1820, it was found that the population of the United States had reached the Mississippi. Then, what was necessary was, to provide exactly the same kind of government for the territory west of the Mississippi, as had been provided for the country east of it; so that, when the Government should be extended to the Pacific, all should be free. Could anything have been wiser than for Government in 1850 to have given Freedom to these Territories? But Congress didn't do it. They had previously given Missouri to Slavery, and said Freedom might take the rest; but now they wished to block up free labor by the barrier of slave Missouri. Could anything have been more absurd than this attempt to stay the course of freemen? They determined that free labor must go out of the United States, or go round Missouri to Kansas and New-Mexico; but it broke their barriers, and passed through the heart of the slave-power.

There were long ago good and brave men who foretold this result.

There were HENRY W. TAYLOR, and TALMADGE, and RUFUS KING, peerless among them all, who declared in the Senate of the United States that the slave power in Missouri would prove a mockery; that this land was for liberty; and that the slave power would repent in sackcloth and ashes. But these good men were overruled. Missouri and Arkansas came into the Union with Slavery. And for what reason? It was because the slaveholders had property—capital, which must not be confiscated, even to prevent Slavery from being established over as large a domain as half of Europe. This was the reason the Federal Government determined to secure their slaves to the capitalists of Missouri. What capital had Missouri in slaves that was saved at that time? All the slaves in Missouri at that time were exactly 20,220 in number, which were worth—and I was born a slaveholder, and know something of the value of slaves—at that time $300 a head, including the old and young, the sick and decrepid, which made the total value of the slaves in Missouri, in 1820, $3,066,000. Arkansas then had 1,000 slaves, worth $480,000. The whole capital of slaves in Missouri and Arkansas was about $3,500,000, but to save that capital in negroes the great compromise of 1820 was made, and Kansas given up to Slavery. Three million five hundred thousand dollars was a large sum, but nobody then or ever proposed to confiscate it. They were to be left free to sell their slaves; they were at liberty to keep them, so only that they should import and make no more. There was no need of confiscating the slaves in Missouri any more than there was in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, so this $3,500,000 was never in jeopardy.

Now, fellow-citizens, even if it had been confiscated, how small a sacrifice of property it was, weighed against the incalculable blessings of freedom over the American continent. Look now at the advantages resulting from their success, and see how unavailing are the contrivances of politicians, and even of nations, to counteract and control the great moving principle of the age. Who would have thought that by making Missouri a Slave State in 1820, that forty years afterwards, when the canals of New-York and Pennsylvania were burdened with commerce, when steamers floated on all our lakes and rivers, when teachers and preachers were abroad through the land, they could make a Slave State out of Kansas? They tried it, and what have they got? They have got Slavery in Missouri and Arkansas; Freedom in Kansas, and practically in TEXAS, in Utah and California. This is what comes from attempting to bind up the decrees of Providence in flaxen bands by human skill. [Applause.] Why did their attempt fail? It failed because society has its rights and its necessities. It was just as necessary that men should move out of Massachusetts and New-York and the Western States, and Missouri, even, into the Territories, as it was necessary that Kansas and other Territories should receive them when they have come. It was just as necessary that the exiles of Europe should have an asylum where he would be perfectly free to have no slaves. This movement of the age is quickened by the agency of invention; all the operations of trade, the arts and manufactures, are accelerated by mechanical skill. Who thinks now of drawing himself to town with a pair of mules? The steam engine carries him there with less cost than he could walk or go on wheels driven by animal power. All the implements with which work and husbandry are done, are the product of mechanical skill. Every farmer sees that by the improvements made in the implements for cultivating the soil, every year he is able to dispense with the services of one more laborer, who becomes himself an independent farmer.

Europe has been in a state of commotion for more than sixty years, and still is. Ireland was bound to seek relief; Germany was over-populated, and must have an outlet for her energy and labor. What madness and folly, then, that the statesmen of 1820 should open this country to Slavery, and instead of securing it to freedom, teeming with wealth and abundant cultivation, abandon it to the culture of negroes, at $1,500 a head! [Laughter.] It is because of my speaking so plainly of these things that some believe me not a very conservative man.

I think that you are wiser than your fathers, wherever you may have come from. I had a father who was a very wise man, but I think I should be unworthy of him had I not endeavored to improve my better opportunities to have become a wiser man than he. It would have been much better for Missouri and Arkansas could they have foreseen the consequences of their action. The consequence of their embracing Slavery is that the tide of emigration in 1820, which would naturally have come up the Mississippi River, was driven round into other regions. Instead of entering at New-Orleans, it sought the ports of New-York and Quebec, peopled the Provinces of Canada and the line of the Northern Lakes. There are three millions of settlers in the Provinces which Slavery sent round there. This same tide of emigration peopled Northern Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, and thence passed to Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Missouri has thus lost from her soil all or a large part of this population. Well, then the mass of emigration got to be so dense that it could not divide and spread itself, so making a great rush, it swept through the very strongholds of Slavery. There is not within the longitude of my voice probably one man, if Missouri had been wise, and had not driven emigration from its natural course, that would ever have set foot on the soil of Kansas. There is population enough in Kansas now to make Missouri a great State. But Missouri does not want to be a great State. She prefers to wait and be a Slave State. [Laughter.] She has no affection for the people of the North, but a great affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for free labor, but a great affection for slave labor. She has no free speech; she is satisfied to have what she may say, or may not, controlled by the slave power. This is a sad case for Missouri, but not hopeless. She must look for deliverance to Kansas, which Missouri refused to let come into the Union, but which is drawing emigration through Missouri, and opening the way, and marking out the very course, and inviting Missouri on, and calling upon Eastern capitalists to open a national highway to Pike's Peak and California. Missouri to-day is richer by millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen. All her hopes of competition with the free Northern States are based upon what you are doing, and can do, and will do, to make a Pacific Railroad.

Never was policy of any State more suicidal; for either she is to be forever a Slave State, as she desires to be, or she had better have been free from the beginning. If she is to remain a Slave State, she must be a planting State merely, and the value of her land would be nearly worthless—for every Slave State becomes impoverished, and every Free State enriched. Then, if Missouri wants to be a Slave State, the wisest thing she can do is to do on the west what she has done on the east—*i. e.*, to be surrounded with free, prosperous States.

These Free States which you are building in Kansas and Nebraska, are showing and opening the true national highway to the Pacific Ocean. You are producing around Missouri the influences which her people unwisely dread, and call abolitionism. I don't know any way in which such an operation can be done with so much quietness, as to go round her, and leave her to abolitionize herself. She will do it, too; because Missouri has got capital, and she will find out that if she is a Slave State and Kansas free, Kansas, in twenty years, will send more representatives to Congress than Missouri—and slaveholders don't like to give up political power.

Another lesson which this occasion teaches us, is instructive in an eminent degree. When Missouri, in 1820, compelled Congress to admit her as a slave State, and in 1850 to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, and in 1856 drove all freemen from Kansas, in order to have Slavery in Kansas, she did not see how fut

The Controversy in Dr. Cheever's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If ever the motto "rule or ruin" was applicable to the leaders of a combination of men, it seems especially so to a fanatical party in the Church of the Puritans. The public have been apprised from time to time of the proceedings in this Church, for they have occupied the attention of the Press and the Courts. A new issue and a new division growing out of the (at first) secret movement for foreign aid to support its failing fortunes, has inaugurated a personal warfare against the earliest friends and supporters of the Church. It culminated on Monday evening, and the sword of Abolition discipline and excommunication was then unsheathed against Mr. ABERNETHY. We were present at this meeting, having no part nor interest in it, but that of an impartial witness to its proceedings.

We were not aware when we entered who was to preside as Chairman, nor had we any knowledge as to the bias of his mind on the question to be issued, but it was soon manifest "when ignorance and imprudence are elevated to the Chair, order and decorum cannot prevail in the assembly." Our convictions of the truth of this were confirmed every hour to the end of a protracted meeting. We had been accustomed to see a Chairman vote only when a tie occurred in the meeting, but the Chairman on this occasion claimed to be counted on every vote, and to the most unprejudiced mind it was palpable that his rulings were in favor of his own party. At a meeting held one week previous a resolution was passed by a very decided majority, requesting Mr. GILBERT to withdraw his charges; whereupon, on the Chair refusing to put a pending motion to adjourn, and permitting his son to introduce a resolution (at 11¾ P. M.) and make a speech in violation of the Church rules, a large number left the house. The Chairman by this course gave the opportunity for a motion to reconsider, which was carried by the opponents of Mr. ABERNETHY, who remained. At the adjourned meeting last Monday night it was manifest that the leaders were confident of their power and intended to press their measures to the *bitter end*. In this they were successful, and passed a resolution by a small majority requiring Mr. ABERNETHY to appear and answer. By the most unfair and partial rulings of the Chair, the friends of Mr. ABERNETHY (except a little grace at the outset) were cut off from debate, and the most kind, conciliatory and Christian appeals of some conciliatory men were utterly disregarded. After hearing the charges, and after listening impartially to the discussion, and witnessing the temper and spirit of his accusers, we wonder how Mr. ABERNETHY can maintain his self-respect and consent to be brought *to such a jury for judgment*. Were we in his counsels we should advise him utterly to refuse to be tried while the present Chairman occupies his seat, and by a jury who have *prejudged* his case. With some few exceptions we saw no manifestation of that deliberation, discretion, seriousness and awe which such a case, if worthy of a hearing, seemed naturally to demand.

As we sat quietly looking on at these proceedings, we could not help wondering what impressions would be made on irreligious minds by a gospel which bore such fruit.

We saw a father compelled openly to rebuke a son, and lay hands upon him, crying "Shame on you," for conduct neither civil, gentlemanly nor Christian; we saw that same son exult in having "snubbed the old man," and order a police-officer to remove a trustee who had attended his wife, a member of the church, to the meeting, the officer refusing to obey the order, saying he knew his duty better. We saw a mere youth, proud in his officiousness, grossly insult a former member and a deacon of the church, because he chose, by invitation, quietly to occupy a seat in the room. We saw young females, *some very young*, evidently trained for their work, voting with a laugh and giggle upon a question which we imagine the most mature and pious would act with distrust and diffidence. We saw three police-officers stationed at the doors of a *church*, at a *church meeting*, convened, we should imagine, for the most solemn and awful purpose that can ever engage a Christian church. But the purpose, patent to any impartial observer, was prearranged to crush one whom with the very same breath, they called *brother*. We *think* we saw, also, unmistakable signs that ruin was written upon the building where we were, whose foundations were laid by the prayers and sacrifices of men whom all delighted to honor—men who never contemplated its utter perversion to such uses. We saw the same *spirit* which we once witnessed at "the Old Tabernacle," when from the platform the Garrisons' and Phillips' launched their anathemas against Church and State, and resolved to drive *their* Abolition car over everything that might stand in its way.

While we heard the plea for peace from Dr. BALL, from Rev. Prof. MARTIN and Mr. BERRY, we felt like exclaiming, "The Prince of Peace" never waves his gentle banner over scenes of strife and discord like this. Could these men but know the impressions which must inevitably be made upon the moral and religious character of multitudes outside the Church, they would try to pray:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

G.

—Mr. Isaac Picard, of Rochester, came near losing his little girl a few days since, but not in the natural way. She was kidnapped by a man, named Crawell, who was assisted by a disreputable woman. Mr. Picard got on the track of the wretches, and not only recovered his little girl, but captured them.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar...,For Wednesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 25, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1021, 1395, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1435, 1439, 1441, 1444, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1465. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 413, 517, 589, 591, 593, 597, 603, 605, 609, 611, 613, 615, 621, 623, 625, 627, 627½, 629, 633, 635. *Part II.*—Nos. 694, 696, 698, 712, 720, 418, 668, 556, 728, 730, 732, 734, 278.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1873, 2056, 2059, 2591, 2061, 1730, 2035, 1788, 2073, 2001, 1911, 1950, 2079, 2080, 2081. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 108, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 1642.

THE ARTISANS' BANK.

The Institution Closed by Injunction.

George P. Gordon and John C. Crowman vs. *the Artisans' Bank.*—This is an action by the plaintiffs, who are depositors in the Artisans' Bank, to procure an injunction, and wind up the affairs of that institution. The complaint avers that the plaintiffs are depositors in the Bank, and drew a check on the Bank for their money deposited there, payment of which was refused; and also avers other matters, most of which are more fully set up in the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—George P. Gordon, one of the plaintiffs above named, being duly sworn, says: That he has read the complaint in the above-entitled action, verified by him, and knows the contents thereof; and that the same is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be, on information and belief; and as to those matters, he believes it to be true. And this deponent further saith, that said defendant is justly indebted to the said plaintiffs, who are co-partners in trade, in the sum of $6,016, and upwards, for lawful moneys of the United States of America, deposited by the said plaintiffs with said defendant, as a banking institution in said City before, and not drawn from said defendant on the first day of October, 1860, or hitherto, or assigned by the said plaintiffs; that deponent presented the check, and made demand of the money therein expressed, as stated in said complaint, and payment of said sum so demanded and deposited by the said plaintiffs were refused by the said defendant and by the paying teller of and in said Bank, and by the President of the said defendant and deponent; was informed by the cashier of said defendant that said defendant had not funds to pay said demand, and that said defendant "would have to go into liquidation;" and deponent has been informed and believes to be true that said defendant is insolvent; that deponent was yesterday in said Bank when a large number of claimants were making demands and a "run" on said Bank; and deponent has been informed and believes that many of said claimants' lawful demands for moneys were not paid.

GEO. P. GORDON.

Sworn to this 2nd day of October, 1860, before me.
JOHN BYRNE, Com. of Deeds.

On this affidavit, the plaintiffs, by Frank Byrne, Esq., their attorney, applied yesterday to Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, for an order to show cause, accompanied with the usual restraining order, meantime, why an injunction should not issue against the continuance of business by the Bank. An order was made accordingly. After reciting the jurisdictional facts, it proceeds as follows:

"I do hereby order, enjoin and restrain said defendant and its officers from paying out or in way transferring or delivering to any person any money or assets of such defendant, or incurring any debts or obligations, until this order be vacated or modified; and let the said defendant show cause before me, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Chambers of the Justices thereof, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why said restrictions above ordered shall not be made absolute or be continued, and why said defendant should not be declared insolvent. And I require the officers of said defendant's to exhibit any and all of its books, papers and accounts, assets and effects, and to be examined on oath touching the same before me, at said time and place last mentioned, and why such other order should not be granted as shall seem proper. WM. H. LEONARD.

Dated Oct. 2, 1860.

The plaintiffs gave an undertaking in the sum of $2,000. They are manufacturers of printing presses, doing business at the corner of Fulton and William streets. The summons and complaint, with the injunction order, were immediately served on Richard A. Troker, Esq., cashier of the Artisans' Bank, at about 11 A. M. yesterday.

Besides the writ, of which the title is given above, is another, predicated on substantially similar facts, by George P. Gordon alone.

Heavy Judgment Vacated for Irregularity.

The United States vs. *Peyton A. Southall.*—This was a motion in the U. S. District Court, before Judge BETTS, to set aside a judgment for $50,000 docketed against the defendant Nov. 22, 1854.

The action was commenced Jan. 27, 1841. It was an action of assumpsit demanding $56,000 under the common money counts. On July 13, 1841, the defendant, by N. F. Waring, his attorney, filed a plea of the general issue, with notice of set-off of various sums of indebtedness to him, exceeding the amount claimed. On Nov. 16, 1842, the defendant, by his same attorney, filed a *relicta* acknowledging the promises charged in the declaration, and damages to the plaintiff to the sum of $49,804 98, for which sum judgment was docketed on that day. Nothing further was done in the matter till March 6, 1852, when an order was entered "on reading and filing affidavits and notice of motion, and on hearing Mr. Morton, of counsel for the defendant, the District-Attorney being present," that the judgment "be vacated to afford the defendant an opportunity of presenting, adjusting and settling his accounts at the Treasury Department at Washington, and obtaining a final decision thereon from the proper accounting officers," and further that if on such settlement a balance should be found in favor of the United States, the defendant should be at liberty to elect whether to give a cognovit for that balance or plead *de novo* to the declaration and have the issue decided by a verdict.

Nothing appears to have been done further in the cause till Aug. 12, 1854, when Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, entered an order in the common rule book that the defendant plead to the declaration within twenty days after service of notice of the rule in pursuance of the order of March 6, 1852, unless he should elect to give a cognovit for the balance due from him to the United States. On the 19th of September, 1854, the District-Attorney filed an affidavit of the service of notice of the entry of the order on N. F. Waring, as attorney of the defendant, by leaving it in his office with his clerk, he being absent. On this motion, however, Mr. Waring and his clerks denied any receipt of such a notice or knowledge of it. On filing that affidavit the District-Attorney entered in the common rule book judgment of default against the defendant for not pleading to the declaration, and also entered an order that that default being entered, judgment interlocutory be entered thereon, and that the Clerk of the Court assess the plaintiff's damages.

This interlocutory judgment was placed in the hands of a United States Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court, who was, however, also Clerk of this Court, and was executed by him as Commissioner, and on the 17th of November, he made his return, reciting that it was referred to him to ascertain and compute the amount due on a Treasury transcript, and reporting the amount, principal and interest, at $50,393 64.

On the 22d of November, 1854, the District Attorney filed this report in Court and took an *ex parte* order that it be confirmed, and on the same day another *ex parte* order was entered that "the Commissioner's report having duly confirmed and the United States Attorney remitting the excess of damages over $50,000, on motion of Mr. M'Keon, United States Attorney, ordered judgment final for $50,000. Between 12 and 1 A. M., of this 22d November, 1854, the defendant died in Richmond, Va. The Clerk's office of this Court is only open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On the 23d November, 1854, a *fi fa* was issued to the Marshal to collect the amount of the judgment, which was returned *nulla bona*, and filed May 31, 1855.

The widow of the defendant, on November 17, 1858, married James W. Curtis, and no notice of the judgment came to the knowledge of either of them till the Spring of 1860, when a suit was brought against him on the judgment, and thereupon this motion was made in his behalf, to vacate the judgment of record as irregular.

Held by the Court—That the purport of the order entered by the District-Attorney, on Aug. 12, 1854, assumes that the Court in vacating the judgment then on record had also annulled the issue before pleaded in the suit, and left the declaration in the same condition as if it had never been replied to by the defendant. If that is an allowable interpretation of the order of March 6, 1852, it should be taken with the further understanding that the defendant should have clear and positive notice that the suit was in renewed progress.

That the power of an Attorney under his general warrant expires when final judgment is perfected, particularly as to the defendant's Attorney, and the defendant here could not be affected by notices of the plaintiff to his former Attorney without furnishing clear proof that the original power of Attorney under which the judgment had been entered still remained in force with the Attorney; or that his power to act had been assented to or recognized by the defendant, of which there is no proof in this case.

That the order of reference of Sept. 19, 1854, was at the peril of the District-Attorney, and was both unauthorized against the defendant, and irregular on its face, for the defendant was not made a party to it, and the reference to the clerk to assess damages was not authorized by law, as under Rule 23 of the Circuit Court, and Rule 240 of the District Court, the damages could only be assessed by a writ of inquiry.

That the reference before the Commissioner was palpably nugatory and void. The Commissioner is not an officer of this Court competent to execute or take cognizance of any powers appertaining to the Court, in the trial or progress of a suit pending therein; and though the Commissioner was also Clerk, his power as Clerk is derived solely from this Court, and has no connection with or relation to the office or function of a Commissioner.

That if there may be a question as to the power of the Court or the propriety of its interfering to set aside a judgment after the lapse of more than two years after its entry, there can be no doubt of the authority of the Court to declare its nullity and prohibit any proceeding on the part of the plaintiff to enforce it in a case so circumstanced, without full proof that the defendant was alive when it was docketed, which the Court cannot intend as a presumption of law on the proofs.

Moreover, the limitation of the power of the Court to set aside a judgment to two years can have application only to cases where the judgment was obtained on notice.

That the whole proceedings in obtaining this judgment against the defendant were without authority of law, irregular and void, and that the representatives of the deceased defendant are entitled to have the same vacated and annulled of record.

Motion granted.

For the motion, Mr. Morton and Mr. Donohue; for the United States, Judge Roosevelt.

The Omnibus Suit Again.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—This case was on again before Justice INGRAHAM at the Special Term yesterday and occupied the whole day. The object of the session was to settle finally before the Judge numerous amendments proposed by the various counsel to the findings of fact, and the judgment drawn up by His Honor, and also to settle such finding of fact as might be submitted by counsel for the various defendants embracing the particular matters of defence proved under the separate answers put in by the respective defendants.

So numerous were the suggestions of amendments to the findings of the Judge and the judgment itself, that the settlement of these occupied the whole day. The case was then adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 4, at 11 A. M., when the findings submitted by defendants will be passed upon.

The Railroad Case.

Matter of the City Railroads.—These cases were now called on in the Special Term Supreme Court Calendar before Justice BOSWORTH. They were finally reserved generally to await the determination of the application for an injunction now on the calendar at Chambers of the same Court.

The Agnew Habeas Corpus.

Matter of Theodore Agnew.—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of Sept. 29. The respondent, Jenks, now returned that he was the father of the child, and had always supported its mother. The child had been well taken care of.

The papers were handed up to Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers, who reserved his decision until Thursday.

Verdict in the Sheriff Case.

Vigoreux vs. *Willett.*—This case, reported yesterday at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND now sat to conclude.

The plaintiff put in evidence to show that she obtained the money used in the purchase of the property in suit, of her father, mostly, and not of her husband. She also claimed to have earned some of the means in her business as a milliner in Paris, and that it was her separate estate.

The trial of the case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $250, with six cents damages. The plaintiff then obtained an allowance of $40, and the defendant twenty days in which to make a case.

H. H. Morange, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, for defendant.

Slander Suit.

THE DEFENDANT HELD TO BAIL.

Wm. E. Brockway vs. *Frederick G. Van Vliet.*—This was an application made before Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas, for an order of arrest against the defendant, in an action for slander which the plaintiff has instituted against him.

The plaintiff's affidavits set forth that the defendant had for the last six months circulated a malicious slander to the effect that he (plaintiff) had been sentenced to the State Prison for forgery. This story, the plaintiff averred, had greatly impaired his business and injured his character.

The Court ordered the defendant to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000. The defendant is one of the firm of White & Van Vliet, maltsters of this City. Both parties are said to be of influential families.

Platt, Gerard and Bulkley for plaintiff.

The McSpedon and Baker Claim.

ACTION AGAINST THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR A FALSE RETURN TO THE MANDAMUS.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *Blunt, et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages of the defendants for an alleged false return to the *mandamus* issued in the action brought by the plaintiffs herein against the Board of Supervisors for an amount claimed on account of work done under contract with the Record Commissioners. The *mandamus* and the return thereto have been many times stated in the TIMES, and will be readily remembered. The plaintiffs claimed that there were due them, under the contract referred to, $193,000. In their return to the *mandamus* the Board of Supervisors set forth that "the plaintiffs never, in due form of law obtained, and had not, at the time of the issuing of the writ, in their possession certificates of the Commissioners of Records for the sum of $6,377 60, nor for the further sum of $38,754 37," claimed to be due in their complaint. So much of that return the plaintiffs complained to be false, and brought this action to recover damages for the false return, laying their damages at $75,000. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and the case now came up before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Supreme Court at Special Term, to be heard thereon. Mr. Lawrence, who appeared for the defendants, stated that he had many times attended for the purpose of disposing of this case, and it had been as many times postponed to suit the plaintiffs. He therefore moved, as no one appeared for plaintiffs, that the defendants have judgment on their demurrer. Motion granted.

Plaintiffs in default.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr. for defendants.

The Proposed Public Urinals.

SUIT TO RECOVER PLANS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Ira Buckman vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover damages for an alleged conversion of certain plans and designs furnished to the defendants, under an advertisement of the Street Commissioner, published in September, 1858, and made in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council passed the same month—inviting architects and others to furnish plans, &c., for the construction of certain public urinals proposed to be placed in different parts of the City. The advertisement stated that the plans submitted would be placed before the Common Council for their choice, and that those whose plans were not accepted would have the liberty to withdraw the same. The Common Council have not acted in the matter, since, as alleged, although the plans were submitted to them. The plaintiff, after waiting some three years, demanded a return of his plans, which was refused, and this action is therefore brought to recover them.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, upon the ground that the plans became the property of the City upon delivery to the Common Council, and that the plaintiff had no claim to them thereafter. Upon this point Brownley *vs.* Hoxwell (2 Bos. and Pul. 438) was cited as an authority.

The case now came on at Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, and Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the Corporation, contended that there had been no unreasonable lapse of time since the delivery of the plans.

Mr. S. R. Thompson, counsel for plaintiff, contended that plaintiff had never parted with his property in the plans, and that the defendants were bailees for plaintiff until their selection was made; that whether the time elapsed was reasonable or unreasonable, was a question for a jury, and could not be raised upon demurrer.

The Court overruled the demurrer, with costs, and gave judgment for plaintiff thereon, with leave to defendants to renew on payment of costs.

Andrews, Colby and Thompson, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for Corporation.

Court of General Sessions.

CONVICTION OF A CONFIDENCE MAN—SUDDEN ILLNESS OF RECORDER BARNARD.

Yesterday, the first business transacted in this Court was the receiving pleas of guilty of grand larceny from Eliza Reynolds and Mary Watson, charged with stealing a piece of silk, valued at $80. Reynolds, though quite a young girl, was an old offender, and had already been in the penitentiary. The Recorder sentenced her to the State prison for three years. The woman (Watson) was discharged.

Charles Cull was tried for obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. John F. Gilman, a resident of Maine, under the following circumstances: Mr. Gilman formed the acquaintance of Cull on board the Stonington boat, bound to this City. He rather liked Cull, and being a stranger in Gotham, placed himself under his guidance. Cull, not unwillingly, took him in charge, and undertook to exhibit unto him the huge animal with the extensive trunk. Passing along some street, Cull bethought himself of his need to change a bill for $100, that amount, when unbroken, being not very eligible as a tender for a small sum for refreshments. Accordingly he went into an establishment, which he said was a bank, but came out much chagrined at finding it was past banking hours. What was to be done? A man with a hundred-dollar bill in his pocket in want of small change for drinks for himself and friend! A ridiculous position to be placed in, and perplexing, moreover. Could not his new Maine acquaintance oblige him with smaller bills—a twenty or so, a few tens and fives? Unfortunately the gentleman from Maine had not so much money about him, but having $30, he concluded that twelve shillings would see him through the night, and the next day he could easily be at the Bank before closing hours. So he gave $28 50 to Cull, and received from him the $100 bill, on "The City Trust and Banking Company." Cull having succeeded in obtaining small bills, suddenly recollected that he had a little business to transact round the corner, but he would be back in a few minutes. Mr. Gilman by-and-bye became of the opinion that there were just twenty-four such minutes from midnight to midnight, or from noon to noon, and he became not unnaturally inquisitive about the value of the $100 bill. Inquiry demonstrated that it possessed no value at all. His poor recompense was his good luck in meeting subsequently with Cull and giving him into custody.

Recorder BARNARD briefly charged the Jury in the case, and then finding himself too unwell to remain longer on the Bench, quitted the Court, while Judge RUSSELL was sent for to receive the verdict. The Jury, after a short absence, found Cull guilty. Sentence was deferred until it could be passed by the Recorder, who tried the case. No other business was done.

Superior Court Clerkship.

Nathaniel B. Bosworth, son of Chief-Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, has been appointed General Term Clerk, *vice* Robt. D. Livingston, promoted to be Chief Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Gibhard* vs. *Mills.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Jay* vs. *Buer.*—Judgment settled, except in some particulars.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Roberts* vs. *Roberts.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2.

$5,000	U. S. 5s. 1874	102¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	70½
27,000	Ten. State 6s. '90.	90¾	150	do b15	70½
16,000	Misso. State 6s. b10	75¾	50	do s30	70¾
3,000	do	79¾	50	do s5	70¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	100	do c	70½
5,000	E. R 3d M. bs. '63.	101	300	do s30	70
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. bs.	91¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23½
5,000	Har. R. 1 M. Bs.	98	100	do b60	23¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2M. Bs.	65¾	50	do	23¾
1,000	Ter Ht. & A. 2 M.	58	100	do s30	23
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. b60	24	50	do b10	23¼
2,000	Lke E. & W. 2d M. B.	49¾	50	do	23½
10	Bank of New-York	105	150	Tol. & Wabash R.	40
25	B'k of N. America	108	*50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	03 49
6	Continental Bank	104½	200	do b30	48¾
100	Canton Company	22¾	50	do	48¾
300	do	22½	100	do b30	48¼
50	Sch'kill Nav. Pref.	48½	200	do	48¼
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	82¾	50	do s10	48¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	93 90	50	do s10	48¾
600	do b10	90¾	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30	86¾
85	do	90¾	100	do b60	87
200	do b10	90¾	250	do	86¼
50	do b30	90¾	50	do s30	86½
100	do s10	90¾	150	do	86½
500	do c	90¾	200	do	86¼
200	do 2d	90¾	100	Ga. & Chic. R.	77½
300	do b10	90¾	200	do b30	77¾
200	do s30	90¾	100	do	77¾
50	do s60	90¾	100	do b10	77¾
25	Erie Railroad	42¾	350	do	77¾
100	do b60	42¾	70	Cleve. & To. R.	47½
100	do b60	42¾	100	do	47¾
300	do b60	43¼	300	do	47¾
350	do	42¾	1000	do	47
500	do	42¾	50	do b30	47¼
50	do b10	47¾	300	do b60	47¾
100	do s10	42¾	500	do b10	47
250	do s60	42	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	76
200	Hudson River R. b10	63½	800	do	76¾
100	do s10	63½	850	do	76¾
200	Harlem Railroad	23¾	50	do s60	76¾
1450	do	23¾	550	do b10	76¾
100	do s30	23¾	50	do b60	77¼
200	do b30	23¾	50	do b60	77¼
100	do b30	23¾	100	do b30	77
200	Har. R. Pref.	53	100	do s10	76¾
100	do b30	53¼	400	do b60	77¼
22	do	52¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R. b30	90
100	do b30	53	100	do s30	89¼
100	do b60	53	100	do b60	90¾
200	do	52¾	200	do s30	90
300	Reading R.	47¾	10	do	90
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15¾	75	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¾
550	do b30	15¾			

TUESDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

A break-down of 3½@4 ₱ cent. in the shares of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, caused by the unexpected action of the Board of Directors this forenoon against paying the October Dividend, seriously affected the whole market for Stocks; the New-York roads falling 1@1½, and the Westerns 1½@2 ₱ cent. The event in question now appears to have been foreshadowed by the previous considerable sales of the stock for eight or ten days past, although every intimation that the cause of these sales had reference to the Dividend question was positively, if not indignantly, denied within the office of the Company, where parties making the inquiry were assured, almost up to the last hour, that a Dividend equal to at least 3 ₱ cent. had been earned, without reference to the surplus income carried over last Spring, and would by paid. So far as the earning is concerned, the Board appear to have had before them the following figures—subsequently handed out to the Press—which narrowed down the question to one of expediency and common fairness in ordering or refusing to order the Dividend paid. The decision was against it, and if honestly or conscientiously arrived at, the stockholders are simply disappointed, and not swindled, though undoubtedly paltered with. The recent buyers of the stock, who in good faith deemed it cheap under the repeated assurances that the Dividend would be paid, as it had been earned, have reasonable cause of complaint, though bound to look out for themselves in merely speculating for a rise. They played with a stock which they believed to be intrinsically good, and on the credit of a management which they supposed to be at least indifferently candid and straightforward. That they have been mistaken on the last point turns out to be the fault of the self-styled *conservatives* of the Board, whose friends are supposed to have profited most by their unexpected action. That suspicions of *sharp practice* under all these circumstances should be current in the Street, is by no means surprising. The President, Mr. FARNUM, is said to have contemplated the result for ten days or two weeks past; so his friends were not behind-hand in speculating for the fall. The Treasurer, Mr. DUNHAM, also yielded to the *expediency* of paying the dividend with all commendable resignation, and his friends, whether in the Corn Exchange Bank, (where several equivocal transactions have taken place, to the scandal of the concern, in the past few months,) or out of it, were all right. And the Secretary, Mr. TOWS, while firm and persistent to almost the last day, in his most positive assurances that the dividend would be forthcoming, is now widely blamed as having misled the whole Stock Exchange, when the means of knowing better should have been within his reach. These officials are all members of the Board. Another member, Mr. DAVID DOWS, merchant, who had also encouraged the opinion that the Dividend would come, as a matter of course, was not present to vote for it! One of the Messrs. DURANT, directors, recorded his vote in favor of the Dividend, in pursuance of his uniform assurances that when the Company, after three years' delay, resumed their dividends last April, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, they would be able, without fail, to continue them. This is Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT. As he has professed no extra conservatism, and is known as a large operator in Stocks, it is not improbable that a good share of blame will be visited upon his head. We simply record his vote on the question, not as conclusive in his favor, but as showing so much of good faith beyond his colleagues. The figures referred to are as follows:

Earnings six months to Oct. 1	$641,738
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	$62,500
Six months' interest	49,000
Operating expenses	350,000 — 461,500
Balance for dividend	$180,238
Required for 3 ₱ cent. dividend	168,000

The whole market, as intimated, was rendered feverish by the Rock Island affair, and so continued to the close of the dealings in the afternoon, though the sales of the day were scarcely up to the recent average. The following are the closing figures, as nearly as they could be arrived at, compared with yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Central	91	89½	R. Island	77¾	74½
Erie	42¾	40¾	Toledo	47½	46¾
Harlem	23¾	22	M. Southern	23½	22¾
Hudson	63½	63	Galena	77¾	76¼
Reading	48	47¾	M. Guaranteed	49¾	48

There was a free demand for Rock Island after the decline to 74 ₱ cent., supposed to be principally from parties who had gone short of the stock, though some other buyers were disposed to regard a sudden fall of 4 ₱ cent., and a fall within the fortnight of 8 ₱ cent., as likely to be followed by a reaction, now that the "cat is out of the meal."

In the Money market the demand continued fairly active from the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, while Discounts were generally quiet outside of Bank. Exchange closed for the Boston steamer at a reduction of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from last week's currency. The competition from transient Bank bills and good Merchant bills, with the standard Banking drawers, was quite marked. This will be abundantly explained by reference to the very large exports of Domestic Produce from this port the present week.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,807,451	$1,520,164	$2,795,258
Previously report'd	46,476,212	48,433,557	66,961,535
Since Jan. 1	$48,283,663	$49,953,721	$69,757,793

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$160,360
Payments	194,438
Balance	5,190,511

The Receipts for Customs, $57,000.

The final failure of the Artisans' Bank is announced to-day. The event follows quick upon the removal yesterday of the City Chamberlain's account to the Park Bank. It was not, of course, unexpected, and takes few or no business people by surprise. Whether the whole of the funds under charge of the Chamberlain were safely and successfully transferred before the explosion, we are not advised. There are several trust funds in his keeping, one of which under chancery order from the Courts, is made up of unclaimed or unsettled moneys in chancery. We have a right to presume that if this fund, or others like it, has not been looked to in season, the Chamberlain's personal bond will be held for the loss. The weekly average of the Bank on yesterday's return, owed:

On deposit	$1,066,000
Circulation	95,000
Capital	600,000—$1,761,000
And held in	
Specie	$825,000
Discounts	1,373,000
	$1,658,000
And Stocks at Albany	100,000—$1,758,000

But how far this may have been changed by the subsequent action of the Chamberlain, we have no present means of knowing. The Bank, of course, goes into the hands of a Receiver, and ought, it would seem from the figures, to be good for the deposits, and a moderate dividend on the capital. Of the soundness of the circulation, secured at Albany in the Bank Department, there is no question.

At the annual election of the Clearing-house Association this forenoon the following Managers were elected—the principle of rotation adopted last year being again carried out, and new men placed on the Committees: Chairman—CALEB O. HALSTEAD. Secretary—William B. Meeker. Clearing-house Committee—George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, H. L. Jaques, E. D. Brown, Joseph M. Price. Committee of Conference—B. F. Wheelright, Jacob Campbell, Jr., Gideon De Angelis, R. H. Haydock, A. S. Fraser.

The collections in the Land Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of September, were $80,600
For September, 1859 55,418
Gain in 1860 $25,182

The sales of land for the month of September were $133,600
For September, 1859 37,836
Gain in 1860 $100,764

The Milwaukee and Mississippi road earned in September:

1860	$168,000
1859	104,000
Increase	$64,000

The Michigan Southern road earned in September:

1860	$236,000
1859	181,000
Increase	$55,000

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are, for

September, 1860			$180,000 14
September, 1859			156,972 80
Increase			$23,027 34

Earnings for the last three years in September:

1858	$140,871 92	1860	$180,000 14
1859	156,972 80		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 8,767 bbls. Flour, 363 bbls. Corn Meal, 172,526 bushels Wheat, 13,645 bushels Corn, 266 bushels Rye, 23,490 bushels Barley, 21,410 bushels Oats, 11 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,267 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 42 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, at 18c.@19c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COCOA—Is inactive, yet quoted steady; stock, 1,170 bags.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been reported of only 200 mats Java, at 16¾c.; and small lots of other kinds at former prices ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio.

		Bags.
Sept. 29	New-Orleans	18,000
Sept. 29	Baltimore	600
Sept. 29	Philadelphia	600
Oct. 2	New-York	3,905
	Grand total	23,205

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, at former quotations; sales, 1,900 bales. The peculiar feature of the crop is the new growth, which, according to Messrs. NAHL BROS. & Co.: "Advices from many points South continue to report favorably of it, while in other places it may not come to much. The general feeling is that fine weather and a late frost will be required for its maturity. The cool temperature advised in some parts of the South last week has passed away, and fine, hot weather become general, which at this juncture cannot be too highly estimated, both for the new growth and for picking the Cotton now rapidly opening over the whole country. The upland crops will fall short of the early promise, but the bottom lands will give large crops, and there will be a considerable increase from the rich overflowed lands which have produced no Cotton for the past two years." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the last week and since the 1st September, 1859, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts—Past Wk.	Receipts—Since Sept. 1.	Ex. for Past Week—To Gt. B.	Ex. for Past Week—To Fr.	Ex. for Past Week—Oth. F. P.
1860-61	60,000	179,000	19,000	5,000	1,000
1859-60	69,000	170,000	6,000	7,000	3,000
1858-9	59,000	141,000	11,000	9,000	3,000
1857-8	31,000	52,000	10,000		

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
FOR THE FALL OF 1860,
And are enabled to offer
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Manufactured in the best manner
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
INCLUDING ALL THE POPULAR SHADES WHICH
NOW PREVAIL IN PARIS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
PARISIAN FABRICS,
Suitable for
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
a splendid assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
both
LONG AND SQUARE.
Also,
great novelties in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Full assortment
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
NOW READY.
Also,
LOW PRICED EMBROIDERIES
And LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS,
LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

SHAWLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
in great variety,
THE
ADRIANA,
JAPANESE, and
TYCOON
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED DO.,
BROCHE and FRENCH CASHMERE DO., in
BLACK,
WHITE,
GREEN, and
CRIMSON CENTRES, &c.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BAL OFFERT AU PRINCE DE GALLES.
Reçemment reçu,
Un bel assortiment de
Robes de Bal,
Importees expressément pour le bal offert au
PRINCE DE GALLES.
Envente chez.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway, in face du
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will Open on Monday, Oct. 1,
500 Pieces
RICH SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.

BARGAINS AT NO. 223,
BARGAINS AT NO. 223,
AT KINZEY'S, AT NO. 223.
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND
RIBBON STORE, AT NO. 223.
15,000 yards RICH BONNET RIBBONS
From Auction, 6c., 8c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
STRAW GOODS.
STRAW BONNETS from AUCTION, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
FALL AND WINTER
FLOWERS FROM AUCTION.
Job lot Silk and Bugle Nets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Cheap lot of Collars and Sets.
3,500 fine Worked Collars, 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., 88c.
7,500 Worked Sets, 50c. to $2 the set.
4,800 Worked Bands from Auction, 6c., 12c., 25c.
1,500 Thread Veils from Auction, 75c., $1.
Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought at Auction very low.
3,000 Ladies' Muslin Caps from Auction, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
Job lot Ladies' White Merino Hose, 10c.
Job lot Gent's Brown Cotton Half Hose, 6c.
Job lot Gent's Wool Half Hose, 12c.
1,000 pairs Ladies' SILK GLOVES, lined, 20c.
2,000 pairs Gauntlet SILK GLOVES, lined, 31c.
1,750 pairs Gauntlet MERINO GLOVES, lined, 15c.
2,500 pairs STEEL SCISSORS, 8c. per pair.
3,500 pieces colored SILK VELVETS, 25c. per piece.
1,500 pieces black SILK VELVETS, 25c. per piece.
A splendid assortment of fancy Hair Pins, Gilt Belts, Porte-monnaies, Bags and fancy goods of all kinds.
Opening to-day from auction
RIBBONS,
3,500 yards rich dark colors, 12d., 15c., 18c.
From auction every day Job Lots in all styles of goods.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
On MONDAY will offer
AT RETAIL,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
In every variety of Silks and Wool.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NEW CHINTZES.
Every description of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
QUILTS
and
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
Full stock of Fall Hosiery and Gloves.
Full stock of White Goods, Flannel, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Full stock of Ladies' Under Clothing.
Full stock of Yankee Notions.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents. 400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1. Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c. New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap. Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets. Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery. At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway. N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large and superior stock of
FAMILY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Toweling.
Also,
FRENCH ORGANDIES and TARLTANE, for evening dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 Broadway,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, their PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture.
ALSO,
A choice collection of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS.
Canal-street, corner of Mercer, New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
500 PIECES
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 75 per yard.

GRAND RETAIL OPENING.
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
WILL NOW BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
embracing
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BLACK BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET ARABIANS,
BLACK CLOTH ARABIANS,
And every other novelty of the season, both imported and our own manufacture, all of which we offer to the public
AT MUCH BELOW USUAL RETAIL PRICES.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No 361 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Just received, per late steamers,
1,000 SILK ROBES,
IN
2, 4, 5 and 7 Flounces,
The latest Paris Styles,
And
Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 1,
At 50 per cent.
Less than Cost of Importation.

REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, SCARFS and SHAWLS,
THREAD LACE VEILS, FLOUNCINGS AND
POINTS.
BARBES AND COIFFURES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open, this morning,
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS
PLAIN AND FANCY TARLETANS.
PLAIN SILKS, in all the new colors.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
RICH DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
50 per cent. less than
REGULAR PRICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE
SPECIAL NOTICE OF
LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF THE FOLLOWING
DESCRIBED MERCHANDIZE, AT THE
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
LOOK AT THEM!!!
CORSETS, in every size, $1 a pair, a prime article.
HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1 12, a first-rate article.
3,000 dozen Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, none better, At Sixty-five Cents a pair, 65c. per pair.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, At $1 50 per dozen.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 4.
THE GREATEST DISPLAY
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
Ever made in the United States
AT THE
UP TOWN PALACE,
5TH-AV.,
Corner of 23D-ST.,
And the well-known stand for
CLOAKS,
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
Has now opened her Fall and Winter fashions in
Velvet, Silk and Cloth Cloaks,
All of which have been selected in the first houses in Paris, and are the latest
PARISIAN NOUVEAUTES,
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,

LAMBREQUINS,	New Styles. VALENCES, New Styles.	CURTAINS,
VALENCES,	CURTAINS, New Styles.	LAMBREQUINS,
SATIN DE LAINES,	BROCATELLES, New Styles!	DAMASKS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,	AT	VESTIBULE LACE,
KELTY'S, No. 359	KELTY'S, BROADWAY, N. Y.	KELTY'S, No. 359.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303.
FURS.
Elegant and fashionable styles, in SABLE, SQUIRREL, MINK, &c., will here be offered to the ladies on THURSDAY next, when they are respectfully invited to call and inspect them. Till then suspend their purchases.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303.
Three doors west of Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 851 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henrietta, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Valours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazetts, Parisines, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded, and Amuire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Dresses, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Valours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c; Bombazine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING
Of Imported Patterns of the Fall and Winter Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and the branches in all the principal cities of the Union. Also, Mme. DEMOREST'S Illustrated Quarterly Report and Mirror of the Paris and New-York Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Fall number, now ready, and for sale at all the periodical depôts. Price 5 cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of 6 cents or two stamps; yearly subscription, 15 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 320 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, VELVET, BRUSSELS, and every variety of
CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE, ELEGANT and CHEAP STOCK.

CHEAP SILKS.
500 pieces, at 75c. and $1. These goods originally cost from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.
RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.
MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.
"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkle, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F BUTTERWORTH,	PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	DAN'L. F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ANDREW MOUNT,

CHAS. A. SECOR.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

WIDE-AWAKES! WIDE-AWAKES!!
BARNUM'S MUSEUM
Affords the greatest amount of recreation and amusement of any place in New-York, abounding in novelties of the most extraordinary character, and of the most lively interest, which are to be seen at all hours during the day and evening, for particulars of which see the regular Museum advertisement, and large and small bills.
IN THE AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
the splendid Historical Drama, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN, will be performed, and, to enable the evening visitors to witness the performance, and also see the
GRAND WIDE-AWAKE PROCESSION,
the evening performance will commence one hour earlier than usual, at 6½ o'clock, closing a few minutes past 8, which will afford ample time to see the entire procession after the performances are over.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the XXIst Ward Republican Association, held on Monday evening, Oct. 1, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That the Republicans of the XXIst Ward heartily indorse the nominees of the County and Judicial Republican Conventions, and we commend them to the support of every elector in the City of New-York who desires to have elected for Municipal and Judicial offices able, upright and worthy men.
Resolved, That in the nomination of ABRAM WAKEMAN for Congress, we have a candidate whose acknowledged ability and large experience in the councils of the nation eminently qualify him for the responsible position of Representative in Congress from this District; and knowing, as we do, his devotion to principles which tend to elevate humanity and develop the great interests of the country, we will give him a united support, and do our part as Republicans of the XXIst Ward to triumphantly elect him.
Resolved, That our candidate for Assembly, E. C. JOHNSON, needs no indorsement; his probity as a man and a merchant warrants us in saying that his legislative career will bear no taint, and we can commend him to the support of every elector in this Assembly District who desires honest legislation at our State capitol.
JOHN WEBBER, Sec. A. W. GRISWOLD, President.

WIDE-AWAKE CERTIFICATES BEAUTIfully engraved and tinted, $16 per hundred, or 25 cents each. Also, Wide-Awake Tactics, $4 per hundred, or 5 cents each. For sale by GAVIT & CO., No. 114 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS but recently concluded an engagement as teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to go South. Highest references given. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, for one week.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, A perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing, and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address S. M., Station D., Post-office, Bible House. Best references if required.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEveral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address J. G., Box No. 2,111 General Post-office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who thus taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWELVE YEARS' experience in teaching as College Professor and as Principal of a Ladies' Institute, wishes to employ two or three hours a day in private instruction, in Brooklyn. Address WM. BARSTOW, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires a situation as nursery governess, either in the City or country. Address TEACHER, 21 Amity-place.

THE ADVERTISER OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE would take a few pupils in mathematics or physics. Address Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—We have now on hand for sale, at low prices, the following second-hand Printing Machines. They have been but little used, and all of them quite as good as new:
1 Single Large Cylinder hand Printing Machine.
1 Super-Royal Single Large Cylinder Printing Machine.
1 No. 2 Single Small Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x46in.
1 No. 5 Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x57in.
1 New Job Printing Machine, bed 12x20in.
1 Super-Royal Hand Press and Steam Inker.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 & 31 Gold-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 12th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 66, West 26th-st.
REV. N. R. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MISS WRIGHT'S
CLASS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS,
Has removed from No. 2 Union-square, to
No. 50 Lexington-av., New-York,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
Her class for drawing pupils,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; of Dr. Weisse, a Professor in the school, No. 30 West 15th-st.; or of the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MISS KENNEDY'S
Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 684 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, TEACHER OF MODERN languages, has the honor to inform his pupils and his friends that he will continue to give lessons in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin, in schools and in private families. He will open the classes for young ladies and gentlemen with a new method of teaching, by which they will in a short time much improve in pronunciation and speaking. The best references will be given. Apply to No. 701 (music store) Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

ALL THIS WEEK WHO JOIN GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping Classes will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. The Stereoscopic Museum, same building, will be open daily this week for free admission, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ladies' classes daily. Private instruction given. New Academy, Nos. 922 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 62 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—Rev. J. A. SAXTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter term of this first-class School begins WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y. Interviews with the Principal at No. 64 West 47th-st., N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS B. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

SUCCESS IN LIFE SECURED BY GOOD WRITING.—Prof. LONG, author of a new and improved system, undertakes to qualify young men for the counting-house, and teach ladies an elegant and fashionable style in twelve private lessons. Terms moderate. Institution No. 861 Broadway.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 572 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 3d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSLNBERG, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 28th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG L

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—MY COUSIN TOM—O'FLANAGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OCEAN OF LIFE—THE CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 396—WESTLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *North American* at Quebec. and the *Canada* off Cape Race, we are placed in possession of three days' later European news. The details received of the late Sardinian victory near Ancona are of the greatest interest. Gen. LAMORICIERE was the attacking party, and his defeat was decisive and complete. The General fled to Ancona, which contains all that is left of the disorganized levies of the Pope. A large portion of Gen. LAMORICIERE'S troops capitulated on the field of battle, and the remnant in Ancona have no other course left but to follow their example. Among the prisoners taken at Spoletto were six hundred of the Irish Brigade. The effect of this battle is to transfer the whole of the Roman territory from the dominion of the Pope to that of VICTOR EMANUEL, who is now, in very deed, King of Italy. It is true that Rome, Viterbo and Civita Vecchia have been guaranteed by France to the Sovereign Pontiff; but His Holiness is said to be preparing an alocution, in which he will declare his determination to withdraw from Rome. This will relieve the Emperor NAPOLEON from his present very embarrassing position, for as soon as the Pope leaves, the French troops will leave also, and the Sardinians will occupy the Eternal City. The great danger to the ultimate success of the revolution appears to lie in the contest now going on between GARIBALDI and the Count DE CAVOUR. The former has written to the King, peremptorily demanding the Minister's dismissal. Austria is making enormous military preparations in Venetia and on the shores of the Adriatic, but she will not oppose the revolution unless her Italian possessions are attacked. That they will be attacked, no one who believes in GARIBALDI can doubt.

The most stupendous political demonstration ever known in the West took place yesterday at Chicago, on the occasion of the reception of Gov. SEWARD. The number who took part in it is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000. Deputations attended from all the surrounding towns. Mr. SEWARD was escorted to the Wigwam in which the National Convention was held, by a party of five hundred Lincoln Rangers, where he made a speech of an hour and a half duration. The building was packed to its utmost capacity, while numbers outside were unable to obtain admission. At night there was a procession of the Wide-Awakes, who turned out from six to eight thousand torches. The speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD at Lawrence, Kansas, will be found in our columns this morning.

The arrangements for the great national demonstration of Wide-Awakes in this City to-night have been carried out on a grand scale. The decorations, the fireworks, and the size of the procession, will render the display an exceedingly novel one. The City is filled with people from abroad, who have gathered here to witness it.

The Young Men's Republican Union were favored last evening with addresses on the leading political questions of the day, from Hon. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Mr. RUSCH, Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa. The meeting at which those gentlemen spoke took place at the Cooper Institute and was largely attended.

A State Convention was held yesterday by the Breckinridge Democracy of Maine, at Bangor, at which a full Electoral ticket was nominated, and measures were taken to "organize as the regular Democratic Party of the State." Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, repudiating Squatter Sovereignty, etc. After the business was concluded, a mass Convention was held, which was addressed by Hon. CALEB CUSHING in opposition to the doctrines of DOUGLAS.

The Third District, Tammany Congressional Convention, last evening, nominated BENJAMIN WOOD; the Mozart Hall Democrats also gave him the nomination in place of R. P. COMPTON, resigned. The Fourth nominated JAMES KERRIGAN; the Seventh, ELIJAH WARD; the Eighth, R. B. BRADFORD.

About forty citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, last evening, formed a new National Union League, opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD was elected President.

The Prince of Wales received a warm welcome at the hands of the people of Pittsburgh. Yesterday morning he held a *levée*, at which a short address was presented, and replied to in suitable terms by Lord LYONS. A procession was afterwards formed, which escorted the Royal party through the streets of the city, which were crowded with citizens and strangers. At the hour of his departure for Harrisburgh, a crowd of several thousand persons had assembled at the dépôt, and bid him farewell with three cheers. The Royal party did not reach Harrisburgh until a late hour last night.

Advices to the 24th of September are received from Denver City, in the Pike's Peak region. The citizens of Denver on the 23d had met in Mass Convention and established a Provisional Government, the officers of which were to be elected on the 29th—to serve six months. Mining news continued encouraging. A new silver lead is reported to have been discovered between the Arkansas and the Platte rivers, the ore from which assays very rich.

The American Board of Missions commenced its fiftieth annual meeting at Boston, yesterday. The Treasurer's statement showed that he had received $429,000 during this year, with which, besides other obligations, he had canceled a debt of $66,000, and had over $1,400 left in the Treasury. The missions, according to the reports read by the Secretary, are generally prosperous.

The first Fall meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at their Library rooms last evening. Resolutions relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country were offered for adoption by the Executive Committee, papers were read, and the presentation of many curious and valuable documents to the Society took place. After adjournment the customary repast was served.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of appointing Inspectors of Registry for the various polling districts. All the Wards but four were supplied with Inspectors, the names of the fortunate parties having been prearranged, and the form of balloting gone through with in order to comply with the letter of the law. Two communications from the counsel of the Board, with reference to the Commissioners of Record, were received and referred.

An injunction order was issued yesterday by Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, requiring the Artisans' Bank to show cause why their business should not be closed. The order was served on the Cashier at about 11 A. M. It is returnable this day at 10. Another session of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held by Justice INGRAHAM, was devoted yesterday to the settlement of the form of the Judge's findings of fact and law, and of the judgment to be entered in the cause. The case was, at the close of the day, postponed to Thursday next, at 11 A. M., when the special findings of fact submitted by defendant's counsel will be passed upon. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer nothing was done, beyond the swearing of six additional Grand Jurors, who failed to appear on Monday. In the Court of General Sessions the only case of interest was that of CHARLES CULL, charged with obtaining $28 in an ingenious manner, under false pretences, from Mr. JOHN F. GILMAN, a gentleman from Maine. After the case had gone to the jury, Recorder BARNARD was taken suddenly ill, and Judge RUSSELL was sent for to take the verdict, which was "Guilty."

The Stock Market was much agitated and thrown back in prices yesterday by a sudden break down of 4 per cent. on Rock Island shares, caused by the action of the Directors against the October Dividend. The Stock closed 74½; New-York Central, 89¾; Erie, 40¾. The final failure of the Artisans' Bank was announced. The event was not unexpected. Money affairs unaltered. Exchange lower, on account of the very heavy export movement of produce from this port.

Holders advanced their prices for most kinds of Flour, Winter Wheat and Corn, but less activity was discernible. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were likewise Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Metals, Tobacco, Whisky, Candles and Tallow. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Hides, Codfish, Mackerel and Tobacco were in good request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Fall of the Papacy.

The details which now reach us, far from complete though they are, of the defeat of Gen. DE LAMORICIERE by the Sardinians under CIALDINI, are still explicit and intelligible enough to warrant the belief that history will be called upon to revere in VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, the prince appointed of Heaven to bring to an end the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, calmly, victoriously, and with that dignity of unsullied justice which becomes the doing of so immeasurably important an act. He must be dull of brain and cold of heart who can look with undisturbed complacency upon the extinction by cruel and questionable means of any institution about which long antiquity and the reverence of many generations of men have thrown their mystic but most real sanctity. Born of fraud and force, and maintained by the same evil instruments, the princely estate of the Roman Bishops has yet been no unintermittent fountain of ill to mankind. The world owes it some great debts; and though the balance of the grand account was struck some ages since, it would have been no pleasant sight to see the modern inheritance of JULIUS II. and SIXTUS V. snatched from their successor forever, by hands as ruthless as those which smote down the ancient Papacy and bore it away captive for a fatal sojourn of centuries at Avignon. When PIUS IX. twelve years ago turned his back alike upon his principles and his people, and fled in the disguise of a diplomatic lackey to Gaeta, thus much might be pleaded in excuse for conduct alike so unpriestly and so unprincely, that the revolution which he betrayed when he had lost the heart to lead it, had become under the frantic inspiration of MAZZINI a mere saturnalia of senseless and obstinate philosophers, falsely so called. The Roman Triumvirate of 1848, was a spectre at once so absurd and so alarming, that any rational man might well forgive a Pope for despising the counselors who would have made him embrace it, and for flinging their counsels under the wheels of a Bavarian Envoy's post-chaise. The Republic of MAZZINI was no fitting term to the secular history of the great pontificate. It drove the Pope of itself into an abdication, from which it was morally certain that he would revert to all his old rights as soon as the external pressure should be removed.

Very different are the circumstances in which the Pope will now depart from his seven-hilled capital, should he follow the course upon which the Sacred College, as we now learn, are urging him. No force of any kind, no injustice or wrong or excess now compels him to flight. He is recoiling now from his friends; from the only men whose sympathy and cooperation can fortify himself and his position afresh in the fast-failing respect of mankind. In deserting Rome before the advancing justice of Italy, the Pope deserts Rome forever.

Save in their strictly spiritual character as presiding bishops of the Roman Catholic communion throughout the world, neither PIUS IX. nor his successors can ever hope to reenter the Eternal City, if he who now wears the triple crown shall quit its gates for a refuge in Austria or in Spain, rather than disavow his complicity in the cruelties and crimes which have driven Umbria and the Marches into rebellion, and compelled the intervention of Italian armies to suppress the excesses of a foreign and mercenary horde, fighting under the keys of St. Peter.

The royal proclamation, under which the army of VICTOR EMANUEL entered the Papal dominions, will remain forever as the last solemn indictment of the Papacy. It offered to the Pope, in language equally touching and respectful, the only hope which LAMORICIERE, and ANTONELLI, and Austria, had left to him of reigning in the heart of regenerated Italy. It reminded him that in his name the sacred love of country had been branded as worse than Islamism, and it adjured him, for Italy and for the Church, to rest on Italy and rule the world, instead of resting on the world to oppress Italy. Though the most urgent, this proclamation is not by any means the first warning which the Roman Pontiff has been permitted to read in unmistakable characters.

To go no further back than the peace of Paris; four years ago Europe assembled in Congress at the Tuileries, bade the King of Naples, and through him the Papal Government, beware of the work which they were doing. They were told then that every hour of the desperate policy they had adopted was an hour of maturing revolution. The King of Naples relied on his soldiers and his treasury, and flung back the advice of Europe into the face of those who gave it. The Pope and his Cardinals relied on the intricacies of their hierarchical connection with the subjects of every Roman Catholic State and their consequent fancied control over the political course of every Roman Catholic Power. They went on like the fool of the Scriptures, adding tax to tax and tyranny to tyranny, enriching themselves and all their dependents, impoverishing the Church in all that makes its eternal and enduring wealth.

After the Congress of Paris came the joint instances of England and of France; then the outbreak of all Italy into a new life on the battle fields of Magenta and Solferino, at the inspiring voice of a great sovereign, and in the kindling association of arms with a mighty and glorious people; then the toppling down, one after another, as by some inward invisible force without bloodshed, or confusion or disorder, of the petty princes—Tuscan, Modenese, Parmesan—who ventured to throw themselves athwart the unanimous movement of the Italian race. All these were in vain; in vain the offer of the leadership and Presidency of the new Italian confederation.

To all these warnings the rulers of Rome gard as the ambitious aspirations of North Italy. They would unite their forces with those of Naples, and under the protection and with the coöperation, open or secret, had but one answer to make. They set about consolidating a league of reaction against what they chose to re- of all the reactionary influences of Europe, they would crush Sardinia back into her older limits, recover the Romagna by force for the head of the religion of love, put FRANCIS of Modena, and ROBERT of Parma, and FERDINAND of Tuscany, back on their lost thrones, and once more all should go in Italy at the sound of the priestly bell, and the wave of the royal sceptre.

GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL have scattered all these dreams;—yet mark with how close and patient a consideration for the Pontiff, who had put them and theirs under the ban of the Church, which they alone are now capable of saving in Italy. They turn their arms first against Naples, trusting that the fall of the Bourbon might at last awaken the Vatican from its sleep of another age, and make the Pope still possible in liberated Italy. Naples falls—falls like a house of cards, so suddenly that the event seems the work of magic, rather than of arms, and what is the result in Rome?

The King of Naples quits his capital on the 7th, only to be invited on the 8th by PIUS IX. to take up his abode in the Quirinal; and the joyous shouts of the Neapolitan people welcoming the deliverer of Italy are echoed by the orders of Gen. DE LAMORICIERE for suppressing instantly by the sword every symptom of "Italianism" throughout the States of the Church. Who now shall aid a Power which has so recklessly abused the long-suffering of mankind, and defied the clearest intimations of Providence? Not paralyzed Austria, nor Byzantine Russia. Protestant England and Prussia are a guarantee for the abstinence of others, as well as for their own. France alone, as the protector of the Papal personality in Rome, might possibly be driven, to the confusion of the world, and to her own unspeakable disgrace, into so untenable an attitude, were the leaders of Italy madmen, or the Emperor of the French a Bourbon. In the very different actual state of the case, it is quite beyond reasonable doubt that, whatever resolution the Pope and his Cardinals may take, their final settlement with Italy is at hand, and must be made with none but themselves to assume its vast responsibilities.

Our City Judiciary.

The present system of electing Judges by popular vote owes its origin to the fact that official corruption often cast a blot upon the previously existing custom of executive appointment. That the compliment paid by the supposed reform to the morals and integrity of the community at large was unmerited, so far at least as this City is concerned, the judicial profligacy which has resulted leaves little room to doubt. For no sooner does a term of judicial imbecility and injustice in the administration of criminal law draw toward its close, than both factions of a dominant political party hasten to rescue that department from falling into decent hands, by nominating for both places on the criminal bench candidates, the incapacity of one of whom has been amply demonstrated by his now expiring judicial career, while that of the other is made too apparent to require experimental proof, by his declaration that if elected he will "serve the interests of his friends and his party," and that he is willing to pay whatever amount his friends may assess, to obtain the place. The action of the Mozart faction, which we reported yesterday, altering the Tammany nominations only by substituting the name of Judge RUSSELL for the Recordership, shows that they are even more willing than their brethren of the Wigwam to bring the judiciary into utter and lasting contempt; while both branches of the party unite in nominating for a seat on the Supreme Bench, a man whose qualifications as little fit him for the post, as the education of a life in the wilderness would fit a painted savage for a seat on the throne of France.

If any further comment on the merits of the elective system were needed than is found in the nominations to which we have adverted, we recommend a perusal of Judge EDMOND'S letter, declining the Republican nomination for City Recorder, on the very grounds which render his services in the position most desirable to the public. If further efforts to prevail upon him to accept the nomination fail, it is earnestly to be hoped that in supplying his place, the same regard may be had to moral and intellectual qualifications which has prevailed in the selection of the other judicial candidates of the Republicans. That Judge BONNEY is eminently qualified by his learning and integrity to retain the position to which he has been elevated by Executive appointment, from the first ranks of the Bar, no one can doubt who has had any means of observing how well his brief occupancy of the Bench has merited for him the title of a learned Judge and an honest man. Nor will Mr. SEDGWICK, the Republican candidate for City Judge, suffer more by comparison with his competitor for the office than Judge BONNEY, when compared with the present Recorder. To his previously well cultivated talents and practice as a lawyer, Mr. SEDGWICK has added the advantage of having made himself well acquainted with criminal law, by an active experience in the capacity of Assistant District-Attorney.

The election of such men as those to whom we have last referred alone can save the Bench from that contempt into which it is threatened to be brought. They should certainly receive the support of those who favor the elective system, lest that system fall into disgrace; while those who lament the evils that have resulted from abandoning the former plan of Executive appointment, should endeavor to mitigate those evils as much as they may by voting for those men against whose appointment, under any system, they could have no objection. That the public generally will take this view of the matter, we feel assured. And we count with certainty upon the election of the Republican candidates for the Bench, aside from all political motives, on the ground of their eminent fitness for the positions to which they aspire; especially since the opposing political factions have put in nomination for the Judicial office men whose lack of character and qualification will lose them the vote of all the respectable portion of even their own party.

A LOSING GAME.—A Southern exchange, speaking in behalf of the Southern States, says, that in the event of LINCOLN'S election, though secession may be a losing game, they intend to play it out. Pluck is always commendable, but in this instance persistence in playing a losing game may only bring the unfortunate result that attended a Georgian who had heard of a gambling game called roulette, and who, on arriving at a Northern watering place, immediately sallied out in search of a roulette table. At the first corner he found a Dutchman turning a hand-organ. There was a "wheel," sure enough, and it was revolving. Thinking that fortune had guided him to the object of his search, he laid down a dollar bill upon the box. The Dutchman pocketed the stake and ground away. The Georgian laid down another and another; the Dutchman "bagged" them all and steadily turned his crank. It was only when his money was exhausted that the Georgian quit the game. He had pluck to the end, but finally concluded it was no use to play against the hand-organ. And thus, in the game which secessionists propose to play—let them play it ever so persistently and courageously, they cannot beat the Union.

Swindling Auction Shops.

If there is one form in which more than in any other, the general swindling nuisance in New-York is disgusting to the decent portion of the community, as well as injurious to the victim, it is certainly the institution of mock auctions. Unlike other swindlers who skulk about the by-ways and lanes of the town, Peter Funk, with even more brass in his face than in his galvanized watches, opens his den directly in the most respectable business part of the City, and insults the public passing his door on its legitimate business, with the repulsive sight of his sneaking face, and the rattling sound of his bray. And woe to the uninitiated "member from the rural districts" who ventures across the threshold, even if only to gratify his curiosity for urban wonders. If he escapes from the den without being swindled or robbed, he may attribute the event solely to unaccountable good luck.

Among the few decent acts of legislation at Albany last Winter, was one for the suppression of this nuisance; in spite of which, however, the number of mock auction stands on Broadway alone has been more than doubled since that time. This fact proves how utterly useless are good laws for the protection of the community, when bad men administer them. It is only a few days since the whole Police force of the City, with wondrous zeal, at one fell swoop, seized and imprisoned every man, woman and child who happened to be arrayed in patched or seedy garb, on the pretence of sparing the delicate nerves of the public from the shocking exhibition of vagrancy in the streets. But who ever heard of the police volunteering a descent on Peter Funk, whose honest means of support are quite as *invisible* as those of any strolling thief, and whose case might, therefore, fall within the provisions of even the vagrant act.

We have often adverted to the manner in which these culprits are supposed to escape the hands of justice even when the victims make complaint at the Mayor's Office. They are simply ordered to repay the money they have stolen, and turned loose again to continue their rascality. At the Special Sessions, a few days since, one of these swindlers was brought up on a charge of larceny preferred by a German laborer, who testified that having bid off a watch for two dollars and given the auctioneer a ten-dollar bill in payment, the prisoner refused to return any change at all, and even demanded a larger sum. The prisoner produced in Court a watch, which he pretended was the one in question, and which he claimed was worth more than the ten dollars he had received. With brazen effrontery he urged, through his counsel, the Court to take the watch to a jeweler to be prized, and promised that the victim should have it for what it was worth. The insult offered to the Court, by asking it to become an agent in the swindle, was pocketed by the Justice, and the thief was discharged, without even being compelled to disgorge his plunder; the victim receiving neither the money of which he had been robbed, nor even a watch in return therefor.

The correct administration of justice in petty Courts is a matter of great importance, affecting as it does chiefly the interests of the poor, to whom the law is bound to afford equal protection with the rich. But until the appointment to the Bench is taken from the hands of rowdy politicians and blacklegs, we must expect to see such disgraceful exhibitions of pandering to crime as that we have recorded above.

The Wide-Awake Parade.

The Wide-Awake torchlight procession this evening will be one of the most striking and picturesque sights ever seen in this City. Delegations are coming from all the neighboring towns and cities, and it is probable that not less than 25,000 will parade in our streets to-night. The route they will take will be seen in another column. Each man of the whole number carries a torch, and the effect of the immense procession thus illuminated will be highly brilliant and effective.

The rapidity with which the Wide-Awake organization has been completed is very remarkable. It had its origin in Hartford, Conn., some two years since, and aimed at nothing more than an efficient preparation for the preliminary duties of a Presidential canvass. It has since extended to every section of the Northern and Northwestern States. Its members are young men of character and energy, earnest in their Republican convictions and enthusiastic in prosecuting the canvass on which we have entered. The South has been taught to regard them as a military force, raised and trained for purposes of aggression upon Southern rights. Nothing could be more unfounded or absurd. Their purposes are thoroughly pacific and political. But it cannot be denied that, in case of emergency, they would form the nucleus of an admirable volunteer force for any service that might be required of them.

A BLOW AT THE FUSION MOVEMENT.—We find the following card in one of the City journals:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily News:

It having been represented that the Administration and the Federal officers are opposed to the Union Electoral Ticket in this State, I deem it proper to say that I know that the Administration desires the success of that ticket, and I believe that every Federal officer in this City will give it an earnest support.

Yours, truly, S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

SEPT. 28, 1860.

This is the heaviest blow Fusion has received. If it should come to be generally understood, and thoroughly believed, that the Administration desires the success of the movement, it would be very easy to foresee its fate. The people are not anxious for a result of the canvass which shall gratify the men in power. Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S card will probably cost the Fusion a thousand votes:—if Mr. Collector SCHELL will issue one just like it, it will fall off at least 2,000 more.

CORRECTION.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers stating that a Mr. POWELL, who died lately at Farmingdale, L. I., was prematurely buried, and that signs of life were discovered just previous to his interment. We have received letters from members of his family and other persons, worthy of entire credit, giving the rumor a flat contradiction. The only foundation for it lay in the fact that a slight motion of one of the eyelids was detected not long before the burial; but it proved to be nothing indicative of life, and no one present, either of the family or friends, doubted the reality of Mr. P.'s death. The circulation of the report naturally occasions the relatives a good deal of annoyance.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, the universal favorite of the public, is now in London, playing, we understand, in a successful engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. We will send him, across the water, a few hearty words of congratulation. His new comedy, called "Playing with Fire," produced last night at WALLACK'S, was not merely a success, but a triumph so unequivocal as to deserve to be marked with a "white stone," according to the recommendation of PLINIUS, in the history of the Drama. We are aware that this is high praise, but it is merited. Do not the roars of laughter echo in our ears yet. Was ever audience dismissed, at the fall of the curtain, more thoroughly satisfied with their night's enjoyment?

To describe the plot would be almost to write the play. It cannot be wisely attempted, and we prefer to let the patrons of Wallack's, who in this instance will be nearly all the theatre-going population of the City, evolve it and resolve it for themselves. It may be sufficient to say that supposed matrimonial difficulties, which have no real existence, entangling a pair of husbands and a pair of wives, lie at the base of its construction; and that the "Playing with Fire" typifies the dangerous mode of resort whereby they endeavor to test each other's fidelity and sincerity of affection. But beyond this, and yet artfully interwoven with it, are a series of the most amusing adventures, stratagems, *equivoques* and *contretemps* that have been witnessed in a new comedy for many years past. A crowded house testified their approbation of these effects and situations with such manifestations of delight as are seldom heard within the walls of a theatre.

A little about the acting. The cast embraced Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. NORTON, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, (his first appearance since his recovery from his accident,) Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. VERNON. All who are acquainted with the merits of these artists will understand what the performance must have been when we say that they exerted themselves to do their best, and did it.

In dresses, scenery and other appointments, "Playing with Fire" is a magnificent triumph. Only that the public crave for novelty, it ought to run for the rest of the season.

A Word for Matinees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a lady reader who values the opinion of the NEW-YORK TIMES more than any other paper in existence, to take exception to the article on *matinées* in Monday's issue. I would only touch on that part which endeavors to censure the character of the audience who support the *matinées*.

Having been a constant attendant since the *matinées* were first introduced in New-York for concerts, philharmonic rehearsals and operas, I feel it is an invasion against the rights of the female portion of society in our City, to wish to deprive them of these legitimate and high-toned amusements, by endeavoring to throw slurs on the character of those who patronize them, and force our society to take the same tone as in Europe, where no woman is safe from insult, even in the street, without a gentleman accompanies her.

It has always been the boast of American women that their independence and self-respect was all sufficient to protect them from impertinence, at least during the day time. Is the order of things to be changed, so that it will not be thought respectable to walk in the streets without a brother, father or husband accompanies his lady relatives? It is simply absurd to think of such a proposition in a City where the whole community of men spend their time in commercial interests, and whose wives and daughters are taught to respect themselves and their position. Would the writer of the article named apply the same remarks to all the crowded houses that were attracted by PICCOLOMINI? Our country neighbors have always patronized the *matinée* concert and opera equally with our own citizens, the hours in the evening making it impossible for them to return the same night. If they wish to hear opera it must be during the day. Do you wish to deprive them, through public opinion, of this pleasure? A MOTHER.

What we said on this subject was intended rather to put ladies who attend *matinées* on their guard, than to dissuade them from such attendance. It would be absurd to urge persons not to visit any place of amusement, or public meeting, which is frequented by people of doubtful morality. No such surveillance can possibly be exercised—nor should it be attempted. But it can do no harm to direct the attention of those interested to the evil, partly that they may be on their guard against it, and partly that those responsible may endeavor to work a reform.—[ED. TIMES.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

Doings at Pittsburgh—Enthusiasm of his Reception by the People—A Levee and a Procession—Departure for Harrisburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

From early dawn till 11 o'clock vast crowds of people surrounded the steps of the Monongahela House. The chilly rain produced no apparent effect, and without intermission they continued vociferously to cry, "The Prince! the Prince!" But the Prince had work in-doors. Hardly had he disposed of his coffee before he was bored by a deputation. A Judge had prepared a long address, but the Duke objected to its being read; whereupon the unbaffled Committeeman produced a shorter one, which the Prince consented to hear. Lord LYONS briefly responded on behalf of the Prince; after which they smiled together, and the Prince gave audience to an old British soldier who wore six medals, and wanted to kiss the Prince's hand. The Prince's hand contained $25, with which the veteran departed.

The appearance of his Highness upon the hotel steps was the signal for the most tumultuous uproariousness. All manner of salutations were made—all kinds of enthusiasm displayed, and great respect abounded. The Prince bowed, the soldiers cleared a passage, the crowd cheered, the horses started, and a rush was made for the Square, where a procession was to be formed. The sun then came out, and a procession, preceded by a Brass Band and the City Guard, was organized; and slowly, for the space of two mortal hours, it wound through the crooked streets of Pittsburgh. Everybody was out, and all were pleased with the Prince, who bowed and smiled, and accepted bouquets, and threw kisses *ad libitum*.

The whole party expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the size of the city, the extent of its manufactories, and the general appearance of its people and buildings. The Prince sent for Mr. BRADLEY, the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Railway, and personally presented him with a valuable gold pencil, containing a knife, pen and toothpick.

The Royal Party were quite near losing their rooms at the Monongahela. The courier did not arrive at Pittsburgh until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had it not been that the proprietors felt it in their bones that the Prince would come to their house, and reserved rooms without orders, the party would have been compelled to seek lodgings elsewhere.

At the dépôt this noon there was an assemblage numbering at least ten thousand people, who had collected before the Prince's coming. A line of soldiers attempted to restrain their movements, but when the Prince appeared they broke through the line, rushed upon the car, and fairly overwhelmed it. The Prince, who is becoming used to American crowds, was not in the least annoyed, but laughed and bowed to the people; and, in response to three rousing cheers, waved his hat high above his head. Finally, at a little past one, the train, which had the right of way on the whole road, started for Harrisburgh, while the vast concourse of people followed it as far as they could conveniently, exchanging for wavings of the Prince's hat, their heartiest cheers.

To-morrow the party proceeds to Washington, *viâ* Baltimore, at which point they may be compelled to stay over an hour.

The remarks of the New-York papers, concerning his partner in the opening quadrille at the New-York ball have caused a large amount of merriment. The honored custom is for the Mayor to present the guest to his wife, daughter or near relation, and for the guest to request the pleasure of her hand during the dance. This the party expect will be done in this case. HOWARD.

ARRIVAL AT ALTOONA,

ALTOONA, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The special train with the Prince of Wales arrived here at 5:40 this afternoon. The Prince dined at the Logan House, and left for Harrisburgh at 8:15.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Baron RENFREW will be met at the railroad station to-morrow afternoon by Secretary of State CASS, in behalf of the President. Thence he and suite will proceed to the White House. There will be no formal reception either at the station or mansion, the design being to receive and entertain the Baron as would be the case with regard to any other distinguished foreigner who came to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate of this country. The Baron, with part of his suite, will sojourn at the White House, and others of them with Lord LYONS.

THE PRINCE WILL DANCE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Duke of Newcastle has written Mayor LINCOLN that Lord RENFREW will attend the ball in his honor at the Boston Theatre, October 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW-YORK.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

The arrangements for the military parade in honor of the Prince of Wales were yesterday completed, all but the hour therefor, which cannot be known until Gen. SANFORD receives intelligence from Washington.

The parade of the First Division is ordered for the 11th inst. The reception by the Mayor and Common Council will take place at Castle Garden, about 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Division will be formed in line on the Battery, and it is expected that full six thousand men will be on the parade. The line of march will be up Broadway and Chatham-street to the City Hall, where the troops will pass in review before the Prince, and pay him the honor of a marching salute.

The Division will then form a line extending from the City Hall to Bond-street. The Prince will pass up the line, which will be at presented arms, to the head of the Division, after which the line of march will be continued up Broadway to Union-place, and then through Fourteenth or Seventeenth streets (it is not decided which) to the Fifth-avenue, and up that street to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

After entering the hotel, the Prince will take his position in the balcony, and the Division, after passing the hotel, will go round Madison-square and dismiss.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

GORDON THE MURDERER—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED—MINING AFFAIRS.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Denver City dates to the 24th of September are received. The Express brings only a little over $1,000 in gold dust, but a much larger amount is in the hands of the passengers.

The coach met an officer with GORDON, the murderer, 180 miles this side of Denver. It is thought that he will be taken from the officer before reaching that City and hung.

The citizens of Denver met in mass Convention on the 23d of September, and adopted a Provisional Government, under which they hope in future to enjoy all the blessings that a good Government can afford.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months is to be held Sept. 29.

A chunk of gold weighing $191 is reported to have been taken from the American gulch on the head waters of the Blue River. The said gulch bids fair to rival the celebrated Georgia gulch, in the same neighborhood.

A new silver lead has been discovered on the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, which assays very rich.

Affairs at the State Capital.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Three or four murderers are at present in jail here, charged with brutal murders. Judge GOULD, to-day, declined to try any of these cases, giving as a reason that under the bungling and unsatisfactory law passed last Winter conviction would be impossible.

Capt. SPELLMAN, for many years captain of the celebrated Albany Burgess Corps, has declined a reelection. Maj. SPRAGUE, of the United States Army, and son-in-law of the late Gen. WORTH, has been elected a member of the corps, in order to tender him the position of captain.

The Anti-Rent Convention, held here to-day, nominated JOHN J. SLINGERLAND, Republican, for Congress; WM. P. BRAYTON, Republican, for County Treasurer, and JOHN BALL, Republican, for the Assembly Second District.

The State Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The weather is now fair and promising, and visitors are arriving in large numbers. The Fair grounds have been open to exhibitors to-day, and the entries are nearly all made. A fine display of blooded cattle, thorough-bred horses, and a more magnificent exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery has never been seen at any previous exhibition of the Society. Every available place in the Mechanics' hall is occupied by some practical result of American ingenuity and enterprise. The Floral hall is beautifully decorated, and the display of fruit is large and fine. The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* for a premium of $2,000 takes place to-morrow afternoon.

The prospects for a highly-successful exhibition are very favorable indeed. The rain of yesterday interfered materially with operations. Should the weather be favorable the balance of the week, the attendance of visitors will undoubtedly be very large. Gov. MORGAN and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME are expected here to-morrow forenoon. At 2 o'clock to-morrow the Arabian horses of Gov. SEWARD will be shown upon the grounds.

Michigan State Agricultural Fair.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Michigan State Agricultural Fair commenced here to-day, and will continue four days. Very extensive and complete arrangements have been made for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors. Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY will deliver the Annual Address on Thursday.

Affairs in Boston.

THE SLAVE-BARK ORION CASES—FOREIGN MISSION JUBILEE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

In the United States District Court, to-day, THOMAS MORGAN, late master of the slave-bark *Orion*, pleaded guilty. His sentence was postponed. MORGAN was not indicted under the Piracy act, which involves capital punishment, but is only subject to fine and imprisonment. BYRON CHAMBERLAIN, mate of the *Orion*, pleaded not guilty, and his trial has commenced.

Large numbers of clergymen, and others interested in missions, are hourly arriving, to participate in the Foreign Mission Jubilee which commences here to-morrow. The Jubilee will continue three days, and the exercises on the occasion are expected to be of unusual interest.

The American Board of Missions.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Missions was called to order in Tremont Temple at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, President.

After prayer and singing, the Treasurer's Report was read, acknowledging $429,000 received, canceling the debt of $66,000, and leaving over $1,400 in the treasury.

Reports were read by the Secretary concerning the Missions, which are generally prosperous.

The Annual Sermon was preached at night, to an overflowing house, by Rev. S. W. FISHER, D. D. His subject was, "The manifest design of Providence to make the American a Missionary nation."

It is estimated that 6,000 friends of the Board are being entertained here as guests of the citizens of Boston.

Visiting Firemen from Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

More than half the Fire Department of this city turned out this evening to receive D. D. Tompkins Engine Company, of Albany, N. Y., and escorted them in grand torchlight procession from the Kensington dépôt, over a long route through the city. They are the guests of Perseverance Hose Company.

Connecticut Town Elections.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The town meetings for the choice of Selectmen, who are Inspectors of Elections, took place to-day in most of the towns in this State. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight towns heard from, have elected Republican town officers.

The Steamship Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Tennessee* is again to be placed on the route between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz. She will leave the former city with the mails on the 15th of October, and thereafter perform regular semi-monthly trips, sailing on the 1st and 15th of every month.

The Sailing of the Europa.

FAILURE OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.

History of the Negotiations which Preceded the Collapse.

The City Funds in Danger—Trust Funds of the Supreme Court Anxiously Inquired After.

That not very large nor very influential class of citizens who have private deposits at the Artisans' Bank, were disagreeably confirmed, yesterday morning, in their suspicions of the unsoundness of that institution by the polite but firm refusal of the Paying Teller to cash any checks whatever. The Bank paid all claims upon it up to 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon; but, on opening the doors yesterday morning, the ominous words "Bank closed" were to be read on the slides in front of each Teller's desk.

This failure is one of no common moment, for out of it must inevitably grow disclosures—provided the Receiver appointed be an able and honest man—such as cannot fail to involve one member, at least, of our City Government, in a charge which no Statute of Limitations can be put in plea to bar. Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the bankrupt institution, is City Chamberlain; and while he has managed, by negotiations to be detailed hereafter, to have all the City funds apparently transferred to a Bank still sound—the Park Bank—we have no satisfactory evidence as to the security of those funds belonging to widows and orphans, exceeding $1,000,000, which have been placed in the Chamberlain's hands, as official trustee, under orders of the Supreme Court.

The Artisans' Bank, now that its true history comes to be written, was never a safe institution—never had in it the elements of commercial integrity or success. Organized for the most part by men of recklessly speculative tendencies, and many of them notorious money-borrowers, it seemed to those who had an inside view of its operations, to be little better than a machine for collecting money from depositors for the benefit of a Directory and Board of Management in need of continual private loans. We need only point to such names as those of the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL and Mr. J. R. GILMORE to justify these remarks.

It is not long since Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, brother of the Mayor, became an extensive purchaser of stock in this Bank, said stock then ranging about 83 or 85 on every hundred dollar's worth of scrip. By him it was that the scheme for transferring the City funds from the Shoe and Leather Bank to the Artisans' was organized; and he had his reward for this, in conjunction with Mr. B. F. CAMP, a newly-appointed Director, by an apparent rise in such stock to par. We learn, moreover, that Mr. CAMP has lately purchased nearly $40,000 worth of Artisans' stock at par, or thereabouts, in his own name—the Bank itself making him immediate loans to the extent of his purchases—thus showing the whole thing to be a mere trick to run up the price of this fancy stock to a fictitious value, for the benefit of those wishing to sell out at a profit before the grand crash came.

Keeping the interests of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD in view, and with yet further light, which will be thrown on this whole subject when any honest Receiver asks about the disposal of a large sum of money, which disappeared from the Artisans' safe two or three days before Mr. A. V. STOUT's removal from the office of City Chamberlain,—it ceases to be a puzzle why FERNANDO WOOD, in his capacity as Mayor, should have removed the City deposits from an institution thoroughly safe and above suspicion, such as the Shoe and Leather Bank, in favor of an institution always regarded as the weakest and least reputable in our City. It was to enhance the interest of his brother's stock, in which rumor says he really holds a half interest; and also to obtain some other considerations, which may possibly be disclosed whenever the affairs of the Artisans' are correctly wound up. "The Mayoralty is indeed a great estate," says *The Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter*, "and Mayor WOOD seems to understand the value of its rewards; therefore let no man impeach his disinterestedness!"

It will be remembered that not many weeks ago the Clearing-house became dissatisfied with the Artisans' Bank's mode of doing business. It suspected the financial soundness of the institution, and appointed a Committee of its own body to investigate and report upon its affairs. This Committee found trouble of a deep and serious nature—the capital of the concern being one-third lost or impaired, and the books showing loans of forty and fifty thousand dollars to borrowers whose names the Bank refused to disclose. These loans the Committee believed to have been made for electioneering and corrupt purposes, and no answer could be extorted in relation to the men who had obtained or the motives for giving such enormous accommodations.

Rather than undergo a second and more strict examination by this Committee, the Artisans' Bank pretended to withdraw of its own accord from the Clearing-house, offering thereafter to make its exchanges at the counter of the American Exchange Bank.

"A second examination, such as the Clearing-house Committee proposed," says the *Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter*, "would have shown that the funds of this institution (the Artisans') had been used to purchase place and power for Mayor WOOD, who repaid the kindness by making it the depository of the City's funds. Let us have the secret history of the whole affair." There is some truth in this, but not by any means the whole truth. Let the officers of the Bank be examined under oath touching one of those missing sums of $40,000 or $50,000, which were "lent without security," just previous to Mr. PLATT's appointment. There are statutes on our law books which assume to have control over such cases, and to prescribe the penalties.

Not many days did the American Exchange Bank remain in the position of wet-nurse to the bank cut off from Clearing-house nutrition, before the American Exchange Directors satisfied themselves that the Artisans' Bank, their *protegé*, was rotten at the core, and that connection with it could not be carried forward on a safe or satisfactory basis. The American Exchange, therefore, cut off the arrangement before stated as having been made with the Artisans'; and all this time, it is to be remembered, the last named institution was supposed to have in its vaults $1,300,000 of the City's funds, not to speak of the additional million in the hands of the City Chamberlain, as trustee for the Supreme Court. It is not yet known where or how this last-mentioned sum is deposited.

About four or five days ago, City Chamberlain PLATT, finding that the Artisans' Bank had not enough money in its coffers to pay the City deposits, nor anything like enough, became alarmed lest he should be held individually responsible for the deficiency. He called upon a prominent City official (not the Mayor, it must be needless to remark) for advice and aid. The City official examined the whole matter, but could only suggest that some steps should be instantly taken to secure the City's interests, his advice pointing to an immediate transfer of what remained of the public money to some other Bank, and a transfer of all the securities in the Artisans' Bank to make good whatever deficiency there might be.

Acting on this advice, Mr. PLATT, as Chamberlain, opened negotiations with the Bank of Commerce, offering to remove the City's funds to its vaults, provided the Commerce directors "would loan half a million to the Artisans' Bank *to enable it to make the transfer.*" The suspicion which is suggested by this condition we need not do more than hint at. The Bank of Commerce replied that it would accept the terms, provided the Artisans' Bank could furnish anything like decent security for the half million which Mr. PLATT, in his private capacity as a stockholder anxious to protect himself, was using his official power as City Chamberlain in an effort to obtain. On this the Artisans' Bank sent up by Mr. PLATT $650,000 worth of its very best assets as security for a loan of $500,000; but after due examination by the Directors of the Bank of Commerce, this proffered security was pronounced "utterly inadequate," and was rejected.

Upon this the same offer was renewed to the Park Bank, and with better success, that institution regarding the tendered assets of the Artisans', together with the future advantage of the City funds, as worth half a million, and the transfer of $1,300,000 of the public money was thereupon made. The Park Bank is generally regarded as a sound institution, but whether it will continue any longer than did the American Exchange Bank in connection with the City Chamberlain, it would be hazardous to foretell. As to the million of trust-funds in the hands of Mr. PLATT, under orders of the Supreme Court, we have no account whatever. Mr. PLATT, personally, has always borne a high and steady reputation, but we confess that in view of so much of this Artisans' Bank history as is now unfolded before us, it would greatly tend to relieve the public mind if the security of the Supreme Court trust-funds, chiefly the property of widows and orphans, could be established.

Rumor, we may say, avers that Mr. B. F. CAMP either was, has been or is to be appointed Receiver for the Artisans' Bank. Mr. CAMP was the main engineer of the movement which resulted in the transfer of the City deposits from the Shoe and Leather Bank to the Artisans'—a man named COWELL assisting him; and the public will scarcely be satisfied with his appointment to the office of Receiver. On the well-established principle that no man should do or say anything to criminate himself, such a Receiver might be expected to work hard for the suppression of all data as to the terms on which Mr. PLATT's appointment as Chamberlain was procured.

The picture presented in this simple recital of hard pecuniary facts, may not strike any large portion of the tax-paying public as creditable to his Honor, the Mayor. Even the *Tribune* will at last be brought to regret that active course of misrepresentation by which it secured his election this time last year. All the facts point against him as having recklessly gambled with the public money for the benefit of his brother, and there are suspicions which his character does not combat of some yet more attractive and personal motive. We commend the whole subject to the attention of the Grand Jury now in session, with a suggestion that they should instruct the District-Attorney to "send for persons and papers."

The Shoe and Leather Bank, from which the City deposits were removed by the action of Mayor WOOD, had and has a capital of $1,500,000, with a surplus, at its last half-yearly statement, of $165,000, or about 11 per cent. over and beyond its capital stock. The Artisans' Bank, on the contrary, had never a larger capital than $500,000, and of this the Clearing House Committee found that "more than one-third" was not available. The Shoe and Leather has always paid eight per cent. interest to its shareholders, and is regarded as beyond suspicion; while the Artisans' has been a losing concern to all but such of its directors as used it for gambling and personal purposes, ever since the date of its formation. On this statement of the case, the public have now to form their opinion—the bankruptcy of the Artisan's? which took place yesterday morning on the withdrawal of the City deposits, being the master-key unlocking many mysteries, if rightly and honestly used. What says the *Tribune*?

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

First Meeting of the Season—Resolutions Regarding the Visit of the Prince.

The gentlemen given to research, fond of delving among documentary rubbish and fishing quaint facts from standing pools of tradition, were out in full force last evening, seemingly much refreshed by their Summer vacation. Again were familiar forms to be seen in their accustomed places, and, sprinkled among the audience at judicious intervals, bonnets might be observed, lending a jaunty grace to the gathering, and relieving the monotony of the long lines of hatless heads.

The first business before the Society, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presiding in the Chair, was the presentation of the following resolutions by the Executive Committee, with a recommendation for their adoption:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Historical Society record with satisfaction the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, and the evident disposition of our people to give him a welcome as wide, cordial and expressive as his movements and convenience allow.

Also Resolved, That we regard the fact of his visit and the manner of his reception as having impressive an instructive associations with the origin and progress of our nation, especially in its relations with England; and we are glad to note this event as pre-eminent among the many cheering signs of the growth of personal kindness, liberal policy, and humane principles between the people and Governments of Europe and America.

It was then moved by Mr. J. W. GERARD, (who has been a member of the Society for ten years, but who never before troubled them with a speech,) that Mr. JAMES LEE be elected an honorary life member as an acknowledgment of his exertions in forwarding the erection of the Washington Monument in Union-square. The usual reference to the Executive Committee was dispensed with, and the Society acted upon Mr. GERARD's motion at once, passing it unanimously. A vote of censure to the artist who executed the work, for not having placed under the statute an inscription stating that it was meant to represent Gen. WASHINGTON, and not the Duke of WELLINGTON, was not suggested by any member present.

A very interesting paper, prepared by Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, entitled "The History of the Act for Vacating Gov. FLETCHER's Extravagant Land Grants," was then read by the Librarian, Mr. G. H. MOORE. In this document, the Earl of BELLMONT was charged with favoring the popular Democratic Party of the day, and with "appointing to the public offices mean, indigent fellows, and most of them Dutch."

On a motion of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, which was warmly seconded by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. CALLAHAN for the numerous services he had rendered the Society. Dr. FRANCIS also paid a pleasing tribute to the memory of Mr. MOULTON, who dug from obscurity and translated a Dutch MSS., which even that veracious historian, DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER, failed to resurrect.

A letter was then read from CEPHAS G. THOMPSON, presenting a bust portrait of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN for the acceptance of the Society. The present was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM, who had a long time previous presented a resolution limiting the length of papers read before the Society to one hour, now magnanimously withdrew that resolution.

Mr. KIRKLAND then presented the Society, in the name of Mr. JAMES F. FOSTER, a farmer of Oneida County, with a mine of autographic wealth. It was a deed of a farm, signed by GEORGE WASHINGTON and GEORGE CLINTON, witnessed by Col. DAVID HUMPHREY, a scholar, poet, and aid to WASHINGTON, and also by Col. TOBIAS LEAR, another Revolutionary hero, who stood by WASHINGTON's dying bed, and acknowledged before JAMES KENT, in the year 1790, Master in Chancery in the City of New-York. It is worthy of note that the names of the then President of the United States and the Governor of New-York were written in the instrument simply as GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., of Virginia, GEORGE CLINTON, Esq., of New-York. The curious document was straightway placed in a glass case, and a vote of thanks moved to the generous donor.

Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD offered a few remarks on the interest which this gift proved to be existing between the agricultural and the literary institutions of the country. By unanimous vote of the meeting, Mr. FOSTER was then made a corresponding life member of the Society.

A bust of Bishop BROWNELL was presented by GORDON W. BURNHAM through the Librarian, after which the Society adjourned to the basement. Here the customary repast was served, and after this had been duly discussed, the fellows of the New-York Historical Society dispersed themselves.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

The special purpose for which the Board was convened yesterday, *i. e.*, the balloting for Inspectors of Registry, was commenced immediately after the reading of the minutes. As everything had been prearranged in Committee, there was no difficulty or dispute, and the balloting proceeded as per programme, which was printed in advance. The Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards were the only Wards not presented, the various Committees not having yet come to terms. As the list of Inspectors comprises over eight hundred names, and as the City Treasury is not yet depleted, notwithstanding the suspension of the Artisans' Bank, the gratuitous publication of the names of the individuals honored by being elected Inspectors of Registry, would be too much of a tax upon the columns of the TIMES, and occupy much space which belongs to legitimate advertisers.

The Board will meet on Tuesday of next week and complete the list by balloting for the Registers in those Wards not represented last evening. After the special business of the occasion had been disposed of, a communication was received from A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Counsel to the Board, stating that in the case of Wetmore *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, (involving the appropriation of $80,000 for the Commissioners of Records,) the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court at Special Term had been affirmed by the General Term, but had been carried to the highest Court, and would probably be argued within a week. Also from the same official, with reference to the case of McSpedon *et al. vs* Supervisor Purdy and others, in which damages are evoked on account of their refusal to appropriate moneys for the Commissioners of Record, stating that judgment on the demurrer had been taken against the plaintiffs by default. Both communications were appropriately referred.

BIDS FOR CORPORATION WORKS.

Bids were opened yesterday at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for paving Whitehall-street with trap-block pavement, between Broadway and State-street, and the contract was awarded to John Fitzpatrick.

There were also opened bids for constructing two sewers, the first to Fifty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the second in Gramercy Park and Twenty-first street, to Lexington-avenue.

The contract for the first was awarded to William Joice, and the latter to John Duffy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.—The examination in the case of the alleged insurance frauds, wherein OZRO F. DOWNES, Captain of the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, JOSE C. PEDRAJAS, HENRY D'OSGOURRE and DAVID S. MILLS are charged with having conspired together to defraud the Great Western, the Sun Mutual, New-York and other Insurance Companies, was continued yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY. A number of witnesses were examined, and many additional facts, bearing strongly against the accused, were elicited. One of the witnesses testified that 390 barrels of yellow clay were brought from the east end of Long Island to Williamsburgh, and thence shipped on the *Kinsman* as guano. The clay in question was insured by Mr. MILLS as guano, and he obtained advances upon it as such. Another of the witnesses stated that although he made out several bills for hoop skirts, varnish, &c., by order of the defendant MILLS, he knew nothing whatever of the existence of such goods. Further investigation of the matter was postponed until Tuesday, the 16th inst.

NEW STEAMER FOR CHINA.—THOMAS COLLYER yesterday morning launched from his ship-yard, foot of Forty-second-street, a new steamer to be called the *Hankow*. She has been built for J. M. FORBES & Co., of Boston, and is intended for the Chinese river trade. She is 212 feet long, 30½ feet wide, 12½ feet deep, and is about 600 tons register. She is to have a beam-engine of 48 inches diameter of cylinder, and 12 feet stroke. This is the third steamer which has been built here for the same firm, and for the Chinese coast-trade. One of them was sold for a handsome advance to the Chinese Government as a war vessel, and one to the French for the same purpose. The Morgan Iron Works furnish the engines, as they have those of all the other steamers. The launch was a successful one, and witnessed by a large company. She will be brigantine rigged, and will proceed to China waters in command of Capt. GEORGE N. SANDS.

THE BOOLE MUSKETEERS.—The friends of Alderman BOOLE, to the number of nearly 300 men, organized into a military company, under the name of the F. I. A. Boole Musketeers, paraded yesterday, were reviewed in front of the City Hall by members of the Common Council, and went to Jones' Wood on a target excursion. The command is divided into companies of Artillery, horse and foot. The latter numbered 125 muskets. The prizes, which were contended for with a great deal of emulation, were 69 in number, and of considerable value. HENRY WEINCH received the first prize—a gold watch. It was a day of enjoyment to all concerned.

THE CONDITION OF MISS LYON.—Miss JOSEPHINE C. LYON, the young woman who attempted suicide, on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. ENOCH GRIFFITHS, No. 221 West Thirty-sixth-street, was still living at 11 o'clock last night, but she seemed to be sinking fast, and her medical attendants had resigned all expectation of her recovery. She was in full possession of her mental faculties, and has not once expressed regret at the condition in which she has placed herself.

SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED.—Yesterday morning, Inspestor FOLK, of Brooklyn, sent the following description of a colored girl named CAROLINE NORTON, who left her home No. 249 Clinton-street, in that City, on Saturday last, since which time nothing has been ascertained by her friends of her whereabouts, and strong suspicions are entertained that she has been enticed on board of some southern-bound vessel and carried off. She is 13 years of age, was dressed in dark calico dress, dark merino cape, brown and white plaid sun-bonnet—walks lame.

READINGS.—Mr. L. F. TASISTRO, of whose elocutionary abilities we have had occasion more than once to speak already, is to read from *Shakespeare* this evening at Clinton Hall. The demonstration of the Wide-Awakes may affect his audience somewhat, but there will be plenty of time to view their procession after his reading is over. The entertainment will be worthy of attention.

FIRE IN A LIQUOR STORE.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the liquor store occupied by JOHN RIGNEY, at No. 82 Pine-street. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before more than $150 damage was done. Circumstances indicated that the fire was of incendiary origin, and Fire-Marshal BAKER was notified.

"THE SEA."—We understand that arrangements are completed for enlarging this naval paper, which has been published the last two years by Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, and issuing it weekly instead of twice a month.

American Institute Horticultural and Poultry Show.

There has been a great change in the exhibition of the American Institute. A number of the exhibitors have renewed their fruits, plants and flowers; and a large collection of poultry of every variety has been added to the exhibition. Mr. MENARD, of Albany, has changed his plants, and now exhibits an entirely new collection of very rare ones. A large and very rare specimen of the Sago Palmu is conspicuous; an Aguave Americana, (century plant,) from Central America, is a choice specimen. The Opuntia Crasilimais, Brazil cactus, and a curious plant from New-Holland, eight feet high, are very beautiful. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Fordham, has a very fine collection of Dahlias. A fine new collection of cut flowers are exhibited by Mr. MITCHELL, of Harlem, Mr. CLARK, of Bloomingdale, and Mr. CAVANAGH, of Bedford, L. I. Mr. WM. CAVANAGH, of Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, has some splendid bouquets. There is a beautiful floral design from Llewellyn Park, and another from Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Broadway. A Wardian Case—a beautiful collection of fern plants, is exhibited by Dr. KNIGHT.

There are several new contributions of fruit to the exhibition; the largest is by Mr. W. S. CARPENTER, of Rye, Westchester, who has on one table nine choice varieties of apples, half a bushel each. But the greatest collection of fruit is from ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y., who have sent for exhibition this week 186 varieties of pears—the produce of 600 acres. This contribution is a credit to the country.

Mr. LILIENTHAL has sent in a choice collection of 16 varieties of hot-house grapes, and eight varieties of the largest and finest pears in the exhibition. A mammoth apple from Illinois, which weighs 3¼ pounds, is a great curiosity. It is labeled "Gloria Mundi." The aquarium has also been replenished.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, now erecting in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, took place yesterday morning in presence of a goodly number of people, including a deputation of the orphans at present under the charge of the institution. Among the clergymen present were Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese; Rev. Dr. HOBART and Rev. Dr. MORGAN. The corner-stone was laid by the Bishop, the ceremony being preceded by the usual religious services, followed by a brief address from Rev. Dr. HOBART, giving an account of the rise and progress of the Institution, which was responded to by the Bishop. Within the stone were deposited copies of the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer and the last report of the Trustees of the Asylum. An address was then delivered by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in which he spoke of the blessings which flowed from institutions of this character, and awarded due praise to the noble band of Christian women who initiated the enterprise, and whose perseverance and zeal, continued through years of discouragement, had at length brought it to a successful termination. At the close of the address a prayer was offered by the Bishop, and the assembly dispersed.

The new Asylum building is to be 120 feet in length by 60 feet in width, and 53 in height. The ground on which it stands, comprising twelve lots, with 300 feet front on Twenty-ninth-street, and 100 feet on Lexington-avenue, was given to the institution by the Corporation of the City. It is intended to accommodate 200 children, or more if necessary. The rooms of the Asylum have heretofore been in West Thirty-ninth-street, at Nos. 144 and 146, where it has at present 72 children enjoying its blessings. The increased accommodations of the new building will enable the philanthropic projectors of the Institution to largely extend the charity so nobly begun and so perseveringly carried on.

Police Reports.

QUARRELSOME BEDFELLOWS.

At a late hour on Monday night, Officer Leary, of the Fifteenth Ward, heard the cry of murder at the house No. 23 West Thirteenth-street. He ran to the place, and in one of the rooms up stairs he found a man named Robert Winn bleeding from wounds in the side and forehead, which he said had been inflicted by his room-mate, a hackman, named William Rigby. The officer sought for Rigby, who had run away, and succeeded in finding him. After his apprehension he stated that he had been provoked to do the violence because Winn had occupied more than his fair share of the bed, and refused to move over when asked so to do. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the prisoner was taken, locked him up in default of $1,000. His victim's injuries were dressed by Dr. FOY, who pronounced them to be not of a dangerous character.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Ann Crane, an Irishwoman of abandoned character, residing in Mulberry-street, was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of the Republic, Boston, Mass., at the liquor store of James Corr, No. 319 Stanton-street. Another counterfeit $2 on the same bank was found in the possession of the prisoner at the time of her arrest. She stated that she did not know the bills were bad, and that she had just taken them, in the course of business, from a man named Brown.

BURGLARY AT A SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

On the 21st ult. the shoemaker's shop of Marcus Stehle, located at No. 72 Christie-street, was broken into and robbed of boots and shoes valued, in the aggregate, at $160. The burglar was not discovered until yesterday, when Officer Tummey, of the Third District Police Court, was informed that Bahr Jacobowsky, a young German, was the delinquent. The accused was arrested and a portion of the property was found in his possession. Justice BRENNAN held the prisoner for trial.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Taylor's New Saloon.
WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 596 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

Late Importations, &c.
We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of
COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear.
They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.
We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.
All of which we offer at extremely low prices.
An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.
The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, or
TAILORS GENERALLY.
THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Cassius M. Clay on Sewing Machines.
"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

Still More First Premiums!
The WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINES were as usual awarded the first premiums at the State Fairs of Ohio and Wisconsin. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Imperial Wine Bitters are without doubt THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, PARALYSIS, PILES, and FEMALE DISEASES. Depôt No. 78 William-st., New-York.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.
"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug.* 16, 1860.
JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Radical Cure of Hernia.
Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of rents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1839.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Pomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 436 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Best Manufacturing and Family Machines in the world at I. M. SINGER & CO.'S, No. 458 Broadway.

BIRTH.

PRANKARD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. W. PRANKARD, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MYERS—BOUGHTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, WM. H. MYERS, of Brooklyn, to LUCIE ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of R. R. Boughton, of this City.

BRIGGS—WHITNEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. CHARLES H. BRIGGS to Miss LOUISE M. WHITNEY, both of this City.

HINDES—CUTTING.—In Keeseville, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Bigelow, Mr. JACOB G. HINDES, of Ausable, to Miss LUCY C., youngest daughter of W. J. Cutting, of Keeseville.

DIED.

HUNTSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, CORDELIA, daughter of Edward and Hannah Huntsman, aged 2 years and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 286 Broome-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

BUHLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, Mr. CHRISTIAN BUHLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 East Broadway, without further notice.

TAGGART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a short but painful illness, PIERRE C. TAGGART, only son of Susan W., relict of Thos. E. Taggart, and grandson of the late Amazish Dusenberry.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

☞ Yonkers papers please copy.

HATCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a lingering illness, ANNIE J., daughter of Chas. C. Hatch, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of her father, No. 40 West 46th-st., on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment, by the 10:15 A. M. Harlem Railroad on Thursday.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA MARTIN, wife of Joseph Martin, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 36 Attorney-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

D'HOMERGUE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, JOHN D'HOMERGUE, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Savannah and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 57th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pitt-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 120 East 33d-st., two doors from 3d av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BLACKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, of consumption, Mr. HARRIET BLACKWOOD, wife of Sylvester H. Blackwood, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 469 6th-av., on Thursday, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DICKERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, BENJ. DICKERMAN, only son of Mr. B. K. Dickerman, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 126 Perry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, No. 105 West 29th-st., of disease of the lungs, THOMAS ISAAC, second son of William and Mary Ann Bowden, aged 24 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the service of which will take place at the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

REICHARD.—In this City, on Monday night, Oct. 2, at his residence, No. 22 West 23d-st., of disease of the heart, FREDERICK REICHARD, a native of France, and formerly a merchant in this City, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

BARBER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, at the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman-st., suddenly, JNO. L. L. BARBER, late of Manchester, England, aged 42 years.

☞ English papers please copy.

RAWDON.—In Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, ADELAIDE WRIGHT RAWDON, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late Freeman Rawdon, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, in Mott Haven, Westchester County, corner of Boston Road and Main-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 183 3d-av., at 12½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the above place.

COX.—In Elizabeth, N. J., CAROLINE, daughter of John Schneider, and wife of Alvord Cox, aged 23 years and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, in Elizabeth, without further notice.

WHITE.—At Ratontown, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 22, at the residence of Jas. E. White, ANN WHITE, daughter of the late Benjamin White, of Shrewsbury.

GOLD.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, Oct. 1, LINCOLN S. GOLD, formerly of New-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT ENGlish young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; understands her duties perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call for two days at No. 168 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid. Has five years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 27 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children, and the washing and ironing or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance to the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 289 West 25th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class private family; is experienced in other starching and French fluting; would do plain sewing if required; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 14 3d-av., near 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable, pert, tidy, smart young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 East 13th-st., for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress, or would do up ladies' muslins in a small private family; first-class City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or chambermaid and sewing; has first-class City reference. Call, or address by note, to No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call this day, at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or as children's nurse; she is a neat sewer and has the best of reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANted by an industrious young girl, to do chamber work, waiting, and help with fine washing; can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 178 East 29th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 128 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 499 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 16th-st., near 7th-av., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or laundress; best of City references. Call at No 84 West 17th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendation from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, or as nurse and plain sewer.—A highly respectable and well recommended young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the latter preferred; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in anything required; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid, or as thorough waitress, in a small private family; first-class City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 97 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an excellent person, as child's nurse and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 300 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands French and English cooking, jellies, boning, larding, pickling and preserving, and is an excellent pastry cook; City reference from some of the first families. Call at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, for three days. Goes out to cook dinners.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker of bread and all kinds of dessert; has good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly recommended woman, as cook; knows all kinds of meats and pastry cooking; no objection to assist in the washing; has lived with some of the best families in city and country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel; City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Thursday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a steady place as good cook and baker; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Apply at No. 180 Mulberry-st., first floor, near Broome-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived six years in one family; no objection to go a short distance from the City; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK CAN BE HAD, with the best of City reference from her last place, at Mrs. SHENK'S Sewing Repository, No. 21 East 13th-st. Also a good chambermaid and seamstress at the above place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; one who understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 348 6th-av., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 49 West 27th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring and Mulberry sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, as good cook and baker, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days, until suited.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook—one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give first-class reference from her last employers. Also, a situation for a laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; would both prefer one family, as heretofore; both can give first-class reference. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. Best of City reference. Call at No. 217 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; best of reference. Apply at No. 39 8th-st., near 2d-av., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is agreeable. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear; best City reference if required.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS A professed French, American and English cook, wants a situation in a first-class family; best of City references given. Call at No. 22 Dominick-st., corner of Varick, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant Englishwoman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 134 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as professed cook; is willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation; she understands her business thoroughly, also every branch of cooking; would assist with the washing. Call at No. 61 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as good plain cook; understands pastrye; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as good cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 142 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two genteel young tidy girls, each good City references, situations in the City; one as cook, and to do part of the washing and ironing; is a good baker; wages $8; the other as chambermaid, and to do embroidery and fine sewing; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references given. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an excellent servant as thorough cook and laundress, or cook and assist in washing and ironing; will be found a most desirable servant, and highly recommended by one of the first families in Brooklyn. Wages $8. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, who understands soups, meat, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; can give City reference, or reference from last employer. Call at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good cook, excellent baker, and willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 69½ West 37th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or can do laundress work, and give good reference in that capacity. Inquire at No. 210 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Protestant young girls; one to do cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, sisters, situations—one is an excellent cook and baker of bread and pastries; the other is a first-class waitress or chambermaid; both can command best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman, with good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Fenton's, No. 105 Orchard-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; has no objection to go South or elsewhere; has two years' reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 224 Madison-av., two doors from 38th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, in all its branches; understands dressmaking and arranging hair in the latest style, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; references to satisfaction. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Inquire in the store.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting, also ladies hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to travel with a family to New-Orleans, as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to take care of one or two children. The best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 West 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can do up laces. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 32 West 9th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to go South; she understands dress-making and hair-dressing. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business. Apply at No. 193 Madison-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock on Oct. 2, and from 12 to 5 on the 3d.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is an excellent bread-baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait upon a lady; can come well recommended. Apply at 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant young woman, or would go as laundress; has lived in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of children or of an infant. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go South; can give the best of City reference. Inquire in the millinery store, No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 122 1st-av., near the corner of 7th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, or as light chambermaid and sew; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, and will assist with chamberwork; willing to do plain sewing; good reference given. Call at No. 33 Greenwich-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; and is willing to make herself in other ways obliging; satisfactory reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 258 6th-st., first house east of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; would like to live with a lady that boards; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young baby; the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, Room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can embroider nicely; reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 Hammond-st., third floor, back rooms.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl is desirous of a situation as children's nurse and plain seamstress. The best of reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a middle-aged woman. Best of references. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been two years in last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 146 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation as seamstress; can do all family sewing in the neatest manner; understands dress-making and children's clothes; no objection to travel with a lady; can take charge of one child, or assist with the care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived for two years, No. 5 West 31st-st.; best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation in a private family as dressmaker and seamstress, by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter; has good reference. Call at No. 694 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; would be willing to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., been 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress. Can cut and fit; willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Apply at No. 209 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young English woman, as seamstress or waitress in an English family. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 31st-st., fourth floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters want places, one as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Carroll-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A GERman girl, lately from Montreal, Canada, where she has lived in the capacity of seamstress and children's nurse, wishes a situation in a similar capacity; she can cut and fit dresses, or would do chamberwork; no objections to do light housework; has the best of recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply but a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 36th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as competent waitress, with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress. best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last six years. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front room, second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 233 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS—PROTESTANTS AND OTHERS.—Employers returned and returning to the City are respectfully solicited to apply at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., and secure those who are respectable, experienced and well recommended, no effort being spared to furnish the best. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations, at highest wages.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the institute and home, No. 69 6th-av., where sufficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls, from five to fifteen years.

TO THE SICK.—A LONG-EXPERIENCED LAdies' monthly nurse is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; she has recommendations from the first physicians and families in the City. Call on or address NURSE, No. 150 3d-av., near 16th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house; he has the highest testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and industry for his last employers. Address J. H. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for three days. No objection to go South.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, in a private family, by a steady, respectable Englishman; thoroughly understands his business. Can produce the very best City and New-York City reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 209, *Times* Office. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and reliable young man, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery or provision store; is a first-rate salesman; would go as barkeeper in a hotel, or as light porter; any capacity; highest testimonials as to honesty and character; would go South. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for 1 week; wages no object.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation as clerk, book-keeper, bartender, or in a grocery store; can make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 32 Mulberry-st.

AS CLERK, PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an active man, aged 30; writes a good hand; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of light or heavy work; good City references can be given. Address M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 2 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; would go to the country. Call or address No. 334 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at the Veterinary Surgery, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a Protestant; has lived in his last place three years, and has been brought up to the care and management of horses; knows his work, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, at Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good groom and careful driver; best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fox's harness-store, No. 1,084 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address P. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a young man, with best of City references; country preferred. Address P. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation as coachman, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 219 Bowery, in the harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objection to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at S. Lowrey's, No. 932 Broadway, for P. WELSH.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful in town or country; has lately come from the country. Apply at No. 22 Mulberry-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, a good hostler, desires a situation. Can give good references. No objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 3,571 Post-office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 21 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a thorough practical man (married); wife is a good dairy-woman. Can give good recommendations. Protestants. Apply at or address Z., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent German, who has been with American families for the last 13 years; he is a thorough gardener, in general; he understands the management of horses and cattle in all its branches; he is fully competent to take care of a first-class residence; a good, steady place is required. For references, inquire of Mr. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, or of Messrs. Burntes & Omsing, No. 92 Pearl-st. The advertiser can be seen at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man of 20 years experience in laying out new places, care and management of green-house grapery, care of a gentleman's place in general; the best of recommendations to certify. Address D. G., in care of Mr. Thorburn, 15 John-st. Will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, wants a situation as gardener; is a practical, grape-grower and good florrist; can superintend glass buildings or lay out new grounds in improved style. Inquire at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days, for W. C.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in every department, and can give good references as to character and competency. Call on or address a note to GARDENER, Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence; Protestants. Apply at or address L. I., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of green-house and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young, smart, active man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; has no objection to the country. Apply at 5 Broadway, Café Français.

AS PORTER.—A TEMPERATE, HONEST man wants a situation as porter in a store; has a good knowledge of working machinery; is willing to make himself useful; six years' reference from his present employer, in Beekman-st.; satisfactory reason given for leaving. Address GEO. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY OF 17, a place as a driver, or a penman, or anything else that he can make a living at; has had years' experience in the above capacities. Can give the best of references required. Address M. U. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a respectable family, by a single Frenchman; speaks three languages—French, English and German, and understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Can give the best of City references from his last employer for his honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address by note, or call, H. C., to Mr. Spangeberg, German Apothecary, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter or head-waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a Frenchman, (single,) who speaks three languages, French, English and German, and understands his business perfectly in all its branches; can give the best City or country references for his honesty, sobriety and capability. Address by note H. C., or call at, No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Call at or address E. B., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as waiter in a private family, or would go South, having lived in New-Orleans from 1847 up to last Fall. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by one who perfectly understands his duties; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 308 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as waiter or footman by a young Englishman, just arrived from London; he understands his business thoroughly, and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 5 Broadway, Café Français.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; must bring good recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 286 West 22d-st., near the 9th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a girl about 14 years of age, to take care of a child. Apply at No. 101 Lexington-av., before 3 P. M.

A COOK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE GOING South for the Winter, desire to secure a woman to accompany them who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework; best of references required. Call at No. 196 Henry-st., one door from State-st., South Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A STEADY WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron; City reference from last place required. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 7 Washington-place, in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO THOroughly understands cooking, and is willing to wash and iron. City references required. Call at No. 43 West 36th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, to go to Staten Island. Protestant preferred. Apply from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 315 4th-st., near the Park.

A COOK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WANT A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. A Protestant, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 131 West 11th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. City reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., 22 West 38th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR general housework in a small, private family, a neat and tidy girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer; none but Protestants need apply at No. 93 West 10th-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY girl, to do general housework; a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging; apply, with City reference, at No. 122 West 43d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANT

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1679) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late sale of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Diefman and Fallaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Drackelier, Ford. Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Lunig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Nobess, Lecomte, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard Houthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Judge of Supreme Court.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable original oil-paintings by eminent masters, richly gilt French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and velvet plush; rosewood etageres, centre and work tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery, China, glass, cutlery and silver plated ware, card tables, beds, bedding, linen, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the furniture is all in prime order, and will be sold without any reserve, by order of Receiver. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY B. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two Lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2¼ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapes in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7:30 A. M., and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 9 o'clock each day to return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time Nickle-movement levers, Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brillman & Co., Nicole, Breting, Frres, Jones, Beesley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, diamond and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face duplex detached levers and cylinders, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single-stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, ear-rings, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy fine gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits covered in crimson reps, do. covered in crimson brocatel, oak extension dining table, oak chairs covered in green leather, do. couches, mahogany bookcase, one rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany do., mahogany sofas and tete-a-tetes, mahogany card tables, cane-seat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., mahogany marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, imitation oak cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, mantel do., chandeliers, together with a large assortment of other furniture, and kitchen furniture, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the store No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' and several very fine copies of celebrated modern pictures, all richly framed in the best double gilt frames. Also several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirror plates, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS TO THE TRADE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, at No. 15 Murray-street, near Broadway, New-York, a large and general assortment of rich wall papers, French decorations, gold and velvet papers and borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers, blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory, without reserve, and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues ready and the goods on view on Tuesday afternoon.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture, mahogany and oak do., black walnut and mahogany extension-tables, carpets, &c. THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Herman-st., a large assortment of good furniture from a family moving. It will embrace all kinds of goods suitable for housekeeping; large number of hair mattresses, one elegant suite in oak; do. in mahogany and black walnut; together with centre and other tables, stoves, engravings, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Ann-st., and No. 113 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts., a large and desirable assortment of furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatelle; rosewood library and secretary bookcases, sofas, chairs, tête-a-têtes, extension dining and marble-top centre tables, dining chairs, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pier glasses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of assignee.

J. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture in velvet, &c. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., the whole embracing the largest and best assortment offered at public auction this Fall, having cost over $20,000; will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ERZA LUDLOW, JR., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a fine bay horse, 15¼ hands high, six years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and excellent under the saddle; a very stylish driver and fast traveler, and of great endurance; has trotted his mile in three minutes, and cost $600 last Spring. Sold only as the owner has no further use for him.

ALLAN STEVENS & Co., Auctioneers.
ABSOLUTE SALE, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, of elegant household furniture, parlor carpets, parlor suites, piano-forte, at the residence No. 103 West 18th-st., near 7th-av. Dining-room furniture of all kinds. Chambers contain bedsteads, bedding, carpets, mirrors, clocks, chairs, sofas, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, a carriage in good running order.

A PUBLIC SALE.—NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—The elegant first-class brown-stone front house and lot, built by day's work, and in perfect order, will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, No. 49 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the largest and best selection of goods that has been offered this season, to which we call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OGDEN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 56 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 30 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, granted by Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice thereof, dated Sept. 13, 1860, that the outstanding bonds and coupons of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of the Railroad of said Company, and the names and residences of the persons claiming to be the holders and owners thereof, are required to be presented to the subscriber, the Referee appointed by said order to ascertain and report the amount of said bonds and coupons and their numbers, and the amount due thereon respectively, and the persons to whom the amount that shall be bid and paid on the sale of the mortgaged premises shall be paid, and that such presentation shall be made to the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Genesee-street, in the City of Utica, on or before the 25th day of October, 1860. The following is a part of the above mentioned order: "It is further ordered, that all persons having or claiming to hold such bonds or coupons, who shall neglect to present the same to said Referee on or before the said 25th day of October, shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the amount that shall be bid or paid on said sale, but shall be barred and precluded from any dividend thereon." Those persons who have heretofore given statements to A. M. Beardsley, Esq., attorney for the mortgage trustees, of the bonds owned or held by them, will take notice that they are nevertheless required to present their said bonds and coupons to the subscriber, according to the above notice.

ALEXANDER SEWARD, Referee.
Dated UTICA, Sept. 15, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement agreed upon at a meeting of the bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN OELPCKE, } New-York.
PRATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the "Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ARE PAYING the following COUPONS, due Oct. 1:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Pekin City,
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 11 to 5 P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

$5,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 per cent. Address LOAN, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Salismance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivin and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicine forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with certain success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Francais. Sold by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

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DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid the too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, which, first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confinement or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

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ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
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The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $33 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHEN

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

Committees of the Union Party publish an address recommending the Bell-Everett men in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to disregard the gubernatorial candidates in their respective States, and throw their votes in such a manner as best to prevent the success of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Maine Breckinridge and Lane State Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day to nominate an Electoral ticket and organize as the Regular Democratic party of the State.

A large portion of the State was represented.

A State Committee was appointed with power to appoint County Committees and prepare an address to the people.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, repudiating the "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrines of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, proclaiming that it is the duty of Congress to protect all the constitutional rights of property in the Territories, and in favor of the Pacific Railroad, etc.

Hon. M. H. SMITH, the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, presided over the business meeting. Afterwards a Mass Convention was held, which was addressed by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, who spoke for an hour and a half in opposition to the doctrines of Mr. DOUGLAS.

A full electoral ticket was nominated.

Elections in Michigan.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 2,

An election for legislative and local officers in the upper peninsula, was held on the 25th September, and resulted in the election of the entire Democratic tickets in Mackinac, Chippewa, Houghton, Wahoughton and Marquette Counties. JOSEPH COULTER was elected State Senator—a Democratic gain.

Movements of Gov. Johnson.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Ex-Gov. H. V. JOHNSON addressed a meeting in the Sixth-street Market last night. He adhered to the principles of "Non-intervention." A Republican asked him if he would consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, to which he replied, emphatically, "No." The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

THE WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

Influx of Strangers—Mayor Wood Forbids the Erection of a Triumphal Arch—The French Wide-Awakes—Peculiar Decorations—The Marseillaise to be Sung in the Procession—The Philadelphia and Boston Demonstrations—The Route—Final Orders.

The City is full of strangers from all parts of the country. For several days past they have been gathering here to witness and take part in the torch-light procession of the Wide-Awakes to-night. The hotels are full, and the houses of private citizens are overrun with rural visitors. Eligible locations on the route of the procession are eagerly sought for by many more than will succeed in obtaining them. We have heard of few private decorations in the streets through which the Wide-Awakes will pass. The transparencies in front of the various Republican head-quarters will of course be illuminated.

Mayor WOOD has forbidden the erection of the proposed triumphal arch which was to have been thrown across Broadway, in front of the Republican head-quarters, No. 618. Marshal GAVIT, Chairman of the Committee which had the matter in charge, and Mr. CARLOCK, visited the Mayor yesterday for the purpose of obtaining his permission to build the arch. He peremptorily forbade them to erect it, and said that no political organization should place anything of the kind in the streets. Marshal GAVIT told him that arches were to be erected in honor of the Prince of Wales. That, the Mayor said, was a different matter. The arch, for which $400 had been appropriated, was to rest on abutments sixteen feet high, and the highest part of it was to be twenty-six feet above the street.

On the two columns respectively were to be the names "LINCOLN" and "HAMLIN;" on one side of the arch, "Brothers, we greet you," on the other, "Freedom and the Constitution," and on either side "Salve." The letters were to be formed by variegated lanterns, which, besides, were to, cling round the pillars, and hang in festoons from the arch. The design was a very pretty one, and there is great regret that it could not have been carried out. The architects had been employed, the carpenters engaged. Mr. GAVIT told the Mayor that as Chairman of the Committee and a law-abiding citizen, he would have to submit, and the arch could not be erected. Mr. LINDENMULLER, proprietor of the Melodeon, in the Bowery will decorate the front of his building with banners and transparencies of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and will make an extensive display of fireworks.

The parade of the French Wide-Awakes of New-York will be a feature of the great procession. The "Lafayette Wide-Awakes" will turn out 150 strong. Within their line will be a wagon, on which three ladies will represent severally France, Italy and America. France will be in front, clad in armor, with uplifted sword, and a shield bearing the words "Solferino" and "Magenta." Next her will stand Italy, with the irons falling from her neck and hands, and at her feet will be a man representing GARIBALDI, bearing an Italian flag. Behind and above these figures will be America—a Goddess of Liberty dressed in American colors. The Frenchmen, as they march through the streets, will sing *La Marseillaise* and *La Chant des Girondins*, with words adapted to the present political contest. Those of the latter are as follows:

LA REPUBLICAINE.

AIR: *Chant des Girondins.*

I.

Tous nos vœux sont pour la patrie
Que LA FAYETTE avec ses preux
Défendit au prix de sa vie;
Quoi! serons-nous moins généreux?
Une nouvelle aurore
Pour nous vient luire encore:
Que le six de Novembre en masse nous rallie
A LINCOLN et HAMLIN, deux noms dignes d'envie!

II.

Il est temps qu'un parti frivole,
Avide d'honneurs et d'emplois,
Disparaisse du Capitole,
Témoin de ses derniers exploits.
Une nouvelle aurore, etc.

III.

Que l'esclavage, aux territoires,
De nos mains ne soit pas planté,
Et par nos paisibles victoires
Faisons régner la liberté.
Une nouvelle aurore, etc.

Among others, letters were received yesterday by the Wide-Awake Committee of Arrangements, stating that the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Wide-Awake Battalion, at least 100 strong, will arrive in New-York to-day at 6 P. M.; that the Washington Wide-Awakes cannot attend in a body, but that many of them will be here; that a delegation of the Keyport Wide-Awakes will be here; that only a small delegation of Philadelphia Wide-Awakes will come, the day of the Philadelphia demonstration having been changed so as to take place on the same day as that at New-York; that 75 Wide-Awakes, besides officers, will come from Sing Sing; that the Stamford, Conn., Wide-Awakes will be here in a body; that a small delegation will come from Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; that 100 of the Bridgeport Wide-Awake Battalion, Major LOCUS MIDDLEBROOK commanding, will be here; that it will be impossible for very many of the Indianapolis Wide-Awakes to be here; that the Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Penn., Wide-Awakes will be unable to come; that about 50 will come from Camden, N. J.

A dispatch was received from Philadelphia at head-quarters yesterday, the precise meaning of which is not fully understood there. It was as follows:

GEN. WARD, No. 618 BROADWAY: State Committee postponed curtain demonstration of yesterday till Wednesday, making it impossible to be with you. I trust, however, that in view of approaching State election, bring as many men as possible for Thursday. Germantown curtain speaks in evening.

JOHN WOOD,
Chief Marshal Germantown Demonstration.

The "City Wide-Awakes," Capt. BUNCE, expect the "Continental Wide-Awakes," of Philadelphia, to arrive here to-day, 200 strong, and have made extensive preparations for their entertainment. The head-quarters of the New-York Club have been filled with cots for the visitors to sleep on, and a collation will be in readiness there after the parade. An escort of 25 of the "City Wide-Awakes," under command of Lieut. RUSSMANN, will proceed to Pier No. 1 at 5½ P. M., to receive the Continentals, escort them to the head-quarters, where "a hasty plate of soup" will be given them, and thence conduct them to their place in the line. This Club will introduce a novel method of carrying the torches.

The New-Haven delegation will be accompanied by a Glee Club of 20 members, to be drawn in a decorated wagon by four horses, furnished by WM. A. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company.

At the head of the procession, with Grand Marshal WARD, will march Mr. BURBANK, the Grand Marshal of the Boston Wide-Awakes, who are to give a grand demonstration on the 16th inst., in which the New-York Crusaders are invited to take part. Gen. WARD and Staff have signified their intention to do so.

The visiting Companies will be arriving all day to-day. Each will be received by delegations of the New-York Wide-Awakes. Where all are to sleep has been with some a serious question. Others treat it with levity and declare that Wide-Awakes should not sleep at all, especially on so grand an occasion. Many of the strangers have chartered steamboats which will be their means of conveyance by day and their place of rest by night. The Providence, Hartford and Albany delegations will thus be provided for.

The head-quarters of the Grand Marshal for the day and evening will be at KEESE'S, on Broadway, just above Union-square. There, at 2 P. M., his staff reports to him, and there, after the parade in the early hours of the morning, a dinner will be tendered him by his aids. The line of march will be six miles long, and it is probable that the procession, each company with a front of 16 men, will be as long as the route, so that when the head reaches Union-square the last battalion will have just been put in motion. The streets designated for the parade are wide and well-paved, and the indications are that the weather will be pleasant. On the line are the Brevoort House, the New-York Hotel, the Lafarge, the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, the Astor, and the Union-place Hotel, and all these have been beset by applicants for a place whence to view the spectacle. The Fifth-avenue Hotel is the only one of the largest houses which is not on the route. From that hotel the following anonymous communication in a delicate hand was addressed to the Grand Marshal yesterday:

"Several ladies at the Fifth-avenue Hotel desire to know whether the great procession will countermarch and pass the starting point, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street,—in which case they have secured places to view it—or whether the sub-divisions formed on streets below Twenty-third-street will pass down Fifth-avenue without going above the streets on which they form. In the latter case the ladies wish to secure windows on Broadway, and, therefore, would feel much obliged if the Grand Marshal, or one of the Division Marshals, would write a line of answer to the above question and send it by the bearer, or any one of the chief officers of the great parade."

The matter was referred to Col. SAM TOMPSON, one of the Grand Marshal's staff, and a reply was sent to the ladies, expressing regret that the procession was not to countermarch and pass the Fifth-avenue Hotel. There will be little choice of position on any of the streets through which the procession will pass for seeing it to advantage. Probably from the buildings in the vicinity of the lower end of the Park the prettiest view of the line, with its myriad torches advancing down Broadway and receding up Chatham-street, can be obtained.

At Barnum's Museum extra attractions are preparing for the day. The evening's entertainments will be ever an hour earlier than usual, so that those who visit the establishment may have an opportunity to see the procession. The following are the general orders for the parade of the Grand and Division Marshals, to which important amendments have been made:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 618 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 2, 1860.

By order of the Wide-Awake General Committee of the City of New-York, the Ward and Independent Wide-Awake Organizations will parade on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, inst., to participate in the National demonstration of Republican Wide-Awakes, and to tender to the visiting Companies the usual Wide-Awake courtesies.

The line will be formed in four Divisions, each to be under the command of a Division Marshal, and to be divided into four Sub-Divisions.

Each Division Marshal will issue his orders, assigning the different Wide-Awake Organizations their positions and places of formation into line.

Marshal Daniel E. Gavit will command the First Division.

Marshal George B. Van Brunt will command the Second Division.

Marshal S. Brooks Postley will command the Third Division.

Marshal Robert Murray will command the Fourth Division.

It is indispensably necessary that each Sub-Division should form at the time above set forth, and any Company not promptly in line will lose the position assigned it by the Marshal commanding the Division, and be forced to take a position in one of the rear Divisions, and some Company forming promptly in the next Sub-Divisions will be substituted in the place of the dilatory Company.

The Marshals of each Division are particularly enjoined to make arrangements for the reception at the various depôts of visiting Companies, and for escorting them to the place of formation.

A National salute will be fired at 6 o'clock P. M. Ten minutes thereafter the signal will be given for the first Sub-Division to march; as soon as the first Sub-Division has passed, the second Sub-Division will follow, and each Sub-Division in its turn, with an interval or space between each Sub-Division of twenty feet.

THE ROUTE OF THE MARCH

will be through Fifth-avenue, Eighth-street, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham-street, East Broadway, Grand-street, Bowery, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the pageant will be reviewed by distinguished visitors.

No derisive caricature, transparency, or device calculated to give offence, will be permitted in the pageant, and no person not in uniform will be allowed in the ranks. Ribald expressions or demonstrations are unworthy the notice of Wide-Awakes.

Each section will have a front of sixteen men.

Fireworks in the ranks will be prohibited in the line, arrangements having been made for a Pyrotechnical display, which will obviate the necessity of using fireworks in the ranks.

Those companies which form on the east side of Fifth-avenue will, when marching to the place of formation, avoid Broadway; and those which form on the west side of Fifth-avenue, will avoid Broadway below Eighth-street, and Fifth-avenue above Eighth-street.

The Head-quarters of the Grand-Marshal will be at "Keefe's," No. 562 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Previously to such time, the Grand-Marshal and staff will be in attendance at No. 618 Broadway.

A diagram of the Division formations will be ready, and will be furnished the Commandants of visiting Companies on their arrival in the City, together with the orders, giving necessary instructions.

The following persons have been designated as Aids to the Grand Marshal: Messrs. Wm. Peel, Isaac Jollie, Minthorne Tompkins, John Keyser, John Quackenbush, F. J. White, Col. Samuel C. Thompson, Daniel D. Conover, Charles N. Clark, Hugh Gardiner, N. O. Parks, Wm. Carlock, Gouverneur Carr, John J. Shaw, Lewis Ritterbond, James M. Boyd, Merwin R. Brewer, Fred. F. Thompson, Matt. D. Green, Wm. H. Anthon, S. Lee Perkins, Lewis Watts, Jr., Rans. Van Valkenburgh, W. F. T. Chapman, F. J. Tucker, Hamlin Babcock, Benton H. Martin, M. Eyre Foye, Wm. G. Welsh and Rip Van Winkle.

They are hereby ordered to report to the Adjutant to the Grand Marshal at 9 o'clock this morning.

By order of the Grand Marshal,
WILLIAM MARTIN GILLESPIE, Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

FIRST DIVISION—NEW-YORK WIDE AWAKES.

In compliance with general orders from the head-quarters of the Grand Marshal, the following orders are hereby promulgated, and the First Division are hereby directed to form as follows:

First Sub-Division—Forming on the Twenty-third-street south side line, extending from east to west, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, under the command of Henry C. Rhode, First Assistant Marshal. Aids—William T. Farnam, Fred. O. Pierce, John Mitchell, David McAdam. Twentieth Ward Wide-Awakes, under the command of Lieut. Joseph B. Pollock, escort to original Hartford Wide-Awakes, under command of Major James S. Chalker. Aids—H. L. Sperry, C. V. R. Pond. Ninth Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieutenant-Commanding Alexander H. Keech; Waterbury Connecticut Wide-Awakes, under Capt. S. Warren.

Second Sub-Division—Form on the north side of Twenty-third-street, extended from west to east; right on Fifth-avenue, at 6¼ P. M. precisely. Second Assistant Marshal, John S. Van Riper. Aids—John H. Van Orden, Adjutant; William S. Young, Second; James Handy, First Aid; Howard W. Hinton, Third. Fifteenth Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding James Lyle. Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding Alexander McLeod; New-Haven Wide-Awakes, Capt. Smith.

Third Sub-Division—Form on Twenty-second-street, south side, line extending from east to west; right on Fifth-avenue, at 6½ P. M., precisely. Third Assistant-Marshal, George F. Coachman. Aids, John F. Cleary, O. S. Satterthwaite, George Davis, Robert Hunt. Twenty-first Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding, John W. Marshal. Wide-Awakes of the State of Connecticut, excepting Hartford, New-Haven and Waterbury. Wide-Awakes of the State of Rhode Island.

Fourth Sub-Division—Form on Twenty-second-street, north side, line extending from west to east; right on Fifth-avenue at 6¾ P. M. Third Assistant-Marshal, William Pye. Aids, Francis E. Hurlbert, John W. Mead, Andrew Blakely. James Winterbottom. Eight Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding, George Douglas. Wide-Awakes of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Aids by the Marshal: B. Harrison Reed, C. A. Alvord, Jr., James H. Ovington, Sewell A. Dodge, Henry Rowland, Henry Hills, Charles K. Medzler, Charles W. Snow, Augustus Stoutenburg, John Gardner, John H. Linsley, Daniel Townsend, John Lindsley, Henry B. Jenkins, Daniel Macintosh, William H. Lockwood, Major W. L. Skidmore.

Aids and Assistant Marshals will be expected to be present at the Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. At 5 P. M. the Marshal will meet the Assistant Marshal and the Aids at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, full uniformed. By order of

DANIEL E. GAVIT, Marshal.
FREDERICK H. PINKNEY, Adjutant.

SECOND DIVISION—ORDER NO. 1.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY,
DIVISION MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1860.

In pursuance with the General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, issued by the Grand Marshal of the Wide-Awakes, this Division will parade on Wednesday evening, and will form in the following order:

Fifth Sub-division, under command of Assistant-Marshal J. H. CAMP, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the "Knickerbocker" (Artillery Company,) New-York City; the "City" Company, New-York City; the Philadelphia Companies; the Union Company, New-York City; will form on Twenty-first-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Sixth Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal GEORGE F. HOPPER, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Yorkville Company, New-York City; the Jersey City Companies; the Excelsior Company, New-York City, will form on Twenty-first-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Seventh Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal M. A. REED, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Zouave Company, New-York City; the Newark Company, New-Jersey; the Bloomfield Company, New-Jersey; the Twentieth Ward Company, New-York City, will form on Twentieth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Eighth Sub-Division, under the command of Assistant Marshal W. S. PINCKNEY, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Nineteenth Ward Company, New-York City, the balance of New-Jersey State, the balance of Pennsylvania State, the Lafayette Company, New-York City, the Twelfth Ward Company, New-York City, will form on Twentieth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The following persons have been designated as Aids to this Division, and will report themselves at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at Head-quarters: M. A. Reed, Geo. H. Burnett, J. F. Smith, Wm. P. Richardson, Thos. F. Eightmire, Charles L. Frost, James E. Schram, James McAboy, Wm. Franklin, Erastus F. Sterling. By order of

GEO. B. VAN BRUNT, Marshal,
M. W. TRACY, Division Inspector.

THIRD DIVISION—ORDER NO. 1.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY,
DIVISION MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

In pursuance with the General Orders Nos. 4 and 5, issued by the Grand Marshal of the Wide-Awakes, this Division will parade on Wednesday evening, and will form in the following order:

Ninth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Tenth Ward Company, New-York City; the Eleventh Ward Company A. New-York City; New-York State, west of and including Utica; the Western States; the Garibaldi Company, New-York City; the Southern Company, New-York City; the Washington City Company, will form on Nineteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Tenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eleventh Ward, Company B, New-York City; the Thirteenth Ward Company, New-York City; the Seventeenth Ward Company, New-York City, and New-York State, between Albany and Utica, will form on Nineteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¼ o'clock P. M. precisely.

Eleventh Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York City, and Albany, Troy and vicinity, will form on Eighteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

Twelfth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eighteenth Ward Company, New-York City, and New-York State between New-York City and Albany, will form on Eighteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¾ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The following persons have been designated to this Division, and will report at 1 o'clock P. M. at Head-quarters: Cols. Henry Beeny, James Thompson, John Ottewell, Henry McDonough, William Drummond, William Lambier, William Stephenson, John Sperry, John H. Bird, Robert H. Shannon, John A. Foster, Robert H. Dimmick, &c., &c.

By order,
S. BROOKS POSTLEY, Marshal.
WM. KELLOCK, Adjutant.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The order for the formation of this Divison was unfortunately sent to the printers by the Marshal to be printed with the diagram, which is to be distributed among the Wide-Awake Commandants as they arrive in the City.

We give below the companies that comprise the Division.

The Fourth Division, under the command of Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Second and Third Wards, New-York City; the Staten Island Battalion; First Ward, (Second Company,) New-York and Queens and Suffolk Counties, Fifth and Seventh Wards, New-York City, and Western District of Brooklyn; Fourth or Sixth Wards, New-York City, and the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting, yesterday, promulgated the following general order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 231.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, New-York, Oct. 2, 1860.

CAPT. ——, —— Precinct: Without designing to interfere with the political preferences of the members of the Force, but in order that the public peace may be maintained while the political procession is in motion, on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, each Officer and Patrolman is enjoined to abstain from a participation in any manner with the ceremonies of the day, otherwise than by the discharge of the duties of Policemen, under the special order No. 910, this day issued.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANL. CARPENTER, Inspector.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Wide-Awake Delegations from Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts left by the rail and steamboat trains, this afternoon, to join in the demonstration in New-York to-morrow night.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Republican Union.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed the body which has adopted the above designation at their meeting last night in the Stuyvesant Institute, in Broadway. The members of the Union, and many of that large class of citizens who fraternize with them, assembled at the Institute in such numbers as to crowd the lecture-room to overflowing. Mr. C. P. RODGERS, the presiding officer, introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, who, on rising, was greeted with a round of applause. The honorable Senator acknowledged his sense of the kindness thus extended to him by citizens of the great commercial Metropolis of this magnificent continental Republic. Here the pure heart, and the clear conscience and the unclouded intellect can go to the ballot-box, there utter their voices for justice, for honor, for equal laws, and for their impartial administration. To-day the long down-trodden people of Italy were following the brave GARIBALDI [cheers] to recover their rights, to revenge the wrongs of their country, and to vindicate the rights of human nature. But they whom he addressed lived in a Republic in which every man could go to the ballot-box, change the Administration, and reform the policy of the Government. They owed a great duty to the country and to themselves, and that duty imposed upon them the necessity of voting so as to promote the interests and the honor of their country, and to advance the cause of human liberty generally. Since the dawn of creation—since the day when the serpent whispered words of deceit and disobedience into the ears of Mother Eve, up to the present moment, there had been a conflict going on—an "irrepressible conflict"—[applause]—a conflict which should be continued to be waged till mankind learned the great lesson of human rights. The Presidential election here was always of the deepest interest to the people. None had so deep, so absorbing, so abiding an interest in the results of the coming contest as the toiling millions of America; for on them it depended whether there would be homes for the free white man, or whether the Territories of the country would be reserved for slave labor. There were upwards of twenty millions of men in the Free States who enjoyed all the rights of freemen. They had a free Press and free speech; free schools, free Churches and free labor. In fine, in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER: "Here free labor looks up, and is free in the midst of its toil." In the Free States the toiling masses of mankind wielded more power, and had more means of elevating themselves to position, than were ever dreamt of before, and such as the laboring millions of no other country ever before enjoyed. [Applause.]

But in the other section of the country (the South) there were originally a half million of bondmen, which had at this day increased to four millions. In that part of the country, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, the right to discuss questions connected with human Slavery were almost unknown. The people of the South, under the dreadful influences of Slavery, had banished from the Halls of Congress all the national men who were known to have enlarged ideas of the rights of man. The people of the South now sent to Congress a class of bold, arrogant, domineering public men, who believed that Slavery was a positive good—that it was a blessing, in fact—and who were in favor of extending it into the Free Territories of the United States. The great issue, therefore, which loomed up from the conflict of opinion in this country was, "Shall the slave power, that has been so fearfully developed, continue to govern this Republic, and shall this power be permitted to expand over this continent; or shall that terrible power be dethroned, and shall the Territories be secured forever to the free laboring men of this country, their children and their posterity?

The issue, in fact, before this nation to-day, was: Shall this slave power continue to govern this Republic, or should it be dethroned? No class of men had so much interest in the solution of this question as the working men of America. Slavery had cast its dark shadow even over the Northern section of this Union, and had made the Democratic Party its tool, whereby to foment division, create hissing, bitter hatred, and give utterance to treasonable sentiments against the union of these States. There could not be found a hundred beings on earth who regretted the defeat of the Democratic Party of the United States. He maintained that the Democratic Party of the United States, as now organized and as now led, was the enemy of the free white laboring men of America. The laboring men of this country had not an interest in any measure pending before the Legislature of this country that had the support of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party in sentiment, in principle, or in measure, did not support anything that the free white men of this country had any interest in. Instead of talking about the rights of man, that party now talked about the rights of property in man. His amazement was that the Democratic Party of the United States had been enabled during the last fifteen years to maintain its existence, standing as it had done, the champion of Human Slavery, in this free land. The Democratic Party was, in sentiment, the enemy of the free white laboring man in America. The head of the Democratic Party was in the South, not the North. [A VOICE—"That's it."] They had been derided by the South as greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, and dirty-fisted farmers. We remembered with what contempt the Press of the South came to speak of the free society of the North.

Passing by these expressions of the public sentiment of the South, as made known through the Southern Press, Mr. WILSON made allusion to the declaration of Senator HAMMOND, an acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party, that the free laborers of the North were essentially slaves, and nothing but the mud-sills of society. No Democratic Senator was found to contradict that assertion; but DAVID C. BRODERICK, [applause] after he had taken his stand against the Administration, rebuked the South Carolinian, and Senator HAMLIN [applause] raised his voice in indignant protest against it. So, too, did Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, Senator WADE, of Ohio, and other Republican Senators who were not ashamed of the class from which so many of them had sprung. No word of manly rebuke for such sentiments as those of whom Gov. HAMMOND gave expression ever came from the Democratic Press, and simply because the Democratic Party had become the party of human Slavery in America. That party now spurned the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. JOHN CALHOUN said it was "a rhetorical flourish." JOHN PETIT, but seven years ago, said it was a self-evident lie, for princes were born greater than all other men, and therefore all men were not born equal. DOUGLAS said it simply meant that Americans in America were free and equal as compared with Americans who recognized British authority. But LINCOLN said that the men who denied the Declaration of Independence were the vanguard—the sappers and miners of returning despotism. Aye, and the people believed it, and they believed that the Democratic leaders of the day were, in the language of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sappers and miners of returning despotism. Were we not, under God, to overthrow the authority of those apostate politicians of America, and believe with JEFFERSON, that all men are created free and equal?

Mr. WILSON proceeded to argue that in the promotion of all the great projects for the advancement of the social interests of the country, which had been inaugurated by the Republican Party, the Democratic Representatives in Congress had maintained a position of uncompromising hostility. He wound up by declaring that the only hope for the prosperity of the Republic was in the extinction of Slavery, the spread of free labor, and free institutions—objects which were only to be accomplished by the annihilation of the Democratic Party.

The Senator was followed by Lieutenant-Governor RUSCH, of Iowa, who entertained the audience with an address replete with anecdote and wit, for nearly an hour. He insisted that whilst the true doctrine of the Republicans was, that Americans should rule America, the Germans citizens should be counted in.

Serenade to Ex-President Fillmore.

MR. FILLMORE DOESN'T HEAR IT.

No small degree of curiosity was excited last evening among the guests of the Lafarge House, by the appearance of about one hundred men, in uniform, in front of the Hotel, accompanied by a band of music. Five policemen were in attendance to protect the house, but fortunately their services were not required. The object of the demonstration was alike unknown to the proprietors of the Hotel and the guests. Finally, however, after the band had performed several patriotic airs, it "leaked out" that the enthusiastic individuals in front supposed they were serenading Ex-President FILLMORE and his lady. After waiting more than an hour, they gave three cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. FILLMORE, but even the "tiger" did not bring him to the balcony; and, after waiting for some time longer, the party retired. Unfortunately, perhaps, for all parties, while the above was transpiring, Mr. FILLMORE and lady were sitting in Laura Keene's Theatre, wholly unconscious of the compliment in progress at the La Farge.

A New Anti-Republican League.

FORMATION OF A UNION; ASSOCIATION IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In response to a call for a meeting of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, irrespective of party, to form an Anti-Lincoln League, about forty gentlemen assembled at the Union House, Union-square, last evening. The call purported to be signed by six Americans, two Breckinridge Democrats, one Douglas Democrat, four Democrats, two Union men, and one friend of Bell and Everett. Mr. WM. E. FROST (B. and E.) was chosen Chairman, and Mr. S. E. PERKINS, (Dem.,) Secretary. Messrs. J. C. Gunther, (Breckinridge Dem.,) E. Marrener, (Douglas Dem.,) Henry Binninger, (Whig,) W. Richardson, (American,) and J. L. Riker, (Union,) were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. They recommended the following permanent officers, who were chosen by acclamation:

President—JAMES W. GERARD, Union.
First Vice-President—Col. Granbery, B. and E.
Second Vice-President—Gilbert M. Platt, Dem.
Secretary—W. S. Tisdale, Am.
Treasurer—J. C. Gunther, Breck. Dem.

Mr. GRANBERRY, on accepting the position tendered him, congratulated the members on the movement against "the common enemy of our country"—the Black Republicans—and trusted they would yet see the day that they could put their enemy under their feet.

Mr. J. L. RIKER, in making a motion to provide the "sinews of war" for the Association, took occasion to speak of the crisis in the affairs of the country, and the imminent peril to the Union by the spread of Republicanism. He said it was as plain to the thinking mind that there was a plan on foot for the destruction of Southern institutions, as it was that the sun shone at noonday. The members of this Association believed their beloved country was in danger, and that was the reason they were present. It was necessary for them to give time as well as dollars. He moved that a subscription be opened, and all be invited to contribute for the purpose of enabling the Club to parade on Monday next. This motion was carried, and also one made by the same gentleman to appoint a Committee for the purpose of procuring a banner.

Messrs. FROST, RICHARDSON and TISDALE were appointed the Committee, and authorized to spend $20 to have a banner about the size of the door, with the words "National Union League No. 3," in large red letters, painted on white muslin.

After taking steps to complete the organization, procure a room, &c., the meeting adjourned.

Mozart Hall Congressional Conventions.

The Third District Congressional Convention nominated BENJAMIN WOOD, in place of R. T. COMPTON, resigned.

The Fourth District nominated JAMES KERRIGAN.
The Sixth adjourned to Friday night.
The Seventh nominated ELIJAH WARD.
The Eighth nominated R. B. BRADFORD.

Tammany Congressional Conventions.

The Third District Convention acquiesced with Mozart Hall in the nomination of BENJAMIN WOOD for Congress.

The Eighth District Convention failed to agree in a nomination, and, after fifty ballotings, adjourned to Saturday.

TAMMANY ASSEMBLY.—The Thirteenth Assembly District Convention nominated ALEXANDER WARD.

Union Democratic Demonstration.

Agreeably to a call of Capt. RYNDERS, the officers of various Democratic Clubs met, last evening, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of organizing a demonstration of all parties opposed to the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Marshal RYNDERS was elected President, and G. W. CLACKNER and W. H. WALKER Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting, and explained the importance of making a grand counter demonstration to the Republican procession which was about to come off in this City. It was finally decided to leave the whole details in the hands of Capt. RYNDERS, and he was appointed Grand Marshal, with power to act. No definite time was fixed upon for the proposed demonstration.

Republican Nomination for Recorder.

Considerable interest is felt among the members of the Bar, as well as by the public at large, as to who shall be the Republican nominee for Recorder, in place of Judge EMMONDS, declined. Among the candidates prominently in the field are CHARLES S. SPENCER, Ex-Judge BEEBE and JOHN H. WHITE. The Convention will meet on Thursday evening.

Republican Central Campaign Club.

A meeting of this Club was held at their head-quarters, No. 722 Broadway, last evening, which was very thinly attended, and after a few remarks from Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, the Club adjourned to meet hereafter on Wednesday evenings instead of Tuesdays as heretofore.

National Union Convention.

The Fifth District National Union Congressional Convention met last evening at No. 48 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, and after appointing a Committee to confer with the Douglas Democrats, adjourned to Tuesday night, to meet at No. 68 East Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREATEST WANT OF THE DAY HAS BEEN
A SANITARY INSTITUTION,
entirely reliable, combining great skill, excellent accommodations, a good table, and freedom from the annoyances attending water-cure or public establishments. At the suggestion of many invalids throughout the country THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE *was organized, and it is designed especially for the treatment of female diseases, so universal among women from the age of 15 to 50, that seven-tenths are afflicted to a greater or less degree.*

A leading journalist remarks: "The GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE has commended itself to the esteem of all reflecting and intelligent people, as affording better advantages than any hospital or great public institution, like the water-cure or other similar establishments." The reports say: "The secluded quarters of the Graefenberg Institute offer unequaled advantages for all suffering from the graver forms of Uterine difficulties, Chronic Disease, or where great care, skill and quiet retirement is needed in cases of Confinement. The Institute is under the care of Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience. *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., may be had by addressing him at No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

☞ Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer for his personal character, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WIDE-AWAKE HOLIDAY at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, where the whole host of novelties announced in the bills and advertisements will be on exhibition at all hours, and splendid performances both afternoon and evening. The evening performances will commence and close one hour earlier than usual, to accommodate those who would like to see the great Wide-Awake procession from the windows and balconies of the Museum after the performances are over.

[Advertisement.]

"SO VERY DISTINGUE."—This is what the ladies say of KNOX'S new fall style of Gentlemen's Hats. And they are perfectly right. One of these stylish coverings for the head will make a man look like a gentlemen, though he wear a shabby coat, and we were going to say a soiled shirt. It will enable any man not only to pass muster, but to pass for a man of taste. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

WHY DID I DO IT?—How few there are who are able to account for their own impulses, feelings and actions, and know how to govern them. Yet all might know themselves. A phrenological delineation of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, is a correct key to one's character, and properly applied, cannot fail to be useful during life.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. BEERWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, &c., are promptly and effectually cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The extraordinary sales of these medicines are a positive evidence of their marvelous healing virtues.

Foreign Commercial News by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm, with an advancing tendency.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2820. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

GRAND WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

The Whole City on Fire for Lincoln and Hamlin!

Twelve Thousand Torchmen in Procession.

PANORAMIC SKETCH OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR

Details and Particulars of the Clubs on Duty.

What was Thought and Said of the Wide-Awakes in the Hotels and Street-Corner Groups.

Full and Accurate Account of Every Incident and Item.

Round as a shield and bright as molten silver the moon uprose last evening about 7½ o'clock, touching the cupola of the City Hall with light and throwing out into delicate relief the foliage and branches of the Park trees, as your Reporter hastened from the TIMES Office to Broadway, on his way to view the Wide-Awakes.

Even at that early hour, the Park itself and all the sidewalks were densely crowded, the stages and carriages having to slowly crawl up the centre of the street through dense fringes of excited and expectant humanity. Windows and stoops were packed with curious faces; all the corners displayed mass-meetings in embryo—fresh accessions constantly thronging up from the side streets to swell the numbers or supply the places of those lucky ones who had managed to push their way into the main upward-drifts of the palpitating current.

Stepping into a stage and driving up towards Union-square as fast as the many human obstructions would allow us, the scene became more animated and brilliant each moment, as we approached the main centre of attraction. Broadway never more thoroughly displayed its Metropolitan character—all ranks and varieties of men, women and children being collected and merged together behind its curbstone lines on either hand.

Here and there some earnest Republican, not having the fear of Southern excommunication in his heart, had lighted up the entire front of his store with a prodigal display of wax-candles in tin sconces—the provisions of his policy of insurance being set at naught for this one night. But other store-fronts were dark and dismal, more especially those desirous of figuring in such "white lists" as the enterprising Mr. HAMBLETON, of Georgia, was in the habit of publishing at fifty dollars per name.

Slowly presses forward the stage between living walls of American man-and-womanhood, the best order everywhere prevailing, and not a single disturbance marring the harmony of curiosity and expectation. It is a scene such as only the Empire City could produce—a thing to be proud of in the midst of that lax administration of justice which has so long been the reproach of our people. Everywhere the Police may be seen quietly moving through the crowds and pressing back those who would block up the thoroughfare. Now and again a suspicious character is caught in the middle of a throng, his fingers probably coveting his neighbor's goods. Without noise or bustle he is seized, hurried away down some back street towards a Police Station, and there given lodgings for the night, on the truly charitable pretext of keeping him out of temptation.

Brilliantly gleam the many-colored, fiery lamp-writings in front of the various theatres and concert halls. Proudly flap the Lincoln and Hamlin banners suspended across the street in front of each Republican Campaign Club. Denser and more billowy grows the human tide on either side of the street, as the stage in which we are seated slowly plows its way, in the rear of a long procession of similar vehicles, up towards Grace Church. Here we pass the gaudy white marble-front of the St. Nicholas, every window in its immense face thronged with a private party of patient spectators. Next we reach the severely conservative New-York Hotel, from the darkened windows of which no word of cheer can be expected.

But just in front of this latter hostelry is one of the largest Wide-Awake Clubs in our City—the Club, in fact, which had the difficulty with the New-York Hotel guests some eight or ten days ago. From the large wooden stage in front of this building, a fiery arrow now shoots up into the darkened sky—a serpentine quivering light, flinging behind it as it rises a shower of golden sparks, brilliant and beautiful as the auriferous rain with which Jove penetrated the chamber-roof of Danäe. Higher and higher shoots the wavering spear of fire, followed by a dozen similar projectiles, each bursting at the climax of its height, and scattering broadcast against the deep blue background of the sky a shower of flaming rubies, emeralds, diamonds, sapphires and white crystals. We are approaching the outskirts of the procession, and this is the first alarm-point on the route.

Slowly, and yet more slowly, creeps forward the stage until, as it approaches Union-square, the whole street becomes blocked with a barricade of flesh, broadcloth and crinoline, jammed and crowded together in one inextricable mass. Peeping out of the front window of the impeded vehicle, the eye is arrested by a lurid and smoky glare, overtopping the tumultuous billows of humanity. We are now opposite Grace Church, and can see the light of the Wide-Awake Clubs sweeping down Fourteenth-street, through Union-square, towards Fifth-avenue.

Twenty hands—there have been twenty in the stage—pull the check-string all together, and twenty men dismount to merge and be separated on their various missions of curiosity or business, through the crowd. Your Reporter makes a dive into a side street, elbows and bows and pushes his way into Union-square by a circuitous route, arriving just in time to see a grand circling procession of many thousand torches, banners and richly-colored lamps, sweeping in a sort of patriotic war-dance round and round the astonished statue of Washington!

Casting a glance back towards the East River, we observe Fourteenth-street solidly paved with flaming torches. Turning round towards the North River, a similar magnificent spectacle is presented—a long line of flaming light moving rapidly down Fifth-avenue, and thus forming a fiery cross with the intersection of the street from which we take this view. The masses of Wide-Awakes in Fourteenth-street are as yet stationary, with the exception of that body in ruddy capes and gleaming hatchets, numbering about two hundred, who are performing the grand circular ovation round the equestrian figure of the Father of his Country.

Again pushing and elbowing out of the dense crowd assembled at this point, we dive once more into the unfrequented quiet of a side-street and emerge on Fifth-avenue, at the corner of some intersecting street, between Fifteenth and Twentieth. Was ever finer or more orderly spectacle presented! Has the eye ever rested on a vista of more thrilling human interest than is now unrolled before it, in gazing down toward the Washington Parade Ground, or up to the glittering open space in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel!

The whole of this stately avenue, with its solid brown-stone fronts, plate-glass windows and blinds of polished woods, is illuminated by the artificial daylight of more than ten thousand torches. Solid and steadfast men—the bone and sinew, the intellect and strength of many States—are ranged here under their respective banners, all dressed in shining capes and cape, all bearing flaming torches, and the whole immense force being under as good discipline and order as many of our best-exercised militia regiments. Fiery serpents whiz upward, scattering behind them fiery trails and bursting into crowns of brilliants; at regular intervals, gaily-dressed wagons carrying rocket-batteries flame forth into miniature volcanoes of incessant and ever-changing beauty. The smoke of so many torches forms a red canopy over the whole scene; and when the orders are given to march, one might fancy that a river of burning billows was rolling rapidly forward through a channel of sculptured walls.

"Vainly, ye blessed twinklers of the night,
Your feeble beams ye shed,
Quench'd in the unnatural light which might outstare
Even the broad eye of day;
And thou from thy celestial way
Pourest, O Moon, an ineffectual ray!
For lo! ten thousand torches flame and flare
Upon the midnight air,
Blotting the lights of heaven
With one portentous glare.
Behold, the fragrant smoke, in many a fold
Ascending, floats along the fiery sky,
And hangeth visible on high,
A dark and waving canopy."

Far, far behind, beyond all reach of sight,
In order'd files the torches flow along,
One ever-lengthening line of gliding light
Far, far behind,
Rolls on the undistinguishable clamor
Of horn, and trump, and tambour,
Incessant as the roar
Of streams which down the wintry mountain pour,
And louder than the dread commotion
Of breakers on a rocky shore,
When the winds rage over the waves,
And Ocean to the Tempest raves.

Fifth-avenue on the whole is not openly friendly to the Wide-Awakes, nor does it do anything to mark a sense of disapprobation. Here and there the windows of a mansion are illuminated, and fair Republican Miss Floras fling out bouquets or wave small spider-webs of perfumed cambric and lace as some more than commonly brilliant company makes its appearance. But for the most part, though the high, aristocratic stoops are crowded with anxious and applauding gazers, the windows are kept carefully closed, certain small open chinks in the blinds alone attesting that female curiosity has got the better of politico-commercial prudence.

Endless seems the procession, fresh and yet fresh companies of the Republican army debouching from side-streets into the Avenue, as room is made for their entrance by the passage downward of those in the van. While waiting for their turn to mix in the march, these regiments of uniformed link-bearers bivouac on the curb-stones or squat complacently on convenient steps. All varieties of military evolutions appear familiar to them—their torches now rapidly forming into hollow square around some decorated wagon filled with ladies in star-spangled robes, or meandering in single file into a curved procession, designed to imitate the waving outline of those fences for which the chief Candidate on their ticket split his immortal rails.

No appurtenance of a military host is lacking here, each third or fourth company having trundled behind it a huge brass howitzer or field-piece, the mouth of which is expected to discourse most eloquent music next Fourth of March, when the patriarchal ABRAHAM of Illinois carries his carpet-bag and portfolio up the shouting steps of the White House. Here are pioncers with ugly hatchets, and it may be observed that all the torchmen carry their illuminating machines as soldiers carry their firelocks. Each captain and other officer is distinguished from his men by appropriate decorations or varieties of uniform—the officers having colored lanterns, with glass shades, while the mere privates bear Britannia-metal lamps, swung on metal forks at the top of each pole. Military bands at the head of every second company discoursed patriotic and thrilling music—fifes and drums predominating, but the ring of brazen instruments also lending vivacity and harmony to the general chorus. These bands, for the most part, are in uniform like the Wide-Awakes, and the incessant peals of their playing must be imagined during every step of our description.

Down Fifth-avenue sways and surges this tide of earnest enthusiasm, the red canopy of smoke overhead traveling above it, as did the Star of the East over the heads of the wise men journeying towards Bethlehem. Here the procession marches, twenty or thirty abreast, with a precision of step and line which would do no discredit to the Seventh in its best days of drill and pride. There some exuberant company again breaks out into a circling war-dance, eighty or one hundred torches whirling round, two abreast, in a circle as accurate as could be drawn with a pair of compasses. Further on, we find the hollow-square movement again repeated round an immense wagon, bearing on its surface a wood-and-linen model of the White House, with cupola and windows—the interior being brilliantly lit up, and a legend on each side announcing that the original of this artistic creation is to be the home of Mr. A. LINCOLN, for four years, after next 4th of March.

Wheeling into the Washington Parade-ground at the foot of Fifth-avenue, fresh discharges of grand fire-works take place, every change in the order of procession being punctuated and emphasized, so to speak, by admiration-notes of Roman candles, whizzing rockets, blazing blue-lights and effervescing rosy effulgences. Swooping out of all the side-streets, and up through all the crowded thoroughfares, fresh and yet fresh accessions of marching flames and fluttering banners may be observed. Here and there some transparency has traced on it the names of MORGAN and CAMPBELL, in luminous conjunction with those of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, but truth compels us to say that such devices are the exception, not the rule.

At last the head of the mighty column debouches into Broadway through Eighth-street, and is received with shouts of applause and welcome by its friends—in almost absolute silence by those not eager for a Republican triumph. Never has order been better preserved than upon this occasion, and the community is indebted mainly to the exertions and excellent foresight of General Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY for the wisdom with which so vast a demonstration by the political minority was secured from interruption in its march through the streets of Democratic New-York. Doubtless, too, the gleaming hatchets of the pioneers may have somewhat contributed to this result; but justice to the "Unterrified" makes us confess, that no serious inclination to mar or disturb the ceremony was anywhere evinced.

Down Broadway swept the gleaming tide, all the illuminations on each side of it, in store-fronts, windows and fiery signs, paling and waning their ineffectual rush-lights under the supreme brillancy of the onward waves of light. From many thousand windows, and from the balconies of all the chief hotels, spectators of all ages and both sexes looked down as in a dream on the crimson billows beneath them. Shrill and quick were the words of command, quickly and silently obeyed. Endless appeared the ever-unfolding links of the glowing chain, and varied beyond the power of pen to describe were the movements and fiery combinations of men in the ranks of the disciplined Wide-Awakes. They kept admirable time to the band-music played at the head of each detachment,—such airs as "Hail Columbia," "Yankee-Doodle" and popular melodies from "Norma" appearing those most in vogue with the directors in charge of this part of the entertainments.

Nothing printable with leaden types and black ink could convey the impression given to the beholder looking up and down Broadway from the balcony of the St. Nicholas, over the main entrance. The fuliginous canopy overhanging the procession had beneath it eleven or twelve thousand torches of many colors, each blazing like a star. At regular intervals along the line of march, rocket batteries and Roman candles sent up glittering streams of fire, these lights casting sudden and strange tints of red, green, yellow, blue and white effulgence over the male and female faces set and packed in each window, like pictures in a frame.

Every now and again some passing company would burst forth into a song or war-chaunt; Frenchmen singing the *Marsellaise* or *Mourir pour la Patrie*, and the Germans indulging in guttural vocalisms and stomach-intonations of patriotism, such as the ear of your Reporter had not the quickness nor requisite knowledge to follow. Many of the American companies chaunted in very tolerable fashion campaign songs made for the occasion by bards and minstrels of the party:—but the singing, on the whole, was not of a kind to inspire Messrs. STRAKOSCH or ULLMANN with any utterly uncontrollable desire to employ this army of Wide-Awakes as permanent chorus-singers of the opera. Everything in this procession which appealed to the eye, was superior to that which claimed attention through the ear.

On arriving at the City Hall Park, the procession wheeled round its southern extremity and passed in magnificent review before the offices of the TIMES and *Tribune*, the windows of the latter newspaper being illuminated by Chinese paper lanterns of a red, white and blue admixture. Nothing could be finer to the eye of your tired reporter, again safely ensconced at his desk in an upper story, with a crowd of admiring crinolines blocking up the windows of his room, than was the enfilading of this enormous force up Chatham-street towards the Bowery. All the evolutions and ceremonials previously described were repeated with additions and embellishments, just in front of our office, each company giving lusty cheers as it passed beneath our own and the *Tribune's* windows.

The Wide-Awakes have invented for themselves a peculiar cheer, consisting of a numerical recital—"One, two, three"—"four, five, six"—"seven, eight" and then a terrific "tiger." The effect is somewhat startling to weak nerves; but the enthusiasm and high discipline of the whole body demand that every allowance should be made for such eruptive explosions of feeling. One Company, while giving these cheers in front of the *Tribune*, provoked a retort of groans from a crowd of Douglas Democrats, who had assembled on the steps of Tammany Hall—just as shipwrecked mariners might perch themselves, all huddled together, on a rock, to escape the rising fury and wrath of the waves which had stranded their vessel. This was the only case falling under our observation in which the Democratic majority of the City made the slightest advance towards interfering with the political exercises of their Republican opponents.

Reviewing the whole affair, it is generally conceded that the Union-square portion of the performances far surpassed in brilliancy, heartiness and effect, the demonstrations made at any other single point. At this magnificent terminus of Broadway proper, the whole resources of the procession were lavished with prodigal bounty. Here was afforded room sufficient for the full development of the many curious and striking evolutions which these Republican soldiers-of-peace have so rapidly acquired; and here, too, the display of pyrotechnics had ampler scope than elsewhere to be viewed. What with the myriad torches, shooting stars of artificial origin, grand bursts of martial music, and the suddenly harmonious cheers of the organized thousands for LINCOLN, HAMLIN and THURLOW WEED—the demonstration at this point must be regarded as having attained the zenith of its power and capacities.

At this late hour, no further or more detailed description of the general appearance presented by the Wide-Awakes last night can be given—all readers anxious for more information, or for more light on this very luminous proceeding, being respectfully referred to the specific reports which follow, "collected from the most authentic sources." How long the procession took in passing, the writer of this account has no idea. Certain it is that he commenced this sketch just as the head of the column appeared on a parallel with the northern face of the TIMES Building, at about seven minutes after 9 o'clock; and that at 12½ o'clock, as he sends up these last slips to the printing-room overhead, he can still hear the martial music and steady tramp of Wide-Awakes resounding in the streets beneath him. A glance from the window says that these are Jersey, Hoboken and Brooklyn companies returning home,—the regular procession having occupied not more than two hours in passing any one point on its line of march.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The "E. D. Morgan Artillery Company" carried the name of the Governor of the State and the American flag at the head of the column. This was followed by the Twentieth-Ward Artillery Company and their respective bands. The Ninth-Ward Wide-Awake associations, numbering some two hundred, followed, and after them came the Wide-Awakes of Hartford, New-Haven, and other Connecticut towns, a prominent place being assigned to them, as to Hartford belongs the honor of having originated the Wide-Awake organizations. New-Haven, Bridgeport, West Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Norwalk and Danbury, Connecticut, had about one thousand in the line. Marching as an escort of these Companies were the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Ward Wide-Awakes. Rhode Island followed Connecticut, Providence having about 300, and Newport 50. The Eighth Ward, of New-York, formed the escort. The delegation from Portland, Me., numbered about sixty men.

The Second Division was led by the "Garibaldi Liberators of Italy," organized as an artillery corps, and, like the other artillerists, were dressed in red shirts, dragging their beautiful brass piece behind them, which was flanked by platoons of twenty men. New-Brunswick, N. J., came after, with two hundred men; next, Yorkville, with one hundred and fifty torches. New-Jersey had the next place in the procession, Jersey City leading her State with a magnificent turn-out of over six hundred men. A delegation from Elizabeth and the Zouaves preceded the Newark Wide-Awakes, who numbered 400 strong. The latter were led by the Twenty-second Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Club, numbering over 300, and next to them a handsome delegation from Paterson, N. J., called the Rail-splitters' Batallion, numbering about 400. In the Third Division were embraced several Ward Clubs, the Eleventh and Thirteenth, and Seventeenth, having nearly 300 each, and others averaging over 150 in the ranks.

Delegations from Washington City, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, walked in the procession, with and without uniform. Richmond County came up 400 strong, and made a handsome display.

ing and Whitestone turned out over one hundred torches and two bands of music. Yonkers, Haverstraw, Tarrytown, Nyack, Albany and Troy were well represented. The First Ward of this City astonished everybody by the large and handsome display which they made in the procession. They had over 300 in the ranks. Brooklyn proper, South Brooklyn, and East Division came over with some 1,500 Wide-Awakes. These brought up the rear of the column, and as they reached the Astor House they defiled through Ann and Nassau streets, pausing for a time in Printing-house square, where they went through with the Wide-Awake manual, and afterwards took their several ways across the ferries to Brooklyn.

The following is a statement of the numbers in the procession, as near as they could be gathered from the officers representing the different Companies, and by actual count as they passed the Astor House:

From New-York City	5,000
Elsewhere in New-York State	3,000
From New-Jersey	1,750
From Delaware	25
From Maryland and the District of Columbia	200
From Maine	75
From Massachusetts, (individual delegations)	200
From Rhode Island	450
From Connecticut	1,000
Delegations from Western States	500
Total	12,300

Large delegations had been promised from Philadelphia and Boston, but a change in the time of holding their own Mass meetings prevented their attendance.

With a view of ascertaining the feeling created by the demonstration, among the strangers in the City stopping at the principal hotels, we sent reporters to each of them, and the result of what they heard is given below.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

Contiguous to the New-York Hotel, the largest possible crowd of humanity was crammed into the smallest possible space, in the general anxiety to be near one of the most interesting points of view. The proximity of the Central Campaign Club Head-quarters, and the fact of the recent disturbance with the Wide-Awakes in this vicinity, attracted rather a motley gathering of the friends of all the Presidential candidates. The mutual anxiety to out-do one another in cheering for their respective candidates, while it tended greatly to enliven the scene, was at the same time strongly suggestive of bronchitis, sore throats, hoarseness, and cough remedies.

The crowd collected early, and filled not only every elevation, including brick-piles, door-steps, railings, gratings, new buildings and all the windows in the vicinity, but even the sidewalk and street to such an extent that the front of the strong companies was frequently broken before the procession could pass. Men, women, boys, girls, children and infants alike contended for their perpendicular, and rent the air with spasmodic shouts for this or that cause, according to circumstances. The delay in starting was a subject of universal comment, and various were the causes assigned. It was seriously debated whether the Wide-Awakes had gone to Kansas or to Salt River, to the White House to inaugurate "Old ABE," or in search of STEPHEN'S mother. All agreed that if they were Wide-Awakes they ought to have seen the time of night, and have distinguished the advertised time of starting about two hours and a-half earlier.

At length, however, those on their anxious seats were rewarded with a sight of grace, and the weary-legged pedestrians forgot their aching pains in the excitement of pyrotechnic and torchlight brilliancy, musical resonancy, and a very sturdy development of lung power. The reception of the pioneers of the procession at the New-York Hotel was decidedly equivocal. There were cheers for BELL and EVERETT, as well as "Old ABE;" for BRECKINRIDGE, as well as for free speech; for DOUGLAS as well as for the Rail-splitter. There were groans for the Black Republicans and for Slavery, for MORGAN and for BRADY. Then the tedium was relieved by cheers for the Union ticket, alternating with the Wide-Awake hums. Now a long, loud, guttural groan would salute some straggling squad, and the next minute from the other side of the street would come a lusty hurrah for the solid phalanx of some well-drilled corps. What with these incongruous demonstrations, the blazing torches, myriad flags, multitude of banners, periodical fireworks, and busy tramp of the countless host in the blazing line, and the surging sea of excited humanity, the scene was highly interesting and intensely exciting.

Whether from apprehension of difficulty, or as an ordinary precaution to keep the house clean for the accommodation of guests, no strangers were admitted to the hotel. Two stalwart guards at the door persistently excluded all who could not furnish a plausible excuse. In vain did gentlemen want to see Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown—no such person was stopping at the house. Futile were the efforts to delude the sentries with professions of "business with Mr. CRANSTON," "wanting to take a drink at the bar," "got a friend in room No. 1,169," "want to pay a bill." Hercules and Cerberus were too old birds to be caught with such chaff. If gentlemen had friends they would have to wait till morning. If they wanted drinks they could go to the private door. If they wanted to see Mr. CRANSTON, he didn't want to see them, and so, what with the ebb to get in and the flow to get out, it soon became slack water at the door.

In the immediate vicinity of the entrance, therefore, there was considerable of a jam, and no little fun. As the opposite side of the street was mainly peopled with Republicans, the Union and Democratic men congregated on this side. There was a slight sprinkling of the other party on either side, so the process of disapproval or applause was much simplified. When one cheered the other hissed, groaned, and *vice versa* during the entire hour and three-quarters occupied by the passing pageant. Indeed, so strenuous were the demonstrations on both sides, that it was evidently the presence of a good-sized police force, and the effective service done by the Wide-Awake torch charge on the occasion of one slight break in the lines, that prevented a serious collision. Wherever there was the slightest token of a difficulty the police seemed to be congregated just there as if by magic, and Superintendent KENNEDY, as well as the men whom he selected to fill the difficult post of guarding this point, deserve great credit for their appreciation of their task.

The comments of so promiscuous a gathering were of course peculiar, especially those of the opposition. Here was a knot of young friends of BELL and EVERETT. They didn't believe in hissing or groaning, but they couldn't control the crowd—and they didn't appear to want to very much. The Rocky Mountain elk in the procession was to them "a representation of LINCOLN riding on a jackass." They thought it would be an excellent idea for the buffalo to escape, for the torches to set some of the banners ablaze, or for the oil to give out suddenly. They eventually concluded the procession would keep on to everlasting, because the head had joined the tail, and formed a continuous line. They left in disgust.

A beardless Bell and Everett bawler, with a beautiful bouquet in his hand, was the next important personage. He kept shouting "Food for cattle"—"Three cheers for BELL and EVERETT," and indignantly suggested that several applauding Republicans should step over to the other side of the street. He rejoiced in the consoling news that there had been a fight somewhere along the line, and after shouting himself hoarse, went off to get another drink, to the great benefit of the public peace.

Close at hand was a knot of rather rough looking boys, who only wished they could get in that vacant building near the Republican Club. "wouldn't they cheer for the Union ticket?" They didn't believe there was going to be any muss, rejoiced in the fact that most of their boys were inside getting their supper. They, too, thought the procession was moving in a circle, like the dozen voters used to do at a Kansas ballot-box, when the industrious twelve succeeded in casting fifteen hundred majority for the Lecompton Constitution. Not relishing the exceedingly quiet turn things were taking, they took occasion to get up a mock fight with an inebriated friend of BRECKINRIDGE, resulting in a vigilant policeman coming up and marching the wrong man off in the direction of the station-house. Quiet ensued.

Various opinions were expressed concerning the procession. It was voted a nuisance in emphatic terms, "a big thing," "a big thing on Snyder," "a large thing," "a very fair turn-out," "a bore," "a great waste of oil," "a good speculation for the lamp-makers," "a fine help to the enameled-muslin trade," and fine fun for children. On the other side of the way the waving of handkerchiefs, the continued shouts and the flaming flambeaux denoted a somewhat different verdict. Such is the incongruity of human nature in viewing the same subject in the same light, and yet in different lights.

It is undoubtedly a fact that at this point the Wide-Awakes were frequently insulted by opprobrious epithets applied to individual members. One very young friend of DOUGLAS, in particular, persistently called for cheers for the "Little Giant," and repeatedly shouted in the face of the younger members of the Wide-Awakes, "There's another boy-voter." "Have you got a vote, bub?" and other taunting expressions, which not unfrequently caused an involuntary lunge of a torch, or a sharp reply, as the column moved rapidly on. The perfect equanimity with which the Wide-Awakes, as a general thing, received these jeers, was most exemplary. The slightest testiness on their part must have created a bloody riot, for there were brutal and blasphemous, as well as ribald and obscene remarks enough to make the most phlegmatic temperament roused with indignation. The bitter rancor, malice, hatred and spite evinced in many expressions were too strong for publication in these columns.

From the spirit thus evinced, and the presence of two strong parties, it was feared that the close of the procession would be signalized by an attack and a Wide-Awake charge. The squad of Policemen bringing up the rear, however, rendered this somewhat dangerous; and so the commingling of the incompatible masses was quite harmless, as, at quarter past 10, the last Wide-Awake torch cast its flickering flame upon the Southern wall of the New-York Hotel, and the last Wide-Awake Club was greeted with cheers for "LINCOLN and FARRAGUT Woes," the memory of JACKSON, WASHINGTON, BEN and EVERETT, and free speech.

AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

The Lafarge House is about as representative a hotel in its way as any in the City. The proprietor is strongly Democratic in his political proclivities, and the guests are mostly of a Southern stripe. It will readily be inferred that the "Wide-Awakes" were not likely to receive many floral favors while passing this institution. They would naturally expect more hoots to fall upon them than bouquets. And yet the "Slaves of the Lamp" were permitted to pass without any overt demonstrations of the disfavor in which they were held. The curses heaped upon them *en passant* were not loud, but deep. A Georgian, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, lamented in the hearing of our reporter, that he did not have his rifle with him. He said it would afford him especial pleasure to pick off the leaders of the battalions singly;—against one portly Captain, in particular, he seemed to entertain a singular prejudice, stating that he would experience a grim satisfaction in perforating his abdomen with a leaden bullet. He inclined to regard the "Wide-Awakes" as an organization designed to coerce the South into obedience and quell the first rising symptom of rebellion. They were burning cotton upon the shrine of Republicanism, lighting the path of LINCOLN with the flames of the great Southern staple, and this he very properly viewed as a decided instance of insult added to injury. The smoke of the lamps was an unpleasant stench in his nostrils—as indeed it was in the nostrils of all who leaned from windows or hung themselves out upon balconies. However, the "Wide-Awakes" may have resembled angels of light in the abstract, they certainly smelt like a detachment from the left wing of the Pit in the concrete, and this their most ardent admirers must concede. But the thing that most troubled the Georgian was the perfection of military drill which they exhibited. The command to shoulder candles was obeyed with such promptness and precision, the candles were carried with such an air of bayonet determination, as to excite unpleasant apprehensions in his mind in regard to the consequences should they change with those candles upon a Southern haystack or a cut-and-dried cotton crop. As they wound their way down the street, terrible as an army with lanterns, these contingencies suggested themselves to the Georgian's mind and he trembled. And in a brave man's tremor there is something very difficult from the rattling of a coward's knee-pans.

The Cubans, of whom there are hosts at the Lafarge, looked upon the procession with philosophic equanimity. They could not read the inscriptions on the banners, and little dreamed of the dire confusion they boded to that dearest right of man—the right to property in man. It is possible that they mistook the illuminated portraits of LINCOLN, so prominent in the procession, for effigies of the arch enemy of mankind, fancying the whole affair to be some religious ceremony, in which the singular Americans were indulging. Possibly, they may have looked upon the demonstration in a more ridiculous light, whispering among themselves with an exulting spirit of national pride: "We do these things better in Havana."

To do the guests of the Lafarge justice, whatever they may have thought, they said but little. Their sentiments stood, as many good grammarians leave parts of speech when tautology is to be avoided—understood, but not expressed. A Western man, however, spoke his unbounded satisfaction with the scene. The slow advance of the lighted lines reminded him of a prairie on fire, and unmindful of the unpleasant feeling which his action and statement might raise in the minds of his near neighbors, he swung his hat in air, and averred that the prairies were on fire for LINCOLN.

It is worthy of notice that the Lafarge hung no banners upon its outer walls, and in no way committed itself as differing from, or sympathizing with, the spirit of the evening. A piece of bunting inscribed with the names of the Republican nominees spanned Broadway a short distance below, and side by side with it swung a banner bearing the device and emblem of the tintinnabulatory party, but the strings of neither were fastened to the skirts of the Lafarge. No loud laughter was indulged in, nor were any unseemly remarks made. Some mirth was excited on the balconies by the forlorn appearance of one battalion, whose lamps died out in darkness at an early period, and thereafter displayed not even the lambent ghost of a flame. The bearers were irreverently compared to the foolish virgins of biblical mention, and it was suggested that in view of the obscurity of the campaign path it was admirable to keep their lights better trimmed and burning. Some jocular allusions were made to the impropriety of burning Breckinridge oil on an occasion of this kind, but further than this nothing was said which would have pained either LINCOLN or HAMLIN to hear. The procession was nearly two hours passing the Lafarge; the hotel bore the infliction with patience, and behaved throughout with the utmost decorum, as became the dignity of its marble front.

AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

"*Le roi s'amuse*: the sovereigns enjoy themselves," was the observation of a swarthy mild-eyed man, who stood in the portico of the Metropolitan, as he saw the sky begin to glow with the countless torches of the advancing columns of the Wide-Awake hosts. "Oh, yes," retorted a person at his elbow, whose accent betrayed his New-England origin, "Them's boys, Sir, as is to do the business. I rather guess we're going to open the eyes of the Democratic Party this time." "Perhaps you may," said the Southron, but you know the old Latin poet's declaration: '*Hic nam plebecula gaudet?*" "Ach, now, yer honor, said an Irish waiter, who was standing on tip-toe, striving to peer through the human mass that blocked up the entrance, "sure that manes something, anyhow?" He winked significantly as he spoke, and with an air of familiarity that indicated a former acquaintanceship. "Yes, JEMMY," was the response, "it means that such displays as this which have for their design to influence the public sentiment of the country in a great political crisis, betray the inherent weakness of the party who has recourse to them, and furnish melancholy evidence of the growing degeneracy of Northern politics. "Excuse, me, Sir," said a polite Republican; "I think differently. No display of popular enthusiasm in behalf of a great cause can be taken as indicative of degeneracy, and we only wish to secure aid in the struggle to promote our principles by appealing to the popular sympathy with all great movements, when those movements are, as it were, physically embodied—when their power is made obvious to the sense. There is an immense inchoate force in a great public exhibition. The orator, in his most exquisite apostrophes and most powerful addresses to the passions, speaks to one man, and awakens criticism; he speaks to a multitude, and elicits thunders of approving cheers. The same may be said of the effect of an imposing multitude on an admiring multitude; admiration rises, first, into sympathy, and then into conviction."

"I don't care a straw about your multitudes," said the other, "what will become of them if you succeed in dissolving the Union?"

"Ah," replied the New-Englander, "No fear of that. We won't dissolve it; we have never said a word about dissolving it. All the talk on that subject comes from your side of the house. If it be not dissolved till we insist on dissolving it, then you may make your mind quite easy."

This furnished a pretty fair index to the current of popular sentiment, as shown at the Messrs. LELAND'S hotel. They aim to make it not only metropolitan, but cosmopolitan. They say they are not party men—a declaration which will be fully appreciated by every one who has a due estimation of business talent. It appears that application had been made to them by the Republican Central Committee for leave to be permitted to make a display of fireworks from the top of their building, but they declined most emphatically, on the ground that, as their house was a place of public resort for people from all quarters of the Union, they could not allow it to be identified with any partisan display whatever.

Just now the guests there abiding seem to be mainly from the South. Such an inference, at all events, would be warranted if one were to judge from the prevalent expression of sentiment to be heard in and about the hotel. It was all BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS. LINCOLN and his party were all that is abominable, and their principles fraught with disaster. LINCOLN'S victory would inevitably result in a hopeless severance of the Confederation.

We were much interested, if not instructed, by the conversation of two gentlemen, evidently from below Mason & Dixon's line, who, having coolly appropriated a leather trunk from a pile that stood in the middle of the hall, carried it to the door, mounted it with a nonchalance that was truly refreshing, and began to calculate the chances and results of disunion.

"This thing," said one of them "makes me so infernally mad. I'd hang every mother's son of them. If they want to dissolve let the rascals dissolve as soon as they please."

"But," said No. 2, "the trouble is in breaking the lines."

No. 1—"The lines! let the lines go to ——. Give us the benefit of civil war, and put an end to it."

No. 2—"But then we shall have father against son, and brother against brother."

No. 1—"I know it; that's the trouble. We are one race. But up here they are growing too fast. We cannot get the foreigners as they do. We haven't the same material, and they mustn't be allowed to go ahead so."

No. 2—"There may be something in that. They are getting the better of us, without a doubt."

No. 1.—"Yes, the miserable Yankees. I swear" (and he swore) "I'd rather deal with Old England than with New-England, any time."

No. 2.—"The unfortunate part of the business is, that we cannot do without those New-England people. I wish we could."

No. 1 was about to give vent to his feelings in an indignant exclamation, when he was politely cocooted by a colored gentleman who intimated that as the trunk on which he had taken his position had been removed from its normal resting-place without the owner's approbation, and was not likely to be improved by the use to which it was now being applied, he (the colored person, to wit,) would thank him and his companion to descend. They did so without hesitation—nay, more, with the honorable instincts that characterize the Southern gentleman, no matter how deep-rooted or how unreasonable his prejudices may be, they at once apologized, and returned the trunk to the spot from where it had been removed.

In the course of our devious wanderings among the groups assembled in the doors of the hotel, in the parlors and throughout the public halls, many conversations of a similar import were heard. One said that half the procession was made up of boys, to whom he applied an adjective everything but complimentary, for it was very suggestive of a lack of pocket-handkerchiefs. Another—indeed, several—were most ungallant, if not contemptuous, in their allusions to the ladies who walked in the procession or occupied the triumphal car which formed so interesting a feature of the parade.

The relative abilities, capacity and talent of Messrs. SEWARD and LINCOLN were freely canvassed, and the conclusion generally arrived at was that, in point of statesmanship, the former was to the latter as Hyperion to a satyr. "As for that cuss, HAMLIN," exclaimed a bursting slaveholder, "He has nigger blood in him, and everybody knows it!" With this courteous exhibition of pleasant feeling, the Southern gentleman made a rush for the bar-room.

But to close. When the hisses which sounded from the spectators who crowded the sidewalks, and the cheers which arose from the Wide-Awakes and their friends had almost made both parties incapable of performing either one or other of those significantly hostile demonstrations, a relief arrived in the shape of a mass of stragglers, following the procession as a mob of disorganized retainers follows the baggage-wagons of a regular army on the march—and, the display was past.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

There must have been an "irrepressible conflict" between the political sympathies of the male and female guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening, for while the former ranged themselves on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, and there, almost to a man, manifested in various ways their dislike and disgust at the whole Wide-Awake procession as it passed in review before them, the former presented their beautiful faces, like clusters of roses, at each of the 150 windows that look out on Broadway from the upper stories, and by constant smiles and waving of handkerchiefs testified their delight and approbation of the whole affair. So unanimous and hearty was the Wide-Awake demonstration on the part of the ladies, that one of the male guests on the sidewalk, on looking up and beholding the extent of the fluttering linen overhead, declared that "he'd be d—d if he didn't believe the St. Nicholas was tinctured with Black Republicanism, and he reckoned he'd change his quarters to-morrow." The procession reached the St. Nicholas about 8½ o'clock, and its approach was the signal for a general outburst of groans, hisses, cat-yawls and sheep-blats, from the aforesaid gentlemen on the walks, all of which was more than counteracted by the quiet and graceful demonstration of delight from the fair faces above them. The Wide-Awakes took no notice of the animal noises on the walk, but lifting their eyes to the angels overhead, returned their salutations by raising their hats and cheering them as they passed. Counter cheers were gotten up by the sidewalk guests for all sorts of persons and things. There were cheers for BRECKINRIDGE, cheers for DOUGLAS, cheers for HOUSTON, cheers for BELL, and one enthusiastic Southerner proposed "Three cheers for more Slave States," which sentiment was heartily responded to. This gentleman, who was said to be a Georgian, appeared to be the spokesman of the Southern portion of the sidewalk, and did pretty much all the talking for the whole crowd in front of the hotel. He was blessed with a pair of lungs scarcely inferior to those of a Durham bull, and his voice could be heard at least two squares above the din of the music, and all the other concomitant noises of the procession. He proposed the sentiments, started the counter cheers, initiated the groans, and in fact led off in all the opposition demonstrations of the sidewalk. Besides leading the opposition forces, he kept up a running fire at the procession on his own hook, in the way of verbal commentary, for about an hour, when he subsided, declared he was going into the hotel to take a drink, and was seen no more. In the beginning of his commentary he exhibited considerable anger, and appeared anxious for a fight, but he soon got better natured, and before he left was quite humorous. When the procession first hove in sight, he led off in something like the following strain: "You're a pretty lot of suckers. Where did you get your cloaks from? You can shoulder your lamps now, but we'll make you shoulder muskets before next Spring. How would you like that? Do

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Saxonia and Arago.

DETAILS OF NEWS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED.

Sardinian Reasons for Invading Roman Territory.

The Recall of the French Ambassador from Turin.

Garibaldi at Naples—His Letter to the King.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg on the 15th and Southampton on the 19th ult., and the steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Both vessels encountered strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The news by the *Saxonia* and *Arago* has been anticipated by the *Canada* off Cape Race, with three days' later telegraphic advices; but the details of events that preceded the late defeat of Gen. LAMORICIERE are received, and are of the greatest interest.

According to the Naples correspondent of the London *News* the annexation of Southern Italy to Piedmont will soon take place. When the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis VILLAMARINA, broached the subject to the Dictator at Naples, the latter is said to have replied: "Don't be anxious, Marquis; you shall see our King VICTOR EMANUEL here sooner than you think." On the other hand, the proclamation of GARIBALDI to the people of Palermo, published in the *Official Gazette*, says that the annexation will not take place until it can be proclaimed from the Quirinal. It is the intention of the Dictator, therefore, to free Rome from the yoke of the Pope, and snatch Venice from the Austrian empire, which he hopes to accomplish before the end of the year.

On the 11th ult. GARIBALDI visited the British Admiral at Naples. The British Minister was present and held with them a long conference, in which, according to the *Times* Correspondent, "ulterior measures were discussed."

That poor, wretched BOMBA appears to have done all in his power to make his resemblance to BOMBA, senior, as complete as possible. He signed an order, on the eve of his flight, directing the commanders of the forts to bombard Naples, and instructing the garrison of Castel dell' Ovo to blow up that fortress when GARIBALDI made his entrance into the capital. This order has been found and will be published by GARIBALDI. Official documents have also been seized, showing that the Intendenti had received orders to release the galley-convicts so that they might commit all kinds of excesses.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, in mentioning the fact that the British, French, Sardinian and American Ministers only have remained at Naples, says that Mr. CHANDLER is so indisposed that he could not leave if he would.

It would appear that the Austrian Government allowed so many of its subjects to enter the service of the Pope and the King of Naples that it is now in want of men with whom to fill up the gaps in its own battalions, for it offers a bounty to volunteers of 10*l*., if they have never been in the army, and of 20*l*. if they have served the prescribed eight years.

The Madrid journals of the 13th ult. state that in consequence of the dangerous state of affairs in the Papal States, M. RIOS ROSAS, the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, who was in Spain on leave of absence, had received orders to return immediately to his post. One of them says also that the Government has presented eight pieces of mountain artillery to his Holiness.

A meeting of gentlemen desirous of practically promoting the growth of cotton in the British dominions, was held in London, on the 15th ult. It was recommended that a model farm should be established in the East Indies for the cultivation of superior cotton for coarse spinning, and another model farm in Australia, where all cottons of the Brazil, Egyptian and Sea Island qualities could be produced. The suggested amount of capital was £100,000, in one thousand shares of £100 each. Mr. BAYLEY, M. P., was the principal speaker at the meeting.

The following note is published by the London *Times*:

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 15.

SIR: I am directed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the General Shipowners' Society on the subject of Mr. W. S. LINDSAY's visit to the United States of America.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Committee of the Society that Mr. LINDSAY has received no authority from Her Majesty's Government to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. I am, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

Mr. WILLIAM BOWAR, General Shipowners' Society, No. 12 St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill."

As the *Great Eastern* got into a broil in this country, she is now very hopelessly placed upon a gridiron. A correspondent of the London *News*, in giving an account of this operation, says that the big ship will proceed to New-York on the 17th of October instant. The writer is hopeful that the vessel will find a freight both ways.

The Duchess of Alba, sister to the Empress EUGENIE, died in Paris on the evening of the 6th ult. She was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a husband and three children to lament her loss. It is supposed that the event will alter the arrangements made for the Imperial tour in Algeria.

THE REVOLUTION.

Action of France—The Recall of the French Minister from Turin—Garibaldi's Projects—Rome and Venetia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

Some curious details are coming out about the ate important events in Italy. There is every reason o believe that the French Government has said to hat of Piedmont: "Go on, and do what you think est for yourself and for the general good of Italy, nd there shall be no armed intervention; but, while ou are doing this, we may be obliged to take steps pparently hostile to you, in order to keep ourselves ight before Europe. At the same time you must take are not to compromise yourselves with other Powers, r fear that we may not be in a position this time to elp you."

After the King VICTOR EMANUEL's proclamation, ordering the invasion of the Roman States, had been ent to the printer, there was an intention for a movement to withdraw it, on account of the attitude of opposition of the diplomatic corps; and while the Ministry was in counsel, deliberating whether they should o forward or backward, the news of the pillage of 'ossombrone by the Pontifical troops, arrived. On he reception of this news, they no longer hesitated, nd the Rubicon was passed. The order as sent by telegraph to Generals CIALDINI nd ROCCA to cross the line, and the Council of Ministers had not yet broken up at Turin hen they learned that the orders had been obeyed, nd that the skirmish of La Foglia had taken place ithin the Roman territory. At ten o'clock the same ening it was known at Turin that CIALDINI had ken the city of Pesaro. But this hastly decision the part of the Ministry would never have been ken but for the certitude that they could still rely on the good will of France.

The withdrawal of the French Minister at Turin is erefore an act perfectly in accordance with the poli- of France, thus far, in the affairs of Italy. While rmitting the Italians to settle their own affairs with- any foreign intervention, France must take care of r own position before Europe; and thus the mani- to of St. SAPVEUR, the Imperial speech at the last ening of the Chambers, and the withdrawal of M. TALLEYRAND from his diplomatic post at Turin, are so many striking landmarks in the policy of the mperor's Government, and indicate clearer than rds its motives and tendencies. For while these bear hostility on their surface, Piedmont continues act as if they had no existence, and France in turn tinues to assure Piedmont and the world that there ll be no intervention. And all this is performed so lously that the interested parties dare not call it at they know it in substance to be—a diplomatic nedy.

he opinion is thus very general that NAPOLEON is ring one part in the Italian question for Europe another part for Italy. The journals of Paris k in his interest, as for example the *Patrie* and the *stitutionnel*, while approving of the recall of M. DE LEYRAND as an act completely in accordance with the Imperial policy, yet take pains to say that Austria, under no circumstances, can ever cross the Mincio with the permission of France, and that Piedmont must be protected at all hazards. The recall of M. DE TALLEYRAND, nevertheless, produced a great sensation throughout Italy, as might have been anticipated, and many, no doubt, who look no further than the surface, see in the act a real menace to the policy of Piedmont.

It is well to remark in this connection that NAPOLEON was the first, and till now is the only, sovereign who has withdrawn his Minister from Turin, and that the order of retirement was given the very moment the King's proclamation was issued. In this great haste of the French Government one finds a plank of safety for the Piedmontese Government. If the recall of M. DE TALLEYRAND had been intended as a grave act, there would have been hesitation and consultation with the other Governments; there would not have been so much haste to get the start of the other Governments. Thus a measure which is a mere comedy for France, and can be adopted without deliberation, is a grave affair for other States, who can only act in earnest in the matter. The whole diplomatic corps at Turin, at least the representatives of the great Continental Powers, protested formally against the invasion of the Roman States. How is it that France alone has carried her protest to a diplomatic rupture? Because France alone was bound by her position to make such a demonstration. And thus it is that we find nothing in this act of NAPOLEON to create a fear for the onward march of Italian unity.

For the present, then, it is regarded as certain that the Roman States, other than the City of Rome, will, in a very brief space of time, be conquered and occupied by a Piedmontese army, *and that there will be no intervention from any source.* So certain, indeed, are the public of this point that all eyes are turned further on—to Rome and Venice. The rapidity with which the Piedmontese army is carrying on the war, and its great superiority over the Papal army in point of numbers, leave no doubt as to the hasty termination of the campaign. The fact is, there is no body of Pontifical troops at any point capable of resisting half an hour against the forces that will be brought against them, except at Ancona. At this point Gen. LAMORICIERE will concentrate all the Papal forces that can be relied on, and it is said that he pretends to be capable of holding out there three months. He will call the Pope to Ancona, as a measure of safety, and during these three months he presumes that the Catholic Powers will come to some arrangement.

But what is to be done with Rome and Venice? GARIBALDI has just declared in a letter to the Palermitans, that he will oppose any annexation of conquered territory to Piedmont until he is able to proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL king of Italy from the capitol at Rome, and in the face of the whole Italian nation. These words can have but one meaning; they extend over Venetia as well as Rome. The announcement is equivalent to a declaration of war against France and Austria, for France guards Rome, while Austria guards Venice. It is equivalent to a rupture between Piedmont and Austria, for no one supposes that the attack on Venetia will ever be made without the concurrence of Piedmont. In fact, GARIBALDI expects to draw the whole Italian people with him into this final and supreme struggle for the unification of the nation. He even goes further, and promises Col. TURR to aid him in the liberation of Hungary from the yoke of Austria.

These declarations of GARIBALDI have naturally aroused Piedmont to the perils that await her, for M. DE CAVOUR does not have the same faith as GARIBALDI in the weakness of the Austrian defence of Venetia. Nor does M. DE CAVOUR perhaps regard with as much complacency on GARIBALDI an attack on the French troops at Rome. But does NAPOLEON intend to defend Rome with his army, and is GARIBALDI serious in his designs of attacking the French troops? No one believes either proposition. That is to say no one believes NAPOLEON looks forward to an armed occupation of Rome as the only solution of the papal question, and no one believes GARIBALDI expects to occupy Rome by driving out the French army. NAPOLEON is determined that, since he is charged with the safe keeping of the Pope, he will see that no violence is done him until some diplomatic solution shall dispose of him, and he naturally looks to the present revolution to spur diplomacy up to the point. *A Congress in fact is now talked of.* GARIBALDI no doubt looks to diplomacy to open the gates of Rome for his army. It would indeed be fatal to the cause in which he is engaged, were he to attempt to force NAPOLEON to send an army of 100,000 men to the protection of Rome. NAPOLEON would do this as a point of honor, but not at all from inclination. If he is not forced, he will find a solution for the question satisfactory to the Italians, and it is hardly too much to say that GARIBALDI understands the matter in this light. If he cannot stop at Naples for the present to await events—if he feels himself dragged along by the revolutionary spirit he has awakened, he would do well to attack Venice first, and if he conquered that, Rome would be given over to him without a war, while the fall of Rome would not naturally bring with it Venice.

It is said that GARIBALDI has already commenced the organization of an army and a marine to operate in the Adriatic against Austria. The statement is not improbable; but, at the same time, he will not undervalue the importance of delay in a case like the present. He no doubt appreciates the difference between Neapolitan and Austrian soldiers, and would be willing to accept a peaceable solution if it were offered.

Austria has just dispatched to the great Powers a note protesting against the events that are taking place in the Roman States.

KOSSUTH has left Turin for Naples, where he goes to consult with GARIBALDI on the common programme against Austria.

The Neapolitan and Sardinian fleet combined under the orders of the Sardinian Admiral PERSANO, at last dates had doubled the southern cape of Italy on the way to the attack of Ancona. But from a telegraphic dispatch arrived this evening from Turin we learn that Gen. CIALDINI, by a rapid movement, has been able to cut Gen. LAMORICIERE off from Ancona, and thus prevent reinforcements as well as the Commander-in-Chief from arriving at that place. If this prove to be true, it is probable that the campaign in the Roman States, which has only lasted six days, is already at an end.

By the same dispatch we learn that the villages have revolted up to the very suburbs of Rome, within the limit marked out by the French Government as under the protection of its flag.

The Revolutionary Committee of Venice, in direct communication with GARIBALDI, is making preparations for an active propaganda, in anticipation of the arrival of the great Italian chief.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the treaty between the Government and the American Transatlantic Telegraph Company. This telegraph is to be laid down by the Azores and Newfoundland, is to be exclusively French and American, is to be finished in three years, and the French Government allows an annual subsidy of $200,000.

The Duchess of ALBA, sister of the Empress, died this morning at Paris, of a cancer. MALAKOFF.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

THE SARDINIAN REASONS FOR ENTERING ROMAN TERRITORY.

The following is a copy of the memorandum addressed by the Sardinian Government to its representatives at foreign courts, explaining its reasons for entering the Roman States:

The peace of Villafranca, by assuring to the Italians the right of disposing of their own fate, empowered the populations of many provinces of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula to substitute the national Government of the King VICTOR EMANUEL for governments subject to foreign influence.

This great transformation has been accomplished with admirable order, without disturbing any one of the principles upon which social order is based.

The events which have taken place in the Æmilia and in Tuscany have proved to Europe that the Italians, far from being actuated by anarchical passions, only asked to be governed by free and national institutions.

If this transformation could have been extended to the whole of the Peninsula the Italian question would have been settled at this very moment. Far from being a cause of apprehension and danger to Europe, Italy would be henceforth an element of peace and conservation. Unhappily the Peace of Villafranca could only include a portion of Italy. It has left Venetia under the domination of Austria, and it has produced no change in Central Italy, nor in the provinces remaining under the temporal domination of the Holy See.

We have no intention of discussing here the question of Venetia. It will suffice for us to call to mind that as long as this question shall not be solved Europe cannot enjoy a solid and sincere peace. There will always remain in Italy a powerful cause of troubles and revolution which, despite the efforts of the Governments, will incessantly threaten an outburst of insurrection and war in the centre of the Continent.

But it is well to leave it to time to settle this question.

Whatever may be the sympathy which the daily increasing unhappy fate of the Venetians justly inspires, Europe is so anxiously occupied with the incalculable consequences of a war, she has so lively a desire, so irresistible a need of peace, that it would be unwise not to respect her will.

But this is not applicable to the questions relating to Central and Southern Italy.

Attached to a traditional system of policy which has not been less fatal to his family than to his people, the young King of Naples, from his accession to the throne, placed himself in flagrant opposition to the national sentiments of the Italians, as well as to the principles which govern civilized countries. Deaf to the counsels of France and of England, refusing even to follow the advice of a Government whose constant and sincere friendship he could not doubt, nor its attachment to the principles of authority, he rejected for a whole year all the efforts of the King of Sardinia to lead him to a system of policy more conformable to the sentiments which dominate the Italian people.

What justice and reason could not obtain, a revolution has accomplished—a prodigious revolution, which has filled Europe with astonishment by the almost providential manner in which it has been accomplished, and excited its admiration for the illustrious warrior whose glorious exploits recall all that poetry and history can relate.

The transformation which has taken place in the kingdom of Naples, though it has been effected by means less pacific and regular than that of Central Italy is not the less legitimate; its consequences are not the less favorable to the true interests of Order and to the consolidation of the balance of power in Europe.

As soon as Sicily and Naples shall form an integral part of the great Italian family the enemies of Thrones will no longer have any powerful argument to bring forward against monarchical principles. Revolutionary passions will no longer find a theatre where most insane enterprises had chances of success, or at least of exciting the sympathy of all generous-minded men.

One might, then, be authorized to suppose that Italy may at last enter a pacific phase of a nature to dispel European anxieties if the two great regions of the North and South of the Peninsula were not separated by provinces which are in a deplorable state.

The Roman Government having declined to take any part whatsoever in the great national movement, having, on the contrary, continued to oppose it with the most lamentable obstinacy, has for a long time placed itself in open hostility with the populations which have not succeeded in throwing off its yoke. To keep them down, to prevent them from manifesting the national sentiments which animate them, he has made use of the spiritual power which Providence has intrusted to him for an object far otherwise great than that assigned to the Political Government.

By presenting to the Catholic populations the condition of Italy under false and somore colors, by making a passionate appeal to feeling, or rather to fanaticism, which still holds so much sway in certain unenlightened classes of society, he has succeeded in gathering money and men from every corner of Europe, and in forming an army consisting almost exclusively of strangers, not only to the Roman States, but to the whole of Italy.

It has been reserved to the Roman States to offer in our century the strange and sad spectacle of a Government reduced to maintain its authority over its subjects by the means of foreign mercenaries blinded by fanaticism or enticed by the bait of promises which could not be fulfilled, except by throwing whole provinces into distress.

Such fact, provoke, in the highest degree, the indignation of the Italians who have achieved their liberty and independence." Full of sympathy for their brethren in Umbria and in the Marches, they manifest on all sides the desire of helping to put an end to a state of things which is an outrage to the principles of justice and of humanity, and which wounds deeply the national sentiment.

Although sharing this painful emotion, the Government of the King thought it right hitherto to prevent any disorganized attempt to deliver the populations of Umbria and of the Marches from the yoke which oppresses them. But it could not dissimulate that the increasing irritation of the populations could no longer be contained without having recourse to force and to violent measures. Moreover, the revolution having triumphed at Naples, could it be stopped at the frontier of the Roman States, where it is invoked by abuses not less serious than those which have irresistibly drawn the volunteers of Upper Italy into Sicily?

By the cries of the insurgents of the Marches and of Umbria the whole of Italy was moved. No power can prevent thousands of Italians from rushing from the centre and from the north of the Peninsula to the aid of their brothers threatened with disasters similar to those of Perugia.

If the Government of the King remained passive amid this universal emotion, it would place itself in direct opposition with the nation. The generous outburst which the events of Naples and of Sicily have produced in the masses would degenerate at once into anarchy and disorder.

It would then be possible, and even probable, that the regular movement which has hitherto taken place might suddenly assume the character of violence and passion. Whatever power the idea of order may exercise over the Italians, these are provocations which the most civilized people cannot resist. Assuredly they would be more to be pitied than blamed if for the first time they give way to violent reactions, which would lead to the most lamentable consequences. History informs us that a people who are now at the head of civilization have committed under the Empire the most deplorable excesses for less serious causes.

Should it expose the Peninsula to similar dangers, the Government of the King would be culpable towards Italy; it would not be less so towards Europe.

The King would be wanting in his duties towards the Italians, who have always hearkened to the counsels of moderation which he has given them, and who have intrusted to him the high mission of directing the national movement.

He would be wanting in his duties towards Europe, for he has contracted towards it the moral engagement of not allowing the Italian movement to degenerate into anarchy and diabonor.

It is to fulfill this double duty that the Government of the King, so soon as the insurgent population of the Marches and of Umbria sent him deputations to invoke his protection, granted it to them at once. At the same time he sent a diplomatic agent to Rome to ask the Pontifical Government to send away the foreign legions which could not serve to suppress the manifestations of the provinces which touch upon our frontiers without forcing us to interfere in their favor.

On the refusal of the Court of Rome to comply with that request, the King has issued an order to his troops to enter Umbria and the Marches with the mission of reëstablishing order there, and of leaving a free field to the populations for manifesting their sentiments.

The Royal troops will scrupulously respect Rome and the territory which surrounds it. They would lend their support, should it ever be wanted, to preserve the residence of the Holy Father against any attack or menace; for the Government of the King will always know how to conciliate the great interests of Italy with the respect due to the august Chief of Religion, to whom the country is sincerely attached.

In acting thus, it has the conviction of not hurting the feelings of enlightened Catholics, who do not confound the temporal power with which the Court of Rome has been invested during a period of its history with the spiritual power which is the eternal and immovable basis of his religious authority.

But our hopes go still further. We have the confidence that the spectacle of the unanimity of the patriotic sentiments which now burst forth throughout the whole of Italy will remind the Sovereign Pontiff that he was some years ago the sublime inspirer of this great national movement. The veil which counselors, animated by mundane interests, had placed over his eyes, will fall, and then, recognizing that the regeneration of Italy is a decree of Providence, he will rebecome the Father of the Italians, as he has never ceased to be the august and venerable Father of all the Faithful.

TURIN, Sept. 12.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA:

THE RECALL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM TURIN.

From the Constitutionnel, (Official.)

"In consequence of the facts which have just taken place in Italy, the Emperor has decided that his Minister shall immediately leave Turin. A Secretary remains as *Charge des Affaires* of the French Legation."

It is in the above terms that the *Moniteur* yesterday announced that the relations of France with Piedmont had been deeply modified.

This attitude of France was commanded by all precedents, as well as by all the principles of her policy. It was, moreover, the consequence of all her conduct since more than a year. After the Treaty of Villafranca, it will be remembered, there was a first disagreement between Paris and Turin. We did not provoke it; on the contrary, we have always endeavored to prevent it by counsels and efforts which ought not to have been disregarded. After, as well as before the war, French policy has not varied in the object she had in view, and every one may now understand its admirable consistency.

France has the right to say it; it is she who, anticipating all the friends and all the flatterers of the morrow, has called the attention and solicitude of Europe to the Italian question. It is she who at once proposed a practical solution, which is wrongly misconstrued, and yet which must inevitably be returned to; it is she, finally, who three months beforehand traced the line of conduct from which she should not deviate throughout the whole affair.

Let men read again a pamphlet which has acquired a just celebrity, *Napoleon III. et l'Italie!* What did those few eloquent pages say? What did the anonymous writer really ask for? Let us repeat it, as they always seem to forget it at the other side of the mountains.

It was not *absolute union* which the pamphlet advocated in Italy, but *federal union.* This idea of union presented itself to it as the expression of a want common to all Italian States, and on this point it recalled to mind that such a solution appeared to it indicated as well by the historical genius of Italy as by the traditions of French policy, and even—who would credit it?—by the precedents of English diplomacy. According to Lord PONSONBY's opinion, in fact, "the sole means of saving the Peninsula was that Austria should declare that she would contribute with all her power to the formation of an Italian Confederation on the most national basis, on the condition that such Confederation should recognize its strict and permanent neutrality, and that Europe should sanction in its turn that neutrality, as it had sanctioned that of Switzerland in 1815."

The Conqueror of Solferino obtained that declaration of Austria at Villafranca. The successive invasions of the House of Hapsburg were henceforth rendered powerless, and France regained in the Peninsula that share of influence which was her due. At Milan the King VICTOR EMANUEL entered into the sovereignty of a master and the glory of a liberator; at Turin Sardinia was freed from her embarrassments, internal as well as external; at Naples the King, "condemned hitherto to reign under the protection of Austria," was free to reassert his independence; at Florence, at Parma, at Modena, the Dukes, rebecome Italian Princes, promised to reconcile themselves with their subjects, for "upon the union of the Princes with the people depended the salvation of the common country." Finally, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH "voluntarily abandoned the supremacy which he had acquired in the Peninsula, and admitted the principle of Italian nationality by acknowledging a federal system." Moreover, he proclaimed, like France, the necessity of prompt reforms in the Roman States, and, at that price, engaged himself to favor the combination which gave to the Pope "the honorary Presidency of the new Confederation."

The pamphlet did not ask anything beyond that for Italy. The French programme was thus carried out to the letter; what prevented its final realization?

Here the greatest reserve is imposed upon us. Irreparable faults were doubtless committed by the late Dukes, by the King of Naples and by the Court of Rome. But it would be out of place to recall them today. The Dukes have lost the game, FRANCIS II. is on his way to exile, and the Pontifical Government is now staking the remnant of its temporal power on one throw.

Let us, however, say, and we say it with regret, Piedmont, under these delicate circumstances, did not give that disinterested support which was justly expected from it. It had not the strength to resist the happy chances thrown in its way by its former opponents, and, renouncing the task of guiding events, allowed itself to be carried along with them.

At first it was all profit. Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and, soon afterwards the Romagna, eagerly courted an annexation which the most enlightened statesmen had considered impossible. Piedmont had but to put out its hand to gather those rich and powerful spoils.

The first embarrassments arose with the events of Sicily and Naples. It was too much at a time. From that day the Government of the King was overwhelmed into the impatience of the Unitarians, and, threatened into being outmarched by them, resolved to anticipate them.

As regards France, what should her attitude be? Too firm to be led, too powerful to take advantage of her strength, too generous to deny her handiwork, her place was to remain calm in presence of the unexpected complications, and to await from the good sense and patriotism of the Italians their voluntary return to the practical solution which alone could assure the present and preserve the future.

This is what the Government of the Emperor did without exaggeration and without weakness.

When the question arose of annexing Tuscany it neglected nothing to convince Piedmont that it would be more wise to respect the autonomy of that province. Its counsels were not heeded, and, dating from that moment, arose a first disagreement between Paris and Turin.

This disagreement became more visible when the Royal Government did not object to the annexation of the Romagna. France, on this occasion, attempted a last compromise, and endeavored, at the least, to shield the principle of the Papal sovereignty. By the ill-will of some and the folly of others its efforts again failed.

Matters are going far beyond now. It is no longer the sovereignty of the Holy See over one or two provinces which is questioned, but his temporal independence is threatened.

There all concessions ought to end, and disagreement change into disavowal.

It is true, doubtless, that there is a long way from that disavowal to a rupture. Our interest is always the same; it exacts that Piedmont shall remain the invincible bulwark of the peninsula, on the legitimate additions for which she is indebted to our common victories and to the treaties which have sanctioned them could not in any case be compromised.

But our honor, also, exacted that France should be free of all responsibility in such enterprises, for, according to the declaration of the celebrated pamphlet, France did not go to Italy "only to defend there a great political cause, but to protect there a great religious cause."

Correspondence of the Opinione Nationale.

TURIN, Friday, Sept. 14, 1860.

Complications are commencing; the clouds are lowering on all sides. Notwithstanding the prevailing optimism of the people of Turin, the recall of M. DE TALLEYRAND has made everybody turn pale. We have been so accustomed to reckon upon France, to stretch forth our arms towards her, that we now suddenly see before us a fearful void. Without denying the gravity of the event, I think we should beware of exaggerating its importance, *and that the true light in which it should be regarded is that of a temporary rupture—a coolness forced by circumstances, and nothing more.*

GARIBALDI AT NAPLES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. EDWIN JAMES to a friend:

NAPLES, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The long roll of the "spirit-stirring drums," the discordant noises of the Calabrese soldiers as they were endeavoring to form their ranks, the dashing in of carriages from Naples with their cargoes of deputations to attend GARIBALDI, roused me before 4 o'clock from my bed in a wretched "albergo" in Salerno, where I had been the prey of mosquitos since midnight. GARIBALDI was astir as early as 4 o'clock; he had seen members of the Committee from Naples, and was arranging his *entrée* into the city. At my interview with him at Eboli, which was a hurried one, he had requested me to see him in the evening; he was so surrounded by crowds of admirers, all anxious for a glimpse of the "great man," that I delayed my interview until this morning. On entering the large rooms of the Hotel de Ville, or "Intendenza," the throngs of people and their agitation and excitement were most striking.

The National Guard of Salerno lined the avenues—priests of every denomination crowded to touch the "hem of his garment." Officers of State of the King were in earnest conversation with him, urging his coming without delay into Naples. Observing me enter, he came up to me and said—"Mr. EDWIN JAMES, let us speak together," and we retired into a private part of the saloon. I divulge no confidence when I write to you that I had been requested by some persons of consideration to make a suggestion to him with respect to a subject of some importance connected with his assumption of power in Naples. "Sir," said he, and a peculiar lighting up of his countenance at once struck me, "diplomatists doubt me. I shall be loyal to VICTOR EMANUEL. I love him as my life. I have served him without an oath. *I shall immediately do all in my power to procure annexation to the King of Piedmont.* But these things I must do in my own manner." I mentioned to him that anarchy might prevail at Naples, and that all the hopes which England entertained of the regeneration of Italy might be neutralized. "Have no fear," he said, "of that immediately, if the people will support me, I shall do all in my power to promote the annexation to VICTOR EMANUEL." I told him, as he knew, that England loved liberty and order too, and that upon the overthrow of tyranny no time should be lost in the formation of a Constitutional Government. "I go," said he, "to Naples in half an hour," and we hope to meet again there. A special train of about twenty carriages was in waiting at 10 o'clock, and we obtained a seat in the carriage next to that in which GARIBALDI was. Throughout the journey to Naples, in every village, at every station, the joy and enthusiasm of the people exceeded the power of description. Women and girls presented flags, threw flowers into the carriages, struggled to kiss the hand of the General. Mayors and syndics ejaculated their gratulations; priests and monks stood, surrounded by their wretched flocks, on the hill-side, and shouted their "Vivas," and, holding the crucifix in one hand and the sword in the other, waved them in the air, and bawled out their benedictions. As the train passed the King's Guard at Portici the soldiers threw their caps into the air, and joined justly in the "Viva GARIBALDI!"

We are in Naples. No pen can describe the scene; the whole population thronged the station. Bands, banners, *banderi*, National Guards, carriages, ladies of rank and station attired in their white dresses, trimmed with Garibaldian colors, pink and white—thousands of male and female lazzaroni—every human being in the city almost formed the procession to the Palazzo Angri, and there he is installed, and shows himself at the windows. The shouts of "*Viva Garibaldi,*" "*Viva Italia Una!*" are deafening, and thousands crowd the staircases and spacious saloons of this beautiful palace. In the evening the whole city is illuminated. Processions block up every street; all men are armed. Thousands of women carry a *new* poignard in their girdles. What a scene of bloodshed has for the present been averted! Who had thus armed this enthusiastic and excitable people? In Naples you can seldom probe to the truth. Some tell you that the king had done so, and intended to turn the mad rabble loose upon the citizens; others say that secret committees in the interest of GARIBALDI have for weeks been providing means of resistance to the troops, and been most prodigal in expenditure of money and promises. However it may be, the hour may come when excesses may sully a hitherto bloodless revolution. The tumult is great, the agitation excessive, but I am inclined to think that the thousands are enjoying the scene as a carnival rather than exhibiting in their ebullitions any strong political sentiment. The fact is that the king has not been unpopular with the lazzaroni and the lowest orders of Naples, who number more than half the population; his war has been against the intellect and free thought of his subjects. The priesthood, the soldiery, and the lowest orders have been his implements; by such means as these he has destroyed all freedom of speech, of thought, of action, and to the *oi polloi* of Naples it is a matter of indifference whether they render tribute to the King or to GARIBALDI. But the enthusiasm is at "blood-heat," and for days it will so continue. In the meantime the Provisional Government is in course of construction. Some of the late King's Ministers gave in their adhesion without hesitation; some require time for thought. The ladies of the Court are suddenly taken ill, and cannot follow the Queen to Gaeta! "Decrees" are being placarded on the walls; every *café* thronged; the Press, now free, is pouring forth its new journals; the arms of the King are painted out, or pasted over with brown paper, (more prudent, if the purpose be temporary,) and the curtain closes for a moment upon the great drama being enacted here. The next scene will present new difficulties, and is anxiously awaited by every Government in Europe.

There's not a history but shows a thousand crowned conspirators against the people, and the crowned head of the besotted Bourbon is at length overtaken by retributive justice.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of La Presse.

NAPLES, Monday, Sept. 10, 1860.

I have heard GARIBALDI speak, I have seen him near; he is admirable. His nature is that of the lion. His voice is resolute, his hands large, and his body short and thick. When angry he must be terrible. But habitually he has a placid eye and a sweet smile. He is not so much a man of genius as an apostle. He walks onward in faith without fear or hesitation, and works miracles. He is a man to quit his boat in the storm and walk upon the waters. He believes in his mission as others believe in their star.

The other day, during a disturbance in the Carmine, when some soldiers fired a few musket shots, and even some cannon shots upon the people, he never stirred. He offered cigars to the National Guard about him, saying, "Smoke while you wait for them." But he has a keen scent of danger, and when he sees it anywhere he is wont to say, *Ci vado io*, (I will go myself;) and then nothing can stop him. One of the most striking traits of his character is his singular simplicity. He is the only great man I know who never acts a part. His speeches (like those of all men of strong convictions) are somewhat grandiloquent; but in private his manner is the most familiar and cordial that can be conceived. He listens to all comers with the patience of a martyr, not keeping them at a distance or speaking to them like an oracle. He is simple and good. To mention one trait out of a thousand. At Messina one of his old companions in arms knelt down before him on both knees, saying he had an immense favor to ask. The man was long before he could be brought to explain himself, but at length he stammered out that he wanted one of GARIBALDI's buttons to wear as an amulet round his neck, and then he was sure he should not die. The Dictator at once tore off a button and gave it to the supplicant.

An English lady writes as follows from Naples:

I have seen to-day the face of GARIBALDI, and now all the devotion of his friends is made as clear as day to me. You have only to look into his face, and you feel that there is, perhaps, the one man in the world in whose service you would take your heart in your hand and follow him blindfolded to death. I never altogether understood that feeling until his presence made it clear to me. It is the individual man and his personal influence that are so strong; but then it is the man exalted and sanctified with in a holy cause; single-minded devotion to and face, as though and it is that which you see in written in letters of light, and which ses on your thoughts from him as the man to him as the type and representative of his cause. One could love the cause without seeing him, but in seeing him one seems to be suddenly gifted with the power of seeing it as he sees it, and you love it better for his sake, and you wholly honor and admire him for its sake. I have often asked our Marine officers who have seen him to describe him to me. They get on swimmingly about his shoulders, and chest, and head, and beard; and then they desire with all their might to describe his expression—but there they stop and gasp. Neither can I describe it to you. I can only say that it explains that devotion to the death, and, what is more, that faith in doing what the prudent world at large considers an impossibility, for his sake; it makes that feeling appear to you the simplest and most natural thing in the world. His wonderful simplicity and forgetfulness of self win the love of all; it is not the grand iron-willed hero who determines of his own strength to carry his undertaking through. I do not wonder at the conviction which prevails of his having been raised up by Providence; he seems to feel that this is the work given him to do, and that he could not leave it undone, but that it is no more credit to him than it is to a joiner to make a stool, whose mission it is to make stools. It is a face in which the whole character is written—simple, grand, and loving.

REORGANIZATION OF NAPLES.

The *Official Journal* of Naples publishes a series of decrees this morning, of which the following are the most important:

"All the acts of public authority and of Administration are to be issued in the name of His Majesty VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, and all the seals of State, of public administration and of the public offices are to bear the arms of the Royal House of Savoy, with the legend 'VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy.' The public debt of the Neapolitan State is recognized; the public banks are to continue their payments, as also the Discount Bank, according to existing laws and regulations. Passports for the United Italian States are abolished; those for foreign States and Italian States not united are to be signed by the Director of Police."

The following address to the army has been published:

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Great efforts are being made to organize the Administration of the country, and some admirable measures have been passed, which I now report: "All political prisoners are to be set at liberty directly." "All Custom-house barriers between Sicily and the Neapolitan Continent are abolished." "Twelve asylums for infants are established in the capital. The institutions are municipal, and are to be maintained at the expense of the State." "Secret ministerial funds are to be abolished." "*Trial by jury* in penal cases is to be adopted." "The Order of the Jesuits, and all their dependencies, are abolished in the continent of the Two Sicilies; their property, movable and immovable, is declared national. All contracts weighing on property for the benefit of the Order are annulled." "Considering that religious fanaticism and aristocratic pride induced the late Government to make distinctions even between the dead, the burial of the dead within the walls of a city is absolutely forbidden." "The withdrawal of grain and corn from Ancona is prohibited." "Persons are prohibited from wearing the red coat, or any other uniform which does not belong to them." These are admirable measures, but they will make a host of enemies, and render a strong and vigilant Government absolutely necessary.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS BY GARIBALDI.

The following proclamation by Gen. GARIBALDI exposes his policy and project to deliver all Italy and effect the annexation at Rome:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF PALERMO: Far and near, I am with you, brave people—with you for all my life! Mutual affection, the community of fatigues, perils and glory, unite us by indissoluble bonds. From the bottom of my soul, and in my Italian conscience, I know that you believe me on my word. Separated from you by the interests of the common cause, I have left with you another self—DEPRETIS. DEPRETIS, whom I have confided to the worthy people of the capital—DEPRETIS, who is more than my representative—the representative of the holy national idea, Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL. DEPRETIS will announce to the dear Sicilian people the day of the annexation of the isle to the rest of free Italy. But it is DEPRETIS, who, faithful to my commission and the interests of Italy, must determine that happy period. The miserable men, (*i miserabili,*) who speak to you now of annexation, people of Sicily, are the very same persons who endeavored a month ago to excite you for the same cause. Ask them if I had listened to all their complaints how I should have been able to continue fighting for Italy and how I could to-day have sent you my affectionate greeting from the beautiful capital of Southern Italy? Therefore, generous people, to the cowards who hid themselves when you were fighting on the barricades of Palermo for Italian liberty, you shall say on behalf of your GARIBALDI (*del tuo Garibaldi*) *that annexation and the reign of that gallant man the King in Italy will be speedily proclaimed by us, but yonder on the summit of the Quirinal, when Italy shall be able to reckon upon all her children in the same family,* and to take them, all free, into her noble bosom and bless them. G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 10, 1860.

The following address to the Neapolitan army has been also published:

If you do not disdain GARIBALDI for your companion in arms, he only desires to fight by your side the enemies of the country. Trade, then, to discord—the chronic misfortunes of our land. Italy, trampling on the fragments of her chains, points to the North—the path of honor, towards the last lurking place of tyrants. I promise you nothing more than to make you fight. G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 10.

GARIBALDI'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

The Parliament is convoked for the 2d of October. The convocation was decided on yesterday at a Council of Ministers.

Count TRECHI, Aide-de-Camp of GARIBAL

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 27 bbls. Ashes. 13,066 bbls. Flour, 450 bbls. Corn Meal. 70,112 bushels Wheat, 17,092 bushels Corn, 17,565 bushels Barley, 38,042 bushels Oats, 113 pkgs. Provisions, and 548 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales 1,250 bales at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12⅝	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The demand has been rather less active, as purchasers anticipate a further decline. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 19,400 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 25@$5 40, mainly at $5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 25 @$5 40
Extra State..... 5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western..... 5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.. 5 55 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 65 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 60 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd. 5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand..... 5 85 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee..... 5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee..... 5 90 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.... 5 80 @ 7 60

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at declining rates. The reported transactions amount to 2,650 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after to-day, and desirable lots of Winter, especially red, are quoted firmer. The decline in rates of freight to British ports has encouraged shippers to buy freely. The reported sales since our last add up 118,000 bushels, including white Canada, $1 40; white Western at $1 33@$1 45, chiefly at $1 32@$1 38; amber do. at $1 30; red Western $1 28@$1 29½, mainly at $1 29@$1 29½; amber Iowa Spring, part at $1 22; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 22; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 14@$1 18½; choice red Long Island at $1 32; white Kentucky at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and in demand at rising prices; sales have been reported of 36,500 bushels, at 69½c.@70c., mainly, at 70c. for mixed Western, 73c. for yellow do., and 74c.@76c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at buoyant prices; 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, at former prices.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales North River at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new, at 28c.@33c., and last year's crop at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 75@$1 80 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for common, and $1 12½@$1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,800 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 12@$19 02; new Prime, at $14 40@$14 70; old Mess at $19; and old Prime $13 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is unchanged. Sales, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform prices. Sales 400 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 15c.@20c. for new Ohio, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, results satisfactorily, the bulk of the lots offered having found buyers at very firm prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., mainly at 23¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shippers had any existing advantage, and were anxious to profit by the reaction in their favor. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@13d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Heps, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 348 tons, to Gloucester, Eng., 20,000 bushels Wheat at 13¾d., ship's bags; a Swedish brig, 10,000 bushels, same voyage, 13¾d. in bulk; a Prussian bark, 450 tons, to Cork and a market, 13½d. in shipper's bags; a bark, 412 tons, from New-Orleans to the Mediterranean, $5,000, thence from Sicily to New-York, $3,000; a ship, 399 tons, to Montevideo for orders, $20; a brig, 397 tons, to Marseilles, at a round sum; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,100; a Prussian schooner, 1,300 bbls., to a Windward Island, 75c. ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 131 tons, six months for five voyages from Jacksonville to Nassau N. P., thence to Cuba and back to a port in the Bay of Fundy or a port north of Cape Henry, $700 ₱ month, all port charges paid; a brig, 1,600 bbls., to Para and back, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to Havana, $1,000; one, 249 tons, same voyage, $1,500; a foreign bark to Genoa, Resin; a bark, 385 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a brig to West coast Ireland, 16,000 bushels Wheat on terms not transpired.

MAIL SERVICE BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ.—We are requested to state that the steamship *Tennessee* will again be placed upon the route between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, leaving New-Orleans with the mails on the 15th of October, inst.; and that hereafter regular semi-monthly trips will be performed, the sailing days from New-Orleans being the 1st and 15th of each month. [*Nat. Intel.*

—Mr. William C. Bryant, with his wife and daughter, are visiting in Boston. They are the guests of Rev. R. C. Waterman.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXXIX.—FOR OCTOBER, 1860.

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Job lot Silk and Bugle Nets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Cheap lot of Collars and Sets.
3,500 fine Worked Collars, 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., 88c.
7,500 Worked Sets, 50c. to $2 the set.
4,500 Worked Bands from Auction, 6c., 12c., 25c.
1,500 Thread Veils from Auction, 75c., $1.
Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought at Auction very low.
3,000 Ladies' Muslin Caps from Auction, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
Job lot Ladies' White Merino Hose, 10c.
Job lot Gent's Brown Cotton Half Hose, 6c.
Job lot Gent's Wool Half Hose, 12c.
1,500 pairs Ladies' SILK GLOVES, lined, 20c.
2,500 pairs Gauntlet SILK GLOVES, lined, 31c.
1,750 pairs Gauntlet MERINO GLOVES, lined, 15c.
2,500 pairs STEEL SCISSORS, 8c. per pair.
3,500 pieces colored SILK VELVETS, 25c. per piece.
1,500 pieces black SILK VELVETS, 25c. per piece.
A splendid assortment of fancy Hair Pins, Gilt Belts, Porte-monnaies, Bags and fancy goods of all kinds.
Opening to-day from auction
RIBBONS,
3,500 yards rich dark colors, 12d., 15c., 18c.
From auctions very day Job Lots in all styles of goods.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE
SPECIAL NOTICE OF
LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF THE FOLLOWING
DESCRIBED MERCHANDIZE, AT THE
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
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LOOK AT THEM!!!!
CORSETS, in every size, $1 a pair, a prime article.
HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1 12, a first-rate article.
3,000 dozen Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, none better, At Sixty-five Cents a pair, 65c. per pair.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, At $1 50 per dozen.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway corner of 26th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES
AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
Full stock of Fall Hosiery and Gloves.
Full stock of White Goods, Flannel, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Full stock of Ladies' Under Clothing.
Full stock of Yankee Notions.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 36-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of Imported Patterns of the Fall and Winter Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 134 Pelrrepont-st., Brooklyn, and the branches in all the principal cities of the Union. Also, Mme. DEMOREST'S Illustrated Quarterly Report and Mirror of the Paris and New-York Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Fall number, now ready, and for sale at all the periodical depôts. Price 5 cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of 6 cents or two stamps. Yearly subscription, 15 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No 473 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 333 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, BOSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $280, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 333 Broadway, Importers of Husson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and fifty thousand having been issued the first twenty-two months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which will be ready by Nov. 1. It will contain some 50 pages more than the present Bell, and the price will be only $2 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 10,000 copies. Schools and book-dealers desiring 100 or more copies will please forward their orders. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always," "Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CULL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATWALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—AN ORGAN WITH TWO rows of keys, five stops, one row of pedals, suitable for a small church, concert-room, or large parlor, built by Jardine & Son, handsome case, will be sold a bargain for cash. Apply at 263 West 19th-st., of J. M. EDGAR.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.
MR. CHARRUAUD RETURNS THANKS FOR THE liberal encouragement he has been favored with during the lapse of forty-eight years in his profession, and respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that, having been compelled to give up his rooms, No. 54 East 13th-st., in consequence of the too great care and fatigue attending such an establishment, he intends to devote his time in giving instruction, in families, to classes of eight, twelve and sixteen pupils. Applications for hours and circulars can be made at No. 148 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 89 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

NO. 29 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—Madame (FERRERO) JACKSON has enlarged her ball-room, and will reopen her Private Dancing Academy Oct. 6, 1860.

TEACHERS.

TWO TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two female teachers for a school on Hudson River, 40 miles from New-York. One to teach piano, singing and the French; a French lady preferred to others, unless the lady has been thoroughly instructed by native French teachers. Also one to teach oil-painting and drawing, and assist in English; the drawing not insisted upon, yet preferred. Inquire on Saturday, (6th,) for A. M., at Powers' Hotel, Park-row, from 12 M. till 4 P. M.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address J. G., Box No. 2,111 General Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, A NATIVE OF France, born and educated in Paris, teacher of French and music in New-York, wishes to engage as such in a family residing in the city or near it; best of references. Address, for one week, J. W. MITCHELL, Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. E., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A YOUNG PARISIAN FRENCH LADY—Experienced in teaching, desires board in a private family, (below 14th-st.,) in return for instruction in French or the elements of music. Highest references given. Address S. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE property, furniture and good-will of a first-class boarding-school for boys, a short distance from the City. The location is unsurpassed. Address Box No. 164 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires employment in a school, in or near the City of New-York, as teacher of piano, guitar and singing. Address M. F. C., Jersey City.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires a situation as nursery governess, either in the City or country. Address TEACHER, 21 Amity-place.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.
TUITION:
Collegiate Department..... $20 per quarter.
Academic Department..... $15 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
Advance Class..... $12 per quarter.
Primary Class..... $8 per quarter.
Infant Class..... $6 per quarter.
The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.
All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.
The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.
TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.
Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. P. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 490 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 24th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MISS WRIGHT'S
CLASS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS,
Has removed from No. 2 Union-square, to
No. 50 Lexington-av., New-York,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
Her class for drawing pupils,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)
Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

MISS BALLOW
Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 966 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 490 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., cor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ublished in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

☞ D. M. DEWEY is our Agent at Rochester. Our Paper is received at 2 P. M., by Newspaper Train.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—MARBLE HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE COURIER OF LYONS—OCEAN OF LIFE—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WESTLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices two days later are received by the *Connaught*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday morning. The political news, however, is extremely brief. It is announced that VICTOR EMANUEL had determined to go to Naples. The Sardinian ships had bombarded Ancona for nine hours, and the bombardment had been replied to in a spirited manner. The action, however, had been suspended for a conference, which would doubtless result in the capitulation of the city. No new movement had been made by GARIBALDI, whose troops were concentrated near Voltera. The Sardinian Ambassador had quitted Paris, leaving the business of the Legation to the Secretary. Queen VICTORIA had embarked for Prussia, accompanied by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, it is said, will have a political conference with the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some additional advices are also received by the *Niagara*, which reached Halifax yesterday, though nothing of special importance. The steamships *Saxonia* and *Arago*, the one from Hamburg and the other from Havre, and both from Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Their news has been anticipated by telegraphic advices of three days later date, but we receive details of considerable interest. The Sardinian memorandum explaining VICTOR EMANUEL'S reasons for invading the Pontifical dominions, and the *Constitutionnel's* semi-official exposition of the recall of the French Minister from Turin, will be found among our extracts. GARIBALDI has issued an important proclamation to the Sicilians, announcing his positive refusal to allow the annexation of the Island to Piedmont at the present time. The Dictator declares that the union of all Italy will only be proclaimed at Rome, by which he is supposed to mean that Venice must first be detached from Austrian authority. We shall have to wait a week or ten days before we can receive full particulars of the late Sardinian victories in the Roman States.

The great demonstration of the Wide-Awakes came off last night, and was literally one of the most brilliant affairs in the annals of our political history. By actual count there were more than eleven thousand five hundred torches in procession, and this without including numerous small Clubs detailed to rouse up and awaken the public in portions of the City not traversed by the main Republican army. A very full and detailed report of the whole proceedings will be found on our first page.

The Democratic State Central Committee (RICHMOND, CAGGER & Co.) met at Albany yesterday, and hatched out the long-incubating Union State and Electoral tickets. The result we are enabled to give from our official report of the proceedings. Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON is substituted as Elector at Large in place of Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH. JOHN H. BOWEN, JACOB A. WESTERVELT, STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, WM. B. DUNCAN, WM. A. KOBBE, and ABRAHAM B. CONGER are substituted for CHARLES A. COLLINS, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, F. B. TILLOU, JAMES ROBINSON, JOHN ANDERSON, and EDWARD HAIGHT, as District Electors. And Hon. WM. C. CRAIN, of Herkimer, is substituted as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Hon. WM. F. ALLEN. There is still an element of discord, however. Mr. GREENE, it is stated, expresses his determination to carry on the war to the bitter end, and Mr. BRADY, it is announced, will stump the State until the election against the ticket.

The Prince of Wales reached Washington at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night from Harrisburgh. Crowds collected at every station to see him, and the Prince, to gratify their curiosity, showed himself on the rear platform of the car. At Altoona, especially, there was a great crowd and much enthusiasm. The party left Harrisburgh for Washington yesterday forenoon, after driving through the principal streets, and visiting Gov. PACKER, at his private rooms in the Capitol. The Governor made a short address, which was responded to by Lord LYONS. At Baltimore, on the arrival of the Royal party, much enthusiasm was manifested by an immense crowd who collected to greet the Prince. A procession escorted him from one dépôt to the other, passing through the principal streets. The party reached Washington at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Prince was immediately taken charge of by Secretary CASS, who met him at the dépôt, and welcomed him on behalf of the President. They immediately proceeded to the Presidential mansion, when a formal presentation took place. The party afterwards sat down to a state dinner, which was prolonged to 10 o'clock—the Marine Band being in attendance, playing patriotic airs. To-day the President gives a reception in honor of the guest.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba* we have received advices from Havana to the 28th ult. They are unimportant. The health of the city was good. The markets are without change.

An arrival from Kingston, Jamaica, brings us news from the Island to the 13th ult.—five days later than intelligence previously received. A Coroner's Jury were still investigating the causes that led to the mysterious death of Captain BARTON, of the American bark *Alvarado*. The body presented marks of violence and the testimony of witnesses already examined incite very grave suspicions as to the manner in which death was occasioned.

Another proof of the flourishing condition of the Slave-trade is furnished in our columns this morning. The ship *Erie*, of this City, arrived yesterday from the coast of Africa, in charge of a prize crew from the U. S. steamer *Mohican*, by whom her capture was effected. She was overhauled about 50 miles off the mouth of the Congo River, with 897 negroes on board, of whom 860 were delivered to the Government agent at Monrovia—the other 30 having died on the passage from the place of capture. Three men, supposed to be the captain and two mates, were brought home in the *Erie*, and will this morning be turned over to the proper authorities. The vessel was built at Warren, R. I., in 1849, and is fitted up in a superior manner.

The proceedings in the matter of the Artisans' Bank were continued yesterday before Justice LEONARD of the Supreme Court, but no definite result reached. The name of Mr. BENJAMIN F. CAMP was proposed by the moving creditors as Receiver, but it being objected that Mr. CAMP was a Director and Stockholder, the case was laid over till to-day. Recorder BARNARD, having recovered from his indisposition, occupied the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. Five youths, named respectively Carpenter, Cahill, Cregan, Callahan, and Berrigan, charged with burglary in the third degree, were sent to the State Prison for three years. ANNA MCGEE and PATRICK BOYLE were tried for Grand Larceny, and acquitted.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock market yesterday, and a heavy business done, both for cash and on seller's options, at a further decline in prices. Money active on call; quiet for discounts. Exchange depressed.

The sales of Flour were fair in extent, but indicative of a downward tendency in prices. Wheat was in lively request at, however, irregular figures. Corn was in limited supply and pretty active demand at a shade higher rates. Provisions were inquired for. Pork was rather cheaper. The transactions in Sugars, Teas, Cotton, Whisky, Hay, Naval Stores, and Tallow were moderate. Most other branches of trade remained as last noticed. There were 453 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been abundantly supplied for the present week, and with a better quality of animals than for some time past. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 5,615 beef cattle; 168 milch cows; 757 veal calves; 16,649 sheep, and 7,739 live hogs; total, 30,928. All these, with the exception of the few milch cows, are destined for slaughter during a single week. Few are probably aware that twenty-five to thirty thousand animals are weekly sacrificed in this City. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle sold about ½c. ₱ lb. lower estimated dressed weight, than was paid for the same goods a week ago, though the general good quality of the bullocks kept the average of all sales at about the same figures, 7½c.@7¾c. Milch cows are in a little better demand at improving prices, as the price of milk is advanced 1c. ₱ quart. Good veal calves are selling well, at former rates. Sheep and lambs, owing to the large receipts, are 25c. ₱ head lower. Live hogs are in good demand at 6¼c.@6¾c., live weight for corn-fed.

Popular Sovereignty.

The phrase "Popular Sovereignty" is potent in the mouth of the stump orator and the demagogue, because it is redolent of the great truths which lie at the basis of our free institutions. The whole people are sovereign, and to them the individual may take his appeal from Congress, from the Executive, and from the Supreme Court itself, upon any question of civil or political liberty. These are but the organs of the popular will; and their decrees, if erroneous, are liable to reversal by the power which created them. The people alone are supreme, under the Constitution, and under God. But the claim of Sovereignty for the people of a Territory is palpably absurd, if we reflect that the Territories are the common property of the country at large, and that no individual has a right to occupy any portion of them without first obtaining the common consent expressed through Congress. This consent may be given in general terms, or with specific conditions. Congress may concede an absolute power of self-government, including the right to elect a Governor and Council, as well as the popular branch of the Legislature, Judges, and all other officers, with a complete right and power of legislation, subject to the Constitution of the United States; or it may vest in the President the right to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor, Council or Senate, Judges, and all other principal officers, and concede merely the right to elect the lower branch of the Legislature, with perhaps sheriffs and constables. But in either case it is merely delegated power, which they are permitted to exercise, in which there is not an element of Sovereignty.

It is singular that neither Gen. CASS nor Mr. DOUGLAS have ever shown a willingness, practically, to concede absolute powers of self-government to the people of a Territory, notwithstanding the liberality of their theories. In advocating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it is but just to admit that Mr. DOUGLAS went as far, if not further, than he has recently done, in asserting the sovereign right of the people of a Territory to legislate for themselves "upon all subjects whatsoever;" but he took good care, in framing that bill, to reserve to a Democratic Pro-Slavery President the right of appointing the Governor, upon whom the veto power was conferred, the Secretary of State, who was made *ex-officio* President of the Council, or Senate, and the Judges, with power to annul the legislative acts if deemed inconsistent with the Pro-Slavery theory of the Constitution.

Here we have another illustration of the facility with which the world is imposed upon by the professions of its public teachers. No private individual, in a matter affecting his pecuniary interests, would for a moment tolerate such a discrepancy between the formal contract and the verbal agreement. These leaders of the Northern Democracy have each attempted in turn to ride into the Executive chair of the nation by proclaiming the equality of the people of the Territories with those of the States, while neither has proposed to concede to them the essentials of sovereignty. As the leaders of the dominant party, they have had it in their power to make the people of the Territories really free, by conferring upon them the right of self-government. But instead of taking this course they in every instance retained the complete control of the powers of legislation, as well as the administration of the laws in the hands of the Central Government. It was the sham popular sovereignty of the Nebraska-Kansas bill which enabled the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN to defeat the popular will in Kansas, through the instrumentality of corrupt and Pro-Slavery Governors and Judges, imposed upon the people against their wishes, and who would have been driven from the Territory by a storm of public indignation, but for the Federal bayonets which sustained them. It was this vile imposture that enabled border-ruffianism to manufacture its majorities and concoct its Lecompton frauds. Had Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the organization of the Territory given to the people the right of electing their own officers, and had the Federal military force been merely neutral, instead of abetting ruffianism, the crimes of which the late and present Administrations will stand convicted on the pages of history could never have been perpetrated.

The assertion of sovereign authority in the Territories is a bald absurdity, which those who proclaim in theory deny in practice. But the conception of the right of self-government, provided the Constitution is adhered to, would be in most cases wise and expedient, as well as just. But the Federal Government can never abrogate its right of revising the Territorial laws, although the exercise of that right may rarely become necessary. The abolition of polygamy in Utah at the late session of Congress, is an illustration of the imperative duty which rests upon Congress in this particular, and of the unanimity with which all sections will combine for the exercise of legitimate power, in spite of the vaunted theories of demagogues, invented for a particular juncture to rid themselves of responsibility. If this doctrine of innate Sovereignty in the Territories be conceded, there is no enormity in the shape of governments or institutions which may not be smuggled into our American system, and defy the moral sense of a free Christian people. Polygamy is one of these; but their name is legion. Whatever is odious in despotism or in pagan superstition might claim protection, and the right to admission into the Union, if this fallacy of Territorial Sovereignty were allowed to become the settled policy of the country. It is but the conceit of a political charlatan and the refuge of a demagogue, who, nevertheless, has never evinced his sincerity by proposing to carry his theory into practice.

The Perfect Immunity of Private Property from Capture on the High Seas.

Assuming that this subject will again be brought before the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-day, either on the Committee's report submitted in June last, or by Mr. LINDSAY, we give what we consider to be the precise state of the question, as it now stands before the Chamber.

The "Paris Conference" of European Powers, in 1856, declared all private property *on the high seas*, during a war, free from capture, except by *public* armed ships.

Mr. MARCY, on the part of our Government, proposed to the maritime Powers, and as a logical sequence of the "declaration," to go a step further and exempt private property on the high seas, in a war, from capture *altogether*.

This proposition, in the form of a *treaty*, was sent to the maritime Powers, just at the close of the last Administration, in the confident belief that all of them, except, perhaps, England, would execute it.

Immediately on the coming in of Mr. BUCHANAN, he caused notice to be given to our representatives abroad that this proposition of our Government was withdrawn, and that the proposed treaty need not be executed; and the matter has remained in this condition ever since.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, in February last, in the interest of commerce, and in view of a contemplated European Congress, requested Mr. BUCHANAN to *renew* the proposition of Mr. MARCY, to secure "the perfect immunity of all private property upon the ocean in time of war."

To this request of the Chamber, Mr. BUCHANAN replies, in a private letter, substantially, that unless Mr. MARCY's proposition is coupled with the *doing away with blockade*, it is not "entitled to consideration."

This opinion of the President is controverted by a Committee of the Chamber, to which his letter was referred, and the proposition of Mr. MARCY sustained in a majority report, (five to two,) which was given to the public at the time; the report of the minority simply acknowledging the receipt of the President's letter, and placing it on file. It would seem from this statement of the action of the Government and the Chamber on this important subject, that on the coming in of the two reports, and upon the question of the adoption of that of the majority, the distinct point presented to the Chamber was, whether the proposition of Mr. MARCY should be embarrassed and rendered nugatory by the proposition of Mr. BUCHANAN. But, it will be recollected, that the debate in the Chamber, instead of being confined to this point, went off on the topic of privateering—a matter totally irrelevant to the question, because the proposition of both Mr. MARCY and Mr. BUCHANAN contemplated the *perfect exemption* of private property from capture on the high seas, and this being accomplished, so far as *private property* is concerned, the vocation of both privateers and ships-of-war is gone—there is nothing to capture.

The majority of the Committee look at the question as it stands *now*. The Paris declaration, which leaves private property subject to capture by ships-of-war, forms the public law of Europe, and we, not having been a party to its adoption, are precluded by its terms from its immunities and advantages; and in this condition of things, and upon the assumption that the great maritime Powers *never will assent* to the abolition of blockades, the report argues that in a war with a maritime Power we are *worse off in our present position* than we would be by the carrying out of Mr. MARCY's proposition, and giving *perfect immunity* to all private property on the high seas.

In the conviction that the maritime Powers of Europe would not entertain his proposition if encumbered with the abolition of blockades, we understand Mr. MARCY purposely abstained from asking it, because it was calculated to defeat the paramount object of getting that perfect immunity to private property on the high seas which he sought, and which, once attained, would furnish a vantage ground from which further immunities to commerce, even to the abolition of blockades, might be commanded.

THE SCHEME OF SECESSION—WHO WILL SECEDE.—The Breckinridge organs and orators, excepting those in the Gulf States, will not admit, categorically, that they are in favor of disunion, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN's election, but all their appeals to the people in behalf of their candidates assume that a Republican triumph will be the signal for instant secession. Now it becomes an interesting question, Who will secede? We know that the Bell and Everett Party will not, because they have no other avowed principle than adherence to the Union, no matter who shall be chosen President by a constitutional majority of the people. It is equally certain that the Douglas Party will not secede, for their leader, in his speech at Norfolk, pledged himself to support Mr. LINCOLN in the execution of the laws. We have also the pledge of the Breckinridge Party, as far down as the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, to adhere to the Union.

But they will not listen to the idea of coercing the Gulf States. This strikes us as a very singular position for the Northern Slave-States to assume. For, if the seven most Southern States are permitted quietly to secede from the Union, it will leave their eight slaveholding sisters in a lean minority in Congress, and in the electoral college. We hear much of the deplorable loss of the balance of power by the South, with fifteen States out of thirty-three, standing together in firm array; and what must be her condition if seven of the fifteen desert? Would it not place the remainder completely at the mercy of the North? Could Mr. LINCOLN take any course, more damaging to Slavery, than to permit the peaceable secession of the seven refractory States? And could their elder slaveholding sisters do a more foolish thing than to aid and abet in the secession?

TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.—At a recent meeting of the legislative wisdom of the City, a resolution was passed, directing the erection of a well and pump in one of the far up-town streets, which is deprived of the blessing of the Croton water. The resolution was very brief and very mandatory—but previous surveys have proven that the grounds in the vicinity named, though treacherously soft to outward tread, are infested with immense boulders beneath, and the Croton Department, to whom the mandate is directed, is in a dilemma. The erection of a pump is the simplest thing in the world, but the digging of a well embraces many difficulties. The resolution of the Common Council prescribes no depth, and if the Croton Board should be compelled to resort to the Artesian process, and bore through some hundred feet of rock, who would foot the bill? The necessity for explicit directions, where removal for cause is threatened, is abundantly exemplified in this case. Parties assessed for *benefit* would not tamely submit, and if the City was called upon to pay, it is scarcely questionable whether an Engineer, who could be guilty of such an extravagant construction of plain directions, might fairly expect to be impeached for "ignorance and incapacity." The question now is, "What is a well?"

SECESSION IN OREGON.—The news we receive from Oregon is not flattering to the home and fireside popularity of Gen. Jo. LANE. Oregon has abandoned the service of the Slavery propagandists; and a majority of its Legislature, composed of friends of DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, has determined to substitute for such worthless instruments of secession as the present Senator, men of more decided character and more liberal opinions. The geographical paradox of a Southern State in the extreme Northwest is therefore extinguished. Oregon is henceforth a free-labor State.

It is true that the triumph of the dominant party is postponed, through a clever device of the adversary, copied from the example of older States. To deprive the majority of the constitutional right of proceeding to the choice of United States Senators, half-a-dozen members of the State Senate, adherents of LANE, destroyed the quorum, by taking to the woods, and eluding the pursuit of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Our latest advices leave this officer in full chase of the fugitives, with a fair prospect of presently securing a sufficient number. It is less, however, as a shrewd legislative dodge than as an illustration of the universal revolutionary tendencies of the Breckinridge Party, that the fact deserves comment; for in this spirit of insubordination to the will of the majority lies the dangerous distinction of those who have chosen the Oregon Senator as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. As it was at Charleston and at Baltimore, and as it is threatened to be upon the election of Mr. LINCOLN, so it is in the remote wilderness of Oregon. It is the disunion sentiment in its infancy, just learning to go, still practicing the initial steps; and anticipating the early-coming time when its paces shall be tested in a stampede from the Federal inclosure. Enlarge the sphere of its exercise, transfer it from the Columbia River to the Potomac, and we have all the unspeakable evils of a divided Republic forced upon us. In the meantime, if the conspirators against the Union cannot be arrested, it is to be hoped the Oregon bolters may be caught and punished by being made to assist in the election of a pair of North-sided Senators.

Musical.

A really crowded and brilliant house last evening greeted the *début* of Miss ADELINA PATTI in the passionate and pathetic opera of "La Traviata." There are divers ways of achieving a success in the character of *Violetta*. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI carried London and New-York before her, in this character, by dealing with it *en jeune ingénue*, with no particular regard for the music of the *rôle*. She sang as her voice and her method permitted her to sing, but she acted with a specific reference to the impressionability of the London omnibus-box, and of the loungers of the New-York parquette, audiences not very likely to confer the enduring crown of song, but quite capable of making the fortune of an actress, when that actress is young, piquant and pretty as a pigeon. Madame FABBRI, with higher musical gifts, combines an intensity of dramatic feeling, which makes the *rôle* of *Violetta* pitiably real when she fills it, and moves people not apt to sympathize with the omnibus-box and the loungers of the parquette. Miss PATTI throws herself entirely upon the music, and conquers it with that facile grace which is the chief characteristic of her style, and her best letter of operatic credit. Her reckless ecstacy of the first act, and her despair of the *finale*, savor more of the boarding-school than of life, and it would be idle to say that she either comprehended or pretended to create the *rôle* in its dramatic aspects. But she sang its partition incredibly well, with a fluency, delicacy and accuracy little less than amazing, and for this deserved the plaudits which she received. Signor BRIGNOLI merits other and higher praise, and the event of last evening was the rich and ample development which this accomplished tenor gave to his voice—a jewel of the first price, certainly, but which he is too apt to keep, perhaps for that reason, over-carefully locked in his musical *écrin*. On Friday we are to have "Linda," and then the Opera adjourns for a brief season to Philadelphia and the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AT WASHINGTON.

Reception at the Depot by Secretary Cass—Escort to the White House—Introduction to the President—A Prolonged Dinner—Incidents of the Trip from Harrisburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

No one can accuse the Prince of laziness. The record of this day's work alone would clear him of such an imputation.

After all had retired last night, and profound slumber reigned throughout the house, the State Band commenced a serenade to the Prince, and continued uninterruptedly for a long time, giving "Hail Columbia" to all the town.

An early breakfast was taken by the party, after which audience was given to Mr. THOMPSON, of Baltimore, who, on behalf of the Mayor, invited the Prince to aid in the inauguration of a new Park on Monday. Lord LYONS informed Mr. THOMPSON that he would answer him by note.

The Baltimore British Consul, Mr. OVERDEEN, was then shown in. He came on behalf of sundry people to request the Prince to honor an operatic entertainment by his presence on Monday. A list of STRAKOSCH's artists was handed him for checking, and an earnest endeavor will be made for a favorable reply. The claims of Norfolk, however, had been so strongly presented, and its beauties painted in such glowing colors, that the Prince was obliged to decline the invitation, and will undoubtedly vary his progromme as follows: After visiting the tobacco factories and the negro churches of Richmond, he will go to Norfolk, remaining one day, and going by special boat to Baltimore, which he will reach on Tuesday instead of Monday. There he will proceed in grand civic procession to the Gilmor House, give a grand dinner, and go on at once to Philadelphia.

Presentations of big and little men followed; then the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS drove to the State House, and called upon Gov. PACKER, whose frank and hearty manner produced a very favorable impression upon them. The usual crowd followed them to the dépôt, and performed the customary antics before the august Prince who seemed fagged out, and heartily tired of everything but sleep.

The ride to Baltimore was marked by no incident of unusual interest. Crowds of gapers lined the platform of every dépôt, but the occasional presentations of fruit and flowers did not possess even the merit of originality.

At Baltimore he was met by Mayor SWAN, who very judiciously detained the Prince inside the cars while he introduced several prominent citizens, and tendered the hospitalities of the city to him. They then entered private carriages, and were driven at a very moderate pace through very large but not very enthusiastic crowds to the Washington Dépôt. The streets were lined with immense masses of people, all curious, all respectful, all orderly. The various monuments on the route attracted the attention of the party, and their histories were listened to with eager interest. Beyond the excitement naturally attending the movements of ten thousand people, there was nothing of noteworthy occurrence until the Prince reached his car, when he heard nine of the most vociferous cheers and the most comprehensive tiger that has ever reached the ears of mortal man. Hands were shaken, sentiments uttered, farewells spoken, and their departure taken at 2 o'clock precisely.

The Capital was reached at 3½. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway declined sending a pilot engine, as they consider the ordinary regulations of the road equal to any emergency. At and near the dépôt there was a very great crowd. There were a number of police officers, and any quantity of dignitaries. Gen. CASS, duly impressed with the importance of the occasion, and accompanied by the President's nephew, was about the first person who caught a glimpse of the Princely youth, and who recognized him at once. The train stopped; the Prince stepped out; the others followed, Gen. CASS greeted him heartily and cordially. He then made a neat little speech, shook hands with him twice, introduced the Mayor and several others to him, led him to a very elegant equipage, and then they trotted up Pensylvania-avenue at a quick pace, greatly to the annoyance of the *oi polloi*, who thought the reception was rather an exclusive one. Within the portals of the Executive Mansion we did not go. Rumor tells of an affecting meeting between the public functionary and the youthful Guelph, of a grand dinner and of complimentary toasts, but for the truth of the statements we do not vouch.

To-morrow Mount Vernon will be visited, a Presidential dinner will be eaten, and a pyrotechnic exhibition made.

It is due to your correspondent that he should publicly state that every sentence penned by him concerning the gentleman who represents the London *Times*, during the visit of the Prince of Wales, was based upon what he considered perfectly reliable authority, and he can only at this inconvenient time and distance add, that if he has been misled in the premises, and has been the means of placing him in a false position, he most heartily regrets it. HOWARD.

[DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Baron RENFREW arrived at four o'clock, by special train. There were about a thousand spectators at the station evincing intense anxiety to obtain a view of his person, and in this they were gratified. Many greeted his appearance with cheers. Immediately on the arrival of the train, General CASS was introduced to Lord RENFREW by Lord LYONS, when the former said he had the pleasure of welcoming his Lordship to Washington in the name of the President, and with his Lordship's permission he would accompany him to the Executive mansion. There were present with General CASS Messrs. HENRY and BUCHANAN, nephews of the President, each formerly his Private Secretary, and on this occasion representing the President's family. Several carriages of the President, together with those of Secretaries TOUCEY, COBB, THOMPSON and CASS, and Lord LYONS, were in waiting to convey the party to the White House. Lord RENFREW rode thither in company with Gen. CASS, Lord LYONS and the Duke of Newcastle. Arrived at the mansion, where the President was in waiting to receive him, he was presented to him by Gen. CASS, and received a cordial welcome. Lord LYONS then performed the ceremony of introducing the suite. As these proceedings were private, the gates of the President's grounds were closed against intrusion, and attended by police officers.

It is a noticeable fact that Gen. CASS, who, under the theory of the British Constitution, was born a British subject, his nativity being before the treaty of peace, received the Prince in the name of the President, and, besides, he was present at the coronation of the Prince's mother.

The dinner party at the President's to-night was prolonged to 10 o'clock. There were present besides the President's family and Royal guests, the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Marine Band was in full attendance, playing among other airs the National ones of Britain and America.

The President will to-morrow give a reception from 12 to 1 o'clock in honor of Lord RENFREW.

THE PREPARATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington States of Tuesday.

On the evening of Thursday, should the weather prove favorable, a grand display of fireworks will be given on the grounds south of the President's Mansion in honor of Lord RENFREW and his suite. This exhibition, we understand, will exceed anything which has ever been presented before the public in this country. The various pieces have been arranged and designed by that efficient and skillful officer, Maj. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Commandant at the U. S. Arsenal, and prepared by Mr. THOMAS B. BROWN, chief pyrotechnist, who has always met with remarkable success in his displays of pyrotechnic works. The Marine Band will be in attendance in the President's grounds, and add to the interest of the occasion by the rendition of many of our most patriotic and stirring airs.

The following is a list of the various pieces in the order in which they are to be presented:

1. A magnificent flight of rockets.
2. Bengola Battery—displaying the various pieces, and lighting up the grounds for a considerable distance around.
3. "God Save Queen Victoria"—a large arch with a beautiful rose in the centre, above which will be a crown.
4. "Welcome Renfrew"—large arch.
5. Roman candles—large Buchanan shells of variegated colors.
6. "Welcome Albert Edward"—large arch.
7. English and American Flags.
8. Serpent Pot.
9. Fifty small mortars—variegated shells behind the Victoria Arch.
10. "Good Night."

The symbolistic characters on these works will be three feet in length, of double rows of lance-work, and can be seen distinctly at the distance of a mile and a-half.

In addition to these pieces, to be exhibited just before the words "good night," there is in progress a very large piece gotten up by the corps of pyrotechnists from New-York, which we may describe as follows: A combination of the American and English symbols, mottoes, &c., all interwoven with a masterly hand, and forming a work of unsurpassed beauty. In the centre of the piece are the figures of Columbia and Britannia, while adjoining the first is the American coat of arms, and the latter the English. On the top is a globe surrounded by the American and English flags wreathed together, and on each end, separate from the main piece, is a large steamship, with light-house, &c., representing the commerce between the two worlds. This is said to be the largest piece of fireworks ever made, it being one hundred and sixty feet in length and fifty feet in height. The piece will be surrounded with bombs, sending up their shower of stars, and everything arranged additional that will give more effect to the exhibition. As this is quite a complicated piece, and the letters of the various inscriptions but eight inches in length, it may not appear to such advantage as the others, owing to the great distance of the place of exhibition.

THE TRIP FROM PITTSBURGH TO HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Baron RENFREW and suite arrived at Harrisburgh at 11 o'clock last night. At all the important points along the road, great crowds collected to see the train pass. At places where the train stopped the Prince showed himself at the rear car, much to the gratification of the assembled crowds. Descending the mountain the Prince and his friends rode upon the locomotive, so as to obtain a better view of the magnificent scenery of the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. They expressed themselves much gratified with their ride.

At Altona the party was welcomed by an immense crowd amid much cheering and the greatest enthusiasm. They passed down the valley of the beautiful Juniata under the silvery light of the full moon, and arriving at Harrisburgh, were received by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who escorted them to their quarters at the Jones House. They leave Harrisburgh at 9 A. M. for Washington, *viâ* Baltimore.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Prince was serenaded during the night by the Capitol Band.

Long before the hour when the Prince was announced to leave the hotel, thousands of people had congregated to get a glimpse of him, a large proportion of whom were ladies. In a conversation, the Prince and Duke of Newcastle expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit to America. Politics were thrown aside even here to do honor to the nation's guest.

At 9 o'clock the *cortège* emerged from the hotel, and the thousands sent up shouts of applause, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the scene being animating in the extreme.

The Prince was driven in an open carriage, drawn by four beautiful grays, the property of an enthusiastic Irishman. The party, consisting of the Prince, Mayor KEPNER, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS, drove through Front street, on the banks of the Susquehanna, to the Capitol, followed by other carriages, containing the Committee. They alighted at the Capitol, and paid a visit to the Governor in his private apartments.

Gov. PACKER addressed the Prince as follows:

LORD RENFREW: It affords me infinite pleasure to welcome your Lordship to the capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the old thirteen Colonies that originally acknowledged allegiance to the crown of Great Britain; and notwithstanding that allegiance has been severed, your Lordship will perceive by a glance at that long line of Colonial and State Governors (pointing to the portraits which adorn the Executive Chamber) that we still have a very great veneration and regard for our ancient rulers. That line of portraits is almost a perfect type of our American families. We cannot follow our ancestry more than a few generations back without tracing the line to a British red coat. Again welcoming Lord RENFREW and his suite to Pennsylvania, the Governor expressed an ardent desire that their progress through the United States might increase in interest and pleasure to his Lordship, and be hereafter productive of lasting benefit to both nations.

The Prince briefly replied, expressing his sincere sense of the high honor conferred upon him in the capital of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The Prince and suite, with the Governor, then visited the capitol building, and after viewing the scene from the dome of the capitol the party started for Washington.

DOINGS AT BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Prince of Wales and suite arrived from the West over the Northern Central Road at twenty minutes before 2 this afternoon, and was met at the dépôt by an immense crowd. He was welcomed by the Band playing "Hail Columbia," "God save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," and "Washington's March."

The Prince, Mayor SWAN, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS rode in an open carriage, followed by others of the suite and several citizens. The *cortège* went through the most prominent streets, greeted by thousands of spectators of all ages and both sexes, whilst a vast throng pressed after the Royal carriage, which was guarded by a strong Police force. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the Prince gracefully bowed, touching his hat. Some bouquets were thrown as he passed.

The Prince expressed himself to Mayor SWAN, with whom he conversed freely, as delighted with the appearance of Baltimore and WASHINGTON'S Monument, which the procession drove around.

The general expression of the ladies was: "He's a nice little fellow, but not overly handsome." All had a good view of him.

After reaching the Washington Dépôt, the Royal party took the cars amid a tremendous throng of spectators, and departed amid cheers. Enthusiastic cheers were also given when he arrived.

There was no accident. Everything passed orderly and circumspectly, and the party were shown marks of the highest respect. Nearly the whole populace turned out to see the Prince. He comes here again next Monday, tarries one day, and is expected to be present at the opening of the New Park. W.

OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Prince has chosen the opera of "Martha" and the first act of "Traviata" for the entertainment at the Academy on next Tuesday night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

There were several bids for carrying the mails from Charleston to Key West and Havana. The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract to M. C. MORDECAI. Hence the steamer *Isabel* will again be placed on the route. Certificates were exhibited to the Department to show that she had thorough repair and satisfactory examination, and possesses water-tight compartments and all modern improvements. She will leave New-York on the 12th, reaching Charleston on the 15th inst., to enter on her regular trips.

The President has appointed Rev. ANDREW G. CAMPBELL, pastor of the Assembly's Church, Washington, Consul at Turk's Island.

HIRAM ATKINS was not removed, as has been stated, from the Postmastership at Bellow's Falls, Vt., but resigned.

The State Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Although the weather opened unfavorably this morning, the day, for the most part, has been unusually fine. Over 25,000 strangers are in town, and others continue to arrive. The first day of the State Fair may be set down as a complete success.

Gov. MORGAN and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME visited the grounds this morning.

Gov. SEWARD'S Arabian horses were exhibited, at 10 o'clock this morning, to an immense crowd, and thousands were unable to obtain a view of the celebrated animals.

The entries to the exhibition are very large, except in the Domestic and Discretionary departments, in which they are rather short. In all other respects the exhibition, so far, will compare with the best. The entries to the Mechanical department are numerous, and the machinery, implements, &c., are far more perfect than have been exhibited at any previous fair in the State.

The entire success of this great exhibition is now beyond a doubt.

The great trot between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*, over the Elmira Course, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, took place this afternoon. *Flora* was the winner in three straight heats. Time, 2:30, 2:31½ and 2:30. The trot was witnessed by upwards of 15,000 people. The track was quite heavy owing to the recent rain storms. An arrangement has been made with the owners of *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* to trot their horses on Friday, at 3 P. M. upon the same conditions.

The American Board of Missions.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The American Board of Missions to-day has been chiefly engaged in discussing the causes of the late debt, and the means to avoid a similar evil. Many distinguished clergymen and laymen spoke, some favoring a prudent going forward as new demands for labor arise, and others urging a strict limiting of the expenditures of the receipts. The Prudential Committee expressed their determination not to exceed the probable receipts. The President, Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, preached a memorial sermon at night in the Tremont Temple, sketching the rise of the Board to its present position, and the principles which have shaped its action.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Republicans of the First District to-day nominated THOMAS D. ELIOT for reëlection to Congress.

The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated JAMES BUFFINGTON for reëlection to Congress.

The Bell and Everett Convention for the Fourth District, to-day, nominated ERASTUS B. BIGELOW for Congress.

The Wilds' Safe Insurance Company.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.

VICTOR EMANUEL GOING TO NAPLES.

Nine Hours' Bombardment of Ancona by the Sardinian Fleet.

Departure of the Sardinian Ambassador from Paris.

Queen Victoria and Lord John Russell Gone to Prussia.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Connaught*, from Galway on Tuesday, the 25th ult., arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Boston.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 24th.

VICTOR EMANUEL had determined to go to Naples.

Sardinian ships had bombarded Ancona for nine hours, and the enemy replied vigorously.

The action had been suspended for a conference.

GARIBALDI's troops were concentrated at Volterra.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen VICTORIA embarked for Prussia on the 23d. She will meet the Prince Regent of Prussia at Cobourg.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL accompanies the Queen, and will, it is said, have a political conference with Baron SCHLEINITZ, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Four submarine cables between Valencia and the islands of Ivica, Majorca and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona, have been successfully laid.

Prince JOHN, of Bourbon, publishes in the *Times* an appeal to the Spanish people, relative to his rights to the Spanish throne.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress reached St. Cloud from Algiers on the 23d.

NAPOLEON, in a speech at Algiers, promised his best efforts to forward the interests of the colony.

The Sardinian Ambassador had quitted Paris, leaving the business of the legation to the Secretary.

NAPLES.

No new movement had been made by GARIBALDI.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 22d of September, *via* Queenstown on the 23d, arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening. She reports passing on the 23d American ship *Rockingham* bound in.

The principal features of the *Canada's* news have already been telegraphed *via* Cape Race.

The following is the latest intelligence she brings *via* Queenstown.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A report was current to-day on the Bourse, that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio, but the Commissioners of Police of the Bourse gave an official denial to this report.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Sardinian Government has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army who have been made prisoners, shall be immediately returned to their families.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22—3:45 P. M.

On the Bourse, to-day, the Rentes opened at f.68 65c., and in the afternoon rose to f.68 70c., but, finally closed at f.68 30c., being 4 per cent. lower than yesterday. All the railway shares are dull.

The *Patrie* says: "We can affirm the complete falsity of the report that the Emperor has expressed a wish to be invited to WARSAW." The same journal adds that GARIBALDI, in his letters to Signor ALIENCO, published in the official journal of Naples, says: "Although I am quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feeling on the altar of Freedom, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian province." Nevertheless a decree of the Dictator promulgates the Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily, but without fixing the day for its going into execution."

Baron BENEDETTI is to leave Naples on Thursday next. Mr. ELLIOTT will remain in that city.

The French *Moniteur de L'Armée* says that there is nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual six months, furlough being given on the 1st of October. ROME, Tuesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Sardinian troops have advanced as far as Mardi.

On Monday next the Consistory of the Cardinals will be assembled.

The last works of RENEAU, RUNACHON and DUDYN have been placed on the index of books condemned by the Papal Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE CONNAUGHT.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 24—P. M.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market showing no change since last week.

There has been no market at Manchester since the departure of the *Canada*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, and CORN has an advancing tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report FLOUR firm and steady. WHEAT firm, at Friday's rates. CORN has an advancing tendency; mixed 35s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are steady. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD firm at 64s. for fine. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet. RUM quiet. RESIN dull at 5s. 2d. for common. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24.

WHEAT tends upward, and prices are 1s.@2s. higher on the week. SUGAR quiet. COPPER quiet. TEA buyers offering freely, but not pressing sales. RICE firm. TALLOW slightly higher for all qualities.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities are firm. Illinois Central Shares 16½ discount; New-York Central Shares 80; Erie 30.

Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

COTTON—Sales to-day estimated at 7,000 bales; market quiet but steady.

The Breadstuffs market opens at full prices. CORN tends upward; mixed 35s. 6d.

The weather here is favorable for the crops, but in other sections it is unfavorable.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

Consols, 93¼@93¾.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Capture of the Slave-ship Erie on the Coast of Africa, with 897 Negroes on Board—Her Arrival at this Port—Incidents of the Capture.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Erie*, of New-York, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Monrovia, on the Coast of Africa, having been captured by the United States steamer *Mohican*. She had 890 slaves on board, of whom 860 were delivered to the Government agent at Monrovia, the other 30 having died on the voyage from the place of capture. She cleared from Havana on the 11th of April last for the Congo River, in charge of Capt. KNUDSON.

The *Erie* hauled into the stream at the Navy-yard last evening. She brings home Lieut. J. W. DUNNINGTON, Passed Midshipman H. D. TODD, and a prize crew of ten men, belonging to the captor of the slaver, the U. S. steamer *Mohican*. The *Erie's* officers supposed the *Mohican* to be an English man-of-war, and hoped, by hoisting the American flag, to evade examination. She made the passage from Monrovia to New-York in thirty-four days, and was in company with the *Marion*, sloop-of-war, off Cape de Verde Islands. The *Mohican* sailed from Fernando Po on the 4th of August, and stood to the southward for Loando, having the squadron mail on board. When our days out, about fifty miles off the mouth of the Congo River, at 7 A. M., sighted a ship standing to the Northwest; was about fifteen miles from the vessel, which was under all sail and port standing suit; immediately got up additional steam and came near the stranger, which refused to show any colors. Fired a blank cartridge, and then the American ensign was hoisted from the peak of the suspicious craft. She hove to, and Lieut. DUNNINGTON went on board. On getting inside the gangway, he was confronted by a Spanish gentleman, of rather respectable appearance, who spoke English well. The officer asked if the Spaniard was Captain; the latter said not, but sent the visitor aft in quest of the skipper. An American, somewhat of a Yankee, then was accosted, but with no satisfactory result, as he persisted in declaring that the Commander died in the Congo. The mate was next asked for, but was not forthcoming, as he ran away, it was alleged. "Who has charge of the ship?" said the naval man, becoming a little excited. No one enlightening him, he at once ordered the flag to be hauled down. "Now, boys, give three cheers," cried Lieut. DUNNINGTON, leaning over the ship's side, and addressing his boat's crew; "for we have a genuine prize, and no mistake." The enthusiasm of the man-of-war's men found vent in several loud hurras, which had no sooner been heard than all the hatches of the *Erie* flew open, as if by magic, and her crew, who had been keeping the darkies quiet below, rushed on deck, and exclaimed in a regular chorus: "It's all up with us, Boys." Mr. DUNNINGTON peeped into the lower apartments, and beheld a whole mass of woolly heads. Every black eye in the ship was bent on the unexpected intruders, who took a hasty survey of the ship, and proceeded to regulate matters generally. Extra men from the *Mohican* were then sent for and put on board, and the returning boats took back to the steamer the crew of the *Erie*. Those amongst them who were foreigners were allowed to take French leave on the coast, and three important-looking persons, supposed to be the captain and two mates, were brought home in the slaver, and will be turned over this morning to the United States Marshal. The *Mohican* proceeded to Loando, and the *Erie* to Monrovia—the ships' companies giving three cheers for the prize. After a run of 14 days, the slaver anchored at her destination. Twenty-nine of the poor slaves died, principally of fever and dysentery, caused, it is supposed, by Congo water on the passage, and one fell overboard. Rev. JOHN LEES received the negroes on the 23d of August, and distributed them amongst the inhabitants of Monrovia, who promised to treat them kindly. They were perfectly naked when taken, and were delighted with the disposition made of them. They clapped hands, sung, shouted, and raised a jolly time generally. The officers and men of the *Mohican*, who escorted the slaves to Monrovia, describe their sufferings during the middle passage as positively revolting. They would not undertake similar duties for any consideration.

The *Erie* is a fine sailer, and looks like anything but a slaver. She was built at Warren, R. I., in September, 1849, and was owned for a time by Mr. RALPH POST, of New-York. She is a regular "cotton ship" in appearance. Her fitting up was most artistic: she had slave coffers, a sufficient quantity of water, vinegar in casks, placed fore and aft, to last 900 people for sixty days, and an exceedingly large quantity of rice, pork, beef, farina, bread and peanuts, of which a good portion was given to Mr. SEYS at Monrovia. The hold of the vessel is unusually neat, and was kept in excellent order. There was less filth found in the ship than is usual with slavers, which was, perhaps, owing to the fact that a large crew were exclusively employed in preserving the healthy condition of the vessel. The sails are new and valuable, and could not have been long in use. The *Erie* was boarded in the Congo River by the British steamer *Spitfire*, previous to receiving slaves. She was only seventeen hours from the slave wharf when the *Mohican* seized her. No other craft was ever captured on the African station with so many negroes.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn barracks had a guard of U. S. Marines put on board the prize, and they will remain on board until she is in charge of the Marshal.

The *Erie's* advices from the African squadron report the *San Jacinto* on her way to Loando, as was also the corvette *Portsmouth*. The *Sumpter* had gone up to Accra, on the Gold Coast; the *Mystic*, Lieut. LESOY, was at St. Paul's, and also the *Constellation*, flag-ship. The *Mohican* was on her return from a cruise to the Gold Coast when she sighted the *Erie*. Lieut. GARLAND and Pd. Mid. BLAKE have been invalided from the fleet.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, or
TAILORS GENERALLY.
THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Prof. North on Sewing Machines.
"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'—*Prof. North.*

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Shirt and Collar Depot—Nos. 87 & 89 William-street, one door north of Maiden-lane.
NEW IMPORTATION PER STEAMER ADRIATIC.
Renfrew and Magenta Scarfs.
Dressing Robes and Smoking Jackets of the most approved Parisian styles.
Traveling shawls $4 50 to $9.
Carriage Rugs of the finest texture. Imported expressly for Central Park use.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Circhugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Fomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 463 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Use Parker Bros. London Club Sauce.—It is superior to all others now sold, and is for sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Trade Sale of Paper Hangings at Auction by JOSEPH BEGEMAN, will be continued through THIS DAY Oct. 4, at No. 15 Murray-st., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Prince's Ball Tickets.—WANTED, TO exchange a lady's for a gentleman's ticket. Address Box No. 160 Post-office.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st./2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.
"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug. 16, 1860.*
JAMES WILLCOX, Manuf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

American and Foreign Merchants, Ladies and strangers, in search of Chinese and Japanese Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lunges, Pineapple Dress Goods, Pineapple, Silk and Real Madras Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Scarfs, China Tea-sets, lacquered and inlaid Boxes, Cuspadores, Vases, Cards, Screens, &c.; Irish Bog-wood and Sandalwood Bracelets; rich feather Fans from China and France; American Indian Fans, fancy articles and beadwork; Japanese curiosities, and many other scarce and rare articles, not to be procured in any other establishment in this country, can purchase them to their greatest advantage, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE, 765 Broadway.

Taylor's New Saloon.
WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

MARRIED.

NICHOLSON—BEERS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, ROBERT NICHOLSON to SARAH RICHARDS, daughter of the late Cyrenius Beers, all of this City.

DICKMAN—FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Burgs, Mr. GUSTAVUS F. DICKMAN to Miss LOUISA C. FORBES, all of Brooklyn.

THORNE—VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of Joel Wolfe, Esq., by the venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union College, SAMUEL THORNE, of Thorndale, Dutchess County, to PERSIS S., eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven, of Troy, N. Y.

GILCHRIST—WILLIAMSON.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, JOHN T. GILCHRIST, Jr., to ANN CROSDALE, daughter of Benjamin Williamson, all of Elizabeth, N. J.

TAYLOR—RICHARDS.—In Westport, Conn., by Rev. Y. B. BUTT, CHARLES H. TAYLOR to GEORGIE, daughter of Wm. H. Richards.

THATCHER—ROCKWELL.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, THOS. F. THATCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., to MARY KIRTLAND, only daughter of Wm. H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum.

CRAFT—BULL.—In Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, BENJAMIN W. CRAFT, of Glen Cove, L. I., to Miss MARTHA BULL, of the former place.

DIED.

WARDWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, MARY JANE, wife of J. M. Wardwell, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, Lyl. Sturges, No. 74 East 19th-st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUSH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, ROBERT LUSH, Esq., a native of Wiltshire, England, in his 87th year.

Friends of his sons, W. H. Lush and W. Pond, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rebecca Baptist Church, in 22d st., near 3d-av., on Friday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

☞ Philadelphia and London papers please copy.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, HARRIET LOUISE, only daughter of E. A. and Harriet N. Woodward, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., to-day, for interment.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 120 East 33d-st., two doors from 3d av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

REICHARD.—In this City, on Monday night, Oct. 1, at his residence, No. 22 West 22d-st., of disease of the heart, FREDERICK REICHARD, a native of France, and formerly a merchant in this City, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

HATCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a lingering illness, ANNIE J., daughter of Chas. C. Hatch, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of her father, No. 40 West 46th-st., on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment, by the 10:15 A. M. Harlem Railroad on Thursday.

D'HOMBRGUE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, JOSEPH D'HOMBRGUE, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Savannah and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLACKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, of consumption, MRS. HARRIET BLACKWOOD, wife of Sylvester H. Blackwood, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 489 6th-av., on Thursday, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, No. 105 West 29th-st., of disease of the lungs, THOMAS ISAAC, second son of William and Mary Ann Bowden, aged 24 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the service of which will take place at the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BURLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, JOHN M., eldest child of James B. and Cornelia Burley, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John W. Manley, Esq., No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, and relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

STILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, JOHN WYLLYS, youngest child of Wm. M. and Sarah M. Stillman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at the house of his father, WILLIAM HAZEN, son of William and Isabel F. Betts, aged 10 months and 26 days.

SQUIER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, MAGGIE, infant daughter of Margaret and the late John Squier, Jr., aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Col. Joseph Dodd, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 246 South 6th-st., Jersey City, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., for interment, by the 12 o'clock train.

RAWDON.—In Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, ADELAIDE WRIGHT RAWDON, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late Freeman Rawdon, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, in Mott Haven, Westchester County, corner of Boston Road and Main-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 183 3d-av., at 12½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the above place.

ROGERS.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, JULIA A., beloved wife of Alexander E. Rogers, aged 42 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
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of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 471, Oct. 3, 1860.
60, 40, 3, 34, 2, 75, 56, 15, 25, 71, 72, 28.
Class No. 472, Oct. 3, 1860.
12, 78, 76, 54, 47, 27, 40, 41, 70, 24, 61, 23, 31, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 3, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
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Opens with an admirable article by
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Entitled,
"FIRST FRUITS OF WANDERING."
Dr. TYNG is writing every week for the INDEPENDENT, having been engaged as a Special Contributor.

"THE BUILDING OF A HOUSE,"
By
BAYARD TAYLOR,
In which the author takes up, in a very entertaining, instructive and picturesque style, the question: "Now, what kind of a house shall I build?"

RELIGION IN POLITICS,
An admirable article, pertinent to the times, by
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Mr. GREELEY is a regular contributor to the *Independent*,

HENRY WARD BEECHER
Contributes a fresh, warm-hearted sermon, which everybody will be profited by reading.

"FARM-LIFE ON THE MOUNTAIN."
A fine, country sketch, from the pen of
GRACE GREENWOOD.

An earnest and Christian appeal, by
REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD,
Of the Methodist Church, Entitled
"THE VICIOUS AND DISSOLUTE CLASSES. WHY ARE SO FEW OF THEM REFORMED AND SAVED."

A short article full of the facts of figures on
THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND;
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or as children's nurse; she is a neat sewer and has the best of reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or laundress; best of City references. Call at No 84 West 17th-st.; can be seen for two days.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is agreeable. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear; best City reference if required.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant, in a private family. Inquire at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days, or at Titus', No. 183 Mercer-st.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as good plain cook; understands pastrys; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family in this City, by a neat, civil, and competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 100 17th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook in a private family, or to do up stairs work and washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as good cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 142 East 33d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class cook—one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; can give City reference, or reference from last employer. Call at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good cook, excellent baker, and willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 69½ West 37th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands French fluting; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 91 Gold-st., between Front and York sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 3 days at 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, to do washing and ironing or general housework, by a respectable girl. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, for three days. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress, in a private family. The best reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 41st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 352 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or can do laundress work, and give good reference in that capacity. Inquire at No. 210 1st-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, one to cook, wash and iron, who thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from their last place; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Protestant young girls; one to do cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as cook, by a young woman; also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; City reference Can be seen until engaged at No. 202 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESpectable widow woman wants a situation in a comfortable home for herself and a girl of 11 years old; can do cooking, washing and ironing, or up-stairs work if required; the girl is very smart, willing and obliging; wages is no consideration to a good place—City or country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook—one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give first-class reference from her last employers. Also, a situation for a laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; would both prefer one family, as heretofore; both can give first-class reference. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two genteel girls with excellent City references; one as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $10. Also, a Scotch Protestant girl as seamstress and lady's maid; cuts and fits children's clothes, is quick at the needle. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable and well recommended woman, as cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families for several years. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a competent young woman as first-class laundress; understands all fancy and French fluting; would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; has six years' reference from one of the first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman, with good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Fenton's, No. 105 Orchard-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, with good references, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, or teach children all the branches of an English education, or would be willing to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 173 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. No objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMART, intelligent girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at her last place, Mr. Ludden, Clinton-av., between Myrtle and Park, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—AN AGED WOMAN wants a situation in the family, not more than two or three in the family, to do general housework or sewing; wants a good steady home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; has no objection to go South or elsewhere; has two years' reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 224 Madison-av., two doors from 38th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, in all its branches; understands dressmaking and arranging hair in the neatest style, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; references to satisfaction. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Inquire in the store.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, neat-appearing young woman, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing in all styles, and is quick at a needle; is willing to make herself useful; or would travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes to engage with a lady or family going to England or to travel in Europe. Can be seen every day this week at No. 324 Bleecker-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to travel with a family to New-Orleans, as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to take care of one or two children. The best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 West 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can do up laces. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 32 West 9th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELP, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to go South; she understands dress-making and hair-dressing. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 29th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back-room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a first-class laundress; does all kinds of fluting and fine washing; will assist with chamberwork or will do the cooking of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or will go on a lady; can come well recommended. Apply at 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant young woman, or would go as laundress; has lived in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 228 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of children or of an infant. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to go South; can give the best of City reference. Inquire in the millinery store, No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 122 1st-av., near the corner of 7th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has City reference if required. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., book store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, or as light chambermaid and sew; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, and will assist with chamberwork; willing to do plain sewing; good reference given. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; and is willing to make herself in other ways obliging; satisfactory reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 258 9th-st., first house east of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; would like to live with a lady that boards; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; has references. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN English Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and if required could do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible-house.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl is desirous of a situation as children's nurse and plain seamstress. The best of reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a middle-aged woman. Best of references. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 18th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 146 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; can do all family sewing in the neatest manner; understands dress-making and children's clothes; no objection to travel with a lady; can take charge of one child, or assist with the care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman, desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child, or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family as dressmaker and seamstress, by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter; has good reference. Call at No. 694 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; would be willing to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., been 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at Room No. 24, Gramercy-park Hotel.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, (Presbyterian,) accustomed to sewing and the care of children, wishes a situation in that capacity, in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Eldridge-st., Room No. 18, near Grand. References satisfactory.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress. Call at No. 209 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young English woman, as seamstress or waitress in an English family. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 31st-st., fourth floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls want situations; one as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference given. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Carroll-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A VERY respectable Protestant girl from Philadelphia would like to obtain a situation in the above capacity; she can cut and fit dresses, or would do chamberwork and washing; is very kind, attentive and fond of children; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of recommendations. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; understands waiting in all its branches, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has three years' reference, convenient from the place where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply but a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family; fully understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable colored girl a situation as waitress; best of references. Inquire at No. 14 Cornella-st., or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family, who understands her business perfectly in every branch; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last six years. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front room, second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, that lost her baby, wants a situation in a respectable family as wet nurse. Call for two days, at No. 198 East 21st.-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear

TO THE SICK.—A LONG-EXPERIENCED LAdies' monthly nurse is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; she has recommendations from the first physicians and families in the City. Call on or address NURSE, No. 150 3d-av., near 16th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid wants a situation in a respectable family, either in this City or to go South; the best of reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to travel with a lady; would like to go to California; would have no objections to going South; would go as lady's maid or seamstress; would be willing to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; can do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 155 West 19th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house; he has the highest testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and good behavior from his last employers. Address J. H. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for three days. No objection to go South.

AS CLERK, PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an active man, aged 30; writes a good hand; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of light or heavy work; good City reference can be given. Address M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 2 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman of many years experience, and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, strictly-temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last thirteen years in this City; has no objection to City or country. Address or apply at J. R. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; is willing to make himself useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Broadway and 13th-st., at the saddlery of Charles Waters.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging. and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; would go to the country. Call or address No. 334 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at the Veterinary Surgery, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, as coachman or groom in a private family; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; can give the best of three years' reference. Call, or address P. C., Box No. 293 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a Protestant; has lived in his last place three years, and has been brought up to the care and management of horses; knows his work, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, at Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of references; has no objection to go to the country. Address N. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care and management of horses, and is willing 4o make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address P. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objection to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at S. Lowrey's, No. 932 Broadway, for P. WELSH.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom, perfectly understands his business in all its forms; is a Protestant; can come well recommended; will make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address R. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, as situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent German, who has been with American families for the last 13 years; he is a thorough gardener, in general; he understands the management of horses and cattle in all its branches; he is fully competent to take care of a first-class residence; a good, steady place is required. For references, inquire of Mr. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, or of Messrs. Burntes & Ousing, No. 92 Pearl-st. The advertiser can be seen at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man of 20 years experience in laying out new places, care and management of greenhouse grapery, care of a gentleman's place in general; the best of recommendations to certify. Address D. G., in care of Mr. Thorburn, 15 John-st. Will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, wants a situation as gardener; is a practical, grape-grower and good florrist; can superintend glass buildings or lay out new grounds in improved style. Inquire at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days, for W. C.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in every department, and can give good references as to character and competency. Call on or address a note to GARDENER, Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference, and understands his business thoroughly. He is of sober and temperate habits; willing and obliging. Apply to or address T. F., No. 2 East 22d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business well in its various branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as waiter in a private family, or would go South, having lived in New-Orleans from 1847 up to last Fall. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 308 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE AMERIcan boy 15 or 16 years of age to learn the block and pump-maker's trade; one that can read and write and come well recommended for honesty; no others need apply. Apply to WESTCOTT & FERGUSON, No. 242½ South-st.

A CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a neat tidy woman as chambermaid in a private family; she must sew well and bring good references. Also, a girl of 16 to assist in the work. Apply at No. 18 East 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. None other need apply. Call at No. 51 West 25th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED AN EXPERIENCED Protestant English or Scotch nurse, to take charge of one child; must be willing to assist with light chamberwork; unexceptionable City reference required. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 224 Madison-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NICE, TIDY GIRL TO take care of children; must bring good references as to honesty, &c. An American girl preferred. Call at No. 267 Madison-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, of a cheerful, pleasant disposition; one that is accustomed to the charge of a young infant; to such a one, that can come well recommended, will receive a permanent situation; none but a Protestant need apply; English or Scotch preferred; apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 119 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts.; wages $6.

A PENMAN.—A RAPID, PLAIN PENMAN WANTed to address envelopes. Reply in handwriting of applicant, stating price per thousand. Address H. COBB, *Herald* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAITer; best of references required. None others need apply at No

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeifer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

A collection comprises a large altar-piece painted by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sale. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaefels, in the style of Louis XIV. Classic pieces by Dielman and Tellaggeny. Marine Views by [illegible] De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and Figures by Heine, Ljunig, Van Hoog, De Kayser, [illegible] Lecomte, Morel, Fatio, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, [illegible] Reinhard, Gerard. Hontborns and many other celebrated Masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and even during the sale, when they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve to the highest bidder.

The above offers an opportunity never before [illegible] to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 16 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of [illegible] in part of

GILT BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
VASES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

A large variety or other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the [illegible] Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of EDWARD E. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and [illegible] st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, [illegible] antique porcelains and other articles of vertu, contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the four-story brown-stone private residence No. 326 Henry-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn, the entire elegant household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in hair cloth, rosewood centre-tables, elegant French plate pier-glasses, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, bureaus, [illegible] stands, work and card-tables, book-racks, bedsteads and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, shades, china and glassware, together with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at salesroom, 64 Cedar-st., or at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 4, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. [illegible] William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			
20	Pelham Bank	100	
20	Oriental Bank	25	
20	Wallabout City Ins.	25	
20	Lenox Insurance	25	
20	Mercantile Ins.	25	
20	Firemen's Ins.	25	
20	Carolina Ins.	25	
20	Globe Ins.	100	
20	Gold Insurance	100	
20	Exchange Insurance	50	
20	Home Insurance	50	
20	Citizens' Insurance	25	
20	Nat. Consol. Stage	25	
20	Empire City Ins.	50	
20	Gold and Whit. R.	100	
20	Am. Telegraph Co.	100	
20	Am. Guano Co.	100	
20	Ocean City Prop.	100	
20	Lamar Insurance	100	
20	Bank of Commerce	100	
13	Bank of N. America	100	
20	U. S. Insurance	25	
40	Beekman Ins.	25	
20	Goodhue Insurance	100	
20	Grocers' Insurance	50	
6	American Exchange	5	
45	N. Y. Shot Lead Co.	100	
150	Gt. West Mar. Ins.	100	
20	Standard Insurance	50	
10	Ætna Insurance	50	
10	Col. Mar. Insurance	100	
40	Hamilton Insurance	15	
40	Adriatic Insurance	25	
40	Imp. and Traders' Ins	50	
50	N. Y. & E. R. Assd. sk	100	

Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d mort. Bonds.
Town of Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

Sale rather than on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Regular Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 83 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 83 William-st., near Wall.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time and seconds movement levers, Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufacturers Brilliman & Co., Losado, Bretting Freres, Yates, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, [illegible] and enameled watches, silver plaqua attached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face [illegible] polished levers and cylinders, together with a fine assortment of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and [illegible] diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy 18-karat gold chains; also 75 dozen gold pens and [illegible] pencils. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, suited for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofas covered in crimson reps, do. covered in crimson [illegible], oak extension dining table, oak chairs covered in green leather, do. couches, mahogany bookcase, one covered marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany do., mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, mahogany card tables, cane seat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., cherry do., marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, feathers and pillows, imitation oak cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, mantel do., chandeliers, together with a large assortment of other furniture, and kitchen furniture, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock each evening, at the store No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' [illegible] several very fine copies of celebrated masters pieces, [illegible] richly framed in the finest double gilt frames, [illegible] several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirrors, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

A. J. THORNTON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE, FRAMED OIL-PAINTINGS, CHINA, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., an excellent assortment of custom-made furniture of all kinds, 100 framed oil-paintings; also, decorated and plain China and glassware; also, a beautiful collection of ornithological specimens, embracing some rare South American birds of most brilliant plumage, singly and in groups and under glass; also, 50,000 imported and domestic cigars, in lots to suit buyers, together with a variety of useful fancy goods, well worthy the attention of purchasers. The attention of out-of-town buyers is invited.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 300 lots assorted Sheffield, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; also, a large lot of French Tinware, comprising the usual assortment; together with [illegible] coal hods, 310 cases cut tacks, 50 double-barrel guns, 670 dozen 1½ and 5 inch taper-files, &c., &c. Terms 4 months.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.—WE would call attention to the sale of choice old wines, being the private stock of the late Stephen Whitney, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at the late residence, No. 7 Bowling-green, corner of State-st. Further particulars in auction columns, and catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., carpets, chairs, extension and other tables, wardrobes, [illegible] cases, bureaus, bedsteads, oilcloths, sofas and sofa-beds, hair and other mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, show-case, stoves, &c.; also, one Plimpton secretary bedstead.

JAS. BREWSTER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture: Mahogany piano, tête-à-têtes, chairs, dressing bureaus, painted suite chamber furniture, seven pieces; French plate pier glass, stoves, carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c. Also, the stock of a lock and gun smith—muskets, rifles, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC SALE.—No. 28 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—The elegant first-class brown-stone residence and lot, built by day's work, and in perfect order, will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, No. 28 West-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ANY PERSON IN WANT of furniture, had better attend the large sale of furniture to take place in the four-story residence No. 88 West 18th-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of all the beautiful furniture and paintings, [illegible] of the best pianos in the City. This sale is by order of JAMES SPAULDING, Receiver.

A. J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 5, WILL BE SOLD AT auction all the contents of the dwelling-house No. 58 West 18th-st., viz.: the household furniture, Brussels carpets, elegant piano-forte, mirrors, paintings, silver and glass-ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ A. M.

A. J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the private residence, No. 146 West 126th-st., near 7th-av., viz.: parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, elegant piano-forte, silver and glassware, crockery, bedding, &c., all in good order.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
A PEREMPTORY SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS—ON FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ A. M., at No. 543 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising a large collection of native and South American birds, arranged on sprigs in groups and under glass cases.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & Stevens, Auctioneers.
[illegible] DAY, OCTOBER 4TH, At — o'clock, in front of our salesrooms No. 38 Nassau-st.,
A beautiful pair of black mares, 15½ hands high.
Also,
A splendid pair of chestnut horses, 15½ hands high.
Also,
A thoroughbred sorrel saddle horse.
Also,
An imported bay mare, 16 hands high.
Also,
A magnificent sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high—2:40.
Also,
A first-rate family horse, bay color.
Also,
One rockaway, nearly new—park phaeton, 2 seats, pole and shafts, one trotting wagon, 140 pounds, ten top wagons, new and second-hand saddle and bridle, double and single harness.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 15 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

JAS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, AT 9 o'clock, A. M., at No. 15 Murray-st., near Broadway. Closing sale of the balance of the Catalogue of Rich Wall Papers, &c., &c.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Reban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, [illegible] in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Reban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 183 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled less experienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stricture, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1 a bottle. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous invalids, to publish the means by which he will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, mahogany effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Hare disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A.—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c. Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 15th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon, or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RAWLEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL Committee for the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to do so without delay, at the office of ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 152 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860. ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
Executor of said deceased.
my31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

BOILER WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND CYLinder boiler about 24 feet by 30 inches. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 143 Front-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BROWN, [illegible] WALL-ST.,
NO. 59 [illegible] TRAVELER'S CREDITS
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND [illegible] CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before 10th October draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
G. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 25 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE EAST RIVer Bank on Saturday, the 29th day of Sept., 1860.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$382,005 70
2. Due from Banks		7,774 54
3. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$24,156 97	
4. Real Estate		75,860 00
5. Specie		65,344 91
6. Cash Items, viz		39,780 78
7. Stocks		110,000 00
8. Bills of Solvent Banks		10,689 00
9. Loss and Expense Account		2,250 00
Total		$693,704 93

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$103,200	
Total	$103,200	
Less Notes on hand	8,985	94,215 00
3. Profits		27,257 92
4. Due Depositors, on demand		320,621 72
5. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		45,085 29
Total		$693,704 93

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—ss. CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the third day of October, 1860.
CHARLES JENKINS, President,
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
HENRY A. KERR, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$568,646 58
2. Overdrafts		587 09
3. Due from Banks		40,204 39
4. Due from the Directors of the B'k.	$47,268 88	
5. Real estate		30,000 00
6. Specie		124,586 84
7. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and bills of City Banks		67,581 76
8. Stocks, $62,200; Promissory Notes ——		62,250 00
9. Loss and expense account		1,770 39
Total		$893,627 05

LIABILITIES:

1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation registered	$57,250	
Less Notes on hand	4,990	52,260 00
3. Profits		40,446 54
4. Due to Banks		11,953 18
5. Due to individuals and corporations, other than Banks and depositors		159 60
6. Due Depositors on demand		488,807 73
Total		$893,627 05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EDWARD WILLIS, President,
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of October, 1860. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDers and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization in exchange early [illegible] day possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANUS VELPCKE,
W. W. HAMILTON,
} New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
} Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend, must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK. NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND MORTgage of Real Estate in the City of New-York, $15,000 in three sums of $5,000 each. Apply to HENRY R. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000, FOR TWO YEARS, for which a bond and mortgage on a first-class dwelling-house up-town will be given. Address C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

$5,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 per cent. Address LOAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums to suit, from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & C

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

the St. Nicholas. It was evident that the crowd in front of the hotel was largely Anti-Republican, and the friends of LINCOLN, if there were any there, exercised a wise discretion in following the example of the Wide-Awakes in the procession, and treating the remarks with silent contempt. This sensible action on their part prevented all, even the slightest, disturbance, and the men who, at the outset, would have been glad to raise a row, finally regained their good humor, and even towards the last, applauded the procession, and told the Wide-Awakes "they were good boys, and had better go right home now and let their mammies put them to bed."

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Every available position was occupied at the windows, and on the steps of the Astor House, long before the hour for the procession to arrive, as this was considered the most eligible point from which to view the pageant throughout its entire length. The sidewalk was densely packed. If there were Southerners in this particular crowd, or others opposed to the Republicans, they generally restrained the expression of their feelings, and there was little exhibition of spleen or ill-will noticed, while from all the windows and from many on the sidewalk there were cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and other friendly greetings. From the windows and balconies of Fowler & Leveaux's Hotel, on Park-row, the good-natured multitude waved and cheered in response to the salutes from the procession. The ladies were particularly earnest in these demonstrations of good will.

SCARCITY OF PICK POCKETS.

It was thought that the pickpockets would improve the occasion which the immense crowd offered to labor in their peculiar way. The Detective Police accordingly were on the qui vive to arrest the operations of well-known rogues, but in spite of their utmost vigilance, not more than seven of this class of offenders were found. Ordinarily on the occurrence of large processions or celebrations, the number of pickpockets taken in to be kept out of "harm's way" has at least reached fifty; and the only way in which the decrease can be accounted for is in the fact that the recent stringent law passed against them has rendered their pursuits so hazardous as to be unprofitable. None of those arrested last evening were caught in the commission of an offence, but their apprehension was effected to keep them beyond the reach of temptation; and when the procession had been dismissed they were set at liberty.

FUSION IN NEW-YORK.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—The Ticket and the Ticket Arranged—Opposition of Mr. Brady.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Democratic State Committee met at 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH attends on behalf of the Union men of New-York City, and Alderman DAYTON, of Brooklyn, is present to represent the Union men of Kings County.

The proposition for placing six Union electors on the Douglas ticket to fill vacancies, and for putting HENRY S. RANDALL on for Elector at large, appears perfectly acceptable as to the State Committee, provided that the parties thus placed on the ticket will accept and declare themselves favorable to fusion.

It is rumored that Mr. RANDALL refuses to accept formally, but states that he will not decline, on the ground that he cannot prevent any persons who have chosen from voting for him. As this leaves him in reality in an antagonistic position to Union, and still identified with the Greene electoral ticket, it will probably be considered grounds for refusing to accept his name. In that event Mr. SHERMAN will be substituted.

Messrs. BRADY, GREENE, and others of the Greene organization are here, meeting very privately. They are said to be anxious now to make a proposition for union on the State ticket, and to come into the union on the Electoral ticket. It is proposed that Mr. CRANE, of Herkimer, be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and that Mr. BRADY shall withdraw. No proposition will be made openly by them until the final result of the Union question is known.

There seems little doubt that a union will be effected with Mr. BRONSON as Elector at Large and Messrs. BOWEN, WHEADEN, BUTTERWORTH and three others on the Electoral ticket.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

The Democratic State Central Committee adjourned at four o'clock this afternoon, after a session lasting about three hours, during which entire unanimity prevailed.

After some discussion, SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, on the part of the Union men, agreed to the withdrawal of the name of HENRY S. RANDALL, and the substitution of that of GREENE C. BRONSON, as Elector at Large.

Alderman DAYTON stated on his own responsibility that the Greene men were willing to unite, provided they could nominate the six electors to be chosen and the Lieutenant-Governor. No proposition of this kind was formally before the Committee from the Greene Party, and no action, therefore, was taken on the subject.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH announced that the National Administration had signified their intention to support the Union ticket agreed on by the Committee.

The following is the official report of the proceedings:

"At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the City of Albany on the 3d inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, of New-York, be and he is hereby substituted as an Elector at Large on the Democratic Electoral ticket, in place of Hon. RUSSELL H. WORTH, declined.

Resolved, That John H. Brower, of the County of Kings; Jacob A. Westervelt, Stephen P. Russell, Wm. B. Duncan and Wm. A. Kobbe, of the City of New-York, and Abraham B. Conger, of the County of Rockland, be and they are hereby substituted as District Electors on the Democratic Electoral Ticket, in place of Charles H. Collins, Oswald Ottendorfer, F. B. Tillou, James Robinson, John Anderson and Edward Haight, who decline.

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. C. Crain, of Herkimer, be and is hereby substituted as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Hon. Wm. F. Allen declined. (Signed)

D. RICHMOND, Chairman.

P. CAGGER, Secretary.

A remonstrance against any recognition of the Greene Committee was sent in to the State Committee from Franklin County.

Immediately after the State Committee had completed the union Mr. BRADY left for Hudson, where he is to address the National Democracy to-night.

Mr. GREENE expresses his determination to carry on the war to the bitter end, and it is announced that Mr. BRADY will stump the State from now until election day against the Union ticket.

Much excitement was manifested all the afternoon in regard to the ticket, and to-night there is a general rejoicing over the consummation of a union among all classes of the Democracy.

Mr. BRONSON accepts of the nomination of Elector at large.

DEAN RICHMOND left on the boat, this evening, for New-York.

Missouri Politics.

SPEECH OF MAJ. JACKSON, THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Republican publishes a speech delivered yesterday by Maj. JACKSON, (Governor elect,) who recently spoke in the Breckinridge State Convention, and who has since been claimed as a Breckinridge man. The Douglas men, desiring to ascertain his sentiments, appointed a Committee to inquire whether he intended to support DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE. In reply to the interrogatories propounded to him, he said that he was never more anxious to be understood than now, and therefore desired the serious attention of every one present. He continued: "I stated emphatically before the recent election that I believed that Mr. DOUGLAS was the nominee of the Democratic Party; and I believe so now. I endeavored to secure harmonious action between the Democratic Central Committee and Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention, and regretted the failure to do so. I challenge any man present to say that I uttered any remark in the Breckinridge Convention indicating I had changed or designed supporting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE." Mayor JACKSON then gave his reasons for supporting DOUGLAS, saying: "To prevent all misapprehension I now say that I am for DOUGLAS, and that I think that it is my duty to support him as the nominee of the party. If I live until November I will vote for DOUGLAS, and I have never said that I intended anything else." [Applause.]

Florida State Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

A private dispatch to a gentleman in Columbus, reports the result in Escambeat County, Florida, as overwhelmingly Bell and Everett for Governor, Congress and Legislature.

Fernandina gives MILTON, for Governor, 150 majority over HARRIS, and HILTON, for Congress, 155 majority over ALLEN.

Baldwin Precinct, Duval County, gives a Breckinridge majority.

CITY POLITICS.

Tammany Judicial Convention.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor, informing me that I have been nominated by the Judicial Convention at Tammany Hall, for the office of Recorder of the City of New-York.

It is, I believe, generally known that this nomination was entirely unsolicited by me, and that I had expressed a determination not to allow my name to be presented to the Convention, in connection with any nomination whatever.

It is proper for me to say that this determination was formed, not because I failed to appreciate the dignity, and honor of a Judicial station, but because I felt that my personal interest required my faithful attention to professional business.

Notwithstanding my well understood wishes, the nomination for the office of Recorder; an office, the importance of which to the people of this City, cannot be over-estimated.

To be nominated under such circumstances is a great honor, and I appreciate it.

Since the nomination was made, I have been urged by many men of high character, of all political parties, who, in matters relating to the Judiciary, lay aside political preferences and prejudices, not to decline; and they have insisted, that under the existing circumstances, it was my duty to accept.

Their solicitations, as well as a sense of duty and of my obligations to the Convention which nominated me, have induced me to waive all personal considerations, and I therefore accept the nomination.

Yours, very truly, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

WM. M. TWEED, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Mozart Hall Assembly Nominations.

The Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions, and in most of the Districts, made nominations. Following is the result:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Callahan.	8.	John J. Rielly.
2.	Wm. Walsh.	9.	No nomination.
3.	C. B. Woodruff.	10.	Not heard from.
4.	No nomination.	11.	No nomination.
5.	Chas. Blauvelt.	12.	Andrew Smith.
6.	Samuel T. Webster.	13.	Thomas Higgins.
7.	No nomination.	14.	T. B. Voorhies.

The rest either adjourned or appointed Conference Committees.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

In the Sixth Assembly (Tammany) District, SAMUEL T. WEBSTER was nominated.

In the Fourteenth, (Tammany,) ROBERT C. HOTCHKISS was nominated.

In the Ninth (Tammany) District, G. MACGREGOR was nominated.

THE DEATH OF WALKER.

Full Particulars of his Trial and Execution—His Dying Speech, his Confession and his Piety.

From the Diario de la Marina. Sept. 26.

By the steamer *Osceola*, which arrived yesterday at Batabano from Truxillo, we have received letters which give us an account of the tragical end of the great filibuster. We insert them below; and it is highly satisfactory to note the Christian death of the celebrated filibuster. It is a great pity that a man capable of such sentiments should have led a life during which he caused so many disasters to humanity.

It is not less satisfactory to us to see how mercifully disposed the authorities of Honduras were to the gratuitous disturbers of the tranquillity of the country. The gift of life conceded to the second in command is an eloquent demonstration of the noble spirit which prevailed there, as is also the humane and generous treatment shown to the officers and soldiers of the expedition. The writers who daily insult these countries—for which they cannot find epithets sufficiently hard—may here learn all that there is respectable and honorable in the sentiments of which the authorities of Honduras have just given proof.

Here are the letters:

TRUXILLO, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The capture of WALKER and some seventy individuals having been effected by Gen. ALVAREZ, who, with two hundred men, pursued them in connection with the steamer *Icarus*, I am about to narrate to you, circumstantially, the particulars of the entrance and execution of the chieftain.

On the 5th inst., at the moment that Gen. GODOY, with the auxiliary troop of Guatemala, set sail with two vessels to join Gen. ALVAREZ, the schooner *Correo* came to anchor in the fort, bringing back the expedition of Gen. ALVAREZ himself. The *Icarus* remained behind from motives of convenience, but she also came to anchor during the night.

The next day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, three great launches, (the very ones used by the invaders) were brought alongside of the steamer to receive the prisoners, who came ashore under guard of the marines of the *Icarus*.

Upon disembarking, the marines marched first; the Hondureno troops came next, marching in hollow square, with the prisoners in the centre.

With the exception of a few fillibusters, all the party looked like corpses, and some of them were apparently in the last agonies. With their sad and languid looks, they appeared to curse the leader who had brought them to such dire extremities.

The march at the entrance was slow and solemn. WALKER, at the head of his people, marched to the tap of the drum, and was the observed of all observers.

As soon as WALKER entered the prison he was heavily ironed, and asked if he wanted anything. He only asked for *water*. He then sent for the Chaplain of this port, and protesting his faith as a Roman Catholic, he was seen thereafter almost constantly kneeling at the feet of the priest in front of a small altar, on which, by the dim light of the tapers the image of Jesus was distinguished. Among other things he once said to the Captain, "*I am resigned to die; my political career is concluded.*"

On the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., WALKER was notified of his sentence of death; and to this startling message the only reply he made was to ask at what hour it would be executed, and whether he had time to write.

On the 12th, at 8 o'clock A. M., the culprit marched to the place of execution. He walked with a crucifix in his hand, upon which he bent all his regards, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but listening piously to the psalms which the priest recited in his ear. He entered the hollow square formed by the soldiery in the place of execution, and there full of resignation, he pronounced the following words, "I am a Roman Catholic. The war which I made upon Honduras in accordance with the suggestions of some Ruatanoes, was unjust. Those who accompanied me are not to blame. I alone am guilty. I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation—would that it may be for the good of society."

WALKER died with remarkable fortitude. His remains were received into a tomb, and rest in peace for a perpetual example.

One day after the execution of WALKER, the American schooner *John E. Taylor*, with reinforcements and arms for the fillibusters, anchored in the port; but she soon afterwards disappeared, having recognized the forces of the Republican power. The immediate arrival of an American man-of-war steamer is announced, and it is considered very probable that other vessels, with reinforcements for the unhappy expedition, will arrive, as the promoters thereof in the United States are ignorant of the fate of WALKER.

TRUXILLO, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The band of marauders which the buccaneer WALKER commanded, with the title of General, having been captured, the commander of the port, D. NAZARRO MARTINEZ, proceeded to try by Court-martial WALKER and his second, F. A. RUDLER. The case was referred to the Chief of the restoring force, Gen. D. MARIANO ALVAREZ, who, after having heard the criminals in their own behalf, sentenced the first to capital punishment, and the second to four years' imprisonment, both being satisfied with the sentence.

The defence made by the criminals themselves does not contain any attempt at exculpation; and on the contrary, Col. RUDLER, the second in command, has handed to Commander MARTINEZ, through the medium of the English Consul, a communication manifesting his gratitude to the Republic for the mercy with which he had been treated. The rest of the expedition—some seventy odd—have been pardoned, under the condition and oath that they would never enlist again for any similar vandal expedition against any Republic in Central America.

WALKER was shot, and suffered the penalty in the old Plaza de Armas, which communicates with the mole on which he disembarked on the morning of August 6. Those who have been pardoned still remain in Trujillo, while a vessel is preparing to take them back to the United States. They are very well treated, and even ladies of the highest rank, forgetting the fatigues of their recent flight, assist the sick and wounded. The forces of the Government comport themselves with so much propriety, that even foreigners admire their subordination.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 29.

The British steam sloop-of-war *Gladiator*, Capt. HINCKLEY, before reported at the Pass, arrived at the Quarantine Station yesterday afternoon, where she still remains, with most of the party she brought up on board. They number fifty-seven in all, and are in excellent health. Two of them, Major DOLAN and Capt. WEST, came up on the *Charles Morgan* this morning. The *Gladiator* will be up with the rest in the course of two or three days.

The detailed report of the party on board the *Gladiator* adds but little to the information we already have. Gen. WALKER was shot at 8 o'clock the morning of the 12th, and buried the same day in the public burial ground.

None of his friends were present at the execution, or even allowed to communicate with him after his capture. An American, however, who was at the time in the town of Truxillo, witnessed the execution, and afterwards assisted at his burial, the ceremonies of which were conducted by foreigners alone, the natives refusing to take part in them.

This American, who is on board the *Gladiator*, brings with him a portion of WALKER'S clothing, and other memorials left by him, which we presume will be handed over to his family.

It is also stated that Gen. WALKER, before his execution, wrote several letters to his friends in the United States, which were taken by Gen. ALVAREZ, and by him handed over, sealed, to the English commander, to be forwarded to their destinations.

Col. RUDLER, WALKER'S second in command, has been sentenced to four years' confinement in the State Prison at Comayagua.

The rest of the party, about seventy in number, were all permitted to return to the United States. Eleven of them, however, were sent home by way of HAVANA.

Of WALKER'S capture, on the Rio Negro, we have the following additional from an authorative source: The party sent up the river was under the immediate command of Capt. SALMON, of the *Icarus*. On making his appearance he asked for Gen. WALKER. Gen. WALKER then stepped forward and said he was the man.

Capt. SALMON then said: "I demand that you surrender to me immediately." Gen. WALKER replied: "To whom do I surrender?" Capt. SALMON said: "To an officer of Her Majesty's Government." WALKER then said again: "Do I understand you to say that I am to surrender to a representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government?" Capt. SALMON replied "Yes." Gen. WALKER then drew his sword and formally surrendered, and was taken on board the *Icarus*.

NAMES OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The names of WALKER'S followers who returned in the *Gladiator* are:

Lieut. James Small, J. G. Hogg, James Murray, L. Jennings, Capt. J. S. West, Lieut. Norris Parsons, Jos. W. Witzenstine, E. G. Grover, Henry Cooper, John Hans, A. H. Trotter, John Harris, Maj. J. V. Hoof, Lieut. J. F. Ryan, John Coyle, T. E. Williams, J. Davenport, Lieut. James Martin, John Murphy, H. Evvay, J. Ramson, C. H. Gale, A. Heidman, J. H. Stewart, P. Parker, Maj. Thos. Dolan, J. Goodwin, J. Manly, J. Hoover, Tasil, Wm. Hunter, M. C. Priddy, F. L. Walgamott, G. L. Williams, B. A. Fulton, Theo. Smith, W. Stander, M. Beaty, J. Downs, E. F. Connery, Wm. Daly, B. Caldwell, J. Dixon, Wm. Stanley, J. Jaszetzky, W. Bush, John McKinney, Benj. Hand, J. Oates, W. Nagle, H. C. Reed, H. C. Lea, P. Carroll, W. H. Kennon, M. M. Stephens, Lieut. H. Cook, C. Alleman. Maj. DOLAN and Capt. WEST came up to the city yesterday morning, and were warmly received by their friends.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THOMAS E. MUNDY AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday morning Recorder BARNARD was to have sentenced THOMAS E. MUNDY for the offence to which some weeks ago he had pleaded guilty, of having committed an indecent assault upon a little girl, daughter of a policeman in the Twenty-second Ward. MUNDY had been sauntering about the vestibule of the Court during the morning, but when his name was called he failed to present himself, and consequently his bail was declared forfeited and a bench-warrant was issued for his arrest. Among those who went in search of the fugitive was Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, who heard, at a late hour in the afternoon, that he had concealed himself in Hoboken, and he therefore went over there, and found him. MUNDY stated that he would return without the formality of a requisition being made for his surrender, and he accordingly was brought over, and lodged in a cell in the Sixth Ward Station-house for the night. He expressed great contrition for having forfeited his bail, particularly as he had broken his faith with Mr. WILLIAM MYER, the Register, who had been his bondsman, and who would be a loser by his folly. With reference to his offence, he stated that it was the result of drunkenness, and he seemed to feel very keenly the disgrace which his imprisonment will reflect upon his family.

ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—FATAL RESULT.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of TERENCE KELLY, a native of Ireland, 51 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries received, on the 26th ult., by jumping from an Eighth-avenue Railroad car. It appeared that deceased was riding on the front platform of car No. 8, and on reaching the corner of Thirty-third-street, he jumped off upon a heap of stones, which caused him to fall backwards beneath the vehicle. The wheels passed over both his legs, crushing them so terribly that the injury resulted in his death. The jury, in their verdict, recommended the Railroad Company to adopt proper measures to prevent passengers in future leaving or entering the cars by way of the front platform.

MISS LYON STILL ALIVE.—Miss JOSEPHINE C. LYON, the young woman whose sad case, in connection with her recent attempt to commit self-destruction, has excited a very general interest, still remains in a precarious condition at the residence of Mr. GRIFFITH, in Thirty-sixth-street. Dr. BUDDICK, her physician, states that, although extremely feeble, she was perfectly conscious all day yesterday, and was able to converse. In reference to her father and her own troubles, however, she expresses a decided aversion to speak.

Anniversary of the American Bible Union.

The eleventh anniversary of this Society was held yesterday in the Broome-street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. The annual report of the Treasurer shows the receipts of the past year to have been $40,469 94, and the expenditures $249 10 more than the receipts. The annual report of the Board was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WYCOFF. It is a lengthy document with an appendix of 107 quarto pages, giving the results of the examination into the true meaning of the word *baptism*, and claiming to cover the whole ground of the controversy upon the subject. The work of revising the Scriptures has been diligently prosecuted during the year. The epistles to *Titus*, first and second *Timothy*, *Philemon*, *James*, and *Gallatians* have been completed, and *Mark* is nearly ready for publication. The report contains the following table of publications issued by the Bible Union since its organization:

Publications.	Copies.	Pages.
Karen Scriptures	3,500	800,000
Chinese Scriptures	6,000	7,800,000
Siamese Scriptures	4,000	961,700
German Bibles and Testaments	140,125	65,491,622
Italian New Testaments	2,000	686,000
French Gospels	1,000	31,000
Spanish Gospels, Epistles, and New Testaments	10,113	884,744
Bible Union Reporter, containing Revisions	219,105	4,674,232
The Book of Job, in various forms	14,369	1,168,975
Mathew's Gospel (in part)	9,823	303,938
Mark's Gospel	1,275	189,500
Luke's Gospel	269	75,589
John's Gospel	208	38,896
Acts	2,461	554,188
Ephesians	3,191	181,786
Thessalonians, in various forms	3,327	268,614
Hebrews	2,202	211,392
Philemon	3,235	276,190
First Peter to Revelations, inclusive	4,500	1,091
Scripture Publications	430,263	78,699,659
Quarterlies, Tracts in packages, &c	629,458	21,602,385
Totals	1,060,121	100,292,044

Following the report Rev. Dr. EATON, of the Madison University, made some remarks in its favor, and it was thereupon unanimously adopted. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE then delivered the Annual Address.

City Finances.

The following communication was sent yesterday by the Comptroller to the Heads of the various Departments:

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

To the Heads of the several Departments and Branches of the City Government:

The time for commencing the preparation of the financial estimates for the ensuing year having arrived, the Comptroller respectfully solicits from the Heads of Departments and others, statements, in detail, of the probable expenses of conducting the branches of the public business with which they are severally charged, for and during the next fiscal year, commencing Jan. 1, 1861, which expenses are payable from the City Treasury, and required to be provided for in the annual appropriations for 1861, and by the General Tax Levy of said year; such statements to be rendered on or before the 20th of October, to enable him to arrange and submit the same to the Common Council for their action.

The form prescribed for such statements last year is again recommended; and it is requested that complete lists of the officers and clerks in each department, whose salaries are fixed by law, or by resolution or ordinance of the Common Council, may be furnished, showing the following particulars, to wit:

1. The office or bureau in which the officer or clerk named is employed.

2. The title or official designation of such officer or clerk.

3. The name of the incumbent of the office or clerkship.

4. The amount of salary per annum, with a brief reference to the law or ordinance authorizing the same.

Expenditures, other than for salaries, should be detailed under the titles of bureaux in which they are to be made, and include everything required in carrying on the affairs of the City Government. The disbursements on Trust and Special Accounts are not to be included in the statements now called for.

The Comptroller being required to submit to the Common Council an estimate of the receipts as well as expenditures of the Corporation, the several departments are respectfully requested to furnish statements of the probable income from the various sources of the City revenue under their charge respectively, with the same minuteness of detail as required in the statements of expenditures. Very respectfully, ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the County Jail, Raymond-street, when a large amount of business was disposed of. The Keeper of the Penitentiary sent in his report for August and September, by which it appears that there were received in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
August	65	80	145
September	45	62	107
Discharged by—			
August	61	61	122
September	42	56	98
Died in—			
August	1	..	1
September	1	..	1
Remaining:			
August	132	151	283
September	134	157	291

The Committee on Accounts reported the storekeeper's statement correct, and recommended the purchase of a safe for his department. The report was adopted.

The subject of selecting a site for the proposed County Court-house was brought up for consideration, and after considerable discussion, on motion of Supervisor BOOTH, the whole proceedings of the Board for the last ten years, in relation to the subject, were ordered to be printed, and the report of the Committee was laid on the table until the next meeting.

The following is the equable proportionality statement of the valuation of the taxable property in the several Wards and towns in the County of Kings, as returned by the Assessors for the year 1860 as compared with 1859:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Ward	6,801,662	6,576,462		54,600
II. Ward	4,189,319	4,316,936	67,177	....
III. Ward	11,368,219	4,539,220	533,001	....
IV. Ward	5,655,150	5,664,852	9,402	....
V. Ward	2,848,429	2,877,629	29,200	....
VI. Ward	11,343,694	11,407,467	64,793	....
VII. Ward	3,624,266	4,054,341	230,075	....
VIII. Ward	3,659,688	3,830,170	171,472	....
IX. Ward	6,916,744	7,037,062	120,318	....
X. Ward	9,348,300	9,832,741	284,441	....
XI. Ward	9,918,296	10,337,149	418,851	....
XII. Ward	3,934,740	4,166,810	232,070	....
XIII. Ward	7,268,943	7,312,087	26,194	....
XIV. Ward	3,374,601	3,428,584	83,983	....
XV. Ward	1,569,903	1,615,448	45,545	....
XVI. Ward	1,721,900	1,777,165	55,265	....
XVII. Ward	2,200,316	2,171,386		28,930
XVIII. Ward	1,649,745	1,677,115	27,370	....
XIX. Ward	3,184,812	3,365,273	178,460	....
Tot. Brooklyn	101,047,109	103,501,156	....	....
New-Utrecht	1,886,227	1,885,897	....	1,330
Flatbush	1,613,097	1,714,261	....	....
New-Lots	967,655	1,008,725	....	....
Gravesend	673,362	674,108	....	....
Flatlands	728,132	722,582	....	5,550
Tot. Co. Towns	5,867,483	6,014,581	....	....
Total	106,914,623	109,515,737	2,691,515	90,410

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, 13 years of age, named LOPER, while at work in a sash and blind shop, on De Kalb, near Bedford-avenue, yesterday afternoon, was instantly killed by getting caught in the machinery.

POLICE COURT.—During the month of September, Justice CORNWELL, of the Police Court, disposed of 603 cases brought before him for the following offences: Intoxication, 384; assault and battery, 65; petit larceny, 33; violation of ordinances, 35; vagrancy, 59; abandonment, 2; false pretences, 2; fighting, in the streets, 6; grand larceny, 9; threats, 3; arson-burglary, receiving stolen goods and seduction, 1 each.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day was 116, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 15, 36.

The Turf.

GREAT DOUBLE TEAM RACE AT UNION COURSE.

Yesterday, one of the finest double team trots which has been witnessed in this vicinity for a long time, came off on the Union Course, for $1,000 a side. The horses are what is termed "crack roadsters," and belong respectively to Mr. H. D. FELTER, a wine merchant on Broadway, and a Mr. MEAD. Mr. FELTER'S horses were a splendid pair of light bays, driven by HORACE F. JONES. Mr. MEAD'S horses were a black horse and sorrel mare, driven by SAM MCLAUGHLIN. The race was attended by about 200 persons, and seemed to afford great satisfaction to the spectators in every particular. The betting was about 100 to 60 on Mr. FELTER'S team at the onset, but after scoring several times, and when it was discovered MCLAUGHLIN'S horses could not foot with them, it went down to 100 to 10.

On the first heat, which was a capitally and closely contested one for most of the mile, the betters at such long odds began to look blue; but after Mr. JONES had won this heat by about three lengths, it gave confidence, and the betting was resumed.

The second and third heats were also looked upon as being well worthy the attention of all admirers of horseflesh. The heats were spiritedly contested for, but the fleetness and superiority of the bay horses, with HORACE JONES to drive them, was entirely manifest, and he won so handsomely that it settled decisively a long-mooted question in private circles as to the mettle and speed of the gentlemen's respective teams. Some talk was indulged in reference to matching Mr. BONNER'S team against the winners.

SUMMARY DOUBLE-TEAM TROTTING, OCT. 3, 1860.

Horace F. Jones names *Putnam* and mate.....1 1 1
Sam. McLaughlin names *Jim* and mate.....2 2 2
Time—2:40¾—2:40—2:39¾.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, author of *The Fallacy of Cauterization Exposed*, treats Nervous Debility and all other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. Varicocele radically cured by a new and painless process. (See his late Work on Special diseases.) 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

[Advertisement.]

IS PHRENOLOGY OF PRACTICAL USE?—If not, why do so many rely upon it after years of trial? Many merchants in the selection of clerks, mechanics of apprentices, housekeepers of servants, are guided, in a great degree, if not entirely, by this science. Examinations, with full written descriptions, made by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Business hats, opera hats, Promenade hats, soft and hard hats, tall and short hats, silk hats, fur hats, heavy hats, hats for young gentlemen, hats for middle-aged gentlemen and hats for elderly gentlemen; low priced hats and hats at all prices, and all of the genuine Knox manufacture, can be obtained only at No. 212 Broadway. Those who want a hat must go there for it.

[Advertisement.]

WIDE-AWAKES.—BARNUM'S Museum is worthy a visit before you leave the City, and to accommodate such as must leave this evening, BARNUM gives a performance of that superb play, "Joseph and His Brethren," at 3 o'clock this afternoon and 7½ this evening. All the living and other wonders and curiosities will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN GAS FIXTURES.—Rich chandeliers, brackets, &c., &c., at cost, till 1st January, put up in New-York or Brooklyn, free of expense. Call early at JOHN BUTLER'S, No. 112 Fulton-st., and No. 15 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Fever and ague promptly subdued by HOLLOWAY'S Vegetable Pills. All other preparations advertised as remedies have a pernicious influence on the Constitution, while these Pills renovate the entire system without entailing unpleasant consequences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 3.

$4,000	U. S. 5s. 1865	102	
2,000	U. S. 5s. 1874	102¾	
9,000	Ill. Coupon bs. '79	105½	
4,000	Virginia State 6s.	91¾	
5,000	Louis. State 6s	98¾	
5,000	N.Y. State 5s. '75	102¾	
1,000	Erie 2d M. bs	99½	
5,000	E. R. 4th M. bs	87	
3,000	E. R. 5th M. bs	80	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2M. B	101	
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	63	
2,000	do	61	
1,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bs.	80	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. ex int.	96⅝	
1,000	Ter. Ht. & Alt. 2d M.	58	
4,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	50	
5,000	do	b60	23¾
3,000	L'keE. & W. 1M. Bs.	75¼	
8,000	Clev. & T. S.F. B.	78	
60	Bank of Commerce	101	
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	105	
8	Metropolitan Bank	111	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13½	
115	Pacific Mail St. Co.	83	
100	do	b30	83½
50	do	b60	84
50	do		83¾
275	Harlem Railroad		22
100	do	s60	22
500	do		22¾
100	do		22⅞
800	do		22¾
200	do		22⅞
150	do	b30	22¾
200	do	b30	22¾
100	do	b30	22¾
100	do	b30	22¾
100	New-York Cen. R.		89¾
350	do		89¾
200	do	b30	90
150	do	b60	90¼
50	do	b60	90⅛
50	do	b10	90
200	do	b60	89
50	do	s60	89⅜
50	do	b10	89¾
100	do	b30	89¾
600	do	s60	89¾
400	do		89¾
600	do	b10	89¾
250	do		89¾
100	do	s60	89¾
100	do	s30	89¾
50	do		40¾
750	do		40¾
200	do	s10	40¾
50	do	s60	40¾
500	do	s60	40¾
300	do		40⅝
250	do		40¾
165	Hudson River R.		63
100	do	s60	63
50	do	s30	63
50	do	s30	63
200	do	b60	63¼
25	do	b60	63¾
100	do	s3	62¾
550	Reading R		47¾
150	do		47¼
1200	do	s30	47
200	do	s10	47

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. State 7's		93½
1,000	E. R. 4th M Bs.		86¾
2,000	do		86⅞
600	Canton Co.	b60	22
500	do		21⅜
20	N. Y. Cen. R.		89⅛
200	do		89¼
50	do	s60	89¼
17	do		89¾
41	Erie Railroad		40¾
100	do		40¾
75	do		40⅜
50	do	b30	40⅝
100	Hudson R. R.	b60	62¾
50	do	s30	63
100	Mich. Cent. R.	s60	68¾
50	do		68½
250	Chic. B'n & Q. R.	b2	87¾
50	do		87
100	do	b30	87⅛
27	N. H. & Hart. R.		140
100	Mich. Cent. R.	b30	69½
250	do		69
400	do	twk	69
100	do	b10	69
50	do	b30	69
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia.	s60	22¾
100	do		22¾
250	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. A.		47¾
300	do	s60	47¾
150	do		47½
200	do	b60	48
120	Chic. Bur. & Qu. R.		89
50	do	s10	88½
50	do	b60	89
210	Milw. & Miss. R.		13
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		85¼
200	do	s30	85¼
600	do	b30	85½
300	do		85½

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2821 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

Great Demonstration in Favor of Curtin for Governor.

An Army of Lincoln Men on the Battle-Field of Germantown.

Speeches of F. P. Blair, Montgomery Blair, F. P. Stanton and Others.

ANOTHER GRAND WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The State of Pennsylvania might furnish just now a most complete exhibition of the politicians of all the States of the Union. They are here from all quarters, talking, canvassing, bargaining. It is the busiest hive of drones that I ever saw. Of course, everybody here is making inquiries as to probable results. I have done my share of that; at least, I find the utmost confidence prevailing among the men of the People's Party, that their candidate, Col. CURTIN, will be elected by a majority that cannot be less than ten thousand, and which may be thirty thousand. You will recollect that there is no Republican Party here worth calling an organization. The vitality of the campaign comes from the People's Party organization. They base their estimate of success upon these foundation stones: *First*—In no previous contest has the State been so thoroughly organized. For the first time in years a regular and reliable canvass by election precincts has been made. *Second*—Col. CURTIN, the candidate for Governor, is personally popular, an efficient stump speaker, and never failing to make a favorable impression. He has spoken at ninety-three meetings since his nomination—almost an average of twice in each county. *Third*—Until within the last three weeks, the different branches of the Democratic and Bell factions have been as wide apart as the Lincoln and Breckinridge men. Since the attempted fusion in New-York, there has been a kind of fusion here, but the friends of CURTIN say this is not cordial, and if it were, it comes too late; and that the weight of the Administration will break it down. *Fourth*—That Pennsylvania is again beset with that mania for a change which possessed her in 1848, and which always breaks her away from her Democratic moorings. They find evidence of this in the unparalleled numbers who attend the political meetings.

So much for the reasons why the People's Party will carry the State. I have seen the evidence that most of these positions are well taken. The canvass has been conducted with great energy, and with a close regard to details. I have met Col. CURTIN more than any other man I have met this year on the stump. He seems to carry the people. He has the power to magnetize a crowd and draw it after him. This is no under-estimate of the energy of the three factions opposing Col. CURTIN.

The vote in the Bell Committee of this city, on indorsing the fusion of FOSTER, was 16 to 25. One of the Wards last night repudiated the action of the Committee, and determined to go for CURTIN. The feeling is manifested among almost all the Bell men with whom I have talked, that it is their duty to elect CURTIN for local reasons. The fourth proposition seems to be well based.

The demonstration last night was very large, considering the efforts made to get it up. It exceeded in magnitude your display of the same night. It was remarkable, too, for one or two characteristics. In the front ranks were a thousand or more of the first merchants, manufacturers and professional men of the city. DAVID P. BROWN and HENRY C. CAREY were in the ranks, carrying torches and giving strength and character to the demonstration. There must be earnestness and decided effect when men like these give the example of walking in procession eight miles.

Again, I was at the Germantown meeting, to-day. It was held in a large field. Five stands were erected from which the people were addressed. Among the speakers were Speaker PENNINGTON, the BLAIRS, STANTON, of Kansas; Col. CURTIN, Col. MCCLURE, District-Attorney MANN, Mr. DAVIS, and E. J. MORRIS, candidate for Congress. The crowd in attendance was very large. There were a great many ladies, Wide-Awakes and Rail-Splitters in wagons, in which artisans were at work, and all the paraphernalia that gave variety and excitement to the canvass of 1840.

The Bell men hold a meeting at the same place to-morrow. Gen. BARROW is the principal speaker.

Gov. MOREHEAD left here to-day for the interior. Gen. CALL, of Florida, spoke at Reading to-day at a Bell meeting.

Besides speculations, I give you the following figures, which I have obtained from reliable sources: The People's Party estimate that Col. CURTIN will come to Philadelphia with from 15,000 to 17,000 majority. They estimate his majority here at about 800, and then admit the possibility of a tie, but nothing worse than that. This would leave Col. CURTIN intact the majority which he brings to the city.

The Fusionists estimate that Mr. FOSTER will have 2,000 majority outside of the city, and from 2,800 to 3,500 here—making a total majority of about 5,000. This is the best they claim.

The Fusionists will probably gain three or four members of Congress. The State Legislature will be strongly People's Party. The Senate will stand 23 to 10, perhaps 24 to 9. This will defeat BIGLER's return to the Senate.

As an evidence of the confidence of the People's Party, and the want of confidence among their opponents, I state the fact that for two days, that $10,000 has been up for a bet on CURTIN without takers. It has been advertised far and wide, to be put up in sums to suit customers, but nobody seems willing to cover any part of it. Significant! LEO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASS MEETING.

From Our Special Reporter.

Unwearied by the mammoth demonstration of Wednesday evening, undaunted by the threatening storm, and no doubt cheered by the news of the glorious Wide-Awake demonstration of New-York, the Republicans of Philadelphia and vicinity flocked to the Battle-field of Germantown yesterday—the anniversary of that contest which fills so important a place in our history.

Germantown, although its name would savor of lager bier and billiards, is a very pretty suburb of Philadelphia, of which it is the Twenty-second Ward, and to which it bears about the same relation that Harlem bears to this City. Its charming residences, well-cultivated fields, and patches of almost primeval forests, make it an attractive place of resort, as well for the tired denizen of the city, as for the traveler in search of historic scenes. It is reached by horse or steam cars, at the low fare of twelve cents—the distance being about four miles. The most blissful ignorance, however, seems to prevail in Philadelphia as the hours of starting, and the best route to take, which is particularly unpleasant to a reporter in a hurry.

Arrived upon the ground, in a somewhat perspiring condition, in the anxiety to be in time to see the opening of the meeting, at 1 o'clock, there seemed to prevail a great variety of opinions among the few then present as to the hour of commencing the meeting. The field chosen for the scene comprised about three city squares, and at convenient distances were placed three stands, with temporary plank seats in front for the accommodation of the ladies—3,000 of them, as the bills said. Whether the 3,000 came or not is one question, but it is certain that those who subsequently did come fully occupied the space that ought to be allotted to that number.

During the preliminary two hours, the enterprising and inevitable gentlemen in charge of the lung-testing and strength and weight telling machines, the venders of edibles and liquids, the enticing offers of a suspicious-looking individual who sold medalion portraits of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and gave you a present of a real gold article of jewelry in the bargain—all for twenty-five cents—kept the gradually-increasing crowd busy enough. Each train brought its accessions, and by 3 o'clock, the hour of opening the meeting, there were several thousand ladies and gentlemen on the ground.

AT THE WASHINGTON STAND,

where Mr. WM. R. WISTER called the meeting to order, Mr. ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE was called to preside, and Mr. J. C. YOUNG and CHAS. E. MORRIS were chosen Vice-Presidents. Mr. WISTER took occasion to notice remarks of the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper, that the battle-ground of freedom was to be desecrated to-day. He would like to know whether it would be desecration to carry out the principles of our fathers!

SPEECH OF ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE.

Mr. MCINTYRE, on taking the Chair, said it would be folly for him to detain them with lengthy remarks previous to the appearance of the distinguished gentlemen who were to speak. He would, however, call their attention to the fact that this was the Anniversary and the scene of the Battle of Germantown—the decisive victory that secured ultimate triumph to the American Revolutionary arms. He only hoped that the present occasion would prove a coincidence, in being equally decisive, and show that our country's affairs had reached a turning-point, to result in its salvation—the triumph of the Republican Party, of which triumph this meeting would be the harbinger. [Cheers.]

At this time the scene was enlivened by the arrival of the Germantown Wide-Awakes escorting the Moreland delegation and the operatives of the Germantown mills. The fine yellow uniform of the Wide-Awakes, the fancy woolen sashes of the operatives, the gay flags and banners, the mimic white house on wheels, representing the future home of Mr. LINCOLN, and a number of devices, rendered the procession highly creditable and quite picturesque, as it took the circuit of the field.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland.

SPEECH OF MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, was received with overwhelming applause, and proceeded to address the meeting:

The Chairman had remarked upon the propriety of the children coming here to stake their lives upon the same cause that had commanded the devotion of their fathers. He felt that the same principles were at stake now as during the Revolution. The cause was the same. The interest of this country in its whole length and breadth showed that the principles in question were the same. The Republicans of 1776 and of 1860 were the same. He would not endeavor to show them at length the logical evidence of this fact, but he would go directly to the matter which as men they were called upon to decide. They were told that the great interest of the whole American people in this election was a mistake, that there was nothing at stake in the coming contest. It had been compared to the quarrel between two men who got up a contention on the bare supposition that one could own a field as large as the heavens, and the other as many sheep as there were stars,—the one denying the other the privilege of putting the sheep into his pasture. [Laughter.] This was Mr. CRITTENDEN's view of the slave question, but it was derogatory to their understanding, and dishonorable to the whole American Union. Had they not territories to be taken care of, New-Mexico, where Slavery was tolerated—an empire five times as large as New-York? Was it not within the knowledge of men in this country that JEFFERSON had predicted a century ago that the whole continent was to come under the sway of the American nation? And was it not time for them to realize the responsibilities of that charge? After the Dred Scott decision they should comprehend the necessity of rescuing the country from the doom of such a dictum. The Supreme Court fortunately had not the ultimate power. They might decide one case, and give one decision upon any one provision of the Constitution; but the people were the makers and sovereigns of Courts and of Presidents. [Applause.] The Supreme Court had been overruled over and over again, on the Alien and Sedition Law, and the United States Bank question, and the people had the same right now that they always had, to fix the character of this Government—to say whether it should be free or slave. [Applause.] As they stood at this hour, every foot of territory in the country was a slave territory, if the determination of the Supreme Court was to stand. He had told some of the Judges personally (in a jocular manner,) that he would appeal from that decision to the people of the United States. [Laughter and applause.] He asked that the people should determine the question for God and the right. [Applause.] How stood the parties on this question? He did not believe there was a man in Pennsylvania, of whatever party, who dare say that he was for the extension of Slavery. Even the Breckinridge men took refuge behind the Constitution to justify Slavery. Mr. DOUGLAS said he was for leaving the question of the Territories to the people. But, if he acknowledged the final determination of the Supreme Court as binding forever, how could the people keep Slavery out? If the Constitution gave the right there was no refuge. The Republicans, on the other hand, said the Constitution gave no such right. They believed that the spirit of the ordinance of '87 was in the Constitution. That the great men of that day abhorred Slavery, and tried to confine it to its then present limits. Until Mr. CALHOUN's 1847 resolutions—pronounced "firebrand resolutions" by Mr. BENTON—there had been no such views advanced. Thus Republicans adhered to the Constitution as practiced by those who made it, sixty years after it was made. Who should say, then, that the people of Pennsylvania should not do their best to settle this question in a constitutional way, by electing the candidates representing their principles. But they were told that if they were not careful they would dissolve the Union; that they had an intention of interfering with Slavery in the States. That was a reflection upon the good sense of the people. As to the speeches of individuals upon this question, whether they seemed to attack Southern rights of property or not, it was of no moment. The question was, what is the determination of the people of the North? Do they mean to confound their right to govern the Territories with projects to interfere with the rights of Southern States? Certainly not. These cries of disunion had been heard before, and knew they were meant but to intimidate the Republicans. Mr. CLAY was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and through his Compromise measures, California was admitted, and the question, for that time at least, was settled. So complete was the supposed settlement of 1850, that all parties agreed in recommending the measures that had been conducive to that result. Who had disturbed this equanimity? Was it the Republicans? No; it was the men of the South, who lived by sounding the tocsin of danger to slave property. It was the politicans of 1856 who had carried Pennsylvania by dividing public sentiment and spreading the alarm that Republicans intended to interfere with Slavery in the South. He appealed to facts to show that the Republican Party now, as always, intended merely to govern the country as our forefathers governed it. [Applause.] They would not change the Constitution with respect to Slavery; and besides the guarantee of the first, he would refer them to the acts of the Republican Party. He was himself of Southern blood, and was not the man to disparage the South; but he knew there were plenty of Southern men who would speak just as he spoke. There was but one man in ten directly interested in the institution of Slavery. Was it to be supposed that the nine men would give way to the tenth? The fact that the political parties were divided should not discourage them. If they would put their shoulders to the wheel and save our land for freedom for four years, he would guarantee that Maryland would be with them as she is now, in consecrating the Free Territory of the United States to freemen. [Applause.] What interest had they in this battle? Pennsylvania had an interest in the way those Territories were to be filled. If Slavery triumphed, where would be their markets in the Pacific? Suppose Pennsylvania had been a Slave State, like Kentucky, could not any man calculate that she would now occupy the same position in the commercial scale that Kentucky does? Look at the contrast between the people of New-York and Virginia? Who could deny that Virginia would, with her natural advantages, have equaled New-York, had she taken the advice of THOMAS JEFFERSON. But she had chosen to swop off eight white men for one negro. [Laughter and applause.] Maryland had fallen into the same error, and, until the principles of free labor were properly inculcated, no State could permanently prosper.

Speeches were also made at this stand by MORRIS DAVIS, candidate for Congress in his District, and FRENCH S. EVANS, of Baltimore, during the afternoon.

AT THE LAFAYETTE STAND.

Mr. CYRUS NEWLIN called the meeting to order, and R. T. POTTS presided. Mr. PANGBORN, editor of the Boston *Atlas*, opened the meeting with a brief but interesting address. He endeavored to show that the Republican Party is the really conservative party; that all the revolutionary and treasonable doctrines came from the other side of the house. He defended the party leaders from charges of disunion sentiments, and assured his hearers that the election of LINCOLN would be the harbinger of Southern as well as of Northern rights. He could, of course, pledge Massachusetts for the Republican candidates. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, on being introduced, was received with flattering demonstrations of welcome. He proceeded to defend the principles of the Republican Party, as time-honored and patriotic, instead of new and revolutionary, as some of their opponents would have them believe. How could they be called innovaters who strove only to establish and perpetuate the principles of the fathers of the Republic? How, on the other hand, could that party which went for tearing down old established principles—like that of the Missouri Compromise—be called the conservative party? They pretended to be the conservative party, and would make it appear that Republicans are the innovators and agitators simply because the latter chose to advocate the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. He did not believe that the people of this country would countenance such an attempt. He would take the history of the Democratic Party, down to the time that Mr. DOUGLAS overthrew its policy by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and he would take the history of all other parties, and show that they were based upon the idea of Freedom; and that the Republican Party was but carrying out that idea, in the non-extension of Slavery and the encouragement of free-labor in this country. He claimed that it was susceptible of demonstration—going back to the history of all parties, up to within nine or ten years—that all were pledged to the policy upon which the Republicans now stand; while on the other hand no such principles as those now held by the Democratic Party were ever before taught by a political organization. The Democratic doctrine was revolutionary, and subversive, and not only of the best interests of the country, but of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, and of all parties that had existed up to the time named. The Whigs could look back to 1850, when HENRY CLAY said that under no circumstances would he sanction the extension of Slavery into the Territories. [Cheers.] And Democrats could look back to the time when JACKSON signed the bill to admit the Territory of Michigan in which Slavery was prohibited, and also signed a law passed by Congress, repealing a law of the Florida Legislature, which taxed the slaves of non-residents double the amount of the tax on the negroes of residents. Was that non-intervention by Congress in the Territories? Did not Mr. JACKSON by that act, admit the very important plank in the Republican platform—the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories? The Democratic Party had thrown itself before false gods, and set up for themselves new principles. There was every indication of the ultimate election of LINCOLN. In spite of the fusion and confusion of the Bell and Everett and bogus Democracy advocates, LINCOLN would be triumphantly carried into the White House by the popular vote, and thus would the principles of our fathers be maintained. [A Voice, "That's so."] The Democratic Party could be trusted no longer; it had always been discontented, and threatened to destroy the Government on account of evils of its own making. There was no law on the statute-book on the subject of Slavery but what had the sanction of the Democratic Party, and yet they were going to dissolve the Union. The law of 1850, as well as all that had preceded it, were alike approved by the Democratic Party and the South, and yet, because the Republicans proposed to maintain them, the Union was to be dissolved? Were they to be frightened from their propriety by threats of this kind? He did not believe that it needed aid from the North to preserve the Union. He knew there were Union-men enough in the South able to take care of the seceders and nullifiers. From Missouri and Kentucky there would be enough to drive the nullifiers into the Gulf of Mexico [applause]. If they wanted to go out of the Union they might go, but they should not carry out so much of the soil of the country as they could carry under their dirty finger nails. [Roars of laughter and applause.] They would go in such a hurry that they would not have time to shake the dust from their feet. [Renewed laughter.] JACKSON proposed to raise volunteers enough in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri to put down South Carolina secession, and LINCOLN would not have to call out a man north of the Potomac River. [Laughter and applause.]

At this point another delegation of Wide-Awakes arrived, and Mr. BLAIR was obliged to desist speaking, as he said, because it was useless, for the Wide-Awakes carried everything before them. He agreed with a man in the crowd that in this respect the Wide-Awakes were like the women, only more so. He thought that if old ABE would only agree to give his best office to the man who would capture the most secessionists, the Wide-Awakes would have plenty to do, and his Southern friends rather a hard time of it. The Southern newspapers appeared to think that the Wide-Awakes were organized to do some fighting, and if any attempt was made to carry out certain threats, the Wide-Awakes would have to go to Washington to see old ABE inaugurated. [Cheers.] The attitude of the Democratic Party, North and South, showed that they knew the power was passing out of their hands; that the people meant to reassert their rights, and put the reins of Government in the hands of abler men. The people of the South felt that they were under the ban of a despotism greater than that of Austria. They knew that they dare not speak what were the sentiments of their hearts, except some few who would speak whether or no—[applause and laughter]—the men who did not consider that life was worth anything when deprived of the guarantees of our Constitution. [A VOICE—"That's so—that's my doctrine."] A man could speak his sentiments upon any other questions in the South except that of Slavery. He was forbidden to speak on that subject—except on one side—at the risk of sacrificing his life. Only recently citizens of Northern States traveling peaceably in the South on business, had been maltreated, and outraged, and driven out. And they were called upon to spread into the Territories of the United States the system that was productive of such fruits. Only recently some quiet, peaceable citizens of Kentucky had been driven from their homes for speaking on behalf of Freedom, and, the Governor of the State had acknowledged his inability to protect them. They had, however, gone to "CASH. CLAY," and he did protect them to a great extent. [Applause.] Talk about protecting our adopted citizens in foreign countries—this was a prolific subject, that of protecting our own citizens at home. We needed an Administration that would realize that the rights of citizens in the States were an hundred times more important than the question of the rights of our citizens in distant lands. [Applause.] All evidence showed that the great Democratic Party was disintegrated. DOUGLAS could not maintain himself, for his policy—if he had any policy—was that of double-dealing, [laughter,] saying one thing at the North and another at the South—telling the former that he was in favor of liberty, and the latter that he was the man who had made more slave territory than any other man. The South knew his services. Mr. BUCHANAN said to Gov. WALKER that if he couldn't make a Slave-State of Kansas, let him make a Democratic Free-State; his experience was that the latter were rather more servile than the Slave-States. Who should say that this question was not most interesting? Who should decide that it did not call every man to the ballot-box in November? [Applause.]

Mr. ROBERT L. MARTIN, of Delaware County, and Mr. COX, President of the Maryland Republican Executive Committee, also spoke at this stand during the afternoon.

AT THE WAYNE STAND,

Mr. HENRY COGSWELL called the assemblage to order, and Dr. C. M. JACKSON presided.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON.

The principal speaker was Hon. F. P. STANTON, Gov. WALKER's Secretary, and at one time Governor of Kansas. He took occasion to review the effect of what some called the "dead question" of Slavery upon Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. He showed how, commencing with the confidence of the people, Mr. BUCHANAN had concluded by distracting his party, violating his pledges, and losing the esteem of honest men. He reviewed the course of events in Kansas, pointed out how the President had violated his plighted faith and the avowed intent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and ruthlessly sacrificed all former friends who refused to participate in his guilt. As a representative of the largest slave district in Tennessee, he had voted for that bill, and knew that the construction upon it by the Administration was quite the reverse of that held by the supporters of the bill. He depicted in forcible language the burning wrongs inflicted upon Kansas by unprincipled minorities under the protection of the Administration, and insisted that the retribution visited was just.

The speaking was somewhat interrupted by frequent showers, but, on the whole, the afternoon meeting was quite enthusiastic. In the evening the meeting was to be continued, and enlivened with a grand torch-light parade, speeches by TOM CORWIN and others.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. SEWARD.

Republican Demonstration at Cleveland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Mr. SEWARD arrived here this morning in the midst of a heavy rain. The turn-out, however, was large. On the way, at Laporte, about midnight, Mr. DOUGLAS came into the car to see Mr. SEWARD, greeting him cordially, and desiring to introduce him to a Douglas crowd outside. The friends of DOUGLAS in Chicago also treated Mr. SEWARD with marked courtesy, postponing the reception of their own chief to another day to accommodate Mr. SEWARD's friends. Mr. SEWARD acknowledged these attentions heartily.

Mr. SEWARD spoke here nearly an hour this afternoon. Senator WADE and Gen. NYE also made eloquent speeches. The evening display of Wide-Awakes is on a grand scale. The Weddell House and others are brilliantly illuminated. Notwithstanding the rain, the demonstration has been a grand affair. E.

CITY POLITICS.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB MEETING.

Speech of Gen. Barrow, of Tennessee.

Gen. BARROW, of Tennessee, a very near neighbor of Hon. JOHN BELL, and once a member of Congress, made a speech last night to the Young Men's National Union Club, who hold forth at No. 654 Broadway. The General was decidedly dilatory. He was to have been on hand at 7½ o'clock; it was 9, if not more than 9, when he entered the hall, and many of his embryotic admirers began to entertain grave fears about him. At length he presented himself, and a very presentable man he is, indeed: he stands about 6 feet 3 in his stocking soles; is proportionately built, wears a genial, rotund face, and combines in his person all the physical characteristics of a fine old Kentucky gentleman.

The next most prominent object in the room was Mr. Billy Wilson's black moustache. BILLY was an object of interest. "Well, BILLY," said an inquisitive individual, "I guess LINCOLN has got the inside track of you fellows, this time." "Bah!" replied BILL, "nothing of the sort; I bet these chaps here will run him off on a *Barrow*." "Good, BILLY!" where did you come from? I'll make my wife work a pair of suspenders for you; but suppose you have a drink, first." BILL said, "All right," and vanished *instanter*.

Before Gen. BARROW arrived, the meeting had been duly organized.

On motion, the regular order of business was dispensed with, and Hon. WILLIS BLACKSTONE was elected Chairman for the evening. He said that he had closed his career politically in 1850, but, in common with all true friends of the country, he was willing again to come forward and aid in the perpetuation and extension of a feeling of national conservatism, and to stand by the Union and the Constitution at all hazards.

Mr. LIPIUS was then elected Secretary. Dr. BRADFORD, in compliance with earnest and eager calls, ascended the platform and spoke at considerable length on the leading issues of the day.

When he had concluded, Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW was introduced, amid much applause. He said he had come from Tennessee to address the people of the great State and great City of New-York. He had come, not as a great political oracle, but simply as a private citizen. Retired from public life for more than ten years, he had hoped that he would never be compelled to emerge from a private station; but when he heard the surgings of sectional strife resound throughout the land, he felt bound to take part in the struggle which now involved the peace of the country and the safety of the Union. He came here as a messenger of peace, as a friend, an equal and a brother. [Applause.] True, he came from the South, but though he was a Southerner, was he what SUMNER and HELPER represented every Southerner to be—a cannibal? No, he did not come from the Fejee Islands; he did not eat the legs and arms of a negro for breakfast, and take the balance of his body for dinner. [Laughter.] He came from the dwelling-place of JOHN BELL. [Cheers.] He alluded to the corruptions of existing political leaders, and claimed for the people the right, and asserted it to be their duty, to settle for themselves and by themselves the difficulties with which the Union was beset in the present crisis. In 1832, ANDREW JACKSON put down nullification; but it was then scotched, not killed. In 1850, it was revived by Southern politicians, but then there were in Congress, HENRY CLAY to stem the tide, [cheers,]—the man who would rather be right than be President,—and DANIEL WEBSTER also, who, despite the defection of friends, had given utterance to the great maxim of "one country, one Union, one constitution, and one destiny." [Applause.] When he (the speaker) had seen Boston refuse to let the bust of WEBSTER enter Faneuil Hall, the temple of liberty which had so often resounded with his patriotic appeals, his respect and esteem were entirely lost. Along with these great statesmen stood one who (like NAPOLEON, when, out of the force of popular affection, he was termed the "Little Corporal,") had been named the "Little Giant," STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [applause,] yet was little below either of those great men as a statesman and a patriot. Who else was there, then? A man who, though he had received the vote of but one State in 1856, now stood a hundred yards—nay a hundred miles above his then successful competitor, JAMES BUCHANAN—MILLARD FILLMORE.

[Here a somewhat unruly personage was understood to call out for cheers for HAMLIN, but an instantaneous shout was raised to "Put him out."]

"Never mind," resumed the speaker, "they say that HAMLIN is half a nigger, any way. Don't turn him out. I am not afraid to be interrogated by all the Republicans in the State of New-York." [Applause.]

[It soon transpired, however, that the unruly individual had called for groans for HAMLIN, instead of cheers, and being recognized as of the true stripe, was allowed henceforth to remain unmolested.]

The speaker resumed by declaring that with a view to avoid offence to any one, he wished it to be understood that in speaking of the Black Republican Party, he so spoke of them as a party whose triumph would endanger the Union of the States, and entail ruin upon the Confederacy. And yet he thought that the disunion party of the South was as bad as the Republican Party of the North. He was not only a citizen of Tennessee, but a citizen of New-York. [Applause.] He could therefore address them as fellow-citizens, [applause,] and would speak now upon the grounds assumed by the Republican Party. First of these was the Free-Soil question. That had been settled; there was no basis for any agitation on the subject, and Mr. SEWARD had himself declared as much.

The Republicans spoke of Southern aggression. But the South had never obtained a solitary foot of territory since 1845, when it obtained TEXAS. In that interval the North had gained Oregon, Washington Territory and, above all, the great State of California. The South never stole anything from the North; it always bought whatever it got. The honorable gentleman then directed attention to Mr. SEWARD's speech, delivered in Chicago. He thought Mr. S. had changed his tune. In Maine he said the contest was only begun. He now came out and said that the contest was ended and the victory gained. What, then, was he striving for? It must be for what HORACE had called "goats wool," or rather, the wool of a little nigger. [Laughter.] In that speech WM. H. SEWARD said that for the future he would rely on foreigners for aid in the great work of establishing liberty in the whole Northwest. He, (Gen. B.,) of course, was not wanting in respect for foreigners, but as between them and Americans he had no reason ever to yield them precedence. [Applause.] If Mr. SEWARD's doctrine were carried out, it would, in conjunction with the efforts of his foreign friend, "shirts," or something like that, [laughter,] terminate in the destruction of the Confederacy, and the inauguration of the pestilent dogmas of Red Republicanism as well as Black Republicanism.

Having disposed of Mr. SEWARD, the speaker proceeded to speak of Mr. LINCOLN, with whom, he said, he had been associated for a time in Congress; and he could say of him, with perfect safety, that he had the biggest mouth, the longest nose, and the most ungainly appearance of any man he had ever seen in all his life. He would not even except HORACE GREELEY. He was uglier even than HORACE GREELEY. [Applause.] What had LINCOLN, the legitimate representative of the Republican Party and Republican principles, said? He had said that this country must be all slave or all free. Well, of course, it could not be made all slave. Then suppose we took the other alternative. What were we to do with the 4,000,000 of niggers? He had not heard a man in the United States but WM. H. SEWARD, offer to buy them. Then what were Republicans to do, suppose the country were made all free? They must take the niggers by force [since they would not buy them; rob men of their property and make the United States another Hayti, but on a larger scale. The mistaken notions regarding the treatment of slaves in the South that prevailed in the North were due to the Press more than to the people. The recklessness of the Northern Press had fostered the grossest misconceptions as to the South and its institutions, and had not, with all its power of doing so much good, prevented the spread of Red Republicanism, Free-Loveism, and kindred enormities. Let people at the North take care of themselves. If they went on in the way they were going, they would find their hands full, without incurring the responsibilities that weighed on their Southern neighbors. [Applause.] He had two negroes, and he would not part with them for untold gold: one of them held the key of his (Mr. B's) house, and had his life nightly at his mercy; that negro's wife was a mother to his grandchildren, and had nursed his daughter on her death-bed. [Applause.] Black Republicans and other hypocrites were mistaken when they believed, that in the invasion of Southern rights they would have the assistance of the slaves. But suppose we of the North drove the slaveholders into the Gulf of Mexico, was it not our duty to regard the consequences—to come down to the practical results that would ensue on the enforcement of the doctrines of WM. H. SEWARD? The only way to do would be to follow the example of GERRIT SMITH, and put the negro on a footing of perfect equality. If the Republicans regarded them all as their equals, why should they look on any one of them as inferior, socially or politically, to themselves? Why might not a negro become President of the United States? If this difficulty could not be solved, for God's sake let it alone. He would not say that the election of ABRA-Gen. BARROW entered, escorted by a couple of the members of the committee. His appearance was hailed with loud applause and stamping of feet. Dr. BRADFORD did not, however, suspend his remarks, but continued at length to prove the necessity of negro labor in the South, and to discuss the question of Slavery in all its social and economical relations. He contended that the climate of the South demanded the services of the negro as a bondsman, and asked why it was that people who enjoyed the fruits of slave labor, as we at the North did, should indulge in abuse of the Southern system of involuntary servitude. The Doctor was profuse in his condemnations of the Republican Party, which he characterized as the foul enemy of the country, and as one which, according to his prediction, would, if it succeeded in electing LINCOLN, inevitably bring on a dissolution of the Union.

cheers for the speaker, and three groans for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the meeting dispersed.

Congressional Nominations.

The Fourth District Republican Convention met last evening at No. 426 Broome-street, and nominated JOHN COMMERFORD. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Fifth District Democratic Congressional Convention met last evening, and nominated JOHN DUFFY, the nomination being unanimously made.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Third District Republican Assembly Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, and nominated WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

The Twelfth District Convention nominated CHAS. CURTIS.

The Seventeenth District Convention nominated JAMES H. WELSH.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Eleventh District (Mozart) Convention nominated, last night, WILLIAM MCCONKEY for Assembly.

The Eleventh (Breckinridge) Convention indorsed WM. MCCONKEY.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

OFFENSIVE PREPARATIONS OF GARIBALDI

Bombardment of Ancona by Sea and Land

Further Advancement of the Sardinians into the Papal Territory.

Appeal of the Pope to the Catholic Powers.

The Mails by the Glasgow and the North America.

DETAILS OF NEWS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 26th ult., *via* Queenstown, 27th, passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A brief summary of her news was obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *City of Baltimore* has 562 passengers and a large cargo.

Sunday, 30th ult., passed the steamship *City of Washington*, lat. 50° 48' and lon. 28° 29', bound east.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

Italian affairs were unchanged.

The Sardinians continued to advance in the Papal States.

The fortress of Santo Leo had surrendered after some hours' firing, and was occupied by the Sardinians.

Ancona was bombarded nine hours, by Sardinian vessels, without much effect. The reply was vigorous.

Later dispatches say the cannonade by land and sea continued, but at intervals.

The Sardinians occupied the fortress of Cartillan.

The official Roman journal contains Cardinal ANTONELLI's note, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers.

GARIBALDI had concentrated his troops on the heights of Valturus, preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans.

The Garibaldians had met with some reverses near Capua, losing about 200 men.

GARIBALDI, in a fresh proclamation, indicates that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin a march against Venice.

The antagonism between GARIBALDI and the Piedmontese Government continued.

The King of Naples had published the decrees at Gaeta, ordering a state of siege in all the provinces where a revolutionary struggle exists, and cashiering all officers of the marine as guilty of high treason, except those of one vessel, which went to Gaeta.

The Republican cause was gaining ground in Naples and influence over GARIBALDI.

It was reported that VICTOR HUGO had arrived at Naples.

Cardinal SPORZA had been expelled from Naples by the Dictatorial Government.

It was positively asserted, notwithstadding official contradiction, that NAPOLEON sought an invitation to Warsaw at the Royal meeting.

Breadstuffs were advancing in France.

The Bourse was firm at 68f.50c.

English news is unimportant.

There was a severe storm on the Southern and Eastern coasts, and some shipwrecks.

The weather was broken, but fine and promising when the *City of Baltimore* sailed.

There have been two failures in the grain trade, Mr. ARCHER & SONS, of London, for £45,000 sterling, and THOS. NOKES, £20,000.

Rio Janeiro letters announce the failure of the great house of MELLO & LOWSEA, hide and cattle dealers, for nearly half a million sterling.

Cape of Good Hope mails to Aug. 21 have arrived in England.

PRINCE ALFRED was at the Cape, where he met with enthusiastic receptions.

Business at the Cape was dull.

Foreign Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the last three days, including to-day, have been 29,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady and firm.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; prices are firm though the market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather is favorable for the crops, though variable. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR at 28s.@31s. 6d. for American. WHEAT firm and slightly higher for prime white; red, 11s.@12s.; white, 12s.@13s. 3d. CORN buoyant and 6d.@1s. higher; mixed, 35s. 6d.@36.s; white, 38s.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD steady at 63s.@64s. CHEESE slightly declined. TALLOW firm and rather higher; sales at 53s.@54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull, at 5s.@5s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s. 6d.@32s. SUGAR, dull. COFFEE, firm. RICE, quiet. ASHES quiet, at 27s. 9d.@28s. for Pots, and 28s.@28s. 6d. for Pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS buoyant; Wheat, 1s.@2s. higher on the week. SUGAR, dull. COFFEE firm, but dull. TALLOW firm, at 53s. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted, on Wednesday, at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares, at 17½@16¾ discount; do. sixes, 90. Erie shares, 39½@39¾. New-York Central shares, 89 92. Michigan Central, eights, 91.

Latest vid Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 27.—P. M.

CONSOLS—93¼ for money, and 93½@93¾ for account.

NEW BY THE NORTH AMERICAN AND GLASGOW.

The mails by the *North American*, whose arrival at Quebec has been announced, reached this City yesterday afternoon. They include Paris and English journals of the 20th ult.—one day later than those received by the *Arago*.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMSON, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at this port last night.

A letter from Turin in the Paris *Débats* says, that the principal ground for the dislike felt by GARIBALDI towards Count CAVOUR, is the unpardonable sin, in the Dictator's eyes, of ceding Nice to France. Count CAVOUR, moreover, personifies diplomacy, the particular object of GARIBALDI's hatred.

The *Patrie* is authorized to state that "the proclamation of GARIBALDI, announcing that he will proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy from the top of the Quirinal, has really been issued."

The same journal gives some interesting information concerning the movements of BOMBA. It says:

"The King of Naples, whose departure for Spain was mistakenly announced, had not left his States. According to the last advices, he was at the head of an army of 25,000 men, at a point between Gaeta and Capua. Among these troops are the Royal Guard, the Foreign Corps, and the corps of the Abruzzi, which has just joined the main body. The King had with him his two brothers, the Count de Trani, and the Count de Caserta, and Gen. Bosco, who had pushed a strong reconnoissance between Fondi and the Roman frontier. Capua and

...ment. But that Sardinian army, against which the ...countries are very great. Each of the two divisions ...of the Sardinian army is quite equal in numbers to ...the whole force under his own command, and as to ...the morale of the opposing forces, there is no comparison. Besides this, Gen. LAMORICIERE is in a country ...the great bulk of the population of which is against him. He is fighting only for the Pope and Cardinal ...while VICTOR EMANUEL is fighting for the people, ...who long to become his loyal subjects.

From Marseilles we learn that the fleet, consisting of ...forty-three vessels of all sorts, has now the tri-colored ...flying over their decks; and that Admiral PERSANO, ...appointed by GARIBALDI, has accepted the commission ...and assumed the command, under a salute of 101 guns.

...The movement of the fleet, under the command of the ...Admiral, has just left Naples for a cruise in the Adriatic. Its object seems to make itself useful. Before the ...port of Ancona there is work for it to do, if not in the ...way of attack, at least to hinder the landing of the ...thousands of recruits, of well-drilled soldiers, which ...AUSTRIA is still sending into the Roman States.

If it be true that the Count DELLA MINERVA, sent by the Sovereign as the bearer of the note to the Court of ..., was refused an audience, and told that his ...Holiness would reply to it by another Bull of major ...excommunication, then the merciless caricaturists in ...this part of Italy will have their hands full once more. ...One could not have been persuaded, without the witness of his own eyes, that the Italians possessed such ...marvelous satirical skill. It is not only extremely ...clever, but, apparently, inexhaustible. Old PASQUIN, ...who first set up his school at Rome, but not there permitted to train pupils any longer, has a sufficiently ...large number of followers here. The severe way in ...which the follies of both priests and the Church are ...taken off, would surprise those who do not know ...what wonderful changes have been going on here, ...having for their end to dissipate superstitious illusions. ...Our Roman Catholic friends in America and England ...would be shocked at squibs, apparently irreverent or ...profane, which are here enjoyed as only a good joke. ...These amusing sketches are as thick as snow-flakes ...here in Florence, and they are quite as plenty in the ...cities of the northern provinces.

Madame RISTORI commences, this evening, a series of recitations in Florence, and as it is more than a year since her last visit, the desire to hear her is great, in spite of whatever else may strongly excite public attention. AP.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The following is the correspondence exchanged between Count CAVOUR and Cardinal ANTONELLI, previously to the invasion of the Roman States by the Sardinian troops:

TURIN, Sept. 7.

EXCELLENCY: The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia could not without serious regret see the formation and existence of the bodies of foreign mercenary troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government. The organization of such corps not consisting, as in all civilized Governments, of citizens of the country, but of men of all languages, nations and religions, deeply offends the public conscience of Italy and Europe. The want of discipline inherent to such troops, the inconsiderate conduct of their chiefs, the irritating menaces with which they pompously fill their proclamations, excite and maintain a highly dangerous ferment. The painful recollection of the massacre and pillage of Perugia is still alive among the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria. This state of things, dangerous in itself, become still more so after the facts which have taken place in Sicily and in the kingdom of Naples. The presence of foreign troops, which insults the national feeling, and prevents the manifestation of the wishes of the people, will infallibly cause the extension of the movement to the neighboring provinces. The intimate connection between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria and those of the provinces annexed to the States of the King, and reasons of order and security in his own territory, lay his Majesty's Government under the necessity of applying, as far as is in its power, an immediate remedy to such evils. King VICTOR EMANUEL'S conscience does not permit him to remain a passive spectator of the bloody repression with which the arms of the foreign mercenaries would extinguish every manifestation of national feeling in Italian blood. No Government has the right of abandoning to the will and pleasure of a horde of soldiers of fortune, the property, the honor, and lives of the inhabitants of a civilized country.

For these reasons, after having applied to His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, for his orders, I have the honor of signifying to your Eminence that the King's troops are charged to prevent, in the name of the rights of humanity, the Pontifical mercenary corps from repressing by violence the expression of the sentiments of the people of the Marches and Umbria. I have, moreover, the honor to invite your Excellency, for the reasons above explained, to give immediate orders for the disbanding and dissolving of those corps, the existence of which is a menace to the peace of Italy.

Trusting that your Eminence will immediately communicate to me the measures taken by the Government of His Holiness in the matter, I have the honor of renewing to your Eminence the expression of my high consideration. CAVOUR.

The following is the reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI;

ROME, Sept. 11.

EXCELLENCY: Without taking into account the manner in which your Excellency has thought proper to have your letter of the 7th inst. conveyed to me, I have directed my whole attention calmly upon the subject you lay before me in the name of your Sovereign, and I cannot conceal from you that it has cost me an extraordinary effort to do so. The new principles of public law which you lay down in your letter, would be indeed sufficient to dispense me from giving any answer at all, they being so contrary to those which have constantly been acknowledged by all Governments and nations. Nevertheless, feeling deeply the inculpations cast upon the Government of His Holiness, I cannot refrain from at once noticing the blame, as odious as it is unfounded and unjust, pronounced against the troops belonging to the Pontifical Government, and I must add, that I find the pretension of denying the right belonging to the Pontifical Government as well as to any other, of having foreign troops in its service, utterly unjustifiable. In fact, many Governments of Europe have foreign troops in their pay. On that subject it may be expedient to observe that, owing to the character with which the Sovereign Pontiff is invested as the common Father of all believers, he ought to be less subject to ...than any other for receiving in the ranks of ...those all who come and offer themselves from the ...various parts of the Catholic world, for the defence of the Holy See, and of the States of the Church.

Nothing is more false or insulting than to attribute to the Pontifical troops the disorders which have taken place in the States of the Holy See. There is no necessity for asking, for history has already enregistered whence came the troops who have violenty constrained the will of the people, and the artifices which have been made use of for throwing into perturbation the greater part of Italy, and ruining all that was most inviolable and most sacred, both in right and in justice.

As to the consequences which it has been sought to make weigh on the legitimate action of the troops of the Holy See, to put down the rebellion of Perugia, it would truly be more logical to throw that responsibility on those who, from abroad, have excited the revolt; and you know perfectly well, M. le Comte, where that outbreak was concerted, whence were derived money, arms, and means of all kinds, and whence instructions and orders were sent to the insurgents.

There is consequently reason for representing as calumnious all that has been said by a party hostile to the Government of the Holy See, as to the conduct of its troops, and for declaring that the imputations cast on their chiefs by the authors of proclamations of a nature to excite dangerous fermentations, are not less. Your Excellency concludes your painful dispatch by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to immediately order the disarming and disbanding of the said troops. This invitation was accompanied by a sort of menace on the part of Piedmont in case of refusal, to prevent the action of the said troops by means of the Royal troops.

This involves a *quasi* injunction which I willingly abstain from qualifying. The Holy See could only repel it with indignation, strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the egis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it, and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of His Holiness.

With sentiments of consideration, I am, &c.,
G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

FRANCE AND ROME.

There is a party at Rome whose blindness would ...and its ruining the most noble and the most legitimate of causes.

It is this party which for eleven years, opposing every reform, has always endeavored to separate the Pope from the Emporer, the Holy See from France. It is this extreme party which, after having counseled a policy without concessions to PIUS IX., counsels him to a dishonorable flight.

It is always an act of supreme gravity for heads of States to abandon their capitals. History tells us how they leave them—it does not tell us how they re-enter them. For LOUIS XVI. the journey to Varennes was the first step towards the 10th of August; for CHARLES X., and for LOUIS PHILIPPE the retreat on Rambouillet or Neuilly the first stage towards exile.

It cannot, therefore, be explained why FRANCIS II. has thus given up Naples. Family examples were not wanting to this young monarch of 20 years' of age; and the defection which suddenly created a void around him is scarcely an excuse. The descendant of so many Kings might well remain *alone* in a peaceful town, as yet undecided, where GARIBALDI entered two hours afterwards, followed by *five officiers d'aventure*. Under similar circumstances HENRY IV. would have uttered his proverbial saying, "Who throws up the ...loses it," and he would have remained.

However, the flight of FRANCIS II. is only a politi... the flight of PIUS IX. would be worse ...; it would be a moral desertion. For, after ... may explain his precipitate ... of personal safety: those motives would be wanting to the Holy Father. It is well known at Rome that in the presence of our troops any insurrection is impossible. It is moreover known that the person and authority of the Pope are safe from any attack, protected as they are by the soldiers of France. There is not one of those soldiers who would not encounter death to obey his *mot d'ordre*, and to defend the patrimony of St. Peter against an aggression from any quarter whatsoever. And are they not, in addition, commanded by an Aid-de-Camp of his Imperial Majesty—by Gen. DE GOYON himself? And Gen. DE GOYON—in fulfilling with energetic precision the orders of the Emperor—has he not for a long time known how to deserve the confidence of PIUS IX.?

Those who, far or near, dare to advise the successor of the Apostles to retire to Ancona, they are the same men who in 1848 led him to Gaeta. The venerable Pontiff was not the last to understand the fault he had been made to commit then, and it is said that on his ...will never leave Rome again; a king may leave his ...throne; a pope cannot separate himself from the ...of St. Peter.

We sincerely hope that PIUS IX. will remember in 1860 that declaration which he made in 1848 after sad trials, unfortunately against the revolts of France, and of the Prince who already governed there while awaiting the call to reign over her.

And, when we express this wish, we have only the interest of the Papacy at heart; for, it must be admitted, what actually complicates the position of France is her presence at Rome; while, if her occupation could cease, all would be simplified, at least, in a political point of view.

It is not Rome which we occupy; it is the Papacy which we defend. Our occupation is a religious, not a political one. It could under no circumstances assume the latter character; it is also sanctioned by the duty of protecting the safety and the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. With the Vatican vacant we should have nothing to do, and the faction we should set up there would be less a guarantee than a menace.

We therefore think that we are not wrong in stating that the first consequence of the flight of the Pope would be the evacuation of Rome by France. Her policy would gain by it doubtlessly; but her sentiments of respect and devotion for the Holy Father would suffer considerably. We should be delivered from a great responsibility; but, on leaving Rome, we should carry with us great anxiety for the fate of the temporal authority of the Pope.

This is why, sacrificing our political interests to interests of a higher order, we sincerely desire that the detestable counsels given to the Holy Father will not be followed. If a struggle is to take place, however lamentable it would be, we still prefer its dangers to the consequences which would be entailed upon the Pope by the flight to which he is urged by those same men who urged him to absolute resistance.

Such a struggle, if unhappily it became necessary, would be, on our part, a new proof of that devoted and faithful policy which no injustice has been able to discourage. But, for it to be possible, it is necessary that the Pope should be there to bless those children of France who, in the interest of his cause, well know how to fight like soldiers and to die like Christians.

THE DEFEAT OF THE PAPAL LEVIES.

From the London Times, Sept. 20.

The Pope is not happy in his appeal to the sword. CIALDINI refains his good fortune, and pushes his successes. In a pitched battle under the walls of Ancona he has defeated LAMORICIERE, and shattered to fragments that mercenary force which was the last hope of the sovereign of the Pontifical States. LAMORICIERE, whom the last accounts had described as seeking a junction with the Royalist Neapolitan troops, and threatening a southward movement upon the Garibaldians, had appeared suddenly before Ancona. CIALDINI accepted the offered battle, and the event has been that the African General was totally and entirely routed. Those bands, from whom so much was expected, seem to be of no avail whatever against the Sardinian soldiers. This fire-eating and pious soldado, who had fulminated such dreadful threats, and who was known to have done such strong deeds among the Arabs, has really done nothing in Italy which might not have been done by one of the College of Cardinals. With 11,000 men and the vigorous aid of the garrison of Ancona, he has simply marched up to a signal defeat. He has been beaten upon his own ground, and upon a field of his own choice,—as fairly and as innocently beaten as a young ensign might be in his first skirmish. If LAMORICIERE do not effect something better than this to justify the noise his name has made in Europe, we shall soon begin to believe that he has been rated by comparison with a different enemy to that with whom he has to cope, and that he is only good to smoke out Arabs and drill Irish mercenaries.

However, there must have been one other obstinate fight, for the tells us that "the six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen!" We have not yet received the account of the great battle. The struggle was, perhaps, so desperate and the carnage so tremendous that all hands are too busy burying the slain to spare time even for working the telegraphic wires. Spoleto is, of course, a mass of ruins, only there is no one just now at leisure to tell us the fact. Spoleto was famous for her defences. She gave the first repulse to HANNIBAL, and emblazoned the boast upon her gates. But what could that fight with HANNIBAL fresh from Thrasymene have been to that last scene which has been curtly yet so fully described in the sentence we have above quoted? "The six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen!" What compression there is in this laconic phrase! How it opens out into a thousand details as we meditate over it! The comparative anatomist looks upon the tooth, and the whole creature becomes shaped forth in his mind. We look upon this telegram, and we ask ourselves what must have been the preceding circumstances to such an event as is here chronicled. What noise and bloodshed does this result involve! We remember that the "Irish" of whom this telegram speaks are the Irish heroes who went forth, inflamed by religious zeal, to champion the rights of their Holy Father, and to trample out the discontent of his rebel subjects. These heroes were a mixture of the swashbuckler and the saint. They were fighting Irishmen, eager to cut the throats of Italians, and pious Irishmen, hoping for Heaven and good pay for their aims. All Ireland looked to them with pride, and the Pope and his Cardinals sheltered themselves under their shadow. Now, that the Sardinians should have made six hundred of these heroes prisoners involves all the antecedents of a tremendous fight, enduring so long that, after seeing all their comrades fall around them, the remainder of the sacred band, fatigued with slaughter, must have sunk down exhausted under the pressure of overwhelming numbers. What brave deeds have been done for the honor of Old Ireland! How bright the valor of the Irish will shine among the nations! How ardently other distressed tyrants will now bid for such a profitable and stedafast guard! Although all elsewhere is going wrong, although LAMORICIERE has been routed before Ancona, and guns, arms, and Generals are among the spoils, yet there is a resting-place of satisfaction in the desperate gallantry of the noble Irish who have made the defence of Spoleto, if disastrous, still illustrious.

We must have a statue erected to Ireland's Own Papal Brigade, and especially to these six hundred. There is a precedent for it. Mercenaries are not generally thought to have much to do with glory or with honor. When they have paid their wage of blood, and when they have earned it by the animal courage of the hound, whose instincts they imitate, accounts are quit between hirelings and master. But even low qualities may be intensified into grandeur; and when our English tourists go splashing up the little back paths to look at the Swiss Lion at Lucerne, there is an inclination among them to believe that even foreign hirelings who died at their post, and disdained to surrender or retreat, deserve an honorable memory. It would be an insult to the braggarts of the Irish people —who, as distinguished from the Irish people themselves, have been the powerful promoters of this Papal Brigade—to doubt that the actions of the Irish at Spoleto have been at least equal to the devotion of the Swiss in Paris. So let us set about getting up the statue. If a site be wanting Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN will perhaps be able to negotiate the purchase of the cabbage-garden of that lone widow. Since the telegram flashed the fact of the great Irish captivity upon this metropolis its inhabitants have, of course, been impatient for further news. Some sanguine Irishmen have insisted that the whole thing was but a *ruse*; that six hundred Irishmen, in any Sardinian camp, were enough to turn it inside out, and that they would even yet be heard of marching to Rome, after dispersing the Sardinians and Garibaldians, and with CIALDINI and GARIBALDI in their train as prisoners. Others very different and very distressing, not to say impossible reports, are dropping in while we write. It is even averred that there is no account of any great carnage to be received—that there are no deeds of Irish heroism to be recorded—that these heroes blessed by the Pope, and relied upon for desperate fighting, gave in without anything worth the name of a fight, and have all been taken in a heap, huddled up together like so many of their own pigs. There are most unpleasant rumors that these our compatriots, white men of our common country, have behaved no better than as many Hindoos, and that these six hundred fellows are all sound in skin and quiet captives to a few Italians. This, if true, is very vexatious. We knew they were going out to disgrace us. It cannot but be a blot upon the fame of a free people that cut-throats have gone out from among them to serve as the instruments of despotism. We knew we should have to endure this reproach; but we never thought that six hundred Irishmen could be picked out, even from the refuse of the population, who, be the cause what it may, would surrender without a fight. The Sardinians are treating their prisoners with a contempt which seems to favor the idea that they obtained them without much trouble, and that they do not reckon the captivity of 600 of the Pope's Irish as an achievement. Cunning Count CAVOUR tried to make a favor to England of giving up these valuable acquisitions to the British Minister; but Sir JAMES HUDSON did not think that these chap-fallen heroes came within the definition of "distressed British subjects" whom it is part of his duty to help towards their homes. They are the Pope's soldiers, not ours. We never had any Irish in our service who behaved with the cowardice these men have shown, or who have so softened under the tuition of their priests. But then, indeed, we never sought out the class of Irishmen fit for the work to which these were destined.

So ends the Pope's Irish Brigade. It is a disgrace. The country must feel rather as a family feels when a *mauvais sujet* whom they knew to be a ruffian turns out also to be a sneak. Six hundred men ought to have made a fight for the Pope after taking his money. Much as we hate their cause, we have a nations's interest in their pluck. They had no right to go abroad and disgrace the name of a Briton in that respect. We all expected at least some good rough fighting from them. Perhaps, however, we ought to have known better. Human creatures who could have been got together for such a cause must have been the off-scourings of the island which gave them birth. They could have had no confidence in each other, or in their cause, or in their leaders. Ireland—brave, loyal and sound-hearted Ireland—proud in the memories o a thousand battles, where shoulder to shoulder we have together gained renown, can well afford to look without much emotion upon the shame of these outcasts. But we wish she had not paraded them before Europe to her own and our discredit. If there is no market in Europe for such services as they can render, the best thing they can now do is to steal back to their homes and hide themselves; they will serve as a warning to theirn eighbors against temptations by recruiting priests.

THE CAPTURE OF PERUGIA.

A Turin letter gives the following particulars respecting the taking of Perugia by Gen. FANTI: "The town was defended by about 3,000 men, who fought with great resolution. The garrison had raised barricades in all parts of the town, and occupied the houses from which they fired upon the Sardinians. Every street was the scene of a conflict; but the assistance afforded to Gen. FANTI by the inhabitants made the struggle much shorter than it would otherwise have been. A considerable portion of the Pontifical carbineers contrived to escape out of the town—the others retired to the citadel, which could not hold out long. Towards evening the fort capitulated, and the whole of the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men, were made prisoners, as well as Gen. SCHMIDT, who commanded them. He is a worthy chief of the mercenaries whom the Italians so cordially detest. Switzerland refuses to acknowledge him. He was one of the heroes of that impious war of the Sonderbund, which caused much bloodshed in the Swiss canons. He was subsequently exiled, and if he is again set at liberty he certainly will not find a refuge in Switzerland."

The Growth of British Influence in Central America and its Cause.

From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 20.

It is not surprising that the newspapers of the United States find in these facts [of the Walker expedition] grounds for very strong dissatisfaction with the policy which their Government has recently pursued. Whether or not they regard the Walker system of levying private war, with the reprobation it must excite in the minds of all men to whom international law is a reality, American citizens cannot see without mortification the growth of English influence in these interesting and important parts of the Western world. To all practical purposes, England is the only Power which is looked to for support in time of need, and is the one, consequently, which succeeds to the esteem and authority naturally conceded in return for protection. That this function and its reward fall almost exclusively to ourselves is, no doubt, *mainly attributable to the shuffling and evasive policy of the American Government, more especially under Mr. Buchanan.* Whether the ultimate success of the fillibusters was believed to be possible as much as we have no doubt it was secretly desired, or whether the President of the United States did not venture to confront the domestic opposition which must be aroused by a manifestly honest endeavor to suppress the nuisance, the result has been the same. The freedom from interference and the total impunity which WALKER and his fellow-rogues have enjoyed, both during the preparation of their successive enterprises, and on their return from abortive attempt, *have been a crying scandal to the modern world.* Thwarted in their constant desire to come to some understanding with the United States, by which these outrages might be prevented, and tired of living in incessant dread of attack from an intangible and almost impalpable enemy, *the Central American republics have come to the conclusion that their only sure reliance is in the protection of Great Britain.* This is a result very different from that which statesmen of Mr. BUCHANAN'S school dreamt about a few years ago, but it a natural consequence of the employment of means that will not bear examination to compass objects that it is not convenient to avow.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by the Connaught.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The following is additional news by the steamship *Connaught*, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, with Galway dates of the 25th ult.

The King of Naples was supposed to be still at Capua, which town was barricaded and armed. It was reported that the Kings troops and the forces of GARIBALDI had exchanged shots at the outposts near Capua.

The French Minister was to quit Naples on the 27th of September.

GARIBALDI has declared in a letter that there exists an irreconcilable difference between his policy and that of Count CAVOUR'S.

It was reported that the quarrel between the Sardinian Government and GARIBALDI had arrived at such a pitch that VICTOR EMANUEL had determined to proceed to Naples for personal intercourse with GARIBALDI.

The Neapolitan Ministry had resigned, and it was reported that Signor CONFORTO had been called upon to form a new one.

The official bulletins of the battle of Castelfidardo and the published details agree with the previous statements concerning it. Among the 600 prisoners taken by the Sardinians were upwards of thirty officers, some of high rank. In consequence of the victory, 4,000 Papal troops, mostly foreigners, including fifty officers and the guards of LAMORICIERE, with six guns, ammunition, etc., capitulated on the 19th of September, and laid down their arms.

CIALDINI conceded honors of war to this body, and permitted them to return home.

LAMORICIERE, with a few horsemen, reached Ancona. Nothing remained of his army except the troops shut up in Ancona, and about 2,000 dispersed in the mountains.

The King of Sardinia had decorated CIALDINI with a grand cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

It was asserted that the Sardinians had advanced as far as Marda.

The Sardinian Government had decided that the French soldiers in the Papal army, taken prisoners, be immediately released.

Gen. FANTI'S head-quarters were at Loretto.

The siege artillery had disembarked at the Sardinian camp near Aucona.

The arrival of Gen. GOYON at Rome had, if was said, determined the Pope to remain at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

An incendiary proclamation, calling the people to arms, was introduced into Hungary from Bucharest. All the garrisons in Hungary were replaced on a war footing.

Austria had concentrated great force on the Po, increased the military at Pistolo, and restricted the use of arms in Venetia.

False reports had been current in Paris, that the Austrians had recrossed the Mincio.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

It was affirmed that NAPOLEON would not visit Warsaw, and had expressed no desire to do so. It was also reported that the Prince of Prussia was not to be there at the same time as the Emperor of Austria.

SYRIA.

It was reported that the French commander in Syria had sent a detailed report of the Syrian affairs to Paris, giving his opinion that Syria will require foreign occupation for at least two years.

OUR RURAL FESTIVALS.

THE STATE FAIR.

A Rainy Day—Arrival of Patchen and Flora Temple—The First Day of the Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Mondoy, Oct. 1, 1860.

True to the indications of last evening, the rain commenced falling at 4 o'clock this morning. All the officials, however, gathered on the grounds at an early hour, the police force was sworn in, and then commenced the task of clearing the halls and grounds of all obstructions. Ehe faces of the townspeople were solemnly elongated at the dismal prospect before them; but at sunset, after a continued deluge throughout the day, the heavy clouds broke away, and the skies gave promise of a better day to-morrow.

The horse *Patchen* went over the mile-track five times yesterday morning, in fine style, as I am informed; and *Flora Temple* arrived by last night's train. Both nags are in tip-top condition, and the race on Wednesday, over the Elmira Course, is eagerly anticipated by the jockeys.

Stock and machinery have been pouring into the grounds to-day, and already there is a fair show of blooded cattle in the stalls.

Telegraph wires have been stretched into the Secretary's office, on the grounds, and the Associated Press will have the benefit of its lightning reporter.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2.

This morning dawned, and the heavy fogs hung like a pall over the town and Fair Grounds, but still the work of preparation went cherrily on; and the crowd at the Business Office was dense, though good-natured, while the entries soon ran up among the thousands, and the line of goods for exhibition was almost unbroken throughout the entire day.

About 3 P. M., after a gentle shower, the clouds at last gave way, and a bright Autumnal sun lighted up the scene with its cherry rays.

The entries at sunset reached 2,500, and would have been largely increased but for Monday's severe storm. The additions to the display of Floral, Domestic and Mechanics' Hall were numerous and interesting.

Class No. 1, consists of Cattle, and there is alruad a goodly display of stock of the favorite blooded breeds.

There are several famous herds of Ayrshires now in the stalls, and one bull, *Neil Gow*, from Herkimer County, is certainly one of the most noble animals I ever saw. This magnificent creature is four years old, spotted like a leopard, with a hide as sleek and glossy as MAZEPPA'S coal-black steed. Several notable cows of this breed attracted much attention and elicited high praise from the knowing ones.

A herd of beautiful Short-horned Durhams, belonging to Mr. SHELDON, of Ontario County, formerly a New-York merchant, are also classed fer exhibition, and will ably compete for first premiums.

A fine bull of the same breed, belonging to Mr. SAYERS, of the same County challenged admiration, and won it, too, from all observers.

Mr. COOK, of Jefferson County, has contributed a large herd of Devons to the exhibition, and the lovers of beautiful stock may well feel grateful to him for an hour of enjoyment.

ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, has sent forward his noble herd of Herefords, and they are, as a herd, decidedly the feature of the exhibition. Two cows, [illegible] To say [illegible] it might be said, lady-like! Admirers of luxurious flesh must refuses to acknowledge him. He was one of the cow, in particular, with her beautiful calf, would make a fit pleasure for the connoisseur of Beef Romeins, and it is not to be wondered at that an artist such as she is should have selected the barn-yards and battle-sheds as her fields of observation and exquisite limning.

The accessions to the department assigned to the sheep are as yet not very noticeable, though several small flocks of Merinoes are well worthy of admiration.

Some splendid horses were on the ground to-day, and more are constantly arriving, so that the anticipated display of this noble stock will doubtless be very large and highly interesting.

In the machinery department the splendid bells on exhibition from the foundry of Jonas & Co., of Troy, N. Y., are worthy of special notice. *Inprimis*, there is a chime of eleven sweet-toned bells, on which can be played "one hundred tunes"—and if so many, why not more? as I asked the foreman. Then there is a melodious church bell weighing 2,000 pounds.

The streets to-night are thronged—the skies are bright, and promise a pleasant morrow to us all.

S. W.

Agricultural Fair in St. Lawrence County.

NOTES OF A CORRESPONDENT AMONG THE COUNTRY FAIRS.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The fifth annual Fair of the St. Lawrence International Agricultural and Mechanics' Society commenced on the grounds of the Society, here, yesterday. The grounds are distant two miles from the dépôt of the Northern New-York Railroad, *vid* which you get here at the unseasonable hour when graveyards are popularly supposed to yawn, and disembodied spirits to revisit the glimpses of the moon.

This Society is an offshoot of the regular County Society, which holds its Fairs at Canton—not the Canton in the land of the sublime-faced HOANG-TI, but the Canton where the lamented SILAS WRIGHT lived and died. Though of a rival Society, born of local jealousy, the International Fairs have merit—yet not sufficient merit to enable them to dim the lustre of the light at Canton, where, report saith, is held the best County Fair in the State.

The grounds comprise perhaps forty acres, and are pleasantly situated on the banks of the romantic Oswegatchie, where lang syne the red Indian paddled his light canoe. The aspect they present is not first-class; you note the peculiarity that, though the fences and buildings have a well-seasoned, not to say rickety, look; still there is about the grounds an appearance of crudity, suggestive of unripe persimmons. The officers are courteous in the extreme, and the employes tinged with verdancy—two traits you have often noticed as marked traits of "opposition lines." A handsome grove covers that portion of the land which lies along the river-shore, and the officers of the Society make the great mistake of "making nothing of it." Its only use seems to be that of carriage-house and horse-stable for visitors who come aristocratically—that is to say, in their "own private conveyance," be the same dog-cart or coach with armorial emblazonments.

The halls are four in number. The first, Floral Hall, (which is a large tent,) is the grand attraction of this Fair. It is beautiful, exceedingly. Around its sides are ranged the usual articles of needlework, fine art, light manufactures, and things generally ornamental. You see this as you stand at the entrance of the bower of beauty and "look beyond." The entrance is a cedar-clad arch, with a cuchloric inscription overhead, that blows the trumpet of "INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY" modestly and appropriately. Brobdignagian vases stand at either side of the way; they may not be whited sepulchres, but they are of that style of Italian marble which is ruined if you take your penknife and scrape off the paint. The central portion of the tent is occupied by a luxuriance of flowers and evergreens that description defieth. A pyramidal elevation, giving forth odors of sweet-smelling cedar and aromatic pansy; innumerable arches of green, besprent with many-hued blossoms; temples of solid floral masonry; a wilderness of garlands and festooning overhead; bright-eyed and rosy-lipped Canadian and American lasses, testifying to the internationality of the Fair. By-the-way, I should remind the reader that Canada is close by; when you are in Ogdensburgh you are on the Northern jumping-off place of this glorious Confederacy. Prescott, an old Canadian town, is under your very nose—a (big) stone's throw across the hybrid waters where the Oswegatchie and the St. Lawrence commingle lovingly. You see any quantity of Canadian belles, in jaunty plumed round hats and dark plaided shawls.

In Vegetable Hall, the customary display of wondrous "garding sass."

In Mechanical Hall, many useful affairs, which need not occupy space here.

In Music Hall, a large collection of fine instruments, which break silence harmoniously.

There is a place for showing stock; but the show is next to nothing in this department. There is the inevitable trotting-course, but the trotting is not noteworthy. I reserve my chance of space for a full description of the Model County Fair, at Canton. S.

CANTON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

The St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society is now holding its annual Fair on the grounds it owns at this place. Unlike Fair grounds generally, the place of exhibition is within reasonable walking distance of the "business centre" of the village. I have "been there," I have examined things there, and I am prepared to say that the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society approves the correctness of common report, in that it has a model ground, and is generally managed after a model manner, worthy of imitation by all country Agricultural Societies everywhere.

You reach the grounds by a street which runs along the shore of the Grasse River—a pleasant though impetuous little stream that tumbles along between verdant banks; and, making the acquaintance of Mr. WINSLOW, the Secretary, and Mr. BOGUE, the Treasurer, at the business office, you turn to a scrutiny of "the place and its contents." You are in a picturesque grove, uneven as to *terra firma*. The grounds have an old and unique look, yet not in any respect a dilapidated one. You saunter up a gently rising ground, in the shade of the luxuriant trees—passing a trio of tents where drums are beating, and sword-swallowers, living skeletons, bears, negro minstrels and other "objects of interest" may be seen for a consideration—and reach Agricultural Hall. You find you are not puzzled to know what you are looking at at this Fair, wherever you go. Each hall is provided with a sign, painted in large black letters, so that he who runs may read. The different departments in each hall are also indicated by signs. Let me recommend this feature to the especial consideration of all managers of Fairs. In Agricultural Hall there is of vegetables and so forth a large display. You turn to Manufacturers' Hall and find a collection of stoves and similar wares, of the usual character. I here noticed a cheese-hoop, carved out of the solid tree, and having no seam or crevice in it. It was the work of a poor creature afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, or some ill of the sort, who wriggled and twisted incessantly, and looked at me through a pair of spectacles, with a pair of eyes that, to save me, I could not tell whether they squinted out or in; I believe they did both alternately. A man asked the carver "how he could make such a hoop, when he wriggled so?" He answered and said: "Bress your shoul, how d'you s'pose a man could make er hoop and set still all time—huh?" Passing by the several other halls, and a most astounding display of eating-stands and dining-rooms—enough for a State Fair—you enter Floral Hall, or Tent. It is a beautiful abode of all things lovely—pictures, pieces of statuary, a wilderness of flowers, and fruit in profusion. In the centre a terraced pyramid of evergreens, some fifteen or twenty feet high, loaded with bouquets, garlands, &c. Running completely around the tent, a series of evergreen arches, adorned with flowers. You pass out and cross the trotting-course into the inclosed grassland. Here you find a large collection of agricultural implements, from stump-pullers to fanning-mills. (Mr. GREELEY delivered an Address at a Town Fair at Gouverneur, near here, a few days since, and remarked with surprise, in his paper, that there was a deficient show of agricultural implements—not a sub-soil plow, nor a drain-tile, present, (with an exclamation-point,) and thought St. Lawrence County would yet use those articles! Possibly. Mr. GREELEY, however, should not gauge the character of a county by a little town show; he would have seen a different state of things had he staid to view the County Fair here.)

This grass land is also used as a place for the exhibition of horses of all kinds. The accommodating sign-boards again: they tell you where are the stallions, where the colts and brood mares, and so on to the end of the equine chapter. Next you visit the stock-sheds—the handsomest I ever saw—new, high, wide, shingle-roofed, and labeled with the inevitable signs. The show of stock is very fine, nearly two hundred head. The swine-pens, poultry-stands, sheep-pens, &c., are near by. Adjoining the grounds here you see a pasture of twenty acres, free for exhibitors. The Society owns sixty acres of land. Forty they inclose for the Fair, and twenty they reserve for pasture land. We return now to the Dairy Hall, where the show is finer than that usually seen at State Fairs. The exhibitors are between one and two hundred, I am told. Their comely boxes of cheese and tubs of butter fill the hall to repletion. St. Lawrence County hitherto has sent the bulk of its butter and cheese to Boston; this year more will go to New-York than elsewhere; thousands of tons have already been sent.

The attendance at this Fair is very large. The people come in great throngs, and crowd the grounds, all in holiday attire. Trotting and running for large purses is an important feature of the Fair, but it has rained, and the track is heavy, so that the programme is interfered with. The best running time made has been 2:27, two-mile heat; trotting, nothing to mention.

S.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short Causes.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1358, 4561, 4265, 4263, 4195, 5369, 5437, 4087, 3429, 4115, 4519, 5543, 5383, 4829, 5571, 4195, 2369, 1737, 5345, 5691, 5489, 5441, 5917, 2485, 5539, 5483, 5457, 5295, 5309, 4835. *Part II.*—Nos. 5378, 4644, 2362, 4324, 5536, 5278, 2044, 4024, 1488, 2426, 5532, 2004, 1698, 2188, 5872, 5518, 5250, 5368, 5424, 5442, 5558, 5858, 5266, 5316, 5210, 5612, 5222, 4888, 5610.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 661, 701, 705, 707, 711, 713, 716½, 717, 719, 727, 729, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 763, 765. *Part II.*—Nos. 728, 730, 732, 278, 738, 752, 754, 756, 758.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2591, 2061, 1645, 2055, 2056, 1656, 373, 7, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2144, 405, 215. *Part II.*—Nos. 2145, 2146, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 379, 380, 381, 97, 108, 1863.

Appeal in Admiralty.

POSSESSION OF VESSEL—CALIFORNIA STATUTE—POWER OF ATTORNEY.

John Richardson et al. vs. *The Schooner G. H. Montague.*—This is a libel filed in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge NELSON presiding, to recover the possession of the schooner by the owners. The proofs are very voluminous and complicated, embracing some nine hundred folios in manuscript. It is not denied but that the libelants were the original owners of the vessel, nor but that the claimant is a *bond fide* purchaser for value. The question in the case is, whether or not Atwater, who sold and conveyed her to the claimant, had, at the time of the conveyance, obtained the title of the libelants. We agree, if he possessed the title at the time, though obtained through fraud and covin, the claimant being a *bona fide* purchaser, is to be protected. And hence the libelants are bound to show that they have not parted with the title, or in other words, that Atwater had not acquired it. It is quite clear, if the question was simply between the libelants and Atwater, or between Mix and them, from whom Atwater derived the possession, there could be no great difficulty in disposing of it, as Mix took possession professedly for the benefit of the libelants, and the proofs show that Atwater is chargeable with notice of the circumstances, and acted in the sale to the claimant in collusion with Mix.

The question of title depends upon two grounds:

(1.) A sale of the vessel at San Francisco, California, under judgments and executions obtained against her before a Justice of the Peace, and

(2.) A sale under a power of attorney executed by the libelants with others.

I.—As to the sale under the judgments and executions:

By an act of the State of California power is conferred on Justices of the Peace to issue process to seize boats or vessels used in navigating the waters of the State, among other things, for damages arising for the non-performance of contracts touching the transportation of persons or property. Sections three and twelve provide, substantially, that a plaintiff wishing to institute a suit against the vessel, shall file her by name, and file it with the Justice. Section four, the complaint shall set forth the plaintiff's demand in all its particulars, and shall be verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff or some other credible person.

The weight of the proof in the case is, that these provisions were not fully complied with, and as they are jurisdictional facts, it is claimed that the Justice acquired no jurisdiction over the v

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 4.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, 1870....102⅝ | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 46¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890, bds.. 69¾ | 300 do.....s30 46⅝
20,000 do.....s3 46⅜ | 300 do.....s3 46⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s, 1866.. 87½ | 50 do.....s60 46⅜
14,000 N. C. 6s, old.....96½ | 100 do.....b3 47
1,000 Missouri 6s, bds.....89 | 200 do.....c 46⅞
5,000 Erie 7s, bonds.....98 | 400 do.....s3 46⅝
$6,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 6s..91 | 50 do.....b10 46⅞
5,000 Har. 7s R. Bs.....98½ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. S..b60 84½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.....98¼ | 50 do.....b30 84
11,000 La Cr. & Mil. G. R.. 12 | 100 do.....b60 84
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 6s.....95¾ | 50 do.....83¾
1,000 do.....96¾ | 200 do.....b10 83¾
2,000 do.....96¾ | 50 do.....83¼
50 Bank of Commerce.....161 | 150 do.....83
125 Mech. Bkg. Assoc.....103½ | 100 do.....s60 82
10 Com'wealth Bank.....98½ | 50 do.....b30 83
100 Canton Company.....31½ | 200 do.....82½
100 do.....b30 31¾ | 100 do.....82¾
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.....98 | 200 do.....s30 82½
200 Schuyl. Nav. Pref.....44½ | 200 do.....82¾
100 Pacific Mail St. Co.....84 | 1200 Reading Railroad.....46¾
50 do.....84¼ | 500 do.....46¼
450 N. Y. Central R.....87½ | 200 do.....s10 46¾
2700 do.....87⅝ | 50 Clev. & Pitts. R..b30 13
200 do.....s10 87½ | 50 do.....12½
100 do.....b10 87½ | 50 do.....12¾
100 do.....s30 87⅝ | 5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 97
200 do.....s3 87¾ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R.....c 73¾
200 do.....b30 88⅛ | 1200 do.....74
200 do.....s10 87¾ | 100 do.....b30 74
200 do.....b30 87¾ | 100 do.....b30 74¾
100 do.....b60 88 | 100 do.....s30 74
200 do.....88 | 300 do.....74¾
200 Har. R. Pref...b30 83½ | 300 do.....s10 74½
200 do.....b60 83½ | 100 do.....c 74½
200 do.....83¾ | 50 do.....b30 74½
200 do.....80 | 50 do.....b30 74½
200 Erie Railroad.....s30 38 | 2660 Clev. & Tol. R.....44
200 do.....37 | 1400 do.....b60 45
200 do.....37¼ | 200 do.....s30 44
200 do.....37¾ | 100 do.....s30 44¾
200 do.....b3 38 | 100 do.....s60 44¾
200 do.....b10 38 | 300 do.....s30 44¾
50 Erie R. Con. Stock.....38 | 100 do.....b60 45¾
100 Hudson Riv. R.....s10 62 | 200 do.....45
200 do.....62 | 1000 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R..s60 72
100 do.....s10 71¾ | 400 do.....b30 72
50 do.....b10 62 | 200 do.....72
50 do.....s30 71¾ | 200 do.....71¾
200 Harlem Railroad.....21½ | 100 do.....s30 71
1100 do.....21¾ | 3233 do.....71¾
200 do.....b30 22 | 800 do.....71¾
100 do.....21¾ | 50 do.....b60 72
1000 do.....21¾ | 200 do.....s10 71
100 do.....s10 21¾ | 600 do.....71
4 Second-av. R.....101 | 200 Chic. Bur. & Q. R. 84
25 Sixth-av. Railroad.....98 | 100 do.....b15 85
600 Mich. Cen. R.....87 | 200 do.....88
100 do.....s10 87 | 50 do.....s10 86
250 do.....s60 87¼ | 50 do.....s30 86
250 do.....87¾ | 50 do.....s60 86
250 do.....87¾ | 100 do.....s60 86¾
100 do.....s50 87¾ | 100 do.....87
200 do.....b60 88¾ | 100 do.....b30 87½
245 M. S. & N. I. R.....43 | 200 do.....b30 87¾
300 Mill. & Mar. R.....12¾ | 300 do.....b60 88
100 do.....b30 12 | 500 LaC. & Mill. R.....1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri State 6s.....78 | 100 Erie Railroad...b60 37
3,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs.....92½ | 100 do.....s30 36¾
3,000 Mich. Cen. Bs.....91 | 200 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 21¾
S. Fd. Con'v't bs. 97 | 150 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 46¾
220 Canton Co.....b60 32 | 100 Cl. & Tol. R.....s60 43¾
200 Pacific Mail St. Co. 84 | 10 do.....44¼
5 U. S. Trust Co.....120 | 200 do.....b3 44
165 New-York Cen. R...87¾ | 500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 82
300 do.....b10 87¾ | 100 do.....s30 82
500 do.....s10 87¾ | 50 do.....b30 82½
100 do.....b60 88¾ | 100 do.....s30 82½
100 do.....b30 88 | 100 Clev. & Pitts. R..b30 13
100 do.....s30 87½ | 200 Gal. & Chic. R.....74
200 do.....87¾ | 200 do.....73¾
100 Hudson River R..b30 63 | 100 do.....b10 73¾
500 Harlem Railroad..s10 21¾ | 150 do.....73¾
300 do.....21¾ | 100 do.....b30 74
200 do.....s10 21¾ | 200 do.....73¾
100 Harlem R. Pref'd...50 | 450 Chic. & Rk. I. R.... 70¾
25 do.....b30 50¾ | 100 do.....70¾
100 do.....49¾ | 100 do.....b30 71
100 Mich. Cent. R...s30 67 | 100 Chic. B'n & Q. R.... 86¾
100 do.....67¼ | 50 do.....b30 87
100 do.....s60 67¼ | 100 do.....s30 86¾
400 do.....b60 68 | 100 do.....s60 86¾
200 do.....s60 67¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

There was a renewed and brisky continued pressure to sell Stocks at the early Board this morning, which continued until about 2 o'clock; the speculators for the fall, as well as the weaker holders of Stocks among the *Bulls*, operating with much freedom, both for cash and on time. The only decided resistance to the decline on the first call of the Share list was on New-York Central, for which heavy orders appeared and from strong parties. The offers to sell at 87½ cash were quickly taken up, and the price subsequently touched 88 cash and 89 buyers' option. But the other New-York Stocks and most of the Westerns proving weak, and the prices made about 1¼@2 ₱ cent. below the lowest figures of yesterday, even Central yielded for a short time to the pressure, and sold on the Street at 87¼@¾ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the demand improved, first on Central and subsequently through nearly the whole list, and the general tone of the dealings was less favorable to the *Bear* sellers. In regard to the Western Stocks, particularly such as have it in contemplation to resume dividends, they felt the effect of the Rock Island trick of Tuesday more severely through the dealings this morning than at any time since it occurred, and the feeling appeared to be that it would require a day or two longer for the market to recover from this sudden shock to confidence from a quarter hitherto regarded as at least indifferently honest. And as the same cause had evidently disturbed certain Money loans on the Street upon this and other stocks—thus adding to the apparent sharpness of demand for accommodation felt and noticed yesterday—the speculators for the decline seized upon the advantage, and were greatly emboldened to follow the market down with their options, even upon stocks like Illinois Central and Michigan Central, which ordinarily have two markets to support them. Thus, while Illinois was quoted in our morning dispatches from Europe at the equivalent of 89½@90 ₱ cent. in London, it sold here as low as 82 ₱ cent., and in very considerable parcels. It seemed doubtful, however, at the close of the day, whether the movement will go much further in the same direction without eliciting free orders to buy for the rise again. There was a further fall in Missouri State Stock, and a sale of $50,000 United States fives was made at a concession of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the previous transactions. Virginias and Tennessees also ½ ₱ cent. down. In Railway Bonds, Erie and Michigan Centrals continued firm and in request, while there were some forced sales of Michigan Southern Seconds at a decline of 4@5 ₱ cent. About 4 o'clock the Street dealings on the Share list closed about as follows:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Central	88	88¼	R. Island	72½	72
Erie	39	38¾	Toledo	45	44½
Harlem	22¾	22	M. Southern	22	21¾
Hudson	62¾	63	Galena	75½	74
Reading	46¾	46½	M. Guaranteed	47¾	46¼

The demand for Money from the Brokers was less urgent than yesterday, and before 2 o'clock there was quite a let up in the inquiry and some considerable balances carried over for want of employment. The sudden change was so far remarked as to impart a better confidence to cash buyers of Stocks at the Second Board. The market for mercantile discounts is also quoted rather easier in the currency for prime indorsed bills at 7 ₱ cent., and for good single names and fair lists of indorsements at the advanced rates of last week, the range being from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. The supply of Exchange is reported on the same terms, and the appearance of further competition among sellers for the *Adriatic*, and other steamers sailing on Saturday, is such as to unsettle the market and widen the extreme quotations for first-class Bank bills from 109¾ all the way down to 109 ₱ cent; merchant bills 108¾@109 ₱ cent.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad line in the month of September, were in 25 working days:

	1860.	1859.	Inc. or Dec.
Freight	$117,749 45	$177,535 00	Inc. $53,785 55
Passengers	46,699 16	51,077 80	Inc. 4,987 64
Mails, &c.	5,024 68	3,283 20	Dec. 1,741 59
Pas. U.S. fair	12,196 95		Dec. 12,196 95
Total	$181,661 44	$225,896 00	Inc. $44,834 65

Inc. exclusive of earnings in '59 for U.S. fair. $57,031 60

The Galena and Chicago Road earned the fourth week of September:

Fourth week, 1860	$54,872
Fourth week, 1859	44,786
Gain	$10,086

The whole month shows as follows:

September, 1860	$221,617
September, 1859	208,803
Increase	$12,812

The estimated earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the month of

September, 1860	$130,580
September, 1859	114,788
Increase	$15,792
Fourth week in September, 1860	$30,409
Fourth week in September, 1859	26,786
Increase	$3,633

The Michigan Central Company earned in

September, 1860	$251,423
September, 1859	210,837
Increase	$40,586

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 29.	LOANS. Sept. 22.	SPECIE. Sept. 29.	SPECIE. Sept. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$5,709,414	$3,102,184	$3,049,850	$5,646,471
Canal Bank	3,041,585	1,215,016	1,163,125	2,823,828
Louisiana	2,937,706	1,269,335	1,199,569	2,986,770
Louis'a State	5,132,183	2,095,838	1,897,213	4,945,879
Mec. & Trad	1,340,388	270,923	249,776	1,340,044
Bk. of N. O.	1,637,451	491,142	471,411	1,624,562
Southern Bk	555,791	369,645	488,146	563,540
Union Bank	1,381,289	380,910	416,783	1,347,706
Merchants'	558,844	89,611	182,262	569,711
Crescent City	961,98[illegible]	125,516	144,911	984,957
Bk. of Amer.	1,028,91	405,777	470 837	1,043,595
Total	24,225,36	9,815,997	$9,691,882	23,871,973
Increase		$413,385	Decrease	$124,115

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 29.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 22.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 29.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$5,269,901	$5,326,945	$4,836,215	$3,263,219
Canal Bank	840,515	368,027	1,048,216	953,263
Louisiana	690,159	707,444	2,126,658	2,290,049
Louis'na State	1,657,260	1,694,450	3,866,788	4,042,113
Mec. & Traders	280,000	284,920	563,273	599,154
Bank of N. O.	492,735	483,645	649,007	679,917
Southern Bk	217,675	202,475	211,027	212,218
Union Bank	401,155	376,155	959,712	1,024,221
Merchants' Bk	410,620	380,170	319,254	254,600
Crescent City	268,495	263,545	272,702	238,692
Bk. of America	214,625	215,815	1,006,439	935,397
Totals	$8,752,254	$8,872,589	14,859,320	14,482,034
Decrease		$120,335	Increase	$377,286

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Sept. 29.	EXCHANGE. Sept. 22.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Sept. 29.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Sept. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$774,063	$277,476	$263,257	$391,429
Canal Bank			173,168	248,925
Louisiana	135,635	96,293	121,619	152,374
Louisiana St.	212,024	239,166	64,464	73,566
Mec. & Traders	152,113	106,578	22,347	41,511
Bank of N. O.	120,240	93,063	46,589	69,220
Southern Bank	157,007	216,650		
Union Bank	201,982	240,669	131,998	125,388
Merchants' Bk.	67,612	53,364	44,882	57,564
Crescent City	174,987	141,525	11,130	12,473
Bk. of America	20,657		1,186	5,150
Total	$2,916,320	$1,463,612	$880,639	$1,077,600
Increase		$662,708	Decrease	$196,961

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of September, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	28,684	245,949	172,466	39,998
1860	48,047	1,071,718	243,885	222,159
Increase	19,363	825,769	71,419	188,161

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	276,398	1,444,759	2,241,145	242,401
1860	560,449	8,044,388	11,657,960	386,559
Increase	284,051	6,599,629	9,416,815	Dec. 144,158

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 1,603,977 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 30th of September, have been as follows:

Canal open	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.
Flour, bbls	1,247,766	276,396	560,449
Wheat, bush	6,029,629	1,444,759	8,044,388
Corn, bush	4,521,959	2,241,145	11,657,960
Barley, bush	561,559	242,401	386,559
Rye, bush	3,225,908	2,982,165	4,257,860
Oats, bush	353,597	139,984	208,472
Pork, bbls	7,825	12,006	4,513
Beef, bbls	25,582	32,474	6,771
Cheese, lbs	3,062,906	1,772,070	458,464
Lard	331,848	434,393	247,990
Butter	2,095,711	3,638,948	982,585
Bacon	504,842	725 688	554,846
Wool	2,491,652	2,036,854	1,894,344

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 30,203 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Corn Meal, 177,353 bushels Wheat, 5,760 bushels Corn, 2,561 bushels Rye, 35,048 bushels Oats, 20 pkgs. Provisions, and 812 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Sales of small lots have been reported at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The public sale was quite spirited, today, as buyers were found for 2,250 bags Santos, at 12⅞c.@15¾c., averaging 14.30c.; and 1,000 bags Rio, at 13¾c.@15¾c., averaging 14.28c., showing an improvement of at least ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales were also made of 200 mats Java, at 16¾c.; 100 bags Maracaibo and 50 bags St. Domingo, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,400 bales, at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7½	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	11⅞	12½	12¾	13

DRY GOODS—The demand has been somewhat less animated for domestic goods, while it has been brisk for favorite styles of Foreign fabrics. Prices of desirable productions are generally well supported, both in the regular trade and at the auction sales. Western dealers are buying freely, and on the whole advantageously, as they are generally regarded as reliable customers this season. The inquiry from the South has been unexpectedly limited, and productive of much disappointment.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased to-day, at, however, rather lower prices. The inquiry from shippers has been brisk. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 20,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @ $5 35
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50 @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80 @ 7 80

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. The reported sales comprise 2,100 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 65@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 55@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, mainly for export, at improved prices for desirable lots. The reported sales since our last add up 195,000 bushels, including white Canada, on p. t.; white Western at $1 35@$1 45, chiefly at $1 37@$1 38; unsound white do. do. at $1 20; sound amber do. on private terms; red Western $1 29@$1 31, mainly at $1 30@$1 31; amber Iowa Spring, part at $1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 15@$1 20; white Kentucky at $1 45, and White California at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is salable and advancing; sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c., mainly at 70c. for mixed Western, 74c.@76c. for yellow do., and 75c.@76c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats are depressed and declining, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@37½c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet, at former prices.

HAY—Sales, 800 bales North River at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales 65 bbls. New-Orleans, at 47c.@48c.; 20 bbls. do. do., (by auction) at 35c.; and 156 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

LUMBER—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, both of Eastern and Southern, but as the available supply is restricted, business lacks animation. Prices are firm. In Albany, the receipts and sales, during the week, have been moderate. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, according to the *Evening Journal*, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, No.
1856	167,611,756	29,928	9 630	86,677,517
1857	168,126,902	45,344	83,169	133,321,129
1858	204,794,799	25,124	95,033	112,898,600
1859	221,872,762	40.307	59,743	97,790,503
1860	239,247,600	36,500	34,209	106,959,877

The amount of lumber surveyed at Bangor, Me., from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1860, compared with the amount surveyed during the same period in [illegible], was as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Green Pine	39,562,557	44,326,431	41,125,189
Dry Pine	21,477,727	7,598,188	11,763,832
Spruce	48,021,308	58,079,655	65,535,356
Hemlock, &c	12,153 133	12,516,064	13,338,976
Total ft	111,214,725	122,520,338	131,763,353

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including Common at $1 42½@$1 45 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for at 41c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 12@$19 25; new Prime, at $14 20@$14 70; old Mess at $19; and old Prime $12 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard is in demand at former rates. Sales, 380 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¾c., and 300 kegs at 13¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 475 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$15 for Tierces. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 15c.@20c for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 85 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½. ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 870 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were rather heavier to-day. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @12¾d. ₱ bush. For Cork, Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d. @13d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWNE SONS, successors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 173 9TH-ST., CORNER 2D-AV.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 154 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will let, with board, a well-furnished front parlor to a gentleman and wife without children, or to one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, brown-stone, and convenient in every respect. Good references will be required and given.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS are offered a few genteel parties, by a New-England lady, who has just taken and newly furnished a modern house, in one of the best locations in the City; references required. Apply at No. 25 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS, SINGLE, with good table, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, to permanent occupants on moderate terms. Convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-av., near Waverley-place. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE obtained, with board, in a small family, by a gentleman and wife without small children, or by two single gentleman wishing to pay a suitable price. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

BOARDING.—THE FRONT PART OF A SECOND story to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. Price, if furnished, $16 per week; if unfurnished, $15. Address No. 60 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF SINgle gentlemen, wishing to occupy two very handsome rooms, (on same floor,) well furnished, and at moderate prices, can hear of such on addressing a note, with references, to Mrs. SMITH, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. Bath in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom and parlor, very pleasantly located, and nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, convenient to the ferries and cars. Address A. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two ladies, can obtain board in a private family, within a block of the cars, and no other boarders. Apply at No. 311 Gold-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, without children, can have a pleasant second floor room and board in a private family. House has all modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find board with handsomely-furnished rooms, by applying at No. 142 Henry-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young man and his wife wish to engage board in a private family, where few or no other boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate, and the location pleasant, within ten minutes' walk of either Hamilton or South Ferries, the former preferred. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. C. P., Box No. 2,070 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child fifteen months old, and servant; a parlor and bedroom adjoining will be required, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and a place for the servant to sleep. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Any one having such accommodations may secure permanent boarders by addressing, with full particulars, F. T., Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a pleasant family, where but few, if any, boarders are taken; he will be permanent if suited; would like a room with grate in; location between Broadway and 8th-av., below 23d-st. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., (no other will be noticed,) F. E. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Very desirable rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a fine house centrally located, near Broadway. Unexceptionable reference required. A note, with name and address, to F. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

WANTED BY AN ELDERLY LADY—AN unfurnished second or third story front room with board, where there are few boarders; terms, $5, including gas and fuel; location between 31st and 34th-sts., 6th and 9th avs. Address A. B. C., Station E, 8th-av. Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with or without board; a small respectable private family; moderate terms; a few minutes' walk from the South Ferry. References required. Address No. 405 Pacific-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A lady, in a small, quiet family, in the vicinity of the City Hall; a pleasant room, furnished, or partially so, with grate or fireplace. Terms must be moderate. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. B. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a house on 12th-st., near Broadway, have two or three rooms they would like to rent to single gentlemen, without board. A note to A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, 3 minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children, aged 6 and 2 years, and nurse, board with strictly private family; none other need apply. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, with full particulars, C. B., Box No. 1,834 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 52 Harrison-st., second door from Clinton. Location convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH FIRE WANTED in Brooklyn for the Winter, within three minutes walk of Wall-st. ferry, by a single man; would prefer a private family. References given and required. Address J. R. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 236 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large south room furnished, with large closet, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife at $10 per week. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board, house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 180 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

BOARD IS WANTED BY TWO LADIES between 6th and Lexington avs., and above Madison-square preferred. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,971 Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—TWO MEDIUM-SIZED ROOMS TO GENtlemen, with partial board, in a small family; bath-room on same floor. Location, No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, to let to gentlemen, at No. 1,129 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTANETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

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Dry Goods.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, their PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture,

ALSO,

A choice collection of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS.

Canal-street, corner of Mercer, New-York.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS, BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS, LASTINGS, HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON AND WORSTED DAMASK, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS. With an unusually large stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS, AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

SHAWLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 1, in great variety, THE
ADRIANA,
JAPANESE, and
TYCOON
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED DO.,
BROCHE and FRENCH CASHMERE DO., in
BLACK,
WHITE,
GREEN, and
CRIMSON CENTRES, &c.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BAL OFFERT AU PRINCE DE GALLES.
Reçommant reçu,
Un bel assortiment de
Robes de Bal,
Importees expressément pour le bal offert au
PRINCE DE GALLES.
Envente chez.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway, in face du
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

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LOOK AT THEM!!!
CORSETS, in every size, $1 a pair, a prime article.
HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1 12, a first-rate article.
3,000 dozen Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, none better, At Sixty-five Cents a pair, 65c. per pair.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, At $1 50 per dozen.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

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...ew-York Times.

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...Evening.

...PUBLIC—Lucia di Cramounix.

...GARDEN—Hamlet.

...GARDEN—Faust.

WALLACK'S THEATER—Playing with Fire.

WINTER THEATRE—New-York As It Is—Bob Nettle—The Indian Child.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Norman Leslie—Last ... of Pompeii.

...MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo-... and the Dromedary.

...GARDENS—American Institute Fair.

...'S CAMPBELL'S, Rhio's Saloon—Ethiopian ...

...STREET—No. 539—Westlock's Free Gallery ... Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race yesterday, we have European advices to the 27th ult., two days' later. The Sardinian forces continued their advance into the Papal States, and had captured the fortress of Monte Leo. The bombardment of Ancona by sea and land continued. Garibaldi had concentrated his troops on the heights of Valtoona, preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans. The Dictator had issued a fresh proclamation, indicating that he would join the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin a march against Venice. The official journal at Rome contains the note of Cardinal Antonelli, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers. Some additional European news is also received by the *Canonicus*, whose arrival at St. Johns was announced in yesterday's Times. The breach between Garibaldi and the Count de Cavour threatens to be a serious obstacle to the complete success of the revolution. It is reported that Victor Emanuel will go to Naples for a personal interview with Garibaldi. Further details of Lamoriciere's defeat near Ancona show that 600 prisoners were taken by the Sardinians, and that 4,000 of the Papal troops capitulated. The mails by the Canadian steamship *North American* reached this City yesterday. They include Paris and London journals of the 20th ult.—one day later than those brought by the *Arago*—and furnish us with interesting particulars of intelligence previously received. The *Glasgow* also arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

The telegraph lines of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, extending from Port Hood to St. Johns and Cape Race, N. F., and from Sackville, N. B., to Charlottetown, P. E. I.,—in all about eight or nine hundred miles in extent—have been leased for a term of years by the New-York Associated Press, and the services of Mr. A. S. Mackay, the past and present excellent General Superintendent of the lines, have been retained. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of November next. Much more extended arrangements are being made to intercept the European steamers off Cape Race, with every prospect of obtaining news from a large proportion of the passing steamers, which now number about two hundred per annum from Europe. Arrangements are also in progress by which the commercial public will have greatly increased and more reliable facilities for transacting European and other business over the Newfoundland line.

The Cunard steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 26th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Our advices from the Bahamas are unimportant; those from Havana have been anticipated. The American schooner *Frederick Laurence, en route* from Kingston, Jamaica, to New-York, ran ashore on the 12th, but was got off with the assistance of wreckers; and the American ship *Mary*, from New-York to New-Orleans, also ran ashore on the Great Bank. The latter vessel was got off by its own crew, who were offered $5,000 by the Captain if they did so without the assistance of wrecking-vessels.

Later advices from the Pacific are received by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 23d ult. The steamer *Uncle Sam* left on the previous day for Panama, having on board the mails and passengers for the Aspinwall steamer, and over a million in treasure for this port, besides a large amount in Government drafts. There is nothing new of interest from California, Oregon or British Columbia. Advices from Eastern Siberia to July 10 are received. The whole of the Russian fleet on the Siberian Coast had been ordered to Pei-ho.

The Prince of Wales and suite yesterday morning accompanied the Secretary of War to the Capitol buildings, and viewed the various objects of interest there, after which the reception in the East Room of the Presidential mansion took place. A dense crowd was in attendance, and numerous presentations were made to the Prince. The crowd, however, became so pressing in their attentions that His Highness was forced to beat a precipitate retreat, thus disappointing a great number of the sovereigns, who were only mollified by his subsequent appearance at a window, when he was cheered vociferously. In the afternoon he visited the Patent Office, when he was the object of many intrusive attentions on the part of the employes and others, who dogged him wherever he went. At night His Highness spent a period of enjoyment in viewing the fireworks in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, in company with a number of ladies. To-day the Royal party will pay a visit to Mount Vernon.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon and evening upon the battle-field of Germantown. Several thousand persons were present, and speeches were made from three stands by Hon. Francis P. Blair, Hon. E. P. Stanton, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and others of equal note. Although somewhat dampened by rain, the meeting was a success.

Gen. Barrow, of Tennessee, who is on a missionary tour amongst us in behalf of the Union movement, headed by Bell and Everett, delivered a speech last evening before the Young Men's National Union Club, at their rooms in Broadway. The assemblage, though sufficient to fill the benches, was not inordinately large.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution offered by Alderman Pinckney, directing the Japanese Committee to report a full and detailed statement of the expenses incurred for the entertainment of that Embassy, was discussed and finally laid on the table. There was not a quorum present of the Board of Aldermen, and consequently there was no business done.

At the monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, Dr. Perry made report of the facts attending the death by suicide of Catharine Gordon, showing a culpable disregard of the provisions of the law regulating the sale of poisons on the part of the druggist who sold the arsenic. The report was signed, and, with a letter from Dr. Harris, House-Surgeon of the City Hospital, was ordered to be sent to the District-Attorney.

The Geographical Society met last evening, but in consequence of the slim audience in attendance, postponed the reading of the paper on Syria by Rev. Dr. Thomson to the 25th inst. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to prepare a paper on the effects of recent gold discoveries on prices and wages in America, to be presented to the Statistical Congress to be held in Berlin in 1862.

The last day's races of the Fashion Course, Fall meeting, took place yesterday, and passed off with considerable *éclat*. A three-mile race between the Southern horse *Nicholas I.* and the Southern horse *Oysterman*, was won by *Nicholas* in two heats. The cricket match between the Professional and Amateur Eleven which was played on the St. George's Ground, Hoboken, ended in a drawn for want of time, with the victory just within the grasp of the Amateurs.

The Artisans' Bank case was again before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was further postponed until to-day at 10 A. M. Mr. Camp was, however, rejected as Receiver, on the ground that being a Director of the Bank, he was disqualified to act as such officer. At Special Term of the Court before Justice Bonney the noted Japanese case was argued on a demurrer to the complaint. Decision was reserved. The Omnibus suit was again before Justice Ingraham, at Special Term, for the purpose of settling the findings of law and fact proposed by the defendants. Before the matter was concluded, however, the Court adjourned until the 15th inst. In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard sentenced Thomas J. Munday, late member of Assembly, to four months in the Penitentiary, for an assault upon a child. The sentence was unexpected by Munday and his friends, who thought that the Recorder would merely order a light fine.

There was continued excitement in Stocks yesterday, and through the early part of the day a pressure to sell, both cash and sellers' options. The market turned the other way near the close, and left off firm at advancing prices. The demand for Money was less pressing among the Stock Brokers, and Discounts steady.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Wheat was in brisk demand and was dearer. Corn was also in better request at firmer rates. Provisions, Coffee, Cotton and Whisky attracted considerable attention, mainly from regular buyers. Sugars and Molasses were moderately dealt in, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Carrying the Election into Congress—How it would be Decided.

It is announced with a flourish of trumpets that *Fusion* has at last been effected,—that an electoral ticket has been nominated for which the Breckinridge and the Douglas Democrats and the Bell and Everett men of this State are expected to vote. The utmost which this arrangement can effect is the defeat of Lincoln. No one of its friends expects anything more from it. Nobody anticipates for a moment that either of the other candidates can possibly be elected by the people. The Fusionists will have accomplished all they hope for if they can defeat a choice by the people and throw the election into the House of Representatives. No such result has followed a Presidential election since 1824, and the people, consequently, are in the main ignorant of what will be the workings of an election by the House.

Perhaps some believe that as such an election was had in 1824, resulting in the election of John Quincy Adams, no evil result is to be expected from the same process now. But we must remember that the country is hardly the same country now that it was then. Then the influence of the men of earlier and simpler days was still felt; the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" had not then been promulgated. Since that time the country has made mighty strides in outward growth, and mighty strides in extravagance of expenditure, and in corruption and dishonesty as well. Since then there has arisen, Mr. Buchanan being witness, "the growing and dangerous evil," "of the employment of money to carry elections," and the lobby has gained an influence then never dreamed of. To form a just idea of what it would be to carry a Presidential election through the House, these things must be taken into consideration. And we are not left to our unassisted imaginations to sketch out for us the picture which will be held up before the eyes of the country in Washington next Winter, if fusion schemes should succeed in defeating Lincoln. We have a basis upon which to build in the disclosures of the Covode Investigation as to the manner in which the Lecompton Constitution was engineered through the House by the Administration.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell testified on this matter before the Covode Committee. He had been for years a recipient of profits from the public printing to the amount of $50,000 to $100,000 a year, and he was the prominent man engaged in working this scheme through Congress. In this, as he testifies, he expended from $30,000 to $40,000. It would hardly be expected that the most active partisan would expend such a sum as that out of his own pocket to carry through a measure which in itself had so little chance of pecuniary compensation to any one. It could hardly be expected either that even a grossly corrupt Administration would be so careless as to commit itself by writing, or by any definite declarations or admissions, and so we are not surprised at finding Mr. Wendell declaring that neither the President nor the members of the Cabinet gave him any express or positive directions relative to using money to carry that bill; but only that "the general idea" left on his mind by his frequent conversations with them was, as he says, "that if I exerted myself in favor of the passage of the bill, *I would be justified and sustained in anything I did and would be cared for. I was under the impression that I would be properly considered thenceforward* during the term of the Administration." He was not to be repaid the money he spent, of course, but he was to be "properly considered." "Convey, the wise it call."

How this amount of money was spent the Committee were not able to discover with much certainty. Mr. Wendell's memory failed him as to most of it. But it is to be borne in mind that such things are of the hardest to be traced, and it is enough, to justify the conclusion that it was not used properly or honestly, that Mr. Wendell testifies that the payments of the various items comprising this sum

"were entered upon my books intentionally in such a way that I am not able to explain them. * * * I disguised it as much as I could, not only with regard to the parties, but the entire facts. * * * It was a matter that I tried to banish from my mind as soon as possible, and I intentionally disguised my books."

No one does honest business in that way. One of the parties to whom some of it was traced, was called to explain, and his testimony in regard to it was so manifestly untrue that the House expelled him from the reporters' gallery, which he frequented as an *attaché* of the New-York *Express*—and another to whom $5,000 was traced testified before the Committee, without being contradicted, that Wendell offered him $20,000 to get four votes "to pass the bill or raise the Committee, whichever it was;" and that Wendell remarked that "a bushel of gold was no object in the matter," and he produced Wendell's own memorandum, with his figures upon it, before the Committee. And it is a curious coincidence certainly, that the Committee of conference between the House and the Senate, which was the means of carrying the measure in question through the House, was carried by a change of vote on the part of four of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

It remains to show how Mr. Wendell was "considered."

The same Congress which, under the manipulation of Wendell with his $30,000, passed this English Bill, as it was called, passed also a law in reference to the bookbinding done for Government, which, among other things, required that a "practical bookbinder" should do the work. The law was drawn by a practical bookbinder named Pettibone, a Democrat withal, for the express purpose of enabling practical bookbinders to have a chance to get the work. The work was given by the Cabinet to Mr. Wendell, who was not a practical bookbinder, but let out the work to one who was, receiving for his pay some $50,000 more than the work would have been done for by others. Mr. Pettibone, feeling aggrieved by this action, applied to the President, stating the facts and requesting the President to refer his communication to the Attorney-General for his opinion upon the lawfulness of the action. This the President promised to do; but if Mr. Pettibone tells what is true, he was guilty of the incredible meanness of sending Mr. Pettibone's communication to the Attorney-General indorsed with the words, "Referred to the Attorney-General, *but not* for his opinion." There is some conflict of testimony, however, as to this indorsement. Nevertheless, the main fact stands uncontradicted, that the Attorney-General's opinion on the point was never obtained, and that the President took no steps whatever to prevent so flagrant a violation of law on the part of the heads of Departments, and that Mr. Wendell thus got back unlawfully from the public Treasury more than he had expended on the Lecompton Constitution. His expectations of being "properly considered" were not unfounded.

Now, we presume that there are men in this City who honestly believe that the defeat of Lincoln will be a great blessing to the country, another saving of the Union. Many of those who talk loudest in that direction know better, but doubtless there are those to whom the election of Lincoln is so manifest an evil that they rather prefer, reversing the old order of apprehensions of evil, to

"Fly to others that they know not of,"

and do all in their power to throw the election into the House. We are sure that all who honestly hold this belief, are also men to whom the corruptions of Government throughout our country are a terror and a shame,—and to whom the facts revealed by Mr. Wendell are simply shocking. But what were the exertions put forth by the Administration to carry that measure, compared with those that would be put forth to compass the election of their favorite candidate to the Presidency? They are the same men now that they were then, only perhaps made more bold by impunity, more desperate by discovery. What was the stake of that miserable Lecompton firebrand, compared with the stake of a four years' lease of the Presidency, with its millions upon millions of direct official patronage, and with all its indirect opportunities for greedy, unscrupulous men, as evidenced by this $50,000 profits of bookbinding to Mr. Wendell, by the infamous Swift live oak contract, by the Willett's Point and Fort Snelling swindles, and the other corruptions whose unveiling has made this Administration a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. If one man could afford to spend $30,000 to carry that measure, how many "bushels of gold" would be spent to secure the Presidency by men who trusted to be "properly considered" by contracts, by Collectorships, by foreign appointments and the like? If the President could afford to have the offer made to Col. Forney to get him out of the country, of the Consulship at Liverpool, with $10,000 in cash to be paid him out of the proceeds of the public printing, for which he was, however, nominally to correspond with the *Union* newspaper, how much would he be willing to offer to the men whose vote should keep the country in an uproar by preventing an election from December till March, in order that Joe Lane may be placed in the Chair which he must vacate? A Presidential election in the House would send the country a long ways on the downhill road "which leadeth to destruction." It may be that the election of Lincoln may also lead to its overthrow, though we have no fears of any such result, believing that the bluster and noise about the matter which we hear is, as Thad. Stevens called the same bluster about the election of a Republican speaker, "only sheet-iron thunder." But, if we had such fears, it would still seem to us more manly, more patriotic, more worthy of our name and of our origin, to take that course which would destroy the nation in another phase of that contest between Slavery and Freedom, out of which it sprung, rather than one which would lead it to perish, mired and suffocated, in the slough of dishonesty and corruption.

Justice at Last.

We have been compelled so often to comment in terms of censure upon the manner in which criminal justice is administered in this City that we cannot but rejoice at the occurrence of a single instance of righteous judgment against a criminal whose escape from the penalty of retributive justice the public had begun to expect, or at least to fear. It will be remembered that last Spring, Thomas J. Munday, a man who has been a member of the Legislature, and has occupied, at various times, other offices in the gift of this City, was brought before Recorder Barnard on a charge of most disgusting attempts to corrupt the morals of some little girls on their way to school. To this charge the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was discharged upon bail to await the sentence of the Court.

As month after month passed away, and no sentence was imposed, while the culprit was still at large, and at liberty to continue his improprieties, the public began to suspect that Mr. Munday's official distinction and political influence were to save him from the infliction of that retribution which would speedily have fallen upon a person of humbler rank who should have committed the same offence. At length, however, various direct addresses to the Recorder appearing in the public prints, about the time of his nomination for the Supreme Bench, asserting that public justice demanded that Munday should be sentenced, drew from the candidate for judicial promotion a public pledge that judgment should be passed at the earliest opportunity. Accordingly, yesterday the prisoner appeared in the General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, and addressed the Court before receiving sentence. He said that his plea of guilty was merely a technical one, made by advice of counsel; that, nevertheless, he supposed that in view of the publicity which attended the case, the public would only be satisfied by the imposition of the heaviest penalty the Court could impose.

The Recorder said that the public opinion of the case would not affect the sentence of the Court, which was that the prisoner should be confined in the Penitentiary four months. There was an unusually large crowd in attendance, a great portion of whom withdrew upon the disposal of the case which had attracted their presence.

We are aware how liable to unjust comment are the acts of an expiring judicial term, when the occupant of the Bench aspires to a reëlection. But while this liability should induce caution in making public charges against those so exposed to groundless attacks, it should not serve as a shield against the exposure of palpable delinquency. We are unwilling therefore that this tardy discharge, by the Recorder, of a duty just before election, that should have been performed months ago, should now be used as political capital by his partisans.

The Press and the Telegraph.

The New-York Associated Press has leased the Newfoundland Telegraph lines for five years. This step has been taken by the members of the Association to protect themselves against the hostility with which they are menaced by the American Telegraph Company. Since this corporation obtained control of all the seaboard Telegraph lines, it has been aiming steadily and vigorously to perfect the monopoly thus established, and to obtain absolute and unrestricted control of news from every part of the world. The Executive Committee, in several pamphlets they have issued, avow their determination to break up the New-York Press Association, and to start rival news agencies for the supply of telegraphic intelligence to the newspapers. What they seek to accomplish by this, according to their own statement, is to compel the newspapers to expend more money on the telegraph. Instead of having one dispatch used by seven or eight papers, who divide the expense among them, the committee think that a separate dispatch should come, and be paid for by each separate newspaper,—so that the company's receipts for each item of news might be multiplied sevenfold. This is their idea of the relations that ought to exist between the Telegraph and the Press: and, since the consolidation of their lines, they have been lending all their energy and ingenuity, and using the funds of the Company, to the realization of this scheme.

Their first step was to lease all the telegraph lines from Halifax,—and then dissolve the compact which had existed between their owners and the Press for the transmission of foreign news. This was done with the avowed purpose of encouraging and creating rival agencies,—or of procuring the foreign news themselves in advance of the Press and public, and then using it to their own advantage. It was the development of this design which led to the meeting of stockholders in the Telegraph Company some weeks since, for the purpose of coming to some mutual understanding. The attempt, however, failed. The Executive Committee controlled the meeting and now controls the Company, and has the power, as well as the purpose, to use its Telegraph lines, not only to oppress the newspapers, but to monopolize the news,—get it in advance of the Press and sell it to speculators, or speculate upon it themselves, as the members of the Committee may prefer.

It is to prevent the accomplishment of this selfish and unprincipled purpose, that the New-York Press has leased the Newfoundland lines for five years. Hereafter nearly all the European news will be landed at Cape Race, and forwarded for the New-York Press from that point. The American Telegraph Company cannot *just yet* go into the business of speculating in Foreign news. They will be under the necessity of confining themselves for a short time longer to their legitimate business, of forwarding messages, at a fixed price, and in regular order, for persons who choose to send them.

The Press will take steps at once to render this line as useful as possible to the financial and commercial public. Merchants who choose to avail themselves of it, can gain three or four days in their business correspondence with Europe.

The Receivership of the Artisans' Bank.—No Receiver has yet been appointed for the Artisans' Bank, but the Court has decided that Mr. Camp will not do. The fact that he is a Director is considered a fatal objection, as he may be called upon to pronounce judgment on his own conduct, and even to levy an assessment on his own property.

Without meaning to cast the slightest imputation upon Mr. Camp's personal character, we must express our surprise that he should ever have been nominated for Receiver by any of the stockholders or Directors of the institution. It is universally believed that the Bank became involved in its difficulties in consequence of its connection with politicians, and especially with Mayor Wood and the City funds. There is a very general suspicion that very large sums of money were used, directly or indirectly, to secure the transfer of the City funds from the Shoe and Leather Bank to the Artisans',—and that Mr. Camp was one of the most active and efficient agents in effecting that transfer. One great object of the Receiver, whoever he may be, if he acts in the interest of the stockholders, must be to sift and expose thoroughly all these transactions. There must be no attempt to cover up any of the facts, or to shield anybody, high or low, from his proper responsibility in the matter. Mr. Camp could not possibly have escaped the suspicion of being interested in concealing very many things which the stockholders and the public ought to know. We consider it fortunate, therefore, for his own reputation as well as for the community at large, that the very active and vigorous efforts put forth to make him Receiver have not been successful.

It is the duty of the Court to appoint some man to this place who has no interests to serve, and whose action cannot be influenced by parties, whoever they may be, whose misconduct has brought the Bank to its present condition.

Found at Last!—A Northern disunionist has turned up at last. He lives in Rhode Island,—he is a Breckinridge man, but in favor of fusion, and his name is Wm. Beach Lawrence. He has written a letter to some gentleman who owns a good deal of property, and to whom he utters the solemn warning that if Lincoln is elected "a dissolution of the Confederacy is inevitable." But he goes further than this,—and thus sets forth his own sentiments:

"Far be it from me to aggravate the complaints on the part of the South. But, if a President is elected *with the avowed object of creating a servile war*, exposing, through missionaries of Abolition and incendiary publications, (for the distribution of which the Post-offices are to be made subservient,) the property of the planters to confiagration and ruin, and their wives and daughters to horrors infinitely worse than death, no humane man, however ardently attached to the Union, *could object to their anticipating the fatal blow, not only by refusing obedience to the Federal authorities, but by even invoking, as did our ancestors of the Revolution, foreign aid.*"

There is a great deal of virtue in an *if*,—but nonetheless there is also a great deal of cowardly equivocation. When it is used to insinuate a charge which the writer dares not make openly, it is the resort of a very unprincipled assailant of character. To give any point at all to his paragraph we must assume that Mr. Lawrence means to have it understood that Mr. Lincoln seeks an election "with the avowed object of creating a servile war," &c. We shall not do so much discredit to his intelligence as to suppose for a moment that he believes his own assertion. He knows better.

But he avows virtually that if Lincoln should be elected, he cannot "object" to the South not only seceding, but "invoking *foreign aid*." Mr. Lawrence must either be excessively terrified at the prospect of a fall in the price of his real estate, or else he must be terribly lacking in common sense and common courage. He goes a good deal further than the most reckless of the Southern disunionists have ventured as yet. If the Union is only to be preserved on such a basis as he would prescribe, it is scarcely worth preserving at all.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—This evening Miss Cushman will take her first benefit in the United States, since her last engagement, nearly four years ago. She will play *Bianca*, in Milman's tragedy of "Fazio," in which she appeared on Wednesday night and on last night. Those who have seen her in that character must wish to see her again—those who have not, should not lose the opportunity. What lover of the drama of the present generation would not be proud to have seen Mrs. Siddons in her palmy days? Let such enthusiasts not neglect Miss Cushman. We never saw her play with more vigor than in her present engagement.

Wallack's Theatre.—Since the production of Mr. Brougham's comedy of "Playing with Fire," the management of this theatre has been puzzled to find, not convenient seats, but any seats at all, for the anxious seekers after domestic happiness. Unfortunately, Mr. Wallack cannot enlarge his establishment, and those in need of such information had better go early. But whether ladies or gentlemen, they must prepare for almost immoderate laughter, and should prepare accordingly.

Niblo's Theatre.—On the "off" nights, when Mr. Forrest does not play, the "Marble Heart," originally produced by Miss Laura Keene at the Metropolitan Theatre, now the Winter Garden, is being very fairly played.

Movements of the Prince.

Visit to the Capital Buildings and the Patent Office—The Reception at the Executive Mansion—A Highly Democratic Crowd—Ill Manners at the National Capital—His Highness Makes Himself Agreeable to the Ladies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The President gave in honor of the Prince on Wednesday evening a grand State dinner, the socialty of which continued until after 10 o'clock, at which time the Prince retired.

This morning the heavens threatened rain. After a late breakfast the Prince and suite, accompanied by Secretary Floyd, rode out. They visited the Capitol Buildings; walked through the Senatorial Chambers, old and new; asked many questions, and desired to be shown the spot where Adams fell. Mr. Sumner's desk was also an object of interest. An hour or two was in this manner occupied, when they returned to the White House, where the Cabinet were formally received.

The morning papers announced a Presidential reception for 12 o'clock. Long before that hour a motley crowd assembled before the closed doors. Shortly after noon the doors opened, and the rush began. Mr. Buchanan, the Prince, Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl S. Germains and Gen. Bruce, stood in that order at the back of the east room. Into that room hurried pell-mell, in a disorderly and mobbish manner, ladies, gentlemen, officers, workmen, children, nurses, rowdies and drivers. No telegraphic statement can do justice to the inexcusable lack of prearrangement for the preservation of decency, not to speak of order. The Royal party have certainly seen Democracy unshackled for once. All bowed to the Prince, and the Prince returned their salutations. The President shook hands with everybody and hurried them along as quickly as possible. The whole affair was a botch, and very tiresome to the Prince. The rush at the doors was terrible. People clambered in and jumped out of the windows, and confusion reigned from the entrance to the President, and from the President to the retiring room. The band played well. Finally the Prince retired from the reception-room to an upper window, and was cheered most heartily.

The party, attended by Secretary Thompson, then rode through curious crowds to the Patent Office. This, like all the other public buildings, was closed against all visitors to-day, and had it not been for the very kind interference of Hon. Mr. Sickles, the reporters would have been unable to enter at all. There was an immense gathering of people on the steps and around the building. The Prince and his suite were taken rapidly through the various offices, and up into the Exhibition Room. There he listened to long explanations of curious models. All the clerks of the various offices joined the hundred particular friends who were invited to be present, and together they hunted the Prince wherever he went, as dogs would chase a rabbit. So great was the annoyance that the Prince would not sign his name in the visitors' book, but requested that it might be taken to the private office, when he cheerfully gave his autograph. He was much interested in the war sword of Washington, and in the various relics of the Father of our Country which are there preserved. An ancient printing press was examined very closely, and the Duke of Newcastle said that from all accounts the New-York printing presses are somewhat of an improvement on the one exhibited.

After a short confab in the Secretary's private office, and several views from different points of the building, the Prince prepared to depart. As he did so, several ladies tested the nap of his coat; others crowded before him, and nothing was omitted which could add to any opinion he might previously have formed concerning the most radical ideas of Democratic freedom which prevail in the capitol of the United States.

The ride home was accompanied by the customary noisy crowd. At 6 o'clock the President gave a second State dinner. The names are of no consequence—the number was 32.

A large number of Miss Lane's personal friends were invited to witness the fireworks from the windows of the White House. The Prince was in high spirits all the evening, and made himself agreeable to many a fair dame, not alone by reason of his title, but because he developed himself for the first time as a gallant and gay young gentleman, who seemed desirous of pleasing.

To-morrow is the day assigned for visiting Mount Vernon. The President has invited the Prince and suite to go thither in the *Harriet Lane*, and orders have been issued to permit no one else in the grounds, and to arrest all intruders as trespassers. This proceeding has caused a storm of indignation throughout the City, and trouble is apprehended if the order is faithfully executed.

A publishing house in this city presented the Prince to-day with the only photograph ever taken of Rosser's *Home of Washington*. It is a superb work of art, and the Prince acknowledged its receipt in an autograph letter.

The party are looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to their visit at New-York, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken by the Police authorities, such as will keep back the crowd and allow the Royal party the power to proceed without being pestered, and to keep still without being treated.

Letters from our Special Correspondent.

WHAT WAS DONE AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

Early this morning an immense crowd gathered around the Monongahela House. The object of their gathering was the obtaining a view of His Royal Highness. In order to effect that purpose, they cheered and hurrahed, and extended the most emphatic and vociferous invitations to him to come out and show himself. A carriage with four iron-gray horses was standing before the hotel, and thus the centre of the luminous throng of curious fellow-citizen brothers we have met at every stopping place in the country. The Prince breakfasted at 9¼ o'clock, which was quite early, considering that he was unable to reach his bed last night until quite late, and that sleep was an impossibility till long after 1 o'clock this morning.

When he appeared at the head of the steps leading to the pavement, there was presented to his observation the most singular crowd on which his princely gaze had ever been fastened. There were all sorts and conditions of men, all kinds of women, and all sizes of children. Miners with dirty faces, skull caps, rolled-up shirt sleeves, tucked-up trowers, and open mouths; tradesmen with bundles under their arms and spectacles in their eyes; burly men quietly puffing a weed and leaning heavily against convenient posts; gentlemen who were shockingly out of place; fat women in black; thin women in striped calico; short women in muslin; lanky women in flounces; brazen women in furs; modest women in veils; and cautious women with umbrellas; tall, lank, thin boys, whose parents supposed them to be at school; little fat boys, with caps on wrong side before, whose mothers probably did not know they were out, and divers other creatures whose peculiarities I have no time or strength to describe, stood and looked, and looked and stared, and stared for a long, long time, until the Prince began to descend the steps. For a moment they watched narrowly the royal limbs, to see if their movements in any way differed from those of less distinguished individuals, and then commenced a hubbub such as has not been heard since the days of Rebel, or seen since the Forest-McCready row at the Astor-place Opera House. Cheers, hurrahs, shouts, laughs, salutations and welcomes, were extended individually and collectively by the people before mentioned. The Prince removed his white hat, and the crowd did the same—the Prince bowed once, twice, thrice, and the crowd gave him three cheers, a tiger and a little tiger to boot. The Prince entered his carriage and the horses moved off, while the steeds of the populace, familiarly known as "Shanks' mares," trotted quickly along, keeping in the closest proximity to His Royal Highness.

Owing to the extremely limited period of the Prince's visit, it was found impracticable to carry out the original programme, and so the authorities of the city laid out a route of procession throughout the principal streets of the place, and said procession was as follows: One gentleman on a fine stallion, rode by the side of another gentleman on a gracefully prancing nag, and together they shouted to the thronging populace, "Make way for the Prince." Then came a full band, which discoursed sweet music steadily for the space of one hour and a half, giving, during that time, the following tunes and airs and melodies, some of which are tolerably familiar to the ears of the Prince, and all of which have been heard before by the undersigned:

"Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," "Lilly Dale," "Old Dog Tray," "Ever of Thee," "Home, Sweet Home," "Should Auld Acquaintance," "Bob-Tail Nag," "Old Uncle Ned," "Dixey's Land," and twenty-two Quicksteps, several of which are honored with titles which are the well-known names of the pretty Prince. After the band came

THE PRINCE,

and on each side of his carriage were soldiers with white plumes, grey coats, grey pants and very muddy boots. Then came the rest of the Royal party, the Reporters and the "distinguished citizens," whose faces, it did us good to behold, they were so steamingly radiant with gleeful smiles, and were so continually covered with grinning good nature.

No words, or rather no combinations of words, that lies in the power of your correspondent can possibly convey to you a description of the sights seen by the Royal party during that long, long ride from the hotel through the city to the depot. Such groupings of ladies, such assemblages of honest peasantry, such convocations of great and small as were visible at every corner, on either sidewalk, in all the windows, on the tops of low houses, upon the summits of piled-up lumber, on the steps of banks, churches, residences, stores and warehouses, we venture to assert were never before presented to the astonished gaze of Albert Edward and his noble friends.

No rude alarm or angry foe presented itself during the ride, but all was quiet and serene. There were frequent cheers for the Queen and the Royal Family—occasional tributes of floral nature—now and then an attempt at hand-shaking, and always a respectful recognition of the position of the guest and the proprieties of the occasion. When the ladies waved their handkerchiefs the Prince took off his hat—when they "did so some more," the Prince bowed his head—when they smiled he smiled, and when he smiled they blushed.

At first it seemed to be rather boresome to the Prince, but after he had driven several miles he began to enter with zeal into the fun of it, and laughed gaily, waved his hat merrily, and enjoyed the whole affair mightily.

Having traversed the entire city, he was escorted to the depot, when saluted by the successive firing of twenty-one cannon, the simultaneous ringing of a score of church bells, and nine hearty cheers from the thousands of citizens who had assembled at the departing place—he entered his car and was soon carried far beyond the sight of the inhabitants of the city of Pittsburgh.

HOWARD.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

I embrace a few spare moments, while we are waiting for the train which is to carry the Prince to Washington, to report the movements of the Royal party since they departed from Pittsburgh. For a long, long time the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Gen. Bruce stood upon the rear platform of the magnificent car which had been placed at their disposal. They were delighted with the country through which they were passing, astonished at the proximity of the towns and villages, and surprised at the unvarying appearance of prosperity and well-to-do-ableness manifested at each and all of them. As is well known by all lovers of good cattle, there is no better grazing country in the world than that which lies at intervals between Pittsburgh and Hainesburgh. The Duke of Newcastle has a keen eye for the beauties and points of fine and thoroughbred cattle, and remarked with delight the almost countless droves of animals upon which his eye rested, almost without interruption, until the shades of evening prevented a close inspection.

An interesting sight was presented to the view as at dusk the Royal party enjoyed the substantial lunch which had been prepared for them by the kind thoughtfulness of Mr. Crossan, of the Monongahela. The Prince, with the second joint of a chicken in his right hand, and a piece of brown bread and butter in his left; the Duke of Newcastle, with a triangular piece of Washington pie; Gen. Bruce, with a ham sandwich, and the rest with bread and butter, cheese, turkey, cake, apples and grapes, sitting in all imaginable positions, and talking with the most marked pronunciation, would have astounded the intellect of any ordinary American who might have chanced to be presented suddenly and unexpectedly to the group as the Royal party.

After lunch and a little Sherry, the Prince took to his narrow bunk, and the rest proceeded to compose themselves comfortably all about the car. They slept, all slept, and slept soundly, until they reached Harrisburgh, where an immense concourse of people had gathered to witness their arrival; and in spite of the lateness of the hour the most exacting of beauties could not say that the people of Harrisburgh were not excited, enthusiastic or demonstrative enough.

Supper was soon partaken of, and immediately thereafter bed was sought.

In spite of the fearful display of musical talent made by the Harrisburgh Band; in spite of all the yells which a motley mob could invent; in spite of cheers, shouts and horrible noises, the Prince slept like a top until 6 o'clock this morning, at which hour his valet woke him by express command of the Duke.

Up got the Prince, (think of it boys, would you mind as well?) up got the Prince, and in less time than it would take many a late boy at boarding-school, he was dressed and in his Reception-room, prepared to go through some half-dozen boring ceremonies which his position renders necessities.

At 10 o'clock this morning the special train left Harrisburgh, followed by the shouted good-byes and farewells of all the spare citizens of the place. At a very slack speed it came on to Baltimore. At every stopping point were crowds of people, all anxious, as had been their fellow-countrymen in Michigan, Missouri and Ohio, to see the Prince, to get a fair look at him, to give him three hearty cheers, and to bid him good-speed. So, too, at the smaller stations at which the train did not stop, we found, or rather we heard, as we passed, a faint cheer, which would indicate the presence of human beings, and, on looking back, we could see small gatherings of people, with outstretched necks, uplifted hat and open mouths, gazing eagerly after the fast-disappearing carriages. At Baltimore the reception was very gratifying, but somewhat embarrassing. The depot was filled with people; the police kept good order, and everything done in a respectable manner. The Mayor met the Prince and tendered him the hospitalities of the city, after which there was nothing to be done but to wait for the carriages which were to carry him to the other depot. The Prince is not a good walker—he does not seem to have any small and convenient nonsense to disburse on such occasions, and seems somewhat awkward. Finally the carriages arrived, the party was huddled into them, and while they ride slowly through the city I write this, which having done, I engage a small Celtic youth to take it to the Post-office, and a larger Celtic youth to hurry me across lots, as it were, to the train, thus heading off His Royal Highness, and doing my work at the same time.

Hastily,

HOWARD.

LETTER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York—News from California, Oregon, British Columbia, and Siberia.

St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Pony Express, with news to Sept. 22, arrived last night.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* sailed on the 21st for Panama, carrying 204 passengers and $100,000 in Government drafts, besides $1,130,000 in treasure, of which $1,046,000 were for New-York.

The shipments of treasure by the *Uncle Sam* are as follows: 66 packages of silver ore, valued at $3,500; Wells, Fargo & Co., $203,500; Alsop & Co., $143,417 25; B. Davidson, $90,000; Luther & Church, $75,000; Trasfee, McCahill & Co., $68,746 66; Abel Guy, $65,000; Eugene Kelley & Co., $32,500; B. F. Hastings & Co., $60,000; M. Heller & Bro., $45,200; Wm. T. Coleman & Co., $43,000; D. O. Mills & Co., $40,000; James Patrick & Co., $15,000; Levi Strauss, $34,488 28; J. Seligman & Co., $27,000; Fritz & Allston, $20,000; Decker, Juratt & Paxton, $12,000; Freeman & Co., $12,000; Thos. S. Fiske & Co., $10,153 94; G. S. Leader & Co., $9,000; Charles H. Strebing, $8,150; other shippers, $115,257 10. To England, $95,000; to Panama, $10,000.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers per *Uncle Sam*:

Mr. T. A. Raymond, Dougherty and wife, Bishop Ames, N. W. Ames, jr., Mr. Hiss, Mr. B. Goldsmith, John Worrell, Mrs. Worrell, H. T. Welsh, T. T. Gray, J. S. Gove, wife and three children; Mr. S. S. Lewis, Robt. Rogers, J. P. Robinson, wife and three children; James Collyer, Mrs. T. D. Sanborn and infant, Mrs. Sylvester, T. L. Russell, Jalleb Wausner, L. H. Armstrong, Henry R. Stewart, L. H. Overton, Lewis Gillen, G. Cottle, Charles M. Stober, James Ryan, John W. Shafer, T. D. Sanborn, Alexis Ferreal, Miss Laura Williams, F. Friedman, H. A. Newland, John W. Fike, Robert C. Wright, Lemuel Davis, J. H. Wheeling, L. G. Turner, A. J. Ralston, Mr. Bonsday, J. W. O'Neal, D. W. Provost, Andrew Smith, John Crailbone, Otis Brett, J. D. Aubrey, H. Reed, and 169 steerage passengers.

The Pony Express arrived at Fort Hope on the 2d. A party of miners came in and reported having struck bank diggings, one hundred miles from Rock Creek, that prospected two and three cents to the pan.

$18,500 worth of gold arrived in San Francisco on the 21st, being the product of the previous eight days' operations at Col. Fremont's quartz mills in Mariposa County.

The People's Reform Society of San Francisco has decided to nominate a full municipal ticket, irrespective of politics.

The State Agricultural Fair opened at Sacramento on the 20th, under very favorable auspices, and the largest receipts on a single day exceeded $4,000. The best feature of the Fair is said to be the display of blooded stock, requiring 450 stalls for their accommodation.

OREGON.

There is nothing later concerning the Oregon Senatorial election. It is said to be the intention to elect Baker and Nesmith, whether a quorum can be got in the Senate or not. As the Senate organized and elected its Sergeant-at-Arms without a quorum, it is doubtful if that officer has power to arrest absent Senators.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the arrival of the British steamer *Termagant*, we have received Victoria dates of the 8th inst.

The recent auroral phenomena was distinctly visible in British Columbia.

The Council has adopted a resolution prohibiting persons taking contracts under the city for the employ of Indian labor.

Since the 7th of August there have arrived and cleared from Victoria the following vessels, none of them less than 20 tons burden: Steamers, 33; ships, 50; barks, 5; barkentines, 2; brigs, 2; and schooners, 3, besides over 100 schooners carrying 15 tons and less.

The *Wilson G. Hunt* brought about $15,000 in dust from Fraser's River. The miners, who have got to work on Rock Creek, are making good wages—from $10 to $15 per day. There are a good many idle men there. Wagons are now running between Port Douglass and Lillooch Lake. Smith & Co. sent off two, carrying 50,000 lbs., last week.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The Danish bark *Steinwarder* arrived last evening from Eastern Siberia, having left De Castries Bay July 19. The American schooner *Alert* arrived at De Castries Bay, from San Francisco July 6, and was discharging at Nicholisky a great part of her cargo in a damaged condition.

The brig *Orbit* arrived on the 6th of July and sailed again Aug. 4 for San Francisco, *viâ* Hakodadi, Honolulu and Albion River.

The brig *Theodore and Julia*, from Nicholeski, which vessel has been frozen in for a long time, left seven days previously for Shanghae with a cargo of ice.

July 4, the Russian steam-corvette *America*, with Admiral Kasakeratcho on board, left De Castries to review other ports in the Gulf of Tartary.

Count Mouravief Amoorsky, General-Governor of Eastern Siberia, was daily expected at Nicholeski.

The whole of the Siberian fleet had been ordered to the Pei-ho.

The Hamburg bark *San Francisco* was on her way from Macholoski to De Castries Bay in tow of the Russian steamer *Frachise*. She went ashore in a thick fog off Klosterkamp Point. She got off with little damage, after heaving the greater part of her ballast overboard.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Arrived 20th, H. B. M. steam-frigate *Termagant*, 310 men, and ship of the line *Ganges*, 740 men, from Victoria; ship *George Lee*, from Manila; schooner *Gen. Harney* arrived 19th, from a four months' fishing cruise off the coast, having taken 400 barrels Mackerel. The bark *Mary Agnes* sailed on the 20th for Sydney, with 60 sacks of Wheat, and 200 quarter sacks of Wheat, and 4,000 quarters Flour; ship *Locket*, for Melbourne, 9,000 sacks of Wheat, 4,000 of Oats and 4,000 quarters of Flour; bark *What Cheer*, for Melbourne, 6,000 sacks of Wheat and Oats, and 4,000 quarters of Flour. Bark *Johanna Still* sailed 22d for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks Wheat and 68 bales of Wool. The clipper ship *Pampero* has cleared for New-York, with 14,500 sacks of Wheat, 9,000 Hides, 350 bales of Wool, and other articles of merchandize. The exports of Wheat and Flour from San Francisco, since June 1st, equal 172,000 bbls. of Flour. The ship *David Brown* is loading with Wheat for Liverpool, and will sail by the close of the week, carrying 1,800 tons.

Under the influences of a healthy and active demand for goods from the country, and scant arrivals, and advice of indifferent shipments from Atlantic ports, the market is assuming a degree of buoyancy that has not been witnessed for a long time. Some speculative feeling is evinced, but generally the improvement is gradual and mostly attributable to legitimate causes. As a rule, stocks of goods are ample for the fall Winter trade, but being within bounds importers are encouraged to hold for a remunerative market. Transactions are not of an extensive character, though the demand by the trade is steady, and the aggregate quantity of goods moving quite liberal. Candles firm and quiet as last quoted. Coffee more active and unchanged in rates. Coal inactive, but prices well sustained. Dry Goods—dealers are having a fair trade. Fruits—A speculative movement in Currants; Raisins move more freely, but Preserved Fruits continue dull. Nails sell at $4 75. Oils quiet and unchanged. Provisions are rather slow. Meats unchanged. Pork quiet and without change. Lard inactive. Butter is greatly depressed, and finds no demand; the news of the shipments of 1st September, from New-York, has caused a heavy decline; Isthmus sells at 20c. & 21c.; 800 firkins should arrive tomorrow, and the effect will be felt in still lower rates. Coffee—In Rio there is nothing doing, and the tendency is downward. Sugars are improving steadily; refined are a good deal excited; 300 bbls. crushed sold, in lots, this morning, at 14¾c. Domestic Spirits have an improving tendency; purchases have been made to arrive, prices and qualities not transpiring. Foreign Brandies exhibit greater buoyancy. Teas are more wanted, though still at low rates. Wines unchanged. Foreign advices have given an impetus to the demand for Wheat; prices favor sellers, but a change is scarcely quotable; purchases are necessarily limited, by the lack of facilities for export; the supply of tonnage is totally inadequate.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Overland Mail from San Francisco, which left on the 14th of September, arrived here last evening at 8 o'clock, with five passengers. Everything is reported quiet along the route.

The names of the men murdered by a party of Mexicans at Hollandville Station, near Los Angelos, the circumstances of which were previously reported, are J. L. Williams, late of Milwaukee, and G. W. Langley, of Licking County, Ohio. It did not appear that robbery was the object of the murders, for nothing was carried from the premises. The unfortunate men were in the service of the Mail Company at the time the deed was committed.

Meeting of the A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Board has been occupied most of the day with eloquent addresses, urging a series of resolutions from the Prudential Committee appropriate to the present jubilee period. A beautiful address was delivered by Rev. John Keep, one of the only two survivors of the Association that formed the Board.

The returned Missionaries from Africa and Syria spoke—the latter describing the scenes of massacre on which he had looked. The Lord's Supper was administered in the afternoon in four Churches. After these services the officers of the past year were re-elected. Hon. W. S. Burlingame was added to the Prudential Committee. Three adjacent were made in the morning by Rev. Messrs. presenting other Missionary Societies, all bearing their sympath[y] and congratulations to the Board at the [pre]sent [junc]ture of its career.

From Washington.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The President has appointed J. J. Sprengle, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Venice, *vice* Sarmiento, resigned; John A. Parker, of Virginia, Consul to Honolulu, *vice* Burl, declined; Chas. Richmond, of Michigan, Consul to Lahaina, *vice* Chandler, recalled; and Wm. C. Burchard, of New-York, Consul to Comayagua and Leguicigalpa, in Honduras.

Garibaldi Festival in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 4.

At 8 o'clock A. M. to-day a festival in honor of Garibaldi was commenced at the Bellevue Gardens in this city. The meeting was not large, owing to the threatening aspect of the day, but the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Gust. Struve, of New-York, and Messrs. Wm. Ruff and Wm. Weisner, of Baltimore. The speakers—all of whom spoke in the German language—expressed their hearty codperation in the Italian movement, and their hopes that the great man would succeed in spreading Freedom all over Europe. They longed for the day when the freedom of Italy should be placed on a firm footing, and when the Pope should cease to oppress a brave and good people.

The greatest zeal was manifested for the cause, and the speakers were loudly cheered. The assemblage enjoyed themselves throughout the day with dancing, singing and other amusements, and separated about 6 P. M.

Capture of a Murderer.

Fayetteville, Ark., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The murderer of the two persons, whose bodies were found on the mountain road between this place and Van Buren on the 23d, was brought here last night. This morning a large crowd collected, and insisted upon hanging him at once, but by the repeated efforts of our most influential citizens, the crowd was finally prevailed upon to allow his captors to take him back to the county in which the deed was committed. It is thought that he will be hung to-day or to-morrow. His wife is in custody as accessory.

Van Buren, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The murderer has confessed his guilt and been lodged in jail. Two horse-thieves, named Owen and Robinson, were arrested this morning, and will probably meet with summary punishment. The Vigilance Committee are actively engaged in ridding the country of a host of lawless characters who infest the counties bordering on the Indian country. All suspected persons are closely watched.

Old steamboat men think there is a prospect of a rise in the river soon. Weather showery.

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad.

Toledo, Thursday, Oct. 4.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, the following Board of Directors was unanimously elected for the ensuing year: A. Boody, J. B. Varnum, J. H. Knox, G. D. Morgan, B. Wilson, John Wilson, John Richardson, James T. Soutter, Henry A. Kent, H. Morrison, Wm. Baker, Warren Colburn, George Cecil, James Spears, Robert Breckinridge and Wm. Kent. The officers of the Road for the preceding year were all reëlected, with the exception of J. B. Varnum, elected Treasurer in the place of B. Wilson.

The State Fair at Elmira.

Elmira, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The receipts during yesterday and to-day amount to about $10,000. The attendance during the forenoon was immense. A heavy rain continued in the afternoon, materially interfering with the arrangements on the ground, and keeping away a large number of visitors. To-morrow the annual address will be delivered by Josiah Quincey, Jr., of Boston, and in the afternoon will occur a repetition of the race between *Flora Temple* and *Geo. M. Patchen*. On Saturday there will be a hurdle-race between the Canadian horses.

Senator Crittenden and the Presidential Contest.

Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The *Bulletin* publishes a letter of Hon. John J. Crittenden's to his admirers in New-Albany, Indiana, asking a speech defining their duty as Indianians in the present crisis. Mr. Crittenden declines speaking, but writes:

"If I were a voter in the State of Indiana, and believed there was no probability that Bell could carry the State by its popular vote, then I would unhesitatingly give my vote to Mr. Douglas, and I should do this thinking that thereby I performed my duty as a true Union man, and rendered to my country and to Bell and Everett, the candidates of my choice, the best service that circumstances permitted me to do."

New-Jersey Politics.

Easton, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District of New-Jersey met at Somerville to-day and nominated W. G. Steele by acclamation.

The Bell-Everett Convention of the same District met at the same place, and resolved that it was inexpedient at the present time to make a nomination for Congress.

Rhode Island Politics.

Providence, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Democratic Electoral Convention met here to-day, and nominated Alexander Duncan and Amasa Sprague Electors at Large, and Theodore P. Bogart and Samuel Rodman District Electors.

The Florida State Election.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Columbus *Times* has a dispatch dated Marianna, Oct. 2, saying "Florida sends greeting—the Democracy have the State."

The returns thus far are very limited, and the result, as predicted by them, uncertain.

Congressional Nominations.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Republicans have nominated Charles Francis Adams in the Third Congressional District, and Charles R. Train, in the Eighth.

Mr. Cagger vs. the British Commercial Life Insurance Company.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The suit of Peter Cagger against the British Commercial Life Insurance Company has been compromised by the Company, and the injunction against the securities of the Company been withdrawn.

Death of Rembrandt Peale.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Rembrandt Peale, the eminent painter, died, this morning, at the age of 83 years.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

Rutland, Thursday, Oct. 4.

John Whitcomb, the mail robber, this afternoon plead guilty. He will receive his sentence to-morrow.

The Attempted Suicide of Miss Lyon.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, and in the other daily papers of yesterday (the 2d) was an account of the attempted suicide of my daughter, to which are added charges against myself so atrocious, that if true they should condemn me to perpetual infamy.

These scandalous statements are evidently the coinage of Mr. Enoch Griffith, at whose house the sad tragedy has occurred, and I can scarcely restrain myself to the advice of friends to this simple method of giving them the lie. I think it must strike every candid reader, upon reflection, that suicides are rather the products of self-remorse than of virtuous indignation or alarm for the future. The poor girl who now lies dying upon her bed denies in most emphatic terms that she has ever made the statement imputed to her; and when the truth comes to be known, the public will be convinced that she was abducted from a home which, though poor and plain, was the best I could afford, and where she was treated with care and kindness.

It is true that I commenced an action against Griffith some weeks since—such action as the law provides under the circumstances—and it is also true that I shall prosecute that action to the end, when, I trust, the truth, and the whole truth, will be fully established; and if there be justice in the land, the author of all this wrong will meet some of his deserts.

H. H. LYON.

Note from an Accused Broker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"An unconscionable shave" was the heading of one of your items of police intelligence on the 29th of last month, in which you have done me some injustice. That I have received of Mr. H. Mathias certain notes to dispose of is true; these notes consisting partly of those of a broken firm, and the rest his own, who himself has also failed. These documents are as yet in my possession. I could not, had I been so disposed, have sold these notes; they were never withheld from Mr. Mathias, and are at present subject to the order of those parties justly entitled to the same. A broker has no other stock in trade than his character. As that was injured by your notice, will you please to insert the present in your next edition, and oblige yours, I. S. GANS, Tobacco Broker.

CUBA.

The Execution of Walker—Miscellaneous News—Trade and Commerce, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I yesterday sent to Charleston, *vid* Cedar Key, the "*news*" of the execution of William Walker at Truxillo on the 12th inst., and suppose you are, or will be before this reaches your hands, in possession of the intelligence by the aid of the telegraph. The "news" reached this city on the evening of the 24th inst., from Butubuno, at which port the propeller *Osceola* had arrived that day.

Walker, it appears, was not permitted to have any communication with any of his followers previous to his execution. He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced so close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, and being there discharged, scattered his brains and skull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the "gray-eyed man of destiny," and though we may differ in our several estimates of the character of the man, and of the correctness of the cause he has of late years pursued, yet I believe none will be found who will assert that he was *not* a man of *true* courage, and that he *believed* his conduct was correct in attempting to "extend the area of liberty," and thus benefit his fellow-man. But he is dead, and *"De mortuis, nil nisi bonum."*

We are soon to have, it is understood, a new cemetery near this city, and all will admit that it is much needed. It is to contain 298 acres, to be divided into four squares and adorned with walks, trees and fountains.

The *façade* will be of bronze, in the monumental style, and the entire cemetery will be surrounded with an iron fence, in the centre of which there is to be a superb arch, in a style similar to that "of the Star of Paris."

It is purposed to place the venerated remains (why again disturb them?) of Columbus within this arch in an urn, with a silver cover upon which will be inscribed in letters of gold, the results of his successful enterprise. A bronze statue of Columbus is to be erected near by, representing him in an attitude revealing the grand mission he carried into effect.

I find upon careful calculation, the consumption of butchers' meat in this city is about 55,000 pounds per day, that is about one-quarter of a pound per head. The average weight of meat from each bullock slaughtered is about 350 pounds; of each hog, 77 pounds; of each sheep, 33 pounds.

The wholesale price for beef is $14 per 100 pounds; of pork, $16 to $18 50; of mutton, from $16 to $20 per 100 pounds. The retail prices are for beef, 25 cents per pound; for pork and mutton, 40 to 50 cents per pound; fresh fish, 15 to 20 cents per pound. For a constant and regular supply of this latter article, we are indebted to our late Captain-General, who issued a decree admitting the article free of duty. This decree has been confirmed by the Queen of Spain, and daily arrivals of fishing smacks with cargoes of live fish in their wells is the result; a blessing alike to every class in the community.

But from the foregoing high prices of food in our markets you will readily understand that the keepers of boarding-houses (hotels they call them) are necessitated to charge pretty high rates for board, say from $2 to $2 50 per diem. Then house-rent is exceedingly high, so that a single man, without indulging in any luxuries, needs to earn from $200 to $250 per month to pay his current expenses.

Washing here, too, is quite an item of expense; $1 50 to $2 per dozen pieces being the common charge, and that in a climate which renders white linen clothing requisite to comfort, and to change that clothing twice if not thrice times in each day, you will readily see that it requires quite an amount to pay the "laundrer" every Saturday evening.

A new Express Company between New-York and this city has been recently established: the firm in your City is M. L. Hiller & Co., No. 3 Chamberstreet, and in this city, Edward Binell & Co., No. 8 Mercaderes-street. There were two Express companies between the two cities in existence previously, but they were frequently negligent in the delivery of articles intrusted to them, and very often exorbitant in their charges. I think it more than probable the establishment of this third Express will make all more attentive to and more complacent in their dealings with the public.

The Sugar market has been quite dull this week; holders, however, continue firm and refuse to reduce their pretensions. Molasses is held at 3 reals per keg for clayed.

Freights for the United States very dull at $1 per box and $5 per hogshead for Sugar; $4 per hogshead for Molasses.

Exchanges quite languid. Sterling 15 per cent. premium. New-York sixty-day bills, 4@5 per cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 4¼@5¾ per cent. premium. M.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

New-York, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.

"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug, 16, 1860.*

JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.

Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

To Importers About Going to Europe.—We would call your attention to our Life-Preserving Garments. They insure perfect safety from drowning; they are beautiful and not expensive. In cases like the loss of the *Lyonnaise, Central America* and *Hungarian*, every life might have been saved by the use of our garments. Ladies' and Children's Life-Preserving Waists. DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO., No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.

We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Pomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Use Parker Bros. London Club Sauce.—It is superior to all others now sold, and is for sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.

A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Prince's Ball Tickets.—WANTED TO exchange a lady's for a gentleman's ticket. Address Box No. 169 Post-office.

Gents' Fall Styles Hats and Caps. Misses and Children's Hats, the largest and most elegant variety in the City. The trade supplied.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Taylor's New Saloon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 855 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 33 Platt-st.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 486 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A Novelty at Last.

An entire new style for young men, just received from Paris, for sale by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Best Manufacturing and Family Machines in the world at I. M. SINGER & CO.'S, No. 458 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the New-York Times, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of

FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Fever and Ague

Is caused by the miasm or exhalation evolved from decayed and decaying vegetation in moist soils. When absorbed into the circulation, it becomes an irritating virus in the blood, which deranges and destroys the health of the whole system. We have long sought, and have at length found an antidote,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

Which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. Its action upon the system is invariably sure, and its cure of Fever and Ague and kindred complaints certain. If taken in season, it expels the virus from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use the "Cure" free from its attacks, keeps the system in health, although exposed to the disease. Consequently, it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system, and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. The extensive use of this in all varieties of cases has shown it to be a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is that it is cheap as well as good.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 536 BROADWAY, New-York.

Prince of Wales Ball.—Ladies wishing White Satin and Kid Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful rosettes, patronize

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Excitement at Gosling's, No. 116 Broadway, caused by those whole Apple Pies, is something extraordinary.

MARRIED.

Conover—Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Edward D. Smith, George S. Conover to Clara G., daughter of the late George B. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Wood—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, Mr. J. Howard Wood to Miss Margaret A., daughter of N. H. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Smith—Blake.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. Henry Smith, of Washington, D. C., to Mrs. Nancy M. Blake, of this City.

Walker—Holbrook.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Thomas George Walker to Lucy B., daughter of Henry M. Holbrook, Esq., all of this City.

Atwater—Waring.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Hiram H. Atwater, M. D., to Margaret M. Waring, all of Brooklyn.

Ives—Davis.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at her father's residence, by Rev. J. D. Philips, uncle of the bride, Chauncey B. Ives, Esq., of Rome, Italy, to M. Louisa Davis, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Calkin—Simons.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. C. C. Norton, Judson H. Calkin, of this City, to Miss Malvina Simons, of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Ulster County papers please copy.

Bouse—Fish.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, J. P. Bouse of Jacksonville, Fla., to Elizabeth A., daughter of Edmund Fish, of Brooklyn.

Kenward—Wicks.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 1, at the Washington-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Thomas Kenward to Miss Emma Wicks, of Brooklyn.

Barnes—Ogden.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. L. R. Dunn, W. E. Barnes, Jr., to Lydia H. Ogden, daughter of Geo. Ogden, Esq., both of the above place.

Belden—Barnum.—At Keeseville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. Angelo Cenoli, Rev. William Belden, Jr., of Brooklyn, L. I., to Mrs. Phebe Keese Barnum, daughter of Hon. R. Keese, of the former place.

Speyers—Rogers.—At Tivoli, Duchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Albert Speyers and Matilda Livingston, daughter of the late Henry Rogers, Jr.

DIED.

Brady.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, Anna, wife of Elijah Brady, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 8½ A. M., on Friday, Oct. 5, from No. 34 Greene-st. Her remains will be taken to Newcastle, Westchester County, for interment.

Lush.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, at the house of his son, Robert Lush, Esq., a native of England, in his 87th year.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, W. H. Lush and Wm. Pond, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) day, at 1 P. M., precisely, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., near 3d-av.

Wardwell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Mary Jane, wife of J. M. Wardwell, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, L. L. Sturges, No. 74 East 19th-st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Lush.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, Robert Lush, Esq., a native of Wiltshire, England, in his 87th year.

Friends of his sons, W. H. Lush and W. Pond, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., near 3d-av., on Friday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

☞ Philadelphia and London papers please copy.

Burley.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, John M., eldest child of James B. and Cornelia Burley, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John W. Manley, Esq., No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, and relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Breithaupt.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Julius A., son of F. J., and the late P. A. Breithaupt, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother, No. 139 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

Green.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, Wm. C. Green, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 290 Carleton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Reeve.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, Francis L. Reeve, late of Williamsburgh, aged 55.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his son-in-law, Joseph Wilde, Rose-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Ure.—At West Farms, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Elizabeth B. Ure, relict of the late Andrew Ure, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 5th, at the Presbyterian Church, in the above village.

Constantine.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Eleanor, infant daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Constantine.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 473, Oct. 4, 1860.

61, 72, 2, 13, 24, 41, 19, 26, 53, 52, 29, 36, 59.

Class No. 474, Oct. 4, 1860.

25, 37, 42, 59, 35, 66, 65, 67, 32, 46, 16, 17, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 4, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FANS! FANS!
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

The largest and most splendid assortment of Fans in the City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

COMBINING USE WITH ORNAMENT as does the beard, every one should wear it; but on some people's faces the beard or moustache won't grow. Now, my Onguent will force them to grow on the smoothest face in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sold by dealers generally. B. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Retail prices current of the season at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 15
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black

...ATIONS WANTED.

...EMALES.

...AMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA... ...sist in the washing ... the entire charge of children; ... sewing; or in a small private ... young woman, with the best ... last place, where she lived three ... Can be seen for two days.

...ERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA... ...by a young woman who thor... ...her business; has held first-class ... Can be seen for two days. ... Inquire at 144 West 18th-st.

...AMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A ... ...a situation as chamber... ...chambermaid and assist in the ... ...the best of City refe... ...Can be seen for two days at ... ...front room.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION ... ...experienced and trustworthy young ... ...chambermaid and to do fine washing; is a ... ...remely neat and orderly about ... ...unexceptionable City reference given. Ap... ...West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT... ...by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and ... ...children. Has the best of City refer... ...last place. Call for two days, at No. 253 ... ...between 1st and 2d Avenues A, third floor, ...is willing to go to the country.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL ... ...chambermaid and to assist in ... ...ironing, or sewing; best of City refer... ...last place. Call at No. 109 West 26th-st.,

...AMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SIT... ...chambermaid and nurse, or chamber... ...by a respectable young woman; has ... City reference. Call at No. 23 19th-st., be... ...avs.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION ... ...chambermaid by the day or week; ... ...time of plain sewing. Can ... ...st., front basement.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT... ...Protestant girl to do cham... ...can be seen at her present em...

...AMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT... ...by a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid ... ...the best of City reference for four years. ... 6th-av., 19th-st., in the bakery.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A ... ...girl, a situation as chambermaid and to ... ..., or chambermaid and waitress; good ... Call at 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT... ...by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and ... best of City reference. Can be seen for two ... ...8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

...AMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A ... ...chambermaid and waitress wishes to obtain em... ...; she has the best of City reference. She also ... to place out her sister, as nurse or for light ... Address ELLEN KELLY, dry-goods store, ... West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A RE... ...spectable, Protestant girl wishes a situation as ... or nurse. Call for two days, at No. 19 ...

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. ...Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seam... ...by a respectable young woman; understands ... the sewing machine. Can be seen at her late ... at No. 186, 3d Ave., corner 18th-st., South Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. ...Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as cham... ...must be able to do plain sewing or fine washing. Refer... ...from her last place. Can be seen at No. 5 Minetta-... ...floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. ...Wanted, by a most respectable Protestant young ... ...a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is ... competent; best of City reference. Can be ... for two days at No. 4 2d-st., near the Bowery.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, ...—A respectable young woman wishes a situation ... chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to take ... and do plain sewing and all kinds of ... ; has the best of City reference from her last ... can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 ... for 3 days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A ... ...spectable young woman wants a situation as cham... ...waitress; is willing to assist in the wash... ...and ironing. And has two years' reference from her ... Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West ... ...second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A ... ...Wanted, by an experienced English girl, a situation ... in a private family in the above capacity; has had three ... experience in her last place; is a good seamstress; ... ...highest references thoroughly. Call at No. 406 ... ...first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR ...NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—Situation wanted ... a neat, industrious and competent young woman in ... of the above capacities; would assist in washing; ... no objection to the country; wages moderate. Ap... at No. 339 6th-av., first floor front; best of reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A ... ...Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation, ... do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; ... City references. Call, for two days, at No. 281 East ... ...st., corner of 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl as chamber... ...maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young girl as chambermaid or waitress; she fully understands both. Call or address, for two days, M. A. K., No. 15 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., for two days, between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RE... ...spectable woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the past 16 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference furnished. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 13th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE... ...spectable girl, as good cook, one who perfectly understands her business, and is fully capable of taking full charge of a kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 26th-st., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESEECTABLE ...young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in the City, as reference will show. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK ...by a competent young woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Excellent City references. Call at No. 227 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ...young woman wants a situation as cook; has lived the last five years with one family on Murray Hill, who have just given up housekeeping, and to whom she refers; reference for character, honesty and capacity unexceptionable. Address S. J. W., Box No. 412 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A STEADY, ACTIVE ...Protestant woman a situation as perfect cook, who understands meats in all branches, all kinds of soups, ...puddings, dishes, pastry, desserts of all kinds, baking ...bread, boiling fowls. Has the best of City reference. ...Can be seen for two days at No. 230 1st-av., near 13th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-... ...class cook; understands cooking all kinds meats, ... soups, game, pastries and jellies; the best of City refer... ...ence. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 53 University-... ...place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front ... ...room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ...a situation as cook in a private family; is competent in all its branches; understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 242 6th-st., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ...young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. Can be seen, for to-day and Saturday, at No. 44 4th-av., near 10th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED ...cook, a situation in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who has held the best situations in the City, and can give the highest testimonials as to ability. Inquire at No. 114 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRI... ...vate family, by an experienced woman, as cook and baker; understands her business perfectly; can give good City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK ...by a respectable young woman; is an excellent baker and waiting in the part of the washing; the best of City reference of two years from her last place. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A ...competent woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; will assist in the washing. Best City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at 238 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, ...by a respectable Protestant, in a private family. Inquire at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days, or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD ...plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good ...reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 ...

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A ...first-class cook; the best of City reference. Call at ... 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor, ... room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-... ...class cook, in a private family in this City, by a neat, ... and competent girl with good City reference. Call ... 159 Fifth-st., west of 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN ...cook, in a private family, or to do up stairs work and ... ...sewing; City reference. Can be seen for 2 ... ...at No. 236 East 25th-st.

A COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-... ...class cook, with good references, wants a situation. ...Inquire at 7 Elizabeth Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED ...situations by two respectable young women, one to cook and iron, who thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from their last place; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 339 4th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT... ...able girl, a situation as first-class cook—one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the City reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands French and ironing, or as laundress; understands French and ironing; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 91 Gold-st., between Front and York sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 7.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, to do washing and ironing or general housework, by a respectable girl. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, for three days. No objection to the country.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress, in a private family. The best reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 41st-st.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second door, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 352 1st-av.

A COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as cook, by a young woman; also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. City reference Can be seen until engaged at No. 262 West 26th-st., first floor.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTA... ...ble young women want situations—one is a first-rate cook, and the other is an excellent laundress; understands fluting; they can both be well recommended; or would both take charge of the work of a small family. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GOOD COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable and well recommended woman, as cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families for several years. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, with good references, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, or teach children all the branches of an English education, or would be willing to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 173 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. No objection to the country.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl 21 years old in a respectable family; wages not an object so much as a home, where she will be clothed and taken good care of. Call at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat tidy girl as housemaid; she cooks, bakes bread, and washes and irons well; would go as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; wages, $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—AN AGED WOMAN wants a situation in the City, not more than two or three in the family, to do general housework or sewing; wants a good steady home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes to engage with a lady or family going to England or to travel in Europe. Can be seen every day this week at No. 324 Bleecker-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 29th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back-room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a first-class laundress; does all kinds of fluting and fine washing; will assist with chamberwork or will do the cooking of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman to attend an invalid lady. Call at No. 62 10th-st. References given.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has City reference if required. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., book store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is an excellent embroiderer, and very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; has references. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN English Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and if required could do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible-house.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child, or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at Room No. 24, Gramercy-park Hotel.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; has over three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 624 th-av., near 9th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, (Presbyterian,) accustomed to sewing and the care of children, wishes a situation in that capacity, in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Eldridge-st., Room No. 18, near Grand. References satisfactory.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or would take charge of a grown child and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., front room, second floor, two doors from 2d-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family; fully understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble colored girl a situation as waitress; best of references. Inquire at No. 14 Cornelia-st., or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, that lost her baby, wants a situation in a respectable family as wet nurse. Call for two days, at No. 198 East 21st.-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid wants a situation in a respectable family, either in this City or to go South; the best of reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman of many years experience, and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, strictly-temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last thirteen years in this City; has no objection to City or country. Address or apply at J. R. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; is willing to make himself useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Broadway and 13th-st., at the saddlery of Charles Waters.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or groom and coachman, by an active, steady Protestant man, in the prime of life, who lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe; understands the management of hunters; no objection to the country; week recommended. W. L. M., care of Richard Campbell, No. 50 4th-av., or at No. 124 4th-av., to-day.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, as coachman or groom in a private family; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; can give the best of three years' reference. Call, or address P. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant man a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the gardening; has long experience in the care and management of horses in this country and Europe; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITuation in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last situation, where he has lived three years; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, at Mr. Graham's saddlery store.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of references; has no objection to go to the country. Address N. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, as coachman, who generally understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has been brought up to the business; understands gardening and the general duties of a servant; has been accustomed to live in the country; will take a situation in City or country, and make himself generally useful; is sober and quiet; would drive a horse and cart; best reference given. Call at, or address JAS. BYRNES, care J. H. Conner, No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant single man, a situation with some nice family, to take care of one or two horses, and can do it; is a good careful driver, is kind and obliging, and willing to make himself useful in anything reasonable. References can be given, if required. Any person desiring such services, may address WEBSTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objection to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at S. Lowrey's, No. 932 Broadway, for P. WELSH.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom, perfectly understands his business in all its forms; is a Protestant; can come well recommended; will make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address H. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener and farmer, wife a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; would be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of a gentleman's place in his absence; Protestants. Apply at, or address M. S., A. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GOOD COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable and well recommended woman, as cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families for several years. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, with good references, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, or teach children all the branches of an English education, or would be willing to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 173 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. No objection to the country.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl 21 years old in a respectable family; wages not an object so much as a home, where she will be clothed and taken good care of. Call at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat tidy girl as housemaid; she cooks, bakes bread, and washes and irons well; would go as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; wages, $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—AN AGED WOMAN wants a situation in the City, not more than two or three in the family, to do general housework or sewing; wants a good steady home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes to engage with a lady or family going to England or to travel in Europe. Can be seen every day this week at No. 324 Bleecker-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 29th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back-room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a first-class laundress; does all kinds of fluting and fine washing; will assist with chamberwork or will do the cooking of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman to attend an invalid lady. Call at No. 62 10th-st. References given.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has City reference if required. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., book store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is an excellent embroiderer, and very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; has references. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN English Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and if required could do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible-house.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child, or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at Room No. 24, Gramercy-park Hotel.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; has over three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 624 th-av., near 9th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, (Presbyterian,) accustomed to sewing and the care of children, wishes a situation in that capacity, in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Eldridge-st., Room No. 18, near Grand. References satisfactory.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or would take charge of a grown child and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., front room, second floor, two doors from 2d-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family; fully understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble colored girl a situation as waitress; best of references. Inquire at No. 14 Cornelia-st., or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, that lost her baby, wants a situation in a respectable family as wet nurse. Call for two days, at No. 198 East 21st.-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid wants a situation in a respectable family, either in this City or to go South; the best of reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A BAR-TENDER.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) wanted to attend bar in a liquor-store. Answer in handwriting of applicant stating salary expected. Reference to be addressed to Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE AMERIcan boy 15 or 16 years of age to learn the block and pump-maker's trade; one that can read and write and come well recommended for honesty; no others need apply. Apply to WESTCOTT & FERGUSON, No. 242½ South-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, and one who is willing to do the washing of three persons; City references required; none others need apply. Call at 43 West 36th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. None other need apply. Call at No. 51 West 25th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and do general housework in a small family; also, a boy who writes well, in a lawyer's office. Apply to Room No. 2, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is willing to do housework the last day of the week; an English or Scotch woman preferred. No one need apply who cannot bring the best City references. Apply at No. 101 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED AN EXPERIENCED Protestant English or Scotch nurse, to take charge of one child; must be willing to assist with light chamberwork; unexceptionable City reference required. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 224 Madison-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse; one accustomed to the care of young children, and fully competent, may apply at No. 321 5th-av. None others need apply.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAITer; best of references required. None others need apply at No. 51 West 25th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 39 East 13th-st., near Union-pl-ce. Possession given immediately. Address B. K., Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A CHILD to nurse at her own residence; its age must not exceed six weeks; only such as are willing to give a liberal remuneration need apply at No. 628 6th-av.; best of references will be given.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clason avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 20 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond, and mortgage. Care pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH FOR SALE.—Three new brick houses, three stories and basement high, with under-cellars; finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements—water, gas, &c; situated in South 9th-st., corner of 7th; lots over 100 feet deep; will be sold for less than cost. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. HINES, No. 4 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV., BEtween 5th and Madison avs., in 30th-st., a new first-class brown-stone house; also, the first house east of 5th-av; also, a superior English basement house, same street, between 5th and Madison avs. Terms easy, and prices low. Inquire of MARCUS C. RIGGS, 10 Wall-st.

THIRD-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four-story and basement brick house, with store and full lot, No. 778, first house south of 52d-st., west side. For particulars, inquire of the owner, next house, until sold.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Pine-st

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT English-basement house on the 5th-av., near Madison-square. For cards to view the house and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, 100 FEET wide, near the Park. Any gentleman desiring to secure a first-class building site would do well to examine 57th-st., between the 6th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., Dorchester stone-front, four stories high, basement and under cellar finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av. and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No 276 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 23 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY PHILADELphia brick house, with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, bath-room, washroom, water-closet, gas-fixtures, &c., only a minute's walk from the Atlantic-st., Fulton and Flatbush av. cars, to the Fulton, Wall and South ferries; rent only $400 per annum to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 520 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, opposite the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 162 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power Apply to GUILLIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREEstory, basement and counter-cellar brick dwelling-house, just completed and finished, with all the modern improvements. Rent $500. Apply on the premises, Wilson-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., five blocks from the Peck-slip ferry.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, with high stoop, in West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., suitable for a small family; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 203 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE front house, No. 128 West 39th-st., near 7th-av., with gas fixtures. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to D. FORTER LORD, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FIXTURES, TOgether with the second story, of No. 431 Grand-st. Possession immediately. Also for sale, a stock of fancy and toy goods. Apply to JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 4th-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, finishing brush, frame, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVing time and means at his command more than his present business requires, would like to negotiate for the agency of some wholesale establishment; would attend to purchasing supplies, disposing of goods, or any other business that might be committed to him. Advances in

AUCTION SALES.

Real Estate Sales, Assignees'.

MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. —, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1630) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vanmee, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dieiman and Tellaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyzer, Nobens, Lecomte, Morel, Fatis, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard, Henthorn and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N.B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety or other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., London Dock wines, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., imported in cases. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in casses of 30 full sized bottles, viz.: pale and London Dock brandy, London Dock rum, very superior (1863) Scotch whisky, Madeira 260 per butt, Warre Brothers' port, pale Gastella sherry, believed to be the only lot of this favorite wine in the United States. The goods are all in our store, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to the sale. Also, an invoice from an old City importing house, in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the first possible quality, and guaranteed as such or no sale; port wines, bottled in Oporto; Madeira, most positively 20 years old, very superior; Manzanilla pale sherry, genuine cognac brandies; old Scotch and Irish whiskys, very mild Bourbon and Monongahela, Jamaica rum, gin, &c.; champagnes, clarets, hocks, &c.; also, whisky, rum, brandies, &c., in casks. To be sold in the original packages or by the demijohn. Also, 7,200 fine cigars, from the best houses in Havana, consisting in part of Cabanas, Reynas, Figaros, Prensados, La Rosa, Conchas, Españolas, Filanthropos, Empresas and Piccolominis, Zaragueles, St. Victoria, El Dolce far Niente, Concha and other superior brands.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF 32 BUILDING
Lots on 6th, 10th, and 11th avs., 42d, 85th, 84th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, and 141st sts., at auction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 6th-av., 4 lots on the northeast corner of 126th-st.
On 6th-av., 2 lots, w. s., 50 ft. north 126th-st.
On 10th-av., 4 lots on the northeast corner of 113th-st.
On 11th-av., 8 lots, s. s., between 121st and 122d sts.
On 11th-av., 3 lot, w. s., 50½ north 123d-st.,
On 42d-st., 5 lots, n. s., 225 ft. east 11th-av.
On 85th-st., 3 lots, s. s., between 10th and 11th avs.
On 84th-st., 9 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 11th-av.
On 121st-st., 2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 11th-av.
On 122d-st., 3 lots, n. and s. s., between 10th and 11th avs.
On 123d-st., 8 lots, s. s., 400 ft. east of 11th-av.
On 124th-st., 1 lot, n. s., 125 ft. east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st., 2 lots, s. s., 50 ft. east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st., 4 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 6th-av.
Or 141st-st., 6 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 6th-av.

The title to the above property is indisputable, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

DAVID S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DAVID S. HOUGH, will sell this day, FRIDAY, October 5, at 10½ A. M., a very large and desirable assortment of household goods of every conceivable description, from house No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. The goods are both second-hand and new, a portion belonging to the house and others having been brought there from other houses. In the assortment is every variety and quality of articles that good housekeepers can desire, and all positively must be sold to the highest bidder. Among the articles are velvet carpets, brussels do., pier and mantel mirrors, elegant rosewood parlor furniture of all kinds, splendid seven-octave piano, lace and brocatel window curtains, mantel clocks and decorations, easy and reception chairs, library and drawing-room furniture in suites; superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses and bedding; cheap upper-story bedsteads, &c.; toilet sets and kitchen furniture, crockery, china, cutlery, cut glass-ware and silver servers, spoons, forks, &c.; altogether forming an assortment which, both in quality and condition, is well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale. House also to let from Nov. 1. Rent $2,000. Size 40 feet and 65 feet deep. Inquire of auctioneer.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c. A. M. CRISTADAL, No. 22 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time Nickle-movement levers, Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brillman & Co., Losado, Bretting, Feres, Yates, Beesley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, diamond and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face duplex detached levers and cylinders, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy fine gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE EXTRA-large house and lot in 22d-st., near Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Henry W. Sargent, Esq., executor of Phœbe Wyckoff, deceased:

LOT 22D-STREET.—The handsome first-class, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 17 East 22d-st., north side, about 170 feet east of Broadway; the house, which was built by the late owner in the best and most substantial manner for his own use, is 34x70 feet, in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 34x98.9; possession Nov. 1; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For permit to view the house, and further particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the store No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed, comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' and several very fine copies of celebrated modern pictures, all richly framed in the best double gilt frames. Also several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirrors, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high, very handsome, kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse.

Also, a dark chestnut horse, about 16 hands high, 7 years old, believed to be perfectly sound; is a splendid saddle horse for a lady or gentleman. To be sold without reserve.

AT PUBLIC SALE.—NO. 36 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—The elegant first-class brown-stone front house and lot, built by day's work, and in perfect order, will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, No. 68 Wall-st.

A. J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 5, WILL BE SOLD AT auction all the contents of the dwelling-house No. 58 West 18th-st., viz.: rich household furniture, Brussels carpets, elegant piano-forte, mirrors, paintings, silver and glass-ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ A. M.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, kitchen-ware, stoves, blankets, &c. JAS. BREWSTER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Deboro's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 117 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is unequaled. Teeth and fangs imperfectly removed without pain. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before 10th October draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,595,918 38
Overdrafts		566 59
Due from Banks		114,604 35
Due from Directors of the Bank	$115,762 50	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie		465,291 54
Cash Items, viz: Principally Checks, &c., in exchanges		230,125 76
Stocks		330,500 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		36,057 00
Expense Account		5,829 25
Total		$3,953,892 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$305,090 00	
Less notes on hand	27,921 00—	277,169 00
Profits		425,862 11
Due to banks		184,304 30
Due depositors on demand		2,065,197 46
Amount due not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		1,360 00
Total		$3,953,892 87

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Associated Bank, incorporated and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of October, 1860,
(Signed) MATTS. BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON,
} New-York.
} Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented to him on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

SALE OF THE COPPER MINES OF THE FRENCH COMPANY ON LAKE SUPERIOR, HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICH.—The dissolution of the French Copper Mining Company, constituted by Mr. Descours, notary public in Paris, May 14, 1858, having been resolved upon at the general meeting of the stockholders on June 19 last, full powers have been given to the liquidators and to the manager, Mr. E. THERQULDE, to offer the mines for sale at public auction, in Paris, France, in the Chambers of the Notaries Public, Place du Chatelet. The sale will take place Nov. 28 next, in two lots or parcels: One lot will be Agate Harbor, (townships 58 and 59 north, range 30 and 31 west;) the tract comprises about 2,500 acres. The second lot is Clark, Montreal and Bell (townships 58 and 59 north, range 28 west,) a quarter of a mile distant from Copper Harbor. This mine is in full operation and supplied with everything required to work it with 200 men. The tract comprises about 2,500 acres. All necessary information can be had by addressing F. BARTHELEMY, Agent of the Company, at the Mine, at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000, FOR TWO YEARS, for which a bond and mortgage on a first-class dwelling-house up-town will be given. Address C., Box No. 145 Times Office.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diploma de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway. OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st. TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st. (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years of successful practice, the result of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in this specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—HOW IT OPERATES.—The human skin is as porous as a sieve. Through its orifices the liniment, applied with gentle friction, is conveyed to the source of external inflammation. Its immediate effect is to extinguish pain. Then its healing and renovating properties are developed. In this way it promptly relieves and finally cures rheumatism, sore throat, cramps, contractions of the joints, all pains in the muscles, glandular swellings, ulcers, boils, bruises and burns, cuts, sprains, chilblains, &c., &c. It is also of great efficacy in spinal diseases. Depôt, No. 24 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 20 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. All who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint in the blood as sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) Broad Mountain, and genuine Lehigh, at lowest market rates, from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
HEINSTEIN	4,600 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $38, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Second and Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels now afloat, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $33 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck,

[illegible] Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Grocker, Wm. Miles, H. [illegible], Robert Roy and [illegible] a member of the [illegible] occasioned the special meeting of the Committee [illegible] Sept. 6, [illegible] between China [illegible] of a memorial [illegible] of Messrs. A. A. Low, P. [illegible], F. Westray, George Op- [illegible], W. T. Coleman.

[illegible] that in the judgment of the [illegible] an extension of our postal facilities is no [illegible] to the [illegible] means of our commerce and the [illegible] of its high position among maritime [illegible] has been [illegible] when our merchant [illegible] the exclusive control of the traffic [illegible] and Europe, the memorialists [illegible] petition of the vessels then with their [illegible] were being degraded to the service of [illegible] to the carrying of coal, smack- [illegible] and the bulky products of our [illegible] our sailing packets [illegible] is traced primarily to [illegible] Government of a line [illegible] to Boston, and Halifax, [illegible] was the inauguration of [illegible] with this country, [illegible] the support necessary to its [illegible] existence. By sub- [illegible] were not only able to [illegible] mails and first-class pas- [illegible] of the rich fabrics of [illegible] were [illegible] all parts of the world; [illegible] and wherever the mail [illegible] it had come, by a law [illegible] in our favor of its first triumph, [illegible] was [illegible] followed in its course. [illegible] American merchant, dealing with [illegible] upon the postal facilities of [illegible] rival, add only opened his [illegible] from two to three weeks after the [illegible] become [illegible] of these [illegible] countries had become [illegible] to the vigorous competitors in Great [illegible]. The memorial alluded also to the [illegible] which this steam marine of Great [illegible] been in time of war the transport ser- [illegible] the facility with which the vessels had re- [illegible] to the carrying trade. And while this system had [illegible] the greatest activity in the building of steamers, [illegible] ship-yards from Maine to Maryland were de- [illegible]. This same system, though it had been ques- [illegible] had been pursued until the commerce of Eng- [illegible] a degree of prosperity without a [illegible] history, and was now being imitated by [illegible] Powers. The memorial then allu- [illegible] the seeming purpose at one time of the United [illegible] to adopt and continue a similar pol- [illegible] the opinion that so long as the mail [illegible] Great Britain and France is maintained by sub- [illegible] United States Government will be com- [illegible] the same policy or submit to a mor- [illegible]. A brief allusion was also made [illegible] of the Collins line of steamers, and [illegible] failure of the line because the sub- [illegible] withdrawn, and the further fact was stated, that [illegible] and Bremen lines still continue to run un- [illegible] were receiving only ocean and inland post- [illegible] a few private steamers were enabled to [illegible] during the Summer season. The Com- [illegible] expressed the opinion that the time had [illegible] for the formation of Congress should be di- [illegible] establishment of a line of mail steamers [illegible] to the populous countries of the Eastern [illegible] One side was California and Oregon, [illegible] immense resources, and on the other China, [illegible] Pacific Islands, Java, and Australia— [illegible] accessible to the merchants of this country [illegible] to those of Europe, by the existing [illegible] communication. With a line of steam- [illegible] San Francisco to China, a connection [illegible] important places would become [illegible] of easy, cheap, and rapid intercourse, which [illegible] be carried on [illegible] Great Britain. Lines of railroad from the [illegible] were projected, if need be, seeking a new issue beyond the [illegible] which needed to turn the tide of cor- [illegible] from around the Old World and the At- [illegible] to a more direct route to and from San Fran- [illegible]. It was needful to strengthen the bonds of [illegible] recently so lately formed with Japan; to open [illegible] to the fullest extent the vast resources of China. [illegible] increasing the gold and silver of California [illegible] and then of these Empires, the American [illegible] would be to some extent independent of [illegible] and foreign credits, and if the United [illegible] the same means give the missionary [illegible] to his chosen field of labor, such a line [illegible]. The silver of Mexico and Peru [illegible] from a long and expensive route [illegible] China, and would become tributary, and so, [illegible] gold of Australia would be drawn to England [illegible] In conclusion, the memorialists ask, as [illegible] means of securing the establishment of the [illegible] that Congress grant a sufficient subsidy to any [illegible] that will undertake to perform the service [illegible], under proper guarantees and conditions.

On motion of Mr. Low the report of the committee was accepted. He then moved its adoption and pro- [illegible] to address the chamber. He said that the rec- [illegible] represented the views of all the mem- [illegible] of the committee, but there were some views in- [illegible] in the argument in which they were not all [illegible]. But still inasmuch as the recommendation of [illegible] involved a departure from the policy [illegible] recently adopted by the Government in relation [illegible] to mail steamers, it seemed reasonable to a majority of the Committee that the memorial should set forth the grounds of their recom- [illegible] mendation; and he thought the propriety of that would be obvious when the circumstances were fully considered. Mr. Low then alluded to the colonial in- [illegible] terests of Great Britain, which made it her policy to [illegible] subsidize mail steamers, and to the fact that the United States had no such interests. Nothing was more com- [illegible] mon than to charge upon our Representatives an in- [illegible] attention to matters which were exceedingly important [illegible] to the interests of the commerce of our country. Commercial men must set forth their views, and, as they might not be understood, it seemed to the Com- [illegible] mittee to be important to state in a general narration what had been the result of ocean mail communica- [illegible] tion.

The speaker then spoke of the importance of the [illegible] communication, and illustrated this point by [illegible] the effect of the present attitude of England [illegible] Powers toward China, which prevented either our [illegible] going into China or her teas coming out. If the [illegible] could England would be apprised of it [illegible] weeks in advance of our merchants, and would [illegible] advantage of their information to the detriment [illegible] of the American merchant. He stated that re- [illegible] cently, a Boston bark had brought a [illegible] cargo from Hong Kong to San [illegible] Francisco, which had been forwarded by Pony [illegible] Express to this City, and had reached here a week in [illegible] advance of the same dates by the *Persia*. But this [illegible] was the exceptional case; but had we a line of steam- [illegible] ers we should be always in advance. Again alluding [illegible] to the Atlantic trade, he asked if our merchants were [illegible] reconciled to a surrender of the trade to Great [illegible] Britain. He could not but regard it with [illegible] mortification. If Great Britain had levied a discrimi- [illegible] nating duty upon our steamers it would not have been [illegible] more effectual in driving us from the seas than her [illegible] plan of subsidizing her steam marine while our Gov- [illegible] ernment failed to support ours in the same way. To [illegible] show how important it was to British commerce [illegible] Mr. Low alluded to the fact that for years before [illegible] the Cunard contract had expired the subsidies [illegible] were continued for five years to enable the Com- [illegible] pany to build new and larger vessels. How was it [illegible] possible that our merchants should be able to com- [illegible] pete successfully with the enterprise of British merchants, [illegible] backed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And [illegible] the expenditures by the British Government was not a loss. What was not returned in postage was re- [illegible] turned in activity in freights, in customs, in the ac- [illegible] tivity in the ship yards. What we lost they gained. As regarded their alleged advantages in the use of iron steamers, he believed that we had only to reinaugu- rate the policy of subsidizing our steamers, and we would be able in a short time to build iron steamers [illegible] as cheaply as England could, though he admitted it [illegible] was done as cheaply to-day. The perfection [illegible] of construction attained in building iron steamers had re- [illegible] sulted from the support given them in the mail ser- [illegible] vice. Mr. Low concluded his remarks at some length [illegible] in explanation of the views taken by the Committee.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE dissented from his associates on the Committee, not with regard to the immediate ne- cessity of the line of steamers recommended in the memorial, but upon the general indorsement given by the report to the system of indiscriminate subsidizing [illegible] steamship lines by Government. That indorsement [illegible] he was given, not upon the ground of facilitating [illegible] correspondence and intercourse, but upon the ground that our steamships, from the necessities of our commerce, must be subsidized in order to be able to compete with those of Great Britain. The memorial eulogized the [illegible] Government because of its subsidizing policy, [illegible] and censured our own for not following the exam- [illegible] ple. He (Mr. OPDYKE) believed it to be ill-timed and [illegible] unwise for the Chamber of Commerce, in a [illegible] letter bearing the strongest grounds for the [illegible] passage of a specific measure, the establish- [illegible] ment of a line of steamers from California to [illegible] China, to bring in this indorsement of the general [illegible] principle of subsidies to ocean steam lines, es- [illegible] pecially [illegible]. It was well known that the practice [illegible] and opinions of our Government condemn that poli- [illegible] cy. It was known that the whole South and West [illegible] would condemn, and he thought that nothing would [illegible] be more effectual in preventing or delaying the accom- [illegible] plishment of the object aimed at in the memorial than [illegible] the bringing forward of such an argument at such a [illegible] time, in such a way. He thought, too, that the Com- [illegible] mittee, in thus indorsing the policy of subsidizing [illegible] steamship lines, had transcended their authority. The resolution under which they were created a Committee expressly named the object for which they were appointed, the preparation of a memorial to Congress upon the subject of a mail line between California and China, and it is a rule of parliamentary law that the resolution under which a Committee is appointed is at once their guide and their limita- tion. He thought that in the case of a document presenting many new and startling views, the adop- tion of which would involve so great a departure from the policy of our Government, the Chamber should act with due deliberation. At any rate there was no need for hurry, as Congress will not be in session for two months yet. He was sorry to say that he had not examined the subject as thoroughly as he could have desired, but there were some general objections which presented themselves to him so forcibly that he could not in justice to himself, fail to state them. [illegible] from the position taken in the [illegible] the superior advancement of the Brit-

Mr. BLUNT, of the Committee on Collisions, announced the reception of a report drawn by Lieut. AMMEN, of the NAVY, on the subject of collisions, which suggestions were made to diminish the chances of col- lisions by the various means already in use. On mo- tion, the communication was referred to the Commit- tee on Collisions.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the subject of memorializing Congress on the subject of a daily postal line from Key West to Cedar Key be referred to the Special Committee on the subject of steam communication be- tween San Francisco and China. Adopted.

Mr. OPDYKE offered a resolution authorizing the Ex- ecutive officers of the Chamber to invite Mr. Lindsey, M. P., now on a visit to this country, to meet the mem- bers of the Chamber at a special meeting, to be held at the Mercantile Library Hall, at such time as may be convenient to himself after his arrival here. Adopted.

On motion of Dr. D. OGDEN, the subject of the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Washburn, to provide for the safety of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was referred to the Com- mittee on Collision.

On motion of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the salary of Mr. Wilson, the Clerk of the Chamber, was increased by adding $200 to it.

The Chamber then adjourned.

CITY MILITARY.

Return of the Fifth Regiment from Bedloe's Island.

This regiment, which has (by official permis- sion) occupied Bedloe's Island for the past week as an encampment and practice ground, returned yester- day to the City, well embrowned, well wearied, and evidently well exercised during their week of duty. The Fifth, under the command of Col. SCHWARTZ- WAELDER, reflected high credit upon themselves and their commander, proving that the week passed on the Island had not been lost. Their marching was so steady and compact as to draw forth plaudits from the large crowd assembled to witness their evolutions.

The Regiment was escorted to the Park by the Twelfth Regiment, under the command of Col. BUR- TSFIELD, who acquitted themselves handsomely. The most noticeable feature of the parade, however, was the Commander of the Twelfth Regiment, who, ig- noring all precedents and directions as to uniform, dis- played himself in the full dress of a Colonel, but wearing a particolored cap which would have been pronounced beautiful anywhere but on parade. It was entirely out of keeping with his position or office. Both Regiments were reviewed by Gen. YATES and Staff, and were highly, as well as deservedly, com- mended. The improvement in the manual and march- ing of the Fifth Regiment was so perceptible as to draw forth the plaudits of the crowd who witnessed their evolutions.

The Twelfth Regiment.

This Regiment went down to Camp Washington, Staten Island, yesterday, and spent the day in drilling parading and target-shooting, returning in time to escort the Fifth Regiment to the Park.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE JAPANESE BILL—NO PROGRESS MADE.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M., MORGAN JONES, the President, in the Chair.

The petition of the Mercantile Library Association for permission to erect bulletin boards on the corners of Eighth-street and of Astor-place was granted.

Councilman PINCKNEY introduced a resolution that the Japanese Special Committee be directed to pre- pare a full and detailed statement of the expenses in- curred for the entertainment of the Japanese Embas- sy, and to present the same to the next meeting. He stated that three months had elapsed since the Com- mittee had discharged their duties, and had shipped the Embassy homeward, and yet no detailed state- ment had been submitted to the Common Council, and they only knew what the items were by reports made through the public Press, which were probably incorrect. It was high time the Committee made their report, if they ever intended to do so. Justice to the parties who held the claims, as well as the good name of the City Government, demanded that there should be no further delay.

Councilman LANE advocated the resolution. He had heard that already poor men, who held these un- paid bills, had been obliged to assign them at a ruin- ous shave. He had recently conversed with the Mes- sers. Lelands, one of whom said, "If the bill is too large, reduce it." He believed that the bill could be materially reduced.

Councilman SHAW, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, opposed the resolution in its present form and moved to amend by inserting the words "re- [illegible]

Councilman [illegible] thought the Board could "direct" a Committee of the [illegible] Committee to perform their duties.

After some debate, the amendment was adopted [illegible] to 6.

Councilman proposed to amend by inserting the words, "report on or before the 16th inst."

Pending a motion to lay the resolution on the table, the latter offered to withdraw his amendment, but permission was not granted, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed, 10 to 9.

Some other routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOYS FOR THE WEST.—A company of boys and girls from the Children's Aid Society will leave the City for homes in the West on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Parents who are too poor to provide for their children as they would desire, will do well to take this opportunity of securing their welfare in good places in the country. Many a poor father and mother who have made application for their children on seeing former notices of this kind, have had their hearts gladdened with happy news from the little ones in their new homes. Information may be had at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, *Sun* Building.

ACCIDENT IN A BRICK-KILN—FATAL RESULT.—On the 3d of last month, JAMES FULTON, a native of Scotland, 32 years of age, employed at the brick-kilns, Port Richmond, Staten Island, had one of his legs shockingly crushed by catching it in the machinery. He was brought up to the City a few hours after the occurrence, and placed in the New-York Hospital, but the measures adopted to save his life proved un- availing, and he died on Wednesday. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances of the case, and the jury attributed the cause of death to an accident.

THE SIDE WALL OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE TUM- BLING OUT—NOBODY HURT.—On Wednesday afternoon a portion of the occupants of the tenement-house No. 241 East Twelfth-street, were profoundly shocked in a double sense by the sudden disappearance of the side wall of their residence. A careless contractor, in excavating the adjoining lot, had encroached upon the foundation of the building, without taking the ordi- nary precaution of propping the foundation. There was not any person injured.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a boy named JAMES COSTELLO, living at No. 163 Suffolk-street, was run over by a cabinet dray at the junction of the Bowery and Grand-street. Prof. J. O. BRONSON happened to be passing at the time, and upon examining the boy, pronounced his injuries to be dangerous, and had him at once conveyed to the Charity Hospital, connected with the New-York Medi- cal College, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street.

WANTON MISCHIEF.—While the procession of Wide-Awakes was absorbing general attention on Wednesday evening, a wretch amused himself by squirting vitriol upon the clothing of the spectators. Mrs. CONLIN, a lady residing at No. 172 Broome-street, while looking at the pageant from the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, had her dress and silk cape destroyed. The perpetrator of the outrages es- caped detection.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.—On Wednesday evening, JOHN MCGUIRE, a boy 5 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 199 East Fourteenth-street, ran beneath the wheels of a dirt-cart at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, and was injured so seriously that his death soon resulted. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict that the occurrence was accidental was given.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of a middle-aged man, apparently a laborer, who was found in the water at Pier No. 29 East River. No evidence could be obtained with reference to the iden- tity of deceased, nor as to how he came into the wa- ter; but as no marks of violence were apparent, a verdict of death from "supposed drowning" was ren- dered.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Ameri- can Institute Fair was well attended yesterday, during the day and evening. Prof. MASON delivered an address during the evening. The Fair closes on Saturday night.

CORRECTION.—Please state that the lamp pre- sented to the Wide-Awakes of the Thirteenth Ward was bought by me from moneys collected from the Police and others, and not by the Church in Attorney- street, as you have reported in your paper. The Church had nothing to do with it in any shape or manner.

THOMAS BROWN, No. 101 Attorney-street.

The Sanitary Association.

THE SALE OF POISONS—CASE OF CATHARINE GORDON.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening in Cooper Institute, Dr. POST in the Chair. The attendance was not large.

Dr. PERCY, Chairman of the Special Committe ap- pointed to investigate the case of CATHARINE GORDON, who died from taking arsenic, made the following re- port:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CASE OF CATHARINE GORDON.

The Committee to whom was appointed the inves- tigation of the facts connected with the poisoning of CATHARINE GORDON, of No. 93 Grand-street, respect- fully report, that, in fulfillment of their duty, they called upon Dr. S. S. HARRIS, House-Physician of the City Hospital, and obtained from him, in writing, the accompanying report:

They also called upon the sister of CATHARINE GOR- DON, and from her learned the following particulars: That on the morning of the 27th of August, CATHA- RINE GORDON was found in her bedroom in a very prostrate condition, and after some little time ad- mitted that she had, on the previous night, taken a quantity of arsenic, which she had obtained from the drug-store on the corner of West Broadway and Walker-street; that she had asked for it to kill rats, and that the druggist put it up in two papers, and upon the outside paper wrote "Arsenic—poison;" that on going to bed she put most of the arsenic into a tum- bler, and turned on it a bottle of soda-water and drank it; that she tore off that part of the paper that was marked "Arsenic—Poison," folded it up and threw it out of the window, so that nobody should know that she had taken poison.

The testimony was corroborated by a servant in the house.

Your Committee also saw Dr. JOHNSON, of No. 28 Green-street, who had attended upon deceased, and he stated that she told him she obtained it from the drug store at the corner of West Broadway and Walker-street.

Your Committee learn from this testimony that the law of this State regulating the sale of poisons was to- totally neglected, and not complied with in any respect. Your Committee also learn that Coroner O'KEEFE hur- ried over the inquest without calling upon the physician who was in attendance upon the deceased; and that although he knew and was informed that there had been an infringement of the law, he made no report of the same to the District-Attorney; and that in some way, contrary to the usual custom, the reporters of the City Press were prevented from reporting the case as usual in the newspapers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D.,
W. B. ROBERTS,
J. P. BATCHELDER, M. D.

A statement of Dr. HARRIS was appended, reciting substantially the same facts.

On motion the papers were signed by the President and Secretary, and ordered to be sent to the District- Attorney.

Dr. HARRIS called attention to the excessive labors of operatives in the City, and the unreasonable hours which young persons of both sexes are required to per- form, prostrating their health and undermining their constitution. Several affecting cases were cited. He moved for a Committee to investigate this class of facts, which, after remarks from Dr. GRISCOM, was appointed.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

The first meeting of this society since the sum- mer vacation, was held at Clinton Hall, last evening, the President, Dr. F. L. HAWKS, in the chair. Owing to the small number of persons in attendance, conse- quent upon the inclement weather, and the fact that due notice of the meeting had not been served upon the members, Judge DALY moved that the reading of the paper upon Syria, by Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, which was to have been the feature of the evening, be postponed to the next meeting of the society, to be held on the 25th inst.

Dr. THOMPSON being present, begged leave to say that he did not desire a postponement on account of any value which might be supposed to attach to the paper he proposed reading, meriting for it a larger au- dience than was then present, but his friend. Dr. WM. M. THOMSON, who had long resided in Syria, pro- posed to read before the Society a paper which con- tained valuable information not elsewhere accessible, and on his account he was glad that an adjournament had been moved.

Before the motion was put by the Chair, Dr. WYNNE, who was appointed by the Society a delegate to attend the International Statistical Congress held in London, asked leave to report that he had been unable to attend, but he had learned through the delegate from the Boston Geographical Society, that the merits and importance of this Society were duly appreciated by the Congress, which had shown its appreciation by assigning to the Society the task of preparing an article upon the important subject of gold discoveries and their effect upon prices and wages in America. In this connection he begged leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of — be appointed to as- certain the effect upon prices and wages in the United States occasioned by the recent gold discoveries, in ac- cordance with the suggestion of the International Sta- tistical Congress, held at London, in order that the So- ciety may be enabled to report the result of its investi- gations to the Statistical Congress, at its meeting in Berlin in 1863.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Society then adjourned to the evening of Oct. 25.

Commission to take Testimony in the Isaac V. Fowler Case.

JAMES F. DWIGHT, Esq., late Assistant United States District Attorney, has been appointed Special [illegible]

[illegible] Payment of the Gen. Lay [illegible] Payments survive on his official bond. The [illegible] tion will granted some days ago, that [illegible] by the consent of the parties, Judge Betts appointed Mr. DUTTON, who leaves to-day in the Quaker City for Havana, where it is understood Payment is to preside.

The American Bible Union.

The Anniversary meeting of this Society was continued yesterday at the First Baptist Church in Broome-street. Reports on the Epistles to Timothy, and on the Siamese Scriptures were read and adopted; also a report on the plan for circulating the revised Scriptures. The report embodied the following pre- amble and resolutions:

Whereas, It was announced by our beloved Saviour, as a characteristic of His dispensation, that the Gos- pel is preached to the poor, and this Gospel is contain- ed in the sacred Scriptures, which ought to be com- municated in their purity, therefore—

Resolved, That this Union approves an effort to make permanent provision for circulating the revised English version of the Scripture; and that for this purpose we shall endeavor to raise a fund of one hun- dred thousand dollars, to be permanently invested,—the interest only to be used; and this interest to be employed solely in the gratuitous circulation of the English Scriptures after they shall have passed the Final Committee.

Resolved, That the following conditions respecting the Fund be strictly observed:

1. That the ordinary proceedings and receipts of the American Bible Union be not interfered with in raising the Fund.

2. That a special account be opened for it, and that it be kept separate from all other funds.

3. That all expenses connected with its collection be charged to it.

4. That a special report of its condition be made to the Board quarterly, and an Annual Report be made to the Union at each anniversary.

5. That the plans for securing the subscriptions for his Fund be referred to the officers at the Rooms, in connection with a special agent, who may be employed by the Board to raise the Fund.

The following additional resolution, offered by Mr. PHILLIPS, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the subscriptions to the Fund for the free distribution of the Revised Scriptures be made in such a way that the subscriber may pay the interest annually, or semi-annually, for five years, the princi- pal to be receivable—credited to the subscriber for the purpose of said subscription—at any time short of five years, as the ability or convenience of the subscriber may require, with security that the full amount of subscription be paid within five years.

Rev. Dr. HODGE read a report of the Committee on English Scriptures, congratulating the Union on the effectiveness of its labors in that department. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Epistle to Philemon was read, but action upon it was postponed until the afternoon, when it was taken up and dis- cussed.

Police Reports.

APPEARANCES AGAINST HIM.

Richard C. Dean, *alias* Dunn, *alias* Andrews, *alias* a dozen other names, was yesterday apprehend- ed by Officer Anderson, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a case of cloth caps, on Monday last, from the store No. 70 Broadway. The case had been lowered to the sidewalk from one of the upper stories of the building, but when the porter came down to look for it, he found it was a "case of mysterious disappearance." The prisoner at the time of his arrest had with him a carpet-bag full of caps answering the description of those which had been stolen, and he was peddling them at a suspiciously low figure. When taken to the Station-house a bunch of skeleton keys was found upon him, and altogether circumstances were so much against him that Justice BRENNAN, before whom he was taken, held him for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COUNTY TAXES.—The Board of Supervisors have determined that the amount necessary to meet the or- dinary expenses of the County, including the interest and installments of the public debt falling due within the current year, and for the support of the poor, to be as follows:

Salary of City and County Judges	$8,000
Clerk to take testimony	1,800
District-Attorney's office	6,000
Jurors and Constables	18,000
Police service	5,000
Surrogate's office	5,000
Poor witnesses	500
Jail expenses and Sheriff's fees	40,000
Expense of Commissioner of Jurors	4,000
Salaries of Keepers of Penitentiary	6,800
Penitentiary supplies	20,000
Contingent fund	125,000
Installment of public debt	$40,000
Interest on public debt	23,670— 63,670
For Superintendence of the Poor	70,000
Lunatic Asylum	10,000
Total	$382,970

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.—The expenses of this institution last year reached ths sum of $28,537 15, viz.:

Food	$9.068 33
Clothing	4,152 12
Fuel	1,938 36
Sundries	2,942 23
Food for cattle	851 51
Salaries	8,522 46
Board of keepers	760 50
Board of sick prisoners	300 48
Total	$28,537 15

1,338 prisoners were received into the institution during the year, and 1,331 were discharged.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S RECEPTION.—JOHN B. GOUGH last evening delivered a lecture in Plymouth Church upon the subject of temperance, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Every seat and every standing place in the house was occu- pied, and hundreds of people were compelled to go away because they could not get inside of the build- ing. Mr. GOUGH was briefly welcomed by Rev. Mr. BEECHER. The address was the same as delivered a few evenings since in New-York. Several times large numbers were affected to tears, and in one in- stance a woman gave vent to her feelings in an audi- ble manner.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., is to address a Republican meeting in South Brooklyn this evening. It is to be held in the Wig- wam in Court-street.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

THIRD DAYS' RACES ON FASHION COURSE.

The concluding race of the Fall meeting on the Fashion Race Course, took place yesterday, and was as fine a contest as could be desired. About fifteen hundred persons witnessed the race. The credit of the race yesterday, is due to the proprietors of the course, who offered a purse of $700 for a three-mile- heat race, to make up for the disappointment to the subscribers to the Fall meeting, which arose from *Daniel Boone's* withdrawal from the great four-mile race, and the forfeiture of *Prophet* to *Oysterman* in the four-mile race for $10,000. For the race yesterday, four horses were entered: *Throggs Neck*, *Muddy Coon*, *Nicholas* I., and *Oysterman*. *Nicholas* and *Oysterman* were all that started, and the track was rather dead and unfavorable for fast time. *Nicholas*, who had run splendidly with *Daniel Boone* on his trial trips, was, it was said, slightly lame, and in conse- quence the betting ran currently at 100 to 60 on *Oyster- man*, previous to the start.

FIRST HEAT.—*Nicholas* had a little the best of the start, and kept the lead throughout the heat. He was ridden splendidly by DANIEL WEBSTER, his jockey in his previous victory, on the Fashion Course, and car- ried 123 pounds for his 7 years. *Oysterman's* jockey was E. S. HAFFERTY. *Oysterman* carried 104 pounds for his 4 years. In this heat it seemed that *Nicholas*, although seemingly in hand during the whole race, could take a strong head whenever he was called upon by WEBSTER, who rode with great judgment; *Oyster- man* frequently laying upon *Nicholas'* quarter, but never being allowed a better place in the heat. *Oyster- man's* jockey labored under some disadvantage at the turns on account of *Oysterman's* savage dis- position, which compelled him to keep him at a respectable distance outside of *Nicholas*, thus making a larger circuit than his more gentle com- petitor, for fear of an attack on the latter. The heat was won by *Nicholas* by a length and a half. Time of first mile, 1 minute 58 seconds; second mile, 1 minute 56 seconds; third mile, 1 minute 56 seconds.

This result rather astonished some of the knowing ones, who had rested their hopes upon *Nicholas'* lame- ness and extra weight for age of nineteen pounds, over the younger, and, as was supposed, fleeter Virginian colt; and the betting changed to 100 to 20 on *Nicholas*, who had the pole.

SECOND HEAT.—Considerable excitement was evinced as to the result of the second heat, as it was supposed that if *Nicholas* did not secure it, his lame- ness would lose him the third heat to a certainty. It therefore became the great object to secure the heat for *Nicholas* without another attempt. This was done well by WEBSTER, who never rode better. *Nicholas* led by a length at the start, but *Oysterman* reduced it to a "peep of daylight" between them at the ¼-pole; *Nicholas* at the first gate, only had his head in front; at the half, *Oysterman* fell off half a length, and day- light was just seen between them as they entered the upper turn. A sharp brush put them side and side as they went round and swung into the home stretch with *Nicholas'* head just in front; but a splendid burst showed that on WEBSTER'S call, *Nicholas* could outstride the colt, and he came past the stand four lengths in advance, and entered the turn under a strong pull with *Oysterman* closing up. At the first gate the latter had lapped his antagonist, and the run over the backstretch was a fine sight, *Oysterman* falling off a trifle in going round the upper turn, and again lap- ping *Nicholas* as they entered the straight run, where another fine burst of speed placed *Nicholas* three lengths in advance as they passed the distance stand. They entered the last mile with *Oysterman* rapidly closing up. The quarter-pole was reached with only a length between them, which was doubled at the half-mile-pole, *Oysterman* rallying, and reducing it at the turn.

From this point a tremendous struggle took place, *Nicholas* increasing his lead at every stride, and pass- ing the gate—both jockeys whipping and spurring—with a clear lead of four lengths, and winning the [illegible]

[illegible] 1 1
[illegible] 2 2
Time. 1st mile. 2d mile. 3d mile. 4th mile.
First heat... 1m. 58½s. 1m. 56s. 1m. 56s. 5m. 51½s.
Second heat... 1m. 58½s. 1m. 56½s. 1m. 57½s. 5m. 51½s.

Cricket.

PROFESSIONALS VS. AMATEURS.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the represent- atives of the above divisions of the cricketing frater- nity met on the St. George's ground, at Hoboken, and strove for victory; but their labors were of no avail, as the question of superiority is still undecided, a draw game being the result. The play on all sides was most excellent, and the game was conducted with a great deal of spirit. The following is the score:

AMATEURS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Waller, c. Creighton, b. H. Wright	1	b. Sadler	0
Lang, b. Brett	21	b. Senior	9
Walker, c. Hampshire, b. Hallas	0	c. Brett, b. Sadler	3
Gibbes, b. Brett	11	c. Wright b. Hampshire	45
R. Robinson, st. Sadler, b. H. Wright	0	c. Dakin b. Brett	8
P. Robinson, c. H. Wright, b. Brett	0	not out	3
Burnett, c. Biggis, b. H. Wright	1	b. Senior	4
Congreve, b. Brett	3	b. Sadler	1
Cuyp, run out	1	b. Hampshire	0
Bainbridge, not out	13	c. Whiting, b. Sadler	6
Bailey, run out	17	b. Senior	0
Byes 5, l. byes 2, wides 4.	11	byes 4, l. byes 4, wides 7	15
Total	80	Total	88

PROFESSIONALS.

Senior b. Gibbes	2	c. Bainbridge b. Gibbes	7
Hallis b. Gibbes	20	not out	10
Sadler b. Gibbes	6	c. Bailey b. Gibbes	2
Hampshire b. Cuyp	10	b. Gibbes	5
H. Wright, c. Lang, b. Gibbes	4	c. P. Robinson b. Cuyp	25
Brett b. Cuyp	1	l. b. w. b. Cuyp	6
Biggis c. Bailey, c. Gibbes	5	c. Walker b. Cuyp	0
H. Wright b. Gibbes	1	not out	18
Creighton not out	2	b. Gibbes	0
Whiting b. Gibbes	0	l. b. w. b. Cuyp	0
Dakin b. Gibbes	0	b. Cuyp	2
L. bye, 1; wides, 3	4	Byes 8, l. byes 7, wides 4.	19
Total	64	Total	86

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

AMATEURS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hallis	40	12	6	1	0
Brett	56	16	5	3	4
H. Wright	88	45	1	4	0
Sadler	5	4	0	0	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Senior	64	14	13	3	5
Sadler	64	38	0	4	0
Brett	40	15	1	1	1
Hampshire	18	6	0	2	1

PROFESSIONALS—FIRST INNINGS.

Gibbes	90	35	5	8	2
Cuyp	88	25	8	2	1

SECOND INNINGS.

Gibbes	132	34	16	4	3
Cuyp	128	38	9	5	1

UMPIRES—Messrs. Russell and Vanderlip.

—Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., of England, arrived in the City yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE "NATIONAL GUARD."—This is the title of a very becoming undress Hat for young gentlemen, issued by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, yesterday morning. Our military friends of the Guard will ap- preciate the compliment paid to them. KNOX'S ele- gant Fall style of Hat for gentlemen has won general appreciation, and the demand for it keeps KNOX and his assistants constantly busy.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rup- ture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are estab- lished beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IS PHRENOLOGY OF PRACTICAL USE?—If not, why do so many rely upon it after years of trial? Many merchants in the selection of clerks, mechanics of apprentices, housekeepers of servants, are guided, in a great degree, if not entirely, by this science. Ex- aminations, with full written descriptions, made by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

From HADDEN & CO.'s great peremptory auction sale of English Carpeting, HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has just received a large addition to his enor- mous stock of medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Matting, and at prices far below anything quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

The most desperate cases of Piles are positively cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. We strong- ly recommend all sufferers to delay no longer in procuring these medicines, and placing themselves under their immediate treatment.

[Advertisement.]

When BARNUM came to life last Spring he promised great things, and a single visit to his Museum will satisfy the most skeptical that he is fulfilling his promises to the letter.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE-TINTED BEAUTY is the result of using "Tréfelio," the true secret of beauty.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT—Market opened lower, but closed firmer; parties apart; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 01; 6,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 15. CORN firmer at the close; sales 26,000 bushels, at 55c.@55½c. BARLEY firmer, and good demand; sales 13,500 bushels, on private terms. WHISKY steady; sales at 21½c. CANAL FREIGHTS 63c. on Flour; 15c. on Wheat to New- York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 172 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50 for Extra State. WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 14½; 4,000 bush.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2822. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE JAPANESE HOMEWARD BOUND.

Arrival of the Niagara on the Coast of Africa.

Occupations, Resources, Amusements, Habits, Practices, Devices, Curiosity and Ingenuity of the Japs—Their Devotion to Gin Cock-tails and how they Acquired the Art of Making Them.

The Capers and Caprices of Tommy---He Indulges in Poetry.

Great African Outburst at St. Paul de Loando.

NEWS FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1860.

I wrote last from St. Vincents, in the Cape de Verdes, from where we sailed on the 18th ult. We crossed the Equator in longitude 1° East, passed the solitary island of Annabona on the 31st, and now find ourselves deep within the Gulf of Guinea, in Africa, the sandy shores and barren country dimly visible from the deck, while the sea around us is of a dirty junk bottle greenish hue, caused by the fetid floods from the great river Congo, whose wide mouth opens only a few leagues north of our present position up the coast. But this is not all, for we find ourselves, unfortunately, with only a few scuttles full of coals on hand, not enough air to fan the lofty kites to sleep, and what is worse, short of water, and on an allowance of two quarts per man. We have already enjoyed these luxuries for four days, and although Loando, whither we are bound, is only fifty or sixty leagues from us, the chances are that we may remain cats-pawing about this horrid coast for as many weeks, should the winds stay locked up in the cheeks of Æolus, as they are at this writing. Up to the time, however, of our falling into this see-saw of ill-luck, we had sailed and steamed from Porto Grande at the rate of 7.5 knots per hour by log. This is a small average certainly, for a full blooded clipper, with a razor edge stern, a hollow bow and a run as fine as a needle, but yet she remains dull and sluggish and by no shifting of weights, that are practicable to move from aft to forward, can she be brought to an even keel,—which is our only hope for getting out the race-horse speed that has been claimed for her. She was built for speed, and everything seems to have been sacrificed to gain that end; but in despite of her huge bulk and apparent capacity, she is so filled up with boilers, bunkers and engines, that there is no available space left for hold, storage or water, and consequently with only room for tanks containing about 30,000 gallons—a considerable portion of which is so difficult to get at that the contents might almost as well have been left in the Croton reservoir. We are put on an allowance, which is an inconvenience and discomfort in low latitudes, with a vertical sun to parch one's mouth—by no means a pleasant or agreeable task to dwell upon. This matter, however, of the lack of water, might easily have been remedied had the ship been supplied with a condensing apparatus for reducing salt water to fresh. In fact the *Niagara* is the only large steam vessel in our Navy, and perhaps the sole exception in all the navies of the world, that is unprovided with this very necessary adjunct for the health and comfort of the teeming, cooped up, population on board. And although, as I am assured, the Captain and Chief Engineer applied to the proper authorities for an apparatus of this description to be prepared within ten days, at an estimated cost of $400—scarcely the price of the Cliquot and other wines our Japanese passengers guzzle in the same interval—yet the application was ignored on the score of want of time, when, indeed, the ship lay a good month at the Navy-Yard after the request had been submitted. And, so here we go, with long strides of ocean before us, few ports to bait at, and with barely enough moisture left in our throats to gasp out our indignation at whoever was responsible for this neglect. I presume that, in case the worst come to the worst, some contrivance might be improvised to supply the sick and ailing with a small quantity of greasy drippings of liquid from the donkey-engine, but, meanwhile, the rest of us have the consolation of knowing that, had a proper condenser been put on board, all hands might have swam in five thousand gallons of purely distilled water every day.

The Japanese complain sadly, yet politely, of this, to them, serious deprivation; for, although they are allowed double the quantity of their shipmates, yet it is not enough for their endless tea-drinkings, rice-boilings, rinsings, shavings, and their sprinkling style of bathing. From the princely profusion they were treated in the United States, their belief in our marine resources and power to serve or gratify them, almost amounts to delusion; and I feel satisfied that, since we have approached the shores of Africa, were they to call for a roast elephant or boiled lion, they would entertain no sort of doubt but that those dainties would be dished up before them at their usual hour for dinner. This trustful reliance, however, received a gentle shock a few days ago, when, with a mucky atmosphere, the mercury high in the tube, a closeness and dampness equal to the dismal swamp pervading the lower decks, flavored above by a very palpable aroma of musk of Niphon, from aloft the chief Kami modestly requested that the entire Embassy, consisting of one hundred and forty-six *soles*—allowing each individual the proper complement—might be furnished with a warm fresh water bath! It required a high effort of diplomatic dexterity to evade this requisition; and it was only, I believe, by offering them the temporary use of the galley coppers and engine-boilers, in lieu of better accommodation, and where the temperature is usually at a thousand degrees or so, that they were induced, gracefully, to decline. Had, however, the offer been accepted with the same warmth with which it was made, there would not, in all human probability, have been a Niphon pigtail left on board after a few minutes' immersion in those bathing tubs I have alluded to.

In other respects the Japanese have been as busy as any literary grubs could be the wide world over. There is never a moment, by light of day or lantern, that those who are not devoting their energies to chop-sticks or pipes, are diligently at work with pencils and rice paper, copying words out of dictionaries, transcribing school-books, poring over drawings, translating vocabularies, making tracings of maps, or saying their lessons in English. And all conducted, too, with a patience and studious attention united to a downright natural relish for the acquisition of learning and information, that is as remarkable as it is commendable. Moreover, in all their varied pursuits and occupations, which they have sedulously carried on ever since leaving New-York, there is no jar or discord, and they truly seem, so far as we may judge,—and in a position, too, and life on shipboard rather calculated to try the human temper,—to be the best natured people possible to imagine. They never say cross words, or even look them, but are kind, amiable, and courteous one toward the other,—and from the noble Kamis down to the ignoble cooks, they get on harmoniously and pleasantly, and their light musical laughter by day and night, greets our ears through the open skylight of their spacious cabins.

Even TOMMY TATEISH, though as thoroughly spoiled a young Pagan as ever worshiped idol, is not an exception to these studious and laughter-loving rules, and he attends devoutly at the knees of his good "Bonze" Chaplain, where he drinks in knowledge by the hour together. For drinks of a more stimulating and less intellectual complexion, he resorts with extreme regularity to the ward-room mess-table, especially at luncheon and dessert occasions, where, if any decoction or infusion of a saccharine nature in a fluid state are to be had, he makes no hesitation in stating his desires in that regard, declaring his appreciation of the merits of those preparations by the words, "Yerry go-it," meaning thereby "very good." TOMMY'S youthful imagination is likewise being taught to shoot, through the medium of a ship's musket and the drill of a sergeant of the guard He had some difficulty, however, in procuring this piece, for some evil-disposed person amongst our motley crew gave him a written order for it on a mythical corporal of marines, whilom named Cheeks, and it was only after a long and arduous search, enlivened by applications to the ship's cook, First Lieutenant, Captain of Fore-top, and other nautical dignitaries, that finally he was enabled to lay hands upon the desired weapon. I should estimate this musket to be nearly three times the length of Master TATEISH, but yet he manages to clasp it firmly to his breast and to go through a very creditable manual. When not engaged in the avocations I have named, he fills up the gaps of leisure by inditing more love-letters to the crinoline idols he left in America. Plain prose, however, no longer serves to assuage his tender griefs, and he has tossed off a small Japanese poem in perpendicular verse. As I have been supplied with a copy of this production, translated into horizontal rhyme, I take the liberty of appending it, especially as I feel confident that the young Niphon dandy, in blue blotting-paper vestments, has already made several transcripts for his imaginary sweet-hearts at home, and I therefore have no hesitation in giving it, perhaps in advance to the lady public. I also inclose the original in the Japanese lingo, which no doubt, has lost much of its harmony by the transfusion into the Anglo-Saxon idiom. The author particularly desires his adorers to have the poem set to music and sung to the tune of "Poppet goes the Weasel."

I.

"Three moons since first they met have sped,
The 'Flowery Flag' again waves o'er his head;
The salt sea dew is dashed from off the junk,*
While TATEISH, sad, sheds tears within his bunk.
He sends his prayers of love to distant girls,
Whose heavenly faces bloom amidst their curls,
While dreamy thoughts of fresh vermillion lips
Like birds on gaudy flowers their beauty sips.

II.

Of all the eyebrowed maidens he has seen,
'Tis thee dear ——, alone, he calls his Queen;
He sees those pearly teeth, he feels the kisses sweet,
And KOROU's down to touch those slender feet.
He flies now quick to great and good Tycoon,
Whose sun-like majesty lights and obscures the moon;
To him his slave will bow and beg to marry,
And ask not to be doomed his bowels to Hari Kari.

* A poetical license in alluding to the war steamer *Niagara*, of five thousands burthen, as a junk.

SAN PAULO DE LOANDO, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1860.

We arrived here on the 7th with swept bunkers, and found the difference of the ship's draft to be two feet six inches by the stern, so that instead of tipping her by the bow as was expected, notwithstanding all that has been done, she went down at the other end. Loando lies in 13° East longitude, and 8° South of the equator. It is one of the Portuguese possessions of the Angola District, formerly the great slave mart of nearly all the slave-buying world, and very recently the new dépôt chosen for the supplies and rendezvous of our African cruisers. The harbor is commodious, with good anchorage, and well protected by a narrow sandy tongue of an island breakwater, tufted here and there by clumps of slender cocoanut trees, which break the monotony of the blue water to seaward. At the southern extremity of this dry sandy spit, separated by scarcely a biscuit-toss from the mainland, rises a bluff point, decked by a few patches of green herbage and crowned by a once extensive citadel. But time and an insecure foundation have long since done their work, and now the fortress appears with one entire bastion sliding in a lop-sided hitch half-way down the steep. On the same level begins the town, straggling along the crest of the hill, till it ends in a red sterile bank of clay, or else rambling down to the sandy shores of the harbor in a mud-built, tenantless state of dilapidation, till they too are lost, and the panorama relieved by a few more cocoanut clumps, whose spider-legged stems seem scarcely stout enough to bear aloft on their dried-up, crackling tops, a single nut apiece. Such is the outward appearance of Loando, which some facetious naval joker designated the "Paris of Africa." To go on shore, as I did, the day after our arrival, the sensation produced to the eye and nose is novel, though by no effect of imagination can it be termed pleasant. Indeed, from the glowing accounts we had heard of this African Elysium we had pictured a terrestrial paradise, clothed with glorious tropical foliage, fountains leaping tumultuously from every suburban glen, and anthracite coal floating about the lovely harbor in gaily painted barges, towed by yacht-like steam-tugs. But alas! after wandering out here nearly a thousand miles from our track, we discovered that the rich coloring is mere *bosh*, that the pure limpid rills of water are drawn from a stream of muddy, and not unfrequently brackish river, about seven miles from the anchorage, dipped up by naked brutes of negroes into open casks of clumsy, leaky boats, by which process every cask has to be tasted before being pumped on board; to say nothing of the said boats being partially manned by ring-tailed monkeys and parroquets; and since neither specimens of natural history are cleanly in their habits, the Taster's task is by no means one to be envied. As for the coal, it lies stacked in great unsheltered heaps on the sandy shore, and it was only by pressing a few old lumps of miserable barges into service, and the towing of nearly all the boats and Kroomen of the shipping, that by incessant toil we have been able to get on board about one hundred tons per diem. But we must go on shore. There, at the landing of the town, is the American Store-house, beyond the Portuguese Custom-house, and all around twelve inches of dirty sand, trodden upon by hordes of nearly naked black, filthy, yelling, hooting, jabbering savages, whose oily carcases exhale the most nauseous odors possible for a civilized nose, unsupported by aromatic vinegar, to endure. The day I plunged into this sandy and atmospheric *mélange* of nastiness happened to occur on the advent of a new Captain-General, to relieve the officer in command of the Province. I was standing at a pulperia grog-shop—the fashionable hotel and billiard resort of the town—when I was startled by a sharp jan-fare of trumpets, and turning my visual organs up the narrow street, I beheld two heavy dragoons astride of chargers so very small, that had not the riders' knees been in close proximity to their chins, their feet would have rasped the sand. Then I saw a very little barouche with the smallest of wheels, olding the old Captain-General, who was drawn by a pair of the most diminutive of mules, and guarded by a brace of aides-de-camps, while the whole cavalcade was brought up in rear by an escort of four dragoons. The sand and dust nearly obscured this Lilliputian display as they trotted by, but presently returning from the landing, amidst the banging of cannon from ships and port, the new Commander appeared. An hundred or more foot-soldiers presented arms, clouds of mishapen apes of black went hurrying and skurrying, screaming and chattering before the procession; whacked meanwhile, by scurvy wretches with sticks and bamboos to clear the way, until finally the dignitaries entered a church, where, with priests and flaring tapers, the keys of the tumble-down old fortress on the hill, and all the Angola dependencies, were formally turned over to the new incumbent. Day by day we see from the ship long strings of naked, emaciated blacks moving painfully along the beach towards the town, loaded down each with a hundred pound weight of beeswax on their heads, brought from hundreds of miles in the interior, forty to sixty days' journey "on the hoof," to be disposed of for a few copper *macus* here in Loando. And in the town, too, we behold gangs of the same miserable wretches, chained with heavy iron links and padlocks by the neck, and carrying—men and women together—large jars or breakers of water for the use of their Portuguese masters. Our Japanese passengers have been on shore in squads, but the negroes, like so many infernal demons, with frantic yells and leapings, so terrified and alarmed them, to say nothing of the stench, sand and heat, that they have not ventured a second visit. They have been received here by our own and the foreign men-of-war with the salutes and courtesies due to their ambassadorial rank; and to divert the humdrum life on board, they have purchased a poll-parrot and a couple of ring-tailed howling monkies, which last engaging creatures disport themselves with rope-yarn attachments to their slim loins on the elegant velvet carpets of the Kamis' cabins.

On our arrival we found the following ships of our squadron in port: The flag-ship *Constellation*, corvette *Marion* and steamer *Mystic*. The flag-ship sailed the day after our arrival, and after making an arduous cruise in a calm of fifty-six hours off the harbor, returned safely again on the 10th. She was absent, however, sufficiently long for the flag-officer to date his dispatches for the next mail "at sea," which shows he is a rational being, and thoroughly understands the views of the Government in the idle naval parade they have thought proper to keep up on this coast, to gratify the philanthropy of the English nation, when the ships might be so much more profitable, employed off Cuba or Porto Rico. A few hours after the flag-officer's return, the steam gun-boat *Mohican* arrived, with the news that on the 8th instant, at the mouth of the River Congo, she captured the American ship *Erie* with 896 slaves on board, together with ten of the owners of those captives. The ship in charge of a lieutenant and a passed midshipman has been sent to Monrovia, where the blacks are to be landed. This will save the Colonization Society the trouble and profit, which they must have experienced in shipping the negroes in store at Key West to the same destination at $140 per head. After landing the blacks just taken in the *Erie*, she will proceed to the United States. The American ship *Sebastian Cabot*, with coal for the squadron, arrived yesterday, after a long passage of 108 days from the Delaware. The *Marion* corvette has orders for home and will probably leave here in a few days, touching at Monrovia to land her Kroomen and then bound to Portsmouth, N. H.

So soon as the *Niagara* is coaled and watered, we shall once more turn our prow to the Southern ocean, in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope.

In matters other than those of a terrestrial character, I may add that on the evening of the 1st of August, between 7 and 8 o'clock, sea time, we saw a partial eclipse of the moon; and again while in this port we have seen every evening towards sunset some very remarkable black spots on the lower hemisphere of the sun, near the southern disk.

TRUE BLUE.

P. S.—AUG. 13.—I open my letter to say that the steam corvette *San Jacinto* arrived here yesterday, with intelligence that she had captured, on the 8th inst., at the mouth of the Congo River—the same day and place where the *Erie* was taken—the hemaphrodite brig *Storm King*, with 609 slaves on board. This vessel sailed from New-York last April, and *the Captain of her—Lockhart by name—made no hesitation in informing the officers of the San Jacinto that he had bribed the Deputy Marshal with $1,000 to let him depart from Sandy Hook.* The *Storm King* has gone to Monrovia to land her black freight, and from thence, with her prisoners, to the United States.

We also learn that the steamer *Sumpter* has taken a suspicious vessel, off Cabenda, with $12,000 in cash on board.

From Another Correspondent.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, HARBOR OF ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, AFRICA, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

At daylight on the 18th inst., having received our supply of coal, amounting to only 232 tons, (all that was in the possession of our agent,) and steam having been gotten up, the order "*All hands up Anchor*" was given, when we slowly moved out of the harbor of Porto Grande, and at nightfall the rocky surface and gray lines of the Cape de Verdes were lost to view. I do not wish to visit the place again, for a more miserable-looking town I never witnessed before. Not even a spear of grass or a tree are to be seen; no water to be procured; in short, the most expressive comparison I can institute, without meaning to be profane, is that it looks like h—l extinguished.

The only thing that can be said in praise of Porto Grande is that it has the largest and best bay in the Cape de Verde Islands—a bay capable of holding three hundred sail of large ships, and well sheltered under the high lands. It is well adapted for refitting in and acclimatizing the crews of vessels going to the African station, and a fine breeze is constantly stirring. The Government is building a new Custom-house at the bottom of the bay, on the east side, and a signal-post may be seen upon a hill at a short distance from the anchorage, which gives notice of whatever may be passing or approaching the Island.

Upon entering the bay you notice first a remarkably steep and high islet, called Bird Isle, which appears like a round sugar-loaf. One of the peaks on your right is remarkable for showing with distinct accuracy the profile of GEORGE WASHINGTON, which was first discovered by an American officer. The Governor-General of the Islands arrived the same day that we did, and, when our Captain learnt that he was exceedingly anxious to visit the ship, he, accompanied by his Secretary, called upon his Excellency officially, and also upon the English Consul-General, and extended them an invitation to come off. This they did just before sundown. A salute was fired of thirteen guns, the marines were drawn up on the quarter-deck, with arms presented, and the band played. Upon leaving, eleven guns were fired for the English Consul. After partaking of the hospitalities of the cabin, they were shown every part of the ship, going away decidedly pleased with their reception, and convinced that Uncle Sam's people knew how "to do things up right."

It was a singular coincidence (we having the Japanese on board) to meet with the Captain of an American bark, from Boston, at this port, who picked up a number of Japanese at sea, and conveyed them back to their own shores. The event was probably instrumental in bringing about our treaty with Japan, with so little trouble, and at so early a period.

The Japanese servants, with their usual curiosity, all went on shore, to endeavor to see and learn something.

The day after our departure we got into what we supposed to be the incipient northeast trades, and, wishing to be as economical as possible with our coal, the engines were stopped, propeller hoisted, fires extinguished, the huge telescopic smoke-stacks lowered, and the ship put under sail. The monotony of life on the ocean was now rendered more so than ever, by the sudden transition from a steamer to a sailing ship. The spars of the *Niagara* being tall, and the yards of proportionate length, she is capable of spreading 56,756 square feet of canvas, which would cover nearly 1¼ acres of ground—but the wind not continuing fair, we were obliged a day or so afterwards to again get up steam, and compelled to adhere to it without intermission until we entered this port, totally out of coal and water, on the evening of the 6th inst.

To study aboard ship, or even to read for any length of time with satisfaction, is almost impossible, unless it may be with an old "salt," who has made the ocean his dwelling for some forty years. The weekly routine of the ship is comprised in going to quarters morning and evening for inspection, after which a prayer is delivered by the chaplain, and on every Sabbath a sermon is preached. Once a week the whole ship's company are beat to general quarters, when the magazines are open, the powder-boys busy in passing and repassing powder boxes, the great guns are cast loose and worked by their crews, boarders are called away, pikemen are posted to repel boarders, with marines stationed near them; the master gives his orders to put stoppers on such portion of the rigging as an active imagination suggests must have been shot away; the Captain stands upon the quarter-deck, with his Secretary, whose duty it is to take notes of the fight, and all the evolutions of an actual engagement at sea are gone through—together with the exercise at fire quarters, when an alarm with the ship's bell is rung, at which sentinels are placed at the falls of each boat, so that in an actual emergency there could be none of the inhuman desertion and infamous flight which marked the sad catastrophe of the *Arctic* a few years ago. Two hours in the morning and two in the evening the band practice upon the quarter-deck, during which time many are listening to the sweet strains of perhaps the "Red, White and Blue," "Home, Sweet Home," &c., whilst oftentimes the indomitable TOMMY may be seen parading the deck, with sword drawn, keeping time to the music.

During these exercises the Ambassadors are always to be seen, watching everything attentively in detail, smiling occasionally, and evidently well pleased with all the surprising performances going on in the different parts of the ship. Upon one occasion one of the 11-inch guns was fired with a shell, and the immense distance from the ship at which it exploded greatly astonished them. All of these manœuvres, which tend to increase the discipline of the crew and the efficiency of the ship, or anything of a warlike character, never fails to attract their undivided attention. I do not think there ever were a race of beings more intensely interested in the use of firearms than they are, and not long ago they discovered that they have not 100 muskets on board, which, they say, Capt. DUPONT promised to purchase for them in New-York. These were to have been for their own special use, and now they want to know if 50 of the 100 presented to the Tycoon cannot be given to them. What on earth they intend to do with them no one can tell; but they are greatly distressed about it, for 100 were purchased in Baltimore, when Capt. DUPONT told them he could get the same kind in New-York, and would do so upon their arrival. Many are constantly tinkering at their pistols, taking them apart and putting them together again.

The weather experienced since leaving the Cape de Verdes has been very pleasant. Being near the Equator, (which we crossed on the 30th July, in 2° 57' East longitude,) we certainly expected it to be hot; but owing to numerous white clouds constantly flitting across the sky, like angels robed in white, we were protected to a certain extent from the scorching rays of a vertical sun. Though the dews at night were so heavy that the moisture would run almost like rain off the awnings, yet beneath the shadows of the huge sails, that had succumbed to the steadiness of the gentle breeze, made deeper by the bright moonshine, and the illuminated image of the machine of our Saviour's agony—"The Southern Cross"—with its twinkling stars looking down upon us, made one forget that the distance from the Coast of Africa was not the greatest, and that the wearing of a thick coat at night was a decided improvement on a thin one. Innumerable graceful little flying fish were some days constantly attracting our attention. Being disturbed by our appearance in the water, or chased by a dolphin, they flew constantly across the waves ahead of us, and sometimes, not steering entirely clear of the ship, were caught up by the ever watchful "Japs," who, after showing them about for a while as great curiosities, made short their existence in this world.

Most of the Japanese are engaged during the day studying English; and, when tired of this, they resort to the amusing and singular game called "goe," meaning five. It is played with a great quantity of black and white beans, and is seemingly very interesting to them, for when one is beaten, a vociferous laugh follows from the surrounding crowd. Even the "No-Kamis" may be seen playing this game every evening, and enjoying it much. Then they smoke, and have their little tea drinkings. At all their meals they still continue to adhere to their "old fogy" notions of squatting and using the chop-sticks, whilst the other officers ("Young America," I may call them) are delighted to sit at a table handsomely spread, and use knives and forks. They draw pretty heavy on the liquors provided, and a few days ago it was discovered they were in the habit of making gin cocktails in their rooms late at night—a practice that has since been forbidden by the Captain. This practice they have learned from their associations with the American people, who will be accountable if ever the sons of Niphon turn out drunkards.

Not long after we were out, the Captain learned there was a great quantity of lucifer matches among their baggage, and these articles are strictly prohibited on board. He had an interview, and told them how dangerous it was to allow it, and made such representations as induced them to pitch them all overboard; but we are not yet convinced that they all disappeared, as mysterious lights sometimes are seen in some of their rooms, which constantly keep the sentinels on the alert.

For several days I have noticed many of the Japanese using their favorite and universal remedy for the prevention and cure of disease, by burning with the moxa, the finer woolly part of the leaves of the wormwood, the coarser kind being used for ordinary tinder. It is procured by rubbing and beating the leaves till the green part separates, and nothing remains but the wool, which is sorted into two kinds. When applied it is made up in little cones, and these being placed on the parts selected for the operation are set fire to from the top; they burn very slowly, leaving a scar or blister on the skin, which some time after breaks and discharges. The operation, I should judge, is not very painful, except when repeated in the same place, as it sometimes is, or when applied to certain tender parts. Our physicians witnessed some of the operations with much interest. It is said to be very efficacious in pleurisies, toothache, gout and rheumatism. They have very elaborate treatises as to the effect produced by the moxa, according to the part to which it is applied; and its application forms a science and profession by itself. The fleshy parts, especially of the back, are ordinarily selected; and every person, both young and old, male and female, submit to the operation, I am informed, at least once in six months.

Another Japanese invention, practiced chiefly in a violent attack of colic, is *acupuncture*—that is, sticking with a needle. According to their theory the colic is caused by wind, and to let it out several small holes (nine being a favorite number) are made with needles prepared for the purpose, generally in the muscles of the stomach or abdomen, though other fleshy parts are chosen for the operation. These needles are as fine as a hair and are made of gold and silver and sometimes of steel, by persons who profess a particular skill in tempering them. The bony parts, nerves and blood vessels are carefully avoided, and while they are passed through the skin and muscle, they are twirled about in a peculiar manner. There are many practitioners who confine themselves entirely to this practice.

But enough of the occurrences at sea; and if you will bear with me a few moments longer I will give you an account of what has transpired since our arrival at the "Head-quarters of the African Squadron," Loando, the Paris of Western Africa—chief exports ground nuts, ivory and slaves. We found the flag-ship *Constellation*, Com. INMAN; sloop-of-war *Marion*, Commander BARNY; steamer *Mohican*, Commander GEDON; and steamer *Mystic*, Lieut.-Commanding LE ROY—officers and crew all well. Next morning salutes were exchanged, and 17 guns were fired by the flag-ship for the Japanese Embassy. Afterwards the officers came on board the *Niagara* and were presented to the Ambassadors, who seemed delighted at the relief from the dull monotony they had experienced during 36 days at sea. Whilst at anchor here they amuse themselves fishing over the side of the ship, and on one or two occasions have been quite successful. On the third day after our arrival they expressed a desire to visit the city, in order to say that they had placed foot upon Africa's sandy soil. In accordance with their wishes, they, with eight of their officers, accompanied by the Captain, Col. RIPLEY and several other officers of the ship, took leave for a ramble through the city. As some of the Orientals had gone ashore the day previous, and were annoyed a good deal by the blacks, ten policemen as black as the "ace of spades" were employed to keep off the crowd, but notwithstanding their efforts by cutting right and left with their rawhides, they were surrounded by an immense gang throughout the march. The "Japs" could scarcely stand the African flavor, and most of them held a little blue handkerchief to their noses all the time. After the tramp through the principal streets, in sand ankle deep, and taking a view of the harbor from Fort San Miguel, the Ambassadors partook of the hospitality tendered by the American Consul at his residence, where a quantity of champagne and various other liquors, with biscuit, cheese, figs and cigars were handed round, and disposed of in a short time, for the whole party were tired, hungry and thirsty. Here they were shown some very large elephants' tusks, one of which they purchased for $30—besides several beautiful leopard skins.

Learning that the newly-appointed Portuguese Governor-General had just arrived, and was to be received with a grand display, we had an opportunity of seeing the retiring Governor-General in an open barouche, (a very rare vehicle in this country,) drawn by two gray mules, with his aids mounted on beautiful black horses, and the entire military corps of the city on parade. The cathedral bells tolled, bands were playing, rockets were let off, and a salute of 17 guns fired from the fort. When the procession returned from the wharf, the two Governors marched on foot at the head of it, with their aids-de-camp; and on arriving opposite the chathedral, halted and went in. I suppose to deliver up the keys of the city, &c., to his successor. When leaving, both their Excellencies entered the barouche, aids mounted, when they received the entire line of soldiery, amidst the whooping and screeching of ten thousand blacks, while the aforementioned police were plying the whip for the purpose of clearing the streets. Altogether it was an amusing and exciting scene; we enjoyed it, and so did the "Japs:" but after five hours had elapsed, all were willing to return to the ship. On Sunday last the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. DORIN, arrived and saluted the flag. She captured a slaver with 650 on board. This makes six American men-of-war now lying at this port. The day following the Admiral arrived, making three English war vessels, and, with the four Portuguese that were here, we have a grand total of thirteen. Such a number has never before been known to be here at one time. Scarcely an hour elapses without some saluting being done.

The American coal-ship *Sebastian Cabot*, 106 days from Philadelphia, (supposed to have been lost,) has just arrived. We have her alongside, and are taking from her a supply of coal. The Ambassadors have had invitations from the different captains of many of these vessels to visit their ships, but they declined them all, and receive no visitors, (except some of our naval officers.) They desire to remain *incog.*, and assign as a reason that they have no treaty with these people. They have purchased several monkeys and parrots, which they keep in their apartments for amusement. A purchase of one thousand oranges was made for them a few days ago, and they presented the fruit to the crew. It is a source of constant worry with them that they are not allowed to pay for their own supplies, as money was appropriated by their Government for this purpose. Several special interviews have been held with the captain on this subject, but he will not consent to their doing it, assigning as a reason that it would be contrary to the instructions of his Government; they then wanted to split the difference, and pay for one-half, but without effect. They have, however, purchased privately nearly as much every day as the steward of their mess has done. It might be inferred from this that they were not provided for; but they have an abundance of everything at all times. The only question is, how to get rid of their money, for I suppose they expect to be censured when they arrive home for not spending it.

We leave here on the 15th, and as the United States ship *Marion* sails to-day, I must close. You may expect to hear from me again at Mauritius, possibly Cape Town, if it is found necessary to stop there for coal or water. Until then, adieu. TRAVELER.

THE PRINCE IN WASHINGTON.

The Fireworks on Thursday Night—Visit to Georgetown Heights—The Royal Party at Washington's Tomb—State Dinner Given by Lord Lyons—The Etiquette of the New-York Ball, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4—Midnight.

The display of fireworks to-night was viewed by thousands of spectators, who waited patiently for several hours in the penetrating rain before the exhibition could take place.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the third, fourth, and fifth pieces were failures; but the seventh—a combination of American and English symbols and mottoes, all interwoven with a masterly hand, and forming a work of unsurpassed beauty—was highly successful. In the centre of the piece were the figures of Columbia and Britannia, while adjoining the first was the American coat of arms, and the latter the English. On the top was a globe surrounded by the American and English flags wreathed together, and on each end, separate from the main piece, was a large steamship, with light-house, &c., representing the commerce between the two worlds. This is said to be the largest piece of fireworks ever made, it being one hundred and sixty feet in length and fifty feet in height. The piece was surrounded with bombs, sending up their shower of stars, and everything arranged additional that could give more effect to the exhibition This piece was a perfect triumph, and elicited from the vast assemblage the most extravagant applause.

The Duke of Newcastle said that such an exhibition was deserving of the highest praise, and exceeded anything of the kind he had ever seen.

The Prince visited this afternoon the Female Academy superintended by Mrs. SMITH. He passed an hour and a half in the ten-pin alley, connected with the establishment, and enjoyed the amusement greatly with Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON.

The wife of Gov. MORGAN declines opening the New-York Ball with the Prince on the ground that she never dances and is in other ways an undesirable partner. Miss WOOD, daughter of Mayor WOOD, is, without doubt, entitled to this honor. The Prince will previously meet and be introduced to the ladies with whom he is to dance at a dinner to be given by Mr. GRINNELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

After an early breakfast the Prince rode out on horseback as far as Georgetown Heights, where he examined, with great interest, the cemetery and the surrounding grounds. The carriages of the President and the Cabinet conveyed the Prince and suite, with Mr. BUCHANAN and the invited guests, to the *Harriet Lane*, which was beautifully decorated, and bore the British flag at the main. After she had started, salutes were fired from the Navy-yard and the Arsenal, which were returned by the cutter. The Marine Band accompanied the party, and added much to the pleasure of the trip.

When the party arrived at the grounds they were met by the Superintendent, and conducted with an absurd formality to the house, into every nook and corner of which the party penetrated, manifesting the greatest interest in everything. The key of the Bastile was a peculiar object of interest, and elicited a short moral discourse from the Earl ST. GERMAINS for the benefit of the young Prince, who seemed more interested in the fascinations of Miss LANE than in the terrible reminiscences of the key.

In formal procession, headed by the President, on whose arm leaned the Prince, they marched through the winding pathway to the tomb of WASHINGTON, before which they halted, with uncovered heads. There were no incidents of interest beyond what would occur at the visit of any party of people. The usual peepings, questions and remarks were made, and the gathering of relics was engaged in. Sir HENRY HOLLAND cut for himself a cane, and the rest were provided with sticks from the ample collection which is always kept for the benefit of visitors.

Bountiful lunch had been provided, of which all partook, and at which numerous complimentary toasts were given.

The return trip was made in remarkably quick time, and the landing of the party was greeted with salutes as at the embarkation. Mr. BUCHANAN informed Secretary COBB that he considered himself commander of the craft, and that he outranked both him and Mr. SCHELL; but Miss LANE thought she had the highest claim to the position, and was voted flag-officer unanimously.

After a change of dress the whole party adjourned to the residence of Lord LYONS, who gave a grand dinner in honor of the Prince, who sustained the ordeal with becoming dignity—he having the good sense to hold his tongue when he has nothing to say. At a late hour the dinner party broke up, rode home, and was serenaded by the Marine Band.

To-morrow the *Harriet Lane* will convey the Prince and suite as far as Acquia Creek, where they will take the cars for Richmond, at which place they hope to arrive in time to see a great slave sale which takes place in the afternoon.

Mr. SELDEN, the gentleman who so hospitably entertained Lord NAPIER, has invited the Prince and friends to visit his plantation, some little distance from the city, and witness the workings and effects of the "Domestic Institution." The Prince has accepted the invitation, and will do his best to see it all. He has also been invited to visit and inspect the University of Virginia, and the home of JEFFERSON at Monticello. Special trains have been placed at his disposal, and great efforts will be made to detain him beyond the time prescribed in the programme. A grand ball will be given to-morrow at Richmond, and the country has been ransacked for all the belles, that a favorable impression may be produced on his youthful heart.

A great portion of the suite visited the Smithsonian Institute this afternoon, and were shown its curiosities by Prof. BAIRD. The Marquis of CHANDOS with his lady spent a long time at the Observatory, and they were entertained by Lieut. MAURY.

The wonderful beauty and architectural symmetry of the public buildings here have elicited from the Duke of Newcastle the most unbounded admiration, and plans of the Treasury, Post-office and Patent-office Departments have been furnished him for future reference.

The *Harriet Lane* has been ordered to Annapolis for the purpose of conveying the Prince to New-York, at which point he will arrive at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The Female Institute, at which the Prince played ten-pins yesterday, has been besieged to-day by all sorts and conditions of people. Mrs. SMITH, the proprietress, is already a lioness of the first water. I called there to-day, and found four reporters getting items, and FRANK LESLIE'S artist making a sketch of the alley.

The Prince expresses himself as delighted with the reception he has met, the entertainment he has received, and the genial and hearty manners of his host and his accomplished niece. HOWARD.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

HIS ROOMS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL—THE EXPENSES OF HIS RECEPTION.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales in this City are progressing finely. A suite of fifteen apartments in the Fifth-avenue Hotel—the finest rooms in the house—will be set apart for Lord RENFREW and his followers. They are on the parlor (2d) floor of the hotel, and will be refitted for the occupation of the royal party. They front on Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and will be partitioned off from the rest of the house. The endeavor will be to keep at a distance as much as possible every thing calculated to intrude upon the privacy of the distinguished travelers. They will have their own dining-room, their own drawing-rooms, and the particular consideration of the proprietor and his servants. But few alterations will be made in the rooms before they are taken possession of by Lord RENFREW. They are splendidly furnished already, and the house is so new that the wood-work will in very few places need retouching. From the exclusive apartments of his Royal Highness the view across Madison-square, and up and down Broadway, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, has in it few objects that are unsightly. The edifices in the vicinity, and those seen at a distance from this point, are, for the most part, the brown-stone pride of the City. What impression the King in chrysalis will receive of the value which we place on departed worth, from a survey of the meagre column near by, that lifts its shaft not much higher than the second-story of the lofty hostelry, time will determine. The domestics of the Prince, except his body servants, will be lodged in an upper story. The rooms of the party are yet occupied by private persons, and the few changes which are to be made in them will not be commenced until they are vacated next Tuesday. The decorations are rich and tasteful, at the same time plain and void of vainglory. Next Thursday afternoon, it will be borne in mind, the Royal party enters upon the premises.

Invitations will be extended to all the City officials to assist at the reception of the Prince at Castle Garden. Mr. VAN RAUST, the livery stable man, has purchased for the occasion a magnificent barouche from J. R. LAWRENCE of No. 354 Broadway, which Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, is greatly pleased with. The vehicle, which cost $1,000, is elegantly but not gorgeously trimmed, and with six black horses would form a feature in the procession, even it did not contain the Prince.

The Mayor has thus far pledged himself to assume all the expenses. The torches and music for the Firemen's parade are paid by him involving an expense of $2,500—a similar amount for another purpose which the reporter is not at liberty to name, he has undertaken to pay. Altogether the Mayor has assumed the payment of about $10,000. Nevertheless, the bills for these expenses will be sent to the Common Council. If audited and allowed, the City will have to liquidate them. If not, the Mayor promises to do so.

ANOTHER STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Lives Lost—Buildings Demolished—Railroads Submerged and Washed Away—Steamboats Wrecked—Crops Injured, &c.

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 5.

A severe storm raged in this city and vicinity on Tuesday, which was the most severe experienced for years. The walls of the new buildings in Camp-street fell, killing two workmen. Two coal-boats were swamped in the river. The total loss by the storm in this city is estimated at $150,000. The back portion of the

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S QUARREL WITH COUNT CAVOUR

THE POPE AND HIS POSITION.

By the *Canada's* mails, which reached this City last evening from Boston, we receive London and Paris journals to the 22d ult., inclusive. Later advices, via Cape Race, have been published, but the details are interesting.

No particulars, beyond those that have already appeared, are yet received of Gen. LAMORICIERE'S defeat.

A telegram from Trieste, dated the 21st ult., says that the Austrian war steamers in the Neapolitan waters have been ordered to return to Trieste, as the Austrian Government, on account of the offer made by the King of Naples to GARIBALDI, to join him with an auxiliary corps against Venetia, can no longer offer hospitality to his fugitives.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, that if the Pope were to depart, and the French to follow his example, the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome, but across the Neapolitan frontier there is certainly no present intention of going.

According to the same writer, the letter said to have been addressed by GARIBALDI to the King of Sardinia is authentic. It includes an urgent request for the dismissal of CAVOUR and FARINI.

According to *La Presse*, the late FERDINAND II., King of Naples, on his accession, inherited nothing but his father's debts, and died worth £14,000,000 sterling. This, undoubtedly, prompted the decree confiscating the royal property.

GARIBALDI's only daughter has left Nice, rather than become the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article showing that "France does not aspire to make conquests," denies absolutely the report of the intended annexation of Sardinia and Elba.

It is reported in official circles at Vienna that such concessions will be made by Government as will satisfy the nation; but, according to the correspondent of the London *Times*, the Emperor is not yet disposed to let the people have a *bonâ fide* representation.

In Venetia the political ferment increases from day to day, and on the 11th ult. it was generally stated in Venice that GARIBALDI, the "redeemer," would soon make his appearance.

The *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, a journal of some influence, insists that Prussia and other great Powers should withdraw their Ministers from Turin. This opinion is not shared in the Liberal circles of Berlin.

The census develops the curious fact that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also in the same metropolis no less than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics, from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

The London *Times*, in giving an account of the late exaggerations from Texas, says:

"The State Government does not make any pretence to check the will of the people, and the Federal authorities have not the constitutional right, even if they had the inclination, to do so. In the neighboring States similar tendencies are exhibited, only in a less extensive form. We thus see that Mexico, although reduced to a pandemonium by its military brigands, may be held up almost as a model of civilization, in contrast with the neighbors before whom she is destined ultimately to fall. The New-York journals denounce with vigor the disgrace thus inflicted on the Union, but it is to be feared that every word they may write will but serve as a stimulus for new horrors in retaliation."

The *Times* comments upon the late Orange disturbances in Canada, and says that the Demonstrationists have earned the hearty contempt of every one of common sense in England or America. It concludes thus:

"When MALVOLIO paraded his yellow stockings before the Countess he innocently intended to please the object of his admiration, but the vanity that plumed itself on this "tawdry finery" was the vanity of spite. Happily, the insignificance of the actors was in keeping with the littleness of their motives and performances."

The London *News* publishes Mr. SEWARD's late speech at Detroit, and speaks of it as "the first song of triumph in honor of the benignant revolution in the national policy of the United States, which will be inaugurated by the election of Mr. LINCOLN in next November."

The Quarrel between Garibaldi and Cavour.

THE DICTATOR'S LETTER TO THE KING AND THE REPLY—CAUSES OF THE QUARREL AND ITS PROBABLE EFFECTS.

It is stated in the *Opinion Nationale* that Count TRECCHI, who had been sent by Gen. GARIBALDI from Naples to King VICTOR EMANUEL, presented to his Majesty the following letter from the Dictator:

"SIRE: Dismiss CAVOUR and FARINI; give me the command of a brigade of your troops, and send me PALLAVICINO-TRIVULZIO for pro-dictator, and I answer for everything."

What was the reply given by the King to this laconic epistle the *Opinion Nationale* does not profess to know, but it remarks that at least one of the requests is accorded, as the Marquis VALLAVICINO was about to accept the proffered place.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The convocation of the Sardinian Parliament is explained by a private letter of the 16th from Turin in the following manner: The writer affirms that the King received a communication from GARIBALDI, couched in very strong and urgent terms, calling on him to dismiss Count CAVOUR. The King thereupon came to the determination to assemble the Chambers. On their meeting, a vote of confidence in the Ministry is to be proposed, and, if carried, which is said to be doubtful, the King will place himself at the head of his army and march upon Naples. If the vote should not be carried, the Ministers will resign. The person who writes this letter is in a position to be well-informed, but I cannot otherwise vouch for the correctness of such important statements.

TURIN, Monday, Sept. 17.

AS I announced, the *Official Gazette* of this evening publishes the Royal decree convoking Parliament for the 2d of October.

The session will be a very short one; it is even probable that it will not exceed ten days. The policy of the Government, as it is actually represented by the Cavour Ministry, will be submitted to the Chambers in juxtaposition with the policy of GARIBALDI and his partisans, and the representatives of the nation will be called upon to make a choice between the two.

Should an imposing majority declare itself in favor of the policy of the present Cabinet, Count CAVOUR will of course remain at the head of affairs, and I believe I am well informed when I say that the intention of the Count is to act with unflinching energy for the accomplishment of the new duties which a vote of confidence of the Parliament will entail upon him.

In case a doubtful or hesitating majority should support Count CAVOUR's policy, he will immediately resign his office to M. RATAZZI, who perhaps might obtain some concessions from GARIBALDI, which, under all circumstances, are quite indispensable to prevent the Italian movement entering a fatal path.

At the present moment, not the slightest concession can be expected from GARIBALDI. M. D'AZEGLIO has completely failed in his mission. He has been to Naples to induce GARIBALDI to annex Sicily at once to Sardinia. The Dictator will not hear of annexation until the day when what he calls his programme shall have been carried out, which is nothing else than the promise to make Rome the capital of the Italian Empire, and to conquer Venice.

Should he even consent to make some modification in his plans, it would never be—it is GARIBALDI himself who has just written it to the king in a letter brought to His Majesty by one of the General's aides-de-camp—except on the condition that MM. CAVOUR and FARINI should leave the Ministry.

This is the actual state of affairs. Form your own judgment as to how replete it is with danger."

TURIN, Monday, Sept. 17.

GARIBALDI continues to organize his Government in the sense of his own policy. I have already alluded to Messrs. PALLAVICINI, TRIVULZIO and BERTANI. M. CATTANEO decidedly goes to Naples as Secretary-General of the Dictatorship. His acceptance is the more remarkable as he declined sitting in the Parliament of which he is a member, so as not to take the oath to the King. M. CATTANEO is the advocate of a federal republic. It is curious enough to see him called for by the party which was the first to hoist absolute unity as its motto.

The claims of M. CATTANEO to GARIBALDI's favor are a violent pamphlet against the cession of Nice and a pronounced antipathy against Count CAVOUR.

It is reported that the Annexationist Ministers of Naples will resign. Mr. SCIALOJA, and even M. LIBORIO ROMANO, are mentioned as likely to do so. It is curious that the principal members of the Government of Naples are Lombards. Lombardy is the Province which has provided the greatest number of volunteers to GARIBALDI. It is there that the element most hostile to Count CAVOUR is strongest.

Now, that the kingdom of Naples has been conquered from FRANCIS II., it will be necessary to conquer it again from GARIBALDI; but I fancy the political skill of Count CAVOUR will arrange everything.

The Dictator still asks for more volunteers, which proves his firm intention of continuing the war. His agents are not stopped, but difficulties are thrown in their way.

TURIN, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Captain TRECCHI has returned to Naples with the King's reply to GARIBALDI's letter. The reply was written without consulting his Ministers, as it concerned them personally; it completely saves the dignity of the Crown. VICTOR EMANUEL speaks in the language of a Sovereign justly hurt in his *amour propre*, as man and King. He points out that he knows how to resist always the suggestions and the influences of foreign Powers, even when accepting. With *more just reason he declares that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions, which come from a man whose successes seem to mislead him.*

It cannot be said what effect the royal reply will produce. If GARIBALDI persists in his projects, and attacks Rome while the Pope and the French are still there, the Government of the King will repulse the attack, in concert with his allies, no matter what may be the consequences. King VICTOR EMANUEL has replaced himself at the head of the Italian movement to overcome and prevent revolution, not to support it.

The Sardinian Government is anxiously awaiting the opening of Parliament. It hopes to acquire new strength from the votes of the representatives of the nation, to carry out the policy which it has, perhaps, somewhat hastily adopted. The vote of confidence which will be asked for from the Chambers will strengthen the Ministry against political factions, and against the exorbitant pretensions of GARIBALDI and his advisers. Full powers will not be asked for this time, as was the case last year, but merely discretionary powers in matters clearly indicated, and more or less limited. The session will not last more than a fortnight.

The news from Southern Italy is by no means assuring. It may be said that complete anarchy rules in Sicily, and administrative disorder at Naples. M. SCIALOJA, who left eight days since to assume the post of Minister of Finance, is expected this evening at Turin. He had shrewdly guessed what would happen, for before leaving he had asked the Minister of Commerce to keep open for him the post he previously occupied of Secretary-General of that department.

Reorganization of Naples.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Friday, Sept. 14.

The *Official Journal* for the 12th and 13th publishes the following important decrees: "All Royal property is declared national." "Governors of Provinces are appointed as substitutes for the existing Intendentes, who are to be the first civil and administrative authorities of the Provinces." "A college for the sons of the people' is established, where the children of the poor of the Two Sicilies will be educated at the expense of the State. They are to be received from the age of 7 to 10, and instructed, not only in reading, writing and arithmetic, but in a practical knowledge of every art and trade. The discipline is to be military, and the children will be taught the use of arms. The number for the present is restricted to 1,000. The buildings for receiving them are to be taken from the ecclesiastical and Royal property. On attaining the age of 18 they may leave. The superior may detain any one who shows a marked aptitude for any pursuit, and if the State has need of them it may take the adults for the service of the State." "The army of the Two Sicilies is to assume the Piedmontese uniform." "The lottery is to be gradually abolished and cease in 1861." "A central savings-bank is to be established, with twelve banks." "The adhesion of Capt. FLOASS, who bombarded Palermo, to the free Government of Italy, is not accepted; nor is that of ROSSIGUER, LETTIERI, SALAZAR, GIANBARBA, and other naval officers." "A commission is appointed to make an inventory of and to administer the property of the Jesuits." "Volunteers for the navy are to be enrolled for one year obligatory on receipt of 20 ducats bounty money, and 6 ducats monthly." With the exception of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, all the portfolios have been distributed. The interior and the Police are divided, and the latter given to Signor CONFORTI. The decrees which I have quoted are in themselves admirable, but every one must perceive what interests are attacked by them, what animosities will be awakened, and how necessary will be the establishment immediately of a strong Government. If the fortunes of the country are left uncertain, we shall have disturbances. Of that I feel assured, and many agree with me in opinion.

The Position of the Pope.

THE FORTHCOMING ALLOCUTION.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The French Government, in sending back Gen. DE GOYON, whose excessive piety has made him a favorite with His Holiness, hope that his persuasions may induce him to stay. That they will succeed in doing so, is, from what I hear, very problematical. The manifesto by which PIO NINO announces his determination to Europe, is, I am informed, already drawn up. The Pope states, in substance, that he is no longer a free agent, and, not possessing the independence requisite for the discharge of his holy office, he intends retiring for awhile, until the return of better days. The document will be published immediately before the flight of the Pontiff. It is understood he has the choice of two residences offered him, in Austria and Spain.

WILL HIS HOLINESS LEAVE ROME?

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Is the Pope likely to quit Rome? It has been more than once positively asserted, within the last month, that he had made up his mind to die, if needs were, but not to depart. It was even said that measures had been taken to provide him with an instant successor, in case of a misfortune happening to him. It is impossible to say what change may have been wrought in his feelings and intentions by the important events of the last few days, or how far he may be accessible to sinbile suggestions of a less resolute line of conduct. He can hardly find encouragement in the stronger light that is now daily thrown upon the real state of the relations between the French and Piedmontese Governments. If, however, he persists in remaining, the French must defend him against GARIBALDI, should that leader be so rash as to attack. A report has reached me that two more French regiments have been ordered to Toulon, there to remain at the disposal of Gen. GOYON, in case he should deem it necessary to send for them. Presuming these two regiments to be each of three battalions on the war footing, the accession of strength would be fully 5,000 men.

FEARS OF A COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRENCH FORCES AND GARIBALDIANS.

Correspondence of the Times.

TURIN, Friday, Sept. 21.

There is no doubt that considerable uneasiness is felt in high quarters here with respect to a collision between the French troops in Rome and GARIBALDI's legions. If the friends of the Italian cause regard such a contingency with just apprehension, it is, I believe, equally certain that the French Government would greatly deplore it. Should the French troops, owing to inferiority of numbers, come by the worst, I need not expatiate on the painful sensation it would cause in this country, and on the outcry that would arise for revenge. If, on the other hand, the Garibaldians were beaten, the position of affairs would become hardly less complicated. Indeed, it is impossible to foresee with certainty what either event would lead to, but either, it is certain, would be fraught with perils to the Italian cause, and perhaps to the peace of Europe. The hopes of both being avoided are chiefly founded, it appears to me, on an expectation that the Pope will shortly leave Rome. It may be that, as has been asserted, he is bent on clinging to his capital to the last, but it is well known that he is not remarkable for strength of character, and it is thought probable that the Cardinals will prevail on him to depart. The Sacred College, I am assured, is in no small trepidation. Its members are not confident as to the amount of respect that might be paid to them in the event of war or revolution reaching Rome, and it is believed they are exerting their influence to induce his Holiness to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. His so doing would be a signal for the immediate departure of the French garrison. Such, there seems no room for doubt, are the instructions that have been given to General GOYON.

The Rumored Attempt on the Emperor's Life.

Information from Toulon in *L'Indépendance Belge* gives the real facts of the pistol shot so much talked of. A half-witted person, named BÜRLE, connected with the Post-office, whose mania is excessive partisanship of the Emperor, whom he had so persecuted with petitions that His Majesty had consented to stand godfather (by proxy) to one of his children, wishing to attract Imperial notice among the crowd as the carriage passed on, simply fired a pocket pistol in the air. The police arrested him at once, but on recognizing the identity of the inoffensive fool, he was not even detained, but sent about his business.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following paragraph:

"Foreign journals announce that a criminal attempt against the person of his Majesty took place at Toulon. The statement is completely false."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"There are no details of the alleged *attentat* at Toulon. The insane wretch who, whether armed or not, made the attempt, is in custody; but the Police keep everything quiet, and, as the local newspapers are under the thumb of the authorities, they cannot venture on any details. None of the Paris papers have yet had a line on the subject."

The Warsaw Meeting.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by their Ministers to Warsaw.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 22d, says:

"From information which reached me last night, I am inclined to think that the report of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S visit to Warsaw is not the mere *canard* that it was generally set down for. I am informed that the Emperor of the French has caused it to be notified to the Czar that he would have much pleasure in joining the circle of sovereigns about to assemble there, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust which calumnious reports, circulated by evil-intentioned persons, has caused to be entertained in Europe of certain absurd designs ascribed to France.' This communication, I need hardly say, has been made verbally."

There was a rise on the Paris Bourse, on the 19th ult., in consequence of a rumor that the Czar had invited NAPOLEON III. to meet the other sovereigns at Warsaw, or according to another and less improbable version, that the Emperor has invited himself.

The Harvest in Great Britain.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The continuance of fine weather during the past week has enabled farmers in the southern and midland counties to secure a good portion of their crops. In the north, however, notwithstanding the fineness of the days, the night frosts have been against the ripening of the corn, especially on the cold clays. We are sorry to observe that fear of damage by rain has led to too much haste in gathering where the corn was cut. This year's crop of wheat will exhibit every variety in quality and condition, the lowest being simply fit for cattle food, and the best only coming up to an average of former years. The markets have hardly settled as to the price of new wheat though it has seriously declined from the starting price; still the rates of old have only receded 2s. to 3s. per quarter; and unless the new comes better to hand it seems likely we shall soon feel the smallness and insufficiency of the stocks of old for mixing, notwithstanding the late liberal supplies of foreign. It would appear, moreover, that much of the new crop gathered in northern Europe is damp and inferior to ordinary years, so that a wide difference is likely to obtain be ween the values of new and old, both foreign and English, on this side Christmas. Should our own yield be short of an average one amounting to 10 per cent., it is to be remembered that the lateness of the harvest by one month makes so much less to provide for; and the plenty in good condition reported in America and southern Russia seems likely to meet all necessities. Prices abroad have but little altered.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Dismissal of Capt. Meigs—The Reasons—Secretary Floyd not able to get the Money—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 27, 1860.

I stated in my last the immediate grounds of the removal of Capt. MEIGS from the Superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct, viz.: his refusal to pay out the public money as fast as Secretary FLOYD and his friends demand. So long as Capt. MEIGS remained here in charge of that work there was no means of getting at the prize, since Congress thought proper to make his consent necessary to every disbursement, great or small. Secretary FLOYD had had sad experience of the impracticable narrowness of this officer, in the matter of paying out money to political partisans, and it was on this ground, mainly, that he was removed, some eighteen months ago, from the Superintendency of the Capitol and Post-office Extensions. The quarrel between Capt. MEIGS and Mr. WALTER, the architect, may have had something to do with it; but his unpardonable offence was his persistent efforts to guard the Treasury against the enterprises of Mr. FLOYD's pet contractors.

The Press has been singularly silent on this subject, although the facts are matters of public record. The contract for furnishing the apparatus for the steam and water fixtures for heating the old and new Post-office buildings stands conspicuous among these transactions; and as the facts have never been brought before the public, the present moment will not be regarded as inopportune for airing them, by way of illustrating Secretary FLOYD's mode of taking care of the public interests. I will not go outside of the record, which may be found in Executive Document No. 20 of the present Congress. On the 5th December, 1857, E. C. ROBINSON, who is elsewhere in the document styled Dr. ROBINSON, and said to be from Norfolk, Va., made a proposition to Capt. MEIGS "to put in the apparatus for the steam and water fixtures for heating the old and new Post-office building, upon the same plan and principle, *and upon the same terms and payments* as are now paid for the work for heating the Capitol building." He offered to give ample security, and concluded with: "Please refer this proposition immediately to the Secretary of War, as it is now necessary for me to know the result at once." Two days afterwards, viz.: on the 7th, ROBINSON inclosed to Secretary FLOYD a copy of this peremptory application to MEIGS, and reiterated the importance to himself of an immediate response. On the 10th of the same month Secretary FLOYD inclosed this letter of ROBINSON to MEIGS, with this brief indorsement: "Upon satisfactory security being offered by this gentleman for the execution of this work, I desire that the contract shall be given to him."

It is thus seen that, without consulting with Capt. MEIGS, the Superintendent of the work, Secretary FLOYD assigns the contract to his Virginia favorite, a physician, and not a worker in iron, *upon his own terms.* On the 12th, ROBINSON notifies MEIGS by letter that the Secretary had "signed an order" for giving him the contract, and that he was ready to enter into bonds, and might be found at the Kirkwood House. On the 16th of January, 1858, Capt. MEIGS writes to Secretary FLOYD, in which he gives a score of the best reasons in the world why the contract for supplying the heating and water apparatus should not be given to a man who knew nothing of the matter, and why it should be given to the same intelligent and experienced practical and scientific workmen who had furnished the Capitol with similar apparatus. These parties were NASON & DODGE, of New-York. They had been associated with Capt. MEIGS, "throughout," and "to the knowledge, experience and skill of Mr. NASON, particularly," says he, "is due much of the perfection of this difficult work." Captain MEIGS says to the Secretary, that the supply of the ventilating and heating apparatus is the most difficult piece of engineering that he has yet undertaken. "There is none," he says, "which requires more laborious, complicated and tedious calculations, drawings and studies, none which requires so extensive an acquaintance with the general principles of science and physics, of the properties of caloric and its effects upon gaseous and solid bodies." He adds that "the heating of the houses of Parliament, in England, is a history of failures, of blunders, of ignorance, and of waste." On these grounds he urges the importance of employing the most intelligent and experienced workmen, whose qualifications have been tested, and protests against the employment of ROBINSON, who knew nothing in the world about the business.

But to this strong statement of the impolicy of the proposed contract with ROBINSON, Secretary FLOYD briefly responds on the 8th of March, that "The proposition of E. C. ROBINSON was made and accepted with the understanding that LAPSLEY & THOMAS, practical mechanics, would be associated with him." He further declares that he is satisfied of their capacity and fidelity, and "directs" that they be employed. The Secretary here lets the cat out of the bag. He admits that E. C. ROBINSON is utterly incompetent to perform the work, but directs that it be given to him nevertheless. It is a further admission that ROBINSON arranged the whole thing with FLOYD before proposing to MEIGS, and that the latter was merely called upon to execute the agreement between FLOYD and his incompetent favorite. FLOYD substantially admits that his object was to farm out a valuable contract to a Virginia favorite, who was to sub-let it to Baltimore mechanics.

On the 12th February, 1858, LAPSLEY & THOMAS write to FLOYD, and promise to reply to the report of Capt. MEIGS, and to vindicate their "competency to execute the heating of the Post-office building, *applied for by our agent, Dr. E. C. Robinson.*" Here the affair assumes a new phase. ROBINSON now becomes a mere agent of the Baltimore mechanics, and the indorsers of his high qualifications, Secretary FLOYD and Gov. WISE, are shamed by this open confession that he was a mere man of straw, set up by FLOYD in order to reward a favorite.

Gov. WISE, in his letter to Capt. MEIGS, dated Jan. 17, 1858, says: "Dr. E. C. ROBINSON, of Norfolk, is desirous of forming your acquaintance," &c.; and although he don't know exactly what business or contract ROBINSON proposes, he recommends him as "deserving of consideration for the purpose he aims at." Here it appears, upon the testimony of the Governor of Virginia, that ROBINSON is a Norfolk Doctor—whether allopathic, homœopathic, Thompsonian, or mere quack, is not stated; but he is recommended to Capt. MEIGS as being equal to whatever he aspires to, and Secretary FLOYD gives him a contract to execute, the most ingenious and complicated work of civil engineering of which that experienced officer had ever had charge.

The law makes it the duty of the Superintendent to enter into all contracts for work, but Secretary FLOYD steps in with a contract made ready to hand with a Virginia favorite, admitted to be utterly and wholly incompetent, and compels the Superintendent to accept it, just as proposed by the favorite, without a murmur. If any contracts for historical paintings upon the grand stairways are given out during the official term of Secretary FLOYD, it will be equally competent for him to give them to his favorites among the third-rate doctors and lawyers of the Old Dominion, to be farmed out to Northern or European artists.

In my next I will proceed to show that Secretary FLOYD was as tenacious of securing the highest prices to his favorites, as he was determined to give them the contract. He would hear to no reduction of prices below the highest ever paid for similar work on the Capital extension.

The Republicans here have received advices from Delaware and from California, which inspire strong hopes of carrying each of those States. In each of them there are four parties in the field, and it is not without reason that the Republicans claim a plurality. The friends of the cause should leave no stone unturned, to carry Delaware, a nominal Slave State.

OBSERVER.

Peter Funk and the Police Justices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on "Swindling Mock Auction Shops" in the TIMES of to-day, censures the Magistrates of the Special Sessions where the facts do not seem to justify it. The complaint was for larceny of a $10 bill, tendered by the complainant in payment for a watch which he understood to be knocked down for sixteen shillings. The auctioneer retained the bill, claiming that the bid was sixteen dollars, and demanded six dollars more. He offered to prove that the watch, which was produced, and partially identified by the complainant, but not positively, was worth sixteen dollars or thereabouts. But this was not necessary. The complainant had but a limited knowledge of the English language, which he spoke quite indifferently. Under the circumstances, the Court did not deem it safe to convict on his uncorroborated evidence.

Whatever effort may be required to bring Mock Auctioneers to justice, it is surely not desired in any quarter that judicial officers shall depart from settled principles to punish them.

AMICUS.

FROM HAVANA.

Lack of House-Room—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

The want of small dwelling-houses obtainable at moderate rents in and near this City, has long been an almost universal complaint.

So scarce are small dwellings, and so difficult to be obtained in this city, and its immediate vicinity, that it is by no means uncommon to find a single house the residence of half a dozen families, each of whom would gladly pay the rent, were it moderate, of a small house, to be occupied by themselves.

As you will readily imagine, this overcrowding of houses produces very evil results, particularly when a contagious disease, such as the small-pox, &c., &c., gets into a neighborhood. It is with extreme pleasure I have it now in my power to inform you that a company is about to erect 410 dwelling-houses upon the vacant space of land between two of the suburbs of this city, called the Cerro and Jesus del Monte. The new district is to be called after His Excellency, the Conde de SAN ANTONIO, our excellent and praiseworthy Captain-General. Three-fifths of the new houses are to be erected of stone, with tile roofs.

The remainder are to be of wood, after the American style. The first class of houses, seventy in number, are to cost $10,000 each; the next seventy $7,000; the third seventy $5.000; a hundred, $3,500, and a hundred $2,200 each. Doubtless, the erection of this considerable number of dwellings so near the city, (and as the city railroad will extend to the Cerro) will prove a great public benefit, yet I should fear they will not tend to a reduction of the very high rents that prevail here. A house with ten or twelve rooms, and suitable for offices in this city, readily commands from $150 to $260 per month rent, and from $34 to $50 per month has been demanded of me recently for a good-sized room in the business part of the city for an office.

Now, a man need to be doing a heavy stroke of business to pay such a rent, and the heavy charges for board and washing here, to which I referred in a recent letter.

A joint-stock Company, established in this city, has been duly approved of by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of erecting an extensive establishment at the Isle of Pines for caulking and repairing vessels; for facilitating the navigation between the Isle of Pines and this island; for establishing the medicinal hygienic baths on the Isle of Pines; the erecting there a large hotel, and a Casa de Salud Hospital. The capital of the Company is $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares.

The Brigadier Marquis DE TOUEMEJIN, recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Military Commander of Trinidad in this island, has arrived at the seat of his Government.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, having kindly extended the period originally granted for obtaining the capital required for the commencement of the San Andres Railway, all the shares for its erection have been subscribed for, and the railway will be forthwith commenced.

Three bandits, all armed with revolvers, blunderbusses, dirks and *machetes*, were recently arrested by the police near Matanzas.

A man named JOSE SOLANO was arrested a few evenings since by a corporal of the Volunteer Patrol, in the Paseo, near the Campo Militar, he having a sharp-pointed knife in his possession.

The Voluntarios Matriculavos, (persons who have served a term in the Spanish navy or army) of Matanzas, have been disbanded, they being so few in number.

There has been a strong easterly wind blowing the last two or three days, and rather heavy rains at night. The atmosphere has became cooled thereby, and it is now only moderately warm. The public health continues as last advised.

The sugar market is quite languid, although no reduction in rates has as yet taken place. Molasses—the stock of clayed is quite trifling, and is held at my last quotations.

Freights—For the United States nothing doing. For Europe, very little. The current rates are: To British Channel for orders, 45s. to 55s. ₱ ton. To United States, nominal, 87½c. ₱ box, $5 ₱ hhd. sugar: $2 50 to $2 75 ₱ hhd. molasses.

Exchanges have declined—Sterling 14¼ to 14¾ ₱ cent. premium; New-York 4¼ to 4¾ ₱ cent. premium; New Orleans short 5 ₱ cent. premium. M.

John B. Gough's Style of Reform.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully request the publication in your columns, as a leading newspaper, of these lines. For the sentiments they express you will not, I trust, be held responsible; I feel it a duty to write them, and print them, if I can.

I would ask Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, the temperance lecturer, if he thinks that any very great moral effect is produced upon an audience by making them laugh heartily over the picture of an unfortunate woman—robbed of her womanhood by intemperance—being dragged to prison by officers while muttering curses and imprecations? Mr. GOUGH related this incident last night, with a humorous descriptive power which might be pardoned in a comic actor on the boards of the theatre in Chatham-street, but which seems rather akin to brutality in a moral reformer. To hear several thousand women and men shouting and laughing at such a spectacle as this grates harshly upon some ears, and seems to them a strange method of making converts. On Thursday evening I heard Mr. GOUGH—in common, I presume, with many others—for the first time, and it is my opinion that he is an egotistical and insincere *actor*, who has wonderful powers of mimicry, and who knows very well how to play upon the feelings of an audience. It has been said that Mr. GOUGH's strength in charming a crowded house lies in narrative. I should say that it did. Mr. GOUGH knows this, too, and confines himself to "anecdote;" and when those illustrating the evils of drunkenness, or its humorous effects, fail short, his memory seems carefully supplied with others, sufficiently thrilling in their character to produce an effect, but which have not the slightest reference to intemperance or teetotalism. What has an elaborate description of a burning steamboat, with the agony of its passengers, to do with the evils of alcohol? What has noisy enunciations of the political state of Europe to do with urging poor drunkards to sign the pledge? And what comfort can the fact that Mr. GOUGH dined with Sir A and B, during his London tour, and rode with Sir C, bring to a suffering mother who cannot afford twenty-five cents to hear this balm poured into her heart?

It was not by the empty and loud-mouthed egotism of this skillful comedian, that THEOBALD MATHEW—the gentle and truthful friend of the poor drunkard, who traveled to remote regions, often without a dollar to call his own—made thousands upon thousands bless his name as the earthly savior of themselves or those who were dear them. Mr. GOUGH's long-drawn out narratives, painful in their cleverly pictured, but, it seems, oft-repeated, intensity, may excite the momentary sensibilities of an audience to whom drunkenness is only a name for an evil of which they know nothing that touches them closely, but to others, JOHN B. GOUGH's tearing and stamping pathos, and his jolly and sparkling descriptions of staggering men and women, are a cruel mockery and a transparent sham.

P.

Steamers Between New-York and Brazil.

LETTER FROM HON. R. K. MEADE, U. S. MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860.

A line of steamers between this place and New-York must succeed. A new monthly line has lately been established between Rio and Bordeaux, and bids fair to do well. That to Southampton is well sustained. Did we have a line to New-York many would go home to Europe by that route, with a view of visiting the United States. The line would give a new impulse to the trade with our country, and thousands of articles would enter into it (especially edibles) that now seldom find their way here. Dried fruits, prunes and "Yankee Notions" of all sorts. I have paid often for northern apples ten cents each. Bacon, lard and pork sell for three prices. Dried beef, such as rounds, and briskets, I scarcely ever see. The enterprise would pay in a short time, I have no doubt. Our people know how to win success. The very fact that we pay to this country an excess of $15,000,000 annually must bring about a more equal trade; there is no direct communication hence to Cuba. Would you not do well to touch there? The consumption of cigars here passes all belief; they usually come through Europe. If you cannot touch at Havana, establish a cigar depot at St. Thomas, through some house in Havana. These hints are addressed to your better judgment; I feel a deep interest in the success of your movement, and I shall at all times be ready to give you any aid in my power. I remain, dear Sir, your respectful and obedient servant,

R. K. MEADE.

To JAMES D. STEVENSON, Esq., New-York.

—The Boston *Traveller* gives some reminiscences of Garibaldi's visit to that city in 1853. On the 8th or 9th of September, in that year, he arrived in Boston as commander of the Peruvian barque *Carmen*, which was consigned to C. L. Bartlett. Garibaldi did nothing which any other sea captain might not have done under similar circumstances, and when he had completed his business, put the vessel in charge of the mate, came to this port and embarked for Europe, where he has since remained.

THE STATE FAIR.

What is on Exhibition—The Contest between Ethan Allen and Flora Temple—Flora the Victor—The Number of Entries.

SECOND DAY.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

Elmira seems destined to a hard fate in Fair times, for the last State Exhibition here, five years ago, was attended with a severe storm, which did much damage to many articles, and the two first days of this week were rainy, cold and uncomfortable. Though cloudy this morning, it cleared up by 10 o'clock, and a dense mass of humanity poured through each of the four entrance gates.

The horse show, which had been announced for 9 o'clock, was postponed until to-morrow, and a large number of people crowded to the ring to see the much talked-of Arabian steeds, presented to Gov. SEWARD; and though a few of the "knowing ones" saw, or pretended to see, good points about the stallion, the very general opinion seemed to be that he was not quite up to our youthful conceptions of the noble monarch of the desert. However, his long sea-voyage may have detracted much from his natural appearance.

Floral Hall was alive to-day with grace and beauty, and the eyes turned delighted from the happy faces of the ladies to rest admiringly on the prototypes in loveliness, the sweet and blooming flowers, whose fragrance filled the Hall. The long tables fairly groaned under the loads of luscious fruits,—a miniature kingdom over which Pomona might have gloried to preside.

Mechanics' Hall was densely crowded also, with the lovers of fine machinery and the myriad new inventions of Yankee genius, which have at once lessened the farmer's labors and multiplied his crops.

It would be an interminable task to enter into particulars, for there were a score or two of different kinds of reapers, cultivators and threshing-machines. There was a very limited number of horses entered, contrary to expectation; among the finest I class a handsome Black Hawk and a beautiful Morgan stallion.

Of jacks and mules there was a large and fine display, while among the herds of swine there were some heavy hogs, Berkshires and other breeds.

The show of domestics was pronounced as good (if not better in many respects) as any former exhibition; and this is the verdict of the gentleman who has had superintendence of that department for several years.

THE RACE.

The trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, which was advertised for 2 o'clock, drew off the visitors from the Fair grounds, and at 3 P. M. a very general rush was made for the Elmira track, about a half mile distant. The start, though long delayed, was made at last, and three heats ensued, which resulted as follows: *Patchen* took the lead, but the mare soon lapped, passed and shot several rods ahead, widening the gap gradually till the end of the heat; which she made in 2:30—winning the second heat in like manner in 2:31, and coming in, on the third and last heat, six rods in advance of her noble competitor, in 2:30. Various opinions were expressed relative to the match; some styling it "a scrub," "a hoax," "a swindle," etc.; though one would look upon the time made as sufficiently short to shield the affair from much of this disparagement.

Some sanguine people estimated that 10,000 people were on the course. The race over, the multitude returned to the fair grounds. The afternoon was warm and pleasant, and the whole scene at the closing of the second day was enlivening, and replete with that kind of excitement so highly appreciated by the masses. But nine arrests were made to-day, all but one, which was for passing counterfeit money, for such trivial transgressions as stealing the fences. The scamp alluded to was recognized as an offender from an adjoining County, where indictments were standing against him, and he was assigned to the custody of the Sheriff of that locality, who promised him safe if not comfortable quarters for the coming Winter.

The entries were all made by noon, and I give them in order, as I took them from the books, which were kindly submitted to my inspection by Mr. CUSHMAN, the chief of the business office.

Class No. 1	219	Class No. 5	314
Class No. 2	285	Class No. 6	326
Class No. 3	424	Class No. 7	373
Class No. 4	311	Floral Dep	246
Total			2,498

This is less than the number of entries in last year's exhibition at Albany, by 800; probably in consequence of the severe storms which prevailed on Monday and Tuesday. The number of visitors thus far is very encouraging.

S. W.

From the Pike's Peak Gold Region.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extracts from a letter lately received from a medical friend, residing at Denver City, K. T., may be of interest to your readers:

DENVER CITY, K. T., Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860.

A friend insisted on my coming out here from St. Louis with him. He was about taking out with him three carriages, one a barouche with two seats, and he gave the back seat to me, and I had plenty of pillows and everything comfortable. I came through with a company of about fifteen persons. We were twenty-two days making the trip. I had the pleasure of shooting from my horse, and killing, a bull buffalo, and in turn came very near being killed myself. On the same day I shot and killed an immense turkey gobbler with my pistol. I rather beat the boys on shooting, as we had but one buffalo and one turkey on the trip. We remained over one day to hunt, and five of us mounted horses, and after riding about fifteen miles, we came upon the buffaloes. They extended as far as the eye could reach in every direction. They were not to be numbered by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. It is impossible to realize such a sight, without actually beholding it.

* * * * * *

Money has been scarce here this Summer, although there has been a great deal of gold dust taken out; but a greater portion of it has been sent on East to pay for machinery, etc. A *nugget* was brought into town day before yesterday, which weighed one hundred and forty-one (141) ounces, and was sold for $2,500. Dr. MORRIS, an old friend of mine, bought it, and started for the States in yesterday's coach. *This is

...amount of Domestic Produce exported from this port during the month of September, 1860, was but the value of Domestic Manufactures which were thereby marketed during the month is $17,176,222.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of September were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,222,031
Foreign Goods Reëxported	667,014
Specie	3,756,734
Total allowance	$13,655,879

Against September, 1859:

In Domestic Produce	$4,946,612
Foreign Reëxports	623,204
Specie	8,207,661—14,067,427
Decrease in September, this season	$378,818

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for nine months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,228,000	$19,377,000
February	19,144,000	18,756,000
March	23,488,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,317,000	27,111,000
August	25,796,000	24,301,000
September	16,026,000	16,469,000
Total nine months	$183,551,000	$196,910,000
Foreign Specie	951,000	1,834,000
Total of all	$184,502,000	$197,744,000
Decrease in Imports this year		$12,942,060

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,290,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,060	3,284,000
March	4,999,000	5,378,000
April	4,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,233,000	4,947,000
Total nine months	$63,588,000	$43,472,000
Foreign reëxports	6 119,000	5,775,000
Total	$69,707,000	$49,247,000
Increase this year		$20,460,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,334,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,465,000	6,410,000
September	3,751,000	8,268,000
Total nine months	$42,351,000	$57,928,000
Decrease this year		15,577,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$63,588,000	$43,472,000
Foreign Reëxported	6,119,000	5,775,000
Specie	42,351,000	57,928,000
Total nine months	$112,058,000	$107,175,000
Increase this year		$4,883,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,248,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
Total nine months	$30,418,788	$31,414,944

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,196,713	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 26	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 13	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 13	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,200	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Aug. 2	388,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381		
Aug. 23	798,833		
Sept. 2	934,553		
Sept. 12	791,661		
Sept. 23	1,202,657		
Total, 9 mos.	$25,419,163	Total, 9 mos.	$29,252,365

The Stock Exchange fairly recovered its firmness of tone to-day, after two or three days of excitement in the opposite direction, caused mainly by the stock-jobbing scandal which occurred in the Chicago and Rock Island office on Tuesday. While this wicked piece of sharp practice is not likely soon to be forgotten, it seems to have exhausted its power for mischief and depression on the other Western stocks. The Directors publish to-day an ante-dated report on the state of the Company, which, so far from palliating their conduct on Tuesday, adds an insult to the intelligence of their shareholders, who cannot, of course, fail to see that the state of the finances of the Company on 1*st July last*, could not have entered into their action on the question of dividend on 1*st October*. If they were charitable enough to believe that the question of dividend was made to rest on what was done last year, instead of this, the recent and oft-repeated assurances to many of the stockholders and buyers of the stock by the President, Secretary, Treasurer and two or more of the other Directors, that a Dividend had been earned *and would be paid*, would give the flattest contradiction to such an apology. We give these 1st of July figures for what they may be esteemed to be worth. A surplus of $432,000 then appeared to the income account, which, with three months' earnings since, would seem to have justified the voluntary promise of the moderate division of $168,000 in October. If such promise had been withheld, however, and the dividend left in doubt, even a fortnight ago, there would have been fewer victims to the trickery of the final proceeding among the *outsiders* and less money made by the *insiders* and their confidential friends who were favored with the news of the conspiracy in advance. The Rock Island shares participated to a partial extent in the general improvement to-day. The mere withholding of the dividend does not necessarily damage the intrinsic value of the property, and while most of the present buying is probably to fill the *short* contracts so industriously made last week and the week before by the knowing ones, at much higher rates, other parties are buying on the hope of honester faith hereafter.

The extreme fluctuations and closing prices since yesterday forenoon are as follows:

	Thursday. Lowest.	Friday. Highest.	Closing. Thursday.	Closing. Friday.
Central	87	89¾	88¼	89¼
Erie	35	40	36¾	39¾
Rock Island	70¾	73	72	72¾
Galena	73½	76	74	75¾
Mich. Guaranteed	46¼	48¾	46¾	48¾
Toledo	44	46¼	44½	46¼
Quincy	84	90	87	89½
Harlem Preferred	49½	51	49¾	50¾
Michigan Central	67	69	68¼	68¾
Illinois Central	82	85	83¾	85

The State Stocks also improved on Tennessees and Virginias, and some of the Railway Bonds were firmer; but speculation was mainly taken up with the Share list, on which the transactions of the day were large and the buying extremely spirited. Between the Boards 1,500 Shares Erie sold at 40 ₱ cent. A private dispatch *via* Cape Race quotes 32½ sterling for the Stock in London, on 27th September. It is also intimated that the Receiver will to-morrow resume the payment of interest on the Third Mortgage, two of the three Coupons in arrear.

The feeling in Money affairs has much improved among the Stock brokers, who borrow with ease to-day at 7 ₱ cent., after the heavy mercantile payment of yesterday, 4th October. Discounts are also easier, with a demand for prime double-name paper at bank rate. Exchange still unsettled. We hear of good merchant bills being done at 108¾@ 109¼, while bank and bankers' are quoted at 109 to 109¼. The mail for the *Adriatic* closes at the early hour of 8½ A.M. to-morrow.

The receipts of Coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road for the week ending the 29th ult. were as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,492 00	173,673 12
Shipped South	16,288 15	625,159 09
Total	23,529 15	798,833 21

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,310 01	143,001 04
Shipped South	14,327 09	464,022 08
Total	17,137 10	612,023 12

The New-York Central Railroad Company report a traffic for

September, 1860	$851,795 62
September, 1859	743,598 98
Increase	$108,196 64

The Wabash Valley Road earned in

September, 1860	$106,100
September, 1859	74,663
Increase	$31,411

The directors of the Rock Island road submit as the business of the Company for the year ending July 1, 1860:

The gross earnings of the year from all sources were		$1,093,933 77
And the operating expenses for the same period		622,661 44
Net earnings		$471,272 34
Interest paid on bonds	$97,790 00	
Rent of Peoria Branch	125,000 00	
Taxes on real estate	36,704 79—	259,494 79
Net income for the year		$211,777 55

CREDIT BALANCES.

Capital stock account	$5,083,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,307,000 00—7,000,000 00
Railroad Bridge Company	4,731 10
Profit, balance of income account	432,318 38
Total	$7,437,049 49

DEBIT BALANCES.

Cost of Road and Equipment	$6,913,554 42
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Co.	13,785 52
1,015 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company stock at par	101,500 00
Bills receivable	15,000 00
Sundry small balances	4,332 75
Stock of fuel on hand	77,663 26
Iron and other materials on hand	36,719 35
Balances due from other roads, cash and unsettled accounts in Cashier's hands, Chicago	219,912 19
Cash in hands of Treasurer	54,562 00
Total	$7,437,049 40

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources (except teams,) at Chicago, according to WELL'S *Commercial Express*, from the 1st of January for three years stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	100,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,540	79,291	231,852
January 23	177,680	79,350	333,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,268
February 6	96,664	136,778	241,895
February 13	160,954	133,296	298,138
February 20	173,668	172,847	224,601
February 27	234,123	112,056	188,568
March 6	190,090	101,369	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,139
March 20	127,772	77,726	461,498
March 27	115,862	182,186	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,279	281,386
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,637	120,686	428,919
April 24	310,759	168,945	329,977
May 1	678,682	185,433	514,564
May 8	497,514	213,431	836,383
May 15	493,612	238,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	322,136	817,163
May 29	397,988	479,887	837,348
June 5	397,976	514,634	675,163
June 12	542,020	474,302	534,076
June 19	993,474	369,795	675,512
June 26	1,171,361	274,845	837,271
July 3	1,209,655	282,421	980,345
July 10	963,677	190,972	835,887
July 17	742,574	304,170	936,982
July 24	536,938	231,644	646,476
July 31	303,618	126,829	669,123
August 7	301,967	160,587	913,899
August 14	411,977	356,765	1,212,793
August 21	909,750	523,133	1,648,110
August 28	1,244,955	853,006	1,345,137
September 4	975,807	876,421	1,365,587
September 11	819,086	824,099	1,306,278
September 18	621,940	865,364	1,352,336
September 25	685,212	664,526	1,002,577
October 2	753,305	969,121	1,143,913

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since Jan. 1, now reach 26,266,216 bushels, or 14,027,133 bushels greater than at the same time last year, and 6,915,596 bushels greater than to the same time in 1858.

The following table shows the difference in the receipts of the four principal articles, at Chicago, in the two years from Jan. 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.		
Flour, bbls.	421,612	359,852	Decrease	62,060
Wheat, bush.	4,989,187	8,977,129	Increase	4,007,942
Corn, bush.	4,044,383	13,928,726	Increase	9,884,343
Oats, bush.	834,496	1,028,007	Increase	194,541

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$934,268	$1,518,460	$1,256,138
Thrown on market	1,044,616	1,481,420	1,232,496
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$48,703,181	$94,976,417	$86,348,144
Thrown on market	56,364,922	84,998,687	86,339,210

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	873	$388,873	247	$87,592	216	$66,601
Mf. of Cot'n	521	131,796	176	36,426	112	22,646
Mf. of Silk	422	391,328	20	14,650	44	19,678
Mf. of Flax	585	89,287	74	11,556	83	13,097
Miscellan's	268	101,767	6	3,023	231	7,433
Total	2,659	$1,103,041 163,157	523	$153,157	686	$129,455 1,103,041
Total entered		$1,256,198	Total marketed			$1,232,496

Our Railways—West and into New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It must seem strange to the silent observer when he witnesses the blind infatuation and reckless disregard of facts which so often affects the stock-jobbing operations of the day, and more especially those of our own City. Here it truly seems that a blind rage for good or for evil holds an absolute sway for its allotted hour without reason and without judgment. The most shrewd of our calculators promptly foresaw the certain results of the outpouring of the mighty mass of Western crops, thus realizing in advance the constant employment of every avenue of transportation to our seaports, and the consequent accumulation of national wealth which must result to our railroads and canals, to our shipping interests, and, above all, the enrichment of the numerous producers of the grain growing States, they being thus furnished with the means of paying up any arrearages, and also for making vast purchases of the imports accumulated in this the commercial capitol of the Union.

They did not, however, make any allowance for the fact that the Great Western Railroads, having been run for a considerable period without profits, it became thereby essentially necessary that the first surplus moneys received should be applied to the renovation and improvement of such points as had been somewhat neglected, and to also make such disbursements as were now found requisite to increase their facilities for this most extensive transportation, thus paving the way for still greater profits to the stockholders. Every dollar so disbursed added more to the value of each railroad than any other appropriation of its means, as it insured the permanence of the present vast carrying trade. It has so happened that the diversion, without warning to the stockholders, of the means of one of these railroads, (the Chicago and Rock Island,) *said* to be for the purposes I have named, has, from an utter lack of common sense considerations, created a sort of panic in regard to *all* railroads, and this has even been extended to the Harlem Railroad, which has a more positive basis for an immense accumulation of receipts than any other that can be named. In ten days the connection of this road with the Central New-York by express cars, commences. The Sunday trips to Harlem have proved very profitable, and this revenue is rapidly increasing. The Housatonic connection will bring a great amount of passenger travel through the Harlem road, and the Lebanon Springs Railroad, now nearly completed, and which will connect with the Harlem, must be attended with most important additions to the number of passengers. But another interest, most vast and permanent in its results, is now about to be consummated. I refer to the connection by Madison-avenue with the Central Park, the Corporation having ordered it to be opened.

This grant alone would command at public sale more than a million and a half of dollars, and the annual receipts from passengers are estimated at $300,000. It appear even from the present receipts of the road that a great increase is taking place every month from the regular accumulation of population. And what the results must be when the improvements referred to are completed can scarcely be realized, for they must be great indeed. That the Company was for some years very badly managed, no one can deny; but it seems now to be in wiser hands, yet still not wise enough to carry out all the import ant points desired. The Company possesses more than a million of dollars of property that can be disposed of beneficially, and this should be sold, and the money should be appropriated to paying off its mortgage. The two depôts within the City should be rendered more convenient and satisfactory to passengers. Perhaps we may not look for prompt action in regard to these matters by the present Directors, but it is gratifying to know that there are several gentlemen of great energy and influence who have recently become large holders of the Preferred, and also of the old stock, and who stand ready to take the helm provided the appeal they will make to their fellow-citizens previous to the ensuing election shall be successful.

PUBLICOLA.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 14,102 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 116,764 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 7,662 bushels Barley, 12,254 bushels Oats, 90 pkgs. Provisions, and 617 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales of small lots were made at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 700 mats Java at 16¾c.; 250 bags Rio at 14½c.@14¾c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., and other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though the available supplies of State and Western Flour are large, and buyers have any existing advantage, the demand has not improved. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 18,700 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30 $5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continued plenty and heavy. The reported sales comprise 1,850 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 65@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 05@$7 90 ₱ bbl.; 420 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been good, chiefly for red Western, which is wanted by shippers, and which is advancing, the available supply being rather inadequate to the requirements of purchasers. The reported sales since our last add up 116,000 bushels, including choice white Canada $1 45; white Western at $1 36@$1 45; amber do. on private terms; red Western at $1 30@$1 32; amber Iowa Spring at $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 24; red State at $1 28½, and white Kentucky at $1 47; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 16@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily advancing, the stock being moderate and the current receipts limited. The demand is fair. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for yellow do., and 76c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,250 bushels. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet at former prices. Sales 5,200 bushels State, mainly at 80c. ₱ bushel. WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express* of the 4th inst., says: "The market is active for Broom Corn, but under the liberal supply rather favors buyers, with sales of common qualities (or badly handled) at $60@$65 ₱ ton, and good to very fine samples at $70@$75, very few running over $70. The difference between baled and loose parcels of the same qualities is about $5. The general quality of the brush grown in both Illinois and Wisconsin this year is very good."

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and buoyant, including new at 27c.@33c., and last year's crop at 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in request, chiefly at $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been inactive.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Crude Sperm at $1 55; Crude Whale at 55c.@56c.; and Linseed at 56c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., including new Mess, at $19 06¼@$19 20; new Prime, at $14 50@$14 60; old Mess at $19; and old Prime at $13 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, at 10c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Bacon. Lard is in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The day's transactions add up 325 bbls., at $6 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess: $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 115 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@$4 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c., and Melado, part at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 23¼c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate arrangements have been effected to-day. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12¾d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bush. Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 445 Broadway.

E. G. KELLEY, NO. 116 JOHN-STREET, Sole Agent for the City of New-York for the sale of the Oils manufactured by the PATENT PARAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL CO., whose Oils are manufactured by his newly-discovered process, which gives them the properties of pure Sperm Oil. E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubri-ating Oil, for cotton spindles and all kinds of fine machinery, No. 1, $1 per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for heavy machinery, No. 2, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Illuminating Oil, (superior to any in the market) No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Common Illuminating Oil, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for engines, No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G Kelley's White Chemical Oil for heavy machinery, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon. Office for the sale of the Oil, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Agents wanted for towns and cities. E. G. KELLEY, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—Bush's Magic Cream Liniment.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, HILLEGOM, near Haarlem, Holland.—A lot of choice BULBOUS ROOTS, of usual varieties and in the well-known packages, just received, per *Dashaway*, from Rotterdam from the above firm, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ISABELLA GRAPES—UNEQUALED IN CLUSter and flavor; new Cider, pure juice, $2 50 per bbl. Cider Vinegar, warranted pure. Apples for shipping, from the Pelham Farm. For sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

TO PRINT PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—Illustrated works, botanical, landscape, fruit or figure carefully colored, in oil or water colors. Address O. Z., care of Mark Petshaw, No. 301 4th-av.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to No. 2 Nassau-st. He will take references, and faithfully attend to any other professional business.
O. BUSHNELL.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 160th-st. and 10th-av., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on SABBATH, Oct. 7. A sermon will be preached and the services of dedication will be performed in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES A. STORRARS. A sermon will be preached in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. G. H. WHITE, of Meriden, Conn., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. HOGE, D. D., of New-York. The pews will be sold at public auction and rented in the church, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Board of Trustees. EDWARD PEET, Secretary.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. In the morning the Rector will preach the Eighth Anniversary Sermon, in which the past history of the Church and its prospects for the future will be given. In the evening the Right Rev. W. H. DELANCEY, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, will preach. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject—*The Harmony of Divine Revelation*. (the fifth in the Series on the Bible); and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., subject—*God's Manner of Teaching Science*. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Collection taken up at each service to defray expenses. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—LATE IN Broome-st., now worshiping in the hall northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. At the Communion TO-MORROW MORNING, Oct. 7, the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will be assisted by Rev. LEONARD W. KIPP, Jr., Missionary to China. Preaching by the Pastor in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and strangers welcome.

INFIDEL CONVENTION OF 1860.—THE INfidel Association of America will hold its annual Convention on SUNDAY and MONDAY, Oct. 7 and 8, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. The public are invited to attend. HORACE SEAVER, President.
J. M. BECKETT, Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev JOHN MC. C. HOLMES will preach in the new Lee-av. Sabbath-school Hall, TO-MORROW at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and each Sabbath thereafter, at the same hours and in the same place, until the new Lee-av. Church is completed. Suject TO-MORROW, A. M.—*The relation of the Sabbath-School to the Church.*

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The work of the Liberal Believer*. Subject for the evening—*Our attitude towards Infidelity.*

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 35th-st. and Broadway. SUNDAY, Oct. 7, 1860. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. JOHN B. DAVIS, of Lowell, Mass. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—*The Biblical Disadvantages of Universalism* will be considered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor. Services 10½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH—MURRAY HILL, 5TH-AV., corner 35th-st. This Church will be open for divine service TO-MORROW. (Sunday.) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Missionary to Coast of Africa.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Grand-st.)—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. LAWRENCE, of Norfolk-st. Church; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. The last Sermon in the course to *Men of the World*. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) Broadway, entrance on 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the sixth sermon upon a *Future Life*. Bible class 9½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTestant Episcopal) 54th-st., west of 8th-av. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock; sermon by the Rector, Rev. G. J. GEIS. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. D. MAHAN. Special collection will be made at the Evening service.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. C. C. HOFFMAN, Missionary to Africa, will preachin the Chapel of the Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, service to begin at 4 o'clock. Mr. HOFFMAN will give an account of the Church Hospital at Cape Palmas, Africa, for which a collection will then be made.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., immediately west of 6th-av.—Elder L. R. JAMISON, from Indianapolis, Ind., will commence a series of meetings on SUNDAY, Oct. 7, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and continue EVERY EVENING through the week. The public are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.—LAMARtine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Cummings will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. Also, at Greenpoint, on 6th-st., between Meserole and Norman avs., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 193 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STAN

NEWS OF THE DAY.

...important advices which us from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans. The report of the final condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria* ... is confirmed. The Spanish Commodore ... to bombard Vera Cruz in retaliation, ... probably have put his threat in execution but Capt. JARVIS, of the American squadron, ... such a course, and the ... squadron, with the exception of ... left for Havana. The Liberals, it seems, had come into the possession of ... dollars of war, with which the demonstration against the Capital was to be prosecuted with ... DEGOLLADO had seized a *conducta* with ... and DOBLADO had effected a loan of ... whether in the same honest manner is ... The vanguard of the Liberal army had ... Tacubaya.

We have farther news of the homeward-bound ... Embassy, from our correspondents on board the frigate *Niagara*, which left the ... Verdes on the 18th of July, and reached ... of St. Paul de Loando on the Coast of ... the 7th of August, short of coal and ... Our correspondent expresses much disappointment at the low rate of speed exhibited by the ..., 7.5 knots per hour by the log being the ... attained. The Japanese were spending ... as before reported—in trying to ... a knowledge of the English language, eating, drinking, and playing their peculiar games. Our correspondents also furnish us with interesting intelligence relative to the movements of the ..., and the recent capture of ... the Storm King, which recently arrived ... as a prize, had been captured just previous to the date of our correspondents' letters. It is stated, had no hesitation in in... the officers of the *San Jacinto*, by which ... was effected, that he *had bribed the U. S. Marshal at this port with* $1,000 *to allow him to depart from Sandy Hook.* The ... after coaling and taking in water, was ... St. Paul de Loando on the 15th of August.

By the *Canada's* mails, which reached this City ... evening from Boston, we receive London and Paris journals to the 22d ult. inclusive. The advices are not so late as those telegraphed from ..., but the details derived from our foreign correspondence are interesting. We have ... particulars of the defeat of Gen. LAMORICIERE. The differences between GARIBALDI and CAVOUR threaten serious consequences ... friends of free Italy must hope that the ... the subject are greatly exaggerated. ... are necessary to the revolution, and both, it may well be believed, are too sensible and too ... to allow anything to stand in the way of ... complete liberation. It is stated, with assurance, that the Pope, in his forthcoming Allocution, will announce his determination ... Rome. If his Holiness would do this ... simply matters very much and open the road direct to Venetia.

Another fearful storm has occurred at the South, ... considerable loss of life and great damage to property. Like the one which occurred ... weeks since, it appears to have extended ... the whole Gulf coast. At New-Orleans ..., however, its fury was most seriously ... The damage resulting from it there is estimated at $150,000. The back portion of the city ... entirely submerged. Eleven miles of the ... Railroad were washed away, together with a large number of houses on the route. The damage on the Mississippi River was also very heavy, a number of steamboats being blown ashore and several boats sunk.

The steamer *Bayou City*, plying between Galveston and Houston, Texas, exploded her boiler a few days ago, killing a large number of persons, principally boat hands and negroes. The exact number is not known.

The Prince of Wales and suite, according to previous announcement, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, accompanied by the President and members of the Cabinet. The revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, conveyed the party to the grounds, where they were received by the Superintendent with due formality, and surveyed all objects of interest. The party, on their return, proceeded to the residence of ..., and partook of a grand dinner. To-day the royal party will go to Richmond. Great efforts are being made to induce the Prince to prolong his stay at the South.

Mr. SEWARD reached Buffalo on his return from his five weeks' Western tour, yesterday afternoon, and was received by a large crowd. He held a *levee* at the house of Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, and made a brief speech. In the evening he was serenaded by the Wide-Awakes. He will reach his home in Auburn to-day.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met at No. [illegible] Broadway last evening, and unanimously nominated THOS. B. VAN BUREN for Recorder, in place of Judge EDMONDS, who declined to run. The Convention seemed disposed at one time to nominate Ex-Judge COWLES, but that gentleman, who was a member of the Convention, peremptorily declined. Mr. VAN BUREN has held office in California, but never in this City.

At a meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee, last evening, it was resolved to have another demonstration of the Wide-Awakes of New-York City alone, to come off after the Pennsylvania election, the time to be designated hereafter.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has been in session for several days past in Boston, adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after voting upon Cleveland, Ohio, as the next place of meeting. The Board concurred in the importance of raising $400,000 next year, for the purpose of clearing off the debt of the concern. The Cherokee Mission was discontinued, on the ground that the Cherokees are now a Christian nation.

The officers of the slave-bark *Orion*, who have been on trial in Boston for being engaged in the slave trade, were yesterday sentenced—MORGAN, part owner and commander, to $2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment, CHAMBERLAIN, first mate, to [illegible] imprisonment, and DUNHAM, second mate, to [illegible] months' imprisonment.

Summary justice, according to the code of Judge Lynch, was administered to two horse-thieves at Fort Smith, Ark., on Wednesday. An effort was made to hang one of them, named MARTIN N. GILLIAM, some weeks ago, but in an attempt to escape he was wounded severely by a gun-shot. Having partially recovered, he broke jail and stole another horse, on which to escape, but he was recaptured and hung. The other victim, being brought in during the excitement attending the execution, was immediately seized and consigned to the same fate.

The State Fair at Elmira closed yesterday with the annual address. The weather has been extremely unfavorable most of the week, and this ... seriously reducing the number of ..., the total receipts amount to about $16,000. The trotting upon the Elmira track yesterday was quite spirited. The owner of *Flora Temple* refused to allow her to trot, for which various penalties are assigned.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, the Artisans' Bank matter was again up. It was adjourned until to-day, without any action as to the appointment of a Receiver. A new order was allowed, under the Revised Statutes, requiring the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue. That order is returnable this day, at 12 M. In the Marine Court, Heenan is sued for a balance alleged to be due the Winchester House for the board of Ada Isaacs Menkin. The cause is just on the calendar.

The excitement is undiminished in the Stock Market, though running yesterday in the opposite ... from the day before. Firmness was fully ... to the tone of the dealings, and prices re... to 5 ₩ cent. from the extreme de... day. Money worked fairly active ... Brokers, but the demand less ur... Brokers report a good inquiry ... paper at Bank rate, while ... to 10 ₩ cent. Exchange ... on London. The ... trade for September ... engagement of Septem-

...ber 1st, 1860, last quarter, Sept. ... Corresponding quarter in the ... previous year, which are only $2,751,000, ... Prices declined a shade, yet was not more active. Wheat was in good demand and desirable lots were firmer. Corn was somewhat higher, and in request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions; Pork favored buyers. Sugars and Whisky were more sought after. Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tallow were quiet. Tobacco was briskly dealt in. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Pennsylvania Election.

The whole country awaits with intense interest the result of next Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania. It will go very far towards deciding the contest. It is true FOSTER is the candidate of both wings of the Democratic Party, and his success will not, therefore, imply the defeat of LINCOLN in November. Still the moral effect of a Democratic victory now would be very great, not only in Pennsylvania itself, but in this State. It would give increased courage and hope to the Fusion movement. The election of CURTIN, the Republican candidate for Governor, on the contrary, would render the vote of Pennsylvania very certain for LINCOLN, and would be widely regarded as deciding the Presidential contest.

If the true Conservatives of Pennsylvania appreciate the real nature and importance of the pending contest, they can scarcely be misled into throwing their weight into the Anti-Republican scale. The issue, as made by the Fusionists, is not simply between the election of one candidate, or the triumph of one party, and another. It goes far beyond this. The point to be tested is, whether the PEOPLE shall elect their President, or whether the election shall be thrown into the House of Representatives and then decided *by States*. If the people elect anybody, it will be LINCOLN. If he is defeated, the election goes to the House.

The "Union men" profess to dread the result of electing LINCOLN by the People. Do they never think of the danger of throwing so momentous a question into Congress, in the present excited state of the public mind and in the present condition of parties in the House? It is morally certain that nobody but LINCOLN could possibly be chosen by the present House. Is there any doubt that Southern ultraists would resort to bribery, corruption, menace, and violent collisions in the House to prevent such a result? Is it not certain that such a contest would be protracted day after day, with constantly increasing excitement in Congress and throughout the country? Would not thousands from both the North and the South gather at the Capitol to watch the contest,—eager partisans on both sides, ready to give or take offence, and more than likely to engage in street collisions, which might fan the smoldering fires of the country into open outbreak and revolution?

These are points to be carefully considered by every one who desires to preserve the public peace. In our judgment the danger of violence, of armed conflict and of secession is infinitely greater if the election goes to the House, than if LINCOLN is elected President by the people. Of this, however, every one must judge for himself; and we hope the Conservatives of Pennsylvania will give the matter due weight.

A Real Danger to the South.

The only real danger which now menaces the peace of the Southern States, results from the studied, persistent and extravagant misrepresentations of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party, by Democratic demagogues. It seems to be the chief vocation of these political desperadoes to impute the most diabolical aims to the great party, which, under the forms of the Constitution, is about to assume the administration of the Federal Government. According to their enemies, the Republican Party aims at nothing less than the immediate destruction of Slavery in the States; and to effect this object, the Constitution is to be trampled under the unhallowed feet of Abolition incendiaries, the sovereignty of the States is to be overthrown, and the Government of the Union is to become a consolidated despotism. If we are to believe the same authorities, the negroes of the South are not only to be made free by an act of Congress, or by the *habeas corpus*, but they are to be made in all respects the political and social equals of the whites, if, indeed, the latter class is not to be forced into subjection to their slaves.

Can the effect of such monstrous statements, daily uttered in the presence of slaves, fail to be disastrous? Can they fail to inspire the most sanguine hopes of immediate liberation in the breasts of negroes? He who lulls himself into the belief that they are indifferent to their condition, and that they have no aspirations for liberty, knows little of human nature, and less of the actual condition of the South. Such passive indifference to a degree of oppression, one hour of which Mr. JEFFERSON declared to be more odious than whole ages of that against which the American Colonies revolted, is impossible. It never existed in any age of the world, among the most debased and degraded of mankind. Not a slave in the South but pants for freedom, as the heart panteth for the water-brooks. The suppression of all freedom of the Press, and of speech, the hatred of Abolitionists, the Vigilance Committees, and their bloody and brutal punishments of white men and negroes, upon the mere suspicion that they entertain sentiments hostile to Slavery, all confess the consciousness of the friends of the institution, that they have not the least faith in the rose-colored pictures of the happy contentment of the negroes.

How infatuated, then, or how reckless must be the Southern demagogue who propagates the statement, which if he is able to read he must know to be false, that the Republican Party meditate the overthrow of Slavery in spite of the Constitution, and at any sacrifice of the lives and honor of the men and women of the South! The Slaveholders have no enemies equal to those, in recklessness, and in the power of evil. The madness of JOHN BROWN was harmless; his invasion of Virginia was too transparently absurd to be imitated by sane men; but the eloquent demagogue who proclaims to the slaves that the party which is about to triumph in the Presidential contest is determined to abolish Slavery and make negroes equal to white men, is the public enemy whom the slaveholders have need to fear, and whose punishment, or compulsory silence, would be justified by a regard for the public safety.

These Democratic maligners of the Republican Party and its principles are preparing the hearts of the negroes for bloody insurrection. They are instilling into them the hope of freedom, and the belief that their masters are to be forced into measures of emancipation by Northern conquerors at the point of the bayonet. Can the effect of such inculcations be mistaken? Can they fail to inspire ... to a rupture with ... [illegible] ... done has made ... of the ... the feats which have covered him with glory and transported Italy with hope, and spending themselves in endeavors to attract towards Italy and her national development the jealousies, the anger and the overwhelming power of all Europe in arms. Whatever may be the personal animosities of GARIBALDI against CAVOUR, it is hardly conceivable that the bravest of Italian soldiers should be incapable of rendering justice to the first of Italian statesmen. It would be unworthy of GARIBALDI to suspect him of putting himself, in matters of European diplomacy, upon a level with the Premier of VICTOR EMANUEL, or of assailing the honor and the honesty of a man who has given to Italy the life and soul of an unsurpassed intellect through long, and doubtful, and trying years. But it is the fault of MAZZINI and his friends that they have wearied the whole world with their morbid and suspicious egotism. Conspirators in the name of philosophy, they cannot reappear on the scene of Italian policy without disheartening all who care for Italy and hope for her deliverance. To see such men as these acquire any decisive control over the conduct of the most popular of Italian chieftains, would be the knell of Italy in all thoughtful ears. Indications abound in the recent European intelligence of their desperate efforts to secure such a control, but we cannot yet permit ourselves to believe that they have achieved it. We remember that it is the interest of all who hate Italy, and long for a legitimist reaction, to spread throughout the world the notion that the Dictator of Naples is succumbing to these fatal influences. And we prefer to await with yet unshaken confidence the course of VICTOR EMANUEL in the South, before acquiescing in the evil omens now so abundantly drawn from the recent demonstrations of the Mazzinisti at Naples.

Austria and Russia at Warsaw—Europe and the Italian Question.

There seems to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of Austria is to make one of the party of princes who are to assemble at Warsaw in the beginning of the present month, and the alarmists everywhere are doing their best to translate this circumstance into an omen of evil for Italy, in the threatened renewal of the grand conspiracy of 1815 against liberal ideas and national independence.

If it were true that the Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia had indeed determined to let bygones be bygones with the House of Hapsburg, to forget the attitude of Austria during the Crimean War, and the ceaseless intrigues of Austrian diplomacy against Russian interests and Russian influence in the East; and if we were further to understand that Prussia had resolved to cement this return of the great Northern Empire to the ranks of the Legitimist crusade, by the adhesion of all Protestant Germany under her own direction, there would indeed be reason enough for something more than anxiety as to the immediate future of European order, if not of European freedom. For although the days of the Congress of Vienna are past never to return; and the doctrine of right Divine, as METTERNICH and CASTLEREAGH understood it, sleeps with the dynastic dreams of LOUIS XIV. and the theological Quixotism of PHILIP II., the military power at the disposal of the three sovereigns, whose presence in the ancient Polish capital must force afresh upon the memory of all mankind the atrocious bargains which obliterated Poland from the list of States, is still formidable enough in itself, and sufficiently loyal to the banners of despotism to menace Europe with a serious and sanguinary strife.

Russia, Prussia and Austria combined for dynastic intervention in Italy would not indeed find before them in 1860 the easy and supple Cabinets of forty years ago. A march from Warsaw upon Turin, by way of Berlin and Vienna, would now afford something more than a spectacle to the Western nations which looked on tranquilly in 1820 upon the lawless intervention of Austrian bayonets throughout the Italian Peninsula, and gently remonstrated in 1846 against the equally lawless extinction of the last gleams of liberty in the guaranteed Republic of Cracow. The public opinion of the West has now attained the proportions of a Power able always in the last resort, to coerce the most apathetic of Governments into action; and the strongest military State of Europe is now ruled by a man too sagacious and too daring to suffer himself to be driven into the leadership of this irresistible force, when by assuming that leadership at once he can control it to his own ends and those of France. A new parody upon the drama of the Holy Alliance beginning now at Warsaw, would be more likely to find its *dénoument* at St. Petersburg and Vienna than at Rome and Paris. But such a parody would not on either side be weakly played. If attempted at all, it would be attempted as the last effort of legitimacy to assert itself as the controlling force of European policy. Is there any solid reason, therefore, to suppose that it will be attempted, or, in other words, to anticipate from the magnificent convention of crowned heads, now on the point of assembling, anything approaching to the result which the London *Times* somewhat prematurely describes as a "new alliance" between Russia, Austria and Prussia?

Such an alliance could only be threatening to Europe if it were directed against the triumph in Italy of the principle of non-intervention. This principle is now put forth by England and by France, and, since the peace of Villafranca, has been accepted by Austria, Russia and Prussia, as the new foundation of international relations in Europe. It is the diametrical converse alike in substance and in form, of the principle on which the Holy Alliance was founded, and in conformity with which Europe was ruled, or to speak more exactly, suppressed, from Waterloo to Solferino. The whole system of METTERNICH reposed upon the idea that the military power of all the legitimate sovereigns of Europe might lawfully be used to maintain the throne of any one of their number. No revolution took place in Europe from 1815 to 1850, in which this idea was not invoked in the form of armed or at least of diplomatic protest against its violation. The sovereigns at Warsaw, if they hope to make their meeting anything more than a pompous parade, must be prepared to startle the world with a solemn re-establishment of this idea, and must proceed to enforce it upon the leaders of the great Italian movement. A fall in the English funds, which followed immediately upon the announcement that FRANCIS JOSEPH had been formally invited to meet his brother sovereigns of Prussia and Russia, would seem to imply ... is not regarded as beyond the possibilities of this future "arrangement" of contingencies. But the English funds represent a popular sensibility which has been so much and so cruelly wounded of late years, that its value as a political thermometer must be confessed to have been considerably impaired. There is certainly nothing in the actual relations of the Russian with the Austrian policy which can justify the anticipation, that a renewal of official intimacy between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna is to be followed by a joint demonstration against the great principle which now fences Italy from the foreigner, and leaves her free to make or to mar her own destiny.

Neither in the East nor in the Mediterranean has Russia anything to gain by an open and aggressive alliance with Austria, which has done more than any other Power to thwart her at Constantinople. But both in the East and in the Mediterranean Russia has something to lose by suffering it to be believed that she has entered upon a course of determined hostility to Austria. The Turkish pear, though ripening fast, is not yet ripe for Russia.

A violent convulsion in Hungary, provoking a general commotion throughout the whole Sclavonic East of Europe, occurring at the present moment, must at once seriously embarrass the relations of Russia with the Western Powers, and imperil her own domestic peace. The Czar is on the point of accomplishing one of the grandest social revolutions recorded in history. The emancipation of 20,000,000 of Muscovite serfs is not to be attempted with indifference in the midst of a series of political explosions along the Russian frontier—explosions involving the very possible revival of dormant passions in all the Polish dominions of the Empire. If anything can facilitate the efforts of the Austrian Government to satisfy and pacify Hungary, it will be the conviction of the Hungarian leaders that Russia is not disposed to look with favor upon a new Hungarian revolution; and surely, therefore, nothing can be more natural than that the Czar should do all that in him lies to develop this conviction at once. Interpreted in this sense, the approaching interview of ALEXANDER and FRANCIS JOSEPH becomes an act at once intelligible and discreet on the part of the former sovereign, as well as of the latter, while it loses altogether the menacing importance, for the rest of Europe, which has been so liberally conferred upon it. We have little doubt that it will very shortly explain itself in this light to the world; no doubt at all that it will do it, should the Emperor NAPOLEON, as it is now reported, make one of the grand party.

Cavour and Garibaldi.

If Italy were but half as safe from her friends as she is from her foes, we might look upon the sternest crisis of her history as already past. True, the Pope still lingers at the Vatican, perhaps unwilling to inflict upon his French defenders the extreme anguish of seeing him depart from the dominions which they have so painfully preserved for him,—perhaps, too, a trifle uncertain as to whether he could more oblige his enemies than by taking himself comfortably out of their way.

The King FRANCIS of Naples, though his Spanish steam-escort still awaited his movements in the Bay of Gaeta, was still, at the last advices, preparing to make head against the ocean of revolution at the Dykes of Capua; and as the strength of that fortress has long survived its ancient reputation for seductive attractions and demoralizing delights, the Ex-Bomba could hardly be driven from the banks of the Vulturnus without a sharp contest, if he were really in earnest, and could count upon the fidelity of any large body of his troops.

LAMORICIERE, beaten on the 19th of September, with serious loss, still held Ancona with a powerful garrison; and, although practically paralyzed himself for offensive action, or for the relief of the Papal authority in the revolted provinces, might still be regarded as a dangerous enemy, in the event of anything like such a serious reaction from the revolutionary movement as might be anticipated in the event of a withdrawal from Italy of the European sympathies, which have thus far been secured to her by the moderation of her people, not less than by the heroism of their leaders.

And back of all these ministers of mischief lowers the portentous shape of Austria in Venice, armed, truculent, scotched but not slain, less formidable than of old for attack, but still tremendous in defence against an enemy not perfectly panoplied for all the exigencies of modern warfare.

These are perils in the path of Italy which no wise Italian patriot will underrate; and yet they are as nothing when compared with the evils which link in the madness and the egotism of some of Italy's own children; men who would indignantly spurn the idea of being treated as her foes; men who are, doubtless, ready now, as for years they have been, to endure martyrdom in the sacred name of their country and of liberty.

These men it is who now most seriously menace the new-found future of the Italian people. The conquest of Sicily and of Naples for the Italian cause by GARIBALDI, seems to have inspired these men with the hope of finding at Palermo and at Naples new theatres for the display of the same theoretical politics which brought the Roman Republic of 1848 to its untimely end, struck the sword from the hand of CHARLES ALBERT of Sardinia, terrified the Pope into that condition of pious imbecility in which he has so long lingered, to the scandal and great detriment of Christendom, and adjourned for ten years the liberation of the Peninsula. The men whose oratory and whose absurdities culminated in the monstrous murder of Count ROSSI, seem to be once more swarming about the Liberator GARIBALDI, urging him to the publication of grandiloquent

BONNER AGAIN!—The *Ledger* has captured another celebrity. President BUCHANAN is about to join the long array of its contributors. He promises to commence work as soon as he "gets leisure," which he fears will not be until after the 4th of March. And then he proposes to open with a biographical sketch of WILLIAM LOWNDES, of South Carolina. This is not only enterprising in Mr. BONNER, but graceful and sensible in the venerable President. We have no doubt his contributions will have decided intrinsic interest, and certainly the spectacle of a President of the United States becoming a contributor to a newspaper is unusual enough to attract attention.

The following is his reply to Mr. BONNER'S request:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8. 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 3d inst., and shall most cheerfully comply with your request and furnish you a sketch of the life of WILLIAM LOWNDES, as soon as possible. He was one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that have ever adorned our country, and yet his memory has been sadly neglected. The truth is that my public duties occupy my whole time at present. I had hoped I might enjoy some leisure after the adjournment of Congress; but in this I have been disappointed. If not before, I hope to furnish you the sketch soon after the 4th of March. This from me will be a tribute not only to justice but to gratitude.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

A Broadway Valhalla.

OPENING OF BRADY'S NEW GALLERY.

Broadway is not merely a great "institution" itself—an institution which all the world may well be excused for determining once in its life to see. It is also a sort of Banyan tree, continually sending out tributary "institutions," which swell the interest of the "mighty parent" with a thousand new and various interests of their own. In Broadway all merchants become princely, all trades palatial. The old contempt which wholesale commerce traditionally entertains for its more homely and familiar brother, commerce by retail, threatens to become ridiculous in the natural progress of Broadway. When ladies buy their laces and their ribbons under frescoed ceilings and within marble porches, and seamstresses may buy their wedding-rings in ornamental halls, it is absurd to pooh-pooh the mercer and the goldsmith in favor of the Indian magnate or the China shipper. The day is not far distant when every branch of human industry will have its representative palace along the line of our great thoroughfare; and scarce a month passes over one's head that we are not called upon to chronicle some new effervescence of the magnificent enterprise which is doing for New-York what CÆSAR AUGUSTUS did for Rome.

The latest of these manifestations was on Thursday evening thrown open to the inspection of the curious in such matters, and of the wise Gothamites of the Press, by Mr. BRADY, the prince of photographers on our side of the water. For months past, this name, so long synonymous with "imperial full-lengths" and fresh celebrities, has entirely disappeared from Broadway. BRADY has been in New-York, of course, and no further from his old temple than at the corner of Bleecker-street, but hidden there in a chaos of hair-dressers, glove-dealers and miscellaneous men of bazaars; he has been BRADY rather by faith than by sight to the sight-seers who associate his name with one of the established pleasures of the Metropolis. In that there has been an occultation of BRADY, portentous to those who knew the permanent necessity of BRADY to New-York, of some new rising in a more splendid sphere.

The occultation is over now, and at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street BRADY has reappeared on a scale and after a fashion which strikingly illustrates the development of photography into a colossal industry worthy to take its place with the most significant manufactures of the country. The prosperity which makes such an establishment possible as this which BRADY has now opened, throws a marvelous light upon the means which we shall bequeath to our posterity of knowing what manner of men and women we Americans of 1860 were. All our books, all our newspapers, all our private letters,—though they are all to be weighed yearly by the ton, rather than counted by the dozen,—will not so betray us to our coming critics as the millions of photographs we shall leave behind us. Fancy what the value to us would be of a set of imperial photographs of the imperial Romans! How many learned treatises we would gladly throw into the sea in exchange for a daguerreotype of ALEXANDER the Great, as he sat at the feast with "Lovely THAIS," or an ambrotype of CLEOPATRA as she looked when she dropped that orient pearl into her cup with sumptuous grace!

Well, these we shall never have: but in default of them, our children's children may look into our very eyes, and judge us as we are. Perhaps this will be no great advantage to us, but, in our children's children's name, we ought to thank Mr. BRADY and those who labor with him to this end.

The new Brady Gallery has been baptized the "National Portrait Gallery." It deserves the name, and more. It is cosmopolite as well as national. The ample stairway of rich carved wood introduces you to a very Valhalla of celebrities, ranging over two continents, and through all ranks of human activity. Had we a Balzac among us, his creditors might be sure to catch him in Mr. BRADY'S gallery, for all the types of New York and America have given each other a *rendezvous* in this *Ruhm-Halle*, or Hall of Renown. In this deep-tinted luxurious room, are gathered the senators and the sentimentalists, the bankers and the poets, the lawyers and the divines of the State and of the nation, kept all in order and refined by the smiling queenliness of all manner of lovely or celebrated

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Musical.

Miss PARTI is certainly the most prompt and peremptory little *prima donna* in the world. On Wednesday evening she essayed the rôle, perfectly new to her, of *Violetta*, in "La Traviata," and achieved a decided vocal triumph. The new part in a week might well content an ordinary singer—but Miss PATTI is no ordinary singer; on the contrary, she is an extraordinarily willful little siren. She chose to sing *two* new parts in a week, and as the proverb tells us, *Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut*, Miss PATTI last night attacked part number two, and conquered it. The character of *Linda* belongs, both musically and dramatically, to the natural *répertoire* of Miss PATTI. Her emotions never rise into even the semblance of passionate melodrama, save in that scene of the second act, in which the venerable parent of *Linda*, horrified, rejects the gold which he supposes to be the wages of his daughter's shame. And, as the strength of this scene lies with the paternal *baritone*, the filial *soprano* having little to do but to lament and be musically miserable, Miss PATTI was equal to its requirements. For the rest of the opera she sang it with a fluency and grace worthy of all praise. FERRI performed his part, too, with unusual spirit, and earned honest plaudits for the dramatic energy and musical fire which he threw into his representation of the Savoyard father.

Signor BRIGNOLI obliged us in the second act with an air from VERDI'S opera of "Louisa Miller," which he sang as well as if it had not been annexed but to the manner born, and altogether contributed throughout the evening his just share to the success of a very pleasant opera, very pleasantly rendered.

To-night Miss PATTI repeats her attempt upon *Violetta*, and on Monday the house closes for the Prince of Wales and the inevitable ball.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Confiscation of the Maria Concepcion—Threatened Bombardment of Vera Cruz—Interference of the American Naval Forces, and Departure of the Spanish Fleet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Brazos 29th ult., has arrived, with $49,000 in specie. She reports the brig *Kisco*, bound to Vera Cruz, ashore near the Belize.

The *Atlantic* brings advices from Mexico confirming the report of the final condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* by the Mexican authorities. The Spanish Commodore threatened to bombard Vera Cruz for indemnity, *but Capt. Jarvis, of the American squadron, condemned the course of the Spaniards, and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one vessel, returned to Havana.*

A *conducta* with $1,200,000, for Tampico, had been seized by DEGALLADO, who, it was believed, would use the funds to support the expedition against the Capital.

It is stated that DOBLADO had effected a loan of $600,000 for the same purpose. The vanguard of the Liberal army had arrived at Tacubaya, and other divisions were expected to be soon before the city.

Another Steamboat Explosion and Fearful Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d reports the explosion of the steamer *Bayou City*, running regularly between Galveston and Houston, near Lynchburgh, with a fearful loss of life. The total number killed and wounded is unknown. Those known to be killed principally belong to the boat and were negroes. There was a large list of passengers. As far as known the explosion was caused by incrustation by salt water on the boilers.

Lynching of Two Horse-Thieves at Fort Smith, Ark.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Oct. 4.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a man named MARTIN H. GILLIAM, *alias* Wm. Owen, formerly of Johnstown, Bates County, Mo., was hung at this place for horse-stealing, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. He was arrested some weeks since, and an effort made to hang him, during which he jumped away from the rope, and was shot down while in the act of escaping. His wounds were serious, and medical treatment was afforded. As soon as his injuries would admit of his being removed, he was taken to the County Jail at Greenwood, whence he escaped last night, and to facilitate his flight, stole another horse, but was retaken this morning at Van Buren and returned to this place, where summary punishment was again determined on. He was led to a tree with the fatal noose adjusted round his neck. Seeing no hope of escape he confessed his guilt, manifested contrition for his past deeds, sought forgiveness at the throne of mercy in a feeling prayer, and earnestly called upon those present to be admonished by the example before them. He was then swung up and the tragedy was concluded.

Scarcely had these proceedings ended when another prisoner was brought into town, charged with the same offence. He was examined on the street, confessed the crime of which he was accused, and hurried to the fatal spot, and soon swung by the side of his brother in crime. The second victim was a Choctaw half-breed, named SMOAT. The bodies will not be taken down till to-morrow. The citizens here have become greatly incensed against horse-thieves, as of late their offences have been bold and numerous, and the operations of the law on this frontier is known to be slow and uncertain.

The Session of the A. B. C. F. M.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions met early this morning, and discussed for some time a report from the Committee, JUDGE JESSUP, Chairman, to which was referred the subject of the late debt. The prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor of going forward, and the whole audience, by rising, expressed their concurrence in the importance of raising next year not less than $400,000. The vote of the Prudential Committee, discontinuing the Cherokee Mission, on the ground of that being now a Christian nation, was approved. Fourteen new corporate members were elected, and Cleveland, Ohio, chosen for the next place of meeting. Parting addresses were made by Dr. PERKINS, the President, and Rev. Mr. STONE, after which the Board adjourned till next year.

Sentences of the Slave-Traders of the Bark Orion.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The officers of the slave bark *Orion* were sentenced to-day, for being engaged in the Slave-trade, by Judge SPRAGUE, in the United States District Court, as follows:

THOMAS MORGAN, part owner of the vessel, and her commander at the time of her capture, was fined $2,000, and to be imprisoned for two years in jail.

BYRON J. CHAMBERLAIN, first mate, was sentenced to imprisonment in jail for two years.

WILLIAM DUNHAM, second mate, imprisonment for twenty-one months in jail.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Overland California mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th of September, arrived here this evening at 6 o'clock. The through passengers are FRANK HALL and J. O. TALBOTT. The mail came through in eighteen days and six hours. Nothing of public interest had transpired up to the time of the leaving of the mail.

The Florida State Election.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 5.

Nassau County gives 250 majority for MILTON. (Breckinridge.) Fernandina and Jacksonville papers estimate MILTON'S majority in the State at 2,000.

...Rowan, Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, acknowledging the receipt of books ... for circulating the Scriptures in Brazil; from Rev. Edgar Gilman, Tray Blanke, in regard to ... the Scriptures in Uruguay; from Col. ... Tappan, sending an account of the labor ... Distributers in Italy, and requesting further appropriations; from Rev. J. G. Bardwell, ... Chile, in regard to copies of the Holy ... Scriptures in China; from the Secretary of the Netherlands Bible Society, with a donation for the Library ... valuable books relating to the Indian Archipelago, ... a statement of the distribution of the Holy ... Scriptures by that Society. Grants of books were ... made to the American Tract Society; to the New-York Colportage Society, for scriptural Africans in ... Canada; Christian Alliance for distribution in Canada; ... various languages for Rio ... and the regions of the Uruguay ... with several grants to ... where there are no auxiliaries, ... Kansas, Texas, and California, ... are no societies; and eighteen ... for the blind.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The French Evangelical Church has secured the services of the Rev. Marc Fivas, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and that gentleman will preach every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room of Dr. Tuttiston's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Arrangements are also in progress to have ... in the French language, in Brooklyn, every ... evening. Mr. Fivas is eminently fitted for the duties of the important position upon which he has just entered. To a thorough education he adds a most intimate knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and an enlarged experience in pastoral duties, for he has labored in his sacred calling nearly half a century. There is a large French element in our City population which needs evangelization, and this enterprise should receive earnest support. Arrangements have been completed for the service in Brooklyn, beginning next week, there will be preaching every Tuesday at 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room of Dr. Tuttle's Church, corner of Amity and Clinton streets.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Directors of the German Emigrant Benevolent Society held a regular meeting on Wednesday. The agent, Mr. C. T. Chemale, submitted a monthly report, according to which 11,154 immigrants arrived at this port during September. Of these 4,107 were Germans, 4,886 Irishmen, 1,264 Englishmen, 126 Frenchmen and 75 Swiss. The majority of German immigrants arrived in vessels from Bremen and Hamburg. The whole immigration since the 1st of January last amounts to 91,693, of whom 26,571 were Germans. In consequence of the energy with which ticket-swindlers have been prosecuted, no cases of fraud upon immigrants took place during the last month. One hundred and thirty-three persons were provided with employment by the agency of the German Society. The Relief Committee expended during the past month $133, in 91 cases of destitution. $150 were appropriated for the Relief ... to be expended during the ensuing month. The Treasurer reported a balance of $1,926 60 in the ... General new members were elected, and ... Secretary submitted a report recommending the establishment of a German hospital.

BILLIARDS AND BILLIARDS.—Mons. Berger still ... his exhibitions at Phelan's, and draws ... numbers being unable to gain admission after the first half hour has elapsed. In addition to his ... feats—for each of which he has a special name, as his "Little Love," "Little Cousin," Pheasant Favorite," &c.—he joins in games with various of the ... knights of the cue, invariably with success. On Thursday night he beat Mr. Byrd, of Philadelphia, twenty-five points in a hundred, and Kavanagh forty in fifty, making the large run of fifty points in the game with Byrd. This was the largest run ever made in this country in the real French ... game, twenty-four being the longest play heretofore. On Friday afternoon he outdid himself in his "three" shots, besides making runs of thirty, ... seven and twelve points. Last evening Monsieur beat Mr. Phelan sixty points in one hundred, at the French carom game; and in another carom game, forty and ... points.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.—Yesterday morning Officer Bulger, of the Fifth Precinct, found the body of an infant in the small inclosure or "Park" at the ... of Duane and Hudson streets. Coroner ... investigated the circumstances of the case, and it was demonstrated that deceased had been born alive, but that it had been suffocated by filling its ... and mouth with earth. The jury were unable to say who had perpetrated the murder.

SERIOUS RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Charles Hudson, a lad 12 years of age, residing at No. 161 First ..., had both his legs crushed in a shocking manner on Thursday evening by the wheels of car No. 4 of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The occurrence happened at One Hundredth-street, and the police of the Twelfth Precinct conveyed the sufferer to Ward's Island, and he was placed in the Hospital.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Police Commissioners Sergeant Brown, of the Sixth Precinct, was transferred to the Twenty-third; Sergeant Smith, of the Fifth, to the Seventeenth, and Sergeant Brown was assigned to the Sixth. No other business was transacted.

FOUND DEAD.—A man by the name of Gardiner, between 60 and 70 years of age, was found dead in his bed this evening, at No. 353 Spring-street. His friends are requested to call.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—W. H. Anthon, Esq., will deliver the closing address at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden, this evening.

More of the Dr. Cheever Association.

Immediately after the usual weekly lecture at the Church of the Puritans last evening, Seth B. Hunt, Esq., one of the wealthy members of the church, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be instructed to examine the Constitution and By-laws of the Cheever Association of this church, and report at our next meeting what are its principles and objects, and also report if, in their opinion, it is consistent with the obligations members owe this church to join said Association.

Mr. Theodore D. Warren, President of the Cheever Association, seconded the resolution and spoke in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Hunt, in urging the passage of the resolution, said that it was important to have such an investigation, in order that others who were not connected with that Association might know whether or not they were called upon to form an Anti-Cheever Association.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Military.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The new Highland Regiment was inspected yesterday at Hamilton-square, for the first time since its organization. There were 208 men in the ranks, including the officers and 16 members of Robertson's Band. The companies all appeared to advantage. After the inspection, Brigade-Inspector Taylor complimented the men on their appearance, and announced that the staff officers had offered a medal worth $100 to the company which should have the largest number of men at the next inspection, and a ... to the man who should bring up the most men equipped according to law.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The ... sworn by Col. Butterfield, of the Twelfth Regiment, in the parade on Thursday, was the regular Saxony blue fatigue cap of the Regiment. The Colonel, on account of a former severe illness, is prevented from wearing the full-dress cap at all times on parade. We were not aware of these facts when we stated in yesterday's paper that the cap was out of keeping with his office.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INSPECTION.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) will be inspected at Hamilton-square on the 18th inst. The regimental line will be formed at 1 P. M.

Police Reports.

A SCURRILOUS PUBLICATION.

Last evening, under the authority of a warrant issued by Justice Quackenbush, Detective Hogan and Assistant U. S. Marshal De Angelis made a call at the office of the *City Life*, a "flash" weekly paper published in Ann-street, and seized the "forms" and about 2,000 copies of the issue for the current week. John Feeny, the proprietor of the sheet, was afterwards taken into custody at his residence, No. 87 Frankfort-street, and detained at head-quarters pending his arraignment to-day before a magistrate. The "forms," which were badly "pied" in passing through unaccustomed hands, and the copies of the paper, were also carted to the Police Office. The publication has been of late the subject of repeated complaints to the authorities.

A COWARDLY ASSAILANT.

Mr. John Holland, an aged farmer, residing in Queens County, L. I., was shamefully beaten about two months since, at the Union Race Course, by two drunken ruffians, who commenced the attack without having received any provocation. Some days afterwards Bryan Riley, one of the alleged assailants, was apprehended in this City and delivered into the hands of the Queens County authorities, but nothing could be heard of his confederate, one Daniel Slavin *alias* Astor, until Thursday afternoon, when Officer Mershon, of the Eleventh Precinct, identified him and took him into custody. The prisoner was sent to Jamaica. Mr. Holland was so badly injured that for ... his life was despaired of.

... from C. Rowan ... and took gas from the ... Company, making the ... Last Spring he moved into a house of the ... and, removing gas from the same ... requested the original deposit to remain. Recently, Mr. Rowan withdrew his deposit, it not being the practice of the company to demand security of parties owning the house supplied. The Company paid him interest on the deposit up to the time he requested his own house, but refuse I to pay interest after that. Mr. Rowan sued the Company for the balance of interest to test the question in Justice Vosburgh's Court, but the Company, rather than stand the test, paid the demand in full.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—There was a large and very enthusiastic meeting of Republicans in the Court-street Wigwam, last evening, at which an address, which will appear in the Times of Monday, was delivered by Mr. Henry J. Raymond. There were two large and well-drilled companies of Wide-Awakes present, accompanied by a band of music, and during the evening several campaign songs were sung by the Prairie Songsters. The Republicans of South Brooklyn have entered the Presidential campaign with unusual spirit, and have already been rewarded by gratifying accessions to their ranks.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates from the Williamsburgh portion of the Fifth Congressional District met in Convention on Thursday evening, and resolved not to meet with the New-York delegates on Monday evening next, and placed Daniel D. Wyman in nomination for Congress. A Committee was appointed to confer with any other Democratic organization as to uniting upon a candidate for Congress. The Williamsburgh delegates say that the New-Yorkers have had their own way long enough, and they will not stand their rule any longer.

PROSPECT PARK.—The Board of Prospect Park Commissioners held a meeting at the Mayor's office, on Thursday evening, when steps were taken to protect the trees on the ground indicated for a park, when the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Presentments by the Grand Jury.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT AGAINST TWO MURDERERS.

The Grand Inquest of Hudson County, which has been in session since Tuesday last, came into Court yesterday and presented bills of indictment against 18 persons, for murder, felonious assaults, burglaries and other crimes. At 4 P. M., the prisoners were brought into Court before Judge Ogden, when they pleaded as follows:

George Allen, for picking the pocket of Cornelius Waller, not guilty.

Wm. E. Irvin, on three indictments: committing a burglary, in entering the house of Constantine Ruff; for felonious assault and battery on Mr. Ruff, and cutting him with a knife; also for petit larceny, in stealing jewelry. Not guilty.

Michael Hoda, (an elderly man,) for attempting to commit an outrage on a little girl 10 years of age, at North Bergen. Not guilty.

Christopher Flynn, felonious assault and battery on Wm. H. Balshaw, bar-keeper at Bergen Point, and dangerously stabbing him with a knife. Not guilty, only in his "own defence."

Thos. Kane, assault and battery on an officer. Not guilty.

Henry Harris, burglary, in breaking into a house and stealing some spoons. Guilty.

Edward Rodgers, assault and battery on his wife, and attempting to kill her. Not guilty.

Peter Clark, petit larceny. Not guilty.

Edward Stevens and Wm. Henry, for stealing a row-boat. Not guilty.

John Williams, (colored,) burglary, in entering the house of James Stout, in Jersey City, with intent to steal. Guilty.

Peter Bisard, a boy, for assaulting and stabbing Peter Conroy. Pleaded guilty, and alleged that it was in self-defence.

Cornelius H. Gottschius, assaulting Daniel H. Clark with a knife. Not guilty.

Ann Hoaglan, stealing $12 in bank bills. Pleaded guilty to stealing $9.

Bridget Middleton, petit larceny. Not guilty.

James Guthrie, using a hatchet on his wife. Not guilty.

Peter Niple, stealing fowls. Guilty of stealing them when drunk, but gave them back.

Isaac Blasard, (proprietor of the Rock Tavern under the hill,) selling liquor on the Sabbath. Guilty. The Court fined the prisoner $20 and costs, and ordered him committed until paid.

Patrick Dowdall and Charles McDermott for the murder of Capt. John M. Kopper, ferry-master at Weehawken, in an affray in August last. Also, an additional indictment against McDowdal for an atrocious assault on Mr. Peel, arising out of the same transaction. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Dowdal not being able to employ counsel, Judge Ogden assigned Charles H. Winfield to conduct the defence. McDermott stated that his friends would provide counsel to conduct his case. The prisoners are young men about 22 or 23 years of age, and apparently belong to the rough class.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the New-York Times, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.
THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

68 AND 70 — Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap — 68 AND 70
MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,
By simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.
☞ "No grease is required."
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
New-York, July 28, 1860.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Wedding-Cards, Notes, &c.—all the new and elegant styles engraved at EVERDELL'S, in the highest perfection of the art; elegant styles of wedding envelopes, sold only at No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Gents' Fall Styles Hats and Caps, Misses and Children's Hats, the largest and most elegant variety in the City. The trade supplied.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Use Parker Bros. London Club Sauce.—It is superior to all others now sold, and is for sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent.

Taylor's New Saloon.
WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

Beauty restored by prudent use of Trefolle, the secret of beauty. A beautiful complexion is the positive result. Try it once. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents a bottle.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery constantly on hand; the proprietor in attendance.

What Did they Cost?—Only $12 for the Suit! at GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 260 and 262 Bowery.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

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Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 637 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Circhugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

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Four Dollar Hats.—LEARY & CO.'S SUCCESSORS are enabled to offer at this price a most beautiful article, the product of their own factories and made under their own supervision.
HUNT & DUSENBURY, Astor House.

Boy's Suits $3 to $8. No. 142 Fulton-st.
Men's Suits $8 to $20. No. 142 Fulton-st.
DEGROOT'S Granite-Hall, near Broadway.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, Frederic Ogden, of this City, to Ogrdelia Augusta, daughter of David T. Baldwin, of Edgewater, N. J.

DIKE—FILLMORE.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Kirby, William H. Dike to Miss Amelia A. Fillmore, all of Brooklyn.

THOMSON—ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. J. Raymond Thomson, of the City of New-York, to Isabella, daughter of the late John A. Ackley, of Brooklyn.

ROUSSEAU—PHILLIPS.—At Greenport, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Edward Stratton, Alexander S. Rousseau, of this City, to Mary L., daughter of the late Samuel Phillips, Esq., of Greenport.

WATSON—WAGENER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 4, in Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Watson, U. S. Navy, Marston Watson to Clara Van Wagener, daughter of the late Jacob Van Wagener, of Newark.

BARTOW—GAMBLE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Robert N. Merritt, Edgar J. Bartow, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Caroline, daughter of the late Col. John M. Gamble, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

QUICK—CARTER.—In the City of Hartford, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, in Christ Church, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, John H. S. Quick, of New-York, to Henrietta B. Carter, daughter of H. K. Carter, Esq.

BRANCH—BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Rufus Emery, V. M. Randolph Branch, of Richmond, Va., and Julia Howard, youngest daughter of William Bulkley, Esq., of the former place.

VEZIN—KING.—At Bristol, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. J. W. Pierson, Oscar Vezin, of Philadelphia, to Alice K., youngest daughter of Hezekiah King, of the former place.

DIED.

VAN WAGNER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, Mrs. Ann Van Wagener, in the 69th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her sons Cornelius D. and Jacob Van Wagener, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

TROTTER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, Mary Ann Trotter, relict of Peter Trotter, aged 69 years, 11 months and 26 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John P. Howells, No. 78 Jane-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, Wm. Green, aged 91 years.
The funeral will take place from No. 290 Carleton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 5, at the residence of her son, No. 214 Jay-st., Mary Norris, mother of Dr. T. P. Norris, aged 65 years.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, the services of which will take place on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, at the R. C. Cathedral in Jay-st.

HOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, George Brown, son of George and Mary Hogg, aged 14 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, DeKalb, near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—At Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his father, William S. Throckmorton, of disease of the heart, formerly resident of this City, aged 32 years.

HATT.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 5, Joel Hatt, Deacon of the First Baptist Church.
Funeral services will be held in the meeting-house, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, Sarah Orerly Franklin, widow of Henry Franklin, formerly of this City, in the 87th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Samuel S. Gardner, Clark's Hill, Stamford, on Sunday, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 475, Oct. 5, 1860.
35, 52, 56, 3, 17, 59, 32, 42, 51, 6, 31, 43, 20, 11.
Class No. 476, Oct. 5, 1860.
3, 58, 7, 46, 60, 29, 51, 63, 14, 10, 23, 12, 28.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 5, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
P. W. BENEDICT, No. 226 Water-st., corner Beekman.

AH YELL AH! AH YELL AH!—A WONder! a wonder! said a South American lady, the other day, on seeing the distant tribes of Iloca rapidly closing in upon her mission by the New Union Washing Machine, at No. 497 Broadway, near Grand-st. Moving Machine, and see it in operation, and judge for yourselves. Price $6 to $15, and warranted.

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The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the above Safes, would call the attention of the public to the fact that they have on hand a large assortment of the most approved sizes, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Also, Agents for the sale of
HERRING'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
which is the best Safe in the market.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—Ladies, if you wish your plate secure get a Parlor Safe.

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NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

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HUNT & DUSENBURY, Astor House.

Boy's Suits $3 to $8. No. 142 Fulton-st.
Men's Suits $8 to $20. No. 142 Fulton-st.
DEGROOT'S Granite-Hall, near Broadway.

PORTRAITURE.

"Soldiers," said Napoleon, after one of the most brilliant of his victories, "Nothing yet is done—much remains to do." Acting upon this hint, the Proprietor of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—whatever the achievements of the past may have been—regards nothing as done, so long as much remains to do. He has the pleasure to inform his innumerable readers that to the long list of scholars and statesmen already numbered among the contributors to the LEDGER, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, the illustrious President of the United States, is now added.

Read the following table of contents, and *remember that the* LEDGER *will be ready on Monday, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock precisely:*

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V.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, EDITORIALS, &c., &c.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
Some years ago the following testimony regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from high literary and religious authority:
I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.
Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ Dr. Bridge pledges his word for the truth of the above and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to
Horace Greeley, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. Peabody, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., *of New-York.*

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADWAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

TEETH UPON ALLEN'S SYSTEM.
The proprietors are enabled by means of their improved method of constructing dentures, to conceal the artificial appearance of the teeth when substituted for natural ones.
The life-like tints and shades of the gums, roof and ruga, with which the teeth are embellished, together with their truthful tone, form, and position, prevent observers from detecting the human agency in forming them.
By this system the natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored when changed or lost. This is attained by affixing prominences to the dentures beneath the sunken portions of such dimensions as to reproduce a symmetrical contour, thus rejuvenating the waning cheek. A descriptive pamphlet may be obtained by addressing DR. J. ALLEN & SON,
No. 22 Bond-st., N. Y.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York
P. & R. FRENCH.

Office of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. Established 1850.
WHEREAS, CERTAIN PERSONS HAVE recently opened an office in this City for the purpose of carrying on the European Express business, and are making use of our name, viz., the American-European Express, in a manner which may deceive our friends, we beg to inform the public that the said persons have no connection with our houses, either in New-York, London, Liverpool or Paris.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway,
Sole Proprietors in New-York of the
American-European Express.

FORNEY'S PRESS,
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IS THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
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POST-OFFICE ... MAILS FOR ... EUROPE, and ... ER, per U. S. steamer ADRIATIC, will ... Common SATURDAY, the 6th day of ... A. M.
... Postmaster.
Post-office.

HISTRAW PROPHYLIS
THE PATRIOTS OF BUNKER HILL.
THE ROCKINGHAM MONUMENT.
NOW OUT FOR THE KING.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE "WORLD" HAS PRONOUNCED
That the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL "is very elegantly printed. Judging from the number of its departments one would think that the editors intended to distil into its columns the essence of every sort of week

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent man who thoroughly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, or address C. B., No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the book-store, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE man a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call or address to M. A. Laurence's, fish-monger, 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man who understands his business perfectly; has had the highest class situations in the City, to whom he is permitted to refer. Inquire at No. 62 University-place, in the cabinet-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man of unquestionable character and ability, with the best of City reference to that effect. Address LINN, No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BAR-TENDER.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) wanted to attend bar in a liquor-store. Answer in handwriting of applicant stating salary expected. Reference to be addressed to Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A boy. Apply at No. 83 Nassau-st., second story, at 8 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, a smart, active girl as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in fine washing. Apply on Saturday at No. 66 East 26th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; a middle-aged English or Scotch woman preferred. One who can fill the situation with good reference may apply at No. 80 West 44th-st., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTed, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Inquire at No. 158 East 14th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE laundress. Wages $8 a month. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.

MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkie, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F BUTTERWORTH,	PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	DAN'L. F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ANDREW MOUNT,

CHAS. A. SECOR,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

JESIAH READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sticker chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient for 100 jobs, Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

A GENT WANTED.—THE SERVICES OF A gentleman of business energy and address, and of unexceptionable character, are wanted by the advertiser to assist him in establishing a very valuable and lucrative enterprise of a manufacturing and mercantile nature. One having an extensive acquaintance and influence with business men of capital in this City, can find advantageous employment by addressing MANUFACTURER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, giving name, residence and references.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANufacturing confectionery establishment; has been in successful operation for over 16 years, and contains all the necessary tools, cutters, moulds, machines, &c., necessary for carrying on a large business, wholesale and retail. Satisfactory reasons will be given why the above is offered for sale, by applying to THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, in a thickly-settled neighborhood; an excellent chance for an enterprising business man; has been occupied as a grocery for the last twelve years; a lease for a number of years will be given. For further particulars inquire of J. SCHEEPER, No. 16 Minetta-lane.

A YOUNG LAWYER, FAMILIAR WITH the practice, of industrious habits, and possessing a large commercial City acquaintance, is desirous of forming a copartnership with a lawyer already established in business in this City. Address PRACTICE. Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT for his own family a first class unfurnished house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, above 23d-st., and between 4th and 8th avs., from one to three years; one with stable privileges preferred. Address Box No. 617 Post-office, with full descriptions and lowest rent.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED house, well situated up town, for a private family of the highest respectability, and responsible for any amount. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A GOOD HOUSE in Brooklyn; price from $6,000 to $15,000; where improved real estate will be taken in part payment. Address, with full particulars, WILMINGTON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 story, high stoop, attic, basement, cellars, and large garden, 20 minutes' ride from the City Hall; or lease and furniture for sale. Payment taken partly in board. Apply at No. 15 Abingdon-square, near West 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 9 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 466 B'way.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 45 EAST 26TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 6th-av.)

MRS. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.
TUITION:

Collegiate Department	$20 per quarter.
Academic Department	$15 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	
Advance Class	$12 per quarter.
Primary Class	$8 per quarter.
Infant Class	$6 per quarter.

The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.
All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.
MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $60. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 192 6th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$150 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)
Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

D. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,
No. 100 Dixwell-av., NEW-HAVEN, Conn.
Rev. ALONZO G. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Rector.
An Educational and Church Home, founded A. D., 1853, in the open country. For a limited number of boarding pupils only. Superior advantages for young or backward boys. Instruction not to classes merely, but to each pupil. Scholars have the Rector's constant supervision. A new seminary building, three stories high. Gold's steam-heater warms that and the house. Health, morals and manners daily cultivated. A maternal care is extended to young lads. School and vicinity unexcelled as to healthfulness. Combines the advantages of city and country. The grounds are ample—more than three acres. Military drills are on the school campus. A horse and pony supply equestrian exercise. For reference circulars address the Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY accustomed to tuition in the best seminaries in New-England and this City, is now pleasantly and favorably situated a short distance from the City, for taking the entire charge of a small class of young ladies. To parents desiring to travel, and wishing their daughters under the best care at home, attention to this opportunity is particularly invited. Address M. E. A. J., Broadway Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 8th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City: BOWARD HINTON, A. M., Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 8, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries. And circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 163 Water-st., or of the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 680 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, at Nyack, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 124 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 186 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under [illegible]; session opens Sept. 20th. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FARRAR, the Principal, Lexington unsurpassed.

P. M. W. RIDDLE'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,297 and 1,299 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 16 West 20th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—MLLE. CHARLES, No. 1,068 Broadway, 1st floor above 26th-st., west side.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. M. WELLS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 486 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 23 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.
The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.
Terms—$60, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.
Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 82 and 84 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE,
GRAMMAR,
CONVERSATION,
Taught by a new and successful method. Private lessons. The highest references given. Address Mr. MALEZIEUX, No. 146 East 14th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUPP'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS HALLOW
Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 4 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 279 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

PRIVATE SUITES OF ROOMS—SUPPLIED with gas, spring water, steam heat, &c., and board at a table d'hote under the same roof, with opportunity for education of children of both sexes, in Mr. WELD'S School, at Eagleswood, N. J. Access to New-York six times per day by steamboat and railroad. Inquire of WM. BURNEY, Esq., No. 363 Broadway: ROBERT CARTER, Esq., No. 39 Walker-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal. BENJ. F. MILLS.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 49 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor for eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Pupils have the immediate care of the Principal. Every effort put forth for their comfort, happiness and improvement. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of C. Sullivan, Esq., No. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, B. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Academic year commenced Sept. 11.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of Greek, Latin, and the English branches. References given. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young lady a situation as governess or as ladies' companion; has no objections to go South or to the West Indies; speaks French and Spanish; is a good musician and can give unquestionable references. Address P. R. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG PARISIAN FRENCH LADY—Experienced in teaching, desires board in a private family, (below 14th-st.,) in return for instruction in French or the elements of music. Highest references given. Address S. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES BOARD IN AN American family of respectability, where tuition in French and German will be considered full compensation. Apply personally or by letter to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

USE BURNSIDE'S
OLD RYE WHISKY.
This article is rapidly working its way into popular favor. Invalids, families and hotel keepers patronize it, knowing it to be a pure, safe and reliable article.
C. & B. N. WHITE,
Sole Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GREEN SEAL—GREEN SEAL CHAMPAGNE.—This original wine, in fine order, is for sale at No. 37 Fulton-st., at $11 per case.

GUINNESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guinness, Son & Co., No. 241 Pearl-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK bay, long tail, and good traveler. 15¼ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; will be sold low. Also, wagon and harness, which has been used but a short time, as the owner has no use for them. The horse will be sold separate, if desired. Can be seen at the stable of WILLETTS & SEAMAN, No. 227 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CLOSELY-MATCHED horses, 15¾ or 15¾ hands high; must be very stylish, with long, natural tails, and able to trot in four minutes together; and not over 7 years old, also gentle drivers. Address S. C. T., Box No. 406 New-York Post-office, giving full description and price.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Light, family carriages, rockaway and buggies, grocers' and express wagons. Also, second-hand carts and wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
ARE now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even—less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

R. G. PAIGE
Informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed his Lessons in Singing and the Piano-Forte, and requests that all communications may be left or sent for him to Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis' Music Store, Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
N. B.—One of the peculiarities of Mr. PAIGE'S system of vocal instruction is, that while the voice is cultivated and developed upon the most approved modern methods, true and practical ideas of musical expression, in connection with the scholar's own language, are implanted before music in any foreign tongue is attempted.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $5. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 563 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandize. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Send for a circular.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS COLL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 345 West 28th-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—AN ORGAN WITH TWO rows of keys, five stops, one row of pedals, suitable for a small church, concert-room, or large parlor, built by Jardine & Son, handsome case, will be sold a bargain for cash. Apply at 253 West 19th-st., of J. M. EDGAR.

AN ALTO SINGER, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in a quart

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late R. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — East-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted by Hermann Quillings. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sale; companion and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, by Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

A fine work by Schmidt, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dielman and Tellaggeny, Marine Views by Mesdag, De Bracketeer, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Bolman, Lescomte, Merel, Fatie, Saames, Matteson, Otto, Leyden, Reinhard, Gerard, Henthorn and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Gallleries of the National Academy of Design, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and even ing until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, the first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will offer at auction on SATURDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 65 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large number of Rockaways, top Buggies, road Wagons, Phætons, &c., &c. Also, single and double harness in great variety.

Southern and Western buyers will find it to their advantage to attend.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 263 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 156TH STS.,
BEING A PART OF "THE BRADHURST ESTATE."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Broadway—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.
On Bradhurst Hill Road—27 lots E. S., between 144th and 149th sts.
On 144th-st.—6 lots and gores S. S., west of 8th-av.
On 155th-st.—16 lots and gores N. and S. S. west 8th-av.
On 149th-st.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.
On 147th-st.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 146th-st.—38 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 145th-st.—60 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 150th-st.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 156th-st.—7 lots and gores S. S., 105.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., London Dock wines, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., imported in cases. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in case of 30 full sized bottles, viz.: pale and London Dock brandy, London Dock rum, very superior (1853) Scotch whisky, Madeira 260 per butt, Warre Brothers' port, pale Gastella sherry, believed to be the only lot of this favorite wine in the United States. The goods are all in our store, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to the sale. Also, an invoice from an old City importing house, in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality, and guaranteed as such or no sale; port wines, bottled in Oporto; Madeira most superior; wine forty years old, very superior; Manzanilla pale sherry, genuine cognac brandies; old Scotch and Irish whiskys, very mild Bourbon and Monongahela, Jamaica rum, gin, &c.; champagnes, clarets, hocks, &c.; also, whisky, rum, brandies, &c., in casks. To be sold in the original packages or by the demijohn. Also, 7,200 fine cigars, from the best houses in Havana, consisting in part of Cabanas, Brevas, Figaros, Prensados, La Rosa, Concha, Española, Filanthropa, Empressa and Piccolomini, Zarzuelas, St. Victoria, El Dolce far Niente, Concha and other superior brands.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY OCT. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 32 valuable lots in the VIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, situated on Clinton, Nelson and Luquer sts., Hamilton-av., 3d and 4th places, Huntington-st., &c.

Also,

21 lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, on 10th-av. and 23d-st.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title A No. 1. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, OCT. 6, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 75 Nassau-st.—Household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatelle; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble tops; rich reception and arm-chairs, in rosewood and satin; French plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatelle window curtains; elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte; English Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, chamber furniture, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlids, pillows, bolsters, &c.; rich dining-room furniture, English oil-cloth, carpets, rods, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, FRIDAY, Oct. 5 and SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at store No. 76 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed, comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' and several very fine copies of celebrated modern pictures, all richly framed in the best double gilt frames. Also several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirrors, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high, very handsome, kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse.

Also, a dark chestnut horse, about 16 hands high, 7 years old, believed to be perfectly sound; is a splendid saddle horse for a lady or gentleman. To be sold without reserve.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, feather beds, mattresses, stoves, carpets, bedding, kitchen-ware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RAINEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated, Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

NOTICE.—PERSONS OWING MONEY, ALL OR part, on plots in Union Cemetery, L. I., will make payment to Thomas Brown, Undertaker, on or before Nov. 1, 1860; if not paid by that time, will be sold. By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. CRONK, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth positively prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. SATE, Dentist,
No. 695 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

L. HUNTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 35 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
Where LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMAN C. GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that shall be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859; May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 34th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE of Real Estate in the City of New-York, $15,000 in three sums of $5,000 each. Apply to HENRY R. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000, FOR TWO YEARS, for which a bond and mortgage on a first-class dwelling-house up-town will be given. Address C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$70.000 TO LOAN—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, in sums to suit, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, latest discoveries in Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Stauts Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into them that degree of tension that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases, Strictures, Impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention, and are treated with invariable success. The Great Remedy for this Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by reviewers as the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Nine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of delicate nature, qualifies Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published a new edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the quackish modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. RENAUD & BAYLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign in liquidation. GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF McKEE & WEIR is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

SAMUEL WEIR will continue the business, and settle all claims against said firm, and is entitled to collect all debts and demands due said firm. JOHN McKEE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860. SAMUEL WEIR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm of XIMENO & BAYLEY, for the transaction of a general commission business, in this City.

ANTONIO XIMENO.
NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1860. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 29, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. & C. LOWBERY,
29-law6w* Attorneys for Insolvent.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, pioneer, and favorite steamer ISABEL, William Rollins, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SA

...Electoral Tickets ...in New-York.

...IN PENNSYLVANIA.

...Speeches of Curtin and Foster.

...Election Considered Certain—Facts and Figures.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

...WELL left here last night for New-York. He has obtained from the President positive assurance that the Administration will use all its influence to prevent the withdrawal of the Breckinridge Electoral ticket in New-York. I believe the President will be as good as his pledge himself that the Electoral ticket shall be filled at the proper time, and that no office-holder should be turned out who supports the Fusion ticket.

...have had a party to the amount of ... from the office-holders, ... individuals, are to be disbursed ... in the number of each on the ... by the respective Central Committees. Postmaster DIX is to proclaim the purpose and ... the Administration at the ratification meeting on Monday night.

PAUL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

...Excitement on the Increase—Meetings of the Fusion Parties—Certainty of Curtin's Success—Opposition of the Bell Men to the Nomination of Foster, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5.

The political excitement increases rapidly as the time for decisive action approaches. The friends of Curtin are holding a mass meeting at the wigwam to-night, which Mr. McCLURE, the Chairman of the State Committee, is now addressing. CURTIN spoke this afternoon at Bristol and at Doylestown.

The Bell men are holding a meeting to-night at Germantown. The City Clubs went out in a procession with music, banners, torches, fireworks, &c., presenting a fine appearance as they marched through the streets.

FOSTER, the Democratic candidate, speaks in this city to-morrow night.

The impression that the State is going for CURTIN is having its natural effect. The wavering or floating are declaring for him.

There is to be a meeting to-morrow night of those Democrats who disapprove of the action of the State Committee in indorsing FOSTER. DAVID PAUL BROWN has consented to make a speech in favor of CURTIN, and several of the most prominent members of the Citizens' Executive Committee are engaged in making arrangements for the meeting.

The [illegible] deposited at the Girard House to bet on Curtin, was made up by Democrats, Bell men and Republicans. It is a Fusion purse. No man has yet appeared to take any part of the bet. To-day two to one was offered on CURTIN without being taken, in a crowd of distinguished Democrats. WENDELL was here to-day, passing through from Pittsburgh to Washington. He was asked to lift some of the $10,000 which it is said he was not a betting man. He went on to Washington by the first train. CROSWELL passed through from Washington this morning, stopping here ... moments.

LEO.

A Few Facts and Figures—Relative Chances of Curtin and Foster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

Some provoking blunders were made in my dispatch of last evening,—none worth correcting, however, except the statement that DAVID P. BROWN was to be the procession of Wide-Awakes on Wednesday evening. I wrote DAVID S. BROWN, and having some penchant in writing the letter S, I fancied I made it quite plain. The fact that the initial P., as printed, might lead to the inference that DAVID PAUL BROWN had joined the Wide-Awakes, makes it neccessary to correct the mistake. Mr. DAVID S. BROWN is a citizen occupying quite as exalted a position in the commercial world of Philadelphia as Mr. DAVID PAUL BROWN enjoys in the profession he practices. The latter Mr. BROWN is for BELL, but I believe at the same time he supports Mr. CURTIN.

More general observation, and a wider range of inquiry, confirms the opinion I expressed yesterday, that the State will assuredly elect CURTIN Governor. The votes of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS is not perfect. In a few instances, the Breckinridge men ... many cases the Douglas men rebel, and at least not over one-half of the Bell men will consent to go FOSTER. The battle here is entirely different from ... elsewhere. They talk here about Locofocos and Whigs, and discuss the relative merits of Tariff and Free Trade. The Bell men (as were most of the Administration) are old Whigs, and they still entertain all the prejudices of 1840 and 1844, against the Democrats and Free Trade. FOSTER is a Democrat and obnoxious to the charge of political sympathy with the Free Trade men, though he strongly declares his high regard for "POLK, DALLAS and the Tariff." Hence the Bell rank and file will not go over to his support, though the State Committee may bid them ever so ...

I think, too, that the leading DOUGLAS men of this ... more hostility to "the Administration" ... for a political process that would let in ... for a short ... They are mostly Anti-Lecompton and ... Union. The fact that FOSTER ... to speak out his preference for DOUGLAS or ..., deters the DOUGLAS leaders from giving him that frank, decisive indorsement which alone could bring him the votes of the Douglas rank and file.

I have obtained the following estimates from three different sources: Number 1 is made by what our Wall-street friends would call "a Bull Curtin." Number 2 is made by "a Bear," and number 3 are the ... figures of the "People's State Committee." I ... over these latter, very carefully. The data ... this the greatest confidence, made up by actual count, and regarding the "doubtful" or "wavering" as against CURTIN:

CURTIN'S MAJORITIES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Allegheny	5500	4000	4500
Armstrong	500	300	400
Adams	150	—	tie.
Bucks	200	—	tie.
Beaver	900	700	800
Blair	800	600	700
Bradford	3800	3500	4000
Butler	800	800	700
Center	700	500	600
Chester	1200	1200	1200
Crawford	1600	1400	1500
Dauphin	1200	1000	1600
Delaware	800	800	800
Erie	2000	1800	2000
Franklin	700	500	600
Forest	50	50	50
Huntingdon	600	400	500
Indiana	1700	1500	1500
Jefferson	400	200	300
Lancaster	4000	3500	4000
Lawrence	1500	1200	1200
Lebanon	1000	1000	1000
McKean	300	200	200
Mercer	800	700	800
Perry	300	200	200
Potter	600	500	500
Schuylkill	800	500	500
Somerset	1400	1200	1200
Snyder	500	500	500
Susquehanna	1400	1200	1200
Tioga	2500	2200	2500
Union	600	500	500
Venango	400	300	300
Warren	800	700	700
Washington	500	300	400
Totals	41060	34150	36850

FOSTER'S MAJORITIES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Berks	—	150	150
Bucks	3500	4500	3800
Cumberland	700	1000	800
Carbon	—	—	—
Clarion	600	800	300
Clearfield		Not organised.	
Clinton	400	450	400
Columbia	800	1000	900
Cumberland	—	150	100
Fulton	100	200	100

Counties.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Pike	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potter	600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Juniata	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Luzerne	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lycoming	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mifflin	1200	[illegible]	1500
Montgomery	300	[illegible]	400
Montour	1500	[illegible]	2500
Northampton	600	[illegible]	700
Northumberland	1000	2000	1500
Philadelphia	400	400	400
Pike	—	200	100
Sullivan	—	200	—
Wayne	900	1200	1000
Westmoreland	—	100	—
Wyoming	900	1000	1000
York			
Totals	16580	23600	19000

Juniata River, in which CURTIN will not have a majority.

Now, on the other side, I have seen the estimate by Counties made by Mr. FOSTER and his friends, revised according to advices received up to 8 o'clock this morning. They bring Mr. FOSTER to Philadelphia 3,500 behind CURTIN. Then they give him 5,000 here, which you see elects him by 1,500. I shouldn't want much money pending on so close figures as that; would you?

I saw here this morning one of the best-advised Democratic politicians in the Union—one who has figured in this state to some effect in times past. He reached here this morning, through from Pittsburgh. I asked him about the look of things; would he bet, and who would win. He answered in epigrammatic sentences, between mouthfulls, "Looks d—d bad. Bet—no, not a red. We'll be beat to death."

To enable the readers of the TIMES to compare notes, I give them the vote of the State at the last Presidential election, and also the majorities on the vote for Auditor-General in 1859—the Auditor-General being the only office to be filled by general election last year:

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Fremont.	Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Total Opp. Buchanan.
Adams	1120	1226	24	2369 2637
Allegheny	13761	562	896	15159 2062
Armstrong	2843	113	75	3151 3680
Beaver	2658	103	153	2894 1905
Bedford	306	1784	152	2242 2458
Berks	1087	3063	394	4671 11272
Blair	445	1753	697	2895 2907
Bradford	6339	30	71	76371 2314
Bucks	4682	419	316	5417 6517
Butler	3491	67	67	3435 2648
Cambria	804	861	107	1772 2987
Cameron*				
Carbon	692	309	156	1157 1866
Centre	390	1460	562	2342 2895
Chester	5308	630	628	6566 6333
Clarion	788	944	6	1738 2760
Clearfield	786	550	93	1309 1978
Clinton	618	648	34	1300 1485
Columbia	1239	214	5	1458 2889
Crawford	5360	4	41	5405 3191
Cumberland	1472	1865	14	3351 3427
Dauphin	1615	2333	107	4054 3084
Delaware	1590	219	791	2600 2886
Elk	275	45	7	327 675
Erie	5156	37	252	5445 3884
Fayette	2089	1139	44	3263 3554
Franklin	2446	1217	16	3679 3469
Fulton	142	561	5	708 970
Forest				
Greene	1321	272	14	1607 2747
Huntingdon	926	908	737	2571 2164
Indiana	3612	231	32	3875 1763
Jefferson	1083	563	32	1678 1463
Juniata	480	597	150	1227 1365
Lancaster	6608	3615	977	11200 8731
Lawrence	3085	11	86	3181 1220
Lebanon	2414	396	41	2851 2511
Lehigh	3287	91	31	3359 4426
Luzerne	4850	305	563	5718 6791
Lycoming	834	1700	70	2704 3324
McKean	812	7	40	859 526
Mercer	3686	15	103	3804 2699
Mifflin	216	988	61	1265 1491
Monroe	560	57	12	629 2275
Montgomery	2845	492	1773	5110 7134
Montour	696	138	11	845 1211
Northampton	1168	644	1194	3006 5280
Northumberland	560	1096	344	1900 3059
Perry	521	780	657	1958 2135
Philadelphia	7892	12218	11766	31866 3c222
Pike	270	10	5	285 862
Potter	1264	4	2	1270 667
Schuylkill	3188	2315	367	5870 7035
Somerset	1458	1404	1	2863 1763
Snyder	443	1015	49	1507 1255
Sullivan	309	43	5	357 536
Susquehanna	3861	8	43	3912 2548
Tioga	4541	7	20	4568 1366
Union	1429	171	15	1615 1092
Venango	2041	66	7	2113 2159
Warren	2091	2	47	2140 1231
Washington	4237	137	128	4502 4288
Wayne	2172	76	37	2285 2259
Westmoreland	4091	233	66	4390 5172
Wyoming	1138	17	57	1212 1171
York	511	3300	1001	4812 6876
Totals	147,433	55,944	26,238	229,605 230,84$_2$

* Organized 1860.

1859—AUDITOR-GENERAL—MAJORITIES.

COCHRAN PEOPLE'S PARTY.		WRIGHT—DEMOCRAT.	
Allegheny	3214	Adams	10
Armstrong	339	Bedford	136
Beaver	625	Berks	1193
Blair	1151	Cambria	275
Bradford	2104	Carbon	149
Bucks	13	Clarion	681
Butler	561	Clearfield	319
Centre	213	Clinton	374
Chester	1022	Columbia	777
Crawford	625	Cumberland	303
Dauphin	1114	Elk	94
Delaware	817	Fayette	148
Erie	1206	Fulton	135
Franklin	425	Greene	811
Forest	7	Lehigh	243
Huntingdon	480	Luzerne	965
Indiana	1095	Lycoming	359
Jefferson	220	Mifflin	67
Juniata	86	Monroe	1368
Lancaster	4169	Montgomery	521
Lawrence	825	Montour	552
Lebanon	1162	Northampton	1280
McKean	13	Northumberland	557
Mercer	545	Pike	586
Perry	18	Sullivan	201
Philadelphia	3159	Wayne	340
Potter	416	Westmoreland	360
Schuylkill	345	Wyoming	194
Somerset	997	York	220
Snyder	549	Totals	13121
Susquehanna	716		
Tioga	898		
Union	523		
Venango	185		
Warren	382		
Washington	325		
Totals	30,574		

You will observe that in 1856 the vote stood:

Buchanan, Democratic		230,842
Fillmore, Fremont,	Opposition	229,605
Buchanan's majority over all		1,237

And that in 1859 the majorities stood:

Opposition	30,574
Democratic	13,121
Opposition majority	17,453

In three years "the policy of the Administration" had reduced its clear majority of 1,237 over both the factions of its opponents, united them, and brought its friends into a minority of 17,453. Giving "the Administration" due credit for its efficiency in tearing to pieces, can we have a reasonable doubt that it has increased the majority of its opponents at least 10,000 in the year that has intervened since the last election.

LEO.

GOV. SEWARD'S TOUR.

His Arrival at Buffalo on His Return Home—Serenade by the Wide-Awakes—Demonstration at Erie, Penn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 5.

Mr. SEWARD arrived here this afternoon. He held a *levée* at the house of Hon. E. G. SPAULDING in the evening, and made a brief speech to a large crowd. He was serenaded by the Wide-Awakes. Gen. NYE also made a speech.

At Erie, Penn., Mr. SEWARD was received by the people with music and the discharge of cannon. He told them Pennsylvania began well under BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, but that the new States he had just seen now far exceeded her in devotion to liberty, and that unless she renewed her fires she would be left out in the cold alone. He urged them to work, and vote for CURTIN next Tuesday.

There were large demonstrations at other places on his route, to-day. He goes to Auburn to-morrow, concluding his five weeks' campaign.

E.

The Coming "Lake Squadron"—The Governor and Mr. Lincoln—The Result in the Northwest.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

The culmination of Gov. SEWARD'S tour has been worthy of its commencement. Yesterday was a lively day for the Northwest; a day of Wide-Awakes, banners, music, torches, speeches, processions, fireworks, and all the noise, pride, and circumstance of campaigning enthusiasm generally. In all these respects Detroit was fairly outdone by Chicago. As to the number of human beings who assembled within the city precincts yesterday to hear, see, and do honor to the great New-Yorker, others may estimate them, but I cannot. They say here, that yesterday's was the largest meeting ever held in the Northwest; certainly it was many fold the largest I ever saw, and, as I passed from the stand in the open air, whence Gov. SEWARD was speaking, and holding the closest attention of the furthest man within the reach of his voice, to the immense and overflowing wigwam where LOVE... [illegible] ...with Wide-Awakes and Zouaves, ... disarrangement came over me, do I tell this ... the English tongue must fail to convey the ... of number, but that newspaper language itself will mislead.

The whole affair was, in a word, a fit culmination to the great ovation which has awaited Gov. SEWARD throughout his Northwestern tour. And yet to consider Gov. SEWARD'S progress simply as an ovation to the man, or as a demonstration on his part of popular or of party strength, is to look upon it in its most superficial and least significant aspect. In its fruits, to be felt in many future campaigns, and materially influencing the whole future politics and policy of the country, will be found its real significance. From this year of grace, 1860, will probably date a new degradation of the Presidential office, by bringing future aspirants for its honors into the canvassing mire as advocates for their own claims before the people, from the stump. From this year, too, historians will date the disintegration of the old Jackson Democracy. But a thing more truly noticeable than either will be this tour of Gov. SEWARD'S. To those who have looked on it, and observed its progress only as one event of a campaign, this will appear a most exaggerated estimate of its importance; but those who have carefully followed the Governor through the medium of the public prints, and still more those who may have been present at any considerable portion of his addresses, will almost surely acknowledge this estimate of its significance not to be over-drawn. It has been my good fortune to be able to follow Gov. SEWARD, and to listen to the whole or parts of every speech which he has delivered from Detroit to Chicago. I have mixed with his audiences; I have heard the man and his doctrines discussed; I have observed the people whom he addresses. The result in my own mind has been—though not myself a Seward man, or so fortunate as to have more than a passing acquaintance with the Governor, as I have met him during this trip—that Gov. SEWARD is not only a practical man, but one of the most formidably practical statesmen that this country has ever produced. Of this fact, sometimes denied, this tour, properly understood, furnishes conclusive proof.

Of Gov. SEWARD'S original plans and ideas in making his engagements for this trip, I have, of course, no further knowledge than as I have watched their gradual development and apparent execution. To comprehend his plans and their object, as my observation leads me to understand them, it is necessary to go some way back. Gov. SEWARD is a deep thinker, and the principles on which he laid the plans of this tour, must be sought for in events near two centuries old. Many people have expressed astonishment at the wondrous fertility which has apparently produced throughout this tour a new speech for every new place. The fertility indeed exists, but in this case it has been exercised in a different way, and not in producing new ideas for each locality, but in continually reproducing the same ideas in different forms. The truth is, the Governor's speeches throughout the campaign have been singular for their unity and singleness of aim. He has in fact made two speeches, and two only—one at Detroit and one at St. Paul, conveying two great thoughts; one of fact and one of theory. The great St. Paul fact that the future and eternal seat of power on this continent, is henceforth to be looked for on the great cereal table lands lying on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the great Detroit theory, that this Government has been perverted from the original purity of its principles since the year 1820. That it went wrong, not in the repeal, but in the passage of the Missouri Compromise. The application of the theory to the fact was evident. It was simply this, that it was the duty of the future ruling power of the country—of the youthful and vigorous States of the Northwest, to restore to the Government the original purity of its principles, and to return it to the point of divergence of 1820. To fully realize the practical and consummate tact with which this has been forced on the popular mind, one must see and know the people whom Gov. SEWARD has been addressing. It must be remembered that it has long been a theory of Gov. SEWARD'S, that originally two columns of men went forth to people and subdue this country. The one went forth from Plymouth, the other from Jamestown. The course of each is distinctly traceable on the map of the United States—yet more distinctly in the people, their habits and theughts. The one column marched westward, through the Northern tier of States and the great Lakes, until now it has reached Minnesota. The other column went southward, through the Southern tier and along the Gulf, till it took possession of Texas. Between the two the portentous question of Slavery arose, and at length the heads of the two columns, converging as they proceeded westward, finally met in conflict on the plains of Kansas. All the lakes and northwestern States are the legitimate daughters of New-York and New-England, and now swarm with their children, who still warmly remember the homes from which they emigrated, and are today more devotedly attached to the distinguished men of the States from which they came, than they are to those of the States of their adoption. Of these children of the East, Gov. SEWARD may be considered the representative man and acknowledged leader. His journey has undeniably followed the course of their emigration. He has marshaled the Northern column into line, and everywhere he has preached to them, in every form by which, in speech or in types, it could be made to enter into the popular mind, the doctrines of the "irrepressible conflict," and of a return of the Government to its original purity. Everywhere this doctrine has taken deep hold of every man coming from New-York and New-England, and those men are the Northwest. The result cannot fail to be great. It will probably long be felt in the concentration of Northern sentiment, and in the consolidation of the Northern column into an irresistible power in politics. The be-all and end-all of Gov. SEWARD'S tour will be the formation of a tier of Lake States, counterbalancing the Gulf States—a "Lake Squadron" as opposed to the "Gulf Squadron"—and a Lake Squadron believing as firmly in the "irrepressible conflict" as does the Gulf Squadron in the divine institution of Slavery. Thereafter there will be a new power in the land—a power rendering the Middle States of both sections a debatable ground in the great conflict, with the ultimate result a foregone conclusion in favor of the rising and vigorous North and Northwest, as against the stationary and emasculated South and Southwest.

If I am correct in this interpretation of Gov. SEWARD'S plan, it is certainly great in its design, but does it admit of execution? Will his materials admit of a successful fulfillment of his plan? Is it sufficiently homogeneous to be fused into the compact combination proposed? On this point I am not competent to speak. I am, however, free to say that, until I followed Gov. SEWARD through the West, I never knew what a great country the East was. The West, it is true, produces wheat at fifty bushels to the acre, but the East produces something that is greater than wheat, for it has produced the West itself, in producing its men. Those men are the West; they believe in SEWARD; and, armed in their faith, I can believe that he can execute almost miracles. But whether Gov. SEWARD can completely carry out his design or not, after what I have seen, I cannot doubt that he will accomplish much; and much or little, he has certainly, in the manner in which he has taken hold of his task, developed the highest talents of both the practical workman and the consummate strategist. I listened to him both at St. Paul and at Lawrence, and never before was I so impressed with the majesty of a man's position. Preaching at the former place, his great doctrines to nations yet to be—speaking in the secure centre of his power, and foreshadowing the policy of States as yet scarcely born, and then speedily hastening to the other point—the point of present conflict and danger—and there beckoning on the advancing column, and pointing them onward, Westward to the mountains, and Southward to the gulf, till Slavery shall be walled in by freedom, and our "irrepressible conflict" be decided once and for all. After this I imagine it will be of little consequence who the Republicans place in the offices of power, for whether in office or out of office—in the Cabinet, the Senate, or at Auburn—Gov. SEWARD will ever be looked to to supply to the Republicans what all parties most need and few can get—a reason for their faith.

There was one other most significant feature of this tour which impressed me much at Madison, from the tone of the speeches there made. It seemed as though in view of the results already evident from the new census,—from the nomination of LINCOLN, because a citizen of the West,—and from the general tendency of power towards the newly settled States, Gov. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS,—one a representative man of the country and the people where power has resided for the last thirty years, and the other, by birth and character, strongly representative of the country and people where it resided up to within thirty years back—had come to the West to resign that power into the hands of its future and final possessors, and at the same time to admonish them to a careful use of their trust, and to see to it that through them the Republic received no detriment. Certainly the speeches of both of these gentlemen were much imbued with this spirit, and a great opportunity was offered to Senator DOOLITTLE for a reply. He, however, did not take advantage of it, and perhaps the occasion itself only existed in my own imagination.

Gov. SEWARD'S campaign may now, I suppose, be [illegible] ...against Breckinridge and Douglas men, and ... done his duty, that personal ... [illegible] ... in doing it he has increased the ... of the event greater ratification than he had ... of his party. Of the result of ... himself, at all times and in all places, thoroughly confident. Certainly there can exist no doubt in any of the States through which he has himself passed, if one can judge from appearances. After all, however, as it was in 1856 so is it in 1860, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana constitute the battle-ground. As for Illinois, they seem to speak with the utmost confidence of it here, and even hope to gain a couple of members of Congress. I cannot but feel some doubt, however, as to the Legislature, and no man need doubt that Judge DOUGLAS, never very scrupulous, will turn heaven and earth to rid himself of a colleague who has proved such a bloodhound on him in his evil courses as has Judge TRUMBULL. Gov. SEWARD met the Judge, with Mr. LINCOLN, at Springfield. He looks pale and rather worn by his campaign, but he sticks to it with his usual tenacity. As for Mr. LINCOLN, I never saw him before, but am now prepared to declare his pictures gross libels. Mr. LINCOLN is not an ugly man—that is, his face is not handsome, certainly, but it is a face pleasant to look upon—an honest face, with a dreamy eye, and a pleasant, genial expression; awkward in manner, tall and stooping in figure, he is yet a man whom you would instantly pick out among a crowd of strangers as one whom you could trust. As Gov. SEWARD was in Springfield scarcely fifteen minutes, and for about ten of those fifteen was engaged in talking to the crowd, and for the other five in introducing his traveling party to the President-to-be, with whom he at no time conversed unheard by at least a dozen listeners, it is fair to suppose that no very decisive arrangements were effected in regard to future Cabinets—a state of the case, I presume, which the Democratic Press will regard as highly improbable, but nevertheless a fact.

Gov. SEWARD leaves here this afternoon, and will, let us hope, reach Auburn, and peace, and exemption from Wide-Awakes, on Saturday evening next.

C. F. A., JR.

MOVEMENTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Arrival and Reception at Chicago—Mass-Meeting and Torchlight Procession.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at 10 o'clock to-night, two hours after programme time. He was met at the dépôt by the Douglas Convention, to the number of 6,000, and escorted to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed home by S. B. TAYLOR. Mr. DOUGLAS briefly responded, acknowledging the honor done him in this magnificent reception. The streets in the vicinity of the Tremont House were densely crowded—the number in attendance being estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand persons.

Mr. DOUGLAS addresses a mass meeting of the Democracy to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 5.

The number in attendance at the Douglas mass meeting to-night was very large. Delegations were present from various parts of the State. A procession was formed at noon, which escorted Mr. DOUGLAS to the Union Park, where he spoke for an hour and a half.

This evening there was a torchlight procession. It was a grand affair. It marched through the principal streets to the Court-House Square, where several addresses were made by prominent Douglas men. Speeches were also made from the balcony of the Tremont House by Gen. DODGE of Iowa, Senator STEWART of Michigan, and others, to a large and enthusiastic crowd.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

An Exciting Session—Judge Cowles Almost Nominated for Recorder, but Declines—Unanimous Nomination of Thomas B. Van Buren.

The Republican Judiciary Convention reassembled last evening at No. 618 Broadway, for the purpose of substituting a nominee for the Recordership in place of ex-Judge EDMUNDS, who declined to run. Every delegation was present early and in full force, and precisely at 7½ o'clock the Chairman, Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, called the meeting to order. On motion of Mr. SHANNON, Mr. WILEY, a member of the last Legislature, was invited to take a seat beside the Chairman.

Mr. WILEY created some merriment, upon taking his seat, by thanking the Convention for the honor of choosing him to preside.

The roll was then called, the substitutes in each delegation being announced *seriatim*. A correct list of delegates was thus made in about half an hour. A very large number of substitutes appeared—among others Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who was so nearly nominated at the first meeting of the Convention.

After various efforts to proceed to an informal ballot, the Convention decided to hear the letter of declination of Judge EDMONDS read. The letter (heretofore published in the TIMES) was read by the Secretary.

The declination of Judge EDMONDS was unanimously accepted.

Mr. DAYTON moved that the Convention proceed to an informal ballot.

Ex-Judge BEEBE moved to amend that the Wards be called, and each Ward announce its candidate.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER objected, that the minorities would be deprived of their rights.

After much difficulty the sense of the Convention was taken, the amendment declared lost, and Mr. DAYTON'S motion carried.

Mr. FRANK SHEPHARD took occasion, at this point, to state by authority that Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER would under no circumstances allow his name to be used as a candidate for Recorder. In this connection he read a letter from Mr. SPENCER, stating that the only position he coveted was in the front rank of private soldiers in the Republican ranks. (Cheers.)

The roll was then called for the informal ballot, with the following result:

John H. White	37	Erastus C. Benedict	1
Thos. B. Van Beuren	44	H. T. Cleveland	1
James W. White	8	Edgar Ketchum	1
R. L. Lattimore	1	R. H. Mott	1
Luther R. Marsh	1	E. P. Cowles	11
Samuel Atkinson	1		

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

When the name of JOSEPH LUX, of the Twenty-second Ward, was called—nearly the last name on a list of 110—Mr. LUX named EDWARD P. COWLES. The name of Judge COWLES seemed to touch the Convention like an electric spark. The room resounded with deafening applause, and there were universal cries of "Will he accept?" "If he will I will change my vote," "And I mine," "And I mine," "We will all change our votes."

Judge COWLES, who was a delegate to the Convention, then took the floor, and though out of order, was permitted to speak by general consent. He said he had a right to be proud of the sentiment that had been expressed towards him by a portion of the Convention. But, they would perceive at once that if there were no other circumstances to intervene, the fact that he was a member of this Convention, that he had been in consultation with them with regard to the proper person to be put in nomination was sufficient. A nomination under such circumstances would place him in a position where his course might subject him to a charge of improper and selfish motives.

Voices from every quarter of the room instantly shouted, "No," "No," "Never," "No, Sir, never," in the most emphatic terms.

Mr. COWLES continued: He ought to know something of the direction that prejudice would sometimes take, and the objections he had made were insuperable to him.

Ex-Judge BEEBE said if that was Judge COWLES only objection he did not think it was sufficient. If a man was to be considered ineligible because his constituents thought enough of him to make him a delegate to the Convention it was too bad. [Enthusiastic applause.] If Mr. COWLES did not wish to stay in the Convention, let him walk out. They had a right to nominate him if they pleased.

Mr. SPENCER raised the point of order that the ballot must proceed.

Judge BEEBE undertook to explain that there were certain times when they could not keep in order.

Much confusion now ensued, some delegates insisting upon calling the roll, others urging Mr. COWLES to accept, others changing their votes, and all making considerable noise.

Judge COWLES, after the vote had been announced as above, and a motion carried to proceed to a formal ballot, again expressed his determination to decline being considered a candidate. He returned his thanks to his friends in the Convention for the compliment.

After considerable more confusion, the formal vote was taken, and announced as follows:

THOMAS B. VAN BEUREN	62
JOHN H. WHITE	38
JAMES W. WHITE	7

The nomination of Mr. VAN BEUREN was then made unanimous, and three cheers were given for the Republican County ticket.

After various calls for the report of the Committee appointed to wait upon Judge BONNEY, the Chairman announced that Judge BONNEY had accepted the nomination tendered him. [Applause.]

The nomination of Mr. VAN BEUREN was a surprise to many members of the Convention, who did not even know his business or anything of his history. Upon inquiry of the knowing ones it appeared that Mr. VAN BEUREN was a Free-Soil Democrat in this City in '48; that he went to California among the pioneers, was chosen District-Attorney of one of the cities, and also a member of the California Senate. About three years since he returned to New-York where he has since been engaged in the practice of the law.

Hon. John M. Botts Predicts Lincoln's Election.

A few days since, while Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS was in this City, he was asked by a member of the Ashland Association whether he would make a speech in New-York in behalf of the Fusion ticket. He replied that he would rather not, and that if he did it would do the Fusion men more harm than good. When asked the ... [illegible] ... against Breckinridge and Douglas men, and ... do that other leading matter does not interest us further than ... with final peace. ... [illegible] ... has been fighting democracy all his life, and could not now do otherwise,—he had lived an honest man, and intended to die one." When asked what he considered the prospect was with regard to the election, he replied: "Sir, there is not a peg to hang a doubt upon that LINCOLN will be elected. No man in his senses doubts it."

Wide-Awake Central Committee.

REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE DEMONSTRATION OF WEDNESDAY EVENING—ANOTHER PARADE TO TAKE PLACE.

A regular meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee was held last evening at No. 626 Broadway. Mr. D. E. GAVITT, from the Finance Committee, reported that the demonstration of Wednesday evening had cost a very large sum of money, the exact amount of which could be ascertained by any member, by calling on the Committee privately, but it was deemed best not to make the thing public. One thing he could say, that all bills incurred by the demonstration would be paid by Monday night next.

Mr. W. M. GILLESPIE, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported that the number who took part in the display was 19,234, which was the lowest estimate made by the Committee of Arrangements. He further reported that the Committee had contracted for fifty barrels of oil for the sum of $236, the larger portion of which had mysteriously disappeared. So far as known, only sixteen or seventeen barrels were used, and what had become of the remainder no one knew. A long discussion ensued with reference to the missing oil, and finally the report was referred back to the Committee for further investigation.

Mr. GILLESPIE offered a resolution authorizing the Grand Marshal to order another parade of New-York City Wide-Awakes, to take place after the Pennsylvania election, at such time as the Grand Marshal may designate. After a long discussion, the resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, and the Committee adjourned.

Sixth Republican Congressional Convention.

The Sixth Republican Congressional Convention met for the third time at No. 618 Broadway last evening. There was still a dead-lock on the question of admitting the two sets of delegates which claim seats—one supporting Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, and the other Supervisor LITTLE—and the Convention adjourned without effecting anything.

Mozart Hall Sixth Congressional Convention.

RENOMINATION OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Last evening the Sixth District (Mozart Hall) Congressional Convention held an adjourned meeting. JOHN COCHRANE was unanimously renominated for Congress.

Union Congressional Conventions.

Nearly all the Union Congressional Conventions were expected to meet last evening, but somehow or other, none of them seemed to have got together. It is said that beyond the nomination of GEO. BRIGGS, the Bell men will not seek Congressional honors.

Breckinridge Fourth Congressional District Convention.

The Breckinridge Congressional Convention of the Fourth District met last evening, and after indulging in considerable talk adjourned without effecting a choice. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

Assembly Nominations.

The First District (Tammany) Assembly Convention met last evening, at Burns', in the First Ward, and unanimously nominated JAMES HAYS for Member of Assembly.

The Fifth District (Tammany) Convention adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.

The Tammany and Mozart Assembly Conventions of the Fifteenth Assembly District both placed GEO. W. VARIAN in nomination for the Assembly.

The Eleventh District Republican Assembly Convention met last evening, and nominated CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

Several other Conventions adjourned without making any nominations.

Religious Services To-morrow.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, (English,) which organized last year in Brooklyn under the pastoral care of Rev. WILLIAM HULL, has just purchased the Church edifice lately occupied by the Baptist Society on Atlantic-street, between Powers-street and Fourth-avenue. It will be dedicated at 10½ o'clock A. M., to-morrow. This organization now numbers fifty communicants; it commenced with 18. A permanent location must tend to still further increase its prosperity.

The Washington Heights Presbyterian Church corner Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, will be dedicated with appropriate services. Rev. CHARLES A. STODDARD will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. O. H. WHITE, of Meriden, Conn., at 3½ P. M., and Rev. WM. HOGE, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

In the evening Rev. J. B. HAGANY will deliver the first sermon of the fall course before the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second street.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT of Medford, Mass., is to officiate in the Chapel of the Second Unitarian Society of Brooklyn,

The New-York Times.

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THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

The Danger of taking the Election of President from the People, and giving it to Congress.

The Fusionists Playing into the Hands of the Disunionists.

Speech of Mr. H. J. Raymond on the Character and Perils of the Coalition.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND made a speech on Friday night at the Republican Head-quarters of the Sixth Ward, in Brooklyn, to a large and intelligent meeting, upon the perils and prospects of the pending Presidential canvass. A considerable portion of his remarks were devoted to a critical analysis of the attempted Coalition of the three parties opposed to LINCOLN in this State,—and a presentation of the danger which this Coalition, if successful, threatens to bring upon the country. As this topic just now engrosses a large share of public attention, we publish below an extended report of that part of Mr. RAYMOND'S speech.

Mr. RAYMOND said he did not propose on this occasion to enter upon any statement or vindication of the principles of the Republican Party. That had already been done so often and so clearly by the eminent gentlemen who had preceded him in this series of meetings, that it was comparatively unnecessary. He should ask their attention to a single feature of the pending canvass which was peculiar to it,—which distinguished it, in a marked and not very creditable manner, from all the Presidential contests that have taken place in the past history of our Republic.

Hitherto, said Mr. R., all our Presidential contests have been contests of principle. The country has been divided into two or more political parties, each having its own platform of principles with its candidates representing them,—and each striving earnestly and honestly to elect those candidates, for the sake of giving its principles the ascendency in the national councils. In the last canvass, that of 1856, we had on the one side Mr. BUCHANAN, representing the principles and policy of the united Pro-Slavery Democracy as it then existed, including the extension of Slavery into free Territories of the Union. We had on the other side Col. FREMONT, [loud applause,] representing the principle of opposition to the extension of Slavery; and we had Mr. FILLMORE, representing the party which regarded foreign Catholic influence as threatening the most imminent danger to the country, and which made resistance to it the cardinal principle of their creed and the leading object of their political efforts. Each party was true to its candidates, its principles, and itself. The lines were clearly and distinctly drawn, and every man knew precisely what and whom he was voting for, when he voted for this or that electoral ticket.

THE FUSION A COALITION AND NOT A COMPROMISE.

But now this has all been changed. The political battle-field presents an entirely different array of contending forces. We have, it is true, four parties with four candidates and four platforms; but the Republican Party is the only one of them all that stands its ground and maintains the honor of its flag. [Applause.] The leaders of all the others are busy in cheating their opponents, or in betraying their followers. [Applause.] The whole aim of the three opposition parties in this State is to form a Coalition,—to *fuse*, in support of one electoral ticket. We hear nothing of their principles,—no vindication of their distinctive opinions and purposes,—nothing but a clamorous cry, the offspring partly of fear and partly of hate,—the ignoblest passions of the human heart,—for a union of their forces and their votes. Yet these three parties have each a distinctive platform. One asserts the principle that the Constitution carries Slavery into every Territory, and that when there the Federal Government must protect it. The other denies and denounces this doctrine, and asserts the right of the people of the Territories to admit or exclude it at pleasure. The third asserts the supreme, paramount duty of having no opinion on the subject, and of ignoring utterly every political question important enough to create a difference of opinion among the people. [Cheers.] There is not a solitary political principle on which these parties do not hold sentiments utterly hostile to each other. They are not agreed upon a single measure of government or a single feature of public policy. Yet their great endeavor, the sole object of their efforts and their ambition thus far in the canvass has been,—not to convince each other or the country of the truth of their principles, but so to assign the places on the electoral ticket, that each party should be content with its share of the spoils, and that all might vote together! Has not this been the burden of their song? Have not their organs, day after day and week after week, insisted upon this as the great object of their efforts? ["Yes," "yes."] Now a coalition is always a suspicious proceeding, when questions of principle are involved,—for it always implies to some extent a sacrifice of principle. But emergencies may arise in which compromises are necessary for the public good. But they must be compromises *based* upon something,—having some common principle for their foundation. The parties to them may waive for the moment some of their differences, on minor points. They may safely and honorably stand together, provided they find some common ground to stand upon. We had an instance of this in 1850, when dangers supposed to be impending over the country led the leading public men of that day to lay aside their peculiar views, and unite to pass what have since been known as the Compromise Measures. But statesmen, instead of political gamblers, were at the head of that great movement. WEBSTER and CASS and HENRY CLAY [loud and prolonged applause,] were the leaders then. They did not base their compromise upon a distribution of honors or of office. The question with them was, not how to divide an electoral ticket among opposing claimants,—not whether this party should have six electors and the other seven, or this should have seven and the other six. They compromised *upon principle*. They drew up a Declaration of Principles upon which all could unite without a surrender of their own convictions, or a violation of their political integrity. [Cheers.] And whatever may be thought of the wisdom of their action, no man can impeach the honor or the patriotism of the actors themselves. But what do we see now? Does any one of the parties to this Coalition abate anything of its peculiar pretensions? Have they drawn up any programme of principles on which, for the sake of saving the country, they are willing to unite, and by which they have solemnly agreed that the country shall be governed in the event of their success? Nothing of the kind! Not only has nothing of the kind been done, but nothing of the kind has even been attempted! [Cheers.] Retaining each his peculiar views—hating each other with all their ancient cordiality—and watching each other all the time, as gamblers at the card table watch each other for fear of being cheated, these volunteer saviours of the country have simply agreed that one shall have *seven*, another *eighteen*, and the other *ten*, Electors—as the price of their mutual support! They have divided up the vote of the Empire State for the Presidency, precisely as needy adventurers might divide up the chances in a lottery, or as gamblers might share the hazards of a faro-bank. [Applause.]

WHAT DOES THE FUSION TICKET REPRESENT.

Well, now, we are told with great exultation by the organs and agents of this lofty enterprise, that it has been successful. They assure us that the three opposition parties have given the programme their assent. Upon the electoral ticket of this State there are to be *seven* electors who believe that BRECKINRIDGE is the only candidate who holds the Constitutional doctrine,—*eighteen* who believe in DOUGLAS and Squatter Sovereignty, and *ten* who regard BELL and EVERETT as the only men who can save the Union. And a great mass meeting is to be held in New-York on Monday night to ratify this bargain, and to rejoice that the country has thus been saved. Well, I am in favor of saving the country, and so are you. We are all as willing, I have no doubt, to do anything which honor will permit, and the emergency may require, to avert any great peril which may menace the Union or the peace of the country. But we would like to know first, what causes the peril, and next by what steps it is to be averted. If there is danger of Disunion now, that danger must grow out of questions involving principle, and we must know on what grounds the danger is to be warded off. If that Fusion ticket should succeed, is the country to be saved by the gospel according to BRECKINRIDGE, or DOUGLAS, or BELL? Is the danger which threatens the country to be averted by adopting a slave-code for the Territories and by re-opening the African Slave-trade;—or by leaving territorial squatters to regulate their own affairs and ours also;—or by leaving everything at loose ends, having no opinions and no policy on any question, dealing solely in "generalities," so very general that they don't even "glitter," trusting everything to chance, and leaving the ship of State to drift, without helm or compass, over the wide sea of contending interests and howling passions? Each of these policies is represented upon that ticket,—and you ask us to vote for it. Tell us, first, *which* of them we put in the ascendant, if we elect the ticket! Are we to vote for all these principles at once? Must the country go to destruction unless I vote for three candidates who detest each other most cordially, and upon perfectly good and substantial grounds? [Laughter.] Can the Union be saved only by my voting for three platforms, diametrically hostile to each other,—any one of which, if acted on, would ruin the country, unless both the others are utterly and absolutely false? And how about candidates? Do you intend by voting for that ticket to make BRECKINRIDGE President? No! say both the Douglas and Bell men,—he represents the Disunionists and is worse than LINCOLN. [Cheers.] Yet they intend to vote for him to the extent of *seven* votes. Well, then, do you intend to elect DOUGLAS? No! say both the other two; he is a traitor to his party, the author of the agitation which now rends the country, and in every way worse than LINCOLN. [Laughter and cheers.] Yet they intend to vote for him to the extent of *eighteen* votes. Do you intend, then, to elect BELL by electing this ticket? No! say both BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. He abandons the South, says the one; he abdicates the most important functions of government, says the other; yet both give him their support to the extent of *ten* votes. There is not a single point of harmony or of agreement, either in principle or candidates, among these men who have *fused* on an Electoral ticket. [Cheers.] There is only one solitary sentiment which they hold in common, and that is, hatred of the most upright, honest, patriotic and Union-loving candidate of them all—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois! [Loud applause.] *That* is the principle on which the whole Fusion movement is based.

Here, then, is my first great objection to voting for the Fusion ticket. I do not know *what* or *who* will succeed, if it succeeds. It has no basis in principle. It rests upon no solid foundation of public policy. I do not know in the least what measures it would adopt, or what candidate it would select for the Presidency. I am not willing thus to cast my vote utterly in the dark as to every point on which votes are expected to tell.

THE THEORY THAT ELECTORS AND NOT THE PEOPLE ARE TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENT.

But we have a reply to this objection. Gov. HUNT, whom I regard as the author of the Fusion, as he certainly was the earliest and the most zealous laborer for it, has set forth, in speeches and public addresses, the theory on which it rests. He tells us that the Constitution never intended that the People should elect a President. They were only to choose *electors*, who should elect a President for them. The Electoral College was to be a convention of unpledged, uncommitted, irresponsible delegates;—and they were to choose the President, with whom directly the people had nothing whatever to do. Now if that really is Gov. HUNT'S opinion, he has departed very widely from his own theory in having any Presidential candidate at all. What business has he to support BELL and EVERETT if the people are only to choose unpledged electors, and the electors to choose the President? And if this is the theory of the Fusion movement—if that movement aims only to choose good electors who will exercise their own discretion in the choice of President,—how happens it that every one engaged in it has his own Presidential candidate? Why is every Elector pledged to one man or another? Why all this feverish anxiety to secure a satisfactory division of the ticket among the friends of the three Fusion candidates for the Presidency?

But, not to insist upon this personal inconsistency—which only convicts the parties concerned of insincerity—as a matter of historical fact, I concede the truth of the theory. Gov. HUNT is right. The Constitution does assign the choice of President to Electors who are to be chosen by and to represent the people. And this provision was inserted, as we learn from the *Federalist* and the debates of the day, for the very purpose of removing the choice of President from the direct and immediate agency of the people. The framers of the Constitution distrusted the steadiness, the calmness, the good judgment of the people, and they feared to try the experiment of committing directly to their hands so important, so momentous a task. History afforded no encouraging precedent for it, and they were too newly released from the principle of hereditary monarchy, to feel safe in casting themselves at once upon the full freedom of popular suffrage. But Gov. HUNT ought to know that, from that day to this, this implied intent of the Constitution has been absolutely null and void. There has never been a solitary election, since the Constitution was adopted, conducted upon that principle. In every single instance, from the election of GEORGE WASHINGTON to that of JAMES BUCHANAN, the Electors have been *pledged*, and have been elected solely because they were pledged, to a particular candidate. [Applause.] At the very outset, in the very first election held under the Constitution, the people vindicated themselves from the natural but unjust distrust of the framers of the Constitution, and acting, as they have done ever since, in strict conformity with the forms of the Constitution, they asserted their sovereignty in the choice of their rulers and made the electors the mere instruments of their will. [Applause.] Gov. HUNT is all right on the point of history; he only comes with his Constitutional construction just seventy years too late. That point has been decided—and decided against him. The will of the People, constitutionally expressed,—the only sovereign tribunal of the land, supreme alike over Congresses and Courts—[cheers]—by an unbroken series of precedents, running from the very foundation of the Government to the present day, has settled this question and settled it for ever. [Loud applause.] That precedent will be followed now. Gov. HUNT may profess to believe that the thirty-five electors on the Fusion ticket will go to Albany and cast their ballots without regard to their party connections,—laying aside their party commitments,—for some single candidate, on motives solely of the public good. They will do no such thing. They will be there and then, precisely what they are here and now,—*party men*. They will vote for their respective party candidates. They dare not do otherwise,—for they cannot in such a case violate their party obligations, and betray their party trust, without personal dishonor and political ruin. [Applause.] A freeman, holding no office and responsible to nobody but his own conscience, may change his political views and his party relations,—and if he does it openly and with evident honesty of purpose, he may stand personally vindicated before the world. But no man can accept from a party a place as its representative in a Congress, or a Convention, or an Electoral College, and then betray that trust without personal and political degradation. [Cheers.] And so it will be now. These electors will vote at the Capital, precisely as they will vote at the polls. They may possibly harmonize sufficiently to assemble for a short time in one room. But the instant any action is to be taken, the Fusion movement will dissolve into its original elements. The seven Breckinridge men will vote for BRECKINRIDGE; the eighteen Douglas men will vote for DOUGLAS. Of the ten Bell men I am not so sure; for they have really no political home. They are political wanderers,—like the ten lost tribes,—the lingering remnants of the old Know-Nothing organization, homeless, friendless and forlorn,—representing no solid and substantial party, but seeking some one willing to take them in. But even they will probably find themselves compelled, in spite of their inclinations, to be ostensibly honest and vote for BELL. [Applause.]

Every Douglas man, therefore, who votes the Fusion ticket casts *seven* votes for BRECKINRIDGE, a Slave code, the nationalization of Slavery and the reopening of the African Slave-trade,—and *ten* votes for BELL and the rump of the Know-Nothing Party. Every Breckinridge man who votes that ticket, casts *eighteen* votes for DOUGLAS, who broke up the Democratic Party at Charleston, and for Squatter Sovereignty,—and *ten* votes for BELL and EVERETT. And every Bell man who votes for Fusion gives *seven* votes for BRECKINRIDGE and *eighteen* for DOUGLAS—twenty-five in all, for the men who have waged ceaseless and unrelenting war against every principle the Bell Party has ever professed and every man it has ever put in nomination for any office. [Applause.] What a splendid political position all these men will occupy in the contests that may divide the country hereafter! With what admirable grace they can denounce their opponents for political inconsistency,—and boast of their own steady adherence to one line of political conduct! Most men are satisfied to vote for one candidate and one party;—but they vote for all the parties and all the candidates but one, whom they find in the field! [Applause and laughter.]

AN OPINION WORTH READING.

Perhaps you will allow me, fellow-citizens, to read to you what an eminent Union man in a Southern State thinks of such a fusion. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland—[loud applause]—an accomplished gentleman, a man of honor, and standing foremost among the rising statesmen of the day—in a speech made at Baltimore a few days since, thus set forth his opinions on this question of fusion in New-York:

"Thank heaven, it is not a Maryland idea; we do not deal with politics in that way in Maryland; *we do not make bargains with our political opponents and lie down in the same bed after they have spit at us, and over us, for years.* [Applause.] It is a New-York idea, originating in local hostilities and interests—which has migrated into New-Jersey, and tends to spread. It originated since the Baltimore Convention, since the nomination of Mr. BELL. "Oh! let us make a fusion to beat Mr. LINCOLN"—not to elect Mr. BELL—observe the phrase, "to beat Mr. LINCOLN," because all these evils will follow on his election! What good is that going to do Mr. BELL? ("That's it.") If there are these dangers, the men who cry out against them ought to be consistent in their proposals for fusion; it should be carried into every Southern State; Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. BELL ought to unite there. Every gentleman in the South ought to be willing to abandon his political diversities of opinion with his neighbor and sacrifice them on the altar of his country, if the *country* demand the sacrifice. For when the struggle is for life or death, for peace or civil war, it is out of place to allow political divisions of opinion to keep asunder lovers of the country. All parties should be merged in the presence of the overruling necessity of the country. And when gentlemen make an argument which should lead them to subordinate their individual opinions and lay them down in that way in order to induce others to make political sacrifices, and yet show no desire themselves to make them, I say it is a cry of wolf, with no wolf threatening the fold at all. Oh! fuse in New-York and New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania, for there they are weak!" How about Georgia? What does Mr. BRECKINRIDGE say to that? How about Virginia? How about South Carolina? What of Alabama? What of Mississippi? There is no fusion there, it is war to the knife between the Union-savers on both sides. [Laughter.] But up in one or two doubtful States in the North, *where men are given to bargaining, and where political principles are only the counters laid down on the gambling board, there they can make bargains and fuse to save the Union*, [laughter]—and their customers.

Gentlemen, I am disgusted at the suggestion, and I think the honorable gentlemen who have given it their assent, will regret it when it is too late. I will do anything that is honorable to aid the election of JOHN BELL to the Presidency. [Great applause.] *I will not give the lie to all political truth by casting a vote, or half a vote, for men with whom I differ on every political question.* [Continued applause.] In the presence of a common enemy, politics is silent, but as long as it is a question of politics, my duty requires me to vote for men in whom I have confidence personally, who I suppose will pursue those views of policy that I and my friends believe to be right, and to vote against all who are opposed to them. To that extent I will support JOHN BELL; *but I will not vote for Mr. Douglas to defeat Mr. Lincoln, nor for any other purpose.* [Renewed applause.]"

I commend those sentiments, gentlemen, to the careful and considerate attention of every honest Bell man who proposes to vote the Fusion ticket. [Applause.]

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE COALITION.

But, fellow-citizens, there is another aspect to this movement. Gov. HUNT knows very well that his theory about the Constitutional power of the Electoral College has no practical bearing upon the issue of this canvass. He, and those who are acting with him, know very well that no President will be elected by the people unless it be ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] Neither BRECKINRIDGE, nor DOUGLAS, nor BELL hope for, or dream of, an election by the popular vote. The object of this fusion movement, therefore, is *to defeat any electron of President by the People.* The whole movement is based on a profound distrust of the ability of the people to choose their own rulers and make their own laws. Gov. HUNT has avowed, openly and distinctly, more than once, that the object of the coalition is to take away the election of President from the people, and give it to the House of Representatives. ["That's it," and applause.] *This is the issue:*—and in my judgment, it is one of infinitely more importance than any other single issue involved in the present canvass. [Applause.] Its decision touches more nearly the very foundations of our Government, and will affect more profoundly for weal or woe the prosperity of the country, than any other question dependent on the result of this election. Let me state, therefore, a little more fully, the various considerations which it involves.

A CONSTITUTIONAL SOPHISM.

The fusionists allege that the Constitution provides two modes for electing a President;—one by electors to be chosen by the people, and the other by the House of Representatives;—and that they have a perfect right to choose between the two. They claim to be acting, therefore, in strict accordance with the Constitution, when they conspire to defeat a choice by the people, according to the first of the two methods which it provides,—in order to avail themselves of the second of these methods.

Now, I maintain that, while this is in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, it violates and nullifies its spirit and intent. It is not true that the Constitution has provided two alternative modes of electing a President, between which a party, or a coalition of parties, may make its choice. It provides only one mode, and then it provides for the possible contingency of its failure. It provides that the President shall be elected by the People of the United States, and by the several States, acting together. The people are to have their full voice in the election, through one elector chosen for each electoral district; and the States are to have their share in the election by casting two votes each, in addition to the district votes, without reference to their size or population. This is the basis on which the Constitution rests the election of a President. This is the principle which governs it,—this the degree and measure of the Sovereignty of the People over that great transaction. But this provision may, in certain contingencies, fail to accomplish its object. Dissensions, negligence, conspiracies or coalitions, may defeat an election: and to save the country from anarchy that contingency must be provided for. This the Constitution does. Whenever that emergency shall occur, the President shall be elected by the House of Representatives voting by States. *The whole basis of the election is changed:* and this fact proves conclusively that the two modes were not intended to be alternative,—that no party has a right to choose between them, and take the one or the other as its party interests may require. The Constitution provides for a contingency:—the Fusionists propose to *create* that contingency, in order to avail themselves of this provision. That, I assert, is not a conformity to the spirit and intent of the Constitution. [Applause.] Take an analogy which will illustrate this point. The Constitution provides that the Executive power shall be vested in a President;—and that in case of his death that power shall devolve on a Vice President. This is precisely an analogous case. There is provision for filling an office, and then provision for the contingency of its being vacant. Would you say that these are two modes of filling that office, between which any man may take his choice? Has one a right to *create* the contingency contemplated in the second provision, for the sake of availing himself of it? Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, seems to think so,—for he has threatened to play the part of Brutus and assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, in order to give this provision of the Constitution its full effect. And very possibly some still more ardent patriot may go still further, and create a vacancy in the office of Vice President, in order to give fair play to still another clause of the Constitution, which gives to the Senate the designation of an acting President. [Applause.] Putting out of view the criminal nature of the act in the one case, which has nothing to do with the analogy, and the argument is just as good in the one instance as in the other. The Fusionists are no more acting in conformity with the Constitution when they conspire to defeat an election of President by the People, than Mr. PRYOR would be in conspiring to make a vacancy in the Presidential office.

THE PRESIDENT TO BECOME A REPRESENTATIVE OF STATES INSTEAD OF THE PEOPLE.

So much for that point, which is one of theory. But I come now to a much more serious practical objection to this conspiracy,—for it is nothing else, —to defeat the election of President by the People, and devolve that function upon the House. *It changes entirely the basis and tenure of the Presidential office.* In the theory of our Republic, the President is chosen by the People and is their Executive. Gen. JACKSON held that he represents the People much more directly than Congress does. He is chosen by the People voting in the ratio of representative population. All the voters of the Union have a share in the election of a President. That is the broad, the solid, the popular basis on which the Presidency of this Republic rests,—and it is this which commands for it the respect and the loyalty of the people everywhere. Now, what does the Fusion movement propose to do? To destroy this basis utterly,—and to make the President the representative, not of the People, but *of the States.* This is a wide departure from the theory of our Government and the spirit of the Constitution. It changes the whole framework of our Government. It gives to Florida, with a population of less than 50,000, precisely the same weight in choosing a President, as New-York with 3,000,000. It enables Delaware with her 70,000 inhabitants to offset Pennsylvania with her two millions and a quarter. California, with 90,000, outweighs Massachusetts with a million, and Arkansas, with 160,000 people, offsets Ohio with two millions! There are twenty States of this Union which have fewer white inhabitants than the two States of New-York and Pennsylvania:—yet they would weigh *ten times* as much in electing a President, upon the plan which the Fusionists are endeavoring to carry out! [Applause.] Are men who profess to respect the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our institutions, willing to lend themselves to such a conspiracy as this? Will they aim deliberately and intentionally, to take away from the people the choice of a President, and confer it upon the House of Representatives voting by States? Is this the way to preserve the public peace? Is this the way to elect a President who could command the confidence of the American people—calm the storms of popular passion and suppress all hurtful agitation? Could any President thus elected, no matter who he might be, have that strong hold upon the loyalty and regard of the whole Union which will be absolutely essential in these stormy times, to the discharge of his high duties?

Gov. HUNT has more than once declared that it would be in the highest degree dangerous to have a President elected by less than a majority of all the people. He seems to have forgotten that Mr. BUCHANAN had 377,000 less than a majority—that Gen. TAYLOR had 151,000 less—that Mr. POLK was in a minority of about 25,000—and that, in fact, very few of our Presidents have had an absolute majority of the popular vote. And he has no objection apparently to having a President elected by seventeen *States*, with less than *one-fifth* of the aggregate population of the United States. [Applause.] He has no objection to nullifying the three millions of people in New-York by the vote of 47,000 in Florida. His respect for majorities does not take that direction. The fact is, the majority principle enters but to a very limited extent into our institutions. The plurality rule is much more common. The doctrine is, that the man who has the most votes for any office,—whom the greatest number of people approve,—shall fill it. All our members of Congress are chosen upon that principle. It obtains in nearly every State in the election of Governor and members of the Legislature,—and in every State but two, I believe, in the choice of Presidential electors. In Georgia an absolute majority is required, and in South Carolina the electors are appointed by the Legislature.

But the rule is everywhere imperative that the man who has the plurality of votes shall be elected, rather than one who has a less number. This has been violated but once in the choice of a President. In 1824, Mr. ADAMS was chosen by the House of Representatives over Gen. JACKSON, although he had but 84 Electoral votes, while Gen. JACKSON had 99. But public sentiment avenged the wrong done to the people by thus disregarding their preferences. Every man in Congress who aided the result was either banished from public office, or rendered in the highest degree unpopular. Even Mr. CLAY suffered for his share in it all the rest of his life. The Administration never enjoyed the public confidence and proved a signal failure, and at the end of the term Gen. JACKSON swept the country like a whirlwind. Col. BENTON, in commenting upon that election, declares that

"The result was a *caution to all public men against future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.* The principle of Responsibility in the House is now well established, and political ruin and personal humiliation attend the violation of the will of the State. *No man could be elected now*, or endeavor to be elected, after the experience of 1800 and 1824, *who is not at the head of the list*, and the choice of a majority of the nation. The lesson of the times would deter imitation, *and the Democratic principle would again crush all that were instrumental in thwarting the public will.*"

Now, if the election goes to the House, it is very certain that Mr. LINCOLN will be "at the head of the list." His vote in the Electoral Colleges, whether sufficient to elect him or not, will certainly be larger than that of any other candidate. Do these men propose, then, to disregard all the lessons of experience, and to brave the consequences of "thwarting the public will" by endeavoring to elect some man who shall have a less number of votes than he?

WHO CAN BE ELECTED IN THE HOUSE AND WHO CANNOT.

But let us now go a step further. Suppose the Fusionists, out of their profound regard for the public peace, succeed in defeating an election by the people and carry it to the House of Representatives. What will happen then? The election is to be made by the present House. The members are already chosen. We know their position and can predict their action. The vote, as I have said, is to be taken by States, a majority of the delegation from each State deciding how its vote shall be cast,—and each State casting but one. Florida, with its one member, has precisely the same weight as New-York with 33, or Pennsylvania with 27, or Ohio with 23. And the vote will stand thus:

For Lincoln.		For Breckinridge	
Connecticut	1	Alabama	1
Indiana	1	California	1
Iowa	1	Delaware	1
Maine	1	Florida	1
Massachusetts	1	Georgia	1
Michigan	1	Louisiana	1
Minnesota	1	Mississippi	1
New-Hampshire	1	Missouri	1
New-Jersey	1	Oregon	1
New-York	1	South Carolina	1
Ohio	1	Texas	1
Pennsylvania	1	Virginia	1
Rhode Island	1	Total	12
Vermont	1		
Wisconsin	1		
Total	15		

Here are 15 States certain to vote for LINCOLN, and 12 equally certain to vote for BRECKINRIDGE. LINCOLN will thus lack but *two* votes of an election, while BRECKINRIDGE will lack *five*. The delegation from *Illinois* consists of 6 Anti-Lecompton Democrats and 4 Republicans, and would vote for DOUGLAS if his name should go into the House as one of the three highest candidates, of which, however, there is but little chance. But under no circumstances whatever, after the warfare waged upon Mr. DOUGLAS at the South, could Illinois cast her vote for BRECKINRIDGE. *Tennessee* has 6 opposition members and 3 Democrats, and will vote for BELL,—but could not vote for BRECKINRIDGE in any contingency. *Arkansas* has one Breckinridge and one Douglas Democrat,—and would probably vote for the former, thus rendering only *four* more votes necessary to his election. Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina are equally divided between the Americans and the Democrats;—and although one or two of them might in an emergency vote for DOUGLAS, not one of them could possibly vote for BRECKINRIDGE and the Disunion party which he represents. If they should, moreover, he would still lack one vote.

How stands the case with LINCOLN? He lacks but two votes. Suppose *one* of the Illinois Anti-Lecompton Democrats should vote for him,—that would give him the vote of that State, and he would lack but one. Oregon, Delaware, Florida, California, have but one member each;—suppose he should vote for LINCOLN. LINCOLN would be elected. [Applause.] Thus you see that, if the Fusionists succeed in carrying the election to the House, *they will simply put it in the power of* TWO MEN, one from Illinois and one from either of the smallest States, *to make* Mr. LINCOLN *President!* They cannot elect anybody else, but they can elect *him!* [Applause.] This, then, is to be the grand result of this great Fusion movement! The whole aim and object of this great coalition is *to prevent the American people from electing* LINCOLN, *in order that two members of Congress may have that privilege!* Now this may be their mode of saving the Union, but it is not mine. It may suit the purposes of an Administration which has made itself infamously memorable by its corrupt use of public money to control the action of Congress, thus to bring the Presidency within its grasp;—but it does not accord with the principles of our Government, nor consult the will or the welfare of the American people. For my part, I should dread the day which should stake such momentous results upon such a hazard. Our venerable President told the world some three years ago, that money was corruptly used to influence the elections and the legislation of this country. That he told the truth is fully proved by the whole history of his Administration. Let any man read the developments of the Congressional Committees,—the history of the Fort Snelling purchase, the Willett's Point negotiation, the Navy-yard contracts, the Lecompton Constitution in Congress, and the general mode of distributing the patronage of the Government, and doubt, if he can, the literal truth of Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter. I should not like to see the election of a President brought within the reach of a corrupt use of the public money. [Applause.]

Gov. HUNT, it is true, has said that if the election should go to the House, the Republicans would vote for BELL, and thus elect him. This shows a charming degree of confidence in the patriotism of the Republican Party, on the part of the Ex-Governor. Considering the diligence and vehemence with which he has denounced that party as traitors to the Constitution, it is delightful to find how absolutely he counts upon their unselfish devotion to the public good. He gives them credit for a degree of self-denying patriotism to which he makes not the slightest pretension himself. [Applause.] But I fear he reckons without his host. He is too complimentary, by half. I run not the slightest risk when I predict that there is not a single Republican State in the Union which would vote for BELL, under any circumstances, or in any contingency, if the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. Those who throw it there, must take the responsibility. They must not ask the Republicans to save them from the consequences of their own wicked and malignant folly. If they sow the wind they shall reap the whirlwind! [Applause.]

WHAT A CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE.

Now look for a moment at the real nature of the contest they are invoking. The country is in a state of feverish excitement. According to their own representations, sectional hatreds have risen to such a pitch that the election of a Republican President by a constitutional majority of the People, would involve the country in civil war and dissolve the Union. They propose, therefore, to throw the election into Congress;—will they escape the atmosphere of passion, the heats of sectional animosity by so doing? Is the House of Representatives the chosen seat of calm reflection?—Is it there that high considerations of the public good alone rule the conduct and the councils of the assembled delegates? The question sounds like mockery. There are wise and good men in Congress,—men competent to that highest of all duties, the duty of governing themselves—men whom no impulse could betray into indecorous violence—whom passion cannot swerve from the path of honor and of justice. But there are also men there—and scores of them—without elevation of character, either natural or acquired—intemperate in their passions and their habits, trained to consider reckless rage a noble sentiment, and their own selfish instincts their highest law. These men will come there fresh from the Presidential canvass—flushed with hatred of their opponents, and eager for that reckless anarchy in which men of such a stamp find their best opportunities for distinction and advancement. Twice in our recent history have we had lessons pregnant with instruction on this point. We have had two contests for Speaker in the House of Representatives—one resulting in the choice of Mr. BANKS, [loud applause,] and the other in that of Mr. PENNINGTON. What was the demeanor of this calm, deliberative body on both those occasions? The bare prospect of electing a Republican Speaker roused these men of violence to the utmost pitch of reckless fury. In both these cases the contest was protracted for weeks, and was marked by all the incidents of civil commotion. Members went armed into the halls of legislation;—threats of violence were freely uttered;—intimidation was the daily argument of the Southern Democrats;—more than once blows were given,—and through all that long contest it was felt that the country stood on the verge of anarchy and intestine strife. And yet, what was then at stake? Nothing but the selection of committees, the appointment of fifteen or twenty petty officers, and the moral effect of a Republican victory. How will it be when the Presidency—with its vast patronage and enormous power—its control of eighty millions of public money every year, its appointment of 30,000 office holders of every grade in every section of the country, its absolute veto upon the legislation of the land, its control over treaties and our relations with other Powers, its command of the army and navy of the Republic, and its general guidance and pilotage of the nation—how will it be when this great office shall be thrown into the same arena of hot and contending passions, to be struggled for by the same fierce and relentless foes? Can any reflecting man—studious of the public peace,—contemplate without apprehension and horror, the scenes which would probably be enacted? Do you suppose that the men who now threaten dissolution if LINCOLN should be elected by the People, would permit him to be elected by the House, if menaces, or blows, or the dagger and the pistol could prevent such a result? At the very outset of the voting, it would become perfectly evident that LINCOLN led the van,—that his votes headed the list,—that his friends would stand firmly and unflinchingly by him, at every hazard and to the last extremity, and that if any man should be elected it must be LINCOLN. Would not the ultraists of the South seek occasions of collision? Would they not by every means seek to interrupt a vote which menaced them with defeat, and would they hesitate to plunge the House into a general fight if necessary to attain their ends? As the contest progressed, moreover, hundreds and thousands of citizens from the South and the North,—from the Southwest and the Northwest, would gather at the capital to watch the struggle, and to see fair play. Would there not be a hundred chances to one that street collisions would occur,—that the House would be invaded by a lawless mob,—and that nothing but the presence of Federal troops could protect the representatives of the people in electing a President—even if that should prove equal to the emergency?

It must be remembered, moreover, that during all this time the contest would be undecided, and that the most reckless and desperate of the conspirators would have the *quasi* sympathy and toleration of all who desired with them the defeat of the Republican candidate. If LINCOLN should be elected by the people, the moment the contest should be over, all parties would make common cause against Disunion—and any attempt to resist his inauguration would be in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and would encounter the resolute hostility of all other parties. The Constitution will stand by him and the people of all parties will stand by the Constitution. But while the contest rages in the House, the Disunionists will have the *forms* of the Constitution on their side—and the friends of DOUGLAS and of BELL will be deterred from open resistance against them, because such resistance will be construed into complicity with the Republicans in the election of their candidate.

Gentlemen, there is to be a meeting of the friends of Fusion in New-York on Monday night. There are many men engaged in that movement from a sincere apprehension that civil disorder may follow the election of a Republican President by the people. If I had access to that assembly I should ask all such men to weigh calmly the real nature and probable effect of the remedy which they propose. I should ask them to compare the chances of disturbance offered in either case,—in the event of LINCOLN'S election by the people on the one hand, and carrying the election to the House of Representatives on the other. I have no desire to sneer at an honest apprehension of Disunion, however slight the basis on which it may rest. I concede the probability that the election in November, if it results, as I believe it will, in a Republican victory, may occasion local excitement and temporary disturbance in some of the Southern States. No such great change in the balance of power as is now impending ever took place without some commotion But the change is imperative and it must be made. The growth of population, of wealth and of the other elements of political authority, has taken the imperial sceptre from the South and given it to the North and West. By and bye the same resistless influences will take it from us, and give it to the West alone. We must surrender it then—as the South must surrender it now—reluctantly, as is natural, but peacefully, as the Constitution and the highest considerations of the national good require. [Applause.] What we have to determine now is, *in what way* this transfer, which time and destiny have made imperative, shall take place. The Republicans insist that it shall be made by the PEOPLE, in the election of a President, in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. [Applause.] The Fusionists say that the struggle shall be transferred from the people to the House of Representatives. I conjure every considerate man among them to reflect well upon the consequences of such a choice.

FUSION PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

You all know, gentlemen, that there exists in the Southern States a party—a band of conspirators rather,—who aim distinctly and avowedly at the dissolution of the Union. They have had for several years a regular organization, extending into several of the Southern States, based upon a declaration of principles and purposes adopted at Montgomery, Ala., in 1851, and aiming to prepare the Southern mind for a secession movement. One of the most active and zealous of these conspirators is WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama. Two years ago he wrote a letter to one of his confederates which exposed his plans, and cast a lurid and baleful light upon the events of the past few months. In that letter he exhorted his correspondent to remain in the Democratic Party, not from any sympathy with its principles or its aims, but to keep advised of its purposes, to influence its counsels, and the sentiments of its members, and to shape its action towards the final accomplishment of their plans:—and then said he (and I now quote his language,) "*when the proper opportunity shall arrive, we can by some sudden movement,* PRECIPITATE THE SOUTHERN STATES INTO A REVOLUTION." At Charleston, Mr. YANCEY led the movement to convert the Democratic Party into a great Pro-Slavery propagandist—not so much with hope of success, as in pursuance of his secret plans and purposes of dissolution. There and at Baltimore he led the secession movement, and thus clove in twain that great party which, in its national form, presented an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of his ends. Thus far everything has worked to his perfect satisfaction. He needs now nothing but the "opportunity" to strike some sudden blow, and "precipitate the cotton States into revolution." I ask you—and I would gladly ask the meeting on Monday night—if he could possibly desire a better "opportunity" than will be presented, if the House of Representatives, with its present party divisions, and in the present temper of the public mind, shall be called on to elect a President of the United States? And if human ingenuity had been tasked to devise a scheme which should afford him his desired "opportunity,—which should give him the chance for—asks,—could it possibly have done more than Gov. HUNT, DEAN RICHMOND, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, and JAMES BUCHANAN have devised in concert, and which they are now endeavoring to coerce the people of New-York into ratifying and carrying into full effect? [Applause.]

Mr. RAYMOND proceeded at some length to examine the grounds on which a Southern secession is apprehended in the event of LINCOLN'S election by the people;—but of this part of his address our limits forbid our making a report. He insisted that these apprehensions are without any solid foundation,—that the Southern people are too wise to take so important a step without the most imperative reasons, and that everything we know of Mr. LINCOLN'S character and political views, and the position and necessities of the Republican Party, warrant the confident prediction that the South will suffer no injustice and receive no provocation to secession at his hands. He contended also that this was the best possible opportunity for

ITALY FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

Passage of the Royal Speech Between Victor Emanuel and Cavour.

REPUBLICANISM AND MONARCHISM AT WAR.

Particulars of the Battle of Castelfidardo.

Proceedings of the Royal Meeting at Westminster.

The Steamer [illegible] Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port on Saturday.

[illegible]'s advices have been anticipated by the arrival from Cape Race, but the details of re[illegible] in Italy, derived from our English and Continental files, are of the greatest interest.

[illegible] Garibaldi, at Capua, appears to [illegible]. Two hundred of the Dictator's men [illegible] re-combat. This action was [illegible] by an immediate attack upon the Neapolitan [illegible].

[illegible] proclamation of Garibaldi has been published, in which he states that he will join the Sardinian [illegible] at Rome, and will then march upon Venetia.

The [illegible] Constitutionnel, in an article on the Pope, says that as:

[illegible] to ask that France should defend [illegible] Sardinia. France will not extend [illegible] beyond Rome. Were she to act otherwise [illegible] would further compromise herself suspected [illegible] Europe [illegible] Italy."

A Vienna letter in the *Times* says that it is not believed [illegible] Austrians will be inclined to try his fortifications of Venice, the attitude [illegible] Government is more particularly [illegible] Dalmatia Istria, to which provinces [illegible] must be continually sent.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on [illegible] says:

"The cannon are firing, and wisely too, for St. [illegible] and Madonna stand higher in the affections [illegible] of the masses than the Almighty [illegible] Victor Emanuel was right last Sunday—the [illegible] the infidels, be sure of that; but we [illegible] have foreseen that it would be wrought [illegible] o'clock in the morning. This is regarded [illegible] proof of the satisfaction of the saint with [illegible] what of Francis II.? Won't he con[illegible] humbug for evermore? The prudent [illegible] the priests will do more than anything [illegible] done to preserve order and to main[illegible] feeling of the vulgar towards Garibaldi, [illegible] such a wise use will be made of the [illegible]."

[illegible] Azzegaro is said to have arrived [illegible] New-York, where, since the capture of [illegible] Naples, he has been engaged in com[illegible]. He was Minister of War under [illegible] in connection with Garibaldi.

[illegible] affirms the complete falsity of the re[illegible] Emperor had expressed a wish to be in[illegible].

[illegible] Paris correspondent of the London [illegible] writes:

"[illegible] official contradictions, it is not [illegible] informed circles here that indirect [illegible] to avert the approaching meeting [illegible] a party of four by the addition of the [illegible] Minister to the Russian and German Sove[illegible] the manner in which this information [illegible] himself justified in positively as[illegible] of its correctness. It may possibly be [illegible] the organs of Government, but such [illegible] no weight whatever, so frequently are [illegible] not against false assertions, but against [illegible] in high quarters."

[illegible] probable," says the *Times*, that the [illegible] can amount to 12,000 tons of coal, which cannot [illegible] on board at a much greater rate than 3,000 [illegible] week. In addition to this, owing to the screw [illegible] unsupported by the sternpost, it has worn [illegible] of the bearings. Three, also, out of [illegible] points of her screw have been injured, [illegible] during the gale she encountered in Holyhead harbor, where the ill-fated *Royal Charter* went down.

Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, landed at the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of July, from the *Euryalus*, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the whole population. Numerous addresses were presented. An illumination took place in the evening. His Royal Highness had since visited many of the towns, and was everywhere warmly received. It was doubtful whether he would visit Natal. The Prince was expected to return to Cape Town on the 1st September, and return to England the first or second week in September.

THE REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S QUARREL WITH CAVOUR.

The *Unità Italiana* publishes the text of Garibaldi's letter to M. Brusco, the substance of which was forwarded by telegraph. It is dated Naples, 15th inst., and [illegible] follows:

"Monsieur Brusco—You assure me that Cavour gives out that I quarrel with him and that he is my friend.

"I [illegible] you that though I may be disposed to [illegible] personal resentment on the altar of my [illegible] never reconcile myself with a man who [illegible] Italy, and sold [illegible] Italian [illegible].

GARIBALDI.

[illegible] inserted this letter to be published in the official journal.

A despatch from Naples, dated the 17th inst, has the following on the subject:

"The Minister of Police, hearing of it, waited upon the General, and entreated him not to print it. Garibaldi replied that he never concealed what he thought, and directed its publication. The letter appeared. A Council of Ministers was held yesterday morning, at half-past 7. A report was adopted to the effect that the letter in question was a general defiance to Count Cavour, to the Deputies, to the King, and to the Emperor Napoleon, and that the Ministers would not become accomplices in such a policy, and were, therefore, under the necessity of tendering their resignations. Mr. Romano was the bearer of the resolutions of the Cabinet to Garibaldi. He, moreover, explained that [illegible] the Ministry was in, as it was impossible [illegible] to govern when all sorts of decrees were [illegible] before consulted.

[illegible] Garibaldi listened in silence, requested them to remain in office, and made Mr. Romano himself Keeper of the Seals. For the future no decree will be issued from the Dictator's private Cabinet, but everything will pass through the hands of the President of the Council, and be submitted to the competent Ministers.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

Turin, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

"Our political world is greatly agitated. The great [illegible] between Count Cavour and Garibaldi, which up [illegible] was officially concealed, is now made [illegible] himself. His letter to M. Brusco [illegible] in the official journal of Naples, [illegible] was not enough, the Dictator has published [illegible] existing disagreement, as well by a [illegible] addressed to the people of Palermo as by a [illegible] from the balcony of the Royal Palace.

[illegible] of M. Mordini as Pro-Dictator had proved [illegible] the first intention of the Dictator not to have anything to do with Count Cavour. M. Mordini is a Tuscan, who, when still very young, took part in the movement of 1849. He was a member of Guerrazzi's Ministry at that period; he then emigrated, but remained in close connection with the Liberal party. Last year, when the vote took place in the Tuscan Assembly for the annexation to Piedmont, M. Mordini was one of the three members who voted against it.

Mordini, appointed Pro-Dictator at Naples, is a [illegible], formerly a priest, who has exchanged his [illegible] for a sword, and was one of the defenders of [illegible] always belonged to the advanced party, [illegible], being a Mazzinian. He is now a [illegible] and Pro-Dictator at Naples.

[illegible] understand is that Garibaldi should [illegible] the Pro Dictatorship at Naples to the [illegible]-Pallavicini, who accepted it, and [illegible] three days since to assume the post. [illegible] change to be explained?

[illegible] Mordini is entitled anti-annexationist, and the Mazzinian elements are not wanting there. The [illegible] of Garibaldi himself at Naples is announced, but it requires confirmation. Three days ago Mazzini was at Palermo, and talked of going to Genoa to [illegible] some stay there.

[illegible] great game is being played between Cavour [illegible] Garibaldi. It is presumed that within another [illegible] one or the other must disappear from the politi[illegible] in Italy if this unhappy country is to be [illegible] victors of civil war. Garibaldi is at the [illegible] at the height of popularity; he can [illegible] army of 50,000 men. Public opinion is [illegible] to him. On the other hand, Count [illegible] in the confidence of Parliament; [illegible] not yet forsaken him. Piedmont, [illegible] defends him, and Turin especially.

[illegible] columns of the London News.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 24.

"[illegible] of the moment is, what is the [illegible] general, and what the proba[illegible] between Garibaldi and [illegible] of this problem. It is, [illegible] say that the destinies of [illegible] on good authority, that [illegible] to the Dictator, strongly [illegible] Victor Emanuel and [illegible] abandonment of Italy, to [illegible] who no step against Rome in fact of irritating [illegible], and to abstain from [illegible] Hungary at present, because the country is not ready. Advice from such a quarter is likely to be most respectfully listened to, for Kossuth relies ultimately upon the support of Italian patriots while the work which he proposes to accomplish in Hungary."

The *Patrie*, giving form and body to a statement which has been already current, says that a corps of 5,000 men *has been sent from Leghorn to take possession of Sicily*, and proclaim the immediate annexation of the island. This would be a open breach with Garibaldi, and perhaps, which God avert, civil war.

One ground for hoping that an understanding will speedily be come to between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel's Government, is that Garibaldi's intimate friend Pallavicino Trivulzio, who it was lately supposed had been appointed by him Pro-Dictator of Naples, has just returned from Naples to Turin, and is believed to be charged with a conciliatory mission.

THE IMMINENT PERIL OF ITALY.

From the Times, Sept. 25.

There is an unpleasing coincidence in the accounts which come to us from Italy. We have, indeed, tidings of the most glorious successes, of victories gained in the field, of frightened foes fleeing before the patriot bands, and of cravens courting captivity to avoid a fight. The Irish bravos of the Church, who went forth hoping only to have to trample down a poor peasantry, have been seen cowering beneath the swords of an insurgent people. Everything is satisfactory, except only the incessantly-repeated testimony that discord has crept up under the cover of all this success. We turn in vain from side to side to find some reason to discredit this unwelcome tale. We dwell upon the three great public facts that Garibaldi has handed over the Neapolitan fleet to the King of Sardinia, that he has proclaimed the laws of Sardinia throughout his new conquests, and that he has performed public acts of State in the name of Victor Emanuel. All these favorable facts are, however, weakened or explained away by those who are now closely observing what passes in Italy. Even Mr. Edwin James, who went out certainly with no design to deprecate the great man whom we have believed in as a second Washington, now describes the Neapolitans as discontented and reactionary, the roads swarming with banditti, the proclamations of Garibaldi as causing the deepest disappointment to all the friends of Italy, and the Dictator himself as surrounded and influenced by those who do not hesitate to express their wish for the proclamation of a Republic. We can understand that Mr. Edwin James may not be very deep in Garibaldi's confidence, but other accounts concur. The *Débats* throws doubts upon the contradiction given at Turin to the correspondence between Garibaldi and the King; other reports fortify Mr. Edwin James' rather indiscreet revelations as to the freedom with which the Dictator habitually speaks of the Emperor of the French; and the friends of constitutional monarchy in Italy are saying, in sorrow and consternation, *that the country conquered from the Bourbons will have to be reconquered from Garibaldi. Men of all shades of principles favorable to freedom are lamenting that Garibaldi has fallen into bad hands.*

If this be so—and we have waited in vain for something which may explain or contradict these bad tidings—then Italy was never in more imminent danger than she is at this moment. We may hope that the check just received before Capua is only a partial and temporary repulse, and that the proclamation which states his intention to join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and then to march upon Venice, is rather intended to conceal than to indicate his future movements. But neither of these items of intelligence is reassuring upon the points that cause the greatest uneasiness to the friends of Italy. If future telegrams shall serve only to deepen the assurance that the revolution has entered upon a new phase, and a phase of unhappy complexion, then it is but too probable that the event for which the enemies of the Italians have been so long watching, and which they have been disappointed to find so long delayed, is at hand. According to present appearances, the leaders of Italy are quarrelling among themselves, *and the Revolution threatens to flow no longer between the banks of law and order.* Garibaldi, whose very exceptional position with respect to the law of nations was excused, and even sanctified, by the greatness of his views and the grandness of his contempt for personal partialities or personal hatreds, has stooped a little from his pride of place, and has shown signs of swerving towards a party. The recent acts of the great Italian chief have been to surround himself with men who are the avowed enemies of that constitutional form of government the armed apostle of which Garibaldi has hitherto been, and to distribute all the posts which fortune and his own great qualities have placed at his command, among the avowed advocates of a Republican form of government. We fear, too, that notwithstanding the official denial, it is but too true *that he has advanced pretensions to control the actions of the King to whom he has always professed allegiance, and has put forth those pretensions in a manner so offensive that, coupled with his Republican entourage, it seems doubtful how far Victor Emanuel retains the conqueror of Sicily and Naples as a subject.*

It is not enough for us, nor for Europe, looking on in sorrow at this critical position of so great a cause, to poise the merits of the two parties, and to say who is right and who is wrong. Garibaldi, double-s, has had his slights and his ill-treatment; but the man cannot be right who takes occasion to avenge himself at such a time as this, or who weighs slights and ill-treatment when the fate of his country is trembling in the balance. Even if Garibaldi had done his work, had gathered all the fragments of Old Italy together, and had cemented them into one kingdom, he could not make such demands upon Victor Emanuel as he is now doing without forfeiting the character for unselfish patriotism which had made his name so dear throughout Europe. But, so far from having consolidated his conquest, his successes are at present little more substantial in their character than the conflagration which rushes along over an American prairie. A revolution which does but destroy is only the parent of violent reaction. But it does not appear that hitherto Garibaldi has erected anything permanent in place of what he has pulled down. The accounts from Sicily insist that anarchy reigns in that island. The reports from Naples testify to a complete administrative disorder. There is a disbanded army scattered over the country, requiring careful watching, yet it does not appear that any steps have yet been taken to protect the industry and property of the land from the natural consequences of turning loose those wandering bands of necessitous men. The intoxication of a mere political success will pass away, but the absence of law and order would be found intolerable. If industry and property should be long insecure, the popularity of Garibaldi and the exultation of the free Italians must soon be at an end.

Garibaldi is possessed of great power, but he is powerful only so long as he travels in the right path. To unite Italy into one kingdom under Victor Emanuel is a work in which he can play a very glorious part. But to establish an Italian Republic of the Mazzini pattern Garibaldi is as impotent as the beggar who sits upon the steps of St. Peter's. In these moments of enthusiasm a leader's power is probably very much over-estimated, both by himself and by others. With all respect for popular enthusiasm, the revolutionary movements in the South of Italy have yet to be tried by any real test. There has been no opposition. The Neapolitan soldiers would not fight. Even the army which Garibaldi has brought across to Naples is said to have excited more astonishment than admiration in the minds of the Neapolitans. He now desires the King of Sardinia to supply their places with 30,000 soldiers while he leads his own followers northward, in order to complete the conquest of the Peninsula. Up to this moment there is nothing in the achievements of these levies to justify us in believing that they would stand even the first brunt of a collision with a disciplined army, whether French or Austrian. We have no example of the success of the guerilla troops in such a contest, even when the forces have been in some degree equal; but what the result must be of a battle between this handful of hardy guerillas, with their following of Sicilians, and such an army as either France or Austria could place in the field against them, would require no seer to foretell. It took Napoleon just three weeks to destroy every vestige of the Spanish insurrection, and when we afterwards came to revive it we know how troublesome and useless an ally we found it. It took Radetzsky about the same time to trample out the Lombard insurrection and to wind up the whole affair at Novara.

What, then, can this all mean? *What means the appearance of Mazzini at Naples?* What the establishment of Mazzini's colleague in Sicily. What the dispatch of an emissary of the same detestable creed to London? What this peremptory tone to the King of Sardinia? What this proscription of the statesman who has really done all that was done to initiate this progress towards Italian unity? Are we about to be compelled to abandon all our hopes just at the moment of fruition? Are we reluctantly to believe that the doom of slavery which has so long hung over that fair country which once lorded it so haughtily over the world is not yet reversed, and that the time has not yet come when Italy can give birth to men who have virtue enough to sink their own passions, jealousies, and ambitions, or even to restrain them until they have succeeded in effecting their country's liberation? The crisis is still pending, and it is a great crisis for Garibaldi. We do hope he will not allow himself to be deluded by the political Things who have got about him. The Mazzinis and Crispis have no root either in Italy or in Europe; and, *if they lead Garibaldi to believe the contrary, they will betray not only Garibaldi but Italy to perdition.* We will try not to give credit to these evil tidings; we will hope that Garibaldi will yet break away from these fatal counselors. But upon the course he may now take will depend the alternative whether future generations of Italians will venerate his name as that of their national hero, or whether he will be remembered only as a gallant but fanatical soldier who refused for Italy the fairest offer she ever had of freedom.

THE BATTLE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

On the morning of the 20th the following bulletin was posted up at Turin:

Jesi, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

In consequence of the battle of Castelfidardo, gained on the 18th by Lieut.-Gen. Cialdini, and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than 50 officers, the guides of Gen. Lamoricière, six guns, with ammunition and baggage, capitulated on the 19th, and came to Loreto to lay down their arms to Buonaiti.

Gen. Cialdini, interpreting the generous intentions of his Majesty, has conceded the honors of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes.

Gen. Lamoricière, accompanied by a few horsemen, fled from the field of battle on the 18th, and, following the road by the sea through the defiles of Cosero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of Lamoricière's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the royal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the mountains.

The Turin journals publish Gen. Cialdini's report of the battle of Castelfidardo, addressed to Gen. Cucchiari, at Bologna. It is as follows:

Osimo, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Gen. Lamoricière attacked my extreme positions this morning at 8 o'clock, on the junction point between Camerata Nuova and Crocetta, [illegible] towards the coast. All the prisoners affirm that he had 11,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, having [illegible] troops of Foligno, all those of Terni, Orvieto, and other places. To support the attack [illegible] men made a sortie from Ancona.

These troops attacked us with great fury; the combat was short, but sanguinary. It was necessary to carry every point. Many of the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to succor them.

The results of the day are the following: The junction of Lamoricière's force with Ancona has been prevented; we have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are more than 30 officers, some of them of high rank; we have taken six guns, among others those given by Charles Albert to the Pope in 1848, one standard, and numerous ammunition wagons, &c. All the wounded, including Gen. Pimodan, who led the attacking column, are in our hands, and a great number of killed.

The column which made a sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-night.

The fleet has arrived and has opened fire against Ancona. CIALDINI.

The *Patrie* publishes the following account of the battle before Ancona:

Gen. Lamoricière, who commanded the First Corps, was joined at Macerata on the morning of the 17th, by Gen. Pimodan. He decided that on the morrow he would attack the Piedmontese lines, which intercepted his route, and threw himself and army into Ancona.

The attack was made on the morning of the 18th, when a terrible combat ensued. The two armies showed equal courage, and both sides suffered considerable loss.

The Piedmontese lines were formidably placed, and the Pontifical troops could not force them. Three times they attacked the position, and three times they were driven back. On the third attack Gen. Pimodan was hit in two or three places, and carried away dying.

Gen. Lamoricière, at the head of a small column, succeeded in traversing the enemy's army, gained the mountains, and entered Ancona.

Gen. Pimodan died from his wounds in the night between the 18th and 19th.

The town of Ancona, despite the courage of Gen. Lamoricière and his little army, being invested by land and sea, is inevitably lost. It is said that the Sardinian army, which has just obtained a decided advantage, intends, with a view to sparing the citizens of Ancona, to keep up a strict blockade, and oblige the garrison to surrender.

The *Perseveranza*, of Turin, announces that the Sardinian Government has offered to the English Government to set all the Irish prisoners at liberty. The latter is said to have sent a courteous reply, leaving it entirely to the Sardinian Government to take such resolutions as it might deem most suitable.

The Sardinian Government has ordered the release of all Frenchmen taken prisoners from Lamoricière.

A Turin letter dated the 21st ult. says:

"A report is current that Lamoricière will surrender Ancona. The defence does not seem possible. According to the calculation of his own friends, the garrison numbers at the outside 7,000 men. Probably 4,000 is nearer the mark.

Turin has celebrated the victory of Cialdini in a brilliant manner. The King came in from Racconigi to attend the solemnity."

A Turin letter, dated the 22d ult., says:

"We have little news to-day from the actual seat of war. The operations are confined to the siege of Ancona. *It is no said that M. Quatrebarbes and Gen. Lamoricière intend to make a desperate resistance.* Our loss at Castelfidardo amounts to 1,000 killed and wounded; fifteen officers were placed *hors de combat*, three of them superior officers."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following in prominent type:

"All eyes are now turned towards the Citadel of Ancona—in fact, it is there that the final and decisive struggle must take place, of which the battle of Castelfidardo was the prelude, between Gen. Lamoricière and the Piedmontese forces.

The issue of the struggle must soon take place, if our information is correct.

It is announced that the siege batteries of Gen. Cialdini have made a breach in the south side of the walls of the town, and that consequently the assault will be given very soon. This news bears date the 22d of September. The fire was opened on the 18th against the fortress by six frigates—the *Marie Adelaïde*, the *Victor Emanuel*, the *Carlo Alberto*, the *San Michele*, the *Governolo* and the *Costituzione*. It is true that, after a bombardment of nine hours, which was vigorously replied to by the citadel, Admiral Persano being informed that Gen. Cialdini was not yet ready for the assault, ceased firing, to spare the city as much as possible. Doubtless the bombardment has been resumed, but the *Corriere Mercantile*, which publishes these details, does not mention how long the suspension lasted. The advices from Turin do not mention the opening of a breach, but simply announce that the siege artillery had been landed before Ancona.

POSITION OF THE POPE.

A letter from Vienna says: "The Pope's Nuncio has been charged to ascertain the views of the Austrian Government with regard to the resolutions which recent events may cause his Holiness to adopt; and it is stated that Count De Rechberg has advised two things—first, *that the Pope shall remain at Rome, whatever may happen, especially as the presence of French troops is a sufficient guarantee for his security*; secondly, that he shall for the present adjourn the promulgation of a major excommunication."

Correspondence of the Debats.

Turin, Thursday, Sept. 20.

If the Pope should decide upon leaving Rome, as some people fancy he will do, a great difficulty will be overcome. Nothing will prevent Garibaldi from crowning Victor Emanuel on the summit of the Quirinal, and Count Cavour will be relieved from the fear of a conflict with the French and with the troops of the Dictator—a conflict which would be the ruin of his policy, and probably also the ruin of Italy.

The departure of the Pope might have inconveniences and distant dangers for Italy, but it would singularly simplify the affairs of the moment.

Correspondence of the Times.

Paris, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A letter has been received in high quarters here from Rome, announcing that since the arrival there of Gen. de Goyon *the Sovereign Pontiff has assured the General that he has full confidence in his protection, and that he will not quit the Vatican as long as it is guarded by French soldiers.*

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

A member of the Sardinian Parliament has received the following letter from the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has in its possession the original letter, vouches for its authenticity:

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

I have communicated your yesterday's dispatch to Count Cavour. He authorizes me, in his name and in the most positive manner, to contradict the absurd rumor spread throughout Europe, that there exists between the Cabinets of Turin and Paris a secret convention, having for its object a fresh territorial cession on the part of Sardinia to France. The words of Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of His Majesty King Victor Emanuel, are of sufficient authority to render it unnecessary for me to add any fresh assurance; but if you think that after such a declaration a further one by me would be of any value, I will herewith give you it in the most perfect and definitive manner. In my former position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Turin, and in my present capacity as the Ambassador of King Victor Emanuel to the Emperor Napoleon, I have been called upon since the Crimean war to take part in all the negotiations having reference to the Italian question. *I now say to you with absolute certainty, that in those negotiations the question has never concerned any cession save that of Savoy and Nice.* Whoever asserts the calumniates both the Emperor Napoleon, the King Victor Emanuel, and his highly esteemed Minister. The new stipulation represented to exist is a mere fiction of Italy's enemies, and the documents circulated in Europe upon that subject are fabricated and absurd. For the rest, you must know my personal conviction, and will believe me when I declare to you that I would never represent a Government in whose political programme the cession of even the smallest portion of Italian soil should be contained.

Your friend,
CONSTANTINO NIGRA,
Ambassador at Paris.

GARIBALDI AT PALERMO.

Advices from Palermo inform us that on the 17th Garibaldi paid an unexpected visit to Palermo. He arrived there on board the *Electrique*, a Neapolitan steamer, and immediately proceeded to the palace, passing through the high street Toledo, where he was at once recognized by the crowd. The General, followed by the people who assembled beneath the palace windows, appeared upon the balcony, and addressed them in the following words:

"People of Palermo, with whom I have have shared fatigues, perils and glory, I am once more among you. Your memory is dear to me, and whatever part of the world I may be in, I will always think of you.

Those who wished to urge you to a speedy annexation were putting you to the wrong path. If I had followed their advice I should not have crossed the Straits and restored seven millions of men to Italy.

They would have prostrated us at the feet of diplomacy, which would have bound us hand and foot. There would have been brothers beyond the Volturnus with chains on their ankles. People of Palermo, I thank you in the name of Italy for your resistance. I love Italy and Victor Emanuel; no one is a greater friend than myself of Victor Emanuel, the representative of Italy. You despised their counsels, and I thank you for it, you invincible people of the barricades.

The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi to the inhabitants of Palermo:

The people of Palermo, who showed no fear in face of those who bombarded their city, have shown themselves recently equally regardless of fear in face of corrupt men, who want to lead them astray.

They have spoken to you of annexation, as if any one was more fervent than myself for the regeneration of Italy; but their object was to serve personal interests, and you replied like a people who felt its own dignity, and placed confidence in the sacred and unviolated programme which I proclaimed,—"Italy and Victor Emanuel."

At Rome, people of Palermo, we will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the great family bond between free men and those who are still slaves of the same country.

At Palermo annexation was demanded, that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples it is demanded, that I may not cross the Volturnus. But as long as there are rhetors to be broken in Italy, I will follow my course or bury my bones there.

I hear you Mordini as pro Dictator, and certainly he will show himself worthy of you and of Italy. I have [illegible] the forces, as well as the brave national militia [illegible] with you have placed in me and the decision of our country.

GARIBALDI.

Palermo, Sept. 17, 1860.

THE COMING FIGHT FOR VENETIA.

From the Opinione, of Turin, Sept. 20.

The deliverance of Venetia is the last act through which our regeneration has to pass, but it is at the same time the most difficult one, and the one for which Italy will be obliged to make most sacrifices. A great military power, encamped in formidable positions, strong in the sympathy and in the more or less direct support of an entire nation and of the whole reactionary party throughout Europe, cannot be conquered by surprise or by the enthusiasm of a few legions. To inured and disciplined soldiers others equally inured and disciplined must be opposed; the fortresses, defended by every appliance of art and all resources of warfare, can only be attacked by the help of those inventions which have been attained by military science, and which are the monopoly of no one exclusively, but which no one can procure without an organization long previously prepared.

We do not believe that Italy is unequal to the undertaking. If twenty-two millions of inhabitants, animated by their recent successes and disposed to make the sacrifices necessary for accomplishing so vast a design, without which all hitherto obtained will be imperilled and precarious—if the Italians will this—if they will it strongly and obstinately—*the deliverance even of Venetia shall be achieved.*

But a diverge of opinion seems to have recently arisen between those who have hitherto labored in common for the same end, a diverge which we think must disappear as soon as we subject to a calm examination the real posture of affairs.

Some allege that, in order to accelerate the enterprise with regard to Venetia, it is preferable to preserve a momentary autonomy of the Two Sicilies, from which the first movements towards that terrible contest should proceed. We, on the contrary, believe that the moment for executing this enterprise will be accelerated in proportion as the union of Lower Italy with our State shall be hastened, and that we shall thus have the means, both in a financial and military respect, of collecting and doubling the disposable forces of the country.

No one will venture to maintain that under present circumstances, and without being constrained by necessity, the Two Sicilies alone, or Upper Italy alone, can march separately to attack the Quadrilateral and the Austrian army encamped therein. A contest of this magnitude must be courageously accepted when it is imposed upon us, but *we should not provoke it without being first of all prepared with every means that prudence can suggest.* If it is wished to hasten on this enterprise, there is no better means than that of collecting all our forces into one hand, and, therefore, it seems evident to us that the persons who prevent the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont are preventing at the same time the deliverance of Venetia, which they say they wish to accelerate more than we do.

For no Italians can the annexation that still remains to be carried out be a question of ambition or predominance. If Lower Italy unites itself to Upper Italo—If the North of the Peninsula unites itself to the South—why, it is merely as the members of a family that reassemble after a long separation, which they have endured with grief. What can be the motives that should preclude them from this brotherly embrace?

THE PROGRAMME OF THE GERMAN MONARCHS.

From the Courrier du Dimanche.

It was an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander, not a simple invitation, which the first General of the Russian empire was lately charged to carry to Vienna. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also written an autograph letter to his cousin of Austria, to congratulate him on the Warsaw interview. Other crowned heads will sit in the areopagus, namely, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, two or three dukes, and several petty princes. The Prince Regent has written letters, promising amicable protection fo some princes, and Francis Joseph has done the same to others. As was the case for Töplitz and Salzburg, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the sovereigns present are drawing up the bases of the conversation which is to take place between the august negotiators. We learn that their protocols, though still uncertain and incomplete, may be summed up in the following points:

1. *Open war on the revolution and on the revolutionary spirit.* 2. Maintenance of all existing sovereignties, and particularly of existing frontiers. 3. Disapprobation of all that has taken place in Italy. 4. *Engagement to promote the reëstablishment in their possessions of the deposed Italian princes.* 5. A sacrifice on the part of Austria in favor of Russia as regards the East.—the sacrifices, however, to be limited to the reintegration of that power in the position which she held before the Treaty of Paris. *Eventual support offered to Austria, by Russia, in Hungary*, by Prussia in Bohemia, and by Bavaria in the Tyrol. 7. Accord not only to maintain the division and subjection of Poland, but to prevent a Polish question from being put on the order of the day; and 8. Promise to come hereafter to a concert respecting all the events which may arise, and at the head of which is a war on the Rhine. In verity, one suffers at having to record such dreams, for which there can be no excuse.

The Orange Riots in Canada and the Duke of Newcastle.

From the London Times.

It is positively humiliating to read the excuses made for Colonial rowdyism by our consins of the United States, and their assurances that the Prince shall not be mobbed and pursued by filibustering fanatics after he has crossed the frontier. When they denounce the un-English spirit of the Canadian Organemen as alike foreign to the Yankee character, and to our own, and to father it upon the Celtic nationality, it is difficult not to feel some sympathy with them. But we frankly own that the purely Irish party feelings which recent legislation was designed to check, if more dangerous, are more rational and less base than those which seem to operate in Upper Canada.

It is not singular that the Duke of Newcastle should be selected as the butt of the Toronto Protestants, and that their malignant ingenuity should be taxed to place him in an undignified position. We learn from the latest accounts that their example has not been followed by the towns which the Prince has since visited. Kingston and Toronto do not choose to face alone the feelings which they know will be excited in England when we are told that a paltry clique were allowed to belie our Queen's confidence in the loyalty of Canada. They know well enough that they must account for their conduct somehow to public opinion, and they instinctively turn round on the man who has the most difficult and responsible part to play. We may be quite sure that the most will be made of the slightest indiscretion or want of temper on his part. It is not the first time that devotion to the Prince and hostility to the Minister have been the watchword of a selfish party. But the evasion will deceive no one, nor deprive the Duke of the credit due to him for combining firmness with conciliation. If he should be unable to conceal his disgust at the unworthy tactics which have partly marred the pleasure and success of his visit, he may lose popularity at Kingston and Toronto, but he will not forfeit the respect of this country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6.

$22,000 Tenn. S. 6s. '90.	90¾	300	R. & Ing. R.	b6	47
1,000 Georgia S. 6s.	102	100	do	b3	47
2,000 N. C. St. 6s.	98¾	100	do		46¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.	78¾	200	do		46¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s.	93½	100	do		46¾
10,000 Erie 4th M. B.	87	100	do	b3	46¾
11,000 Erie Con. B. 1871.	67	100	do	s30	46¾
7,000 Hudson R. 2d M. B.	92	215	Mich. Cent. R.	b3	69½
4,000 Har. R. 1st M.	98	500	do		68¾
2,000 M. C. Super c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	97¾	150	do	b60	69½
7,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	63½	100	do	b60	69¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. B.	65½	150	do	alt	68¾
7,000 Ill. Cen. R.	97	100	do	s30	69¾
10,000 do	97¾	150	do	s60	68¾
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	21	400	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		22
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	55	50	do	b30	22¾
6 Amer. Ex. Bk.	104¾	50	do	c	21¾
100 Canton Co.	b60 21¾	350	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.		48¾
100 do	21¾	100	do	s60	48¾
100 do	b30 21¾	50	do	b30	49
300 do	b30 21¾	50	do	b60	49
200 do	21	50	do	b10	48¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	86½	100	Cen. R. Scrip.	s60	84½
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	89½	10	do		84¾
250 do	b30 90	100	do		84¾
200 do	b30 89¾	600	do		84¾
150 do	b60 90	100	do	s10	84¾
100 do	b30 89½	200	do	b60	85
1125 do	89¾	100	do	b30	85
150 do	s10 89½	100	do		84¾
200 do	s60 89¾	100	Ga. & Chi. R.	s60	74½
100 do	s30 89¾	300	do	b3	75½
50 do	s30 89¾	50	do		74¾
100 do	s10 89¾	100	do		74¾
150 do	b30 89¾	50	do	b10	75
20 do	89¾	350	do	b10	74¾
200 do	89¾	50	do	s10	74½
50 Erie Railroad	s10 39	525	do		74¾
420 do	39½	100	do	s30	74½
50 do	s10 39½	625	do	b30	75¼
200 do	b10 39½	250	do		74½
100 do	b30 39¾	50	do		74
250 do	b60 40	975	Cleve. & Pol. R.		46
350 do	39¾	200	do	b60	47
100 do	b.5 39½	300	do	b30	46¾
250 do	s60 39¾	200	do	s30	45¾
200 do	s60 39	450	do		45¾
550 do	39¼	200	do	b30	45¾
150 Hudson River R.	64	300	do	s60	45¾
50 do	s30 64	50	do	s30	45¾
100 do	s60 64	400	do	b15	44¾
200 do	b30 65	300	do	b10	46¾
200 Harlem Railroad	22	100	do	b10	46
150 do	21¾	250	Ch. & Rock I. R.	s10	71¾
100 do	s60 21¾	460	do		71¾
100 do	s60 21¾	125	do	b30	71¾
250 do	21¾	9	do		71¾
250 do	21¾	100	do	s5	71¾
400 do		200	do	b3	72¾
200 do	b30 22	100	do	s10	71¾
300 Harlem R. Prefed	59¾	50	do		71¾
100 do	b30 61	150	do		71¾
10 Clev., Col & Cin. R	96¾	460	do		71¾
100 Cle. & Flttr. R.	s30 14¾	250	do	b10	71¾
100 do	14¾	50	C., R. & Quin. R.	s60	89
267 E. R. Assented St'k	39	25	do	b30	89

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Vir. St. 6s.	91	200	Mich. Central R	b30	69¾
30,000 Mo. St. 6s.	b30 78¾	50	do	s40	68¾
11,000 do	78	2,000	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		47¾
150 Pac. Mail S. Co.	87	100	do	b30	47¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	89¼	25	Ill. Central R.	s[illegible]	84
200 do	89¾	50	do	s60	83¾
100 do	b30 89¾	50	do	s10	83¾
50 do	b30 89¾	150	do	alt	83¾
400 do	89¾	350	Gal. & Chic. R.		74¾
250 Chic. B'n & Q. R.	s60 87¾	100	do	b10

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6,

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

THIEVERY AS A PROFESSION.

The subjects treated in detail are:

WHAT THIEVES KNOW AND DO.

THE PROFESSION OF THIEVERY.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

CAN A THIEF REFORM?

APPRECIATION OF REFORM.

DO THIEVES GET RICH?

A CATALOGUE OF ROGUES.

HOW THEY SPEND THEIR MONEY.

JEALOUSY OF RIVALS.

BONUS PAID TO OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL COMPLICITY.

SUCCESS OF N. Y. OFFICERS.

WHICH ROGUERY PAYS BEST.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

THE OLD AND NEW POLICE.

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POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.

MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkle, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F BUTTERWORTH,	PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	DAN'L. F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ANDREW MOUNT,

CHAS. A. SECOR,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

JESIAH READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee on Finance:

Charles O'Conor,	Samuel J. Tilden,
Samuel F. Butterworth,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Edwin Croswell,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Henry Grinnell,	James Monroe,
S. L. M. Barlow,	Daniel Devlin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	M. Solomons,
Thos. Walter,	John T. Agnew,
J. B. Hoover,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	Charles A. Secor,
Andrew Mount,	John G. Davis.

The friends of the cause can send subscriptions to meet the general expenses incurred in the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin to either of the above.

JESIAH READ, Sec'y. JOSHUA J. HENRY, Ch'n.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a previous call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Independent Electors of the XVIth Ward was held at Messrs. Schaffers, No. 91 7th-av., on Friday evening, Oct. 5, 1860, at 8½ P. M., when Mr. EDMUND E. DEAN, of the XVIth Ward, was unanimously chosen candidate for the Ninth Assembly District. Further notice of the next regular meeting of the Independent Electors of the District will be given in the daily journals. Per order of the President,
GEO. SCHAFFER.
C. D. VARLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD TO THE VAN!—A PUBLIC meeting of the Eighth Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club will be held at No. 186 Spring-st. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Eighth Ward Republican Association, Eighth Ward Wide-Awake, and Union Wide-Awakes are cordially invited to attend.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
JAMES R. GILMOUR, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BROOKLYN WIDE-AWAKES will hold a special meeting at head-quarters, Granada Hall, this MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend, and enrol their names.
CHAS. H. KIMBALL, President.
JNO. M. PERRY, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 730 and 341 BROADWAY.

NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at Wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ann-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND
MANTLES!
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Fall importations now open.
In richness and number, this collection cannot be surpassed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS, &c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 361 Broadway.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
FROM AUCTION.
Less than half price.
300 7-flounced Black Ground
Silk Broche, Colored Figure.
400 5-flounced Extra Heavy.
200 5 and 7 Flounced Velvet Robes.
200 2-flounced—cheap.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased at recent sales, and will open, on MONDAY,
A full assortment of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At such remarkably low prices
As to be worthy the attention of all buyers.
No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS FOR THE COMING BALL.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open THIS MORNING
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL OPERA CLOAKS,
Which have been got up with
Special reference to the occasion.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 8,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will be found a good assortment of
HANDSOME CLOAKS FOR PRESENT WEAR.
Also, VELVET CLOAKS and SILK ZOUAVE JACKETS.

1,375 WORKED COLLARS, NEW SHAPE,
850 Needlework Jaconet Banded Collars, 15c., 18c.
1,100 Needlework Collars, new and pretty, 25c., 37c.
1,760 fine Swiss and Cambric, new shape, 50c.
2,000 finer Collars, rich work, at 75c., $1, $1 50.
385 real Guipure Lace, (auction lot,) 15c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
798 fine Needlework sets Collars and Sleeves, 50c., 75c.
480 finer Needlework sets Collars and Sleeves, $1, $1 50.
1,300 fine Worked-edge Dimity Bands, 6c.
2,000 worked Flouncings, (job lot,) 6c., 12½c., 18c.
1,531 Ladies' Muslin Caps, (job lot,) 12c 18c., 25c.
4,500 gents' Linen Bosoms, (cheapest lot in the City,) 10c. to 25c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
3,800 ladies' Handkerchiefs, (all styles,) 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
1,750 ladies' fine Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c.
1,800 ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 ladies' Linen Hemstitch and and Needlework, 37c., 50c.
7,800 gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, (job lot,) 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c.
890 Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
2,300 pairs best Kid Gloves, (job lot,) from the importer's. All the shades, colors, and sizes—a splendid Glove. Will sell them at 60c. a pair.
5,000 pairs, another lot, will sell at 44c., 50c.
650 pairs Kid Gauntlets, at 63c., 75c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
2,800 pairs ladies' White Merino Hose, 10c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
5,000 yards rich Silk Trimming Ribbons, 5c.
6,500 yards rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
6,500 yards rich Watered Black Bonnet Ribbons, 8c.
2,500 yards rich Corded-edge Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
3,000 yards rich Wide Satin Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
2,500 yards rich Wide New Style Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c.
4,500 yards elegant rich Ribbons, reduced to 25c.
750 rich Bonnet-strings, 1¼ yards long, 50c. a pair.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
2,500 pieces Fancy Silk Velvets, (for head-dresses,) 25c. a piece.
3,000 pieces Colored and Black Silk Velvets, 25c. a piece.
2,750 yards Velvet Dress Trimmings, 6c., 8c., 12½c.
860 dozen Silk Velvet Dress Buttons, 6c. a dozen.
1,380 dozen Dress Buttons, (a variety of styles,) 4c., 6c., 8c a dozen.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Straw Bonnets, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
1,230 new Fall Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c.
798 new Fall Straw and Chenille Bonnets, $1, $1 25.
560 ladies' and misses' Riding-hats, (new styles.)
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Paris and American Flowers—all the new styles.
1,400 bunches (six sprigs to the bunch) of French Flowers, 37c. per bunch.
2,300 Ruches and Tabs—all styles, cheap.
1,500 bunches Black, White, and Colored Feathers—cheap.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Job lot of Collars and sets from auctions.
3,700 pairs ladies' White Three-thread Hose, 10c.
2,860 pairs ladies' Colored Ribbed Hose, 12½c.
10,000 pairs in'ants' Heavy English Cotton Hose, 5c,
899 pairs gents' Ribbed Half-hose, 6c.
1,600 pairs gents' Wool Half-hose, 12c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
2,860 pairs ladies' and misses' Silk Gloves, 12½c.
10,000 pairs misses' Colored Cotton Gloves, (all sizes,) 2c.
730 pairs misses' Merino Lined Gloves, 9c.
800 pairs ladies' Merino Gauntlet 15c.
1,000 pairs Lined Silk Gauntlet Gloves, 31c.
1,200 pairs ladies' fine Lined Silk Gloves, 20c.
500 rich Chenille Shawls, $1 50.
2,500 wide rich Chenille Scarfs, 12c., 18c.
Opening job lots of ladies' Bags and Porte-monnaies, Fancy Hair-pins; Gilt Goods, all styles. Lot of Steel Scissors, 8c. Yankee Notions of all descriptions. Millinery Goods of all kinds.
Job lots from auction at wholesale, less than jobbers' prices. WM. KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
We show this week an entire fresh stock of very beautiful new materials in
SILK AND WOOL
For Curtains and Coverings.

BRUSSELS LACES.
A
Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 763 Broadway.

Application Laces,	Real Shawls,
Point de Aquille Laces,	Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces,	Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces,	Real Coiffures,

of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.
N. B.—A new lot of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS, from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
The attention of our retail customers is called to our very large stock of new
LACE CURTAINS,
at prices to suit the most economical.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 861 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henriette, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazette, Parisians, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded, and Amaire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 23 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Velours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Talbets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c; Bombazine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 861 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—ALSO, English, French and German hosiery, ladies' and misses' undergarments, children's gloves and hosiery, all descriptions; fabrics and mittens in great variety; children's skirts and corsets made to order; Saxony yarns, all colors; best French kid gloves, 87 cents. Also, Alexandre's celebrated gloves, fancy stitched, at ELGER'S, No. 423 Broadway, east side.

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FALL AND WINTER DESIGNS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, ALSO,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
AND
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
Fall importations of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACE,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS! MORE OF THEM!
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
GREAT AND SURPRISING REDUCTION
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
None invited but those who can appreciate
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.
are offering
many styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At one-half the cost of importation.
For instance,
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS at 75 cents,
invoice cost $1 25.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS,
At $1; invoice cost $1 50.
RICH FALL SILKS, NEW STYLES,
At 87½ cents; invoice cost $1.
NEW PARISIAN SILKS, GLACE,
At 86 cents per yard.
RICH FRENCH POPLINS, at 50 cents;
Invoice Cost, $1 per yard.
We would also invite
HOUSEKEEPERS
To an extensive assortment of
ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3 per pair; cost $5.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
COMPARE THE PRICES
AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
No. 361 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
A large lot of
VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, at 1s. per yard.
MALTESE LACE, various widths, at 75 cents per yard and upwards—greatly below their value.
POINT APPLIQUE LACE, by the yard.
COLLARS AND SETS,
THREAD LACE VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES, &c.
500 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs at $1 each.
500 French Embroidered Linen Breakfast Sets, white and colored, at $1 50 per set.
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Purchased at the
LARGE AUCTION SALE
Last week,
Will be Exhibited on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
At
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
At very low prices.
ALSO,
An Invoice of
WATERED SILKS,
Beautiful Colors.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A Full Assortment
Of all kinds of
MOURNING GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENT
AND WINTER WEAR.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRESS GOODS.
A large and choice assortment of
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
REPS,
POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CASHMERES,
DE LAINES, &c.
Will be Exhibited on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
At
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will Open on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
A variety of
NEW AND CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
CLOAKS.
Also,
WINTER SHAWLS,
Great Bargains.
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SILKS. VELOURS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to call special attention to their splendid assortment of
SILKS IN FIGURES, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS.
VELOURS, OTTOMANS, in PLAIN COLORS, and with EMBROIDERED FIGURES.
REAL IRISH POPLINS exceedingly rich in effect.
PRINTED MERINOS, in new designs.
PRINTED DE LAINES in BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, at less than any former season.
Various new materials for Dresses.
ALSO,
an immense stock of
RIBBONS, in new styles and choice colors.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
FROM THE
GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
Will be opened at retail on Oct. 8, viz.:
200 SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
Entirely new styles, at about half their actual value.
500 PIECES NEW FANCY SILKS,
Latest styles, from 62½c. to $1 25 per yard, worth from 80c. to $1 75.
700 NEW FALL SHAWLS,
Various styles, very desirable, at less than cost of importation.
630 PIECES POPLINS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
New designs, greatly under cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

RICH DRESS SILKS
FROM AUCTION,
AT HALF PRICE.
200 Pieces Rich Silks at 75 cents per yard,
Worth $1 25,
200 Pieces Superior Quality at $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

ARAB CLOAKS.....FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS.....$6 50
ARAB CLOAKS.....6 00
ARAB CLOAKS.....5 00
ARAB CLOAKS.....7 00
We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.
Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
REDUCED PRICES
In our House-keeping Department.
We shall offer at retail this week great bargains in
NAPKINS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
worthy the attention of all those desiring to purchase CHEAP LINENS.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SILKS and FRENCH FABRICS,
SUITABLE
FOR EVENING DRESSES,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Both Square and Long.
Also,
GREAT NOVELTIES
in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DOMESTICS AT LOW PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, DENIMS, &c., &c.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 8, a very large and attractive stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
At less than regular prices,
VIZ.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES, SILKS BY THE YARD,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
VESTINGS, &c.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 300 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS,
LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Also, several invoices of RICH SILKS,
For CARRIAGE, PROMENADE or EVENING WEAR.
N. B.—The FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
At $1 per Yard,
ARE CERTAINLY THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
FROM AUCTION,
FRENCH MERINOS 62½., WORTH 100.
VARIOUS OTHER DRESS GOODS, CHEAP.
Also, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
And all other Fall and Winter Goods,
FAR BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
C. G. HOOK.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!
A JOB LOT JUST RECEIVED,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, WHITE AND Colored Flannels, Broadcloths, Prints, Muslins, Plaids, Merinoes, Linens, Damasks, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INFIDEL CONVENTION OF 1860.—THE Infidel Association of America will hold its next annual Convention, commencing SUNDAY, Oct. 7, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend. Per order,
HORACE SEAVER, President.
S. M. BECKETT, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB—Meet at its rooms in the Cooper Union THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock (noon.) The subjects are—*Barns Struck by Lightning. What Preventive for Corn Insects. The United States Crop.* Admission free to all.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its regular monthly meeting at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Meeting public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL.D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting in the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Essay by P. HAMILTON VERNON, Esq., of New-York. Subject, *The Golden Mean.*
L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT FOR PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans (corner of 14th-st., and Union-square,) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, "The Mansion House," Little Silver, with stabling, barn, out-houses, furniture, &c., and about four acres of land. For particulars apply on the premises. Access by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, foot of Robinson-st.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK—Conducted on the European plan. Elegant suites of apartments, $1 50 per day; $6 to $10 per week; single rooms, 50 cents; $2 50 to $6 per week. Gas and all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD.

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FUR

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, OCTOBER 8, 1860.

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[illegible] TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, for single copies.

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[illegible] this Evening.

[illegible]—Lucia di Chamouni.

[illegible]—King Lear.

[illegible]—Richard Arson.

[illegible]—Fire Worshipers.

[illegible]—The Fire and the Plague of [illegible].

[illegible]—The Widow of the Hermitage.

[illegible]'s Museum—Afternoon and Evening—Jo[illegible] and Rosamond.

[illegible]—Active Dissolving Views.

[illegible]'s, Hide's Saloon—Ethiopian [illegible].

[illegible]—No. 585—Williams's Free Gallery [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Northern Light*, the delay in the arrival of which had begun to cause some apprehensions as to her safety, reached this port last night. She brings no mails, passengers or treasure from California,—the *John L. Stephens*, the connecting boat on the Pacific side, having failed to reach Panama up to the 30th ult., the day on which the *Northern Light* left Aspinwall. The detention of the *Stephens*, which is known to have left San Francisco on the regular day, is supposed to have been occasioned by some accident to her machinery in addition to that she has but one engine, the disabling of which would cause a serious delay. The *Northern Light* brings highly interesting intelligence from Central and South America.

Several revolutions—one of which, however, can hardly be called more than a rebellion—are now in progress in New-Granada. The last one broke out [illegible] days before the sailing of the *Northern Light*, at Panama. For the preceding few weeks the Indians of the State had been forcibly recruiting [illegible] service against the Revolutionists under [illegible]ERA and NIETO, and the black population had good reason to complain that great [illegible] was done them in the impressment. Finally hundreds of them fled from the city and took refuge in the bush, when a large party of [illegible] commanded, and procuring arms and ammunition, [illegible] an opportunity to attack the city. On the [illegible] of September they commenced an attack, which would probably have gained possession of the city, had not a force of British marines been landed. This coming to the knowledge of the blacks, they desisted and withdrew, but with the determination to renew operations on the first opportunity. Meantime, however, our correspondent informs us that arrangements have been made for a joint occupation by the British and American naval forces, for the protection of their respective interests, with the consent of the Intendente. This will probably have the effect of putting a stop to any further belligerent demonstrations at Panama. The reports relative to the progress of the revolutionists in the interior are somewhat confused, though appearances seem to indicate the ultimate defeat of the revolutionists. Latest accounts from [illegible]QUERA represent him to be surrounded by the Government forces, while at Santa Marta the revolutionary forces had been repulsed after several days' fighting. The election for President took place on the 7th, and though the general result was not known, the returns received indicated the election of Gen. HERRAN, in which case it is difficult to see how the revolution can continue.

From Costa Rica we learn of the return of President MORA, who, with his suite, had reached Punta Arenas, and had been received with every demonstration of delight by the inhabitants. Two days before his arrival, in anticipation of that event, the people had seized the Government arms and deposed all the officers of MONTEALEGRE. On MORA'S arrival, preparations were immediately made for the effectual defence of the place, in case any effort should be made to stay the progress of the new revolution. No doubt seemed to be entertained that MORA would again gain possession of the whole country in a short time. He had issued a proclamation to the Costa Ricans, in which he enumerated their wrongs and called upon them to redress them.

From the South American States there is nothing of special importance. There was very little change in the position of affairs in Ecuador. Gen. FLORES still remained near Guayaquil on the 24th of September, but had made no attack. CASTILLA was reported to be about to send 2,000 men to the aid of FLORES. Buenaventura was still in the hands of the revolutionists, and the war-steamer *Cleveland* sailed from Tumaco to attack the place.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived at this port on Saturday night. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race; but we obtain from our European files most interesting details of the late important events that have occurred in Italy. The breach between GARIBALDI and the Count DE CAVOUR appears to be widening, and is viewed with grief and consternation by Italy's best friends. The quarrel, indeed, amounts to an open rupture; and whether GARIBALDI has or has not demanded from the King the dismissal of his Minister as a *sine qua non*, it is very certain that the two men will not act in concert or in concord. One or other will have to disappear from the political arena. GARIBALDI'S letter, avowing his animosity towards CAVOUR, almost amounts to an insult, especially since its publication, by the Dictator's orders, in the *Official Gazette* of Naples. Alluding to the annexation of Nice to France, he says that he will "never reconcile himself with men who have humiliated the national dignity and sold an Italian Province." Some interesting particulars are received of the battle of Castelfidardo, near Ancona. The Sardinian loss amounted to 3,000 men in killed and wounded. The final struggle with LAMORICIERE will take place in Ancona, and we may daily expect to hear that the assault has been made. The Pope, it is now said, will not quit the Vatican, feeling confidence in the protection of the French troops under Gen. GUYON. GARIBALDI seems to take every opportunity to announce publicly that he will only proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome. He has done so again in a proclamation to the people of Palermo.

The steamship *Adriatic*, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, left this port on Saturday for Havre, *via* Southampton, with 240 passengers and $675,000 in specie. The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. KENNEDY, took her departure at the same hour, with 213 passengers and $17,648 in specie, a large portion in silver—making the total shipments $692,648.

The Prince of Wales left Washington on Saturday morning, and arrived at Richmond in the evening. He was received by a large crowd, who, unrestrained by either police or military, pressed upon him in the most unceremonious manner. Yesterday forenoon he attended divine service at St. Paul's Church, which was densely thronged. In the afternoon he visited the Capitol and made the acquaintance of Gov. LETCHER, and subsequently drove into the suburbs and inspected a cavalry troop. His progress almost everywhere was impeded by unmannerly crowds, who insisted upon intruding themselves in a style which must have given his Highness a very poor opinion of the manners of the F. F. V's.

Yesterday afternoon HESTER FINLEY, an Irishwoman, residing in First-avenue, was murdered by her husband, DANIEL FINLEY, while she was visiting an acquaintance at the tenement house No. 199 East Fourteenth-street. The difficulty resulted from the neglect of the woman to stay at home and prepare her husband's dinner, and both the parties were somewhat intoxicated when the occurrence transpired. The murder was perpetrated by means of a pocket-knife, the blade of which penetrated the woman's heart, and produced her death almost instantly. FINLEY attempted to escape as soon as he had committed the crime, but he was pursued and arrested by a woman.

Rev. DR. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, preached an interesting sermon on Foreign Missions, before a large congregation, in the course of which he denounced Pro-Slavery Christianity in good set terms, and told how the work of the missionaries abroad is interfered with by the slave-holders.

The Ninth Anniversary of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes was signalized, yesterday, by an historical sermon from the pastor, Rev. THOS. H. GALLAUDET, who gave some interesting statistics of the progress of the church. The Right Rev. Bishop of Western New-York, W. H. DELANCY, D. D., participated in the morning and evening services.

The annual Convention of the "Infidel Association of America" was held in this City yesterday, Mr. SEAVER, of Boston, presiding. The principal speakers were Orson S. Murray, of Ohio; Mr. Curtis, of Philadelphia; Joseph Treat, of Ohio; Mr. Mendum, of Boston, and Mrs. Rose, of this City. The attendance was small. The sessions of the Convention continue to-day at the City Assembly Rooms.

The Artisans' Bank matter was again before Justice LEONARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, but no Receiver was appointed. Mr. BYRNE, attorney in the first proceeding, withdrew his application for a Receiver, and obtained an adjournment of the injunction order until Saturday next. Judge COWLES consented to an adjournment of his application for injunction and Receiver until Wednesday next. In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Justice HOFFMAN decided in the case of DUNHAM *vs.* SHERMAN, that in the execution of a commission, solicitors' fees were not taxable in the bill of costs; and, further, that in all cases in the Courts of this State, where witnesses were examined in a foreign State, their fees must be taxed by the statutes of New-York, unless explicit proofs are given that they had been paid by the laws of the State where the examination was had.

There was less excitement in Stocks on Saturday, and some reaction from the sudden jump in prices on Friday; Central 89, Erie 38½. The market for money also steady. Foreign Exchange irregular.

The demand for Flour and Wheat was active, mainly from shippers, who were encouraged to purchase freely by a reduction in rates of freight. Prices of desirable lots were firmer. Corn was in light supply and good request, partly on speculation, at rates indicative of a slight improvement. The reports of serious damage to the Cotton and Sugar crops, resulting from the severe storm at the South this week, occasioned a very brisk inquiry, principally speculative, for each commodity in this market, and prices of Cotton advanced ¼c.@¼c. ₩ lb., while those of Sugar also closed higher. Rice was more sought after, chiefly for export, at full quotations. The transactions in Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Tallow, Coffee, Metals and Molasses were restricted. The Freight engagements were more extensive. There were 469 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fusion Movement.

A mass meeting is to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute to ratify the Fusion electoral ticket. It will be large and enthusiastic,—for instead of being addressed to the members of any one political party, it invites all of every party who are opposed to the election of a President by the American people, and in favor of throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

We may, perhaps, be excused, considering the importance of the occasion, for directing the attention of our readers to the speech which we publish this morning, in which the scope, the real character and the probable results of this Fusion movement, if it should prove successful, are discussed. The authors of this formidable Coalition professedly resort to it, as the only means of saving the country from the commotion and anarchy which they fear will follow the election of Mr. LINCOLN. In the speech referred to, Mr. RAYMOND states his reasons for believing that there is infinitely greater reason to apprehend a dissolution of the Union if the Fusionists succeed in throwing the election into the House, than if a President should be elected by the popular vote.

This point is certainly worthy of a careful and candid examination by every one who shares the apprehensions of danger from the election of LINCOLN, and who is disposed on that account to join this great coalition against him. It seems to be quite certain that if the election goes to the House the contest will be waged with intense bitterness and passion,—that Mr. LINCOLN, lacking only two States, will stand a much better chance of an election than any other candidate; that *two members*, by changing their votes, could give him the Presidency, and that this is very likely to be the way in which the contest in the House would terminate. If Mr. LINCOLN is to be elected, it would certainly seem to be much better that he should be elected by the People, voting through the Electoral Colleges, than by the House of Representatives, voting by States.

The speech is devoted entirely to the consideration of this topic. Neither Slavery nor any of the subjects connected with it in the general discussions of this canvass, are introduced. It may be well for those who intend to take part in the proceedings of this evening, *to see in advance* one of the objections which lie against the course they are urged to take.

The Elections To-morrow.

A very general and profound interest is felt in the State elections which take place to-morrow, especially those in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The result in these States will have a very decided effect on the sentiment of the public and the action of parties concerning the Presidential contest in November. The October election in Pennsylvania is always regarded as an indication of the succeeding contest, and although it has not always proved to be accurate, yet it generally affords a very good basis for estimating the result in November.

We publish this morning full and late advices from both Pennsylvania and Ohio. They come from intelligent and candid sources, and in our judgment are entitled to confidence. They assure us that both States are reasonably certain to elect the Republican candidates, by very decided majorities. Ohio is set down at 15,000, and Pennsylvania is expected to give CURTIN from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. If he is elected at all against the combined vote of the three parties who support FOSTER, the vote of the State will be regarded as absolutely certain for LINCOLN in November.

Elections take place to-morrow also in Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. Less interest is felt in them, partly because they are less important, and partly because there is very little doubt of the result in each.

THE UNION SENTIMENT.—We are gratified to witness the vigor with which the Bell and Everett and Douglas parties South press upon their adversaries of the Breckinridge school the charge of disunion, and demand a categorical response to it. This fact shows at least, that the union feeling is predominant, and that the spirit of disunion is exceptional. This is true even in Georgia, while all the Slave-States north of it are firm in their attachment to the Union. In view of this highly gratifying state of things in the Southern States, it is surprising that the President's organ gives unmistakable evidence of its sympathies with the disunionists. That journal published, a few days ago, the latest disunion manifesto of Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, with the faintest possible expression of its dissent from some portions of it. The official organ omits to inform us whether Mr. KEITT fully believes or goes beyond its ideal of a true disunionist. But the South Carolinian talks of nothing but disunion, and the organ only declares that it cannot indorse all that he says, while commending the letter to the attention of its readers.

Whitewashing by the City Judge.

The business of whitewashing all debtors who either cannot or do not choose to pay their debts, has been reduced to the level of an exact science by Judge RUSSELL, acting in conjunction with a firm of solicitors named COOK & Co., through the mediumship of a Mr. SHAFER, Judge RUSSELL'S private partner.

Let it not be thought that we desire for a moment to cast suspicion on the unsullied white of Judge RUSSELL'S ermine, to slur the honest zeal of COOK, or to question the perfect and pure disinterestedness of Mr. SHAFER'S representations. Our object is the very reverse of all this; we wish to call attention to benevolence which might otherwise pass unsung.

The City Judge, as is not so generally known as it should be among honest creditors, has the power of granting a discharge from their debts to all insolvents who appear before him, either in custody or on judgment, provided they can show the consent to such discharge of creditors representing two-thirds of the entire indebtedness. Here is a little gold mine, or rather a very big one, it will be seen at once, and this "placer" has been worked to enormous profit.

Let us suppose the case of a profligate or fraudulent debtor, owing two or three thousand dollars to honest creditors, who know him to possess the means of payment, or desire to punish him for the false representations on which he obtained their trust. Judgment is obtained against him and the man is seized; he is sent to Eldridge-street Prison, and that is the first step towards his release.

Locked up there, one of the ready turnkeys will not fail to advise him to trust his case to COOK & Co., who are the legal practitioners most largely engaged in this business. The man then finds out that he owes about ten thousand dollars to some gentleman named Jones or Brown, or some two gentlemen named Robinson and Jenkins:—whereupon the second step towards liberation has been taken.

Finally the debtor is brought up on *habeas corpus* before RUSSELL, Messrs. COOK & Co. having first had an interview with SHAFER. Notice of the case has been published in a "daily paper," as required by law, so that if the honest creditors are not there, "they have no one to blame but themselves," as the prisoner's counsel will by no means fail to eloquently remark. Taking into account, however, that the daily paper in question does not sell one copy of its issue north of Mason and Dixon's line, the honest creditors in the case are not so much to be blamed.

But the benevolent Brown, Jones and Robinson are there, their faces bearing a most suspicious resemblance to the straw-bail men of the Tombs. They aver that the prisoner, a judgment debtor, owes them a sum for lands sold to him a year since out in Dacotah Territory, of more than two-thirds the entire amount for which he is held. They prove this by showing a detainer on him for ten, twenty or fifty thousand dollars, and a cognovit which he has given them for the debt. This forms the third and last step, and the prisoner becomes free and clear of debt, spotless and whitewashed under Judge RUSSELL'S luminous and prompt decision! He may go snap his fingers in the face of the honest creditors whom he has swindled, and will of course remain in duty bound both to pay and pray for the benevolent Messrs. Jones, Brown, Robinson and Jenkins, who so generously and ungrudgingly resigned themselves to their heavy losses.

Of such cases we learn that more than *three hundred* are brought before Judge RUSSELL in the course of each year, and in no single case so brought before him has he refused to apply the whitewashing brush to the applicant, from which it is but fair to presume that no fraudulent or dishonest debtors ever resort to this machinery. Of course there are fees attached to such proceedings, fees to the Judge, and to the Judge's partner, and to the prisoner's counsel, and fees all round. Perhaps, even it may be the contemplation of these "little perquisidges," as Sarey Gamp would say, which makes one of the Democratic candidates for the office of City Judge declare himself willing to pay for the office "any amount which the President chooses to draw upon him for."

The Artisans' Bank.

It will be seen from our law-reports that no Receiver has yet been appointed by the Supreme Court in the case of the Artisans' Bank; and from the course which the proceedings have taken, it must be evident that certain of the Directors in that institution now entertain a desire to retrace their steps, deny the hitherto conceded insolvency of their concern, and thus withdraw its affairs from that rigid and honest investigation with which it is threatened by Judge LEONARD.

How are we to account for this sudden and total change in the views of the directing managers? Do they think bankruptcy a toy to be played with—a glove to be drawn on or off, at pleasure? Or is it because these directors have failed to control the Court in its appointment of a Receiver to wind up their affairs, that we now find them so anxious to shun, at any cost, that examination which last Tuesday morning they seemed to court with every indication of relief and confidence? In one word, is it not because Judge LEONARD has very properly refused to appoint Mr. BENJAMIN F. CAMP to the office of Receiver, that we now find the Managers of the Artisans' Bank so zealously striving to retrace their steps and withdraw their accounts from legal notice?

It is notorious that when the Clearing-house Committee, some weeks ago, made such a partial examination as they were allowed to make of the accounts and books of the bank, a deficit of fifty thousand dollars was found to exist in suspicious proximity to the time of Mr. PLATT'S appointment to the office of Chamberlain. This deficit the bank officers wholly refused either to explain or attempt to explain, going so far as to withdraw from the Clearing-house rather than submit their accounts a second time to a more thorough and rigid examination on this point by the same Committee.

Now the step of withdrawing from the Clearing-house was one of immense financial injury, at the best, and of positive ruin, as things have since turned out, in the case under review. Such a step acute business men and shrewd operators would not be likely to take without sufficient motive; and the only motive conceivable, of sufficient importance to justify such a disastrous policy, must be looked for in the desire of the directing managers to avoid an exposure of those "political debts" of which the Clearing-house Committee made report.

The pretext assigned by Mayor WOOD for the appointment of Mr. PLATT to the Chamberlaincy, was, evidently, and on its face, in the very broadest sense, "a false and fraudulent pretence." That pretext was the non-payment of interest on the City funds by the Bank of previous deposit; but we have yet to learn, either that the Artisans' Bank paid interest on the said funds, or that any application was ever made to it so to do by the Mayor. The pretext was good enough to justify in the Mayor's "single eye" the removal of a trustworthy officer, but it had no force when applied against the interests of an officer appointed by himself upon other grounds.

Taking all these things into consideration, the sudden change of front on the part of the managers of the Bank, adds another to the many suspicious circumstances which have occurred in connection with its recent history. It becomes, therefore, doubly important to the public welfare that a just, firm and impartial Receiver should be appointed, and that the affairs of this institution, especially as they became connected with the City Government, should receive a rigid and a thorough scrutiny.

The Situation in Italy.

The positions occupied by the contending parties in Italy is at this moment as striking in strategical as in political points of view. If a triangle be drawn on the map with its base extending along a line a few minutes westward of, but parallel to, the fourteenth meridian, it would have at its southernmost point Gaeta, and at the northernmost, Ancona. The shorter sides would converge from those points at Rome. At Gaeta, upon a spur of rock projecting into the Mediterranean, just as Ancona projects into the Adriatic, is the King of Naples, in all probability inclosed just now by the land and sea forces of GARIBALDI. At Ancona, LAMORICIERE, with the relics, and doubtless the better portion of his troops, is shut up by a Sardinian fleet and army; while the intervening territory is either occupied by the liberating armies or in a state of sympathetic revolt. Rome, and its immediate vicinage, is in the hands of the French, in number sufficiently strong to resist any force likely to be brought against it; and there the Pope lingers, weighing the temptation to security in flight, against the duty of contending yet longer for the fragments of his temporal authority.

From this curious equation it is safe to anticipate the early elimination of two quantities, the King of Naples at Gaeta, and Gen. LAMORICIERE at Ancona. They are convenient points of defence, but yet more convenient for flight. But with this result, the difficulties of the situation begin. The liberated Sardinians and the liberated Neapolitans, will find themselves pausing on the frontier of the Patrimony of St. Peter, with the fate of freed and united Italy dependent upon the next step. If that step be taken across the frontier in defiance of the French army of occupation, as is evidently the purpose of GARIBALDI, who has not forgotten 1848, and will never forgive the denationalization of his native Nice, the consequence to the liberal cause cannot be other than disastrous. Sardinia must, for a thousand reasons, decline to enter upon a campaign which would effectually alienate the only ally she can rely upon to protect her against eager Austrian myriads swarming along the bank of the Mincio.

Separating thus necessarily from the liberator of the Two Sicilies, a well-marked line would be drawn between the constitutional principles, as embodied in VICTOR EMANUEL, and the republicanism of MAZZINI, with which GARIBALDI appears to be momentarily dazzled and misled; and such an issue would necessarily leave the latter to a conflict for which he is less prepared than in 1848, when the resources of the French Republic were scanty, and its army ill-organized, and without experience in European warfare. It is, indeed, impossible to foresee anything but defeat, and perhaps ruin, for the Italian cause, if, when the actual strategical relation of the combatants is dissolved, and Rome left as the solitary point of attack, the arms of either wing of the victors be turned in that direction.

It is intimated by some of the continental letter writers, that with the expulsion of FRANCIS II., and the reduction of Ancona, the conquest of the Roman States will be accepted by GARIBALDI as complete, and that carrying the war at once into Venitia, he will postpone the proclamation of united Italy upon Mount Aventine, until the Austrians shall have been driven beyond the Alps. This policy is certainly more consonant with the original programme of that leader. It avoids an immediate and needless collision with France; it releases Sardinia from that attitude of constraint imposed upon it by the immediate and threatening presence of its ancient German enemies. Should Austria retreat from Venitia, the Papal question would at once be solved, for there is no probability that France would in that event persist longer in maintaining an authority to which a regenerated and unanimous people were hostile. It is only to be feared, that in listening to the mischievous counsels with which he is surrounded, GARIBALDI may have abandoned a course dictated by sound policy, and yielded to impulses more worthy of the soldier, than of the calm and sagacious patriot. If so, the popular parallel between the Italian Chief and WASHINGTON, will be seriously damaged.

The New Theatre.

The first sod of the new Theatre on Thirteenth-street and Broadway is to be turned, this morning, by the veteran WALLACK himself, surrounded by all the beauties of his Court. For the lot, 150 by 75, which he has taken on a lease of ten years, he pays Mr. GIBSON an annual rent of $10,000 a year, and all taxes, the rent to commence from to-day. In addition, he is to pay $2,500 for the entrance on Broadway, for the first five years, and $3,500 for the remaining five. Mr. WALLACK lodges with Mr. GIBSON $5,000 as security for the erection of the building, which sum, on its completion, is to be allowed in the first payment of rent. The Theatre is estimated to cost, in erection and fittings, &c., $30,000, and at the close of the ten years passes into Mr. GIBSON'S hands. Mr. TRIMBLE is preparing the plan. Besides Mr. WALLACK'S, there have been numerous other offers for the site. The French Company, the HANLON BROS., and Mr. WILLARD, on the part of Mr. CHARLES THORNE, have been in the field.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—On Saturday the Woman's Library was crowded with ladies, and the pleasure and satisfaction they seemed to feel in having a handsome institution of this kind for themselves, were not only plainly apparent, but eagerly expressed. Among the books called for during the day were: *Devitt's Practical Ethics*, *Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture*, and *Arnold's Elementary Greek Grammar*, proving beyond a doubt that women intend to make use of their library to some purpose. For a circulating library of its kind, where the books have been selected with care, it is the cheapest in the world—the yearly subscription fee being but $1. The Library, as our lady readers are aware, is in the New-York University, on Washington-square, and the location is a peculiarly pleasant one for such an institution. It is open from 9 in the morning until 8 in the evening.

—The movement in South Carolina to raise a monument to the memory of Hon. W. C. Preston is prospering. Three thousand dollars have already been raised, and the Committee having the matter in charge hope soon to commence work with a fund of $6,000 in hand.

THE PRINCE AT RICHMOND.

The Reception—Washington—Character of the Country—Receptions by the M. E. V.'s—Extraordinary Reminiscences of Southern Life and Manners—The Prince goes to Church, Visits a Plantation and Breaks the Sabbath.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Oct. 7.

Having bidden farewell to Mr. BUCHANAN, the Prince and his suite, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and the sons-in-law of Mr. CASS, took passage in that Governmental convenience, the *Harriet Lane*, and steamed toward the terminus of the railway at Acquia Creek. Her departure was the signal for the firing of royal salutes, both from the Yard and the Arsenal. At the station the party found the special train and several officials in readiness.

The country through which the railway is laid is remarkable for its poor soil and its meagre cultivation. The contrast drawn by the party between the inhabitants, the soil and the general appearance of this portion of Virginia, with the visited parts of the Western States, was decidedly favorable to the latter. At the stations the crowds were composed of dirty, shiftless darkies, a few shouting boys, and occasionally a group of ladies.

The Richmond Reception Committee met the Prince at the Fair grounds, and drove him into the city in carriages. The most elegant rooms yet occupied by the party were provided at Ballard's Hotel, and into them crowds of people had been flocking all day before the Prince arrived. So dirty had the pillow-coverings become from handling, that the "old auntie" was compelled to change them. No Police guarded the entrance, and the Prince declined a military escort. Vast crowds blocked up the street and the doorway. As the Prince alighted, the crowd rushed towards him; he struggled; bystanders aided him, and, mussed and soiled, he managed to gain his room, where, flushed and panting, he reclined upon a lounge, refusing peremptorily to exhibit himself at the window.

The Ballard and Exchange Hotels are on opposite sides of the street, but connected by a corridor; and the Prince's apartments being on the first floor front, are visible with their occupants to the crowds at the Exchange. Presentations were made. The Prince bowed—the presented bowed, and the presenter bowed—at each and all of which occurrences the observant multitudes cheered, hurrahed and shouted. The dinner of the Royal party was taken in the same public way. The night was warm, the windows open, and the crowd curious.

The manager of the Cooper Opera Troupe had announced the certain presence of the Prince at the performance of the "Child of the Regiment." The consequences were—a crowded house, no Prince, a disappointed, angry and demonstrative audience, who with the uptearing of benches, hisses and cat-yells, made the manager utter a most abject apology, and caused the singers the most continual mortification. The Prince was serenaded at 11 o'clock.

Invitations were sent for him to attend at least a dozen churches. He decided to go to St. Paul's. He went—it was densely packed—so was the square in front. He was met at the door by the Vestry; he walked up the aisle, and the people irreverently rose while he did it. The text may be found by the curious in such matters in the seventh and eighth verses of First Corinthians. The preacher was Dr. MINNEGERDE—a good man, with a marked German accent. Much curiosity was manifested to see the Prince partake of the communion, but he, with a proper appreciation of the sacredness of the occasion, declined to remain and be gaped at.

I hardly dare give you a faithful *resumé* of to-day's proceedings, so improbable will it appear. For the first time the Prince has departed from his meritorious resolve of doing nothing in violation of the ordinary observance of the Sabbath. After service he went with the Mayor, the Duke of Newcastle and Gen. BRUCE to visit the Capitol. There being no police, the rude, ill-bred crowd pushed in, and allowed the party, who were joined by Gov. LETCHER, no privacy whatever. While examining the Houdon statue of WASHINGTON, the crowd surrounded the Royal party, and annoyed them beyond endurance, while they insulted them with such remarks as he (WASHINGTON) "socked it into you at the Revolution;" "He gave you English squirts the colic!" "We reckon you do love WASHINGTON,—oh, certain!"—until young DAVIS, the artist, turned upon them, and aided by two reporters, managed to stop their insolence for a while. But as the party walked towards the Senate Chamber, the crowd started a run, and actually pushed them inside of the door.

The old-fashioned store, with British coat of arms; the portrait of JEFFERSON; the portrait of CHATHAM, painted for Westmoreland County, England, and by it given to Virginia; the statue of LAFAYETTE, and CRAWFORD'S statue of CLAY, were shown and explained to the Prince, who, with the Duke, was very much interested in them all, and would have been glad to stay longer, had they not felt insulted by the mob.

They walked, still followed by the rude populace to the Governor's house, where the closed doors enabled them to breathe freely and be presented to the ladies. There their carriages slipped unobserved around the corner, and eluding their tormentors, the party rode back to the hotel, only to find another crowd pregnant with similar ideas of hospitality.

At Saint John's Church they saw the table, now used for the communion service, over which HENRY and LEE delivered their famous speeches. This afternoon they drove to the Hollywood Cemetery to see the Monroe monument; also, to Mayo's Place, Powhatan, where POCAHONTAS saved a life and gained a lover. The cupola of the Exchange afforded a fine view of the City and surrounding country, and the Prince availed himself of it. He also drove down the plank road about two and a half miles to Mr. HARRALL'S plantation, where, without getting out of the carriage, he saw "the system" in its most favorable aspect—the negroes in their Sunday garments, and the place in its Sabbath-day trim.

Great crowds attended the African Church this afternoon in hopes of seeing the Prince. After service had commenced and the Minister was reading, a carriage drove up, and the excited congregation rose, saying, all over the house, "He's come," "He's come." Dr. ACKLEY, Lord HINCHENBROOK and Hon. Mr. RIVES squeezed through the mass of amalgamationists, all of whom imagined HINCHENBROOK to be the Prince. The Preacher endeavored to quiet them, but in vain. Said he, will the people so far honor themselves as to keep order in the house of God and listen to His Word? Dr. ACKLEY and the rest were much embarrassed, and wished to retire, but were urged and consented to remain. A drunken man forced his way up to young HINCHENBROOK, and in an audible voice assented to every proposition of the speaker, greatly to the annoyance and amusement of all around. The singing and praying, and the popular chorusses to each, caused the party an infinite fund of wonder and astonishment. After service, they were presented to the preacher, and apologized for the disturbance.

The Prince said this afternoon that he has no chance to see anything. He is always crowded, and he hopes they won't deem it necessary in New-York to parade him through all their institutions. He would like a review, a ball, a torchlight procession, and an unobserved seat in Mr. BEECHER'S Church next Sunday evening. He desires to review the troops in his uniform, and to attend the ball in a plain suit.

Ascertaining that he would be obliged to sleep on a steamboat if he should go as intended, he has concluded to retrace his steps to Baltimore *via* Washington, spending no time at the Capital and but one night at Baltimore. He has consented to stand *en groupe* for BRADY. Col. COLT has sent the Prince an invitation to visit his famous factory, and if time can be found he will go.

Thus you see this day has not been well or profita-

[illegible] the Queen. The Prince has [illegible] and has paid the [illegible]

PREPARATIONS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 7.

Great preparations are in progress here for the reception of the new City Park to-morrow. The Prince is expected to arrive here at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening, and will leave for Philadelphia at noon Tuesday.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 7.

A crowd gathered in front of the theatre at 6 o'clock this morning, though the doors were not opened till 10, for the sale of tickets to the Prince's reception. An immense rise was formed, but when the doors were opened a grand rush [illegible] and hundreds gained entrance to the vestibule. The door was closed and a one [illegible] made. The [illegible] sale was managed quietly. The crowd present was sufficient to take all the remaining seats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 7.

Baron RENFREW will be lodged at the Continental with his suite. He will occupy a suite of rooms on the second floor, fronting on Chestnut-street, the former quarters of the Japanese Embassy. The Royal Courier leaves for New-York this evening.

THE PRINCE AND THE ORANGEMEN.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A mass meeting of an Orange character was held at St. Lawrence Hall last night. Resolutions were passed censuring the Duke of Newcastle and the Provincial Government in reference to the Orange difficulties during the visit of the Prince of Wales. A Committee was appointed to present an address to the Queen and British Parliament, embodying the resolutions, and a complete narrative of the difficulties.

THE ARMY AND NAVY AND THE PRINCE.

There is to be a meeting of the Officers of the Army and Navy at the New-York Hotel, in this City, on Wednesday evening next, to make suitable arrangements for paying their respects to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his arrival here.

News from Nebraska.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PASS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

OMAHA, N. T., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Capt. REYNOLDS, of the Tenth Infantry, United States Army, who arrived in this city on Thursday from an exploring tour of the Wind River country, reports having discovered a pass 2,000 feet lower than any heretofore discovered on the line of the Rocky Mountains. It is also at the 42d parallel of latitude.

An extensive sale of mules and horses belonging to the United States took place in this city to-day. The sale was made under the direction of Capt. RAWOLLE and Lieut. MAGRUDER, of the Tenth Infantry. The animals brought good prices.

Death of our Consul-General at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The Department of State received intelligence this morning from Consul-General MARSH, at Florence, that HENRY D. JOHNSON, formerly of the State Department, and recently appointed Consul-General to Constantinople, died on the 13th ult. Mr. J. was very much indisposed when he left for his post, and it was believed that a sea voyage would prove beneficial. Already there are several applicants for the place.

Mr. JOHNSON was on his way to his destined residence. His wife, a daughter of Colonel ALLEN, and his family, were with him, and he was surrounded by American friends.

The Death of Governor Willard.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The remains of Governor WILLARD, of Indiana, who died at St. Paul on Thursday, left here, to-night, for Indianapolis, in charge of a committee of citizens for that city.

Indictment of Jackalow.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday Oct. 6.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court met yesterday and examined JAMES LAWSON and crew of the sloop *Lucinda*; also the evidence from Brooklyn. This morning at 9 o'clock they came into Court and presented five bills of indictment against JACKALOW; one for the murder of JONATHAN T. LEE; one for the murder of ELIJAH J. LEE; one for the robbery of each, and one for running away with the vessel.

In the absence of Mr. VOORHEES, the counsel for JACKALOW, ISAAC R. WILSON, Esq., of this City, who is associated with him in the defence, represented the prisoner. The prisoner, upon being arraigned on the indictments, pleaded "not guilty" on each. The District-Attorney, Col. G. S. CANNON, then applied to the Court for the appointment of a special term for the trial of these indictments, and the Court fixed the third Tuesday in January, at the City of Trenton.

Fire in South Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 7.

In South Boston, Saturday night, a fire broke out in the extensive machine shop of Messrs. SOUTHER & Co., which, together with the gunny-bag manufactory of T. DUNBAR, adjoining, was destroyed by fire. The buildings were five stories high, of brick, and covered the square between Granite and A, and First and Second streets. Loss estimated at $300,000; insurance, $125,000. Over 200 persons are thrown out of employment.

Railroad Accident.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 6.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening an up freight train ran into an up passenger train on the Weldon road at Everittsville. The baggage-master was killed, and the conductor, Mr. LASSITER, had a leg broken, and is not expected to recover. There was no other damage.

Movements of Gov. Seward.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the residence of THURSTON CAMP, Esq. He leaves for Leroy this afternoon en route for home.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Eighth Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Thos. Gallaudet—Statistics of the Church.

An unusually large congregation attended St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, in Eighteenth-street, yesterday morning, on the occasion of the eighth annual sermon by the Rector, Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET.

The Rev. gentleman, after the customary preliminary services, delivered his sermon, from which the following statistics are taken: There are 75 families and 500 individuals, including 150 deaf mutes, belonging to the parish. During the past year the average attendance has been 450 to 500, of which 60 to 80 have been deaf mutes. There were 38 baptisms, of which 16 were deaf mutes; 30 confirmations, of which 11 were deaf mutes; 14 marriages, including 2 deaf mutes; 22 burials—2 deaf mutes and two children of mutes; communicants admitted, 22—9 deaf mutes; received, 47; 16 deaf mutes; removed, 7—3 deaf mutes, of which latter one was to be matron of a California institution for deaf mutes, and the other a teacher in an Indiana institution. The present members comprise 141, of which 43 are deaf mutes. One hundred and fifty-nine Sunday services have been held, and 247 services of all descriptions. The rite of holy communion was administered 16 times, and in private, 14 times; 185 sermons were preached; 60 children were catechised on 11 occasions. There are 450 volumes in the Sunday school library, and 141 in the parish library. There was contributed $11,277 84 to the building fund, $2,308 50 to the support of the church and rector, and $153 47 to the sick and poor. The total amount raised for all purposes was $13,735. The plate contributions averaged $62 75 per Sabbath. The sum of $43,000 is required to free the church from debt.

The Rev. gentlemen sketched the progress of the movement for the religious improvement of deaf mutes from the time of his father—the late THOMAS H. GALLAUDET—in 1814, down to the foundation of this church. His father had first conceived the idea of offering public prayer to God in the deaf language. He had himself first conceived the plan of founding this church while at the bedside of a dying child—a deaf mute. While engaged as a tutor in the New-York institution, he had started a congregation in the University rooms, Trinity Church guaranteeing the rent,—$300 per annum. The first service was held on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1852, 40 or 50 deaf mutes being present. By the active exertions of Bishop WAINWRIGHT and others, a committee was appointed, and raised $714 as

DEMONSTRATIVE OF REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 8.

From all that I can see and hear I think the chances of the Republicans in this State grow brighter. If I were to change the estimates I sent you on Friday, (published in the TIMES of Saturday,) at all, I should add to CURTIN's predicted majorities in several counties. I am confident that in Allegheny County there will be nearer 8,000 majority for CURTIN than either of the estimates give him; in Tioga the majority will be at least 1,000; in Blair it is likely to be over 500; in Crawford, 2,000; in Huntingdon it will be quite 600; in Erie, over 2,200; in Bradford, nearly 3,000. I could name other localities where I think the figures I sent you are too low. I do not believe there is a county on the list of CURTIN's majorities in which he will not do better than has heretofore been given him.

The best informed persons assure me that the majority against CURTIN in this city will not exceed 4,000, and it is quite likely to be as much the other way.

Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman, and several members of the Breckinridge National Committee, arrived here yesterday, and have been holding *levées* at the Continental. It is conjectured that they are here to back off some Democratic candidates for Congress, to make room for the Bell candidates, and so get the Bell vote for FOSTER. By others it is thought they are here to distract the party and break up the contemplated fusion. Gov. STEVENS is a vehement opponent of all coalitions, here or elsewhere.

It is rumored that Col. FORNEY may take decided ground to-morrow and demand that the Democratic candidates for Congress shall be kept in the field, or else that the Douglas Democrats shall not vote for FOSTER. He will probably insist that the integrity and organization of the Douglas Party shall be maintained.

The excitement here increases greatly as the election day draws near. All parties are on the alert in this city. Mass meetings are on every block,—torch-light parades are in every street. The Republicans offer freely to bet any amount of money on the success of CURTIN, but find no takers. $10,000 have been lying for a fortnight at the Girard House on the election of LINCOLN, but nobody appears to touch it. $30,000 are offered by responsible men. I heard of a few bets on Saturday,—one of $25 on 8,000 majority for CURTIN, one of $100 to $50 on his election, and one of $100 even, that he will have 5,000 majority.

The People's Party held meetings in each of the Congressional Districts last night, and a monster meeting at the Wigwam. Speakers from Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland and this State addressed the audiences that crowded the various halls. Col. CURTIN made brief speeches at five different places.

By invitation, last evening, Col. CURTIN met a number of gentlemen at the Commercial Rooms, Merchants' Exchange. About three hundred of the best merchants of the city were present—men who sell their goods, not their principles. There was no speech-making, but a free interchange of sentiments. The candidate for Governor produced here, as he does everywhere, a most favorable impression.

Gen. FOSTER was advertised to be present at the demonstration of his followers last evening. But he did not come. The history of the canvass is a record of such disappointments—the fact being that he is afraid to be present at any meeting, and rarely shows himself, if he can avoid it. Not that he does not possess the ability and manly bearing to make a good appearance, but because of the extraordinary position in which he is placed. He is the candidate for Governor of three factions having three different candidates for President. Each of these factions naturally desires to have his aid, and the Douglas branch has been clamorous that he should declare himself. Thus far he has avoided doing so, by avoiding public meetings which afford opportunities for interrogating.

But he only escapes one rock to be dashed in pieces on another. His opponent, Col. CURTIN, courts publicity. He has now attended more than one hundred meetings, freely inviting interrogations, and frankly answering. The contrast which he thus forces upon his opponent is so much in his favor that it has won thousands to his support.

Col. CURTIN closes the campaign to-morrow night with a speech at the Wigwam, after having spoken at four different places during the day. LEO.

THE PROSPECT IN OHIO.

Probable Republican Majority of 15,000—The Congressional Districts and the Presidency.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860.

On the eve of our State election—in one of the most important States of the Union—your readers may desire to see a calm estimate of the probable result. We shall give in this State an average of 460,000 votes; a little less on the State election—a little more probably on the Presidential. Notwithstanding the steadiness of Ohio voting, there is room in so large a number for considerable variation, and there may be important changes in the results, from small causes. For example, we have *nine* Congressional Districts in which a change of 600 votes will change the entire result. Much may depend, therefore, on small causes. In the State, however, there are *three* elements, and only those, which in the *State* election (for that only I refer to now) may vary the result from that of the last Governor vote, when the Republican majority was 14,000. These are: 1. The Bell vote, which I estimate at 6,000, will go with the Douglas men against RHINEHART, the nominee of the Republicans. 2. The lukewarmness of the Breckinridge men, part of whom will not vote. 3. The *changes to* Republicanism, which are unquestionably numerous. The two last elements I set off as equivalent to the first, and *estimate the average Republican majority on the State ticket at* 15,000.

If I am right in this, the next interesting point is the Congressional Districts. If LINCOLN should be elected it will be important to have the House of Representatives. Of the Congressional Districts in this State *twelve* may be regarded as morally certain for the Republicans, *two* for the Democrats, and *seven* altogether uncertain. The total majorities in these last Districts, at the last Congressional election, did not exceed 1,000, and results will depend most upon the personal standing of the candidates. The doctrine of *probabilities* requires us to divide them equally between the parties. The result will, I think, be about the same as before, 16 Republican and 5 Democratic. If many of the Breckinridge men do not vote the Republicans *may* carry the whole, or the chapter of accidents may reduce them to twelve. I think it certain that the Democrats will *lose three* Districts they carried before, and the Republicans are in danger of losing *three they* carried before.

In reference to the Presidency, I assume that if the Republicans succeed at the State election there will be no motive for fusion among the Democratic factions—and each will vote its own ticket—in which case I estimate the vote of the State as follows:

Lincoln	204,000	Breckinridge	20,000
Douglas	170,000	Bell	6,000

Lincoln's *plurality*, 34,000; *majority*, 8,000. If we were to estimate by the information furnished by Republicans, LINCOLN's majority will be much greater; but, I subtract largely from all sanguine calculations. There are some *facts* which indicate a better vote for the Republicans than the above; but I do not put them in figures. *First*—There is no question that the great majority of Germans in Ohio are now Republicans, and that among these there is a constant gain. *Secondly*—There are some leading Democrats here and there, of which Mr. ARCHBOLD, of Monroe County, is one, who go now for the Republicans. *Thirdly*—A number of old Whigs, who either voted for BUCHANAN, or were silent, will now vote for LINCOLN. Of this class, and a Representative man, is THOMAS EWING, of Lancaster, who made a speech for BUCHANAN last fall, and has stumped nothing in Ohio; probably lost. His son, THOMAS EWING, by JOHN SHERMAN, whose principles he abhors, and it ridiculed his pretensions to pluck, of which he really has very little. When Senator DOUGLAS came to Cincinnati, where he had the opportunity to speak, he was unable to—maintain neutrality—for *spiritual* reasons. The number of people who turned out to hear him was immense, and the disappointment must have been great. DOUGLAS does not sustain himself on his Popular Sovereignty, and it becomes every day more apparent that it is an exploded humbug. The right of Congress to *organize* a Territory is the right to control it. Congress may neglect its duty, but that does not give any new rights to the people of that Territory. *They* are only minor children, who must be controlled by superior authority.

One thing I am glad to see, that the Republican debaters deny, and ridicule the *assumption* of the Supreme Court to make political rights and opinions for the people of the United States. That is another of the humbugs which has been got up for the occasion by the *party* Democratic Party. Mr. JEFFERSON denied it explicitly, and all thinking men must deny it. It is a mere usurpation for the Supreme Court to sit in judgement on a political law, such as the Missouri Compromise. The Court has no more to do with a political act of Congress than it has with the Administration of the President, and it has nothing to do with either. It is a judicial, not a political body. If Mr. LINCOLN should be elected these humbugs will perish together. It will be a final settlement of the slave question by making it *impossible to nationalize Slavery*, which is the only real question. It is a *local* institution;—keep it such, and it *cannot* go into the Territories. Squatter Sovereignty will have no vocation, and the Supreme Court will not be suborned (as it has been) to serve political lusts. Its purity will be restored by new Judges, and the people will again venerate its decisions.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Mr. DUNCAN and other Democratic nominees for Presidential Electors have formally accepted the nomination tendered by the State Convention.

Eighth District Republican Assembly Convention.

The Eighth District Republican Assembly Convention met at the Repuolican head-quarters on Saturday evening. Two delegations appeared from the Eleventh Ward. A member of the Thirteenth Ward moved that two delegates be received from each of the contesting delegations, and it was carried. The delegations from the Seventh, and one of the delegations from the Eleventh Ward, retired from the Convention and nominated Mr. O. G. SAWYER. The remainder of the Convention nominated Mr. ANDREW CROPT.

The Third Congressional District Bell Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the Third Congressional District Bell and Everett Convention was held on Saturday night at St. John's Hotel, corner of Hudson and Varick streets. A resolution was adopted to receive the Democratic Conference Committee, then in waiting, and they were received. The Conference Committee urged the name of JOHN C. MATHER, on the ground that he was pledged to support the Union Ticket. Many members of the Convention objected, and urged the nomination of an independent candidate as the only means of maintaining the identity of their Party and of preventing a collision with either wing of the Democracy. The Convention then proceeded to the choice of a candidate, and on the second ballot, Mr. WM. WIRT HAWETT received a majority of the votes, and was declared the candidate of the Convention.

Sixth District Breckinridge Congressional Convention.

The Sixth District Breckinridge Congressional Convention met on Saturday evening and indorsed the nomination of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who was nominated by the Mozart Hall Convention.

The Tenth District Mozart Assembly Convention.

The Tenth District Mozart Assembly Convention met on Saturday evening, corner of Houston and Allen streets. A Committee was appointed, and a conference was had with a Tammany Committee to arrange for a fusion, but failing to come to an agreement, the Mozart men returned, and the Convention nominated Mr. LUKE F. COZANS by acclamation.

Prospects of the Canvass in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Conn., Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

Connecticut is the only one of the New-England States where the Democracy have been able to make a show within the past year or two. Last April at our State election the Republican candidates were elected by barely 500 majority, and various Douglas papers claim she is to roll up that majority for the "Little Giant" in November.

But the shrewd ones—those that have "run the machine" for years past—put down the vote about as follows: LINCOLN, 42,000; DOUGLAS, 35,000; BRECKINRIDGE, 10,000; BELL, 1,000. The Breckinridge vote will come mainly from the small towns, where the Postmaster *owns* the party, and such newspapers as the Hartford *Times* and New-Haven *Register* circulate. In large towns and cities where the people are posted as to the issues involved in the present contest, DOUGLAS will command a large proportion of the Democratic vote. There is no prospect whatever of any union between the different elements opposed to Republicanism. The Douglas men denounce the Breckinridge wing as disorganizers and traitors, and refuse to aid, directly or indirectly, in giving a single vote to encourage such proceedings in the future, if there is a future for the Democratic Party. So, I think, the vote of the Nutmeg State may be set down for LINCOLN and HAMLIN beyond a contingency.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REOPENING OF CALVARY CHURCH.—This beautiful Episcopal Church, on the corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, was re-opened yesterday for divine service, after having been closed for several weeks to allow repairs and alterations to be made, which have added much to the beauty and ornament of the edifice and the comfort of the congregation. The church has undergone a thorough renovation, and the panneling of the building has been painted in imitation of black walnut. A new study has been built for the pastor, in the rear of the vestry-room, and other additions have been made throughout. The church was densely crowded yesterday, to listen to the services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, assisted by Rev. Messrs. EIGENBRODT and FROSH. The chanting by the choir was excellent. One of the attractive features of the church, on Sabbath-days, is the appearance of some thirty neatly-dressed German children, varying in age from 6 to 14 years, who are clothed and educated by the Church. They are always seated in front of the chancel.

BURNING OF A STEAM PLANING MILL—LOSS ABOUT $15,000.—A fire occurred about 8 o'clock on Saturday night in the Gansevoort steam planing mill, No. 515 Washington street, owned by D. H. STEVENS and S. B. GIBBS, and the flames spread so rapidly, in consequence of the inflammable character of the material of which the building was constructed, that the efforts of the firemen to save the property were of no effect. The mill, its contents and a large quantity of lumber which was plied in the yard, were all destroyed, involving a loss of about $15,000, upon which was an insurance in the Beekman and other companies for probably one-fourth the amount. It is supposed that the fire resulted from friction of the machinery.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—On Saturday evening, TEMPLE LORD, a member of the Ninth Precinct Police, was taken suddenly with bleeding at the lungs, while walking in the Sixth-avenue near Twenty-eighth-street, and almost instantly expired. He had been ill for nearly two years past and his demise was not unexpected. In making official mention of the occurrence to the Superintendent, Capt. SERRING speaks of the deceased as an upright and efficient officer, who was respected by all his acquaintances.

EXTENSION OF THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Workmen are now busily engaged putting down rails in Greenwich-street, having already finished several blocks below Canal-street, to be used for the Ninth-avenue Railroad when extended as far as the Battery. From the rapid manner in which the work is going forward, the line bids fair to be soon in working order. It will greatly accommodate the west side of the City.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Oct. 5, 1860:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 28	163	94	257
Admitted to Oct. 5	51	25	76
Discharged, cured or relieved	46	23	69
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	166	91	257
Males			228
Females			29

FIRE IN A LAMP MANUFACTORY.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire, which was extinguished before material injury had resulted, broke out on the fifth floor of the building No. 78 Liberty-street, in a lamp manufactory. How it occurred did not transpire.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Damage to the extent of about $100 was caused on Saturday evening by a fire in the stable No. 115 West Seventeenth-street, owned by Mr. BUCKMAN. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Police Reports.

A BREACH OF TRUST, OR LOSS AND RECOVERY OF MONEY.

Officers Latta and Horbelt, of the Fifth Precinct, on Saturday arrested Scipio Aubaressy, a young Frenchman, on a charge of having stolen $1,800, in gold coin, from Victor Guffroy, an aged Spaniard. The accused and his victim were fellow-passengers on a vessel which recently arrived here from Porto Rico. During the voyage Aubaressy obtained the confidence of his victim. After they had reached port the young Frenchman went ashore, taking the money with him, and he was not seen again by the old gentleman until after his arrest. The officers found the prisoner at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, where he had taken rooms. On his person $316 of Guffroy's gold was found, as well as a receipt for $1,375, which had been deposited with the purser of the steamship *Persia* for safe keeping, during the voyage of the vessel to Liverpool, to which place Aubaressy had engaged his passage. Having been taken before Justice WELSH the prisoner admitted that the money belonged to Guffroy, and he promised to restore it should he withdraw the complaint. To this proposition Guffroy consented, particularly as the criminal law takes no cognizance of the offence technically called breach of trust, of which the magistrate held the prisoner to be guilty.

SHOOTING AN ENEMY AT SIGHT.

Francis Duffy, one of Sheriff Kelly's Deputies, who lives at No. 235 Broome-street, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Officer Phillips, of the First Ward, on a charge of having attempted to kill James L. Borland, a gentleman residing at No. 224 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh. The parties had cherished feelings of animosity toward each other for several months, a quarrel having occurred in reference to a business transaction between them. About 6½ o'clock they casually met in Rector-street, corner of Trinity-place, and at once resumed their quarrel. They had not discussed their difficulties many moments ere Duffy allowed his temper to control his reason, and, drawing a revolver, he fired at his opponent. The ball passed through two coats which Borland had on, but happily did not enter his body, and he sought to escape further violence by flight. Duffy pursued him, however, and twice again discharged his weapon, but not with any effect, and before he could carry out his murderous design he found himself in custody. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DRUNKEN MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

On Saturday night, Michael Haley, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 38 City Hall-place, became intoxicated and had a fight at the corner of Elm and Canal streets, with some person whose identity is not known. In the encounter Haley was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, and he was subsequently found by the Police in the street near the scene of the affray, almost exhausted from loss of blood. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and thence to the New-York Hospital. He positively refused to state how the fight originated, and also declined to give any clue which might lead to the arrest of his assailant.

AN UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTOR.

Justice WELSH on Saturday committed for examination a middle-aged man named Cornelius Irving Brown, who is charged with having attempted to defraud the Germania Insurance Company. The accused, it is alleged, called at the office of the Company, and asked payment of a bill for advertising in the *Commercial Advertiser*. It was soon ascertained that the proprietors of the paper in question had not authorized Brown to collect for them, and Officer Bailey of the Second Precinct, having been called, the swindler was arrested.

New-Jersey.

A GENTLEMAN ROBBED OF OVER $2,000 IN THE CARS.—Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, who is engaged speaking through the country in the Republican cause, had his pocket picked in the cars, Saturday morning, of a wallet containing about $2,000 in bank bills. Judge JESSUP remained in Jersey City on Friday night, and on Saturday morning proceeded to the Jersey City depôt for the purpose of returning home. While in the depôt, and previous to going up to the ticket-office, Mr. J. took out his wallet and selected a bill from the package, and replaced his wallet in his left pantaloons pocket. This movement was undoubtedly observed by two New-York pickpockets, who were recognized as having been present just previous to the starting of the Central train, at 8 A. M., upon which Mr. J. left, probably accompanied by the two thieves. While the cars stopped at Newark, Mr. JESSUP stepped out and assisted in a lady friend, and, while attempting to regain his seat, a man crowded between him and the lady, while another pressed against him behind, preventing him for some seconds from moving either way. The Judge expostulated with these men for their rudeness, but did not suspect their design until he discovered his loss, after having gone about two miles beyond Newark, and then the strangers were not to be found upon the cars. The Judge returned to Jersey City, when officers were put upon the watch, and every effort will be made to secure the arrest of the thieves.

LAUNCHED.—The three-masted schooner *Moses B. Bramhall*, heretofore described, was launched at 1 P. M. on Saturday, from the yard of the Hudson County Dry and Wet Dock Company, in Jersey City. There were quite a number of persons present, and the schooner was launched in fine style.

—Harriet Martineau, in a letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says: "I am one of those who think that domestic affairs are not a proper subject for newspapers. There is a case, however, in which justice seems to require a few words of testimony. A letter was some time since circulated in American newspapers, and copied thence into English journals, in which a man who has the ear of the public brought charges against his dumb and defenceless wife. The case being one for a demand of fair play, and the wife having many friends in your country, I feel it right to say that old family friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, who have known Mrs. Dickens through her whole married life, up to the present hour, entertain towards her an unaltered respect and regard."

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Our Leading Men" may get some very sensible advice by having their heads examined, their real characters pointed out, and their excesses and deficiencies fully described, by FOWLER & WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

All who join GOLDSMITH'S writing and book-keeping classes this week will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. Private instruction to adults, ladies or gentlemen. Academy No. 923 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

Habitual constipation completely deranges the system. Drastic purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength. But the mild and soothing action of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invigorates the general constitution and permanently regulates the bowels.

[Advertisement.]

The living Siamese Twins are at Barnum's Museum, where, with all the other attractions announced in the bills and advertisements, they will be sure to attract scores of thousands of visitors daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & CO.

The Campaign Opened!

FAIRS OF 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES,

As Usual—As Usual—As Usual,

Have, as far as heard from, been awarded

THE FIRST PREMIUMS AT

The Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.
The Fair of the State of Ohio.
The Fair of the State of Illinois.
The Fair of the State of Wisconsin.
The Fair of the State of Kentucky.
The Fair of the State of Tennessee.
The Fair of the State of New-Jersey.
The Fair of the State of Vermont.
The Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

And at various County Fairs, "too numerous to mention."

This demonstrates—if demonstration were needed—that the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES excel all others for the variety of uses to which they are adapted, a fact that every purchaser should bear in mind.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Send for a circular.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Polar Refrigerator was Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair at Cincinnati; also at the National Fair, St. Louis, September 1860, it is the best.—*Scientific American.*

BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 428 Broadway.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

White, the Hatter, has introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.

The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the system; and they have the same power of expulsion on new miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or in fact any poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

though innocent as bread, yet they are capable of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kind of fever, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Mr. John Y. Haight, Supervisor of New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., desires the attention of those interested. He says: "I was, about two years ago, attacked with fever and ague, which, notwithstanding the best medical advice, continued to sorely afflict me for six tedious months; I became yellow as saffron, and reduced to skin and bone. Medicine and physicians were abandoned in despair. As an experiment, I determined to try a single dose of six of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills, on an empty stomach, early in the morning. The first dose seemed to arouse all the latent energies of my exhausted frame. Their purgative effect was different from anything I had ever used or heard of. At length this effect ceased, and I seemed lighter and breathed freer. That evening I was indeed sensibly better and slept soundly all night. The next day I followed the same course and took the same number of pills. I continued to take the pills in this way about three weeks, when I found myself entirely cured. It was two years ago, and I have had no return. My health has been surprisingly good, and I have used no medicine since."

MORE CURES.

Mr. Carpenter, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 64 years of age, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for 34 years administered them first to his coachman, who had fever and ague; gave eight the day after the chill; chill and fever less severe; gave eight more the next day, and so every other day until the chill and fever did not return, which was in about eight days from the first attack. He then gave four every other day for another week, when the man was entirely restored to his usual good health.

He was himself attacked; took them in the same way and was cured in less time. Has used no other medicine for 34 years; found them always every way reliable for himself and family, when sick; has recommended them to thousands with the best results, and feels confident that every family would have a larger average of health if these Pills were used in the place of calomel and other hurtful remedies.

THE DOCTOR IS HONEST.

A gentleman, taken seriously sick with rheumatic fever in consequence of great exposure while traveling, called in a doctor, who knowing the importance of a speedy cure, recommended the energetic use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. The Pills were procured and used daily for one week. The gentleman entirely recovered and pursued his journey. Refer, for confirmation and further particulars to Capt. Chamberlain, of steamboat *Canada*, Whitehall, N. Y.

SHOWS THE NECESSITY OF MORE AGENTS.

NEW-LYNN, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1860.

Dr. B. Brandreth:

DEAR SIR: Having used your pills for several years in Wisconsin for the fever and ague, and finding them a sure cure for the same I am anxious to have an agency established in this place. Have lately suffered much with Liver and Lung complaints. For the last year I have taken your pills almost every week, and have derived great benefit from them. There are, at least, ten or twelve in this neighborhood who take Brandreth's Pills, and I have to go twenty miles to the village of Ashtabula to get them. I wish you to establish an agency here, so that I can get the pills when I want them. Respectfully yours,

M. L. STRICKLAND.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are sold at

NO. 294 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH HOUSE,
and NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE,

New-York, at 25 cents per box, with directions and almanac included, and by all Druggists everywhere.

ALWAYS ASK FOR A BILL OF DIRECTIONS.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.

"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug. 16, 1860.*

JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

William Taylor's Saloon,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

FISK—MARSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, by Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, DANIEL C. FISK and KATE MARSTON, daughter of Samuel Marston, Esq., all of Jersey City.

MORRISON—PHILIPS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, EDWARD A. MORRISON to LOUISA, daughter of Samuel Philips, Esq., all of this City.

MASON—WOLTERS.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., FRANCIS A. MASON, of this City, to Miss JULIA WOLTERS, of Woodhaven, L. I.

DIED.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, of disease of the heart, RESOLVED GARDNER, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother, Isaac Gardner, No. 23 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the above residence. The remains will be conveyed by the 8 o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad to Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, SALLY ADAMS, widow of Aaron Adams, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in law, J. C. Betts, No. 215 6th-av., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. Her remains will be taken to Norkwalk, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, ANN, widow of the late Robert Wiley, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from her son-in-law's, J. T. Reeves', residence, No. 58 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and also those of her son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

POLHEMUS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, ABNER K. P., infant son of Abraham and Rebecca Polhemus, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 386 4th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct 7, FRANCIS SHELTON, youngest son of Henry and Emily E. Butler, aged 7 years 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 414 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

MCCHESNEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, M. BELLE MCCHESNEY, eldest daughter of James H. and Letitia Mc-Chesney, aged 19 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 79 4 h-st., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cranberry, N. J., for interment.

CLASON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, srddenly, WM. OSCAR CLASON, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SCOVELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, HARRIS SCOVELL, aged 13 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Rutgers-st., Church, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, preparatory to the removal of the remains to New-Haven for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Benj. C. Leveridge, are invited to attend without further notice.

SEARS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, SUSAN F., relict of Ebnathan H. Sears, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 436 West 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PURDY.—On Saturday, Oct. 6, DAVID PURDY, aged 80 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son, Nathan S. Purdy, No. 14 1st-av. Westchester County Trains leave 27 h-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.

LORD.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 6, TEMPLE LORD, aged 44 years 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, also the members of the Ninth Ward Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Maine and Massachusetts papers please copy.

CONLY.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, DENIS J. CONLY, aged 25 years and 9 months, late foreman of No. 18 Hose Company.

Further notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's issue.

HALSTED.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 7, CALEB O. HALSTED.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 7, JAMES DALE POWELL, youngest son of E. S. and Mary Powell, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 7, HARRIMAN, infant son of Edward and Harriet L. Bell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 147 Oxford-st.

ELLCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 6, at the residence of his father, CHARLES ELLCOTT, Esq., LEWIS L. ELLCOTT, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, 8th inst., at the above place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HELLELY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 6, after a lingering illness, JEMIMA COOK, the beloved wife of Thomas Helley, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Hudson-av., corner of Sands-st., this day, (Monday,) the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

BROWN.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Oct. 6, MARY BROWN, widow of William Brown, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STOUDARD.—At Hudson Ohio, Sept. 20, CHARLES L. STOUDARD, aged 27.

VANDERBURGH.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 6, at the residence of her son, MARY, relict of JAMES VANDERBURGH, aged 83 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 417, Oct. 6, 1860.

51, 62, 23, 78, 48, 1, 66, 68, 27, 20, 64, 12, 49.

Class No. 478, Oct. 6, 1860.

59, 69, 63, 47, 60, 26, 17, 27, 57, 70, 67, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 6, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

Do you wish to be interested and entertained?

The NEW-YORK LEDGER, ready to-day, at noon,

contains the first part of a new story which will enchant everybody. It is entitled "THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE."

IMPORTANT TO THE READING WORLD.

The first portion of a new story, from the pen of

MRS. MARY A. DENISON,

Entitled

HAUNTED;

OR

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER,

Will appear in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

On WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

MRS. DENISON has written some of the first Romances in the English language, among which may be found the "Chipe, the Cave Child," "The Dane," "Annette Berger," &c., &c. In the same number will also be found a large array of brilliant sketches, poems, and varied departments, covering the whole field of literature, science, art, new and useful Items.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ROSS & TOUSEY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION, TO assist in housework, take care of children, do errands, sew, &c., by a girl who is smart and genteel. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist in the washing; she is willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do general housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No 983 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.; entrance on the avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 9 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 8 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, which she understands perfectly; has good City references. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood, No. 24 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, lately landed from the steamship Hermann, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 133 West 34th-st. Can be seen this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman with best of City references. Apply at No. 151 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as nurse and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Apply at No. 83 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel, City or country; has good City references. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy, economising young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has three years' reference from a first-class City family. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable girl in a private family; understands meats, soups and poultry, and is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, 10th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant Scotch girl in a private family; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can bake bread, cakes, pies, &c.; best of reference will be given. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a very experienced woman, who understands American, French, and English cooking, perfectly; expects good wages; has good City reference. Call at No. 393 Broome-st., two doors [illegible] store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN Irishwoman, as young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to go into a private boarding house as head cook. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 31st-st. between 1st and 2d avs., front room first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also a good baker. The best of City reference required. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call for 2 days at 2 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a respectable woman; understands French, English and American cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 292 1st-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a small private family and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 336 Madison-st. Can give good City reference. Can be seen till suited; third floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-class cook; can be seen for two days, Monday and Tuesday; the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 135 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of country and City reference. Call at No. 5, 2d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 Madison-av., Brooklyn, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she understands making all kinds of soups, sauce, pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook; also, good bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can now be seen at No. 147 West 27th-st., 1st floor, Room No. 7, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL Protestant girl, a situation as cook in a small family; understands all its branches; or as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; also, as regular seamstress and lady's maid, or as nurse and seamstress; wages, $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as plain cook, or would do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference if required. Call at No. 123 Mott-street, between Hester and Grand sts., third floor, Room No. 16.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has six years' reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 189 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good cook and baker; would assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d st.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant woman. Call at No. 5 West 14th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, respectable and competent young woman in either or both of the above capacities; will be found an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is well recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—NURSE.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two respectable young German girls, one as cook, the other as nurse or waitress, in a private American family; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 60 Mercer-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook, and as washer and ironer claims she can please the most particular; is of neat appearance and will be found a truthful and obliging servant. References to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as cook, by a competent middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a good plain cook and baker, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing or ironing. Best of City or country reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, to cook wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 152 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker. Also, a German girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; both understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

FAMILIES DESIRING COMPETENT AND trustworthy servants for every branch of housework, whether cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c., can find them at the Institute No. 2 East 23d-st., second door from Broadway. No servants kept at our office, unless they have good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young German girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate laundress, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, 3d floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; also, ladies' hair-dressing; the best of City reference given. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 101 West 23d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SHAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can do up lady's fine muslins; no objection to light chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's 27 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; can be well recommended. Can be seen until engaged at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer or assist as chambermaid; has six years' City references. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 78 East 19th-st., near Irving-place; good City references given.

AS NURSE.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one to take care of children and sew, or to wait on an old lady and sew; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a young woman, a situation as assistant nurse or chambermaid. Call at her present employer's, No. 34 East 22d-st., before 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children, or would do up-stairs work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with children, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young girl who has good recommendations. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 56 9th-st., where she is living at present.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a woman who understands shirt-making, ladies' and children's dresses, an [illegible] of family sewing; has no objections to the country; would assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 271 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; has over three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to taking care of grown children, has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a genteel and very deserving Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or will do sewing and nurse children, or chamberwork and waiting; is fully capable in either capacity, and will prove herself a trustworthy and efficient servant, as recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and [illegible] one washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 W[illegible] 17th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. Wareing, No. 61 Madison-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, w[illegible] investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS CAN be had to suit all who call, for City or country; civil, capable and obliging help, and good workers. Also, good situations always ready same day. At the largest Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Call and see.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had; the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, 20 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, and considerable experience in business; can give security to any amount required, and the highest testimonials in regard to character. Salary no object. Address J. M. G., Box 172 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, of a good English education, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's office as clerk or copyist, or in any capacity where his services would be required; can furnish good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man who understands the treatment and management of horses and carriages well; has three years' reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, a situation with some nice family to take care of horses; is a careful driver; understands milking and gardening; is quiet, civil and obliging; City and country references; a short distance in the country preferred. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived in some of the first families in this City; can give the best City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 60 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his present employers; no objection to City or country. Address B. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is perfectly honest, sober and industrious, and can give the best of references from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY as respectable young man; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has very good reference. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in City or country, by a Scotchman, (single,) 26 years of age, of good personal appearance; is a good man amongst horses; can produce first class testimonials. Address D. R., No. 279 East 13th-st., or No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN Protestant coachman, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom and coachman in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady man, in the prime of life, who is an experienced servant in his several duties, having lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe, and is fully competent to undertake the charge of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country; is a Protestant, and can be recommended. Apply to, or address COACHMAN, Newburg Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; can refer to his last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single man, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom, who has over twenty-five years' experience in the care and management of horses in noblemen's families in Europe; understands waiting at table perfectly; is a good and careful driver and a first-class groom; has excellent testimonials from the old country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, a Scotchman; is a practical man, having had many years' experience in the business; perfectly understands the care and driving of horses. Address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener by a respectable Scotchman, married, without incumbrance; has had 20 years' experience in this and the old country as practical farmer and gardener in all its various branches. The wife is a first-rate cook and dairywoman, and would be found competent to take charge of a gentleman's place in his absence. Can give first-rate reference as to character and capability; are Protestants. Apply at A. C. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young Protestant man (German) as gardener, or to work on a farm; understands his business perfectly; has reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARM SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant single young man on a farm as general servant; can plough, mow, milk cows and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands taking care and feeding young stock; no objections to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrances; the man as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has had many years' experience; also, the woman would be willing to go as cook, washer and ironer in the same family; both have good reference from their last employer. A letter addressed to E. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS wanted by a respectable German man and his wife; the man can make himself generally useful in any capacity a gentleman might require; is a good farmer and gardener; has been some years in England; the wife is an excellent down-stairs domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last six years. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, in a private family, by a young man; best of City reference. Address for two days, J. McC., No. 238 Greene-st.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, TWO Protestant women as cook and laundress in a small family, a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock this day. Enter on 5th-av.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 14 years of age, of pleasing manners, good habits, and fond of children. For such a one a good home may be found, by calling at No. 48 West 47th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman to go to the country; unexceptionable references required. Call between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st.

A NURSE.—WET NURSE WANTED. APPLY AT No. 332 Canal-st.

A WOMAN.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman to take the charge of a nursery in a public institution; reference required. Apply at No. 47 East 34th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, from 2 until 4 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.
Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls, Parlor Leavers, &c., for house use.
Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.
Patent Door Springs, for banks and public buildings.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Butts.
Best quality Pulleys, for sash and greenhouse, of various sizes.
Sash Cord, Sash Weights, Nails, Brads.
Iron, Tinned and Copper Wire.
Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, grates and gas-house Tile, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

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SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
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HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
FLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
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Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
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KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
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NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Sitrienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

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Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays, (afternoon and evening.) All the modern and approved dances taught. Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the modern dances taught in one course of lessons; classes are now forming; ladies on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock; misses and masters on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Send for a circular.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended to in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF LONG-tailed bay, brown or black horses; young, sound, handsome and well matched, and about four minutes in speed and fifteen to fifteen and one-half hands high. Apply to D., Box No. 1,555 Post-office, stating description and all particulars, and where the horses may be seen.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Light, family carriages, rockaway and buggies, grocers' and express wagons. Also, second-hand carts and wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind; excellent either in harness or under saddle. Can be seen at A. GRAHAM'S stables, No. 56 East 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS A FURNISHED or unfurnished house for six months, with or without privilege of purchase, situated on or near Sheares, not above 3-th-st. Must be first-class. Family small, no children. Address, with full particulars of locality, description, price, &c., WALL-ST., care of FAITH & McLean, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—PLEASANTLY located in the vicinity of this City, for which a productive, business, water-front property in Brooklyn will be given in exchange. Apply to ALMET REED, No. 115 West-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A first-class furnished or unfurnished house, between 8th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,807, Post-office, stating location and lowest rent.

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FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY imported and sold by G. E. HABICHT,
Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 127 Pearl-st.

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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND, Mandolines, Overtures, Expressive Airs, &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUM, and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & BART'N,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 8 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

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Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHABLIER, Director.

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The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
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DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.
MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $50. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 192 6th-av., second floor above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 13th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henary, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

ART OF WRITING.—"ASIDE FROM THE usefulness and beauty of the art, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their time than in attending the school of Mr. Paine. In addition to so large a number of our city lads and lasses present, it is gratifying also to witness a large number of our country friends, who speak not only favorably of their choice of a teacher, but of the fame and popularity of Mr. Paine which has penetrated into our county towns. There yet is room."—*Providence Transcript.* New-York Writing and Bookkeeping rooms, Nos. 62 Bowery, and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUSE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Brown's, No. 693 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, TEACHER OF MODERN languages, has the honor to inform his pupils and his friends that he will continue to give lessons in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin, in schools and in private families. He will open the classes for young ladies and gentlemen with a new method of teaching, by which they will in a short time much improve in pronunciation and speaking. The best references will be given. Apply to No. 701 (music store) Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crow & Co.'s, No. 859 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly

AUCTION SALES.

Thomas Somers, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
GEORGE F. GALE, DAGUERREAN,
Being the Gallery of Portraits of Mrs. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY T. SOMERS,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. 663 (up stairs), between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the mornings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1844) by Nathaniel Quillitzen, two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the Late King of Holland's sales, and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Andrea del Sarto, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Charles F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Queen Victoria, by Delaporte and Tellegrony. Marine Views by [illegible] De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Robens, Lecomte, Morel, Fatis, Baumes, Matteson, Otte, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard Henthorn and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and even ing, until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE POR-
CELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.
E. H. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 56th-av. and 6th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 8, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 59 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
13	Bank o' N. America	100	20 Bank of Commerce	100
30	Hamilton Insurance	100	50 Leather Insurance	25
20	Greenw' Insurance	50	50 Chic. & N. W. R'ilr'd	100
10	Mass Insurance	50	40 Fulton Insurance	25
20	Washington Ins	50	10 Col. Mar. Insurance	100
20	Mut. Mutual Ins	100	10 Lamar Insurance	100
6	Arctic Ins	50	600 Cairo City Prop	100
40	U. S. Insurance	20	100 M. Y. Consol. Stage	25
14	Excelsior Ins	20	10 Home Insurance	100
60	Imp. and Traders' Ins	60	125 Gt. West. Mar. Ins	100
40	Hope Insurance	50	20 Standard Insurance	50
100	Am. Guano Co	100	40 Hamilton Insurance	15
6	American Exchange	100	20 City Insurance	70
30	Continental Insurance	100		

$5,000 Transit Railroad 1st mgt. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 New-York and New-Haven 1st mgt. 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d mort. Bonds.
$5,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Solon & Hocking Valley R. 1st mgt. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 10½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st., or at the brokers' Exchanges as preferred. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 59 William-st., near Wall.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M., a very large and desirable assortment of household goods of every conceivable description, from house No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway.

The goods are both second-hand and new, a portion belonging to the house and others having been brought there from other houses.

In the assortment is every variety and quality of articles that good housekeepers can desire, and

ALL POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Among the articles are velvet and Brussels carpets; pier and mantel mirrors;
Elegant rosewood parlor furniture of all kinds;
Splendid 7-octave piano;
Lace and brocatel curtains;
Pantel stocks and decorations;
Easy and reception chairs;
Library and dining-room furniture in suites, superbly carved;
Rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses and bedding; cheap upper-story bedsteads, &c.; toilet sets, &c.; kitchen furniture, crockery, china, cutlery, cut glass-ware and silver service, spoons, &c.; altogether forming an assortment which, both in quality and condition, is well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale. House also to be Rented Nov. 1. Rent $2,000. Size 40 feet front and 65 feet deep. Inquire of the auctioneer.

EDWARD R. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M.
LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, in a few days, at a time and place of which notice will be given hereafter, the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely: Jordaens, Grenze, Vandyck, Wouvs, Giordano, Paulet, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Schmidt, Attmegauck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Wood, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Jacobsen, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively the entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner of Madison-av., on and after Tuesday, Oct. 9, until Friday, Oct. 12, only, by permit obtained from the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway; or from C. M. Leupp & Co., No. 20 Ferry-st. It will also be open to public exhibition at the saleroom, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers' office on Tuesday next, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 262 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 158TH STS.,
BEING A PART OF THE "BRADHURST ESTATE,"
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL
at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON BROADWAY—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.
ON BREAKNECK HILL ROAD—27 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.
ON 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores S. S., west of 8th-av.
ON 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S.S. west 8th-av.
ON 146TH-ST.—23 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.
ON 147-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 148TH-ST.—36 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 149TH-ST.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 150TH-ST.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 158TH-ST.—7 lots and gores S. S., 105.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, part of them 60 feet wide. Title is good, and the TITLE IS AN UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
auction on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 28 Nassau-st., London Dock wines, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., imported in cases. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 full sized bottles, viz.: pale and London Dock brandy, London Dock rum, very superior (1852) Scotch whisky, Madeira, $50 per pipe; Warre Brothers' port, pale Gastella sherry, believed to be the only lot of this favorite wine in the United States. The goods are all in our store, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to the sale. Also, an invoice from an old City importing house in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality, and guaranteed as such or no sale; port wines, bottled in Oporto; Madeira, most positively over thirty years old, very superior; Manzanilla pale sherry, genuine cognac brandies; old Scotch and Irish whiskys, very mild Bourbon and Monongahela, Jamaica rum, gin, &c.; champagnes, clarets, hocks, &c.; also, whisky, rum, brandies, &c., in casks. To be sold in the original packages or by the demijohn. Also, 7,200 fine cigars, from the best houses in Havana, consisting in part of Cabanas, Brevas, Figaros, Prensados, La Rosa, Conchas, Napoleons, Flintlocks, Empresas and Piccolommi, Zarzuelas, St. Victorias, El Dolce far Niente, Concha and other superior brands.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. The lot is 55 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., continuing of that width 100 feet; when it has a width of 75 feet 8 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 13 feet 2 inches. It is 187 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 162 feet deep on the north side, commencing with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a large, substantially built four-story brick building, having a basement and under-cellar. It occupies the whole front of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on William-st. The property will be set up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 16th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 16th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of William R. Nevins, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 and 10, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Manchini.

STATUARY.—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

VASES.—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Carrara Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and other classic styles. A rich profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments. Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, mirrors, &c. A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Monday, Oct. 9.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS AT
PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 9, AT 12
O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, TO
CLOSE AN ESTATE.—W. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 32 valuable lots in the VIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, situated on Clinton, Nelson and Luquer sts., Hamilton-av., 3d and 4th places, Huntington-st., &c.

Also,
4 lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, on 10th-av. and 19th-st.

Terms—10 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title A No. 1. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed-store, No. 15 John-st., comprising fine healthy plants of stratio, begonias, heliotropes, ferns, lycopodiums cacti, [illegible] amaryllis, cape jessamines, &c., from the establishment of Mr. LOUIS MEYER, Jersey City, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
and all towns of importance, Ireland, upwards.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 5 and 6, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN OELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than September, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October last, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery—open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before October 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SU-PREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—We have $119,000 to be invested on bond and mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on New-York property; also $10,000, which will be loaned as above, in one sum; also, about $40,000, on Brooklyn and suburban property. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS
Bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 80 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS
by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 80 Wall-st.

COAL.

RED ASH COAL DISCHARGING—A PURE article—stove and egg sizes, at a reduction of 50 cents per ton from the yard price, if taken direct from the boat. Also, Lehigh, Broad Mountain, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel Coals at lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SPORTING.

GRAND REGATTA—AT NEWTOWN CREEK, Green Point, L. I., will take place from the American Flag House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

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President of the Bank of the Republic.

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First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

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An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

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On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
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FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Pass

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Receipt of the California Mails, Passengers and Treasure.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Another Revolution by the Blacks at Panama.

Joint Occupation of the City by the British and the Americans.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN REVOLUTION.

Return of President Mora to Costa Rica —Punta Arenas in his Possession.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The U. S. mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. [illegible], sailed from Aspinwall on the 30th ult., with mails and passengers from the South Pacific and Central American ports, arrived at this port last night.

The *Northern Light* arrived at Aspinwall Sept. 19, at 3.30 P. M. Passengers and mails crossed to Panama same evening and embarked on board the *Golden Age*.

The *Northern Light* sailed from Aspinwall Sept. 20 for New-York, without treasure, mails or passengers from California, the steamer leaving San Francisco on the 11th, and due at Panama on the 24th, not having arrived at the time of sailing. On the 23d and 24th there was a heavy swell on the bay of Panama indicative of a gale outside. It was supposed that the missing steamer (the *J. L. Stephens*) may have encountered tough weather, and broken some part of her machinery. If so, as she has but a single engine, and there being but little wind generally at this season, she might be some time in reaching Panama.

The Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company commenced fitting up the spare ship *Washington* on the 27th, in order to have her ready for the mail and passengers per *North Star*. She has been overhauled and newly coppered.

The *North Star*, from New-York on the 21st, arrived at Aspinwall at 11 A. M., on the 29th. Her mails and passengers were in Aspinwall when the *Northern Light* left, as the *Washington* was not ready to receive them. They were to cross the Isthmus on the morning of October 1, when the *Washington* would be ready for sea.

The *North Star* was prepared and amply provided to bring home the passengers of the regular ship connecting with her as well as those of the *John L. Stephens*, should she arrive, the *Northern Light* having transferred a good proportion of her stores.

On Sunday, 23d ult., the election of President of New Granada took place. Both in Aspinwall and Panama the vote was almost unanimous for Gen. Mosquera. In Panama but two votes were cast against him, and those were given for Gen. Arboleda.

There was nothing later from the interior proper of the progress of the revolution. From the Cauca there was late intelligence, to the effect that the Conservatives were successful, and that Gen. Mosquera was now Boppan, hard pressed. He could not hold out much longer.

On the morning of the 27th a negro mob invested Panama, and plunged the city into the greatest alarm and excitement. The authorities applied to the commanders of the American and British ships-of-war to protect the city, and forces were landed from the ships. At the latest advices the negroes had retired to the bushes. The British force had been partly withdrawn. The United States marines from the *St. Marys* still held possession of the Panama Railroad Company's depôt. The trains cross and recross the Railroad daily, entirely undisturbed.

At the latest moment dispatches were sent over by telegraph from the commander of the United States ship *St. Marys* to the Secretary of the Navy, and were given in charge of C. G. Fox, Esq., as Consul at Aspinwall, who is a passenger on the *Northern Light*. Aspinwall remains quiet.

IMPORTANT FROM PANAMA.

Attempted Revolution by the Blacks—A Two Hours' Engagement—Interference of the British Naval Forces—Joint Occupation by the British and Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

For the past few weeks the National Intendente of the State of Panama has been forcibly recruiting men for service against the Revolutionists under Mosquera and Nieto. The negroes complain that great injustice has been done them in the matter. They say that while many idle whites and particolored young men, as well as blacks who happened to be of the Conservative Party, have been exempted from conscription, they have been arbitrarily taken from their labor, and from their wives and children, and sent to different parts of the Confederation to fight in a cause for which they have no sympathy. When it was known that the Intendente intended to recruit 400 men to be sent to Santa Marta, hundreds of negroes fled from the city and took refuge in the country, or hid in the bush. Of course the latter could not long exist among so sparse and poor a population, and to return was to fall into the hands of the Intendente. So it appears that about 300 of these banded together, and gathering as many arms and as much ammunition as possible, they waited till the garrison here should be weakened by the requisition of Gen. Arboleda for the Magdalena. On Tuesday, 25th, 150 of these were sent across the Railroad to Aspinwall, leaving only 70 men to garrison this city.

As long ago as Sunday, the 23d, it was reported that 300 men, or thereabouts, were encamped at the mouth of the Rio Grande, three miles from Panama, or were hiding in the woods in the vicinity. It was said that they were well armed and provisioned, and ready for a fight, but these reports were not generally credited. On Tuesday the Governor called out a company of militia, and stationed them in the cuartels, but on the following day they were released from duty till evening. At about 8 P. M. on Wednesday one of the guard at the gate, either accidentally or otherwise, discharged his piece, from which a report arose that the "negroes were coming in," causing such alarm that in the twinkling of an eye every shop was closed, and the people in the streets fled to their houses in affright. Taking a stroll through the principal streets, I could not discover any cause for alarm, and so went home laughing at the "scare" the poor people had got.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the town was alarmed by the rattling of musketry in the suburbs and the cries of the people in the streets. Presently the firing, which appeared to be on "general principles" and aimed at nobody, became more rapid, with the occasional discharge of a cannon. This continued for over an hour, while I was standing on my balcony watching the firing of some detached parties in the neighborhood of the railroad. The fire having slackened somewhat I went into the streets to see what the fuss was all about, being obliged to take advantage of sharp corners and irregularities in the streets to avoid the balls which came over the houses into the city, and which occasionally came in rather unpleasantly close proximity to one's head. Coming out on the Cathedral Square I found about 75 British sailors and marines drawn up there in fighting order. The commander told me that this was about half of the force with which he had been sent to the shore at 3½ o'clock in the morning, and which he landed at about one hour before the firing commenced. Another portion of his force was stationed near the barracks, and a still another force in front of the British Consulate and Intendente's residence, which is one and the same thing. At 8½ A. M. the firing ceased entirely, the negroes having retired on learning that a British force was on shore. The negroes outside occupied the houses or rather supplementary town outside the walls, called the District of Santa Anna, and had a few men in the tower of the Church of Santa Anna. After the negroes had retired, the militia and regulars occupied Santa Anna, and searched many of the houses. I believe they found some two or three dead bodies of those who were probably not engaged in the fight, and say half a dozen wounded in the same category—two of the latter being women. They also brought in during the morning, ten or twelve persons whom they called "prisoners," only one of whom is said to have had any part in the fight. The regulars lost two in killed and three or four in wounded, neither party having been near enough to the other to do much damage to life and limb. Probably about a thousand shots were fired on both sides.

The British force at 9 o'clock occupied the City Hall or Government House, in which the sessions of the Legislature are held, and hoisted the British flag from the balcony. The shops and other places of business were all closed during the day. In the district occupied by the negroes outside, were many stocks of goods, some of them of the value of at least $10,000 each, but they touched nothing, and reured in good order, and are supposed now to have marched upon some of the small towns in the interior. Had they not learned that the British had come on shore and would not allow them to enter the city, they would undoubtedly have had possession of it before 10 o'clock, and then the Intendente would have been forced to call for a joint occupation of the British and American forces.

At 9 o'clock, as soon as the telegraph operator found it safe to go across the town to his office, communication was opened to Aspinwall, when Col. Totten, Agent of the Railroad, requested Consul Corwine to ask Commander Porter to send a guard on shore to protect the depôts, fearing that on a renewal of the disturbances, some evil-minded persons might fire the buildings. The Consul, in complying with this request, thought it proper to advise the Intendente of his intention. That officer remarked verbally, that it would be entirely agreeable to him to have an American guard to occupy the depôt; but he further remarked, and in presence of Capt. Mitchell, of the *Clio*, that Capt. Mitchell had sent the British force on shore without any request from the authorities; but, nevertheless, he felt under obligations to him for so doing. Capt. Mitchell assented to these remarks, and went on to say that in sending his men on shore he had placed himself in a false position. "I had been promised," were his exact words, "that in case the negroes made the first attack, I should have charge. I brought my men on shore, and have thus placed myself in a false position. I should have kept my men at the beach." Nevertheless, Capt. Mitchell has still possession of the town, having left on shore last night about sixty men, whom he relieved this morning by fresh men from his ship. It is probable he and Capt. Porter, of the *St. Marys*, will to-day have some correspondence on the matter.

Capt. Porter sent 35 men to occupy the depôt. They are under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, and have one 12-pound brass Dahlgren gun. Capt. Porter will on no account interfere in this quarrel, unless called upon by the officials of the Government here to do so, and when once ashore, will keep his flag flying till he hears from Washington. But there is little chance of his being called upon, as the Intendente, from family connections, education and sentiment, is thoroughly English.

Last night, the French Consul was induced to ask for an English force to guard a house in which he has a room, in Santa Anna, and they were sent him. The real purpose of sending these men there was probably that the "outside party" might understand that the British had occupied the disturbed quarter.

The Legislature will meet to-day, it is said, to consult upon the propriety of removing their session to Santiago, 150 miles in the interior.

We do not anticipate any further trouble here as long as the British occupy the place; but if affairs are once more left in the hands of the authorities, it is certain we shall be kept in hot water for a long time.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

The California steamer not yet having made her appearance, it is understood the *Northern Light* will not wait at Aspinwall after to-morrow morning, so I must dispatch my letters for her to-day.

Yesterday Capt. Mitchell, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Clio*, sent the greater part of his men on board, leaving about twenty at the British Consulate, and a number of marines at the French Consulate. At about 2 o'clock P. M. another stampede of the inhabitants took place, the bugles having called the militia to arms. The shops had been opened late in the morning, but were closed at the moment the alarm was sounded, and were not opened again during the day and evening. The scare this time was caused by two fools shooting off their guns in the suburbs.

Last evening several arrests of suspicious persons were made. Don Manuel Garcia, an old Spaniard, who had just gotten up sail on his bongo for Chorsera, was seized, together with two men belonging to his boat, and carried to prison, charged with having powder and ball in his possession for the rebels. A quantity of powder and ball found in his boat was taken possession of by the authorities.

Just at the same moment, a poor, foolish sort of a fellow, in the street, a negro, on being challenged or ordered to stop by a soldier, ran, upon which he was fired at and severely wounded. It is said he is since dead.

Last night the Consulate being filled with both foreign and native families, Commander Porter sent eight men on shore to protect it. Your correspondent had to make 36 beds last night in his own house for the people who have taken refuge in it, their own houses being in more exposed situations than his.

All day yesterday the people were fleeing from the suburbs and many from the town, to country huts and houses. The closely packed suburb of Santa Anna and the Cienega, probably containing 2,500 inhabitants, are almost completely deserted.

Yesterday a person was sent to confer with the "rebels." The messenger was told that it was their intention to take possession of the town, but he might be assured that foreigners as well as their property would be respected.

Last evening the National Intendente and the Governor agreed to call for a joint occupation of the city by the British and American forces, and this morning arrangements are being made to that end. F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Position of Mosquera—Repulse of the Revolutionary Forces at Santa Marta—Election of President.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I am unable to send you anything of importance relative to the progress of the revolution in New-Granada. We have not heard a word from the Pacific slope since my last. At that time Mosquera was reported to be either in the State of Antioquia at the head of 3,000 men, or very near its frontier on Cauca, while his principal General, Obando, was at the head of a couple of thousand more, defending himself from attacks at home, in Cauca.

Since writing the above, the British steamer *Anne* has arrived from Guayaquil and intermediate ports. Mosquera is reported to be in Popayan, in Cauca, "surrounded by the forces of the General Government," and his situation is said to be precarious. The son of Mosquera had been taken prisoner in Cauca, together with a few men under his command. It is reported that a letter was found on him from his father, telling him to take care of himself, as the revolution would be a failure.

The British steamer *Saladin* arrived at Aspinwall from Santa Marta. State of Magdalena, on the 15th, but only brought a few stupid bulletins of Arboleda, commanding the Government forces besieged in that place, of the operations of himself and antagonists up to the 31st August. According to him, he had reduced the besieging party, which consisted of 1,300 men, to 400; but he is not very clear as to what fate befel the missing 900 men of the revolutionists. It is quite clear to disinterested parties, however, that if Arboleda's first count is right the Revolutionary leader must have that number now, barring about a dozen, which the valiant Vice-President professes to have killed or chewed up in some manner or other. He says he has been fighting constantly for seven days and six nights, repelling attacks of the besiegers, and that he now has possession of the town, while, *they* occupy the Cienega, about a league distant. Among the spoils of these seven days' fighting he enumerates "some musical instruments" that he has taken. Probably a reed flute and a broken drum or banjo. It is likely that it is the first.

The election of President of the Confederation took place a week ago last Sunday. We have no returns from any portion of the country except from a few towns on this Isthmus. All the votes, except two for Arboleda, in Panama, were cast for Gen. Herran, and I believe all the votes in Aspinwall were given to him. If it shall result that Herran is elected, I do not see how the revolution can go on. It is quite certain that Mosquera is not elected, and if he were, the States voting for him would be thrown out, on the ground that they were in revolt.

Charles J. Fox, Esq., United States Consul to Aspinwall, has resigned his post, having made arrangements to enter into partnership with a house doing business in Washington. Both the Government and his countrymen on this Isthmus must be losers by the retirement of Mr. Fox, there being but very few, probably, on the Consular list whose record is more clear in the State Department, or who have given such general satisfaction to those who have had the pleasure of social and business intercourse with them. Mr. Fox's relations with the authorities have been of the most cordial character, and yesterday they manifested their regard for him by paying him a visit, at which many compliments were passed on both sides. The principal American residents of Panama and Aspinwall also evidenced their respect for Mr. Fox by a cordial leave-taking to-day, having called upon him in a body for that purpose.

F. W. R.

LATEST FROM SANTA MARTA.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I have before me a letter from a respectable source, dated Santa Marta, Sept. 13, which says:

"I dare say you will hear, before this reaches you, that after seven days' fighting before and in the suburbs of this city, the Revolutionary forces, under Gen. Vega and Col. Cabezas, retired upon the Ciencga, leaving behind them one 18-pounder gun unspiked. The guns on the Moro, two 18-pounders and one 24, both brass, they spiked and abandoned. These guns are all now fit for use. As far as we can ascertain with any degree of accuracy, the attacking forces (Revolutionists) lost in killed some 65 men, and in wounded we conclude about 120. We know that 47 wounded entered Goña the first two days. This garrison had 7 men killed and 29 wounded, the most of the latter slightly, and several have already returned to duty. Since the morning of the 31st ult., when Vega's forces retired, this town has been in peace, and the troops here are behaving admirably. I can hear of no outrages of any kind.

Vega's forces plundered every house they entered in the suburbs, and what they could not carry off, they wantonly cut and hacked to pieces. I never before saw anything like it. We have but little communication with the Cienega, and our last information from there leads us to believe that on the 5th or 6th inst. Mompos was taken by the Government troops.

There had been, on the 18th or 19th ult., some fighting between the State's forces occupying Rio Hacha, and the Government forces at or near Fonseca. I fear it will turn out that Nicolas Prieto, and some two or three more, who had been wounded, had been subsequently murdered. Gov. Nieto, of Bolivar, has cut off all communication, so we are without news from the interior.

Gen. Vega has fallen into disgrace with his people, and gone off to his house at Piñon. His life was seriously menaced by the people of the Cienega, and we are told he has been struck off the list of the State army.

Gov. Consuegra, of Magdalena, and wife, got off on the British war vessel *Cadmus*, on the 11th."

The *Saladin* left Santa Marta Sept. 13. The writer of the foregoing letter is inclined to the Government party, but its statements are probably near the truth, except, perhaps, the report that Mompos has been taken.

The *Saladin*, British trading steamer from Liverpool to this port, sailed on the evening of the 25th from Aspinwall for Santa Marta, with 150 Government recruits raised principally at Panama. The Captain did a very foolish thing in lending his vessel to this business. He has a valuable cargo on board for Liverpool, insurance on which, in case of any accident, while these troops are on board, the shippers would have a merry time in recovering from the underwriters. The Captain also took scaling ladders, boxes of muskets, powder and other munitions of war for Gen. Arboleda. As the revolutionists have blockaded Santa Marta with the *Nautilus*, formerly a U. S. Revenue cutter, it is not impossible that she may pop a cannon ball or two, into the iron hull of the *Saladin*, on her entrance into the harbor. And it is likewise not improbable that the revolutionary forces may have possession of Santa Marta at the present time; and that she may be saluted from the Moro with round shot on her appearance, or that she may have so far to deviate from her European route as to return to Aspinwall with her troops—all the other parts on the coasts being in possession of the revolutionists. And for all this risk, the Captain gets only £400 sterling.

Quite an excitement attended the departure of this force from Panama. The Intendente had kept it back a day or so on account of very current reports that a revolution was about to break out in the city. A few evenings since some prominent members of the Government Party held a meeting to consult upon the propriety of expelling from Panama the prominent leaders of the "Liberals" outside the walls, which fact was liable to create alarm and ill-feeling. Then the impressments of men for Santa Marta and Cauca had driven hundreds of negroes "into the bush." Last Sunday it was said that 300 to 500 of these men had fled to the mouth of the Rio Grande, five or six miles down the coast, and had there assumed an attitude of resistance. It was alleged that they intended to enter Panama as soon as the Santa Marta recruits should be withdrawn, sot fire to it in several places, and while the attention of the remaining troops was diverted to the fires, get possession of the barracks and arms. On the 25th the people became so alarmed by these reports, which were apparently believed in by the Intendente, that many families took their money and jewelry to the Consulates and some prepared to go on board the ships of war in the harbor. The Intendente, on the departure of the Santa Marta force, induced the Governor to call ont the first company of militia, who now occupy the police barracks. He sent, on the 24th, a party of troops in boats to the mouth of the Rio Grande, who, however, quickly returned, alleging that they could not get over the bar on account of the surf. It is possible there may be quite a number of men skulking about the Rio Grande to save themselves from impressment—but it is generally believed the Government has furthered this excitement for purposes of its own. In the meantime the Intendente's not allowing any trade with the ports, either on the Atlantic or Pacific, business with the merchants both at Panama and Aspinwall is completely dead, and the goods are being devoured by rot and insects. The laborers having mostly left the two towns from fear of impressment, it is extremely difficult for the Railroad and Steamship Companies to get their necessary work done. And even many kinds of provisions are getting scarce and dear, because the country people dare not come to market from fear of seizure. It is to be hoped this wretched state of things will soon cease. If it does not, we may daily look for more serious troubles than we have ever before experienced on this Isthmus.

F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

Revolution in Costa Rica—Return of President Mora—Punta Arenas in his Hands—History of the Conspiracy by which he was Exiled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The little State of Costa Rica, of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which under the wise and provident rule of Gen. Juan Rafael Mora, enjoyed so many years of prosperity and happiness, is again a prey to revolution. On the 14th instant the legitimate President of Costa Rica, Gen. J. R. Mora, his brother, Gen. Joaquin Mora; his brother-in-law, Gen. Canas, who was his Secretary of State; Señor Aquilar, and nine followers and servants embarked on the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, from Libertad, in Salvador, having taken and paid for tickets to Panama. Such a large traveling party would naturally have a considerable quantity of baggage, and carry something forward to speculate in; so Capt. Ludwig was not surprised to find his decks soon encumbered with trunks and boxes, the former all labeled "for Panama," and the latter regularly shipped for the same destination. The Ex-President, whose manners in general are exceedingly courtly and affable, seemed to have acquired an additional stock of politeness and cheerfulness from his late healthy and pleasant employment of planting coffee trees in Salvador, and was the soul of the little party of passengers in the cabin the three days that intervened between La Libertad and Punta Arenas. On the morning of the 17th Capt. Ludwig espied the latter town on his larboard bow, and, taking up his glass, made out the flag-staff on shore, on which the usual signal denoting "a steamer in sight" was seen, but above which a long pennant was streaming in the morning breeze. On President Mora's attention being called to the fact, he exclaimed: "All right!—that's my signal!" When the vessel came to anchor, she was immediately surrounded by boats, in one of which, under charge of the Captain of the port, Gen. Mora and suite were invited to take passage to land. On touching the beach the whole party were surrounded by the people of Punta Arenas, and such a scene of embracing and shaking of hands has rarely been witnessed even among these mercurial tropical Americans. On entering the town they found flags streaming from every window, and placards of "Long live President Mora!" posted over every door. The people had two days before seized the Government arms and deposed all the officers of the usurper Montealegre; and had since been eagerly watching for the steamer which they knew was to bring them their lawful leaders, the Moras and Cañas.

Over 300 men who had been gathered together by the pronouncing party were immediately supplied with arms, and their number was rapidly increasing. The neck of sand only a few rods wide which joins the town to the only road to San José, the capital, having the sea on one side and a lagune on the other, was put in a state of defence by a battery of six cannon planted at its narrowest part, Angostura, and Mora was making energetic preparations either for defence or for a march towards San José, 75 miles distant, as circumstances may require. No doubt risings of the people had been previously arranged for San José, Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, the most populous towns of the interior, but with what success was not known when the *Columbus* left Punta Arenas on the morning of the 18th, as no communication had been had with San José for four days. But President Mora and the people of Punta Arenas were confident of success,—which would indicate that they have confidence in their friends in the interior, as without efficient aid from that quarter, Mora could not pass the strong defensible points of the Aguacate Mountain and the Garita. These positions could easily be held by Montealegre against twenty times his own number, if his soldiers were faithful and the people in his rear apathetic.

As soon as he landed, President Mora issued the following proclamation:

Costa Ricans: When, in April last, I stated to you the causes that hindered me in aiding you to throw off the yoke of your oppressors, I could not foresee the magnitude of the sufferings which you now endure.

I never had the intention to abandon you: I asked you only to hope and to wait, and work for the felicity of the country; because I thought that time would re-establish peace among you without the necessity of my presence in the Republic.

Unfortunately, I deceived myself. More than one year has passed since the events of the 14th August. There has been, then, time enough to accomplish something for the good of the country had your rulers had the power or wish to do so.

But, far from this, the past year has been to Costa Rica only a season of sorrow and tears. The people trampled upon and oppressed; our ports closed to commerce; the public treasury nearly bankrupt;—in fine, your territory sold, indirectly offered to fillibusters. And all this without counting the discouragements and lack of confidence which weigh upon your labor and trouble your repose.

It is time that this shall end. Your repeated calls upon me, and the return of the fillibuster Walker, have decided myself and Gens. Cañas and Mora to sacrifice our tranquillity for the independence and happiness of Costa Rica.

Soldiers! to arms! that the blood we shed in Nicaragua—at Santa Rosa, on the San Juan—may not have been spilled for nought. Come and unite with us, and fear nothing for the future.

It is not the desire for vengeance that directs our steps. Clemency is more conformable to my disposition, and I shall forget the errors of those who have been deceived into the service of the traitors. But from henceforth I shall be inexorable toward those who do not respond to the call of an agonized country, and shall cause all the rigor of the law to weigh upon those who render any sort of aid to the common enemy.

To arms! Costa Ricans! Hasten to unite with us, and to break your chains to the cry of "*Viva Costa Rica!*"

JUAN R. MORA.

I presume Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher will watch with considerable interest for news from Costa Rica by next mail, as, if Mora succeeds, he will never have a chance of getting Chiriqui Railroad stock into the Wall-street market.

There is no news of any importance from any of the other four Central American States.

In Guatemala an eruption of stones and ashes from a volcano near San Pedro Yepocapa had caused considerable damage to the crops and fields in the vicinity.

From Salvador we learn that Gen. Banios, its President, was favoring the attempt of Gen. Mora to regain power in Costa Rica, and offered him men for that purpose, which offer Mora declined.

There is nothing from Nicaragua, the dates being up to Sept. 14.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday Sept. 26, 1860.

The British mail steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 22d, bringing dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th. The news is not important.

ECUADOR.

Our dates from Guayaquil by way of Paita, are only up to the 13th of September. Gen. Flores, who heads the Garcia Moreno or Anti-Peruvian Party, was within half a league of Guayaquil with 6,000 men, and an attack upon Franco, the *protégé* of President Castilla, of Peru, who occupies Guayaquil with 3,000 men, was hourly expected. Franco's little steamer *Bolivar* (formerly the *Young America*, built at San Francisco,) had gone over to Flores, and was engaged in bringing his troops to his new position near the city. Franco's troops were deserting, as many as could get a chance, to Flores. A paper had been drawn up at Guayaquil, and signed by a few, "mostly men having no influence or standing," offering to annex Guayaquil to Peru. Flores, it is said, is anxious to have a proper understanding with Peru, but cannot consent to confirm the treaty made last year at Guayaquil by President Castilla, with Gen. Franco, whom Castilla had forced upon the people, of only a single district. In fact, it is reported at Lima that the Peruvian Congress has rejected the treaty, on the ground that Franco was not the regularly constituted President of Ecuador at the time it was made. If this be so, it shows that Castilla himself is anxious to drop the treaty until the solution of the present civil war in Ecuador, fearful that he may have again, if the treaty be approved, to send an army to Guayaquil to endeavor to whip Flores into its support. In the meantime, the Franco party are lustily calling on Castilla for aid, which he seems unwilling to lend.

Later dates by the *Anne*, which left Guayaquil on the 24th, say that Flores had not yet attempted an entrance into the city.

Advices had been received at Guayaquil that Castilla was about to send 2,000 men to assist Franco. Doubtful.

An agent of Mosquera was at Guayaquil endeavoring to buy a small vessel for the New-Granadian revolutionists.

PERU.

We have nothing new in regard to the American claims, although our Minister was instructed more than three months since to demand a settlement of part of them within five days, or in default to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Peru. It is probable Mr. Buchanan's instructions were much qualified in the "postscript." The claims of the United States, which the Administration has been trying to press, are as follows:

Damages for the seizure of the *Lizzie Thompson*	$109,363
Damages for the seizure of the *Georgiana*	46,350
In the case of the whaler *William Lee*	31,941
Damages for destruction of property of Dr. Eston	85,000
Imprisonment of, and cruelties to Ed. Sartori, including losses sustained in his business while imprisoned	91,000

There are many other claims against Peru in the State Department of Washington, but with much less vitality than the foregoing. We have now three U. S. war-vessels at Callao: the flag-ship *Lancaster*, the *Wyoming* and *Narragansett*. The flag-officer, Montgomery, in a private letter just received at Panama, says: "American matters remain in *statu quo*—but it is expected a solution of the question will soon be reached;" and that's all he does say. On the 10th instant Mr. Clay gave a splendid ball at the Legation, at which President Castilla "assisted" till 3 o'clock in the morning.

Peru was quiet, except that a little revolutionary attempt had been made at Huonta, the Government quickly driving the rebels to the mountains.

No change is noted in guano freights since my last.

BOLIVIA.

This country is tranquil, Belzu not having sufficient friends in the country to seriously distress the present President, Dr. Linares.

CHILI.

Chili is perfectly tranquil in all its parts, and the people are felicitating themselves upon a year of unexampled prosperity in agriculture, mining and commerce. Congress was still in session, discussing a bill declaring the civil responsibility in their property of all promoters of all riots, tumults and seditious movements. It had been referred to a Committee of jurisconsults to examine into the subject before final action.

Government has appointed a Committee to go to the Straits of Magellan to examine into the project of establishing towing steamers in the Straits. The mint has commenced the coinage of 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and also of gold dollars.

There is considerable activity in mining in the new copper mines of Chañaral de las Animas, which yield 22 per cent. of copper—1,500 tons of ore were ready for smelting.

Business in Valparaiso continued good, although the last fortnight it had not been as lively as during the previous one. Flour was selling at from $3 to $3 18, 6 months. Carolina Rice $7 50, and none in first hands. Good [illegible] American grey domestics were [illegible] previous fortnight. Copper in bars, 1,000 quintals, deliverable in Coquimbo, were taken at 230 each. Freights to England £3 10s., to United States $14 50 to $15.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The *fêtes* at Buenos Ayres in honor of the President of the Confederacy, who was there with his Cabinet on a visit, and rejoicing for the happy reannexation of Buenos Ayres to the Confederacy, was still kept up. A ball given to President Derqui at the theatre on the 14th inst. cost over $25,000 silver dollars, and the President was about to return the compliment to the citizens.

The merchants of Buenos Ayres had subscribed a loan of three millions of silver dollars in favor of the Confederation.

F. W. R.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—The Oyer and Terminer will be in session. *Part II.*—1203, 1214, 1318, 1348, 1204, 1224, 1362, 1304, 1268, 1270, 1276, 1280, 1014, 1102, 896, 538, 570, 222, 737, 1274.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 64, 6, 74, 83, 86½, 88, 92 to 104, 45.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 661, 560, 523, 525, 575, 611, 667, 1329, 771, 729, 781, 783, 769, 793, 795, 797, 815, 817, 849, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821. *Part II.*—Nos. 758, 730, 732, 728, 738, 752, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2591, 2061, 1645, 2055, 2056, 1856, 373, 7, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2144, 405, 2156. *Part II.*—Nos. 350, 351, 1663, 2157, 2159, 2164, 295, 331, 1735, 1670, 1972, 1976, 2165, 2127, 2148.

The Injunction Against the Artisans' Bank.

THE BONDS FALLING OFF.

Gordon & Crosman vs. *The Artisans' Bank, and one other suit.*—Pursuant to adjournment, the matter of the Receivership in this case was on Saturday again before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. F. Byrne, Esq., stated to the Court that in view of the objection raised to the proceeding in which he was attorney for plaintiffs, he would withdraw his application for the appointment of a Receiver, and at the same time give notice of a renewal of the application after the necessary ten days had elapsed from the time of the making of their demand—in case they were not paid before that time.

Ex-Judge Cowles then remarked that he supposed in that case proceedings must be continued under his order to show cause.

Judge Whiting objected, stating that the papers were not served upon them until that morning; he protested against being forced to oppose the motion on such short notice, as the moving parties would not press the application now, but let it go over until the early part of the (this) week, he would then be ready to act. Besides, in case of such postponement, he thought the parties represented by Judge Cowles would be paid, and their cause of action would terminate. The Bank now did not owe them but $300, as $15,000 of the indebtedness had already been paid. Judge Cowles said it had been paid at the Park Bank since the proceedings on Friday. Judge Whiting said it had been paid two or three days.

The Court said if it had been paid since the day before, out of the assets of the Bank, the injunction had been violated.

Judge Whiting said they were not inquiring now into that subject upon the intimations of parties. It would be time enough to inquire whether the injunction had been violated, when upon proper papers the officers of the Bank should be proceeded against by attachment. Judge Whiting again insisted that the matter should be postponed until Wednesday—and by that time all proceedings could be abandoned, as he believed the Bank could make arrangements to pay off everybody but Stockholders. Judge Cowles stated that if the matter were adjourned until Wednesday, to which, personally, he had no objections, and in that time his clients should be paid, then by his application no other party could be benefited. He desired to know if the Court considered the matter of such a nature that his application could still be held the application of others in such a case. If not, then in justice to others with whom he had cooperated, he could not consent to an adjournment, but must insist on pressing the motion then.

Justice Leonard remarked that as, from the beginning, he had recognized the right of creditors generally to be heard on the one application, he should consider the order of Judge Cowles that of other creditors, even were the parties who were represented by Judge Cowles paid in the *interim*. The Court here took occasion to criticise the conduct of the Bank. It looked very singular to his Hoonr on the first day of the proceeding—the Cashier of the Bank having waited upon him and stated that the Bank had voted itself insolvent, and consented to the appointment of a certain person Receiver, not objecting to the instantaneous proceeding; that now, the Court having refused to appoint such partv to the office of Receiver, the Bank should come in and avail itself of that objection. It looked very like as if an outside intention had been formed to coerce the Court into such an appointment as the Bank desired. The Bank had, in effect, said that the Court must either appoint our man, or we will object to the proceeding, on the ground that it is premature, the ten days allowed by law not having expired. The Court would not be a party to such a transaction. The Court might appoint Mr. Smith, or might not, as at last it should seem expedient. All parties explained, and disclaimed any such concert of action for such a purpose.

After much more unnecessary talk, Mr. Byrne, having abandoned the Receivership, asked that his injunction order might be adjourned until Saturday, the 13th. The motion was granted. Ex-Judge Cowles said the other parties with whom he acted, having consented, he should not dissent to the postponement of his application until Wednesday next. In short he would consent. It was so ordered. Thus the injunction web begins to grow weak.

Taxation of Costs.

FEES OF ENGLISH SOLICITORS.

Thomas Dunham and others vs. *Thomas G. Shearman and others.*—The plaintiff in this case sued out a commission to London in which the defendant joined. The examination occupied two days. The commissioner's charge was £10 10s. To this was added a bill of £28 18s. 8d., solicitor's bill $192 12. The plaintiff had judgment, and the commissioner's bill was allowed by the clerk. On a taxation the solicitor's bill includes fees for payment of seven witnesses £17 9s., and the remainder is for the services of the solicitor employed by the plaintiff to superintend the execution of the commission. The defendant appealed from the clerk's adjustment. The appeal was argued in the Superior Court and the following decision rendered:

Hoffman, J., (after stating the facts.)—The Commissioner's fees are expressly allowed by the amendment of section 311 of the Code made in 1857. Justice Clerke has considered them proper even before such an amendment, (Calvert *vs.* Finch, 13 How. Pr. 13.) The proper fees for the attendance of witnesses is also a necessary disbursement. I agree with Justice Smith in his views upon this point, (Case *vs.* Price, 9 Abb., Pr. R. 111.) But a difficulty exists as to the measure of such allowance. I am prepared to say that the attendance fee allowed in our fee bill (fifty cents) is proper to be taxed as to witnesses examined under a commission, and, also, the traveling fees when the distance is over three miles, as therein prescribed. On this basis the charge of the witnesses from Scotland, and of any other of the witnesses, might be allowed, had the affidavit been sufficient. (Wheeler *vs.* Losee, as above.) I am inclined to think that if the fees of witnesses are regulated by the law of the country in which a commission is executed, and the attendance cannot be procured without payment of such fees that should form the rule of allowance here, the case is not so before me as that I can pass upon the question. There can be no ground for allowing the charges of the solicitor abroad. Had the attorney on record been present he could have got nothing specially for the services. An allowance has been made in this case. Expenditures of this description must be borne by the party himself, as he bears counsel fees.

The taxation must be readjusted by allowing the Commissioner's fees, £10 10s., disallowing the solicitors charges for services, £11 9s. 8d., and also the £17 9s. for witnesses, but with liberty to the plaintiff to have the fees of the witnesses adjusted upon the basis of the fee bill for this State, as before pointed out.

Order for retaxation.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for appellants; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Andrews* vs. *Andrews*—Divorce granted.

Holt vs. *Holt*—Statute of limitations bars the divorce.

Hockley vs. *Verrien*—Venue changed to Onondaga County.

Application of Montrose—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Robertson, J.—*Keeys Willett*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 6—*In steamship Adriatic, for Southampton, &c.*—The Bishop of Victoria, Rev. Mr. Flagg, Capt. A. G. Gray, Major Morton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gentil, Mr. Wing and lady, Mr. T. E. Davis and family, Mrs. Sandford and two children, Mrs. Salter, H. Ludlum and family, A. W. Greenleaf and family, R. W. McClellan, C. F. Dambmann and family, Gabriel Ravel, wife, two children and servant, Francois Ravel and wife, N. P. Russell and servant, Mr. H. D. and Miss M. Russell, E. McCutter, Mr. Nesbit and lady, Dost. Bassols and lady, all of Boston; Mr. Pepper and lady, Philadelphia; Miss Waterman, T. B. Curtis, wife and two sons, Boston; James Lodge and lady, Boston, C. J. De Bost, G. Leppold, Mr. Yznaga del Valle and family, E. J. Courney, A. De Feyster, Wylless Peck and lady, E. E. Dorman, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, S. Thorne and lady, Mr. Lansing and lady, Mr. Hasen and lady, Mr. Haslam, H. J. Mc Grath, W. P. Wadsworth, G. M. Taggart, G. L. Todd and nephew, C. H. Schlesbe, Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Orthout and family, Alfred Vogel, Mrs. Haight, Miss Haight, master Haight and servant, Miss Augusta Smith, Long Island; Mrs. J. S. Gilbert, Miss D. Gilbert, Mr. Fahnstock and wife, Mrs. Morris, Miss Butt, Gordon Grant, Miss J. E. Ward, Mr. Babcock and daughter, Mrs. Coxe, Miss Newton, Geo. D. Krumbhaar and wife, Jas. R. Smith, A. Mollan, J. F. Divers, D. Hubbard, wife and child, W. W. Crane, C. W.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2824. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATIFICATION OF FUSION.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Immense Gathering of the Opponents of Lincoln.

Speeches of Hon. John A. Dix, S. J. Tilden, Jas. W. Gerard, Charles O'Conor, Hon. John Cochrane, Gen. Walbridge, Hon. Jas. Brooks, and Others.

Resolutions, a Report and a Campaign Song.

Few that favor Fusion failed to be present at the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening; at least the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and around the building thousands of people were gathered. Many and lengthy speeches were delivered, urging a combination for any of the opposing candidates that could defeat the Republicans. Resolutions, declaring its propriety, and a report announcing that it had been effected, were adopted. Processions of Ward Clubs bearing banners with "Fusion" writ upon them paraded the streets; and none were to be met with in the immediate vicinity of Astor-place who would willingly then and there have called loudly for cheers for the party then and there reviled.

The pyrotechnic signals for the coming together of the fused shot across the sky and made darkness visible as soon as darkness came. Fusilades from Capt. RYNDERS' cannon, belching during the entire evening, were not few nor far between. The shooting stars from the first rocket had hardly lost their identity amid the crimson glories of the beautiful sunset that followed the afternoon's shower, ere detached parties of the wedded masses began to assemble; and when 7½ P. M. arrived great numbers were already gathered without, and an Othello might have smothered his wife by simply forcing her into the packed apartment below. Every available spot was occupied within, and men elbowed each other as fiercely in their efforts to get at the door-ways and down the stairs as if they thought their Paradise was down below. The hall was decorated profusely with American flags and with placards on which were the names of America's great men, and divers declarations in diverse diction concerning the salvation of the Union.

Punctually at the hour named, WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., came forward and nominated Hon. JOHN A. DIX for President of the meeting. Loud acclamations approved, and Mr. DIX spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

FELLOW CITIZENS: After thanking you for the honor you have done me in asking me to preside over your consultations this evening, and after stating the objects of the meeting, I trust I may not be considered as intruding my own opinions upon you, if I ask permission to state a few considerations arising out of the peculiar circumstances which have called us together. We are assembled, fellow-citizens, to proclaim to the people of this State our approval of the Union Electoral ticket recently completed in this City, after long deliberation, carried on under difficulties which seemed at one time insurmountable, and after full consultation with Committees representing all the political organizations opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. I say we are assembled to proclaim our determination to the people of this State, because, I am sure I may add, with the concurrence of every man within the reach of my voice, that we do not desire to interfere in any manner *—either by our advice or by holding up our own action as an example for imitation*—with the arrangements of our political friends in other States. We believe we understand better than they possibly can, what course of policy is best fitted for ourselves, and for the same reason we do not doubt that they will take, in the existing crisis, the course most judicious for them. We are rigid non-interventionists—abstaining from all interference in the political concerns of others, and asking a like immunity from interference in ours.

We have come together, fellow-citizens, like the men of the Revolution three-quarters of a century ago, divided by differences of opinion and diversities of interest, but with patriotic motives, and with a determination to make all personal sacrifices which may be needful to accomplish one great object. They came together to form the Union; we come together to preserve it—and for this end we are ready, as they were, to make all reasonable compromise and concession.

It is strange how soon the lessons of experience are forgotten! It is scarcely a twelvemonth since many of those who are here to-night, were assembled in this vicinity to express their detestation of an outrage on one of our sister States—an outrage, which we regarded as a legitimate consequence of the political teachings of the party against whom we are arrayed now as we were then. If any one had told us that before the end of a year, there would be danger of the triumph of that party in this State, through our own local divisions—if he had told us that through an unyielding tenacity of purpose, through the pride of organization, or through considerations of personal interest, we should be putting to hazard the harmony of the Union and the permanency of our institutions by giving the victory to the party whose policy is directly at war with both,—he would not have been credited. And yet, fellow-citizens, this is the very problem to be solved to-night—whether we, and those who in other parts of the State are likely to be influenced by our example, will give to the Union Electoral ticket, a cordial, an efficient and an unwavering support, or whether by standing aloof from each other, in the isolation of our respective opinions on questions of administration, we shall leave the victory to be carried off by the common enemy against our divided forces. It is a question, on which patriotism and disinterestedness should not hesitate for a moment. Let me say, without intending offence in any quarter, that those only can hesitate, who intrench themselves behind the narrow breastwork of their own individualism, regardless of practical results, and leave the combatants to whom they are most nearly allied by policy and principle, to fight out the great battle for the Union, to be overthrown for want of their friendly aid. I should be sorry, fellow-citizens, to be one of those, through whose indifference or impracticability, the victory in this State should be given to the party which has done so much to weaken the bond of confidence between the members of the Union, to impair our prosperity as a State, and to subvert our municipal independence as a city. If such a responsibility is to rest anywhere, I trust, for our own honor, it may not be on any of us.

It is certainly to be regretted that the Union ticket we have formed now, had not been put in the field six weeks ago. If it had been, I do not believe it could, by any possibility, have been defeated. It is not too late now. With a cordial and unflinching support, it is still possible to carry it. Nay, I believe that with a perfect union of the divisions of party which it represents, there will be no difficulty in carrying it. Let me say to those who are dissatisfied with the terms of union, or rather with the particular manner in which it has been made, that I wish myself the ticket could, in some respects, have been differently constituted. At the same time, it is due to those who effected the arrangements, to say they have done all they could do under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. They have accomplished in substance all that was finally asked, though not precisely in the mode proposed. I am satisfied, as a political friend of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to take the substance and not stand on the punctilio of a literal compliance. In other words, having the substance, it would be the merest senselessness to contend for the shadow. And in assenting to the arrangement which has been made, I consider it my duty to assent freely, cordially and without mental reservation. In this light, all fair men must regard it. In no other spirit can it be successfully carried out. We must accept the arrangements, not with a niggardliness of consent which is tantamount to a rejection, but with a cordiality which will manifest itself in efficient action. Every man of us, in his particular sphere, must go to work and resolve that the ticket shall be elected.

Before I sit down, fellow-citizens, let me say a word on the morality of coalitions—a question of which our political opponents have availed themselves to pour out torrents of invective on our heads. No man who is at all familiar with the history of parties, is ignorant of the fact that combinations are perpetually taking place among those who differ on questions of administration, for the purpose of carrying out some great measure of policy in the propriety of which they concur. If the end they have in view be patriotic, if their purposes are not merely selfish, the combination (or the coalition, if the term is preferred), is perfectly warranted by all the laws of honorable political warfare. I do not suppose that a more remarkable instance of the combination of heterogeneous political elements has ever been known than one under our own eyes. I allude to two leading Republican papers in this City, both conducted with signal ability and vigor. I need not name them. One is for free trade, the other for high protection. One is remarkably sound on financial questions, the other as equally unsound on all. A singular antagonism of principle runs through their whole course, with a single exception. They agree on the Slavery question, and on the chance of war on every other, they coalesce for political effect. They are equally ardent in their support of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. If they belive the Slavery question to surpass in importance all great measures of administration; if they believe the settlement of that question in the manner they think right is of such moment that it should properly supersede all others, no exception can be taken to the coalition they and their followers have formed.

Now, I do not hesitate to say that no divisions of party within my remembrance have had so many elements of union—of consanguinity—if I may so express myself—as those represented by the Union Electoral ticket. We are are all non-interventionists, some it is true to a greater extent than others, in regard to Slavery; we concur on most financial questions; and though these are minor subjects, on which we entertain different opinions, the points of contact are so numerous that it would be most extraordinary if by the mismanagement of those who assume to be leaders, we were, in a crisis like this, to be kept apart.

Above all, fellow-citizens, we are united on a question which, in the importance of its consequences towers above all others—the preservation of the Union, through a scrupulous observance of our Constitutional obligations, and by abstaining from all interference in the domestic concerns of our fellow-citizens in other States. On this question we could not dismiss without disloyalty to all that is dear in the remembrance of the past and precious in our hopes of the future. Let every true Democrat, let every true Union man rally to the support of the Union Electoral ticket, and it is my sincere belief that the State may be saved from the calamity with which it was threatened—the success of the Republican Party, not through its own intrinsic strength, but through our divisions. Let us, then, from this hour, lay these divisions aside; let us sacrifice to the one great object our personal interests, and leaving all minor differences of opinion to be adjusted when the vital questions at issue shall be settled, let us go into the contest under one common banner, with no other words inscribed on it save these: "The Union and the Constitution, undivided and indivisible."

Mr. DIX was frequently interrupted by applause.

E. J. BROWN, Esq., mid cries of "Holler it out!" "Go ahead!" and, towards the close, "That's enough!" read a long list of Vice-Presidents. They were elected boisterously, and amid great disorder. Printed lists were scattered among the people.

Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY presented the following report:

The Committee appointed pursuant to a resolution of the Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, Sept. 17, 1860, submit the following

REPORT.

Commissioned to adopt a ticket for Presidential Electors, which should be satisfactory to the masses who regard the triumph of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, by means of a sectional organization, upon a sectional issue, and for the establishment of a sectional policy in the Federal Government, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and therefore dangerous to the Union, we have endeavored to perform that great duty, with impartiality, with wisdom, and with supreme devotion to an object, so momentous and so patriotic. We submit to you the "Union" ticket for electors of President and Vice-President.

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

HUMAN J. REDFIELD,	GRENNE C. BRONSON,
SELAH B. STRONG,	DAVID C. JUDSON,
JOHN H. BROWER,	CHARLES GOODYEAR,
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,	GEORGE C. CLYDE,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JOHN MUNN,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	AMBROSE S. HIGGINS,
J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN,	LUCAS B. CROCKER,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,	PEARSON MUNDY,
STEPHEN B. RUSSEL,	JOHN M. STRONG,
ABRAM B. CONORE,	EDWIN M. ANDERSON,
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,	JAMES M. PULVER,
ELISHA P. STRONG,	MILES FINCH,
WILLIAM KENT,	CHARLES H. CARROLL,
MARTIN SPRINGER,	ADDISON GARDNER,
JAMES KIDD,	JOHN B. SKINNER, 2d,
ISAIAH BLOOD,	LORENZO BURROWS,
HENRY H. ROSS,	WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN D. CALDWELL.	

The members of it have all accepted. They are all *"Union Men for the sake of the Union;"* and we believe we are justified in now announcing, that the union of the Conservative masses of our citizens upon this ticket is a *completed fact.*

CHAS. O'CONOR,	PETER B. SWEENEY,
S. F. BUTTERWORTH,	DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	JAMES MONROE.
HENRY GRINNELL,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	ANDREW MOUNT,
WILSON G. HUNT,	CHARLES A. SECOR,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,	Committee.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1860.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby, presented to those gentleman nominated as Electors of President and Vice-President, who, with patriotic disinterestedness, withdrew their names in favor of the Union Electoral Ticket, thereby contributing their utmost to the accomplishment of that object which should be dear to every true American, "Union for the sake of the Union."

There was more confusion while Mr. HENRY distributed copies of this. Out of the chaos occasionally arose the voice of Mr. DIX, saying, "Fellow-citizens! fellow-citizens! I ask— Fellow-citizens!—[Cries of "Order."] Fellow-citizens, I ask for a clear and distinct vote on the Electoral ticket thus framed."

Order was at length restored, and with a loud shout the ticket was indorsed.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. S. J. TILDEN, and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we regard the attempt of a sectional party in the Northern States to take possession of the Federative agency of all the States, adversely to the whole people of the fifteen Southern States, as contrary to the fundamental idea of the Constitution: that the attempt to inaugurate by such means a sectional policy upon a subject vitally affecting the rights, the interests, and the feelings of those fifteen States, creates a great danger to our Confederated Union, and to the peace and safety of the whole country; that we deem it to be an imperative duty to waive personal preferences as to candidates, and differences upon abstract questions, in favor of a *Union of Patriotic Citizens* for the sake of the *Union of the States.*

Resolved, That the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN can only be effected against the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people, and by a dexterous use of the Electoral Forms which the Constitution left to the States to provide; that if their election should be effected, it will be by scarcely more than one-third of the actual popular vote cast.

Resolved, That those who regard the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN as prolific of danger to the country ought not to multiply the chances of such a result by their own divisions.

Resolved, That the ticket for Presidential Electors submitted to this meeting by the Committee of fifteen is hereby approved and adopted; and that we cordially and earnestly recommend it to the support of all the conservative, patriotic and Union-loving voters of this State.

REMARKS OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. TILDEN supported the resolutions in a speech, in which he was frequently compelled to halt by the din and disorder. During its progress great merriment was caused by a Hibernian, of stentorian lungs, on the sidewalk, who, in the midst of each sentence, shouted through the grating near the ceiling, "CHARLEY O'CONOR'S wanted outside!" "We're all waiting outside!" Mr. TILDEN said he was there, not as a Breckinridge man, not as a Bell man, not as a Douglas man, but as one who thought that the public conjuncture of public affairs demanded that all should come forward to oppose the triumph of a sectional party. There was a danger to the country that they were to ward off. That danger consisted in this: an organized sectional party was endeavoring to take possession of the Government—a party that had no hold in fifteen States of this Confederacy, and that after five years of discussion, with all its prospects of success, was not able to draw to its side one man in ten of those States, and had hardly an adherent in the five others. There was a difference of opinion between the members of that party and the people of the South. With the former, it was a mere matter of opinion, but with the latter, it was a matter which concerned vast interests: which was identified with social order, and twined itself around the very fibres of their social position. It was on such a question, without any representation of the Southern States, that the Republicans proposed to inaugurate over those 15 States what, in all its characteristics, would be an alien Government without representation. It was for them to decide whether this should be.

Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE sang a "Union Campaign Song" exceedingly well; the people joining in the chorus, and then

REMARKS OF MR. GERARD.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., was introduced. Though not set down among the speakers, Mr. GERARD said he was a minute man, and was ready at a moment's warning to come forward. He liked fusion, but did not like confusion, and hoped the people would be quiet. Mr. GERARD humorously related how he had vowed to leave the Whig Party when it should be abolitionized, and how he had left it; told of the causes which had let to this motley gathering—

"Black spirits and white,
[Cries of "No black spirits!"]
Blue spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
Mingle as we may." [Laughter.]

Described the Republican Party as a "hybrid monstrosity"—a Cyclopean party with a single eye for Slavery; declared that unless LINCOLN'S portraits were infernal libels his bare appearance was enough to split rails; and wound up by urging that however the Republican candidate, as a lawyer, might split hairs, or however, as a backwoodsman, he might split rails, he should not be permitted, as President, to split the Union.

Mr. GERARD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and the same are hereby presented to the Committee of Fifteen who reported the Union Electoral Ticket, for their wise and effective labors, and that said Committee be continued to aid in accomplishing the success of the Electoral Ticket reported by them.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, to convene Union meetings in the same spirit that animates the movement in this City, and that they be invited to correspond with the Committee of Fifteen with the view to coöperation in their efforts.

When Mr. GERARD had concluded, there were loud cries for Mr. O'CONOR, who rose and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ.

Mr. O'CONOR, on being introduced by the Chairman, was received with a burst of cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This magnificent meeting presents a worthy response to the glorious call which has been made upon the patriotism of the people of the City of New-York.

You have been called, together, gentlemen, pursuant to an authority emanating from no political party, from no partial faction, from no friends of any particular man, from no friends of particular temporary measures of policy, but pursuant to an authority emanating directly and spontaneously from yourselves, the people. You are called together for the purpose of determining a momentous question involving neither more nor less than this simple issue Shall this great and glorious Union cease with the year 1861, or shall it be perpetuated for ever? [Cries of "For Ever."] That is the question—that is the question, gentlemen, which originally called you, the citizens of New-York, together, and led you to constitute the Committee who have now made their report. That Committee have deliberated, they have acted, and have made their report. You are now summoned to pass upon it, and to determine whether the ends they aimed at were worthy, and whether the means they have employed were honorable, and whether the means, if faithfully and vigorously enforced, are adequate to secure the object proposed—the preservation of our Union. [Applause.] That is the question to be considered by you this evening.

Heretofore, gentlemen, in all my knowledge of political life in our City and in our State, we have always had some single individual at the head of the political party to which we were attached whom we presented to our fellow-citizens for the highest office in their gift, in whose virtues, in whose moral qualities and talents we relied for the accomplishment of the objects in view by the approaching election.

But, now, gentlemen, we have come together, setting aside for the moment all considerations of men, —setting aside for the moment our consideration for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, setting aside for the moment our admiration of Mr. DOUGLAS, setting aside for the moment our admiration of Mr. BELL—forgetting names, forgetting men, sacrificing all personal predilections, all private interests, all personal partialities, and enrolled ourselves under a principle dear to the heart of every true, honest, and patriotic American—the principle written on the banner over your President's chair: "Union for the sake of the Union." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, is this great sacrifice of the passions, feelings and interests, which affect us in this life, honorable? Is the sacrifice demanded? Gentlemen, what is at stake? Why, let us look at our condition. Let us look and see what is threatened by the political party against whom we are now arrayed, and ask ourselves, is or is not every sacrifice of this description demanded in the impending crisis, and is not a persistency in it demanded? Are we not called upon by every principle that should move the heart of a patriotic citizen to make all the sacrifices in our power which can promote the accomplishment of the objects which this meeting has in view? [Applause.] Gentlemen, we occupy a position which attracts the admiration of all who hate us, and, I may say, the envy of all in other climes who love us. [Cheers.] They envy our condition—feeling that sentiment to a reasonable and honorable extent, they envy our condition so far that they would desire to participate in it, and, as I have said, those who hate us cannot withhold the tribute of their admiration. [Applause.]

This country, let me remind you, gentlemen, is now in a state of prosperity unexampled in the history of past times—a prosperity which is not only national but individual—a prosperity which pervades all classes of society—a prosperity that reaches all classes of society, even including the negro slave himself. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we now enjoy that state of prosperity. It has been the result of our magnificently conceived, and, I think I may say, of our divinely framed Constitution and system of Government. We have been carried on under its administration to a pitch of prosperity that few can imagine, and which no words can adequately describe. We are held together to-day by the ties of a common fraternity. But, we are informed in language too plain to be misunderstood by the anti-Slavery Party—if they succeed in electing their candidates they will devise means through the forms offered to destroy the institution upon which the prosperity of the South depends. Their object as now plainly, distinctly and unequivocally avowed, is to dissever the ties that bind the negro servant to his white master. This has been announced in a distinct form. The conflict with Southern interests has been described as irrepressible. All that constitutes the wealth and prosperity of the South is to be destroyed in this conflict? What, gentlemen, what can we expect from the success of a party organized on such a basis? Certainly one of two things. Either that the people of the Southern States will submit to insult, will submit to loss of property, will submit to be virtually denationalized, subjected to Colonial vassalage as Canada is to Britain, as Ireland has long been, and as many an oppressed country has been by foreign monarchical tyrants. They must either submit to that willingly or they must be made to submit to it by the power of the sword. Thus Northern arms are to crush and prostrate the liberty and indepeddence of the South. Are you prepared that your strength or the influence of your State and of your fellow-citizens throughout the North shall be employed in a work so unholy [Cries of "No, never."] Then, if you are not willing that your swords shall be thus employed—that the strength of your Territory shall not be thus employed, as the South will not tamely yield to such a subjugation—the necessary consequence then is that the South will separate from us. They feel that they are entitled to enjoy equal privileges with all the members of this Confederacy, and unlesss allowed those privileges, they will not remain in it. Are you willing that this glorious Union, formed in '76, shall perish in 1861? Are you prepared for this? I trust you are not. I know you are not. [Cries of "No, no."] And now fellow-citizens, I need hardly say to you that the aims of the Black Republicans is no longer a matter of disguise. There was a time when the most eminent statesman in their ranks hoped to become their leader—and to be their candidate for the Chief Magistracy. He hoped to reach the Presidency, and probably intended to disappoint their expectations. Doubtless he designed attempting to satisfy the South by giving them a tolerably Conservative Administration. Then, while proving false to his party and to his implied promises, he might by possibility be held the North and South together. That cunning statesman, on his return from his recent trip to Europe found the whole Southern country excited by the raid of JOHN BROWN, and becoming alarmed he made what was called a moderately conservative speech, in which he gave the public to understand that under his administration the country would be safe and the Union by no means endangered. This gave rise to a presumption that he would kick away the ladder by which he had raised himself to power—trample upon the means that had elected him to office, and play the part of a tolerably well behaved President. Well, gentlemen, what followed? The Republican Party in the secret councils of its managers and leaders, controlled by its extreme men and by its philosophers, held consultation here and consultation there, and, finally, came to the conclusion that this little BILLY SEWARD, of Auburn, "would make a tolerably good President of the United States, and that, therefore, he was not the man for their money, so they disappointed him. The man who could talk so well about irrepressible conflicts, and then say that he did not seriously mean it, and intended to be a very conservative, and constitutional law-abiding President, would not suit them. After all, the South might get along with him very well.

Well, Mr. SEWARD did not know that these consultations had been held and slept on in perfect security. He was not one of the "Philosophers." He was only a stump-orator and a politician, who denied office, intending to make as good a use of it for himself and his friends as he could. He was one of those men who have resort to any novelties for the purpose of pleasing what is sometimes called the multitude, but who mean nothing whatever by it. On this principle he has always acted, and always failed. He has, if I may say it, paid his addresses, in succession, to three old ladies, with each of whom he has been rather unfortunate. [Applause.] He first made court, in his gay and gallant youth, to an old woman who went by the name of Anti (aunty) Masonry—I do no not know that there was an actual marriage between them, but their relations were very intimate and continued until the old woman died; at last she did die, and WM. H. SEWARD was left a widower. [Laughter.] Then he courted another old woman who had not quite so large an estate as his first love. She was called Anti-Rent. But here his correspondence was of shorter duration. The old lady fell sick, and if not absolutely dead she is very near it. Her people have still a little place up in the Heidelberg mountains, but whether she is actually dead or not I cannot affirm, but that is the presumption, for our law is positive in its provisions against the crime of bigamy, and Mr. SEWARD has taken to himself another mate. He left Aunty-Rent and gained the affections of another old woman, whose name is not unfamiliar to you—I mean Aunty-Slavery. [Laughter.] That was his third and last association in wedded life. [Laughter.] And he succeeded perfectly with this good lady, until he made that unfortunate conservative speech. His new-found conservatism began immediately to operate against him, and the old woman became jealous! [Laughter.] She called all her friends and philosophers quietly about her, to talk over the case of WM. H. SEWARD. His fidelity was subjected to a rigorous scrutiny; he was tried in the balance, and found wanting. This however, was kept secret, and it was not till one bright morning when the party was in council at Chicago, that, all of a sudden, the sentence of the philosophers was read to the astounded followers of Mr. SEWARD. "BILL SEWARD" was repudiated, and it was announced that the old woman had taken a new husband, and a remarkable handsome one (applause and laughter)—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Illinois rail-splitter. [Renewed laughter.] The philosopher's choice of LINCOLN went upon a positive fact, and a very insignificant one,—it was that the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" was never originated in the brain of Mr. SEWARD. Politicians are not always original, either in their ideas or their expressions. And it turned out on investigation that Mr. SEWARD'S speech at Rochester was not his own, for the declaration of an irrepressible conflict which he there made was traced to the real original Jacobs, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Laughter and cheers.] He was the man who first announced this doctrine, and consequently he received the favors of this old lady, Aunty Slavery, and she had kicked completely out of her good graces poor "BILLY SEWARD." [Great laughter.] It is said, too, that she ordered Mr. LINCOLN'S portrait to be taken and exhibited in order to all her lieges, to show how, her excellent taste in transferring her affections to the beautiful creature. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, to be serious about a matter which ought to be seriously considered, although I have presented it in a form which may not be so regarded. The facts, you will find, are as I have stated them. Mr. SEWARD made a conservative speech. It would not answer. He announced that he might be trusted with the administration of the whole country; Thus he was guilty of a departure from the wishes of his party. And what has been the result! Why, gentlemen, his party have rejected him, have selected a man whom they know would suit their purposes better. And now, in anger or in desperation, Mr. SEWARD has gone forth as a champion of Anti-Slavery in its most extreme form; he has traveled through the country as the avowed champion of the "irrepressible conflict" against the Constitutional rights of the South, and he puts ABRAHAM LINCOLN before you as the undoubted embodiment of that doctrine—a man who will not receive a solitary vote in fifteen States of this Union—a man who has said, if public report is to be believed, that he dare not show his face in a Southern State, nor in the State in which he was born. [Applause.] Mr. O'CONOR proceeded to speak with much empasis on the importance of the electoral vote of New-York, as being capable of outbalancing the vote for LINCOLN, and declared that event of the triumph of the Republican Party in the pending election in Pennsylvania, the Union Party should, instead of discouragement, further incentives to exertion Gentlemen, this is the state of things—this is the case before us. A great and free and prosperous and united country is threatened with civil war and dissolution. This is not a matter of suspicion or opinion as to the objects of the Black Republican Party; it is threatened most distinctly by the plain declarations and avowed designs of their candidates and stump orators, and particularly by those of the great mouth-piece, WM. H. SEWARD. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is the condition of things. And I ask you to rise in your strength—to put your shoulder to the wheel, and by a united and vigorous effort, to defeat the attempt which is being made to convert the great State of New-York into an instrument for the elevation to power of the man who has these objects in view. This is the question which you are to decide. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing that the issue is as I have stated it, and you are called upon to say whether it be in your power, or whether such means are presented to you as will enable you to save the best interests of the country from destruction. Now, gentlemen, the Union-loving masses of New-York are united. I think that the maiority of the people of this State are determined to accomplish the defeat of LINCOLN, and the overthrow of its candidates [applause.] And gentlemen I will state to you why it is a plain, short easy matter of calculation. The menaced position of your country is that which is composed of your Southern States. Now these Southern States have 120 electoral votes. In your Southern College, each one of these votes will certainly be given against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, just as certainly as certainly as the sun will rise on the day of the delivery of your votes in the public urn. You have then these 120 votes against them, and the State of New-York should withhold her votes from the Republican Party. Though she should cast them into the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot be President of the United States. [Loud applause.] Therefore, gentlemen, though every other State of all the North and all the West and all the East should be forgetful of its duty to the Union, and should be so forgetful of this (and it has been well denominated treasonable) Republican Party, and to prove recreant to its duty to the Union, New-York holds in her hands the key to the public safety, and she alone can save the Union. [Applause.] They had to bring together the most opposing elements. They were men actively engaged in life's pursuits, and had their friends and partialities to gratify, and you might well suppose that they had a most arduous task, and that in bringing matters to a consummation they would often be obliged to settle by the arbitrary vote of majority whether A. B. should go on the ticket and whether C. D. go off. But I tell you this, that so pure and holy was the office in which they were employed, that weak and human as they were —liable to err, liable to passion, liable to partiality, like other men—yet, so holy, so sanctifying in its operation upon their minds was the sacred cause in which they were engaged, that all their deliberations, all questions before them, great and small, ended in union. A unanimous vote affirmed every measure which they adopted. Their final action resulted in the report presented to you this evening, to which is promised your unanimous approval. Now, gentlemen, I recognize in this mastery of events over the passions of men, in this perfect combination and harmony for the purpose in view, the government of an overruling Providence—that Providence which has heretofore protected this Union from all dangers, and will, I trust, preserve it to the end. [Applause.] A word or two more, gentlemen, and I shall have done. I have claimed that the State of New-York alone can accomplish this object. We have the best evidence that the State of New-York will, by the union of all the opponents of Black Republicanism, effect the object of saving this Union from the evils which are now threatening it. Let me for a momen' call your attention to an event some time past which will show the reason why we should confidently entertain this opinion. The American arms were raised to the highest pitch of glory by the conquest of the vast Empire of Montezuma, effected with a small army not exceeding ten thousand men, under the command of WINFIELD SCOTT, the greatest living General of the age. [Applause.] When that gallant old hero returned, wearing the laurels awarded for his triumph over this great State—conquered with such very limited means —the whole nation bowed down in homage to his military talents and heroic patriotism; one of our political parties nominated the hero for the Presidency of the United States. No nobler character, no abler and more eminent man could have been selected. He stood before us clothed with such attractions to the American heart, with such claims upon the patriotism of the people, that he seemed a candidate almost invincible. Now, gentlemen, at that day—no matter whether it was true or false—I will assume it was false and a total mistake. But no matter—it was published—it was first whispered and then published louder and louder, until it took possession of the public mind in this City and State, that that great hero was not versed in civil affairs, and was subject, in some degree, to the influence of the Black Republican leader—WM. H. SEWARD. As a result of that opinion, the people of the great and patriotic City of New-York assembled a meeting at Castle Garden, to which my honored friend Mr. GERARD has alluded, and notwithstanding the high claims of WINFIELD SCOTT to the support of the American people, his election was denounced as dangerous to the Union, merely because it was feared that WM. H. SEWARD, as the organ of Republicanism, might exert an influence over him. New-York, I might say with tears in her eyes, condemned him, and throughout the length and breadth of this land that opinion was fatal to the destiny of WINFIELD SCOTT as a candidate. He had scarcely any votes—only three or four States voting for him. Thus New-York acted ten years ago. What has New-York now presented to her consideration? Surely a far more dangerous state of things. Black Republicanism is now ten times more rampant than at that time; it is not merely suspected but it is roundly avowed that it designs to crush the Southern States and trample upon their honor and their dearest interests. And this WILLIAM H. SEWARD is the avowed leader of the party—he has repented of his conservative speech, and he stands before us as the champion and predestined Prime Minister of this backwoodsman, LINCOLN, who has no capacity to govern without some such assistance. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is the state of things. On a mere suspicion that WILLIAM H. SEWARD had the ear of Gen. SCOTT, New-York denounced that patriot soldier and deprived him of his hold upon the affections of the American People. We defeated him as the candidate for the Presidency. Now this same State of New-York, still more deeply interested in the Union than it was then, has before it as a candidate for the Presidency this handsome ABRAHAM LINCOLN, totally inexperienced in public affairs—who never performed an affirmative act in a public capacity except to vote against his country when supplies were needed for our gallant soldiery in a foreign territory; this ABRAHAM LINCOLN is before us as a candidate for the Presidency—the treasonable doctrines of his party are avowed, and this same WM. H. SEWARD is to be his Prime Minister. Shall we hesitate to exert our utmost power and ability to defeat him? and shall it be said that the great and patriotic State of New-York has not within its limits a sufficient number of citizens who are lovers of the Union and haters of discord and civil war to protect its electoral vote from being given for such a man with such a Prime Minister? [Applause.]

There were loud calls for "WOOD," but as the Mayor was not in the house, the audience next heard the

SPEECH OF THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON was next introduced and delivered a strong address. He denounced Republicanism as a crime against freedom, and Republicans as enemies to the republic. [Applause.] Their higher law was the mob-law. The mission of SEWARD was to promote hate. He was in the habit of taunting the South, and trying to make the North cry out to its brother, "stand back, we are holier than thou;" not only should we not be tired of saving the Union, but our children and children's children ought to be proud of that duty. [Cheers.] Let them recollect that our Union imparted blessings that were not confined to this continent. Let young ALBERT, when the diadem presses his brow, remember that the union of the old and the new could never be had unless we hold on to the Union now and forever. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was next introduced, and made an energetic appeal for the Union ticket. He advised the sacrifice of all party predilections for the sake of defeating LINCOLN in this State. If New-York stood to her duty, the sundown of the 6th of November would witness the flag of our Union floating over a united and harmonious people. [Applause.] Let the curse of God rest upon that man who would prevent such a consummation. [Applause.] He claimed that New-York should be admitted to the brotherhood of those States that love the Union. She would speak in November, and though Pennsylvania should go against us in November, New-York would have the higher honor in being the last and final refuge of the nationality of the North. [Applause.] As goes the City, so he trusted would go the State, and as went the State, so he hoped would go the Union—for Union and the Constitution. [Cheers.] He trusted that what Mr. SEWARD called the "men of the sidewalks" would give 60,000 majority for the Union ticket. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was the next speaker. He said the Republicans seemed to think that the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell men should play the part of three old rams locking each other's horns, and bucking heads together, and beating out each other's brains, for the amusement of White Republican pit and Black Republican gallery. [Laughter and cheers.] He characterized the Republican as the black man's and the Union as the white man's party. After an illustration of the felicity of the Fusionists of a forcible character. Mr. BROOKS closed with an energetic appeal for the Union ticket.

Mr. ELI T. NORTON was introduced amid calls for WOOD, COCHRANE and others. He denounced the irrepressible conflict doctrines of WM. H. SEWARD.

He was followed by EDWARD ANDREWS, of Westchester, who spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the Union ticket.

OUTSIDE OF THE INSTITUTE.

If the attendence inside the building was dense and enthusiastic it was still more so on the out. The open space around the Institute was packed by loud-lunged Union men. Tar barrels, all a-blaze, were stuck in every convenient gap in the crowd, and scattered their flames through the night with a resinous prodigality. Little boys stuck sticks into the blazing contents, and then, with these impromptu torches, went dancing around the corners like embryotic imps. Huge fuliginous wreaths hovered over the scene, rolling their inky masses against the sky. Rockets rushed upward, tracing transient lines of light along the darkness, and fire-batteries at regular intervals broke into spasmodic action, shooting their vari-colored pellets of flame high in air. Two Drummond lights, standing at the head of Astor-place, peered like two great eyes through the smoke and the darkness, but only succeeded in making the surrounding murkiness more visible by contrast.

In the vicinity of the four stands appointed for the outside speakers, the pressure and enthusiasm was immense. Marshal RYNDERS seemed ubiquitous, dancing from one to another, and making himself everywhere conspicuous. To tell the names of the speakers who poured their eloquence out upon the night air would require considerable space.

The unhappy individuals who, in a momentary enthusiasm, attempted to mount the stands, were ignominiously repulsed, and pitched, without a word of apology, into the human sea that billowed below. The men who mounted guard at the platforms were more unscrupulous and less expostulatory in the performance of their duty than any uniformed policemen could have been.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE spoke from stand No. 3, as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The vast concourse that occupies this space and crowds the vast hall, signifies, without mistake, a truthful demonstration of public opinion. No enthusiasm within memory has exceeded that which pervades this meeting to-night. Those who participate in it, and they who behold its intensity, are reminded of those more fortunate days which witnessed the spontaneous alacrity with which the name of ANDREW JACKSON was hailed by the people. [Applause.] And there is an obvious reason—a sufficient and ample cause for this excitement; both cause and reason of themselves repelling the presumption, and rebuking the charge that the excitement is but artificial and its duration evanescent. The conservative men of the country hitherto have been disorganized and distracted. Numerous partial political organizations, distinguished from each other, in some instances, by obsolete creeds, and in other by but nominal distinctions, have contained, nevertheless, members who have entertained in common the one paramount conviction that the Union must be preserved. Their organic divisions long separated these patriotic men, and prevented their political coöperation. But a common danger—a danger which threatens our institutions and our Federal Government—has at length overthrown the barriers which partisan politics had erected, and we now behold the hundreds of thousands of the Union-loving men of New-York united in support of the one Union-preserving Electoral ticket of New-York. [Cheers.] The evident delight with which this consummation is received here is but a faded reflection of the ardor with which it is entertained throughout the State. Literally, fellow-citizens, is the country all alive with the processions, the conventions, the mass meetings of Douglas men, of Breckinridge men, of Bell and Everett men—all, all Union men [cheers]—and thoroughly is it fired with the reasoning and the patriotic appeals of the army of eloquent speakers who are spreading —the whole nation bowed down in homage to his military talents and heroic patriotism; one of our political parties nominated the hero for the Presidency of the United States. No nobler character, no abler and more eminent man could have been selected. He stood before us clothed with such attractions to the American heart, with such claims upon the patriotism of the people, that he seemed a candidate almost invincible. Now, gentlemen, at that day—no matter whether it was true or false—I

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Death of the Empress' Sister—Progress of Italian Affairs—Alexander Dumas in Naples—Kossuth and Garibaldi—American Ministers in Italy—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The return of the Emperor and Empress to Paris from their voyage to the Provinces has been hastened by the death of the sister of the Empress, the Duchess of Berwick and Alba; so it is said in the journals; but the Emperor had other reasons for hastening the return. The forthcoming interview of Sovereigns at Warsaw is an event not exactly calculated for the Emperor's repose of mind: if we are to believe the assertion of certain continental journals it is indeed quite the contrary. The events in Italy, the inauguration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, creates a necessity for a retrograde movement on the part of the Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and revives a sympathy between these monarchs that would not otherwise exist. But such a meeting cannot take place without a discussion on a return to absolutism, nor can it avoid some formal engagement which will not exactly be in the interest of France. It is too late in the day for another holy alliance; such a compact would raise a storm not easily allayed. So, too, any avowed compact for a reactionary movement toward absolutism would bring to the surface again the revolutionary element, with its demands of 1848.

By the Empress' desire, the body of her deceased sister has been placed for the present in the church of Reuil, six miles from Paris, where repose the bodies of JOSEPHINE and HORTENSE. Later on it will be conveyed to Spain for final interment. The *Moniteur* announces that the Countess of MONTIJO, mother of the Empress, on account of their common affliction, has been called to St. Cloud. This phraseology explains itself. Mme. DE MONTIJO, (a most excellent and amiable lady,) was not in the habit of being often called to the palace. The announcement thus made in the *Moniteur* was in exceeding bad taste. Under such a stroke of real affliction the public would never have doubted but that the surviving daughter and mother were mingling their tears without restraint under a common roof.

For those curious in the matter of genealogy, it may be stated that the Duchess of Alba, or Donna MARIA FRANCISCA DE SALLES PORTO CARRERO Y KIRKPATRICK, was born in Grenada in 1825. She was the daughter of the Count of Teba, afterwards made Count of Montijo and of Miranda. She inherited from her father, at his decease, the titles of *Duchess* of Panaranda, *Marchioness* of the Algabe, of the Bourza, of Balcarotta, of Mirallo, of Valdanquilla, of Valderrabano, of Villamrera del Fresno, *Countess* of Covarubios del Monte, of San Esteban de Gormoz, and *Vicountess* Del Palacios de la Baldecerna. In 1843 she married Don SANTIAGO FITSJAMES, Duke of Berwick, of Alba, of Tormes, of Leria, of Montoro, of Olivares, etc., etc. By this marriage were united two families ranking among the first in Spain for the number of their titles and the extent of their wealth. The reader will recollect that the Salic law does not prevail in Spain, which explains the inheritance by the Duchess of Alba of her father's titles. There were but two children, and the Duchess being the eldest, monopolized the family titles. The Empress, however, had one title, and was married as Mlle. DE MONTIJO, Countess of Téba.

The performances of the young King of Naples, at Gaeta are both melancholy and comic, or rather quixotic. He continues to make and unmake laws for the whole Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, he dissolves the National Guard for GARIBALDI with a move of his wand, creates and discharges ministries, levies imposts, rewards faithful officers and destitutes others, and in fine legislates for the whole country just as if GARIBALDI and the revolution had never been heard of. All this amuses the Dictatof to such an extent that he permits the insane proclamations of his juvenile Majesty to be published in Naples, and he is said to have jocosely proposed to his Ministers to conform to the young King's ordonnances.

A certain amount of jealousy has been created at Naples by the appointment of ALEXANDER DUMAS to the post of Director of the Public Museums and Excavations. But M. DUMAS was made a citizen of Sicily by a vote of the authorities of Palermo, and thus became an honorary Italian; the appointment as Director of the Museums and Excavations of Naples by GARIBADDI would seem to imply that he had become a legal Italian citizen, and the appointment was therefore a good one to be made. But DUMAS has been authorized to compile and publish a costly illustrated work on these Museums and Excavations at the expense of the Treasury, and this, too, has excited comment. The work by NICOLINI on the same subject, the only work of any value, only reached an edition of 300 copies, on account of the poverty of the Treasury, or perhaps from the indisposition of the Government to spend money in this way. All travelers, and particularly all lovers of archeological researches, will be rejoiced to learn that Pompeii and Herculaneum have fallen into the hands of ALEXANDER DUMAS, and that he has authority to reveal their beauties to the world.

Of all the illustrious examples of "love's labor lost," LAMORICIERE'S six months' drilling in the Papal service will be recorded in history as the most illustrious. After six months' fiddling in the court of ANTONELLI, after six months' torture in the organization of troublesome foreign troops, after six months of truckling to a power he once hated, and after six months of abuse poured on him from all parts of the world, he is denied the poor consolation of one little victory, one little triumph, by which to redeem his lost reputation. Never was there a *fiasco* so sudden, so complete, so humiliating. If he were as proud a man as the world has given him credit for, he would drown his great disgrace under the waves of the Adriatic. Ancient history is not wanting in examples of this kind of remedy for great disappointments.

A large proportion of the officers of the Papal army were young men belonging to the aristocratic families of the Faubourg St. Germain at Paris, and a great anxiety is felt by these families for the arrival of a correct list of the killed and wounded in the late battle near Ancona. The campaign against the Roman States was organized so rapidly that no journalists were present to give a rapid history of the affair to the world, and the campaign will, perhaps, be terminated before many of its details are known. For not only is there an absence of correspondents, but there are no telegraphs, no railroads, and no newspapers in the country, and we confess that we see in this fact the very best of reasons why war should be carried there, and why the country should be revolutionized.

The Legitimists and the Ultra-Papal Party in France talked of making a demonstration at the funeral of Gen. DE PIMODAN, killed at the battle near Ancona, but better counsels prevailed, and the demonstration did not take place. The General was buried by his family, in the country, some distance from Paris—the Piedmontese Government having given over the body at their demand. M. DE MAISTRE, who was reported killed, has arrived, wounded, at Genoa, as a prisoner of war; but he will, perhaps, soon arrive at Paris, since the Piedmontese Government has given up to the different foreign Ministers at Turin all their compatriots taken prisoners in the ranks of the Pontifical army. The Minister of Great Britain is said to have taken back the Irishmen captured at Spoleto with much such a grimace as a man takes back a bad cent.

The only foreign Ministers who remain at Naples are those of Piedmont, England and the United States. When GARIBALDI proclaims VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy from the steps of the Quirinal at Rome, who will be the American Minister to the new power? Mr. DANIELS, Mr. STOCKTON or Mr. CHANDLER? Mr. DANIELS evidently has the advantage over his two colleagues, but perhaps this is a question to be answered by Mr. LINCOLN.

The recall of M. NIGRA, the Piedmontese Minister at Paris, so as to balance the recall of the French Minister from Turin, is regarded as a piece of unnecessary comedy. It is well to remark in connection with this fact that the Ministers of the absolutist powers at Turin have not been recalled, so that if there be any logic in the circumstances, France, as the friend of Piedmont, has acted the illogical part.

M. KOSSUTH and family have arrived again at Paris from Italy. A letter is published, attributed to KOSSUTH, and directed to GARIBALDI, in which the writer advices the Italian General not to attack France at Rome, nor to attempt to conquer Venetia at the present moment, through the aid of Hungary. According to KOSSUTH, Hungary is not yet ready for the movement. The authenticity of this letter is doubtful.

There is so much talk of war just now that the military spirit of the French is kept at white heat. It will be impossible to restrain their military ardor much longer, if war is to continue all around them, while they are held in check. The print-shop windows are full of battle scenes and of military commanders in uniform, and the public push and crowd around these windows in such a way as to call for the interference of the Police. The panorama of the Fall of Sebastopol, by Col. LANGLOIS, in the Champs Elysées—the most wonderful production of the kind ever seen—is crowded daily, at two francs a head. The fact is, France has rested about long enough; the two expeditions to China and Syria are nothing; somebody had better look out for a hurricane soon.

We heard the other day, in this far-off country, a good *bon mot* attributed to Mr. BUCHANAN; and as that gentleman is not much addicted to that kind of thing, we send it back to you. When Mr. APPLETON was appointed, two months ago, as Minister to Russia, the present incumbent, Mr. PICKENS, wrote to him to ask him if he would not purchase his carriages. Mr. APPLETON, in a conversation with the President, mentioned the demand of Mr. PICKENS, when the President said, "No, you had better not buy them; all you will need will be a traveling carriage."

The steam organ—what do you call it?—of Mr. DENNY, of the United States, (the French call it the Aerephon) is now playing every afternoon at the Bois de Boulogne on one of the islands in the lake, and attracts immense crowds of fashionable people. In justice to the instrument I ought to add that they all go away swearing.

Mrs. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, came to Paris in the last trip of the *Vanderbilt*, on a visit to her grandson, Capt. BONAPARTE. Her son is also here, having preceded her a month. This reunion of the family at Paris may have been brought about by the late death of the Prince JEROME, as it is well known that Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE of Baltimore is still anxious to test the legal questions involved in his mother's marriage.

One of the papers astonished its readers the other day with a large heading which read thus: BABINET TRADUIT DEVANT LA BARRE! (BABINET brought up before the bar—of justice, understood.) But in this instance the *barre* was the tidal *swell* at the mouth of the river Seine, and the learned Professor of the Observatory was brought up by the journal in question for a false prediction about the Fall Tides. I think I told you about the fifty thousand people who demanded BABINET'S head last spring because he inveigled them down to Havre, Dieppe and Cherbourg, with a promise of the highest tide on record. Now the fifty thousand are swelled to a hundred thousand, because this fall there was a remarkable high tide which the Professor did not foretell, and hence the wrath of the public.

The *quartier Bréda* is in a state of revolt—*Lorettedom* is plunged into the abomination of desolation, because LEOTARD, the beau LEOTARD, the brilliant *trapéze* performer of the circus, is going to leave them! He has been engaged at London for one year, at a salary of $25,000! Think of that, Mr. President of the United States! For twenty leaps through the air, occupying each evening ten minutes' time, he receives a salary exactly equal to yours. For those ten minutes each night he receives $180. LEOTARD has had a lawsuit here with the director of the circus, because he refused to put on the costume required in the ring during the part of the evening in which he was not employed; and the "because" of this refusal was an elegant fair one of the *beau monde*, who objected to such a degradation of her favorite. The costume would do for ordinary tumblers in the ring, but for a man who had written his memoirs, posterity forbid! His importance to the State was too great.

Speaking of memoirs, the most remarkable that have yet appeared are those of the Hippopotamus, of the Garden of Plants. In these memoirs the cruel mother details her reasons for killing her two young ones—the hope of M. GEOFFRY ST. HILAIRE—and recriminates at length against the injustice of a public who judge a question before hearing both sides. MALAKOFF.

CAPT. DEGROOT'S SCREW-STEAMERS.

Great Speed of Small Vessels—Peculiarities of Construction—A Trip on the Hudson.

Capt. DEGROOT, well-known as a popular steamboat commander, and not unknown as a marine engineer, has recently completed two small screw-steamers, called the *Resolute* and *Reliance*. These vessels are exactly alike in all particulars; the models are good and appropriate, without being remarkably sharp. They are 100 feet keel by 17½ feet beam, and 9 feet depth; and, without deviating extremely in any particular from the ordinary construction, the hulls, engines, boilers and propellers have been *so well adapted*, one to another, that the practical results are remarkable—indeed they are unprecedented for this class of boats. The more minute details of these fine little vessels are as follow: The hulls, built by B. C. TERRY, of Keyport, N. J., are of wood, strapped diagonally with heavy iron, within and without the frames; entirely "copper and galvanized" fastened, and ceiled with oak planking 3½ inches thick; an arched hogging frame runs from stem to stern; the sterns are protected by the best flange boiler-plate, and the vessels are coppered with unusually heavy sheets, to 20 inches above the water-line—the top sheets, about 4 feet square, weighing 45½ pounds each. The upper rails are also coppered; the bits and caps are of polished brass; the chocks are lined with brass, and the cleets on deck are of iron; the main rails around the boats are protected by heavy wrought-iron bands; the upper works and general appointments of the vessels are superior as to workmanship and material. The joiner work was done by JOHN VAN TASSEL, of this City.

The engines, non-condensing, two in each vessel, are of the steam-hammer or upright inverted cylinder variety; the diameter of cylinder is 17½ inches and the stroke 17½ inches. The cranks are at right angles and the exhaust steam is used for drawing air into the fire when required as in locomotives, or it may be let at once into the atmosphere. We advise the general reader to skip the next two paragraphs. The steam chests of the two engines are adjacent, or rather, continuous; between the two cylinders, the middle compartment being for the cut-off valves and the compartments next the cylinders for the distributing valves. The valve-motion is direct acting; the reversing, but no cut-off, being accomplished by a link. The cut-off valves are always at work and are not thrown out of gear as on locomotives, but the engines are made to follow full stroke by allowing the steam to enter inside the cut-off valve, directly upon the main valve. This is an ingenious contrivance and obviously saves much complication of valve-gear; and as durability is a greater consideration than a high degree of economy, it is in the right direction. We do not think that the best possible valve motion for this class of engines has yet appeared. The independent cut-off on a separate seat, as here used, was abandoned on locomotives, partly, however, because a variable cut-off was required. The independent valve on the back of the main valve was found to be better, but the lower valve then wore away rapidly, and would wear still more rapidly on such engines as these. So, on the whole, the locomotive practice proves nothing special against the valve motion of these engines. We believe, however, that a link, as well constructed as that of the locomotive, would have cut off quite as economically at half and full stroke, and it would have been simpler. But it is easier to criticise than to construct. On the whole, the engines are good; much better than we see in small marine practice generally. The exhaust is very quick and sharp, showing a good proportion of valve-throw and ports. The engines were constructed by Messrs. COBB & FIELDS, of Jersey City.

The boilers, built by Messrs. HOWELL & BIDDELL, of Jersey City, are, we think, a particularly good job. Each boat has a single boiler, which has two grates divided by a mid-feather. The grate surface has 106 square feet. The flues—4 of 6½ inches and 2 of 10½ inches diameter—are 14 feet long. Above them are 58 return flue tubes, 16 feet long and 4 inches diameter. The gases thus part with most of their heat in the flues and then, after being again mixed, return through the flue tubes. The later locomotive practice shows that a volume of gasses going through large flue tubes parts with its heat at its sides, chiefly, the hot core going through at a high temperature. This boiler must evidently give different and better results. Its total heating surface, exclusive of the steam chimney, is some 3,500 feet, of which 350 feet are in the fire-box.

The screw is 7 feet 8 inches in diameter and 14 feet pitch. The blades are quite wide at the outer ends,—just the reverse of GRIFFITH'S screw, which has given the best result in England. Capt. DE GROOT has made many experiments with screws of various construction, and having accurately tested them by running one boat against the other, finds the shape, speed and pitch of this one to be right for these vessels. A different size and model of vessel seems to alter the requirements altogether, showing how much in the dark people are, at the present day, who expect to attain to the highest results by simply following copy.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3, Capt. DEGROOT invited a small party of marine and engineering friends to accompany him on a trial trip of the two vessels. The run up the river to Yonkers, after a turn about the harbor, was made in a little over an hour, a part of the time at reduced speed and against tide. The twin vessels, at the appropriate hour of 1 o'clock, hauled in under the Palisades, and made fast to the wharf of Huyler's Landing, when a handsome collation was served in the cabin of the *Resolute*, and a great many good things to eat and to talk about were fairly discussed. Coming down with a moderate tide, the run from Yonkers dock, opposite the railway station, to Thirty-first-street, 14 miles by APPLETON, was made in 54 minutes, and to Canal-street in 61 minutes. The latter distance is called 17½ miles. The speed of the screw was, calling the time 60 minutes, 15.4 miles per hour. If the vessel went 17½, the tide must have been pretty strong. That she did run what is at least 14 miles an hour in still water, is sufficiently remarkable for a 100-foot keel, without disputing about distances. The steam pressure maintained was between 90 and 100 lbs. per square inch.

Great credit is due to Capt. DEGROOT for making the experiment which has thus resulted, even if it should teach nothing more than the possibility of improving vessels generally by a better adaptation of hull, engine and propeller to each other. There is no doubt that carrying out the same careful experiments in larger practice will produce still better results. The speed of these little boats shows one-idea-men pretty conclusively that a steamboat is neither all model, nor all cut-off, nor all propeller. *Adaptation* of parts, unimproved in themselves, is likely to turn out better than the miscellaneous and random application of new inventions. But these fine little vessels would do still greater service to the general science of marine engineering if their indicated horse-power and their consumption of fuel were carefully ascertained. And since the two vessels are so nearly—almost exactly—alike in size, speed and functions, a great variety of important experiments could be tried by running one against the other, if all these data, as well as simple speed, were taken into the account.

The public can hardly ask Capt. DEGROOT to do all this at his own expense for their benefit, but we hope he will find it profitable to add to the service he has already done by undertaking some large scale river and sea boats, which shall eclipse former efforts as to speed and economy. TUBAL CAIN.

Books for Sailors.

Those who have the good of the sailor at heart, who have an appreciation of his merits, love him for his *real* worth, admire him for his self-sacrificing endurance of privation, have an excellent opportunity of testifying to the same by contributing books, etc., to the seaman's library of the U. S. Hospital in Brooklyn. The increase of this library is dependent entirely upon the voluntary contributions of individuals, there being no provision made by the Government for its sustenance. If it be commendable to give a drop of water to the disciple, surely they who minister to the comfort and happiness of the sick mariner will not want for a reward.

The books most acceptable are works of travel, biography, and in short, any wholesome and entertaining literature which will amuse and instruct. Books sent to the United States Navy-yard or to the hospital, directed to the care of the "Librarian of the Seaman's United States Hospital Library," will be thankfully received. V.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 46 to 55, 37, 38.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1455, 683, 1179, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1471, 1473. *Part II.*—Nos. 1318, 1404, 1412, 1376, 1380, 1084, 1202, 1203, 696, 1274, 1340, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83, 86¾, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 9, 62, 63, 67, 80, 85.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 667, 1329, 783, 805, 672½, 823, 827, 829, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 863, 867, 869, 871, 873. *Part II.*—Nos. 728, 730, 732, 738, 752, 758, 672, 760, 766, 696, 712.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as Monday, and No. 2060 added. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, and Nos. 2164, 2167, 1882 added.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FOUR MURDER CASES READY FOR TRIAL, BUT COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE NOT READY—A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS INDICTED AND ARRAIGNED.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer did but trifling business last week, but yesterday the District-Attorney attempted to commence work in earnest. He had four murder cases ready for trial, or rather three of murder and one of manslaughter in the first degree, but, in no instance, could he bring one of them before a jury.

John Eagin's was the first case called. He is indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in killing August Lorcman. Mr. McKeon, his counsel, stated to the Judge (INGRAHAM) that he had only received notice from the District Attorney on Saturday afternoon, that the trial would come off on Monday. With so little notice, in consideration of his other duties, he was altogether unprepared to proceed. After some opposition from the District Attorney, the Court set the case down for Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The District Attorney then called on the case of Thomas Wood, indicted for murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Patrick Corkerey. Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, stated to the Court that he had only been notified on Saturday, and had not had time to procure the necessary witnesses. He was, therefore, unable to proceed. The District Attorney opposed any delay, but the Judge allowed the case to go over till to-day.

Edwin Hodgson is indicted for the murder of John Cunningham. The District-Attorney called the case on for trial, when his counsel, Mr. Beach, said that he was unable to proceed with the trial in consequence of the absence of witnesses for character, who were to be procured from Albany and elsewhere. The plea for delay was objected to by the District-Attorney, but the case was finally set down by the Court for Thursday.

In the next place the District-Attorney called on the case of Charles P. Morrisett and his brother, Cone A. Morrisett, indicted for murder and arson. Again their counsel, Mr. Brown, was unable to proceed, and the Court named Thursday as the day of trial.

The Grand Jury came into Court and after presenting several indictments, proceeded again to their duties.

John F. Williams, indicted for the murder of his wife, Rosanna Williams, on the 4th July, by stabbing her with a knife, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The case was set down for trial on Monday next.

Adam Jeger, indicted for the murder of Henry Bibler, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. To be tried on Thursday.

John Dean, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $27 in money, a watch worth $50, and another worth $9, pleaded guilty, and was sent for two years to the State Prison.

Henry Prossens pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing $709 from Julius Rosenthal.

The following cases were sent to the General Sessions:

Wm. H. Degroot, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

Chas. Moore, for a similar offence and plea.

Edward L. Barnes and Henry Thompson, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree.

August Stephani, for an alleged attempt to commit a rape.

William Henderson, charged with burglary in the third degree.

James Howes, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree.

Henry Bryant, charged with forgery in the second degree.

Louis Delong, charged with burglary in the third degree.

John Rean, against whom there are two indictments, charged with forgery in the second degree.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

General Sessions.

JOHN E. ENRIGHT, THE EMIGRANT BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER, AGAIN ON TRIAL.

The Grand Jury impaneled for this Court made their appearance yesterday morning, pursuant to notice given them on the previous Monday, but the Grand Jury in the Oyer and Terminer being still in session, Recorder BARNARD had to dismiss them or another week, the law not permitting two Grand Juries to sit in the same County at one time.

James McDonald was tried for burglary in the third degree. In company with other depredators, his companions, he assisted in the breaking into the premises of Mr. Frederic Mallestadt, No. 338 Washington-street. McDonald did not actually enter the building, but kept watch on the sidewalk. The Recorder charged that such a participation rendered him as effectively guilty as if he had broken into the premises himself. The jury took the same view and convicted him. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Jeremiah Reardon was convicted of an assault on Officer Cokely, of the Fifth Precinct, who had him in custody on a charge of riotous conduct. The assault was committed on July 10. He was remanded for sentence.

John E. Enright, whose name has long been familiar to the public, as the keeper of a notorious emigrant boarding-house, at No. 117 Cedar-street, together with Michael Ryan, his bar-keeper, were placed at the bar, charged by John Qualkin with having taken from his person, by force and violence, the sum of 85 cents, on some day in July last. Qualkin's statement was, that on the day in question, he had just come from Richmond, on his way to Liverpool, that he met a man, who took him to Enright's house, where his name was registered as a boarder, for a short period, previous to his finding a ship and the ship's sailing. His name being registered, he gave his valise into the custody of the barkeeper, and started in search of a vessel. He was absent some little time, and during his absence changed his mind, and concluded he would not stop at Enright's. On his return he asked for his valise, but was told by the barkeeper that he could not have it till he had paid $1 50, the sum charged for a day's board and lodging. He demurred to this, stating he had had no board and no lodging. The barkeeper replied that the "rules and regulations" of the house were that every person, after registering his name, should be charged just the same as if he had slept and boarded there. Qualkin again objected to paying a dollar and a half for nothing, and asked to see the "boss." He was shown to Enright, who told him he must settle the difficulty with the barkeeper. His own statement was that he had three twenty-five cent pieces in his hand, and that when he placed his hand, the barkeeper seized it, wrenched it open, and took the coins. Furthermore, that he came round the bar, searched his pockets and took a ten-cent piece from one of them; that the barkeeper then gave him his valise; that Enright said he must have more money, since he came from the country, and that if he had not, he had better enlist at once, and get $12 a month.

Counsel for defence, (Ex-Recorder Smith,) contended that nothing had been proved against Enright, and desired to be allowed to call him as a witness in behalf of Ryan. A long and animated debate ensued between counsel and the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Anthon, which was finally terminated by Recorder BARNARD refusing to allow Enright to be used as a witness.

Ex-Recorder Smith then called the keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, in Enright's neighborhood, who deposed that he was in Enright's place at the time of the occurrence, and that Qualkin voluntarily gave the eighty-five cents to the bar-keeper, that the latter asked Enright what he should do, when Enright said, "Oh, give him his bag, and let him go."

The cross-examination of this witness, from which nothing special was elicited, being concluded, the Court adjourned till this morning. There were a crowd of runners, emigrant boarding-house keepers and others present, anxious for the result.

Our Insurance Laws.

PERSONAL LIABILITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF A COMPANY.

James Harper et al vs. *Royal Chamberlain et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action are Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the well-known publishers. The defendants are twenty-one in number, and are the Directors of the late New-York City Insurance Company. They comprise several of our leading business men in this City. The case came up yesterday, before Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, on a demurrer put in by one of the defendants to the complaint. The other defendants served have answered.

The complaint avers, among other facts, that in March, 1853, the defendants were directors of the New-York City Insurance Company; that as such directors they fraudulently and with intent to induce the plaintiffs and others to insure with them, advertised and represented to the public at large, and to the plaintiffs and to the confidential advisers of the plaintiffs, that the paid-up capital of the Company was $500,000, and that they were able to pay losses to the amount of $500,000.

In fact, however, the Company never raised and never were possessed of a capital of that amount in any form, and never raised a cash capital exceeding $30,000.

The complaint then avers that the plaintiffs, confiding in these representations, and in the general reputation of the Company produced by such representations made to the public at large, took out a policy with the New-York City Insurance Company, on their book-publishing establishment, for $10,000, and were induced to pay them $150 premium; and that they were induced to select this Company in preference to other solvent and responsible companies, with whom they might have insured, by this representation that the capital was $500,000.

The complaint lastly narrates the fire in 1853, by which, as will be well remembered, the book-publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers was burnt. It avers that the New-York City Company failed to pay the loss, and that the plaintiffs sued them and recovered judgment, which they have not been able to collect.

On these facts and others the plaintiffs demand judgment against the Directors personally. Hon. Levi S. Chatfield argued the demurrer. He urged principally two points. One was that there was no sufficient averment of fraudulent representations. The Company being a mutual insurance Company, the plaintiffs were in law members of it. They, therefore, had knowledge from their membership of the state of its assets and resources, and could not complain of the defendants for erroneous statements, even if such were made, which they themselves could have and ought to have ascertained the truth of.

Another point was that the complaint did not show the plaintiffs had exhausted their remedy against the Company. They had recovered judgment and issued execution only. That was not enough. It was not the proper way to proceed against a mutual insurance company. They might have applied for a receivership. For, as a matter of course, a large portion of the assets of the company would be premium notes, which could not be reached on an execution, but could be collected by a Receiver, and applied to the payment of the plaintiffs' policy.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, the plaintiff's counsel, said there was a series of cases in this country and England by which the law had become quite well settled down to a certain point. The first step taken had been to hold one merchant liable for falsely recommending the credit of another. From that point the cases had proceeded to establish a liability of directors in corporations for false and fraudulent representations of the assets of the companies, in various classes of cases, until at length it had become settled that a director was chargable with knowledge of the condition of the affairs of the company, and was liable for a misstatement wilfully and fraudulently made by the board; and the liability arises equally whether the misstatement was communicated to the plaintiff directly, with intent to deceive him individually, or was thrown before the public at large, with a general intent to deceive whomsoever might read or hear it, and thus came to plaintiff's knowledge. It was enough for the plaintiff to show that the directors had made a statement relative to the affairs of the company, with intent to win confidence for the company; that the statement was false; that plaintiffs had acted upon the faith of it; and had suffered damage through so acting. Counsel would concede that the present case went further than any of the adjudications. The previous cases had been, generally, instances where by such false representations plaintiff had been induced to sell goods or lend money, or the like, to the party or corporation recommended; or to buy shares in the stock of the Company. In these cases plaintiff had used only the value he parted with on the strength of the recommendation. But the case did not go further than the law went, in holding them to responsibility for their affirmations of facts. It was no answer to the action that the plaintiffs were members of the Company. They did not become members until they paid the premium. The very fraud charged was in inducing them to join by false statements of the assets. They had a course of action, at least, to recover back their premium, before ever they had any constructive knowledge, as members of the company, of the truth of the representations. And it was no answer to say that the plaintiffs had not applied for a receiver. They owed no duty to the defendants to undertake any more litigation than they chose. They were entitled to be paid the amount on a demand at the office, after the loss and lapse of the prescribed time. If the Company did not pay, then, by reason of want of capital, it was sufficient.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for plaintiffs; L. S. Chatfield for defendants.

Action Against a Constable.

Uraine Jamisier vs. *Ira C. Pierson.*—This was an action against the defendant, a constable of the Third District Court, to recover the sum of $300, alleged to have been deposited with him as security for the satisfaction of a judgment in an action then pending between Henry H. Morange and Amable Lefever.

It appeared on the trial that the defendant had levied upon certain property in the action mentioned, and that the plaintiff herein gave him the $300 as his security upon his release of the property attached. Upon receipt of the money, it was alleged, the defendant entered into a written agreement to return the money in case the trial of the action resulted in favor of the party against whom the attachment issued, and if the trial resulted adversely, to return so much of it as was not required to satisfy the judgment.

The plaintiff showed that the suit resulted in the discharge of the attachment, and that the money so deposited with defendant had not been returned. The defendant denied the allegations of the complaint, and averred that the money deposited with him was by Lefever, to whom alone he was responsible. It was also claimed that still another attachment had been issued against said Lefever, which was not discharged, and for which defendant claimed to hold deposit.

The trial was before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Stanly and Langdell, for plaintiff; H. H. Morange, for defendant.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This branch of the Court sits to-day for decisions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*Wiggins et al.* vs. *Hicks et al.*, *Eyre et al.* vs. *Moore et al.*—Judgments for plaintiffs, in both cases, on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Reed* vs. *Potter.*—Motion granted unless bond is filed with five days, penalty $1,000. If so filed motion may be heard on two days' notice. If not so filed motion granted with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, 1868	102½	50	Harlem R.	b60 49½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	93½	100	do	49
1,000	Vir. 6s, '90	93¾	50	do	49¼
13,000	N. C. 6s	78¾	55	Nor. & Worc. R.	48
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	78	50	do	47
2,000	do	b60 78¼	625	Reading Railroad	46
500	Cal. State 7s	94½	50	do	b60 46¾
1,000	do	93¾	50	do	b30 48¾
4,000	do	94	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 68
1,000	Erie R. C. B. 1863	68	200	do	b30 68¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d Mtg.	101¼	150	do	68¼
3,000	Hud. R. 3d Mtg.	92	150	do	68¾
5,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	98	100	do	s60 69¼
8,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mt. S. F. C. Bs.	97½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. b10	21
2,000	Mh. S. 2d mt. Bs.	63	300	do	20¾
3,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs	22	200	do	b10 21¾
7,000	L. E. & W. 1stm. Bs	75¼	450	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
16	Park Bank	111	100	do	s10 47¾
200	Canton Company	31	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83¾
36	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95	50	do	83¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	83½	355	do	83
75	Bruns. City Ld. Co.	8	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	74½
50	L. C. & Mil. R.	13¾	50	do	b30 75
65	Pacific M. S. Co.	84	300	do	74¾
50	do	b30 84½	150	do	b30 75¾
100	do	83½	300	do	b10 75
550	N. Y. Central R.	88	350	do	74¾
1650	do	87¾	150	do	s60 74¾
100	do	s60 87¾	200	do	75
100	do	s30 87¾	250	do	b10 75½
400	do	s10 87¾	300	do	b10 75¼
50	do	b27 88	50	do	b5 75
100	do	s45 87½	500	Cl. & Toledo R.	45¾
200	do	87½	300	do	s5 45¾
120	Erie Railroad	37	200	do	b30 46
200	do	36½	100	Ch. & R. Is. R.	71½
100	do	36¾	650	do	71¾
50	do	s60 37	50	do	b10 71¾
100	do	37¼	50	do	b30 72
100	do	b10 37½	9	do	72
200	Harlem Railroad	20¾	100	do	71¾
50	do	b60 21¾	50	do	b30 72¼
200	do	20¾	350	do	b10 72
500	do	s30 20½	100	Chic. B. & Quin. R.	88
300	do	20¾	50	do	s60 88¾
100	Panama Railroad	123	100	do	b10 88¾
			50	do	b30 90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. St. 7s	94	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	21
1,000	do	94¼	100	do	21¾
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	90½	150	do	21¾
5,000	M. So. S. F. B.	81	100	Chic. B'n & Q. R.	s30 88
30	Merchants' Bk.	107¾	100	do	b30 89
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	88½	200	Ill. Central R. S ₱	83¾
100	do	b30 88¾	50	do	s60 83¾
500	do	b60 88¾	100	do	s30 83¾
100	Erie Railroad	37¼	100	do	83¾
10	do	37½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 75¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 46	250	do	75¾
50	Hudson R. R.	64	100	do	s60 75¾
200	do	63¾	100	do	75¾
100	do	b10 63¾	250	do	s10 75¾
50	do	s60 63¾	200	do	b10 75¾
150	Harlem R.	20¾	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	b60 73
200	do	20¾	200	do	s60 72
10	do	20¾	140	do	72¼
109	Rea ding R.	46¾	150	do	s10 72¾

MONDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 29:

Decrease in Capital	$600,000
Decrease in Loans	1,512,269
Decrease in Specie	29,258
Increase in Circulation	82,870
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,206,657

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 8, 1859.	Oct. 6, 1860.	Sept. 29, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,000	$69,158,000	$69,758,000
Loans	117,211,627	123,337,157	124,849,426
Specie	19,493,144	20,147,828	20,177,086
Circulation	8,565,739	9,570,507	9,487,

...Rice—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 2¾c. @ gallon. MOLASSES—Sales 300 bbls. New Orleans, at 31c. @ gallon. SUGARS—Sales 1,000 hhds. Cuba, at 3¾c. @ lb. TOBACCO—Sales 100 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c. @ lb. WHISKEY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 23c. @ gallon. FREIGHTS—Were less active to-day, as shipowners were generally claiming rather higher rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 1-16d. @ 7-32d. @ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 9d. @ bbl.; Grain, 6½d. @ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d. @ bbl. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d. @ bbl.; Grain, 11½d. @ 12½d. @ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d. @ 3s. 9d. @ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @ 13½d. @ bush.; Hops, ¾d. @ ½d. @ lb.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC TO THINK OF SUCH A GUIDE?
APPLETON'S GUIDE for OCTOBER is out, and is offered to the public as a reliable guide; in fact the Publishers announce that it is "issued under the supervision of the Railway Companies," and, therefore, cannot be wrong; but in looking over the October number, we find more than half the roads wrong. Here is the list:
Delaware Railroad.
Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.
West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
Ottawa and Prescott Railroad.
Housatonic Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
Chicago and North-Western Railroad.
Rockford Railroad.
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Dayton, Quincy and Belpre Railroad.
Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
Indiana Central, Dayton and Western Railroad.
Pacific (Mo.) Railroad.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad.
Quincy and Toledo Railroad.
Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
Southern Wisconsin Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.
Ohio Central Railroad.
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad.
Atlantic and West Point Railroad.
Macon and Western Railroad,
Alabama and Florida Railroad.
Mobile and Girard Railroad.
Milwaukee, Watertown and Barbaroo Railroad.
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad.
Central Ohio Railroad.
Tuscaloosa and Mississippi Railroad.
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A FULL DESCRIPTION
of the
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between MACE and BARTTLE,
by our English Correspondent.
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Every gentleman in the country should read PORTER'S SPIRIT. For sale by all news-agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS, INVENTORS, AND OTHER BUSINESS MEN.
The subscriber, being about to travel in all sections of the United States, on business of his own, which will require but a small portion of his time, will sell goods of all descriptions by sample, or introduce new inventions, or solicit custom, or transact any business intrusted to him, as his own business will introduce him to business men generally through the country. This will be an opportunity seldom met with to give publicity to business directly to business men. The subscriber has been in active mercantile business for the last 15 years, and can refer to some of the best business houses in this City or country. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for four days, stating in full the nature of your business and the commission allowed.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, frames, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.
The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.
Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE.—THE entire first floor and basement, 30x75, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., known as the PERRIN MARKET, under a lease at a very low rent for two years, from May 1, 1860.
The premises are perfectly fitted up, having marble-top stalls, marble-top meat and fish stands, oyster box, refrigerator, vegetable baskets, patent ice-house, wooden awnings, office desks, &c., together with the book accounts and good will of the business, being the entire copartnership interest which is offered for sale to responsible parties at a low price and on favorable terms.
The list of customers, and book accounts, are unsurpassed for wealth and respectability. They can be seen at No. 53 East 32d-st.
For price and terms apply to J. H., Box 132 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANufacturing confectionery establishment; has been in successful operation for over 15 years, and contains all the necessary tools, cutters, moulds, machines, &c., necessary for carrying on a large business, wholesale and retail. Satisfactory reasons will be given why the above is offered for sale, by applying to THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED.—AN active business man as partner wanted in an old established private market, in one of the best locations in the City. None need apply unless they can furnish the above amount. Address BUTCHER, *Tribune* Office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER CAN command a good Western commission business, and is anxious to connect himself with a party willing to furnish a moderate amount of capital. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—A NEW-YORK HOUSE about establishing a branch in Portland, would like to make arrangements with some party wishing to open or extend business in that vicinity. Address D. T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
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WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BOSS'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no scar, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBIE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 502 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING A sewing-machine, wishes to get the work of a few private families; is fully capable of making boys' suits, vests, neat button-holes; also, quilting and tucking; can sew neatly by hand, if preferred; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call on second floor of No. 119 9th-av., or a note addressed SEWING MACHINE, will be attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER IN the City, without friends, wishes to meet with some person who would loan her $50 on good personal security. Address, for three days, HANNORA LLOYD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

APPLES FOR SALE.—PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN Pippin Apples, warranted perfect, and ready for shipment. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO PRINT PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—ILlustrated works, botanical, landscape, fruit or figure carefully colored, in oil or water colors. Address O. K., care of Mark Fetshaw, No. 301 4th-av.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to No. 2 Nassau-st. He will take references, and faithfully attend to any other professional business.
O. BUSHNELL.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for variocle and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SILKS and PARISIAN FABRICS,
SUITABLE
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Both Square and Long.
Also,
GREAT NOVELTIES
in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DOMESTICS AT LOW PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, DENIMS, &c., &c.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Fall importations now open.
In richness and number, this collection cannot be surpassed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS! MORE OF THEM!
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
GREAT AND SURPRISING REDUCTION
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
None invited but those who can appreciate
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
are offering
many styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At one-half the cost of importation.
For instance,
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS at 75 cents, invoice cost $1 25.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS, At $1; invoice cost $1 50.
RICH FALL SILKS, NEW STYLES, At 5s. 6d.; invoice cost $1.
NEW PARISIAN SILKS, GLACE, At 56 cents per yard.
RICH FRENCH POPLINS, at 50 cents; Invoice Cost, $1 per yard.
We would also invite
HOUSEKEEPERS
To an extensive assortment of
ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS, At $3 per pair; cost $5.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
COMPARE THE PRICES
AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

SILKS. VELOURS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to call special attention to their splendid assortment of
SILKS IN FIGURES, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS,
VELOURS, OTTOMANS, in PLAIN COLORS, and with EMBROIDERED FIGURES.
REAL IRISH POPLINS exceedingly rich in effect.
PRINTED MERINOS, in new designs.
PRINTED DE LAINES in BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, at less than any former season.
Various new materials for Dresses.
ALSO,
an immense stock of
RIBBONS, in new styles and choice colors.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 8, a very large and atractive stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
At less than regular prices,
VIZ.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES, SILKS BY THE YARD,
DRESS GOODS.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
Will be found a good assortment of
HANDSOME CLOAKS FOR PRESENT WEAR.
Also, VELVET CLOAKS and SILK ZOUAVE JACKETS.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!
A JOB LOT JUST RECEIVED,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 BROADWAY.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ARAB CLOAKS	FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.
Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
We show this week an entire fresh stock of very beautiful new materials in
SILK AND WOOL
For Curtains and Coverings.

BREAKFAST CAPS.
Breakfast Caps from Auction,
At half the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FALL AND WINTER DESIGNS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
Fall importations of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACE,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND
MANTLES!
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
FROM THE
GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
Will be opened at retail on Oct. 8, viz.:
200 SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
Entirely new styles, at about half their actual value.
500 PIECES NEW FANCY SILKS,
Latest styles, from 62½c. to $1 25 per yard, worth from 80c. to $1 75.
700 NEW FALL SHAWLS,
Various styles, very desirable, at less than cost of importation.
630 PIECES POPLINS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
New designs, greatly under cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
FROM AUCTION,
Less than half price.
300 7-flounced Black Ground Silk Broche, Colored Figure.
400 5-flounced Extra Heavy. 250 5 and 7 Flounced Velvet Robes.
200 2-flounced—cheap.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased at recent sales, and will open, on MONDAY,
A full assortment of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At such remarkably low prices
As to be worthy the attention of all buyers.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Also, several invoices of RICH SILKS,
For CARRIAGE, PROMENADE or EVENING WEAR.
N. B.—The FIGURED BLACK SILKS, At $1 per Yard,
ARE CERTAINLY THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

RICH DRESS SILKS
FROM AUCTION,
AT HALF PRICE.
200 Pieces Rich Silks at 75 cents per yard, Worth $1 25.
200 Pieces Superior Quality at $1 per yard, Worth $1 50.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWS,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS FOR THE COMING BALL.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open THIS MORNING
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL OPERA CLOAKS,
Which have been got up with
Special reference to the occasion.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NEW STYLES,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST
AND
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACE GOODS,
AND
FINE PARIS EMBROIDERIES
EVER EXHIBITED
AT RETAIL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES.
A
Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
Application Laces, Real Shawls,
Point de Aquille Laces, Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces, Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces, Real Coiffures,
of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.
N. B.—A new lot of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS, from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
REDUCED PRICES
In our House-keeping Department.
We shall offer at retail this week great bargains in
NAPKINS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, DOYLIES and LINEN SHEETINGS,
worthy the attention of all those desiring to purchase CHEAP LINENS.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
The attention of our retail customers is called to our very large stock of new
LACE CURTAINS,
at prices to suit the most economical.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, WHITE AND Colored Flannels, Broadcloths, Prints, Muslins, Plaids, Merinoes, Linens, Damasks, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 761 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

381 CANAL. 381
MISSES', BOYS', AND INFANTS' FANCY HATS.
GENTS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
The largest and best variety to be found in the City.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 26TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2 to 3 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 6th-av.)
MRS. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.
The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.
TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.
Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.
TUITION:
Collegiate Department.....$20 per quarter.
Academic Department.....$15 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
Advance Class.....$12 per quarter.
Primary Class.....$8 per quarter.
Infant Class.....$6 per quarter.
The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.
All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

HOME EDUCATION.—A MARRIED ENGLISH lady, of Christian principles, accustomed to private tuition, (but not entirely dependent on her profession,) would like to receive into her family about three young ladies to educate fully with her own daughter, 12 years of age, and who would receive every domestic comfort and attention, in a house very healthily and pleasantly situated, facing the Hudson River, only 30 minutes from Wall-st. A parent wishing to reside with them could be accommodated. Best of references given. Address MADAME, Box No. 3,098 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2184 th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY accustomed to tuition in the best seminaries in New-England and this City, is now pleasantly and favorably situated a short distance from the City, for taking the entire charge of a small class of young ladies. To parents desiring to travel, and wishing their daughters under the best care at home, attention to this opportunity is particularly invited. Address M. E. A. J., Broadway Post-office.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal. BENJ. F. MILLS.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LACROIX, No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart thorough practical instruction in the French language to ladies and gentlemen, by a simple and very efficient method. Day and evening classes. Terms, $10 per quarter. The highest references and testimonials given. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 6 P. M.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Seton & Pinkney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Pupils have the immediate care of the Principal. Every effort put forth for their comfort, happiness and improvement. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

THE MISSES BENTINCKS' BOARDING School for young ladies, Deer Hill, Danbury, Connecticut—Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars apply to SCHUBERT & CO., No. 98 Spring-st, or to the Principal, at No. 125 Waverley-place.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by advising A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Academ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All that Glitters is not Gold—Black-eyed Susan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Arlene Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Get Married.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Fool of the Family—The Plague and the Plague of London.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Day—Asteroidel.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo-seph and his Brethren.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHINESE GARDEN—No. 539—Washington's Free Gallery for Visitors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another monster Fusion meeting was held inside and outside of the Cooper Institute last evening. Upon the nomination of Wilson G. Hunt, Hon. John A. Dix, Postmaster of this City, was called upon to preside. Mr. Joshua J. Henry, on behalf of the Fusion Committee, reported the Union Electoral ticket agreed upon, which was unanimously ratified by the meeting, and the Committee continued for the purpose of advancing the interests of the ticket. Strong Union speeches were made by James W. Gerard, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Conor, John Cochrane, Hiram Ketchum, Theodore R. Tomlinson, and others. The demonstration outside was one of the largest yet held in the vicinity.

Our Special Correspondent in Philadelphia telegraphs that the greatest excitement exists in that city relative to the election, which takes place throughout the State of Pennsylvania to-day. Desperate efforts are being made by all parties to carry the State, and the result will be looked for with the most intense interest.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz to the 18th of September, have been received by way of New-Orleans. Miramon was still at the Capital, and is reported to have 12,000 men. The liberals occupied Queretaro as their head-quarters. The matter of the condemnation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* had been referred to Madrid by the Spanish authorities, and the Spanish Minister was said to have advised the annihilation of the Juarez Government. This report seems to throw doubt upon the statement that the Spanish Commodore had been prevented from bombarding the City of Vera Cruz by the intervention of Capt. Jarvis, although the statement is reiterated by the New-Orleans *Picayune*, but only as a verbal report. The English Minister had proposed to mediate for peace between Juarez and Miramon, but his overtures had been rejected.

We receive by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph on Sunday night, later advices from the Pacific. The Express left San Francisco on the 20th ult. Business then was reported as still brisk, the healthy demand from the country continuing. An attempt was made on the 22d to place the British ship *Termagant* on the Government dry-dock at Mare Island, when one of the sections gave way, followed by the others, and in a few minutes the whole dock was a complete wreck, from which the ship was with difficulty extricated. It will take several months and cost $200,000 to repair the damage. Mining accounts from Carson Valley, as well as from the new Coro silver mines, were very encouraging. The ore from the latter assayed very rich. Glowing accounts also reach us from the Oregon and British Columbia mines. There were no new features in the political campaign in California. From Oregon we learn that the difficulty in the Legislature had not yet been adjusted. The Senate continued adjourning from day to day without a quorum. There were rumors in reference to a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge men for the election of Senators, but nothing of a reliable nature. The two wings of the Democracy had each held Conventions and nominated Electoral tickets. A vessel had arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, from Hakodadi, Japan, after a month's passage. She reports having found the Japanese unwilling to carry out the provisions of the treaty with the United States, in consequence of which she was unable to procure a cargo. All foreign coins passed only at a discount of fifty per cent. The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City sends us a summary of Utah news to Sept. 14. The weather had become decidedly cool, and people were beginning to think about preparing for Winter. There had been much stormy weather, accompanied by high winds and thunder and lightning. On the Sunday previous to the date of our correspondent's letter, Brigham Young had preached a sermon to the Mormon missionary elders, in which he positively forbade their sending or bringing home any finery of any kind, or their coming home as merchants. When they were out among the Gentiles they must confine themselves to preaching, but when they returned they could go to speculating. It will be noted that notwithstanding all the pretensions of the Government, the Mormons have succeeded in getting everything in the Territory pretty much their own way. Among all the Federal officers sent out, only one remains who was in any way opposed by them,—H. Hooper, the Postmaster of Salt Lake City.

The Prince of Wales left Richmond at an early hour yesterday morning, and did not reach Baltimore until 9 o'clock last night, owing to a detention on the railroad beyond Washington. A crowd collected at the Washington depôt to greet him on the passage through, and on his arrival in Baltimore he was received with considerable enthusiasm. His Highness was to have attended an operatic entertainment last night, but he arrived too late. He leaves Baltimore for Philadelphia at noon to-day.

The Board of Aldermen had a long and unusually harmonious meeting last evening. The Mayor invited the Board to "assist" in the reception of the Prince of Wales, requesting them to meet at the Governor's Room on Thursday, at 12 M. for that purpose. The invitation was accepted, by the close vote of 7 to 6, but a resolution to appoint a committee of five (offered by Alderman Boole,) to cooperate with the Mayor, was laid on the table, the debate on the question calling forth some left-handed compliments to the Mayor. An extra appropriation of $7,000 for the "Infants' Home," did not meet with official favor and was referred. A report in favor of an important change in the grade of Canal and Elm streets, was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution by Councilman Kane, to appoint a Special Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine and report the indebtedness of the City for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, was voted down, and a motion to reconsider was lost. The Mayor invited the Board to unite with him in the reception of the Prince of Wales, but no action was taken upon the communication besides reading it. The Board adjourned to Monday.

In the Supreme Court at Special Term an important insurance case was yesterday argued before Justice Bonney. The point in controversy is whether or not the Directors of a Mutual Insurance Company are liable for losses sustained by parties insured, where it is shown that material misrepresentations were made of the capital and assets of the Company. The Court of Oyer and Terminer met, with a resolution to begin business in earnest, the District-Attorney having four cases of homicide ready for trial. In each instance, however, the counsel for the defence was not ready, and the Court had to postpone the trials to a subsequent day. The Grand Jury presented a large number of indictments and several prisoners were arraigned for murder, burglary, forgery and other crimes. Numerous cases were sent to the General Sessions. In that Court, held before Recorder Barnard, the principal case brought up for trial was that of the noted emigrant boarding-house keeper, John E. Enright, charged, on the face of the indictment, in conjunction with his backmaster, Michael Ryan, with the heavy crime of "larceny from the person" of one John Qualkin. The sum alleged to have been taken was only sixty-five cents. We give the particulars elsewhere. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned. James McDonald was sent to the State Prison for two years, on a conviction for grand larceny.

The Stock Market opened under some depression yesterday, but subsequently recovered in prices. The closing temper of the dealings was irregular. Consols 88¾. Erie 38 ₩ cent. The market for Money is steady. Exchange lower. Sales of first-class bills at 109 ₩ cent. The Bank return is steady on the Specie average, with a further decrease of a million and a half in Loans and Discounts.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat, Cotton and Sugar were extensive, indicating an upward tendency in the market for each. Corn was more freely offered, and was heavy. Provisions were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Coffee, Molasses and Whisky. Hay, Hops and Rice were in demand. The slightly increased claims of shipowners tended to check Freight engagements.

The Fusion Meeting.

The meeting of the Coalitionists last night was a very large and imposing demonstration. It was one of the largest political gatherings we have ever seen in this City, and was distinguished by a very marked degree of enthusiasm. It would have been singular if the meeting had not been large, for it embraced three political parties not only of this City, but of Brooklyn, Staten Island and Jersey City also. As a popular demonstration it was all the most sanguine friends of the movement could have desired.

The speeches, however, were by no means equal to the occasion. They were without exception pointless and spiritless,—entirely lacking in practical argument, and dealing only in those empty generalities which satisfy no man's judgment, and express no positive and distinct opinions. Gen. Dix presided, as the special representative of the Federal Administration. His remarks were especially tame. Their whole tenor was apologetic and despondent. He thought that if the fusion ticket had been nominated earlier, it would have had a fair chance of success. He regretted that it was not constituted differently, —and thought that, in spite of the objections urged against them, coalitions were sometimes perfectly justifiable. If this is all the Administration has to say in support of Fusion, it cannot claim to be very thoroughly in earnest, or make anybody believe that it is hopeful of success.

The other speeches were quite as feeble and ineffective. With the exception of Mr. O'Conor's, they were all written out and put in type, "cheers," "applause," "laughter," and all in advance of the meeting. We print them just as they were sent to us,—not at all, we presume, as they were delivered. In neither form are they in the least up to the asserted exigency of the occasion. Gen. Wallbridge labors through a very long array of stale misquotations, to convict the Republicans of aggressive and incendiary designs which they have over and over again repudiated and denied; and John Cochrane was somewhat more bombastic and less intelligible than usual,—which was quite superfluous. Mr. O'Conor's speech was common-place in its topics and its treatment of them, and added another to the many proofs he has already furnished of the fact, that a man may be a very great lawyer and a very small statesman. Its entire drift was to make the Republicans responsible for sentiments and purposes which they have repeatedly disclaimed in every possible and conceivable form.

Not one of the speakers made any attempt to vindicate the fusion movement by a statement of its practical workings. Not one ventured to look at the condition of the country in the event of Lincoln's defeat, or to give us any assurance as to the possibility of electing any President, or as to the principles on which the Government would be conducted. It needs but little reflection to show that the real dangers and difficulties of the Union will begin when fusion shall have proved successful. Narrow and shallow minds, incapable of looking beyond the immediate event which engrosses their attention, are exultant over the prospect of defeating Lincoln. But what then? Suppose that to be accomplished;—what is to be the next step? Who will be elected—or how can anybody be elected President? How do they propose to surmount the real perils that will attend an election, or an attempt at election, by the House? The Disunionists have method in their madness. They have a clear and well-defined plan of operations,—and a defeat of an election by the People is but one step in the systematic programme by which their proceedings are governed. But our Northern Fusionists seem to be content to play into their hands, without giving a thought to the ultimate results of the action they are proposing to take.

We do not believe the people share their indifference or their reckless folly. The mass of our citizens are not accustomed to voting without some regard to the principles involved in the contest and the probable effect of their action.

The Beginning of the End.

The most intense anxiety prevails as to the result of the Pennsylvania election to-day. We shall without doubt be able to announce it in to-morrow's Times. It is generally felt to be decisive of the Presidential contest, especially if it results in a Republican victory. The main contest is for Governor. The Republican candidate is Mr. Curtin,—and his opponent, Col. Foster, is supported by a coalition of the Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats with the Bell and Everett Party. If the latter is beaten, therefore, it will seem reasonably certain that the Republicans have the State, especially as there is no such fusion now, nor will any be possible in that event, on the Presidential ticket. If Foster should be elected, on the other hand, it will be claimed by the Republicans that this is no fair indication of the result in November, inasmuch as there will be no such fusion then.

But the success of the fusion ticket now will render fusion on the Presidential ticket unavoidable. It will be regarded as proof of what the Opposition can do if united; and it will be very difficult, in the face of such a demonstration, to prevent a union. Whatever the leaders may attempt, the rank and file will insist upon a fusion ticket. This will be the inevitable and the most important effect of a Republican defeat to-day.

The October election in Pennsylvania always exerts a prodigious influence, both within and without that State, upon the Presidential contest. In 1856 its effect will be remembered. The Republicans endeavored to rally after it, and made a gallant struggle, it is true. But they worked against the current. The October defeat had impressed upon the public mind the certainty of a Democratic victory, and the tide could not be turned. The defeat of the Republicans in October was not only the precursor, but was also to a very considerable extent the cause, of a similar result in November. The same result though in a smaller degree, would follow now. If the Republicans shall be beaten to-day, their opponents will be stimulated to new exertions,—they will be incited to perfect their coalition, and to prepare for a much more vigorous and effective contest next time. If, on the other hand, the Republicans are victorious, the Presidential contest will be substantially decided. The Democrats will have no hope of success,—and will not be able to effect any union either among themselves, or with the Bell and Everett men. They will have no motive for exertion, and will maintain only the appearance of a contest during the remainder of the campaign.

Cheap Water.

It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of a bountiful supply of pure water to the general health and comfort of cities and large towns. But no sooner does this first principle of civilization assume the practical shape of costly water works, suited to the prospective wants of our growing towns, than lo! the reservoirs are but half full, and the engineers are threatening us with new reservoirs, aqueducts, engines—and taxation. It is only a few years ago that New-York celebrated the introduction of the copious and inexhaustible Croton; what is the hydraulic condition of its streets and houses to-day? Fountains as dry as the desert—hydrants that were to throw their full streams to warehouse tops, scarcely able to expand a hose; penurious drippings in the second stories of dwellings, and the dry whistle of air entering a vacuum, in the upper rooms; manufacturers taxed for water to an amount almost equal to the rent of their buildings; news columns filled with appeals to good citizens to refrain from the excessive use of water; official reports acknowledging the utter inability of the Department to check the enormous drain on the reservoirs. More than ten years ago we were told that the maximum capacity of the works was exhausted—works designed for a much larger population—and that suffering would inevitably follow an interruption of the water supply. And at this time we are paying for a reservoir of enormous cost and magnitude, to be drained like the rest, by the remorseless demand for water—a demand which increases with the supply—a thirst which the Father of Waters could scarcely quench.

Determining to profit by the experience of New-York, Boston attempted to insure the most lavish provision of water for the wants of her citizens; and what do we find there? Deficiency and complaint on all sides; the immense brick conduit designed to carry an ample supply when half full, compelled to work under a two-feet head to make up in velocity what it could not furnish in volume, until it was burst from overpressure; and at last, to assist it, a new system of supply mains of extraordinary size. Philadelphia, Jersey City, and Brooklyn—so soon—illustrate the same excessive demand. And it not only would appear that luxuries generally will soon be "as cheap as water," but that it will ultimately be impossible to furnish a plenty of water at any cost.

What becomes of all this water? Were not the calculations based on a most liberal allowance to each of a larger number of inhabitants, or is every creature in the Metropolis washed and rinsed three times a day? We shall look in vain for satisfactory answers in all directions but one, and we have been persistently looking in every other direction since water was first brought into our houses. The following extract from the last report of the Purveyor of the Brooklyn Water Department, is one of a thousand texts, written and unwritten, whereon alone, reform can be preached and practiced:

"In a few instances meters have been set at private houses, as a means of ascertaining the quantity of water used. The result has shown that the quantity of water used by different individuals varies in a very extraordinary degree, ranging from 130 gallons to 1,075 gallons per day."

Again he says:

"In most instances, where a difference of opinion has existed as to the quantity of water used by manufactories, the use of a metre has shown in almost every instance a consumption of from 30 to 50 per cent. more than represented by the consumer."

And there are plainer evidences of waste than these. How many thousand people in this City draw a barrel of water to get a cool tumbler full to drink? How many thousand faucets are left open all night to prevent them freezing? How many thousand small but industrious leaks, thoughtlessly if not purposely opened in our distributing system, and making up in number what they lose in volume, are running away to the sewers with the noble stream that pours over High Bridge? And since there be no effective restraint, short of absolute measurement, while wanton waste costs the miscellaneous body of servants no more than care and prudence, however much it may cost the taxpayers, how do we expect to make up the deficiency? An increased supply will encourage rather than prevent waste; there can be no limits to waste. The Spring floods of the Mississippi—all the aqueduct could carry, under boiler pressure, could be poured into our sewers through the seive of faucets which might easily enough be left open in the houses of this city.

Our present system of water-rates offers no possible check to any amount of waste. Charging people for water by the size of their dwellings—furnishing them facilities to draw thousands of gallons a day, and then charging them for as many hundreds, because their houses occupy a certain number of cubic feet of space, is as absurd as it would be to charge them for gas in proportion to their age or complexion.

The only reasonable method of preventing waste, is to charge each house with the water which goes into that house, and the only possible method of ascertaining this quantity is *to measure it*, or rather, let it measure itself, like gas, by passing through a meter. Then the amount of water that people are willing to pay for will be a very delicate test of what they want to use; and the reservoir will fill up and water will run in fourth stories, and the enormous works even now contemplated by the engineers—works whose size, under the present system, can only be estimated by the amount of water that people *can* waste—will not be required these many years. The authority referred to above states also, that the price of the difference of water estimated and that really consumed, would in many cases pay the cost of a meter in three months. In London, the water departments have generally expressed the belief that poor meters are better than none, while in Brooklyn, a considerable number of the best meters are in use; and the opinion of hydraulic engineers generally is, that measuring the delivery is not only the most economical, but the only practicable method of introducing cheap water into towns and cities. Then no person can feel aggrieved by paying more than his share, nor will any be deprived of the most luxurious rivers of water, if they want them, for the engineers can bring Lake Erie down here if it were only ordered by responsible parties.

We are building and planning works to empty the Croton River into New-York Bay, a scheme which, however magnificent, is quite unimportant compared with finishing the Central Park and completing the paving of Broadway. We believe that one branch of the Croton River is required for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and we would earnestly request those who control its disposal, to measure it out to those who are willing to pay for it, and to abandon the scheme of letting it run uninterruptedly through our City on its way to the ocean.

The Tailors on the Prince's Ball.

Some wag, no doubt disappointed in his hopes of shining among the starry elect of New-York at the coming ball to the coming Prince, has perpetrated a very unjustifiable hoax upon his more fortunate competitors. He has contrived (probably through the assistance of some mercenary yellow-plush) to insinuate a quizzical paper prepared by himself into the same envelopes with the "invitations" issued to the General Committee, the tenor of which is so cruelly insulting to the flower of our fashion, that we should not be at all surprised, in case the author shall be discovered, to hear of his being beaten to death with *mauvé*-colored gloves, or strangled with perfumed pocket-handkerchiefs. In this document our anonymous Theodore Hook avails himself of the opportunity to snub all feminine Gotham by stating that all the ladies who propose coming to the Prince's Ball must understand that "under no consideration can they be admitted with bonnets." He then goes on to inform all gentlemen "not entitled to wear uniforms, "that they will be expected to appear in evening dress, viz.: black trowsers, black dress-coat, black waistcoat and white cravat, or white waistcoat and black cravat, (the former preferable,) and *light colored kid gloves*." Now, this would be a very good joke, perhaps, at the right time and in the right place. It is possible that a generous and microscopic mind might discern some faint quality of fun in a lesson on costume, delivered by a Broadway tailor to an audience of the townsmen of Hardscrabble, bent on a Royal ball. But when a man's humor or ill-humor leads him to publish such a sermon on the toilette to the whole world, as a fit and proper and necessary preparation of the "*élite* of New-York" for a ball given exclusively by invitation to less than one numerical third of the traditional "upper ten thousand," the thing ceases to be even approximately witty, and subsides into an uncertainty over which one hardly knows whether to laugh or to use strong language.

A Massachusetts bard, near akin by blood to the "laudator of Washington," once warned us all that we should be careful in all our tales to "keep probability in view." The advice is just as sound for jesters as for chroniclers. The funny fellow who wrote this "circular" should have remembered that when he instructs the four hundred ball-giving Committeemen of New-York in the meaning and nature of "evening dress," and further advises them of his own preference for the "white choker" of the British waiter over the black cravat of the cosmopolite gentleman, his drollery becomes so grotesquely absurd that it ceases to be droll. It is not at all more amusing than it would be to advise all the "gentlemen of New-York" to wash their faces and hands at least once a day, and to be very careful not to go to a small dance in a shooting-jacket and gaiters. There are some things which people who are selected to give a Metropolitan ball should be supposed, like judges, to know; and to assume their ignorance of these things as the point of a joke scarcely indicates an absolutely attic pungency of wit.

We make these remarks on the hypothesis, it will be observed, that the "circular" which provokes them is a hoax. We are loth to believe that any other hypothesis can be for a moment entertained. For certainly if such a circular was in truth necessary to prevent the "*élite* of New-York" from rushing to a ball in goloshes, tartan waistcoats, Tweed sacks, wide-awakes and comforters, it is a thousand pities it should ever have been issued. Nothing under the Heavens, unless it be a giraffe in an opera-box, can be imagined more ungraceful and unhappy and uncouth than a man who needs to be told what evening dress is, wearing that most trying of costumes. If the *élite* of New-York, as this circular would imply, are really to appear in evening dress for the first time at the Prince's ball, they will present so piteous a spectacle that for the sake of the national honor and the good looks of the house we ought to protest against putting them to such a test. Who that has ever seen a company of Indian chiefs in swallow-tailed coats can think without a shudder of four hundred inexperienced pale-faces struggling for the first time with the angularities of the same tyrannical garment, choking scarlet in the puffy folds of the unaccustomed white cravat, and pilloried, like Boole and his brethren in the Japanese days, in "light-colored kid gloves?"

Seriously, and in the name of our average civilization, we do protest against the very wantonness of concern, anxiety, excitement, distress and general "fuss," which seems to have become chronic with our people whenever a distinguished stranger drops among them. If New-York had never seen a ball, or if all the social experience of the world were united to one or two European courts, we could hardly have transcended this remarkable circular; and we trust that the extravagance of the absurdity we have here exposed may have a wholesome effect in toning down the minds of many good people, and in preparing them to receive the young son of the British Queen with at least as much regard to their own dignity and that of the great people which the Prince has come to visit, as to the dresses which they are to wear and the "impression" they hope to make upon half-a-dozen sensible foreigners, who have every reason to feel both flattered and gratified by the honors which have been bestowed upon themselves, and through them upon their Sovereign.

The Board of Aldermen and the Mayor.—To judge from the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening, there is a hitch between the Executive and Legislative Departments of this City. The Mayor sent in a polite invitation asking the presence of the Aldermen on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 P. M., in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, preparatory to meeting the Prince of Wales, who is expected to arrive from Philadelphia at about 1 o'clock P. M. This invitation was accepted by the meager majority of one—seven voting in the affirmative and six in the negative. Ald. Boole, who distinguished himself as Chairman of the Japanese Committee, proposed the appointment of a Committee of five to cooperate with the Mayor in the reception of the Heir Apparent, but this was voted down by twelve to three, and he then declared that if the Mayor should present his bill for any expenses incurred in this reception, the claim would never receive his vote. In fact, the Alderman was indignant. He declared that the resolution inviting the Prince on behalf of the City was only sent at the request of the City authorities, (made by himself,) to which no official response had ever been received; but now they were invited to join *His Honor* in the reception.

The dignity of Boole is evidently touched. We mentioned the other day his scruples about having anything to do with the Prince, and his action now tends to confirm those reports. It is very pleasant to notice the method he adopts to avenge his personal wrongs. He will vote for no public money to pay the expenses of the reception, because he is not allowed to figure as Chairman of the Committee. This is being chivalric at the City's expense. Fortunately, Mayor Wood has promised to pay all the expenses out of his "privy purse."

Amusements.

The Opera House closed definitely last night with a full and fashionable house, assembled to speed the parting Patti. The fair songster, now upon the wing once more, sang her sweetest in the *rôle* of *Linda*, and of course everybody pretended to be dreadfully distressed that the "season" had come to an end. This is always the way with everybody; but the "season" may justly complain, with the babe in the epitaph:

"If so soon that I was done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

Mr. Ullman will, no doubt, echo this complaint, and we trust that it will rouse him to make some effort of a serious character for doing justice to this much-injured "season" at a later day.

Meanwhile, our stars rise upon the Prince in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and other "stars," newly come, are waiting "madly" for their spheres.

Winter Garden—Miss Cushman as Meg Merrilies.—The manager of this Theatre was sorely put to the test of gallantry last night, in the task of providing seats for ladies who, with the gentlemen accompanying them, arrived a few minutes before the curtain was raised. Every seat was then filled, and chairs had to be obtained to fill the aisles, or passages, through the parquette, and the vacant space beyond the regular seats in the dress circle. This was finally done, but it was done with difficulty. Luckily the Lafarge Hotel was a bank on which the management could run—for chairs.

Miss Charlotte Cushman appeared for the first time in nearly four years in her magnificent personation of *Meg Merrilies*, and the announcement of that attraction was the occasion of the extraordinarily crowded house of last night. We have nothing to say of her acting in that part. It has spoken for itself, for the past eighteen years, before many thousands of people on each side of the Atlantic. It is, perhaps, with two or three melodramatic defects, one of the greatest triumphs ever known.

We must say that we have seen her better supported. Mr. Coulduck was respectable as *Dandie Dinmont*, and no more. Mr. Davidge is only an ordinary *Dominie Sampson*. Miss Ada Clifton and Mrs. Chanfrau were "so-so" as *Julia Mannering* and *Lucy Bertram*. Mr. J. Dunn as *Henry Bertram*, was deservedly encored in the song "Be mine, dear maid."

At the end of the second act, and of course, again at the fall of the curtain, Miss Cushman was enthusiastically called for by the audience, and was led forth on each occasion, by Mr. Coulduck. The play is announced for repetition throughout the week, and cannot fail to draw crowded houses.

Niblo's Theatre.—Mr. Forrest appeared in the character of *King Lear* at this establishment last night. The house was well filled, and the tragedian received a warm reception from his admirers.

Mr. Tasistro's Recitations.—At the Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Mr. Fitzgerald Tasistro will recommence this evening a series of recitations from Shakespeare—not ordinary recitations, be it understood, but the delivery of an entire play simply from memory, personating at the same time, as far as the modulations and inflections of the voice can do so, each separate character. In itself, the feat is a marvel, and will; doubtless, prove very attractive. The play on this occasion is "Hamlet."

Barnum's Museum.—The indefatigable Barnum yesterday added a new attraction to his unrivaled collection of curiosities, in the persons of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, and two of their children. To the rising generation they have all the attraction of novelty, while those who saw them on their previous exhibition, years ago, in this City, will probably be happy to renew acquaintance with them.

Hooley and Campbell's Minstrels.—The large room of Niblo's Saloon is an attractive feature of Metropolitan amusements at the present time. Ethiopian minstrelsy and the comicalities attending it always possess a charm which the wise can only account for by saying that man, if he sometimes weeps from necessity, is naturally a risible animal. Under the management of Messrs. Hooley and Campbell a far higher degree of excellence than has before been attempted in this line of entertainment has been reached. It is removed from any approach to vulgarity, and may be witnessed by the most fastidious.

THE PRINCE AT BALTIMORE.

The Trip from Richmond—Delay on the Railroad—Passage Through Washington—Unostentatious Reception in the Monumental City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 8.

The early hour at which the Prince took his departure from Richmond prevented his becoming further initiated into a knowledge of the peculiarities of the denizens of the sunny South. A short ride on horseback, a breakfast, an endurance of popular regard during his ride to the depôt, and a telescopic view of the country from the roof of the car-house comprise the list of his operations at the city of Richmond.

The trip to Washington was marked by no peculiar feature. A tremendous and flood-like shower of rain detained the cars, rendering their prompt arrival at the Capital an impossibility. A slight lunch was provided them by the Exchange, of which they partook *en route*, and, on arrival at Washington, they drove directly to the depôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, where crowds of ladies and gentleman had gathered to salute and cheer the coming and departure of His Royal Highness. There is no doubt that the Prince impressed most favorably the people of Washington, whose reception and entertainment of him were in marked contrast with those at Richmond.

Lord Lyons, ascertaining that the delays on the Virginia Railroad would interfere with the proposed arrangements at Baltimore, telegraphed to the Gilmer House that as the Royal party would arrive quite late, they would prefer tea and meat, instead of dinner, as ordered; but the dispatch came too late, and the bountiful dinner previously prepared awaited their coming.

An admirable Police force kept back the impatient crowds who thronged the streets near the Hotel, and the passages thereo were well guarded. At 8½ o'clock the music of the band announced his coming; the crowd settled into an anxious awaiting; the policemen cleared the way; a select few stood by the steps leading to his apartments, and silence reigned supreme. The Prince, with a jaunty India-rubber cap slung over his left shoulder, entered the Hall; the people uncovered—so did he; they cheered vociferously—he smiled, bowed, and followed by his suite, ran up the stairway and vanished into the luxurious apartments provided for his occupancy. A great many beautiful bouquets have been sent for the cheering of his room. Letters in delicate feminine handwriting awaited his arrival.

A comfortable bed was prepared for him, and if he is not well suited it's his own fault.

He did not reach the City in season to hear Colson's "Travista"—a fact which he much regretted. He has expressed a desire to visit that section of the City known as Limerick, where the bloody Know-Nothing [illegible] by the Mayor and Council-General Appointed, [illegible] reached here this evening, visit the Federal Hall of interest in and about the City, and leave by special train for Philadelphia at 12 o'clock. Having [illegible] it in Canada, roughed it at the West, and [illegible] at the South, he now looks forward with eager anticipation to the enjoyments, the festivities, the courtesies and luxuries of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

There is much political excitement here to-night. There is an immense procession of Minute Men for Bell and Everett, out with torches. The inauguration of the Druid Hill Park is postponed until the 17th inst., in consequence of inclement weather.

HOWARD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Excitement Among Politicians—Betting on the Result—Desperate Efforts of Both Sides—The Congressional Delegation—Reported Importation of Roughs from New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 8.

The excitement here exceeds anything I have seen in years. Of course politicians are every where talking, calculating, bargaining, selling and being sold. The People's Party retain their confidence of success, offering freely to back their opinions. A bet of $500 was made this afternoon on five thousand majority for Curtin; another of $1,000 was offered by a Democrat on five thousand for Curtin, but it was not taken. This evening the best offers that I can hear made by the Foster men are $25 to $100, or else to four.

Gen. Foster, Senator Bigler, Mr. Wherry, Collector of the port of Boston, and a large force of Clerks from the Departments at Washington, are in town. They came with the expectation of the election of Brodhead and one [illegible] Congress, but appear to have little [illegible] the Governor.

It being understood to-day that Mr. [illegible] secured the hearty cooperation of the [illegible] the Douglas men have taken alarm, and [illegible] ing a break. Unless they can be satisfied [illegible] being all right for them, they will cut him.

As I intimated yesterday, the *Press* of this morning almost openly advised the desertion of Foster. In a letter from Washington, signed "Occasional," written here by Forney, the friends of Mr. Douglas are admonished that they are being slaughtered by fusion.

Efforts have been making, to-day, to induce Lehman and Brodhead, Democratic candidates for Congress in the First and Second Districts, to decline in favor of Edward King and Hall Fuller, the Bell candidates. The big guns of the party were brought to bear on the Democratic nominees, but they would not come down. They publish cards, this afternoon, declaring their determination to run. It is said that in one case, at least, this firmness against fusion is due to the cause of causes—a woman.

I am of the opinion that we shall [illegible] of the delegation in Congress. It seems to [illegible] possible to elect Butler in the First, [illegible] in the Second, Verree in the Third, Davis in the Fifth, and Junkin in the Sixteenth. The Eighth, which was represented by Swartz, deceased, there is no hope of carrying again. I think that Lawrence, in the Seventh, Campbell, in the Eleventh, Hale in the Fifteenth, McPherson in the Seventeenth, and Penny in the Twenty-fifth, are to be very close [illegible] though there are hopes that all five may be elected.

A large number of prominent politicians of both parties have come over from New-York to witness and take part in the work of to-morrow. Pennsylvania is this year the Keystone of the Republican arch, in their estimation at least. If she drops out, the whole structure will tumble down. To aid and avert so great a calamity, many of the best artificers of both parties are sent to labor.

It is said on reliable authority that a number of pipe-layers are to be sent over from New-York to-night to vote the Democratic ticket to-morrow. I have secure letter from a distinguished New-Yorker, advising that three thousand roughs are to arrive by the late trains, and several Detectives are here to spot them. Arrangements have been made to obtain early returns of the result, but you must recollect that the polls do not close in this City until 8 o'clock, and in other parts of the State they are held open until 7 o'clock,—so that it will be late before you can obtain much information.

LEO.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Diplomatic Matters—A Political [illegible]—The Pennsylvania Election—Army Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 8.

The State Department has addressed a letter of condolence to the Chilian Government, in which a high tribute is paid to the social and intellectual qualities of the late Señor Bello.

Señor Lisbda, the Brazilian Minister, leaves here to-morrow for New-York.

The Administration is investigating the charge against a prominent official, of having been franking Douglas documents. A messenger has been dispatched to New-Jersey for information; if found guilty the sentence will be, "Off with his head."

The Democracy here are despondent as to the result in Pennsylvania, and large bets are offered against Foster and not taken.

Lieut. Col. Cheyenden has relieved Maj. Rucy in the command of Fort Union and the rifle regiment.

A rearrangement of the troops in the Department of New-Mexico has been ordered by Col. Fauntleroy. Assistant-Surgeon Bartholow remains at Fort Union, and relieves Surgeon Baily as medical officer at that post. Surgeon Baily relieves Surgeon Kirk at Albuquerque, who in turn relieves Surgeon Sloan at Santa Fé. The latter officer will receive instructions from the Surgeon-General at Washington.

Surgeon Coolidge will be relieved from duty on the 1st of December in the Surgeon-General's office, and will proceed to the Head-quarters of the Department of California, and report for duty as Medical Purveyor for California and Oregon, taking post at the Benicia Barracks.

Surgeon Murray will return to Baltimore, and report to the Surgeon-General in this city for orders.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Smith is assigned to duty in the Surgeon-General's office.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 8.

The Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* returned last night, and left this morning for New York.

Numerous and urgent, but ineffectual, applications have been made for the further postponement of the Minnesota land sales, on the ground that the settlers are unable to make payments for preemption claims within the prescribed time.

According to an official statement of the Secretary of the Interior, the preemptors will inevitably lose their lands, if sold and paid for by other parties; but if not sold, they would, under the declaratory notices of settlers, have the benefit of a year's credit allowed by law for paying for lands thus becoms subjected to private entry.

The following named officers have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, of the East India squadron: Commander S. P. Lee; Lieut. Collins, Wann, Wilson and Fleming; and to the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, of the African squadron: Commander Taylor, Lieuts. Guthrie, Hays, Madigan, Dalzell and Ramsay.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

Independence, Mo., Monday, Oct. 8.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 24th ult., arrived this evening. The preparations for a campaign against the Indians has not intimidated them. A party of them went into Fort Fauntleroy, a short time ago, and ran off 80 head of cattle belonging to D. E. Connolly. The volunteers for the war against the Navajoes have marched for the place of rendezvous.

The election for members of the House of Representatives passed off quietly. J. A. Hubbell was elected to fill the vacancy of Judge, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Baird.

No news from the Plains.

But few Indians were seen, and they were friendly.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Japan and China.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Oct. 7.

The Pony Express from California arrived to-night, with the following summary of news to Sept. 26.

On the 22d, while the British steam-frigate *Termagant* was being placed on the Government Dry Dock at Mare Island, one of the sections gave way, which was quickly followed by the others, and in a few minutes the whole dock was a complete wreck. The ship was with difficulty extricated without much damage. It will take several months, and cost $200,000 to repair the dock, for one of DARIN & SIMON'S sectional and balance docks is not believed to be suitable for much of the heavy shipping that occasionally needs repairing on the coast.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the —, arrived at Carson Valley this morning.

WM. C. MASLEY, an agent of the Express, has just returned to San Francisco, having restocked 400 miles of the route eastwardly from Carson Valley, which will enable the Express to make better time when desirable.

A fire occurred at the town of Pacheco, Contracosta County, on the 24th, destroying nearly $20,000 worth of property, about half of which was insured.

The last downward steamer brought 50 tons of copper ore from the new mimes of Del Norte County, near Crescent City, on the north-western coast of California. The ore gives evidence that the mines are of immense wealth.

There is no new feature in the political canvass in the State.

The State Agricultural Fair at Sacramento has proved a great success. Over a thousand head of blooded stock were placed in competition for premiums.

The mining accounts from Carson Valley, as well as from the new Coro silver mines, near Owen's Lake, are encouraging, and public confidence in them is increasing. The San Francisco assayers express astonishment at the richness of the specimens of ore received from the latter mines.

Oregon dates by steamer and overland mail are to the 24th from Portland, and 20th from Salem, where the Legislature sits. The Senate continued adjourning from day to day, without a quorum. A report was circulated of a contemplated fusion between the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, giving each party one Senator, on condition that the seceding Breckinridge Senators would return and give the Senate a legal organization. The Lower House passed a resolution on the 20th inviting the Senate, in its disorganized condition, to meet in joint convention the next day, and proceed at once to the election. Since then no accounts have been received from Salem.

The Douglas and Breckinridge Parties had each held Conventions, and nominated electoral tickets. The Breckinridge ticket is as follows: DELAZON SMITH, JAMES O'MEARA and WM. DOGHERITT. The Douglas ticket is WM. H. FARRAR, BENJ. HARDING and WM. HOFFMAN.

The news from the Oregon and British Columbia mines is very glowing. The new Rock Creek gold mines, the silver mines near Fort Hope, and all the usual localities from which mining accounts are received, send out such reports as are hardly credible.

The schooner *Woodpecker* had arrived at Victoria from London.

The census returns give Washington Territory 9,000 population.

The brig *Orbit* arrived at Victoria on the 13th, thirty-one days from Hakodadi, Japan. She went for a cargo of notions, but found the Japanese so unwilling to observe the treaty, that she did not obtain a cargo.

The Captain states that Mexican dollars were at fifty per cent. discount, and American and other gold at the same rate.

The French Minister at Jeddo had resigned, as his representations were all unattended to in respect to the treaty.

The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal.

There was little later news from China, but a large British and French force had assembled, and it was rumored that the Chinese would make a great resistance, and desperate fighting was expected.

The Russian war steamers have been very active, moving about with large bodies of troops on board.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20th—Arrived 24th, ship *Pamflash*, from Philadelphia; steamer *Sonora*, from Panama; spoken, July 11, ship *Sunshine*, from New-York, for San Francisco, lat. 24° North, lon. 34° west.

Sailed 22d, brig *Sheet Anchor*, for Valparaiso; 24th, bark *Oak Hill*, for Sidney.

The activity in trade continues with a healthy and steady country demand. No arrivals of importance having occurred, a sensible inroad is being made upon stock. Six or eight vessels are due from New-York and Boston; their arrival will increase buyers opportunities, but the general market bids fair to be well sustained.

Candles are rather quiet at 23c.@24c. Coffee is firmer for Rio, with fewer sales to the trade, at 15c.@15¼c.; finer descriptions are unchanged. In Coal more firmness was manifested. The Mail Company lately bought 2,600 tons here, terms not transpiring; $20 is a fair quotation. Cement brings $5 50 in small lots. Some kinds of fruits are active. Currants have advanced to 20c., and Raisins to $3 75@$4; other fruits unchanged. Hops held higer but meet no buyers, 60c. are asked for small receipts of 1860. Nails bring $4 75. Oils quiet. Coal is selling at $1 60@$1 62½.

Butter heavy and drooping; sales, Isthmus at 30c.@33½c.; 11,000 firkins arrived yesterday, of which only 200 have been placed; a material decline is looked for, some say to 25c., on the arrival of the next steamer with 20,000 pkgs. Lard has been without sales for a week. Pork is improving; Mess, $29; Clear, $32. Bacon is tending upwards generally. Hams, inactive and unchanged. Rice dull. Sugar buoyant; foreign news are as last quoted; domestics improved; Crushed has been taken freely for the trade, at 14c.@15c., closing firm, with sales at the latter figures. Domestic Spirits are advancing; Brandy, 57c.@59c.; Whisky, 50c.; Pure Spirits, at 50c.@52c.; Raw 47c.@49c., with considerable to arrive. Foreign Brandy and liquors are quiet and unchanged. Teas without activity. Wines—French Claret dull, with large arrivals expected. The market for Breadstuffs is quite animated; Wheat is being taken for export to England and New-York, and quotations may be advanced from $1 50 to $1 55 ₱ 100 lbs. Tonnage is still greatly in demand.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Reported Interference of Capt. Jarvis with the Spanish Commodore—Mediation of the English Minister Rejected—Miramon still at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Friday, gives a verbal report that Capt. JARVIS passed a note to the Spanish Commodore, in which he not only condemned his threats to bombard Vera Cruz in case the *Maria Concepcion* was not restored and damages paid, but declared he would consider the first shot fired upon Vera Cruz as a shot upon the American squadron. In consequence of this note, further action in this matter was suspended.

Three Spanish vessels-of-war have returned to Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 7.

By the arrival of the schooner *Potomac*, from Vera Cruz, we have Mexican dates to the 18th ult.

The *Potomac* brings $50,000 in specie.

Senor MATA, the Juarez Minister to Washington, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna* arrived out on the 5th, and the *Powhatan* on the 17th.

The whole subject of the condemnation of the bark *Maria Concepcion* was referred to Madrid.

The Spanish Minister had advised a conciliation of the Juarez Government.

The Liberals were still successful, and hopeful of taking the capital.

The English Minister had proposed to mediate for peace between the contending factions, but this offer was rejected.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, with later news, is expected.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 8.

The schooner *Red Fox*, from Tampico 25th ult., has arrived. She brings dates from the City of Mexico of the 17th inst., and $63,000 in specie.

MIRAMON was still in the Capital with 11,000 men. The Liberals still occupied Queretaro as their headquarters.

The Late Gov. Willard, of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 8.

A Committee of citizens of this city with the remains of Gov. WILLARD arrived yesterday morning on a special train from Chicago, accompanied by Gov. RAMSEY, Ex-United States Senator RICE, Maj. CUTLER, Mr. COCHRAN and Hon. WM. A. BOWLES. They were met at the depot by military companies and a large number of citizens, who received the remains and conveyed them to the Executive Mansion, where they remained during yesterday. They will be taken to the Senate Chamber this afternoon, where they are to lie in state, in charge of the military, until Wednesday morning, from whence the final funeral ceremonies in this city will take place, and the remains taken to New-Albany, under an escort of military and citizens, for interment. Minute guns were fired on the arrival of the cars yesterday morning, and during the march of the procession to the Executive Mansion.

The Recent Fire at South Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The burning of the Globe Locomotive Works, on Saturday night, in South Boston, will seriously delay the machinery intended for the Hoosac tunnel.

The building in Charlestown, occupied by the post-office, law offices, &c., took fire last night, when an explosion of camphene or gunpowder badly injured four firemen, but none fatally. The building was saved, though the occupants were considerably damaged by fire and water.

Mail trains are soon to be run between New-York and Boston, leaving each city at 8 P. M.

Troubles in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Oct. 7.

The Quincy (Florida) *Republic* says that the people of Gadsden, Liberty, Jackson and Washington counties are organizing a force to operate against a band of desperadoes who are committing outrages in Calhoun County. Many murders have been committed. In Jackson County the militia have been called out.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana 2d inst., has arrived.

The sugar market at Havana was quiet, and quoted at 8½ reals. The total stock in port amounted to 160,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 15@15¼ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, 3@4½ ₱ cent. premium.

Obituary.

FORT SMITH, Monday, Oct. 8.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, an old and esteemed citizen, and one of the original proprietors of this city, died last night of paralysis.

Gov. Seward's Arrival Home.

AUBURN, Monday, Oct. 8.

Gov. SEWARD arrived in this city, from his Western tour, on Saturday night. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, who received him with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Lady Franklin at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 8.

Lady FRANKLIN arrived in this city this evening, and is stopping at the Girard House.

The Florida Election.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Oct. 7.

The returns from the Florida election come in very slowly. The result is uncertain.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8.

The Canal Tolls for the fourth week in September were $121,144; for the same week in 1859, $71,102. Aggregate receipts to Oct. 1st, 1860, $2,033,412; same in 1859, $1,140,521.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF ANOTHER CAPTAIN OF A SCHOONER.

The Vessel Sunk and the Hand Employed on Board Missing.

Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a man found floating in the East River, on Sunday afternoon, which was subsequently identified as that of RICHARD C. KELLY, Captain of the schooner *Catharine Margaret*, of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York. The general impression of the friends of deceased, as well as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to his death by foul play. On Sunday forenoon, the 30th of September, the *Catharine Margaret* was discovered lying at anchor about 100 yards from the Hoboken Ferry, loaded with brick, with her signal-light burning, and the vessel in a sinking condition. Several persons went out in small boats to render assistance, and on arriving at the vessel, found no person on board. In the cabin was found a piece of fresh beef, some potatoes, cabbages, &c., and a bottle of gin, and apparently these articles had been brought on board very recently. The vessel was towed on to the flats, where it shortly after sunk. Since that time the friends of the Captain have been on the look-out to ascertain the cause of his mysterious disappearance without success, until the finding of his body on Sunday. Justice WHITLEY, of Hoboken, viewed the body, and it is stated, without taking any evidence, gave permission to the friends to remove it to Westchester County. A young man named WILLIAM HOOPER was the only person employed on board the schooner, and he, together with the yawl-boat, have been missing since that time. About 11 o'clock on the night previous to the finding of the schooner in a sinking condition, two young men belonging on board the yacht *Zinga* discovered a yawl-boat floating down the river, and upon rowing out to it, saw a man in it with his head over one side of the boat, apparently intoxicated. His general appearance answered somewhat to the description of HOOPER, who is a tall, very dark-complexioned man, with black hair, small black whiskers and black eyes. The men at the time supposed him to be a colored man, but could not be positive on account of the darkness. Capt. KELLY'S face was considerably worn away, but several marks were discovered upon the head, and particularly a severe cut was discovered over the left eye.

Upon the above facts becoming known, a number of the citizens of Hoboken were dissatisfied with the manner in which Justice WHITLEY had disposed of the case, and accordingly notified Coroner GAFFNEY, in order that a thorough investigation might be had.

The inquest was commenced at 2 P. M., when the following evidence was taken:

TESTIMONY.

John McCracken, a hand on one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, testified to finding the body floating in the river, and causing it to be towed to the Hoboken shore.

Capt. John Jackson testified—I reside at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., and am a porter at No. 61 Pearl-street; have viewed the body now lying at Mr. Crane's, and recognize it as that of Richard C. Kelly; saw him last alive one week ago last Thursday morning, in our store; he was then bound for Haverstraw for a load of brick; do not know when he left that place to return; he could have went to Haverstraw, loaded up and returned to New-York, between Thursday and Saturday evening; he was a man of tolerable good habits; got on a spree sometimes; he had a man named William Hooper to assist him; Hooper was with the captain the last trip; cannot say where he is now; Hooper would drink and get on a bust; he also resided at West Farms; a bill of lading, some wharfage bills, a pocket-book, 25 cents in change and a tobacco-box, were found on the body of Capt. Kelly.

To a Juror—The captain had a wife and two children, who are left in destitute circumstances; the captain told me he had some money to pay for overhauling his vessel; do not know of my own knowledge of his having any money with him; Hooper was a single man; Capt. Kelly was a good swimmer.

To the Coroner—It is the usual custom, when a vessel is lost, for whoever may survive to report the same; there was a yawl attached to the schooner; do not know where it is now, but have heard that it was down at Kill von Kull, in New-Jersey; a man named Rowe told me about the finding of the yawl boat.

Richard Phillips testified—I reside at West Farms, and follow the coasting trade; saw Capt. Kelly last about three weeks since; he was going in, and I was going out of our harbor; on Sunday, a week ago, I was lying nearly opposite Hoboken; saw the *Catharine Margaret* lying near Hoboken, and remarked to my son that I guessed she was pretty well in the suds; we rowed over, and found some men getting her ashore; we found some fresh meat on the binnacle, a basket of potatoes, some cabbage, and a bottle of gin; when I returned home to West Farms, we found that Capt. Kelly had not been heard from, and since that time some one had been here most of the time endeavoring to obtain some tidings of him; the yawl boat is painted a dirty yellow; do not know of any person that sailed in the schooner, except Wm. Hooper; think he had been with the captain two or three months.

Q.—By the Coroner.—What was Hooper's general character? A.—He was somewhat dissipated, and I believe he was arrested and locked up in the Westchester County jail for picking pockets; should think there were 20,000 bricks on board the schooner; there was plenty of time between Thursday and Saturday to go to Haverstraw, load up and return to New-York; should think there was no necessity for the men to leave the vessel, as she lay only about 10 yards from the shore and they could procure assistance, and on Sunday morning it was a dead calm I should think the schooner sunk in consequence of there not having been any person on board to keep her free of water; heard Hooper say last spring that Kelly had not paid him; have known Capt. Kelly to get very much intoxicated but never saw him unable to take care of himself; the schooner came to anchor on Saturday afternoon, and the following day (Sunday) about 11 o'clock, Capt. Fitzgerald and others went out and brought her in on the flats; at that time her signal light was burning; the vessel must have been abandoned some time during the night.

To the Coroner—Capt. Kelly was a very careful man with his vessel, and unless something or other had happened him he would never have left that vessel.

Sherman Smeden testified I am a hand on board the yacht *Zinga*; we came to anchor in the Hoboken Cove about nine o'clock on Saturday night, the 29th ult.; shortly after, myself and James Rose saw a yawl boat floating around the river, and went out to pick it up; upon coming up we saw a man in it, with an oar in one hand and his head hanging over the side of the boat; we spoke, but he did not answer, except to make a grumbling noise; we thought from appearances that the man was drunk; we asked him if he had only one oar, but he only grumbled out something; we told him that he had better try to get out of the way, or the steamboat would run over him, but he said nothing; we took him to be a darky; he was dark colored, and had no cap or coat on; we then returned to our vessel, and he drifted on down the river; it was so dark I could not tell what kind of a shirt he had on, except that it was not white; after we spoke to the man he commenced to row with one oar, first on one side, and then on the other.

James Dunlose corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Capt. *Michael Fitzgerald* testified that he resided in Hoboken; on Sunday, the 30th ult., he went down to the dock about half-past 10 A. M., and saw that the *Catharine Margaret* was sinking; he and others went on board; found in the cabin some fresh meat, vegetables and a bottle of gin which appeared to have been recently brought on board; the signal light was still burning; they thought nothing of this except that perhaps those belonging on board were ashore on a spree; they worked the schooner on to the flats and left her; there was no yawl-boat on the schooner.

The Coroner here decided to adjourn the investigation for the purpose of procuring further evidence, and if possible to find the yawl, which may lead to further developments. His theory is, that if Hooper was not drowned, a drunken fracas may have occurred between him and Capt. Kelly, which some way may have resulted in the death of the latter.

A BRUTAL ACT.—A man named WM. MURPHY, residing at No. 26 Sussex-street, Jersey City, as is alleged, on Sunday night, while chastising his son, caught up a tea-pot and poured the contents on the head of the boy, badly scalding him. Dr. QUIDOR was afterwards called in to dress the lad's wounds.

FIRE AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It may be remembered that on the night of the 5th of October, 1858, the Crystal Palace, in which the annual fair of the American Institute was being held at the time, caught fire by some accident, and was completely destroyed. Singular to relate, on the night of the 5th of this October, (Friday,) at the same hour, and under almost similar circumstances, one of the main buildings, in which the Institute Fair was being held, at Palace Gardens, took fire, and very narrowly escaped a complete conflagration. The janitor was lighting the gas, when he accidentally ignited some fancy festoonings in the hall; and in an instant the flames were overlapping each other in all directions, and at such a height that it was impossible to throw water on them by ordinary means. Fortunately for the exhibitors and visitors, one of the articles on exhibition at the time was VOSS'S *Hydropult*, a pump with hose and suction pipe attached—so light that it can be carried about by a child—yet capable of drawing the water from a pail, tub, or reservoir, and sending it to an immense height.

One of the waiters in the refreshment saloon seized this powerful little friend of insurance companies, and carrying it to a "post of vantage," pumped several pails of water through it up to the fire, and extinguished the flames very soon. Had it not been for the Hydropult, the entire building, and all its valuable contents, must have been consumed; and we are not surprised to learn that the managers of the fair awarded the highest medal to the American Hydropult Company, of No. 43 Park-row, who had placed the noble little invention on exhibition. The fair has been a perfect success, notwithstanding the inauspicious character of the weather since its opening. The result is due to the new management, who spared no pains to gratify visitors, economized the Institute expenditures, and conducted the exhibition admirably. Next year the fair will be held in a new building, erected by the Institute—a building and grounds that will be an ornament to the City.—*New-York Mercury.*

FIRE IN NEWBURG.—WALLER & WARING'S paint shop and store at Newburg were destroyed by fire about 10½ o'clock Sunday night. The damage is estimated at about $4,000. The shop of Mr. WESTERVELT, silversmith, adjoining was also slightly injured.

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The Campaign Opened!

FAIRS OF 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES,

As Usual—As Usual—As Usual,

Have, as far as heard from, been awarded

THE FIRST PREMIUMS AT

The Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.
The Fair of the State of Ohio.
The Fair of the State of Illinois.
The Fair of the State of Wisconsin.
The Fair of the State of Kentucky.
The Fair of the State of Tennessee.
The Fair of the State of New-Jersey.
The Fair of the State of Vermont.
The Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

And at various County Fairs, "too numerous to mention."

This demonstrates—if demonstration were needed—that the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES excel all others for the variety of uses to which they are adapted, a fact that every purchaser should bear in mind.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Send for a circular.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Still Another Triumph for the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.—At the great Fair held at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1860, the First Premium was awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES, over all others in competition.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.

"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug.* 16, 1860.
JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
Neck-Ties for the Prince of Wales' Ball.
Kid Gloves, white, straw-color and dark.
Scarlet Lambs-wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Extra heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Heavy English and Merino Half-Hose.
Fall and Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.
Shawls, Blankets Dressing Robes, &c.
G. M. TRAUY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Salt River Distilleries, established 1839.

We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 389, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Genuine Garibaldi Hat.

A NOVELTY AT LAST.

An entire new style for young men, just imported, sold exclusively by GENIN, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway. GENIN'S Mount Vernon Hat for Misses, a perfect gem.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Down-Town Depot for Undershirts and Drawers, at retail, all sizes. Silk, merino, lambs' wool, buckskin, &c. FERRGO'S,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.—All the new styles of Cards, &c., elegantly engraved; beautiful Wedding Envelopes. See the satin tie for Wedding Cards, only at EVERDELL'S.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "Newcastle Soft Hat," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamps. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Opera Glasses and Spectacles of superior power and quality, at exceeding low prices, at J. PRENTICE'S, No. 66 Nassau-st.

From Work for Buildings—Iron Cloak and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHERS' Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av.; and 20th-st.

MARRIED.

BERRY—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. N. E. S., [illegible], MARION L. BERRY to LYDIA D. BROWN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

GOLDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, ENOCH GOLDEN, aged 73 years and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel Hogencamp, Esq., No. 160 West 31st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Sunday night, Oct. 7, JOSEPH C., son of Alexander and Margaret Bowden, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 72 Mo[illegible]treet.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, WILLIAM THOMPSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at his residence, No. 265 Greene-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

COULTER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, HERBERT S. COULTER, infant son of William and Jane Ann Coulter, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M. this day, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 East 21st-st.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the Manhattan Company.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts',) University place, corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

CONLEY.—In this City, after a short illness, DANIEL J. CONLEY, Ex-Foreman of Hose Company No. 18, aged 25 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, John and Jeremiah, the members of the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, and the members of the Franklin Hose Company, No. 18, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6, Bowling-green Row, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

HUSEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, after a sudden illness, ROBERT T., youngest son of Robert and Sarah Husen, aged 13 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 30 2d-av.

GRENSTED.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, at the residence of his parents, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., WILLIAM C., only son of Stephen H. and Elizabeth Grinsted, aged 8 years and 8 days.

His remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment. He will be buried from the residence of his aunt, No. 26 Morris-av., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves Jersey City at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance to convey the friends to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

CARTER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, of consumption, WILLIAM, son of the late John Carter.

His friends, and also his brothers, James and John, and brothers-in-law, G. Coles, H. Macready, and J. D. Smith, also the members of Empire Lodge, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 63 Delancey-st.

☞ California and Cleveland papers please copy.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, of disease of the heart, RESOLVED GARDNER, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother, Isaac Gardner, No. 23 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the above residence. The remains will be conveyed by the 8 o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad to Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, SALLY ADAMS, widow of Aaron Adams, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Bette, No. 215 6th-av., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. Her remains will be taken to Norkwalk, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, ANN, widow of the late Robert Wiley, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from her son-in-law's, J. T. Reeves', residence, No. 58 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and also those of her son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, FRANCIS SHELTON, youngest son of Henry and Emily E. Butler, aged 7 years 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 414 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

SCOVELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, HARRIS SCOVELL, aged 73 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Rutgers-st. Church, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, preparatory to the removal of the remains to New-Haven for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Benj. C. Leveridge, are invited to attend without further notice.

MCCROSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 8, MARY MCCROSSON, widow of Thomas McCrossan, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Hugh McCrosson, Kent-av., corner of De Kalb-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENNIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 8, Capt. JOHN BENNIS, of the bark *Amanda*, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of deceased, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 70 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

CAIRNS.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 7, WILLIAM CAIRNS, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Roslyn, at 12 o'clock M., this day, (Tuesday,) 9th inst. The cars leave South Ferry at 10 A. M.

PITCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 7, CHARLES I., youngest son of David A. and Caroline Pitcher, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

WELLS.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday morning, Oct. 8, WAIT WELLS, aged 47 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, C. R. Sengstack, No. 46 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

TUCKER.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, AIMEE D., wife of Stephen D. Tucker, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 308 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SARGENT.—In Nassau, N. P., on Friday, Sept. 21, F. T. SARGENT, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 479, Oct. 8, 1860.

31, 45, 12, 50, 24, 42, 39, 9, 46, 73, 23, 57, 34, 43, 19.

Class No. 480, Oct. 8, 1860.

11, 61, 63, 41, 40, 30, 2, 42, 43, 72, 12, 39, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
For this week ONLY,
Will be issued TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
STREET & SMITH.

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS &c. &c.,
In plain white or richly-decorated
FRENCH CHINA.
For sale in great variety.
Also, Sets painted to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADWAY 707
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN.
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington place and 4th-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES,
The attention of buyers of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
For Gas, is solicited to our unrivaled assortment.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 218 Water-st., corner Beekman.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, will be held in St. Mark's Church, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, A meeting for business will be held at 10 o'clock A. M., and a public meeting in the evening at 7½. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Washington, D. C.

SILVER-PLATED WAITERS.—JUST RECEIVED German Silver and White Metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ROYALTY ECLIPSED!

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Is at present the great subject of conversation, but he attracts no more notice than will that great Story and Sketch Paper,

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock.

When the first portion of the great Story will be published; entitled

HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
OR,
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON,

Author of "Clip, the Cave Child," "The Dane," "Antinette Bergen," etc., etc., etc.

Besides this great Story, which the authoress considers the best romance she has ever written, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY will contain a vast amount of Original Reading Matter, such as can be found in no other journal published on this Continent, embracing Stories and Sketches from the pens of Harry Hazel, James Reynolds, Lucy A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and washing; would assist in the washing; she is a...ress and good dresser; and thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Call for two days at ... Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in washing or as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for both situations; is neat and tidy; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply or address for two days at No. 188 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewing, and would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged. Call, or address by note to No. 32 West 13th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to attain sewing and take care of children; is willing to make herself useful, or do waiting, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 363 7th-av., southeast corner of 36th-st.; entrance on the avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, lately landed from the Old Country, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, to assist in washing and ironing; can do up fine clothes; is a first-class laundress. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Address 109 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting or sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and plain sewer; three years' reference from their last place. Will, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and plain sew

AUCTION SALES.

J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

Valuable Library of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M., a very large and desirable assortment of household goods of every conceivable description, from house No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway.

The goods are both second-hand and new, a portion being sent to the house and others having been brought there from other houses.

In the assortment is every variety and quality of articles that good housekeepers can desire, and

ALL POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Among the articles are velvet and Brussels carpets; Pier and mantel mirrors;

Elegant rosewood parlor furniture of all kinds;

Splendid 7-octave piano;

Lace and brocatel curtains;

Mantel clocks and decorations;

Easy and reception chairs;

Library and dining-room furniture, in suites, superbly covered;

Rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses and bedding; cheap upper-story bedsteads, &c.; toilet sets, &c.; kitchen furniture, crockery, china, cutlery, cut glass-ware and silver service, spoons, &c.; altogether forming an assortment which, both in quality and condition, is well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale. House also to let from Nov. 1. Rent $2,000. Size 40 feet front and 65 feet deep. Inquire of the auctioneer.

Brower & Nichols, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 and 10, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 25 Nassau-st., a superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillie Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and other classic styles. A rich profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, taxes, fountains and other ornaments. Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salvers, &c. A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Monday, Oct. 9.

W. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 32 valuable lots in the VIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, situated on Clinton, Nelson and Luquer sts., Hamilton-av., 3d and 4th places, Huntington-st., &c.

Also,

21 lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, on 10th-av. and 19th-st.

Terms—60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title A No. 1. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

Stevens & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 89 West 11th-st.—Rosewood piano-forte, suites of parlor furniture, pier mirrors, bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, ornaments, &c. Dining-room—Table, oak buffet, table cutlery, glassware, china and crockery, silver castor, spoons, &c. Bedrooms all neatly and expensively furnished with rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, carpets, sofas, chairs, clocks, mirrors, &c. By order of

PHILLIP BRUSH, Assignee.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—BY A. & H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, centre tables, encoignears, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., looking-glasses and oil-paintings, the entire stock of a manufacturer who is closing his business to remove for convenience of sale; consisting of mantel, pier, oval and square mirrors, oil-paintings in rich frames, &c. Also, stock, finished and unfinished, to close the concern. Sale positive, and can be seen one day before the sale.

A. H. Stoutenbergh, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE ELEVENTH SALE of unclaimed property, under and by virtue of the Metropolitan Police Law, consisting of gold and silver watches, jewelry, fancy goods, men's and women's apparel, etc., etc., a portion of which articles are new, will take place at the drill-room over Centre Market, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A horse suitable for a cart, and a fine Newfoundland dog will be sold previous to the commencement of the general sale.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDING, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 17 and 18, at 6½ o'clock, coins, medals and continental money, a large and choice collection of both American and foreign, embracing many that are exceedingly scarce and valuable, and particularly rich in American pieces. For particulars see catalogue, which may be had at the salesrooms.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, English carpets and oil cloths, cutlery, &c. Also, four suites of enameled furniture.

FRANKLIN BROWN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS AND GAITERS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Being a full and complete assortment of heavy goods, adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed without charge.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., comprising fine healthy plants of azaleas, begonias, camellias, ferns, lycopodiums and cacti, double Chinese primrose, amaryllis, cape jessamines, &c., &c., from the establishment of Mr. LOUIS MENAND, Albany, N. Y.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS—THIS DAY, AT No. 113 FULTON-ST.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, 3 cases flower roots, just received by steamer, consisting of double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, jonquilles, iris, gladiolus, ranuncules, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., an extra large and free sale of all kinds of salable goods, in lots, for dealers. Sale worthy attention.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN FURLOW, Trustee, &c. Complainant *vs.* the CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and C. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 25th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be hadfor levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

Robert Backus and Noble, and Worthington and Mathews, Solicitors for Complainant.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated, Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GEORGE WAIT.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City of Albany on the 17th day of September, 1860, and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Albany, all persons having any claims or demands (whether due or to become due) against the late firm of GEORGE WAIT, of the City of Albany, N. Y., are hereby notified and required to present the same, with the evidences of their respective demands, to the undersigned, at his office, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, in said City of Albany, on or before the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1860,—Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1860.

RICHARD M. STRONG,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of George Wait.

MESSRS. LANES, BOYCE & CO. REQUEST the holders of their paper who have not yet been seen by them, in consequence of the difficulty of tracing them out, to call as speedily as possible at their counting-room, No. 194 Broadway, to receive their proposition for settlement.

Croton Aqueduct Department, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

E. G. KELLEY, NO. 116 JOHN-STREET, Sole Agent for the City of New-York for the sale of the Oils manufactured by the PATENT PARAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL CO., whose Oils are manufactured by his newly-discovered process, which gives them the properties of pure Sperm Oil. E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for cotton spindles and all kinds of fine machinery, No. 1, $1 per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for heavy machinery, No. 2, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Illuminating Oil, (superior to any in the market) No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Common Illuminating Oil, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for engines, No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for heavy machinery, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon. Office for the sale of the Oil, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Agents wanted for towns and cities. E. G. KELLEY, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 429 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

(Official.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio,
Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proratа amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Office of the Citizen's Gas-Light Company of Brooklyn, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to insert will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
Union Bank of London,
National Bank of Scotland,
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK—On Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,742,916 57
Overdrafts		6,248 04
Due from Banks		246,576 73
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$139,156 90	
Due from Brokers	286,500 00	
Real Estate		135,234 48
Specie		1,457,686 11
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received for Exchanges		837,533 14
Stocks		225,500 00
Loss and Expense Account		10,212 30
Total		$7,861,957 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$200,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	25,251 00	174,749 00
Profits		202,675 57
Due to Banks		2,605,379 50
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks		270,662 53
Due Depositors on demand		2,406,847 77
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends unpaid		1,643 00
Total		$7,661,957 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the Park Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn or affirmed, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed,) REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 6th day of October, 1860.

Cornelius R. Disosway,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Office of the Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted as the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 8 and 9, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 15 William-street—New-York, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Office Receiver New-York and Erie Railroad, New-York, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—We have $119,000 to be invested on bond and mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on New-York property; also $100,000, which will be loaned as above, in one sum; also, about $40,000, on Brooklyn and suburban property. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 142d-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY. No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, only in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German De Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood: thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice. Those of both sexes in the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S "FORTUNATE BLEND." Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases, in less than six hours. It casts out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the only office, No. 2 Division-st., Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is complished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the tricks of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of bad blood, all hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE celebrated Madame Prewster? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River,

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $37 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. Liens, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, apply to and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. Lefevre commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships

RATIFICATION OF FUSION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

was "the Constitution for the Territories" in its conception of the inalienable right of self-government. So long, then, as Congress having assumed the right of governing the people of the Territory, it was distinctly repudiated by the ordinance of 1787. And as Mr. Benton observes, the Ordinance "became the basis of all the Territorial Governments down to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854."

These, then, have been acknowledged and secured to the people of the Territories the right of governing themselves. The claim of authority is so uniform and unincorporated that it is now too late to maintain either the power of Congressional interference or to control for its continuance, with the people in their Territorial condition, under an accepted organic law, of an uninterrupted sovereignty, should they have agreed to any restriction upon the same. Thus, fellow-citizens, I have endeavored to disclose to you the history and true construction of that instrument, so often quoted for the oppression of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. You may judge, also, with what propriety it is that it is so often claimed for the support of such Congressional interference in any respect, and how practically it defines the rights of the persons with whom it deals. You have long professed your faith in the same doctrines taught and secured by the ordinance, and now, that the occasion demands, is it unreasonable to expect that your heartiest efforts will be made for their continuing triumph? The success of the ticket reported and accepted to-night will be confirmation strong of your belief that all men may, and should of right, govern themselves. [Applause.]

The remarks of Mr. Cochrane were frequently and loudly applauded, and when he had concluded three rousing cheers were given for him.

Occasionally a surging in the tidal gathering announced an accession to its force, and the glimmering of torches and waving of banners told that another Ward had sent up a delegation. The main feature of the evening, however, was the arrival of the Spartan Battalion, leading the van of quite a lengthy procession. Their march along Broadway was the signal for alternate hisses and cheers. In passing the New-York Hotel they received a decided ovation from the fair guests of that most Democratic institution. Jewelled fingers, from balconies and from windows, waved embroidered salutations and cambric God-speeds; and the Spartan band gallantly returned the compliment by waving their hats and giving serial hurrahs for the New-York Hotel and its guests. There is some satisfaction in chronicling the fact that, despite the mingled nature of the masses, very little disorder prevailed, and no disturbance worthy of note occurred during the evening. Metropolitan morals and manners are certainly improving.

The following letters were received by the Committee; but were not read:

LETTER FROM JOHN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

Gentlemen: I beg to return you my sincere acknowledgments for your kind invitation to address the Union Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday, the 8th inst. It has been my earnest desire, ever since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, that opponents of the Republican party should combine in the honorable and patriotic project of overthrowing that formidable and dangerous sectional organization. Such a combination is now practicable, and I cannot allow myself to believe that the intelligent and upright citizens of New-York will fail to embrace this occasion of forming it. That a conceded majority of the voters in nearly every State of the Union should allow themselves to be defeated by a minority is inconceivable to those who have not observed the extent to which personal resentment and views of individual aggrandizement have been heretofore allowed to prevail over the calls of duty and patriotism. The recent proceedings to consolidate the opposition to Mr. Lincoln furnish gratifying evidence that these discreditable and unfortunate results are to be no longer witnessed, and that a common and generous effort is now to be made, by those who regard the election of Mr. Lincoln as one of the sorest disasters that can befall the country, to protect us against it. This is all that is wanting to secure success, and in this you may rely on my cordial coöperation. It will not probably be in my power to address the meeting on Monday, but I hope to be able to attend, and feel honored in having been selected as one of its proposed officers. With earnest wishes for your success, I am respectfully and truly yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

Mr. J. J. Henry, Chairman of Committee, New-York, Oct. 6, 1860.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON HUNT.

Lockport, Oct. 6, 1860.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter inviting me to address the Grand Union mass meeting to be held in your City on Monday evening, to adopt and ratify the Union Electoral ticket.

Nothing could be more agreeable to my feelings than a prompt compliance with your wishes, but I am precluded from coming by prior and imperative engagements.

The understanding, so happily consummated in a spirit of mutual compromise and forbearance, for uniting the National men of New-York in solid phalanx in defence of their Union and the Constitution, not only commands my cordial approval, but is received with lively satisfaction by the friends of National concord throughout the State.

The issue is now distinctly presented to our people, relieved from all extraneous differences and artificial entanglements, whether or not this great State shall occupy a true National position, and extend the right hand of fellowship and brotherhood to all sections of the Union.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that in many Counties which I have recently visited, our conservative fellow-citizens are awake to the vital import of this question, and are taking the field with patriotic energy and determination.

There are many cheering indications that a majority will be found on the side of national harmony and conciliation, proclaiming anew their devotion to the compact of our fathers, and their abhorrence of all attempts to prolong sectional irritation and "alienate one portion of our country from the rest."

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

Joshua J. Henry, Esq., Chairman, &c.

MARCHING SONG,

Composed for the Fifth Ward Wide-Awakes, in procession on the night of the 3d of October; and dedicated to Joseph B. Taylor, President of the New-York Republican Association.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march for the right,
And our cressets, the symbols of Liberty's light:
They are lit for *Free Soil* in our mighty domain
That shall never resound to another slave-chain;
For the land that a Washington, Jefferson trod,
Must a true altar tower to Liberty's God!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

II.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for a home
Free of charge to the landless who hitherward roam,
Or who drew their first breath on this opulent soil,
For the villainous land-shark no longer a spoil;
But a splendid domain by the river and sea,
Growing beauty and strength for the sons of the free!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

III.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for the plan
That shall take the whole land in its glorious span:
O, the Railroad will marry the Oceans for aye,
And the Union eternal be made by its sway!
Then, hurrah for the horses of iron and fire
That shall rush to the music of Liberty's lyre!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

IV.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for the South,
And all fetters dashed down from her eloquent mouth,
To the thousands made silent by oligarch sway,
Dare to rank for the right like a Cassius Clay:
Yes! free speech will prevail on her sweet, sunny sod,
With as fetterless sweep as the thunder of God!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

V.

Wide-awake, wide-awake! Lift the cressets on high,
Not ashamed to shine out with the stars of God's sky;
For we bear Freedom's flame in each fearless young breast,
While the Big Cresset's borne by Old Abe of the West,
Who is shouting "*Free Homesteads! Free Soil!*" in a tone
To shake every slave-oligarch down from his throne!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

PERSONAL.

Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. L'Hereditz, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 17 to Sept. 21., 1860:

T. P. Rattholomew, N. Y.
H. Whitwell, N. Y.
Mrs. A. S. Richmond, N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, N. Y.
U. A. Murdock, N. Y.
John T. White, N. Y.
Chas. F. Tallman, N. Y.
William Kidd and wife, Rochester, N. Y.
P. S. Kintner, Louisville.
Thos. Silver, Philadelphia.
Philip Fox, Philadelphia.
G. M. Smiley, Phila.
T. R. Macbeth, Charleston.
S. D. Doar, M. D., Charleston.
David Edmond, Va.
Mr. D. Myrick, Va.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donahue, San Francisco.
F. Poyard, St. Clara, Cal.
Gen. Palpry and family, New-Orleans.
Miss J. Oglesby, St. Louis.
H. Hutchinson.
P. L. Wicks, Md.
J. M. B. McHary, Hartford.
Daniel Goodwin, Hartford.

— Miss Harriet Hosmer reached St. Louis on Saturday last. Her errand is to gather material and data to enable her to execute the statue of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, which the Missouri Legislature commissioned her to undertake.

—Mr. Gough has got fairly started on his lecturing tour. He was in New-Haven on last Thursday evening.

—Prof. Mitchell is soon to commence the delivery of a course of astronomical lectures before the Mechanics' Institute of Chicago.

—Gov. Morgan arrived in the City yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR AND LORD RENFREW—NO ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED—GRADE OF CANAL-STREET TO BE CHANGED FROM CENTRE-STREET TO BROADWAY.

A communication was received from the Mayor, last evening, informing the Board that it having been definitely settled that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would arrive in this City about 1 P. M. on Thursday, the Common Council were invited to aid in his reception on that occasion, and were requested to be present at the Governor's Room at 12 M. on that day and join in the reception. A motion to lay on the table was at first declared carried, but, on the Yeas and Nays being called, the invitation was accepted—Yeas 7, Nays 6.

Alderman Boole offered a resolution asking the appointment of a Committee of five, to coöperate with the Mayor in the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Alderman Genet said that, inasmuch as the citizens of New-York—the self-styled aristocracy—had taken upon themselves the reception of the Prince of Wales, he hoped he would allow them to know by experience how much it would cost for such or a similar occasion. He thought that the Mayor's action in this matter was too late, and it seemed to him that it was intended entirely for personal effect.

Alderman Tuomey was immensely astonished at the outcry which had been raised by the Press about the Japanese bills, and warmly supported the Mayor, urging that it was the duty of the Board to show proper respect to the Prince.

Alderman Boole said he had offered the resolution because the Board had first requested the Mayor to invite the Prince on behalf of the City. The Mayor now coolly states that the Prince will be here at such an hour on such a day, and requests the presence of the Board, to meet with him preparatory to the reception. This course of the Mayor did not meet his approval, and for his part he would say that if the Mayor expended a dollar for that reception, he would never get his vote for the reimbursement.

Mr. Starr could not see any impropriety in the appointment of the Committee asked for, but notwithstanding a very earnest appeal, the motion to appoint a Committee was lost—Yeas, 3; Nays, 12.

An application for an extra appropriation for the Infants' Home, for the purpose of heating the building just erected, amounting to $7,000, and for which no provision has been heretofore made, excited an animated debate between Messrs. Genet and Brady, in which their respective claims as to their interest in the institution formed the staple, but was finally referred. Alderman Darragh violently opposed the appropriation, and stated that so far as his experience bore him out, he could scarcely recall an instance in which extra compensation for some alleged purpose had not been asked for and granted, varying from $100 to $5,000.

The Board then took up the matter of changing various election polls, which were changed *nem. con.*, with a single exception.

Alderman Genet called up a report heretofore laid over, in favor of changing the grade of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway, and Elm-street from Walker to Canal-street, in accordance with the plans heretofore submitted. [The plans of the proposed alterations are in the office of the Street Commissioner, open to the inspection of parties interested.] The report was adopted.

The salaries of three clerks in the office of Chief Engineer were increased. A proposition to increase the salaries of the "General Clerks" in the Street Department, was laid on the table.

Several efforts were made to adjourn, amid confusion, but were voted down.

The following communication from the Street Commissioner was not read, but was referred—and the Board finally adjourned after fixing the regular days of meeting for the month on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 P. M.:

Street Department, Office of Street Commissioner, New-York, Oct. 8, 1860.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

Gentlemen: In compliance with the duties of my office, prescribed by the Charter and by the amended ordinances, reorganizing the Street Department, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed statement of all the expenditures of this Department, on all work or supplies done or furnished by contract or otherwise from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860.

During the quarter requisitions upon the Comptroller have been drawn amounting to $430,319 34, of which $354,868 18 were provided by tax, and $75,451 16 by assessment upon property benefited. In appendix A., to which you are respectfully referred, will be found a statement of the award of each appropriation made for the Street Department for the year 1860, by the Common Council—the amount estimated as necessary and asked for by the Street Commissioner—the amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller, drawn by the Street Commissioner on each appropriation and account during each of the three quarters of the present year—the total amount from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, and the balances of all appropriations appertaining exclusively to the Street Department.

For statement in detail of the amount charged to each object and purpose, assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments, and all matters under cognizance of the book-keeper, you are respectfully referred to his exhibit transmitted herewith and marked appendix B.

Reports of the Superintendents of Bureaus, of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and of the Collector of Assessments, are also submitted to your honorable bodies, and they contain minute information of the business of each Bureau for the quarter ending 30th September, during which time the Superintendent of Street Improvement reports having drawn vouchers to the amount of $59,328 48
The Superintendent of Wharves 70,116 24
The Superintendent of Roads 18,065 31
The Superintendent of Lands and Places ... 8,700 25
The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas 106,817 68
The Chief Engineer of Fire Department 11,036 93
The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. 77,031 39
And Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies 45,687 77

On the first day of the third quarter of the year, 1860, there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments, uncollected, assessments amounting to $154,984 20
During the quarter there has been transmitted to him for collection Assessment Lists amounting to 718,427 97
He has paid to the City Chamberlain 388,006 75
Returned to Clerk of Arrears uncollected assessments amounting to 2,163 34
And reports uncollected assessments remaining in his hands on the 30th September, amounting to 482,692 69

I take great pleasure, while alluding to this bureau, in informing your honorable bodies that, after the lapse of more than two years, during which time my predecessor and I have frequently called attention to the subject, the books which were wanting to make up the accounts of a former Collector of Assessments (J. R. Taylor) and his deputies have been delivered, in consequence of proceedings initiated by the honorable the Counsel to the Corporation.

The appropriation for supplies for and cleaning public offices, was nearly exhausted on Aug. 31 last, since which time no requisition has been drawn upon the Comptroller on that account. For the absolutely necessary expenses of fuel and cleaning of the public offices, the appropriation for contingencies of Street Department is now being used, and I trust it will be made to suffice.

For the causes which have led to the exhaustion thus early of the legitimate appropriation, you are respectively referred to the report of the Deputy Superintendent, hereunto appended.

Respectfully submitted.

[Signed,] GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE JAPANESE INVESTIGATION VOTED DOWN—THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION—OBSTRUCTION OF THE STREETS BY CARS.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M. In the absence of the President, Councilman Shaw was called to preside.

A large number of alterations were voted in the places of holding the election polls in various Wards.

Councilman Kane introduced the following resolution in the Japanese matter:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and that said Committee proceed without delay to inquire into the indebtedness against the City incurred by the Committee on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, and that such Special Committee be requested to report the items of such indebtedness *in detail* to this Board.

Councilmen Pinckney and Lent called for the ayes and noes, but the Chair, during the call, put the resolution to vote and declared it lost.

Councilman Pinckney charged the Chair with attempting to choke down discussion. He then moved to reconsider the vote, a member objecting that he had not voted in the affirmative. The motion was ruled in order, and Mr. Pinckney proceeded to explain that he meant no disrespect to the presiding officer by his remark. The vote to reconsider was lost, 12 to 9.

Councilman Bogert moved to rescind the proceedings on the resolution, but the motion was ruled out of order, as there was another motion pending.

The Mayor sent in a communication stating that it had been definitely decided that His Highness the Prince of Wales would arrive in this City from Philadelphia about 1 o'clock on Thursday next, and invited the Board of Councilmen to unite with him in the reception. He suggested that they should meet for this purpose in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The communication was "received" and read, but no other action taken upon it.

Greene C. Bronson, the Corporation Attorney, sent in a communication, in obedience to a resolution, defining the rights of railroad companies generally, and the Hudson River Road in particular, to the uses of the streets. They have, he stated, the right to stop long enough to receive and land passengers, but have no right to keep cars standing on their tracks which are not in actual use. He stated that every unauthorized obstruction was a common or public nuisance, and may be abated by the proper officer, and the offenders punished. The Common Council can add to the existing provisions, if necessary. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution to offer the use of the Council Chamber to the Supreme Court was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President, Wm. E. Curtis, in the chair. A resolution of the Finance Committee directing the Comptroller to place in the hands of the City Chamberlain the sum of $388,006, subject to the drafts of the Board, was adopted. The following appropriations were made:

For salaries of school teachers and janitors .. $60,000
Incidental expenses of Ward Schools 5,000
Support of the Free Academy 5,000
Repairs through the shop 2,000
Special appropriations 26,000
Total $100,000

After transacting a large amount of routine business the Board adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Improvements in Broadway—Demolition of an Entire Block.—Pedestrians in Broadway were not a little astonished yesterday at beholding in sudden and active progress the wholesale destruction of the entire block of buildings between Ninth and Tenth streets, on the east side. Early in the morning an army of some three hundred men appeared on the ground and commenced the work of demolition. On inquiry the fact was learned that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the dry goods millionare, had purchased the entire block bounded by Broadway and Fourth-avenue and Ninth and Tenth streets, which was to be wholly swept away, and a score of magnificent marble stores erected on its site. That portion of the block fronting on Broadway is to be immediately demolished, but the Fourth-avenue side will not be torn down before Spring. The whole block is eventually to be covered by a series of magnificent stores of novel and uniform pattern, designed by the well-known architects Messrs. Kellum & Son, to whom the City is already indebted for so many of its beautiful structures.

Burton's Library—Initial Chapter of the Sale.—The sale of the late Wm. E. Burton's Library, by J. Sabin & Co., corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, commenced yesterday at 4 P. M. In spite of the unpleasantness of the weather the attendance was very fair indeed. The bidding, however, was not very spirited, if we except the Anecdotania, which sold well. More valuable and standard works went off at prices which would have astonished their former owner to know. Dr. Cogswell, who, it is said, hastened his return from Europe in order to attend this sale, was in attendance in behalf of the Astor Library; but with this exception few celebrities were present, and the bidding and buying was mostly done by the trade. The catalogue comprises 6,154 lots, of which 547 were reached last evening. The sale will probably continue every day during the week.

Shocking Casualty.—On Sunday afternoon, Peter Hasbrouck, a colored man, 43 years of age, employed at Lightbody's ink factory, in Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, was fatally burned by the overflowing of a kettle of boiling chemicals which he was attending at the time. He did not survive his injuries longer than two hours. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body.

Fatal Accident on a Railway.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at No. 349 Seventh-avenue, upon the body of Luke Mallory, an Irishman, 39 years of age, who was run over and killed, on Saturday last, at Allentown, Penn., by a train of cars. Deceased formerly lived in this City, and his remains were brought here for interment.

The Central Park.

SEVENTH CITIZENS' CONCERT OF SATURDAY LAST—WHO THE AUDIENCE ARE AND HOW THEY DEPORT THEMSELVES—THE PEOPLE, THE MUSIC AND THE SWANS.

The Central Park concerts richly merit their name; they are Citizens' in every acceptation of the term. The concert-room is of almost unlimited capacity and free to all. There is no reservation of front seats, and no distinction of pit and parquette, gallery and dress-circle, exists. Seats are provided for a few, standing-places for the many, and either are the property of the first comer, no matter what his rank. The barriers and hedges of society for the time being are let down;—unfortunately, also, a few of its decencies are, forgotten. A gentleman in a seedy coat stands at your elbow and blows the smoke of a villainously flavored cigar in your face, as composedly as though he sat beneath the shade and shelter of his own vine and fig-tree; on your other hand you are very likely to have some one who will make a spittoon of your outer-coat pocket. And when the crowd around the music-stand is dense, the air of the Park does not find its way to your lungs pure and undefiled. Here stands a German, redolent of Schweitzer and the too, too tonic beverage; there rustles a lady from whose person little ripples of musk go circling through the ambient air. The queerest contrasts in dress and manners are visible. Rival beauties and rival fashions jostle each other, and the rival reds—Magenta and Solferino—stream like opposing banners from the fair wearers' shoulders. Such a patchwork of an audience, such a mosaic of classes and colors, cannot elsewhere be obtained.

Of one peculiarity of the people the directors of these concerts seem to have been mindful. However paradoxical the assertion may seem, it is certain that people go to see music more than to hear it. In deciding on the merits of a *prima donna*, for instance, they are governed by the eye quite as much as by the ear. Of all the people that flock to *hear* Patti—who sings as though she couldn't help it—and to *hear* Cortesi—who sings as though something would happen to her if she didn't—how many do you suppose would find their way to the opera if these ladies sang behind a curtain? And who would indulge in Amodio, if they couldn't see that gentleman dumping about the stage in adipose excitement, as well as wallowing in a sea of vocal sounds? or in Musiani, if they could not catch his eye at the moment when he cocks his palate and fires that marvelous diapragm note of his at the ceiling?

Of this necessity for seeing in order to be able to hear correctly, the Central Park Concert directors seem to be aware, having made their arrangements accordingly. The band are placed upon an elevated stand, and every one has an opportunity to face the music. You can see the violinist nursing a fiddle at his breast with resinous affection, the trombone man manipulating his sliding "cut-off" and rolling his eyes in an æolian agony, and another individual emptying his soul through the funnel of a key-bugle in a series of exhaustive efforts. No facilities for both seeing and hearing are denied to the audience, nothing is charged for admittance, and, in event of dissatisfaction, even this is refunded at the gate. Surely no one should complain.

On Saturday last it was both cold and windy, yet the Park was thronged with people on foot, on horse, and in carriages; and the music-stand was the centre of attraction. Here the people gathered, drinking down the melody discoursed by the band; occasionally stirring about to aid its digestion, but resuming their places the moment the musicians uncorked the mouths of their instruments. Arias from "Poliuto" and "Traviata" fell upon unaccustomed ears, and were appreciated by souls to whom the names of Verdi and Donizetti are unknown. Even the swans seemed not insensible to the efforts made for the general entertainment,—floating up to the banks at the foot of the acclivity where the musicians sat enthroned, they curved their long necks and stretched them up the hill, if haply they might catch a few crumbs of the sweet sounds. Certain it is that if no worse food is given the birds they will not very soon share the fate of their predecessors. It is said that the singing of swans immediately precedes their death—we trust it will be some time before our feathered favorites become performers in these Central Park concerts.

The Murder of Mrs. Finley.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the murder of Hester Finley, by her husband, Daniel Finley, on Sunday afternoon, at the tenement house, No. 199 East Fourteenth-street.

Mary McGuire deposed that she had known deceased a long time, and the prisoner also; he was of very intemperate habits and frequently abused his wife; deceased, on one occasion, told her that in one of his drunken fits he had stabbed her; on Sunday afternoon witness was in Mrs. Tracey's apartment when deceased came in; the prisoner called soon afterwards; witness then went into an adjoining room and she heard deceased say: "Dan., if you use that knife on me you will be sorry;" immediately afterwards she heard a scream, and on going into the room she met the prisoner, who ran down stairs with his hands covered with blood; deceased, at the same moment, fell to the floor as if she were dead; witness at once followed the prisoner to the street and pursued him to Thirteenth-street, where she overtook and detained him until the arrival of a Policeman, notwithstanding the fact that he attempted to break away from her and struck her several blows.

Mary McCormick, a girl, 10 years of age, deposed that she witnessed the murder; the prisoner came into Mrs. Tracy's room and wanted his wife to go home and get dinner ready; she refused to do as he told her, and he drew a pen-knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the breast; deceased fell down and the prisoner ran out of the house.

Dr. Bouton testified as to the cause of death, and the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a verdict to the effect that death had been caused by a stab at the hands of Daniel Healey. The accused was examined by the Coroner, and in reply to the charge against him he stated: "I have no more knowledge of it than the child unborn, how it happened or how it occurred." He was committed to prison, pending the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

The Slaver Erie.

EXAMINATION OF THE CAPTAIN AND MATES.

The United States District Attorney yesterday examined the alleged captain and mates of the slaver *Erie*. Lieut. Dunnington, prize-master, was the only witness called. His testimony merely reaffirmed the particulars of the capture of the ship, which have already been published. The three officers were remanded to Eldridge-street prison, in the custody of Officer O'Keefe.

Foreign Missions and Slavery.

SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMPSON.

At the Broadway Tabernacle, on Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, the pastor, delivered a sermon—the occasion being the jubilee of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He took as his text Zechariah iv., 10, in the course of which he gave a sketch of the origin, in 1810, and progress of the work of foreign missions. He forcibly marked the contrast between its first efforts, by which $999 99 were raised and four missionaries sent forth, and its present labors, with its $480,000 contributed in the past year and its 1,200 representatives in the field. The calls of Divine Providence on the one hand, and the outrageous outbreaks of human wickedness upon the other demanded renewed energy and faith and consecration for the missionary service. Along with the wonderful openings of Providence for good there were outgrowths of human wickedness, which showed that Satan was not idle, and that the conflict for the ascendency of truth and righteousness must yet be severe. The wild, fierce tragedy of fanaticism in Lebanon, which had sent a thrill of horror through the whole world, and the audacious demand here that Slavery should be recognized as a Christian institution, and inaugurated as a part of our national policy, were proofs that the Devil was not yet chained up. When the American Board war organized, everybody looked for the speedy cessation of Slavery itself, as an iniquity that must die out before the light of freedom and Christianity. Yet now men calling themselves Christians, who gave largely for foreign missions, pretended to doubt whether it was wise, and safe, and patriotic to talk against Slavery as a system of iniquity, and to vote against its extension. The most serious obstacle to their missionary operations at the Gaboon was the Slave-trade, conducted by Americans. He was informed by returned missionaries that they saw men flourishing here in Broadway who at the Gaboon had been engaged in the Slave-trade. This City was interested in the traffic to an increasing and alarming extent. The half-century that had elapsed since the American Board was established had not been wholly one of progress in righteousness. Iniquity, too, had grown. Their jubilee did not proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire.—At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the second story of building No. 99 Fulton-street, which extends through to Main-street, and before the fire could be extinguished property valued at $4,000 was destroyed by fire and water, belonging to the several occupants as follows: George Ayres, confectioner, No. 99 Main-street, loss on stock $700, on furniture $400—insured for $1,500 in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company. John Meehan, who occupied a room on the third floor, lost $50 worth of clothing—no insurance. Miss Douglas, gentlemen's furnishing goods, who occupied the Main-street front, No. 94, lost $1,000—insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn for $800. Peter Reid, confectioner, No. 92 Main-street, lost $700—insured for $1,000 in the Artisans' Insurance Company, New-York. H. Crane, boot and shoe dealer, No. 92 Main-street, lost $50—not insured. Mr. Ayres, while attempting to save some of his property, was severely but not dangerously burned. The fire originated in a wardrobe, but from what cause is not known.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Places for the general election in November were designated, and Inspectors and Canvassers were appointed to fill all vacancies. The Central Railroad Company petitioned the Common Council for permission to lay a rail-track, and run horse-cars thereon, through Hicks-street and Fulton-street to Fulton Ferry. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee. Alderman Dayton, Chairman of the Law Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee to take the necessary proceedings to protect the rights of the City of Brooklyn at the foot of Fulton-street, which was adopted, after being amended so as to add the Corporation Counselor. It appears that the Union Ferry Company, when they renewed their lease last Summer, had included in it the vacant slip at the foot of Fulton-street, and south of the Fulton Ferry-slip—a spot which for the last thirty years has been in the undisputed possession of the city. The Board adjourned for one week.

City Mortality.—There were 116 deaths reported to the Health Officer last week, classified as follows: Men, 24; women, 23; boys, 33; girls, 36. Adults. 47; children, 69. Males, 57; females, 59. There were 18 deaths by marasmus, 17 by consumption, 16 by fever, 9 of which were scarlet, and 5 deaths each by cholera infantum, congestion of the brain and convulsions. There were also two deaths by old age. Of the whole number who died, 62 were under 5 years of age; 88 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 1; Second Ward, 3; Third Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 4; Fifth Ward, 8; Sixth Ward, 23; Seventh Ward, 5; Eighth Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 9; Tenth Ward, 16; Eleventh Ward, 15; Twelfth Ward, 11; Thirteenth Ward, 1; Fourteenth Ward, 3; Fifteenth Ward, 1; Sixteenth Ward, 5; Seventeenth Ward, 3; Eighteenth Ward, 2; Nineteenth Ward, 1.

The Alleged Murder at Red Hook.—Coroner Horton continued the inquest on the body of Catharine O'Brien—who it is supposed died from injuries inflicted by her husband and brother-in-law—last evening, but without concluding the investigation. The jury adjourned until to-day. The medical testimony went to show that the deceased was a very intemperate woman, that the immediate cause of death was a large rupture of one of the main arteries of the liver, which was evidently caused by a blow or blows. Other witnesses testified to seeing the husband of deceased beating her.

Fall of a Pier into the East River.—At about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the pier belonging to the Brooklyn City Flour Mills, Smith, Jewell & Co., owners, near the foot, and a little south of Fulton-street, fell with a heavy crash into the East river, carrying with it a large quantity of building materials and nearly swamping a sloop lying in the river near by. The pier was a flimsy structure, 45 by 65 feet, constructed of wood and supported by piles, without braces or anything like filling to steady it. The total loss is estimated at $5,000.

Dedication of a Sabbath School Room.—The Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church have been erecting the past Summer a new church edifice, the basement of which is to be used for Sabbath School purposes. The building is so far completed that the Sabbath School Room was dedicated on Sunday evening, with appropriate exercises. Addresses were made by Rev. James Eels and Ralph Wells, Esq. The Sabbath School Room is 70 by 110 feet, and 19 feet in the clear, and is calculated to accommodate 2,000 children.

Gambling Den Broken Up.—Sergeant Ferry, of the Third Precinct Police, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, with a posse of men, made a descent upon a house kept by Barney O'Connell, on Columbia near Atlantic-street, and caught the proprietor and five other men in the act of gambling. They were all arrested and locked up in the cells for trial.

Political.—The Rocky Mountain Republican Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, in the Fulton-street Wigwam, when addresses were made by Charles N. Emerson, of Massachusetts, and Richard C. Underhill, of Brooklyn. Marcus D. Moore has been nominated for Assembly, by the Republicans in the Second District.... Hon. Henry J. Raymond speaks to-night in the Wigwam, corner of Fulton and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn. The meeting is called to ratify the nomination of Lucius C. Andrus for the Assembly.

Burglars Identified.—The three burglars arrested in the Eastern District, on Saturday, for committing various robberies in Queens County, were yesterday taken to Jamaica and fully identified. They were committed for trial.

Body of a Missing Man Found.—The body of James Lynch was found yesterday in the East river, off South Seventh-street.

The City Judge and Insolvent Debtors—Affidavit of John Cook, Esq.

State of New-York City and County of New-York, ss: I, John Cook, of the said City, Counselor at Law, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that I have read in the New-York Times of this day, Monday, October the 8th, 1860, an article headed, "Whitewashing by the City Judge," which article charges and alleges amongst other things that Judge Russell, acting in conjunction with a firm of Solicitors named Cook & Co., through the mediumship of a Mr. Shafer, Judge Russell's private partner have engaged in the business of whitewashing all debtors who either cannot or do not choose to pay their debts, and that the said persons named have reduced this business to the level of an exact science; which said article also further charges and alleges that the City Judge has the power of discharging Insolvents from their debts who appear before him either in custody or on judgment, provided they can show the consent to such discharge of creditors, representing two-thirds of the entire indebtedness. Said article then states and says: "here is a little gold mine, or rather a very big one it will be seen at once, and this 'placer' has been worked to enormous profit." The said article then suppresses the case of a profligate or fraudulent debtor, owing two or three thousand dollars to honest creditors, who know him to possess the means of payment, or desire to punish him for the false representations on which he obtained their trust. Judgment is obtained against him, and the man is seized; he is sent to Eluridge-street prison, and that is the first step towards his release. Locked up there, one of the ready turnkeys will not fail to advise him to trust his case to Cook & Co., who are the legal practitioners most largely engaged in this business. The man then finds out that he owes about ten thousand dollars to some gentleman named Jones, or Brown, or some two gentlemen named Robinson and Jenkins; whereupon the second step towards liberation has been taken.

Finally, the debtor is brought up on *habeas corpus* before Judge Russell, Messrs. Cook & Co. having first had an interview with Shafer. Notice of the case has been published in a "daily paper," as required by law, so that if the honest creditors are not there, "they have no one to blame but themselves." The said article then further states and alleges that the benevolent Brown, Jones and Robinson are there, their faces bearing a most suspicious resemblance to the Straw Bail men of the Tombs. They aver that the prisoner, a judgment debtor, owes them a sum for lands sold to him a year since out in Dacotah Territory, of more than two-thirds of the entire amount for which he is held; they prove this by swearing a detainer upon him for ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dollars, and a cognovit which he has given them for the debt. This forms the third and last step, and the prisoner becomes free and clear of debt, spotless and white-washed, under Judge Russell's luminous and prompt decision!

Said article further states and says, that more than three hundred of such cases are brought before Judge Russell in the course of each year, and in no single case so brought before him has he refused to apply the white-washing brush to the applicant, from which it is but fair to presume that no fraudulent or dishonest debtors ever resort to this machinery. Of course, there are fees attached to such proceedings—fees to the judge and to the judge's partner, and to the prisoner's counsel, and fees all round.

The above being the principal charges made in said article, I, the above-named John Cook, do solemnly declare and say, under oath, that the said article is in every respect false and untrue; that I have never, in any one instance, discharged one single debtor from any of his debts whatever, in any case that I have presented the insolvent papers before the City Judge (Russell); that I never had a case before him where any insolvent petitioned the said Judge to be discharged from his debts: I have presented before him, this year, thirteen petitions of imprisoned insolvents, praying to be discharged from their imprisonment, upon making an assignment of their estate and effects for the benefit of their creditors, and to accomplish which no fictitious or sham debt was necessary to be made or created, and it would be an absurdity to suppose such a thing being necessary, and the names of those thirteen petitioners are as follows: Jacob Cohen, Meyer Goldsall, David Tynberger, Munson Francis, Samuel Jackson, Patrick Ryan, Francis R. Medlar, Daniel Marvin, Francis Koegler, José M. Pie, Edward H. Stanton, Stephen Curran and James J. Wright, several of whom had not the means to pay Judge Russell's fees or my charges; and I say most positively that I never, in any case of insolvency, before the said Judge, spoke with the said Mr. Shafer, referred to in said article, in any way concerning any of the insolvent's petitions that I have at any time presented before the said Judge, and he, Mr. Shafer, has only received a small amount for his Commissioner's fees, which would not, in the whole, amount to three dollars and a half, and at least one dollar and a half of that remains unpaid for the want of the insolvents' means to pay, and most of the said insolvents stand now considerably indebted to me for these services, all of which is well known to Mr. Sheriff Kelly, his Under-Sheriff, Mr. Vultee, and the keeper of Eldridge-street Jail, and I regard the whole of this article as stated as being a piece of malicious and wanton wrong against Judge Russell, Mr. Shafer, myself and firm, which is John Cook & Son, myself having been in practice in this City for over thirty years, holding my office at No. 111 Nassau-street for nearly twenty years, during which time no such acts as charged in this article has ever occurred with me; and my son and partner has had no connection whatever in attending to any of these insolvents' proceedings.

JNO. COOK.

Sworn before me this 8th day of October, 1860.

W. J. Pinckney, Notary Public.

CARD FROM E. B. SHAFER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Whitewashing by the City Judge." Your article under the above caption in yesterday's Daily Times is undeserved and untrue. So far as I myself am concerned, I would state that from Jan. 1, 1857, I have not been a partner of Judge Russell, neither has the firm of Cook & Son ever done any business with or through me, in any manner whatever, with the exception of my occasionally taking an oath (as Commissioner of Deeds) for them or clients, and being paid the usual and legal fees, and no more, and that not to exceed $3. That in no case before Judge Russell has Mr. Cook ever advised with me, or in any manner conversed with me about the same, only to ask me to administer an oath. I also state that I never have received any money from Mr. Cook, or

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2825 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Result of the Gubernatorial Contest in Pennsylvania.

Curtin, the People's Candidate, Elected.

Republican Majority Twenty-Five Thousand.

Probable Loss of Five Republican Congressmen.

Scattering and Uncertain Returns from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The election, to-day, up to the hour of 2 o'clock, had progressed very quietly, although an unusually large number of votes were being polled.

There are two hundred and seventeen voting Precincts in the city, making an average of about 300 votes cast in each Precinct.

The watch over the polls has been very strict—the assessments being closely scrutinized by the challengers of both parties. I have seen New-Yorkers at, at least, twenty different polls, giving the appearance as if it were a kind of fusion contest between the two cities.

The Election was concluded without any indications of rioting, and without the slightest disturbance at the polls. Between 6 and 8 o'clock there was much talk of betting. At the Girard House, several bets were made of $100 to $70, and $100 to $65 on CURTIN. One bet of $100 to $25 on CURTIN was made by a New-Yorker, who offered to repeat three or four times without getting takers.

After the polls closed there was much excitement about the result,—the newspaper offices and the telegraph offices were crowded. The first news received was from Greensburgh, where FOSTER lives, and where he loses fifty from last year. Then came came six districts from Chester County, showing a Republican gain of a hundred and seventy-five. Then Lancaster City, which only gives two hundred and seventy-six, where four to five hundred were expected. These started three cheers for the Republican side and set them up to take coolly the five or seven thousand against them in this city. After this comes a dispatch from Harrisburgh, from SIMON CAMERON, that the Republicans are much more than was expected, and then the bonfires were lighted and there is cheering at the *News* office and congratulations that Pennsylvania has decided the Presidential battle for freedom. Later returns may prove these shouts to be premature, but they have had them.

When it was ascertained that FOSTER had carried the city, the Minute Men of 1856, the Bell organization, turned out with a band of music. They marched through Chestnut-street in great glee, and kept up their spirits so far as to give a round of hearty cheers when they reached the office of their organ—the *Journal*. Then they found out that Philadelphia was not the State and went home.

I think three or four of the members of Congress are lost. Among them, E. JOY MORRIS, from this city; it being probable that BROADHEAD (Douglas Democrat) is returned.

The Republicans are getting up a fever-heat excitement. They will make a night of it around the hotels and newspaper offices. Notwithstanding the favorable news already received they are greedy for more. LEO.

THE VOTE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The following table shows the majorities in the State last year—the estimate made by the People's State Committee, and the majorities given for CURTIN and FOSTER, as far as ascertained:

Counties.	1859. Auditor-Gen'l. Cochran. Rep.	Auditor-Gen'l. Wright. Dem.	1860. Estimate of People's Committee. Curtin Rep.	Foster Dem.	Governor. Majorities as far as ascertained. Curtin Rep.	Foster Dem.
Adams	....	10	Tie.	....	....	....
Allegheny	3214	....	4500	....	6800	....
Armstrong	339	....	400	....	....	....
Beaver	625	....	800	....	....	....
Bedford	....	136	....	150	....	....
Berks	....	1193	....	3600	....	....
Blair	1151	....	700	....	900	....
Bradford	2104	....	4000	....	....	....
Bucks	13	....	Tie.	....	....	....
Butler	561	....	700	....	....	....
Cambria	....	275	....	800	....	600
Cameron	....	Not organized.	....	....	....	....
Carbon	....	149	....	Tie.	....	....
Centre	213	....	600	....	....	....
Chester	1023	....	1200	....	1200	....
Clarion	....	684	....	800	....	....
Clearfield	....	319	....	400	....	....
Clinton	....	324	....	150	....	....
Columbia	....	777	....	800	....	....
Crawford	625	....	1500	....	....	....
Cumberland	....	303	....	100	....	....
Dauphin	1114	....	1600	....	1200	....
Delaware	817	....	800	....	....	....
Elk	....	94	....	100	....	....
Erie	1206	....	2000	....	2300	....
Fayette	....	148	....	200	....	....
Franklin	425	....	600	....	....	....
Fulton	....	135	....	150	....	....
Forest	7	....	50	....	....	....
Greene	....	811	....	900	....	....
Huntingdon	480	....	500	....	700	....
Indiana	1095	....	1500	....	....	....
Jefferson	220	....	300	....	....	....
Juniata	86	....	....	50	....	....
Lancaster	4169	....	4000	....	4500	....
Lawrence	825	....	1200	....	....	....
Lebanon	1162	....	1000	....	1200	....
Lehigh	....	343	....	Tie.	....	....
Luzerne	....	865	....	1000	....	....
Lycoming	....	379	....	300	....	....
McKean	13	....	200	....	....	....
Mercer	545	....	800	....	....	....
Mifflin	....	67	....	Tie.	227	....
Monroe	....	1368	....	1500	....	....
Montgomery	....	521	....	1600	....	....
Montour	....	552	....	400	....	....
Northampton	....	1296	....	1500	....	....
Northumb'land	....	557	....	700	....	....
Perry	18	....	200	....	....	....
Philadelphia	3189	....	....	1500	....	....
Pike	....	588	....	400	....	....
Potter	416	....	600	....	....	....
Schuylkill	345	....	500	....	....	....
Somerset	997	....	1200	....	....	....
Snyder	549	....	500	....	....	....
Sullivan	....	201	....	200	....	....
Susquehanna	716	....	1200	....	....	....
Tioga	898	....	2500	....	....	....
Union	623	....	500	....	800	....
Venango	185	....	300	....	....	....
Warren	382	....	700	....	....	....
Washington	555	....	450	....	....	....
Wayne	....	340	....	Tie.	....	....
Westmoreland	....	360	....	1000	....	....
Wyoming	....	194	....	Tie.	....	....
York	....	230	....	1000	....	1300
Totals	30,574	13,121	36,860	19,150	....	....

RECAPITULATION OF MAJORITIES.

	Curtin.		Foster.
Allegany	6,800	City	3,500
Lancaster	4 500	Cambria	600
Erie	2,300	York	1,300
Chester	1,200	Luzerne	800
Dauphin	1,200	Northampton	1,500
Lebanon	1,200	Bedford	300
Union	800		
Mifflin	200	Total	8,000
Huntingdon	700		
Blair	900		
Susquehanna	1,200		
Bucks	200		
Perry	200		
Total	21,400		

CURTIN ahead in 19 Counties, 13,400.

THE OLD AND NEW CONGRESS.

The State and Congressional Elections yesterday in three of the great States of the North, render the question of the probable complexion of the next House of Representatives, of some immediate interest. The present House, classified by the election of Mr. PENNINGTON to the Speakership on the 3d February last, stands about as follows:

	Republican.	Anti-Repub.
Southern States	1	89
Northern States	118	26
Pacific States	..	3
Total	119	118

Of the above, the following is the division in the States of

	Republican.	Anti-Rep.
Pennsylvania	22	3
Ohio	15	6
Indiana	8	3
Total	45	12

From Pennsylvania, the returns for Governor received this morning would indicate the certain re-election of the following Republicans:

District.
No. 6..HICKMAN, from Chester and Delaware.
No. 9..STEVENS, from Lancaster.
No. 11..KILLINGER, from Dauphin and Lebanon.
No. 12..SCRANTON, from Lucerne.
No. 14..GROW, from Bradford, Tioga, &c.
No. 16..BLAIR, from Huntingdon and Blair.
No. 21..MOORHEAD, from Allegany.
No. 22..MCKNIGHT, from Allegany.

And the election of the following Anti-Republicans, to take the place of two of the present Anti-Republican members who were not candidates for reelection:

District.
No. 1..KING, from the City, in place of FLORENCE.
No. 13..JOHNSON, from Easton in place of DIMMICK.

And the following Anti-Republican gains have probably been made:

District.
No. 2..BROADHEAD, in place of JOY MORRIS, City.
No. 5..INGERSOLL, in place of WOOD, City.
No. 7..COOPER, in place of LONGNECKER, Bucks.
No. 8..ANCONY, in place of SCHWARTZ, Berks.
No. 16..BAILY, in place of JUNKIN, York.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

The following dispatches we give as they come to hand:

WAYNE COUNTY.

Honesdale, 78 majority for Curtin.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Plymouth Township—Curtin, 73 majority. Pittston township—Foster, 20 majority. West Pittston, 64 majority for Curtin. Pittstonboro—Curtin, 46 majority. Carbondale—First Ward—85 majority for Curtin; Third Ward—Foster, 1 majority. Kingstonboro—Curtin, 45 majority,

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

New-Milford—Curtin, 111 majority; Oakland—Curtin, 54 majority; Susquehanna—Curtin, 58 majority; Great Bend—Curtin, 70 majority; Lanesboro'—Curtin, 95 majority; Montrose—Curtin, 158 majority; Bethlehemboro'—Foster, 43 majority; Freemansburghboro'—Foster, 88 majority.

MONROE COUNTY.

Stroudsburgh, 15 majority for Curtin; Stroudsburgh township, 508 majority for Foster.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Tyrone, 28 majority for Curtin; Snyder, 21 majority for Curtin.

LANCASTER, COUNTY.

City, 206 majority for Foster; Westfall township, 60 majority for Foster; Shohola, 54 majority.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Nazareth borough gives Curtin — majority—a Democratic gain of 11; Bath borough, Foster 10 majority—Democratic loss, 5; Freemansburgh, Foster 8 majority—Democratic gain, 8; Little Hanover, Foster 48 majority—Democratic gain, 4.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Doylestown gives Foster 23 majority—Democratic loss, 5; Durham township, Foster 13—Democratic loss, 14.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

One Township gives Foster 43 majority; Democratic loss, 1.

PERRY COUNTY.

Duncannon Borough gives Curtin 115 majority.

UNION COUNTY

Will give Curtin 800 majority, a Democratic loss of 200.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Bedford Borough and Township give Foster 127, a large Democratic gain.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster City—The Democratic gain is 600. In four other townships the Democratic loss is 341.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Johnstown gives Curtin 112 majority.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Wilkesbarre—North Ward, Curtin 28 majority; South Ward, Curtin 26 majority; Southwest Ward, Foster 10 majority. Scrantonboro'—North Ward, Curtin 102 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Bloom Township, Curtin 49 majority.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Harrisburgh City, Foster, 166 majority. The county will give 1,000 to 1,200 majority for Curtin.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Curtin has about 750 majority—a Democratic gain of over 400.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Curtin, 700 majority—a Democratic loss of 220.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Five towns give Curtin 446 majority. Republican majority in county last year, 716.

YORK COUNTY.

York Borough, Foster, 106 majority—a Democratic gain of 406.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Thirty-eight districts, including the entire cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany and all the adjoining burroughs, give Curtin a majority of 4,086—a Republican gain on last year's vote for Auditor-General of 2,710. There are twenty-nine districts yet to be heard from in the county.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9—11 P. M.

The following are reported majorities:

Twenty Districts in Chester County indicate a majority for Curtin of 1,200; in Blair County, of 900; in Alleghany County, of 6,800; in Mifflin County, of 227; in Lancaster County, of 4,500; and in Erie County, of 2,300.

York County, it is reported, gives 1,300 majority for Foster, and Cambria County 600 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9—11½ P. M.

The majority for Foster, in this city, will range from 3,000 to 4,000.

Lchman, Douglas, is elected in the First Congressional District; Kelly, Republican in the Fourth District; Verree, Republican, is probably elected in the Third District.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Four Districts show a Democratic loss of 103; Thompsonboro—Curtin 32 majority; Jacksonboro—Curtin, 67 majority.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Wyoming—82 majority for Foster.

LUZERNE COUNTY,

Covington—29 majority for Curtin; Abington Township—Curtin, 127 majority.

Col. Scranton, for Congress, in Luzerne County, has 1,500 majority. He runs ahead of his ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The following are reported Democratic losses: Alleghany County, 3,586; Mifflin County, 304; Lancaster County, 331; Erie County, 1,094; Chester County, in twenty Districts, 578; Bucks County, in ten townships, 82.

The following are reported Democratic gains: Cambria County, 325; Blair County, 251; York County, 1,089.

THE WAY THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

Had the people of Pennsylvania been engaged in the choice of Presidential Electors yesterday, instead of simply expressing a preference for Governor of the State, the desire of our citizens to learn the result could scarcely have been greater. Although the polls in the City of Philadelphia did not close until 8 P. M., and throughout the rest of the State until 7 P. M., the hotels containing telegraph offices, and the several newspaper offices, were crowded with eager inquirers as early as 6 P. M. But until nearly 9 o'clock there were no returns received, and the crowds amused themselves with conjectures as to the result, and occasional offers to bet. These offers came mainly from Republicans, and, with the exception of an occasional small bet on the vote of Philadelphia, they were not taken. In fact, there did not seem to be many Democrats present to take bets, however favorable the odds might have been. Soon after 9 o'clock the Republicans had it all their own way in the vicinity of the newspaper offices. After a few returns had been announced, the Democrats did not take any very great interest in the matter, and so went home early. Not so the Republicans. They continued to crowd the square in front of the TIMES Office, and as the returns were announced—almost always in favor of CURTIN—they sent up cheer after cheer; sang campaign songs, and behaved in a most enthusiastic manner. Later in the evening, a large number of members of Wide-Awake companies appeared, and varied the demonstration of joy by the peculiar Wide-Awake cheer. They continued the excitement with cheers, common and uncommon, campaign songs and shoutings, until nearly 1 A. M., when, hoarse and tired, they went away to dream of the inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

Enormous Gains of the Republican State Ticket.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

In the Thirteenth District, BRINKERHOFF, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and SHERMAN, Republican, for Congress, have 264 majority—a gain over DENNISTON's vote of 67.

Loraine County, 13 townships, give BRINKERHOFF 1,400 majority—a gain over DENNISTON of 300.

Scattering returns from Huron and Summit Counties show a Republican gain over the last Gubernatorial vote.

S. S. COX, Democrat, is reelected to Congress in the 12th District by about 700 majority.

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

Lane, Republican, Probably Elected Governor—More Republican Gains.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 9—P. M.

Elkhart 70 majority for the Republican ticket.

St. Joseph 700 majority for the Republican candidate for Governor.

Allen county, four towns give a Republican gain on 1858 of 190.

Bloomington, Monroe county, gives LANE 21 majority.

In Fort Wayne City the Republican gain is 264. The Republicans claim the county.

The Florida State Election.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Breckinridge candidates for Governor and Congressman are elected by about 1,500 majority.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Republican Union.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAS. HUMPHREY.

A large mass-meeting of Republicans was held at Stuyvesant Institute, the hall of the Young Men's Republican Union, last evening. CHAS. T. RODGERS, Esq., the chairman, called the meeting to order and the Rocky Mountain Glee Club sung a song. Then Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, M. C. from Brooklyn, addressed the meeting. He did not know that at the close of this eventful day, not so decisive as some supposed, yet of great importance, they could compose their minds to listen to a discussion of political principles. He denied that even the success of the Fusion party in Pennsylvania this day would forshadow the result in November. There was a union there merely for State and local affairs. On the other hand, a Republican victory in Pennsylvania now would be the sure presage of Republican success in November. There were no two parties in the country which disliked each other so cordially as the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. It was because they were not divided in principle, but both were struggling for the spoils, that they so hated each other. Mr. HUMPHREY confined himself to the elucidation of this point. He examined, in the first place, the character of the Bell-Everett Party. However respectable that party might be elsewhere, with its ETHERIDGE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, (applause,) here in New-York it was venal, consisting of officers without an army, who, wandering about with an auctioneer's flag, had finally sold themselves to the party which had most reviled them. They marched under the flag on which was inscribed "Indifference;" but their leader, Mr. BELL, had made avowals in past time which placed him virtually on the same platform with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Next, Mr. HUMPHREY controverted the one idea of the Breckinridge Party—that Slavery was the normal condition of the black man and a blessing to him, and that everywhere where there is no statutory enactment to the contrary, the white man may hold the black man in bondage. The Douglas Party, to all intents and purposes, held the same principles. The expressions of Mr. DOUGLAS at the North were ostensible, and not real, and they were made with the design of alluring the unwary to the support of the Pro-Slavery ascendency. Mr. HUMPHREY quoted the language of Mr. DOUGLAS on different occasions, to show that his (Mr. HUMPHREY'S) statement in this regard was correct.

There was nothing more dangerous than the attempt to elevate the Supreme Court to a mere political machine, whose *dicta*, like the rescript of an Emperor, could overthrow Liberty. He thanked God that there was somewhere a power to overrule even its decisions. [Applause.] The Breckenridge Party, which boldly proclaimed its principles and sustained them, was the most worthy of support of the three. Mr. HUMPHREY placed in strong contrast to all this the principles of the Republican Party. He made a lucid statement of these, and claimed that the party stood on impregnable foundations. Was it not amazing that it had been so misrepresented? It was a national party eminently a State Rights party,—for it intended to support the rights of every State, New-York included,—a conservative party which adhered to the first principles of the Government, and it was surprising that Hon. JOHN A. DIX, at the Cooper Institute, had permitted himself to say, by implication, that the Republicans sought to attack the rights of the South. They had not sought the present conflict. It was not they that had advocated change. They stood to-day where the patriots of the Revolution stood in 1776. [Applause.] They stood by the framers of the Constitution. He closed by predicting that Pennsylvania was Republican. As he came over Brooklyn Heights that night and saw the lovely sunset he had recalled the words of the poet, with anticipations of the news then probably flashing over the wires:

"The weary sun has made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives promise of a glorious day to-morrow."

[Loud applause.]

The Glee Club sung two more songs, and C. D. MILLER, Esq., made a speech, in which he urged the support of the Republican candidates, and the audience separated.

Meeting of the Breckinridge State Committee.

A meeting of the National Democratic State Committee, and of the candidates for Presidential Electors nominated by the Breckinridge and Lane State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 7th of August, 1860, was held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, inst., pursuant to the following call:

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29, 1860.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of our Electoral candidates, and of our State Committee, will be held at the Astor House, in New-York City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at noon. Your personal presence at this meeting is of the greatest importance. Questions of the highest consequence are to be considered by it.

JOHN A. GREEN, JR.,
Chairman National Democratic State Committee.

The Chair was assumed by the Chairman of the State Committee, who stated that he had taken the responsibility, after mature reflection and consultation with the National Committee and prominent friends throughout the country, to convene the State Committee and the candidates for Electors, for the purpose of considering upon the best and most feasible way in which to assist in the election of our candidates for President and Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. RADFORD, the State Committee took a recess for an hour, in order to enable the candidates for Electors to consult together.

A meeting of the candidates for Presidential Electors was then convened, and on motion of S. P. RUSSELL, of New-York, Gen. AARON WARD, of Westchester, was called to the Chair.

On motion of Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York, Hon. WILLIAM S. HUBBELL, of Steuben, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The State Committee has convened this meeting of the candidates on the Breckinridge and Lane Electoral ticket for the purpose of laying before us the present attitude of political affairs in this State and Union, and of advising us with respect to the best pe-

diency of running distinctive and separate Electoral candidates in this State;

Resolved, That in order to unite the Anti-Republican voters of this State upon a single Electoral ticket, and thereby, if possible, to defeat the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN by the people, and throw the choice of President and Vice-President upon Congress, we deem it advisable to decline the nominations tendered us for the office of Presidential Electors by the National Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 7th day of August last, and that a communication to that effect be made by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting to the State Committee.

Which, after debate, was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

The State Committee having reconvened, Gen. WARD, from the meeting of Presidential Electors, communicated the result of that meeting to the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. RADFORD, the communication of the Electoral candidates was received, and their resignations were accepted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Green of Onondaga, McMahon of Albany, Smith of New-York, Mott of New-York, Folk of Kings, Radford of Westchester, Harrison of St. Lawrence, Bailey of Oneida, Watson of Otsego, Miller of Tioga, Proctor of Monroe, Raplee of Yates, Hatch of Erie, Bailey of Niagara—14.

NAYS—None.

Mr. MILLER moved that a Committee of three be appointed, of whom the Chair shall be one, to prepare an address to the National Democrats of the State.

Mr. RADFORD moved an amendment that the Committee report the address at 8 o'clock. Agreed to.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as a Committee on Address, Messrs. RUSSELL, HASKIN and GREEN.

The Committee then took a recess till 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The State Committee reassembled at 7 o'clock P. M. The address was reported from the sub-Committee and agreed to.

Mr. MALTBY offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it is recommended by the State Committee that the National Democracy of the State of New-York, representing the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE meet together in their several Assembly, County and Congressional Districts throughout the State, and perfect their several local organizations, and place in nomination their separate and independent candidates for local offices at as early a day as possible.

The State Committee then adjourned, subject to call. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman.

M. MCMAHON, Secretary.

Union Congressional Conventions.

The Fourth District Union Congressional Convention met last night, and nominated THOS. S. BARR.

The Fifth District Union Congressional Convention also met and nominated DANIEL D. WINANT.

The Sixth District Union Congressional Convention met and nominated JOHN COCHRANE.

The Eighth District Congressional Convention nominated JAMES W. GERARD.

Mozart Assembly Nominations.

The Fourth District Mozart Assembly Convention met last night and nominated WILLIAM MCCAULEY.

The Seventh District Mozart Assembly Convention nominated DANIEL YOUNG.

The Fifth District Mozart adjourned to meet again.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Commodore PRENDERGAST will relieve Flag-officer JARVIS, and will assume command of the Gulf squadron on or about the 20th inst., at Aspinwall. As the organization of the fleet has been altogether changed in a few weeks, we subjoin a correct exhibit of its strength, under the new arrangement:

	Tons.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Flag-ship Cumberland	1,726	300	24
Steam-frigate Powhatan	2,415	220	10
Steam-corvette Brooklyn	2,000	300	20
Steam-gunboat Mohawk	450	100	4
Steam-gunboat Crusader	400	100	5
Steam-gunboat Pocahontas	350	90	4
Steam-gunboat Wyandotte	420	100	4
Sailing-frigate Sabine	1,726	540	50
Sailing-corvette St. Louis	700	240	20
Sailing-corvette Germantown	939	300	22
Total	11,126	2,350	161

The *Susquehanna* will be detached; the *Water Witch*, as reported by telegraph on Friday last, is already home, having yellow fever on board; the *Cumberland* has not yet sailed; the *Savannah*, ex-flagship, is ordered to the States; the *Germantown* is to leave for Vera Cruz in a few weeks; the *Powhatan*, although not yet to return, will hardly remain many months on the station. Thus in a few days, have our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico been reorganized.

Advices from the Pacific squadron say that the crank of the *Lancaster's* machinery has been found, on examination, to be in so bad a state that it was feared she would have to be temporarily withdrawn from the fleet.

A crew of able-bodied men are to be shipped immediately for the United States corvette *Saratoga* at Philadelphia. The *Saratoga* will replace the *Marion* on the coast of Africa. This shows a determination to keep a bright look-out for slavers.

Letters for the Mediterranean squadron will be forwarded from Boston in the *Relief* on the 15th inst.

The *Erie*, slaver, was yesterday removed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to New-York, her naval crew having been first transferred to the *North Carolina*, and her officers detached.

The *Vandalia* came over to Brooklyn last evening.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. S. CANBY, Tenth Infantry, had already left Fort Garland on his march to Fort Defiance, in command of one company of Cavalry and one of Infantry. He is to be joined at Abignin by a force of Utah Indians, as spies and guides.

Capt. L. MCLANE, Seventh Infantry, was to leave Fort Craig on the 10th ult., in command of one company of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and spies and guides.

Maj. H. H. SIBLEY, Second Dragoons, expected to leave Albuquerque on the 12th ult., in command of four companies of cavalry, one of infantry, and 20 spies and guides, under Capt. BLAS LUERN. He will endeavor to reach the planting grounds of the Navajoes, about the Tunisha Valley, before they have gathered their crops.

About the 10th inst. these columns will have united at Fort Defiance, where they will be reenforced by five companies of infantry, and where Col. CANBY will reorganize them for further operations.

The Camp at the Pawnee Reservation will be broken up on the 1st of November next. Capt. SULLY has been ordered to return with the command to Fort Kearney.

The post at Los Limas has been ordered to be broken up, and the garrison removed without delay to Albuquerque.

The Explosion of the Steamer Bayou City.

In Galveston papers of the 28th and 29th ult. we find accounts of the dreadful disaster which befell the steamboat *Bayou City*, Capt. FORREST, on the night of the 27th. She was bound from Galveston to Houston, and when about to make a landing at Lynchburg, her boilers burst with terrific explosion and fearful result.

The boat left Galveston about 6¼ o'clock in the evening. The explosion occurred about 12¾ o'clock in the morning. The centre boiler was the one that exploded, and blew up at the top. The first engineer had just gone forward, and was scolding the firemen and their stokers for not getting up steam enough, as they were making slow time. The boilers were new, having, with the boat, been about six months in use. They were cleaned out on the last trip to Houston.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as ascertained:

DEAD—Thomas A. Westrope, steward; John Coolidge, second clerk; Johnson, negro fireman, belonging to Capt. Forrest; Ben, negro fireman, belonging to Mr. McLane; Ned Forbes, negro, belonging to Mrs. Shaw, of Richmond; Lewis and George, negroes, belonging to Mr. T. Johnson, of Boonville, drowned.

WOUNDED—Capt. Forrest, slightly scalded; Wm. Whitson, first engineer, leg broken and arm badly hurt; J. McGarvey, mate, slightly scalded; W. Dwyer, first pilot, slightly hurt; Mr. Calloway, of Georgia, foot slightly injured; Capt Hall, of Cold Springs, badly injured; Aleck, third cook, belonging to the Pilant estate, badly hurt; Henry, fireman, belonging to Mr. Dwyer; Milton, assistant steward, belonging to Mr. W. R. Baker, hands and face scalded; Jim and Garrison, stokers, belonging to Capt. Sterrett, badly hurt; Ike, belonging to Mr. Johnson, of Boonville.

Capt. HALL died the night after the accident. Mr. IRVINE, who is supposed to have jumped overboard and drowned, was late Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives.

Mr. HEWES, of New-Orleans, son of the President of the Opelousas Railroad, was on board, and escaped uninjured. He lost a negro boy named FRANK, not mentioned in the above list.

There were a number of ladies on board, but none were injured, though a large piece of red hot iron was driven into the ladies' cabin.

The following is the passenger list of the *Bayou City*:

Mrs. Johnson, C. W. Hurley and lady, Mrs. Sanderson, Col. Sharp and lady, Mrs. Darden, Miss Susan Fuller, Geo. Trabue and lady, R. D. Brown, lady and five children, Capt. Hall, — Lewis, — Lewis, Hutchinson, J. R. Ogilvie, Watts, Ballou, Nolan, O. L. Battle, Josiah T. Irvine, P. Calloway, S. McJenkin, Jas. Bentley, R. Johnson, Fisher, W. Thompson, Wm. Hunter, Butler, Hughs, J. E. Lewis, F. Van Harten, Ed. Beard, S. Gregory, R. W. Scott, A. M. Patten, W. H. Crutcher, J. A. Fisher, Lloyd, J. N. Snedecor, Rowley, D. L. Bynam, S. P. Jones, G. B. Mitchell, McFarland, nine negroes belonging to T. J. Irvine.

There was no list of deck passengers, and the precise number is not known, nor is it known whether any were lost.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT SEA.

Burning of the Steamship Connaught.

PASSENGERS, CREW AND MAILS ALL SAVED.

Gallant Conduct of Capt. John Wilson, of the Brig Minnie Schiffer.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LEITCH.

Interesting Particulars Furnished by a Person on Board.

List of Passengers.

In our Afternoon Edition of yesterday we published brief dispatches announcing the burning of the steamship *Connaught*, the new vessel of the Galway line, running between Galway and New-York and Boston, alternately, *viâ* St. Johns, Newfoundland. On her present trip the *Connaught* left Galway on Tuesday, the 25th ult., and arrived at St. Johns last Wednesday morning. She left St. Johns the same day for Boston. She sprung aleak on Saturday, and on Sunday morning, when about 140 miles from Boston, she was discovered to be on fire, and it was soon ascertained to be impossible to save her. Measures were immediately taken by Capt. LEITCH to insure the safety of the passengers as far as possible, but a great proportion of them must inevitably have perished had it not been for the assistance of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON, which received the entire number on board. All the particulars which have yet reached us relative to the disaster, will be found in the following dispatch:

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Capt. LEITCH and Mr. COX, a cabin passenger, landed at Scituate, this morning, in a boat belonging to the brig, and reached this city this morning. The captain reports that on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 8 P. M., 150 miles east of Boston, the *Connaught* sprung aleak in the engine room. Succeeded in keeping it below the fires until 1 o'clock Sunday morning when it commenced to gain rapidly, and finally extinguished the fires. At 9½ o'clock discovered smoke from the aft smokehole. Nothithstanding the utmost exertions to prevent it, the fire gained rapidly, and very soon drove the cabin passengers on deck. As the water and fire gained so fast the boats were got ready to save the passengers. There was a heavy sea running and the first boat that was lowered was stove. Six other boats were then launched successfully, and all of them filled with passengers. About 12 o'clock the brig *Minnie Schiffer* saw our signals of distress and bore down to us. At 7 P. M. commenced the task of embarking the passengers on board the brig, that vessel having attached a hawser to the steamer. At this time the starboard side of the steamer was very hot. By 9:30 P. M. all the passengers were placed safely on board of the brig.

The mails of the *Connaught* were all saved.

Capt. LEITCH was the last person to leave the wreck.

The weather was pleasant after leaving St. Johns from Wednesday at 2 P. M. until Saturday, when it blew a very heavy gale from the southwest.

The last seen of the steamer was at 2 A. M. on Monday, when she was one mass of flame.

The following are the cabin passengers:

Mr. Hurry and 2 daughters,	Jno. Raymond,
John Percy,	Jas. O'Neil,
Jos. Schweton and lady.	Rev. D. Kelly,
T. Brennan, lady and son,	Miss Rose Dolan,
Rev. P. King,	Miss W. Graham,
Rev. N. Gallagher,	Mrs. E. Stephenson,
Hugh McCay,	Miss M. Graham,
W. H. Butler,	H. Whitell,
H. A. Huntington,	Miss R. Farral,
Mrs. C. Hughes,	Rev. J. Brady,
Miss Blake,	P. McGrath,
H. Mille,	R. Walsh,
T. McCandish,	A. Divine,
Jas. Farrel, lady and daughter,	W. Byrne,
	P. Farrell,
Mrs. W. Johnson,	J. Farrell.
A. E. Harding,	S. A. Smith,
P. Mahon,	Elizabeth Lyons,
Rev. Father Mitchell.	J. C. Lewis,
Mary Murphy,	Mahew Kane,
Rev. W. Satter,	And 423 in the steerage.

CABIN PASSENGERS FROM ST. JOHNS.

Mrs. E. J. Tobin and son,	Capt. Meagher,
Wm. H. Newman.	Mr. Foster,
Wm. Donnelly,	M. P. Dalton,
Miss Donnell,	Mr. Emerson,
John Fox,	Mr. Martin.

The *Connaught* had 50 cabin and 417 steerage passengers, and a crew of 124. All were saved.

The passengers saved nothing except the clothes in which they stood.

Three hundred of the passengers went to New-York to-night by the Fall River route; the remainder are taken care of here by their friends.

The *Connaught* had £10,000 in gold on board, Government money, taken at St. Johns, which was lost with the ship.

It is supposed that the fire had been smouldering for a long time from the rapid progress the flames made after it was discovered.

Capt. LEITCH is unable to account for the leak which filled the vessel so rapidly against all the efforts of the pumps, etc.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. WHITTELL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The brig *Minnie Schiffer* arrived at 1 o'clock. She is about 300 tons burthen, and the standing room on her was completely covered by the rescued passengers of the *Connaught*.

Mr. H WHITTELL, of New-York, a passenger in the *Connaught*, furnishes the following statement as to the loss of that fine steamship.

Passing the circumstances of the voyage from Galway, which port we left at 5 P. M. of the 25th ult., until about 8 P. M. of Saturday the 6th inst., he says: While heading westwardly, the wind blowing a northerly gale, the ship began to roll to the larboard with a singular motion, going far down, and keeping that way a long time, which caused some alarm. Meantime, the Captain was heard giving orders about steering, manning the pumps, &c. Firemen under the lee of the paddle-box were observed whispering, and there were other manifestations that something was not right. Considerable water was observed through the grating. The engine soon after stopped for a while. After strenuous exertions by Capt. LEITCH and crew, the ship righted, and the wheels commenced moving, when the passengers became more composed. The sea was rough, the wind blowing what sailors call an ordinary full gale. Most of the passengers turned in, but passed a restless night.

SUNDAY, 8 A. M.—The ship began to roll again with that staggering motion similar to the evening previous. The Captain and crew could neither tack nor wear the ship. Soon after the engine stopped and steam could not be raised in the boilers. The ship rolled frightfully to the starboard and the pumps were manned, and gangs of men commenced bailing with buckets. At 10 o'clock it was reported that the water was not gaining, but on the contrary that the pumps and bailers were gaining

[illegible] IN UTAH.

Federal Officers in the Territory—The Mormons, Gentiles, &c.—Criminal Incidents—Financial Intelligence, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 14, 1860.

Much as it may be regretted by the majority of the American people, still it does seem, after all the fuss and excitement that the Mormon people have got things very much as they wish to have them. The Mormon people were opposed to all of the three Federal Judges who came here in 1858, and the Salt Lake organ is now rid of them all, while new ones have been appointed. Ex-Indian Agent HUNT and Ex-Surveyor-General BURR, both especially obnoxious to the Mormons, are both powerless, officially. In fact, Hunt is not in the territory, while the merchant firm of which Burr is a member have deemed it prudent to sell out, and, it is reported, are anticipating an advent to other climes. GREEN, the successor of Marshal Dotson, is here, so Dotson's reign is over. HARRIETT, the Secretary is dead, and Mr. WOOTON, is here to take his place. The *Valley Tan*, the bantling of HARRIETT, the Gentile organ, the stomach and deadly foe of Mormonism and the Mormons, is dead too, and the press, type, &c., have quietly passed over into the hands of Mr. E. R. CRAMMER, one of the faithful, in settlement of a judgment of the Probate Court.

Postmaster MAGRAW is the only remaining Federal officer particularly objected to by the Mormons. I believe, a gentleman for his removal was once drawn up here and passed around. But of late I have not heard a word against him. The Mormons seem to have buried their hard feelings toward him, or perhaps they have found out that his practices their creed—to mind their own business. At all events, both Jew and Gentile appear satisfied now with his official course. And even the Camp Floyd post is under the command of an officer of "Mormon Battalion" memory.

The *Mountaineer* issues a half-sheet weekly, just to notice the most salient points of news and to keep advertisements going, till the arrival of the new batch of papers from the East. Some of the fraternity seem to think that twelve dollars a year is a tight sum for local papers, now there is no Gentile newspaper to fight and no prospect of war from any other quarter. If local papers were to use their utmost endeavors to fill their columns with paragraphs of local news and interest, the readers would soon feel that they could not afford to be without such pictures of the current history of their own homes and neighborhood. Perhaps this is the case in many places, but Utah newspapers are not above telling their readers sometimes that something has happened, but they have not had time to find out the particulars, so that each reader must find them out for himself if he is at all curious about them. Country readers must have a metropolitan newspaper or two, so it is useless for the local papers to try to compete with such for foreign news. Better for a district paper to give the news of its district than to fill its pages with the doings of the folks of Ethiopia or the Lebanon.

The weather is decidedly Fallish, the winds and the nights are getting very sensibly colder. When the sky is clear and the wind still the days are hot enough. But we have had a good share of blustery weather of late. Tuesday night was a caution. The wind was very rough, accompanied with thunder and lightning, also a little rain. They that go up into the canons report the demonstration of the elements that night as something fearful. Thunder the loudest, lightning the most vivid and sharp, and rain the heaviest, and all most uncomfortably near the hardy hewers of wood on our rugged mountain slopes. The thunderstorms of the present year in our canons are talked of as something in advance of other years, and Tuesday night's display is considered as surpassing all the storms of the present year. Yesterday was a most unpleasant day, the dust flying and the wind howling, snow falling on the mountains, and rain in the valley. The people in general are brushing up their ideas concerning the getting of their Winter's wood, for though wood can be slid down the mountains in the Winter, yet it is often at the expense of frosted feet and fingers, to say nothing of the chance of meeting an avalanche. Wood now can be bought in this City for six to eight dollars per cord in cash or store pay. But before another Summer's sun smiles upon us it will be eagerly bought at from fifteen to twenty dollars per cord.

Capt. R. F. BURTON, the African traveler, and Judge FLEMMIKEN and son, talk of starting next week for the West—the Captain for California, and the Judge and son for Carson. The Captain has been engaged, during his stay in the Territory, in taking extensive notes, and faith he may print them, and embellish them with illustrations, from sketches of his own, of buildings and points of interest in Utah. He purposes returning to England *via* San Francisco, and perhaps the Sandwich Islands. It is reported that the Judge applied to the Commandant at Camp Floyd for an escort, but apparently not successfully, as said Judge and companions are intending to venture their scalps, without escort, hence to Carson.

The Dragoon command of Maj. HOWE, which was dispatched toward Fort Hall at the time when the Indian difficulties commenced out West, passed through the city the day before yesterday, on its return to Camp Floyd.

On Sunday last, in the Bowery, BRIGHAM laid down the law in plainness to the poor Mormon missionary elders, and positively forbade them, in the name of Jesus Christ, to send home or bring home to their wives a silk dress or any kind of finery, or to come home as merchants. When they were out among the Gentiles they were to confine their business to preaching the Gospel, without purse or scrip, and when they returned and were safe at home, they could speculate and go to making money. One would infer, therefore, that in their preaching expeditions some of the elders are wicked enough to have an eye to the main chance, and could sing with the Methodist preacher, when sweeping the collection cash into his pocket—

"This god is the God we adore."

But if BRIGHAM unceremoniously reminded the brethren of their weakness, he also comforted them with the assurance that the day would come when they could ride in first-class cars, and have so much gold and silver that they would almost repudiate the latter metal, whilst they should have their cookery things and dinner service made of the glittering yellow ore, and even have their streets paved with it. Scoffing Gentiles were gratuitously informed that in that golden age they would wish they were Mormon elders; but the best of them (the Gentiles) would be allowed to do the kitchen chores and wait on the washerwomen in the houses of the puissant Saints, who are to inherit the earth, and the fullness thereof. Lack-a-day! We know what we are, but we know not what we may be.

The case of R. YOUNG *vs.* Ex-Marshal P. K. DOTSON was decided in the Probate Court on Saturday. Verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $2,316 66. Defendant appeals to the District Court. The action was for trespass. Mr. Dotson was charged with taking away and damaging, from a room over the Deseret Store, the plates on which the "Deseret Currency Association" bills were printed, and sundry other articles, after the arrest, by said Dotson, while United States Marshal, of DAVID MCKENZIE for counterfeiting United States Treasury drafts.

Yesterday, HENRY E. GIBSON was informed by said Court that he must pay $200 for handing a key-hole saw through the grating to his brother, who was confined in a cell in the county jail on a charge of murder, a few weeks ago.

Our city police, which was a rather numerous force in '59 and '60, has been disbanded. I suppose we are getting so peaceable and civil that the city fathers will trust to a white without watching.

Two deaths recently by drowning are reported. JOSEPH WEST, a lad of fourteen years, was drowned in Salt Creek, seventy-five miles south, while bathing. His body was found the next day. A little boy of 14 months old, son of Dr. EZEKIEL LEE, of Holladay's Settlement, was drowned on the 7th inst. in a water ditch. It appears the little boy was seeking his mother, and in doing so tried to cross the ditch on a bridge, but fell into the water and was drowned, though the water was only a few inches deep, with a rapid current.

A letter from San Pete Valley, of Sept. 3, says that an abundance of rain fell there the previous few weeks, and crops would be heavy.

Another tragedy occurred last week at Lost Creek. JOHN CORNWELL, a discharged Government teamster, while under arrest by JOHN THOMPSON, Deputy Sheriff of Weber County, on the charge of leaving the Territory with the intention of defrauding his creditors, was shot dead by said THOMPSON. It appears that CORNWELL, after being arrested, declared deadly vengeance against THOMPSON, and, on the latter hearing of the threat he proceeded to disarm CORNWELL, who immediately snapped his revolver at THOMPSON. Three or four shots were then exchanged between the Sheriff and his prisoner, until CORNWELL received a fatal bullet and immediately fell down dead. An inquest was held before Alderman DANA, of Ogden, and a verdict of justifiable homicide returned.

A Couple of Southern Topics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following notice appears in a late issue of a religious paper published in Raleigh:

"A Strike in the office in which the *Church Intelligencer* is printed, is the cause of a slight delay in the issue of the present number."

If such an item of intelligence had been published in the NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to the office in which that or any other influential Republican paper was printed, we should have had an abundance of good-natured comments from editors who live beyond Mason and Dixon's line. We should probably have been told that free labor is demoralizing, that the purse-proud proprietors of Abolition sheets are lording it over the poor printers through whose midnight exertions they are enabled, at a very cheap rate, to scatter over the land their abominable doctrines, and that the only effectual remedy for this shocking state of things, is to resort to the "higher law of civilization," employing in our printing offices the servile mechanics, as our rural and contented. The presumption is, that free labor is employed in the Raleigh printing office. Had slaves been there, they would not have dared to "strike," either for bread or clothing.

An Alabama paper informs us, that Col. RHETT, the famous editor of the Charleston *Mercury* has become a "communicant," and that he is about to "lay aside carnal weapons and assume the badge and armor of Christian warfare." This is good news. The gentleman who at the South at least has been "universally recognized as both courteous and fearless," and who has strenuously advocated the cause of dueling, has determined to lay aside his revolver and use only the "sword of the Spirit." What may we not now expect from Col. KANE and other distinguished Southern champions? If Saul is "among the prophets," why should we despair of the conversion of men who are not as tall as he is? Col. RHETT, we may add, is in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church. We have, then, some sort of guarantee that he will not push the subject of secession. The members of that Church will not in Convention discuss the Slavery question. It would be utterly impossible for the Diocese of South Carolina to separate from the Northern Dioceses, and to become independent. If, therefore, the Colonel takes that pleasure in the enjoyment of Christian privileges which may be expected from one of his bearing, he will be careful to avoid those things which tend to a "schism in the body."

A LOOKER-ON.

THE ISTHMUS TRANSIT.

A New Interoceanic Route Through Nicaragua.

From the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

The following extract from a letter, dated at Managua, (Nicaragua,) May 24, contains information especially valuable at this moment when the transit question has again become the order of the day:

"Knowing how profoundly you are interested in the establishment of an interoceanic route, at once ample, short and easy of construction, I have the pleasure to point out to you a new route through Nicaragua.

This route is entirely unknown, and it suits, under many points of view, better than any of the lines heretofore discovered for the establishment of an interoceanic railroad. It offers the advantage of not being interrupted by the Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, and of requiring only a single debarcation and reembarcation on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, without any intermediate change. The passenger coming from America or Europe may in his seasteamer ascend a wide and deep river, with a moderate current, without any obstruction, and bordered by a dry and elevated country. This country forms an extended plain, entirely free from low grounds or marsh. It is extremely fertile, producing sugar-cane, cotton, cocao and coffee of a superior quality. It grows, moreover, valuable woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, guanacaste, cedar, &c., with a great quantity of timber suitable for building purposes. This climate is mild and healthful, and the temperature lower than that of Louisiana. This route has never been alluded to, either by traveler or engineer.

The mouth of the river referred to is situated on the Mosquito coast about thirty miles from the Pearl Keys, about sixty miles north of Blewfields, and a hundred and twenty north of San Juan del Norte or Greytown. This river is called the Rio Grande. The depth on the bar at the entrance is 11 feet at low tide; and the bar once passed, the river has a great depth which it preserves for the distance of eighty miles, presenting no obstruction or rapid for the entire distance. Thus, a steamer from the high seas may ascend the stream for eighty miles from its mouth, to a town called Almocuas, where the rapids begin. At this point the railroad may be commenced. Thence running upon the right bank, we proceed over a high and continuous level, to the savannahs or Llanos de Olama, which are on the confines of the departments of Chontales and Matagalpa, about thirty-five miles from Almocuas. From the Llanos de Olama, the interoceanic route may pass by a village called Fecaras, situated 40 miles from the Olama, and be directed subsequently a distance of 30 miles to Leon, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and from Leon to the port of Poloon, on the Pacific, a distance of 18 miles. It is asserted that the prevalent winds either on the Atlantic or Pacific coast are never so high as to prevent the approach of a vessel to either proposed terminus.

It is necessary to forewarn you that in case you consult the maps of Nicaragua heretofore published, you will find the Rio Grande represented as of little extent, and stretching northward at a distance from Matagalpa, while in fact it passes through Matagalpa itself. But that this error should exist, is in no wise astonishing, inasmuch as this part of Nicaragua has never been explored."

We may add that the special competence of the person from whom this intelligence comes, gives it a serious importance.

John B. Gough.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will rely on your candor. to be allowed a word in defence of Mr. GOUGH and in answer to the severe criticism of a correspondent in the TIMES of Saturday. The burden of the charge is, his use of his comic power and wit to enforce his moral sentiment. I answer, this is the secret of his fascination, the charm of his illustrations, and the magic of the scene and atmosphere of his presence. To complain of it is to complain that he speaks at all. If he were an oracle of wisdom, delivering his message in cold didactics, no one would go to listen to his theme, on which most minds are so alien in their sympathies, and all its benefits ignored. His wit and comedy are always on the side of good and truth. If the assassin of virtue and of valor uses these weapons to destroy, why not the champion of virtue defend with them? Who gave the glorious gifts? They are glittering sunbeams of the soul and given for noble ends. They are the endowments and indorsements of genius. If used aright they are splendid weapons of good. Who will deny they are ever used by Mr. GOUGH but for good? The heavy atmosphere made at times oppressive by his tragedies of facts, is relieved and rarified by the illumination and sparkle of thoughts and movements of wit and humor. The soul would be suffocated by one dense darkness all the time of hideous and naked narrative. A laugh relieves. It is beautiful as it is beneficent in its place and in its sphere.

Man never looks so little selfish—man never so radiates the light and summer of his nature—as when genial and generous emotions break out upon him in smiles of good humor. It has electric fire and force for good in a good cause. True, there may be some extravagance or drawbacks sometimes, but the sun has its spots. Summer has its storms, life has its death. But any violations of good taste are as nothing to the great effect. They are splashes on the chariot-wheels only—dust on the immortal marble. None must deny that all the diverging lines, so radiant and so rich in fervor and force, point at last to this one grand centre of purpose, to startle the blindfolded masses and multitudes from the brink of a gulf, where so many have walked in darkness to destruction. If he pull my boy from the brink of this bleak and awful chasm of disaster and despair, I care little if he does it altogether so gracefully and in good taste as he might. If he even be so rude as to clutch him by the hair of his head, but save him, I am satisfied and thankful. The end is to terrify and allure from sin—to turn back the pressing and infatuated age from the burning abyss he bares before them. The charge of insincerity and sham against Mr. GOUGH is serious, but what weight should it have without proof? If he be not sincere it rests with himself. But the charge, without testimony and against testimony, is most reprehensible as well as unjust.

J. WEST, Brooklyn.

The Inquest on Capt. Kelley—Card from Justice Whitley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must implore a correction in your paper of yesterday touching my disposal of the case of the drowned Captain of the schooner *Catharine Margaret*, of West Farms, at Hoboken—and previous to doing so, allow me to censure the very imperfect reports generally given by flying reporters to the City Press. Your Reporter says:

"Justice WHITLEY, of Hoboken, viewed the body, and it is stated, without taking any evidence, gave permission to the friends to remove it to Westchester County."

Now, Sir, "Justice WHITLEY," I beg to say, had the body landed in the Atlantic Garden, and took the testimony of JACKSON, the brother-in-law, on the instant. He also ordered the removal of the body (after searching the pockets) to the dead-house, notifying JACKSON, JOHN L. BROWN, and another person present, to attend a further examination. Justice WHITLEY requested Dr. ELDER to look at the body, and had it made *nude* for such examination as the unfeed doctor chose to make. He then took the testimony of Mr. BROWN, MICHAEL FITZGERALD and JAMES DE ROSE. Nothing appearing to warrant a withholding of the body from the relatives, Justice WHITLEY said he would give a certificate, at the same time openly, in the presence of "the people"—the alleged (falsely) discontented people—that if desired, he would impannel a jury. This was declined, JACKSON having no clue to the death of his kinsman other than by accident. The testimony of DE ROSE, concerning a boat seen on the Saturday night previous to the sinking of the schooner, was the only point on which to hang a doubt as to probable foul play. And at the suggestion of Mayor JOHNSTONE and the Captain of Police, I issued a *venire* for a jury to set the next day, Monday, at 2 o'clock, thus affording time for relatives to appear. Here I might rest. The testimony which it is said I did not take is in my possession, and was read to Mayor JOHNSTONE in my office.

But there is an *animus* in this matter derogatory to the character of Coroner MCGUFFY, which I barely allude to. This official, on a former occasion, made himself obnoxious to Justice WHITLEY, who was acting as Coroner, which subjected him to a little wholesome censure. Smarting under the gentle castigation, he has thought proper to resent it by suffering a report to go abroad of Justice WHITLEY being derelict. Coroner MCGUFFY created quite a sensation on arriving in Hoboken late in the evening, in obedience to the call of, he said to us, in our office, the "populous." We informed him that we had the testimony of witnesses, that we had issued a *venire*. But MCGUFFY was not to be impeded. So, giving notice the previous evening (Sunday) that the body would be removed, he had gone proceeded with the inquest; to what end, I know not. The [illegible] and money [illegible] any [illegible] The requirements [illegible] way right [illegible] and I feel prepared that this supposition of the truth on the part of Coroner MCGUFFY, or the want of proper attention on your reporter's part, will explain all, and not oblige me to take further notice of the matter. Yours, T. W. WHITLEY,

Justice of Peace.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 31, 24, 25, 29, 35, 38, 39, 41, 43.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1479, 1481, 1483, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1497, 1501, 1503. *Part II.*—Nos. 1064, 1202, 1203, 1414, 1416, 1422, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1450, 1452, 1454.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83, 86¾, 93, 94, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 9, 62, 63, 67, 85, 5, 10, 26, 32, 77.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1229, 805, 531, 837, 845, 215, 795, 611, 861, 863, 865, 867, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 905, 907, 909, 915, 917, 919. *Part II.*—Nos. 728, 730, 732, 736, 752, 758, 760, 766, 712, 684, 294, 766, 779.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as Tuesday, and Nos. 2062, 363, 1763, 1576, added. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

Oyer and Terminer.

Contrary to expectation, and the mutual agreement of the District-Attorney and counsel, there were no trials in this Court yesterday. The Grand Jury were to have presented another batch of indictments, but they did not do so. Consequently, all that was transacted was the following:

James Massey, indicted for an assault and battery on Police Officer Gordon Patterson, with intent to kill, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. He was also indicted and arraigned on a similar charge for an offence against a man named McLean, his next door neighbor. To this, too, he pleaded not guilty. He will be tried on Friday.

Francis Enright and Lorenzo Stuart, indicted for the manslaughter of Daniel Horrigan, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. They will be tried next week. The Court adjourned till this morning.

General Sessions.

The trial of John E. Enright and Michael Ryan was continued yesterday. Two witnesses were examined for defence. The jury were shown the bill of fare of the hotel, at the rate of $1 50 per day, or $7 per week. They rendered the following verdict: "We find the defendants not guilty in consequence of their having theirules and regulations of the house exposed in public." The charge, it will be remembered, was they took 55 cents from the complainant, John MCAULAKIN, being all the money he had, in lieu of the demand they made against him of $1 50 for a day's board and lodging, he having registered his name upon the hotel book, and taken a room, which he afterwards refused to occupy or pay for.

Frederick Bishop was convicted of obtaining $6 by false pretences from John Stahl, and remanded for sentence. On Saturday his counsel will argue in behalf of a motion to set aside the verdict as being contrary to law and evidence.

Margaret Clare was tried for a trivial assault on Mrs. Sarah A. Mansfield and acquitted. The case was altogether too trivial to have been brought into this Court.

Action for Libel.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

James Hogg vs. John O. Sargent.—The defendant is a counselor-at-law, and was sued for having written the following letter regarding the plaintiff:

"63 WALL-STREET, N. Y., July 23, 1858.

Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co.—*Gents:* The caloric engine (Ericsson's patent) delivered to you by Mr. Hogg, is claimed to be owned by the Newark Machine Company. You are, therefore, requested not to pay Mr. Hogg for the same. Mr. H. got possession of the engine under false pretences.

Respectfully, yours, J. O. SARGENT,
Counsel for Newark Machine Co."

It was averred that this communication was false and malicious, and greatly injured plaintiff's business and character.

The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, and objected to the letter above as legal evidence against him, on the ground that it was a privileged communication made on behalf of clients, in his profession as counselor. The Court sustained the objection, and thereupon plaintiff's counsel moved that a non-suit be entered, which was done accordingly.

The action came on for trial before Justice ALLEN, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

S. D. Van Schaick for plaintiff; E. Sprout for defendant.

The Railroad Cases.

These cases were again postponed at Chambers of the Supreme Court, until the 16th inst.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of John L. Mason.—This will was now admitted to probate. The testator was a distinguished lawyer of the New-York Bar, and was formerly a Justice of the Superior Court. The will contains nothing of interest, devising to the family of deceased all his estate and effects. A valuable library is given to his son, John M. Mason. The widow and sons are appointed to execute the will.

Jury Disagree.

Potter vs. Odier.—This action was tried before Judge BEADY, in part first of the Common Pleas, and was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff by the falling of a derrick—the consequence as alleged of the defendant's negligence.

The case was reported in the TIMES of the 5th inst., and now resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

The Woven Skeleton Skirt Patent.

A second severely contested interference has recently been decided by the Commissioner of Patents, sustaining the Patent for this invention, which was issued, Oct. 4, 1859, to James Draper and S. H. Doughty. George Gifford, Esq., and T. D. Stetson were attorneys for Draper.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Forsyth et al. vs. Ralkbone et al.—Judgment in part modified and in part affirmed.

Howland et al. vs. Donnell.—Judgment for the plaintiffs upon the verdict.

Noble et al. vs. Wyckoff.—Judgment on the part of Referee affirmed with costs.

Leggett vs. Brown.—Judgment reversed, &c.

Minor vs. Burling.—Judgment reversed.

Grogotz, &c., vs. Ackley.—Affirmed.

Melville vs. Building Association.—Affirmed.

Landsberger vs. Magnetic Telegraph Company, James, &c., vs. Adams, &c.—Judgments herein affirmed.

Boyd vs. Colt.—Reversed, &c.

Macy vs. Overman.—Order reversed.

Roscoit vs. Hopkins.—Judgment affirmed.

Pomeroy, &c., vs. Cobb, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

The People ex rel., Bank Commonwealth vs. Commissioners of Assessments.—Affirmed.

Wilson, &c., vs. Strycker, &c.—Order affirmed.

Claflin, &c., vs. Sanger, &c.—Affirmed.

The People, ex rel. Weeks vs. Bues.—Appeal dismissed.

Blanco vs. Foote, &c.—Judgment reversed.

Claflin vs. Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.—Order affirmed.

Aikin vs. Blanchard, &c.—Judgment reversed.

Devlin vs. Brady.—Order affirmed.

Shiffield, &c., vs. Coates. Nash vs. Wetmore. Deming vs. New-York Marble Company.—Orders affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Duncan &c. vs. Gray &c.*—Motion denied without prejudice, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Thayer vs. Thayer.*—Divorce granted. *Phillips vs. Phillips.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Ford vs. Townsend.*—Complaint dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Tibbets vs. Drummond.*—Petitioner's prayer granted.

COMMON PEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Broadway Bank vs. Condit.*—Defendant to appear and be examined on the 15th of October, at 2 P. M.

Bostwick vs. Abbott.—Cause to be placed on Calendar for trial.

Seeley vs. Newell.—Motion granted conditionally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 9.

$12,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102⅛	
18,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90½	
5,000	do	90¼	
10,000	Vir. St. 6s	90⅛	
10,000	do	90⅛	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	77⅜	
2,000	do	b60	78½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s		94
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.		104½
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83 ex int.		93
4,000	E. R. C. Bs., 1862		66
1,000	Har. R. 1st Mtg.		98
2,000	Mich. C. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.		97¾
6,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.		63
10,000	do	s60	63¾
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.		80
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.b.		75¾
3,000	D. M. & To. bs		70
2,000	H. & N. H. R. bs		100¾
12	Bank of Commerce		101¾
240	Mech. Bk. Asso		104
8	Amer. Ex. Bank		104¾
10	Park Bank		112½
100	Canton Company		21
100	Cumb. Coal Pref		13
75	Pacific M. St. Co.		86
100	do		86¼
50	do	b30	87
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		88¾
200	do		88¾
50	do	b5	88¾
200	do	b60	89
100	do	b30	88⅞
100	do	s10	88
1000	do		88
100	do	s60	87⅞
100	Erie Railroad		38
546	do		37⅞
200	do	b30	38
50	do	s60	37¾
100	do	s30	37⅞
50	Erie R. Ass'd Stk.	s60	36
50	do		37
50	Hud. Riv. R.	b10	63⅜
100	Mil. & Miss. R.		13⅝
200	Del., L. & W. R.		90
25	do		20½
100	do	s10	20⅝
200	do	b3	20⅜
500	Harlem R. Pref.	s60	49⅝
200	Reading R.	s60	46
25	do	s10	46⅛
25	do		46⅜
25	Mich. Cen. R.		68⅝
175	do		68¾
100	do	s60	68
150	do	s60	68⅛
50	do	s30	68⅛
200	do	b60	69¼
5	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		21⅛
150	do		21⅜
100	do	b30	21⅜
50	do	b15	21⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R. S	s10	83⅛
100	do		83⅛
50	do	s60	83¼
200	do	s60	83¼
300	do	b15	83⅛
100	do	b20	83¼
100	do	b30	83⅜
500	do		83⅛
50	do	s7	83⅛
300	do	s60	83¼
150	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30	15¾
300	do	b10	15
200	do	b3	15
150	do	b60	15⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30	75½
350	do		75¾
50	do	s60	75¼
50	do	s10	75¾
200	do	b10	75⅝
100	do	b20	75¾
100	Clev. & Tol.	b30	45
200	do		45⅜
480	do		45⅝
300	do	b10	45½
200	Chi. & R. I. R.		c 71⅝
713	do		c 71¾
50	do	b30	72
100	do	s10	71⅝
100	do	b10	71⅞
150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		86
100	do		86⅛
100	do	s10	86¼
100	do	b10	86⅜
100	do	b30	86½
100	do	s10	86⅜
100	do	b10

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FALL AND WINTER DESIGNS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SILKS and PARISIAN FABRICS,
SUITABLE
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Both Square and Long.
Also,
GREAT NOVELTIES
In
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DOMESTICS AT LOW PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST..
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, DENIMS, &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND
MANTLES
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Full importations now open.
In richness and number, this collection cannot be surpassed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS FOR THE COMING BALL.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open THIS MORNING
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL OPERA CLOAKS,
Which have been got up with
Special reference to the occasion.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 375 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
REDUCED PRICES
In our House-keeping Department.
We shall offer at retail this week great bargains in
NAPKINS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
DOYLIES and
LINEN SHEETINGS,
worthy the attention of all those desiring to purchase CHEAP LINENS.

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MISSES' BOYS' AND INFANTS'
FANCY HATS.
GENTS' AND BOYS' HATS AND
CAPS.
The largest and best variety
To be found in the City.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
We show this week an entire fresh stock of very beautiful new materials in
SILK AND WOOL
For Curtains and Coverings.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 361 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henriettas, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Valours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombasetts, Parisines, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded, and Amaure for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Valencia Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c; Bombazine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 361 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LINEN GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Hem-stitched handkerchiefs 1s., worth 1s. 6d.; gents do. colored bordered 2s., worth 3s; Table Linens, Napkins and Towelings Shirt Bosoms and Irish Linens, equally low, at the Linen Warehouse, No. 128 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, corner Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS,
LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
A large lot of
VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, at 1s. per yard.
MALTESE LACE, various widths, at 75 cents per yard and upwards—greatly below their value.
POINT APPLIQUE LACE, by the yard.
COLLARS AND SETS,
THREAD LACE VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES, &c.
500 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs at $1 each.
500 French Embroidered Linen Breakfast Sets, white and colored, at $1 50 per set.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Purchased at the
LARGE AUCTION SALE
Last week,
Will be Exhibited on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
At
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
At very low prices.
ALSO,
An Invoice of
WATERED SILKS,
Beautiful Colors.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A Full Assortment
Of all kinds of
MOURNING GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENT
AND WINTER WEAR.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRESS GOODS.
A large and choice assortment of
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
REPS,
POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CASHMERES,
DE LAINES, &c.
Will be Exhibited on
MONDAY, OCT. 8.
At
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will Open on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
A variety of
NEW AND CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
CLOAKS.
Also,
WINTER SHAWLS,
Great Bargains.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON.
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BOWERY.
ELEGANT FALL CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons.
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders,
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
An elegant article,
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices. 20,000 yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR.
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ARAB CLOAKS.....FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS.....$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS.....6 00
ARAB CLOAKS.....6 50
ARAB CLOAKS.....7 00
We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.
Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BRUSSELS LACES.
A
Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
Application Laces, Real Shawls.
Point de Aquille Laces, Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces, Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces, Real Coiffures,
of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.
N. B.—A few lots of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS, from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
The attention of our retail customers is called to our very large stock of new
LACE CURTAINS,
at prices to suit the most economical.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—ALSO, English, French and German hosiery, ladies' and misses' undergarments, children's gloves and hosiery, all sizes and kinds; gaiters and mittens in great variety; children's skirts and corsets made to order; Saxony yarns, all colors; best French kid gloves, 85 cents. Also, Alexandre's celebrated gloves, fancy stitched, at ELGER'S, No. 332 Bowery, east side.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
Fall importations of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACE,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Also, several invoices of RICH SILKS,
For CARRIAGE, PROMENADE or EVENING WEAR.
N. B.—The FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
At $1 per Yard,
ARE CERTAINLY THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, WHITE AND Colored Flannels, Broadcloths, Prints, Muslins, Plaids, Merinoes, Linens, Damasks, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS / C. & W. / WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS
AT ONCE REMOVED.
READ TESTIMONY.
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.
Dr. Von Moschisaker treated me very successfully and satisfactorily. My hearing was restored, and continues as good as ever, and I add my testimony in his favor.
G. B. LAMAR,
President of the Bank of the Republic.
OFFICE,
No. 107 CLINTON-PLACE,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS

SELLING OFF.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENware and Fancy Goods. The opening of Chambers-st. requiring the subscriber to vacate his old stand, No. 428 Pearl-st., in a few days, he begs to offer for sale at greatly reduced prices, any part of his stock, consisting of plain and decorated China, cut, pressed and plain glass, earthernware, plated casters, &c. Families, proprietors of hotels, and saloons, and persons residing out of town, will find this a desirable opportunity to replenish their stock at prices less than cost of importation.
E. CAULDWELL, No. 429 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBIE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 592 Broadway.

OUR READERS WILL TAKE NOTICE that good Butter can be had at 20c. per pound; Orange County, best, from 22c. to 25c. per pound; Cheese, 12c.; Lard, 13c.; best double extra Flour, $7 to $7 25 per barrel, warranted to please, and 35c. per bag. Delivered in all parts of the City, from
SHERWOOD'S, No. 472 3d-av.

ADAMS' PRESSES NEW OR SECOND-HAND.—Manufacturers or owners, willing to exchange two or three presses, or a printing-office, for lots in Brooklyn, in one plot, fronting on Herkimer-st. and Atlantic-av., may address PRINTER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office, for one week.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER IN the City, without friends, wishes to meet with some person who would loan her $50 on good personal security. Address, for three days, HANNORA LLOYD, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ⅛ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 369 8th-av.

SHOW CASES
of every description manufactured by
G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

POLITICAL.

RALLY! RALLY!!
HON. WM. L. YANCEY,
Of Alabama,
Will speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
At 7½ o'clock,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
Upon the Political Issues of the Day.
Let all who desire to hear this ELOQUENT ORATOR be present.
By order, G. W. SMITH,
Chairman of National Democratic General Committee.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee on Finance:

Charles O'Conor,	Samuel J. Tilden,
Samuel F. Butterworth,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Edwin Crosswell,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Henry Grinnell,	James Monroe,
S. L. M. Barlow,	Daniel Devlin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	M. Solomons,
Thos. Walter,	John T. Agnew,
J. B. Hoover,	Watts Sherman,
Andrew Mount,	Charles A. Secor,

John G. Davis.
The friends of the cause can send subscriptions to meet the general expenses incurred in the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin to either of the above.
JEHIAL READ, Sec'y. JOSHUA J. HENRY, Ch'n.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE XXth Ward, and all others opposed to legislative corruption, and in favor of the election of JOHN HOOPER to the Assembly, are invited to meet at Liberty Hall, West 22d-st., near 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock. HORACE GREELEY and JAMES A. BRIGGS will address the meeting.
EDWARD GILBERT, 1st Vice-President.
O. S. BAKER, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stiriense, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the modern dances taught in one course of lessons; classes are now forming; ladies on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock; misses and masters on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Send for a circular.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES
AT CLINTON HALL.
M. DE CORDOVA having been requested by numerous friends to include a serious subject in his series of lectures for the present season, begs to announce the following course.
1. A Humorous Poem on *Broadway*—TUESDAD, Oct. 16, inst.
2. A Serious Essay on *The Present Condition of the Jews in Civilized Countries*—TUESDAY, 23d inst.
3. A Humorous Lecture on *Commerce in a Highly Unbusiness-like Point of View*—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860.
Tickets to the course $1; single admission 50 cents.
The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL LECTURE before the Young Men's Association connected with the "Central M. E. Church," in 7th-av., near 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The dangers to which young men are exposed in great cities.* Admission free.
CHAS. HYATT, President.
J. J. PARKHURST, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 26TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE
Is now open for the reception of young ladies. For Catalogues or admission, address L. D. and C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

HOME EDUCATION.—A MARRIED ENGLISH lady, of Christian principles, accustomed to private tuition, (but not entirely dependent on her profession,) would like to receive into her family about three young ladies to educate fully with her own daughter, 12 years of age, and who would receive every domestic comfort and attention, in a house very healthily and pleasantly situated, facing the Hudson River, only 30 minutes from Wall-st. A parent wishing to reside with them could be accommodated. Best of references given. Address MADAME, Box No. 3,098 New-York Post-office.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnes's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Hattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This is a family school for twelve boarding scholars; location healthy—one mile east of New-Haven; has been in operation 9 years; Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., or J. H. TINGLEY'S No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Boston & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons. The only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

THE MISSES BENTINCKS' BOARDING School for young ladies, Deer Hill, Danbury, Connecticut—Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars apply to SCHUBERT & CO., No. 98 Spring-st, or to the Principal, at No. 125 Waverley-place.

JOSEPH RAGGS'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 19. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 35 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE Principals.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—M'LLE. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st floor above 25th-st., east side.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 626 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT
Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 23 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars gratuitously, and accomplished teachers with positions. Reference—Faculty of Amherst College, Rev. D. C. Van Norman. Teachers of music wanted.
SM

The New-York Tribune

[illegible], SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

[illegible] published every [illegible] morning, at 30¢ [illegible] year.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year, [illegible] to one address for Five Dollars.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, Twenty-five cents for single copies.

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All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE SAILOR OF FRANCE—THE PARIS AND THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE [illegible]—ASPHODEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo[illegible] and Earthen.

[illegible] & CAMPBELL'S, Mible's Saloon—Ethiopian [illegible].

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—WESTCOTT'S FREE GALLERY of Oil Paintings.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-morrow (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which took place yesterday, have excited this year an attention which they only awaken quadrennially, from their bearing upon the ensuing Presidential contest. The result in all these States appears to favor the hopes of the Republicans. In Pennsylvania Col. CURTIN, the candidate of that party, is elected, his majority over Mr. FOSTER, the candidate of the combined supporters of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, falling very little short of 25,000. Our returns from the Congressional Districts indicate the probable loss of four, and the possible loss of six members on the part of the Republicans—Mr. E. JOY MORRIS, the People's candidate in the Second District, being among the defeated. The results which reach us up to the moment of going to press may be modified by later dispatches.

From Ohio the reported gains would seem to intimate the election of Judge BRINKERHOFF, (Rep.,) as Supreme Court Judge, by a majority exceeding that which last year made Mr. DENNISON Governor. The reelection of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, in the Thirteenth Congressional District, and the probable election of GALLOWAY, in the Twelfth, over COX, may be inferred from the early returns.

The election in Indiana seems to have participated in the Republican tendencies of its more easterly and elder sisters, and to have given the Governorship to LANE, (Rep.) The dispatches, however, are indecisive.

Of the less important struggle in Iowa and Minnesota, we are as yet without advices.

The appalling calamity to the *Lady Elgin* on Lake Michigan, has not passed out of the public mind before we are called upon to record the loss of an ocean steamship,—though providentially, in this instance we are spared the pain of noting the loss of a single life. The steamship *Connaught*, Capt. LEITCH, of the Galway Line, whose arrival at St. Johns, N. F., just one week ago, we announced on Thursday, sprung a leak on Saturday; and on Sunday morning, when 140 miles from Boston, for which port she was bound, she was found to be on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that it was found impossible to control them, and the passengers—50 cabin and 417 steerage, besides a crew of 124—were driven on deck. Seven boats were launched, one of which was stove, there being a heavy sea running at the time. The other six were filled with passengers. About noon the brig *Minnie Shifer*, Capt. JOHN WILSON, discovered the steamer's signal of distress, and immediately bore down, went alongside and commenced taking off the passengers. All were finally saved, after the most strenuous exertions, Capt. LEITCH being the last to leave the burning wreck, which soon after was enveloped in the flames. The greatest credit is due to Capt. WILSON, of the *Minnie Shifer*, for his humane exertions in saving the passengers, even after his crew had expressed their unwillingness to return to the burning wreck. The fire is supposed to have been smouldering for a long time before its discovery. Interesting particulars in reference to the lost and the rescuing vessel are given elsewhere.

The steamship *North Briton*, with one day's later news from Europe, arrived off Father Point last night, but as the telegraph communication was interrupted immediately after the announcement of her arrival, we are unable to give her advices this morning.

By the *City of Baltimore*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we obtain a few items of additional European news. On the 26th ult., two of the Ancona forts fell before the assaults of the Sardinian Bersaglieri, and part of the suburbs of the town were occupied. The course that the Pope will pursue in the emergency excites a great deal of attention. It is now said that unless France restores the Pope to the possession of his dominions in their integrity, His Holiness will leave Rome, and place himself under the protection of some other Power.

The Prince of Wales reached Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, after a pleasant trip from Baltimore, where he was entertained in an unostentatious manner by the Mayor and prominent citizens. Crowds were assembled at Wilmington and other stations on the road, but no stop was made. The reception of his Highness in Philadelphia was not marked by any demonstrations on the part of the people, his arrival being comparatively unknown and unnoticed in the prevailing excitement relative to the election.

Judge PIERREPONT has sent to Gov. MORGAN his resignation of the Superior Court Judgeship, to take effect on the 1st of November. In his communication to the Governor he gives his reasons for this step at length, in which he makes use of some very plain language in reference to the manner in which the City Government is carried on.

Hon. Wm. S. LINDSAY addressed the Chamber of Commerce, last night, at a meeting in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. He explained at length the object of his mission to this country, and denied that he appeared here in any official capacity. To-day, at noon, he holds a conference with the members of the Chamber, in their usual place of meeting.

At a large Republican mass meeting held at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, and C. D. MILLER, Esq. Campaign songs were sung, and there was great enthusiasm.

The Protestant Episcopal Evangelical Knowledge Society, held its thirteenth anniversary in this City yesterday, Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, presiding. The annual report showed a prosperous condition of the Society in respect to finances and usefulness. Its receipts during the year were $36,000, being an increase over previous years. Tractarianism was announced to be on the decrease, a fact claimed to be due in a great measure to the labors of the Society. The annual sermon before the Society was delivered by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Washington, D. C.

In the Court of General Sessions, JOHN E. ENRIGHT and his barkeeper, MICHAEL RYAN, whose trial, for the larceny of eighty-five cents from JOHN MCQUALKIN, was continued, were acquitted on the ground that the rules of the Court were printed and publicly affixed, and that the complainant was presumed to know their purport. The business in this Court, yesterday, was unimportant. In the Oyer and Terminer, there were no trials.

The Stock Market yesterday was more than usually quiet, and prices generally steady. New-York Central, 87⅞ ₩ cent.; Erie, 37½; Pacific Mail, 87. Money was easier among the Brokers, and steady on Discounts. Exchange 109 ₩ cent.

Flour was plenty, heavy, and drooping. Wheat was in brisk demand at improved prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, Cotton, Hay, Hops, and Naval-Stores. Whisky, Tobacco, Salt, and Tallow were more active. Metals, Oils, Rice, Coffee, Molasses, and Provisions were quiet. Sugars were less freely dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Cattle Markets were quite active yesterday. The cool weather favored transactions, and quite as many cattle were disposed of as usual during the first day of sales. The largest portion of the bullocks are now sold on Tuesday, and these usually include most of the good stock, so that buyers who want this class must go to the yards Tuesdays. Yesterday, especially, nearly the whole of the first-class beeves were sold, and unless a fresh supply comes in during the night, butchers will have to select from "lean kine" to-day. About 4,000 head were in the yards, but they were quite inferior to those of one week ago. The really good cattle were in active demand, and sold quite as high as last week, say at 9c.@9¼c., a few at 10c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, and so down to 8c. for medium, and 6c.@7c. for poor qualities. A few fresh lots are expected to-day, so that the total supply will vary but little from last week, and it is not probable that the quotations will differ materially from those now given.

Wanted—A First-Rate Panic!

The Brokers and Stock speculators are very busy just now in their vocation. They are determined to make what hay they can while the sun shines. Although they do not believe a syllable of the rigmarole by which reckless demagogues are endeavoring to alarm the public, for their own political purposes, yet they have faith enough in public credulity to believe that it will produce some effect. They join their howlings, therefore, to the croaking of the politicians, in the hope that between the two they may create a temporary panic in Wall-street, and *buy in*, at a low figure, the poorest of the stocks which they sold at a high one. They are speculating for *a fall*,—and are endeavoring to create the fall, without which most of them must "burst." To a disinterested spectator who doesn't own stocks, and doesn't care a straw whether they go up or down, the scene is highly amusing. And decidedly the best place to see the absurd and grotesque features of it, is in the columns of the *Herald*. It is much funnier than the Wide-Awake torchlight procession, or its Democratic imitation of Monday night. Yesterday's issue of that sheet has a very fine specimen of this solemn gibberish.

The Bears are amazed that Stocks should maintain their prices on the eve of a Republican victory. They cannot in the least understand (if you take their word for it,) how men can be so reckless, so utterly unmindful of the lessons of history, as to have any faith in anything, when the Union is quite certain to be knocked into fragments within ten days, or six weeks at furthest. They can only explain it by calling to mind that the world slept very securely the day before the flood—and that nobody expected to have his throat cut on the eve of the bloody French Revolution. In a word, everybody is an idiot or a lunatic, except the few who are short on Stocks!

The very fact which these anxious prophets of evil consider so extraordinary, ought to convince them of the absurdity of their forebodings. It is possible, certainly, that everybody else is utterly blind to things which they see with perfect distinctness,—but the chances are quite the other way. It is not at all likely that, if we are on the verge of ruin, stock speculators for a fall would be the only persons sharp enough to discover it. The men who have something, would be quite as keenly alive to the chances o such a catastrophe, as the men who have sold what they haven't got. If there was any actual apprehension of such perils as these persons are interested in predicting, men would be anxious to convert their real estate into cash, at any sacrifice. The fact that they don't do it, while it naturally distresses these parties who are so eager to buy, proves that their alleged panic is all moonshine. There is only one man in the country who seems very much alarmed about his real estate, and that is Mr. BEACH LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island,—and we do not hear that even he proposes to sell it at a loss. Perhaps he has faith in the "protection of foreign Powers," which he thinks the South should invoke.

The simple truth is, nobody is frightened because there is nothing to be frightened at. It is the most natural thing in the world that Southern men should threaten disunion, for they have something to gain by it. The Richmond *Enquirer* said some weeks since that if they could only make the North *believe* they intended disunion, they could defeat the Republicans; and that is really what they are trying to do. It does not speak very highly for our common sense that they should succeed with any considerable number of our people. When the House of Representatives was trying to elect a Republican Speaker last Winter, we heard the same threats, just as loud, just as general, and just as alarming as they are now. The moment the Republicans succeeded, the storm ceased, the howling was hushed, the loudest of the alarmists took their places, with quiet resignation, on the Committees to which they had been appointed, and the whole enginery of terror was laid aside until it should be wanted again. So it was when BANKS was elected,—so it was after the John Brown invasion,—so it was in 1856, and so it will be regularly and uniformly until the game ceases to be profitable. When it is discovered, finally and conclusively, that the North is not made up of children, to be afraid of bugaboos, the South will not parade them on the eve of every election. The sooner this lesson is inculcated, the sooner shall we be delivered from these periodical soundings of the Disunion gong. The Chinese were formidable warriors so long as they met no foes but such as were afraid of noise. Against English tympanums and bayonets they stood a very poor chance.

We do not mean, in these remarks, to imply that none of the threats of Disunion are genuine. We have no doubt there are men at the South who have on foot a regular conspiracy for secession. And they have an appearance of very considerable strength, just now, because it is the interest of the whole South that their threats should carry as much terror as possible to the Northern mind. But the moment the thing is over, a very different class of interests will come into active play, and a very different course of action will be taken. *Then* the men who have property of any sort at the South, will be quite as anxious for its safety as Mr. BEACH LAWRENCE is about his. The political *Bears* who have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by anything that may happen, will try as hard as the Stock *Bears* do now to create a panic: but the mass of the people will be as stout and obstinate in resisting it as our financial public is now. And they will very effectually stifle every attempt that may be made to get up any movement, which shall threaten disaster and ruin to the settled and solid interests of the Southern States.

Meantime our panic-makers will do well to be active. They have but little time left,—unless, indeed, their political accomplices can defeat an election by the people and throw it into the House. In that event, they will have a magnificent field for their operations. They will have all Winter to work in and the best possible material to work with. A hot and angry assembly of 230 politicians, charged with electing the most important and powerful officer of the nation, goaded to the very highest pitch of excitement by angry partisan and sectional animosities, and with the result depending on perhaps *two votes*, will offer the most brilliant field for creating such a panic as the country has never yet seen. When *that* crisis comes upon us, let capitalists and speculators look to their investments!

The Steamship Connaught.

Early in the Spring of the present year, the English newspapers favored us with occasional paragraphs, wonderfully suggestive but mysterious enough in details, about a remarkable ship to be launched for the Galway line. She was guaranteed to sail 20 knots an hour; she was promised to fulfill the conditions of safety in an extraordinary degree, and she was to outstrip all competitors as to elegance and comfort. And when the counting-room engineers drank to her prosperity in her spacious and magnificent saloon, and surveyed with delight the exquisite outlines of her hull, what other assurances did *they* need of her triumphant success. Why should they allay their fond expectations with blacksmith's discussions about the comparative strength of iron and cinder-and-iron plates and the grim details of cheap machinery?

So the *Connaught* was launched with her engines and fittings on board, and the trial-trip occurred. Mr. J. B. PALMER, of Jarrow, the builder, had indeed promised 22 miles an hour, and guaranteed 20, but owing to "her machinery being new," &c., &c., the speed was but 15½ miles. The *Persia* accidentally made 16½ on *her* trial trip, which is as well, if not better, than she has done since. Still the public was hopeful, and the *Connaught* was put into service, with the followidg results: On Tuesday, the 26th of June, last, when she had proceeded, as the official telegram hath it, "but a few yards from her dock," she knocked out one of her cylinder heads—"a very common occurrence," according to the English newspapers—and as the *Parana* was "all ready to sail," the mails and passengers were transferred to her, and started next day for America. Knocking out a cylinder head, as "a common occurrence," in the present progress of engineering, indicates cheap work or poor material. But on the 11th of July the *Connaught* fairly started—her baby disorders and untoward misfortunes, the usual forerunners of gigantic success, were got over at last. And when the *Connaught* had sailed about as many miles as she had sailed rods on her first commercial journey, a very common occurrence took place, to wit: as the telegram had it, "the piston worked through the cylinder head." Walked through would have perhaps expressed it better. But the *Connaught* got over at the ordinary gait, the quickest day's run being 331 miles, or less than 14 knots an hour, which is, on the whole, considerably less than 20.

Having returned to Galway, the *Connaught* set out on the 25th of September for the second and last time towards the New World. When within 150 miles of Boston, a leak was discovered in the engine-room, and the water gained on the ship so rapidly that all hope of saving her was soon abandoned.

The ship was then discovered to be on fire, and it is the opinion of the Captain that she had been on fire for some time—probably previous to the discovery of the leak. When last seen she was a mass of flames, and soon after, of course, she went to the bottom. Such is the history of the *Connaught*.

We do not propose, at present, to enlarge upon the fact that Messrs. J. B. PALMER & Co., of Jarrow, were builders of cheap ships; that Messrs. NAPIER, SCOTT RUSSELL, and other well known firms are accustomed to charge higher prices and do better work; that the whole history of the *Connaught* was that of a miserable failure; that no reliable builder could have promised such a speed with such length and power; and that the end might have been foreseen from the beginning. We simply wish to invite the public attention to a few facts about iron ships that they may conclude for themselves whether the loss of the *Connaught* was a simple accident, or the legitimate result of criminal negligence, in cheating the vessel of good workmanship and materials to save first cost.

The steamship *Great Britain* was built of iron, and when run upon the bottom of Dundrum Bay, she hammered there all Winter, and was neither knocked to pieces nor so much injured that repairs were excessive—and she is running yet. The *Tyne* was built of iron, and having gone ashore upon the Dorset coast, she ground upon the rocks for four years and then was got off, and is, we believe, in service to-day. We have given other instances of the strength of iron ships, on former occasions.

Within a few years, since the increase of shipbuilding in Great Britain has been so enormous, "the recklessness of the Anglo-Saxon character," as the London *Times* puts it, speaking of the *Lady Elgin* disaster—the insane, remorseless greed of counting-room engineers, has too often risked everything to save first cost, and has trusted to luck for immunity from casualties. The results have begun to show themselves. The *Royal Charter* went to pieces with a crash at the first touch of a rocky shore. A thorough investigation of the character of her material showed it to be of the most miserable description. Some of it would break by its own weight when thrown upon the ground. Then the *Indian* went to pieces in the open sea, and the *Hungarian*, another cinder and iron hull, crumbled into fragments on our northern shores. The nature and capacity of iron is too well known to allow the shadow of an excuse for these awful calamities—there is no accident, or unforeseen defect, or mysterious fracture about it. After iron ships have hammered on the rocks for years without even hogging, it is perfectly idle to affect any mystery, when a similarly constructed vessel just drops into pieces in a sea-way, or when a great chasm, larger than all the pumping capacity in the ship, opens in the bottom of the engine room. But the *Connaught* had five water-tight compartments. So much the worse; these, however flimsy, were girders of some strength; how could they have stood beaching without them? But they were not bulkheads, for they let the ship miserably sink; three actual bulkheads would have saved her. And then the ship was on fire all this time. Cinder, as well as iron, is incombustible, hence the *Connaught* was not even a cinder-and-iron ship but a mere cinder-and-iron furnace full of combustibles.

It is the old story throughout, with the fortunate and rare exceptions of a brig within hail, and a noble Captain, by whose wonderful coolness and energy, all hands were saved. And we think that people who would own such a ship as the *Connaught*, are none too good to absolve themselves from all blame because a kind Providence snatched the victims out of their hands. We do not know what excuses and explanations are yet to be made; one fact is enough—the vessel simply opened and took in so much water that she began to founder. Any iron ship, with bulkheads which *can* do this, is a proof of criminal recklessness, and we only wish it could be visited upon the heads of the counting-room engineers who deserve the severest punishment. There are now three other new and magnificent Galway ships afloat, the *Leinster*, by Messrs. PALMER, and the *Ulster* and *Munster*, by Messrs. SAMUELSON, of Hull. If anybody is shipwrecked in them it will not be our fault.

Information Wanted.

It is announced that Mr. WM. L. YANCEY is to address the public on the political issues of the day, this evening, at the Cooper Institute. We do not know that the announcement is authentic, but we have been assured that it is.

What Mr. YANCEY's special object may be in so doing, we have no means of knowing. Whether he intends to fortify the faith of speculators for a *fall* in stocks, and to encourage the hopes of political alarmists,—or to clear himself from the suspicion of being a Disunionist, we are not aware. We cannot, however, forget the part he has played hitherto in political affairs. We cannot forget his organization of the Southern League, nor his advice to a colleague, that he should remain in the Democratic ranks for the purpose of so shaking its action that, "when the proper *opportunity* should arise, they might *precipitate the Cotton States into revolution.*" Nor can we forget the part he has recently taken in the disruption of the Democratic Party, and the advocacy of the Breckinridge ticket in the Southern States. And all these recollections lead us to watch his proceedings with a good deal of interest.

We are a little curious to know whether he will advocate *fusion* here, or urge his friends to vote the regular Breckinridge ticket. If he does the latter, we shall be warranted in inferring that he regards the election of LINCOLN by the people as affording a favorable opportunity for his "revolution." If he urges *fusion*, for the purpose of defeating LINCOLN, we shall infer that he considers a Presidential canvass in the House of Representatives as affording much the best chance.

There is one point on which his friends here will insist on having from him an explicit answer. Does he believe that *the election of Lincoln*, in advance of any act of injustice or aggression, *would constitute a sufficient cause for secession?* As a frank man he cannot well refuse to declare himself on this point,—nor can he fail to recognize its importance. He will speak here to a large commercial community, which has everything at stake on the preservation of the Union. Many of them are seeking to save it by defeating LINCOLN;—others aim at the same result by preventing the election from going to the House of Representatives. *But all are for the Union.* And all will insist, after the election is over, and whatever may be the result, upon upholding the Constitution and maintaining the Confederacy inviolate. And they will all want to know whether Mr. YANCEY is for or against them on this point of transcendent importance. We hope he will find it convenient to be perfectly explicit in regard to it.

The Artisans' Bank Again.

The Directors of the Artisans' Bank, assisted, we may suppose, by those parties who are alleged to have received "political loans" from the defunct institution, are now using every agency and appear willing to make any sacrifice to prevent a legal overhauling and thorough examination of the financial and other practices in which they have been engaged. Their present scheme to effect this object takes the shape of a proposition, understood to emanate from Chamberlain PLATT, that the Directors amongst themselves shall raise enough money to pay off all depositors; after which, by an application to the Supreme Court, the affairs of the Bank are to be withdrawn from Judge LEONARD's scrutiny and the stockholders are to trust for justice and their respective dividends to the conscience and commercial honesty of the present Direction.

It would not be a new remark to say that "the race of fools never dies;" but certainly if a majority of the stockholders in the Artisans' Bank accept these terms, this trite and faded proverb will receive new illustration and lustre. "Why," they may well ask the Directors, "why all this eagerness to avoid investigation, if your management of the Bank has been honest and for the best interests of those who trusted you? Why sacrifice our prospective rights and diminish such small dividends as may in the future be accruing to us by this immediate payment of the depositors? If there be nothing to conceal—no offences against commercial or any other laws—why evince this desperate and suspicious eagerness either to have a Receiver of your own set appointed; or, failing this, to draw a curtain over the whole matter, behind which you can cook up whatever statement will appear most plausible, while best protecting your own persons and interests?"

Certainly, in appealing to the stockholders of the Artisans' Bank for further confidence, after the disclosures already made, the Directors will be called upon to exhibit "a metallic reserve"—not of gold in their pockets, but of a composite metal in their faces, such as may well challenge that particular kind of admiration which is allied to wonder. Surely, before the unhappy stock victims resign themselves to a perpetuation of such a management, it could hardly be considered impertinent for them to ask a description of the particular leak or leaks through which the missing sum of $50,000, described by the Clearing-House Committee as devoted to "political purposes," made its lamented escape? Rumor around the City hath it, that one-half the sum in question escaped through a single fissure; while the balance found its tinkling way through no less than five small gimlet-holes, on the evening of Mr. PLATT's confirmation. On these points the public, as well as the stock victims, shall [illegible] the grand solar lamp of the Supreme Court, aided by the microscope of Judge LEONARD, offers the best facilities for an examination of these midnight proceedings. We are happy to believe that an energetic portion of the Artisans' Bank stockholders entertain this desire in its fullest acuteness, and that they will resist to the uttermost extent of their legal power the attempt now being made to draw over the mystery of iniquity which is suspected to exist in this case, the impenetrable veil of secresy and silence.

A New Way to the Pacific.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writing from Managua, announces the discovery of a new and practicable transit route through Nicaragua. He locates its Atlantic terminus half way up the Mosquito coast, at the mouth of a stream named on the maps "Rio Grande," but which is delineated there as anything but a great river, a mere trace indicating its approach to the sea. This river is described as admitting an ocean steamer through broad, deep and unfailing waters to a point eighty miles distant from its mouth, where an uninterrupted plain, extending quite to the Pacific, and eminently fitted for the construction of a cheap railway, commences, the intermediate distance being 123 miles. All conditions favorable to the enterprize are declared by this writer to be supplied by this route. Not only is the level of the uniformity indicated, but the climate is less torrid than that of Louisiana, the region being singularly healthful; while the timber necessary to engineering labors, is convenient and abundant. It may be advisable to add that the competence and reliability of the person who makes this statement are vouched for by the *Courrier*.

There is at this moment, it is needless to say, an urgent necessity for the discovery of some new track across the Isthmus. The consent of capitalists has determined the impracticability of the old Nicaragua route, while all practical men shrink from undertaking works so stupendous as those of the Atrato and Chiriqui. The unsettled state of Mexico must continue to place the feasibility of the Tehuantepec transit in extreme doubt. That through Honduras, proposed by Mr. E. G. SQUIER, has been condemned by the surveying engineers as too costly to be prudent. In the presence of these discouraging facts, the Panama route is the only one of the known transits available for commercial purposes and travel; but there is much reason to fear that the New-Granadian authorities will decline to renew the charter; and if the road pass into the hands of native managers, there is little hope of its retaining a traffic, the value and volume of which require so many extraordinary guarantees of its safety.

It is to be wished, therefore, that the truth of the present discovery were as unquestionable as its timeliness. With the destruction of WALKER, the morbid apprehensions of American influence, so long prejudicial to our interests in Central America must be greatly abated, and the possibility of renewed and friendly relations restored. There is no way of improving this amended state of things more desirable than a recovery of transit privileges through Nicaragua. If the *Courrier's* correspondent has a foundation for his statement, the route he indicates must have very great advantages over the path up the shallow San Juan, and across the lakes, and over the hills—a path requiring so many changes, and rendering the transportation of freight impossible. May it not therefore be a stroke of wisdom for this Government to detach some one of the numerous squadron now in the Gulf, and without occupation in consequence of the departure of the Spanish fleet, to test the navigability of the Rio Grande; and as far as the marine facilities of the route are concerned, ascertain the accuracy of this reporter? Should so much prove correct, it will be time enough to complete the survey by a land expedition. The enterprize certainly offers brighter promise than that now prosecuted at Chiriqui.

THE PRINCE AT PHILADELPHIA.

His Final Departure from Baltimore—A Pleasant Trip—Singular Reception in Philadelphia—He is Refused Admission to His Hotel until he Furnishes Credentials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

A substantial breakfast at 9 o'clock this A. M. commenced the Prince's operations for the day. The Mayor of Baltimore took in his own carriage the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS, all around the city—particularly showing them the many beautiful monuments and the new park. After a social call upon the ladies of the Mayor's household, the Prince drove to the depot, where he bade farewell to Baltimore, which was represented on the occasion by her Mayor and several thousands of cheering and enthusiastic citizens.

A new sleeping-car had been metamorphosed into an elegant drawing-room, and in it the Royal Party departed for Philadelphia. They lunched in the car, from which they did not stir except while crossing the river.

The reception at Philadelphia was a singular one. The Mayor, the British Consul, Mr. KORTWRIGHT, and the reporters, were the sole occupants of the spacious depot, and the reception was entirely personal. The Mayor welcomed him in a few brief words, and held his hand closely while he led him to his carriage. A large crowd had gathered outside the gate, but so completely were they blinded that not until the Prince was half way to the hotel did they learn of his arrival. Having reached the private door of the hotel the Prince was refused admittance, and it was not until messengers had made his identity clear that he was permitted to enter. Running quickly up the stairs he was shown by Mr. BACKMEYER to his room, where he surprised Mr. STEVENS, the proprietor, who, with a picture of the Royal family under his arm, was directing the servants to arrange the disordered furniture, and was showing to the TIMES' correspondent the conveniences of the adjoining bath-room. Surprise soon gave way to amusement, and it was considered a good joke all around.

The apartments are convenient, are richly and tastefully furnished, and as the Prince remarked this evening, are more like his home than anything he has seen yet. The Prince delights in a morning bath—a luxury which he has not at all times lately been able to enjoy,—but here at the Continental he has attached to his suite of rooms a complete and beautifully-furnished bathing-room.

Before dinner he walked out with Consul KORTWRIGHT, going through the upper part of the town, where he was astonished at the appearance of the residences. Returning, he met an immense crowd of Curtin men, who, following a transparency-laden wagon, were shouting and cheering for their candidate, little thinking that the heir of England's throne was quietly taking notes in their very midst.

Two compositions, comprising the one a grouping of the Royal family protected by four English flags, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' cap and feather, and bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome Prince of Wales," "Welcome to Philadelphia," and "VICTORIA [illegible]" while [illegible] on which stood the allegorical figures of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, supporting a very expensive and complete globe on which was marked the various divisions of the earth, and on the top of which was an elaborate statue of the Goddess of Liberty, are placed in his rooms. By the Prince's special order wax figures decorate the table and illumine his private apartments. The front of the hotel is draped with the British and American colors.

The Prince and suite were terribly bitten by musquitoes at Richmond. He talks a great deal about the New-York ball, and is impatient for its occurrence.

Mr. WEIGEL, of the Springfield Armory, was presented this evening, and renewed his invitation for the Prince to inspect that institution. He, however, is obliged to decline, as time will not permit.

The courier has arranged with Mr. STEVENS, the proprietor of the Continental, the Fifth-avenue and the Revere, that during the stay of the Prince in Boston he shall be the guest of the last named hotel.

The papers, headed by FOREST'S *Press*, are giving utterance to the most illiberal comments on an article in the *Herald*, stating that amongst the distinguished people invited to the operatic performance here were Mr. and Mrs. BENNETT. They say that no responsible parties, unless it may be ULLMAN, have given any such invitation, and that if Mr. BENNETT should occupy a private box he has had to pay well for it. One rumor says that he gave $150 for it. Whichever side is true, it is impolitic for the papers to aid the *Herald* in giving Mr. and Mrs. BENNETT such unpleasant notoriety.

The Prince is fast asleep. To-morrow he will drive to the various and numerous places of interest, witness the races, and assist at the rendition of "Martha" by little PATTI. Amongst the many beautiful floral presents sent to the Prince is a very elegant Victoria Regia from the conservatory of Mr. DUNDAS.

HOWARD.

Preparations for the Prince of Wales.

The private courier of the Prince of Wales has been in town for a couple of days past making arrangements for his accommodation at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but the rooms have not yet been opened for public inspection.

Mr. CORCORAN, the Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment intimated to Gen. SANDFORD that he shall not order out his Regiment for the reception of the Prince of Wales, and it is the intention of of Gen. SANDFORD to have him arrested and court-martialed for disobedience of orders. Col. CORCORAN, it is said, relies for his defence in the fact that there have already been twelve parades this year, which is all that the law authorizes the General to order, or compels the Militia to attend.

The following orders have been issued by the commanders of the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—Oct. 6.—Pursuant to Division and Brigade orders, this regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, on Thursday, the 11th inst. The regimental line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right on Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M., promptly. The non-commissioned staff officers will report to the Adjutant on the formation ground. Company E, Capt. PETER RAUS, will receive the colors from the Colonel's quarters, in time to escort them to the parade-ground. The leader of the band, and Drum Major, and Sergeant Color-Bearer, will report to Capt. RAUS for duty. The Court of Appeal, ordered to take place on the 11th inst., is hereby countermanded, and the Court will be held to hear excuses of delinquent members up to this date, on the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The field and staff officers will assemble at the Colonel's quarters, in full uniform, with the chapeau, (mounted,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M. By order of

HOSMER COGWICK, Colonel.
GEO. A. RAYMOND, Adjutant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 14, Oct. 6.—In pursuance of Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will assemble for parade, in full uniform, at the reception of the Prince of Wales on Thursday, October the 11th inst. The honor of receiving the Prince and escorting him to position in line, having been conferred upon this command by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, the Colonel confidently expects that every member will not only parade, but observe the most scrupulous care as to the neatness and appearance of his uniform on the occasion, and denote every possible leisure moment to the drill-room for discipline and instruction, previous to this and the inspection parade. Line will be formed on Washington Parade Ground at 11 o'clock precisely, (Commandants of Companies not on the ground, with their commands at the hour named in orders, will hereafter invariably be returned to Brigade Court Martial.) Drum-Major SMITH, with the Band and Field Music, the Color Sergeants and Non-commissioned Staff, will report to the Adjutant on the ground at 10 minutes before 1 o'clock. The Field and Staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel at the same time and place. Regimental Court of Appeals, to hear and determine excuses of delinquents from the parades of Oct. 4, 11 and 17, will be held at the Board of Officers' Rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of

Col. D. BUTTERFIELD,
H. A. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

The Committee of the Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department met at the Chief's office last evening, to make final arrangements for the torchlight procession on Saturday night, in honor of the Prince of Wales. The Chief Engineer presided.

It was reported that several visiting companies would turn out, and on motion, the right of the line was assigned them.

The line will form on Fourteenth-street, right resting on Tenth-avenue. The procession will march through Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Madison-avenue, to Twenty-sixth-street, to Fifth-avenue, (here passing in review,) to Fourteenth-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Bowery, to Chatham-square, around the Park, up Broadway to Union-square, and dismiss.

The line will form at 6½ o'clock. Sixteen bands have been engaged by the Committee, and ten by companies. The programme in full will be published on Thursday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States Steam Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, arrived at her anchorage off the Battery, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, having been but 43 hours from Washington, D. C., where she has been in the service of the Prince of Wales. She was formally turned over to the Prince for his special use by the President in person, and will proceed to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to South Amboy to receive the Prince, who will arrive at that point at 10 o'clock. After the grand ball he will visit West Point and probably Kingston, in the ship.

The Reported Negro Rising in Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, Va.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The accounts received here to-day from Norfolk represent that all is quiet again in Norfolk and Princess Anne counties.

The Norfolk *Herald* says that sufficient testimony has been elicited since Friday to fully justify the strict police surveillance that was instituted.

A considerable number of arrests of negroes have been made.

Nearly all the negroes on two or three plantations on hearing of the affair took to the woods more from fright than anything else. A patrol force has gone in search of them.

Explosion of a Propeller.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller *Mount Vernon*, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of corn and 500 barrels of flour, exploded her boiler near Point au Pelee this morning, instantly killing the second engineer. THEO. REED, and a fireman named JAS. CONKLIN, and slightly injuring several others. The vessel sank immediately, and with her cargo is a total loss.

Texas Indian Depredations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Advices from Texas state that the Indian depredations in that State continue, and that Gen. HOUSTON has ordered a company of sixty mounted riflemen to the frontier.

Railroad Injunction Granted.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Judge PECKHAM has continued the injunction to prevent the removal of the rails from twenty miles of the Northern or Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, from Albany to Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer Co.

Speed of the Winans Steamer.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The fast Bay Line steamer *Adelaide* was badly beaten, yesterday, in a trial of speed with the Winans steamer. The latter ran by and around the *Adelaide* with the greatest ease. Her performances astonished all witnesses.

Savannah Municipal Election.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

CHARLES S. JONES, candidate for Mayor, on the Citizens' ticket, is elected over the Democratic nominee.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The *Daily News* City Article of the 28th reports that the money worry quiet, but more firmness was shown in the closing quotations presented a recovery of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. The market for Railway shares the principal feature perhaps with the return of bullish sentiment. The markets generally of Railway Stocks a fresh stimulus was given by the preparations for the distribution of dividends. The applications were at the counter office of the Bank were very large, but the amounts allotted were very small ; about 3½ per cent.

The *Times* City Article reports that the funds opened little changed without variation, and have been quiet throughout the day. In the discount market there was rather more demand, and at the Bank a fair business has been done. About £30,000 in bar gold were taken from Spain. Applications are still going in for payment for market, that was offering having been taken yesterday for the India steamer. The silver from Mexico, to arrive by the mail steamer due on Friday, is expected to exceed a million sterling. Time will be required to dispose of this amount, but there are some larger orders for China on the market.

The Railway market the transactions for the settlement were unimportant. To-day have exercised a favorable influence. Every description of shares, Loans, Debentures, Guaranteed, Preference, Railway Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Scrip, Foreign Securities, Colonial Purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON, 3a, Throgmorton-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings—Iron Stairs and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Safes, Vaults, &c. Every description of the Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 36th-st., 3d-av.; and 36th-st., New-York.

ARRIVAL of the North Briton.

FAVRE POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, Sept. 27, has just arrived at the Sub. Agency at this place.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The mails are despatched between St. Thomas and Rimouski on the 9th ult.

The wires are interrupted between St. Thomas and Rimouski.

Bachelder's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 2 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BACHELDER'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only work upon the principles of Science.

The Stereoscope Exposition—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Prince of Wales Ball.—Ladies and friends are invited to attend this fashionable event at the Tivoli Saloon, Spring-st. Music by Gilfert's Band. Tickets, each 62½ cents, may be had at the door, or of the Troisgrosvenor Quadrille, (Rue Du Bois,) Grand, of the Troisgrosvenor Quadrille, (Rue Du Bois,) Fifth-av., and Fifth and Gilsey Houses, and of the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Bergen, Lyons, Sullivan and Hughes.

Prince of Wales Ball—Ladies and Gentlemen desiring Supper tickets for the Prince of Wales Ball, can obtain them at the Saloon, Spring-st. Music by Gilfert's Band. Tickets, each 62½ cents, may be had at the door, or of the Troisgrosvenor Quadrille, (Rue Du Bois,) Grand, of the Troisgrosvenor Quadrille, (Rue Du Bois,) Fifth-av., and Fifth and Gilsey Houses, and of the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Bergen, Lyons, Sullivan and Hughes.

—Mr. Ralph Farnham is not the only survivor of the Boxer shipwreck. He has an uncle, Mr. Ashbel King, who was in the engagement, and is now living at Deerfield, N. H.

CHINA AND INDIA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—There is little important political news. The rebels have taken Nanking City, in the silk district. An American named Wyer passed safely through the rebel lines, and reports that he saw Taeping Kingpoo. He failed in the attempt to recapture Kingpoo. The Allies left for the Peiho on the 30th of July. They were to take the forts before treating with the Chinese. The French and Imperial armies are landing simultaneously at Peiliang. A division reported from Almora state that a demonstration was made by Gwalior in favor of the Nana. Ashbel King, who was in the engagement, and is now living at Deerfield, N. H.

ARRIVAL of the North Briton.

FAVRE POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, Sept. 27, has landed at Moville. The mails left for Londonderry at 6 o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The wires are interrupted between St. Thomas and Rimouski. The Montreal Telegraph Company's office is about to leave for Bolgona.

"The Mail is about to leave for Bologna. The celebrated establishment is removed to No. 2 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BACHELDER'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only work upon the principles of Science.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid can be had at Mrs. SHARK'S Serving Re-

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in washing and ironing, or as waiter; the other as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do light chamberwork or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, 109 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would do the fine washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 37 West 24th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANted, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress, by a young woman with good references. Apply at No. 91 East 11th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 20 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHING.—A Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as such, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; references given. Call at No. 62 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A COOK, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as cook and plain ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; has lived over six years in her last place; would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with best of City references. Apply at No. 153 West 29th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable girl; can do fine needlework. City reference. Apply to her present employer, No. 4 West 33d st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable, reliable Protestant woman, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress, and to wait on children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 Bowery, in the shoe-store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, fourth floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 Union-court, University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do fine chamberwork and waiting on family; can assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 119½ 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three doors from 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 9th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant English girl, a situation in the above capacity, or as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; speaks the English and French well; City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress in a private family; has good City reference; call for two days at No. 176 West 33d-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman. Has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at 170 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible]-av., between 30th and 30th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family, by a young woman who can give good recommendations; would assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an industrious young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and help with fine washing if required. Can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young girl; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation by a respectable young woman to do light chamberwork or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, 109 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress in a private family; has good City reference; call for two days at No. 176 West 33d-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman. Has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at 170 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible]-av., between 30th and 30th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family, by a young woman who can give good recommendations; would assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an industrious young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and help with fine washing if required. Can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young girl; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 9th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant English girl, a situation in the above capacity, or as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; speaks the English and French well; City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress in a private family; has good City reference; call for two days at No. 176 West 33d-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman. Has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at 170 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible]-av., between 30th and 30th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family, by a young woman who can give good recommendations; would assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an industrious young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and help with fine washing if required. Can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do fine chamberwork and waiting on family; can assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 119½ 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three doors from 3d-av

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE RIVER AND COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York,

HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, 216 acres, with fine improvements, situated on the Hudson river, near Clinton Point, and midway between New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, with a river front. The dwelling is a modern-style frame house, filled in with brick, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river and surrounding country; new and spacious outbuildings. The soil is of an excellent quality, and there is a never-failing stream of water crossing the easterly part of the premises. A choice variety of fruit and shade trees are planted. This fine place offers a rare chance to any gentleman wishing to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several building sites on the premises; Clinton Point Post-office is on the place, and gives a daily mail. Terms easy. A map of the farm, and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU. THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-ave., corner of 16th-st.

The premises will be open on Monday morning, 22d inst., and Tuesday, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Graven, No. 689 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 22d inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, will be the Painting.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 25, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group s of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 26th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE STOCK OF A

DEALER REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of a dealer removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, centre tables, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers—No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

The Paintings and Engravings of the late Charles M. Leupp, are now on exhibition at No. 2 East 25th-st., and can be seen by a permit from the auctioneers.

J. Sabin & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,

4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 225 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 156TH STS., BEING A PART OF "THE BRADHURST ESTATE."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL

at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Broadway—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.

On Bradhurst Hill Road—24 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.

On 144th-st.—6 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

On 145th-st.—16 lots and gores N. and S.S. west 8th-av.

On 146th-st.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

On 147th-st.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 148th-st.—20 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 149th-st.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 150th-st.—40 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 156th-st.—7 lots and gores S. S., 105.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

Brower & Nichols, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 and 10, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms No. 25 Nassau-st., a superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary.—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardiglio Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Etruscan, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and other classic styles. A rich profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, taxuses, fountains and other ornaments. Also, fine clocks, fancy goods, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salaras, &c. A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Monday, Oct. 9.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT

auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., looking-glasses and oil-paintings, the entire stock of a manufacturer who is closing his business to remove for convenience of sale; consisting of mantel, pier, oval and square mirrors, oil-paintings in rich frames, &c. All finished and unfinished, to close the concern. Sale positive, and can be seen one day before the sale.

A. H. Southerberg, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE ELEVENTH SALE of unclaimed property, under and by virtue of the Metropolitan Police Law, consisting of gold and silver watches, jewelry, fancy goods, men's and women's apparel, etc., etc., a portion of which articles are new, will take place at the drill-room over Centre Market, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A horse suitable for a cart, and a fine Newfoundland dog will be sold previous to the commencement of the general sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 68 West 11th-st., Rosewood piano-forte; antique 8 parlor furniture, pier mirrors, bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, ornaments, &c. Dining-room—Table, oak buffet, table cutlery, glassware, china and crockery, silver castor, spoons, &c. Bedrooms all neatly and expensively furnished with rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, commode, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, carpets, sofas, chairs, clocks, mirrors, &c. By order of W. B. WILLIAMS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BRICK BUILDING ON 1 lots Nos. 245 and 247 William-st., near Duane, (taken by the extension of Chambers-st., and occupied by Ward School No. 1,) will be sold on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash. The purchaser will be required to remove the same within twenty days from the day of sale. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 9, 1860.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Being a full and complete assortment of heavy goods, adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed without charge.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., comprising fine healthy plants of azelias, begonias, burchellias, ferns, lycopodiums cacti, double Chinese primrose, amaryllis, cape jessamines, &c., &c., from the establishment of Mr. LOUIS MENAND, Albany, N. Y.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction. On THURSDAY, October 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS, & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 2,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 160 feet in length, is already built on it; 132d-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.: he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1859) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York. G. MORRIS.

FOR SALE.—230 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 16 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mounting, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with possession at any time, a gentleman's residence at South Orange, one hour's ride from New-York by railroad; billiard-room, conservatory, stables, &c., about six acres of land, orchard and pasture, good garden and shade trees. For further particulars apply to MARIET BARBER & CO., No. 49 Beaver-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—A HANDSOME, NEW, well-finished three-story brick house, dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing 15 rooms (4 small,) with every convenience, in a pleasant, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the Morris and E. dépôt. Rent $400. JOHN PROVOST, No. 183 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—8 to 25 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

NEWBURGH.—TWO OF THE MOST PALATIAL residences on the banks of the Hudson; also 9 acres of unimproved land, fronting on the river, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, ON Clare Road, Staten-Island, with modern improvements, furnished. CHAS. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property owned on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Jefferson-st., being one of the most attractive and healthy residence sites in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The plans comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every convenience on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

LOTS AND COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE.—The Unionville lots are beautifully situated, adjoining East New-York, surrounded by fine improvements, and accessible by omnibus lines and railroad, at $100 to $150. Cottages will be built for purchasers on East New-York or Unionville lots on easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York, or No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 GREENwich-av.; house three stories, basement, and subcellar fitted with all the conveniences; lot 25 by 191 feet; on the rear of the lot is a good three-story shop, 25 by 30; this will be a good stand for a builder, laundry or manufacturing business of any kind, as the lot is on a principal avenue, and double depth. Apply at No. 127 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—A FEW PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn at very low rates to close a concern, offering a good opportunity to persons wishing to secure a home; some of the houses are elegant buildings, and some of quite moderate size and price. Inquire of the owner, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, Room No. 7, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, in the most perfect order, replete with the modern improvements, frescoed throughout; situated No. 60 East 34th-st., between 4th-st. and Madison-av. Can be seen at any time through the day. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN.—Built of brick; brown-stone trimmings; 2½ stories; basement and sub-cellar; gas, throughout, and water in the kitchen, finished in a superior manner; situated on State-st., No. 348, between Nevius and Powers sts., convenient within a block of cars to all the ferries. Terms made easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

AN ELEGANT AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown house, 22x45x100, well built, well finished, and well located; price, $11,000, and warranted cheap; 1,000 other houses for sale, of all grades and complexions. ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV., IN 30th-st., a new brown-stone, high stoop house: also, superior English basement houses in same street, between 5th and Madison avs. Terms easy and prices very low. Inquire of MARCUS C. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT English-basement house on the 5th-av., near Madison-square. For cards to view the house and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—EIGHT lots on 63d-st., commencing 150 feet from 8th-av.; also 20 lots on 62d and 63d sts., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av.; good grade and full lots. Apply or address WM. BOGERT, No. 72 Hammond-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—AT HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER—Four lots, 25x175, on High Bridge and Lind-av., five minutes' walk from Macomb's Dam; access by four routes hourly. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, in carpenters' shop, No. 103 West Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., Dorchester stone-front, four stories high, basement and under cellar finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—45x100 feet, easterly side of 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 12 o'clock M.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE full lots adjoining. Location between Canal and 4th sts., and within two blocks of Broadway. Address W., No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the northwest corner of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., consisting of two lots, with improvements. Inquire of J. C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av. and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. TO LET, FURNISHED, A first-class house, full sized. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

MANSION HOUSE, YONKERS—TO LET OR Lease, as a first-class hotel, about eight minutes' walk from the dépôt and steamboat landing, beautifully situated upon the Albany post road, 17 miles from the City Hall; it has attached to it a vegetable garden, an ice-house, bowling alley, immense barn and stables, with accommodations for 50 horses; its position is commanding, and is admirably adapted to do a large business. For particulars apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st. and 1,244 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS ON FOUR lots, situated on south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river. They are a two-story office, stable, and other one-story buildings, and can be adapted for steam, having a high chimney and inclosed by a brick wall, with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal, or other business requiring space and protection from the weather. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) 1 room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE FLOOR OF BUILDING NO 11 Chambers-st., near Chatham, consisting of two rooms 37 feet deep, with rolling doors; rent $650. Also, fourth and fifth stories, No. 13 Chamber-st., splendidly lighted; rent $550. Also, in the neighborhood, two third story offices; rent $150. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE with steam power, the buildings, machinery and seven lots of ground, known as the Oatwell marble works, situated near the corner of Broadway and 35th-st. Terms liberal. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE FINELY located at No. 72 East 29th-st., containing all the conveniences, and will be put in thorough repair; rent $300. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAND, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW 3-STORY HIGH stoop house No. 162 Waverly-place, near 6th-av., just finished, with all the modern improvements and conveniences throughout. Possession immediately. Rent $1,100. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 71 7th-av.; contains all improvements, and location very desirable. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FIXTURES, TOgether with the second story, of No. 431 Grand-st. Possession immediately. Also for sale, a stock of fancy and toy goods. Apply to JOHN CONGER, 425 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LIGHT AND PLEASANT OFFICE TO let corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Inquire of DITTO, POETER & CO., No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, sale, a suit of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated, without extra charge.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—IN THE REAR OF No. 29 Spruce-st. Inquire in the office of the type-foundry, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated in the village of Madison, N. J.; land in a high state of cultivation, good house and out-building; fine garden, abounds in every kind of choice fruit, beautifully shaded with a large lawn of shade-trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the railroad. This farm will be sold, or exchanged for good available City property, and is worthy of the immediate notice of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence. Also, several other farms, from 20 up to 200 acres. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the dépôt.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 80 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of railway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, or good up-town lots, a valuable farm in Orange County, consisting of 83 acres, within one mile of Newburgh; is beautifully situated, and in excellent order. Address J. C. WILSON, No. 59 Canal-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WAVERley-place, near Broadway, extra size; rent $4,000 per annum. Also, one in Clinton-place, $200 per month. One in 127th-st., near 5th-av., $200 per month; 34th-st., near Broadway, $2,500 per annum; 34th-st., near Broadway, $250 per month; 36th-st., near Madison-av., $240 per month; 35th-st., near Madison-av., $380 per month; 35th-st., near Madison-av., $250 per month; 37th-st., near 5th-av., $300 per month; Abingdon-square, $125 per month. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgant small three-story stone front house, No. 61 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.: handsomely and completely furnished; possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

SPORTING.

GRAND REGATTA—AT NEWTOWN CREEK, Green Point, L. I., will take place from the American Flag House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock previously.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

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The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

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DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price 35 and 75 cents per box. Prepared by Prout & Harsant, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
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DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Libertyst., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Office, No. 541 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

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DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without one instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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THE ADVERTISER WANTS A FURNISHED or unfurnished house for six months, with or without privilege of purchase, situated on or near 5th-av., not above 30th-st. Must be first-class. Family small, no children. Address, with full particulars of locality, description, price, &c., WALL-ST., care of Field & McLean, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS modern-built, extra-width dwelling house, with or without stable. Address DWELLING-HOUSE, Box No. 3,130 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A first-class furnished or unfurnished house, between 4th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,927, Post-office, stating location and lowest rent.

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ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
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The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $25. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. Liebe, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-t

THE MARITIME LAWS.

Address of [illegible] to the Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Honorable Secretary in the shipping business [illegible] the country will remember Mild a meeting [illegible] in the rooms occupied by the Geographical [illegible] Library Association [illegible] Capitol was held an address from [illegible] Member of the British House [illegible] to this country has been [illegible] to effect such a modification in [illegible] of both countries as will prove advantageous to the commercial interests of both.

[illegible] Evans presided. In introducing Mr. [illegible] to the audience, he said that the meeting, [illegible] been specially called for the purpose of hearing Mr. LINDSAY, was designed to give him an opportunity of explaining his views on many important questions connected with the interests of shipowners and of commerce.

In commencing his address, Mr. LINDSAY expressed his thanks for the opportunity given him to express his views in reference to various maritime questions, in which not only the shipowners and the merchants, but even the whole mass of the people of both England and America were interested. As so many reports had gained circulation in regard to the nature of his visit, he thought it right [illegible] a few words personal to himself. It had been stated, and perhaps believed, in some quarters, that he had visited this country in an official capacity—as a kind of ambassador—or, it might be, as a special Envoy of the British Government. He wished to disclose the points of his audience of such an idea. [illegible] object, and the whole [illegible] was, he might say, one of pleasure. For many years, as many of those present were aware, he had had extensive connections in America; he had a great many kind and [illegible] friends in various parts of the United States, and he had promised himself the pleasure of a visit to this country. Up to the present time, however, [illegible] engagements had prevented him from [illegible] that promise. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, [illegible] (Mr. LINDSAY) was about to [illegible], was good enough to ask him, in his [illegible] to merchants and shipowners in the United States, to have some conversation with them in regard to certain commercial questions which the Governments of both countries were very anxious to settle. Being largely connected with British shipping, and being also very much interested in those questions, he had readily consented to do what he possibly could to pave the way for their settlement. His Lordship had also been good enough to furnish him with the correspondence which had passed on this subject, so as to make him familiar on the matters in regard to which an interchange of opinion was to be had; and also to write to Lord [illegible], asking him to be good enough to furnish the requisite facilities. That was the only connection [illegible] (Mr. LINDSAY) had with the British Government. Lord JOHN RUSSELL knew that he (Mr. L.) had [illegible] the British House of Commons for many years past, and that he had there devoted his attention almost exclusively to those great maritime questions, and he also knew that, for the last two or three sessions of Parliament, both branches had expressed popular views in regard to those questions. Some remarks had been made about him (Mr. L.) which he could not pass over in silence, lest they might injure the great and good cause which he had voluntarily undertaken to advocate. It had been said that he was not at all competent for such a task, because he was a self-[illegible] self-made man; but he felt conscious that [illegible] been self-made and self-taught, would not [illegible] less acceptable to the American people. It had also been said that he had not sufficient knowledge to deal with these questions; he would admit that he was ignorant of many things, and the longer he lived the more ignorant he felt himself to be, but in [illegible] forward here, he desired more to gain knowledge from others than to attempt to impart information himself. But, even if he were ignorant on general principles, he ought to be familiar with that on which he was about to address an audience so intelligent as that before him; because, from his boyhood, he had been connected with maritime affairs, and since he had been a member of the British Parliament, now many years ago, he had devoted himself almost exclusively to the understanding of those questions. It had been [illegible] that he was incompetent to deal with deli[illegible] questions of diplomacy. Well, however anxious he might be to obtain knowledge, there was one species of knowledge he had not the slightest wish to obtain, and that was the knowledge of diplomacy as it was taught in too many of the Courts of Europe. He thought that it would be well for mankind and well for nations if there were less of intricate diplomacy, and more of honest, straightforward dealing. [Applause.] He thought he could best [illegible] the objects he had in view by addressing them as plain business men in a [illegible] way, and by frankly pointing out what he conceived to be wrong in their laws, and as frankly pointing out what he conceived to be wrong in the laws of Great Britain. That appeared to him to be the height of all diplomacy, for, to use a homely phrase, "he was prepared to give and take, and to do justice to all men." [Applause.] He thought it hardly worth while to notice the remarks of a certain body of men known as the Ship-owners' Society, of London. Such associations in England were very different from those here. Too many of them were small political factions, got together ostensibly for the purpose of promoting the interests of particular branches of trade, but too prone to ride hobbies of their own on their own political dogmas. This Shipowners' Society met in solemn conclave in their attic in London, and passed resolutions declaring that they had no confidence in him. That resolution pleased them, possibly, but it did not injure him. He called attention to it simply because it might have reached gentlemen in some parts of the country who might be disposed to attach undue weight to it. He assured them that the gentlemen who had passed that resolution had no weight whatever with the British Parliament.

Having thus introduced his subject, the honorable gentleman proceeded to describe the objects he had specifically in view in making his address. He referred, in the first place, to the fact that, because of the differences in the Navigation laws between America and England, if a British ship entered an American port, after having by accident run down an American ship, she was made responsible, not merely for the value of the ship and freight, but was held responsible, to the fullest extent, for any amount of damage sustained by the ship run down.

If any of our ships at sea ran down another American ship, or a British ship, the cases, if brought before a British Court, would be held equally responsible for the full amount. Our (the American) ships were responsible in American Courts for the damage done only to American vessels. He suggested that a Convention should be held between the two countries, so that if American ships should be thrown into British ports they should be dealt with in the same manner as British ships; and that if British ships should be thrown into American ports they should be dealt with in the same limited manner.

Adverting to the question of liability, the speaker said that the first thing that led to it was collision. Of this species of accident there were some instances which were entirely beyond the control of man, and others which might be avoided if there were certain alterations made in the laws of the respective countries. First of these was a modification of the laws as to the rule of the road at sea, by which both countries should agree to follow the same practice. The rule, as now pursued by England, was the old maritime law; the other was that laid down by the Merchant Shipping act of 1854. The difference between these was not very great, but it was sufficient, at times, to lead to difficulties, for the American rule as to the sea-road was not very different from that of the old maritime code. In regard to the use of signal-lights at sea, he said that a system had been established in 1858 which so commended itself to the judgment of competent authorities, that nearly every civilized nation had since adopted it. It had been adopted on American steamers and nearly all American trading vessels, but the law here was not compulsory, and he was of opinion that it should be made to have the same effect as that of England on the same subject.

After referring to the different judicial modes of treating offences committed on board ships in English ports, hailing from America, and on board ships in American ports, hailing from England, the Hon. gentleman proceeded to discuss at length our laws regulating the American coasting trade, for the total abrogation of which he warmly pleaded, on the grounds of national reciprocity, free-trade, and enlarged opportunities of promoting our commercial prosperity.

In closing his remarks, he politely acknowledged the deference with which they had been listened to, and resumed his seat amid applause.

Remarks, some of which were somewhat critical in their tone, and some deprecatory of all criticism, as being uncalled for under the circumstances, were made by several gentlemen, but those were soon put an end to by the adoption of an amended motion, which was submitted by Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, to the effect that Mr. LINDSAY be invited to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee, and such other members of the Chamber of Commerce as might wish to be present, at 12 o'clock to-day, in order to confer more fully and unrestrainedly with [illegible] honorable gentleman as to the matter of his visit [illegible] address.

The meeting, on motion of a member, was declared adjourned.

A Card.

I am [illegible] to make public the following [illegible] Judge WOODRUFF:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860.

I hereby certify that I have examined the papers now in possession of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, of this City, relating to the condition of his brother, now held in bondage in New-Orleans, and from them and other facts and circumstances within my knowledge, am thoroughly satisfied that the statements of Dr. PENNINGTON are correct, and that the aid solicited will be faithfully applied to a very worthy and truly charitable object. ANSON WILLIS,

No. 286 West Twenty-third-street.

Having taken this method to place my case beyond suspicion, it is proper I should state that the only agents I have in raising the sum needed to redeem my brother, are Rev. W. L. WASHINGTON and STEPHEN PENNINGTON.

Mr. JOSEPH H. COLLINS, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-street, and SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 203 Pearl-street, have kindly consented to receive the funds, and apply them according to the will of the donors.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

—Rev. Dr. A. C. COX has declined the Presidency of Trinity College, Hartford Conn., which was unanimously tendered him a short time since.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

STATE EQUALIZATION OF COUNTY TAXES—COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—THE TREASURY HEAVILY OVERDRAWN—THE MAYOR, AND INTEREST ON COUNTY DEPOSITS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the President in the Chair.

A communication was received from the State Comptroller stating that the Board of Equalisation of Taxes had fixed the aggregate valuation of property in this County at $550,078,778, upon which a State tax of $2,108,635 33 must be levied for the current year. ¾ mill for schools, ⅜ mill for canals, per law of 1859; ⅜ mill for canals, per law of 1860, chapter 213; 1¼ mills for canals, per chapter 494, laws of 1860, and 1¼ mills for general purposes.

The following report was received from the Comptroller and ordered to be printed:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1860.

Gentlemen of Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

I present herewith a tabular statement of appropriations and expenditures, for county purposes, including the State taxes, showing the balances unexpended on account of each appropriation, and the amount of warrants outstanding.

I also annex the usual Quarterly Report of Claims audited and paid on county account, during the third quarter of the year just closed.

The following summary exhibits a general view of the present condition of Finances of the County Government.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount of appropriations made previous to December 30, 1859, which remained unexpended at the end of the year, was	$82,853 84
The amount of appropriations made for and during 1860	4,578,353 69
Total	$3,661,207 53

EXPENDITURES.

The amount of payments on account of above appropriations to Sept. 30, is as follows, viz:

For the first quarter, ending March 31	$610,195 19
For the second quarter, ending June 30	1,378,852 20
For the third quarter, ending September 30	709,441 75—2,697,489 23
Balance unexpended Sept. 30	$962,718 30

WARRANTS.

The amount of warrants on the County Treasurer outstanding and unpaid Dec. 31, 1859, was	$2,780 20
Amount drawn in 1860	2,643,855 40
Total	$2,646,635 60
Amount paid and returned by the County Treasurer in 1860	2,643,855 40
Amount unpaid, September 30	$2,780 20

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

The balance in the County Treasury, December 31, 1859, was	$86,853 14

RECEIPTS.

The receipts in 1860, from all sources, to Sept. 30, were as follows:

Taxes	$500,037 60
GENERAL FUND, VIZ:	
Interest on Taxes	$28,914 79
FEES FOR OFFICIAL SERVICES, VIZ:	
County Clerk's Office	$9,307 77
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas	3,329 83
Clerk of Marine Court	3,634 00
Clerk of Superior Court	2,916 12
Surrogate	11,198 72—$30,386 44
FINES, VIZ:	
Court of Gen'al Sessions	$930 59
Court of Spec'l Sessions	4,633 06
Commissioners of Jurors	2,221 50— $7,785 15— $67,088 38
Excise License Fees	64,250 00
County Revenue Bonds of 1860	2,354,000 00
Total	$3,053,160 33

PAYMENTS.

Amount of warrants paid and returned by the County Treasurer to Sept. 30, 1860, as above stated	$2,646,895 30
Amount transferred to City Treasury on account of the Corporation's proportion of Taxes collected	500,000 00
Amount due County Treasurer, Sept. 30	$93,528 18

It being provided by law that the annual assessment rolls or tax-books shall be delivered to the Receiver of Taxes on or before the 1st day of September in each year, the Comptroller has not deemed it advisable to make any further loans on County account at present, inasmuch as the receipts from taxes, as soon as the collection thereof shall be commenced, will be ample for all necessary purposes.

A considerable amount might every year be saved to the public in the item of interest on Revenue Bonds issued for moneys borrowed in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, if the Comptroller could know with certainty the time when the taxes would be levied, and the books placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes for collection, as he would then be enabled to calculate when the taxes would be received, and make such bonds payable accordingly. Under the present system there is so much uncertainty in regard to the time when the taxes will be imposed, the Comptroller is under the necessity of making the bonds payable at a later date than would otherwise be necessary, which not unfrequently causes the loss of interest on a large sum for a longer or shorter period.

LOANS.

The amount of "County Revenue Bonds for 1860," issued to Sept. 30, is as follows, viz.:

When Payable.	Interest at 5 per ct.	Interest at 6 per ct.	Total.
1860—Oct. 1	——	196,600	196,600
1860—Oct. 15	176,009	411,609	587,000
1860—Nov. 1	105,000	327,000	422,000
1860—Nov. 15	——	341,000	41,000
1860—Dec. 1	5,000	365,100	370,100
1860—Dec. 15	——	202,500	202,500
1861—Jan. 1	5,000	——	5,000
1861—Jan. 15	——	38,000	38,000
1861—Feb. 1	5,000	——	5,000
1861—M'ch 1	5,000	——	5,000
1861—M'ch 15	——	241,000	241,000
1861—May 1	——	223,500	223,500
Total	$301,004	$2,044,809	$2,345,600

In addition to the above there have issued to the Commissioners heretofore appointed to construct a free bridge over Harlem River at Macomb's Dam, and to remove obstructions in the river at that place, under the act, Chapter 121, passed March 29, 1860, "Harlem River Free Bridge Bonds," bearing 7 per cent. interest to the amount of forty thousand dollars | 40,000

Total | $2,385,600

HARLEM RIVER FREE BRIDGE.

Under an act passed April 16, 1858, (Chapt. 291) provision was made for the removal of Macombs' Dam, and the erection of a public free bridge for passengers, animals, and vehicles, over and across the Harlem River, from a point at or near the terminus of the Eighth-avenue, not east of Seventh-avenue nor west of Eighth-avenue, to a point at or near the terminus of the road leading to Macombs' Dam, the cost of the same to be borne and paid by the Counties of Westchester and New-York equally. To effect said removal and complete the new bridge, the Treasurer of the County of Westchester was required to issue to the Commissioners named in said Act, when called for by them, the bonds of said County not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $10,000—and the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on a like acquisition, was required to issue similar bonds to an equal amount.

The above mentioned act was amended by an Act, Chap. 359, passed April 5, 1859, which provided for an additional issue of Bonds by the Counties of Westchester and New York of $10,000, by each of said Counties, for the purposes aforesaid. Another Act, Chap. 121, was passed March 29, 1860, providing for a still farther issue of Bonds to said Counties as follows:

The County of Westchester	$10,000
The County of New-York	40,000
	$50,000

It will be seen from the above that the whole amount of Bonds authorized and required to be issued by the County of New-York, is as follows:

By the Act, chap. 291, Laws of 1858	$10,000
By the Act, chap. 359, Laws of 1859	10,000
By the Act, chap. 121, Laws of 1860	40,000
	$60,000

The amount of Bonds required by said Act, to be issued by the County of Westchester, is | $30,000

otal | $90,000

Respectfully submitted,
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Board completed the appointment of Inspectors of Registry and Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, which took some time, and then the following communication was received and referred to the Committee on Finance:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Comptroller's quarterly report for the third quarter of the present year showed that the "County Treasury" account with the Chamberlain was overdrawn, Sept. 30, to the amount of | $93,526 18

From the 1st to the 4th inst., there was paid, including the amount of County revenue bonds due on the 1st inst., the sum of | 240,715 27

Total | $334,241 45

Deduct receipts | 951 71

Amount of overdraft Oct. 4 | $333,289 74

In addition to the above amount there will be payable "County revenue bonds of 1860," to the amount of $567,600, and on the 1st of November, $432,000 | 1,019,600 00

Total | $1,352,889 74

It will be seen from this statement that immediate action in relation to the tax levy is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. BLUNT renewed his resolution lost at the previous meeting, directing the Committees on Printing and Stationery and Annual Taxes, to send for persons and papers, and ascertain whether the Mayor has made any arrangement with the County Treasurer for payment of interest on County deposits.

Mr. TWEED said they had waited since early in August for the Mayor to give the information in answer to a respectful request, and now the power of the Board should be invoked to obtain it.

The Board made the Tax Levy the special order for Friday, Mr. BLUNT, Chairman of the Committee on Annual Taxes, stating that the budget could be reported then. An adjournment was made to that day at 12 o'clock.

THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

At the Croton Aqueduct Department, yesterday noon, bids were opened for several jobs and contracts for them awarded as follows: Sewer in Cherry-street, from Pike-street to Pelham-street; to R. & J. Cunningham, at $2 90 per lineal foot, the work to be done in six days. Sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, between First and Third avenues; to C. J. Devlin, at $3 28 per running foot; time, 85 days. Sewer in Fifty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; to R. & J. Cunningham, at $3 35 per lineal foot; time, 35 days. Sewer in Orchard-street, between Hester and Grand streets; to Wm. Murray, at $2 75 per lineal foot; time, 9 days. Paving of Duane-street, from Broadway to Centre-street, (Trap block,) to Wm. Baird, at $1 73 per square yard; time, 20 days.

CORRECTION.—It was the Philadelphia *Engineer*, and not the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to which we were indebted for the interesting paragraph we published a few days since regarding Lord WENTWORTH, a grandson of Lord BYRON. The *Engineer*, moreover, derived its knowledge from those personally conversant with the facts.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE—THE PERPETRATOR UNKNOWN.—Coroner O'KEEFE was notified, yesterday, that MICHAEL HALEY, residing at No. 19 City Hall-place, had died at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of a terrible wound in the abdomen, received last Saturday night. A lack of evidence precluded the Coroner from proceeding with the inquest, but the matter will be investigated to-day, if the Police are to[illegible] enough to procure any witnesses in the case. It is said that HALEY, while intoxicated, went into the drinking-place, corner of Spring and Mott streets, and was ejected by the proprietor because he refused to pay for a drink which he ordered. On the sidewalk the trouble between the parties was renewed, and a crowd collected about the disputants. Suddenly HALEY was stabbed by some of the spectators, after which he went to the corner of Canal and Walker streets, where he fell to the sidewalk exhausted from loss of blood. In this condition he was found by the Police, who took him to the Hospital.

FIRE IN ESSEX-STREET.—Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the carpenter's shop located in the rear of No. 165 Essex-street, and owned and occupied by HENRY EICHLER. The flames quickly spread to a frame dwelling adjoining the shop, situated upon the same lot, occupied by JAMES DE KEMPLE, and owned by VALENTINE BENNER. Thence the fire communicated to the frame dwelling-house rear of No. 167, owned by JACOB VETTER, but its progress at this point was checked by the firemen. Following are the losses, &c.: EICHLER suffered some $500 damage, uninsured; DE KEMPLE's furniture was injured to the extent of $100, also uninsured. The damage to Mr. BENNER's building can probably be repaired for $300, and it is fully covered by a policy on the Stuyvesant Company. Mr. VETTER's loss is estimated at $150; insured for $800 in the Pacific Company. A bakery in the front of No. 167 was damaged by water to the extent of $100; insured for $2,000 in the Germania. The fire was of accidental origin.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—On Monday evening, about 8½ o'clock, CHARLES MILLER, a lad 10 years of age, residing in Ludlow-street, was run over in the Bowery, near the corner of Spring-street, by car No. 43 of the Fourth-avenue line. The wheel passed over his right thigh, which was frightfully crushed, and the injury resulted in his death at the New-York Hospital yesterday afternoon. Coroner O'KEEFE will hold an inquest upon the body to-day, which will probably determine whether the occurrence was an accident or the result of criminal negligence on the part of the driver of the vehicle.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD EXPRESS TRAINS TO ALBANY.—On Monday, the 15th inst., express trains will commence running on this line between New-York and Albany. Arrangements have been made that they shall connect with trains of the New-York Central, and tickets will be issued *through* to all points West. The Harlem road has been put in thorough order, and new and convenient cars have been provided. The express trains leave the dépôt at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and a train also leaves for Albany at 10 A. M.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The complaint against the pilot-boat *Enchantress*, (No. 18,) was examined yesterday, which implicated that boat for refusing to put pilots on board of vessels having a signal for a pilot. The defence set up was that there was, at the time charged, no licensed pilot on board. The charge was dismissed. A pilot, heretofore suspended for misconduct, was reinstated on trial. Another pilot, who had been suspended for intemperance, failed to obtain any reconsideration of his case; and the Commissioners, having no proof of his reformation, dismissed him.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Sergeant VAN BRUNT, of the Harbor Police, was fined twenty days' pay for disobedience of orders, he having turned out in the recent Wide Awake procession, contrary to the mandate of the General Superintendent. The following patrolmen resigned their positions in the Department: JOHN H. TURNER, of the Twentieth Precinct, GILGAN, of the Sixth, and CHAS. MCKAY, of the Harbor Police.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire, supposed to be of an incendiary origin, occurred in the stable No. 335 West Thirty-second-street, owned and occupied by JOHN MANNING. There were two horses in the building at the time, one of which was burned to death, and the other so badly injured that it will probably die. Total loss about $200. Uninsured.

Burton's Books.

SECOND DAY OF THE SALE.

To the curious in literature, a visit to the late Mr. BURTON'S library offers peculiar inducements. They will find there much to interest either the student of dramatic literature, or the observer of human character. They will find volumes on all subjects connected with the stage; the history of the theatre in every time and country; the lives of the great actors and actresses; anecdotes of GARRICK and memoranda of TALMA; stories about Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE and scandal about RACHEL. Instructions in gesture and declamation; pictures and prints representing pageants of by-gone days; portraits endeavoring to retain the fleeting expression of those mobile faces that now are still forever; accounts of masques in the time of CHARLES I., and mysteries in those days when the priests were the players, and churches the play-houses. They will find the scores of the earliest operas and the music for some of the latest ballets; they will find old plays that were performed before SHAKESPEARE'S were written, and others in manuscript that never were performed at all, and never deserved to be. Those who are curious in costume can turn to volumes in nearly every tongue, illustrated by colored engravings of the ancient and modern styles of dress; chivalric customs, the armor of the Greeks and Romans and of the middle ages, heraldry and its insignia, hawking and hunting, archery and the occult sciences, all are discussed and described. Fancy dresses for a ball can be studied; coronations and funerals, processions and royal programmes and parades to welcome modern princes can be gotten up after resorting to these resources. A perfect museum of literature is this left by the great comedian. Odd and ends of antiquity, scraps of queer and quaint information, celebrated speeches of great orators, copies of the proceedings at famous trials, books of jests, classic poems, theatrical criticisms, and, of course, an infinite quantity of dramas, comedies, tragedies, historical, pastoral, scenes indivisible, and poems unlimited. SENECA is not too heavy nor PLAUTUS too light.

Yesterday was the second day of the sale, and rather an improvement on the first. The bidding was more spirited, and the prices obtained ranged nearly up to, if not above, the auctioneer's expectations. The catalogue was taken up at lot No. 519, and sold to No. 1,056. The inclusive books were mostly copies of old plays, and fell into the hands of biblio-maniacs rather than of the Trade. As an instance of the value attached to these quaint old *souvenirs* of the stage, CARTWRIGHT'S Comedies brought $10 50 per volume, and single copies of JONSON'S plays $5. To-morrow will finish the Drama, and bring forward books which will find eager bidders. As usual, the sale will commence at 4 P. M.

Singular Case.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

A complaint has recently been lodged before Justice WELSH against LEWIS JOHNSON, a lawyer having an office No. 39 Nassau-street, and CHAS. A. GRIGLETTI, another lawyer, who resides in Jersey City, charging them with having conspired to defraud Mr. J. A. O'REILLY by the transfer of some leasehold property, which the complainant had been in possession of for the past ten years. The circumstances of the case as developed so far, in the testimony before Justice WELSH, are as follows: In June, 1857, Mr. O'REILLY employed Mr. PHILIP BURROWES, a lawyer, to purchase for him from one GARRETT SHUFELDT the lease of two vacant lots, located on Ninth-avenue. The transaction was completed and SHUFELDT made the assignment to CHARLES A. GRIGLETTI, one of the defendants, who at the time was a clerk in BURROWES' employ. The complainant O'REILLY paid the purchase money, and assumed all the responsibilities, and GRIGLETTI, in accordance with the understanding that existed, reassigned the property to him. The papers in the transaction having been sworn to before a Commissioner of Deeds, and being considered perfected, were then deposited in BURROWES' office for safe keeping. O'REILLY subsequently constructed buildings, valued at $10,000, upon the lots in question, and remained in peaceful possession of the property until the 9th of August last. At that time the discovery was made by JOHNSON or some other person that the assignment from SHUFELDT to GRIGLETTI was valid, as it had been recorded, but that the assignment from the latter to O'REILLY, never having been subjected to that formula, was void. GRIGLETTI was apprised of this, and it is alleged that for a small consideration he was induced to make a second assignment of the property to JOHNSON, who forthwith commenced suits of ejectment against O'REILLY'S tenants. This action led O'REILLY to apply for a writ enjoining further proceedings on the part of JOHNSON, and the matter having been argued, on the 29th ult., before Justice INGRAHAM, the assignment from GRIGLETTI to JOHNSON was declared void. Under these circumstances Mr. O'REILLY instituted criminal proceedings against GRIGLETTI and JOHNSON, the latter of whom was taken before Justice WELSH, and required to furnish bail to appear for examination on a charge of misdemeanor, which is to be heard on the 24th inst. GRIGLETTI has not yet been arrested.

The Slaver Erie.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

The Captain and two mates of the *Erie* were brought up before United States Commissioner NORVELL, and further examined touching their complicity with the slave voyage of that vessel. Lieut. JOHN W. DURRINGTON was recalled and identified certain papers in which NATHANIEL GORDON was named as master. He also produced a receipt from the United States agent at Monrovia for 897 recaptured Africans, namely: men, 211; women, 120; boys, 466; and girls, 100. Witness explained that the Slave-trade is carried on from the Congo to the Gold Coast, about 5° south of the equator. He described the capture of the *Erie*; there was no resistance; he boarded her alone, and a rope was thrown to him; Mr. GORDON did not refer him to DON EMANUEL or any other man as Captain of the ship; in looking over the charts Capt. GORDON spoke of the course the ship had made out, but did not say it was his work. The prisoner HALL claimed a chest of clothes and a quadrant which was in the chest, and which was used to navigate the ship. The prisoners, by advice of Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, declined to testify on their own behalf or others, until the prosecution against them was dismissed. As this raised an important point in the case, the District-Attorney wished to refer it to Judge BETTS, which was mutually agreed to, and the case was adjourned to Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Police Reports.

A CONFIDENCE SWINDLER.

A man named Charles Wilson was brought yesterday before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, on the complaint of Jacob Nowell, of Hartford County, N. C., whom he is alleged to have defrauded to the extent of $100 under the following circumstances. On the 2d inst. the complainant went on board the steamship Jamestown, and met the accused, who engaged him in conversation. Wilson represented that he was a merchant at Norfolk, Va., and had come North to make purchases, but was about to return home on the *Jamestown*, which was about to leave. While they were thus conversing, a third man approached Wilson, and demanded payment of a small bill. Wilson admitted that he owed the money, and produced a bill on the City Trust and Banking Company, which he tendered in payment. The new-comer could not change the bank-note, and after pretending, without success, to get smaller bills for it from the clerk of the boat, Wilson returned to Nowell, and asked him to accommodate him. The latter unhesitatingly assented, and handed the affable Wilson five double eagles for the worthless piece of paper. After the lapse of a few hours the verdant Southerner learned that he had been victimized by a sharper, and, therefore, he adopted measures for his apprehension. Yesterday the accused was taken into custody, and the magistrate committed him for examination.

SWINDLED BY CONFIDENCE.

Edward Motherscott, a young man who is no stranger to the police, was recently brought before Justice WELSH, on a charge of having concealed himself in the extensive feed-store of Robert Murray, Jr., Nos. 269 and 271 Cherry-street, and stolen from the safe in the establishment a promissory note for $200 and a gold pen. To obtain access to the safe, the accused had to blow off the lock with powder, and the noise of the explosion having been heard by Officer MCMURRAY, of the Seventh Precinct police, he repaired to the premises and satisfied himself that burglars were inside. With the assistance of other officers who had answered his call for help, an effort was made to guard every avenue of escape from the building and to secure the rascals. In consequence, however, of the numerous ways of exit from the stores, before the plan could be effected, the burglars had become alarmed and all escaped with the exception of the prisoner Motherscott, who ran directly into the arms of Officer O'Connell, and was secured. The building would probably have been burned down had not the explosion been heard by the officer, for several of the feed-bags had been set on fire by the powder. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PECULATIONS BY A CLERK.

Benjamin Brooks, a young man who has been employed for about a month past as a clerk in the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY for examination, on a charge of having stolen articles from the store. Ever since the engagement of the accused, property has, from time to time, disappeared, which he was suspected of having appropriated. Detectives Bennett and McDougall were informed of the matter, and, on Monday evening, they called at Brooks' boarding-house in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and took him into custody. A search of his trunks resulted in the recovery of about $100 worth of goods belonging to Mr. Stewart, besides a quantity of silks, hosiery, corsets and other property, valued, in the aggregate, at $400, which has been identified by Mr. Thomas Tate, dry-goods dealer, corner of Canal and Green streets, as having been stolen from him. The accused, previous to his going into Mr. Stewart's employment, had been a clerk for Mr. Tate.

SWINDLED BY MOCK AUCTIONEERS—THE COMPLAINANT BOUGHT OFF.

Edward Hodgkins, of Chester, Penn,, was beguiled into the mock auction shop, No. 307 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, and swindled out of $17 in the purchase of a watch. Having learned that he had been sold in the transaction, Hodgkins applied to the Police for relief, and subsequently Charles Wilson and Henry Johnson, the auctioneers, were apprehended by officer Binswauger, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and taken before Justice KELLY. In Court the complainant was suddenly seized with regret at having instituted proceedings against the prisoners, and positively refused to press the charge. It is needless to add that the change in the feelings of Hodgkins was brought about after an interview with the accused, who of course had made it "all right" with their victim. Unless some means can be devised to insure the appearance of complainants in such cases, this class of swindlers will continue to flourish in spite of Capt. Hartt, who has lately been endeavoring to exterminate them.

SKINNING A CUSTOMER.

Louis Schneider and Isaac Lebenstein, the first named being the keeper of a butcher's shop in First-avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, and the other a journeyman in his employ, were apprehended on Monday evening by Officer Dyckman, of the Third District Police Court, on a charge of having stolen a bag containing $140 in bank bills and silver coin from Henry Frank, of No. 520 Fourth-street. Frank called at the shop of the accused and agreed to pay $1 50 for a calf skin. Having taken that sum from his bag he placed the balance of his cash on the floor, and a moment or two afterwards he was surprised to find that it had disappeared. He accused the butchers of having stolen it, and they indignantly denied the charge; but as no other person had been in the store in the interval between the placing of the bag on the floor and its disappearance, their denial was not credited. Upon a representation of the circumstances to Justice SYKES, both parties were arrested and held to answer for the larceny.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT WIFE-MURDER.—A man named ALBERT LANDER was arrested by Officer HALL, of the Second Precinct Police, late Monday night, for attempting to kill his wife at the house of a friend on Hudson-avenue. The accused was married three years ago, after a very short acquaintance with Mrs. LANDER. Six months after that he was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary for larceny. In his defence she exhausted all of her means, believing him to be innocent, but finding upon the trial that he was really guilty of the charge made against him, she resolved never to live with him again. He has before frequently threatened her with violence unless she returned to live with him, and once he has been bound over to keep the peace towards her. Monday night he sought her at the house of Mrs. MCNEIL, where she was visiting. Forcing himself into her presence he asked her again to live with him. She refused, when he seized her by the hair and drew a bowie-knife across her throat before he could be secured by the other parties present. Fortunately in the excitement of the moment LANDER used the back instead of the sharp edge of the knife, and therefore she was not seriously injured. Before he could make a second attempt he was seized and held until the arrival of an officer. Yesterday LANDER was committed by Justice MORESOUSE for examination.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the Ninth and Eleventh Wards in Brooklyn held a meeting last night, at the corner of Fulton and Bedford avenues, to ratify the renomination of Hon. L. C. ANDRUS for the Assembly. J. C. BREVOORT, Esq., presided, and the meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Mr. ANDRUS made a brief and pertinent speech, accepting the nomination and pledging himself to attend to the local interests of his constituents. Mr. H. J. RAYMOND then addressed the meeting for an hour, mainly upon the menaces of disunion and the current misrepresentations of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. His speech was greeted with hearty applause and a vote of thanks. The ne Cinb of Eleventh Ward Wide-Awakes arrived during the evening in uniform and were enthusiastically received. The Banner Republican Club of the Third Assembly District held a public meeting last evening in the Fulton-street Wigwam, when addresses were made by DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York, and F. C. HERKINS, Esq., of Boston. During the evening a note was read from Gen. DURYEA, declining the nomination of Assembly, on account of private business.... At the First Republican Congressional Convention of the First District, held at Jamaica yesterday, LUTHER C. CARTER was renominated by acclamation.

INTERESTING TO FERRY COMPANIES.—In May last, Mr. LAWRENCE CLARK was crossing the Catharine Ferry with a horse and cart, when the horse backed over the chain, and falling into the river was drowned. The cart was recovered. Mr. CLARK sued the Ferry Company for the value of the horse, and yesterday, in the Kings County Circuit Court, obtained a verdict for the full amount claimed.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CUNIGAM, of Smith-street, E. D., was arrested in the Sixth Precinct, Monday night, for beating his wife, and injuring her so severely that she cannot live.

SENTENCED.—FULTON, the burglar who recently robbed the house of Mr. MEEKER, at Bowmanville, was convicted in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 116, 114, 119, 121, 122, 123, 126, 128, 130, 72, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 4, 52, 58, 15, 106.

THE OLD PRINTED [illegible]—What [illegible] the Handkerchief [illegible] Brown Brothers & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., Brown, Harriman & Co.'s, Mr. [illegible] Counsel, is entirely on the shelf, and temporarily [illegible] to the corner. Every lady can [illegible] Organdie Velours at 75 cents per yard, every yard of which cost $1 25 to land in New-York. Hurst, Allen, have also obtained rich Silks of every desirable style of [illegible] imports from 56 cents to $1 per yard, a [illegible] heard of in the dry goods trade. Here also selling rich Parisian Poplins at 50 cents per yard, whose actual invoice cost are $1 per yard. Housekeepers will here find fine Rose and Whitney Blankets at $3 per pair, that never were manufactured for less than $5.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP WARM AND DRY!
Boots and Shoes,
and
RUBBERS, on HIGH LAND HOUSE,
for Ladies, Gents, Boys and Children; also, everything desirable for Fall and Winter wear, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Bennett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a new and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRINCE.—It is now settled beyond the possibility of a doubt, that immediately upon his arrival in this City, the Prince of Wales will purchase one

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2826. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

The Welcome on Board the Harriet Lane---The Review and the Parade.

Decorations of the Academy of Music and Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Movements of the Troops, &c.

To-day let us hope that the pluvious Jupiter who has thus far attended and beset the wandering son of Victoria, will return to rainy Britain to report progress, and leave his royal charge to the sunshine and the smiles of the great American City. Never were our people in a better humor of hospitality than to-day. Some few worthy people, of course, are excited to an inordinate degree of unreflecting enthusiasm by the consideration that they are actually on the point of looking on the face of a live Prince, who, if he lives, will one day be a living King. This is as natural and as cosmopolitan a disease as the measles or the croup, and like them rarely attacks those who are adults in intelligence. But the masses of our population, of all orders, are actuated by a better as well as a more generous feeling. In them a reasonable curiosity to see the Prince as a "distinguished stranger," is warmed and kindled by a hearty good-will towards the nation which he represents, and the royal lady who claims his service and his reverence by a higher than a queenly title. In all directions this mood of the multitude is harmoniously displayed. It appears in the ready response of our military to the summons which make them the ushers of our guest, and in the preparations everywhere visible for thronging the whole line of the Prince's parade to-day, and the whole line of his sojourn among us with the "unbought homage" of a free, prosperous and powerful people. If the event shall but answer to the exordium, the Prince of Wales's visit to New-York may take its place among the most agreeable as well as the most important historical *fasti* of the current age.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Prince will arrive at Castle Garden about 2 P. M. to-day, where he will land and review the troops. The review over, he will be escorted to the City Hall by the military, and from there to his hotel.

On Friday he will visit various objects of interest in the City, public buildings, Central Park, &c.

He will partake of a *dejeuner à la fourchette* at Mayor Wood's private residence at 1 o'clock on Friday.

On Sunday he will attend divine service at Trinity Church, arrangements having been made for that purpose.

On Monday morning he will leave the City, and proceed up the North river on board the steamer *Harriet Lane*, to West Point, whence, after a short stay, he will proceed to Albany, and call on the Governor; on the following day, Tuesday, he will proceed by the Western Railroad to Boston, passing through Springfield and Worcester.

THE HARRIET LANE AND THE PRINCE

The United States steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, on her arrival from the Chesapeake, where she was placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales and his suite, is anchored off the Battery. To-day she will resume her place in the service of His Royal Highness. The Committees of Invitation and Reception, together with the Collector of the Port, the British Consul, and a few invited guests, will constitute the party who will proceed on board this favorite Government vessel to meet the Prince and his party at Perth Amboy, and to bring them to the City. Mr. Sumner, of the Astor House, by request of Capt. Faunce, of the cutter, will prepare the collation on board for the entertainment of the royal party while on their way to the City. Sixty persons will be provided for. Crockery, glass, cutlery, and all the necessary materials were sent on board last evening. The steamer will get under way from the Battery about 7½ o'clock this morning. She is expected to return with the royal party about 1 o'clock P. M.

The Twelfth Regiment Band will accompany the party on board the *Harriet Lane*, and when the Prince arrives at the Battery the band will rejoin the Regiment.

THE PRINCE'S LANDING AND COSTUME.

The Prince, we are happy to state, will gratify the eyes of Gotham by appearing on the line of march to-day in his uniform, as a Colonel of the British Army, wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter. This the Prince will do, not in his quality of Prince, for he comes here as a private visitor, but in his quality of a soldier, honored by our own soldiery with an invitation to pass them in review. His landing in New-York will be effected in civil costume, for he greets the City as a simple stranger. But in reviewing the troops on the Battery, in receiving their marching salute from the steps of the City Hall, and in riding through Broadway and Union-place to his hotel, the Prince will disappear in the Colonel—civil dress being the most upcivil of incivilities to a military body. The Duke of Newcastle as a Lord-Lieutenant, will also appear in uniform, as well as Gen. Bruce and Maj. Teesdale, to the infinite delectation of all the brave women and fair men who await "the hour and the man" with feelings which may be conceived, but cannot be described.

THE MILITARY AND THE ROUTE.

The First Division, N. Y. State Militia, under Major-General Sandford, will be drawn up on the Battery and vicinity, and, after the firing of a Royal salute, they will proceed up Broadway and Park Row to the east gate of the Park, where they will pass in review before the Prince and suite, who will be tendered the honor of a marching salute.

The Division will then form a line in Broadway, extending from Chambers-street to Bond-street, along which the Prince and suite will pass, the military presenting arms. Resuming their march, the line will continue up Broadway to Union-place, and then through Fourteenth-street, or Seventeenth-street, to Fifth-avenue, and thence to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Prince and suite will take position on the balcony, and the Division will again pass in review, and after passing around Madison-square, will be dismissed.

FROM CASTLE GARDEN TO THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

To judge from the mystery which enshrouds all proceedings in and about the Mayor's Office with reference to the official reception of his Royal Highness, the inference would be fair, that the citizens of New-York are to have no lot or part in the matter. So far as the military display is concerned, the City has nothing to fear, as the occasion will, undoubtedly, call out the largest number of uniformed troops ever witnessed in this City. But as to the civic arrangements, the Mayor, who has the entire control, but little can be learned. Mr. Van Raust, who has in charge the "Vehicular Department" of the ovation, has, as has already been published, expended $1,000 for a barouche which is to convey His Royal Highness from the Battery to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and which is to be drawn by six black horses. The same semi-official is directed to have conveyances provided for the suite of His Royal Highness and the members of the Common Council, (no heads of Departments being invited,) and has accordingly set apart twenty open barouches for their accommodation. The Prince will be received at Castle Garden by the Mayor, and will then review the First Division, which will be there assembled to greet him. The review will be conducted strictly *a militaire*, the Prince being mounted on a horse specially provided for the purpose. This concluded, the line of march will be taken up, the Prince and suite taking the lead, with the Twelfth Regiment as a guard of honor. At the City Hall, the Prince and suite, together with the Mayor and Common Council, will receive a marching review from the Division, and the line of march will again be resumed, the royal guest passing the troops in line on Broadway. They will then defile in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and His Royal Highness will be permitted to dine in peace. The most strict orders have been issued by the Mayor as to the review at the City Hall. No person whatever, except members of the Common Council and the Mayor, are to be admitted to the Governor's Room or within the line marked by the chains, which will be stretched in front of the City Hall. That the parade of the military will be worthy of the occasion, cannot be doubted.

THE PRINCE'S ROOMS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

The suite of rooms, which the Prince and his party are to occupy at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, were inspected yesterday by a great many of the curious. The private parlor of the Prince, whose windows open upon Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, will be hung with crimson silk, and on the walls will be Church's "Niagara," Rembrandt Peale's original painting of Washington, from life, and other representative achievements of American art—eight or ten in all. The trimmings of his bedroom, which adjoins the parlor, are of green silk. All the apartments are elegantly furnished—the decorations by Paton & Co., of No. 339 Broadway. Lord Renfrew insists upon paying his own bills everywhere. He will not even permit his carriage hire to be a charge to his entertainers. His courier, Mr. Bachmayer, has requested Mr. Hitchcock, the proprietor of the hotel, to procure three good carriages, in which the Royal party will go to the ball and elsewhere.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRINCE'S BALL.

The preparations for the ball at the Academy of Music are in active progress. The Committee of Managers has had possession of the building since Monday evening, and under the special direction of Messrs. Kingsland and Palmer, the work of decorating it goes bravely on. As we have already stated, the ornaments of the dancing room will be chiefly floral. Between thirty and forty iron vases, on crimson-colored pedestals, filled with plants and flowers, will be distributed about the house. Mr. Buchanan, the florist, furnishes the floral decorations, Mr. Reid the bouquets and ornamental flower-stands, and Mr. Fitzpatrick the bouquets to be distributed to the ladies. On the stage, besides an abundance of flowers, there will be a white tent, in the centre of which, seated on a raised dais covered with rich and heavy crimson silk plush, the Prince will have a view of the entire hall. Within the tent a rich crimson carpet will be laid. The front of the tent will be open. A new drop-curtain by Calyo, the artist of the Academy, will form the back ground. Every part of the Academy in which it is likely that the Prince will at any time be, except the dancing floor, will be richly carpeted. The passage to the Prince's dressing-room, leading across the stage from the door at which he will enter on Fourteenth-street, will be walled with crimson. The supper-room is in an out-building added for the nonce to the Academy on Fourteenth-street. It is 164 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and is built with especial attention to the ventilation. Its walls are hung with from 8,000 to 10,000 pink, blue, and white muslins fluted and arranged in various forms. Fifteen elegant chandeliers will throw light upon the tables, and a band of 20 performers who will "do" the music. Dailey & Co. furnish the chandeliers. The dancing-hall will be brilliantly lighted by 2,000 additional gas jets. At one end of the dancing-hall will be a representation of the Prince's plume, arranged with 3,000 glass prisms. Messrs. Paton & Co. furnish all the upholstery, carpets, &c. All the decorations will cost $10,000, the supper will cost $15,000, and the entire affair $40,000. For the exclusive use of the Prince there will be prepared in the green room two private boudoirs and a retiring-room, beautifully fitted up. Here there will be delightful perfumes and bouquets for the Prince. On the walls will be hung Dr. Beale's picture of Queen Victoria, and D'Orsay's representation of Her Majesty on horseback.

The arrangements for the supper are under the charge of Delmonico. There will be room for 500 guests at a time at the tables, which will be three. The Prince, his suite, and members of the Committee, will occupy a table by themselves. On the table of the Prince there will be statuettes of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on one pedestal; figures of railroad train and locomotive on the New-York Central Railroad *via* Suspension Bridge.

At the other tables there will be steamship *Great Eastern*; two large vases with flowers in sugar, supporting the figures of "Music," "Liberty," "Tragedy" and "Poetry." Four ornamental pieces Nougat base, and two horns of plenty, with wrought basket on top.

Four pieces of Nougat *a la Parisienne*, ornamented on top.

Four Vases Etrusques.

Four Fountains, with sugar imitations of water.

Four Mountains Nougat, King George on the top.

Four Fancy Baskets Nougat, with fruits and ornamented; and one Lyre or Harp, are the ornamental pieces which will decorate the supper tables. Bouquets and flowers will, of course, be on the tables in abundance. The wines are to be furnished by Mr. Beninger, and will be of various brands.

Next Saturday, from 12 M. to 7 P. M., there will be a grand promenade concert at the Academy, at which the public will have an opportunity to hear and see all that will have occurred and been visible at the grand ball except the dancing and the Prince. There will be the same bands, the same programme, the same music and the same decorations.

CARRIAGES AT THE BALL.

In order to avoid confusion from the congregation of carriages in Fourteenth-street, the Committee have found it necessary to order all carriages arriving at the Academy to leave the place immediately on delivering its occupants at the door. The superintendent of hacks is to be charged with the duty of furnishing suitable carriages, and those leaving the ball, according to the arrangement, will be required to accept the first carriage which offers or stands at the door. The fare home from the ball is fixed, in all cases, to $3. Those who have their own carriages may be able to find them after the ball by a previous arrangement with their drivers.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BALL.

Detachment under Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, eight sections, 100 officers and men, on Irving-place and Fourteenth-street, westerly from Irving-place.

Detachment under Capt. Turnbull, of the Seventeenth Precinct, nine sections, 96 officers and men on Fourteenth-street, easterly from Irving-place.

Detachment under Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first Precinct, 60 officers and men, inside of the Academy. Special detail.

MEETING OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

A meeting of the officers of the Army and Navy on this station was convened, last evening, at the New-York Hotel, in pursuance of a call published in the papers. There was present a handsome representation of both arms of the service, comprising some fifty gentlemen. The Navy was represented by Capts. Eagle, Ellison, Swartwout, Gibson, Glasson and Taylor; Lieuts, Renshaw, Harrison, Wainwright, Brasheer and others. The army, Maj. Porter; Capts. Granger, Smith and Palmer; and Lieuts. Wood, Hudson, Amory, Webb, Williams and others.

It having been ascertained that letters had been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Commodore Breese, on behalf of the respective arms commanded by them, expressing a desire on the part of the officers of the Army and Navy to meet His Royal Highness, but to which no reply had been received, it was deemed the most proper course to await the further action of the superior officers and abide by such directions as they might issue. The officers present were desirous of paying their personal respects to the Prince, and will no doubt have the opportunity of so doing, but under the circumstances, the senior officer of either branch of the service, having taken the matter in hand, etiquette forbade any direct action without instructions from head-quarters.

The Visit to Boston.

The following are extracts from the letter of the Duke of Newcastle, accepting, in behalf of the Prince of Wales, the invitation to be present at a ball in the Academy of Music, in Boston, on the evening of the 18th inst.

St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1860.

My Dear Sir: The Prince of Wales will have very great pleasure in accepting the invitation of the citizens of Boston to a ball during his short stay in their city. I think the evening of his arrival, the 17th, would not be altogether convenient, but whichever of the next two days is most convenient to the citizens would be perfectly agreeable to the Prince. If both are equally convenient to them, I would suggest the 18th, as it will be necessary to leave Boston very early on the morning of the 20th. * * * *

I cannot say with what kindness the Prince has been received in those cities which he has yet visited in the United States. If each individual had been instructed what to do the whole people could not have shown greater delicacy of feeling and consideration for the position he occupies in England, though without the slightest surrender of their own claims to independence of action. They have all looked upon him as a guest, and resolved to treat him as such, but without overdoing the character of host.

In return, of course, every effort has been made, and shall continue to be made elsewhere, to gratify the amiable curiosity of our good cousins to see the son of the Queen whom they love and respect almost as much as we do.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

NEWCASTLE.

His Honor the Mayor of Boston.

THE PRINCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Game at Ten-Pins—The Great Republican Demonstration—Visit to the Race-Course—Enthusiastic Greeting from the Crowd—Scenes and Incidents—The Prince at the Opera.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

After dinner last evening the Prince, accompanied at his own request by Consul Kortwright, Gen. Bruce, and the younger members of his suite, went to the German Club-house in Twelfth-street, where the whole party rolled ten-pins until midnight. The Prince rolled more continuously than the others, and employed his resting-spells by drawing vigorously on a sherry cobbler, and, in his shirt-sleeves, he watched eagerly the progress of the game. He wrote his autograph in the visitors' book as "Albert-Edward, London."

Having returned to the hotel in time to witness the tremendous popular demonstration in honor of the Republican triumph in this State, the Prince took his seat upon the window-sill, where he remained unknown by the crowd for a long time. Finally it was discovered that he was there, and from 12½ to 1½ o'clock there was a succession of hearty, good-natured greetings from the marching hosts of Freedom, which deeply impressed the Prince, and which he acknowledged by a series of little bows.

The Duke of Newcastle could be recognized through the half-closed shutters of his bedroom, and stood in undress for a long time at his window. Lord Lyons did so, too.

The events of to-day are varied, but nothing of any great interest to the general public can be given. At an early hour the Mayor and Consul called for the party, who were taken to the various points of public interest in and near the city. The collection of curious coins at the Mint, the venerable bell, the ancient chairs, the faded portraits, and the other prized relics of our olden time at Independence Hall, the architectural beauties, the furniture, clothing and account books of Girard at the College which bears his name, and the convenient but magnificent water arrangements with which this city is supplied, all interested the Prince and his suite, who were allowed quietly to come and go hither and thither, unembarrassed by the presence or annoyed by the comments of a vulgar rabble.

Without returning to the hotel the Prince drove to the race-course, as was announced in to-day's Times, although a card had appeared in the Philadelphia papers stating that he would not go. There was not so large a gathering as was anticipated, though the numbers present were far from insignificant. The feature of the occasion was the great assemblage of beautiful ladies gally and eleganty dressed. All were anxious to see the Prince, and more eyes were bent upon him than upon the steeds. The Prince and suite occupied a balcony which projected from a hotel. Thence he could with great distinctness see the whole track, and he himself was exposed to the view of the curious crowd of spectators. There were two races, but neither were very good. Nevertheless the Prince watched the progress of each with great attention, and seemed much interested in all that went on. Lunch was partaken of at the stand, and in spite of the great length of time occupied by the race the Prince did not show the least weariness, but remained until the very end.

Returning towards the Continental, the Prince was met at every corner by crowds of people. Everywhere there was manifested great curiosity, respectful recognition, and enthusiastic demonstration of welcome. A vast assemblage had gathered in Ninth-street, and much fun was caused by bogus announcements of his coming. When he did come he attempted to get into the Hotel, followed by Lord Lyons and the Consul, but the people overwhelmed them as the ocean would a wherry, and it was some time before he managed to extricate himself. When he got inside of the doorway he was seized suddenly by a woman in black, who exclaimed vehemently, "Be you the Prince! be you the Prince!" "Yes madam, I am," said he, and rushed frantically up the stairs, where he encountered another noble army of starers, while the woman turned around and said aloud, "I'm happy! I'm happy! I've seen him, and was bound to touch him!"

Letters to Mr. Renfrew, Baron Renfrew, Mr. Prince of Wales, and Hon. Mr. Wales, some in prose and some in verse, many in undoubted feminine handwriting, awaited his arrival, but, unlike Tommy, he has the privilege of first breaking the seal.

The performance at the Opera House was grand. Little Patti outshone herself, and the Prince, by his repeated applause, more than made up for his neglect of her at the Montreal concert.

To-morrow the Prince will be in Gotham. You will readily recognize him by his light brown hair, mild blue eyes, prominent nose, full lips, retreating chin and frequently uplifted hat. The Duke of Newcastle has reddish hair, and a full red beard and moustache. He sits very erect, and is always near the Prince. Gen. Robert Bruce has grayish hair, side-whiskers and mustache, and a very military bearing. Lord Lyons has the pale face of a scholar, and a countenance beaming with good nature. The very tall young man, with a little round head and small features, is the Hon. Mr. Elliott, son of the Earl of St. Germains, who is also with the party. The short man with curls near his forehead, a slight down on his upper lip, and a very narrow chest, is Lord Hinchinbroke. The good-looking, full-bearded, bright-eyed gentleman, who seems quite at home, is Mr. Frederic Warre, acting Secretary of the British Legation at Washington.

The Prince has completely won the hearts of that peculiar class of men known in the cold world as reporters, and the sentiment cherished and expressed by one and all of them is that of the highest respect and genuine affection for Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

HOWARD.

Rumored Insurrection Plots in Virginia.—We are painfully convinced that there is foundation for the rumors which have been prevalent here for a day or two past, that an insurrectionary plot has been fomenting among some of the negroes in Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties for a rising at Hickory Ground to-morrow night. Several negroes have been arrested in Princess Anne, and their confessions, (though in some cases extorted) have developed the same story, and led to further arrests. The confessions show that a rising was contemplated at Hickory Ground in Norfolk County to-morrow night, and that the matter was instigated by free persons—some of them free negroes. Two arrests have been made in Norfolk city, and the trail is fully struck. The citizens of the two counties have resorted to vigilant measures to suppress this vile conspiracy and to detect all offenders of all colors. Active patrols have been organized—*and gone to work*. We advise all suspected white persons to quit the parts "between two days."

On Thursday night a white man named Flynn was shot dead by a patrol-party in Norfolk County, on the line of the canal, about 17 miles from Portsmouth. There were several men engaged in ditching, and they were camping out in that neighborhood. The place was suspected, and their tent visited by the patrol for a search. When the patrol approached the tent, and hailed, the man Flynn came out and aimed his gun at Mr. Warner, one of the party; but before he could fire, he was shot dead by another of the party. At the some moment a negro darted from the tent and escaped into the woods. A free negro named Dick Smith has been shot also; he, however, is not dead. We understand that he was shot while running from some gentlemen who were endeavoring to arrest him for some incendious expression that he had used.

Ten negroes are said to be in custody in Princess Anne and two in Norfolk city. The facts of the case will come out fully on their examination.—*Norfolk Va.) Argue, Saturday.*

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Curtin's Great Majority in Pennsylvania.

The Latest Returns from Ohio and Indiana.

Heavy Popular Majorities for the Lincoln Cause.

Names of New Congressmen—Anti-Republican Gains.

Pennsylvania and Indiana Legislatures Republican.

SENATORS BIGLER AND BRIGHT DONE FOR.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following table of majorities includes the latest reports from Pennsylvania up to the time of going to press:

Counties.	Curtin.	Counties.	Foster.
Allegany	7,000	City	2,050
Lancaster	6,000	Cambria	600
Erie	2,300	York	1,300
Chester	1,650	Luzerne	800
Dauphin	1,200	Northampton	1,500
Lebanon	1,200	Bedford	300
Union	800	Monroe	1,300
Mifflin	200	Carbon	200
Huntingdon	900	Lehigh	500
Blair	550	Montgomery	1,650
Susquehanna	1,350	Berks	4,000
Beaver	1,000	Wyoming	150
Bucks	100	Pike	500
Perry	200	Wayne	200
Lycoming	150	Clarion	700
Luzerne	100	Clearfield	500
Indiana	1,800	Adams	100
Tioga	2,800	Fulton	150
Franklin	650		
Schuylkill	800	Total	16,500
*Armstrong	871		
Delaware	1,300		
Total	31,471		

Twenty-eight Counties to hear from.

*Official.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

In District No. 1, City of Philadelphia, (South ward,) Dr. W. E. Lehman, Anti-Republican, is reported elected by a small majority—one report says 30, another 105—to take the place of Thomas B. Florence, Anti-Republican.

Later.—Full returns give Lehman 158 majority.

In District No. 2, City of Philadelphia, (old city,) Edward Joy Morris, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 3, City of Philadelphia, (Kensington,) John P. Verree, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 4, City of Philadelphia, (Spring Garden,) William D. Kelly, Republican, is elected to take the place of W. Millward, Republican.

In District No. 5, City of Philadelphia, (Germantown,) and County of Montgomery, the race is close between W. M. Davis, Republican, and Harry Ingersoll, Anti-Republican. The election of Davis is claimed, by 100 majority. He takes the place of John Wood, Republican.

In District No. 6, Chester and Delaware, John Hickman, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 7, Bucks and Lehigh, Thomas B. Cooper, Anti-Republican, is elected over the present member, Henry Longnecker, Republican.

In District No. 8, Berks, H. E. Ancona, Anti-Republican, takes the place of John Schwartz, deceased, elected as Anti-Lecompton Democrat in 1858, but voting and classed with the Republicans.

In District No. 9, Lancaster, Thaddeus Stevens, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 10, Dauphin and Lebanon, John W. Killinger, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 11, Schuylkill and Northumberland, James H. Campbell, Republican, is reported reëlected. The Northumberland return we have not yet seen.

In District No. 12, Luzern and Columbia, George W. Scranton, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 13, Northampton and Monroe, Philip Johnson, Anti-Republican, takes the place of William H. Dimmick, Anti-Republican.

In District No. 14, Bradford and Tioga, Galusha A. Grow, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 15, Centre and Lycoming, James T. Hale, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 16, York, Perry and Cumberland, the contest is between B. F. Junkin, present Republican member, who was elected in 1858 by the close vote of 8,640 to 8,600, and Joseph Bailey, Anti-Republican. We have no particulars of the vote. In York County the Governor's majority is reported 1,300 for Foster, and in Perry 200 for Curtin—Cumberland not yet reported. The chances favor Bailey.

In District No. 17, Bedford, Juniata, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, now represented by Edward McPherson, Republican, who runs for reëlection, the race is also close. Fulton and Adams Counties give Schell, Anti-Republican, 75 majority. In Bedford the Governor's majority is 900 for Foster, and in Franklin 650 reported for Curtin.

Later.—Franklin, 737 for McPherson, which probably elects him.

In District No. 18, Huntington, Blair and Cambria, Samuel S. Blair, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 19, Westmoreland, &c., John Covode, Republican, is reëlected.

In District No. 20, Fayette, Green and Washington, at present represented by W. Montgomery, Anti-Republican, the contest is between Jesse Lazear, Anti-Republican, and Andrew Stewart, Republican. No returns yet.

In Districts Nos. 21 and 22, Allegany, James K. Moorehead and Robert McKnight, Republicans, are reëlected.

In District No. 23, Mercer, Beaver, &c., W. Stewart, Republican, is reported reëlected. The chief opposing candidate is also Republican.

In District No. 24, Warren, Clearfield, &c., John Patton, Republican, is probably elected, in place of Chapin Hall, Republican, not a candidate for reëlection.

In District No. 25, Erie and Crawford, Edinah Barrett, Republican, is reëlected.

RECAPITULATION—NEW CONGRESS.

Anti-Republican, certain and probable	5
Republican, certain and probable	19
District No. 16 in doubt	1
Total	25

PRESENT CONGRESS.

Republican	22
Anti-Republican	3
Total	25

The Legislature elect is no doubt Republican, which will supersede William Bigler, Democratic United States Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Susquehanna County reported 400 majority for Curtin.(!)

Columbia County, Foster 500 majority.

Wayne County, Foster 200 majority.

Pike County, Foster 400 majority.

Luzerne County reported 2,500 majority for Foster.

Col. Scranton is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District by 700 majority. Loss, 3,000 from his vote in 1858.

Huntingdon County, over 900 majority for Curtin.

Clearfield County, about 500 majority for Foster, a gain over last year.

Franklin County (complete) gives Curtin 650 majority.

McPherson, for Congress, has 737. His majority in the District will be 150. The Republican County ticket is elected.

In the First District full returns give Lehman 158 majority.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Armstrong County, (official)—871 majority for Curtin. Mr. Covode is undoubtedly elected in his District by over 1,000 majority.

Clarion County gives 700 majority for Foster.

OHIO ELECTION.

The latest reports from Columbus estimate the Republican majority on the State ticket at over 20,000. Our latest dispatch also says that the Congressmen probably stand eight Anti-Republicans to thirteen Republicans. The Democrats gain a Congressman in the Ninth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts, and lose one in the Eleventh.

CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

District.

1. Hamilton, G. H. Pendleton, Anti-Republican, reelected.
2. Hamilton, J. A. Gurley, Republican, reëlected.
3. Butler, C. L. Vallandigham, Anti-Republican, reëlected.
4. Miami, W. Allen, Anti-Republican, reëlected.
5. Wood, J. M. Ashley, Republican, reëlected.
6. Brown, C. A. White, Anti-Republican, in place of W. Howard, Anti-Republican.
7. Warren, Thomas Corwin, Republican, reëlected.
8. Champaign, S. Schellabarger, Republican, in place of B. Stanton, Republican.
9. Seneca, W. P. Noble, Anti-Republican, in place of John Carey, Republican.
10. Ross, C. A. Trimble, Anti-Republican, reëlected.
11. Fairfield, V. B. Horton, Republican, in place of C. D. Martin, Anti-Republican.
12. Columbus, S. S. Cox, Anti-Republican, reëlected.
13. Richland, John Sherman, Republican, reëlected.
14. Lorain, H. G. Blake, Republican, reëlected.
15. Knox, G. Nugent, Anti-Republican, in place of W. Helmick, Republican.
16. Muskingum, W. P. Cutler, Republican, in place of C. D. Tompkins, Republican.
17. Belmont, J. R. Morris, Anti-Republican, in place of T. C. Theaker, Republican.
18. Summit, S. Edgerton, Republican, reëlected.
19. Cleveland, A. G. Riddle, Republican, in place of E. Wade, Republican.
20. Ashtabula, John Hutchins, Republican, reëlected.
21. Jefferson, John A. Bingham, Republican, reëlected.

RECAPITULATION—NEW CONGRESS.

Republican	13
Anti-Republican	8
Total	21

PRESENT CONGRESS.

Republican	15
Anti-Republican	6
Total	21

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Clinton County—Republican majority 1,000—Republican gain about 325.

Fairfield County—Martin, Dem., for Congress about 1,300—Democratic gain of 100.

Preble County gives Craighead, Rep., for Congress 954 majority.

Montgomery County—Craighead 179 majority.

Butler County—Vallandigham, Dem., 1,215 majority; Mr. Vallandigham's majority in the District is 121.

First District—Pendleton, Dem., has 1,200 majority.

Second District—Gurley, Rep., has 500 majority.

Hamilton County—Ticket close and about equally divided. Armstrong, Dem., is elected Sheriff.

Athens County—Horton, Rep., for Congress, 1,200 majority. Republican gain, 600.

Meigs County—Horton, 1,400 majority. Republican gain, 800.

Washington County—Buller, Rep., for Congress, 456 majority, with 8 townships to hear from.

Fourth District—Allen, Democrat, is reëlected to Congress by 100 majority.

Montgomery County.—Whole Democratic ticket elected except Probate Judge and Whisky Inspector.

Seventeenth District—Morris, Democrat, probably elected to Congress by 500 majority.

Greene County (full returns.)—1,100 majority for Brinkerhoff. The balance of the State ticket has 1,225 majority.

In the Ninth Congressional District it is reported that Warren P. Noble, Democrat, is elected. This is a Democratic gain.

INDIANA ELECTION.

A telegram from Indianapolis states that the returns from about twenty counties show large Republican gains. The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by from five to ten thousand majority.

The new Congressional delegation will stand divided, as in the present Congress, as follows:

District.

I. John Lord, Democrat.
II. J. A. Craven, Democrat.
III. W. M. Dunn, Republican.
IV. W. S. Holman, Democrat.
V. George W. Julian, Republican.
VI. A. G. Porter, Republican.
VII. T. H. Nelson, Republican.
VIII. Albert S. White, Republican.
IX. S. Colfax, Republican.
X. William Mitchell, Republican.
XI. J. P. C. Shanks, Republican.

Republicans—8.
Democrats—3.

The new Legislature will be Republican, thus superseding U. S. Senator Bright, Democrat.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Sweeping Triumph of the Reformers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Municipal Election to-day passed off profoundly quiet. Not a solitary fight occurred; no pistol shot was fired; nor was a funeral note heard. Every voter was undisturbed in voting. The new election laws and police regulations worked to great advantage.

The election was entirely of a local character, free from any political issue. It was a reform union of all parties with limited exceptions. A large proportion of the Union men supported the Reform ticket. Geo. William Brown, the Reform candidate for Mayor, who is an uncompromising advocate of Bell and Everett, was elected by about 9,000 majority, carrying every Ward. The Reformers also elected nearly all their Councilmen.

There was great rejoicing to-night by the successful party, but no revolvers were used, nor was there any disturbance. The rowdies are thoroughly subdued. The defeated party is much discomfitted, and many of them now swear they will vote for Lincoln. In a spirit of retaliation, numerous hurrahs could be heard from among them for Lincoln. The Democrats are much elated, as they nearly all voted for the Reformers, as also did the foreigners.

Since the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections, the People here concede Lincoln's election. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The election for city officers took place to-day. The Reformers have swept everything, Mayor, City Council, &c., not a solitary American candidate being elected. The following is the vote for Mayor:

Wards.	Brown, Reform.	Wards.	Hinds, American.
I	776	I	412
II	1,176	II	316
III	963	III	889
IV	726	IV	444
V	970	V	512
VI	779	VI	850
VII	970	VII	513
VIII	1,007	VIII	350
IX	1,106	IX	344
X	1,161	X	431
XI	926	XI	336
XII	577	XII	371
XIII	763	XIII	499
XIV	906	XIV	495
XV	1,027	XV	579
XVI	—	XVI	—
XVII	—	XVII	—
XVIII	807	XVIII	551
XIX	631	XIX	416
XX	719	XX	485

Three Precincts to hear from yet.

The total vote stands: Brown, 16,947; Hinds, 9,187.

NEW-JERSEY.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEWARK.

An election took place in Newark on Tuesday for Aldermen, Chosen Freeholders and other local officers. The Newark *Daily Advertiser* gives the following totals of the

VOTE FOR FREEHOLDERS.

Ward.	Republicans.	Douglas.	Fusion.
I	473	196	479
II	625	265	356
III	520	106	341
IV	504	145	488
V	324	188	494
VI	688	766	159
VII	332	240	585
VIII	120	190	225
IX	575	42	260
X	288	283	266
XI	126	124	21
XII	76	210	2
Totals	4651	2566	3888

Republicans over Fusion, 955; over Douglas, 2085; Fusion over Douglas, 1108; Douglas and Fusion over Republicans, 1633.

[By Telegraph.]

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Newark Charter Election took place yesterday. The following is the vote: Republican ticket 4,500; Bell and Breckinridge fusion, 3,500; straight out Douglas, 2,500.

To the City Council are elected 13 Democrats; one Independent Democrat; two Bell and Everett men, and eight Republicans.

The Republicans carry the Board of Education.

The Democrats carry the Board of Excise.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

San Francisco dates to Sept. 29 are received by the arrival of the Pony Express.

On the morning of the 27th the old Musical Hall building, at the corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000.

The first ton of silver ore from the new Coso mines arrived at San Francisco on the 27th. It is of a high degree of richness.

The ship *George Lee* has been chartered for Hong Kong, taking a cargo of flour and wheat.

A large immigration is reported to be on the way from Salt Lake to San Bernardino and other Southern counties, composed partially of Eastern immigrants, but principally of dissatisfied saints.

The news from Carson Valley is unimportant in a mining sense.

The overland immigration was arriving in considerable numbers. The stock is in excellent condition. The principal part of the immigrants are from Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The latest news from Oregon comes by overland mail to Yuka, the northern terminus of the California telegraph system, and is thence telegraphed to San Francisco.

The accounts have become confused and contradictory, rendering it difficult to arrive at the correct condition of affairs on the 25th, the latest dates.

The best statement that can be made from conflicting accounts is, that on the 20th the House passed a resolution, inviting the Senate to meet in joint convention, to elect United States Senators. The Senate, although without a quorum, accepted, and went into convention with the House. After twenty ballots, without any choice, the joint Convention adjourned, *sine die*, each branch of the Legislature returning to its separate organization. The House soon adjourned *sine die*, on motion of Mr. Holbrook, by 17 to 13. At the time of this adjournment the Senate was keeping up its organization by adjourning from time to time without a quorum. The Clerk of the House, accordingly, transmitted the *sine die* resolution of adjournment to the Senate, and that body laid it on the table. The Oregon State Constitution contains a clause which says, neither House shall have the power to adjourn without the consent of the other for a longer period than three days.

The Senate refused to adjourn, and insisted that the adjournment of the House was without their consent, and was unconstitutional; while, on the other hand, the members of the House claim that there was no Senate to ask consent of, as the Senate had been organized without a quorum. Soon after the determination of the Senate not to adjourn became known, and after many of the members of the House had left for their homes, the Speaker of the House convened all the members of the latter body that the Sergeant-at-Arms could possibly drum up, and proceeded to do business for several hours, taking no notice of their previous adjournment *sine die*. Many of the members who voted for the adjournment took part in the proceedings.

After reassembling, the House adopted a resolution appointing five members to confer with the President of

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Excitement about Foreign Affairs—The Garibaldi Furore—Mr. Edwin James, M. P., and his Visit to the Italian Dictator—Literary Gossip.

From Our Special London Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

It is now some weeks since you have had a letter from your "Special," and you must imagine that I have totally neglected my duties, but the truth is that, as you know, I only write to you when there is really matter of interest to communicate or to comment upon, and that of late we have been singularly free from anything of the kind. London has been a desert!—neither more or less!—without a green oasis in its blankness, and in common with all the rest of the world I have been a deserter from its dreary brick solitude. Even now I am only a temporary sojourner here, only a bird of passage resting in my flight from one country residence to another; but I think it better first to send you a few lines to show that I am not oblivious of the trust which you have reposed in me, and to let you know what little political, social and literary gossip there is floating among us.

English politics are at a discount! Politicians, law-givers and M. P.'s were all thoroughly worn out long before the protracted Parliament session, with its great verbosity and its nothing-doing, its great cry and little wool, was at an end. Benches were empty, and even those remaining in town did so from sheer necessity. When a bugle rang out, it was rumored that the Conservatives were about making a great struggle against the Government on the question of remitting the duty on foreign paper, and lo and behold! from English lakes and Scotch mountains, from pleasant sea-side resorts and Continental spas, from where the farmer counts his load of mangel-wurtzel and the gambler pricks on a card the chances of black and red, our legislators came tumbling back. Grand old seigniors, county members who are elected without the smallest doubt, landgraves whose burgesses believe them to be only inferior to Providence in rank and capabilities—old fellows who never come up to divide except on the greatest occasions—were seen in the lobby of the House, and with them all the tag-rag and bobtail which work away in the Spring months, but absquatulate in June. They came, they saw, they voted, they conquered—they carried GLADSTONE'S motion, and they were off the next day. After this the business of the session ought to be considered at an end. The Amalgamation of the Indian Army, and other bills, were hurried through in the most reckless manner. All that was thought of was how to get through the work in the quickest manner possible. It was got through, and the House was closed. Truth to tell, the public didn't care a bit about it. We have no room to be interested about more than one thing at the same time, and we were and are tremendously interested about the progress of GARIBALDI.

You have heard all about this—what steps he has taken, what progress he has made, how he has occupied Naples, &c., &c. All this you can gather from the public prints. My functions are to tell you what has not been printed—what I have exclusive means of learning, and an exclusive manner of reporting. And these functions, despite the "chaff" of the *Saturday Review*, and the indignation of the *Cornhill Magazine*, I intend to carry out. That I do what I profess is proved by these great guns taking the trouble to load and fire at so small a target as myself. Well, then, you have heard, of course, of the English volunteers for GARIBALDI. We are a peculiar people, and whatever we do we take the greatest care to break none of the received conventionalisms of respectability. It would scarcely have looked decent, in our position, to have allowed advertisements in our newspapers for volunteers in an insurgent cause, so the managers of the affair called it an "excursion to Sicily," and so it passed current. What it really was, was, of course, well understood. The cause was popular. The recruits were numerous, and when I went to the head office in Salisbury-street Strand, some three weeks ago, about 800 had joined. I went into a room fitted like an office, with desks and chairs; it was filled with men lounging about, smoking and chatting. A clerk sat at a desk, taking down the names of recruits, and receiving subscriptions. A finer body of men I never saw—loose, careless, dare-devil sort of fellows, up to anything, and to be appalled by nothing. The Captain, an Irishman named WINCHIN, stood considerably above six feet, and was a splendid specimen of manhood. They had been so successful in their recruiting that they were growing particular. While I was there a delicate-looking young man came in and offered himself as a volunteer. But they wouldn't have him, told him bluntly that his health did not seem first-rate—that they had no room for hospital-mates; in plain terms, that he would not do. They were men in the prime of life, and ready for anything, but they had very little resources, and the expedition hung fire for some time. At length, on Sunday morning last the first batch of volunteers started from Gravesend, in a steamer called the *Mclazzo*, which had been chartered for them. About 250 sailed in her, all in tip-top spirits. There are all kinds of men in this wild crew—Irish adventurers who have spent their patrimony, English hell-rakes who have done ditto, ex-army officers who found a military life too costly for their small purses, a few loungers—men with a couple of hundred a year, who have run through all the varied excitements of a London life, who have not money enough for the higher pleasures, and who are going, literally for the sake of killing their worst enemy, Time. EDWIN JAMES, the member of Parliament for Marylebone, has gone out to see GARIBALDI, and letters have since been received from him which show that the Italian Dictator has received him with warmth. So he should, for EDWIN is a good fellow, and ever since his defence of BERNARD, (implicated in a plot against the French Emperor,) has gone in strongly on the radical and anti-despot side, of course with a view to the loaves and fishes, as well as a patriotic impulse. JAMES is one of the leaders of the Bar, and has been much disappointed in having seen two men made Solicitor-General over his head. But he stands in well with Government now, and looks very safe for the next Judgeship. They laughed in the Clubs when they heard that JAMES had started to join GARIBALDI, and said he would be wilted by the Italian sun. But they did not know what an extraordinary man he is, and that, though portentously stout and heavy-looking, he never, no matter to what hour he may have been sitting up in the House or at consultations, misses being in his saddle, galloping towards Hyde Park, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Turning from politics to literature, there is more of interest to communicate. Do not believe, however, those who tell you that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is at work on a new monthly serial, because it is not true; such work, at least, is not at present commenced, though perhaps before long the great novelist may plot out a new tale—at all events, it will be some time before the public see the fruits of his labors. Mr. THACKERAY, it is said, has it in contemplation to write a history of Queen ANNE; he is well versed in the annals of her reign and the literature of the epoch, and no one could do it more brilliantly. Whether this is to be a separate book, or to appear in the pages of the *Cornhill*, does not seem to be known. Apropos of the *Cornhill*, Mr. G. A. SALA finishes his papers on HOGARTH in the next number. He has himself announced this in his anonymous column, "Literature and Art," in the *Illustrated News*, wherein with poor wit and bad taste he speaks of them as "dull verbosity." Those curious in the quarrels and friendships of the literary world will see with interest the Sala-and-Thackery alliance evidenced in the writings of these gentlemen. Turn to Mr. SALA'S book, *Twice Round the Clock*, published less than two years ago, and you will see THACKERAY termed as "Old Polyphemus withering mankind through his spectacles;" turn to the *Virginians* of the same date, and you will see THACKERAY bemoaning the fact that his literary profession leads him to be classed with "Garbage" and "Bob Bow-street," the former supposed to be SALA and the latter Brough. Now Mr. SALA is one of Mr. THACKERAY'S paid retainers, and we find him doing yeoman's service to his employer, in his last column of the *Illustrated London News* he speaks of the *Cornhill* as "this admirable magazine;" while in the last *Round-about Paper*, "Old Polyphemus" extends the finger of patronage to the immaculate GEORGE AUGUSTUS, and mentions him as "our friend, Mr. SALA." Oh, the wheels within wheels!

Liverpool is determined to have a facetious journal of its own, and a Mr. CROSBY, a wealthy capitalist there, is about to start the Liverpool *Porcupine*, which he swears shall rival, and, at least on its own ground, utterly extinguish *Punch*. The contributors are to be nearly all London men, Leicester, Buckingham, Hollingshead, Byron, Frank Talfourd, Edmund Yates, &c. The first number will appear somewhere about the middle of next month, and I will be on the look-out to send you a specimen. Talking of *Punch* reminds me that we are likely to have some splendid caricatures of Scotch sporting life, as Mr. JOHN LEECH has been spending his autumnal vacation in the Highlands. He will find a good pen *collaborateur* in his friend Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS, who has also been touring in the far North. Mr. HORACE MAYHEW, another *Punch* man, has just returned from a trip to your country and Canada, and it is said is about to publish a volume of his impressions.

There is no truth in the proverb, "A living dog is better than a dead lion," in some instances. Poor ROBERT BROUGH is a dead lion now, and thousands who would not give him a shilling when living, are flocking to do honor to his memory. The Liverpool and Manchester people are examples of this. The "Savage Club" amateurs went to these towns to play their burlesque, and had such large houses that they are going again next week. There is great hope that the Brough memorial fund will reach a thousand pounds before the efforts of its promoters are relaxed.

The new editor of the *Quarterly Review* is to be a Mr. MACPHERSON, an Indian barrister of great experience, and an old school-fellow of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, the proprietor of the *Quarterly*. Nothing more is known of him by the general public. But Mr. MURRAY is a long-headed man, and has doubtless full confidence in his friend's abilities. The knowledge that "a man was coming from India" to this editorial post, caused a rumor at one time that the coming man was Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, who had split with the Liberal Party in consequence of his recall. It is probable, however, that Sir CHARLES will meddle very little more in public affairs. I hear from private sources that he is utterly disgusted with his treatment; and as he, through his wife, has now inherited nearly all of Lord MACAULAY'S splendid fortune, he can afford to lie fallow the remainder of his life.

An attempt is again being made to revive the discussion as to the authorship of *Adam Bede*, and although we have all long since accredited Miss EVANS (Mrs. G. H. LEWES) with the honor, the claims of Mr. LIGGINS, of New Eaton, are again being put forward. The grounds for the claim are that Mr. LIGGINS was known to be writing a series of stories, such as were published as *Scenes of Clerical Life*; that the so-called "George Eliot," though denying LIGGINS' authorship, never denied his acquaintance; and that LIGGINS himself, though so prominently alluded to, has never made any public statement. The Liggins partisans would now have it that he actually supplies the original matter, which is revised and improved by Miss EVANS.

Theatricals are flourishing. The awful weather which we have had has been of course beneficial to all in-door amusements and the theatre, music-halls and entertainment-rooms have reaped an abundant harvest. Next week the two rival English Operas open. Her Majesty's with a new opera, "Robin Hood," by MACFARREN, of which the greatest things are predicted, and Covent Garden with a version of "Tannhauser." There is a very small musical public in London during the Winter months, and it is probable that neither of the houses will do much good; at any rate with such opponents as SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY and PEZZPA, the Pyne and Harrison troup must look to their laurels.

The Bourcicaults have made a decided hit at the Adelphi, and will probably do well for some time. DION was greatly hauled over the coals in several of the journals for the announcements in which he was described as the author of "Louis the Eleventh" and the "Corsican Brothers," instead of the skillful adapter only. There has been some hitch about the appearance of BROUGHAM and his comedy, as the English public has seen nothing of either.

The Mexican News.

THE AFFAIR OF THE MARIA CONCEPCION—SEIZURE OF AN IMMENSE CONDUCTA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The brig *Kinco*, Capt. MORSE, which arrived off the Pass Tuesday morning, direct from Vera Cruz, but subsequently went ashore, as elsewhere reported, brings to us several days later news from Mexico. It is of the most important character, and not only confirms that we have before had in regard to the final condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion*, but presents an entirely new phase of the recent difficulty between the two Governments.

It is to this effect, that immediately after the arrival out of the Spanish war steamer *Velasco*, with official dispatches from Havana, as before stated, a note was passed from the Spanish Commodore to the Constitutional Government, demanding the immediate restitution of the condemned vessel and the payment of damages, otherwise the City of Vera Cruz would at once be bombarded. As compliance with this demand had already, in accordance with the decision of the Courts, been formally declined, and the last note was conceived in the most peremptory terms, its contents were at once communicated to Capt. JARVIS, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, and Flag Officer of the Home Squadron. Thereupon Capt. JARVIS immediately passed a note to the Spanish Commodore, in which he not only condemned his course in the decided terms it deserved, but finally concluded with declaring, as the words are quoted to us, "that he would consider the first shot fired upon Vera Cruz as a shot fired upon the American squadron."

In consequence of this note all further action in the matter was suspended, and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one vessel, sailed back to Havana. Without intending to indorse this statement, which comes to us only as a verbal report, we may remark as partial corroboration of it, that the latest Havana mail reports the return home of three vessels of war, the *Berenguela*, *Alcalo* and *Velasco*. The truth, however, will soon reach us in an authoritative form, by the English steamer at Havana from Vera Cruz, the 1st inst., should the mails direct by the *Potomac*, now some days overdue, not come to hand before.

By the mail from Northern Mexico, brought to us yesterday by the *Atlantic*, from Brazos Santiago, we also have the important intelligence of the seizure, by orders of Gen. DEGOLLADO, of an immense specie conducta, amounting to $1,200,000 in all, from Zacatecas and Guanajuato, bound to Tampico. The evidence of this scandalous act is said to be undoubted. It comes to us in copies of letters from the conductors themselves to individuals largely interested in the safety of the money. The seizure was made at Laguna Seca, on the 9th ult., and the whole ordered back to Lagos. The only cause assigned for the seizure of the money that we have heard is, that the exigencies of the campaign demanded it. It is supposed that it is to be used in support of the expedition against the capital as before mentioned. A considerable portion of the money was destined for this city. To one of our principal houses, we understand, was consigned the large sum of $100,000.

In this connection it is also stated to us, on equally good authority, that Gen. DOBLADO had effected a loan at Guanajuato of $600,000, in support of the same expedition. The security given was the confiscated property of the church. How far the loan was voluntary or "forced" is not stated. As to the progress of the campaign, the *Kinco* brings to us the intelligence that the vanguard of the Liberal army had already arrived at Tacubaya, and other divisions were soon expected to take up their positions before the city.

PERSONAL.

—A recent number of the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* has the following suggestive paragraph:

"On Sunday last Rev. W. H. Bailey arrived here in the Overland, under charge of Mr. Johnson, an officer from Texas. The reverend gentleman, it appears, is one of the disciples of the John Brown school, and has been engaged in the burning, stealing, &c., in our sister State. A reward of $3,000 has been offered for his delivery at Fort Worth."

—There is trouble in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, Penn. Rev. Dr. Douglas, the pastor, is accused of having maltreated his wife in various ways, and the congregation are taking sides with the respective parties. Affidavits regarding the points in controversy appear in the Pittsburgh papers.

—The Toronto *Leader* announces that Sir Edmund Head is to leave for England on the 12th. He goes on private business, and will be absent from his post about two months. It is rumored that Sir Edmund has lately inherited £30,000 in money, and some valuable real estate.

THE LOSS OF THE CONNAUGHT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Statement of Captain Leitch in Full—The Minnie Schiffer and Her Captain—Full List of the Connaught's Passengers.

From our own reporters, and from the Boston *Post*, of yesterday, we gather additional particulars of the disaster to the *Connaught*. The telegraphic reports having been necessarily incomplete, we repeat the list of passengers, together with the full statement of Capt. LEITCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PASSENGERS IN BOSTON.

The brig *Minnie Schiffer* arrived at the foot of India wharf at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, under tow of the *Rescue*. Her arrival was greeted by shouts of applause by the crowds of people who had assembled upon the wharf, and filled all available positions upon neighboring vessels. It was first announced that the passengers would be landed at Battery wharf, but a large number of persons who resembled there had the satisfaction of seeing the *Minnie Schiffer*, with the *Rescue* beside her, heading for India wharf, and the tide that then turned in the opposite direction, made pedestrianism along Commercial-street, for an hour or so, rather disagreeable, if not dangerous. At India wharf, as we have stated, there was an extremely large assemblage, and as the brig rubbed gently against the piers and pushing out of a plank seemed to make "assurance doubly sure" (in regard to the safety of the unfortunates) hearty and long continued cheers went up in token of warm sympathy and hearty congratulation. The roughly clad, unwashed, but comparatively joyful-looking passengers feebly acknowledged the kindly sentiments of the first whom they were to see in the new country—in the land of freedom and of brilliant promise—and many a poor emigrant lifted the remnant of what was once a substantial hat, in quiet, but not less earnest, response. The mails, the only articles saved from the *Connaught*, were landed, and then followed one of those eminently interesting, yet, in some respects, sad scenes incidental to the arrival of a large body of emigrants. Husband greeted wife, son welcomed mother, relatives of all relations united in fond embrace,—but, on the other hand, there was a sad view to the pictcre. Vain search for father, mother, son, or brother, resulting in the discovery that death had been less merciful to him, presented striking contrast to the joy with which it mingled, and in one instance we heard escape from the lips of one poor woman, under whose protecting care clustered a group of bare-headed, bare-footed and ragged children, the regret that she escaped a watery grave. The listlessness of some, and their utter inability to decide for themselves where first to go, or what first to do, was a feature of the scene never to be forgotten. We shall never forget it. As a general thing, the passengers presented a healthy appearance—as neat as could have been expected, considering the close quarters to which they had been confined for the past forty-eight hours. Most of them appeared to be warmly clad, but among them were some women and children who were not so fortunate. Some were seeking for friends whom they did not know by sight, and ran up and down the wharf, calling on all they met to point them out. One stout Irish girl nothing with her but a prayer-book, which she had clung to through all the catastrophe. The aged and feeble ones, as they reached the wharf and found no acquaintances, sat down despairing, not knowing where to go.

THE MINNIE SCHIFFER AND HER CAPTAIN.

The brig *Minnie Schiffer*, and her gallant commander, Capt. JOHN WILSON, whose good fortune it was to rescue from a dreadful death the five hundred human beings, consisting of the passengers and crew of the *Connaught*, deserve something more than a casual notice. The *Minnie Schiffer* was built for S. SCHIFFER & BROTHERS, in Somerset, Mass., by S. N. DICKINSON. The construction was personally superintended by Capt. WILSON, her present commander. She was intended for the New-Orleans and Brazos trade. In the fire, some two years since, at New-Orleans, she was partially burnt, and was afterwards repaired, her rig being changed from a schooner's to that of a hermaphrodite brig. She is about 193 tons register, but a second deck, which has been put on, makes her, by carpenter's measurement, about 300 tons. She is 108 feet long, 25 feet 10 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet 5 inches depth of hold. That five hundred human beings were crowed upon the decks of so small a vessel is almost incredible.

The present was her first voyage across the Atlantic. She sailed from New-Orleans for Marseilles, from which port she took a cargo of fruit for Boston, consigned to order. Capt. WILSON has been in the employ of Messrs. S. SCHIFFER & BROTHERS since 1844, during which time he has had command of three vessels—the first being the *Magnolia*, which was engaged as a transport during the Mexican War, and which landed the first cargo of "munitions" at Tampico. He afterwards took command of the schooner *Susan*, owned by the same firm, in which he traded for several years between New-Orleans and Brazos Santiago. In 1852, he modeled and superintended the building of the *Minnie Schiffer*, which is named after a beloved child of the owners, whose name will be associated in history with one of the noblest acts of humanity.

Capt. WILSON is a native of Baltimore, his wife residing in New-Orleans, where he makes his home when not at sea. He is about 50 years of age, and in his social relations, no less than among his sea-faring acquaintances, he is distinguished for his urbanity and great kindliness of character. With his employers he has always stood very high for his integrity, his only fault being, they say, that he is so unselfish and liberal that he saves nothing for himself. Having no children of his own, he has adopted and brought up several orphans. Though he has been devoted almost constantly to his profession, he has succeeded in accumulating only a very moderate share of this world's goods. Judging from his well-known humanity, nothing could have afforded him so much gratification as the opportunity of being instrumental in saving so many human lives. Passengers who have arrived in this City, among whom are Mr. NEWMAN, the American Consul at St. Johns, and Mr. HUBBY, speak in terms of great admiration of the heroic conduct of Capt. WILSON in remaining by the burning wreck. When the different boat's crews had become exhausted by their fatiguing labors in rescuing the passengers, or were paralyzed with dread of the blazing ship, and the danger of approaching her, he encouraged the desponding seamen, and urged them to continue their humane efforts.

Equal credit is awarded to Capt. LEITCH, whose coolness and self-possession never forsook him, but who remained at his post giving directions, and calming the frantic passengers until every soul had been safely placed in the boat, and were fairly clear of the burning, sinking wreck.

When all the passengers had been disposed on board of the *Minnie Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON had awnings erected over the women and children who could not find room in the cabin, and everything was done to promote their comfort under the trying circumstances in which they were placed. Casks of wine were broached, and boxes of raisins were opened to afford nourishment to the passengers, and Capt. WILSON went everywhere among them with water and refreshments.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LEITCH IN FULL.

The *Connaught* left St. Johns, N. F., on Wednesday, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind then blowing from the S. W. at a moderate rate; this continued till Friday, when a fresh and strong breeze continued to rise from the S. S. W. and W. N. W.; at this time everything on board the steamer was in the very best possible condition; at length the wind increased to a perfect gale, and continued increasing till Saturday evening; about 8 o'clock the next morning a leak was discovered in the engine-room by an engineer on duty, who immediately reported it to me; I quickly called all hands on deck and issued general orders, in effect that the leak be stopped as speedily as possible. The engine-pumps and bilge injections were immediately got ready, but proving insufficient to the requirements of the occasion, all the deck-pumps were forthwith rigged; shortly afterwards two portable fire-engines were got ready and conveyed down into the engine-room and forward stoke-hole; these were put into active service; at this time baling was also commenced by a portion of the crew, who were spiritedly assisted by not a few of the passengers; the united efforts of the passengers and crew were kept up for quite a time, and not without a favorable result, for in a short time the water decreased; but this state of affairs did not last long, for the water again began to increase, and soon flowed with great rapidity into the engine-room and forward bunkers; and so rapidly did the leak gain on us, that we found it impossible to keep the vessel free; in transacting the above I suppose we were occupied about twelve hours; by 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the water had increased to such an extent that it completely extinguished the fire under the forward boilers; at this time there was a great deal of excitement among the passengers, yet all seemed resolute and manifested a disposition to help us all they could; to this line of conduct there were but few exceptions; the crew quickly obeyed all my commands, and worked remarkably hard; there was some little confusion, but the majority of those on board kept quite silent; the steam now decreased so much as it was impossible for any human being to keep below—that the engine stopped of itself. About 9 o'clock, or 9¾ o'clock, the engineer discovered smoke coming up from the aft stoke-hole, and reported the circumstance immediately to me; on his stating to me he thought the ship was on fire, I ordered all the force pumps and hose to be brought on deck; these were put in active service and used to the fullest extent; wet blankets and all other appliances at our command were used to extinguish the fire; buckets were used in conveying water down to the place or where we supposed the fire then to be located; a portion of the passengers still continued to assist us all they could. The ladies among the cabin passengers, behaved very well—indeed they exhibited but little sign of fear, yet appeared, as a matter of course, greatly excited. Finding that the fire increased in the hold so fast, I set a portion of the crew and passengers in pumping in, thereby compelling them to abandon the work of pumping out; as to decreasing the smoke, this apparently proved ineffectual; still the pumping in was continued. At this time I made preparations to save the passengers, and ordered the boats to be got in readiness; the "port" boats were first got out—the first boat was stove alongside the steamer in a heavy sea—all the others were successfully launched; there were three life-boats launched—as also four others, comprising a "mail-boat," two "cutters," and a "gig." At this time very few of the passengers manifested any particular desire to converse. The first boats were launched about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon—the last one, in the course of two hours afterwards; we hoisted three signals of distress, one at each mast-head, and one at the main gaff; soon after a man was sent aloft to make observations; he had not been up long when he cried out, "sail on the lee bow." In a few seconds afterward another vessel was observed bearing the same way; both vessels were standing to the north; the first, which proved to be a bark, passed on without paying any attention to, or seeing our signals; the other was a brigantine; at the time, our head was to the W. S. W.; the wind from the N. W., with a very heavy sea; the brigantine bore down E. N. E., and by the time it got within hailing distance, two boats were manned, and a portion of the passengers got ready to be conveyed to the brigantine; the first boat was a small one, and contained eight or ten persons; the other, a life boat, and must have held some thirty-five persons; the majority of persons in each boat was composed of women; great exertions were still being made on board the steamer to keep the fire in subjection; water in every possible shape and manner was freely used; every aperture that could possibly be closed up was covered, in order to exclude the air and keep the vessel from going down; a great number of the passengers were lowered down into the boats by a single rope from the weather side of the steamer; others were got on board from the lee side; at first we could not keep the boats on the lee side of the steamer, in consequence of the ship drifting fast down on the boats; but, after a while, the sea somewhat moderated, and with great care we succeeded in getting the boats on the lee side of the steamer, so that they could receive the remaining passengers; the small boat referred to above was the first one that reached the brigantine; the passengers were quickly and safely conveyed on the brigantine's deck, after which the boat returned to the steamer. It was only by the utmost exertion that the fire could be kept down, while the passengers were being passed into the boats. On the weather side of the vessel the iron became so heated that the passengers were forced to go to the lee side of the steamer; the plates of iron commenced warping in every direction; the deck became quite warm—indeed, so much so that the heat could be felt through the soles of one's shoes; and, what made it still more uncomfortable, the pitch commenced melting out of the seams of the spar-deck, the smoke to issue from the skylight and companion-way—also from the engine-room, hatch, and stoke-hole hatches. At this time it was an utter impossibility for any one to look into the main abaft engine-room; I now came to the conclusion that the vessel would inevitably be burned up; at about 9 o'clock P. M., the fire broke through some portions of the deck, as well as through the first skylight; wet blankets and the hose were brought quickly to bear, but with only partial success. About 9½ o'clock the passengers were all placed in the boats, and soon afterward on the deck of the brigantine; the flames could be no longer subdued; they broke through the forward saloon skylight and deck with terrible force; in a short time the flames extended up to the masthead, and almost immediately burnt all the mainstays and other ropes, as also a sail that was set on the mainmast to keep the steamer steady. At this time a boat which had just returned from the brigantine was sent forward under the lee fore-rigging to get some provisions, if possible; in short, all that could be got out; I now sent that portion of the crew which remained to the last boat, and with the assistance of Mr. HOUSE, my first mate, and others, examined the ship to see no one was left on board; it was only with the greatest difficulty that we could do this; as the smoke and heat now became intolerable, we left the steamer and took to the boat; when we abandoned the steamer it was about 15 minutes after 10 o'clock, P. M., and when we reached the brigantine it was about 10:30 or 10:40; every attention was shown the passengers on board the brigantine; the captain acted in the most attentive manner to all alike; the last we saw of the steamer was at about 3 o'clock, A. M., on Monday; then it appeared one solid mass of flame in the distance. On Sunday we spent our time in sitting and lying round on the decks of the brigantine; while on board the vessel many of the steerage passengers came to me and offered all they had to be saved, but when they got safely on board the brigantine they appeared somewhat dissatisfied, and called for soft bread, as dry biscuits were being passed round; when the steamer was abandoned, I think it was in latitude about 42° 32' N., and longitude about 68° 14' W.; I think the fire originated in consequence of the felt round the boiler taking fire; the fire originated at the aft boiler, on the starboard side.

THE LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a full list of the *Connaught's* passengers, with their various destinations, copied from the original record:

FIRST CLASS.

Anna O'Farrell, James Farrell, Jane Farrell, Elizabeth Lyons, Catherine Hughes, Mary Johnstone, A. E. Harding, F. Mahon, for New-York; Mrs. Brennan, Michael Brennan, for Boston; James O'Neil, Rose Dolan, for New-York; Rev. D. Kelly, Rev. P. King, for Boston; Mrs. M. Graham, Mrs. B. Stephenson, Maria Graham, Margaret Kane, for New-York; David Adams, for St. Johns; Henry Mills, H. Whittle, Joseph Scheroton, Mrs. Scheroton, for Boston; James Whiteford, Ira and Ella Whiteford, for St. Johns; Rev. R. Gallagher, for Boston; Roseanna Farrel, for New-York; Rev. J. Brady, Mrs. C. Mulleck, Patrick Mc-Grath, for Boston; Richard Walsh, Hugh C. Mackay, M. A. Devine, W. H. Butler, W. Byrne, Patrick Farrell, Joseph Farrell, for New-York; Scott A. Smith, for Boston; Mrs. Langrish, Miss Ware, Samuel Harris, for St. Johns; Wm. Hurry, Caroline Hurry, Adeline Hurry, John Percy, Father Conway, Henry A. Huntington, for Boston; Rev. Father Mitchell, for New-York; Mary Murphy, for Boston; J. Cusack, for St. Johns; J. McCandish, Rev. W. Salter, Mr. Lewis, for Boston; John Raymond, for St. John; Miss Blake, for Boston.

THIRD CLASS.

Sarah Cromlish, Catharine Lappin, Bridget Lappin, Rose Brady, Thomas Morrison, Mary A. Morrison, Eliza Tiernan, P. H. Morson, James Weir, Mary Grogan, John Price, John Price, Mary A. Burke, Michael Kirby, John Heffernon, for New-York; Thomas McCurville, for Boston; Michael Knealty, Margaret Farrell, for New-York; Margaret O'Hanlon, Mary O'Hanlon, Elisabeth O'Hanlon, John Hanking, for Boston; Eliza Delano, Anna Breen, Thomas Kelly, William Kelly, Mary Murray, Margaret King, Patrick Dunn, Thomas Keatly, Mary Mangan, Anne Murphy, John Merigan, Christopher Kinsella, Catharine Macauley, Bridget Ryan, Anne Costello, James Costello, Catharine Costello, Ellen Costello, George Corcoran, Teresa Ryan, John Reiley, Rose Reiley, Patrick Reiley, Agnes Reiley, Bernard Reiley, Catharine Garvey, Hugh Mullins, Mary Mullins, Anne Mullins, Sarah Mullins, Rose Mullins, Rosena Flaherty for New-York; Michael Ryan, Patrick Murphy, Maria Murphy, Donough, Mary Doyle, Sarah Ryan, Charles Reynolds, Michael Gillespie, Mary J., David, Peter, Jane, James and Patrick Early; Alice Campbell, Bridget Skinner, Catharine Darcey, for New-York; Terence, Johanna and Patrick Heffernon, for Boston; Mary and Bridget Mack, for New-York; Mary Nolan, for Boston; Mary Noonan, Johanna, John and Park Brown, Ann Harvey, Johanna Ward, Henry Mercer, for New-York; Mary Connolly, Catharine Shiel, Margaret Killian, Anna Foster, Patrick Quilan, Maria Foley, Bridget Higgins, Winifred Burke, Patrick Riley, Maria Dolan, for Boston; John Lowrey, Margaret Fleming, Honora Tobin, Margaret, Sarah and Margaret Cunniff, Margaret Manahan, Anne Tyrell, Mary Ryan, Jane Haddock, Jane Drake, Mary A. Walsh and Joe Kenny, for Boston; Ellen Gibbs, for St. Johns; Ann Roddy and infant, for New-York; Mary V. McGuire, Morris Lynch, Mary Lynch, Michael Caffery, Peter Flynn, for New-York; Michael Gibbons, Julia Kenny, for Boston; Margaret Rourke, Ellen O'Farrell, James Cowrey, Charlotte Sweeny, for New-York; John Kenny, Margaret McMahon, James Castler, Jane Henry, James Byrnes, Mary Byrnes, Bartholomew Folan, Timothy Murphy, Bridget Murphy, for Boston; Thomas O'Neill, Hugh Mooney, John Mogan, Mary Mogan, Charles Walker, for New-York; Mary Flynn, Matthew Curtin, for Boston; Bridget Kelly, Michael Kiggin, Michael Hogan, for New-York; Mary V. Nugent, for St. Johns; Thomas Laffry, Patrick Keenan, Bridget Morrissy, for New-York; John Welch, for New-York; Mary Murphy, for Boston; Honora Welch, for New-York; Thomas Welch, Biddy Welch, Mary Kelly, Mary Moran, Ellen Burke, Elizabeth Case, for New-York; Margaret Rogers, Rose Rogers, for Boston; Ann Cellher, John Judge, Honora Carney, John McCauley, for Boston; Cath. Leany, for New-York; Ann Dooly, for St. Johns; Martin Boyce, Bridget Ryan, for New-York; Ann Henian, Patrick McGrath, Michael Hogan, for Boston, Mary Cobrille, for New-York; Mary Rainey, Abbey Neale, Maria, Ann, James, Bridget, Martin and John Drodey, for Boston; Ann Moon, for New-York; Winni Connor, for Boston; Susan Harris, Mary Halloran, for New-York; Ann Joint, Mary O'Connor, Anna Murphy, for Boston; Mary Kelley, Ann Spiel, Ellen O'Boyle, Michael Kelly, Mrs. Egan, Maria, Ann and Kate Egan, Michael Haruty, Catherine Kennedy, Mary Quinn, Bridget McDonough, for New-York; Thomas Connelly, Catherine Judge, Alice McGowan, Bridget McGarahy, Mary Clearkin, Bridget McDonohue, for Boston; James, Ellen, Ellen, William, James, William and Sarah Natty, for New-York; Henry Vangan, Anne Vangan, John Cunningham, Mary Minoguc, Thomas Hanley, Dennis Hanley, Lawrence Hanley, Martin Davin, Martin Davin, Ellen Davin, Jane Davin, for New-York; Bridget Lyons, Maria Blakely, Mary Flood, Bridget Flood, for Boston; Judy Laffey, Bridget Commonnon, for New York; Mary Denwille, Mary Deseville, for Boston; Beatrice Corsin, Mary Griffin, Timothy Claffey, Catherine Claffey, for New York; Cecilia Kirwen, for Boston; Ross Ebbett, Sarah Rossborough, Bridget Nevir, John Ruberry, Honora Joyce, Michael Joyce, John Joyce, for New-York; Agnes Brown, Jas. Carolan, Mary Kelly, for Boston; Mary Connor, Margaret Connor, Honora Connor, Lawrence Kenny, for New-York; Thomas W. Gormigle, James Daly, for Boston; Martin Rooney, Mary Mahoney, Belinda Daly, for New-York; Ann Sweeny, Margaret Sweeney, Francis Costello, for Boston; Thomas Conrey, for New-York; John Lynch, for Boston; Patrick McDonald, Ann Rohan, Margaret Wale, Mary Birmingham, Joe, Comcannon, for New-York; Patrick Gragan, John Mongen, William Connolly, Darby Pancard, Bridget Welch, Bridget McGrath, Ellen Cannon, John Cody, Widow and Mary Hughes, Mary Lydon, Winnery Corlis, William L. Lure, Mary Waldron, Lizzie Green, Delia Donahue, for New-York; Wm. Knowles, for St. Johns; Bridget McKenna, Henry, Lucinda and Elizabeth Campbell, Mary Kennedy, Anna Gallagher, Ann Finlan, Mary Flanaghan, M. G. Garvin, Patrick, James and Catherine Feeny, Eliza Cleby, Mary Healy, Catherine Lanaghan, Bridget Melady, for New-York; Ann Devine, for Boston; Mary Sexton, Patrick, Bridget and Mary Cleary, for New-York; Mary A. Dangan, for Boston; Daniel and Margaret Mullaly, Michael Phelan, Mary Down, Widow Loteus, Catherine Higgins, Henry Tully, John Tighe, Mary Farraghan, Mary Mullowney, S. Halloran, Ann Welsh, Alice and Michael Quin, Pat Lennane, Judy Hogan, Mary Heish, for New-York; Anne Flarharty, for Boston; John Flarharty, Maria Ruch, Judy Welch, for New-York; Mary Maculy, for Boston; Anna V. Smith, John Saffny, Mary Saffny, Alice Conrey, Mary Smith, Bridget Madigan, Mary Connoly, John White, Cornelius, Bridget, Ellen, James and Catherine Metom, Catherine Malonay, James Means, for New-York; Ellen Cragh, Catharine Cannon, for Boston; Thomas Ryan, Pat, Bridget, James, Pat and Peter Devlin, for New-York; Bridget Kelly, for Boston; Thomas and Mary Cahill, for New-York; Mary Flood, Wm. Louis Solden, for Boston; Elenor Jones, Catherine and Mary Tully, Mary Conlan, for New-York; Margaret Reilly, for Boston; Celia and Thomas Mally, Hannah Harvey, for New-York; John, Susan, Mary and Kitty Tobin, for Boston; Martin Delany, for New-York; Owen Tarpey, for St. Johns; Catharine Matthews, for New-York; Wm. Nolan, for Boston; Bridget Horan, Catharine Hanly, for New-York; Biddy Braghan, Catharine Kilarny, Jane Dempsey, Mary Dempsey, Patrick Kilarny, John Buckly, Mary O'Neill and infant, New-York; John Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Catharine Sullivan, for Boston; John Brady, Ellen O'Bonny, Thomas Kennedy, James McCanby, Maria McDermott, Bridget Laffey, P. H. Hannett, for New-York; Dominick Lennan, for Boston; Maria Reddy, Ann O'Brien, for New-York; Duncen Cameron, for St. Johns; Ralph Bailey, Thomas Thornton, Rev. Mr. Boyle, Michael Halcran, John Winn, Wm. Downey, Luke Doanohue, Patrick Feeny, for New-York.

MEETING OF PASSENGERS ON THE BRIG.

At a meeting of passengers saved from the wreck and burning of the steamer *Connaught*, held on board the brig *Minna Schiffer*, in Boston Harbor, on Tuesday, the 9th of October, Mr. Wm. Henry, of New-York, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Joseph Scheatea, of Liverpool, England; Wm. Salter, of Burlington, Iowa; Rev. Patrick Ring, of St. Louis; Rev. John Brady, of New-Hampshire; Henry A. Huntington, of Boston; F. Brennon, of Baltimore; William H. Butler, of Galway; Henry Niles, of Indiana; Scott A. Smith, of Rhode Island; W. H. Newman, American Consul at St. Johns; William Donnelly, of Newfoundland; and Thomas McCandlish, of Virginia, appointed Secretaries, whereupon the following resolutions were framed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with devout gratitude the merciful interposition of Divine Providence in delivering us from the wreck and burning of the steamer *Connaught* on Sunday, the 7th inst.

Resolved, That we tender to Capt. JOHN WILSON, to Mr. THOMAS H. CONNANTON

Indicated funds [illegible] into N. Y. at 9 @ par cent. The [illegible] of the demand and the supplies is quoted [illegible] for a fortnight past. The Exchange market closed somewhat steadier for the English mail to-day, on the basis of 109 for Bank and Bankers, and 109@109¼ for good Merchant bills. The supply is liberal, and likely to continue so with the present scale of Domestic exports. The shipments of Grain to England, as well as the receipts from the West, continue active. The traffic on the Western roads, reported to-day for the first week in October, as well as the business on the two great New-York lines and the Erie Canal, tells the story of receipts at tide water. The news telegraphed from the *Africa* at Cape Race, to Sept. 30, is highly encouraging for both the Grain and Cotton market. The sales of Cotton on Saturday, 29th September, at Liverpool, are reported 16,000 bales, of which one-half was taken by speculators and for export. The harvest weather continued sufficiently unfavorable to stimulate the demand for Foreign Wheat.

The traffic of the Illinois Central for the first week of October was:

1860	$67,618 05
1859	51,986 47
Increase	$15,631 58

The collections in the Land Department for the week ending 6th instant were $31,502 49. The sales for the same week, 1859, were $61,208 48.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS.		EX. FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	83,000	256,000	9,000	1,000	1,000
1859-60	89,000	259,000	20,000	7,000	1,000
1858-9	93,000	234,000	9,000	9,000	1,000
1857-8	50,000	102,000	2,000	4,000	1,000
1856-7	64,000	185,000	5,000	3,000	
1855-6	70,000	259,000	21,000	5,000	3,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	44,000	10,000	4,000	59,000	351,000
1859-60	71,000	23,000	6,000	100,000	248,000
1858-9	40,000	20,000	5,000	65,000	217,000
1857-8	26,000	4,000	2,000	32,000	102,000
1856-7	17,000	15,000	5,000	37,000	163,000
1855-6	81,000	18,000	7,000	106,000	233,000

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7¼	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	11	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been less active, yet prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened tamely, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The news by the *Africa*, however, occasioned more activity, the demand having increased, especially from shippers, and prices of desirable lots advanced a shade, closing with an upward tendency. The receipts have been less excessive and holders have been less eager to sell, unless at higher rates than such are immediately obtainable. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 27,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, mainly at $5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, mainly at $5 75@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30 @ $5 40
Extra State	5 50 @ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 30 @ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60 @ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. The reported sales comprise 2,800 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 75@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 3,200 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 50@$4 15 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, mainly for export, at decidedly firmer prices. The *Africa's* favorable market advices have encouraged shippers to purchase freely. Sales have been reported of 185,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 40@$1 55, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; amber Western, in small lots, at $1 36@$1 37; red Western at $1 34@$1 35, mainly at $1 35; amber Iowa at $1 28½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 20@$1 24; white Kentucky, part at $1 50@$1 55, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand to-day at rising prices. The transactions comprise 68,000 bushels, at 70½c.@71c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye rules quiet to-day, at from 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 16,250 bushels, including Canada, at 81c.@84c.; and State at 78c.@79c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37½c.; and State, 37½c.@38c. ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed. Sales to-day 250 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 62½@$18 75; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50; old Mess at $18 50, and old Prime at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Lard is in limited demand at steady rates. Sales 230 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 400 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been sparingly purchased at previous quotations.

TEAS—The demand has been restricted, yet holders are firm.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., mainly at 23¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Fair engagements have been effected to-day, and less depression has been discernible. For Liverpool—Flour, 3c.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¼d.@11¾d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 1s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@¼d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Brig *Young Eagle*, 46,000 bushels Wheat, to Bristol, E.; a bark, 384 tons, to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo and back, a brig, 238 tons, to Fernambuco and back, on private terms; a bark, 287 tons, (chartered in Boston,) hence to Constantinople, Smyrna and Sicily, and back to United States, $5,100; a ship, 487 tons, to Bristol, Eng., Wheat, 11d., in shipper's bags; a bark, 642 tons, to Glasgow, 11¾d.; a Swedish bark, 522 tons, to Cork and a market, 14d. in bulk; a schooner, 242 tons, to Rio Grande, $3,000; a bark, 359 tons, to Buenos Ayres. Lumber, $20; one, 350 tons, same voyage, $21; a schooner, 299 tons, 12 months in the West India trade, $900 ₱ month; one, 300 tons, to Cuba and back, $2,700; one, 170 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,700; a brig, 249 tons to Cardenas, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., $900; a schooner, 219 tons, to Charleston, $600, thence from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $13, and back to New-York, Logwood, $5 ₱ ton; one, 197 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,000; one, 156 tons, to Laguayra and back, $1,400; a brig, 294 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,800, and back from Inagu, Salt, 10c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1860.

The supply of all kinds of live stock is large, but not above the present demands of the market. The City is full of non-residents, including merchants from all parts of the country, with members of their families and friends who have accompanied them, and visitors who are drawn hither partly by the visit of the Prince and partly by political meetings, &c. The Wide-Awake and other political displays bring large crowds of temporary visitors. These, altogether, add largely to the weekly consumption of meats, so that there is little difficulty in finding a market for the 5,000 to 5,500 or more beef cattle, the 700 to 800 veals, the 14,000 to 16,000 sheep and lambs, and the 5,000 to 10,000 hogs that now come to this City each week. Our butchers will probably be able to take nearly as many for two or three weeks to come. The 5,382 cattle which have come in since our last weekly report, have been of poorer quality generally, than the offerings of the previous week; there has been even a scarcity of first grades, such as are especially wanted by butchers who supply the principal hotels and better class of eating-houses, and most of them were taken up yesterday, so that the yards presented a poor show this morning. Butchers took the best they could get, and continued to do so until the yards were cleared out. A few hundred head of first grade bullocks, if brought in within a day or two, would probably find ready purchasers at prices fully equal to the highest figures of to-day, if they were brought to the notice of butchers. It has been suggested that occasionally, when, as this week, there is some special excitement here, some feeders having good cattle near the City might find it to their advantage to bring in a hundred or two extra good animals, say on Friday, and advertise them as on sale. The hint may be worth the attention of those concerned. It is certain that several of our first-class butchers have not on hand to-night as many tip-top bullocks as they would like to use before next week's regular market-day.... The supply of milch cows is greater than is required, and prices are not as good as last week.... Veal calves, though arriving more freely than usual at this season, are in fair demand, and the best sell readily at 7c. ₱ lb. live weight.... Sheep and lambs, though coming in at the rate of 14,000 to 15,000 per week, are in active demand, and prices are firm, and even advancing a little.... Live hogs arrive very freely, but the cool weather favors a large consumption, and the 11,000 received have all been sold, with further sales of some lots to arrive.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 9.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,382	169	800	14,352	10,990
Previous week	5,615	168	757	16,649	7,739
Same w'k last year	5,519	122	805	13,666	9,232
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 31 693. Total number received the previous week, 30,928, being an increase of 665. There is a decrease of cattle and sheep, but a large gain in swine.

Of the 5,382 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,194 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 846 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 121 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 53 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 48 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 120 are reported as sold on Sunday.

Of the 4,194 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 861 head came from New-York, 1,533 from Illinois, 259 from Kentucky, 735 from Ohio, 356 from Indiana, 82 from Canada, 10 from Connecticut, 90 from Michigan, and 268 from Missouri.

The 5,040 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,670; Hudson River Railroad, 1,687; Harlem Railroad, 235; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 110; Hudson River Boats, 867; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 436; and 35 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Nothing new or strange occurred at the cattle yards this week. When all were yarded the numbers footed up 4,194, or about 300 less than one week ago. Besides fewer in number the cattle were of less weight, which still further reduced the amount of beef, but as butchers laid in a surplus last week there was enough for all to-day. Business was quite lively Tuesday, and an unusually large number were disposed of the first day, including nearly all the first-class bullocks. Late buyers of to-day found scanty picking, unless they were willing to take up with lean animals, which many were forced to do. The prices of yesterday were about as last week—a shade higher, while to-day anything decent brought $2@$3 ₱ head advance, and the yards were emptied at an early hour.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	9½c.@10c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9c.@9¾c.
Medium quality	8c.@8¾c.	7¾c.@8¼c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@7¾c.	6¾c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6c.	5½c.@6c.
General selling prices	7c.@9c.	7c.@9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@8c.	7¾c.@7¾c.

So few cattle brought 10c. that we might, at most, call 9¾c. the highest price. Although of a poorer grade, more cattle sold for 9c.@9¼c. than last week, and there was more business in the market, with less chaffering about weights. Some of the poor lots "hung fire" owing to an absence of the news, who were kept away by one of their holy-days.... Large sales were made at Bergen Hill on Monday last, and the Albany market was quite animated the same day. The Brighton folks took about 800 head East, and one-half of those coming down the river to this market changed hands at Albany, generally at such prices that a commission was made by reselling them here, yesterday and to-day.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

GEO. AYRAULT sold 45 good Kentucky Durhams on his own account. They were bought of J. T. WARE, at Albany, were rated 8½ cwt., and retailed here at 9c.@9¾c. Ten of the best to J. A. JANTSEN, Centre Market, at $89 each, or 9¾c., buyer and seller. Also 16 State steers for M. AYRAULT, of Monroe County. They were a fine lot of 7¾ cwt., and brought similar prices. Two of them were prime spayed heifers, sold to B. LAWRENCE, for $150—buyer 10c. The whole were fed by Mr. AYRAULT.

SERRY & MCCAFRY sold 85 Illinois cattle of pretty good flesh, 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

HARING & MILLER sold 161 head here and at Bergen. Of these 121 were coarse Illinois steers and oxen which brought 7c.@8¾c.; 15 were for BLAIR & PEDRO, State cattle of 6 cwt., which run out at 8c.; 25 for L. BRIGHAM, thin light steers, and brought 7c.

H. BARNES & BRO. had 81 head of pretty good Illinois cattle bought at the yards; rated 7 cwt., and run out at an average of 8¾c.—a few of the best at 9¼c.

WHITE & SON sold, on their own account, 54 fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers at 8c.@8¼c., and 15 good Dutchess County cattle at 9c.@9½c.

J. C. HOAG & BROS. had 80 pretty good Dutchess County cattle of uneven weight, or about 7 cwt., which brought 8c.@9½c. Also 27 Canada cattle for G. PRESTON. They were a good lot of 7½ cwt., and run out at about $65 each.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for J. LEFLER 72 small light Indiana steers of 5¾ cwt., at 7c. ₱ lb. They were in thin flesh. Also 67 better 7½ cwt. Illinois cattle for A. GILLESPIE at 8c.@9c.

M. DALTON sold for S. BAKER, 53 Madison County, N. Y., cattle, mostly light stock, at about $27 each. Forty-five of them were light, thin heifers, some of which brought only $21 each. Also, for HENRY, 20 Canada cattle at 6½c. They were coarse oxen and thin cows.

I. BUDLONG, for HEATH & BRO., 53 fair 6½ cwt. Indiana cattle, which he run out at $53 each, or 8c. Also, 32 heavier but rough Illinois cattle, for J. SIMMONS. Rated 7 cwt., and averaged a trifle over 7c.

CULVER & BARTRAM bought 61 head of fine Ohio grade Durhams of S. SIDNER. They would dress 8¾ cwt., and run out, here, at $79 each, or about 9¾c.—a few 10c. to H. KELLY.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GUYNER, 62 good Ohio steers, at 9c.@9¼c. on 7¾ cwt. They had a very fine top to them.

C. W. CONGER sold for MORTON & FRY, 66 common 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7¾c.@9c.

H. AYERS sold for the above parties 78 head of scarcely as good cattle, rated at about 6½ cwt., which brought 7¾c.@8¾c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 43 head of very good Ohio grade Durhams, rated 9 cwt., and run out at 8¾c.@9¾c.

J. CHURCH was selling 64 head of Illinois steers for MATTISON & DUNN. They were a common lot of medium flesh, 6 cwt. steers, and brought 7c.@8c.

STILES & DAWSON sold 33 fair Ohio steers for R. YOUNG, rated 6½ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. Some of them were very nice butchers' steers.

MILCH COWS.

The improvement of last week has been lost, cows selling scarcely as readily as two weeks ago. We heard of sales of very good family cows at $32 each, and prime ones at $35@$38, which is $2 to $4 ₱ head lower than last week. Besides being lower, they sell very slowly, leaving quite a supply on hand even after sending several instalments into the country among the milkmen to be peddled out.

VEAL CALVES.

There is no variation in the price of calves, all the really good ones bringing 6¾c., and the finest 7c. ₱ lb., live weight. They sell readily if of good quantity. Quite a proportion of them are large, coarse animals, or very small calves—too young to be eatable, although sold for meat to third and fourth class buyers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been rather light during the past few days, and the stock is selling a little quicker and at better prices than last week. Owing to tardy arrivals of the boats and trains, one or two of the market places was poorly supplied this morning. An advance of 25c. per head may be noted on the best sheep. An average price for a fair lot of sheep is about $3 75, although we noticed one small pen of large, fat sheep, held at $7 each, or fully 5c. ₱ lb., live weight. Most of the sales were at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., net. From 500 to 600 dressed sheep arrive at Washington Market and vicinity each day, from Albany. The freight is less on dead sheep, and pelts are worth 6c.@7c., each, more in Albany than here.

BROWNING received the following lots at his Sixth-street Market during the past week: From New-York, 3,829; brought in, 106 by J. Brady; 97, S. Brown; 101, P. Reider; 491, L. Miller; 428, J. J. Plattner; 197, P. Kilmer; 198, C. H. Turner; 200, H. S Gulick; 20, I. Rodman; 103, W. H. Brown; 363, D. M. Dibblee; 239, W. T. Felt; 351, H. W. Lawton; 204, D Poncher; 205, I. Lynde; 256, Sweet & Wood; 143 H. G. Cause, 97, H. Purdy; 30, G. Grey. From New-Jersey, 338 brought in, 41 by G. B. Holcombe; 9 by P. Voorhese, and 288, C. Gilmore. From Michigan, 340 by E. Reynolds. From Canada 292, brought in, 322 by R. H. Hume; 151, J. Simons, and 19, T. Hossberry. From Pennsylvania, 114 by A. D. Stephens. From Ohio 171, by Crall & Bartlett. Total, 5,284.

The pens were nearly empty this morning, as there were very few came in since yesterday. We could only obtain the following sales:

R. H. HUME disposed of 1,976 sheep and lambs for $7,932 92, or an average of $4 01 each.

HART & WEST sold 600 head at an average of $3 50 each.

MCCARTY & MILLER report sales of 250 head of sheep and lambs, at an average of over $4 ₱ head.

Receipts at O'BRIEN & MCGRAW'S were, from New-York 201, G. M. Ames; 192, L. S. Hill; 60, G. C. Bucell; 101, Samuel Brown; 147, J. Hudson; 42, H. A. Lampton; 50, J. Wittman; 165, G. H. Terry; 105, J. Miller; 59, E. Hunt; 151, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 219, B. F. Hatch; 41, M. Kelly; 41, A. Thompson; 199, M. M. Thomas; 192, Wm. S. Holmes; 66, P. Manifold; 50, A. New; 318, E. Sherman; 115, J. Fish; 177, H. Purdy; 103, S. Beckwith; 33, A. W. Smith; 41, G. Bright; 49, J. Frinck; 141, A. M. Allaire. From New-Jersey—20 by D. Allaire; 9, Clark; 10, R. White; 12, J. Silwell. From Michigan, 197 by Mr. Henry, and 369 from Ohio by W. Sloan.

In connection with M. P. FOGLE, they report the following sales:

201 sheep	$819 50	66 sheep	$330 00
192 sheep	780 00	50 sheep	152 50
60 sheep	194 37	318 sheep	1,318 25
101 sheep	406 94	197 sheep	903 26
147 sheep	504 93	115 sheep	333 37
42 sheep	182 25	97 sheep	340 99
50 sheep	187 00	103 sheep	328 50
165 sheep	473 37	33 sheep	135 50
105 sheep	338 75	41 sheep	179 37
15 sheep	54 75	20 sheep	90 00
79 sheep	233 50	280 sheep	1,245 00
224 sheep	738 37	138 sheep	616 50
41 sheep	148 25	20 sheep	91 00
41 sheep	185 75	9 sheep	35 00
199 sheep	711 12	10 sheep	37 50
192 sheep	666 00	12 sheep	48 00
Total	3,383		$12,789 59

SWINE.

Arrivals of live hogs have been heavy—the largest of the season—besides tolerable free receipts of dressed carcases. Notwithstanding this, the demand is lively and prices are better than last week. Packers have not yet taken hold, nor will they at present prices. From 8,000 to 10,000 hogs are wanted each week for fresh pork, lard and sausages. Butchers say that fresh pork never sold as well as this Fall. The market is quite lively, the various lots having been disposed of as soon as they arrive or even sold before they reach here.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6¾c.@7c.	8¾c.@8¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Still Hogs	6¼c.@6¾c.	7¾c.@8¼c.

Market good. Hogs selling as fast as they arrive.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street Stables at the beginning of the week, 684 head. First-class coach horses have been less sought after, but at full prices. A few well-matched pairs were sold for private use, at $800@$850 per pair. First-class single horses have been sold at $275@$300 each. Saddle horses have been neglected. Good cart horses held their own, commanding $175@200 each, or $400@$450 per pair. Only a few railroad and omnibus horses were sold at $120@$125 each. The market is well supplied with common stock at $80@$110 each. About 30 head were sold for shipment at an average of $100 each. The total sales for the week amount to 191 head, of which there were sold at Post & Nichols' 61 head; Chamberlin's, 48; Carpenter's, 10; Dudley, 12, leaving on hand this evening 553 head. The arrivals are gradually diminishing, yet holders of small lots evince some anxiety to sell. At the New-York Sale Stable, corner of Forty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, of about 35 head of good stock, only 4 were sold during the week at fair prices, and at TATTERSALLS, of 41 head 6 were sold.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 11, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as *merchants and producers realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The general tone of the market is decidedly lower, especially on grades of Butter not strictly choice. The demand is chiefly confined to the home trade and small shipments South. The supply of Butter is quite ample for the demand, and buyers have no difficulty in filling their orders. Our advice to dairymen is to take present rates and let their Butter come forward now.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	20
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	12	@	13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	15
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb	13	@	16

CHEESE

Is easier, and our heavy dealers concede a little in price; 11c. is the outside figure.

Fine State, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	10	@	11

EGGS.

The receipts have been short for a few days, and the supply barely meets the wants of the trade. We quote good marks:

State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen	17	@	18
Ohio, ₱ dozen	16	@	16½

BEANS

Are firm, and prime qualities are scarce.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	1 20	@	1 25
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	1 75
Marrow, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples are inactive; new State are wanted at 5c., but none arriving yet. Good Southern sell at 4c. Dried Peaches sell quickly at 12c.@14c. for handsome bright colored fruit, and 9c.@10c. for dark fruit. Unpeeled Peaches, 6c.@6½c. Plums are quiet at 12½c. Other dried fruits are unchanged.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	5	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	3½	@	4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	15	@	19
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	16	@	18

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples continue very abundant, and unless of superior quality, are difficult to sell at any price. Good mixed lots of sound fruit in good order are offered freely on the dock from $1 50 to $1 75, while inferior qualities of common apples range from 75c. to $1 25.

Apples, Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Apples, Crab Apples, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Pears, Vergalieu, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	10 00
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	8 00
Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket	2 50	@	5 00
Peaches, Western New-York, ₱ box	2 50	@	5 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	30	@	63
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Chickens, live, Jersey, ₱ pair	44	@	62
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	3 00	@	3 75
Partridges, ₱ pair	50	@	63
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 12½
Stall-fed Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 00

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	—	@	2 12
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 37
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	88
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Cauliflowers	4 00	@	20 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	88
String Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	63
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 13
Egg Plant, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins	1 00	@	4 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 13

BEESWAX.

Yellow is quiet at 34c. for Western and Southern.

FEATHERS

Are more inquired for. Live Geese, Western, 45c. @50c.; Tennessee, 30c. to 45c.

CHESTNUTS

Are beginning to come forward, and are offered at $4 @$5 ₱ bushel, heaped measure.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 485 Broadway, sole Agents.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.
It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.
It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.
Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."
Use "Chocolate" for your
LUNCH.
Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."
It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.
The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.
Make your purchase of
E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DE Paris, élève du Conservatoire, dernièrment arrivée, désire trouver une famille dans laquelle elle pourrait donner de leçons sur le piano ou de chant ou dans la langue Française, en échange de boarding. Elle pent donner des renseignemens les plus unexceptionable. Elle ne désire entrer que dans une famille bien respectable. S'addresser chez Mons. S. URSO, 542 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBtain board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where she would give lessons in music as an equivalent, or partially so. Unquestionable references given and required. Address R. P. W., Box No. 454 General Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A FEW PARTIES DESIRING board, with rooms en suite or single, with or without private table, in a house containing all modern improvements, will call at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, in a first-class private house, centrally located, near Broadway. References exchanged. Address A. O., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NO. 118 WEST 14TH-ST.—VERY desirable rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT HALL BEDroom to let, with full board, in the first-class private house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-av. Hotel. Also a fine suite of rooms to let Nov. 1.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 72 WEST 21ST-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with fine rooms and a pleasant home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a room having gas on the first floor, board and bath at No. 27 Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also, a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with hall bedroom attached, to let, with board, to a gentleman and lady, or single gentleman, within four minutes' walk of South or Wall-st Ferries. Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS on second or third floor for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 Sands-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find, at No. 25 Concord-st., a very pleasant room. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in November next, in first-class house with modern improvements, not east of 4th-av. Would like two front rooms, or back and front; would furnish their own apartments. Address C. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and

...Thursday, October 11, 1860.

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...and California, designed for circulation ... Atlantic States, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, ... a complete Digest of American Events ... during the past ten days, will be ... from (Thursday) Morning, in ample time ... the outward Mail Steamer, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 12 M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will ... their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—All that Glitters is not Gold—Wives at the Ewar.

BARNUM'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WALLACK'S GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—Sketches in India—The Flower Girl.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE—Fast Women of the Second Bar—Afterpiece.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo... and the Burglars.

CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian ...

...—No. 585—Wheelock's Free Gallery ... Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have further interesting returns from the State Elections on Tuesday, which swell the popular majorities for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana beyond the most sanguine previous calculations of the several State Committees. For members of the next Congress, the Republicans, as anticipated, lose several members from their present great preponderance in the Pennsylvania delegation. And the latest dispatch ... renders probable a net loss of two members ... that State. The Indiana delegation will ... continue divided, as at present, 8 to 3. The ... of all three of these States will be ..., unquestionably, and this result is im... in Pennsylvania and Indiana, as enabling ... party to displace United States Senators Big... Wright. In reference to the final popular ... in Pennsylvania for Andrew G. Curtin, ... for Governor, over Henry D. Foster, ... we see no reason to change our first es... of yesterday—25,000. In the forty counties ... he leads Foster about 15,000, with ... County, on the Northern line, and several ... Western counties to come in.

The Baltimore Municipal Election took place yesterday, and resulted in a sweeping triumph for the Reformers—all their candidates being elected. Everything passed off quietly; and the good effects of the new Election laws for the city, and the new Police regulations were everywhere apparent. Not a fight occurred—not a pistol-shot was heard, even in the exultation of victory. Baltimore, certainly, has redeemed herself.

The steamship *Africa*, with three days' later European news, passed Cape Race on Monday, and a brief synopsis of her advices has been telegraphed. Their most important feature is the announcement of the capitulation of Ancona, and that Gen. Lamoriciere and his whole garrison have been taken prisoners. It is again asserted that the Pope, in his *ultimatum* to the Emperor of the French, threatens that he will quit Rome at once, unless France interferes to stop the progress of the Sardinians. The repulse of the Garibaldians at Capua is confirmed. It would seem that there is still heavy work to be performed by the Dictator, for the Ex-King of Naples has assembled an army of 50,000, and is determined to make a final effort to recover his crown. There is no other news of importance.

A telegram from Washington states that information has been received from Mexico to the effect that the Government of Great Britain contemplates an entire withdrawal of diplomatic relations with Miramon; and it is asserted that the Spanish Minister at the Mexican capital has received the most urgent advice from the authorities at Havana to treat the Liberal Government with the greatest respect. It has already been announced that another proposition on the part of the British Government to mediate for the restoration of peace has been rejected by the Liberals. All these facts seem to indicate that the position of the Juarez Government is becoming stronger, and that the struggle now in progress for the supremacy will soon be decided in its favor.

Additional particulars of the disaster to the steamship *Connaught* will be found on our second page this morning, as gathered by our own reporters, and from the Boston papers of yesterday. The statement of Capt. Leitch is given in full, together with a list of the passengers copied from the ship's books. The agents of the Galway line at Boston took immediate steps, on the arrival of the passengers in that City, to relieve their most pressing necessities, everything possible, under the circumstances, being done. It is announced that the new steamship *Leinster* will take the place of the *Connaught*, and leave Galway for Boston on No...

Later news from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, is received by the Pony Express, which reached St. Joseph yesterday, having left San Francisco on the 28th ult. There is nothing of importance from California. The difficulty in the Oregon Legislature had not yet been adjusted. The House had adjourned, but the Senate refused to do so. From the Sandwich Islands we have a variety of interesting shipping intelligence.

The Prince of Wales has been enthusiastically received at Philadelphia—rather too much so, we fear, for his personal comfort. By this time, however, the Royal Highness must feel himself at home among the Democratic crowds of America. There certainly never was a Prince more Democratic, or more thoroughly good natured and determined to accept things in the spirit in which they are offered. He has had the opportunity in Philadelphia of seeing an important election, and of noting how quietly the whole proceeding is conducted; and we do not doubt that an experience of this kind will be held in correct estimation by the Prince and the distinguished noblemen who accompany him. During yesterday the party visited various points of interest in the City of Brotherly Love; they witnessed a race, and in the evening went to the opera to hear Patti, our own *prima donna*.

The speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the political issues of the day, was listened to by a crowded audience. Mr. Yancey spoke over two hours. He argued that Slavery was necessary to the present production of cotton; that the South is entitled to receive the support of the North, because of our national prosperity resulting from Southern productiveness; that the South is entitled to the extension of Slavery in the Territories under the Constitution, and had a right to secede when she believed there was occasion for it. He evaded an answer to a question put to him by one of the audience as to whether the election of Lincoln would be a good reason for secession.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, which was devoted to a conference with the Hon. Mr. Kinsman, M. P., during which they discussed the principal topics embraced in the address delivered by Mr. Kinsman on Tuesday evening. They ... to recommend to Congress on various sub... ... to English and American Com...

The Commander of the Seventh ... presented with a splen... ... tokens of respect from the ... of the regiment. The presen... ... which took place at the residence of Col. ..., was accompanied by a speech from Capt. ... which was responded to by Col. ... with much feeling. The service consisted of eight pieces of beautiful workmanship, manufactured by Ball, Black & Co., and valued at $3,000.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, the case of the Artisans' Bank was, yesterday, further postponed until Saturday next, by consent of the parties. In the Oyer and Terminer a large number of prisoners were arraigned, and some, on pleading guilty, were sent to the State Prison and the Penitentiary. The trial of Patrick Hogan, for the murder of Thomas McLaughlin, on May 28, at No. 21 Morris street, occupied the day, and was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court. In the Court of General Sessions several unimportant cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market improved yesterday, and closed at advancing prices. The State Stocks participated in the steady confidence which follows the elections of Tuesday. Money was easier both on call loan and for discounts.

The favorable market news by the *Africa* occasioned more activity in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed higher. Provisions were quiet, and Pork was decidedly cheaper. The auction sale of Coffee passed off satisfactorily. Cotton was in fair demand. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Tallow, Teas, Naval Stores, Fish, Hides and Leather attracted less attention. Hay and Hops were freely sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker. There were 452 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been largely supplied the present week, but the demand is unusually brisk, and former prices have been fully maintained, with a moderate advance for some of the better grades. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 5,383 beef cattle, 169 milch cows, 800 veal calves, 14,253 sheep and lambs, and 10,990 live hogs—total 31,693. At the general weekly market opening on Tuesday, and closing yesterday, an advance of nearly ½c. per pound, estimated dressed weight, was obtained for the better grades of bullocks, of which there was a scarcity. Common grades advanced a trifle, the selling rates being: First quality, 9½c.@10c.; medium, 8c.@8½c.; and poor, 7c.@5½c. Milch cows are in excess and slow of sale at lower prices. Veals sell well, 7c. per pound, live weight, being freely paid for the best. Sheep and lambs are in large supply, but with a brisk demand they are selling at a little better prices. Live hogs are arriving freely, but sell at full rates, and the pens are cleared with some sales of those to arrive; corn-fed bring 6½c. @7c. per pound, live weight.

The Prince of Wales in New-York.

We may well admit to-day a passing truce in the conflict of politics, and unite as Americans in recognizing the tribute paid our common country in the visit of the heir of England to the commercial metropolis of the great Empire of the West. It is indeed no slight or insignificant homage which is thus rendered by the future Sovereign of England to the justice of the cause in which our fathers contended against the crown which he inherits, as well as to the greatness which the Republic has achieved. However lightly some of our own fellow-countrymen may be inclined to estimate the institutions under which the thirteen colonies of Great Britain have developed into more than thirty sovereign States, it is plain that to them we owe a rank among the nations, and a name in the earth not altogether despicable in the eyes even of those who were once our enemies, and to whom every advance which we make in wealth, in importance and in power, brings a more vivid reminiscence of that elder union with themselves which was severed so long ago by their own suicidal hands.

This national significance the visit of the Prince should have for us all, and it is doing him no discourtesy to press home this truth to-day. The Prince of Wales we call him, for it is but an idle affectation to veil under the diplomatic disguise of "Lord Renfrew" a royal reality which is transparent enough to delight the most superstitious believer in the inherent and irrepressible glory of princes. The *alias* of the son of Victoria in America is only comparable to Sheridan's quizzical stage direction of the "army" which "enters *incog.*"

The Baron of Renfrew may be on his travels in search of unpretending enjoyments and unostentatious instruction. It will doubtless become the Baron of Renfrew better than the Prince of Wales to take his modest lunch in the magnificent pavilion erected "expressly for this occasion" in the grounds of our municipal Tiberius Gracchus, his Honor the Mayor. Nor can we object to the inspection of the "noblest view in the world," from the most appropriately Gaelic locality of Washington Heights, by the same retiring member of the aristocracy of Scotland.

But it is the Prince of Wales whose visit interests the people of New-York at large. It is the Prince of Wales who extends to us the cordial right hand of Old England, too long estranged from her proud and, perhaps at times, somewhat discomfortable cousin. It is the Prince of Wales whose hand we take in our turn, with the sincerity of a people to whom idle compliments are of small account, but for whom the genuine and intelligent good-will of their equals has the highest, and, indeed, a not easily appreciable value. In their name we repeat with them their thousand-fold welcome to this young hope of Britain. His presence here awakens infinite memories for ourselves, which we would not willingly let pass without bidding them pause and yield their salutary lesson. But of all these memories, there is not one which truly wars in the least with the greetings which American hearts have prepared for him, or with the prayers which American lips are ready to join with English in uttering, that all his days may be days of honor to himself and of happiness to the mighty nation of freemen whose chief he is training himself to become.

Just as might have been Expected.—Virginia is an afflicted State. To be sure she has succeeded in getting Hon. Henry A. Wise out of the gubernatorial chair, but he still clings to his citizenship. A few days ago he delivered a characteristic address at Norfolk, near which city he has recently taken up his residence—and what was the result? It was apparently the signal for a John Brown insurrection on a small scale. The *Argus*, of Saturday, chronicles the arrest of a number of negroes, the organization of Vigilance Committees, and advises "suspected white persons to quit these parts between two days." Then to add emphasis to its counsels it states that a free negro had already been shot, and that a white man named Flynn, had received a leaden *quietus* for daring to point his gun at a party which was approaching his cabin with the intention of searching it, without the warrant of law. The excitement among the people had but just begun, and it was impossible to tell how far it might spread, or to what acts of violence it might lead.

Strangely enough, Gov. Wise is not mentioned in connection with the "suspected white persons" to whom the *Argus* alludes, but it is difficult to see how the Vigilance Committees can long leave him at large. Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties were quiet enough until he took up his residence there, and we trust that the investigations to which this insurrection may give rise will not be suspended until it is clearly demonstrated whether he had anything to do with it. It was not long since that Gov. Wise addressed the Texans in these words: "Fight all the invaders of your State, and hang all you can catch." The Virginians have the Ex-Governor in their power, and if it shall be proved that his recent speech at Norfolk led the negroes to believe that, in the present emergency, they had better take care of themselves, what can save the Ex-Governor from the fate to which he desired to consign the disturbers of the peace in Texas?

What's to Happen.

A Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, familiarly known as "Old Abe," age 51, height six feet seven, by profession Rail-Splitter, is to be our next President. The thing seems pretty sure. Since the Pennsylvania election, everybody concedes it. It becomes a matter of some importance, therefore, to see what is likely to happen in consequence of it. On this point doctors differ. Mr. J. W. Gerard, who talks in italics and deals largely in very poor jokes, thinks Mr. Lincoln intends to split the Union. Mr. O'Conor becomes facetious—very much as a retained and well-bred hyena might be—and thinks Lincoln will live on negroes, to save expense of beef, during his Presidential term. Gen. Walbridge waxes strong on statistics and small quotations, and John Cochrane adopts the balloon style of oratory, with about the same success which attends Prof. Lowe's attempts to cross the Atlantic.

Besides these persons, who are professional alarmists, there is a large class of men who have a vague but real apprehension that something terrible is to follow the election of a Republican President. They fear that the South will be excluded by law from the territories,—that slaves will be set free in the District of Columbia,—that the inter-state Slave-trade will be prohibited, and a great variety of legislative encroachments on Southern rights will be perpetrated.

It may lend some degree of comfort to minds of this apprehensive cast, to tell them that whatever may be the wishes of the Republicans on these topics, they are not likely to have any opportunity to carry them into effect. Under our form of Government the President does not make laws,—any more than the Supreme Court does—nor, practically, half so much. Congress retains that function—and the Senate is an indispensable part of Congress. Now the Senate is certain to be in Democratic hands for two or three years to come, and there is some reason to fear that the House will be also. The Republicans are likely to lose some members in several States,—and possibly they may lose enough to throw the balance of power into other hands.

It will not be easy, therefore, for Mr. Lincoln to do much mischief, even if he should be disposed. We have great confidence in his pacific and conciliatory disposition. He seems to us much more likely to be too good-natured and tolerant towards his opponents, than not enough so. Rail-splitting is not an exciting occupation. It does not tend to cultivate the hot and angry passions of the heart. It is much less stimulating in this direction than the business of overseer on a slave plantation. It teaches a man to strike heavy blows, and to plant them just where they are needed—but he learns, also, to deal them only *when* they are needed. A skillful professor of this science will not be likely to go around splitting things in general,—putting a wedge into every crack he sees and driving it home merely for the love of the thing. He has an eye to utility. It is only when things have fallen into decay a little—when the fences are down and the cattle and swine wandering into forbidden territory, rooting up useful crops and doing more harm in a day than a careful farmer can remedy in a week, that he splits rails to repair the breach and *fence in* the troublesome brutes. We have not the slightest doubt, therefore, that Prof. Lincoln will disappoint utterly the sanguinary expectations of Mr. Gerard.

But even without this personal confidence in him, we have an additional security against his doing mischief, in the fact that so far as legislation goes, his hands will be tied. One branch of Congress, at all events, will be against him. There will be no hostile legislation at Washington—no "overt acts" of aggression which will call for a declaration of independence on the part of the Southern States. Things will go on very much as they have hitherto—except that we shall have honesty and manliness instead of meanness and corruption in the Executive departments, and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind in the tone and talk of the Government on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Yancey in New-York.

Mr. W. L. Yancey, formerly of Troy, N. Y., now of Alabama, made a political speech last evening to a very crowded and attentive audience at the Cooper Institute.

Mr. Yancey is a man of middle age and medium height,—with a square, intelligent and rather hard face, an easy and graceful manner, and the general appearance of a respectable, common-place gentleman. He does not look like a professional Fire-eater, nor would he be arrested on suspicion of intending either to set the river on fire or to dissolve the Union. His style of speaking was unlike what we had expected. We had heard him spoken of as a wonderful orator,—as capable of producing very thrilling effects. Instead of that we found him a clear, cool, straight-forward speaker,—methodical in arrangement, precise in his language, uttering with deliberation well-formed sentences, and dealing much more in argument than in sentiment or passion. His style of speaking is somewhat like that of James T. Brady, who seems to be, to say the least, quite his equal.

Mr. Yancey, it will be remembered, is the most active representative of Secessionism at the South. He wrote the famous Slaughter letter, in which he exhorted Mr. S. to remain in the Democratic ranks, in order to prepare public sentiment so that, at the proper opportunity, the Cotton States might be "precipitated into Revolution." This was written two or three years ago, and Mr. Yancey has been busy ever since in finding or creating his opportunity. His speech last night left little room for doubt as to his views on this point. Although he announced that he was a Breckinridge man, he yet declared himself in favor of the Fusion movement, especially since the Pennsylvania election. His main desire was clearly to defeat an election by the people, and so throw the question into the House of Representatives. Once there, it will be their own fault if the Disunionists do not make it subservient to their purposes.

Mr. Yancey opened his speech by expressing the hope that the day had not *yet* come when a Southern man could not speak fully and freely in defence of his own section and its institutions, and yet be received as a fellow-countryman in a Northern State. In this hope he certainly was not disappointed. About reciprocating the compliment and permitting a Northern man to speak with equal freedom in a Southern State, he was discreetly silent. But he went on to say that the South as a section must be recognized as the equal in all respects of the North—or she would vindicate that equality outside the Union. Proceeding then with a historical statement of the legislation of the country concerning Slavery, he asserted that the Constitution had provided for the security, protection and *increase* of Slavery—and that it was the duty of the North to carry those provisions into effect. Slavery must cease to be treated or regarded as an evil, and the whole conduct of the Government must proceed upon the opposite assumption.

This was the general drift of his remarks, which will be found reported at length elsewhere. We have no intention of making them the subject of any extended review. The fact of their presentation here, by an advocate of fusion, is the main point of importance. It may serve to show the people of the North upon what basis this movement rests, and what it is they are expected to vote for, when they vote for fusion.

Aldermanic Aristocracy.

A majority of our City Fathers, we see, have refused to take any official part to-day in the reception of the Prince of Wales, on the alleged ground that "the aristocracy" have taken upon themselves to do the honors of the City, a fact which discharges the Aldermen in their own eyes from any connection with the affair—this being one comfort to our civic pride; and which also will cut them off from any possibility of incurring such a series of bills as they inflicted upon our Treasury in the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors—this being another point which cannot fail to be regarded by all our tax-payers as a comfort of the most substantial character.

But do not the Aldermen inflict a wrong upon their own high station, when conceding that any class in the City except themselves can be regarded as "an aristocracy?" In one sense, the word "aristocracy" implies the possession of political power; but what power have the Astors, Aspinwalls, Taylors, and so forth, when compared with such patriots as the irrepressible Boole, the magnanimous Twomey, and the warmly chivalrous Genet? Are the former known amongst the muscular Christians of their respective Wards? Are not the latter omnipotent in every pot-house congregation of these worshipers?

Taking the word "aristocracy" in another sense, we find it used to imply the possession of affluence without labor, luxury without trouble, the ready service of a thousand hands to fulfill every whim of a single pampered body. In this light, the Aldermen will at once perceive that their own aristocratic pretensions are far ahead of those possessed by any other class of our citizens. Few possessors of real estate, and still fewer princes of commerce, derive such incomes from their respective sources of wealth as flow into the pockets of our Aldermen in the "due discharge" of their civic functions. Would not Astor gladly exchange his annual revenue, collected with much trouble from grudging tenants, for that larger yearly sum in voluntary contributions, which insists on forcing its grateful way into the palm of an Aldermanic "ring-man?"

Finally, the word "aristocracy" means the rule of the best men, and on this interpretation, unless universal suffrage be sadly out of joint on Manhattan Island, the Aldermen may claim to be true aristocrats. Hath not the ruling eye of King Caucus winked approvingly on their aspirations, and have not the husky voices of their fellow-citizens united in pronouncing them most fit to be our rulers? Let Boole, Barry, Bagley, Starr, Twomey, Genet and Platt take a second thought—we will not suppose the absurdity of a sober, second thought—upon this matter. Rightly considering the case, we make no doubt that they will agree with us in regarding their own Council Chamber as the true temple and baptismal font of aristocratic honor—the great privilege which they possess of setting all laws at defiance with impunity, not being the least valuable or generic of their aristocratic rights. For ourselves, we acknowledge no other *haut noblesse* in the City, save that which assembles each evening when a job is to be "put through," under the sceptre of Wm. J. Peck as presiding officer.

Our Administrative System.

We should be very glad to believe that there are some ten or twenty respectable men in the City of New-York who can spare time enough from the oscillations of Wall-street, the excitement of a merchant's or a landlord's life, the uncertainties of national politics, and the ecstatic anticipations of the Prince of Wales Ball, to read the plain, precise and peremptory letter in which Judge Pierrepont resigns his seat upon the Bench of the Superior Court of New-York. The system of the elective judiciary has been frequently attacked, and from different points of view,—nor have we spared what we regard as its irremediable inherent defects in the columns of the Times. But it is a new thing, even under the sun of New-York, to find that in its practical working, one of the results of this system is to compel the few decent and capable men who, from time to time, may fortunately be elevated to the ermine, into making a second election for themselves between the resignation of their office and death by suffocation.

Judge Pierrepont has revealed this fact to us, and though it may seem a trifling thing to this or that millionaire, absorbed in the adventures of South-street or in the ambitions of the Fifth-avenue, that a Judge more or less should be occasionally asphyxiated in his Court-room, yet we can assure the responsible classes of New-York society that Judge Pierrepont exhibits the most cogent reasons for our regarding such an event with even unusual interest. He points out, with afflicting simplicity and force, that a community which huddles its justice into pig-pens, and which treats its Judges as British butchers treated their beeves in the days when Smithfield market revived for quadrupeds the martyrdoms it had once seen inflicted upon men, is not only drifting fast on the way to communism and disorganization, but must already have become demoralized throughout its whole social hierarchy. With a proud and masculine contempt for the oligarchical commonplaces under which our prosperous classes are so apt to take refuge when charged home with their public faithlessness to the civic duties of intelligence and property, the Judge puts aside the plea that universal suffrage is to be held responsible for the general indecency of our whole public administration. After declaring that he is obliged by his duty to himself to resign an office, the functions of which cannot be discharged by him with safety, because the sessions of the Court are held now, and have for *three years* been held in "the lofts of an engine house," and [illegible] there appears to be no power whatever which can provide for their removal to more [illegible] some and honorable quarters, the Judge goes on to say:

"Universal suffrage is not the cause of our present misgovernment. The people have a right to vote and they will exercise it; and any attempt to deprive them of that right will certainly fail. But the people desire wise, and just, and able rulers, and they would gladly vote for such if they had the opportunity."

Nothing can be more true; and it is worth while for us all to consider why it is that this opportunity is never afforded, and under our existing system probably never can be afforded to the people. The answer to this question is not very abstruse. We have pointed it out a hundred times already in these columns. So long as the administration of our municipal affairs is confided to men who secure power and position by the petty arts which prevail over the Ward politician and win the ale-house caucus, rather than by the qualities which earn the esteem and consideration of the whole community, so long the evils which Judge Pierrepont so fearlessly lays bare will rage upon the body politic. Our remedy lies near our disease. It is not by the abolition of universal suffrage, but by the institution of universal nominations that we are to be saved. It is by closing up the cheap avenues to municipal preferment, and driving the government of our City into the hands of a few conspicuous men, elected on a general ticket which no person can excuse himself for ignoring, and which all persons will be able easily and thoroughly to test, before they give it the sanction of their votes, that we can substitute for the worse than no government of to-day, a substantial, real and responsible government, worthy of our Metropolis and the Republic.

How this is to be done, we need not point out to the few citizens of New-York who care enough about the honor of their City and their own permanent interests, to think upon the matter at all. They will recognize without our help, that enormous apathy of their own order which has suffered our present Charter to work out the chaos it involves. For the rest we can only repeat the words of Judge Pierrepont:

"If our wise and good, rich, intelligent and honest citizens think these things of no moment, they will let them alone, as they have heretofore done; but they may rely upon it, these things will not let *them* alone."

Our Adopted Citizens on Fusion.

The attempts of the Fusionists to fuse all the Anti-Lincoln forces of our State in the present contest must very forcibly remind the calm observer of the efforts made by an awkward and impatient schoolboy to unravel into a straight line some hopelessly tangled skein of thread with which he seeks to fly his kite. One yard of the thread is only disengaged at a cost of entangling worse than ever the whole remainder of the line; until finally impatience prevails over judgment, and we see the ingenuous youth tearing madly at the skein, and trampling under foot its inextricable mass of fibres. Very similar to this would seem the fate of the Fusionists, who are now attempting to straighten out into line of political ascendency the tangled and jumbled forces opposed to the election of Mr. Lincoln—the Fusion Presidential kite, meanwhile, lying on on the ground, and with but little prospect of ever rising over the White House chimnies.

The last difficulty which has met the harmonizing efforts of the Anti-Lincoln leaders comes from the positive refusal of our Irish and German adopted fellow-citizens to vote for the ten Native-American names on the Fusion Electoral ticket. They can vote for the seven Breckinridge men, they say, with some approach to clear consciences; but when asked to exercise the right of suffrage in favor of men who would make themselves and those of like origin who come after them, serve twenty-one years in this country before attaining the rights of citizenship—all true Milesian and Teutonic stomachs revolt, and no application of political soothing-draughts can quiet the rebellious instinct.

The Fusion Electoral ticket, as last tinkered, has upon it thirty-five names, of which eighteen represent Douglas Democrats, pledged to sustain the principles and nominees of the Democratic Party. Of these, the muster-roll is as follows:

Heman J. Redfield, Selah B. Strong, Elijah F. Purdy, Elisha P. Strong, Martin Springer, Isaiah Blood, David C. Judson, Charles Goodyear, George C. Clyde, Ambrose S. Higgins, Lucius B. Crocker, Pearson Mundy, John M. Strong, Edwin M. Anderson, Addison Gardiner, John B. Skinner, Jr., William Williams and Stephen D. Caldwell.

For all these that portion of our adopted citizens who still adhere to the Democratic Party profess perfect willingness to vote. But when asked to deposit their ballots for the ten Native Americans on the same ticket, they indignantly refuse, large numbers of them protesting that the support of Mr. Lincoln would be less obnoxious to their feelings, interests and principles. The ten Fusion Electors thus proscribed are named,—

J. Depeyster Ogden, Daniel B. St. John, William Kent, James Kidd, Hervey H. Ross, John Munn, James M. Pulver, Miles Finch, Charles H. Carroll, and Lorenzo Burrows.

So far is this feeling amongst the Democratic Irish and Germans carried, that already many of their most prominent and trusted leaders are moving actively to set up an Electoral ticket having upon its face the names of the twenty-five Douglas Electors, selected by the Democratic State Convention of last August—the balance of said ticket being filled up with the names of five Irish and five German Electors, in order to prove to the Democratic leaders the strength of that element which "Fusion" altogether overrides and attempts to set at defiance. This movement will be strongly backed, we hear, by nearly all the organized associations of foreign-born voters, and already its orators have been selected who will take the stump for it within the next ten days.

Nor is this the only trouble which the Fusionists will have to encounter in reference to their composite ticket. The original Douglas men of New-York chafe to a degree not reconcilable with party discipline under the necessity which "Fusion" has attempted to impose on them of voting for the seven Breckinridge Electors, named by the Committee of Fifteen and accepted by the Albany Regency—the said seven being named as follows:

John H. Brower, Jacob A. Westervelt, Wm. A. Kobbe, Wm. B. Duncan, Stephen P. Russell, Abraham B. Conger and Greene C. Bronson.

These names represent so many votes in favor of the bitterest enemy Judge Douglas has upon the footstool—in favor of principles which, if they should be accepted as true, would condemn every Douglas man as guilty of treason to the Democratic Party. They cannot vote, all affirm with one voice, in favor of their own condemnation. They will be forced to scratch these seven names from their ticket, and thus the Fusionists are threatened with double desertions from different, but most natural causes.

It has not escaped remark that at the Cooper [illegible] meeting last [illegible] ... on the platform [illegible] ... Democrat. They were all [illegible] ... National-men, Anti-Lecompton-men, Anti-Douglas-men, Anti-Lincoln-men; but not one trace of ... New-School Democracy could ... all the deluges of tawdry and ... verbiage which each speaker ... forth. It was a meeting of negatives ... any affirmative principle—a coalition ... hostile and explosive elements, which ... [illegible] ... their contest? Are they satisfied with being obliged to take part in a struggle wherein the very word Democracy is tabooed and proscribed from utterance in any public speeches or writings? We rather think that the result next November, in this City and State, will prove that they are not.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Charges Against the Captain of the Niagara—The New French Minister—Affairs in Italy—Indian Hostilities, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Dispatches from the U. S. steamer *Niagara* contain charges and complaints against Capt. McKean. A charge of cruelty is made by the Surgeon of the *Niagara*, and a complaint is made of an order excluding certain officers from a portion of the ship's decks. Capt. McKean is the same officer who was reported to the Department for using the Government coal while Governor of the Philadelphia Asylum.

M. Mercier, the new French Minister, has arrived, and on Monday takes possession of his residence on Georgetown Heights.

Reliable information from Paris indicates that Sardinia will be left to manage her own affairs with Austria, the Emperor having intimated to Victor Emanuel the propriety, if not necessity, of securing treaty arrangements with Austria concerning Garibaldi's movements, and without which the Austrian troops would soon be moving towards Italy. The selection made by Garibaldi of Pro-Dictator during his absence is regarded in Paris as a break with Victor Emanuel, and a triumph of the Ultra-Revolutionists. Napoleon will continue to occupy Rome.

A. M. Robinson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the West, reports, under date of the 5th inst., hostilities between the Brule Sioux, under the chiefs "Little Frog" and "Medicine Cup," and the Poncas and Omahas. The Sioux first commenced themselves with stealing and cutting off the mains of single lodges of the Poncas and Omahas, but lately they surrounded a hunting camp of the Poncas, killed three chiefs and fifteen braves, took several prisoners, and destroyed five thousand dollars' worth of property. They also killed one Omaha, wounded one, and threatened to exterminate the tribe. The latter ask permission of the Government to go on a war party against their enemies, which is refused. Superintendent Robinson urges upon the Administration the protection of these tribes according to treaty stipulation, and recommends, as the best means of arresting hostilities, the holding of a council with the Brules and bringing them under treaty stipulations. The cost of such a council would not exceed $800, and might result in saving many lives. There is fear that the Poncas will become so much alarmed that they may stampede from the reserve and scatter among the white settlements, from which they can be removed only by military force.

It is understood that the Foreign Diplomatic corps decline attending the ball in New-York in honor of the Prince of Wales, as several members of each Legation were omitted from the cards of invitation. Who is responsible for this blunder? Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Information from Mexico received to-night shows that the English Government contemplated an entire separation of the diplomatic relations with Miramon, if it has not done so already. Another proposition of its mediation for the restoration of peace has been rejected by the Liberal Government. It is stated that the Spanish Minister in Mexico has received the most urgent advice from the authorities in Havana to treat that Government with the greatest respect.

Minister Mata arrived at Vera Cruz after a passage of 33 days from New-York. Señor Degollado attached to the Legation here, will soon return thither.

Advices from Washington Territory show that the American and British Boundary Commission will probably complete their labors this year, the pending San Juan question having had no effect to obstruct their operations.

New-York State Politics.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Democratic County Convention, to-day, nominated Hon. Erastus Corning for Congress by acclamation, and Thomas Kearney for County Treasurer.

Massachusetts Politics.

Springfield, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Republicans of the Tenth District renominated to-day Mr. Delano for Congress, and Chas. Field for Presidential elector.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has called a meeting at Reading on Friday, the 12th inst., to consider business of great importance.

News from Havana.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Bienville*, from Havana, has arrived, and is at Quarantine, where she will probably have to remain ten days.

The news from Havana was unimportant.

The City was healthy.

The sugar market was quiet and prices unchanged. The total stock in port was estimated at 143,000 boxes, against 115,000 same time last year. Molasses quoted at 3¾ reals per keg.

Freights dull. Exchange on London 14½ to 15 per cent. premium; on New-York, 2¾ to 4½ premium.

The Next Steamer of the Galway Line.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

When the *Minnie Schiffer* arrived at her wharf, immediate steps were taken by Nason Bros. & Sweeney, agents of the Galway Steamship Company in this city, to relieve the wants of the passengers. They were furnished with food and clothes of every description at once. Those bound out of the city were freely furnished with railway tickets to their destination, and those remaining here with boarding-houses and money. Everything that was possible was promptly and cheerfully done by the agents.

In consequence of the loss of the *Connaught*, no steamer will leave this port on the 23d inst. The *Prince Albert* will be the first steamer from New-York from Galway. The splendid new steamer Leinster will take the place of the *Connaught* and leave Galway for this port Nov. 20.

Capt. Leitch, officers and engineers, will leave for England by the *Canada* next Wednesday. The stewards, sailors and firemen will go out by the *Glasgow*, sailing on Saturday next from New-York.

Railroad Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

A Railroad Convention was held in Columbus to-day, for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform remunerative rates for Eastern-bound freight. Two roads were represented. A Committee was appointed, which reported recommending the Western roads to organize for the maintenance of rates and protection of their mutual interest, the management to be vested in a Committee of Eight, four to act each alternate month, and any disagreement to be referred to the whole Committee. The report was adopted. The Time-table Committee meets in Pittsburgh on the 24th inst.

Interment of Gov. Willard.

Indianapolis, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The remains of Gov. Willard will be taken to New Albany in the morning for interment by a special train. They will be accompanied by all the Military Companies of the city, Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, and a large concourse of citizens. Guns will be fired every half hour throughout the day.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

Capitulation of Ancona to the Sardinian Troops.

DEFEAT OF GARIBALDIANS AT CAPUA.

The Ex-King of Naples at the Head of 50,000 Men.

ULTIMATUM OF THE POPE.

St. John, N. F., Monday, Oct. 8,
Via Shediac, N. B., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th ult., *vid* Queenstown on Sunday, the 30th, passed Cape Race at 10 A. M. of Monday, Oct. 8, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. The *Africa* has 148 passengers.

The *Africa* will be due at New-York on Thursday.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th, and Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th, *en route* to Hamburg.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Boston, *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *Palestine* had taken fire in the dock, but the flames were extinguished, with slight damage.

FALL OF ANCONA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Ancona capitulated this morning. LAMORICIERE is a prisoner with the whole garrison.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Sardinians are reported to have carried on their siege operations at Ancona, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison, they took Fort Bellagrage.

VICTOR EMANUEL would leave for Florence and Bologna on the 29th.

It was asserted that the Pope's ultimatum for France threatens that he will quit Rome at once unless France interferes to stop the progress of the Sardinians.

A majority of the Cardinals are reported to have recommended his departure.

Additional French troops had been ordered, and the French outposts had been placed two miles beyond Rome.

The repulse of the Garibaldians at Capua is fully confirmed. One account says they lost four hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Their positions were nevertheless maintained, and the attack renewed in force.

The King's troops are reported to number fifty thousand, and he is determined to show fight.

The Garibaldian Ministry had resigned, on account of the preponderance of BERTANI. Signor CONFORTI was about to form a new Ministry professing extreme opinions.

It was reported that LAMORICIERE, after his late defeat, returned to Ancona with a considerable number of troops.

The text of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S warning to Sardinia, not to attack Venetia, is published.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse closed flat; Rentes, f.68 45c.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of Aug. 22, and Hong Kong of Aug. 10, had been received, and the American portion is on board the *Africa*.

The news was generally anticipated.

Trade at Calcutta was languid, but private telegrams of Sept. 1 report some improvement.

Teas in Foo-choo-Foo were in brisk demand for America.

The Shanghai silk market was active. Exchange on London, 6s. 7½d.

Commercial Intelligence.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is generally firm. All qualities of WHEAT have slightly advanced. The weather has been unsettled and not so favorable for the crops. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report FLOUR firm at 28s. 6d.@31s. 6d. WHEAT active and advanced 1d.@2d.; sales of red at 11s.@12s. 6d., and white 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN quiet and steady; sales of mixed and yellow at 35s.@36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 29.

PROVISIONS are steady, but active. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report BEEF dull. Private sales have been made of India Mess at about 90s. PORK steady; good old is quoted at 60s. CHEESE had declined 5d., at which large sales have been made, at 62s. for good and 66s. for very fine. TALLOW quiet, but steady; American is quoted at 53s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES firm, at 27s. 6d. @29s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s.@29s. for Pearls. SUGAR quiet, and quotations barely maintained. RICE dull, with a small demand; prices weak. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore is quoted at 7s. 6d. LINSEED advanced 6d.@1s. LINSEED OIL dull, at 30s. 6d. COD OIL, 32s.@34s. 10d. RESIN dull, common dull, at 5s. 1d.@5s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. report an upward tendency in WHEAT, with an advance of 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter; sales of white at 56s.@62s., and red at 50s.@60. SUGAR steady. IRON—Rails and bar steady. COPPER firm. TALLOW firm at 53s. TEA—Quotations nominal. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 31s. LINSEED OIL—30s. SPERM OIL—There have been forced sales of American at £100.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £122,000.

The discount market is slightly more stringent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is generally unchanged.

LATEST MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Afternoon, Sept. 30.

COTTON—The sales yesterday amounted to 16,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and active at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat closed with an upward tendency, at an advance, in some cases, of fully 1d. ₱ cental. Corn closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for account.

Arrival of the Etna.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The *Etna*, from Liverpool 29th ult., arrived Tuesday at 10 A. M., and sailed for Boston at 2½ P. M. today.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH AT THE UNION COURSE.

A very exciting trot took place yesterday for $1,000, to test the speed of four horses belonging to gentlemen of this City, which have been considered pretty fast roadsters.

The time made was not far off that of *Flora* and *Patchen's* late trot at the State Fair at Elmira. D. FRYER drove b. g. *Tycoon*; S. MCLAUGHLIN drove b. g. *Bony Young*; HORACE F. JONES drove b. g. *Mystery*; HIRAM WOODRUFF drove b. m. *Belle Brandon*.

FIRST HEAT.—MCLAUGHLIN led at the start, but was passed at the turn by HIRAM. At the quarter pole TYCOON passed MAC and lapped HIRAM. At the half mile they took a clear lead of a couple of lengths—the others running abreast of each other; and in this position they passed the score—*Mystery* winning in 2 min. 41¼ sec.

SECOND HEAT.—FRYER led JONES by a length at the first turn, the latter lapping at the quarter pole, and leading by a length at the half mile, with HIRAM three or four lengths behind, and MAC carrying up the rear. JONES swung into the straight run, with HIRAM close up and FRYER not far off. In coming down the last stretch HIRAM broke, but caught again, and soon passed JONES by a head, the latter breaking at the distance-stake; and notwithstanding his efforts to get the lead, HIRAM won by half a length in 2 min. 39½ sec.

THIRD HEAT.—The struggle seemed now between HIRAM and JONES, both going to the quarter side and side, where HIRAM got up and led to the upper turn, where JONES lapped him and led by half a length. By a splendid burst on the straight run, HIRAM took a lead of half a length at the gate, JONES breaking inside the distance stand, and whipping and running for the lead, and at the same time hallooing to cause HIRAM'S horse to break before crossing the score, but without effect, as he won by half a length in 2 min. 42¼ sec.

FOURTH HEAT.—HIRAM led and increased his distance from the start, winning with *Belle Brandon*, by some sixteen lengths, in 2 min. 41¼ sec. *Tycoon* and *Mystery* even; *Bony Young* distanced.

RECAPITULATION.

Belle Brandon	2	1	1	1
Mystery	1	2	2	2
Tycoon	3	3	3	3
Bony Young	4	4	4	dis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE—A SAD CASE.—On Tuesday evening Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances in connection with the decease of MATILDA MARX, a German woman 26 years of age, residing at No. 566 Fourth-street, who intentionally poisoned herself by swallowing a mixture for the destruction of vermin, composed of arsenic and acetate of copper. It was shown by the testimony that deceased about eight months since was married to a young man who followed the trade of a butcher. Several weeks ago her husband was taken sick, and his illness continued until both himself and wife were reduced almost to starvation. The prospect of the invalid's recovery not appearing promising, and the poor woman having utterly failed to procure work, finally became so disheartened that she determined to make away with herself. Accordingly she called at a painter's in Fourth-street, near whose shop she lived, and procured the poison which she took. Returning home she went to her husband's bedside and informed him of what she had done and the motive which had prompted her action. As soon as possible he made the matter known to the other occupants of the house and a physician was summoned. He arrived too late, however, to be of service, and the miserable woman died. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

DEATH OF A DRUNKARD FROM VIOLENCE.—A few days since HENRY DUGAN, a young Irishman, was sent to Blackwell's Island on a charge of drunkenness. On his way thither he became insensible, and instead of placing him in the Workhouse, as originally intended, he was sent to the Hospital. Medical attention, however, failed to restore him to consciousness, and after lingering twenty-four hours he expired. Yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body and a *post-mortem* examination resulted in demonstrating that death had resulted from a fractured skull, although the stomach and other organs of the deceased exhibited the effects of his dissolute habits. How the injury to his head was received did not transpire, but the probability is that it resulted from a fall.

SHOCKING CASUALTIES.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of SAMUEL DERBYSHIRE, a native of England 25 years of age, who died in consequence of injuries received by his arm coming in contact with a circular saw. He was employed as engineer in the wood and coal yard corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, and in adjusting the machinery he met with the accident.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of WILLIAM ROBBINS, a child three years of age, who accidentally fell into a tub of hot water on the 25th ult., at the residence of his parents, No. 122 Seventh-street, and was so terribly scalded that he died on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The weekly report made to the Board, yesterday, shows that 2,297 emigrants have arrived during the week; total, 83,196; $5,540 24 was received for commutation; current expenses $2,227 49, and balance in bank, $6,005 46.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large meeting of the supporters of the Union ticket was held in City Hall-square last evening. The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock by JAMES SHARKEY, when Alderman KALBFLEISCH was elected Chairman, and the usual quantity of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were selected. GILBERT DEAN, Esq., was the first speaker. He commenced by saying these were times that tried men's souls. Pennsylvania, the keystone of the arch, is shaken—Ohio and Indiana have gone for the Republican candidates. But we in New-York say to each other that this is the battle-field, and we will signify our devotion to the Union by rolling up an unprecedented majority for the Union ticket. The burthen of his concluding remarks was to show that the Republicans were not capable of, and were too corrupt to govern a State or the country. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was the next speaker. Mr. COCHRANE said the differences in the State of New-York had been healed, and the Democracy would march in the old step to victory, though Pennsylvania was shaky and Indiana had proved recreant to her trust. He referred to the Douglas nominations for Sheriff and Congress, and closed by declaring that the people of the South were now united as they never were before, and that New-York was certain to defeat Mr. LINCOLN. Senator SPINOLA at this point arrived on the ground at the head of a band of Hickory Boys. He was called for and took the stand, and made a lengthy speech to show that the real contest was whether the white or black man should rule this country. Shortly after the close of this speech the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans of Kings County are quite elated with the news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Wigwam on Fulton-street was open last evening and illuminated. Transparencies bearing the supposed Republican majorities in the several States named were exhibited. The Wigwam was crowded, and several impromptu speeches were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At 5 o'clock last evening, the Ashland Light Artillery fired 100 guns on Fort Greene, in honor of the recent victories.

ANOTHER MURDER.—WILLIAM HALL was arrested last evening by Officer MALLOY, of the Second Precinct Police, on a charge of killing his wife. The accused resides at No. 29 Gold-street, and it is alleged that yesterday morning while both were intoxicated, he beat his wife so severely that she died of her injuries last evening. Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other recent improvements.
"Every lady should be the owner of a Sewing Machine—such a machine as will enable her to earn a livelihood by sewing for others, should she be so circumstanced as to require it. It is notoriously true that there are machines in the market that are made to answer a tolerable purpose for some kinds of family sewing, but will not sew acceptably for tailors and other manufacturers of sewed goods, who wisely insist on having lock-stitch seams on BOTH SIDES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine deservedly ranks highest in public estimation, not only for family sewing, but for all the purposes to which a Sewing Machine can be applied. Our advice, then, is, purchase a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and no other."—*Leader.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1829.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Salt's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 161, 392, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Embroidered Shirts,
WHITE AND DRESS TIES, JOUVIN'S KIDS FOR THE PRINCE'S BALL.
MOODY'S Shirt Emporium, No. 262 Broadway.

Burnside Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Perfectly free from Fusil Oil and all vile adulterations.
C. & R. N. WHITE, Sole Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

Sixteen Windows to Let,
TO SEE THE PRINCE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY. INQUIRE AT THE DOOR,
FROM 7 TO 12 A. M.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest designs—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

La Reine des Antilles.
A fresh invoice of 500 baskets of this excellent champagne at moderate cost.
Also, PREMIUM CABINET.
For sale by
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK, & CO.,
Corner Broadway and White sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

CUMMING—HUBBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Peet, of Iowa, JOSEPH B. CUMMING, of Augusta, Ga., to KATHARINE J., daughter of H. W. Hubbell, of this City.

MURRAY—WELLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. George S. Hare, Mr. JAMES MURRAY to Miss HATTIE A., eldest daughter of Helmus M. Wells, Esq., all of this City.

WRIGHT—MASON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Mr. Tucker, EDWARD E. WRIGHT, of Newark, N. J., to DORA, daughter of the late SIDNEY T. Mason, of Michigan.

BARRE—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension, JAMES H. BARRE to Miss MARY E. WOODRUFF, daughter of the late James E. Woodruff, all of this City.

ATWOOD—SLEEPER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, WILLIAM ATWOOD, of Portland, Me., to Mrs. JULIA A. SLEEPER, of New-York.

BRADSTREET—SCUDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, JOHN M. BRADSTREET, of New-York, to CATHERINE H. SCUDDER, daughter of Ira Perego, Sr., Esq.

WALBRIDGE—PARSONS.—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10 at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. De Witt, WM. H. WALBRIDGE, of New-York City, to CHYLENE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sally Parsons.

MUMFORD—COOK—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., GEORGE C. M. MUMFORD, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE, youngest daughter of B. Cook, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WATERHOUSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Col. John H. and Elizabeth Ann Waterhouse, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, as also the friends of Jacob Aims, Esq., and her uncles Wm. F. and Ernest F. Aims, and John C. Chamberlain, on Friday, 12th inst., at her father's residence, No. 432 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to the Second avenue Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, WILLIAM G., son of George W. and ANN MARIA TUCKER, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 West 30th-st.

THOMSON.—Tuesday, Oct. 9, ELLA C., youngest daughter of George and Amelia Thomson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Wall-st., on Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock.

BENSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, OSCAR WARNER, youngest son of Brownlee and Mary M. Bensel, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 9 West 24th st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, MARIA SMITH, wife of Noah Smith, aged 78 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Rev. N. E. Smith, and sons-in-laws, Rev. M. T. Adam and Wm. F. Webb, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 West 27th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ANTHONY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, GEORGE WILLIAM, son of George and Amanda Anthony, aged 6 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles De Klyn, No. 11 Gay-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Manhattanville, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, ANNA REBECCA ROBERTS, youngest child of Eliza and George A. Roberts, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its parents, in Laurens-st., Manhattanville, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOUNTAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, HERMAN FOUNTAIN, late of Clifton, Staten Island, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HUNT.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., wife of William Hunt, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Smith,) Harrison-st., corner of Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ELMER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10 APOLLOS M. ELMER, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

BOVEE.—Near Little Falls, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Summer-house of the family, ROSSIE LOCKWOOD BOVEE, son of C. N. and Mary M. Bovee, aged 11 months and 15 days.

A sad and sweet story, soon concluded.

VAN RIPER.—At Red Mills, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, CATHARINE, wife of Cornelius J. Van Riper, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place at Red Mills, N. J., this day (Thursday) at 12 M.

☞ The members of Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. of O. F., are notified to attend, at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday, at 12½ o'clock, to join in paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother ALEXANDER J. MACKAY. The Fraternity in general are invited to attend. CHAS. C. CURTIS, N. G.
RICHARD T. WELSH, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 483, Oct. 10, 1860.
17, 5, 57, 1, 70, 76, 50, 40, 18, 8, 6, 73, 75.
Class No. 484, Oct. 10, 1860.
4, 13, 26, 34, 63, 2, 45, 35, 75, 38, 39, 61, 5, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 10, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

15 SECOND-HAND 30 HOWE'S
HERRING'S SAFES, STANDARD SCALES,
including the celebrated beam used in taking 9 First Ball, Black & Co.'s Safe, class Premiums during the made by Herring, believed past three months. For sale to be the largest in the coun- at a discount. These Scales try. Also, new styles and have five Patents, work on patterns of Lillie's Fining- balls, and are warranted in Rodman and House Safe, well *every particular* or shall be worth an examination. taken away.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway,
(First block below Astor House, New-York.)

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS, &c. &c.,
In plain white or richly-decorated
FRENCH CHINA,
For sale in great variety.
Also, Sets painted to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE will restore gray hair and whiskers to their original color without dyeing. Dyes injure the hair, but this admirable preparation causes it to become soft and glossy, and to assume a dark, rich color. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

$40. PARKER-SEWING-MACHINE. $40
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patent of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted.
Office VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PRINCE OF WALES BALL.—Diamond Necklaces, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., for sale by BISHOP & REIN, 5th-av. Hotel. VICTOR BISHOP, of No. 23 Maiden-lane.
PHILIPPE REIN.

SILVER-PLATED WATERS.—JUST RECEIVED German Silver and White Metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Retail prices current of the season
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos.
66
and Fulton-st.
68

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$6 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 15
Cassimere, Peterahan, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$6 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$2 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

SUITS.

Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 to 20
Cassimere Suits to match	$8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
66
EVANS, and Fulton-st,
68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

FIRST PREMIUM at New-York State Fair, Elmira,
FIRST PREMIUM at National Fair, St. Louis,
FIRST PREMIUM at New-Jersey State Fair, Elizabeth,
FIRST PREMIUM at numerous County Fairs,
Taken this Fall by
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
The reporter of the *Tribune* says of it: "Of pumps for farm use, I still look upon WEST'S PUMP, of the ordinary size, as the best that I am acquainted with, it being all iron, not liable to get out of repair, and easily repaired if it does, and not liable to freeze up in Winter. It operates easily, both as a suction and force-pump."
The *Daily News* reporter says: "I will not neglect to notice an invention which struck me as supplying a long-felt need 'around the house.' We have had force-pumps in plenty before now, but none to equal WEST'S Improved Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing, Lifting and Forcing Pump, sold by J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, New-York. This pump is wonderfully simple and powerful, and will work with equal beauty in deep wells or shallow waters, throwing a stream to a great distance. It is shown here by Mr. Wells, a scientific gentleman, who sells and erects the celebrated Otis Lightning Rods."
We also make large sizes of these pumps, adapted for every place where liquids are to be raised, and we can furnish testimony to convince any inquirer that they are the BEST AND CHEAPEST in use.
PIPE AND HOSE of all kinds on hand.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

Do you wish to be interested and entertained?

The NEW-YORK LEDGER, now ready, contains the

first part of a new story which will enchant everybody.

It is entitled "THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE."

ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

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The NEW PRINCE OF WALES BREASTPIN, containing a correct MELAINOTYPE LIKENESS of the Prince, set in beautiful mounting, suitable for a lady or gentleman. Price, 50 cents; sent post-paid.
Also, a beautiful medal, containing a Likeness of the Prince of Wales in one side, and Prince Albert and Queen Victoria in the other. Price, 25 cents; sent post-paid.
Address J. G. WELLS, Manufacturer, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st, New-York.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
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AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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between Washington-place and 4th-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 392, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES,
The attention of buyers of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
For Gas, is solicited to our unrivaled assortment.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK.

Is just published.

Contains, as the first and best thing, the News from Pennsylvania; after which, in due order, the following attractive table of contents:

"GARIBALDI,"
A New and Original Poem,
BY
MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,
beginning
"He bent his head upon his breast,
Wherein his lion heart lay sick."
"THE LESLIES,"
A pleasant article of personal reminiscences, having particular reference to the late artist, Charles Robert Leslie,
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.
The first of a series of articles by the distinguished American Artist recently returned from London.
WILLIAM PAGE,
ON
"THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF PAINTING."
The first paper of Mr. Page's series is on
"RAPHAEL AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITES."
These articles will embody the Artist's ripest views on Art.
"PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND INDIANA,"
By
HORACE GREELEY,
the purport of which can be guessed by the title.
A Sermon
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
From the text, *The Field is the World.* This is the Sunday evening discourse in which Mr. Beecher made allusion to the Prince of Wales.
"PILATE AND HIS WASH-BASIN,"
A very pointed article, by
REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD,
Of the Methodist Church.
A sketch entitled
"AN INCIDENT,"
Told in the pleasant style of
GRACE GREENWOOD.
A new and beautiful poem,
"PRINCE AND PEOPLE,"
By
EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.
"PRAYERLESS PRAYERS,"
An instructive paper by
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.
A continuation of
"THE LOST ONE FOUND,"
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
An admirable letter from across the sea, entitled,
"RANDOM NOTES FROM GENEVA,"
BY
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.
THE INDEPENDENT
Is published
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
TERMS: $2 a year by mail, in advance, and $2 50 by carrier, in New-York or Brooklyn. Single copies 6 cents. For sale by Agents generally.
Address
J. H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

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ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

BALLOU'S
BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:
Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measure from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in the various other FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

THE BALL IN HONOR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
To be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, 1860.
NOTICE TO DRIVERS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID can be had at Mrs. CRANE'S Serving Registry, No. 20 East 16th-st. Also, a child's nurse at the above place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, with three best City references, three years in one family, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent; wages, $7. Also, a seamstress; fits and finishes in style; wages, $8. Call at 27 St. Mark's-pl.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waiting on lady. A Protestant young woman, with good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing. Good reference. Apply at No. 237 East 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; she is willing and obliging. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day at No. 180 Duane-st., rear of the M. E. church.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANted, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress, by a young woman with good references. Apply at No. 91 East 11th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 240 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing or take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 55 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Please call at No. 138 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing, by a young woman, with best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 86 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 119½ 13th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., three doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant English girl, a situation in the above capacity, or as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; speaks the English and French well; City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 64 West 24th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 30th-st., second floor from 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress in a private family; has good City reference; call for two days at No. 178 West 33d-st., first door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, a situation in a small private family, by a young woman who can give good recommendations; would assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an industrious young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and help with fine washing if required. Can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; one who has been some years in that capacity can be had. Good City reference. Call at No. 444 Grand-st., near Ridge-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS A first-class cook, by one who understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of soups, game and jelly: is a good baker of all kinds of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by an experienced person, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of reference from her present employer, where she has lived nearly two years, and where she can be seen, for two days—at No. 51 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy, economising young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has best of City reference from a first-class City family. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook; excellent baker; understands pastry and preserves; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 185 7th-st., between Aves. B and C.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 331 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 554 2d-av., near 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family in the City by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good City references. Call during two days, at No. 14 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a woman who understands her business; has City and country references. Call for two days at No. 52d-st., between 2d-av. and Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a young woman, with good references from her last place. Apply at No. 74 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, as good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 119 2d-st., top floor, between 2d and 3d avs. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands her business perfectly; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference; also a good laundress. Call at No. 182 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of deserts and jellies; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 1 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman, with the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be produced. Call at No. 173 West 13th-st., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls, sisters, wants situations; one as good plain cook, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 323 20th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, by a Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate laundress; and will give the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AN excellent plain cook and laundress, desires a situation. Apply for a few days at her old place, No. 53 West 42d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as laundress, and to do fine washing and ironing in style; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTable young women want situations; one is an excellent cook, and understands her business; the other is an excellent laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; they can both be well recommended. Call at 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two sisters, one as first-class cook, the other as an excellent waitress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; has seven years' City reference; can be seen at No. 106 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable and competent young woman, with a reference of two years from her last place, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good bread-baker; willing and obliging; could go as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a good, industrious woman in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 447 4th-st., near 2d-av., rear house. Has good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman as cook and do the washing and ironing of a small family; can give the best of City reference. Call, at her present place, No. 171 East 15th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes an engagement as housekeeper; understands the business of a household; has no objection to the country; is an excellent pastry cook and carver. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN lady wishes the superintendence of a bachelor's or widower's house, feeling herself competent to undertake the task and make home what it should be, happy; or would oversee the house of an invalid lady, or take a furnished house and board the occupants with the privilege of taking a few boarders; anything in the line of respectability. A letter directed to ELIZA M. H. BIRMINGHAM (Station D, 8th-st.,) will be promptly attended to.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A GIRL 16 years old, a situation to do light housework; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object, but wants a good home; has lived in her last place for two years. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or general housework: is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 471 2d-av., corner of 29th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, to do the housework of a small genteel family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal, in the front basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged at No. 153 West 25th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a Protestant young girl, as lady's maid and seamstress, and all its branches; understands dressmaking arranges hair in the neatest style, operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. References satisfactory. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; or would go as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last three years, and is now leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Union-square.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS wants a situation. Best of reference given. Inquire of TITUS, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references from last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 5 Minetta-st., three doors from Bleecker, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, as laundress or chambermaid, a situation in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls; one as plain seamstress, the other as fine washing and chamberwork; both are well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 57 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced infant's nurse, and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 42 6th-av. in the fancy store, near 4th-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 144 East 18th-st. Has good City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress, or would travel with a lady; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 156 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and is a competent waitress; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable girls: one to take care of children and do sewing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference given. Call at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by two young women—one as nurse and seamstress, or would have no objection to chamberwork, is a Protestant; the other as waitress; has no objection to go in the country, if they get in the same family; the best City reference. Call at No. 42 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, tidy girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 18 Ludlow-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 80 Horatio-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making; has no objection to light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 7th-av., entrance on 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would have no objection to mind children or do chamberwork, and will have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good shirt-maker; can cut and fit children's clothes; can also do good embroidery; no objection to light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can seen for two days at No. 135 Hammond-st., in the bakery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress, one that can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a first-rate shirt maker; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 260 West 31st-st., third floor., back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, as plain seamstress in a private family, who can work on any part of dressmaking; no objection to taking care of a grown up child or going South with a lady; has the best City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 94 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by three young women, situations; one as seamstress and nurse; one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; and one as waitress and to do fine washing; the best of references given. Address M. B. COTTAGE, No. 17 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, for three days. None but private families need apply.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; is a neat, quick sewer, and can give the best of City reference. Call until engaged at No. 224 Madison-av., near 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, by a young woman with six years' reference; can cut and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to do light chamberwork; can do clear starching, &c. Apply at No. 205 East 20th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PROTestant person wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse, and assist in chamberwork. Inquire, for two days, in the dye-store No. 181¼ Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business, or would wait on an old lady and do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as professed waitress; understands her business perfectly; has best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st., two doors from 2d av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 7th-av., two doors from 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 7th-av., one door from 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chamberwork and fine washing and sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 165 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman to do waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse wanted by a healthy young woman. Apply at No. 175 Lexington-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 6th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING A sewing-machine, wishes to get the work of a few private families; is fully capable of making boys' suits, vests, neat button-holes; also, quilting and tucking; can sew neatly by hand, if preferred; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call on second floor of No. 119 8th-av., or a note addressed SEWING MACHINE, will be attended to.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—The only place where good, reliable colored help can be procured. Apply to TITUS, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker-st. A good supply of male servants on hand.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 20 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, and several years' experience in business. Salary no object; can give the highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Address J. M. G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN, 26 years of age, of a good English education, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's office as clerk or copyist, or in any capacity where his services would be required; can furnish good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in the city or country, by a Scotchman, recently arrived; is single and has lived in one of the first families in Scotland for the last 12 years as coachman; is 26 years old, Protestant, and of genteel address; is single and understands horses well; has a good reference from his last employer. Address A. B., *Times* Office. Box No. 196.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is a good, steady, careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious, and has no objection to City or country, and is willing to work; has good reference from his last employer. Address P. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a good and careful driver, understands the care of fast horses if required; the best of city reference given. Address J. M. C., Box No. 213, *Times* Office, or Bradlay's stables, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address D. D., No. 198 Greene-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man; has had ong experience in this City; has lived in some of the first families in this City; can give the best City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City for the last fourteen years. Call on P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., in the store, two doors from 2d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thoroughly experienced coachman, who can be seen at the office of his last employer. No. 31 Chambers-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an American man who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire by note of H. M., or otherwise at No. 139 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A SINGLE young Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he understands the proper care and management of horses, is a steady, careful driver; has the best of City references. Address for two days W. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation in a private family as coachman and gardener; can milk, and understands the care of a furnace; the advertiser is a Protestant, 28 years old, able to take charge of any gentleman's place, a careful driver, and decent appearance; has lived in his last place over 5 years; City reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man that fully understands the care and management of horses and carriages in every respect; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the best families in this City; can refer to my last employer. Can be seen at No. 159 East 24th-st., for two days; or a note addressed to E. B., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; has good City recommendations for grooming and driving; is sober, honest and obliging, and willing to work. Can be seen at Mr. James Dizney's saddlery store, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st., or a note addressed to D. R., as above, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful and obliging to his employer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Address, for two days, P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable colored man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom, a steady driver, and also a good waiter; is willing to work and make himself useful; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a young married man without incumbrance, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands his business in all its different branches; also, the management of hot and cold graperies and the laying out of new grounds in the best of style, or would be willing to take charge of a gentleman's place throughout the Winter; has got the best of reference from his late employers. A letter addressed to A. B., at Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., will be attended to for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, as a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED—A situation as farmer and gardener, by a respectable Scotchman; married, no incumbrance; has had many years' experience in farming in all its various branches. His wife is a good cook and dairy woman, and competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for 2 days, to L. G.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED- A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober and trustworthy man, who understands his business in all its various branches; also understands the care and management of cattle; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. W., No. 210 Chatham-square, entrance in Doyer-st.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—TO GROCERS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a young man as clerk, who has had a lengthened experience at the above; can keep books by double or single entry; has no objection to leave the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. P. C., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Address A. M., at Corwin's grocery-store, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, or No. 38 West 13 h-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A likely colored man, lately arrived from Havana, as wait-r in a private family. Call at No. 149 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS of accompanying some gentleman or party to Cuba or any of the West India Islands or Spanish Main for the Winter. He would make himself generally useful; he understands traveling, having been up the Mediterranean, and over part of Europe; he speaks a little Spanish, sketches with precision and tolerable ease, and has had considerable practice in collecting and preserving specimens of natural history. Can give the best of City or country references. Salary no object. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 147 Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a young Englishman and his wife in a private family, the man as waiter and his wife as chambermaid or assist in any part of the house; have lived in first-class families, and have the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 11 to 4 o'clock, at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, OF GERman parents, 14 years old, wishes to be placed as apprentice in a drug-store; he speaks and writes German and English. Address No. 170 6th-st., third floor, back room.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 12 to 2 P. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 18 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)
Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 6th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story-is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELECLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 762 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY accustomed to tuition in the best seminaries in New-England and this City, is now pleasantly and favorably situated a short distance from the City, for taking the entire charge of a small class of young ladies. To parents desiring to travel, and wishing their daughters under the best care at home, attention to this opportunity is particularly invited. Address M. E. A. J., Broadway Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one or the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilites for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD BOSWORTH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU. THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & T. B. BOSWORTH will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 12th-st.

☞The articles will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst. and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M., to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Cozzens, No. 439 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 22d inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

J. SABIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. LYON, Auctioneer.

H. M. LEERDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large gallery of the Irving Building, No. 498 Broadway, a few doors above the Metropolitan Hotel—Superb sale of Japanese Goods to the trade and others, over 200 packages, the entire importation of Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co. These beautiful goods were selected by two of the partners in the above house at Migco, where the finest wares are made, and in other cities in Japan, most of which exceed in elegance anything ever imported into this country, consisting of cabinets, magnificent specimens of art; most of these goods are inlaid with pure gold; also, pure silver-mounted, plated, bronze, &c., inlaid work; must be seen to be appreciated. Chow-chow boxes, these contain full sets of trays, plates, &c., such as are used by the Japanese Princes; they are exceedingly elaborate and curious. Hdkf. and made to represent houses, junks, &c. Hdkf. and glove boxes are of the richest old lacquer, and very highly ornamented; it is the ware most sought after and highly prized. Smoking and segar boxes, these are very rich, the receptacles for fire being solid silver; they are now much used in China. Musical straws, they are very curious, the straws are put in a glass of water, when they expand into a variety of fanciful shapes. Porcelain ware, a large and beautiful assortment; the wares painted in blue and gold surpass any other china imported, together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated, many of which have never before been seen in this country. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, NOV. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely, Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Eeckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Inness, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 3 East 28th-st., corner Madison-av., until Friday, Oct. 12, only, by permit obtained from the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway; or from C. M. Leupp & Co., No. 20 Ferry-st. It will also be open to public exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design from Saturday, Nov. 3, till the day of sale, during the same hours, remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers' office No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and Chatham sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. The lot is 55 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., continuing of that width 100 feet, when it has a width of 75 feet 3 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 12 feet 2 inches. It is 187 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 200 feet deep on the north side, communicating with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a large, substantially built four-story brick building, having a basement and under-cellar. It occupies the whole front of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on William-st. The property will be sold up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 15th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of William R. Nevins, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York. D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 72 VALUABLE lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 12th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.
On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
Or 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 12 h-av.
On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 83d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL CORNER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Son, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., comprising in part, 30 gross Eyre, Ward & Co.'s sheaf work table cutlery; also pocket knives in cards and in dozens; also 150 doz. coal hoes, 50 double barrel guns, 110 cases cut tacks, together with 9 sewing machines, Grover & Baker's patent, and made by the Parker Sewing Machine Company, doing double speed and combining all the recent improvements. Terms four months' credit.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st. Regular Weekly Sale—2 han lsome rosewood pianos, 2 large French plate pier glasses, damask and lace curtains and fixtures, sofas, chairs, centre and extension tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bedding, crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, stoves, carpets, oil-cloths, Lester's sewing-machines, &c.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BRICK BUILDING ON lots Nos. 245 and 247 William-st., near Duane, (taken by the extension of Chambers-st., and occupied by Ward School No. 1,) will be sold on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash. The purchaser will be required to remove the same within twenty days from the day of sale. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 9, 1860.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofas, beds, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The paintings, &c., of the late Charles M. Leupp are now on exhibition, at No. 3 East 28th-st., and can be seen by a permit from the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction. On THURSDAY, October 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS, & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.

jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860. ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix, JOHN R. GRAHAM, Executor of said deceased.

my31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS, Administratrix.

je14-law6mTh

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between LOUIS PLANER and JOSEPH ANGER, manufacturers of sewing machines, under the firm of PLANER & ANGER, No. 84 Bowery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by LOUIS PLANER, and liquidation made by paid Louis Planer. LOUIS PLANER.

SEPT 18, 1860. JOSEPH ANGER.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF PRE-possessing appearance, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address R. B. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

SPORTING.

GRAND REGATTA—AT NEWTOWN CREEK, Green Point, L. I., will take place from the American Flag House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBIE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 592 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer. WM. P. LIBBY, President.

JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the boadholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York or Brooklyn property. Lots for sale or exchange. Farms for sale. F. McCRAKEN, note and general broker, No. 46 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter*.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities, they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled
ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular. Address
GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary.
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by M. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co.. No. 137 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY FINISHED STEAM ENgine, (12 horse power,) with cut-off; also boiler, two sets of the best steel rolls, two lathes, pullies and shafting, portable forge, anvil, hammers, &c. Inquire of C. MITCHELL, No. 196 West 49th-st.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—320 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance as No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with favorable success. The Dr. Benefactor, of his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. UNCAS BRANT'S CELEBRATED IN-dian receipt for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, etc., which proves successful in every case, will be sent to any one, upon receipt of two 3-cent stamps to pay the return postage. Address his agent,

DANIEL ADEE,
No. 22 Frankfort-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years combined his attention to diseases of a certain class, which he has treated in not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local and well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PEEFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

SHAW'S GAS STOVES.

This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.

CALL AND SEE, OR SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 BROADWAY, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BAH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from Gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

E. C. HANCE, Registrar.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

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THE PRESIDENCY.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey at the Cooper Institute.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON POLITICAL TOPICS.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded again, last evening, by a gathering which was called together by the announcement that Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, would hold forth there. There were probably more Breckinridge men present than there were of the adherents of any other particular candidate. It was nearly 8 o'clock before the meeting was organized, and meantime *oi polloi* amused themselves by cheering, hooting and yelling. At length a gentleman came forward and proposed "Three cheers for the son of the Sunny South in whom nationality and Democracy were blended in one." They were given with *vim*, and then Capt. G. W. SMITH, Chairman of the State National Democratic Committee, nominated JAMES GREEN, Esq., for Chairman. Mr. GREEN took the Chair and announced the reception of the following letter from JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., which, he said, indorsed fusion:

MR. BRADY'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It would give me very great pleasure to attend the meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane party, to be held at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night, but I cannot do so, as I am to speak at West Troy in the evening, in support of our principles and the Union of our States. I regret that I cannot hear Mr. YANCEY, whose eloquence has won him a reputation as extensive as our territory, and whose views on the important questions now agitating our country will be delivered in the attractive and forcible manner by which his oratory is distinguished. I am sure that our people will turn out in great numbers to receive him, and will give him the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which a stranger of merit is sure to obtain in the City of New-York.

Permit me, as I am thus called upon to communicate through you with the meeting of our friends, to say that, in common with all of them, I am, as I always have been, ready to adopt any honorable course to insure Mr. LINCOLN'S defeat in this State, but not on condition of surrendering or qualifying any part of our Platform, or abandoning our State organization. I neither desired nor expected to be nominated as Governor by the National Democracy, but I will cheerfully abide the fortune of the canvass, whatever its issue may be. If our ticket received a vote not greater in number than that of the men who signed the Declaration of American Independence, or who met in the first Convention which adopted the Constitution of the American Union, I would deem the small cohort of patriots by whom I was thus supported as more worthy my admiration than the most powerful host ever assembled to advocate mere expediency, or gather up the spoils of a victory sought only for its own sake. But even if I were influenced in my personal course by mere suggestions of policy, it would not differ from what it now is, for to me it is a most obvious certainty that Mr. DOUGLAS and his incoherent notions about Slavery in the Territories will, at the close of this canvass, be obsolete, and that there can be no National Democratic Party in this country hereafter, which does not approve and advocate the doctrines promulgated in our platform.

To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere courageously to our cause, I promise the exertion of all the capacity I possess to insure our principles and candidates an ardent and effective support.

Yours, very truly, JAS. T. BRADY.

A gentleman attempted to read the letter, but hesitated much, was much laughed at, and finally saying it was a lawyer's hand and he was excusable for being unable to read it, amid loud laughter, gave it into the hands of Capt. SMITH, who finished its perusal.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, was introduced and was received with applause and a few cat-calls, which subsided, when some one called out "Put him out:"

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.

The honorable gentleman said:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I trust:—(here the calls of put him out were again heard, and hisses were heard in reply.) I trust, fellow-citizens, continued Mr. YANCEY, that an Alabamian may yet speak to the citizens of New-York in the language of fellowship. He trusted that the hour had not yet arrived in which an Alabamian, speaking to his brethren of the City and State of New-York, would be subjected to jeering and hissing. We ought to be brethren if we were not; there ought to be, at least, a brotherhood of citizenship throughout this noble country, that would unite together its business and its social relations in bandages so strong that the fanatics of the whole world could not burst them. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] He was not aware of the delicate position in which a speaker from the far South stood. He undertook here to utter the words of truth and justice for his section, but he assured his countrymen that truth and frankness would not at all times win their way by hearts influenced by manhood and by a sense of right. He would not disguise from them the fact that he spoke to them otherwise than as a Southern man. He spoke to them to-night for the safety of that home that he loved better than any other, because it was a Southern home; he spoke to them in behalf of that State that he loved better than any other State, because it was his own, and for a section that he loved better than any other section, because it was that to which his own State belonged. Certainly it might not be amiss for him to speak of a people who loved their own homes, their own State and their own section better than any other of these, but who certainly had a respect and loyalty and a universal allegiance for the common tie which bound them altogether in one Union. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] He felt embarrassed by the difficulty of addressing a popular audience here—a popular audience in a popular canvass—in any other strain than as the advocate of the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, whose friend he was. [Applause.] But events have just happened in the political aspects of the country which gave no promise of encouragement to the friends of the Union. The telegraphic wires were bringing to us the news that the great State of Pennsylvania, to which numbers of great and good men had looked for safety in this canvass, had given way to the influence of Black Republicanism, and was about to cast its vote for a sectional candidate, and upon a sectional issue—that candidate being one whose sentiments were at war with the best interests of our country. He was, therefore, called upon to direct attention to that question which had arisen in Pennsylvania yesterday and was there to be determined to-day, and which, if it did not exist before, now involved the question of loyalty to our endangered Constitution—a Constitution which had never before been endangered in any period of our history. Setting aside, therefore, all mere questions of party polity, and endeavoring, above all, to set aside this question, which involved the safety of the Union itself, he would crave their attention to-night to what he had to say in behalf of that Union of good men which was designed to labor for the benefit of the country, until its efforts were to be crowned by the polling up of a conservative majority in behalf of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] In speaking in favor of this great issue, he should necessarily have to deal with the fate of his section of the country, provided that the party which represented the spirit of Northern aggression should succeed. He should necessarily have to deal with her position in this Union past, present, and prospective. He should necessarily have to deal with the relations and connections of the South with this portion of the Union, and with her relations and connections with us in relation to the common interest of the country. It was a mistake, and a great mistake, made by some men, that in the relations between the North and South, the South had been regarded as an aggressive South. Far, very far from it. The reading of our own history, our own experience, and the very issues that had tended to this conflict, all disproved it. The South asked nothing from Government but simple protection from wrong. That she claimed—that she must have—and she would have it. [Loud applause.] She must and she would have a recognized equality in this Union, else she would take it out of it. [Renewed applause.] The South desired the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution as they were. The South knew no other national ties. [Applause.] Convince them, as possibly it might be done, though he was very far from thinking it could be done, that we could be a more prosperous people without the Union and Constitution than we are with it, and the Southern mind would reject it. [Applause.] She was loyal to the contract which her fathers had made with your fathers, and that contract she meant to enforce under all circumstances. [Applause.] Leaning on this magnificent devotion to patriotic principle, without leaning on any subservient acknowledgment of superior rights, she had maintained her fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, in all times, as she did now, and as she had done in the past; and it was a part of her glory to defend our rights when assailed, whether the assault were made from without or from within. [Applause.] The South, in all the attacks that had been made upon her, had maintained only a defensive position, and he defied her defamers to point one act in the whole of her legislative history, that she had passed, that would afford the slightest evidence of a tendency to disunion, or of a disregard for the Constitution. [Applause.] It was quite common to say, in this section of the country, that the South had insisted upon the Missouri Compromise. It had been his lot to occupy a place in the public councils when that measure was first proposed. On three different times was the measure proposed, and on three different times, as I personally know, was this compromise opposed by our Southern men. [A gentleman, who occupied a prominent position at the remoter end of the hall made some demonstrations of disapproval, which were met by cries of "Put him out." "Let him alone," said the speaker, "I want him to hear some truths." [Applause.] At three different times, Mr. YANCEY continued, and up until 1848, was the great Compromise proposed by the South, and opposed by Northern men; and they opposed it on the ground of the Northern proviso. A National Convention, that was thought to be a Convention of Southern men, proposed again this Compromise, upon which the National Council should be expected to stand; but finding that it would be rejected by the people, who composed one of the branches of the National Government, then the South threw themselves back upon the principles of the Constitution, which made them equal in the Territories, and demanded an equal sharing in the Territories. And we never demanded more. It did not lie in our mouths to say at any time that the South was aggressive, and especially so when we took from the South a privilege of forming more Slave States out of the vast and magnificent domain of our common country. Now, the North and South stood not merely on compromise in their political relations,—they stood on something more than a compromise—on something more sacred—on a contract formed by their fathers with our fathers, which had been interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and from which the South would not be driven so long as there was a Supreme Court to interpret the intent of the laws and the Constitution. What then was that constitutional provision to which he referred? The South was the owner of four millions of slaves. Where did she get them? She inherited them from the men of the Revolution—from the men who effected the Revolution by a sacrifice of life, and an exhibition of courage and patriotism, which a world had rarely seen, and who, when they had established the liberties of their country, provided in the Constitution that they had framed for the increase and the protection of slaves as property. He (Mr. YANCEY) had head announced from high quarters that there was an "irrepressible conflict"—that there was a law which declared that all those Slave States should be destroyed—the "higher law." True, there was an irrepressible conflict between the teachings and the men who had proposed to set that law and the doctrines of the law that had been framed by our forefathers, and the principles of the Constitution which they left us. Every man, from whatever section of the Union must stand by the side of that contract and maintain it, or else be recreant in his loyalty to the Constitution. [Applause.] Our forefathers were not only slaveholders, but imported slaves from Africa. Virginia wished to suppress that trade, but Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on. [Laughter.] Massachusetts and those other States insisted that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by any act of Congress, and resisted all attempts to prohibit it, until the act of Congress of 1808, was passed; for by an article of the Constitution, which was beyond the reach of Congressional amendment, it was provided by our forefathers that no change should be made in this Slave-trade until the year 1808. How did that sound with the modern theorists as to the existence of an irrepressible conflict? [Applause.] Within the period that intervened, something like 100,000 slaves were imported into the country, and their descendants were now scattered through the Southern Slave States; constituting an essential feature of Southern prosperity; and yet LINCOLN and SEWARD were the leaders of the party who proposed to take them from the South by an infamous legislation. He thought that those who were the owners of those slaves should not be robbed of them under the forms of law. [Applause.] Not only did our forefathers provide for the increase of this property: those great men, looking into the vista of the future, with a prescience that betrayed the highest wisdom, seemed to think that, under a climate uncongenial and repulsive, slave-labor would naturally die out, and in course of time be abolished; therefore, for the purpose of preserving slave-labor in a region to which nature has fitted it, had put in the Constitution a provision by which all fugitives who labored in the Southern States should be returned to their owners. They made an imperative provision for the reclamation of slaves who were fugitives from the Southern States. This provision was given to the slaveholding States by providing that they should vote not only by the absolute number of slaveholders, but should enjoy the additional representation of votes to the amount of three to every five slaves owned by them, who were taxed according to their respective numbers, in the proportion of three-fifths of their population. Here, then, was a constitutional enactment for the encouragement of Slavery. The honorable gentleman proceeded to show that the natural increase of slaves in the Southern States had increased ten-fold in proportion to the increase of the white population at the South, and argued that, from the nature of the climate, the soil and its productions, Negro labor was essential not only to the full development of Southern agricultural resources, but, as he demonstrated from figures, to the commercial prosperity and social comfort of the Northern States and of England. He showed that the tobacco, the cotton and the rice which were produced at and exported from the South, exceeded more than all the exports of the North, including even her California gold. Our economy, our talent for business, our hardihood, our tact—all entitled us to the most liberal profits we could make from the productions of the Southern States. But in the South the climate was different from ours. The free laborer could not compete with the negro race in the cultivation of the great staples of Southern exportation. The mechanic, the agriculturist, the laborer—all made money by labor; and the money was carried out of the South by the North, because Commerce, great-handed, large-hearted Commerce came to this port of New-York and was thence distributed throughout the whole United States. The great commercial interest of this country depended upon this City and on its commerce with the South.

The speaker then referred to the coasting trade and dwelt at some length on its importance. The South, he said, only asked of this Government not to steal her negroes; enlarge our jails; enlarge our police force, and keep this irrepressible conflict from stealing her negroes. [Applause.] Now was there anything unreasonable in that demand? It was the voice of common reason, the voice of common-sense, which those wild speculative theorists who led sectional sentiment at the North, did not understand. The South defied the world to rival her in her productions. Even England and France, with all their concentrated and intelligent power, and with the world, as he might say, on which to outstrip her in the production of cotton, had been unable to bring into market for less than 15 cents a pound an article inferior to that which the South could furnish at 6. The peculiar profits of Southern competition defied the whole civilized globe. [Applause.] He undertook to trace the history of legislation as it affected Northern labor.

New-York, Boston and Philadelphia all commanded protection to their shipping interests. Nobody could compete with them in the carrying trade. Let an English, French and Yankee vessel be lying side by side in Mobile harbor, and let him take his hundred and fifty bales of cotton, and say to them, "What will you take these to New-York for?" If the Frenchman would take them for $1 50 a bale, and the Yankee demanded $2, our laws would compel him to employ the Yankee. Such were the coasting laws for the protection of the Yankee skipper, and thus the French, Dutch and English were prevented from competing with us in the carrying trade. Now no such law protected the Southern industry. The South did not deal in ships as the North does, and the South did not complain. How was it with wool? There the North had a tariff, he thought, of from 20 to 30 per cent. Iron and other articles were about the same. But, it would be argued, the country derives a revenue from this tariff. True, but the tariff promoted Northern labor at the expense of the South, and the South was bound to let them know it. [Applause.] He knew that Southern men had sometimes complained of this, and South Carolina had at one time claimed that an unjust discrimination was made between the industries of the country. But the South now acquiesced. It was true then that this noble Northern labor demands and receives the protection of the Government and that the labor of the South did not demand or receive such protection. [Applause.] This Union was then valuable to the North as well as to the South—to the whole country—although he did not wish to measure their patriotism by the amount of money they could make out of it. [Applause.] Then there came up another question. The mutual interchange of the commodities of this vast country; the gold of California, the grain of the West, and the manufactures and commerce of the Southern States, as well as of the Northern, Middle and Eastern States—all these elements tended to make a prosperous and happy Union, under our glorious Constitution. [Applause.] And so it would, under a proper sense that we are citizens of one common country. Yet, from Maine to Oregon the cry was raised by the assailants of the South—a cry said to be participated in by a majority of the people—insisting that the eighty millions of dollars—their inestimable worth when considering the social bearings of the question—should be destroyed. He presented the issue. He asked the citizens of New-York—an integral portion of the 16,000,000 who had been held up as *terrorem* by one of their braggart sons, as able to conquer the 8,000,000 of the South. [Laughter.] He asked them what benefit it would be to them to have this vast industrial and social relation of the South destroyed? [Applause.] But it was said this industrial interest was not to be destroyed; that this cotton that was so greatly valuable—which was alike important to us and to the world—which permeated all nations—could be raised by white labor. How utterly absurd the thing was, and any man would see who knew anything about the requirements of the system of labor necessary to the cotton crop. They had a temperature in Alabama ranging from 110 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit. No white man could stand labor under that burning sun—no white man had ever done it. The owners of the slaves sought a more genial clime. They were found in our watering places, the hotels of this vast metropolis, on our rivers and lakes and valleys, and all over the North, above the line of Tennessee and Alabama—not so much for the purpose of mere recreation as to avoid the rigors of the Southern climate. In July, August and September, even the overseers who had charge of the slaves went out with umbrellas over their heads, or sought the shade of a friendly tree. Yet all the time the slaves were working in the broiling sun without hats, and seemed almost like the eagle, to look the sun in the eye. [Laughter.] These glorious sons of toil were satisfied with their condition, and lyved their masters, and to contribute to the wealth of the world, and all the South asked was that these philosophers would let them alone. [Applause.] A great deal of heat and moisture was necessary to the cultivation of the cotton crop, and this heat and moisture generated disease, and yet the black man, exposed to these dangers, to hard labor—even sometimes to unnecessarily hard labor, from the selfishness of hard masters, for selfishness belonged to all men, and would occasionally keep a nigger out longer than he ought to be—yet, with all these disadvantages, the negroes had been increasing as much as the whites since the Revolutionary War. They can live and work in these climate and not be injured, while the white man could not. He had ridden, not years since, in Alabama, on a road called the "Lime Creek Road," which for 20 miles was lined with level cotton plantations. In 1830 this was called the "Widows' Road," because there was not living the single head of a family. All had fallen victims to exposure to the terrible climate. The women lived, because they were protected from the extreme temperature. They did not expose themselves as the proprietors were obliged to, in attending to their plantations. The whites could not stand the climate that the negro could. Again, the cotton crop was put in from April 1 to April 10, or from the last time that the cotton is put in, until the time that it is gathered, there was not one week that could be spared, without danger or loss, continuous labor was absolutely necessary to the safety and prosperity of the crop. It was a regular, continuous, persistent labor to produce a result. Now, white labor was not regular, continuous, and persistent. Look at our strikes; look at the strike of the shoemakers of Lynn. Had such a strike happened in the South, $100,000,000 would have been lost to the world—possibly there would have been a revolution in England, or even in the civilized world. [Applause.] He believed [illegible] ...ives—that this kind of labor could not always be depended upon for the cultivation of the cotton crops. Instead of four and a half millions of bales, we might have probably, under a white system of labor, but two and a half millions. Was the civilized world to sacrifice millions of cotton bales to supply [illegible] ...ecessary to the civilization of the world—it was necessary to our prosperity as well as to the prosperity of the United States. The South did not intend to harm the North. She did not let her negroes run about to injure anybody. [Laughter.] She kept them at home. She did not trouble the North with that peculiar stench so familiar to the Southern man, and so objectionable to the Northerner. [Laughter.] The expense that the South incurred for her slave population was enormous. They had to take care of their slaves. The cost of clothing bought from the North, although the South made one-half, was $20,000,000. Flour and other food cost $5,000,000, besides various branches of industry, amounting to $15,000,000 more—because the South was not willing to devote her labor to these things. She could be more profitably employed, and was willing to pay the North for what she could not advantageously raise herself. She spent in the North for the support of her 4,000,000 negroes at least $10 per man, or $40,000,000. Yet Mr. SEWARD sneered at it, and LINCOLN and he would never think of advancing thus the material interests of the country. They object to such legislation being carried out. They take ethical views of religion and morals. [Laughter.] He hoped that the people would not permit legislation on the morals and religion of the universe to go into the hands of LINCOLN or SEWARD. [Laughter and applause.] They despised legislation for the national interests of the country. They sneered at the merchants of New-York for holding meetings to save the Union. His idea of government was, that it was its business to protect the material interests of the country, and not to consider ethical theories. His idea was that we were to worship God as we pleased, and determine moral things for ourselves—always restrained by law within the bounds of decency. [Laughter and applause.] Government had to do with the interests of liberty, protecting our citizens and their property at home and abroad. He did not hold property in man as man. The State held him. He was not able to say that the man belonged to him. He was obliged to clothe and well treat his slave, and was liable to punishment for abusing him. He could not maim him, for the State would punish him the same as if he maimed a white man.

A VOICE—Suppose that as a man he runs away.

Mr. YANCEY—Then I recover him again, as the Constitution says he shall be delivered up. [Prolonged applause.] The negro had legs, and when one of these speculative philosophers came down there he made the poor slave think he was one of the worst used men in the world. Perhaps he stole away, but, half-starved and ragged, he would, when brought back, be glad to go to work again like a good nigger. [Applause and laughter.] A horse had legs, too; and when his horse ran away could anybody say he was any the less his property? Just so when his nigger ran away. [Applause.] Now, this institution of Slavery was assailed, and he wished to show the position the South occupied as defendants. The Republicans said there should be no more Slave States; that the Territories, which belonged to Alabama as well as to New-York, should be closed to slaves and Slavery. There was territory enough to make twenty States the size of New-Jersey or South Carolina, and it was claimed that the South should have no more part in settling this Territory, and an attempt was made to prevent the spread of that institution, which he said was as much for the benefit of the North as of the South. Now, if there was to be no more Slave States, the prosperity of the country was curbed in precisely that proportion. [Applause.] Again, it was claimed that the slave-trade between the States should cease, and it was proposed to effect this under the right to regulate the trade between the States. Such an interruption of the natural course of trade, would be destructive of the rights of slaveholders, because any restriction of the right of sale of any article of merchandise destroyed its value in a great measure. What would be the effect upon the value of a house, to restrict the right of selling it? Such an injury to property would be an injury to the general prosperity of the country. Again, the Republicans said that the Fugitive Slave law should be a nullity. Already had twelve States passed laws nullifying that law. And while those States denounced Disunionists, they had themselves, so far, practically dissolved the Union. They proposed to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

A VOICE—Who says so?

Mr. YANCEY—The Abolitionists say so. The Black Republicans say so—they are the same as the Abolitionists. Both had assailed slave property. He knew that Mr. SEWARD had said so, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN said so. Mr. SEWARD said there was an irrepressible conflict between the labor of the North and the labor of the South. SEWARD had said that the time must come when there would not be a foot of slave territory on the American continent. The District of Columbia was a small mite of the continent and would no doubt be covered with the first breath. Already in some of the States citizens had been imprisoned merely for being loyal to our common Constitution. [Applause.]

When all the offices of the Government were in the hands of men sympathizing with the principles of LINCOLN and SEWARD, the emissaries of the Abolitionists would be found everywhere through the South with strychnia to put in their wells as they were now found in Texas. [Laughter and hisses, and applause long continued, with cries of "Put him out!"] There were various modes of expressing ideas, Mr. YANCEY said; men of reason had their way, addes theirs, and geese theirs. [Laughter, hisses and applause.] In Texas, it was proven beyond all doubt, men calling themselves Reverend had been arrested with strychnia upon their persons, and arms had been found stored away. How came they there? They were there for the purpose of carrying on the "irrepressible conflict." The emissaries of the Abolitionists there crawled about at midnight with their incendiary torches, poison and incitements to insurrection. Those things were there, and they were traced to the Abolitionists. Now, if the Black Republicans were in power, would not the institution be in danger of being blown up at any time by some insignificant being, —capable of little good but able to do a great deal of mischief? With the emissaries of the North among them, with the offices of the Government in the hands of their enemies, their property would be deteriorated; there would be general desolation and the North would share in the universal ruin. If this general desolation came on the South, then what should the South do? Some thought the South should submit. He didn't. [Applause.] But suppose she did submit, thinking that the form of the Constitution was enough for her though her fields were barren, her wealth gone, and her condition that of St. Domingo or Jamaica? The South might be able even to live through all this, but how would it affect the North? The employment of her shipping would be gone, her mercantile palaces would be closed.—New-York, Philadelphia and Boston would feel it if all the wealth that grew out of cotton culture was taken from the country. The South might afford to be robbed thus, and yet get along and not starve. But it was not the destruction of their property that was to be looked forward to as the most terrible calamity that would follow. It was the terrible conflict between 4,000,000 of blacks and 5,000,000 of whites, which would drench the whole land in the blood of the unfortunate black race. In that event one or the other race must go to the wall. If the South submitted, evil would come upon her, and the North would have to share it. The Northerners might outvote them (the Southerners) and accomplish all he had depicted, but they (the former) themselves would be vanquished in part by the very means with which they overthrew Southern institutions—the men whose votes enabled them to do it. If they turned loose the poorer classes, whose passions they had aroused, let them beware of the fate of Actæon, who was devoured by his own dogs. We have a population among us now that need the restraints of law; but let them get the idea that their own will was the law, and that the institutions of the country could be overthrown by them, and they would take the power into their own hands, and the land would be desolated as by a volcano. But the South would not, and ought not to submit to any delegation of her constitutional equality in the Government or to any denial of her rights. Under the forms of the law, the majority might exert its will, and the Northerners were in the majority. But was the Constitution made that the majority might do so? No! It was formed that the weak might be protected, and that the power of the majority might be circumscribed by the written and not by the higher law. The North, so far as its relations to the South were concerned, needed no Constitutional protection. It had the majority with it and could have the whole Government. The South could make no aggression on the North because the North had the votes. The Constitution need not be held up as their (the Northerners') shield. But the South had but 120 votes to 183, and the Constitution protected the minority. But had the South no rights? Then this was a despotism and he'd as lief have one enlightened king as a million of ignorant devils for rulers. The South, then, must rely on the Constitution,—the laws given by WASHINGTON and the fathers of the land of both sections, which were the laws of the land now. [Applause.] There was in the soul of every true man loyalty to the fundamental institutions of his country. That loyalty now was the protection of the South, and to that loyalty he appealed. [Applause.] But the South was no suppliant. She stood on an equal platform and said, "By the Constitution you must abide." Destroy it, and with the first act of aggression they (of the South) were free and independent! [Loud applause.] God has put it into the worm that if it was trod on, it should turn and curl up against the foot that pressed it down, and seek to make to itself reparation. They, thank God! were men who "knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain." [Applause.] They merely told the people of the North thus in the majority to curb their will,—not to let mere brute force guide them, but to feel in this matter as good men, who would do to others as they would have others do to them. He had been asked to answer several questions, and he thought he might as well do it at this time. The first was, whether he would consider the election of LINCOLN sufficient cause for the secession of the South; and the second, whether he, in case LINCOLN was elected, and the South attempted to secede, would support the Government in suppressing the attempt, and aid to maintain the integrity of the Union? The first question was a mere speculation, and a political speculation at that. He was now engaged in endeavoring to avert the very thing here spoken of—the awful catastrophe of the election of LINCOLN. He was showing his allegiance to the Constitution by abandoning his own private business, and going to all parts of the country to endeavor to prevent that election, and if others would labor as faithfully as he had for this end, LINCOLN would never be President. [Applause.] What was propounded in the question was a matter to come after the decision of the ballot-box. [Cries of "Question!" Don't be impatient, gentlemen, and above all keep your tempers. This is not the time to fight now, certain. [Laughter.] It was the time to vote. [Another interruption and cries of "Put him out!"] You're impatient, my friends, said Mr. YANCEY. If gentlemen, he continued were so [illegible] ...He hoped it never would happen. He was not a candidate for the Presidency, and he knew that nothing to do with the contest. [illegible] ...There was such a thing as a State's sovereignty. He could see how the State should secede, and he had no sympathy with regard to the seceding of the South. He was a State's Rights man. The Constitution told them that all the rights not delegated to the General Government were reserved to the States. He believed in the right of secession. The original compact was made between the States willingly assenting to it, and either, by her own will, might withdraw. But this was mere speculation, predicated upon a contingency. Alabama had passed a law requiring its Government to consider this question, if a Black Republican was elected. His State in that event was to decide this question, not he. If she went out of the Union he went with her. [Applause.] If she remained in, he'd remain in. ["Good."] It was a grave matter, and he hoped that some man opposed to the irrepressible conflict would be elected President. But when the time came to decide it he would consult with the men in Alabama and act with them, and they of New-York had nothing to do with it. In this Presidential question, on the contrary, he had something in common with them. For him here to commit himself on this question, with the future undeveloped, merely to gratify some political antagonist, would be the wildest folly. The answer to the question he would give to his State when she asked it. ["Three cheers for the answer" were proposed and given.] To the second question he replied that he would aid in maintaining the integrity of the Union with his life's blood. He was laboring now for it. But if it was meant to ask whether he would aid in the preservation of an Administration that was trampling on the rights of the South, he replied that he would aid any State in resisting it with his blood. Revolution was justifiable before the last expiring throes of oppressed nationalities. Poor Italy was now trying to raise up her poor bruised body and struggling for the right of revolution. The fathers had made ours a form of Government depending on the will of the States, and whenever the compact was broken, what power was there higher than the States? The Constitution itself reserved certain rights to the States, and the one right that rose above all was, that when the oppressive [illegible] ...have the right to form new Governments. Governments should not be changed lightly; but when their whole property was swept away, when their Social System was overthrown, the people would not wait till the last act of oppression was performed. They would seize the first moment to assert their rights, and it would be the duty of the State Governments to interpose for their protection; and when that was done, if LINCOLN undertook to coerce a Sovereign State, he (Mr. YANCEY) flew to the standard of that State. [Applause.] Suppose Georgia left the Union. She did not injure the North by doing so. And suppose the U. S. Army and Navy were sent against her and she were conquered—what then was Georgia? Was she a free and equal State with a standing army within her borders to keep her, a conquered province, in the Union? What, in that case, was the Union? A military despotism. The moment that Congress passed a law that provided for the marching of an army to coerce a sovereign State into submission, it inaugurated a military government, with a standing army, and the taxes for its support and the evils attendant. But this was the time, this New-York the place, and this almost the hour to decide, that a sovereign State should not be put to such straits. Now, as wise men, they should decide that they would not place themselves in opposition where they would have to support the Government by the bayonet, but that they would support it by the ballot-box. Now, it was for them to decide that the civilization and industry of the North and South should march side by side, and that the sword should not be thrown into the scale of the North, as the sword of Brennus was thrown in when the fate of Rome trembled in the balance. Give the Southerners Slavery, and they would give the North all her rights. Hands off! Let them proceed with a fair and generous rivalry and then the one that conquered would deserve the meed in industry, virtue or honor,—and when they were superior to the South in these he would cheerfully bow to them. The events of the day before in Pennsylvania weighed heavily upon him, he would acknowledge. He felt that they were menaced with the destruction of the general prosperity. The keystone of the arch of the Union was trembling already, and the great fabric rested for support upon New-York. [Applause.] In her hands was the decision of the question. A more weighty question was never before them. Everything might depend on the vote of New-York. That they might be equal to the exigencies of this occasion was the prayer of him who now addressed them, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

When Mr. YANCEY concluded, three cheers were given for him, and the following resolutions were presented:

Resolved, That the National Democracy of New-York City hereby extend to the Breckinridge electors of the State, who have so magnanimously tendered to their State Committee their resignation—thus producing but one electoral ticket, in opposition to LINCOLN—their thanks and high appreciation of the patriotic motives which impelled them to such action, and we avail ourselves of this early opportunity to express to the National Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. GREEN is Chairman, the acknowledgments of the sacrifice they have thus made for the benefit of the country, in consolidating the national masses of our State by the adoption of the electoral ticket headed by HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Resolved, That in the withdrawal of the Breckinridge Electoral ticket, we recognize that it has been done without sacrifice of principle, without sacrifice of organization, and we send greeting to the National Democracy of the State, our firm intention to protect and uphold with all the zeal and energy within our power the excellent State ticket nominated at Syracuse, and headed by JAS. T. BRADY for Governor; and that we will show to the people of our State on the going down of the sun on the 6th day of November next, that the Democracy of New-York City have not faltered in their attachment to Democratic men and Democratic principles.

Resolved, That we, the National Democracy of New-York City, the representatives of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and protect the principles of the National Democratic Party of this Union, as laid down in the platform adopted at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore.

The audience, which had listened to Mr. YANCEY with great attention throughout, dispersed without disorder.

The Contest for Congressmen—An Appeal to Republicans.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1860.

The Presidential contest is concluded, so far as the opponents of the Republican Party are concerned. A Congressional District in Missouri was the first to express its approval of the action of the Chicago Convention, by the election to Congress of a member of that body—an able and gallant representative of the principles of the Republican Party. The Free States of Vermont and Maine, with characteristic patriotism, responded to the action of Missouri; and now those great and powerful members of the Confederacy, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, announce themselves in favor of the Republican cause, and thus assure its triumph in November.

We shall be pardoned, while we disclaim in advance, as we earnestly do, any indulgence in an offensive partisan spirit, for pointing to these manifestations of a wholesome and salutary public sentiment with unmixed pleasure.

But while it is certain that the nominee of the Chicago Convention is to fill the high office of President of the United States, the duty of Republicans is, by no means, discharged. When he occupies the Presidential chair, the responsibility of inaugurating and establishing a wise and beneficent policy for the purpose of securing good government will devolve upon him. *He can do nothing without a Congress which is kindly disposed toward him.* To secure such a Congress, let no Republican believe, for a single moment, that he is entitled to exemption from labor until the closing of the polls in November.

As the representatives of the Republican Party of the Union, upon whom the conduct of this campaign has devolved, we heartily congratulate you upon the happy results already secured, and we earnestly exhort you to renewed and unceasing efforts until our triumph is complete—a triumph which is only desirable because it will give peace and prosperity to the country, and hope to the world.

By order of the National Executive Committee,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.
GEORGE G. FOGG, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.

A CONFERENCE WITH MR. LINDSAY.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, at their Rooms, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., principally on the subjects embraced in his recent address at Clinton Hall. PELETIAH PERIT, the President, occupied the Chair, and a large number of the prominent members of the Chamber were present.

On the responsibility of ship-owners, Mr. LINDSAY remarked that the laws of England and America were almost practically the same, the ship-owner being levied for the improvements which he had made for the safety and comfort of his passengers in a ratio corresponding to his outlay. He preferred the practice of the English shipping merchants, and place the rate of each ship at £15 per ton.

Mr. PERIT inquired if he (Mr. LINDSAY) did not think that rate too high.

Mr. LINDSAY thought not. The law was passed at a time when passenger ships were not provided with suitable accommodations. He believed it would be better to have the laws of both countries assimilate. In the case of the collision between the American ships *Tuscarora* and *Wm. Foster*, the owners of the former vessel were held responsible for $10,000. $9,000 were paid into Court, but another ship belonging to the owners of the *Tuscarora* was afterwards held for several thousand dollars in consequence of the same collision. Had the law of England applied to such a case, the responsibility of the American ship-owner would have been limited, and the case settled at first. He advised bringing the matter before Congress.

On the subject of roads and signal lights, a desultory discussion was held, the members generally being in favor of the uniform system of lights and roads for both nations.

On the punishment of offences committed at sea, Mr. LINDSAY believed that the interests of both nations would be promoted, if laws were passed for the purpose of bringing those who had committed them to justice whether their vessels should come into the harbors of the United States or of England. To prevent desertions from ships—from English ships—the shipping offices were organized, and he thought a similar plan would work well here.

Mr. BROWER explained the difficulties experienced in this country, and doubted whether any plan could be adopted to prevent the evil of desertion.

Mr. LINDSAY renewed his recommendation of opening the coasting-trade of the United States to British vessels on the reciprocity principle. Mr. BROWER replied generally in opposition to the doctrine advanced by Mr. LINDSAY.

Mr. MARSHAL spoke against the system of subsidizing vessels which had obtained in England, and regarded it is a war upon American enterprise. He hoped it would be abolished.

The Committee agreed upon the following subjects, on which to memorialize Congress:

1. *Collisions at Sea* to be so modified as to propose an international law to provide for uniform penalties alike applicable to British and American ships in both countries, or in the Courts of both.

2. *Lights at Sea*—The Committee agreed that recommendations be made to Congress to adopt a law requiring our ships to carry lights, as demanded by the English law.

3. *Crime at Sea*—Heinous crimes and petty crimes. The Committee recommend that the Chamber of Commerce coincide with Mr. LINDSAY in regard to assimilations of the laws, and suggest the establishment of shipping offices in the leading ports.

4. *Registration of Ships*—The Committee admit the propriety of debate as to reciprocity of registration of ships—that foreign ships may be registered in the United States—as England allows to foreign ships in her ports.

The Committee also coincide with Mr. LINDSAY as to opening a debate on the coasting trade generally.

5. *Coasting Trade.*—It will give English ships the privilege of coasting between Atlantic ports and Pacific ports. England, by her law, having allowed any foreign ships to ply between any home ports and colonial ports all over the world, and from one colony to another.

The suggestion was made that should the United States concede her coasting trade, England would, no doubt, in return relinquish her light dues, local charges, passing tolls, and compulsory pilotage—and might open her coasting colonial trade on the lakes, &c. The meeting then adjourned.

Testimonial to Col. Duryee.

PRESENTATION OF A SPLENDID SERVICE OF SILVER.

Col. ABRAM DURYEE, late Commander of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, was last evening the recipient of a magnificent testimonial from the soldiers formerly under his command. The testimonial consisted of a costly service of silver, comprising eight pieces, viz., an epergne, soup tureen, two gravy tureens, two vegetable dishes, and two meat dishes—altogether valued at $5,000. The service was manufactured by BALL, BLACK & Co., and is, without doubt, the most beautiful specimen of art ever executed in this country. It is to be on exhibition for several days at the store of the manufacturers. The inscription on the centre piece is as follows: "Presented to Col. ABRAM DURYEE by his late command, the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, as an evidence of their appreciation of his distinguished services and eminent military ability." This tribute of respect to their late Colonel is the result of voluntary contributions from all the soldiers in the Regiment, and is alike creditable to the donors and to the recipient.

The presentation was made at the residence of Col. DURYEE, in East Thirty-eighth-street, three officers from each of the eight Companies of the Regiment, together with a few invited guests, alone being present. A brief speech from Capt. BENSEL, of Company A, accompanied the gift, which was appropriately, and with much feeling, responded to by Col. DURYEE. The Company then partook of a liberal collation, and sentiments were exchanged and speeches made by Col. LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col. CRAWFORD, and others.

Inspection of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, this Regiment was inspected, according to general orders, by Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR, Inspector of the Fourth Brigade. A dress parade and review took place, as is usual on such an occasion, and after the inspection the Regiment was exercised in the regulation manœuvres prescribed by law. At about 2 o'clock, Gen. JOHN EWEN and staff appeared upon the field in full uniform, wearing the new chapeau. Maj. R. TAYLOR wore a very plain chasseur cap throughout the whole inspection. We give the following figures, taken from the official return. Field, 3; Staff 6,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2827 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION.

Two Hundred Thousand People Aid in the Ovation.

His Reception on Board the Harriet Lane and at Castle Garden.

THE REVIEW ON THE BATTERY.

The Procession and Scenes Along Broadway.

PASSING MILITARY SALUTE AT THE CITY HALL.

What the People Said and Did, and How they Liked It.

No Accidents—No Disturbances.

The Programme for To-Day.

The spectacle presented on Broadway on the ever-memorable day of the Japanese reception was fairly outdone yesterday. America triumphed in the weather, which was as bright as October in his best humor could make it, and a feeling more generous than mere curiosity emptied New-York into Broadway. From the Battery to Grace Church the great highway was one vast trough of humanity, animated, glittering, good-natured, and bent on making the best of all possible greetings to the coming Prince. By common consent everybody's business seemed to be sacrificed to the pleasure of everybody else; stores became theatres for the nonce, and high noon a careless holiday. All stoops, windows and roof-tops were groaning under human freight; all the side streets were blocked with vehicles, and on the roof of every coach or omnibus, with straining necks and staring eye-balls, black swarms of humanity clustered. But to relieve the monotony of this picture, never before have we seen such a surplusage of bunting, such a superfluity of flags, such strange combinations of quasi-national colors and designs, as were protruded on poles out of all the windows and hoisted over all the chimney-tops of aspiring trade. One might have thought that Wednesday had been set apart by law as grand washing day for all the flags on Manhattan Island, and that yesterday was prescribed in the same statute as the day for drying and bleaching them.

We believe ourselves within the mark in stating that between the temple of which Brown is Sexton, and that Battery now in the occupation of peaceful immigrants, there were assembled within and without the houses, at the very least, 200,000 human beings. Regular rises of seats, as in a theatre, were raised at the back of nearly all the windows looking down upon the line of march. Hotel-parlors in the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, facing on the street, were held at fabulous prices by the proprietors—hundreds of gentlemen having hired them eight or ten days in advance for the sole sake of securing a good view of the pageant to their families and friends. Somewhere and on some one man or body of men must rest the responsibility of those selfish displays at the Battery, which delayed the passage of the procession up the best part of Broadway, until after dark—so that by the time of its reaching Canal-street, one would have required a dark-lantern and a search-warrant to tell the Prince of Wales from FERNANDO WOOD, or FERNANDO WOOD from His Most Royal Highness.

This, however, is premature. From the Astor House down to the Battery, a current of quicksilver could scarce have pressed its way through the solid jam of human beings—men, women, and children, blocking up the sidewalks and main thoroughfare—this living sea flinging up a spray of noisy boys over the railings and trees of St. Paul's, mounting up to fourth and fifth stories, in billows of crinoline and purple silks which surged out through all windows and balconies, foaming higher and higher into store-porters in their shirt sleeves, who stood on dangerous ledges of parapet, and culminating all along the double lines of roofs into dense masses of chambermaids, waiting-maids, cooks, housekeepers and nurses, with their appropriate following of cousins, uncles, brothers-in-law, and husbands to dead sisters.

At two o'clock expectation began to seethe into impatient expression, but this was hushed for a brief time by the distant booming of artillery. The Prince had arrived at the Battery, and they would soon be rewarded for their long hours of waiting—most of them having been in their places since noon—by a good look, a strong look, and a look altogether, at the form and face divine of England's future King. The many-headed strained their necks in vain efforts to look over the "sea of upturned faces" down to the Bowling-green; but those of the wiser sort raised their eyes to the top windows and roofs of adjacent houses, satisfied that more than ten or twenty thousand quick-eyed sentries were on special duty up there, and could not fail to announce in advance the Prince's coming, by such kerchief and vocal demonstrations as are usual upon these occasions.

At length, about a quarter after four o'clock, sixteen mounted policemen, forming the vanguard of the procession, made their way through the crowd with some difficulty. These were followed by a couple of foot platoons under the immediate command of the General Superintendent of Police, and a way was thus slowly cleared for the advance of the carriage, drawn by six horses, in which was seated His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Mayor WOOD occupying the seat beside him and the Duke of Newcastle with Lord LYONS completing the party. On the appearance of this cavalcade, all the windows and balconies broke forth into impetuous applause, the flutter of white handkerchiefs extending through as many blocks as were within sight, and from the first-floor windows to the chimney-tops. The Prince, who was dressed in the scarlet uniform of an English Colonel, raised his hat and rose repeatedly in acknowledgment of this warm reception. His fair and youthful face was elate with pride, though something of physical weariness was also visible. Many bands of music broke forth at once into the English national anthem, and thus, seated beside the Mayor, and followed by a magnificent military procession, His Highness was himself passed in review before the windows of the TIMES, dismounting in front of the City Hall and taking up his station on a raised platform, more or less imperfectly decked with green carpet, from which he was to review the troops a second time, having already done so once at the Battery.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Police arrangements immediately around the City Hall, a way for the troops being kept open by means of strong ropes holding back the people; and the parade-ground under the statue of civic justice having no occupants save the Prince, his suite, and the regular members of our City Government. This gave a fine field for the military display which followed, all the windows and standing points in the face of the City Hall being crowded with eager spectators. As each company passed, the Prince returned gracefully the salute of the commanding officer, the military procession occupying within two or three minutes of an hour in defiling before him. At length after all the soldiers, save two or three squadrons of artillery, had been passed in review, the gathering gloom of evening suggested that the Prince should proceed up Broadway to his hotel at once, if he desired to give the expectant multitudes, who had been waiting for him since noon, an opportunity of testifying their hospitable feelings. He therefore entered his carriage about 5¼, accompanied as before, but owing to the delays unavoidable in the crowded condition of the streets, it was 6 o'clock, and nearly dark, before he reached Canal-street, from which Broadway proper begins.

In the accounts which follow more specific details of his reception and its incidents will be found.

ON BOARD THE HARRIET LANE.

In the welcoming reception extended to the Prince of Wales yesterday, the United States steamer *Harriet Lane* was assigned a most honorable and pleasing duty. This beautiful vessel, it will be remembered, was dispatched to Washington for the special accommodation of the Prince in the Chesapeake, where the President formally placed her at the service of the Royal party. As soon as this duty had been performed, Capt. FAUNCE came with his steamer directly to New-York, and here awaited the order to proceed to South Amboy to meet and convey the distinguished visitor to this City. She remained at anchor off the Battery, and every moment of time was industriously employed in putting the cutter in perfect order for duty. To say that she was faultlessly clean; that her decks were as white as the most scrupulous could desire to see them, and that her handsome brass howitzers and the other brass work about the ship were converted into mirrors by their perfect polish, would be but partially expressing the truth. In a word, the *Harriet Lane*, from truck to kelson, was a fit receptacle for any party.

The officers of the *Harriet Lane* are:

Captain	JOHN FAUNCE.
First Lieutenant	JAMES D. USHER.
Second Lieutenant	D. C. CONSTABLE.
Third Lieutenant	CHARLES B. BERRETT.
Chief Engineer	JAMES R. DETBURGH.
Assistant Engineer	WALTER SCOTT.
Assistant Engineer	CHARLES G. DALE.
Assistant Engineer	FRANK PULSIFER.
Coast Pilot	W. A. BOOTH.

Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, was selected by the Committee of Reception to provide the collation for the expected party on board of the steamer. The wisdom of this selection was fully vindicated by the prompt and characteristic style in which the duty was attended to. Everything requisite for entertaining the party was on board of the steamer on Wednesday evening, so that nothing remained but for the guests to go on board.

The hour fixed upon for leaving the Battery was 8 o'clock, but some delay occurred in waiting for the Committee and guests, and it was nearly 9 o'clock before they were all on board. Lieut.-General SCOTT came off about this hour, and was received with all the honors, the American Ensign being run up to the peak as he stepped on board, the Band playing "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes." Gen. SCOTT appeared in excellent health and spirits, and was warmly greeted by a large number of gentlemen, who pressed forward to shake his hand.

There were also on board the Committee of Reception, as follows:

Hamilton Fish,	Luther Bradish,
John J. Cisco,	Cyrus W. Field,
M. B. Field,	John Jay,
President Chas. King,	Robert B. Minturn,
Peletiah Perit,	Augustus Schell,
B. D. Silliman,	George T. Strong.

Besides these, as invited guests, and partly constituting the Committee of Invitation, were:

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Hon. Wm. L. Yancey,
Mr. Archibald, British Consul at New-York.	John Cochrane,
Henry Grinnell,	Daniel Drew,
Peter Cooper,	E. M. Blatchford,
Wm. B. Astor,	John O. Broadhead,
Judge Roosevelt, U. S. District Attorney,	Wm. Muir, British Consul at New-Orleans,
Moses Taylor,	John Hoey,
M. O. Roberts,	J. Buchanan Henry, a nephew of the President,
John H. Brower,	Surveyor Hart,
Edwin Croswell,	Charles O'Conor,
Royal Phelps,	Mr. Cassell.
Mathew Morgan,	Col. E. G. Thompson,
James Lee,	Maj. W. L. Skidmore.

The latter two were specially deputed by the Governor of the State to welcome the Prince to New-York on his behalf.

The guests being now all on board, the boats were hoisted up, and Capt. FAUNCE gave the order to go ahead at five minutes to 9 o'clock.

The crowd on the Battery—already quite large—cheered and waved their greetings; the ships at anchor in the harbor, and the Cunard steamer at Jersey City, displayed a profusion of bunting, such as is seldom seen, except on National holidays. The day was most auspicious, and everything conspired to render the occasion one of extraordinary interest and pleasure. After getting fairly under way, a salute of 17 guns were fired in honor of Gen. SCOTT, who remained standing and uncovered meantime on the quarter-deck. On the passage down the Bay, the party on board beguiled the time by conversation, and by viewing and admiring the unsurpassed scenery of the bay. The wind finally sprung up fresh from the South, and on getting below the Narrows, some little motion was imparted to the vessel by the rising swell, but not sufficient to render it at all unpleasant. At 11¼ o'clock, A. M., the *Harriet Lane* arrived at Amboy. The train containing the royal party had not yet arrived, and it was twenty-three minutes to 12 o'clock before the telegraph announced its approach. The English ensign was mast-headed, ready to be unfurled at the appropriate instant. At ten minutes to 12 the guns of the *Harriet Lane* proclaimed the arrival of the Prince. Col. THOMPSON, accompanied by Maj. SKIDMORE, now landed, and proceeding to the train awaited the appearance of the Prince. As soon as he alighted, the Governor's Aids were introduced to Lord LYON by Collector SCHELL, who presented them to the Prince. In a brief and appropriate speech Col. THOMPSON welcomed him to the State of New-York, in the name of the Governor. The Prince thanked him kindly for the attention, and they proceeded on board of the steamer. As the Prince stepped over the gangway the English ensign was unfurled at the main, and a royal salute was fired, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

Gen. SCOTT stood at the gangway and was the first to take the hand of the Prince, the venerable chieftain bowing with great cordiality, and the Prince returning the salutation. Mr. PETER COOPER was then presented, and the party retired to the after part of the deck where a large number of gentlemen were introduced to Lord LYONS, the Duke of Newcastle, the Prince, and others of the suite. Gen. SCOTT doing the honors. The Prince took each gentleman by the right hand, and bowing as they were presented. He was dressed in a plain blue cloth frock, with grey pants, a dark vest and necktie, black hat, and faun colored kid gloves. The ceremony of introduction occupied about half an hour, during which the steamer started on her return. The crowd on the dock cheered vociferously as she steamed away from the landing. The quiet and dignified bearing of the Prince evidently won all hearts. Those who had seen the Queen of England saw a striking resemblance in the features of the son to those of the mother. Mr. C. W. FIELD, who frequently saw the Prince when he was in England, was struck with the favorable change which four years had made in the manly appearance of the Royal youth—in a word, the Prince made a most favorable impression upon all.

The collation, which was in the best style of the popular host of the Astor House, was spread under the awning of the quarter deck, the table being on the starboard side. At the after end, the flags of England and America were entwined, and a screen of flags of all nations was suspended amidships, running fore and aft.

Collector SCHELL occupied the head of the table, the Prince being seated at his left, with Gen. SCOTT between him and the Duke of Newcastle. Lord LYONS, Wm. B. ASTOR, Governor BRADISH, Gen. BRUCE, and Judge ROOSEVELT occupying positions near them. After lunch the Prince went upon the upper forward deck, and, in company with Mr. ARCHIBALD, JOHN JAY, and the gentlemen of his suite, continued to inspect the scenery of the bay as they passed along. He expressed much admiration at the fine proportions of the harbor of New-York, and of the beautiful scenery which surrounds it. As the steamer neared the Narrows, the Queen of the Yacht Club, the *Maria*, now handsomely rigged as a schooner, rounded to near the steamer and followed in her wake—the stiff breeze enabling her to keep up with the cutter without difficulty. The yacht had the signal numbers 30,951, of ROGERS' international code, displayed at her fore, with the British ensign above—the sentence being "You are very welcome," intended as a greeting to the Royal guest. The Prince, having his attention called to the circumstance, manifested much pleasure, and intimated that he would be glad to reply to so pleasant a salute. With his concurrence, therefore, Capt. FAUNCE ordered numbers 30,961, of the same code, hoisted in response—"Very well; I thank you." The incident created much good feeling on board.

The *Thomas P. Way*, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board, came down and accompanied the *Harriet Lane* to the City, the passengers manifesting, by their cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, the kindliest feelings. On passing the Narrows a salute was fired from Fort Hamilton, which was responded to by the Governor's Island Band on board; Bedloe's Island also fired a salute, and Fort William, on Governor's Island, paid the party a similar compliment. As the *Harriet Lane* neared the Battery the view was animating in the extreme. The gaily decked-out shipping on both the North and East rivers; the saluting from the merchant shipping and from the forts; the crowds which thronged the pier-heads, and darkened the roofs of every house-top; and the dazzling uniforms and bristling bayonets of the military which occupied every foot of space upon the Battery, formed a scene the most impressive and beautiful. The galleries around Castle Garden were densely packed. The Prince remained upon the pilot-house, and was not distinguished by the spectators until he left the position, and with his suite prepared to leave the steamer.

The *Harriet Lane* was handsomely laid alongside of the Castle Garden landing, and in a few minutes the Prince and his friends prepared to land. He shook hands very cordially with Capt. FAUNCE on stepping ashore, and thanked him for his polite attentions. Lord LYONS and the Duke did the same.

Mr. SCHELL introduced the Prince to Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, who stood at the landing prepared to receive him. Cheers now broke forth from all sides, and the Prince, followed by his friends, entered Castle Gardens bowing and raising his hat to the greetings of the crowd.

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

It is due to the Commissioners of Emigration to state that they had burnished up Castle Garden with a good deal of care, and made it as near like a castle and a garden as the circumstances would admit. The few immigrants who were quartered there had been removed with their baggage to a shed outside the walls, and the floors had been thoroughly swept and scrubbed, and presented a clean and wholesome appearance.

The room was decorated with a profuse display of bunting; English and American colors, amicably interwoven, ran along the banisters of the gallery, and twined themselves around the columns in the centre, while flags of nearly all the nations of the earth hung upon the walls, or depended from cords stretched across the arena. The Siamese flag, with a huge gray elephant pictured upon a ground-work of red, hung over the main entrance that leads out to the Battery.

Long before the *Harriet Lane* hove in sight at the Narrows, the seven or eight hundred people, more or less, who were fortunate enough to get tickets of admission to the reception, had collected within the walls of Castle Garden, where they occupied the intervening moments, or rather hours, in viewing the decorations of the interior, or promenading the balcony outside. The view from the balcony was particularly fine, and elicited frequent exclamations of delight from the ladies, of whom there were two or three hundred present. The long line of soldiers stretched out upon the Battery, the prancing steeds and gay trappings of the cavalry, the bright flags and signals flying from the innumerable masts in the North and East Rivers, and the multitude of human beings swaying to and fro beyond the line of soldiers, and covering all the house-tops within sight, altogether presented a spectacle not less animated and grand than that which signalized the entrance into the City of the Japanese Ambassadors a few months ago.

At 2¼ o'clock the booming of cannon was heard in the distance, and all eyes were turned towards the NARROWS. In a few minutes the tall masts of the *Harriet Lane* appeared in sight, and there was a general scattering among the ladies on the balcony, who eagerly rushed inside to secure a good seat from which to witness the reception. A large portion of the gentlemen, however, remained outside until the arrival of the steamer at the walls of the fort, when they greeted the Prince with welcome cheers. The spectators were confined exclusively to the gallery, the main floor being set apart for the City officials, members of the Common Council and reporters. A large Police force was in attendance, under the charge of Superintendent KENNEDY, Deputy CARPENTER and Capt. LEONARD, and the whole arrangements were admirably devised and executed.

After the landing of the Prince and his introduction to Superintendent KENNEDY, he entered the Garden, accompanied by Collector SCHELL, Lord LYONS, and the Renfrew suite, consisting of

The Duke of Newcastle,	Capt. Grey,
Earl St. Germaine,	Dr. Auckland,
Gen. Bruce,	Lord Hinchinbrook,
Major Teasdale,	Hon. Mr. Elliott.

The Prince, with Lord LYONS on his left, headed the party, and immediately on his entrance to the Garden, he doffed his hat, and bowed several times to the right and left.

The Band which accompanied the *Harriet Lane*, and which had been admitted to the Garden before any of the party on board, here commenced an air, which they continued to play until after the reception was concluded. The Prince, accompanied by Lord LYONS and the gentlemen named, advanced to the centre of the floor, where he was introduced to Mayor WOOD by Collector SCHELL. The Mayor shook hands with the Prince, at the same time addressing him as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S WELCOME.

"YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: As chief magistrate of the City, I welcome you here, and believe that I represent the entire population, without exception."

To which the Prince responded as follows:

THE PRINCE'S RESPONSE.

"It affords me great pleasure to accept your hospitalities, which I have no doubt will be worthy of the great City of New-York."

Mayor WOOD then introduced the Prince to the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. PECK, and through him to the Common Council, of whom the following members were present:

Aldermen

Peck,	Platt,
Cornell,	Seagrist.
Boole.	

Councilmen

Lent,	Pinckney,
Van Wart,	Van Tine,
Bogert,	Shaw,
Munson,	Townsend,
Trotter.	

The Prince shook hands with President PECK, and bowed to the rest of the body in a lump. He then retired, leaning on the arm of Mayor WOOD, and followed by his suite, to the private room of the Commissioners of Emigration, where he donned his military costume. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes he reappeared in the uniform of a Colonel of the British Army, and immediately passed out of Castle Garden, still leaning on the arm of the Mayor, by whom he was introduced to Gen. SANDFORD, who stood in waiting for him at the gate. Several of the Prince's suite were also introduced to Gen. SANDFORD, and in a few moments the whole party mounted their steeds, and prepared for the review of the troops.

THE REVIEW ON THE BATTERY.

The First Division was under arms nearly all day long. In the early hours of the day the whole City was resonant with strains of martial music, as the various corps were marched to the place of rendezvous. At 1 o'clock all were in line at the Battery, and the thoroughfares through which the procession was to pass were lined with people and policemen. The latter, in some cases, had much ado to keep the former in their places. The throng was exceedingly large long before the hour at which the procession was to start; and, as the hours wore on, it increased so that there was wonder whence so many came, and how so few could control them. Over the railroads that lead to the City, thousands from the rural districts poured into the City in the morning trains, as for the last few days they have been pouring. None but privileged persons were admitted within the railing of the Battery, and even these worked their passage thither only by dint of much elbowing through the dense assemblage, and, in some cases, great expenditure of persuasive eloquence with the municipal Cerberus at the northeast gate of the inclosure. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the Prince rode forth from Castle Garden gate, followed by his suite, all in uniform, except the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS. They passed between the two lines in which the Twelfth Regiment, the guard of honor, was drawn up at the entrance, and, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD and his Staff, proceeded to the right of the First Brigade, resting on the north side of the Battery, a few yards from Battery-place. As the uniform of the Prince was recognized by the men, women and children that swarmed without the inclosure, he was loudly cheered, and handkerchiefs and hats were waved from the balconies and windows of the adjacent houses. The Prince acknowledged the compliment by raising his chapeau, and then followed the review. With arms presented, officers and colors in advance, and the bands playing alternately "God Save the Queen" and "Hail to the Chief," the military stood drawn up in four lines, while the Prince and General SANDFORD, side by side, followed first by the English noblemen and next by the Major-General's staff, passed along the front of each Brigade and returned behind each to the right of the line. The Division probably never appeared to better advantage. Every man doubtless felt that his soldierly bearing was a subject of criticism to men who came from a land of standing armies,—conquerers in many a field. There were not as many men in the ranks as had been estimated in prediction; the troops altogether numbered about 6,000, including the fifth brigade from Brooklyn. The fall inspections of the various regiments, at which all make it a point to be present, interfered somewhat with the parade of yesterday. Yet there were more muskets in every company than on an ordinary occasion could have been called together. The Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment did not parade; its Colonel, they say, will be immediately court-martialed for failing to promulgate the orders of the day. The Seventh Regiment had 650 men in the ranks, besides officers and band. The Brooklyn militia looked well, and the Thirteenth Regiment, which in dress resembles and in bearing vies with the National Guard, was especially commended.

THE PROCESSION.

The review ended, the Prince, still in uniform, took his seat in the studiously plain barouche, drawn by six black horses belonging to the Adams Express Company, which had been provided for him. On the back seat with him sat Mayor WOOD, and facing them were the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS, with the two troops of Cavalry attached to the Seventh and Eighth Regiments respectively acting as an escort, followed by carriages containing the companions of his tour, members of the Common Council and others, and all preceded by eight mounted policemen and fifty on foot. The Prince rode up Broadway and Park Row, and into the City Hall Park by the east gate. The Mayor and his guests alighted in front of the City Hall, where a platform had been constructed and carpeted, from which the Royal party was to see the troops march by. There was some delay in removing the carriages after all were emptied. Near the platform, meantime, with his back turned upon the Prince, stood an Alderman, who, apparently smarting under a sense of snubbed dignity, in that he was not permitted to be active in the ceremonies of the reception, seemed anxious to evince his feelings publicly. With his hat on the back of his head, a cigar in his mouth, and his hands thrust far into his breeches' pockets, he was the very impersonation of the municipal legislator of our day. Every now and then he would turn and impudently look the Prince full in the face, then coolly measure him with his eye from head to foot. The Mayor appeared to notice it, and, after directing a policeman to see to it that the carriages were speedily taken to the rear of the City Hall, turned to the Duke of Newcastle, and said very audibly, "The people here seem to behave better than the civil authorities." At length everything was ready. In the centre of the platform stood the Prince; on his right were, first the Mayor, then the Duke of Newcastle, next him Gen. BRUCE; on his left were Lord LYONS and the Earl of St. Germans. Behind them stood the rest of the Royal party. Gen. SANDFORD, after giving the order for the troops to march, stationed himself on horseback near the right of the platform. The Prince received the honor of a marching salute, and to every officer, as each passed, he touched his hat. Gen. SANDFORD, speaking to Gen. BRUCE, presently said, "Tell the Prince only to salute the colors and not every officer." Gen. BRUCE spoke to the Prince and then answered Gen. SANDFORD, saying that the Prince felt as if he could do no less than return the salute of the officers, but that if Gen. SANDFORD wished it he would salute only the colors of each regiment. "Oh, just as he likes," replied Gen. SANDFORD, and the Prince continued to return each salutation. The Seventy-first Regiment marched first in the procession, under the command of Capt. MILLER—Col. VOSBURGH had been kicked by a horse early in the day, and so severely injured that he will probably be confined to his house for several weeks. The Twelfth Regiment followed, marching well and much applauded. The other regiments came in their regular places in their brigades severally. The drum-majors of some of the bands took especial pains to perform their liveliest antics just as they came under the eye of the distinguished visitors. The Prince smiled repeatedly at their exhibitions. When the advancing drums of the National Guard were heard, "Is that the Seventh Regiment?" inquired Gen. BRUCE. "Yes," answered Gen. SANDFORD. "I observed their line on the Battery," said Gen. BRUCE. "It was as good as anything I ever saw." "You must remember," remarked Gen. SANDFORD, at another time, "that these are all citizens engaged in their regular occupations." The Mayor, as the various regiments passed, told the Prince of their characteristics. These were all Germans; those were all French; this an American Regiment; this a "crack" corps; that a fragment of a command. When the Scotch Regiment passed, "Ah!" said Gen. BRUCE, "these are my countrymen." The Duke of Newcastle said the reception was more than gratifying; it was magnificent. The authorities deserved great credit, but the people more. He saw that we had an admirable Police in New-York, but in cities of the West, in which they had no Police, the people behaved exceedingly well. They had been treated with kindness ever since they crossed the border.

It was beginning to grow dark before all the troops had passed the City Hall, and the last regiment was ordered to halt, the carriages were brought up and the Prince and his party rode up Broadway past the military, which formed there in line after leaving the Park. The line was a mile and a quarter long. When the carriages reached the head of the line at Fourth-street, the military again formed behind them, and the march was continued through Broadway, around Union-square, down Seventeenth-street and up Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Royal party, arriving at 6½ o'clock, alighted before the private entrance on Twenty-third-street. The troops, without marching around Madison-square, as was at first designed, were immediately dismissed on account of the lateness of the hour.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

In anticipation of the Prince's arrival at the temporary quarters which had been selected for the accommodation of himself and his suite, during his sojourn in this City, a *cordon* of policemen was stationed round the building to repress all irregularity of movement on the part of the spectators. At the doors of the Hotel leading directly to the Prince's apartments, and at the foot of the principal stairway, sentries were placed, who performed their duty of excluding every one not immediately connected with the establishment in a manner excessively rigorous, if not somewhat rude. On three sides of the building ropes were stretched from lamp-post to lamp-post, along the rim of the sidewalk, within which they had received most emphatic orders to restrain the crowd, and these orders they obeyed with an efficiency that to many an obtruder was anything but pleasant.

Shortly after noon, we were courteously invited (on the strength of an introduction to Mr. HITCHCOCK, one of the obliging proprietors of the hotel) to inspect the rooms that had been specially set apart for the Prince, his *compagnons de voyage* and his attendants. These form a considerable portion of that wing of the building which stands on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. The furniture of the rooms devoted to the use of His Royal Highness is by no means gorgeous. The upholstery is plain, not gaudy; rich, not ostentatious. The wood work of the chairs, lounges and sofas is of brilliantly polished rosewood, carved in the utmost simplicity, but with exquisite taste. The decorations of the walls are the most attractive feature of all. Both American and foreign art has been laid under contribution in order to add to the attractions with which our City proposes to promote the pleasures of the royal visitor. On the north wall of the reception-room we observed, as we entered, two paintings by GEORGE WILLIAMS, a "Winter Morning Sunrise on the Thames," and a "Summer Evening"—both, in our judgment, very charming works. Directly opposite, on the south wall, hang SIDNEY A. PERCY'S well-known "Landscape in the New Forest," and JAMES M. HART'S "Picnic Party." To the other side of the entrance door we found a composition of "Figures and Cattle," by BACKHAUYSEN, and a "Landscape and Figures" by WM. SHAYER, Sr. In the parlor which adjoins the Prince's dining-room, there is hung on the centre of the wall, as you enter, that most magnificent work of American art, CHURCH'S "Great Fall of Niagara," having on either side of it "Views on the Shenandoah, Va.," by WM. L. SONTAG; and still farther on, a "Sybil's Temple," by the same artist, all admirably finished pictures, full of spirit and *vraisemblance*. On the south wall there is a splendid water-color painting by ED. CORBOULD, and a "Scene on the Thames, near Richmond," (London,) by WM. HAVELL. The other pictures in this elegant apartment are a portrait of WASHINGTON, by REMBRANDT PEALE, and a very pretty miniature of the Queen of England, painted from life by GEO. FREEMAN, at Buckingham Palace, in 1841. On the walls right and left of the entrance-door are suspended paintings of Figures and Flowers, by PIETRO PAULO BRONZI, and a "Skating Scene," by HARSEG. In the corridor from which the Prince's private parlors are entered, there is a large painting of the Infant Christ and St. John, surrounded by angels, and with an *entourage* of flowers and fruits. The figures are attributed to RUBENS, and the fruits and flowers to SNEYDERS. This picture is not unknown to amateurs; it formed one of the collection of a New-Orleans gentleman, which was sold some time ago by LEEDS & Co., at the Academy of Design, in this City, where we well remember to have seen it on exhibition.

The private parlor of the Prince contains a very beautiful painting by COURT, of Paris, a "Blonde and Brunette," life-size; TAIT'S very fine prairie scene, "Check! keep your distance;" and a little gem by MCINTER, "Morning in the Kaatskills." The Prince's bed-chamber is hung with some very excellent engravings, mostly portraits of the Queen mother, Prince ALBERT, the Princess ALICE, Prince ALFRED, the Duke of Wellington, and others immediately connected with the Royal family.

All the paintings are acknowledged to be originals of the highest order, and were furnished for the occasion by WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, who were obliged to have recourse for a portion of them to several private galleries. So valuable are they that an additional assurance of $20,000 has been incurred for these alone, in order to provide against any chance of injury or loss.

One of the adjuncts to the furniture may not be unworthy of notice. On the slab of the magnificent pier-glass that almost covered the eastern wall of his private sitting-room, was a heavy folio Bible, elaborately illustrated and beautifully bound.

Apart, however, from all these things, it may not be inappropriate to repeat that the accommodations provided for Lord RENFREW were elegantly simple—*simplex munditiis*, as HORACE said, a man who, in his day, was a recognized authority in matters both of pleasure and taste, and who never could endure the slightest approach to vulgarity in anything.

But let us descend. We return to the grand entrance-hall—by the way, we must not yet. In the corridor in which REUBENS' and SNEYDERS' picture is hung there had been arranged one of the most luxurious collections of exotics, "foreign and domestic," (as we trading people say,) we have ever looked on. These were so disposed as to produce the illusion that they were the natural growth of the location in which they appeared. In addition to these plants, orange and lemon trees in full fruit were placed around the walls, and added charmingly to the *tout ensemble*.

Now we shall descend, crushing our way through the voluble crowd of admiring ladies who throng the saloons, elbow one another heartlessly in the Prince's bedroom, and fall into raptures over the decorations of his parlor. We are at last, under the care of an attentive cicerone, safely landed in the great entrance-hall. We rush frantically after the proprietor. In vain; he is in solemn conclave with a policeman, who stands at the door of a private apartment in which several of his companions are seen taking their repose. Then another rush for the Twenty-third-street entrance, at which it had been privately arranged the Prince should enter, instead of by the main door on Fifth-avenue. A cerberus stands at the door with two policemen as his henchmen. "Can't remain here, Sir," said he. "Well, but may I not look at the crowd for a moment? I do not wish to remain."

"No, Sir!" with an angry grumph; "you can't stand here; you can't stand on the sidewalk; you can't stand anywhere, Sir, until you cross the street." Cerberus withdraws and slams the door; a *distingué* policeman in while gloves gives you an unmannerly shove, orders you off *instanter*, and threatens usage more disagreeable than desirable if you don't "move off right away." We moved. On the opposite side of the street the crowd, which had been rapidly gathering since 11 o'clock, presented an almost impassable barrier to any unfortunate pedestrian who was obliged to cross to it and penetrate it. One lady, who occupied a conspicuous position in front, was politely requested to give way for a moment. "Go somewhere else," was the tart reply. Another turned up her nose, with an emphatic "No, Sir!" and a third considered the request so unreasonable that she contemptuously refused to make any answer at all. While in search of this opening, one policeman came up and said, "You must get on the sidewalk, Sir; nobody is allowed to stand in the street;" then, when a renewed attempt to comply with the executive's demands had failed, another came up and repeated the order. So it went on, until between indignation and confusion—needless insult on one hand and very unladylike rebuff on the other—Charybdis on one side, Scylla on the other, at last we made our way through the dense mass. After many devious wanderings round a pile of bricks that we momentarily expected to fall on our head with all the force of a thousand of that very necessary material, we at last got round to the front of the hotel, then to the back, and eventually to a choir, for which we were indebted to the very considerate attention of Mr. BRODIE, who occupies as a store a large portion of the lower part of the Hotel on Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Without his courtesy the gentlemen of the Press would have been denied every facility for performing their duties with ordinary exactitude or the slightest comfort.

At this hour (it was now about 2 o'clock) the multitude had swelled to a number so enormous that the opposite sidewalks of the streets, at the convergence of which the hotel stands, were almost as firmly packed as if the people had been subjected to hydraulic pressure. The children, of whom there were a great deal too many, were actually running over into the street like apples out of a too highly-heaped bushel, and nothing but the most energetic efforts on the part of their guardians could keep them from tumbling half-across the way. The crowd waited and waited. So much unflinching endurance, so much patient curiosity, so much decency of demeanor, as were exhibited by that imposing mass of at least 50,000 people, were, we will venture to say, never before equalled. Taking all the circumstances into account, it was perfectly wonderful. A reason, however, may be found that the ladies formed the larger portion of the assemblage. It is true that some of these could not well avoid giving occasional expression to their feelings with a degree of acerbity that gallantry would not hesitate to excuse. But all waited. Now and then some trifling incident would occur, and, in the want of something better to do, the boys made the most of it. At one time a false report was raised that the Prince was at hand. The police made a rush, the middle of the street was cleared of every living thing, and all were on the tip-toe of expectation. The Prince did not come,—but a tawny dog did, and trotted at first gently down the street, but as the laughter of the crowd increased in intensity, was frightened into a hobbling run that excruciated everybody.

Still the people waited, and still no appearance, or sign of appearance, of Lord RENFREW. Another rumor of his approach was raised, the excitement was again evoked, again the police made a raid on the curious intruders, within the sacred precincts, and again the rumor proved to be false. A lull ensued, and another subject for laughter presented itself in the person of a venerable soap-fat man who with his tin-pail on his arm, coolly paraded through the middle of street for very nearly half the block before any of the astounded policemen could so far recover himself as to thrust him, head-long into the crowd on the curbing.

Still the anxious masses lingered, though the lowering sky threatened rain finally, at about 6 o'clock, when the sun had set, and night had nearly fallen, a body of policemen was seen to march up Fifth-avenue to the hotel. Then the cry was raised "He is coming at last." Another weary delay occurred, another corps of policemen arrived, another rush was made at the spectators on the portico and at the sides of the hotel, and all, guests and strangers, gentlemen and ladies, were hustled off to the other side of the street indiscriminately.

But at last the universal distress was relieved. The Prince did arrive, headed by the troop of mounted horsemen who formed his immediate escort. His carriage drove round to the Twenty-third-street entrance, amid deafening cheers and cries of "God bless him;" the horses were drawn up within a few paces of the door. The Prince alighted, and with hat in hand hastened into the hotel, bowing as he went to the applauding throng who, in their enthusiasm, surrounded him despite even the efforts of the police. He had not long disappeared ere the crowd rushed to the front of the hotel to see the review. Only the Twelfth Regiment came up, because owing to the lateness of the hour, and the fatigue of the Prince, it was deemed advisable to postpone, if not to forego it.

When the review was over, the hosts that crowded the space between the front of the hotel and the railing of the park opposite became clamorous for the Prince. When these calls had continued for several minutes, he appeared on the balcony, preceded by the Duke of Newcastle, and followed by Dr. ACKERMAN, Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Gen. BRUCE, Lord LYONS, Hon. Mr. ELIOT, son of Lord CHNDOS; Earl of St. Germains and other members of his party. He expressively bowed his thanks, as he was led by the Duke from one end of the balcony to the other, and retired amid immense applause.

The people still remained and shouted, but he did not again present himself.

Mayor WOOD, Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, and others, whose names do not now occur to us, were the guests of the regal party at the dinner which followed these popular demonstrations of respect that we have already described.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DID.

The sun that rose so brightly yesterday morning, rose calmly and composedly, very much in his usual way, and without seeming to be aware that the golden hours he ushered in were to gem a gala day. The east hung out no purple clouds to tell of coming Royalty;—in the glowing greeting, to-day, which the trembling fingers of Dawn traced along the sky, no *Ich Dien* was visible, and even the plastic fancy of Polonius could not have twisted one of the cresting clouds above into a Prince's plume, though a Prince had said: "Behold, it is very like my feather!"

In spite, however, of the prevailing indifference of Nature, an early stroller through Broadway would have known that the day was pregnant with some great event. Almost before the dew had dried from the curbstones, they were fringed with feet, and as the day grew the whole pavement became a selvage of humanity. The myriad-tongued Press had that morning said unto the people: The Prince cometh! and the masses came forth in their might. By 10 o'clock every stone step in the lower part of Broadway was groaning beneath a living load; every doorway was the picture-frame of a family group, and every window opened a battery of faces upon the path where ALBERT EDWARD was to tread. Clusters of crinoline hung out upon the balconies like grapes on trellised vines, and embroidered wonders faintly fluttered from feminine pockets, ready at a moment's notice to fling themselves to the air and wave a perfumed salutation to the Heir of England. Calculations relative to time seemed to have troubled the minds of few; ignoring the fact that six slow hours must wear away before

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE BACK COUNTRY OF THE SLAVE STATES. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

The principal difficulty in the way of a fair and satisfactory discussion of the Slavery question here in the Free States arises from the lack of detailed and systematized information in regard to the subject under discussion. A large portion of those who are the most hostile to the "peculiar institution" are so from sentiment only, and have never examined it in its various relations. They understand very well that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between it and the Declaration of Independence, but what are the facts of its existence, what are the effects of the system upon the moral, social and industrial relations, they do not know. This ignorance, more or less widespread among the people of the Free States, gives to volumes such as these a peculiar value. It is not possible for most of us to examine Slavery for ourselves, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation when we can find a clear-headed and sharp-eyed observer, who has taken the trouble to examine into it thoroughly, and who can give us in an interesting way the results of what he has seen and heard, and can also draw clear and careful and unprejudiced conclusions.

We have found such an observer in Mr. OLMSTED, as has been shown by his two former books upon the subject. He was not a man so prejudiced against Slavery, as to search only for its difficulties and its ill results, that he might make out a case against it. He says himself, in the preface to the present volume, that he "looked upon Slavery as an unfortunate occurrence, for which the people of the South were in no wise to blame," and that he "had the most unquestioning faith that while the fact of Slavery imposed much unenviable duty upon the people of the South, and occasioned much inconvenience," yet there was "a moral condition of the human race in connection with Slavery—an expression of peculiar virtues in the South, too little known or considered, the setting forth of which would do good."

In this spirit he undertook the journeys through the South, the latter part of which is described in this volume. The route of one of the two here described led him through the valley of the lower Mississippi up to Natchez, and thence easterly through the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama, then through Tennessee and Virginia to Richmond and the New-York steamer. This exhibited to him two very different regions, the heaviest cotton-growing region, through which were great plantations, with many slaves and few whites, whose owners were worth "from $100,000 to $10,000,000," and the highland region of Alabama and Tennessee where slaves were comparatively few. This journey was performed on horseback and alone, and this of course brought the traveler into closer relations with the people than our railroads and steamboats will allow to northern travelers. The other trip described was a trip by stage from Vicksburg, Miss., north. Both of them are full of incident and interesting sketches of character. The description of some of the great cotton plantations, having over a hundred negroes, which he visited, is especially interesting, and there are many striking facts brought out which we should like to quote to our readers, but lack of room forbids.

The narrative of these journeys occupies about half the present volume. The rest of the volume contains a setting forth of Mr. OLMSTED'S views upon several points connected with Slavery and Southern society. He discusses the question of the profitableness of slave labor, and comes to the conclusion that, though slave labor is profitable to certain individuals, yet in all probability if the present labor system of Mississippi, for instance, were superseded by free labor, her wealth would be in twenty years ten-fold what it is likely to be now; and that now, though in certain tracts the planters may be somewhat advanced in civilization, yet there will always be found near by some less fertile tract, whose inhabitants are poor and ignorant and without desire to be otherwise—and that this latter class compose a majority of the white people. The poverty of this class is not occasioned by the poor return yielded by the soil: it is not the result of climate either, for the recent German settlements in Texas and the white workmen in New-Orleans, and the exceptional white men who are hard working men throughout the South, all testify that the white race can work in any part of it. It is accounted for, at least in part, by the fact that labor is a badge of Slavery, which makes the poor white man in the words of Mr. DE BOW, "endure the evils of pinching poverty rather than engage in servile labor." Moreover, the rich soil is monopolized by the wealthier planters, who systematically drive their poorer white neighbors away from them to the poorer regions; and this monopoly of soil and of wealth gives them also practically the monopoly of the commerce of the country, so that—though the South exports so largely—the benefits of that export are divided among a few, and are not felt by the mass of the people. There is almost no local trade. In Georgia, for instance, the capital invested in trade in the seaboard counties is but 37½ cents to each individual, and in the second tier of counties but $1 50; and this state of things gives little inducement to capital to come in from abroad; and the exhausting cultivation of the soil is continually wasting it and keeping up thereby a continual change of locality on the part of its cultivators, so that they are continually opening new regions, and ever living, as it were, a frontier life with all its disadvantages.

Mr. OLMSTED devotes some space to combating the idea that Slavery is a necessary evil attending upon the great good of cheap cotton. He shows that the supposed liability of the whites to the diseases of the South is largely overrated, that the cotton region is larger than some have estimated it, and that whatever advantages are gained by the planter over the white man who tills his cotton himself, result not from the fact that his cotton is tilled by negroes, but to the saving which necessarily arises from large fields, and wholesale purchases and direct dealings with the exporter.

The conclusion which the slaveholders have come to, as to the remedy for the evils and weaknesses which they feel, is clearly set forth, viz.: the African Slave-trade. No one, we should think, could read this part of Mr. OLMSTED'S book, without seeing clearly that unless some check is put to their onward course by some outside power, the revival of the Slave-trade is a thing sure to be insisted upon by the slaveholders even to an attempted dissolution of the Union as a means of obtaining its legalization. Mr. OLMSTED thinks that the difficulties for which they seek this remedy may be overcome by the restriction of the locality of Slavery, which by increasing thus the laboring population, will increase production, the value of land, and ease of transportation. The danger of insurrection, he thinks, would be counteracted by the incoming of a "town population" of whites, and cites Southern authorities for the statement that a dense negro population can be kept in subordination more easily than a sparse one.

Mr. OLMSTED devotes one chapter to the character and manners of the Southern people, their assumptions as to themselves, and their errors as to the people of the North. One assumption is that Slavery brings with it a peculiarly high tone of character in the master, which displays itself in an openness of disposition, and a hospitality and generosity which is never to be found at the North. Mr. OLMSTED states, as the result of his experience, that the reverse is the case; that though there is a high type of character, resulting in a secondary way from Slavery, as an instance of which he mentions CASSIUS M. CLAY, yet the people generally are coarse, reckless and inhospitable, and their state of civilization such that they have no idea of the comforts which the mass of even our Northern laboring men enjoy; that the standard of comfort is low, so that in nine cases out of ten, between the Mississippi and the James River, he

"Shall be a room with others, in a bed which stands supplied with but one sheet, if any; washed with utensils common to the whole household; found no garden, no flowers, no fruit, no tea, no cream, no sugar, no bread, no curtains, no lifting windows, (three times out of four absolutely no windows,) no couch. If one reclined in the family room, it was on the floor, for there were no carpets or mats. For all that, the house swarmed with vermin. There was no hay, no straw, no oats, no discretion or care, or decency at the ——; there was no stable but a log pen, and besides this no other out-house but a smoke-house, a corn-house and a range of nigger houses. * * * * From the banks of the Mississippi to the banks of the James, I did not (that I remember) see, except, perhaps, in one or two towns, a thermometer, nor a book of SHAKESPEARE, nor a piano-forte or sheet of music, nor the light of a carcel or other good centre-table or reading lamp, nor an engraving, or a copy of any kind of a work of art of the slightest merit. Most of these houses were, I should also say, the mansions of 'planters,' 'slave owners,' 'cotton lords' of the 'Southern Aristocracy.'"

These are hard things to say, but if they are true, and no one who knows Mr. OLMSTED can doubt their entire truth, it is well that the facts should be made known to our people, that our erroneous notions may be corrected, and our course regulated accordingly. There have been circumstances connected with the John Brown affair, and with the recent excitement in Texas, which go far to corroborate these statements of Mr. OLMSTED, as to the lack of civilization among the Southern people generally—acts which one would look for among a people living as he describes them. Nor is Mr. OLMSTED to be charged with any violation of the duty of silence which hospitality imposes upon its recipient, for he states that in nearly six months' travel, during which he came to public houses not oftener than once a week, and was thus generally forced to seek lodging and sustenance at private houses, this was

"Often refused, not unfrequently rudely refused. But once did I meet with what Northern readers could suppose Mr. DE BOW to mean by the term, 'free road-side hospitality.' Not once with the slightest appearance of what NOAH WEBSTER defines hospitality—'the practice of receiving or entertaining strangers without reward.' Only twice, in a journey of four thousand miles, made independently of public conveyances, did I receive a night's lodging or a repast from a native Southerner without having the exact price in money, which I was expected to pay for it, stated to me by those at whose hands I received it."

A man who states facts contrary to the generally received notions of the community, must be prepared for opposition and reproach. Mr. OLMSTED apparently states his facts with a full knowledge of this rule, and he supports his statements by authorities, for which we must refer the reader to the volume.

The closing chapter of the book on *The Danger of the South*, arising out of the universal law that "force and fear end in ruin and decay," contains much interesting discussion. A very suggestive parallel is drawn between the restrictive mode of dealing with the slaves, considering them as weaker men than the whites, with the universal course adopted throughout Christendom with the weaker intellects, to strengthen them by a judicious compulsion of their use. These restrictive and repressive measures are described very fully and forcibly, and it is shown that they logically require a complete remodeling of all literature and exclusion of all knowledge; there must be a continual weakening of the present grounds of the slaveholders' security, and hence the continued cry for more Slave Territory, for the stopping of discussion, for the dissolution of the Union. Such a dissolution would inevitably involve a war, because dissolution alone will give the South no security, and her demands must therefore be yielded or enforced by arms. But the weakness of the South, in any such arbitrament is fully shown, notwithstanding the habitual carrying of deadly weapons, and the "habit of command," of which we hear so much from slavemasters. Mr. OLMSTED seems to think that the "habit of command" would be all required at home in case of war, as it was mainly through the Revolution.

The facts of this volume should be universally known throughout the community, and we think Mr. OLMSTED has done the country a service by putting them forth. His reasonings and conclusions seem to us sound also, but we know that different men will draw very different conclusions from the same facts, and these, considering the heat of the present discussion, will not be likely to form an exception to that rule. But only let the facts be known, and we have no doubt that, ultimately, if not now, the truth will be evolved for the benefit of the whole race.

HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY. By HENRY HART MILMAN, D. D. In eight volumes. Vol. I. SHELDON & Co., New-York.

The very handsomely printed volume before us commences the republication of one of the most elaborate and important works recently issued from the British Press. The subject of which it undertakes a complete and thorough handling is the rise and course of Latin Christianity, as distinguished from Greek or Eastern Christianity on the one hand, and subsequently from those Teutonic elements with which it was intermingled by the German Reformation. A historian could thus scarcely propose to himself a more splendid theme—a theme which, depicting Christianity as stamped with the character, and centering in the capital, of the Roman Empire, has a dramatic unity and completeness, while it brings under review nearly all the great religious problems and movements which for more than ten centuries agitated Europe. At an early period in the development of Christianity appeared the contrast, and almost antagonism, of the Greek and Latin, the Oriental and the Occidental minds, among which it has found a home. But Greek Christianity, essentially abstract and speculative, early ran through its course of splendid eloquence and subtle disquisition, and then sank, exhausted, into hopeless decrepitude. It fell into a dead ritualism, and became utterly devoid of any power of aggression—either into the fields of speculative thought or upon the outward and living forces of society.

With Latin Christianity it was otherwise. Its early literature, terminating or declining with TERTULLIAN, CYPRIAN, AMBROSE and AUGUSTINE, produced another vast and noble harvest in the voluminous and subtle disquisitions of the Schoolmen. Externally, it seemed to have borrowed at once the aggressive spirit and the organizing genius of that mighty Empire in whose Capital it had planted itself, and to whose dominion it succeeded. It reared itself into a monarchy with a concentrated and all-grasping dominion. Its Popes became the Vicegerents of Heaven, and the setters up and pullers down of kings. It established an independent and universal system of law. It called into existence and wielded those numerous monastic orders which, during the middle ages, were at once the chief repositories of human learning, and the right arm of its spiritual authority,—its banded host ready to do its bidding everywhere, and to compass sea and land for the purpose of widening the area of its power. And finally, as the intenser life which had originated and for so many centuries maintained its vast dominion, seemed to be dying out, it developed itself anew in a series of brilliant creations in all the manifold forms of art.

It is this splendid field that the work before us traverses; and it is praise enough to say that the distinguished author is equal to his subject. Having for many years enjoyed a high reputation as a poet, a scholar and a historian, he has concentrated upon this work the accumulated stores of his erudition, intending to leave it, no doubt, as the one worthy monument of his fame, and as his grand legacy to the cause of sacred literature. Its high reputation places it beyond the need of our commendation. It is a work which will be indispensable to the library of the scholar, and will be most cordially welcomed by the large body of intelligent readers. We congratulate the public that the work is presented to them in so elegant a dress—with type and paper which make it a luxury to read; and we regard its appearance as especially timely, now that the rapid march of events is bringing the whole structure of Latin Christianity into imminent peril, and naturally bringing up anew before the reflecting mind the principles on which it is founded, and the great problem of its destiny.

—A freight train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (North Carolina) came into collision with a passenger train, last Tuesday evening, near Goldsboro. The Sheriff of Wayne County, who was among the passengers, lost his thumb, and the baggage-master and conductor of the train received fatal injuries. The accident was caused by the ignorance of the engineer.

ARTISTIC NOTES.

The artists and the dealers in Art are beginning to stir with the general revival of metropolitan life. The rural studies of the Summer will soon be ripening under the City's Autumn sun, and new visions of the "light that never was on land or sea" begin to be evoked from the outlines of mountain and shore under the painter's magical wand. More activity is thus far observable in the marts than in the *ateliers*, for the amateurs who buy belong mostly to the class of persons upon whom the festivities attending the Prince of Wales his visit, exert a certain magnetic fascination, while the artists who, if true artists, should have TITIAN'S proud sense of peerage with the mightiest, have so much still to attract them in the Autumnal glories of our American nature, that many of them still linger in their leafy studios. CHURCH is unhappily kept prisoner from a projected grand attempt to show us a glimpse of that Arctic world which FRANKLIN braved and KANE conquered, by a most untoward and untimely accident. But delay is only a better assurance of full and final triumph to really gifted workers.

The White Mountains, explored and captured this year from new points of view, have come to town with Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN, who is, or will shortly be at work upon a grand Alpine landscape of the Jefferson Range, on the line between Portland and Montreal. The scenery here contrasts strikingly with the more familiar intervales of the Saco, and the wide vistas about North Conway. Mr. BROWN, who joins the active hand to the seeing eye, will hardly have spent his August and September days in vain.

What our few historical and *genre* painters propose to essay before the opening of the next Academy Exhibition, yet remains to be learned. We trust they may have been shamed by the barren and tawdry walls of the last season into a determination toward higher things. EASTMAN JOHNSON, LAMBDIN, LEUTZE, EDWIN WHITE, must prepare for the day of judgment.

Our bazaars of native and foreign Art, as we have said, are already filling up.

In Mr. NICHOLS' Crayon Art Gallery, at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadwny, in addition to BROWN'S magnificent picture of the "Bay and City of New-York," which is daily growing upon the admiration alike of artists and amateurs, we have some new landscapes by GEORGE INNESS, which prove that the extraordinary powers of this young artist are rapidly developing into all the maturity of genius. "A Sunset," already sold, and "A Showery Day" are simply two of the finest studies of nature yet produced on this side of the Atlantic. In the purity and force of his color, Mr. INNESS fairly promises to tread with no unequal feet in the steps of DESCAMPS, while the singular truth with which he seizes, and the harmony with which he renders the sentiment of every scene which passes under his pencil, remind one irresistibly of ROUSSEAU. His "Sunset," at the Crayon Gallery, however, almost makes a school of its own. Over a level water-course country, islanded with clumps of foliage, the setting sun diffuses an almost intolerable glow. The grasses, the water, the visible arch of the cloud-capped sky, the distant vaporous horizon, are all alive with this positive heat and splendor. The strength of the central light indeed is such, and the suffusion of the whole canvas so complete, that you feel as if the picture could never want light. Set it before a mirror and it will light itself. As Miss FULLER once rather transcendentally observed of the sun, "its own inward thought maketh it glow." Mr. INNESS' "Showery Day" is in some particulars even more satisfactory than his "Sunset." The prominent defect of the latter picture, the weakness and unsubstantiality of the trees and foliage in the foreground, is less obtrusively marked upon the "Showery Day," while it is not too much to say that there is no living painter who need disown the treatment in this picture of the flying cloud shadows, and the moist drapery of the distant rain, and the flawy gusts which whirl the branches of a single advanced forest trunk. If these things come of Mr. INNESS' Medfield Summer, we counsel him to become a settler in that picturesque farming country. Mr. NICHOLS has also some charming sea-shores, full of salt and breeze, by GAY, of Boston; some clever little studies in the manner of FREERE from the easel of Mr. THOM, who is working at Fontainebleau successfully with that admirable master, and other gleams of native promise, well worth a visit.

Mr. SCHAUS, who has recently returned from his annual trip to Europe, has brought with him some unusually interesting prizes. A capital CHAVET, in the mignon style, now in the ascendant at Paris—an interior, with an old man reading, over whom a pleasant light falls, and rests upon a gracious female head; the original drawing, for the engraver, of SCHEFFER'S "Dante and Beatrice," several elaborate landscapes of the best French school, including an excellent Edward Frere, full of hot desert light and mystical Arabs, and a charming aquarelle, by ROWBOTHAM, of the Lago Maggiore.

Mr. HARDINGE, of the University, has fitted up his rooms into a sort of boudoir of art, in which he has collected some exceptionally good pictures of the English and French schools. He has two superb ZIEMS, one of Venice, (whose Grand Canal is now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, where it gleams upon Broadway, making real Mr. RUSKIN'S gorgeous phrase of "a golden city paved with emerald, wherein every pinnacle and turret glanced and glowed, overlaid with gold, or bossed with jasper;") and another of Constantinople, floating like the magnificent coffin of Islamism, between the heavens and the sea. CALAME, of Geneva, SHAYER, BONNINGTON, the delight of Paris; VERBOECKHOVEN, of the beasts; COUTURIER, of the chickens; COOPER, are all worthily represented here. American art finds its place with Mr. HARDINGE, but over seas. He has made arrangements with American artists for pictures to be exhibited in London and Paris, for the commerce in art, like all others, is a commerce of interchange, in which it is time for us to begin to play our part. Its progress of late years has been almost incredible. Mr. HARDINGE is buying pictures now himself for the European market at prices higher than he received for them when sold in America four years ago. Indeed, since the great London Exhibition of 1851, pictures have acquired an advance in price equal to 100 per cent. This is attributable partly to the great increase in the number of picture-buyers, itself the result of the world's increasing opulence, and partly to the system of *accaparement* introduced into the picture trade. Great dealers, like GAMBART, for instance, now buy up not pictures but artists, and by concentrating the supply of their works, naturally, in process of time, create an adventitious price for those which find their way into the market.

So that Art, if no longer religion, as Mr. LONGFELLOW assures us it was in the days of ALBERT DURER, is thus far, at least, one with godliness, that it has begun to be profitable for the things of this world.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, is preparing for immediate publication a second series of the veteran Mr. John Timbs's useful and unpretending *Anecdote Biography of English Worthies*. The new volume will be devoted to English artists, and include memoirs of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gainsborough, and Turner. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are similarly occupied with *Over the Cliffs*, a novel by a lady, Mrs. Chantrey, who reckons among her claims to attention that of being a sister of the two Kingsleys.

The French papers have published the programme of the Paris Art Exhibition, to be held in 1861. The exhibition is to take place from the 1st of May to the 1st of July, and artists of all nations—painters, sculptors, architects, engravers—are admitted. No artist, however, is allowed to exhibit more than four works. The objects for exhibition must be sent between the 20th of March and the 1st of April, 1861. Besides a great medal of 4,000 francs, smaller medals of 1,500 francs, 500 francs and 250 francs will be awarded. Painting alone is to be honored with 21 medals.

The *Athenæum* remarks:—"Mr. Davis, who, for four years past, has been employed, by order of the English Government, in excavating the remains of Carthage, has returned to this country. The results of his toil, which are of great antiquarian and historical interest, will be immediately published. Mr. Davis has made arrangements, we understand, with Mr. Bentley, for his work, *Carthage and her Remains*—being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places."

The *Moniteur* communicates several letters from the correspondence of Napoleon the First, which the present Emperor has collected and will have published. The letters from this collection, now printed by the *Moniteur*, are from the year 1798. They refer to the Egyptian expedition, and are meant to prove that Gen. Bonaparte undertook the expedition not in the sense of a conquest only, but that he looked at it, or at least wished others to look at it, in the light of an act of civilization.

Kohl's volumes of *Travels in Canada, Pennsylvania and New-York*, are about to be issued by Mr. Manwaring, under the author's express sanction, with an additional chapter, including the Grand Trunk Railway, and bringing down the information to the present moment, the work of translation being confided to Mrs. Percy Sinnett.

Macaulay's idea of the New-Zealander on London Bridge was forestalled by Volney in his *Ruins of Empires*. In H. K. White's poem "Time," page 200, the idea is more exactly conveyed. Kirke White, though later than Volney, is prior to Macaulay.

A new edition of Mr. McCulloch's *Commercial Dictionary*, comprehending the extensive changes induced by the commercial treaty with France, is announced.

An Italian Monthly.

A gratifying indication of the actual condition of social and intellectual culture in Italy, is offered by *Il Politechnico*, a monthly magazine of studies, "applied to social prosperity and civilization," printed at Milan. The papers, contributed mainly by the ablest living scholars, savans and engineers of the Peninsula, manifest evidences not only of profound and earnest scholarship, but also of vigorous, original thought, and judicious speculation, tending powerfully to the advancement of scientific inquiry. Especially interesting are those treating of commercial and industrial questions affecting that most interesting country. At this period of transition, attention is naturally attracted to all the elements necessary to a comparison of the commercial status of the several States under the protective and despotic systems now passing away, and the immediate future of trade and labor to which Freedom will unquestionably afford a new and energetic stimulus. And of much interest, as bearing upon cotemporary history, are several papers upon military questions; those, for instance, of Col. FOGLIARDI, on the "New Italian Army;" Dr. AGOSTINO BERTANI, on the "Cacciatori of the Alps in 1859, their wounds, and their deaths;" and Signor JACOBI on the "Mode of completing the Italian Army." There are also various contributions upon purely literary topics, exhibiting refined and matured taste. As appendants to the monthly issue, works of permanent value are from time to time published, under the charge of the redaction. Of these, the most recent is a map of Italy, illustrative of the mediæval conflicts between the various communities, with a highly valuable chronological index. The enterprise is creditable as well to Italian scholarship as to the spirit of the publishers, Messrs. A. RAPETTI & Co., of No. 596 Broadway, are the American agents of the *Polytechnic*.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Rapid Progress of the Revolution—Victor Emanuel and the Pope—Temper of the People—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

The soldiers of VICTOR EMANUEL have made quick work with that wonderful army which Gen. LAMORICIERE had been so long gathering together from the four winds of heaven. While His Holiness the Pope was kneeling before some image of the Madonna, and praying her, or *it*, to scatter his enemies with a miraculous wink, lo, VICTOR EMANUEL, trusting in God, and in a just cause, not less than in those improved warlike instruments which man's recent ingenuity has devised, has himself scattered the real enemies of the Pope and of all Italy. Gen. CIALDINI, like the fabulous witches of the air, seems to have the faculty to raise a whirlwind, and seating himself upon it go careering on to victory the most complete. Of the army of Gen. LAMORICIERE, we are told, little is left except the garrison shut up in the fortress of Ancona, and two thousand or more soldiers scattered among the mountains. The little town of Jesi, not far from Castelfidardo, where the battle was fought, is the place from which the dispatch came giving us intelligence of the success, and is distinguished as the place where was first printed the *Divino Commedia* of Dante. The fall of Ancona may be easily anticipated, for it cannot, at farthest, be a thing to wait for more than a few days. When that happens, the campaign in Umbria and the Marches, will be completed, and in the marvelously short space, measured not in weeks, but in days. An army of more than 20,000 men has been annihilated, one-quarter of the soldiers which composed it made prisoners, and a large part of its material fallen into the hands of the power which made the attack.

The fleet of the kingdom, under the command of the new Admiral PERSANO, is before Ancona, prepared for an attack, if it should be found necessary to give such an order. A union of all the vessels of war belonging to Italy, including those now building, will form a navy the fourth, in respect to size, in Europe. This country will have the satisfaction of seeing the list run thus: England, France, Russia, Italy. A suggestion has been made that each of the ten or twelve principal cities of the Peninsula vote to bear the cost of construction of a steam-frigate to be called by its name. Such a public-spirited scheme is not without precedent in the past history of the country, and if now carried out, would augment very considerably the present force.

A Government strong in the consciousness of its power and in the justness of the cause which it leads, can afford to be magnanimous. The Government of VICTOR EMANUEL, while it has never lost sight of its duty to the whole of Italy, and waged continual war against the enemies of the country, both foreign and native, which have been encountered within its borders, has maintained towards them an attitude, determined and sternly just, indeed, but dignified and guided by a spirit of magnanimity. To the intemperate wrath of ANTONELLI and the Pope, exhibited by excommunications and curses, the King, through his Minister, has replied with calm words of reasoning, and a logical and truthful representation of the real situation. The same spirit has governed from the beginning, and undoubtedly will rule to the end. The prisoners which have been taken in the combats of the past week have been treated with a degree of consideration which could not be expected, when it is remembered in what abhorrence they are held by the whole population. Instead of being punished in any way for the shameful iniquity in which they have been engaged, these foreign mercenaries are simply accompanied out of the country and warned for the future to pursue some more honorable and reputable calling. So much mercy or rather respect is shown them, as to take them along by-roads which do not pass the large cities, so that they may be saved the added humiliation of the even silent scorn of gazing populations.

A few days since the Gen. SCHMIDT who was made prisoner, and whose name has become execrable as the leader in the massacre of Perugia, was taken by rail towards Leghorn under guard. The train from Asinalunga is obliged to stop some little time at the Siena station to make the connection for Empoli. Knowing that SCHMIDT was expected, a considerable number of the people of Siena had collected in the building to have a look at the unhappy, bad man. SCHMIDT, well knowing how much he was hated, and mistaking the character of the people into whose power he had fallen, was evidently apprehensive of some act of insult or violence from their hands. Seeing in the station one of those little shrines to the Madonna, with a light burning before it, so common in Italy, he left the train and went and kneeled before it. The crowd formed a wide circle around and looked on in silence. No word was uttered, and no sign made, but every face wore an expression of pity mingled with contempt. One who witnessed the scene reports that he never saw a fellow creature suffer a humiliation more complete.

As I write the guns of the lower fortress are sending their echoes over Florence, and the great bell of the Cathedral is booming out its deepest tones, in token of joy for the news of the discomfiture of LAMORICIERE. Never were the people so hopeful as now, and never, certainly, with so much reason. Success follows success, and fortune smiles upon every new endeavor. Except two or three dark spots, light is shining upon the whole of the Italian peninsula. As soon as FRANCIS II. takes himself off, and LAMORICIERE picks up the fragments of the wreck of his inglorious enterprise, and quits the country, it is hoped that the Italians, from motives of prudence, will stop war and set about making sure of what they have so suddenly obtained. They should leave Rome to rest at least a year, for the old trunk will be sure to fall of its own weight, now that all the roots are cut off. As for Venice, they would do well for the present to leave that also alone. Rot, rust and mildew, are doing their work upon the Austrian exchequer, and to replenish his finances his Imperial Highness of Hapsburgh may yet be induced to sell out that more and more expensive possession, for hard cash or approved negotiable paper.

Two battalions of the National Guard of Tuscany have been put on a war footing, and will soon leave—one for Milan, and the other for Turin. Some companies of the National Guard, organized as *bersaglieri*, or sharpshooters, from as far north as Brescia, will come to Florence. This corps—made up principally of citizens engaged in trade or some mechanical employment—is thus to have its first real experience of life in the field.

The Senator of the Kingdom, TRIVULZIO PALLAVICINO, is about to set out from Turin for Naples, having accepted the call made to him by GARIBALDI, to come and assume the temporary dictatorship of that great province which he has won from despotism. It is said that PALLAVICINO holds the opinion that the true policy for that part of Italy is that of immediate annexation to the Italian Kingdom, by a vote of the whole population, and that he will at once proceed to act upon such a doctrine. He holds, in common with others, that it is still the safest and truest way for Italy to continue to present to Europe, as rapidly as possible, accomplished facts. AP.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Business Failures—Bank Legislation—Abduction of a Young Lady.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

A few months since I was obliged to record the failure of a Señor LEITE DE CASTRO, a flour dealer, for over a million of dollars, and now a celebrated speculator in cattle and owner of nearly all the butcher shops in Rio, named MELLO SOUZA, has just stopped payment, owing two million five hundred thousand dollars. Again I ask, where but in Brazil can a single man doing business alone obtain credit for so vast an amount?

Our Coffee market has been awakened from its long inactivity by the arrival of the steamers *Grenada* and *Moses Taylor*—the former in twenty-seven and the latter in twenty-three days from your city—bringing favorable news from the New-York Coffee market. The coffee dealers still, however, hold out in their exorbitant demands, and the price of coffee is even higher. The stocks are as yet quite small, owing to the continued rains and heaviness of the roads, which obstructs its transportation. One of the vessels, (the bark *Virginian*,) which was loaded and dispatched on receipt of the *Grenada's* news, has just returned in a leaky condition, having damaged her cargo. She will be obliged to discharge and repair here.

The project of Señor FERRAZ, Minister of Finance and Chief of the Cabinet, has passed both Senate and House of Deputies, and only awaits the signature of the Emperor to become a law. It provides for the redemption in specie of all notes of issue by the Banks; restricts the amount of circulation, and seems generally to be considered much needed though imprudently applied in the present aspect of affairs and dullness of trade.

Some month or two since, as a Señor LUIS ANTONIO CARVALHO, one of the wealthiest men in Rio, was returning with his family from the opera, his carriage was forcibly stopped and a young man presenting a revolver, demanded that his daughter should accompany him, which was complied with. The young man then took her by means of a small row-boat across the bay to Praia Grande, stating his intention to compel her to marry him when they should arrive at a certain place in that city, where he had made his arrangements therefor. The young lady, apparently very docile, suffered herself to be led along, and after proceeding a few hundred yards shammed a fainting fit and declared her inability to proceed further. Under the circumstances the abductor was obliged to carry her to the nearest dwelling, threatening her at the same time with instant death if she were to disclose his intentions to the occupants. By some means, however, she contrived to inform the master of the house, who turned out to be a friend of her parents, and who caused the arrest of the young man and returned the young lady to her father. Yesterday the abductor was tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor for the offence. The restorer of the daughter was rewarded handsomely by the wealthy parent, and the girl herself obliged to marry one of her father's clerks in order to save herself from a future similar annoyance. Thus ends a small tragedy which might have formed a good basis for a James' novel, and which has been the town talk of all Rio ever since its occurrence.

Capt. PERL, of the British Navy, who had the reputation of annoying our merchant marine while commanding the *Buzzard* on the Coast of Cuba in 1848, and who was sent away therefor, has just been invalided and relieved from the command of that vessel, and goes to England in the next packet. It appears that the gallant captain made his appearance as a witness at a Court-martial on some of his men, asked for by himself and presided over by Admiral Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, in a severe state of "how came you so;" and owing partly to the facilities which are allowed in the British service and to his relationship with the late Sir ROBERT PERL, he has been allowed to give up his command and return home as an invalid.

On the 20th the flag-ship *Congress* and brig *Bainbridge* were at St. Catherine's, about to start for this port. The *Seminole* has not yet arrived from Pensacola. The *Dolphin* is at the River La Platte, and *Pulaski* gone up to Paraguay to pay President LOPEZ a visit. Yours, truly, THE MAJOR.

Mr. Gough's Style of Reform—Reply to Rev. Mr. West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper this morning a reply to mine of Saturday last, on JOHN B. GOUGH'S style of Reform. Mr. WEST'S note sounds so much like a quotation from Mr. Harold Skimpole's sentimental and enthusiastic conversation in DICKENS' "Bleak House," that one is almost inclined to believe that we have a representative of that distinguished philanthropist in Brooklyn. "Man never looks so little selfish—man never radiates the light and manner of his nature as when genial and generous emotions break out upon him in smiles of good humor." This is all very bright and beautiful and true, and is said in extenuation of the fact that Mr. GOUGH makes his audience laugh. I did not complain of the laugh, but of Mr. GOUGH'S way of making people laugh. He represented a forlorn creature, intemperate and degraded, and wound up his account of her being dragged to prison by an expression that was absolutely indecent in its coarse merriment. Now, Mr. WEST likes tragedy and comedy; so did Mr. Skimpole. Harold Skimpole had his comedy daughter and his tragedy daughter, and every one remembers who has read "Bleak House," how he pitied poor "Jo" when he was sick with the fever, but insisted on keeping at a distance from him. He liked the "poetry" of a poor lad sick and without a home, and warbled, after he had poor Jo turned into the street,

"All alone in the wide world, doomed to wander alone
Bereft of his parents, bereft of his home;"

which every one acknowledged he sang with great feeling and expression, and which he said always made him feel like crying. Perhaps in like manner Mr. WEST likes Mr. GOUGH'S sentiment, although to one who has seen better actors, he is rather coarse and overdoes his part. I can see nothing to cause genial smiles, in the relation of the fact which made Mr. GOUGH'S congregation laugh.

No one would complain of Mr. GOUGH if he represented himself as a simple lecturer—paid so much per night, and delivering his store of hideous and jocose anecdotes with the strictest dramatic skill of a regular comedian. This would be legitimate, but instead of this, he is looked upon as a saint, an apostle, while preaching to respectable hearers instead of fallen drunkards. The testimony that JOHN B. GOUGH is insincere he carries in his voice and manner—none other is needed to one who goes to hear a terrible evil talked of in a real and manly and a feeling manner—who is thinking of real grief and real loss, and not of the fact that Mr. GOUGH'S scintillations of wit are so fascinating, and his illustrations so charming. Looking through Mr. GOUGH'S thin veil of deceit, his "comedy" is tragedy, and his tragedy is comedy. P.

Idiot Schools in France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your cotemporaries, in an editorial "Plea for Imbeciles," in his issue of Oct. 8, makes the following statement:

"In the celebrated French school near Paris, where these poor children are gathered from various quarters, they are trained and educated to speak—for it is a singular fact that they are not able to articulate unless they are instructed—to read and write, and to work successfully at the easier trades, as shoemaking, carpentery and gardening. In the school the repairing of furniture, of the buildings, and the mending of clothing is done by the inmates. Their labor is let by contract, as in some of our prisons, or the productions of their ingenuity and handiwork are profitably disposed of.

The most intelligent and advanced among them are confidently sent out into the world as clerks, tradesmen, laborers and mechanics."

I beg leave to call your attention to this paragraph, not for the purpose of making any objection to the philanthropic design of that plea, but because while the fact of the improvement of idiots and imbeciles, under suitable training, is well established, it is neither necessary nor desirable that statements should be made concerning it which are entirely erroneous.

The simple fact in regard to "the celebrated French school near Paris" is, that there is no such school in existence, and has not been for ten years past. There were occasional attempts made to instruct idiots in Paris, from 1824 onward, but the first really successful effort was made in 1838, by Dr. EDWARD SEGUIN, on a very small scale. In 1839, Dr. VOISIN, the physiologist, aided by LEURET, the eminent director of the Bicêtre, attempted the instruction of a few idiot children in that vast hospital. The instruction was principally given by M. VALLEE. Subsequently, this class came under the charge of Dr. SEGUIN, and in 1843 a Committee of the French Academy reported favorably on his method. The Bicêtre was not, however, the best place for conducting such an experiment successfully, and in 1844, we think, Dr. SEGUIN withdrew, and established a private school for idiots. M. VALLEE resumed the charge of the idiot children in the Bicêtre, and maintained it, with varying success, for four or five years. SEGUIN taught and trained his pupils, who were very numerous, with great ability, and, in 1846, published the treatise on the Hygiene and Moral Treatment of Idiocy, which established his reputation as one of the ablest psychologists of the age.

The revolution of 1848, however, proved the death-blow to both schools, and though the one in the Bicêtre lingered for a time, both were discontinued by 1850, and have never been resumed. Dr. SEGUIN came to this country, where he has powerfully aided in the establishment of institutions for the instruction of imbeciles, two of which—the New-York State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and the School for Imbeciles, at Barre—have surpassed, both in the thoroughness of their training and their success, any European school for this class.

The only school for imbecile children now existing in France, if we except one in SAVOY, a part of NAPOLEON III.'s newly-acquired territory, is that of the Pastor Bost, at La Force, department of Dordogne, about 400 miles from Paris, of which Rev. Dr. MACCLINTOCK recently gave an interesting account in the *Methodist*. In this, it is stated, music is made the medium of awakening the slumbering intellect of the imbecile, in what way, or by what processes, we are not yet informed.

At the Royal Institution for Idiots, at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, England, attempts have been made, with a considerable degree of success, to employ the more intelligent of their pupils in some of the simpler mechanic arts, such as weaving, mat-making, shoemaking, basket-making, shoe-making, knitting, &c., but a very large number of the pupils of that institution belong rather to the class commonly called "half-witted" in this country, than to the lower and more helpless class of idiots.

It is not well or wise to make extravagant estimates of the results to be obtained in the training of these unfortunates. If not too old when their instruction is commenced, they can be very greatly improved in habits, manners and morals; they may be, in some instances, taught to work very well under suitable supervision, but we have yet to learn of a single case of congenital idiocy, in which the subject became qualified to perform, competently, the duties of a clerk, tradesman or mechanic, *without supervision*. E.

Iowa State Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IOWA CITY, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

Pamphlets for the Presidential Campaign, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

Special Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

Since I wrote last, I have been watching with a phenomenon of interest, a phenomenon common, I doubt not, in all campaigns, and a thing to be regularly counted upon and allowed for by older and more experienced politicians, but to me both new and full of surprise. I mean *the turn of the tide*. I have hesitated to realize the fact—I have told myself again and again that I was a prejudiced observer—but I cannot disguise from myself the truth that the vast Douglas wave is rapidly ebbing. The Democrats have spent their push, and the final charge of the battle is wholly Republican. There is a sudden falling off of enthusiasm and confidence—an epidemic chill—among the followers of the "Little Giant;" and an unprejudiced, fairly public ground that the Douglas fires are burning out, and that LINCOLN is sure to carry the day.

In this State the change is really astonishing. Indiana politics are so mixed as to be very difficult of estimation. The State is all "in spots," so to speak. You speak in a village where every man, woman and child seems to have little to do except to hurrah for LINCOLN; and in the very next village, fifteen miles distant, perhaps, you cannot repeat your former speech without danger of a riot. All through the central portion of Indiana you come upon little communities of Southern people, principally Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, and, generally speaking, Republican doctrines find little favor with them. They are a singularly gross and ignorant class of the population, retaining the Southern carelessness and roughness, without the Southern grace, frankness and generosity. Most of them look upon it as a grievance that Indiana is not a Slave State; and the mildness and inoffensiveness with which Republican orators advocate their cause in such localities is positively laughable. CASS. CLAY is almost the only man who ventures upon a really vigorous Republican speech among them.

Then, again, the Bell-Everett Party is strong in Indiana. When I say "strong," I mean, of course, considering the weakness, the almost nonentity, of the party in the Northwest generally. They are strong for mischief. But even these differ as much among each other as in your own State JAMES O. PUTNAM and ERASTUS BROOKS. Some are most bitter haters of Republicanism,—some are already half Republican. So that you may see that the Indiana politics are difficult to see through. They are further complicated by the savage warfare which Senator BRIGHT wages on the Douglas men. BRIGHT is a man greatly overrated, coarse and of very ordinary ability. But he has been long enough a political leader to have acquired a good deal of influence—that is to say, a good many adherents—and he is thought to be a pretty shrewd political prophet. His loud and confident declarations that DOUGLAS will not have a single electoral vote, have accordingly considerable weight, and are very discouraging. He is not likely to draw off many votes; but Mr. DOUGLAS has none to spare.

Many of the Bell men, who will not support LINCOLN, will support HENRY S. LANE for Governor, while the Breckinridge men unite with the Douglasites under the banner of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. I am rather inclined to think the result will be that LANE will come out of the confusion with a small majority, and that the moral effect of this victory in October will be so great upon the undecided class of voters that Indiana will join the Lincoln column in November. Independently of the value of a victory in Indiana, I should rejoice in such a result for the sake of LANE himself, who is the most jovial and effective popular orator I have ever listened to. He is a superb actor; and nothing can be more amusing than his inimitable way of introducing himself to his audience, with frequent obeisances, as, "Ladies and gentlemen, the next Governor of Indiana." Notwithstanding his comic performances, which never degenerate into buffoonery, he is a keen and powerful reasoner, and his speeches not only please a crowd of hearers, but bear the severer test of reading uncommonly well. He is peculiarly powerful in denunciation, and some of his sarcastic sentences sting like a hornet. His transitions are wonderfully rapid and dramatic, and when he attempts an eagle's flight of eloquence, you may be pretty sure it is only that he may pounce on an opponent as an eagle drops upon his prey. It will express my meaning (better than it will harmonize with my previous comparisons) to call him the Zouave of popular orators.

In Illinois the skies are bright. LINCOLN's majorities in the northern counties will about counterbalance DOUGLAS' majorities in the Southern portion of the State, (supposing that the colonizing of votes from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee will be confined within reasonable limits,) and the centre will give a small but decisive majority for LINCOLN. I think his majority in the State cannot fall below ten thousand. The canvass in the centre has been very ably conducted under the lead of BROWNING, SWETT, Judge DAVIS and RICHARD YATES, whom the Republicans confidently expect to see the next Governor of Illinois. JOHN WENTWORTH still asserts that Gov. SEWARD could have carried Illinois; and two things must be taken into account before this is denied, that if SEWARD had been the nominee at Chicago "Long JOHN" would have had the direction of the canvass, from which he is now excluded, and that WENTWORTH's resources are almost literally inexhaustible. It is worth a trip to Illinois to learn to be independent of the prejudices so carefully fostered by WENTWORTH's enemies, and to learn to admire the undinching integrity, to appreciate the remarkable power of "Long JOHN." But long as "Long JOHN" is, Illinois is longer—too long, I think, for "Long JOHN" to carry in his capacious pocket—and I do not believe that Mr. SEWARD could have carried the State against the wild, unreasoning hatred and terror excited by his name.

In Ohio there is a steady gain for the Republican cause, and our friends will not be satisfied with less than twenty-five thousand majority for LINCOLN. A little flutter was excited among the Bell and Everett men by Lewis D. CAMPBELL's desertion of the Republican ranks and accession to their own; but among the Republicans this made very little difference. Few men so well-known as CAMPBELL is have so little real weight, and any party will find him, as the Republicans have, a most unmanageable and inconvenient accession. He has some ability as an orator and a great deal as a parliamentarian, but he is too erratic to meet with any brilliant success in the political arena. Even in his own District the Republicans are not so much disheartened at losing his vote and his influence as they are relieved by being freed from the incumbent weight of his name; and they hope to run out VALLANDINGHAM, whom they dislike greatly, and run in SAM. CRAIGHEAD, who is worth ten Campbells. SAM. GALLOWAY, too, is likely to defeat COX, over which there would be great rejoicing in the Republican ranks. GALLOWAY is a good, humorous speaker, and an overrated man of showy abilities. COX has a handsome majority on his side; but on that majority a Breckinridge candidate holds a mortgage, and the popularity of GALLOWAY is so great that Mr. COX is likely to retire into private life. CHARLES D. MARTIN will probably be succeeded, also, by a Republican in the person of VALENTINE B. HORTON, who represented the district in the Thirty-fourth Congress. The district is one of the staunch Democratic strongholds; but what with the steady gain of Republican doctrines and the popularity of HORTON, the chances are in favor of the latter's election, although Dowdell will probably have a majority over LINCOLN in the district. Mr. HORTON, who is considered to be the only man able to redeem the district from the Democracy, is a gentleman of high character and eminent ability, and accepts the nomination very reluctantly at the earnest entreaties of his friends. All through Ohio the Republicans are harmonious, confident and enthusiastic. LINCOLN is more popular than SEWARD, whose candidacy would have wounded Ohio pride sorely as being a victory over Gov. CHASE, whom they strangely regarded as standing an excellent chance for the Chicago nomination. For an Ohio man's political creed may be summed up in one word—CHASE.

In Michigan, too, the Douglas wave has ebbed with wonderful rapidity. The Second and Third Congressional Districts are heavily Republican, and have never been in doubt. I wrote you before that the Democrats had a good chance of carrying the First and Fourth Districts. I now say that LOTHROP, the Democratic nominee in the First District, will be beaten nearly a thousand votes by Judge GRANGER. In the Fourth, the Lake Superior District, E. H. THOMAS, the Democratic nominee, has been canvassing with extraordinary energy and plenty of New-York money. THOMAS has long frequented the lobby at Washington in the interest of a well-known New-York *millionnaire*, and can draw for as much money as he can use in the canvass. But I have now no doubt that the Republican candidate, ROLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, will beat THOMAS by twenty-five hundred votes. The French settlements in Michigan have always furnished hitherto an unbroken phalanx of Democratic votes, upon which the Republicans have this year made a perceptible inroad. They are greatly pleased with the Wide-Awake movement, which will of itself secure a number of French votes for LINCOLN and BLAIR. They are a very curious people, speaking an execrable *patois*, without any French accent whatever. They join in Lincoln processions with great enthusiasm, and carry in their wagons a whole forest of rails, which are as thoroughly emblematic of overthrow to the disorganized Democracy as the approach of BENJAMIN WADE to Dunsinane. P. C. H.

Breckinridge and Douglas in Connecticut.

STONINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed, in your paper of yesterday, an estimate of the strength of the various political parties in Connecticut, which is considered here as being wide the mark. I do not know how the Democratic vote is

the reconstructionists, 5,000 votes; New-Lonellis, four Democratic tickets were run for Selectmen; the Douglas ticket received 142, and the Breckinridge 212 votes. In Ledyard a Union Fusion ticket was run at the town-election, and received 208 votes, against 226 polled for the Republican ticket. The fusion vote here was made up about as follows: 180 Breckinridge, 20 Douglas and 29 for Bell. The active managers of the Democratic Party in this region are Breckinridge men; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the Breckinridge vote in this State will be larger than the Douglas vote. And we are certain that LINCOLN will receive a majority of 5,000 or more votes over all the other candidates, whether fused or not. CONSERVATIVE.

An Important Accession.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER TAYLOR FOR MR. LINCOLN—LETTER FROM HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that the state of my health has been and continues to be such as to render it impossible for me to accept the several invitations which I have received through the Summer, from yourselves and others, to address my fellow-citizens on the pending political issues.

In 1819-20 the Missouri Compromise was passed by the votes of certain Northern members, who professed to have saved the Union by giving way before threats of disunion. Those threats were loud and clamorous, and they were then unaccustomed; they fell suddenly on the startled ear. Nevertheless, the people of the Northern States, and especially the people of Pennsylvania, expressed so unanimously and vigorously their disapproval of the whole procedure, and so heartily denounced and condemned the conduct of those of their members who (as they then styled it) had betrayed their principles, that this system of legislation was effectually stopped for a time. No want of harmony between the North and the South was caused by this action of the people. It was full fifteen years from 1820 before the Slavery question was again made a regular theme of discussion in Congress, and it was thirty years from 1820 before (upon this question) another formal surrender was made—before members from the North had again the courage to vote upon it in subservience to their fears.

Unfortunately, during the last twenty-five years, with here and there a brief interval, the people of the North have been trying a very different system from that which they pursued after the Missouri Compromise. And this new system has already produced the kind of harmony which is now raging around us. If it be persisted in much longer it is not difficult to see where it must end. The large mass of really loyal and patriotic people at the South have found the North substantially encouraging the originally small body of violent or misled men who were bent on maintaining a Southern sectional party. They have been left to fight the battles of the whole country single-handed and under every discouragement, and the only wonder is that they were not sooner overwhelmed. The South has been inflamed by inculcating the belief that the North is bent upon destroying her property and interfering with her constitutional rights, and that her only safety lies in successfully grasping an undue portion of political power—all which I believe to be an error.

And the North has been paralyzed by the belief, industriously disseminated, that the South is bent upon dissolving the Union, which I believe to be just as much an error as the other. Under these influences we are led into perpetual dissensions and distractions, the principles of the Constitution are being perverted, and the general interests of the country and the whole policy of the Government are subordinated to the supposed political interests of one section.

I give these as my opinions. Others will, of course, be governed by their own. I must add that I believe a great part of the mischief has been done by well-meaning agitators against agitation, who have kept all this discord afoot by ill-conceived exhortation to harmony, just as a fussy boy in a school will sometimes keep a whole class in a sort of free fight by meddlesome intercessions.

When, under a free Government, differences of opinion exist, (as they must sometimes,) on great questions of principle or policy, I conceive that if they cannot be reconciled by calm discussions they should be decided by votes—by the vote of every voter being cast in accordance with his own conscientious opinion. For the theory of a free Government assumes that to the average common sense of the people may be safely intrusted the decision of such questions. And I know of no other road to harmony in a Republic than this. Surely there can be no real harmony so long as the threat of disunion shall be the habitually successful argument for legislation which can be defended by no other.

So far, at least, as regards the Atlantic States and those on the Gulf, on the lakes, and in the valley of the Mississippi, their relations—moral, ethnological, geographical and commercial—seem to combine to form a law of political gravitation as inexorable as that of material gravitation. And, regarding the whole Union as it exists, we have the remembrance of common struggles and triumphs—the sense of common affections and interests—the hope of a common prosperity and welfare—the habit of a common nationality—and these things do hold us firmly together.

This Union is not to be broken by empty threats in one quarter, nor saved by stridulous depreciation in another. It rests on the essential loyalty of the people in all quarters, and that loyalty rests safely on the solid bases, some of which I have enumerated.

I cannot agree that there is any antagonism between the true interests of the South and the North, or any necessity for administering the Government with an exclusive view to the supposed particular interests of either section. On the contrary, a true enlarged national policy would, in my opinion, favor the industry and tend to develop the resources, moral, intellectual and material, of both.

I see no reason why we should not all stand where all the people of Pennsylvania stood together in 1820. I was a youth at that time. It may be memory and not judgment that makes my heart throb now as I recall the things that then happened. Vital principles do not decay with time among a healthy people. Such a people hold to their great traditions. As I believed the opponents of the Missouri Compromise to be the truly conservative party then, so do I believe the Republican to be the truly conservative party now, and sympathize as heartily with this as I did with the other.

As to your Presidential candidate, I know him only from report and from a perusal of some of his printed speeches. Judging from them, I take him to be a large-minded man, of great research and comprehensive views, and of decided but wise and moderate opinions. He does not descend to the inanities of artificial rhetoric, the entanglements of purposed ambiguity, or the extravagances of political declamation. Perhaps, these may not be so essential to the character of a practical statesman as seems to have been sometimes supposed. But Mr. LINCOLN appears to me to have two merits, one of style and one of substance, which more than make up any such deficiency, if it be one. They are: first, that he says what he means; and, secondly, that he means what he says.

I am, gentlemen, with great esteem, your obedient servant, W. M. MEREDITH.

To Messrs. Levi Rutter, President Young Men's Republican Club; John D. Watson, Chairman People's Executive Committee; William B. Thomas, President Central Republican Club, and George Inman Riche, President Republican Invincibles.

An American Repudiating Fusion.

Hon. W. H. GOODWIN, who was elected State Senator from the Twentieth District, a few years ago, by American votes, expresses himself thus in a letter addressed to Mr. S. L. BURLEIGH, under date of Lima, Sept. 30:

The silly device of a blended electoral ticket is too transparent to deceive. It is a poorly disguised attempt to induce "Patrick" and "Sam" to shake hands. The gentlemen who have been especially active in this negotiation, will please excuse the undersigned from all responsibility in this arrangement, for we regard it as a radical compromise of principle. But, my friend, I am not indifferent to the fearful struggle which is now agitating this Confederacy. While extreme men, both North and South, seem reckless, alike of law, order, and humanity,—when, in the South especially, inoffensive citizens, and respectable Christian ministers, (as in the recent case of Rev. ANTHONY BEWLEY, of Texas,) are set upon by a raging mob and cruelly murdered, simply and because they are members of a Northern Christian Church, it is time for thinking men to be looking out for the lee-shore of national anarchy!

No, my friend, through a public life of twenty-three years, I have been sternly conservative upon all questions of State and National policy; but if the alternative is forced upon me to baptize *Slavery* as *national* and *religious* and *holy*; or be *insulted* at the North, and *hung* at the South, I "shall not long debate which of the two to choose, Slavery or death."

I would advise Americans of the Empire State to vote for the candidate who, while he associates in his character the citizen of pure morality and inflexible integrity,—the intelligent lawyer and noble-minded statesmen, has self-respect enough to stay at home while a diligent constituency are carrying on the canvass; and that man is—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Mr. Guthrie thinks Lincoln will Succeed, and has no Heart for the Contest.

From the Louisville Courier.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of this date, with the inclosed paragraph from the Sandy Valley *Advocate*. You both know what passed at the time you called on me to know the course I would take as to the nominations made at Baltimore, and that I declined to pledge myself to support either Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Mr. DOUGLAS, and among other things said that I did not consider either the regular nominee of the party. There were other things said as you may recollect.

Afterwards, in a conversation with J. C. MASON, I stated to him the substance of this conversation, and according to my recollection said, under the circumstances, that I would have felt bound to have voted for the nominee of the party had one been made, *but that the division must result in the election of Lincoln, and that I had no heart for the contest.* A good deal more was said by Mr. MASON, and probably more by myself, but I made no reflection on either Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Mr. DOUGLAS, except to regret that the two nominations had been made.

Neither conversation was meant for the Press, and I have a decided objection to being dragged before the public and having different versions of private conversations.

Very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE.

Senator Seward in a Slave State.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

Ten or fifteen years ago no person would have deemed that the arch-demagogue SEWARD would have been invited to address the citizens of a Slave State, against their institutions and their rights. Nay, at that time an Abolitionist would hardly be permitted to hold forth even in a Northern city. How rapid has been the advances of Abolitionism may be seen by the announcement of the fact that WM. H. SEWARD delivered a speech the other day at St. Josephs, Mo., in which the "irrepressible conflict" was reproclaimed,

and that Mr. Bulkley (here of New-Orleans) would be appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Reed, it appears, stated to the Convention that Mr. Bulkley himself had been one of a Committee to revise the said roll, but did not attend to his duties, and that he supposed he was off on some real estate business. Mr. Bulkley stated that he was attending to the death-bed and burial of his father. After the exclusion of Mr. Bulkley's delegation, Mr. Reed withdrew from the room where the Convention was held and went down stairs to a large room below where were the members of the rejected delegation and a large company of citizens. Mr. Halsey, upon Mr. Reed's coming in as alleged, mounted upon a table and remarked, "Gentlemen, here is the man who stated in the Convention that Mr. Bulkley was away from his duties as a member of a Committee on some real estate business, when the fact was, he was getting six feet by two to bury his father," or words to that effect. Mr. Reed, who was standing by, exclaimed as averred, "You lie, you scoundrel," and struck Mr. Halsey in the face a severe blow, blacking an eye, and breaking a front tooth. It was proved in justification, that Mr. Halsey had called Mr. Reed's delegation a "Stump-tail delegation," words which Mr. Reed considered insulting, because it suggested his former connection with the renowned "stump-tail Aldermanic Committee" of 1858, appointed to investigate the swill-milk business, of which Mr. Reed was a prominent member.

The sworn answer of the defendant, Reed, denied that he struck Halsey at all, and alleged that Halsey violently assaulted him, and that he only had force enough to prevent said Halsey from doing him bodily harm.

The case was tried before Judge ALKER, in the Marine Court. Verdict of Jury for plaintiff, $75.

For plaintiff, Edward Gilbert and Ira D. Warren; for defendant, Ambrose L. Palmey.

Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF HOGAN FOR THE MURDER OF MCLAUGHLIN.

Charles D. Morrisett and Cone A. Morrisett were arraigned at the opening of the Court, yesterday, charged with the murder of Jean Baptiste La Rochelle. The indictment against these prisoners avers that they set fire to the warehouse of Albert Horn, where La Rochelle was sleeping, and that, in consequence, he was burned to death. They pleaded not guilty, and their trial was set down for Wednesday.

The trial of Patrick Hogan for the murder of Thomas McLaughlin, was resumed. The District-Attorney called as his last witness, Michael Quigly, a Harbor Policeman, who testified that he saw the stabbing, and also noticed that the deceased "made a pass" at Hogan before the stab was inflicted. He arrested Hogan in a room up stairs, and saw a knife in his hand. Murray also came into the room and told him he had stabbed McLaughlin. He said "If I have, I suppose I must suffer for it." When they reached the Station-house, witness asked him for the knife, but he said he had thrown it away.

Counsel for the prisoner cross-examined this witness at some length, but the only testimony of importance elicited was the circumstance that Murray had told him that he had been struck at Fitzgerald's, and that he would shoot the man who struck him.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the house where the affray took place, was examined, but his evidence was unimportant.

The case will be continued to-day.

Street Improvements.

ALLEGED FRAUDLENT ASSESSMENT.

Sanford vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover the value of property sold for non-payment of assessment for the grading, &c., of Seventy-ninth-street.

It is alleged by plaintiff that the work was done under a void contract, it having been awarded to those who were not the lowest bidders, and in some instances the work was not advertised at all.

The defendant now put in a demurrer to the complaint, averring that it did not state sufficient cause of action.

The cause was now before Justice BONNEY, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, and decision was reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Lee* vs. *McCoimes.*—Case settled.

BONNEY, J.—*Gunnison et al.* vs. *Bellany et al.*—Allowance of $100 ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*O'Rourke* vs. *Hart.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Curtiss et al. vs. *Marshall.*—Motion denied with costs.

Heinman vs. *Waterbury.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, without prejudice, &c.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Geer et al.* vs. *Eby et al.*—Upon filing an undertaking of $250 motion granted, with $7 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 11.

$2,000 Vir. 8s. 6s	90⅜	150 Harlem R. Pref	50
5,000 N. C. 8s. 6s	98⅞	150 do	50¾
34,000 Mo. State 6s	78⅝	100 Reading R	47
1,000 Louisiana 8s. 6s	99	1,200 do	47⅛
4,000 Erie 4th M. Bds.	87	100 do	s10 47⅛
1,000 Harlem 1st Mgt.	98	150 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 69
2,000 M. C. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M.		50 do	b60 69⅜
S. F. Con. Bds	98	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 1st M. B.	87	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 48
1,000 Goshen B. Bds.	79⅜	100 do	s30 47⅝
1,000 do	79⅜	50 do	47⅞
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	98	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip	b3 84⅜
6,000 Chi & N. W. 1st M.	59	200 do	b15 84⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. R. bd	68½	100 do	84⅜
2,250 L. E. & W. 2d m bd	47	100 do	s60 84⅜
20 Am. Ex. Bank	103½	150 do	84⅜
10 Metropolitan Bk	112½	19 Clev., Col. & Cen. R	98
35 Park Bank	112⅞	100 Gal. & Chic. R	77
5 Corn Ex. Bank	96	100 do	76¾
50 Canton Co.	b60 20¾	100 do	b10 76¾
100 do	20½	50 do	s60 76¾
250 Penn. Coal Co	82⅜	150 do	s30 76¾
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	87¾	350 do	76¾
25 New-York Cen. R.	88½	50 do	b10 76⅞
300 do	88⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	46¼
150 do	b60 89¼	100 do	46⅜
100 do	b30 89	100 do	b15 46¼
200 do	s10 88⅝	100 do	s10 46
100 do	b5 88⅜	100 do	46
515 do	88⅝	200 do	45⅞
450 do	b10 88¾	200 do	s30 45⅞
200 Erie Railroad	39	500 do	s60 45⅞
100 do	38⅞	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 73
600 do	b10 39	50 do	s15 72⅜
100 do	b15 39	100 do	s30 72⅜
350 do	b30 39	50 do	b20 73
100 do	s23 38¾	50 do	b15 72
100 Hudson River R.	64	50 do	c 72⅜
100 do	b60 64⅞	300 do	72⅞
300 do	s30 64	700 do	73
200 do	s60 64	600 do	b60 73⅛
200 Harlem Railroad	21	280 do	s30 73
100 do	21⅛	150 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.	89¼
350 do	21⅜	50 do	s30 89
450 do	21⅝	50 do	89⅛
600 do	21¾	50 do	b30 89⅛
50 Milw. & Miss. R.	14⅜		

THURSDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

As previously resolved upon, the Stock Exchange was closed at 1 o'clock to-day, and no second session was held, in compliment to the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Brokers generally availed themselves of the holiday and cleared out of the Street at an early hour this afternoon. Their bank accounts were readily made up, as Money works easier this week than for some time past, and the supply tends, if anything, to a lower rate of interest, though 7 ₩ cent. is still the rule. The buoyant feeling in Stocks noticed yesterday afternoon and the advanced prices then made were more than maintained this morning, and the market on the whole was not only stronger than it had before manifested itself since the occurrences and adverse turn of Tuesday week, but pointed to a fresh and vigorous upward move in speculation. The prices on the Railway share list was 1 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, and 1⅛@2 ₩ cent. better than Monday and Tuesday before the elections, which some of the short sellers had predicted, were to work a decline of 5 or 10 ₩ cent., provided they resulted, (as it seems they have done,) in favor of a given party. The orders ran strongest on New-York Central, Erie, Harlem and Rock Island. Central sold up to 89, closing 87⅞; Erie to 39⅛, closing 38⅞ @39; Rock Island to 73⅛ cash, and 73⅛ buyer 60 days, closing 73⅛ cash bid. The recovery in Harlem from the lower prices made last week was equal to 1⅛ ₩ cent. since yesterday, large orders appearing for the common shares at 21 up to 21⅜ ₩ cent. Galena and Illinois Central were also in demand, and a freer business was done in Hudson, Reading and Toledo, and in all at an advance on yesterday's currency. The only business of moment in State securities was about $40,000; Missouris at 78⅜ ₩ cent., which is an advance of about 1 ₩ cent. since the political event referred to. The bidding also improved for United States 5 ₩ cents., of which but few appear at the Board. The general market left off firm on the breaking up of the Board, after which no important business was reported on the Street.

The Money and Exchange Brokers and Money lenders appeared to catch the general wish to make half-a-day, or less, in their respective lines. The rates for discounts are unchanged. As noticed yesterday, the demand is good for choice selections of double-name paper at the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. Fair single names and indorsements take a wider range, say 8 to 10 ₩ cent. The market for Exchange has rather settled down at 109 ₩ cent. on London as the standard among the leading Bankers, although round sums are quoted as having been done, for the last mail at a concession from this figure. Merchant bills sell all the way from 108⅛ down to 107⅞ ₩ cent.

We have some additional reports from the

same week last season. The gross receipts:

On the Chicago and Galena	$54,000
Burlington and Chicago	6,000
Chicago and Rock Island	8,000
Illinois Central	15,000
Cleveland and Toledo	7,000
Michigan Southern, about	12,000

The last was rumored much higher, but we have reason to suppose the gross receipts for the week to be from $60,000 to $62,000 as against $47,000.

The amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,151 06	180,795 00
Shipped South	15,861 01	641,820 10
Total	22,982 09	821,815 10
Corresponding time last year:		
	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,508 02	181,999 06
Shipped South	10,977 05	474,999 13
Total	14,485 07	626,508 19

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for the month of September, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1860.	1859.
From Freight	$142,039 42	$129,329 57
From Passengers	87,010 26	86,729 03
From Express	2,500 00	3,250 08
From Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From Rent of Railroad	7,068 32	5,500 00
From Rents and Miscel's.	250 00	678 99
Total	$246,708 01	$233,312 50
Earnings Jan. to Sept	$1,627,250 95	$1,393,098 96

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the Principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 75 bbls. Ashes, 19,540 bbls. Flour, 186 bbls. Corn Meal, 154,384 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 5,733 bushels Rye, 23,445 bushels Oats, 470 pkgs. Provisions, and 333 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 1,800 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7	7	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₩ lb	10¾	11	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¼	12½	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales to-day, 17,450 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45, inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices. The reported sales comprise 2,750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 75@$7 50 ₩ bbl; 850 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisk and buoyant. The demand is mainly from shippers. Sales 137,500 bushels, including white Western ordinary to very choice at $1 42½@$1 55; amber Western, strictly prime, at $1 37; red Western at $1 35@$1 36; amber Wisconsin at $1 29; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 20@$1 25; red State at $1 34; and choice white Long Island on terms not ascertained, ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair request at rather firmer prices. Sales 46,000 bushels, at 71c.@71½c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Rye is plenty and depressed at from 77c.@79c. ₩ bushel. Sales 3,250 bushels. Barley continues in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 18,000 bushels, including Canada West at 83c.@85c.; Canada East at 78c.@80c.; and State part at 75c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in request including Canada at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@38c.; and State, 38c.@38½c. ₩ bush.

LUMBER—Sales have been less extensive, but prices have been very firm. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, receipts have been fair, serving "to keep up the assortment in market, which is good, though spruce, hemlock and walnut continue scarce. The sales are active, and shipments nearly doubling the receipts. Some of the yards begin to show the effect of this, and are holding very light stocks. The wharves, for the last month, have been lined with vessels loading, and many vessels are now waiting for berths. Prices of Lumber are firm, and the sales are mainly being made at our outside quotations. Sound and outside freights continue active, and vessels are freely taken at $1 50 for pine to New-Haven, $2 25 to Hartford, $2 to Providence, $4 to Boston, and $2 to Philadelphia, which are the ruling rates of last week.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. Sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 50@$18 75; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50; and old Prime at $13 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Lard is also quiet at steady rates. Sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 450 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 62@$4 87 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 23½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The shipments to-day have been moderate, as business was virtually suspended at an early hour in the afternoon. For Liverpool: Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@11¾d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @7-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₩ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₩ lb.

POLITICAL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee on Finance:

Charles O'Conor,	Samuel J. Tilden,
Samuel F. Butterworth,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Edwin Croswell,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Henry Grinnell,	James Monroe,
S. L. M. Barlow,	Daniel Devlin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	M. Solomons,
Thos. Walter,	John T. Agnew,
J. B. Hoover,	Watts Sherman,
Andrew Mount,	Charles A. Secor,
John G. Davis.	

The friends of the cause can send subscriptions to meet the general expenses incurred in the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin to either of the above.

JESHUA READ, Sec'y. JOSHUA J. HENRY, Ch'n.

RALLY, IRISHMEN!—RALLY RALLY! A meeting of the true Democrats will be held at No. 722 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. F. J. Lambert, your gallant young countryman, will address the meeting, and Hon. R. Emmet and Mr. Conway will address the meeting. All that are opposed to a fusion with Brooks and the old Know-Nothing Party are invited to attend. W. MORAND, Chairman.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON the 10th instant, a little GIRL, 4 years old, named Agnes Pike; had on when she left a light calico dress, light straw bloomer hat trimmed with blue ribbon, a salmon colored sack trimmed with black velvet, and new morocco shoes with high heels. Any information concerning her will be gratefully received, and the above reward paid for her delivery at the residence of her parents. JOEL PIKE, No

...to state that
...Fusion Move-
...ance of defeating all elec-
...Ticket and carrying it to
...ch, has been published
...eight pages, and may be had
...the TIMES Office. Price $5 for

...is our regular carrier, and will
...from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-
..., and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

...—Tom Lear.

...HERALDS—Arlene Ardon.

...—Our Managers.

...—Native with Fire.

...—Wizard of the

...—Last Words of the

...—Afternoon and Evening—Jo-

...Saloon—Ethiopian

...—Wetmore's Free Gallery

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday the long looked-for Prince of Wales arrived here and received a welcome such as must have been as gratifying to him and his attendants as it was creditable to the first City of the United States. After 11 o'clock in the morning there was very little business done. Buyers and sellers were alike anxious to see the Prince and aid in the demonstration, so many of the stores were closed, and instead of the flaming advertisements which usually embellish the windows and fronts of places of trade, American, English and other flags were hung out, and Broadway, from the Battery to Madison-square, was in holiday dress. Early in the morning the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* left her anchorage at the Battery and, with the Committee of Reception, Gen. Scott, and a number of guests on board, proceeded to Amboy to receive the Prince and suite. He was there taken on board and conveyed to Castle Garden, where he was again received and welcomed by the Mayor. He then left Castle Garden and reviewed the First Division, which was drawn up in line on the Battery. When the review was over, the Prince and party entered carriages, in waiting for them, and, accompanied by the military, proceeded to the City Hall, in front of which he received a marching salute. The line was then reformed, and the Prince was escorted to his rooms in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The demonstration was among the very best which has ever been made by the City. During the day there were not less than 200,000 people either looking on or taking active part in the welcome, and yet there was no accident of any moment, nor did anything occur to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

Additional returns of the elections received do not vary materially the results heretofore announced. In Pennsylvania the returns from the remaining doubtful Southern counties show such heavy majorities for Curtin that his majority in the State will likely exceed our estimate. According to returns which we find in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, his majority will reach upwards of 30,000. The Congressional delegation will most probably stand 20 Republicans to 5 Opposition,—some of the districts are not yet certain. The returns from Ohio do not change the result as given in the TIMES of yesterday. The loss of Republican Congressmen in the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Districts is confirmed. There is probably no change in the other districts. Sixty counties in Indiana have been heard from, the returns of which indicate that the Republican majority throughout the State will be about 15,000. The Congressional delegation will stand as at present—seven Republicans and four Democrats. In the Legislature, the Republicans will have a majority of about 20 on joint ballot.

The Juarez Government, latest Mexican advices state, disapproves of the seizure of the *conducta* by Gen. Degollado. Whether this disapprobation amounts to compelling the return of the money, however, we do not learn. The truth of the report which reached us by way of Tampico, to the effect that Capt. Jarvis, of the American squadron, had interfered to prevent the Spanish Commodore from bombarding the City of Vera Cruz, is denied in a telegram from Washington. The action of the Spanish Commodore, according to this authority, was in consequence of representations made to him by Spanish residents of Vera Cruz, through the Consul, that a bombardment would not only destroy much of their property, but imperil their lives. No further action will be taken until the reception of advices from the Home Government at Madrid.

The Canadian Government organ, the Toronto *Leader*, announces that the Grand Trunk Railway Company is on the eve of a tremendous financial catastrophe—the Barings having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars. Reports derogatory to the financial standing of the Company have for some time been in circulation. The *Leader* intimates a possibility of a stoppage of the road.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces that the Quarantine at that port has been raised. There has been very little necessity for it during the past season. All the Southern ports have been remarkably healthy.

A destructive fire occurred at Troy yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $150,000, and throwing two hundred persons out of employment. An immense hosiery and mosquito-netting factory on Ida Hill was burnt. A fire also occurred at St. Louis on Wednesday morning, by which about the same number of men were deprived of work.

The Board of Aldermen failed to have a quorum last night, and consequently there was no meeting.

A meeting of the Church of the Puritans was held last evening, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of one of the anti-Cheever members, on certain charges. After being in session three hours, the meeting adjourned without having transacted any important business. The discussions, however, were interesting.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Patrick Hogan for the murder of Mr. Quellin, in Morris-street, in May last, was continued. Only one more witness was examined for the prosecution, but his testimony that the deceased made a show of an attack on the prisoner, before the stabbing took place, gave the counsel for the latter party the plea which they desired, and on which they will argue for an acquittal, that of self-defence. The trial will be resumed this morning. A verdict of $75 was recovered in the Marine Court against Ex-Alderman Reed, for an assault upon one Halsey, the parties being two hostile politicians of the Twentieth Ward.

Business was generally suspended at an early hour in the afternoon. A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour, which was a shade dearer. Wheat was quiet and buoyant. Corn advanced a trifle, with moderate sales. More activity was discernible in Provisions. Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides, and Leather were more quiet. Cotton was in demand. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Fusion in Virginia.—While the Democrats of the South seem to be very anxious for the promotion of fusion in the North, they have very little appetite for it at home. Mr. Davis, in his recent Baltimore speech, noticed this little peculiarity, and spoke of it as showing the special object which fusion in their schemes is intended to accomplish.

In Virginia, the Douglas State Committee recently sent in proposals to the Breckinridge Committee,—both being in session at Richmond,—declaring their willingness to unite upon one Electoral ticket, in order to prevent the State being lost to the Democracy. After a good deal of diplomacy, the Breckinridge Committee declined peremptorily all further conference,—declaring "the proposition to divide the electoral vote of Virginia to be utterly wrong in principle and pernicious in practice." Perhaps the Richmond *Enquirer* will be good enough to inform us why the proposition to divide the electoral vote of *New-York*

The Reception of the Prince of Wales.

England and the English people must ponder the question, after yesterday's experience, the genuine disposition of America to do hearty justice to all that the mother country honors. A youth of nineteen, yesterday, took by storm of general good will the commercial metropolis of the Western World; and a Colonel of the British army, whose maiden sword has never yet been flashed in battle, rode in triumph through shouting lanes of a people now grown to imperial estate, when all the veteran troops and war-worn commanders of the British Kingdoms, proved powerless to constrain into an unjust obedience, long years ago, when their numbers were few, their resources small, and their name unknown in the earth. The magnificent courtesies yesterday lavished on the son of Victoria by all classes of the population of New-York, were more than courtesies. They spoke with irresistible eloquence, at once, of the power, the wealth, and the political influence which have made America strong enough to be unaffectedly cordial, and placed her high enough to be generously forgetful; and of the sober second thought, which is obliterating from the English mind the angry memories of long ago, together with the jealousies of more recent years.

We would not exaggerate the importance of such events as this of the welcome extended by the ex-rebel colonies of England to the heir of their ex-royal family. We cannot forget that many years have not elapsed since the youth whom we now so warmly greet, sported in the garden of the Tuileries with the living Napoleon, while his mother abjured at the tomb of the dead Napoleon those cruel bigotries of her ancestors which culminated at St. Helena. And we see too plainly that these hours of princely intercourse have not altogether abolished from the map of Europe that chafing channel which parts the Briton from the Gaul. Had not England and America already became friends almost without knowing it, and were not the growing identity of their greatest interests before us to confirm these ties, we should deal with the visit of "Lord Renfrew," and its attendant enthusiasm, as becomes men still haunted with visions of the Atlantic Cable and the Embassy from Japan.

But the relations of England with America are so many, so subtle, so close, so full of life, that it is impossible to deny the real significance with which these relations invest the ovation tendered to England's flower and hope by the masses of the American population. The Prince himself can hardly fail to read this significance aright. In no capital of the Old World could he receive a greeting so fit to touch the man and the Englishman within the Prince, as this spontaneous sacrifice made by a crowded and busy City of its occupations, its cares, and its opportunities—this surrender by thousands of industrious citizens of a costly day, to the pleasant task of looking upon his pleasant face, and bidding him God-speed in this Spring-time of his life. The troops who yesterday kindled his march into brilliancy were no mercenaries ordered to do him reverence. They were the busy freemen of a free community, glad to lay aside their personal cares and objects, that they might prove to the future chief of a great and friendly nation how truly Americans respect themselves, and how ready, therefore, they are to show respect to all who seek it honorably at their hands.

It is an ungracious task to dash the chronicle of such a scene as New-York yesterday presented with even one critical word. But precisely because we value in the pageant of yesterday its representative character chiefly, must we express our more than regret that by the stupid blunder of those who had prepared the programme of the day, fully two-thirds of the people of New-York were prevented from playing their one part on the occasion. Our masters of ceremonies seem to have forgotten that the New-York of to-day extends considerably above Canal-street, and that the daylight of October dies somewhat earlier than the daylight of June. The Prince of Wales landed, as it was expected he would, at about 2 o'clock. After some mild performances by the hospitable Mr. Wood, and a change of costume, he appeared before the troops on the Battery about 3 P. M. Two hours were then consumed in a double parade of the soldiery—one on the Battery and another at the City Hall; the Police, who had abolished our highways above Vesey-street from an early hour in the day, judiciously permitting lower Broadway to become so blockaded as to delay the *cortége* seriously on its way to the Park.

The result of all this was, that the myriads who had patiently lined the streets from Canal-street to the Fifth-avenue, were utterly disappointed of their kindly spectacle, and that the Prince was driven by dark through dispersing crowds of his wearied well-wishers from the City Hall to his Hotel. A more unfortunate *contretemps* was never planned, and we hardly know to whom it did more injustice—to our visitor, whom it robbed of the gentlest half of his welcome, or to our citizens, for whom it wasted their precious hours of liberal good-will.

Our City Police.—From every quarter we hear unqualified praise of the energy, efficiency and good conduct of our City Police yesterday. Their duties were more arduous than have ever before devolved upon them, and they were performed with quiet energy and unfailing courtesy.

We could not help wondering how many of our citizens would consent now to return to the Police system which prevailed only a few years ago,—when uniforms were unknown, when there was not the slightest attempt at discipline, and when the entire Department was utterly useless, so far as the legitimate duties of a Police are concerned. Yet a fearful outcry was raised over the substitution of this system for that. The uniform was resisted as an act of intolerable tyranny, and quite a number of the old Policemen vindicated their independence and common sense by refusing to wear it; and none of us are likely very soon to forget the obstinate resistance which was made, under the immediate auspices of the Mayor, to the adoption of the general organization which now gives such universal satisfaction.

It may be well for our people to remember that we owe this system entirely to the "interference" of the State Legislature in City affairs. If the matter had been left to our City Government, no one doubts that we should have had the old Police system to the

...could have been in a very unenviable position, so far as this department of the public service is concerned.

Last Winter the experiment was still further tried in the Department of Public Charities,—and thus far we presume there exists no doubt that it has been attended with equal success. We should not be at all surprised if by-and-bye the people were to call for its application to still other branches of the City Government.

The Presidency—The Forlorn Hope of the Democracy.

The organs of the Democratic Party are doing their best to keep their courage up. They try to persuade themselves that all is not lost. They acknowledge the stunning character of the blow they have received, but console themselves with the thought that there is a month left in which they may recover. The Washington *Constitution* talks about reconquering Pennsylvania,—but most of the other organs confess that New-York is their forlorn hope.

Much of this, however, is mere pretence. The sensible men of the party know and feel that they are beaten. The Pennsylvania election is not the only proof of coming defeat—it is only one more added to the many symptoms that have preceded it. All the elections of the Summer have indicated the same tendency in the public mind. The Maine election showed clearly enough how things were going down east. The Western States all show a similar increase of Republican strength; and now Pennsylvania, usually the stronghold of the Democracy, the State which has more than once saved the party when all seemed lost, has given the death-blow to their dying hopes.

It is utter folly to expect that a tide, which has thus been rolling in and rising higher and higher during the last year or two, is to stop in mid-ocean and flow back before it strikes the shore. Why should not the same influences which have affected other States, tell upon New-York? This City, it is true, is mainly commercial, but so is Philadelphia. Our people are conservative, but so are those of Pennsylvania. The same causes must produce the same effects here as they have produced elsewhere. New-York feels the same impulse which has roused every other State to an indignant and effective protest against the current character of our Federal rule. She will vote the same way, and we shall be very much surprised if Lincoln's plurality in this State does not very considerably exceed 50,000. The Fusion movement, on which reliance is placed in certain quarters, never very well informed on political subjects, will do not the slightest good. Indeed we believe it has done, and is doing, the Opposition party very great hurt. If the Douglas Democrats had gone vigorously to work immediately after their Syracuse Convention, pushed their ticket, fought their enemies and sustained their friends on *principle*, and made no efforts for coalition or fusion with other parties, they would have cast a larger vote than they will now. They have disgusted thousands of their friends and have demoralized the whole Opposition movement.

The Slavery question has much less to do with this canvass and its probable result, than is generally supposed. Indeed, so far as Pennsylvania and portions of this State are concerned, we have serious doubts whether it is not an element of weakness rather than strength. The extent to which the position of the Republicans has been falsified and misrepresented by their opponents, is wonderful, and these misrepresentations have not been without effect upon the public mind. In the main and almost exclusive object of the Republicans on this subject,—*the prevention of the increase of Slavery*, either by its extension into the free Territories or the restoration of the African Slave-trade, there is almost a unanimous concurrence of opinion in the North. But this has been so overlaid and hidden from sight by the slanderous imputation upon the party, that there is a very wide and effective though vague distrust of Republicanism in the public mind.

If the subject of Slavery, therefore, had not been mentioned during the present canvass, we believe the result would have been the same. The truth is, the people have become utterly disgusted with Democratic sway, on general principles. It has become selfish, narrow, meanly partizan and utterly and hopelessly corrupt. The whole tenor and tone of Mr. Buchanan's administration have been profligate, vulgar and mean. His appointments have, with scarcely an exception, been the worst that could possibly have been made, and his intimates and confidants have been persons who could never obtain the recognition or toleration of men of honor and self-respect. His administration of the Government has been without dignity; his distribution of patronage has been without the least regard to the public good, and his influence upon legislation has been venal and base to an extent never before witnessed in our political history.

The people have become thoroughly convinced that the country needs a change, and we have very little doubt that this change would have taken place quite as certainly, if the subject of Slavery had never been introduced. The North would have been quite as zealous for it, and but for Slavery no one doubts that more than half the Southern States would have pronounced most heartily against the Administration, and the party which is responsible for its misconduct. This consideration may possibly modify somewhat the fears of those who tremble lest the Anti-Slavery sentiment should be gaining a degree of strength incompatible with the public safety.

A Fair Warning.—We feel it our duty to call the attention of that jealous guardian of the integrity of the Union, the Richmond *Enquirer*, to a fact of which it seems to be entirely ignorant. We have reliable information that for some weeks past clubs have been organizing at different points, the members of which style themselves "Little Giants." A short time ago 6,000 of them, as the *Argus* said, appeared in Albany, at a Democratic meeting, and only yesterday we noticed that a branch of the same association had been discovered in Vicksburgh, Miss. So far as opportunity has been afforded for observation, it appears that these clubs closely imitate the Wide-Awakes. They dress in uniform, carry torches and attempt certain military evolutions. Then they train with that branch of the Democracy whose leader has declared so emphatically in favor of employing force to bring the South to reason if it should attempt to walk out of the Union. To be sure, these

...that they have already gained a footing on Southern soil—just where their services would be needed if such an emergency should arise, as was thrust upon Mr. Douglas' consideration some weeks since at Norfolk—it is strange that the *Enquirer* has not taken the alarm before this. We can only account for its obtuseness on the supposition that it has been blinded by the glare of the Wide-Awake torches.

Growing Strength of the Union in the South—Decay of Fanaticism.

The extent to which the extreme Pro-Slavery sentiment which has ruled the South during the last dozen years, is the merely artificial product of Democratic politicians, is made apparent in the facility with which many of those who, a year or two ago, were loud-mouthed preachers of disunion, have become equally extravagant in their devotion to the Union, while the Union-savers of an earlier stage in the controversy, in many instances, now profess themselves ready to unfurl the red banner of treason. These individuals have, for local or personal reasons, changed their political relations, and they, as a matter of course, adopt the political maxims and modes of reasoning which are prevalent among their new political associates. Campaign documents have been made up and widely circulated by the opposition to the Breckinridge Democracy, showing, by extracts from the speeches and writings of its leaders, that the party is for disunion. They retort by getting up a compilation from the speeches and writings of the Southern friends of Mr. Douglas, and of Mr. Bell, in which, within a few years past, a similar spirit of disloyalty to the Union is manifest, and equally violent threats of breaking it up, in certain contingencies, are uttered.

These instant changes of tone, consequent upon changes of party relations, show clearly that the extravagant ultraisms of Southern politicians proceed mainly from the promptings of party, and very little from honest apprehension of danger to Southern rights.

The largest slaveholders of the South are generally moderate and conservative in their views, while the loudest champions of Slavery are, ten to one, not worth a negro in the world. Stanley and Rayner, the friends of John Quincy Adams, represented the largest slaveholding districts of North Carolina, and their staunchest friends were the Johnsons, Pettigrews and Devereuxs, who count their slaves by hundreds and thousands. Clingman, who attached himself to the fortunes of Calhoun, and wished to dissolve the Union if Fremont was elected President, represented the mountain district, in which not one-tenth of the inhabitants were slaves. The largest slaveholder in the Senate, at the present time, is Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, whom the ultraism of the small politicians around cannot drive into disunion, and who tells his constituents that the South has Territory enough to employ their slaves for centuries, and that the extension of Slavery is not desirable. The anomalous position of South Carolina keeps him within the folds of the only party which a fanatical local opinion will tolerate, but it is apparent that he has little affinity with its leading spirits.

In all the Southern States a similar condition of things exists. Large slaveholders, who possess education, and comprehend the actual relations of Slavery to the country at large, are moderate in their sentiments and modest in their demands upon the Federal Government, for the simple reason that they have too much at stake to risk the perils of disunion. But Slavery is the predominant interest in a large portion of the South, and whoever displays great zeal in behalf of this predominant interest is held to be a patriot and champion of his country's rights. Here, then, is a fine field for the small politician, the ambitious lawyer and the starving editor. These classes, for their own personal ends, have found it to their advantage to stimulate the Pro-Slavery feeling, and to agitate continually for the extension of the system. The Democratic Party, years ago, allied its fortunes with this Pro-Slavery feeling, and by slow degrees it has come up to the mark of Southern demands.

Meanwhile, the Southern opposition to Democracy, composed in a large degree of the wealth, intelligence and patriotism of that section, though not prone to Pro-Slavery ultraism, was compelled at length to bend before the storm, and nominally to take ground almost or quite as Pro-Slavery as the Democracy. But just at this point, when the South had become intensified in its Pro-Slaveryism, when the Northern politicians, allies of these Southern Pro-Slavery parties, had submitted to the yoke, and accepted the creeds of their Southern masters, the Northern masses revolted and formed a new party devoted to freedom as its leading idea. Although this new organization has not yet triumphed, it is apparent to all intelligent men that its creed is the predominant sentiment in all the Free States, and that it will hold the future destinies of the country in its hands. The effect of this general conviction upon the minds of Southern politicians has already begun to show itself in the moderation of tone which they have begun to assume.

It was the fashion, four years ago, for all Southern politicians, except such as Jno. M. Botts, Kenneth Rayner and H. Winter Davis, to threaten a dissolution of the Union if Fremont should be elected. Henry A. Wise, then Governor of Virginia, went to Raleigh, N. C., to meet the Governor of that State, as well as those of South Carolina and Georgia, expressly to concoct a treasonable plot. What they actually agreed upon the world has not been informed, but that it was with the view of forming a treasonable combination is admitted. Even such Northern men as Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Douglas, at that day, regarded a possible Republican triumph as a thing too horrible for Southern endurance, and admitted the justice and necessity of secession on the happening of the contingency. But it were an endless task to recite the open and defiant threats of disunion which caused peaceable and conservative people to quake with fear, from one end of the country to the other; and we turn with pleasure to the task of contrasting the madness of that day with the moderation and good sense which reign almost everywhere at the present time, except in South Carolina, and which seem even to have found their way into that hotbed of political folly and treason. Foremost, now, among the champions of Union, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, are Messrs. Douglas and Johnston, the former of whom, in his intolerant abhorrence of disunion, is ready to hang the first traitor who raises the banner of rebellion against Republican rule. The party of which Mr. Fillmore was the head in 1856, and which then justified Southern secession, is now, *par excellence*, the

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...threat of disunion.

These marvelous changes are witnessed in advance of the great political revolution which is at hand. They are but the shadows of the coming event; or, more properly, the first rays of the rising sun, while he is yet below the horizon. These cheering auguries come to us while the patronage of the Federal Government is still wielded on the side of Savery, and Slavery propagandism. What then may we not hope from the actual transfer of this mighty power for good or evil, to the hands of those who will use it for the promotion of sentiments of justice and humanity, and to reward those who vindicate the freedom of speech and the Press? It is hazarding little to predict that the conservative feeling in the South will be immensely strengthened by a Republican victory in November, and that it will overwhelm all symptoms of disunion; while the defeat of Mr. Lincoln would revive the hopes of the Slavery propagandists, and continue the "irrepressible conflict," which Mr. Seward declares to be nearly ended. It is equally safe to predict, in the event of Republican success in the Presidential contest, that the Republican principle will take deep root in the South, and that all parties will acquiesce in the non-extension of Slavery.

The country will thus be brought back to its normal condition, which it occupied before public opinion was debauched by the Pro-Slavery theories of the Calhoun school of politicians. Messrs. Winter Davis and Botts are but little in advance of the conservative sentiment of the South. They are only a little bolder and more out-spoken than their political associates. They will become the representative men of the South from the day that the election of Lincoln is made certain, around whom the masses will rally, while the Wises and Yanceys, the Keitts and Pryors, will either change their tactics or sink into insignificance.

Mr. O'Conor as a Politician.

Mr. O'Conor has practiced at the Bar long enough to know that it is a sign of a weak case, when the lawyer who sums it up is compelled to misrepresent or falsify the evidence. Yet in his speech at the Fusion meeting on Monday night, he was guilty of that very thing to a very remarkable degree. Perhaps he thought that as he was before a jury whose verdict was ascertained beforehand, he was absolved from the usual regard to facts. But even in political speeches it is well, in these days of reporters and newspapers, not to fall into mistakes and misrepresentations so easy to be confuted as those Mr. O'Conor has made.

Mr. O'Conor states that Seward was not nominated at Chicago, because from his speech in the Senate after his return to this country, the more Anti-Slavery portion of the Republicans doubted his fidelity to the cause, and chose Mr. Lincoln as being more thoroughly Anti-Slavery. Now the reverse is the fact, as was well known to all who were present at the Chicago Convention, and should be well known to all who read the newspapers; and if Mr. O'Conor does not read them he should not make political speeches. Mr. Lincoln was chosen over Mr. Seward as one who would be less likely to repel the support of those to whom Anti-Slavery and Abolitionism are alike, and both offensive. The more radical Republicans were Seward men to the last.

Mr. O'Conor then states that this choice "went on the popular fact" that Mr. Lincoln had proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict" before Mr. Seward's Rochester speech was made. There is no truth in this at all. If the Republicans had sought for the originator of that idea, they would have had to go far back of Mr. Lincoln's Springfield speech. They would have had to prefer before him the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, who, in 1856, declared that "systems formed on such opposite principles as Slavery and universal liberty cannot both be right—cannot both endure." Nay, their search for the original promulgator of that truism would have led them back through a long succession of men, living and dead, up to the time when it was declared in the Garden of Eden—the first declaration of it of which we have any knowledge.

Mr. O'Conor, after stating his belief that "New-York holds in her hands the key to the public safety, and she alone can save the Union," proceeded to state that he had the best evidence that New-York would, by the fusion, "effect the object of saving the Union"—and what is his evidence? Why, this, that the Castle Garden meeting was called to denounce the election of Gen. Scott, as dangerous to the Union, merely because it was feared that Mr. Seward might exert an influence over him; the argument being, we suppose, this—the Castle Garden meeting was called to denounce the election of Gen. Scott, and he was defeated, and now we have called a meeting at Cooper Institute, to denounce the election of Mr. Lincoln, and, therefore, he will be defeated.

There is one difficulty with the argument, but it serves rather to destroy its force, and that is, that the Castle Garden meeting was held in 1850, and Gen. Scott was not nominated till June, 1852.

The Castle Garden meeting was held to pass the Compromise measures, and had no more relation to Gen. Scott than it had to Mr. Lincoln. We are afraid that shortness of memory is catching in the ranks of the Fusionists. We are not surprised that Greene C. Bronson and John A. Dix and Samuel J. Tilden should have got it—"got it bad," like Mr. Sparrowgrass' horse—and Mr. O'Conor may perhaps be expected to have the same ailments as those with whom he "consorts under the same dirty bedclothes."

Having misrepresented Mr. Seward and misrepresented the Republican Party, it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that he should proceed to slander Mr. Lincoln. We do not refer to the remarks about his personal appearance, which may be excusable in a gay young Adonis like Mr. O'Conor. But when he said that Mr. Lincoln "voted against his country when supplies were needed for our gallant soldiery in a foreign territory," he stated what is utterly untrue, and has been proved untrue so many times that there is no excuse for his being uninformed as to the facts. Mr. Lincoln voted for all the bills which gave supplies for our soldiers in the Mexican war, while he was in Congress.

Unless the Fusion cause can be supported by advocates whose speeches shall have more truth and more of argument also, we very

...Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Hon. ...
...Virginia, has written a letter declining that ...
...post of the Union Committee of Correspondence, and says also that as one of passengers the lobby was applied for places could not be accommodated.
"Endorsed," says the Tribune, "here is a reason for going to Annapolis by the vessels of our line, and they are understood to be good judges of ... of a short and rapid passage. We ... withstanding former ... ship of our line will ... remarkably 'greased' ..."
This is rather a curious ... suit. The matter ... City yesterday.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Majority Upwards of 30,000.

We find in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening returns which indicate a majority of over 30,000 for Curtin in Pennsylvania. The Legislature will probably stand as follows: Senate, 25 Republicans to 8 Democrats; House, 67 Republicans to 33 Democrats.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

We give below a full statement of the vote for Governor, those majorities marked with a star being estimated:

	Curtin.	Foster.
Adams	—	74
Alleghany	7200	—
Armstrong	781	—
Beaver	968	—
Bedford	—	75
Berks	—	3800
Blair	870	—
Bradford	4200	—
Bucks	76	—
Butler	1160	—
Cambria	—	600
Carbon	—	193
Centre	780	—
Chester	1800	—
Clarion	—	700
Clearfield	—	600
Clinton	250	—
Columbia	2100	—
Crawford	—	500
Cumberland	—	—
Dauphin	1400	—
Delaware	1200	—
Elk	—	*150
Erie	2100	—
Fayette	—	120
Franklin	700	—
Fulton	—	130
Forest	*50	—
Greene	—	*1000
Huntingdon	900	—
Indiana	1800	—
Jefferson	*300	—
Juniata	150	—
Total		20,600
		18,505
Curtin's majority		32,605

	Curtin.	Foster.
Lancaster	6000	—
Lawrence	1700	—
Lebanon	1600	—
Lehigh	—	800
Luzerne	—	2000
Lycoming	—	1000
McKean	—	400
Mercer	800	—
Mifflin	250	—
Monroe	—	300
Montgomery	—	2000
Montour	—	200
Northampton	—	800
Northumberland	—	600
Perry	250	—
Philadelphia	—	12000
Pike	—	400
Potter	600	—
Schuylkill	200	—
Somerset	1000	—
Snyder	300	—
Sullivan	—	200
Susquehanna	1800	—
Tioga	2000	—
Union	725	—
Venango	300	—
Warren	700	—
Washington	700	—
Wayne	100	—
Westmoreland	—	600
Wyoming	—	200
York	—	2000

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		
1	W. E. Lehman	Anti-Republican.
2	E. Joy Morris	Republican.
3	John P. Verree	Republican.
4	Wm. D. Kelly	Republican.
5	W. M. Davis	Republican.
6	John Hickman	Republican.
7	Thomas B. Cooper	Anti-Republican.
8	H. E. Ancona	Anti-Republican.
9	Thaddeus Stevens	Republican.
10	John W. Killinger	Republican.
11	James H. Campbell	Republican.
12	George W. Scrantin	Republican.
13	Philip Johnson	Anti-Republican.
14	Galusha A. Grow	Republican.
15	James T. Hale	Republican.
16	—— Bailey	Democrat.
17	Edward McPherson	Republican.
18	Samuel S. Blair	Republican.
19	John Covode	Republican.
20	—— Stewart	Republican.
21	James K. Morehead	Republican.
22	Robert McKnight	Republican.
23	W. Stewart	Republican.
24	John Patton	Republican.
25	Elijah Babbitt	Republican.

Republicans, 20; Anti-Republicans, 4; Democrats, 1.

WAYNE COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following telegram is from Honesdale, Penn.:

"Curtin has carried Wayne County, and the Republican County ticket is elected."

A citizen of Wayne County just arrived says Curtin's majority in the County is near 100.

This is part of the Democratic "Tenth Legion" in Pennsylvania, and you may report Wayne as redeemed. Every other County in the "Northern tier" was Republican in 1859.

The papers all continue to put Wayne as giving 200 majority for Foster, (Dem.,) which ought to be corrected. You may rely on the correctness of the dispatch, as it is confirmed by all the Wayne County men who have arrived to-day. JOHN TOUCY,
of Honesdale, Penn.
THURSDAY, Oct. 11, 1860.

EFFECT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FUSION.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The returns of yesterday's election indicate the election of Col. Andrew Gregg Curtin, as Governor of Pennsylvania, by an unprecedented majority. Mr. Foster's silence has assisted him, it would seem, with no section of the Democratic Party. The vote has been unusually large, and the defeat signally significant. The returns speak in bolder and stronger Saxon than we can write.

There can now happily be no more balking of the great question involved in the Presidential struggle. The reasons in favor of a combination against Abraham Lincoln, however they may have operated prior to the election decided yesterday, and however they may operate in advance of that which is to be decided on the first Tuesday of November coming, *cannot be effective when men come to choose between candidates, each of whom represents a principle antagonistic to the other.*

Now, we take it, there can be no more union between Breckinridge and Douglas than between two naturally repulsive forces. Each represents a distinctive platform. No advocate of Mr. Douglas believes, or affects to believe, in the doctrine upon which Major Breckinridge stands, and no advocate of Major Breckinridge believes, or affects to believe, in the doctrine upon which Mr. Douglas stands. The Southern friends of Breckinridge, more frank than the most of the friends of Douglas, declare, as a general thing, that under no circumstances will they ever accept either the candidate or the creed upon which the regular Democracy stand. In the language of Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, in his last great speech, they would not accept victory if their platform was to be construed in one way in the North and another way in the South. They believe that the inadmission of Slavery is carried by the Constitution of the United States into the Territories of the Union, *and that it must be protected there against the popular will*; and, rather than yield this principle, or submit to the election of a Northern man to the Presidency of the United States, like Abraham Lincoln, the most of them would be willing to justify a preparation for secession from the Union. They have made the issue. Standing upon this idea, they have so consolidated the Southern people around their candidate, Mr. Breckinridge, that we shall not be surprised, since Col. Curtin's election, to see a very large majority of the Southern people decide in favor of that candidate. They are sensible of this great advantage; and while in the Southern States they reject with disdain all coalitions with Mr. Bell, whom they regard as a traitor to Southern institutions, and trample upon Mr. Douglas as an enemy equally hostile to them with Mr. Seward himself, they are, with condescending sagacity, particularly willing to unite with the friends of Bell and Douglas *in the Free States* to carry electors against Lincoln, because they know that in such a combination they will be able to gain something which will be added to the controlling aggregate of their triumphant electoral vote in the South.

Every fusion in the Free States, therefore, is intended to promote the election of John C. Breckinridge to the Presidency of the United States.

The friends of Mr. Douglas, rather than see themselves used as instruments in favor of extreme Southern Disunionism, will now leave the responsibility of the coming result to those who, while protesting that the election of Abraham Lincoln must lead to the dissolution of the Union, stubbornly refused to sustain and support the only candidate before the American people who could have prevented the election of Mr. Lincoln.

OHIO ELECTION.

Cleveland, O., Thursday, Oct. 11.

Further returns confirm the loss of Republican Congressmen in the Ninth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts. The Republicans gain a Congressman in the Eleventh District. The remaining districts are probably unchanged. In the Sixteenth District Corwin, Rep., is elected over Jewett, by 32 majority.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Indianapolis, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Returns from 60 counties indicate that the Republican majority will be 15,000.

The Legislature will stand about as follows: Senators holding over—Democrats 14; Republicans 11; new members—Democrats 7, Republicans 18. House of Representatives—Republ

[illegible] Thursday, Oct. 11.

The total vote of the city yesterday is 27,346. Mr. Brooks's majority is 5,166.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED.

Pennsylvania Election at Washington—Misery of the Officials—Aspect of the Cabinet—The De Groot Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

The Democracy, and especially the official portion of the Democracy, in Washington, were never before so thoroughly overwhelmed with a sense of ruin as at this present moment; and the reflection that the blow comes from the old Keystone State adds peculiarly to despair. In all former defeats there was still hope of resurrection. But now they sink to rise no more.

The first impulse of the Southern ultraists who hold office here, in this hour of their calamity, is to threaten a dissolution of the Union. Many of them have threatened to take up arms in vindication of Southern rights and honor. But these ebullitions of passion will soon pass away, and not one in a hundred of them but will be glad to find rest in Abraham's bosom. I apprehend that the aphorism of JEFFERSON will still hold good during the next four years, viz.: that "few die and none resign." So that if Southern men wish to get office under Mr. LINCOLN, they must prove their title clear by showing greater devotion to the Union than the gentlemen fire-eaters now here. This will not be hard to do.

The friends of BELL and DOUGLAS, I am proud to say, fight the battles of the Union bravely with their Breckinridge allies, and threaten to hang even the slightest symptoms of affinity with the disunion schemers. It is reported that a leading Bellite has uttered treasonable threats, but I will not believe the report upon hearsay. The Republicans are too delighted with the result to quarrel or threaten, and are taking things quite coolly, leaving the "irrepressible conflict" to be fought out among their opponents.

There are those who apprehend serious attempts at disunion. I do not. The disunionists, in my judgment, may safely be left in the hands of the Southern friends of the Union, who will give a satisfactory account of them; and it is to be hoped that Northern Republicans will keep cool, and refrain from uttering idle threats and menaces, which only serve to exasperate our implacable enemies and weaken the hands of our friends. Moderation of tone on the part of Northern Republicans is now all-important to our cause in the South. Nothing will be easier than to bind to us the great body of the Southern Opposition, if we pursue a magnanimous course.

The De Groot case is still undisposed of. FLOYD and CASS are at their homes in the South, and the lobby is in a state of feverish anxiety for their return. But it may be set down as certain that the swindle will not be consummated before the Presidential election. If ever. I trust that the Administration still retains a sufficient regard for its character, if not a sufficient care for the preservation of the public money, to resist this despicable claim to the last.

It will be refreshing to Republican members of Congress, on their return to Washington, to find themselves surrounded by a political atmosphere at once so congenial, and so different from that which they have been accustomed to breathe at the seat of Government. The numerical increase of the party here is marvelous, as may be seen by the *Star's* racy report of the proceedings at our head-quarters last night. OBSERVER.

The *Star* thus reports the proceedings at the Republican Head-quarters in Washington on Tuesday evening:

At the Republican "Wigwam" (Era Buildings) there was a large gathering, composed partly of the Republican Association and sympathizers, but largely of those who had gone there through curiosity to see who were training in that crowd, and what sort of news they were getting there. Republicanism has apparently been getting amazingly popular as the prospects of LINCOLN'S election have brightened, and we hear that the accessions to the Republican ranks have been so overwhelming lately that the "Original Jacobs" have insisted that the books should be closed, lest their claims should be lost sight of altogether in the mob of these eleventh-hour laborers. It was amusing to hear the ejaculations of surprise as different parties met in the room—as, "Who the d—l would have thought of seeing *you* here?" "Hello! I thought I saw your behind that bell at Rockville." "When did you leave the Breckinridge crowd." "I thought you was for DOUGLAS." "Thunder! you a Republican! times have changed since you was in the mob that was going to tear down the *Era* office," and so on.

The "Wigwam" was brilliantly lit up, and on the walls of the room were to be seen various suits of the much-talked-of "Wide-Awake" uniform, apparently brushed up in apple-pie order for use, and sundry large-wicked lamps, hinted suspiciously of a torch-light procession in the future. Some comforting dispatches had been received, and the thing was considered settled. They hadn't heard from Lancaster City, singularly enough, but by the oddest choice had heard from Alleghany County instead, with 3,000 gain for CURTIN.

The President's Organ Trying Very Hard to Keep its Spirits up.

From the Constitution.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—A single battle rarely decides the fate of empires. And the preliminary struggle just over in Pennsylvania ought not to be regarded as determining the vote of that State a month hence, still less as determining the general result of the Presidential contest in the North or West. We would not conceal the regret or deny the apprehensions occasioned by the defeat of FOSTER; but we are not on that ground to treat the triumph of LINCOLN as a foregone conclusion. The vote of Tuesday reveals some facts the reverse of discouraging; whilst the general effect of CURTIN'S success will be considerably mitigated wherever the frauds, the false-hoods, the corruption employed in his behalf shall be as well understood as they already are by the Democrats of Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Nearly a month yet remains for work. The period is long enough to render possible a reversal of Tuesday's verdict, and the extent to which this shall be done depends altogether upon the spirit, the energy, the judgment with which the active and influential members of the Democratic Party address themselves to the discharge of their obvious duty. The true man shows to advantage in the midst of difficulties. And it is devoutly to be hoped that the combined supporters of the Constitution throughout Pennsylvania will repudiate everything like craven counsel, and the fatalism which leads only to despair, and will promptly apply themselves to the yet practicable task of securing the vote of the State in opposition to LINCOLN. It were sheer madness to accept the decision already pronounced as irrevocable, or to shuffle on to other States the burden of doing what every good citizen should help to do so long as the opportunity remains. We trust and believe, therefore, that a few days will suffice to bring about the resumption of the local canvass, with a stern resolve to secure the weight of Pennsylvania on the side of the Union in this momentous contest with the enemies of our country's peace and prosperity.

Assuredly there is nothing in these passing tribulations that ought to impair the energy or slacken the exertions of national Democrats in other States. Simultaneously with the election of CURTIN, *we have the magnificent inauguration of the Union canvass at New-York*—an event which, whether considering the numbers, the character, the capacity, or the varied shades of opinion and interest that entered into it, may well encourage and strengthen conservative citizens everywhere. New-York is intent upon its duty; and the difficulties that long impeded its performance will be forgotten in the enthusiasm which now animates the opponents of LINCOLN and his Abolition allies. The Black Republican prints cannot find in CURTIN'S election consolation to atone for their certain defeat in New-York; and our friends, North and South, should note the fact and profit by it.

Let us not, then, waste the precious days that remain to us in idle regrets over defeats that may yet be reversed, or in the premature discussion of "contingencies" that may never occur. With all the misgivings which passing events are calculated to engender in the hearts of the Southern people, they cannot be unmindful of the disposition that exists amongst a large part of the population in the Free States to maintain intact the rights of all States under the Constitution. Fanaticism is potent in the North, no doubt, but it does not wield undisputed sway. And the least which the National Democrats of the North are entitled to claim is, that their present honorable endeavors to crush Abolitionism shall not be paralyzed by any hasty balancing of adverse possibilities, or by any tame acquiescence in a result which they are doing their utmost to avert. The South will scarcely suffer the malignity of its enemies to obliterate remembrance of the fidelity of its friends.

The Election News in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The receipt of the election news from Pennsylvania and Indiana has created a profound sensation among all parties.

The Carolinians are mounting their hats with cockades.

Important Post-office Regulation.

The following is the official order to which the telegraph has already alluded:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1860.

Whereas, by the Act of 3d March, 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas the Department, through courtesy, has hitherto, at a considerable labor and expense, notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing that the omission to prepay is intentional, it is therefore *ordered*, that, *from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in like manner as other dead letters.*

J. HOLT, Postmaster-General.

The Withdrawal of the Spanish Fleet from Before Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

As much interest has been occasioned by late events at Vera Cruz, in connection with the movements of the Spanish fleet, the result of inquiries at proper sources warrants the assertion, that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement, widely published, that Capt. JARVIS interfered in the affair which took place, some weeks ago, between the captain of the Spanish brig *Berenguela* and the Juarez Government, nor did Capt. JARVIS send a note to the Spanish Commodore, condemning his course, or act in any other disapproving manner.

The relations between these two officials were of the most cordial character, without reference to political questions, and Major ANCARRAGA, when coming to New-Orleans on board the *Pocahontas*, was so gallantly treated that he expressed himself in the most complimentary terms toward the officers of our Navy. It is further reliably ascertained that the action of the Spanish Commodore was suspended, and the squadron withdrawn to Havana, in consequence of the pressing representations of the Spanish subjects in Vera Cruz, through the French Consul, acting Spanish Consul, to the Captain-General of Cuba. A bombardment, they stated, would not only destroy much of their property, but peril their lives. No further hostile demonstration will be made in the absence of advices from Madrid. It is also known that the Commander of our Gulf Squadron is not left to his own discretion, but that he will act under the advice of Minister MCLANE in the event of the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish, and extend all possible protection to American persons and property, including the landing of marines at Vera Cruz for that purpose.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROY—LOSS $160,000.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The largest fire that has visited this city since the great conflagration of 1854, occurred this morning about 8 o'clock. An immense factory on Ida Hill was entirely destroyed. The building was owned by the estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, and occupied by ANDREW MCLEAN, F. W. FARNHAM and WM. COCKROFT, in manufacturing hosiery and mosquito netting. The amount of loss is $100,000 on the building, which is insured for $14,000. The loss of the occupants is about $60,000, of which about $40,000 is insured. The fire caught accidentally in the packing-room. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by it. A high wind was blowing while the fire was burning, and the destruction would have been greater but for the steam fire engines *Arba Read* and *Eagle*, No. 10.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A destructive fire occurred early yesterday morning in ALLEN'S Iron Works, in the south part of the city. It was caused by the furnace-wall giving way. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. Nearly two hundred laborers are thrown out of employment.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 11.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Co. held in this city to-day, Chas. M. Stebbins, J. H. Lightner, A. C. Goodwin, J. H. Laflin, J. H. Wade, Anson Stager and Isaac R. Elwood, were elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers: CHARLES M. STEBBINS, President and Treasurer; ROBERT C. CLOWREY, Superintendent and Secretary, and WM. R. STEBBINS, General Agent. The Company's lines have done a profitable business the past year, and it is thought when the extension to Fort Kearney is completed, as it will be this month, a large increase of patronage will ensue. The Company has decided to build at least 200 miles west of Fort Kearney next year, and will commence as soon in the Spring as the weather will permit. Should the Pike's Peak gold region offer favorable inducements, the Company will extend their line to Denver City next season.

The Grand Trunk Railway in Difficulty.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The reports which have been extensively circulated lately by the enemies of the Grand Trunk Railway, in regard to its embarrassed condition financially, are to-day fully confirmed as true by the Toronto *Leader*, the Government organ, which says that it cannot longer be concealed that a tremendous financial catastrophe is impending over the road, BARING BROTHERS having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars. The *Leader* speaks of the possible stoppage of the road, and calls upon the disastrous consequences of such a step.

Returned Africans—Murderous Assault.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Capt. LOTHROP, of the ship *South Shore*, with the cargo of Africans from Key West, arrived at Monrovia, Aug. 30. The passage lasted forty-six days. One hundred and eight negroes died on the passage from diseases contracted before and during their stay at Key West.

JNO. FITZGERALD, a convict in the State Prison at Charlestown, this afternoon ran among his fellow-prisoners, stabbing GEO. G. RIGGS, CHAS. BELMONT and JOHN WAITE seriously, and slightly wounding several others before being secured. No cause is known for the act.

New-Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Constitutional Union Convention, of the Fifth Congressional District, reassembled this afternoon, and resolved that it is inexpedient to make any nomination for Congress.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning Mr. PENNINGTON for voting for Mr. SHERMAN for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, and for the manner in which he formed the Committees of the House.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The extra dividend question of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was settled to-day—the United States District Court deciding that the dividend of the Company in itself was legal. It refused to grant an injunction, restraining its payment to the shareholders.

State Politics.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 11.

HONDRAUCIS KERNAN was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention of the First District of Oneida County for member of Assembly, in opposition to JAMES MCQUADE, Republican member of the last Legislature.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A private letter from Mexico says that the Juarez Government have disapproved of the seizure of the conducta by DEGOLLADO, and that they are disposed to advance $150,000 towards the payment of the English debts.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The steamships *Empire City* and *Brewille* have arrived here with later Havana dates.

The slave steamship *City of Norfolk* was taken into Havana on the 4th inst.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Ohio River at this point, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is ten feet deep and rising. Boatmen consider navigation resumed for the season. Steamers are up for all river landings below.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—The current number of this illustrated serial contains a fine picture of the late Wide-Awake torchlight procession. The view is taken from Printing-House-square, with the TIMES Office prominently conspicuous, and we need hardly say that no more effective site for it could be selected. There is an independent character about *Harper's Weekly* that commends itself to all classes of readers. Democratic and Republican demonstrations, whenever their importance entitles them to special notice, are treated with equal fairness, while the conservative and sound moral tone of the *Weekly* give it high claims as a family journal. Its circulation, we understand, has lately increased—a proper reward for the enterprise of the publishers.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR—THE DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 7.

The schooner *Potomac*, Capt. ARNEY, from Vera Cruz the 18th ult., arrived at this port last evening. Among her passengers is Col. BEAVE, of the Liberal army of the North, who comes to this country for the purpose of purchasing arms.

The bark *Rapid*, from New-York, with Sr. MAZA, late Mexican Minister to the United States, on board, arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 14th, after a passage of 33 days.

The news by the *Potomac* confirms, in full, that we have published before in regard to the condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion*, captured the last winter as a part of the Marin expedition. The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 16th, thus formally announces it:

We understand that the Supreme Court, on the last appeal, has confirmed the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts, which declared the *Maria Concepcion* to be a lawful prize, modifying these decisions only in reference to the disposition of the vessel and cargo, which will be confiscated to the Supreme Government, instead of being divided among the captors, as at first decided. The question is, therefore, entirely disposed of, and already belongs to history.

The decision is said to be in full harmony with the Spanish law, which, indeed, was so clear on the subject that no other judgment could be rendered. Copies of the proceedings were taken by the Spanish representatives at Vera Cruz and transmitted to Havana, by the *Velasco*, whence they will be sent to Madrid.

In the meantime, it is stated that the Spanish Minister has received the most urgent advice from the authorities at Havana to treat the Constitutional Government with the greatest respect.

Of the reputed action of Capt. JARVIS, in regard to the threatened bombardment of Vera Cruz, we hear nothing further, and have reason to doubt that affairs had proceeded, on either side, to that extremity. In all probability the dispatch of a Spanish squadron to Vera Cruz was only to overawe the Constitutional Government, pending the adjudication of the seizure case, but that finally decided, they had nothing to do but return home again.

Meantime a new difficulty has sprung up between the Miramon Government and the British representative at the capital. The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 16th, thus states it, apparently on official information:

"A letter from the capital, from a perfectly trustworthy source, says that the English representative (Mr. MATTHEWS) has passed a communication to MIRAMON, to the effect that his Government cannot continue to recognize the reaction, on account of its illegal exactions and the excesses its officials have committed against English citizens, giving him, at the same time to understand that the English Government will consider the employment of the monster MARQUEZ as an inquest.

From this it would appear that the English Government contemplated an entire suspension of diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government, if it has not done so already. The Gen. MARQUEZ alluded to, it will be remembered, was the principal author of the butcheries at Tacubaya, and the robber of the English conducta at Guadalajara.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, written the day before the above news came to hand, says also that the British representative, Mr. MATTHEWS, had again proposed the mediation of his Government for the restoration of peace, but that this proposition had been rejected.

It is possible, therefore, that, despairing of ever receiving justice or seeing peace restored in this distracted country, the British Government has at last decided upon some more decisive and energetic course.

Meanwhile, things would seem to be tending to still further complications. The treasury of the Constitutional Government is entirely exhausted, and to use the words of a letter, "the payment of the English convention debt has been suspended." By this, we understand, that that portion of the revenues of the port of Vera Cruz which was set apart for the fulfillment of this national obligation, has been diverted, in the impoverishment of the Government, to other purposes.

Of the progress of the civil war we have but little besides the oft-repeated statement that the Liberal army was marching on the capital. Their combined force is put down at 18,000 men and 50 pieces of artillery; that of MIRAMON in the capital at 7,000 men at the utmost.

CASTILLO, however, is said to have some 5,000 or 6,000 men somewhere between the capital and Guadalajara, while WOLL and MARQUEZ have each their respective commands, amounting in all probably to about the same number, in or near the latter city. With these forces an engagement was expected before anything would be attempted against the capital. The Liberals were confident of success, and one of the passengers by the *Potomac* expresses the belief that a change of Government has already been effected.

A Chapter of Crime.

MURDERS, DUELS, AND STABBING AFFRAYS IN THE SOUTH.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* gives the following incident in the life of a gentleman who has recently assumed considerable political prominence:

"The fact that W. L. YANCEY killed his uncle, Dr. EARLE, of South Carolina, has been stated in general terms, but the details have not been given. Dr. EARLE lived one mile and a half west of Greenville, where his widow still resides, if alive. A few hundred yards distant is an old field, sometimes used for practicing on horseback, but more frequently resorted to as a muster-ground. This was the occasion of a *Drill-muster*, when Dr. EARLE'S son, about ten years old, went to the ground, as all boys seek to do, and during their wheeling and turning, the boy got in the way. YANCEY ordered him to get out of the way, but the boy, in his confusion, got more and more in the way, whereupon YANCEY lashed him most unmercifully with a horse-whip. Dr. EARLE was not at home, but on returning home through town, a friend told him how cruelly YANCEY had treated his son; YANCEY told him that the boy had been very insolent, and that he had slapped his jaws. Dr. EARLE replied that he had served him right. When Dr. EARLE reached home and learned the facts, and found that YANCEY had fled to him, he mounted to Greenville in search of him. YANCEY knowing the pluck of Dr. EARLE, and that he would be detected in the falsehood, prepared himself for a fight. Dr. EARLE found YANCEY on Dr. CRITTENDEN'S porch, and in marching upon him was shot down by YANCEY with a pistol. These are the facts as we have them from one born and reared in that vicinity. The fact that he was convicted upon trial and imprisoned, and afterwards became the subject of Executive clemency, corroborates the truth of this version. This is the man who procured the disruption of the Democratic Party, and the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE!"

On Tuesday last, REUBEN VINCENT, a youth about 20 years of age, killed his brother, JOHN, about 22 years of age, at his father's plantation, near Maysville, Madison County, Ala., by shooting him several times with a revolver, and also with a doubled-barrel shot-gun. Some thirty or forty shot were found to have taken effect.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* give the following account of an affray which occurred on Thursday last, between Mr. JOHN W. GRIST, of Washington, North Carolina, and two brothers, GEORGE A. and CHARLES LATHAM, and which terminated fatally to the former:

"The difficulty between the LATHAMS and Mr. GRIST is of several months' duration. It grew out of a misunderstanding in regard to the question of *ad valorem* taxation, anterior to the late Gubernatorial election, at which time the d—ed lie passed, and blows ensued. Last Thursday, GEO. A. LATHAM and Mr. G. met, when the difficulty was renewed, followed by an altercation, in which LATHAM was knocked down with a stick. LATHAM, greatly exasperated, went off and communicated with his brother, and the two, armed with revolving pistols, got into a buggy, and started in pursuit of Mr. GRIST. They came up with the object of their vengeance fronting the Bucking House, and commenced firing. Mr. GRIST immediately drew his pistol to protect himself, and some fifteen shots were fired in all. Mr. GRIST received a ball in the lower part of his abdomen, just below the navel, which passed entirely through, and came out near the unfortunate man's hip. The ball, it is thought, also perforated his bladder. He received another severe wound in his right leg. The random shots also struck parties in the vicinity. A negro man engaged at work on a new building near by, attracted by the firing, made his appearance at the front door, when a ball struck him in the breast, which it is supposed will prove fatal. A Mr. MORIN, a white man, who was near, received a ball in one of his arms, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The shooting occurred on Main-street, at mid-day, and the wonder is that a great many more persons were not injured. The brothers LATHAM leaped into a buggy near by, immediately after the shooting, and made good their escape. Mr. GRIST, we understand, is a gentleman of high respectability and large means, and has a family. The brothers LATHAM are also wealthy, but unmarried."

Vigorous measures have been taken for the arrest of the fugitives.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Thursday, says

"Yesterday morning at an early hour a duel took place between two gentlemen from Alabama, in the section of the Metairie Ridge. The parties fought with bayonets fixed on muskets. The gentlemen met each other in gallant style, and, after a few passes and guards, one thrust his bayonet into the left shoulder of the other, and completely lifted him off the ground. They then left the field with their friends, the wounded gentleman being in a somewhat dangerous condition."

On the evening of the 29th ult., a difficulty arose between two young men of Corinth, Miss., named JAMES LAMBERT and HENRY SHELTON, during which LAMBERT was stabbed and killed. Both young men were highly esteemed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Mr. JAMES TAYLOR was stabbed at Lafayette last Saturday by RICHARD JETER, while in an affray with JETER'S father. TAYLOR died instantly. The *Advertiser* reports the shooting of C. DAWSON and a little boy named BROOKS, in Tuskegee, on Wednesday. The shots were aimed at BROOKS' father.

—The passengers in a train on the Jackson, La., Railroad, on the 1st inst., had a pleasant time of it. The track had been carried away in some places by the severe storm, which the telegraph has already noticed, but the train succeeded in making its way to within thirty miles of New-Orleans, and there it had to stop in water seven feet deep, for nearly twenty-four hours. The passengers had nothing to eat but the scanty provisions which one of their number fortunately had in a basket. Finally, they were relieved from their unpleasant predicament by a relief train.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Kill Many Birds,
Now located at 207 Broadway,
Corner of Princes-st.,
in addition to their large stock of fish goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av.; and 20th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other recent improvements.
"Every lady should be the owner of a Sewing Machine—such a machine as will enable her to earn a livelihood by sewing for others, should she be so circumstanced as to require it. It is notoriously true that there are machines in the market that are made to answer a tolerable purpose for some kinds of family sewing, but will not sew acceptably for tailors and other manufacturers of sewed goods, who wisely insist on having lock-stitch seams on BOTH SIDES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine deservedly ranks highest in public estimation, not only for family sewing, but for all the purposes to which a Sewing Machine can be applied. Our advice, then, is, purchase a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and no other."—*Leader.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

La Reine des Antilles.
A fresh invoice of 500 baskets of this excellent champagne at moderate cost.
Also, PREMIUM CABINET.
For sale by
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK, & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Corner Broadway and White sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Prince of Wales' Ball.—Diamond Necklaces, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., for sale by BISHOP & REIN, 5th-av. Hotel.
VICTOR BISHOP, of No. 23 Maiden-lane.
PHILIPPE REIN.

William Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

The Polar Refrigerator was Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair at Cincinnati; also at the National Fair, St. Louis, September 1860. It is the best.—*Scientific American.*
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Weed Patent Sewing-Machines are favorites everywhere. Beautiful new styles for family use, $50. Manufacturing sizes from $65 to $110. Stitch both sides alike. No. 477 Broadway.
J. H. WHITNEY & CO.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Embroidered Shirts,
WHITE AND DRESS TIES, JOUVIN'S KIDS FOR THE PRINCE'S BALL.
MOODY'S Shirt Emporium, No. 262 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire novelty. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braids, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 280 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PAULDING—PEARSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rector of Grace Church, JAMES N. PAULDING to EMILY, daughter of I. Green Pearson of this City.

CUMMINGS—VEASEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, THOMAS W. CUMMINGS to HARRIET A., daughter of Wm. B. Veasey, all of this City.

PLAMBOTH—WEISMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, ALBERT O. H. PLAMBOTH, of Prussia, to JOSEPHINE A., only daughter of Augustus Weisman, Esq., of this City.

CUMMINGS—SPELMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, CHARLES P. CUMMINGS and MARY W., daughter of Samuel R. Spelman, all of this City.

BELL—AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. A. A. Haines, Rev. GOODLOE B. BELL, of Hamburgh, N. J., and ANNIE AUGUSTINE AUSTIN, daughter of the late E. J. Austin, Esq.

SCOTT—MARIN.—At Woodland Side, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. S. Hageman, JOHN B. SCOTT, of New-York, to CORA A., eldest daughter of Augustus Martin, Esq.

BROWN—ROOT.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, ROBERT BROWN, Jr., of Cincinnati, to Miss CAROLINE P. ROOT, daughter of Joel Root, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WEBER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, ABRAHAM WEBER, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 768 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 13. The friends of the family and of his sons, Henry and Charles, are invited to attend.

WAITEHOUSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Col. John H. and Elizabeth Ann Waterhouse, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, as also the friends of Jacob Aims, Esq., and her uncles Wm. F. and Ernest F. Aims, and John C. Chamberlain, this day, (Friday,) 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at her father's residence, No. 432 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to the 2d-av. Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, CHARLES RAYNOR, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and members of Washington Chapter No. 2 O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 163 East Broadway.

LYNAUGH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, of typhoid fever, VIRGINIA E., youngest daughter of Rev. John S. and Eliza A. Lynaugh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, from the residence of her father, No. 175 East 14th-st., without further notice.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, M. ANNA PERRY, aged 27 years.

Her remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 743 6th-av.

STERN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10, ISABELLA STERN, daughter of Myer and Diana Stern, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 155 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS.—In York Island, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at his sister's residence, [illegible] W. RANSOM ROGERS, aged 64 years.

☞ Fall River papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In East Chester, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, John B. Dunham, CYNTHIA HEGEMAN JACKSON, widow of the late Aaron B. Jackson, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, Peter A. H. Jackson, and sons in-law, John B. Dunham and Aaron Mixsell, also of her brother, Peter A. Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 93 East 27th-st., without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie, Albany and Bridgeport papers please copy.

ELMER.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10, Judge APOLLOS M. ELMER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHAW.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 11, MAGGIE DICKS, wife of George H. Shaw, of New-York.

☞ Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 485, Oct. 11, 1860.
9, 8, 5, 19, 35, 52, 45, 73, 51, 65, 30, 27.
Class No. 486, Oct. 11, 1860.
38, 78, 73, 23, 24, 46, 70, 68, 60, 1, 69, 9, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 11, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICE HARLEM AND S. D. NAV. CO.
HARLEM RIVER.—AS HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales and suite will view the Harlem River and High Bridge on Friday, Oct. 12, inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., the regular advertised running time of this Company will be changed for that day. Between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. our boats will only run up as far as High Bridge, which arrangement will afford a very frequent communication between High Bridge and Harlem. L. G. MORRIS, President.

THE WORLD
A NEW WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER,
Will shortly be issued in this City,
THE WIDE WORLD
will be a first-class story paper for the family or the general reader. It will form an elegant imperial folio sheet of fairest paper, and contain an assortment of TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, POEMS, EDITORIALS, &c., all complete in one number, that will challenge comparison with any weekly paper in America. No advertisements will be admitted to its columns.
THE WIDE WORLD
is to be a living sheet, and its mirror of the times will reflect all the leading movements of this active age.
LOOK OUT FOR THE FIRST NUMBER.
Single copies, FOUR CENTS. Sold by all newsdealers.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membrance of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 443 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 443 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to do fine washing; best recommendation from her last place; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 183 7th-av., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; or waitress, by a young woman of neatness and experience; understands her business perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av. To be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waiter in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 Duane-st., rear of the M. E. Church.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress with the washing and ironing; or to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 East 16th-st., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or as seamstress; City reference. Please call at No. 239 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; and also as nurse; can be seen for two days at No. 7 Union Court, University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing, by a young woman, with best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 261 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at her present situation, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 13th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, who can assist in the washing and ironing if required, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can remember; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 30th-st., second door from 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, who will assist in anything required; has four years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman in first-class cook; fully capable of filling the station; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given; will assist in the washing, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 38th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; the best of City reference given.

A COOK.—A GENTEEL FAMILY, RESIDING near the City, desires a situation for their cook—one of first excellence. Apply at her present employer's address, No. 7, in building No. 42 Pine-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK a situation in a private family; understands meats baking, pastry, and all styles of French and American cooking; wages $20. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a woman who understands her business; has of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 63d-st., between M-av. and Bowery.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, as good plain cook, a good baking of bread and biscuit, a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 110 23d-st., 4th floor, between 2d and 3d avs. Can give the best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as first-rate cook; an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 1 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or could do housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; she has a good relative in this country; a steady home preferred. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., top floor, between Mulberry and Crosby sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman, with the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 28 West 20th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CONFIDENT, middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and baker in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references given. Apply for two days, at 39 West 13th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can do baking; no objections to housework in a small family; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 West 29th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a good bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be produced. Call at No. 173 West 33d-st., Room No. 10.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS a good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AN excellent plain cook and laundress, desires a situation. Apply for a few days at her old place, No. 53 Vandewater-st.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable Protestant American girls, one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, two sisters who wish to live in one home; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; third-floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. She fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best City reference if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 99 East 34th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged at No. 153 West 29th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in the above capacity. Can do up clothing of all kind in the best style; also flat-ing; would do chamber-work and fine washing. No objection to the country. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last three years, and is now leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Union-square.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable American girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children, or would do any kind of work and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 18th-st., rear building, top floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would make herself generally useful, if required; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 116 Mott-st., near Bowery, Room No. 8, second floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, or would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with children, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PROTestant person wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse, and assist in chamberwork. Inquire, for two days, in the dye-store No. 181½ Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business, or would wait on an old lady and do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 186 3d-av., in the fancy-store, between 14th and 17th sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a girl of 18 years of age, as waitress, or take care of a baby and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 48, corner of Adams and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse wanted by a healthy young woman. Apply at No. 106 Lexington-av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young, healthy woman. Inquire of Mrs. Mahoney, No. 126 East 11th-st.

WANTED, CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Intelligence Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, Mr. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from their fifteen years.

COLORED HELP.—Families where good, reliable colored help can be obtained promptly apply to TITUS, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston. A good supply of male [illegible]

[illegible] manufactured by [illegible] 8 North William-st. N. B.—A good [illegible] constantly on hand.

MALES.

A CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as carpenter and painter; can be useful in various branches of industry. Has the best of references as to capability and sobriety. Has no objections to any part of the country. Has been out for two days, at Mr. W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in the city or country, by a Scotchman, recently arrived; is single and has lived in one of the first families in Scotland for the last 12 years as coachman; is 26 years old. Protestant, and of genteel address; is single and understands horses well; has a good reference from his last employer. Address A. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 196.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 80 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an American man who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire by note of H. M., or otherwise at No. 139 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A SINGLE young Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he understands the proper care and management of horses; is a steady careful driver; has the best of City references. Address for two days W. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young unmarried man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by his present employer, at No. 24 Waverly-place.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED—A situation as farmer and gardener, by a respectable Scotchman; married, no incumbrance; has had many years' experience in farming in all its various branches. His wife is a good cook and dairy woman, and competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for 2 days, to L. G.

A GROCER'S CLERK.—TO GROCERS, &c.—A Wanted, a situation by a young man as clerk, who has had a lengthened experience at the above; can keep books by double or single entry; has no objection to leave the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. P. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, or No. 38 West 13th-st.

A WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the work of a small family. To such she will be as one of the family and receive good wages. Appy at No. 2 Prentic-row Furman-st., Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. Ferry. None but an American need apply.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 385 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, half an hour from 26th st., a competent Protestant waitress, with good recommendations. Apply, to-day, at No. 74 9th-st., two doors east of 5th-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GO TO CANADA to attend a fancy store: must be well educated and produce the best of reference. Address W. R., New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

PRINCE OF WALES BALL.—BISHOP & REIN, 5th-av. Hotel, offer for sale a fine assortment of Jewelry, comprising—
A beautiful Rivière of forty-two heavy Brilliants,
Diamond Brooches and Ear-Rings,
Diamond Bracelets,
Diamond Pins, Studs, &c.,
Pearl Sets and Half Sets,
Coral Jewelry,
Topaz and Amethyst Sets,
Cameo Sets,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Also, Fans and Boquet-holders of the very richest patterns.
All these goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
BISHOP & REIN, importers and manufacturers,
5th-av. Hotel, next to the Ladies' Entrance, N. Y.
And No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris.
VICTOR BISHOP, of No. 23 Maiden-lane.
PHILIPPE REIN.

DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS AT ONCE REMOVED.

READ TESTIMONY.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

Dr. Von Moschzisker treated me very successfully and satisfactorily. My hearing was restored, and continues as good as ever, and I add my testimony in his favor.

G. B. LAMAR,
President of the Bank of the Republic.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has operated on me for deafness of many years' standing with eminent success, after having tried several Aurists in this City without any satisfactory result, for which I tender him my thanks and always my grateful remembrance.

H. B. McKEON,
No. 525 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICE,
NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBIE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 502 Broadway.

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' GUARD.—Printers' and Bookbinders wishing to join the company organized under the above name are requested to meet at the Xth Ward Hotel, corner of Forsyth and Broome sts., on FRIDAY evening, Oct. 12, 1860.

ROBT. BEATTY, Captain.
WM. H. PRAY, Orderly.

SOUTHWARK ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 38.—The honorary and active members will meet at the Engine-house, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 5 o'clock, to join in the Torchlight Parade in honor of the Prince of Wales. By order of the Committee.

LOUIS WINTERS, Chairman.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABEL, No. 113 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE PRINCE'S BALL.—BOUQUETS WITH gold mixed fringe, tied with ribbon, having the Prince's feather worked in gold on the ends, supplied by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
29th-st. and Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 663 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 496 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES
AT CLINTON HALL.

M. DE CORDOVA having been requested by numerous friends to include a serious subject in his series of lectures for the present season, begs to announce the following course:

1. A Humorous Poem on *Broadway*—TUESDAD, Oct. 16, inst.
2. A Serious Essay on *The Present Condition of the Jews in Civilized Countries*—TUESDAY, 23d inst.
3. A Humorous Lecture on *Commerce in a Highly Unbusiness-like Point of View*—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860.

Tickets to the course $1; single admission 50 cents. The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new assortment for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 45 EAST 8TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 16th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Bruesing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 276 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 36 East 32d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Mrs. R. will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, S. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS supplied gratuitously with circulars and information of the best schools. Teachers of ability furnished to schools and families. AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 Broadway, an Agency for Schools and Teachers. References, Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilites for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This is a family school for twelve boarding scholars; location healthy—one mile east of New-Haven; has been in operation 9 years; Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., or J. H. TINGLEY'S No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS R. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 54 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—For all adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

ALL THIS WEEK, THOSE WHO JOIN GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping classes, will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. Private instruction daily to adults, ladies or gentlemen.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M., } Principals.
E. P. SHAW, A. M., }

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 19th-st., opens Sept. 13. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 146 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 36 to 38 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 168 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE SCHOOL LATELY KNOWN AS MISS SPALDING'S, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, has been reopened under the superintendence of its former teachers,

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE

Is now open for the reception of young ladies. For Catalogues or admission, address L. D. and C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISIE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,

and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT and Hallet & Davis's piano-fortes, new, for rent at reduced rates. Seven-octave pianos for $5 per month. One seven-octave piano, cost $325 within one year, for $175. An Æolian for $125. Prince & Co., Carhart, Needham & Co., and Mason & Hamlin's harmoniums and melodeons at manufacturer's prices, or for rent low, by S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CELL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—THE COMPOSITIONS OF the classical and modern school of piano-forte playing taught by Mr. L. J. GILLILAND, from London. Letters to be addressed to the care of C. Bruesing, No. 701 Broadway, or Chickering & Sons, No. 694 Broadway, or to his residence, No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Jefferson st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 389 Broadway.

$170 FOR A FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD large, round-corner, iron frame, 7 octave piano-forte, very little used. Also, a 5 octave Melodeon, $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary wishes to secure employment for a portion of his time in a school or family as instructor, either in the classics, modern languages, mathematics or penmanship. He is a graduate of one of the first of New-England Colleges; has had three years' experience in teaching, and can furnish good references. Address, immediately, Room No 32, Union Theological Seminary.

A GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish governess desires an engagement in the United States. Course of instruction includes English, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, music and the elements of drawing. Has had seven years' experience in private families in England. Address, stating terms, M. Y. M., care of Warne & Co., News Agents, Toronto.

A GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family to instruct in the English branches and music, also the rudiments of French and Latin if required; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

A

[illegible] SALES.

[illegible] BY BUTTERSON

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] Nos. 2 and 4 Pine-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] Auctioneer

THE PRINCE'S BALL.

From the New-York Herald:

The Prince of Wales's visit to Boston, which is a prominent feature in the programme for the Prince's visit to this country, was the principal topic of conversation in social circles last evening. The Prince will be the guest of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, at his residence on Beacon-st., overlooking the Common and Central Park, thereby avoiding the necessity of a visit to the City Hall. The Prince will be accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Meade, Gen. Grant, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Logan, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Terry, Gen. Custer, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2828. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Grand Ball at the Academy of Music.

Full Description of the Academy and its Decorations.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE PLATFORM

A Very Great Jam and Very Little Dancing.

The Prince's Parlor and Reception Rooms.

Scenes Outside and at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE MORNING MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

He Visits the University, Woman's Library, Astor Library, the Cooper Institute, the Free Academy, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

ADDRESSES AND EXERCISES.

A Drive Through the Central Park—A Lunch with Mayor Wood, and a Sail on the Harriet Lane.

The "Grand Ball in honor of the Prince of Wales" came off, we presume, this morning. It was preceded, however, last night, by a very splendid, crowded, gorgeous and glittering *levée*, which may well take rank with the most magnificent "jams" of history. In the days of our grandmothers, who used to have their hair dressed two days in advance of one of these festivities, and sit bolt upright in powder for forty-eight hours, it was regarded as the height of fashion and the supreme of bliss, to fill a house so full with embroidered beaux and belles that they stood upon one another's silken toes in the passages and stairways. Of our own days it may hereafter be said that the finest thing which "four hundred select committee men" of New-York could do to entertain the Prince of Wales, was to invite to the Academy of Music exactly five hundred people more than the house would hold, amuse them by opening a pit-fall in the floor, and crush their toilettes into one undistinguishable mass of splendor.

The Ball at the Academy was everything but a Ball. The arrangements of the external and internal police, though occasionally irritating to impetuous beauties, impatient of supper, were most exemplary. The wealth of flowers lavished upon corridors, galleries, box-fronts and doorways was tropical for variety of hue, and Arabian for odors of beatitude. All that music could do to enchant an aromatic atmosphere with melody, the most superb bands procurable in America abundantly did. The Prince of Wales, who apparently has Queen ELIZABETH's passion for dancing, made his *entrée* punctually at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the Committee had kindly directed, in "full evening dress," with all the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite. The stately Mrs. MORGAN, in a cloud of crape alive with diamonds, was at her post, prepared to open the ball as became the queen regnant of the Empire State, with the young heir of England. And yet at midnight the ball had not begun. "Some one had blundered," precisely as some one blundered on the Reception Day of Thursday, and last night, as then, this same one's blunder cheated the Prince of half his pleasure and dashed the festival for all with a tinge of mingled mirth and vexation. All that we had heard of the elaborate and costly preparations made by the Committee, since they began their work in August last, seemed fully borne out by the first aspect of the Academy when we entered it. Just before the arrival of the Prince, the parquette, floored over from lobby to stage, draped, beset with exotics the richest and most fragrant, was rather a parterre than a parquette—a parterre of living flowers, rustling, fluttering, gleaming with bright eyes and brighter jewels. The boxes and galleries climbed, tier above tier, into a grand tiara of the same animated beauty, crested and glowing with lines of the most brilliant light. Never has the Opera House presented a spectacle so sumptuous at once and so exquisite as at the moment of the Prince's entrance upon the stage, to the persuasive strains of "God Save the Queen." But here began the miscarriages of the night. The "dais" on which the Prince was to have presented himself was no dais at all, and he was consequently just as visible to the whole mass of the people on the floor, who surged and swayed to and fro in a kind of well-bred impatience in their eagerness to see him, as if he had been *Leander* in the play. Indeed, but for the national air of England, few out of the upper boxes could have suspected his presence within the sacred space rather foolishly railed off for his accommodation. A kind of frantic promenade, cabbying both ways, then began to defile, or rather to *entrechacat* before the hero of the evening, as a preparation for the opening Strauss quadrille of the *Haute Volée*. A more perplexing promenade was never perhaps performed by an enthusiastic and well-dressed multitude, but before it had half developed its attractions, it was suddenly interrupted by a stupendous crash. A momentary thrill ran through the crowd, and a panic might perhaps have ensued with the most appalling consequences, had not a few gentlemen in the vicinity of the Prince, conspicuous among whom was Ex-Gov. FISH, rushed forward to reassure the house. In fact nothing had happened but the falling in of a large portion of the floor in the "reserved quarter," and directly in front of the Prince. Had BOOLE and VAN TINE been at the bottom of the ball, this would have looked like a parody on Guy Faux. As it was, people simply stared and stammered out their surprise. Before they could recover from the shock they were saluted with a second. This made the matter serious. The Prince and his party retreated to the supper-rooms, the bands began to play all manner of waltzes, polkas and quadrilles in mad succession, the people began to flow as best they might out from the perilous parquette into the corridors, and to find their way into the supper-room. Carpenters came on the scene, and a sort of modified anvil-chorus, not in the original opera, was set up in the heart of the ball. In this way two hours were consumed, the fine edge of the festivity pretty effectually taken off, and the Prince robbed of at least six dances. Only one good effect can be said to have followed from this contretemps. It killed the much-debated "first dance," over which our ladies have been, or have been made to appear, so elegantly unhappy. Nobody danced the first dance with the Prince; and who can be jealous of nobody? Perhaps, indeed, (let the wretched floor-committee thank us for the suggestion,) it was a conspiracy of ladies who undermined the pillars.

However, the *fête*—call it by what name we may and find whatever fault with it we honestly must—was an event, and is not to be forgotten. In the details of decoration and equipment, there was scarcely anything with which the most fastidious taste could quarrel. The supper-room, in particular, was a wonderful success. The crest of the Prince of Wales blazed out in plumes of diamond-like light over the floating folds of a vast tent of pink and white drapery, lined along one side with buffet-tables, singularly neat and brilliant in service, and really attended to by a regiment of most faithful and active waiters, marshaled under the orders of LORENZO DELMONICO, and perpetually supplying a regulated and orderly stream of admiring, but more or less *appetized* guests with all the delicacies which the house of DELMONICO so justly prides itself upon "creating" with the true artistic power. We may frankly say that we have never seen a public supper served in a more inapproachable fashion with greater discretion, or upon a more tastefully luxurious scale. The Supper Committee and DELMONICO may divide between themselves the honor of the occasion, and it is impossible to say what would have become of the whole "ball" during the interregnum of hammers and nails, but for the agreeable occupation which they furnished to the three thousand odd. How agreeable that occupation was, let the following bill of fare testify:

BALL
IN HONOR OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNES THE PRINCE OF WALES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1860.

MENU.

Consommé de Volaille.
Huitres à la Poulette.
Saumon. Truites.
au beurre de Montpellier.
Filets de Bœuf à la Belle-vue. | Galantines de Dindes à la Royale.
Pâtés de Gibiers à la Moderne. | Cochons de Lait à la Parisienne.
Pains de Lievres Anglais Historiés. | Terrines de Nérac aux Truffes.
Jambons de Westphalie à la Gendarme.
Langues de Bœuf à l'Ecarlate.
Mayonnaises de Volailles. Salades de Homards à la Russe.
Grouses.
Bécassines. Bécasses.
Faisans.
Gèlées au Madère. Macédoines de Fruits.
Crêmes Françaises. Glaces à la Vanille et Citron.
Petits Fours. Charlotte Russes.
Pêches, Poires, Raisins de Serre, etc.

PIECES MONTEES.

La Reine Victoria et le Prince Albert.
Le Great Eastern. Le Vase de Flora.
Silver Fountain, etc., etc.

DELMONICO.

The opening fiasco of the evening was the more to be regretted, that the Prince and his party evidently arrived in the highest spirits. The Prince (who has a double in New-York, in the person of a young gentleman whose name we forbear to mention, lest he should be married by mistake) looked slightly pale and a little wan. His slight figure and low stature do not impress the beholder as exactly princely, but it does not need the blue ribbon of the Garter to make him out at a closer observation, as a person of the highest breeding and position. The quiet delicacy of his smile, the gentle and tranquil dignity which sits so lightly upon the natural freshness and the untamed spirits of his youth are the princeliest things about him, and are not to be mistaken.

The Duke of Newcastle, who has played the mentor to our young Telemachus, stood as usual near the Prince, whose career through this country and Canada he has directed with so much wisdom and good taste. Within the last seven years time has touched the Duke slightly with her gray wing as she passed. The heavy beard he has worn since the Crimea has given a strong, bold character to his face, too, and shorn it of that spirituality it wore when as Lord LINCOLN he stood for D'ISRAELI'S "Coningsby," and was the most promising of PEEL'S lieutenants. Still he seems with his gallant presence and noble look every inch what he is, the purest and highest type of an English gentleman. Lord ST. GERMAN'S made a capital contrast with the Duke; his smooth and courtier-like air balancing singularly well the rather decisive style of the Secretary for the Colonies, while his broad red ribbon of the Bath threw in upon the whole group, what the painters call a "nice bit of color." The New-Yorkers of the Committee were much less truly representative men in their appearance than the *cortége* of the Prince; but as we know what the ideal American is, we could bear this—and the more easily that at one moment Gen. SCOTT, immediately after the first dance, gave us all a most striking vision of the American race as it ought to be. Pressed by the crowd he drew back toward the end of the stage, and with his queenly daughters, one on either arm, suddenly towered up on the dais in the sight of the whole ball. A momentary impulse of admiration ran through the crowd as the splendid trio rose into view, and the Prince himself was for the instant forgotten.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BALL.

A little after 12, the carpenters, though "but half their weary task was done," were forced to surrender their platform to the opening dance. This was formed as quickly as the crowd and confusion would permit, and was a dance, certainly of some kind, in which the Prince of Wales appeared to dance with Mrs. MORGAN, and Lord LYONS with Miss WOOD. JOHN VAN BUREN and Miss BERRIMAN were in some way involved in the proceeding, and the charming Mrs. GARDNER HOWLAND, Jr., seemed to be delighting the eyes of the accomplished and handsome Mr. GERARD, who is now acknowledged, since his recent lecture on the personal beauty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be the Crichton of New-York.

How this saltation came to an end was not perfectly intelligible, but, the Prince and his suite suddenly vanishing, a waltz began, under the bewildering supervision of Mr. WALTER CUTTING, Mr. MANUSELL B. FIELD and Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN. From the general appearance of things at this juncture, when we left the scene of action, we inferred that the ball had contrived at last to make head against its difficulties; and that in time the carpenters would be driven from the field. In fact, we believe they were absolutely retiring at that moment, under the command of the majestic Capt. LEONARD, of the police.

THE TOILETTES OF THE BALL.

A peculiar subject to be ventured upon by any member of the sex of ACTÆON, and only to be successfully attempted by one who unites the audacity of the Roman CLODIUS with the experience of a BEAU NASH. We have no such pretensions, and must ask freedom in advance of our fair readers, for all and singular the technical blunders into which we may fall. As for omissions and shortcomings, we make no apology for them. So universal has good taste become among American ladies, at least in the matters of the more brilliant toilettes of society, that one can hardly go wrong in taking his examples as fate throws them in his way. Observe too the felicity of the reporter who has to deal with a ball exclusively made up of the salt of the earth, and with the most aristocratic of democratic companies. In Europe, the history of a ball and its toilettes is perforce, burdened with a host of "inevitables." The social hierarchy must have its due honor, and Dowager Marchionesses must be described, no matter at what expense to the lilies of the valley. Here where we are all sovereigns and *sovereignesses*, no such cruel law is imposed upon the scribe who writes simply that others may see with his eyes whatever passed before him worthy of report. It must be owned at once that if our grand ball had any fault, it was an overflow of ripe loveli-ness. The busy fingers of the *modistes* throughout the metropolis must have been marvellously blackened during the past fortnight by working in velvet. A lady friend whispers to us that yonder magnificent ruin wied in Genoa green is but one of *forty-six* estimable dowagers for whom her own particular *Einstein-Devy* has been shaping regal robes, and that not one of the imposing cohort is absent from her post to-night. Multiplying forty-six by the number of milliners in New-York, whose names a lady of fashion need not blush to know, and you will probably come as near the total of dowager-dom here present to bless the comely son of a royal mother with their ample affection, as you would to the absolute amount of an Irish fortune on dividing its owner's estimate by six. Now, dahlias are certainly most respectable flowers, but rose-buds must be admitted to be pleasanter gathering; and a ball is, after all, or ought to be, only a human bouquet.

Yet velvet and dowagers have this merit, that they imply diamonds, and the implication on this occasion was verified in fact. One might almost have fancied himself in St. Petersburg, for although a single Woronzoff, *parure* would have driven any particular dowager or dame before you quite mad with envy, yet the distribution of diamonds was so wide that glanced at from a distance, they made a most effective element in the *coup d'œil* of the ball. One splendid *riviere* which recently astounded the city in the cases of TIFFANY was most charmingly displayed upon the graceful beauty of MRS. BELMONT, and shone afar even over the glittering crowd, from her place on the right of the stage, a quarter by the way, much affected during the troublous beginning of the *fête* by numerous fair ladies, partly perhaps from alarm and partly from its advantages as a capital setting to such lovely pictures.

Diamonds aside, however, the exhibition of toilettes, of which even the crowd, the crushing and the crash, could not suppress the fresh, and crisp, and rustling beauty, was something marvellous. It was as if all the looms of the world had made a wager together to hold a grand fair in New-York. One only embarrassment is in the task of selection, and so as we said before, we shan't select. There passes before us, as the names of the queens of the evening float up in our memory, such a caleidoscope of azure colors and cloudy laces, and gleaming jewels, that it seems idle to attach mortal names to such a phantasmagoria of brilliant effects. We have already spoken of Mrs. MORGAN and her diamonds, and of Mrs. BELMONT and her diamonds. We might go on in the same way, with perfect truth, to speak of half the ladies of New-York and their diamonds. Diamonds *went* aside, for they were rather the rule than the exception of the evening. Mrs. ROBERT B. MINTURN contrived to throw them into the shade with a waving head-dress of ostrich feathers, altogether courtly and precious, without reference to its implied compliment to the Prince and his plume. Mrs. ASPINWALL was also notable in a glory of blue moire antique, powdered with jewels, and Mrs. GRINNELL, in black moire antique, decidedly declined the condition of a "dowager." A delicate shade of mauve-color, flounced with laces, till they seemed a sort of frosted amethyst, and icicled over with glittering diamonds, varied the expanse of more familiar tints. Mrs. HAMILTON FISH, and the muse of the drama, in the person of Mrs. HOEY, of Wallack's Theatre, were conspicuous patronesses of this pleasing hue. But time fails us to dilate upon these matters. We resign them to other chroniclers, and the ball with them, since it did at last become a ball, to the consolation of the desolate Committee, the pleasure of three thousand New-Yorkers, and the lasting glory of the hospitable emporium of the Western World.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1.	Quadrille	Haute Volée	Strauss.
2.	Waltz	Prince of Wales	Muzio.
3.	Lancers	National	Noll.
4.	Galop	Salute	Michaelis.
5.	Quadrille	Frieschutz	Weber.
6.	Polka	Addie	Muzio.
7.	Waltz	Victoria	Lanner.
8.	Lancers	Royal Prince Guard	Noll.
9.	Galop	Una Scomessa	Muzio.
10.	Waltz	Minot Klaenge	Strauss.
11.	Lancers	Vis à Vis	Rietzel.
12.	Polka	Sylphide	Bilse.
13.	Galop	Liederkranz	Noll.
14.	Quadrille	A la mode	Strauss.
15.	Waltz	Nach and Violen	Lanner.
16.	Lancers	Les Guides	Rietzel.
17.	Galop	Fest	Lambye.
18.	Polka	Sans Souci	Strauss.
19.	Lancers	Original	
20.	Waltz	Dream of the Ocean	Gungl.
21.	Galop	Ernani	Verdi.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE ACADEMY.

The Crown-jewel of Great Britain was to be displayed last night, set round with three or four thousand minor brilliants carefully selected by two hundred social lapidaries, who were under pledge to admit no stone having speck or flaw on its bright surface. To give appropriate setting to this rich cluster was the duty of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Ball Committee; and of the manner in which this trust was fulfilled, the following account of the ball-room, as it appeared last night, will give the public opportunity to judge.

Two entrances to the Academy of Music were open last night, the entrance for guests being the regular opera-entrance on Irving-place, but garlanded with flags and guarded on all sides by platoons of locust-waving policemen. For the Prince of Wales a special private entrance was made along the sidewalk of Fourteenth-street, thus giving him prompt access to that end of the magnificent ball-room at which the Royal dais was erected.

Entering through the door on Fourteenth-street, under a canopy formed of Union Jacks and Star-spangled banners, the Prince and his suite were received in a long Hall of Entrance by the Reception Committee—this hall being draped with silks, showing the red, white and blue in beautiful combination round the walls, a carpet of deep damask cloth covering the floor, English and American flags looped into the semblance of waving cornices round the ceilings, and just opposite the entrance a blazing crystal illustration of the Royal Arms of England, thrown out into dazzling brightness by the aid of silver reflectors.

Passing up this hall, which was richly curtained with crimson satin at its far end, the Prince turned to his left into a smaller hall completely draped on all sides with dark purple cloth, only relieved by the flash of polished armor on its walls and the bright hues of two vast flower pyramids placed in china vases at its opposite corners. The effect of this small wine-colored chamber with its flashing and many-branched gold chandelier was rich beyond description.

Passing onward through this by a narrow and winding passage constructed behind the ball-room—carpets, walls and ceiling of which were of the same dark crimson cloth—the Prince of Wales was at length ushered into his parlor, a room gorgeously furnished in a style to correspond with previous decorations, the marble table in its centre sustaining another pyramid of exotic petals, and a full-length portrait of Queen VICTORIA gracing one of the walls. Other pictures and rich mirrors served to relieve the deep crimson drapery. All the sofas, lounges and chairs were of purple velvet, studded with golden-headed nails; while a richly-polished rosewood buffet, under one of the mirrors, supported such refreshments as might be agreeable during the course of an evening's dance.

Attached to this parlor were two small dressing or retiring-rooms, carpeted with green cloth, very refreshing to the eye, and only decorated with such cool objects as lace, marble, pictures, mirrors and flowers. Here any additions or re-embellishments of the Royal toilette might be made; and in one of these, if so disposed, his Royal Highness might at ease enjoy the mingled luxuries of a cigar and rocking chair.

Passing out from these through a brief passage, we emerge at the stage-end of the ball-room, on which the reception-dais has been elevated. The whole floor of theatre and stage has been made one level plain with polished planks, the dancing space running clear over the parquette and only breaking into discontinuance against the crimson velvet seats of the dress-circle, which had been wisely and charitably reserved as resting places for all the wearied or non-dancing guests.

Over the stage, in the space formerly occupied by scenic grooves and other operatic machinery, a splendid marquee of white silk has been erected, the centre of which contains Arabesque drawings of geometrical figures in red and blue. The end of the ball-room behind the purple-velvet dais, or raised platform of three steps, is occupied by a scene richly and admirably painted, representing a long vista of cool green trees, stretching away until blockaded by a spouting fountain. Whether the artist intended it or not, we cannot say; but he has made in this scene a pretty faithful picture of the grand avenue which stretches from the main entrance of Windsor Castle to the fountains and statues of Virginia Water.

This portion of the ball-room was brilliantly illuminated by two large circular chandeliers, each bearing more than twenty globes of light, and presenting the appearance of having been manufactured out of Florentine gold. Between these and the general body of the house, two smaller chandeliers were suspended on golden pipes; and each tier of the boxes was furnished with an additional row of lamps, placed just beneath the regular opera-evening lights.

Looking at the main body of the house from that portion usually occupied by the stage, the scene was magnificent in the true sense of the word, all that art could effect at the suggestion of luxury being supplied in the most lavish profusion. It was a vista of gilding, yellow satin, wreathed pillars, crimson velvet and flowers, with semi-circular double lines of light illuminating the whole, tier above tier, until finally the eye reached a pictorial disk of ceiling, from which a pleasant variety of heathen gods and goddesses appeared in the very act of fluttering down from their "amber clouds" to take part in the revelry beneath.

Flowers everywhere and in all dispositions, were a predominating and delightful feature of the decorations. Not a cornice or jutting ledge of gilt fresco-work but was made to support something more than its fair share of floral beauty. Immense vases of Sevres china uplifted from their tapering necks mighty pyramids of perfume and varied tintage; every festoon of drapery had its particular bouquet; not a chandelier or lamp of all the many through the building but had depending from it, or wreathed around it, rich trophies plucked from all gardens and hot-houses within the radius of a morning's jaunt.

Directly behind the crimson velvet seats of the dress circle, a semi-circular conservatory had been formed, the cool green foliage of growing plants contrasting pleasantly with the pillars of white and gold which support the first row of boxes, and being further brilliantly diversified by large crystal globes, filled with gold and silver fish, which gleamed out here and there through dark openings in the leaves and flowers. Turning round at this point—that at which the guests gained their first view of the main scene—the full effect of the stage arrangement could not fail to elicit admiration.

All the proscenium had been regilded and redecorated, the six private boxes on each side having new curtains of amber satin, covered with lace, and looped with cords of bullion, to which bullion tassels were appended. All the fronts of the various tiers of boxes had likewise been regilt and brightened—the lowest of the three tiers being held in reserve on each side for the orchestra. Gilding and flowers and sculpture sprang upward from floor to dome, a brief crimson drop-curtain in front of the stage, (hanging just low enough to conceal the junction of the marquee already described with the remainder of the building,) displaying in its centre an allegorical piece, crowned with the Three Plumes of the youthful Prince, and representing at its sides the flags and arms of England, the United States and the State of New-York harmoniously blended around an indescribable painting, in which lions, beavers, eagles, anchors and tobacco bales formed the most prominent features.

Around the room and on each side of the stage in front of the dais, were sofas, lounges and seats, covered with dark wine-colored velvet. The two upper tiers of boxes, and all the private boxes, were thrown open to guests who did not wish to dance, or who were weary of dancing, or who had passed their dancing days. These might be regarded as retreats sacred to that amiable but not amusing social class known as "wall flowers" and non-dancing people. Here they might sit at ease, and look down in a literal, no less than a metaphorical sense, on the frivolities which were taking place beneath them. Mystic, indeed, are the ways of Providence, inventing for every age and aspect of humanity some pleasant self-delusion of virtue which makes up for the absence of of any more keen enjoyment!

Having sufficiently surveyed the main building, its flashing lights, swinging draperies and flower-uplifting caryatides, we now go round to the regular opera-entrance for guests on Irving-place, where the whole porch, with its massive brown-stone pillars, is a-wave with flags, pennons, banners, streamers, and other patriotic emblems worked in dry-goods of silk or canvas. The steps are carpeted with crimson cloth, all the entrance-halls and stairways are similarly covered; the equestrian portrait of Queen VICTORIA by WINTERHALTER, and Count D'ORSAY is opposite the main entrance; and up those crimson-covered stairways to the right, New-York beauty has to trip on its way to the full revealment of toilette-glories and natural grace. To be a little more plain-spoken, the dressing-rooms and parlors for ladies are upon the floor overhead, in the regions usually occupied by the promenade and refreshment saloons of the opera.

These boudoirs, as we have been informed by a private spy whose good nature has betrayed her into the indiscretion of a description, have all been furnished on a similar pattern with the retiring-rooms behind the stage devoted to the use of Baron RENFREW. They have carpets of green cloth, with Arabesque tracings, rich dressing-tables, fringed with lace, and any conceivable quantity of marble-topped tables, bureaus, and such like, the walls being made of mirrors, so arranged as to reflect all profiles of lithe and blythe crinoline at once. But these are mysteries on which the pen of journalism has no license to intrude. The most apologetic bow is made, and we "walk backward with averted gaze," never daring even to cast a second glance at that delightful blonde in blue and white who is arranging a stray ringlet at the corner mirror.

As for the supper-room, the only portion not yet described, it is a special construction of wood, connected with the Prince's private entrance on Fourteenth-street, and running back about one hundred and forty feet, by thirty-seven, on the vacant lot between the Academy of Music and the Medical University. Inside, this wooden water-proof structure, a long tent ceiling of red, white and blue stripes of silk has been constructed, falling down in graceful curves on either side of the central supporting-line. The walls are of the same material, at least so much of them as is not hidden from sight by the many mirrors upon each side.

At the northern end of this hall, which communicates directly with the Prince's parlor, a short table runs across, magnificently set forth with gold and silver epergnes, gold and silver salvers, crystal, china, fruits, flowers and architectural wonders of confectionery. The wall behind this is festooned with British and American flags, draped round an enormous mirror; while at the southern end of the hall, facing His Royal Highness, whose table we have been describing, is another festoon arrangement of patriotic and symbolical drapery, enshrining a shield, which has emblazoned on it the arms of England, surmounted by three plumes of prismatic crystal through which a varying light streams forth over the entire length of the hall.

Down the sides of this long room, tables of about one hundred and twenty-feet in length, and furnished in the usual handsome style of New-York supper-tables, are arranged on slightly raised platforms, so that from the Prince's table every guest in the room can be seen, and *vice versâ*. The lower space between these platforms is carpeted with damask of a brownish hue and kept clear for the incursions and retreats of the army of waiters in attendance. With these tables, having ranged on each side of them all the best beauty and fashion of the Empire City, the vista of mirrors and banners being closed by the magnificence of the royal table,—who shall dare say that New-York has not given a noble exhibition to the son of a Sovereign Lady whose virtues, even more than her position, have endeared her to the respect of all intelligent and candid minds?

SCENES OUTSIDE THE ACADEMY.

Next to being on the inside of a ball-room it is good to be on the out. If you have failed to procure tickets, and are a philosopher, you can console yourself with the reflection that it is a great deal better. The atmosphere inside is not to be hot and stifling; your poor lungs, instead of drinking in the unadulterated air which Nature uncorks for them on the world's aerial play, are forced to swallow the chemically-concocted perfumes wherewith ladies always come laden. To mingle in the inner festivities you are obliged to attire yourself in a stiff suit of black, indulge in the expense of new gloves, and, possibly, of a bouquet. Then, too, you are obliged to contribute to the amusement of others; it is incumbent upon you to dance,—this is a labor of love to which a great many rational beings entertain a decided distaste. They do things much better in those Oriental countries, where servants dutifully dance for the delectation of their masters. Looking at a quadrille or a polka you enjoy the poetry of motion without the labor of moving. In like manner, standing on the out-side of a ball-room, and occasionally peeping through a window, or firing a snap-shot of a glance through a door, as it opens and closes, you enjoy advantages from which the poor participants in the pageantry are debarred. So far from envying them, you come to regard them with a pious pity, and would not change places with them for the world. There is a great deal more elbow-room in the street. You are not troubled about the arrangement of your cravat, nor the perpendicularity of your shirt collar. The ladies are obliged to defile past you as they alight from their carriages, and thus you are enabled to pass the feminine battalions in a full-dress parade, precisely as the Prince did the cohorts of the City and National Guards.

Taken all in all, it is indeed much better to be outside of a ball-room than in, and thus a great many people thought last evening at the Prince's Ball; for that the attendance outside was much the greatest, no one for a moment will dispute. Some may incline to dissent from the comforting proposition advanced in this introductory paragraph, but it was the source of much comfort to a legion of contemplative philosophers who last night contented themselves with the street festivities, to which they had a standing invitation.

The street guests arrived much earlier than the formally invited, and came on foot instead of in carriages. This they did to prevent confusion. The arrangements made for their accommodation were ample. Capt. CAMERON, who officiated in Irving-place, and Capt. TURNBULL, who did the honors in Fourteenth-street, set aside the whole opposite pavement for their accommodation, and kept the intervening streets clear, that their view might not in any way be intercepted. A broad river of cobble-stone ran between the invited and the *outvited*, so that no unpleasant mingling might occur. Truth compels the admission that the street guests were not quite as well dressed as the others. None of the ladies bore bouquets, and many of them, in the hurry of dressing, had forgotten to slip on cloaks, and some came even without bonnets, the monotony of their rags unrelieved by a single gleam of Solferino or the most remote tint of Magenta. The gentlemen generally had shocking bad hats, and some had no hats at all. But their behavior was unexceptionable, and this, after all, is the main point.

At about half-past 7 the carriages began to roll to the doors, freighted with living loads of beauty. The carriages of the Reception Committee and of a few of the most distinguished guests came to the Fourteenth-street door; but the greater portion disbursed their contents at the Irving-place entrance. By 8½ the tide of carriages was flowing in full force. Jehu hurried Jehu, and wheel pressed upon wheel and it was only by cautioning shouts and warning waves of the hand that the policemen in attendance succeeded in preventing the poles of arriving carriages from perforating the panels of those which were momentarily in dock. From the magically unfolding doors of the vehicles ladies leaped, sprang in quick succession like fairies in a pantomimic scene, glittering with diamonds and floating in lace. The argosy of Jason was less richly freighted than the fleet of carriages which last night disembarked their treasures at the Academy of Music. The calcium lights lent a brilliancy to the scene outshining that of day; and the lean-eyed, hungry-mouthed crowd on the opposite pavement looked over and wondered how so much wealth could be in the world and they so poor. Occasionally, when a beauty brighter than her sisters gave her little hand to her attendant, and sprang lightly from her carriage to the ground, her ear-drops sparkling in the night like a thousand dew-beads, they clapped their hands and shouted their delight that some were happy, though they were miserable.

But the grand event of the evening, and that for which the street-guests waited in impatient expectancy, was the arrival of the Prince and suite. Prince ROTHSCHILD came at an early hour, but his coming created no sensation. Distinguished citizens alighted, but no cheers followed their steps. Gen. WOOL drove to the Irving-place door with his party, democratically, in an omnibus; but the quaint contrast of his vehicle to the others scarce exerted a chime of laughter. They looked for a Prince of the blood. And at a little past 10 o'clock the Prince came. His carriage drove to the Fourteenth-street door, and ALBERT EDWARD, with his suite, entered the Academy. But few knew of his arrival, few detected the royal presence. A little boy, held by his father, who was posted, peered into the Prince's face as he passed, and said, in a distinctly audible tone: "Why, pa, he is only a man!" The little fellow had looked for some different anatomy in a prince. Ignorant of the fact that the glory of the evening had culminated, the waiting crowd preserved their weary posture, and kept on with all their eyes for ALBERT EDWARD's coming. None dreamed that the fair-haired, fresh-faced young gentleman, in a simple ball-room dress, who, for a moment, appeared on the sidewalk to disappear within the guarded doors, could, by any possibility, be the heir of England. They, certainly, looked for purple robes, and some outward manifestation of that dignity which is popularly supposed to hedge a king.

The stairs on the breasts of several thousand of the Prince's suite glimmered in the gaslight, but to the uninformed crowd confounded with policemen's; and so ALBERT EDWARD [illegible] to the ground and entered the ball-room building unrecognized by those who waited [illegible] greetings into his ears. Perhaps their [illegible] pleased him better. It must have [illegible] knew that he could pass in a crowd [illegible] sing.ed out by any peculiarity of [illegible] manner as distinguished from the [illegible] rality of created beings. To be [illegible] libirity, and be constantly pointed out [illegible] such, cannot be pleasant, however the [illegible] ular opinion may incline to the [illegible] youthful GUELPH is blessed with a [illegible] practical common sense, and can [illegible] tween the stare of curiosity and the [illegible] praise. He knows that at present, upon his paternity lineage, he possesses no claim to the world's [illegible] age; that whatever he may achieve [illegible] the long line of kings that have gone before [illegible] he has as yet done nothing that [illegible] upon his steps with adulation and [illegible]

The tide of carriages continued to roll [illegible] 11; by half-past ten it had materially [illegible] and in half an hour later the [illegible] and scattering. Among the [illegible] Gen. SCOTT, attired in full [illegible] form, his step as firm as when, [illegible] his regiments to battle, his bearing [illegible] king's.

When our reporter left the scene the festivities seemed at their height; bursts of gay music rang through the sometimes-open doors, the pressure distinctly audible to all the street, yet, strange to say, the outer guests were not dancing. They fringed the curb-stones and surveyed the entertainment with undiminished numbers, standing by waiting to discover a Prince, and wondering why he came not. Patient souls; even at the hour of our writing they are probably looking and waiting, anxious for their hope, and yet semi-despairing of its fruition.

In relation to the police arrangements of last evening too much praise cannot well be said. By some accident a remarkably gentlemanly force were detailed for the occasion—men who seemed to recognize the truth that in some cases quite as much may be effected by a word and smile as by an oath and a blow. Captains CAMERON and TURNBULL were omnipresent along their line of duty, preserving a real order among apparent chaos, and straitening out the long string of carriages, when there seemed any danger of its becoming tangled. That no accidents occurred is due wholly to their efficient exertions, and speaks more in their praise than any word that can be written.

SCENES AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Hardly less numerous than the crowd that swarmed around the Academy of Music to [illegible] the arrival of the Prince, was the throng that [illegible] assembled about the Fifth-avenue Hotel to witness his departure for the Ball. Early in the evening, the sidewalk in Twenty-third-street, opposite the hotel, was covered with men, women and children, eagerly gazing at the private entrance through which it was expected his Lordship would make his exit. As the hours wore away, fresh additions to the throng were momentarily added, until at 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for his departure, the walk on both sides of the street was densely packed with male and female, aged, middle-aged, youthful, juvenile and even infantile specimens of the curious-loving public. The delay of the Prince in making his appearance gave rise to varied manifestations of impatience on the part of those who were so anxious to see him. Many were inclined to think that they had been made the victims of a grand sell, and that His Royal Highness was not in the hotel at all, or if there, that he would make his exit by some other door, and thus avoid alike the gaze and the greetings of the throng.

Some one started the rumor that he was to dine last evening with Mr. GRINNELL, and would undoubtedly go direct from there to the ball. Others said he was dining with Mayor WOOD, and still others that he had not yet returned from his tour of the Central Park. A few were of the opinion that he was afraid of the lunatic who attempted to assault him in the morning, and that it was very doubtful whether he would attend the Ball at all. All, however, continued to watch the private entrance to the hotel, and to keep an eye upon the dim light that shone through the lattice of his suite of rooms on the second story.

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
What potent cause delayed my Lord Rosebery."

At length four or five carriages were seen to sally out of Fifth-avenue down Twenty-third-street, and to the great joy and relief of the crowd, they drew up in a row to the curbstone opposite the private entrance. All surmises, conjectures and wonders were immediately brought to an end, and those individuals who had indulged in the aforesaid absurd speculations were at once reminded of their stupidity, and of the superior wisdom of their companions.

It was not long before Mr. Collector SCHELL made his appearance, and when he was seen to go into the private entrance, it was considered a settled fact that the Prince was inside, and would in all probability soon make his appearance. And so it proved, for in a few minutes after there was an unwonted bustle, and an extra flourish among the Police who guarded the entrance, and directly thereafter the door swung upon its hinges, His Royal Highness, ALBERT EDWARD, stood in full view of a street full of citizens. He was accompanied on either side by Lord LYONS and the Duke of Newcastle, and from his boyish appearance was immediately recognized by the crowd, who greeted him with unanimous, hearty and repeated cheers. He immediately stepped into his carriage with his two attendants, and was driven quickly down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and disappeared in the distance, amid the vociferous shouts of the assembled multitude. The Prince's suite, together with Collector SCHELL, and several members of the Ball Committee, followed directly after in the other carriages which stood in waiting, and when the last coach had disappeared from the street, the men and women, but particularly the women, took a last, long, lingering look at the windows of the Prince's apartments, and then quietly retired to their homes.

THE PRINCE'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

A cool, bracing Autumn day, with skies of the bluest and sunshine of the brightest, greeted the Prince of Wales and his party yesterday morning as they issued from the private entrance on Twenty-third-street of the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock and prepared to enter the carriages which were awaiting them. An immense crowd, gathered in the streets adjacent, had for two hours been on tip-toe to see the young gentleman come forth. The hotel was garrisoned with policemen, and about the doors they were posted in sufficient force to keep the people at a respectful distance,

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

[illegible] AFRICA.

Interesting Details of Recent Intelligence.

Further Flight of the Garibaldian [illegible] at Capua.

COUNT CAVOUR'S QUARREL WITH GARIBALDI.

RESIGNATION OF THE POPE.

The Belgian steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool on the morning of the 29th, and from Queenstown on the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices were telegraphed, in brief summary, from Cape Race. We now publish the details.

No particulars are received of the fall of Ancona.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a formal protest of Cardinal ANTONELLI against the invasion of the Papal States, [illegible] addressed to the representatives of [illegible] at Rome.

A [illegible] dated the 19th inst., [illegible] to the officers under [illegible] of the Pope as long as [illegible] to the protection [illegible] purpose without [illegible] or revolutionist [illegible] territory which NAPOLEON [illegible] people to defend."

The [illegible] of the London *Times* says:

"Great preparations are being made for the defence of Venetia and the coast of Dalmatia, which is much more likely to be attacked by GARIBALDI than Istria, which forms part of the German Federal territory. Pesaro belongs to the maritime coast of Croatia, and, consequently, does not enjoy the protection of the Dual. The Austrian ships of war are assembling at Lissa, which offers a very large and secure harbor."

It is stated that GARIBALDI's check before Capua, (yesterday reported,) was a rather disastrous one. The second time he is said to have been driven back by a brilliant charge of cavalry, and returned to their position with the loss of the killed and wounded, and leaving [illegible] prisoners in the enemy's hands. Nevertheless, the gentlemen were maintained and the attack would be renewed in force.

It is asserted that the King of Naples was at the head of [illegible] men and would show fight.

It is stated that MASSIMO had had an interview with GARIBALDI, that was well received. Dissatisfaction was expressed in Naples and Sicily with GARIBALDI's appointments.

GARIBALDI had sent the envoy to Turin with another letter, stating on what conditions an agreement may be come to between him and the Sardinian Government. VICTOR EMANUEL received the envoy, but simply observed that he should make his reply known.

A formal notice has been given to the Piedmontese commanders to study to avoid any conflict with the French, but to shun discussion on any point whatever with the French commanders.

It is asserted PIANORI is to retire, as a compromise between GARIBALDI and the CAVOUR administration.

The correspondent of the *Post* of Bais, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress.

The King of Sardinia was to leave Turin on the 29th ult. for Florence and Bologna, accompanied by FARINI.

A deputation from Sicily was expected to arrive in Turin on [illegible] ult., to pay homage to His Majesty.

The [illegible] of the Sardinian military, contingent of 14,000 men, had been called under arms.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia would arrive at Warsaw simultaneously, and remain there three days.

It was stated that Austria intended to propose at Warsaw that the different Powers should not recognize any [illegible] of the Italian question as binding without [illegible].

The Rhine Duke was suffering from a severe attack of [illegible] at Prince's seat near Liverpool. A report that he had died was current the day before the *Africa* sailed, but it proved unfounded, and at latest dates his Lordship was considerably better.

THE REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S REVERSE AT CAPUA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. [illegible] JAMES:

SANTA MARIA, Sept. 21.

The reverse sustained by GARIBALDI's troops on Wednesday, may and probably will be retrieved by future exertions; but it was a reverse, and a serious one—not [illegible] from the fact that raw troops were compelled to retire before the murderous fire of the Neapolitan artillery, but as proving a total want of organization and discipline among a considerable portion of his army, and their incapability to contend against disciplined troops. The truth should be told in England, and GARIBALDI is the last man who would wish it to be concealed. His consummate skill as a guerilla chief, his undaunted personal courage, the celerity of his strategical movements, equaling those of NAPOLEON in his first Italian campaign, have been proved; but when he hesitates not to proclaim his intention to meet the legions of Austria in the field, all who desire his success in the noble enterprise he has undertaken must wish that he should know the material of which a portion of his army is composed, and whether he can rely upon them in such battle-fields as Solferino or Magenta. That Gen. BIXIO was deficient in military skill; that he allowed that which was intended as a mere feigned attack upon Capua to become an actual attack upon such a fortress without any artillery at his command; that he exposed young troops to a cruel and murderous fire for hours, against which many of them stood firmly and courageously; that he ought and probably will have to answer for these defaults before a court-martial may be true. But the fearful panic which spread through the troops at the sight of Neapolitan Hussars issuing from Capua, covering artillery, and approaching the gate of Santa Maria, and which spread like a "fire in the prairie" to other regiments, who had not even seen the cavalry, the wild flight led by officers, who seized the carriage intended for the wounded and galloped wildly through the streets of Santa Maria, along the high road to Caserta! Soldiers who left the road instead of forming to resist the attack, and ran across fields and through vineyards!—these scenes, whilst I witnessed, convinced me of a want of discipline, organization, and of courage, which will demand the utmost attention of the great chief in the remodeling the large number of soldiers who have voluntarily joined his standard. CAPUA may capitulate or may fall; the prestige of his name,

"Unparalled to Velocian ears,"

may do, as it has done, much; Gaeta may surrender, the King may fly, and probably will, but the moral effect upon the army produced by the events of Wednesday last [illegible] a moment removed.

GARIBALDI was far from the scene. He had gone with his [illegible] far west of Capua, along the ridge of mountains which [illegible] a panoramic view of the [illegible] country. Gen. BIXIO, with about [illegible] followed him. Gen. TURR, with a considerable force, was, as we could hear from the heavy firing in that quarter, engaged about six miles off, on the southwest side of the city, in endeavoring to force the passage of the River Volturno, and the whole attack appeared to be made without plan, order or military arrangement of any kind. I found a regiment sheltered from the fire under the walls of an old monastery; the officer in command told me that he was waiting orders, but could get none. A shell was thrown into the yard, but, bursting on the other side of the wall, did no mischief. The men were [illegible], but no orders came. I was helping [illegible] best of my ability the wounded from the field to the hospital at the entrance of the village, and assisting in burying three men who had been killed in a peasant's cart when the cry arose, that the "cavalry were coming," and the panic seized the troops. In the *melée* I lost my carriage; my servant had very discreetly taken shelter with some priests in the top of a convent, and during his absence the carriage disappeared. I had to walk along the high road to Caserta; a little Swiss soldier who had been wounded by a rifle ball in the wrist, and was going to the hospital there, accompanied me. On our way I saw seven or eight soldiers, among whom were two officers—the Swiss soldier told me they belonged to a Sicilian regiment—seated on one of the long agricultural carts, which they had taken from a field adjoining the road, and were proceeding at a rapid pace to Caserta. As they met troops coming from that town to relieve Santa Maria they spread the panic among them; they cried out, "The cavalry are coming!" "The artillery are close on us!" "We shall all perish!" "Back to Caserta, back!"

More than one regiment wavered and turned. The officers behaved firmly and well, drew their swords, and urged their men on; but the alarm had spread, and the soldiers refused to follow. I followed these mischievous and cowardly fellows to Caserta, asked for the colonel of a regiment who spoke French, gave him my name and address, pointed out the fellows as they entered the space in front of the Palace, and, although I did not request it as a personal favor, I certainly suggested that they should be marched out and shot; they were at once taken to the guard-house and I never saw them more seen by me. It is only just to say that several regiments passed these dastardly runaways unnoticed, and marched on to the relief of the village. [illegible]

You will, doubtless, have seen in the *Times*, before you receive this letter, a vivid account of this affair [illegible] Caserta. Ignorant of military subjects, I do not pretend to describe it; I merely narrate [illegible] witnessed.

The [illegible] inspired the Neapolitans; they have [illegible] advanced posts nearer to Santa Maria, [illegible] of making some stand in the [illegible] master. GARIBALDI's position [illegible] armed by the "justice of his cause" [illegible] the sympathies of all lovers of [illegible]. The difficulties which surround him [illegible] superhuman to surmount, but his purpose is the most [illegible] can actuate human efforts [illegible] by patriotism; and by [illegible] encompass him on

[illegible] side." The telegraphs have been so marvellous, the [illegible] so rapid, that

"one may [illegible] to raising ebb
But keep the on."

His career cannot endure reverses. His great [illegible] will be endangered by any [illegible] out of which he may contrive to [illegible] but he will not even been commenced. Engelhardt have come out and volunteered to lead his troops. But they remain unemployed, and are [illegible] in [illegible] Naples. Many are leaving in disgust. The only solution of the great problem of the freedom and unity of Italy is in the speedy annexation to the constitutional Government of Piedmont. Delay has already engendered plots and intrigues of every character, and the future happiness of millions in jeopardy. A decisive blow is hourly anticipated.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE REVOLUTION.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following as the text of a dispatch addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Sir JAMES HUDSON, British Ambassador at Turin, under date of the 31st of August last:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1860.

SIR: Although Count CAVOUR's note in reply to that you were requested to hand to him did not give a statement of his intentions as precise and complete as the Government of Her Majesty might have desired and expected, it nevertheless did not think it necessary to follow up the matter further.

It considered that in substance that note put aside all idea of attack upon the States of the Emperor of Austria or upon those of the King of Naples, and that at the same time it obliged the King of Sardinia to renounce the cession of any portion of the Italian territory, naturally comprising the Island of Sardinia in [illegible] public engagement. I say a public engagement, because in his note Count CAVOUR refers to a speech made by himself in the name of the Government of the King in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 26th of May.

Still, although Austria, France and England have abandoned from all interference in Sicily and Naples, there nevertheless exists a fear at Paris and at Vienna that the annexation of the Roman and Neapolitan States may be followed by an attack by the Italian forces upon the Venetian possessions of the Emperor of Austria. It is clear that such an attack could not take place without the assent of the King of Sardinia. It is equally clear that, taking a legal view of the question, the King of Sardinia has no excuse for breaking the treaty of Zurich, recently concluded and signed. The King of Sardinia was free not to accept the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich, but, having renounced a continuation of the war, after having given his Royal word to live in peace and friendship with Austria, he is no longer free to cast aside his obligations, and direct a wanton attack against a neighboring Prince.

It is, moreover, evident in the present case, that interests go hand-in-hand with the prescriptions of duty. An attack against the Austrian enemy encamped behind powerful fortresses is not an undertaking in which success may be reasonably expected. *And if such an attack should fail, it would, perhaps offer to Austria, the desired opportunity of restoring the Romagna to the Pope, and Tuscany to the Grand Duke.*

There is good reason to believe that neither of these acts would be considered by France as irreconcilable with the treaty of Zurich; yet such acts would certainly be most detrimental to the independence of Italy and to her future tranquillity. The King of Sardinia, in gaining Lombardy, Parma and Modena, but losing Savoy, Nice and Tuscany, would no longer be able to resist Austria, who would be fighting for a good cause—the preservation of her territory and the redemption of her military honor. The only hope left to Sardinia in such a conflict would be to bring France into the battle-field and excite a European war. We trust Count CAVOUR will not give way to such dangerous illusions. The Great Powers are beat upon the maintenance of peace, and Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic over which she keeps a most careful watch.

The Ministers of the King of Sardinia may preserve Europe from such a danger by following exactly the policy laid down in Count CAVOUR's dispatch of the 30th of May. The Government of her Majesty does not ask for anything more than a faithful execution of that policy.

The British Government is willing to take into account the sentiments and demonstrations to which Count CAVOUR alludes as infractions of international law which the limited powers of the municipal authorities cannot prevent, although in the opinion of many Courts of Europe this indulgence on the part of Great Britain has been thought excessive. Under all circumstances, without regard to what nocturnal enterprises may be undertaken under the protection of vessels belonging to villages along the coast, it is quite clear that no army can attack the Austrian frontier without a distinct order from the King.

These observations seem to us worthy of the serious attention of the Sardinian Government.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to Count CAVOUR, and to leave him a copy.

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

On the subject of the recent entrance of the Piedmontese into the States of the Holy See the Cardinal Secretary of State has addressed the following note to all the members of the diplomatic body residing in Rome. It is dated from the Vatican, 18th inst:—

The undersigned greatly regrets the necessity of communicating to the representatives of the foreign Powers to the Holy See, a statement of facts more and more deplorable; but the force of circumstances is so grave, and the impetuosity of the violence used towards the most pacific of Sovereigns, the august Head of the Church, is so astounding, that he cannot refrain from addressing to them the present communication, being impelled thereto not only by his duty as a Minister, but also by the express commands of his Holiness.

Since I had the honor of explaining to your Excellencies by the note of the 12th inst. that the Piedmontese Government was taking hostile measures against the Government of the Holy See, without any provocation on the part of the latter, adding crime to crime, adding armed revolt to its legitimate authority, in order to obtain possession of the provinces which remain to the Holy See after the usurpation of the Romagnas, the Pontifical Government, relying on its right, has made and is still making every possible effort, despite the small number of its troops, to arrest the impetuosity of the invasion; but the enemy's forces are so overwhelming that it is not possible the defence can hold out long. Pesaro having been captured the Piedmontese took prisoner the Pontifical Delegate, who was even exposed to outrage, as also the commandant, who had resisted the attack. On the other hand, a numerous body attacked Perugia, which, after repulsing a vigorous assault, was compelled to surrender, and the General in command, with the whole garrison, became prisoners of war. The same corps then marched upon Foligno and came to Spoleto. Orvieto has been carried by volunteers, partisans of Piedmont, who now threaten Viterbo.

The Holy Father has seen nearly all the States which are the patrimony of the Church and of Catholics torn away from him bit by bit, notwithstanding that the Emperor of the French has declared to Piedmont that he should have opposed the recent invasion, and would have broken off all relations with that Government, if the latter had not given him the assurance that the noted intimation made to the Holy See would not be carried out, and that the Sardinians would not attack the Pontifical troops.

In this state of things the undersigned Cardinal complains and protests, in the name of his Holiness, against acts so destructive of all laws, human and divine, and as assailing the independence of the Supreme Head of the Church, and the integrity of the temporal domain, with which he has been invested by the dispensations of Providence, for the good of religion and of the Church, and which the Church has lawfully possessed for so many centuries past.

I therefore request your Excellency to communicate to your august Sovereign this complaint and protest. The principles of justice, order, and morality, which all princes are bound to maintain and defend for the safety of their thrones, give assurance that they will oppose a barrier to this spirit of usurpation, which, treading all law under foot, spreads disorder, by armed force, in other States, in order to consummate spoliations to the injury of the lawful sovereign. What also gives no less confidence to the Holy Father is the thought that attention will be paid to the prayers of so many millions of Catholics scattered through all kingdoms, who earnestly implore that a termination may be put to the anguish and calamities in which the common father of all has been plunged.

The undersigned assures your Excellency of his high consideration, &c., ANTONELLI.

GARIBALDI'S QUARREL WITH CAVOUR.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

The dissensions between CAVOUR and GARIBALDI are said to have reached a point at which an explosion of some kind appears imminent—indeed, inevitable. It is reported that GARIBALDI has declared he will publish not only the letter he wrote to the King and the existence of which the Piedmontese *Gazette* lately denied in a prevaricating sort of a way, but also correspondence and documents relating to the share the Sardinian Government had in the invasion of Sicily, the money it had supplied, and other matters which it is supposed M. CAVOUR would much rather not see brought to light.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Petitions are already pouring in to the King and his minister, Count CAVOUR, praying them to take into their own hands the administration of Southern Italy. Those provinces are impatient to arrive at such a settlement, whilst the military and naval officers of the disbanded Neapolitan forces have petitioned the King for leave to enter his service. So long, however, as FRANCIS II. remains at Gaeta (where he lingers with new hope inspired by this lamentable dualism) our Government feels itself bound in propriety to wait before accepting these offers.

Count CAVOUR, with a self-abnegation that does him much honor, was disposed to resign his portfolio, though certain of a Parliamentary majority, provided this personal sacrifice on his part would reestablish concord in Italy; but now that we see Naples invaded by a swarm of republicans and socialists, who take care to let it be known that the difference is not a question of persons but of principles, he has been urged by some of the most influential men, and by RATTAZZI himself, who was supposed to be his Parliamentary rival, not to resign. In a few days the Parliament will, doubtless, confirm this judicious counsel. The dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament requires that CAVOUR should retain office.

THE SIEGE OF ANCONA.

The following letter, from a Manchester gentleman in Ancona, addressed to his father, is published in the *Examiner*:

ANCONA, Sept. 17, 1860.

MY DEAR FATHER: Arriving here this morning, I found the town in a state of siege. I do not know how long I shall be detained, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs. Most of the respectable inhabitants have taken the opportunity of escape from the horrors of war. All communication by land and sea is stopped; the harbor is barred with a chain cable, to prevent egress and ingress for shipping, and we are surrounded by about 30,000 Sardinians, the flower of the Crimea, Solferino and Magenta, or, rather, by Garibaldians of those favorites of his court. They are mustering their troops and those of the Pope, consisting of Austrians, Irish, Poles and other deserters of all nations, under the [illegible] Austrian [illegible] entirely personal adherents to Austrian rule [illegible] They were on the whole tempting [illegible] the fortress [illegible] consulting the best in the meantime [illegible] to [illegible] people were killed in the streets, two men and two children. The enemy are now encamped about twenty miles from town. This afternoon the fleet took up position (about dusk) within gun-range from our batteries, while I was sitting on the walls with Mr. A——. We were ordered off, for fear of the action beginning. The Pope's troops are in the streets, expecting an action momentarily. So, when it comes God help us! I cannot describe the anxiety of the inhabitants. While some are leaving the town, others are on the *qui vive*, not knowing what to do. A few hours, however, must settle this state of affairs. I may add that there is a decided feeling on the part of the troops in favor of GARIBALDI. They say that they are determined not to fight should they be attacked. I am, &c.

PROCLAMATIONS BY GARIBALDI.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following important proclamation is stated to have been issued by GARIBALDI, on the 10th ult.:

THE DICTATOR OF SOUTHERN ITALY TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—When the idea of country was in Italy the idea of a few, the only course was to conspire and die; now we fight and conquer. The patriots are at present numerous enough to form armies and give battle to the enemy. But our victory is not complete; *Italy is not yet entirely free, and we are still very far from the Alps—our glorious goal.* The most precious fruit of these last successes is that we are able to arm ourselves, and to advance. I found you ready to follow me, and now I call you all to my side. Hasten to join the general assembly of those troops, which must be a nation in arms, in order to make Italy free and one, whether it please the mighty of the earth or not.

Gather in the squares of your towns, organizing yourselves with that popular instinct of war which will enable you to attack the enemy unitedly.

The chiefs of the corps thus formed will, before their arrival at Naples, apprise the Director of the Ministry of War of their approach, in order that everything which is necessary may be ready. For the corps which would come here more conveniently by sea proper arrangements will be made.

Italians, the moment is critical. Already some of our brothers are fighting the stranger in the heart of Italy. *Let us go and meet them in Rome, in order to march thence all together upon the Territory of Venice.* All that is our duty and our right we shall be able to effect if we are strong. Arms, then, and men: heart, steel, and liberty! G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 19, 1860.

PROCLAMATION TO THE VENETIANS.

The following proclamation has also been issued by GARIBALDI:

NOBLE CITIZENS: The present war, made solely by the arms of the people, is the only national one that can give us a country. Our battles are so many stations of our march to the Alps, on the summit of which we will only halt. Well you feel it, O noble Venetians, who here propose collecting means for the war, and who publish in a journal called *Il Corriere di Venezia* such a proclamation as will call entire Italy to fight on the Venetian lands. I praise you for this patriotic intention, and incite you in the work which will complete and hasten the victory of all.

I authorize you, then, in writing, as I did yesterday by word of mouth, to form a "Patriotic Venetian Commission," for the object of collecting aid of all sorts in this meridional part of Italy, for the advantage of the insurrectional war that we are making for the common liberty. I need not control your enterprise by sending persons in my confidence to direct you; such persons you have, and worthy both of the undertaking and of the illustrious name you have placed at your head.

You will find here, for certain, a fellow-feeling equal to yours. The Dictator, G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 19.

AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

REVIVAL OF THE KOSSUTH EXCITEMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Hungarians are resolved to recover their constitutional rights and privileges, and it is certain that they calculate on assistance from abroad. A great deal of French gold is now in circulation in Hungary, and it is strongly suspected that large quantities of arms have recently been smuggled into the country. Not only is the name of KOSSUTH again in the mouths of the people, but a few days ago the authorities laid hands on "Kossuth notes" of the nominal value of 1,200 florins. Travelers who return from Hungary state that the inhabitants of that country appear to be quite indifferent to what is said and done in the Reichsrath. The reconciliation between the Magyars and South Slaves is said to be "perfect." Recently, several "ill-disposed" persons have been arrested in the Voivodina, and at once transported to the interior of the empire.

The New-York Press and the Prince.

From the London Times.

The old Adam is hardly dead in the breast of American Republicans. They are not loyal, because they have no Queen or Prince of their own, but in default of affection they are strong in curiosity. It is evident that a Royal personage is still in their eyes something more than an ordinary man. His sayings are utterances of note, his doings are occurrences not only to be remarked, but to be made known with all the rapidity of modern science. When the Prince of Wales left England we were prepared for a cordial but decorous reception of his Royal Highness by the people of the States which his great-grandfather governed. We conceived, from our own reasonings, and from the tone of American journalists, that the Prince would be hospitably received in the chief cities of the Union, and would by his presence, perhaps, obliterate still further the traces of animosity between the two countries; but were not prepared for the impulsive inquisitiveness of New-York and her sister cities. It appears from all that we can learn of the Prince's trip, that a curiosity so devouring exists, or is supposed by the American Press to exist, concerning our heir apparent, that the most trifling circumstances connected with his stay are considered worthy, not only of type, but of telegraphy. What the excitement will be when Baron RENFREW waltzes for the first time in New-York may be judged by the manner in which the leading journals report his proceedings in the quiet provinces to the north. The Channel agitation has furnished the American public with details even more exciting than those connected with the ball at Quebec. The New-York *Herald*, in large capitals, proclaims "The Orangemen still obstinate;" "The 'Rogue's March' played for the "Duke of Newcastle;" "He is not to be bullied;" "Probable Reaction;" and in long columns of news informs its readers that the excitement is intense, that bloodshed is expected, and that the Prince of Wales is told "to go home." But in a day or two we have "The Orange Excitement Subsiding;" "The Prince at Cobourg. Rice Lake, Peterborough and Port Hope;" "He shakes hands with the crowd;" "Address from an Indian Chief one hundred years old;" "Showers of Bouquets." Then we are informed that there was a ball at Cobourg, that the Prince opened it with Miss BEATTY, daughter of the Mayor, and gaily promenaded the room with his partners. His Royal Highness's caution, according to the same authority, is indicated by the fact that he would not enter the ball-room until the floor had been strengthened by fir-trees placed underneath.

All this shows nothing but the interest which a people divided from the old monarchical, aristocratical world, and unused to the visits of "distinguished personages," feels in the advent of English Royalty. The grotesque exaggeration which is a feature in American narrative of course appears in the reports which are given of the Prince's proceedings. According to all accounts, New-York journalists of the most inventive minds follow in the train of the youthful Englishman. He can neither eat nor drink, dance nor go to a review, without being liable to have his demeanor criticised by half-a-dozen most enterprising penmen. He tripped in a polka, and in ten minutes it was telegraphed to the New-York Press. Probably within half an hour it was known in Texas. The number of times he dances, and the dresses and behavior of his timid colonial partners, are they not chronicled by the New-York *Herald*, and shouted about the streets of the American metropolis by enterprising newsboys?

Many people will consider all this as vulgar, as denoting a low tone in the civilization of the people which reads such productions, and will contrast this excessive inquisitiveness and relentless publicity with the reticence of our own Press. We cannot wholly concur in this view. The American papers present but a reflection of the American character, in which a craving for excitement, and more especially the excitement of curiosity, holds a principal place. Indeed, there is hardly anything in the Prince's tour more calculated to satisfy a reflecting Englishman than the interest which has been shown by Americans in his doings, an interest of which the New-York *Herald* and its compeers are the rough and, it may be, the indelicate exponents. Under the appearance of commonplace curiosity is evidently concealed a warm sympathy with the Prince who has been so early placed in such a difficult position, and who has, it is allowed, by all, conducted himself with singular affability and discernment. If a scion of the proudest and most powerful family of the Continent were to visit the Western World, we may be sure that the New-York papers would not care to relate that "he danced twenty-three times," or to invent the occurrence that "he wept copiously," when met by an ill-judged political demonstration. We believe that the Americans are, on the whole, good-humored in their remarks, and so we can afford to laugh good-humoredly at their eccentricities. At any rate, it is of no use quarreling with what we cannot help, and it is pretty certain that the triumphs of New-York reporting have yet to begin. If they have given such melodramatic accounts of the Canadian progress, how will they describe the New-York balls? We must prepare ourselves for large capitals detailing the Prince's manner of eating an ice, and for accurate descriptions of the toilets of all his partners.

The exaggeration, however, which is pardonable and amusing in unimportant matters, cannot be allowed to pass without notice when it refers to political differences, which are always lamentable, and may at any time become dangerous. The American Press has given accounts of the Orange manifestations, which convey a very incorrect notion of the political state of the Province. The fact is that the extreme section, which forgot the duties of loyalty and politeness in Upper Canada, contains but a small portion even of the ultra Protestants of the Provinces, and that even this body did not presume to act with the malevolence imputed to it in these incorrect reports. It is, however, of little use arguing what the Upper Canadian Orangemen did, and what they did not do; suffice it to say that, without any ill will to the Prince or his attendants, and, indeed, with the loudly-expressed intention of showing surpassing loyalty, they acted violently and indecorously. That they have by this time seen the folly and impropriety of their course we feel cer-

tain, and that when the lady to the British Throne leaves the Province she will leave behind her more attachment to it than the Canadian Protestants, although [illegible] has been necessary [illegible] Protestant [illegible] like [illegible] exercised [illegible] sometimes been [illegible] thought unable to [illegible] Protestant [illegible] station, will really [illegible] that [illegible] thing in the constitution of [illegible] political [illegible] which gives this vitality [illegible] Orange [illegible] Association [illegible] this is indeed the case. Orangeism is not merely a religious, but a political association in British America, and it is an association which is chiefly defensive. The preponderance of the Catholic population in numbers, and their able drilling at elections, have enabled them to pass measures against which the Protestants are still strongly incensed. The voice of the extreme Protestants is heard through the Orange Lodges, and we cannot wonder, though we may regret, that they should have determined to assert their claims both in season and out of season.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

GREAT AUGMENTATION OF THE TROOPS AT ROME.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that on Thursday a Privy Council was held at St. Cloud, at which it is understood that a proposal of Gen. DE GOYON, to augment the French army of occupation of Rome to 20,000, and, as some say, to put down GARIBALDI, was discussed. It is to be feared that the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war, and, at the best, put an end for a long time to come to all hope of the regeneration of Italy.

Marshal VAILLANT leaves Paris to take the command of the French army of Italy, and he will speedily be followed by two divisions. Simultaneous with this news it is stated more positively than ever that the Pope has made up his mind to leave Rome. What possible excuse can there be for the French invasion of Italy. Every French newspaper now cries out on GARIBALDI. He has just formed at Naples a *Red* Ministry, but the term *red* does not, in Italy, mean Republicanism, but distrust of France.

THE CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

GEN. LAMORICIERE AND THE WHOLE GARRISON PRISONERS OF WAR.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Sardinian fleet having yesterday, by a bold manœuvre, destroyed all the battalion of the Pope at Ancona, Gen. LAMORICIERE sent two envoys to Ancona this day, and the articles of capitulation were drawn up.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29—2 P. M.

Ancona capitulated this morning. Gen. LAMORICIERE is a prisoner of war with the whole garrison.

BOLOGNA, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Ancona has capitulated. Gen. LAMORICIERE and the whole garrison are prisoners of war.

MISCELLANEOUS ITALIAN NEWS.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The King has left Turin amid the cheering of the population. Prince CARIGNAN has arrived here in the quality of Lieutenant of the King.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, Sept. 29.

The *Patrie* says the Vanguard of the Sardinian army is at Tivoli, 6 kilometers from Rome.

The same journal announces that the Neapolitan Royalists have retaken and are masters of the Volturno.

THE IRISH IN ITALY.

The Marquis of Normandy, in a letter to the Globe, extols the bravery of the Irish at Spoleto, and shows that the telegrams from good sources are not worthy of credit, and expresses sympathy for the unfortunate young sovereign of Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revenue accounts for the quarter ending this day show a decrease on the whole, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of about £600,000. On Customs there is a decrease of about £700,000, and on excise of about £450,000. Against this, however, are placed net increase on stamps, taxes, income tax, Post-office and Crown lands. The accounts for the year ending this day exhibit an increase, as compared with the previous year, of upwards of £4,800,000. On excise there is an increase of nearly £360,000; on stamps about £280,000; on taxes about £67,000; on income tax £4,620,000; on Post-office, £115,000; on Crown Lands, nearly £8,000; on the other hand there is a falling off in the Customs of more than £1,4 0,000, and on miscellaneous £245,000. The decrease in customs and duties for the quarter and the year, may be attributed principally to the remitted duties. The decrease on excise for the quarter is only apparent, and arises from the altered period of collecting the malt duties, consequent on the shortened term of credit. The increase on excise for the year is derived from the shortening of the malt credit, which has realized £7,000,000 and improved the receipts generally. The large increase on the year may be explained by the additional duty for the last financial year being collected in the first half of the year now ending.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Business in the Stock Exchange is very limited, and the general tone of the market is rather flat, the cold and wet weather having a depressing influence. British Railway Stocks are rather heavy.

MADRID, Friday Evening.

Signor LEYMORI has been appointed Captain-General of the Phillipine Islands. Gen. NARVEZ is to return to Spain, and will reside at Lazas.

An official has been shot at the Cape for having committed an act of insubordination.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 29—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been rather animated, and prices have improved. The final quotations of Rentes were 68f. 65c., or 20c. higher than yesterday.

The letter which the Emperor of the French left at Mahon, on his passage to Algiers, contained friendly compliments to the Queen of Spain.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-Morrow.

UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIANS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Synods of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches in Canada have just concluded important meetings at Montreal. Although distinctive in name, these bodies have had little else to keep them apart, and for two or three years past negotiations have been pending which had in view their consolidation. The discussions on this subject in the Free Presbyterian Synod culminated in the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the United Synod, to request a conference. The proposition was at once acceded to by the latter body, and the two Synods assembled together in Knox's Church the same afternoon. Some modifications of the basis of Union which had been partially agreed upon were made, and then it was formally adopted. The Synods then met again separately, and each adopted the preamble and the other parts of the basis, and in the evening a meeting was held to discuss the name which should be given the United Church. It was determined, after some debate, to designate the body as the "Canada Presbyterian Church," and, by a vote of 46 to 30, a resolution was adopted to hold a special meeting to consummate the Union at Toronto on the 20th of December next. A number of joint Committees were appointed to complete the necessary preliminaries, and the Synods adjourned. The result seems to be hailed with delight by all parties. The Presbyterians in Nova Scotia, however, have been the leaders in this Union movement. By a singular coincidence, at the time when the preliminaries for the coalition in Canada were under discussion, that in Nova Scotia was in process of consummation, and the celebration of the event occurred at Pictou on the 4th and 5th inst. Addresses were made by a number of prominent clergymen residing in the Province, and the members of the two bodies formally gave one another the hand of fellowship. The two bodies in Canada are now known as "The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

EPISCOPALIAN MISSION.

The Board of Missions of the Episcopalian Church has been in session at New-Haven, Conn., during the past week. Among those who were in attendance we notice Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Bishop Johns, of Virginia; Bishop McIlvain of Ohio; Bishop Wittingham, of Maryland; Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; Bishop Talbot, of Nebraska; Bishop Burgess, of Maine; Bishop Lee, of Delaware, Bishop Mead, of Virginia; and Rev. Drs. Vinton, Chauncey, Cook, Hawks and Anthon, of this City. The report on Foreign Missions shows that the total receipts of the Board from Oct. 1, 1859, to Oct. 1, 1860, were $65,269 07. Of this amount, $19,304 98 were for the missions in South America, $8,331 57 for those in China, $1,705 59, for those in Japan, $11,624 44 for specific objects, and $43,653 44 for the General Fund. The total expenditures were $86,822 26. Of these the Mission in Africa received $34,720 71, and those in China $26,656 99. For salaries $3,900 were expended. The several sections of the report were referred to the appropriate Committees.

THE UNITARIANS.

The Unitarian Autumnal Convention was com-

[illegible] at New-Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday last. [illegible] Rizer, of New-Bedford, [illegible] Rev. Mass. W. J. Rossi, of New-[illegible] Rev. [illegible] Hill, D. D., of Antioch [illegible] Full delegations [illegible] attendance. A [illegible] Rev. [illegible] and Lords of the West, [illegible] Cambridge, elicited a live [illegible] Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. [illegible] Rev. Dr. ELIOT, of St. Louis, and others, took part. On motion, a contribution was taken up in aid of the ministry in Kansas.... The Unitarian Sunday School Society has just closed its sessions at Fitchburg, Mass. The Treasurer, GEO. W. FISK, of Boston, reports that the annual receipts were $1,695 41, and the expenses $1,762 16. The discussions revealed that the Society was by no means in a flourishing condition, and various measures were proposed to increase its vitality. One of the most interesting subjects which were considered was, "Should our pupils receive direct doctrinal instruction in the Sunday School, or should they only be prepared to think and examine in future for themselves?" The general opinion seemed to be that children should not be left to mature their own judgments in after life. Rev. Mr. WHITE, of Keene, N. H., delivered an address on the cultivation of a missionary spirit among children.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The *Observer* and *Evangelist* resign a very large part of their space to reports of the proceedings of the American Board of Missions, while the *Independent* compresses them into about two columns. All the journals, irrespective of denomination, congratulate the Christian community upon the important results which have been attained by the Board. In the course of its comments the *Observer* says:

"Place was not given, even for an hour, to the exciting subject of Slavery. It is many years since the Board has been allowed to a tend to its appropriate work with so little interruption from this source. An effort was made by a single individual, in two or three different forms, to obtain some action on the subject of the Slave-trade, but it was promptly put down, and that too at the instance of the same persons who, for two or three years past, have sought to introduce the subject into the American Tract Society, when it has met to attend to the business of its anniversaries. We regard this as ominous for good, not only to the American Board but to other religious institutions. May they all be permitted to prosecute their work with as little interruption."

The *Independent*, with a casuistry which many will regard as rather refined, coming from this source, remarks:

"*Yet the strength of the institution, to-day, lies in the fact that while it has pursued its own work, it has meddled with no other work.* On the one hand, those who have desired to obtain from it some testimony for the distinctive doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Societies, have never succeeded to their full content. On the other hand, when its own missionaries among the Choctaws would have compromised it with the new doctrines that have become characteristic of Southern Christianity, and would have drawn it into the same pit into which the Nassau-street American Tract Society has fallen, their failure was complete. They found that though the Board had nothing to say by way of testimony against Slavery in the abstract, for effect upon public opinion, it would not submit to any interference of chiefs or politicians with the conduct of its missions, or to any demand for the recognition of Slavery as a Divine and Christian institution. It is this earnest singleness of aim which gives so high a character to the annual meetings of the Board. The meeting is a foreign missionary meeting—nothing less—nothing else."

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The *Observer* publishes a letter from Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain on board the *Niagara*. It was written at St. Paul de Loanda on the 15th of August. Mr. STEWART says:

"While there are no direct attempts made to proselyte, I am happy to say there is much in the religious services on board our ship, calculated, I think, to be suggestive, if not impressive, to them, and to lead to thought and inquiry as to the truths and spirituality of the Christian religion. We have regular worship, at which the whole ship's company attend, on the quarter-deck, every morning and evening, as well as the public services of the Sabbath, when congregational singing by the officers and crew, and a sermon, are added to prayer. This worship is open to the free observance of the Japanese, and is regarded by them with respectful attention and interest. At first, the princes, when on deck at the time the ship's company were thus assembled, retired to their apartments, but of late they often remain as spectators.

The professing Christians among the sailors, a dozen in number, hold a prayer-meeting on the berth-deck every evening. It was commenced the first night we were at sea, after leaving New-York. Many of the fifty servants attached to the Embassy have been attracted to the vicinity of this by the singing of hymns, and, no doubt, have informed themselves of the nature and meaning of this new a

...ness of the week, but without animation. Sugar quiet. Cotton, Coffee, and Breadstuffs firm. Money in more demand. Consols leave off 93¾@93¾ for money, 93¾@93¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5-1¾. Mexican Dollars, 5-2¾, nominal; the price for the $5,400,000 arrived per *Tasmania* will not be fixed for some days. American Eagles, 76-3. Doubloons: Spanish, 76-6@77; South American, 74@74-6 ₱ oz."

MR. E. F. SALTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been a steady market in London during the past week in American Securities, without any fluctuation of moment. United States 5 per cent. Bonds are rather weaker, being sellers at 93¾. We note an inquiry for Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds.

Considerable excitement was produced early in the week by information, per telegraph, that the Illinois Central Directors had arranged to give the holders of options expiring in February, 1861, the privilege of having them extended during a period of three years, on a holder of ten shares paying up $80 on one share. As there are 60,000 options out, it follows, if parties accepted the offer, that on 8,000 shares $80 would be paid; thus giving the Company $640,000 additional funds, with which to redeem debt, if any, or to purchase Construction Bonds. On arrival of the *Fulton*, the letters brought full particulars, from which it appears that, in consequence of the whole of the Bonds not being issued in 1857, the number of options out is reduced from 80,000 to 64,000. Since the above was known the shares have steadily declined, closing sellers at 18 discount. The effect on options was to cause an advance from 3¾ to 5¼ premium. Erie shares have been in strong demand. They close very firm at 32."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of Sept., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,965,466	Increase.. £127,215
Other deposits	13,179,934	Decrease.. 206,712
Rest	3,784,946	Increase.. 5,308
Gov't securities	9,668,511	Unchanged.
Other securities	19,559,349	Decrease.. 15,729
Notes unemployed	9,133,349	Decrease.. 82,365

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,823,490, being a decrease of £34,010; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £16,255,951, showing a decrease of £123,807, when compared with the preceding return.

The September return of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is as follows:

September, 1860	$461,332
September, 1859	393,203
Increase	$71,129

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week of October:

1860	$63,115
1859	54,820
Gain	$8,295

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company the first week in October were:

1860	$49,349
1859	30,203
Increase	$9,146

The official statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the first week of October, were:

1860	$70,136
1859	55,654
Increase	$14,482

The following is the Illinois Central Company's statement for September, 1860:

3,494.84 acres sold for	$138,630 16
31,647.5 acres sold since 1st Jan. for	$505,290 45
1,287,260.55 acres sold previously for	15,735,837 02
1,268,907.60 Total	
Bonds canceled in September	$16,241,117 47
Bonds canceled previously	$54,000
Total bonds canceled	1,752,500
Cash receipts in September	$1,806,500
Total cash and bonds to Sept. 30, 1860	$80,641 88
Earnings for September, 1860	3,751,035 65
Earnings for September, 1859	$257,653 83
	248,655 59
Increase	$10,978 24
Earnings since Jan. 1, 1860	$1,870,151 47
Corresponding period of 1859	1,442,462 88
Increase	$427,701 59

We learn that the Company received for the first week in October, in cash collections in the Land Department, the large sum of $59,000, equal to about three fourths of the whole sum in September. The managers here, as well as the Commissioner of the Land Office in Chicago, are in the highest spirits in regard to this important branch of the Company's business. The cash collections from the sale of previous years, afford even a more substantial evidence of renewed prosperity than the new sales of Land, this fall.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the last week of October were in:

	1860.	1859.
Freight	$35,283 60	$47,106 09
Passengers	12,277 21	13,267 91
Rent, Tools		10,225 30
Total	$47,740 81	$69,499 23

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Total receipts	$308,116 53
Payments	448,365 66
Balance	4,508,325 17

Receipts for Customs, $65,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$779 313	$1,011,370	$1,635,367
Thrown on Market	832,760	924,696	1,598,466
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$49,492,494	$95,967,787	$87,983,481
Thrown on Market	57,197,681	95,923,383	88,435,679

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources (except teams,) at Chicago, according to WELLS's *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, from the 1st of January for three years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	190,550	61,293	156,227
January 16	176,540	79,201	231,852
January 23	177,680	*72,350	333,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,258
February 6	96,864	136,778	241,890
February 13	150,054	133,286	268,120
February 20	173,068	127,947	254,501
February 27	232,123	112,056	196,588
March 5	190,096	101,260	131,993
March 12	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,662	162,185	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,379	281,266
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,637	120,686	428,919
April 24	316,750	106,946	539,977
May 1	278,682	188,432	516,564
May 8	497,514	213,831	536,293
May 15	493,612	228,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	222,136	817,163
May 29	397,988	279,887	827,348
June 5	397,976	514,634	675,103
June 12	542,020	474,302	594,976
June 19	963,474	3042795	675,512
June 26	1,171,361	274,848	827,271
July 3	1,209,655	292,421	960,345
July 10	963,877	190,072	685,897
July 17	742,874	304,170	906,982
July 24	536,938	231,644	646,476
July 31	303,618	126,838	669,123
August 7	301,967	160,567	913,898
August 14	411,977	356,768	1,212,795
August 21	909,750	523,133	1,648,110
August 28	1,244,955	853,909	1,345,137
September 4	975,807	876,421	1,365,597
September 11	819,080	824,090	1,306,278
September 18	621,940	865,364	1,352,338
September 25	685,212	664,526	1,092,577
October 2	753,305	969,121	1,143,913
October 9	734,743	899,626	1,264,736

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since Jan. 1, now reach 27,530,952 bushels, or 14,402,243 bushels greater than at the same time last year, and 7,445,589 bushels greater than to the same time in 1858.

The following table shows the difference in the receipts of the four principal articles in the two years, from Jan. 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.		
Flour bbls	459,304	384,395	Dec..	69,909
Wheat, bush	5,492,536	9,806,203	Inc...	4,313,667
Corn, bush	4,095,915	14,123,571	Inc...	10,027,656
Oats, bush	916,947	1,095,931	Inc...	178 984

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of September, 1860, were:

September, 1860	$600.124 06
Earnings Sept. 1859	462,797 45
Increase	$137,326 61

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the Principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 27,087 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,596 bushels Wheat, 9,409 bushels Corn, 212 bushels Rye, 13,420 bushels Barley, 22,465 bushels Oats, 155 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,040 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continued quiet, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3,000 mats Java at 16¼c.@16¾c.; 350 bags Laguayra, chiefly at 15c.; 1,400 bags Rio, part at 14½c.@14¾c.; and 270 bags St. Domingo at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ ₱.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention and sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,200 bales, at full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ ₱	7	7	7½	7¾
Middling, ₱ ₱	10¾	11	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ ₱	12¼	12½	12⅝	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request to-day, at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Shippers are disposed to buy freely. Sales to-day, 20,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45, inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 30
Interior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inquired for at full prices. The reported sales comprise 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 10 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 750 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and firm, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather less active, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of holders, and at the close, the market was heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, including white Western ordinary to very choice at $1 42@$1 55; amber Western, strictly prime, at $1 33; red Western at $1 35@$1 37; amber Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 30; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 25; white Kentucky at $1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at rising prices. Sales 63,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c., chiefly within the range, for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, and 74c.@75c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 80c. ₱ bushel; sales 850 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady. Sales 11,200 bushels, including Canada West at 82c.@84c.; Canada East at 77c.@80c.; and State part at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request including Canada 37½c.@38½c.; Western at 37c.@38c.; and State 38c.@39c. ₱ bushel. WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, says: "The market for Broom Corn is ranging very wide in prices, because some lots are very finely cut and put up, besides being excellent brush, and accordingly have sold at $70@$75 and even $80, while at the same time some very good lots have sold at $50@$65, and inferior at $40@$45. The bulk of the present offerings are taken at $55@$65."

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 10:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	414,581	423 668	443,918	370,299
Wheat, bush	9,348,268	5,602,001	8,198,982	4,495,855
Corn, bush	14,371,632	4,091,910	12,475,260	3,335,319
Oats, bush	1,388,523	935,261	845,758	684,507
Rye, bush	207,422	147,880	72,699	68,737
Barley, bush	371,177	311,710	129,785	134,219

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River at former rates.

HIDES—There has been less activity in the market this week, but with a good inquiry from dealers prices are firm. The stock of Sole-leather Hides has been much reduced and present a very meagre assortment to select from. The current receipts are moderate. The principal sales have been 14,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 4,500 Buenos Ayres, Kip, 24c.@24¾c., 6 months; 2,500 Orinoco, 23¾c., 6 months; 2,100 Porto Cabello, 21¾c., 6 months; 1,500 Maracaibo, 21½c., 6 months; 1,000 Rio Hache, private terms; 300 Western, 18c., 6 months.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased, yet prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 575 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 70c.@18 80; new Prime, at $11 37½@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard rules quiet at steady rates. Sales 185 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 325 bbls., at $6 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $8@$8 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 660 bbls., mainly at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, yet rates have not varied remarkably. For Liverpool: Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@11¾d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @7 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 12.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 17 East 22d-st., 33.4x98.9, four-story, high-stoop, brown stone $33,700

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The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is embellished with a fine portrait of the Prince, accompanied with a biographical sketch which many persons will be glad to obtain and preserve as a souvenir of his visit to New-York.

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GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—"Who shall sing if not the Republicans?" Wide-Awake Vocalist, or Hall Splitter's Song-Book, reduced to 75 cents per dozen, THIS DAY, Oct. 10. E. A. DAGGETT, No. 393 Broadway, Publisher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

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Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

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Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

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It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

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Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

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The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

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E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
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DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS
AT ONCE REMOVED.
READ TESTIMONY.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER treated me very successfully and satisfactorily. My hearing was restored, and continues as good as ever, and I add my testimony in his favor. G. B. LAMAR,
President of the Bank of the Republic.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER—*Dear Sir:* I take great pleasure in testifying to your superior skill in restoring my hearing. My case has been given up as hopeless by our best physicians and Professors.

JOHN SAINTHORP, No. 67 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1860.

OFFICE No. 107 CLINTON-PLACE,
BETWEEN 5TH 6TH AVS.;

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE
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RESTORES HAIR
RESTORES GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
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WITHOUT DYEING.
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Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.
For sale everywhere, and by
FENTOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Grahams, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-sts.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBRE'S PATENT SEALING-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 582 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLAREN, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ISABELLA GRAPES—UNRIVALED IN CLUSter and flavor. New cider—pure juice—$2 50 per bbl. Cider vinegar, warranted pure. Apples for shipping from the Pelham Farm. For sale by W. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

PEW.—FOR SALE, A PEW, FAVORABLY LOcated in St. Thomas' Church, (Dr. Morgan.) Address Box No. 1,301 New-York Post-office.

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FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

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This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.

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$25 REWARD.—LOST—DURING THE PASSing of the procession, on Thursday, a gold hunting lever watch, No. 2,871. The above reward will be paid on its being left at No. 112 Wall-st.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH INST., ONE metal FOB—MONNAIE, containing a small amount of money. The owner can have the same by applying to L. H. FACKITE, No. 2 Cooper Institute.

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RED ASH COAL.—DISCHARGING, A PURE article, stove and egg sizes, at a reduction of 50 cents per ton from the yard prices, if taken direct from the boat. Also, Lehigh, Broad Mountain, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel coals, at lowest market rates.

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Corner Canal and Center and Jane and West sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, No. 1 (three hundred and fifty thousand having been issued the first twenty-two months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which will be ready by Nov. 1. It will contain some 30 pages more than the present Bell, and the price will be only $2 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 19,000 copies. Schools and booksellers desiring 100 or more copies will please forward their orders.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

ST. MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Atlantic-st., near Powers-st., Brooklyn.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the church edifice recently purchased by this congregation will be consecrated. Rev. HENRY J. SCHMIDT, D. D., of Columbia College, assisted by Rev. WM. HULL, Pastor of the Church, will perform the Consecration Service, after which a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by Rev. J. L. SCHOCK, of New-York City. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. WM. D. STROBEL, D. D., of Red Hook, N. Y., will preach. The public are invited to attend.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, Pastor. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed TO-MORROW, Oct. 7, (O. V.) Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor will likewise preach. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. P. S.—Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in which all may join in Christian Love. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the evening sermon, *Man's Royalty and God's Democracy,* suggested by the visit of the Prince of Wales to our City. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE, IN the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.—Rev. MARC FIVAS, of Lausanne, Switzerland, will preach (in French) TO MORROW (and the following Sundays) at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in Brooklyn every TUESDAY EVENING at 7½, in the lecture-room of Dr. Spear's Church, corner of Amity and Clinton sts.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Corner of Hanson-place and Fort-land-av.—Rev. M. G. HOUSE, Pastor. There will be preaching at this church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JABEZ S. SWAN, of New London, and at 3 P. M., by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of New-York. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

SEAMEN'S UNION MISSION.—ESTABLISHed on a broad and liberal basis. Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, Chaplain. Divine service will be held on board the *Mary E. Mangam,* at Pier No. 6 North River, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Bibles, Testaments and tracts, in different languages, distributed. Seamen and their friends are cordially invited.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN WILL preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. In the evening, by request, the lecture to young people upon *The First Step in Sin,* will be repeated. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.—LAMARtine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, of Westerly, R. I., will preach TO-MORROW, (the 14th inst.) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, at Greenpoint, on 8th-st., between Meserole and Norman avs., at 3½ P. M., in a building newly fitted up for the First Christian Society of that place.

ELDER L. H. JAMESON, OF INDIANA, will preach in the Christian Chapel 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., next LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, L. C. BREWER, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Also, services every evening during the week.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILLER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Sabbath School exercises will be of a very interesting character. Mr. HORACE WATERS will be present, with his choir of juvenile singers.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Missionary from Africa, will preach NEXT SUNDAY, in the afternoon, and Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, in the EVENING.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock at Union Hall, Greenpoint, and at the Sanctuary, No. 168 1st-st., N. Y., at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Subject—*Israel's Restoration, and the Millenium.* The public are respectfully invited.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—PREACHING in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) corner of Broadway and 34th-st., MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the seventh sermon upon a *Future Life.* Sunday School at 2 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WILL hold regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. MIX in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

UNIVERSALISM—ITS BIBLICAL ADVANTAGES—Subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—North side of 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The Holy Rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, Oct 14, by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. Divine service will be commenced at 4 o'clock.

DR. SPRING'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—The *memorial* meeting, which was to have taken place in August last, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Dr. SPRING'S settlement over the Brick Church, will take place next Monday evening, in the Church, at 7 o'clock.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the N. J. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) will be held in the church corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SABBATH MORNING, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The musical exercises will be under the direction of Mr. Horace Waters.

REV. B. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner 4th and Smith 3d sts., Williamsburgh, is repeating a series of discourses, by special request, on the History and Doctrines of the leading Christian denominations. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING—*Methodism.*

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, REV. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, at the Historical Library, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING. *Infant Salvation.*

DODWORTH'S HALL.—REV. JOHN PIERPONT will occupy the desk in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday, Oct. 14) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Ninth-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Special Sunday-School prayer meeting at 2 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTestant Episcopal) 54th st., west of 8th-av. Hours of service, Sundays, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School, 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. G. J. GEER, Rector.

PREACHING AT THE HALL, CORNER OF Broadway and 47th-st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. GAHS, formerly Missionary in the West for the American S. S. Union, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. HALSEY RAUPP. Sunday-School at 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Theme—*The Simplicity of Christianity,* and Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. THOMPSON'S NEW WORK ON *Eternal Punishment* will be noticed at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Rev. T. W. CONWAY, will preach TO-MORROW in the Church in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Residents in the vicinity are invited to attend.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery, every SUNDAY. Subject on the 14th, at 3 P. M.—*The Issues and the Candidates of the Presidential Campaign;* at 7½ P. M., *Negro Suffrage.* Platform

New-York Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published every morning, (Sunday excepted,) at the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, sarved at 125 Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

BRYAN'S GARDEN—GIRLS WASHED ASHORE—DARKEY SONGS, &c.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ATHENE ARDEN.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—OLD MAMMOTH.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—DANCING AND FUN.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE WRECK OF THE WAVE—JACK ROBINSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE YOUTHFUL BRIGAND—THE WORLD OF THE MODERN TIME—ASPENDEL—LA-DY AND GENTLEMAN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Afternoon and Evening—Ice Cream and Ice Exhibition.

CONCERT SALOON, BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.—HERRMANN'S BALL.

CASTLE GARDEN—N. P. WILLIS—WEBSTER'S FIRST GARDEN PARTY.

To Correspondents.

In reply to inquiries, we desire to state that Mr. H. J. Raymond's speech on the Fusion Movement, and the consequences of defeating an election of President by the People and carrying it to the House of Representatives, has been published in a neat pamphlet of eight pages, and may be had on application at the TIMES Office. Price $5 for 500, $8 for 1,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Prince of Wales and suite yesterday visited the New-York University, the Woman's Library, the Astor Library, the Cooper Institute, and the Free Academy, and then rode to the Central Park, where he assisted at the accomplishing of an English oak and an American elm. At most of these places addresses were presented to the Prince. At 1 P. M. he breakfasted at the residence of Mayor WOOD on the Bloomingdale-road, and at 3½ o'clock he was received at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Fort Washington. Leaving there, he rode to the foot of Fifty-third and Fifteenth-street, and, embarking on the *Trumpeter*, sailed through Harlem River, under the High Bridge, past the institutions on the East River, down which he sailed in the *Harriet Lane*. It was 6½ P. M. when the Royal party landed at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, and returned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The doings at the grand ball at the Academy, last night, will be found duly chronicled in our columns this morning.

The *Africa* arrived at this port yesterday, and we publish interesting details of the brief synopsis of her news telegraphed from Cape Race. No particulars are received concerning the fall of Ancona. Two official documents of importance will be found among our extracts—one is the formal protest of Cardinal ANTONELLI against the invasion of the Papal States, addressed to the Representatives of all foreign Powers at Rome; the other is a note addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin, in which the English Secretary deplores the consequences of any attack being made on the Austrian possessions in Venetia. An interesting account of the Garibaldian regime at Capua is given by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who has been for some time at the seat of war. There are indications of a revolutionary movement in Hungary, and the name of KOSSUTH is frequently on the mouths of the people.

It is believed by our correspondent, who writes from Vera Cruz on the 17th ult., that the Spaniards have only temporarily withdrawn their vessels from the rendezvous off Sacrificios, and that they will return in November, with a larger fleet, and commence the reconquest of the country. We shall soon have opportunities to judge of the truth of this conjecture. In the meantime, Gen. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces, has notified foreign ministers and consuls of his determination to invest and bombard the capital. Both parties are in great straits for money, and this has caused the temporary suspension of the war.

We learn from the Purser of the steamship *De Soto*, which arrived last night from New-Orleans and Havana, which latter port she left on the 8th inst., that on the 1st a Spanish war steamer captured the American screw steamer *City of Norfolk*, which she discovered ashore near Sierra Morena. It appears that on the night previous the *City of Norfolk* had landed a cargo of 800 negroes, which she had brought from the Coast of Africa, and that she had been deserted and sent to sea with a full head of steam on, with the expectation that she would soon founder—measures having been taken to secure that end. The current, however, drifted her ashore, where she was found, as above stated. The discovery resulted in the capture of 500 of the negroes, together with the crew. The latter have been taken to Key West by the United States steamer *Crusader*. There is no other news of importance.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election have begun to come in, but do not vary essentially the result as already announced—the differences between the reported and the official majorities about counterbalancing each other. In the First Congressional District (Philadelphia,) in which the success of LEHMAN, the Democratic candidate, has been announced, the official count shows the election of BUTLER, the Republican candidate, by 185 majority. The election, however, is contested, and the matter has been thrown into court for judicial investigation. Returns from 74 counties of Indiana give LANE, the Republican candidate for Governor, 14,224 majority.

The Pennsylvania election seems to have been fatal to Fusion in that State. The two Democratic State Committees met yesterday—one at Reading and the other at Harrisburgh. The "regular" Committee, of which Mr. WELSH is Chairman, met at the former place, and adopted a resolution to rescind all action taken at Philadelphia on the 2d of August, and at Cresson on the 9th of August, and ratified and confirmed the original Electoral ticket, as formed at Reading by the State Convention on the 1st of March. Various amendments were offered, looking to a combination with the Bell and Everett and the Douglas men, but they were all rejected.

The late Reform triumph in Baltimore, according to the dispatch of our correspondent, is likely to work a revolution in the political condition and prospects of the State of Maryland. The Republicans held a mass meeting in Baltimore last night, which was attended by about a thousand persons, and which was marked by a wonderful degree of enthusiasm—several speeches being made, and no indication of any desire to interfere with the proceedings being exhibited. On the contrary, many disaffected Americans and Union men united with them, including members of American Clubs and Bell and Everett Ultra Men, chagrined at the result of the late election, and impelled by a spirit of retaliation against members of their own organization who voted with the Reformers. It is thought that the accessions to the Republican ranks may be so numerous as to imperil the chances of BELL and EVERETT in the State, and to improve those of BRECKINRIDGE materially.

The Nebraska election returns come in slowly. The Democrats claim that their candidate, MORTON, is elected by 200 majority, and both Houses of the Legislature, while the Republicans claim several majority for DAILY, and the Legislature as Republican.

A man was discovered floating in the East River yesterday morning, with his throat cut and several bruises upon his head, which clearly indicated that he had been foully murdered. His name was not ascertained. He was apparently 35 years of age, about built, weighing 170 pounds, and is supposed, from the peculiarity of some of his clothing, to have been recently an inmate of Blackwell's Island Hospital.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the tax levy for 1860, as reported by the Committee. They did make three alterations in the levy as reported, namely, $72,034 26 inserted for the Commissioners of Record, $43,891 deducted from the sum for the Almshouse Department, and $2,500 from the Bowerman-street extension appropriation. The aggregate was reduced by the above alterations, and otherwise, effect a change of $28,142 26.

The trial of Patrick Hogan for the murder of Thomas McGuiness, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. He was remanded for sentence. In the Court of General Sessions, THOMAS SHAY was tried for an assault with intent to kill CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, on Sept. 6, in Hudson-street, the complainant sustaining two severe wounds at the hands of defendant. After long deliberation, the Jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Stock Market was strong yesterday, and prices advancing. New-York Central, 89½@89¾; Erie, 39¼@¾. The market for Money steady at 7 ₰ cent. Exchange for the mail to-day closed 108¾@109 on London; f.5.16¼@f.5.18¾ on Paris.

Flour has been in good demand at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat has been less active, and it closed with a downward tendency. Corn was more sought after, at, however, irregular rates. Cotton, Whisky, Coffee and Sugars were brisker. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Fish and Tallow. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Teas, Tobacco, Hides and Leather. The movements in most other branches of trade were restricted.

Luminaries Extinguished.

One of the minor but not the least gratifying results of the Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana, is that they consign to private life those inestimable public servants, BIGLER and BRIGHT. As members of the United States Senate, those distinguished men have been as instrumental as any others in raising that dignified legislative body to the level of the old French Parliaments for registering royal decrees, thus converting an independent legislative assembly into an advisory council, where the will of the Executive was simply legalized. That the Senate, during the last six years, has abandoned its constitutional position as arbiter between popular license and Executive usurpation, and formed a strict offensive league with the White House against the popular branch of Congress, is a fact not only verified by current observation, but solemnly recorded in that legislative Doomsday-book, the *Congressional Globe*.

The latter policy of the Slave-State politicians embraced this change as an important part of a scheme, which proposes to lessen, as far as practicable, the direct influence of the people, and to concentrate in Presidential hands a power, which early federalism never projected, and would have deemed seriously dangerous. Hence we have the assumption of the Senate, supported by the unanimous voice of the South, in the origination of money bills; hence we witness from year to year its more frequent rejection of measures approved in the House, in response to popular demands,—the Postal reform bills, for instance: and hence we see a combination of parties formed at its bidding, to deprive not only the people, but the House of Representatives, of the privilege of electing a President, and for transferring that prerogative to the Senate. In the development of this plan, BIGLER and BRIGHT have been exceedingly useful, and in fact have earned especial title to public consideration.

BIGLER has been the heavy man in the performance, BRIGHT the villainous Iago, who at due times sprung the traps, arranged the cunningly contrived plots, and moved the various instrumentalities through which the Old Public Functionary of the last four years has managed to pervert and misdirect the legislation of the country. BIGLER, of sluggish and insufficient intellect, singularly ignorant or misinformed as to political history and political principles, and quite devoid of the craft and prompt adroitness which are required by a parliamentary leader, has acted as the orator of the Executive in the Senate. He has been opposed to DOUGLAS, whose shrewd and facile logic has confounded him; to CRITTENDEN, who poured upon his unsheltered head his vials of contemptuous invective; to SEWARD, and SUMNER, who have astonished him with reading, reaching very far into the past, and sagacious views, penetrating far into the future—of neither of which had he the remotest appreciation or comprehension. It was nevertheless the duty of the hard-headed friend of the President to encounter these heavy or light-armed troops as best he might; and if we have seen the hapless champion go down time and again in the unequal conflict, we have seen him vindicate loyally his faith in Mr. BUCHANAN, and deliver to the Senate, oracles which conspicuously sprang from the caves of the White House. Nothing, in fact, has been more common, than for BIGLER to bar any proposed proposed action in the Senate by a significant intimation of the wishes of his master, or of the imminency of a veto. And in these ways has this faithful servant performed his prescribed labor.

BRIGHT, who had a less showy, but perhaps a more effective part, came into the drama, as everybody knows, surreptitiously. His seat in the Senate was only obtained through a fraudulent act of disregard to the will of his constituency. Being there, however, he was associated with SLIDELL, of Louisiana, as secret managers for the President; as the busy whippers-in of Administration majorities; as the ablest possible advocates in that sort of sussion, which consists in the exchange of official patronage for acts of servility to official dictation. In this particular department of service, BRIGHT has never been excelled. His frequent occupation of the presiding chair has enabled him to render his partialities available in several cases of critical moment, where his rulings upon points of order have baffled and enraged the minority, while they enabled the majority to escape that discussion of unpopular measures which could only result in political damage. In his department, therefore, he has been of eminent utility, well meriting the same abundant honor which must be measured out to the more prominent abilities of his Pennsylvania ally.

And these are the men whose services must be spared at the moment we are called to part with our present venerable Chief Magistrate. The people, it is quite clear, have discovered that the arduous labors of these statesmen were not enlisted in the promotion of the public welfare, so much as in the meanest toils as petty partisan managers, as agents in the gratification of paltry Presidential spites and ambitions; and, chiefly, as passive weapons in the hands of those Southern conspirators, whose aim is the destruction of the Union. These qualities have not endeared them to popular masses, and hence their suppression. It is in the quiet of privacy and seclusion that such misguided men review the lessons of political life and draw the right moral. For this reason let none regret the retirement of BRIGHT and BIGLER. Their gain is ours.

NEW-YORK JOURNALISM.—The progress of Metropolitan journalism keeps pace with the progress of the City itself. The efforts that have been lately made by the Associated Press to improve its news arrangements deserve to be chronicled, and we may be pardoned for alluding to them, as the TIMES is but one among divers journals that have assumed the heavy expenditures which these enterprises entail. The establishment of news yachts at Cape Race and other points, whence intelligence could be forwarded by telegraph, was the first successful attempt of the Association to shorten the distance between Europe and the United States. By this means an important European event is known throughout America within eight days after its occurrence; though, from the absence of similar enterprise on the other side of the Atlantic, the American news in the London papers is always from twelve to fifteen days old. The New-York Association, to make the reception of its European news more certain and reliable, lately purchased the lease of the Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island telegraph lines, and it now proposes to have news yachts stationed off Fire Island and Montauk Point, on Long Island, in order that inward-bound steamers and packets may be intercepted and their news obtained some twenty-four hours in advance of the usual time. These important arrangements cannot be effected without much extra expense; but we feel assured that they will be appreciated by the public, whom they are chiefly designed to serve and accommodate.

AN UNEXPECTED VICTORY.—Of the much very natural surprise excited by the result of the election in Pennsylvania, a large share must be given to the First Congressional District, where the candidate of the People's party proves upon the official count to have a majority of 180. The District has so long been represented by the highly respectable hatter of that name as to be known as Florence's. It embraces the lower Wards of the city, where the population is largely intermixed with foreign elements, where education is at a discount, and the popular morals find expression in street-fights, and other frequent disorderly manifestations. It is no unusual thing for democratic politics to meet with peculiar acceptance in such localities; and that Mr. FLORENCE has succeeded in procuring his return, from 1852 until his present term can hardly be a matter of astonishment, especially in view of the adroit and capital use made in his behalf of the administration influence in the Navy Yard. The fact, that his triumphs have been exactly coördinate with the predominance of his party at Washington might indeed provoke a suspicion that to this specific source his success in extinguishing Know-Nothingism in his district and in repelling the inroads of Republicanism is to be chiefly ascribed. But the decline of this possible influence is only an incident of the decline of all Administration influence, not only in this one spot, but throughout the North. In the Fall of 1856, floating upon the flood-tide which swept Mr. BUCHANAN into office, Mr. FLORENCE was returned to Congress by a majority of 2,220, over an antagonist who was supported by both opposing parties. In 1858, a new party, created by the Administration impolicy in regard to Kansas, had sprung up, and while FLORENCE had a plurality of 331 over the People's, and nearly 5,000 over the Anti-Lecompton candidate, he was in a minority upon the popular vote of more than 2,000. How enormously this deficit has been increased may, in the absence of detailed returns, be conjectured from the majority now obtained by Mr. BUTLER, the People's candidate, notwithstanding the presence in the field of a third contestant put forward by the Bell and Everett Party, attracting about the same vote as that given in the previous contest for the Anti-Lecompton man.

This work is evidently lest the product of Republican labors, than of a debauched and degraded Administration. Here, as everywhere else, the party which sang *gloria in excelsis* over Mr. BUCHANAN'S accession to office, has been so offended and estranged, that its triumphant majorities have reached the vanishing point, and a Republican supplants the Democratic representative. The remark is not too general, for in those districts where the scale turns momentarily the other way, there has been no similar steady diminution of party numbers; the balance has heretofore simply vibrated; the majorities have been so slight, as to be controlled by personal popularity, or issues of purely local interest, as in all those districts where there are Democratic gains, no better proof of the fact is needed than the unexampled majorities for the Republican State tickets in Pennsylvania and Ohio: a comprehensive illustration of all local anomalies. The First District has, therefore, kept time with the general movement of the people, and its new Republican Congressman is a just type of the extraordinary revolution in national politics, achieved by a demoralized and distrusted party management.

MODELS OF ELOQUENCE.—We have rarely seen more perfectly unexceptionable speeches than those which passed between Mayor WOOD and the Prince of Wales, upon the reception of the latter at Castle Garden. Our people are so given to speech-making and are so apt to overdo the matter, that it is refreshing to fall upon a couple of discourses at once so brief and so pertinent as these:

MAYOR WOOD—Your Royal Highness: As Chief Magistrate of the City, I welcome you here, and believe that in so doing I represent the entire population, without exception.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—It affords me a very great pleasure to accept the welcome, and I have no doubt that it will be worthy of the great City of New-York.

In each case precisely the right thing was said and nothing more. We hope that the example may be deemed worthy of imitation.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the De Soto—A Cargo of Slaves Landed by the American Screw-steamer City of Norfolk—The Capture by a Spanish Man-of-War.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSTON, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this port last night. Nothing of importance was occurring at Havana. The health of the city remained good.

On the morning of Oct. 1, a Spanish man-of-war steamer discovered a vessel ashore near Sierra Morena, which proved to be the American screw-steamer *City of Norfolk*. She had landed on the night previous 800 as "likely" negroes as were ever brought from the coast of Africa.

After one cargo and crew had landed, full steam was put on, the valves were opened, her feed pipes were cut, and the *City of Norfolk* was headed seaward, and abandoned. It was the expectation of her captain that she would soon founder, but the current, it appears, carried her ashore, whichled to her discovery, and the capture of 400 negroes, together with the crew. The balance of the cargo had been disposed of.

The American officer and crew were sent to Havana, and confined for a few days in the Navy-Yard Barracks, and finally sent by the American Consul to Key West, on the United States steamer *Crusader*, which sailed on the eve of the 7th instant.

These particulars were learned by the Purser of the *De Soto*, from the first officer of the *City of Norfolk*.

The sugar market was quiet; No. 12 at 4¾ ₰ lbs, last year.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Success of Gandara in Sonora—The Revolution in Costa Rica—The Latest Mexican Advices—Army News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

Private advices from Sonora report the success of GANDARA, who has taken Guaymas, and every other town but Hermosilla, where PESQUEIRA is fortifying for a last and desperate battle. The Mexicans in Arizona are going over and joining the successful party in Sonora.

Dispatches from Costa Rica anticipate the bloodiest revolution ever known in that country. MORA has many adherents among the people, but the wealthy classes are all opposed to his restoration. His march upon the Capital may be successful.

The latest news from Mexico proves the correctness of my dispatch, denying the intention of the foreign Powers to intervene; nor is there the slightest foundation for the rumor of hostile intentions on the part of Spain. Letters from Spanish officers speak in the highest terms of the courtesy of the American naval officers in the Gulf, and represent the most cordial relations as existing between them.

Brigadier-General TOTTEN, Colonel of the corps of Engineers, is appointed Inspector of Fortifications until further orders, and will report directly to the Secretary of War.

The resignation of Capt. ROBERT P. MCCLAY has been accepted by the President, to take effect from the 31st of December next.

Capt. CALLENDER, of the Ordnance Department, will transfer the command of the Benicia Arsenal to the Ordnance officer next in command at that place, repair to Washington, and report in person at the Ordnance office here.

Lieutenants A. M. RANDAL, of the Fourth Artillery, and JOHN M. WILSON, First Artillery, are transferred to the Ordnance Department. Lieut. RANDAL reports for duty at the Benicia Arsenal; WILSON at Fort Monroe Arsenal.

Lieut. HORACE PORTER is assigned to Watervliet, and Lieut. THEODORE EDSON to Watertown Arsenal.

The result of the Pennsylvania election has crystalized political parties here, and the success of Mr. LINCOLN is regarded as no longer an open question. The fact that the new Administration will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress seems to afford some consolation.

TITUS & Co., of New-York, have been informed that they cannot hold the Arizona mines under the Mexican mining laws. The Land Office has ordered the rules for surveying in California to be applied to the public lands in Arizona, by which all mineral lands will be omitted from the public surveys. This ruling prevents the location of mines by private parties, and leaves them open, to be worked by any one, as they are in California. There is no positive law for this, but it is consistent with the previous policy of our Government. Q.

THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

Probable Effect on the Presidential Election—Chances of Breckinridge Improving—Accessions to the Republicans from the Bell and Everett Men—Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Republicans are holding to-night a large and enthusiastic meeting at Rechabite Hall. About a thousand are present. Many dissatisfied Americans and Union men are uniting with them, including members of the American clubs, and a considerable number of Bell and Everett minute men, who are chagrined by the recent municipal Reform victory. They profess to act in a spirit of retaliation against the Unionists who voted with the Reformers. It is calculated that the Republicans will gain an accession of three thousand votes from this class of persons. They now assert that Baltimore will give LINCOLN 6,000. If so, it renders BELL'S chances doubtful in the State—increasing those of BRECKINRIDGE materially. Many Douglas men are now going over to BRECKINRIDGE.

The Wide-Awake Lincoln Society is now gaining many accessions from the old American ranks. The American Party, as formerly organized, is now considered broken up. What remains of it merges into the Union Party. Several speeches were made to-night, and the Republicans are in great glee. The chief apprehension of the old members is that the accessions will be too numerous. W.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

The official count this morning shows the election of JOHN M. BUTLER, Republican, for Congress in the First District, over LEHMAN, by 185 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12—P. M.

The vote of the First Congressional District has been thrown into Court for Judicial examination. Mr. LEHMAN, the Democratic candidate, testified that he had examined the returns of the Judges of several precincts in the Fourth Ward, which gave him a majority of 555. It was also testified that this was the majority counted out for Mr. LEHMAN at a meeting of the Judges of the Fourth Ward; while the returns presented by Mr. BUTLER, the return Judge from that Ward, at the official count this morning, only gave Mr. LEHMAN 229 majority, thus defeating him.

The official returns are being received from various Counties, but the differences between the reported and official majorities about counterbalance each other.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12—P. M.

In the Lehmann Congressional case the Court has refused the application for a certified copy of the papers in the Prothonotary's office, declaring that the matter is one for Congressional decision. The Court, however, has ordered the papers to be placed under lock and key, subject to further orders. BUTLER, the Return Judge has been arrested on the charge of forgery.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 12.

Returns from seventy-four Counties give LANE, Republican, 14,224 majority—a gain over WILLARD'S vote in 1856 of 17,352.

The Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Returns from twelve counties give DAILY, Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, 137 majority over MORTON, Democrat. The ten counties yet to hear from gave 398 Democratic majority last year. MORTON'S election is claimed by the *Nebraskian*. The House is Republican by a small majority. The Council is likely Democratic.

Pennsylvania Politics.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES—FUSION CONFOUNDED.

READING, Pa., Friday, Oct. 12.

The Regular Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. WELSH is chairman, met in this city to-day, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee do hereby rescind its action at Philadelphia on the 2d of July, and Cresson on the 9th of August, and that we recommend to the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania to stand by the electoral ticket made by the Democratic State Convention at Reading on the 1st of March.

Amendments, recommending a conference with the Bell-Everett Party and the Douglas Party were rejected. Adjourned.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Douglas Democratic State Committee is now in session here. No course of future action is yet determined.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Douglas Democrats of the Fifth District nominated WILLIAM APPLETON for Congress, thus fusing with the Bell-Everetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Douglas Democrats in the Eleventh District yesterday nominated NORMAN T. LEONARD, of Westfield, for Congressman; and PHINEAS ALLEN, of Pittsfield, for Elector.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 12.

The Democratic Congressional Convention which

Charlestown society, for Cincinnati, 2, N. J., [illegible] the Hospital at Charleston.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

MEETING BETWEEN ANDRAE—THE CITY GAS COMPANY AND THE GIRARD HOUSE—CHECK RECEIVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

Quite a scene occurred this morning at the corner of Third and Walnut-streets, between Mr. PASSMORE, the proprietor of the Girard House, and JAMES EDWARDS, one of the owners of that property. The lie passed between them, when EDWARDS struck PASSMORE on the face with a cane, drawing blood; PASSMORE drew a pistol and fired two shots, neither of which took effect, except on the foot of a bystander; EDWARDS then struck PASSMORE with his fist, when the parties were separated, and PASSMORE arrested. The difficulty grows out of a litigation, relative to the Girard House property, between the brothers GEORGE and JAMES EDWARDS, which may result in the retirement of the present proprietors of the Girard House to Nashville, where they propose opening a new hotel.

The Trustees of the City Gas Works are manifesting opposition to the improvement in the manufacture of gas, by cutting off the connection at the Girard House, and refusing the supply from the City Works, unless the proprietors stop making water gas, with which a portion of the hotel has been supplied for months past.

The Opera *Ernani* still continues and the New-York Academy of Music troupe have abandoned Philadelphia for the season. Mr. ULLMANN announces that he will not resume operations anywhere until after the election, by which time he hopes the impracticable male artists will be brought to reason.

Regatta at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 11.

The second day's regatta of the Albany Association resulted as follows:

The first race for six-oared shells was won by JAS. MCKAY, of Poughkeepsie.

In the second race for six-oared barges, the only one that entered was the *Zephyr*, of Albany.

For the third race for single sculls, there were four entries. JOSHUA WARD, the champion oarsman of America, came in first, and JOHN HANCOX, of Poughkeepsie, second.

The fourth race, for single sculls, for the championship of Albany waters, was won by the *Dudley Oicott*, rowed by GEO. F. BAKER.

Inauguration of Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 12.

The State Legislature organized to-day, the House electing A. P. HANTON, of Bethel, Speaker, and CHARLES G. CUMMINGS, of Brattleboro', Clerk. The Senate chose Mr. GLEASON, of Montpelier, Secretary.

To-day Gov. FAIRBANKS was inaugurated, and delivered a message mainly relating to local subjects. The educational, agricultural, and financial condition of the State is represented to be flourishing. The Governor intimated that he would not be a candidate for reëlection.

Later from Denver City.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The mail coach of the Western Stage Company reached this city at noon, yesterday, with Denver City dates to the 4th inst.

The trial of GORDON, for the murder of GANTS, was concluded before the Settlers' Court on the 2d inst. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th.

The mining news continues favorable.

The amount of gold dust shipped from this city, per express, yesterday, was $6,044 50.

Mr. Yancey in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

Faneuil Hall was thronged to-night, and hundreds were unable to obtain entrance, to hear Mr. YANCEY. He was cordially received and listened to with attention and frequently applauded. His address was substantially the same as the one delivered in New-York.

MEXICO.

Spanish Troops to be Landed for the Investment of Vera Cruz—Preparations to Attack the Capital—Independence Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

The American schooner *Potomac* is expected to leave early in the morning, and I send what little news of interest is stirring.

The Spanish steam-frigate *Berenguela* and the steam storeship, having in tow the Spanish brig-of-war, left the anchorage off the Island of Sacrificios at 8 A. M. of the 12th inst. for Havana, leaving here the Spanish steam-frigates *Isabel Catolica* and *Petronella*. It is rumored that the Spaniards have only temporarily withdrawn their two vessels, and will no doubt return here with a larger number of vessels, and land troops in the coming month of November specially for the investment of Vera Cruz and its reduction, if it can be effected, and the blockade of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico. I am fully persuaded that all this will occur, unless, indeed, the Juarez Government will be sensible enough to satisfactorily adjust the *Maria Concepcion* case. I hope they will.

A courier arrived here on the 12th, from the City of Mexico. Both the Liberal and Church Parties remain inactive, solely for the want of the sinews of war—money. The Commanding General of the Liberal forces (ORTEGA) had officially notified the Foreign Ministers and Conuls of his determination to invest and bombard the City; but the precise time for the commencement thereof, was not indicated. He had, however, assured them that all foreign citizens and subjects should be fully protected in their persons and property. All the ministers and consuls replied to this official notification in a proper and becoming spirit, but the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, whose answer was anything but decorous. The General did not seem much to relish Señor PACHECO'S letter, and he forthwith took up the cudgels and belabored PACHECO in a manner deserving of all praise, and winning, as it did, the warmest approbation of all reflecting and good Mexicans. In his reply the General, after acknowledging the receipt of Señor PACHECO'S communication, dwells with peculiar emphasis, and strongly contrasts the conduct of the leaders of the respective belligerents during the progress of the several unfortunate civil conflicts, and concludes by remarking that the previous good deportment of the Liberals in their successive victories over the Church Party, was a sure guarantee for the future.

ORTEGA was at Guadalajara, about 90 miles from the City of Mexico, and was making the most earnest preparations for effectually bombarding, assaulting and reducing the City. It is to be hoped that some arrangement may be entered into between the Liberals and the Miramon faction, whereby the city may be spared from such a scene, as it would cause an immense destruction of life and property. Provisions were getting so scarce that it was thought many would die of starvation in the City! A bombardment added to such a calamity would be awful, indeed. ORTEGA had made a requisition upon the Juarez Government, here, for only $50,000; and I learn that there is a good prospect of the money being raised and sent to him immediately. Both the Liberal forces and those of the Miramon faction are completely paralyzed for the want of means to continue their offensive operations. MIRAMON is represented as being quite desperate, and using the most untiring and extraordinary exertions to "raise the wind."

The 15th instant evening was the Independence Eve of the Mexican Republic. Between 11 and 12 P. M., a national salute was fired from the forts. At sunrise on the morning of the 16th, (Independence Day,) at meridian, and at sunset, salutes of 21 guns were fired from the castle of San Juan d'Ulos, the forts, and the Mexican war-steamer *Constitucion*. At 8 A. M., the Mexican war-steamer also fired a national salute; and at the same hour the Mexican colors were observed to be hoisted at the main-royal-masthead of the United States war vessels at anchor off the Island of Sacrificios, the flag-ship *Savannah*, *Susquehanna* and *Pocahontas*. At meridian the American Admiral's flag-ship *Savannah* and the *Susquehanna* both fired a national salute. The two Spanish steam-frigates and the French brig-of-war neither hoisted the flag of the Mexican Republic, nor fired salutes in honor of its Independence Day. I believe the Spaniards never do so; but it certainly was a great want of courtesy on the part of the French naval commander not to observe the national day—the birth of the Mexican Republic. Perhaps he thought it would be very annoying to his Spanish friends; or he may be reserving his powder, wherewith to salute the Spaniards when they bombard and take possession of Vera Cruz, (and finally reconquer the country,) in November next.

The day was properly celebrated on shore. A handsome pavilion was erected in the Plaza, and an oration delivered to the assembled dignitaries of the Juarez Government and the people. The Plaza was illuminated on the nights of the 15th and 16th, and a band discoursed music, which greatly added to the entertainment of the large assemblage. The whole city appeared to have turned out *en masse*. Fireworks, as is usual in these countries, predominated.

10 A. M.—The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has just arrived and anchored off Sacrificios, 14 days passage.

MARINE.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa at Cape Race.

Ships in Port.

Why are enabled to lay before our readers in advance of the regular report, the interesting proceedings of the delegates of the Naval Board, whose departure from this City we noticed a few days since. The annexed communication will be found to embody everything of importance done by the Board:

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

I herewith send you a brief account of the doings of the Naval Board, which was recently organized for the several Navy-yards. Its deliberations are not concluded just yet, but the nature of its decisions is known. Future negotiations will relate only to the method of altering the vessels which have, as you call it, "passed inspection." It may not be out of place to say that a dry-dock investigation into the soundness or rottenness of the different ships will be made before the process of altering any of them begins. I believe, however, that every one is considered fit for conversion in sound generally.

On the 12th of September I received orders to join Commodore SMITH, Commodore [illegible], Chief Engineer [illegible], Chief Engineer ALLEN, Lieut. LEHMAN, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Naval Constructor DELANO, who were appointed members of "a Board of naval officers, with two naval constructors, ordered to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the Navy, and the cost of placing them, or any of them, in full naval order, together with the expediency of making such changes in the form of the cost, condition, model, and general character of such vessels as attained." Having received myself, I set out at once for Portsmouth, N. H., from which I wrote.

VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED AT PORTSMOUTH.

The old (or new) liner *Alabama* was brought under our notice a short time after our arrival at Kittery, Me., (which is also Portsmouth, N. H.,) and we did not a crevice of the craft unexamined. She has been forty-two years on the stocks, notwithstanding which we concluded to recommend her as being worthy converting. She will make a splendid steamer of the first class.

The *Franklin* also received due attention from us; and we decided in a very little while to "pass" her. This vessel was once before recommended for conversion, and operations were commenced on her, but were never completed. She is the most likely to turn out well of any yet overhauled.

The *Cumberland*, *Dale* and *Macedonian* were not considered as fit to be made steamers of. The *Santee*, a frigate never sent to sea yet, caused some discussion, but will never, I presume, be propelled by steam.

AT NEW-YORK.

Much as we would wish to perpetuate the old *Brandywine*, the frigate that carried home to France the brave LAFAYETTE, her beam is too limited, if she were otherwise acceptable, to make conversion practicable with her. She is therefore destined, as well as are the *Potomac* and *Vandalia*, to do the remainder of her service as a sailing craft, if she ever go to sea again, which is doubtful.

The *North Carolina*, liner, will probably be put down among the "passed" vessels; and if a dry-dock survey demonstrates her soundness, she will become a steamer.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

There is no vessel at Philadelphia worth the cost and trouble of conversion. The *St. Lawrence*, *Jamestown* and *Saratoga* are in good order, but are not at all adapted for being propelled by steam. The arduous process of cutting them in two could hardly be successfully accomplished. They will therefore remain sailing ships.

AT BOSTON.

Twelve years of exposure to the deleterious influences of a Navy-yard shiphouse have not ruined the line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, which never performed a service that could "point a moral or adorn a tale." She has been considered well qualified to become a propeller, and will doubtless make an efficient one.

The *Virginia*, an 84-gun line-of-battle ship that has never yet been launched, may be numbered among our future steamers. She is, or was intended to be, 2,633 tons burthen.

If the *Ohio* is sound, there are no objections to her as an eligible vessel for alteration. It is probable that the *Ohio* steam-frigate, 14 guns, may yet figure in the register. The *Vincennes* is rejected.

AT NORFOLK.

Business has not yet (Monday, 8th, 9 A. M.,) been concluded at Norfolk, but I can, nevertheless, give you the result of our labors here. The *Pennsylvania*, the *Columbus*, the *Delaware*, and the *New-York*, will be recommended for conversion—subject of course to the decision of a critical dry-dock survey, for if it would be unwise to pass rotten ships. The *Columbia*, *Raritan* and *Germantown*, frigate and corvettes, will not be reported favorably of. The *New-York* and *Delaware* are certain to be *altered*.

The 84-gun liner, *New-Orleans*, at Sackett's Harbor, has not yet been overhauled. She will certainly be considered worthy of "conversion."

Thus ends the list. I will recapitulate it for you, as follows:

Vessels recommended for conversion: *Alabama*, *Franklin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Columbus*, *Delaware*, *New-York*, *North-Carolina*, *Vermont*, *Ohio*, *Virginia* and, probably, *New-Orleans*—or every line-of-battle-ship in the service. You will observe that no frigate or corvette has passed muster. The cause of this is they have not been enough; and are, to use a maritime phrase, "too dead" to undergo the operations incident to conversion. If Congress approve of commencing the proposed change early in the ensuing year, look out for lively times at the Navy-yards, particularly at those of Norfolk and Boston.

CITY POLITICS.

Wide-Awake Demonstration.

INVITATION TO VISIT UTICA AND BOSTON.

Last evening Broadway was enlivened by the glare of the Wide-Awake torches of our City companies. The parade was an impromptu affair, each Ward and company parading independently, getting up by way of celebrating the recent Republican triumphs in P

REFUSING
FAILURES,
SUSPENSIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS,
DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS,
NEW PARTNERSHIPS,
WITHDRAWAL OF PARTNERS,
ADMISSION OF PARTNERS,
IN THE
BOSTON
COMMERCIAL BULLETIN!
PUBLISHED
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
[illegible] in any State of the
[illegible] Address
[illegible], Proprietors, Boston.

Hydrocarbon Burning Fireplaces.

The terrible disasters that are recorded in the public journals, resulting from the use of steam power—the mysterious explosions, leaving the bodies of human victims, more shocking than the ravages of fire, within their wreath from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destruction of property by which families are reduced by this [illegible] of criminal carelessness in the employment of [illegible] render it the duty of every man who possesses power to grasp its workings to the advantage of mankind.

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

is [illegible] in industry for which it can be employed. The attention of the Legislature of this State was so [illegible] called to the danger to which our community was exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that lie all our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens in some measure against the [illegible]. There would be no steam-engine agency to report that the act has failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law was only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power [illegible] by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this [illegible] cannot be used. Safe Motors.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

May and has been [illegible] employed. It is at the present [illegible] FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL ENGINES employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, factories and ships; mills of various descriptions; [illegible] of all kinds, from those used in raising water in [illegible] to the largest size, and those employed at railway [illegible] pumping water for the running ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in [illegible] of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically used in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and [illegible] for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting grass, [illegible] coffee, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane [illegible] sawing stone in Cuba; for propelling knitting and [illegible] machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of [illegible] materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of sheet-metal goods, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, [illegible] combs, the aboundatory uses for wood-turning [illegible] and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, [illegible] and to tobacco-pulverizing; for soda [illegible]; for bone-crushing, mill-masking, [illegible] dairy; for printing, printing and [illegible] for grinding coffee, grinding corn, [illegible] and domestic sewing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

It is the duty of every one who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his [illegible] cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of [illegible] of the engines enumerated in the following

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

[illegible] Cylinder	$200
[illegible] Cylinder	350
[illegible] Cylinder	550
[illegible] Cylinder	750
[illegible] Cylinder	1,400
[illegible] Cylinder	1,900
[illegible] Inch	2,300
[illegible] Inch	4,500
[illegible] Cylinder	3,500
[illegible] Inch	6,000

Increase in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 264 Dunne-st.,
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

Barrett's Cocoaine.

A COMPOUND OF COCOA-NUT OIL, &c., FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

For Efficacy and Agreeableness it is without an Equal.
It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It destroys disagreeable odor.
It restores the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

The following testimonials are conclusive evidence of its efficacy:

DANDRUFF.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1858.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Cocoaine about six weeks, and its effect is so marked and extraordinary that I deem it my duty to state to it you.

My worst complaint for several years has been Dandruff, with itching and irritation of the scalp. After brushing my hair, my coat collar would be covered with the white scales, (dandruff,) which looked like a shower of snow.

My barber tried various applications without effect. His abuse of your Cocoaine, and his obstinate refusal to use it provoked me to procure and try it.

I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition.

Your obedient servant,
A. A. FULLER.

BALDNESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the meantime I had tried a dozen different preparations, specially recommended for baldness, (and all claiming to be infallible,) without any beneficial effects.

The ladies of my household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did, to please them, not having myself any faith in the power of man to restore my hair. I have used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pate is covered all over with young hair, about three-eighths of an inch long, which appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

In a word, your Cocoaine is excellent—the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one which accomplishes more than it promises.

Very truly, your obliged and obed't servant,
D. T. MERWIN.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston.

LOSS OF HAIR.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the [illegible] effect in my own aggravated case, of [your] excellent Hair Oil, (Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained [illegible] spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced to use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

SOMERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 15, 1869.

J. Burnett & Co.: Dear Sirs—I deem it [illegible] to state, in [illegible] some of the benefits I have derived from the use of your Cocoaine. Twelve years ago [illegible] from an irritation of the scalp, which had [illegible] for which I used various remedies, but found [illegible] to [illegible] no very much, and to alleviate it I [illegible] to find a remedy.

[illegible] your Cocoaine advertised, I purchased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair dressing; but to my surprise, it not entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. Deriving so much benefit from its use, I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly eradicated the disease.
JOSEPH HILL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

J. BURNETT, Esq.—Dear Sir: For some time past I have been using your Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair.

If my indorsement is of any value you are perfectly at liberty to use it. Respectfully yours,
FRANK LESLIE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded, by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally, at 50 cents a bottle.

A. H. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of [illegible] knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome [illegible] of Gentlemen Jackets and Traveling Shirts of [illegible] colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order [illegible].

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his [illegible] Trusses with success in the treatment of Hernia, [illegible] Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension [illegible], Abdominal Supporters, Bathing Trusses, [illegible] Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses, [illegible] and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance at the Female Department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Burnett's Taboline is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

AMERICAN [illegible] AND [illegible] 70
[illegible] 69
[illegible] AND [illegible] 70
[illegible] is required."
[illegible] Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address P.O. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

Glass Partitions.

HALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

New-York, July 28, 1869.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.
Between Day and Cortlandt sts.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other recent improvements.

"Every lady should be the owner of a Sewing Machine—such a machine as will enable her to earn a livelihood by sewing for others, should she be so circumstanced as to require it. It is notoriously true that there are machines in the market that are made to answer a tolerable purpose for some kinds of family sewing, but will not sew acceptably for tailors and other manufacturers of sewed goods, who wisely insist on having lock-stitch seams on BOTH SIDES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine deservedly ranks highest in public estimation, not only for family sewing, but for all the purposes to which a Sewing Machine can be applied. Our advice, then, is, purchase a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and no other."—*Leader.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Young Men's Hats!
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVERS!
The largest and most elegant variety in this City.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Citrolaugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire novelty. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braids, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 260 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

KEEGAN.—On Friday, Oct. 13, the wife of DANIEL E. KEEGAN, Esq., of a son.

HEYE.—At Victoria Terrace, Leacomb, Liverpool, on Friday, Sept. 14, the wife of JOHN HEYE, Esq., M. R. C. S., Surgeon of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, of a daughter.

☞ Philadelphia, New-Orleans and Keokuk papers please copy.

MARRIED.

KLAMROTH—WEISMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, ALBERT O. H. KLAMROTH, of Prussia, to JOSEPHINE A., only daughter of Augustus Weisman, Esq., of this City.

PEYSER—CRUSE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, EDWARD J. PEYSER and MARY WILSON CRUSE, daughter of Isaac Cruse, all of this City.

PEYSER—STOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., CHARLES F. PEYSER to EMILY M., youngest daughter of the late Henry Stokes, Esq., all of this City.

BENNETT—CARLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, EDWARD BENNETT to GENEVIEVE VIRGINIA CARLIN, only daughter of Delphy Carlin, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

LANE—FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at Grace Church, by Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Capt. GEORGE LANE, of the ship *Asperia*, to Miss CAROLINE LOUISE, daughter of Cornell S. Franklin, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

VAIL—ONDERDONK.—On Saturday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Dr. G. S. Webb, DUNCAN P. VAIL, M. D., of Belleville, N. J., to MARY F., eldest daughter of Hon. P. C. Onderdonk, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

MITCHELL—CRABB.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, Commodore Crabbe, by Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Princeton, ROBT. J. MITCHELL, of New-York City, to Miss MATTIE J. CRABBS, of Princeton.

DAVISON—MCCLINCHEY.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday Oct. 14, by Rev. J. L. Peck, Mr. HENRY B. DAVISON to Miss ISABELLA MCCLINCHEY, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

COMSTOCK—IVES.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. E. E. Beadle, EZRA Y. COMSTOCK, of New-York, to GEORGIANA C., daughter of L. C. Ives, Esq.

DIED.

ASTEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, son of Bartholomew C. and Jane E. Asten, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Attorney st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, ABRAHAM WEEKS, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 788 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Oct. 16. The friends of the family and of his sons, Henry and Charles, are invited to attend.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, CHARLES RAYNOR, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and members of Washington Chapter No. 2 O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 106 East Broadway.

EBAUGH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, of typhoid fever, VIRGINIA E., youngest daughter of Rev. John S. and Eliza A. Ebaugh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, from the residence of her father, No. 175 East 14th-st., without further notice.

VEDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, WILLIAM ALBERT, only child of Albert C. and Fanny H. Vedder, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 50 President st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2½ P. M.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Mr. JOHN COPE WOODWARD, in 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 257 Dean-st.

JARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, JAMES H., son of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 22 years.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, of consumption, JANE E., daughter of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 28 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, in Clinton, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.

TRAVIS.—On Friday, Oct. 12, of paralysis, PHEBE TRAVIS, of Peekskill, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of George W. Cooper, in 5th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday next, at 3 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Peekskill, Westchester Co., on Monday morning for interment.

MASTERSON.—In Flatbush, on Thursday, Oct. 11, ADRIAN MASTERSON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CURRING.—In Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 12, WM. P. CURRING, aged 34 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in 120th-st., near 3d av., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston and Weymouth, Mass., papers please copy.

THOMSON.—Tuesday, Oct. 9, ELLA C., youngest daughter of George and Amelia Thomson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Wall st., on Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock.

BLANKMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 12, JANE AUGUSTA, wife of E. BLANKMAN, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John H. Funk, of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, due notice of which will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

KINSEY.—In Staten Island, on Friday, Oct. 12, JOHN D. KINSEY, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral services at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will leave his late residence at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOUNTAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, HERMAN FOUNTAIN, late of Clifton, Staten Island, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

JACKSON.—In East Chester, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, John E. Dunham, CYNTHIA HEGEMAN JACKSON, widow of the late Aaron B. Jackson, in the 77th year of her age.

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The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, Peter A. B. Jackson, and sons-in-law, John B. Dunham and Aaron Mixsell, also of her brother, Peter A. Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 26 East 27th-st., without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie, Rochester and Bridgeport papers please copy.

BIRDSEYE.—At Pompey, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 5, Mrs. ELEOTA BIRDSEYE, widow of the late Victory Birdseye, aged 67 years.

MULFORD.—In Elizabeth City, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 14, JONATHAN MULFORD, aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, on Morris-av.

COLGATE.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 12, BESSIE, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Colgate.

COOK.—In Summit, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 11, ALICIA, wife of Rev. Thomas Cook.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, Summit, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SHAW.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 11, MAGGIE DOCK, wife of George H. Shaw, of New-York.

Funeral from No. 1812 Pine-st., this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

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A. BRENTANO,
No. 708 Broadway.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 467, Oct. 12, 1869.
61, 34, 49, 23, 45, 70, 54, 38, 8, 5, 16, 19, 9, 78.

Class No. 468, Oct. 12, 1869.
43, 10, 60, 68, 40, 5, 33, 15, 59, 70, 41, 48, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 12, 1869.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Retail prices current of the season
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos.
65
and Fulton-st.
62

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$6 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	6 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 16
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $9
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$3 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

SUITS.

Complete Black Cloth Suits ..... 10 to 30
Cassimere Suits to match. $6, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
65
EVANS, and Fulton-st,
63
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

FIRST PREMIUM at New-York State Fair, Elmira,
FIRST PREMIUM at National Fair, St. Louis,
FIRST PREMIUM at New-Jersey State Fair, Elizabeth,
FIRST PREMIUM at numerous County Fairs,
Taken this Fall by
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

The reporter of the *Tribune* says of it: "Of pumps for farm use, I still look upon WEST'S PUMP, of the ordinary size, as the best that I am acquainted with, it being all iron, not liable to get out of repair, and easily repaired if it does, and not liable to freeze up in Winter. It operates easily, both as a suction and force-pump."

The *Daily News* reporter says: "I will not neglect to notice an invention which struck me as supplying a long-felt need 'around the house.' We have had force-pumps in plenty before now, but none to equal WEST'S Improved Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing, Lifting and Forcing Pump, sold by J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, New-York. This pump is wonderfully simple and powerful, and will work with equal beauty in deep wells or shallow waters, throwing a stream to a great distance. It is shown here by Mr. Wells, a scientific gentleman, who sells and erects the celebrated Otis Lightning Rods."

We also make large sizes of these pumps, adapted for every place where liquids are to be raised, and we can furnish testimony to convince any inquirer that they are the BEST and CHEAPEST in use.

PIPE and HOSE of all kinds on hand.

J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE UNITED STATES," says THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, "numbers about thirty millions. The Prince can experience no difficulty whatever in selecting suitable associates in this country: WE ARE ALL SOVEREIGNS HERE."

The LEDGER is full of original sayings, and it ought to be, with such a circulation as it enjoys.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
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No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.

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Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")

The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BAGON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS, &c. &c.,
In plain white or richly-decorated
FRENCH CHINA,
For sale in great variety.
Also, Sets painted to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

THE IMPERIAL HOMES OF
EMPEROR NAPOLEON,
in the
STEREOSCOPE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

A Stereoscope and 12 Views of the Interiors of the Tuileries, St. Cloud, Versailles, and Fontainbleau. Price 25 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory Lecture to the regular Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

IS THE GREATER?

It is agreed on all hands that the Demonstration of Thursday, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, surpassed any other ever made in this country. The sidewalks, the windows, the roofs, from the Battery to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all were packed with one dense mass of human beings, straining their eager eyes for a glimpse of the heir to the British throne. Yet more people read THE NEW-YORK LEDGER every week than there were to see the Prince of Wales. The Prince is great, but what shall be said of the LEDGER?

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the [illegible] membranes of the
Throat, *Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
GEO. LAW, Esq., 6th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CROSE, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPERRING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

THE WIDE WORLD,
A NEW WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER,
Will shortly be issued in this City.
THE WIDE WORLD
will be a first-class story paper for the family or the general reader. It will form an elegant imperial folio sheet of fairest paper, and contain an assortment of TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, POEMS, EDITORIALS, &c., all complete in one number, that will challenge comparison with any weekly paper in America. No advertisements will be admitted to its columns.
THE WIDE WORLD
is to be a living sheet, and its mirror of the times will reflect all the leading movements of this active age.
LOOK OUT FOR THE FIRST NUMBER.
Single copies, FOUR CENTS. Sold by all newsdealers.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS	HHHH HHHH	IIIII	
SSS SSS	HH HH	III	
SSS SSS	HH HH	III	
SSS	HHHHHHHH	III	
SSS	HH HH	III	
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RR RR	TT	SSS	
RRRRRRR	TT	SSS	
RR RR	TT	SSS	
RR RR	TT	SSS SSS	
RR RR	TT	SSS SSS	
RRRR RRRR	TTTT	SSSSSS	

WARD, BOM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $3.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	3 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

RICH AND POOR.
A STORY OF CITY LIFE,
BY T. S. ARTHUR,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 18.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE ONE CENT.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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IS THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 226 Water-st., corner Beekman.

DR. LIEBER WILL COMMENCE HIS lectures on *The Modern State and Modern Politics*, in the Columbia Law School, opposite the Astor Library, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer; understands French fluently. Call at her present employer's, No. 7 East [illegible] street.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress, by a young woman of neatness and experience; understands her business perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av. To be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; and also as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Fourth, University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing by a young woman, with best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 261 West 36th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at her present residence, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat and competent young woman desires a situation in any of the above capacities; will be found a first-class domestic; can fully fill with some of the highest families. No objection to assist in washing. The best of reference. Apply at No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; can assist in the washing and ironing if required, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can employer; good City references. Apply, for two days, at the present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, who will assist in anything required; has four years' City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; however if years' experience in England and this country as cook. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days (Saturday) at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every part of the best of City reference can be given; [illegible] in the washing, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies, and game; no objections to a hotel or first-class boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor. First-class City references.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best of City reference given.

A COOK.—A GENTEEL FAMILY, RESIDING near the City, desires a situation for their cook—one of rare excellence. Apply at her present employer's office, No. 7, in building No. 42 Pine-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK a situation in a private family; understands meats boiling, poultry, and all styles of French and American cooking; wages $16. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has had many years' experience in England and this country as cook; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, to-day and Monday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; she has got no relatives in this country, is ready home preferred. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., first floor, between Mulberry and Crosby sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CONFIDENT, middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and baker in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can do baking; no objections to housework in a small family; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 West 28th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a good private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable Protestant American girls, one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, two sisters who wish to live in one house; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., third-floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

A COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A COLored girl wants a situation as a plain cook or chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 22 West 13th-st., rear.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, situations in the City and country as good cook and laundress, as waiter, as laundress, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Has lived with nice families in City and country; is an excellent baker of bread and pies, &c., &c. Wages from $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 316 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. She fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best City reference if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 59 East 36th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in the above capacity. Can do up clothing of all kind in the best style; also flat ng; would do chamber-work and fine washing. No objection to the country. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable American girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children, or would do up-stairs work and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and make herself generally useful, if required; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 116 Mott-st., near Bowery, Room No. 5, second floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, or would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 259 West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress, competent to make all kinds of family sewing, ladies' children's and infants' clothing, will go out by the day or week or take the work home. Apply at No. 230 10th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3rd floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work; is an neat, quick sewer, is a good shirt maker; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 224 Madison-av.; near 36th-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a girl of 15 years of age, as waitress, or take care of a baby and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 48, corner of Adams and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young, healthy woman, who is every way qualified as a good nurse. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as book-keeper in a wholesale house, either South or West; grocery preferred. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. Address, for one week, HENRI LE CLAN, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

A CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as carpenter and painter; would make himself useful in various branches of industry. Has the best of reference as to capability and solid character. Would go to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at Mr. W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 126 61st-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; has had experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 49 Jay-st., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address [illegible] Box No. [illegible], at the above place.

A COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH good reference, wants a situation as coachman and [illegible] gardener; understands the care of stock; can be useful in any department of a gentleman's [illegible]. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young unmarried man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by his present employer, at No. 24 Waverly-place.

A PORTER.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $20 to any one who procures him a permanent situation as porter, or such like, in any store either in this City or Brooklyn, where he can earn a living: best of references from recent men with whom he can be referred to in two days. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes to obtain a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house, South, or in this City; head bar-keeper for several years in the capacity of willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer, as regards honesty, sobriety, and good behavior. Address THOMAS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS.—WANTed, by an intelligent man, who has had much experience in the care and management of the sick, a situation as man nurse, or would be willing to travel with an invalid; the highest medical references. Any communication addressed to Dr. ROSE, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO the housework of a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 315 West 22d-st., between 11 and 1 A. M.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-class laundress. None need apply unless they can bring the best of City reference. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 39 West 36th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid; one fully competent. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 48 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

100 CLOAK HANDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None but those competent for the best work need apply, at LORD & TAYLOR'S Work-rooms, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON.
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAR.	ROBERT J. BLECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
	And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country, in durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $5. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

NEW MUSIC.—YOUNG AMERICA; FOUR Waltzes for the Nation, and the President's March; by Prof. Eugene A. Weiner, with vignette of the Father and Mother of our country and Lord Renfrew, bearing the motto, "Let us hope that he (Lord Renfrew,) may become a true-hearted American citizen." The President's March is written with Ernest von Herrigaen's new musical notation, somewhat modified by Prof. Eugene A. Wiener. Price 40 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CELL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

$170 FOR A FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD large, round-corner, iron frame, 7 octave piano-forte, very little used. Also, a 5 octave Melodeon, $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Warerooms 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years

TENOR SINGER WANTED.—ONE WITH A good tenor voice, who can read plain music, and is willing to sing at from $100 to $150, may apply immediately at No. 150 East 49th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FARMS.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE OR exchange for City property.—An unusually desirable farm of 210 acres, on the turnpike road, seven miles west of Newburgh, under a high state of cultivation; a stone mansion, 50x50, extensive out-buildings, large orchards of rare fruits, heavy shade and living streams, combining all the advantages of a beautiful country seat with a productive farm.
EINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,344 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, situated near the City Hall, and now let to first-class tenants for $1,400 per year. A farm will be taken in exchange, near New-York City, worth about $8,000, if free and clear of incumbrance. A note stating location, &c., addressed to Mr. FARRINGTON, corner of Bedford-st. and Monroe-st., Brooklyn, will be attended to.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Railway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

100 BBLS. "PIONEER" COAL OIL AT 45 CENTS.—Merchants, look at it before buying. P. D. ORVIS'
Cash Drug-house, No. 162 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 45 EAST 20TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 120 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT
Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Bruening's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. T. M. Post, D. D.; Rev. Wm. R. Sazith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Polish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal.—Assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 960 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 384 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, or Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parents' option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SKYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,010 New-York Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 163 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

ALL THIS WEEK, THOSE WHO JOIN GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping classes, will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. Private instruction daily to adults, ladies or gentlemen. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

A PUPILLMAN'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 249 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, NING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that aged $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE SCHOOL LATELY KNOWN AS MISS SPALDING'S, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, has been reopened under the superintendence of its former teachers.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES BOHR AND MRS. TUPPER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 38th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 1.
R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 49 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Every effort put forth to make pupils happy, contented, and to instruct. Terms $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Academic year commenced Sept. 11.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,803 Broadway, 1st floor above 29th-st., east side.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED English governess desires an engagement in the United States. Course of instruction includes English, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, music and the elements of drawing. Has had seven years' experience in private families in England. Address, stating terms, M. Y. M., care of Warne & Co., News Agents, Toronto.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family to instruct in the English branches and music, also the rudiments of French and Latin if required; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,566 New-York Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D. Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable family residing in Canada, to engage a young lady as governess, to teach the usual English branches, with music, and where she will have a good home and liberal salary, and treated like one of the family. Address, with reference, W. R., New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN Teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies as Teacher of Greek, Latin and English branches. Private tuition given if desired in the above branches. References given. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address O. L., care of F. Cole, Esq., No. 866 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A NATIVE OF France as a resident teacher of French and Mathematics, in a boys' boarding school. A few miles from the City; one who is willing to devote himself generally to the interests of the school preferred. Address PLAYFAIR, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation as teacher of the English branches, as an equivalent for her board and the advantage of studying French. For references and particulars, apply at No. 216 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—EITHER A GENTLEMAN OR LADY as assistant in a Church School. Applicant would be required to play the organ, and train a choir of children. Address, with references and terms, RECTOR, Office of *Church Journal*, New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO has taught successfully as visiting governess in this City has three hours daily unoccupied. Terms three shillings per hour for English, French and music. Address Miss F. F. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperials, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances. Minnet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season La Cyarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.
MR. CHARRUAUD RETURNS THANKS FOR THE liberal encouragement he has been favored with during the lapse of forty-eight years in his profession, and respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that, having been compelled to give up his rooms, No. 54 East 13th-st., in consequence of the too great care and fatigue attending such an establishment, he intends to devote his time in giving instruction, in families, to classes of eight, twelve and sixteen pupils. Applications for hours and circulars can be made at No. 149 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park.

A NEW CLASS IS NOW FORMING AT
HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st
DAYS OF TUITION MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
All the mod

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock,

20 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.
1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.
1 lot on 8th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 56th-st.
1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 60th-st.
1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 60th-st., rear of Broadway lot.
6 lots on Broadway, between 60th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.
1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 91st-av. and 66th-st.
20 lots on 66th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 9th-av., and 99 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.
8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 373 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 2D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 2d-av., including the corners 76th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late

JOHN N. GAMBRILL, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 26 lots on the north side of 76th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continued improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU. THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 54th-st., corner of 10th-av. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., as 9 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst. The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group s of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, the entire contents of a private dwelling on Staten Island, (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and reception suites, centre, side and toilet tables, oak and walnut library chairs, dining tables, sofas, chairs, &c., in H. C. E. W. mahogany and walnut, dressing and other bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, hair, husk and straw mattresses, pillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, matting, engravings, &c.; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will close.

At 10 o'clock, two superior shuttle sewing-machines, in perfect order. Catalogues at the salesroom.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York,

HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, 216 acres, with fine improvements, situated on the Hudson river, near Clinton Point, and midway between New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, with a river front. The dwelling is a large, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river and surrounding country; new and spacious outbuildings. The soil is of an excellent quality, and there is a never-failing stream of water crossing the easterly part of the ground. A choice variety of fruit and shade trees. This sale offers a rare chance to a gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. If desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine sites on the premises; Clinton Point Post-office is on this place, and gives a daily mail. Terms easy. A map of the farm, and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the entire balance of the stock of furniture of a dealer, removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suits, dining-room furniture, of various kinds, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, centre tables, etageres, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of very superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of

J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large gallery of the Irving Buildings, 594 and 596 Broadway, next door above the Metropolitan Hotel—Superb sale of Japanese Goods to the trade and others, over 250 packages, the entire importation of Messrs Wetmore, Cryder & Co. These beautiful goods were selected by two of the partners in the above house at Hiogo, where the Secretary of State, and in other cities in Japan, most of which exceed in elegance anything ever imported into this country, consisting of cabinets, magnificent specimens of art; most of these goods are inlaid with pure gold; also, pure silver-mounted, plated, bronze, &c., inlaid work; must be seen to be appreciated. Chow-chow boxes, these contain full sets of trays, plates, &c., such as are used by the Japanese Princess; they are exceedingly rich in color, curious, and made to represent houses, junks, &c. Hdkf. and glove boxes are of the richest old lacquer, and very highly ornamented; it is the ware most sought after and highly prized. Smoking and segar boxes, these are very rich, the receptacles for fire being solid silver; they are now much used in China. Musical straws, they are very curious, the straw is put in a glass of water, when they expand into a variety of fanciful shapes. Porcelain ware, a large and beautiful assortment; the wares painted in blue and gold surpass any other china imported, together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated, many of which have never before been seen in this country. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Elegant Household Furniture, all of the best make and latest style, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of French boudoir suite, nine pieces in crimson reps, but little used; 3 richly carved black walnut and oak dining-room or library suites, in green and blue reps; carved rosewood parlor suite in green and gold brocatel, elegant carved rosewood canopy-top console; etagere, superbly carved rosewood; statuary, marble-top centre table, 8 rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites complete, rosewood hat stand, pier and whist tables, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and chairs, rich lace curtains, hair mattresses, &c.; also several pieces of massive solid rosewood furniture, consisting of centre, work and side tables, chairs, flower stands, foot-stools, &c.; also a number of French plate pier and mantel mirrors. At 12 o'clock an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Firth & Pond, of superior tone; cost $550.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 72 VALUABLE Lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts.,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 12th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.
On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 83d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT our salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st. Household furniture—consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble tops; rich reception and arm chairs, in rosewood and satin; French plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatel window curtains; elegant 7 octave rosewood pianoforte, by Chickering; Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlets, pillows, bolsters, &c., rich dining room furniture, English oil cloth, carpets, rods, &c. Also kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Also, second hand carpets, consisting of royal, Axminster, velvet, medallion, Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, various sizes. Also two sewing-machines in complete order.

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H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An elegant shifting leather-top wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Dusen to order last Spring, and is now as good as new.

Also, a close carriage, in good running order. Also, a calèche, in good order, to be sold by order of the Administrator.

A superior sorrell mare, sired by imported *Trustee*, dam by Gladiator, two years old, 15 hands high, well broke to saddle, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen on the afternoon previous to day of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

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H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An active private turn-out, consisting of a pair of bay Morgan horses, 15 hands high.

Also, a four-wheeled dog cart and a silver-plated double harness.

Also, a bay mare, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect; is perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, and is an excellent saddle beast.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 73 VALUABLE Lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts.,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 12th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.
On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
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WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

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FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, corner of Wall-st. and Exchange-place, New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK of London.
MANCHESTER, SALFORD & SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1860, and the first day of March, 1858, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 6, inst.

NATHANIEL HARSH, Receiver.

$750,000 WANTED, TO FILL FIRST class Mortgages on New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Saint Louis, and Southern and Western Real Estate, from 7 to 20 per cent guaranteed without the least risk. Bonds and mortgages, bought and sold. G. Z. HOUSE, Attorney, 207 Broadway, in basement.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—160 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterisations, quacks, meddling instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1. 99 N. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des l'Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole frame-work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 2063 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were as the hospital surgeon of this City, enable him to treat successfully and permanently all cases placed the incognisance, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of self-abuse, excesses and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive his best care and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. Bi-monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. Ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Choiugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Acute, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,

OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,

ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,

HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "SSB," and STITTS,

HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYY, XLT and N BRANDS,

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,

Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF LONG-tailed bay, brown or black horses; young, sound, handsome and well matched, and about four minutes in speed, and fifteen to fifteen and one-half hands high. Apply to D., Box No. 1,556 Post-office, stating description and all particulars, and where the horses may be seen.

STALLS TO LET—FOR TWO HORSES IN A Private stable near 6th-av. and 13th-st. Inquire at No. 180 Pearl st.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, commodious and favorite steamer HABEL, William Rogers, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 15. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers, in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT.....4,000 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,000 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,000 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,000 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,000 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $150, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $60. Third Class, $30.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 13,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $40.

J. FORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage with through tickets, to Charleston, $25; Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75

THE FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Preparations for the Demonstration this Evening—Some Idea of what the Procession will be—The Route, &c.

Having delighted the Prince with a view of our magnificent bay in holiday trim, our citizen soldiery in full ranks, our expansive promenade swarming with enthusiastic citizens, welcoming him to the Metropolis, and grand ball of the 'elite,' at the Academy, it is but natural that the demonstrations should culminate in the *ne plus ultra* of a firemen's torchlight procession. The firemen have entered into the spirit of the reception, and for weeks have been engaged in the necessary preparations, determined to make a turn-out that shall be a credit to the City and to the Department.

Although the Department numbers but about four thousand men, it is estimated that over five thousand will participate in the procession. The different regiments will be composed of the visiting companies, the officers of the Fire Department Fund, Fire Commissioners, Chief Engineer and Assistants, Board of Engineers, Salvage Corps, Veteran Association, Exempt Association, and Fire Patrol. The Exempt Engine Company will be represented by Monmouth Engine Co. No. 22, handsomely decorated for the occasion. Major Wood

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2829 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

In Visits Gen. Scott, Brady's Gallery, Barnum's Museum, and Ball, Black & Co.'s Jewelry Store.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Sixty Thousand Men in Line, and Hundreds of Thousands of Spectators.

THE PRINCE AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Four Bishops and Thirty-five Clergymen Assist in the Services.

SERMON BY DR. VINTON.

Two Magnificent Prayer Books Presented to the Prince.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

A great ball, like a great battle, is not to be dismissed with the telegraphic bulletins of the next morning. We have the Duke of Wellington's authority for comparing the one to the other, and for asserting that the Illustrious commander, who shrank from the task of attempting to describe the conflict of Waterloo, would have hesitated ever a chronicle of the Duchess of Richmond's dance of the night before, at Brussels. To the one case, as in the other, we only adapt the words of the Iron Duke, and say that the fate of each "depends upon the most trifling and unforeseen incidents." Certainly the Prince of Wales' Ball at the Academy on Friday night illustrated this truth, for though the "breakdown" with which it opened instead of a quadrille was "trifling," in so far that nobody suffered any serious detriment either in person or toilette, and must have been "unforeseen" by everybody except the carpenter who built a floor with unbraced beams four feet apart, yet it unquestionably decided the fate of the entertainment, and threw the gloom of a *fiasco* over the whole evening. Indeed, but for the Duke of Newcastle, it would probably have reduced the ball of Friday to the condition of "Hamlet" without the part of the Prince, and given the eager thousands of the New-York *élite* such a Barnacle feast as was offered next day by the enterprising ULLMAN to the uninvited myriads of our population. For the Prince of Wales was decidedly disposed to retreat from the scene, no doubt, having been thoroughly inoculated with the notion that we Americans act on Mr. HAWTHORNE'S theory, and build in tents, with no eye to anything beyond the immediate hour, and no care for the limbs and lives of our fellow-creatures. The Duke, however, interposed his calmer view of things, and saved the fortunes of the night.

But this is not to be carried to the credit of ourselves as the hosts of the occasion. We are not the first people in the world, certainly, who ever dashed a festival with such calamities. The too famous Austrian ball of Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, at Paris, which ended in a hideous conflagration, may be quoted as a proof that mercantile Yankees are not the only unfortunate Amphitryons in the world. Our real cause for shame in the matter is, that with all our reputation for practical capacity, and the help of a free Constitution, we could not do better than the "effete aristocracies." This reproach runs through the whole affair. An honest critic must own, for instance, that the few Americans who sedulously "worshipped" the Prince during the evening were not nearly so disgusting in their adulation as were the nobility of England when they thronged the saloons and mounted guard in the ante-chambers of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE HUDSON, the Railway King and Queen of fifteen years ago, nor was the adulation in itself so degrading. For a young Prince of amiable manners, untarnished history, and great historical position, is assuredly a more justifiable object of attention than a vulgar millionaire, who is adored for the sake of his subscription lists. But, then, what is the use of being republicans at all, if we are to be only *not so foolish* as our neighbors?

Again, the cruellest "jam" of the Academy ball was ease and propriety when compared with one of those crushes in the lobbies of St. James' Palace to which the Court circle of England have for years been subjected on the recurrence of her Majesty's drawing-rooms. But as we had it all in our own power to name the number of our guests, and to secure perfect freedom of circulation, and the grace of ample space for the display of those silken wonders, yclept the "toilettes" of ladies, it is the more discreditable to us, or rather to our Committeemen, that we could not have succeeded in organizing our festival in a more complete, brilliant and satisfactory fashion. It is, in a word, rather for what we did not do than for what we did, that we ought to mortify ourselves in this instance; it is for failing to make the most effective ball of the age that we should feel humiliated.

However, one swallow does not make a Summer, nor one Prince determine our capacity for regal festivities. Steam has changed the face of the world, and now that the heir of England has found his way across the Atlantic, we may expect many other opportunities of atoning for the silly vanity of our militia generals, which spoiled the noblest public ovation ever offered by a democracy to a prince, and for the bewildered blundering of a Committee who confused the most exceptional of balls into an ordinary jam. The Prince of the Asturias is already promised us when we make out peace with Spain about Cuba. The Prince Imperial of France will, no doubt, be a young gentleman on his travels one of these days. Of Russian Grand Dukes, who can count the number? And VICTOR EMANUEL, of Italy, is too sensible a sovereign not to recognize the value to his son and successor of a large experience of men and things. Let disconsolate Committeemen and disappointed damsels pluck up a heart of grace. There is hope for them yet. When Sexton BECKET, of Grace Church, descended into the pit on Friday night and went to work at restoring the floor, those who are given to omens might have construed the circumstance into the grave-digging of all our aristocratic pretensions. But they were wrong. BROWN is no skeleton, and our Egyptian feast was shaded only, not forever gloomed, by his portentous activity.

THE PRINCE'S PARTNERS.

Though the collapse of the floor struck off nine from the list of twenty-one dances at the ball, the Prince of Wales did his best to atone for the accident by dancing sedulously through the remainder of the roll. Neither *dames* nor *demoiselles* can complain that in his homage either order of the feminine hierarchy was slighted. Opening the ball with Mrs. Governor MORGAN, he danced with six married ladies and six ladies to be married. In this zodiac of the social sky, each lady's special admirers or special foes ("for slander's mark was ever yet the fair") may fit her name with an apt symbol. We give them as they stand in common human parlance.

The "gathered roses" of the princely bouquet were Mrs. MORGAN, representing the official head of the State; Mrs. GOULD HOYT, representing the Army through her father Gen. SCOTT; Mrs. BELMONT, who claims a double distinction in virtue of her father, Commodore PERRY, and of her husband's position in the worlds of politics and finance; Mrs. JOHN KERNOCHAN, who may plead against all envious sisters that "beauty is its own excuse for being;" Mrs. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, wife of the Secretary of the Committee, and Mrs. EDWARD COOPER, daughter-in-law of the President of the same august body.

The "rosebuds undistilled" were Miss L. MASON, daughter of Mr. HENRY MASON, of New-York; Miss FISH, daughter of the Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor; Miss VAN BUREN, whose father was once a "Prince of Wales" himself at the Court of VICTORIA; Miss AUGUSTA JAY, daughter of the late WM. JAY, Esq.; Miss HELEN RUSSELL, of New-York, and Miss BUTLER, of Philadelphia, who owes a semi-allegiance to the native sovereign of "all the Kembles."

The silence in which the princely quadrilles and waltzes were, for the most part, performed, though profound enough to explain the interest which His Royal Highness seems to have taken in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was not altogether accepted by our belles, unused to deal too deferentially with the ignobler sex. One lady, indeed, startled the Prince into expressing opinions, by regretting for him the unhappy fate which had compelled him to travel through the United States without sharing in a railway accident, and by explaining to him that if American ladies lay aside their bouquets when they waltz, it is from their considerate anxiety "not to tickle their partner's ears." As the whole, however, excepting for the singular sweetness, and modesty of the Prince's demeanor which did not, we regret to say, forcibly recall the airs and graces of average young gentlemen at a ball, these dancings were as like all other dancings as two peas. A little more space in which to perform them, and a little less flourishing of handkerchiefs and vociferating to the musicians on the part of two or three Committee-men in full-dress, who seemed determined to divide with their President the assiduous care of the Prince's person and pleasure, would have made them delightfully common-place.

THE TOILETTES.

"Room" was indeed the constant demand of the evening. It is strange how like an "exclusive" ball on which people tread on your toes, is to a promiscuous ball in which they do the same thing. And really, between calico dresses on a green, under spreading trees, and *robes de moire antique* huddled together under the glare of a thousand gas-lights, the advantage is with the calicoes. This is the more to be lamented, that the toilettes of the Prince's ball were singularly elaborate, and many of them strikingly brilliant. As they could hardly be seen, however, by those who were present at the ball, we will console those who were absent by exhibiting some of the more noteworthy in this passing "mirror of the day."

Mrs. Gov. MORGAN wore a dress of white silk, elegantly trimmed and clouded with flounces of black lace, and lighted up with diamonds as became her matronly rank.

Another striking dress of white was a robe of white satin, flounced with point-lace, with a *berthe* of white illusion, knots of diamonds on the shoulders, and corsage looped together with a golden cord. This, with a coiffure and chatelaine of blue and gold flowers, enriched with diamonds, made up the rich and brilliant costume of Mrs. Col. MEINELL.

Dresses of embroidered tulle were numerous and brilliant. Mrs. GARDNER HOWLAND lighted up the opening quadrille with such a dress, covered with lace of fabulous elegance and price. Another was worn by Mrs. KIRKLAND, of this City, adorned with black lace flounces, trimmings of gold, and a blaze of diamonds which recalled to many an eye the splendid *soirées* at the Hotel Thorn in Paris. Another similarly brilliant display of hereditary jewels was made by Mrs. Dr. VAN BUREN, of New-York, who wore a dress of white silk, a headdress of blue velvet roses and diamonds, with a diamond necklace and stomacher. Mrs. BROCKHOLST CUTTING, a bride recently carried away from the political to the commercial metropolis, attracted much admiration in a rich bridal dress, consisting of a tunic of *point de Vénise*, worn over white tulle; a *berthe* and shawl of the same costly material. A lace barbe was tastefully arranged in the auburn waves of her hair, with a coquettish little tie of black velvet ribbon, which contrasted finely with the brilliant purity of a fresh Southern complexion.

Mrs. Dr. ALEX. MOTT, of New-York, wore a white silk, trimmed with quillings of shaded violet, extending up the left side of the skirt to the corsage. A wreath of violets in her hair was singularly becoming to her sentimental and yet intellectual style of beauty. Mrs. W. H. MCVICKAR wore a chaste but striking costume of rich lavender reps silk, ornamented with deep point lace flounces, headed with three rich plaitings of satin ribbon; a *berthe* of white lace, and a *coiffure* of feathers, interspersed with golden flowers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. JOHN KERNOCHAN, of New-York, wore white tulle, with one superb flounce of rich lace, festooned with knots of pink roses. Mrs. HENRY W. HICKS, in white and green, with a necklace of truly royal pearls, walked a very queen for stateliness. Two sisters, Mrs. HENRY DUNCAN, of Mississippi, and Mrs. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, made a very effective contrast. The former lady, towards whom the Prince of Wales displayed a marked and particular courtesy, wore a robe of white tulle, trimmed with Solferino *marguerites*, the petals of each flower of gold. A wreath of the same splendid ornaments, and large diamond stars, glittering "in a night of hair," completed this brilliant costume. Mrs. DUNCAN, of New-York, was exquisitely dressed in white moire, dotted with parti-colored roses and trimmed with costly lace, looped up with roses of bright pink. She wore a diamond tiara and necklace.

Mrs. LOYD ASPINWALL was also a cynosure of many eyes in a dress of corn-colored crape with flounces of *point de Bruxelles*, scarlet flowers, and a *guirlande* of scarlet flowers in her "woven tresses."

A dress of white and gold, with a veil of the same, set off the luxuriant beauty of Mrs. Col. SCOTT, who with her sister, Mrs. HOYT, might well drive the whole Parisian *Club des Blondes* to the point of despair. South Carolina was represented by Mrs. CARSON and Mrs. KING, daughters of JAMES L. PETIGRU, Esq., of Charleston. Mrs. CARSON wore a dress of white brocade; Mrs. KING a singularly beautiful white lace robe embroidered with white and gold, and a head-dress of the same. Mrs. JOHN SCHERMERHORN, of New-York, looked a very Amphitrite, a sort of incarnation of the Adriatic, on its wedding-day with the Doge of Venice, in a robe of the most delicate *velours epingle* of a peculiarly soft and beryl-like green, looped with pearls; and a wreath of green leaves intermixed with pearls. A rose-colored robe with point lace flounces and a magnificent *riviere* of diamonds, added an unnecessary *éclat* to the delicate beauty of Mrs. BELMONT, of New-York. Mrs. LEONARD JEROME, of the same City, testified to her recent return from Paris by the dainty elegance of a robe from HUSON'S, of the finest *tulle*, exquisitely embroidered. She wore diamond ornaments of great value and brilliancy. The magnificent Mme. BARREDA looked the very genius of Peru in a superb *parure* of diamonds, and a tunic of marguerite silk worn over white Mrs. JAMES, of Cold Spring, in a lavender silk trimmed with point lace, and ornaments of pearls and diamonds; and Mrs. JOSEPH STRONG, of New-York, in a brilliantly floral costume of white silk, with cherry-colored flowers, attracted much attention from the wise in woman's wear.

But time would fail us to enumerate all the notable results of female genius and mantua-making enterprise which embellished the Academy on Friday. The specimens we have here enumerated "on the best authority," will sufficiently indicate to our fair readers the general effect of the whole grand "horticultural exhibition," and we trust may be useful to them in the coming season of the social campaign.

Thanks to the instructive circular of the Ball Committee which revealed to polite New-York the astonishing truth that "full dress" does not mean a blue frock-coat and green trousers, the male costumes of the ball were altogether common-place. It is a melancholy truth that New-York has no dandies. In the whole City there does not exist one specimen of the curious race at all worthy of the name. There are shoals of "dressy men," but not one man who dresses. Had there been, we should have seen a revolt against the outrageous attempt of a Committee to uniform a ball. Fancy Count D'ORSAY receiving explanatory circulars on "full dress." We, however, meekly subsided into black and white, with the exception of the sons of Mars, who wore coats of all colors and were therein at least Josephs; and of a few foreign celebrities like Gen. PAEZ, who came in upon the astonished scene in golden baldrics and embroidered lappels of a quite supernatural splendor.

SATURDAY'S MOVEMENTS.

If to be stared at be a prerogative of Royalty—and except at the Court of the Grand Llama and elsewhere at the Orient, it is at least an accompaniment of it—ALBERT EDWARD, during his sojourn in New-York, has certainly had opportunity to enjoy that right to the utmost. Never had Prince more devoted followers. The populace of New-York stick closer to him than it would be becoming for his own brother to do. The ladies, and particularly the young ladies,—a Benedick and a benediction to each and every one of them,—as unrelentingly pursue him as if His Royal Highness and Hymen were one. Wherever ALBERT EDWARD is, there also is an afflux. Crowds line the approaches to his hotel; crowds follow his carriage through the streets; crowds gather about the places of his alighting, press on the Police, and shout their welcome in his very ear. The curiosity of Eve, inherited to the full by her daughters, is the bane of the Prince's visit. The fair will stand for hours patient and expectant; submit to jostling, elbowing and pulling; see their hooped state invaded and staved in, their dress disordered and their bonnets shapeless; and when they see but his barouche appear they wave their handkerchiefs and are terribly excited. They endure the buffetings that they receive with surprising amiability; a common object sways the entire mass, and "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." They were at the private door of the Fifth-avenue Hotel again, as numerous as ever, on Saturday morning. None knew where the Prince was to issue forth, whither he would go, or whether he would go at all. Yet there the people planted themselves, and there for hours they grew, until their name was legion, determined that the Prince should not escape them. Gentlemen of Royal Highness, like men of common stature, when they do not return from parties till 5 o'clock in the morning, are apt to rise late. Our reporter has been remiss in failing to ascertain the precise hour at which the heir-apparent was awakened from his slumbers,—whether a flood of crimson light, poured into his apartment by the rosy fingers of Aurora, aroused him, or whether High Noon pried his eyelids open with her lever of golden sunshine. Neither has he learned what the Prince had for breakfast; whether he eat heartily or not; whether it agreed with him, or whether he smoked after it. Jenkins, in fact, is abroad with the schoolmaster, or anxiously searching for him. We only know that it was nearly 12½ o'clock, when suddenly handkerchiefs and a shout arose upon the air, and a young gentleman, accompanied by a few friends, came forth quietly from the hotel; that they entered carriages, and were whirled rapidly away. Then there was chaos more chaotic,—confusion worse confounded. Numerous carriages filled with ladies, that had been long awaiting the moment, started in pursuit; men, women and children ran madly down Fifth-avenue; unfortunate little dogs that happened to be passing were trodden upon, yelped, and—skulked away; omnibusses that chanced that way stood stock still with amazement; and a few nervous individuals, with a twitching in their fingers which it was evident they could not control, in their trepidation thrust their hands into other people's pockets, and, absent-minded as an idiot's brain, transferred to their own wallets sundry articles of slight value. Lord RENFREW and his suite, conducted by Lord LYONS, meantime, proceeded through Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, to the corner of Broadway, where another throng was peering to see

THE PRINCE AT BRADY'S GALLERY.

Timely notice had been given to the celebrated photographist that the royal party had accepted his invitation to visit his new establishment. From it the public was excluded during the entire morning, in anticipation of the coming of the Prince. On his arrival he was conducted to the second floor, where Mr. BRADY and his family were presented to him. After looking at the likenesses of celebrated Americans for awhile, he ascended to the floor above, and gave his countenance to the artist. Three imperial photographs of the whole party, arranged in as many different groups, were taken in the first place; then an imperial full-length photograph of the Prince alone, and similar representations of each of his suite. Finally, miniature impressions of each, for *cartes des visites*, were fastened on to copper plates by the sunlight. While all this was going forward, those of the party that were not at a given time gazing at the focus of the double convex glass, busied themselves in examining the photographs everywhere hung up around them. In BRADY'S Gallery probably they thus saw more of wealthy and distinguished Americans than has come under their observation elsewhere during their sojourn here. In Mr. BRADY'S collection there are more faces stamped with the marks of refinement and intelligence than are commonly met with in similar establishments. It contains more well-delineated likenesses of men of mark than any other gallery in the City, except Mr. GURNEY'S. The Prince and those with him spent a great deal of time in surveying these, and complimented Mr. BRADY highly upon his proficiency in the art. The camera obscura into which the Royal eye has gazed will become an object of interest to the curiosity-seekers. Likenesses of the President and his Cabinet—a group—of the candidates in the present Presidential contest, and of the most celebrated of our statesmen were purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, and others of the party, and all inscribed their names in Mr. BRADY'S book. An old man named STEVENS, between sixty and seventy years of age, is employed by Mr. BRADY as a framer and gilder. By chance Mr. BRADY learned on Saturday morning that STEVENS, while engaged in the same trade in London, was sent one day by his employer to do some work in Buckingham Palace, and was there when the Prince was born. He remembers the occasion well, and says that his employer came to him and his fellow-workmen, announced the event and sent them away with the wherewithal to refresh themselves in honor of it. Just as the Prince was about to depart on Saturday, Mr. BRADY brought the old man to him and told his story. The Prince seemed greatly pleased, and shook STEVENS by the hand. The Royal party was at the gallery between two and three hours. During the afternoon Mr. BRADY received a note from one of the Prince's suite, congratulating him upon the success of his portrait of the Prince. The extensive orders which were left with Mr. BRADY are to be filled immediately, and the photographs, as soon as they are completed, will be shipped to England.

VISIT TO BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

While these things were occurring, a messenger had been dispatched to Barnum's Museum, with the announcement that Lord RENFREW and suite would speedily be there. Not half an hour after, Mr. GREENwood received the news, the carriages, which, at the Prince's request, had driven through the Bowery and Chatham-street, stopped in front of the Museum. Mr. BARNUM, who had, two days before, invited the Prince to his establishment, having heard nothing from him had given up the idea of his coming, and was in Bridgeport. The Museum was full of people. By causing the performances in the lecture-room to commence half an hour earlier than usual, Mr. GREENwood was enabled to clear the corridors somewhat, but as soon as the distinguished guests arrived, crowds began to pour in. The people, however, kept at a respectful distance from the Prince, and he had ample opportunity to see every thing. He availed himself of it to the fullest extent. He examined the "What is it?" with interest, and when Mr. GREENwood told the man in charge of the curiosity that he need not repeat its history, the Prince interposed and requested the man to tell him all about it. He heard him with attention, then proceeded through the building inspecting the Albino family, the twins from Siam, the seal, the sea-lion, and the thousand-and-one objects of wonderment which are there exhibited. They seemed to afford him a great deal of amusement, and he told Mr. GREENwood when he turned to leave that he had been very much interested. "I suppose," he said, "I have seen all the curiosities; but where is Mr. BARNUM?" It was 3½ P. M. when the party, driven rapidly homeward, preceded as it had been all day by Police-Inspector LEONARD, reached the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and between two solid walls of human beings, pickeled with policemen's uplifted clubs, passed in at the private entrance on Twenty-third-street.

VISIT TO GEN. SCOTT.

After a luncheon and a respite, the carriages were again at the door, and the gentlemen again ran the gauntlet of the gazers. It was 5 P. M., and Fifth-avenue was full of vehicles and equestrians *en route* for the Central Park. Past these the barouche in which the Prince was seated,—a different vehicle from that in which he rode the day before, drawn by two sorrel horses,—was rapidly driven, while elongated necks protruded from each, and eyes grown saucer-like with wonderment gazed after the head that looks to wear a crown. The carriages of the rest of the suite followed, and soon the lofty residence of Gen. SCOTT, in Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue,

"Upon their fleet career looked down."

Capt. LEONARD rang the bell, and the domestic that came to the door informed him that Gen. SCOTT was at dinner, and could not be disturbed. The visit was entirely unexpected. Of course as soon as it was explained that the Prince of Wales was there admission was immediately obtained, though the Prince at first was for going away without disturbing the General. The latter received his guests with great cordiality, offered them a glass of wine, entertained them for awhile,—among other things showing them a large Newfoundland dog, a very fine animal, which is a favorite in the family, and when, after a brief stay, they proposed to go, expressed the great pleasure which their unexpected coming had given him.

VISIT TO BALL, BLACK & COMPANY'S.

The crowd in front of BALL, BLACK & Co.'s new and elegant establishment in Broadway was quite as large as had greeted the Prince at any of the other places visited by him on Saturday. He was received there by the members of the firm as soon as he entered, and conducted to the second floor, where the magnificent collection of works of art,—the marble statues, bronzes, paintings, were inspected. The Prince seemed greatly delighted with them. Thence the party proceeded to the third floor, where the great assortment of chandeliers were matter of wonderment to the Prince. After spending some time up stairs, the visitors descended to the first floor. Here, as soon as the Royal party entered, the door was closed behind them, the shutters lowered and the whole apartment illuminated brilliantly. The effect was very fine. Here the Prince examined the diamonds, which shone brightly in the gaslight. He was especially attracted by the display of American pearls, of which he made some purchases. Among other things the silver service for Col. ABRAM DUYER, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, presented to him by its members, was shown him. He expressed his admiration of it. He noticed the inscription upon it, and speaking of the Seventh Regiment, said he had noticed it particularly, and that it would be an honor to any country. He was much interested by the silver set for Rev. Dr. SPRING, prepared at the order of the venerable pastor's congregation. A silver salver, with ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated picture delineated upon it, was remarked especially by him. He expressed the desire particularly to be shown articles of American manufacture, and gave orders for a great many of them. He bought a number of mantel ornaments, a quantity of jewelry, and desired that a variety of works of American art should be sent to England to him. Among other things he purchased a number of silver cups with American emblems graven on them. The Prince was greatly pleased with a brooch consisting of a costly American pearl, surrounded by a band of gold, with another pearl pendant. He ordered one similar to it, the setting to be a representation of the garter, with the inscription, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," to be presented to the Queen. The Duke of Newcastle bought some silver ware of value, and others of the suite made costly purchases. It is said that in all from $10,000 to $12,000 worth of the commodities of BALL, BLACK & Co. were ordered. A silver prize goblet, manufactured by the firm for the Robin Hood Riflemen of Nottingham, England, was exhibited to the party. It was ordered by the Captain of the company, who had been in this country, and had been greatly pleased with Col. DUYER'S presentation service. The goblet is richly chased and carved, and richly deserved the encomiums bestowed upon it by Lord RENFREW and the Duke. Before leaving the establishment, the Prince appeared on the balcony, in response to the repeated calls of the people, and bowed to them. Soon after he came forth, and speedily reached the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL IN THE EVENING.

It was 6½ P. M. when the party of the Prince returned again to the hotel. During the entire early part of the evening they remained secluded in the privacy of their own apartments. Meantime the hotel was a beehive. All who could scrape up an acquaintance with proprietor, clerk or boarder sought to obtain a window whence they might view the firemen's procession and witness its witnessing by the Prince. The parlors and corridors were thronged with ladies and gentlemen. "Up stairs and down stairs and in the lady's chamber,"—where it fronted on Fifth-avenue,—nomad tribes of people were in motion, seeking a site for sight-seeing. Long before the hour at which the gentlemen of fire-subduing instincts were expected to march by, all the windows that looked forth upon the line of march were occupied, and there was enough that was entertaining going on in front to beguile the hours of anticipation.

Of all the jams that the Prince's presence has yet created, that in front of the Hotel last Saturday evening was the jammedest. The whole sidewalk and street was paved with men, women and children, and a hundred policemen, with uplifted clubs, engaged in the vain effort to keep the centre clear, seemed paviors driving down the loose cobble-stones of humanity. There was pushing and shoving, fighting and screaming, laughing and shouting, all in one dread hubbub blended. Parents were seeking for lost children, hidden in the crowd like needles in a haystack. Husbands and wives, whom holy bands had joined together, were rudely put asunder by the surging crowds, without due process of law. Friends who had thought to see the spectacle together were far from it and each other. When, at 6 o'clock we essayed to gain the front entrance of the Hotel,

"Our life was but a battle and a march,
And like the wind's blast, never resting, homeless.
We stormed across the war-convulsed earth."

Gangs of irrepressible youngsters amused themselves by pushing through the crowd regardless of tender toes, anathemas and consequences. Now and then a policeman seized one more unruly by the nape and nether fullness, and hurried him to the confines of the crowd. Arrests there were none, for policemen could not be spared to take the prisoners to the station-house. Some one in the highest story of the house, whose patriotism burned to be appreciated, three times evinced to the jeering crowd that he had been decived, deluded and swindled in the purchase of fire-works for the occasion. Thrice he lighted a Roman candle, and held it forth with promise of great brilliancy: and thrice its globes of fire refused to course across the sky like billiard-balls upon a blue-baize table. It cast forth sparks, and the sparks flew upward; it blazed and smoldered, smoked and disappeared, *lucus a non lucendo*. The exhibition amused the crowd while it lasted, and then the billows rose again. The policemen tried to weather the storm, and buffeted manfully for awhile, but before they knew it their guards were stove in, the waves were upon them, and they were thrown high and dry upon the little island of clear space that they managed to maintain in the middle of the ocean. Meantime figures were flitting behind the closed blinds of the Prince's apartments. He and his retinue were observers of the scene. The hours waxed. Not a drum was heard nor a Fireman's note to tell that the Pageant was coming. Repeatedly the Police rallied and followed the receding tide towards the sidewalk, but every time that it rose again, it encroached more and more upon the ground they maintained, and there was danger that they would be swamped, and at the mercy of the elements. In the nick of time the head torchlight of the procession appeared, and as it began to insinuate itself, like a thread of fire, between the dense black masses that gave it just room enough to pass, the Prince and his retinue, accompanied by Mayor WOOD, General-Superintendent KENNEDY, and Inspector LEONARD, appeared on the balcony amid loud cheers.

While the procession, of which we give some account below, was moving by, the Prince responded to the salutations of the various companies by raising his hat. The firemen of course made their most brilliant pyrotechnic display at this point. Some with their Roman candles aimed to shoot over the hotel, and as its polished front gave back the light of the flying fire-balls, the effect was very beautiful. Some of the missiles flew in at the windows, and caused a great commotion among the dames and damsels; one, thrown far up, fell, still brilliant, almost on the crown of the Crown-Prince, who dodged it as it fell. The firemen were rather careless sometimes. Then some companies displayed intensely blue lights, in whose spectral glare the Prince seemed the apparition of an heir-apparent. Perhaps the next transmutation would be effected by a *rube-facient* red-light, giving him the ruddy hue of the type of Englishmen fed on roast-beef with sauce of table-wine. Each metamorphosis the crowd recognized with glee, and when the firemen cheered the rest cheered too.

The Prince remained on the balcony the entire evening, observant and observed. While the first of the procession was passing he stood a little in advance of the rest; afterwards he sat down, rising occasionally when something unusual attracted his attention. Mayor WOOD stood on his left hand, and once before the procession arrived, in response to three cheers given him by the crowd, came forward and raised his hat. It was 11 o'clock when the last fire company passed, and the Prince and his party immediately reëntered his own apartments over the temporary balcony of wood which connects them with the marble platform. The crowd lingered for a while, thinking to see more of him, and then gradually went their ways.

THE FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

Such a serpentine illumination and conflagration of torches, pyrotechnics, lamps, lanterns, transparencies and other luminosities, as permeated the streets of New-York on Saturday evening, in honor of the Prince of Wales, might have satiated the burning desires of even THAIS and ALEXANDER, and have preserved from combustion the royal palace of Persepolis. An aeronautic view of the scene would have presented a river of fire as brilliant as the golden course of the Tagus, while the long line of flambeaux, the effulgent blaze of five thousand fulgurations, and the resplendent effect of the entire demonstration, made the sight to mundane vision like a sea of light. As far as the eye could reach along the line of the procession—sandwiched between delighted crowds on either side—the glimmer and glitter, the glow and the gleam, the lustre, the brilliancy, the sparkling, the coruscations and scintillations of myriad lights, relumed the heavens with what the fire reporters are in the habit of calling a "lurid glare." Five miles of densely packed democracy patiently waited as many hours to view the splendid spectacle, tarrying until the expiration of the last flickering flame, and retiring but to dream of spangled radiance.

Almost the entire Fire Department and its friends swelled the show, for the Prince had expressed a desire to witness their parade, and they would almost have got up a conflagration of a couple of blocks of buildings, or so, for his special gratification. So modest a request as that of a mere parade could not therefore be denied. Perhaps the frantic rush, the deafening yells, the clanging of alarm-bells, and the whirlwind of runners, that characterize the occasion of active service, might have been more exciting, but then it would have been more expensive, not half so pretty, and a little more dangerous. The aqueous reception which the Prince has met so often during his tour must have heightened the delight at this exhibition of the opposite element—an exhibition which seemed fully capable of drying up an ordinary shower, and converting into steam the principal portion of an equinoctial. It would appear impossible for any considerable rain to penetrate such an expansive roof of flame.

Coming on a day when the people are jubilant with the jingling dimes of their week's wages, and when they can extend their hours of joyfulness far into the night, with the consciousness of a succeeding day of rest, the firemen's parade was peculiarly acceptable, to them as well as to the Prince. The demonstration was the antithesis of the great ball—the ovation of a multitude of sovereigns to the prospective King.

Like all processions, this one was late. Though announced to move at 6½ o'clock,—the weary limbs of half a million restless mortals attested the two hours' delay, and the straining of visual organs to catch the first glimpse of the show was excruciating.

Like swarming flies in the vicinity of a sugar hogshead, the expectant multitude buzzed about the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The human tide kept pouring toward that point, from all the adjacent streets, like the flow of many rivers into the ocean, until the impossibility of progress created first little eddies, and then a maelstrom, in whose vortex many unfortunates were caught and whirled. Hoops suffered, women screamed, owners of tender corns groaned, and for hours the noises rivaled the din of Pandemonium. But, like all democratic gatherings, this one was humorous. It laughed *en masse* at the futile efforts of stage-drivers to penetrate the crowd—it cheered the economical fun of a wag in one of the upper windows who let off cheap fireworks—it sympathized with the vain striving of the police to keep an open passage way—it vociferously called for the Prince, and applauded the movements of the various persons who appeared at the windows of his apartments. A few cases of individual jocularity may be noted:

ELEVATED HIBERNIAN.—There's the Dhuke iv Newcastle. He's as fine a man as there is in the United Kindom. Be the powers of Moll Kelly—and that's a serious oath—he's a divil. Be jabers he would't take the rint from his tinantry whin they were massacred wid getting in the late harvesting.

FEMALE DOMESTIC.—Wouldn't I like to be up there with the Prince and see all the procission. Och! but I'll be murdhered in this crowd.

NERVOUS DOCTOR.—I think we had better get out of this crowd—there'll be a terrible rush when the Police come.

ELEVATED HIBERNIAN.—Hur-r-r-r-ah for the Dhuke of Newcastle. He's a gintleman every inch iv him, and he's a young man, only 49 years owld. Bliss the Prince, he's got a fine mother. Three cheers for Mayor WOOD. Here's the firemen comin'.

And thus the hours were whiled away, until at last the *ignis fatuus* of a transparency could be seen dancing over the sea of heads away in the distance, now disappearing in the surging billows of hats, like a veritable will-o'-the wisp. But the resonant strains of a half hundred musicians come nearer and nearer, until at 9 o'clock the head of the column reaches the hotel, and commences the struggle to effect a passage The window of the Prince's room opens, and accompanied by his suite and a number of local dignitaries, the British lion of the night steps out upon the balcony. Guided by the multifarious descriptions of Jenkins, the slight form of the Prince, dressed in plain clothes, is easily recognized, and cheer upon cheer rapidly greet him to view the inspiring illumination of ten thousand cressets.

The Prince, true to his practice, continually lifted his hat and acknowledged the compliment, eliciting renewed cheers, as the bursting of a volume of flame-wed fireworks would light up his pleasant face. Still the cheering continued, and the Prince kept bowing as perpetually as the Chinese Mandarin in the tea store.

Already have the readers of the TIMES been informed what the procession would be, and it is not proposed to repeat here the conventional list of parading companies. The entire Department of New-York—excepting a few instances, including visiting companies from Brooklyn, Rahway, Newark, Yonkers, and other localities—swelled the numbers to nearly ten thousand. The varied decorations, the harmonizing styles of illumination, and the gay, unending uniforms, made the display picturesque, while the enthusiastic enthusiasm was unbounded.

PECULIARITIES OF THE PROCESSION.

The Exempt Engine Company, of which MILLER is Foreman, with 30 men, had a [illegible] light. Washington No. 1, of Mount Vernon, exhibited a splendid signal lantern; [illegible] flector, and a temple of liberty [illegible] 3, of Rahway, showed a number of [illegible] terns. Montauk No. 22, of Brooklyn, [illegible] sides many other beauties, had a fine [illegible] dian Chief. Of the New-York companies, No. 1, 30 men, had a number of [illegible] and fireworks. Hose No. 1, [illegible] Hook and Ladder No. 1 was [illegible] Chinese lanterns, and [illegible] their truck. Hose No. 2 had [illegible] paratus. Engine No. 3 had 100 men, a [illegible] prince's feather, and various pyrotechnics. [illegible] 3, 30 men. Engine No. 4, 100 men, and a [illegible] feather, with his motto, *Ich Dien*, and [illegible] reflectors. Hose No. 4, 45 men, a stuffed fox, and transparency representing another fox. Engine No. 5, richly ornamented with flags, &c., and an inscription, "Organized 1763-5." Hose No. 5, 50 men, turned out the new third-class steamer that [illegible] prise at Troy. It was neatly garnished, [illegible] Hook and Ladder No. 2, 35 men, 20 [illegible] torches. The truck had 100 jets, and was [illegible] by a large gilt eagle lately rescued from a [illegible] Bethune-street. Engine No. 6, 100 men. Their apparatus was brightly polished, neatly set off, and carried a Temple of Liberty. Hose No. 6 had a profusion of American flags. Engine No. 7 paraded with their fine new steamer. Hose No. 7 turned out, with their carriage, which cost $5,000—beautifully ornamented with flags, &c.; each man had a [illegible] in his belt. Hook and Ladder No. 4, 60 men, truck elegantly fitted up, surmounted by a living eagle. Hose No. 8, 60 men, Drummond light. Engine No. 8, 70 men; paraded the first steamer ever used in the City, painted, polished, illuminated and decorated in excellent taste; they had a lofty elephant on top and made one of the finest exhibitions of the evening. Hose No. 9 had 40 men, three lights, [illegible] and a coon's tail. Engine No. 10, 75 men, [illegible] and torches. Hose No. 10, 60 men, stained glass [illegible] and Prince's feather. Engine No. 11, 60 men, 60 lights, and a beautiful flag presented to their [illegible] the ladies of Charlestown, Mass. Hose No. 12, 100 men, all carrying torches. Hose No. 13, 35 men, Prince's feather. Engine No. 14, 35 men; their engine was illuminated with gas—a novel and beautiful light. Hose No. 14, 25 men, silver-mounted apparatus. Hose No. 15, 70 men, beautiful lamps. Hose No. 16, 30 men, three handsome silver lamps. Hook and Ladder No. 5, 50 men, colored lanterns and fireworks. Engine No. 16, 100 men, handsome calcium light. Hose No. 16, 45 men, miniature fireman and stuffed squirrel. Engine No. 17, 70 men—multitude of torches. Engine No. 18, 70 men—50 torch-bearers. Hose No. 19, 40 men, colored lights. Hose No. 20, 50 men, carriage dressed with British and American flags. Engine No. 22, 75 men, model of a Chinese junk, 75 lamps. Hose No. 22, 30 men, beautiful [illegible]. Hook and Ladder No. 6, 80 men; their truck was covered with a platform and carried a model fire-[illegible]; copious lights and flags adorned the whole; as they passed the hotel they let off fireworks to light up their display. Engine No. 23 had a number of [illegible] ing torches for them. Hose No. 23, 30 men, [illegible] had 50 lamps and 50 torches—the former [illegible] arches. Engine No. 24, 100 men, all with [illegible] lamps on their apparatus. Hose No. 24, 30 men, many Chinese and other lanterns. Hose No. 25, 30 men; they carried flags presented to them on the occasion of a visit to Montreal, by the Mayor of that city. Engine No. 26, 60 lamps. Hose No. 27, 40 men, large wreath of flowers, gilt eagle and profuse illumination. Hook and Ladder No. 7, 80 men, all with torches. Engine No. 28, 100 men, many lamps and a live eagle. Hose No.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Hot Weather—Mechanics' Fair—A Big Lump of Silver—An Indian Celebrity Civilized—Mining Matters—Yachting—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

Its hot—monstrous hot! An unusual thing for San Francisco. For three days we have had scorching weather, thermometer at 95° in the shade! Don't remember three such days in five years past, which is almost as long as anybody can remember it well. The [illegible] not handy to consult, having gone on a clam-bake and chowder excursion—that [illegible] another one, whom I usually consult in the station-house for kicking up a muss [illegible]. We are not very often compelled to [illegible] like sheep, but to-day every fellow has his face over one eye, and refers frequently to his [illegible] handkerchief; and, for a wonder, I have not seen a fur cape in the street. Something rare for you must know that furs are very fashionable here, and if so, must be worn, regardless of the state of the thermometer. There is not a day in the year that an overcoat is required—[illegible] boarding-house keeper, think of owning such a [illegible] there's not a day you don't see poor [illegible] perspiring along [illegible] of dandies or monkeys, to [illegible] a Kamschatkan—[illegible] I have seen immense [illegible] with the thermometer standing [illegible] in this country, seasons and [illegible] considerably mixed up—turkeys of all sorts get confused, and [illegible] waiting for Fall frosts, &c., until [illegible] know where or when to stop, and the [illegible] have to refer to the almanac to know what [illegible] is coming to buy; and the ladies, dear creatures, would on no account lose a chance to [illegible] something nice that they might have, stick to [illegible] all the year around.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

[illegible] so much going on around town now [illegible] don't know exactly where to begin. Firstly, [illegible] Mechanic's Fair, where everybody [illegible] anything curious or pretty that they [illegible], regardless of its wherefrom. For instance, [illegible] a sleepy little 160 lbs. trotting wagon, made [illegible] Brewster's, corner of Mott and Broome streets, and a beauty it is. Another individual put [illegible] Philadelphia wagon to outshine me; but [illegible] bears off the palm. If anybody will [illegible] me a horse to fit it I shall be under many [illegible]. The next article is "Queen Victoria," [illegible]. Don't be shocked—I mean the elephant [illegible], when alive, that name. There is a great [illegible] sewing-machines. WHEELER & WILSON [illegible] GROVER & BAKER are running the strongest [illegible] in opposition, and have fitted up magnificent [illegible] in real oriental style, with lodges, [illegible] &c., and every little attraction to make [illegible] stop and wonder how such lavish expenditure can be made just to show sewing machines. [illegible] think WHEELER & WILSON are carrying [illegible] day, or they would if every bachelor bought [illegible] machine of metallic construction, [illegible] they have engaged two very good [illegible] girls to run the machines. To go and fit [illegible] ready, and then put ugly women under [illegible], to exhibit the goods, would be [illegible]. I won't say that I am right, for on reflection there may be a method in the policy of [illegible] only ugly women on hand, for in this [illegible], where people marry at five minutes' notice, and where a bachelor has been known to go [illegible] fifty minutes before breakfast for a walk and [illegible] at the sound of the gong, with a wife on [illegible] that he never saw before, and met accidentally at the corner—picked up her handkerchief [illegible], and asked her to marry him; and as the [illegible] here are generally on the 2:40 [illegible] the chances are that they reply "Si, Signor! Yes, sir!" So on the same principle [illegible] might prefer a sewing-machine with [illegible] eyes and red cheeks to cast-iron. [illegible] ever knew of a married man that could bear the sight of one of those rattling, wheezy things about the house, and who ever knew one to object to a bright-eyed, red-lipped little veritable flesh and blood machine, plying the needle demurely in the corner. It is strange what an interest he takes in his wife's wardrobe all of a sudden, and by the [illegible] token how nicely and slyly that same little [illegible] contrives to embarked from the side door and sent home half an hour too early, before "My Lord" has [illegible] in his mind how he will prove his general desire to be accommodating, and do violence to his feelings by seeing "Mary" home. Not a bit of it. Women, no matter how much confidence they may have in their husbands, adopt a general principle [illegible] it's always best to save mankind any struggle [illegible] "nature that will be nature," and stern [illegible] but, bless me, I have forgotten while talking [illegible] the fair, what I was going to say about the other affair.

The exhibition of California manufactures and inventions is very creditable to a bran new State, only ten years old. There are steam marine engines from 1,000 horse power down to one that only [illegible] two pounds all completed; and all branches of mechanics are very ably represented. One fellow [illegible] wrangling with the man in charge. He [illegible] "exhibitor's ticket," because he exhibited [illegible] pocket night-key for which he had filed [illegible] and expected a patent. I had some curiosity to look at it, and found the patent part of [illegible] a hole the whole length of it, so that when a fellow came home late and fatigued with much [illegible] and some toddy, and couldn't get the obstinate [illegible] in, instead of swearing he had merely to [illegible] through it and blow the dirt out. It should [illegible] labelled "Anti-profane dirt-ejecting very-[illegible]."

A piece of silver ore from the Ophir Company [illegible] weighing 500 pounds, and is worth [illegible], and there are a great many very elegant [illegible] articles too numerous to mention. [illegible] a nice place to go of an evening, to [illegible] around the immense pavilion listening to splendid music and looking at pretty girls as they thread the mazy paths among steam engines, big pumpkins, and immense turnips. The Fair winds up with a Cattle Show, and, as a matter of course, a horse trot, and the little side bets on the [illegible] bag. Speaking of horse-racing, we had [illegible] matches the other day in the way of a Roman chariot race. The chariots were made after the most approved pattern of the "bloods" of those days—they were certainly Rum-un's to look at, all covered over with gold leaf, &c. The trappings of the horses were in keeping and the whole turnout very creditable, undoubtedly, had it been turned out of a Roman Livery Stable in old times. The horses were driven by two young ladies of undoubted character, and probably of the first families, costumed in Roman helmets and breast-plates, &c., [illegible] in pink "tights" and [illegible] the whole a very appropriate and comfortable dress for the dog days. At the [illegible] they started, and although bogus Romans [illegible] made a creditable race of it and did the [illegible] in one and a quarter minutes, the pretty [illegible] winning the prize, a diamond [illegible]. The young Indian aforesaid appeared to [illegible] a large circle of admirers, for when the victor [illegible] she was greeted with cheers and one [illegible] gent sang out, "Bully for you, SAL."

A DEVELOPED SAVAGE.

Civilization is a great thing. I was led to make this original remark from having this moment noticed on the corner opposite to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s door, a gentleman savage, known on this coast as old "Indian John," all dressed up in a genteel suit, with a stove-pipe hat on the top of his head of wiry hair, gloves on his hands, and a cane of the latest style—and who is Indian John, say you? Ask Col. STEPTOE; he knows, he does; for once on a time, about two years ago, when the Indian war in Oregon was fully under way, Col. STEPTOE went out with several hundred men to subdue this same sturdy old Chief, who, at the head of his warriors, stood his ground firmly, and met the troops, fought them, and—oh! must I say it, thrashed them—and cornered them, kept them from water two days, when it was not a quarter of a mile distance, and they were glad, in California parlance, to "get up and get," and leave old John master of the field, but the fates decreed that John should eventually fall into the hands of the troops, and be brought down here and imprisoned at the Barracks at the Presidio where he still remains, being suffered to go and come as he pleases; and there stands old John, whose home was in the forest, his bed the dry leaves, his diet Elk meat, roots and grasshoppers, his bearing erect, and his great dark eyes flashing with hidden fire—a splendid specimen of the old time Indian Chiefs in the days of Peter Parley—with their wampum and scalps. Standing on WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s corner, with gloves on his hands, and a stove-pipe hat on his head! Oh, John! for shame. Are you there to get WELLS, FARGO & Co. to express your feelings? or are you going to be a true type of the simon pure, and rush in with a warhoop and scalp LOUIS MCLANE, the *head* of the house, SAM KNIGHT, or some of the clerks. If you *are* an Indian, why don't you be a devil of an Indian. But John don't look as if he was going to scalp anybody; he is only waiting for the Presidio buss to come along, jump in and pay his dime just like any other individual. Civilization *does* work wonders. I see Kanaka women, Indian women, that never knew what it was to have any other garment than that made of "tule" husks, very rough and very brief—walking the streets in silks and *hoops*. China women, too, have abandoned their wide and loose pants and wooden clogs, and mounted crinoline and bonnets. I saw one last night at the Fair trying to drum a tune on a piano, and, subsequently, lost in admiration of a 2,200-pound cheese, made for the What Cheer House—a mile-y cheese that, by the same token.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The general news from the mines is very encouraging. New discoveries of silver, lead and gold quartz are being made constantly in every direction, and the general opinion is, that the year 1861 will produce more precious metals than any previous year since the discovery of gold in the country. The Washoe mines, especially the Ophir, Mexican, Central, and Gould and Curry, continue to turn out large quantities of rich ore, most of which is sold here and shipped to Europe, no works on a proper scale having as yet been put into operation here for reducing the ores, and the season is now too far progressed to warrant any party undertaking to put up suitable works at the mines, as the Winter sets in there in November with great severity. Several quartz-crushing mills are now in operation there, and more being erected. Next Spring a large amount of capital will be expended in putting up extensive works for working the ore on the ground. Almost every man you meet has a "process" by which he can take all the metals out in a few hours, but when they come to try the rich ore of the Ophir Company they subside at once. No one up to this time has been able to work that particular ore in a satisfactory manner, and the smelting process is too expensive where coal costs $20 per ton. The ore is therefore shipped to Europe.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

California may be set down as in a very prosperous condition generally. Lands and real estate continue to advance in price, and lots in this city and its vicinity have nearly doubled in value in the last twelve months. On every side piles of rubbish, bricks and mortar obstruct the streets, and the clatter of hammers is heard from morning till night, and the march of improvement is rapid. Substantial and costly buildings are going up, and command good rents as fast as finished. Large shipments of grain are being made to Europe, some six or eight ships having cleared with large cargoes for Liverpool and New-York in the last two months. It is estimated that over 60,000 tons of grain will have been shipped by the 1st of November The best quality of wheat commands only 60 cents per bushel. Freights are lively, and ships in good demand at fair rates. The grain and fruit crops are immense this year. The finest peaches you ever laid eyes upon sell at $1 per basket. Pears and apples in proportion, and peace and plenty reigns. Money is abundant, and on good security can be had at 1@1½ per cent. per month.

The San Francisco and Mission Dolores Railroad is a success, and pays handsomely.

The yachting *furore* runs high, and regattas are the order of the day. Two or three yachts of from twenty to forty tons would command good prices. A beautiful little sloop-yacht called the *Mermaid*, has just been finished, and is now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair. She is 30 feet long, 13 feet beam, 4 feet deep, and cost $3,000 to build. She is entered for two or three races to come off in October.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM and family leave for Washington by the Southern Overland route on the 18th. Mr. LATHAM has chartered one of the Company's stages, fitted it up in comfortable style, and intends traveling leisurely, and will occupy about two months in making the journey. He takes a tent and full camping outfit. His party consists of his wife, himself and two servants. The Stage Company furnishing teams, a driver and a conductor.

OPERATIC MATTERS.

The Opera Company, composed of a sprinkling of Yankees, Germans and Italians, conclude this evening a very successful season. HENRY SQUIRES, the handsome tenor, and Madam LUCY ESCOTT, the prima donna, are very great favorites in this community, but all the young ladies who have been desperately in love with the aforesaid tenor, may as well hang up their hopes, with their bonnets, on a peg, for Madam Rumor has it that he will soon fall into the ranks of the Benedicts and lead to the (h) altar a handsome young widow, who has hitherto plumed herself on being invincible to the attacks of the little god I won't be responsible for the truth of the rumor, but things look very suspicious. She was a constant attendant at the opera, and always occupied a stage-box, until within a short time, when she suddenly ceased patronizing it, and about that time the rumor of the engagement was whispered. Put that and that together; I think "it's a wack." It's a great pity that such a handsome fellow as SQUIRES should ever get married, for as long as he is single he is a trump card, and will draw a large assemblage of romantic young ladies; he is, as it were, public property, available and eligible, but the moment he marries he sinks into a common-place individual, the property of one woman, with moral and legal claims upon him, and instead of parading the streets in violet kid gloves, he will soon be seen in a willow-ware store, deeply interested in the relative merits of vehicles for airing "juvenile results." The romance will be all gone. What young lady can get up any enthusiasm and sympathy for *Edgardo* when they know that as soon as the opera is over he must go home to his wife and family like other men? Where's the romance in seeing *Ernani* in a "*robe de nuit*," walking up and down the room trying to quiet the baby? Imagine *Manrico* going out to spend the evening, and having his hat made a convenience for carrying the necessary linen for the youngest that could not be left at home, or *Don Juan*, holding forth on the merits of the baby, and enumerating the number of dental appearances.

It won't do. Tenors must not marry. It's bad enough for prima donnas to be mothers, and display the necessity of retiring as soon as possible to the nursery, and relieve the lacteal founts of its burden. I have been made sea-sick often when seeing a robust *Leonora* slashing around the stage in her agonies, panting and gasping, or *Lucia* doing up the heavy swells of an ocean after a storm. It's wonderful that these heroines can never die quietly and properly, instead of pawing and scratching their bosoms to depict great suffering—like a cat with a fish-bone in her throat. There's some excuse for *Leonora*, as she takes "pizen," and it is supposed to be a trifle warming to the constitution; but generally, one would suppose that the lady had by mistake swallowed a large spoonful of California mustard, which rivals Samson in its strength.

There was quite a little scene at the opera on Saturday evening, not in the bills. Miss ROSALIE DURAND was doing up *Lady Harriet* in "Martha," when she, by occasion to sing that time-worn ditty, "The Last Rose of Summer." Now ROSALIE, as everybody knows is a mighty pretty woman; great on [illegible] artless; a ravishing bust, splendid arms, and magnificent continuations and terminations. Well, she's mighty handsome, no mistake about it, and the best evidence is, that every woman who gives an opinion on that question does it with a toss of the head. "Call *her* pretty; I can't see a pretty feature or thing about her." Perhaps not, but the young fellows and the married men do. But ROSALIE can't sing as well as GRISI, and when she struck up on that "Last Rose," it was not a happy effort, and some few ill-natured people "hissed." At first, she pouted like a spoiled child; they hissed again, and she turned around, retired from the foot-lights, drew out a magnificent handkerchief with very wide lace on it, buried her face and curls in it, and burst into a little shower of tears, "with real water," as the play-bills say, when announcing the "Cataract of the Ganges." It was a splendid picture, a perfect tableaux—brown ringlets, white hand, lace handkerchief, sparkling diamonds, splendid foot and ankle forming the outlines. A pretty woman in tears! It was a "stunner," and you may imagine the result, and if the roof *had* fallen in, it would have been excusable, and the verdict would have been, "DURAND brought down the house."

Great rough men in the parquette stood up, with big quids of tobacco in their mouths, and tears rolling down their faces, and what, between their emotion and swallowing a little tobacco that went the wrong way, their shouts and coughs were strangely intermixed. Suffice it to say, the-ayes had it. Last evening some Italians in the gallery had the hardihood to hiss ROSALIE again. It is hardly necessary to mention that the sons of the land of blue skies were met at the foot of the stairs, coming down apparently in a hurry, for some were head first, some on all-fours, and some rolled up into balls, bounding from step to step, followed by a strong deputation of Yankee cow-hide boots. ROSALIE need fear no hisses from this day henceforth. I heard a long-legged specimen of the *genus* Pike exclaim: "I wouldn't mind a kissin' that ar gal myself." If Pike only knew it, he expressed the feelings and sense of the meeting very forcibly—and if he had inquired would have found there were a few more of the same sort that evening. As Sammy Weller or somebody else said, "Beauty is a ortiul thing misproperly made use on, and werry dangerous; that's so." PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Municipal Election—Complete Triumph of Reform—Order Restored in Warsaw—Extraordinary Quietude of the Election—Declarations for Lincoln—Future Programme—National Politics—Effect of the Recent State Elections.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

Our municipal election which took place yesterday may afford some comment not uninteresting to your readers. I shall endeavor to treat the subject with candor.

Election days in Baltimore for several years past, as the columns of your and other journals throughout the country fully attest, have been memorable for their lawlessness, bloody outrages, fiendish murders, stupendous frauds and all manner of ruffianism. The rough, ignorant, reckless element of society had gotten control, and through political manœuverings of unscrupulous leading partisans, held sway until endurance ceased to be a virtue. Conservative citizens, like the worm trampled upon, were obliged to turn, and, in so turning, have stung the enemy, whose stubborn neck, thank God, is now under his feet. We are redeemed, disenthralled, regenerated, and, as it were, a new people. The spirit of Reform asserted its rights even amid crashing elements of pending desolation, and has gloriously won the victory. The people in their majestic sovereignty are triumphant. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, the Independent Reform candidate for Mayor, is elected by a majority of between eight and nine thousand. Nor this alone, but to complete the moral victory,—every Reform member of the City Council, including both branches. Not a vestige of the old *régime*, though many of them were good men, is left. They are thoroughly sponged out. They fell and disappeared before the resistless tornado of conservative reform, as forests are leveled by a hurricane.

I have been a spectator and participator in every election that has occurred in Baltimore for twenty-seven years past, and am free to say the election of yesterday was the most quiet and orderly I ever beheld here or elsewhere.

Not a pistol-shot was heard or revolver seen. Guns, swivels, bowie-knives, awls and other murderous weapons were laid aside, whilst even those of nature were held in subjugation. At the polls, where riot and uproar were heard on former similar occasions—where bullies and blackguards assembled, armed to the teeth, crazed by intoxication, dealing death around—there was perfect quietness, decorum and peace. Ruffian desperadoes—what few of them are left and out of prison—sat on the curbstones, or leaned up against walls of houses, looking like cowed whelps, powerless, harmless, obedient, and trembling at the law's potent mandate. They dared not open their lips or raise their assassin arms. Rowdyism is literally wiped out, the ballot-box is free, and men can once more assert the rights of freemen.

Our new election laws, passed by the Legislature last Winter, dividing the Wards into Precincts, closing grog-shops on election days, placing heavy penalties on illegal voting, providing against ruffian demonstrations, &c., have had a most salutary effect. The mode also of appointing judges and other officers free from partisanism, is likewise a decided improvement.

There was a time when, with MACAULAY and others, I had begun to apprehend our experiment of a Republican Government, deriving its power and stability directly from the people, might, perchance, prove a failure. Citizens of Baltimore, at least, estimating he sacred right of franchise from past experience, had good cause for apprehension on this point. Yesterday's demonstration, however, has dissipated all such fears. It has shown that, though we may suffer for a comparatively brief period, yet the intelligence and conservatism of a law-abiding people will unerringly bring them back to correct principles and obedience to the sovereignty of law, common, physical, secular and moral. Though we had sadly departed from the true science of good government, yet have we shown a masterly ability to overcome difficulties that led therefrom, and reëstablish wonted order in all its fullness. Doubts on this point are dissipated, and we again repose unshaken confidence in the supremacy of a free community, or an independent nation of freemen, to make, abide by, perpetuate and enjoy their own institutions.

The vote polled yesterday was large, reaching about twenty-seven thousand, yet I doubt if a single individual who felt disposed to exercise the right of franchise was in the slightest degree hindered from so doing. The new police regulations—being entirely free, as these conservators now are, from politics—worked to admirable advantage. Complete protection was afforded at every Precinct, and in all parts of the city. The "Regulators," "Plug-Uglies," "Blood Tubs," "Black Snakes," "Ranters," "Rip-Raps," "Tigers," "Double-Pumps," "Red Necks," "Screwbolts," "Killers," and all such murderous, outlandish clubs, which used to hold our citizens in awe—who formerly drove through the streets in carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles, armed with revolvers, muskets, bobtail guns, bowie knives, slung-shots, &c.—have entirely vanished. Not one of them was seen or heard yesterday. Marshal KANE and his excellent police, I believe, have already given quarters in the jail or penitentiary to many of these desperados. JOE EDWARDS, ERASMUS LEVY and several others, ringleaders, are now in jail, awaiting trial for offences committed by them when at loose rein.

There was considerable rejoicing last night amongst Reformers as the returns came in, whilst the defeated party were chop-fallen. I must say, however, that very many voted for their special candidates in opposition, from pure motives. Some, indeed, of our best citizens opposed the Reform ticket, believing it a political duty. All such, notwithstanding they encountered defeat, are perfectly satisfied. It war really no partisan contest, as Mr. BROWN, Mr. HINDES, and most of the candidates in national politics are for BELL and EVERETT. What might be denominated the less conservative element of the opposition—Straight-out Americans—are a good deal chagrined, and they could be heard declaring their intentions, in a spirit of retaliation, upon Union men who supported the Reform ticket, and, as they alleged, defeated them, that they would vote for LINCOLN. A few excited speeches and hurrahs were made for old ABE. It would not surprise me if yesterday's result would add two or three thousand votes to the Republican cause in Baltimore which it otherwise would not have gotten.

Some are of opinion that the newly elected Mayor and Council, when installed into office, may act adversely to the City Passenger Railroad, Park and some other measures heretofore inaugurated. This I do not believe. These enterprises have already become popularized. Their utility is demonstrated, and no disposition is manifested to interfere with them.

The dead past must bury its dead—the Bell-Everett ticket [illegible] to the future.

[illegible] majority yesterday in excess of [illegible]; yet there is not the shadow of [illegible] and BRANDT will carry Baltimore by a fair majority, and the State certainly. Mr. BROWN's character, standing, and qualifications [illegible] to fit him admirably to the office, and I am sure so far, that if a majority of the people [illegible] able to go on the vote that way for [illegible]. Of all men in Baltimore, therefore, I am one more [illegible] to my taste and judgment; and no man [illegible] better pleased with the result, though [illegible] promising in my advocacy of BELL and EVERETT.

The recent State elections have thrown a serious damper upon the hopes of those, in this latitude, who oppose Mr. LINCOLN. I meet with very few now who do not concede he will undoubtedly be elevated in November next, to the Presidential Chair. They seem to have made up their minds to this, and are preparing to bear it with the best grace possible. Only one hope is left for them, which seems a forlorn dependence—that is, New-York. Some suppose the coalition or combination proposed in that State may have the desired effect. If the South has anything serious to say or to do, she had better be at once preparing for the emergency. Here, in Maryland, we shall abide by the Constitution, maintain the Union at all hazards, and submit to the will of the majority. If Republican rule should prove bad, we must endure the experiment, and at the end of four years apply, as was done at our municipal election yesterday, the law-abiding corrective. XENOPHON.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Protest Against the Appeal for Foreign Aid.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: We the undersigned, members of the Society or Church of the Puritans, in the City of New-York, of which Church Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., is Pastor, desire by this method to enter our solemn Protest against any and all appeals to the British public for pecuniary aid to sustain the ordinances of the Gospel, in connection with our Church. Permit us to present some of the reasons for this Protest:

1—The appeal was first made by a few individuals, without the knowledge of the Church or Society.

To show you that this was not an inadvertence on their part, we will quote from the letter of Dr. CHEEVER to Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, dated September 1, 1859, as follows:

"From the very urgency of the case, and the greatness of our danger, being not only surrounded by enemies without, but beset by foes within, we could not ourselves take any church action concerning this appeal; but a few of us convinced, &c., &c."

One of the authors of the appeal in another public document, uses the following language:

"Our great object in applying to British Churches for aid was to raise a fund, not to support the Church of the Puritans, or any Church as a mere ecclesiastical organization, but to sustain the ministry of Dr. CHEEVER, free and untrameled, in this edifice if possible, if not then in some other. We had no doubt at the time that a majority of the Church would sanction the proposed appeal, if all the facts of the case were laid before them. But we knew that it would be an exceedingly delicate and difficult task, under existing circumstances, to present those facts to them in the same clear light which they appeared to us, or in a form which would give them their legitimate influence. *We were aware that a large and influential minority* would bitterly oppose the measure."

Ours is a congregational Church; a fundamental principle of our organization is, that all questions of general interest, connected with the Church, shall be acted on by the whole body. The action of the self-constituted Committee, inaugurating this appeal, we regard as a usurpation of our rights, and subversive of our principles as a congregational body.

2.—We are opposed to this movement, because we understand the authors of this appeal as cherishing the intention to change the character of our organization in another important feature.

They say, in a paper put forth to justify the appeal:

"We want, at least, $50,000 to meet an annual ground rent of $1,500, and place it as near as possible on the foundation of a free Church."

Again, in another document:

"All the principal facts were recorded for the benefit of the British people. The ground rent of $1,500, the $22,000 required to meet it, the $50,000 or $100,000 desired to establish our noble citadel on the foundation of a *Free Church*."

The term "Free Church" is applied in this City to a Church supported by voluntary contributions, in distinction from assessments upon pews or sittings in the house. Ours is not a Free Church, but is supported in the usual way of assessment according to the laws of the State, and the by-laws of the Ecclesiastical Society, which Society is incorporated, owns the property, and has charge of the temporalities of the congregation through its Trustees.

We have no wish to change this basis, in our expensive location, for the uncertain experiment of supporting the Gospel in the way known as a Free Church. We deny the right of any portion of our members to go before the Christian public, and declare their intention to make it such, and we protest against any portion of the Christian world coming forward to help thus to revolutionize our Church. In this we express no opinion as to the Free Church theory, nor as to the desirableness of establishing a Free Church in our City at this time.

3. We protest against this appeal, because of the strifes and divisions which have already resulted from the movement, and because if the appeal is persisted in, these strifes and divisions are likely to be continued and aggravated.

In the letter of Dr. CHEEVER to Mr. SPURGEON before referred to, is the following language: "By the entire dismissal of the disaffected party in our Church, we are now stronger in the spirit and strength of harmony and unity." Again, "My Church will keep united, and will rally round me in defence of my preaching against Slavery." It is true that the fear is also expressed that this harmonious unity would continue, only as money could be procured to cement it. But the expressions quoted present what we believe to have been the true condition of the Church at that time, to wit, that of its substantial unity. A rumor was afloat during the Summer of 1859, that such an appeal had been made. This rumor received its quietus from an article in the New-York *Independent*, published in July or August—Dr. CHEEVER himself being at the time a contributor to the paper, and taking no exception, that we are aware of, to this denial. The harmony of the Church was not interrupted by this rumor, *because we believed that our pastor would not suffer the truth to lie hidden from us.* But when, in November following, Dr. CHEEVER's letter to Mr. SPURGEON was made public, a sentiment opposed to the appeal immediately showed itself; and you may judge of our feelings when, at a later period of these developments, we found that Dr. CHEEVER had given Miss JOHNSTONE a letter of certification to this mission in the February preceding.* And now while we feel that this is not the fit occasion or method to argue the merits of Miss JOHNSTONE's or any kindred mission in behalf of our Church, we say to you frankly, that it has been, and is now the cause of much unchristian feeling and dissatisfaction among us, which in our judgment cannot be allayed but by removing the cause.

We will refer to one case as illustrating the sad change of feeling among us within one short year. By the by-laws of our Society, two deacons of the Church are appointed to preside at the annual meeting of the Society, for the election of trustees, as judges of the qualification of voters, and to certify the result of the election. At our election in March last, two deacons were thus appointed as judges. They declare that in giving certificates of the election they acted in the fear of God, and upon their consciences; yet the grossest charges are brought against these men in their conduct of said election. We quote from the complaint upon which suit was brought and which is now pending before the courts, as follows: "The said defendants GEORGE H. WHITE and WM. H. SMITH, and each of them wrongfully and corruptly, designing and intending to evade the law, and also conspiring together to injure and annoy the plaintiffs, and defraud them of their rights and privileges as Trustees duly elected of the said society, did illegally and fraudulently, and to the great trouble and damage of the plaintiffs give and grant to the said, &c." These allegations are sworn to and prosecuted not as true according to information and belief of the plaintiffs, but as true of their own knowledge.

The following is a copy of the affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry A. Hartt, Thomas J. Hall and William E. Whiting, all of said City and County, being by me duly and severally sworn, do each depose and say: That they are the plaintiffs in the above entitled action; that they have read the above complaint, that the allegations contained therein are true of their own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be on their information and belief, and as to those matters they believe it to be true.

Signed by HENRY A. HARIT,
THOMAS J. HALL,
WM. E. WHITING.

Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1860
Signed, HERBERT BAILEY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

It is a remarkable fact that in the *whole* complaint sworn to as above, there is no single allegation made upon information and belief. This complaint is against men of known Christian character and integrity, who have been also known as true and earnest Anti-Slavery men for the last twenty five years. Brethren, we do not cite this case for the purpose of enlisting your sympathies for the parties whom we consider as the injured ones, but to show you how deep this wedge of division has been driven.

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Miss JOHNSTONE has undertaken to visit Great Britain for the purpose of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church of the Puritans of this City.

(Signed) HENRY A. HARTT, M. D."

[illegible] appeal. We are [illegible] willing to pay our [illegible] proportion of the expenses of our Church and Society: nor are we a [illegible] to the plains that they want a free [illegible]. This is what we demand, [illegible] and what we are willing [illegible] moreover, that as a Church

Sunday, Oct. 21, 1860.—New-York Times, Tribune, Herald, World.

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.—New-York Times, Tribune, Herald, World.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860.

THIS PAPER.

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THEATRICAL ARRANGEMENTS this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Eric Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sydney Arbor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Much Ado About Nothing.

WINTER GARDEN—Lucretia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Various New Feats.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers-st.—Ten Nights in a Bar-room, at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Jonathan Bradford.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Jonathan Bradford.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—Jonathan Bradford.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 472, Broadway, Mozart Hall—Ethiopian Entertainments, at 7½.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 539, Broadway, Minstrel Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments, at 7½.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—No. 585—Wheatley's Free Gallery of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her advices are interesting. The steamer *John L. Stephens*, which had not arrived at Panama when the previous packet left, had put into Acapulco, Mexico, having, as we apprehended, met with accidents to her machinery, which disabled her. The treasure was transferred to the succeeding steamer, and reaches New-York by the *North Star*, which thus brings two lists—one of $1,000,000, and the other of $902,484.

The rebellion of the blacks at Panama appears to have been quelled, and no further trouble was anticipated. Forces had been landed from the American and British vessels of war in the harbor of Panama, who held joint possession; but it was expected that they would soon be withdrawn, since tranquillity had been restored.

From Costa Rica the news is important. The revolution attempted by Ex-President Mora had already failed. The Government forces under Gen. Florencio had attacked Mora's position, near Puntarenas, and carried it by overpowering numbers, though a brave defence was made. Mora and his Generals, Aranguena and Cañas, escaped at the time, but they were subsequently surprised at their head-quarters at Punta Arenas, taken prisoners and mercilessly shot.

The intelligence across the Isthmus from Panama brings late intelligence from the South Pacific. The English steamer arrived with advices from Valparaiso, Callao and Guyaquil on the day the *North Star* left Aspinwall. There is nothing of interest from Chili. The condition of the American difficulty with Peru remains unchanged. There is no probability of the claims of our Government being allowed. From Ecuador we learn that Gen. Franco entered Guayaquil on the 24th of September, with but little resistance—Franco having previously left for Peru.

The party of Walker's fate had not reached Rivas, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 27th of September, the date of our correspondent's letter. All sentiment relative to his expedition had passed away. President Martinez had again resumed his duties, and would probably retain his chair until after the meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress in January next, when he will most likely come to the United States for medical advice on account of his bad health. It was believed that the Senate of Nicaragua would ratify the Lamar-Molodon Treaty without much opposition.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico reaches to the 29th of September, and gives full details of intelligence which has previously reached us by telegraph from New-Orleans, together with much that is new and interesting. It seems that the commander of the Liberal forces in the vicinity of the Capital—Ortega—instead of attacking Miramon directly, has resolved to make a movement against Guadalajara, occupied by Castillo with only four or five thousand men. To move his army, consisting of about 15,000 men, required more money than the Liberal coffers could afford, and hence the seizure of the *conducta* by Degollado, before spoken of. In a manifesto explaining his motives for the seizure, Degollado alleges that he has been influenced solely by a desire to bring to an immediate end the struggle which has so long been agitating the country. It is proposed to overcome all opposition at Guadalajara by an overwhelming force, and then, all opposition outside being at rest, to prosecute the attempt upon the capital with vigor. The foreign Ministers were very busy with offers of mediation, which were invariably rejected by the Juarez Government. Miramon, on the contrary, who is represented to be in an extremely straitened condition, was willing to accept of almost any proposition. Business meanwhile, of course, is suffering severely, commerce being almost at a stand-still.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday visited Gen. Scott at his residence, spent several hours at Brady's photographic gallery, where he and all of his suite sat for their portraits, examined the curiosities at Barnum's Museum, and spent a portion of the afternoon at Ball, Black & Co.'s jewelry store on Broadway, where he made several purchases of value. The Firemen's Torchlight Procession in the evening was quite a success, barring the delay in starting. About one hundred and fifteen companies, with six thousand men, turned out, occupying over an hour in passing a given point. The Prince and suite viewed the procession as it passed the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from 9 to 11 P. M., and expressed great gratification. The crowd in the streets and in the vicinity of the hotel was immense. His Highness, with some of the members of his suite, yesterday morning attended Trinity Church, where, after the regular services of the Episcopal Church, a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Vinton, at the conclusion of which a prayer, by permission of the President, Bishop, was offered for Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal Family of England. Four Bishops and thirty-five clergymen were present in their robes, and several of them took part in the services, nearly the whole of the Liturgy, except the Litany, being either chanted by the choir, or intoned by the officiating minister. The Church, admission was only had by tickets, was filled by a highly select congregation. Two splendid Bibles, bound and embellished in a most costly manner, were presented to the Prince by the Bishop and Corporation of the Church. To-day, at 9 A. M., the Royal party starts for West Point on the *Harriet Lane*.

A terrible gale is reported as having occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 6th and 7th inst. At Shediac such was the force of the wind that a wharf was destroyed and several buildings were blown down. Small craft were driven high and dry on into the fields. Two schooners, which left port a short time before the gale set in, are supposed to have been lost with all on board.

Proceedings in the Artisans' Bank case were resumed, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, upon the consent of all the creditors who had commenced suits, until [illegible] next. But one of the creditors, who had not commenced proceedings, opposed the [illegible].

With favorable private accounts by the *Africa*, a very brisk inquiry prevailed for the principal items of Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat advanced materially. Provisions attracted less attention. Hay, Hops and Whisky were in fair request. Fish, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Metals, Hemp, Hides and Spices were quiet. Sole Leather, Lime, Clover Seed, Candles and Beeswax were in demand. Groceries were less active. Cotton was in fair demand. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 425 vessels of all classes in port.

Interesting from Mexico.—It seems that the Liberal forces in Mexico have resorted to an imitation of some of the worst practices of their opponents. Finding themselves in a very desperate condition, with a large force, and destitute of money for its support or advance, they have seized over a million of dollars belonging to foreign merchants, which was on its way from the capital to Vera Cruz, for shipment. Gen. Degollado, by whom this robbery—for it is nothing else—was perpetrated, has issued a manifesto explaining the necessity which existed for it, and treating the affair as only a temporary loan. He will not, however, easily satisfy those to whom the money belonged, nor foreign nations, of the justice or propriety of his course.

Undoubtedly the position in which he found himself was one of great difficulty. He had a large force, sufficient to attack and capture one of the strongest holds of the enemy, and lacked only the means of marching. Probably under the same circumstances any other party contending for power would have done the same thing. If Juarez, moreover, should succeed in establishing himself, there is reason to believe that the money would be restored. But these considerations can only modify the censure that will be passed everywhere upon the act. The forced loans of Miramon have done more, perhaps, than anything else to enlist the sympathy of foreign Powers against him. It is greatly to be regretted that the Liberal cause should now subject itself to the same reproach.

The Latest Spanish-American Tragedy—Death of President Mora.

The business of filibustering encounters dreary discouragements in Central America. Scarcely a month has passed since Walker gallantly met his fate—it must be confessed that nothing in his life so well became him as his leaving of it—and we now have word of a similar shooting in Costa Rica, where Ex-President Mora, with two prominent associates in the cause of revolution, have sacrificed their lives. It was but the other day that Mora was autocrat of that thrifty little State, with apparently so secure a tenure of his place as to insure him at least a life-interest. Enterprising, intelligent, liberal, he gave new impulses to the national industry, and new directions to the national capital; encouraged agriculture and other peaceful ways to wealth, and eschewed warfare, save in defence against the menacing Walker; and by these and similar strokes of policy, rarely practiced in Spanish-American countries, he placed Costa Rica first of all for prosperity and the social results of national opulence.

The popularity thus acquired was sufficiently general to secure all classes of men save two, who are inherently and incurably averse to popular progress. The army and the clergy looked with an unfriendly eye at the successive steps of the Dictator towards developing popular education and discarding a standing army. The army was taught to believe that a pursuance of this policy must presently extinguish its profitable and indolent profession; the clergy disliked the amount of toleration, imperfect as it was, promulgated by the President, and finally made a bold issue with the Government on a demand for certain educational aids, to which the State Treasury deemed itself entitled at the hands of the hierarchy. A conspiracy was arranged among the malcontents. Mora awoke one fine morning, and found himself stripped of power, and, to save his life, necessarily a fugitive; and with his immediate friends he fled the country. It is the old story over again. People have in all ages stoned their prophets, only in Spanish American countries they indulge in the amusement a little more freely than elsewhere, and carry it to rather more cruel lengths than in other portions of Christendom, where internal politics have generally ceased to be discussed sword in hand.

Señor Mora employed his exile in travel and in preparation for that triumphant recall to his country, which, in the ceaseless revolutions of those volcanic regions, he had every right to anticipate. There is no doubt that the great mass of his nation were zealous for his return. How he returned has been very recently and quite graphically described by correspondents of this paper. Dropping down from Salvador in the coast steamer, he landed a few friends and many arms and munitions at Punta Arenas, where the scanty population received him with high favor, and presently spread his proclamations through the country. What the result might have been had time been allowed for a popular rally, there is no means of judging. The Conservative Government, acting with amazing promptitude, swept down upon the revolutionary chief, destroyed his nascent army, and having captured him and his immediate aids, Canas, the old antagonist of Walker, being of the number, put them to death on the spot. The doom was as swift as it was sanguinary. Indeed, the whole business wears the peculiar character which political tragedy always assumes in countries whether Spanish or merely half Spanish. It is a bloody transition from progress to reaction—from free thought to superstition; and but for the eminent probability suggested by all experience of a counter-revolution occurring at any moment, we might at this late day prepare ourselves to witness the extraordinary spectacle of a people in the bright dawn of civilization voluntarily returning to darkness. But what we shall certainly see is the whole of the American empire once owned by Spain advancing, as the sea with successive tides gains upon the shore—by slow approaches and frequent retreats, and the improvement only appreciable through long stretches of time. Where the military spirit predominates, and the priesthood of a single sect regulates the faith of the people, a grand and continuous forward movement of the masses is evidently impossible.

What happens in Costa Rica, as in any other out of the way Republic on the maps, has, after all, very remote bearing upon the welfare of the people of the United States. We have among us somewhere the right to build a road across the territory, and there is an expedition extant, ascertaining the practicability of such an enterprise. But the fact makes us no party to Costa Rican politics. It does, however, in connection with the revolutionary events referred to, oblige us to recur, with dissatisfaction, to the state of our foreign policy, if, indeed, we can be said to have any policy, in our dealings with other American States; for it is obvious that the march of events must shortly compel this Government to abandon its *laissez faire* attitude in regard to these secondary Powers, or else see them once more restored to a European protectorate, substantially equivalent to the old colonial system. In Costa Rica, as in Mexico, European influences already predominate; and, as in Mexico, lend themselves to the cause of reaction. From some external quarter must come the strength which shall render self-government possible in all these communities.

If the inactive system persisted in by the present Administration be perpetuated by the next, there is no reason to doubt the establishment of an European empire on our frontiers, which shall arrest our territorial expansion, bar several available and desirable paths to the Pacific ocean, and so contribute [illegible]

Garibaldi and the Papacy.

The capture of Ancona by the Sardinians, and the surrender of Gen. de Lamoriciere, with his whole force, to the army of Victor Emanuel, could not have come at a more opportune moment for the welfare of Italy and the peace of the world. Annihilating at one blow the whole military power of the Papal Government, this triumph makes Victor Emanuel the deliverer of Central Italy, puts Sardinia on a footing of moral equality with Garibaldi in the actual crisis of Italian affairs, and will give all rational patriots in Sicily and Naples breathing-time to choose between the policy which has thus once more ripened to victory under the leadership of the King, and that which the beaten Revolutionists of 1848 are doing their best to fasten upon Garibaldi, and through him upon Southern Italy.

The Sardinian forces, in conjunction with the French army of occupation, are now masters of the whole extent of the Papal States. Between the outposts of Cialdini and those of Garibaldi lies the Ex-King of Naples, at Gaeta, surrounded with an army strong enough still, in its formidable intrenchments, to make the complete conquest of the Sicilian mainland a work of time and trouble. Were Naples and Sicily to offer their joint crown at once to Victor Emanuel, and were Victor Emanuel to accept that offer, the last of the Bourbons would hardly persist in standing upon his fallen dignity, at the risk of the double collision then to be expected. To suppose, therefore, that Garibaldi, in the face of these circumstances, will persist in deferring the formal annexation of the Neapolitan States, and set about an isolated attack upon Francis II., with the further intention of marching from Gaeta, after beating Bomba, only to assail France and Sardinia at Rome, for the purpose of ejecting the Pope by force, and crowning King Victor at the Quirinal, is to suppose that the Dictator has either gone or been driven mad.

In the present juncture of Italian affairs, the whole future of the Peninsula may fairly be said to hinge on Garibaldi's capacity of self-command—upon his preference of the practical wisdom which has made Victor Emanuel the symbol of his race, over the theoretical enthusiasm which has identified Italian Republicanism with disaster, folly, selfishness and bloodshed.

Were there reason still to hope that Pope Pius IX. was about to yield to the fears of his sacred College, and seek a refuge from the intolerable protection of Napoleon III. in the arms of her most Catholic Majesty of Spain, this opinion might be modified. The personal flight of the reigning Pope from the Vatican, would not indeed absolutely conquer all the difficulties inherent in the existence of the temporalities of the Roman Church; for it would still leave the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the faithful who follow their croziers all the world over, at liberty to demand a restoration to their spiritual head of the earthly appanages transmitted with the triple crown through so many centuries. The Bishops and Archbishops who have not shrunk from begging the pence of the poor in every civilized country, to pay for the sword of St. Peter in Rome, could hardly be expected to hesitate at braving the clearest principles of international law, and the holiest instincts of patriotism, in the diplomatic defence alike of the fabulous donations of Charlemagne and of the unrighteous conquests of the Borgia. In Spain, in Austria, in France, even in England and America, voices neither low nor sweet would infallibly be raised to dispute the right of the Romans to Rome, and to make the position of the new Italian Kingdom and the new Italian King the theme of a vast and organized denunciation.

But it is almost beyond the limits of possibility, even in this age of seeming political miracles, that this outburst of clerical diplomacy should result in any decisive action. And the Pope, once safely out of the Italian waters, could never be restored to his deserted throne by any other than Italian arms, unless in the long result of such a general European convulsion as even Bishops and Archbishops might think twice before adventuring upon. The Chevalier Bunsen, in his most elaborate political treatise upon the prospects of modern Europe, has strongly stated his belief that such a convulsion is inevitable under the existing condition of things, and deals with a second "Thirty Years' War" as the near destiny of the Continent. But less philosophical observers may be excused for attributing to the influences of commerce, and of the individualism which commerce develops, a compensating power abundantly able to defeat the possible tendency of religious passions to produce so fearful a catastrophe. The voluntary departure of the Pontiff from Rome then, we repeat, might safely be regarded as the most favorable turn which events in the Romagna could at the present moment take.

But the aspect of Italian affairs, seen in the light of the latest European intelligence, is threateningly adverse to this solution. The return to Rome of a French General devoted personally to the Pope and to the Papacy, together with the now well-established fact that the Emperor Napoleon has exerted all his influence with Pius IX. and with the Sacred College to prevent the Head of the Roman Church from carrying with him to Spain all the prestige of his saintly presence, can hardly fail to fortify the long-published resolution of the Pope himself, rather to die in the Vatican than to reign abroad. Remaining in Rome, the Pope must be protected there against any and all assailants. The relations of the Roman Pontificate with millions of Christians all the world over, still are such that, apart from all considerations of national pride and policy, the Emperor of the French, who has deliberately assumed the guardianship of its chief, cannot for a moment weigh any other considerations whatever in the scale with this direct and imperative duty. At all risks, the [illegible]

[illegible] endure and made Italian liberty odious twelve years ago. Above all, against the emissaries of Mazzini, united with those of Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, and the other revolutionists who are flocking to Naples at the sound of the Garibaldian trumpets, must the Papacy be defended. As between these men and any tolerable form of established order whatever the ruler of France cannot for a moment permit himself to hesitate.

The position of Victor Emanuel and of the Sardinian Government is not materially different. Victor Emanuel perfectly well understands that the respect of constitutional Europe for his own Government is the bulwark of real Italian independence. In simple truth, this respect, with the moral force which it has conferred upon the royal leader of Italy, has really won all the victories of Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples. The marvels which the Liberator has wrought were possible to him only because every soldier and sailor under the Bourbon flag saw behind the red jackets of the volunteers of Garibaldi the white cross of Savoy, leading on all Italy to Union and to Freedom. To sacrifice the dignified and legitimate attitude already won by Piedmont would be to abdicate the future of the Peninsula. Could the Pope be protected honorably in Rome by the arms of Sardinia, his presence there would be no serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the most glorious destinies which the warmest lovers of Italy dream of for that lovely and glorious land.

For the moment, then, it is clear that Garibaldi has it in his power, by leading Southern Italy onward into a propaganda of revolution, to undo at once the work which Sardinia has for years been preparing, and which all the world has been so ardently hoping that his sword of fire had come to guarantee forever. We can but trust that the Power which has thus far overruled so many critical and cruel trials to the triumph of Italian freedom, will bear the heroic but headstrong champion wisely and well through this most serious and solemn of all his conflicts.

Lessons of Adversity.

Is it absolutely impossible for us to do anything *well*? We do not mean passably—but perfectly,—just as it should be done, without any drawbacks or breakdowns. We pride ourselves greatly on our practical qualities,—and yet it is precisely there that our failures occur. Either from some constitutional defect, or from habit, we *half* do a great many things,—and the instances of complete success are the rare exceptions to the general rule.

The reception of the Prince of Wales affords a pertinent and forcible illustration of this general fact. Here, if ever, a perfect triumph might have been anticipated. In the public reception on Thursday we had the whole Executive force of the City enlisted—and for the Ball the volunteer cream of our best society. Yet both the reception and the ball were failures. Neither was complete and perfect. Both had certain very grand features of success about them—but both had also very serious drawbacks. The procession was a failure, because we could not march seven or eight thousand men from the Battery to Madison-square between 3 o'clock and dark. This was partly the fault of Gen. Sandford, who either did not foresee what the task would be and then provide for it, or else did not know how to perform it; and partly of the Superintendent of Police, who did not keep Broadway clear for the march. The folly of expecting to force a way through the crowd, after the crowd had once been permitted to fill the street, was ludicrous.

The Ball was a failure from very much the same cause. It was intended to be an enjoyable affair for the Prince and his suite, and for as many of our people as could be provided with the means of enjoyment within the space assigned. The managers fixed upon 3,000 as the proper number. The result shows that they made a mistake;—why could they not have ascertained beforehand, just as well as when it was too late, that not more than 2,000 could possibly be made comfortable under such circumstances? Dancing was naturally to be the main feature of a ball; yet it was found impossible to dance, partly because there was no room, and partly because the floor gave way. Nothing but stupid blundering could have permitted either of these mishaps. The cause of them was sheer incompetency on the part of the persons in charge. But why cannot we learn to select men for a certain work, who are competent for *that*? A man may be respectable, and rich, and benevolent, and yet know no more about supervising a public ball than he does about construing Sanscrit. What excuse is there, then, for trusting the chances of its success to his ability to do what he is utterly unfit for? Half the men charged with very responsible duties in the management of this affair, though very excellent persons in their business and private relations, were utterly incompetent for the specific duties which were all that was on this occasion required at their hands.

We ought at least to learn something from experience in these matters. Our failures would not be wholly lost, if they taught us to be more thorough, and to guard against the same mishaps in future.

Dr. Cheever's Church—The Appeal for Foreign Aid.—We find in the London *American* a copy of a *Protest* which has been sent to England by a large number of the members of Dr. Cheever's Church, against the application which he is making in Great Britain for pecuniary aid. It will be found in another part of this morning's Times. It is entirely temperate in its tone, and places the subject upon a basis which cannot fail to command for it respectful attention and decided influence abroad. The signers deny that the Church as such is in any need of foreign aid,—and represent the appeal as coming from a few individuals, backed by the Pastor, and as intended for their personal benefit and not at all for the support of the Church. They deny that the appeal has any legitimate connection with the opinions of the Church on the subject of Slavery, and that it is only calculated to misrepresent and greatly damage the Anti-Slavery cause. They appeal to their brethren abroad not to undertake to pronounce judgment on a matter which they cannot fully understand, and upon a one-sided statement.

The contest in this church has evidently become purely personal. It no longer relates—if it ever did—to any differences on Slavery or any other subject, but simply involves the question of sustaining Dr. Cheever. If this appeal for money abroad proves successful, Dr. C. and his friends will eject all opponents from the church and conduct it in their own manner. If not, they will be obliged to yield, [illegible] that Dr. Cheever will probably seek some [illegible] upon, from the reports we have already published, that the Observer party have already entered upon the task of expelling from the church those members who resist their rule.

Very Suspicious.—We have already hinted at the possibility of Gov. Wise being at the bottom of the recent insurrection in Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, Va. Some people, we know, are inclined to regard the statements which have been circulated regarding this *emeute* as gross exaggerations, while others persist in believing that they were started solely to alarm the conservatives in Pennsylvania, and to keep them from voting for Curtin.

As if to refute these suppositions, by pointing more clearly at the author of the disturbances, the story now comes to us that Governor Wise has undertaken the defence of two negroes who were arrested a short time since on the eastern shore of Virginia, charged with aiding in forwarding a slave to Canada. Think of that! The man who insisted on hanging John Brown, in less than a year after his execution giving aid and comfort to some of his feeble imitators. Is not the martyr avenged? But what will the Virginians do with their apostate Ex-Governor? Can they allow him to reside quietly in their midst, after this new and overwhelming evidence that he has gone over to the enemy? If the near prospect of Mr. Lincoln's election can have such startling effect on the obdurate heart of the Ex-Governor of Virginia, who can there be that will not go and do like-Wise?

One Good Point.—Our Royal visitor has enjoyed one exemption during his stay among us, as creditable to an improving taste as it has doubtless been agreeable to him. We have not bored him by long speeches. We have not thought it necessary to rehearse to him the whole history of the country, or to read him solemn lessons on the nature of our institutions, the achievements of our great men, or the superlative extent to which we surpass all the other nations of the earth. We have paid him the compliment of assuming that he knew something of geography and history, and that if he desired information on any particular point, he knows enough of the language to ask for it. This is quite a novelty. Generally our functionaries take it for granted that distinguished persons come to see us because they know nothing about us. We are evidently making some progress in this particular, at all events.

A Curious Decision.—By an article which we copy from the Albany *Evening Journal*, it will be seen that, according to a decision just pronounced in the Court of Appeals, we have no law in this State for *punishing murder in the first degree at all!* The law of last Winter having abolished the only statute which defined the mode of punishment, no Court or other tribunal has any right to prescribe that mode. This seems to be a very curious and purely technical construction. But it comes from the Court of last resort, and is, of course, final and decisive.

A Curious Practice—What Does it Mean?—We find in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, the following paragraph:

"For years past the system of '*bull penning*,' or *confining voters previous to an election*, has been adopted in Richland District, and although we do not know to what extent it has been carried in the election just held, yet it is a proper occasion to call the attention of the people to a system at war with our republican institutions, and degrading and corrupting to a large portion of the voters"

This certainly needs explanation. It looks very much as if our Southern brethren had more than one "peculiar institution" among them. In this section of the country the proposition to "pen up" voters previous to an election, would excite something more than an appeal to the Legislature for relief.

Amusements.

The curtain has fallen on the seat of song for a time. Dancers and fiddlers have desecrated this past week the temple of music, and carpenters' hammers have rung where Brignoli stole forth his soft, delicious strains, and Patti charmed with her brilliant and unerring execution. When we are to hear them again is a mystery. Rumor points to the secession of Mr. Strakosch from the management, and intimates that Messrs. Ullman and Maretzek intend to put up their steeds in the same stable. In the meantime, the Cortesi Opera Troupe made a *fiasco* at Boston, and in a world where all should be harmony, all is discord. Hitherto Mr. Ullman has had to seek artists. For the future he says artists must seek him. And until that happy condition of things arises he remains in a state of masterly inactivity. With the ball and the concert the opera owners or lessees have made a very handsome thing. "*Carpe horam*" is the motto of the day, and the manager took care not to let slide by so golden an opportunity of redecorating and permanently improving the house at the expense of the compliment to the Prince of Wales.

At the Winter Garden Miss Cushman has played *Meg Merrilies* to houses crowded from pit to dome by brilliant audiences, and gives promise at present of playing it for weeks to come. Nothing can be more picturesquely terrible than her picture of the gipsy hag, while at the same time she softens with most delicate art the painting by those shades of tenderness for the boy *Bertram*, and feudal affection and memory of old times, which are set like patches of green moss on the rugged moor of her nature. It may be that a vast mass surging and swelling throw upon the artist an electrical influence which is cast back again upon the crowd, but we certainly never saw Miss Cushman play with more vigor. Every attitude was a study for the sculptor, and we have seldom seen a more splendid *pose* than that she assumes when she first recognizes the young laird of Ellengowan. There is a strong intellect standing sentinel over every movement of Miss Cushman, which gives to her personation an unusual power. She is most pleasantly supported, too, in this piece. There are not at any New-York theatre this moment two such pretty young women—or, with the exception of Mrs. Allen, any one—as Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Clifton, or any so well calculated to fit the parts they fill. The music is excellently given, and the *mise en scene* all that could be desired. On Thursday the Prince had intimated his intention of complimenting Miss Cushman with his presence, and but for the lateness of the procession would have attended. A portion of his suite were present and occupied his box.

At Wallack's.—Brougham's new comedy, "Playing with Fire," the best he has ever written, and in some portions, as in the fourth act, equal to our old standard plays, has been given every night. It is singular what very bad judges artists themselves are of the probable success of a piece. Several of the artists now playing in this comedy, (and those of good judgment, too,) before its production, had a very poor opinion of the piece. Mr. Davenport, who undertook the part of *Pinchbeck*, declined by Mr. Walcot, played it with a spirit and vigor which made Mr. Walcot's declension a subject of general congratulation. Nor does it seem the least portion of the public pleasure that they owe this new delight to an absent favorite, who has always held so warm a place in the affections of New-York.

During the past week, Mr. Forrest's attraction has slightly declined. On Monday he appeared as *King Lear*—a character in which the friends of Mr. Forrest claim for him great excellence; but it hardly seems as attractive as *Metamora*, *Jack Cade*, *Spartacus* and other great characters of that line, with which Mr. Forrest's name is identified.

The Prince has paid to Mr. Barnum the special compliment of a visit, but unfortunately the great showman himself, towards whom the Royal curiosity was chiefly directed, was, unconscious of the intended honor, absent in Connecticut. "What is it," singular [illegible]

[illegible] as it may seem, having politely [illegible] party, [illegible] to any European crowned head [illegible] Prince, [illegible] to dinner, and [illegible] Prince, [illegible] conversation ensued, and the Governor thought the Prince and Mayor hardly did their manners, in the dictionary.

At the Old Bowery, Mr. Chanfrau is [illegible] packed; and from the New, Miss Alice Gray, who has been playing with great success, has been engaged to sustain Mr. Booth and Miss Cushman, at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore.

News-York Congressional Nominations.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Republican County Convention to-day nominated Thomas W. Asmon for Congress, and Robert Taylor for County Treasurer.

Geneva, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 13.

At the National Democratic Convention of the Twenty-sixth District, held in this place to-day, Hon. George N. Clark, of Waterloo, was unanimously nominated for Congress.

Little Valley, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, which met here to-day, has nominated Hon. Mr. Fenton, of Chautauque County, for Congress. E. R. Eggleston, the Republican nominee.

Disturbance at a Breckinridge Barbecue.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 13.

At the Breckinridge barbecue, near Winchester, Clark County, Ky., yesterday, a young man, son of Dr. Wise, of Bath County, being prevented by gentlemen named Sears from rushing to the [illegible] reserved for ladies, drew a pistol and fired at the latter. Wise missed his aim, but unfortunately the shot took effect in the face of Miss Eliza Chapman, inflicting a serious wound. The conduct of Wise so enraged the crowd present that they [illegible] him and made three attempts to hang him on a tree, when the Sheriff of the County interfered, and [illegible] valled upon the mob to deliver the would-be murderer over to the law. Wise was subsequently taken to Winchester and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Terrific Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Late New-Brunswick papers report a terrific gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 6th and 7th of October. The railroad wharf at Shediac was destroyed, five buildings were blown down or floated away, and schooners were driven from their moorings high and dry into the fields, and a great number of trees were prostrated. Two schooners that left Shediac on the morning of the 6th inst., are supposed to be lost with all on board. The damage at Shediac is estimated at $10,000. Large bridges at Cocagne, Buctouche, Escutanes and other places were much damaged.

The Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. In the case of Mrs. Harsens, confined in jail so long for the murder of her husband, a new trial is granted. The Manor cases of Van Rensselaer and Church against the Anti-Renters are decided in favor of the landlords, the judgments of the lower courts being reversed.

Railroad Depot Burnt.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 14.

The engine-house of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, located at Manchester, three miles below this city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Eight locomotives were burnt. Loss very heavy. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Loss of the Steamer Tempest.

Louisville, Ky, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The steamer *Tempest*, bound from Louisville to Cairo, with a full freight, sank at Long Island on Thursday night. No lives lost.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Late Murder Case—A Mistake.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an Irishman which was found on Friday morning last beneath Pier No. 39, East River. From the fact that the remains were shockingly mutilated—the face being crushed in and the skull broken—it was supposed that the man had been murdered, but from the testimony adduced at the inquest, the jury declared that he had been drowned. Jesse O'Reiss, keeper of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, deposed that the body was identified on Saturday last by one of the boatmen of the Island Hospital, as that of Andrew Merman. Deceased had been an inmate of the Hospital, and about ten days ago he attempted to escape from the Island by swimming the river. He was not again seen alive. Dr. George H. Bouton deposed that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and that he had found the nasal bones fractured, and the cartilage broken from its attachments and flattened to the right; on the left side of the nose was an incised wound, three-quarters of an inch long, and another extending from the base of the nose to the left supra orbital notch; an incised and lacerated wound extending two inches from a joint to the right of the symphysis of the lower maxillia at its inferior border across the throat. These wounds, in the Doctor's opinion, were all inflicted after death. There were also wounds on the neck and temples, and the brains, lungs and viscera were much congested. Dr. Bouton added that he had no doubt that death had been caused by drowning. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. It is probable that the body while floating in the river was struck by the flange of a propeller, or the paddles of a steamer, and that the wounds were given in that way.

The Suicide of Mr. Deitz.—The circumstances attending the suicide of Mr. Louis Deitz, lately residing at No. 292 West Twelfth-street, were yesterday investigated by Coroner Schirmer. From the testimony of Mrs. Deitz and other witnesses, it appeared that deceased had recently been arrested on a charge of having obtained goods by false pretences, and in consequence he had been greatly dejected. On Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock, the deceased came home and told his wife if any one called to see him to say that he was not at home. He also requested her to leave him undisturbed in his bedroom for half an hour, as he had something of importance to attend to. In about an hour afterward she went back to his bedroom and found him dead, with an empty tumbler beside him. A letter written by deceased the day previous to his death, and addressed to McKenna Brothers, No. 176 Washington-street, was also found. In this document he denies having committed the offence charged against him; avers that life under the circumstances in which he had been placed was unsupportable; and requests that he may be buried in a lot which he had recently purchased at Calvary Cemetery. To the letter is added a postscript, as follows: "2d P. M., 10 October. At 3 I am no more. Louis Deitz." Dr. Bouton made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found in the stomach a quantity of cyanide of potassium, which in his opinion produced death. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of suicide. Deceased was a native of this City, 54 years of age, and had been married but four months.

Fire in a Tenement House—A Man Burned to Death.—About 9¼ o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the top-floor of the tenement-house No. 103 Hester-street, in the apartment occupied by Edward Donnelly, a laboring-man, who himself was burned to death. It appeared that deceased had a lamp in his hand, and accidentally set fire to some clothing which hung against the wall. His wife, who at the time was lying asleep upon a lounge, was aroused by his cry of fire, and she hastened from the apartment leaving her husband behind her. An alarm soon brought the firemen, but it was a long time, owing to the great height of the building, before a stream of water could be brought to bear upon the flames, and finally, when the fire was extinguished, the charred remains of Donnelly were found beneath a pile of rubbish. Coroner Schirmer yesterday investigated the case, and from the testimony it is believed that deceased remained in the room to save some money which he had in a trunk, and consequently was suffocated. He was a laborer, 65 years of age. Some twenty families resided in the building, and for a time there was a great alarm and consternation among them.

Slight Fires.—On Saturday, at 11¼ o'clock A. M., the furniture stock of Louis Tassnow, on the second floor of the frame building No. 473 Broadway-street, was damaged to the extent of $200, by fire and water. The fire broke out through the [illegible] of Albertina Bloom, one of the occupants of the upper part of the premises. Her household effects were destroyed, and Mr. Asas Eno, owner of the building, sustained a loss of $300. At 4 o'clock P. M., some clothing in the attic of No. 101 Monroe-street took fire and caused an alarm. The flames were extinguished before much damage had resulted. At 5½ o'clock P. M., from some unknown cause, a fire broke out in the stable No. 60 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by James McCluskey. Loss, $200; uninsured. At 11½ o'clock a fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Thomas Galloway, No. 48 West Twentieth-street. It originated in a clothes-press, and was extinguished by Fireman Wilson, of the Eighteenth Ward, and a member of Engine Company No. 29.

A Sportsman Fatally Shot.—On the 3d inst. Thomas McGuire, an Irishman, 44 years of age, while duck shooting on the Hudson, opposite Yonkers, was accidentally shot in the side and face by the premature discharge of his fowling piece. He was brought to the New-York Hospital, and yesterday, setting in, he died on Saturday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body.

A Woman Burned to Death.—On Friday night, Josephine Simonson, a woman 25 years of age, was shockingly burned at a saloon in the Bowery, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire while she was lighting a pipe. Her death resulted within a few hours after the occurrence, and an investigation of the case was made by Coroner Schirmer.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[illegible] Arrest of Ministers---Action and Policy of the Spanish Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

By the steamer I have been hoping that I could advise you that the Revolution had ended, and that the Liberal Government had become established in power, but it seems as if the delays are interminable, and that the late fair prospects of peace may now not be realized until some foreign Power interferes openly, and by force of arms.

Everybody thought that the large Liberal force—nearly 10,000 men—that had been gathered, would advance against this Capital, and make at least an effort to take the city; but the great drawback of all Mexican Governments—the total want of resources—and the wretched state of the roads, has prevented ORTEGA from advancing, and it has now been resolved to march first against Guadalajara, which is yet occupied by CASTILLO, with 4,000 to 5,000 men.

But to move such a large force, with heavy trains, takes a great deal of money, and the States of Michoacan are so exhausted and famished that it has been found impossible to raise, even by force, the required money and provisions for a further campaign of even a week's duration.

Under these circumstances, every other resource being completely exhausted, Gen. DEGOLLADO, influenced probably by DUBLADO and the other Generals, has taken a step of great responsibility, and that may be attended with the gravest consequences. He has seized the *conducta which had been dispatched from Zacatecas, Guanajuato and San Luis for Tampico, and which contained about* $1,200,000.

The news of this seizure, which reached us on the 15th inst., has taken everybody by surprise, for the honesty and good faith of DEGOLLADO had been proverbial, and the commerce community thought this *conducta* so safe that bills of lading by it have been sold at from 6 to 7 per cent. premium.

This diversion, or temporary loss, falls very heavily upon the foreign commerce, to whom the greatest part belongs, and for some houses it may be attended with fatal consequences. The Foreign Ministers forwarded dispatches to Gen. DEGOLLADO by Mr. GLENNIE, the English Consul of this place, demanding the immediate restitution of these funds, but I doubt that it will have the least effect. DEGOLLADO has well meditated the step he has taken, and will not retract.

I inclose you the manifesto he has published with regard to this event, from which the motives which have actuated him can be judged. If the revolution could be finished by means of the seizure of this *conducta*, then the step could be excused, but I am afraid the money will be spent without accomplishing that result, and then this sacrifice of honor will have been in vain.

There is much to excuse the Liberal leaders for this step which they have thus publicly and deliberately taken. They and the cause they have been supporting—the cause of the Constitution against the Church—have been abandoned by all the world; the government set up by the Church in defiance of the manifested will of the great mass of the nation, has received the acknowledgment and direct support of all the Foreign Powers except the United States,—and the latter Government, although nominally recognizing the constitutional authorities, has deluded them with false hopes of aid for more than a year past, and at last it is said is even going to side with the European Powers in recognizing the claims of the Church and the iniquitous transactions of the past two years, by which the national debt has been increased over one hundred millions of dollars.

Meanwhile the whole of the country is on the border of utter ruin; the crops have not been planted, the ground is not tilled, commerce is paralyzed, and unless the struggle is soon concluded the wildest anarchy will prevail. The forces are in the field ready to move, but they must have funds or they must be disbanded, and turned penniless upon an already exhausted community.

Under such circumstances, with no hope from abroad and no legitimate means at home, with over half of the entire revenue which has passed into the hands of the Constitutional Government during the past two years religiously paid over to the foreign creditors of the country, and with the certainty that if the struggle can be speedily terminated the sum now taken can soon be fully repaid, it is not to be wondered that the decision was, as Gen. DEGALLADO says, "to violate our principles and seize the present means, hoping thereby to stay the further effusion of blood and terminate the exhausting struggle."

Had the United States Government given the assistance which, through the faith of their authorized ministers was promised, then this resort to the most desperate means could have been avoided and the struggle would have been concluded months ago. Now, unless the sum thus taken suffice to give the Liberals possession of this capital, and that very soon, intervention in this country, by the United States, cannot be avoided, however much the latter Power may be disinclined to the task.

All the Liberal forces are now near Guadalajara, and we are daily expecting important news. The plan is to overwhelm that place by an overpowering force, and then, when thus free from an opposing force in the rear, to return and besiege this place, which they feel certain they can then reduce.

In Vera Cruz they are as hard up for means as they have been in the interior, and the Government has been obliged to suspend the payments under the English Convention. This is not to be wondered at, and should have been done long ago, and the upwards of two millions thus paid out have been applied to the termination of the war. By the last news from there, we learn that they are preparing an expedition of 8,000 men to march against Puebla, which will be an important accession to the forces now in that State and the neighborhood of this city.

In the meantime the Government here is in a worse condition than are even the Liberals. They have nearly 10,000 men in the Capital but no money, and no means to procure any. Nobody pays the contributions, and the forced loans have no effect, people preferring to be imprisoned than to pay; the rich men are hidden away, and to embargo goods or furniture is of no use, because they find no buyers for it.

The Clergy gives to the Government, from time to time a few thousand dollars, which are hardly sufficient to keep the army from starving. The pay of a common soldier is now three cents a day, and they hardly get this trifling amount.

According to all rational calculations this state of affairs ought not to last a fortnight longer, but Mexico is such an exceptional country, that what would be impossible elsewhere is here very natural.

The foreign Ministers are very busily engaged with the proposed *friendly* mediation, but thus far without any result.

The Vera Cruz Government has refused in very polite, but strong terms, to accept the mediation of the foreign Powers, under the present circumstances,

MIRAMON, on the contrary, is willing to accept any kind of arrangement. His last proposals are to hand over to the Liberals this capital and the Government, under the conditions that himself and family be permitted to leave this country unmolested, and that all the acts and appointments made by himself and ZULOAGA be recognized, and that all the decrees given by JUAREZ since the revolution be referred to the future Congress, and in the meantime remain suspended; but I do not think that JUAREZ will for a moment entertain such conditions. He has the courage of a genuine Indian, and will adhere strictly to the Constitution and the Liberal programme.

The most active, and undoubtedly the most intelligent of the foreign Ministers here, is Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, and he is doing everything in his power to bring some arrangement favorable to Spanish interests about.

He writes privately to JUAREZ, DEGOLLADO, LERDO, ORTEGA, and to every influential person of the Liberal Party, endeavoring to persuade them to finish this civil war by an agreement, under the plea that his only desire is to stay the further effusion of blood and terminate the strife. He cites the example of Spain, which was nearly destroyed by civil war, and could only finish it by the treaty of Vergara, and says he is even willing to recognize the Liberal Government, and together with France to guarantee its permanence and that of the Constitution, if the Liberals will only come to an understanding with the Church, *and accept the Mon-Almonte Treaty.*

His real object is to establish not only friendly relations with Mexico, but to unite the two countries by all possible means, so as to counterbalance completely the influence which the United States has or may have here. He is shrewd enough to see that there is more danger of losing Cuba in a war with Mexico, in which the *people* of the United States would play a prominent part, without compromising its Government, than by a direct war openly made with the Government of the United States.

If the diplomatic forces only of Spain and the United States were competing in this contest, it is certain that the former Power would gain the victory, because our Congress has treated this so-important Mexican question with such indifference and contempt, that even the Liberal Party would now prefer to accept assistance from any other foreign Power, rather than from the United States, if they had the chance of a choice. But there is such a profound hatred pervading all classes of society against all that is Spanish, that it will completely prevent any alliance between the two countries, and England and France have too much to do with their own affairs to take a prominent part in the concerns of this country.

I omit to add anything in regard to the commercial affairs of this country. Commerce is at a complete stand-still; no sales are effected; no goods can be brought from Vera Cruz nor forwarded to the interior; the failures can be counted by hundreds, and the losses already suffered by this prolonged situation are so heavy that the profits of past years and of many years to come will not be sufficient to cover them.

The money the Liberals have in their extremity taken may turn the scale and insure their speedy success, but I fear the result. If not, then the more will have to be done by the United States.

***

Later by way of Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

The Spanish steamer *Union* arrived on the 5th inst. from Vera Cruz, with dates thence to the 27th ult. The following is a brief summary of the intelligence received by her, which I translate from the *Diario de la Marina:*

"MIRAMON has from twenty to twenty-five thousand men at Puebla, City of Mexico and Guadalajara.

From fourteen to sixteen thousand of JUAREZ's forces were marching upon Guadalajara, for the defence of which place CASTILLO depended upon seven or eight thousand men.

The Federalists, it was said, had seized two conductas, with $1,500,000, at Lagos and Morilla, hoping by the aid of these funds to restore peace to the country."

The British steamer *Clyde* arrived next day from Vera Cruz, with dates thence to the 2d inst. I am again indebted to the *Diario de la Marina* for the following summary of news:

"The *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, of the 2d inst. supplies the following list of successes by the Federalists during the previous month:

The seizure of the conductas, above referred to, by the Commander-in-Chief. The rapid countermarch of the entire Liberal force, that had arrived at Queretaro, with the object of taking Guadalajara, and destroying the division under CASTILLO, and marching towards the capital to give a decisive blow. The entire Liberal forces, fourteen thousand in number, under Gen. ORTEGA, arrived in front of Guadalajara, 21st ult. A corps of observation, under Gen. QUIXANO, had been placed between Celaya and San Juan del Rio. Three thousand men, under JOSE DE MORENO, were at neighboring central points.

The forces of AMELIANO, at Tlalpan, make frequent excursions upon Mexico and Tacubaya.

The organization of the Eastern Division, belonging to Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla, with their artillery, under the command of AMPUDIA, who will concentrate his forces at the frontier of the State, to commence operations on the road to Peubla.

Two encounters with the Reactionists, in which, though they were superior in numbers, they were defeated, the greater portion having been made prisoners.

Three hundred men from the force at Peuto, who started to make an excursion to the Sierra, were attacked by the brigade of ROBLES, who lost ninety men.

The misery of the Government of MIRAMON at Mexico is stated to be extreme. CASTILLO, at Guadalajara, is short of everything.

A body of cavalry at Guadalupe, on the 20th ult., were about to revolt, when one of their leaders being shot, and the others severely punished, put an end to the intended rebellion.

A contract had been entered into with the house of BERMEZILLO to supply a large amount of money, but only $26,000 and 50 cars had been obtained. The house of BARON had entered into an arrangement to supply $300,000, but the arrangement did not go into effect.

A letter from Peubla, dated 27th ult., states the force that had arrived there from Mexico could not be moved, the object of the movement being to protect 500 men to Peuto. The clergy of Puebla had resorted to various means to raise money to defray the expenses of the troops.

MELCHOR O'CAMPO had returned to Vera Cruz, and assumed, at the request of JUAREZ, the Bureau of Foreign Relations."

The *Diario de la Marina* intimates that much of the foregoing requires confirmation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—One hundred and thirty-three deaths were reported to the Health Officer last week, classified as follows: Men 26; women, 24; boys, 49; girls, 34. Adults, 50; children, 83; males, 75; females, 58. The principal diseases were consumption, by which there were 16 deaths; marasmus, (infantile,) 10; fevers 24—of which 15 were scarlet; 9 each by congestion of the brain and convulsions, (infantile.) There were also 3 deaths the result of accidents, 1 death by drowning, 1 from suffocation, and 1 from unknown causes. Sixty-nine of the persons who died were under five years of age. Ninety-six were natives of the United States, 3 of England, 1 of France, 7 of Germany, 22 of Ireland, 1 of Italy, 1 of Scotland, and 2 unknown. The deaths were in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 4; Third Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 12; Sixth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 3; Eighth Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 9; Tenth Ward, 16; Eleventh Ward, 19; Twelfth Ward, 11; Thirteenth Ward, 5; Fourteenth Ward, 9; Fifteenth Ward, 8; Sixteenth Ward, 4; Seventeenth Ward, 4; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

DEDICATION.—The building on Atlantic-avenue, near Nevins-street, formerly occupied by a Baptist Society, but purchased recently by the St. Mathew's Evangelical Luthe an Church, (English,) was formally dedicated by that Society yesterday. Rev. JOSEPH L. SCHOCK, of St. James' Lutheran Church, New-York, delivered the sermon, and Prof. SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, performed the dedication ceremony, and the prayer (in Dutch) was delivered by Prof. WINKLEMAN, of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. This Society formerly worshipped in a small building on Washington-street, near Concord-street, but more recently in the Elm-place Church. They have agreed to pay $7,500 for the building they now occupy, which is mortgaged for $7,000.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, JOHN P. TEAL, contractor, and JAMES STORY, laborer, were both seriously injured by the caving in of the sides of a sewer in South Fourth, near Eighth-street. Mr. TEAL was taken to his residence, and STORY to the City Hospital. The latter is supposed to have received fatal injuries.

New-Jersey.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Some time during Friday night, Mr. GARRET DAY's house was entered and $100 in money, a valuable gold watch, and some wearing apparel, were stolen. The clothing and money was taken from Mr. DAY's room, and in the morning it was found that the thief had feasted on a broiled chicken, after which he attired himself in a suit of Mr. D.'s clothes, leaving his own behind.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—On Saturday the following persons, against whom the Grand Jury found bills, were arraigned before Judge ORDEN: PATRICK CASEY, for stabbing PATRICK DUGNAN; JAMES WALSH, passing counterfeit money; PATRICK O'SHOCKNESSY, assault and battery on an officer; WM. L. O'SHOCKNESSY, atrocious assault and battery; WM. JONES and JAMES LACOST, petit larceny; HENRY BROWN, grand larceny; JAMES BROWN, attempted rape on a little girl ten years of age, at Jersey City; BERNARD BURNS, rape. WASHINGTON and MASTER, two indictments, one for an atrocious assault and battery and the other for attempting to kill; SAMUEL KENDY, assault and battery; WM.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av.; and 20th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for various veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dress-makers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, vest-makers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

William Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Weed Patent Sewing-Machines are favorites everywhere. Beautiful new styles for family use, $50. Manufacturing sizes from $65 to $110. Stitch both sides alike. No. 477 Broadway. J. H. WHITNEY & CO.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire novelty. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braids, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 260 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HART—BANCES.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., assisted by Revs. Arthur Donnelly and Joseph Wood, WILLIAM T. HART to FRANCISCA L. BANCES, both of this City.

MILLER—TYLER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 11, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, GEORGE S. MILLER to CAROLINE E. TYLER, all of this City.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

FULLER—DURAND.—In Burlington, Vt., on Monday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Prof. N. G. Clark, Mr. ALBERT M. FULLER to Miss MARTHA E. DURAND, all of Burlington.

DIED.

TITUS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 14, suddenly, of peritonitis, CONKLIN TITUS, aged 65 years.

His brother, Ancel Titus and family, his brother-in-law, Daniel Van Voorhis, and family, members of Neptune Club, the active and honorary members of Eugine Company No. 14, members of Exempt Association and the Fire Department in general, also the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 40 Howard-st.

LUCY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET LUCY, the beloved wife of William Lucy.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 James-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 13, of croup, CARRIE DODD, daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia J. Lawson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

KEISLER.—Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 195 10th-av., this morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Shrewsbury, N. J.

HOLBROOK.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 13, LOUISA W., wife of Henry M. Holbrook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas George Walker, No. 390 5th-av., this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FOX.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct 14, of pneumonia, MARY A. FOX, wife of the late William J. Fox, aged 53 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 Attorney-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 16 at 1 o'clock.

JARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, JAMES H., son of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 22 years.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, of consumption, JANE N., daughter of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 28 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, in Clinton, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, of scarlet fever, MARY, daughter of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 3 years and 5 months.

HILL.—In Washington City, where he had resided for the last 25 years, SILAS H. HILL Esq., a native of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 53d year of his age.

AZOY.—In Havana, Cuba, on Saturday, Sept. 22, WILLIAM AZOY, in the 21st year of his age.

BUTT.—In Paris, on Saturday, Sept. 29, Mr. ROBERT MCCOSKERY BUTT, of New-York, in the 33d year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to a me extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INEXPLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR,

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed as railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and carriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sizing, for tobacco-cutting, and tobacco pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$200
12 inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	550
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,350
Double 32-inch	2,600
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,350
Double 48-inch	6,600

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane st.
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 280 Canal-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 469, Oct. 13, 1860.
12, 6, 70, 44, 13, 37, 28, 58, 59, 38, 61, 26, 60.
Class No. 498, Oct. 13, 1860.
67, 52, 38, 29, 51, 77, 75, 63, 66, 36, 65, 18, 71.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 13, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE WIDE WORLD,
A NEW WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER,
Will shortly be issued in this City.
THE WIDE WORLD
will be a first-class story paper for the family or the general reader. It will form an elegant imperial folio sheet of fairest paper, and contain an assortment of TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, POEMS, EDITORIALS, &c., all complete in one number, that will challenge comparison with any weekly paper in America. No advertisements will be admitted to its columns.
THE WIDE WORLD
is to be a living sheet, and its mirror of the times will reflect all the leading movements of this active age.
LOOK OUT FOR THE FIRST NUMBER.
Single copies, FOUR CENTS. Sold by all newsdealers.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVIVALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail:*
GEO. LAW, Esq., 8th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CROSE, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
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SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

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RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
No. 806 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The introductory Lecture to the regular course of instruction will be delivered by Prof. DORREMUS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, in the College, 13th-st., near 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.
The Medical Profession, Students of Medicine, and the public generally, are respectfully invited.
By order of the Trustees. E. D. MORGAN, President.

BALLOU'S
BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:
Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

KITCHENERS AND RANGES.
The AMERICAN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for sale by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 280 Canal-st. New-York.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to target companies at greatly reduced prices, by
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, in the College building, No. 187 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., on the line of the Village of Medina, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, forty miles from Rochester.
The Springs are [illegible] in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined [illegible] analysis. They contain a very large amount of Sulphuret, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.
One gallon contains:

Sulphuric Acids	112	212	Proto-Sulphate of Potash	2	497
Proto-Sulphate of Iron	32	216	Proto-Sulphate of Soda	3	183
Proto-Sulphate of Magnesia	8	491	Chloride of Sodium	1	488
Proto-Sulphate of Lime	13	724	Silicic Acid	3	334
Proto-Sulphate of Alumina	6	418	Organic Matter (lead)	5	944
			Total Grains	211	29

The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; James McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New-York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Shuler, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently.

Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents."

Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. Shuler says, "I can in truth say that in all the cases in which I have prescribed the Oak Orchard Mineral Spring Water, it has been found useful, particularly in derangement of the digestive organs of long standing chronic, dyspepsia, pyrosis, diarrhœa and dysentery, &c. Although I have not used it much in urinary and cutaneous diseases, it cannot fail to be attended with great success in the treatment of those affections."

Dr. Spring says: "I have prescribed the Waters in my private practice to several of my patients, and both they and I have been very much pleased with their effects. The cases which have experienced the most benefit from its use were cases of general debility, resulting from a deranged condition of the digestive organs. One case of this kind in which the good effects of the Water were most strongly marked, was a case of chronic diarrhœa, of several years' standing, and which has been under my care for the last three years. The use of three bottles of the Water was, in this case, attended with the happiest results, restraining the diarrhœa, giving tone to the digestive organs, and, of course, improving the general health.

I am led to think from the experience I have had, that it will prove serviceable in cases of chronic dispepsia, when the stomach has been harassed and worn out by the long-continued and injudicious use of cathartic pills and drastic potions. I have observed that where the quantity above mentioned restrained the secretions from the bowels, and checked the diarrhœa, a double dose would in the same case produce an evacuation. This property is valuable, as obviating the necessity of giving other cathartic medicines, which, in similar cases, is to be avoided if possible.

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis, diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage, such as purpura hæmorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this Water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic phryngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhea and gleet, and also in piles.

We call particular attention to the following letter from J. H. Armsby, M. D.:

ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 24, 1860.

MR. OLCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I have used the "Oak Orchard Mineral Water" quite extensively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.

My first patient had a large Phagedenic Ulcer, extending from the hip to the knee. The water was administered in tablespoonful doses four times daily, and the ulcer was covered with lint saturated in the water twice daily. The improvement was most decided and marked from the first day of its use, while the usual remedies had produced very little effect. In about five weeks from the commencement of the treatment, he left the Hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.

In several other cases, which I propose to notice hereafter, the water was found to be very efficacious.

The diseases in which I have found it most useful are as follows: Ill conditioned Ulcers, Diseases of the Skin, Passive Hemorrhages, Diarrhœa depending on an atonic condition of the mucous membranes. In depraved and impoverished conditions of the body from specific diseases, and from intemperance.

I have used it with great advantage in Hemorrhoids, Fistula in Ano and Perineo, Hemhorrhages from the rectum, and in several other forms of disease.

In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the reputation it has acquired as a remedial agent,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN with a reference as chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to do fine washing; best recommendation from her last place; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 198 7th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl to do the up-stairs work in a family where other help is kept; wages $7 per month. Call for two days. Inquire from 9 till 6 o'clock, at No. 428 West 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as a chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting perfectly. Call at her present employer's, No. 7 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 20th-st. west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. No objection to go south with a family. Has good City references. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 7 Fourth-avenue, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at her present residence, No. 11 Bayard-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references. Apply at 346 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or waiting alone; would take care of children and do plain sewing; can do embroidery; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 421 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., two flight of stairs, in back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat and competent young woman desires a situation in any of the above capacities; will be found a first-class domestic; has lived with some of the highest families in City and country. Apply at No. 97½ 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., 2d floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies, and game; no objections to a hotel or first-class boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 8th-st., near 3d-av., second floor. First-class City references.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business well, that is an excellent bread baker; good City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., first door in second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies, ices, pastries and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 Canal-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; she is a first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived seven years in one family. Can get the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 4th-st., in the fruit store near University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 6th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian, as cook; understands baking in all its branches; understands housekeeping of every kind. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 306 Greenwich-st., between Jay and Harrison-sts. front room, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 6th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands pastry; the other as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 West 20th-st., in the basement, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and housekeeper, or professed cook in a gentleman's family; by an experienced and well recommended Scotch woman. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 349 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl; is a good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen No. 36th-st., front basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation; she can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well. The party can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A COLored girl wants a situation as a plain cook or chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 48 West 14th-st., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RE-spectable young woman, thoroughly competent for the duties, desires a situation in the above capacities or a situation to do general housework. Has lived with the best families in City and country; is an excellent baker of bread and pies, &c., &c. Wages from $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 141 31st., between 7th and 8th avs. living the third bell.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a dressmaker; place for the Winter where there is a family of young ladies. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., in the fancy store next to Post-office P.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—THE LADIES and employing public generally can find every day at our establishment a very large selection of the most respectable servants, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses and nurse-girls, also general housework. Most of the above domestics have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are recommended by Brooklyn families with whom they have lived. N. B.—None but respectable servants applied for, and our entire business done on principles of strict honesty. MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AN HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged female, of refined education, wishes to keep house for a single man; her object is a comfortable home more than wages. Call at Henderson's office, Nassau-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock. Can produce most respectable references as to character, &c.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands dress-making; operates Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; does up fine muslins and can arrange linen in every style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting, and can do plain dressmaking or would go by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 36th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—THE ADVERTISER IS A Protestant girl, and wishes a situation as laundress in some respectable family, who are both godly and religiously disposed; with such she would be happy and contented, and willing to work; none others need apply; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 20th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French dusting and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived for several years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, competent girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up fineness in magnificent style; or as chambermaid and waitress; also as cook; understands roasts, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, ice-creams. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity many years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear. Call or address a note

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or seamstress only, or to take charge of an infant, by a respectable young woman, who lived five years in her last situation, to which she refers. Apply at No. 7, 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by sending good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, understands dress-making, or as housekeeper or matron, by an English widow. Speaks French fluently. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 349 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 56 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very responsible and highly-recommended girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of the care of an infant from its birth and from her patient and mild disposition, peculiarly adapted to the care of children; will do light chamberwork, and nurse. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress competent to make all kinds of family clothing, ladies' childrens', and infants' clothing, will go out by the day or week or take the work home. Apply at No. 408 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3rd floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and does all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do chamberwork and make herself useful; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, Union-place, corner of 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; has no objection to do light housework; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 303 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the fancy store, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, quick seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands making children's dresses and all kinds of family-sewing; would assist in the care of children or do light chamberwork; can give the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 362 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; is a neat, quick sewer, is a good shirt maker; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 294 Madison-av., near 30th-st.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—A SITUATION wanted to travel with a family, by a respectable young woman, or to wait on an invalid; has no objection to go to any foreign port; the best of reference given. Apply or address by note, for two days, at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young healthy woman, who is every way qualified as a good nurse. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as book-keeper in a wholesale house, either South or West; grocery preferred. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. Address, for one week, HENRI LE CLAN, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

AS CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, as carpenter and painter; would make himself useful in various branches of industry; has the best of reference as to capability and sobriety; has no objections to any part of the country. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City, has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; understands his business in every respect, and can be recommended as such by his late employer in the City. Address D. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, strictly temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Call or address at No. 198 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., first floor, front room, for A. B.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN, well to good reference, wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of stock; can make himself useful in any department of a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address P. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom in the City or Country by a Protestant young Scotchman; is single and of genteel address; has recently arrived in this country; would be glad to meet a respectable family; is not afraid of hard work, and would make himself generally useful; has lived in one of the first families in Scotland for the last 12 years, and has a good recommend therefrom. Apply by letter for two days to A. D. C., Box No. 54 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom by a young unmarried man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by his present employer, at No. 24 Waverly-place.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY as first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass in hot and cold houses, greenhouse and out-door plants and flowers, or would lay out a new place. Address C. H., at the seed-store No. 31 John-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, TO MAKE AN engagement as gardener, by a man who understands his business in every respect, having a practical knowledge of graperies and greenhouses; also, the care of all kinds of stock suitable for a gentleman's estate. Address D. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $20 to any one who procures him a permanent situation as porter, or such like, in any store either in this City or Brooklyn, where he can earn a living; best of references from gentlemen which can be referred to in this City. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady and active man who perfectly understand his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen or address C. W., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a Protestant Englishman, single; good City references given; can be seen one week. Call from 10 to 12, or 2 to 4, or address F. E., No. 102 East 13th-st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes to obtain a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house, south, or in this City; the South preferred. He has served in the capacity of head bar-keeper for several years on Broadway, and is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer, not being afraid to work. The highest testimonials given as regards honesty, sobriety, and good behavior. Address THOMAS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS.—WANTed, by an intelligent man, who has had much experience in the care and management of the sick, a situation as man nurse, or would be willing to travel with an invalid; the highest medical references. Any communication addressed to Dr. ROSE, No. 287 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures, in a jobbing house. Apply, in hand writing of applicant, naming age, reference, &c., Box No. 1,398 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROughly understands her business, will assist in washing and ironing, and can bring good City reference; none other need apply. Call before 11 o'clock at No. 103 Waverley-place.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A VERY small family, a girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 158 Union-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-class Laundress. None need apply unless they can bring the best of City reference. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 39 West 38th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN as salesman, who understands the dry goods business. Apply at No. 65 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—WANTED, two German girls, one as chambermaid, to assist in washing, and the other as waiter, who can speak English. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 56 9th-st., four doors west of 5th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Musical Boxes repaired.

SHOW CASES of every description manufactured by G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st. N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A handsomely-furnished front room, second story, with bedroom attached, with full or partial board, to let to a gentleman and wife; house has all the modern improvements, pleasantly situated; terms moderate. Also, rooms for two or three gentlemen. No. 35 Abingdon-square, east side, next door to Troy-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table, or with or without board, may be had at No. 9 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION-Room; also, a large and elegant room on the second floor to let, with board. They are all handsomely furnished, have every convenience and are suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 194 21-av.

BOARDING.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, ON the second floor of a large fine house, a very desirable parlor, with bedroom connecting, can be had by a gentleman and his wife; location on 4th-st., near Broadway. A note, with name and address to M. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BOARDING.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken, in 56th-st. near 2d-av. Location very pleasant. Inquire of A. W. KENNEDY, No. 153 Bowery.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND A SINgle room, with board, at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the locality central and very pleasant, and the house superior in every respect.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARtial board, for gentlemen, at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 73 WEST 21ST-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with fine rooms and a pleasant home.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF SINgle gentlemen, wishing to occupy two very handsome rooms, (on same floor,) well furnished, and at moderate prices, can hear of such on addressing a note, with references, to Mrs. SMITH, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. Bath in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find at No. 25 Concord-st., a very pleasant room. Reference required.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT ROOM on the second floor to let, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family; terms $20 per week, including breakfast, tea and gas-light; house heated by furnace; location No. 162 West 43d-st., where any persons desiring a pleasant residence in the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of Central Park, and convenient to the cars and omnibuses, are requested to call without delay.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HOUSE in Remsen-street and has all modern improvements. A gentleman and wife without children would find all the comforts and privileges of a home. Unexceptionable references required. Address HOME, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY WISHES BOARD in the vicinity of Union square: a comfortable room, which the occupant could furnish, with dinner in the middle of the day, would be required. Good references given and expected. Address Box No. 3,751 Post-office.

A LARGE, CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, without board, for two single gentlemen in a respectable quiet private house, where the family consists of two persons. Also a single bedroom for one; beds and furniture new and best quality. For terms inquire at No. 6 Rose-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated. No. 189 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, on 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 25 Bond-st. Also, several single rooms. A party wishing to keep house can have privilege in kitchen; terms reasonable.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN A strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location, &c., COMMISSION MERCHANT, Box No. 925 Post-office. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small size dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case curve pattern sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, &c., &c., in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield Vermont.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A GENTLEMAN WITH capital wishes to engage in any well-established business or enterprise of promising success. He is now connected with one of the most respectable mercantile houses in this city, to whom he refers. Applications must bear real names, or satisfactory references before an interview can be had. Address F. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS OR IMporters of FANCY GOODS.—Wanted to buy a well established business, or take the place of a partner intending to retire, by a gentleman who fully understands the above, and well known in the market, in exchange for the very best of good paying real estate in this city, and cash or satisfactory paper. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 to $10,000 to join in a manufacturing business, well established, and in full operation. The goods manufactured are hardware goods, and the business can be increased to any amount. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 141, Post-office, Trenton, New-Jersey.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE.—A first-class gallery, doing a good business, in a flourishing and large village on the Hudson River, for sale cheap if applied for immediately. Reason of selling, ill-health of the artist. Address Box No. 342, Yonkers, N. Y.

$3,500—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED AND paying manufacturing business, well located down town; orders in advance; business increasing, and done mostly for cash. For particulars, address D W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE, in one of the best localities on 6th-av., with a business successfully established. Inquire of G. W. HUNGERFORD, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED English governess desires an engagement in the United States. Course of instruction includes English, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, music and the elements of drawing. Has had seven years' experience in private families in England. Address, stating terms, M. Y. M., care of Warne & Co., News Agents, Toronto.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D. Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as governess, where instruction in the higher English branches, Mathematics and Music, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., would be considered an equivalent for board. Address J. A. S., Brooklyn Post-office, for one month.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address O. L., care of P. Cole, Esq., No. 866 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A NATIVE OF France as a resident teacher of French and Mathematics, in a boys' boarding school, a few miles from the City; one who is willing to devote himself generally to the interests of the school preferred. Address PLAYFAIR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as governess to young children, or companion; would make herself useful in the family; either in the City or to go South; satisfactory references. Call or address H. J., No. 129½ East 20th-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons—reading, writing and conversation—for $3 per month, at residence, $5. Address L. G., Bible-house Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York, No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. At 6 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperials, Evergreen, Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season, as Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Sirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A NEW CLASS IS NOW FORMING AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 216 8th-av., near 21st-st. DAYS OF TUITION MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All the modern and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 56 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

DANCING.—NEW CLASSES FORMING AT PEPPER'S Academy, No. 278 Fleecker-st. Term commences at time of entering the name.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL Committee will meet at the Osborne House, Rochester, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. JAS. TERHILLIGER, Sec'y. SIMEON DRAPER, Ch'n.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 49 EAST 28TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains required to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM. Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children. NEW-YORK.—Wood's Buildings, No. 963 Broadway. BROOKLYN.—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall. The classes for 1860-61, will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 15, and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September, in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 to 12 A. M. The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books. Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons. A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 16th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 639 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 33 West 18th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 35 East 32d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Mrs. R. will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal.—Assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is full and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 770 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BOLLOCK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mercer, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in a French or English sense, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one or the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Rolling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City—HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 284 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The extraordinary and unparalleled amount of patronage best wed upon these institutions afford gratifying evidence that the facilities for acquiring a thorough business education is appreciated by a discerning public. Over 1,000 students have been registered and in attendance within the past year.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This is a family school for twelve boarding scholars; location healthy—one mile east of New-Haven; has been in operation 9 years; Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., or J. H. TINGLEY'S No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart thorough practical instruction in the French language to ladies and gentlemen, by a simple and efficient method. Day and evening classes. The highest references and testimonials given. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 6 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; R. SEYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—DOLBEAR'S COMmercial academy, No. 609 Broadway, affords unusual facilities for acquiring practical business accomplishments. Students are trained into manly business habits, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers in one quarter. Three desks vacant this day.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both

AUCTION SALES.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 86-AV. (7TH-AV., 125TH AND 126TH STS., morningside).

Thirty-six lots, 25 ft. on 86-av., including the corners 125th and 126th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late

JOHN E. GEBHARDT, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 6th-av.

Also, 10 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

25 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots and plots to suit, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

20 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

2 lots on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

2 lots adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 53d-st.

2 lots on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

2 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

2 lots fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 91st-av. and 10th-st.

50 lots on 10th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 9th-av., and 50 feet 6 inches east of Broadway.

2 lots on 69th-st., S. S., 275 feet west of Broadway, and 2 lots east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT

E. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 56th-st., corner of 10th-av. The premises will be open on said morning, 16th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble groups of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,

48th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. A. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the books relating to FINE ARTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Ocean Bank	$50	10 Home Ins	$100
20	United States Ins	100	7 Lamar Ins	100
25	Citizens' Ins	100	10 Firemen's Ins	50
25	Jefferson Ins	20	44 Brooklyn Cent. R. R.	50
60	Security Ins	50	20 City Ins	70
20	Knickerbocker Ins	100	50 Staten Isl'd Brick Co.	100
15	Merchants' Trust Ins.	100	43 Chic. & N. West. R.	100
40	Olive Ins	50	40 Jersey City Ins	50
75	Great West. Mar. Ins.	100	100 American Guano Co.	100
200	Cumberland Mining Co.	100		

$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 3d Mtge. Bonds.
5,000 New-York and New-Haven R. R. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
2,000 Town of Post Madison 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Col., Piqua and Indiana R. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
2,000 San Francisco City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 18. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12 o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 262 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 157TH AND 158TH STS.,

BEING A PART OF "THE BRADHURST ESTATE."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On BROADWAY—26 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.

On SUGARLOAF HILL ROAD—24 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.

On 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

On 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S.S. west 8th-av.

On 146TH-ST.—12 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

On 147-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 148TH-ST.—36 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 149TH-ST.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 150TH-ST.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 158TH-ST.—7 lots and gores S. S., 165.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Chas. M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely, Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattias, Giordano, Panini, Prestini, Rubens, De Block, Reinhart, Ommeganck, Stuart, Coe, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease.

The Gallery to be open for public exhibition at the rooms of THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers on Thursday next, at No. 3 Pine-st.,

DANIEL S. HOUSE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 15 Clinton-place, in sh-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order, and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small; rich China vases, parlor furnishings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book cases, easy chairs, ladies' escritoires and work tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and bedding; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of the finest table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY we shall sell the contents of the above house No. 21 Clinton-place. THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 13th-st.; particulars to-morrow.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 72 VALUABLE LOTS on 86th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On BROADWAY—2 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.

On SUGARLOAF HILL ROAD—24 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.

On 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

On 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S.S. west 8th-av.

On 146TH-ST.—12 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

On 147-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

On 148TH-ST.—36 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

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On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.

On 78th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12 h-av.

On 80th-st., 6 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 83d-st., 9 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts., near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenue A and B and 63d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 62d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots S. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 62d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

62d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

63d-st.—4 lots S. S. 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

63d-st.—8 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B

60 per cent can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock:

84 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near the Central Park, and within about 100 feet of Madison-av. The street is regulated and graded, and the lots handsomely situated on the grade. Title direct from the Corporation to the present owners. Terms favorable, and sale peremptory. Maps can be obtained at the office, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BANTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, glass, and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BANTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st. A free sale of choice goods. Attend, you dealers who want cash bargains, well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALES.

DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS, ROOTS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., Dutch flower roots, just received by steamer, including hyacinths, tulips, parcel-ens, ranunculus, iris, crocus, Jonquilles, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bleecker, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS.

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF LANES, BOYCE & CO.—This meeting took place pursuant to notice, at the Astor House, on the 12th inst.

On motion of William C. Langley, Esq., Mr. Geo. L. Willard was appointed Chairman, and Mr William L. Sackett, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Larocque, it was resolved that a list be taken by the Secretary of the creditors present and represented.

The Secretary proceeded to discharge this duty, whereupon it appeared that the following creditors were present or represented:

Wm. C. Langley & Co., New-York.
Dale, Bros. & Co., Boston.
Fairchild & Fanshawe, New-York.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Baltimore.
Fanshawe, Millikan & Townshend, New-York.
Babcock & Miller, New-York.
John & Hugh Auchincloss, New-York.
Low, Harriman & Co., New-York.
James F. White & Co., New-York.
Joseph Fisher & Co., New-York.
Christ, Jay & Hesse, New-York.
Lahey & Southard, New-York.
B. S. & W. A. Louey & Co., Baltimore.
Hardt & Co., New-York.
Farnham, Sutton & Co., New-York.
Faulkner, Kimball & Co., Boston.
Francis Skinner & Co., Boston.
J. & A. Petrie & Co., New-York.
Jos. W. Corlies & Co., New-York.
Passavant & Co., New-York.
Kessler & Co., New-York.
Bear & Co., New-York.
E. B. & L. Knight, Providence.
Watt, Dunning & Graham, New-York.
Hugh Creighton, Pennsylvania.
Haselhurst & Smith, Pennsylvania.
J. W. Newton & Co., Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Lyman & Co., Pennsylvania.
Wm. Watson & Co., Pennsylvania.
Samuel McLean & Co., Pennsylvania.
Thomas Sloe and, Pennsylvania.
Clifton Ashurst, Pennsylvania.
Gustavus Wolters & Co., Pennsylvania.
Magloe, Brown & Siddall, by H. W. Small.
Thos. Fielding & Son, New-York.
Steinheimer & Buck, New-York.
A. Spencore, New-York.
Robins & Appleton, New-York.
Randall & Barton, New-York.
Ehery, Wendt & Hoffbauer, New-York.
George Eldridge, New-York.
E. A. Schroder, New-York.
John Sharp, Philadelphia.
Isador Bernhard & Son, New-York.
Bliss & Grinnell, New-York.
Thorspecken & Co., New-York.
Denison & Binsee, New-York.
Bernhard, Fabriquettes, Jr., New-York.
Burgess & Mead, New-York.
Cauda, Leavitt & Co., New-York.
Willimantic Linen Co.
Dassel, Warren & Hyde, New-York.
M. D. Benjamin & Co., New-York.
Treonsee, Hertz & Co., New-York.
J. A. Humphrey, New-York.
J. F. Mellward, New-York.
George Uhle, New-York.
M. Helmbeding & Son, New-York.
Jo. Barnewald, New-York.
J. Drexel, New-York.
W. D. Mctlenahan New-York.
D. Scott, New-York.
Livermore, Clews & Mason, New-York.
Davison, Van Pelt & Crane, New-York.
James Stewart, New-York.
Hartford Bank, Hartford.
Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.
George Field, Cashier.
Bowdoin, Beroques & Borlan.

On motion of Mr. George Field, a statement of the affairs of Lanes, Boyce & Co. was read by the Secretary, showing the assets to be $2,858,000, and the liabilities $1,758,000.

Explanations were made by Messrs. Wm. C. Langley, Wm. Lohmer and James Low, on behalf of themselves and others of the creditors, who had been called in by Lanes, Boyce & Co. to consult and advise with in reference to their suspension; and in answer to inquiries made by Mr. Crane and others, the confident opinion was expressed that Lanes, Boyce & Co. would be fully able to meet all demands upon them in full if the extension asked were granted to them, and that this proceeding was the only practical means of preventing a heavy loss to the creditors.

Mr. Larocque, for the purpose of presenting the question, moved that it should be expressed as the sense of the meeting, that the propositions of Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. ought to be accepted.

Mr. Fairchild seconded the motion, and suggested that Mr. Hugh R. Banks should be associated with Lanes, Boyce & Co. on the part of the creditors, to advise and assist them in the liquidation of their affairs.

Mr. Woodward of the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., suggested a further amendment as to the practicable consequences to the creditors, of their non-acceptance.

Both amendments were accepted by the mover, and the resolutions reduced to writing as follows:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the following proposition, made by Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. to their creditors, and already accepted and signed by a large portion of them, viz:

We the undersigned, creditors of Lanes, Boyce & Co., in consideration of pro to us respectively paid by them, hereby agree with them to accept in full satisfaction and discharge of their respective debts and liabilities to us, their promissory notes for the amount thereof, made equal to cash, as of Oct. 1, 1860, respectively, payable in three substantial, equal payments, at 6, 12 and 18 months, from said Oct. 1, with interest. This agreement shall not be pending unless completed within ninety days from date, should be accepted, and that the effect of compeling them to make an assignment of their assets would be in the highest degree disastrous to the interests of the creditors.

Resolved, That Mr. Hugh R. Banks be, and he is hereby, associated with Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. in their interest of the creditors, to advise and assist them in the liquidation of their affairs.

The resolutions being put by the Chairman, were unanimously adopted by all present.

Mr. Banks thanked the meeting for the confidence reposed in him, and accepted the trust which he expressed his determination to perform with zeal and fidelity.

The meeting then adjourned, after an intimation that the agreement would be on the table after the adjournment, for further signatures, and subsequently at the counting room of Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. and numerous signatures were affixed to it before the parties separated.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that according to a decree entered by the bondholders' committee in the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN OELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania,
The Ohio and Indiana,
The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. F. D. LANIER,
CHAS. MORAN,
L. H. MEYER, } Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 16 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1859.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1860, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

		LEAVE NORTH RIVER.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues.,	Oct. 2,	3½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 2,	8	A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct. 3,	4 P. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 3,	8	A. M.
Friday,	Oct. 5,	7 A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 4,	8	A. M.
Sat.,	Oct. 6,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5,	11	A. M.
Tues.	Oct. 9,	11 A. M.	Mon., Oct. 8,	8½	A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct. 10,	11 A. M.	Tues., Oct. 9,	2	P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct. 11,	11½ A. M.	Wed'y., Oct. 10,	3	P. M.
Friday,	Oct. 12,	3½ P. M.	Thurs., Oct. 11,	3½	P. M.
Sat.,	Oct. 13,	3½ P. M.	Sat., Oct. 13,	7	A. M.
Mon.	Oct. 15,	3½ P. M.	Mon., Oct. 15,	7½	A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.—THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M. on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st. New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the fine steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARCHIMEDES leaves Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 122 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE MAUCHORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8.15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6.45 P. M., from White Plains at 8 o'clock, stopping at all stations. For Williams Bridge, 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. from 26th-st. depot. Returning will leave Albany at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5.15 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9.15 A. M., Mail train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Fordham. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6.40 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept 17 1860, trains will leave chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7 20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10:45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 9:45 P. M. for Peekskill, 5.30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 1.15 and

The New-York Times. Monday, October 15, 1860.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

...was very great, and the demonstration enthusiastic. ...signs of fire at this precaution reached this point ...of some of the engines, but did not materially ...the parade. Tammany Hall and the newspa... ...ublic in Printing-House-square exhibited their ...and Stewart's windows were black with spec... ...Broadway, as ever on like occasions, was ...with the populace, many of whom had ...taken full four hours in advance. Not only ...tops, new buildings, but nearly all the edifices ...the street were crowded, and an array of urchins, ...appeal, looked down upon the scene from perilous ...The Cross of St. George and the Stars and ...Stripes waved in graceful amicability from many a ...window, and words of welcome appeared in many ...places. One of the prettiest transparencies was that ...in front of the Stuyvesant Institute. It was a stained ...glass representation of the Crown and Prince's feather, ...with the motto:

OUR GOOD FRIEND
THE QUEEN'S OWN.

...the corner of Duane-street the ensigns of both ...countries were interlaced, numerous small flags decorated the illuminated building, and underneath all was the inscription:

WE HONOR THE MOTHER,
AND WELCOME THE SON.

WHAT DOES THE PRINCE THINK OF IT?

The most interesting question is, of course, what ...does he for whom the demonstration was made think ...of it? How did the Prince like it? Of course he ...unequivocally pleased. Both he and his suite remained ...on the balcony until the last company had passed, at ...P. M., and by bowing, hat-doffing, gesture, and ...sometimes by speech, testified their high appreciation ...of the beautiful spectacle.

The music of the returning companies, and the ...homeward wending of twenty thousand visitors to the ...suburbs extended far into the Sabbath morning, and ...the aroma of tar, pitch, turpentine and coal-oil has ...hardly yet departed from the Metropolis.

THE PRINCE AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Yesterday, as befitted the day, the movements of ...His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were re... ...strictly to attendance on Divine Worship, in the morn... ...at Trinity Church.

As early as 8 o'clock A. M. the neighborhood of that ...edifice, so associated with time-honored memories, ...whose graveyard contains the relics, not only of ...Heroes of the Revolution, but of nearly the earliest ...inhabitants of the City, many of whose names are in... ...scribed, had virtues in beseeming epitaphs recorded, ...on gravestones which still exist, in the rude and ...quaint carving of the period, was the centre of attrac... ...tion to a large number of curious citizens. As the ...silvery chime in the clock tower indicated the flight of ...Time duly every fifteen minutes, hundreds of ...people were freshly gathered about that in... ...dividual nucleus who was said to have sta... ...tioned himself on the spot, a little after daylight,— ...till, about 9½ o'clock, the services of the Police, ...a force of thirty-three men, the Broadway squad, un... ...der command of Sergt. CAUSEBY, had to use their ...vigilance, which was, we are glad to say, admirably ...tempered with discretion, to open a road for the for... ...tunate few who held tickets for admission, and for ...the passage of the Royal *cortége* itself. Tickets for ...admission to the House of God would seem to repre... ...sent a strange anomaly, but Trinity Church is freely ...opened to the public by its Corporation all the year ...round, and on this special occasion they were com... ...pelled to resort to exclusiveness, that the services of ...the day might not be interrupted by the overbearing ...pressure of a multitude, who, without being accom... ...modated themselves, would have deprived every one ...else of accommodation. As it was, every available ...foot of space within the Church was filled, of course ...with the *élite*—that must always happen at such ...seasons—and during the service, even as it was, one ...lady and one gentleman had to be removed, the first ...overcome by fainting, the latter taken with a fit.

The arrangements within the Church were ad... ...mirable. The main, or centre entrance, was reserved ...for the Prince and his suite, and a barrier, covered ...with a crimson cloth, was so constructed as to pre... ...vent egress into the main aisle from the side aisles. ...We have said that every foot of space was occupied; ...but that assertion must be qualified. Nobody, during ...any part of the service, was allowed to stand in the ...main aisle, while the side aisles were almost uncom... ...fortably crowded. Again, the wide space fronting the ...chancel was guarded at each side aisle by a railing, ...over which four Policemen kept watch and ward, so ...that no person intruded there. But in all other places, ...(there are no galleries in the Church, as the reader ...well knows,) the holders of tickets thronged and ...jammed till the doors had to be inexorably closed, and ...those who came too late, also holders of tickets, had ...to recover from their disappointment as best they ...could.

Some considerable time before the Royal party ...arrived, a disposition was manifested by several per... ...sons to mount the seats, to obtain a better view of the ...distinguished guests as they passed up the aisle, ...whereupon Rev. Dr. VINTON, ascending the steps of ...the chancel, requested that no such demonstration of ...curiosity should be made, as unbecoming the day and ...the place. Shortly afterwards, under the impression ...that the Prince had arrived, a large number of the ...congregation arose, when again Dr. VINTON reappeared ...from the vestry-room, and desired that when His ...Royal Higness entered, the entire congregation would ...remain seated, and conduct themselves as they were ...ordinarily accustomed to do in the house of God. ...And those few words of admonition, in all but a few ...instances, we are glad to say, had their effect.

Very punctual to the time of commencing the ser... ...vice, his Royal Highness, and suite, entered the ...Church. The crowd outside numbered many thous... ...ands; but—and let it be said, to the honor of a New-...York indiscriminate crowd—they remembered that it ...would be inappropriate to the day, and raised no ...shouts. With silent respect, many persons uncovered ...their heads, and he descended, with his suite, from ...the open barouches in which they were driven from ...the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with the propriety that ac... ...corded with the nature of the occasion.

As the Royal party entered the Church, the organist, ...Mr. CUTLER, played a prelude to the services. Three ...pews, the first, second and third, in rotation, on the ...north side of the main aisle, had been set apart for ...their use, and to these they were conducted by two ...Wardens of the Church, each bearing a staff of office, ...Messrs. WINTHROP E. BENEDICTUS and ROBERT HYS... ...LOP. The prelude on the organ was a suf... ...ficient excuse for the congregation to rise, al... ...though they would not have done so at any other ...time, and most of them availed themselves thereof. ...The first pew, directly fronting the chancel, was oc... ...cupied by the Prince, Lord LYONS and the Duke of ...Newcastle, the Prince being nearest the door. In ...the next pew were Gen. BACON, Dr. ACKLAND and the ...Earl ST. GERMAINS, the rest of the suite who attended ...on the occasion being in the third pew.

When the Prince entered his pew he found, pro... ...vided for his use and keeping, two appropriate and ...splendid handsome Prayer Books of the Episcopal ...Church, according to the American ritual, which, as ...is generally known, differs in some minor par... ...ticulars from the Common Prayer-Book of the Church ...of England. The largest of these was bound in red mo... ...rocco, of royal octavo size, and magnificently embel... ...lished, the gold clasp alone, on which was engraved ...the Prince's plume, with the motto, "*Ich Dien*," hav... ...ing cost $250. On the inside of the cover was another ...plume, inlaid in gold, and on the richly embossed fly-...leaf, was the following inscription, in letters of gold, ...tinted with various colors:

To his Royal Highness,
ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales,
From
The Corporation of
Trinity Church, New-York,
In memory of the
munificence of the
Crown of England.
Nineteenth Sunday after
Trinity, A. D., 1860.

The other was a pocket Prayer-Book, richly bound ...in brown Russia leather, secured with silver clasps, ...adorned with the Royal Arms, and having the edges ...of the leaves beautifully embossed with gold, silver ...and ultramarine. On the inside of the cover was ...the Royal Crown, encircled with the Garter, bearing ...the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*;" and on the ...corresponding fly-leaf was the inscription:

To his Royal Highness,
The Prince of Wales,
From
FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.,
Rector of Trinity Church,
New-York,
As a memorial
of the Nineteenth
Sunday after Trinity,
Oct. 14,
1860.

The Royal party being seated in their pews, the Bishops and clergy issued from the vestry rooms, and took their places in the chancel. There were present Provisional Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese; Bishop ONDERDONK, of New-Jersey; Bishop TALBOT, of the Northwest Diocese, and Bishop DELANCEY, of the Diocese of Western New-York. The Bishops were arrayed in their Episcopal costume. The following clergy, to the number of thirty-five, were also present, in white surplices and black scarfs:

NORTH STALL.

Rev. Dr. Vinton,	Rev. R. D. Sternes,
Rev. Dr. Staunton,	Rev. R. M. Abercrombie,
Rev. Dr. Payne,	Rev. G. Leeds,
Rev. Dr. Creighton,	Rev. S. D. Denison,
Rev. E. M. Pecke,	Rev. Mr. Cheevers.

SOUTH STALL.

Rev. Dr. F. Ogilby,	Rev. Dr. McVickar,
Rev. Dr. E. M. Wells, of Boston;	Rev. Dr. M. F. Young,
	Rev. Alvah Wiswall,
Rev. Dr. W. Morris,	Rev. J. C. L. Jones.

NORTH CHANCEL.

Rev. Dr. Hackley,	Rev. W. J. Frost,
Rev. Dr. Wm. Walton,	Rev. Mr. Hall,
Rev. Dr. Edson,	Rev. J. F. Stocking,
Rev. Mr. Atwill,	Rev. Mr. Fothergill, of
Rev. H. E. Pratt,	Quebec.

SOUTH CHANCEL.

Rev. Asa S. Colton,	Rev. Dr. Seabury,
Rev. C. C. Marshall,	Rev. Mr. Thompson, of
Rev. Mr. Stowell,	Fredericton, N. B.;
Rev. Mr. Harrison,	Rev. Mr. Caird, of Ja...
Rev. Mr. Chapman,	maica, W. I.

The clergy having taken their places, the regular choir of the Church, consisting of nine men and four... ...teen boys, arrayed in surplices, followed, and took their seats also in the chancel, beneath those occupied by the clergy. Dr. OGILBY, of Trinity Church, then commenced and continued the service of the Episcopal Church, until the Psalms, which were chanted by the choir, as was also the *Venite*, the organ accom... ...panying; then Rev. Mr. PAYNE, of Schenectady, read the First Lesson, and Dr. OGILBY the second.

Dr. VINTON next intoned the service to the Lit... ...any, which was read by Rev. J. F. YOUNG, the responses being chanted by the choir. The *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* were chanted, accompanied by the or... ...gan, from Cutler's service in E flat. The Nicene Creed was chanted to Gregorian Tone 8.

At this point of the service the beautiful anthem, by MARCELLO, "O Lord, our Governor, how excellent is thy name in all the world," was sung by the choir in a most effective manner, the solos being executed by Dr. GUILMETTE and a young member of the choir, a boy, with a voice of extraordinary power and sweet... ...ness. His name is JAMES LITTLE. He is destined to be heard of hereafter. Speaking of the choir, we may say that it is "antiphonal," and is composed exclu... ...sively of men and boy choristers, viz.: 6 bassos, 3 tenors, 4 altos, and 10 sopranos. The organ accom... ...panies the choir at a distance of 150 feet.

The Ante-communion Service next followed, and was read by Bishop ODENHEIMER, who also read the commandments. The Epistle was read by Bishop DE LANCEY, and the Gospel by Bishop TALBOT. Dr. VINTON gave notice that on this occasion the Offertory would be omitted, and that persons having alms to contribute, might transmit them subsequently to him.

The hymn "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne" was then sung. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, who took for his text Daniel vi. chap., 4th and 5th verses:

"Then the Presidents and Princes sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom; but they could find none, occasion nor fault; forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him.

Then said these men, We shall not find any occa... ...sion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God."

The reverend gentleman closed an instructive and eloquent address on this text, with the following allu... ...sion to the distinguished personages present: "On this august and memorable occasion, let me say to every one, the prayer of every American Churchman is to the Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the only ruler of Princes and fountain of all goodness, that He would bless VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, and all the Royal Family; that He would endow them with his Holy Spirit; that He would enrich them with His heavenly grace, pros... ...per them with all happiness, and bring them to His everlasting kingdom, and let the lesson of this sermon be to each and every one—be thou pious and faithful; be thou a man—a man of honesty, industry, upright... ...ness and prayer; be thou a whole man—a man of tru... ...integrity of character, a Christian man, a Church... ...man: so that it may be said of each of us that there can be found none occasion against us, except it be for the law of our God. And may God graciously visit on all of us the excellent spirit of his servant Daniel, for the sake of His Son, Jesus Christ, to whom be glory and power, might and dominion, world with... ...out end."

At the conclusion of the sermon, "*Gloria in Excel... ...sis*" was sung. The concluding prayers were read by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, and the benediction of dismis... ...sal by Provisional Bishop POTTER. The Prince, with his suite, then left the church, the former before quit... ...ting the pew causing an autograph letter to be con... ...veyed to Bishop POTTER, through an attendant war... ...den, as the Bishops and clergy were passing from the chancel to the vestry-room. The contents of the let... ...ter were of a private character, but bore testimony, as we understood, of the Prince's respect for the Dio... ...cesan and clergy of the Episcopal Church in New-...York. We also heard that, as the Offertory was omit... ...ted, he will follow the suggestion of Dr. VINTON, and remit his alms-offering to him.

That the conduct of the congregation was all that could be desired, after the services had commenced, it is unnecessary to state, composed, as it was, of the best of Metropolitan society. The Prince, at his en... ...tering and leaving, was naturally an object of attrac... ...tion, but during the solemn ceremonies of worship, we did not notice that many eyes were directed to... ...wards him. He appeared at first a little confused, but very soon regained his self-possession. The architecture of the Church, with the stained-glass windows, seemed to attract his attention, and he oc... ...casionally cast a half-timid glance at the congrega... ...gation. In respect to the directions of the rubric, he observed them far more scrupulously, as also did the rest of his suite, especially the Duke of Newcastle, than the majority of those present, kneeling at every prayer, and always standing when the rubric so en... ...joins. To the sermon he was a very attentive listener, scarcely withdrawing his face for a moment from the countenance of the preacher.

It was good to see the proud, tall, erect form of Gen. SCOTT, towering above everybody else, in a pew a few feet to the rear of those occupied by the Prince and his suite. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, with his usual gallantry, declined a seat himself, that he might con... ...sult the comfort of a lady, and remained standing in the south side aisle during the entire service. Of the notables present, we saw Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, and most of the members of the Historical Society, Judges and Ex-Judges, and the most prominent of the merchant princes of the City.

The crowd outside the Church, when the Prince re-entered his barouche, was very vast, reaching nearly down to the Bowling-green, and lining the sidewalk, all up Broadway. Four mounted policemen rode near the carriage, to keep the people from pressing forward and impeding its progress. It was driven at a rapid rate, and in a short time after bidding adieu to "Old Trinity," the Royal party reached their quar... ...ters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The Prince leaves the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeds immediately on board the *Harriet Lane*, to West Point, where he spends the day and night. On Tuesday morning he will proceed to Albany, and on Wednesday he will be in Boston. It was almost decided that another day should be spent in New-York, but a Committee from Boston waited on the Prince Saturday night, and in... ...formed him of the preparations made at that city for his reception there on Wednesday: so the original programme was adhered to.

THE ALLEGED ATTACK UPON THE PRINCE.

A CARD FROM MR. EDWARD MONCAR.

Mr. Editor i saw in your saturday issue that i am accused of an assult on the Prince of wales which is false i mearly said what i thought and i think so still that he never will be king of England if he Lives for a 100 years time for kings is gorn and i Pointed the fin... ...ger of scorn at the baby faced english man as they gaunted him along i now appeal to Americans to know weather it is Constitutionall to Pay homage to a Prince if so Iam Done if not then why was i seased Like a felin by a Lot of what. Dogs Dressed in uni... ...forms for they acted Like such as soon as i opened my Mouth i am not a tinker nor a tailor But i am what i am and that is what i Did not see many of on that Day that is i Mean a true republican and i am glad to find that Justice CONNOLLY and i Drunk of one spirit.

EDWARD MONCAR.

A Card.

It has been stated, in one or more of the news... ...papers, that the members of the Committee on Police and Carriages, at the Ball on Friday evening last, believed that a large number of persons not entitled to cards of invitation had gained admission, and they therefore ordered a count of the tickets received at the doors; also, that charges had been made of collusion on the part of the Committee's door-keep... ...ers, and the police—two of the former and one of the latter—being stationed at each door. Such opinions or charges were not entertained or expressed by the Committee, but from the reliable character of the per... ...sons employed to receive the tickets of admission, they most positively dissented from the opinions ex... ...pressed that the number present exceeded the legitimate issue of cards of invitation, and they or... ...dered the count only as a precaution to prevent the surmises and meet the openly avowed charges of ir... ...regularity or collusion on the part of any persons con... ...nected with the issue or collection of tickets. At 2 o'clock, by the request of EDWARD PATON, Esq., and myself, members of the Committee having the charge of the entrances to the house, the boxes of tickets received for admission were taken to a private room and counted by us. M. B. FIELD, Esq., Secretary of the General Committee, was invited to be present; also Mr. MOSS, who had the personal supervision of the door-keepers; and Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police. From this, no doubt, originated the report of a supposed collusion on the part of the police, which the members of the Committee most emphatically disavow, as the highest praise is awarded to them for their respectful and ef... ...ficient services. Several members of the Press were also present. The boxes were unlocked, the keys having been handed to me before the doors of admission were opened. I an... ...nounced that the count had proved that 3,025 tickets had been received at the door, besides those admitting musicians and policemen, which were correct. No orders or irregular tickets of any kind were found in the boxes. The result proved that of the whole number of the 3,195 tickets issued by the Committee, only 3,025 were received at the door, and that 170 persons had not availed themselves of the invitations presented. The arrangements made by the Committee prevented any return of tickets at the door, and only a small number of tokens for tem... ...porary absence were issued.

J. HARSEN,
Chairman of Com. on Police and Carriages.
OCTOBER 14, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from California and Central and South America.

THE STEAMER JOHN L. STEPHENS SAFE.

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

END OF THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

MORA AND TWO OF HIS GENERALS SHOT.

End of the Negro Rebellion at Panama.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. JONES, from Aspinwall 6th inst., at a quarter to 4 o'clock, P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 2 o'clock.

The California advices by this arrival have been an... ...ticipated by the overland mail and pony express.

The *North Star* brings us the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the steamer *John L. Stephens* and her passengers. The *John L. Stephens* left San Francis... ...co September 11, for Panama, and on the 19th, fifty-eight miles south of Acapulco, the cap of the crank gave away, and the piston went through the bottom of the cylinner. A boat was despatched for assis... ...tance to Acapulco, and the United States sloop-of-war *Sabine* was sent to her assistance. With the aid of canvas and boats from the *Sabine*, she succeeded in reaching Acapulco on the 28th. The passengers, mails and treasure were transferred to the *Uncle Sam*, and arrived at this port by the *North Star*. The *John L. Stephens* was subsequently taken in tow by the *Golden Gate* for San Francisco.

Lieut. WALKER died on board the *Sabine*, and was buried at Acapulco.

The ship *Horsburg*, Capt. OAKS, from Callao for Hampton Roads, sprung sleak and sunk, on the 8th, in the Pacific, in lat. 42°, lon. 90°, west. The Cap... ...tain and crew reached the Island of Juan Fernandez in small boats.

The steamship *Granada*, hence, had arrived at Val... ...paraiso, and sailed for San Francisco.

We learn that the rebellion of the blacks in Pana... ...ma had been effectually quelled. The authorities of the State of Panama, as announced in our previous advices, had invited the landing of forces from the United States and British vessels in port. The invi... ...tation was complied with on the 30th ult., and the joint occupation continued up to the departure of the *North Star*, but they would probably be withdrawn in a few days. Perfect tranquility had been restored on the Isthmus and its vicinity.

The specie list of the *North Star* per steamer *Uncle Sam*, and that per steamer *John L. Stephens*, will be found under our Monetary head.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

End of the Revolution—Attack on Punta Arenas by the Government Forces—President Mora and Generals Aranchia and Canas Shot.

The news from Costa Rica is highly important. On the night of the 26th ult., the troops of President MONTEALEGRE, 1,300 strong, under Gen. MAXENO BLANCO, attacked the fort of Ex-President MORA, at the Augostura, near Punta Arenas. We find the par... ...ticulars of the affair in the Panama *Star and Herald*. The force of MORA only amounted to about 250 or 300 men that he had armed from among the launch men and other inhabitants of Punta Arenas; of course, they could not resist the attack, and, after twenty minutes' fighting, the attacking party succeeded. At the same time a party of thirty men came down in small boats and took MORA and his staff by surprise at their head-quarters at Punta Arenas. After some re... ...sistance the house was taken, but MORA and two others hid themselves under the floor of the adjoining house, where they remained a night and a day. When they came out, they surrendered to Gen. BLANCO, and, without any trial, even by court martial, MORA and ARANCIBIA were shot in the most summary manner on the morning of the 30th. Gen. CANAS, who had com... ...mand of the fort, fought very bravely; he fired the last gun with his own hands.

After the storming of the fort, CANAS came to town and took refuge in the house of the New-Granadian Consul, but after the excitement was over he sur... ...rendered to the commander, who pardoned him and promised to save his life; but on the night of the 1st an order came from San Jose to shoot him also, and consequently he was executed on the morning of the 2d. When the troops entered Punta Arenas, a great many of the friends of MORA were killed in the streets and many houses robbed. The number of killed on both sides is said to be about 300.

Gen. JOSE J. MORA, brother to the Ex-President, Don MANUEL CANAS, brother to the General, and Mr. MAUNET ARGUELLO, were ordered to leave the country, but their friends had fears that they might be also shot, and they succeeded in getting an order from the Com... ...mander-in-Chief to be taken on board the American bark *Reindeer*, where they were to remain until the arrival of the steamer *Columbus*, when they were to embark to go to San Salvador.

MORA's forces were entrenched on a small point of land running into the sea, and the action is thus described by the *Star and Herald's* correspondent:

One side of the spit is washed by a deep lagoon. A heavy wooden barricade had been thrown up, with a salient bastion, armed with a nine-pounder and loop... ...hooled for musketry. This gun commanded the ap... ...proach, while other guns of smaller calibre covered opposing angles. For further defence, a brig, a schooner, and several large launches were armed, and sent to cruise along the beach, to pepper the ene... ...my whenever they might show themselves. These vessels were under the command of Mr. ROGERS, a well-to do lighterman. But this branch of the ser... ...vice was of no use whatever, for it always kept out of shooting range, and, finally, cleared out seaward on the night of the action.

An advanced post was held by the Moristas for a few days, at about a league distance from the en... ...trenchment, but was untenable, the Government forces opening fire upon them on the 19th, and oblig... ...ing them to return within their works, after a smart skirmish, during which both sides sustained consider... ...able loss. The Government troops then took up a po... ...sition within half a league of the entrenchment and closely besieged it. Gen. CANAS' force consisted of some 150 raw recruits, miserably armed, officered by himself as commander-in-chief, a dozen or so of col... ...onels, among whom were ARANGUREN, SANTANDER, and others.

A small force was stationed in town at the citadel as a body guard of the President, and the town was of course under martial law. Although so closely in... ...esting the place, the Government troops made no at... ...tempt to storm, merely getting their guns into posi... ...tion. Meanwhile the intrenchment was quite a fashionable resort, and all who had horses galloped down every afternoon to shake hands with the old General, and take a look at the enemy, whose feathers were distinguishable with the aid of an opera glass.

On the morning of the 15th a sortie was made by the Moristas, but they were driven back after capturing one prisoner, who gave them the not very en... ...couraging intelligence that the Government forces ac... ...tually amounted to 1,500 men, with heavy artillery and fresh troops daily arriving. During all this time MORA was indefatigable in endeavoring to add to his means of defence; and by his presence among his soldiers prevented their becoming dispirited by inac... ...tion; and he frequently fired the heavy guns with his own hands. On the 26th the Government opened a desultory fire with their big guns, which, however, did no execution; on the 27th they again advanced their position, throwing up earth works sufficiently close to annoy their opponents with their Minie rifles, and keeping up a brisk cannonade, which was as briskly returned. On the morning of the 28th, Gen. CANAS received information from a spy that the enemy had flanked him on the other side of the la... ...goon, and were making their way up opposite the town; and having no means on hand for a counter-...movement, sent word to MORA, advising him to evacu... ...ate the town, and that he would then capitulate. But MORA seemed infatuated, and begged him to hold out twenty-four hours longer. On that very evening, at about 8 o'clock, the Government forces opened a heavy fire from their large guns, which was vigorous... ...ly responded to by CANAS. This lasted without in... ...terruption for about an hour, during which time I counted fifty cannon shots; when, under cover of the smoke and noise of the artillery, the Government cavalry made a rush through the surf, flanked the bar... ...ricade, and were behind it before the Moristas dreamed of the movement. A sharp struggle then ensued, lasting about fifteen minutes, but ended in the complete overturow of the Revolutionary party. You can form some idea of the struggle when I in... ...form you that the Government party acknowledge to 250 men in killed and wounded.

Gen. CANAS was the last man at the barricade, and loaded and fired the last gun himself; when, seeing that the battle was lost, mixed unseen among the op... ...posite party, and cheering them on, actually led them into Punta Arenas, when, watching his chance, he darted into a house and stowed himself away.

While the fighting was going on at the barricade, a detachment of the Government troops, having, through the treachery of the Chileno boatmen, got possession of some canoes, crept quietly up the lagoon, and be... ...fore any one had any idea of such a thing, they sprang ashore and rushed upon the Cuartel, taking it by sur... ...prise, with but little resistance, MORA having barely time to escape by a back window. Balls by this time were flying about in all directions. Nowhere was one safe, for the houses being built of wood, the balls whizzed through them as if they had been made of pasteboard. Meanwhile the troops came rushing in like so many devils from the barri... ...cades, and indiscriminate slaughter commenced. Eleven Moristas were at once taken out and shot, while many others were taken on the wing as they were rushing to and fro. Houses were broken into and rifled, and foreign colors torn down and trampled upon. Both the English and American flags were thus treated, and the owners of the houses over which the flags waved were happy to escape by their back doors. Among the houses broken into, was that of CRISANTO MEDINA, agent for the steamers of the Pana... ...ma Railroad Company, and it seemed the soldiers were much disappointed in not finding young MEDINA, having had, it is said, orders to assassinate him dur... ...ing the excitement on Friday.

The town was taken on Saturday evening. Every effort was made to discover the hiding-place of MORA and his adherents, who had escaped the massacre, but without avail. On Sunday CAÑAS gave himself up, and begged BLANCO to shoot him and save MORA's life; but his prayer was unheeded, and it was after... ...wards determined to banish him.

At a later hour in the day, about one o'clock, P. M., both MORA and Col. ARANCIBIA gave themselves up, having suffered fearfully during the concealment, poor MORA having laid thirty-six hours in a pool of mire and water under FARERA's house. The excite... ...ment was intense when it became known that MORA had been taken, and deep interest was felt as to what would be his fate. But they were not long kept in suspense, for in half an hour a court martial, composed of BLANCO, MAONTEALLORE and one or two others, condemned them both to be shot at three o'clock, al... ...lowing them only two short hours to prepare for death. They were led out to execution, both very haggard and worn from exposure, but perfectly com... ...posed. Indeed MORA's step was as firm and his eye as bright as ever it had been. They were not allowed to say anything before being shot. MORA and ARAN... ...CIBIA stood side by side, MORA having asked the privi... ...lege of being thus shot, and also begging that they would aim at his heart. They fell side by side; and MORA evincing signs of life, an officer shot him through the head with his revolver.

Things soon quieted down, and we had hoped that the butchery was over, when, on Tuesday, it was an... ...nounced that Gen. CAÑAS was to be shot, and at 9 A. M. on the 3d, the good old General was led out to ex... ...ecution. He was perfectly calm and cool, and smoked his cigarette till he fell, pierced with a dozen balls. This was the last act of as bloody a tragedy as Cen... ...tral America has ever known.

The representatives of the Government having in their possession as prisoner Gen. MORA, the Presi... ...dent's brother, Señor CAÑAS, brother of the General, and wife, and several others, and thinking to put them out of all danger, requested the master of the Ameri... ...can bark *Reindeer* to take them on board until the ar... ...rival of the American steamship *Columbus*, when they would proceed in her to Guatemala; and while I am writing, the whole party are embarking in the gig of Capt. RATHBURNE, of the American steamship *Guate... ...mala*, and Capt. BALLETT, of the *Reindeer*.

NICARAGUA.

Walker's Failure—President Martinez Resumes the Presidency—The Meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress—The Treaty with the United States—The Transit Question—American Enterprise in Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEON, Nicaragua, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Nothing of interest has been heard from WALKER for some time, and all excitement here regarding his invasion has died away. The reinforcement of Gov... ...ernment troops ordered to the borders of Nicaragua have been withdrawn, and matters have settled down quietly.

MARTINEZ has again resumed the Presidential Chair, it having for some time been occupied by Gen. CHO... ...MORA. A new Cabinet has also been announced. The health of the President is somewhat improved, yet it is very certain that he will visit the United States for medical advice, after the meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress, which assembles at Managua in January next. This Congress will act upon the *amendment* of the "Lamar-Zeludon" Treaty, and, as I am informed, ratify it, without much opposition. It will also take into consideration VANDERBILT's propo... ...sition for the Transit, as well as the arrangement made with the parties holding the old Canal stock. This is the arrangement that was made by Gen. JERES, while he was representing Nicaragua near the Gov... ...ernment of the United States. The confirmation of this contract is strongly advocated, on the ground that it relieves Nicaragua from all claims arising out of the defunct Canal and Transit Companies.

There is considerable American enterprise at pre... ...sent developing itself here. For instance, within eight or ten months, the India Rubber business com... ...menced, and one enterprising American merchant alone, is now shipping from Realejo to the United States from ten to fifteen thousand pounds per month. Other new enterprizes are about being started—one to manufacture Yankee brooms, (the broom-corn is growing here now splendidly,) and another to manu... ...facture starch. The necessary machinery for this business is expected here within thirty days. Still another, is the purchase of cotton, and gins and pres... ...es are on their way to clean and bale it. Although considerable cotton is raised in this department of Nicaragua, the natives have no way of separating the seed except by hand.

Within eight months American enterprise has also erected a fine saw mill at Chinindega, and it is doing a splendid business, in cutting the beautiful ceder of this country for exportation. It readily sells for $40 per thousand; and thirty days ago two large vessels were loading with this lumber at Realejo, for foreign ports. Many of the natives of the country are open... ...ing coffee plantations, and things generally, in Nica... ...ragua, are looking up.

With peace for ten years, and a good Government, Nicaragua would be one of the richest and most pro... ...ductive of the Central American States. No country at present offers greater inducements for enterprise and the investment of capital. ***

LATEST FROM SOUTH PACIFIC.

News from Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM PANAMA.]

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860.

The English steamer *Bogota*, with dates from Valparaiso to 18th September, Callao to 29th, and Guayaquil (*vid* Paita) to 24th, arrived at this port this forenoon, but too late for her news to be forwarded by mail.

CHILI.

The news from this Republic is unimportant. The steamer *Grenada*, had arrived at Valparaiso from New-York, and sailed for San Francisco. The American ship *Honsburg* sprung a leak and sunk off Juan Fernandez on the 16th August. All hands saved.

PERU.

Our relations with this country remain unchanged, and there is no probability of the American claims being allowed. The United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, and gun-boats *Wyoming* and *Narraganselt*, were still at Callao. The latter was undergoing repairs, a pd was expected to sail soon for Panama, to carry Lieut. JARVAIS and party to Guife Dulce. A rumor ob... ...tained currency that orders have been sent to the *Commander of the St. Marys* to dispatch that vessel on this business. This will leave Panama without an American ship-of-war, if we except the store-ship *Warren*.

BOLIVAR.

Gen. BELZU has again assumed a revolutionary at... ...titude in Bolivia, and is said to be supported by Pres... ...ident CASTILLA, of Peru.

ECUADOR.

Gen. FLORES entered Guayaquil on the 24th of Sep... ...tember, and met with but little resistance. He is in complete possession of the city—FRANCO having left for Peru in the English steamer. FLORES delayed his attack on the town until he could receive a fresh sup... ...ply of arms from Panama and Peru—3,000 stand in all —which reached him about the 20th ultimo.

The Turf.

There is an interesting *on dit* amongst amateur turf-men to the effect that Mr. MONNOT has offered a lib... ...eral purse, to be trotted for by road horses belonging to gentlemen in his circle. It is expected to bring out a number of fine horses at present quite unknown to the general public, and to attract an unusual concourse of spectators, as all the arrangements are to be under the direction of gentlemen of the highest standing, and the whole affair is to be conducted without reference to pecuniary profit.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals in Relation to Punishment for Murder.

From the Albany Journal.

Among the decisions just made by the Court of Appeals is one in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG, which turns upon the construction of the new law in rela... ...tion to capital punishment.

The Court holds that the statute of 1860, in its application to persons under conviction at the time of its passage is unconstitutional and void, as *ex post facto*, because it prescribes a different and increased punishment from that in force at the time when the offence was committed. To the punishment of death, it supersedes one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

The Court also expressed the opinion that the new law, having abolished the only statute-defining hang... ...ing as the *mode* of punishment, and itself prescribing no new mode, *there is now no known sentence which can be pronounced against a person convicted of mur... ...der in the first degree.* Though no such persons are to be "executed," yet whether it is to be by chloroform, or by poisoning in the jail, or by burning at the stake in front of the Capitol, or by hanging, rests in the dis... ...cretion of nobody knows who,—perhaps the Govern... ...or, perhaps the Sheriff.

The "execution" is to take place whenever ordered by the Governor in office. If the Governor does not order it, it never takes place. The convict remains imprisoned, for an indefinite term, liable at any mo... ...ment to be ordered to instant execution in any way that caprice may dictate.

There is a prevalent idea that although the statutory provision is abolished, hanging remains the punish... ...ment by common law. But where the Legislature re... ...peals a statute which was merely in affirmance of the common law, it cannot be presumed that they in... ...tended to retain the very thing which they abolished.

In the case of Mrs. HARTUNG the offence charged was at common law defined as "petty treason," and the punishment prescribed therefor was burning at the stake. It would scarcely answer to claim that the Legislature intended to revive the common law in respect to this class of cases.

It may be urged that all murderers can, under the new law, be convicted of murder in the second de... ...gree, for which the punishment is imprisonment for life. But suppose the criminal, to evade this, pleads guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, how can any Court sentence him for a less offence than that of which he is, by his own confession on the record, guilty?

The decision in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG by the Court of Appeals, it will be seen also applies to the cases of SANCHEZ and another, now under sentence in the City of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A NICE LOVE STORY.—Among the boarders at Long Branch this season, was a young artist of this City, who is noted for his skill in swimming. On one occasion, however, while bathing in the surf, he was seized with a cramp, and would have been drowned, had not a young lady, who was bathing at the same time, seized a cloak from the shoulders of another lady on the beach, and swam to his assistance. She reach... ...ed him just as he was going down for the third time, and placed one end of the garment within his grasp, while she held the other. In this way she drew him ashore, and he was saved! Of course, the artist at once fell in love with his fair deliverer, and as he is a good looking young man, why—they are to be mar... ...ried. Thus was a husband won by the aid of a cloak; and, when this fact is generally known, we can imag... ...ine what a rush of the fair sex there will be to the celebrated depôt of Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS, known as the Crystal Palace Emporium, No. 252 Bowery, where every variety of Arabians, Sacks, Burnous, Trouba... ...dours, Zouaves, &c., in the French and Oriental styles can be found.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's UTERINE CATHOLI... ...CON is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOT... ...TLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physi... ...cian, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-...York.

Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND MORAL RESTRAINT. —The fallacy of the one and the truth of the other made perfectly plain, by a proper understanding of the principles of Phrenology, which teach that a knowledge of a child's

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2830. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF GARIBALDI.

The King's Troops Repulsed from Caserta with the Loss of 2,000 Prisoners.

The Pope's Allocution—A Protest Against Non-Intervention.

Victor Emanuel at the Head of His Army.

A Congress of the Catholic Powers Demanded by Spain.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 14, *via* Sackville, N. B., 15th.—Evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, on Saturday the 6th, *via* Queenstown the 7th inst., passed Cape Race at noon to-day (14th) and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The news by the *Arabia* is one week later than previously received.

The *Arabia* is bound to Halifax and Boston, and will be due at the former port on Tuesday morning.

Steamship *Illinois*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 6th, en route to Havre. Steamship *Asia* from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

The *Daily News* says that the Great Ship Company have dispensed with the services of Capt. Hall, and McClellan, the Chief Engineer, and the Manager. The detention of the ship during the Winter at Milford Haven may have something to do with this.

NAPLES.

It is stated, *vid* Genoa, that Garibaldi had sent a dispatch to Naples, dated the 1st, announcing a victory along the whole lines, and that the royal troops were being pursued.

The *Diritto*, of Turin, publishes dispatches dated Naples, the 2d, stating that the Royal troops were repulsed from Caserta, and were surrounded. The Garibaldians made 2,000 prisoners.

The above reports of victories lack confirmation.

It is reported that Garibaldi had invited Victor Emanuel to go to Naples and assume authority, and that he would retire to his home.

ROME AND SARDINIA.

A summary of the Pope's allocution at the Consistory of the 26th, is published. He reproves, and condemned in the strongest terms, the detestable and sacrilegious attack of the King and Government of Piedmont. He protested, and would not cease to protest, against their acts, which he declared null and of no effect. He eulogised and blessed his defenders, and called the European Powers for assistance. He deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and called on the Powers to examine seriously into its dangerous effects; and concluded by expressing his conviction that the Catholic Princes and people would yet come to the assistance of the Father of the Faithful, who is attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

It is reported that Napoleon, in reply to the Pope, maintained the non-intervention principles, and while promising to maintain order in the Holy See, his desire was to consign Rome to the protection of a genuine Italian Power.

Victor Emanuel issued an address to his soldiers at Ancona, extolling their bravery and the righteousness of their cause. He concluded by saying that he assumes the command, as he desires to be foremost where there is danger.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, Cadella demanded the production of all documents relating to the entry of the Sardinians into Umbria and the Marches.

Count Cavour refused to comply; he also declared that there existed neither public document nor private treaty; that no conversation or no negotiations had taken place; and that no Power had made any proposition involving the cession of a single inch of Italian territory. He pronounced the statements to the contrary utterly false.

The Papal Government is making fresh enrollments, and promising large rewards to the remaining Papal troops concentrated at Tivoli.

The Spanish Government has demanded a Congress of the Catholic Powers, with a view of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Holy See.

The French Cabinet admitted the expediency of such a Congress, but says that territorial changes demand a general European Congress.

FRANCE.

The French submarine telegraph from Algiers has been successfully landed at Minarca.

The funeral service for the Papal troops lately slain, was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris at Notre Dame, on the 5th inst.

Several French Bishops have issued pastoral letters protesting against the acts taking place in Italy.

Rumors were revived that the Emperor would go to Warsaw, having received an invitation, but the *Pays* and *Patrie* publishes a denial.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was dull and heavy, closing 69.20.

AUSTRIA.

The wives and families of the Austrian officers in Venetia have been ordered immediately to quit that territory.

RUSSIA.

The Empress was safely delivered of a prince on the 3d.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails, to Sept. 11, had reached England; the *Arabia* has on board the American portion.

The news is unimportant. The Bombay market for Cotton and Seed had considerably advanced.

Imports continued unsatisfactory, but there was more doing at the reduced prices. Yarns had an improving tendency. Freights were rather better.

Steamship City of Manchester off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Oct. 15.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool, 3d inst., *via* Queenstown, 4th, passed Cape Race at 3 P. M. on Monday. Her news has been anticipated by the *Arabia*.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: The sales of the week amount to 111,000 bales, including 40,00 bales to speculators and 10,000 bales to exporters. The market closed buoyant, with a slight advance on middling and lower qualities. The sales on Friday reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Orleans	6⅝d.
Fair Mobile	7¼d.	Middling Mobile	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7d.	Middling Uplands	6⅝d.

The estimated stock in port amounts to 585,0 0 bales, of which 660,000 are of American descriptions.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market buoyant with a slight advance on all qualities of goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Breadstuffs are quiet, at Tuesday's improvements. The weather had been more favorable for the crops, but dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. Wakefield, Nash, and others report: Flour dull and difficult to sell; quoted at 28s. 6d.@31s. 6d. ₩ bbl. Wheat steady at the advance of Tuesday; quotations are: Red Western, 11s. 8d.@12s. 6d.; do. Southern, 12s. 6d.@13d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.@13s.; do Southern, 13s. 6d.@14s. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed and Yellow, 36s. 6d.@37s.; White, 38s.@40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Provisions generally are steady. Beef quiet, but more doing at low prices. The Government contract was taken at £6 8s. 6d.@£7 4s. 6d. Pork steady; the Government contract was concluded at £5 9s. 6d.@£6 4s. for barrels. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and quotations barely maintained. Tallow steady at 52s. 6d.@53s. for Butchers' Association.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Liverpool, 6th.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes—Pearls quiet at 28s. 9d. Cotton quiet. Rice firm, with an increased demand. Cod Oil £31 10s.@£32. Linseed Oil drooping, at 30s.@30s. 6d. Rosin firm, with a slight advance on inferior qualities; Common 3d. 3d.@3s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s. 9d.@32s. Tea slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Bros. Circular reports: Wheat firm but quiet, with an advance of 2s. ₩ quarter since previous Friday; white, 40s.@46s.; red, 38s.@42s. Flour, 28s.@32s. Iron steady for both Rails and Bars, at £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pig steady at 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. Sugar buoyant, with an advance of 6d. Tea quiet; common Congou 1s. 3d. Coffee quiet, and quotations are barely maintained. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s. 6d. Linseed Cakes have slightly advanced; New-York, barrels, £11 5s.@£11 7s. 6d.; Boston, bags, £10 15s. Fish Oils dull. Linseed firm at 30s. Rice quiet. Tallow steady, at 53s. 6d.@53s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Bros. and Bell, Son & Co. report a limited business at previous rates. The latest prices are:

Illinois Central shares	16¾ dis.
Erie Shares	39¾@40¾
New-York Central Shares	80¾@81

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market on the 5th was generally unchanged. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £387,000.

The funds on the 6th inst. experienced an unfavorable reaction, owing chiefly to the fluctuation of profits on the late speculative purchases. The decline in Consols, however, was only about ¼.

Aubert Powell & Co., Ship Brokers, have suspended.

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

Liverpool, Sunday Afternoon—Oct. 7.

Cotton.—The sales yesterday, (Saturday,) were 15,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters; the market closing firm.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions.—The market closed quiet.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 93¼@93¾ for money and account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week ending 3d, were 10,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 94f.; Bas. 84f. The market closed quiet but steady. The total stock import amounted to 162,000 bales.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon and China.

St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, Oct. 15.

The California Pony Express reached here this noon, 24 hours behind time, with dates to and including Oct. 3d.

The Douglas primary election, held in San Francisco on the 29th ult., demonstrated the fact that the Irish voters are almost unanimously in favor of that division of the Democracy. Both wings of the Democracy are confident of carrying the State. A good deal of betting has commenced, and there seems no difficulty to get backers on even bets either for or against Douglas. Heavy bets are always supposed to exercise an important influence on the California election. The Republicans, accordingly, are not unmindful of such tactics, Eugene Sullivan, a prominent member of that party, having already wagered $25,000 against $5,000 that Mr. Lincoln will be elected by the people. The money is deposited in the Bank.

Full advices from Oregon explain the progress of the Legislature. The attempted adjournment of the House *sine die*, as advised by the last express, has been entirely receded from, and decided to have been impossible under the existing circumstances. When attempted, there was much popular indignation at the attempts, both in the Senate and House, to destroy the session by premature and illegal adjournment, as well as by the secession of factious members, so as to deprive either body of a quorum. At the last accounts (28th) both houses were in session, duly organized. The six absent Senators had returned and taken seats in the Senate, and ratified the informal proceedings had in their absence.

The Governor sent in his message on the 25th ult. It takes strong Breckinridge grounds on national politics. The Governor says therein that he will call no extra session if the Legislature adjourns without electing Senators, which would postpone the election two years, the session being biennial. Under these circumstances it is thought popular clamor will insist on an election and other legislation during the balance of forty days, for which only the session constitutionally lasts. The following telegraphic dispatch, which reached San Francisco to-day, is the latest intelligence, and all that has been received this week:

"Salem, Oregon.—A joint resolution passed both branches of the Legislature, yesterday, for a joint Convention to convene in the Hall of Representation on Monday, October 1, for the election of two U. S. Senators. The vote was unanimous in the Senate, but met with strong opposition by the Breckinridge Democrats in the House. There is no certainty of an election taking place at the time specified."

There is no California news.

Lieut. Bailey arrived from Indedendence at Fort Dejoin, with a party of 14 men, on the 27th inst. He reports the Indians very troublesome on the Albuquerque route.

On the 1st inst. $19,000 were received at San Francisco from Fremont's Mariposa mines, being the product of the previous eight days.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the ship *Lotus*, we have advices from Hong Kong to Aug. 13. She left at that port ships *Star King*, *Earth Rose*, *Fleet Wing* and *Sea Serpent*, whose destination were uncertain. The *Sword-fish*, from Shanghae, *Marcena* and *Amaranth*, uncertain; ship *Alfred Hill* sailed for New-York same day. Saw ship *Mandorin*, from Shanghae, entering Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong *Press*, of the 10th and 11th of August, has advices from Pechelie Gulf to the 26th of July, on which day the allied fleet sailed for the scene of action; the French in 64 vessels, large and small, and the British in upwards of 200 vessels.

It was generally believed the 1st day of August had been agreed on for the combined attack upon the Taku forts.

It was reported that much jealousy and bad feeling had grown up between the French and British, the account saying: "The British are very indignant and disgusted at the pretensions of the French."

The passengers by the *Sonora* were as follows:

C. W. Hawley, Graham and wife, Mrs. Glasset and two infants, W. W. Turney, Wm. Patty, A. Peterson, J. C. Flake, Victor Marsione, Newman R. Mowfrey, Mr. Kean, A. Bowman, E. T. Burdick and child, L. Gibson, Mrs. D. S. Peters, John Johnson, L. Carlisle, C. Esper, Mrs. Keenan and eight children, C. M. Bache, L. H. Bacon, John Greigsby, Anthony Murply, John Knowles, W. W. Adser, wife and three children, A. Frazier, wife and children, Capt. Prutz and wife, J. W. Clark, J. J. Drew, Mrs. Harlow, Chas. Bardon, J. C. Benilla, J. Guillo, Buenaventmo Carazo, J. T. Smith, Frank Jones and wife, Mrs. E. Shields, Mrs. J. C. Tunkhousen, Tosey and wife, L. Weinturg, Jos. Sloven, Wm. Galloway, wife and two children, S. Nixon, J. Small, T. A. Elliott, H. M. Clamp S. S. Brady, S. Grass, J. Stephens, A. Rugles, J. Rugles, Morris Krankoff, Geo. Thieron, W. H. Beals E. Brighardelle, T. H. Polhemus, J. J. Rodgers, Manuel Gillem, T. H. West, R. D. Steele, W. Brigs, T. Moores, H. Beach, William Gibson, and 165 in the steerage.

On the back of the general way-bill was the following:

Fort Laramie, 12th—12 30 A. M.

Two riders from Horse Shoe station, together with Reis Topeka at the Sioux Indians have killed two white persons and one half-breed, and drove off considerable stock. It was supposed to be a war party of the Sioux expelled here from the Ute country.

Mr. Fouts, agent of the Express, adds that all the Indians were run off by the Indians on Bear River, which has delayed the Express 24 hours.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Arrived 1st inst., ship *Lotus*, from Hong-Kong; *Marco Ogden*, New-York; *Bonanza*, Boston; *Alfred Willets*, New-York. Oct. 1, *Panama*, New-York; bark *Constantine* and *Mark Trafton*, Shanghae. Sailed Sept. 29, bark *Criolna*, for China; ship *Silver Star*, Baker's Island; *Electra Sears*, Baker's Island. Oct. 1, steamer *Sonora*, with 216 passengers, and $695,000 in treasure; also, $27,000 worth of Washoe silver ore; 2d, bark *Creole*, Cork; bark *Edward Glize*, Australia.

The arrivals have not contributed to any increased activity in the market. Buyers are making efforts to obtain concessions on some articles, but meet with very little disposition to yield from the importers. The jobbing trade continues good. Candles are slow, and would show a weakness if urged. Coffee in limited request, though the tendency favors sellers. Coal firm; sale of a cargo of Sydney over $15. Drills heavy; small sales at 9½c. Fruits unchanged, with more doing in preserved, at low rates. Fish inactive. Gunny Bags quiet, at 14c. Oils without change; kinds lately in request still find favor. Butter heavy; small lots best Isthmus, 20c.; 2,000 firkins should be on the market to-morrow. Lard still slow; sales 200 kegs, at 17½c.@18c. Bacon improved to 14s. Pork tending upward gradually. Ham rather quiet. Rice is selling freely for consumption. Domestic Spirits further improved. Whisky 50c.@53½c. Pure Spirits 55c. Forcing Spirits inactive, as last quoted China advices have given a buoyancy to Sugars, No. 1 China quotable under sales at 9¼c.@9¾c. The Domestic partake of an upward tendency; choice L. O. 11c.@11½c. Refined meet less request, and are slow at the moment, at 15c. for Crushed. The export demand continues brisk for Wheat; under last accounts buyers can do a trifle better; $1 50 ₩ 100 lbs. is a fair quotation for shipping samples. The small supply of tonnage lately to hand is eagerly sought for. The *Willets* goes to New-York; *Belvidere* to England; *Lotus* back to China; *Trent* to England; *Panama* negotiating; and *Mary Odgen* to Guano.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The Board passed the first half-hour in disposing of locations for election polls, and a resolution directing a new contract to be entered into for the completion of the "Battery Enlargement," on the same terms and conditions as those embraced in the "alleged" contract with H. W. Conklin for that purpose, was referred. A resolution removing the Court of Sessions to the third floor of the building now occupied by that Court, and giving to the Supreme Court the use of the rooms now occupied by the Court of Sessions, was adopted.

The Mayor sent in a veto refusing to sign the report in favor of dredging the slips on the North River, between Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth streets, which took the usual course. An application from the artist who made a copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, to have it purchased by the City, was referred. A large number of assessment lists for various street improvements were confirmed, but they were purely personal in interest. Alderman Starr stated that, by an oversight, the Committee to whom had been referred the charges preferred by the Mayor against Messrs. Craven and Tappan had omitted to append to their report the denial of those gentlemen, and he therefore moved that these papers be printed in connection with this report. The motion was adopted.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

POLLING PLACES—DONATIONS, AND ROOMS FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Board of Councilmen was principally engaged in fixing the polling places for the next election. Very little business of importance was transacted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of concurring with the Aldermen in donating $250 to the Inebriates' Home and $2,000 to the Five Points House of Industry. The report was laid over.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 42.

The Board concurred in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, setting apart the west side of the second story of the New City Hall for the Superior Court, and removing the Court of General Sessions to the southwest room on the third story, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, being their regular day of meeting, and at once suspended the rules in order to complete the list of Inspectors of Registry, to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, &c. This being completed, the Board then took up the regular business, which amounted only to referring some few bills. The Board then designated by ballot the papers in which the places for holding the polls in the various Wards should be published, and the New-York Times having been selected as one of the official organs, any further allusion to that portion of the proceedings is unnecessary. The Board will meet again at 3 P. M. on Thursday.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS.

The following bids were opened and awarded as below:

Regulating and grading Seventy-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, five bids, awarded to John McGraw at $30,077; time, 13 months. Blasting and removing Coenties Reef to a mean depth of twenty feet at low water, one bid, New-York Submarine Engineering Company, at $18,750; time, one year. Flagging, &c., in Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, and on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, six bids; awarded to Jeremiah D. Moore at $1,569 45; time, 16 days. Flagging, &c., in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, and in Seventh-avenue from Forty-ninth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, seven bids; awarded to Jeremiah D. Moore at $638 75; time, six days. Flagging around Abingdon Park, eight bids; awarded to David Donaldson at $748 85; time, 30 days.

With reference to the improvement on Seventy-ninth-street, the contract was not awarded, there being much opposition on the part of owners on the line of the street to the proposed alteration.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Street Encounter.—On Saturday evening James Robinson, a young man residing at No. 135 Eighth-street, went out with two of his friends to see the great procession of firemen. All of them had been drinking together, and the effect of Robinson's potations was manifested in boisterous behavior. Reaching the corner of Prince-street and Broadway he became involved in a dispute with two strangers, one of whom finally struck him a heavy blow on the head. He fell to the pavement, the blow having rendered him insensible, and his friends as soon as possible had him taken to his residence, where a physician was called to see him. The measures adopted to restore him, however, did not prove successful, and on Sunday evening, at 6½ o'clock, he died. Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. Bouton showed that death had resulted from compression of the brain, superinduced by a fracture of the skull. No evidence could be procured by which the identity of the man who had inflicted the injury could be established, and the jury therefore rendered a verdict of death by violence at the hands of some person unknown. Deceased was a native of this City, 23 years of age.

Female Education in Hayti.—A meeting of Clergymen, of different denominations, was held in Room No. 23 of the Bible House, yesterday afternoon, at which Rev. M. B. Bird, who has been a Methodist Missionary in Hayti for nearly twenty years, made a plea in behalf of the establishment of a Female Academy in the island. He said the inhabitants, though Roman Catholics, were exceedingly liberal in their views, eulogized Gen. Geffrard, the President of the Republic, told of the extent to which concubinage prevailed among the blacks, as it had prevailed among the whites when the French ruled the country, and enlarged upon the opportunities for missionary labor which were open there. He stated that the probable cost of erecting buildings for the proposed seminary would be $5,000, and urged that the project was one that should be helped forward. Rev. Mr. Pierson, of Kentucky, expressed similar views, and a series of resolutions recommending the various churches to give the matter a helping hand, was adopted. Rev. Dr. Holdich, who presided, was appointed to receive all funds that should be subscribed to further it. A Committee was appointed to place the project properly before the churches, and the meeting adjourned.

Temperance Matters.—The second World's Temperance Convention, which was held in New-York in 1853, appointed a Committee to call future Conventions, and to "devise such other measures, from time to time, as may seem desirable for the cause of Temperance throughout the world." The following gentlemen constitute that Committee: Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, of Canada; Hon. Jesse O'Neal, of North Carolina; Gen. Carey, of Ohio; Christian Keener, of Maryland, and Prof. Amasa McCoy, of Albany, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary. In compliance with the invitation of the Secretary of this Committee, John B. Gough will deliver a series of five lectures in the Cooper Institute, beginning on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

A Warning to be Heeded.—On the 9th inst. Mr. Timothy Donohue, 23 years of age, had occasion to pass by a building in course of demolition at the corner of Chatham and Duane streets. In so doing a brick fell from the upper part of the wall and struck him upon the head, injuring him so seriously that he died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, but the jury do not feel warranted by the evidence to hold anybody responsible for the occurrence, and therefore a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Broadway Photographed.—Mr. De Cordova, the popular humorist, inaugurates the lecture season this evening, at Clinton Hall, by the delivery of a new and spirited poem entitled, "Broadway." From the well-known literary skill and pleasantry of the lecturer, a treat is anticipated.

CITY POLITICS.

City Wide-Awake Mass-Meeting.

SPEECHES BY CHAS. N. EMMERSON, J. L. BROWNELL AND O. B. BUNCE.

The organization known as the City Wide-Awakes held a mass-meeting at their Head-quarters, No. 638 Broadway, last evening, which was largely attended. Mr. A. C. Hills presided.

Chas. N. Emmerson, of New-Jersey, was the first speaker. For the sake of argument he admitted as true the unjust charge that the Republican Party is a party of one idea. That idea he believed to be that free labor should be national and slave labor sectional. He reviewed the effects of the two systems of labor, demonstrating that if Republicans advocated no other idea, this one should and would entitle them to a glorious victory. He claimed that their opponents had not even one idea, not one principle save hostility to free labor, and that the efforts of the present Administration had been devoted entirely to the exaltion and extension of slave labor. He showed that the Democratic Party of 1848 in this State, including John Van Buren, John Cochrane, Silas Wright and Governor C. Bronson, as well as David Dudley Field, had stood where the Republican Party now stands; and claimed that the first four named gentlemen were right then and are wrong now, as the last named was right both then and now. He cited authorities from the founders of the Government, and great men of all parties and both sections of the country, in favor of free labor; and claimed that the interest of white men demand that the free labor party should be successful. He strenuously denied that the Republican was an Abolition party, and defended its devotion to the Union as superior to that of its opponents.

A Democratic gentleman, who seemed to think that the principles of free speech entitled him to continually interrupt Mr. Emmerson, was advised that the meeting was not a debating society, and was induced to subside, although a gentleman in the audience suggested that as Democrats were scarce about this time, this one should be heard.

Mr. J. L. Brownell, of Brooklyn, followed in a terse address, giving his reasons for not liking fusion. He thought that if a man wanted to sustain any principle at all, or to vote for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, he must of necessity be a Republican.

Mr. O. B. Bunce made an interesting address, commencing with the idea that the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Ordinance of 1787, were strong Republican speeches.

During the evening songs were sung by the Old Abe Choir, cheers given for the recent successes of the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, who had dropped in accidentally, was called upon to add his mite to the intellectual feast of the evening, in a brief but stirring speech. The City Wide-Awakes proved that they are one of the most active clubs in the campaign.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Hon. John Cochrane, who has received a renomination to Congress from the Breckinridge, Mozart Hall, and Union sections of the Anti-Republican Party, received an ovation last night from his political supporters, in the Cooper Institute. According to the public announcement, the proceedings were to have commenced at 7½ o'clock, but as the house was not then filled to more than one-fifth of its capacity, the managers deemed it advisable, it is presumed, to defer the formal opening until the crowd should become more dense. In the meantime the assemblage exhibited an aspect suggestive of every thing but solidity,—it was decidedly loose. One gentleman called for cheers for Mr. Cochrane, and when a faint and unsatisfactory attempt at a response had been made, he called for "three more." Not satisfied with this, he insisted on making a speech, the precise character of which was, to say the least of it, somewhat indefinite. The audience relished, it however, and insisted on having it continued. The obfuscated orator proceeded, and by way of exhibiting his disinterestedness, solemnly avowed that he was bent on saving the Constitution and the Union, and that he had "never seen the man (Mr. Cochrane) in all his life. He had hardly subsided when the repeated booms of a cannon were heard, interspersed with cries of "Cochrane," "O'Conor," and "Brady." None of these appeared, and Mr. Cochrane, at length, appeared, after the list of officers had been offered and adopted, and discussed elaborately the matters at issue between himself and the party to whom he is now politically opposed. He was warmly received and frequently applauded.

Sixth District Republican Congressional Nomination.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met last evening at their head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, C. A. Dana presiding. After a protracted session, Mr. Frederick A. Conkling received the nomination for Congress.

University Medical College.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES—LECTURE BY PROFESSOR VALENTINE MOTT.

The regular Lecture season of the Medical College attached to the University of the City of New-York was inaugurated last night at the rooms of the College, No. 107 East Fourteenth-street. Prof. Jno. W. Draper, President of the Faculty, occupied the Chair, and on the platform were Chancellor Ferris, who presides over the University, and many eminent members of the medical profession, among whom were noticed Drs. Stevens, J. R. Wood, J. W. Francis, Kissam, Dorrnus, Reese, Budd, Batchelder, Isaac Wood, and others.

President Draper introduced to the audience, among whom were many ladies, Prof. Valentine Mott, to whom had been assigned by the Faculty the duty of inaugurating the opening of the term. The lecture was worthy of the distinguished reputation of the eminent gentleman who has for so many years occupied the first rank in America in the department of Surgery, and if the sentiments which he essayed to inculcate in the minds of the students are faithfully remembered and obeyed the standard of medical education will be greatly elevated. The number of students already entered reaches nearly three hundred and fifty, but it is expected that over five hundred will matriculate, and with such a commencement it is not difficult to prognosticate the perfect success of the season. The faculty consists of Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University; Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Ex-President of the Faculty; Martyn Payne, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Gunning S. Bedford, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery; John W. Draper, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology; Alfred C. Post, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical and Pathological Anatomy; Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; John T. Metcalfe, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

The class for the present season, it is expected, will outnumber that of any which have preceded it; and with the advantages offered by the college, of clinique, hospitals, infirmaries, &c., it is not too much to assume that the medical department of the University will rank with the first in the country.

Inaugural Address of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College.—The inaugural address of this College was delivered by Dr. S. B. Barlow, last evening, at the lecture-room of the College, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. The meeting was presided over by Ex-Mayor Tieman, the President of the Board of Directors. The hall was well filled and the address was listened to with interest, and many of the Doctor's points were applauded. Dr. Barlow dwelt at considerable length on the merits of the new practice, and in his address to the Faculty, particularly cautioned them against the leaven Allopathy, which he characterized as a system of error, hypothesis and assumption. He also advised the strictest discipline in conducting the school.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen last evening received a communication from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, asking that the petition for permission to lay rail tracks and run horse-cars through Hicks-street to Fulton Ferry, be referred to a Committee, so that they may protect their rights. The communication was laid on the table. After the transaction of some further business the Board adjourned.

Political.—The Rocky Mountain Club held a meeting last evening in the Fulton-street Wigwam, where addresses were made by E. F. Shepard, of New-York, and Wm. H. Burleigh, of Brooklyn. There was a respectable attendance. The Union Club also held a meeting in front of the City Hotel, where G. A. Henry and John Martin, both from Tennessee, made addresses.

New Public Building.—The Church of Our Lady of Mercy have just erected, on Debevoise-street, a brick school-house, capable of accommodating 1,000 children. The building is brick, three stories high, 40 by 90 feet on the ground, and cost $12,000. The first story is for the male department of the school, second floor for the female department, and the upper floor for the primary department.

—Secretary Cobb intends to transfer his residence to Macon, Ga.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE.

THE SAIL UP THE HUDSON.

Reception at West Point, and Review of the Cadets.

The Ball, Supper, &c.

The hour for the departure of the Prince of Wales and his party, was fixed at 9 o'clock A. M. Accordingly, thousands who had been disappointed of a view of the illustrious stranger, availed themselves of the only remaining chance to see him as he left the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Here crowds gathered at an early hour, and remained patiently awaiting his appearance. At 9¼ o'clock the Royal party entered their carriages, and amidst the cheering of the assembled multitude drove rapidly to the revenue cutter.

The *Harriet Lane* was awaiting at her anchorage off the Battery at the appointed hour of the departure of the royal guest. Capt. Faunce had been industriously at work, day and night, to have everything in apple-pie order. Dodworth's splendid band was engaged to accompany the party to West Point, and Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, as on the former occasion, was to provide the collation on board. The weather, which, on Sunday night was the stormiest of the season, and threatened to disappoint the hope everywhere indulged that the Prince would have a pleasant day in which to take leave of New-York, happily cleared off at the right moment. The wind blew very chilly from the northwest, but the sun rose pleasantly. For the better convenience of the party, it had been decided that the Prince should embark from the foot of Hammond-street, instead of from the Battery, thus avoiding the drive and the consequent excitement through Broadway. The *Harriet Lane* remained at her anchorage until 9 o'clock, waiting for the arrival of the band, but they did not appear, and the steamer was accordingly started for the place of the Prince's embarkation, up the North River. Meantime, the baggage of the royal party had been driven to Whitehall pier, under a written order from some one, and it was with considerable difficulty that the expressman, with the order in his hand, could be induced to go in pursuit of the steamer.

On the way to the place designated for receiving the Prince on board, the cutter was greeted with every demonstration of respect for the mission on which she was going. River steamers saluted her as she passed, by screams of their steam-whistles, and dipping their flags. The shipping along the North River was decked out with all their colors, and the Cunard steamer at Jersey City, as well as the English steamers along the upper piers on the New-York side of the River, were conspicuous for their display of bunting.

The Hammond-street Pier was partly submerged, which obliged them to go to the foot of Perry-street. The appearance of the steamer was the signal for a sudden rush of people, who poured out of the streets leading to the river, and all along West-street, towards the pier. A cordon of Police was formed across the dock, but for which it would soon have been too full for the carriages of the Prince to drive upon. Shortly after 10 o'clock a waving and cheering at the head of the Pier announced the coming of the Prince. The yards of the *Harriet Lane* were manned, and in another moment the Royal party were at the landing. As the Prince went on board the English ensign was unfurled at the fore; but for once there was no band to strike up the stately national anthem of Old England, and there was no salute. The yards were manned, the Prince shook hands cordially with Capt. Faunce and bowed to his officers. Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle and the other gentlemen of the suite followed him on board, and immediately after the baggage was passed in and the order was given to cast off.

The contrast in this embarkation of the Royal party with the joyous and stately character of the reception on board of the *Harriet Lane*, was very marked, and was due entirely to the meddling stupidity of the Collector of the Port of New-York. Mr. Schell, it appears, had called on Mr. Dodworth on Saturday evening, and informed him that his music would not be wanted—hence the sombre character of the embarkation. The circumstance was deeply regretted, as in addition to the compliment which it would have been to the distinguished guests, it deprived them of the pleasure of listening to an American band whose reputation is world-wide. The only compensation for this deprivation was the genial good humor of the Prince and his party, which never forsook them. As the *Harriet Lane* steamed away from the pier the Cunard steamer at Jersey City fired a salute, which was answered by dipping the English ensign on board of the cutter. The crowd on the dock cheered and waved their adieus to the departing Prince, who gracefully raised his hat and bowed his farewell to New-York. The steamer *Thomas P. Way*, with a large party on board, and the *Flushing*, with a large number of excursionists, followed the steamer up the river. Vessels and steamers dipped their ensigns, and the yachts *Maria* and *Haze* fired salutes from their anchorage at Hoboken. These compliments were responded to on board the cutter in the usual way.

The Prince at first took his stand in the pilot-house, where he could have a good view of the objects and scenery along the river, and, at the same time, escape from the keen northwest wind. He soon emerged, however, and with his suite occupied themselves with what was to be seen. The orphan children from the Asylum at Seventy-fifth-street came out, and ranging themselves along the bank of the river, cheered and waived their adieus to the departing Prince. The inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum also came out and paid their silent respects to the passing steamer.

The scenery along the Hudson—which, decked out in the changing hues of Autumn, never appeared more beautiful—interested the royal party very much, and they expressed their admiration particularly of that portion of the river towards the approach to West Point. Sunnyside, the late home and now the resting-place of Irving, was pointed out to the Prince, as well as many other localities of historical interest.

At every village and landing-place flags streamed from house-tops and flag-staffs, and the villagers came down upon the piers opposite to catch a glimpse of the son of the British Queen.

The steamer *Thomas Powell* came round in the wake of the *Harriet Lane*, the captain, on getting within hail stating that a gentlemen on board had dispatches from Col. Delafield at West Point, for Gen. Scott, who was supposed to be on board. The steamer was accordingly stopped, and M. Bigelow, of the *Evening Post*, made his appearance, and joined the Prince's party. The letters related to the details of the reception at West Point. Gen. Scott had gone up by Railroad.

The lunch, which, as on the former occasion, was served up by the popular host of the Astor House, was in the best style of the art. The bracing air gave edge to appetite, and the entertainment was evidently greatly enjoyed by the Royal, as well as by the more democratic portion of the guests. Mrs. Capt. Faunce and daughter, and Mrs. Capt. Ward and niece, graced the occasion with their presence.

THE RECEPTION AT WEST POINT.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the *Harriet Lane* approached the Highlands, and the Royal party prepared to land. On the landing were seen several officers in uniform, and a dozen horses saddled for the use of the Prince and his suite. Fifty dragoons were drawn up along the road at the bottom of the hill, and squads of people lined the roadside. At the top of the ascent, however, there was to be seen a dense mass of people awaiting the arrival of the Prince. Col. Richard Delafield, Superintendent of the Military Academy and Commandant of the Post, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, were on the dock to receive the Royal visitor. The steamer having been made fast, the party stepped ashore, and the Prince, Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle, and others of the suite shook hands with Col. Delafield, and immediately afterwards mounted their several steeds. As the Prince took his place at the head of the suite, a salvo of 17 guns was fired from the battery on the hill, and the *cortège* immediately moved on. The dragoons presented arms as the Royal Party went by, and immediately closed in behind them, and all marched rapidly up the ascent. Cheers greeted them as they passed along. The procession rode directly to the quarters of Col. Delafield, (passing in review the Cadets on the way,) where the escort drew up, as the Prince dismounted, the troops presenting arms. Entering the residence of the Commandant, the Prince was welcomed by Gen. Scott, who, with Col. Delafield, presented a large number of gentlemen and ladies. Profs. D. H. Mahan, W. H. C. B

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Garibaldi and the Parisians—Condition of Matters in Italy—The Flight of the Pope Not Probable—Action of the Emperor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

As late as a fortnight ago GARIBALDI WAS still the hero of the Parisians; the famous "Rodolphe" of the *Mysteries of Paris* was never a greater. The daily deluge of the hero of EUGENE SUE was not looked for with more anxiety by the public than were those of the hero of Varese. But to-day all this is changed. He that was a hero yesterday is to-day but a headstrong and senseless adventurer. The journals that before sung his praises in the borrowed verses of HOMER, now attack him with the stinging arrows of satire. He is even attacked in the house of his intimate friends, for the *Opinion Nationale*, his own organ at Paris, raises itself up against his mad scheme of attempting to drive the French out of Rome. In the leading article of the *Opinion* of last evening, M. GUERONNAULT, its able editor, after showing that there was no longer any doubt as to the seriousness of the antagonism between GARIBALDI and the Piedmontese Cabinet, expresses himself thus:

"If GARIBALDI imagines that the French garrison at Rome will not fight against him, he deceives himself most cruelly. Our soldiers, we are convinced, will curse the madmen who will have placed them under the painful necessity of shedding Italian blood; but they will never permit their flag to be insulted. Let GARIBALDI be on his guard against the political lunatics, the exiles, the refugees and the victims of our civil discords, who imagine with a persistent and naive credulity, that a revolution is imminent in France because they desire it, and that the Empire is going to crumble in pieces whenever they take the trouble to blow upon it. If GARIBALDI commits or permits to be committed, the unheard of folly of attacking our soldiers at Rome, it will not be the Empire that will crumble to pieces, but the liberty of Italy; it will be his legitimate hopes of regeneration that will perish, only to be revived again in an unknown and problematical future. No follies, no chimeras, no illusions! They will be fatal! It is not now a question of personal quarrels or reciprocal griefs between M. DE CAVOUR and GARIBALDI. We know the miserable trifles that underlie the surface of even the highest diplomacy, and we ask nothing better than to be kept ignorant of them; but what is now in play in the deplorable and unfortunately official language which comes to us from the borders of the Volturno, is the alliance with France, without which Italy would soon be crushed by absolutist Europe. It is the destiny of a country which is dear to us, and which, on the eve of triumph, will perish by its own fault, by an unpardonable, and, perhaps, irreparable fault. Let GARIBALDI reflect seriously on the step he threatens to take. He will not doubt our admiration for his person, nor our devotion for his cause: but he should know that he is running upon an abyss, that he is drawing his country after him, and that if he should be unfortunate enough to put into execution the policy of ingratitude and of folly certain persons counsel him, he will lead Italy to his destruction, and do her more harm in one single day of error than he has been able to do her good by years of devotion and heroism. This is the unanimous cry of his real friends. It is for him to guard against his hatreds and his flatterers!"

Thus speaks one of the ablest and most zealous friends of GARIBALDI at Paris—the editor of a journal which opposes the present *régime* in France, and which has defended GARIBALDI and the cause of Italian unity, from the start, with a warmth and a devotion far in advance of its cotemporaries of the same politics. But the Democratic *Opinion* does not stand alone in these warnings to GARIBALDI. The whole French Press, and with it the English and Belgian Press, join the chorus.

In looking over the news which will arrive out by the present steamer, you will, perhaps, be at a loss, as we certainly are here, to see anything else than chaos in the present state of Italian affairs. If we are permitted, however, to make a prediction, we should say that GARIBALDI's declaration about going to Rome and Venice is, *for the present*, intended only for a propaganda, and that he does not contemplate attacking either place with his present forces; and we predict further that some arrangement will be made at Rome by which a conflict between GARIBALDI and the French forces will be avoided, while, at the same time, Rome will be included in the plan of Italian unity. And this last result will be accomplished either by the flight of the Pope and the withdrawal of the French troops, or through the medium of a Congress.

Many occurrences, however, within the last few days, point to the flight of the Pope as a probable issue of this conflict, and yet everybody naturally asks why he should fly when protected by the French flag? The manner in which the French Ministerial journals insist upon the point that the French troops are only at Rome to protect the person of the Pope and not the principle or the temporal power, and that when the Pope leaves they also will leave, carries a meaning difficult to mistake. We are told, too, by the French journals, that notwithstanding the advice of France and all the Catholic Powers, the Pope insists upon leaving Rome, when we have tolerable good evidence that his Holiness insists upon no such thing. Moreover, we are told to-day that the Pope has sent an ultimatum to the Emperor of France to the effect that if he refuses to aid in protecting the Roman States from foreign invasion, if he refuses even to aid in regaining what has been lost, his Holiness will abandon Rome.

Now all this, if it be pure invention, looks like paving the way for a forced retirement of the Pope, while if it be true, he will certainly be obliged to retire, for France does not intend to protect anything more than the city of Rome. France has protested against the invasion of the Roman States by Piedmont; the *Constitutionnel* has gone so far as to term this invasion "brutal;" but this is the extent to which the French will go in this direction.

But there is a third suggestion for the settlement of this Roman question, which ought to find its place here. Since France only protects at Rome, not the principle of the temporal power, but the person of the head of the Church, and since neither Piedmont nor GARIBALDI wish to interfere with the purely sacred rights of the Holy See, it may be that when the whole of the Roman States outside of Rome, and the whole of Naples are conquered for Piedmont, that then the armies of Piedmont and GARIBALDI will join and march together to Rome, and there demand of France the privilege of entering Rome peaceably, not to attack the Pope or to interfere with his sacred rights, but to proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL and Italian unity, with a solemn guarantee for the protection of his Holiness as the head of the Church.

In this way the doctrine of the Emperor of France, as laid down in the pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," will be realized, and the wishes of Italy will be gratified, since Rome will become a part of the new kingdom of Italy, and at the same time will remain the seat of the Holy See. After this an ex-officio congress of the Catholic powers will regulate the Pope's income and all other questions relating to his new position.

Since the Emperor's return to Paris the Cabinet meet daily under his presidency at St. Cloud, and the public are looking every morning anxiously for some item in the *Moniteur* to clear up the uneasiness about Rome. Thus far none has appeared, and we have no intelligence that any more troops have been ordered to that point. From this rises a supposition that, perhaps, Gen. GOYON will be authorized to call to his aid in the City of Rome the Piedmontese troops that by this time are within sight of that city on the North, an act, the legality of which may be shielded behind the King VICTOR EMANUEL'S solemn promise lately, that he too desired to protect Rome and the person of the Pope from violence, and behind the fact that the Piedmontese are Italians and not foreigners in Rome. After all, why may not the difficult Roman question be settled in this very quiet but insidious manner? For wherever Piedmontese troops go, their King may surely follow.

Bosco, the immortal Bosco, has been deeply wounded in his honor by a report that he had gone over to the Piedmontese. He publishes a card to the world and to posterity, to deny the soft impeachment; but while he does not explain why he got sick just at the critical moment and abandoned the king, he declares that when the Piedmontese get him they will take him dead on the field of battle with his sword in his hand—and then he starts immediately for Paris! But this is not the only remarkable point in the note of the late Neapolitan General; he commits an unpardonable plagiarism, by exclaiming, "Bosco dies, but does not surrender." Shade of the Old Guard, what think you of that? But this is not exactly the language. He says: "Bosco *me trasige mi se rend; il résiste et combat*"—which amounts to about the same thing. MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Anglo-American Occupation of the Isthmus—Arrest of Negroes—The Intendente's Application for Aid—Local News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 6, 1860.

In my last, dated the 29th ult., I informed you that the authorities here had called upon the commanders of the American and British ships of war in port, for aid to restore order in this city, and that Commander POSER, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, and Capt. MILLER, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Clio*, would each land a force during the day, in accordance with this request. Accordingly Commander POSER reinforced his 35 men, who had been on shore two days previously, by an addition of 53 men, making in all 88 men. Lieut. FAIRFAX has the command, and his head-quarters are at the depot of the Railroad Company, with a picket at the entrance of the walls to the city. Capt. MILLER landed about 60 men, making up his full number on shore to 100 men. He occupies the Cahildo, on the Grand Plaza, where he has mounted a 12-pound gun.

As soon as the naval forces were landed the merchants opened their shops for business, and the women and children, great numbers of whom had fled from the town, began to return. Large numbers of men, however, are still hid in the woods, afraid that they will be impressed into the army, or arrested as accomplices in the attack of the 27th upon the city. The Intendente promised to issue a proclamation inviting these men to return, under an assurance that they should not be impressed, but I cannot hear that he has yet taken this very necessary step.

Two men, B. COSANOSE and PRUDENCIO BLANCO, charged with leading the attack made by the negroes, have voluntarily delivered themselves up to the authorities, and are in prison. They will probably be banished. The Intendente has, from time to time, since the 29th, sent small squads of soldiers into the outskirts of the town, to ascertain if there is any body of men in the vicinity, and one day sent a few boat-loads of troops to reconnoitre in the vicinity of the mouth of the Rio Grande; but as yet no force has been over three, or four miles from the city. It is likely, however, that the negroes disbanded and scattered, themselves through the neighboring villages, after they became convinced that they would be resisted in a second attack by foreign troops.

The Intendente has caused a great number of suspected persons, principally negroes, to be arrested. Probably of the seventy or eighty he has thrown into prison, not half a dozen were in any way concerned in the outbreak. But as the men arrested are mostly stout young fellows, they will likely be sent to Santa Marta, or Carthagena, to fight against the revolutionists there.

Capt. POSER landed his men upon a verbal understanding with the Intendente, but some slight misunderstanding having taken place between them as to the terms in which the invitation to occupy the town should be couched, the matter was compromised on Sunday by a note as follows. The note appears to have been written in English, so you must not charge the rather dubious grammar and construction of it to a bad translation:

INTENDENCIA GENERAL, Panama, Sept. 29, 1860.

SIR: The state of alarm in which the inhabitants of this city are kept from fear of another outbreak, similar to that which occurred on the morning of the 27th instant, must be obvious to you. The merchants' stores are closed; the least sign of alarm in the town produces a panic; and I am informed that the railway business and the mail steamers' service cannot be carried on, in consequence of this state of things. You will easily understand my anxiety to remedy these evils; and I have, therefore, come to the determination to avail myself, to that end, of the kind and friendly offer of services which you, Sir, and Capt. MILLER, of H. M. ship *Clio*, have made to me, and to request you to land jointly from your ships a body of about 100 men, to be stationed in the town. This measure will, I feel convinced, reassure the most timid, and the town will at once regain its former tranquillity.

Meanwhile I shall organize a sufficient force to scour the country all round Panama, and to leave at the same time the necessary number of men in the town to carry on garrison duties and to maintain order. I hope then to show that there is no truth in the rumors which are circulated regarding the existence of large bodies of armed men collected together in the neighborhood of the town, and which are the cause of the great alarm which prevails. When this shall become accomplished, which I hope to effect in a few days, it shall be my duty to thank you for the assistance you may have given me in reëstablishing order and tranquillity in the town, and you may rely on my taking the necessary steps to obtain this result as soon as practicable, so that your men may be kept the least possible time out of their ships.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. M. HERTADO.

The new Governor of the State, Señor SANTIAGO GUARDIA, was installed on Monday last with the usual ceremonies, Gov. OBALDIA'S term of two years having expired on that day. The appointments of the Governor, so far as they have been made, appear to be judicious ones, and evidence a conciliatory disposition. Señor JIL COLUNJE, formerly member of Congress and a political opponent, has been appointed Secretary of State, and Señor JOSE MANUEL DIBE, a young man of fine intelligence, educated in the United States, is made Prefect of Panama. If the Intendente shall use the great power with which he is clothed by the laws of the Confederation, with judgment and moderation, we may now reasonably look for a season of tranquility, especially if one or two ships of war are kept constantly at anchor in the port.

We have no other local news. Lieut. JEFFERS, of the Chiriqui Expedition, to survey the harbor of Golfe Dolce, is still here, awaiting a vessel to take him down the coast. The *Narragansett* is daily expected for that service. She, as well as the flag-ship *Merrimac* and the *Wyoming*, were at Callao at last dates. F. W. R.

The Death of Ex-President Mora, of Costa Rica.

Our Own Correspondent, writing from Panama on the 6th inst., says: "MORA bore his fate manfully. The file of men drawn up for his execution stood with their muskets not ten feet from him, and yet the five balls in his body did not kill him. 'Give me another shot, gentlemen,' he said, 'and finish me!' He refused to be blindfolded, but stood calmly facing his executioners. His body, as well as that of CANAS, was thrown into a hole in the sand, both with the clothes on in which they were murdered. CANAS was striking fire with his steel and flint to relight his cigarito at the moment he felt the lead at his heart. He was shot at the foot of the monument erected to his honor for his many services to Costa Rica, in the Plaza at Punta Arenas.

It appears that MORA had been cruelly deceived (or betrayed) in his expectations of risings in other parts of the Republic. So far as I can learn, not a movement was made in his favor except at Punta Arenas."

FROM HAVANA.

Change in the Mode of Purchasing Sugar—The Bank—Mere Slavers—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

The merchants in foreign countries, particularly in the north of Europe, having of late objected to purchase cargoes of sugar exported from this Island by the invoice weight, in consequence of the weight of the sugar boxes used at this time being found to be much greater than it was some years ago, when the tare of each box of sugar was fixed at forty-seven pounds, two pounds additional being added for the nails, raw-hide, &c., &c., used in securing the boxes—the principal exporters of sugar at this port and at Matanzas, have entered into an agreement by which it has been agreed to greatly augment the tare allowed upon each box of sugar.

Some few of our large exporters of sugars have refused to subscribe or agree to this new arrangement, alleging that the increased augmentation of the tare is entirely too great, and they prefer that sugars exported by them should be weighed at the time of delivery.

By the agreement referred to, it is stipulated that hereafter, in all the purchases they may make, in place of the deduction which is now made of forty-seven pounds for the empty box and two pounds for raw-hide, nails, &c., in all, forty-nine pounds—there shall be deducted sixty pounds for the box, and two pounds for hide, nails, &c. In all, sixty-two pounds, besides the weight of the hooks employed in weighing.

This agreement is subscribed to by more than seventy of the principal sugar-houses.

I have conversed with two or three of the senior members of the leading sugar-houses, whose names are not appended, and they one and all declare the increase in the tare of the empty sugar-box to be perfectly just and fair; indeed one gentleman, who is an extensive purchaser and exporter of sugar, and also a large importer and seller to the planters of sugar-box shooks, stated that to his best knowledge and belief, very many of the boxes imported into this island weigh upwards of a hundred pounds, particularly such as are made of sappy wood, and though they may become decreased by becoming dried before they are converted into boxes in the estates, yet they never weigh less than *eighty* pounds, which, in his opinion, is about the average weight of the best shooks imported into this market.

The conduct of the Directors of the Spanish Bank of Havana also attracts very general attention at the present moment, and we find the Editor of the *Diario* [illegible] in Havana, who formerly was the regular out-and-out supporter of the conduct of the Directors of the Bank, is at length compelled, by the pressure of public opinion, to change the tone of his articles respecting the Bank, and to admit that "it does not fulfill the mission for which it was created, or, in other words, it declares the Bank to be of no real public utility, but rather an injury than otherwise to the agriculturist and the commercial man, because when the money market begins to exhibit symptoms of "tightness," then the bank, instead of affording greater facilities for obtaining money, almost invariably decreases its line of discounts, rendering the transactions between the producer and the exporter of the chief staple product of this island more difficult, and thus placing impediments in the path of commerce.

Let me, though, do justice to Messieurs the Directors of the Bank, and state the reason they assign for the course of conduct they considered it prudent to pursue. They fear that by increasing their line of discounts, and thus rendering money more easily attainable, they would cause a spirit of speculation to arise, which would induce many otherwise careful merchants to overtrade, and that injury of a far more serious nature than the temporary "tightness" of the money market would eventually ensue.

On the 3d inst. the Spanish war-steamer *Neptune*, and the war-schooner *Luisa Francisca*, entered this harbor, having 537 Africans on board, said to have been taken from the American steamer *City of Norfolk*, which had got aground on the reef near Cardenas, having previous to her capture landed some three or four hundred Africans. I hear this morning from a friend who lives in the country that an armed slaver, with fourteen hundred Africans, is expected to arrive shortly on the north side of this island.

The 4th inst. was the saint's day of FRANCISCO DE ASIS, King of Spain, and of his Excellency the Captain-General. The previous evening, a platform having been erected in the Plaza de Armas, a grand serenade was given by the Military Band.

Three royal salutes were fired during the day; the church bells rung their merriest peals every hour; and his Excellency held a *levée* at the Palace at noon; after which he rejoined his charming Countess at the Quinta de los Molinos, his Excellency's country residence, near this city, where, in honor of his Excellency, the Band of the Militia gave a grand serenade the preceding evening, and performed in the afternoon of the day, there being very many of our "fashionables" present, who loitered about the grounds.

For two afternoons near the close of last week it rained very heavily, and we thought the Autumnal rains had set in; however, there has not been any rain since, and it is extremely warm for the season of the year.

The public health remains as last advised.

Very little doing in the Clayed Sugar market, owing to the small quantities offered. Holders would seem to be keeping their produce back in anticipation of obtaining higher rates.

MOLASSES—No sales here. A cargo good clayed was taken at Cardenas at 3¼ reals per keg, and another mixed with Centrifugal at 3½ reals. All the Clayed Molasses, good for the season, at Cardenas, has been taken at 3¼ reals per keg, with the understanding that if rates advanced, the current price is to be paid at the time of delivery.

Freights extremely dull; any quotations would be perfectly nominal, therefore do not give any.

EXCHANGES.—Last quotations merely sustained, and it is doubtful to say what will be the course of the market.

I quote Sterling 14¼ to 15 per cent. premium; New-York 60-day Bills, 2¾ to 4¼ per cent. premium. New-Orleans short, 5 to 5½ per cent. premium. Money market "tight;" 7 to 12 per cent. per annum being the ruling rates of discount.

FROM CANADA.

Departure of Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, for England. Sir F. W. Williams administrator of the Government. The "Canadian" steamer raised and brought into port. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Bank of Upper Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Wednesday, October 10, 1860.

By the time this letter reaches you—that is to say on Friday the 12th—his Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor-General of British North America, will have left Canada for Portland, *en route* for Boston, where he will take the Cunard steamer for England. Sir PENWICK WILLIAMS, of KARS, the commander of the forces here, will have been sworn in as administrator. Whether His Excellency will return or not is very doubtful. The newspapers in the interest of the Government say he will, that owned by the Hon GEORGE BROWN, leader of the Opposition, affirms he will not, and as Mr. BROWN had a long conversation with the Duke of Newcastle (Colonial Secretary) at Ottawa, it is just as likely that he knows as that others do. Sir EDMUND HEAD says, himself, that he intends to come back in about two months. Lady HEAD is reported to be anxious to stay in England, so the issue may depend on the result of a matrimonial quarrel. However that may be, all classes of the community desire that His Excellency should remain in England, for he has made himself exceedingly unpopular here. He acted so snappishly during the Princes' progress that his actions were said to be "not the emanations of a well ordered mind but the ebullitions of a disordered stomach." And from the members of the Government down to the meanest who came in contact with him, all consider him absolutely offensive. The conservative press put the case gently, saying "it were better he should never come back." The Toronto *Globe*, the chief reform journal, asserts that his being sent hither again would "almost justify armed resistance."

The Orange *imbroglio*, owing to which, you remember, the Prince of Wales could not land at Kingston or Belleville, is somewhat subsiding, but not without results. In the first place, the Orange bodies of the country, supported by a good many ultra Protestants, not Orange, are sending home a memorial to the Queen, complaining of the Duke of Newcastle's course. That won't do much good at home. But the fact of its meeting with many sympathizers outside the Lodges shows that there exists an impression in the community that the Duke's conduct was a petty piece of Colonial office domination after all. In the second place, the recent elections of Legislative Councilors have almost all gone against the present ministry, and as they, however erroneously, are held to have been responsible for the Duke's course, and the turn things have taken is, in some respects, a consequence of that, it indicates that the people support the Orangemen pretty generally. Underlying the whole of this question is, however, the more important one, "in how far are Her Majesty's Canadian Ministers Her advisers?" When the Queen, in the person of the Prince, came to Canada, ought she to have sought the advice of her Administration here, or was she right in being guided by that of one of her British Cabinet? This delicate subject I shall not pretend to argue. The Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, the Upper Canada leader and Attorney-General, is shortly going to Brantford, London, St. Thomas, &c., and his speeches there will doubtless bear upon this point.

Some three or four years ago, the ocean steamship *Canadian* was wrecked one fine night by the pilot's running her upon a rock in the St. Lawrence. Ever since then she has been lying there with her nose out of water, in spite of the tide, the current, the ice, and the endeavors of some Americans who bought the wreck and have been in vain endeavoring to raise her. This summer, however, Mr. POPE, M. P. for Compton, bought the American company out for a mere song, and, as I strolled out this afternoon, I saw the middle part of her, containing the engines and boilers in perfect order, floated up to a safe anchorage in the harbor. Mr. POPE thinks he can raise the two ends and put the boat together again; if not, he has a small fortune in the engines.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are now the theme of a good deal of talk. Some time ago, Mr. BLACKWOOD, Managing Director, drew on England for £200,000, and the London Board dishonored the bills. Subsequently the Company urgently asked the Canadian Government for further assistance, and a Cabinet council was held, at which it was determined to refuse all aid. Then, at the Whitby (C. W.) Assizes, the BARINGS sued and got judgment against the Company for $2,000,000. And as some of the Company's servants have been in arrears of pay for a short time, all kinds of rumors have got about—that the road was going to stop running, and all sorts of dreadful things going to happen. Matters are pretty bad, financially, although the line is doing a paying business just now, and what the result will be neither I nor any one else can well judge. It is said that the Bank of Upper Canada—an institution which seems to exist simply for the purpose of lending money to people and Companies who are likely never to repay it—is a creditor of the Company to a large amount,—over a million of dollars. If so, and if the Grand Trunk does not get money somewhere, there will be his dusky majesty's bill to be defrayed one fine morning, when the pitch is not so hot as desirable.

Financial Position of the Grand Trunk Railway.

From the Toronto Leader.

It would be useless to attempt to conceal that a tremendous financial catastrophe seems to be impending over our greatest Provincial undertaking. We believe it is perfectly true, as stated in some of the papers, that Messrs. BARING and GLYN MILLS & Co., have taken steps to recover advances made to the Company to an amount which, in the currency of this country, can only be expressed by millions. Nor are theirs by any means the only claims against the Company. The entire amount of the floating debt must be somewhere between seven and eight millions of dollars. It will be remembered that the shareholders gave authority, last Spring, to raise £1,500,000 sterling on seven per cent. preferential bonds; but it has been found impossible to get the money even at this rate and on these terms. The stockholders declined to make the advance; and outside capitalists refused to subscribe the proposed loan. Large advances were made by the London firms in question; and as the money has not been raised to reimburse them, it is not surprising that they should take steps to recover the amount.

We tremble to think of the consequences of a possible temporary interruption of the working of the road. Such a catastrophe would produce a monetary crisis in the Province, spreading ruin on every hand. The enterprise is on so colossal a scale, and its monetary ramifications are so far extended, and so enormous in amount, that a financial explosion at that quarter would be felt in the remotest corners of the country. The capital involved is larger than the entire debt of the Province, and the amount of expenditure greater than that of the civil Government. Navigation is on the point of closing, and there is waiting to be carried to market by far the largest crop ever reaped in the country. Of wheat alone there cannot be less than twelve millions of bushels for exportation; and nearly every other crop is equally abundant. If this vast amount of produce were arrested on its way to market; if it had to await the opening of navigation, next April, some conception of the magnitude of the mischief and the extent of the ruin that would be produced may be conceived. Farmers, unable to realize upon their produce to any extent worth naming, would not be able to pay their debts, and the capital necessary to set labor in motion would be wanting; the inevitable result of which would be to curtail the amount of next year's produce, and prolong the crisis that would be produced for at least two years. Merchants, not being paid themselves, would be unable to meet their engagements. Crash after crash would be heard among commercial houses, while the laboring classes, who are always the first to suffer, would be reduced to a condition which it is frightful to contemplate.

Though we have mentioned from seven to eight millions of dollars as the actual amount of the Company's indebtedness, that figure does not cover its whole necessities. It would probably take two and a half millions of dollars more to purchase the necessary rolling stock, additional sidings, and other things, without which the road cannot be worked to its full capacity. The failure to obtain the necessary capital has prevented the road from being placed in a position to earn anything like what it is capable of earning. Even last Winter, after a total failure of the harvest in the Western States, freight accumulated at Detroit, for weeks, in vast quantities, in spite of all that could be done to clear it off. The difficulty lay in a deficiency of rolling stock. In spite of the increase of plant, since then, there is still a great want. The harvest of the Western States has this year been, like our own, unusually abundant; so that the difficulty threatens, after the close of navigation, to be greater than ever.

We trust that some means may be devised for averting the threatened calamity. And before we proceed a step further, we think it necessary to reassure the reader. We are not about to suggest an increase of the Provisional advance to the Company—such a thing is not to be thought of for a moment. The Province has made heavy advances to this great undertaking already; and although we have got value for our money in the facilities created, we must pause before we think of increasing the amount. In fact, any further addition to the debt, for this purpose, is out of the question. At the same time, the question of what is best to be done will not allow itself to be ignored. It must be dealt with; and whoever shall find a solution of the difficulty, without increasing the indebtedness of the Province, will earn a fair title to the lasting gratitude of the country.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Tuesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 80, 43.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—170, 730, 1318, 1462, 838, 570, 1502, 1504, 1510, 1512, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1530, 1534, 1536, 1540, 1542.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 111, 113, 113, 114, 68, 106, 117, 59, 60, 116, 7, 74, 99, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 827, 795. 1219, 1221, 729, 545, 533, 763, 935, 939, 941, 943, 945. 551, 869, 728, 730, 732, 738, 752, 758, 760, 766, 664, 694, 768, 770, 278, 762, 640, 764, 672, 536. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term has adjourned for the term.

Oyer and Terminer.

THE CASE OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST CHARLES DEVLIN FOR ALLEGED FORGERY—ARGUMENT OF HIS COUNSEL FOR THE QUASHING OF THE INDICTMENT.

Yesterday, at the commencement of the day's proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge GOULD, of Troy, took his seat on the Bench, Judge INGRAHAM being too indisposed to appear. Judge LEONARD also took his seat, but subsequently left to preside over the Circuit Court, in an adjoining room.

The case of Charles Devlin, Ex-Street Commissioner, came up for argument, Mr. John Graham appearing for Devlin. He stated that Mr. Devlin, in the June term of the Grand Jury of the Court, had been indicted for a forgery alleged to have been committed on Nov. 11, 1857, said alleged forgery being the fraudulent indorsement of a warrant for $5,790 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, on account of the construction of sewers during that year. The alleged forgery consisted in the signing of the name of "John Fitzpatrick" as an indorsement on the back of the warrant, with the additional guarantee that everything was right, in the following terms, "All correct, C. Devlin."

Mr. Graham's motion was for the quashing of the indictment, on the following grounds:

1. That the Governor of the State had no power by law to appoint an extraordinary session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which this indictment was found.

2. That, as it was appointed, it was intended to be a mere Court of Trial, and not a Court for the finding of indictments.

3. That the statutory requirements, as to the publication of the Governor's appointment, had not been complied with.

4. That the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York had not made due proclamation of the sitting of the Court.

5. That the six days' notice of the drawing of the Grand Jury had not been given, as required by law.

6. That the drawing of the Grand Jury had not been conducted conformably to the statutes, nor the certifying of the same made in legal form.

7. That the Court, without legal warrant, had added five Grand Jurors to the Grand Jury, as originally constituted, without whose votes the indictment would not have been ordered against the defendant.

8. That the indorsements upon the warrant were not correctly or fully set forth in the indictment.

The above points were embodied in an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Devlin. The affidavit further proceeded to set forth that the finding of a second indictment for the same offence, took place before 1 o'clock, on the day of the adjournment of the argument for the quashing the original indictment, at the present term of this Court, and that, in consequence, the present Grand Jury could not have examined with deliberation the charges alleged against the defendant, and must have indicted him only because he was indicted before. The affidavit also further presented that no drawing of the Grand Jurors took place on the 12th September last, pursuant to the notice of the County Clerk, and that none of the arrangements of the statute, beyond the giving of the notice, were complied with in the drawing of the Grand Jury; that the drawing did not take place until the 17th September; that if there was ever the least cause for the indictment against the defendant, which he distinctly and unequivocally denies, it appears as far back as Nov. 11, 1857.

Mr. Waterbury opposed the motion on the ground that the statute referred to by Mr. Graham did not touch this particular case.

The further general defence of Mr. Graham was that no fraud had been intended by Mr. Devlin; that there was no attempt to imitate the writing of Mr. Fitzpatrick; that Mr. Devlin willingly appeared at the first summons and gave $2,000 bail. Moreover, that the prosecution had slumbered over the charge from 1857 to the time for trying the case had nearly expired within the statute of limitations.

Judge GOULD took the papers for examination, and will render his decision in the course of a few days.

Punishing a Dun.

HEAVY VERDICT FOR AN ASSAULT.

Jeremiah Coughlin vs. *Appleton Oakesmith.*—This was an action tried before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Supreme Court, for the recovery of damages for an assault, alleged to have been made upon the plaintiff by the defendant, on the 22d of September, 1858. The defendant is a well known publisher in William-street, and formerly published *Putnam's Monthly* and *Emerson's Magazine*.

It appeared on the trial that the plaintiff is a wood engraver, and that shortly after the offence complained of, the defendant gave him the job of making the picture of Gen. Lee, which was intended for use in connection with the publication of some other sketches of Washington. The work was done, and the bill therefor was $8, which the defendant refused to pay, alleging that the job was "botched" by the plaintiff. The plaintiff waited upon the defendant several times with the bill, but the payment was positively refused, and the plaintiff at last ordered out of the office of the defendant. He turned to go, using language not very complimentary to the defendant, as alleged, whereupon the defendant assisted him out with a blow.

By some means the plaintiff got back into either the defendant's store, or Mr. Coles' store adjoining—defendant testifying that he ran into the latter, and plaintiff's witnesses, or one of them, testifying that he was carried back into the former, where he received sundry blows, much bruising and injuring him. Plaintiff's witnesses testified that it was the defendant who gave the blows, one of them saying "he pounded him like thunder," and the defendant testified that it was not he. It appeared that the plaintiff did little or nothing thereafter for a month, and that subsequently the "botched" work was published in the defendant's sketches, although the defendant testified that it was while he was sick, and without his knowledge. It also appeared that the plaintiff sued the defendant for his bill and recovered judgment on the action, the plaintiff allowing it to go by default.

The trial resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

R. Busteed for plaintiff; S. Squires and L. S. Chatfield for defendant.

Mandamus Against the Street Commissioner Denied.

The People ex rel. Pettigrew vs. *Gustavus W. Smith.*—This case was stated in the TIMES, of October 4. The relator asked for a peremptory *mandamus*, to compel the defendant to certify that he had done certain work in regulating Third-avenue. The defendant declined, returning that the relator had done the work, if at all, under an illegal contract. The application was made at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, who now refused the *mandamus*.

Street Improvements.

CONTRACTS AND CONTRACTORS.

John F. Broderick vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendants the sum of $4,018 40, with interest thereon from the 31st day of December, 1856. It was alleged that the principal sum was due the plaintiff as the last one of one Donahoe upon a contract, made by the latter with the defendants on the 9th of May, 1858, for the construction of a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York. The contract provided that the defendants, upon the completion of the work, might elect to pay for the same "in cash *or in five-year assessment bonds*," and *upon the confirmation* by the Common Council of the assessment for the same. The ordinance justifying the issue of such bonds is referred to in the contract.

The contract further provided that the defendants might deduct and retain the sum of $3 out of the contract price for each day that the work should be delayed beyond the time agreed upon, and the defendants were also authorized to retain such amount as should be necessary to meet claims filed for work or materials done or furnished for or upon the work. The amount retained under this last clause was $341 50. The plaintiff exceeded the time for the performance of the work, 122 days, for which the defendants claimed that they were entitled to deduct $396.

The agreement also contained this clause: "All loss or damage arising out of the nature of the work to be done under this agreement, *or from any unforeseen obstructions or difficulties* which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, to be sustained by the contractor aforesaid."

The action was brought in the Common Pleas, and was referred in December, 1859. On the trial before the Referee evidence was put in by the plaintiff to show that the work was delayed in consequence of a flood. This evidence was objected to by the defendants, who pleaded the contract as above stated. The defendants offered to show before the Referee that they had paid over $3,000, by order of the Court, to the assignee of the plaintiff, which was admitted to be due. That evidence was excluded, the Referee holding that it must be so excluded, the facts alleged not having been pleaded in the answer.

Judgment having been given for the plaintiff, this was an appeal therefrom to the General Term of the Court, where it was now argued by Henry Sacia, Esq., on behalf of defendants, no one appearing for plaintiff. Order of reference revoked, judgment reversed, and new trial ordered.

Libel Suit against the Times.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

James J. Howard vs. *Henry J. Raymond.*—This action, which has been frequently noticed in the TIMES, was tried before Justice HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court. The issue was one of law arising on a demurrer to the answer.

H. P. Herdman, for the plaintiff, contended that the rule was, that the justification must be as broad as the charge. That the facts stated in the answer might be given in evidence in mitigation, but did not amount to a justification.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for defendant, argued that the construction now placed on the section of the Code which permits defendant in libel to set up both justification and mitigating circumstances, allows him to plead the latter alone. He claimed also that the statements of the answer were an absolute justification of the article complained of.

Judgment has been rendered for the defendants with costs, reserving to plaintiff the right to withdraw his demurrer on payment of costs of suit.

The following is the opinion of Judge HOFFMAN:

HOFFMAN, J.—I think the answer in the present case is within the 165th section of the code, as interpreted by the case of Buck *vs.* Grosser, (1 Kent, 357.)

There are allegations which fairly construed amount to a justification of the libel, and there are circumstances stated avowedly in mitigation of damages. I think (but I believe the point is new) that it is immaterial that the matters stated in mitigation are the same as those presented in justification. In other words, these facts are set forth as an absolute defence to any claim, and if insufficient for that purpose, as a partial defence, by operating to reduce plaintiff's recovery. In my opinion this is the construction of the pleading, and this is warranted by the code.

Demurrer to the answer overruled with costs.

The Omnibus Suit.

The final proceedings in this case were deferred until this (Tuesday) morning, on account of the indisposition of Justice INGRAHAM. The case is at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

End of the Stocker Divorce Case.

Susan A. Stocker vs. *William D. Stocker.*—This case was mentioned in the TIMES of Saturday. The suit is for a separation, or limited divorce. It came on for trial before Justice BOSWORTH. Both parties were in court, with witnesses in attendance, ready for trial. The defendant, however, waived his defence, in consequence of the plaintiff's consenting to accept an offer, some time previously made on his behalf, of $2,000 in full of all claims for costs, counsel fees, alimony, dower, &c., &c., past, present and future. The action and decree were simply for a separation, and the plaintiff was the only witness sworn on the trial.

G. Dean and John H. Trapp, for plaintiff; H. P. Allen, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of Robert Vail and Wm. Matthews, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Neither of the wills contained any bequests of public interest, the devises being wholly within the family of each testator.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Bank of State Bank of Ohio* vs. *Bube et al.*—Costs of defendant to be res judicata.

Pettigrew vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Pettigrew vs. *Gustavus W. Smith.*—Application denied.

OBITUARY.

Our obituary column to-day announces the death at Belchertown, Mass., on the 4th inst., of Dr. Horatio Thomson, aged 57. Dr. Thomson was a well known and most valued citizen of the section of the country in which he had long resided, and was justly celebrated as a medical practitioner of marked ability, for his many exalted virtues as a man, and for the high moral and pure Christian character he always maintained through life. He was a son of the well-known and eminent physician, the late Dr. Purdon Thomson, of Connecticut, and brother of our worthy friend and fellow-citizen, Col. George F. Thomson, for several years editor of the *Daily News*, and now in the office of the Mayor; of Dr. Chas. S. Thomson, of New-Haven, Conn., and of Samuel Thomson, formerly of Utica, in this State, and now of San Francisco. Besides these, he has left many warmly attached friends to mourn his sad demise, and none more than in the wide field of his long and successful practice.—*Daily News.*

ay, and make once more regular dividends to its stockholders.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 13.	Loans. Oct. 6.	Specie. Oct. 13.	Specie. Oct. 6.
Bk. of New-York	5,772,982	4,674,962	795,780	804,240
Manhattan Co.	4,196,779	4,771,175	685,763	910,839
Merchants' Bank	4,228,945	4,239,720	902,574	836,287
Mechanics' Bank	3,604,988	3,533,191	519,105	572,733
Union Bank	2,464,497	2,494 426	449,347	297,183
Bank of America	6,681,685	6,785,758	1,577,974	1,488,609
Phenix Bank	3,111,105	3,239,713	324,168	378,015
City Bank	2,668,279	2,664,167	294,117	276,894
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,465,511	1,457,064	181,767	168,504
Fulton Bank	1,426,836	1,452,343	261,153	243,679
Chemical Bank	2,020,697	1,945,788	762,962	891,034
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,185,836	2,273,514	243,311	303,615
National Bank	2,197,787	2,111,068	216,903	208,131
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,393,238	1,765,944	287,173	314,241
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,119,499	1,344,282	198,194	181,260
Greenwich Bank	792,2182	812,543	76,261	74,970
Leather Manf. Bk.	1,885,498	1,884,114	263,111	267,631
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,388,052	1,343,691	188,133	189,888
Bk. St. New-York	3,604,863	3,659,614	667,322	666,791
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,184,864	7,199,554	1,078,466	1,068,888
Bk. of Commerce	12,626,869	12,826,586	1,855,941	1,863,295
Broadway Bank	2,008,852	2,017,234	467,789	501,736
Ocean Bank	1,997,179	2,012,616	328,327	335,463
Mercantile Bank	2,577,250	2,585,271	371,216	425,743
Pacific Bank	1,209,440	1,205,186	181,256	180,644
Bk. of Republic	3,304,264	3,302,763	382,231	382,231
Chatham Bank	874,084	861,667	115,234	141,266
People's Bank	736,757	761,252	141,266	168,787
Bank of N. Am.	1,242,934	1,257,995	342,941	296,033
Mahaw'ce Bank	1,297,753	1,462,645	131,967	144,018
Irving Bank	997,204	996,198	168,933	141,909
Metropolitan Bk.	6,224,636	6,047,141	927,056	962,711
Citizens' Bank	2,013,697	859,466	173,945	155,189
Nassau Bank	1,296,016	1,295,016	223,271	223,271
Market Bank	1,778,063	1,697,393	257,620	243,677
St. Nicholas Bank	1,737,497	1,696,347	115,737	196,261
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,460,794	2,485,716	203,023	230,751
Corn Exch. Bank	1,677,824	1,804,268	203,268	131,698
Continental Bank	3,265,409	3,385,409	421,999	443,983
7th Ward Bank	1,514,947	1,514,947	227,315	198,642
Oriental Bank	883,280	880,698	97,888	96,607
Marine Bank	1,497,498	1,651,577	138,557	127,440
Atlantic Bank	697,670	627,621	75,980	83,108
Importers' & Trad's Bk.	2,140,589	2,510,498	305,378	313,179
Park Bank	4,966,582	5,022,911	1,498,040	1,423,068
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	992,618	789,633	117,826	93,628
Greenw'h Bank	883,533	883,533	81,395	119,149
North River Bk.	824,000	824,000	132,571	96,986
East River Bank	377,744	389,133	68,086	66,015
Manuf'rs & Mer. Bk.	849,573	837,467	138,126	123,980
N. Y. Dock Co.	448,223	438,832	59,746	60,462
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	334,347	321,294	28,075	24,786
Bull's Head Bank	856,686	859,904	60,206	62,441
N. Y. County Bk.	462,186	436,483	62,864	56,364
Total	122,907,138	123,537,157	30,978,705	30,147,838
Decrease	$1,050,019	Increase	$830,867	

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 13.	Circulation. Oct. 6.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 13.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 6.
Bk. of New-York	437,142	445,895	1,838,396	1,730,198
Manhattan Co.	339,427	318,791	2,795,797	2,980,731
Merchants' Bank	214,672	217,330	2,632,585	2,338,573
Mechanics' Bank	316,339	323,805	2,081,161	2,201,521
Union Bank	252,778	229,389	1,698,653	1,573,870
Bk. of America	162,480	156,683	3,470,283	3,618,717
Phenix Bank	146,449	148,201	1,672,416	1,734,317
City Bank			1,398,551	1,258,448
Tradesmen's Bk.	224,264	225,844	901,346	773,906
Fulton Bank	230,272	234,681	1,434,706	1,362,536
Chemical Bank	368,262	371,688	2,150,630	2,196,252
Merch. Exch. Bk.	133,936	136,381	1,153,911	1,257,208
National Bank	186,281	186,165	859,131	915,148
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	208,176	210,097	1,299,297	1,287,972
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	153,382	161,941	907,499	878,677
Greenwich Bank	166,806	170,741	571,369	574,729
Leather Man. Bk.	366,645	329,894	1,901,233	839,729
Seventh Ward Bk.		349,114	963,230	914,422
Bk. St. New-York	248,494	279,174	1,788,333	1,848,411
Am. Exchange Bk.	316,382	325,740	3,767,892	3,782,522
Bk. of Commerce	1,976	1,975	5,154,622	5,074,270
Broadway Bank	276,861	283,456	2,055,781	2,027,903
Ocean Bank	132,636	140,160	1,234 670	1,307,708
Mercantile Bank	39,084	30,187	1,765,487	1,877,387
Pacific Bank	119,499	123,258	851,153	885,156
Bk. of Republic	220,294	223,703	2,405,115	2,750,984
Chatham Bank	121,256	127,256	870,626	1,033,177
People's Bank	106,786	109,088	566,914	550,940
Bank of N. Am.	71,886	73,603	885,728	809,021
Hanover Bank	86,479	90,262	672,135	651,226
Irving Bank	118,786	123,826	614,249	630,066
Metropolitan Bk.	348,546	359,776	3,730,867	3,921,107
Citizens' Bank	168,723	160,262	636,270	677,248
Nassau Bank	121,569	123,584	1,021,483	1,064 933
Market Bank	202,630	205,730	1,124,479	1,065,441
St. Nicholas Bank	94,914	97,266	826,729	901,949
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	228 151	229,396	1,277,636	1,280,986
Corn Exch. Bank	139,817	140,549	835,869	910,073
Continental Bank	218,014	221,575	1,923,576	1,961,208
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	284,949	284,302	991,841	727,114
Oriental Bank	106,132	106,501	415,122	429,392
Marine Bank	144,482	153,253	881,231	898,439
Atlantic Bank	59,267	59,411	362,613	318,935
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	398,280	397,780	2,078,940	1,501,100
Park Bank	179,898	179,898	4,676,111	3,920,403
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	111,483	111,940	459,868	478,517
Greenw'h Bank	53,092	54,027	417,543	444,631
North River Bank	74,898	79,776	496,197	479,138
East River Bank	96,570	97,511	277,974	260,486
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	138,777	140,426	536,253	517,686
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	138,385	138,068	247,794	272,114
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	199,447	199,497	254,547	238,984
Bull's Head Bank	119,247	123,627	516,397	515,404
N. Y. County Bk.	86,836	86,177	363,295	374,388
Total	9,837,388	9,870,507	74,922,601	75,176,736
Decrease	$233,924	Decrease	$254,135	

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday Oct. 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 38,775 bbls. Flour, 464 bbls. Corn Meal, 48,456 bushels Wheat, 83,804 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye 9,767 bushels Oats, 780 bushels Malt, 451 pkgs. Provisions and 51 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request, at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 mats Java, part at 13¾c.; and 1,200 bags Rio at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at full prices Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bales, part in *transitu*. We quote: Middling Upland at 11c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity to-day, yet a good inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 18,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly within the range; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 75; superfine Western at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 75@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40 @ $5 55
Extra State	5 60 @ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is also in fair demand, at buoyant prices. The reported sales comprise 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 20 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in good request, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 90@$7 80 ℔ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers, at $3 for Jersey; $3 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are less freely offered, and are in lively demand at uniform prices. Sales 150,000 bushels, including white Canada, on private terms; white Western, ordinary to prime, at $1 47@$1 56; amber Western, on private terms; red Western, $1 30@$1 40; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 34@$1 39; Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 34; Racine Spring, at $1 29@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 24@$1 26; white Kentucky, part at $1 55; red Southern at $1 42 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good request at advancing prices. Sales 70,500 bushels, at 71c.@72c., chiefly 71¾c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 74c. for yellow Southern; 75c.@ 77c. for Yellow Western and Northern. ℔ bush. Rye is salable and firm at 75c.@81c. ℔ bushel; sales 3,600 bushels. Barley is actively inquired for and is steady; sales 33,000 bushels, including Canada West, part to arrive, at 85c.@85¼c.; Canada East, at 80c.@ 83c.; State at 78c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canada, at 38½c.@39½c.; Western at 38c.@ 39c., and State 39c.@39½c., with small lots at 40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has has been inactive here. In Boston sales have been made of 300 tons Russia, to arrive, two-thirds at New-York, at $205 for clean, and $195 for outshot—embracing all on the way or expected; 600 bales Jute, at $92 50@$95 ℔ ton, six months; 500 bales Manilla, at 6c., and 10@12 tons Russian Hemp Yarns, chiefly at 9¼c., ℔ lb., six months' credit; with large sales of Yarns, to arrive, at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb., same terms.

HOPS—A fair business has been reported to-day, chiefly in New at 28c.@35c., and last year's crop at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland; 90c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been inactive, yet prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $1 45@$1 47½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine have been moderately inquired for at 41c.@ 42c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 500 bbls., including new Mess at $18 75@18 81½; new Prime, at $14 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard continues inactive; sales 190 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 240 bbls., at $5 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@ $11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@ $16 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 15c.@20c. for new to State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 140 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Boston, 7,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been disposed of at $1 70, cash. ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,750 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c., with 160 boxes Havana, part at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 24,000 lbs. prime, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@24¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat less active to-day, as less produce was offered, and the shipping accommodation was not as extensive or as satisfactory to shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 2d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 10½d.@11¼d. ℔ bushel.; Cotton, 5-16d. @7-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. @ 3s 10½ lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ℔ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ℔ lb.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish, hot or cold meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHARMING DOMESTIC TALE.

"Those have most power to hurt us whom we love—
We lay our sleeping lives within their arms."

CECIL: A HUSBAND'S STORY!

Is printed entire in

THE TRUE FLAG.

Which will be ready TO DAY.

SINGLE COPIES, FOUR CENTS.

SOLD BY ALL NEWSPAPER DEALERS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION-Room; also, a large and elegant room on the second floor to let, with board. They are all handsomely furnished, have every convenience, and are suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET the front parlor and bedroom on second floor, and two front rooms on third, to a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen. Good board with all the comforts of a home. Apply at No. 7 (old number) new number 21, Abingdon-square, East side.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WHO will room together, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; table first class. Inquire at No. 30 West 19th st.

BOARDING.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken, in 60th-st. near 2d-av. Location very pleasant. Inquire of A. W. KENNEDY, No. 163 Bowery.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND A SINGle room, with board, at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the locality central and very pleasant, and the house superior in every respect.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 186 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARtial board, for gentlemen, at No. 263 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 72 WEST 21ST-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with fine rooms and a pleasant home.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDRoom, with bath attached, to let to two single gentlemen; also, a single room, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office. References required.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT ROOM on the second floor to let, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family; terms $20 per week, including breakfast, tea and gas-light; house heated by furnace; location No. 162 West 22d-st., where any persons desiring a pleasant residence in the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of Central Park, and convenient to the cars and omnibuses, are requested to call without delay.

A LADY WITHOUT FAMILY, DESIRING the comforts of a home, wishes to find pleasant rooms, (unfurnished and without board,) with the use of kitchen; the location must be central, and above 14th-st.; the best of reference given and required. Address, for three days, A. B., Station D, Post-office, Astor-place, stating terms and location.

NO. 257 FOURTH-AVENUE—GENTEELLY-furnished rooms without board; a front parlor and bedroom; a back room on the first floor; also several other apartments on the upper story. Gentlemen preferred. Location on the Gramercy Park block, between 20th and 21sts. Cars and stages pass the door. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT PERSONS, consisting of three gentlemen and wives, with young gentleman and young lady; where there are no other boarders preferred; location in Eighteenth Ward, between 14th and 21st sts., 2d and 4th avs. Partially furnished rooms would be desirable. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 4,688 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG COUPLE, with a private family of sociability and refinement, occupying a comfortable house in a respectable neighborhood, between 3d and 6th avs.; would give little trouble, and be permanent. Address, with terms, &c., ALBERT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Madison-square, by two young gentlemen who wish good accommodations, for which they are willing to pay a fair price; they prefer dinner at 6 o'clock. A private family would find the advertisers agreeable. Address J. A. C., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY WISHES BOARD in the vicinity of Canal-st., with a private family where the second meal can be had with dinner in the middle of the day, would be required. Good references given and expected. Address Box No. 3,264 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, PUPIL OF THE first masters in Paris, wishes to find board in a first-class house where lessons in singing or French will be taken in part payment. Address A. V., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HOUSE in Remsen-street, and has all modern improvements. A gentleman and wife without children will find all the comforts and privileges of a home. Unexceptionable references required. Address HOME, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a first-class brown-stone house, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR ONE or two gentlemen, in a private family, with partial board, in Lexington-av., near 23d-st.; rent moderate; references given and required. Address M. M., Madison-square Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, on 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, NICE-ly furnished in rosewood, to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a family of four persons. Dinner at 6. Price $30, with fire and gas.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Rooms to let at No. 32 Bond-st. Also, several single rooms. A party wishing to keep house can have privilege in kitchen; terms reasonable.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN A strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location, &c., COMMISSION MERCHANT, Box No. 226 Post-office. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE gentlemen, at No. 1,129 Broadway, (old No. 975,) near 26th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD!—MISSING BOY.—FREDERICK LEAL, aged 12 years, dark hair and complexion, left the school in 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 12th inst., since when nothing more has been known about him; is Portuguese by birth, but speaks English fluently. The above reward will be paid for information of his whereabouts leading to his return to his mother, Mrs. LEAL, No. 102 East 14th st., or to Mr. J. A. ABRANCHES, No. 131 Water-st.

LOST.—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIday evening last, a Valenciennes HANDKERCHIEF of circular form, border about five inches deep, of medalion pattern, muslin centre. The finder will receive a very liberal reward and the thanks of the owner by returning it to No. 25 West 12d st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN A Broadway stage, on Saturday, 13th inst., an abstract of title to two lots of ground on Cannon-st. The above reward will be paid and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 30 Bowery, care of JAMES MOORE.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT THE BALL AT the Academy of Music, a lady's POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF, with small cambric centre. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 18 East 32d-st.

FOUND.—A VALISE, EXCHANGED BETWEEN Williamsburgh and Jersey-City; the owner can have it on paying expenses and returning the one exchanged. Apply to BRIDGET SCULLEY, West Point, N. Y.

LOST.—AT THE PRINCE OF WALES BALL, A lady's point lace pocket handkerchief. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to Mr. GEO. S. RAINSFORD No. 39 William-street.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING of this week, in the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. P. Rogers will deliver his farewell address. He expects to sail for Africa, in company with others, on the 20th inst. Addresses may also be expected from Rev. J. B. Smith and Prof. Robert Campbell, who has recently returned from an exploring tour in Africa.

Rev. H. H. GARNET, President.
Rev. A. A. CONSTANTINE, Cor. Sec'y.
No. 21 Bible-House.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

PHILIP W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WEBSTER, Secretary.

HOTELS.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME PARLOR, 2d story, three windows and balcony, front on Broadway, and bedrooms, and all conveniences for a family, to let with meals to order or by the week, in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RECently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SILKS and PARISIAN FABRICS,
SUITABLE
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
An additional lot will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, Oct. 15.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
Has now in store the
LATEST IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS IN EVERY MATERIAL.
ALSO,
NEW STYLES OF ARABS, FRENCH SACQUES, OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
All persons should look at our immense assortment before purchasing. The entire of our Wholesale Department of CLOAKS is now open at Retail, and offered AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Broche, Long and Square Shawls,
Fine Woolen and German Shawls,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION AND FROM AUCTION CHEAP.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 478 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 366 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 15, A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES,
viz.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS,
&c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS TOWELINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
In great variety,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Oct. 15,
STRANG ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 366 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At BEEKMAN AND COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will be found a good assortment of HANDSOME CLOAKS FOR PRESENT WEAR.
Also, VELVET CLOAKS and SILK ZOUAVE JACKETS.

301 AUCTION SLAUGHTER 301
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS!
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF THIS WEEK.
500 PIECES RICH FRENCH POPLINS,
At 50 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of 75 per yard.
LOOK AT THE PRICES, AND EXAMINE THE GOODS!
300 PIECES RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 25 per yard.
EXAMINE THE GOODS! LOOK AT THE PRICES!
200 PIECES RICH FIGURED STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.
INSPECT THESE CLOSELY! LOOK AT THE PRICES!
300 PIECES SUPERB ALL SILKS,
At 70 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 per yard.
150 PIECES RICH PARISIAN SILKS—NEW STYLES,
At 50 cents per yard,
Invoiced to cost in Europe 80 cents per yard.
ALSO,
A splendid assortment of
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS and PARISIAN CLOAKS,
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT. ON INVOICE COST.
ALSO,
1,000 PAIRS OF ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3 per pair,
Manufacturer's cost $5 per pair.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. BROGANS, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
MARSHALL M. HUEY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 15,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
THE SICILIAN ARABIAN, BURNOUS, SHAWLETTE, &c., &c.
Our Styles are equal, and Prices 25 PER CENT. lower than any house in the City.
We would also call particular attention to our $4 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
AN ARTICE UNSURPASSED.
MARSHALL M. HUEY,
No. 43 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

ARAB CLOAKS.....FIVE DOLLARS.

ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.
Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 284 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PATON & CO.'S
SPECIALTY.
We shall offer to our Retail Trade, The present week,
LACE CURTAINS,
The largest and cheapest stock Ever imported.
No. 341 BROADWAY.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 43-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, broadcloths, cassimeres, plaids, poplins, Cashmeres, prints, de laines, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 56 Cathatine-st.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRA RICH PARIS SILKS.
Per steamer *Vanderbilt*,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Have just received per the above steamer, direct from Paris,
5 CASES ONLY,
containing the
RICHEST SILKS EVER IMPORTED,
at from $2 to $15 per yard.
The above were specially imported to meet the present demand for Rich Goods.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND
MANTLES
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 25cts a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

With the desire to satisfy the insatiable demand for the issues of the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing the record from day to day of the Prince of Wales in New-York, the entire account has been reproduced from our daily impressions in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of this morning. It embraces the visit of the Royal guest to our various Institutions and Public Places; the Grand Ball at the Academy of Music; his calls at BARRE'S, BARNUM'S and BALL, BLACK & COMPANY'S; the superb display of our Firemen, in Torchlight Procession; the Religious Services at Trinity Church on Sunday; the Departure of the Prince from New-York, and his Reception at West Point.

In addition to this striking and picturesque narrative, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES contains its usual variety of Tales, Select Reading Matter, Agricultural and Domestic hints, and a full, comprehensive digest of the news of the day.

Single copies in wrappers may be had at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CAREER OF A FIREMAN—FAIR WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME—A KISS IN THE DARK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—MR. DECORDOVA'S HUMOROUS POEM, BROADWAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Eble's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SAMAL-STREET—No. 324—WEEDON'S FREE GALLERY OF ART, Afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices one week later reach us by the *Arabia*, which passed Cape Race at noon on Sunday. She left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and Queenstown on the 7th. Two dispatches from Naples are published—one *vid* Genoa and the other *vid* Turin—stating that GARIBALDI had gained another important success over the EX-King's troops. An attack, it seems, was made upon the position of the Dictator at Caserta, but the King's forces were repulsed and surrounded, and finally lost two thousand men, taken prisoners. No particulars are given, and the news requires confirmation; but its truth is rendered more probable by the fact that it comes in two different directions. A report was also current that GARIBALDI had invited VICTOR EMANUEL to assume authority in Naples, when he would retire to his home. A summary of the Pope's allocution had been published. He condemns, of course, in the strongest terms, the "detestable" and "sacrilegious" attack of the King of Sardinia, and protests fervently against the doctrine of non-intervention, as promulgated by the Emperor of the French and other Catholic sovereigns. VICTOR EMANUEL had issued an address of thanks to his army at Ancona, and had promised to take the command in person. The Spanish Government had demanded a Congress of the Catholic Powers, with a view to guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Church; but the French Cabinet, while admitting its expediancy, declared that the matter of territorial changes could come properly only before a European Congress. There is later news from India, but nothing of importance.

A telegram from New-Orleans fully confirms the statements of our correspondent relative to the intentions of the Liberals in Mexico. They were already operating against Guadalajara, and the city was daily expected to come into their possession. A new forced loan was talked of by MIRAMON, to enable him to defend the Capital.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, which arrived at St. Joseph yesterday noon, brings advices to the 3d inst. There is no California news of importance. The trouble in the Oregon Legislature had at length been adjusted. Public indignation became so strong at the attempt to adjourn without doing any business, and at the stampede of members of the Senate, that all had concluded to return to their duty, and at last accounts a quorum was sitting—the six Senators who had absented themselves having agreed to the informal proceedings had in their absence. No election of Senators, however, had yet taken place.

Judging from the accounts which reach us from Utah, BRIGHAM YOUNG has very little idea at the present time of leaving the valley of the Great Salt Lake with his followers, even for the more genial climate of a Polynesian or an East Indian island. In fact, a revival of the old Mormon spirit seems to be going forward, which is likely to lead to a more firm establishment of the Saints in that region than ever before. The Tabernacle, which for some time after the advent of the United States troops remained closed, has recently been once more opened for public worship, and BRIGHAM himself harangues the people two or three times every Sabbath. Missionaries are also being sent out to Europe and other countries, among whom is the celebrated Elder, ORSON PRATT.

The Prince of Wales, with Lord LYONS and the other members of his suite, took leave of our City yesterday on board of the *Harriet Lane*, and proceeded to West Point, where the royal party were received with the customary enthusiasm by the people, and by every demonstration of respect from the authorities connected with the post. A royal salute was fired on their arrival, and the party were escorted to the quarters of Col. DELAFIELD, Commandant, where numerous presentations took place. A ball was held in the evening, at which the royal guests were present. Gen. SCOTT entertained the Prince at Cozzens' Hotel, from which they leave this morning on board the steamer *Daniel Drew* for Albany.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred with the Aldermen in removing the Superior Court to rooms in the New City Hall, transacted some routine business, and adjourned.

The congregation of the New Brick Church, in Fifth-avenue, last evening presented a service of silver to their pastor, Rev. Dr. SPRING, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate over the church. Addresses were delivered by Mr. HORACE HOLDEN, DANIEL LORD, Dr. HUMPHREY, Dr. KEBBEL, Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. SPRING and others. A large congregation was in attendance.

Mr. COCHRANE, who is the leading Democratic candidate for election to Congress in the Sixth Congressional District of this City, received an ovation, last night, from his constituents, in the Cooper Institute. He defined his position as a Popular Sovereignty man, and gave, so far as can be judged from the approval with which he was received, the utmost satisfaction to his political friends.

The City Wide-Awakes held an interesting mass meeting at No. 426 Broadway, last evening, and listened to stirring Republican speeches from CHAS. N. ELMENDORF of New-Jersey, O. B. BRUCE of New-York, and P. J. BROWNELL of Brooklyn.

At Special Term of Superior Court, yesterday, before Justice HOFFMAN, the demurrer interposed to the answer in the case of HOWARD vs. RAYMOND, was overruled with costs. At the trial term of the same Court before Justice BOSWORTH, JEREMIAH CAUGHLIN obtained a verdict for $1,000 against APPLETON OAKEMITH, a publisher in William-street, for an assault. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM, the omnibus case was deferred until to-day. In the same Court, before Justice LEGGARD, the mandamus asked against the Street Commissioner by PETTIGREW was denied. The arguments of counsel for the quashing of indictments against CHARLES DEVLIN, Ex-Street Commissioner, for the alleged forgery of the name of JOHN PITZPATRICK, as an indorsement to a warrant for $5,730 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, on Nov. 11, 1857, on account of work done in the construction of sewers, was heard in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by Judge GOULD, who will sit on the Bench during the week, in consequence of the illness of Judge INGRAHAM. The learned counsel argued the case at considerable length, and presented several points, which we publish elsewhere, and which the Judge at the adjournment of the Court, took time to consider. In the Court of General Sessions, PATRICK O'BRIEN was tried for a felonious assault on LORENZO STEVENS with a slung shot, and convicted of a simple assau't. The other cases were unimportant.

The Stock Market was stronger and Money easier yesterday. New-York Central 90½@¾. Pacific Mail rose seven ₩ cent. Exchange, 108½@109. The Bank return shows a gain of $126,000 on the Specie line, (without the California remittances delivered to-day,) and a decrease of $1,030,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Flour and Wheat were less active, yet prices were supported. Corn was salable and buoyant. Cotton was in fair request, as were also Cuba Sugar, and Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Resin, Tallow, and Whisky. Provisions, Metals, Rice, Teas, Molasses, Oils, Spices, Hemps, Fish, Lime, Hides and Skins were quiet. The changes in other branches of business were unimportant.

The Judiciary.

The citizens of New-York are threatened with a peril of the most serious character in the forthcoming local elections; they are threatened with no less an evil than the corruption of Justice, at its fountain head, by the elevation to the Bench of men whose antecedents condemn them as utterly unfit for any office of Judicial or other trust. We speak under a solemn sense of responsibility and from positive knowledge, demanding that each good citizen shall investigate and decide upon this matter for himself. Let him, in the absence of personal knowledge, go to any lawyer in whom he may place confidence, and ask for an opinion as to the moral or professional fitness of certain candidates now placed before the people for posts of Judicial preferment.

Heretofore, under whatever evils we may have been forced to pass through the injudicious exercise of the elective franchise, we have had the consolation of believing that in the Courts of Law and the sanctity of the Ermine, we had still reserved a sufficient correcting-power upon which to fall back in the last extremity. Such a Street Commissioner as CHARLES DEVLIN could be endured with some degree of patience, while the Judiciary still remained composed of men in whose general ability and honesty we had reason to place faith. But now this last refuge seems to be invaded by certain recent nominations, and the "dangerous classes" of our City have boldly put forward men of their own stamp and grade to be their protectors on the Bench.

It is matter of notorious remark that two, if not three, of the Judicial nominations to which we refer, were procured by the lavish and corrupt use of money in the Nominating Conventions—the time-honored rule of having such Conventions composed for the most part of lawyers being thrown aside in all three cases. On the contrary, more than ten per cent. of the men composing these Judicial Nominating Conventions were under indictment for various degrees of felony themselves, or had those with whom they were most closely identified in that unpleasant position. Each vote given for the candidates was under a bargain for future immunity, and if these nominations should prove successful, our next step can only be the transfer of criminals in person to the Bench, to pass judgment upon their own cases.

It is not necessary that we should specify by name the candidates for Judicial office now before the people, to whom these remarks apply. They are notorious, through the entire community, as the friends, intimates, and patrons, of policy-dealers, emigrant-swindlers, fraudulent debtors, receivers of stolen goods and wholesale counterfeiters; they are on record as the confidential bail of murderers, burglars and all the most audacious criminals. They have purchased their nominations by the expenditure of sums greater than would be the whole honest earnings of the offices they seek during a full term of enjoyment; and as they are not men who would be inclined to pay so dearly for a mere empty honor, we are compelled to believe that they contemplate illegal gains and perquisites from an unjust exercise of the powers with which they are anxious to be clothed.

We ask attention, and the most serious attention to this subject, believing it to be of more consequence to the citizens of New-York than any other question now before them. It is true that we have not always heretofore been, and unhappily are not now, exempt from the presence of bad men upon the Bench, but they were elected to office before the people knew their characters; while we now see a deliberate attempt to elevate unworthy persons, knowing them to be unworthy, to posts of the very highest judicial trust. This danger is surely grave and imminent enough to call for a union of all upright men upon a judiciary ticket which shall have on its face no lawyers of abandoned reputation—no practitioners who have made money round the criminal courts by direct participation in the profits of crime. Let an honest and able judiciary ticket be made up by such a union, and we believe that all intelligent and law-loving citizens will support it without reference to party.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE PROSPECTS OF DISUNION.—We are gratified to learn, as we do from our Washington Correspondent, that President BUCHANAN has no apprehensions that the Union will be dissolved in consequence of Mr. LINCOLN's election. He appreciates, with a great deal of justice and accuracy, the true character of the menaces that are uttered at the South, and has no hesitation in saying that, "though there may be a little noise and agitation, nothing will come of it."

This frank avowal is eminently creditable to Mr. BUCHANAN, though we fear it may disappoint some of his Southern friends who have been counting confidently upon his forbearance in case they should attempt secession during his term of office. The Charleston *Mercury*, some weeks since, made quite an argument to show that it would not do to wait until Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration,—for then the power of the Government would be in his hands. But that sagacious journal thought there was good reason to believe that President BUCHANAN would never permit the army to be used in coercing a State into remaining in the Union against her will. We apprehend our Southern friends will find all Presidents very much alike in this respect. They all take an oath to support the Constitution, and we doubt if we have ever yet had one who was willing to have his name go down to posterity as the aider and abettor of treason.

What the South Fears.

We publish this morning a curious and instructive article, from the Charleston *Mercury*, upon the results of Southern submission to Mr. LINCOLN's election. It sets forth the manner in which a Republican administration of the General Government may be expected to operate injuriously upon Southern interests. It is important, because it treats of an important subject, and comes from a quarter entitled to respect. The *Mercury* is a steady, frank and able advocate of secession;—it is worth while, therefore, to ascertain what such an organ regards as justifiable occasions for such a movement.

The *Mercury* enumerates quite a number of anticipated dangers, which are, in our judgment, wholly imaginary. We think it entirely mistaken in looking for an increase of the Abolition Party at the North;—on the contrary we believe that when the Federal Government shall cease to support the aggressions of Slavery, Abolitionism will lack the fuel which has hitherto kept it alive and will grow weaker and weaker every day. We think it entirely wrong in anticipating more invasions of the Southern States,—more organized attempts to run off Southern slaves,—and less regard for the rights and interests of the Southern people. On the contrary we believe that, when the Federal Government is made responsible for the execution of the laws, and the preservation of the public peace, it will find its interest and its safety, as well as its duty, in the full and effective discharge of those obligations. Upon all these topics, when it is once seen and felt that the extension and increase of Slavery are no longer threatened, we believe the public mind will enjoy a rest to which it has been an utter stranger for the past fifteen years.

These are not the main points of the *Mercury's* apprehensions. Its strongest point is, that the *moral* influence of a Republican Administration will build up an Emancipation Party at the South. It says:

"They will have an Abolition Party in the South, of Southern men. The contest for Slavery will no longer be one between the North and South. IT WILL BE IN THE SOUTH, BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH."

Now in all candor, we ask the *Mercury* where that contest should be, if not in the South? That journal has always insisted that Slavery concerned the Southern States alone,—that the North had nothing whatever to do with it,—and that Northern men should cease to make war upon it, or in any way concern themselves about it. In common with its party and the people of its section, it has always demanded that each Southern State should be left to the management of its own affairs. Is not that the precise result which it now *fears* from a Republican Government? "The contest will *no longer* be one between the North and South." Why should it be? The North has nothing to do with it. It is quite time this sectional controversy should cease,—the Slavery question be removed from the halls of Congress, and left to the free and uncontrolled action of the people of the Southern States.

What the *Mercury* evidently apprehends is that the people of the South will not agree among themselves,—that a portion of them will be in favor of emancipation. Suppose this to be so, ought not the people of those States to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way? Should the power of the Federal Government be used to *coerce* a unanimity that does not exist? Certainly the *Mercury* cannot contend for any such monstrous doctrine as this. The Federal Administration cannot be held responsible for differences of opinion that may arise at the South on the subject of Slavery, any more than upon any other subject. That institution, like every other, must abide by the legal action of the community in which it exists. And the incoming Republican Administration will render a substantial and lasting service to the whole country, if it shall so far justify the *Mercury's* apprehensions as to silence the sectional controversy concerning Slavery, and leave it wholly and exclusively where it belongs—to the people of the South themselves.

Murder with Impunity.

The pretence that a legislative oversight has left murder without punishment, is sustained by the decision of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature, inexpert in legal niceties, fancied that in repealing a previous statute relative to capital punishment, the common law penalties of the crime resumed full vigor. The Court decides otherwise. It finds the power of the criminal tribunal to end with the sentence of death. The time for inflicting the sentence, after a certain probationary period, and the mode of execution, are left to the Executive; and the Bench declares this uncertainty to be fatal to justice, seeing that the convict has none of that assurance of punishment which is the essence and force of penal inflictions. And we learn from various sources that judges decline to try offenders, because of the novel and startling provisions and omissions of the law.

There is no reason whatever to doubt that, had the Legislature anticipated the legal difficulties in the way of the act, its terms would have been more explicit. But the most praiseworthy spirit of reform is not always far-seeing and prophetic. They tell a story of the English law reforms which is not inapposite. When the system of pleading was under consideration in Parliament, a commission embracing the most eminent of the special pleaders in practice was raised to draft shorter and less technical forms. Their report, after long deliberation, was submitted, and in the House of Peers was referred to the Law-Lords, Lords BROUGHAM, DENMAN, and LYNDHURST, among the rest. After careful scrutiny by these consummate authorities, the forms were reported perfect, were converted into laws, and became the acknowledged vehicles for prosecuting and defending actions. And yet a year later, when a suit had been brought in the King's Bench upon a promissory note, with the legal form of declaration, an Israelite practitioner demurred to the pleading because it omitted to allege the presentation of the note to the maker; and the demurrer was sustained. With all the legal sagacity brought to bear upon the form, and notwithstanding thousands had brought or consulted actions upon such notes in the interval, it remained for an obscure attorney of Thavies' Inn to discover the all-important defect.

But, admitting the possibility of such errors in the best regulated legislatures, it remains to be shown why trials for murder should not be prosecuted under the actual law from indictment to sentence, leaving the execution to the Governor, or to be the subject of future legislation. There is nothing unconstitutional, nor do we discover any allegation of unconstitutionality in the fact that by suspending the sentence for a twelve-month, the sentence of death is increased by legislative act. For in the absence of constitutional impediments, there is no question as to the right of the Legislature to make such extension; and the fact that judges have in all time used their discretion as to the period of execution, and even suspended it altogether, renders any such allegation of legislative incapacity merely absurd. And because the mode of inflicting punishment is left, unintentionally perhaps, to the executive officers, it is no reason why the courts should decline to carry the administration of justice to the point which the law, even assuming it to be injudicious or blundering, has distinctly prescribed. There is no point upon which courts have more uniformly insisted than that the intentions of lawmakers are not to be inquired into; that the letter of the law must rule. Evidently in the present case, whatever doubts may exist as to the duty of the Governor or the Sheriff, there is none as to the duty of the judge; and if the homicide is permitted to go at large, untried, it is because that unmistakable duty is unfulfilled. This disposition to advance uncalled-for opinions, and to forestall the action of subsequent and appellate authorities, is one of the worst characteristics of our cotemporary judiciary, and should be corrected.

A Royal Funeral—British and American Engineering.

The official visit of the Prince of Wales was to lay the last stone of the seven-and-a-half-million-dollar Victoria Bridge, or, in other words, the tombstone of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Toronto *Leader* at length informs us that "it cannot be longer concealed that a tremendous financial catastrophe is impending over the road, BARING BROTHERS having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars."

So the predictions of American engineers are realized at last. Yankee bridge-building was hardly good-enough for our aristocratic neighbors. The Niagara Suspension Bridge had indeed stood for several years, but Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON did not believe in the Suspension Bridge, and as no engineering fame save that of Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON was sufficiently sublime to warrant its association with this lofty Canadian enterprise, the little matter of seven and a half millions of money was no object.

The commercial necessity for a railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at this point certainly demanded the erection of a reliable and durable structure; its importance to the country, whether it could be conveniently afforded or not, warranted a stupendous undertaking. But building the Victoria tubular bridge, as it now stands, was another matter altogether, since an equally strong and probably quite as durable iron bridge could have been erected for less than one-quarter of its cost; and then BARING BROTHERS might have kept the half dozen millions, and the Grand Trunk Railway would hardly have been brought under the hammer—the almost certain result of this wild extravagance.

It appears that the cost of the masonry—the 24 piers and two enormous abutments—of the Victoria Bridge, was above five millions of dollars. Nor would a quarter of the piers and longer tubes have helped the matter. Mr. FAIRBAIRN estimates that tubes 1,800 to 2,000 feet long would barely support themselves, without any load. But Mr. ROEBLING is building a suspension bridge of 1,224 feet span over the Kentucky River, and since the strength of a bridge is in either case a matter of calculation, any one may see that six suspended spans of 1,200 feet each, over the St. Lawrence, would have answered every purpose, while they would have reduced the cost and weight of the superstructure, the number of piers from 24 to 5, and the total expense of the works from seven and a half to one and a half—or, at most, two millions of dollars. It is, of course, necessary to limit the speed of trains on suspension bridges, simply to avoid the excessive strain due only to excessive vibration; but it is highly probable that all the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the next fifty years, could be got across the St. Lawrence at five miles an hour. Besides, the interest on the money that might have been saved, would have erected a new suspension bridge as often as required.

The Victoria Bridge, however, is a magnificent fact. It will survive all our discussions; it will outlive all our rotten tressles as they drop into abysses with midnight trains; it will continue to gird two countries, stretching from shore to shore in simple and unchanging grandeur, a lasting monument to the skill and perseverance of its builders, however wide and deep the bankruptcy which it may occasion. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has something to show for its money. And in all these things the general public takes a grim satisfaction. Besides, going out in a blaze of glory is elegant, if not sublime. Happy the institution, which, in the fullness of time, (with grace,) if it must pass away, is finally inclosed in so splendid a coffin by a silver rivet driven by the Royal right hand of the Prince of Wales.

Such are the unfortunate but not ignoble results of extravagance. Our British cousins know them by heart. And, indeed, so long as they are willing to call the Victoria and Britannia Bridges, the Thames and Box Tunnels, and the Great Western Railway generally, nothing more than works of art, we will admire and praise these masterpieces, without limit.

But our neighbors are not the only offenders against engineering truth; *our* railway managers have a little foible of their own, and it is just the opposite of the brilliant folly of our cousins. While our British friends roll up for their works a gigantic capital account, on which they cannot earn an appreciable dividend, we deprive our works of money enough to give them health and vigor, and then they eat up not only their earnings in expenses of maintenance, but, too often, themselves besides. We have adopted the equally insane doctrine that saving first cost is economy; and we have hammered our heavy engines and clumsy trains to pieces over mud roads and poor iron—all very cheap at the start—when the extra first cost of a fair amount of drainage and ballast, and a moderately good superstructure, would have been saved out of repairs and renewals in a single year. Now, what have we to show when such railways as these come under the auctioneer's hammer? What royal ceremonials lend unearthly splendors to their departing moments?

For the noble tube of the St. Lawrence we have tottering tressles; for permanent way we have the *débris* of junk-shops; for lightning expresses we have muddy cabooses hobbling at twenty miles an hour; for ample stalls of sleek iron horses, we have leaky sheds jammed full of rusty machinery. And away in that lonely clump of trees by the river bank, far from the sight and hearing of men, as the alternate rain and sun eat up the wooden fabric that spans the fatal gulf, the Prince of Darkness is hovering, day after day, to fulfill *his* terrible mission. Who of us will hear the crashes and groans of that ceremonial?

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Summer Cruise of the Practice-ship Plymouth—Experiments with Life-Saving Apparatus—Continuance of the Pony Express, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

Commander CRAVEN's official report of the Summer cruise of the practice-ship *Plymouth*, was received at the Navy Department to-day. The only point of special interest is his notice of DAVIS's boat-lowering and detaching apparatus. The report says: "The cry of 'Man overboard' was given when the ship was going at the rate of eight knots; the life buoy was let go, a boat was lowered, the ship brought to, the body picked up, the boat brought alongside again and hoisted up in her place, the ship filled away and was standing on her course under all sail in seven minutes and twenty seconds from the time the first alarm was given." The report further shows that the life-boat was loosed from her grippings, lowered and detached in twenty-five seconds, without arresting the headway of the vessel. The boat was drawn up and secured again in one minute.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the extension of the mail contract from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City with the Central Overland Company, W. H. RUSSELL, President. This insures the continuance of the Pony Express. It was rumored to-day that FIZELIN had received the contract. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, just returned from Kansas, had a conversation with the President and the Secretary of the Interior to-day, with a view to procure a postponement of the land sales in Kansas. This subject will receive an early Executive consideration. The reason for the application is the extreme and wide-spread suffering from the failure of the crops in that Territory. Mr. HYATT will proceed to Boston to-morrow, for the purpose of raising means of relief.

The Postmaster-General has extended the contract from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, with the present contractors, the Central Overland Mail Company, W. H. RUSSELL, President. This insures the continuance of the Pony Express.

Commissioner GREENWOOD to-day returned from an official visit to the Cheyenne and Arapahoes, in the Pike's Peak country, having arranged with them the basis of a treaty. These Indians continue to be friendly, and some of their Chiefs will exert themselves to induce the Kioways and Comanches to be on peaceful terms with the United States.

Gen. TOTTEN is, until further orders, to be employed as Inspector of Fortifications.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Carrie Sanford* brings Tampico advices of the 5th inst. GARAY, the Mexican Minister of the Treasury, had resigned. The Liberals were operating against Guadalajara, and the city was daily expected to fall. Efforts were making to raise money to defend the capital, and a new forced loan was talked of.

The schooner *Daniel Godwin*, from Lavacca for Pensacola, has been lost on Last Island. All hands saved.

News from New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 15.

The New-Mexican Mail, with dates of the 1st inst., arrived to-night.

The campaign against the Navajoe Indians has commenced in earnest. Four hundred Utahs have been employed by special agent PFEIFFER; also 800 Mexicans and Pueblo Indians have taken the field with the regular army. It is thought they will make a clean sweep, and whip the Indians into submission.

Five men, while haying twenty miles this side of Fort Union a few days ago, were attacked by Indians, and two killed, the other three making their escape.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 15.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in this city this morning, and in the afternoon addressed an immense audience on Campus Martius. His speech was mainly in reply to that of Gov. SEWARD's, delivered last week. There is a grand torchlight procession this evening. Mr. DOUGLAS leaves for Kalamazoo to-morrow morning, where he will speak in the afternoon.

State Politics.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Breckinridge Democrats of this County have nominated JOSEPH P. LANE, of Middleport, for Sheriff, with a full County ticket. A. STEWART PENNIES, of this village, and EDMUND H. LALER, of Niagara, were nominated for the Assembly.

Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Monday, Oct. 15.

Official returns from all the organized and settled Counties in Nebraska Territory, give DAILY, Republican, for Congress, 162 majority.

Fatal Affray at Van Buren, Ark.

VAN BUREN, Monday, Oct. 15.

After a regimental muster which was held here to-day, three persons, named RUFUS and JACKSON COVINGTON, brothers, and RICHARD, a son of the latter, were killed by two brothers named SILAS and BENJ. EDWARDS, and several others were badly cut and otherwise injured on both sides. An old feud had existed between the parties, but the EDWARDS, who have long been the terror of this part of the State, were the aggressors. While trying to make their escape, they were overtaken a short distance from town by the constable and his posse, and lodged in jail. A large crowd nearly succeeded in taking the prisoners from the constable, and hanging them in the street; and afterward surrounded the jail for that purpose, but were finally pacified. The people are much excited, and it is feared that the prisoners will yet be lynched. It is the most atrocious affair ever known here.

A Case of Kidnapping.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 15.

An outrageous case of kidnapping occurred in Galena in the latter part of September. A negro named JERRY BOYD, 45 years of age, his wife, a mulatto, 35 years, and daughter 14, were induced to go to Iowa to work on a farm. On the 8th of this month the man was found near Iowa City murdered. It is supposed that becoming suspicious, he was killed by the kidnappers that they might retain possession of the woman.

The citizens of Galena have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the kidnappers.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The interior of the edifice occupied by the Kentucky School of Medicine, at the corner of Fifth and Greene streets, was burned this morning. Loss $5,000. The Museum and Cabinet were saved. The lectures will be continued at the Hospital without interruption. The edifice will be restored in a few weeks.

The Pittsburgh Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 15.

The reported loss sustained by the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, by the fire on Sunday morning, was greatly exaggerated. It will not exceed $10,000, and the loss of the engines will not in any manner affect the regular running of the cars.

The Weather.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Monday, Oct. 15.

There was a slight fall of snow last night, covering the neighboring hills to the depth of half an inch.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 15.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of about three inches. It is now fast disappearing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 15.

We had a heavy white frost here this morning.

Sentence of a Mail Robber.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Oct. 15.

JOHN WITCOMB, the mail robber, was, to-day, sentenced to State Prison for ten years.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 15.

The United States steamer *Richmond* sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 15—1 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand and rate unchanged; sales 600 bbls. WHEAT in good request and market better; sales 41,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 07½; 47,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 13; 12,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio at $1 20@$1 21; and 1,200 bushels White do., at $1 30. Corn firmer, with a fair inquiry; sales 3,500 bushels Canadian on private terms. BARLEY firm; sales 1,000 bushels at 65½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,270 bbls. Wheat, 41,500 bush. Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, and 8,000 bushels Barley. Exports—2,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, and 125,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct 15—4 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and in better demand; sales 20,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 19; 6,000 bush. choice do. at $1 20; 15,000 bush. choice No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 15; 6,000 bush. Winter Red Western at $1 30; 2,000 bush. White Canadian at $1 36. Corn quiet. The advance in freights checks the shipping demand. BARLEY firm; sales 6,000 bush. Upper Lake Canadian at 68c.; 7,000 bush. do. at 75c., and 6,000 bush. do., deliverable all this month, at 76c. RYE unchanged. Canal freights continue very scarce, and Prohibits. Grain advanced ½c.@1c.; Flour 40c.; Wheat 12c. Oats 4c.; Corn 13c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—22,000 bush. Wheat; 42,000 bush. Corn; 20,000 bush. Barley; 12,500 bush. Rye; 100 bush. Peas. *Canal Shipments*—761 bbls. Flour; 76,100 bush. Wheat; 33,400 bush. Corn; 17,700 bush. Barley; 50,000 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR very active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $5 70@$5 90 for common State; $5 75@$6 75 for extra. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 10,000 bush., principally choice Michigan, at $1 55; red Western at $1 31; red State at $1 30@$1 32. CORN—A large supply pressing on the market; sales 30,000 bush. at 67c. for Western mixed, principally at 68c. OATS very active, and a shade higher; sales 25,000 bush., at 36c. State and Canada East. BARLEY in good demand for choice lots of Canada; supply good; sales 11,000 bush. Canada East at 81c.; 20,000 bush. Canada West at 83c.@85c., and 7,000 bush. State four-rowed at 76c.@77c. The lake-water receipts of Barley for the 14 week in October are 284,000 bush., against 133,000 bush. in 1859. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 22½c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales 73,000 bush. els at 90c. for Northwestern Club; 82½c.@83c. for No. 1; and 85c.@86c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull, and 1c. lower; sales 16,000 bushels at 37c., in store. OATS firm. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS advanced 2c.; engagements were made at 18c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ₱ cent premium.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 15—1 P. M.

FLOUR very active; sales 4,000 bbls. WHEAT market better; sales 5,000 bushels. Choice White Michigan at $1 55; red Western, $1 22; red State, $1 30@$1 32. CORN less firm; sales 30,000 bushels Western mixed at 67c.@68c. OATS very active; sales 30,000 bushels State and Canada East at 35½c.@36c. BARLEY in good supply and demand; choice lots very firm; sales 6,000 bushels Canada East at 81c.; 21,000 bushels Canada West at 83c.@85c.; 7,700 bushels State at 75c.@76c. WHISKY, 23¼c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-street and Ohio at $5 75; City Mills, $5 60. WHEAT firm; red, $1 30@$1 40; white, $1 45@$1 55. CORN firm; yellow 70c.@72c.; white, 70c.@73c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $19 25; Prime, $14 50. LARD, 12c. COFFEE firm at 14¼c.@15¼c. WHISKY dull at 22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—The market is firm; sales to-day 12,500 bales. Prices are stiffer, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR—Fair, 9c. MOLASSES, 41½c. FLOUR quiet at $5 87½@$6. PROVISIONS have a declining tendency. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR active, and advanced 12½c. in some cases. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; White, $1 41@$1 50; Red, $1 30@$1 35½. CORN active; Yellow at 73½c., and a lot new, the first of the season, at 70c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKEY steady at 22½c.@23c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR very dull at $5@$5 10. WHISKY firmer at 18½c. BACON easier, with more sellers than buyers; Shoulders, 8¼c.@9c.; Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,800 bales, at an advance of ⅛c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c.

What the Ultraists of the South Expect from Lincoln's Election.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 11.

THE TERRORS OF SUBMISSION.—A few days since, we endeavored to show that the pictures of ruin and desolation to the South, which the submissionists to Black Republican domination were so continually drawing, to "fright us from our propriety," were unreal and false. We propose now to reverse the picture, and to show what will probably be the consequences of a submission of the Southern States to the rule of Abolitionism at Washington, in the persons of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN, should they be elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

1. The first effect of the submission of the South, to the installation of Abolitionists in the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, must be a powerful consolidation of the strength of the Abolition party at the North. Success, generally strengthens. If, after all the threats of resistance and disunion, made in Congress and out of Congress, the Southern States sink down into acquiescence, the demoralization of the South will be complete. Add the patronage resulting from the control of ninety-four thousand offices, and the expenditure of eighty millions of money annually, and they must be irresistible in controlling the General Government.

2. To plunder the South for the benefit of the North, by a new Protective Tariff, will be one of their first measures of Northern sectional dominion; and, on the other hand, to exhaust the treasury by sectional schemes of appropriation, will be a congenial policy.

3. Immediate danger will be brought to Slavery, in all the Frontier States. When a party is enthroned at Washington, in the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, whose creed it is, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Laws, the *under*-ground railroad, will become an *over*-ground railroad. The tenure of slave property will be felt to be weakened; and the slaves will be sent down to the Cotton States for sale, and the Frontier States *enter on the policy of making themselves Free States.*

4. With the control of the Government of the United States, and an organized and triumphant North to sustain them, the Abolitionists will renew their operations upon the South with increased courage. The thousands in every country, who look up to power and make gain out of the future, will come out in support of the Abolition Government. The Brownlows and Bouts, in the South will multiply. They will organize, and from being a Union Party, to support an Abolition Government, they will become, like the Government they support, Abolitionists. *They will have

[Advertisement.]

Joseph P. Bumpus, M. D., offers his professional services at his residence in the Grandenburg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 9 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. B. treats all diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties are made a specialty, and are skillfully and successfully treated.

Ladies suffering from these complaints or who require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms during the time of confinement, can be received in the Institution, at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. Joseph P. Bumpus, Resident Physician Grandenburg Company, No. 9 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. Bumpus is permitted to refer to
Horace Greeley, of the New-York Tribune.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Corporal Punishment and Moral Education.—The misery of the end and the truth of the other made perfectly plain, by a proper understanding of the principles of Physiology, which teach that a knowledge of a child's temperament and mental indications will enable persons to bring up their children, not by restraining them, which is dangerous, but by a proper direction of their powers, which may be understood by a physiological examination. Call at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Remarkable Superiority! Economy!—Three most desirable recommendations, so anxiously sought for by judicious housekeepers and so seldom met with, will be found combined in the immense stock of carpeting, oil cloths, matting, &c., which Hiram Anderson offers to his numerous customers this Fall, and from the number who daily visit this famous carpet house, we judge the advantages of purchasing at No. 50 Bowery are duly appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

Penmanship and Book-keeping.—All who join Goldsmith's writing and book-keeping classes this week, will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent from his regular charges. The Academy consists of six handsomely furnished parlors, admirably adapted to adult pupils, ladies or gentlemen. Private instruction daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Nos. 821 and 823 Broadway, corner of 31st-st.

[Advertisement.]

The "National Guard."—This comfortable and attractive fabric of undress Hats for young gentlemen, one of Knox's latest achievements in his pursuit of novelty, has proved a most decided hit, the demand requiring his best efforts to meet it. Knox's Promenade Hat has also earned by its beauty universal appreciation. Buy your Hats at his establishment, No. 213 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Paris Felt Hats,
of the Latest Styles,
Just received per steamer
Vanderbilt.
Beers & Co., No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

When the Prince of Wales inquired for Barnum, at his Museum the other day, he doubtless considered him the greatest wonder of the establishment, although he had just seen the Sea Lion, Siamese twins, What Is It, Albinos, &c., all of which are on exhibition there to-day.

[Advertisement.]

An Unfailing Test.—Dr. Holloway guarantees that his Pills and Ointment will effectually cure the most malignant ulcers, old sores or bad legs, independent of their age and nature, or whether they are constitutional or acquired.

Why are our Young Men
SO PREMATURELY GRAY?
Various reasons may be assigned, but the great and unquestionable reason is that they do not use
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
THE MOST EFFICIENT AND POPULAR PREPARATION FOR SAVING, RESTORING AND RENOVATING
THE HAIR,
EVER BESTOWED UPON MANKIND.
Depôt and sales office, No. 129 Greenwich-st.; also for sale at No. 577 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 135 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 2d-av.; and 26th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Braiders, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dressmakers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, tree-makers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dyes—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, has introduced the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Eureka Sewing Machines, Price $50.
WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 495 Broadway.
Agents wanted in every city and town.

Christadoro's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire mystery. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braids, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 260 Broadway.

Boys', Girls' and Infants Hats
In every style, at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Thompson—Reynolds.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 12, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. John I. Thompson, of New-Jersey, to Miss Alice Reynolds, of New-Orleans.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

Van Vleits—Saxton.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Oct. 12, by Rev. W. H. Taylor, Benson Van Vleits and Kate B. Saxton, daughter of Edwin S. Saxton, Esq.

Stoutenburgh—Bierwirth.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Fred. A. Farley, D. D., C. August Stoltenfoht, to Ida, daughter of Leopold Bierwirth, Esq.

Wilson—Bacheldor.—In Passaic, N. J., on Friday evening, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Paschal Strong, Henry N. Wilson, of Brooklyn, to Miss Julia, eldest daughter of Charles Batchelor, Esq.

James—Yates.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 14, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Edward H. James, M. D., of this City, to James M., daughter of James D. Yates, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I.

Norton—Hollet.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by the father of the bride, Dr. L. H. Norton, of Bridgeport, and Miss Amelia W. Hollet, of the former place.

Mowers—Twining.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., Gordon Mowers to Louisa A. Twining, daughter of the late James Teisseire,

DIED.

Titus.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 14, suddenly, of peritonitis, Conklin Titus, aged 68 years.

His brother, Ancel Titus and family, his brother-in-law, Daniel Van Cortlan, and family, members of Neptune Club, the active and honorary members of Engine Company No. 14, members of Exempt Association and the Fire Department in general, also the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 40 Howard-st.

Robertson.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, James P., son of R. A. Robertson, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. A. Trowbridge, No. 100 West 48th-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

Dixey.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, William H. Dixey, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, James M. Dietz, West 43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., (north side,) on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Wiegand.—In Brooklyn on Sunday evening, Oct. 14, of consumption, Sophia, the beloved wife of Charles Wiegand, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Wyckoff-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Johnston.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Oct. 15, Mary Gertrude, daughter of James S. and Martha E. Johnston, aged 3 years and 28 days.

Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 54 Remsen-st., Williamsburgh, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Rogers.—In Manhasset, Long Island, on First day evening, Oct. 14, Morris M. Rogers, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at the Friends Meeting House, Manhasset, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Sanderson.—In Whitehouse, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 15, Esther O., wife Col. David Sanderson.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her brothers, Isaac G. and Bowie Kane, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence. Her remains will be taken to Hope Presbyterian Church, Fl., for interment. The train leaves at 6 o'clock A. M.

Gilmer.—In Yonkers, on Saturday, Oct. 13, of typhoid fever, G. J. Gilmer, of Edom, Bryan County, Ga., aged 23 years.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

Labatut.—On Monday evening, Oct. 15, Mr. John Labatut, son of the late J. M. J. Labatut.

Further notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by the slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to a great extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine for which death is certain, or worse than death is dreaded for life, cannot sleep himself into the feeling that he is safe. Whereas, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE,

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this simplicity and safe motor

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL ENGINES, employed for lithographic and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and carriage; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting grass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for plaiting hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and purging coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$200
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	650
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,750
Double 32-inch	2,500
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 154 Duane-st.
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 491, Oct. 15, 1860.
12, 9, 50, 57, 13, 56, 74, 38, 61, 8, 34, 32, 73.
Class No. 492, Oct. 15, 1860.
31, 38, 51, 62, 78, 11, 32, 56, 6, 23, 54, 55, 74.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 15, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

First Premium at New-York State Fair, Elmira,
First Premium at National Fair, St. Louis,
First Premium at New-Jersey State Fair, Elizabeth,
First Premium at numerous County Fairs,
Taken this Fall by
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

The reporter of the *Tribune* says of it: "Of pumps for farm use, I still look upon WEST'S PUMP, of the ordinary size, as the best that I am acquainted with, it being all iron, not liable to get out of repair, and easily repaired if it does, and not liable to freeze up in Winter. It operates easily, both as a suction and force-pump."

The *Daily News* reporter says: "I will not neglect to notice an invention which struck me as supplying a long-felt need 'around the house.' We have had force-pumps in plenty before now, but none to equal WEST'S Improved Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing, Lifting and Forcing Pump, sold by J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, New-York. This pump is wonderfully simple and powerful, and will work with equal beauty in deep wells or shallow waters, throwing a stream to a great distance. It is shown here by Mr. Wells, a scientific gentleman, who sells and erects the celebrated Otis Lightning Rods."

We also make large sizes of these pumps, adapted for every place where liquids are to be raised, and we can furnish testimony to convince any inquirer that they are the Best and Cheapest in use.

Pipe and Hose of all kinds on hand.

J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

15 SECOND-HAND HERRING'S SAFES, including the celebrated Ball, Black & Co.'s Safe, made by Herring, believed to be the largest in the country. Also, new styles and patterns of Lillie's Dining-Room and House Safe, well worth an examination.

30 HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, have been used in taking 9 First-class Premiums during the past three months. For sale at a discount. These Scales have five Patents, work on *every particular*, or shall be taken away.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 293 Broadway,
(First block below Astor House, New-York.)

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.
JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL SPEAK ON TEMPERANCE AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17,
at 8 o'clock P. M.

Introductory address by Prof. Amasa McCoy, of Albany, Corresponding Secretary of World's Temperance Committee, (late Editor of *Prohibitionist*.)

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411; Randolph's, No. 688; and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 817 Broadway; also at the door.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

NEW POLKA. "THE PRINCE'S OWN."

This will be found to be one of the most brilliant polkas which has appeared for a long time. It will be published in full in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 6, Ready on THURSDAY next. Composed by P. Hermion. To be had of all news-agents. Copies mailed free on receipt of stamps, by A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York. Price Three Cents per copy.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

One of the most prevalent, and, at the same time, most troublesome and painful diseases that attend the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all without effect. Dr. J. HOSTETTER, an experienced and celebrated Physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for the Bitters, and the universal success attending its use, have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

FLORENCE [illegible]
By Prince [illegible]

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of Tuesday, Oct. 16, will contain the Third [illegible] of Prince sketches.

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, [illegible] in addition to the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

articles designed for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

Price per Annum Nine Dollars, in advance.

Served by carriers in this City or Brooklyn, or mailed for any length of time at a proportionate rate.

Single copies are always obtainable from the nearest news-agents or news-boys.

Parties residing west of Broadway can have the Third Edition left at their residence on notifying E. E. England, No. 143 West 17th-st.

J. E. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

When Olive Tar is taken from Sugar, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

When Olive Tar is applied, its magnetic or constitutional curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. E. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,

are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
They Revitalize and Purify the Blood,
They Impart Energy to the Nervous System,
They Invigorate the Liver,
They Strengthen the Digestion,
They Regulate the Secretions of the Body,
And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from the following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

Gen. Law, Esq., 54th-av., New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Cole, Hartford, Conn.
Col. Chas. May, U. S. A.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
Rev. Edward Beecher, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
Rev. D. W. Crowe, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
Rev. O. F. A. Stebbins, Butternuts, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")

The best articles made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE.
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 325 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 325 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

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ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

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328 AND 330 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

THE CELEBRATED PATENT CHANE BIT,
For holding and controlling the most vicious horse, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BALLOU'S
BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measure from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 499 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

"THE PRINCE'S BALL."
A HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL POEM.
BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
Author of "The Diamond Wedding," etc.
Handsomely Illustrated
from designs by Henry L. Stephens.
The Publisher of
VANITY FAIR
would announce to the trade and the public that the third and last portion of this very successful Poem will appear in this week's issue, No. 43, (ready Wednesday, Oct. 17.)

Part III.—THE ACADEMY BALL—The Crowning Night—Mortality among Mantuamakers—The *Vanderbilt's* Cargo—"Jewels from Florence and Silks from France"—What Columbia V. prayed for at Grace Church, Irving-place—"Our Best Society"—The Couple who were not Admitted—The Couple who were Admitted—Presbyterians Turned Shakers—A Grand Crash—What the Prince Thought—Out under the Stars—What the Man in the Moon thought of
THE BALL.
VANITY FAIR
No. 42,
containing the first two parts of
"THE PRINCE'S BALL,"
supplied to order
From our Electrotype Plates.
NEWSMEN
will please
Send in their Orders Early,
LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors,
No. 113 Nassau-st.,
New-York.

ANOTHER YET!!!
"BEFORE THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON."
A BEAUTIFUL AND ORIGINAL POEM BY
Richard H. Stoddard,
Will also be published in
VANITY FAIR, THIS WEEK.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,283 Post-office, New-York
F. & R. FRENCH.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to target companies at greatly reduced prices, by
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

De CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS POEM
ON
"BROADWAY,"
at Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING, 16th inst.

On Exhibition for a few days only the Supper Set, consisting of China and Glass, made by us for the use of the
PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
at the great ball at the Academy of Music, on the night of the 12th inst.
W. J. F. DAILEY, & Co., 631 Broadway.

Do you want luxuriant whiskers or moustaches?—If you do, and your Beard won't grow, use my ONGUENT, which will force the Beard or Moustache to grow on the smoothest face in a few weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. Price, $1. Sold by dealers generally.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
A CONFLAGRATION PREVENTED!
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE SAVED
BY USING
THE HYDROPULT.

Read the following letter from Thomas McElrath, Esq., Secretary of the American Institute:

American Institute, New-York, Oct. 12, 1860.

American Hydropult Company: In compliance with the request of one of the officers of the Company, I take great pleasure in certifying to the efficiency of the Hand-Engine, or Portable Pump, which you do proper to call the Hydropult, or *water thrower*. At the late fair of the Institute, at Palace Garden, in lighting the gas for the evening fire was communicated to some light ornaments, and the flames quickly communicated with the canvass and board ceiling of the roof. The roof was so high that there were no means of reaching the fire, by ladders or otherwise, and one of your Hydropults being on exhibition, it occurred to one of the floor-clerks of the exhibition to bring it into use.

With a single pail of water and this little instrument the fire was almost instantly extinguished. It was the general impression that three or four minutes' delay would have resulted in the certain destruction of the building, and all present concurred in the opinion, or rather in the certain conviction, that the Hydropult saved the Institute from a similar calamity which, on the same day of the month two years before, laid the Crystal Palace in ashes. Very respectfully,

THOMAS McELRATH,
Corresponding Secretary American Institute.
From the New-York Tribune.

Fire at the American Institute Fair.—It may be remembered that on the night of the 5th of October, 1858, the Crystal Palace, in which the Annual Fair of the American Institute was being held at the time, caught fire by some accident, and was completely destroyed. Singular to relate, on the night of the 5th of this October, last Friday, at the same hour, and under almost similar circumstances, one of the main buildings in which the Institute Fair was being held at Palace Gardens, took fire, and very narrowly escaped destruction. The janitor was lighting the gas, when he accidentally ignited some fancy festoonings in the hall, and in an instant the flames were overleaping each other in all directions, and at such a height that it was impossible to throw water on them by ordinary means. Fortunately for the exhibitors and visitors, one of the articles on exhibition at the time was Voss's Hydropult, a pump with hose and suction pipe attached—so light that it could be carried about by a child—yet capable of drawing the water from a pail, tub or reservoir, and sending it to a great height. One of the waiters in the refreshment saloon seized this little force-pump and threw several pails of water through it up to the fire, and extinguished the flames in a few minutes. Had it not been for the Hydropult, the entire building and all its valuable contents must have been consumed. The Managers of the Fair awarded the highest medal to the American Hydropult Company, in recognition of the valuable service which it rendered them in this emergency.

Many conflagrations have been prevented by the use of this simple instrument.

It can be used for all purposes for which a hydrant or force-pump is applicable and in situations where other contrivances are useless.

For sale by the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. 151 Nassau-st., and No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

The Clothing Trade.

Retail prices current of the season
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos.
68
and Fulton-st.
68

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 15
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$3 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

SUITS.

Complete Black Cloth Suits	$10 to 30
Cassimere Suits to match	$8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
66
EVANS, and Fulton-st.
68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

Gas Fixtures and Gas Fitting,
707 BROADWAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital.—The introductory Lecture to the regular course of instruction will be delivered by Prof. Dorrnus, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, in the College, 12th-st., near 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.

The Medical Profession, Students of Medicine, and the public generally, are respectfully invited.

By order of the Trustees. E. D. MORGAN, President.

NEW BOOKS.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS:

EDUCATION.
INTELLECTUAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL.
By
HERBERT SPENCER.
Author of "Social Statics;" "The Principles of Psychology," and "Essays, Scientific, Political and Speculative."
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

A CARD.

The undersigned having lately established the splendid and extensive Brewery, known as
HAMMER'S PATENT STEAM BREWERY,
located on 126th and 128th sts. and 4th-av., Harlem, New-York City, which is now in successful operation, and where he is constantly manufacturing the magnificent beverage known as
HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE,
having a large and rapidly increasing business and finding that the constant labor incident to a business of such magnitude with its demands on his time are overtasking his physical powers, he has concluded to accept the aid of one or two thorough energetic business men, and will therefore entertain propositions from parties of respectable standing who may under such auspicious circumstances be desirous of obtaining an interest as partner in the above named establishment.

It may be proper to remark that, owing to the peculiar and superior quality of Hammer's Champagne Ale, all sales are effected entirely for cash, and although the article was first introduced to the trade only about eighteen months since, the demand for it is already extensive and is constantly increasing. The Brewery is replete with the most useful machines and apparatus, invented and patented by the proprietor, and is considered to be, although not the most extensive, yet the most perfect Brewery in the world. All necessary means and facilities to extend the business to any amount, are on hand.
A. HAMMER.

Columbian Engine Company, No. 14.—At a meeting of the honorary and exempt members of the above Company, held on Monday evening, Oct. 15, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The unexpected information of the decease of one of our old associates has been summarily brought to our notice, one who in years past we have been associated with in terms of intimacy, both as fireman and citizen, be it

Resolved, That we receive the tidings of the demise of Conklin Titus with unfeigned regret, and mourn his departure from this life, looking upon it as one of the events that should caution us to prepare for our own arrival at the terminus of the voyage of life.

Resolved, That the members, honorary and exempt, of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, be requested to join with us in paying the last tribute of respect to one whose pride and boast has been Columbian Engine Company, No. 14—to meet at No. 40 Howard-st., this day, at 2 o'clock.

HENRY B. VENN, Chairman.
Anthony P. McCarty, Secretary.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A waiter, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care of plate and the various duties in the above capacity; can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability; has no objections to a country situation. Any commands left for F. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to for two days.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between JOHN ANDERSON and ELIZA WALKER, under the name of JOHN ANDERSON & CO., has been dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by ELIZA WALKER, at No. 561 3d-av., corner 39th-st.
JOHN ANDERSON,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1860. ELIZA WALKER.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at 185 East 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a competent single young man who perfectly understands his business; City reference given. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

[illegible] Tuesday, October 16, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF A [illegible]
by the Board of Supervisors, [illegible]
"Resolved, That the Commissioners of Elections be authorized to advertise in the following newspapers, viz: The Herald, Times, Tribune, Evening Post, New-Yorker, Democratic Review, Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Express, Evening Post and Day Book, the places of holding elections in the several Election Districts."

The voters of the several Election Districts throughout the City are hereby notified that the following [illegible] have been designated for registering their names:

Jos. B. YOUNG, Chairman.

FIRST WARD.
First District, at No. 32 Greenwich-street.
Second District, at No. 83 Green-street.
Third District, at No. 114 Greenwich-street.
Fourth District, at No. 13 Carmine-street.
Fifth District, at No. 391 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.
First District, at No. 2 Theatre-alley.
Second District, at Bunting-alley.

THIRD WARD.
First District, at No. 140 Greenwich-street.
Second District, at No. 49 Robinson-street.
Third District, at No. 283½ Greenwich-street.
Fourth District, at No. 3 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.
First District, at No. 11 Jacob-street.
Second District, at Shakespeare Hotel, corner of William and Duane streets.
Third District, No. 10 New-Bowery.
Fourth District, No. 80 Cherry-street.
Fifth District, No. 45 James-street.
Sixth District, No. 63 Cherry-street.
Seventh District, No. 46 Catharine-street.

FIFTH WARD.
First District, No. 125 Franklin-street.
Second District, No. 24 Wiles-street.
Third District, No. 33 Leonard-street.
Fourth District, No. 4 Beach-street.
Fifth District, No. 183 Duane-street.
Sixth District, No. 267 Greenwich-street.
Seventh District, No. 14 Laight-street.
Eighth District, No. 472 Canal-street.

SIXTH WARD.
First District, No. 1 Tryon-row.
Second District, Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third District, No. 28 City Hall-place.
Fourth District, No. 123 Leonard-street.
Fifth District, No. 23 Centre-street.
Sixth District, No. 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh District, No. 7 Bayard-street.
Eighth District, No. 88 Elm-street.
Ninth District, Atlantic Garden, corner of Elizabeth and Walker streets.

SEVENTH WARD.
First District, No. 69 East Broadway.
Second District, No. 126 Cherry-street.
Third District, No. 129 Madison

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced and trustworthy young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would do plain sewing, or assist with the washing. Has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 48 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl, to do the up-stairs work in a family where other help is kept; wages $7 per month. Good reference. Inquire, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at No. 428 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing, or would attend children. A Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as above. Call at her last place, No. 62 10th-st., between 4th and 5th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation in a small private family to do the chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and care children; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has two years good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 11th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do any fly, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; kind of plain sewing, or would take care of children; can come well recommended from her last place. Call, this week only, at No. 96 18th-st., between 6th and 7th aves. for two days, at No. 96 18th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chamber maid and waitress, and would assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to go traveling with a lady, to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 128 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will assist with the care of children; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 14th-st., corner 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewing; is willing to fire a little; plain sewing and chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, No. 218 West 38th-st., one door west of 7th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 62 10th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; would take the charge of one or two children; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 62 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat and faithful person; willing to assist with any light work; has lived over five years in her last place. Call at No. 119 9th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 132 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 6 years. Call at No. 134 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or mind children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th aves., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or stewardess; can cut and fit children's clothing; good City references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, or plain sewer; has lived at her present place for three years; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 192 2d-av., corner of 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small family; best of City references given if required. Call at No. 84 West 40th-st., top floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch woman, a situation as chamber-maid and fine laundress in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 202 East 19th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references. Apply at 155 West 29th-st., for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, or as nurse; best of City reference given. Call at No. 305 21st-st., between 1st and 2d aves., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat and quick plain sewer, and will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting alone; would take care of children and do plain sewing; can do embroidery; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., two flight of stairs, in back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework for a small family; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A tidy, respectable English girl wishes a situation in a private family in the City, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; is also a good seamstress; would be willing and obliging. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 408 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer in a private family; call for 2 days at No. 67 West 18th-st., third house from 6th-av. Has the best of city reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman desires a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking in the best style; makes every description of preserves; is neat, of an obliging disposition, and economical in her kitchen; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Apply at No. 39 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in all its branches, by a competent, trustworthy woman with excellent City reference; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes, and the European and American modes of cooking. Call at or address No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., 2d floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent baker; is careful in all that is placed in her charge; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands the making of turtle soup and all other kinds of soups; has lived twelve years in one family. Call, for three days, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a Scotch Protestant; understands all kinds of soup, game, pastries and jellies, baking bread and biscuit, &c. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 39 6th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good cook and baker; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good City references. Call at No. 67 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., back room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 31st-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business in a ligiously dispensed; with such else would be happy and contented, and willing to work; none others need apply; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 9th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived for several years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, competent girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in magnificent style; or as chambermaid and waitress; also, as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, ice-creams. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as laundress and to assist in chamberwork, if required; or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 213 Water-st., between Gold and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY a young woman who is not afraid of work, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Also wanted, a situation as cook and housekeeper, or private cook in a gentleman's family, by an experienced and well recommended woman. Apply at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity many years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A STEADY PERson, a situation as nurse; she is very capable of taking care of children; is a very competent infant's nurse, and can do good plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH NURSE WITH THE highest recommendations, wishes a situation to nurse an infant, or an elderly lady, being fully competent. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 11 Laight-st. corner of St. John's Lane, canal-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear. Call or address a note.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted, by two Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having lived only in one place, and in that eight years, desires a situation to take charge of children over three years of age; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. Inquire at No. 254 4th-av., from 9 till 12 A. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 56 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A HIGHLY respectable young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities, to attend on a lady or family going to New-Orleans or California; any party requiring such a person will find her an acquisition; is ready to go this week. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very responsible and highly-recommended girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of the care of an infant from its birth and from her patient and mild disposition, peculiarly adapted to the care of children; will do light chamberwork, and nurse. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable and intelligent young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; she has lived between two and three years in her last place; best of City reference if required. Can be seen until suited at No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses, and fully capable of taking hold of any plain sewing; has the best of City reference from where she has lived in the highest families. Call at No. 202 1st-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or either alone, by a middle-aged woman; understands taking care of a child from birth, and cutting and fitting children's clothing. City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 295 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced and competent woman, of mature years, employment to take entire charge of a young infant, or to have the care of older children and to do plain sewing. Unexceptionable City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended. Call at No. 113 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a woman fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 146 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress to go to New-Orleans; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, lately arrived, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and does all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; understands her business perfectly; can be highly recommended. Apply, to-day and Wednesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st. No objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., at the sewing factory, between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, boys' and girls' and ladies' dresses; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Can be seen at No. 87 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family to sew on a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 165 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and does all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do chamberwork, and make herself useful; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; has no objection to do light housework; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 305 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the fancy store, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, quick seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands making children's dresses and all kinds of family-sewing; would assist in the care of children or do light chamberwork; can give the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 362 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, lately arrived, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and does all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; understands her business perfectly; can be highly recommended. Apply, to-day and Wednesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st. No objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., at the sewing factory, between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, boys' and girls' and ladies' dresses; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Can be seen at No. 87 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family to sew on a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 165 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and does all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do chamberwork, and make herself useful; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; has no objection to do light housework; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 305 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the fancy store, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, quick seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands making children's dresses and all kinds of family-sewing; would assist in the care of children or do light chamberwork; can give the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 362 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress; would assist in the care of a grown child; the best of City references given. Call for one day at No. 118 West 27th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as seamstress, would wait on ladies, or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to go South with a family as seamstress or chambermaid, or for the City. Apply at No. 345 6th av., in the store, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as a private family, as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid. Good city reference. Inquire 117 East 28th-st., between 3d and 3d-av.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—A SITUATION wanted to travel with a family, by a respectable young woman, or to wait on an invalid; has no objection to go to any foreign port; the best of reference given. Apply or address by note, for two days, at No. 113 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waitress by a respectable girl, and has the best of city reference for years, and understands waiting perfectly; is willing kind and obliging; has no objections to assist with any other light work. Please call at 111 West 29th-st. between 6th and 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as waitress; is fully competent, and willing and obliging; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a young girl who fully understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 20th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as waitress in a private family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st. Call for one week.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT CIVIL, OBLIGing and trustworthy help, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c., call at the Servants' Institute, No. 2 East 22d-st. N. B.—We keep no girls but such as come well recommended. JOHN COOKE, Proprietor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family, or as waitress and chambermaid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1 East 20th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as waitress, or would have no objections to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; will give the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY can obtain, to-day, first-class German, English, Scotch, Protestant and other servants, capable and with good reference, at the first-class female office, No. 304 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. On hand, a competent Scotch cook and a German seamstress. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as barkeeper or light porter; he is sober and steady, and of good habits. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, as carpenter and painter; would make himself useful in various branches of industry; has the best of reference as to capability and sobriety; has no objections to any part of the country. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a married man; has no incumbrance; he understands the management and the treatment of horses and carriages well; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself useful to his employer, has 3 years' reference. Address M. B. Box No. 206 *Times* Office or No. 109 West 25th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman, is a first-rate driver, and thoroughly acquainted with every thing relating to his business; understands physicking and bleeding. Has the very best of City reference. Call or address P. H., No. 193 9th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A COMPETENT, HONEST, industrious, Protestant single man wishes a situation as coachman with some nice family; is kind and obliging; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a strictly careful driver; the best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN DESIRES a situation as coachman, and understands the care of horses, and is perfectly used to the City, and can give good reference from the last place. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st., in the rear, to B. C.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman: will make himself useful about the house; the country preferred; can give the best of reference. Address, for two days, E. A. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; understands his business in every respect, and can be recommended as such by his late employer in the City. Address D. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, strictly temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Call or address at No. 138 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., first floor, front room, for A. B.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable man, as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work. has good and satisfactory reference from both City and country. Address J. S., in care of Mr. Trainor, No. 654 Broadway.

A COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY a young Englishman and wife. (Protestants,) without incumbrance, situations; the man as coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience, and understands his business thoroughly; the woman would be willing to go as cook, washer and ironer in the same family; she understands cooking in all its branches, and both have the best of reference from the place they left. Can be seen for three days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., or a letter addressed to E. F. will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address P. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses in Europe and this country; is a good and careful driver, and a first-class groom; has good City reference, and no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself obliging to his employer; has no objection to go south, or any part of the country; has good reference. Address, for two days, P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of best families in the City. Has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' reference from the Old Country and the best City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address P. M. C., box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, in City or country; best of reference given. Call at Hagar's livery-stable, 29th-st. and Broadway, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass in hot and cold houses, grape-house and out-door plants and flowers, or would lay out a new place. Address C. H., at the seed-store No. 31 John-st., for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, TO MAKE AN engagement as gardener, by a man who understands his business in every respect, having a practical knowledge of graperies and greenhouses; also, the care of all kinds of stock suitable for a gentleman's estate. Address D. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, cows and farming in general; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, are willing to make themselves generally useful; have good reference. Address G. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

A GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations for a man and wife—the man as gardener and to take care of a horse, or to work on a farm; can milk, if required: the wife as cook or washer and ironer; are willing to make themselves useful; have good references. Call or address S. D., at W. Elliott's Seed-store, No. 31 John-st.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Protestant Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had 19 years' experience in the above capacity, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeonry, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for three days; or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to.

A WAITER.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, with the very best of testimonials for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation as waiter, in City or country; has lived for years with one of the highest families in the City of Dublin, Ireland; will be found in every respect a person suitable for his duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, industrious man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Address, by note, the German Apothecary, No. 863 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business perfectly, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply to W. E., No. 883 Broadway, at the apothecary's, between 13th and 14th sts. for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady and active man who perfectly understand his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen or address C. W., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best City references. Address LIN. No. 188 6th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a Protestant Englishman, single; good City references given; can be seen one week. Call from 10 to 12, or 2 to 4, or address F. E. No. 102 East 14th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A WORTHY PERson, a family's washing, or single gentlemen's ditto in good order and on reasonable terms; good reference given if required. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st. Call for one week.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small family; she will receive a good home, good wages and be considered as one of the family. Apply at No. 2 Prentice-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry.

A CHAMBERMAID AND A WAITER.—Wanted, two girls, one as chambermaid, to assist in washing, and the other as waiter, in a private family. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 56 9th-st., four doors west of 8th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who is a good driver and understands his business, and make himself useful around the house; reference required. Apply at No. 277 Front-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROughly understands her business, will assist in washing and ironing, and can bring good City reference; none other need apply. Call before 11 o'clock at No. 103 Waverley-place.

A DIE SINKER.—WANTED, A GOOD DIE sinker; one who understands making stencil dies. Apply at HICKCOX'S Stencil Establishment, No. 280 Pearl-st., New-York.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A THOROUGH WORKing farmer of experience, and able and willing to work. To one qualified as above a good healthy place and fair wages will be paid. Apply at office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl-sts.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SMART, ACtive, tidy girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 215 West 19th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; she must be a good seamstress, and competent to the care of a child five years old; English or Scotch preferred; good references will be required. Apply at No. 18 East 37th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE OF CONSIDERable experience, and fully competent to manage young children; the best of references required. Apply at No. 321 6th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a nurse and seamstress, also a chambermaid and waitress, with first-class City references as to character and capability; none others need apply. Call at No. 30 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., before 8 in the morning or after 6 in the evening.

A PRINTER.—WANTED, A GOOD JOB PRINTer, at No. 439 Canal-st., up stairs; wages $16 per week; situation permanent. Apply immediately.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A STEADY, experienced Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, willing to assist with light chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful in the family; the best of reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. One well recommended may apply at No. 12 West 23d-st., between 5 and 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, 15 TO 16 YEARS old, to make himself generally useful on a small place in the country. One who understands how to milk, to take care of a horse and carriage, &c., and is neat and active, and willing to accept moderate wages for the Winter, may address, with references, M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN ALL parts of the country, for a handsome and valuable work, sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 132 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST. between Portland and Carlton avs.—These three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story brown-stone basement, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, BEAUtifully situated on high ground and in a nicely improved neighborhood, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., with two lots of ground, handsomely laid out, on the south-east corner of 84th-st and 1st-av. Apply on the premises. Possession given immediately if desired.

LUMBER PROPERTY FOR SALE—IN THE State of Pennsylvania, comprising about 1,400 acres, two water-power saw-mills, several dwelling-houses, and an abundant sup

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners with 75th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late JOHN N. GRENNEBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 25 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 59th-st.

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 59th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 94th-av. and 65th-st.

30 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 59th, 60th, 64th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

On 59th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.

On 60th-av.—2 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 135th-st.

On 64th-av.—8 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.

On 106th-av.—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.

On 111th-av.—8 lots e. s. between 121st and 122d sts.

On 112th-av.—2 lot w. s. 88.03½ on 122d-st.

On 123d-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.

On 124th-st.—8 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 94th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.

On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.

On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 126th-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.

On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.

On 124th-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.

On 126th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.

On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.

On 134th-st.—3 lots n. s. 436 feet west 6th-av.

On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property is indisputable, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 15 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order, and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small; rich China vases, French paintings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book cases, easy chairs, ladies' escritoires and work tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and bedding; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of fine table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY we shall sell the contents of the large house No. 21 Clinton-place. THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 12th-st.; particulars to-morrow.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 79 VALUABLE Lots on 125th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts.,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 125th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.

On 126th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.

On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 125th-av.

On 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 125th-av.

On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 83d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 62d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—3 lots N. W. corner 62d-st.

1st-av.—3 lots S. E. 61 feet 2 in. south of 62d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

62d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

62d-st.—4 lots S. S. 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

62d-st.—3 lots S. S. 99 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., pair bay Morgan horses, about 15¾ hands high, well matched, perfectly gentle in all harness, and very stylish drivers. A light two-seat shifting top wagon, in perfect order, City made, and has been but little used. Also, a double-plated harness, made to order by Wood Gibson; cost $150.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

Pair Bay Ponies about 13¾ hands high, about 9 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and under the saddle; have been used in a phaeton, and driven by children under the saddle.

Also, a set of double harness.

A. S. MILLER TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY AT AUCTION—LARGE LOT OF household furniture carpets, mirrors, paintings, silver and glassware, elegant 7 octave pianoforte, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sale to take place at the residence of Lewis Schmidt, No. 38 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO SEGAR STORE KEEPERS, A. R. THOMPSON, will sell a large and choice stock of Segars and Meerschaum Goods, THIS MORNING, 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., in lots to suit all purchasers, also a large collection of Stuffed Birds in cases.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, featherbeds, comforters, kitchenware, &c.

JAMES GOULD, Attorney.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE cash sale of crockery, glass, and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 208 Pearl-st. A free sale of choice goods. Attend, you dealers who want cash bargains, well packed for shipping.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 15 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order, and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small; rich China vases, French paintings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book cases, easy chairs, ladies' escritoires and work tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and bedding; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of fine table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY we shall sell the contents of the large house No. 21 Clinton-place. THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 12th-st.; particulars to-morrow.

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On 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 125th-av.

On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

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AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CHURCH-ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 6 in. in front, and 80 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st, 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 56 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.

For maps of the property apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS, and HISTORY OF THE STAGE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock:

Six lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near the Central Park, and within about 100 feet of Madison-av. The street is regulated and graded, and the lots handsomely situated on the grade. Title direct from the Corporation to the present owners. Terms favorable, and sale peremptory. Maps can be obtained at the office, No. 35 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool. Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont to the world."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his office, 488 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Females of delicate habits receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 488 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

BURNSIDE'S PURE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY.—Honestly distilled from the most carefully-selected rye, and in no case offered for sale until adapted to wholesome use by age, it is at once the most palatable, as it is emphatically one of the purest beverages in the reach of the public; to the invalid as well as those in health, it commends itself for its unrivaled qualities as a stimulant of the safest, surest, and most beneficent description, and many of our most distinguished physicians are using it in their practice with the happiest results.

C. & R. N. WHITE, Sole Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies. Dr. Ward's Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1,

A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, by C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning as a Reference and a Guide to Health."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Francais.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—30,000 COPIES OF An Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MADAME BYRON, THE GREAT DOC- TRESS (spiritual) and Phrenologist, of Europe, can be consulted, as usual, at her rooms, No. 342 Bowery, near Great Jones-st. Entrance in confectionery. N. B.—Call, or address by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER, at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable, than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PEFFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

SHAW'S GAS STOVES.

This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.

CALL AND SEE, OR SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 412 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company, or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania,

The Ohio and Indiana,

The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. P. D. LANIER,
CHAS. MORAN,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Commercial Bank of Rhode Island, in Providence, and upon all bills [illegible] and deposited with the Receiver on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In order to be entitled to a dividend, [illegible] on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. LOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14th, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SU- PREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1860, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
3d-av., between 59th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIR- TEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES M. MORRISON (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE TO LOAN $40,000.—Also, $15,000 wanted on the best Chicago real estate and lands in the vicinity; from 15 to 20 per cent. guaranteed without risk. Capitalists give this your attention. It is a rare chance, as the money must be had.

G. Z. HOUSE, No. 297 Broadway, in basement.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY. —No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50

THE PRESIDENT AS AN AUTHOR.

His Engagement to Write for the Ledger Universally Applauded.

HEAR THE VOICES

PRAISE FROM ALL PARTIES.

SEE WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

From the New-York Herald.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE—THE PRESIDENT AS A NEWSPAPER WRITER.—The political history of the United States during the first 60 years of their existence has yet to be written. The journals, up to a recent period, were in the hands of small politicians, who used them to further their own ends, and did not scruple to publish the vilest personal attacks and the most odious libels upon the party leaders who were opposed to them. This course was pursued unremittingly from the time of the elder Adams up to 1826, when there was a suspension of hostilities. They broke out again in 1828, however, and rose to a remarkable height during Jackson's Administration—the old soldier paying in the end a match for all his persecutors. Since 1836, we have witnessed the rise of the independent press, and consequent decline of party journals. The great newspaper now is the best history for the people, and the future compiler will find ample materials at his hand. The missing links in the chain can only be supplied by those statesmen who participated in the politics of the country previous to 1836, and who view the events of those days without a trace of personal prejudice. We have already some contributions from distinguished statesmen, who, after their retirement from the cares of office, or the toils and contests in the political arena, have employed their leisure hours in jotting down their reminiscences and giving valuable sketches of their *confrères*. Among these we have the recollections of Mr. Calhoun and of Mr. Benton—the latter more after the manner of personal reminiscences than the former. And it has always been a mystery to us why Mr. Van Buren has not contributed to our political annals. No man is more capable of writing the history of the rise, progress, and fall of the Democratic Party than he, and Mr. Van Buren might give us a most interesting sketch of the first Albany Regency, which would be found to be a striking contrast to the present concern. The old Regency was composed of able statesmen, like Mr. Van Buren himself, and therefore far above such fellows as Richmond, Cagger and Cassidy, whose greatest achievements have consisted in publishing a private letter from Gov. Wise, cheating all their friends, and humbugging poor old Dickinson, by persuading him that he was to have the Charleston nomination.

Perhaps Mr. Van Buren may be moved to take up his pen, when he hears that his old friend, Mr. Buchanan, intends to appear in the field of letters. It had been rumored that the President intended to write his reminiscences after he retired from public life, and now it seems, by the following letter to the immortal Bonner, that Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Everett, will make his first essay in the columns of a newspaper. Bonner, purposing to publish a number of sketches of eminent statesmen, writes to the President, requesting from him some account of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, who was in Congress with Mr. Buchanan forty years ago, and the following is the President's reply:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 3d inst., and shall most cheerfully comply with your request and furnish you a sketch of the life of William Lowndes as soon as possible. He was one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that have ever adorned our country, and yet his memory has been sadly neglected. The truth is, that my public duties occupy my whole time at present. I had hoped I might enjoy some leisure after the adjournment of Congress, but in this I have been disappointed. If not before, I hope to furnish you the sketch soon after the 4th of March. This from me will be a tribute not only to justice, but to gratitude. Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

We trust that this sketch will be succeeded by others of the old school of statesmen, so that the rising generation may see that the halls of Congress were not always thronged with spoilsmen and demagogues.

William Lowndes is not the only great man whose memory has been "sadly neglected," and it should be the delight of their colleagues whose lives are yet spared to give to the world some account of their public and private characters. The retired statesman can always find fame, as well as consolation, in the pursuit of literature—a profession which is happily elevated above the level of the beggarly politicians of the day. The public reaps a great benefit also in the solid contributions of men like Buchanan, Everett or Bancroft, and the piquant gossip and pleasant anecdotes which are furnished by light writers like the Chevalier Wikoff. They will all be welcome.

From the New-York Tribune.

Mr. Bonner announces, in our advertising columns to-day, that "to the long list of scholars and statesmen already numbered among the contributors to *The Ledger*, the name of James Buchanan, the illustrious President of the United States, is now added." Mr. Buchanan is to commence a series of biographies with a sketch of the life of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. However widely we may have differed from President Buchanan on many points of public policy, we cannot forbear to warmly commend his course in this matter. It shows not only an intelligent appreciation of the newspaper literature of the day, rare among old-school politicians, but also manifests a real and lively interest in the instruction of the public. It is also most honorable to Mr. Buchanan that, in retiring from the highest station, he proposes to himself not a life of indolence but of labor that is at once appropriate, dignified and useful. We congratulate Mr. Bonner on his progress from one distinguished name to another, up to this last acquisition of that of the President of the United States. We learn that Hon. George Bancroft is also preparing some historical contributions to the columns of *The Ledger*.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

MR. BUCHANAN A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!—Mr. Bonner, after an interval of quiet, during which his *Ledger* has pursued the even tenor of its success, now rouses himself up to one of those great feats in journalism, which have rendered the *Ledger* but a series of successes, each one more signal than the last. Mr. Bonner's last achievement, as appears by his advertisement in another column, is the engagement of President Buchanan. Mr. Bonner is about to introduce into the *Ledger* a biographical department, which will be an instructive as well as an interesting feature, and add still further to the number of those high-toned articles by which Mr. Bonner aims, and successfully, to give character to his paper. Mr. Buchanan is to inaugurate the biographical series with a Life of William Lowndes, a distinguished South Carolinian statesman, with whom Mr. Buchanan was very intimate. Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Bonner, entering into the engagement to furnish the life, will be published in the *Ledger* of Oct. 20. This number, entirely original, will also be enriched with communications from the pens of Everett, Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, John G. Saxe, George D. Prentice, Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Fern, and other distinguished writers. Hon. George Bancroft (the historian) has also been engaged by Mr. Bonner, and in the *Ledger* of Oct. 27 an article from his pen, on the battle of Lake Erie, will appear. With such a list of contributors as the *Ledger* now has, it is no wonder that it commands an unparalleled success.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM LOWNDES.—We are pleased to see from the President's letter in the New York *Ledger* that our distinguished statesman is about to receive that mead of honorable record to which his great deserts entitle him. It has been matter of surprise that nothing but the baldest outlines of Mr. LOWNDES' life and career has ever been supplied to the American public, while every other of our men of mark, whose reputation has become national, has received the literary distinction of a biography, duly commemorating their merits. We are gratified on perceiving that Mr. Buchanan is about to supply the omission. He was the compeer in Congress of Mr. Lowndes in the latter part of his public life, and from his political associations must have gathered from tradition such materials relating to that lamented patriot's services and character as have not come within his personal knowledge. We shall anxiously expect Mr. Buchanan's contribution to this part of our biographical literature.

The appearance of the biographical sketch of Mr. Lowndes in the columns of the *Ledger* constitutes an additional claim to that public support which the enterprising proprietor has already established by procuring the contributions of such American statesmen as will command general attention by their experience and literary attainments, besides aid from the pens of other contributors in the province of tale writing, poetry and magazine writing generally.

From the New-York Times.

President Buchanan is about to join the long array of the *Ledger's* contributors. He promises to commence work as soon as he "gets leisure." And then he proposes to open with a biographical sketch of William Lowndes, of South Carolina. This is not only enterprising in Mr. Bonner, but graceful and sensible in the venerable President. We have no doubt his contributions will have decided intrinsic interest, and certainly the spectacle of a President of the United States becoming a contributor to a newspaper is unusual enough to attract attention.

From the New-York Day-Book.

It will be seen by the official announcement that the President of the United States will commence a series of biographical sketches for the *Ledger* as soon as his public duties will permit a moment's relaxation. The first of the series will be a sketch of William Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the most promising statesmen of his day, the peer and equal of Calhoun, and by some believed to be his superior, and who, unfortunately for his country, was cut off in the beginning of a career of real greatness. The American people know too little of Lowndes, and we rejoice, therefore, that such an able hand and such an excellent medium are to be the means of doing him justice. The *Ledger* deserves still greater success, not only for its enterprise, but for its patriotism. An additional feature in the next number will be a contribution from the pen of Hon. George Bancroft, the historian. The present number has original contributions from President Buchanan, Edward Everett, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, George P. Morris, John G. Saxe, George D. Prentice, Thomas Dunn English, Emerson Bennett, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Fern and Alice Cary, an array of great names.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The New-York *Ledger* is about to commence a series of biographical sketches of eminent statesmen, and has selected Wm. Lowndes, the distinguished South Carolinian and early friend of President Buchanan, to whom no biographer has ever yet done justice, as the subject of the first article. Thinking that the patriotism of the President would lead him "to serve the young men of the country by holding up before them an example worthy of their imitation, and knowing that his intimacy with Mr. Lowndes and his thorough acquaintance with public affairs at the time, peculiarly fitted him for the task, the publisher of the *Ledger* ventured to request him to write the sketch.

From the Trenton (N. J.) American.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The copy before us displays a continued improvement in the mechanical department of this wide-spread journal, and it is not surpassed by any other published in this or any country for the variety of its contributions and the ability of its contributors. Besides the distinguished names already connected with the *Ledger*, we find that the venerable President of the United States will shortly honor its columns by furnishing a sketch of the life of Wm. Lowndes.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

WHAT NEXT.—What Mr. Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, will be up to next we are unable to tell. The last effort he has made has been to secure the services of President Buchanan to write for the columns of the *Ledger*. Mr. B. has signified his willingness to commence a series of biographical sketches by writing his recollections of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, whom he styles "one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that ever adorned our country." The *Ledger* will henceforth become more popular than ever.

From the Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The career, or rather the flight, of this journal is one of the most remarkable cases of success ever known, consequent on that enterprise, energy and perseverance so characteristic of the Yankee race. Mr. Bonner's paper has finally reached as high a grade in excellence as in variety of matter.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) News.

THE LEDGER.—It is a marvel in the history of newspaper literature, but not at all surprising, that the New-York *Ledger* should not only have reached, but maintained, the proud position it now occupies among its many imitators and rivals. With a circulation above a quarter of a million, Bonner seems determined to keep his beautiful paper fully up to the original standard. His latest move has been to engage James Buchanan, President of the United States, to write for the *Ledger*. With the names of Everett, Bryant, Saxe, Morris, English, Beecher, Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Fern, Arthur, Bennett, Prentice, Carey, Buchanan and others as contributors, what paper could not succeed?

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Certainly no other publisher has succeeded in bringing together such an array of great names in literature as have illustrated the columns of the *Ledger*.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. Buchanan has consented to contribute for the New-York *Ledger*. It is said that he will write an essay on the life and character of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the most profound statesmen of his day and generation.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Times.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN FOR THE LEDGER.—The New-York *Ledger* designs introducing a biographical department, and giving in every number the life of some great man, prepared expressly for its columns. President Buchanan contributes the first in the life of the distinguished South Carolinian, William Lowndes, the appearance of which will be duly announced. This department will be most interesting and valuable, and give the *Ledger* an increased character.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Mr. Bonner, the enterprising proprietor of the *Ledger*, not content with enrolling among his contributors such names as those of Edward Everett, William Cullen Bryant, John G. Saxe, N. P. Willis, Geo. P. Morris, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Sigourney, and George D. Prentice, now announces that he has secured the services of no less a personage than the President of the United States, Hon. James Buchanan. This distinguished contributor will help to write up the biographical department of the *Ledger*, as soon as he is relieved from the cares of public office, and will begin with a sketch of Hon. William Lowndes, the distinguished Southern statesman. It is stated that Hon. George Bancroft is also preparing some historical contributions to the columns of the *Ledger*.

From the Boston (Mass.) Journal.

DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS.—The enterprising Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, has added to his list of contributors President Buchanan and Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The former is to furnish a biographical sketch of Wm. Lowndes, the eminent South Carolina statesman, and the latter an article descriptive of the battle of Lake Erie.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

Mr. Buchanan's articles for the *Ledger* will refer to the character of Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the most prominent men in the country forty-five years since. They will undoubtedly be of great interest.

From the Washington (D. C.) Star.

MR. BUCHANAN AS AN AUTHOR.—President Buchanan has been engaged by Mr. Bonner, Editor of the New-York *Ledger*, as contributor to that journal. The New-York *Tribune* says: "It shows not only an intelligent appreciation of the newspaper literature of the day, rare among old-school politicians, but also manifests a real and lively interest in the instruction of the public. It is also most honorable to Mr. Buchanan that, in retiring from the highest station, he proposes to himself not a life of indolence but of labor, that is at once appropriate, dignified and useful."

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Inquirer.

Mr. Robert Bonner, the Prince of newspaper publishers, has secured the services of the President, to contribute a series of biographical sketches to the columns of the *Ledger*. We think the movement of Mr. Buchanan is commendable, and his contributions cannot fail to be highly interesting and instructive. Hon. George Bancroft is also preparing some historical contributions for the columns of the *Ledger*.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Fact.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION IN THE LEDGER.—We see by an advance copy of the New York *Ledger* that Bonner, in his untiring efforts to add to the attractions of his paper, has engaged President Buchanan to commence a series of biographical sketches with a life of William Lowndes, of South Carolina. Such enterprise deserves and will receive success. All the other usual attractions will be maintained in connection with this.

From the Newark (N. J.) Evening Journal.

The *Ledger* presents a combination of distinguished literary talent, we venture to say, never equaled in any single newspaper in this county or elsewhere. The *Ledger* is doing good service as a popular educator.

From the Baltimore (Md.) Clipper.

Mr. Buchanan is to commence shortly after the 4th of March a series of biographies with a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the most promising statesmen of his day, the peer and equal of Calhoun, and by some believed to be his superior, and who, unfortunately for his country, was cut off in the beginning of a career of real greatness. The American people know too little of Lowndes, and we rejoice therefore that such an able hand and such an excellent medium are to be the means of doing him justice.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Express.

Mr. Buchanan, from his well-known literary abilities and tastes, and his personal acquaintance with Mr. Lowndes, will hardly fail to indite an article worthy of his subject. Truly, Bonner's genius is inexhaustible.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Mr. Bonner has secured the services, of our venerable President as a contributor to the columns of the New-York *Ledger*. Mr. Buchanan is to write a sketch of William Lowndes, the eminent South Carolina statesman, as soon as he is relieved from the pressure of his public duties. To no fitter hands could this tribute to one of the most distinguished of our countrymen have been committed, having been Mr. Buchanan's privilege to have enjoyed his personal friendship to a rare degree. It is Mr. Bonner's intention to publish in the *Ledger* a series of sketches of the most eminent American statesmen, which is thus to be inaugurated by a sketch from the able and graceful pen of the President. It will be a new feature of interest added to a paper already teeming with the productions of the best minds in the country. The New-York *Ledger* is a marvelous outgrowth of experience, talent, energy and tact.

From the Philadelphia (Penn.) Inquirer.

BUCHANAN, THE BIOGRAPHER.—In another column will be found two letters, which we have extracted from the New-York *Ledger*, published Saturday, but dated Oct. 20, 1860. Mr. Bonner, the editor of the popular sheet in question, is certainly a gentleman of great enterprise, and had he not in various ways demonstrated this beyond all doubt, the fact of his getting two weeks ahead of time itself would remove all speculation upon the subject. Mr. Bonner never allows anything which he takes hold of to grow stale upon his hands. One attraction of a novel and startling character succeeds another, before we have recovered from the astonishment with which the first has stricken us. Thus, some time ago, we found the editors of the three great New-York dailies twanging the lyre in the columns of the *Ledger*.

* * * * * * *

Again, Mr. Everett, in furtherance of the purchase of Mount Vernon, was induced to become a regular contributor to the *Ledger*, and the enterprise and liberality of the editor divided public approbation with the patriotism of the scholar and statesman. But the last performance of Mr. Bonner has eclipsed even his own previous achievements. He has now determined to secure the services of the person occupying the highest official position in the country; it is unnecessary to add that we refer to our esteemed Chief Magistrate. * * * Mr. Buchanan has consented to write a sketch of the life of the late William Lowndes, of South Carolina. Mr. Lowndes, to whose great public and private merit due justice has not been done by his surviving countrymen, as Mr. Buchanan very justly observes, is to be rescued from unmerited oblivion by the pen of the President.

Mr. Lowndes was one of the greatest and purest men who have ever guided with their counsels public affairs in this country. In addition to his great intellectual ability and his unswerving integrity, no warmer heart ever beat in human bosom than in that of Mr. Lowndes. Every person who was brought near him loved him, and the affection which he thus attracted to himself he amply returned. A more unselfish man never existed, and he was as brave as he was pure.

From the Philadelphia (Penn.) Pennsylvanian.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—In this number we find a communication from President Buchanan, in reply to the solicitation of Mr. Bonner to furnish a sketch of the life of the late William Lowndes, an eminent politician of South Carolina.

The *Ledger* maintains its foremost position in the ranks of the literary newspapers, or rather it continues its onward progress at a constantly accelerated speed, and never ceases in its efforts to secure the most prominent talent for contributions to its columns. Hence its success. This number has articles by Edward Everett, William Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, and a host of other celebrated writers.

From the New-York Express.

MR. BUCHANAN WRITES FOR THE LEDGER.—Bonner, of the *Ledger*, has achieved another grand feat. Not content with enrolling among his contributors such illustrious names as those of Edward Everett, William Cullen Bryant, John G. Saxe, N. P. Willis, Geo. P. Morris, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Sigourney and George D. Prentice, now announces that he has secured the services of no less a personage than the President of the United States, Hon. James Buchanan. This distinguished contributor will help to write up the biographical department of the *Ledger* as soon as he is relieved from the cares of public office. The correspondence between him and Mr. Bonner is so characteristic and unique that we subjoin it for the edification of our readers:

LEDGER OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I am about commencing in the *Ledger* a series of sketches of eminent statesmen. I wish to begin with Lowndes, the distinguished South Carolinian. I have been informed that at the time you entered Congress, a young man, in December, 1821, you became very intimate with him. Will you be kind enough to communicate, for the benefit of the readers of the *Ledger*, your recollections of the man as you knew him at that time?

Very respectfully yours,
President BUCHANAN. ROBERT BONNER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 3d inst., and shall most cheerfully comply with your request and furnish you a sketch of the life of William Lowndes. He was one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that have ever adorned our country, and yet his memory has been sadly neglected. The truth is that my public duties occupy my whole time at present. I had hoped I might enjoy some leisure after the adjournment of Congress; but in this I have been disappointed. If not before, I hope to furnish you the sketch soon after the 4th March. This from me will be a tribute not only to justice, but to gratitude. Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT BONNER, Esq. JAMES BUCHANAN.

From the Boston (Mass.) Courier.

President Buchanan is hereafter to be numbered among the contributors to the New-York *Ledger*. We shall expect next that Louis Napoleon has been engaged as the French correspondent of the same journal. This week's number of the *Ledger* contains contributions from President Buchanan, Edward Everett, Wm. C. Bryant, N. P. Willis, John G. Saxe, George P. Morris, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Fanny Fern and others.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.—Robert Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, is bound never to be behind the times in the matter of keeping his paper before the public. His last great feat is engaging James Buchanan as a contributor to his universally read paper. The President is under engagement to write a series of papers, commencing with a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, of South Carolina. The next number of the *Ledger* contains communications from President Buchanan, Edward Everett, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, George P. Morris, John G. Saxe, George D. Prentice, Thomas Dunn English, Emmerson Bennett, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Fern, Alice Cary and others.

From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—An advance copy of this popular weekly journal, dated Oct. 20, apprises us that the enterprising publisher is about to introduce a new feature in the paper, consisting of biographical records of the most eminent and distinguished men of the United States. The first of these papers will be from the cultivated pen of his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, and the subject of the memoir Wm. Lowndes, the eminent statesman of South Carolina, with whom Mr. Buchanan, when a young man, formed a close intimacy upon entering Congress. Such publications will, of course, greatly increase the attractiveness and substantial value of the *Ledger*.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

YE LEDGER.—The startling announcement will be found in our advertising columns that President Buchanan writes for the *Ledger*. We suppose the Prince of Wales will furnish English correspondence regularly on his return to his island kingdom. *Vive le* Bonner!

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

ANOTHER FLAT BY BONNER.—This week's *Ledger* contains an announcement that President Buchanan has been secured as one of its contributors. Mr. Bonner having decided to establish a Biographical Department, applied to the President for a life of Wm. Lowndes, and Mr. Buchanan has responded that he would furnish the article—before the 4th of March, if possible.

Hon George Bancroft is soon to contribute a historical sketch of the Battle of Lake Erie. The *Ledger* of this week has contributions from Edward Everett, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, N. P Willis, George P. Morris, John G Saxe, Geo. D. Prentice, Thomas Dunn English, Emerson Bennett, T. S. Arthur, Mrs Sigourney, Fanny Fern, Alice Cary and others.

From the Boston (Pa.) Times.

Just as the present number of the *Times* had gone to press, we received an advertisement, which can be found in another column, from Mr. Bonner, announcing that "to the long list of scholars and statesmen already numbered among the contributors to the *Ledger*, the name of James Buchanan, the illustrious President of the United States, is now added." The President will furnish an original sketch of the life of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the intellectual giants of the last generation.

Hon. George Bancroft, the great historian of the United States, will also shortly furnish an original article for the *Ledger*, descriptive of the battle of Lake Erie. Mr. Bancroft is the third Ex-Minister to England now numbered among the writers for the *Ledger*.

We cheerfully make the above announcements at this early hour, in advance of many of our contemporaries, even at a loss of considerable time, in order that the numerous readers of the *Times*, most, if not all of whom are, of course, readers of the *Ledger*, may not be behind hand in obtaining his or her copy of this favorite paper, next Monday, when the *Ledger*, containing President Buchanan's letter to Mr. Bonner, will be ready.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

Referring to Mr. Buchanan's agreement to write for the *Ledger*, the New-York *Tribune* says: "It shows not only an intelligent appreciation of the newspaper literature of the day, rare among old school politicians, but also manifests a real and lively interest in the instruction of the public. It is also most honorable to Mr. Buchanan that, in retiring from the highest station, he proposes to himself not a life of indolence, but of labor that is at once appropriate, dignified, and useful."

From the Providence (R. I.) Post.

LITERARY ATTRACTION.—"The Illustrious Bonner," adopting the language of Napoleon: "Nothing yet is done—much remains to do," has added the name of Mr. Buchanan, the President, to his list of contributors. The table of contents for the number to be issued to-day is a most attractive one, embracing as it does the names of many of the leading male and female authors of the country.

From the New-London (Conn.) Chronicle.

Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, is untiring in his efforts to furnish his readers with the productions of the largest number of the first literary writers of the country, and as if never to be satisfied is constantly adding to his already extended list of contributors. As will be seen by his advertisement in another column, James Buchanan, President of the United States, is to be a contributor.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM LOWNDES, BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York *Ledger*, for Oct. 20, from which it appears that tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished of our departed statesmen, is about to be offered by the one most eminent among the living.

From the Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Mr. Bonner has added the President of the United States to his list of contributors. Mr. Buchanan's letter promising to write for the *Ledger*, after the 4th of March next, a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, appears in the paper for the 20th of October, issued this day, as advertised in our columns, with contents from the pens of Everett, Bryant, Beecher, Willis, Morris, Saxe, Prentice, T. D. English, and others. We are very much obliged for the "advance copy."

From the Utica (N. Y.) Telegraph.

Bonner, the great, the indefatigable, every one thought, went as far as Bonner or any other man could when he secured the services of Edward Everett for the *Ledger*; but he has fairly eclipsed himself by engaging James Buchanan as a regular contributor.

From the Trenton (N. J.) American.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The copy before us displays a continued improvement in the mechanical department of this wide-spread journal, and it is not surpassed by any other published in this or any country for the variety of its contributions and the ability of its contributors. Besides the distinguished names already connected with the *Ledger*, we find that the venerable President of the United States will shortly honor its columns by furnishing a sketch of the life of Wm. Lowndes.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.

EVERYBODY WRITES FOR THE LEDGER.—President James Buchanan has consented to write for the *Ledger*, after the 4th of March next. He will contribute a series of biographical sketches, commencing with that of William Lowndes. They will prove exceeding interesting and instructive.

From the Cleveland (O.) Leader.

Bonner is getting up a series of biographical sketches and President Buchanan is to write the first, of William Lowndes, of South Carolina. Now let Bonner secure the Prince of Wales and Garibaldi, and then rest on his laurels.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.,) Republic.

James Buchanan, President of the United States, has given notice to the world that as soon as his official duties are at an end in Washington, he intends to devote a portion of his time in writing biographical sketches of distinguished American citizens for Bonner's paper. His letter, in answer to one from Mr. B., will appear in the *Ledger* of this date, Oct. 8. Bonner, having now enlisted the services of the President of the United States, will find it an easy matter to captivate the crowned heads of Europe, the Pope of Rome, Garibaldi, and all the distinguished men of the world into a desire to see their names in a journal of the most extended circulation on the face of the earth. The next great move of the king of the literary Press will be to engage the Emperor of the French to write a biography of his uncle, to run through thirty or forty numbers of the *Ledger*.

From the New-York News.

Whatever may be our opinion of Mr. Buchanan's political acts, we know that as a private gentleman and a profound thinker, he is entitled to the esteem of every one of his countrymen. And he will receive it. The opportunities he possessed for writing the reminiscences of Lowndes were of no ordinary kind, and there is nothing more certain than that the distinguished biographist will acquit himself with credit.

From the Easton (Penn.) Express.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, announces that President Buchanan will shortly become a contributor to his paper. Mr. Buchanan is to furnish an original sketch of the life of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the intellectual giants of the last generation. The sketch will be furnished some time in the early part of 1861.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

BONNER—ENTERPRISE AND THE LEDGER.—Mr. Bonner announces that Mr. Buchanan is to commence a series of biographies with a sketch of the life of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. However widely we may have differed from President Buchanan on many points of public policy, we cannot forbear to commend his course in this matter. It shows not only an intelligent appreciation of the newspaper literature of the day, but also manifests a real and lively interest in the instruction of the public.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. LOWNDES.—There is no statesman whose memory so justly demands preservation at the hands of the American people that has been so sadly neglected. The place he occupies in our thoughts and affections seem to be despite our indifference.

We are rejoiced to know that justice will be done this great and good man, at the hands of one who has a heart willing, and a pen able to put him in a proper light.

Mr. Buchanan will not confine himself to the life of Mr. Lowndes, but will, as soon as his engagements admit, favor us with other sketches of his able pen. He has selected the New-York *Ledger*, with its large circulation, as the medium.

From the Manchester (N. H.) American.

Mr. Bonner has done more to stimulate the taste of the reading world, and more to elevate the character of the miscellaneous weekly Press, than any other man in the country.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Republican.

The American people know too little of Lowndes, and we rejoice therefore that such an able hand and such an excellent medium are to be the means of doing him justice.

From the Lockport (N. Y.) Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement which appears in to-day's paper, that the indefatigable Bonner has effected an arrangement with President Buchanan by which the latter is to contribute a series of articles to that most celebrated sheet. We shall expect soon to see Queen Victoria and most of the "crowned heads" of Europe advertised as "regular contributors" to the *Ledger*.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Day-Book.

THE LEDGER AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS.—Mr. Bonner, in his course to make a shining mark upon the historical pages of the world, in which he has already succeeded to a greater extent than the publisher of any other literary publication extant, has conceived the idea of inserting in his *Ledger* the literary productions of most of our great men, in the shape of reminiscences from them about their contemporaries in the field of politics and statesmanship—thus forming a biographical department which cannot be equaled by any other means. James Buchanan, the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, is to lead off in this brilliant galaxy, by furnishing an original sketch of the life of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, one of the intellectual giants of the last generation.

Think of the towering intellects of the great statesmen of our country being brought to yield their quota of intellectual treasure to the literature of the age.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER STILL AHEAD.—The list of contributors, whose articles are actually printed in the *Ledger*, surpasses anything we ever saw on this continent in the way of combining the largest amount and the greatest variety of talent.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—President Buchanan promises, at an early day, a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, of South Carolina. We shall look for this contribution with much interest. Mr. Bonner shows a highly commendable and praiseworthy zeal in continually adding to the value and variety of his journal.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer.

We see that Mr. Bonner has secured from the President of the United States a promise to furnish for the *Ledger* a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, the distinguished South Carolinian, as the first of a series of biographies of eminent statesmen. Mr. Bonner is ever on the alert to add new features of interest to his extensively read journal.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.

Mr. Bonner caps the climax of his achievements by announcing the President of the United States as a contributor to the *Ledger*. Who else would ever have thought of engaging the Chief Magistrate of the nation as a contributor to a periodical? But to Bonner there is "no such word as fail," and it would not astonish us to see him introduce Queen Victoria or Louis Napoleon to his readers next.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

Bonner, the invincible, indefatigable and "in" everything else looking upward and onward, has made an engagement with the President for some personal sketches and reminiscences of early contemporaries.

This series will begin with our distinguished Carolinian, William Lowndes, a statesman who died too soon for the country, and one whose singular good fortune it is to receive the consenting tribute of all who knew him, not excepting Col. Thomas H. Benton, who exhibited little love or regard for other Carolinians.

We invite attention to an announcement of this new and meritorious feature in the *Ledger*.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Virginian.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This journal is one of the most remarkable instances, perhaps the most remarkable, of newspaper success on record. From a comparatively small beginning it has grown to a mammoth concern. It secures the best literary talent of the country, and pays enormous sums therefor. It will be remembered that Bonner gave Mr. Everett $10,000 for his fifty-two articles called "Mount Vernon Papers," the whole of which Mr. Everett contributed to the purchase of the home of the man whom, in his ardent and unbounded patriotism, he so nearly resembles. Bonner is about to add a new feature, the publication of a series of sketches of the most eminent statesmen of America, beginning with the lamented, and too early lost, Lowndes, of South Carolina, to be traced by James Buchanan, who was a personal friend of Lowndes.

From the Toronto (Canada) Leader.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Its list of contributors comprises the ablest writers in the States, of all kinds, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

From the New-York World.

"Occasional," speaking of Mr. Buchanan's appearance in the columns of the New-York *Ledger*, says that the President has repeatedly intimated his determination to write a memoir of his own time, after he retires to private life. It is not his intention to print it during his lifetime. He is a man of singular order, and has preserved a vast mass of MSS., which, if he should put into shape for publication, would, no doubt, be a rare *bonne bouche* for the politician and the general reader.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We call the attention of our readers to the extraordinary announcement of Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, in another column. They will there find that he has added the President of the United States to his list of contributors. Wonders never cease with Bonner and the *Ledger*, and the day is at hand when that paper will circulate half a million of copies.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

A long list of the most talented men of the age are contributing to this week's *Ledger*, which is a sufficient inducement for every man, woman and child that can read to purchase a copy of the *Ledger*, as it is a complete library within itself.

From the Washington (D. C.) Intelligencer.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.—The New-York *Ledger* apprises us that the enterprising publisher is about to introduce a new feature in the paper, consisting of biographical records of the most eminent and distinguished men of the United States. The first of these papers will be from the pen of President Buchanan, and the subject of the memoir William Lowndes, the eminent statesman of South Carolina, with whom Mr. Buchanan, when a young man, served in Congress. "Ion" writes to the *Sun*: "The sketch of the life and character of Lowndes which President Buchanan has promised for the New-York *Ledger*, will be only the first of a series of contributions which he proposes to offer to historical literature in his retirement, through the periodical Press or other channels. It is known that he intends to devote his leisure, after the close of his official term, to the preparation of memoirs of the public men and events with which he has been connected during the last forty years."

From the Providence (R. I.) Press.

There seems to be no official station so high, no intellect so colossal, no literary reputation so extended that its prestige is not liable to impressment into the service of the *Ledger*. Not content with almost every great name that is dignifying the literature of America, but determined at length to have a royal victim, Mr. Bonner has consummated his victories by the annexing the Chief Magistrate of this Republic to his unexampled staff of writers. Mr. Buchanan will henceforth weekly lay aside the cares of State to pay homage to literature and the *Ledger*, and amuse and instruct the nation which he rules, through a medium in which it is wont to find the great thoughts of its great men. He is to commence a series of biographies with a sketch of the life of Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, in this week's number.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier.

The following letter from the President has been published, by which it appears that Mr. Buchanan has consented to prepare for the New-York *Ledger* a biographical sketch of the distinguished South Carolina statesman, Mr. Lowndes. The article will be looked for and read with great interest. Hon. George Bancroft has also agreed to furnish an article descriptive of the battle of Lake Erie. The *Ledger* for the coming year will be far superior to any of its predecessors.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Robert Bonner, the editor and proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, is certainly a man of remarkable enterprise. His paper has become one of the "peculiar institutions," and is contributed to by the best talent of the country. Among the distinguished persons who write for the *Ledger* are Edward Everett, Bryant, Beecher, Willis, Morris, Prentice, Saxe, Mrs. Sigourney, and many others, but even this array of talent did not satisfy the indefatigable Bonner. In order to give the present *éclat* to the *Ledger*, President Buchanan will, before long, give an article from his pen in the shape of a biographical sketch of the celebrated William Lowndes, of South Carolina.

From the Bangor (Me.) Times.

Bonner means to have all the big-bugs in the country enlisted in his literary corps. Who wonders at the success of the *Ledger*?

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

BUCHANAN AND THE PRESS.—Mr. Buchanan has engaged to write an article for the New-York *Ledger*, which numbers among its correspondents many of the best writers—male and female—in the country.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Journal and Courier.

Mr. Bonner has added the names of some of the most distinguished writers to his list, among whom is President Buchanan.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Bulletin.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AS AN AUTHOR.—It will be seen that the New-York *Ledger*, issued to-day, contains a letter from James Buchanan to Mr. Bonner. The list of contributors to this popular journal

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2881 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Republican Meeting at Auburn.

Speeches of Hon. W. H. Evarts and General Nye.

What President Buchanan Thinks About Lincoln's Election.

Southern Sentiment Relative to the Late Elections.

POLITICS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Republican mass meeting here to-day has been one of the largest demonstrations that has taken place in Central New-York during the canvass. The Wide-Awake procession was large and enthusiastic, and the meeting was one of unusual interest. Nearly ten thousand people were in attendance. Many were disappointed owing to the absence of Gov. SEWARD, but his letter stating the cause gave general satisfaction.

Mr. EVARTS' speech was an able effort. It occupied two and a half hours in its delivery, and it was heard with a continued interest to its conclusion. He stated that the single duty imposed by the Constitution was the election of a President and Vice-President, and singularly enough there was one party which was proposing in an honest straightforward manner to discharge that duty, while all the other parties were wholly occupied in the labor and scheme of defeating that election. This party was the Republican Party. He then examined the constitution of the different Conventions that had proposed candidates for the suffrages of the people, and showed that the Republican Convention, containing the representatives of twenty-four States, put before the people LINCOLN and HAMLIN; that one portion of the Democracy had held a Convention, representing, more or less regularly, twenty-five States, and had nominated DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. The Bell and Everett party, in a somewhat irregular form, in Convention, had named their candidates; and the Southern wing of the Democracy, by a Convention containing some fractional delegations and some sham delegations from nineteen States, had put in nomination BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. He suggested that there were two noticeable facts peculiar to the present conflict. First, the number of different nominations which had been made; and, second, the fact that in no one of the Conventions were the whole of the thirty-three States of the Union represented, and that these two facts to the observant eye plainly indicated a great distraction of public sentiment on the topics that were to control the canvass. This combination, not to perform the constitutional duty of electing the President, and to defeat the only party that proposed that result, might be justified, if a great danger to the Republic was likely to result from the election of LINCOLN, but the same reason should have led them to combine upon some one candidate to defeat him, thereby sustaining the essential framework of the Government. This defeat of the election before the people would be more excusable if it was with the expectation of effecting an election in the House of Representatives, upon whom the Constitution next devolved that duty; but the whole effort of our adversaries would be limited to defeat again the Constitutional duty of electing the President, and if the scheme was successful, no President of the United States would be elected at all; for the Senate expected to be able to discharge its duty of electing a Vice-President, and his office and function by the Constitution would then be converted into that of the Presidency. Mr. EVARTS said that it was an abuse of the good sense of the people to disparage the Republican party, which was honestly endeavoring to elect a President, as enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and to assume to themselves, in their efforts, so far as their action went, to defeat the Constitutional duty, the title of supporters and protectors of the Constitution. He then insisted that in every canvass some sentiment as extensive as the country and as universal as the people, needed to be, or was sought to be availed of by each political party, to attract support to their opinions and their candidate. The two great sentiments that formed the staple of political influence in the minds and hearts of the people, were the sentiments of liberty which expressed the spirit of our institutions and the sentiment of union which had relation to the constituted frame of the Government as the body of our national life, in which the spirit of liberty should enure. Neither of these sentiments were to be undervalued, and according as any party was true to its full constitutional duty, it would be faithful to both of them. Mr. EVARTS then alluded to the five parties which had candidates in the field. The Abolition Party, whose candidate was GERRIT SMITH, gave an excessive prominence to liberty, and proclaimed themselves for liberty or disunion. The Breckinridge party announced their policy to be Slavery or disunion. The Douglas men and the Bell and Everett men in the Slave States proclaimed their adhesion to the sentiment of Slavery and union, and the Bell and Everett men in the Free States modified this attachment to Slavery into political servility and union. There was but one party—the Republican Party—that had had the virtue and strength openly, with faith in the future, to proclaim "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.]

Mr. EVARTS then proceeded to take up the charge against the Republican Party that it was a one-idea party, and he showed that this one idea had been sufficiently divided up between the three opposing parties to constitute their whole staple.

This idea was, that Slavery was local, and free labor was national, in the development of the health, the power and the strength of the country. The question was not invented or exaggerated by politicians, but it arose out of the actual circumstances of the country; and that the ultimate and stubborn fact that there were four millions of our population of African descent, was a theme which could neither be discussed nor ignored while this population remained within the States. Its condition of Slavery arose wholly from State legislation, and Slavery and Freedom were nothing but conditions which the laws of a community impressed upon their population. For that condition within other States, depending upon their laws, he had neither political responsibility nor political duty; but it was from the overflow of this population into territory where the Government of the United States held entire dominion, that the citizens of the United States had both political responsibility and political duty, because by the laws of their Government, dependent upon their suffrage the condition of this jurisdiction was to be wholly controlled. The practical and vital interest of the population of the Free States in this question of the free or servile condition of labor in the Territories was obvious. The principles of our nature and the political experiences of the settlement of this continent had shown that the two systems could not and would not mingle under the same municipal governments; that one or the other must have the mastery, and whichever had it would exclude the other. This conflict was irrepressible, and though Mr. SEWARD, Mr. LINCOLN, and the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in turn might be named as the observers of its existence, the author of it was the same being who had framed the mysterious combination of body and soul which made up our human nature. The essential idea of slave labor was the working of man for his brute forces, and under the impulses and control that belongs to brute forces. The essential idea of free labor was a mind and a will that was master of the muscle and the strength which directed and encouraged and developed the labor of the man under moral and intellectual impulses. Mr. EVARTS then developed the idea that this conflict was not between the North and the South, nor between the Slave States and the Free States, but between the friends and favorers of chattel Slavery on the one side, and those hostile to it on the other; that many eminent defenders and advocates of it were to be found in the Free States, and many equally eminent and uncompromising opponents of it in the Slave States; that St. Louis was less Pro-Slavery than New-York; and Baltimore, its position considered, was bolder than Boston. Mr. EVARTS then considered the question of the equality of the States, their right in the Territories, and laid out the platforms of the different parties, and showed how, in turn, Congress, Congressional control, Squatter Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy in this question, had been favored by the Slave-holding interest. The real sectionalism in the country he ascribed to the effort of the Slave-interest to predominate over all others in the country—to exalt itself into supreme political power. The alleged grievances of the South were considered, and the demands that they made upon us for their redress, were held to be inadmissible; and so far as their claim that the election of LINCOLN would be a just cause of complaint or secession, Mr. EVARTS suggested that at least it was incumbent upon their opponents to agree among themselves at home, whom we should vote for in his stead.

Gen. NYE followed Mr. EVARTS in one of his finest speeches, which was listened to with profound attention.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

Increase of Republicanism at the Capital—President Buchanan's Anticipation of Lincoln's Election—He does not Apprehend Disunion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

The chagrin and mortification of the office-holding fraternity here is great, as might be expected; and threats of taking up arms in defence of Southern rights are freely made by the young and ardent recipients of Government bounty, who hail from the extreme South. These high-spirited gentry are very indignant at the proposed Republican demonstration which will take place to-night, and have uttered threats of making an attack on the procession. The telegraph will have informed you, before this reaches you, whether these threats are made good; but I will venture to predict that the demonstration will pass off quietly. The large police force which Congress has placed at the service of the Mayor, I doubt not, will act in good faith, in attempting to preserve the peace; while the formidable array of the Republicans, and their admirable arrangements for keeping order and discipline, will contribute to the same desirable end. As evidence of the strength of our party here, it may be mentioned that more than one hundred applications for membership of the Association were sent in last night. The Wigwam, which is 75 by 35 feet, was densely filled, although the meeting was an ordinary one, without even the attraction of a speech to draw the crowd. We count sanguinely upon outnumbering any party in the city at the next trial of strength at the polls. The opposition of all shades are flocking to us, together with many Democrats.

It would be unjust to the people of Washington to assume that this sudden change of position proceeds from merely mercenary motives. It does not. There is a large class of Old-line Whigs and Americans who are constitutionally hostile to the Democratic Party, and whose constant boast it is that they never cast a Democratic vote. These men see that all other forms of opposition to the Democracy are broken down, and hence they join the Republicans. Washington, during all the long period of Democratic ascendency, excepting the four years of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, from the beginning of Gen. JACKSON's time to BUCHANAN's, was a staunch and reliable Whig or Opposition city, and the Democracy, with millions of Federal patronage to aid them, were in a lean minority. These facts are highly honorable to the people of this city; and it may be doubted if another community of equal size in the country, could so long have withstood the corrupting influences of a like amount of Government patronage.

The Republicans, therefore, while they should not underrate the important difference between having the Federal patronage on their side, and having it against them, must rely mainly upon the justice of their cause for success, even here, where the showers of Federal gold cease not to fall from year's end to year's end.

The truth is, that the masses in the Southern cities are beginning to ascertain that the Republican Party is the only one whose principles recognize the rights of Free white labor as more sacred than the rights of black Slave labor. Once impress this idea upon the mind of a man who has to live by the sweat of his brow, and he marches straight into the Republican ranks.

These views are fully confirmed by what is now taking place in Baltimore. We have long had the Germans of that city, and now the "Americans" are flocking to us by hundreds. They begin to find that it is not the foreign-born freemen who are their enemies, but that it is the man, whether native American or foreigner, who would bring black slave labor into degrading competition with free white labor. The unnatural war between native and foreign-born white laborers in the Southern cities will henceforth cease, and both will unite to expel the competition of Slavery, by voting it out. Northern men are called upon simply to protect the Territories against the inroads of Slavery; but we of the South have the far more difficult task to perform of removing the evil from among us.

I am gratified to learn that the President has no apprehension of danger to the Union, as a consequence of LINCOLN's election, which he regards as settled. He very justly remarks that we Americans have a way of speaking very extravagantly before election, but that we know how to take it back after the contest is past. He thinks that there will be a little noise and agitation, but that nothing will come of it. These may be relied upon as being substantially the views of the President, and they demonstrate that, whatever else may be said of the Old Public Functionary, he is sensible to the last.

Secretary FLOYD, who was politely requested by a Republican Committee to be allowed the use of some cannon to celebrate the Republican victories, responded very blandly that the regulations of the army forbid the use of the public ordnance in celebrations, except on *national* occasions. Whether His Excellency means by this peculiar phraseology to insinuate the stereotyped charge that the Republicans are sectional, I know not; but I am informed that it has been customary to celebrate Democratic victories with the ordnance of the War Department, and my recollection is to the same purport. When the Nebraska bill passed the Senate, late at night, Republican Senators will remember that, as they walked home, their ears were saluted with peal after peal of United States cannon in honor of the victory achieved by the South over the North. But this was, of course, a *national* victory.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Dr. BLAKE, who displeased the Republicans by refusing to allow the erection of a liberty-pole, a concession never before denied to any party here, has made amends by consenting to the use of the grounds around the Armory, near the Smithsonian Institution, for firing cannon—if they can get them to fire.

It is generally conceded by intelligent and cool-headed men, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will have a fine effect upon the prosperity of this city. The property-holders here have, time immemorial, been victimized by the favorite, and now the only argument the Democracy have to urge in favor of their retention of power, viz.: that they will dissolve the Union if they are turned out. The people of the North, and intelligent opponents of Republicanism here, have at length made up their minds that the Democracy cannot make good their threats, and hence they believe that when the impotency for evil of the Disunion Party is made palpable to all men, by the quiet inauguration of a Republican President, the value of property in this city and vicinity will be sensibly increased. They also believe that similar good results will follow in the country at large, and especially in the South. OBSERVER.

Political Excitement in Washington.

The Washington *Star* tells of four personal encounters which took place in that City on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the excitement growing out of the recent elections. The first, between Mr. JOSEPH HENRY CLAY MUDD, a violent partisan of Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. JOSEPH ROBINSON, of North Carolina, now of the Navy Department, and Chairman of the North Carolina Breckinridge Club, began in words and ended with MUDD striking ROBINSON a blow with his fist. A charge of assault and battery was preferred by the latter. Mr. WM. H. COOK, of Mississippi, and Alderman WM. WARD became very much excited over this quarrel, and the former misinterpreting a remark made by the latter, belabored him violently with his cane.

Fight No. 3, says the *Star*, was a sort of round-robin affair, in which Mr. ROBERT ALLEN, of Georgia, now of the General Land Office—Breckinridge mad—had for antagonists Mr. JAMES HENRY, master of horse in the mail arrangements of the last Postmaster of the House of Representatives—a Douglasite up to the hub; also, Mr. ALECK DUBANT and —— MAGEE, young men about town, and equally ardent supporters of the son of the hunted dame of Clifton Springs. This is said to have been a good substantial solid fight—we know not how it commenced—in which Mr. HENRY got severely gashed about the head by Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. ALLEN well nigh as severely battered and bruised in the same region by one or all three of his antagonists. The fourth fight was a squabble between Mr. COOK, a clerk in the Auditor's office, and a son of Alderman WARD.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

How they are regarded in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, (Breckinridge,) after announcing the result of the recent election, says:

"In recapitulating these returns, we feel convinced, and we have no doubt so do our readers, *that all hope for a speedy arousal of the boasted conservatism of the North is well-nigh vanished.* If there be any of it left it is powerless to stop the rushing tide of aggressive fanaticism. With all the perils of disunion staring them in the face; with the almost certain ruin of commerce, and prostration of business, the voters of the Free States have deliberately defied the consequences, and are determined to wage a war upon the South to the bitter end.

These elections must surely have the effect of producing a more cordial union among our people, unless they have resolved to submit. From all the indications now, a few weeks will bring the issue squarely before them and compel them to make their decision, viz.: either trusting in the God of Right, and in the justice of their cause; to resist the aggressor and the spoiler, or quietly submit to the degradation designed for them Everything that they hold dear is at stake, and we have confidence they will pursue that course which honor, patriotism and self-preservation dictates."

The Atlanta *Locomotive* (Breckinridge) says:

"Since Pennsylvania and Ohio have spoken out upon the great political question of the day in their home elections, it is a general concession that ABE LINCOLN must be our next President! And this has produced a different effect in different minds; for while an overwhelming majority deplore it, others in our very midst rejoice over it as the consummation of their fervent hopes. We are in a decided majority of this first class, however, and who are the true *inhabitants* of the South, and the real *proprietors of its soil*, who have written upon their hearts with clenched teeth: *Abe Lincoln, so help us Heaven, shall never be our President!*

They will accomplish this, the *Locomotive* thinks, by securing the withdrawal of Mr. DOUGLAS, and voting solidly for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, thus satisfying the North that they will not submit to "Black Republican" rule. When that section knows that millions of dollars and cents which it cannot spare are in jeopardy, its political opinions will undergo a decided change. But, suppose that Mr. LINCOLN's election is probable, the *Locomotive* thus states, rather incoherently, the possible results:

"Not only will the South non-submit, and show that non-submission in the manner indicated, and thus put United States authority to the test, if it be decided by the then Administration that a refractory South must be whipped back into the ranks, but a Southern Confederacy will thereby be established, and Judea and Israel once more appear upon the map of nations. Not only this we say, but *the opportunity will be afforded for a convenient combination and attack from the Old World.* The Prince has learned many things while waltzing with (and, from indications, *corrupting*) our daughters. England has already a powerful fleet all around us; France *can* have any number of her *augmentation* which has excited speculation, both of war-steamers and conscripts; and Spain, too, if needed, is in close call, and would delight in buying any amount of powder at our expense."

IN LOUISIANA.

The *Picayune* advises its readers to keep cool and urges a union upon the different Electoral tickets in the Southern States, with the understanding that the Electors shall be free to cast their votes so as to defeat Mr. LINCOLN. It says:

"In some of the States such a policy has already been adopted, and it is giving a fairness and generosity to the contest that is worthy of emulation. Instead of predicting the most disastrous consequences to business and commerce as actually insured, by the elections already held, it is the part of true men, who have strong self-reliance and who believe in the ability of any section of States to pass safely through the most trying ordeal, to give a new character to the canvass, that may secure a peaceful and glorious victory over exultant radicalism. We do not believe that the feeling which the news produced will last a week, even if it be not rendered more hopeful by ampler details."

The following is from the N. O. *Bee*:—"The returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, as far as heard from, are favorable to LINCOLN, and disastrous to the hopes of national and conservative men everywhere. The Abolitionists will rejoice at these evidences of the spread of their incendiary doctrines, while the Disunionists, whose programme is, "elect LINCOLN and dissolve the Union," will discover that the first item is likely to prevail, and may peradventure hope that the second will follow in due season. We honestly confess that the news received yesterday has almost convinced us of the certainty of the success of the Black Republicans. If neither Pennsylvania, nor Ohio, nor Indiana can be rescued, we are left with the faint and feeble hope that New-York may stem the Anti-Slavery torrent. It is possible that the exertions and influence of the conservative citizens of the Empire State may suffice to save the country from a sectional President, but the election returns look too much one-sided to justify much confidence in a fortunate issue. Meanwhile let us take it patiently and await events. If LINCOLN is to be chosen President, it is well for the South; it is well for our trade and commerce that we should be prepared for the event. Far better that we should have a timely warning of mistortune that we may put our houses in order and meet it when it comes, than to stand unnerved and speechless before an unexpected and crushing shock.

MARYLAND ON DISUNION.

Ex-Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland, spoke at Lynchburgh (Va.) a few days since. The *Virginian* gives the following sketch of one passage in his address:

"Passing to the consideration of the subject of which he was expected to speak, he said too much importance was attached to the Presidential question. It was magnified by those who expected to profit, personally, by its result, and by those who wickedly designed to make its result in one event a pretext for attempting what they had been aspiring to accomplish for more than a quarter of a century. Even if Mr. LINCOLN should be, unfortunately for the country, elected, *there would be no just foundation for that degree of apprehension concerning our Slavery institutions which an organized party in the South, of whom he intended to speak, hoped to use for their monstrous purposes.* Our Governments were not consolidated governments. The powers of Government in this country, we all knew, were not consolidated, as they are in Europe, in the hands of individual officers. No President of the United States can carry into effect his own individual wishes."

ANOTHER PROGRAMME FOR DISUNION.

The *Cornet Stone*, published at Columbus, (Ga.,) submits the following programme for Disunion. It says:

"We have for a long time had very little hope that the South would ever free herself from the domination of the North; but within the last few weeks our hopes have been greatly revived. We believe now that the Union will be dissolved if LINCOLN should be elected.

A good many people are in favor of a Southern Convention for that purpose; *we are opposed to that. The best plan and the only one is for South Carolina or Alabama, or Mississippi, to go out.* We are sorry to say that we do not believe that Georgia will take the lead. But let one, or all of those States move, and Georgia will support them in it; and when the issue comes, if it should be necessary to fight, we think that the great majority of our citizens would shrink from the idea of helping the Black Republicans to murder their old friends and neighbors. At all events, we want to see the experiment made."

The State Elections.

THE RESULT IN OHIO—REPUBLICAN MAJORITY NEARLY THIRTY THOUSAND.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has returns, nearly all official, from 82 out of the 88 counties in the State. On the supposition that the six counties yet to be heard from will give about the same majorities as last year, the following result is arrived at:

Republican majorities, 1860		41,373
Democratic majorities, 1860	11,870	
Add net Dem. majority in 6 counties not heard from	282	—12,152
Republican majority, 1860		29,221
Republican majority, 1857		13,236
Republican gain		15,985

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday, says:

The returns received and published in our corrected table this morning reduce the reported Republican majorities a little. In order to make a guess at the final result, and to put the Republican majorities at the lowest reasonable figures, we have estimated the majorities of some ten of the Democratic Counties not yet reported, giving them all they gave in 1856, and more. The footings, with this liberal addition to the Democratic vote, will show a Republican majority of 10,784. The actual returns, we are satisfied, will increase this majority somewhat, but allowing for the little additions and diminutions always made by official figures on reported majorities, we think the final majority will not exceed 12,000, and will not fall below 10,000.

Reception of the Election News at Mr. Lincoln's Home.

A letter from Springfield (Ill.) to the Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells how Mr. LINCOLN's friends received the news of the victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The Wide-Awakes were out early in the evening, and went to Mr. LINCOLN's house. Arriving there they gave three cheers for Mr. LINCOLN, three for Senator TRUMBULL, who chanced to be his guest, and three each for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In response to repeated calls Mr. TRUMBULL made a brief speech, predicting that Illinois would follow up the victory in Indiana with a majority of at least 20,000 for Mr. LINCOLN, and then the Wide-Awakes repaired to the wigwam, where addresses were made by Judge LOGAN and others. During the proceedings an excellent photograph of the cabin in Kentucky in which Mr. LINCOLN was born was presented to the Springfield Wide-Awakes on behalf of Mr. VAN METER, of Kentucky. The enthusiasm could not be repressed until a late hour of the night.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

KALAMAZOO, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived here at noon, on a special train, from Detroit. He was met at the depot by an immense crowd, and escorted through the principal streets, followed by a procession two miles in length. An arch was thrown across the street, bearing "Welcome to DOUGLAS," on one side, and "Popular Sovereignty" on the other. 25,000 people are estimated to have been present. There will be a torch-light procession this evening.

MR. DOUGLAS WILLING TO GIVE THE ELECTION TO MR. LINCOLN.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* publishes the following note. The writer is a nephew of Ex-Chief Justice LEWIS of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor has just been placed in my hands. The words of Judge DOUGLAS, as nearly as I can at this moment recall them, as repeated to me by the honorable gentleman I have named, were as follows: "By God, sir, the election shall never go into the House—before it shall go into the House, I will throw it over to LINCOLN." The words thus used were accompanied by a violent gesture, and perhaps an additional oath.

I am very truly yours,
ALFRED E. LEWIS.

New-Hampshire Breckinridge State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Breckinridge Democrats held their State Convention here to-day, and made the following nominations: For Governor—B. W. JENNESS, of Stratford; for Railroad Commissioner—REUBEN DAVIS. For Congress—ROBERT MORRISON, PAUL R. GEORGE, EZRA J. GILMORE.

Mr. Hamlin in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN arrived in this city last night. He was met at the depôt by delegations of Wide-Awakes, and escorted to their head-quarters, but declined making a speech, except to briefly thank the crowd for his reception.

Congressional Nominations.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Breckinridge Democracy of this District met in Convention here to-day, and nominated LUTHER HAY for Congress, and a full County ticket. Resolutions were passed, indorsing the recent action of the State Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Breckinridge and Douglas Democracy of the Tenth District made nominations for Congress to-day, as follows: BENNING DAVIS, of Chicopee, by the former, and JOSIAH ALLIS, of Whately, by the latter.

CITY POLITICS.

County, Judicial and Congressional Nominations—List of All the Candidates Now Before the People.

Our City Democracy are much exercised in reference to the approaching elections, all efforts yet made to harmonize conflicting interests having proved of no avail. The disorganization of the Democratic Party, which commenced at Charleston in the National Convention, would appear to have spread on all sides with the contagion of a malignant fever. The leaders having quarreled on the Presidency, all discipline has come to an end; and to-day there is every appearance that the Republicans may be enabled to carry four out of the Six Congressional Districts contained in this City. We purpose to give a brief sketch of all the candidates for County, Judicial and Congressional offices, so that our readers may become familiar with the names which will be presented to them on the various tickets next month.

REGISTER.

For the office of Register the Tammany Hall candidate is Judge MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, formerly a Police captain and now holding a seat on the Police bench. He is a man of good personal character, and will receive the support of very many lawyers irrespective of party. The Mozart nominee is JAMES LYNCH, elected last year one of the Governors of the Almshouse, and carrying on the business of a brass-fitter in Elm-street. Mr. LYNCH bases his chief claim to support on the allegation that he spent six thousand dollars to be elected one of the Ten Governors, and that his office was shortly afterwards abolished. This might prove a successful claim to sympathy, were it not for the fact that the office in question had no salary attached to it, and that people do not see how Mr. LYNCH could have expected to be honestly reimbursed for the six thousand dollars which he says he spent. Should BRENNAN be elected Register, his vacancy on the Police bench will have to be filled by popular election next December. The Breckinridge Committee have concurred with Mozart Hall in its nomination for Register. The Republican nominee for the same office is JOHN H. KEYSER, of the firm of KEYSER & BERRIEN, builders in the Ninth Ward, and the American candidate is CHARLES PECK, an Old-Line Henry Clay Whig, carrying on business in Pine-street. There can be little doubt of BRENNAN's election over all competitors, though the Republicans profess themselves confident that KEYSER can win.

SUPERVISOR.

The Tammany Hall nominee is SMITH ELY, Jr., formerly State Senator, now holding a seat in the Board of Supervisors, in the vacancy created by ISAAC BELL's appointment as one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mr. ELY is a man of wealth, carrying on large commercial business in the Swamp. The Mozart nominee is Col. CHRISTIAN SCHWARZWALDER, of the Fifth Regiment, a respectable German, carrying on the business of furniture-dealer in East Broadway and elsewhere. The Republican nominee, Supervisor WM. R. STEWART, of the Twentieth Ward, is a builder by trade, and carries on business under the firm of STEWART & SMITH. The Americans put forward ABRAM M. BININGER, a wine merchant, well known and much respected, but who will probably cause his name to be withdrawn before election day. If the Breckinridge men have made any nomination for this office, we have not been able to hear their candidate's name.

SURROGATE.

For this office Tammany Hall renominated the present incumbent, EDW. C. WEST, who is also indorsed by Mozart Hall, and of whose election there can be little doubt. The Republican candidate is Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES, a lawyer, carrying on business in Nassau-street, and one of the majority-members of the last State Legislature. Mr. JAQUES served nine years as assistant in the Surrogate's office under ALEXR. W. BRADFORD, and is believed to be highly qualified by talent and experience for the post. The Breckinridge men have made MALCOLM CAMPBELL their standard-bearer, and certainly his is a name which should command the confidence of the bar. It is said, however, that Mr. CAMPBELL does not wish to run in opposition to the regular organization of the Democratic Party. The American nominee is Lieut. WM. H. BROWNE, one of the heroes of the Mexican war, Captain of the Scott Life Guard, and about four years ago candidate of the same interest for Judge of the Marine Court. He is now engaged in legal practice in partnership with Ex-City I[illegible]ector GEORGE W. MORTON.

RECORDER.

Tammany Hall has made a thoroughly good nomination for this post in the person of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, a rising lawyer of the City, who will be supported by the members of his own profession almost without reference to party lines. The Mozart candidate is ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, of whose qualifications for the post, his career as City Judge has given satisfactory and conclusive indications. RUSSELL's nomination was the price set by BANNER on the support of the *Herald*,—but the Tammany Hall men, to whom the offer was first made, thought such a bargain not for their interest. The American nominee for this office is ELIHU R. BOARDUS, of the firm of BOARDUS & BROWN. The Republicans have finally put forward THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, after the positive refusal of Judge EMMONS to be a candidate. Mr. VAN BUREN is a lawyer of good ability, and a gentleman of high character. The Breckinridge men have the name of CHARLES A. MAY flying at their masthead; and it is claimed by them that Mozart Hall promised to indorse him in return for their indorsement of JAS. LYNCH. This is another of FERNANDO WOOD's "cheats," they say, and it is threatened that MAY will be withdrawn in HOFFMAN's favor as the readiest means of vengeance.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Tammany Hall has nominated for this office Mr. GEORGE G. BARNARD, at present holding the office of Recorder. It is a nomination not popular with the legal profession, but, as Mozart Hall has also nominated the same candidate, his election would appear to be placed beyond doubt. The Breckinridge Committee selected as their candidate Judge JOHN R. BRADY, of the Common Pleas, a most excellent lawyer and upright judge, but he will not consent to run on any other than the Tammany Hall ticket. He therefore declines the use of his name, though this intention has not been formally published. Judge BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, the present incumbent of the office, under an appointment made by Gov. MORGAN to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Judge HENRY E. DAVIES to the Court of Appeals, has received the Republican nomination, and will poll many thousand more votes than his full party strength. The American nominee is JOHN LEVERIDGE, of the Seventh Ward, many years ago Counsel to the Corporation, and for a long time President of the Chatham Bank. Mr. LEVERIDGE, it is understood, would withdraw in BRADY's favor, if that gentleman would consent to run.

CITY JUDGE.

The Tammany Hall nominee for this office is Col. JOHN H. MCCUNN, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and now in the 35th year of his age. Until very recently he was in partnership with Judge MOSCRIEF, having been educated in the law office of CHARLES O'CONOR. Without entering into the reasons of MCCUNN's unpopularity with the legal profession, it is believed that a great majority of the lawyers on Manhattan Island will vote against his elevation to the Bench. This, however, will make little difference, as he has received the Mozart indorsement, and, unless matters change greatly between now and next November, will be elected by fifteen or twenty thousand majority. The Republicans have an excellent nominee in the person of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assistant District-Attorney, one of the most honest and able candidates on their ticket. He will poll an immense vote outside of his regular party strength, but can hardly hope for success as matters stand. His election, if it could be accomplished, would prove a blessing to the entire City. The Breckinridge nominee is J. R. LIVINGSTON, a very respectable lawyer, but one without much hold on the masses. Had the Breckinridge men put forward a strong candidate for this office, they might possibly have elected him by irregular combinations, but Mr. LIVINGSTON's success is out of the question. JOHN H. MCCUNN next 1st of January will assume the office now held by A. D. RUSSELL.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGSHIP.

None of our political organizations have yet named their candidates for the vacancy created by Judge PIERREPONT's resignation. Tammany Hall talks of JOHN T. DOYLE, formerly Assistant District-Attorney, and a very able lawyer, standing high in all personal and professional relations. Also, EDMUND L. BRADISH, of whom the same may be said; also, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, previously noticed as Breckinridge candidate for Surrogate; and a lawyer named ROBERTSON, whose chances are thought by his friends to be flattering. Of the Republican and Mozart Hall candidates, we have not yet heard. It is probable that the Breckinridge Committee will make no separate nomination, but concur in indorsing whomsoever may be selected by Tammany Hall. This last-named organization is understood at last advices to be balancing between the availability of JAMES W. GERARD and a prominent German lawyer whose name we would not dare attempt to spell.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall nominee is JOHN C. MATHER, who has received a certificate of nomination signed by twenty-one out of the thirty-five members of the Convention. Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, the Mozart nominee, tried every effort to obtain the Tammany indorsement, finally breaking up the Tammany Convention by force, when Mr. MATHER's nomination was certain. The Republican candidate is AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, and the true contest is felt to lie between this last named gentleman and Mr. MATHER.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Tammany candidate is Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY; the Mozart nominee JAMES E. KERRIGAN; the Breckinridge candidate, Hon. T. J. BARR, who either has withdrawn or means to withdraw in KERRIGAN's favor; and the Republican nominee, W. COMMERFORD, a respectable chairmaker. There can be little doubt of TUOMEY's election in a District having for its component parts the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, although Mr. KERRIGAN is undoubtedly a formidable competitor for the vote of the young Democracy in the neighborhood of Chatham-street and the Bowery.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany puts forward Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, a hero of the Mexican war. The Breckinridge and Mozart men have run up the name of JOHN DUFFY, formerly Consul of the United States at the port of Galway. The Williamsburgh Democracy have nominated PHILIP J. HAMILTON, and a person calling himself JOHN or JAMES H. LYNCH intends to run a Democratic stump. There is yet another Democratic candidate whose name, we think, is JOHN HANFORD. This state of things makes it certain that MAYOR WALL, of Williamsburgh, the Republican nominee, will be elected to the seat now filled by WM. B. MACLAY.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Tammany nominee, Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER, is a young man of talent, large fortune and ambition, who is very popular in the District, and will make a powerful effort to win. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who but a few years ago declared that he would vote for the "devil incarnate" if regularly nominated by Tammany Hall, has now "seen a new light," and is the Mozart candidate against Mr. CHANLER. Considering that Tammany made Mr. COCHRANE Surveyor of Port under FRANKLIN PIERCE, in which office he saved $75,000, and that twice since then it has sent him to Congress, this action upon Mr. COCHRANE's part naturally excites considerable bitterness amongst his former friends. It was not possible, they say, for Tammany to renominate him this time, in consequence of the odium created by the Public-store contract. He should have been content to stand back and give another man some chance of distinction; but such does not appear to have been Mr. COCHRANE's policy. The Republican nomination was contested with great activity and no little ill-feeling, between Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of the Fifteenth Ward, supported by CHAS. A. DANA, of the *Tribune*, and Supervisor THOMAS LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Ward, whose "machine" is run by Mr. MARSHALL, and the Seventeenth Ward delegation generally. The chief trouble arose from two contesting sets of delegates from the Eleventh Ward; but the Republicans have at length consentiated on Mr. CONKLING, who stands a good chance of success, should COCHRANE persist in running. There are no possible circumstances under which Mr. CHANLER will back out of his candidacy as the regular Democratic nominee.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, of Holland gin celebrity, is the spirited nomination made by Tammany Hall. Mozart Hall and the Breckinridge men have united upon Gen. ELIJAH WARD. The Americans are out with Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS for reelection. So that, taking all these things into account, the Republican candidate, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, is pretty sure of a triumphant election. It would require a thorough concentration of all the Anti-Republican forces in the District to beat him, and with three Anti-Republican candidates running, his election may be set down as the surest of sure things. WARD will beat WOLFE about two to one.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

This is another District in which the Republicans stand a good chance of carrying the day, although the Democracy, if united, have a majority of more than two thousand votes. Tammany Hall has again put forward ANSON HERRICK, of the Nineteenth Ward, who will be warmly and faithfully supported this year by many influences which were hostile to him when he ran against H. F. CLARK in 1858. The Breckinridge nominee is JAMES C. WILLETT, who may possibly back down in HERRICK's favor; but the Mozart candidate, Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, expresses himself determined to remain in the field to the bitter end. Should no compromise be effected between now and next November, the election of ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, the Republican candidate, is just as good as settled. So much for the present discourse as to the nominees and their chances.

The Democratic Procession on the 23d.

A very large meeting of delegates and representatives of the various Democratic associations of this and neighboring cities, assembled last evening at their head-quarters, No. 514 Broadway, for the purpose of arranging for the procession on the evening of the 23d inst. A very large number of clubs were represented, and as many claimants appeared and asked for special positions in the line of the procession, a resolution offered by Mr. CHARLES BUADNTT, that the entire arrangement and assignment be left to the discretion of the Grand Marshal, was adopted, with directions that each club should report to him on Thursday, with the distinct understanding that every order issued by him should be implicitly obeyed.

A Committee to collect funds for the occasion was selected *nem. con.*, among them Wm. C. Conner, John Clancy, E. J. Brown, E. F. Purdy, G. W. Smith, Ed. C. West, C. Godfrey Gunther, John Kelly, Capt. L. Rynders and Zophar Mills. These gentlemen were authorized to appoint Sub-Committees in the various Wards which they represent.

Young Men's Republican Union.

THE WEEKLY MASS MEETING—SPEECHES OF E. K. FOSTER, OF CONNECTICUT, AND WM. CURTIS NOYES.

The weekly mass meeting of the Young Men's Republican Union was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, a crowded audience attending. The exercises were enlivened by the spirited singing of the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

SPEECH OF HON. E. K. FOSTER, OF CONNECTICUT.

Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the first Republican who took occasion to felicitate Republicans on their approaching triumph, [illegible] the necessity of merging individual claims into the form of party, reviewed the principles of the various parties, commencing with what he called the youngest party, the Bell and Everett, which, perhaps the youngest child, was entitled to be indulged with indulgence. They were in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. But what constitution did they mean—the constitution of freedom or the constitution of Slavery? It seemed to him that the party

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A COLORED GENTLEMAN APPOINTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF A BRITISH COLONY.—The British Government appear to be determined to carry into practice the principles of equality set forth in the famous act of emancipation. It is only very lately, however, that English society in the West Indies has consented to abandon its prejudices against color, and to recognize the Mulatto or the Black as a social as well as political equal. Even yet, in the other Colonies like Barbados, there is a broad line of demarcation between the pure Saxon and the West Indian, who is ever so lightly touched with the mark of African descent, and it would seem to be the policy and desire of the Home authorities to remove altogether a feeling so prejudicial to West Indian interests. Thus, lately, the Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, was made a Companion of the Bath, and more recently, Mr. SAMUEL CONSERVEN, another gentleman of color, and a Creole, of the Island of Granada, has been appointed Administrator of the Government of Montserrat. No loyal subject of the Queen can refuse to recognize as a social equal any one whom she, as the fountain of honor, chooses to appoint to high places in her realm.

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CAPE.—The "other Prince" appears to have excited as much enthusiasm at the antipodes as his gentle brother has in America. A description of ALFRED at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, might be made applicable to Jaunty EDWARD in New-York. "The noble, and distinguished bearing of the dear Prince," says a letter writer,

"have thoroughly won the hearts of all. He seems to know and feel the importance of his position, and yet there is such a modesty and condescension in his demeanor that incline people to worship him as a being they had never before had sight of. Poor little Albert, he did undergo excitement and adoration enough to turn the head of an ordinary personage, but his constitution is indomitable and sustaining, and he seemed determined to undergo any fatigues, so that he could worthily carry out and uphold his illustrious birth, which he did in the most prepossessing manner."

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—According to the protocol drawn up by the representatives of the Great European Powers, the occupation of Syria by French troops was limited to six months. After the expedition landed at Beyrout, fully equipped and prepared for a long campaign, people began to understand that a longer occupation was intended; and now, according to a letter from Gen. BEAUFORT D'HAUTPOUL to the French Minister of War, the occupation, it is said, must last two years, at the very least. The Syrian Christians will certainly not object to this arrangement, however much it may excite the jealous fears of divers European Governments.

KOSSUTH ON THE REVOLUTION.—The text of Kossuth's letter to GARIBALDI has not been published, and different accounts of its contents are going the round of the European papers. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, the letter is conceived in the most energetic terms. It points out the disastrous tendency of GARIBALDI's pique against CAVOUR, and urges him by all the sacred sympathies they both hold in common to cease from being the instrument of an insane and impracticable faction."

THE ORANGE DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.—Many of the English journals continue to discuss the late Orange disturbances in Canada during the Prince's tour, and the partisan demonstrations are universally condemned, though the loyalty of the demonstrationists is not even doubted. The London journals unite in the belief that the Duke of Newcastle will receive nothing but approval from both Houses of Parliament for his firm refusal to allow the Prince to seem to countenance displays of Orangeism in Canada.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Neapolitan correspondent of the London *News*, in describing the engagement near Capua, says: "The following incident might have deprived the Bar of England of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, and laid low a future Solicitor-General—*Chi lo sa?* as the Neapolitans say—for he had just raised his foot off the step of his carriage, and was getting in, when a ball carried off the step, doubtless quickening the learned gentleman's movements."

A RIVAL FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.—PRICE, the notorious head of the Agapemone or Free-Love abode in England, has made up his mind to emigrate to this country. Three distracted husbands have instituted actions against PRICE for the recovery of their wives' fortunes, and as the choice left to PRICE lies between imprisonment and flight, it is probable that he will prefer the latter. It is said that he is fully prepared to found an Agapemone in the United States.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF ENGLAND.—Late statistics of British industrial enterprise show that five million persons are supported in England by cotton—that thirty million spindles are employed in the production of the yarn; and that the capital absorbed exceeds $750,000,000. Four-fifths of the cotton consumed in England (800,000,000 pounds) is American; about 120,000,000 pounds come from other foreign countries; while only 8 per cent. (80,000,000 pounds) are received from British Colonies and Dependencies.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Seizure of the Conducta by the Liberal Troops.

MANIFESTO IN WHICH THE CITIZEN SANTOS DEGOLLADO GIVES ACCOUNT TO THE NATION OF THE MOTIVES WHICH LED HIM TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE "CONDUCTA" OF TREASURE DESTINED FOR TAMPICO.

The documents which appear at the head of this exposition will inform the public of one of those acts the mere revelation of which is a terrible punishment to men who profess the sacred religion of honor. When from the eminence of that moral scaffold which public opinion will prepare to implacably immolate a criminal, the eye is turned to the past and there is perceived a life obscure, but without reproach, a conscience at one holy cause without reservation of family, of tranquillity, of pecuniary interests, of personal pride, or of anything that man holds the most dear; and in one instant, by a single chance of fate, it is found with the loss of all, enrolled among criminals, then this punishment becomes more than that of the martyr, for to the martyr remains the generous award of glory.

With my eyes fixed upon my cause, with my heart filled with hope and with faith, after each defeat I have arisen as if it were only a promise of triumph, and my only murmurings have been a new invocation to the combat, a new appeal to patriotism.

But all the world now knows, and I repeat it that it may reach every conscience, that in the bloody struggle that devours us the impotencies are equalized, and the incidents of victory or of reverse amount only to salutary convulsions, which rend and bleed the social body without putting an end to its sufferings.

In this combat, which is organized from the heart of families to break out upon the field of battle, the firebrand lays waste the fields, plunder and pillage destroy private fortunes, hatred and extermination signalize with their victims the simple transit of troops, and in their desperation the tempestuous passions of party rule as in a state of delirium, and are dragging the nation into an abyss of opprobrium by various paths; and this with the applause of many who believe that the annihilation of our political being will be to put an end to an anachronism of barbarity in the midst of a century of civilization.

By that unfailing law of compensations, each outrage, each violation of right, by our adversaries, has produced its inevitable reaction: the idea of a traitorous protectorate, (Spanish protectorate, sought by the Church party—*Trans.*,) that of a Continental policy, also objectionable when under the guise of protection: the association of unscrupulous capitalists with a prostituted clergy, hatred against both these classes: the gold of the Church esteemed more valuable than the blood of the people, the justification for attacks upon all property.

In this rivalry of sad billiards, it was necessary to invigorate, in some decisive way, the cause of civilization, of independence, of the people, and of their rights.

The very victories which had been propitious to us were on the point of being sterilized and lost for the want of resources—an indispensable element to enable us to turn them to advantage.

The dispersion of twenty thousand men upon a population already exhausted, the transformation of the war into an insurrection anarchial and sanguinary, the extinction of discipline, of unity and of law in this chaos of blood, of desperation and extermination was not a mere fictitious fear, but a reality which all felt and acknowledged at the moment of the great temptation presented by the presence of the resources contained in the conducta.

But who can deceive his own conscience? who has not thought in his silent communings with God and with posterity what is the real import of such an act? but all have given to my country. I had preserved through the severest poverty a pure and honorable name which I have to my children, already some of them had undergone education, and deprived one even of his last moments; but the necessity of saving the nation, which called at my door, asking of me in the name of sufferers, my resolution to deliver it over to conquest, and to slavery; and I, after horrible agony, threw down the gauntlet, cast out the future and declare myself criminal.

In this deep conflict, which in the solitude of my soul has served to torture me, I have asked myself—and the good name and honor of the nation? Gold and the good name and honor of the nation? Gold has replied to me, and I repeat it now, that the reason has replied to me, and I repeat it now, that the name and reputation of the nation will suffer infinitely more by the prolongation of the struggle; that the foreigner will have to suffer equally with the native; and that all will be lost with the loss of liberty and of independence.

I have also held up to myself, in unhappy contrast, the conduct of MIRAMON with MARQUES; but I reply that these evil doers have made of the funds that are called God's, their treasury, and of the Clergy, their accomplices, a powerful banker; while we have nothing left but to open the veins of the people and ask their blood in order to avert from ourselves the stigma of robbery to sustain their cause.

Following in this self-examination more implacably than the most implacable executioner, I answer to the reclamations of foreigners with its certain repayment by the Government, and the possibility, if fortune is propitious to us, that this repayment may be made nearly as soon as the notice of this shall reach Europe.

And for these reasons I present my name and assume a responsibility that I might have avoided through the generous resolution of Señor DOBLADO that it should rest alone upon him, because thus, although I may suffer even to the reproach of ingratitude from the same Government that has covered me with honors, the true interests of those who accuse me for this offence against its dignity will remain certainly assured.

I have not desired to present a vindication, nor to elude my destiny by subterfuges of any kind, nor do I desire to conquer the sympathies of those who are struggling. I am already accustomed to have my consecration to the cause termed a blind obstinacy, and my unhappy fortune qualified as criminal until I have wished that I might be permitted to die for my cause upon the field of battle.

But, if condemned by public opinion, rejected by my friends, and forgotten by all, my cause, through the step I have now taken shall be enabled to triumph, and my country again rise happy and respected with its independence secured, then will be more than satisfied the aspirations of

SANTOS DEGOLLADO.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Revival of Mormonism—Young's Preaching—General Spirit of the People—The Weather—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

If there are any sanguine individuals who have consoled themselves with the thought that Mormonism has received an eternal quietus, I would advise them to lay such flattering unction to their souls no longer. It certainly appears to me that Mormonism at Salt Lake is not dead, but on the contrary it seems to be awaking from the slumber, or arousing from the rest incidental to it during the war of the elements the past two or three years. A revival, a reformation, a renewal of the spirit, or some other lively thing of the sort, seems to be very near the doors, casting its shadows before.

It will be recollected that on the advent of the army the Bowery was torn down, the Tabernacle closed, Salt Lake City all but evacuated, and BRIGHAM shut his mouth, while the *Deseret News* failed to enlighten the Saints and the rest of mankind with a second and revised edition of the sermons of the Chief Priests and Apostles. For months after the return to the city the prophets lifted up no warning voice. The Mormon Israel, like the Israel of old, was apparently left in that peculiar condition wherein it was very natural for every man to do that which was right in his own eyes, with no one to say: "What doest thou?" Gentile gentlemen, brought here by business, curiosity, or the fortune of war, might ardently desire to hear the Prophet in public discourse, but he had unfortunately no word for them, and there was no church to attend, however piously and devotionally inclined they might feel.

But as time wore on the Tabernacle was quietly reopened,—first privately, then publicly, and "stated preaching" became once more an institution in Utah, or rather in Salt Lake City, for the other parts of Mormonism were not so much affected as this by the disturbing influences. BRIGHAM, however, kept silent "for the space of a time" longer.

Now, BRIGHAM favors us with one or two sermons every Sunday in the Bowery, and seems to be regaining the old fire, and warming up his speeches with it. I shall not be surprised if the coming Mormon General Conference prove quite a sensation affair.

Last Sunday morning ORSON PRATT said that he and a number of others were about to start shortly for the States and Europe as missionaries. And it would seem from BRIGHAM's speech which followed, that he was about to inaugurate a new policy in sending out missionaries, for he told the people that he wanted them to donate what they pleased for the missionary purpose, for he intended that the missionaries should be transported to their destination, and, if necessary, brought back home, and their families supported during their absence, by donations from the faithful who were here. I am informed that this new system takes freely, and that liberal figures have been already subscribed to the missionary fund by those who are blessed with the privilege of stopping at home.

On the afternoon of Sunday, BRIGHAM and HEBER both, were considerably down on the merchants, especially those who kept shops here before the army was sent to Utah. The Mormons have got it immovably in their noddles that the merchants were the cause of the "Utah war," or at least egged it on, and said never a good word for the Mormons at all. Consequently the merchants have to submit to periodical tongue-lashings from the preachers, and are told, with the most charming frankness, that they, the merchants, are of no account whatever. The fact that many of them are now dispatching large supplies of flour to Pike's Peak, does not make them appear one whit more comely in Mormon eyes. But although the merchants are put under the tongue ban so rigorously, there is scarcely a Mormon hereabout that is not well content to drive a trade now and then at the stores for tea, coffee, sugar, calico, and last, though not least, the delectable weed.

Doubtless many unhappy people in the States, as well as in Utah, find it rather a difficult thing to get well along in the world. The following leaf from the book of BRIGHAM's experience will furnish a few welcome hints for such individuals:

"He (JOSEPH SMITH) used to ask me how I managed to support myself and family. I told him that I made a sixpence go, perhaps, as far as some would make a quarter or a dollar go; that I have done what I could, and the Lord had done the rest, and that was all I knew about it. Of course, there are some things I know, and many that I do not; but I do know that HEBER C. KIMBALL and myself used $86 in board and other expenses when traveling on a mission, and that when we started we had but $13 50. And I do know that I once took a $5 bill out of my pocket, when we were raising money for Brother JOSEPH, and threw it in, and that the next day I had just as much as I had before I gave away the five dollars. I do know that when I went to pay some money that I owed, after giving some away to the poor, I had just as much, when I came to pay my debts, as I had before I gave any to the poor. I do know that I handed out a half eagle to a poor man in my office, and then found two half eagles in my pocket, that I never put there. And I also do know that I never hungered nor thirsted for property."

So it will be seen that Brother BRIGHAM has an admirable, all-sufficient way of getting on in the world, though at the same time he does not care a fig for riches. Such an excellent way of doing may well take the care-wrinkles out of a man's brow.

In the bottoms of this Valley slight frosts have already begun to make their appearance, though I believe not yet to do any damage to the gardens. The corn crop is a good one and may be considered safe, as the harvesting of it is getting well on. The sugar-cane is beginning to ripen, and on rich warm lands there will be a fair yield, if the frosts hold off a few weeks longer.

Among the numerous recent arrivals in this city was Mr. ASA CALKIN, ex-President of the Mormon Church in the British Isles. The successor of Mr. CALKIN in the English country is Mr. AMASA LYMAN, one of the "Twelve Apostles."

The horse-stealers are not all defunct. Several nights ago, fifteen or sixteen horses and mules were stolen from Mr. CHARLES CRISMAN's herd, near the mouth of Bingham's Cañon, about twenty miles southwest of this city. Of course the Indians have to bear the blame, though it is highly probable that they were white Indians.

Another bit of sharp, or, at least, unsatisfactory practice has occurred lately. THOMAS ISAAC and SAMUEL WALSH appeared at a settlement on the Weber, and offered revolvers for sale, they having a dozen or so; their ways excited suspicion, so no revolvers were bought. By and by Mr. PRICE, wagon-master of Mr. S. YOUNG's train of merchandise, made his appearance and charged the men with stealing the pistols from his train. The men were arrested, brought to this city, examined, and, in default of bail, committed to the County Jail for trial before the Probate Court. While the documents requiring PRICE to appear as a witness were being drawn up, he stepped out of the office, mounted a mule, and made himself scarce. The chief witness being thus not forthcoming, the Grand Jury could bring no bill against the prisoners, and they were accordingly liberated. It appears, therefore, either that PRICE was an accomplice in the theft, or that he, having recovered the pistols, did not fancy the law's delay, and resolved not to wait on it for the witnesses' fee of fifty cents a day.

Among the departures for Charleston, on Saturday, were Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, of "Drayton's Parlor Opera," which was so long attractive in this City. They sailed in the *James Adger*, on their way to New-Orleans, where they will probably prove as attractive as they deservedly have been here.

Mr. Adams, with his California Menagerie, also sailed for Havana, on Saturday, under the management of Col. Wood, a showman almost as noted as Barnum himself.

The Returning Africans.

LETTER FROM THE SHIP CASTILIAN, OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY'S EXPEDITION.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Grand Cape Mount Roads, Liberia, gives some interesting particulars of the voyage of the ship *Castilian*, which carried back to Africa 400 of the negroes who had been taken to Key West from captured slavers. The writer says:

"From the differences in words given to express the same thing, we have learned that there are portions of three tribes in our lot. These variations are not so marked as to prevent intercommunication.

These Africans are smaller in frame, less muscular, and have more delicate hands and feet than the black race in the United States—circumstances which are doubtless attributable to the fact that they are unaccustomed to much labor in their own country. The conformation of the cranium is peculiar in some, the face being developed at the expense of the upper part, which recedes suddenly from the brows, and projects at the occiput. To a greater or less extent their teeth are prominent, and much stronger than those of the white man. Some have the upper front incisors filed down to a sharp point—outwards from the mesian line—leaving an aperture in the row like an inverted U, and others have both rows sharpened like saws, which gives the mouth the appearance of an old-fashioned rat-trap. All bear marks of the tattoo, some upon the shoulders and breast, others upon the back, and many—the women especially—over the entire abdomen.

The majority of our party are boys between the ages of ten and fifteen years. They represent that their parents were killed in a sanguinary struggle with the tribe by whom their village was sacked.

We have the old woman taken in the first slaver, who, as the papers stated, was so overjoyed to see four of her daughters among the number carried to Key West, in the third vessel. Two of them, are, if we correctly understand, her neices. They are all on board.

Two meals aday are served to the negroes on deck, at the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. The messes are divided into companies of ten each, and woe to the unlucky wight who happens to get into the wrong pew—for he is summarily ejected.

The principal article of food is rice, of which they consume a tierce in less than four days. In using spoons they turn them bottom-upwards and clean out the contents with their tongues. They have ravenous appetites, and when not under strict control, will fight over their food like wolves. Each individual is provided with a tin can and a cup, and every morning they march to the casks to receive their water. Various are the expedients used to obtain a double quantity, and some, after receiving their supply, will procure an empty can and try to persuade the steward that they have not been served.

A death among them makes very little impression upon even the nearest relatives. They will crowd to the ship's side to see a body launched into its watery grave, and after gazing until it is no longer visible, turn away with the utmost indifference. There was one case in which a few tears were shed, though the impression ceased with them. A dress or gown, belonging to a young girl who died suddenly, was torn into narrow strips, and all who could obtain pieces rolled them into cords, which were tied around their waists. Almost before the breath leaves a dying man, the one nearest will take possession of his effects, and persistently assert that he bought them with *food*.

The principal man in this Company—who acts as a general supervisor, and is especially useful in assisting with the proper distribution of their food—is a Krooman. The Kroomen live upon the coast, are boatmen, and are often employed in shipping slave cargoes. FRANCISCO represents that he was engaged in this business, and after his work was done his employer *borrowed* his person and added him to the number destined for the Cuban market. He is an active, intelligent fellow; about 22 years of age, speaks a few words of English, Spanish and Portuguese, is quick to apprehend an order, and executes it with alacrity. When the word is given to "Wear ship!" he "summons his bold peers," and twenty may sometimes be seen hauling on the braces with a *vim*.

Suicide is very common among the women, and one of its principal features is a threat to drown themselves. In one instance, a girl of 15, who had been punished for some misconduct, got on the ship's rail and was slipping over, when the cries of her companions having drawn attention to the spot, she was caught by one foot, the only member visible, and pulled on deck. An ineffectual attempt to save herself when she perceived that she was really going, and her subsequent agitation, indicated that she repented of her rashness. The attempt has not been repeated.

Every morning, when the weather permits, the entire crowd receives a hose bath. Some clap their hands and shout to have the stream played upon them, while others shrink from its force.

A windsail was run down the after-hatch to ventilate the steerage, and keeps a large body of air in constant circulation. On the 22d of July a bulkhead was constructed abaft of the main hatch, (between-decks) to keep the men separate from the women, who, with the boys, occupied the after part. Much dissatisfaction resulted.

On the 11th ult., one man choked another so severely that he died in a short time. The captain placed the murderer in irons, with the intention of keeping him confined until we should reach our destination; but he was soon afterwards taken with colliquative diarrhœa, which terminated fatally in a few days. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 13th of the same month, six fellows were caught stealing bread in the lower hold, having entered through the forward hatch, which had been left open, and the temptation could not be resisted. Two of the fellows were linked together by handcuffs and fastened to the main-topsail runner; the others were united at the ankles—the fetters being too large for their wrists—and chained to ringbolts on deck, where they passed the night. On the following morning four more were added to the number and the whole party *lashed with a cowhide*. The thick welts upon their backs bore ample testimony to the fact that no puny arm wielded the vile weapon, and in two instances its application drew *blood*. They were then set at work to holy-stone the deck; three fellows who had received similar punishment being stationed, lash or cat in hand, as overseers; and excellent care was taken that they should be efficient drivers. The agent remonstrated with the captain against the severity of this treatment, but without effecting a change; the answer being, "*You've got nothing to do with 'em. I'm Cap'n o' this ship, an' I'll do what I please.*"

The ship *South Shore*, which sailed from New-York for Key West on the 12th of June, arrived at Monrovia on the 31st ult., and took boats to discharge her passengers and cargo at Grand Bassa, sixty miles below the capital. She had lost more than one hundred Africans, and had two hundred and forty-five on board. The third ship, whose name I have not heard, will proceed to Sinou, which is one hundred and ten miles still further down the coast.

During the fifty-seven days of the passage, we lost ninety-two of our four hundred, sixty-eight males and twenty-four females; the principal disease being colliquative diarrhœa, dysentery and scurvy. There were a few deaths from consumption and general dropsy.

Twenty per cent. of deaths is a large proportion, but the mortality was greater in the steamer *Niagara*, which, during the voyage of twenty days, lost seventy-one out of the two-hundred and seventy-one shipped at Charleston.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Deputy U. S. Marshal MASSON, and seven aids, captured four fugitive slaves and two free children from the neighborhood of Sandusky, and returned them by aid of a U. S. Commissioner in this city on Saturday last, to Mason County, Ky., from where the slaves had escaped. The particulars of this exploit are so enveloped in a cloud of glorification and mist, that the facts are not easily obtained. Huge stories are current about these mighty Nimrods being pursued up hill and down dale, through woods and cornfields, over fences and across running waters, by several hundred armed men, who shot at them from every bush and fence corner, yet hit none of the valiant hunters. These were the stories told through the city yesterday, but we fear that the true history of this affair will never reach posterity.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....For Wednesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 50, 42, 39, 40, 44.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1511, 1392, 1532, 1534, 1008, 1286, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1562, 1564, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1576, 1578, 1582.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 114, 88, 105, 117, 59, 60, 118, 7, 74, 99, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 83½, 106½, 89, 115.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Same as Tuesday, with Nos. 561, 765, 813, 951 and 778 added.

Oyer and Terminer.

DECISION IN THE DEVLIN CASE—SECOND TRIAL OF DAVID BEACH FOR THE HEAVY FORGERY, IN THE NAME OF ROBERT BONNER, ON THE LEDGER, ON THE NASSAU BANK—IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY ON THE RECENT CHANGE IN THE LAW RELATING TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Judge GOULD sat yesterday in this Court, and, at its opening, read a brief decision, denying the motion to quash the indictment in the case of Charles Devlin; and Mr. Graham announced his intention of applying for a *certiorari* to carry the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The District-Attorney then called on the case of David Beach, indicted for forging a check for $3,156, purporting to be signed by Robert Bonner, on the Nassau Bank, as follows:

No. 387. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1859.

NASSAU BANK.

Pay to A. M. Davis, Esq., or order, Thirty-one Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars.

$3,156. ROBERT BONNER.

With intent to injure and defraud the Nassau Bank of the City of New-York.

This case was tried in the General Sessions in February last, before Recorder Barnard, but on that occasion the Jury failed to agree. Counsel for the prisoner yesterday were Ex-Recorder Smith and Mr. H. L. Clinton. The following Jury were impanneled:

James Butler, Sixteenth Ward; Alonzo R. Peck, Twentieth Ward; James Burchalt, Sixteenth Ward; Garrett Van Nostran, Twentieth Ward; Jacob Ahnens, First Ward; William J. Brown, Sixteenth Ward; Havilah M. Smith, Ninth Ward; Martin Martins, Fifteenth Ward; Daniel Connor, Eighteenth Ward; James R. Cook, Jr., Thirteenth Ward; John Williamson, Eighth Ward; Abraham Carpenter, Seventh Ward.

These gentlemen were challenged as to their having had any connection with the Nassau Bank, either as stockholders or depositors. Four other Jurors were challenged peremptorily, and one as having been a depositor in the Bank, and thereby formed an opinion.

The District-Attorney opened the case by stating that the prisoner was indicted for the crime of forgery by giving the name of Robert Bonner, the well-known publisher, to an order for payment of money, on the Nassau Bank, in the name of A. W. Davis, and also of forging Mr. Bonner's name as the indorsement to said check.

The first witness called was

Raphael M. Matteson, Assistant Teller of the Nassau Bank.

Ex-Recorder Smith objected to its being called a Bank until the articles of incorporation were produced.

Judge GOULD said it was not necessary to be incorporated in order to render it capable of being defrauded.

After some discussion among counsel, the indictment was handed to the Court, who said it was sufficient to cover the case.

Witness proceeded to state that, on the 26th of October, 1859, his attention was called to a check in the hands of Mr. Briggs, the first teller. About 11½ o'clock A. M., of that day, he was shown the check, and saw prisoner Beach present; Mr. Briggs told the prisoner that he could not pay such a large amount of money, unless either the indorsement or indorser was identified; the check was then handed to the prisoner, and he went out; in about five or eight minutes afterwards he returned, and presented the check, which was paid. Witness saw him as he stood at the counter, counting the money.

Cross-examined.—It is customary and necessary to require indorsers of checks to be identified. I cannot remember what colored clothes or hat the prisoner wore, except that they were dark. My impression is that he had no whiskers, as I stated at the former trial. I cannot tell how many depositors we have in the Bank, but I should think more than 500 at least:

Q.—Is the Nassau Bank, a Corporation? *A.*—I think it is. I was not in Court, at the former trial, when the articles of association were produced. I saw the person who presented the check sufficiently plain and long to know him again.

George H. Briggs was the next witness. He said he was the first teller of the Nassau Bank. I know, he continued, the last witness; he is assistant teller; on the 26th of October, 1859, a person came into the Bank and presented the check now produced. I told him that I could not pay it, unless the indorsement was identified. He said he knew Mr. Bonner very well, and would go to him and obtain his identification. He left and soon came back with the name of "Robert Bonner," on the back of the check, and I paid him: I cannot identify the prisoner as the person.

Robert Bonner being examined, deposed that he did not write or sign the check in question, neither on the face or on the back; he did not know any person of the name of Davis.

The District-Attorney proposing to read the check.

Ex-Recorder Smith again objected. He said that in an ordinary civil suit an action could not be maintained without its being set out that the Bank was an incorporated Company, and its location given. There was, for instance, a Nassau Bank in Brooklyn as well as in this City, and the description was necessary before evidence of forgery could be received.

The Court overruled the objection, and the check was read by the District-Attorney and examined by the Jury.

Alexander Robertson, lithographer, of No. 93 Fulton-street, deposed that he knew the prisoner, and had printed 500 checks for him on the Nassau Bank; the cheque now shown me, he proceeded, was out of those which I printed; I know it by certain marks, when the prisoner came to our place he said that certain officers from the Nassau Bank had told him that they were out of a certain style of check, which we had already done for the Bank; that he was a depositor there, and had been using a green check with a ship at the end: I asked him what his name was, and he said H. Williams, No. 97 Washington-street; that he was a commission dealer, and kept an account in the Bank, and that the officers of the Bank had directed him to come to us for the check he wanted; I proposed to him to put the name of the firm on the check; he declined, and gave as his reason that he was a very systematic man in his business, and did not wish to change the style of his check; he gave me an order for, I think, 500 checks; he beat me down in the price from $8 to $7; he was in a great hurry to get his checks; I promised him a proof in two or three days; I gave him, at his request, a few loose checks of a former issue: when the book of checks was ready he came in and got it; he ordered it on the 15th of October, and in about eight or nine days afterwards he came and obtained the book; when he gave me the order he paid me in advance, which was very unusual; I saw the prisoner in the jail at Boston, and identified him.

The cross-examination was immaterial, except that the witness swore that the party who ordered the checks had whiskers, whereas the first witness had deposed to the contrary, and the whole theory of the defence is to turn on the whisker question.

Mr. Sieber was next examined, and deposed that he could identify the prisoner. At the time of ordering the check-book he had light side-whiskers.

Officer Elder testified to the arrest of the prisoner at East Boston on the day the *Europa* was to sail for Europe. His face was then as it is now, but appeared to have been recently shaved.

This rested the case for the prosecution. For the defence—

Martin M. Beach, physician, resident of Philadelphia, and brother of the prisoner, was called. He stated that the latter had belonged to that city, and that he had broken up his business by advice of Prof. Kent and other physicians, for the purpose of going to Europe for the benefit of his health, he being troubled with hemorrhage; witness knew that he went, *via* New-York to Boston, for the purpose of going to England, when he was arrested in Boston on the present charge. In reply to questions by Mr. Clinton, the witness testified that the prisoner never in his life had any side whiskers; that the whole family, from his grandfather down, had never been able to raise any hair on the face higher than the chin (forming a goatee) and upper lip (moustache). To the positive knowledge of the witness, the prisoner never had any side whiskers, light or dark, as other witnesses had sworn that the party who presented the check had.

In the cross-examination by the District-Attorney that functionary elicited from the witness the circumstance that his brother had left Philadelphia with a man named Cross, who had been tried in the city of Brotherly Love for some offence, but counsel for defence objecting to its nature being stated, a long argument ensued, the Court ultimately sustaining the objection.

Rev. Mr. Gonzalez deposed that he was a minister of the gospel, and had known the prisoner for 28 years; prisoner could not raise any side whiskers, neither could his father; knows his handwriting; the signature and indorsement on the forged check on the Nassau Bank were not in his writing; he never could write half as well.

The cross-examination of this witness was immaterial. At its conclusion the Court adjourned.

During the above proceedings, short intervals were taken for the purpose of interpolating some other business connected with the discharge of the Grand Jury. That body came into Court, with a batch of indictments, including two against Charles Jefferds, one for the murder of Mr. Walton in the first degree, and another for the murder of Mr. Mathews, in the second degree. The Grand Jury also handed to the Judge the following important presentment:

"Agreeably to the charge of the Court the Grand Jury have examined the law enacted by the last Legislature on the subject of the Death Penalty, and they deem it their duty to invite public attention to the defective and ambiguous phraseology of that act. It is so imperfect as to give rise to grave doubts in the minds of Judges of our highest Courts whether, under its provisions, *any punishment whatever can be legally inflicted in this State for the crime of murder in the first degree.* It is obviously the intent of the act to define the mode of punishment for murder, but in the carelessness of hasty legislation the definition is implied, rather than expressed, and it is of the utmost importance to the interests of society that at the earliest practicable moment the law should be revised, and its meaning clearly set forth.

The fact that several murders have been committed within our City, within a comparatively brief period, the perpetrators of which have thus far escaped detection, demonstrates the necessity of providing some more effective means than now exists for the discovery of evidence in cases of that character. The success which has attended the labors of the Fire Marshal in ferreting out cases of arson, and pressing the guilty parties to conviction, suggests the idea that a similar officer, with competent assistants, charged with the special duty of investigating thoroughly all cases of homicide, would shortly perfect a detective system under which it would be impossible that citizens should be assassinated in their homes, or shot down in populous streets, and no clue obtained to the perpetrators of these fearful crimes.

The charges of homicide which the Grand Jury have been called upon to investigate during the present term have been alarmingly numerous, and they present the foregoing matters to the consideration of the Court and the public authorities, in the hope that means may be devised to place additional safeguards around the sanctity of human life, by insuring the certain detection and adequate punishment of this class of offenders.

GRAND JURY ROOM, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Foreman.

FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., Secretary.

Judge GOULD remarked that the tone of the presentment was in the highest degree commendable. Notwithstanding the editors of newspapers knew more about criminal law than the judges themselves, he would repeat what he had elsewhere said, that the loose legislation shown in the alteration of the law relating to capital punishment was calculated to defeat the interests of justice, to obstruct and even to prevent the punishment of the highest crimes, and indeed to give us what was called a law, but which, in fact, was no law.

The Grand Jury then left the Court, and the following prisoners were arraigned:

John McGoun and Ann McGoun, his wife, indicted for the murder of John Rourke, on the 4th of September, pleaded not guilty.

Daniel Wiseman, indicted for the murder of Hester Finley, pleaded not guilty.

Sarah Chapman and Margaret Donohue, two young girls, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, and their case was remanded to the General Sessions for trial.

William Brigby, indicted for an assault on Robert Winn, with a knife, with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty, and was sent to the Sessions.

Daniel Capin, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded not guilty.

William White, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, but afterwards withdrew that plea, and pleaded guilty.

In reply to a question by the Court, he said that he came from West Troy; that he had $60 in gold when he left home, and was induced to play cards on board the boat, with some men, and that they gave him two $10 bills which proved to be counterfeits, and which he tried to pass. He said he was by trade a shoemaker, and that his brother, now living in West Troy, had been a Deputy Sheriff.

Judge GOULD said that he ought then to know him, but that he could not remember any such name.

The prisoner replied that his real name was not White; he did not wish to disgrace his family by giving his real name. He then told Judge his name, and his Honor said that he knew his brother very well, and regretted that the law compelled him to send him (the prisoner) to the State Prison for two years and six months.

General Sessions.

Recorder BARNARD held Court yesterday. Samuel M. Cracken, a boy, was tried for shooting at and wounding another boy named John Judge with a pistol on the afternoon of July 4. The boys had a quarrel, and although Judge received a slight wound, the case was of little importance. The jury acquitted Cracken.

Edward Kernes, indicted for receiving stolen goods was tried and acquitted.

Another Sporting Newspaper in Trouble.

MOTION FOR A RECEIVER TO TAKE CHARGE OF "THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

Thomas B. Thorpe vs. *Edward E. Jones and Richard Hays.*—This is an action to dissolve a partnership hitherto existing between the parties to the action in the publication of that widely known and oldest sporting paper in the United States—the *Spirit of the Times.*

The plaintiff, who is the author of "Tom Owens, the Bee Hunter," and other Western Sketches, claims to be an equal partner in the concern, and alleges that the paper, as at present conducted, is rapidly on the decline, and that the defendants will soon ruin the partnership unless the publication of the paper is taken out of their hands. The plaintiff avers that although an equal partner in the business, still the defendants have usurped authority, and that they frequently throw out articles he intended for publication, thus depriving him of that right and authority to which his position entitles him. He avers that notwithstanding the present low condition of the paper, it could soon be made, by proper management, a valuable publication, and to return a large and remunerative income.

It was alleged also that the defendant, Hays, had appropriated over $500 of the partnership money to his own use.

The plaintiff asked that a Receiver might be appointed to conduct the paper for the benefit of the partnership, and to finally sell it for the benefit of the parties and their creditors. He suggested James Hooper or James Appleton, either of whom he thought a proper person to be appointed Receiver.

The defendants, opposing the application for a Receiver, denied that there was any necessity for such a step, or for these proceedings. They asserted the solvency of the paper and their own individual solvency—the defendant Jones averring that he did not owe over one hundred dollars in the world. The allegations of the plaintiff that his contributions and articles proposed for publication by him, had been thrown out and disregarded, were specifically denied, as also the averment that Hays had embezzled money of the concern. On the other hand the defendants averred that the plaintiff had transferred partnership moneys from one Bank to another in an unwarrantable manner, and that he had failed to perform stipulations on his own part. They further denied plaintiff's statement that the paper was deteriorating. They averred that it owed but little, and that it was in a prosperous condition. To send the publication into the hands of a Receiver, they thought, would be very detrimental to the interests of all parties concerned, both to owners and creditors.

Ex-Judge J. R. Whiting, in an amusing speech, opposed the application on the part of the defendants. After reviewing the various allegations of both sides to the controversy, he protested against putting the paper into the hands of a Receiver, and especially against committing it into the hands of such men as the Harper's or the Appleton's. The Harper's had already as much on hand as they could attend to in the publication of their own magazine; besides, counsel submitted that James Harper, though a very good and clever man, would write but ill-conceived articles for a sporting paper like *The Spirit of the Times.* So far as the reference to Mr. Appleton was concerned—he, too, had a plenty of business on hand. He was now writing the biography of all the distinguished men that had ever lived, that now lived, and that ever were to come upon the earth. For the forthcoming work of that learned gentleman was intended to be even so comprehensive as that. He would submit that Mr. Appleton was pre-occupied, and had already on hand as much as he could take charge of.

After some other remarks of Mr. Whiting, Mr. Ashmead, on the part of the plaintiff, responded at some length. The Court then took the papers and reserved decision. The matter was before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

Abbott & Fuller and John W. Ashmead for plaintiff; J. R. Whiting and Mr. Lafarge for defendants.

Corporation Leases.

SUIT TO RECOVER RENTS.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Parker Vein Steamship Coal Company, Otis P. Jewett, and Hippolyte Mali.*—This was an action to recover certain rents alleged to be due the City, upon a lease to the defendants, assigning to them a part of Pi

bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 80; inferior to choice do. do. at $5 60@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 60@$5 90; extra Genesee, Ohio and Michigan at $5 75@$6 00; extra Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 00 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45@$4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 80
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brd.	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 25
Superior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, but at rather decline prices. The reported sales comprise 2,500 bbls., under prices. The reported sales comprise 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 20 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for favorite fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian family to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 90@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Calaric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more freely offered and though the demand has been fair, mainly to shipment prices close languidly. Sales 172,500 bushels, including very superior Canada Club at $1,42; white Western, ordinary to prime, at $1 46@$1 59; amber Western, at $1 40@$1 41; red Western $1 36@$1 40; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 36@$1 38½; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 33 Racine Spring, at $1 20@$1 30; Chicago Spring, a $1 22@$1 26; red State, part at $1 37; white Kentucky, at $1 55@$1 62, ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and drooping. Sales 76,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c.; chiefly at 71c.@71½c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c. for yellow Southern; 75c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₩ bush. Rye is in demand at 88c.@91c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley is active and firm. Sales 30,000 bushels, including Canada West at 83c.@86c.; Canada East at 80c.@84c., and State, part at 78½c. ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 38½c.@39½c. Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State 39c.@39½c., with small lots at 40c. ₩ bushel. The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide-water during the second week in October, in the years 1859 and 1860, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	48,437	118,267	7,631	191,787
1859	80,975	829,780	419,007	276,747
Increase	32,538	711,513	411,376	84,960

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 15th of October inclusive, during the years 1859 and 1860, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	364,517	1,748,523	2,293,056	667,800
1859	720,355	9,702,071	12,198,060	943,744
Increase	355,838	7,953,548	9,900,004	Dec. 275,935

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a gain of 1,946,-547 bbls. of Flour.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been inactive, yet prices have been supported.

HOPS—Are in good request, including New at 28c.@30c., and last year's crop at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been moderately inquired for, while other kinds have been quiet, at previous prices.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand at uniform prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet at old quotations. Sales 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 37c.; and on all lots of English Island at 35c.; and 82 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@29c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted less attention, but has been stiffly held at $3 12½@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 757 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand within a range of from 41c.@42c., chiefly at 41½c.@42c. ₩ gallon. Week's receipts, 3,776 bbls; estimated stock at the close, 4,800 bbls. Tar has been in good request, mainly for home use, at from $2 87½@$3 ₩ bbl. Week's receipts, 363 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, in first hands, only 300 bbls. Resin has been pretty actively sought after, including Common at $1 40@$1 50, Strained at $1 50@$1 55, and No. 2 at $1 52½@$1 95 ₩ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 10,829 bbls.; estimated stock of Common at the close, 25,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuzzer has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Oct. 16, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	50,395	43,999
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	128,709	54,274
Resin	549,095	403,706
Tar	43,822	20,956

OILS—All descriptions have been in very moderate request, including Crude Sperm at $1 55, Crude Whale at 53c.@55c., Linseed at 58c.@59c., No. 1 Winter Lard Oil at 95c.@91; Refined Red Oil at 53c.@54c., Crude Cotton Seed Oil at 54c. ₩ gallon. Tallow Oil at 9¾c.@9¼c., and Palm Oil at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 75@18 87½; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is very quiet; sales 120 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 300 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 85 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Sales have been reported of 50 tons Plates at 4¾c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales 2,500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 40c.; and 130 bags Pepper, part at 8¾c., ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been confined to 850 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Porto Rico at 7c.@7½c., and Melado at 3¾c.@4¾c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market has not varied much during the past week. Some retail lots have been sold at 10¼c.—this rate being above the views of shippers, who are generally restricted to 10c., the transactions have neither been large nor numerous. Rough Fat is unchanged. Grease is nominal."

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request at steady rates.

TIN—Transactions have been restricted, but prices have been supported.

TOBACCO—With a good inquiry, prices of desirable lots are very firm. We have to report sales of 87 Hhds Kentucky and Maysville at 6¾c.@12¾c.; 173 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@15c., and 236 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. were made at 24c.@24¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were somewhat restricted by the increasing firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel.; Cotton, 3-16d. @7-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₩ lb.

The Cattle Market.

The cattle have arrived quite scattering this week, the several lots, instead of being all on hand, were dropping in, one after another, during the whole of yesterday, which caused an unsettled market. Buyers wish to see most of the cattle in the yards, or know about what are to come, before they make extensive purchases. However, a fair business was done yesterday, but generally at lower prices than the previous Tuesday. The cattle were of fair quality, taken as a whole, but included all grades—first-class, heavy steers, and light, thin cattle, of third and fourth rate. There was a comparative scarcity of fair, smooth steers, of 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. Prices yesterday ranged from 9c.@9½c. for first quality; 8c. for medium, and 7c.@8c. for poor. In numbers there were about 4,000 head yarded yesterday, and a few additions were expected during the evening, so that there will probably be quite sufficient for the requirements of to-day, which is the chief market day of the week.

Sales of Real Estate.... Oct. 16.

BY R. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Country residence and 216 acres at Poughkeepsie.$35,208
Northwest corner of Duane and Centre sts., 25x61. 21,500
1 lot adjoining above, 23x86. 13,800
1 lot adjoining above, 25x73. 13,000
3 lots adjoining above, 25x69. 38,250

—Mary Conner, an abandoned woman living in Indianapolis, was recently deserted by her paramour, Barger, who married another woman. So enraged was she at his leaving her that she purchased a pound of sulphuric acid at a drug store, and having poured it into a bowl, went Barger's store and threw it into his face. In the confusion which ensued she made her escape. The upper part of Barger's body was made almost entirely raw by the action of the acid, and one of his eyes was destroyed.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your

LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRA RICH PARIS SILKS.

Per steamer Vanderbilt.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Have just received per the above steamer, direct from Paris,

5 CASES ONLY,

containing the

RICHEST SILKS EVER IMPORTED,

at from $3 to $15 per yard.

The above were specially imported to meet the present demand for Rich Goods.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AND

MANTLES!

FALL STYLES NOW READY,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,

AT LOW PRICES!

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

In Fuchia, Solferino, and all the other shades,

Received per *Vanderbilt*, for sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

J. J. BENSON has now opened his Stock of Furs, Consisting of fine Mink

Stone Marten,

Canada Sable,

Fitch and other varieties,

All made by the most reliable Furrier in the City, and warranted perfect. My own customers and friends know they can rely on my goods.

To strangers, I say, try them and judge.

No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FULL STOCK NOW OPEN

OF

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,

DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 BROADWAY.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open a superb selection of

REAL LACES and

PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest Paris styles.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR.

Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,

At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!

A Job Lot just received,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Will be opened this morning,

By BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW SILKS.

VELOUR OTTOMANS,

POPLINS AND VALENCIAS,

Just received by JAMES GRAY & CO.,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GREAT RUSH.

STORE CROWDED. FINE BARGAINS

At KINZEY'S

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RIBBONS.

Rich dark Bennet Ribbons, 9c. and 10c.
2,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 5c.
Rich wide Bonnet Ribbon, 12c. and 13c.
7,500 yards splendid, all colors, 15c. and 18c.
7,680 yards, splendid quality, reduced to 25c.

STRAW BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

RICH ASSORTMENT OF FEATHERS.

Bargains in needle-work from auction.
1,800 worked and lace collars, 56c. and 88c.
730 needle-work sets, 50c. to $1 50.
3,300 bands and flounces, 6c. to 25c.
18,600 yards velvet and other trimmings, cheap.
Bargains in gloves.
Ladies lined gauntlets from 25c. to 31c.
2,800 ladies' lined gloves.
3,000 pairs Swiss cotton gloves 3c.
2,800 lined and gauntlet gloves very low.
Kid gloves all kinds; best kid 50c. to 62c.
2,000 pairs silk gloves 12c.
Bargains in hosiery.
Bargains in hosiery.
2,000 pairs hose and half-hose 6c.
Merino hose, job lot, 12c. to 31c.
3,500 gent's shirt bosoms 9c. and 12c.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.

WM. KINZEY,

No. 223 8th-av. 21st and 22d sts.

WORSTEDS,

WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR.
SHETLAND WOOL,

with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.

WOOLEN YARNS.

White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.

Also, every description of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.

Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Gimlets, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by

NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK

AT

RETAIL.

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CARPETS, &c.,
No. 53 Cortlandt-st., New-York,

Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to

RETAIL BUYERS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.

Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and save one profit.

N. B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of Brussels, of the manufacture of J. CROSSLEY & SONS, of Halifax, England.

PATON & CO.

LINENS.

We shall continue for

ANOTHER WEEK

TO SELL

LINEN SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

At the Reduced Prices that have proved so popular with our

RETAIL TRADE.
No. 341 BROADWAY.

LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

Lace and Vestibule Lace.
Brocatel and Satin Delaine
CURTAINS.
Lambequins and Valencies.
New styles
MAGENTA, BROCATEL AND DAMASKS,
at
KELTY'S,
359 BROADWAY, 359
New-York.

BRUSSELS LACES.

A

Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

Application Laces, Real Shawls,
Point de Aguille Laces, Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces, Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces, Real Coiffures,

of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.

N. B.—A new lot of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS, from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

PATON & CO.'S

SPECIALTY.

We shall offer to our Retail Trade, The present week,

LACE CURTAINS,

The largest and cheapest stock Ever imported.

No. 341 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.

M—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 551 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henriettas, Mallces, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazette, Parisinas, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded and Amuire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Velours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for walking and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes. Crape and Crape Cloths, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Glove Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, Crape; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Skirts, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c; Bombazine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.

OBSERVE. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

DRY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large and splendid stock of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Selling off below cost, to close the business.

CHARLES HOBBS & SON,

NO. 829 BROADWAY.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

RICH SILKS and PARISIAN FABRICS,

SUITABLE

FOR EVENING DRESSES.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.

Also at Stores

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

An additional lot will be offered at retail on

MONDAY, Oct. 15.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369

No. 369 Broadway,

UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS

and

INTERIOR DECORATORS,

Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of

CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS

And WINDOW SHADES,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.

Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of

BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,

PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,

And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.

They have now ready for exhibition in their

PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,

in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,

SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,

just received from their house in Paris.

The special attention of families intending to ornament their

DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,

LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,

HALLS AND CHAMBERS,

is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at

MODERATE PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET,

No. 475 BROADWAY,

Has now in store the

LATEST IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS IN EVERY MATERIAL.

ALSO,

NEW STYLES OF ARABS, FRENCH SACQUES,

OPERA CLOAKS, &c.

All persons should look at our immense assortment before purchasing. The entire of our Wholesale Department of CLOAKS is now open at Retail, and offered

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Broche, Long and Square Shawls,

Fine Woolen and German Shawls,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION AND FROM AUCTION CHEAP.

CHARLES STREET,

No. 475 Broadway,

Between Broome and Grand sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Invite attention to their stock of

4-4 IRISH LINENS.

BARNSLEY, SCOTCH and IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS,

LINEN DAMASKS,

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

Also,

The various celebrated makes of

ENGLISH and AMERICAN LONGCLOTHS.

Also,

BLANKETS and SHAKER FLANNELS,

in large variety.

Also,

TABLE and PIANO COVERS, in CLOTH, RICHLY EMBROIDERED,

BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

NO. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRESS GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Will exhibit on MONDAY,

PLAIN IRISH POPLINS.

Also, PLAID POPLINS, for children, choice colors.

Also, OTTOMAN VELOURS, REPS, &c., &c.

Also,

FRENCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, in NEW and ELEGANT PATTERNS, greatly below their value, purchased at the auction sales of last week.

NO. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CLOAKS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Will exhibit on

MONDAY, OCT. 15,

A variety of the present

FASHIONABLE STYLES,

NO. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 BROADWAY.

Also, several invoices of RICH SILKS,

For CARRIAGE, PROMENADE or EVENING WEAR.

N. B.—The FIGURED BLACK SILKS,

At $1 per Yard,

ARE CERTAINLY THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT WISE,

NO. 185 SIXTH-AVENUE,

Will open, on Monday,

100 PIECES WINTER DRESS SILKS,

From 50 cents to $4 per yard.

OTTOMAN VELOURS,
From 50 cents to $1 50.

FRENCH MERINOES, (all wool,)
From 50 cents to $1 25.

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
From 3 shillings to $1 50.

SCOTCH PLAIDS AN DELAINES,
From 12½ cents to 50 cents.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents a pair,
Equal to anything in the market.

All the above goods have been bought at late auctions and suspended jobbing houses.

R. H. MACY

Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.

Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.

Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.

FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.

Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.

FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.

Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.

In every variety of

NEW MATERIAL,

AT

PATON & CO.'S,

No. 341 Broadway.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BURNOUS,

BASQUES AND LADIES WINTER COATS,

Of the latest and best styles, and at lower prices than at any other house.

AT ALBERT WISE'S,

No. 185 6th-av.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, broadcloths, cassimeres, plaids, poplins, Cashmeres, prints, de laines, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

For sale, a splendid stock of new and second-hand Billiard Tables, at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, (Phelan's patent preferred.) Address A, Box No. 2,206 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a front parlor and bedroom on second floor, and two front rooms on third, to a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen. Good board with all the comforts of a home. Apply at No. 7 (old number) new number 21, Abingdon-square, East side.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a small front room, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms $11 and $12 per week, including fire and gas. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WHO will room together, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; table first class. Inquire at No. 30 West 16th st.

BOARDING.—I WILL BOARD A FEW DESIRAble families, including first-class rooms, private table if desired, steam heat and gas for the Winter, at $10 to $12 per week each person; also a few gentlemen at $8 to $10. S. E. MEAD, Smithsonian House, Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND A SINgle room, with board, at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the locality central and very pleasant, and the house superior in every respect.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARtial board, for gentlemen, at No. 293 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom, with bath attached, to let to two single gentlemen; also, a single room, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 166 *Times* Office. References required.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT ROOM on the second floor to let, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family; terms $20 per week, including breakfast; tea and gas-light; house heated by furnace; location No. 162 West 42d-st., where any persons desiring a pleasant residence in the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of Central Park, and convenient to the cars and omnibuses, are requested to call without delay.

AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGLAND private family, of quiet habits and social disposition, can accommodate a single gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, with full or partial board, in a pleasant room. Those who prefer the homelike comforts peculiar to an Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms moderate.

A LADY WITHOUT FAMILY, DESIRING the comforts of a home, wishes to find pleasant rooms, (unfurnished and without board,) with the use of kitchen; the location must be central, and above 14th-st.; the best of reference given and required. Address, for three days, A. B., Station D, Post-office, Astor-place, stating terms and location.

NO. 257 FOURTH-AVENUE—GENTEELLY-furnished rooms without board; a front parlor and bedroom; a back room on the first floor; also several other apartments on the upper story. Gentlemen preferred. Location on the Gramercy Park block, between 20th and 21st. Cars and stages pass the door. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT PERSONS, consisting of three gentlemen and wives, with young gentleman and young lady; where there are no other boarders preferred; location in Eighteenth Ward, between 14th and 21st sts., 2d and 4th avs. Partially furnished rooms would be desirable. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 4,888 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG COUPLE, with a private family of sociability and refinement, occupying a comfortable house in a respectable neighborhood, between 3d and 6th avs.; would give little trouble, and be permanent. Address, with terms, &c., ALBERT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Madison-square, by two young gentlemen who wish good accommodations, for which they are willing to pay a fair price; they prefer dinner at 6 o'clock. A private family would find the advertisers agreeable. Address J. A. C., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN A GERMAN FAMILY WANTED—By a gent eman who desires an opportunity for German conversation, in order to improve his knowledge of the language. Full or partial board or even a room without board would answer. Address, stating particulars, H. F. M., Box No. 2,685 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, PUPIL OF THE first masters in Paris, wishes to find board in a first-class house where lessons in singing or French will be taken in part payment. Address A. V., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, TO let to gentlemen only; location very desirable, near Fifth Avenue Hotel; house newly furnished and contains modern improvements. Address W. R., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a first-class brown-stone house, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR ONE or two gentlemen, in a private family, with partial board, in Lexington-av., near 23d-st.; rent moderate; references given and required. Address M. M., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR TO A GENtleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with good board; also a few single gentlemen. Location No. 106 4th-st., near Broadway. Good reference given and required.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, NICE-ly furnished in rosewood, to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a family of four persons. Dinner at 6. Price $22, with fire and gas.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN A strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location, &c., COMMISSION MERCHANT, Box No. 925 Post-office. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR NICEly furnished in rosewood, to a gentleman and wife with board, in a family of four. Dinner at 6. Price $20, with fire and gas. No. 80 West 36th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE gentlemen, at No. 1,129 Broadway, (old No. $75,) near 26th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE INCORPORATED Ladies' Depository, now located at No. 876 Broadway, (over Bridgeman's seed-store,) beg leave to state to the public that they have no connection with the so-called Depository in 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

LAWYERS, NOTARIES, AND COMMISSIONERS of Deeds, who have not sent their names to W. Reid Gould, No. 158 Nassau-st., New-York, will please send them immediately, to be inserted in the Lawyer's Diary for 1861.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO PRINT PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—Illustrated works, botanical, landscape, fruit or figure, carefully colored, in oil or water colors. Address O. Z., care of Mark Petshaw, No. 301 4th-av.

OPERA GLASSES AND SPECTACLES OF superior power and quality, at exceedingly low prices, at J. PRENTICE'S, No. 66 Nassau-st.

MILLINERY.

381. CANAL. 381.

MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS'

FANCY HATS.

FURS. Splendid sets of FRENCH MINK, Viz: Half Cape, Cuffs and Muff, $15. FURS.

Trade supplied. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. George Cary will deliver a second lecture on *Temperance*,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 125 Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; Clubs: Copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimens numbers furnished on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, Sixpence for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

☞ R. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Penn., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Announcements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—ARLEEN ARCON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CAREER OF A FIREMAN—THE SEVEN'S OAK—ASPINDER.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AS IT IS—THE LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOHNSON'S NEW BROTHERS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BROADWAY—No. 596—WENTWORTH'S FREE GALLERY OF FINE PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arabia* arrived at Halifax yesterday, and a brief dispatch, additional to that forwarded from Cape Race, is given this morning. The statement that BERTANI, late Secretary-General of GARIBALDI, had given orders to oppose by force the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Neapolitan territory, is denied by BERTANI over his own signature. He also asserts that neither himself nor GARIBALDI ever had an idea of counseling the immediate occupation of Rome, at the risk of a rupture with France. Further intelligence confirmatory of the report of GARIBALDI'S success against the Royal troops at Caserta is received. The Dictator is said to have sent a telegram to Genoa announcing victory along the whole line of operations. The Sardinian army had not yet entered Neapolitan territory, but it was expected soon to do so, with VICTOR EMANUEL himself at the head. A better feeling is reported as existing between GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL, since the dismissal of BERTANI by the former. The Sardinian Chambers had passed a decree authorizing the King to annex those provinces of Central and Southern Italy which expressed a desire by ballot to become a portion of the Sardinian Constitutional Monarchy.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Brazos, we receive later intelligence from Mexico. The Juarez Government disapproved the action of DEGOLLADO in seizing the *conducta*, and had ordered its restoration. DEGOLLADO had been deprived of his command, and had been ordered to Vera Cruz as a prisoner. The Juarez Government, it seems, do not consider it creditable to push operations on capital borrowed in any such manner.

The Prince of Wales and suite left West Point yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock on board the steamer *Daniel Drew*, which had been handsomely fitted up and decorated for the occasion, and reached Albany at 4½ o'clock. The Mayor and City Council of Albany met the Royal party some distance below the city and welcomed them, and on their arrival they were escorted to their hotel by a procession of the military and civic societies, visiting the Capital buildings on the route, where the distinguished visitors were welcomed in a short speech by Gov. MORGAN, which was replied to by Lord LYONS in behalf of the Prince. In the evening the party dined with the Governor and his staff, several distinguished persons being present as invited guests, among whom was Gov. SEWARD. The Royal party leave to-day at 9 o'clock, by the Western Railroad, for Boston. A special car, handsomely fitted and furnished, has been provided for the trip.

Official returns of the Ohio election from nearly all the counties in the State, have been received, and show a Republican majority of about thirty thousand, which is a gain of about sixteen thousand over the vote of 1857. The returns from Indiana indicate that the Republicans have carried that State by upwards of ten thousand majority. The Pennsylvania official returns come in slowly, and do not materially vary the result as already announced. We publish this morning a variety of comments by the Southern Press on the result of these elections, which will be read with interest.

An immense mass meeting of the Republicans was held at Auburn yesterday, which was addressed by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Gen. NYE, and others. A report of the proceedings will be found in our columns this morning, telegraphed specially to the TIMES.

Senator DOUGLAS yesterday reached Kalamazoo, Mich., on his political pilgrimage. He was met by a great crowd, which the telegraph estimates at 25,000, and escorted through the principal streets. There was also a torchlight procession at night.

The Young Men's Republican Union held their weekly mass-meeting last evening, and listened to eloquent addresses from Hon. E. K FOSTER, of Connecticut, and WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq. A pleasing variety was given to the occasion by the singing of the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

The parties charged with a conspiracy to defraud several of the Marine Insurance Companies of this City, by the wreck of the bark *E. A. Kinsman* on the Bahama Keys, are undergoing examination before Justice CONNOLLY. The allegation against the defendants is that they chartered the vessel, filled her with goods of comparatively little value, and then obtained policies of insurance, through false bills of lading, to the amount of $80,000—the object being to sink the vessel and obtain the insurance money. The examination will be continued to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, DAVID BEACH, indicted for forging a check for $3,156, in the name of ROBERT BONNER, the well-known publisher of the *Ledger*, was yesterday placed at the Bar to undergo his second trial. In February last, he was tried in the General Sessions, before the Recorder, when the jury failed to agree. Yesterday several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, including the paying tellers of the Nassau Bank, and Mr. BONNER himself. Two witnesses had been examined for the defence when the Court adjourned. The theory of the defence is, as it was at the first trial, want of identity that the prisoner is the guilty party, and the proof or disproof mostly turns upon a question of "side whiskers." The Grand Jury made an important presentment, censuring in severe terms the recent change in the law referring to capital punishment. In the General Sessions, SAMUEL F. CRAGMEN was tried for assault upon JOHN JONES, by shooting him with a pistol on July 4, and acquitted. EDWARD KERNES, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was tried and acquitted. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, application was made for an order appointing a Receiver to sell, for the benefit of creditors, the well-known sporting paper, the *Spirit of the Times*. Decision was reserved. Before the same Court, the Parallel Railroad case was called up and postponed until the 29th. In the Marine Court, the suit against the "Benicia Boy," for the board of ADA ISAACS MENKEN, was set down for to-day. The will of CALEB O. HALSTED was admitted to probate. Mr. HALSTEAD was late President of the Manhattan Company.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, was commenced the trial of PATRICK DOWDAL and CHARLES MCDERMOTT, for the murder of Major KOPPER, a ferry-master at the Weehawken Ferry, on the 20th of May last. A variety of testimony was adduced going to show the complicity of the accused. The case will be continued to-day.

The Stock Market was dull at the close yesterday, the favorable market news from England, failing, as anticipated early in the day, to strengthen prices. Central is quoted ¾ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday, say 89½ ₱ cent. No change in Money or Foreign bills.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely offered, and though in fair demand prices closed in favor of buyers. Reports from Mobile of a severe and injurious frost at the South, stimulated business in Cotton, which was somewhat firmer. Provisions attracted rather more attention. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars and Whisky were less active. Mackerel, Hay, Hops, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Tobacco were inquired for. Other branches of trade remained as previously represented.

Some Practical Views of Disunion—The North and South.

Leaving out of view for the present the constitutional problems involved in the question of Disunion, we propose briefly to point out some practical objections to the scheme as a remedy for Southern grievances, real or imaginary. And in the first place there is great reason to doubt whether the sufferings of the North would be so intolerable, in consequence of the secession of five or six Southern States, as Mr. YANCEY and his disunion friends seem to imagine. By withdrawing from the Union, the politicians of these extreme Southern States seem to suppose that a fatal blow will be struck at the revenue and commerce of the country, and that the commercial and manufacturing cities of the North will at once fall into ruin. But must these terrible consequences necessarily follow from the secession of the cotton States? There is reason for doubt, to say the least.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the total imports of the country were valued at $338,768,180. Of this vast amount the six States which alone would entertain the thought of disunion in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, viz.: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, imported only about $8,600,000, or little more than a hundredth part of the whole. Now, if we remember that the Revenue of the country derivable from imports is some sixty millions, and consider that the portion of it which is paid upon these $8,600,000 of imports into the cotton States, will not exceed three-quarters of a million, we cannot fail to console ourselves with the reflection that the resources of the Federal Government would not be at once dried up by the diversion of this little tributary stream into new channels.

It is also to be considered that the Federal Government would be relieved by the secession of these States from the burden of sending them the mails. By the report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30, 1857, which is the latest we happen to have access to at the moment, the revenue of that department for the year, in the six States which we assume to be in favor of Disunion, was $547,000, and the expenditure $1,521,000. Here, then, would be a saving to the Treasury by the secession of these States, of nearly a million. If the people of these States refuse to allow the United States mails to pass through their borders, and compel their Postmasters to resign, we confess that we are unable to see how their contumacy is to bring damage to the Northern States, or at least the Republican inhabitants of those States, whose newspapers and merchandise are now effectually excluded by Southern intolerance. It may also be doubted whether the people of the seceding States will readily submit, either to the privation of mail facilities, which they now enjoy almost *gratis*, or to the heavy taxation which would be necessary to supply equal accommodation.

But it will be alleged that this is a superficial view of the question; that if the Cotton States import little directly, they are nevertheless great consumers of Northern importations and manufactures, and that this Southern commerce is essential to the prosperity of the North. We are not disposed to undervalue the amount of European goods consumed by the South, but we think that our Southern friends greatly over-estimate it. The people of those States are almost exclusively agricultural; they have no great cities; they reside in the country, where it is the fashion for gentlemen to wear coarse boots and coarse clothing six days in the week; they drink no wine except on festival occasions; the masses, white and black, wear boots and shoes made a good way this side of Paris, and cloths which would not obtain premiums at New-England fairs. A few ladies dress in fine silks, on great occasions, and all ladies in silks of some sort, occasionally. But it is safe to assume that a second-rate Northern city consumes more foreign goods in a year, than the six disunion States.

The consumption of Northern manufactures by these States is doubtless very considerable in amount, and quite important to Northern prosperity. But this trade will not be lost, even if the scheme of secession shall be attempted. For it is to be considered that whatever other States may do, Louisiana cannot and will not secede. New-York herself is not bound to the Confederacy by stronger ties than Louisiana. This must be apparent to any one who will reflect for a moment upon the condition and resources of New-Orleans. That city is at the mouth of the greatest river on the continent, and is the natural emporium of the Mississippi Valley. Although spoiled of its destiny by the curse of Slavery, its trade now extends for thousands of miles up the Mississippi and its tributaries, and if it were possible to cut off these sources of its prosperity, at the Southern line of Tennessee, or even at the mouth of the Ohio, New-Orleans would become a ruin. Its exports now amount to $100,000,000 annually; its imports to $18,000,000. What would they be if separated from all the States north of the 35th parallel?

But if we suppose the people of Louisiana mad enough to close her ports to the trade of the Mississippi Valley, we can under no circumstances imagine the people of that vast region so weak as to submit to the arrangement. The idea of shutting up the mouth of the Father of Waters, and denying to the millions who are destined to people its banks the privilege of egress to the sea, is too preposterous for a moment's consideration. The Mississippi is the highway of a continent, and the attempt of one little State at its mouth to close it up and destroy its utility, would be as absurd and entitled to as little respect as that of an individual or corporation who may happen to own lots on opposite sides of Broadway, to close our greatest thoroughfare.

Louisiana, therefore, can never be counted in any scheme of disunion, for New-Orleans must still continue to be the great emporium of the Mississippi Valley, to export the produce of all that region, including the State of Mississippi, and to import all the foreign goods which they consume, except what are brought down the river from the North. Louisiana must, therefore, be perpetually interposed between the eastern and western halves of the Southern Confederacy; and the great river, which finds its outlet to the ocean through her borders, with its tributaries, will afford unrivaled facilities for smuggling goods into each portion of the Southern Union.

The State of Mississippi has generally been regarded as ripe for disunion. But what would her planters say to being cut off from the New-Orleans market? Could they afford to send their cotton to Mobile, and purchase their supplies at that place? Have they counted up the additional cost of transportation which this arbitrary change of market would call for. If they have not, they have not calculated the value of the Union.

Have the people of Eastern and Northwestern Texas estimated the loss they must sustain by having the Red River closed against them? Has Charleston calculated the loss she will sustain by having her railroad to Memphis broken up at Chattanooga? All these questions, and a good many others, must be maturely weighed before the Southern States resolve upon a secession from the Union. They must not expect to go out of the Union and still continue to enjoy its benefits. On the contrary, they may look for any amount of "unfriendly legislation," by which they will be made to feel the consequences of their folly in every possible way. They will be subjected to heavy taxes, while their resources are curtailed. Their negroes will run away, but cannot be reclaimed. They will be brow-beaten and bullied by such third and fourth-rate Powers as Spain and Mexico. They will lose the last farthing of interest in the public Territories, in the public ships, in the public buildings, in all National property, and will lose the last hope of extending Slavery, for the sake of which all their risks and misfortunes are incurred.

A Visitation of Vanities.

The Prince of Wales has no small reason to rejoice in the opportunity which his visit to New-York afforded him of seeing with his own eyes how easily the principles of order and the instincts of civilization can display themselves, even under the pressure of a great popular excitement, in a country blessed with free institutions. And the people of New-York have grounds as good for remembering proudly the grand ovations which their own good sense and innate decorum clothed with dignity and grace. In this third City of Christendom, the heir of a foreign, and not always friendly empire, unprotected by dynastic bayonets, hedged with no divinity in the popular mind, and with no brother-King to welcome him to a court well-trained in courtly ways, has fairly walked upon the waves of the popular curiosity and the popular interest. Citizen-soldiers left their homes and their business to honor him; myriads of hard-working men and women sacrificed a day's bread, doubtless, to the pleasant hope of seeing him; the noblest body of volunteer firemen in the world gave him their time, their strength, their money, to celebrate the general festival. And all this was done without the command of any central authority, quietly, cordially, successfully, as by one impulse of a thousand different but harmonious wills. It is in no mere outburst of national boasting that we assert the impossibility, utter and absolute, of any similar demonstration in any capital of Europe. We do not believe the lesson will be lost upon the future EDWARD of England; and it would be hardly courteous for us to insist too broadly or too long upon its moral.

But cotemporaneously with this triumphant movement of the popular good sense and good feeling, we have seen so many curious and sporadic flashes of what SYDNEY SMITH might have called a "brilliant incompetency;" so many absurd manifestations of personal consequence, so many attempts to appropriate to Bumble the Beadle the compliments intended for the whole parish; so many millionaires trying to turn a moral penny or a social sixpence at the cost of their fellow-creatures, that we owe it to ourselves to dwell somewhat particularly upon this less agreeable, but certainly more amusing—this less inspiriting, but certainly not less instructive—aspect of the story.

It is worth while to impress, if only upon one here and one there of the rising generation, the important truth that, if money be the root of all evil, it is because egotism is the mother of mischief. Every blunder which has dashed the success of the recent visit of the English Prince, and on which New-Yorkers must now look back with shame or vexation, is distinctly chargeable to the small and selfish vanity of some one man, or body of men. Even those blunders which may be immediately chargeable upon the overt incompetency of this or that man must come under this head, for incompetent people would never have been found in a position to do mischief, had not their silly vanity urged them to attempt any function rather than fail to sun themselves in the semi-royal eyes of our guest, and the sovereign optics of ourselves his hosts. It is plain, for instance, that the cruel and senseless delay which robbed myriads of our people of the pleasure they had so patiently expected, and sent the Prince tearing up Broadway to his hotel after dark in the fitfull blaze of half-lighted gas-lamps, mingled with the spasmodic glare of accidental Roman candles, would never have occurred had General SANDFORD and his associates been only half as anxious to gratify both the Prince and the people as they were to parade themselves before the hero of the day. No mistakes of a programme, no miscalculations would have stood seriously in the way of an honest desire on the part of these persons to make everybody as contented as could be with the history of a gala-day which belonged of right to everybody. Then came the ball with its bewilderments. Had the committee-men who organized this festival, thought a little more of making a ball which everybody who came to it could enjoy, and a little less of gratifying themselves and their half dozen intimate friends apiece, with a social squeeze of adolescent royalty, they would have been very careful to limit the number of guests to the capacity of the house, rather than to the mean of their own impatient and militant desires. Again, we have all sorts of blame laid on Mr. PETER COOPER for playing the patriarchal Beau Nash with an assiduity at least as agonizing to its unaccustomed object as it was amusing to all the world beside. But what business had Mr. PETER COOPER to be playing the patriarchal Beau Nash at all? Mr. PETER COOPER is by profession a millionaire and a philanthropist, not at all a Beau Nash, though possibly something of a patriarch, and the only sentence to be passed on him with justice is the old French criticism, *Que diable allait il faire dans cette galère?* Finally, we get the Prince under way for the Hudson River and Albany. We mean him to see the River and enjoy his trip. But here come in the Collector of the Port of New-York, a venerable Judge or two, and sundry other more or less celebrated celebrities, who must take charge of the Prince's trip, not because the Prince needs their cheerful company to beguile his dreary way, not because they are so handsome as to adorn the Hudson by their presence, not because the popular voice has designated them as the natural *ciceroni* of New-York, but simply because they want to have the lion of the day to themselves, to pat him on the back, manipulate him generally, and become in the process themselves, as it were, lions of the first, by reflection. What possible reason, for instance, could Collector SCHELL have for supposing that his company was essential to the Prince's comfort on the Hudson? Did he desire to instruct the Prince in the art of eating his dinner, or to beguile his time with honied strains of eloquent talk? As it appears that the band already engaged to accompany the boat was sent home again by the Collector's orders, the latter supposition is probably correct. But why in the world should the Collector have imagined that the Prince, after enjoying his company at ball-suppers and Mayoral lunches, would pine for the same delight amid the fascinations of the Palisades and the Highlands? We shudder at reading that Judge ROOSEVELT on the same occasion made a bar of his learned leg, as Catherine Seyton in Scottish story did of her lovely arm, shut the Prince up in a caboose, and told him all about the hanging of Major ANDRE. But given an ermined Judge in the wrong place, why should you not expect him to make a "muff" of himself? The point is, that ermined Judges, like other people, should remember not "to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think;" and forbear to turn a simple public festival into a petty glorification of silly men and their silly vanity.

Yet how can we quarrel sharply with the laity for this, when we find the House of God invaded by the same absurdity, climbing here a little higher to deserve a sterner name?

The Prince of Wales goes to say his prayers in Trinity Church, and he is met with the information furnished him on a printed programme that "the boy (JAMES LITTLE) who takes the solos in the Anthem, has a voice of extraordinary power and splendor." This is one word for the boy who "takes the solos;" two words for the church which hires the boy—and what for the Almighty in whose name the "solos" are taken, and the Church built up?

Alas! are we not forced to feel that here too the ridiculous and the disgusting spring up, as naturally as mushrooms, from the mad desire of all "to be first," not only in the republics of earth, but in the Kingdom of Heaven? To this all must be sacrificed. The people's procession to the prancing little Generals; the ball of the upper ten to the patriarchal Beau NASH; the Hudson River to gormandizing politicians and garrulous old lawyers; the altar itself to opulent vestrymen and to servants of Christ who describe themselves, on the fly-leaf of presentation prayer-books, as "*The gentlemen* in charge of Trinity Church, New-York."

Judicial Stimulus to Murder.

The Capital Punishment Act of last Winter, having been presented by the Grand Jury yesterday, Judge GOULD, sitting in Oyer and Terminer, seized the occasion to comment at once on the law in question, and upon the Press. To the latter he referred as "claiming to know more about law than the Bench itself," evidently resenting in this extremely bitter and unsparing way the remarks of the City journals generally upon the course adopted by the Judiciary in regard to the act. How preposterous any such claim on behalf of the Press would be, were the Bench filled with Mansfields and Hardwicks, Marshalls and Kents, it is needless to confess. But it must be owned that some at least of the absurdity vanishes, in days when the elective principle fills the seats of justice with politicians of questionable learning, and when the small emoluments and short tenure of the Bench tend so powerfully to repel the better order of legal talent.

And, as a general rule, it may be submitted to Justice GOULD that criticism does not necessarily presuppose superiority of knowledge or ability on the part of the critic over the person criticized,—else might the mistakes of great artists and architects pass unrebuked, or the errors of great authors uncensured; the right to comment being reserved to artists, architects and authors greater than themselves. But law, like everything else of human origin, is amenable to grand principles of common sense, which, without any arrogance, we may assert to be as clearly, wisely, and impartially expounded and applied by modern journalism, as the completest of existing law codes by the profoundest of existing judges. For this comprehensive reason the right of criticizing the proceedings of our law courts is a perfectly valid one, and not to be abandoned without damage to public interests.

While touching upon this point, it may be as well to say at once that whatever objections there might have been under another system to such censorship, an elective Judiciary has no right to urge them. It is directly of and from the people. Its members seek to retain their seats by furnishing the public with evidences of their fitness for them; of their legal acquirements, their shrewd and ready exercise of judgment, their patience, and impartiality. Their occupation of the Bench is theoretically contingent upon this demonstration; and so long as it is so, nothing is more ridiculous than for these creatures of the popular will to claim exemption from popular discussion; and while dependent upon the people for their places, desire to be, independent of the popular judgment. The doctrine implied in the phrase of Judge GOULD had better, therefore, be postponed until some sounder method of selecting our magistrates be put in practice.

But whatever estimate may be formed of this and other analogous questions, or of the defects in the law of last Winter, which provokes their discussion, there is no doubt whatever of the mischief done by the publicity which the Bench has insisted upon giving to these defects. The highest judicial authorities in the State have been at pains to apprize all the bloodthirsty miscreants, whose cravings for murder are only checked by the vision of the gallows, that the gallows has been hewn down and thrown aside; that law has no longer vengeance for its most formidable breach; that the most fearful homicide, if demonstrably deliberate and of malice aforethought, if brought to trial in their courts, must be dismissed without punishment.

These truths, crime-provoking as they are, been have proclaimed with needless frequency, forced upon the attention of grand juries, and made the subject of presentments; so that it is quite impossible that the most illiterate assassin can fail to know his capital opportunities, and that he must harvest his little crop of violent deaths before the alleged defects of the law are cured. Evidently the policy dictated by a regard to public safety would have been to have carried out the law to the point where each case left the Courts and passed into the hands of the Executive, upon whom is the responsibility of final action; and thus time might have been afforded for the law to be amended, or cured by another explanatory act, the flow of justice in the meanwhile being uninterrupted. To this latter supplementary legislation, no public agitation or excitement was demanded. The mere instances of the Bench will obtain all the action required of the Legislature; and it is impossible to escape the impression that in resorting to such clamor, the Bench has had less regard for social welfare than for sundry political or partisan considerations best known to themselves. Or if this impression be less than just, we must at all events question the ultimate wisdom of the Judiciary, which Mr. Justice GOULD would evidently like us to accord.

Mr. Lincoln's Conservatism.

The *Journal of Commerce* insists, with steadfast earnestness, that the Republican Party is pledged to interfere with the rights and interests of the Slaveholding States. It quotes the oft-repeated and grossly-distorted declarations of Senator SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN, asserting the fact of a radical hostility between Freedom and Slavery, but lays special stress upon a declaration imputed to Senator WILSON, that he trusted the Republican Party would retain and exercise the powers of the Government "till no man on the continent should hold property in another man." The *Journal* treats this as conclusive of the radical and revolutionary designs of the Republican Party.

Now, if the *Journal* adopts this style of argument merely for the purpose of defeating LINCOLN'S election, we have nothing special to urge against it. It is quite as legitimate as three-fourths of the partisan logic of the day. But in our judgment it is not likely to prove effectual. The chances are that Mr. LINCOLN will be elected,—and that the control of the Executive Department of the Government will pass into his hands. We are therefore not only curious to know, but interested in knowing, whether the *Journal* will then insist upon the same views which it now urges upon this subject. In our opinion, the great mass of the members of the Republican Party do not lend the least credit to the representations of their opponents on this point. They do not believe that Mr. LINCOLN has the remotest wish or thought of interfering with Slavery in any Southern State. They do not believe that he will trespass, in the least degree, upon Southern rights, or do anything of which considerate and patriotic Southern men will have the slightest reason to complain. If Senator WILSON, or Mr. SUMNER, or Mr. LOVEJOY, have different expectations, we believe they are destined to be disappointed.

After Mr. LINCOLN shall be elected we think he will very promptly take steps to dispel the fogs that have been thrown around his political position,—and that he will present himself to the country as a Conservative, devoted to the Union, considerate equally of every section and of every State, and resolved faithfully and with firmness to maintain the Constitution in all its parts. We have no doubt that he will proclaim himself opposed to the extension or increase of Slavery, and equally opposed to any interference of Congress, or of the North, with Slavery in the Southern States. He has repeatedly declared himself in favor of an efficient Fugitive Slave Law, and opposed to negro suffrage and the political equality of the negro race. We regard these as eminently conservative views, and if his Administration adheres to them with firmness and fidelity, we believe it will contribute largely to the restoration of the public peace, and fortify the Constitution and the Union still more thoroughly in the affection and confidence of the American people.

All this, the *Journal* may say, is only conjecture. To a certain extent this is true, though it is conjecture based upon the character and declarations of Mr. LINCOLN himself, and therefore much more likely to be just than the predictions of his enemies. Of one thing, moreover, we are very certain: The moment Mr. LINCOLN shall indicate any purpose to commit aggressions upon Southern rights, he will lose every large Northern, Middle and Western State, which may have aided his election. It is preposterous to say that New-York, or Pennsylvania, or either of the three great Western States, is an Abolition State. Not one of them would vote for LINCOLN if they believed him to be an Abolitionist. Not one of them would sustain his administration for an hour, after he should indicate a purpose to disturb Slavery in any Southern State.

THE ENVY AND UNCHARITABLENESS OF THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS.—It is vastly amusing to note with what zest our provincial neighbors in Philadelphia and Boston chuckle over what they style the failure of our reception of the Prince. The lofty tone of patronizing condescension with which they chronicle our mishaps, and censure our "ill-breeding," is positively laughable. We certainly do not envy them the enjoyment they derive from this innocent style of criticism. We feel very much like the burly husband who permitted his small and ill-tempered spouse to beat him, because it didn't hurt him, while it did relieve and gratify her.

The Boston *Advertiser* is wiser than some of its brethren. Though quite as ridiculously pharisaical as the rest, it has the wit to try to improve Boston manners in the light of our experience. It directs the attention of the personages who control these matters in that town to the weak points of the New-York display, and bids them take warning. It lectures the crowd on its behavior. It advises them that "there is no harm in cheering and waving of handkerchiefs,"—and that the "simple, vulgar *stare*" is not all that decorum will permit, although "some persons" seem to think it is. This is rather beyond the dress circular of our Committee.

In one point, however, the *Advertiser* is facetious. It exultingly exclaims that "no provision has been made in Boston for long speeches." Pray, what special "provision" is necessary? In a town where spouting has been reduced to a science, and where every tenth man is a professional speech-maker, no action of the authorities is needed to secure a superabundance of eloquence. The *Advertiser* has probably heard that EVERETT, HILLIARD, CUSHING, PARKER, and a score or two more, have written and learned by heart already long "welcomes" to the Prince, and takes this adroit method of heading them off. We hope he will succeed. They may very well imitate our example in this respect. One of our College Presidents, to be sure, volunteered rather a long discourse, but that was because he had nothing to say. With this exception, our speeches were all well worthy of Boston imitation.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—A dispatch from Washington to the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"WM. H. SEWARD has declared that LINCOLN will, if elected to the Presidential chair, *immediately issue an address to the people of the United States*, setting forth his views of public policy, more especially in relation to the institutions of the South. In this way LINCOLN hopes to quiet the fears of the people of the South."

We do not know how much truth there may be in this statement, but the suggestion is a good one. In the present state of Southern ignorance and consequent ignorance in regard to Mr. LINCOLN, nothing could be more proper or promise better results than such a declaration. We assume, of course,—what we believe,—that it would be of a character to tranquillize the public mind.

An Explanation of Gov. Hunt's Position.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe the following statement in the speech of the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND recently published in the TIMES:

"Gov. HUNT has more than once declared that it would be in the highest degree dangerous to have a President elected by less than a majority of all the people. He seems to have forgotten that Mr. BUCHANAN had 277,000 less than a majority—that Gen. TAYLOR had 151,000 less—that Mr. POLK was in a minority of about 25,000—and that, in fact, very few of our Presidents have had an absolute majority of the popular vote."

Of course Mr. RAYMOND would not intentionally misrepresent the expressions of a political opponent, but he certainly labors under a serious misapprehension on the point in question. While always conceding it to be desirable that a majority of the people should concur in the choice of the President, Gov. HUNT has not insisted that it was necessary, when the vote is *sectional* in character, and represents some portion of the people in all sections of the country. His objection has uniformly referred to the experiment of electing the Chief Magistrate *by a sectional minority*. After proving from the returns of 1856 that the Republicans constituted less than a third of the people, and were in a minority of over 200,000 in the Free States, where all their strength exists, he has contended that to allow the choice to be made by this sectional minority is more objectionable than any other mode of election, consistent with the forms of the Constitution. He deems it more dangerous to the national peace and stability than an election by the House of Representatives, representing all the States and the whole people. But his objection has been uniformly placed on the ground that the manner of election proposed by the Republicans leaves the entire people in one-third of the States unrepresented in point of fact.

Mr. RAYMOND has an undoubted right to dissent from this view of the subject, but in commenting on the argument it is but reasonable that it should be accurately and fairly stated. CORRECTOR.

This explanation somewhat modifies Gov. HUNT'S objection to the election of a President by a plurality vote of the people. But it does not in the least improve his position as preferring an election by the House of Representatives. In such an election, he says, the House represents "all the States and the whole people." We conceive this to be a very great mistake. The people, in such an election, are not represented at all; *the States*, as such, alone vote, and Florida has precisely the same vote as New-York. How are "the whole people" in New-York, three millions in numbers, represented in such an election, when their wishes are nullified by the single vote of Florida, representing 47,000?

Gov. HUNT considers an election by the House less dangerous than by the popular vote of what he styles a sectional minority. Does he mean to say that this mode is *per se* preferable to the other, without reference to the result? Would the South, in his judgment, submit more readily to the election of LINCOLN by the House than to his election by the people? This is the only fair way of testing the principle which he lays down. We can scarcely believe that he will maintain it in its full extent.

HOW THE PRINCE GOT INTO THE BALL.—It has been very confidently asserted that the Prince of Wales, on appearing at the Academy Ball in a blue waistcoat with gold buttons, was refused admittance by the modern Petronius who presided over the Committee of Reception, and forced to return to his hotel, there to don the regulation black, which we have the high authority of Mr. PETER COOPER for regarding as the *ne plus ultra* of full dress.

We are assured that all this is entirely wide of the record. The first glory of the gas-lights which fell upon the form of England's royal heir did indeed amaze the venerable arbiter of New-York elegance with an azure gleam about the Prince's youthful breast. But on throwing back the lapels of the Prince's coat, and completely inspecting his under-garments, it was discovered that the objectionable effect was produced by the broad blue ribbon of the Garter; and although in the circular of the committee no exception had been made in favor of this article of attire, yet, after much deliberation, in which a clergyman, a hatter, a judge and two medical men took part, it was finally decided that if garters were excluded in one case they must be in all cases, and the Prince was accordingly permitted to pass. Such are the excellent results of confiding festive entertainments not to the young and giddy and frivolous, but to the gouty, the infirm and the meditative; not to the worldly-minded votaries of pleasure, but to the pious devotees of percentage, and the straightest professors of the straightest sects.

FAST TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.—We understand that Commodore VANDERBILT is about to build two fast passenger steamers for his transatlantic line. They are to be constructed of wood and braced in the most substantial manner. Their length is to be 400 feet, beam 55 feet and depth only 17 to 18 feet. There will be no solid bulwarks of the ordinary kind, but the decks will be as thick and solid as the bottom of the ship, and the deck-houses—instead of being light panel work—will be constructed like the sides of a ship, with bull's eye lights. These structures will also be sharp, like a ship's bow, to divide the water. The deck and the structures upon it will thus form the upper web of a girder, and will give the vessel great stiffness. The ships will have two beam engines like the *Vanderbilt's*, with 100-inch cylinders by 16 feet stroke. The paddle-wheels will be 50 feet in diameter by 12 feet bucket. This construction of engine is in accordance with the best practice on the North River, as well as the successful experience of Commodore VANDERBILT'S ocean ships. We wish the Commodore would inaugurate a more trustworthy method of constructing iron ships, and then use the best material; both he and the public would be better satisfied in the long run.

The Scotia, now building by the Cunard Company for their New-York and Liverpool Line, is to be 450 feet long by 50 feet beam, or 9 beams in length; the Vanderbilt ships will be a little above 7 beams in length. The *Great Eastern* is 8½ to 1.

REGISTRY.—The places designated, at which the Polls on election day shall be held, and at which the Registers meet, as published yesterday in the TIMES, by authority of the Supervisors, were fixed by the Common Council, and the list prepared under the direction of D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Amusements.

We shall never see the greatest of magicians, ROBERT HOUDIN, who has taken to common life, the Legion of Honor, and engineering; but perhaps we may console ourselves with the certainty that we already have among us the most brilliant and captivating wonder-work of this illustrious wizard in the person of Mlle. VICTORIA, a young Parisian lady who made her *début* at the Bouffes Parisiens Oct. 10, 1855, and March 22, 1858, entered the charmed circle of royalty at the house of the Princess MATHILDE, where she astonished the impressible Empress, and won the applause of the less impressible Emperor of the French.

Mlle. VICTORIA has been performing her enchantments from Brussels to Brazil, winning golden opinions from all the world, and diamonds of praise from the Emperor PEDRO. She has indeed some right to assume the old witching name of Ciara, or the "Illustrious," and modern New-York, which is more rational than ancient Salem, will doubtless appreciate her agreeable legerdemain.

THE PRINCE AT ALBANY.

SPLENDID RECEPTION AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Trip from West Point in the Daniel Drew—His Landing in Albany—The Procession—Visit to the State House—Address of Gov. Morgan, &c.

What the Prince Thinks of his Reception in America.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The trip from West Point to Albany was one continued ovation. Leaving at 12½ o'clock, the *Drew* passed at the rate of over 20 miles an hour by stations little and big, at each and all of which were demonstrations of regard and respect. The starting point was what is known as the Old Landing, and there the band played "Home, Sweet Home," in a way that caused the Prince to sigh heavily and the Earl of St. Germans to wipe his eyes. The Royal party were delighted beyond expression with the beautiful and ever-changing scenery, and surprised at the variegated colors presented on every side by the frost-touched foliage. The Governor's secretary, BLISS, and Gen. JOHNSON, of the staff, were of the party on the *Drew*.

The Mayor and Council of Albany, supposing that the Prince would leave West Point at 7, took the small steamer *Young America* at 10, expecting to meet them some twelve miles below Albany. They went as far as Stuyvesant, at which point they awaited the arrival of His Royal Highness.

The arrangements at the wharf were particularly good—the Chief of Police having 100 men detailed for duty, while Colonels BEVAN and BENTLY, with the Twenty-fifth and Seventy-sixth Regiments, presented a worthy escort for the princely guest. There was a vast crowd present, whose good order was enforced by the hickory clubs of the policemen.

Promptly at 5 the *Drew* arrived, and as the Prince stepped upon shore, he was greeted by the chiming of bells, firing of cannon, and shouts of multitudes. With some difficulty the *cortège* got under way, passing through Broadway and State streets, which were thronged by tens of thousands of cheering and enthusiastic people. Many of the stores were closed, and several were beautifully decorated. From the old State House was displayed bunting, with the inscription, "Welcome to Lord RENFREW."

The Prince was conducted to the Executive Chamber, where were Governor MORGAN, the heads of the departments, Senator SEWARD and the TIMES Reporter. After general introductions, Gov. MORGAN addressed the Prince as follows:

"LORD RENFREW: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to the capital of the State of New-York. You have seen in the Metropolis our police and foreign trade—you will see here what is equally important—the channel of our domestic commerce and the central seat of our public education."

To this the Prince listened attentively, and motioned to Lord LYONS, who replied:

"Baron RENFREW desires me to say he has accepted your courteous invitation with great pleasure, and will with gratification proceed, at your convenience, to view your public works."

The Prince then turned to Senator SEWARD, shook hands heartily with him, and was evidently pleased to meet him.

Leaning on the Governor's arm, attended by his suite and all the other guests, and followed by the crowd, the Prince went in and out of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, and thence to the State Library. As he entered the room the gas stopped flowing, and all were left in twilight. The bust of Mr. SEWARD, the swords of Gen. WOLFE, the Andre papers, and the shelves where the books are to be when the library has obtained them, received the notice of the party, who, preceded, surrounded and followed by a tremendous crowd, went to the City and State Halls, and subsequently to their quarters at Congress Hall, where they are lodged in the most sumptuous style. Surrounded by works of art and *virtu*.

Gov. MORGAN is now entertaining the Prince and suite, Senator SEWARD and his own staff at the executive Mansion. To-morrow the party depart at 9 o'clock in a truly regal car provided by the Western Railway. In spite of all rumors to the contrary, the party will stop at Springfield long enough to visit the arsenal.

The Burgesses Corps has been ordered out by the Governor, as an escort for the Prince. The Duke of Newcastle says he can find no words with which to express to the Queen his gratification at the Prince's reception, except that she, as Queen, could not in her own dominions expect to receive greater homage than has been paid to her son in America.

HOWARD.

THE PRINCE IN BOSTON.

The Boston papers of yesterday publish the following programme of the reception and entertainment of the Prince in that city:

"The Prince will be escorted into Boston by the First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Maj. W. WHITE, and will arrive at the line between Roxbury and Boston at 4 o'clock. Thence the route will be as direct as possible to the Revere House, viz.: Down Washington-street to Boylston-street, up Boylston-street to Tremont-street, and through Tremont and Court streets to Bowdoin-square. The Prince and suite will be left on Wednesday evening to rest and refresh themselves as they may choose. During the morning hours of Thursday they will also be undisturbed by ceremony, and whether they remain at the hotel, or engage themselves in looking about the town privately, is a matter which their convenience at the time will determine.

At 1 o'clock precisely the Grand Military Review will take place on the Common. The troops, as before announced, will gather on Shawmut-avenue, and will march thence to the Common. One of the Governor's aids will repair to the Revere House soon after 12 o'clock, and conduct the Prince and suite to the State House, where, together with the Governor and suite, they will mount and proceed to the reviewing field. The City Government, with the Executive Council and Valuation Committee, will be escorted by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from the City Hall to the Common, and will take position, with their escort, near the reviewing party. It is supposed that the review will not occupy more than two hours, when, at 3 o'clock, the whole body of troops will escort the Prince and the Governor to the State House, passing on the way through Boylston, Washington, State, Commercial streets, Dock-square, Washington, Court, Tremont and Beacon streets. The military will then be dismissed, and the Prince will be the guest of the Governor for a short time at the State House. At a quarter before 5 o'clock the Governor and Prince, will take carriages and ride to the Music Hall.

The performances at the Music Hall will consist of singing by twelve hundred children of the public schools, and orchestral interludes by a band of sixty musicians. The children will occupy a semi-circular tier of seats at the platform end of the hall, with the band immediately in front of them. The Prince, the Mayor, the Governor and other civil dignitaries will occupy a platform a little back of the centre of the hall, where they can at once hear the music and see the children and the audience to the best advantage, but where the whole audience will also have a good opportunity of looking upon the Prince. The programme is arranged to consume exactly one hour of time. The hall will be tastily decorated by Messrs. SNOW & ROBINS. The upper balcony has been reserved for female teachers in the public schools; the lower balcony will be entirely devoted to the use of ladies fortunate enough to secure invitations, and gentlemen will be admitted to the floor only. The festival will be over at 6 o'clock. The details of the ball in the evening are already before the Police.

On Friday the Prince will visit, in a somewhat private way, Cambridge, the College and Mt. Auburn, and perhaps other places in the vicinity; but no complete arrangements have been made for this day, and none can be made until the Royal party arrive.

THE PRINCE IN PORTLAND.

His Highness, on arriving in Portland, next Saturday, soon after noon, will be received at the station by the Mayor, informally, and under a military escort will proceed to the Preble House. The route will afford all an ample opportunity to see the Prince and suite without the necessity of a crowd. After lunch it is supposed the Prince will drive through some of the principal streets, and around the promenades, and embark before dark. The whole demonstration is to be of a quiet character, the military escort being the principal public feature of the reception.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Royal squadron, consisting of the *Hero*, *Ariadne* and *Flying Fish*, came up at 9:30 this morning, and anchored in the inner harbor.

How the Prince was Shampooed, and how a French Jenkins performed his duty.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

THE PRINCE'S HEAD.—This head, which so many people have strained their eyes to get a glimpse of, it has been the privilege of a New-Yorker to hold in his hands for an hour, and not only hold but manipulate and twist about at his will. This favored mortal is our fellow-countryman M. VATEL, the clever and popular hair dresser. M. VATEL has had the honor for a long time of dressing the heads of the *corps diplomatique*, so that when, on Friday evening, Lord RENFREW expressed a desire to be dressed for the ball, the name of VATEL was naturally mentioned in connection with this mission of high confidence. Summoned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, he was introduced to an apartment where he found a youth in his shirt and trousers. M. VATEL prepared to wait tranquilly for his illustrious client, not fancying that it was the Prince himself who was standing before his eyes. It appears that the Prince asked him if he was ready to begin in order to make him aware of his error. Lord RENFREW then engaged the artist in conversation. He had heard of the word *shampoo*, and expressed a curiosity to try it. The hour, however, not permitting an immediate undertaking of so grave an operation, it was adjourned to Sunday.

On Sunday evening, accordingly, M. VATEL entered the Royal apartment, furnished with the necessary apparatus—a bottle of shampoo, towels, tonic hair wash, etc. Whoever has confided his head to the hands of the artist knows with what kindness and what softness of touch, with what deep consciousness, he performs this delicate operation of shampooing. Add to this his very natural pride of having in his hands a personage destined one day to wear a crown, and we can well believe that he gave to the operation all his art and all his care. The Prince was enchanted by the novelty of the proceeding and by the manner in which it was practiced. M. VATEL's triumph was completed by the gracious demand for a bottle of shampoo, and another for the excellent tonic of which he is the inventor. When it came to the question of payment M. VATEL declared that he had been amply recompensed by the honor of the choice in his favor, and by the compliments extended to him. He asked as an only favor to be permitted to keep the hair that had been clipped from the Prince's forehead—a request that was fully granted on condition that he would keep these precious relics as souvenirs, and not make them objects of commerce. This promise was generously given, for he might easily make a little fortune by these locks of hair sold in golden lockets. Already the most seductive offers have been made to VATEL, but he is a man of his word and will strictly adhere to it.

A Cheerful, Truthful and Good-Natured Picture of the Prince in New-York.

From the Boston Courier.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860.

I am told that the poor youth is literally *covered with black and blue spots*—painful remembrances of the ball; that women who had given up all hope of being introduced to him, pushed him, punched him, pinched him, jostled him, squeezed his arm when they thought they could do so unobserved, touched his coat, and stared at him with a wonderment incredible. The poor shy Prince was at one time alarmed, and his attendants seriously contemplated withdrawing him from the scene of revelry early in the dance. I am told that one of the coarser leaders of New-York fashion went up to the Prince while he was yet talking with a lady with whom he had danced, seized him by the arm, and requested him to dance with his daughter. A gentleman in waiting interfered; the angry New-Yorker, still holding the Prince's arm, compressed his lips, protruded his chin, and growled, "*what is it to you, I should like to know?*" The query explained that it was the height of rudeness to touch the Prince; but this leader of fashion in the mighty metropolis "differed in opinion." What was the use of circumspection when such a fellow as this could buy his way into the presence of a Prince? I do not say that this boor represented the true breeding of New-York, any more than I say that Chancellor FERRIS is a master of good taste. Neither of these persons was equal to their respective occasions.

But you have had enough of the ball, and I will not follow the example of the New-York paper correspondents, who delight in grubs. But I will admonish your people against following the example of "Upper New-York." They undertook to get the Prince beyond the reach of the people, whom he really came to see. They offered him their houses through the newspapers—and did such other ridiculous things that "his Royal Highness" early determined to have nothing to do with them. From first to last he followed Mayor WOOD, and accepted him and his hospitalities as the united offerings of the entire population. He had heard of TOMMY's ill-luck with the *ladies*; how they pestered him, and wrote to him, and he determined to profit by the experience of that youth. To be sure he accepted the invitation of two or three literary societies; but after his experience with Mr. FERRIS, he dodged the Century Club, an organization of much pretension and no substantial merit. You know that there is no such thing as a literary circle here. The journalists absorb all there is of literary capacity in the place. Everything is showy, swashy, flashy, brassy, glittering, New-Yorkish. How can it be otherwise, in a community where it is admitted that the indecencies of WALT. WHITMAN, the rough, are the product of genius; where crime is unpunished; where tinsel is the badge of honor; where to be a MOTHER is to commit a nuisance? 'Tis true, the City is large, and is growing,—but it was of such a growth that the poet exclaimed—

"ill-fates the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Now a word for the Prince. He is a plain, good-natured boy. His companions, guides, philosophers and friends are plain, practical, business men. Newcastle is a mill to be removed from all "B. C. nonsense." He says the Prince has come to see the *people*, and he wants to get as near as possible to them. And he wishes to do this with the least ceremony. When he visits you, therefore, treat him not as a wonder, but as a gentleman's son should be treated. In doing honor to the Prince of Wales, *don't forget what is due to Sovereigns*. That is all that is needful. I do not apprehend that any one will pinch the Prince in Boston; but let there be no prurient curiosity—no bottling the water in which he has washed his hands; no jostling him at the ball, in the Music Hall or at the review. When he visits Cambridge, forget FERRIS' speech, and follow a model which shall be distinguished for brevity.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M., Monday, Oct. 15.

The Prince will reach the Roxbury line about 3½ o'clock, and if the weather should be fair, your people will have a good opportunity of seeing the oldest son of the Queen of England, a gallant young nobleman about nineteen years old. *But don't jostle him; and above all don't pinch him.* He can stand a little jostling perhaps; but the pinching is New-Yorkish; and it is painful. *Don't pinch* the Prince of Wales in the Athens of America. PLATO.

An Alleged Conspiracy.

EXCITEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA—TWO NEW-YORKERS ARRESTED—THE PAPERS FOUND UPON THEM.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Cheraw, S. C., on the 11th, says:

"I have just returned from Bennettsville, where I witnessed, to-day, an exciting scene. It was known on the evening before that two men, named HITCHINGS, had been arrested near Clio, under circumstances that led to the belief that they were Abolition incendiaries, and that a Vigilant Committee had been organized to investigate the matter. Early to-day a large crowd had assembled at Bennettsville, anxiously anticipating the result. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the Committee from Clio, with the suspected parties, arrived in the Court-house-square. The Court was in session at the time. The crowd eagerly pressed around to hear the report, which was to the effect that ample proof had been elicited to convict the accused. Upon this announcement the wildest excitement prevailed. The cry arose, 'Hang them! Hang them to the nearest tree!' But more moderate councils prevailed, and a further and fuller examination was determined upon.

They were taken into the grand jury room by some fifteen or twenty of the most prominent citizens, where, with their papers and correspondence, they were fully examined. This, however, was but a preliminary. It was resolved to organize a select jury of the best citizens to hear the testimony and decide upon their fate. I was present in the grand jury room, and assisted in examining the papers, and can give your readers, from my personal knowledge, the following details concerning them: The first paper I noticed was an invoice made out on invoice paper, with a printed head, and commenced: "New York, July 30, 1860—Mr. J. K. HITCHINGS bought of J. MERVIN, Agent Hartford Fire Arms Manufacturing Company." It was an invoice of double and single barrel guns, pistols, revolvers, bowie knives, balls, cartridges, caps, powder, shot, &c., to the amount of a little over $300. Every item was priced, the sums extended, and the column added up; but there was no receipt at the bottom, or indication whether the articles were paid for by note or cash.

There was a letter from MERVIN, the agent of HITCHINGS, describing the articles, and stating that the goods had been shipped to Floral College, N. C., by ADAMS' Express Company. In this letter, twelve revolvers in the invoice were particularly commended as a far superior article to COLT's Navy pistols, and much more effective as a defensive weapon for "one crossing the plains."

In this connection there was a letter addressed to HITCHINGS from ADAMS' Express Agent in Wilmington, N. C., stating that his goods had arrived at that place, which was as far as they could be expressed. The next paper was a similar invoice from the same house in New-York, for over $900 worth of the same articles, with the addition of holsters, revolvers, cartridges, and some other articles. This bill of goods was shipped to said HITCHINGS by ADAMS & Co.'s Express, to be delivered at Cheraw.

Among the papers were the copies of other orders to other houses, sent, or to be sent, but no evidence that they had been filled, or if filled, to what destination the goods were sent. There were, among the papers, letters of introduction and recommendation to railroad companies, setting forth that HITCHINGS was an experienced railroad contractor—that he had various extensive contracts, all of which he had faithfully and satisfactorily performed. These letter purported to be signed by Railroad Presidents in New-York and elsewhere. I think one was signed by a Mr. HEAR, of New-York, a president of some railroad company. The two HITCHINGS are father and son—the former between fifty and sixty years of age (he calls, perhaps, about twenty. The elder HITCHINGS is an Englishman, was naturalized in 1850, and has lived mostly in the State of New-York. He came to Anson, in Montgomery County, in North Carolina, in 1856, where he has resided since. He was there at and before the date of some of the above letters; and it is known that when he first came, and ever since, he has lived in great poverty. His conduct was so bad at Pekin, as a negro-trader, that he was severely whipped by the citizens of that place some eighteen months or two years ago. After that he left his family at that place and put up a small wagon-maker's shop at Floral College, and at the time of his arrest was about putting up another little shop of the same kind at Clio, in Marlboro' District, in this State. It is well known in Anson, Pekin and at Floral College, that he had no ostensible means to pay for any part of the invoices.

The list of arms and ammunition shipped to this place has not come to hand. Upon [illegible] to, our Post-office I found a letter to his address from the agent of Adams' Express Company at Florence, notifying him that there were goods for him in the office there; but the express charges are too small to cover such a consignment as the invoice would imply. The package or packages at Florence have been sent for, and will be here to-morrow night.

The only explanation HITCHINGS offers is that he has a son, whose occupation is to escort emigrants from St. Louis, or some other point in Missouri, across the plains to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, &c., and that the arms and ammunition are intended for him. A strange and improbable story, when it is remembered that if the goods were here, perhaps, the shortest and most expeditious route would be to ship them back, by New-York, to St. Louis.

The old man assumes to be as deaf and as stoical as old JOHN BROWN, but his son shows great concern, and appears to be in great trepidation.

It was gratifying to note the cool and determined purpose of those charged with the investigation, to act prudently but firmly in the matter, and not hastily and without due deliberation. Whatever the results arrived at may be, justice will be done, though the law be for a time dethroned.

Clio is near the spot marked in Marlboro' District on old JOHN BROWN's map. This is a significant fact.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Successful Experiments with Capt. Rodman's Fifteen-inch Gun—The Census Returns, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Board appointed to test Capt. RODMAN'S fifteen-inch gun, have made a favorable report, but advise further experiments. The Secretary of War has ordered the trial to be continued until the gun shall have been shot five hundred times. The longest range acquired was five thousand seven hundred and thirty yards, with forty pounds of powder, and a shell weighing three hundred and twenty-one pounds—the elevation being twenty-eight degrees. The shell was in the air twenty-seven seconds. At an elevation of five degrees, the shell struck at two thousand yards; on a level, seventeen hundred and eighty-five yards. A shell, with seventeen pounds of powder, exploded in the sand, opening a crater three feet deep, twelve feet long, and ten feet wide. After the sixty-fourth shot the gun was examined with a star-guage, and no enlargement was found. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

A few returns from a number of the States are necessary to complete the census thereof, and measures have been taken to procure them from the respective Marshals at the earliest practicable period. Complete returns from two (small) States and the District of Columbia, only, have been received. The Secretary of the interior will, however, in his annual report, be enabled to inform Congress of the approximation to, if not the official statement of, the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Information from a reliable source has reached this city, that the Congress of Nicaragua will be convened, to ratify the treaty between the United States and that Republic, within the time therein specified.

An adjustment has been made, during the present year, in the General Land Office, of the accounts of the two, three and five per cent. funds, accruing to the several States, to Jan. 1, 1860, those accounts being adjusted annually.

State.	Funds.	For what time.	Amount.
Wisc'n*.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1859.	$247,501 79
Minn.	5 per ct.	May 11, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.	91 50
Illinois.	3 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1859.	3,927 12
Mich.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.	1,629 44
Iowa†.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.	4,199 95
Louis'a.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.	13,382 09
Alabam.	3 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.	4,324 49
Alabam.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1859.	2,882 99
Missis.	3 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1859.	5,443 91
Missis.	2 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1859.	3,629 27
Arkan.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1859.	65,941 81
Florida.	5 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1859.	3,038 10
Mis'ouri.	3 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.	8,858 05
Mis'ouri.	3 per ct.	Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1859.	5,905 37

*This amount is already credited to the State as an offset to the claim of the United States, under the "Rock River Canal Grant," Act June 18, 1838, there being a balance still due the United States under said grant, Jan. 1, 1860, of $66,077 78.

†Withheld, to meet the claim against the State, for lands erroneously selected under "Improvement Grant of Sept. 4, 1841."

Vermont State Officers.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

In joint convention of the two branches of the Assembly to-day, the following State officers were elected:

Secretary of State—B. W. DEAN, of Newfane.
Auditor—JEPTHA BRADLEY, of St. Albans.
Superintendent of State Prison—HIRAM HARLOW, of Windsor.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. S. CAMP, of Montpelier.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR COLLAMER.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

JACOB COLLAMER was to-day reelected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate the vote stood 27 to 1, and in the House 196 to 24. PAUL DILLINGHAM received the Opposition votes.

Lynch Law in Nebraska.

OMAHA, N. T., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Four men, under arrest for horse-stealing, and confined at Council Bluffs, were taken from the jail last night, and one of them, named MCGUIRE, was found suspended from the limb of a tree near the town this morning, quite dead. The others are supposed to have met the same fate, but their bodies have not yet been found. Great excitement prevails.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos 12th inst., has arrived, with $154,000 in specie.

The Juarez Government has ordered the restoration of the *conducta* lately seized.

DEGOLLADO has been deprived of his command, and ordered to be brought as a prisoner to Vera Cruz.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The ship *H. M. Hayes* is off Highland Light, with 14 feet water in her hold. Assistance has gone to her.

The brig *James Davis*, from Pictou for Boston, is ashore on Tuckerneck; vessel tight, and will get off after discharging.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The schooner *Moonlight*, from Savannah, bound to Philadelphia, has arrived here in distress; sails, &c., damaged by the storm of Sunday.

Death of Commodore Skinner.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The remains of Commodore SKINNER, who died here yesterday, were guarded in the Capitol over night, and escorted to the Norfolk train this morning by the First Regiment.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The engine of the express train, bound east, on the Central Ohio Railroad, yesterday, flew the track, near Cambridge, killing JAMES FEEK, engineer, and CHARLES ROSE, fireman.

Trotting at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The celebrated horses *Flora Temple*, *George M. Patchin*, *Brown Dick* and *Cooly* arrived here last night, and are fitting for the great match to come off in the Park River course on the 18th and 19th inst.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

A fire last night destroyed the extensive coal-oil works of HELME & Co., in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Loss $35,000. Two men were severely burned.

Forgery.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

HENRY ESMAN, liquor merchant in Main-street, above Ninth, forged the name of his father-in-law to the amount of $6,000, and absconded, yesterday.

Sailing of the Africa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The *Canada* will sail at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Her mails will close at 8.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

"The Other Paper has the News!"

The only paper in the United States that publishes a full and complete Weekly List, from reliable sources, of the changes in business in the principal cities and large towns in the Union,

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DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS,
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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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CURTIS GUILD, Proprietor, Boston.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

When in Church next Sunday, carry your eyes over the heads of the congregation, and observe how many of them are bald, and becoming so; then note how large a proportion of them are the property of young men, who ought to be crowned with a profusion of beautiful locks. These are the men who should lose no time in availing themselves of the efficacy of
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
which go at once to the root of the matter, and resuscitate the expiring vitality of the capillary germs.
Depôt and sales office, No. 198 Greenwich-st.; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door south of Maiden-lane.
Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
Merino and Shaker knit Half Hose.
Fall and Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.
Dressing Robes and Shawls.
Our Winter stock is now open, to which we invite attention.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dressmakers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, vestmakers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 645 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, has introduced the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 838 BROADWAY, New-York.

MARRIED.

WALKER—EDMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Chas. Cleveland, Rector of Trinity Church, East New-York, WM. ACG. WALKER, of Woodhaven, to JENNIE L., second daughter of DR. ROBT. EDMOND, of Cypress Hills, L. I.

FARLEY—HOWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Fred. A. Farley, D. D., GIDEON ALLEN, Jr., to HORATIA A., daughter of Williams Howland, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BEECHING—PALMER.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. W. H. Johnson, STEPHEN BEECHING to ANNETTE PALMER.

DIED.

LABATUT.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 15, JOHN LABATUT, son of the late J. M. J. LABATUT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 Rivington-st., corner of Suffolk-st.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, of consumption, SAMUEL M. BOWDEN, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 277 Greenwich-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 15, ELIZABETH, wife of Patrick O'Sullivan, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 668 Greenwich-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 17, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in St. Peter's Cemetery, Jersey City.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, JAMES P., son of R. A. Robertson, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. A. Trowbridge, No. 100 West 48th-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

DIETZ.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM H. DIETZ, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, James M. Dietz, West 43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., (north side,) on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRENNAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM, son of George and Elizabeth Brennan, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 206 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, this day, at 3 P. M.

SPARKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, of hemorrhage of the lungs, AMORLY SPARKS, relict of Daniel Sparks, aged 62 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ROGERS.—In Manhasset, Long Island, on First day evening, Oct. 14, MORRIS M. ROGERS, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at the Friends Meeting House, Manhasset, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

KASSON.—In Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at the residence of her son-in-law, of inflammation of the lungs, MRS. H. KASSON, in the 71st year of her age.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, AGNES MYRA, infant daughter of Wm. L. and Mary Martha Taylor.

VAN WINKLE.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 15, LOUISA, daughter of Edgar S. and Hannah S. Van Winkle, of this City.

VAN VLIET.—Near Fremont, Nebraska Territory, on Friday, Sept. 28, ERASTUS L. VAN VLIET, son of John Van Vliet, of Macedon, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 493, Oct. 16, 1860.
38, 33, 2, 32, 73, 35, 17, 43, 52, 72, 54, 37, 5.
Class No. 494, Oct. 16, 1860.
49, 71, 12, 20, 50, 37, 17, 8, 60, 13, 1.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 16, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS, &c.,
Of French China, plain, white or richly decorated. Also, sets made to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.
The largest assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &C., &C.,
to be found in the City, is at the store of
W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

TADMAN'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.—A never failing remedy for chapped hands and lips. One application only will convince you of its efficacy. For sale at No. 41 Bleecker-st., and No. 218 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a
PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR
in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the
ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INEXPLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and curriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quarts, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling Knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco-pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to asc

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A smart, active young woman, a situation as chamber maid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to do fine boarding house; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 9th and 10th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by an experienced and trustworthy young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would wait on a lady traveling, or assist with the waiting. Has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as chambermaid; would be willing to assist with the washing, or do plain sewing; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID—AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing, or would attend children. A Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as above. Call at her last place, No. 62 10th-st., between 4th and 5th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do up fine laces or French Testing. City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—AND TO ASSIST IN washing, or as waitress, a situation is wanted by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 156 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take charge of a child; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 32 16th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat and faithful person; willing to assist with any light work; has lived over five years in her last place. Call at No. 119 9th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 122 5th-av., corner of 18th-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 5 years. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 153 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or mind children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will assist with the care of children; best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., corner 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or plain sewing and chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, No. 210 West 36th-st., one door west of 8th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or child's nurse and seamstress; would like to travel to Europe or to the South; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and ave. A, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; would take the charge of one or two children; best of references. Call at No. 32 16th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat and faithful person; willing to assist with any light work; has lived over five years in her last place. Call at No. 119 9th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 122 5th-av., corner of 18th-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 5 years. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 153 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or plain sewing and chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, No. 210 West 36th-st., one door west of 8th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or child's nurse and seamstress; would like to travel to Europe or to the South; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and ave. A, third floor, front room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITu

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 2D-AV., 47TH-AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS., comprising

1 lot on the west side of 2d-av., including the corners of 76th and 77th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late JOHN N. GERNERBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 26 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

26 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots as above, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 59th-st.,

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

6 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

2 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 94th-av. and 66th-st.

30 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 9th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF

SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,

OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GALLERIES,

No. 658 BROADWAY, corner of Bond-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, and FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above splendid collection of original Paintings, being the finest ever offered at public sale in this City. Among them will be found:

THE HARBOR AND CITY OF AMSTERDAM, BY ALBERT VAN BEEST.

THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, BY A. R. VERON.

MORNING AND EVENING, BY CH. GOBERT.

Also, splendid specimens, by EDWARD FRERE, A. DE DREUX, MICHAU, VEYRASSAT, DELESSAIRD, GEORGE INNESS, HEKKING, SWAIN, GIFFORD, MELBEY, &c., &c.

The above beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., until the evening of sale, when they will be positively sold, without reserve, to make room for new Paintings lately received.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 54th-st., corner of 10th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst. and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group s of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Chas. M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattias Giordano, Panini, Presioci, Robbe, De Block, Ekkhont, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of the estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease.

The Gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A.M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers on Thursday next, at No. 3 Pine-st.,

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 72 VALUABLE Lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 12th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.

On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.

On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.

On 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 12 h-av.

On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

On 83d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock:

81x lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near the Central Park, and within about 100 feet of Madison-av. The street is regulated and graded, and the lots handsomely situated on the grade. Title direct from the Corporation to the present owners. Terms favorable, and sale peremptory. Maps can be obtained at the office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts., near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

82d-st.—4 lots S. S 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

82d-st.—8 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

40 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano-forte, oil paintings, mirrors, velvet and other carpets; mahogany, rosewood and oak furniture, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and general assortment of furniture from two private families, comprising every kind and description of goods, including parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also, one very superior carved rosewood piano-forte, 7⅓ octave, made by Bradbury, and in good order; also, three extension dining tables; also, rich oil paintings; also, several stoves, cut glass and kitchen ware, cottage furniture, &c.; also, beds and mattresses, &c. Sale peremptory.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $20,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—By A. H. WILSON & CO., on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the five-story residence, No. 208 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture of the choicest description, suites in satin, centre and side tables, easy chairs, oil-paintings, lace curtains, clocks, etageres; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; together with a large and extensive variety of chamber and dining-room furniture in oak, mahogany and rosewood; rich China, glass and silver ware; table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Morgan-st., pair bay Morgan horses, about 15½ hands high, well matched, perfectly gentle in all harness, and very stylish drivers. A light two-seat shifting top wagon, in perfect order, City made, and has been but little used. Also, a double-plated harness, made to order by Wood Gibson; cost $150.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Pair Bay Ponies about 13⅜ hands high, about 9 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and under the saddle; have been used in a phaeton, and driven by children under the saddle.

Also, a set of double harness.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, RICH HOUSEhold furniture, &c., &c., at the private residence No. 56 West 15th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold to the highest bidder, all the contents of the house, the furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, elegant bronze piano-forte, silver and glass ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c.; all in good order.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The sale will comprise a full assortment of heavy goods, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. Sale comprises fine healthy plants of Azelias, Begonias, Barchellas, Ferns, Cacti Double Chinese Primroses, Amaryllis, &c., &c., from the establishment of Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction. On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of men's, boys' and youths' double-soled boots.

AUCTION SALES.

J. SABIN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. B. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the JEST BOOKS, MUSIC, NOVELS, &c.

ALLAN J. KERBER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant residence of No. 60 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., to commence at 10 o'clock, viz.: Elegant 7-octave piano-forte, drawing-room suites, book-case, etageres, mirrors, paintings, curtains, carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, and, also, a large assortment of dining-room furniture.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPtory sale of vehicles, harness, &c., by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock. See *Herald* advertisement.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diploma de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial Colleges of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases, 4 times quantity of small.....$3

Medium cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....5

Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....20

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 653 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Said also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 2 to 8 Thursday evenings.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price 35 and 75 cents per box. Prepared by Prout & Harsant, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARST, 534 Broadway and Broadway and by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor—His Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.

At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,223 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter having for thirty years directed his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than 20,000 thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CLYBE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania,

The Ohio and Indiana,

The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. P. D. LANIER,
CHAS. MORAN,
L. H. MEYER, } Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

in sums from £1, upwards.

Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER

No. 32 Wall-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, granted by Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice thereof, dated Sept. 13, 1860, that the outstanding bonds and coupons of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of the Railroad of said Company, and the names and residences of the persons claiming to be the holders and owners thereof, are required to be presented to the subscriber, the referee appointed by said order to ascertain and report the amount of said bonds and coupons and their numbers, and the amount due thereon respectively, and the persons to whom the amount that shall be bid and paid on the sale of the mortgaged premises shall be paid, and that such presentation shall be made to the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Genesee-street, in the City of Utica, on or before the 25th day of October, 1860. The following is a part of the above mentioned order: "It is further ordered, that all persons having or claiming to hold such bonds or coupons, who shall neglect to present the same to said Referee on or before the said 25th day of October, shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the amount that shall be bid or paid on said sale, but shall be barred and precluded from any dividend thereon." Those persons who have heretofore given statements to A. M. Beardsley, Esq., attorney for the mortgage trustees, of the bonds owned or held by them, will take notice that they are nevertheless required to present their said bonds and coupons to the subscriber, according to the above notice.

ALEXANDER SEWARD, Referee.

Dated UTICA, Sept. 15, 1860.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also, of other the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of seven 72-100 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Empire City Bank by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after the 15th of October inst.

JOHN A. STEWART.
October 13, 1860. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES M. MORGAN (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY. —No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. THE CLINTON BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY and F. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA, } Committee.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON, Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 38 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tues.,	Oct. 2,	3½ P. M.	Tues'y,	Oct. 2,	8 A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct. 3,	4 P. M.	Wed'y,	Oct. 3,	8 A. M.
Friday,	Oct. 5,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Oct. 4,	8 A. M.
Sat.,	Oct. 6,	12 M.	Friday,	Oct. 5	11 A. M.
Tues.	Oct. 9,	11 A. M.	Mon.,	Oct. 8,	8½ A.M.
Wed'y,	Oct. 10,	11 A. M.	Tues.,	Oct. 9,	2 P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct. 11,	11½ A M.	Wed'y.,	Oct. 10,	3 P. M.
Friday,	Oct. 12,	3½ P.M.	Thurs.,	Oct. 11,	3½ P. M.
Sat.,	Oct. 13,	3½ P. M.	Sat.	Oct. 13,	7 A. M.
Mon.	Oct. 15,	3½ P. M.	Mon.,	Oct. 15,	7½ A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME —THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. Josiah Brooks, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

W

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX

GARIBALDI'S VICTORY AT CASERTA.

Annexation Authorized by the Sardinian Chambers.

A Better Feeling Between Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The *Arabia* arrived at 2 o'clock this morning with 121 Boston passengers.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

Ancona has capitulated, and LAMORICIERE surrendered to Admiral PERSANO. The Admiral sent a boat for him, manned the yards, and gave him his own cabin. LAMORICIERE is to be sent to Turin, thence by steamer to Genoa.

A great victory is reported at Caserta, where 2,000 prisoners were taken.

GARIBALDI is said to have sent the following telegram to Genoa:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, Oct. 1.

Victory along the whole line. The Royal troops are being pursued."

The Sardinian Chambers have resolved that King VICTOR EMANUEL be authorized to annex to Sardinia those Provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the population, by direct and universal suffrage, vote to become an integral part of the Sardinian Constitutional Monarchy.

The Sardinian Army had not yet entered the Neapolitan territory, but GARIBALDI announces that they [illegible] do so. The head-quarters will be at Aquila, and VICTOR EMANUEL will command in person.

The forts of Pescara and Agosta, in Sicily, have surrendered.

Messina still holds out.

The Provinces of Umbria, Viterbo and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government. Lurago and Arcoli are insurgent, and the only Provinces left are Civita Vecchia, Frosinone and Valettri.

GARIBALDI has made some modifications in his Ministry, to meet the views of the Neapolitans. BERTANI, nick-named GARIBALDI'S evil genius, has been dismissed, and a better feeling now exists between VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The latter has written to the King, inviting him to come and permit him (GARIBALDI) to retire to his island home.

A new manifesto of MAZZINI declares that no King of Italy should be proclaimed before the Kingdom of Italy is organized at Rome.

GARIBALDI has issued a decree granting pensions to the mother and sisters of AGESILAS MILANO, who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples.

Details of the Patriot defeat at Capua are received. The English-Hungarian Brigade was badly cut up.

The following is the very latest telegraph news to Queenstown:

THE PAPAL STATES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct.6—3 P. M.

A letter from Rome says that the Piedmontese Lancers galloped close to the gates of Rome in the chase of the Pontifical *gendarmes*.

NAPLES.

BERTANI, late Secretary-General of the Dictator, writes to contradict the statement that he had given orders to oppose by force the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Neapolitan territory. He also states that neither himself nor GARIBALDI ever thought of counselling the immediate occupation of Rome at a risk of a conflict with France.

HUNGARY.

In the Synod recently held at Gran, the Cardinal Primate declared that he had no objection to the clergy wearing the national Hungarian costume.

SYRIA.

PARIS, Saturday, A. M.

The *Moniteur* says the affairs of Syria have entered on a new phase. Military action will now be exercised by our troops. Some other chiefs have been arrested and tried at Beyrout.

The Carinakan of Druses is now among the prisoners. These measures have produced a kind of panic among the Druses of the mountains, and their attitude is more undecided. Measures have been taken for the protection of the French manufacturers.

FRAUDS UPON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Continuation of the Investigation—Interesting Affidavits.

The hearing in the case of the parties charged with conspiring to defraud several the Marine Insurance Companies of this City, in connection with the wreck of the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, on the Bahama Keys, and the loss of her cargo, was resumed yesterday, by Justice CONNOLLY, the defendants, HENRY D'OZOURRE, J. C. PEDRAZAS, OZRA F. DOWNES and DAVID S. MILLS, being present. It is alleged that the vessel was chartered, filled with goods comparatively of little value, upon which policies of insurance to the amount of $60,000 were obtained through the agency of false bills of lading, and that she was dispatched from port with the understanding that she was to be sunk for the purpose of claiming the insurance money. The testimony taken yesterday was mainly corroborative of that which has already been made public. Two additional affidavits, however, were submitted with reference to the sinking of the bark. They are as follows:

Samuel Cole, being duly sworn, deposed that he was shipped on board the bark *E. A. Kinsman* as cook and steward, and went on board in that capacity nearly a month before the sailing of the said vessel; that, before the vessel sailed from this port, deponent's berth was in the store-room, in the lower cabin, on the starboard side; that on the port side of the cabin, opposite the said store-room, was the water-closet; that before the said vessel sailed, Capt. Downs was very frequently inside the said water-closet; that deponent heard the said captain using tools of some description in the said closet; that two or three days after the sailing of the vessel, the captain directed the deponent to change his berth from the said store-room to the second mate's cabin, on the ground that the latter was more comfortable to sleep in; that deponent did change his place of sleeping, but was obliged to go down to the said store-room daily, two or three times, for the purpose of obtaining provisions; that deponent, on nearly every occasion, found the captain in the water-closet; that he frequently heard him using tools of some kind; that the captain appeared to be there a great deal of the time after the vessel sailed; that when deponent would get down to the lower cabin the noise would cease until the deponent would leave, when the said noise would recommence; that on one occasion after deponent had found the captain very frequently in the said water-closet the captain told deponent that he was unwell; that the noises heard by deponent were of some person working in tools, but what tools deponent could not say; that the said bark *E. A. Kinsman* began to leak immediately after she sailed from the port so much as to render the use of the pumps necessary; that she continued to leak more or less from the time she sailed until she was abandoned; that for some days before she was abandoned this leak increased so as to keep the crew constantly at the pumps; that the weather was very fine during the whole voyage, being only once obliged to reef topsails; that the wind was fair for any of the southern ports, but that no effort was made to take the vessel to any port; that vessels constantly hove in sight, but that no signal of distress was ever set; that after being out 14 days, the crew told the captain that something must be done; the boats were ordered to be got ready to leave the vessel; that Mr. Arnold, first mate, Charles Brown, deponent and two others, were in one boat, and that the same number, including the captain and second mate were in the other boat; that we got into the boats about 4 A. M., and laid alongside until 9 o'clock: that while we laid alongside, there was a brig within four miles of us; that deponent asked the mate why she was not signaled and that the mate made no answer; that the boat in which deponent was, went around the vessel twice before we left her; on the second time deponent saw a cut in her starboard side, above the water line at the mainmast rigging; that deponent did not see the said cut on going around the vessel the first time; that the said cut appeared to have been made with a hatchet; that deponent does not think that it went through the planking; that the mate took in his boat one case of champagne and some provisions, also his trunk; that deponent thinks the said vessel went down about 60 miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall; that the wind was fair, and deponent believes they could have reached Nassau, or the Hole-in-the-Wall by 9 A. M.; that the mate's boat did not leave the vessel until 9 A. M., and reached the Hole at 12 P. M., about 15 hours; one of the men informed him that he had, by the captain's orders, taken off the hatches.

Charles Brown, a German, was then called as a witness, and deposed as follows: I was a seaman on board the *Kinsman* on her last voyage; she began to leak on the first day out, and they had to pump; it got worse from day to day; I cannot say what part the leak was in; we had no carpenter on board; we had two days of bad weather; four days before the ship went down we had bad weather; the wind was very good; we sailed on the wind; the captain did not give any signal to a vessel three miles distant; when the boat went around the vessel I saw a hole in the starboard side; it was done with a hatchet, and was fresh; it was not done by anybody on their boat; it was over the water-line; there was about three and a half feet of water in the hold; I cannot say that the hatches were taken off. I signed my name to a paper before the Consul; I do not know what it was; the captain called him to go with him; the Consul read it but did not understand it; the cook was in the same boat with me; the wind was good for Nassau; the hole looked as if it had been made with a hatchet.

Mr. R. J. CABRERAS, one of the parties who had been accused of complicity in the alleged frauds, was, upon motion of his counsel, discharged from custody. The counsel for the prosecution took occasion to remark that though at first certain circumstances seemed to point to Mr. CABRERAS as a party to the frauds, yet, as the investigation had progressed, the suspicion was seen to have been groundless. To these remarks the magistrate gave his assent. The case will be resumed to-day.

MILITARY.

Inspection of the Sixth Regiment.

The Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. PINCKNEY commanding, was inspected at Madison-square yesterday. The ranks were not full; there were only 340 men on parade altogether. The Armory Band, of Hartford, accompanied the regiment. Gen. YATES and Staff, of the Second Brigade, reviewed it. Its drill was witnessed and applauded by any quantity of spectators, and it deserved to be. After the inspection, the regiment marched down Broadway and Broome-street to its Armory in Centre Market, where the men were dismissed.

Inspection of the Seventh Regiment.

The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment will take place at Hamilton-square next Thursday. The men will proceed thither by Companies, and the line will be formed at 10 A. M. At about 4 P. M. the regiment will be at Twenty-seventh-street, conveyed thither by cars, and will proceed to and through Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Broadway, Canal-street, (perhaps) and up the Bowery to the new drill rooms over Tompkins market, where the men will be dismissed. A great many people who expected to see the fine display which this regiment made on the day of the reception of the Prince of Wales, and were disappointed on account of the delays of that occasion, have since applied at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel where Quartermaster WINCHESTER resides, asking when the Corps would parade again. The encomiums passed upon it by the Prince and Gen. BEECH have whetted the public appetite for another taste of the quality of the celebrated National Guard, and its line of march next Thursday, when it is probable that there will be 1,000 men in the ranks, will assuredly be fenced in with spectators.

Inspection of the Eighth Regiment.

The Eighth Regiment, (Washington Greys,) Col. LYONS commanding, was inspected at Hamilton-square, yesterday. The weather was fine, the spectators were numerous, and the parade was a highly creditable one. The Regiment has earned a reputation for excellent discipline, and its drill yesterday evinced that it is worthy of the name it bears. The Regimental line was formed at 10½ A. M., and during the morning the corps was exercised in the evolutions prescribed for 1860 by the Adjutant-General. In the afternoon the inspection took place. Of the 508 men that compose the command, there were 411 present, and 97 absent. The numbers were smaller than is usual on inspection day. Doubtless the parade in honor of the Prince of Wales interfered with yesterday's arrangements. The regiment consists mostly of business men, who find it more convenient and less expensive in the long run to pay their fine of $6 for non-attendance on inspection day than to devote two whole days within a single week to military affairs. Gen. HALL and Staff, of the Third Brigade, to which the Eighth Regiment is attached, were inspected with it, and reviewed it during the day. The Washington Grey troops, Capt. VARIAN, was out in full force, and appeared to great advantage, as it always does. The troop was part of the cavalry escort of the Prince of Wales on the day of his reception here.

The Twelfth Regiment.

The inspection of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, takes place to-day at Hamilton-square. This regiment has a history. Its past misfortunes, its fortitude under and final triumph over them, have attracted public attention in time past, and together with the soldierly bearing which always marks its members upon occasions like that of last Thursday, when it served as guard-of-honor to the Prince, have made it a general favorite. Its review and parade will, doubtless, be well worth seeing.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street—PHILIP W. ENGS occupied the Chair. The President announced that since the last meeting three members had deceased, viz.: ISAAC TICE, Aug. 24, leaving a widow and five children. Unfortunately he was suspended for non-payment of dues on the 18th of October, 1859, and the family, therefore, were not entitled, under the rules, to relief. JOHN NIEL, an old and valued member, died on the 31st of August, aged 68 years, leaving a widow and three children. They were grown up. His widow had been paid her annual allowance of $30 yesterday. CONKLIN TITUS deceased recently, leaving a widow and one child out of 23 of whom he was the parent. All the rest had died. His widow had received the annual allowance. JONAS L. PHILLIPS moved that the sum of $30 be paid to the widow of Mr. TICE. The case was a hard one. Mr. TICE paid his dues until prevented by poverty. The President favored the motion. H. H. HOWARD proposed that the payment, if made, be by subscription of the members, to avoid a departure from the by-laws. The mot on was withdrawn. After some miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday in January.

A PRISONER FATALLY INJURED IN ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.—On Wednesday last a young man, named MATHEW LEARY, was apprehended by Officer SHERWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots from CUMMINGS DOYLE, a shoemaker. After the prisoner had been taken to the Station-house, and while the officer was conducting him down stairs to a cell, he attempted to escape, and in the effort to free himself from the grasp of his custodian, he slipped and fell down five or six steps. Next morning he was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and an examination into the charge against him resulted in his committal to the Tombs for trial. During his confinement there, it was ascertained by Dr. SIMMONS that he was suffering from compression of the brain, and on Saturday he was discharged from custody. He was taken to his residence, No. 205 Houston-street, where he died on Sunday afternoon. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of death from "compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall," was rendered.

A MAN STABBED IN NINE PLACES.—At a late hour last night WILLIAM TOTTEN, a hand employed on board the schooner *Louisiana*, lying at Pier No. 47 East River, engaged in a drunken brawl at the corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, with one JOSEPH BAKER, a resident of the Fourth Ward. After fighting desperately some minutes, BAKER drew a pocket-knife, and before he could be disarmed he succeeded in stabbing TOTTEN, in nine different places about the face and body, disfiguring him in a shocking way, some of the wounds being of a serious description. Officer COAKLEY, hastened to the scene of the affray, and took BAKER, into custody. He, as well as his victim was taken to the Station House where the wounds of the sufferer were dressed by Dr. WELLS, and he was made as comfortable as possible. To-day BAKER, will be arraigned before a magistrate to answer for the assault.

M. DE CORDOVA'S PHOTOGAPH OF BROADWAY.—Rarery has the "opening lecture of the season" been attended by so large and fashionable an audience as that which assembled at Clinton Hall last evening to greet M. DE CORDOVA, the popular humorist, and to listen to his new poem entitled a "Photograph of Broadway." The poem was one of M. DE CORDOVA'S best efforts, and can hardly fail of having what the theatrical men term a successful run. All the salient points of the great New-York thoroughfare,—its crowd of vehicles, and pedestrians, its churches, its theatres, its hotels, its mock-auction shops, its marble stores, its policemen, its dandies, its gamblers and its beggars,—were hit off in a style at once humorous and sarcastic, that kept the audience in a constant roar of laughter.

SUDDEN DEATH—A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Information was left at the Coroner's office, last evening, of the sudden death of MARGARET MOORE, an Irish-woman, residing in the rear of a second-hand clothing-store, in Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. It is reported that deceased had been the object of serious violence at the hands of her husband, and that her death had resulted from that cause. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., will make a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and the case will be investigated to-day by Coroner GAMBLE.

A SHIP JOINER BADLY HURT.—FREDERICK LYNCH, a ship joiner, residing at No. 256 West Fifteenth-street, was very seriously hurt yesterday afternoon by falling backwards into the hold of the new steamship *John P. King*, while at work on board, at the pier foot of Cuyler-street. Mr. JOHN ROWLAND, the employer of the unfortunate man, had him conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, whence, after his injuries had been attended by Dr. CRESKBOUGH, he was taken to his home.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—A man, named JACOB FARR, received a fracture of the skull and other injuries, which will probably result in his death, by falling through the hatchway of the furniture-store No. 135 West Twelfth-street. He was placed under the care of the physicians at the City Hospital.

VISIT OF LADY FRANKLIN TO THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Lady FRANKLIN, who is at present in this City, paid a visit yesterday, in company with CYRUS W. FIELDS, Esq., to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The distinguished lady examined the Institution very minutely, and expressed great satisfaction at all she saw. The occasion was also one of a very pleasant and satisfactory character to the inmates and managers of the Institution.

FIRE IN A MATCH FACTORY.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the store No. 97 Sheriff-street, occupied by DANIEL WEBER, peddler and dealer in matches. The loss on stock, &c., by fire and water, amounted to $150, but it is covered by an insurance of $600 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. There is no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin, and Mr. WEBER states that somebody carried off from the store $150 in pennies and a quantity of clothing. The Fire Marshal entered upon an investigation of the matter, which resulted in the arrest of JACOB BISCHOF, WEBER'S brother in-law, at his residence in Morrisania, where a portion of the clothing said to have been stolen from the store was found. WEBER was also arrested, and to-day both prisoners will be examined on a charge of arson.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in an old stable owned and occupied by CHARLES GANNON, located at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The building was totally destroyed, causing a loss of $250; uninsured. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

FIRE IN A SEGAR STORE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the segar store, corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street. It was put out before material damage was done. The manner in which it originaated did not transpire, but it was first discovered in a box of pipe-packing beneath the counter.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH commences his series of lectures on Temperance this evening, at the Cooper Institute. He cannot fail to have a full house. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside this evening.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Changes in the time-table of this road, affecting local trains, will take effect to morrow, the 18th inst. The new table will be published to-morrow.

Testimonial to Rev. Dr. Spring.

PRESENTATION OF A SERVICE OF SILVER.

The new Brick Church in Fifth-avenue was nearly filled on Monday evening by the parishioners and friends of Rev. Dr. SPRING, who assembled to witness the presentation of a service of silver by the congregation to their pastor, on the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate over that church. Dr. SPRING completed the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry over the Brick Church on the 6th of August last, at which time the testimonial was to have been presented, but owing to the severe illness of the Rev. Doctor's wife, which subsequently terminated in her death, the presentation was postponed until last evening.

HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., occupied the chair, and, besides the regular congregation of the church, a large number of clergymen and prominent citizens connected with other churches were in attendance. The exercises were opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, of this City, after which Mr. HOLDEN read an interesting historical sketch of the old Brick Church, and of the circumstances attending Dr. SPRING'S early ministry therein. He alluded in affecting terms to the Rev. Doctor's faithful ministrations to the sick and afflicted of his congregation, and also to his own recent sad bereavement.

He was followed by DANIEL LORD, Esq., a member of the Church, who dwelt upon the arduous labors which a fifty years' ministry in the church of Christ involved, and upon the faithful manner in which those labors had been performed by their beloved pastor. He spoke of the character of the people who composed the congregation of the old Brick Church; their independence of thought and action; the many excitements, both political and religious, which the church had gone through, during all which they had been preserved in harmony by the wise counsels and moderate and conservative teachings of their pastor. He closed by reading the letter of the congregation to Dr. SPRING, requesting his acceptance of this testimonial of their affection.

After some personal reminiscences of the Old Brick Church by Mr. JASPER CORNING, Rev. Dr. SPRING arose and expressed his thanks to his parishioners for their munificent testimonial. He said that while he felt thankful to a kind Providence who had spared his life to witness this bountiful appreciation of his labors by his congregation, it yet suggested to his mind his many shortcomings, and he felt that he was not worthy of such an expression of confidence and love. Next to the light of God's countenance, these expressions of confidence would light up his short passage to the grave. Old, however, as he was, he had no desire to be useless; he had often prayed that he might not live to be a cumberer of the ground; and when the time arrived that he could be of no further service to his people, he did not wish to continue longer as their nominal pastor. But these expressions of regard encouraged him to think that he was not yet altogether useless; and with the help of God and of his younger brother, (his colleague,) he would go on and endeavor to continue the work of salvation. If he had been successful, beyond other men, in his ministry, it was because he had a congregation who stood by him in his hours of trial, and supported and encouraged and assisted him in his labors.

In conclusion, he alluded touchingly to Rev. Dr. JOHN RODGERS, his predecessor in the Old Brick Church, and to the fact that nowhere had any monument or tablet been erected to his memory. He closed by offering a resolution that the vestry of the Church be requested to erect, in some of the churches of the Presbytery, a tablet to Dr. RODGERS' memory.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the congregation. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. KEBBEL, of the Rutgers-street Church; Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Pittsfield, Mass., a classmate of Dr. SPRING; Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, N. J.; and Rev. Dr. HOGUE, Dr. SPRING'S colleague.

The services closed with a hymn by the choir, and benediction by Rev. Dr. SPRING.

The silver service consisted of two large salvers, two pitchers, and twelve goblets. It was manufactured by BALL, BLACK & Co., and is the same set that was exhibited to the Prince of Wales, and so much admired by him, on the occasion of his visit to their store on Saturday last.

In the centre of the salvers are pictures of the Old and New Brick Church, underneath which is the following inscription:

Presented
to the
Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D. D.,
on the
Fiftieth Anniversary
of his
Pastorate over the Brick Church.
August, 1860.

Police Reports.

A HEAVY THEFT.

For some time past MESSRS. Smith & McDougall, stereotypers, at No. 84 Beekman-street, have missed large quantities of the metal used in casting stereotype plates, and recently they suspected that Robt. Stringer, a lad in their employ, had stolen it. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, was engaged to investigate the matter, and he yesterday found the lad at the junk-store of John Norton, No. 114 Walker-street, where he had disposed of 1,500 pounds of the metal, at four cents per pound, when its real value is nine cents. Both Stringer and Norton were arrested, and taken before Justice BRENNAN, by whom the former was held for examination on a charge of larceny, and the latter for receiving stolen goods. In addition to the metal which was recovered, Messrs. Smith and McDougall state that 1,000 pounds more have been stolen from them.

STEALING TO GRATIFY REVENGE.

A youth, named William D. Chandler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a piece of black cloth, valued at forty dollars, from the store of Mr. Hall, Nos. 23 and 24 Church-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and he admitted that he had taken the property, adding that he did so with no intention to steal, but merely to gratify a feeling of revenge which he entertained against Mr. Hall, in whose service he had, until recently, been. The magistrate was not satisfied with the explanation, and the young man was committed for examination.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

On Monday evening, Officer Gallagher, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested a man named Lewis Smith and his wife Catharine, as they were in the act of stealing five coats, valued at $48, from the store of Dayton & Gilbert, No. 35 Chambers-street. Justice WELCH yesterday committed the prisoners for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The seventeenth annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, at No. 345 Fulton-street, GEORGE HALL, Esq., in the Chair. The General Superintendent submitted his annual report, from which we gather the following interesting particulars: There was during the year in the voluntary employ of the Society 168 visitors who have made all the collections for the Society, and in addition, many of these visitors have devoted some portion of their time to visiting the sick, the infirm and the poor. The services of seven local or Ward agents were secured during the severity of mid-Winter. Their special duty was to obtain all necessary information in relation to applicants for aid and to furnish the necessary assistance. The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

Amount received	$5,464 00
Amount distributed	5,383 37
Balance in the Treasury	$80 63

The amount received and distributed was less than either of the years immediately preceding the last, there being more demand for labor, and the aid was distributed more judiciously, but the amount was adequate for every known want.

The several articles furnished were as follows:

Provisions and groceries	$1,977 77
Coal	1,717 40
Bread	361 40
Clothing, mostly bed-covering	122 60
Shoes	35 66
Paid rents	134 50
To redeem goods in pawn	31 69
Printing and advertising	133 10
Funeral expenses	5 00
Ward and general agents	861 25
Total	$5,383 37

Rents were paid in full or in part for thirty-six families, of which 15 were American, 12 English, 3 German, 4 Irish, and 2 Scotch—averaging $3 75 to each family. Clothing and furniture were redeemed from pawn for ten families. Total number of families assisted 928, of which 290 were American, 180 English, 444 Irish; natives of other countries, 90.

The public will be called upon within a few weeks to replenish the treasury of this Society.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—GEORGE HALL. Vice-Presidents—Caleb Barstow, T. C. Fanning, Horace B. Claflin, A. A. Low, J. E. Southworth. Executive Committee—Isaac H. Frothingham, John J. Studwell, Arthur W. Benson, R. P. Buck, Henry Messenger, Thomas H. Rodman, Wm. Poole, Stephen Crowell. Treasurer—Henry Rowland. Recording Secretary—Nathan G. Burgess. General Superintendent—Luther Eames, and in each Ward an Advisory Committee of five.

The Society, after authorizing a Committee to contract for coal, adjourned till Nov. 12.

POLITICAL.—A meeting of the Breckinridge Party was held in the large hall corner of Prospect-street and Hudson-avenue last evening, when addresses were made by B. FRANKLIN SAWYER, Esq., candidate for City Judge; Mayor POWELL, candidate for Congress, and Ex-Judge MORRIS. About 800 people were present, and the Breckinridge nominees were unanimously indorsed.... The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District (Ninth and Eleventh Wards) held a large meeting in Union Hall, Myrtle-avenue, last evening, when addresses were made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and others.... The South Brooklyn Republican Association held a meeting last night to listen to an address by OLIVER T. BEARD, Esq.... "The Humphrey Battalion of the Fourth Assembly District" is the name adopted by a new Wide-Awake Club organized in the Second Ward on Monday evening.

THE PROPOSED COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.—The Board of Aldermen have decided to sell a portion of Fort Greene (Washington Park) to the County as a site for the proposed County Court-House, provided, in the opinion of the Corporation Counselor, the city has a right to sell the same. It is generally understood that the city has no such right.

BUTCHER'S TEAM STOLEN.—Mr. HOBY, who keeps a meat-stall on Hudson-avenue, had a horse and cart stolen from him yesterday; and what makes the matter still more serious, the cart was loaded with meat which he had purchased to supply his customers this morning. The team was taken from Washington Market, in New-York.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.—The Grand-street Railroad went into partial operation yesterday, carrying passengers for three cents. The road cost $50,000, and $25,000 more will stock it. The road is finished to Bushwick-avenue, and in the Spring it will be extended to Newtown, in Queens County.

LARCENY.—A servant-girl named MARY DILLON, employed in the family of PETER BROWN, No. 315 Grand-street, decamped on Monday night, taking with her property valued at $100, belonging to Mrs. BROWN.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—A girl only 15 years of age was yesterday sent to jail for ten days by Justice CORNWELL, for intoxication. A previous sentence for the same offence expired only the day before.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Murder of Major Kopper—Trial of McDermott and Dowdal.

The trial of PATRICK DOWDAL and CHARLES MCDERMOTT for the murder of Major KOPPER, a ferry-master at the Weehawken Ferry, was commenced in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINK and POPE presiding.

The indictment charges that on the 20th day of May, 1860, in the township of North Bergen, PATRICK DOWDAL feloniously assaulted and stabbed JOHN M. KOPPER on the right side of the back, and also on the left side, inflicting two mortal wounds, of which JOHN M. KOPPER died in the City of New-York on the 24th day of May, 1860; that CHARLES MCDERMOTT, at the time of committing the murder aforesaid, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, was present, aiding, helping, abetting, assisting and maintaining PATRICK DOWDAL in the said felony and murder, and that said PATRICK DOWDAL and CHARLES MCDERMOTT feloniously did kill and murder JOHN M. KOPPER.

The case was moved on by the District-Attorney at 11¾ o'clock, and three-fourths of an hour was consumed in impanneling a Jury—twenty-two jurors having been challenged and four set aside.

Judge OGDEN then announced that the Jury would be kept together, under the charge of the Sheriff, from the commencement of the trial until a verdict is rendered, and the Sheriff was directed to provide them with comfortable quarters.

The District-Attorney then stated the general nature of the case as follows:

These two defendants stand indicted before you for the high and serious crime of murder; this affair took place on the 20th of May last. The name of the deceased is John M. Kopper, who resided in New-York, and was employed on the Weehawken ferry. Mr. K. was at home most of that day (Sunday) of the occurrence. Towards evening he crossed over to Weehawken to see to the affairs of the ferry, and was present about 8 P. M. At that time a boat was about entering the slip; the defendants were there and were desirous of getting on the boat, and consequently passed through the gate on to the bridge. As they were about going on the boat the defendants met several persons having flowers in their hands, and endeavored rudely to get possession of some in the hands of a lady. This led to a scuffle with the gentleman accompanying the lady, when a man named Peel, employed on the boat, and also deputized by the Sheriff to preserve order, came off the boat, and while endeavoring to get Dowdal outside was stabbed, but was not immediately aware of the fact; he, however, assisted by another man, ejected the two defendants outside of the gate; the defendants were desirous of gaining admittance on account of the difficulty, the officers thought proper to keep them outside until the boat had left; a cry was then made "take your knives;" at this time Mr. Kopper was standing at the large gate, and Dowdal came down and made several passes at deceased, when they were again repulsed; Mr. Kopper then felt blood trickling down his legs; McDermott also assisted in the assault; Mr. Kopper then took a club and went out and struck the defendants; Dowdal was seized on the spot, and McDermott was arrested on board the boat.

Mr. D. E. Culver, engineer, was called, and testified as to the making of a diagram of the ferry-house, bridge, &c., after which the Court took a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—EVIDENCE.

James Peel testified: I reside at No. 126 Tenth-avenue, New-York, and was in the employ of the Weehawken Ferry Company; I was present on the 20th of May last, on the Jersey side; this was on Sunday; I was tending gate, when defendants passed through and walked up towards the end of the bridge, where three or four Germans, with their wives and children, were standing; they had some flowers, and McDermott asked for some; McDermott and one of the Germans got into a fight, and both fell down; I walked up and took McDermott towards the gate, when I got a cut; I could not say where Dowdal was at that time, except that he was behind me; Mr. Kopper came out of the ferry-house and slung him away; I turned around and asked Mr. Abels if he saw who hit me; he replied that he did not, but that I was stabbed; I went into the ferry-house, and, taking off my coat, looked at the cut, which was in my back, just below the shoulder; I then took McDermott back about two rods; I afterwards went into the ferry-house—after Mr. Kopper took hold of McDermott; When I came out I met Mr. Kopper, and he said he was stabbed too; he was at the ferry-house door, coming in from the small gate just outside of the office; he was trying to get the defendants outside of the gate; I saw Mr. Kopper go outside of the gate and strike Dowdal over the head; he said that Dowdal was the man that had stabbed him; Dowdal got up and ran up the street, and Mr. Kopper told officer Farley to go after him; Farley went up and brought Dowdal back; I did not hear Mr. Kopper say anything to Dowdal at that time; Mr. Kopper had one cut under his right shoulder, and another on his left side; McDermott went across on the boat; I took hold of McDermott by the shoulders, his back towards me, and shoved him forward; myself, Armstrong, and Reed went home with Mr. Kopper that night, to Forty-second-street, about a mile from the ferry; the difficulty occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening; I did not see Mr. Kopper after that until the day of the funeral; I saw two knives the next day after the affray which had been picked up; one was a white-handled knife, the other was dark-handled; Mr. Kopper walked home on the night he received his injuries; when Mr. Kopper took his club and went out and struck Dowdal, he said, "that is the man that stabbed me," and went into the place where they collect fare to examine my wound.

Cross-examined—Mr. Kopper took hold of McDermott before I let go of him; at this time the large gate was closed; I do not know if McDermott was put out; I did not see any one have hold of Dowdal; I did not see McDermott after Mr. Kopper took hold of him, until I saw him in New-York; Dowdal was ten or fifteen yards from the big gate outside; there were over 100 persons around the ferry when the affray commenced; and when McDermott and the German had the difficulty there were some twenty persons on the bridge; at this time Dowdal was standing near the parties; Kopper got the club from Thomas Havens; Henry Powell went outside the gate with Mr. Kopper; Mr. Kopper walked up to Dowdal and struck him, saying, "You are the man that stabbed me;" the boat was not in when I took McDermott up towards the gate, and it was not fast to the bridge when Mr. Kopper went up and struck Dowdal; I then went into the ferry-house, and stopped, perhaps, eight minutes; I cannot say who gave the blows to Mr. Kopper; Mr. Kopper and myself went out to where Dowdal was before the boat left for New-York; the boat remained in the slip two or three minutes; Mr. Kopper was Superintendent over the ferry.

John Hammer testified—I reside in Forty-fifth-street, New-York; I was outside of the ferry-gate on the afternoon this difficulty occurred, and saw a crowd rushing up towards the gate; I went up to the gate and saw Mr. Kopper pushing the defendants out. I went and closed my stand and turned to go back, when I heard them yelling, and one said they would cut them; it was the defendants that were yelling; Mr. Kopper took hold of McDermott and tore his shirt; some one told them to pay their fare, when Kopper said, "No money can buy you to go through; I'll send to you by and by." McDermott got over the fence into the inclosure; at this time I stood outside of the inclosure, and Mr. Kopper stood inside near the gate; Thomas Havens came up and said, "Kopper, your coat is cut: you are stabbed;" Kopper put his hand under his coat and felt the blood, when he said, "Give me the club," he took it and went outside five or six feet, and said, "You are the man; now you shall have it," and struck Dowdal over the head; the defendants went to the small gate after this to get through; McDermott got about two feet inside of the gate, and Mr. Kopper put him out again; Dowdal was behind McDermott, as they entered the small gate, and struck to him; Mr. Kopper took hold of McDermott, and he and Dowdal both came out together; it was after this that McDermott went around to the side and got over; Dowdal stopped outside of the big gate, five or six feet from it; as soon as Havens told Kopper that he was stabbed, he went out and struck Dowdal, who was standing all alone at that time; Dowdal tumbled over and then run up the road, when Kopper called out not to let him run away; Parlen took Dowdal and brought him back; Kopper said that (Dowdal) was the man, and if "I die hang him for it;" Dowdal felt very weak and took a chair; he was soon after put into a wagon and carried away; Mr. Kopper went up stairs, and after having his wounds dressed went home.

John Noble, a boy, testified—I reside in Weehawken, and was present on the Sunday when the difficulty took place; I was standing near Mr. Hammer's fruit-stand, and heard a noise down at the gate; I went down with my brother, and Mr. Kopper was just putting the defendants out of the small gate; while standing there there was some talk outside, when my brother called my attention to a knife in Dowdal's hand; I saw the handle of the knife; the defendants rushed at Mr. Kopper as he stood in the gate-way, and Dowdal made a pass at Mr. Kopper, when some one caught his arm; McDermott made two or three passes at him and stepped back; Mr. Kopper then turned and went inside; the defendants both rushed inside, where there was a scuffle, and Mr. Kopper put them both out: I went inside, and some one told Mr. Kopper his coat was cut; I walked to the bridge and saw that the boat was not in; when I returned Mr. Kopper was standing at the gate with a small club in his hand; after the boat came in he rushed out and struck some one and then came back and went into the ferry-house; just then the bell rang, and I went on board the boat.

Albien Noble, brother of the last witness, testified that the first he saw of Mr. Kopper, he was shoving the defendants out of the gate; Dowdal said, "Let us rush through," and at that time witness saw a knife in his hand; some one went to catch Dowdal's arm, and the latter turned and ran after him; Mr. Kopper went out to him with a club, and this witness went on board the boat.

Thomas Havens, testified—At the time of the difficulty I was in the employ of the ferry company; in the first place four men came through the small gate, one of them paying their fare; the defendants were in the company; two of them locked arms and went staggering up to a man on the bridge who had a bunch of flowers in his hand; McDermott went up and attempted to take the flowers, when they had a clinch and partly fell; Mr. Peel went to this gentleman's assistance; Peel had hold of McDermott, and as I got within six or ten feet, Dowdal stabbed Peel in the back; I grabbed for Dowdal when McDermott and a third party stabbed at me; I retreated four or five steps and then struck Dowdal on the back of the head with a club; I then took hold of Dowdal and brought him to the ferry-box where I met Mr. Kopper coming through the gate; I told Mr. Kopper that Peel was stabbed by Dowdal; he said, "Give me that club," and then showed Dowdal out of the gate and struck him over the forehead, breaking the club; McDermott and the other ones followed on behind and went out; McDermott came back and wanted to go through the gate; Mr. Kopper told them they should not go through, when McDermott said, "Draw your knives;" two of them stood in front of the ferry-gate, cutting backwards and forwards, and one said, "Cut them;" the ferry-boat *Weehawken* came alongside of the dock to lay up, and I went and told the men to come out;

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Details of News by the New-York and Arabia.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF ANCONA.

Annexation of Naples to Sardinia.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning; and the mails by the *Arabia*, at Boston, reached this City at 1 o'clock this morning.

No particulars are yet received of GARIBALDI'S last victory at Caserta.

The reply given to the Duke DE CADORE, who was deputed to ascertain the real intentions of France in reference to the protection of the Holy See, contained the assurance that nobody deplored more than the Emperor the course taken by Sardinia. Under actual circumstances, however, the use of force, instead of intimidating, would but aggravate the evil, by plunging Italy into a struggle from which a general war might arise. The reply also stated, that in order to afford an efficacious protection to the Holy See, the French army in the Papal States would be increased to 24,000 men, whose mission would be to make the patrimony of St. Peter respected; this "patrimony," properly so-called, comprising a population of 430,000 souls, and including Rome, Civita Vecchia and Viterbo.

Marshal VAILLANT, the defender of Rome in 1849, will, in case of need, assume the command in chief of the army of occupation should the patrimony of St. Peter be threatened either by GARIBALDI or Piedmont.

A deputation of the inhabitants of Naples left that city on the 29th ult. to meet King VICTOR EMANUEL, with the object of presenting an address to His Majesty, inviting him to come to Naples in order to restore tranquility and to diffuse the benefits of liberty, order, and progress.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin, which is semi-official, has the following:

"We are assured that, to put an end to all difficulties, the King will present himself at Naples and make his entrance there in a few days. An additional regiment has been sent in that direction, and other troops will precede the King to the capital of the Two Sicilies."

The Sardinian Chambers were opened on the 2d inst. After the reading of the opening speech, the following project of law was presented and was received with loud cheers:

"The Government of the King is authorized to accept and establish by Royal decrees the annexation to Sardinia of those provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the population, by direct and universal suffrage, freely manifest a wish to form an integral part of our constitutional monarchy."

The Spanish Government has addressed to the different Powers a note supporting the protest issued by the King of Naples when retiring to Gaeta. The note recalls that:

"By the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance of 1718, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has been ceded by Austria to the Spanish Bourbons. The cession was afterwards confirmed by the Treaty of Vienna. The article 114 of the Final Act of Vienna having, under the guarantee of Europe, again sanctioned these stipulations, the Spanish Government considers it its duty to maintain in the most formal manner the rights of a member of the august family of Spain, and to raise every opposition against the flagrant violation of solemn arrangements."

The *Espana* insists that Spain, in imitation of France, ought to mark her disapprobation of the Sardinian invasion of the Papal States by withdrawing her Ambassador from Turin.

The French and English troops, which, according to late advices, were about to storm the Taku forts on the Peiho, have warm work before them. The special correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"It seems quite clear that the Chinese will resist to the utmost at the Peiho. The French took four prisoners during their late reconnoissance. These were fishermen from the Peiho—one from Pehtang. They state that large camps are formed on either side the river, and that the numerous cavalry has been turned loose on the adjacent crops. They fired on the French when reconnoitering last week, and no doubt SANGO-LIN-SIN will do his best."

On Saturday, Sept. 29, Mr. WILLIAM CUBITT, M. P., alderman and fishmonger, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The London *Times* is rejoiced to hear that it is stated, on the authority of the medical attendants of the Earl DERBY, that his lordship has passed through the dangerous stage of the attack by which he was assailed, and that he is progressing rapidly towards recovery.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE FALL OF ANCONA.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Sardinian fleet having yesterday, by a bold manœuvre, destroyed all the batteries of the port of Ancona, Gen. LAMORICIERE sent two envoys to Gen. FANTI.

This morning the articles of capitulation were drawn up. BRUSSELS, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the following telegram, dated BOLOGNA, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The portfolio of Gen. LAMORICIERE has fallen into the hands of Gen. FANTI.

It contains letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimist and even the Red Republican Party, against the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON. PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The *Patrie* says: "The vanguard of the Sardinian army is at Tivoli, six kilometres from Rome."

The same journal announces that the Neapolitan Royalists have retaken Piedimonte and are masters of the Volturno. ANCONA, Monday, Oct. 1.

Gen. LAMORICIERE, wishing to express his admiration of the bravery of the Sardinian fleet, offered to surrender to Admiral PERSANO. The Admiral sent him a small boat, and ordered the whole crew under arms to pay the General military honors. The Admiral also offered his own cabin to the General, who was deeply touched by these courtesies. Gen. LAMORICIERE will embark on board the steamer *Count Cavour*, which will convey him to Genoa, whence he will proceed to Turin.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

From the Moniteur, (Official.)

The Emperor has decided upon immediately reinforcing the corps of occupation at Rome by sending a division of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The Sardinian Government has been informed that General GOYON has received instructions authorizing him to extend his action so far as the military conditions to which it is naturally subordinate will permit him."

It only appertains to the Great Powers assembled in Congress to pronounce once for all on the questions which have arisen in Italy out of late events; but until then the Government of the Emperor, in conformity with the mission which it has imposed upon itself, will continue to discharge the duties resulting from its sympathies with the Holy Father, and from the presence of our flag in the capital of the Catholic world.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, (Semi-Official.)

The note published by the official journal has an importance which cannot escape notice. The Emperor's Government testifies in that manner that it means to fulfill all the duties which, in the present crisis, fall on the great Roman Catholic Power, the eldest daughter of the Church. France has publicly and on all occasions declared that she considers herself as the guardian of the authority of the Holy Father, and that she would not suffer any encroachment on his temporal independence. Now, in order that his object may be attained, it is indispensable not only that Rome shall be protected against all attack, but that the strategical positions in the vicinity of the Eternal City shall be respected so as to leave to the defenders of the Holy See all their liberty of action. The flag of France, both for the sake of its own glory and for the security of the Pope, will therefore continue to protect not only the Vatican, but a great part of the ancient patrimony of St. Peter. We have no doubt the Sardinian Generals will perceive the bearing of this diplomatic notification. Sardinia is a Roman Catholic nation; she is consequently not ignorant that the most powerful tie between nations of Latin origin is the religious one, and that the maintenance of the Papacy is, in fine, the common honor of all. There is besides in the note an expression which will be justly remarked, and which appears to us now, as it did in the month of January, to indicate the sole possible issue of the Italian question—that word is a "Congress." We are more than ever convinced that it is to a European Congress that the Pope will owe the consolidation of his temporal power in the conditions in which that authority can be conciliated with the interests of regenerated Italy.

THE ACTUAL STATE OF ITALY.

From the London Times.

Events in Italy mark that the beginning of the end at hand. The fall of Ancona, which we ventured on Saturday to conjecture as even then in all probability under accomplishment, took place on the morning of that day. Gen. LAMORICIERE and all the garrison are prisoners in the hands of the Sardinians. The Pope has been reduced by force to a position consistent with the character of a Christian High Priest. He is protected in the exercise of his ecclesiastical office by his spiritual subjects, but is denuded of the power to shed blood. Of all that collection of mercenaries whose practice has been at once directed and confessed by Gen. LAMORICIERE in a series of the most murderous orders ever promulgated, not a squadron or a company remains. They have been broken to pieces almost without bloodshed; they have yielded or dispersed with an alacrity which shows how little such heterogeneous levies are to be relied upon against a resisting enemy; they will be, in all probability, contemptuously dismissed as too cheap a conquest to be valuable even as a trophy; and they will now betake themselves to the safe occupation of inventing deeds of heroism and coloring cowardly facts by daring fictions. From the Adriatic to the Mediterranean there is no longer even the remnant of an army professing to serve the Italian Prince who reigned at Rome. The patrimony of St. Peter—as these States have so impudently been called, although they were obtained by fraud, and claimed under a forgery many hundred years after the Apostle whose possessions were not of this world had gone to his martyrdom—is now altogether gone; or, rather, it has been declared by a French definition to consist only of Rome and the port of Rome and Viterbo. All the other towns and all the rest of the country are in the hands of the Sardinians. From the environs of even Rome itself the glitter of the Sardinian bayonets may be seen upon the slopes of the hills where Tivoli rests amid the olive groves. In a circle three miles round the gates the French outposts keep guard, and warn back every hostile foot: but even this is not done in the interest of the Italian Prince. Rome herself is no longer subject to the Pope, and is only protected as the residence of the Father of the Roman Catholic Church. Gen. GOYON is very vigilant and very respectful, but so much does the Pope's own situation resemble, in his own view of the case, the position of a singing bird in a cage, protected against the desires of some hungry grimalkin, that the Cardinal-Secretary has thought it necessary to ask whether the Holy Father was to consider himself a prisoner or a free agent. We shall see presently whether it is part of the duty of the French General to keep the door of the cage closed as well as to keep the Sardinians and the Garibaldians at a distance.

GARIBALDI has at present enough upon his hands to prevent him from interfering with the policy which is being wrought out at the seat of the Papacy. In his victories, as in his defeats, in his tardy resistance, as in his precipitous flight, the King of Naples seems fated to aid in its most critical moments the cause which he most detests. It is a bitter truth, but it must be spoken out, that the greatest difficulty in the way of Italian unity is at this moment the daring leader who alone has made Italian unity possible, and that the most hopeful events which have happened for Italy are the recent failures of Italy's own hero before Capua and on the Volturno. The double check which GARIBALDI has received is doubtless a very serious matter. The King's army has for the first time defeated those terrrible revolutionists who had come to be thought almost invincible. Eye-witnesses unaccustomed to battle-fields may have somewhat exaggerated the panic and the confusion which prevailed, some semblance of which may be found even in the best armies when troops have been led into a hopeless position and are exposed to be shot down by an unseen enemy. The Sicilians, the levity of whose courage has been often described in our own accounts from the island, were for the most part the lightest of heel upon these occasions. GARIBALDI himself was not present, and the object intended by the commander in the first operation was attained. But still the Garibaldi uniform has been for the first time seen in full flight, and for the first time the Neapolitan uniform has been seen in hot pursuit. The charm has been broken, and, among a people so crushed by despotism as the people of Naples are, the moral effect of such an event as this is not to be measured by the loss sustained or the advantage secured. GARIBALDI, in short, has his work yet to do. We may be at ease for the present as to his future operations northwards. There is no longer any possibility of a collision between him and the Sardinians. There is no chance just yet of the Romans hearing his voice from the Quirinal, or of his fixing his head-quarters in the palace of the Doge. The fear rather is lest he should find himself unable to perform what the friends of Italy still look to him to do. He must not allow himself to be beaten out of the peninsula by the King of Naples. He must not lose what he has already gained. But, if we are forced to speak thus of our hero in a military point of view, what shall we say of his administrative acts? The chief of a band of "Reds," the man who conquers Sicily to make SARDI its Governor, the Dictator who displaces the men of moderate counsels to put mountebanks and furious fanatics in their place at Naples, is not the GARIBALDI whom we hoped to admire as a statesman. We all believe in his honesty as firmly as ever; but what care we for the honesty of a MAZZINI or a SAFFI, or of any other apostle of anarchy, or for the honesty of any man who may be their patron or their tool? We confess that it is our habit to judge of men's intentions rather by what they do than by what they say when their acts and their deeds conflict. GARIBALDI, by throwing in his lot with Red Republicans, is rapidly losing the confidence of the friends of order. This being so, he is by no means so strong an enemy to the King of Naples as he was. He is in a strait out of which VICTOR EMANUEL can alone help him; but the support of the King of Sardinia implies the triumph of Constitutionalism and the defeat of MAZZINI. Supported by Sardinia, acting upon common counsels with CAVOUR, GARIBALDI might have been believed to be the agent of the secret intentions of NAPOLEON, and he would have inspired confidence as a substantive power. Now he is an insurgent chief, and nothing more.

NAPOLEON III. is now hurrying to the scene to direct the catastrophe of this great drama. The crisis has arrived, and the *Deus ex machinâ* is about to descend. The *Moniteur* tells us that 20,000 more Frenchmen are about to embark for Rome. This quite throws GARIBALDI out of the mastery of the position, even if he should remove the impediment which now intervenes between him and the Roman frontier. VICTOR EMANUEL cannot, of course, advance in arms within the circle which Gen. GOYON protects, and that circle has just been somewhat enlarged by the orders he has received from Paris. If the Sardinian King can frighten the Pope away by a peaceful entry into Rome, as Cardinal ANTONELLI has intimated would be the case, it would be good service done; but otherwise the best thing he could do would be to go south and settle matters in Naples and Sicily. GARIBALDI will perhaps return to his ancient loyalty in presence of his King. The ultimate decision of the fate of the Pope must be with NAPOLEON III. He evidently now intends to act, and to show himself as holding in his hand the destinies of Italy. Perhaps he may carry into action his own formerly avowed opinion, and put an end to the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See. If the description given of the correspondence found in Gen. LAMORICIERE'S portfolio be correct, the French Emperor may have discovered that he has equal cause to chastise both the adherents of the Pope and the Red Republicans who have subdued the mind of GARIBALDI. There is no longer any reason why he should hesitate in this matter. NAPOLEON III. is no longer the puppet of the Church. However much other nations may distrust him, and whatever may be the ultimate tendency of the policy which he has adopted, he has undoubtedly given to France an immediate preponderance in the politics of Europe which she had not under other rulers. Frenchmen of all parties are Frenchmen before they are partisans and before they are churchmen; and true or false glory will always with them carry the day against true or false religion. The Pope is now at the Emperor's mercy. France would see him removed from Rome with a most philosophical apathy; and the very fact of the allowance of a few noisy reclamations would be proof how hollow they were known to be. If NAPOLEON wills to do this, nothing can be easier and safer; but if he be about to open some new chapter of French aggression by means of these 20,000 men, it will probably be important to him that the Pope for the present remains at Rome.

MAZZINI'S MANIFESTO.

The *Iride* of Naples publishes in its number of the 24th of September a manifesto of MAZZINI. It is headed, "Neither Apostates nor Rebels." The following are the concluding sentences of the manifesto:

We claim the liberty of saying, not that a republic is the best form of Government, but we, 25,000,000 of Italians, ought to be masters in our own country; that we can be so if we all wish it; that our liberty is there on the point of our bayonets and in the firm resolution of our souls; that it is not in the counsels and acts of France and Chanceries. To make it dependent upon a whim of LOUIS NAPOLEON or any other man is to prostitute it, to risk losing it again, and to declare ourselves unworthy of it.

We claim the liberty of saying that between the programme of CAVOUR and that of GARIBALDI we prefer the latter; that without Rome and Venice there is no Italy; that, excepting the war of 1859, provoked by Austria, and maintained, at the price of Nice and Savoy, by the arms of the Emperor of the French; excepting the invasion of the Roman Provinces, provoked by us, by a necessity which we created, no initiative of Italian emancipation belongs to the programme of CAVOUR; that Rome and Venice will remain slaves of the stranger if the insurrection and war of the Volunteers does not restore them to freedom.

We claim the liberty of saying that a free and united country will not be formed by annexing this or that province to Piedmont, but by amalgamating Piedmont and all the provinces of Italy, and Italy with Rome, which is its centre and heart; that the immediate annexation of the conquered provinces that have acquired liberty, by placing them under the programme of CAVOUR, and taking them away from GARIBALDI, stops the movement, takes away the strength of the country from the hands of him who wishes to employ them well, to place them in the hands of a man who wishes to condemn them to inaction, and for a time to suppress the dominating patriotism.

We claim this and nothing else. Refute, but do not calumniate. Do not always sillily or wickedly repeat that we work for a Republic, when for two years we have never spoken of a republic. Do not obstinately judge us without reading us. Do not repeat, blind servants of any Ministerial Gazette, affirmations a hundred times denied by facts. Do not excite against us, by perfidious falsehoods, the passions of a people who owe to us in a great measure what they feel and what they have achieved by unity. Falsehood in the base weapon of vile cowardice. Belief without investigation is the wont of idiots.

The Slave-Trade.

Capt. WILMOT, of the British Navy, in a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, published in the London *News*, makes some suggestions for the suppression of the Slave-trade, in connection with the recent human sacrifices by the King of Dahomey. He says:

"The capture of slavers increases the Slave-trade, because the demand remains the same. The King benefits by every capture that is made, and gladly awaits the return of the agent for a fresh supply. All slaves are paid for before they leave the King's barracoon, and your grace will see in a moment that the King and chiefs will naturally encourage the capture of slave-vessels. The more slaves, then, that are captured in their passage across the 'big waters,' the more money finds its way into the King's pocket. But we know that the profits of the slave-dealers themselves are enormous, even if one vessel out of four, with full cargoes, safely reached its destination. Hence the terrible struggle to keep it up. If we, however, can prevent the shipment of slaves from the shores of Africa, we at once strike at the root of the evil, and I unhesitatingly say that we can do this.

By a close blockade of three years, and by strictly enforcing the treaties already made, the Slave-trade will be extinguished. By these treaties we have considerably decreased the slave-trading coast. Ten minutes' conversation with your Grace would convince you how easily this object can be accomplished.

In the event, however, of our not wishing to do it by the means that are in our power, the question is what can we do in order to have a more reasonable chance of success? By subsidizing largely until they begin to receive a profitable return from other sources by their own exertions? We must make this subsidy worth accepting. They have been too long accustomed to the gold that flows into their coffers from the sale of their fellow-creatures without any trouble or manual labor—without even the sweat of their brow—to live contentedly upon the prospects that we at present hold out to them. They must be gradually prepared for the great change that such a desirable measure as the "abolition of the Slave-trade" would undoubtedly produce on their future life. I am certain that liberal subsidies to all the kings and chiefs, advisedly granted, but promptly and regularly paid, will do more to stop this barbarous custom than even the efforts of the African squadron, as at present carried out, can possibly do. It will be a far cheaper plan than that of maintaining a squadron in only half its efficiency. When money can be easily obtained, slaves will be forthcoming in spite of all our efforts, unless we at once adopt an energetic line of conduct. It is the King's income, and he will not give it up for a trifle.

The Sacrifices at Dahomey will be given up if the king is well paid, and if we can manage to bring a chief over to this country. No external force will have any real weight with him unless we can prove that it increases his income—I mean by preventing his slaves and prisoners from leaving the shores of Africa. He may promise, but he will not perform his promise. Money, money, money, must be the all-powerful instrument in our hands if we would stop these inhuman sacrifices. England alone can stop it, without reference to other countries, although it may be advisable to act in concert."

Nana Sahib Turned up Again.

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

GORRUCKPORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

All doubt about the NANA is now cleared up, he is still alive, though I fear out of our reach. A man who was taken away from this district, and has been for some time a prisoner in the rebel camp, has returned. He is very ill, but every care is taken of him, so that there is hope of his recovery. Government has ordered the man's depositions to be taken and forwarded to the proper quarters. Report gives this as his tale: "The NANA and his friends, before leaving Nepaul, each cut off his little finger and performed all the ceremonies of a funeral, as of leaving their whole bodies in holy India. This being done, they entered upon their march to the North, and had escaped through a pass to the other side of the snowy range; and the camp consists of a force, so report goes, of 10,000 men and 13 guns. It appears they left Nepaul about the time when the last notices of the rebels appeared in your paper. At leaving they were joined by a brigade from Central India.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Civil War in Sonora—Invasion of the State from the North—Indian Depredations—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

Again Sonora is in a civil war. For several months the Yaqui Indians have been committing depredations on the property and person of the Mexicans in the southern and western sections. As these Indians have always been opposed to the present Government, their hostilities have induced a continuation of all the opposing interests of the Pesquin (Liberal) Government. Within the past week, several parties have entered Sonora by the various routes from the north, with the intention of uniting somewhere in the interior of the State. One party entered *viâ* Santa Cruz, a small town on the frontier, where what few Government officers there are, have declared against the present Government. With this party was one FRANCISCO GANDARA, a son of the former Governor. It is surmised that this party is to be commanded by Gen. GAVILONDE, a Mexican, who obtained some note from his connection with the massacre of CRABB'S party. He is a man of courage and some experience in military matters. A small party enter by the main road to Hermosillo, under the command of Don ANTONIO GANDARA, the eldest son of the late Governor, a young gentleman of good standing, with plenty of courage, but with little military knowledge. A third party leave to-day, under command of Don ROMBJO RIVERA, an aspirant for the Governorship. This party enter the State *viâ* Altor, where it is said all the inhabitants have pronounced against the present Governor.

This RIVERA was at the head of a revolution gotten up at Hermosillo, some months since, which failed, he being obliged to leave the country. He is a gentleman who has the reputation of being honest and liberal in the extreme, favoring a Constitutional Government and an election of Governor, to be controlled by a Congress elected by the people.

It is thought the head-quarters of the army will be at Magdalena, a town some sixty miles from the line, where they will meet with no opposition, as all the Government officials have left the country, fearing an indignant populace.

Should these parties succeed in uniting with the Yaquis and Opotas, it is the impression that they will easily overthrow the present Governor; he, however, has an army of over one thousand. This army is well officered, but of poor material, many of the soldiers sympathizing with the opposition.

This invasion has been hastened by the defeat of the Governor in an engagement, or rather a surprise, near the city of Guaymas. It appears that the Yaquis were threatening that city, the only seaport, in fact were within nine miles in considerable force, when the Governor, with one hundred and fifty men, left Hermosillo, one hundred miles distant, to drive them back. When some fifty miles *en route* he was surprised (ambushed) and his command scattered; he barely escaped, as his horse was shot. Had it not been for Gov. TRIAS, of Chihuahua, who accompanied him, he would have fallen into the hands of the opposition. Although TRIAS' horse was killed he stood his ground, with a few men, until PESQUERA was extricated from under his dead horse and make good his retreat, falling back with his scattered forces to Hermosillo, trusting there to be joined by the balance of his army.

It is supposed that TRIAS only accompanied the Governor as a companion, his business in Sonora being in connection with a railroad enterprise, and not as a participant in a civil war.

TRIAS will be remembered as the Governor of Chihuahua during the Mexican war, carrying on the war at his own expense. He was taken prisoner and remained some years in the United States, becoming intimately acquainted with many of our citizens, and with the business and enterprises of the country. Since his return he has steadily advocated such enterprises as would not only benefit Chihuahua and Sonora, but unite them to the United States by interest and business association. He is now, I believe, interested with New-York capitalists in the grant for a railroad from El Paso to Guaymas.

But little interest is felt here in the result of the present war. While many would regret the death or defeat of the young GANDARAS, who have lost a fortune by the late revolutions—their father being now exiled—the feeling is strongly in favor of the Liberal cause, represented by PESQUIERA. No American is connected with either party. American interests in Sonora and here would suffer as little under one as the other. What is desired is some settled and stable Government. When this is obtained, we shall have a Pacific port, and the mines of both Sonora and Arizona will begin to astonish the world with their products.

The Apaches continue their depredations; they now kill every white man they find off his guard. The pickets about the several posts often shoot them stealing up for plunder. With these facts staring him in the face, the Department Commander has ordered the entire force of mounted men to a new post on the Gila, over 100 miles from the settlements.

Several companies of infantry are to be stationed in this neighborhood, but they are of little use on the frontier against Indians; what we require are mounted men. The mines are suffering for want of protection; it is hoped the infantry will do them some good. PITCAIRN MORRISON is to command the troops here.

A court-martial is now sitting at Fort Bliss for the trial of Capt. VAN BROCKLIN, of the Quartermaster's Department. Either Capt. VAN B. is a persecuted man, or something is wrong, as this is his fifth trial. Capt. BONFORD is President of the Court.

Much interest is manifested here in the ensuing election. Some few say they will take sides with *some* of the South, and would, if they could, prevent LINCOLN entering the White House if he is elected; this number, however, is few. The present Administration has so few friends here that any change will be almost unanimously hailed with joy. B.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Prospects in Baltimore and Maryland—Electoral Vote of Maryland in Doubt—Reasons Why—Bell's Chances still the Best—The Breckinridge and Douglas Factions—The Republicans and their Calculations—Accessions to their Ranks, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

The political condition of Maryland is now invested with more than ordinary interest. A few candid unbiased remarks, therefore, regarding the matter, may not prove unwelcome.

Until recently, all parties and factions, as if by common consent, conceded the electoral vote of Maryland to BELL and EVERETT. A change, however, has taken place in public sentiment, or rather among politicians, and now, to say the least of it, doubts are expressed.

The old American Party, since its defeat in Baltimore by the Reformers, has ceased to exist under that name and organization, and many of its members consider themselves free to act in future as may seem to them best.

It is true, unmistakably so, that in the recent municipal contest politics were considered ignored, and large numbers of Union men, advocates of BELL and EVERETT, numbering probably three to four thousand, voted the reform ticket. They did this as an independent act of conscientious duty, rising paramount to any partisan proclivities, and I believe they will do it again. The fact, notwithstanding, has disappointed and *soured* quite a formidable voting element in the constitutional Union ranks, which in retaliation threatens to punish deserting partisans by operating against them at the ensuing Presidential election. Persons thus chagrined say, "You defeated our candidates for the Mayoralty and City Council; and, as one good turn deserves another, we will defeat yours for the Presidency." This spirit was quite prevalent for some days. It broke out in practical as well as audible demonstrations. Hence accessions to the Republican ranks, the formation of "Wide-Awake" clubs, &c., heretofore noticed.

As a matter of course, when old partisan organizations disband, or are broken up, there are numerous "camp-followers" who, with the ambition of gain, of office, and of "spoils," before their eyes, look to the next strongest and most-likely-to-be-successful party, with which to unite their fallen fortunes. The late Republican triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, induced these self-aggrandizing patriots to believe LINCOLN would be elevated to the Presidency. Positions in the Custom-house, the Post-office, clerkships at Washington and elsewhere, including chances for profitable contracts, honorable missions, and a thousand other allurements, dazzled before them, and in the hope of being "booked" for some favor, they went over to Republicanism. I could name several such individuals, whose past course justifies such an inference, and might warn Republicans to beware of them. Be this as it may, it ever has been, and always will be, a characteristic of certain politicians to attach themselves to the apparently strong side. Under such circumstances, therefore, it will not surprise me to see the vote for Mr. LINCOLN greatly augmented, not only in Baltimore, but throughout Maryland.

A prominent Republican, who stands officially high in his party, though perhaps too sanguine, from recent successes, tells me they confidently expect 6,000 to 7,000 votes in this city, and 10,000 to 15,000 in the State. Of these, about one-half are Germans, including 4,000 in Baltimore.

At a close contest our city should poll about twenty-eight thousand votes. Democrats claim ten thousand of these for BRECKINRIDGE. It is now possible that BELL and EVERETT may not get over eight thousand. Of the residue give LINCOLN six thousand and DOUGLAS four thousand, a majority is left for BRECKINRIDGE of two thousand. If, therefore, as is asserted—and in some instances certainly true—Douglas men are uniting with BRECKINRIDGE'S faction, a close contest might ensue with BELL in the counties, and thus defeat him.

Should Democracy continue divided, as it has been and still is, chances are strongest in favor of the Union candidate. Looking at the subject in all its phases, I am free to confess there is much doubt as to the result in Maryland. The main contest is between BELL and BRECKINRIDGE, with grains of hope favoring the former. As to the idea of Mr. LINCOLN'S carrying the State it is simply absurd. I am surprised at your cotemporary, the *Tribune*, intimating such an inconsistency. People in the rural districts have very little sympathy with Republicanism. What Time, the mighty arbiter of events, may bring forth, is not for me to divine.

Some suppose the present uncertain political status of Maryland, with even a possibility of her going for BRECKINRIDGE, will give confidence and encouragement to his party in other States. A noted sporting character well known here and in Washington, though wagers prove nothing, is offering to bet Maryland will go for BRECKINRIDGE. As I have said before, much depends upon how the two wings of Democracy agree to act. The Republican vote to a large extent, comes from German adopted citizens, who generally voted with the Democrats. This must be taken into account in making calculations. The thought, perhaps, being father to the wish, I still think the electoral vote of Maryland will go—though closely contested—for BELL and EVERETT.

Our newly-elected Mayor and City Council go into power on the second Monday in November next. They have but to pursue a straightforward, independent course, free entirely from trammels of partisanism, and all will be well.

Druid Hill Park, with its venerable oaks, two hundred years old, its charming groves, exquisite vistas, beautiful walks and enchanting views, is to be inaugurated on Friday next with a grand military and civic demonstration. The occasion must prove highly imposing. Mayor SWANN delivers the inaugural address.

Some Democrats have endeavored to turn the recent municipal election to the account of a Democratic victory, but their efforts find cold rebuke. It was a moral triumph—a triumph of conservatism, and of nothing else.

As there seems to be very little hope of electing either BELL, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS by the people, persons here will not be likely to vote adverse to their true sentiments, as they probably might do were prospects brighter, in apprehension of throwing their votes away. All eyes are turned to New-York as the only remaining chance of LINCOLN'S defeat.

XENOPHON.

THE CAMPAIGN AT THE SOUTH.

Effect of the Pennsylvania Election—Disunionism in Kentucky—General Affairs.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

The news of the elections in Indiana and Pennsylvania met me as I was passing through the State of Mississippi on my way to this place. I had been southward, and on my return had all my calculations upset by the character of the information received. I found that, being entirely unexpected, especially as regards the Key-Stone State, the result has had the effect of causing the most extreme Southerners to draw in their horns, so that now the contingency upon which they will advocate a dissolution of the Union is that, LINCOLN being elected President, shall of himself perform some overt act, looking to what is called "the degradation of the Southern States." This is a considerable falling off from the position assumed by a great majority of the speakers who have been agitating the public mind for some months past. Heretofore the desire was expressed to dissolve the Union whenever a Republican President should be elected. Now, so distasteful do they find this doctrine, that a qualification is attached to the words so lately uttered, and the talk is only of disunion when the Fugitive Slave law shall be repealed. I presume that this is made the test, because LINCOLN declared, in his campaign of '58, that the South is entitled to an effective fugitive slave law. The fire-eaters knowing him to be honest, and believing that he is in favor of the enforcement of the laws, think that they have a fair excuse for backing down.

In my entire trip from Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, to this place, I have heard but one man express himself in stronger terms than these, and I regret to say that he is the Editor of one of the most influential journals of the South, published at this place. AN advocate of the reopening of the slave-trade, and a believer in the doctrine that the Constitution *establishes* Slavery in all the United States, beyond the power even of the States to abolish the system, he declares himself for disunion, and is prepared, upon the election of LINCOLN, to advocate a dissolution of the Union. I regret to say that Gov. MASOPHIN, of this State, is in the hands of just such advisers. I learn that upon the result being known, if LINCOLN be elected, an application will be addressed to the Governor of this State, asking him to convene the Legislature in extra session. Judging by the tenor and the words of his inaugural, no doubt can be entertained that the session will be had, and then Mr. GUIDER intends to move that the United States Senators, BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, be requested to resign, that the State may not be represented in her sovereign capacity. The resolution to that effect, with its preamble, is already drawn up.

JAMES B. CLAY is in town at this time, but in spite of the invitation of the Breckinridge Committee, he declines to speak in this city. Mr. CLAY has suddenly become a great Union man, and much to the surprise of some of his political associates, he this morning declared more than once: "I suppose, if LINCOLN is elected, the Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature to provide for attending a Southern Convention, and I shall be there to advocate the cause of the Union."

The influence of the slaveholding system continues to be seen here. Even at this late day in the season families are migrating to the West. I saw three wagons this morning, containing the "bag and baggage" of as many families, *en route* for Illinois, where they have no intention, as I glean from conversation with one of them, of voting in the future the Democratic ticket. C. M.

DISUNIONISM AT THE SOUTH.

OPINIONS OF SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

In the course of an article on the "Duty of the South" the New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"If LINCOLN is successful in the Electoral College—which can scarcely be possible—will he not be elected President by the voice of the people constitutionally expressed—elected too according to the ordinary modes of party action and popular voting—peacefully and regularly honored with the office which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and their long line of successors have honored. Is it for this reason that any man at the South proposes to resist? Are we prepared to disown allegiance to a Government whose administrations hitherto have been followed only by a series of uninterrupted blessings, because at some future time an act may be committed hostile to the spirit of the Constitution? Will such an issue be one that can secure for any movement we may commence, not the favorable moral influence of the world, but what is far more important, the union of the South itself?

There is a public sentiment at the South *that will forbid success to any movement of this character for this cause, no matter by whom it be originated and favored.* The more violent such a movement may be, the less favor would it receive. It would have no foundation in law—it would appeal to no public sense of necessity. It would have no stimulus in the public feeling of positive wrong done, or in the sense by individuals of actual distress inflicted.

It is time that the men of the South began to speak plainly on this subject. The Southern masses are not yet ready to imitate Mexico, nor will they, like that distracted people, be put in hostility to the legal Government by the *pronunciamientos* of any popular leader."

The Richmond *Examiner* seizes the occasion to urge the claims of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Then commenting on the pecuniary pressure in the South, and charging it upon the prospect which there is of the Federal Government changing hands, it says:

"If a financial pressure of continuous and general character follows the election of LINCOLN, the days of this Union are not only numbered, but they will be very few. With a fall in the price of cotton and negroes, there will come popular discontent, and against the Government which has produced the convulsion that discontent will be directed. In the South, the capitalists who now dread disunion and convulsion most, who are always opposed to disturbance, will be the first to cry for war or separation. The Northern man will have to whistle for his debt. Civil commotion or war is always a stay law, and often an extinguisher of the debt, without the payment of money. Such a motive is a low end a bad one, but it is operative in all revolutions, and it is not to be forgotten when men are seriously calculating the probable results of political, or social acts. We say to the capitalists in both sections, if you wish to enjoy your capital—to the laborer, if you wish to get wages—to the tradesman, if you wish to make profit—do you prevent the election of LINCOLN; and we sincerely believe that this can now be done, if at all, only by voting for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE."

The Nashville *Union* expresses its feelings, figuratively, as follows:

"The rushing billows of Black Republicanism are dashing at our feet. Their spray is even now splashing in our faces. What is our duty to prevent being submerged by their onward career? Let the South form a solid breakwater, and the maddened waves of fanaticism will dash against it in vain. Let party prejudices be laid aside for a day; let our internal dissensions be healed, and let us look danger in the face as patriots, and not as partisans. Party triumphs are useless if madness rules the hour, if our rights are trampled in the dust by the iron heel of power, if our constitutional guarantees are disregarded by unbridled licentiousness, if our Government is destroyed. Black Republicanism is not a war upon any party; it is an attack upon the Constitution. It is an assault upon the rights of every citizen of the South, without regard to his party associations or political prejudices. We are all equally involved in the same fate, and we should meet the dangers that surround us as those having a common destiny," &c., &c.

MORE SECESSION RESOLUTIONS.

There was a meeting held at the Muster Field in St. John's, Santee, (S. C.,) on the 29th ult., "to take into consideration the threatening aspect of our political affairs at this juncture, and to discuss what course should be pursued in case ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be elected to the Presidency of the United States." Dr. T. S. PALMER, the Chairman, and Mr. R. T. MORRISON, made inflammatory addresses, and the following resolutions were adopted *nem con.*:

Resolved, That, in common with all the Slave States, we have arrived at a crisis which demands the earnest and immediate attention of every citizen of South Carolina.

That, our struggles in the past history of this Government against the fanaticism and aggressions of the Northern section of this Confederacy, have been fruitless and humiliating.

That, weakened by every compromise heretofore made in the spirit of concession, to the Union of our forefathers, we have at last been driven to look for security of our rights, and the very safety of our hearths and firesides, as attainable only under a Southern Confederacy.

That, we will support every and any measure that may lead us successfully out of this Union—peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must.

That, the election of a Black Republican President, upon avowed sectional grounds, would demand the withdrawal of every slaveholding State from a Confederacy which is so hostile to their institutions, and subversive of their existence.

That, *we would regard the revival of the African slave-trade as a measure calculated to strengthen our position, politically and socially, and the best means of sustaining our agricultural prosperity.*

That, as a measure of retaliation to the State Legislation of the North, in nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, we would regard counter-legislation, affording protection to their citizens engaged in the importation of Africans within their borders, as not only expedient, but justifiable, among the Slave States.

TREASON AT WASHINGTON.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following paragraph:

"We are sure, so far as reliance can be placed on credible testimony as to open and repeated avowals, that one of the chief officials in the Department of the Treasury at Washington, who has the entire confidence and is regarded as an exponent of the sentiment of the head of that Department—a man matured in years, who has had a seat upon the Bench of Georgia and in the Congress of the United States—that this man has repeatedly declared, within the last two months, that it is the deliberate and organized plan of the Governors of the Cotton States, upon the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, at once to convene the Legislatures of their respective Commonwealths, declare a Republic of the South, inaugurate JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as its first President, and pronounce confiscation of the property of all opponents. A deliberately organized, well matured, well considered plan—not a mere scheme or

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From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

To-day we are to hang a man, but probably not one in a hundred of our citizens know it. There has not a reporter been to see him since he was sentenced. Nobody has asked whether he has made a confession. Having requested that none but the priest and the Sheriff or deputy be permitted to visit him, his request has been complied with. We don't work up our sensations in this pirovive, artistically. You remember how we got off the same Japs out of whom you pretended so much good reading, with only two or three dinners, a few rides, and the publication of eight or ten columns each in our newspapers to their doings. This WHITEHEAD, properly managed, might have been made quite a criminal here. He owed a street contractor a few dollars, and not willing to pay him, called him out of his house one dark night and shot him. The jury found him guilty; the prisoner made a sharp, brisk speech for his life; the Judge sentenced him; nobody asked pardon for him. Not an extra paper will be sold on his account.

I have been much interested in watching the method by which the people manage to keep their municipal affairs out of the hands of the politicians. Three years ago the most substantial men called upon the Republican and Democratic committees of 1858 and 1859, to empower them to appoint a Committee to nominate municipal officers for the ensuing election. The old Committees met; some few days since, said, first of all, nominated as one of their number should be deemed suitable for nomination to any office by the Committees of 1858, which they were about to create. Then they solicited suggestions from the good men of all parties; met a night or two since, nominated a full Committee. The list they came has not on it, I believe, anyone who has ever been upon a Nominating Committee since the Reform movement was organized, three years ago; nor is there now in office any man who has ever been on these Committees. There is not a lobbyist, a carpet-bag politician, a mere adventurer, across whose brains lie below the belt, in the new Committee roll which I transcribe. You have hosts of readers to whom some of the names are well known.

First District—E. B. Mastick, lawyer; James B. Chase, shoemaker.

Second District—E. G. Mathews, produce dealer; Cornelius Holmes, mason.

Third District—Albert Dibbles, commission merchant; Theron Hopkins, miller.

Fourth District—W. A. Macondray, merchant; J. P. Bucklin, painter.

Fifth District—Benjamin D. Dean, hotel keeper; Moses Taylor, merchant.

Sixth District—Wm. Meyer, importer; Wm. Norris, Secretary Steam Navigation Company.

Seventh District—Samuel C. Bradshaw, grocer; O. F. Gritts, fruit dealer.

Eighth District—John L. Moulthrop, foundryman; L. Secor, merchant.

Ninth District—David N. Hawley, merchant; Joseph Winchester, lumber dealer.

Tenth District—John Wightman, clerk; W. C. Haggland, architect.

Eleventh District—Thomas Stealey, carpenter; Jas. Prichard, marble-cutter.

Twelfth District—Charles Halsey, lawyer; D. A. Rivers, lumber dealer.

On Saturday evening they will meet, and nominate candidates for all our neighborhood offices that are this year vacant.

The Republican County Convention, after organizing, postponed its further action, to await the people's movements, and intend to adopt the People's ticket if it begins to meet the popular expectation for honesty and ability in its selections. The gentlemen who feel it their duty to their own interests to keep the Republican Party small, will, doubtless, put a straight ticket in nomination, and be whipped; an issue that will not hurt them, however, since not a soul among them would get a shot of a chance anyhow at the people's hands, and a little martyrdom will put their affairs into excellent shape, to be observed from Washington next Spring.

The Republican and Douglas Fusion in Oregon is working very handsomely. The Pony has long ago told you that the House organized Sept. 10, by giving to the Douglas men the Speaker and Assistant-Clerkship, and to the Republicans the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate, seeing in this arrangement an inevitable threat that if two United States Senators should be elected this year they must be Col. BAKER, (Republican,) and S. W. NESMITH, (Douglas,) came to a dead halt. Two-thirds of each House is required to constitute a business quorum, so six Breckinridge Senators bolted, leaving, on 11th inst., the Senate without a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Douglas) was dispatched to arrest them, and at the last hearing, on the 14th, he had tracked them into the bush about Corvallis. Both Houses had adjourned to Monday last, and since then we have got no news.

Our High-School—the flower and finest fruit of the Public Schools—under a reorganization similar to the Academic Department of your Free Academy, but free alike to both sexes, is now past three years old. A fine building has just been completed, at the corner of Clay and Powell streets, for its use, and on Wednesday it was dedicated, with long speeches, spirited songs, tableaux, and a dance. The School is a particular pride of the city. The doctrine of its managers is the profession of MONTAIGNE, "I had rather frame my mind than furnish it."

The promising young College of California is out of debt. Its property is estimated to be worth $30,000. There was an incumbrance of $10,000 on it, which was coming to be awkward and troublesome. Rev. E. B. WALSWORTH and Rev. E. S. LACY, who have always been closely identified with the Institution, accepted the suggestion of the Board of Trustees, went to work, and in fifteen working days raised $15,000, which quitted the incumbrance forever, and freed the College from every dollar of debt. Its friends are in high spirits.

While our last Legislature was in session, WM. R. STONE, a lobby-member, murdered JOHN C. BELL, a member of the Assembly from El Dorado. BELL stood in the Sergeant-at-Arms' rooms, talking with Judge WILKES. Something that BELL said arrested STONE's attention, who called out, "What is that, BELL, you say?" "I am trying," answered BELL, "to defeat your project for a division of our County." In the course of further conversation, BELL charged STONE with having defeated a portion of the Democratic ticket at the preceding Fall election. To this STONE replied, "You are a liar." Then BELL, who had been twirling a ring on his pen-knife, thrust his knife into his pocket, and approached STONE to strike him, STONE meanwhile the while, "If you strike I will cut your ——out." BELL struck, and STONE drawing a pistol from his pocket, fired. The ball hurt nobody. BELL clinched his Democratic fellow-County man, got him down, struck him repeatedly, and the two struggled until they were separated. Meanwhile STONE was seen to draw a knife, but no one saw him use it. BELL was taken into the Assembly Chamber. When his shirt was torn open immense quantities of blood protruded, and there were four stabs found on his body. He languished several days and then died.

That was the first time I ever saw a man of a loan party drawing knives upon a friend at Court. Luckily for STONE, his chief counsel, PRATT, was uncle to the Attorney-General of the State, and was kindly connected both here and at the East. The case was transferred to the Seventeenth District, J. H. HARDY—who on the Bench befriended in so timely a way and made an honest man of Judge TERRY—presiding. There was a very creditable show of justice on the trial, some fifty jurors being examined before an impartial twelve could be found. Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution and twelve for the defence. They essentially agree on every point disagreed, but then it was proved that STONE was a peaceable light man, who always went armed, while BELL weighed 160 pounds and was six feet or inches high. These important facts told immediately upon the jury, who staid out about an hour and a half, and then brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Moral.—If in California a weak, puny man says "You lie," a muscle must restrain itself, especially if puny man carries a pistol in his pocket, a knife in his belt, and has influential friends.

Our city is supplied with water on its heights from Artesian Wells; in the valleys by the Bensley Waterworks. Under the Consolidation Act the city is entitled to buy the Bensley Company out, on reimbursing the Company for its actual expenses in introducing water. After much effort, the Supervisors have succeeded in pumping a report out of the Company, in which it places the cost of flumes, aqueducts, pumps, engines, reservoirs, street-pipes, labor, &c., at $[illegible], and the real estate in its possession at $[illegible]—total $878,310—or quite twice as much as anybody is disposed to believe that the Water-works have actually cost. A bit of a row over this matter is brewing.

The census Officials have done so much of their work as to justify the presumption that they will not make the aggregate of the State's population exceed 350,000 inhabitants. We always expect the census to pour cold water over the sanguine calculators, but this is rather too much of a flood. Why, four years ago we cast a vote of 110,000, from which the statisticians concluded that even then we had half a million of people. True, an unusual proportion of our population were adult males, but to atone for our lack of women we had 40,000 Chinese who cannot vote, 60,000 Indians and a great host of aliens. The [illegible],000 the beef and breadstuffs that were eaten under the average California stomach was extraordinary in its calibre—distinctly averred that there must be 500,000 eaters in the State. Is it possible that the whole State has grown none since—when every steamer from the East has debouched upon our shores its crowd, every vessel from China has tumbled out its hundreds of Mongolians, every town has swelled in size, and scores of valleys now teem with inhabitants, which four years ago were as still and untenanted as when the bear flag was unfurled. The conclusion is inevitable that Uncle Sam's Marshals have worn leather spectacles, and not seen much over half the elephant.

Senator LATHAM started overland for Washington yesterday. He takes with him an invalid wife, hoping the trip will improve her health. He has had constructed a carriage, which will be a traveling bedstead by night, and a pleasant sitting-room by day, well furnished with shooting irons, and all modern improvements. The Senator's party will consist of six persons—self and lady, driver, conductor and two servants. A tent is part of the outfit, and there will be nothing but Indians to make the ride difficult or dangerous. They go by El Paso, San Antonio and New-Orleans, the Overland Stage Companies supplying the teams, and some 8 or 12 weeks being surrendered to the accomplishment of the passage. It is not Mrs. LATHAM's first essay of the Plains. She reached here by a more northern route when she first came to California, and ran down a buffalo on the way. But then she had not suffered the long sickness that has since been pinching at her naturally robust constitution.

WINNEMUCCA, the Pah-Ute Chief, has, according to his promise to Col. LANDER, visited Fort Churchill, and had a talk with Captains FISHY and MOSE. He says his people did not commit the outrages which led to the Washoe War. They were Shoshones, Piits and Pah-Ute outlaws. When they tried to get his people to join them he refused, and they had a fight over it. But when the whites, asking no questions, invaded his country, he called his warriors together and resisted with all his power. Peace, and to learn how to raise pumpkins and wheat, is what he wants now.

The assessments for the City and County of San Francisco are completed. The total valuation of taxable property is set down on the Assessor's book at $36,769,112 or $5,749,890 more than last year. Multiply this amount by three and you have about the actual value of taxable property in our town. The rate of taxation is $2 85 on the $100, a decrease of 31 9-10 per cent. on the rate of last year. Of this, 1 per cent is for debts contracted before the City was swept of its thieves by the Vigilance Committee; 60 per cent. is for State purposes, 75 for municipal purposes, 15 for street lights and 35 for Common Schools. The City and County embraces an area of 42 square miles, exclusive of the Bay and Ocean Islands. The Assessors's report shows that we have 25,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 60,000 sheep slaughtered yearly—no better beef or mutton by the way is slaughtered anywhere; that we have 12 grist-mills grinding 1,000,000 bushels of grain in the year; one rice mill grinding in the year 10,000,000 pounds; 18 breweries, brewing 1,500,000 gallons a year; 1 sugar refinery, capable of turning out 10,700,000 lbs. of sugar and 240,000 gallons of syrup a year; 2 quartz mills; 19 foundries and machine shops, employing 450 men and manufacturing $2,000,000 worth of material; carriage factories doing from $250,000 to $300,000 worth of work a year; (they will get you up as neat a carriage as you could get in New-York, and will charge no more than it would cost to get the New-York article paid for and around the Horn); one rope walk, twisting into good rope 2,000,000 pounds of hemp a year; two woolen factories (one of them not finished) manufacturing some 36,000 pairs of blankets, lots of bag factories, and more fruit trees, vines in bearing, cattle and horses than I can stop to enumerate. GLAUCUS.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

Preparations are now nearly complete to dispatch from this City and neighboring recruiting offices, the largest number of recruits ever collected at one time within the limits of the Metropolitan District. They are to be divided into the following detachments: 400 men for the Department of California, for the 1st Dragoons and 3d Infantry. 811 men for the Department of Texas, for the 2d Cavalry, 1st Artillery, 1st Infantry, and 3d Infantry. Of these, 950 go by steamer from New-York, and 120 from Carlisle Barracks to Fort Leavenworth, and there take charge of 225 horses for the 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry. The recruits for the 1st Infantry go from Newport Barracks to Fort Smith by water, and will march thence to their destination. Thus, in a few weeks, have nearly 1,200 men, more than the field strength of an entire regiment, been accumulated in this district alone.

Col. FAUNTLEROY has just garrisoned a new post, called Fort Fauntleroy, with four companies of the 5th Infantry. The post is situated on the road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance, 126 miles to the northwest of Albuquerque. Capt. N. B. ROSSELL commands the post.

Col. THOMAS has again assumed executive charge of the head-quarters of the army in town, and is much improved by his late rusticating tour.

The new flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, the steam corvette *Rechmond*, of which we gave a full description some time since, is now in commission off the Norfolk Navy-yard, and only awaits the final dispatches of the Navy Department to sail for her destination. She will probably leave on Wednesday or Thursday, Commodore BELL Commander-in-Chief of the new fleet will have his forces assembled on the station about the 1st of December. They will be as follows:

	Tons.	Off's & men.	Guns.
Flag-ship steamer Richmond...	1,929	300	16
Steam frigate Susquehanna....	2,450	340	16
Steam gunboat Iroquis.....	1,000	200	9
Total.....	5,379	840	41

The *Richmond* is to be chiefly employed in visiting the most important ports on the Mediterranean seaboard; and may, for some time, make Naples her head-quarters. We gave a list of her officers a few weeks ago.

The United States ship *Shubrick* arrived at San Diego on the 30th of September.

Lieut. M. C. WATKINS, of the U. S. steamer *Saranac*, Pacific squadron, (not *Sabine* as erroneously reported,) whose death was announced on Monday, entered the service on the 8th of May 1834; receiving his appointment from Virginia, of which he was a native. His sea service amounted to 17 years; he was on shore duty 4 years and 6 months; and spent 4 years idle. Total time in service 26 years.

The U. S. ship *Hassler* arrived at this port on Monday after a run of 9 days from Mount Desert, Maine, where she has been employed in connection with the land survey of the United States. She hauled into the stream last evening at the Navy Yard.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 50, 42, 40, 44, 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1548, 1256, 1434, 1540, 737, 1584, 1586, 1590, 1594, 1596, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 59, 60, 118, 7, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 115, 45, 90, 91, 123½, 123½ a, 123½ b, 123½ c, 123½ d, 125.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 545, 763, 929, 941, 943, 551, 732, 752, 758, 762, 764, 536, 581, 813, 391, 382, 027, 921, 953, 957, 959, 782, 788, 796, 800.

Oyer and Terminer.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS MURDER—THE ROBERT BONNER FORGERY CASE—THE PRISONER CONVICTED—TRIAL OF ADAM JAEGER FOR THE MURDER OF HENRY PEBLER.

The Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge GOULD continuing to preside, in the absence of Judge Ingraham from sickness. Previous to resuming the trial of David Beach for the Robert Bonner-Nassau Bank forgery, Charles Jefferds was arraigned upon two indictments, one charging him with murder in the first degree, in the killing of John Walton, and the other with murder in the second degree, in the killing of John W. Mathews.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall appeared as counsel for the defendant, and waived the formal reading of the indictment. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty" in an assured tone of voice, audible through the entire Court-room. Mr. Hall then stated to the Court that he was requested by his client to ask the Court to set down an early day for the trial.

The District-Attorney replied that he would inform the learned counsel that it was not his intention to bring the prisoner to trial during the present term of the Court.

Mr. Hall rejoined that there was no law of the State, as yet, which gave the District-Attorney control of the Calendars of the Court. The murder was said to have been committed in June. The Grand Juries for July, August and September had met, and it was not till October that a verdict was found. The District-Attorney had stated in a tone of bravado, on a former occasion, that the accused should be tried as soon after the indictment as they wished. He was ready now to be tried. The circumstances attending this case were different from the usual class of cases. The prisoner had surrendered himself voluntarily; was allowed to go on parole for one whole night by the Magistrate before whom he was brought, when he could easily have taken to flight if he had so desired. He and his counsel were ready at any time to go on with the trial. The prisoner's only crime was that he would not disclose his defence—not to the District-Attorney—for they were not afraid of him, but to those parties who stood in the back ground, urging on the prosecution. The nature of that defence would be disclosed on the day of trial, and would be triumphant. The learned counsel considered that the Court had a right to demand from the District-Attorney his reasons for postponing the trial, [illegible] *prima facie* [illegible] contingency that the claim [illegible] declared void.

It is not claimed that the amount required by the order appealed from is larger than should be raised, if any bodies is found under the section.

On the contrary, it is impliedly, if not expressly conceded, that in the exercise of a sound discretion this amount, if anything, should be raised.

In the affidavit of the President of the Board, read upon showing cause against the order, it is not claimed that there is any dispute or doubt as to the amount which will be necessary to pay the claim, if the claimants shall be adjudged entitled to anything. The objection is rather to the validity of the act of 1855, and to the power of the agents of the county to incur expenses chargeable upon the county, when there is no appropriation in the Treasury to pay them.

It is true that it is stated in the affidavit that the Board has no means of ascertaining whether the expenses had been incurred, or the amount of such expenses, other than the certificate of the Commissioners.

This, however, is the evidence contemplated by the act of 1855, and unimpeached, is *primâ facie* sufficient to authorize the action of the Supervisors. It is not pretended that the Supervisors were delaying action for the want of more definite or reliable information. The counsel for the appellants does not in his printed points object that the order should not have named the amount, but simply directed the defendants to raise such sum as they should judge to be necessary.

Perhaps the *mandamus* might have been in that form had it been suggested that the Supervisors questioned the amount, and desired to pass upon it.

But the contest is really as to the duty of the Supervisors to act at all; rather than as to what sum they shall raise; and as they are are not to judge upon the validity of the claim, they are not at liberty to refuse to name the amount which will probably be necessary; if the claim is valid, to satisfy it. It is claimed that the application is premature, and that there has been no neglect or refusal by the defendants to justify the *mandamus*.

If this was so, it would best promote public interests to pass upon the merits of the controversy, rather than dispose of the matter upon technical objections, which would only lead to a renewal of the application, and another process of litigation, during which the assessment levy of the annual tax must be suspended, and possibly to the great detriment of the county. But without imputing any criminal or intentional neglect of duty on the part of the defendants, I think the case shows a palpable mistake on their part as to their duty, and a delay and omission to act sufficient to authorize the order of the Court to put them in motion. The delay evidently arises from a misconstruction of the act, and of their duty under it, and was not a delay merely because a proper time for action had not arrived. They had not acted, simply because they did not consider themselves bound to act.

And it must be borne in mind, that the provision sought to be enforced is only operative for the current year, it being a part of the act providing for the annual tax levy upon the county; and that the whole county tax authorized by the act must be levied in a single assessment; and that if this tax is omitted in the tax levy for the year, and the annual assessment and tax roll completed without it, the parties interested are remediless. Again, there is no mode of compelling an immediate compliance with, or a direct denial of, any request or demand upon the Supervisors as a body. Hence their refusal to do a particular act, if they do not choose to come to a direct vote, and to which they cannot be brought by any individual, must be determined by their acts and omissions to act. An individual is not called upon to await a formal vote to which they may never come, when by so waiting the time and opportunity for action may be lost, as in this case, the residue of the tax for the year may be assessed and collected, and this omitted by the inaction of the Supervisors. I am of opinion, that without imputing any bad faith to the Supervisors, or any intention to disregard or evade the law, the circumstances justified the application.

The certificates and vouchers were prepared about May 22, 1860, and at a meeting of the Board on that day were referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

On the 10th of July, that Committee reported that it was inexpedient to raise the sum claimed, because the matter had not been judicially determined, and on the 17th of July the report was recommitted to the same Committee, but for what purpose does not appear. It was evidently, however, not merely to ascertain the amount, or probable amount, of the claims.

On the 7th of August, after the issue of the first order on their proceedings, the Board had a meeting and took no action in the premises. I think the relators were entitled to more.

It is also objected that the order should have been for an alternative rather than a peremptory mandamus.

But this was a case calling for prompt action in view of the public interests, as the tax-levy for the year was awaiting the decision. There was no dispute about facts, and it was a proper case for the Court in the exercise of a sound discretion to make the writ peremptory in the first instance, the parties having been fully heard upon the merits. (People *vs.* Judges of Cayuga Co., 2 J. C. 69; Exparte Rogers, 7 Cow., 526.)

There was no reason for subjecting the parties to the delay incident to a formal procedure.

It is proper to say that we have only to do with the first clause of the section which relates to the action of the Board of Supervisors. With the other clause which concerns the Comptroller and the final disposition of the fund we have nothing to do. Should we undertake to give a construction to the whole section and declare the duty of the Comptroller, we should go beyond our jurisdiction, and our declaration would be inoperative. There may well be a diversity of opinion as to the true construction of the last clause of the section, but it can only be settled when the money shall be in the treasury, and the Comptroller shall be called upon to act. Perhaps by that time an explanatory act will have been passed, which, if prepared with more care and greater skill than this, and with more regard to precision in the use of words, will relieve the Comptroller as well as the Courts from the necessity of spelling out the legislative intention, which is always difficult to do from acts unartificially drawn.

The order should be affirmed without costs.

Justice SUTHERLAND concurred in the above opinion. Justice BONNEY concurred in the opinion that the act of April 17, 1860, imposed on the Supervisors the duty of collecting the fund; but held there was no satisfactory evidence before the court of a refusal on their part to perform that duty.

John W. Edmonds for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Attachment in Marine Court.

COSTS ON APPEAL.

John D. Lewis et al. vs. *Herman Fox.*—This case came up before the General Term of the Common Pleas on appeal from the Marine Court. The following opinion—in which the facts are fully stated—was rendered yesterday:

By the Court.—HILTON, J. This action was commenced in the Marine Court by warrant of attachment issued by one of the Justices of that Court, under the provisions of the sections 34 and 35 of the Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, &c., passed April 26, 1831. On the return of the warrant the plaintiff had judgment, which, on appeal to the General Term of that Court, was reversed and judgment finally given for the defendant, upon the ground, as it seems, that the affidavit on which the attachment was granted did not state sufficient to authorize the issuing of such a process, and, therefore, the Court acquired no jurisdiction of the suit. On the reversal the General Term awarded the defendant $48 96 costs and disbursments and for which judgment has been entered.

The plaintiff having appealed, asks us to review the judgment in respect to the sufficiency of the affidavit referred to; and also as to the right of expenses incident to the filing of any transcript of the judgment. These items added to the Justices fee of $2 for his return, constitute all the fees of officers and disbursements which can be allowed by us on appeal from Justice's Court, and it follows that the Marine Court cannot, under the provisions of the act of 1853, referred to, allow any other.

But it is said that by a rule of that Court an appellant is required to print his case and points upon an appeal taken to the General Term, and that this expense must therefore be considered as a necessary disbursement, to be allowed as part of the costs to be awarded in the final judgment.

Our only answer to this is that the Legislature has restricted this Court in the amount of costs and disbursements which we may award upon appeals from Justice's Court, and the Marine Court, as already shown, is restricted in like manner and to the same extent. By section 365 of the code we are required to hear all such appeals upon the original papers, and it is therein expressly declared that no copy need be furnished for the use of the Court. A provision of so positive a character we have always supposed denied the Marine Court the power to award the costs thus imposed upon him.

Upon the first ground stated, we are of opinion that the affidavit was clearly insufficient to justify the issuing of the attachment, and the Marine Court was right in so holding.

As to the second, a brief reference to the several statutes upon the subject of costs in the Marine Court, will show that the sum allowed is much beyond the power of that Court to award to a respondent upon appeal in any case. The act of July 21, 1853, (Laws 1853, p. 1,165,) under which the Marine Court derives the power to review upon appeal at General Term the judgments rendered by any of its Justices, allows ($5) the same costs and disbursements on such appeals as on appeals from Justices' Courts to this Court; and these are specified in sec. 371 of the code, which provides that there shall only be allowed on such appeals to the appellant on reversal $15, and to the respondent on affirmance $12, with the fees of officers and disbursements in addition, and which consists of the Sheriff's or constable's fees. And the sums paid to the Clerk during the progress of the cause, or for any copies of papers made by him and necessary to be procured together with the right to impose upon either party to such appeals any expense, in the way of either copying or printing of papers to be used on the argument of the appeals before us; and we have no doubt that if we should require such an expense to be undergone, the party incurring it would not be entitled to have it allowed him at a disbursement within the meaning of sec. 371.

Entertaining these views, we are of opinion that in the present case the Marine Court has exceeded its powers by giving judgment in favor of the defendant for a greater amount of costs and disbursements than the law authorized. The judgment must therefore be reduced to the costs and disbursements which are usually allowed in this Court; and thus modified, it will be affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

Practice in Insolvent Cases.

Napoleon J. Smith vs. *Stephen Paul.*—This was a motion, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, to vacate an order of examination under supplementary proceedings. The judgment had been obtained in 1858. The defendant had been discharged from his debts as an insolvent in 1850, and in 1860 the plaintiff had commenced supplementary proceedings upon said judgment.

Defendant claimed that the judgment was a con-

General Sessions.

ANOTHER GRAND JURY IMPANNELED.

A Grand Jury was impaneled in this Court yesterday morning, consisting of the following gentlemen:

WM. D. KENNEDY, Foreman.

Frank S. Allen,	Henry H. Barrow,	M. Burr.
Robert Hoe,	Edwin Meriditch,	Gilbert Oakley,
Wm. H. Wright,	Levi Chapman,	J. Davenport,
E. A. Duykinck,	Benjamin Ellis,	Levy Apgar,
Jno. S. Bussing,	Jno. A. Currier,	Harrison Hunt,
Jno. N. Olcott,	Maj. Thompson,	David Close,
Jno. B. Durbrow,	Samuel Davis,	John Dayton.
Henry B. Eells.		

Recorder BARNARD briefly charged them on the points required by the Statute, the same as is done on every occasion.

The Grand Jury having retired, Henry Thompson and Edward Barnes were placed at the bar, charged with forgery in the third degree for an attempt to pass a forged check for $179, alleged to have been drawn by John Kennedy, at the People's Bank, in Canal-street. Mr. Kennedy chanced to be in the Bank at time of the presentation, and on the check being shown to him at once pronounced it a forgery. The defendants were consequently arrested on the spot. Thompson, who was tried separately, was acquitted in default of sufficient evidence. The other prisoner pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded.

Betsy Parker was tried on a charge of taking from the pocket of Mrs. Kipp, at Centre Market, a portemonnaie containing $10. In this case, again, the testimony was insufficient, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Wm. Kirby, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Joseph Rogers was convicted of stealing a watch from a gentleman while he was crossing the Park, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Lewis Dunlacy was tried for breaking into a cigar-store in William-street, on the 11th September, and being convicted, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

William Kelly was tried for stealing $100 from Nathan Hall, a sailor, at a house in Oliver-street. Acquitted from defective evidence. The Court adjourned.

The Record Commission Case.

OPINION OF THE GENERAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Wm. C. Wetmore et al. vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case has been frequently stated in the TIMES, and the judgment of the Court of General Term on this appeal has also been given.

The relators constitute that body known as the Commissioners of Record. The application was for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to put in the tax levy the sum of $80,000 for the use of the plaintiffs, as provided by the last Legislature. At Special Term of the Supreme Court Justice Sutherland granted the order. Appeal was taken to the General Term, whence it was argued on the 17th of September.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

ALLEN, J.—By sec. 6, of the tax law of 1860, (chap. 509, p. 1,024 of Session laws,) a duty was imposed upon the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to cause to be raised and collected during the current year, and in the manner in which the other taxes are levied and collected within the City and County, a sum not exceeding eighty thousand dollars to pay such sum as may be found due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records appointed by the act of 1855 (Sess. laws, p. 763.) The act is imperative, leaving no discretion in the defendants whether they will exercise the authority conferred.

Although the language of the act is simply enabling, yet as it confers a power which concerns the public as well as individuals, it is not merely permissive, but is mandatory. (Rex *vs.* Barbour, 2 Salk, 609; 1 Kent Com., 467; Newburg T. Co. *vs.* Miller, 5 I. C. R., 113.)

The only discretion vested in the Supervisors is as to the amount within the prescribed limits which they will cause to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of the County for the purposes named, and that is not an arbitrary discretion, although in its exercise their determination would not be the subject of review.

As public officers, they are required to exercise their best judgment as to the amount which will probably be necessary to pay the claims intended to be provided for, leaving it for other officers or tribunals to decide the ulterior question, whether by law the contractors named in the act will be entitled to recover any part of it.

The object of the Legislature was to provide a fund for the alleged claim when the amount should be judicially determined. Whether it was wise or necessary to make provision for collecting from the taxpayers, and placing in the custody of the financial agents of the City and county, a fund for the payment of a contested claim in advance of its adjustment, is not for us to decide.

It is enough that the Legislature, in the exercise of its taxing powers, directed it to be done. Conceding the act of 1855 to be unconstitutional, and all contracts under it to be invalid, it does not follow that the Legislature might not, adjudging the services to be performed under the act to be valuable to the county, direct their payment absolutely, and cause a tax to be levied for that purpose. (Town of Guilford *vs.* The Supervisors of Chenango County, 3 Kernan, 142.)

They have, however, only directed an amount to be levied and collected by way of making provision for the payment of the claim when the amount shall be "judicially" determined.

The constitutionality of the law of 1855, or the validity of the acts of the Commissioners under it, are not before us. We do not undertake to decide, and cannot upon this appeal decide, whether any sum whatever, and if any, what amount is due or should be paid to the claimants, and these questions cannot be determined by the Board of Supervisors, for the reason that the Legislature has referred them for decision to another tribunal.

For the purpose of their own action the Supervisors could adjudge what sum would probably be re-

[illegible] Company during the second week in October, 1860, were from passengers, $6,880; freight, &c., $16,800; total, $23,682. Same week in 1859 from passengers, $4,080 14; from freight, &c., $8,706 98; total $12,743 00, showing an increase in 1860 of $12,951 98.

The owners of Bonds secured by mortgage on the portion of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad between Hamburgh and Attica, are requested by their Trustees to meet at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-street, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

The Wabash Valley Road, [illegible] very large gain—$10,000—on the last week's traffic in October, now returns a further gain of $13,483 on the second week. The [illegible]

Second week October, 1860	[illegible]
Second week October, 1859	14,000
Increase this season	[illegible]

We learn, unofficially, that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad gives a gain of $16,000 for the second week of October.

The earnings of the Hannibal and Stoseph Railroad for the month of September are as follows:

Passengers	$[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
September, 1859	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

In regard to the embarrassed affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the [illegible] of this afternoon, (whose financial writer has recently been in Canada,) has the following notice:

"Relative to the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, we find only the annexed paragraph in our English files by the *New-York*:

Some surprise is felt at the absence of any formal explanation from the Grand Trunk Railway Company regarding the default in the payment of the interest on the second preference debentures, especially as there was no want of readiness to give a positive contradiction to an unfavorable presumption published little more than a week ago. It seems, however, that the London Directors have received no information from Canada, the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the consequent diversion from all matters of business being apparently the plea for the neglect.

The Canadian Government papers, so far as we have seen them, are unanimous in expressing the opinion that no further aid to the enterprise can be expected by the Provincial Government. On the other hand, the Toronto *Globe*, the leading opposition journal of Canada West, states that Mr. GALT, the financial Minister, 'has commenced his task of forcing a new subsidy of seven and a half millions of dollars on Parliament.' If such is his intention, however, we think that the prospects of success are not very flattering. The sum mentioned, according to the Toronto *Leader*, would about cover the amount of the Company's indebtedness; but, in addition, it wants about two and a half millions more to purchase the necessary rolling stock, additional sidings, and other things, without which the road cannot be worked to its full capacity."

The *Leader* says: "We tremble to think of the consequences of a possible temporary interruption in the working of the road. Such a catastrophe would produce a monetary crisis in the province, spreading ruin on every hand. The enterprise is on so colossal a scale and its monetary ramifications so far extended and so enormous in amount, that a financial explosion in that quarter would be felt in the remotest corners of the country. The capital involved is larger than the entire debt of the Province, and the amount of expenditure greater than of the Civil Government. Navigation is on the point of closing, and there is waiting to be carried to market by far the largest crop ever reaped in the country. Of wheat alone, there cannot be less than twelve millions of bushels for exportation; and nearly every other is equally abundant."

If this vast amount of produce were arrested on its way to market; if it had to wait the opening of navigation, next April, some conception of the magnitude of the mischief and the extent of the ruin that would be produced may be conceived. Farmers, unable to realize upon their produce to any extent worth naming, would not be able to pay their debts, and the credit necessary to set labor in motion, would be waning; the inevitable result of which would be to curtail the amount of next year's produce, and produce the crisis that would be produced for at least two years. Merchants, not being paid themselves, would be unable to meet their engagements. Crash after crash would be heard among commercial houses; while the laboring classes, who are always the first to suffer, would be reduced to a condition which would be frightful to contemplate.

The track has been laid necessary to connect the rails of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad with the Terre Haute and Richmond road, so as to form a continuous line from St. Louis to Indianapolis, and the cars are about to commence their trips.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency.	3-10@—	Virginia	⅜@—
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-5@—	Illinois & Wiscon.	1½@1⅝
Philadelphia	1-5@—	Michigan	⅜@—
Baltimore	3-10@—	Tennessee	1½@—
Interior Penn.	⅜@⅝	Free India	1@—
Interior Maryland	⅜@⅝	Louisiana	⅜@—
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	⅜@—	Mobile	1½@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	1½@—	Missouri	1½@—
North Carolina	1½@—	Canada	⅜@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ₩ acre	$1 05	$1 12
80 acre warrants, ₩ acre	1 00	1 00
120 acre warrants, ₩ acre	72	85
160 acre warrants, ₩ acre	85	95

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@—
Mexican Dols	$1 06@—	Span. Silver ₩ oz.	1 22@—
Spanish Dols	1 12@—	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	96@—	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
French Crowns	1 10@—	Twenty Francs	3 84@—
German Crowns	1 08@—	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@—
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 90@—
Guilders	40@—	Span. Doubloons	15 [illegible]@15 80
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 80
Specie	1 06@—	Gold—Am. Old	6s. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols.	1 04¾@—		

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 17.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Reg.	103	50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	94⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103	250	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	20⅜
26,000 N. Carol. St. 6s	98⅜	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	46⅜
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	79⅞	350	do	46⅜
15,000 Erie 4th Mtg. Bs.	67⅜	600	do	46⅛
1,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mt Bs	92	250	Panama R.	b60 126
$2,000 M. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. S. F. Co. Bs.	98⅛	100	La C. & Mil. R.	1⅝
		10	Buffalo & S. L. R.	102
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	65	750	Ill. Cen. R. Scr

...with 60 ...

...NE—Scotland, No. for Quantities, and $1 15 for ...

...EGAL—Have been in limited request, to-day, at previous prices.

...ERM—Sales to-day at former prices, demand to-day at yesterday's quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been effected of 460 bbls. Crude Sperm at @ 80@@ 85; with, of Crude Whale, 200 bbls. Northern at 58c.; 500 bbls. South Sea and Humpback at 52c.; and 460 bbls. Marguerittа Bay (brown) at 50c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 16, '60.	67,878	122,994	1,072,500
Same time last year	83,101	196,297	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 87 @ 19 87; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50; old Mess, at $18 75@$18 81, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard rules quiet; sales 100 bbls. and tbls., in lots, at 12½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 350 bbls., at $6 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 00 for extra Western Mess; $8 @$8 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 15c.@16c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese attracts less attention at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported transactions, since our last, add up 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@ 7½c., and Porto Rico, at 7c.@7¾c.; with 4,600 boxes Melado, part at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, to-day, large quantities of Breadstuffs, especially Grain, having been offered. Rates favored ship-owners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.1½d.@3s.3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12d. ₱ bushel.; Cotton, 7-16d.@ 9-32d. ₱ lb.; Rosin, 2s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s.9d.@3s.6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ship *Juliette Trundy*, 800 tons, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. for Maryland and 40s. for Virginia hhds.; a bark, 366 tons, hence to Leghorn, $725, and back from Sicily to New-York, $2,000; a foreign bark, 500 tons, to London, Grain 11½d. in bulk, and Flour to fill up, 3s. 9d.; a ship, 600 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 11d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 3s. 6d.; two Br. brigs to Cork and a market, Corn, 14d. in bulk; a Br. bark, 276 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2,700; a bark, 225 tons, from Newburgh to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, 42s.; a brig, 245 tons, from Tonala to New-York, Wood, $6 on and $9 under deck; a schooner, 150 tons, same voyage, $9 on and under deck; one, 300 tons, from Mhanthan to New-York, $7 on and $9 under deck; a brig, 260 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Wood, $4; a schooner, 106 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,000.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 17, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PEASLEE & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is active, but prices for anything not fine are lower—ordinary Western Butter, in particular, receiving no attention whatever. English shippers are again in the market, in a small way, for sound medium State dairy at 16c. to 17c., which is below the views of sellers at present. There is little doubt, however, of their getting all they want at these rates, as the receipts are heavy and stocks accumulating. Fresh-made Western Reserve comes to hand in small quantities, and is generally poor; such as is sweet and even packed brings our highest figures readily. We still hear of contracts in the country at 20c., but there is nothing at present or in the future to warrant any such contracts. It is like buying a ticket in a lottery—if Butter proves abundant they lose, and if scarce they win. Farmers who have contracted at this figure have done wisely, and those who can approach it by 2c. ₱ lb. should lose no time in doing it.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	17
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	20
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	12	@	13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	15
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb.	13	@	16

CHEESE

Are less brisk, and the market is weak. Stocks begin to accumulate. The home demand is large, but unless the foreign demand increases and the customary amount goes forward weekly, prices are bound to come down

Fine State, ₱ lb.	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb.	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb.	9½	@	10½
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb.	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₱ lb.	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb.	10	@	11

EGGS

Are without material change.

State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen.	16	@	16½
Ohio, ₱ dozen	16	@	16½

BEANS

Are firm, and prime qualities are scarce.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	1 15	@	1 20
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrow, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

New Dried Apples (State) are much inquired for, but prices rule too low to encourage shippers. Southern Apples are very quiet. Peaches peeled are in fair sale; bright fruit brings 11c.@14c.; dark, 8c.@10c.; unpeeled, 6c.@7c. Dried Raspberries and Cherries are in ready sale. Plums unchanged.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.	5	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb.	3½	@	4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	15
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb.	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.	—	@	18
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.	17	@	18

GREEN FRUITS

Continue to come forward in great abundance, and sales in good order and of prime quality, are sold with difficulty at any price. Good mixed lots of Fall fruit sell on the docks at $1 75. Common Apples range from 62½c. to $1 ₱ bbl. Season is about over for Peaches and Plums. Pears are in small supply and vary in price according to quality.

Apples, Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	—
Pears, Virgalieu, ₱ bbl.	6 00	@	12 00
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl.	10 00	@	15 00
Fall Fruit, mixed lots in good order	1 75	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, best	11 00	@	12 00
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	8 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	30	@	58
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Chickens, live, Jersey, ₱ pair	44	@	62
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Woodcocks, ₱ dozen	3 00	@	—
Partridges, ₱ pair	63	@	75
Quails, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Black-fell Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 25
Ducks, live, ₱ pair	56	@	70
Geese, live, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 38
Reed Birds, ₱ doz	75	@	88
Snipe, English, ₱ doz	1 38	@	1 50
Snipe, Sand	38	@	—
Snipe, Grey	38	@	—
Snipe, Yellow-leg	75	@	1 00
Wild Duck, Widgeon, ₱ pair	38	@	40
Gray Ducks	38	@	50
Mallard	38	@	50
Black	38	@	50
Red-Head	50	@	75
Canvas Back	88	@	1 25

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 12
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, red, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl.	75	@	88
Beets, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	38	@	50
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 00
String Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	63
Turnips, ₱ bbl.	63	@	1 00
Egg Plant, ₱ 100	—	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 25

HOPS.

The market is active, and prime parcels are easily salable at our figures:

First sort, 1860	28	@	32
Second sort, 1859	8	@	15

FEATHERS

Are more inquired for. Live Geese, Western, 45c. @48c.; Tennessee, 30c. to 45c.

BEESWAX

Is in fair request; prices steady at 32c.@34c.

CHESTNUTS

Are decidedly lower. Market well supplied at $3.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1860.

The supply of live animals this week is enormous, when we look at the aggregate number—amounting to almost thirty-six thousand. Nearly all of which will have been brought to the butcher's block before this paper reaches some of our readers—at least those who live where the mails require a week to carry it. A large proportion of this amount of animal food will be consumed in this City and its appendages. Beef cattle of fair average quality have numbered but little short of six thousand. The demand has been so active, however, that prices fell off only about ¼c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, and all but 300 or 400 found purchasers before the market closed to-night.... Milch cows of first quality have been in moderate supply and with a little increase in the demand fair prices have been obtained. Medium and poor cows, which make up a large proportion of all offered, are slow of sale.... Veal calves of good quality have found ready sale at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight; coarse, overgrown calves or bony "young beeves" are not readily disposed of, and the same may be said of "bobs," both of which are abundant; the latter sell for $1 75@$2 each.... Sheep and lambs are in excess of the requirements of the market, and a decline of 25c.@37c., each, is quoted, with a slow trade and large numbers left unsold. Store sheep are in fair demand for wintering over.... Hogs are very abundant and cheaper. They sell slowly, and several lots remain without purchasers. Packers will probably take hold if prices go much lower.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,908	128	617	15,144	14,302
Previous week	5,382	109	600	14,352	10,990
Same w'k last year	4,203	195	566	15,615	10,719
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 35,049. Total number received the previous week, 31,693, being an increase of 4,256. This is almost an unprecedented number for a single week—certainly the largest for the current year.

Of the 5,908 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,528 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 973 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 150 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 46 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 61 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 150 are reported as sold on Sunday. The sales at Bergen Hill were large.

Of the 4,528 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 828 head came from New-York, 1,402 from Illinois, 532 from Kentucky, 735 from Ohio, 233 from Indiana, 152 from Canada, 130 from Michigan, 360 from Missouri, and 156 from Iowa.

The 4,528 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 875; Hudson River Railroad, 2,068; Harlem Railroad, 369; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 150; Hudson River Boats, 932; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 49; and 65 on foot. The River boats are doing an increased business, not only bringing a large number of cattle to this market, but landing many at the New-Jersey yards.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The present has been an unsatisfactory market for drovers, and for many of the brokers who visited Albany in force and bought up many droves. So plainly was a falling market foreshadowed, even before the cattle left Albany, that a slippery broker (H. W.) who had contracted for a drove, and paid $150 down, thought it best to get his money back, if possible, and so, under pretence of changing it for City funds, pocketed the bills, coolly telling the drover, "I gots my money and you gots your cattle." Against such salesmen we would caution those bringing in cattle, especially if the would-be-buyer is not sufficiently responsible to fix a case at law. But to return to the Forty-fourth-street pens. The stock came in scattering on Tuesday, and sales were slow on that account, so that of the 4,500 head on sale, a large proportion were left for the second day, which was worse than Tuesday. Sales of the first day were made at nearly the prices of last week, but to day cattle dragged heavily at $3@$5 ₱ head lower than at the former market, and for the first time in several months have we had to report cattle left over. From the appearance of the yards at 4 o'clock P. M., there could not be less than 500 cattle undisposed of, and the business of the day was nearly over. Taken as a whole, the decline was about ¼c ₱ lb.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9¼c.@9½c.	9¼c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @8¾c.	8c. @8¾c.
Poor quality	6¼c.@7¼c.	6¾c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	5¼c.@6c.	5¼c.@6c.
General selling prices	7c. @9c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7¾c.@8c.

There were many heavy cattle this week, a portion of them plump, fat grade Durhams, and others coarse oxen, of thin flesh. Of medium steers, such as the majority of the shop butchers prefer, there was not a large supply, but of thin, light steers, cows and heifers from 2½ cwt. to 5 cwt., there was quite a surplus. For first-class cattle 9c.@9¼c. was the asking price, but some of the late sales were made at lower figures. The very large receipts of hogs and sheep tend to unfavorably affect the beef market, as mutton has been selling extremely low at the Washington Market.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling for sundry owners 65 Dutchess County, N. Y., cattle, mostly fair steers of 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., at 8c.@9c.—very few 9¼c. Also, on their own account, 48 nice Kentucky grade Durhams, brought in by Mr. HOSTLER. They would dress about 8¼ cwt., and run out at 9c.@9½c. And 44 similar Ohio cattle of good flesh at rather higher prices—they would average about 9¼c.

C. G. TEED, for E.W. GWYNNE, 62 good fair 7 cwt.@ 7¼ cwt. Ohio steers at 8¼c.@9¼c.; average 9c.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling on his own account 46 Kentucky Durhams, bought of WARE, at Albany. They would weigh 9 cwt., and were bringing 9c.@9¼c.—few, 9¾c. Also, for J. W. SPOONER, owner and feeder, 16 good Dutchess County cattle, at same prices. Three of the best brought $77 each, or 9¾c. The 16 were bought here at the yards last May, at $40 each, and after keeping during the Summer were now bringing $65 each, or a gain of $25, which certainly pays very well for an experiment. It will do for others to try the same thing at this rate.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 52 commonish Ohio cattle, bought at the yards of KERNS & CONNOR; rated, 6¾ cwt., and were retailing at 7¾c.@8¼c. Also, on their own account, 40 light common Ohio cattle, of 5¾ cwt., at 7¾c. And for LONGMIER, 73 just fair, strong 6½ cwt., Illinois steers, at about 8¼c.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 77 fine Kentucky cattle, bought of PREWETT, at Albany; rated, 8¾ cwt., and were averaging about 9c. at retail here. Also, from TANNER & BRO., 72 Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@9c. They were a coarse, rough lot. Mr. TANNER says he sold them at Albany to H. WESTHEIMER, receiving $1 50 in advance to bind the bargain, but under pretence of changing the money to City funds, he pocketed it, replying to Mr. TANNER: "I have got my money, and you may keep the cattle."

I. BUDLONG had 15 head light 5¾ cwt. Michigan cattle, for GRIFFITH, which brought $40 each at wholesale, or 7c.; and 23 rather better cattle, from same State, for A. P. HUTCHINSON, rated 6 cwt., and retailed at $47 ₱ head, average. Also, 34 Michigan cattle, for S. BUDLONG; rated 6¾ cwt., fair quality, and brought $53 each. Also, for M. BUDLONG, 18 good 7½ cwt. State cattle, at 9c.—a smooth, even lot.

H. BARNES & BRO. bought 90 cattle at the yards, 65 of them good strong 7 cwt. Illinois cattle, and the 25 were similar cattle from this State. They were averaging about 8¾c. to-day.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 115 commonish Illinois steers, of say 6¾ cwt., at 7¾c.@8½c.

J. PURCHASE was selling, for ALLERTON & Co., 43 head of fair Ohio steers of say 6¾ cwt., at 7½c.@9c.

H. HURD was selling 57 prime No. 1 Ohio cattle for J. W. HASSLETON. Rated 8¾ cwt., and sold at 9c.@ 9½c.—some at the latter price to be weighed. This lot was not excelled in quality this week.

STILES & DAWSON sold for C. R. COWDEN, 20 common, small, grasshopper cattle from Ohio, weighing from 2¾ cwt. to 5 cwt., at 6½c.@7c.; and 20 Ohio cattle for C. B. KNIFFEN & Co., small, poor scallawags, of 4¾ cwt., at same prices. Also 33 Illinois steers, straight and smooth, of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt., for R. J. GAYLORD, at 8c.@9¼c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON were selling, on their own account, 71 pretty fair Illinois cattle, bought of GEO. FUNK, at Albany, rated 6¾ cwt., and retailing at 7½c. @9c. Also, for J. YEAZLE, 51 Ohio cattle, of fair flesh, 6¾ cwt., which brought similar prices.

SEERY & MCCAFFERY sold, on their own account, 132 cattle bought at Albany. They were Illinois steers of 5 cwt. to 7 cwt. and retailed at 6¾c.@7½c.

BENCH & BRAY sold for MATHEWS, of Indinia, 50 head of light, poor cattle, at 7c.@8c. And 14 Pennsylvania cattle of good quality for BOYD at 8c.@9c. Also 77 Illinois cattle for O. WHITE—light steers, at 7c.@8c.

HARING & MILLER sold 146 head here and at Bergen; of these, 108 were for E. S. FOSHEY—thin cows, steers and heifers, from Iowa—and brought 7c. on 5 cwt. Also 18 for Mr. HEATH—pretty good steers and heifers, from Ohio, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c. Also for J. SEARS, 24 Ohio cattle—cows, steers and oxen—at 6¾c.@9c.

T. BLOOMER sold 20 Westchester County steers and oxen, of good flesh, at 8½c.@9c.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling 169 cattle, in four different lots. The first contained 33 heavy Kentucky grade Durhams, bought of J. T. WARE, at Albany: rated 10¾ cwt., and retailed at 9c.@9¾c. Average, $100 each. There were 61 heavy Kentucky cattle also bought at Albany, of PREWETT. They would dress 8¾ cwt., and retailed here at 8c.@9c.; also, 44 good Kentucky cattle, bought of C. ROGERS. They would dress, say 8¾ cwt., and sold at 8c.@9c., and 33 common Indiana cattle of 7 cwt., for which he was getting 8c.@9c.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 111 pretty fair Illinois steers, of say 7½ cwt.@7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9¼c.

MILCH COWS.

There is rather more inquiry for good family cows from private individuals. Milkmen are pretty well supplied. Most of the cows now sent in are of common stock—many of them poor and will only bring $30@$35 each. For right good milkers $40@$45 is a fair price, while extra cows bring $50@$60. There is a surplus of dompost cows and a scarcity of good ones.

VEAL CALVES.

These continue to fall off in numbers as the season advances, but pork and mutton so take the place of veal that prices do not advance; nor is there a scarcity of any except prime calves of say 150 lbs. Most of them are either quite young—"bobs," which bring about $2 each—or large, overgrown calves which might almost be put into the yards and sold as beeves. For such 4c.@5c. is a fair quotation, while right good veals bring 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Poor, thin lambs are overabundant, and sell slowly at low prices—say 37½c. lower than one week ago. This is owing to large receipts of live animals and free arrivals of dressed carcases from Albany. Washington Market was fairly glutted with such meat last week, and on Saturday quarters of lamb could be had at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., and some that was not remarkably fresh sold as low as 3c. This has had a damaging effect upon the live sheep markets, the peas of which were filled to overflowing this morning, with very little prospect of being diminished, as the stock was constantly arriving. Good fat sheep were rather scarce, and there was an active demand for store ewes by farmers who wished to winter them. We heard of sales for this purpose at $3@$3 50 each. We also noticed one lot of Spring lambs, large and fat, equal to anything brought in this Fall, sold at $5 50 each. They would probably dress 50 lbs.

BROWNING received the following lots at his extensive market place in Sixth-street, during the past week: From New-York 4,545 brought in, 148 by J. Budd, 78 H. Wilbur, 95 J. O. Smith, 666 L. Miller, 188 J. H. New, 54 J. C. Larkin, 73 R. H. Vanderburgh, 492 M. Brast, 173 W. Hall, 98 S. C. Abbey, 80 A. E. Van Valkenburgh, 340 J. J. Flatiner, 127 Case & Makey, 110 S. Brown, 196 C. M. Alvord, 214 Carnell & Brown, 50 J. C. Gaul, 216 W. McKeefer, 76 J. Collins, 58 Bamber & Smith, 92 F. Burchard, 142 P. Calhoun, 300 H. W. Lawton, 218 D. M. Dibbiee, 56 J. Consales, From New-Jersey, 792 brought in—122 by A. Robbins, 37 T. Brutton, 160 L. Bellis, 30 J. G. Schomp, 24 P. P. Bloom, 13 H. Voorheese, 266 G. B. Holcombe, 98 E. Hunt. From Ohio, 567 brought in by A. M. Clark. From Pennsylvania, 381 by J. Simons, and 90 by W. Searles. Total, 6,275.

In addition to these, some 400 came in this morning. The pens were full and trade slow. A few of the sales are given by several of the brokers.

J. C. LARKIN reports sales of

70 sheep at	$230	00	217 sheep at		$617 00
35 sheep at	131	25	200 sheep at		626 00
16 sheep at	84	00	127 sheep at		420 38
44 sheep at	124	87½	35 sheep at		113 75
54 sheep at	175	50	798		$2,522 75

Average, $3 13 each.

HART & WEST sold one load (196) sheep and lambs at $3 75, and 100 at $4 each.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

95 sheep at	$391	88	74 lambs		$259 00
196 sheep at	738	44	300 lambs		875 00
98 sheep & lambs	470	75	214 lambs		748 25
19 sheep & lambs	109	00	117 lambs		408 38
Total			1113		$4,000 70

Average, $3 60 ₱ head.

BELLIS & KENT sold as follows:

171 Indiana sheep for Crall & Bartlett	$704 25
54 New-Jersey sheep for P. A. Bloom	222 00
159 New-Jersey sheep for L. Bellis	486 27
13 New-Jersey sheep for H. Voorheese	44 00
39 New-Jersey sheep for J. G. Scamp	160 88
98 New-Jersey sheep for E. Hunt	404 25
269 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe	1,058 00
90 Pennsylvania sheep for W. Searles	280 00
893	$3,359 85

Which was an average of $3 76 each.

At O'BRIEN & MCGRAW'S the pens were also filled to overflowing, the market being so slow that it was difficult to close out one lot before two others came in. The receipts foot up large, and would have been greater were the accommodations sufficient. From New-York: 296, Fish & Brooks; 52, T. Woodard: 152, D. Monra; 124, Swan & Warner; 20, L. M. Loomis; 55, S. S. Fitch; 66, E. Hunt; 197, N. Spencer; 243, E. Sherman; 195, G. P. White; 77, S. Fisher; 342, J. M. Martin; 167, L. S. Hill; 107, W. McKeever; 127, M. Clark; 45, D. N. Addsit; 99, P. Rend; 71, J. Collins; 114, S. Beckwith.

From Ohio, 203, J. FREELY; 196 G. CLAIR & Co. From Michigan, 169, J. MARVIN. From New-Jersey, 38, T. COLEMAN. Total, 3,197. About 700 came in to-day, but will go into next week. Sales were as follows:

291 sheep	$867	06	187 sheep		$757 00
52 sheep	185	25	107 sheep		403 75
124 sheep	483	00	65 sheep		192 62
20 sheep	40	00	96 sheep		258 75
55 sheep	185	03	87 sheep		385 50
66 sheep	235	00	56 sheep		196 00
197 sheep	751	87	114 sheep		435 93
161 sheep	437	37	203 sheep		753 25
195 sheep	721	68	198 sheep		762 37
77 sheep	260	00	189 sheep		712 13
342 sheep	1113	37	—		
Total			2,888		$10,137 13

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,566 sheep and lambs, which was more than could be readily sold, even at a reduction of 25c.@37c. ₱ head.

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts at his Robinson-street Market at 4,012 head.

SWINE.

With the largest receipts of any previous week this year, the market has assumed an inactive state, and a large number of hogs remain unsold. Over 14,000 are reported as the arrivals of the week, besides many dressed hogs which have come down the river from the adjoining country. A decline of ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., gross, is noted.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6½c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	6¼c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Still Hogs	6c.@6½c.	7¾c. —

Stock Hogs—More here than wanted.

Hogs selling slow, with more on the market than are wanted for the trade at present prices, and should our arrivals continue large, they will go still lower.

The Horse Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, at the beginning of the week, 553 head. First-class coach horses have been quiet; one fine team of bays sold at $900, and one at $875. A few second-class teams, for Southern trade, changed hands at $550 and $600 per team. Good single horses for road and business purposes, sold well, say at $250 @$300 each. Some inquiry exists for saddle horses; there are not many well-trained in market and these are held at good prices, about $200@$250 each. Some fast roadsters have been sold at $350, and one for $500. Very little demand prevails for first-class cart horses, but all are held at last week's prices—$175@$200 each, for first-class, and $125@$150 for second class. Some very good draught teams have been disposed of at $350@$400 ₱ pair. Railroad or omnibus horses have been lightly dealt in, at $115 each, by the lot. About 20 were bought for the Brooklyn Railroad. No sales of shipping horses have been reported. There are quite a number on hand. The total sales of all kinds, during the week, amount to 140 head, of which there were sold at Post & Nichols, 30; Chamberlin's, 26; Dudley, 18; Carpenter's, 16; leaving unsold this evening 558 head. There are but four Southern orders to be filled. Several exchanges of horses, that have been used in the City, have been made, leaving quite a number of second-hand horses in market, at low prices. Limited transactions have occurred at Tattersall's or the New-York Sale Stables. One pair sold for $1,000, and one pair sold for $800, at Tattersall's. At New-York Sale Stables single horses changed hands at $250@$325, each.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Left his lodgings a short time since, a young man of rather prepossessing appearance; black eyes and florid complexion; hair dark brown and inclined to curl. When last seen he was dressed in a broadcloth coat, peppered breeches and silk hat. Any information concerning him left either at the Granite Hotel, Lester-place, or at this office, will be thankfully received. P. S.—*A very curious kind of a written Poem* has been found in his room, in his own handwriting. I should be obliged if some of our best critics would call and examine this queer Poem. PROPRIETOR OF GRANITE HOTEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD!—MISSING BOY.—FREDERICK LEAL, aged 12 years, dark hair and complexion, left the school in 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 12th inst., since when nothing more has been known about him; is Portuguese by birth, but speaks English fluently. The above reward will be paid for information of his whereabouts leading to his return to his mother. Mrs. LEAL, No. 102 East 14th-st., or to Mr. J. A. ABRANCHES, No. 131 Water-st.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 12TH INST. three pendants of small DIAMONDS, attached by a chain, in all about 19 stones, set in black enamel. A handsome reward will be paid, upon its return to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST.—IN ONE OF THE BROADWAY AND 5TH-avenue stages, a black enameled BRACELET, with a diamond in the centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the New-York Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE PRINCE'S Ball, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., a DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid by returning the same at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOUND—ON THE 3D OF AUGUST, IN BLEECKER-st., a GOLD BRACELET. Apply at No. 40 Grove-st., New-York.

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Our first plate, "Hail, Columbia," is a truly national one: a mother teaching her children to sing the national ode. The second plate, "Come Along," is now first engraved for a magazine. It is the premium plate given to the subscribers of the London Art Union.

Our cloaks and other articles for cold weather we give in season, and show both back and front. This is the first time this has been done by a magazine, and it will be very satisfactory to ladies. By giving these articles in the November number, it will enable our subscribers to either purchase or make up the articles in time for the cold season.

Among our contributions this month will be found the commencement of an excellent story by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," and "Nemesis," who writes for no other magazine. Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Haven, W. W. Sikes, Marian Gwynn, and other eminent authors contribute.

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The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Full Report of the Visit of the Prince of Wales in the City of New-York.

THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

The Weekly Times of this current week contains a full report of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in this City, his Reception by the Authorities and the Military; his Tour of Inspection among the Charitable Institutions, and our Places of Business; the Metropolitan Ball in his honor at the Academy of Music; the Grand Torchlight Parade of the Firemen; his attendance at Trinity Church; his departure from the City, and his magnificent receptions at West Point, at Albany, and at Worcester.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, in addition to this complete story of real life, contains its usual variety of Tales, Literary Extracts, Agricultural and Scientific Suggestions, the Markets, and a comprehensive digest of the News down to the morning of publication.

Single Copies in wrappers may be had at the counters. Price Four Cents.

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY GARDEN—Masks and Faces—Boots at the Holder.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wallace—Career of a Victim—Lucrezia.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Liberty Boys of '76—Mose in California—The Persecuted Dutchman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo-Jo and the Dancers.

CHRISTY'S & CAMPBELL'S, Nible's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 539—Whitlock's Fine Gallery of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *New-York* at this port, and the *Arabia's* mail, we receive details of European news to the 6th inst. A brief synopsis of their purport had been telegraphed from Halifax. Some fresh particulars are obtained of the fall of Ancona. Gen. Lamoricière, it seems, has been taken to Turin. There is little doubt that France is determined to protect the Pope in Rome, for the French occupation of the Eternal City has been increased to 25,000 men. It is said that, in case of need, Marshal Vaillant, the defender of Rome in 1849, will resume the command in chief of the Army of Occupation. The King of Sardinia is about to visit Naples to restore tranquillity and order. In the Sardinian Chambers the project of a law to annex to Sardinia those Provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the people freely manifest a wish to form an integral part of its Constitutional Monarchy," was received with great enthusiasm. We continue to furnish details of the progress of the Italian Revolution. No particulars are yet received of Garibaldi's latest victory at Caserta.

We are in possession of advices from Bermuda to the 5th inst. The American brig *Ocean Spray*, from Cadiz, bound to New-York, had put in there in distress. Our correspondent sends a summary of West Indian news. The sugar crop of Barbadoes, to be reaped next February, was extremely promising. In the case of the death of Capt. Burgess, of the American bark *Alvarado*, already reported at Kingston, Jamaica, the Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against parties unknown. A variety of interesting news is given by our correspondent from other islands.

The Prince of Wales and suite left Albany yesterday morning, escorted to the Railroad depôt by the Burgesses Corps, through lines of enthusiastic people. At the depôt Gov. Morgan, Senator Seward and others of his entertainers took leave of him. In Springfield, Worcester, and other places along the route, large crowds of people were assembled, and in response to their calls His Highness occasionally showed himself. The party arrived at Longwood Station shortly before 4 o'clock, having made the run from Albany with few stoppages, and at times having halted only a few minutes. At the city limes Mayor Lincoln, with a Committee of the City Government, received the Prince and suite cordially, but with little formality. The party at once entered open carriages, and, under the escort of the Boston Lancers and Light Dragoons, proceeded to the Revere House. The sidewalks, balconies and windows on both sides of the route were thronged with people, whose welcome was hearty. The public demonstrations in honor of the Prince take place to-day.

We learn by the overland mail from San Francisco, which reached Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday morning, of the safety of Lieut. Beale and his wagon-train party. They arrived at Fort Majobe on the 25th of September, without the loss of a single man, though the Indians along almost the entire route were hostile. Intelligence also comes by the same mail of the attack of a band of Indians on the camp of the soldiers at Fort Defiance. They are represented to have held possession of the post for six hours, in the face of four companies of United States troops.

The Board of Education, last evening, not having a quorum, was adjourned for one week.

A very large meeting of the Republicans of Brooklyn, E. D., was held at the Odeon, last evening, at which Hon. Carl Schurz spoke briefly, and was followed by Hon. James A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, and Hon. Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, and others.

A very notorious courtesan known as Fanny White was found dead in her bed last Friday morning at her residence No. 42 West Thirty-fourth-street. Her sudden death excited suspicion on the part of her friends that she had been poisoned, and, notwithstanding she was buried Sunday last, for the purpose of arriving at the facts in the case, an investigation will be made by Coroner Schirmer. To facilitate proceedings the remains were yesterday exhumed, and to-day they will be subjected to a thorough examination.

The trial of David Beach for the heavy forgery on the Bowery Bank, in the name of Robert Bonner, resulted yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner will probably be sentenced to-day. Charles Jeffords was arraigned, on two indictments, for the murders of John Walton and John W. Mathews in July last, and pleaded not guilty. His counsel demanded a speedy trial, and quite an exciting discussion arose between him and the District-Attorney who said that, until he could see his way clear, under the new law, for the trying on of a case of murder in the first degree, he would not be ready. Under any circumstances, he would not be ready till the January term of the Court. The trial of Adam Kennon for murder in the second degree, in killing Henry Perlee, on July 29th, at the corner of avenue A and Third-street, was commenced, and still progressing to-day. In the Court of General Sessions a Grand Jury was impannelled, and were charged by Recorder Hackard on the usual points. Several cases were tried,—some of much importance, but not remarkable, on conviction, were sent to the State Prison. At Chambers of the Supreme Court [illegible]—the Artisans' Bank case was [illegible] until Wednesday next. The [illegible] Term of the Supreme Court [illegible] against the Board of [illegible] in suit of the Record Commissioners, [illegible] and is elsewhere published. [illegible] Term of the Common Pleas Court [illegible] important opinion

last Thursday, the decision of costs in actions brought in the Superior Court, [illegible] also published. In the Superior Court, the suit of Mrs. Swanson [illegible] mother of [illegible] was submitted to probate.

The Stock market was dull through the early part of yesterday, and [illegible] per cent lower on the speculative shares; but the decline was recovered in the afternoon, and prices closed firm. United States fives in request, at 102 ⅜ per cent. Money easy. No movement in Bankers' Exchange since the Boston steamer mail of yesterday.

The sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive, and prices of really desirable lots were firmer. Cotton and Sugar were brisk and buoyant. A limited business was transacted in Provisions, Metals, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Hemp, Hides, Spices, and Whisky. Hay, Hops and Rio Coffee were in lively request. The changes in other commodities were unimportant. Freights were more active, with 425 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been more abundantly supplied this week than during any previous week the current year. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,966 beef cattle, 128 milch cows, 617 veal calves, 15,144 sheep and lambs, and 14,302 live hogs. Total, 35,949! It is a curious problem to know what will be done with thirty-six thousand animals; but, before a week from this morning, nearly all of them will have been slaughtered and sold to the most consumers of this City and vicinity. At yesterday's general market beef cattle sold at a decline from last week of ½c. ⅌ lb., extreme descriptions excepted. Though the supply was heavy, and the general quality and weight up to the average, and the decline in price only ½c., all were sold except 200 to 300 head. Milch cows of good quality are in better demand; medium and poor grades are abundant. Veal calves of first quality are scarce, and go readily at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are 25c.@37c. ⅌ head lower. Live hogs are abundant, and sell at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight, which is ½c. lower than last week.

Medical Education in New-York.

The medical schools of this City are now commencing their regular Winter sessions. On Monday night, discourses preliminary to the Winter's labors were delivered in the institutions in Fourteenth and in Twentieth streets—in that in Thirteenth-street last night—and the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons in Twenty-third-street will speedily follow.

The subject of Medical Education is one which, though strictly professional in its nature, yet seriously affects the interests and well-being of the public at large. It would be idle to argue the almost infinite importance to the community of thoroughly educated scientific physicians. Individual happiness, usefulness, and often even the issue of life or death, depend on the physician's skill, capacity and decision. To him we look in all the manifold perturbations of our delicate physical organism. Under the agonies of the ague, the typhus, or the gout—through the wearisome days and nights of consumption—under the knife or the escharotic, under all assaults of the Imperial Destroyer—we confidingly look to him for recovery or relief; we repose in him with most absolute confidence, and no compensation can express our gratitude. Within the limits of this little wave-washed Island of Manhattan there are perpetually ten thousand invalids on their narrow cots who intrust their all of life and happiness into his hands, and, for weal or woe, give all that to them is nearest and dearest into his keeping. The charge is a solemn one—its responsibilities tremendous. What skill of vision, what promptness of decision, what gifts of moral and manly courage are habitually demanded! And besides these personal qualities, all the deductions of experience, the latest advances in the various affiliated sciences, every appliance suggested by the rapid progress of art in the present century, must be familiar to the thoroughly educated and properly disciplined physician. All this both the community and the credit of the profession demand. And to effect this the longest term of preparatory study seems too short, and the highest standard of qualification too meagre.

Yet so hot—and may it not be added so blind?—is the haste on the part of students to plunge into active life, that, notwithstanding the vast extension of medical science within our day, the term devoted to its study seems to be continually contracting within narrower limits, till now it has attained to a degree of brevity beyond which further abbreviation is impossible, unless indeed all qualification for the profession be abolished, and the barber again, as in olden time, become blood-letter, and the blacksmith apply his counter-irritants of red-hot iron.

In England, even after a thorough preliminary scientific and literary training, the aspirant for a medical degree is required to spend at least four years of severe study in the lecture and dissecting rooms, and in the public hospitals—and then submit himself to the most rigid tests, before he can procure a license to practice medicine; while in France he must possess diplomas attesting his proficiency in physics, chemistry, mathematics and natural history, before he is permitted even to commence the study of medicine; he then begins his four years of medical *scholarité*, as it is termed, at the hospital, where, too, he must be practically engaged in service, and then, at the end of this period, he must write and successfully *defend* a medical or surgical thesis, before he can attain the dignity of *Doctor Medicinæ*. In this country, however, so furious is the race for professional honors, that a young man can now obtain from our greatest schools his diploma to commence the practice of medicine *in eight or nine months from the time that he first enters the walls of a college or the wards of an hospital!*—nay, the hospital practice is not required at all as a condition of graduation.

"Any ignorant clown," says Dr. Reese, "may enter a medical college by paying five dollars; and without ever having read a medical book, or, indeed, any other, at once be transformed into a student of the most recondite and abstruse sciences of the entire curriculum, by simply paying his fees—this qualification being the only *sine qua non* of regular attendance upon the lectures."

During these few brief months of study, the matriculant is expected to acquire a scientific knowledge of all the intricacies of Anatomy and Physiology, of the visceral, muscular, vascular, nervous and osseous systems and the functions and uses of the parts—of Chemistry and its subtle manifestations in vital phenomena—of the inexhaustible resources, mineral and vegetable, of the Materia Medica—of Pathology, or disease in its two or three thousand nicely shaded varieties, with power to diagnosticate each, and to apply to all efficient counteracting agents—of the numerous modes and appliances of Surgery, and the difficulties and dangers of Obstetrics—and, above all, he must then acquire that incommunicable skill which arises only from experience in the contemplation of disease—all these and much more must be mastered before one can obtain a scientific knowledge of the pathology of that infinitely complex and delicate organism which God created in the image of His own Divine wisdom.

Whether it is possible for a tyro to become even a respectable smatterer in these abstruse sciences—necessarily communicated in a terminology altogether strange to him—in the brief period that classes [illegible] October and July, it is only through them for the lay public to judge. And the practical results of the community is indeed a severe one for the profession—for are not quackery and empiricism of the lowest order publicly and legislatively elevated to an equality with the noblest and most beneficent of the sciences? And is not the general contempt of orthodox medicine at least partially justified by the position in which it voluntarily places itself?

Mr. Douglas and Lecompton.

The responsibility of denying to the people of Kansas the right to vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, has hitherto been thrown exclusively upon President Buchanan. In Kansas, however, it has been freely charged that Senator Douglas was a party to the plot,—and the Democratic Association of Leavenworth recently addressed a circular letter to all the members of the notorious Lecompton Convention, asking them the following questions on this subject:

1. Did you, or not, before or during the session of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, or after the adjournment of the same, see a letter addressed to John Calhoun, President of said Convention, or to any one else, by Mr. Douglas, in which he (Mr. Douglas) suggested the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

2. Did not John Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention, inform you that a letter had been received from Mr. Douglas, in which was foreshadowed a plan of submission, and was not the plan finally adopted the same that was understood to be the plan of Mr. Douglas?

3. Did you, or not, in conversation with Mr. Calhoun, or with any one, whose political and personal relations towards Mr. Douglas and Mr. Calhoun authorize a belief that such person spoke authoritatively, learn that a plan of submission had been indicated by Mr. Douglas, and was it not understood that if the plan thus indicated was adopted, he (Mr. Douglas) would support and sustain it in Congress?

To the second and third of these questions Messrs. J. Todd, O. C. Stewart, B. T. Franklin, C. R. Mobley, L. J. Eastin and G. B. Redman, now opponents of Mr. Douglas, answer affirmatively, and Mr. James Doniphan, one of his supporters, denies all knowledge of it. Mr. Mobley states that he heard the letter read, and Mr. Wm. G. Mathias, a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, states that a son of Gen. Calhoun informed him that the document is now in the possession of the General's widow, and that she has already been offered $2,000 for it, but has refused to surrender it for special reasons.

We should like to see that letter. It might clear up a point which was raised by the testimony before the Covode Committee, but was left somewhat in obscurity. Gov. Walker, as will be recollected, testified that he went out to Kansas under the strongest assurances from the Administration, of their desire to have the Constitution to be formed by the Lecompton Convention submitted to the people for acceptance. He also testified that a few days before the question, whether the Convention would submit the Constitution to the popular vote, was voted upon, Gen. Calhoun, who, as he says, "had been the distinguished and special leader of the Douglas Party in Kansas, and was supposed to have been appointed Surveyor-General upon Judge Douglas' recommendation," came to him and "submitted, substantially, the programme as to Slavery, which was subsequently adopted by the Convention," and asked his concurrence in it, assuring him "that that was the programme of the Administration," and that the assurance that it was so "came to him in such a manner as to be entirely reliable."

Subsequent evidence seems to have led the Committee to suppose that this shape, in which the Lecompton Constitution was finally adopted, was got up by the Administration in Washington, and taken to Kansas by an agent named H. L. Martin, who was sent by the Department of the Interior, just at that time. They accordingly had Mr. Martin before them. His testimony, however, did not sustain the supposition of the Committee. While he stated that he took an active part in the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention, and even drew himself, as we understand his testimony, the provision for the submission of the Slavery schedule which was finally adopted by the Convention, he yet stated that so far as the Administration gave him any instructions about the matter, they were that he was to favor the submission of the whole Constitution to the people, and that he did so, and only favored the submission of the Slavery schedule after the submission of the whole Constitution had been voted down.

But Mr. Martin testifies that

"The plan finally adopted was regarded by Mr. Calhoun, and he so assured his friends, as the favorite plan of Mr. Douglas; and he stated when we finally succeeded in getting the Slavery clause submitted, that he had rendered an important service to his friend Douglas; and he at once wrote to him announcing the result, and inclosed a copy of the schedule," and that he himself "saw the letter, and carried it to the Post-office at Leavenworth City." Elsewhere he says: "He (Calhoun) manifested much anxiety that the action of the Convention should be sustained by the people, because he believed that action met the peculiar views of Mr. Douglas."

Now, do not the answers of these members of the Convention, given above, make it quite probable that the source from which Calhoun got his idea as to the change of view on the part of the Administration, was that letter of Judge Douglas'? Would it not be somewhat remarkable if it should turn out that the plan of submitting the Slavery schedule only, for accepting which Mr. Buchanan has received such objurgation and obloquy, was after all, an idea which sprung from the brain of the great Squatter Sovereign himself? That letter might throw light upon these interesting questions. Can it not be brought out, as a companion-piece to the letter of Mr. Buchanan, produced at last by Gov. Walker before the Covode Committee? They would throw considerable light upon each other, and upon the Kansas policy of the Democracy.

Reward of Merit.—We are glad to see that the gallant conduct of Capt. Wilson, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, has been publicly recognized and rewarded, and that his officers and crew will be likewise rewarded for services rendered to the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Connaught*. The courage and ability displayed by Capt. Leitch, of the *Connaught*, have been also recognized, but we trust that the recognition will extend beyond a mere resolution of gratitude. To him, under Providence, five hundred shipwrecked passengers owe their lives, and some substantial appreciation of their indebtedness would come gracefully from them, and would be highly valued by the recipient. In the recorded losses of passenger vessels so many valuable lives have been sacrificed through the inefficiency of commanders, that we hail an exception with unusual satisfaction. Capt. Leitch was, is all probability, a great sufferer by the wreck of the *Connaught*; but he proved himself to be so thoroughly master of the trying position in which he found himself placed, and so fully competent to command himself and the men under his charge, that he will not [illegible] stamp should be held up as an example to their compeers.

Books and Buyers—Our Public Libraries.

The sale of the library of the late Mr. Bowron is approaching its close. The books have brought good prices, and there is reason to believe have gone largely to swell the public collections of the country, where they will be accessible to the student. This result is always to be coveted. The private collector, so long as he retains the fruits of his industry within his own cabinet, and for the use of himself or an immediate circle of friends, is a sad monopolist, and justly incurs the jealousy of those scholars whose researches are balked by the absence here of those vast stores of literary works which aid the European inquirer. The only indemnity the private collector can offer for his exclusiveness is to die, and in dying to bequeath his treasures to some public institution, or leave them to be scattered at a public sale.

That the latter fate has befallen Burton's books is for several reasons to be lamented. In several specialties it was so complete, that to scatter such valuable aggregations, is a positive injury to literature. If, for instance, the Dramatic Library, and the collection of Shakespeariana, could have been transferred bodily to one of our public libraries, where the curious investigator of those classes of topics could have always found such abundant resources prepared for his use, the advantage so secured to literature can hardly be exaggerated. A complete collection upon any given specialty should, indeed, no more be scattered, than the volumes of a single work. The wealth, the intelligence, and the patience which have been spent in amassing the volumes, are not likely soon to be repeated in one fortunate individual, and should they happen to be so repeated, there are all the constant chances adverse to the collector making his labors available for the public. It is always desirable, therefore, that when any one has brought and arranged these weapons of knowledge in a compact armory, that the integrity of the collection should be preserved, and placed in the hands of the embattled scholarship of the nation. There will be thousands in the future to regret the accident or the ill-judgment which has dispersed the literary treasures of Burton, the Player.

On broad principles, there is clearly a want of unison among the librarians of America. The lack of the ample resources at the command of Old-World scholarship is constantly deplored, and to fill the *hiatus valdè deflendus*, large sums of money are expended, and multitudss of books procured. We should like to see the Custom-house records in this regard, for we are quite sure they would show that hundreds of thousands of volumes are yearly added to the literary hoards of the country, at a startling outlay of money. But, in the absence of a proper national system, the real addition to our resources is small, because each collector pays attention, not to the national want, but to the deficiencies of his own library; and we have endless reduplications, and few substantial acquisitions. If another plan had, by a judicious preconcert, been established; if one prominent public institution had selected some one specialty, to the completion of which its energies should be primarily directed, while a corresponding institution elsewhere should choose some other department of letters, or art, or science, to which it should addict itself, it would soon be possible to dispense with that recurrence to the great European depositories of literary material, which is at present inevitable. The subject should be the topic of correspondence among the Committees of our various public libraries, with a view to the arrangement of some practical system.

New-York Crowds.

As it is to be presumed that the Prince of Wales and his party came to America to acquire information concerning its people and Government, there will be some desire felt to learn the impression that their visit has left upon their minds. The Queen and people of Great Britain must be highly gratified at the way in which their Prince has been received in the United States, for the enthusiasm and cordiality of the popular greeting have exceeded all the expectations of Americans themselves. It is difficult to believe that any important section of the English people would fail to appreciate the compliment, though we may expect that vulgar parasites of Royalty, who write for Court journals and *Morning Posts*, will be thrown into despair when they hear that the descendant of a hundred Kings has been an object of such close curiosity to Democratic crowds. This, however, is not the view taken by the Prince or his Minister, of American crowds. They came to this country to move in Democratic crowds; they were as curious to see us as we were curious to see them; both parties were mutually accommodating, and both have separated with the heartiest feelings of friendship and good will.

New-York boasts of her crowds. They are the glory of her Democratic institutions. They prove that, in spite of many sores and excrescences on the body politic, the heart must be sound while so vast an assemblage of people are under perfect self-control and so fully capable of self-government. The Prince never in his life witnessed such spectacles as those presented in the Metropolis on the day of his arrival, and again on the evening of the great firemen's procession. In Paris, Vienna or St. Petersburg no such crowd would be permitted to assemble; and even in London, where political liberty is as fully guaranteed as it is here, there would be an endless array of policemen to keep order and enforce the laws. Nothing of the kind is required in New-York. Though half a million of citizens congregate on Broadway—though by stupid mismanagement they are cheated of their holiday sight, and have every reason to feel angry and disappointed—they disperse as quietly as they meet. Though there were many individuals in the throng who disapproved of the ovation—feeling that it was, in some sort an indorsement of Royalty—the Prince was as safe from insult as he would be in his mother's boudoir. A feeling of self-respect and of courtesy towards their princely guest pervaded the whole multitude. On the evening of the firemen's procession the same scene was presented. The streets and squares around the Fifth-avenue Hotel were densely packed, and a few policemen were sufficient to clear a way, when the proper time arrived, for the procession to pass.

New-York is peculiar in its crowds, and those who have witnessed them cannot fail to be impressed with their force and power. They are not mobs, like the masses that occasionally congregate in European cities, and have to be scattered ultimately by the bayonet.

[illegible] long [illegible] week of [illegible]

[illegible] entirely [illegible] quiet, orderly [illegible] family [illegible] and [illegible] Probably [illegible] of alarm and apprehension. It may partly be explained by the very few holidays that they permit themselves to enjoy. But they never lose their balance; they are never carried away beyond the bounds of reason. Their energy makes them more demonstrative than the English; but that sound common sense which they inherit from their Anglo-Saxon ancestry, preserves them from frivolity and extravagance in their amusements. The Prince and his suite admired our citizen soldiers and our gallant firemen. He could not fail to have been pleased and gratified by a display got up exclusively in his honor. But the immense crowds which so enthusiastically greeted the heir apparent of the British crown, will make even a deeper impression upon the minds of our late guests than the admirable discipline of the volunteers or the perfect organization of the Fire Department.

The Canadians and the Prince.—The Canadians are rather disappointed that the Prince of Wales has been received with more courtesy in the United States than in British territory. When they reflect over their own disgraceful behavior and lack of hospitality in thrusting political feuds upon their royal guests, they naturally feel ashamed of themselves. The Toronto *Globe* is bitter upon the subject, and is very much annoyed that the Prince was so delighted with his visit to New-York. Its bitterness is somewhat heightened by the fact that "our own correspondent" could not obtain admission to the ball at the Academy. Of course the mishap that occurred is made the most of, and is balm to our cotemporary's wounded spirit. But our Provincial cousins have now learnt a lesson from New-York in the matter of public receptions, and the next time they invite Princes to visit them they will know how to treat them.

Fast Trip of the Daniel Drew.

On Saturday last, Oct. 13, the steamer *Daniel Drew* left her wharf at the foot of Jay-street at 7 o'clock A. M., and ran to Poughkeepsie in 3 hours 25 minutes, including two landings—the running time being 3 hours 14 minutes. The run to Hudson was made in 5¼ hours actual time, and 5 hours 5 minutes running time. She arrived at Albany at 2:20 o'clock P. M., having made the 150 miles in 7 hours 20 minutes, including five stops, or in 6 hours 50 minutes actual time. The average speed per hour throughout the whole trip was, therefore 21.9, or nearly 22 miles, or 19 knots per hour. On other trips we have observed the slip of the paddle wheel to be 18 per cent. Supposing it to be the same on this trip, the number of revolutions per minute would have averaged about 25; they are not stated, but since the engine has been known to make 27, it is not improbable that the actual time of the trip has been fairly given, and that the remarkable speed of 22 miles per hour has been maintained for 150 miles, which is a very different thing from running half a dozen miles *at the rate* of 22 miles per hour.

The hull of the *Daniel Drew* was built by Thomas Collyer, of New-York, and the engines at the Neptune Iron Works. Length on deck, 251 ft. 8 in.; beam, 30 ft. 6 in.; depth, 9 ft. 3 in Beam engine, 60 inches diameter, by 10 feet stroke. Total heating surface of boilers, 3,350 square feet Maximum steam pressure, 35. Fixed Stevens' cut-off at half-stroke. The paddle wheels are 29 feet diameter, length of blades, 9 feet; width, 26 inches, and 24 in number.

On the whole, the engine of the *Daniel Drew* does not appear to be very remarkable; the hull, however, is remarkable—it throws off a smaller wave from the bow than any river steamer which we have noticed. Her proportion of length to beam is almost exactly that of the *Great Eastern*, or a little over 8 to 1.

Artisans' Bank.—The affairs of the Artisans' Bank are being satisfactorily arranged under the management of the new Vice-President, Mr. Charles L. Frost, and there is now every prospect of a speedy liquidation of all its debts. The statement made at the creditors' meeting was well received, and a resolution was passed by a large majority to grant the Bank all the indulgence required. We understand the Board have voted to pay 20 per cent. to the depositor and general creditors on the 1st proximo. In view of the liquidations of the Bank, Mr. Tooker, the Cashier, has resigned, and the future management will devolve upon the President and Vice-President.

New Post-office Journal.—The first number of a new monthly sheet, entitled *The United States Mail*, has been published by J. Holbrook, Esq., long known as an experienced officer of the Department. The *Mail* will supply information on our Postal laws, and its tables of domestic and foreign postages will be authentic and official.

From Mexico.

Position of the Liberal forces—what Miramon is doing.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the annexed letter from Mexico, for the authenticity of which it vouches:

City of Mexico, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

"After the defeat of Silao everybody thought that the capital was to be occupied by the "Liberal" forces; but these remained inactive at Queretaro, giving time to Miramon to concentrate his forces to the number of thirteen thousand men, with all the elements not only to resist any attack, but even to encouter the Liberals in case they should come. This, however, did not take place, because the Liberals, instead of profiting by their triumph at Silao, disbanded their forces, falling back towards Guadalajara, where Gen. Castillo is, with 7,000 troops, strongly fortified.

Col. Cajen occupied Guiateras with 3,000 troops, and is ready to act in combination with the forces under Castillo.

President Miramon has formed three divisions, under Generals Robles, Marquez and Mejia, Miramon being the General-in-Chief. These divisions, with those of Castillo and Cajen, will form an army of 17,000 men and 80 pieces of artillery, that will soon give some trouble to the Liberals.

The Prussian Minister has officially offered the mediation of his Government to coöperate for the reëstablishment of peace in the Republic, to guaranty its territory and independence, and to aid in advancing its prosperity. This offer has been warmly accepted by the Miramon Government.

The seizure of a conducta of more than a million of dollars from Guanajuato and Zacatecas, by the express orders of Degollado and Doblado, is confirmed. Mind that the conducta was officially franked by the same men who afterwards ordered the seizure. This speaks volumes against the so-called defenders of the guarantees and order.

From Vera Cruz I hear that the deposit of the English debt was taken by Juarez. As you will have more recent intelligence from that quarter, you will be able to ascertain how this matter stands.

One of the three Divisions formed in this city has already left for the interior; the other two will soon follow—so my next letter shall be interesting.

Ex-Postmaster Fowler.—"Occasional," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The late Postmaster of New-York, Isaac V. Fowler, whose defalcation suggested so much discussion, has, as his friends inform me, determined to make every effort to redeem himself, and, if possible, to repay the losses which the Government has sustained at his hands. He has been living at Havana for several months past, and has awakened much interest by his excellent habits and his close attention to business. During the days of his prosperity, no man was more ready to serve than poor Fowler. He was singularly popular in New-York, even when, in 1848, he joined the Van Burenites, and opposed Gen. Cass, because, at all times, he stood foremost in generous actions. It is creditable that many whom he aided while prosperous himself, have done, and are doing, their utmost to put him on his feet again. I am told that he started a few days ago to Mexico, and that he will there be a partner in a large and flourishing enterprise, with every prospect of speedy success. Our Consul at Havana, Mr. Helms, now in this city, speaks of Fowler very warmly, and has no doubt that if he is reasonably indulged, he will make every effort to vindicate his good name, and to prove that, although unfortunate, his disposition is to make good all deficiencies."

—Mr. J. W. Hale, one of the Deputy Marshals engaged in taking the census of Newark, N. J., having been sued for debt, refused to say how much compensation he was receiving from the Government on the ground that it would be violating the oath which he had taken to divulge nothing regarding the work in which he was engaged. The question was carried up, and it was finally decided that Mr. Hale must answer.

[illegible]

[illegible] Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Promptly at the hour appointed the Ringgold Corps of Albany waited upon the Prince, and after an [illegible] in company with Gov. Morgan, Senator Seward and his own party—before his departure from [illegible] him, through crowds of enthusiastic people, to the cars. The Prince seemed delighted with Albany, [illegible] conversed with him for a long time, and repeated his cordial invitation for him to visit England. [illegible] was equally cordial towards Senator Seward, and the party seemed pleased and satisfied with their visit, [illegible] only *mal apropos* occurrence was the great length of the dinner, which lasted over three hours, somewhat wearying the Prince. He was obliged to attend [illegible] entertainment in a less hour. At the depôt [illegible] Mr. Seward called out to Dr. Beasley that he would send him some words to Cobden, and the [illegible] joined in a farewell salute.

At Chatham, Colonel Ashurst [illegible] parting from the Prince, and in the name of Governor's staff resigned their [illegible] Prince begging them to remember Gov. Morgan's great gratification at the attentions he had received in Albany.

At Pittsfield there was an immense outpouring of the people. No such enthusiasm or desire to see his Royal Highness has been manifested since his arrival. In compliance with their oft-repeated request, he went to the rear of the platform and bowed several times to the cheering multitude.

At Springfield the spacious dépôt was jammed with a dense mass of humanity, all struggling to see the lion of the day. Lunch had been provided for the party, but no knives or forks or plates had been brought, so Bagnewitz was compelled to borrow a dozen of each from the saloon. Here Colt. Thompson and Sargent, aids to Gov. Banks, met the Prince. They presented their credentials, extended their invitations, and made part of the company. The Prince was very cordial to them, but was evidently tired, sleepy, and somewhat bored with the ceremony. Salutes were fired from the armory and several private residences.

At Palmer, and other smaller but important towns, there were demonstrations, varying only in extent. As we neared Worcester, the Prince sent for Superintendent Gray, and thanked him for the skill and safety with which he had arranged and conducted the trip.

At Worcester there was a very great rush for the royal car. Men, women and children vied with each other in the most frantic attempts to get hold of the Prince or touch his garments; to all of which he paid but little attention, bowing occasionally to the right and left. Gov. Washburn and the Directors of the road here joined the train. They desired to be presented, but the Prince was sleepy, and they were not introduced.

The approach to and the reception at Boston were very peculiar incidents in the Royal progress. As the train passed the Arsenal a national salute was fired. When it stopped the Prince expressed a desire to examine the engine which had drawn the cars, and which is named the "Prince of Wales." He was then introduced to Messrs. Everett, Winthrop and Hilliard; after which the entire party, seated in barouches, drawn severally by four black horses, and escorted by mounted troops, moved on slowly towards the city. The entire route from Longwood, at which point the party disembarked, was thronged by private and public conveyances, which were crowded with curious people anxious to see the Prince. They were respectful, orderly and cordial, and his acknowledgments indicated his entire comprehension of the fact. Some little drawback was occasioned by the breaking down of a carriage in which were Dr. Ackland and Hon. Mr. Rice, and the explosion of a cannon—but as a whole it was admirably arranged and carried out.

The square in front of the Revere House was packed by citizens and guarded by police. The Prince, bowing, entered the parlor, showed his tired and feeble self to the populace, and then was bored by the introduction of Tom, Dick and Harry, who had the good luck to be Council or Committee-men. After dinner, a serenade and a smoke, he went to bed.

Great preparations are being made for his entertainment to-morrow. He will attend the reception at the State-house at 11 A. M., when he will be presented to Gov. Banks. He will then, in uniform and on horseback, review the troops; after which a lunch will be served at the State House. He will change his clothes, and with the Governor and Mayor will visit the libraries, and so on. In the afternoon, the Musical Festival, where 2,500 children will sing, will be honored by his presence. Then a dinner, and then a ball.

Mr. Bogart, well known as "Sentinel" of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and his accomplished daughter, Miss Maggie, were guests on the Royal train to-day. The city is filled with strangers, and the hotels are overrun. The Prince's servant is carrying for his master a little box, in which are four mud turtles, and amongst the luggage piled in the hall is a bundle of freshly cut hickory canes.

HOWARD.

THE PRINCE IN ALBANY.

From the Journal of last evening.

Just before Lord Renfrew left this morning, a very interesting interview took place at Congress Hall. Philip Mills, an old veteran of Waterloo, one of the Guards, to whom Wellington said on that eventful day, "Up, Guards, and at them," was presented to Lord Renfrew and his suite. He showed the Prince his Waterloo medal, his certificate of honorable discharge from the army for "extremely good conduct," and his certificate of ten years' service in the Police in London. He also handed the Prince two letters, one from the Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and one from the Superintendent of the London Police, addressed to the Governor-General of Canada. They were given to Mills in 1835, and their seals have remained unbroken till they were broken this morning by the Prince. They were found to contain the strongest possible commendation of Mills. The Prince and his suite manifested great interest in the veteran. Viscount Hinchinbrook and Mr. Elliot are themselves officers in the Guards, at present, the former being in the same battalion in which Mills formerly served. Gen. Bruce took Mills' address, and we trust and believe the veteran will have cause to remember the visit of the Prince with life-long pleasure.

Lord Renfrew, and all the members of his suite, express themselves as exceedingly gratified at the cordial kindness with which they have everywhere been received in the United States. Their whole tour, they say, has been made very pleasant to them, by evidences of friendly feeling, which have been more than was expected, and all that could be desired. The Prince spoke in terms of especial satisfaction of his reception at the White House.

Speaking of the New-York Metropolitan Police, Lord Lyons remarked that it was admirable. "Yes," said the Prince, "it is wonderful." All concurred in saying that, notwithstanding the immense crowds in New-York, they had never been imposed, but through the efficiency of the Police had always moved about from place to place with entire ease.

The Duke of Newcastle spoke in terms of admiration of the Erie canal, which they saw here for the first time.

THE PRINCE'S BALL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the management of the parade and ball in honor of the Prince of Wales are not less true than pertinent. There is a mean practice in New-York on the part of our vulgar millionaires to engross all the attentions in their power which are likely to be paid by foreign guests to those whom they visit, and to exclude all others who are not Bank Managers, and cannot "draw their cheeks."

During the recent reception, it is well known that the most contemptible means were used to select the most contemptible partners for the Prince, and that strong private influences were employed upon the Committees to secure certain positions for certain ladies, who really had no claims whatever.

There were persons at the Ball who are closely connected with distinguished people in the Army, Navy, and Church of England, who retreated from the contest for precedence, though fully entitled to it both from this circumstance and their social position in New-York. There were persons who have at various times rendered the British Government essential services, who were totally overlooked. The same

The following are Republican Assembly nominations:

First District, John I. Blagdenaar, of 1st ward.

Assembly: Second District, I. Bernstein, Jr.

The following are Republican Assembly nominations:

First District, John I. Blagdenaar, of the last ward.

Assembly: Second District, I. Bernstein, Jr.

Coroner.

The Democratic Assembly Convention for the Fourth District have nominated Wm. Wheeler, of that district.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Democratic Assembly Convention held to-day, at the Eagles' Coming for Congress; and resolved that it was inexpedient to make nominations for other offices.

State Police.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The American County Convention, held to-day, nominated Eastis Corning for Congress; and resolved that it was inexpedient to make nominations for other offices.

Election of Coroners.

UTICA, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Democratic Assembly Convention for the County of Oneida have nominated Wm. Wheeler, of Fourth District, for Coroner.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Democratic Assembly Convention held to-day, nominated by a loud report.

Arrived at Fort Royal, Jan., Sept. 15, brig *Teneado*, McCART, New-York; schooner *Firefly*, do.; 16th, brig *Adele*, Philadelphia; schooner *Fireball*, Cornman, do.; 18th, brig *Princess*, Grant, New-York; 21st, schooner *Sweetchild*, Baltimore.

Sailed, 21st, schooners *Firefly*, Brannan le Mat; 23d, *Fireball*, Cornman, St. Jago de Cuba; 25th, ship *Jane M. Wood*, Mace, New-Orleans; brig Tor-nado, McCabe, New-York.

Arrived at Christiansted, Oct. 17.

Ship Queen Ann, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Sup'posed man, late of this city, Frank Bryan

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Ship Queen Ann, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

A report of an earthquake was felt here this morning, rocking buildings, ringing bells, &c. It was accompanied by a loud report.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt all over Jamaica, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Arrived at Port Royal, Jam., Sept. 15, brig *Teneado*, McCART, New-York; schooner *Firefly*, do.; 16th, brig *Adele*, Philadelphia; schooner *Fireball*, Cornman, do.; 18th, brig *Princess*, Grant, New-York; 21st, schooner *Sweetchild*, Baltimore.

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A severe shock

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; and to do up fine dress of French muslin. Can produce best of reference as to character. Apply at [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED TO ASSIST IN the washing, or as waitress, a situation is wanted by a [illegible], with best of City reference. Apply at [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; understands her business perfectly, and can be recommended by the most respectable families in the City. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. [illegible] West 34th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between [illegible] 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to [illegible] chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference. Call two days, or until engaged, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress and seamstress; can be highly recommended; will go by a Protestant young woman well recommended; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or child's nurse and seamstress; would like to travel to Europe or to the South; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or [illegible]; would go as good plain cook in a [illegible] family. Good City reference. Can be seen [illegible] between 1st-av. and Avenue A., [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable English girl wishes a situation in a private [illegible] as chambermaid and nurse; is very fond of children; has no objections to be generally useful in any capacity. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, neat, tidy and clean, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting on or chambermaid and nurse, or cooking, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 178 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire, for three days, at No. 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewing, and to take care of children; excellent references given. Apply at No. 23 University-place, near 9th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. [illegible] Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 101 Fulton-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat sewer and is willing to make herself generally useful, and is fond of children. Inquire at No. 215 36th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room, No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years; can be seen for two days at No. 455 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat, Protestant English young woman with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above line; understands her duties thoroughly; would like a place as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 220 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages $8 a month.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has lived with some of the best families in this City, and has reference to that effect; is a highly respectable girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st., Room No. 18.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an excellent girl, a situation as chambermaid, [illegible] waitress; can be highly recommended by her present employer, where she lived [illegible] years. Call for two days at No. 45 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; she is a good plain sewer; has lived with excellent families; can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in any thing that is required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer in a private family; call for 2 days at No. 67 West 18th-st., third house from 6th-av. Has the best of city reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business; City reference. Apply at No. 34 West 16th-st., rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 190 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Scotch Protestant woman desires a situation to take care of an infant, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best references given. Apply for three days at 16 West 17th-st., or 13 Union-court.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can have good reference given. Inquire for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and respectability is desirous of making a situation as companion and housekeeper; being thoroughly competent, would take the entire charge of a family or invalid; references, in the City, of the highest order. None but first-class parties need apply. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, N. Y.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of deserts; ice cream, jellies, Charlotte Russes, Blanch mange, truffles, and all kinds of cake and biscuits. The advertiser has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; she is a first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived seven years in one family. Can get the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for three days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as professed cook; can [illegible] all kinds of game; understands soups, jellies, ices, &c., French and English style; also is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call in the hoop skirt store 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook in a small private family. She has had the best experience for some 17 years; has lived in the best City families, to which she is allowed to refer; has no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 163 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent Protestant woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. Also, regular laundress, does up linens in magnificent style; wages $8. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st. Best City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands the making of turtle soup and all other kinds of soups; has lived twelve years in one family. Call, for three days, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; understands making all sorts of pastry, jellies, &c.; can produce the very best of City references. Call or address No. 348 6th-av., first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEdienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as above; no objection to help in washing, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable, trustworthy woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 539 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English Protestant woman, who can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 New-Canal-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; very best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 36 12th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 428 Greenwich-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address E. T., No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS EXperienced cook by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soups, poultry, game, baking, boiling, broiling, &c. Address, or call on MARY, No. 109 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, a situation in the country, as cook; understands cooking in all its departments; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 374 2d-av. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a small private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; also, makes good bread, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 23 4th-av., near 8th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A willing and obliging young woman, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, very good washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last situation; wages from $7 to $8 a month; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a clean and tidy young woman; she is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a very good cook, a situation in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing if required. Also, a girl for chamberwork, and to assist in the washing, or to take care of children and sew. Best City reference. Call at No. 122 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, or until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing; understands her business perfectly, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress's place; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for either. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, fully competent, and has best City reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Can be seen at No. 85½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 272 East Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A TIDY SMART SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is a good baker of bread and pies; understands her business thoroughly. No objections to the country. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SWISS GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 103 Goerck-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family by a respectable woman; would prefer a home to wages. Apply at No. 554 Greenwich-st., corner of Charlton-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman a situation as cook in a private family and will assist in washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY respectable Scotch, English, Protestants and others, as cooks, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters and general servants, for City and country. Steady situations for the Winter preferred to high wages. Apply at the first-class female office No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, in a private family—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understand their business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 9th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call for one day at No. 169 Madison-st., in the store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as cook or laundress. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call at No. 168 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable colored person as cook or laundress. City reference can be given. Call at No. 146 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to go in the country as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference. Call or address M. M., No. 107 Varick-st., corner of Broome.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Also a good baker. Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 1st floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day; would prefer a permanent place for the Winter, where there is a family of young ladies; understands plain sewing; native of England. Can be seen at my own residence, in the fancy-store, No. 410 3d-av., next door to Station F, Post-office.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable German woman in the above capacity; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; also, jellies, ice cream, blanc manges, soups, and all the different kinds of pastry; has the best of reference from first-class families. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—THE LADIES and employing public generally can find every day at our establishment a large selection of the most reliable and respectable servants, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and general houseworkers; most of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended by Brooklyn families. N. B.—None but respectable servants admitted, and our entire business done on principles of strict honor. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity, and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a lady, as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary; she has several years of practical experience as a matron and housekeeper; or in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address A.G., No. 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl, Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; understands her business in all its branches; can make jellies and preserves. Call, for one day, at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to travel; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at 185 East 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good cook; can give good City references. Call at No. 120 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman to do housework, chamberwork or waiting. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 11th-st., between avs. A and B; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a young woman, in a small private family, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, to do general housework in the country; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; also, lady's hair-dressing, or would go by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—TRAVELING SITUAtion wanted, South preferred, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, as lady's maid or competent nurse and seamstress; will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as laundress, to take charge of a large wash; will do up linen in magnificent style; has four years' City reference: also, a nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; will travel with a lady. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as laundress in a private family; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 247 3d-av., entrance in 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress and laundress, or seamstress and laundress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as laundress and to assist in chamberwork, if required; or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 213 Water-st., between Gold and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, and to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 152 West 20th st. Good reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, by a respectable girl. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 71 West 20th-st., top floor, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at her present situation, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman a situation as child's nurse; she would prefer the care of an infant, or a larger child and light chamberwork; she is fully competent for either place, and can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived a number of years. Inquire at No. 77 East 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, a situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City reference for the last 15 months, where she has lived as wet nurse. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable young woman as first-class baby's nurse; understands taking charge of infants from birth; first-class City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, having acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is a first-rate plain sewer; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at her residence No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store. No objections to go to the country.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is accustomed to take the entire charge of an infant. Can be highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having lived only in one place, and in that eight years, desires a situation to take charge of children over three years of age; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. Inquire at No. 254 4th-av., from 9 till 12 A. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; has best City reference; two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or would do chamberwork; is a good seamstress and would be willing to assist in sewing; has best City reference; can be seen for 3 days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 116 Mott-st., near Bowery, Room No. 5, third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant girl, with 6 years' reference from her last place; can take care of a baby; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objection to light chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended. Call at No. 113 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a woman fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 146 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give good City references, if required. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she can give good City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, also dressmaking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of a baby; will go out by the month or week. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the basement. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands family sewing and dressmaking; is fond of children and would like to take charge of one or two; has got good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 19th-st., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion is wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking and is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference. Address a note to 84 West 21st-st., for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by the day, week or month; is competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she understands taking care of children, and thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 220 1st-av., near 14th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of embroidery; would assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 250 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent German woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; is competent to teach the German language, and very quick at her needle; wages not so much required as a good home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses; would assist with children if required; can come well recommended. Call at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good reference. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City references if required. Call for two days at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 230 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chamberwork and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 252 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WET nurse, with a full breast of milk, a situation. Can be recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 406 Broome-st., newly established and differently conducted from any other office in New-York, can always be found a large supply of first-class cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c., &c.; German girls constantly on hand. N. B.—Employers visiting this office will find no deception practised and no advantage taken, as all fees paid will be returned immediately on demand, should the servant fail to go to her situation after engagement. French and German spoken. J. WELTER.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; house-cleaning or washing; is not afraid to work, and can give good satisfaction. Inquire at No. 87 West 26th-st., rear.

REFORM, REFORM.—SERVANTS OF EVERY capacity, German, colored, Irish and Scotch, can be procured at TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity. No servants, no pay.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN ANY promising mercantile business as general clerk, by a young man of good character, reference, &c. Salary reasonable. Address, for three days, W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, and receive a personal reply.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, care of E. & A. Wayte, No. 309 4th-st., corner of Greene-st., in the grocery store, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and of genteel address; understands his business as coachman, and will be found willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; is not afraid of hard work, and can come well recommended from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last 2 years and 5 months. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; is an excellent hand with horses, and a careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; is a Protestant, and has three years' reference from his last situation; can show the best of reference for careful driving and steady habits; knows his business, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man in his 20th year; no objection to the country, or would accompany a gentleman about to travel. In either capacity is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address G. J. R., No. 102 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent Protestant single man wishes a situation as coachman with some small family; understands the treatment of horses; is strictly careful driver, willing and obliging in every respect. Address J. W., Box No. 218, *Times* Office, two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; best of City references given; living with present employer, who is about giving up his horses previous to sailing for Europe. Apply at Brevoort House stables, 124 Clinton-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN DESIRES a situation as coachman, and understands the care of horses, and is perfectly used to the City, and can give good reference from the last place. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st., in the rear, to B. C.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the City or country; understands his business. Apply at his present employers', No. 22 Washington-square, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an American, with good reference, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply, by note or otherwise, to H. M., No. 139 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single man, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom, who has over twenty-five years' experience in the care and management of horses in noblemen's families in Europe; understands waiting at table perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and a first-class groom; has excellent testimonials from the old country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself obliging to his employer; has no objection to go south, or any part of the country; has good reference. Address, for two days, B. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; can give good references as to honesty and sobriety. Address T. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as groom or groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; has been a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business; would see to a furnace;

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners 75th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late
JOHN N. GREENEBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 25 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and
24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park,

Plot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 8th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

Plot on 9th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 52d-st.

Plot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 91st-av. and 85th-st.

10 lots on 86th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 86th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,
OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GALLERIES,
No. 658 BROADWAY, corner of Bond-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, and FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above splendid collection of original Paintings, being the finest ever offered at public sale in this City. Among them will be found:

THE HARBOR AND CITY OF AMSTERDAM, BY ALBERT VAN BEEST.
THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, BY A. R. VERON.
MORNING AND EVENING, BY CH. GOBERT.

Also, splendid specimens, by EDWARD FRERE, A. DE DREUX, MICHAU, VEYRASSAT, DELESSARD, GEORGE INNESS, HEKKING, SWAIN, GIFFORD, MELBEY, &c., &c.

The above beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. until the evening of sale, when they will be positively sold, without reserve, to make room for new Paintings lately received.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 18th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group s of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

J. SABIN & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY
Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the OCCULT SCIENCES, OLD ENGLISH POETRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, and FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 783 Broadway, second door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb Carrara marble bust of Our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Bardiglio, Serravine and Verde antique vases, elegant fonts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova. Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock:

Six lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near the Central Park, and within about 100 feet of Madison-av. The street is regulated and graded, and the lots handsomely situated on the grade. Title direct from the Corporation to the present owners. Terms favorable, and sale peremptory. Maps can be obtained at the office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lot on 62d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.,

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots N. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.
Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.
Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.
82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.
82d-st.—4 lots S. S. 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.
83d-st.—3 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No 21 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, sold by order of the Assignee, consisting of full sets of brooches, bracelets, and ear-rings; gentlemen's sealrings, do. cluster, ladies' rings, ear-knobs, opal cluster brooches, enameled bracelets, lady's and gentleman's watch, double and single gold lockets, sleeve-buttons, gold studs, enameled do., enameled and pearl scarf-pins, vest-buttons, gold vest-chains, lady's and gent's guard, do. medallions, real emerald ear-rings, medallion with chains. Also, a large lot of Roman coins, &c. The entire lot to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $20,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—By A. H. WILSON & CO., on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the five-story residence, No. 208 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture of the choicest description, suites in satin, centre and side tables, easy chairs, oil-paintings, lace curtains, clocks, etageres; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; together with a large and extensive variety of chamber and dining-room furniture in oak, mahogany and rosewood; rich China, glass and silver ware; table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 250 lots assorted Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American hardware, comprising in part 100 dozen C. S. planters' hoes, 110 dozen coal hods, 25 dozen Biggins & Sons' C. S. hand saws, 400 dozen American cast shears, 47 pattern cards of Eyre, Ward & Co.'s celebrated pocket knives and scissors, also 12 gross ditto table cutlery, together with four blacksmiths' bellows, 50 double-barreled guns, 700 M. G. D. and Ely's percussion caps, &c., &c. All in fine order. Terms four months' credit.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE THIRD-AVENUE LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, SEVEN CHOICE LOTS, on the east side of 3d-av., commencing 20 feet 5 inches north of 43d-st.; size 20x60 each. This is a most desirable plot for a large public building or a row of stores, and is probably the largest 3d-av. front below Yorkville now for sale. Terms liberal, and title very old and perfect. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HOGHMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano, with a general assortment of household furniture; suite of rosewood furniture, in plush, feather-beds, bedding, cutlery, paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, heaters, window sashes and blinds, 1 Atwater's sewing-machines, &c.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S furnishing and fancy dry goods, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 229 Court-st., Brooklyn, comprising gloves, hosiery, cravats, buttons, bindings, ribbons, shirts, under-shirts, drawers, laces, velvets, ribbons, linen handkerchiefs, woolen goods, glass show-cases, counters, &c., &c. THOS. MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA, bronze ware, &c., by WILLS & ELSWORTH, FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at their salesrooms, No. 56 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Rich China vases and bronze ware; also, 15 crates damaged earthenware, for account of underwriters, with an assortment of French China.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, table, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, carpets, curtains, feather beds, mattresses, mirrors, comforters, blankets, kitchen ware, &c.
RICHARD GILBERT, Attorney.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. Sale comprises fine healthy plants of Azelias, Begonias, Barchellas, Ferns, Cacti Double Chinese Primroses, Amaryllis, &c., &c., from the establishment of Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.
IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CHURCH ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 8 in. in front, and 50 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st. 12 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 56 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st. 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

BENEDICK & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.

For maps of the property apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 55 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction. On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of men's, boys' and youths' double-soled boots.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of large and fine, healthy plants of Camellias, Cape Jessamines, Daphne, &c., &c., from WM. C. WILSON, Florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.
WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania,
The Ohio and Indiana,
The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. E. D. LANIER,
CHAS. MORAN,
L. H. MEYER,
} Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.			
10	St. Nicholas Bank	$100	20 Ocean Bank	$50
20	Bank of New-York	100	10 Beekman Ins	25
40	Washington Ins	50	20 People's Ins	50
60	United States Ins	25	20 Standard Ins	50
110	City Ins	70	50 Am. Telegraph Co	100
30	Merch. Mutual Ins	100	40 Humboldt Ins	100
40	Brooklyn Central R.	50	10 Col. Marine Ins	100
100	Great West. Mar. Ins.	100	40 Import & Trade. Ins.	50
50	Security Ins.	50	500 S. Pacific R. R. Co	100

$2,000 San Francisco City 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
4,000 Sciots & Hocking Valley R. 1st mort. Bonds.
2,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
50,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds.
800 2 Ripon & Wol. River R. real estate Mtg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 22. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York, and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from that date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.
By order of the Board.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES M. MORRISON (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.
MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Downey House, Piedmont, Va., on TUESDAY, Nov 6, 1860.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

WANTED TO BORROW—$5,200 ON BOND and mortgage on improved property in the best part of Brooklyn. Address B. B. W., Box No 147 *Times* Office

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c. Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Dir Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most favorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 23 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF A Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any one, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, by C. J. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform. From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It puts out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy be used. It is the only one that cannot be counteracted against the mercurial or the old system. No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7.55 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
10.00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	3:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4 20, and 6 20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
Also the train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations: for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., from 26th-st. depot. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail train at 3:15 P. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., Sundays included; Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Emigrant train 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, Sundays included, at 8:40 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:30 P. M. Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., Sundays included.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3 35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 8:5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 8 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cassandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Lilip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA,
} Committee.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers composing this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.
PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.	

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE EMIGRANT BOOKING SYSTEM.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting yesterday, received the communication of the Commissioners of Charities, previously published, and referred the same to the Committee on Disputed Claims.

They then received a communication from the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum at Utica, claiming $289 36 for the support of two children for two years. They refuse to pay, by advice of their counsel, and instructed the clerk to notify these gentlemen of this resolution. Mr. JELLINGHAUS then submitted the following, but he had scarcely commenced to read it, when Mr. KERRIGAN arose, and leaving the room, left the Board without a quorum. It will be taken into consideration next meeting. Mr. JELLINGHAUS said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: To-day it is my painful duty again to call the attention of this Board to the crying evil of the Emigrant Booking System. A number of serious complaints have been brought before me during this Summer and Fall season. The last one is made by the Rinder family. As their passage interim ticket show, this family, consisting of 9 persons, contracted with the agent of Henry M. Weed, at Havre, for their passage from New-York to Detroit, Michigan, by New-York and Erie Railroad, their passage to cost $49 50, of which amount Binder paid in advance, at Havre, $15, the balance, $34 50, to be paid to Henry M. Weed here.

Now, Sir! these people arrived in Castle Garden on the 18th September, by the sailing-vessel *Glad Tidings*, from Havre, and although they had intended to go to Detroit, but finding that they had not the means to pay this balance, were obliged to remain here, and the reimbursement of the advance of $15 having been refused to them, applied to the German Society for assistance and relief. I would ask, Mr. President, what are such advances made for? They are made to fill the pockets of agents, and it is at the same time tire compensation which they receive from their principals; but if there is no necessity for securing a passage-ticket in Europe, for the trip from New-York to Detroit, what are these so-called booking-offices established for?

Our annual report of 1858 contains some answer to this question. Speaking of the system of imposition upon emigrants, it says:

"Very much had been done by judicious legislation, and by the operation of the Castle Garden establishment, to check these abuses, until the parties in this system of imposition finding these obstacles in their way in this country, changed the scene of their operations by opening offices in the seaports of Europe whence the emigrants chiefly embark, and also in cities and towns in the interior of England, Ireland, Germany and Switzerland. The evil effects of these agencies and offices were soon manifest in the numerous cases of suffering falling under the notice of the officers of the Board, or claiming aid from the Commissioners. Families and individuals, who had been "booked" in Europe for distant inland points in the United States were grossly overcharged upon genuine tickets, and often imposed upon by fraudulent ones, either wholly so or conveying them but a small part of their journey. They were, in many instances, also consigned to other confederates in this country, and thus exposed to continued depredations."

Mr. President—Since I have been President of the German Society—almost three years now—I found that there hardly exists more inhuman, more abominable traffic than this booking system, as carried on in European ports; it is nothing but obtaining money under false and fraudulent representations—it is worse than highway robbery, Sir. The most unscrupulous men generally make the best agents for their employers, for they never shrink or hesitate from using the most diabolic means for the accomplishment of their nefarious schemes. They advise emigrants to purchase or secure their passage ticket in Europe, assuring them that with such tickets in hand they would be forwarded directly to their place of destination, instead of having to wait for several days after their arrival in New-York. They assure them, even, that in case they should not have money enough, to pay the balance remaining due to the head operator here, all they had to do was to apply to their Consul or to the German Society, the latter having been established for such purpose. By every means in their power—by all sorts of fabrications, they succeed in getting the last dollar out of the pocket of the poorest class of emigrants, and to direct those who have a few dollars left to the vilest boarding houses here, where they are detained under some pretext or other as long as their money lasts, and then thrust into the street.

Advances paid on passage tickets, Sir, are almost invariably lost to the emigrant. In case of death, in case of his losing the certificate, or in case of severe sickness, when the patient is sent to the hospital, and in case the purchaser of such a New-York and Erie Railroad ticket, as it frequently happens, is sent from Europe to Quebec or New-Orleans, where it is an entirely worthless piece of paper—(*exempla sunt odiosa*)—or if after arrival, he should change his mind, and remain in New-York, the money prepaid by him in kept back, and is considered as the commission due to the agent in Europe.

And with men who have such booking agencies established all over Europe, we breathe here under one and the same roof—make contracts with them, grant them privileges of the most important nature, and hand the helpless stranger over to their tender mercy, or, what is worse, to the mercy of their oversealous employes.

In the name and for the benefit of this wronged and much-abused poor people, and faithful to the trust imposed upon me by my constituents, I have repeatedly urged you to abolish this abominable system of fraud, which has stood condemned for years; but, notwithstanding all this, I have not been able to obtain any redress. Nay more—year after year it has been continued, and, strange as it may appear to the unsophisticated, it has been winked at by the very protectors of those emigrants, who pay $2 a head for their protection. Mr. President, this Board, speaking in its documents, published some years ago, of the booking system, and denouncing it as in every way injurious to the emigrant, and little better than swindling, say emphatically, in conclusion, that its abolition was demanded by the law of humanity.

But why, Sir, having evidently recognized such abolition as dictated by such humanity, why, I ask, Sir, is this law of humanity not carried out by those whose duty it is to carry it out? I agree fully with the Board! The booking system *is a swindle!* And now, having agreed together, let us strike at the root of the evil, and let us annihilate those swindlers and sharpers in Europe. This cannot be done in a more effective way than by ejecting the employers of those sharpers from Castle Garden.

Mr. President, on the 25th of April, I handed you a remonstrance against the granting of any privilege in Castle Garden to those general agents, whose subagents were carrying on the European booking-system for them. This remonstrance was signed by the ex-Presidents of the German Society, men who have been members of this Board. It was further signed by the Board of Deputies of ten Benevolent and Emigrant Societies, and by the present Board of Directors of the German Society; but that very argumentative and important document was referred to that circumlocution office called the Castle Garden Committee.

That was the last I heard of it; and things have remained in the same condition as they were before.

This, Sir, is very far from the execution of the law of humanity; and, therefore, in order to test the intention of this Board, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all access to the Castle Garden Emigrant-dépôt be refused to all those who are connected with ticket-selling in Europe.

Resolved, That the agreement heretofore made by this Board with those Railroad Companies, whose agents are keeping booking offices in Europe, be canceled forthwith.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS WOMAN.

Exhumation of her Remains for the Purposes of a Coroner's Inquest.

On Friday morning last, Mrs. JANE AUGUSTA BLANKMAN, who in years gone by, was a notorious courtesan, known as Fanny White, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 49 West Thirty-fourth-street. On the day previous, apparently in good health, she had been seen in the company of Mr. EDMON BLANKMAN, a lawyer of this City, to whom she is said to have been married about two years ago, and together they had witnessed the procession in honor of the Prince of Wales, from a window of Bixby's Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. The suddenness of her demise therefore occasioned a suspicion on the part of her relatives that she had been poisoned, and the suspicion was not confined to the immediate circle of her acquaintances, but was expressed by many who had been intimate with her when, as proprietress of an elegant house of prostitution in Mercer-street, she attracted to her saloons some who have since become famous in politics and at the bar. That the matter might be satisfactorily determined, Dr. FINNELL, a surgeon of large experience in the conduct of *post-mortem* cases, and Dr. SANDS, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Twenty-third-street Medical College, were engaged by the brother of deceased to make an autopsy. This was accomplished on Sunday morning last, but it was by no means of a thorough character. Dr. FINNELL confined his investigation to the head, making a particular examination of the brain, while Dr. SANDS pursued his search no further than the thorax, leaving the stomach, intestines, lungs and other organs undisturbed. The medical gentlemen having concluded their operations, made out a certificate, which, however, was only signed by Dr. SANDS, that Mrs. BLANKMAN had died of apoplexy; and in the afternoon of the same day the remains were interred at Greenwood Cemetery. The fact that a *post-mortem* examination had been made did not, however, publicly transpire until yesterday, and within a few days the rumor that the woman's death was the result of other than a natural cause, became so general that the authorities were finally induced to take cognizance of it. The matter was brought to the attention of Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday last by means of an anonymous communication, which was thrust beneath the door-sill of his residence in West Tenth-street, stating that there were circumstances attending Mrs. [illegible]'s death which demanded a thorough investigation. He, however, declined to notice this [illegible] information, believing it to have emanated from some enemy of Mr. BLANKMAN, who had the gratification of his revenge in view. Yesterday [illegible] called upon District-Attorney [illegible] advice as to his proper course in the premises. [illegible] of the case, and an exhumation of the body [illegible] ordained upon. An order was accordingly made [illegible] authorizing Mr. WARD, an undertaker, doing [illegible] in Pearl-street, to disinter the remains, which [illegible], and they were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where it is the intention of Dr. BOCOCK, the Deputy, to make a very careful examination, which he will be assisted by several eminent medical gentlemen, and in this way it is hoped that the suspicions connected with the affair will be removed.

Mrs. BLANKMAN was about thirty-five years of age, and in her younger days she had a reputation for extreme beauty and wit. She is represented to have acquired a fortune of from $50,000 to $75,000 during her career. In addition to the elegant establishment in Mercer-street, at the corner of Prince, of which she was formerly proprietress, she owned another fine house in Twelfth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and also the premises where she has lately resided in the fashionable neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Among other rumors current in reference to the matter is one that she devised all her property to Mr. Blankman, but as the will has not yet been offered for probate, the truth of the rumor cannot be ascertained. Some ten years since she retired from the more public pursuit in which she had been so long engaged, and became the mistress of an aged and wealthy citizen, who supported her in the most extravagant style, and from whose munificence she added materially to her fortune. After her connection with the old gentleman had been broken, she united herself in a similar relation with a young lawyer, who has since become noted as a politician, and under whose auspices she is said to have obtained the *entrée* to respectable English society, while her paramour resided at London. Since her return from Europe she has lived in comparative seclusion, and the public at large had probably forgotten all about her until now, when the peculiar circumstances attending her death have brought her name again before it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—With the general workings of this institution, which ranks among the most beneficent of our benevolent organizations, the public are well acquainted; but a pamphlet which the Managers have just published, embodying extracts from a report of the indenturing Agent, Mr. GEO. H. ALLEN, gives a deeper insight into the thorough manner in which the objects aimed at are accomplished. In July last Mr. ALLEN took a company of twenty-six boys to homes in the West. Having seen them safely disposed of, he proceeded to an examination of the settlements previously made, visiting the children individually and conversing with them apart from their guardians, in order to ascertain whether they had any cause for complaint in their new quarters, and talking with the guardians apart from their wards, that he might learn what progress the latter were making. Then, too, as far as possible, neighbors were questioned carefully, and every method was taken to remedy the faults which were frequently found to exist on both sides. The pamphlet alluded to gives the results of the third tour of this kind which Mr. ALLEN has made, and, apart from the interest which attaches to each brief record, those who have wisely contributed to this charity may have the satisfaction of knowing that their money has been worthily and prudently expended. It is difficult to see how greater pains could be taken to secure the welfare of the outcasts who have fortunately fallen into the hands of the managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

AN OLD PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.—On Tuesday morning an aged man was found in the Bowery, near First-street, sick and dying. A policeman went to get a vehicle in which to remove him to Bellevue Hospital, but ere he returned the sufferer had expired. Yesterday Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, conducting his investigation at the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. During the proceedings a German, named J. T. TIEMANN called and looked at the body, which he at once positively identified as that of his father. The inquest was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes, after which the remains were delivered for burial into the custody of Mr. TIEMANN. Subsequently that gentleman went to an undertaker's and procured a coffin. Thence he left for home, to break the sad news to the family. Arriving there, however, he was agreeably surprised to find his father alive and well, eating dinner in his proper person. Of course, the order for the coffin was countermanded, and the unknown man will find a resting-place at Potter's Field.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. The New-York Association of Sunday School Teachers held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, at the Mariners' Church in Madison-street. RALPH WELLS, the Chairman of the Association, presided at the meeting. Mr. S. L. PARSONS, the delegate from the Brooklyn Association, gave an account of the progress and prospects of the movement in that City, and Mr. PETIT, the Superintendent of the Mariners' Church School, gave a short summary of its condition, after which the meeting was thrown open to five-minute remarks by teachers. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. JONES, then addressed them at considerable length, narrating some very interesting experience. The meeting was well attended, and much interest was manifested in the exercises. The next meeting will be held November 21, at the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near Eighth-avenue.

RECEPTION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.—The Female Department of No. 10, in Wooster-street, had a reception yesterday morning, attended by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The exercises consisted of music, addresses, dialogues, &c., by the pupils, and addresses by JAMES W. GERARD and ERASTUS E. BENEDICT, Esq. The exercises occupied about two hours, and still the audience was reluctant to leave, evidently expecting more of the interesting and gratifying performances. The Department has been organized only about one year, and affords abundant witness of the care and ability of its corps of teachers and the supervision of the official.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in an unoccupied frame building at No. 341 Ninth-avenue. It extended to No. 343, the property of Judge FONDA, and tenanted by DEMAREST & SMITH, carpenters, who suffered a loss, on stock and tools, of about $150. Thence the flames were communicated to No. 345, the marble-mantel manufactory of P. A. BROWN, slightly damaging the building. At this the progress of the fire was arrested. The loss on Mr. FONDA's building amounts to $100, and that on No. 341 to about $200. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

FIRE IN A GROCERY-STORE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the grocery-store at the northeast corner of Houston and Mercer streets, occupied by JACOB FINK. It was extinguished before material damage had resulted. Loss about $150; insured for $3,000 in the New-Amsterdam Company. The cause of the fire will probably be investigated by the Fire Marshal, as the place exhibited indications that it had been visited by an incendiary.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND KILLED.—Mr. WM. KNAPP, a wine merchant, doing business at No. 256 Washington-street, while on his way home last evening, was thrown from his wagon, and received injuries which resulted in his almost immediate death. The Police of the Twenty-second Ward conveyed the remains to the late residence of deceased, No. 150 West Forty-ninth-street.

A NEW PARK DOWN TOWN.—A notice was extensively posted down-town yesterday, giving warning of an intended application to the Legislature to declare the space bounded by Pearl, Grand, Elm and Mulberry streets, a public place. The name of WM. B. ASTOR and other equally prominent citizens were signed to the notice.

SUPPORT OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, acknowledges donations from sundry persons, to the extent of nearly $500, from May 20 to Oct. 1. Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET is performing a great work among the deaf mutes, and is worthy of all encouragement.

FALL FROM A HORSE—FATAL RESULT.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman named CHARLES BOVIS, while riding up Lexington-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, was thrown from his horse and killed. He was a member of a military company, and at the time was on his way to the inspection at Hamilton-square.

Temperance Lecture by John B. Gough.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the great Apostle of Temperance, delivered the first of his series of lectures at the Cooper Institute last evening. Rev. Dr. TYNG presided in the Chair, and Mr. AMASA J. MCCOY, in a somewhat lengthy speech, introduced the lecturer to the audience. The building was well filled, as might have been foretold from the announcement that Mr. GOUGH was to speak, for, whatever may be his merits as an orator, it is certain that he touches the popular heart, and invariably gathers crowds around his platform-pulpit. Mr. GOUGH spoke last evening quite in his usual vein—sandwiching anecdotes between slices of intense dramatic action, and seasoning the whole with his remarkably pungent delivery. As usual, his audience punctuated his remarks with alternate tears and laughter, marking the close of each sentence with a full period of applause. Again, Mr. GOUGH made the rum-bottle a moral kaleidoscope, and, turning it around with deft dexterity, exhibited a series of very startling pictures to the intemperate. It is impossible to give a fair report of Mr. GOUGH's speeches, as his platform-pulpit cannot be introduced into newspaper columns, with the lecturer pacing it length-wise and cross-wise and tying his body into a series of illustrative knots. And it is in dramatic action and delivery that Mr. GOUGH's claims to oratorical power chiefly rest. To be heard without being seen would be fatal to his reputation. He last evening opened his lecture by pointing to himself as an advocate and trophy of temperance, and avowing his intention to speak on this subject to the end, as he should expect the stones to rise and cry out against him if he remained silent. He intends to collect audiences of outcasts and ring the words of truth into their ears, pausing on the work of reformation while strength for his prosecution is spared him. He did not think that a profession of Christianity was sufficient to preserve a man from the dangers of intemperance, since it is just as easy to poison a Christian as a heathen, and of the two the Christian takes more kindly to alcoholic drinks than his pagan neighbors. He closed by saying that if the presiding genius of Pandemonium would summon his most faithful ministers of misery to the human race, selecting the one most potent as special ambassador for the infliction of some direct woe, the claims of the foul fiend Alcohol would be recognized as preeminent, and he would be sent forth with hell's benison on his errand of death and destruction. If the audience sat in rapt attention during the lecture, it is fair to say that; at its intensely dramatic peroration half of the number gathered themselves in their seats, and fixed their eyes as fascinatedly upon the lecturer as though he were; indeed, the frightful spirit he so vividly portrayed. And when the improvised horror was ended, a very perceptible sigh of relief ran through the crowded room. It is not easy to say how far Mr. GOUGH's spell may go for the suppression of the great evil, but it is certainly powerful while it lasts.

Military.

INSPECTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, with 300 men on the field, was inspected and reviewed at Hamilton-square, yesterday. The usual order of things was reversed, and the inspection took place first. At 2 P. M. the line was formed, and the Regiment performed the prescribed evolutions in an hour and forty minutes. The drill, as Light Infantry, was exceedingly good, and the officers charged with the inspection commended it very highly. The exercises at Hamilton-square were completed at an early hour, and then the men were conveyed in Third-avenue cars to Twenty-third-street. Here the Regiment formed again, and marched through Fifth-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Broadway to Broome-street, where it was dismissed. DODWORTH's band accompanied the command.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The inspection of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place, to-day, at Madison square. Col. VOSBURGH has issued a general order directing that the line be formed there at 2½ P. M. The band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on the ground at twenty minutes past 2 P. M.

Police Reports.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

On Tuesday evening, Catharine Smith and Mary Wilson, both young women, while examining a stock of furs at the store of E. Posener, No. 449 Canal-street, were detected by one of the clerks in secreting a cape and victorine, valued at $75. They were handed over to the Police, and yesterday Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them to answer.... Mrs. McAuliffe, residing at the tenement-house, No. 418 Second-avenue, recently lost $100 in money, and clothing valued at $200, all of which was taken from her bureau drawer. Frederika Weber, a German woman, occupying the contiguous apartments, was arrested under the supposition that she had stolen the money, and she was sent to prison pending trial on the charge.... A dashing young Southerner, who avers his name to be Peter Smith, had $300 in his trowsers pocket, and made a call upon a frail lady known as Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson. She charged him $164 for the entertainment furnished, and paid herself. Peter thinking the price exorbitant, applied to the police for a return of the money, and Mrs. Robinson was arrested. Justice QUACKENBUSH held her for trial on a charge of larceny.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.

The investigation of the charges against Messrs. D'Orguerre, Pedrajas, Downes and Mills, of having conspired together to defraud several of the Marine Insurance Companies in the stranding of the bark *E. A. Kinsman* on the Bahama Keys, was resumed yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY. The proceedings were mainly confined to the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution, whose testimony in regard to the shipment of barrels of yellow clay as guano, was not shaken. Further examination of the case has at all been postponed until Friday next.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

On Tuesday night, the dwelling of Ellen Burke, No. 13 Baxter-street, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of clothing valued at $30. A man named Michael McGowan observed one Thomas Burdett, a youth of disreputable antecedents, scaling the rear fence of the premises with the clothing in his possession, and Officer Golden having been informed, the supposed burglar was subsequently taken into custody. Justice WELSH committed the prisoner for examination on the charge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—INTEREST ON WATER BONDS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, was held last evening. The first subject of interest which came up for consideration, was a report of the Committee on General and Local Taxes on communications from the Boards of Water and Sewer Commissioners. The Water Commissioners say they have ascertained that the net income of the Water Works, after paying the annual expenses, will be insufficient by the sum of $60,000 to pay interest for the coming year on the bonds issued for the construction of the Water Works, and therefore ask that the deficiency be inserted in the tax list. The Sewers Commissioners ask $25,000 for anticipated repairs on sewers—making a total of $85,000. The Committee report against raising the money asked for because the requisitions are founded upon "anticipated expenses" in the repairs of sewers, and "anticipated" deficiency in the receipts in the Water Commissioners' Department of Water Taxes to pay interest, and not upon any expense or deficiency of receipts actually occurred, and should any deficiency exist, the act has a provision for raising the money. A motion to amend the report by directing the amount to be inserted in the taxes, was lost by a vote of 5 Ayes to 16 Noes. The report was adopted by a vote of 18 to 3. It was stated during the discussion of this matter that the receipts of the Water department up to the present time amounted to about $400,000, and that 140 miles of pipe had been laid. Supervisor CROOK, of the Committee to inquire as to what disposition the Excise Commissioners had made of the money received by them during the last year, reported that the money—about $13,000—was in the Central Bank to the credit of the Commissioners. That Commissioner MURPHY was ready to sign a check at any time for the amount, but one of his associates entertained an opinion that the Supervisors had nothing to do with the money, and would not sign the check until the spirit moved him. A resolution was adopted directing the County Treasurer to obtain the money. F. S. STALLKNECHT complained to the Board that he had been compelled to pay a fee of $6 for the privilege of bailing a boy who was locked up in jail awaiting trial. The matter was referred to the Law Committee to investigate. The question as to selecting a site for the proposed County Court-house was laid over till Nov. 7, to which time the Board adjourned.

TWO PUBLIC CHARACTERS DISPOSED OF.—THOS. MCCARTY and HENRY FULTON, each recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Sing Sing State Prison, for burglary, by Judge GARRISON, in the Court of Sessions, are old and well-known experts in their profession. They are convicted of robbing the house of S. E. MEEKER, Esq., in Bushwick. After sentence, these felons confessed to having robbed, recently, the house of Mr. JOHNSON, in Flatbush, and also that they were the parties who entered the house of Dr. GARRISON in the Ninth Ward, a few months ago, and shot and dangerously wounded the coachman who attempted to stop them when escaping from the house. FULTON has already served a term of six years in Sing Sing Prison for burglary, and has been out about one year. MCCARTY was, a few years ago, sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment in New-Jersey, for burglary, but pardoned last year through the intervention of a woman who claimed to be his wife.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Police Precinct, yesterday arrested PATRICK MARKEY, who it is alleged entered the house of PETER HINES, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Graham-street, on Tuesday night last. The accused was identified by Mr. HINES and committed to answer.

TEMPERANCE.—JOHN B. GOUGH delivers his second lecture in Brooklon, at Plymouth Church, this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MILITARY.—The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, N. Y. S. M., paraded on Washington Park yesterday to undergo the annual inspection. The Regiment made a creditable appearance.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new St. Ann's Church will be laid on Sunday next, at the corner of Gold and Front streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Murder of Major Kopper.

TRIAL OF M'DERMOTT AND DOWDAL.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SECOND DAY.

The trial of PATRICK DOWDAL and CHARLES MCDERMOTT for the murder of Major KOPPER, Superintendent of the Weehawken Ferry in May last, was continued yesterday—Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINK and POPE presiding.

THOMAS HAVENS, whose direct evidence was given on Monday evening, was cross-examined to considerable length, but the facts elicited did no. vary much from the direct examination.

William Purdy testified—I reside in Clinton-street, New-York, and am employed on the Weehawken Ferry as a deck-hand; we were laying the *Weehawken* up when Mr. Peel came down and called us ashore, saying, "They were stabbing all hands." I saw Dowdal standing outside the gate, and heard Mr. Kopper say he was stabbed; Mr. Kopper was inside the gate, perhaps 15 or 20 feet from Dowdal; I saw Mr. Kopper take a club out of some man's hands, when he went out-side and struck Dowdal over the head, breaking the club; Dowdal started and run, and I ran after him, but Parlin, the officer, caught him first, and we took him down to where Mr. Kopper was; Mr. Parlin asked Mr. Kopper if that (Dowdal) was the man; Mr. Kopper said "Yes," Dowdal sat down on a stool outside of the gate and asked for some water; the officer and myself afterwards took him to the jail.

Cross-examined—I could not say positively that I saw Mr. Havens come towards our boat; I had just made the line last when Mr. Peel came and called us, saying, "They were stabbing all hands;" I went inside the ferry-gate, and had a stick in my hand.

Noah W. Reill testified: I was ferry-master at the time of this occurrence, and was on duty on the Jersey side that day, and was in the box at the time the trouble took place; Mr. Kopper was in the box helping me count the money, when some one called his attention to a disturbance, and he ran out; there was quite a scuffle, and some one was shoved out of the gateway; about that time Mr. Peel came in and said he was stabbed; I did not have much opportunity to see what was going on outside; some little while after that Mr. Kopper came in and said, "I am stabbed, too;" I heard some one striking outside, but could not see it; some person was brought down to the gate by Mr. Peel, who warned to be the person that stabbed Mr. Kopper; I think that Dowdal was the man they brought down; he sat down on a stool and asked for water; while Mr. Kopper was in the box he looked out and said, "That man (Dowdal) is the man that stabbed me;" the yellow-colored handled knife was found shut up by the side of the ferry-box; the man that Mr. Kopper shoved out had his shirt considerably torn; think it was McDermoot.

Cross-examined—A party of four men, two of them, I think, the defendants, passed through the gate together; I cannot say how many minutes afterwards it was that the disturbance commenced; I heard the blow given by Kopper; I did not see the knife picked up; when I heard the blow, it was before Mr. Kopper was stabbed.

Wm. Sabin testified—I live at Weehawken, and was present on that Sunday afternoon; the first I saw was Mr. Kopper endeavoring to put some men outside the gate; he got two of them out; I should think they stood some ten or twelve feet outside, when they said, "Let's go in anyhow," or something to that effect; I saw them put their hands in their pockets, and the two made a rush for the gate; Mr. Dikeman was standing by me, and caught one of them, I think Dowdal, and gave him a whirl, sending him towards the dock; Mr. Dikeman ran inside; the other man went in, and Mr. Kopper put him out again when he got over the fence his partner, Dowdal, called out and asked, "Are you going to leave me?", that was the last I saw of the one that went over the gate; the other one stood some feet outside of the gate when Mr. Kopper ran out and struck him; the blow staggered him somewhat, when he wheeled and fled; they overtook and brought him back; Mr. Kopper, after striking him, came back into the ferry-box with his hand on his side; the word went then that he was stabbed; I went up stairs and assisted to dress his wounds; there was a wound on his right side and one on his left; I did not see any knives; when Mr. Dikeman caught hold of Dowdal I saw him swing his hand back and forth; Dikeman got clear of him, and said to me, "They want to stab me."

Gershom Seixas, a son-in-law of Mr. Kopper, testified as to his death on the 24th of May, and the locality of the wounds.

District-Attorney Scudder stated that every effort had been made to procure the attendance of the physicians from New-York who made the *post-mortem* examination, but so far they had not made their appearance.

Mr. Peel recalled—I stood on the end of the bridge and called to the men on the *Weehawken* to come; at the first commencement of the disturbance I delivered McDermott up to Mr. Kopper, and he slung him towards the gate.

Cross-examined—I did not see any knife in the hands of any persons on the bridge; I cannot say who was put out of the gate first.

Jeremiah Ogden testified—At the time of Mr. Kopper's injuries I was in the employ of the Ferry Company as pilot of the *Weehawken*; we were laying up the boat, when all hands were called ashore by Mr. Havens; I went down, and they told me Mr. Kopper was stabbed; he was in the ferry-box, and as he came out I saw that his coat was cut; he saw the young man off aways, and took a club and went out and struck him, when he fell; the young man ran and Mr. Parlen brought him back; while Dowdal was sitting on a stool I asked Mr. Kopper if that was the man, and he said it was; he was positive; I saw the cut in the coat before Mr. Kopper started with the club; I think Dowdal was the man that was struck; I do not know that I saw McDermott that night.

Dr. Luther Voss was called, and described the wounds—One on the right side and the other on the left; a knife like one of those shown would have made the wounds, which were sufficient to cause death; the internal organs were perfectly healthy; the wound just below the right shoulder was inclined towards the spine and upwards, entering between the lung and ribs; the wound on the left side was horizontal towards the right and entered the abdominal cavity, probably two and a half or more inches; I consider that the wound on the right side caused death.

The Court now took a recess until 2¼ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Henry Pharlin testified: I was a Deputy-Sheriff, in the employ of the Weehawken Ferry Company at the time of this occurrence; at the time Mr. Kopper was cut I was not there; he had sent me over on a boat previous to this, to keep a disorderly crowd down; when I came back again, I saw Mr. Kopper standing near the entrance, on the inside; as I came up he said, "I am glad you are come;" I asked what was the matter, and he replied, "I'm cut half in two;" he said, "Come with me;" I followed, and he went outside the gate some ten feet, where Dowdal was standing; Mr. Kopper struck him with this club (showing it); he did not speak to Dowdal, but said to me, "That's the man;" Dowdal did not stab him at that time, but previously; Dowdal staggered on his hands and knees, and then run 75 or 80 yards, when I arrested and brought him back to the ticket-office; I asked Mr. Kopper if that was the man that stabbed him, and he said it was; Dowdal sat down, and we washed the wound on his head; I did not see anything of McDermoit; the white-handled knife was found where I caught Dowdal.

Cross-examined—Think I came over in the *Hackensack*; there were two boats running that day, the *Weehawken* and *Hackensack*; when I came up there was no crowd outside, only Dowdal and two boys; I did not see Havens as I came up to the ferry-box; the club which is present belonged to me.

Wm. Armstrong, a New-York officer, testified to having arrested McDermott on the arrival of the ferry-boat on the New-York side; he delivered the prisoner to a New-Jersey officer at the ferry; McDermott went with him voluntarily.

The evidence for the State here rested.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Thomas Kelly testified—I have resided in New-York about 35 years; I am uncle to McDermott, and have known him since he was about five years old, since which time he has resided in New-York; I have never heard anything against him before; McDermott is a butcher in the employ of John Farrell.

John Garney testified—I reside in NewYork, and have been acquainted with Dowdal the past eleven years, during which he has worked for me as a bell-hanger.

Q.—What is his character for peace and quietness? A.—There never was a better man; I thought so much of him that a week previous to this affair I proposed to take him in partnership.

John Donoho testified—I reside in New-York, and have known Dowdal seven or eight years; as far as I know his character is good.

Samuel Robbins testified—I was turnkey at the Jail when McDermott was brought there. His face was bloody and his shirt was torn; McDermott gave the name of George McDonnell.

Dr. Josiah Hornblower tesified that he was called to attend Dowdal at the Jail, and found a cut about 1¾ inches on the left side of the forchead, which descended to the scull; a blow of that kind ought, he thought, to knock a man senseless.

John Farrell testified—I reside in Twenty-sixth-street, New-York, and am a butcher; McDermott has been in my employ during the past three years; I have always found him a very quiet man; I do not know that I ever saw either of these knives.

The defence here rested.

Mr. WAKEMAN then arose to sum up for the defence. He desired to know of the District-Attorney whether he should press a conviction for murder in the first or second degree.

Mr. SCUDDER replied that he should press a conviction for murder in the first degree.

Mr. WAKEMAN occupied about three-fourths of an hour in reviewing the evidence. He claimed that from the evidence the defendants could not be convicted of murder in the first degree, as it could not have been premeditated. Neither was there any evidence that Mr. KOPPER was stabbed by DOWDAL. If the stabbing was done by DOWDAL, then there were mitigating circumstances; the evidence showing that DOWDAL had been struck on the back of the head and then thrust out to the ferry-gate before he came in contact with Mr. KOPPER, who put the men out of the gate.

Mr. C. H. WINFIELD followed in an appeal on behalf of the prisoners.

District-Attorney SCUDDER then summed up the case for the State, first referring to the law in reference to murder. He then traced the evidence from the commencement of the difficulty between MCDERMOTT and the German on the bridge. His theory was, that as PEEL was pushing MCDERMOTT up the bridge by the shoulders, DOWDAL followed and stabbed PEEL; MCDERMOTT was handed over to Mr. KOPPER, who slung him outside of the gate, and then put DOWDAL out; that DOWDAL stabbed Mr. KOPPER while the latter was the slinging MCDERMOTT out of the gate: KOPPER, in the excitement of the moment, was not aware that he had been stabbed until informed by HAVEN; KOPPER then took a club, and calling on Officer PARLIN, went out and struck DOWDAL over the head. Mr. SCUDDER closed about 8 P. M., and the Court adjourned to this morning, when Judge OGDEN will deliver the charge, and the case will go to the Jury. Mr. G. A. SEIXAS, of the firm of VAN BUREN & SEIXAS, of New-York, assisted the District-Attorney throughout the trial.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the First Assembly District (Republican) Convention, comprising Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, met at Harmonia Hall on Monday night, and nominated Ex-Mayor FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER for Assembly.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BURN AND STRANGLE A WIFE.—The jury, in the case of EDWIN ROGERS, the young man tried on a charge of attempting to burn and strangle his wife, brought in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County have found over 70 bills of indictment the present term, a larger number than for many years before. A large number of these cases are for stabbing and felonious assaults.

POLICE TARGET EXCURSION.—The Police of Jersey City, under the command of Chief of Police MARINES, proceeded yesterday to the Bay House to contend for a fine lot of prizes. They were dressed in uniform, and made a remarkably fine appearance.

Base Ball.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB VS. CLIFTON BASE BALL CLUB OF STATEN ISLAND.

Nine gentlemen from each of the above clubs played a base ball match during the Summer at Clifton, Staten Island, which was easily won by the St. George's Nine, who were most hospitably entertained by the Clifton gentlemen. The Clifton Club is the name given to an organization of gentlemen who reside during the Summer months on their property at this delightful resort, and who combine healthful exercise with amusement, some members of the former New-Brighton Cricket Club belonging to them. The return match was played on the St. George's cricket-ground yesterday, when the St. George's Nine were defeated by 24 to 7, but almost outside the Staten Islanders in the hospitalities attending the first match. A sumptuous entertainment was provided for them in a spacious Club-house of St. George, which was garnished by the most general good feeling on all sides, Mr. Bixby acted as Umpire on the occasion,

The Rescue of the Connaught's Passengers.

CAPT. JOHN WILSON, OF THE MINNIE SCHIFFER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York:

DEAR SIRS—As one of the nearly six hundred persons saved from the unfortunate *Connaught*, allow me to address you a few words in behalf of our brave rescuer, Capt. JOHN WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, to whom, under God, we owe our lives.

Sustained, as I believe, by the Almighty, I was enabled to note with calmness the agonizing scenes which occurred on the quarter-deck of the steamship *Connaught* on Sunday last, the 7th inst., and commence at that point when it was evident to all that now we were, humanly speaking, without hope. Two vessels were seen in the distance, and hope revived. It was soon clear, however, that one of these was passing in the distance, and could not, I think, possibly see us—our low fore and aft rig aiding this result. The second vessel was soon made out to be a brig, and from her course likely to make us out, as we were slowly reaching ahead under our fore-and-afters, with a Quartermaster at the wheel.

At this time I went forward to the bridge, and was convinced that there was little hope of our being seen, large as our Union down half-mast ensign was. Soon, however, the cry arose, "She sees us!" and in a short time we could see with the naked eye that the brig had put up her helm and was rushing with bursting canvas, dead before the gale, right for us. In less than half an hour she had passed our weather quarter, near our little fleet of boats, and rounding to to windward, picked up a gig containing one lady and a few others. Still

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2883 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Republican Demonstration at Rochester.

Speeches by Messrs. Wade, Carter and Ford of Ohio, Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Schofield of New-York.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE ON YANCEY.

Relations of the Parties in the Present Political Canvass.

Speech of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., at Auburn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Republican mass meeting here to-day has been one of the most splendid and successful political demonstrations of the canvass. The weather has been unpropitious for two days past, but cleared up about noon to-day. Immense delegations from the neighboring towns and counties came pouring in at an early hour.

The procession was the largest and most imposing that has been seen here since 1840. The speaking commenced at 3 P. M., at Jones' Square. Messrs. WADE and CARTER, of Ohio, DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and SCHOLFIELD, of New-York, addressed the multitudes from three stands. Mr. WADE made a powerful and effective speech. He demonstrated the Compromise measures of 1850 to be a concession from the North, while the South yielded no right, and said they were acquiesced in by all parties as a settlement, though not generally approved. The Fugitive Slave law was unnecessarily harsh and contrary to Northern sentiment and humanity. He had told the Senator who drafted it, to his face in the Senate, that he had drawn the act so as to humiliate the North, and not for the better inforcement of that provision of the Constitution; that no Southern gentleman would do the dirty work of catching runaway negroes, but the North had lived up to this law a great deal better than the South had the law against the Slave-trade; that the continued concessions wrung from the fears of the North had encouraged the extreme demands and insolence of Southern ultraists. The Democratic Party, under the leadership of DOUGLAS, were responsible for all this sectional strife. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of treason to the Union which merited the severest punishment. DOUGLAS was now politically dead. His so-called great principle of "Popular Sovereignty" was a cheat and a humbug. The success of the Republican Party was a moral certainty. It would give the country quiet and strengthen the Union, and restore honesty to the Government. He spoke over two hours with great power, and with that force and directness which are eminently his characteristics.

Senator DOOLITTLE reviewed the doctrine advanced by YANCEY in his speech last evening—that the Declaration of Independence included only the white citizens who formed it and their posterity. He showed it to be false, from JEFFERSON'S original draft of the instrument in which he designated negroes as men, a *fac simile* of which the speaker caused to be passed around the crowd. He also alluded to the well-known sentiments of its framers and of their colaborers in the Revolution as totally adverse to the opinions of the modern Democracy, and as coincident with those of the Republicans. He also combatted the position assumed boldly and at considerable length by YANCEY, that Slavery was a blessing, socially, politically and economically. He further reviewed the doctrines of DOUGLAS, and showed the inconsistency of his present and past professions. Republican principles received an able and eloquent exposition at his hands.

All the speeches were received with marked attention and enthusiasm. The Wide-Awakes, to the number of over two thousand, paraded the streets this evening, with torches, transparencies, and fireworks. Several public buildings were handsomely illuminated. The route of the procession throughout was thronged with spectators. The whole city, apparently, turned out to witness the splendid scene, and greeted it with vociferous cheers. The city is fairly ablaze with this hitherto unequaled display, and the excitement is intense.

GOV. FORD, of Ohio, was called out, and is now addressing an immense assemblage in front of the Eagle Hotel. Fusion has received some well merited blows from him, which received a hearty recognition from his auditory.

Everything has passed off in good order, and with no serious accidents to mar the enjoyment of the day. The management of both processions by the Marshals was admirable. MONROE.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.

We have already given a telegraphic abstract of the speech of MR. EVARTS, delivered at Auburn, on the occasion of the great Republican mass meeting in that city on Tuesday afternoon. We now give it in full, as furnished by our special reporter. MR. EVARTS, on being introduced to the audience, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is not with any expectation of saying or doing anything in the canvass for the party to which we are all attached and for the principles, the triumph of which we deem essential to the safety and true honor of our country, more than any other citizen who might be favored with your call to address you, that I now arise, and in the presence of this great multitude of sober and intelligent electors of the State of New-York, to say as briefly as may be what seems to be pertinent and important in the very stage of the canvass which we have now reached.

By the form of the Constitution one simple duty is now devolved upon the citizens of this country—that duty is the election of a President and Vice-President. That is the extent and limit of our duty; and yet a large part of our citizens seem to be engaged in anything but that. They seem to suppose that the question which was before the Convention of 1787, and which resulted in the formation of the Constitution under which we now live, is ever open to this people, and that is "What Government they shall have, and whether they shall obey it?" Gentlemen, that question was settled for us, and it will remain settled long after we have all passed from this stage.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Now, in preparation for the actual and practical duties imposed by the Constitution, I need not say to you, that if the Constitution is to be, maintained and upheld, it is to be by the performance faithfully and intelligently of the duties that are assigned to us under it, and their performance at the time and in the manner that the Constitution itself proposes; and I say that in the preparation for the performance of that duty, various political parties have proposed for the suffrages of the citizens different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. One Convention was held by the party to which you, for the most part, I take it, and I belong. The Republican Party of the United States of America, in a Convention in which twenty-four States of the Union were represented, some partially, perhaps, but still with twenty-four States, the Republican sentiment was fairly and honestly represented. They put in nomination for the suffrages of the people of the United States, dwelling wherever they may—in Maine, in Louisiana, in Georgia, in Michigan, in Oregon, or in California—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. [Applause.] They are before the whole people, and there is nothing in the organization of the party, nothing in the principles that we propose, nothing in the character or purpose, the political conduct or history of our candidates, that should not as readily, as properly, as fairly invite a suffrage from the banks of the Arkansas, from the banks of the Columbia, as from the banks of the Penobscot or the North River. [Applause.]

Another political party representing in Convention twenty-five States, many of them fragmentary, many of them with disputed, and some of them, it seems to me, with sham representatives, but yet counting 25 States in some form or other, has also put forth candidates before the people. These are Judge DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia. They, too, are thrown before the people, whose suffrages are asked in their support.

Another Convention, representing in a somewhat irregular form, but yet containing representatives of 20 different States of the Union, has placed in nomination two other citizens of great distinction in the past political history of this country. They are Gov. BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts; and they, with what antecedents, what principles they possess, with what they have done, whatever they have promised, are before the whole people for its choice.

Another Convention, representing in some way or another by sham, substitute, fragmentary, or nominal delegation in respect of some, yet representing 19 States of the Union, have put in nomination Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and Gen. LANE, of Oregon, who are also before the people for their suffrages. And now the single question is, "Out of these candidates whom will ye choose to govern, under the Constitution, the people of all of the States for the next four years?"

Now it strikes us, at first, as something quite different from the ordinary posture of a canvass for the Presidency, that there are so many tickets in the field, and as quite singular in the history of all parties that in not one of these Conventions was there a representation of the whole 33 States of the Union. In our own Convention, as I have stated, there were 24; in the Douglas Convention, made up as it was, there were but 25; in the Bell and Everett Convention there were but 20; and in the Breckinridge and Lane Convention there were but 19. This, gentleman, teaches us upon distinct lines of fact, that are not to be disputed, that the sentiments of these people are divided in no inconsiderable degree upon subjects that are or were supposed to be connected with or involved in this canvass; for the failure of regular antagonism between candidates, and of a fair and full collection of all the States of the Union, is an indubitable fact.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS INTEND DOING.

Now, gentlemen, there is one party which proposes to fulfill its constitutional duty and to confine itself to its constitutional duty—to proceed without disorder and without confusion, without disturbance of the public peace or threats of the public safety to the election of the candidates that have been proposed for their suffrage. That party, I need not say to you, is the Republican Party; but I must say to you that so far as I can discover, all the other parties in this canvass are determined that they will not perform that constitutional duty in reference to their candidates, and are determined that we shall not perform it for ours. I state to you as the distinctive feature of this Presidential canvass, that, whereas, the duty is that a President shall be elected, and whereas, we propose to perform that duty, all the politics, all the zeal, all the oratory, all the enthusiasm, all the promises, all the threats, all the hopes are that we should be prevented from choosing our candidates; and that so far as can see, none of them propose to or expect to chose their own. Now, it is a little hard, Gentlemen, that a party which quietly, soberly and faithfully sets about doing that which, unperformed, strikes at the very foundations of a Constitutional Government—to perform that duty which, failing to be performed, leaves our Government until the defect be supplied, without a chief magistrate upon whom depends the entire executive course of the Government—that a party such as ours, and so situated, I say it strikes me as hard that it should be stigmatized in all quarters as an enemy of the Constitution and the Union. It seems very odd to me that all these other parties that propose to defeat the whole canvass and prevent the people from coming to a choice, should, on their various platforms on various pretences, claim for themselves the conduct and character of faithful servants of the Constitution and protectors of the Union against us, the Republicans.

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Now, gentlemen, mark how the matter stands. Upon what do they justify themselves in this course? That we are dangerous to the Government, and that our success threatens the Union and the Constitution! What should be the way in which our opponents should act when a candidate is put in nomination whose success threatens the dangers which they allege? What is the way to defeat him? Manifestly by putting in nomination against him a candidate whose character and whose principles will maintain the Union and uphold the Constitution. [Applause.] This is their duty. That is the theory of our Government—that is the plan for upholding it. Now, can they make the sensible portion of the United States believe that they dread the success of the Republican Party upon public grounds, and because of fear for the safety of the country, and they have not the patriotism, self-denial and largeness of views, to sacrifice personal interests and party success sufficiently to agree upon a man who can defeat the candidates of the Republican Party? Why, if they could show us that by defeating our candidate before the people, they could at the next stage of a Constitutional election in the House of Representatives be able then to agree upon a candidate, and thus avert these dangers to the Constitution and the Union, we might put more faith and have more patience with these, their views. But when they get to the House of Representatives, what they propose there is *not* to elect a President of the United States, which is the constitutional duty there to be performed, but to prevent the Republicans, who there are the largest power in the suffrage of the States, from electing their candidate; and thus the Constitution is to be again defeated, a duty avoided; and the truth is, gentlemen, that they propose to carry on this entire controversy for these great offices against the Constitution, against the Union, and so far as their action goes, their success will be in the fact that for the first time in the history of the country no President of the United States will have been elected anywhere. [Applause.]

Now, this is literally true. The whole scheme and plan is absolutely to defeat both plans of the Constitution for the election of a President, and then in the Senate where no President ever can be, or ever was intended to be, or ever by the Constitution was proposed to be elected, they shall elect a Vice-President, turn him into a President by operation of the law. [Applause.] Gentlemen, which of these opposing forces (for there are three parties on one side and one on the other) understands the Constitution and their duty, and which of them proposes to fulfill it?

THE GREAT ISSUES INVOLVED.

Now, in every canvass for the Presidency while the suffrage remains free, and no power overawes the exercise of it on the part of the citizen, there must be involved to secure the attention of our vast population, and to attract their confidence and their votes to the one side or the other, some great sentiment, or some great interest that shall be disseminated, spread and enforced upon the popular mind to divide the country, and so by the major voices to carry into power one or the other of the parties espousing one or the other of these sentiments. This sentiment to be available for the purposes of a Presidential canvass, must be something that is vital to the Constitutional Government under which we live, and as extensive as the people whose suffrages are to determine the question. No local matters have a proper place in the Presidential canvass—no State interests force themselves upon the attention of the people so as to disturb or be of any use in the canvass for the Presidency. We inherit the idea from our British ancestry, that with every general election for Parliament—whatever the purposes of the party may be, they must go to the country upon some vital interest of the British Constitution.

Now, these are two great sentiments to which the hearts of the people always have responded—to which they will respond in this canvass—to which, I trust, they will always respond while we are a nation, and neither our prophetic nor our imaginative vision carries us beyond that time. They are the two great sentiments of liberty, to which we owe our birth as a nation, which shines in every line of the Declaration of Independence, the great statute of our national existence. The love of liberty pervades the people, and, touched by that chord, it throws on the one side or the other of it the opposing parties, and who rallies in the loudest and clearest tones for liberty will be likely to carry the day. But there is another sentiment which, as well as this one I have named, forms the spirit of the people; there is another sentiment which is called home in this pressure upon the consciences, the feelings and the intelligence of the people, and that is what relates to the actual body politic, the national life, the Constitution of our liberties in the form and frame of the American Union. That is a sentiment which never can be, and never shall be dispensed in any canvass with which you or I, or any Republican, has aught to do. For, if liberty be the inspiring spirit of our national life, the Union is the bodily frame of that life itself, and without it we have no country. It matters but little to us which or our free, happy, powerful and prosperous national life, suffers its death-blow from a wound inflicted upon liberty, or from a wound inflicted upon the national frame of the Government. Poland, dismembered, equally with France, imperialized, has lost its national life. While we contend for the one sentiment with greater ardor, as it seems exposed, let us never doubt.—let us never fail to admit, that with a nation which comes to its end when its frame is destroyed, whether the soul of liberty be separated from the body of its Constitution, or the body of its Constitution be dissevered and dismembered, so that liberty can no longer inspire and move it, national death and destruction are equally the result. Accordingly we shall find, gentlemen, that in these great agitations of an intelligent and free people, which form the working forces of a Presidential canvass, one or the other of these great sentiments is sought to be availed of for party success; I do not say dishonestly,—sometimes honestly, sometimes otherwise, for sometimes there is an enormous gap in the process of reasoning which suggests that certain principles will be promoted by the election of a certain candidate. When you see in a little petty town election, over a petty poll booth, that widespread premise and this mean conclusion; that "all the friends of the Union and the Constitution will vote for John Smith for Constable," you sometimes conclude that there is, possibly, a gap which may excuse a friend of the Constitution and the Union from voting for Smith. [Laughter.] But, nevertheless, some connection is to be preserved, and you must judge, and the people do judge, whether in the watchword and promises of a party, there is a fair and reasonable association with the success of the candidates. Look at the various parties that are before the people. I will state with candor, and certainly with no intention to impute wrong sentiments, my views of the various parties, and I do say that we find arrayed in those mottoes and watchwords, sentiments which define and fairly represent the objects and purposes, the moving and controlling feelings that actuate the parties now before the people.

THE TRUE ABOLITION PARTY.

There is a small party which I have not yet named, and which has its candidates before the people—a party which seems wholly devoted to the inspiration of the single idea of liberty, and which seems to me to have failed in a true-courageous comprehension of the duty of American citizens in this behalf. I am sure I don't know precisely by what name this party is called now; sometimes it has been called the "Liberty Party;" by its opponents it has generally been called the "Abolition Party," and sometimes the "pure Anti-Slavery Party." GERRIT SMITH, I believe, is its candidate for the Presidency. Now I am inclined to think that, so absorbing, so controlling, has this party regarded the sentiment of Liberty as running through even the abject class of our population, in certain States of our Union, they really do give it predominance and preëminence over the sentiment of Union; and that, if they could have their own way, and had to choose whether they would carry on to its final triumphant success, this principle of Liberty at the sacrifice of the Union itself, they would be obliged fairly to say that Liberty or Disunion was the feeling and hope of their hearts. I don't criticise the sentiment. It is an honest, manly and brave sentiment, and whenever honest, manly and brave sentiments are avowed and enforced before this people by the fair arts of public influence, I have not a word to say against them, nor a frown to give to their supporters. I think, however, that the members of this party fail of their full duty. They do not, perhaps, love liberty too much, but they do not appreciate the fact that the Union is at the bottom of liberty, all that we have or may have, and that that liberty which cannot be promoted in the Union cannot be promoted out of it. [Applause.]

THE SOUTHERN DISUNION PARTY.

There is another party which, I am bound to say, has given so unfortunate, and, as it seems to me, so monstrous a perversion to the sentiment of liberty, that it is willing to adopt, and really does feel the sentiments expressed by the motto or watchword "Slavery or Disunion." This party has for its candidates BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Now, gentlemen, here is a party that discards and tramples on these two sacred sentiments alike. So absorbed is it in the special interests of property—or let them call it what they choose, I have selected their own nomenclature, —that they will advance it before and beyond either of the sentiments, "Liberty" or "The Union of the States." And they give us the proposition, I think, by their orators, by their political courses, by their platforms, and by their conduct generally, to understand that they now give in their adhesion to the interests of Slavery so far, so vehemently, and so exclusively, that if their plans, their hopes and their sentiments be not adopted by the American people, and confirmed by the suffrages of the voters of the country, thus failing of Slavery's prosperity and advancement, they will take disunion and its consequences.

THE DOUGLAS PARTY.

Now, there is the Douglas Party at the South and the North, which gives such a predominance to the sentiment of Union, and yet adhering to this great interest of Slavery which is in our politics. It may be said that they shape their formula in this wise: Slavery and Union; that is to say, not that they prefer Slavery, but that the Union is a sentiment so strong, and Slavery an interest so strong, that they have not the courage, the faith, the reliance upon free principles sufficient to lead them to adopt more devotion even to the Union, and that Union and Slavery be voted up or down—to live and thrive, or dwindle and decay—as may be, is their contrivance for the safety and honor of the country.

THE BELL AND EVERETT PARTY.

There is a party which is represented by the respectable candidates—Messrs. BELL and EVERETT—which, at least in the Free States, does not seem to put itself upon the same footing in these regards as the Douglas Party; though, so far as I can discover, the same political organization in the Slave States seems to have about the same sentiment of Slavery and Union, without Slavery or Disunion, and yet not coming to any higher standard than Slavery and Union. This party in the Free States, represented by Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, so far as I can see, is so absorbed and so subjugated to this sentiment of Union—a wise and patriotic sentiment certainly, when not pushed to extravagance—that it is willing to put itself upon a footing of political servility to the institution of Slavery. Will it adopt, will it vindicate, will it espouse, as its choice and preference, for the sake of Union and what it deems peace, harmony and quiet, political servility, and surrender those free and spontaneous sentiments which all free men feel on this subject? But "political servility and Union" are what they are willing, in substance and effect, to present for the good of the country, and it is the best which they, at this juncture, can do.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Now, gentlemen, the Republican Party, in my judgment, is ready to take hold with confidence, with firmness, with energy and with faith in the people and in the principles of our fathers, of the two great sentiments, that divide sometimes, but really should always unite the parties of the American people, and to inscribe as the legend of its banners in this controversy, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.] Do we flatter ourselves or disparage our opponents in this distribution and division of these great sentiments that are our common birthright? I know that Republicans are for liberty and for the Union; I know that they ask no greater liberty and no greater power for themselves in the regions of our country where they live than they are willing to accord to their fellow men in every portion of our fair land. [Applause.] I know that it is a prevalent, fervent and predominant sentiment of the Republican heart, that when we get outside of that natural feeling which we give to our birth-place, when we get outside of that allegiance which we owe to that political community known as the State in which we were born and in which we live—outside of that circumscription which nature and political duty draw closely around us, I know that there is not a Republican within sound of my voice that does not rejoice in, and hope for, and plan for, and work for, under these life-giving sentiments of "Liberty and Union," the good of Alabama and Louisiana as much as for the good of Vermont or Michigan. [Applause.]

Our sentiments are not sectional. The life that we draw from them will be communicated to every portion of our land, whenever those portions of our land are ready to imbibe their life-giving influence. And we will disseminate them; we will uphold them; we will maintain the conflict in favor and for the good of all parts of the country.

THE "ONE-IDEA" CHARGE.

It is said, gentlemen, that the Republican Party, if represented rightly by this sentiment of liberty, and this love of Union, is a "one-idea" party. There is but one duty confided to us in this canvass, and that is the election of a President and Vice-President, and that duty performed, we shall have performed our obligation to the Constitution of the United States. But let us see whether we are a "one-idea" party, and whether it is a reproach. If it be founded on an idea, it is an idea large enough, when divided up, to furnish the antagonistic principles of three other parties. [Laughter.] That is something in size and bulk for an idea. Is it then to be objected to that it has not an idea that is in the people's heads and hearts? Gentlemen, who make parties, platforms, and combinations, and who furnish sentiments? One would suppose that they were made to order by some superior power, and were let down upon the people to be adopted under the direction of leading politicians. The people have the ideas and the sentiments, out of which moral forces and politics are directed and controlled. [Applause.] And when a party on one side, or the other, has the ideas and the sentiments that the people have in their heads and hearts, it has enough for that canvass. Some of our respectable friends, who don't like agitation, are constantly asking us, "Why will you divide the people on the question of Slavery? Why don't you divide them upon something that they all agree about?" [Laughter.]

This is all childish nonsense, and he who thinks that he can by whistling raise the wind to carry his craft across the Atlantic, will think that in political matters you can agree to suppress a sentiment or an idea, and get up some other for popular use. So much for that. But the idea is a large one, and it is connected inseparably with these two sentiments of our love of country and our love of liberty, and, therefore, the purposes and principles of the Republican Party do rightly invoke these united sentiments. The idea, gentlemen, is that Slavery, whether it be good or bad, politic or pernicious, is local, and that free labor is the national basis upon which we build up wealth and power. [Loud applause.] Now that is the idea, and it is an idea large enough for any nation to have for a four years' canvass. [Applause.]

SLAVERY LOCAL AND NOT NATIONAL.

Let us see how this question arose—how much of fact, and fact that cannot be disfigured or kept out of view, there is in it, and about which all must agree. The great fact is, gentlemen, that the population of our country includes within its bosom four millions of persons of African descent. There is the fact. No Southern statesman or politician can disguise it: no Northern statesman can influence or pervert it. Here they are. What have we to do about them? I mean "we" as a nation—you and I in our political duties, not in our philanthropy, with our sympathies or our moral and religious influences; but what have we to do with the fact politically, in our duty as citizens under the Federal Constitution? That is the question that divides the country.

In the first place, gentlemen, these blacks are for the most part in the condition of Slavery. They have derived that condition, and it is maintained over them by the force of the laws of the separate States in which they live. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that we should have no confusion of ideas about what liberty and Slavery are. They have nothing magical about them. The difference between them, wide and deep as it may be, exists wholly by positive law. Why are we free? Why do we call ourselves free? What do we mean by freedom, except that we live in communities whose laws leave us free, as God made us, deducting only that small contribution from individual liberty which is necessary for the common right and the common safety? It is in our laws,—in our magistracies who protect those laws,—in the processes of those laws which give to the feeblest the support of the whole community in defence of his rights,—that we are freemen. Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, than whom there never was a clearer thinker in these matters, defines liberty as "security against wrong." That is liberty. Think it over as to what is your condition of liberty. It is security against wrong. You are permitted to work out your sentiments and the purposes of your nature, as an individual, against wrong and oppression. Now, Slavery—Slavery is a word that trips lightly on the tongue, but Slavery is nothing but the local condition in which the slaves are, by power of the Government under which they live and which controls them;—and perhaps as ready and complete a definition of Slavery as has yet been given would be the converse of the definition of Liberty. Slavery, gentlemen, in essence, is practical objectlessness and misery, is helplessness against wrong, [applause,] and that is the legal condition in which it is placed in the communities where it is cherished and maintained as a social institution. I need not say to you that, as a political duty, we have nothing to do with the passing of the laws in the States where Slavery exists—and that ends that subject. Where, then, does the conflict arise which causes this diversity of sentiment and this conflict of political action? Why, when this black population is to overflow the bounds of these separate independent States, by the laws of which its condition is fixed, then it becomes a question for those unto whose territories it flows to say what shall be done with it; and if it overflows into the territories of the United States of America, then you and I and every citizen has a political responsibility and a political duty, because then it is beyond State jurisdiction, and is within the jurisdiction of the United States of America. And as it is a condition that it must have the support of the law to exist in fact, it must be governed and regulated by the laws of the Government having jurisdiction—even the Territories into which it overflows. Thus, you and I, in common with the citizens of Alabama and Missouri, of Massachusetts and Illinois, have our say, our opinions, our votes, our action, and our principles upon the subject. Now, can any one gainsay this? Gentlemen, as I have said, the idea being that Slavery is local, and not national, the moment you remove or attempt to remove this African population out of the States in which they are held in bondage, into your Territories, under your Government, under your laws, whether that population shall be held in Slavery,—kept in the condition of helplessness against wrong, or whether that population comes in the Territory to be lifted into freedom and protected by security against wrong, is precisely the duty and the action that you must meet, whatever the consequences, under your duty to the Constitution and in maintenance of your share of the citizen's protection and defence of the Government.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Now this conflict has been said to be irrepressible, and various authors of this doctrine of the irrepressibility between the interests of slave labor and of free labor have been brought before the notice of the people. Gov. SEWARD was reproached with having in 1858 invented this doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict." Since that time Mr. LINCOLN has been put forward as the candidate of the Republican Party, and so that reproach, if it be a reproach, as our opponents intended it, has been transferred to Mr. LINCOLN, and they say that he, two years earlier than Gov. SEWARD, was the author of that doctrine.

Well, gentlemen, I happen to have a little extract from a newspaper which will show you another origin for this doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" between the forces of slave and free society. The Richmond *Enquirer*, before SEWARD and before LINCOLN laid down this proposition:

"Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist—the other become universal. If free society be unnatural, immoral and unchristian, it must fall and give way to slave society—a social system as old as the world, as universal as man." [Laughter.]

And we take that issue. If free society is "unnatural, immoral and unchristian," which the Virginia editor says it is, then by the highest duty to ourselves and to all men, we must be turned into slaves. There certainly is an "irrepressible conflict" stated.

Well, gentlemen, these may be called the *observers* of this "irrepressible conflict" between the forces of slave labor and free labor—between societies respectively built upon these two opposite systems; the *author* of that conflict is He who mysteriously framed this union of the body and of the soul which constitutes the human race. [Applause.] For in the last analysis the difference between slave labor and free labor is this, that a power superior to the individual man seizes upon him, degrades his labor, stimulates, enforces, and employs all his energy which allies him with the brute, his muscles, his nerves, his power as of oxen and of horses, in the labor that the slave owner gets by tasks from his abject dependants. Free labor is informed by man and directed by will. It is the application of the whole man by himself—the master of his own limbs by the intellect, the passions with which God has given him to rule his own body. And it is quite obvious that so long as there be these two methods, by one of which man is degraded to the level of the brute, and his labor to the level of brute labor, and by the other he is the master of his own body, and is lifted up by his own effort into moral, intellectual and social development and improvement, they "cannot, (as the Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* says,) among civilized men, coexert and endure." [Applause.] Let us see why.

Let us see what are some of the trivial objections which are made sometimes by honest-minded men. "What is the objection," they say, "that you free people of the North have to going into a Territory and running the forces of free society parallel with the system of slave labor?" Why, the moral conflict between them is utterly incompatible with the peaceful coexistence of the two together. I mean while they run on as forces conflicting and striving for the mastery, for I admit that the actual condition of the slaves, when it is settled that the institution is to pass away, may temporarily be left subordinate to and be controlled by the great forces of free society. Why, gentlemen, just take the two systems of the chaste Christian single marriage and that of polygamy—the system of one society which treats woman as an equal—the sharer of the heart of her husband, the mother of his children and the part of his household—and the system of polygamy, that treats her as the slave of his passions and makes her subject to his caprices; and then ask the free people of the North and the free people of the South (for in this question there is no difference of opinion between the two sections) what objection there is to polygamy occupying a Territory, and why they cannot go and live side by side with this institution. Gentlemen, nature is stronger than politicians. [Applause.] She will have her own way. Now, practically, is not this so? How happens it that the overflowing population of the sterile soil and inclement climate of New-England States, and of this and other Northern States, have in the earlier days, when the impenetrable West imposed such barriers to the progress of civilization—how happens it, I ask, that that movement did not turn down into Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia? The laws of our country extended over the whole; the genial climate and fertile and prolific soil invited the industry of the free. Why did they not go there? Why did they shoot clear across the continent, as if there had been a wall of fire drawn on the northern boundary of Virginia? And why not until they had occupied to the Pacific Ocean, did the returning wave seek to encroach upon the line of territory that Slavery had claimed for its own?

Now, gentlemen, you see that this is not a fictitious issue. It is a real issue. It is deep, permanent, as necessary as the principles of human nature. You see that besides being a question of political duty and political right, in which we are concerned, it is a question whether our Territories shall be cultivated by free or by slave labor; it is a question of vital importance to the overflowing tide of our own population, because the presence of Slavery, as an established and controling institution, necessarily drives the free population away from the reach of it.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

And, gentlemen, it happens to be a little odd, with these sentiments, that the most extraordinary charges are made upon the Republican Party. Our fellow-citizens of the Slave States tell us, in justification of the system of Slavery, that it is the only system compatible with the coexistence of the same races in the same community—that is, their coexistence in at all equal numbers. That may be. We do not dispute with them upon that point. But we say, that being admitted, they cannot extend themselves into the Territories of the United States, and carry with them their black population, without having Slavery maintained and protected. Well, our principles are opposed to the maintenance and protection of Slavery in the Territories. That we avow; that they complain of; but that they understand. Yet you will find in the organs of opinion in the Southern States, and in the cigars having affinity with them in the Free States, they charge that the Republican Party is in favor of Africanizing America. The policy and principles of the Republican Party to keep slaves out of the Territories, in the opinion of our Southern friends, is to keep the African race out of the Territories, while their principles would carry it in. And yet they say, and while they charge it in effect as a fault of ours, that our principles would fill the Territories with white people and would keep the slaves out, that we are in favor of Africanizing the Continent. The extension of the institution and of the population would be promoted and advanced by the policy and principles of the parties which are opposed to us, and we who stop the tide cannot be accused of favoring the extension of that population. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF SLAVE INCREASE.

And here, gentlemen, I may notice a proposition which has been used by many persons to soothe their own consciences for their indifference on the subject of Slavery, and that is, that the carrying of the institution of Slavery into new Territories does not increase the number of Slaves. They are opposed to increasing the number of slaves, but they say that the extension of the institution does not increase the number of slaves. [Laughter.] A very respectable, intelligent gentleman, whom I ever desire to mention with honor, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, the candidate of one of the divisions of the Democratic Party for Governor of this State, in a public speech that he recently delivered suggested that idea. Why, gentlemen, what can be more abhorrent to the plainest principles of social economy but that the extension of the area over which a race is distributed does not tend to their increase. Whenever MR. BRADY will be of the opinion that the descendants of Irishmen are no more in the world than they would have been if they had always been confined within the limits of Ireland; whenever we shall feel that there are no more descendants of Englishmen than if this wide Continent had not been opened to that population, but they had all been confined within the island of Great Britain; whenever it shall be true that there are just as many Morgan horses in the world as if they had always been confined to farm-work in Vermont, and had not been distributed over the country for the luxury of its population everywhere; whenever it shall be demonstrated that there would be just as many perch in the world if they had always been shut up in Owasco Lake, and not distributed in rivers and lakes everywhere, then I say there will be something in the idea that the extension of Slavery into Territories does not tend to increase the number of slaves. [Applause.]

NEGRO EQUALITY.

And now, gentlemen, there is another question which I desire to meet fairly and squarely, and that is the imputation against the Republican Party as favoring negro equality. I take it that the Republican Party, and that every man whose mind and nature has been developed by education and Christianity, feels that because of the actual condition of feebleness, of ignorance and of degradation of anybody, he never gains any right, even by the weight of his little finger, to add to that depression and misfortune. [Applause.] And I take it that it will be a long time before it will be a mark of nobility of spirit and manliness of character to add to the misfortunes and feebleness of the humble and distressed. [Renewed applause.] I believe that it is a fundamental principle of civilized society and the Christian religion, that as before the eye of God, so in the judgment of the law, all men who are men are to have equal rights of protection. Now, when I am making this suggestion about the Republican Party's notion of the equality of negroes, God forbid that any man should say that I, professing, as I do, to speak with deliberation, with circumspection, with a just regard of duty to myself and to you, should ever be quoted as opposed to that kind of equality to the lowest and feeblest of the human race. But let us look a little at this subject of negro equality from points of view which do not occur to our Southern friends. They do not complain that the law which excluded Slavery or slaves from the territory would prevent white men from going there, except in a particular relation, to which I shall advert. So far, then, as whites are concerned, the white man who chooses to go alone from South Carolina, or from Alabama, or from Kentucky, would have just as good a chance under this principle of exclusion of slaves, as a man from Vermont, from Pennsylvania, or from Ohio. But they say we white men of the South cannot go into a new Territory without our blacks carrying us. [Laughter.] And there is the difficulty. Now, which is the master of the situation and of the future of that man—the white man or the black man who must carry him? [Laughter.] You remember how BENJAMIN FRANKLIN aided the diffusion of universal suffrage, when there was a property qualification which he wished to abolish, by a suggestion he made in regard to the property voting rather than the man. He says, "You require a man to possess $50 worth of property before he can vote." Now, to-day, a man professes himself to exercise the right of suffrage. He is asked whether he has $50 worth of property. He says, "Yes—I have a jackass that is worth $50." He votes. Well, at the next election the man comes up again, but his jackass having died he cannot vote. "Now," asks Dr. FRANKLIN, "which was it that voted the year before, the man or the jackass?" [Loud laughter.]

THE RELATIONS OF MASTER AND SLAVE.

Now, gentlemen, pursuing the tenor of these suggestions, if in the Southern States they have a class of the population in subjection to whom the movement of the white people must be made, it is very easy to see that in certain most important relations this population is the master of the movements of the whites. [Applause.]

But again, they say, that in their estimation a mixed population of whites and slaves, as a unit, is a better population than an equal number of people on one side of the line, all white. Well, gentlemen, let us suppose there are 1,000 white people forming a little community in the State of Ohio, and that on the opposite bank of the river, in Kentucky, there is another community made up of 500 whites and 500 negroes; and this latter community, they say, is stronger, wiser, safer, and better community than the 1,000 on our side. Well, gentlemen, when some British officers were trying to excuse the defeat of one of their frigates by an American frigate having a smaller crew, the Englishmen retorted by saying that two-thirds of the crew of the American ship were Englishmen and Irishmen. "Yes," said the American, "and it was with just the other third that made the difference. [Laughter.] Now, take from the one community, of 1,000 white men, 500 white men, and you have 500 white men remaining. But from the other community of 500 whites and 500 blacks, you take the 500 whites and you have 500 blacks remaining. It is that dilution of the black population that they consider a larger and better element in society than an equal number of white people on one side. [Laughter.] That is not only negro equality but negro superiority. [Applause.] We submit to the argument without ill-nature, because we are satisfied that it is quite the other way.

Now, gentlemen, this subject of equality has been broached on the opposite side, by a very distinguished gentleman in the Democratic Party, a very eminent lawyer and a very close reasoner—I mean Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. He, in endeavoring to attract the attention, favor and support to the institution of Slavery from the people of the State of New-York, put to them this proposition: "The condition of Slavery at the South is precisely, in the eye of the law, the condition of your sons here, while they are under age; the only difference between the lad of 20 at the North and the slave at the South being that the lad is to be emancipated at the age of 21, while the slave continues in the same condition for life." This monstrous proposition, gentlemen, is not for me to dissect or to refute. Its absurdity is obvious: but let me say to gentlemen, when they are using this reckless argument, that it is just as much an assertion of the equality of condition to say that the white man is on the same level with the black as it is to say that the black is on the same level with the white. There is no difference in that respect.

So you see, gentlemen, that none of these efforts to divert the public mind and the public attention from the real inquiry will avail anything. We are a political party. We act in our Federal relations within our political duty. We act upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories according to our notions of the safety and true development of our country.

WHAT THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" AMOUNTS TO.

Now, there being this conflict, let us see who it is between. The ordinary phrase for it is that it is between the North and the South. Between the North and South? This "irrepressible conflict" has but the occupation of the territory by these contending tides of population. Well, gentlemen, there is great danger in generalities. What is the North? What is the South? Where is the line drawn? The phrases have no meaning in our political Constitution. There are no such powers. It answered very well in geographical description while the population of this country was confined to the margin of the Atlantic Ocean. But what has become of the division between the East and the West? We reach now from shore to shore of the two great oceans of the world. We have the great Mississippi Valley. We have a vast region of interior territory. Thence the division between the North and the South does not express the conflicting parties at all. Then they will say that it is between the Slave States and the Free States, but that is not so. If it were so, why then, under our system of politics, which gives the predominance of Federal votes the power of determining the question, it would have been settled long ago: there are 120 votes from the Slave States and 183 from the Free States; and it is very easy to see that a conflict dividing the parties of the country by that line, would be very soon ended.

No, gentlemen, these are cunning disguises by which this conflict is sought to be made geographical, or sought to be circumscribed on the one side or on the other by the demarcation of State lines. It is not so. The controvery is between the friends and supporters of Slavery in the United States of America wherever they are, and the opponents of that institution who regard it as dangerous and injurious to the common benefit of the country. [Applause.] That is all. You cannot gain the credit of a great division of the country, or of great bodies of States. Look at it. I take it that in our midst Mr. O'CONOR is as great an advocate, promoter and defender of the institution of Slavery as MR. YANCEY, who lives in Alabama. I take it that MR. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, is as vehement, as turbulent, as obstreperous an advocate of Slavery as MR. TOOMBS, of Georgia. I take it that GOV. SEWARD is no more fiery or no more bold an opponent of the extension of Slavery than CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky. [Applause.] I take it that MR. EVERETT belongs the

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

We derive from our European files by the *Arabia* some additional details of interest.

Count CAVOUR has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that there existed no public document or private treaty, that no convention or negotiations had taken place, and that no Power had ever made any propositions or demands involving the cession of a single inch of Italian soil. Count CAVOUR further said that the fact that the news concerning a treaty for the cession of Sardinia, of which the journals had spoken, was simultaneously sent from Vienna and Palermo to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, was sufficient to show its falsity and to explain its double origin.

The Turin correspondent of the *Debats* says that GARIBALDI will soon retire to his island home, and will not leave it unless his services should again be required. He wept when he read the reproaches and the insults which the ministerial prints of Turin poured out upon him. Some of his Generals had been won over to the policy of CAVOUR. Surrounded by intrigues, wearied by recriminations, perplexed by political difficulties which he did not comprehend, the Dictator wrote to VICTOR EMANUEL: "Come; I shall place authority in your hands."

The Cologne *Gazette* states that in consequence of the Princess CLOTILDE having expressed religious scruples at what is taking place in the Papal States, the King, her father, has written to assure her that the Pope shall not be disquieted, and that, if need be, His Majesty himself will protect His Holiness against any aggression.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that:

"The instructions sent through M. DE CADORE to Rome will probably soon receive their fulfillment. It appears the Duke of Grammont and Gen. DE GOYON are recommended, or 'invited,' to offer no obstacle, moral or material, to the retirement of the Holy Father, should it be so decided in Consistory. They will doubtless be at liberty to exhibit as much regret as they please; to offer their condolence, and even, if they can, to shed tears; but restraint of any kind they must not employ."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* says that the initiative of the expected interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria was taken by the latter, and that it will lead to no change in the political situation of those Powers; that public opinion in St. Petersburg and in Russia is more than ever averse to an alliance which would eventually make Russia the *gendarme* of Europe—a thankless position which she too long occupied.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Garibaldi in Naples—The French Religious Press on the Fall of Ancona—Accident to an American in Paris—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

We must commence with an apology to Gen. Bosco. The letter in which the General should have declared that "Bosco dies, but never surrenders" was a pure forgery. At least, so he says, in a letter to one of our city papers, and he ought to know better than any one else. It now appears—to our astonishment, be it said—that when Bosco surrendered at Milazzo—(you see that the letter must have been a forgery, since Bosco does surrender)—he promised on his word of honor to GARIBALDI that he would not again take up arms for three months. In compliance with this promise, a promise which the young King told him he must adhere to, (not that the General did not wish to adhere to it,) he was living quietly at Naples, waiting events and the termination of his three months. It was a mistake, therefore, that he was commanding the King's army either south or north of Naples. Some days after GARIBALDI's entry into Naples there were signs of a reaction in favor of the royalists, and then the Dictator thought it advisable to send Gen. Bosco away, but only as a measure of precaution. Thus, the General's conduct has been most honorable from first to last, and we only regret that he was not on the side of GARIBALDI and Italian unity. He was undoubtedly the bravest and most accomplished officer of the late King's army.

BERTANI also, to the surprise of most people, has been sent away from Naples by the Dictator—BERTANI, who was the financial head and front of the whole movement in favor of Italian liberty. It was BERTANI who enrolled at Genoa all the volunteers, who organized their bands, who obtained ships for their conveyance to Sicily, and collected and disbursed the necessary funds. But it was exactly upon this very disbursement that he wrecked his ship. He is charged by the Garibaldian Ministry with having squandered the money confided to his care, both at Genoa and at Naples. It seems nevertheless hard, and verges smartly on ingratitude, that the man who, next to GARIBALDI, did the most for the Sicilian enterprise, should be sacrificed for want of a financial talent. The Doctor returns home, no doubt with a keen appreciation of the ingratitude of Republics.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS also leaves Naples with "a flea in his ear." But his fall is greater even than that of DR. BERTANI, for he believed that his influence was the whole motive power of the revolution, and that without him success would have been impossible. Until he was appointed by GARIBALDI as Director of the Museums of Naples, with the National Treasury at his disposition—until he had taken up his residence in one of the palaces of the State and at the State's expense—everything was well enough, for his vanity was harmless, while his friendship for the cause was duly appreciated. But once installed in his new position, and all the satirical journals of Naples attacked him with a violence which even DUMAS, habituated to the abuse of the Paris Press, could not withstand. He resigned his functions, and now one of these Paris papers declares that this is the only sensible act he has performed in Italy. But his short lived administration will furnish him the material for another volume, so we should not lament the event.

But ALEXANDER DUMAS is in no sense alone in his short-lived political glory. The advent of GARIBALDI into Naples has been the occasion of building up and tearing down more reputations in a month's time than Naples will again see to the end of the century. If there be a man addicted to throwing favors to all his friends, or in other words of distributing his favors equally, surely that man is GARIBALDI; for what man of prominence in Naples or about the person of the Dictator has not passed through some office of trust within the short period of one month?

We have had, too, within the walls of Paris, the famous Gen. SCHMIDT, the butcher of Perugia. He also has published an explanation, in which he declares that he did not surrender as a prisoner of war, and that no promise was exacted of him not to re-engage in the war. At Turin he was set at liberty, with an ordinary passport *vised* for Switzerland, his native country. He had better now engage in some honest occupation other than arms, for surely with such a reputation as he bears he will find few men that will march under him.

There is no limit to the wrath of the legitimist and Catholic journals of Paris since the fall of Ancona. That the pious, the courageous, the devoted LAMORICIERE should be a prisoner in the hands of the infidel and the hated Piedmontese, is the desolation of abomination, and they wonder how the world stands or how nature continues its functions after such an event. M. JANICOT, of the *Gazette de France*, more furious than the rest, goes to inventing words of opprobium and epithets for his enemies, a method of argument so unusual in the French Press that it indicates a complete loss of self-control in the writer. Among other things which have bubbled up from M. JANICOT's wrath are the words *Roi Bombardeur*, as applied to King VICTOR EMANUEL, a term which was inspired in the brain of the happy inventor by the operations of the Piedmontese army and navy at Ancona. All Italy M. JANICOT thinks, is going to be given up to *Cisidinism* and *Mazzinism*. As to Cisidinism, the victorious arms of that General stand in evidence; but, as to Mazzinism, the great propagandist has again gone under. It is to be hoped for the last time, so that M. JANICOT and Italy will be delivered of their mutual bugbear at the same moment.

A few days ago there was a procession seen going down the Seine, which for solemnity has had no equal in the history of great calamities. It was the annual retirement of the bathing-houses, those floating palaces of the Seine, which pass for an ornament and an utility in Summer, and as an eye-sore and an obstruction in Winter. This year their removal to Winter quarters was the heart-rending event of the season, for not a single individual had dared to doff his garments within their walls during the whole Summer, and not a sou had jingled in the coffers of their *dame de comptoir*. Verily it is the year of great *fiasci*.

So, too, that melancholy procession from Switzerland. Such a column of wilted, saturated, swearing Americans and Englishmen we do do not recollect having seen under any circumstances. They pretend to have come over to the regattas.

Mademoiselle VELPEAU, the only daughter of the distinguished surgeon, a young lady burdened with a handsome share of her father's immense fortune, is about to marry one of the Emperor's Chamberlains—M. THORIGNY.

At last Sunday's race at the Bois de Boulogne, a young American who was present on horseback, Mr. MAYO, of Richmond, Va., had the two bones of his leg broken and splintered by a fall of his horse. Mr. MAYO, who is the nephew of Mrs. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, had taken passage with Mrs. SCOTT for the next trip of the *Adriatic* from Havre to New-York, but this accident will of course prevent the voyage so far as regards Mr. MAYO. Mrs. SCOTT will go home under the protection of Col. LAY, of the U. S. Army, who has just finished a European tour. Mrs. SCOTT, whose health is better in the climate of France, has lived in Paris many years, and has not made a visit home since 1856. Mrs. Commodore STEWART has also resided permanently in Paris for a great many years.

MALAKOFF.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The following is the allocution pronounced by his Holiness Pius IX, at the secret consistory of the 26th ult.:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: It is with incredible pain and profound sorrow that we are forced to deplore and condemn new attacks, *unheard-of till these days*, committed by the Piedmontese Government against us, the Holy See and the Catholic Church. That Government, you are aware, abusing the victory which by the aid of a warlike and great nation it had gained in a most disastrous war, extended its sway over Italy, *in defiance of all laws, human and divine*. After exciting the populations to revolt, and, with monstrous injustice, driving the legitimate Sovereigns from their dominions, *it invaded and usurped by an iniquitous and truly sacrilege us act* certain provinces of Emilia, subject to our Pontifical authority. Now, while the Catholic world, responding to our most just and grievous complaints, ceases not to protest against this impious usurpation, that same Government arrogates to itself other provinces of the Holy See in the Picenum, Umbria, and the patrimony of St. Peter. Seeing the population of those provinces in the enjoyment of the most perfect tranquility and faithfully attached to us notwithstanding that a lavish expenditure of money and other perverse dealings had failed to seduce them from our legitimate civil Government and that of the Holy See, it then let loose upon those provinces a band of worthless men to excite troubles and sedition, and afterwards sent a numerous army to attack those same provinces, and subject them by force of arms.

You are well aware, venerable brethren, of the impudent letter addressed to our Cardinal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, *by the Piedmontese Government, to justify its brigandage*. It is not ashamed to tell us that orders had been given to its troops to occupy our provinces, if we did not immediately dismiss the foreigners enrolled in our small army, raised solely to secure the tranquillity of our Pontifical dominions and their populations; and you are aware that, at the very time that letter was received, those provinces were actually occupied by the Piedmontese troops. Verily it is impossible not to be deeply moved and indignant in presence of these false accusations, the various calumnies, and the outrages with which that Government is not ashamed to cover its impious and hostile aggression against the civil authority of the Roman Church, and to attack our own Government. Who would not be astonished to see our Government taken to task for enrolling foreigners in our army, when everybody knows that none can refuse to a legitimate Government the right of enlisting foreigners among its troops! Assuredly this right belongs in a special manner to our Government and that of the Holy See, since the Roman Pontiff, the common father of all the faithful, cannot decline to receive with all his heart those who, influenced by religious zeal, wish to serve in the Pontifical army, and lend their aid to the defence of the Church. Here it must be observed that this concourse of foreign Catholics is chiefly due to the perversity of those who have assailed the civil power of the Holy See. No one, indeed, can be ignorant of the indignation and grief which seized the whole Catholic world *at the news of the unjust and impious aggression on the dominions of the Apostolic See*. A great number of faithful, from different countries, eagerly hastened of their own accord towards our Pontifical dominions, and enrolled themselves in our army to defend our rights, those of the Holy See, and of the Church. With singular malignity the Piedmontese Government does not hesitate calumniously to stigmatize our soldiers as mercenaries—our soldiers, of whom a great number, both natives and foreigners, of noble extraction and bearing illustrious names, had determined to serve in our army without pay, and solely out of love for religion. The Piedmontese Government well knows the incorruptible fidelity of our army, and how useless were all the perfidious manœuvres employed. It is useless to offer any refutation of the false accusation of barbarity brought against our troops, since the calumniators can produce no proof of the charge; and, what is more, this same accusation may with justice be thrown back on themselves, and fully justified by the atrocious proclamations issued by the chiefs of the Piedmontese army.

It is well to remark here that our Government could have no suspicion of this hostile invasion, since it had received the assurance that the Piedmontese troops were approaching our territory, not as invaders, but to protect it from bands of disorderly persons. The General-in-Chief of our troops, therefore, could not think that we would have to fight against the Piedmontese army. The aspect of things having changed contrary to all right and all expectation, as soon as he learned the hostile invasion of an army evidently stronger and more numerous than his, he wisely resolved to retire to the fortress of Ancona, in order not to expose our soldiers to inevitable destruction, but, being stopped on his march by the enemy's troops, he could not but fight to open a way for himself and his soldiers.

At the same time, however, that we award due and well-deserved praise to the General-in-Chief of our troops, to the officers and to the soldiers, who, when attacked unawares by the enemy, fought most bravely, though inferior in numbers, for the cause of God, of the Church, of this Apostolic See, and of justice, we can with difficulty restrain our tears on learning how many valiant soldiers, young men of rank especially, whom their faith and noble hearts had induced to fly to the defence of the temporal power of the Roman Church, have met with death in this unjust and cruel invasion. We deeply sympathize with the mourning into which their families are plunged. God grant that we may be able to dry up the tears of those families by our words. It will be for them, at least so we trust, a ground of no little consolation that the honorable mention, so well merited, that we make of their fallen children and relatives, prove the signal example of faith, devotedness and love towards ourselves and this Holy See, which they have, by immortalizing their names, given to the Christian world. We further cherish the hope that all those who have gloriously fallen for the cause of the Church, will obtain that eternal peace and beatitude for which we have prayed, and shall pray unceasingly, to the most High and most gracious God. We must also here award the praises due to our dear sons, the Governors of Provinces, especially the Provinces of Urbino, Pesaro and Spoleto, who, in the midst of the gloomy vicissitudes of the times, have constantly and courageously performed their duties.

But now, venerable brethren, who could tolerate the glaring impudence and hypocrisy *with which the infamous aggressors dare, in their proclamations, to say that they enter into our provinces to reëstablish there the principles of moral order?* And this rash affirmation is made by those who, declaring an implacable war against the Catholic Church, its ministers and its property, and absolutely despising the laws and ecclesiastical censures, have not hesitated to throw into irons either eminent Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, or Bishops, or the most honorable men of one or the other clergy; to drive religious communities from their own monasteries; to rob the Church of its property, and to devastate the patrimony of the Holy See. The principles of moral order would therefore be reëstablished by those who found public schools of every false doctrine, and houses of perdition; who endeavor, by abominable writings and infamous spectacles, to offend and destroy modesty, honesty and virtue, to turn into derision the sacred mysteries of our Divine Religion; the sacraments, the precepts, and the laws of the Church; its ministers, its rites and its ceremonies; to annihilate every notion of justice, to shake and destroy the foundations of religion and of society!

This is why, in this unjust aggression, in this horrible invasion of our temporal power, accomplished by the King of Sardinia and his Government against all the laws of justice and of the law of nations, we, calling to mind the duty imposed on us, again energetically raise our voice, in the midst of your illustrious assembly, and, in face of the Catholic universe, we reprove and condemn the criminal and sacrilegious excesses of that King and of that Government; we declare all their acts null and of non-effect, and we claim, in the most urgent manner, the integrity of that temporal power which belongs to the Roman Church, as well as its rights and those of all Catholics, and we shall never cease to claim the restitution of them.

Here we cannot conceal from you, venerable brethren, that we are overcome by the most lively bitterness, in seeing that in such a wicked and even execrable spoliation, *we are again deprived of foreign assistance, in consequence of different difficulties which have arisen*. Certainly the reiterated declarations which have been made to us by one of the most powerful princes of Europe, are well known to you. Nevertheless, while we still wait for the effect of them, we cannot but be cruelly afflicted and disturbed, in seeing that the authors of and actors in this frightful usurpation persist and advance with audacity and insolence in their detestable design, *as if they were assured that no one will effectually oppose it*.

Their perversity has reached to such a point that the hostile troops of the Sub-Alpine army, having been sent almost to the foot of the walls of our well-beloved capital, all communication is stopped; public and private affairs are in suspense; the roads are intercepted; and, what is more serious, *the Sovereign Pontiff is reduced to the most painful embarrassment for the affairs of the Church, and cannot provide for it*, since the principal road of communication with the different parts of the world is closed. Thus, venerable brethren, in those bitter agonies, and in such an extremity, you understand that we are brought to the painful necessity of thinking, even in spite of ourselves, of adopting opportune resolutions to save our dignity.

In the meantime, we cannot abstain from particularly deploring the disastrous and pernicious principle, which is called that of non-intervention, proclaimed some time ago by certain Governments, tolerated by others, and put in practice, even in the case of the odious aggression of one State against another; whence it follows that a sort of impunity and license is secured, in contempt of all laws, human and Divine, for the invasion and the spoliation of the rights, the properties, and the domains of another, and which we see happen in these lamentable times. And what is truly wonderful is that it is with impunity allowed to the only subalpine Government to trample under foot and to violate this pretended principle, since we see it under the eyes of all Europe send its troops into the territory of other States, to dethrone and expel the legitimate princes. Hence follows this pernicious absurdity that foreign intervention is only admitted in order to excite and favor rebellion.

This, therefore, is a fitting opportunity for us to exhort all the Princes of Europe to reflect in the gravity of their counsels, and in the meditations of their wisdom, how many evils and perils are accumulated in the detestable events which we deplore. The case, in fact, is of a barbarous violation accomplished against the universal law of nations; and if it is not completely suppressed, there is henceforth no security for any legitimate right. It is the question of the principle of rebellion, of which the subalpine Government shamefully supported the yoke, and which easily explains what dangers threaten governments and fall on all civil society, since it opens the breach before fatal communism. It relates also to the violation of the solemn Conventions which guarantee the integrity and the independence of the Pontifical State, as well as of all other European ones. It is the case of the violent spoliation of that Power which, by a special design of Divine Providence, was given to the Roman Pontiff to secure to him, in the Universal Church, the full liberty of the exercise of his apostolic ministry. This liberty ought to be, on the part of all Princes, the object of the most lively solicitude, in order that the Pontiff himself may not be submitted to the influence of any foreign Power, and that thus the Catholics, who inhabit the domains of those different Princes, may be in complete security.

All sovereigns must therefore be persuaded that their cause is intimately connected with ours, and that in coming to our assistance, they are providing equally for the preservation of their own rights and of ours. We urge and adjure them, therefore with the utmost confidence, to lend us their assistance, each according to his condition and his means. We have no doubt that Catholic princes and nations will, with the utmost ardor, make every effort to hasten, with common accord, *to assist, defend, and protect, by every means, the Father and Pastor of the whole flock of the Lord, attacked by the perfidious armies of a degenerate son*.

But you know well, venerable brethren, that all our hope must be put in God, our aim and refuge in our tribulations; in God, who wounds and heals the wounds, who smites and cures, who gives death and life, who leads into the abyss and delivers from it. We, therefore, in all confidence and humanity of heart, unceasingly offer up before Him our most fervent prayers, especially imploring the most efficacious intercession of the most holy and immaculate Mother of God, the Virgin Mary, and the support of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, that he may make manifest the might of his arm, and break the pride of his enemies; that he may put to flight those who attack us, humble and crush all the enemies of his holy Church. Lastly, that the hearts of prevaricators may be changed by the Almighty power of His grace, and that Holy Mother Church may soon rejoice over the so-much-desired conversion.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

The following order of the day of His Majesty the King of Sardinia has been issued:

SOLDIERS!—I am satisfied with you because you are worthy of Italy. By arms you have vanquished your enemies, and by conduct the calumniators of the Italian name.

The mercenaries whom I set free will speak of Italy and of you in foreign countries, after having learnt that God recompenses those who serve him, and not those who oppress peoples and despise the rights of nations.

We must establish a strong Italian monarchy on the liberty of peoples, who will aid us with order and concord. The national army will increase more and more the glory which since eight centuries has shone on the cross of Savoy.

Soldiers! I take the command. It would cost me too much not to be foremost wherever there may be danger.

SARDINIAN POLICY.

We take the following important passages from the message read to the Sardinian Chambers by Count CAVOUR on the 2d inst.:

"Italy is almost free. The only painful exception is Venetia. What our thoughts are with respect to this noblest of all the provinces of the Peninsula is well known to the Chamber; and that thought has been clearly developed in a diplomatic document lately published. We think that war should not be waged against Austria, against the almost unanimous will of the European Powers. Such an improvident enterprise would raise against us a formidable coalition, and endanger not only Italy, but the cause of freedom throughout the European continent. Such a rash attempt would place us in hostility with those Powers which do not acknowledge the principles we uphold, and would deprive us of the sympathy of those States which ground their policy on liberal principles.

We view daily, and, certainly not with indifference, the sorrows of the Venetian people; we do not forget their cause, but we think we can best serve it by constituting a strong Italy. For we hold firmly that no sooner shall we have attained this object, the general opinion of nations and Cabinets, which is now opposed to a venturous enterprise, will show itself favorable to that only solution of the Italian question, which will for ever close the era of wars and revolutions in the south of Europe.

We are equally convinced that supreme reasons lay upon us the obligation of respecting the city where the Supreme Pontiff has his see. The question of Rome is none of those which can be solved with the sword alone. It meets on its way moral obstacles only to be overcome by moral forces; and we are fully confident that sooner or later those forces will bring into the gates of that glorious metropolis a change consistent with the wishes of its people, with the aspirations of all good Italians, with the true principles and the lasting interests of Catholicism.

It is a wise and patriotic counsel to await so salutary a change from the work of time, and from the great and incalculable influence which regenerated Italy will exercise on the opinions and judgments of the Catholic world. But even were our thoughts erroneous, the presence of the French troops in Rome ought alone to make us desist from any design, however remote, to stand sword in hand before that city.

In our present circumstances, to confront those French troops would be not merely unheard of folly; it would be a grievous fault and guilt. There are generous follies, which, although they entail enormous sacrifices and sufferings, do not bring with them the ruin of a nation: but such a ruin would certainly befall Italy from any intention to combat the armies of France. So monstrous an ingratitude would inflict on the brow of our country a stain which long centuries of suffering would not efface.

The soldiers of France occupied Rome when other soldiers of that nation, led by their generous Emperor, fought for us at Magenta and Solferino.

If their presence in that city was deemed altogether incompatible with the true interests of Italy, we ought neither to ask nor to accept the aid of our powerful neighbor to conquer our freedom and independence. To turn against her at the present day those very arms which her victories have placed in the hands of so many Italians, would be a deed which must seem revolting to the mind of any of us—any who may not be utterly seduced and carried away by a sectarian spirit.

But if we are not for the present in a condition to exert ourselves in behalf of Venice and Rome, we are not equally, helpless with regard to the other parts of Italy, which, although risen to liberty, feel the want of immediate efficient provisions."

THE CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the text of the capitulation of Ancona, which is as follows:

Convention on the capitulation of Ancona, agreed upon by the undersigned Commissioners, by order of His Excellency Gen. FANTI, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of His Majesty the King of Sardinia in the Marches and Umbria, and by order of His Excellency Gen. DE LAMORICIERE, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical troops.

ART. 1. The place of Ancona, with its whole armament, stores and powder, clothing, provisions, coal, vessels-of-war, public coffers, horses, carts, and whatever else belongs to the Government, both of the civil and military branches of the land or sea service, shall be immediately delivered to the land and sea forces of His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ART. 2. The land forces of His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall immediately occupy the fortress and entrenched camp, the outworks of the Gardetto and lunette Santo Stefano, the fort of the Capuchins, and the gates Pia, Calamo, and Farina. The mole and gates of the mole shall be given up to the Royal navy.

ART. 3. The contracting parties shall appoint a mixed commission, each composed of an officer of artillery, one of engineers and another of the navy, and an official of the Military Intendence, to deliver and receive respectively, making an inventory of whatever belongs to the Government in the place and its dependencies.

ART. 4. The whole garrison of the place of Ancona, including all the military functionaries, shall march out with the honors of war from the Pia gate in the direction of the Torretta, there constituting themselves prisoners of war.

ART. 5. The troops composing the garrison shall march out successively by battalions or special corps of cavalry and artillery united, at intervals of half an hour each.

ART. 6. On the arrival of the various detachments at the Torretta, the military honors being received, they shall lay down their arms, and be marched without them to Val di Iesi, whence they shall proceed to Piedmont. The officers, on defiling before His Majesty's troops, shall offer their swords to the Commander, who shall invite them to keep them. The officers shall embark on board a steamer of the State and be taken to Genoa; the soldiers shall continue by land to Alessandria. His Excellency, Gen. FANTI, gives his word of honor that he will exercise all his influence with the Government, in order that the capitulating troops, on arriving at Genoa and Alessandria, may immediately be sent to their respective countries, on condition that the officers give their word of honor that they will not, for the space of one year, fight against the troops of His Majesty. All the officers shall be allowed to take with them their baggage and horses, being their private property, according to their rank.

ART. 7. The administrative, religious and sanitary officials, as well as those of the Post-office and telegraphs, shall be considered as having the rank of officers.

ART. 8. The wounded shall be left in Ancona under the guarantee of His Majesty's Government; those among them who are officers shall be allowed their own orderly. Officers and men are *de facto* comprised in this capitulation.

ART. 9. The troops comprised in this capitulation shall, until they are definitely sent home, receive the following daily pay: General officers, 10f.; superior officers, 5f.; captains, lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 3f.; the troops a ration of victuals daily, besides 20 centimes to non-commissioned officers, and 10 centimes to corporals or privates.

ART. 10. While the gates and fortifications are being given up to the besieging forces the chief of the military administration in Ancona, and all the accountants of every military corps or office, shall deliver up the moneys they have in hand, as shown by their books. Those sums of the public treasury which may latterly have been irregularly introduced into Ancona shall likewise be delivered up.

Signed in duplicate at the head quarters of the Sardinian army at Villa Favorita under Castle, on the 29th of September, 1860.

CHEVALIER L. MAURI,
MARQUIS LEPRE,
Pontifical Commissioners.
MAJOR DE SONNAZ,
CHEVALIER BERTOLE VIALE,
Sardinian Commissioners.

The Harvest in Great Britain.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The opening of the past week gave little prospect for the yet outstanding corn. Monday night's tempest has been followed by heavy rains, and there seems little hope that the remainder of the grain, if sound, will be in fair condition. Some quantity of wheat even in the south and midland counties remains to be carried, and the bulk of all grain is yet jeopardized in the north, though Scotland is better off. Ireland, too, is in great peril, with much to be gathered. The agricultural districts of that country show a decrease in the growth of cereals this season of 15,223 acres, which, as this consists of Spring corn, taken at six quarters per acre, makes 91,338 quarters deficiency, while the growth of potatoes is 28,510 acres less. This consideration upon the diseased state of the crop, which extends over 1,171,837 acres, shows a heavy void to be filled up, supposing Great Britain supplied. As maize is the principal substitute, it is sad to hear that heavy rains in Southern Europe are beginning to threaten this important grain, which keeps continually advancing. With such weather, the markets here could not fail to rise, the average of the week being about 2s. per qr. There has been an unusual demand for dry foreign red of low quality to help off our own damp new by mixture; and as our own stock of old is nearly used up, it seems doubtful whether we shall have enough old foreign to meet our necessities. Throughout the continent very little is left, and much is wanted here, while America is quite exhausted, and the shipments lately made are nearly all new, with condition of some not well reported. Prices there have moderately given way, as they have in Spain and Italy and on the Danube, but there has been some reaction at Odessa, as well as in Northern Germany, the Baltic, Holland, Belgium and France. It may be well, in our estimation of the possible shipments of the United States, to remember that for the last fourteen years the largest shipments thence were in 1846 and 1847, when, with an accumulation of old corn, they reached to 17,157,659 bushels of wheat and 3,156,245 barrels of flour, equal to 3,700,000 qrs.; but this season they had little to begin with.

Dr. Cheever at Leeds.

From the London Star.

On Wednesday night a great Anti-Slavery meeting was held at Leeds, under the auspices of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. EDWARD BAINES, M. P., occupied the Chair, and paid a very high tribute to the labors of Dr. CHEEVER. He said that to destroy Dr. CHEEVER would be the highest achievement of the Pro-Slavery Party, and it was to strengthen his position that he came to seek their sympathy and support. Dr. CHEEVER, who was received with great applause, then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with much eloquence. He expressed his conviction that if the churches and the ministry would unite evangelically against Slavery, trusting in God, they would sweep it from the whole land in twenty years. [Applause.] Rev. G. W. CONDER briefly moved, and Rev. F. EDWARDS seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting, in tendering a hearty welcome to Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New-York, United States, takes this opportunity of assuring him of its sympathy and esteem. Feeling deeply interested in the result of the great conflict in which he is engaged, and concurring with the principles he has so boldly proclaimed and maintained; admiring his devotion and self-sacrifice, we honor him for his fidelity, and pledge ourselves to render him support; praying that Almighty God may crown his labors with success, and bless every instrumentality which has for its object the abolition of American Slavery." Among the speakers were Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON and Rev. Dr. BEWER.

JAMAICA.

Census of the Population—Immigration—An Atrocious Murder—Bank of Jamaica—Insurance Society—The Post-office—A New Commodore and a New Judge—Public Education—Mails to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jam., Oct. 5, 1860.

Observing the promise I made never to write unless topics of interest presented themselves, I have suffered several opportunities to pass without forwarding a letter. Affairs here have been very dull since the close of the general elections, but those to whose existence the excitement of politics is necessary, have a prospect of early breathing the air adapted to their constitutions—the Legislature is to meet in the course of six weeks.

The Executive Government has addressed circulars to the Clergy throughout the island, and to other persons whose positions might enable them to be serviceable, requiring certain information preliminary to a census of the population being taken. This is a movement in the right direction, and is looked forward to with much interest—as it will settle, beyond a doubt, that the country is under-populated, and that, as a natural consequence, immigration upon a large scale is absolutely necessary to relieve the fallen fortunes of the great interest, and through that interest to benefit the inhabitants at large.

Speaking of immigration, it is as well to state that the question will be discussed on an early day after the meeting of the new Parliament, with a view to the adoption of measures which shall provide for the increase of the labor market at the cost of the general population, instead of, as at present, at the sole expense of the planters. When it is considered that each immigrant brought to the country contributes, by means of indirect taxation, fully $16 per annum to the general revenue, it will be declared but reasonable that the country should defray at least a proportion of the cost of immigration.

A most atrocious murder has recently been committed here, and which baffled for a long time the most strenuous exertions of the authorities to discover the guilty parties. The victim was an American—Capt. BURTON, of the bark *Alvarado*, which arrived here with a cargo of coals from Newport, for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Sufficient evidence has now been received to implicate the mate of the vessel, who is brother-in-law to the murdered man. He and another, supposed to have been an accomplice, have been committed for trial.

The forty-sixth half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Jamaica has just been held. The report shows that the affairs of the Bank are in a very healthy state. The currency circulation of the institution amounts to £45.000, ($225,000,) and the dividend declared on the half year was at the rate of 7 per cent. Seven per cent. on bank investments is not bad for Jamaica, and shows that the colony is not, as some people wish to make out, quite ruined.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Jamaica Mutual Life Insurance Society has also been held. The Report is a very gratifying one, showing a large increase of policies, and but few calls on the Society, consequently the accumulated fund has increased from £36,000 to £40,000. The interest now accruing on the investments exceeds £2.300 ($11,500) per annum. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared.

The Post-office Department, the management of which the local Government recently most reluctantly assumed, is working admirably. Numerous improvements have been made to meet the convenience of the public. A penny postage system has been adopted in certain places, and the prepaid arrangement has been done away with. It is generally expected that the Department will yield a surplus revenue.

The head-quarters of the Second West India Regiment have been transferred from this island to Sierra Leone—a detachment to be placed at Nassau. The troops left a fortnight ago in the transport *Perseverance*. It is expected that the Third West India Regiment will be sent here. The Fourteenth (white) Regiment is still here, garrisoned at the top of one of our mountains, on account of the salubrity of the climate, at a place called Newcastle.

In the Royal Mail steamer *Conway*, which arrived here yesterday, we received into this Colony two important functionaries—Commodore DUNLOP, who takes command of the naval station, and Hon. Justice KERR, who has been promoted from the Chief-Justiceship of the Colony of Dominica, to an Assistant-Judgship of this island. The Commodore is well known here, having, as Captain of the *Tartar*, been on this station but a year or two ago. He was received at Port Royal with the usual salute, and immediately he hoisted his broad-pennant of the Red, on board the guardship *Imaum*. Mr. KERR comes among us with a very bad character. The newspapers of Dominica represent him as an ill-tempered Judge, and as one who is rather fond of meddling in politics.

The Government Inspector of Schools has just published his report, showing that there are 145 institutions to which the local Government affords support. There are 9,000 pupils, of all creeds and complexions, recorded on the books, and the average daily attendance varies from 50 to 150. It will be seen by this that the Government is doing something for the education of the people. While referring to education, I wish to bear a willing and cheerful testimony to the zealous exertions of the American missionaries in this Island, who are rendering good service in the religious, educational and industrial progress of the people. They have established several Industrial Schools, which are working well.

After all, you see, the persons connected with the steamer *Baltimore*, which called here recently, have not secured the contract with our Government for the conveyance of the mails between Kingston and New-York. Arrangements have been made with HOLT, of Liverpool, who has a packet line between the latter place and Jamaica, and the steamer which brings this letter to you, the *Saladin*, is the first vessel on the new route. The communication will be kept up monthly, the steamers having been appointed to leave Jamaica on the 5th, and from New York on the 20th day of each month. The *Saladin* takes a cargo consisting chiefly of fruit. A much larger quantity than she has taken would have been shipped, could she have afforded accommodation.

The provision market is heavily stocked, particularly with fish, of which there have been over a dozen arrivals within the last fortnight.

We have had very propitious weather, and agricultural matters are expected to progress very favorably.

Later from Hayti.

LAWS OF CITIZENSHIP—TROUBLE WITH ST. DOMINGO—JOHN BROWN AND LAMARTINE—STRANGE ADVENTURE OF A BUST OF LORD NELSON.

By the arrival of the schooner *Ella* we have received files of Haytien journals to Sept. 22.

President GEFFRARD has issued a law, modifying Article XIV. of the civil code, as follows:

"All persons, who, in virtue of the Constitution wish to become citizens of Hayti must, within one month of their arrival, make before a Justice of the Peace an oath, renouncing thereby allegiance to any other Government than that of Hayti. Furnished with an attestation by the official of this fact, they must present themselves at the office of the President of Hayti, to receive from the Chief of the State an act, recognizing them as citizens of the Republic."

Efforts are being made by the Government to introduce trial by jury. All citizens of the Republic, of a proper age, will be liable to jury duty, excepting the preachers of any religion, the Government officials, and the military in active service.

There are symptoms of trouble with Santo Domingo.

Subscriptions continue to be taken up for the widow of JOHN BROWN. Subscriptions are also received for LAMARTINE's complete works; and LAMARTINE himself has written a letter to a Hayti editor, thanking him for his exertions to swell the subscription list.

Among the Acul mountains there has been found, in an old house, a bust of Lord NELSON. It is of white marble, somewhat stained by time and neglect. NELSON is represented in his costume of Admiral, and bears on his breast five decorations. One in commemoration of the battle of Aboukir, has the inscription: "Rear-Admiral Lord NELSON of the Nile." Another medal bears the words: "Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's glory!" This bust, interesting in its artistic and historical associations, was found on an altar devoted to the *fetish* worship, where for half a century it has been reverenced as the Deity of the Mountain-Streams. The names of the sculptors were "COALE & LEALY, of Lambeth." Thus for fifty years a bust of an English Admiral has been worshipped as an heathen idol. The finder of the statue has refused an offer of $500 for it.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

An Alleged Negro Plot in Mississippi.

DISCOVERY OF A PROJECTED INSURRECTION IN WINSTON COUNTY—CONFESSIONS OF THE BLACKS—ARSENIC, STRYCHNINE, ETC.

Correspondence of the Central (Miss.) Enquirer.

PLATTSBURGH, Winston County, Miss., Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

Great excitement has prevailed in this place and surrounding country for a few days past, in consequence of the discovery of insurrectionary plans among the negroes. As it appears from the information we have been able to gather, that these plots of rebellion are not confined to this immediate neighborhood, but are widely spread over the whole Southern country, a meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity, on the 30th ult., requested the undersigned to make known to the public, through the columns of your paper, the most important facts connected with the recently discovered plot, that all may receive timely warning to keep a sharp lookout—to make close investigations, and provide the necessary means for their future safety.

On Friday morning, the 20th ult., Mr. C. D. KELLY chastised his cook-woman, for some ordinary misdemeanor. The negro proposed to reveal an important secret to Mr. KELLY if he would desist. He did so, and the girl informed him that the negroes of the whole adjacent country, in concert with certain white men, were engaged in planning and preparing for a general insurrection; that poison was circulated among all the negroes of the neighborhood—produced some poison that had been given her for the purpose of destroying her owner and his family—stated that the time for commencing action was far distant—that her own husband was well informed of the plans of operation, and various less important facts. Mr. KELLY, thinking it necessary to prevent any alarm getting out among the negroes, in order to make further investigation successful, quickly called on some five or six responsible and sober-thinking gentlemen, and with them visited successively, most of the plantations in the neighborhood. At all these places, this company took up negroes and chastised them without questioning or giving them any intimation what the chastisement was for, but leaving it entirely to their own conscience to suggest it. Under these circumstances, during the 28th, a considerable number of the negroes were examined, and those that were induced to make confessions, told in substance the same story, with no further variations than that some negroes were more deeply informed of the facts of the conspiracy than others. It was confessed by all, that there was on foot among the negroes, in concert with, and under the guidance of certain white men, a plan for the destruction of the white people in this and surrounding country, to as great an extent as the informants were able to have any knowledge of. The time and means for commenc

they alone constituted the Board, and further stated that the Corporation Counsel concurs in these views with the Comptroller.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., now applied to Justice Leonard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an order to the Comptroller requiring to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling him to pay these items in the Sheriff's quarterly bill. The motion was granted, and the order to show cause was made returnable on Tuesday next.

The Pilot Commission Case.

THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION CONTINUED.

The People ex rel. John Magin vs. *The Board of Pilot Commissioners.*—This was a motion to quash a writ of prohibition obtained by the relator against the defendants, restraining them from proceeding against him to revoke his license as a pilot. The relator piloted a ship out of port which he did not bring in, thus violating the 28th section of the by-laws of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, which provided that the pilot bringing a vessel in should be entitled to take her out.

The defendants thereupon notified the relator that they should revoke his license, or take proceedings to that end. Magin then obtained the writ of prohibition the defendants now moved to quash. The motion was heard before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the 29th of September, and stated in the TIMES on the following day.

The motion to quash is now denied. The following is the language of Justice INGRAHAM in denying the motion:

"The questions involved in this case are of great magnitude, and call for an adjudication as to the validity of the law of the Legislature. Such questions should not be decided on a motion if they can be brought before the Court in a formal manner, when they can be more fully argued. Without expressing any opinion on their merits, I deny the motion without costs."

The Stryker's Bay Hotel Case.

Pennoyer vs. *Brennan.*—The plaintiff kept the Stryker's Bay Hotel, to which led a lane or road. The defendant, claiming to own both the hotel and lane, caused the same to be fenced up. The plaintiff obtained an injunction to restrain the defendant from obstructing the way to his hotel. The defendant moved that the injunction be dissolved, alleging that it was originally run through private property by the owner thereof, and was never regarded as a public highway. Motion was now granted. The case was fully stated in the TIMES of the 29th September.

Theatrical and Matrimonial.

ALLEGED INFIDELITY.

Thomas B. Howe vs. *Mary Howe.*—The plaintiff is an actor, and sues for divorce. He avers that he was married in 1848, and that until recently lived with the defendant; that she, however, has now left him, and is living with one Robertson in Grand-street. The defendant denied all infidelity on her part, and alleged that the plaintiff was the unfaithful party.

Upon applying for alimony and counsel fee, Justice LEONARD sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, allowed the defendant $5 per week alimony pending the litigation, and a counsel fee of $50.

T. Stuyvesant for plaintiff; Phillips and Davis for defendant.

Alleged Breach of Trust.

W. B. Bull vs. *Melliss & Ayers.*—The plaintiff is an attorney at Newport Pagnell, England. The defendants, in 1857, carried on business as Melliss & Ayers in New-York, and as Ayers & Melliss in Nottingham, England. The plaintiff caused $3,821 to be deposited with Melliss & Ayers in New-York, Aug. 24, 1857, to be forwarded to him in England. The defendants sent to the plaintiff their draft on Ayers & Melliss, of Nottingham, for the amount, at 60 days after sight, and which was accepted by them and forwarded to the plaintiff, and which was presented for payment at maturity and protested, the defendants having in the meantime stopped payment.

The plaintiff claimed that the transmission of a draft at 60 days was a breach of trust by the defendants, and that it was not a payment of the money deposited, and produced the draft on the trial to be canceled. The defendant, Melliss, was held to bail in the action.

The defendant, Melliss, claimed that the money was remitted in the ordinary way, and that there was no breach of trust, and that the draft was at the time received by the plaintiff in full payment.

The Court, (Justice ALLEN, of the Supreme Court,) found for the plaintiff for $4,664 79.

WM. E. Curtis for plaintiff; Shea and Richardson for defendants.

Attachment in the Marine Court.

COSTS ON APPEAL.

John D. Lewis vs. *Herman Fox.*—This case was reported in yesterday's TIMES; but in consequence of errors in the copy furnished us, the opinion was incorrectly given. As the questions involved are important, we give the opinion a second time.

By the Court.—HILTON, J. This action was commenced in the Marine Court by warrant of attachment issued by one of the Justices of that Court, under the provisions of the sections 34 and 35 of the Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, &c., passed April 26, 1851. On the return of the warrant the plaintiff had judgment, which, on appeal to the General Term of that Court, was reversed and judgment finally given for the defendant, upon the ground, as it seems, that the affidavit on which the attachment was granted did not state sufficient to authorize the issuing of such a process, and that therefore, the Court acquired no jurisdiction of the suit. On the reversal the General Term awarded the defendant $48 96 costs and disbursements, and for which judgment has been entered.

The plaintiff having appealed, asks us to review the judgment in respect to the sufficiency of the affidavit referred to; and also as to the right of the Marine Court to award the costs thus imposed upon him.

Upon the first ground stated, we are of opinion, that the affidavit was clearly insufficient to justify the issuing of the attachment, and the Marine Court was right in so holding.

As to the second, a brief reference to the several statutes upon the subject of costs, in the Marine Court, will show that the sum allowed is much beyond the power of that Court to award to a respondent upon appeal in any case. The act of July 21, 1853, (Laws 1853, p. 1,165,) under which the Marine Court derives the power to review upon appeal at General Term the judgments rendered by any of its Justices, allows (sec. 5) the same costs and disbursements on such appeals as on appeals from Justices' Courts to this Court; and these are specified in Section 371 of the Code, which provides that there shall only be allowed on such appeals to the appellant on reversal $15, and to the respondent on affirmance $12, with the fees of officers and disbursements in addition, which consist of the Sheriff's or Constable's fees, and the sums paid to the clerk during the progress of the cause, or for any copies of papers made by him and necessary to be procured, together with the expenses incident to the filing of any transcript of the judgment. These items, added to the Justice's fee of $2, for his return, constitute all the fees of officers and disbursements which can be allowed by us on appeal from Justice's Court, and it follows that the Marine Court cannot, under the provisions of the act of 1853 referred to, allow any other.

But it is said that, by a rule of that Court, an appellant is required to print his case and points upon an appeal taken to the General Term, and that this expense must therefore be considered as a necessary disbursement, to be allowed as part of the costs to be awarded in the final judgment.

Our only answer to this is, that the Legislature has restricted this Court in the amount of costs and disbursements which we may award upon appeals from Justices' Courts; and the Marine Court, as already shown, is restricted in like manner and to the same extent. By Section 365 of the Code, we are required to hear all such appeals upon the original papers, and it is therein expressly declared that no copy thereof need be furnished for the use of the Court.

A provision of so positive a character we have always supposed denied to us the right to impose upon either party to such appeals any expense in the way of either copying or printing of papers to be used in the argument of the appeals before us, and we have no doubt that if we should require such an expense to be undergone, the party incurring it would not be entitled to have it allowed him as a disbursement within the meaning of Section 371.

Entertaining these views, we are of opinion that in the present case the Marine Court has exceeded its powers by giving judgment in favor of the defendant for a greater amount of costs and disbursements than the law authorizes.

The judgment must, therefore, be reduced to the costs and disbursements which are usually allowed in this Court on appeals from Justices' Courts, and thus modified, it will be affirmed without costs of this appeal to either party.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Kane* vs. *Trimble.*—Motion granted on certain stipulations.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Lang, et al.* vs. *Ribbett, et al.*—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq., to take proof, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 18.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	107⅛	50	Erie Railroad	39⅞
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90¼	550	do	39⅝
500	Virginia St. 6s	91	520	do	39⅝
1,000	do	90½	100	do	40
4,000	Georgia State 6s	102	50	do	s10 40
12,000	N. Carol. St. 6s	98½	200	do	s10 39⅞
2,000	Missouri State 5s	79¾	50	Hudson River R.	62⅝
10,000	do	79¾	100	do	b10 63
2,000	Cal. State 7s	83¾	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	49⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	104	300	Reading Railroad	47
17,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	87½	200	do	s45 47
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '71	70	100	M. So. & N. I. C'd S.	17
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8% c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds.	93¼	50	do	b30 17⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 1 m. b.	88	100	Mich. Central R.	66
4,000	N. Ia. 1st mort.	83	50	do	b10 66⅛
11,000	Mich. So. S. F. b.	83	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20⅜
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	96⅜	100	do	20⅜
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16
200	do	83⅝	350	Galena & Chi. R.	77⅛
5,000	La C. & M. G. bs.	22	100	do	b30 77⅛
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	105¾	250	do	77⅛
9,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. bs.	78	100	do	77⅛
35	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93¾	100	do	b15 77⅛
50	Wyoming Coal Co.	65¼	50	do	b30 77⅛
50	New-York Cent. R.	89½	250	do	77
240	do	89	250	do	s30 77
100	do	b10 89½	50	do	s5 77⅛
50	do	s30 89	200	do	b30 77⅛
200	do	b30 89	150	do	77⅛
100	do	s30 89⅛	50	do	b10 77⅛
1050	do	89¾	100	Cle. & Toledo R.	45
5	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	89	50	do	45⅛
250	do	s60 89¾	100	do	b10 45⅛
370	do	90	250	Chicago & R. I. R.	73⅜
80	Mil. & Miss. R.	14	20	La Crosse & Mil. R.	13
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	73½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b60 67
2,000	N. Carol. St. 6s	69⅜	50	do	s60 66⅞
10,000	Brklyn C. W. L. 7s	104	250	do	s60 66¾
5,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bs.	87⅝	50	do	67⅛
2,000	Erie Con. Bs. '62	71	50	do	s5 67
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	22	100	do	67
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	96⅜	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20⅝
17	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	95	100	do	b60 20⅞
200	do	s60 96⅜	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	46⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	92⅜	300	do	b30 46⅝
50	do	92⅝	100	Panama R. R.	b60 126
100	do	92	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60 83
100	do	b10 92	100	do	83⅛
150	Hud. River R.R.	63⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b20 77
100	do	62⅞	200	do	s60 76⅛
150	do	s60 62⅜	100	do	b10 76⅝
50	N. Y. Central R.	89⅜	50	do	76⅛
200	do	89⅛	100	do	s30 76⅛
100	do	b10 89⅜	200	do	b10 77
100	do	89⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	44⅜
100	do	b30 89⅛	200	do	b60 45
400	Harlem R.R.	20¾	200	do	s60 44⅝
100	do	b30 21	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	72⅝
200	do	b10 20⅞	50	Chic B'n & Q.R.	89⅜
50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	49	50	do	89¼
50	do	b10 49	50	do	s30 89
100	Reading R.R.	46⅞			

New-York Mining Board, Oct. 18.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper Falls	10⅝	11⅜	Columbian	1½	2⅛
Central	10⅜	11	Phenix	3⅛	4⅜
Isle Royale	12⅜	—	Gardiner Hill	6	6⅛
Minnesota	85½	86⅜	Guilford	2	2⅜
National	39	—	North State	⅜	1
North Cliff	—	3	Silver Hill	⅜	⅝
Rockland	26⅜	26¼	Silver Valley	1⅜	1⅞
Superior	3⅝	4	Gold Hill	⅝	⅞

The sales were:

50	Isle Royale	12½	
50	do	12⅝	
500	Gold Hill	s30	9-16

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Stock market opened with a heavy feeling this morning, and continued to manifest a declining tendency to the close of the day. At the First Board the business was less than the average amount, and Central opened at 89½, selling down to 88¾ at the close of the printed list, and was freely offered between the meetings at 88½@88¾, and dropped to 88⅛ at the Second. Erie commenced at higher prices, going up to 40 in the morning, but was subsequently sold at 39¾, and was offered at 39⅛ at the Second Board, without sales. In the Western Shares there was a temporary advance at the opening in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which touched 90, receding to 89 bid after the close of the printed list against ½ lower than last evening. Of Galena & Chicago there were large sales, the price finally falling to 76¾ at the Second Board, while afterward the highest bid which came to our knowledge was 76½. Chicago & Rock Island declined ¾; Michigan Central, ¾; Cleveland & Toledo, ⅛, and Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, old and preferred stock, ¼ as compared with last evening. Pacific Mail, which has been active and strong for a few days past, took a turn for the worse, a small lot only being sold at the morning session at 93½, and running down to 92 at the afternoon, and the best bid subsequently was 91¾. The Company sent in notice to the Board this afternoon that, commencing with Monday, the Company will only allow one transfer a day, and make delivery of the certificate on the next. Of Panama there was a sale reported after the Second Board at 125½. State Stocks shared in the heaviness the latter part of the day. In Railroad Bonds there was no change of much importance. Erie unsecured Bonds were rather stronger, going up to 71. Annexed are the closing quotations:

U. S. 5s, 1874	—	@103	Reading	46⅝	@ 47
Tennessee 6s	90	@ 90¾	Mich. Central	66⅜	@ 67
Virginia 6s	90½	@ 91	Mich. S. & N. In.	20⅜	@ 20⅝
Missouri 6s	79¼	@ 79½	M. S. & N. I. G'd.	46⅜	@ 46⅝
Canton Co.	19	@ 20	Panama	125¼	@125½
Cumberland C'l.	12	@ 13	Ill. Central	83¼	@ 83⅞
Pacific Mail	91⅝	@ 92	Gal. & Chicago	76⅛	@ 76⅝
N. Y. Central	88⅛	@ 88⅜	Cleve. & Toledo	44⅛	@ 44⅜
Erie Railroad	39	@ 39¼	Ch. & Rock Isl.	72¼	@ 72½
Hudson River	62⅜	@ 63	Chi., B. & Quin.	89	@ 89½
Harlem	20½	@ 21	Ill. Central 7s	96⅛	@ 96⅜
Harlem Prefer'd.	48¾	@ 49			

The money market has ruled steady through the day, if anything, rates being a shade in favor of the borrower, especially for short temporary use on strong securities. The movement, however, being a light one, as far as it has come to our knowledge. Prime commercial paper, especially if short dates, is not pressed on the market, and is in good demand at 6@6½ ₱ cent. for sixty days, and 6½@7 for four to six months. Produce bills are increasing in amount, and readily absorbed at rates a little beyond those of City paper. On call, strong parties, with the best securities, can obtain all they want at 6 ₱ cent., while the range is up to 7. Foreign Exchange is not yet fairly opened for the next steamer; but the tendency appears to be toward easier rates. The best Bankers' bills on London are offered at 108¾, while the range from commercial upward is 108 to 108⅞. Francs 5f. 20@5f. 16¼.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* we have the details of the European news to the 6th inst. The demand for money in the London discount market was reported light, the rates ruling steadily as reported by the previous steamer. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. state that no change had occurred in American Stocks during the week, only a small business being done, and the remarks of Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. are of the same tenor. The London *Times* of the 6th inst. notices and quotes the market as follows:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent.	93	@ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. 1874	93½	@ 94	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent.	80	@ 82	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	82	@ 84	
Illinois Cent. 6 ₱ cent., 1875, x. c.	87	@ 89	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1876	87	@ 89	17½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	18½	@17⅝ dis	18⅜ @17¾
Do. do. all paid	77	@ 79	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. conv., 1869	92	@ 94	92
Do. (sinking fund) 8 ₱ ct. 1882	92	@ 94	
Do. $100 shares	62	@ 64	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s. 1885	72	@ 74	72-3
Do. $100 shares	15	@ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. 1883	89	@ 91	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	94	@ 96	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1876	94	@ 96	
Do. $100 shares	80	@ 82	
New-York & Erie 7s. 1867	93	@ 95	
Do. 2d mort. 1859	89	@ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 1883, assented	80	@ 82	
Do. Bonds 1862, '71, '75	68	@ 72	70
Do. shares, assented	38	@ 40	40@39¾⅛
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	100	@102	97⅜ 8 9⅞
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	100	@102	
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6 ₱ cent	90	@ 92	90
Do. 2d mortgage x. c.	90	@ 92	
Do. $50 shares	38	@ 40	39½
Philadelphia and Reading 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22	@ 26	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d inst., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,804,588	Increase	£14,302
Public deposits	6,832,025	Decrease	260,656
Other deposits	12,006,549	Decrease	966,673

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£9,663,460	Decrease	£51
Other securities	19,945,221	Increase	385,872
Notes unemployed	7,689,470	Decrease	1,444,125

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,952,935, being an increase of £1,129,445; and the stock of Bullion in both depaftments is £15,869,088, showing a decrease of £386,863, when compared with the preceding return.

At Liverpool there had been large sales of Cotton, summing up 111,500, at prices 1-16d.@⅛d. ₱ lb. higher. Breadstuffs were increasing in firmness. The weather, maintaining the character of this season, was cold and unsettled, and quite unfavorable for housing grain, or bringing it into condition. The country markets had advanced 1s. @2s. ₱ quarter for old Wheat, and were drawing largely of foreign from the ports.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week of October were:

1860	$32,220
1859	28,126
Increase	$4,094

Of the Michigan Central:

1860	$65,633 91
1859	52,505 58
Gain in 1860 (12½ ₱ cent.)	$13,128 33

Of the Cleveland and Toledo:

	1859.	1860.
From passengers	$10,222	$11,923
From freight	7,019	8,267
Total	$17,241	$20,190
Gain		2,949

Of the Galena and Chicago:

1860	
1859	$58,705
	51,083
Increase	$7,622

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says:

"The Court yesterday, we understand, made a decree directing the payment from the moneys paid into Court by the Company, of two coupons, of 3½ ₱ cent. each, on the Bonds of the Chester Valley Railroad. The coupons payable are those of November, 1851, and May, 1855. From that time to the present the coupons are unpaid."

The Bondholders of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company are required, by an order of the Supreme Court, to present their bonds and coupons to the Referee, at the City of Utica, by the 25th inst., or they will be precluded from receiving any portion of the proceeds of the sale of the railroad, which is to take place on the 2d of November, under the foreclosure of the first and only mortgage.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., clear of State tax, payable on and after Nov. 15.

The transactions at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer for the day were:

Received from all sources	$140,366 00
Payments on all accounts	218,610 38
Balance in all funds	4,450,176 36

For Customs, $102,600.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Sunday last, reports the Exchange and Discount markets thus:

"The Exchange market has been rather inactive to-day, and the rates indicated no variation of any kind that calls for special notice. Foreign bills were in good supply, but with a very limited demand. Sales were considerably restricted, while offerings of Sight had run pretty low, without any evidence being afforded that the wants of buyers are less urgent than they were a week ago. Other descriptions ruled a notched in our last, and no change of any kind has transpired in quotations. We therefore repeat as follows:

Clear Sterling Bills	7¾@8¼ ₱ cent. prem
Bank rates	8¼@8¾ ₱ cent. prem
Bills of lading drafts	6¾@7¼ ₱ cent. prem
France	5.22½@5.28¾ ₱ dollar.
Sixty-day bills on New-York, &c.	1¾@2¼ ₱ cent. dis.
Sight	⅜ dis. to par@¼ ₱ ct. prem.

The Discount market has been rather quiet since our last, and the movement has disclosed nothing whatever that savors of increasing stringency. In fact, it is daily becoming more palpable that money must become cheaper, and we are pleased to see that the advocates of high rates are gradually adopting our suggestions, by placing their funds on the market at present ruling rates, which all must admit are highly remunerative; offerings at the Banks to-day were by no means heavy for the season, and outside operations included no round amounts of any grade of paper. There was nothing done in any class of Stocks or Bonds, and the movement must not be considered wholly suspended in this description of securities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 15.	LOANS. Oct. 6.	SPECIE. Oct. 15.	SPECIE. Oct. 6.
Citizens' Bank	$5,606,807	$5,683,057	$2,859,095	$2,786,538
Canal Bank	2,882,819	2,940,538	1,225,909	1,264,119
Louisiana	3,364,810	3,196,953	1,412,395	1,380,347
Louis'a State	5,120,563	5,073,679	2,110,439	2,104,825
Mec. & Trad.	1,362,285	1,402,796	409,945	334,928
Bk. of N. O.	1,660,703	1,653,108	531,325	538,419
Southern Bk.	685,219	690,916	265,430	310,518
Union Bank	1,439,729	1,428,463	445,396	346,713
Merchants'	539,921	544,275	133,072	127,160
Crescent City	965,078	948,173	169,042	142,833
Bk. of Amer.	1,002,787	988,541	373,493	408,779
Total	24,593,721	24,670,488	$9,933,448	$9,765,177
Increase	$23,233		Increase	$168,263

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 6.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 6.
Citizens' Bank	$3,131,560	$3,177,585	$3,702,309	$3,599,766
Canal Bank	840,305	840,225	926,216	914,622
Louisiana	664,309	684,789	2,422,660	2,387,515
Louis'na State	1,610,860	1,675,835	3,335,460	3,333,006
Mec. & Traders	290,720	288,555	724,907	646,291
Bank of N. O.	481,820	513,700	767,552	767,550
Southern Bk.	218,580	221,235	296,234	291,594
Union Bank	367,565	386,650	1,036,597	925,868
Merchants' Bk.	400,008	413,460	233,495	291,326
Crescent City	262,385	266,735	230,807	223,539
Bk. of America	212,190	217,990	865,582	880,516
Totals	$8,434,109	$8,683,759	15,144,727	14,861,693
Decrease	$249,650		Increase	$283,034

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 13.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 6.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 13.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 6.
Citizens' Bank	$867,410	$773,587	$201,959	$103,890
Canal Bank	49,582	26,848	79,031	86,551
Louisiana	103,622	142,531	90 266	129,462
Louisiana St.	272,143	278,170	80,628	87,602
Mec. & Traders	174,041	136,395	37,527	32,624
Bank of N. O.	207,511	172,570	96,416	74,328
Southern Bank	307,834	190,843		
Union Bank	211,037	200,875	159,027	135,796
Merchants' Bk.	1,254	63,526	49,546	51,098
Crescent City	98,544	152,567	8,107	15,666
Bk. of America			7,962	3,453
Total	$2,292,978	$2,136,912	$810,459	$810,489
Increase	$156,066		Decrease	$10

NEW-JERSEY BANKS.

	July.	October.	Increase.	Dec.
Capital	$8,008,584	$8,152,067	$2143,218	
Circulation	5,386,295	5,567,126	180,831	
Deposits	6,130,293	6,450,388	320,094	
Unpaid dividends	92,004	105,343	13,339	
Due Banks	920,371	948,478	28,107	
Other debts	1,696	20,000	18,304	
Surplus	1,575,511	1,655,903	80,392	
Total	$22,115,034	$21,957,948	$784,285	
Discounts	16,182,163	16,874,701	692,538	
Specie	942,299	959,432	17,133	
Due by Banks	2,034,077	2,071,868	37,571	
Bank notes	713,297	772,135	58,838	
Real estate	463,381	473,590	10,209	
Stocks	1,023,158	1,020,735		2,421
Other assets	599,555	731,368	131,813	
Total	$21,957,948	$22,903,629	$945,681	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania States Fives, 97⅛; Reading Railroad, 23⅛; Morris Canal, 64¾; Long Island Railroad, 14⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 88 bbls. Ashes, 20,634 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 88,878 bush. Wheat, 40,705 bush Corn, 14,760 bush. Barley, 9,023 bush. Oats, 25 pkgs. Provisions, and 859 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 200 mats Java at 16½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.; and 500 bags Rio at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 5,200 bales, part *in transitu*, at full prices. We quote Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., and other grades proportionately.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at, however, easier prices. Sales 21,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@	$5 50
Extra State	5 60	@	5 70
Superfine Western	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@	6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 90	@	6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@	5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	7 25

Southern continues in request at former prices. The reported sales comprise 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 20 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 90@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour finds ready buyers at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $3 53 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, of which 150 bbls. have been sold for shipment to the West Indies, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, but at reduced rates. Shippers are the principal buyers. Sales 180,000 bushels, part to arrive, including white Western at $1 46@$1 50, with small lots at $1 52@$1 60; amber Western at $1 40; red Western, $1 28@$1 40, mainly at the lower rate; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 34@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at $1 30@$1 34; Racine Spring at $1 29@$1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 24@$1 26; Red State at $1 36; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn is salable and firm. Sales 113,000 bushels, chiefly at 71¾c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 74c. for yellow Southern; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 22,500 bushels, including Canada West at 84c.@86c.; Canada East at 80c.@83c.; and State at 76c.@79c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c., and State at 40c.@40½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, including New, at 30c.@36c., and last year's crop at 17c.@22c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The week's movements have been moderate here, at essentially unchanged prices. At Albany, receipts have been light, mostly of kinds required to replenish assortments. Supplies of Hemlock and Spruce have been limited. Shipments large, and freights, of course, active. Prices firm. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 15, in the years named, were, according to the *Evening Journal*, as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, &c.
1856	180,156,950	30,932	10,680	91,681,826
1857	196,670,902	47,348	83,249	141,056,229
1858	218,673,770	26,782	102,178	122,131,917
1859	233,036,762	41,861	66,231	102,653,503
1860	258,573,600	37,597	37,780	119,988,877

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are scarce and inactive. Lard is in slack request; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at unchanged prices. The day's transactions add up 250 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$16 ₱ tierce.; 250 tcs. Cragin's Extra changed hands on private terms. Beef Hams, $11@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 3,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@8c.; with an invoice of China on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Fair engagements were reported at buoyant rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12d¼. ₱ bushel.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 18.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

6 lots north side of 53d-st., about 100 feet east of Madison-av., each 21x100.5 ..... $2,260 each.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.—GET THE BEST. Get BARNARD'S NEW BOOKS, viz.: OBJECT TEACHING, AND ORAL LESSONS FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS. 432 pp., 8vo. Mailed for $1 50. PAPERS FOR THE TEACHER. 400 pp., 8vo. $1 50. Among these "Papers" are "Russell's Intellectual Education" G. F. Thayer's "Letters to a Teacher," Hill's "True Order of Studies," Bishop Burgess on "Religious Instruction in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

D. M. Dewey is our Agent at Rochester.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Absent Abroad.

WINTER GARDEN—Gov. Maverick.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Stolen with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wolfgang—Asphodel—Third Act of the Carbine or a Fireman.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Liberty Boys of '76—Variety Olance at New-York.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo—and Rosenbaum.

BRYANT & CAMPBELL'S, Elm's Saloon—Ethiopian

GALLERY OF ART, No. 625—Williams's Free Gallery of Art, Lafayette.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We obtain from the *Arabic's* mails some further European details of interest. The Pope, in his allocution delivered to the College of Cardinals on the 15th ult., is extremely bitter against King Victor Emanuel, and stigmatizes his conduct as guilty, detestable and sacrilegious. There is, in the document, an indirect complaint that the Emperor Napoleon failed to fulfill his promise when he permitted "the authors and abettors of the invasion to advance as far as the walls of Rome as though they had the assurance that no one would oppose them." Count Cavour had declared in the Sardinian Chambers that no Power had ever made proposals involving the cession of a single inch of Italian soil, and that there existed no public or private Convention stipulating such a cession. The Count's message to the Chambers is exceedingly interesting and develops the policy of the King with regard to Rome and Venice. It is alleged that Garibaldi, wearied and harassed by complaints and recriminations, has requested Victor Emanuel to come and relieve him from all authority. The French Cabinet is supposed to favor a reference of the Roman question to a Congress of all the Great Powers.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg on the 1st, and Southampton on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Arabia*.

Our Kingston correspondent, writing from Kingston on the 6th of October, furnishes a variety of interesting news from the Island. The authorities were about to take a census of the population—a duty that has been neglected since Emancipation. It is believed that the result will demonstrate that Jamaica is very much under-populated. The mate of the American bark *Alvarado* had been committed for trial for the murder of her captain. Statistics recently compiled go to show that education is making some progress in Jamaica. Popular indignation in this colony has been so sadly neglected by Government that any move in the right direction is hailed with satisfaction. The American missionaries are particularly zealous in the cause. The *Saladin*, which is the first vessel on the route between Kingston and New-York, and is owned by an English firm, arrived at this port on Wednesday night. She will be followed at monthly intervals by other vessels.

We are in possession of Haytian advices to the 22d of September. The Naturalization laws of the Republic had been somewhat modified in favor of parties desiring to become citizens. Efforts were being made by Government to introduce trial by jury. Subscriptions continue to be taken up for the widow of John Brown. A rather singular story comes to us of the discovery of a bust of Lord Peterborough in a remote district. The bust was found on a fetish altar, where for half a century it had been worshiped as a heathen god.

Later advices from the Pacific are received by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph last evening, having left San Francisco on the 6th inst. There is nothing of importance. Matters in the Oregon Legislature remain precisely as before reported.

The demonstrations in Boston yesterday in honor of the Prince of Wales were elaborate and imposing. The public buildings were decorated and the streets were thronged. In the morning Ralph Farnham, the sole survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was introduced to the Prince by Mr. Everett. The interview is reported to have been quite interesting. Mr. Farnham was accompanied by one of his daughters, who is upwards of seventy years of age. About 3,000 military, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, were reviewed on the Common by the Prince and suite, Gov. Banks, and a numerous staff. After the review the military force marched through several of the principal streets the Prince and suite, the Governor and others, occupying carriages. The display is represented to have been the most imposing ever seen in New-England, and was witnessed by thousands. A collation followed at the State House, given by Gov. Banks, at which there was a social and entirely informal interchange of good feeling. At about 5 o'clock the Prince and suite were escorted to the Music Hall, where he was welcomed by twelve hundred school children. The exercises consisted principally of singing, and seemed to afford the distinguished visitors much gratification. The festivities of the occasion wound up with a grand ball at the Academy of Music.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Rochester yesterday, which was one of the most successful political demonstrations of the campaign. Delegations attended from all the neighboring towns, and addresses were made from three stands by Messrs. Wade, Carter and Ford of Ohio, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Mr. Schoolfield of New-York. A grand Wide-Awake parade at night closed the proceedings.

We print this morning a full report of the speech of Mr. Everts, delivered at Auburn on Friday last. It is one of the ablest statements of the issues pending in the present contest that has been given. A brief summary of the speech, telegraphed by our special reporter, was published on Wednesday morning.

The Germans assembled *en masse* at the Cooper Institute last evening, to listen to a discussion of Republican and Democratic principles, respectively, by Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, and Christian Kapsler, of Missouri. The former had been challenged to the war of words by the latter, but Mr. Kapsler failed to appear, putting in the plea that he had not sufficient notice of the time of the meeting. Mr. Schurz was present and delivered a stirring address in German. Messrs. A. Frank, Solomon, and others, did likewise, and resolutions supporting the Republican principles were adopted with great enthusiasm.

The testimonial to Capt. John Wilson, of the ship *Dreadnaught*, and her officers, has already received the sanction of a large number of the prominent ship-owners and merchants in this City, the sum yesterday having reached $3,205. A meeting of the Life-Insurance Companies of the City was held, and arrangements were made for making some appropriate acknowledgment to the "noble Yankee skipper." He is expected soon in this City.

An adjourned meeting of Dr. Cheever's Church, having under consideration the trial of Mr. Chas. Abernethy, one of the Anti-Cheever members, took place last evening. After three hours' discussion, a motion prevailed to adjourn the trial to the second Thursday in April—Mr. Abernethy and his friends strongly protesting, and demanding an immediate, speedy and open trial.

A very thorough *post-mortem* examination was yesterday made by Profs. Carnochan and J. C. Hutchison and Dr. George B. Bouton of the remains of Mrs. Jane Augusta Blankman, the circumstances of whose sudden demise it has been deemed proper by the authorities to investigate. A portion of the body was placed in the hands of Prof. Doremus for the purpose of being subjected to chemical tests, and until his report and that of the surgical commission, appointed by the Coroner to make the autopsy, shall have been presented, the causes which resulted in the woman's death will remain undetermined.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice Ingraham, yesterday, rendered his decision refusing to quash the writ of prohibition restraining the Police Commissioners from proceeding to revoke the license of John Magee. In the same Court Justice Leonard granted an order to the Comptroller requiring him to show cause why a peremptory *mandamus* should not issue to compel him to pay the Sheriff certain fees for serving processes in the Excise case. Counsel for James Massey, the pugilist, indicted for an assault with a pistol, on Officer Patterson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, applied to Judge Gould, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses. The Judge acceded to the request, and set down the case for the first Monday in December. The sentence of David Beach, convicted of the heavy Nassau Bank forgery, was still further postponed, on the application of his counsel. The trial of Adam Jaeger, for the murder of Henry Peeler, was continued, all the evidence being put in, and the summing up of counsel for the defence concluded. The case will go to the jury this morning. In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, Bernard Coyle was tried and convicted for receiving goods stolen from the house of ex-Alderman Briggs, by three boys, who were the principal witnesses against him. His sentence was deferred till the last day of the term.

Business at the Stock Exchange was generally less active, and a declining tendency was apparent. Steadiness was the main feature of the Money Market, though borrowers had any existing advantage. Foreign Exchanges were quiet.

Prices of Flour and Wheat favor buyers, who purchased freely, especially for shipment. Corn was in brisk request at very firm rates, as were likewise Cotton, Sugars and Whisky. Transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Oils, Metals and Naval Stores were restricted. Hay and Hops were in good demand. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Papacy and Italy.

The latest phase of the Italian Question, profoundly interesting as it is, presents one aspect almost ludicrous in the eyes of grave and dispassionate men at this distance from the scene of operations. We all rejoice sincerely and manfully in the conquest which Garibaldi seems to have won over his own prejudices and the passions of the foolish partisans who have been surrounding him in victory with counsels pregnant with defeat. It is a glorious and hopeful thing for Italy and for human freedom that the triumphant liberator of Naples and Sicily should have sense, judgment, self-distrust and patriotism enough to abdicate political pretensions out of all proportion to his powers, and to leave the organization of the Italian freedom which his sword has won, to hands more skillful than his own in the manipulations of State-craft. Our faith in this result of the temporary imbroglio between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel has never faltered, and it seems now about to be crowned with a splendid fruition.

Then again, what can be more colossal in the way of impudent charlatanism than the assumption by Mazzini and his party of a vast moral superiority over the Italian heroes of Piedmont? These people, for years the torment and the terror of Italy, now calmly assert that they will have nothing to do with Count Cavour, who has "contributed nothing to the cause of Italy but the war of 1859!"

When we reflect what Italy would at this moment be, were it not for this very war of 1859; how idle all her efforts would have been to shake off the galling Austrian yoke from Milan to Naples, had not the conscripts of France poured out their blood like water at Magenta and Solferino, and the Emperor of the French faced an excited, alarmed and angry Europe in defence of the sacred doctrine of national non-intervention; when we reflect on these things, it is assuredly little less than sublime to hear the valor, the life, the honor of these irresistible allies, dealt with as the insignificant sacrifices made by a self-seeking politician to the hope of immediate popularity. Such language as this from the lips of the men who ruined Rome in 1849, and who for years have obstructed every honest and practical attempt to establish anything like Christian order in the States of the Church, may well move one rather to indignation than to scorn. But in the allocution of his Holiness the Pope there is no room for any fierce and angry feelings. This document is simply absurd. It is absurd in style, pompous, solemn, laden down with denunciations which are never likely to descend upon the devoted head at which they are aimed. It is absurd in substance, averring that the Princes of Europe, who stood by and saw the King of Naples dethroned, without putting forth a single sceptre to save him, are bound to rush forward and protect the patrimony of St. Peter. The Holy Father amuses himself with making appeals, which no one will answer, to all the Sovereigns of Europe, for assistance in a cause "intimately bound up" with the rights of Princes actually trembling for their own crowns. But while he is thus amusing himself, Italy comes near and nearer to the Vatican. The question of "to go or not to go," is evidently pressed upon his Holiness night and day, by Cardinals alarmed at the quiet progress of the revolution, and filled with anxiety as to their own personal security in the event of a second Roman revolution. The weight of evidence now seems to incline towards a grand hierarchical exodus from the Eternal City; and really, after perusing the inaptitudes, the despairs, and the feeble vituperations of the last Papal allocution, one sees no solution so naturally apt to the whole difficulty as this absolute withdrawal of the whole Papal Court and influence from all direct connection with Italian life.

Orangeism in Canada.—We notice that the late Orange demonstrations in Upper Canada are already bearing their legitimate fruits. The Catholics are preparing for war, and they manifest no disposition to treat their enemies with forbearance or consideration. One of their organs has come out with a programme of future operations. It is proposed to pass a law declaring members of the Orange Society incapable of sitting in Parliament, and of being Judges or Ministers of the Crown. There is certainly some truth in the argument urged, that no Catholic can expect justice from an Orangeman, who is sworn to further the triumph of his own religion and the degradation of all others; but the remedy suggested is too violent to have any chance of success. Its effect would be to enlist the whole Protestant feeling of the country in behalf of Orangeism; and, directly that is done, the Catholics, being in the minority, are bound to go to the wall. Legislation on the subject of political and religious feuds can do no more than prevent acts that will likely lead to breaches of the public peace. In this view partisan demonstrations may be suppressed, but in a free country partisan societies that are not illegal are as free to exist as partisan opinions. Those Canadian journals which seek to crush Orangeism by any other mode than the ballot, scarcely appreciate the liberty they enjoy. The stand that the Catholics are making against their old enemy was to have been expected; but it is made in a way that will fan the flame of religious warfare, and will strengthen the faction whose destruction is aimed at.

Trinity Church and the Prince.

As there are crimes which the laws cannot reach, so there are follies which the Press cannot punish. The blatant extravagances of personal vanity belong to this category; and the story of the visit of the Prince of Wales to New-York is a crying illustration alike of their disastrous absurdity and of their practical immunity from condign and wholesome chastisement. One only penalty attaches to them by that irreversible decree of a beneficent Providence, to which the Preacher did justice when he coupled vanity with vexation of spirit. To the operation of this wholesome natural law we were at first inclined to leave the two "clergymen in charge of Trinity Church," who yesterday obliged us with a singularly peremptory communication in reply to certain strictures of ours upon what we felt constrained, in common with nine-tenths of the rational inhabitants of New-York, to regard as the discreditable and impertinent features of the "Cathedral services" performed under their auspices nominally in honor of the Almighty, but really in praise of the Prince of Wales and to the glory of their own ecclesiastical office. It seemed to us perfectly clear that men who could regard the presentation of a gorgeous prayer-book, inscribed with their own names, to a scion of royalty, as a becoming incident of Divine worship, and who could threaten to punish what they described as "editorial errors," with a formal exclusion of all newspaper men from the "means of grace" in a house of Christian worship, must be beyond the reach of mortal criticism, and might well be handed over to the moral discipline of wounded vanity and humiliated pride. But we owe something to the venerable Corporation of Trinity Church, and to the dignified position of its high-minded Christian Rector; and the following letter, therefore, compels us to revive a subject which we should gladly have consigned to oblivion, together with the indifferent temper and the more than indifferent manners of our clerical correspondents of yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a friend of the venerable Rector of Trinity Church, and of its prudent and conservative Churchwardens and Vestrymen, I desire to state a few facts, obtained from the most authentic sources.

The Prince of Wales intimated, through one of his suite, a wish to attend the morning service at Trinity Church on the Sunday he was to pass in the City. On receiving this intimation, the members of the Vestry, at its monthly meeting in September, authorized an invitation to be sent to him. It was immediately communicated to the British Consul, and accepted. All this was done without formality, and without any resolution to be put on the records of the corporation.

After the acceptance of the invitation, a special meeting of the vestry was called, and a Committee appointed, with the Rector at its head, to make such arrangements as might be necessary to protect the Prince from annoyance and the church from disturbance within and without, a crowd being anticipated. At this meeting, the wish was unanimously expressed that there should be no departure from the usual services, and that the Prince should not be alluded to directly or indirectly. This wish was communicated by the Rector to the clergymen immediately connected with the principal parish church.

On Sunday the Rector was ill, and was unable to conduct the services as he had intended. As Trinity Church had derived a portion of her property from the British Crown under the Colonial *régime*, the Committee thought it proper to place a prayer-book in one of the pews set apart for the Prince and his suite, with an appropriate inscription.

This is a plain statement of the case, and it is made for the sole purpose of exonerating the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen from the imputation of servility. It was their unanimous desire that the Prince should participate in the services as a private individual, *and that he should neither be specially prayed for nor preached at.*

A FRIEND OF TRINITY.

This letter puts the conduct of Rev. Dr. Ogilby and Rev. Dr. Vinton, in a light upon which we hardly feel disposed to insist. It proves that so far as the Rector and the Vestrymen of Trinity Church are concerned, nothing was done in regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales unbecoming the sanctity of the objects to which that edifice is consecrated, and nothing left undone which could properly be done to conciliate a natural and honorable consideration for the rank of the guest with the solemn responsibilities incumbent upon the host. In this case, as in so many other cases, we find the action of the public sound and respectable, and discover that the ridiculous or odious eccentricities of a particular demonstration are to be attributed solely to the excesses of individual presumption or vanity.

Observe the facts in the matter. Trinity Church as a corporation owes much to the family of Albert Edward of Wales. Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton, as stipendiary ministers at the altar of Trinity, owe no such debt. Trinity Church, as a Corporation, is willing to acknowledge earthly obligations, but remembers that these obligations must not be so acknowledged as to involve the higher duties of a Christian Church to Christianity. Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton are not content to aid in discharging this gratitude of the Church whose servants they are; they must impress themselves, their names, and their personal importance upon the occasion. Trinity Church, as a Corporation, prepares a beautiful prayer-book for presentation to the representative of its Royal founder, but insists that the Prince who receives the book shall use it, not as a Prince, but as a man—that he shall make his supplications and offer up his praise before Heaven with no distractions of cheap adulation and vulgar flattery. Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton prepare another prayer-book of their own, inscribed with their own names, and thrust it upon the Prince in company with the modest and appropriate offering of the Corporation. We need only set before our readers the two inscriptions of the two books, to justify all that we have said, and make them understand how it came to pass that in the face of the unanimous desire of the Vestrymen of Trinity to the contrary, one of these clergymen should have thought proper to interpolate a fulsome prayer for the whole Royal family of Great Britain into the peroration of his sermon, between a laudation of the prophet Daniel in the lion's den, and a general exhortation to his hearers not to pick their neighbor's pockets. Here they are:

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, From the Corporation of TRINITY CHURCH, In Memory of the Munificence of the CROWN OF ENGLAND.	To His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES, From FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., FREDERIC OGILBY, D. D., The Clergymen in charge of TRINITY CHURCH, New-York, As a Memorial of the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. A. D. 1860.	October 14th, 1860.

To the eloquence of this contrast we have nothing to add. Dr. Vinton and Dr. Ogilby have, however, assumed to charge the Press with misrepresenting their conduct in this affair, on grounds so purely technical that one is almost ashamed to discuss them. They declare, for instance, that they described themselves in their private appeal to the eyes of Royalty, not as "gentlemen," but more accurately as "clergymen;" and they assert that in the "ordinary music bill" of their service (be it a church or an opera-bouffe of which we are speaking?) "no person's name was *either printed, or written, or given to the Prince.*" They correct these "errors" in a very decorous and dignified manner, by charging us with stating "what is not true." We shall not imitate language allowable only to those whose sex or whose cloth makes them reckless of consequences; but we beg leave to state emphatically that the choral puff to which we objected, is to be found in the printed and published "programmes" of the "Trinity Church performances," on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. If Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton think it more suitable for "clergymen" than for "gentlemen" to force a private gift upon a foreign Prince, we have nothing further to say on the subject.

Their notions of what constitutes a "vindication" of their conduct are only comparable to those of Gen. Sandford. This military Captain, being charged with cruelly disappointing two hundred thousand people, in order to gratify himself and his staff, gravely asserts that the "marching salute at the City Hall," which was begun at 4 P. M., and therefore plainly involved the one remaining hour of October daylight, "formed an indispensable part of the review; that without it no adequate idea could have been formed of the troops, and *that no military man would have been satisfied if it was dispensed with!*"

New Phase of Immigrant Swindling.

All the humane efforts which have been made on this side of the Atlantic, and more especially by the State of New-York, to secure European immigrants from extortion and injustice on their arrival here, would now appear to be in great part neutralized by the adoption of that "booking-system" which Mr. Jellinghaus, on behalf of the German Society, explained and denounced before the Commissioners of Immigration at their meeting on last Wednesday. This new development of the art which "takes the stranger in," completely sets at defiance all local laws designed for its restraint, and may require an additonal clause to be added to all our extradition treaties before we can secure justice to the hosts of Europeans who annually seek our shores with the intention of making this country their home.

Public attention was actively directed, several years ago, to the various processes by which German, Irish, and other immigrants were plundered, without mercy, on their arrival. The City of New-York had special cause to complain of this, her charities, both public and private, being overburdened to an enormous extent by thousands of foreigners who had landed here with the intention and means of going West, but who were stripped of every dollar they possessed, within a few hours after their landing, and thus compelled to remain in the City, either as redundant laborers or paupers. This evil at last became so great that legislation interfered to check the many systems of direct immigrant-swindling then in vogue; and to the credit of our City be it said, that, despite the political importance of the swindlers, and the fact that our Judiciary is an elective one, this legislation did much towards securing the objects which it had in view.

On this a new light dawned upon the men who had heretofore grown fat on the plunder of unfortunate foreigners. They were shrewd enough to take advantage of the bitter competition which has always existed between the various lines of transit between the Atlantic seaboard and the great West. They induced the managers of different lines to give them large percentages on all business brought through their agency, and further induced them either to issue or tacitly countenance a pretence that they had issued tickets for inland travel through the United States intended for sale in Europe. Armed with these new sanctions and prerogatives, each immigrant-swindler on a grand scale, at once dispatched his most plausible subordinates to serve as agents at the European ports chiefly used as depôts of the Emigrant-trade.

In this new field the success of these harpies has been wide in scope—cruel and disastrous in all its results. Clothed with authority as agents for particular lines of packet-ships, they add to this business the further one of supplying emigrants with real or bogus tickets which are to convey them, upon their arrival at New-York, to whatever cities or villages in the United States or the Canadas may be their ultimate destination. Of these tickets, from all that we can learn, fully one-third are bogus, and will not be recognized in any manner by the companies purporting to have issued them; while another third are real tickets, but only authorizing passage one-fourth or one half of the distance bargained for. The remainder, held in reserve for emigrants of more than the usual intelligence, are valid passage-tickets, and for the full distance; but these, like all the others, are charged for at rates exceeding by from fifteen to thirty per cent. the regular rates of fare which would be exacted at the offices of the various companies in this and other cities.

Taking into view the excellent provisions made at Castle Garden for giving to all immigrants a fair start on their arrival, it is deplorable that such a system as we have been describing should be allowed to countervail all humane efforts for the protection of ignorant and needy foreigners. Many poor Irish and German girls are growing tipsy each night in the dancing saloons of the Fourth Ward, who owe their utter ruin of body and soul to the fact that the tickets purchased for them at home, and which were to carry them to the calm shelter of homes in the far West, where friends and relations were in waiting to receive them, proved worthless and of no effect, leaving the wretched holders to starve or sin in a City which they had entered without money, friends or experience. Many a pauper in our public institutions, and many a prisoner in Sing Sing, owe the misery of their condition to the same fruitful source.

It is not easy to understand the fierce competition for the immigrant business which exists between all the various lines of transit to the West—this business, at such prices as are charged, not paying for the actual outlay in fuel, rolling-stock and labor. Nevertheless, this competition is the source of the evils we have depicted, and the managers of our great inland lines are all morally responsible as accomplices before the fact for every swindle perpetrated by the emigrant swindlers who are stationed at European ports. Let them unite in an announcement that all passage tickets shall be dated on the day of their issue, and only remain valid for five days thereafter, and the business of the harpies on the other side of the Atlantic will be destroyed. By adopting this course they will save to their respective treasuries the large sums now allowed as per centages to the various emigrant swindling houses in our City, and clear themselves from a weight of moral responsibility which every man of proper spirit must shudder while contemplating. This would correct the evil in itself; but failing this, application should be made by our Government to the various Governments of Europe for the adoption of police regulations to prevent the sale of American inland passage tickets at foreign points.

Virginia in Arms.

It appears that Virginia has finally made up her mind to defend herself in the approaching crisis of our national affairs, with Northern arms. The Adjutant-General of that chivalric State is now in this City, charged with a credit of half a million of dollars, and with orders to purchase a complete armament for the Old Dominion. What the motives are which have impelled so calm and conservative a man as Gov. Letcher to this extraordinary demonstration does not yet appear. It is, however, rumored that the Executive of Virginia has resolved to call a meeting of Southern Governors at Richmond, very shortly, for the purpose of concerting measures, defensive and offensive, to be taken in the now imminent event of Mr. Lincoln's election. We do not believe that manifestations of this kind are destined to pass unrebuked by the more sober public sentiment of the Southern States, but it is much to be desired, for the sake of the general peace of the country, and of the public confidence which insures that peace, that the conservative South should lose no time in making head against a torrent of sectional excitement and alarm which appears to be growing formidable precisely in proportion to the groundlessness of the causes by which it is fed.

These military thunder-claps out of a serene sky are neither politically, socially nor financially desirable, and the sooner they are put an end to, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

Vengence in Syria.—Fuad Pasha, sent out to punish the recreant Turkish authorities for their connivance in the late outrages, has done his work well and nobly. He has dealt even-handed justice to all; the innocent have been protected, and the guilty have suffered. Neither rank nor influence have screened from punishment any of the Turkish officials implicated in the Christian massacres, and many men, high in authority, have been publicly executed. The energy displayed by Fuad Pacha has completely reëstablished confidence in the Christian communities, and has greatly alarmed their persecutors. We learn by the last mail from Europe, that the campaign against the Druses has already commenced. The Turks have brought into the field a force of about 7,000 men, and they will be aided in their operations by 3,000 French. Rasheya and Deir-el-Kamar—the scenes of of such frightful tragedies—are the first places that will be occupied. It is not believed that the Druses will show fight. The arrangements of Fuad Pasha are so well made that they cannot escape in large bodies, but they will probably succeed in evading pursuit by scattering in small detachments. As the design is to destroy their power to do further mischief, it will be effected whether they openly resist or not; and the Christians of Syria have full assurance that the French troops will occupy the country as long as there is any reason to dread a repetition of the atrocities perpetrated last Summer.

Capital Cities in the United States.—A writer in the London *Times*, who advocates the selection of an insignificant locality like Ottawa as the proper site for the Canadian seat of Government, sustains his argument by a reference to the capital cities in the United States. He says, and truly, that comparatively small places, like Harrisburgh in Pennsylvania, or Albany, in New-York, are selected as State Capitals; but he makes a great mistake in supposing that the object is to place "the seat of democratic legislation at a distance from the corrupting or intimidating influences of large commercial cities." We do not suppose that any American would agree with the writer in the *Times* when he asserts that "politically Washington is a great success." It would be hard to believe that corruption in any other city could exceed the corruption practiced in Washington. Facility of access and centralization are the main points considered in the selection of our State Capitals; and if Ottawa is ultimately destined to be the chief city of the Canadas, these points, in its case, will have been entirely disregarded.

Spain in America.—Spain is everywhere asserting her pretensions to power on the American continent. In Mexico she is preparing actively to interfere in favor of the despotic faction, with the design, as many believe, of ultimately attempting the reconquest of the country. In San Domingo a large body of Spanish troops were recently landed to "regulate" the affairs of that Republic; and now we learn that a quarrel has broken out with Venezuela, and that the Spanish Minister has demanded his passports and left. The cause of this last dispute is alleged to be the refusal of Venezuela to punish the murderers of certain Spanish subjects, and make proper indemnity. There are probably two sides to the story. Spain, however, is fully prepared for any trouble with a country like Venezuela. She has a large fleet in American waters and a large army at Havana; and by her attitude of late she seems disposed to turn them to account, in asserting her pretensions to the rank of a first-class power.

Amusements.

The lovers of Italian opera will be delighted to learn that this charming institution is to be revived under a strictly German dynasty. There is no reason, certainly, why a German should not give us Italian opera, especially when that German is Carl Formes, and when he is assisted by another German, in the person of Madame Mulder-Farrel, a name at least as Italian as Patti-Strakosch.

We have faith, then, in the new Fabbri-Formes dynasty—a faith which will bear us bravely through what the play-bill calls "momentaneous" suspensions to the triumphant regeneration of Monday or Wednesday night next. We can only hope that the artists will share this faith themselves, and prove it by their works.

Winter Garden.—To-night, Miss Charlotte Cushman takes her benefit at this establishment, in her magnificent character of *Meg Merrilies*. It will be her ninth representation of the "Gipsy vagrant" since her present engagement. How the management is prepared to accommodate the public we are at a loss to imagine, since on each occasion of its representation, sitting room, for those who came after the doors were opened, was a dream and delusion, while before the curtain was raised, standing room became an imagination and a snare. But all who desire to honor the great American actress, will be at the Winter Garden to-night, when the old proverb of "the early bird," &c., will be peculiarly applicable.

—Hon. Henry A. Foster, of Rome, formerly United States Senator from this State, and a member of the Convention which nominated President Polk, has expressed his intention of voting for Mr. Lincoln.

—An address will be delivered before the literary societies of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, at its next commencement, by Hon. R. A. Pryor.

The Prince of Wales in Boston.

Reception with the State Government—A Kiss Mile—Grand Military Review—Presentations—Visits to the State House and Introduction to Gov. Banks—The Reception of the School Children—Visit to the Academy of Music, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Yankee land may well feel proud of this day's hospitality. Boston has entertained the Prince of Wales in a judicious and pleasing manner, to his entire satisfaction and greatly to her credit.

After a late breakfast the Prince granted an audience to Edward Everett, who introduced Ralph Farnham, the last surviving soldier who fought at Bunker Hill. He is one hundred years of age, and his youngest daughter, who accompanied him, is a sprightly woman of seventy-six. The Prince was very kind to the old gentleman, and quite won his heart, as was evinced by his remark, that "If Princes aliens acted like this to a body, there would be less wars."

In compliance with a proclamation of Mayor Lincoln making this a holiday, the stores were generally closed and the schools all dismissed at an early hour. The streets were thronged with people, particularly in the region of the Revere House and the Common. The escort was drawn up in Bowdoin-square at 11 o'clock. The Cadets were stationed at the Revere House, and the rest of the troops were upon the Common waiting the movements of the Prince. Col. Ruse, who, under Gov. Banks, had general charge of the militia, and to whom the New-York Reporters are greatly indebted, called for the Prince at 11½, and in carriages the entire Royal party were conveyed through the crowded streets to the Governor's head-quarters, to the Governor's room, where were the Governor and his staff, the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, and a few favored Reporters. Col. Ruse presented the Prince to the Governor as "His Royal Highness," this being the only instance where the Prince has been willing to have an official reception. Gov. Banks greeted him cordially and addressed him as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that I welcome your Royal Highness to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and extend to you the most cordial greetings of its people. They have regarded with profound gratification your visit to this Continent, so auspicious in its opening, so fortunate in its progress, and now, I regret to say, so near its termination. Be assured, Sir, you will bear with you the united wishes of the people of Massachusetts for your safe return to your friends and to your country, to which we are attached by so many ties of language, law and liberty. In their name I bid you welcome. I welcome, also, with unfeigned pleasure the distinguished and honorable gentlemen of your suite. Permit me to present to you my associates in the Executive Department of the Government—His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the gentlemen of the Executive Council and the Secretary of State."

The several gentlemen referred to were recognised by the Prince, who shook hands cordially with the Aids, whom he had met before.

The Representatives' Hall was filled to overflowing by ladies. The Governor led the Prince through the hall, while the ladies rose en masse, greeting him with smiling faces and waving handkerchiefs. The Senate Chamber was occupied by some forty members of the Valuation Committee, who were also permitted to gaze on the face of His Royal Highness.

Horses, splendidly caparisoned, were provided for the Prince and suite, who, as well as the Governor and staff, were dressed in full uniform. The troops, numbering over three thousand, were drawn up so as to form three sides of a parallelogram. In the centre were stationed the parties above named, the whole forming one of the most beautiful spectacles ever seen. Sir Fenwick Williams was to have been one of the party, but as the Governor-General of Canada sailed yesterday for Europe, and as Gen. Williams has been sworn in his stead, he was compelled to forego the pleasure, and dispatched Quartermaster Connelly and Capt. De Wilton, his Aid, to apologise, and appear in the Prince's suite for him.

As the Prince rode up and down the lines, the vast crowds outside cheered continuously and lustily, to which he responded by lifting his plumed chapeau and bending his acknowledgments. The review reflects great credit upon the citizen soldiery, and elicited warm praise from the Prince and Gen. Banks, who were pleased to express their gratification in person to the officers, who were in a body presented at the close of the review. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gov. Banks and Mayor Lincoln for their admirable and systematic arrangements, nor can too much censure be given to the Chief of Police, who sustained the men under his charge in acts of brutal violence and the most unnecessary severity. Hon. Mr. Warre, of the British Legation, had occasion to dismount from his hard-mouthed charger, and was talking with a spectator, when he was seized by a huge policeman, who would listen to no explanation, but with much force pushed him back into the crowd.

After the review a grand procession was formed which wound around the crooked streets greatly to the joy of the populace, and which finally deposited a select few at the State House, where the Governor had prepared a lunch. The room in which it was given was very tastefully decorated, and the entertainment was truly a delightful one. The Prince's servant had been unable to obtain admittance with a change of raiment—so Col. Ruse quietly put the Prince into a covered carriage, in which he was speedily conveyed to the Revere, greatly to the astonishment of the countless outsiders.

The most unique and graceful compliment yet paid the Prince was the musical festival, this afternoon. The school children were ranged in four triangular rows of seats, all verging towards a common centre—the boys on the inside, and the girls on the outside—the dark clothing of the former relieving the brilliant toilets of the latter. A platform was prepared for the occupancy of the guests, while the spacious hall was densely packed with Boston's choicest cut. On the platform, besides the Royal party, were Messrs. Everett, Hillard, Adams, Emerson, Sumner, Winthrop, Holmes, Longfellow, and others of the "Mutual Admiration Society," besides the Prince's steady friends, the New-York Reporters. The entrance of Mr. Hamlin, candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was the signal for subdued applause. The programme was short and the execution superb. When "God Save the Queen" was sung, all arose, and the allusion to the Prince's life and health was received with great applause. When he entered and when he retired, the boys clapped their hands and shouted in unison, while the girls waved their handkerchiefs. The Prince was delighted and gratified at the success of so novel and interesting an entertainment.

While at the State House, the Prince and suite, but particularly the Duke of Newcastle and Dr. Lyman, were very much pleased with an exhibition of ancient documents, including charters of 1628, 1630, and 1691.

The photographers, Brady and Gurney, are here—the former to deliver certain pictures ordered by the Royal party in New-York, and the latter by command of the Prince, who gave him a sitting this morning, when pictures of the Prince and the rest of the suite were taken.

The Government has ordered from Rossiter a historical picture of the Prince and Mr. Buchanan standing at the Tomb of Washington. The Prince has already granted Mr. Rossiter several opportunities for the progress of the work.

The Prince will visit Chickering's factory to-morrow morning.

THE BALL AT THE BOSTON ACADEMY.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 18—11:30 P. M.

The theatre is most beautifully and appropriately decorated. The floor is one dense, almost impenetrable mass of crinoline and broadcloth.

There are many magnificent dresses, but the most elegant and most admired is that of Mrs. Rutherfurd, of New-York. Motion on the floor is almost an impossibility. One would as soon expect boxed sardines to turn somersaults, as to see any enjoyable dancing

here. The tiers of boxes are also filled with the gaily attired ladies of this and the adjoining cities. There are many prominent New-Yorkers, and a large delegation from the Canadas. Hons. JOHN ROSS and CARTIER, the Prime Minister, as well as our old friend Mayor RODGER.

The Prince was very late. The audience grew impatient. The band played tantalizing polkas, but no one was allowed even a trial, as His Royal Highness had not come. At 10:30 he reached the Theatre, and was conducted in grand style to the reception-room, where he rearranged his toilette, and at 10:45 entered a very handsome and elegantly-decorated stall, followed by his entire suite in plain clothes. The band played a queer medley called a Festival overture, which brought in "God Save the Queen" some forty times, and occupying nearly twenty minutes in its rendering, boring the Prince and wearying the already exhausted audience.

Led by Mayor LINCOLN, the Royal party then forced a narrow passage from the entrance to the rear and back to the middle of the floor, where, in a space half large enough to swing a small cat, a quadrille was formed. The Prince danced with Mrs. Mayor LINDEN. In his set were Lord HINCHINBROKE, Mr. WARRE, of the English Legation, and Col. CHICKERING, of piano-forte celebrity. The ladies were Mrs. CHICKERING, Miss FAY, daughter of RICHARD S. FAY, Esq., and Miss DURLOW. The music was good. The spirit of the party excellent; the space limited; the pressure tremendous; the curiosity most vulgar.

The second lady who honored the Prince in the dance was Mrs. Gov. BANKS, who was most elegantly dressed, and did what very few of his partners ever attempt—entertained him during the intervals of action by sprightly and witty conversation.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 18—12:20 P. M.

Mrs. Lieut. WISE, daughter of EDWARD EVERETT, was the third partner, and Miss CROWNINSHIELD the fourth.

The drop curtain is a representation of Windsor Castle, and the Prince, who looked at it very often, directed the attention of Miss CROWNINSHIELD and Mr. ELLIOTT to it.

The supper-room is really superb. None has been opened to the Royal party which, for convenience, taste, decorations or delicacies, can compare with it. The Prince led Mrs. LINCOLN into the supper-room, and chatted merrily with her on the elevated platform.

Dancing has become more general, but dresses are torn, corns trod upon, patience ruffled and tempers sorely tried in the operation. The ball is a success.

HOWARD.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 18.

A grand ball was given last night, by our citizens, to the Commodore and officers of the Royal squadron, at the City Hall, and was the greatest affair of the kind ever given in this city. Six hundred persons were present—the *élite* of our citizens—and the English officers were in full uniform. The hall was splendidly decorated.

The steamer *Styx* arrived last night.

The *Nile* is not yet in sight.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., reached here to-night, 24 hours late.

The news is unimportant.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 21st, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th.

Two fires broke out nearly simultaneously in San Francisco on the evening of the 4th. The first consumed wooden buildings on Drum-street, between Sacramento and California-streets, valued at $5,000. The second swept the wooden buildings from a lot 150 feet square, on the corner of Broadway and Front streets, causing $20,000 loss.

A fire in the town of Healdsburgh, Sonora County, on the 2d, destroyed property in the business centre valued at $19,000.

The Hawaiian yacht *Emma Rooke* arrived on the 4th from Honolulu *via* Victoria, bringing Prince LOT KAMEHAMEHA and party. They have since received considerable attention from the city and State functionaries. The presence of the Royal party, however, excited more curiosity than practical interest.

Showers of rain fell throughout the State on the nights of the 3d and 4th, indicating an early approach of the rainy season.

Late Oregon advices represent matters precisely as dispatched by the last Express. There was a growing impression that no Senatorial election would take place this season.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Arrived 4th, ship *Challenge*, New-York; 5th, *Alarm*, Boston; ship *Melor*, Bordeaux; 6th, steamer *Golden Age*, having in tow the steamer *John L. Stephens*, which sailed hence 11th ult. for Panama. It will require two months and a cost of $30,000 to repair the *John L. Stephens*. The passengers by the *Golden Age* arrived in good health, 25 days from New-York.

Sailed 4th, ship *Ganges*, Valparaiso; bark *Wavelet*, Shanghai. The clipper-ships *Panama* and *Challenge* have been chartered, and take cargoes of Wheat and Flour for Liverpool. The ship *Nonpareil* has cleared for Falmouth, England, with 30,000 sacks of Wheat and 15,000 feet of Lumber.

Holders of goods have shown an anxiety within the last few days to realize at the rates to which prices have advanced, but the offerings were too free after the arrival of six assorted cargoes from domestic Atlantic ports to be all carried by the trade, and the effect has been to nominally depress prices without effecting sales, which were any transactions really consummated, a positive decline would be established. Candles are slow at 22c.@22¼c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Coal firm. Provisions are weaker and heavy. Crushed sugar cannot be quoted above 14c. to-day. China No. 1 would be difficult to place at 9c. Spirits Turpentine has sold at $1. Liquors are rather flat. Wheat continues steady at unchanged rates. Late arrivals of tonnage have been engaged at full freights.

From Albany.

CANAL TOLLS—U. S. CIRCUIT COURT INJUNCTIONS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The canal tolls for the second week in October are $93,389; in 1859 they were $64,364. The tolls from the opening to Oct. 15 are $2,282,085; do. for same time last year, $1,277,971.

Justice NELSON and Judge HALL, holding the United States Circuit Court here, have, on motion of GEORGE GIFFORD, counsel for the complainants, just granted nine injunctions in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, against divers persons who have been making or selling sewing-machines, among whom is the Seneca Falls Sewing-Machine Company, of Seneca Falls, New-York; ROBERT ROSCOE, of Utica; B. F. GOODWIN, of Ithaca; the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport; CHAS. Y. WILLIAMS, of Auburn. These injunctions were granted on patents which cover the feeding device used on all sewing-machines where the cloth is held between two surfaces without being fastened to either, and moved stitch by stitch. These patents are owned by the complainants, and have been repeatedly sustained by different Courts.

News from the Plains.

BROWNSVILLE, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 18.

Capt. GAINES, with his surveying party, reached this city last evening. He has been engaged upon the Government surveys, west of the six principal meridians, for the past two months. He reports a country rich in soil and well watered, with a scarcity of timber, except upon the Little Blue River and its tributaries. A large party of Pike's Peakers arrived this morning, and left on the boat. They brought a large amount, and report mining matters as favorable.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, is about $18,000,000; those during the present week, $977,000; subject to draft, $4,193,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas is upwards of one thousand. Those for the former State go *via* the Isthmus.

Gen. LANE has returned from his Kentucky estate.

The pistol, a valuable relic of the WASHINGTON family, taken by Capt. COOK from Col. WASHINGTON during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by THADDEUS HYATT, who recently received it from an unknown source.

News from Havana and Venezuela.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The *Star of the West*, from Havana 15th, arrived here to-day.

Sugar was quiet at 8⅛@8⅝ reals for No. 12. Stock 130,000 boxes. Freights inactive. Exchange on New-York 2¾@4 premium; on London, 14@14¾.

News unimportant.

Venezuela advices of the 21st ult. state that in consequence of the Spanish Minister having demanded his passports and left the country, all Spanish citizens were leaving. The difficulty relates to the refusal to punish the murderers of certain Spanish citizens and make indemnity therefor. The question was referred to Madrid for adjustment.

News from Rio Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The bark *Trieste*, from Rio Janeiro, Aug. 26, has arrived here.

Coffee was firm, in consequence of news from the United States. Sales of the week 56,000 bags. Exchange on London 26¾@26¾.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed on the 24th for Valparaiso.

Fires.

ICE-HOUSES DESTROYED NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Six of JOY & FRISBIE'S ice-houses at Crystal Lake were destroyed by fire last night. They contained 18,000 tons of ice. Loss, $40,000. Insured for $29,000.

EIGHTEEN BUILDINGS AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Tuursday, Oct. 18.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out out near the head of Summit-street, in the bakery of Mr. C. WORTS & SON, which consumed some eighteen buildings in the square bounded by Monroe, Summit and Perry streets, entirely clearing half the square. The buildings were mostly of wood. Loss $25,000 to $35,000, about a third of which is covered by insurance.

Flora Temple Again a Winner.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Notwithstanding the bad condition of the track the race between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* came off here this afternoon, resulting in favor of *Flora*. Time, 2:28, 2:26 and 2:25.

The Arago Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York 13th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock this morning, bound to Southampton and Havre, and was boarded by the news yacht. All well on board.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 4th *via* Londonderry 5th inst., passed here at 5 P. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec. News anticipated.

The Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 18.

The election returns are all in except those from Shorter and Saline Counties. MORTON, Democrat, has 85 majority for Delegate to Congress. The two counties to hear from will probably increase it to 150 or more. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 17. Council—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 6; in doubt, 1. The former reports giving DAILY a majority are incorrect.

Assembly Nominations.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District have nominated ROBERT H. PRUYN, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH TROUBLES.

Renewed Attempt at Mr. Abernethy's Trial—Another Excited Session—Almost a Row at the Door—The Prosecution Wants to Await Dr. Cheever's Return and Votes a Postponement.

The adjourned meeting of the Church of the Puritans, having under consideration the trial of Mr. CHARLES ABERNETHY, one of the anti-Cheever members, took place last evening in the Lecture-room of the Church. There was a very full attendance of members at an early hour, and quite a delegation of persons not connected with the Church. Mr. RICHARD WARREN, and several other friends of Dr CHEEVER, posted themselves at the door, and by standing in the way, pushing, pulling, crowding, and otherwise impeding the passage-way, endeavored to prevent all but members of the Church from entering the room—reporters being the object of their special attention. A number of the opponents of Dr. CHEEVER were likewise on the spot, urging all who wished, to enter, declaring that it was an open court, and that no one member had a right to say who should or should not enter the room. Some of the members who wished to go out were impeded, and a number of disputes took place as to who were or were not members. Several scuffles took place on the occasion of non-members forcing an entrance, and loud calls were made on the policemen in attendance to arrest this or that person, according to the wish of the parties making the request. The policemen, however, so far as our reporter learned, declined to interfere to decide who should enter, taking the ground that they were there merely to preserve the peace. The greatest confusion took place, and many of the ladies, in the greatest trepidation, desired to be taken home. Mr. C. J. WARREN, the Chairman, informed those at the door that the meeting was for members, and that all not members were desired to leave. Upon his authority being questioned, he stated that this was not a new meeting, but the continuation of one already begun. In the midst of the discussion and confusion Mr. C. J. WARREN took the Chair, and for several minutes vainly called for the meeting to come to order.

Temporary quiet being secured, Mr. WARREN himself offered prayer, and then called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The Clerk read the minutes partly through, when he was interrupted by the loud noise at the door, now renewed with great vigor.

Dr. HART either moved or seconded a motion to close the door.

The Chair, however, took no notice of the motion, and the reading of the minutes proceeded.

There being several technical errors, the Clerk was ordered to amend them, and with the understanding that this action should not affect the minutes of other meetings yet unadopted, the minutes were adopted.

The Chair having decided that the question under consideration was the motion for the exclusion of "all but members of the Church, the counsel and clerk of the accused,"

Mr. GILBERT, took the floor, and submitted an argument in favor of adjourning until the second Thursday in April, 1861. He thought an adjournment should be had, to await the return of Dr. CHEEVER, whose character was likely to be assailed, as he understood from the friends of the accused.

Mr. HERRIES, instantaneously upon the motion of Mr. GILBERT being announced, addressed the chair.

Deacon WHITE raised the point of order that no new motion could be entertained while another was before the house.

The Chair decided that the motion to adjourn, although to a specified time, and debatable, was in order.

Dr. PORTER, as the counsel of Mr. ABERNETHY, claimed the right to be heard.

Mr. HERRIES having the floor, insisted upon moving the previous question, although a number of both parties pressed him to withdraw it. He would not withdraw the motion, but was willing to hear Dr. PORTER by courtesy.

Dr. PORTER and the friends of Mr. ABERNETHY declined to assent to such an arrangement. They wanted Dr. PORTER to be heard as a right.

The Chairman and a number of Dr. CHEEVER'S friends remarking that the motion ought to be voted down, and Mr. HERRIES declining to withdraw it, the vote was taken and the previous question was voted down by a very large majority.

Dr. PORTER then proceeded to show the injustice of postponing a prosecution thus commenced, leaving the character of the accused impugned without allowing him an opportunity of defence. There was no intimation on his part, and for all he knew, no intention on the part of Mr. ABERNETHY to attack the character of Dr. CHEEVER. He did not know that that was necessary. He was not aware, however, that it was a disciplinary offence for a member even to endeavor to remove the pastor against the will of the Church. The Prudential Committee, after four or five months' deliberation, had decided that it was their duty to see that Mr. ABERNETHY should be tried, and on the 8th of September he was cited before the Church and the community to meet his trial. And, they were told that this did not affect Mr. ABERNETHY'S character. Could any member say that the influence of the Church of the Puritans was so little that a charge thus incorsed could not be injurious to a man? Both Mr. ABERNETHY and his counsel were ready to go on with the trial, and while they could not say what course the matter would take, yet the prosecution could control the course of the trial so as to prevent the question of Dr. CHEEVER'S character being at issue.

Mr. GILBERT replied, stating his conviction that the character of Dr. CHEEVER would be called in question.

Mr. PHELPS took occasion to state that nothing had fallen from him to indicate any such attempts. He had simply informed Mr. GILBERT that the charges were so framed as that the question of the truth or falsity of charges against Dr. CHEEVER might have to be tested, if the prosecution succeeding in showing that Mr. ABERNETHY had made such charges.

Mr. GILBERT continued his argument to show that no injustice would be done to Mr. ABERNETHY by the postponement.

Dr. PORTER wanted to know whether if Mr. GILBERT was indicted by a Grand Jury for forgery, and the trial was postponed, it would not be to his disadvantage?

Mr. GILBERT cited Dr. PORTER'S assertion that the charges, if proved, would not amount to much, and that Mr. ABERNETHY could gain admission to any other Congregational Church of the City.

Dr. PORTER called attention to the fact that the prosecution had imperilled the character of Dr. CHEEVER by brinning hasty charges against Mr. ABERNETHY. That was their own fault, and should not operate to the disadvantage of the accused—to keep his character in suspense in atoning for the errors of his accusers. He enforced the necessity of recognizing the good standing of the Church of the Puritans in recognizing the fact that the mere accusation of a brother was of weight enough to injure him in the eyes of the community.

Mr. GILBERT thought it was paradoxical for the defence to say the charges were slight, and yet that the postponement of a decision upon them would be injurious to the accused. He insisted that Mr. ABERNETHY'S rights would not be prejudiced.

Mr. PORTER stated that Mr. GILBERT, as the accuser, had placed Dr. CHEEVER, and the Church, and himself, in a bad position, which he wished to improve by keeping the charges against Mr. ABERNETHY undecided. Was not the testimony of Mr. GILBERT, the accuser, worth anything? Should he be allowed to go about six months with his paper accusing Mr. ABERNETHY, and not be called upon to give his testimony? Should not Mr. GILBERT have thought of the consequences before he drew the charges?

Mr. WHITING presented various reasons why the postponement should prevail. If the charge of lying which had been brought against Dr. CHEEVER was a sample of what they were to have, he thought it was proper to wait until Dr. CHEEVER'S return.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said facts had come out which had made him favor the postponement. Mr. ABERNETHY had said: "If you prove me guilty of trying to remove Dr. CHEEVER without cause, I shall deem it necessary to prove that there is cause. And Dr. CHEEVER will be on trial." Was Dr. CHEEVER to be accused while he was thousands of miles away. Let the *Herald*, New-York *Observer*, and all the papers, lie about Dr. CHEEVER as they pleased, he wanted the investigation of these charges to be postponed until the return of Dr. CHEEVER.

Mr. PHELPS said that Mr. GILBERT was quite as well aware of the effect of his charges when he made them as he is now, and it was his business to see the effect of his charges when they were made. He remembered that Mr. GILBERT had been, by vote of the Church, requested to withdraw the charges, and had declined to do so. Believing that the charges were true, it was the duty of Mr. GILBERT to urge the decision upon the charges instead of attempting to prevent it. How could he expect the Church to relieve him from the result of his own carelessness. Let him relieve himself by withdrawing the charges, if he thought he had made a mistake, and not ask the Church to do an unjust act in forcing a postponement.

Mr. HUNT thought there were but two ways to do, either to withdraw the charges, or to proceed with the trial. He thought there was no danger of Dr. CHEEVER'S character being involved.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the defence intended to call the character of Dr. CHEEVER in question.

Deacon WHITE spoke to the question whether Mr. ABERNETHY'S character would suffer from the postponement, taking the ground that it would injure not only the accused but his family also.

Mr. BENNETT wanted to vindicate the character of the Church of the Puritans. He thought the Church could not afford to leave this question undecided, tending to a violation of the rights of the accused, and to stamp the Church as Pro-Slavery.

Dr. HART said that he couldn't understand that the Church had its heel on the neck of the accused by simply postponing the trial.

Mr. BENNETT said he was ashamed of any Anti-Slavery brother who couldn't understand it. (Laughter.)

Mr. BERRY said the very fact of the accused being cited left upon him a suspicion that could not be got rid of without a decision.

Dr. BALL, after the question had been further debated, stated incidentally that three-fourths of the Prudential Committee had agreed that the examination given by Mr. ABERNETHY to the first charge was satisfactory.

This statement was emphatically denied by Dr. HART and others, and quite a dispute ensued as to the accuracy of Dr. BALL'S statement.

At this time another disturbance occurred at the door, occasioning some confusion. Some stood on seats, others rushed to the spot, and some time elapsed before order was restored. It appeared that the trouble was occasioned by the attempted entrance of a lady, a friend of Dr. CHEEVER, though not a member of the Church.

Mr. CHESTER protested that this Ecclesiastical Court should proceed with an open and speedy trial. He protested that the young men of the Church had a right to stand at the door and say who or who should not come in. He believed that public opinion should be weighed in this matter. The right would ultimately prevail, and whether the Church should keep Mr. ABERNETHY in suspense or not, guilty or innocent, the right would prevail.

The previous question was then called for, and the vote taken on the motion to adjourn *sine voce*. The Chair was unable to decide, and appointed Drs. HART and BALL tellers.

A member called for the Ayes and Noes.

The Chair decided that the Ayes and Noes could be called after the count.

Deacon WHITE appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the appeal was not at this time considered, and the count proceeded, the tellers being instructed to discriminate between members and non-members.

After the tellers had concluded, but before the announcement of the result, several votes were challenged. It was, however, not noticed, and the vote was announced 101 for the adjournment, and 63 against.

Several efforts were now made to procure a vote by ayes and noes, as previously agreed upon, but it was at length decided illegal.

Mr. PHELPS then, on behalf of Mr. ABERNETHY, protested against the action of the Church in postponing the trial, as injurious to him; and announced that at the earliest moment Mr. ABERNETHY would prepare a written protest, which he begged would be permitted to go upon the records of the Church, and all members are requested to sign it.

The meeting was then declared adjourned, and young Mr. WARREN and Mr. HERRIES, who—by what right was best known to themselves—had been standing guard at the door, were relieved. The conversational debate that ensued was sufficiently loud to attract the attention of the five vigilant policemen at the door.

Testimonial to the Captain and Crew of the Minnie Schiffer.

The humane and truly heroic conduct of Capt. JOHN WILSON and the officers and crew of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, in rescuing five hundred persons from the burning wreck of the steamer *Connaught*, it seems is not to go unrewarded. The Humane Society of Boston have already presented its first-class gold medal to Capt. WILSON, a silver medal to Mr. THOS. H. CONNAUTIN, the mate, and $10 to each of the crew of that vessel. The work thus worthily begun has been taken up by the merchants and Life Insurers of this City, under the lead of Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, the consignees of the Galway line, and a handsome sum has been subscribed. There was an impromptu meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce Buildings in the office of the Manhattan Company, many of the leading Life Insurance Companies having representatives present. They resolved to recommend a testimonial to Capt. WILSON, and appointed a Committee with power to confer with, and convene a general meeting of all the Companies. WM. HUBBY, Esq., of this City, who, with his daughter, was saved from the burning wreck, was present by invitation, and related the particulars of the terrible scene through which they passed after the fire broke out on board. The narrative deeply moved every one who listened to it. The heroic self-possession of Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*, was only equaled by the generous and humane spirit of the noble-hearted Captain of the *Minnie Schiffer*. Captain WILSON is soon expected in this City.

The following is the subscription list for a testimonial to Capt. JOHN WILSON and his crew, as furnished by Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL:

We, the undersigned merchants of the City of New-York, appreciating the noble conduct of Capt. WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, in this port, upon the occasion of the late disaster of the steamer *Connaught*, and being desirous of presenting Capt. WILSON, his officers and crew with suitable test monials, do subscribe the sums set after our names for that purpose:

Howland & Aspinwall, Agents, $150; Howland & Aspinwall, $100; Goodhue & Co., $50; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $50; A. A. Low & Bros., $50; W. W. De Forrest, $50. N. L. & Geo. Griswold, $50; Cary & Co., $50; Boorman, Graves & Co., $50; Moses Taylor & Co., $50; Aymar & Co., $50; Thos. Richardson & Co., $50; Wells, Fargo & Co., $50; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $50; J. J. Stewart & Co., $50; August. Belmont & Co., $50; Schuchard & Gebhard, $50; Ward, Campbell & Co., $50; W. C. Peckersgill & Co., $50; Geo. Robbins & Son, $50; Grinnell & Co., $50; J. H. Brower & Co., $50; W. T. Coleman, & Co., $50; C. H. Marshall, $50; James H. Banker, $50; John Caswell & Co., 50; Townsend, Clink & Dike, $50; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $50; Brown Brothers & Co., $50; M. Morgan & Sons, $50; James G. King's Sons, $50; J. D. Jones, $50; Spofford & Tileston, $50; Oelrich & Co, $50; Kunhardt & Co., $50; Morton, Grinnell & Co., $50; Alex. T. Stewart & Co., $50; Schleffelin Bros. & Co., $50; Great Western Insurance Co., $100; W. A. Sale & Co., $50; Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., $50; Union Mutual Insurance Co., $100; Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., $100; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., $50; Beebee Brothers, $50; Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $50; New-York and Havre Steamship Co., $50.; C. Vanderbilt, $50; Samuel L. Mitchell & Son, $50; Columbian Mutual Insurance Co. $100; Wetmore, Cryder & Co., $50; Cyrus W. Field & Co., $50; New-York Mutual Insurance Co., $50; Maitland, Phelps & Co., $50; Sturges, Shaw & Co., $25; J. A. & T. A. Patterson, $25; T. Marquez, $5; British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Co., $50; Panama Railroad Co., $50; Havermeyer, Townsend & Co., $50; H. A Johnson & Co., $50. Total, $3,305.

Those persons desirous of subscribing to the above fund will please send their subscriptions to the office of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN TICKET.—The American Bell and Everett General Committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, when they made the following nominations: For Congress—Second District—Moses F. Odell, Douglas Dem.; Fifth District—D. D. Winant, Douglas Dem. For Sheriff—Hugh McLaughlin, Douglas Dem. For City Judge—C. C. Eagan, K. N. For Police Justice—James A. Cornwell, Breckinridge Dem. For Justices of the Peace—Jacob C. Blatchly, Douglas Dem., and Zachariah Voorhies, Douglas Dem. For Superintendents of the Poor—James Boyle, Douglas Dem., and Caspar Urban, Breckinridge Dem. For Justice of the Sessions—John A. Emmons, Breckinridge Dem. For School Commissioner—Chas. W. Church, Douglas Dem. The above candidates are all taken from the two Democratic local tickets, except Mr. EAGAN, for City Judge.

FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the Fourth-avenue Improvement Act, held yesterday, SILAS LEELAND, Esq., was selected as surveyor. The Commissioners are authorized to widen Fourth-avenue, establish a "drive," &c., &c. A Committee of three was appointed to draft such amendments to the bill creating the commission as shall appear necessary and proper, to be laid before the next Legislature.

SWILL MILK BEEF.—Three men were arrested at Greenpoint yesterday for offering diseased meat for sale, and were committed to answer. The beef came from a milk stable.

TEMPERANCE.—JOHN B. GOUGH lectured before another large audience in Plymouth Church, last night, on the subject of Temperance.

—Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, has appointed Thursday, the 29th of November, as Thanksgiving Day in that State.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

People Lose their Hair almost Unconsciously. They trust to nature, and expect its restoration without resorting to artificial aid. Very generally, however, when once gone, it is gone forever. There is but one preparation which is certain to arrest its fall and restore its growth and vigor, and that is
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
In conjunction with her
ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The latter
IMPARTING A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS AND COLOR.
Depôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st.; also for sale at No. 652 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

World's Temperance Committee.
JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL SPEAK ON TEMPERANCE AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY, Oct. 19,
at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 25 cents—to be had at Roshton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411; Ranney's, No. 638; and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 817 Broadway; also at the door.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dressmakers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, vest-makers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers to the United States. Price 50 cents per bottle.

City Ladies and Ladies visiting the City can get handsome gaiter boots from 12s. to 20s; slippers and ties 6s. and 7s. per pair; with boys', Misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 367 Canal-st.

William Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 536 BROADWAY, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 33 Platt-st.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, has introduced the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Boys' Youths' and Children's Clothing.—Splendid stock at Oak Hall, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

WHITE—McDOUGALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at St. Ann's Church by Rev. Thomas Galaudet, Mr. C. GEORGE WHITE and Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late Allen McDougall, both of this City.

MITCHELL—COBUSER.—In this City, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., JAMES I. MITCHELL, of Albany, to REBECCA BRADLEY, daughter of the late Samuel A. Cobuser, of Portsmouth, N. H.

LODER—OLIVER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. BENJAMIN LODER to Miss SARAH E. OLIVER, eldest daughter of Isaac J. OLIVER, Esq., all of this City.

DUNLAP—BURRAS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, ROBERT DUNLAP to AMELIA N., youngest daughter of Dr. T. H. Burras, both of this City.

IVISON—CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. S. Clark, DAVID H. IVISON to EMMIE M., daughter of Daniel Crane, Esq., all of this City.

COGSWELL—LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Dr. Peet, of Des Moines, Lieut. MILTON COGSWELL, U. S. A., to SUSAN M., daughter of William J. Lane, of this City.

ANDREWS—CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM HENRY ANDREWS to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Theodore Crane.

CONNAH—DUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, JOHN E. CONNAH to ANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Major W. H. Duff, of Staten Island.

WHITTEMORE—LODER.—In Rye, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, at Christ Church, by the Rector, Rev. J. Campbell White, D. D., EDWARD P. WHITTEMORE, of New-York, and CARRIE A., youngest daughter of Benjamin Loder, Esq.

PERRY—BLIVEN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Hamilton-square, by Rev. C. L. Wells, JOHN B. PERRY, of this City, to EMMA LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Robert A. Bliven, of Jersey City.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

STEVENS—MORELEY.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Mr. Cutting, Mr. DE WITT C. STEVENS, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH A. MORELEY, of the former place.

DIED.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, suddenly, WILLIAM KNAPP, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and also the members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., of Zetland Chapter No. 141 R. A. M., and of Mercantile Lodge No. 47 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 West 49th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 17, MRS. MARY A. CAMPBELL, widow of the late James Campbell, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and Malcolm Campbell, and those of her sons-in-law, Charles Eames, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., and Alexander Gaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) on Friday, 19th inst., at 3½ P. M.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, GEORGINA HARRIS LOCKITT, youngest daughter of Chas. and Maria Jane Lockitt, aged 3 years and 6 weeks.

She was too good to remain in this world.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Johnson-st., this day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, LIZZIE AMERDON, wife of Theodore T. Spencer, and daughter of the late John Miller, of Providence, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother-in-law, in Warren-st., first house east of Carlton-ave., this day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

LUTHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Oct. 18, JOHN LUTHER, rope maker, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Sunday, the 21st inst., from his late residence, on Bushwick av., at the head of Grand-st.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, GEORGE W., son of Charles H. and Mary Ann Gillespie, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 60 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, of inflammation of the lungs, MARGARET, widow of James Ross, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 Commerce-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 13, ELIZABETH PENFIELD, wife of James A. Brown, and daughter of Joseph Penfield, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 30th year of her age.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
No. 826 Broadway.

TARMAN'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.—A never failing remedy for chapped hands and lips. One application only will show its efficacy. For sale at No. 61 Bleecker-st., and No. 208 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by the slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by an educated, experienced young girl. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 25 Office.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; understands her business perfectly, and can be recommended by the most respectable families in the City. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. 5 West 14th-st., New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL WANTS a situation as chambermaid and to take care of a child; is a good chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 127 East 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable English girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is very fond of children; no objections to be generally useful in any capacity. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire, for three days, at No. 90 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Best of reference given.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and dressmaker, or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. 190 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 181 Fulton-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has lived with some of the best families in this City, and has reference to that effect; is a highly respectable girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st., Room No. 16.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in anything that is required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation; would take care of children and to plain sewing; can do embroidery; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 3 East 36th-st.; call from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 127 East 30th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; would do plain sewing if required. A baby preferred. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

A COMPANION.—A LADY OF RESPECTAbility, who can be highly recommended, wishes to form an engagement as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess in a family where the children are under 12 years of age; is qualified to instruct in the English branches and French. Would have no objection to travel. Address ALPHA BETA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and respectability is desirous of making such an engagement as companion and housekeeper; being thoroughly competent, would take the entire charge of a family or invalid; references, in the City, of the highest order. None but first-class parties need apply. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, N. Y.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of deserts, ice cream, jellies, Charlotte Russe, Blanch mange, truffles, and all kinds of cake and biscuits. The advertiser has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; no objection to help in washing, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook; understands making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. The best of City reference to be had by calling at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address E. T., No. 158 West 30th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS EXperienced cook by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soups, poultry, game, baking, boning, larding, &c. Address, or call on MARY, No. 109 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor, front.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, a situation in the country, as cook; understands cooking in all its departments; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 79 East 15th-st., as her last place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; also, makes good bread, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as a good plain cook and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a good bread maker. The other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 447 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the rear.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, respectable Protestant girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent domestic; wages not so much of an object as a good place; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a clean and tidy young woman; she is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 295 Bowery.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing; understands her business perfectly, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 4th-av., near 10th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress's place; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for either. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, fully competent, and has best City reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Can be seen at No. 85½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 East 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SWISS GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 103 Goerck-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family by a respectable woman; would prefer a home to wages. Apply at No. 554 Greenwich-st., corner of Charlton-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman a situation as cook in a private family, and will assist in washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 East 32d-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, in a private family—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understand their business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 9th-av., corner of 15th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women; one as an excellent cook; understands baking and pastries in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamber-work and the finest of washing and fluting if required; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one to cook and assist in washing; can make bread, cake and pies; the other to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing; no objection to light waiting; no objections to go a short distance to the country. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hoop-skirt store. Has the best of City references.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young women—one to cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; also understands making all kinds of dessert; the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 212 13th-st., corner 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call for one day at No. 169 Madison-st., in the store.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as cook or laundress. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call at No. 166 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and pies, and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., 1st floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to go in the country as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference. Call or address M. M., No. 407 Varick-st., corner of Broome.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman, who fully understands her business, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 46 East 23d-st., between Madison and 3d avs.

A COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES a plain business hand, wishes employment as copyist, or at writing of any kind, which may be done at her own residence. Address W. C. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day; would prefer a permanent place for the Winter, where there is a family of young ladies; understands plain sewing; native of England. Can be seen at my own residence, in the fancy-store, No. 410 3d-av., next door to Station F, Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—ANY LADY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable servant girl, for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class references for neatness, honesty and capability, will apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation as housekeeper; is qualified to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and govern a family of children, and take charge of their wardrobe. Can furnish the best of references as to character and capability. An Episcopal family preferred. Address R. C., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a lady, as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary; she has several years of practical experience as a matron and housekeeper; or in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address A. G., No. 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl, Brooklyn, for three days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; understands her business in all its branches; can make jellies and preserves. Call, for one day, at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to travel; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement door.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman to do housework, chamberwork or waiting. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 164 11th-st., between avs. A and B; can be seen for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a young woman, in a small private family, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; also, lady's hair-dressing, or would go by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 3d-av.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—TRAVELING SITUAtion wanted, South preferred, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, as lady's maid or competent nurse and seamstress; will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as laundress, to take charge of a large wash; will do up linen in magnificent style; has four years' City reference; also, a nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; will travel with a lady. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family. She thoroughly understands French fluting, fine washing and linen. Apply at her present employer's, No. 49 West 20th-st., for two days. None but first-class families need apply.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches; the best City reference of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 Spring-st., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 West 24th-st., corner of 9th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, and to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 152 West 20th st. Good reference given.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, by a respectable girl. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 71 West 20th-st., top floor, up stairs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, a situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City reference for the last 15 months, where she has lived as wet nurse. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at No. 183 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A French Protestant young woman, lately arrived from Paris, as nurse and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker, and capable of teaching children the French language; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a respectable place. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, having acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is a first-rate plain sewer; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at her residence No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store. No objections to go to the country.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as nurse; is accustomed to take the entire charge of an infant. Can be highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 21st-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having lived only in one place, and in that eight years, desires a situation to take charge of children over three years of age; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. Inquire at No. 254 4th-av., from 9 till 12 A. M.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted, by two Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she can give good City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

A NURSE, SEAMSTRSS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 36th-st., 2d floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, also dressmaking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of one baby; will go out by the month or week. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the basement. Best of City reference from her last place.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands family sewing and dressmaking; is fond of children and would like to take charge of one or two; has got good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 18th-st., in the basement.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion is wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking and is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference. Address a note to 84 West 21st-st., for 3 days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent German woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; is competent to teach the German language, and very quick at her needle; wages not so much required as a good home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress in a first-class family, where she can have a good home; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take charge of one child. Can be seen at No. 68 West 34th-st. corner Broadway, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good reference. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses; would assist with children if required; can come well recommended. Call at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

A WET NURSE.—A LADY WISHING TO REpay a debt of gratitude she feels towards her nurse, who has been kindly devoted to her infant, would be glad to answer any question's to those who may want a good healthy nurse, with a full breast of milk. Call, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the new house, No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WET nurse, with a full breast of milk, a situation. Can be recommended. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; house-cleaning or washing; is not afraid to work, and can give good satisfaction. Inquire at No. 97 West 26th-st., rear.

REFORM, REFORM.—SERVANTS OF EVERY capacity, German, colored, Irish and Scotch, can be procured at TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity. No servants, no pay.

MALES.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN ANY promising mercantile business as general clerk, by a young man of good character, reference, &c. Salary reasonable. Address, for three days, W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, and receive a personal reply.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as entry clerk or light porter, by a late Crimean Sergeant, in an English or Scotch firm. Address J. H., No. 200 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 121 East 30th-st., in the basement, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, care of E. & A. Wayte, No. 309 4th-st., corner of Greene-st., in the grocery store, for this week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; is honest and sober, and willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go South, or any other part of the country; has good City reference from where he has lived for two years. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; is a Protestant, and has three years' reference from his last situation; can show the best of reference for careful driving and steady habits; knows his business, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man in his 20th year; no objection to the country, or would accompany a gentleman about to travel. In either capacity is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address G. J. E., No. 102 East 13th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent Protestant single man wishes a situation as coachman with some small family; understands the treatment of horses; is strictly careful driver, willing and obliging in every respect. Best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 218, *Times* Office, two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as coachman; best of City reference given; is living with his present employer, who is about giving up his horses previous to sailing for Europe. Apply at Brevoort House stables, 124 Clinton-place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the City or country; understands his business. Apply at his present employers', No. 23 Washington-square, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference; can make himself generally useful. Address M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself obliging to his employer; has no objection to go south, or any part of the country; has good reference. Address, for two days, R. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address T. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom or groom and coachman by a Protestant young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business; would see to a furnace; is not afraid of hard work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, willing and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; any gentleman that wants a man for the above capacity will find that the advertiser is able to fill the situation. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

A COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—An active and respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has excellent references from last employer; wages not so much an object as a good respectable home; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who can lay out grounds in the best taste; is the management of cold and hot graperies, greenhouses, and gardening in general; apply to P. C., at Mr. Mapes' seed-store, No. 123 Nassau-st., for three days.

A GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as groom in a private family, properly understanding his business; has the best of discharges; is a Protestant. Address, for two days, W. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A HOSTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COMpetent Protestant single man desires a situation in the country to take care of one or two horses; would take charge of and milk a cow if required; understands the above perfectly; would be useful and obliging in every respect. Has the best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office for two days. Tarrytown preferred.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, in a wholesale or retail store, by a single young man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by application to his present employer, at No. 24 Waverley-place.

A SALESMAN OR PORTER.—A RESPECTable man is looking for a situation as salesman in a shoe-store, or porter in a down-town house. Can produce good reference as to honesty and capability. Address F. SMITH, No. 365 Hudson-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care of plate and the various duties in the above capacity; can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability; has no objections to a country situation. Any commands left for P. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to for two days.

A WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; will be highly recommended from his last situation, where he lived for several years. Call, for two days, at the candy-store, No. 354 1st-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, also at No. 900, or address THOMAS, same places.

A WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a respectable private family, by a Protestant young man; has three years and seven months City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 294 4th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A young man, who has just finished a three years' engagement in one of the first-class houses in the City, in the capacity of barkeeper, is now open to a similar position; can furnish unexceptionable reference from his present employer. Address P. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who perfectly understands his business; City references given. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived with some of the best families in the City. Address J. O., at Lawrence's fish store, between 22d and 23d sts., 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small family; she will receive a good home, good wages and be considered as one of the family. Apply at No. 2 Prentice-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A THOROugh good chambermaid and seamstress and to assist in the care of a boy, 2 to 3 years old. None but those exceedingly clean and willing to do their duty need apply. Good Wages. Address No. 302 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO WASH and iron and make butter for a small family residing one hour's distance from the City; good wages to a competent woman, well recommended. Apply to-morrow, at No. 178 West 21st-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-class cook and a first-class waitress. Best City reference required. French or German preferred. Apply from 9 to 1 o'clock at No. 21 West 30th-st.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A HOUSEmaid and parlormaid, at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.; must be Scotch; references required; servants having lived in gentlemen's families at home preferred. Apply for three days, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—IN THE NORTHern and Western States, for an old-established first-class family and business semi-weekly newspaper. Liberal commission to experienced and energetic men. Apply to T. C. FAULKNER, No. 218 Broadway, Museum Buildings.

SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands the china and glass business and is familiar with New-York City retail trade.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience and can furnish undoubted testimonials, will hear of a good opportunity to engage, by addressing A. B. C., Station D, Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, carve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recips for indelible ink and marking-stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil names, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $18. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FILLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A business which has been established for the last seventeen years; store well fitted up, and a first-rate set of customers, presenting an unusual chance for a man of moderate means to commence business with and to make money. Address Box No. 1,901 Post-office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE.—A first-class gallery, doing a good business, in a flourishing and large village on the Hudson River, for sale cheap if applied for immediately. Reason of selling, ill-health of the artist. Address Box No. 362, Yonkers, N. Y.

$2,500—CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted to join the advertiser in a manufacturing business that is safe; exclusive and nets 100 per cent. profit. Goods sold to the best houses in the City. Address STATIONARY, Box 101 *Times* Office.

$3,000 WANTED IN A COAL OIL FACtory in successful operation. A partner, with $3,000 to $5,000, with a view of extending the manufacture, to meet the increased demand. Address E. R. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

$3,500—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED AND paying manufacturing business, well located down town; orders in advance; business increasing, and done mostly for cash. For particulars, address D. W., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

$25,000—TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE a part of an entirely new business by which millions of dollars can be made in a short time. Parties able to dispose of this amount please address J. M. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn a profitable new business, that is steady Summer and Winter in all cities, and will pay the operator $15 to $20 per week, and can be done at home. Apply to R. LOVE, No. 262 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRINKING SAloon, down town; location central, and on the corner of two great thoroughfares. Price $2,000. Inquire between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, of J. SPARKS, No. 52 John-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS.—HEAD-QUARTERS, ALBANY, Oct. 15, 1860.—Brig.-Gen. Henry Raymond, of the First Brigade, is hereby requested to assemble the Veterans of the War of 1812, in the City of New-York, before the steps of the City Hall, in the Park, on SATURDAY next, Oct. 20, at 12 M., to hear a speech from that distinguished citizen of Kentucky, Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, a Veteran of the War of 1812, who desires to address them.
JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER,
General-in-Chief.
JOHN T. HILDRETH, } Aids-de-Camp.
JOHN ALWAISE, }
N. B.—Agreeable to the order, the Veterans of the City of New-York, Brooklyn, and all the adjoining counties, are requested to assemble as above, in citizens' dress, with cockade on hat. By order,
HENRY RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MADAME BERHARD, CHIROPODIST, established in this City since 1841, respectfully informs all persons suffering from corns, bunions, inverted nails, &c., that they can be successfully treated by calling or leaving order at No. 815 Broadway, and No. 167 Bowery.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

LAWYERS, NOTARIES, AND COMMISsioners of Deeds, who have not sent their names to W. Reid Gould, No. 158 Nassau-st., New-York, will please send them immediately, to be inserted in the Lawyer's Diary for 1861.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECond-hand steam-engine, from 20 to 30 horse power. Address ENGINE, Box No. 3,760 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH FARM attached, for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property, $6,000 only required to be paid. The mansion and out-buildings are in good order; the grounds are well and spaciously laid out, and with plenty of shade, orchard and various fruit trees, all in bearing. The property is within 30 miles of New-York, of easy and frequent access. It is well calculated to cut up in villa plots, the views both of land and water being

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 47TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners 75th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late JOHN N. GRENSEBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 26 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 86th-st,

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 94th-av. and 95th-st.

10 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs.

52d, 55th, 64th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

On 6th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.

On 6th-av.—2 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.

On 6th-av.—6 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.

On 10th-av—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.

On 11th-av—8 lots e. s. between 121s. and 122d sts.

On 11th-av—1 lot w. s. 68.0¾ on 122d-st.

On 42d-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.

On 55th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 64th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.

On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.

On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 122d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.

On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.

On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.

On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.

On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.

On 134th-st.—3 lots n. s. 425 feet west 5th-av.

On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property *is indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS, OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GALLERIES,

No. 658 BROADWAY, corner of Bond-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, and FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above splendid collection of original Paintings, being the finest ever offered at public sale in this City. Among them will be found:

THE HARBOR AND CITY OF AMSTERDAM, BY ALBERT VAN BEEST.

THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, BY A. R. VERON.

MORNING AND EVENING, BY CH. GOBERT.

Also, splendid specimens, by EDWARD FRERE, A. DE DREUX, MICHAU, VEYRASSAT, DELESSARD, GEORGE INNESS, HEKKING, SWAIN, GIFFORD, MELBY, &c., &c.

The above beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. until the evening of sale, when they will be positively sold, without reserve, to make room for new Paintings lately received.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 16th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst. and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Gronon, No. 689 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtue; also the beautiful marble groups of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

TO-DAY, (Friday,) 19th inst. the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, and FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 783 Broadway, second door from 10th-st., elegant collection of rich vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb Carrara marble bust of Our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Bardiglio, Siena and Verde antique vases, elegant founts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 63d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

82d-st.—4 lots S. S 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

82d-st.—8 lots S. S. 96 feet west of Avenue B.

90 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead ditto, washstands, rosewood marble-top washstand, and elegant rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining chairs, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, sold by order of the Assignee, consisting of full sets of brooches, bracelets, and ear-rings; gentlemen's sealrings, do. cluster, ladies' rings, ear-knobs, opal cluster brooches, enameled bracelets, lady's and gentleman's watch, double and single gold lockets, sleeve-buttons, gold studs, enameled do., enameled and pearl scarf-pins, vest-buttons, gold vest-chains, lady's and gent's guard, do. medallions, real emerald ear-rings, medallion with chains. Also, a large lot of Roman coins, &c. The entire lot to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, AT 11½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., consisting of twenty-five brussels and velvet carpets, but very little used. Also, a variety of ingrain and stair carpets; also, mahogany dining-room chairs, carved hall do., parlor suites, in plush and brocatelle, oak dining-room furniture, in green reps, extension tables, sofas, lounges, rosewood etageres, richly carved, do. reception chairs and tête-à-têtes, mahogany and black-walnut chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, dressing tables, &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, very rich tone and finish; also, patent refrigerators, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.; also, one sewing-machine, in good order.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable house and lot No. 23 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

TO PAY ADVANCES OF 50 PER CENT.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., household articles of all kinds, watches, jewelry, stuffed birds, cigars, meerschaum pipes, &c. A large and choice stock of above to be sold for advances and commission, without reserve.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE PRINCE'S CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The elegant barouche purchased by Mr. Edward Van Ranst, for the special use of the Prince of Wales during his stay in this City, will be sold at the rooms of HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., on next SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., comprising double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Ivy, Crocus, Ranoncules, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Warranted of fresh importation from Holland.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—ON SATURDAY, 20th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of large and fine, healthy plants of Camellias, Cape Jessamines, Daphne, &c., &c., from WM. C. WILSON, Florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with OLD ENGLISH POETRY, PORTRAITS, &c.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.

Salesroom No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

The largest and most attractive sale of this season, of woolen hosiery, hoods, scarfs, gloves, shirts and drawers, knitted jackets, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c., &c.

The trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The Prince of Wales Carriage;—the elegant barouche purchased by Mr. Edward Van Ranst for the special use of the Prince of Wales during his stay in this City. This beautiful vehicle was used only by the Prince on his reception in this City, and built expressly for the above occasion; it is now on exhibition at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

A bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands high, about 9 years old; also, kind and gentle in single harness; can trot in 3¼ minutes.

Also, a high-bred bay mare, sound and healthy, and only partly bridlewise, will be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving the City.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA, bronze ware, &c., by WILLS & ELSWORTH, FRIDAY, Oct. 19 at their salesrooms, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Rich China vases and bronze ware; also, 15 crates damaged earthenware, for account of underwriters, with an assortment of French China.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, ACACIAS, BEGONIAS, CACTI, &c., &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.—A splendid collection of large and fine plants, from the establishment of Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, MANN & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TO DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS.

We would respectfully call your attention and inspection to our OLD RYE WHISKY, distilled by Mr. James Burnside, of Alleghany City, Penn., from carefully selected grain, and in no case offered for sale until adapted to wholesome use by age.

C. & R. N. WHITE, Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease—the skilful practitioner is spoiled, and many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and knew not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c. &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 16 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Uniortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.

At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 2 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,026 Philadelphia Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself is again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint, the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, (Phelan's patent preferred.) Address A, Box No. 3,226 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of Edwards Pierrepont, resigned.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "but no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been assessed and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be endorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at such election for Governor; and the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 460, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 460, Laws of 1860, 914. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* THE CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and D. LEVAN, Defendants.—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz. the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, and all said Company's right therein, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, 22d inst., from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. The Real Estate Tax Books will be opened on or about the 26th inst.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Park, Oct. 17, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN H. BRIGGS has this day withdrawn from our firm by mutual consent. Our business will continue to be carried on at our office No. 25 Maiden-lane, by the remaining partners, AUGUST N. SALTZMAN, CHARLES E. JACOT and ALFRED GERARD, under the firm as heretofore, of SALTZMAN, JACOT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 838 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.
PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, or a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegance and convenience.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

Steamship ——— sails Nov. 3.

Sight drafts for sale on London and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

every white man within it, cannot by any enactments alter the condition of a slave for a single hour or to a hair's breadth ameliorate his condition.

SLAVERY SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF CONGRESS.

We have a Government or we have not a Government, and Slavery being a matter of positive law, as subject to the control of Congress. It is in these generalities where lurks the fraud that our opponents practice upon the intelligence of our people. The Douglas Platform is neither more nor less than this: "Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic Party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of the Territorial Legislature, and as to the Powers of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories—*Resolved*, That the Democratic Party will abide the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of Constitutional law. [Laughter.]

Well, gentlemen, there is no objection to that. There is nothing Anti-Republican in that avowal. The Republican Party not only leaves Slavery but all their rights about persons and property before the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come before that tribunal. So, you will see, that our friends have either not spoken explicitly, definitely and with frankness in the statement of their views, or else they have been unfortunate in the selection of a penman or the selection of words to express their meaning, for the Republican Party accepts the United States Courts as the lawful expounders of their law in cases that come before them. And if Congress passes a law excluding Slavery from the Territories and a Slaveholder takes his slaves there and if a Republican lawyer brings a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a Republican Judge says the slave is free and you then go to the Circuit Court, and the Republican Circuit Judge says also that the slave is free; and if you then go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court says the law is unconstitutional and the slave is not free, so long as the Government stands, so long as the judgment in that case stands, it shall be respected, as it was in the Dred Scott case, which made Dred Scott a slave until he fortunately died. But, on the other hand, if Congress passes a law that Slavery shall be established in the Territories, passes a slave code and a slave is there held, and a Republican lawyer brings a suit of *habeas corpus*, and a Democratic Judge in that Territory says the law is constitutional, and the slave is a slave, and a Democratic Circuit Judge, on an appeal, says the same thing, and the Supreme Court of the United States says that the law is unconstitutional and that the slave is a free man, then let the people submit to the Supreme Court of the United States. [Applause.] This idea of law and justice—reverence to law and justice being an element to bind the consciences of the good, and never an element strong enough to control the wicked passions of the bad—is a sentiment inconsistent with civil government and must be frowned upon every where. [Applause.]

When the Supreme Court of the United States makes this judgment in favor of liberty, then let it be obeyed. Now, gentlemen, how does it happen that the Supreme Court is such a favorite repository for the settlement of the questions of Liberty and Slavery? If you will notice, you will see that the Democratic Party, or the slaveholder's party, has shifted a good deal as to where it would trust this question. In the first place, Congress was the place to determine whether Slavery should or should not exist in the Territories. Large Democratic majorities, subservient Northern constituencies, unabashed-faced Northern Representatives, made Congress a safe depository for the question of Slavery. But all at once the Republican sentiment found strength enough to express itself, and to control one branch of Congress, and then our Southern friends thought that Congress had no power over the question of Slavery in the Territories! [Laughter.] Not they! The people of the Territories had the power under the "great principle of Squatter Sovereignty"—the noble principle of the people controlling their own institutions, and Kansas was just the place to try it. Why did this principle suit Kansas? Why, because Kansas had a barrier of the Slave State of Missouri between it and freedom. The slave interest had free avenues to it for the overflowing dominion of Slavery, and they had violent men and violent passions, and wicked purposes, as power always has when it contends against right, and Squatter Sovereignty (not as Mr. Douglas now puts it, giving the sovereignty to the people when they are a grown up community) meant, according to the pure Southern doctrine, that the first comers settle the question of Slavery or no Slavery, because Missouri could get there sooner than New-York or Massachusetts. [Laughter.] That was all very well. But we are a free people, and we can move whether blacks men will carry us or not—[laughter and applause—] and though South Carolina and Missouri got there first, Massachusetts and New-York stayed there the longest. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] When, behold the change in the views of the slaveholding party—"Was there ever such an abominable doctrine," they said, "as Squatter Sovereignty? It leads to all manner of violence and irritation between honest populations, turning them into voters and fighters, when they ought to be plowing and tilling the fields! How can American liberty stand the shock of Squatter Sovereignty?" [Laughter.] But we told you so, gentlemen—we told you that Congress was the place to fight it out in words, where you could vote and we could vote, and the sober, honest people, who sent us, were waiting for the decision. We ask them to take the matter back before Congress. "Take it back!—It is the unsafest and most unconstitutional place in the world! [Laughter.] If you attempt to pass a law in Congress to abolish Slavery in the Territories, we will dissolve the Union. The Supreme Court is the place."

SLAVERY AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Now, gentlemen, look at the unsleeping eye of Slavery—that great powerful interest which, while we, a free, honest people, have been minding our own business, satisfying ourselves by sending John Jones or John Smith to Congress, has been seizing upon the power of the Government; and the slave interest, with six millions of white people, and we with thirteen millions of white people—they have got the Supreme Court of the United States, and they have got the Circuit Courts, too. Yes, oddly enough, it turns out that six millions of men have five Judges, while thirteen millions have but four. That fact explains the safeness of the depository of the question of Slavery with the Supreme Court of the United States, and Douglas thinks, on the whole, that the Supreme Court of the United States is the best place to put it—for the present. [Laughter.] And, gentlemen, is not this an enormous fraud upon an honest people who suppose that everybody is as honest as themselves? Why, the circuit of one of the Supreme Court Judges—Judge McLEAN—contains four millions of white people; while one circuit presided over by a Supreme Court Judge in the Slave interest, and which contains within its jurisdiction the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, contains a population of 450,000 whites. A Northern Judge being made equal to the task of presiding over a circuit having five millions of active, enterprising white people, while to do the business of a quiet, peace-loving slave-owner's, one judge is required for less than a half million of whites. But, furthermore, whenever the organization of the Supreme Court shall be adjusted, according either to the claims or the pressure of business, or the amount of population, there will be at least six of the nine judges representing the Free States, and three only representing the Slave States; then we will agree that the Supreme Court of the United States of America is the place to settle the question of Liberty and of Property. [Applause.]

It is a great mistake, gentlemen, to suppose that there is anything irreverent in calculating upon changes of opinion in the Courts of Justice. Lawyers have a prevalent notion that they change pretty often, and suitors sometimes find that whereas on a particular point the Court in one case decides against them, when three months after the point is again raised, and they are in the opposite interest, it is decided against them too. And the Supreme Court of the United States—that venerable tribunal in regard to which neither by tone, by gesture, nor by implication will I ever raise my voice, let them be judges of the cases that come before them—let them decide them right or wrong—a free people must maintain their judiciary or they have no defence for their liberties. [Applause.] But some years ago it was the settled law of that Court—settled by the judgment of the great Chief Justice Marshall, and concurred in by his brother judges, that a corporation—a banking corporation if you please—could not be sued in a United States Court unless every stockholder was a citizen of one particular State. That was the law year after year, and the Court decided in favor of one interest and against another in numerous instances upon that point. But a few years later the Court turned right around and said that the previous decision was all a mistake, and that the locality of the corporation gave the jurisdiction of the Court without reference to the residence of the stockholders, and that a New-York Bank could be sued in a New-York District, although the stockholders might live partly in Massachusetts and partly in South Carolina. This, gentlemen, shows that differences of opinion may gain ground on subjects that come before the Courts; and when the great question on the meaning of the Constitution is argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to whether slaves are property under the jurisprudence of the United States, let us hope at least that a different judgment will be given, and that the Court will not hold that Slavery can be maintained in the State of New-York under the sanction of the Federal Constitution. [Applause.]

OPINIONS LIABLE TO CHANGE.

Well, gentlemen, when opinions are all running one way it is very easy to say they will never change, but change is the law of politics as well as in all else, and the people who think it so dangerous and so threatening to our liberties and to the Constitution of this country, should the Republican Party be trusted with the rule in the Federal Government, when they see it carried on by the Republican Party even they may change their opinion. [Applause.] Changes quite as remarkable as that have occurred in subjects that are not connected with politics. We are all familiar now with the subject of railroads and the speed and safety of trains of cars. But let me read to you what a grave reviewer said thirty-five years ago in the first English periodical—the London *Quarterly*. Said he: "We are not advocates for visionary projects that interfere with useful establishments. We scout the idea of a railroad as impracticable. * * * What can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the prospects held out of locomotives traveling twice as fast stage coaches? [Laughter.] We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet muskets, as to put their themselves at the mercy of such a machine going at such a rate." [Loud laughter.]

Gen. Nye—That is conservatism.

Mr. Evarts—Now these conservative people who have all the while been riding in the slow coaches of a Pro-Slavery administration have been scouting the idea of anything so "visionary" as a Republican Government interfering with "useful establishments," (that is the Democratic Party,) and they think it would be as mad as for the people of this country to be "fired off from one of Congreve's ricochet rockets" as for them to trust Lincoln and Seward with the conduct of this Government. [Laughter.] But they will live to travel fast and comfortably to the Pacific Railroad march of free labor and free institutions. [Applause.]

THE REAL SECTIONALISM OF THE COUNTRY.

But, gentlemen, the real sectionalism of this country is the predominance of a particular interest that seeks its own aggrandizement at the expense and sacrifice of the common rights. Such, gentlemen, is the institution of Slavery—a State institution protected by laws—a property institution, as they call it, but an institution that for its own aggrandizement has striven to control, and has controlled, and will control while it may, the destinies of this country. Why, see how these orators from the South talk about the great staple, cotton. Mr. Yancey makes a speech to the merchants of New-York on the subject of cotton. "Cotton," he says, "is a great production." Yes, he thinks "it is the mistress or the master of the world." Well, Mr. Yancey, that is all very fine; but whose cotton is that? Whose cotton?—why, the planters', of course. Yes, certainly it is. Each parcel of cotton that the planter raises, until he sells it, belongs to him; but as an item of production of national wealth and of national power, whose cotton is it, Mr. Yancey? Come, now, speak the truth? It is the cotton of the Nation to which we both belong. Yes, Mr. Yancey, it is. We tolerate none of these separations of interest. You cannot provoke an envy at the prosperity, at the growth, at the wealth of any of the States, or at the powerful influences as an element of national strength and national wealth of the great product cotton. [Applause.] So, when you set up that there is any such section as the South that owns cotton, or as the North that owns ships, understand that the locality of property is not to be confounded with the universality of national interest, and that our ships are yours and your cotton is ours. [Applause.]

The Republican Party favors no such disposition of separating the interests of the country. I fear that the slaveholding interest has allowed itself to be drawn into too much of this sentiment, and that it looks really with more complacency at the building up of Manchester, Liverpool, Havre and Paris by the productions of the South than it does upon the building up of Boston, Lowell, New-York, or your own manufacturing towns. Let us have an end of this. Let us understand, then, the commercial question of this country, that gifted with a domain that extends from ocean to ocean, inhabited by a people whose enterprise is baulked by no difficulties and runs into every peaceful avenue to development, formed by Providence with a hardy region that develops the man and the woman and the child who, in our part of the country, are able and willing to work with their hands and with their heads, having a vast grain-producing region in the valley of the Mississippi, and blessed by Providence with a monopoly, if you please, of the great staple for clothing the world, in your boasted cotton; all these are, by honest American industry, laid down as the rich tribute to the genius of the Constitution, to the strength of the Union, and to the enlargement of free and prosperous society. [Loud applause.] But when you turn around and talk about cotton being master of the freemen of the world; that the liberties of this country and the liberties of England hang, forsooth, upon a cotton thread; when you ask us to adopt the doctrine that, instead of new shirts being made for men to wear, that men were made to wear new shirts, that cotton dominates over the free spirit of commercial nations, you mistake your audience for the utterance of such ideas. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, this Mr. Yancey would doubtless have us believe that the great Hercules of free labor that is to perform his twelve tasks of laying out this continent for the habitations of justice and freedom for generations unnumbered, yet to come, finds his final fate, as Hercules of old did in the shirt of Nessus, under whose debilitating poison he yielded up the vigor of his life. Mr. Yancey, this great cotton shirt of yours that you have wrapped around the world, may keep it warm but it will never control the beatings of its heart. [Applause.]

SOUTHERN THREATS OF SECESSION.

Now, gentlemen, the present trouble with our friends in the Slave States is that when they come to complaining of difficulties and of apprehension, (and probably they feel them in some sort,) they do not seem to know what to propose, if anything, for us to do. They say if Lincoln is elected, though everything is done the Constitution says shall be done,—though he has the most votes, (and it is the duty of somebody to throw votes so as to elect somebody, if possible,) yet, after all this, if Lincoln is elected, they will secede from the Union! Why? Is it not constitutional? Yes, it is constitutional, but it threatens all kinds of mischief. Well, we ask, what have you to say about it? Who, under Heaven, shall we vote for? Down South you do not seem to be agreed upon this subject. You are voting for Bell, you are voting for Breckinridge, you are voting for Douglas. Do you expect to elect either of them? No. We want to beat Lincoln! [Laughter.] Well, we might help you to beat Lincoln, but whom shall we elect? Gentlemen, do you suppose that the public mind of the country is in a state to tolerate a discussion of this question, when there are votes enough to elect Lincoln, and not votes enough to elect anybody else. They will say, "We must have a President, and we must have Lincoln if we cannot have anybody else;" and our answer must be, until you show some concurrence of sentiment, how do we know but that, if we should help you to elect Douglas, you would not secede as you have threatened? And some of you say that Douglas is worse than Lincoln! Others of you, too, say that Breckinridge threatened the country; and still a part of you say that Bell is a traitor to Southern rights! What a bad lot of candidates there is before the people. Let us make haste and elect one of them, and hope for "better luck next time." [Laughter and applause.]

But this is Mexican politics—not ours—this saying that it is Constitutional to elect anybody who has the most votes, and if it turns out to be a man they like they will submit, but if it is a man they don't like they will not. Now here is our country—a great country, with a Constitution, a Union, prosperity, happiness, wealth, aggrandizement, power and fame. Are we to suffer these childish suggestions to interfere for a moment with our actions unless it be to offset it by a greater aggregate vote for the candidate upon whose election they would suggest a subversion of American liberty? Their principle is, that there is a power in this country that is stronger than the Constitution, and can subvert it and the laws, when we exercise our right of suffrage. If that be so, the sooner we find it out the better, and we will settle that matter in our turn, leaving as broad and firm and rich a legacy to our children as we received from our fathers. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer, but with one suggestion shall leave this subject thus imperfectly treated, though I have trespassed much upon your patience. Lord Bacon says that "When you would have a tree produce more fruit than it is used to do, it is not anything that you can do to the boughs, but it is stirring the soil and putting fresh moulds about the roots that must work it." Now, our fathers planted this tree of constitutional liberty to flourish forever, to domineer with its protecting shade over this whole continent, from ocean to ocean, and be a shelter for generation after generation of men that should be true to the principles of liberty and true to the principles of justice. The winds of agitation may sweep in the boughs and the ordinary contrivances of party may keep up, if you please, the appearance of active intelligent care of the government; but I tell you that it has not produced as good fruit of late as it used to do. It is not anything that you do to the boughs, but it is stirring about the roots and extending the free soil from which they must derive nourishment that it is to reproduce and amplify forever and forever the growth, the beauty, the flower and the fruit which belong to its nature. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Politics in Virginia.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS—MASS MEETING IN RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Elections were held in this State yesterday to fill vacancies in the State Senate. In the Eighth District, Gen. Cox, Douglasite, is ahead as far as heard from. Dickinson, Breckinridge, in Pryor's District, is elected. The Twentieth District is not heard from. For House Delegates, Crump is elected over Campbell from Amelia and Notaway—a Whig gain. In Patrick and Fluvana Counties the Breckinridge Delegates are elected. Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, is now addressing a large crowd of the great defeated on the subject of Union or Disunion. S.

Maryland Politics.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE BELL AND EVERETT MINUTE-MEN IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Bell and Everett Minute-men had a grand torchlight procession to-night, numbering about 1,000 in the ranks. They marched all over the city. The Union spirit seems reviving, whilst the Wide-Awakes are also increasing.

Judge Mehr, of Alabama, has returned here from a tour in the Northern States. He is hopeful of New-York going for the Union ticket, but despairs of any other Free State going against Lincoln. He thinks the entire South will go for Breckinridge, except, perhaps, Tennessee. W.

CITY POLITICS.

The Germans at Cooper Institute.

SPEECHES BY CARL SCHURZ AND OTHERS—WHY CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN FAILED TO MEET MR. SCHURZ IN A DISCUSSION.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was filled with Germans last evening, gathered there to hear a discussion of political principles in the German language, between Carl Schurz, (Republican,) of Wisconsin, and Christian Kribben, (Douglas Democrat,) of Missouri. Four days ago, Mr. Kribben, who is Speaker of the popular branch of the Missouri Legislature, challenged Mr. Schurz to meet him in the forensic arena. The German Republican General Committee, on behalf of Mr. Schurz, accepted the challenge, and named last evening for the meeting.

Prof. Francis Lieber, of Columbia College, was called to the chair, and a list of Vice-Presidents, containing the names of Dr. G. Aigner, Dr. Carl Bruenighausen, Wm. C. Bryant, Edward Robinson, Jr., Supervisor Weismann and others, was presented and adopted.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and stated that when Mr. Schurz accepted Mr. Kribben's challenge, it was replied that it would be impossible to get the people together at the meeting on such short notice, but that Mr. Kribben would meet Mr. Schurz a week hence. Mr. Kribben, therefore, was not here. [Applause.]

Mr. A. Frank presented a series of resolutions supporting Republican principles, and particularly setting forth that from the earliest times Germans had always been on the side of Freedom. They were received with great applause and unanimously adopted. Addresses, in German, were delivered by Messrs. A. Frank, Solger, of Boston, and Carl Schurz. Mr. Schurz was greeted with a great deal of enthusiasm when he appeared, and his enunciation of Republican principles was repeatedly applauded. When he had concluded, the meeting adjourned.

THE CASE OF MRS. BLANKMAN.

A Second Post-Mortem Examination—Excitement among Medical Men—Statement of Drs. Finnell and Sands—Other Interesting Particulars.

In accordance with the order issued by Coroner Schirmer, the remains of Mrs. Jane Augusta Blankman were on Wednesday exhumed, after they had remained for three days at Greenwood Cemetery, and taken to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where yesterday a second autopsy was conducted. The notoriety which formerly attached to the deceased, when, as Fanny White, she was the proprietress of several houses of ill-fame in this City, in connection with the suddenness of her decease, has served to excite a great deal of interest in the case. This interest was manifested yesterday by the attendance of a large number of the medical fraternity to witness the proceedings connected with the examination. Among the distinguished physicians and surgeons present were Profs. Carnochan, Dorémus, J. C. Bronson and Gardner, and the investigation was conducted by the two first-mentioned gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Geo. B. Bouton, the Deputy of Coroner Schirmer. The autopsy was very thorough, and we herewith present an outline of its result:

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

No rigor mortis; body in a remarkable state of preservation; form beautiful and finely rounded by a large deposit of adipose tissue; color of skin life-like, presenting a rosy tint upon the cheeks; massive plain gold ring on ring finger of left hand; upon examination of the exterior no signs of contusion were discoverable; evidences of a previous examination were present; upon opening the thorax the heart was found separated from its envelope in normal state, with the exception of an increased deposit of fat around the right ventricle; both lungs were intact—no adhesions; color heightened, and tissue more dense than natural, presenting a serous condition; the apices of both lungs presented obsolete tuberculous deposits; upon opening the abdominal cavity, further evidences of the previous examination were found; the liver, spleen and kidneys were normal, and a portion of each were preserved for chemical examination. The stomach and intestines appeared in a healthy condition, and were removed entire for examination by Prof. Dorémus; the esophagus, a portion of the tongue, and some muscular tissues were also removed for a like purpose. Upon examining the head and face, no sign of contusion, but evidences of the previous examination were presented; pupils of the eyes dilated. Upon turning back the scalp, about midway of the posterior flap, a small spot of ecchymosis was observed, but no spot in relation to it upon the exterior surface could be discovered. On the calvarium, however, at the angles of junction of the landoidal and sagittal sutures at the back of the head, a spot of ecchymosis measuring an inch and a half in diameter, was observed, corresponding with the spot upon the scalp. The skull itself, however, was in nowise injured. Upon removing the calvarium a portion of the left hemisphere of the brain showed a considerable quantity of extravassated blood beneath the arachnoid, on its parietal surface. Upon laying open the spinal canal a similar condition was found to exist. A large quantity of thin, dark blood was found extravassated beneath the arachnoid throughout the cervical and half the dorsal portion of the spinal marrow.

After the examination was finished the Coroner summoned a jury to view the remains, and adjourned the inquest until such time as Dr. Dorémus shall have completed the chemical analysis of the portions of the body which were placed in his possession for that purpose. Until this report shall be made, and the statement of the post-mortem commission be made public, the causes of Mrs. Blankman's death will not be satisfactorily determined.

Drs. Finnell and Sands have handed us for publication the annexed statement, detailing their connection with the case:

STATEMENT OF DRS. FINNELL AND SANDS.

We made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. J. A. Blankman at her late residence, No. 49 West Thirty-fourth-street, on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860; the following gentlemen were present: Drs. Willard Parker, Blankman, Kissam, Wm. H. Draper, Foster, Swift and Relsig; the examination was made twenty-four hours after death; the body of deceased presented no external marks of violence; the surface was pale, and there were no evidences of commencing decomposition; the pupils were of the natural size; the thorax and abdomen were the parts first examined; the incision having been made from the top of the sternum to the pubes; the abdominal walls were found loaded with fat, measuring upwards of an inch and a half in thickness; the lungs were next exposed to view by removal of the sternum and costal cartilages; they crepitated freely and presented a healthy appearance everywhere except at their apex, where their substance was puckered, evidently from old tubercular deposition; there were no signs of unusual congestion, nor was there any effusion in the pleural cavities; the pericardium was now opened, and found to contain about an ounce of yellow, transparent serum; the heart was of normal size, but was greatly loaded with fat, which encroached considerably upon the muscular tissue of the right ventricle; the cavities of the heart were healthy; the ventricles were empty and the auricles contained a moderate quantity of blood, partly coagulated; the valves were healthy, presenting neither thickening, calcareous deposit nor any other morbid change; the abdominal organs were next examined, and presented the following appearance: The liver was somewhat larger than natural, but otherwise free from disease, except towards its anterior free margin, where there were found two small nodules of cancerous deposit; the kidneys were of nearly equal size, and showed no remarkable appearances; they were deeply embedded in fat, and on section were seen to be moderately congested; the capsule stripped off easily, and the cortical and medullary portions of the organ were present in their due proportion; the uterus was next removed from the pelvic cavity, and was found to be considerably enlarged from the effects of old, chronic inflammation, which existed not only in the uterus itself, but also in its appendages, causing abnormal adhesions of both falloplan tubes; the cavity of the body of the uterus was empty, and its lining membrane pale and thickened; the cavity of the cervix was filled with tough, viscid mucus; one of the ovaries was the seat of cystic disease in its early stage, the other contained two Graafian vesicles filled with blood undergoing absorption; at this period of the investigation Dr. Finnell having completed the removal of the calvarium, the contents of the cranial cavity were exposed to view, and made the subject of examination; the dura mater was healthy, but on lifting this membrane from the surface of the brain, well-marked and unmistakeable evidences of apoplectic extravasation were at once discovered; the effused blood was spread on over the surface of the brain, beneath the arachnoid membrane, and was in many places sufficiently abundant to entirely conceal the subjacent cerebral substance; it extended over the lateral portion of each cerebral hemisphere, and covered the base of the brain throughout, leaving but a small portion of the surface of the organ free from extravasation, this portion being situated at the summit of the hemispheres; the vessels at the base of the brain were examined, and a large and well-marked deposit of atheroma discovered in the basular artery; on making the section of the brain necessary for the exposure of the ventricles, its substance was seen to be healthy and free from congestion; the two lateral ventricles, as well as the fourth ventricle, each contained a quantity of coagulated blood; the substance of the septum lucidum was exceedingly soft, but the walls of the ventricles were otherwise of about their usual consistency.

The appearances just described were so decided and characteristic as to leave no doubt in the minds of all present that the deceased died from an attack of cerebral apoplexy. No further examination of the body was made, inasmuch as we had already discovered what, in the opinion of all parties who witnessed the autopsy, was the real, undoubted cause of death. When an individual is found dead with his throat cut, his heart ruptured, or with a musket ball at the base of his brain, it is not generally considered necessary to search for poison in the contents of the stomach and intestines; and for a similar reason, no such inquiry was instituted in the present case. Having ascertained what was regarded as the true cause of death, a certificate was rendered in accordance with the facts observed.

HENRY B. SANDS, M. D.,
THOMAS C. FINNELL, M. D.

Notwithstanding the fact that six days have elapsed since Mrs. Blankman's death, her remains presented a perfectly natural appearance and were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The inscription on the coffin-plate was "Jane Augusta Blankman, born March 22, 1823; died Oct. 12, 1860." Mr. B. J. Blankman, the brother-in-law of the deceased, has made a statement of the circumstances of her death, to the following effect:

"On Friday morning she took breakfast with her husband and niece, and one or two others, and parted from her husband at the street door between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, being then apparently in her usual good health. She then, it is supposed, went immediately up stairs to her room, and proceeded according to her usual habit to make her bed and tidy the room; the bed was found to be made, but the bolsters and pillows had not been placed upon it; about eleven o'clock one of the servant girls went up to the room and found her kneeling by the side of the bed, a handkerchief in her hand, her face and neck badly discolored, and apparently dead; she called the other servant girl, and the two laid her out upon the bed, and immediately sent for Dr. Reisig, who lived on the opposite side of the street, and another physician; Dr. Reisig came over at once, but found she was dead; some of the neighbors were also called in, and a messenger was sent to Mr. Blankman's office, No. 7 Beekman-street. Mr. Blankman's brother sent in various directions after him and he was at last found attending to his duties in one of the Courts. He appeared to be terribly shocked when the news of his wife's death was communicated to him. He immediately went home with his brother in a carriage. The relatives of the deceased—two brothers and a sister—were also sent for at once. The next morning, at the request of Mr. Blankman and his brother, an examination of the body was made by Drs. Finnell and Sands, in the presence of Prof. Parker, Dr. Draper, Dr. Kissam, Dr. Reisig, and several other medical gentlemen. The propriety of sending for a Coroner was suggested by Mr. Blankman: but it was objected to by some of the relatives, who desired to avoid publicity, on account of the antecedents of the deceased; and the physicians, after the examination, decided that it was unnecessary."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sale of R. K. Haight's Pictures, &c.—One of the most elegant mansions in Fifth-avenue—that of Richard K. Haight, Esq., on the corner of Fifteenth-street—has for the past two days been converted into a salesroom, and its myriad household gods knocked from their pedestals by the profane hammer of the auctioneer. The family of its owner being about to spend several years in Europe, the whole contents of the mansion, comprising over 100 paintings, a large collection of statuary, curiosities, and articles of *vertu* without number—the accumulated treasures of years of lavish expenditure—have been remorselessly surrendered to the great Toodles public, and, together with the upholstery of the establishment, knocked off to the highest bidder. The auction commenced on Wednesday with the sale of the paintings, of which there were 117 pieces. The attendance was not large, being confined principally to *connoisseurs*, who regulated their bids so as not to permit any very fearful sacrifice of the Old Masters. Among the chief bidders were Manley, the dealer; Mr. Niblo and Dr. Peters. "The Magdalen," a fine picture, pronounced by the catalogue to be an "original," from Correggio, was knocked off to Manley at $1,025, and was the highest on the list. The same gentleman also took the following: "St. John," original from Julio Romano, $410; "Ecce Homo," by Annibal Carracci, $100; "Guard-room Scene in Flanders," by C. O. Mahn, (1646,) $100. Mr. Niblo purchased the "Flight into Egypt" (artist unknown) for $215; two copies of "Murillo's Beggars" for $275 each, and several other minor pictures. The "Marriage of Peasants," a beautiful picture, by Philip Spruyt, was sold to Dr. Snelling for $205; "The Last Supper," an old picture, by Carlo Dolci, to Mr. Irvine for $165; "Country Inn Yard," "Flemish Fair," "Dutch Inn," and several others, to Dr. Peters, at prices varying from $35 to $100. The second day's sales (yesterday) comprised marble statuary, bronzes, vases, figures in *terra cotta*, &c., &c. A beautiful marble group—"The Three Graces"—was knocked down to Mr. Niblo at $505. "Venus at the Bath" went to Mrs. Abbott for $210. Manley took a bronze lion at $55; the "Death of the Stag" (bronze) at $50, four antique stone Roman ruins, at $25 each, a "Vase de Medicis" at $190, a "Vase de Borghese" at $200, a Chinese dish and punch bowl, with table, at $350, etc. A magnificent set of porcelain ware was purchased for $185 by Mr. Manners, who also made other purchases amounting to nearly $2,000. A marble vase, antique Roman, with rude antique base, was sold to Mr. Sands for $95; two vases (Fratin's bronze) to Mr. Marsh for $125; "Crouching Lion" (bronze) to Mr. Taylor for $62 50. The bidding was quite spirited on the second day, although the number of bidders was small. To-day the sale of the furniture will commence, when the throng of bidders will undoubtedly be much larger. The mansion from which the sale takes place has been leased for ten years to the "New-York Club," who will take possession immediately.

Sale of Burton's Books.—That motley mass of books, known in its integrity as "Burton's Library," is undergoing a process of diminution slowly but surely. Day by day the volumes slip from their shelves, like loose leaves from an unclasped binding, scattered to the four winds by the rude breath of speculation, and robbed (of their identity as integral parts of one great whole, forever. And still the remorseless Mr. Sabin is wading through the catalogue, knocking down eminent authorities and merry punsters with that indiscriminate ruthlessness alike characteristic of the highwayman and the auctioneer. Yesterday Beethoven and other composers and their works fell beneath his hammer, as well as many distinguished romancists and novelists. As the books are mostly bought by the trade, it is scarcely necessary to say that they go at prices which must sadly disconcert the spirit of their former owner, if it hovers in the vicinity of his well-beloved volumes. The collection of Shakespeariana will probably be reached on Saturday, and the bidding will then be spirited, as many bibliomanias are holding themselves in reserve for a grand onslaught when this unique collection is exposed.

Removal of the Offices of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.—The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have vacated their office in the Rotunda, and removed to No. 1 Bond-street. The well known residence of Dr. Francis is their new quarters—a building admirably located, commodious, and every way commensurate with the requirements of the Department. The front room, on the first floor, will be occupied by the Commissioners as a meeting-room. It will be understood that they meet twice every day, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for consultation, and to pass upon applications of a pressing nature requiring their attention. Their public meetings at present are held only once in two weeks. Adjoining the room of the Commissioners is one for the clerk. Another large room on the same floor has been appropriated for the accommodation of Mr. Kellogg. Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. In the basement are rooms for the Out-Door Poor visitors and resident clerks. All the rooms are well and substantially furnished, but nothing gaudy or expensive.

Board of Foremen and Engineers.—The Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department last evening held a meeting to make a nomination for Assistant-Engineer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John A. Cregier. Mr. Decker, the Chief Engineer, called the meeting to order, but soon after left the chair, which was then occupied by Mr. John Baulch. It was then resolved to hold the election on the 24th inst., and to have the polls open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M., and to hand the returns in at the Chief's office during the next day. The following gentlemen were nominated Inspectors by the Chairman: Peter Masterson, R. McMannus and A. C. De Orville. Messrs. John Wilday, Foreman of Engine Company No. 11, received 50 votes; George T. Alker, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 38, 47; and James Leonard, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 21, 17 votes. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Second Anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital.—The second anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital was celebrated last evening in the chapel of the institution. Mr. John H. Swift presided. The annual report was read, showing that 468 patients had been admitted during the year. During the same time there were 59 deaths. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts from all sources, including a balance at the commencement of the year, were $38,563 51. The present balance in the treasury is $2,661. When the reports had been read, addresses were made by Drs. Mulenberg, Littlejohn, Tyng and others.

The Common Council.—A stated meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last night, President Jones in the Chair. The Comptroller was directed to report to the Board all unpaid ferry rents for the past year, from whom due, and what measures had been taken to enforce payment. The Board confirmed a large number of assessment lists. After transacting considerable routine business, the Board adjourned till Monday evening. There was not a quorum of the Board of Aldermen present at the hour of meeting, and consequently there was not any business done.

Coe's Great Balloon.—This mammoth affair is on exhibition at the Palace Garden, where it is daily inflated with air, to afford the curious crowd an opportunity to get an idea of its dimensions. The inflation takes place in a shed built for the purpose, the huge monster lying supinely during the operation. Mr. Coe has spent over $15,000 in constructing his plaything, and has certainly produced a wonder in the way of canvas, whatever else may be said of it. He is confident in the belief that it is destined to waft him across the Atlantic, and says he shall certainly make the attempt next Spring, whatever may be the result.

The Sale of the Prince's Carriage—The carriage purchased by Mr. Van Ranst for the especial use of the Prince during his brief stay here will be sold at auction on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, according to the terms of the advertisement. If the gentlemen are half as anxious to secure some souvenier of the Prince as the ladies are, Mr. Van Ranst will no doubt make a good speculation.

Probably Fatal Affray on Shipboard.

ANTE-MORTEM DEPOSITION OF THE INJURED MAN

Coroner O'Keefe yesterday held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of Henry Waxler, second mate of the bark *Crusader*, who was admitted to the New-York Hospital on the 11th inst., suffering from a terrible stab in the groin, said to have been inflicted by William Skinner, a seaman attached to the vessel. Within a day or two the injured man has sunk so rapidly that no hope of his recovery is entertained. Following is Waxler's deposition:

"I believe myself to be in a dangerous condition, and expect to die of my injuries; on Thursday last, the 11th inst., about 8 P. M., I was on board the bark *Crusader*, bound for Melbourne, Australia, as she lay in the stream off Bedloe's Island; I was employed as second mate of the vessel; the Captain, first mate, and a portion of the crew were absent in the City; we expected to sail on the following day; I had charge of the vessel, and while sitting in the cabin two of the passengers came in and requested me to give them something to eat; I complied with their request, and a short time afterwards one of the seamen, known as "Barney," came into the cabin and requested me to give him his supper; I told him that the steward was not on board and that he must wait, adding that it was best for him to leave the cabin as I had nothing to eat there; he answered that he would not leave, at the same time applying to me an opprobrious epithet; I at once knocked him down and pulled him from the cabin to the deck; observing that he was under the influence of liquor, I called to some of the men to take him forward to his bunk, and when we were about to remove him he pulled a sailor's sheath knife from his bosom and stabbed me in the groin, saying, with an oath, as he made the plunge, "Take that;" I ran aft, followed by Barney, with the knife still in his hand, and when I reached the cabin door I took my revolver from my pocket, and told him that I could shoot him if I wanted to, but I would not; I then held the pistol over my head and fired twice, after which I entered the cabin and held the door fast to prevent his coming in; he made several attempts to enter the cabin, but did not succeed; half an hour elapsed before I again went on deck, and when I came out I found the prisoner secured forward; I remained on board all night, and was removed here the following morning; I recognize the prisoner William Skinner as the man who stabbed me, and as the person whom I knew on board the vessel by the name of Barney.

Upon this testimony the jury rendered the following verdict: "That Henry Waxler came to his wounding at the hands of Wm. Skinner, on the 11th day of October, 1860, on board the bark *Crusader*, then lying off Bedloe's Island."

Skinner was then examined in the prescribed way. He said that he was a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, and that he was intoxicated at the time thereof; he could not say whether he had inflicted the wound or not. He was committed to prison. Waxler, the injured man, is a native of Connecticut, and not more than 20 years of age.

Military.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The annual inspection and review of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Marshall Lefferts, took place at Hamilton-square, yesterday, and attracted crowds of spectators, male and female,—senile, mature and juvenile,—in carriages, on foot and on horseback. During the morning the Regiment was exercised in the evolutions prescribed by the Adjutant-General, for 1860. The drill was worthy of the reputation of the Regiment. In the afternoon the inspection took place. There were 903 men on the ground—five more than were present at the inspection of 1859. The absentees numbered about 150. The largest number in the ranks of any one company was 116, constituting the second company, Capt. Shaler. This company also has an enviable discipline for excellent drill; for that matter which company of the entire command has not? After the inspection Brigadier-General Hall reviewed the troops, greatly to the regret of many of the men, who were thus detained so long that their anticipated parade by daylight in Fifth-avenue and Broadway was prevented. This over, the men were conveyed in Third-avenue cars to Twenty-seventh-street, where they alighted, formed, and thence marched by gaslight and crescent moonlight through Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth

The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE IN BOSTON.

He Visits Cambridge, Harvard University, Mount Auburn Cemetery and Bunker Hill—Leaves His Autograph in the Monument—Does Boston in a Hurry, and is Taken to the Public Library to be Stowed Away.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 19.

At 4½ o'clock this morning, the Prince of Wales, satisfied and used-up man, retired to his couch, where he remained until 10½ o'clock, shortly after which breakfast was served, and the business of the day began. The entire party was so completely tuckered out by the unusual exertions of the day previous, that they felt great indisposition to accept the kindly-proffered services of the entertaining Committee. The appearance of several elegant barouches, each drawn by four superb black horses, had great weight with them, however, and at 12 o'clock, in company with the Mayor and Council of Cambridge and the gentlemen of Boston, they started amidst the enthusiastic greetings of a large crowd towards the seat of learning. The entire route was thronged with carriages of every description, and the scene was very gay and beautiful.

When the Prince reached Cambridge he was greeted by four thousand school children, who respectfully uncovered as his horses walked slowly through the lines, and cheered him very heartily. A very appropriate ode had been prepared and rehearsed for the occasion, but owing to shortness of time it was postponed. The children, however, were not to be cheated out of their part of the proceedings, so they threw a shower of bouquets, with which the Prince was much gratified. Many houses and stores were beautifully decorated with flags and banners. The Prince was astounded at the great number of young misses, whose smiling faces greeted him at every step, and who manifested their interest by fluttering their handkerchiefs and presenting bouquets.

At the gateway of Gore Hall were drawn up in line the members of the University, each class by itself, all of whom saluted the Prince, as did the band, which played the national anthem. President FELTON met the Prince at the carriage step, and led him into the hall, where were gathered the shining lights of the Bell-Everett Party and many less notable personages. The Prince was very respectful in his conversation with ex-President QUINCY, and left with that venerable man a very favorable impression.

After some time spent in introductions, the Prince was taken through the various buildings and apartments connected with the College. The curiosities, ancient and modern, were shown him, but with the exception of some of AGASSIZ's snakes, he paid little attention to any of them. He was too tired to care for anything or anybody.

At 2 o'clock he partook of what was called a "breakfast," aided by the respectable crowd before mentioned. During the entertainment indoors, there was one of a different character outside. The Chief of Police was disposed to be very particular with some of the students, when one of them, named BOUTWELL, rapped him over the head with his cane. The consequences were a rush of the police, the arrest of the student; a rush of his friends, and a triumphal procession in which the offender was elevated high on the shoulders of his fellows.

The party then drove to Mount Auburn, on the way to which the Mayor pointed out the various points of historic interest—such as LONGFELLOW's house, formerly WASHINGTON's head-quarters, and the tree under which WASHINGTON stood when he assumed personal command of the army. At the cemetery the visit was a brief one. The Prince was taken to the various tombs, which are remarkable for their beauty, and was shown the chapel and the observatory, from the top of which was obtained a wide view of the surrounding country. Having planted two trees, he proceeded to the most significant part of the day's visitation.

He had expressed to the Mayor an earnest desire to see Bunker Hill and the Monument; and in compliance with his request, it was determined to take him to the spot. No police were on hand to restrain the crowd from following close upon the heels of the party, and when the Prince had alighted from his carriage it was with great difficulty that the entire suite were gotten inside the Monument. The autographs of the entire party are in the visitor's book. The spot where WARREN fell and the remaining portion of the American Fortifications received the marked attention of the Duke of Newcastle and Gen. BRUCE, who were evidently much impressed by the place and the memories connected with it.

They paid a flying visit to the Navy-yard, and then with lightning rapidity drove through the city, where they visited a remarkable number of places in a very brief space of time. Mayor LINCOLN's house, the Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms, the Dowse Library and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, were rushed through as a belated traveler bolts a hasty dinner, and then the Prince was taken by several members—Boston's wonderful clique—to the Free Library, where the rest of the said clique and about four hundred of the *crème de la crème* were gathered to meet him. Velvet-covered chairs were placed in front of STORY's "Fisher Boy," and twenty-six other chairs surrounded them. EDWARD EVERETT stood at the head of the stairs, while the spectators surrounded the charmed circle. The Prince and suite were conducted in by Mr. EVERETT, who introduced to him such people as were fit, and subsequently, a great many others who were entitled to a Royal nod, only because they happened to be Councilmen or Committeemen, and who certainly were not all gentlemen. While the Prince was led like a lamb through the various alcoves and halls, the spectators stared and gossipped in a way that would have stamped them as democrats had they not been in the *sanctum sanctorum* of that Athenian pride and boast, the Bell-Everett clique. As quickly as possible the Prince did the building and started for home.

Boston has done so remarkably well by the Prince that it was a great pity to spoil the day by such a *faux pas* as this at the Library. He was simply taken there as an object of curiosity.

To-morrow morning, at 9½ o'clock, he will take his departure in a most sumptuous car, from a gayly-decorated dépôt. The people of Boston have manifested great enthusiasm, have treated him with distinguished consideration, and obtruded upon him but few objectionable attentions. He bought this morning the *Autocrat* and *Professor* for his reading on the homeward trip. He is well, and delighted with his Eastern tour. HOWARD.

THE BOSTON BALL.

DECORATIONS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

From the Daily Advertiser.

The entire Academy was transformed into an elegant ball-room with all its appurtenances of reception rooms, private apartments, supper rooms, &c. The parquet and stage were floored over, extra precautions having been taken to make the floor perfectly secure. The stage was arranged to represent an imperial tent beautifully frescoed and hung with crimson drapery. From the top were suspended three large and beautiful chandeliers. The side walls were of a dark ground relieved by panel-work. There were three large pier-glasses on each side and two at the end; between these, pedestals on which were vases of flowers, and above them chandeliers. The back was a large painted scene, representing Windsor Castle. Before this was a small fountain amid shrubbery and flowers, all producing the most beautiful effect. In the centre of the balcony and opposite the stage, was the Royal box. The top is dome-shaped, and surmounted by an American eagle and the British coat-of-arms. The drapery is of rich blue and crimson velvet, with gold border. The interior is carpeted with the richest Wilton carpeting, and upholstered and furnished with great magnificence. The drapery of the balcony was of rich crimson velvet, hung in heavy folds, and having a rich bullion border. This was in exceeding good taste, and gave great effect to the decorations. The decorations of the Family Circle were more showy. They consisted of an orange-colored ground, with festoons of flowers and the British and American flags at intervals, with their folds intertwined. Tablets with representations of the Prince's feather alternated with others, as follows: On the right, three tablets bearing the words, Fiducia,—Probitas,—Pax; on the left, Amicitia,—Concordia,—Virtus. The amphitheatre presented a decoration of crimson ground with a border of stars. The folds were knotted together with flowers, from which hung blue velvet pendants. The heavy drapery which concealed the seats, and the rich folds of velvet from cornice and ceiling rendered these decorations truly regal in their magnificence. Outside of the ball-room, the lobbies and passageways were carpeted with dark green, thus giving greater effect to the splendor within. A wide entrance was made from the parquet lobby to the floor of the ball-room, and in point of convenience as well as splendor, the arrangements were unexceptionable. Ample provision had also been made for cloak and retiring-rooms. The apartments for the Prince and his suite were splendid specimens of decorative art. The principal room was furnished with elegantly carved chairs, covered with the richest brocatelle of crimson and maroon. Costly and gorgeous mirrors reflected a scene of surpassing beauty. Under the mirror in the Prince's private apartment was placed a fine bronze bust of Queen VICTORIA. The floor was carpeted with supurb Wilton. The ceiling and walls of the retiring-room were of light blue silk, covered with lace, which produced a charming effect. The centre-table was splendidly carved with a rich Egyptian marble top. The reception room of the Prince was hung with rich crimson reps and white lace curtains, and the drapery was of crimson and blue, arranged to give effect to the national arms. On the sides were heavy festoons, and pedestals, on which were vases of rare flowers. The furniture was of the richest description. One noticeable feature in the Ball-room was remarked by many. We refer to the recoloring of the walls; in place of the red, the following style has been adopted. The doors and panels are of the color, called ashes of roses, and the casings of a light green tint, giving the interior a greatly improved aspect. As a whole the Ball-room and all its appurtenances presented a scene of rare brilliancy and richness of decoration.

The Melodeon was converted into a spacious and elegant supper-room for the occasion, and access obtained to it from the Academy by means of passageways cut through at convenient points. The tables presented a splendid and tempting array. One beautiful feature of the whole affair was the attention given to the floral decorations. The balcony was ornamented with festoons of evergreens hung on a pink ground. The platform was approached by a grand stairway richly carpeted. On the platform was the table of the Royal party, which was furnished with a sumptuous and tempting repast. The table service was undoubtedly the most magnificent ever placed on a public table in this city. The silver knives used were engraved with the Prince's crest. That the supper was provided and the accompanying arrangements carried out under the immediate supervision of J. B. SMITH, is sufficient assurance of their entire success. Apart from the splendor of the scene, the decorations, considered as expressive of the occasion and complimentary to our Royal guest, were a complete success. There was a judicious arrangement of the Royal arms and the American colors, a proper disposition of the Prince's feather and the stars and stripes, of the Eagle and the Lion and the Unicorn, all which being free from profusion, typified that mingling of national sympathies which has characterized the whole visit of the Prince to the United States.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

But more beautiful than the decorations was the variety and elegance of the varied costumes of the company—more exciting and more interesting than the scenes without the theatre, was the general course of events within its walls. When the doors were thrown open to the waiting ticket-holders without, at 8¼ o'clock, the best seats of the balcony and first circle, strange to say, were already filled with ladies. The managers were upon the floor, ready to play the part of hosts. The company poured in, and attentive waiters aided them in laying aside superfluous articles of apparel. Everything was orderly, there was no pushing nor crowding. The two circles began steadily to fill with people, all of course in full dress; and at intervals ladies and gentlemen, in couples, would appear upon the floor. The living tide continued to flow in until, by 9½, it seemed as if the Academy was full. A large band of musicians in the south balcony, near the stage, under Mr. GILLMORE's leadership, had played a few tunes, and a still larger orchestra, under Mr. GILLMORE, was all ready to play, whenever the Prince should enter.

It was 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the ball, all eyes were now turned towards the main entrance of the auditorium, in expectation of the appearance of the Prince. At 20 minutes past 10 Gilmore's band played another tune, and this was hardly finished before expectation was gratified by the appearance of the Prince in his box. Zerrah's orchestra struck up LINDPAINTER's grand "Festival Overture," and the Prince remained standing in the front of his box, with Lord LYONS at his left and the Duke of Newcastle upon his right. Just when the general silence was becoming embarrassing, Lord LYONS fortunately overturned a large vase of flowers which had been standing upon the rail of the balcony, and this accident caused great mirth within the Prince's box, and furnished a topic of conversation for the whole assemblage.

Before the music had fully ended, the royal party left their box and descended to the floor. They passed up the whole length of the ball-room, Mr. JAMES W. PAIGE and Mayor LINCOLN walking first, the Prince and Lord LYONS following, then the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. EVERETT, next the Earl of St. Germans and Mr. WINTHROP, and the rest following.

The ball was, in some measure, a compliment from the city to the Prince, and so for the first quadrille he gave his hand to the wife of our worthy Mayor. Next Mrs. Gov. BANKS became his partner, and, the ball once fairly started, the Prince aided zealously in keeping it in motion.

After accomplishing six dances at 12¼, the Prince went to the dining-room. He was accompanied to the dinner-table by his Honor Mayor LINCOLN and Lord LYONS. His suite followed soon after. Previous to the entrance of the Prince the galleries of the Melodeon were filled with ladies. Among the guests at the Prince's table were Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Hon. R. C. WINTHROP.

At 12:55 the Prince returned to the ball-room, and again joined in the dance.

The following is a correct list of ladies who had the honor of dancing with the Prince, up to the time our report closed:

1. (Quadrille,) Mrs. LINCOLN, wife of his Honor, Mayor LINCOLN.
2. (Quadrille,) Mrs. BANKS, wife of His Excellency Gov. BANKS.
3. (Waltz,) Mrs. WISE, wife of Lieut. WISE, U. S. N., and daughter of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.
4. (Quadrille)—Miss FANNY CROWNINSHIELD, daughter of GEO. CROWNINSHIELD, ESQ.
5. (Lancers)—Miss SUSAN AMORY, daughter of CHAS. AMORY, and grand-daughter of Lord LYNDHURST.
6. (Polka)—Miss CARRIE BIGELOW, daughter of Hon. GEO. TYLER BIGELOW, Chief Justice Supreme Judicial Court.
7. (Quadrille)—Mrs. CHICKERING, wife of Col. T. E. CHICKERING.
8. (Lancers)—Mrs. RITCHIE, wife of HARRISON RITCHIE, Major of Second Battalion of Infantry.
9. (Galop)—Miss LOMBARD, niece of His Honor, Mayor LINCOLN.
10. (Waltz)—Miss FANNIE PEABODY, daughter of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of Salem.
11. (Lancers)—Miss KITTIE FAY, daughter of Hon. R. S. FAY.
12. Miss MARY CRANE, daughter of Alderman CRANE.

THE BOSTONIANS AT THE BALL.

Judging by the following extract from the *Courier's* account of the Boston ball in honor of the Prince, the Bostonians have not much to boast of in the item of behavior:

The quadrille commenced, and a scene of indescribable excitement ensued. There was hardly any dancing on the floor. But a vast mob, a well-dressed, well-behaved mob, a gentle mob if you will, but still a mob, inclosed about the set and kept gathering it in, in a smaller circle, and still smaller, until there was scarcely room to turn a partner.

They did not pinch the Prince, as was done in New-York, but they jostled him, and impeded his movements to such a degree that they might have been called anything else with as much propriety as dancing. While this was going on upon the floor, another exciting scene was transpiring in the gallery. Ladies, with their protectors following after, hurried up stairs in flocks; nor did they stand much upon the order of their rushing up, so that the object could be gained—that of obtaining a satisfactory view of the Prince's dancing.

When the second dance was called, there was much speculation as to who would be the probable partner of the Prince. Mrs. BANKS, the Governor's wife, was selected, although this was not in accordance with the programme. In the third dance, a waltz, the Prince had for a partner a daughter of Mr. EVERETT, and by this time he had thawed considerably. This waltz was the most curious dance ever seen upon a ball-room floor. There might have been space enough, heaven knows, but the room left for the waltzers was down to a small triangular piece, about twenty feet in length on its right angle. It was like waltzing in a cage, with thousands of spectators to witness the feat. They stood looking on from every side, from ten to twelve feet deep, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the limits of the cage were enlarged.

After this experience in the centre of the ball-room, the Prince tried the stage-end, and here met with better success as to room, and danced with vivacity and spirit, with ladies who were young and fascinating. Every dance that followed the Prince was up in, nor showed no signs of fatigue. He is certainly indefatigable on the light fantastic. But, though the Prince danced every time while I remained, there was on the whole less dancing among the rest of the party than you will ordinarily find in a small social assembly. One reason for this was because of the crowd, and another reason, because men and women went more to see and to be seen than to dance.

THE FLEET AT PORTLAND.

BALL GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

Wednesday night witnessed the most magnificent ball ever given in Portland. The price of tickets was set at $10. All that were issued were readily sold. Much credit is due the managers for keeping the number within the capacity of the Hall, and each man's name being written on the ticket he purchased, no room was left for speculation.

The new City Hall, in which the ball was held, was lighted by a chandelier in the middle, and by star burners innumerable twinkling among the festoons and graceful folds of the national flags. The chandelier was draped in red, white and blue bunting, long festoons of which extended from the top of the chandelier all about the room, and then clustered on the walls in graceful profusion. At one end of the Hall was the arms of the State of Maine. This emblem was framed with pine boughs, and supported by a pair of immense antlers, which once adorned the head of one of our forest chieftains. On the opposite wall, hanging on the intermingling flags, was a device combining the coat-of-arms of both nations. On the right was a portrait of VICTORIA, on the left that of President BUCHANAN. A Japanese flag hung near.

In front of the proscenium was a drum surmounted by guns, lances, and all implements of war, surmounted by the American Eagle, draped with the flags of both nations. Opposite the orchestra was a painting descriptive of America—the Goddess of Liberty with the right arm resting on a portrait of WASHINGTON, and the left on the American Eagle. Large bouquets of natural flowers, and flowers and evergreens intermingled, finished the decoration of the Hall.

The citizens and ladies marched into the room at 9 o'clock, and marching round once, formed a hollow-square. The band played "God Save the Queen," and the officers of the Royal Squadron, about forty in number, then marched in. Commodore SEYMOUR was escorted by His Honor the Mayor, Capt. VANSITTART by T. A. DE ROIS, Esq.; Commander HOPE by C. Q. CLAPP, Esq., and Commander STERLING by J. B. BROWN, Esq. The ball was opened in the usual manner, no one in particular taking precedence.

Supper was served from 12:30 to 3 o'clock. Tables were spread in two spacious rooms, so well adapted to the size of the company that there was none of the usual squeezing and spilling supposed to be inseparable from such an occasion. There were the usual number of towers of confectionary and imposing looking dishes that nobody touches, and little unpretending ones that soon disappeared. Green seal champagne flowed like water, and was patronized freely.

There were twenty-four dances on the programme, but the twenty-second was the last one danced. It was 5½ o'clock before we left the hall.

Portland fully sustained its reputation for beautiful women. No *one* lady could be called the belle of the evening.

The Ball was an entire success with regard to the guests. Partners were quickly found for all of them, and the zest with which they entered into the spirit of the thing, and the reluctant steps of some that must needs leave at 3 o'clock in the morning even, showed how pleasantly and quickly the hours fled.

But one American officer was present in uniform, Lieut. RICHARDSON, of the Revenue service.

Last night the rest of the fleet were signalized—the *Nile*, ninety guns, and the *Styx*, six guns, under command of Admiral MILNE, K. C. B.—and this morning (Thursday) they entered the harbor, firing twenty-one guns, which were answered from Fort Preble, and then eleven, which received a prompt reply. The five now lie peacefully at anchor, awaiting the Prince.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND, Friday, Oct. 19.

Gov. MORRILL and suite, and the City Government of Portland, visited the Royal fleet this afternoon. On gaining the deck of the *Hero*, the Guard presented arms, the band playing "Hail Columbia." Then followed dancing and a collation. Ten thousand persons visited the squadron to-day. T.

THE PRINCE'S FOOT-PRINTS.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Nothing could have been more complete and *récherché* than the manner in which the President received and entertained the Prince of Wales. All the preparations were conceived in good taste, and executed without reference to expense. The wants of the royal guest were anticipated; and while there was no attempt to toady him, there was nothing left undone to prove that he was heartily welcome. In honor of the visit, the President gave a large select party, to which more than six hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were invited, and crowned the entertainment with a luxurious supper. With all his hostility to cards, the Prince and his companions indulged themselves in a set-to at whist and other games of chance in the inner penetralia of the Presidential mansion, and were assisted by some of the famous players of the city. Lord RENFREW was not only condescending but generous. He waited upon Miss LANE in the ball-alley, and allowed himself, like a true gentleman, to be vanquished by that beautiful woman; and when he passed from the threshold of the White House, he left behind him a check for $500, to be distributed among the servants. Before his departure, Mr. BUCHANAN addressed an autograph letter, filled with the warmest expressions of regard, to the Queen mother, VICTORIA, in which he spoke in terms of studied, yet sincere compliment, of her son, the future monarch of Great Britain, and declared his satisfaction at his visit."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"One of our fair neighbors over the water has been especially honored by the Prince of Wales. On Monday, Miss MATTIE TAYLOR, of Newport, received from His Royal Highness a magnificent diamond brooch, surmounted by his crest. The present is a token of the Prince's remembrance of the Cincinnati ball, and more particularly of course of the pleasure he experienced in the society of Miss TAYLOR, who was selected as one of his partners by the Floor Managers, and with whom he danced and waltzed. Whether any of his other partners have been similarly complimented, we are not aware. The brooch was made to the Royal order, and is certainly indicative, if it proves to be the only case of the kind, of a decided impression having been made by the fair Kentuckian upon the Royal heart."

The Prince's Present to Captain Faunce.

There have been so many inquiries in relation to the Prince's present to Capt. FAUNCE of the *Harriet Lane*—that the Captain has entrusted it to TIFFANY & Co., at whose store it is now on exhibition. It is a watch of the chronometer pattern, with the so-called magic case, enabling the wearer to use it with an open face or in hunting style. It is very heavy and perfectly plain. The following is the maker's stamp: "R. & S. GARRARD & Co., Jewelers and Goldsmiths to the Crown, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and all the Royal Family, Parton-street, London." On one side of the case is the Prince's crest and motto, with the legend "Ich dien" in tabarets or scrolls. On the other is the following inscription:

Presented by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,
to
CAPT. JOHN FAUNCE, U. S. R. S.,
Commanding U. S. Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane,
on the occasion of the Prince's Visits to
Mount Vernon, New-York, and West Point,
October 5th, 11th, and 15th, A. D., 1860.

The chain is of heavy gold, a fourth of an inch in width, with large studded links, representing a cable. Attached are three seals in rich setting, presenting on either surface of the chain a different kind of stone. On the ring is a key of twisted coils, resembling a series of hitches of rope without an end.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—About two weeks ago a woman named BURNS passed a number of counterfeit $3 bills on the Bank of Kokomo, Wisconsin, upon various shopkeepers in Louisville. Information was given of the circumstances at the time, but the woman eluded the most vigilant search. On Tuesday last, however, she, in company with a man, called at Mr. HOGAN'S wig factory, Louisville, where she had her hair cut short, ordering a wig to be made of it for her own use. The man gave his name as BUCKLEY. The wig was to be completed on Saturday last, at which time she called for it, offering a counterfeit $10 bill on the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis in payment. Mr. HOGAN gave information of the affair to the police, together with an accurate description of the parties. They ascertained that BUCKLEY had gone to this city, but that he would return some time during Sunday night. An officer was stationed in BUCKLEY's room, confronted him upon his arrival and searched him. About $1,600 in counterfeit bills and coin was found in his possession. Among the bogus stuff were found fives on the Bank of Lafayette, Ill.; tens on the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, twenties and tens on the Bank of Ashland, threes on the Bank of Kokomo, Wis.; threes on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, twenties on the Bank of Louisville, tens on the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, ones and tens on the State Bank of Ohio, and counterfeit gold dollars. BUCKLEY is in jail, together with his confederate, awaiting examination.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The New Venezuelan Minister—An Alleged Southern Plot Against Central America—Army News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19.

Gen. PLEZ, the new Minister from Venezuela, called officially to-day on Secretary CASS, and will to-morrow be presented to the President. He also made formal calls on the Diplomatic Corps.

Señor MOLINA has notified the State Department of what he believes to be a plot of the Southern political leaders to invade and seize Central America, with a view to Slavery extension. WALKER is said to have been only the agent of a powerful combination of wealth and influence.

No official information has been received here of ROJAS's death.

The inspection of recruits at Fort Columbus, Newport and the Carlisle barracks, under orders for the departments of Texas and California, will be made by Lieut.-Col. THOMAS, and Brevet-Major PORTER, Assistant-Adjutant-Generals. Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT, Third Artillery, is assigned to duty with the recruits for California. Assistant-Surgeon WOOD will not accompany the troops to TEXAS—Assistant-Surgeon RAPHUS being ordered to that service. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19.

Mr. CLEMSON, the Superintendent of the Agricultural Branch of the Patent Office, is now on his way home from Europe, whither he went by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase vegetable, medicinal and economical plants and seeds generally. Many varieties have already been received. Before they are distributed among citizens of the United States, they will be tested at the Government propagating garden, in this city, where additional facilities for this purpose are in progress. Heretofore much complaint has been made as to the worthlessness of seeds, but this in some degree was owing to the ignorance of the recipients regarding the mode of proper culture.

During the year ending with June, the receipts from the sales of public lands were less than two millions of dollars. Those recently, yielded a very small amount, owing to the scarcity of money and other causes, and in many cases no bids at all were received.

Four or five California land cases only will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States at the next term—the great bulk of them, involving millions of dollars, having already been adjudicated.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FRANKLIN BUILDINGS BY FIRE, OBITUARY, &C.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 19.

Franklin Buildings, five stories in height, in the rear of Franklin Hall, on Sixth-street, below Arch, were burnt this morning. They were occupied by DUNCAN WHITE, bookbinder, whose loss is $3,500; WM. S. YOUNG, job printer, on whose premises several weekly and monthly paper forms were destroyed, including those of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review* and *Christian Instructor*, loss unestimated; SMITH & PETERS, stereotype printers, loss $3,000. The building was owned by HULINGS COPPERTHWAITE. The total loss is $15,000, and is covered by insurance. The fire was the result of accident.

THOMAS RICHARDS, an old and esteemed merchant, died suddenly yesterday, at the moment when his friends were about celebrating his golden wedding and the marriage of his daughter. He was in his eighty-first year, and quite infirm, and was somewhat excited in anticipation of the day's festivities.

Mr. YANCEY was advertised to speak at National Hall to-night, but a telegram has been received announcing that he cannot come.

Railroad Convention in Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., Friday, Oct. 19.

The State Railroad Convention to devise a system of railroad grants, to be presented to Congress, assembled at Topeka on Wednesday last. Gov. ROBERTS, of Wyandotte, was President, and JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchison, Secretary. A very large number of delegates were present, nearly every county in the Territory being represented. The Convention adopted the following schedule of railroad grants:

One grant for a road from Wyandotte up the Kansas Valley to Fort Riley; one for a road from Atchison westward to the gold mines; one for a road from Atchison *vid* Topeka and Council Grove in the direction of Santa Fé; one for a road from Lawrence, south in the direction of Fort Gibson; one for a road from the Missouri State line, known as the Jefferson City and Neosha Valley Railroad.

The Convention was in session two days. A Committee was appointed to urge these grants upon the favorable consideration of Congress.

News from Mexico.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

By the arrival of an English steamer we have Vera Cruz dates to the 2d.

ANDUDIA commands the eastern division of the Constitutional army.

The expedition against Guadalajara arrived before that city on the 21st, but hostilities had not commenced.

It is stated that ROBLES and PRIEUELA, commanding a division of the Church forces, had been defeated with a loss of 400 men, while trying to march out of the capital.

The Inauguration of Druid Hill Park, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 19.

The Inauguration of Druid Hill Park to-day, was a grand affair. There was an immense concourse of people, some estimating the crowd at not less than 30,000. During the day there was a very fine military display. The Maryland Guards made their appearance in an elegant new Zouave uniform. The exercises consisted of an address by the Mayor, and singing by the children of the Public Schools.

After the exercises were concluded a heavy storm set in, which is now raging with great violence.

Railroad Accident in Canada.

PORT COLBURN, C. W., Friday, Oct. 19.

A heavy freight train bound East on the Buffalo and Huron Railway, early this morning run into the Welland Canal at this place, the swing-bridge having been left open. The train was drawn by two engines, one of which is in the canal, completely obstructing it. The road is also rendered temporarily unpassable. No lives were lost.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 19.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at 7:20 on the packet *City of Alton*. He was received by a large crowd, and spoke from the Court-house steps. He leaves for Jefferson City to-morrow morning.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 19.

The Douglas State Central Committee last evening withdrew the straight electoral ticket, and pledged themselves to the support of the Reading electoral ticket, but indorsed DOUGLAS and JOHNSON as the nominees of the party. An attempt to erase the Breckinridge men from the ticket was unsuccessful.

New-Orleans Items.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct, 19.

The Jackson Railway, which was badly injured in the recent storm, has been repaired, and trains are now running over it without interruption.

The steamship *Star of the West* sails for New-York on the 23d.

Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

There have been five deaths from yellow fever within the past ten days.

Obituary.

PATERSON, N. J., Friday, Oct. 19.

Judge CODDINGTON, of Passaic County, N. J., died at his residence this morning.

☞ Mr. WM. E. SMITH, for a long time purser of the steamship *Yorktown*, and to whom we are indebted for many favors, has been transferred to the steamship *De Soto*, of the Havana and New-Orleans line.

CITY POLITICS.

An Appeal to the Charitable.

The following circular, which speaks for itself, has been addressed to many of our leading merchants:

[PRIVATE.]

Union Committee Rooms,
49 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Oct. 16, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding the recent adverse results in other States, we feel entire confidence in the belief that this State is not lost to the Cause of the Union.

The advices we receive from reliable sources show that our friends throughout the State are zealous and energetic; strong in the hope that entire success may be achieved.

This State, at the last Presidential election, gave a majority of nearly 48,000 votes against JOHN C. FREMONT, the Republican candidate.

The motive to the Electors of this State for opposing the candidate of the Republican Party is much stronger now than at the last Presidential election. FREMONT was an untried man in political life, and there was room for the belief, in view of his Southern birth and personal antecedents, that the Administration would not be aggressive, but moderate and conservative.

But with LINCOLN we have no uncertainty; his open and avowed principles of aggression, his doctrines of the irrepressible conflict, his hostility to the institutions of the South, and the issue he has inaugurated between the North and South, of "All Slave or all Free," present him as the undisguised enemy of the peace and safety of the Union. And it cannot be doubted that our Southern brethren are alarmed and greatly excited, in view of the recent elections.

Who can contemplate the surrender of our Government to the domination of such a ruler, actuated by such principles, and under the influence of such counsel-lors as SUMNER, SEWARD, HALE and WILSON, and the misled enthusiasts who constituted his party followers, without the most solemn apprehensions as to the consequences, at least to the prosperity, if not the safety, of the Republic?

In this crisis, duty and obligation rest with equal responsibility upon you as upon ourselves, and we appeal to you to join us in our efforts. This State has too great a stake in the issue to risk the consequences of placing the country under the control of LINCOLN, his principles, and his party.

With the defeat of LINCOLN all is safe.

We have an abiding confidence that when the people of this State come to vote, they will, by a large majority, deposit their ballots on the side of safety and the Union.

The result in Pennsylvania, which may be traced wholly to local causes, has not discouraged our friends in this State, but more thoroughly roused them to the necessity and the determination of success.

In this State, the *Union upon the Electoral ticket* is thorough, earnest, complete.

The business of organization is going on in every county and district.

This Committee has been charged with the duty of organizing Union Meetings throughout the State; and, as an independent central power, is engaged in coöperating to perfect a thorough organization in all its details.

Operating upon so extensive a field, our expenditures are necessarily very large for our legitimate expenses—organizing meetings, providing speakers, printing, etc.; and we have constant demands upon us for aid from all parts of the State. We are in a position to use money usefully and efficiently.

As a friend to the movement, we respectfully solicit to our general funds such a sum as you are willing in this emergency to contribute to the Cause of the Union.

The Committee meet every day at 12 o'clock, at their Rooms, No. 49 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, (entrance by the front steps), where they will be happy to see you.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES O'CONOR,
SAM'L F. BUTTERWORTH,
EDWIN CROSWELL,
HENRY GRINNELL,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
JAMES MONROE,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
ANDREW MOUNT,
CHARLES A. SECOR,
} Committee.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

Nomination of a Union Candidate in the Seventh Congressional District.

A Committee of Conference composed of delegations from the Breckinridge, Bell and Mozart Conventions of the Seventh Congressional District, met last evening at No. 209 West Twenty-seventh-street, for the purpose of uniting the forces of their several parties on an Anti-Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. R. T. NELLIS occupied the chair.

Mr. P. FULLMER, Chairman of the American delegation, presented a letter from Mr. GEO. BRIGGS, the American candidate, resigning his nomination in favor of whomsoever the Committee might select, hoping, however, that their choice would fall on some thorough national man. After remarks from the several members of the American delegation, Mr. FULLMER offered a resolution, indorsing Gen. E. WARD as the Union candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, and calling upon all national and conservative men to come forward in his support. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. WARD in an adjoining room, and inform him of his nomination. Gen. WARD having been conducted before the Committee of Conference made a few remarks on the delicacy of the position in which he had found himself placed, and his desire, if possible, to give way in favor of Mr. BRIGGS. He had, however, been prevailed upon by his friends, and the consideration of the interests of the party, to accept the nomination. He closed his remarks with a compliment to Mr. BRIGGS, with whom he was brought in contact at the last Congressional contest.

A series of resolutions, calling for the renomination of GEO. BRIGGS, in the sacred name of justice and for the good of the community, was received from the Bell and Everett Club of the Sixteenth Ward, and promptly laid on the table.

Complimentary votes of thanks were offered to the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, which then adjourned *sine die*.

Tammany Judicial Convention.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE ULLSHOEFFER FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT—ALMOST A ROW—PROTEST OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. HOFFMAN AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

The Tammany Judicial Convention met at the Wigwam last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Superior Court Judgeship, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge PIERREPONT. Of the 154 members of the Convention, there were but 130 present, and loud complaints were made by certain parties of the failure to give due notice of the meeting. Several attempts to postpone and adjourn the meeting were made by a small but determined minority, who were anxious for the nomination of Mr. J. T. HOFFMAN to the Superior Court vacancy, and the indorsement of the Mozart nomination of ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL for the Recordership. These attempts proved unavailing, and after a vote which showed the strength of the majority, Judge ULLSHOEFFER was nominated by acclamation, and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Upon this about twenty delegates, among whom were Surveyor HART and THOS. HAVENS, withdrew to the far end of the hall, organized, and appointed a Committee of Three to prepare a protest against the action of the Convention, and report on Wednesday evening next.

It is said that the protestants will not be allowed the use of the hall for another meeting.

In the course of the meeting of the majority, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., previous to the nomination of Judge ULLSHOEFFER, made a vigorous appeal on behalf of the nomination of J. T. DOYLE.

Gen. Leslie Coombs' Speech Postponed.

In consequence of the informal and unauthorized announcement that Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, would address the Young Men's National Union Club last evening, there was but a small attendance at Mozart Hall. Gen. COOMBS was present, however, and after briefly felicitating the meeting on the success of the Kentucky Opposition in August last, vigorously denouncing seecession, and predicting the victory of the Union Party, invited his hearers to listen to him on Wednesday evening. He said he would not speak to a corporal's guard, as he was in the habit of addressing *corps de armée*. He wanted to see half a million before him. He indulged in a number of patriotic reminiscences of his visit to the field of Yorktown and WASHINGTON's Head-quarters, and was particularly severe upon the Abolitionists. What the d——l, he said, had the people of the North to do with Slavery, any how? Let them rest quiet—the frontier States had protected them against savagedom, and they would protect them against Abolitionism.

Gen. COOMBS' conversational speech was received with great favor, and after Mr. NORTON, President of the Club, had announced that Pennsylvania and New-York were sure to vote against LINCOLN, the meeting adjourned.

Attack on Wide-Awakes.

An impromptu procession of Wide-Awakes from the Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and other Wards—in all about 1,000 men—formed in the vicinity of Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, while Hon. CARL SCHURZ was addressing the Germans within, and, after the meeting adjourned, marched down through the eastern part of the City and up the Bowery. Mr. SCHURZ appeared on the balcony of Hays's Hotel, on the Bowery, and was loudly cheered by them as they passed. A stop from the Fourth Ward procession halted after passing this point, and was proceeding to disperse, when, in front of the hotel a link-boy in the rear said, you shall not speak here. The cry was raised, and the procession passed to them in front, and they endeavored to force passage of their companions. A fight ensued, several pistols were fired pending, but few persons were injured. The police arrived and arrested the assailants. [illegible] conducted their march [illegible]

Wide-Awakes Council of War.

A meeting of the members of the [illegible] Central Committee was held last evening, at the Republican head-quarters, No. 408 Broadway, SILAS

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Status of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-morrow.

SYNODS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A member of Synods of the Presbyterian Church have been in session during the last few days. That of New-York and New-Jersey (New School) met at Trenton on Tuesday last. The manner of applying the monies which should be raised to assist indigent students, and the method which might be adopted to relieve the members of the churches connected with the Synod to a larger benevolence for this object, formed prominent subjects of discussion. The body adjourned to meet next year in the Park-place Church, Newark, N. J.... The Synod of New-Jersey (New School) met in Trenton on Tuesday. It was resolved to call upon the Churches to [illegible] for the relief of the victims of persecution in Italy, on Thanksgiving Day, or at such other time as might be appointed. Resolutions were also adopted [illegible] meeting to all the ministers of this Synod to [illegible] to their respective churches, on the 23d of December next, the subject of the Reformation with relation to its causes, doctrines and effects, in order thus to commemorate the tri-centenary of the first meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the germ from which almost all the Presbyterian churches in England, Ireland and America have originated; that inviting the ministers of all the churches connected with the General Assembly and all the churches of the Presbyterian family in the United States to unite [illegible] Attention was called [illegible] to the Board of Domestic Missions, and [illegible] during the last two years [illegible] to administer had been called for by the [illegible] Synod supported. It adjourned [illegible] to meet next year at Pottsville, Penn.... [illegible] portion of the Synod of Michigan (N. [illegible] held at Ann Arbor. It was the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the body, and a discourse [illegible] the twenty-fifth anniversary was [illegible] by Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit. Strong [illegible] were given by ministers who had been [illegible] with the Home Missionary Society in favor [illegible] from that body, and relying upon the [illegible] Committee. Interesting statements [illegible] regarding the Missionary work in Syria, [illegible] were taken to increase the facilities for [illegible] young men for the ministry.... The Synod of Philadelphia (O. S.) commenced its annual session [illegible], on Tuesday. Rev. Dr. Gazis, of [illegible], Penn., preached the opening sermon. This Synod is the oldest and largest in the United States. Its organization dates from the year 1717, [illegible] twenty-two years before the organization of the General Assembly; although it has been several times divided, and its limits much abridged by the formation of new Synods, it now contains 200 churches, [illegible] ministers. In the States of Delaware and Maryland, and with the exception of the Presbytery of Carlisle, all the Old School Presbyterian Churches in Pennsylvania, from the Delaware side to the eastern base of the Alleghanies.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.

The General Association of Illinois, at its meeting [illegible] adopted a resolution expressing the dissatisfaction of many Christian men at the West with the policy of the American Tract Society, at New-York, recommending that the Evangelical Ministers of Chicago and Cincinnati take measures to call a Convention to decide upon the agency through which Western Christians might be able most effectively to cooperate in the Tract enterprise. In pursuance of [illegible] recommendation a "call for a Tract Convention of the West," signed by a large number of clergymen, was extensively circulated, inviting all Evangelical Christians throughout the Western States who were dissatisfied from the present policy of the American Tract Society, to meet in Convention in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1860. The grounds for dissatisfaction with the American Tract Society, [illegible] in their circular, were similar with those [illegible] which called the Boston Tract Society into existence, and in accordance with the call about one hundred and sixty delegates assembled in Chicago at the time mentioned, and organized a Northwestern Tract Agency. The Tract Society in Boston, and that in Cincinnati were consulted on a basis which those at this Convention approved, and several courses were open for the Convention to cooperate, as auxiliary [illegible] one or both of these Societies, or to secure a [illegible] of the two Societies, or to form a new Society. After discussion of these various plans and propositions, the Convention appointed a General Committee, the United Western Tract Agency, which should, [illegible] cooperate with both Societies, distributing [illegible] Societies of each, accepting donations for each, and [illegible] designated funds in such manner as the [illegible] of the cause should seem to require. The [illegible] Society, by formal acts of its Executive Committee, Board of Directors, have since accepted the [illegible] of the Committee or United Agency, appointed by the Convention. The Cincinnati Society [illegible] in a similar manner concurred in the action of the Convention, attaching conditions having reference to certain fields of operation which were deemed more [illegible] its own. The Agency have been busy during the past year in distributing tracts and books, collecting funds, and introducing the objects of the Convention to the attention of individuals and churches in the West, and on Tuesday evening last [illegible] at its second annual meeting at Chicago, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of the Society, opened the meeting with prayer; and after some routine business, Rev. I. B. Walker, Secretary of the Boston Tract Society, made an address explaining the objects for which that organization labored, and rehearsing the results it had achieved. Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, followed with an address, and the meeting then adjourned until Wednesday morning, when an important business meeting was to be held, at which the future plans and policy of the Society were to be definitely settled.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, Mr. R. M. Passages, writes as follows regarding the feeling in the Baltimore, Md., Conference on the subject of Slavery:

"The dissatisfaction produced by the action of the late Conference at Buffalo, virtually creating a [illegible] membership in the Church, in the adoption of the new chapter on Slavery, has caused a general movement in favor of separation from the Church South. An overwhelming majority of the Conference go for *immediate* separation. Indeed, we believe they are eager for it, and will rejoice soon to meet the day which severs their connection with a Church that stands out before heaven and earth as the most gigantic [illegible] organization in the world, and which has [illegible] to disturb the peace of communities and the harmony of Churches on the border, than the world and the Devil combined. Dr. Bond, the able editor of the *B. C. Advocate*, stands out prominently [illegible] those who are working most effectually for [illegible] separation. From all that we can learn, your readers may look forward to the 5th of October next as the time when a Convention of preachers and laymen will adopt a plan of [illegible], declaring formally that the connection of the Baltimore Conference with the Methodist Episcopal Church North is entirely dissolved. What the future relation of this Conference will be, it is difficult now to determine. There is certainly a much stronger tendency amongst them to the Church South than there was three months ago. One of their strong men, Rev. [illegible] Lanahan, has recently spoken thus:

"I doubt whether there is one minister in our Conference who does not sincerely regret that there ever was a Methodist Discipline differing upon the subject of Slavery from the present Discipline of the Methodist Church South. I insist upon it that our [illegible] for the last twenty years has been [illegible] what it would have been if there had been [illegible] in our Discipline upon the subject of Slavery.' [illegible] are frank admissions, and fully prove that this [illegible] Conference, without sacrificing principles, might unite [illegible] the Southern Methodist Communion.'"

THE ROYAL DANCE.

The *Methodist* discusses the reception of the Prince of Wales. It pronounces Albert Edward himself "a striking example of the negative virtue of prudence," which he has not dropped, during his brief sojourn [illegible] "a single bright saying to be chronicled by [illegible] Times,' nor said anything to make us blush [illegible] of his Royal mother. Then it adds:

"[illegible] the ball itself, considered as a transpired [illegible] to exhibit anxiously what it a greater failure. [illegible] of flowers, and flowers, and fashion, [illegible] by the falling of the floor; the crowd is so [illegible] as to make dancing almost impossible, a coarse [illegible] of reality and business is given to the whole affair by the official presence of stiffened age, and bald and gray experience; and it may be considered certain that such a thing will never be attempted again. But there is another aspect of the affair which is not so easily disposed of. Things which are minute and trifling in themselves are often mighty and far-reaching in their influence. Leading members of the churches, of all the churches, perhaps have attended a ball, and thus given it [illegible] position in the highest possible form. Ministers [illegible] of several different denominations, men [illegible] as the nearest representatives of the [illegible], were there, as if to give the sanction [illegible] authority to the most monstrous earth-[illegible]. What now, becomes of wholesome Christian discipline? What becomes of the line so clearly drawn by Christ between the Church and the world? What of his command to deny ourselves of all ungodliness and *worldly lust* and live soberly, righteously and godly in this evil world? May the Holy Spirit himself intervene to restore the broken bulwarks of sacred discipline, and to trace again the fading line between the aggressive world and the invaded Church!"

THE TITLE OF D. D.

During the sessions of the Synod of Virginia, (O. S.,) which have just closed at Lynchburgh, a resolution was offered to strike out from the minutes of the body all honorary titles. It gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Drs. Junkin Payos and McFarland took part. After inquiring into the origin of the title of D. D., Dr. Junkin contended that every man was *de facto* a Doctor of Divinity who was licensed to preach the Gospel, and the title was not therefore a [illegible]. Every licensed minister was a teacher of [illegible]. The title of Reverend was a proper one. [illegible] were and ought to be reverenced. The [illegible], Director and Moderator might, with [illegible], be abolished, as there was no authority for their use in the Bible, and yet they were all proper. Why not give them all up? There was no [illegible] without terms of distinction; they were necessary. He thought all opposition to it originated in vanity. He appealed to the Synod not to drop these titles. They have their origin in reason and common sense. The Reverend Doctor's wit and eloquence combined, for the time, celebrated for the occasion as he is for the latter, [illegible] the Synod to [illegible] that they allowed any [illegible] brethren to retain their "semi-lunar faculty," by laying on the table the resolution which gave origin to the debate.

MASSACHUSETTS UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

The first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention was commenced at Springfield this morning. A meeting of the council of the Convention was held in the Universalist Church of that town on Tuesday afternoon, at which the preliminaries of organization were perfected. In the evening the occasional sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Dennis, of Stoughton, from the texts, Eph. v. 32, and fl. 20 and 21. The subject of the discourse was, "The Christian Church and its Methods." The Convention was organized in June of last year, with Rev. A. A. Miner as President, and Henry B. Metcalf, of Roxbury, as Secretary.

Religious Services To-morrow.

In the evening, Rev. C. E. Harris will repeat, at the Greene-street M. E. Church, the discourse delivered last Sabbath relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales.

The pulpit of the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-street, between Essex and Norfolk, will be occupied by Rev. E. F. Slafter, of Boston, in the morning.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach in the evening at St. Andrew's Church.

A sermon will be preached to young men in the evening by Rev. F. S. De Hass, of the Seventh-street M. E. Church.

Right Rev. J. C. Talbot, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach in the Memorial Church in the evening.

Rev. H. Francis, of Stamford, Conn., will preach to the members of the Second Universalist Church in the Library of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Medical Education in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's Times contains an editorial headed, "Medical Education in New-York," which would be unexceptionable if it told *only* the truth, but, unfortunately, along with some truth is mingled a considerable misrepresentation and a few misstatements. These misstatements are so undeniably derogatory to the Medical profession and so plainly calculated to mislead the public, that common justice demands a correction of them which shall be made as public as the editorial in question.

It may be a fact that "the term devoted to the study of medical science *seems* to be continually contracting within narrower limits," but that it *is* so contracting is *not* a fact. I know of no Medical school in America which has diminished the term of study prerequisite to obtaining a diploma at any time within the last fifty years, which term is now and has been fixed and invariable, and by common consent of all schools is the same, viz.: two years for a Bachelor of Arts and three years for one who is not. On the other hand, there is a growing tendency to lengthen the term of study and revise the course, as evinced by the late action of the American Medical Association and of some of the Medical schools.

It is *not* a fact that "a young man can now obtain from our greatest schools his diploma to commence the practice of medicine *in eight or nine months from the time he enters the walls of a College or Hospital*;" that "during these few brief months of study the matriculant is expected to acquire a scientific knowledge of all the intricacies of anatomy and physiology, of chemistry and its subtle manifestations in vital phenomena, of the *Materia Medica*, of pathology, of the numerous modes and appliances of surgery, and the difficulties and dangers of obstetrics." It is *not* a fact that all this and much besides must be acquired by the medical "tyro" "in the brief period that elapses between October and July."

If any Medical school in the country should make such a monstrous proposition, the students themselves would burn the College and dissect the Professors.

Graduates are required in *this country*, no less than in *England* and *France*, to "write and successfully defend a medical or surgical thesis before they can attain the dignity of *Doctor Medicinæ*."

The quoted remarks of Dr. Reese are correct; but his strictures are justly made in reference to the requirements for *matriculation* and not for *graduation*. He knows, as does every other intelligent medical man, that the profession has suffered much on account of too meagre a medical education, but none but a lay writer could fall into the enormous error of the author of the article in question.

M. E. WINCHELL, M. D.,
No. 337 Fourth-avenue.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In looking over your editorials this morning, I see an article headed "Medical Education in New-York," in which, after speaking of the difficulties with which a young man has to contend in Europe, in order to obtain a license to practice medicine, you state that "he can here obtain from our greatest schools his diploma in eight or nine months from the time that he first enters the walls of a college or the wards of a hospital." It is unfortunately too true, that the Faculties of our American Colleges attach their names to diplomas, allowing men to practice, without duly considering the capacity of the individuals examined. But it is a great mistake, to suppose that a young man can, by attending *one* course of lectures, legally graduate as a physician. The by-laws of *every Medical College in the country* distinctly state "that the candidate for examination must be 21 years of age."

"He must have studied medicine for *three* years, under the supervision of some respectable practitioner, and must present a certificate that effect.'

"He must have attended *two full courses of lectures*."

"He must write a Medical Thesis, which must undergo the inspection, and meet with the approval of the Faculty."

"He must undergo an examination by each Professor in his individual branch, and prove himself efficient in those branches."

If you should visit the different Medical Colleges in this City, at the close of the Session, and watch the pale and anxious countenances of the candidates for examination, you would conclude that they, at least, considered the ordeal through which they had to pass no trifling one. I would say here, that it is no uncommon thing for several applicants to be rejected at their final examination. Yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Tyng and the Church Home and Infirmary at Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor by giving this communication a place in your columns.

Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

To Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York:

Sir: The undersigned was present, this evening, in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital and listened, with pain, to the statement respecting "a Church Hospital in another city," which you gave to the large congregation gathered from many quarters, and, doubtless, including with myself, many strangers. It seems best, briefly and in all charity, to correct, upon the spot, your misapprehension of the facts, inasmuch as correction in no other mode, and at no other time, would suffice to remove the injurious impression from the minds of the greater portion of the hearers; and also because the grave accusation must be fixed upon either the Church Hospital in Philadelphia, or the institution of like character at Baltimore, known as "the Church Home and Infirmary." Permission to that effect was immediately asked of the Pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, but not accorded, on the ground that no name had been mentioned. I am therefore constrained to make a public reply to your public allegation. Some months since, a young man announcing himself a student from the Seminary near Alexandria, Va., applied to the undersigned at the Church Home and Infirmary, at Baltimore, for admission as a patient. He stated that he was afflicted with a cutaneous disorder of a highly contagious nature, which had been introduced into the Seminary by a fellow-student. A published rule of our Institution, *as it is of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York*, and of other hospitals, excludes all contagious and infectious diseases. Yet, my interest being deeply excited for the young man, apparently a person of refinement, and a candidate for the sacred ministry, half an hour's delay in giving an answer was proposed; and this was done in the hope of devising some arrangement for entirely isolated treatment of the case. The effort failed, and with many *expressions* of the regret which was sincerely *felt*, the young gentleman was informed that *charity* and *duty* to the large household (upwards of one hundred persons, including a number of children of vitiated and feeble constitutions) forbade any risk of communicating to them an offensive and dreaded disorder. The applicant seemed to acquiesce in the propriety of the decision. If, however, he felt aggrieved thereby, and the benevolent institution in question is, therefore, to be held up to public reprobation, that is a subject for further regret. It is true (as you stated) that admission was sought with the *qualified, verbal* sanction of one of the physicians. But, under a benevolent impulse, that was given on the supposition of my power to isolate entirely the case. I have never doubted for one moment the propriety of my course, under the circumstances of my position. Had I acted otherwise, I should have been justly and severely censurable.

You may be assured that no one, however humble, who "knocks at the doors" of the Church Home and Infirmary at Baltimore, is ever unfeelingly "driven away;" but that if, for any cause, admission is refused, the refusal is sought to be softened by courtesy and gentleness. I may be permitted to add that your warm commendations of the work of St. Luke's Hospital, and of its happy results, apply with equal justness to the similar institution of which I have been placed in charge.

RICHARD C. HALL, Presbyter,
Warden of the Church Home and Infirmary at Baltimore.

New-York, St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18, 1860.

Our Public Libraries.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial on "Our Public Libraries," this morning, will meet the views of many who feel an interest in the preservation for public use of works of permanent literary value. The tendency of the day is to diffuse knowledge, and while this is a benefit to the cause of general education, there should be a substantial basis of learning upon specific departments of knowledge and science, and nothing can better advance this than special libraries.

In immediate connection with this subject, we are glad to communicate that the Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn, which was founded in 1836, and chartered in 1842, has just resolved to establish a Library of American History and Biography. We deem this "speciality" a very worthy one, and the high reputation which that Association has long enjoyed, and the means which its members can readily command, ought to secure the immediate foundation of a library which will become very valuable.

Yours, &c., R.

LAW REPORTS.

Oyer and Terminer.

ADAM JAEGER FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—THE FIRST CONVICTION IN THE STATE UNDER THE NEW LAW—CHARGE OF JUDGE GOULD TO THE JURY.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court, the District-Attorney summed up in the case of Adam Jaeger, indicted for the murder (in the second degree,) of Henry Pebler, under circumstances already stated. When he had concluded, Judge Gould addressed the Jury in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The statute of the law can and ought not to prevent either you or me from shrinking from our responsibility. There is no act of our lives in which we are not called upon to do our duty; especially are we called on when that duty places us before the public, for then our responsibility is immensely increased. The responsibility in this particular case is that the peaceable and orderly citizen shall be protected, and that no crime shall go unpunished, and that no consideration shall induce you to decide contrary to the rights of either the prisoner or the public.

After the law is laid down by the Court the facts rest entirely with you to decide upon, and, under the responsibility of your oaths, to pass upon the facts as they have appeared in evidence; and the law relieves you from all responsibility of the consequences of your verdict. The law takes upon itself all issues and responsibilities of the consequences of the act, whatever they may be. The law watches over the trial for the benefit of the accused, but when the testimony is closed the mercy of the law is exhausted and you have no more right to extend mercy to the prisoner than to the people. It is a gross error to suppose that to the man at the bar mercy alone belongs. The man who has been, unannounced, sent out of the world, is also entitled to your sympathy, and so is every good citizen who has not exposed himself to the temptations of crime. The law will not lay upon you a burden which is greater than you can bear. It is in this view of the case that I charge you to keep within your own province. I am not at liberty to give up the rights of my position if I could, for if I may make any mistake it may and can be remedied, and the prisoner will have the benefit of it. I shall never allow any jury before me to pass upon or deal with any provisions of the law. That is the province and duty of the Court. I know that counsel are apt to read cases which have been before Courts on questions of law. This is but too often done to confuse the jury, but when the counsel ask you to pass upon the law, they ask you to do that which the law does not authorize you to take the responsibility of. The crime in this case is charged to be murder in the second degree, and I do not understand that there is any difference between the counsel as to the definition of the offence. It has been contended that it was only justifiable homicide, or at the most manslaughter in the fourth degree. Justifiable homicide it cannot be, as that only exists when a man is killed under a warrant by an officer of the law. Excusable homicide is where a man takes a life in his own defence, and uses the means which are at his hand, on the instant. It does not mean that a man may get himself into a passion, and come up and kill you, for that may be murder in the first degree. A bully is not at liberty to insult you first, and then kill you.

His Honor then went through the various definitions of manslaughter from the books, and in allusion to the request of the prisoner's counsel to charge on an acquittal if the prisoner was at the time intoxicated, said the recent changes in the decisions of the Courts have done no good, and much harm. The original law was that no matter what was the degree of intoxication, the prisoner was responsible for all his acts, if he should so debase himself. And no degree of intoxication can be allowed to excuse a prisoner in a case when the act of killing is plainly malicious and nothing else. Good character, however, is always to be taken into consideration, and God forbid that the time should ever arrive when the man of good character shall come into Court on the same footing with the man of bad character. But there are many cases where good character can have nothing whatever to do with the question, when there is positive proof of an act which carries with it a bad intent.

You are not bound, even in a capital case, nor are you allowed to refrain from finding a verdict of guilty because you have not arrived at absolute certainty. Nor will you waste your time, nor strain your oaths in the worse than useless emergency whether a conclusion which you fully believe to be true may not possibly be erroneous. Absolute certainty of facts, not apparent to the senses, belongs not to human minds. It can scarcely be predicated on what you see and hear, so liable are even our senses to be deceived. An optical illusion, a feat of legerdemain deceives them. But you are not therefore the less bound to render a verdict, and that verdict is to be one which, on the whole case, after weighing all the evidence, you, in your own minds and hearts, are satisfied is true. If in your own minds you make up a full belief, no consideration of time or of eternity should prevent your saying so by a verdict. You should permit in yourselves no hesitancy to act on your honest convictions. No too finely-spun web of apprehension should prevent you doing your whole duty, and meting out to the public, as well as to the prisoner, justice. Both appear before you, and between the two you stand representing the majesty of the law—sworn to declare the truth as in your calm judgments, in your hearts you find it. With no other guide, with no responsibility for the correctness of the rules given by the Court, with no responsibility of what the law may make consequences of your finding, you will proceed to the discharge of your duty impartially, honestly, fearlessly. Face it like every other duty. So meet it that hereafter your own consciences shall not reproach you with having been unnecessarily severe or criminally weak.

At noon the jury retired, and in about ten minutes returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. It is the first verdict of the kind found in this City under the new law, and we believe the first in the State. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Woods was next tried for murder in the second degree, in killing Patrick Corcorey, on the 20th of May, in Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, by striking him on the head with a brickbat. The parties were laborers about the Central Park, and resided in two of the miserable shanties, of which there are several in the street in question. On their return from work they quarreled, and "bad blood" having mounted very high before they got home, they were actuated by the greatest animosity, and as Corcorey was entering his dwelling, Woods seized a brickbat and hurled it at him. He fell, and almost instantly died. Mr. H. L. Clinton defended Woods, and urged that at most the offence did not exceed that of manslaughter in the fourth degree, but he contended that it was a case where the jury might find a verdict of acquittal on the ground of self-defence, the deceased having thrown stones at the defendant. The District-Attorney contended for a verdict according to the indictment, but, after a brief absence, the jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter in the fourth degree, which renders him liable to a sentence of two years in the State Prison, or one year in the Penitentiary and a fine. He was remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

Heenan and his Alleged Wife.

THE BOARD OF ADA ISAACS MENCKEN.

Charles A. Matthews vs. John C. Heenan.—The plaintiff sues as Trustee of the Westchester House, for the board of Ada Isaacs Mencken, as alleged, upon the solicitation of the defendant.

The case now came up in the Marine Court before Judge McCarthy, on a motion to postpone, on behalf of the defence, founded upon the allegation of the absence of a material witness, in the person of John Mackay. Mackay, as shown by defendant's affidavit, was traveling in the South, and could not, by any possibility, be present as a witness. For this reason a postponement was asked until the 16th of January next.

At this time plaintiff's counsel was not present, and the Court granted the motion.

Soon after, however, D. B. Taylor, Esq., appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and asked to be heard in reply to the affidavit and statements of the defence. Mr. Taylor was allowed a hearing, and objected to the postponement on the ground that it had not been shown that Mackay was a material witness. Counsel did not wish to show on this trial that the woman Mencken was the wife of the defendant, only desiring that the rights of the plaintiff should be protected. Counsel had understood that the defendant had sent a party named Mackay to the West Indies to take lessons in the pugilistic art. The case should not be postponed for such a reason as that shown by defendant, and if the Court allowed an adjournment it would be an anomalous act in the history of jurisprudence; and should the postponement be granted, counsel hoped full publicity would be given to the proceeding.

Counsel for the defendant replied, stating that he should show by plaintiff's witnesses that the fair and frail woman in Court was not the wife of the defendant, but that their names were registered on the hotel books as "John Doe and lady." He would show that this woman had entered the hotel with other men, who had sufficient money to spare for the particular evening, and that the hotel proprietor expected to get his pay for this board from one Nell Bryant.

Counsel for plaintiff said it was of no importance to the plaintiff's interests on this trial to inquire whether or not the woman in question was the wife of Heenan.

Defendant's counsel said if the Court should so hold, Heenan might be made responsible for large amounts.

Judge McCarthy said he would deny the motion to postpone, and also refused to grant a day's delay. It was not likely, however, that the case would be reached now, as this was the last day for jury trials this term. In that case the trial must go over until November any way. A large crowd collected in Court, and they were somewhat diverted by the remarks of counsel, Heenan was not present. The [illegible] called, and, consequently, [illegible] over [illegible]

D. B. Taylor for plaintiff; C. Fine for [illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson, Jun.

OCTOBER 17.

Daniel M. Hadley vs. John A. Gueynes and Henry Day.—This was a motion for an injunction. The plaintiff's complaint alleged that in December, 1858, one James Monroe was the author and proprietor of a book entitled *Monroe's Descriptive List of Genuine Bank Notes*, which he copyrighted; that Monroe, in August, 1856, assigned the copyright to Horace Taylor, who afterwards assigned it to the plaintiff, and that the defendants have violated the copyright by printing and publishing books copied from this book. On this complaint and on affidavits a motion was this morning made for an injunction against the further violation of the copyright. The defendants read affidavits in opposition, contesting the merits of the application, and after argument the Judge reserved his decision.

For complainant, Mr. Hadley; for defendants, Mr. Moore.

United States District Court.

Mr. Joseph Bridgham, the Deputy Clerk of this Court, has been compelled by ill health to retire from his post to recuperate, and Mr. John L. Carroll has been appointed in his place.

Supreme Court—Circuit.

Before Judge Allen.

Gilbert J. Bogert vs. David S. Meeker et al.—This was an action upon a note. The defendants claimed that it was an accommodation note, and was discounted at the rate of two per cent a month. The evidence was conflicting. Verdict for defendants.

Rumble & Douglass for plaintiff; H. M. Hyde for defendants.

The Spirit of the Times to be Sold.

THE RECEIVER ALLOWED.

Thomas B. Thorpe vs. Edward E. Jones and Richard Hays.—The particulars of this case were stated in the Times of the 17th inst., the case having the day before been heard in Chambers of the Supreme Court, by Justice Leonard, on a motion for an injunction and Receiver.

It will be remembered that the plaintiff claimed that he was an equal partner in the publication of the *Spirit of the Times*, but that he had been deprived of his rights to a great extent by the defendants, who frequently threw out his articles intended for publication.

The defendants denied the plaintiff's charges, and alleged the reverse.

The Court now made the following order in substance:

The application for the appointment of a Receiver must be granted, and the matter referred to John F. Hoffman, Esq., to report a suitable person for that office, who should be authorized to sell the paper, good-will, subscription list, type, &c., together with the remaining advertisements, on eight days' notice, for cash. Should either of the parties purchase the paper they are required to pay fifty per cent., cash, and give sufficient security for the payment of the remainder within 90 days. Order to be settled on three days' notice. The defendants to publish the paper until so sold according to law.

J. W. Ashmead and Abbott and Fuller for plaintiff; J. R. Whiting and Mr. Lafarge for defendants.

Another Saloon Closed up.

The Managers of the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum vs. Gustav Lindenmuller.—The plaintiffs now obtained an injunction restraining the defendant from giving any more performances in his saloon, known as Lindenmuller's Shaker Church.

It was averred that he gave performances on the Sabbath, contrary to law. The injunction was allowed by Justice Leonard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

Henry A. Cram, for plaintiffs.

The Omnibus Suit.

THE FACTS AND LAW NOT YET SETTLED.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. vs. Schuyler et al.—The issues of fact and law proposed by the plaintiff in this case have been settled. But the issues of fact and law presented on the part of the numerous counsel for the defendants, being so varied and extensive, they are not likely to be soon determined.

The Court now convened to receive points, but without proceeding far adjourned the matter until Tuesday next.

As will be remembered, this complicated case has been heard exclusively by Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

Breach of Promise Case.

$10,000 DEMANDED IN PLACE OF A HUSBAND.

Rachel Levy vs. Wm. Weiss.—This is an action to recover damages of the defendant for an alleged breach of promise made to marry the plaintiff. The damages are laid at $10,000. The plaintiff claims that after a series of visits and attentions, the defendant, in June, 1857, promised to marry her, she accepting him and his offer. She further alleges that subsequently the day for the marriage was fixed for July 5 of the same year, at which time and ever since, the defendant has refused to perform the contract, and declines to marry her. Besides he has since (in October, 1858) married another party whom she (plaintiff) does not know.

The defence is a general denial of all the allegations of the complaint.

The cause now came on for trial before Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, the plaintiff and her friends testifying to the matters set forth in the complaint. The father of the plaintiff testified that the defendant at one time told him that if his (the father's) daughter was not married within six months, she would be his (defendant's) wife.

The defendant testified that he never promised the plaintiff in marriage, never set the day for the ceremony, and never told the father that to which Mr. Levy had testified.

The case is still on.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; A. R. Dyott for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Deming vs. Marble Company.*—Referred to Chas. Stewart, Esq.

Jay vs. De Groot.—Plaintiff may take an order that the defendant deliver to plaintiff or his attorney, within two days after service of order, an attachment in writing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 19.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	90	300	Reading Railroad	46
10,000	Virginia State 6's	99⅜	200	do	46¼
12,000	Missouri St. 6's	79	750	Mich. Cen. R	66⅜
5,000	do	78⅞	50	do	b10 66⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	97⅜	30	do	66⅜
1,000	Erie R. 1 M. Bs.	104⅜	50	do	s60 66¾
1,000	Erie R. 1 M. Bs. '83	93⅜	50	do	s10 66¾
1,000	Erie. Con. Bs. '62	72	550	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.B.	64	350	M. So. & N. I. Gt'd St.	46
5,000	do	63¾	20	do	46⅛
15,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	81	150	do	s60 45⅛
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96½	200	do	45¾
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.B.	96	50	do	b60 46
1,000	L.E. & W. 2d M.B.	48	50	Del., L. & W. R.	91¾
20	Park Bank	113	50	Panama R	s10 124½
105	Penn. Coal Co.	83	50	do	s15 124½
325	Pac. Mail St. Co.	90	250	do	125
50	Wyom. V. Coal Co.	66	50	do	s60 124½
50	Nic. Transit Co.	3	50	do	s30 124⅝
630	N. Y. Central R	87⅜	300	Ill. Cen. & Scp.	b60 83
1100	do	87¼	200	do	82½
50	do	s30 87⅜	400	do	82¾
100	do	b60 87⅜	50	do	s60 82
750	do	87⅜	50	do	s10 82¼
700	do	s60 87	200	do	82⅜
200	do	s10 87⅜	1,400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R	43¾
50	do	s30 87⅜	77	Erie R. Ass. Stock	37⅜
50	Hudson River R.	62¾	50	do	s60 43⅜
50	do	62⅜	300	do	43⅞
100	do	62	100	do	s60 43¾
100	do	b60 62⅜	1,450	do	44
100	do	s15 62	1,600	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71
100	Harlem Railroad	20	200	do	s10 71
200	do	b30 20¾	100	do	s60 71
150	do	b10 20¾	150	do	71¾
200	do	20⅜	310	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	88
100	Har. R. Pref	s60 48	100	do	s60 88
50	do	48	200	do	88⅛
50	do	47¾	200	do	88¾
50	do	b10 47¾	50	do	s30 88¾
100	do	b30 48	100	do	88¾
245	do	47⅝	50	Mil. & Miss. R	13⅜
150	do	47⅜	100	do	b30 13⅜

SECOND BOARD.

150	Pacific M.S. Co.	92	25	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20
100	do	s30 92	50	do	19¾
100	do	s20 92	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82¾
200	do	s15 92½	100	do	82¼
100	do	s15 92⅝	100	do	s10 82
400	N. Y. Central R	87⅜	300	do	b30 82¼
150	do	87⅜	100	do	82
400	do	s10 87⅜	100	Panama R	s30. 124½
300	do	s30 87⅜	100	do	125
250	Erie Railroad	29¼	50	do	s30. 124¾
50	do	b10 38¼	550	Mich. Cen. R	66
150	Hud. Riv. Railroad	62¾	150	do	66¼
100	do	s10 62¾	50	do	s60 66
100	do	b30 63⅛	200	do	66½
10	Harlem Railroad	20¾	100	do	b60 66¾
100	do	s60 20	200	Gal. & Chic. R	75⅞
200	do	b30 20¼	50	do	75¾
300	do	20	200	do	75¾
50	Reading Railroad	46	50	do	b10 75¾
400	do	s60 46	200	do	b10 75¾
100	do	s10 46	50	do	b30 75¾
300	do	46⅛	15	Clev. & Tol. R. R	44⅝
300	Mh. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10 45¾	500	do	43⅞
100	do	45¾	300	do	44⅛
100	do	b30 45⅞	560	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R	71
200	do	s60 45	100	do	b3 71⅜
120	Harlem R. R. Pref.	47¼			

New-York Mining Board, Oct. 19.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Central	10¾	10¾	Superior	3½	4
Franklin	—	31	Hamilton	—	¾
Hancock	5	5½	Columbian	2	2¾
Isle Royale	12½	12¾	Gardiner Hill	6¼	6⅞
Minnesota	86	86½	Guilford	—	2½
Pewabic	—	47	Silver Hill	⅛	⅜
Pittsburgh	60	62	Silver Valley	—	1½
Quincy	34	37	Gold Hill	9-16	⅝
Rockland	26	28¼			

The sales were:

200 shs Gold Hill. ⅝ | 100 Gardner Hill.. 6¾

Friday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Stock market opened with almost a panic this morning, for which there was no cause assigned beyond pos[illegible], and stocks were freely offered at [illegible] per cent. below the current prices of yesterday, and in some instances at even a further decline. New-York Central, which opened yesterday at 88¾, selling down to 88¼ at the close, was sold as low as 87½ to-day, subsequently rallying to 87¾@88; Harlem Preferred fell 1¼, and the old stock ½; Hudson River, ¼; Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, ¾; Galena and Chicago, 1½; Cleveland, Burlington and Qu

MARKETS.

...MARKETS, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

...business has been transacted in nearly all ...kinds of provisions, prices ruling uniform prices.

MEATS.

...quarter pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	16
...rounds, ₩ lb	7	@	12
...rounds, ₩ lb	6	@	8½
...rounds, ₩ lb	10	@	16
...ribs, ₩ lb	11	@	12
...sirloin steak, ₩ lb	12	@	16
...porter-house steak, ₩ lb	12	@	16
...sirloin steak, ₩ lb	12	@	16
...rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	15
...corned, ₩ lb	6	@	12
...fore-quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	12
...hind-quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	12
...fore-quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
...hind-quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
...shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	8
...chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
...fore-quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	14
...hind-quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	14
...fore-quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
...hind-quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	12
...₩ lb	10½	@	12
...₩ lb	11	@	13
...₩ lb	10	@	10½
...₩ lb	1 25	@1	50
...₩ lb	4	@	5
...₩ lb	12	@	14
...₩ lb	13	@	14
...₩ lb	14	@	15
...₩ lb	11	@	12
...₩ lb	75	@	87
...₩ lb	14	@	15
...₩ lb	13½	@	14
...City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
...₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

...have been made to assortment in ...this week. The demand has been moderate, ...generally, at essentially unaltered quotations.

...₩ pair	75	@1	00
...₩ pair	12	@	25
...₩ pair	75	@1	00
...₩ pair	20	@	25
...₩ pair	1 00	@1	25
...₩ pair	20	@	25
...₩ pair	1 00	@1	25
...each	12	@	14
...₩ lb	11	@	12½
...₩ pair	1 00	@1	25
...₩ dozen	2 00	@2	50
...₩ dozen	1 00	@1	25
...₩ pair	1 00	@1	25
...₩ pair	1 25	@1	50
...₩ dozen	12	@1	75
...₩ dozen	3 50	@4	00
...each	5	@	6
...₩ pair	75	@1	00

FISH.

Most kinds continue in request, and prices are sustained.

...₩ lb	6	@	7
...₩ lb	6	@	6
...₩ lb	5	@	6
...₩ lb	10	@	12
...₩ lb	5	@	6
...Green Turtle, ₩ lb	12	@	15
...Hard-shell, ₩ lb	—	@	5
...Soft-shell, ₩ lb	9	@	10
...Terrapin, ₩ lb	6	@	7
...Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
...Salmon Bass, ₩ lb	12	@	15
...Weak Fish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
...Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@1	50
...Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@1	50
...Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
...Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	1 00	@1	50
...Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	18	@	25
...Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	6
...Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	25
...Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	15	@	18
...Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	5	@	6
...Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	5	@	6
...Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
...Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	12	@	—
...Herring, pickled, ₩ doz	10	@	15

VEGETABLES.

Supplies are generally good, and buyers purchase freely. Some varieties, which are disappearing for the season, are rising in price.

...Black, ₩ quart	31	@	37
...String, ₩ half peck	20	@	25
...Beet, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
...Cabbage, ₩ head	3	@	5
...Carrots, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
...Cranberries, ₩ quart	12	@	18
...Cauliflowers, each	18	@	50
...Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	12	@	15
...Egg Plants, each	10	@	15
...Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
...Leeks, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
...Lettuce, ₩ head	2	@	2
...Onions, ₩ bunch	4	@	6
...Parsley, ₩ bunch	3	@	—
...Parsnips, ₩ bunch	4	@	6
...Potatoes, Jersey and Long Island, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@2	75
...Potatoes, ₩ bushel	75	@1	00
...Potatoes, ₩ half peck	10	@	15
...Potatoes, sweet, ₩ bbl	3 25	@4	00
...Potatoes, sweet, ₩ half peck	15	@	18
...Spinach, ₩ half peck	8	@	10
...Tomatoes, each	3	@	18
...Tomatoes, ₩ quart	6	@	8
...Turnips, ₩ bunch	5	@	6

FRUIT.

The assortment of Domestic is less extensive, and prices, in some instances, are higher. The demand is not quite so brisk.

...Apples, ₩ peck	37	@	75
...Citron, preserved	25	@	—
...Dates, ₩ lb	8	@	—
...Figs, ₩ lb	8	@	10
...Grapes, hot-house, ₩ lb	50	@	75
...Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	10	@	15
...Lemons, ₩ dozen	18	@	37
...Oranges, ₩ dozen	18	@	50
...Peaches, ₩ basket	2 75	@4	00
...Peaches, ₩ quart	12	@	37
...Pears, ₩ quart	18	@	50
...Pears, cooking, ₩ half peck	15	@	25
...Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in rather limited request, at our quotations. Eggs are moderately inquired for.

...Butter, State, ₩ lb	18	@	24
...Butter, Orange County	25	@	27
...Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	21
...Cheese, ₩ lb	12	@	14
...Cheese, Pineapple, ₩ lb	16	@	18
...Cheese, English, ₩ lb	18	@	—
...Eggs, six for	13	@	—
...Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
...Eggs, for forty-eight	1 00	@	—
...Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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T. W. HIGGINSON,
J. R. LOWELL, and
O. W. HOLMES.

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Irene Anadyomene.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT, NO. 2.—THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL BELL (Lyon, Hastings and Co., publishers), having been issued the first quarter (one hundred and fifty thousand copies) has produced the publication of BELL No. 2, which will be ready by Nov. 1. It contains 48 pages more than the present Bell, and the price will be only $2 more per 100 copies. The familiar words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for nearly 100,000 copies. Schools and bookseekers desiring the new number soon will please forward their orders.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

GRACE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEECKMAN-Slip and Spring-st. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Religion in Politics*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M., by request, will repeat the discourse of last Sabbath evening, suggested by the visit of the Prince of Wales to our City. Subject—*Man's Loyalty and God's Democracy*. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer-meeting on EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School meets the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Hanson-place and Portland-av., near Fulton-av.—Preaching may be expected on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. G. HOPES; and at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. G. ADAMS, of New-York. In the evening, if pleasant, a Missionary meeting of the Sunday School will be held, accompanied by interesting exercises, addresses, &c.

"THEIR STRENGTH IS TO SIT STILL." The truth of this Bible statement, grappled to so-called Evangelical doctrines, will be illustrated at the 29th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 P. M. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. SUNDAY, October 21st, preaching by JAS. D. DAVIS, of Lowell, Mass. Subject in the morning—*The Cause of Ghosts*. Subject in the evening—*The Crown of Glory*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—PREACHING in the Church, (Trinity Hall,) Bank-st., near Broadway, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES HALL SAYER. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the seventh sermon upon *a Future Life*. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW Morning and Evening. In the Evening the first lecture of a brief series in review of Rev. Dr. Thompson's *Love and Penalty*.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.—LAMARtine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 35th-st. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, will preach on SUNDAY, (the 21st inst.,) at 1½ o'clock A. M. Also, at 3½ P. M., at Greenpoint, on 6th-st., between Meserole and Norman avs., in a building newly fitted up for a Christian Society.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the Association. Young men and the public generally are invited to attend.

UNION CHAPEL.—ROOF, MATTISON WILL preach in Union Chapel, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Communion Service will be held on SUNDAY MORNING at the close of the morning service. Singing by the Union Choir. Tunes, Responses, Hymns, &c., will be printed and given out in the services.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PORTER, of Newark, N. J. At 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. BEABLES. The Sermon on the *Resurrection of Christ*, postponed last Sunday, will be preached this SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, will preach in the Church of the Atonement, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. T. S. HASTINGS in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. THOMPSON (Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*) will preach in this Church TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D., will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, upon *The Higher Revelation of Immortality*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. E. WYKOFF, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MR. WM. FISHBROUGH will occupy the desk in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday, Oct. 21,) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Conference at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, (35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the evening the fourth lecture in the series will be delivered.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, Corner Waverley-place. The Rt. Rev. J. C. TALBOT, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. S. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, gives the next lecture of his course, on the History and Doctrines of the leading Christian denominations, TO-MORROW EVENING—Subject, *Quakerism*.

SEAMEN'S UNION MISSION.—ESTABLISHed on a broad and liberal basis. Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, Chaplain. Divine service will be held TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in Old-slip Hall, corner of Water-st. Seats free to all.

ELDER L. H. JAMESON, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., will preach in the Christian Chapel, 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and Elder U. C. BREWER at 7½ P. M.

REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach, at the request of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BALTIMORE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—This popular weekly journal, edited by Dr. THOMAS E. BOND with such distinguished ability, may be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Methodist Book-store, No. 122 Nassau-st. Price $2 per year. Single copy five cents.

PREACHING, SUNDAY, OCT. 21, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. REMINGTON, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Sunday-School at 2 P. M., in the large Hall corner of Broadway, 7th-av. and 47th-st.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 21st inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Believer's Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*Other Worldliness*. Subject for the evening—*Miracles—What they are*.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH-ST. and 4th-av., Harlem. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 21st inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—COR. BROOME and Chrystie sts. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PAICE, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. TUTTLE in the EVENING, at 7½. The public are invited to attend.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1860. Subject—*Womanhood*. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Interesting services at 2 P. M. in the Sunday School.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN WILL preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M., in the First Congregational Methodist Church, on State-st., near Hoyt. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 126 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE.—Rev. MARC FIVAZ, of Lausanne, Switzerland, will preach (in French) TO-MORROW, and the following Sundays, in the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION PYRO-BAPTIST CHURCH meets in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats are free. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Impending Crisis and Doom of the World, and the Glorious Results to Follow*. Come and hear.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH MISSION CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur-sts.—Rev. Dr. SCHNEER may be expected to preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

A SERMON BEFORE THE FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION—By Rt. Rev. BISHOP WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, will be preached MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Ninth-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, REV. S. E. FRANCIS, of Stamford Conn., will preach TO-MORROW, at the Historical Library, in 2d-av., corner 11th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. M. C. HOLMES will preach every SUNDAY (until the new Church is completed) in the new Sunday School Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—The Pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Baptism again after sermon in the evening.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts.—entrance on 50th-st. Rev. J. A. ROCHE will preach TO-MORROW, 21st inst., at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED TO preach in the Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, 21st inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ARE THE MORNING SHINETH OUT OF the East (England) even unto the West (America,) so shall the coming of the Son of Man be. "Wheresoever the body shall be there shall the eagles be gathered together." For the triumph of charity over religious oppression, see the second number of the paper, THE ETERNAL GOSPEL, soon to be published. Prophecy having ceased the paper is dated day of the Son of Man, which is a thousand years long. Those having the first number (not soiled) called "My Two Witnesses," dated 1858, by sending it with name and address to me, will receive 25 cents in postage stamps in return. DANIEL MILTON, Milton-st., Greenpoint, N. Y.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. L. JANES. The Anniversary of the Dedication of the first M. E. Church in America, in 1768, will be held in this Church a week from to-morrow, the 28th inst.; Love Feast at 9 A. M., preaching at 10½ by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and a reunion meeting at 2 P. M.; Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. F. S. DE HASS will preach a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Union of this Charge, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 3d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. The young men of our City are respectfully invited to attend. All seats free. Also, preaching in the above Church at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. J. L. MCKEOWN.

TENT PREACHING.—THERE WILL BE preaching in the large tent at the junction of Broadway and 56th-st. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7. Sabbath School as usual. The tent is eased around, a floor laid, and is warmed with large stoves. Strangers are invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—REV. E. H. BOARD, of New-York, will speak in the new Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. A. WILLITS, of Brooklyn, will address the boys' meeting next THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School session every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 1½ o'clock.

CRUNCH ON THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. SLAYTER, of Boston, will preach NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON and Rev. E. F. RAMSDEN in the EVENING.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 24 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching SABBATH, 21st, by Elder J. T. LANING. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Friends and strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY every Sunday. Subjects on the 21st, at 3 P. M.—*If there are two governments, Conflict between Freedom and Slavery*. At 7½ P. M.—*Negro Suffrage*. Platform free to all.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Fort-place, Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.) Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

DANCING.

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FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 88 West 16th-st., will open Oct. 4, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

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PERSONAL.

"RULE OR RUIN: A SATIRE ON THE TIMES."

If the young man, providing he be still alive, who left in my house sundry MSS., including a sprightly Poem, surpassing anything since the days of Byron and Moore, (so the critics say,) does not return and settle for his board and lodging, (now nearly twelve months unpaid for,) and take possession of the same, I shall forthwith dispose of, or publish said Poem, the profits of which, if there be any, I shall appropriate to my own uses, giving the author credit therefor, as the law in such cases directs. It will be remembered I advertised for this person in the *Times* of the 18th inst. It is only on account of his worthy relatives I do not make his name public. P. S.—Further particulars in regard to the disposal of this singular Poem will be given in a day or two, if the author fails to satisfy my honest claims.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship ——— ———, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Masks and Faces—Black-eyed Susan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Zillah, a Tale of Washington—Asprodel—Career of a Fireman.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Liberty Boys of '76—The Debutante—A Glance at New-York.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Later advices from Mexico are received by the arrival of an English steamer at Mobile. Vera Cruz dates are to the 2d inst. The expedition of the Liberals against Guadalajara arrived before that city on the 21st of September, but at last advices operations had not yet commenced. A division of the Church forces, commanded by Generals Robles and Penuela, in attempting to march out of the capital, had been defeated with a loss of four hundred men.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs the fact that Señor Molina, the Minister from Nicaragua, has notified the State Department that a plot is in existence in the Southern States among the political leaders to invade and seize Central America, with a view of extending over it the blessings of the "peculiar institution." The name of the late Gen. Walker is used in connection with this alleged plot—it being represented that in his filibustering expeditions he was simply the agent of a powerful combination of wealth and influence.

The Prince of Wales and suite, yesterday, visited Cambridge, Bunker Hill, Mount Auburn Cemetery and Harvard College. At the latter place he was welcomed in Doane Hall by President Felton and the Faculty, while he was heartily cheered by the students. After visiting the Library of the Scientific School, and the Observatory, the party partook of a collation at Harvard Hall. The citizens of Cambridge were out in numbers, and cheered the Prince heartily as he passed through the city. In the evening His Highness visited the Boston Public Library. The Royal party will leave Boston at 9½ o'clock this morning, in a special train for Portland, where they expect to embark almost immediately for home, the fleet being there in readiness.

A telegram from Mobile informs us that five deaths from yellow fever have occurred in that city within a few days past. No cases are reported in any other Southern cities.

A Railroad Convention has been held at Topeka, Kansas, to devise a system of Railroad grants to be presented to Congress. The Convention was in session two days, and it was attended by a very large number of delegates, representing nearly every county in the Territory. A schedule of grants was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to urge them upon the favorable consideration of Congress.

Druid Hill Park, in Baltimore, was inaugurated yesterday with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. There was an immense gathering of people, and a fine military display, closing with an address by Mayor Swann and singing by the children of the Public Schools.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning at No. 32 Platt-street, in the building occupied by Goudelet & Goure, dealers in patent medicines, and S. J. Pardessus, manufacturer of glassware. Owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the building, the fire could not be subdued until damage amounting to about $35,000 had been sustained. The fire, which also did considerable damage to the adjoining building, No. 34, is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

The Franklin Buildings, in Philadelphia—five stories in height—were burnt yesterday morning, involving the destruction of several printing and book-binding establishments.

The Jury, in the case of Adam Jaeger, indicted for the murder (in the second degree) of Henry Preller, yesterday rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence, which the new law prescribes to be imprisonment for life. This is the first verdict for this degree of murder found under the new act. Thomas Woods was tried for murder in the second degree, in killing Patrick Corcoret on May 20, by striking him with a brickbat. He was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and remanded for sentence. In the Marine Court the suit against Herman for the board of Ada Isaacs Menken went over for the term, yesterday being the last day for jury trials, and it not being recorded on the Calendar. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Leonard granted the motion allowing a receiver to take charge of and sell the *Spirit of the Times*. The case was referred to John T. Hoffman to report a suitable person to be appointed receiver. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham further adjourned the hearing of defendants' counsel in the Omnibus suit until Tuesday next. The issues of law and fact on behalf of the defendants are but partially settled. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Leonard granted an injunction closing up "Lindenmuller's Shaker Church," on the allegation that performances were given there on the Sabbath contrary to law.

The movements at the Stock Exchange were indicative of much irregularity, prices opening generally lower, rallying a little during the day, but closing quite heavily. The transactions in the Money Market were comparatively moderate; rates, however, were steady. Foreign Exchanges were depressed and the tendency was downward.

Shippers purchased Flour and Wheat pretty freely, owing in part to a rise in rates of freight. Prices declined. Corn was also cheaper. A very brisk inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was advancing. Provisions were rather more active, particularly Pork, which closed higher. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Fish and Tallow were restricted. Tobacco, Whisky, Hides, Hay and Hops were in good demand. The freight engagements were less extensive.

Southern Office-Seekers.—Judging from the tone of the Southern Press, the entire population of that region would appear to be at present divided into two classes—those who think they may be able to obtain office under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and those who have no such hope. These latter gentry are very athletic in their vows to burst up the Union rather than see the marble porch of the White House invaded by a Black Republican. The former, however, are in a large majority, "hope springing eternally in the human breast," and they are just as resolved, on the other side, to wait for the justification of some "overt act of treason,"—which may be interpreted to mean any refusal on Mr. Lincoln's part to give them such share of patronage as they consider due for the "moral support" which they are now lending to the Union.

Without stopping to enumerate any of the many thousand prominent Southern men who are already notoriously seeking to conciliate the next President of the United States, we may here make note of one roaring Cotton-State citizen who has already gone too far towards treason to leave him any hope of forgiveness. Governor John J. Pettus, of Jackson, Miss., has clearly no hope, either for himself or any immediate relative, of obtaining the Jackson Post-office or the Collectorship of Customs at Squash Creek. This unhappy state of despair we regard as clearly indicated in the following quotation from a letter written by the Governor to a Mr. C. B. Baldwin: "When the sparks cease to fly upward," says the irate and hope-abandoned J. J. P., "when Comanches respect treaties and wolves kill sheep no more then the oath of a Black Republican may be of some value as a protection to slave property." Should not this eloquent though misguided gentleman be taken care of by his friends?

An Appeal to the Charitable.

There is too frequent reason to complain of the carelessness of Post-office clerks. Even in cases where their interests would seem to be identified with punctilious accuracy in the discharge of their duties, painful evidence of negligence offers itself, and proves that the disorder is chronic, if not incurable. An illustration lies before us. It is a letter marked "private," and bearing the signature of Charles O'Conor and others, Committee, and of Joshua J. Henry, Chairman; a letter evidently destined for some other recipient; and yet, through some woful mistake, here it lies broadly divulged to a very different "Dear Sir" from him for whom it was intended. There may be no inexcusable breach of confidence if, under pledge of the profoundest secrecy, we inform the reader, that it is a begging letter, curiously signed by a half-dozen millionaires and their associates, soliciting money for the purpose of defeating the election of Abraham Lincoln. Contributors are invited to meet the Committee daily at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, with admonition to seek "entrance by the front steps," the back stairs no doubt being required for the feet of those engaged in the disbursement of this politico-evangelical fund. You, respected and generous reader, tremulous of the fate of the country in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, are solicited to pour into the general fund "such a sum as you are willing to contribute to the cause of the Union." And various motives to the action are tendered by the Committee.

There are several reflections which, we apprehend, may influence the benevolent to suspend judgment upon the subject, at least for a fortnight. One is, that very little more than that time will elapse prior to the Presidential election, when all such benefactions must be useless, and in the interval there is evidently too little time for the employment of the fund for other than the corrupt objects which are now demonstrated to have governed the New-York Hotel subscription four years since. And this "private" communication throws instructive light upon that effort. These very gentlemen who now seek alms for the crusade against Lincoln, were largely concerned in the Anti-Fremont effort of 1856. They are known to have given their money freely at that time for the defeat of the Republican candidate, and it is well known that the entire fund of that period, instead of being collected by a general solicitation, was munificently poured out from their own pockets. And yet in the document before us we are assured that in view of Fremont's "Southern birth and personal antecedents *his Administration would not have been aggressive, but moderate and conservative.*" The doubt may, therefore, reasonably occur to persons now importuned, what assurance have we that these gentlemen, who are no more active now in defeating Mr. Lincoln than they were in defeating the "moderate and conservative" Fremont—whom, by the way, they then denounced as the most dangerous of men, the tool of the Sumners, and Sewards, and other arch-agitators of the day—are not as insincere now as they were then. May they not, after all, believe Mr. Lincoln to be equally moderate and conservative; only that they choose to withhold such verdict until 1864? And, indeed, does not this conviction gather great strength from the circumstance, that to defeat a conservative in 1856 they were willing to spend their own money; whereas, to beat an alleged radical in 1860, they care to spend any money rather than their own? Evidently, they either regard the present contest as more hopeless, or as less critical.

Not only should these very natural doubts beset the minds of the fortunate recipients of such private favors, as we now have the honor and pleasure of acknowledging; but another quite as startling must be suggested by the statement in the confidential letter, that "with the defeat of Lincoln all is safe." The alternative of that event may be the election of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane; the nominees of a conspiracy whose avowed objects are the "precipitation of a revolution," which shall dissolve the union; of a body of men from whom alone the danger which threatens the safety of the Union, is apprehended, even by the gentlemen whose names are appended to this petition. What faith shall we then place in the sincerity of these persons, when they invite us to abandon a party pledged to the maintenance of the Union, and sustain one implicated in plans for its destruction? Are they not as deliberately compassing the defeat of a conservative now as they were in 1856; and with motives clearly illustrated by the course of events during the present Administration? These hints are deferentially submitted to those who still hesitate about this latest and most questionable of Wall-street speculations.

The Alabama Insurrection.—We learn through a private source that the evidence of the insurrectionary plot in Alabama, which we alluded to some days ago, was extorted from a slave by the application of eight hundred lashes to his back. After this gentle manifestation his memory was entirely restored and he was able to verify every suspicion of his tormentors. It was evidence obtained by this process on which the preachers were hung in Texas, and on which most of the cruel punishments inflicted on Northern travelers in the South are grounded. It is a well known fact, that the States in which these ingenious methods of acquring knowledge are in vogue, are the most ardent in their devotion to the Democratic Party; and it is marvelous, if we revert to the history of the reign of the late King Bomba, to witness the similarity of means and instruments used in keeping up an intense Democracy and an intense Despotism.

The United States in China.

A special correspondent of the London *Times*, who accompanies the British in their China expedition, has sent home a long letter enumerating the causes that led to the present war, and upholding the course that the Allies have thought proper to pursue in their dispute with the Celestial Emperor. We can hardly ask the *Times* correspondent to indorse the peaceful diplomacy of the United States while he is under obligations to justify the very opposite policy of his own Government. But we have certainly a right to expect that a correspondent placed in so responsible a situation would at least steer clear of deliberate misrepesentation. He says, in regard to Mr. Ward's visit to Peking about a year ago, that

"After nearly a month's delay, a decree arrived authorising his admission into the citadel, there to exchange ratifications with Kweiliang and Hwashana, who had returned from Shangai for the purpose. With a very limited suite he left Peh-tang, in conveyances ill-found and of the lowest class in use. Neither chairs nor horses were allowed him.

But the crowning insult was to come. The President's letter to the Emperor was to have been delivered by Mr. Ward in person, but the Commissioners, finding that no amount of persuasion would induce him to prostrate himself when presenting it, suddenly wrote to know why, if unprepared to conform to this rite, he had come to Peking at all. Mr. Ward replying that he had come in consequence of the Emperor's decree received at Peh-tang ordaining that the ratifications of the treaty should be exchanged at Peking, the Commissioners rejoine', 'If you waive prostration, the Emperor waives the presentation of the President's letter.' They reminded him that by his treaty he had no right to require the exchange to be made at Peking, also that he had said at Shanghai that one place would suit him as well as another. This and the verbal explanation of the Commissioners drew from Mr. Ward a letter, expressing 'sincere regret' that he had 'found himself unable to comply with the ceremonies of an audience,' and the Emperor then consented to receive the President's letter from the hands of the Commissioners. * * * *

To Peh-tang the American Minister was accordingly conveyed, and at that town his treaty was exchanged, not with the Plenipotentiary Kweiliang, but with the provincial Hang-pun. Thus were the conditions of Mr. Read's treaty fulfilled—a treaty which places an American Minister on much the same footing when he visits the capital as an Envoy of Loo-Choo."

This is all incorrect, and widely different from Mr. Ward's own version of his journey to Peking. It differs, too, very materially from the accounts published at the time in British journals. Every possible respect was shown the American Envoy while in the Chinese capital, and the arrangements for his visit were made under an imperial order. It is true that his movements were closely watched, but proper allowances should be made for Chinese prejudices and exclusiveness, and for the fact that Mr. Ward had only recently parted from the British and French Ambassadors, then at open war with the Empire. It is quite wrong to say that the American Minister stood on the same footing as an Envoy from Loo-Choo. According to the report of the interview between Mr. Ward and the Imperial Commissioners, the latter expressly and repeatedly stated that the Emperor looked upon the United States as a friendly nation, and their President as, in every respect, equal to himself. Mr. Ward was told by Kweiliang that the Ko-tau, or regular form of obeisance exacted from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Loo-Choo or Annam, would not be asked or expected in his case, and that he was required only to kneel when he entered the imperial presence. This Mr. Ward positively refused to do, though he might have found a precedent in the action of Lord Amherst, who knelt under similar circumstances. The conduct of our Envoy throughout was dignified, independent, and eminently characteristic of an American citizen; and when, in consequence of his refusal to kneel, the Emperor of China declined to see him, his Majesty at the same time expressed regret that Mr. Ward should be unwilling to perform a ceremony practiced at many European courts, and directed that the ratifications of the treaty should be exchanged at the neighboring town of Peh-tang.

Mr. Ward, after the Anglo-French forces had been repulsed on the Pei-ho, took a practical and business-like view of his position. Finding that he could not pass Taku, he applied to the Governor of China to give him access to Peking; and the request was granted.

There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the Chinese meant or mean now to violate their treaty obligations. Nor is there any reason why Mr. Ward should be censured for ratifying his treaty at Peh-tang when he found it impossible to accomplish that act at Peking. Like a sensible man, he was determined to deal with the Chinese as he found them, and did not attempt to thrust his own notions of propriety down their throats. In a dispatch to the Earl of Malmesbury, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bruce, the English Envoy, distinctly admitted that no other course was open to Mr. Ward than the one he adopted, and that there was every probability of his being received in a friendly manner at Peking.

American diplomacy, up to this time, has effected much more in China than the arms of France and England combined; and while the independent attitude of the American Minister has obtained for him the confidence of the Chinese on the one hand, and the Anglo-French party on the other, that same attitude will enable him, when the proper time arrives, to mediate between the belligerents, and save unnecessary bloodshed. The position of the American Minister could not be more honorable than it is, and as the favored nation clause is in our treaty, it will be impossible for either France or England to acquire any privileges by the present war that will not equally accrue to citizens of the United States.

Abd-El-Kader and the United States.—The President has followed good examples in forwarding to the gallant and magnanimous Abd-El-Kader a public token of the respect which he has won from all right-minded Christian men by his heroic and successful interference to mitigate the horrors of the Moslem massacres in Syria. The Sacred Crosses of the Legion of Honor and of St. Manuel and St. Lazarus already sparkle on the breast of the bold Emir, to bear witness to the esteem in which Napoleon and Victor Emanuel hold the fearless protector of defenceless men and women in the streets of Damascus. America owes even a more absolute debt to this illustrious son of the desert. For the Americans in Syria owe all that they have saved from the storm which so lately swept with fiery breath from the Lebanon to the Levant, not to the terror of the American name or the vigor of American policy, but to just such humane and fearless action as that of the exiled chieftain of Algiers.

For Abd-el-Kader this is indeed a chapter of glory, and of the truest glory, too. It is no light thing for history to record, that the most uncompromising soldier of Mohammedan independence, when that independence kept the mountains, sword in hand, became the most intrepid guardian of Christian lives and Christian honor in the days of his political downfall, and in the decline alike of his people and of his faith. The defeats which surrendered Algiers to the Frank have been strangely and nobly avenged.

Twenty years ago the Arab Emir was an enemy of Christendom, hunted through the ranges of his native hills by the then foremost soldier of young France, and his final capture made the name of Lamoriciere famous throughout Europe. To-day the Christian world unites to honor in the dethroned Prince of Islam, the most unselfish of knightly warriors, risking limb and life to rescue his ancient foes, his conquerors and the conquerors of his race and his religion, from outrage and from death. To-day, too, the Christian world, with scarce a dissenting voice, pours forth its scorn upon the Christian General for his shameless and venal prostitution of a brilliant name and a proud experience to perpetuate oppression in a Christian land, and to fasten the opprobrium of tyranny upon the great body of the Christian Church. Truly the "whirligig of Time brings in his revenges!" But if Abd-el-Kader deserves all the honor we can pay him, what are we to say of our own Government, which has never yet found the time, the thought or the money to send so much as a single efficient national vessel to the protection of our own citizens in the cradle-land of Christendom?

Medical Education Again.

A doughty son of Esculapius sends us a letter, which will be found in another column, indignantly controverting the statements made in the Times of Thursday last, in regard to the velocity of medical education in the Colleges of this City, and averring that if what we stated were true, "the medical students themselves would burn down the Colleges and dissect the Professors!" Now, though we would not, for the whole Times' establishment, contribute a single faggot, nor even the ivory of a scalpel, to forward the cremation and *post-mortem* spectacle so vivaciously prophesied, and notwithstanding the categorical denials of our correspondent, the facts in the case compel us to reiterate every statement in the article referred to; and we once more emphasize the assertion that M. D.'s *are now* manufactured out of raw material by the leading medical schools of this City, (Brooklyn included,) in the brief period elapsing between October and July—the Professors and records of the schools themselves being witnesses. It is evident that both this correspondent and the writers of the other communications sent us on the same subject, have not kept abreast of the late rapid march of events in the medical world. He does not seem to know (to take him also categorically) that the very authority he himself defers to (Prof. Reese) affirms that the qualifications demanded for a medical diploma in this country, at the present time, *are* less now than at the commencement of the century—that young men *have*, this very year, and within the last half of it too, received their diplomas from chartered orthodox medical schools, within eight or nine months from the time they first entered the walls of a medical institution—that if, during this period, the matriculants did not acquire a scientific knowledge of the entire curriculum of medicine, they *did* acquire all that was demanded of them as a preliminary to its practice—that this was accomplished in the brief period of eight or nine months—and finally that *all* these things have been done just as stated, and yet not a rafter of any of the colleges has been offered up a burnt sacrifice to the shade of the insulted Father of Medicine, nor has the scalpel (so far as we know) invaded the dry and lean anatomy of a single Professor!

In regard to the assertion of the other correspondent whose letter we also publish, we need only state that he can find in the New-York *Medical Gazette* for last August the confession (authentic we *know*) of an eminent Professor in one of the leading Medical Colleges of this City,—that, instead of a certificate of preliminary attainments being required as a condition of admission to any of our medical schools, any "ignorant clown," who never saw a medical or any other book, can matriculate by simply paying the indispensable five dollars; and, furthermore, that though two courses of lectures are required for a diploma, these courses do not necessarily extend over two years.

The reference made by our correspondent to the action of the American Medical Association, as a proof of the growing tendency to increase the term of medical study, is peculiarly unfortunate for him. The Association has, it is true, ever since its origin in 1846, persistently urged upon the Medical Schools the necessity of a more elevated standard of qualification for the doctorate, and at almost every annual session since that period, the effort has been repeated; but up to the present day no efficient action has been taken by the Faculty or Trustees of any Medical School to carry its propositions into effect. At its late session, in New-Haven, in June last, a series of educational reforms was urged, the imperative necessity of every one of which will be questioned by no one familiar with the present status of Medical Schools, but, owing probably to the futility of all previous efforts, no definite action was taken thereon. Among the resolutions which were passed, however, was one providing that "no student shall attend a second course of lectures *until a year shall have elapsed* since the commencement of his first course," and yet, in defiance of this authoritative decree of the highest Council of the profession, diplomas have been granted during the past Summer, by leading Medical Schools in this City, to persons who only commenced their College medical studies in the previous Winter! This is certainly transmuting species with a velocity that would delight Mr. Darwin. It is not very many years since medical diplomas were publicly sold in this City to any buyer, as patents of nobility are sold in some of the Italian States, at $25 a head; and there are, even at the present day, quacks practicing medicine in virtue of these diplomas. How much more or less they are worth to their possessors than those conferred under existing auspices, is an exceedingly simple mathematical problem. But, as far as the public is concerned, if the obtaining of a diploma becomes a question of cheapness and speed at all, the cheapest and speediest method is undoubtedly the best—for then the most purblind could see the wolf through the sheepskin, and would not be led astray by the thin veil of learning possible of acquisition in eight or nine months.

Such are the broad and patent facts upon this question, open to "lay" as well as to initiate. It was with a full knowledge of these facts that our strictures on the indecent rapidity of current medical education were penned; and had the correspondents made themselves acquainted therewith, they might at least have saved their ink if not their acrimony. As it is, is there not something significant in this tremulous spreading of hands to cover the weaknesses of the profession? It is said that Voltaire was so well acquainted with the tendency of his speculations that he checked the infidel and revolutionary conversation of his friends in the presence of his servants, lest, observed he, we should have our throats cut! Nevertheless, we cannot but believe that the majority of medical men themselves are already well aware of the pernicious results of forcing into the profession crowds of unqualified young men, who have been driven in a few months through a curriculum which, in its cosmic sweep, may almost be said to embrace the whole circle of the sciences; and, furthermore, that they sympathize too deeply with the movement for the elevation of the standard of medical education to be otherwise than rejoiced if by *any* means our colleges shall be brought seriously to consider their ways.

The Net Product of Secession.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* treats curtly the plans of those passive secessionists, who, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, see the fruition of their hopes in the refusal of all Southerners to take or hold Federal office. He argues:

"There are four kinds of Federal office-holders in Alabama, to wit: The officers of the Federal Courts, Land officers, Postmasters and Collectors of the Customs. The Judges of the Courts hold office for life, and, therefore, do not hold office under any Administration. Suppose that there be no Marshals or District-Attorneys in the Federal Courts? Suppose even that the Courts be shut up, what good will that accomplish? What would Lincoln care if the Courts were closed? How would it interfere with his Administration? Next come the Land officers. Suppose the land-office were closed, who would be injured or annoyed by it, Lincoln or our own people? The Government derives a paltry pittance from the sale of its bit-an-acre land, which it can spare without inconvenience. If the offices were closed, our own people who want the land could not get it. Next the Postmasters. Suppose the mails are stopped, who will be injured, Lincoln or our people? The mails are given to us as a boon, at an expense to the Government, and are an indispensable necessity to us. What would Lincoln care if we stole the mails? Not a fig. And, last of all, the Custom-house officers. From the receipts of our Custom-house, Government derives about a million dollars per annum. This is the only department of the Federal Government the obstruction of which would injure or annoy the Administration. But we have no means of obstructing the collection of customs. Suppose none of our people dare accept Custom-house offices, then Lincoln will find Northern men who will accept them. Suppose they dare not land upon our soil, then they can remain on shipboard, and collect customs on board a revenue-cutter."

Now while this and a score of other plans of defeating the will of the people in the choice of a President may justly be treated with silence, as the mere shirt-on-a-pole of political terrorism, it is as well, perhaps, to show that they are not only impostures, but impossible. This is in some measure accomplished by the writer we have quoted, who is nevertheless imperfectly acquainted with the schemes which even yet the ultra-disunionists are not hopeless of effecting, and with the remedies which the Federal Government, administered by any party loyal to the Union, might very easily apply, should an attempt of the kind be made. Let us assume that South Carolina retires upon the election of Mr. Lincoln. Clearly all the disadvantages affecting the Post-office, the Judiciary, the Public Lands, would at once be incurred by that rash Commonwealth; and to counterbalance them, there would be nothing but the conversion of Charleston into a free port. What else could South Carolina, the persistent advocate of direct taxation, do? But in the hands of the Federal Government would remain the Navy; and what benefit would accrue from the freedom of a port, blockaded by national frigates, which might either quite prevent the entry of ships, or collect from them the whole amount of duty exacted by the National treasury? The results of secession, independently of any armed coercion on the part of the Administration, which all conservative men should deprecate as to be shunned even in the last resort, would be to fatally cripple every energy of the State, crush it beneath an overwhelming load of taxation, destroy its commerce, suspend domestic travel and correspondence, necessitate the erection upon its frontiers of those custom-houses which are to be excluded from its interior, and deprive it of that interest in the public lands which it now possesses and profits by. Such would be the merely logical products of a condition of things which the State would by its own perverse volition establish; and from which it could only partially escape upon the absurd supposition that adjoining States would consent to share its ruin. How absurd the supposition, may be inferred from the increasing frequency with which we are enabled to cite such evidences of good sense as we have just given, now that the election of Mr. Lincoln is pretty well assured.

The President and the California Mails.

Our Old Public Functionary really seems to be bent on doing his utmost to go down to posterity as the last President of the United States. He has expended upon fanning the flames of Disunion at the South an amount of time, patience, patronage and influence which would have more than sufficed to consolidate the political power of the country for years in the hands of the party which elected him. It is not his fault that the Kansas fever is not now raging throughout the country to madden both sections into irrepressible hostility. So far as in him lies, the President has labored to close with the name of Buchanan, that glorious list of rulers which begins with the name of Washington. Could we suspect him of possessing one gleam of artistic feeling, it might be supposed that the would-be Augustulus of our Western Empire has felt the full splendor and completeness of this antithesis; and that we recognize the impossibility of achieving any historical contrast so close at once to the sublime and the ridiculous, as a sunset of Buchanan answering to a sunrise of Washington.

But it would be a great mistake to interpret in any such æsthetical fashion, the Presidential career of the last four years. The course of the President in the great questions which have divided the country, has been simply that of a partisan maneuverer, reckless of the broader results of his conduct, because unable to understand that politics really have any vital connexion whatever with the welfare and the destinies of a nation, or that they can possibly be looked upon in any other light than as the grand chess-board of petty ambitions.

It is perhaps idle, therefore, for us to take the pains to point out to the Government the emphatic tendency of its general Californian policy towards precisely the same results of disaffection and dissolution along the longitudinal meridians of our empire which we have all been anticipating and warding off for years along the parallels of latitude. It is true that the relations of California and the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic seat of Government have not been embittered by any such angry issues as those which belong to the question of Slavery. But the systematic disregard which the Government of Mr. Buchanan in particular has shown for every serious interest of the Pacific States, as compared with the miserable machinery of party action or with opportunities of personal revenge upon political enemies, has gone very far towards alienating the natural patriotism of a people who may well feel that they are at least as important to the Atlantic as the Atlantic is to them. To gratify some small political purpose, Mr. Attorney-General Black, the Leporello of our Presidential Don Giovanni, has been permitted, for instance, to drive the Government onward into the prosecution of land and mining claims on principles which threaten every land holder and miner in California, and shake the very foundations of real property throughout the State. Were the United States to oust forty Mexican claimants from forty quicksilver mines, the accruing advantages to the nation would be dearly bought by the disturbance of all the bases of finance in the Pacific country. California has seen this, and has protested accordingly, but with no immediate, nor indeed with any very clear prospective hope of producing a salutary impression at Washington. And it is now but the other day that the Government seemed about to cut off at once the Pony Express between the West and the Pacific. The effect of this measure, if carried out, would have been to strike a direct and serious blow at all our social relations, political ties, and financial exchanges with the Golden State. The whole commerce, so far as it is affected by the vital circulation of the bullion of California, and by the activity of our Pacific navigation, would have felt the shock of an act which must have resulted in throwing back the two communities of the Pacific and the Atlantic upon the mail facilities of the times which preceded the establishment of the Express. In those times the ordinary transportation of the mails between the Atlantic and the Pacific occupied from twenty-three to twenty-four days. The Pony Express now gives us an answer from San Francisco within a day of the same period. It is thus the swift herald of advancing civilization over the Western plains, and its existence, is a perpetual stimulus to newer and bolder enterprises for abridging the interval which divides the two great lobes of our empire. The project of closing this route appears indeed to have been just now abandoned, and the Pony Express will probably be suffered to run out its few remaining weeks under Executive sanction, and to meet Congress, as an "established fact," in December. But what could be more characteristic of Mr. Buchanan and of his slip-shod Administration, than the circumstance that such a project should ever for a moment have been entertained?

Military and Naval Intelligence.

We have, by the California mail, some particulars of the defeat of Major Thomas' command of the Second Cavalry by Comanche Indians. The troops and red skins met on the 25th of August, and after a sharp fight of some hours the former had to retreat, several of the men being wounded. The gallant Major was badly, but not seriously hurt. No lives were lost on the soldiers' side; but the Indian casualties are not reported.

Major Donaldson, of the Army, now stationed in the Far West, has sent to Baltimore a very novel prize. It consists of a whole herd of four-horned rams, which was captured from the Navyos in 1858, and was, of course, condemned as an honorable military prize. Whether the privates and non-commissioned officers who assisted in taking it, have been rewarded, is not stated.

Mr. A. T. Meehan, Mr. J. C. Shores, Mr. C. Wagner, and Mr. O. P. Ransom, have been appointed medical officers in the Army to fill vacancies; Lieut. Dryedale has been cashiered, and Assistant-Surgeon George R. Wood has resigned.

The armament of the United States corvette *Vandalia*, now preparing at Brooklyn to reinforce our squadron in the Chinese seas, was put on board that vessel yesterday. It consists of four eight-inch guns, weighing 63 cwt., and 16 32-pounders, weighing 33 cwt. About 85 shot, 40 loaded and 45 unloaded, is the complement of ammunition supplied for the battery during the cruise.

By the Mersey steamer, which arrived at Southampton, England, with South American dates to the 27th of August, we learn that the United States brig *Dolphin* was at Montevideo on the 24th of that month, to sail for the States in a day or two. The *Congress* and *Pulaski* were at other ports on the station. The new steam gun-boat *Seminole*, from Norfolk, had joined the fleet, and had received orders from the Commander-in-Chief relative to her initiatory movements with the squadron. The *Seminole* worked comparatively well on the voyage South. She is the first steamer ever sent for ordinary squadron-duty to Brazil. It was rumored that the surveying party had sailed for the United States. No American marines or sailors were required on shore at "The Mouat," as everything was quiet there.

The machinery of the new steam corvette *Pensacola* is nearly finished at Washington, and will be put on board that vessel in a few weeks at the Navy-yard of the National capital, to which she will remove from Norfolk. The *Pensacola* has not as yet been assigned to squadron duty.

The work on the splendid steam-frigate *Wabash* is progressing rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her immense crank is under the cranes in the machine-shop, receiving new counter-balances. The long line of engine shafting has been found to be out of line, which was caused by the frigate settling amidships. New sets of delivery-valves, with increased area of discharge, different shaft-brasses, and new universal connings, are being prepared for her. The propeller shaft passing through the dead wood, will be cased anew with brass, and will revolve in Hyamuvite sleeves. Chief-Engineer Kimball is determined to render the entire machinery of the *Wabash* unexceptionable. She is still in the dry-dock.

The Republican Candidate for District-Attorney.—It has been erroneously stated that there is an understanding among the members of the Bar to vote for the Democratic candidate for District-Attorney. We are assured of this fact by leading members of the profession. Republican and Democratic lawyers will vote their respective tickets, while a few will be influenced by personal considerations irrespective of politics. Of the different candidates in the field, Mr. Thomas B. Van Buren, the Republican nominee, has decidedly the best chance of success. He is a lawyer of good standing and ability, and is popular among his *confrères*.

Exciting Times in Missouri.—On the 2d inst., Jacob Hurd, N. B. Beck and Joel Wilbey, were arrested in Pottawatomie County, Mo., charged with kidnapping three free negroes—two young men and a girl—who were residing in Fremont County, Iowa. Dr. Blanchard, who had been their guardian, left St. Louis on the 4th inst., by steamboat, with three officers, to take the prisoners back to Iowa. Hurd made the most violent resistance to being removed, declaring that he knew he would be lynched if he should be carried back, but by resorting to violent measures the officers succeeded in getting him on board the steamboat. On reaching St. Joseph the party found that the news of their coming had preceded them. A number of Hurd's friends were at the landing and threatened to rescue them, but were overawed by the officers. Much the same scenes were enacted at Brownsville, and at other points. Some of those who came on board the boat at these landing places charged that Dr. Blanchard himself was a "negro stealer," that he had formerly caused one Mr. Nuckels to be prosecuted for maltreating a negro, and that he had recovered $8,000 damages. Finally, it was determined by the Captain to avoid the difficulty which was threatened at Nebraska City, by landing Dr. Blanchard and the prisoners at the landing place for the town of Hamburgh, in Iowa, which, unfortunately was in Missouri, about a mile from the State line. Here another crowd met the party, and declared that they should not take the alleged kidnappers out of the State. The officers at this juncture discovered that they had no authority for taking them into Iowa, and after a number of attempts to convey them to the line, where the officers from that State might take them in charge, they found that to avoid the release of Hurd on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which his friends had taken out, they would be obliged to surrender the prisoner to officers from St. Joseph, who had a writ for his arrest. This was done, and the officers from St. Louis, relieved of their troublesome burden, returned to that city.

From Arizona.

SONORA REVOLUTION—ATTACKED BY INDIANS—THE GOVERNOR KIDNAPPED—ROBBERY OF STOCK.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUCSON, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

Fort Breckinridge was visited on the morning of the 26th ult., about 9 o'clock, by 150 Indians, on a marauding expedition. They drove off all the stock at the post, excepting three horses and one steer. The latter was well riddled with lance wounds. This was all done under the eye of the Commandant and his troops, who were powerless to offer resistance. The officers generally are much rejoiced at this event, and indulge in the delusive hope that the War Department will awake to a realizing sense of our defenseless and exposed condition, when it is seen that a military garrison, established expressly for their protection, can not only offer them no assistance, but is unable to successfully repel an attack upon the post itself.

Lieut. COOK, the Commandant, immediately dispatched a courier to Fort Buchanan, asking for assistance. The messenger while on his way met Lieut. RANDALL, First Dragoons, with thirty men, who was proceeding to make a reconnoissance of the Pinery in the Pinal Mountains, with the hope of finding an accessible route for a wagon-road to Fort Breckinridge. Upon learning of the descent upon Fort Breckinridge, Lieut. RANDALL at once proceeded to the assistance of the garrison. He arrived at the post on Saturday morning, and taking ten days' rations for his men, followed after the Indians. The latter had about twenty-four hours the start, but as they are encumbered with stock and do not expect pursuit, it is thought the dragoons will readily overtake them. If Lieut. RANDALL can succeed in surprising them, he will make these Indians pay dearly for their temerity. Although he has been at Fort Buchanan with his company for nearly a year, this is the first opportunity he has enjoyed of engaging in warfare with the Indians. He has a high reputation as an Indian fighter, acquired in other sections of the frontier, and it is to be hoped that he will have the good fortune to win new laurels on the present occasion.

Nothing has yet been heard of the movements of the revolutionary army in Sonora. A rumor has reached us to the effect that PESQUEIRA was surrounded in the City of Hermosillo with his men, but the report is not credited.

No movement that requires the exercise of bravery in its accomplishment may reasonably be expected from the Conservatives. PESQUEIRA has the reputation of possessing great courage allied to military skill of the first order, and it is very unlikely that the Church Party with their raw recruits will attempt any bold manœuvre at present. With overwhelming odds against him, such a course might be adopted, but the forces from Arizona and Northern Sonora could not have joined with their Yaqui allies, and the latter are not likely to attempt the seizure of the Governor before the arrival of GANDARA and GABOLONDO.

Some seventeen head of cattle were stolen last week from a ranche within ten miles of this place. A few days previously five horses were stolen from the same ranche. Both robberies were at first supposed to be the work of Apaches, but subsequent events have led to strong suspicions that thieving Mexicans perpetrated the offences. The departure of the Sonora refugees was the signal for the departure of many Mexican thieves on valuable horses belonging to Americans.

A Mystery at Sea.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE SHIP OLIVER PUTNAM.

The following letter concerning the probable loss of the American ship *Oliver Putnam* appears in the Boston *Post*:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT }
MAURITIUS, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860. }

SIR: I beg to communicate, for publication, the following statement:

On the 19th day of August last there arrived at this consulate, from the island of Bourbon or Reunion, seven men, viz.: Charles O'Niel, Thomas Donnelly, Benjamin E. Ropes, William Hughes, John B. Jenkins, James Healy and William Robinson, who stated that they were a portion of the crew of the American ship *Oliver Putnam*, of Newburyport, AMI SMITH master, abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, on the 28th day of July last past, in the longitude of 46° 56' east and latitude of 36° 2' south. That they had been ordered into a boat for the purpose of taking some some effects, instruments, &c., to the long boat towing astern of the ship; then to return to the ship and all hands to be divided between the two boats and leave in company. On casting off from the ship to carry this plan into effect, these men in their boat became separated from the ship, and owing to the high sea could not reach her again for nearly twelve hours, when the sea having gone down somewhat, they passed alongside of her and hailed her, and signaled with lanterns, but got no reply. The ship appeared deserted, and the long-boat which they had left towing astern was gone. They therefore bore away for the coast of Madagascar, and after five days were picked up by the French brig *Celina*, and taken to the Island of Bourbon. No tidings of the captain, officers and remaining crew have as yet reached me. I have recorded the statement of the men in detail, a copy of which can be furnished to any person interested. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H[illegible]RFIELD, U. S. Consul.

MONEY MISSING.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., the Bank of Pawlings, Dutchess County, delivered to the messenger of PULLEN & Co.'s Express *via* Harlem Railroad, a package of money, in bills of their own bank, of different denominations, for Mr. H. M. JONES, a merchant at Millerton Station. The amount contained in the package was $1,425; Mr. JONES claims that he has not received it, and has offered a reward $700 for the recovery of the money and the conviction of the thief.

World's Temperance Committee.

JOHN B. GOUGH

WILL SPEAK ON TEMPERANCE AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE,

SATURDAY, Oct. 20,

at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411; Randolph's, No. 688; and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 617 Broadway; also at the door.

68 AND 70	Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP," in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water. ☞ "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York	68 AND 70

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av., and 20th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Target Prizes! Target Prizes!

A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 23 John-st.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.

We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Prince Excitement is only equaled by the rush to procure a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is the only article that is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Pains of all kinds, Toothache, Headache, Dysentery, &c., if used as directed, or will refund the money. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dressmakers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, vest-makers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

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For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.

For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

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"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Go to No. 589 Broadway, Room No. 3, first floor, and have your corns removed, without pain, by Professor KIMBELL, one of the best Chiropodists in America. In only afternoons. Give him a call, and our word for it you will be made happy.

French Imported Ladies' Shoes,
At M. L. HILL'S, No. 571 Broadway. Warm cork-sole and thick Boots of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors, and Children's Boots, from Este and other makers in Paris.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

"Great Rush at Oak Hall" for Boys', Youths' and Children's Garments. An extra large and beautiful stock that cannot be surpassed.
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

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STANDARD SCALES,
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS
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☞ They have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the world, and, wherever they have been most thoroughly tried, *are the acknowledged Standard.*

☞ They have taken *more first premiums than all other Scales*, and, what is of more practical value, have received the award of superior excellence by the vast numbers who have used them for many years.

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In view of the great amount of property which, in the course of years, is weighed upon a single Scale, and of the fact that, in any ordinary business, a good Scale will last during the life of the user, it is most obviously false economy to hazard the probability of getting an unreliable Scale, for the sake of a small saving in the first cost.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues furnished, upon application by mail or otherwise.

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No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Fever and Ague
Is caused by the miasm or exhalation evolved from decayed and decaying vegetation in moist soils. When absorbed into the circulation, it becomes an irritating virus in the blood, which deranges and destroys the health of the whole system. We have long sought, and have at length found an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
Which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. Its action upon the system is invariably sure, and its cure of Fever and Ague and kindred complaints certain. If taken in season, it expels the virus from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use the "CURE" free from its attacks, keeps the system in health, although exposed to the disease. Consequently, it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system, and, these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. The extensive use of this in all varieties of cases has shown it to be a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is that it is cheap as well as good.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
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Mrs. S. A. Allen
HAS CONVERSED
$100,000 WORTH OF HAIR
upon this
GRAY AND BALD-HEADED NATION.
Within the last twelve months.

Perhaps it is more proper to say that the sum mentioned has been expended by a grateful public for
MRS. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
and
ZYLOBALSAMUM
during that short period. The personal improvement and satisfaction flowing from their use are not to be estimated in figures. Premature old age—or what is nearly equivalent, the appearance of it—is always matter of regret, though some affect indifference when they can no longer conceal it. Mrs. ALLEN is your best friend in this extremity.

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Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
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Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

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WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 493 Broadway.
Agents wanted in every city and town.

What Did they Cost?
Only $12 for the Suit! at
GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, has introduced the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

RAYNOR—HOWE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at St. George's Church, WILLIAM P. RAYNOR to MARY ELIZA HOWE, daughter of B. F. Howe, Esq.

MACOUBREY—KANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Westminster Church, by Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., Rev. A. R. MACOUBREY of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Matthew Kane, of this City.

HEGEMAN—WRIGHT.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 18, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. R. O. Currie, D. D., ANDREW HEGEMAN to ELISABETH H., daughter of Stedman Wright, Esq.

PARSHALL—WEBBEN.—At Syracuse, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Morgan Hills, A. C. PARSHALL, of New-York, to KATE ADELE, daughter of A. B. Webben, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BUCKBEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, LEWIS A. BUCKBEE, infant son of Lewis H. and the late Martha E. Buckbee, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The friends of his father and grandfather, Adolphus Andreas, are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 84th st., near 10th-av.

GRAVES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 19, ANTONIO G. GRAVES, aged 21 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his aunt, Mrs. M. A. Cashman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1 West 34th-st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, suddenly, WILLIAM KNAPP, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and also the members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., of Zetland Chapter No. 141 R. A. M., and of Mercantile Lodge No. 471, O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 49th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Newark, N. J., for interment.

TUNIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, FRANCES MATILDA, wife of the late Edward Tunis, and eldest daughter of the late Anthony J. Allaire.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 Henry-st., on Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

LUTHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Oct. 18, JOHN LUTHER, rope maker, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Sunday, the 21st inst., from his late residence, on Bushwick av., at the head of Grand-st.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 19, DANIEL BACON, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, in Washington-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Norwich and New-London papers please copy.

BEERS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, STEPHEN R. F., eldest son of Nathan T. and Harriet K. Beers, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Oxford-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, GEORGE W., son of Charles H. and Mary Ann Gillespie, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 40 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this morning at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Oct. 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM R. SYMONS, youngest son of Charles and Lucy Jane Wilson, aged 3 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at [illegible], on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to [illegible].

[illegible], Oct. 19, CHARLOTTE [illegible], aged 57 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, on the River Road, East Newark, near the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge. The house is known as the Reynolds' property.

KIERNAN.—At Peekskill, after a painful illness, CORNELIUS KIERNAN, aged 64 years.

His friends and the friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At Kingston, N. Y., of apoplexy, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, JAMES W. BALDWIN, aged 55 years.

THOMPSON.—At Warren, Lake County, Ill., on Saturday, Oct. 13, WILLIAM THOMPSON, in the 61st year of his age, late of the City of Brooklyn, and formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, where for many years he was employed as editor of the *Chartist Circular* and *Scottish Patriot*, and filled other responsible positions. Very few men possessed such extensive and accurate information upon almost every subject; while his candid, kind and obliging disposition made him numerous friends wherever he was known.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this ERICSSON AND SAFE MOTOR

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and curriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; for manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for sheemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, sawing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$200
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	650
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,350
Double 32-inch	2,600
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 194 Duane-st.
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 499, Oct. 19, 1860.

51, 19, 62, 12, 21, 54, 8, 46, 47, 27, 73, 64, 25.

Class No. 500, Oct. 19, 1860.

10, 15, 56, 58, 23, 47, 36, 20, 71, 74, 32, 33, 2, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 19, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FURNITURE.

We manufacture of the best material, and we will sell at the lowest prices,
ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES
In rosewood, walnut and mahogany.
DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
of every description. J. M. DOE & CO.,
Warerooms and manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., 4 doors east of Bowery.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

BALLOU'S

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented May 1, 1860.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measure from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 499 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other responsible individuals.
HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. $40.

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 489 Broadway.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice Pitchers, $4 50 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Baskets, $4 to $6; Castors, $3 to $12; Decanter Stands, $8 to $12; Forks and Spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen; Napkin Rings, &c. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

JOHN B. GOUGH—COOPER INSTITUTE, OCT. 20.
JOHN B. GOUGH—Cooper Institute, Oct. 20
JOHN B. GOUGH—Cooper Institute, Oct. 20.
JOHN B. GOUGH—Cooper Institute, Oct. 20.
JOHN B. GOUGH—Cooper Institute, Oct. 20.

TARMAN'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.—A never failing remedy for chapped hands and lips. One application only will show its efficacy. For sale at No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

A CONFLAGRATION PREVENTED!

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE SAVED

BY USING

THE HYDROPULT.

Read the following letter from THOMAS MCELRATH, Esq., Secretary of the American Institute:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1860.

AMERICAN HYDROPULT COMPANY: In compliance with the request of one of the officers of the Company, I take great pleasure in certifying to the efficiency of the Hand-Engine, or Portable Pump, which you see proper to call the HYDROPULT, or *water thrower*. At the late fair of the Institute, at Palace Garden, in lighting the gas for the evening fire was communicated to some light ornaments, and the flames quickly communicated with the canvass and board ceiling of the roof. The roof was so high that there were no means of reaching the fire, by ladders or otherwise, and one of your Hydropults being on exhibition, it occurred to one of the floor-clerks of the exhibition to bring it into use.

With a single pail of water and this little instrument the fire was almost instantly extinguished. It was the general impression that three or four minutes' delay would have resulted in the certain destruction of the building, and all present concurred in the opinion, or rather in the certain conviction, that the Hydropult saved the Institute from a similar calamity which, on the same day of the month two years before, laid the Crystal Palace in ashes. Very respectfully,

THOMAS MCELRATH,
Corresponding Secretary American Institute.

From the New-York Tribune.

FIRE AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—It may be remembered that on the night of the 8th of October, 1858, the Crystal Palace, in which the Annual Fair of the American Institute was being held at the time, caught fire by some accident, and was completely destroyed. Singular to relate, on the night of the 8th of this October, last Friday, at the same hour, and under almost similar circumstances, one of the main buildings in which the Institute Fair was being held at Palace Gardens, took fire, and very narrowly escaped destruction. The janitor was lighting the gas, when he accidentally ignited some fancy festoonings in the hall, and in an instant the flames were overlapping each other in all directions, and at such a height that it was impossible to throw water on them by ordinary means. Fortunately for the exhibitors and visitors, one of the articles on exhibition at the time was Voss's Hydropult, a pump with hose and suction pipe attached—so light that it could be carried about by a child—yet capable of drawing the water from a pail, tub or reservoir, and sending it to a great height. One of the waiters in the refreshment saloon seized this little force-pump and threw several pails of water through it up to the fire, and extinguished the flames in a few minutes. Had it not been for the Hydropult the entire building and all its valuable contents must have been consumed. The Managers of the Fair awarded the highest medal to the American Hydropult Company, in recognition of the valuable service which it rendered them in this emergency.

Many conflagrations have been prevented by the use of this simple instrument.

It can be used for all purposes for which a hydrant or force-pump is applicable and in situations where other contrivances are useless.

For sale by the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. 151 Nassau-st., and No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Retail prices current of the season at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and Fulton-st. 66

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	6 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 15
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	62½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$2 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

SUITS.

Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 to 20
Cassimere Suits, to match, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.	

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
66
EVANS, and Fulton-st,
66
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 443 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

At 443 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

GEO. LAW, Esq., 8th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CHEEK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
385 AND 336 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

THE CELEBRATED PATENT CRANE BIT,
For holding and controlling the most vicious horse, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

500,000 BUSHELS APPLES.

Apples, suitable for making the best cider and cider vinegar, wanted by the subscribers, deliverable at the Amackassan Preserving and Vinegar Works, above Yonkers. Apply to the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st., New-York.

A LUXURY, NECESSITY AND COMFORT.—The STRELA MATCHES are Smokeless and Odorless, without Sulphur, Waterpoof beautifully colored in Ornamental Boxes; will stand the hottest or dampest climate; double quantity in each box; as cheap as common lucifers; made expressly for the PARLOR, SICK ROOM, AND SITTING ROOM. Consumptives, asthmatics, and invalids will find special comfort in them. No one, having used them once, will ever use any other. Put up in packages of 50 boxes at $1, of 100 at $2, and in dozens at 25 cents at retail. Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country by express. A liberal discount to the trade by the case of ten or twenty gross. Address the STRELA MATCH Co., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

CURTIS'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXCVI.] Curtiss. [NOVEMBER.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Portrait of Smith—Smith in his Forest Retreat—Combat between Smith and Tarbashaw—Smith's Arms—Smith rescuing from his Tartar Master—Reception by the Chief of the Rappahannocks—Fight at Kekoughtan—Smith Saved by Pocahontas—Submission by the Chief of the Rappahannocks—The Humiliation of Opechancanough—Smith Presenting his Map to Prince Charles—The Sorrow of Pocahontas.

A SUMMER IN NEW-ENGLAND—III. NANTUCKET.
ILLUSTRATED BY PORTE CRAYON.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Dismantled Whaler—A Strange Gentleman—Mother Cary—Studley—Bird Egging at Muskeget—Watson Burgess—All Difficulty Settled—Towing the Whale—Tarring Ropes—The Harpooner—A Grove—Too Sweet—Railroad President—Village Lawyer—Agent of Humane

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by an educated, experienced German girl. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL WANTS a situation as chambermaid and to take care of a young children, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 183 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a neat, respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, a situation in either of the above capacities; is a thorough waitress, and in every respect a competent domestic; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation; would take care of children and do plain sewing; can do embroidery; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., second door, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 3 East 34th-st.; call from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; would do plain sewing if required. A baby preferred. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

A COMPANION.—A LADY OF RESPECTAbility, who can be highly recommended, wishes to form an engagement as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess in a family where the children are under 12 years of age; is qualified to instruct in the English branches and French. Would have no objection to travel. Address ALPHA BETA, Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and respectability is desirous of making an engagement as companion and housekeeper; being thoroughly competent, would take the entire charge of a family or invalid; references, in the City, of the highest order. None but first-class parties need apply. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 139 Times Office, N. Y.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kind of desserts, jellies and ice cream; also, all kinds of French cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook; understands making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. The best of City reference to be had by calling at No. 86 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women; one as an excellent cook; understands baking and pastries in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and then assist in washing and during frequent visits both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one to cook and assist in washing; can make bread, cake and pies; the other to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing; no objection to light waiting; no objections to go a short distance to the country. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hoop-skirt store. Has the best of City references.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, respectable Protestant girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent domestic; wages not so much of an object as a good place; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 118 30th-st., cor. 3d-av.; 3d floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable young women—one to cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; also understands making all kinds of dessert; the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 212 13th-st., corner 1st-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, with the best of references, both City and country, a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and competent laundress; makes first-class bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RE-spectable young woman, who fully understands her business, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 45 East 23d-st., between Madison and 3d avs.

A COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES a plain business hand, wishes employment as copyist, or at writing of any kind, which may be done at her own residence. Address W. C. M., Box No. 107 Times Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—ANY LADY desirous of, procuring a really smart, reliable servant girl, for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class references for neatness, honesty and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family. She thoroughly understands French fluting, fine washing and linen. Apply at her present employer's, No. 49 West 26th-st., for two days. None but first-class families need apply.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches; the best City reference of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 Spring-st., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A French Protestant young woman, lately arrived from Paris, as nurse and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker, and capable of teaching children the French language; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a respectable place. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

A NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted, by two Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited, at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 36th-st., second floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she can give good City reference. Call at No. 99 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

A [illegible], &c.—A COMPETENT [illegible] a situation as seamstress to a [illegible], where she can have a good home and [illegible] all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; [illegible] take charge of one child. Can be seen at No. [illegible] corner Broadway, for two days.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; lived in the best of families; can give good City references if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute in the city, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-street, corner of 6th-av.

[illegible] EMPORIUM.—SERVANTS OF EVERY [illegible] German, Irish and Scotch, can be [illegible] Office, No. 138 Mercer-[illegible] no servants, so pay.

A [illegible]—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] every kind of proper waste employment, temporary or permanent; expectations moderate; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, A. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITuation as entry clerk or light porter, by a late [illegible] Pregnant, in an English or Scotch firm. Address J. M., No. 120 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; is honest and sober, and willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go South, or any other part of the country; has good City reference when he has lived for two years. Address P. L., Box No. 129 Times Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man in his 20th year; no objection to travel; or would accompany a gentleman abroad to travel; either capacity is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address G. J. R., No. 102 East 13th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference; can make himself generally useful. Address M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

A COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—An active and respectable middle young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has excellent references from last employer; wages not so much an object as a good respectable home; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 189 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who can lay out grounds in the best taste; the management of cold and hot graperies, green-houses, and gardening in general; apply to P. C., at Mr. Mapes' seed-store, No. 128 Nassau-st., for three days.

A GARDENER.—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER wants a situation,—who well understands the business in all its branches. Address GULIELMUS, care of Warren Delano, Esq., Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.

A HOSTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COMpetent Protestant single man desires a situation to take charge of and milk a cow if required; understands the above perfectly; would be useful and obliging in every respect. Has the best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 212 Times Office for two days. Tarrytown preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, in a wholesale or retail store, by a single young man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by application to his present employer, at No. 24 Waverley-place.

A SALESMAN OR PORTER.—A RESPECTable man is looking for a situation as salesman in a shoe-store, or porter in a down-town house. Can produce good reference as to honesty and capability. Address F. SMITH, No. 388 Hudson-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to be useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address C. W.

A WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a respectable private family, by a Protestant young man; has three years and seven months City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 294 4th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who perfectly understands his business; City references given. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen willing to room together, can have a nice, furnished room at No. 79 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. References required.

BOARDING.—I WILL BOARD A FEW DESIRAble families, including first-class rooms, private table if desired, steam heat and gas for the Winter, at $10 to $12 per week each person; also a few gentlemen at $8 to $10. S. E. MEAD, Smithsonian House, Broadway.

BOARDING.—RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first-class house—private family—to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References exchanged. Address No. 503 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be handsomely accommodated with first-class board at No. 212 East Broadway; house in good order, desirably located, and but few boarders taken.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, IF WILLING to room together, can be accommodated with board in a private family, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Terms, with fire and gas, $6 each, or one single room $5.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 135 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom, with bath attached, to let to two single gentlemen; also, a single room, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 105 Times Office. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentleman, may be found at No. 98 Clark-st. The location is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the city cars. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Large room on second floor to let with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., (fronting on Willow-st., entrance at the side on Cranberry-st.,) and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman of regular habits, in a private family, where few or no boarders are taken; location about six minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A moderate sized room, with grate and closet, required. Address W., Box No. 107, Times Office, stating terms, which must be moderate. References exchanged.

AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGLAND private family, of quiet habits and social disposition, can accommodate a single gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, with full or partial board, in a pleasant room. Those who prefer the homelike comforts peculiar to an Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN A GERMAN FAMILY WANTED—By a gentleman who desires an opportunity for German conversation, in order to improve his knowledge of the language. Full or partial board or even a room without board would answer. Address, stating particulars, H. F. M., Box No. 2,665 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD IN a gentleman's family, by a gentleman and his wife, on the second floor of a fine house—very desirable large parlor, with a bed-room connecting; unexceptionable reference required; location on 4th-st., near Broadway. Address, with name, M. L., Box 140 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor with private table for a family of three adults and two children in a house with modern improvements, between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 25th-st. Address, stating terms, J., Box No. 3,459 Post-office.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for a family, with private table if desired, and completely furnished, may be had at No. 80 East 21st-st. Situation very pleasant, with the privilege of the Park.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween the New-York Hotel and Washington Park.—To let, with full board, an elegant front parlor, with bedroom attached, on the second story. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR ONE or two gentlemen, in a private family, with partial board, in Lexington-av., near 23d-st.; rent moderate; references given and required. Address M. M., Madison-square Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—IN 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near 6th-av.; will be let to a family or a party of single gentlemen, willing to pay for first-class accommodations. Germans preferred. Apply immediately at No. 28 (old No. 134) 12th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN WISHING to have a handsome parlor, with two bedrooms adjoining and bath, can be accommodated at No. 178 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock; references given and required.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL room together, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; table first-class; dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman, his wife, and young lady, wish board; in or near 1st-place, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address EDWARD, Box No. 123 Times Office.

A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHED, with bath room exclusive, may be obtained by a party of three or four, with private table if desired. Apply at No. 126 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

863 BROADWAY.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished; bedrooms $1 50 to $2 50 a week. J. P. FULLER.

TO LET.—A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE gentlemen, at No. 1,129 Broadway, (old No. 975,) near 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small family; she will receive a good home, good wages and be considered as one of the family. Apply a No. 2 Prentice-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st ferry.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, in a dry goods jobbing-house, a young man as assistant book-keeper; a handsome penman, quick and correct at figures, and accustomed to office duties, may address, with references and views as to salary, Box No. 2,683 Post-office, New-York.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper in an importing house; one that understands double entry and can bring best of reference; address, stating salary required, C. N., Box No. 118 Times Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATEly, a competent book-keeper; best of reference required. Apply at No. 84 Warren-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, ACTIVE, good-tempered girl, well recommended, and thoroughly competent to do the work for a family of four persons. She can have a good home and good wages, by applying this day, before 2 o'clock, at No. 91 Claremont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A HOUSEmaid and parlormaid, at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.; must be Scotch; references required; servants having lived in gentlemen's families at home preferred. Apply for three days, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A TASSEL-MAKER.—WANTED, A FEW GOOD tassel-makers. Apply to P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN ALL parts of the country, for a handsome and valuable work, sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin square.

SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands the china and glass business and is familiar with New-York City retail trade.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 661 Broadway.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RE-cently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the depôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the depôt.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

The Rutgers Female Institute, having been removed from the Seventh Ward and located on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., exercises appropriate to the opening of the new edifice, will take place on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The Institute Buildings will be open for inspection on that day from 3 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees invite their patrons, former graduates and Stockholders, to be present on that occasion. In behalf of the Board, J. W. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2. R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D.D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D.D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M.D., and John H. Griscom, M.D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.

Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Leskwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Browen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or scientific school, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Leskwood's, 411 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX has removed to No. 108 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. By his simple and efficient method a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Day classes for ladies; Evening classes for gentlemen. The highest references and testimonials given. Apply from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 63 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

THE FALL TERM OF ROSE HILL SEMINARY for young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars may be had at Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 543 Broadway. The Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, can be seen at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 P. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. Three more pupils may now be received into the family of the principal. For particular information, with references in New-York, Brooklyn and Newark, address the Principal, at Newark, N. J., or apply personally at his residence, as above.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute. Gymnastics and vocal music in classes, without extra charge.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENient to NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for College, or for the active pursuits of life. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. Dr. Baird, No. 93 Wall-st., or of Rev. H. M. Field, office of the New-York Evangelist.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MR. FABREGOU, OF the Free Academy, will resume his lectures on the French language on Nov. 1, and continue EVERY THURSDAY EVENING for six months, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Terms (in advance) $20.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—A FIRST-class Boarding School for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. A well-furnished Gymnasium. $65 per term of 21 weeks. Interviews with the Principal till Nov. 1, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., at HOWE & FERRY'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery. J. OLIVER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 573 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 682, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 123 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

A PLEASANT HOME—NOT A BOARDING-School—for little girls. Number limited to four. Instruction in English, French and music. References will satisfy. Address Box No. 168, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under the age above that age $150. Circulars supplied by Mr. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars at HALL'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $150 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

AT $5—WRITING.—DOLBEAR'S SYSTEM OF hand-training (No. 609 Broadway) will positively remove all stiffness or trembling and give such full command of hand, that any gentleman or lady can write an elegant style with ease, comfort and satisfaction. Reduced terms, $5.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 23d-st., is now organised and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FARMINGTON, CONN. Grist Mill with four run of stones; shingle and saw mills and lands. The power is the whole of Farmington river, capable of driving a large amount of machinery, and is every way suitable for large factories or paper mills, in the centre of the town, within three minutes' walk of Churches, Schools, &c., and near railroad, which offers easy and direct communication with all parts of the country. This property is offered very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN DEMING, Farmington, Conn., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 9th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST. between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A NEAT TWOstory house, with basement and sub-cellar, on Lafayette-av., between Bedford and Nostrand, is nearly completed and finished, with two lots of ground, 20 by 100 feet. Price, $4,200. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. H. MINSHULL, DeKalb-av., between Kent and Graham avs.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, BEAUtifully situated on high ground and in a nicely improved neighborhood, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., with two lots of ground, handsomely laid out, on the southeast corner of 84th-st and 1st-av. Apply on the premises. Possession given immediately if desired.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE IN 32D-ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs., four-story, brown-stone, with every improvement and convenience, 25x60. Has just been painted throughout, and put in prime order. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to go abroad; apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—The four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 29 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The house is in good order and has all the improvements. Lot 21 feet 5 inches by half the block. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement house No. 213 West 27th-st.; lot 21 feet 3 inches by half the block. The whole house has lately been put in thorough repair. For particulars, inquire at No. 217 same street.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Sullivan-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of LAUREAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house No. 86 West 34th-st., near Broadway; house, by 60; lot, half the block; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 128 Madison-av and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of much experience as teacher and housekeeper, desires a reëngagement in which her services both as governess and superintendent of the household would be required; she has been thirteen years in one family, and can produce references of the most unexceptionable character; no objection to leaving the City. Address H., Box No. 172 Times Office.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, IS DESIROUS of engaging in a gentleman's family, where there are young children to take charge of and instruct in the English branches and Music; would assist in ordinary household duties, if desired. No objection to the country or traveling. Address ETA, Box No. 163 Times Office, for one week.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French, drawing, oil and water-color painting, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desir

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 63d-st.

1 lot on 9th-av., S. W. corner of 63d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 63d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 69th-st,

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

6 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 94th-av. and 65th-st.

10 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 325 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VERTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. The premises will be open on Monday evening, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu, also the beautiful marble groups of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) 20th inst., the balance of the Household Furniture remaining unsold from yesterday's sale, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT

FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE

ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 808 BROADWAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the extensive warerooms, No. 808 Broadway, near Grace Church, the entire rich and elegant stock of Mr. C. J. Schmitt, (who is retiring from the business,) consisting in part of warranted first-class rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut PARLOR, HALL, BOUDOIR AND DINING-ROOM Suites of the most modern and antique styles.

ALSO, LIBRARY FURNITURE.

The whole having been manufactured under the supervision of Mr. Schmitt, is warranted equal to any furniture sold in this City, and will be sold without reserve for cash.

Catalogues on the morning of sale. A deposit will be required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID BRONZES, PAINTINGS, RICH VASES,

And other Works of Art,

On MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock,

At the private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs..

Comprising the entire costly furniture of the above House, the sale of which will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine, consisting of three superb parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, etageres, tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rich bronzes, statuary, paintings, &c., comprising the whole elegant parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which are fully furnished in rich rosewood, oak and mahogany, all of which was purchased new four months ago and is in perfect order. Also, China, silver ware, cut-glass, with complete dining-room furniture. House to rent; possession immediately.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

CHURCH-ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 8 in. in front, and 99 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st, 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 56 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 76 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.

For maps of the property apply to

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock each day,

At No. 265 6th-av.,

The entire stock of ROBT. RUSSELL, being a complete assortment of shelf, and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c.

ALSO:

Builders' and Mechanics hardware of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, the Proprietor declining business.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with SHAKESPEARE and SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Chas. M. Leupp, among which will be found the specimens of the following artists, namely: Correggio, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattias, Giordano, Panini, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommgganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose taste and means enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease.

The Gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers on Thursday next, at No. 3 Pine-st.,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 62d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 62d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 62d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

62d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

63d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

63d-st.—6 lots S. S. 99 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The Prince of Wales Carriage,—the elegant barouche purchased by Mr. Edward Van Ranst for the special use of the Prince of Wales during his stay in this City. This beautiful vehicle was used only by the Prince on his reception in this City, and built expressly for the above occasion; it is now on exhibition at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

A bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands high, about 9 years old; also, kind and gentle in single harness; can trot in 3½ minutes.

Also, a high-bred bay mare, sound and healthy, and only partly bridlewise, will be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving the City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, AT 11½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 38 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., consisting of twenty-five Brussels and velvet carpets, but very little used. Also, a variety of ingrain and stair carpets; also, mahogany dining-room chairs, carved hall do., parlor suites, in plush and brocatelle, oak dining-room furniture in green rep, extension tables, sofas, lounges, rosewood etageres, richly carved, do. reception chairs and tête-à-têtes, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, dressing tables, &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, very rich tone and finish; also, patent refrigerators, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.; also, one sewing-machine, in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, Scotch crimson reps, rosewood bedstead ditto, washstands, rosewood marble-top washstand, and elegant rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining chairs, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Wooster-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood chairs, sofas, marble-top centre-tables, mirrors, bedsteads, beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE PRINCE'S CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The elegant barouche purchased by Mr. Edward Van Ranst, for the special use of the Prince of Wales during his stay in this City, will be sold at the rooms of HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., on next SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, book-cases, wardrobes, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, pillows, Brussels and other carpets, kitchenware, &c.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HYDRANTS AND street-washers, on MONDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by FEED & COLE, comprising 65 of Race & Mathews' patent yard and sidewalk hydrants, and a lot of force-pumps.

AUCTION SALES.

M. O. ROE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ROCKAWAYS, TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, &c., HARNESS, &c.

MRS. LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, without reserve, at 12 o'clock, at her salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, to pay advances, a large number of first-class vehicles, harness, &c. See *Herald* advertisement. Southern and Western buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

CAMELLIAS, AZELEAS, CARNATIONS, CAPE JASSAMINES, &c., &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. A superb collection of fine healthy plants from WM. C. WILSON, 14th-st. and Astoria.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, and having had much opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 488 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 488 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself is not recorded as conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF A Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast in Medical Reform. From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Inois Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at once. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 7 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 7 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. $5. $5.

The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled

ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address

GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary.
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 693 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SUPERIOR SADDLE mare, 15½ hands high, black, long mane and tail, warranted without fault or blemish. For easy gait and style cannot be excelled. Has been ridden by a lady the past year. Call at Graham's stables, No. 56 East 27th-st.

HORSES, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—300 light carriages, rockaways, buggies, grocers, express and business wagons. Also, second-hand wagons of all kinds. Also, 50 horses to be sold off cheap, at No. 10 Nevins-st., and No. 184 Fulton-av. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE, sound and right in all respects, such a one as a man sees but a few times in a life-time. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has been leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan, hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pensylvania,
The Ohio and Indiana,
The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. F. D. LANIER,
CHAS. MORAN,
L. H. MEYER,
} Committee.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000, received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Sums deposited on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

$323,465 22 has been received from 4,119 depositors in sixteen months. Ten cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $321 13.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York; and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from that date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.

By order of the Board,

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17, 1860.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds on the Eastern Division of this Road will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES M. MORRISON (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JOHN S. HARBERGER (late Assistant Cashier) was unanimously appointed Cashier, vice JAMES M. MORRISON, now President.

$16.000 ATLANTIC, MERCANTILE, Orient, Pacific, Sun and Union Mutual Insurance Scrip, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, (Phelan's patent preferred.) Address A, Box No. 3,226, Post-office.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. R. LEFEVER commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON on SATURDA

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PLATT-STREET—LOSS ABOUT $15,000.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the building No. 32 Platt-street, occupied by GOODALL & GOWAN, dealers in patent medicines, and S. J. PARDESSUS, manufacturer of glass-ware. The firemen quickly repaired to the place, but in spite of their earnest efforts to extinguish the flames, owing to the combustible character of the medicine stock, a large amount of damage was done. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue in the premises of Messrs. GOODALL & GOWAN, and these gentlemen estimate their loss at $20,000, which is fully met by insurance in the Excelsior, Gallatin and Commercial Companies for $5,000 each. The damage to the stock of Mr. PARDESSUS is said to be $15,000. He had effected a full insurance upon it in the Excelsior, Lafayette, Harmony and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies. The flames extended to that part of the adjoining building, No. 34 Platt-street, occupied by E. MUELLER, porcelain dealer, and by the Sullivan Blacking Company. The former sustains a loss of $1,000, insured for $3,000 in City Companies, but only slight injury resulted to the stock of the Blacking Company, who are insured for $2,000 in the Home Insurance Company. ATTERBURY & Co., dealers in anvils, and the New-England Nut Company, both of whom are located at No. 36, were sufferers to some extent. Mr. ATTERBURY'S loss is covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the Home, and the Nut Company, who estimate their loss at $1,500 have policies upon their stock from Providence Companies. The building in which the fire originated is owned by THOS. PATON. It is damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is insured for $6,500 in the Niagara.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH TROUBLES.—We have been requested to state, in relation to the meeting in DR. CHEEVER'S Church on Thursday evening, that it was young THEODORE D. WARNER, and not RICHARD WARNER, who acted as doorkeeper, and endeavored to prevent the entrance of all not members of the church. Mr. CHESTER protested that the young members of the church had no right to post themselves at the door and say who should or should not come in. The vote on the postponement of the trial of Mr. ABERNETHY to April next was 101 for, to 83 against the postponement. Dr. BALL stated that three-fourths of the Prudential Committee were satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. ABERNETHY in reply to the first charge against him.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.—Yesterday morning a portion of a human skull was found by a lad named THOMAS RILEY, in Astor-place, near Lafayette. It appeared as if it had been put into a fire, part of the bone being much charred. The attention of the Coroner was called to the matter. The probability is that the fragment of mortality was thrown away by some medical student. Officer JOHNSON, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on Thursday evening, found the body of an infant, inclosed in a box, at the corner of Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. The supposition is that the child died a natural death, and the parents, to save expenses, disposed of it in that way, but the case will be investigated.

ARRIVAL OF NAH-NEE-BAH-WEE-QUA.—NAH-NEE-BAH-WEE-QUA, a converted Indian Princess, of the Ojibway tribe, in Canada, is now in this City, and will deliver an address to-morrow in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the Allen-street Methodist Church at 3 o'clock P. M., giving an explanation of the position and prospects of her nation. Contributions thankfully received. She has recently returned from England, where she has been, in order to present to Queen VICTORIA a memorial of the grievances of her people. Her reception by the Queen was most cordial and encouraging. The Society of Friends in London gave $600 to aid her tribe.

THE CASE OF MISS JOSEPHINE LYON.—This young woman whose sad case, in connection with her recent attempt to commit suicide, has excited considerable interest, has so far recovered from the effects of her wound as to be able to walk about the house. She appears to be quite cheerful, expresses her gratitude for the kindness which was shown her, and rejoices at the prospect of restoration to health. It has been considered matter of surprise with many that she has lived while the ball has not been extracted, but such instances have been of frequent occurrence.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning two men attempted to cross the New-Haven Railroad track, corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, in advance of an approaching train. The cow-catcher of the locomotive struck one of them and caused his instant death, while the other, becoming frightened at his companion's fate, ran away and has not since been heard from. The deceased, from his dress appeared to be a laborer, and he probably was on his way to work at the Central Park. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day at Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL RESULT OF A STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN WAXLER, second mate of the ship *Crusader*, [illegible] was mortally stabbed on the 11th inst, by WM. SUMMERS, one of the seamen attached to the vessel, while [illegible] lay in the stream off Bedloe's Island, died at [illegible] Hospital on Thursday night. Yesterday, Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and testimony corroborative of that given by the deceased at his *ante-mortem* examination, having been elicited, a verdict charging SKINNER with having inflicted the wound which resulted in the death of WAXLER was rendered. The accused was therefore locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE NOMINATION.—On Thursday night the Committees of Conference appointed by the Bell, Mozart, Union and Tammany Conventions, met for the purpose of reporting a candidate upon whom all the parties named could unite. When they met there were five votes for Mr. WILLET, five for Mr. R. B. BRADFORD, five for JAS. W. GERARD, and five for ANSON G. HERRICK. On the next ballot Mr. HERRICK received eleven votes, Dr. BRADFORD eight, and scattering one. Mr. HERRICK was then declared the nominee of the Conference. The Committees will report their action to their several Conventions.

COURT APPOINTMENT.—JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, Esq., having temporarily retired from the office of Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, for the purpose of recruiting his health, JOHN L. CARROLL, Esq., has been appointed temporarily in his place.

The Fifth-avenue Auction Sale.

The sale of the household property of Mr. R. K. HAGGIE was continued yesterday at the mansion, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. The catalogue, being confined to the general furniture of the house, drew together a much larger and more motley gathering than attended the two previous days' sales of works of art. The rush of crinoline and broadcloth that pervaded the parlors, the anterooms, the halls, the boudoirs, the saloons, and the various apartments, large and small, that opened to view in that princely establishment, was scarcely equaled by the grand crush in honor of Baron RENFREW at the Academy of Music. As the Baron on that occasion was the "cynosure of all eyes," so was Mr. EDWARD SCHENCK, the auctioneer, on this. Fair bidders thronged around him, with anxiety in their faces and porte-monnaies in their hands; followed him to this room and to that, and were only too happy if, after the last "going," "going," "gone," they heard the announcement—"Sold to Mrs. ——." Mr. SCHENCK, it must be allowed, deported himself like a true "prince of the blood," and dispensed "bargains" with a rapidity and profusion only equaled by the liberality of his Royal prototype. The sale was admirably conducted and with a dispatch rarely equaled. Nearly $10,000 worth of furniture was disposed of between 10 and 2 o'clock. The following are some of the "bargains" secured, not a few of which, it may be safely asserted, were as much a bargain to the seller as to the buyer: Suite of ancient Milan steel armor, $335; black marble mantle-clock, mounted by a group of bronze, $205; six black walnut chairs, Paris make, $120; four carved oak bookcases, $140; four sets brocatel door curtains, $136; one set centre curtains, $100; set of ebony chairs and sofa, fourteen pieces, $300; one ebony, bronze and ormolu side meuble, $280; four French plate mirrors, $135, $125, $145 and $140; pair of equestrian bronze groups, $270; two sevres blue porcelain and ormolu vases, $160; suite of Bois deRose and ormolu furniture covered in gobelin tapestry, four chairs and a sofa, $200; two Bois deRose, ormolu and antique sevres cabinets, $320; bronze and ormolu fire irons, $102; pair of Dresden statuettes, $100; magnificent bronze and marble clock, $185, and other articles without number at prices to match. The sale closes to-day with the disposal of the bedroom furniture on the third and fourth stories. The total amount of sales thus far exceeds $25,000.

George Law and his Staten Island Ferry.

A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

Some weeks since the Common Council passed a resolution permitting GEORGE LAW to erect, at his own expense, a sea wall at the foot of State-street, Pier No. 1 East River, which should correspond with the exterior line of the Battery, as authorized by the extension which had been ordered. In consideration of the enormous expense which the construction of this bulkhead would necessarily entail upon Mr. LAW, the resolution granted him permission to use the space between the bulkhead and the opposite pier for the landing and departure of boats owned by him. In the Board of Councilmen, where it last appeared, the measure was denounced by Mr. PINCKNEY and others in the most unqualified terms, as a perfect swindle upon the public, and as being nothing less than a perpetual ferry franchise to Mr. LAW without the payment of a farthing of rent. The TIMES called attention to the matter editorially, warning tax-payers of the certain consequences which such a permission would entail upon them, and especially upon those who were compelled to use his ferry-boats to convey them to Staten Island. For over four years Mr. LAW has enjoyed a ferry franchise without the payment of any rent.

Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller, had not, however, forgotten the matter, and a careful examination of the question satisfied him that Mr. LAW was simply a squatter on City property, and as such it was his duty to oust him. The right of way to his ferry-boats, which has been used for years without let or hindrance, was but a stepping-stone to the further encroachment permitted by the resolution above referred to, but Mr. HAWS on the 17th inst. addressed the following letter to the Street Commissioner, which sufficiently explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1860.

Geo. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner:

SIR: I would respectfully request that you cause to be restored that portion of the Battery fence which, in the operations connected with the enlargement of the Battery, was removed from the lower boundary on the line of Whitehall-street, suggesting that it be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Lands and Places. The expense will be small, as most of the stone posts of the old sea-wall are upon the ground, and can be made available for the new fence.

In order that the correct line shall be observed, it will be well to have a survey made by Mr. EWEN, the Superintendent of Street Improvement, or under his direction.

Respectfully,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

In accordance with the suggestions in the above letter, surveys were at once commenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the "true" line having been accurately determined, the "right of way" was effectually secured to the City by the erection of a line of stone posts which would puzzle even a cab driver to pass, for they are so closely placed that a fair sized wheelbarrow might be jammed in the attempt. A space barely wide enough for such foot passengers as choose to attempt the passage is left within the line of demarkation, but this must be taken, small as it is.

For the present, Mr. LAW has secured a right of transit from the other Ferry Company, adjoining that which he has so long used. The main question arises as to the constitutionality of the right granted to him to build a bulkhead, and use any portion of the enlarged Battery for "private purposes." Mr. LAW may be met by the declaration that from the hour the Battery is devoted to any "private" uses it ceases to become City property, and reverts to the State, which granted it for "public uses" only.

The history of the enlargement of the Battery—of the contract made therefor—of the assignee of the contract, and of the manner in which matters have been subsequently engineered, would form an interesting chapter in the history of our City.

Military.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT AND BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

The Government property on Bedloe's Island recently used by the Fifth Regiment, under command of Col. SCHARSWAELDER, during their week of garrison duty, was transferred to the United States authorities on Thursday. A company of military men, among whom were Col. SCHWARSWAELDER, Maj. BURGER, several of the Captains and Lieutenants of the Fifth Regiment, together with a number of officers of the Sixth, Eleventh, Fourth, and First Regiments, proceeded in the morning to Governor's Island by steamboat, and thence were accompanied to Bedloe's Island by Major HOLMES, Adjutant WEBB, Lieuts. SINCLAIR, THOMAS, REYNOLDS, HASKELL, and other United States Army officers. Col. SCHWARSWAELDER, in a few remarks, transferred the property into the hands of the United States officers, after which, on behalf of his regiment, he presented to Lieut. SINCLAIR a handsome sword, with sash and other proper accoutrements, and two scabbards—one of the ordinary regulation pattern, inscribed, "Presented to Lieut. W. SINCLAIR, by the officers of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M.; and the other a gilt one, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Lieut. W. SINCLAIR, U. S. A., by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as a token of respect for his services as instructor at Bedloe's Island, October, 1860."

REGIMENTAL INSPECTIONS.

The Annual Inspection and Review of the Second and Ninth Regiments took place yesterday. The former paraded at the Washington PARADE Ground, with 300 men under arms. After the usual exercises had been gone through with, it was marched up to Union-square, and in front of the Everett House was dismissed. The Ninth Regiment was manœuvred at Hamilton-square, and late in the afternoon marched down Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway. There were 283 men under its banner. Both commands evinced a degree of discipline which reflected credit upon both officers and men.

Academy of Medicine.

The stated meeting of the Academy was held at the University on Wednesday evening, Dr. JOHN WATSON in the Chair. After the usual order of business, the President read a valuable paper on Tetanus. The paper led to a discussion. Dr. A. H. STEVENS reviewed the paper, differing from the views of the author in some points. Dr. J. M. SIMS referred to the tetanus of young children. Dr. J. MCNULTY dissented from the views of the author as to the true cause of tetanus. He does not believe that local injury is the cause, *per se*, of tetanus, but that it is due to a morbific principle circulating in the blood, producing a *tetanic diathesis*. When such diathesis exists, then, and then only will tetanus follow local injury. He showed that tetanus did not follow local injuries more frequently than one case to thirty thousand such injuries. The discussion was continued until a late hour, and participated in by Drs. Bulkly, Clark, Foster, Porter, Lovel, and others. Dr. J. G. ADAMS presented some memoirs from Dr. SPERANDA, of Turin, on "Syphilization." On motion of Dr. A. H. STEVENS a committee was appointed to investigate a new method of using cow's milk as food for infants. The meetings of the Academy are the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Police Reports.

FIGHT BETWEEN BILLY MULLIGAN AND PAT MATHEWS.

At an early hour yesterday morning, William Mulligan and Patrick Mathews met at a public house in Prince-street. Each had with him several friends; and they had not long been together ere Mulligan commenced disputing with Mathews, upon whom he finally drew a pistol, with which he struck him several blows upon his sconce. This violence he accompanied by daring Mathews to fight him in any way that he liked, warning him at the same time to produce his pistol, as he intended to "blaze away." In reply, Mathews, who had meantime attempted to shield his person behind a table, called upon his friends for a pistol, stating that he was unarmed and consequently unable to defend himself, but they thought it better to prevent the fight, and the two fire-eaters were not permitted to gratify their fierce appetites. The police did not hear of the fracas, and both parties went their ways, probably with an intention to fight it out at some more convenient opportunity.

FUGITIVES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A trunk belonging to Mrs. Matilda Bernard, of Philadelphia, was broken open on the 12th inst., and its contents, consisting of money and jewelry, to the value of $1,500, was stolen. Suspicion attached to two young men named Isaac Morris and Julius Myer, who hurriedly left Philadelphia about the time of the robbery, and yesterday they were both apprehended by Detective Hogan at their boarding place, No. 205 Broome-street. None of the property was found in their possession, and they refused to go back to Pennsylvania unless returned under a requisition from the Governor of that State. Under these circumstances both of them were temporarily committed by Justice WELSH.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, referred chiefly to the action of Mills, one of the defendants, who is charged with having made a fraudulent invoice of some hardware that he had shipped; but nothing in addition to what has already been made public was elicited. The examination, from present indications, will be concluded next week.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COUNTY EXPENSES.—The County Treasurer reports as having received, during the last year, $952,905 33, and paid out $614,210 51, leaving a balance in his hands of $338,694 82. His statement in detail is as follows:

	Received.	Paid.
From City of Brooklyn	$415,099 77	$4,507 38
From Town of Flatlands	3,653 61	
From New-Utrecht	9,659 90	
From Gravesend	3,569 31	
From New Lots	4,602 57	
From Lunatic Asylum	12 03	
From Surrogate	1,946 67	1,795 26
From District Attorney	1,157 50	1,323 88
From Penitentiary Building	4,959 08	400 18
Penitentiary Supplies		16,015 83
Police Expenses		553 83
State Tax		182,518 29
Judges of City and County Courts		6,751 92
State School Tax	69,785 87	118,007 57
Contingent Fund	105,297 00	73,470 37
Interest		21,375 00
Superintendents of Poor	22,951 00	104,519 78
Commissioner of Jurors	1,121 00	3,812 00
Jurors and Officers		16,715 0
Coroner	33 79	4,973 48
Jail Expenses		22,664 40
Division-avenue	183 20	258 91
Poor Witnesses		230 00
Total	$952,905 33	$614,210 51

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday evening, to take some action as to providing for the interest which will be due on Water Bonds in 1861, and also to pay the current expenses of the sewers during the same year. At the last meeting of the Board a report was adopted refusing to comply with the request of the Water Commissioners to insert a sufficient sum (@$5,000) in the tax roll to meet these expenses. The Board after some discussion reconsidered their former action and laid the report on the table until Monday, to which time the Board adjourned.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Second Ward held a mass-meeting last evening, at the corner of York and Washington streets, when addresses were made by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, WM. H. GALE, JAMES V. KEARNEY, Esq., and others. A meeting was organized in the hall occupied by the Second Ward Club, and another in front of the building on York-street. The hall was full, and not less than 2,000 people were in the street, a majority of whom remained during a drenching shower. Several Wide-Awake Clubs were present and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

THE DEATH OF E. LYNCH—SECOND INVESTIGATION.—The friends of the late EDWARD LYNCH, of Kent-avenue, whose body was recently taken out of the East River somewhat mutilated, not satisfied with the Coroner's verdict, had a subsequent examination made when the jury rendered a verdict of "Found drown d." From a variety of circumstances the friends of the deceased supposed that he had been murdered and thrown into the river, but there is now no reasonable ground to believe that such was the case.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A. J. BRYANT, who says he is a resident of New-Orleans, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night, at 10¾ o'clock, by swallowing an ounce or more of laudanum. He was immediately taken in charge by Police Surgeon BALL, who removed the poison, and saved his life. BRYANT gave as a reason for making the attempt, that he had brought disgrace upon his parents by his habits of intemperance, and did not desire to live any longer.

SHOP-LIFTER ARRESTED.—On Thursday evening Officer HALLIDAY, of the First Precinct, arrested a woman, named MARTHA WARD, on a charge of stealing from store No. 221 Fulton-street. The stolen property was found on her person, and she was, yesterday, tried before Justice CORNWELL, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a new-born male infant was found, yesterday morning, in an ash-barrel at the corner of Gold and Prospect streets. Coroner HORTON took charge of it.

New-Jersey.

A MAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, as Officers VALADE and CARROLL were standing at the corner of Sussex and Essex streets, Jersey City, they heard the quick and repeated cries of "Watch," at a house near by in Essex-street. Upon entering the rear basement room they found a man named THOMAS KELLY, armed with a large carving-knife, and apparently very much excited, while his wife was sitting in a chair exhausted, and her night clothes covered with blood, which was flowing profusely from a number of severe wounds about the head and face. KELLY was disarmed and conveyed to the Station-house, where he was locked up. It appears that KELLY had been spending the evening with a party of friends, drinking and carousing. About 12 o'clock at night Mrs. KELLY went after and endeavored to pursuade her husband to return home, but he refused to leave, and she accordingly went home alone. About an hour afterwards KELLY came in, and a quarrel occurred between them. Finally, becoming enraged, he dragged her from the bed, and seizing a heavy boot beat her in a most brutal manner over the head with the heel of it. The first blow stunned her, but soon after, recovering a little, she begged of her husband not to kill her, when he replied, "Yes, I will." The timely arrival of the officers probably saved the woman's life, as he had armed himself as above stated, and apparently intended to carry his threat into execution. Dr. QUIDOR, City Physician, was called in and pronounced the injuries of a dangerous nature. Mrs. KELLY was removed to the Hospital, and Recorder TILDEN committed the accused to the County Jail to await the result of the injuries.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF CAPT. KELLY.—The inquest on the body of RICHARD C. KELLY, Captain of the schooner *Catharine Margaret*, of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., whose body was found in the water at Hoboken about three weeks since, was concluded before Coroner GAFFNEY last evening, there being no further evidence offered. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that RICHARD C. KELLY was found drowned, and that WILLIAM HOOPER is accessory to the death of said RICHARD C. KELLY." HOOPER, who was the only hand employed on board of the schooner, was seen in company with the Captain in Hoboken on the evening previous to the sinking of the vessel, which was lying at anchor a short distance from the shore. Since that time, HOOPER and the yawl-boat have been missing. Capt. JACKSON, a brother-in-law of deceased, has spent much time in endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of HOOPER or the yawl-boat. It is supposed that HOOPER has been secreted at the house of his sister in Thirty-third-street, New-York, and that he is now in Brooklyn. A man answering to his description was observed in the vicinity of his sister's house on Tuesday last.

CHARGED WITH DRUGGING AN INFANT.—A servant girl named MARY GAINS, employed in the family of JOHN VEN, at No. 151 Steuben-street, Jersey City, in the capacity of a nurse, was arrested yesterday (Friday) noon, by officer VALADE, charged with drugging an infant of Mr. VEN'S, three months old, by administering to it paragoric or some other drug. Mr. VEN states that on Thursday, during the absence of his wife, the accused left the house about 2 o'clock P. M., taking with her the child, and returned home about 5 P. M., very much intoxicated. The infant was insensible, and has remained so ever since. Dr. MORROW was called in, and was of the opinion that paragoric had been administered in too great quantities, and that the life of the child was in danger. The girl was taken before Recorder TILDEN and held for examination.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court the following cases were tried yesterday before Judge OGDEN: Patrick Casey, for an atrocious assault and battery on Patrick Dignan, by stabbing, at East Newark. After the jury had been impanneled in this case, the accused pleaded guilty and a verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered. Samuel Kempsey, for assault and battery, was found guilty. J. A. Fer, of New-York, was tried for perjury in a case in which he was defendant, respecting the signature of a note. After the case was summed up by counsel on both sides, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The Grand Jury came in at 4 P. M. and presented twelve additional indictments, making a total of seventy-seven the present term. The business before them having been completed, the Grand Jury adjourned *sine die*.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WEST HOBOKEN.—Speaker PENNINGTON addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican gathering at West Hoboken. The Hudson County Battalion of Wide-Awakes turned out about 500 strong, and acted as a guard of honor to Speaker PENNINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democratic primaries in Hudson County, to elect Delegates to the County Convention to nominate candidates for Sheriff and Coroners, were held last evening. As far as heard from, everything passed off quietly.

Hudson River Items.

GRAND FIREMEN'S RECEPTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE—TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, &c..—The firemen of Poughkeepsie have been very busy this week receiving and entertaining Lady Washington Hose Company No. 7, of New-Haven, Conn. The latter started from New-Haven on Tuesday morning, and arrived in New-York in time to take the steamboat *Thomas Powell* for Poughkeepsie. On board the boat was a new engine for Young America Engine Co. No. 6, of Poughkeepsie. On arriving at that city they were met at the dock by the entire Fire Department, and escorted up town and through the principal streets, each fireman bearing a torch. The hose carriage of the visiting firemen is the handsomest that has ever been seen in Poughkeepsie, and attracted far more attention than the new engine. After parading, the guests were escorted to Firemen's Hall, where a splendid supper was served, after partaking of which they retired. On Wednesday morning the guests, preceded by Young America Engine Co. No. 6, with engine, paraded through the city, and returned in time to dine at the Forbus House, where the Common Council and several invited guests were ready to receive them. The afternoon was spent like the morning. On Thursday night the guests were escorted to the river by the Fire Department, when they took the boat for home, apparently well satisfied with their trip. The torchlight procession on Tuesday night was far ahead of anything of the kind ever witnessed in that city. The different houses belonging to the Department were illuminated.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On Wednesday, a man named WILLIAM WILSON went to the house of Mr. E. PURDELL, at Deposit, on the Erie Railroad, and no one being at home but a little girl, asked her where her father kept his money. She unfortunately knew, and at once pointed to the place, when WILSON coolly collected it together, in all about $250, and walked off. On Mr. PURDELL'S return, he was informed of what had taken place, and from the description given, knew the thief, and a search for WILSON was instantly commenced, which resulted in his being found at Hale's Eddy. Nearly all the money was found upon his person. He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—About 11¾ o'clock, on Wednesday night, the residents of Arnoldton and vicinity were suddenly roused from their slumbers by a terrific noise, followed by the earth trembling and windows shattering. Many thought an earthquake had occurred, and rushed wildly into the street. Such a scene of confusion and excitement is rarely witnessed. At length the news came that the powder-mills had blown up. There was no person in the mill at the time. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The mills were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from three to four thousand dollars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named COYLE, employed in the tannery of Mr. JAMES VAN BUREN, at Wilbur, Ulster County, was crushed to death in the machinery on Tuesday afternoon. He was oiling the machinery at the time, when his clothing became entangled, and he was drawn in and instantly killed. The whole upper portion of the body was mangled. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner DUBOIS, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. COYLE was a married man, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Mr. THOMAS SABLES, of Newcastle, Westchester County, met with a shocking death a few days since. He was at work on his farm, and was in the act of dumping a load of pumpkins, when the oxen started, and the cart falling back upon him so crushed him that life was soon extinct. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Mr. SABLES was about 65 years of age, and was born in Westchester County.

Cricket.

THE AMERICAN *vs.* SATELLITE.—The first match of the American Club against the Satellite Club of Williamsburgh, was played Thursday, and ended in a victory for the Americans. Some compliments were exchanged on presenting the ball to the Americans. Mr. DAKIN, who is President of his Club, saying that they were organized for the purpose of making the game popular among Americans, by making it a quicker game as they had proved to-day, by being punctual and sending their men in without delay. They also intended to conduct the game without many of the objectionable features which had made it unpopular with Americans.

The following is the score:

AMERICAN CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Morris, c. Paken, b. Pink	7	b. Walton	1
Parker, b. Pink	5	b. Trideck	4
Holder, c. Dumper, b. Pink	0	c. Dumper, b. Walton	8
Creighton, c. Patchen, b. Walton	6	b. Walton	0
Jno. Whiting, c. and b. Pink	11	c. Patchen, b. Walton	2
Walden, b. Walton	1	l. b. w., b. Pink	17
Jno. Gunn, b. Walton	2	b. Pink	4
Brainard, not out	10	c. Till, b. Tribeck	17
Bixby, b. Walton	0	not out	0
Pearsall, b. Walton	0	b. Pink	13
Dakin, b Pink	0	c Dumper, b. Pink	0
Byes	5	Byes	3
Total	47	Total	69

SATELLITE CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Walton c. Walden b. Holder	2	b. Creighton	0
Walker, b. Holder	0	b. Holder	1
James, b. Creighton	5	b. Creighton	0
Palin, b. Creighton	3	c. Whiting, b. Creighton.	0
Pink, b. Holder	1	b. Creighton	12
Tribeck, b. Holder	0	b. Holder	8
Dumper, c. Whiting, b. Holder	1	b. Holder	0
Till, b. Holder	1	b. Creighton	0
Harris b. Holder	3	b. Creighton	0
Patchen, lbw., b. Holder.	0	Not out	0
Sammond, not out	1	c. Whiting, b. Holder	3
Byes 2, l. byes 2, wides 4	8	Byes 6, wides 3	9
Total	25	Total	32

UMPIRES—Mr. Sams for the Americans; Mr. Sands for the Satellites.

The Parade and the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The erudite editor of the *Herald* in his exuberant royalty, thought fit to insult—through an editorial in yesterday's issue—all Irishmen, and in particular the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Now, Sir, whether the editor of the *Herald* believed what he wrote or not is of very little moment, but how any one pretending to be a rational human being could so ignore the existence of the same faculty in his patrons, as is implied in that article, is to me inexplicable. How the fact of Irishmen having forsworn allegiance to the mother and her successors, insult the son by not parading before him I can't understand; but I *can* understand the impudence of the *Herald* in asserting how Irishmen will vote at the Presidential election, and which is only in keeping with its usual barefaced effrontery.

Whether Gov. MORGAN will or will not follow his advice is for him to say, but judging from his Excellency's past, I am rather disposed to think he will rather consult his own ideas of right and justice than that of the *Satanic*—a prerogative, I believe, most of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment intend exercising at the ensuing election—BENNETT'S assurance to the contrary notwithstanding.

From an old subscriber.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A RELIC OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.—The Washington *Star*, of the 18th, has learned the following incident of Mr. THADDEUS HYATT'S visit to North Elba, some weeks since, to superintend the distribution of the John Brown Fund. It says:

"On his arrival he was waited on by many people—friends and sympathizers of the Brown family—and incidentally mention was made of a pistol in the possession of some member of the family. Not having any idea what pistol was meant in the cautious remarks which had dropped from time to time from several persons, he made no inquiry about it; but at last so much was said about this pistol that he began to tax his mind in relation to it, and finally it occurred to him that during the raid upon Harper's Ferry a descent had been made by BROWN'S followers upon the residence of Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON; that they had invaded that gentleman's private armory and taken possession of a pair of pistols, Revolutionary relics, and of inestimable value to the Washington family on account of their having been presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE.

Further investigation into the matter convinced him that the remarks bore reference to this same pistol, the fellow to the one that had been recovered from the insurgents at Harper's Ferry. Mr. HYATT expressed his indignation at the fact of Col. WASHINGTON having been thus pillaged of a valuable family reminiscence, in a most emphatic manner, and gave the family to understand that whatever the object of the invasion had been, there was no excuse for taking advantage of their position there for the purposes of plunder. Having discharged his mind in the matter, he left North Elba and proceeded to Kansas. On his return, he stopped over a day or two in Cincinnati, and while there a stranger stepped up to him in the street saying, "HYATT, have you got that pistol yet?" Having forgotten all about the incident about the pistol at North Elba, Mr. HYATT could make nothing of the inquiry, and the man referred to what had been said when HYATT was last at North Elba, and informed him that he would find Col. WASHINGTON'S pistol at his house when he got home. Mr. HYATT proceeded to his house in New-York, and sure enough, found that the weapon had been inclosed to his address in a mysterious box, which had excited no little apprehension in his household of its being an infernal machine, containing any quantity of death-dealing missiles. He then hunted up the published accounts of the John Brown raid, and at length succeeded in finding the address of Col. WASHINGTON, and gave orders to have the pistol immediately sent to its owner. He then came on to to Washington, and the day before yesterday received a letter from home stating that his orders had been duly executed, and in all probability, ere this writing, the pistol has been restored to its place among the Revolutionary relics of the WASHINGTON family.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—In the Montreal *Gazette* we find notices of the recent earthquake. A gentleman living in Mountain-street writes:

"A few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning my whole household was startled by the sudden shaking of the house. Servants and others rushed about in dismay. I was awakened from a sound sleep by a motion like being jolted in a light spring wagon driven rapidly over a corduroy road, or rather over the bridges sometimes seen in the country, covered with small poles instead of planks. The motion was rapid and more vertical than lateral."

A gentleman residing in a stone house in Alexander-street, says "he was awakened at 5¾ o'clock yesterday morning by the rattling of the door and window sashes of his house, and looked out of the window, imagining that there was a strong gale of wind. Finding that this was not the case, and the rattling being most violent in the rear of the house, he went to one of the windows there, and became aware that it was an earthquake. The whole house was shaken, and articles of furniture were perceptibly moved with an oscillating motion. The movement lasted about three-quarters of a minute, as nearly as he could judge."

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR TONAWANDA.—The Rochester *Union* gives two versions of a horrible affair which transpired near Tonawanda on Wednesday. It says:

"As the express train on the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road was about a mile from Tonawanda, a woman was seen standing near the track, and as the cars approached, the jar caused the woman to fall over and roll away from the rail. The train was stopped and backed up to the spot, and it was discovered that the woman was dead and perfectly cold, with her throat cut from ear to ear. The body was taken to Tonawanda.

The other report is that the deceased was lying across the rails when first seen, and that the cars passed over her, cutting her body in twain, but that on picking her up she was dead, with her throat cut, as described above. In either case a horrible murder has been committed, and the guilty parties, no doubt, placed the body on the track to convey the impression to those who might find it that the victim had been killed by the cars."

[Advertisement.]

DELPORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says:

"To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. LOGAN, on Main-street, opposite Mrs. WICKLIFFE'S residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. LOGAN, little WILLIE H. WING, son of Dr. H. WING, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring TURNER JOHNSON and severely scalding several others. WILLIE was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. WICKLIFFE."

The use of ERICSSON'S Caloric Engine will prevent the repetition of such calamities, and may be had at all times at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-street, corner of Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all other diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. *Consultation en Français.*
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

It is worth the price of admission to Barnum's Museum to see the crowds there, and to-day being the family holiday with performances afternoon and evening, and the Siamese Twins and other curiosities being visible, at all hours there will be a throng. So go early.

[Advertisement.]

Cloths saturated with HOLLOWAY'S celebrated balsamic Ointment, and laid on burns or scalds, will immediately relieve the pain and extract the heat and inflammation. Two or three days suffice to complete a thorough cure.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenburg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institution at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address DR. JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

☞ DR. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to
HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and South-streets.
New Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY

The New-York Times.

VOL. I.—NO. 2835. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Various Views of the Pending Political Struggle.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT GOSHEN.

Speech of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Breckinridge and Brady at Binghamton.

Speeches of James T. Brady, Esq., Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Samuel L. Courtney, Esq.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, on New-York Fusion.

Characteristic Effusion from Gov. Wise, of Virginia.

From our Special Reporter.

In the township of Goshen, N. Y.,—a land "flowing with milk and honey,"—where the Republicans have had hard work to cope with a Democratic majority in town and county, (though not in the Congressional District,) a splendid demonstration was planned for Saturday last, including speeches by Ex-Governor, and newly chosen United States Senator, SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and an extensive parade of the Wide-Awake Clubs of the county. As a jubilant Democrat remarked, "Providence didn't seem to favor the movement," as the rain poured down all day. As a Republican reported, however, "Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are in favor of the movement," so that the interruption of this one manifestation may be excused. The contemplated open-air meeting was abandoned, and the Court House was substituted as the place for the speaking.

Gov. CHASE, who spoke at Poughkeepsie on Friday afternoon, reached Newburgh on Saturday morning, and rode on to Goshen in a carriage dispatched for him by Hon. J. S. MYERS—who represented the Orange and Sullivan District in Congress two terms previous to Mr. VAN WYCK, the present member—who entertained him during his stay in Goshen.

About 1 o'clock, the speakers were escorted from Mr. MYERS's residence by the Wide-Awake Club, headed by a fine band—the Goshen Cornet Band. The Court-room was crowded, and the entrance of the party was greeted with loud cheers.

After some musical performances by the band, the meeting chose the following officers:

President—Judge JOHN G. WILKINS, Wallkill.

Vice-Presidents—John Cummings, Wawayanda; A. S. Bridge, Mount Hope; William H. Houston, Warwick; C. T. King, Wallkill.

Secretaries—J. L. Wise, Goshen; M. D. Stivers, Middletown.

The President, after returning thanks for the honor conferred on him, introduced the speaker of the day, Ex-Gov. SALMON P. CHASE.

SPEECH OF GOV. CHASE, OF OHIO.

Gov. CHASE, after the hearty cheers had subsided, said it was difficult to speak upon a theme which had been so thoroughly discussed as the general topic of the Republican Party, its aims, and its opponents. But they had yet to finish the work of this year. That work had been begun in an exceedingly thorough discussion of every principle that had been submitted to the consideration of the people. It was our noble distinction that in this land we were not obliged to work revolutions by force of arms; but, when any great evil was to be redressed, any great wrong corrected, the evil and the wrong were submitted to the deliberate judgment of the people, and when the time came the people were sure of their redress and their correction. There were three great powers which he thought could always, in human affairs, be trusted with entire confidence—the power of truth, the wisdom of the people, and the Providence of God. And they believed that each and all of these powers were coöperating with them in the great work which they had in hand. This discussion had been before the people, who had a part rendered their verdict. The jury, unlike those who sat in this place, (the court-house,) sat in detached portions, and a part of the jury was still out. Still, they knew by communication with the jury-room what the verdict was going to be. Maine had begun the work, Vermont had come in to help complete what Maine began, and Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, had in one day come in with their 60,000 majority upon the same side. [Applause.] And now what remained? Why simply that they here in New-York should crown the work with their decisive verdict—and New-York would do it. He had passed through the State and had seen something of the people, and he felt certain that on the 6th of November the vote of New-York would be cast for Liberty. [Applause.] This confession rendered it difficult to say anything, because everything was already said that could be said. The people had already made up their minds. But, he had come before them to-day, if it were merely to fill the passing hour, and he did not doubt they he could do better than recall their attention to the foundations upon which they had originally placed them—the foundations laid by their fathers.

REPUBLICANISM NOT A NEW THING.

The Republican was not a new party, as some supposed. It was the old Jeffersonian-Republican Party revived. It took precisely the same ground that JEFFERSON did—as he gave it to them—the faith which was sanctioned by WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and all the fathers of the Republic upon the question of human freedom——where the fathers stood, the Republicans now stood—what the fathers proposed, Republicans now proposed. What the fathers were unable to do in their day and generation, Republicans, as their inheritors, proposed to accomplish in this day and generation. Now, what was this purpose? Why simply that the Slave Power should cease to rule the land, and that Slavery should not be extended beyond the limits of the Slave States. That was all, in a single statement, it seemed to him, could possibly be more of the objects and purposes of the Republican Party than that. They did not propose that Slavery in the country should rule any longer, but they did propose that Slavery should be confined within its present limits—the Slave States. Now there was nothing unfair in this. It was perfectly fair, it seemed to him, in every point of view.

LET US HAVE OUR TURN.

The Slave power of this country had controlled the Government for the last fifty years, and had shaped its movement pretty much as they pleased. In the fair distribution of power was it not reasonable that they should retire from the field for the next half-century, and give place to freemen? Then, when the century was completed we would start again, and if the slave power then showed any signs of existence, and desired to assume the reins of Government, we would consider the proposition. [Laughter and applause.] He remembered coming out of the Senate Chamber one day, in company with a gentleman whose name had since become somewhat distinguished, Mr. ATCHISON, of Kansas. Mr. ATCHISON had said to him, "Why are you always so dead against compromise?" In reply he had said, "All I want is a compromise in which I can see some advantage for those I represent." "Well, what do you propose," said Mr. ATCHISON, and then he had repeated what he now said, "that the Slave power had held the Government for fifty years, now let the non-slaveholders have it fifty years, and then they would start fair again." That was all they wanted, simply to take the Government out of the control of the Slave power now.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE SLAVE POWER?

He meant by that term a class of gentlemen numbering, according to the last census, some 340,000, and now numbering about 400,000, controlling some three millions and a quarter, and probably four millions, of human beings held as property. They wielded an immense amount of power in men, women and dollars. That was a concise definition of the Slave power. Then they must take into consideration the fact that any body of men owning the labor of the country must necessarily own the land, and to a great extent, control the employments. In the Slave States, therefore, everything was brought under the complete domination and control of this party, and this privileged class determined who would be Electors, Governors, or Judges,—the whole political power of the State was in their hands. We all know that fact by practical, positive experience. Thus we knew that this Slave power was founded essentially upon labor, and we thought that slaveholding was wrong. This feeling was imbedded deeply in the minds of nearly the whole population of the Free States, and was formerly the opinion of nearly the whole population of the Slave States—so that it hardly admitted of serious question, in spite of the new civilization that had sprung up in these recent days. Yet, though this was the opinion of the vast majority, they could not alter it in a Slave State, because it would infringe upon the power of the slaveholding classes. Republicans believed that Slavery was inexpedient and impolitic: that it stood in the way of the progress of civilization; that it impaired the moral, social, and physical powers of the community in which it exists. Yet this despotic power determined who should be members of Congress from those States, and who should be Senators. So far as he was acquainted with Senators and Representatives, he had found but just one man from a Slave State who was not a member of this body of 400,000 individuals out of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000. It was this power that represented the Slave States—this small minority that sent slaveholding delegations to political conventions and electoral colleges—delegates who would necessarily represent those by whom they were sent. It was this Slave power that had dictated to political conventions their platforms and candidates, up to the time when the Republican Party came upon the field of action.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MEANS.

Republicans simply meant that this state of things should cease. There was no intention of infringing one jot or tittle upon any constitutional right of any Slave State. [Applause.] They did not mean to deny to the South a single right which she could claim under our common bond of union. For the South and her interests they meant to cherish a brotherly regard, but they did not mean that the Slave-power should any longer control the policy of this country. [Applause.] With Slavery in Kentucky the people of Ohio did not mean to interfere. The people of both States should have a fraternal regard for each others' interests. With Slavery in Virginia, New-York did not mean to interfere, and whenever her great power could be cast in the scale for any measure which would benefit Virginia, New-York would be ready to give it. [Applause.] And New-York meant that Virginia's slaveholding class should not interfere with this Government, and would do her utmost to make this Slave power cease, The Republican Party was not an accident. It had grown to be a necessity in the progress of things. It was a growth on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, which the American people in their development required. The Republican Party was no more an accident than the American Revolution was an accident. This question of Slavery came upon us in the course of our natural development. The progress of the world made its consideration necessary—we did not choose it. We were compelled to settle it, and it would not go out of our hearing until we did settle it. [Applause.]

In the course of our civilization the steam-engine was required—and a thousand intellects, unconnected with each other, are employed upon it, and the steam-engine sprang into being. So it was when means of rapid locomotion were demanded, and the turnpike, the canal and the railroad appeared—not because they were studied out from the start, but because the time had come when the progress of human civilization required them. So when mankind wanted a swifter channel of communication, the telegraph came into being, binding land to land, continent to continent, and preparing for the brotherhood of the great human family. So it was with moral and political progress. The world moves. As GALILEO, when before the Inquisition, was required to recant his sublime heresies against the Aristotelean philosophy, he yielded to circumstances and made the recantation. But when he rose from his knees he said to his inquisitors, and to the world, "But it does move." Just so in this great work of ours. The time had come when we had to settle this Slavery question. Men might murmur and complain—they might combine and they might fuse—but they couldn't stop the settlement of this question. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

In his judgment, the present controversy grew necessarily out of our extent of territory. Our history was simply a history of Slavery controversy, growing out of territorial acquisition. We had acquired from Mexico a large territory, which came to us free under the laws of Mexico. It was a familiar fact in our history that the people wished that freedom continued by Congressional protection. Congress, however, made a great clamor against the application of the Jeffersonian Proviso, and the result was what was commonly known as the Compromise measures of 1850. He did not propose to speak of that Compromise, except so far as the territorial question was concerned, as that was all that was requisite for his present purpose. Having settled the question of Slavery in California, the Territories of New-Mexico and Utah were left, without the Slavery prohibition, under the control of the people of the Free States.

WHO OPPOSED THE COMPROMISE, AND WHY?

Those who knew anything of his history would recollect that he had resisted the passage of these compromise measures. He was glad to say, that that distinguished and illustrious statesman of New York—he need not mention the name of WM. H. SEWARD, (applause)—that son of freedom and himself had stood side by side, and shoulder to shoulder in that resistance. He had not a word of censure for those illustrious statesmen and patriots who differed from himself and Mr. SEWARD, but he asked the attention of his fellow citizens who now took these statesmen as their guide, in their opposition to the Republican party. He had known those statesmen. WEBSTER was his father's friend, and he trusted, his friend. He knew, HENRY CLAY from boyhood, and revered his character. He had not known BENTON until he met him in the Senate chamber, but there always regarded him as one of the great intellects of the age. These three illustrious men had agreed in refusing to engraft upon the compromise measures of 1850 a positive prohibition of Slavery. But what were the grounds of their refusal to do it? Was it because they were in favor of the extension of Slavery? Was it because they did not favor prohibition in some form? They were just as much opposed to the extension of Slavery as he was. They were just as much in favor of prohibition, in some form, as he was; but they thought that Congressional prohibition was unnecessary, and because it was unnecessary that it ought not to be grafted upon these Compromise bills.

Mr. BENTON acted so, not because he thought prohibition unwise in itself, because he always commended the Jeffersonian prohibition of Slavery—he would not admit that it was "DAVY WILMOT's," but insisted that it was THOMAS JEFFERSON's prohibition. Mr. BENTON thought prohibition was not necessary, because Mexican law still remaining in force, and prohibiting Slavery in that territory, was prohibition enough.

Mr. WEBSTER believed there was no need of prohibition, because all American territory is fixed in its relation to Slavery by irrepealable law. In regard to the territory acquired north of 36° 30', they had first the prohibition of Mexican law, and second the geographical condition of the country—its climatic condition. Mr. WEBSTER believed the laws of climate positive, and that geography as well as positive law prohibited the introduction of Slavery into New-Mexico and Utah.

Mr. CLAY concurred with Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. BENTON. He regarded the condition of the territory north of 36° 30' as free by the Compromise of 1820—and agreed precisely with the geographical argument of both WEBSTER and BENTON. All supposed that the Compromise of 1820, the positive Mexican law, and geographical circumstances, would be sufficient to secure that Territory to freedom, and therefore were of the opinion that further prohibition was unnecessary. He should never forget, as long as he lived, seeing Mr. CLAY enter the Capitol with decrepit tread, and then seeing him in a moment afterwards standing erect, his eyes gleaming, as he said that no human power could ever make him give a vote that would result in the extension of Slavery one inch. [Applause.]

WERE CLAY, WEBSTER AND BENTON MISTAKEN?

Now, were these illustrious men right in their ideas, that the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories was already secured by sufficient enactments. Looking upon the subject in the light of modern history, were they right in their suppositions that the compromise measures were a final settlement of the Slavery question? What was the present condition of those Territories? New-Mexico to-day had Slavery legalized just as much as South Carolina or Virginia, and in Utah they had a slave code. How stood it with the territory acquired from France? The Slave power was not satisfied, and demanded that Slavery should be extended over that territory, which had thus far been dedicated to freedom, and thus the Missouri Compromise was broken down, giving Slavery an opportunity to grasp Kansas and Nebraska. So that instead of every foot of territory being controlled against the extension of Slavery by some irrepealable law, all law had been broken down, and the barriers to Slavery removed. Did they not find in this some cause for coming together to redress these wrongs? Was there not sufficient reason for them to unite in determining that Slavery should be beaten back from these acquisitions? Should these territories not be restored to the condition in which our fathers placed them? He believed that if the spirits of those venerated statesmen could look down upon us now, they would look favorably upon these efforts to effect a purpose dear to their hearts, although they were mistaken as to the mode by which it could be accomplished.

PURPOSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party meant simply to denationalize Slavery, to make it what it ought to be, merely a municipal institution. The origin of the question was in the Compromise measures of 1850. What was their present purpose with regard to it? Simply that Slavery should not spread beyond the limits of State jurisdiction. Was there anything unreasonable in that? Was it not a policy sanctioned by the fathers of the Republic, and justified as the policy of actual necessity? How could they maintain Slavery in a Territory where they were responsible for it? There were some gentlemen very anxious to get rid of this agitation. How could we get rid of it? Simply by putting the subject of agitation beyond the sphere of our jurisdiction. That was all. How were they going to stop agitation? One man would say he did not wish to be responsible for Slavery, and the impeding of our national progress. Such a man desired the progress and development of American institutions. He was bound by motives of patriotism not to acquiesce. Another man, a political economist, cannot reconcile it with sound political economy, and protests against it, and so it would be until they got rid of it where they were responsible for it. It was simply that and no more; and that was the only way we could get rid of this agitation. Now, how did they propose to exclude Slavery from the sphere of their jurisdiction? First, by the provision in the Chicago platform based on the clause of the Constitution that says no person shall be deprived of his life, labor or property, without due process of law. This did not propose any interference with legalised Slavery in the States, but it did propose the prevention of Slavery in the Territories. It would do this by securing a Judiciary who would properly interpret the Constitution, and an Executive who would be ready to carry out the will of the Judiciary. They would do this without any Wilmot Proviso, or any other acts of like character. Take the Homestead bill, and enable young men with their families to go into the Territories and prepare to become American citizens. Let them go into the Territories and establish themselves upon farms of 160 acres each. No, Slavery could not go in there;—that would settle the question. [Applause.]

Let them pass the Jeffersonian mode, prohibiting Slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and, unless they had a President who would veto it, or a Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional, that would be effectual. Another mode would be that of Popular Sovereignty, or non-intervention, fairly carried out. A Supreme Court properly constituted would decide that Slavery could not exist outside of the Slave States without positive enactment. But, as the Supreme Court was now of a directly opposite opinion, the question arose, Do you mean to oppose the Supreme Court? By no means. But, they might have another Court who would decide differently, when a case arose between John Smith and Peter Snooks, claiming to be citizens of different States, the Supreme Court might decide the question at issue between them, but, had no right to go beyond that, and decide the question of Slavery in the Territories. [Applause.] JEFFERSON held, and BENTON, one of the lights of Democracy, held, and he was glad to say that HENRY A. WISE held that the authority of a State, on a State question, was beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Why? simply because the people were not parties to the suit before the Supreme Court. They never submitted the question of their right to govern the Territories to the Supreme Court—and they being the power that creates Courts and Presidents must rise above Supreme Courts and Presidents alike! [Applause.] That was Popular Sovereignty—they all believed in that. The people legislate for legislators, judge for judges, govern for governors. [Applause.] Therefore Republicans did not propose any war upon the Supreme Court—only this: that in the course of time it was possible that some of these Judges might die, and they wanted a President who would fill the vacancies with men who would represent the people of the country, and not the Slave-power. There was nothing very wrong in that. They proposed to have a sufficient number of Judges upon that Bench to do the business of the people. New-York, comprising part of a circuit of some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 inhabitants, should have a circuit as well as Arkansas and Missouri, with their 400,000 or 500,000 people. Was not that reasonable that the Judges of the Court should be appointed in proportion to the business of the country, and that the circuit should be organized with reference to the capacity of the Judges to perform the business, consulting the wishes and interests of the great mass of the people instead of the small section? There was nothing anti-conservative in that. They were going to do that very thing; and when LINCOLN was elected, as he surely would be, [great applause,] he had no doubt that they would ultimately secure a judiciary in one particular unexceptionable to the great majority of Americans.

THE PARTIES IN THE FIELD.

He did not believe that that Judiciary would ever pronounce a Dred Scott decision. If the Supreme Court remained as at present consituted, the Judges would no doubt decide, when the great question came up between New-York and Virginia in the Lemmon slave case, that slaveholders had the right of transit by any conveyance, for their slaves, through the Free States. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would favor such a decision, and his supporters would be from two classes. First, those represented by the distinguished lawyer of New-York, who came out and declared that Slavery has divine sanction, and that men of all colors, between clearest white and darkest black, should be slaves. Another class supported him because they were Democrats, their fathers were Democrats, their grandfathers were Democrats, and of course they would follow the Party, no matter where it went to. [Laughter and applause.] There were a few men of this kind, but a respectable omnibus, in any good-sized town, would contain the whole of them.

There was another party—the Bell and Everett. He knew the candidates well for estimable gentlemen; but what was their theory of government? Their plan of getting rid of this question was to "not talk about it." Did they suppose that that remedy was very efficient? It was just as efficacious as the theory of the ostrich; because it can't see anything, it thinks that nobody can see anything. [Applause and roars of laughter.] But they were in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Why, all parties were in favor of that. Was anybody going to get up a distinct party upon principles on which all were agreed? Where was their platform about this great question of Slavery, which determines what kind of a Union this is to be? Could they get rid of that all-absorbing, and all-controlling question by simply saying "Don't talk about it." [Laughter and applause.] That could not be done. They could not put down agitation in that way. They had seen an Engineer on the Ohio or Mississippi steamer sailing along rapidly with the safety-valve weighted down. The Engineer could not hear the steam rising in the boiler—the steam said nothing about it; but the steam kept on doing its work, and by-and-by came the crash, and Engineer, boat, boiler and all were instantaneously scattered into a million fragments. So it was with this Slavery question. They could, if they chose, try and weight down the safety-valve, but by-and-by the explosion would surely come. [Applause.]

EXTINCTION OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY A LA DOUGLAS.

There was still another plan—that of Mr. DOUGLAS—who "don't care about it." Perhaps it was proper that the "don't-talk" and "don't-care" parties should form an alliance. [Laughter.] But Mr. DOUGLAS explained himself as intending that he did not mean that nobody should care about it, but that the people of the Territories alone should care about it. He (DOUGLAS) stood upon popular sovereignty and non-intervention. If he had time he would like to trace the history of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for he knew all about it, but he had time only to point out the difference between the true doctrines and the sham doctrines contained in that bill. Under the true doctrine, Congress, President and Judiciary should let the people of the Territories alone to get along as well as they could, to go to work as the people of the *May Flower* did, to form some sort of temporary constitution until they could get a better. Now what was the plan of the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill? The bill defines the power of the Legislature, and states what subjects they may legislate upon, how and where the Legislature should sit, and how many members it should have. It defined the power of the Executive and of the Judiciary—in short, the bill regulated all the departments of the Government, and the people of the Territories had not one word to say about it. Congress and the President thus made the fundamental law, and the people had not one word to say about it, and this was the beginning of non-intervention—of Congressional non-intervention. [Great laughter.] Congress made the laws—that was Congressional non-intervention. The President appointed the Territorial officers—and that was Presidential non-intervention. If they had a quarrel about a black sheep, or a piece of land, or any matter of property involving less than $1,000, they could not go to the Supreme Court of the Territory. But, if the question was about Slavery then it could appeal to the decision of the Supreme Court, and the decision was final, without showing any value at all. That closed the chapter with Judicial non-intervention. This was the great principle of non-intervention as exemplified in the Nebraska bill—intervention everywhere. [Applause.] That was his opinion when the bill was under discussion. What was the true doctrine? Why, let the people organize their own Government. Or, let them adopt the Jeffersonian plan of allowing a Territory to adopt temporarily the Constitution of some one of the original States. The better plan, however, would be—what the variety of existing Constitutions would almost afford—to allow the Territories to form a Constitution entirely for themselves, elect their own legislature, judges and officers, and manage their affairs in their own way. They were perfectly willing to trust the power of truth, the integrity of the people, and the Providence of God. [Applause.] They wanted a Popular Sovereignty that was real, and not a sham. [Applause.]

So much for Kansas and Nebraska, goverened by the light of Presidential patronage. How about New-Mexico and Utah? Mr. DOUGLAS had boasted that his bill had carried Slavery into a territory capable of making five States as large as New-York. That was the Douglas idea of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, and he appealed to any Douglas man whether he wanted that plan of settlement? That was not the Republican plan, because it referred the question of Slavery to agitation and violence in the Territories. They could meet Slavery upon any field where it was willing to encounter Freedom. He would say, "Give me but the right, and Ajax asks no more." "Let truth and error grapple, there is nothing to fear in such an encounter." This idea of making Slavery contingent upon the action of the people of the Territories it was plain was likely to be rejected. Republicans thought their plan was the best one. It was the simple plan dictated by common sense and our present condition.

THE APPROACHING VICTORY.

They were willing to trust the people, because the people were intelligent, and, knowing their own interests, believed that their plan was the best plan. The mere fact that the conflicting forces of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS had been obliged to unite, was a proclamation of our approaching victory. [Applause.] They confess that they cannot resist the onward march of the people. In the same spirit that he who sank beneath the waves of the Tiber, uttered the remarkable supplication, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink;" they who had no bond of union but hatred of LINCOLN, expecting every moment to go down beneath the surging billows of awakened popular indignation, exclaimed, "Help me, DOUGLAS, BELL, BRECKINRIDGE—help me, or I sink." [Roars of laughter.] Well, they were satisfied that the coalition would have to sink—[applause]—and it was a remarkable fact that they would feel better after they had sunk. [Applause and laughter.] Just as soon as they made ABRAHAM LINCOLN President, and inaugurating the Republican Administration, protecting the Territories against intervention of Slavery, regulating the tariff, stealing nothing, (laughter,) giving to every section of the country its just due, they would restore the Government to the plan inaugurated by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. The decree had been entered and could not be reversed. The first voice came from Maine, the next from Vermont, and then thundered Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. What remained for them to do? Simply, that New-York, true to her motto, "Excelsior," should raise up her voice for freedom higher than all the rest, and receive the admiration of her sister States. [Applause, during which Gov. CHASE retired.]

After brief but eloquent and telling speeches by W. W. NORTHRUP and ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, of New-York, cheers for the speakers and the Party, and three times three and a Wide-Awake for Honest Old ABE, the meeting adjourned, the drizzling rain having failed signally to dampen the ardor or enthusiasm of the occasion. Throughout the town the speech of Gov. CHASE was the theme of universal praise from individuals of all parties.

BRECKINRIDGE RALLY AT BINGHAMTON.

Speeches of Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Samuel L. Courtney, Esq.

From Our Special Reporter.

A meeting of the straight-out Democrats of Broome County was held, last Thursday evening, in the large hall which the good people of Binghamton, when they wish to give formal utterance to their feelings on all matters of general or local interest, usually appropriate for such a purpose.

The assemblage of Thursday is described, by the "oldest inhabitant," as having been the most imposing and effective demonstration of the sort ever seen within the place. So great was the enthusiasm that it extended even to the gentler sex, many of whom occupied prominent seats on the platform.

It is needless to add that the speeches were repeatedly interrupted by marked ebullitions of popular approval.

In the absence of Mr. McCUNE, President of the Breckinridge and Lane Club, Hon. D. S. DICKINSON called the meeting to order, and officiated as Chairman. The first speaker introduced was Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY said that this his first visit to the beautiful village of Binghamton had been exceedingly pleasant in all the circumstances attending it. The lovely hues of the American Autumn decorated the country through which he had passed—the rivers sparkled in glorious sunlight—the night had come on adorned by the brilliancy of a young moon, and now that he came to the platform to speak, he found himself surrounded by those more exquisite flowers with which the occasion was garlanded. After this allusion to the ladies, Mr. BRADY proceeded to speak of the coming election and its importance, and of the candidates before the people. He spoke of Mr. LINCOLN as one who did not owe his nomination to the fact that he had split rails in early life, or hairs on entering the legal profession, as some satirists of that fraternity alleged. He was a gentleman of intellect, a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman against the purity of whose character no individual or journal had made a suggestion.

[Here some Republicans in the meeting applauded, and some other persons apparently hissed.]

Mr. BRADY proceeded: I see no reason for hissing—I mean to speak of Mr. LINCOLN as he deserves, and if his friends who happen to be present choose to applaud when his name is mentioned, our friends need not give evidence of disapprobation. Those Republican gentlemen—if there be any—who come here to scoff, may "remain to pray," and as to the plaudits, we will take care that the heartiest and most prolonged of them shall be given to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Mr. BRADY referred to Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, for having called him to account as if he had spoken disrespectfully of manual laborers. Industry of all kinds is of course honorable, but the men who appealed to workingmen to give their support to a candidate, and proclaim him specially worthy of elevation because he had toiled more with his hands than his brains, were practicing arts of the demagogue which the workers themselves could not but condemn. The humblest toiler in our land, bereft wholly of education, looked with reverence on intellectual superiority or culture, and hoped and strove, out of the means obtained from his labor, to place some favorite son or relative in a higher social position than he himself occupied, and qualify him for the stations to which mental discipline was indispensable. The rail splitting, therefore, might as well be omitted in advocating the claims of one who left the ranks of the laborer to enter the brotherhood of lawyers. He did not oppose Mr. LINCOLN on any personal grounds, but because of the principles advocated by him and his party—even as if our country were assailed by a foe, the character of him who led the hostile host would not lessen the effort to overcome him and his phalanxes. However exalted the private merit of Mr. LINCOLN, it was, the speaker thought, a high duty to make all honorable efforts by which his defeat might be secured. It does not follow that if Mr. LINCOLN be elected our Union will be dissolved, but our Southern friends have the same right as we to entertain and express such political opinions as they prefer; and does not every intelligent man know that some of them, distinguished for intellect and ability, sincerely entertain the opinion that, even as matters now stand, the Southern States would be justified in seceding from the Union. That was not the opinion or judgment of the South. It is yet for the Union, and we mean to keep it so, by assurances effectively given, that it yet has honest, ardent, and active friends who will sustain all its rights, maintain its cause with unfailing zeal, and remain true to its just demands and interests, even if they should prove to be like the patriots described by TOM MOORE, in his beautiful poem of the "Fire Worshippers:"

"Some of the few—the vainly brave
Who die for the land they cannot save."

Why is the South disturbed by the doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN and his followers? Because, to state it in a compact form, the Republicans insist that the property in slaves only exists where Slavery is authorized by express and positive law, and is lost when the property is removed beyond the limits within which that law is operative.

Do you suppose that the South will ever accept this doctrine as one to which it will yield in the measure claimed by our opponents? Look at the practical effect of the doctrine as illustrated in a recent case. By the laws of Kentucky to assist a slave in escaping from his master is a felony. That crime was there committed by one who, after its perpetration, fled to Ohio. The Executive of the former demanded from the Governor of Ohio a surrender of the transgressor under a provision in the Federal Constitution as a "fugitive from justice." This was refused on the ground that a human being was not the subject of property, and assisting in his escape could not be a crime. So the facts are stated to me by an intelligent gentleman, who also says that at the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, Kentucky will present herself at its bar and apply for a mandamus to compel Ohio to obey the mandate of the Constitution. If this should be refused on any other ground than that the Court has no jurisdiction to grant the writ, and by the adjudication thus made Kentucky be treated as entitled to no respect for the laws which she passes to punish crime, then why may it not be possible that she will secede from the Union, and make our nation show in the eyes of the world as a weak and dissoluble organization deserving of reproach or pity. Suppose Mr. LINCOLN be elected, vacancies occur on the bench of the Supreme Court, and he should, with the aid of a Senate then concurring in his views, appoint to the vacant places judges who hold that slaves are not the subject of property, and that the owner of them must, at his peril on pain of losing them altogether, keep them always within the limits of the State he inhabits; that he may not remove with them to a Territory; that the laws made to prevent their being enticed away, run off or stolen, are not to receive any sanction from the National, or any State judicature. If such a state of things occurred, what warrant has a national man for believing that our Union will then be continued as it now exists? How unjustly our opponents seem at times to regard the South, as if the white fathers, mothers and families there residing were blinded with moral obliquity, making them incapable of appreciating morality or right. You tell the son of honored parents that if the heritage he receives from them be all their fortune, and that fortune consist of slaves, his title is one of force and wrong which the free States of the Union are to abhor, thwart, and if possible destroy; that while we of the North can take our property and retain it wheresoever through our broad domains we please to go, the Southerner can enjoy no such right, and must either dwell always where he is born, forfeit all his estate if he remove to reside in a Territory, be compelled to emigrate without his property, or coerced to sell it when he does not desire to do so. I do not say that the condition is to arise which will sever the Union, and I do not believe that the South would regard such an event otherwise than with awe, but I do assert that the full realization by the South of the consequences I have suggested, might quench the star of our empire in eternal gloom, and crumble into irretrievable ruin the constitutional bond of States which the good and wise men of the past formed for the purpose of imperishable union. The danger of the dissolution is one to be averted, and one of the guards against its possible approach is to defeat the Republican Party. But if the pernicious doctrines they entertain do not prevail—if those inculcated by the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE hold ascendancy, there is no reason to fear that the stars of our constellation shall lose their lustrous association. They will retain their places like those in God's firmament, and like them, shine on with undiminished lustre through the long lapse of ages.

Mr. BRADY, after some further observations, next alluded to one of the candidates, and said: I will now speak of an individual claiming the suffrages of the American people, who has, I regret to say, assumed a position which I cannot regard without the utmost disfavor. I shall not advert to him as he did to our candidate, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of whom men of all creeds will say this at least, that he is by nature, education and habit, a gentleman—I shall not say "that man" DOUGLAS—but will adopt the phrase of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and call him the "distinguished Senator from Illinois." I now address myself to the honest Douglas men, whom I consider to be misguided brethren, wandering away from the right path, led on by "a mockery, a delusion and a snare," but whom I hope to see one day again in our ranks, welcomed back as prodigal sons. I ask each of them this question, and I beg a response from the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, especially from the presses which advocate his cause: Why is he running as a candidate?

[Mr. BRADY repeated this question with emphasis and paused. A Celt exclaimed from the crowd breaking the hush of the moment, "Because he was nominated." This produced shouts of laughter.]

Mr. BRADY continued: That's the best answer that could be given. I think I know where that voice came from. Its dulcet tones recall the melody of my fatherland and the music of that "Ach Irish brogue" which one of our gallant captains so much admired. Yes, Mr. DOUGLAS was nominated. I will tell my friend in the crowd by whom he was nominated—by a body for which Mr. DOUGLAS at least has great affection—he was nominated by himself. He is emphatically his own candidate. He evidently means to continue in the field even if his end be not more glorious than to "die in the ditch." He knows that it is quite impossible for him to obtain one electoral vote from a solitary State, except perhaps Missouri, unless indeed the fusion ticket succeed in New-York. Can any gentleman present suggest the name of one State which will cast its vote for DOUGLAS? It is said to know that Mr. DOUGLAS, with the ability which his admirers claim he possesses, has not, since the hope of the Presidency first ostensibly allured him, succeeded in doing anything valuable for the American people, except affording one more striking illustration of the difference between a politician and a statesman. The youth of America are indebted to him as a warning example. When they desire to feel the distinction between an ambitious intriguer and an intelligent patriot, they may safely regard DOUGLAS as the former, and in the bright circle of the latter such men as ANDREW JACKSON. Not only does Mr. DOUGLAS thus nominate himself, and persist in forcing his pretended claims before the people, but he seems to desire the fate of Samson, and be content to perish in the ruins of our Democratic temple, if he can but exercise his "giant" strength to break the columns of the structure and whelm it in ruin.

Why, I ask again, is Mr. DOUGLAS running? Why is he everywhere denouncing that "Fusion" with us which his friends in this State so modestly charge us with having opposed? He intends to prevent by all possible means the election of BRECKINRIDGE, if not to place himself in such a position as hereafter to be the instrument—perhaps the candidate, for some station, of our opponents. Mr. SEWARD is a shrewd man—sagacious as a politician—wise in his judgment as to events and men. He said in his speech at Chicago that the Republican Party was positive, and are active, and thus had within it important elements of success. He said, also, and the observation deserves our special notice—that even if BRECKINRIDGE were elected, there would immediately follow a combination between the Douglas Party, and the Republicans, to drive him out at the end of a single term. Now are we to have a Democratic Party in this country, or are we not? If we have any it must be national, and be capable of representing the interests of all our States. It cannot exist as a sectional organization, nor be restricted in numbers or principle so as to exclude from it our brethren from any part of the Union. It cannot exist upon the so-called platform of Douglas, the doctrines of which no Southern States will ever accept, and to which each of them would, as they should, much prefer the control of Slavery in the Territories should be left to Congress. They had no respect whatever for the incoherent notions of DOUGLAS about Sovereignty—the power of a few marauders, if you please, to organise a Government in the Territory of the nation, even if they invaded it only for plunder. If the Democratic Party in principle and power cannot be large enough to receive friends from our whole country, it cannot exist at all; or if it existed at all, would come into being like RACHEL IL., but half made up, and that all so lamely that the very dogs would howl at it as it passed. The ideas of Mr. DOUGLAS were impalpable as transcendentalism, as defined by the jocose traveler, who, seeing holes in the bank of a river made by swallows, said to "a sincere inquirer after truth," that if the banks were washed away, leaving the holes sticking out, they would represent transcendentalism as he understood it.

Mr. BRADY then explained the opinions of those who concurred with him as to Slavery in the Territories, and said that the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were contending, and would contend, for the Constitution and the Union, and equality in the Union to all the States. He said that they had not made any compact with the friends of DOUGLAS, or the Committee of fifteen in New-York, which from patriotic motives had recommended a Union ticket. But they had concluded to support that ticket in the ensuing election, because its success could not help DOUGLAS, might defeat LINCOLN, and would surely assist BRECKINRIDGE. Our State ticket is to keep the field at all hazards. Its banner is to array those who contend for our principles. It is to be the nucleus of a National Democratic Party—the only one that can survive the contest of 1860, whatever may be its result—the organization which, in 1864, would control in any Convention assembled to elect a President, after the one now to be chosen—a party not seeking for preferments or spoils, and to which our friends at the South might confidently look for consistent, energetic, and uncompromising support of all their constitutional rights. Mr. BRADY then proceeded to argue that, although the moderate friends of LINCOLN might condemn the Abolition movements, yet the Republican Party could not divest itself of its Anti-Slavery character; that it represented the sentiment of a large portion of the people of New-England and the North, which sentiment would never be satisfied unless something was done in direct hostility to the institution of Slavery. The influence of that sentiment could not be long resisted by any effort which reasonable Republicans might make. It would come on disobedient to all orders for its repose, as the sea swept forward upon Canute and his followers. It had within it the principles of the Helper treason, the Jerry rescue, the John Brown raid. It found favor with Republican Legislatures in liberty laws and repudiations of the Fugitive Slave law. It had derived encouragement in this State from the proposition to give the negroes equal suffrage with the white man. That was to be voted on at the coming election. To stay the advancing tide of this torrent we could hope no aid except from the party to which we belonged. We could not surrender ourselves to regencies or monopolies, to Albany cliques, or a Central Railroad. We might be crushed under the wheels of the Juggernaut, but we would not ignominiously be harnessed to its car. In this connection, Mr. BRADY referred to his own position, and censured the course of Gov. MORGAN in his vetoes on the bill to encourage the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, an improvement of immense importance to Binghamton, and the counties of Delaware, Chenango, Otsego and Schoharie. Mr. BRADY amused his auditors in reference to his own chances, by repeating a story told at his expense by an eminent lawyer of Chenango, and a staunch Republican, who told how a man whose trotters had beaten the horses of an entire county, refused to back his fleetest nag against the steer of a

...perhaps more ...would ...

...ERMEN ...Mr. BRECKINRIDGE ...the dust than see one Star ...with being a ...Disunionist as I am, and ...with any fond charge at my door? When many of ...the cry against BRECKINRIDGE hid ...I had the honor to be ...great mass of opposite opinions on ...objects, is a common and patriotic effort to ...our Union. I was an actor in the times that ...humble coadjutor in the good ...with WASHINGTON, CLAY, and other great statesmen, ...of whom only their memories seem left. I would ...rather see the last drop of blood run from my heart ...Disunionist. I will stand to the end of ...I have hitherto stood by the Constitution ...of Union of my country; and if the ship of State ...drown when the lightnings flash, and the ...and the mad surges sweep over her, ...the waves close above her form forever, ...I pray these eyes may never see, ...I may have the courage after expending every ...safety, to go down with the good ship.

GEN. BARROW ON NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Interesting Disclosures Concerning the New-York ... Northern Experiences of a Southern ... Proposals to Buy the ... New-York—The Results of the ...

...Washington, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

...of this morning news was delayed ... of over the natural route, owing to the ... at Louisville ... one after the hour ... You have no doubt ... have desired to communicate ... that hour. When it did come it seemed ... Union people about. The Union or Bell ... upon the success of the fusion ticket ... States, were thunderstruck; and upon ... of your letter a damper was effectually ... Both sections of the Democratic Party ... their man, and both were, in their ... certainty, making ready for their announced ... success. Politics at once stagnated. ... Breckinridge men conceded the election of ... They tell the same tale. They have ... the fight. The Bell men fear, but hope to ... something as the result of the fusion in New-... their fears find is their discourse more ... than do even their desire. LINCOLN ... but elected, so far as the South goes.

...soon as the news came people of all parties ... forget their party ties and met each other, ... general topic of conversation being, what ... to be done in the event of LINCOLN's election. I ... to say that too many men, not a few of them ... Democrats of Race, the conservatives *par excellence* ... of disunion, or secession, not only as a ... but as a probability. The Bell men seem ... talking about the results, but when their leaders ... express a sentiment upon the subject they ... of their sympathy with their section. The ... men have but one word to use in reply ... reference to the matter. "Disunion" is the ... that comes from them. The Douglasites, ... to great love of the Union, (as do many ... state that they don't know what will happen ... November, but until then they oppose even ... upon the subject. I may sum up all I ... in this regard by being the peculiarly Tennessee phrase which I have heard from many mouths, ... look mighty squally."

...such about disunion sentiments ... in these Southern States, I should ... most noisy preachers of the right ... secession. I have thus far found, are men ... interested in Slavery, or as I find as I ... those men who have the least to ... Northern aggressions they speak of so ... I do. I verily believe that there is that sentiment of interest and patriotism, one or the other, or ... combined, prevailing with many which will prevent the hot-heads from causing any great disturbance in the Union, but I am free to remark that for any man who argues sensibly in this regard, I find ... down who are carried away by their prejudices ...

...which was so much talked of in New-York as existing in this State between the contending ... Democracy turned out to be bogus, of ... to use the expressive remark of DOUGLAS, "oil ... won't mix." The Douglas papers everywhere ... the State repudiate the idea, and scorn the ... they propose to vote, in part, for BELL. The ... calculations give DOUGLAS a strength equal ... votes in this State, which will nearly relieve the Democratic Party of their majority at the last ... that majority amounting to 6,000 only.

...aspect of politics here is well reviewed in the ... which I inclose. I forward it in full, because ... not so long as Southern speeches generally are; ... the further reason that Mr. BARROW is known ... New-York.

GEN. BARROW'S SPEECH.

Mr. BARROW announced yesterday, that having "just returned from the North," he would address the citizens last evening "on the present aspect of public affairs." He did so, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As you will perceive, I am laboring a good deal and suffering from hoarseness. [A voice—"Talk louder."] Under other circumstances I would surround us, I should be certain to decline to address you, but as you have assembled here tonight, notwithstanding my situation, I will endeavor to address a few words to you.

SIGHTS IN NEW-YORK.

As most of you are aware, I have been absent for several weeks in the North; called there by the de... of some of our friends, who had believed that "a ... Tennessean," to use their own expression, might do some good, by his appearance and his addresses in ... section of the country. I distrusted very ... my ability, but I knew that whatever de... might exist would be made up by ... and devotion to the cause which I ad... I therefore accepted the invitation. I can... a large portion of the western part of ... York, in company with one of the most able ... Union men that this country can produce—... HUNT, who was the President of the ... that nominated the candidates of the Consti... Union Party—a man who, here let me say, ..., whatever be our fate, the kind feelings and ... of the Bell and Everett men of the State ... Tennessee—the man who is the head and front ... party, and who has labored with more ... and success than any other ten ... of the North. I come back from the ... from the labors that I have undergone there ... mingled feelings—with feelings of sorrow and ... Sorrow at some of the expressions that I heard while I was there; sorrow at the ignorance that does exist in a portion of this great and civilized ... another part of this great confederacy; sorrow ... innocent, unoffending and well-meaning people ... have been carried away into fanaticism by the ... and damnable heresies inculcated by ... GERRIT SMITH, GREELEY and SEWARD, for I do not ... embodiment of Black Republicanism from ...

... and women too, who had never seen a ..., and who thought them barbarians; who ... that they were unfit for association with civ... and Christian people. As I was riding along in ... with Gov. HUNT through one of their beauti... villages, he pointed out a comfortable, snug dwell... occupied by a man of substance and some char... and he told me that a daughter of that man had; ... sympathy, hung herself when she heard that ... was hung. On another occasion I found ... hotel at which I stopped, in one of the villages, ... intelligent looking woman, who, in con... called my wife, in all seriousness, if we did ... violently, whenever we got angry with ... them alive? [Laughter.]

... to produce sorrow in the mind ... had was created by this fact: ... body of conservative men of two ... of the country—the Douglas and ... a large number of men who are ... the name of Mr. BELL, that are also devoted ... the Union of this Union, that understood our ... and our people, and were willing, under ... circumstances to stand by us—do be for the South ... the black torrent of Republicanism. I said to ... I knew you would endorse the saying, that ... always find us ready to stand shoulder to ... with them in support of the Union.

... the satisfaction that I experienced. There ... this same satisfaction. Wherever I went ... that the man whom we had chosen as our ... bearer was admired and respected by the ... of all parties, and looked upon as one of the ... men not who could be compared with the Fath... of the oldest times, and with such men as CLAY, ... FILLMORE and CRITTENDEN. [Applause.] They said me that no man could find fault with either ... public or private character of JOHN BELL; that if ... had not determined to vote otherwise, from con... considerations that they mentioned, not necessary to ... to now, they would be glad to see him Presi... of the United States, and that they believed him ... a very honest and talented man. Even SEWARD, ... erratic and dangerous man in the United ... except HORACE GREELEY, said at Chicago that ... JOHN BELL; that he was a statesman, learned ... experienced, and that he respected and admired ...

... considerations flows satisfaction. I say ... I come back with satisfaction. I come back too, ... by the torrent that had set in from ..., Ohio and Indiana. Having remained ... and more, speaking almost every day or ... except on Sunday, I arrived at Philadelphia ... on the day of the election.

DEMOCRATIC TREASON.

... I was deeply interested in that elec... and sanguine hopes that they would carry ... a majority of at least from five to ten ... prospect was good. Even the Repub... believed they would carry ... Well, Sirs, I soon found that ... for apprehension—there was ... Men who had pledged ... honorably and honestly, (I ... to Democratic success or the party they belong ... to Democratic principles. The result was ... was carried in by some two thousand, and lost two ... Members of Congress and a portion of representation which we could have carried if those men had stood up to their pledges. One of the scalpers of gratification I felt, was, that after the battle was lost, everybody said that there was one party that had performed all its promises—had voted as they agreed themselves to vote—and that party is the party headed by BELL and EVERETT. "Faithful among the faithless," their friends stood up and redeemed their pledges.

As we are under a very cold sky to night, I feel disposed to revenge myself by telling a few home truths and say what I believe. I believe the Breckinridge men or a large portion of them were concerned in this betrayal. I believe there is such an irreconcilable feeling of enmity between the two sections of the Democratic Party, that when one found there was cheating going on, the other practiced it. I know a large number of Douglas men did their duty, but we were defeated by treachery wherever it was. If I am mistaken where I place it, I am sorry. There were a large number of men who belonged to the People's Party, that voted for CURTIN who will, if they carry out their promises, vote for BELL at the coming election.

BUCHANAN.

There are a great many—I may as well assert it here as elsewhere—a large number of the people of the whole North, who will not vote for any man BUCHANAN may favor. [Applause.] They look upon BRECKINRIDGE as an elongation of BUCHANAN, and if AARON BURR and BENEDICT ARNOLD were put together and all their sins amalgamated, there would not be such dislike felt towards them as is now felt towards JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. His embrace is death, and when it was announced at New-York, on the day of my departure from that place, that Mr. BUCHANAN had come out for fusion, it was said that the Union Party would lose ten thousand votes, but it is now complete. I believe from that fusion, which I advocated, although I was opposed to that point constituted by the Breckenridge Party, we may hope for success. I believe the interests of all of them will induce them to go forward in good faith; and in doing so, the State of New-York, probably seconded by her sister of New-Jersey, may be able to throw back the advancing column of Black Republicanism, and save this country from the results of LINCOLN's election.

BUYING AND SELLING NEW-YORK.

One of the reasons why I believe this in reference to New-York, is this: aside from the desire of the larger portion of the Union men of all parties, to beat Mr. LINCOLN, there are a good many men who will consider their interests. The people of New-York are a cosmopolitan people; they are an enlightened people; they are a people looking much to their pecuniary interests. They have large dealings with the Southern country; they don't want the Southern country cut loose from the North; they are aware that almost one-half of the whole trade that goes through their great City—almost one-half of the amount of exchange, selling and factorage, amounting to perhaps 15 per cent. of the whole trade, comes from the South. They know that fact. They speak of it, and they say justly if the South is cut from us—if we show a disposition to do them injustice, we will suffer in our purses; our splendid palaces will be unrented, our great park unfinished, our beautiful streets will grow up in grass. That is one of the motives that specially operates on the human nature of New-York. From that consideration, in addition to the other that I have mentioned, I believe honestly that there will be an effort made—an energy displayed, amounting almost to a frenzied disposition, that will cause them to roll up a large majority against the Black Republican candidate. If that is the case, the country is safe, for Mr. LINCOLN is obliged to obtain all the Free States to be elected.

Having referred to the rumors current in Pennsylvania of a Democratic fusion in this State, and denied its truth, and having expressed a doubt of the possibility of LINCOLN's election, he proceeded to urge his audience to constant labors in behalf of BELL. He would not believe the conservative men of the South would be willing to give up the contest upon receiving the news of a first defeat.

I cannot believe for an instant that the conservative men—the Union men of the South—are disposed to give up at the first defeat which we have met with. I cannot believe that they are disposed, for any consideration, loving their country as they do, to abandon the glorious and conservative position that they occupy, and go to the support of a disunion party, because I do pronounce it, in all its materials in the extreme South, and in the head of the party, notwithstanding his denial, that it is a disunion party seeking to combine the whole South against the whole North that they may have a Southern Confederacy; seeking the destruction of this great Government, if they cannot govern it; seeking to rule, or willing to ruin. [Applause.]

He then briefly adverted to his understanding that the Breckinridge men in the North were "cheek by jowl" with the Republicans, and spoke of the plan for filling Southern offices, as related to him, to wit: leaving the present incumbents on duty. He doubted whether honorable Southern men would consent to hold office in such way. An enumeration of the States for BELL, including New-York and New-Jersey, was made by him, and the hope held out of an election of his ticket by the people.

Addressing himself to this Southern audience, he depicted the evils of disunion in the continuation of Democratic misrule, in the consequence of continued dissatisfaction and ultimate anarchy. Of the Democracy, he said: "They elected the most corrupt man the country has ever had—JAMES BUCHANAN—and now they come forward and ask you to elect his elongation—his *protégé*—J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. They told you Mr. PIERCE was a virtuous man, and would make an admirable President. When his term expired they did not reelect him. No! They told you JAMES BUCHANAN was a statesman of experience, and he ought to be elected, and he would do away with all the difficulties that PIERCE left behind him." In continuation, he passed a glowing eulogy upon CLAY, WEBSTER, and their compeers, and concluded with a somewhat similar praise of DOUGLAS. Showed how each had been denounced in the South as an Abolitionist, and begged his audience to disregard these epithets.

MONEY AGAIN.

He then returned to a consideration of the fusion in New-York, saying:

"These Black Republicans are full of money. They are full of hope. Thank God for the fusion; we shall get some money by it, and that is the only good we have got from the Breckinridge men. We will get some money with the Breckinridge Party—a million of dollars, perhaps; and as there is hardly an article in the North that is not purchasable, we will carry the State of New-York. The Republicans scat ered money like pebbles—they had $200,000 to spare after they went into Pennsylvania. I should have been pleased to have had about $50,000 of it to bring here—for honest purposes."

The career of JOHN BELL and the fame of EDWARD EVERETT were then referred to, and the Union glorified. The speech being closed with an earnest appeal to Tennesseans to stand by their men and to uphold the Union.

C. M.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE AT NORFOLK.

What he Thinks of "Sam"—Mr. Douglas' Neck not too Short for the Cord—What the Governor will do if Mr. Lincoln is Elected.

For the last week the Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* has been publishing, by installments, the speech delivered by Gov. WISE in that city on the 27th ult. The concluding portion, which appeared on the 16th, contains some characteristic passages. After alluding to the disgrace which it would be to Virginia if her electoral vote should be given to JOHN BELL and "Sam," Gov. WISE said:

Fellow-citizens, I beseech you, let not "Sam" revive! Above all, let him not revive in Virginia! We buried him in Virginia in 1855. He lies buried there now—buried where he drew his last breath of life—buried on the other side of the "Tenth Legion," in the deepest, darkest mountain gorge of that broad domain of "West Augusta," where GEORGE WASHINGTON planted the standard of the last stronghold of patriotic defence. Then and there we buried "Sam" with all the honors of war. In the same tomb we laid his secret signal, his dark lantern, his whispered test-oath, and all the signs and tokens and monopoly of his civil proscription and religious intolerance. Tread lightly by his tomb, and if he stirs restlessly in the uneasy slumber of this living death, lift not a finger to raise him tottering on his feet again. But softly whisper in his ear:

"Oh, Sam! Sam!
What is life
To him that's born to die! or what wisdom,
Whose perfection ends in knowing we know nothing!
Mere contradiction all!—a tragic farce,
Tedious though short, and without art elaborate—
Ridiculously sad."

Then having alluded to the probable triumph of the Republicans, Gov. WISE asked what would his hearers do should Mr. LINCOLN be elected. Would they wait for overt acts? Have not Southern men already overt acts enough pressing upon their endurance? Is the long succession of "overt acts" by which State after State at the North has nullified the Fugitive Slave law—is the constant inroad on our border, which hurries off every year property valued at hundreds of thousands on underground railroads—is the constant invasion of incendiary appeals—is the extension of fanaticism into our own borders—is the invasion of Kansas with Sharpe's rifles, provided by emigrant aid societies, under the patronage and countenance of State authorities—is the Harper's Ferry raid of JOHN BROWN—is the recent Squatter Sovereignty burning of towns, and poisoning of cattle, and midnight conspiracy to depopulate North Texas—are not all these overt acts sufficiently imperative on Southern watchfulness, Southern self-preservation, Southern honor, to awake Southern resistance to further aggression? And will the declaration and act of war of a Northern majority, recorded at the polls, furnish no sufficient earnest and instance of further aggression? If not, what, then, is this vague, this undefined "overt act," for the purpose of awaiting which we are to bide our time in temporizing submission? Is it yet another Kansas invasion, or yet another JOHN BROWN raid? Ah, Sirs, wait for another overt act, wait for another raid, if you dare! And the next raid which comes upon you will not be a JOHN BROWN raid. It will not be led by one poor old fanatic, assisted by a handful of desperate or deluded followers, scantily equipped and blindly advised. It will be a raid of thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—of trained "Wide-Awakes." It will have the excutive countenance of the "irrepressible" tendencies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the encouragement of the policy of non-intervention intervening to compel State sovereignty itself to submission, of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. And while we wait for overt acts, who shall guarantee us, what shall insure us, even while we wait, against all the disorder of anarchy, all the weakness of the dissolution, or the aggression of the abuse of Federal agencies throughout the United States? Who will fill the Federal offices? Will Southern men, now proud of their integrity, and faithful in sentiment to Southern interest and Southern rights, be seduced to accept the patronage distributed, and do the work commanded by ABRAHAM LINCOLN? What sons of the South, with any filial fondness left in their bosoms, will be found, then, to fatten on the Custom-houses, or to distribute incendiary torches from the post-offices? What then? Will the offices be filled by the worst enemies of the South, Southern traitors living to our midst and stabbing our strength? Or must we send to the Abolition... of the North for a full ... of officeholders, ... Federal offices at the South? If so, will ... Southern traitors, or Northern invaders, be permitted to hold office quietly ... the midst of Southern ... and communities?

Are we ... offices to be filled with the tools and ... satellites of fanaticism, and must individual citizens and sovereign States alike become mute to the adversities of actual invasion? Are we to be menaced and compelled into absolute subjection to the "rabid men of Boston."

Then the speaker discussed at length the answers which Mr. DOUGLAS gave to the questions put to him at Norfolk. He charged that he held, in fact, the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. His theory of treason was parallel with that which the British held during the Revolutionary War, but which the Americans repudiated. The Father of his Country, said the Governor, claimed for his countrymen the protection of *de facto* sovereignty in war, under public law. He and all our fathers claimed that they were under a *de facto* governmental power, recognized as such, and waging war under governmental authority, and were entitled to be treated as enemies in war. They were no marauders of the John Brown stamp, engaged in a lawless raid, without the authority of sovereign power. Accordingly, GEORGE WASHINGTON took hostages, and these were held by the rope as sureties for the safety of every prisoner of war, taken by the enemy in war. If the British dared to hang, he would retaliate by hanging under the rules of war. (So, I say to Mr. DOUGLAS—if revolution shall arise and rush us into a righteous war of resistance to aggression, we will not hang States, but if our citizens are hung, we will hold hostages by the rope, and Mr. DOUGLAS' own neck is not too short for the cord.)

The speaker concluded as follows:

Where no conflict exists among the States, no necessity can exist for extreme remedies on the part of one State against another State. And when extreme remedies are resorted to, the conflict which originates the remedy must also become extreme—to the final conflict of armed collision.

And whenever that conflict arises, I, for one, stand prepared to strike with all my might for the defence of my country's rights, her safety and her honor. And I know, too, where my country is—

"My country, Sir; is not a single spot
Of sand a mould, or fixed to such a clime.
No! 'tis the social circle of my friends.
The lov'd community in which I'm linked,
And in whose welfare all my wishes centre."

So soon as the war already declared against my State and my section shall be actually commenced by the election of a Black Republican President, I stand ready to draw the sword of defence. I will wage no private war. I will take a part in no unauthorized foray. I shall first await the action of my own sovereign State. In torturing suspense, I shall wait upon her resolves, and pray God they may be worthy of the example of '98 and '99. And, although I fully recognize the right of a sovereign State to select secession as her mode and measure of redress for the infraction of the Federal compact, secession is not the mode which I would desire or recommend. I am unwilling to yield one right for the sake of the privilege of maintaining another right. I would make no such bargain—no such compromise. I would not yield my right to the army and the navy—to the Federal treasure and territory. I would not yield my right to the Union any more than I would yield my right to my negro property. No! I would keep both the Union and the negro, and fight to the last to preserve and maintain all my rights to both.

As I have said, I will first appeal to Virginia for authority to fight under her banner. But if Virginia shall not meet the issue, and come up to the mark of self-defence and self-respect, I will look to North Carolina, I will look to South Carolina, to Georgia, to each Southern State in succession, and appeal to each for permission to fight under the aegis of her sovereignty. And I will advise each State not to wait for the example or cooperation of other States. Such waiting will only produce faltering, and all the delay and confusion of uncertainty. No! Let each State leap at once, for herself and by herself, into the contest, and struggle for precedence and preeminence in the work of defence.

Any one State, even the smallest, can make the battle and win the victory. And if the smallest State will make the battle alone and unaided; if gallant little Florida alone will take up the gauntlet of war and levy an army, it will enlist in that army, wherever it shall be raised, and we will see then, whether the "Black Douglas" can execute his threat of coercion. If ever the issue comes, I hope to meet him in the field where the *ultima ratio* of States is to be tried. And even fighting under the banner of one little State, I will remember that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. I will remember, too, that PATRICK HENRY had every loyalist to cry out "treason" against him to the House of Burgesses; but he seized the old powder magazine at Williamsburg, and dragged even loyalists themselves into the tide of resistance and revolution along with him. I will remember, too, when told that eighteen millions are pressing against our eight millions, that there was a time when five millions of American patriots stood secure and won the contest against more than fifty—more than a hundred millions.

And when the hour of battle comes, we shall find that it will not cross swords over a sectional line. No. Our enemies at the North will find our friends there, too, the true friends of justice and right—Northern defenders of Southern rights—and enough in numbers to keep both hands of Northern fanaticism busied with strife at home; while we, at the South, will have active work to do in waging the war against Southern traitors in our midst and at our doors. It will be a neighborhood war, at both ends, and in the centre of the continent. At the North, and at the South; it will be a war which will array all the forces of conservatism, all the friends of equal rights, against the fanaticism and the fraud of Black Republicanism at the North, and its tools and panders at the South. It will not be a war of sectionalism or of dissolution, and, once commenced, it must result, sooner or later, in the reestablishment of the integrity of the Union, and the purity of the Constitution.

In such a strife, and for such a holy purpose, I will join the ranks of war, and fight alike against those who would oppress me and those who would coerce my submission to oppression. I will fight—

"To combat violence, fraud and usurpation.
To pluck the spoil from the oppressor's jaws,
And keep my country, as I found it—FREE!"

The Lecompton Constitution.

WAS MR. DOUGLAS ITS AUTHOR?—HIS SPEECH AT MILWAUKEE.

On Saturday last Mr. DOUGLAS addressed a mass meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He took up the charge which has recently been made against him—that he was the author of the Lecompton Constitution, and discussed it at length. He said:

"An abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hands, containing what purports to be a correspondence between a Breckinridge committee in Kansas and certain citizens of that Territory. I have no means of knowing whether this correspondence is genuine or fictitious. [A voice, 'Fictitious, undoubtedly.'] I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a personal acquaintance. In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Great laughter.] I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind. But nevertheless the charge is distinctly made that I not only devised the Lecompton Constitution, but that it was submitted to me, and that I approved it, together with the plan of submitting the Slavery clause. [Laughter.] I desire to say to you emphatically that it is false in every particular. [Immense applause.] I never saw the Lecompton Constitution until after it had been adopted in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. I never saw the schedule by which the Slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded to the States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it. [Tremendous applause.] It seems as if the Disunionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North are determined to hunt me down by all the means that malice can invent. ['That's so.' 'They can't do it,' 'Never, never,' 'You are too much of a giant,' and applause."]

Then Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to make what he termed a simple statement of facts, narrating how he used his influence in persuading Hon. R. J. WALKER to accept the appointment of Governor of the Territory, and how Gov. WALKER insisted before accepting the nomination that every Federal officeholder in Kansas must cooperate with him. A few weeks afterwards Mr. DOUGLAS called at the Revere House at the request of Gov. WALKER, who there read to him his inaugural address, stating at the same time that President BUCHANAN had read the document, and that he had made one or two verbal alterations in it, which he showed to Mr. DOUGLAS. Gov. WALKER states explicitly in reply to a question from Mr. DOUGLAS, that the statement in this address that he was authorized to say that if the Constitution was not accepted by the people, it would not be accepted by Congress, was approved by the President, as well as the rest of the address. This proposition Mr. DOUGLAS most emphatically approved, and stated to Gov. WALKER that he should want the most decided evidence that the people did approve the Constitution before he should vote for its acceptance. Some further conversation ensued regarding the prospects of the Territory, and the interview terminated. Gov. WALKER went to Kansas and delivered his address, and when the Convention adopted the Constitution without submitting it to the people, Mr. DOUGLAS declared that he denounced the outrage in the most unmeasured terms. "I denounced it," he said, "before I knew what the course of any other man in America in relation to it would be. I did not wait one hour, or one minute, when I discovered the trick by which the people were to be cheated." * * * When I reached Washington, three days before the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the President, and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I informed him, as a friend, not to send the Constitution into Congress for acceptance. I told him it was a violation of every pledge we had made to the people, a violation of the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, and a violation of the principles of all parties, in all Republican Governments, because it was an attempt to force a Constitution upon an unwilling people. He begged me not to say anything upon the subject, until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the Slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the Slavery clause on the 21st of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this Convention. I told the President that if he would withhold his recommendation until the vote was taken on that clause, I would withhold my speech against the measure. He said he must recommend it in his message, and I replied that if he did I would denounce it the moment his message was read. [Great applause. A VOICE—"We like you for it."] At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject. [Laughter.] And he arose and said to me: "Mr. DOUGLAS, I desire you to remember that no Democrat ever yet differed from the Administration of his party without being crushed." ["Ah!" and laughter.] That is the ... I ... "Beware of the fate of those who differ with me." I ... member that Gen. JACKSON ... [Unanimous cheering.] ... day ... and I have been try... Gen. JACKSON before ... And one thing is certain—the people of ... ed, in 1856, that JAMES BUCHANAN was ... saw. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. DOUGLAS then alluded to his speech in the Senate on the subject, and claimed that these men who had written the letters on this subject would have denounced him then had there been any foundation for the charges which they now made. He criticized the correspondence at some length, and related the particulars of an interview which he had at Washington with Gen. CALHOUN who called upon him in company with Mr. WEIR, then District-Attorney in Kansas. Then he declared, as he had before, that a fraudulent submission was a forgery, and that he could not sanction it without repudiating all the acts of his life and doing a political act which he regarded immoral and unjust.

With regard to the charge that he had offered Mrs. CALHOUN $2,000 to suppress letters which he had written to her husband on this subject Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"I never insulted Mrs. CALHOUN, or degraded myself, by offering her or anybody else any money or other compensation for suppressing my private correspondence with Mr. CALHOUN, or anybody else on earth. I will tell you all I know about this last charge. Just before I left Washington, a few months ago, I received a letter from a near relative of the late JOHN CALHOUN, in which he furnished not only the statement, but the evidence, that one of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Federal officeholders in Nebraska, a man holding a land office and nearly connected with the worst enemy I have on earth, had gone to Mrs. CALHOUN and asked permission to look over her deceased husband's private correspondence with Judge DOUGLAS. She refused to permit him, saying that her husband's correspondence was sacred. ["Sound," "Right," &c.] Thereupon this Federal office-holder offered Mrs. CALHOUN $2,000 if she would allow him to look over Gen. CALHOUN'S private papers and take out all the private papers that Judge DOUGLAS had ever written to her husband. She, like a true-hearted woman, who revered the memory and honor of her husband, indignantly rejected the bribe. And now my enemies dare charge on me their attempt to bribe a widowed woman. ["Shame on them," and applause.] Mrs. CALHOUN authorized her relative to inform me of these facts, which he did, together with the tender on her part to surrender to me all the letters I ever wrote to her husband. I answered that I had never written any letter to the late Gen. CALHOUN that I was ashamed to have the whole world see it. That it was possible, in the hurry and freedom of private correspondence, that I might sometimes have expressed myself carelessly or inelegantly, but there was nothing in my letters which I was afraid to have the public know. I added that I appreciated the noble conduct of Mrs. CALHOUN, and that she was authorized to forward the letters to me, if it was her will. I received a letter from her in reply, in which she stated that she had carefully examined all her husband's private papers, and there was no letter to be found written by me to him since 1852 or 1853."

A Short Speech by Gov. Seward.

THE PROGRESS OF REPUBLICAN IDEAS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Port Byron, Cayuga County, was the scene of a brilliant Republican demonstration on Thursday last. Gov. SEWARD, who was casually present, made a very short speech. After some local allusions he said:

"We are all engaged in building up a great country, that is to pervade a continent, and as we hope to last forever. Every vote given by us is so much work done in this great undertaking. The difference between parties has at last come to be simply this,—that the Republican thinks and studies the effect of his work. The Democrat casts his vote for his party, because he has always done so, and he has always done so before because his father did so before him. Now, my good Democratic friend, your vote, if wrong, will affect not only your own welfare, but mine, and the welfare of endless generations here and elsewhere, just as my vote will affect your welfare, and that of the same generations. I submit that if I am obliged to think and give you good reasons for my vote, you are equally bound to think and give me good reasons for yours. *The simple only issue is the extension or non-extension of Slavery throughout this great nation or empire, which we are all building.* On this point there would be, if we could get at it fairly, not one dissenting vote. If there had never been any Know-Nothing Party, nor any Whig Party, nor any Democratic Party, we should all see alike, that Slavery is wrong in itself, and dangerous and ruinous to our country, and that, therefore, it ought not to be any further extended. [Applause.]

We should see this for the reason so simply and broadly stated in the Declaration of Independence, namely, that it is *self-evident*. Men cannot fail to see what is self-evident, if they are not blinded. Past parties have blinded us; that is all. I congratulate you that we are continually more and more recovering our sight. Pennsylvania and Indiana [cheers] have at last regained their sight.

If we needed more evidence, it is to be found here. Twenty or more years ago, those good old friends around, whose hair was black then as yours is now, but is now turning white as mine is, used to call me here to maintain them in this same controversy. They were overborne, and I, although not a boisterous man, was threatened to be committed to jail for my too great boldness at the polls in opposition to the popular sentiment. The Swamp Angels, as they were called, would come up in troops from the low lands along the canal, and Mentz would roll up a tremendous majority against what was called Abolitionism and Treason. To-day I came here through the region from which those ancient Democratic voters used to come, and lo! they were crowding the boats with Republican Wide-Awakes for this meeting. It is a sure sign when the Swamp Angels of Mentz are changed into Wide-Awakes. So the world does move. [Great applause.]

But I must be short, for it is time for me to go home. Republicans of Cayuga, you have claimed to be in advance of this great movement, and I have enjoyed a share with you in this claim. The irrepressible conflict approaches its triumph. [Loud cheers.] It is to triumph all along the line of our counties and of all the Free States. Shall we be outdone by our convicted brethren, by newly-enlisted allies. [Cries of 'No, no, no!'] Well, I take your word for it. Cayuga will in proportion to her population, give the largest vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the first Republican President of the United States."

Political Miscellany.

WHAT GOV. BROWN WILL DO.

Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, addressed a Breckinridge and Lane meeting at New-Orleans a few evenings since. The *Crescent* sketches the concluding portion of his address as follows:

"On the subject of the charge of disunion, the honorable gentleman remarked that in his State there was not one person to be found who would disrupt the Union. We want to conserve it by protecting the rights of the people. But whenever the Government shall be in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Union will be dissolved. I am not here to tell you what to do, my fellow-citizens, but by banding together you can sustain yourselves. Be ready to jump into each other's bosoms, as it were; and if LINCOLN becomes President, it is in that emergency more important to us than if DOUGLAS, or BELL, or BRECKINRIDGE, get only one or more votes than the other, that you be united. What is to be done? I will resist. [Cheers.] I have no right to dictate to Louisiana, but I have a right to speak of Mississippi and what she will do, and when it is to be done. Louisiana may do as she pleases. I ask to have no man committed to my opinions. All I do is to try and enforce these opinions in my own State.

In the event of LINCOLN's election, I shall advise the Governor of the State of Mississippi to convene the Legislature. I shall advise the Legislature to call a Convention of the people; and that they call home their Congressional Representatives, and let them arouse, by the memory of the spirit of their forefathers, in the defence of right and justice. The hour of threats and oppression has grown into fullness at the North, and it would not be surprising to see the Yankee actuated by the same desire to whip us into subjection that animated King GEORGE IV. But let them come; never did the British at New-Orleans have a bloodier job with Gen. JACKSON than would these Yankees have with us. Many a Jackson would spring forth, Minerva-like, to defend the rights of the South. All we now ask is equal rights under the Constitution, and if we get not these, I advise you to resistance."

A PECUNIARY APPEAL.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* states, on "undoubted authority," that the State Bank of North Carolina, in view of the alarming state of the country, has determined to suspend discounting for the present. It adds:

"That great pecuniary distress will result from this step, cannot be doubted. The Bank of North Carolina has just gone into operation, with a large capital. The fact that it would be its interest to lend out its money freely, doubtless induced many to make contracts and engagements, on the faith of being able to fulfill them by accommodations at that institution. All such men will, of course, come up short, and those to whom they are under obligations will, in turn, be reduced to great pecuniary inconvenience. In a word, it is hard, if not impossible, to foretell the end of this beginning."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* learns that in Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, some of the Banks have refused to discount cotton drafts on New-York, payable after the 1st of November.

MORE CHANGES.

Mr. AMOS BRIGGS, one of the most prominent Americans in this State, and formerly elected to the Legislature by the members of that organization, has written a letter giving in his adhesion to Mr. LINCOLN. So has Hon. HENRY SHEEMAN, of Hartford, who was one of the most energetic adherents Mr. FILLMORE had in Connecticut in 1856.

THE DEMOCRACY FUSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Douglas State Central Committee, of Pennsylvania, met in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, and adopted resolutions withdrawing the straight ticket. The following is the second resolution of this series:

Resolved, That regarding, as we have from the first—both on account of the regularity of their nomination and the clear consistency of the platform upon which they stand with that adopted by the Reading State Convention—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON to be, *solely* entitled to receive the Democratic electoral vote of Pennsylvania, we are not permitted to doubt that vote will be given to them by the electors now left in nomination, in case of success, and especially as the history of the country in the past has never, except in a single case, shown a failure on the part of any elector ever chosen by the people to cast his vote accordi... to the instructions of the Convention appointing him.

An address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania was also adopted which declares that the straight ticket was nominated by the only regular, bona fide Democratic State Convention, because the Reading Convention was [illegible] of July, and because the [illegible] at Reading [illegible] of the Democracy for Mr. DOUGLAS and Gen. LANE. Commenting on the 15th inst. rescinded this action on the ground of conflict which the Douglas Democracy had to encounter.

In the course of the debate which preceded the adoption of this address, Mr. CESSNA said that the action of the Breckinridge flank, in falling back upon the Reading ticket, was prompted by a desire to ruin Judge DOUGLAS. They hoped that the straight ticket would be retained, knowing that the friends of Judge DOUGLAS would be divided between it and the Reading regular ticket. Then they would openly declare that the comparatively few votes cast for the straight ticket constituted DOUGLAS' entire strength in Pennsylvania, and claim the entire vote for the Reading ticket as indicative of BRECKINRIDGE's strength. The hopes of Judge DOUGLAS would be ruined by retaining the straight ticket. It had subserved its purpose in coercing the Welshites into submission. The regular Electors were bound in honor to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, for in no historic case had an elector failed to represent the wishes of his constituents.

THE HON. MR. YANCEY AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following paragraph:

"We are authorized to state positively and distinctly, and on responsible evidence which can be furnished to a proper demand, that the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas Ticket was offered to WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama. This offer was made through or by GEORGE N. SANDERS, of New-York, and with the knowledge of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, and but a few days before the meeting of the adjourned Convention at Baltimore."

MR. BRECKINRIDGE AND THE NORFOLK QUESTION.

A late number of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* tells us that when its townsman, JOHN M. SPEED, Esq., was speaking at Petersburg last Thursday week, and commenting upon the failure of Mr. B. to answer the Norfolk questions, Mr. R. R. COLLIER, a Democrat, asked the privilege to make a statement. He said that he had been informed that very day by Mr. LAMB, at Sussex Court-House, that he had fulfilled the pledge made to Mr. DOUGLAS, by interrogating his Democratic opponent, and that the only answer received from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a copy of his late speech delivered at Lexington.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The *Floridian*, published at Fernandina, Fla., has returns which show that MILTON'S (Breckinridge) majority in eighteen counties, is 1529, and that HILTON'S majority in the same counties, is 2,125. The nineteen counties which remain to be heard from, will largely increase these majorities. MILTON, it estimates, will beat HOPKINS in the State 2,000; HILTON will lead ALLEN 2,500, and BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will carry Florida next November, over the combined forces of BELL and EVERETT, and DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, by at least 3,

...the wonder is ... should be seen on the ... and by sympathy on ... connecting more directly ... than the Cotton States. If our ... in danger of being cut off by secession and counter irritation, or by a dissolution of the Union, New-York Real Estate, ... or fifteen of the heaviest of our New-York banks, who have dealings with the South, should be the first to be looked after. And without again traversing the ground put forth from Washington, that the danger ahead is imminent, we believe ... suffered to exhibit symptoms that the Railway Share Market would be made more sensitive to the impending crisis than the Federal Loan, to ... anything else, or the Stocks of the old Merchants' Bank and Bank of ... Commerce, ... out of mind, ... South, has been ... of their profits, or the Stock of ... Republic, ... selling at 25 ... Bank, is a peculiar Southern ..., or the Bank of Commerce, half of whose ... capital, if not useless, would be a poor ... follows the ruin of the South; or ... down town and up town, which ... undoubtedly suffer immensely from a ... the ... alienation of South-... and commerce, and much more by the ... of the States. It is scarcely the province of this column of our paper to discuss political dangers. We refer to the subject only in connection with the partial, and we must say very inadequate use made of the question on the Stock ..., in advance of the Presidential result on ... November.

The following statement shows the business of the leading Railroad during the month of ..., 1860, compared with the same month ...:

	1860.	1859.
... from coal	$248 467 86	$158,729 20
...	51,807 03	38,467 05
...	39,317 14	36,425 11
...	$339,611 23	$234,621 97
..., Roadway, &c.	139,768 23	134,167 83
... for the month	$200,153 91	$130,454 04
... for previous 9 mos.	1,000,627 19	880,568 15
... for 10 months	$1,200,781 10	$961,022 19

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860. Week.	Total.	1859. Week.	Total.	Total Inc.
... R. R.	39,847	1,072,776	39,043	1,022,636	243,860
... Canal	39,823	1,076,192	36,179	1,122,799	53,607
... R.	23,798	677,116	19,997	726,011	147,897
... Canal	20,977	615,362	23,653	668,303	72,951
... 8'th	12,282	656,000	14,972	656,993	157,993
...	4,782	154,431	7,000	186,284	32,353
... Co	20,976	506,680	24,120	580,872	D. 87
... & R. Co.	20,341	483,312	16,600	380,413	D.92,899
... Co.	—	260,552	—	264,893	D. 5,659
...	—	39,985	—	40,506	1,461
...	6,045	128,923	4,105	153,346	24,354
...	2,163	93,198	1,491	72,217	D.20,989
...	3,710	85,283	4,297	150 617	51,424
...	1,104	49,195	1,204	74,455	26,300
... Valley	3,500	43,500	1,307	54,367	11,848
...	196,321	4,182,807	202,975	4,974,681	—

The Miner's Journal, of Saturday, says:

"We have no new feature to notice in the trade this week, except that the demand for Coal is improving, and prices are firm at the quoted rates. We ... to be enabled to chronicle an improvement in the trade weekly, until it becomes remunerative to the producer, which has not been the case since 1856."

The Express of Saturday afternoon has the following report on the affairs of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road:

"A meeting of the parties interested in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road was held at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., this morning, and unanimous approval obtained for the plan for reorganizing the Company, which is briefly as follows: The property is to be bought for the general benefit by a Purchasers' Committee, consisting of

J. P. D. Lanier, Samuel J. Tilden and L. H. Meyer, all of New-York; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; and Samuel Hanna, of Indiana; subject, also, to the report of an Advisory Committee, consisting of Mr. Evans, of London, and L. Von Hoffman, of New-York.

A new issue of Bonds and Stock to be made, as follows, the mortgage to be upon the whole line:

First mortgage of $5,250,000, at 7 ₱ cent., the bondholders to vote as stockholders on both upon each $200 of bonds—interest to commence after Jan. 1, 1862.

Second mortgage, $5,160,000, at 7 ₱ cent., with the same power of voting as first mortgage, and interest to commence April 1, 1862.

Third mortgage, $2,000,000, at 7 ₱ cent., with power of voting at par, and to receive all the profits and interest upon first and second mortgage after April, 1862, up to 7 ₱ cent.

New stock of $6,500,000, entitled to 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, after interest is paid on the bonds.

First mortgage bondholders of the old lines are to get new first mortgage for principal and interest.

Second mortgage bondholders, and third mortgage bondholders of the old Company, to get second mortgages for the principal, and third mortgage for their arrears of interest due since Oct. 1, 1859.

Real estate bonds are to get third mortgage bonds, and general or floating debt creditors are to be paid in the same way.

Stockholders are to get new stock at par. The plan, in brief, is to postpone the payment of interest for a short period, and to allow all the creditors to retain an equitable interest in the new concern, as fully and in the same priority as at present."

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$96,014
Payments	149,517
Balance	4,454,642

Receipts for Customs, $62,000.

The September traffic on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was as follows:

1860	$72,176 78
1859	47,420 77
Increase, 1860	$24,756 01

Of the Little Miami, Columbia and Xenia road for the same month:

1860	$116,934 29
1859	115,982 16
Increase	$952 13

Of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago road for the first week in October:

Passengers	$13,875 95
Freight	15,114 70
Mails and Express	858 53
Total	$29,849 18
Corresponding period in 1859	4,025 50
Increase in 1860	$5,823 68

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago road for the second week are:

Freight	$40,281 39	$47,858 30	Inc.	$7,563 91
Passengers	9,676 94	9,610 37	Dec.	66 57
Mails, &c.	1,125 00	1,250 00	Inc.	125 00
Total	$51,083 33	$58,705 67	Inc.	$7,622 44

The Circular of Messrs. Leyton & Wainwright, prepared for the European mail of Saturday, thus refers to the condition of the Stock Market:

"There seems to be little disposition on the part of ... holders of stock to dispose of their property ... the ... for them, by alarmists; but, at the same ... the fact of a skilful and experienced combination ... and using their means as well known to ... to create ephemeral panics and depress ... values, tends to the contraction of business ... and to the close of securities thus open to ... speculative interest constitute the most satisfactory ... have become again very easy, there being an ... supply at 6 ₱ cent. and brokers having ... left with them at 5 and 5½ ₱ cent. The real ... of railroad property is beyond doubt increasing ... by day, and holders of many of our stocks may ... for dividends on property long unproductive at ... distant period. The Illinois Central Railroad Company report collections in the Land Department ... Oct. 1 of $64,000, and sales of land during the ... period of $162,000. The earnings of the road for ... second week of October are as follows: For 1860, $76,636 16, and for 1859, $62,796 15; gain this year, $13,840 11. The gain for the two weeks, Oct. 1860, is $26,071 09."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 27,399 bbls. Flour, 362 bbls. Corn Meal, 106,936 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 31,006 bushels Barley, 30,013 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Malt, 306 pkgs. Provisions, and 336 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 629 bbls., including 379 bbls. Pots and 250 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 75 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, including all offered, at $27 50 @28 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The principal business to-day was at auction; 4,600 bags Rio were sold at 13¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb., averaging $13 82 ₱ 100 lbs., and indicating a very firm market.

COTTON—The inquiry continues animated, and the tendency of prices is decidedly upward. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 8,000 bales, part ..., leaving light stocks in first hands and on ..., at this port. We now quote Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate ... Yesterday's report of sales should have ... 2,000 bales, being the heaviest single day's business ... recorded in this market.

FREIGHTS—The demand for State and ... room is moderate, and engagements ... The demand ... quite active, and rates steady. Engagements ... The rise in freights checks export movements. The home trade purchase only such lots as are wanted for immediate use. The current receipts exceed the sales, and tend to depress prices. Most holders ... still ... for ... superfine ... $4 45; extra ... Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@4 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 90@5 20; extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@5 95, mainly at $5 90@5 95 ₱ bbl.

... State	$5 30	@5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Superfine Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Fancy Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern is in moderate request at declining prices. The reported sales comprise 2,000 bbls. in lots, at $5 80 @$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85 @$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 425 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in less demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Calcric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 3,320 boxes Layer Raisins, $2 50@2 67½; 1,905 boxes, 1,582 half-boxes and 1,170 quarter-boxes Bunch Raisins, at $3 42½@ $3 47½, $1 25@$1 30 and 61c.@62c., respectively; 1,233 boxes Malaga Lemons, at $3 20@$3 40; 101 boxes Malaga oranges, at $2 10; 128 half-kegs and and 107 quarter-kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4 80@$5 20 and $3 10@$3 30, respectively; 221 kegs, 495 half-kegs and 1,032 quarter-kegs Malaga Figs, at 3½c.@ 4½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively quiet to-day, as the principal buyers have not been disposed to pay within at least 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel of the general asking prices for desirable lots. Shippers have been willing to buy red Western at $1 35@$1 36, but most holders have been reluctant to accept these rates. The reported transactions add up 78,000 bushels, including white Canada, prime, at $1 51; white Western at $1 47@$1 50, with small lots at $1 52@$1 55; amber Western at $1 37@$1 38; red Western, $1 36@$1 36½; amber Iowa, $1 31@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 27@$1 29; Racine Spring at $1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 26; Red State at $1 33; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and is steady. Sales 67,000 bushels, chiefly at 70½c.@71c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 74c. for white Western; 76c.@77c. for yellow Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted, at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,600 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet firm; sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada West at 85c.@85½c., and State at 78c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been decidedly less extensive than the sales. Some holders have made slight concessions to buyers, thus inducing them to purchase freely. Week's receipts, 16,062 Hides. Week's sales, 50,300 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 18,600 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 29 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,920 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,500 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry California, 23 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 21¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 15c., 6 months, as they run; 400 dry Texas, 26 lbs., private terms; 500 dry salted Southern, 22 lbs., 16c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c., 6 months; 700 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 8½c.@9c., cash; 1,600 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 8½c.@9c., cash; 350 Barbados, 50 lbs., private terms; 122 Bermuda, 70 lbs., private terms; 34 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½ lbs., 77½c., 6 months; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 147,800; same time last year, 248,400; year before, 66,200; and 74 bales Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Has been inactive here, including Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of only small lots at about previous quotations.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Weibel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Inquiry fair; rates have undergone no quotable alteration. All kinds of overweights continue scarce and wanted. Oak Sole—Prime in good request; common grades neglected. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 47,680 sides. Upper in the rough and finished stock unaltered since our last. The late auction sale attracted a fair degree of competition. Boots and Shoes—Demand steady with manufacturers; jobbing business has become less animated than hitherto." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter, light Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, for banding, good, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21½c.@ 22¾c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c. @22c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 20½c.@ 21¾c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 13c.@14½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 20½@$19 30; new Prime, at $14 50, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce and inactive. Lard rules quiet; sales 220 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 375 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c. @20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The demand has been good for Deer, and rather limited for Goat, at our quotations. *Deer*—San Juan, 36c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 38c.@39c.; Vera Cruz, 36c.@40c.; Chagres, 38c.@40c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 30c.@32c.; Missouri, 24c.@26c.; Texas and Arkansas, 20c.@21c.; Florida, 18c.@20c. *Goat*—Tampico, 36c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@36c.; Buenos Ayres, 34c.@35c., ₱ lb.; Curacoa No. 1, 60c.@65c.; Curacoa No. 2, 35c.@40c.; Madras, 32c.@35c.; West Indies, 25c.@30c.; Cawnpore, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@40c., each, 6 months.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 700 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@7¾c.; with an invoice of Manila reported at 6¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request. The Messrs. Stuart quote their varieties, in lots of twenty packages and upwards, thus: Best quality loaf, 10½c.; best quality crushed, 10¾c.; circle A, crushed, 10c.; granulated, 9¾c.; ground, 9¾c.; refined white, A, 9¾c.; refined yellow, C, 9c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 lbs. prime at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 425 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, chiefly because of the high rates claimed by shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¼d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 975 tons, to Bristol, England, at a round sum; a Br. brig, 9,000 bushels Wheat, to Cork and a market, 14d., in bulk; a Br. bark, 600 tons, same voyage, 13½d. in ship's bags; a Br. schooner, same, 13d. in shipper's bags; a brig, 200 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,650; one, 187 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,700; a schooner, 150 tons, same voyage, $1,400; one, 100 tons, same, $1,000; a brig, 198 tons, from an eastern port to West Indies and back to New-York, $1,800; one, 280 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, $15; one, 160 tons, from Jacksonville to the Windward, $13; a schooner, 120,000 feet, from Jacksonville to Havana, two voyages, $12; a brig, 296 tons, to Xibara and back, $2,200; one, 193 tons, to Matanzas, &c., and back, $1,800; a ship, 586 tons, from the East Indies to New-York; a brig, 264 tons, to Madeira, Sicily and back; a bark, 295 tons, to Genoa; a schooner, 260 tons, to Curacao and back; a bark, 360 tons, to Havana; a ship, 742 tons, on terms we did not learn.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

J. B. L.

I am waiting your reply.

JANE C.

E. M B.—WILL FIND A REPLY TO HER KIND favor at "South Farmingham, Mass.," as directed. Please answer immediately.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

For sale, a house in 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Location suitable for the dress-making and millinery business. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS,
No. 667 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 697 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,

Two doors below 14th-st.

THE WAY THERE.

Cars leave corner Broadway and Vesey-st., opposite the Museum, *vid* 6th-av., for R. H. Macy's store and Central Park once in two minutes. Stages up Broadway through 8th-st. and 14th-st. and 6th-av., once in five minutes.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND THERE.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

LACE GOODS!!

EMBROIDERIES!!!

WHITE GOODS!!!

FINE FLANNELS!!!

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!!!

RIBBONS!!!

FRENCH FLOWERS and HAIR ORNAMENTS!!!

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.!!!

To be found in New-York!!!

Nothing equal to it on Broadway!!!

Nothing to begin to equal it on any avenue in the City!!

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

2,000 French and Scotch embroidered Collars, new shapes, worth 50 cts., will be sold at 25 cts.

2,000 French and Scotch Collars, NEW SHAPES, 5c., 6c. 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c. 12c., 14c., $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8.

A whole importation closed out at less than auction prices.

1,800 French and Scotch embroidered Sets from 4c. to $8, equally cheap.

All our French Bands at MACY'S.

All our Dimoty Bands at MACY'S.

All our Cambric Trimmings at MACY'S.

All our Infants' Waists.

All our Infants' Dresses.

All our Ladies made up Under Clothing.

All our Valenciennes Laces at MACY'S.

All our Guipure Laces at MACY'S.

All our Thread Laces at MACY'S.

All our French Laces at MACY'S.

At prices 25 per cent. less than any other house in New-York.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

1,000 LADIES' FINE HEM STITCH HDKFS.,

All Linen, for 1s. each.

1,000 All Linen, for 2s. each.

500 All Linen, for 3s. each.

500 All Linen, for 4s. each.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN HEM STITCH HDKFS., from 4s. to $8.

A Great Bargain.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLASP IN FRONT CORSETS,

Best quality, for $1,

At R. H. MACY'S.

FRENCH CORSETS, all bone, 6s,

At R. H. MACY'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, all qualities,

At R. H. MACY'S.

MAGIC and VICTORIA RUFFLINGS,

In Linen and Muslin,

At R. H. MACY'S.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

SPLENDID RIBBONS, Fall Styles, 1s. a yard,

At R. H. MACY'S.

10,000 Yards Splendid Quality RIBBONS,

20 Cents a Yard,

At R. H. MACY'S.

10,000 Yards very best quality RIBBONS,

for 2s. a yard, at

R. H. MACY'S.

Every variety of best quality

RIBBONS, to be found

At R. H. MACY'S.

R. H. MACY has the best assortment of RIBBONS in New-York.

R. H. MACY sells RIBBONS cheaper than any other house in New-York.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

10,000 dozen of Ladies' best quality KID GLOVES, real French—all sizes—all colors. 63 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY'S GLOVES cannot be equaled in New-York for the price.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

The best selected stock of FRENCH FLOWERS in the City you will find at R. H. MACY'S.

The best selected stock of HAIR ORNAMENTS at R. H. MACY'S.

The best and cheapest assortment of

hand-made RUCHES, at

R. H. MACY'S.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

3,000 dozen Ladies' Fleece-lined Hose at MACY'S.

3,000 dozen Misses' Fleece-lined Hose at MACY'S.

500 dozen Ladies' Merino Hose at MACY'S.

500 dozen Children's Merino Hose at MACY'S.

2,000 dozen Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Cotton Hose at MACY'S.

Ladies' Under Vests, short sleeves, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Under Vests, long sleeves, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Under Vests, low neck, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Under Vests, high neck, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Merino Drawers at R. H. MACY'S;

Gents' and Boys' Under Vests and Drawers at MACY'S.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

A fine stock of Yankee Notions at MACY'S;

6,000 pairs Scissors, best quality, at MACY'S;

4,000 Hair Brushes, from 1 shilling, at MACY'S;

6,000 Tooth Brushes, from 6c., at MACY'S;

Everything in the Needle and Pin line at MACY'S.

All to be found at MACY'S;

At 9 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Oct. 22, at MACY'S;

At R. H. MACY'S.

R. H. MACY

ROWLAND H. MACY.

R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

Their large and elegant stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.

ALSO,

MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES.

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,

A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES,

viz.:

SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES.

SILKS BY THE YARD, DRESS GOODS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

MOURNING GOODS.

SHAWLS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS,

WHITE CLOTH FOR OPERA CLOAKS,

&c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FULL STOCK NOW OPEN

OF

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,

DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 437 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

LACE CURTAINS.

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1860,

Great bargains in

REAL BLACK PUSHER LACE VEILS,

At from $1 to $2 50 each, worth from $2 to $5.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

In great variety,

AT STILL LOWER PRICES,

WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,

On MONDAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1860,

500 POINT LACE COLLARS,

At $3 each, worth $5 and $6.

Will offer also,

1,000 English Thread Lace Collars and Sets,

Very low.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

301 EXAMINE THOSE GOODS 301

From

FROM THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT SLAUGHTER

OF

RICH DRESS GOODS!

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

EXAMINE THE GOODS!

CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,

Continue to offer

FROM THE AUCTION SALES

OF THIS WEEK.

EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES,

Small, neat Figures,

At One Dollar Per Yard Only.

Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.

EXTRA RICH CHENE SILKS,

Small Chintz Figures,

At $1 per yard only.

RICH FRENCH POPLINS,

At 50 cents per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 per yard.

LOOK AT THE PRICES, and EXAMINE THE GOODS!

300 PIECES RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,

At 75 cents per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 25 per yard.

EXAMINE THE GOODS! LOOK AT THE PRICES!

100 PIECES RICH FIGURED STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS,

At $1 per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.

INSPECT THEM CLOSELY! LOOK AT THE PRICES!

300 PIECES SUPERB FALL SILKS,

At 70 cents per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 per yard.

150 PIECES RICH PARISIAN SILKS—NEW STYLES,

At 55 cents per yard,

Invoiced to cost in Europe 80 cents per yard.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of

RICH BROCHE SHAWLS and PARISIAN CLOAKS,

AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.

ON INVOICE COST.

ALSO,

ANOTHER SPLENDID LOT,

Extra Fine Quality,

OF ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,

At $3 per pair,

Manufacturer's cost $5 per pair.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

No. 301 GRAND-ST.

WORSTEDS,

WORSTEDS,

TINSEL ZEPHYR,

DOUBLE ZEPHYR,

SINGLE ZEPHYR,

SPLIT ZEPHYR,

SHETLAND WOOL,

with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.

WOOLEN YARNS,

White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.

Also, every description of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.

Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Gallooms, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be offered at half price.

NEILLY & GLASSFORD,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,

Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,

New-York.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,

No. 140 6th-av.,

Successors to John Elliott & Co.

We are now offering a

Splendid Stock

of

NEW EMBROIDERIES,

Such as

SETS,

COLLARS,

BANDS,

INSERTINGS,

INFANTS' WAISTS,

and

ROBES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

WORKED CAPS, &c.

LADIES!

We will guarantee this department to be better assorted, and contain

MORE REAL AUCTION BARGAINS

than any other house in the trade.

Please call and examine at

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY'S,

No. 140 6th av.,

near 11th-st.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK

AT

RETAIL.

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,

Importers and Jobbers of

CARPETS, &c

NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to

RETAIL BUYERS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.

Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and

SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N.B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of

BRUSSELS,

Of the manufacture of

J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

AT LEAST 25 PER CENT. UNDER

BROADWAY PRICES,

And nothing to compare with them off Broadway.

Complete line

of

LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, VESTS and DRAWERS.

Don't purchase any of the above goods till you examine our stock.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,

No. 140 6th-av.,

near 11th st.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

TABLE DAMASKS, QUILTS,

NAPKINS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

DOYLIES, LINEN SHEETING,

SHIRTINGS, TABLE COVERS,

FLANNELS,

BLANKETS.

New Goods imported by us expressly for our RETAIL TRADE,

and sold at the very low prices adopted by us.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,

IN NEW SHAPES AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

Not to be found elsewhere.

Also, MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS,

INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND DRESSES,

ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETTELLES,

And WRISTLETS, THREAD-NET SLEEVES,

And MADE-UP LACE GOODS, in endless variety.

BAILEY & FARRINGTON,

No. 623 Broadway.

CURTAINS.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We shall open on Monday, Oct. 22, a great variety of Very new and elegant

MATERIALS

FOR CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, from Paris, a great variety of Paris fancy articles, gold belt buckles, hair nets, &c., &c. Alexandre's celebrated kid gloves; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

A large and splendid stock of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Selling off below cost, to close the business.

CHARLES HOBBS & SON,

NO. 680 BROADWAY.

LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS,

BLACK AND COLORED, suitable for Jewelry-bellows, Flower Manufacturers, Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.

FALL IMPORTATION NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE

OF

LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,

Comprising the estates of the well-known firms of

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,

No. 361 Broadway,

And

W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st,

Now reduced to insolvency, in company with other leading houses, through the paralysis in the Southern trade.

The undersigned, having purchased of the Assignee the entire estate of the above bankrupts, has, for the convenience of the public, congregated the whole at the store

NO. 361 BROADWAY,

Which he has

RENTED FOR THE SPACE OF SIXTY DAYS,

With a view of effecting a total clearance of the same.

The elegant stock, comprising

PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,

RICH AND ELABORATE VELVET CLOAKS,

HANDSOME PARIS CLOTH CLOAKS,

ARABIAN A

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] 62 Nassau st.

[illegible] published every [illegible] Times, served to [illegible] a week, mailed [illegible] a year.

[illegible] (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year [illegible] address for Five Dollars.

[illegible] (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year [illegible] address for Ten Dollars; [illegible] address for Twenty Dollars; [illegible] Twenty or more will be entitled [illegible] Times. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] at the lowest club rates. Specimens [illegible] forwarded on application.

[illegible] TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every third steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for single copies.

[illegible] to be addressed as the "Publishers New [illegible] Times, New-York City."

[illegible] This Week in San Francisco.

[illegible] Times [illegible] Correspondence, designed for circu[illegible] Oregon, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, [illegible] Mexico, Central America, and the Northern Events [illegible] Correspondence, will be published [illegible] Tribune, in single sheet form for [illegible] mailed [illegible] for $5 per annum. Also on sale at the Post-office at [illegible] in a neat wrapper, [illegible] for [illegible] cents a copy. Agents will [illegible] orders as early as possible.

[illegible] This Evening.

[illegible] Music Hall.

[illegible] Theatre—Aileen Aroon.

[illegible] Theatre—Fra Diavolo.

[illegible] Theatre—Fashion and Its Victims.

[illegible] Bowery Theatre—Irishwoman of the [illegible] Guard—My Wife's Cook.

[illegible] Chapel—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Readings.

[illegible] Theatre—Dion Winkins—Mysteries and [illegible] New-York—The Wizard of the Wave.

[illegible] Museum—Afternoon and Evening—Jo[illegible] and his Brothers.

[illegible] & Campbell's, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian [illegible] Performances.

[illegible] Serenade—No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery [illegible], Fulton st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday finished his [illegible] in America, and embarked for home. The [illegible] party left Boston in the forenoon in a special [illegible] for Portland, accompanied by Gov. Banks, [illegible] Lampoon, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. [illegible] Wilson, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and [illegible] distinguished personages. They reached Portland about 3 o'clock P. M., after receiving the [illegible] ovations of Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, and other places along the route, and were received by the Mayor and Councils of the City, [illegible] escorted by the military through the principal [illegible] of the City to the wharf built for the accommodation of the *Great Eastern*, when they [illegible] a salvo of artillery and bursts of [illegible] music. The Prince and his suite before their departure expressed themselves in terms of the highest gratification at the manner in which they were treated in the United States.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* at this port we receive advices from Havana to the 15th inst. Our correspondent denies the rumor in circulation for some time, that Spain was organizing a *corps d'armee* for the purpose of interfering by force in the affairs of Mexico. Our correspondent sends also a variety of interesting news and Havana gossip. The [illegible] taken from the slave-steamer *City of Norfolk*, by a Spanish war-steamer, had been carried to Havana. The *Quaker City* reports that during the entire voyage she encountered a gale amounting to a hurricane.

By way of Havana we receive later news from Venezuela. The rupture between Spain and that Republic is confirmed, the Spanish Minister having demanded his passports and left. The Government troops had achieved great triumphs over the rebels.

We have news from Truxillo, Honduras, to the 8th inst. A correspondent undertakes to correct mistaken impressions that prevail concerning the character of the Hondurans, and their dealings with Walker. Col. Rudler appears to be very much humbled by his late experiences, and, to judge by a letter from him, which we publish elsewhere, he is not likely ever again to embark in filibustering enterprises.

We have received files of papers from Rio Janeiro to the 7th of September, and from Buenos Ayres to the 26th of August. The news from the former city is without interest. Trade and politics are both dull in Buenos Ayres. The election of deputies to the Convention which will reorganize the Argentine Confederation were nearly concluded.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, Capt. McGregan, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 3d inst., and from Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Petrie, left this port on Saturday at noon for Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, with 49 cabin and 216 steerage passengers; total, 265. She took no specie. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Lefevre, also left for Southampton and Havre with 181 passengers and $891,229 in specie. Owing to the heavy easterly storm, however, she anchored at Quarantine, and sailed yesterday morning.

A Republican open-air meeting was to have been held in Goshen, N. Y., on Saturday last, but, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the idea was abandoned, and the friends of Lincoln assembled in the Town Hall. Ex-Gov. Chase, of Ohio, was the principal speaker. He reviewed the history of Republicanism, and explained its objects, dwelling with special force on its opposition to the attempt to establish Slavery in the territories. Mr. C. also sketched the different candidates in the Presidential race, and concluded by expressing his belief that the Republican cause must triumph [illegible] approaching election.

[illegible] Friends of Breckinridge for President, and [illegible] for Governor, held a meeting at Binghamton on Friday, at which speeches were made by Mr. Brady, Samuel S. Courtney, Esq., and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who presided. Mr. Brady's speech was an exposition of his own position, a defence of Mr. Breckinridge, and a denunciation of Mr. Douglas. He declared that he had no idea that the mere election of Mr. Lincoln would be [illegible] by the South as a cause for secession, but clearly should not be so considered. [illegible] speech was mainly a discussion [illegible] claims of Breckinridge and Doug[illegible] Secession went over the same [illegible] in a peculiar style characteristic of that [illegible]

Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee, who has recently been canvassing in this State in company with Ex-Governor Hunt in the Bell-Everett interest, made a speech at Nashville, Tenn., on Monday evening last, which we give this morning. The most noticeable feature in his speech is his discussion of the fusion arrangement in this State, by which he has great hopes that Lincoln will be defeated.

The Republican Judicial Convention on Saturday morning, J. W. White received seventy-eight [illegible] eighty-six votes, as candidate for Justice of the [illegible] Court, in place of Edwards Pierrepont, [illegible].

The subscriptions to the fund for a testimonial to Capt. John Wilson, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, have been increased to $4,505. Those desirous of subscribing are requested to send their names to Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, Nos. 44 and 46 South street. A meeting of the subscribers to the fund will be held at the Insurance Exchange on Wednesday at noon, to decide what appropriation shall be made of the amount paid in.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Jane A. Cheeman was concluded on Saturday at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony demonstrated beyond dispute that her death resulted from apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was rendered, and there being no occasion for a chemical analysis of the remains, the [illegible] which had been removed for such purpose were delivered again to the friends for interment.

[illegible] Justice of the Supreme Court, on Saturday [illegible] granted a peremptory *mandamus* [illegible] Inspectors of Election of the Church [illegible] commanding them to give certificates of [illegible] Trustees to the Cheever party [illegible].

[illegible] decline in Stocks on Saturday [illegible], but a partial recovery at the close of business. Money [illegible] freely. Exchange easy.

An active business was transacted in Cotton, at buoyant prices. Flour and Wheat attracted less attention, and were cheaper. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, at steady rates. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals and Groceries, were rather quiet. Hay, Hops and Tobacco were in good demand. Whisky was, moderately, sought after. Tallow was in better request. Most other branches of trade remained as previously represented. There were 457 vessels of all classes in port.

Disunion—How it will Work.

In prosecuting some practical difficulties in the way of a successful attempt at disunion, the other day, we assumed that only six Southern States, viz.: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, would attempt to secede. We feel warranted in this assumption by the fact that the leading politicians of the Northern Slave States have taken decided ground in favor of adhering to the Union until "an overt act" of invading Southern rights is committed by a Republican President. There is nothing in this position inconsistent with the sincerest devotion to the Union; for who will be so unreasonable, and so faithless to the principles of Republican liberty, as to maintain that the States must submit to the overthrow of their constitutional rights by the Federal Government? It is this that men may differ as to what will be "an overt act" of invasion, but an agreement in advance to remain in the Union until the Federal Government transcends its constitutional power, is all that any fair-minded Republican could ask of the South or the North. Whether peaceful secession, or simple revolution, be the "rightful remedy" of the States, is a question involving constitutional niceties which we will not now attempt to settle; but certainly no sound Republican will maintain that the States must remain passive while their local sovereignty is being overthrown, and the Confederacy converted into a consolidated despotism.

Apart from the declarations of politicians, there are other good and solid reasons for believing that the Northern Slave States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, will firmly adhere to the Union, notwithstanding the election of Mr. Lincoln. And in the first place, their predominant interest is not Slavery. Not more than a fourth of their people are slaves, and the proportion of slaveholders to non-slaveholders is small. Any attempt of Democratic demagogues to precipitate these conservative States into disunion upon the untenable issue of a Republican victory in the Presidential contest would be resisted and resented by the masses of all parties; and the instant effect would be to make the non-slaveholders investigate the merits of an institution in which they have no interest, but which they in every emergency are called upon to defend, right or wrong. The Southern Opposition could ask no better issue at the hands of the Democracy, than the question of resistance or submission to the rule of a President constitutionally elected.

The slaveholders in these Northern Slave States are also bound to the North by ties as strong as their love for their property. They now complain that the Fugitive Slave Law is not well and faithfully enforced. But they cannot be insensible to the advantages of having such a law on the statute books and a clause in the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor. This law and this Constitutional provision, at least, throw great obstacles in the way of fugitives. The fugitive now receives no countenance from any law-abiding person on either side of the line, and the strongest temptations are offered, not only to United States Marshals and Commissioners, but to all citizens, to arrest and send back to the South every slave who crosses the line, while severe punishment is inflicted upon those who assist in his escape. The consequence is that the most resolute endeavor is requisite to make good the escape of every slave, and these are never safe until they cross the Canadian frontier. But if the border States secede, all these obstacles will be removed. The Constitutional provison and the law made for its enforcement, on the basis of a most liberal construction in favor of Federal power, will be swept away; and in their place the Northern Confederacy will enact laws inflicting the most severe punishment upon any person who shall arrest, or in any way molest, a negro, on the ground that he is a fugitive from Slavery in a foreign country. Can it be doubted, that under such circumstances, ten slaves would escape to one in past times? Indeed, it would be next to impossible to hold an active negro, except in chains, within two hundred miles of the line; and as a consequence the slaves would be removed in a body to the extreme South, thus leaving the border States without a motive for adhering to the Southern Confederacy. These border States would soon be filled with free white labor, and their sympathies would all be with the Northern Confederacy.

If the Virginians, Marylanders, Kentuckians and Missourians are very anxious to get rid of Slavery, we are not sure but that it would be a shrewd move in them to join the Southern Confederacy; but in the mean time they must expect to lose tens of thousands of valuable slaves, who will take French leave for the free North.

If, as we before assumed, only the extreme Southern States will attempt disunion, (and we suppose that they will secede, merely for the sake of argument,) similar difficulties will occur on their northern border to those above described. They will lose the benefits of the Fugitive Slave Law, and as their act of secession will be highly injurious, politically speaking, to their elder sisters who remain in the Northern Union, it will be the interest of the latter to punish the seceders as a means of compelling their return into the fold. They will, therefore, refuse to catch their runaway slaves for them. The fugitives will be arrested and turned over to the United States authorities, who will turn them over to the Colonization Society, with an annual appropriation for their removal to Africa or Central America. We take it for granted that some such disposition as this would be made of the fugitives from the Southern Confederacy into the border States of North Carolina and Tennessee, on the ground that the laws of the Union forbid the introduction of more slaves into it from foreign States, and provide for their return to Africa, while the laws of the Slave States forbid the introduction of free negroes. These fugitives, therefore, would be disposed of as the captured cargoes of the slavers are now disposed of.

It is highly probable that the Southern Confederacy would forbid the introduction of more slaves from the States which shall adhere to the Union. If they neglect this precaution they will be overrun with slaves, their white population will be driven out, and the old Slave States will rapidly assimilate themselves to the Free States, by the substitution of free for slave labor. Should the Southern [illegible] to be almost [illegible] of preservation, the latter would soon begin to suffer from an excess of Slave labor, which would be followed by a rapid decline of that species of property. Thus, the slaveholding portion of the Northern Confederacy would become ambitiered against the Seceders, and would cordially cooperate in the enforcement of laws intended for their annoyance.

In this attempt to analyze the probable workings of disunion, we have supposed that the secession will be peaceably submitted to by the Federal Government, and that no violent collision will take place between the Confederacy and the seceding States, either before or after disunion occurs. This is not what many friends of the Union, North or South, will concede to the disunionists; but it is what the latter claim as their Constitutional right; and supposing that they have their way in this respect, we have attempted to point out the ruin they will bring upon themselves. They claim the constitutional right of peaceable secession, but they will hardly expect the States which remain in the Union to facilitate their desertion of the common fold, or to legislate with reference to their comfort and convenience while outside of it. On the contrary, they must expect to be thwarted and circumvented by any amount of "unfriendly legislation," if nothing worse.

We forbear to speculate upon the issues of a war between a Slaveholding Confederacy and any respectable Power of the earth in this age of the world. The bare idea suggests to the imagination pictures shocking to contemplate. Neither will we calculate the cost to the Southern people of organizing a new Federal Government, with Army, Navy and Post-office, which will secure to them all the convenience and security against foreign invasion and domestic insurrection which they now enjoy under the Constitution and Government which Washington and Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay and Madison bequeathed to them. But they will be apt to think of these things before their politicians are permitted to take the fatal step.

A New Swindle—Twenty-five Thousand Dollars to Pay Half a Million.

Our enterprising Mayor is in constant danger of burning his fingers from the number of irons which he will persist in attempting to keep hot at the same time. But we have now to notice an iron of great length and size which he has been fully successful in heating, and which is soon to be applied as a hissing cautery to the most sensitive part of our body politic. In this enterprise the Mayor acts in concert with two new partners—verdant countrymen from Westchester—who may little suspect the purpose to which they are lending themselves. But in the background of the scene, the usual cohort of City operators may be recognized, and the scheme, if successful, must result in the illegal extortion from the public treasury of a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

In 1857 the State Legislature passed an act appointing a Commission of four to superintend the repair and reconstruction of the old Harlem Bridge, at the north end of Third-avenue. The Legislature of last Winter amended this act, by making an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purposes of the bill, it being clearly the view of the last Legislature, as it is clearly the fact, that no new bridge is needed at this point, but simply such a thorough repair of the present structure as the sum mentioned would be amply sufficient to cover. That such was the view of the Legislature, and that the matter was regarded as a mere affair of routine repair, may be judged from the fact that no Special Commission was appointed to carry out the law. The expenditure of the appropriation was intrusted to the Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, the County Judge and President of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester.

This Board, consisting of Judge Robertson and Col. Lockwood, representing Westchester, Mayor Wood and Street Commissioner Smith, representing New-York, held several meetings last Spring, the Mayor, with his usual address, managing to be elected Chairman. He next succeeded in procuring the appointment of Mr. McAlpine to the position of Engineer for the work.

The engineer reported, as a matter of course, that an entirely new bridge was required; that it should be a bridge of cut stone, with iron superstructure, and draw; that the muddy bottom of Harlem River was a quicksand, in which masonry would need for its support a wide and deep foundation. He was sanguine, in conclusion, that for $225,000, (the appropriation to repair being $25,000,) he could give them a proper bridge. Now, as we all know, that City estimates for work seldom equal one-third of the actual cost, it can surely be no harsh conclusion to say that Mr. McAlpine's estimate, if raised to half a million, would still, in all human probability, be a quarter of a million short of the actual expenditure which such a bridge would cost. The cheapest way to create the mere foundations for such a work, would be to import as many pyramids from Egypt as there were abutments to be built.

But the Mayor cared nothing for the expense, except to have as much money spent as possible. About three months ago he induced a majority of the Commissioners to advertise for bids for doing the work—a stone bridge, with iron superstructure; but it was found, after advertisement, that the "specifications were unsatisfactory," and would require to be altered, the Westchestrian Commissioners now joining the Street Commissioner in a demand to have fresh advertisements, with correct specifications, published in all the papers of most note. They declined to open the bids made in reply to the first insufficient advertisement; but, whether they did this on account of the errors mentioned, or because they had ascertained that a mighty swarm of City harpies had been made contractors and partners, in advance, by one of their own body, must forever remain a mystery.

Upon this defeat of what was, with certain parties, a cherished scheme, the Mayor became exceedingly indignant, denouncing the refusal of the Board to open the bids as an act hostile to himself; and next suggesting that he (the Mayor) was now ready to join the Street Commissioner in urging an indefinite postponement of all action until another Legislature should have had time to increase the appropriation to the requisite figure. This, we understand, was the ground taken from the first by the Street Commissioner, who has always aimed to keep the expenditures of his own Department within the exact amounts allowed by law.

On the adoption of this resolution to "indefinitely postpone further action," the Board [illegible], for the ostensible purpose of [illegible] certain bills" and signing vouchers. At this informal meeting of the Board, Col. Lockwood suddenly produced three bids from three different contractors, each willing to take a different portion of the contract, and their united estimates exceeding the Engineer's by twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars—thus making the avowed sum to be expended out of an appropriation of $25,000 no less than $250,000! These bids and this whole meeting were doubtless the result of the Mayor's industry between the time of the "indefinite postponement" and the meeting for "auditing bills." He had compromised on the contractor-question, and the bids represented interests of Wood and Lockwood in about equal proportion, Judge Robertson simply supporting his colleague as a matter of local pride and sympathy.

Against this monstrous action—these bids made without advertisement or competition, and openly ten times in excess of the amount legally within the power of the Commissioner to expend,—Street Commissioner Smith entered a solemn protest, denying the right of his colleagues in the majority to act in open violation of law, and also making the parliamentary point that the resolution "indefinitely postponing all action" had not been rescinded at the time these bids were taken up. Nothing could avail, however, against the scheme deeply planned by Messrs. Wood and Lockwood, Judge Robertson innocently consenting. The Mayor quoted an opinion given by Judge Bronson as proof that the expenditure could be incurred; and at this moment all due measures are in preparation to lay the foundations for a bridge which will cost half a million dollars within the first year of its commencement. Will our tax-payers and the tax-payers of Westchester County ask themselves what remedy they can find in this case? How many other similar schemes has the Mayor at this moment in progress? After the expiration of his last term, it took the City two years to pay off or fund the millions of debt which he had furtively incurred in its name. After the expiration of his present term, we shall find bankruptcy inevitable if his present course be continued.

The Harmonious Democracy.—The Breckinridge Democrats in this State are playing rather a shrewd game in the pending canvass. Mr. James T. Brady, who is stumping the State, ostensibly for the *Fusion* ticket, is very careful to let it be distinctly understood on what grounds his support of that ticket is based. We give in another column a report of his speech at Binghamton, in which he denounces Douglas as a traitor to the principles of the Democratic Party, and sets forth the Breckinridge platform as the only one on which the Democratic Party can stand hereafter. Supporting the Fusion ticket, he says, cannot help Douglas, while it will keep the organization of the party in the hands of the Breckinridge men and give them control of the National Democracy in 1864. The Breckinridge State ticket, says Mr. Brady, is to be kept in the field at all hazards:—and being its candidate for Governor, he ought to know.

This speech adds another to the many evidences that the Democrats are fighting for 1864. They give up the contest for the present. In spite of the noise and clamor which they keep up about it, they concede among themselves that Lincoln is to be elected, and a Republican administration is to come into power. But each wing of the party *aims at control* of the Democracy in the next campaign. Douglas is stumping the country, not with any hope of influencing the present election, but for the purpose of making himself the recognized leader of the party, and his principles the platform on which it stands. After the election is over, he will take strong Union ground and fight that battle in every Southern State; and this will aid him still further in securing the control of the party at which he aims. The Breckinridge men, on the other hand, maintain their organization in the North because they see the necessity of meeting Mr. Douglas on his own ground, and retaining the nucleus of a Democratic organization in the Northern States, to act with the South in the next campaign. This is a very interesting fight as it stands—but it will become much more interesting after Lincoln's election.

The Rumored Designs of Spain against Mexico.—Our correspondent, writing from Havana on the 15th inst., denies that Spain is making any hostile preparations for the invasion of Mexico. A rumor, as our readers know, has been in circulation for some time, to the effect that Spain is organizing a *corps d'armée* at Havana, and that her very obvious design is to interfere in behalf of despotism between the belligerent factions of the Mexican Republic. Our correspondent denies the truth of this rumor most emphatically, and as he has every facility to make himself acquainted with the fact, if fact it be, we take it for granted that no such hostile demonstration as the one alluded to is actively going on.

We cannot, however, close our eyes to the strenuous exertions that Spain is constantly making to regain an ascendency on the American continent, and especially in the Republic of Mexico. The presence of a large Spanish fleet in the Gulf, and the aid notoriously given by the Spanish Minister to the Miramon faction, are quite sufficient to establish a foundation for the impression that Spain is contemplating an interference in the affairs of the Republic. Beyond this we have no positive evidence of her designs or intentions. If, as most people believe, Spain is only waiting an opportunity to carry out plans already devised, it is very improbable that an opportunity like the present will ever occur again. The only Power that has any direct interest in resisting the reëstablishment of despotic authority in Mexico is the United States, and, under the present Administration, our foreign policy has been so despicable that even Spain can, with impunity, fling defiance in our teeth.

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"A negro insurrection—perhaps more than one—is very likely to follow the knowledge of a Republican triumph!"

This is spoken of as one of the "*fruits* of a Republican triumph." It would be much more correct to style it the fruit of the falsehoods which have been circulated in the South, concerning the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. All that the negroes know about the Republicans is what they have learned from Southern politicians. If *they* have told them that the Republicans intend to set them free,—that they will encourage them in rebellion, and that they [illegible] ago, for the ostensible purpose of [illegible] certain bills" and signing vouchers. At this informal meeting of the Board, Col. Lockwood suddenly produced three bids from three different contractors, each willing to take a different portion of the contract, and their united estimates exceeding the Engineer's by twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars—thus making the avowed sum to be expended out of an appropriation of $25,000 no less than $250,000! These bids and this whole meeting were doubtless the result of the Mayor's industry between the time of the "indefinite postponement" and the meeting for "auditing bills." He had compromised on the contractor-question, and the bids represented interests of Wood and Lockwood in about equal proportion, Judge Robertson simply supporting his colleague as a matter of local pride and sympathy.

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Operators for a Panic in Stocks.—The *Bears* of the Stock market are doing their best to regain what they lost by relying on the Pennsylvania election. They are trying to create a panic,—or apprehensions of a panic, which amounts to the same thing for their purposes, on the strength of Lincoln's election in November. A wealthy capitalist has sent us the following circular, which has evidently been sent to a very large number of persons, by some enterprising *Bear* who is anxious to make up his losses at the expense of other people:

Sir: The incoming Winter will witness such an irritated state of political strife, that stocks sold now may be replaced in *December* at a reduction of 20 per cent.

L. A.

This is a perfectly free country, and everybody has a right to sell his property at his own price. It is always a little unsafe, however, to sell other people's property, in the hope that they may be worse frightened by-and-by than they are now. We have not the slightest wish to interfere with the operations in Wall-street on either side,—but we advise *outsiders* to be on their guard against the tricks of the brokers.

A Bad Beginning.—Maj.-Gen. Sanford, of Georgia, has made a report to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he states that his command is in a state of complete disorganization,—and he thinks that the same is true of the entire militia force of the State. This is a bad state of things for a disunion movement. He urges the Legislature to provide at once for organizing and drilling a force of at least ten thousand men. If they are in earnest in their menaces of secession, they ought by all means to act at once upon this advice.

New-York in Buckingham Palace—The Prince of Wales and Mr. Brown's Picture.—All true amateurs of American art will be at once pleased and pained to learn that Mr. Geo. L. Brown's striking and beautiful picture of the "Bay and City of New-York," of which we have already spoken in these columns as its excellence deserves, has been purchased for the Prince of Wales, and that it will be exhibited in this City but a short time longer before its final departure to grace the walls of Buckingham Palace with a vision not more brilliant than accurate of our own imperial City. A more appropriate souvenir of the visit of England's heir to the great City of the West could not be imagined, and American art may justly pride itself on a painting which will prove to England and Englishmen not only that New-York is one of the most picturesque and glorious capitals of civilization, but also that the material prosperity of the New World has given birth to æsthetic genius not less remarkable than the other qualities which all the world unites in according us, and abundantly able to do justice to the ideal beauty of the land.

It is, however, to be regretted that New-York is to lose this exquisite image of her own imperial loveliness, and the gain of the Prince of Wales is decidedly the loss of our own people.

Amusements.

The army of Song has broken into two divisions. The first, or German division, under the command of Carl Formes, takes the field on Wednesday, and opens in "Robert le Diable." This *corps* contains Stigelli, Fabbri, Van Berkel, and, it is said, Adelaide Phillips. Mr. Ullman lends the dignity of his name, but takes no pecuniary interest in the enterprise, beyond the agreeable one of receiving his rent, and reposing in a condition of lucrative taciturnity for a time.

The second, or Franco-Italian division, led by Signor Musio and M. Colson, have been endeavoring to secure the Winter Garden, or Niblo's, for Opera, but without success. They have, for the present, therefore, to wait for the failure of the Formes division, for which they look with anxious expectation, when Mr. Ullman promises them too an opportunity of disposing gracefully of any idle capital they may possess. When both wings have had a taste of the luxuries of loss, and learned practically to appreciate the charms of operatic management, the "little giant" hopes on their *debris* to build up a company on such terms as may enable the management to maintain opera at the Academy of Music. With the present demands of artists opera is a forlorn hope. In England, where it is sustained by a large regular subscription, no one has touched it without finding ruin. The history of opera is but a financial obituary.

Mr. Strakosch has not yet retired from his partnership with Mr. Ullman. In the interval of artists' trials of management he has returned to his old and profitable pursuit of concert-giving, which he now bitterly regrets having ever forsaken.

The indomitable Max, with his accomplished aides-de-camp, Messrs. Joel and Levi, is at present idle. What next he will do is a mystery. The disbanded troops look darkly at each other, and there is suspicion and distrust on every side.

Dr. Guilmette and Madame Bishop, with some few others, have availed themselves of this confusion in the camp of foreign song to endeavor to form an English Opera Company. They have not yet, however, discovered any manager willing to risk the enterprise.

In the meantime the legitimate theatres, at least the Winter Garden, Wallack's and Niblo's, have done a brilliant business the past week. The "Meg Merrilies" excitement still burns as fiercely as ever, and gathers to the Garden nightly crowds. Still, as Miss Cushman desires to appear in her other great characters, it is announced for withdrawal after Wednesday. Her next *rôle* will be either *Queen Catherine* or *Lady Macbeth*.

"Playing with Fire," not being subject to the setting of any star, will probably run to the opening of next year. Its popular author, Mr. Brougham, had opened at the Haymarket on the 8th of this month in his own comedy of "Romance and Reality," and his many friends are looking with eager anxiety for the news of his success. What between Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Brougham and Mrs. John Wood, the London dramatic field would seem to be surrendered to New-York.

At Niblo's Mr. Forrest plays *Lear* for yet another week, his attraction having but slightly declined. On Monday next he plays *Virginius*. On Thursday the second of the off nights, Mr. Nixon brings out Phillips' drama of "the Dead Heart," which has been for some time in preparation, and which was played with great success during the last season at the Adelphi.

At Miss Keene's, "Aileen Aroon" has been a little lonely, not having seen a great deal of society this last week. Miss Keene is said however to have in preparation a new burlesque, which will exhaust the energies of her new foreign painter and machinist, and on which fabulous sums are to be laid out. The pretty Mrs. Allen increases nightly in favor with her audience here.

The Old Bowery, which but recently received a renovation that seemed to restore its youth, has been sold to Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, of circus fame. The leading artists of the house will take parting benefits through the next week. The New Bowery will then take uncontrolled dramatic dominion of the east side.

Barnum finds it impossible to resist the importunities of his visitors to continue "Joseph and his Brethren" for another week. So the gentle-hearted showman gives way sorely against his will. The "Siamese Twins" are still here, and speak most gratefully of the pleasure and instruction they derived from their conversations with the Duke of Newcastle and the Prince, on the present condition of Italian [illegible]

[illegible] Like all other [illegible] of the presence of the Prince in this City, the lovely young American actress, Miss Lora Cushman, has returned to enjoy some portion of the engagements. Mr. Barrett, the Assistant Manager, had opened at Liverpool [illegible] had created a [illegible] of popularity. She [illegible] cultured with very [illegible] at Cincinnati with Miss Cushman, and [illegible] at Boston with Miss Fenimore, [illegible] signal [illegible] of Judge Judge, leaving [illegible] handsome present [illegible]

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE.

Last Hours in [illegible]

Distinguished Personages [illegible]

Overflowing [illegible]

The Procession [illegible]

Departure [illegible]

Splendid Illumination [illegible]

The Palace [illegible] from the Revere House [illegible] infection which [illegible] commodations and the [illegible] quietly shown them. [illegible] such fruit before.

Yesterday, accompanied by the Mayor and at least twenty thousand citizens, he was escorted to the superb car which was to take him to Portland. He had been surrounded by and constantly accompanied by Everett, Winthrop and company since his coming here, almost to the entire exclusion of Gov. Banks and his associates. The Duke had noticed this, and in a very quiet way put an end to it. He requested Mr. Hooper to point out a list of prominent State and national citizens from whom he might obtain desirable information concerning the state of political feeling here and elsewhere. The hint was taken, and Messrs. Everett, Sumner, Wilson, Burlingame, Rust, and [illegible] were invited to accompany the Royal party to Portland, to the utter exclusion of [illegible], respectable but very antiquated members of the [illegible] prominent amongst whom are those who have [illegible] the youthful Hon and kept him so closely.

The trip to Portland was a succession of [illegible] ovations. The Prince, with unusual [illegible] and wonderful gaiety, entered into the spirit of the day, and at every place popped out upon the rear [illegible] and bowed smilingly and familiarly to the [illegible] tic crowds. At Lynn three thousand school children greeted him with cheers and flowers. At Salem the depôt was decorated with flags and [illegible] the people. At Portsmouth the shipping was dressed with the crowd immense. Gov. Goodwin took the Prince by the hand and said: "Fellow-citizens of Rockingham shire, I present to you His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in your name I bid him a hearty welcome!" And so it was everywhere—a cordial, hearty recognition of his presence, and the most enthusiastic, unaffected demonstrations of loyalty to [illegible].

Lunch was served in the car, and during its progress our politics were discussed. The contents of Lincoln's election and the absurdity of disunion were demonstrated.

The Duke of Newcastle stated that the party felt under great obligations to the American Press, and that the full and accurate reports of their movements had cast a ray of light upon their pathway, which should disclose to the English people a view of this country such as they have never had, and, which they could get in no other way. He expressed great regret that their copies of Friday's New-York papers had been mislaid, and requested Gov. Banks to try and procure others; but it was too late, and none were got.

The Prince said he was not weary of his expedition here, but was delighted, and approached his departure with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure. Gen. Bruce said his time had been so taken up with festivities that he had been unable hitherto to get at serious matters, and he was sorry he had so soon to leave.

Mayor Howard received them at Portland with a large military escort, and paraded them through the town, and thence to the Great Eastern wharf, where Admiral Milne and Commander Seymour met them. The fleet was lying about half a mile from shore, and the cutters were ready at the foot of the red-carpeted steps. An immense concourse of spectators thronged the side hill; the military drew up in line; the officials and reporters stood by the steps, and the royal party appeared. "Stand back a little," said the Captain of the soldiers to the Prince, "I want to salute you." The Prince stood back, and the Captain saluted. The Prince, the Duke and Gen. Bruce approached each person there, and shaking hands, bade him farewell. Invitations were extended for visits to England, and many kind remarks were made. The Prince then stepped into his cutter, the standard went up, and the entire fleet thundered out a salute, while the yards of every ship were manned. "Good bye, Elliot," called out the Prince to that elongated descendant of the good-hearted English Peer, "You're so tall I can see you for some time yet!" Off went the boats; they soon reached the fleet, which waited until the Prince touched the deck of the *Hero*, when again he was saluted, and at once the Royal vessels moved away with their precious freight. A large number of well-laden steamers followed them for some distance.

The departure of the Prince deeply affected Lord Lyons, who remained upon the quay. A very delicate compliment was paid to the American flag. The Prince was first saluted by the entire fleet, then the American flag was raised on the [illegible] of the *Admiral* and *Commodore*, and saluted by the same.

Everything was conducted on a grand and effective scale, and was in perfect harmony with the entire tour.

It is gratifying to know, as we did, from the last words of the Duke, that they have all been delighted with their reception, the attentions paid them, and the reports made concerning them; and that with all of the distinguished party carries away the kindliest feelings of regard and esteem for the American people of the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE'S CHINA, GL

Virginia Politics.

[illegible] Oct 21.

Governor Wise addressed the Democracy of this city on Saturday night last, at the African Church. He opened with a review of the principles of the different parties since 1856. It was both a Union and a [illegible] speech. During his speech he said if he had been a delegate to Charleston, and nobody else had been from the Convention, he would have left [illegible] last alone. He spoke for over two hours. His speech will be published.

The editorial on Virginia caused no little a sensation here, and it is copied in several of the journals.

A rain has been raining here for four days. S.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 20.

WILSON, the Breckinridge candidate, has been elected to the House from Fluvanna, by sixty-four majority.

Disruption of the Kansas Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Convention at Topeka was divided by the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on [illegible], the withdrawing delegates embracing [illegible] Brackinridge, Bourbon, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Osage and Neosho Counties, with [illegible] Wyandotte, Miami and Allen [illegible] two-thirds of the population of the Territory. The seceders organized [illegible] Convention, and recommended unanimous [illegible] of the bill which has been recommended by the Committee on Public Lands in the [illegible] Congress. Much feeling exists on the [illegible] between portions of rival towns and localities.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Senator DOUGLAS' trip from St. Louis to Jefferson [illegible] continued ovation. He was hailed with shouts of welcome all along the road, and the eager multitudes assembled at the principal stations would not [illegible] pass without speaking.

He is now addressing a vast crowd in front of the [illegible]. Immense enthusiasm prevails.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The three parties opposed to the Republican [illegible] joined in the Fourth and Fifth Districts, uniting on HOAR, EVERLOW and APPLETON for Congress, against MORRILL, RICE and BURLINGAME.

Mr. Yancey in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Mr. YANCEY spoke at Pike's Opera House last night, to a crowded audience.

Assembly Nomination.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District have nominated A. BLEECKER BANKS for the Assembly, a member of the firm of BANKS BROTHERS, law-book publishers.

Fatal Railway Collisions.

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 20.

A collision occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway yesterday morning, two miles west of Birmingham, between a freight and express train, by which Mr. STONE, the mail agent, Mr. NICHOLS, the express messenger, and WILKIE, the fireman, were killed.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The mail train on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, going east to-day, ran into a wagon at Painesville, killing Mrs. SOLOMON STONE, a boy named DYER, and severely injuring MRS. DYER, Master STONE, and an infant, all of whom were in the wagon.

Violent Gale on Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The gale was very heavy last night, and was severely felt on the bay.

The Norfolk steamer has arrived. Owing to the severe gale at Norfolk, on Friday, she did not leave at the usual hour.

The lower portion of the City of Norfolk has been completely submerged by the storm.

News from Pike's Peak.

OMAHA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

An extra coach of the Western Stage Company arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It left Denver last Monday, with eleven through passengers and the messenger of HINCKLEY'S Express, with $6,500 in treasure and $1,300 in the hands of passengers.

The Welland Canal Obstruction.

PORT COLBORNE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The navigation of the Welland Canal, which was stopped by the railway accident, yesterday, was resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The traffic on the Buffalo and Lake Shore Railroad is still obstructed.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

SCHOFIELD'S woolen yarn factory on Willow-street was burnt last night. Loss $30,000.

Politics in Oswego County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The Republicans are thoroughly wide-awake in this section of the State. A good deal of feeling has been excited by the decree issued by Mr. GREELEY, of your City, that Speaker LITTLEJOHN must not be returned to the State Assembly. This impertinence in local affairs is resented as an interference, and the reason given for it is regarded as an insult. There is no man in this community who enjoys a higher character for personal integrity than Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and the charge of corruption which Mr. GREELEY has made against him is treated with contempt.

There was a very large meeting of the Republicans held here last night, at which, after a speech of an hour and a half on National politics, by Ex-Lieut.-Gov. H. J. RAYMOND, of your City, Mr. LITTLEJOHN discussed the State legislation of last Winter, and especially the New-York Railroad bills and other measures to which exception had been taken. He handled Mr. GREELEY without gloves,—branding him as a calumniator and as stabbing private character for the sake of attaining political purposes of his own. He asserted in the broadest and most emphatic manner that he had never profited, nor expected to profit, to the extent of a farthing, from any action he ever took as a legislator upon any public question whatever, and challenged contradiction from any quarter.

Mr. BROWN, the vigorous and independent editor of the Oswego *Times*, has written a letter to Mr. GREELEY, handling the philosopher very much as he handles other people. The public feeling here is very decided and bitter against Mr. GREELEY's course.

The Republican majority in this county will be larger than ever before. Nobody here, of any party, looks for less than 50,000 LINCOLN majority in the State. The Fusion has hurt the opposition very seriously all through this section. LITTLEJOHN will be reëlected by not less than 1,000 majority.

Politics in Central New-York—Onondaga County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The political canvass is very vigorously conducted in this county. The Republicans have the advantage very decidedly over their opponents in organization, in union, and in enthusiasm. Their meetings are frequent and large, and indicate unmistakably the popularity of their cause. This is one of the most decidedly Anti-Slavery counties in the State, yet the feeling of the Republicans is decidedly conservative, and no one expects or desires at Mr. LINCOLN's hands any interference with Slavery or with the constitutional rights of the Slave States. The threats of Disunion produce not the slightest effect upon anybody.

Mr. YANCEY spoke here a few evenings since to a large audience, made up of men of all parties. He was exceedingly guarded in his remarks, aiming to show that the North would reap most profit from allowing Slavery to extend and increase. Personally he produced a favorable impression;—but the political effect of his speech will be to swell the Republican vote.

Mr. GREELEY has been in the county making Lincoln speeches. The principal object of his visit, however, seems to have been to look after the Republican members of Assembly, in whose preferences for United States Senator he takes a very marked and peculiar interest. He made no speech in this place, but held a secret conference yesterday with some ten or fifteen Republicans who are hostile to the reëlection of Mr. SEWARD, and are endeavoring to defeat the Republican candidate for the Assembly. The corruptions of last Winter's Legislature afford the ostensible ground for this hostility. This county will give a much larger Republican majority than ever before.

Interesting from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 17

We understand that letters of the highest authority have been received in this city from Vera Cruz, to the effect that the Constitutional Government has not only disapproved of the seizure of the great *conducta* of $1,115,000, but ordered that the money be given up to the lawful owners, and that Gen. DEGOLLADO be deprived of his command and brought to that city, a prisoner, for punishment.

If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, it will reflect more credit on President JUAREZ than anything he has done throughout his long and honorable administration, and secure to him the title he now enjoys of being the only honest man in the Republic. The seizure of the *conducta* was a great outrage, and all engaged in it should be held to a strict responsibility.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Steamer Quaker City.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, from Havana on Monday, 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Quaker City* has encountered heavy northeast gales, which blew with the force of a hurricane almost continuously from the time of leaving Havana up to arriving at Sandy Hook.

The health of Havana was good, but the weather had not been so favorable, raising the greater portion of the time the *Quaker City* was at Havana.

The 660 captured Africans taken from the steamer *City of Norfolk* (by a Spanish war steamer off Cardenas) had been carried into Havana.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Com. MAFFITT, arrived at Havana on the 12th from Key West, and was to have sailed on the 15th for a cruise to the eastward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

I have not, in any previous letter, alluded to a report which I have observed has been industriously circulated throughout the United States, "that a Spanish fleet and an expedition of twenty thousand men was being fitted out at this port, to sail and operate against the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz." I need only refer to the matter to say that after the most careful inquiry, instituted for some time past, I do not believe there is an iota of truth in the report. Who first gave it circulation I am not aware, but can only suppose it emanated from the pen of some Havana letter-writer, desirous of creating a "sensation" at all risks, and without any regard to truth.

During the last two or three days, more particularly, have I been incessant in my inquiries in relation to this matter, in every quarter known to me, likely to be well informed in relation to it, and the result of my inquiries is expressed above.

Threats have been, no doubt, made by Spain and Spanish authority against the government of JUAREZ, and she may bluster, but that she will adopt hostile measures against the Liberal Party in Mexico, I have not the most distant idea. True, her easy victory over Morocco, may have somewhat puffed Spain up, and the recollection of what she was in long by-gone days may for a moment have led her people to believe she was as all-powerful as she was a hundred years or two ago—but a little reflection has taught those at the head of her affairs that although during the last score years she has made wondrous progress, yet it will take her more than double that period continuing to improve as she has done during it, before she dare to measure lances with a young nation like the United States, now in the first burst of its manhood, and which any attack upon the JAUREZ party in Mexico would surely entail upon her.

No! rely upon it, no expedition will depart from this isle to operate against Mexico. Spain knows that, were she to make any such insane attempt, it could only be done at the risk of the loss to her Throne of this fair isle and its dependencies—all that now remains to her of the once splendid empire she possessed in this hemisphere.

Some two or three years ago there was an exquisite piece of scandal in circulation in this city, in which the names of two married ladies of great beauty, the Señoras M—— and J——, were represented to have had a regular "pitched battle" respecting the favors that both were said to have granted a certain General then in high authority in this island. The affair took place in a summer-house in the garden of the country residence of the General, near Puentes Grúades, and has been recently called to public recollection by the circumstance of the husband of one of the ladies, Señor R—— M——, having returned from Spain, with his wife and family of seven children, with an appointment to an office quite new in this island, viz: "Inspector-General of Banks," with a salary of a thousand dollars per month attached to it, whilst Don J. S. J.—the husband of the other lady, whose name was so freely handled in connection with the scandal, and who at the time was an Alderman of this city, and was an *ad interim* Judge of the *Real Audencia*, (Supreme Court,) and who also, with his wife, has gone to Spain—has been appointed *Vidor* (Judge) of the *Real Audencia* of Burgos, in Spain. These two appointments have created quite a sensation in certain circles in this city, and I heard an employe of the Government, at a large evening party at which I was present last week, say: "There is little chance of my advancement just at present—I had not a pretty wife when Gen. —— was here."

A large fire took place at the *Plaza del Cristo*, (a market place,) in this city, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. on the 10th inst. Several liquor-stores and groceries were destroyed, as also property variously estimated at from $40,000 to $80,000 value. The *bomberos* (firemen) excited my laughter; they brought the water in iron buckets, emptying them into a large square or oblong water-cart, whence again it was conveyed by the buckets to the fire-engines, which threw streams of water through such nozzles *almost* fifty feet high. The idea of at once emptying the water into the fire-engines, or a suction-hose, never appears to have entered into their heads. It is indeed a great blessing that fires are of so rare occurrence in this city, and that the houses are built of not very inflammable material, for as to the engines extinguishing a fire, the thought is simply ridiculous.

The newly-created Marquès of Murlanoa, (Don SALVADOR SAMA,) gave a grand dinner-party on the 7th inst. His Excellency the Captain-General, The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese, the Spanish Admiral, and many other persons of rank and station were present. Covers were laid for about thirty guests.

The number of free people of color and negroes required for the "Voluntario" Militia not being sufficient to fill up the ranks, the names of all those liable to serve are published in the Government official paper of the 10th inst., requiring them to come forward by a fixed date for enlistment, &c., &c. Yet we shall hereafter see these fellows termed "*Voluntarios*" *de Color*.

The plan of an hospital for the natives of Biscay, proposed to be erected near this city by private subscription, has been gratuitously prepared by Señor GARCIA, the architect of the Ayuntamiento (Corporation) of this city.

The passengers from this city for Matanzas, by the Havana and Matanzas Railways, have frequently been detained at the Union station for from four to twelve hours. Extra trains have been placed recently on the Matanzas line, which will prevent any delay beyond half an hour at Union.

The Railway between Matanzas and Guines is completed and was to have been inaugurated on the 14th inst. I fear, however, the unfavorable state of the weather prevented that consummation. This line, thirty miles in length, has been erected by two wealthy Creole planters, Los Señores ALFONSO and ALDAMA and their respective families.

The British sloop or brig-of-war *Bamienta*, Commander WOOD, arrived here from Nassau 11th inst.

The 10th inst. was the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Spain. The day was honored by three royal salutes being fired, and the bells of the churches ringing their merriest peals every hour.

A slight indisposition of His Excellency the Captain-General prevented the usual *besa-mano* (levée) being held at the Palace.

The United States ship *Crusader* again entered this port the evening of the 12th inst. She came, I understand, to enable a young officer, left on shore *on duty* at her last previous visit to this port, to rejoin his ship.

COMMERCIAL.

The intelligence of the damage sustained by the late gale by the Louisiana sugar crop, has caused the holders of clayed sugars to increase their demands, and, although intending purchasers have not as yet generally yielded, yet as high as 9c. per arrobe has been paid for a parcel of superior dry sugars, averaging about D. S. No. 12, and I doubt if, to-day, any considerable quantity could be obtained at even that rate.

The stock here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 130,000 boxes, against 160,000 boxes at this period last year. Molasses—1,942 hhds. went last week from three outposts to northern ports; 3⅛ reals per keg of 5⅛ gallons is now demanded at near outposts. At Cardenas, where there is in first and second hands, and in course of shipment, 4,000 hhds., there have not been any transactions since my last advices.

Freights—Not a single American vessel was taken up all last week, and all quotations being nearly nominal, I do not give any.

Exchanges declining. I quote Sterling 14 to 14¾ per cent. premium, New-York (60-day bills) 2¾ to 4⅛ per cent. premium, and New-Orleans (short) 5 to 5⅛ per cent. premium.

Money is rather easier, at from 7 to 12 per cent. per annum interest.

American gold coin scarce, at 4 to 5 per cent. premium.

Dollars—Mexican, in ship, boxed, 10 per cent. premium.

Doubloons—Mexican, 1¾ to 2 per cent. premium.

P. S.—We have had a "Norther," accompanied by heavy rains, which I suppose has quite killed off "Yellow Jack" for this year.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Rupture with Spain—Gen. Paez—Government Victories.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

By the Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba*, which arrived from Porto Rico and Caraccas 13th inst., the *Diario de la Marina* has dates from Venezuela to the 21st ult. I condense and translate a summary of news from that paper.

Señor Don EDWARD REMSA, the Spanish Minister, had received his passports, the Government of Venezuela refusing to make the reparation he had demanded, and he had embarked on board the Spanish steamer-of-war *Blasco de Garay*, and sailed for Laguayra.

After his embarkation the French Minister had advised all Spanish subjects resident there to embark within fifteen days on board the Spanish ships at anchor at Laguayra.

In consequence of these events, the Government of Venezuela had sent Gen. PAEZ to the United States, in the character of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary, with Señor Don SIMON CAMACHO as Secretary of Legation.

The Government forces had achieved as great triumphs over the Rebels in the East as they had previously done over those of the West.

The People—Letter from Gen. Rudler.

To the Editor of the [illegible] Times:

TRUXILLO, Oct. 5, 1860.

I address a few lines to you in the hope that I may be able to correct some of the erroneous impressions that prevail concerning the natives of this country. Many Americans believe that the Hondurenos are a barbarous, a cowardly and a cruel people, and their belief has probably been confirmed by the execution of WALKER. But I have lived among them a long time, and can assert the opposite to be the case. They are enthusiasts for liberty, and rose spontaneously and eagerly, when called upon to repel the invader from their soil. I have seen the men who were greatly injured by WALKER's invasion on the 6th of August, assisting with money and advice the helpless followers of the fillibuster chief; and in private life there are no people in the world more cordial or kinder to strangers than these same Hondurenos.

Col. RUDLER has transmitted the following letter to the Commandante of Truxillo, Don NORBERTO MARTINEZ, through the English Consul:

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot take my departure without first acknowledging to you my heartfelt thanks for the friendship which you evinced for me during my confinement and trial. Your conduct in this instance is worthy of the highest praise both as a Christian and a gentleman. As the former you have fully carried out the precepts of our holy Church, to return good for evil. As the other, you have shown that generous and high-toned character which few men would have had the fortitude to carry out in the trying ordeal which I have just passed.

To your kind lady I am also much indebted for the many comforts received at her hands, and now, through you, tender her my grateful thanks.

I also desire to make you the instrument in conveying my thanks to those gentlemen who have so generously befriended me. In doing this you will add to the many obligations which I have already been indebted to you. In conclusion, permit me to assure you that my conduct shall be such as to prove to you, and all those who have befriended me, that I was not unworthy of it. May God's blessing be with you and yours is my earnest prayer.

Your more than friend, A. H. RUDLER.

All the Americans in this quarter sincerely hope that fillibustering enterprises are at an end; and, indeed, it is not likely that any attempt upon the independence of Honduras will again be attempted by lawless bands of desperadoes.

News from Buenos Ayres.

From the Buenos Ayres Times, Aug. 25.

August has been an exceedingly dull month—not polically only, but commercially also. Trade has been dull in all its branches, though imports have been on a considerable scale. The elections of Deputies to the Convention *ad hoc*, are nearly over—both here and throughout the Provinces. The Liberal Party count upon having a slight majority—sufficient to enable them to pass their measures, whatever they may be—thus the reforms proposed will, in all probability, be introduced to Congress, there to undergo a thorough sifting, so soon as Deputies from Buenos Ayres shall have taken their places in that National body. When they do so, Congress will be what it ought to be, and the Argentine Republic will rank among the nations as a Power worthy of more notice and attention than was ever bestowed upon the squabbling fractions into which it has hitherto been divided.

The works of the San Fernando Railway progress favorably. Seven miles of the way are now nearly completed, from the town terminus to some distance past Belgrano: two vessels have also arrived with materials for the line, and are now discharging.

Dr. SARMIENTO proposes to make the Western Railway a Government undertaking, and prolong it for some distance northward.

Some writers in the native Press have called attention to the absurdity of the privilege granted to M. LELIEVRE for the line to Cordova, guaranteeing him 9 per cent. for 99 years—such a guarantee as was never before heard of, and which, if availed of, will press most heavily upon the national finances.

RIESTRA left this early in the month for Parana, and immediately received the portfolio of Minister of Finance.

Exchange to the amout of £170,000 is passed by this steamer at 66s.@66s. 6d. per doubloon. Ounces have varied during the month from $332 to $338⅛, last price on the Boisa to day $335½.

TWO NEW-YORKERS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following paragraph in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th, gives the probable *dénouement* of the excitement which disturbed the citizens in the interior of South Carolina a few days since: "From Cheraw we learn that the two HINCHINGS, concerning whose arrest and trial as Abolition incendiaries a full account was published in the *Mercury* of Saturday, had been duly convicted and sentenced to be hung on Friday next. Additional and crushing evidence had been adduced to prove their complicity in an insurrectionary plot, and this sealed their doom. At last accounts, 'Minute-Men' were actively forming in Cheraw and the vicinity."

Gough's Last Lecture.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver the last lecture of his course

AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Target Prizes! Target Prizes!

A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

That "Gray Hairs are honorable in old age" is a proverbial matter. But are they so in YOUTH? There is no Scriptural averment of that kind, and the common experience certainly does not teach it. If so unfortunate, then, as to lose our hair in early life or middle age, or if it becomes prematurely gray, let us aid the declining or perverted powers of Nature by recourse to innocent and efficacious remedies. Such are
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
and
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
IF THE
TESTIMONY OF GRATEFUL MULTITUDES CAN BE RELIED UPON.
Dépôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st.; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stich that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Rejoice, ye Sufferers! Rise, ye Bed-ridden Cripples!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, cramp, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Special Notice.—All parties having business transactions with Mrs. S. A. ALLEN, formerly of No. 355 Broome-st., will please call at or address the Improved Hair Restorative Dépôt, No. 221 West Houston-st., near Varick-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Eureka Sewing Machines, Price $50.
WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 463 Broadway.
Agents wanted in every city and town.

Old and Young, Great and Small, are invited by WHITE, THE HATTER, to give a call. No. Broadway, 216 is the number, as of old, and nothing but THE BEST OF ARTICLES SOLD.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

WHITE—LEVINGS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Edward E. Rankin, MARK W. WHITE, Esq., of Redwood, Jefferson County, N. Y., to SARAH A., daughter of Joseph Levings, Esq., of this City.

HARMAN—GERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of John C. Henry, Esq., by Rev. J. R. Waterbury, D. D., Jos. N. HARMAN and CORNELIA R. GERRY, both of Wilmington, Del.

CHARBARDT—SMALL.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, by Rev. Abel T. Stewart, JONAS CHARBARDT to CATHARINE SMALL.

BOSTON—DAY.—In Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Rev. JOSEPH BOSTON, of Mystic, Conn., to ANNIE, daughter of Rev. Dr. Day, of the former place.

TYSON—DOMETT.—In Fire Island, on Saturday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Henry Astor, WARRINGTON L. TYSON, of this City, to MARY, only daughter of Felix Domett.

DIED.

EDDY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 20, after a short illness, EDWARD V. EDDY, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, Charles and William, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 21, after a short and severe illness, JOHN MURPHY, aged 54 years.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East 10th-st., corner of Avenue A. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVERIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 21, after a short illness, MARY C., wife of Richard Everit, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Third day afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 163 East 15th-st.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 19, DANIEL BACON, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, in Washington-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Norwich and New-London papers please copy.

STOCKBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 20, BENJAMIN BROCKBRIDGE, aged 39 years.

His remains were taken to Hartford for interment.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 21, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. YOUNG, widow of the late Wm. L. Young, formerly of Baltimore.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, WM. B. Young, No. 2 Bowron-place, 16th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEIGHOOK.—In Cleveland, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, MYRA MANDA, wife of Benjamin F. Holbrook, of Sacramento, Cal., and daughter of Duncan Macdonald, of the former place, in the 26th year of her age.

"Asleep in Jesus—blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this ENGINE IS NOT SAFE MOTOR.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and carriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco-pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every may who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$200
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	550
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,350
Double 32-inch	2,600
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st.
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 501, Oct. 20, 1860.
4, 59, 5, 70, 23, 40, 41, 56, 12, 3, 49, 34, 29.

Class No. 502, Oct. 20, 1860.
30, 78, 25, 59, 18, 3, 37, 56, 9, 39, 40, 6, 1.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 20, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOWE'S	LILLIE'S
BALL PROTECTING SCALES.	CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

QUEEN VICTORIA,
PRINCE ALBERT,
PRINCESS ALICE,
PRINCESS HELENA,
PRINCESS BEATRICE,
PRINCE OF WALES,
&c., &c., &c.

Just received and for sale, by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, wholesale and retail.
NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, in great variety.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

A LUXURY, NECESSITY AND COMFORT.—The STRELA MATCHES are Smokeless and Odorless, without Sulphur, Waterproof beautifully colored Tin Ornamental Boxes; will stand the hottest or dampest climate; double quantity in each box; as cheap as common lucifers; made expressly for the PARLOR, SICK ROOM, AND SITTING ROOM. Consumptives, asthmatics, and invalids will find special comfort in them. No one, having used them once, will ever use any others. Put up in packages of 50 boxes at $1, of 100 at $2, and in dozens at 25 cents at retail. Parties remitting by mail, may have them sent to any part of the country by express. A liberal discount to the trade by the case of ten or twenty gross. Address the STRELA MATCH Co., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
FILES! FILES! FILES! FILES!
Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository will cure external or internal Piles. This article has not failed in a single case. Reference will be given to persons in this City who have been cured by this article after all others have failed. Agent for New-York, Bowery Drug Store, No. 168. Price $1 per box.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 30th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

DO YOU WANT TO HAVE A LUXURIANT BEARD OR MOUSTACHE?—If you do, and your beard won't grow, just send for my Unguent. That will force them to grow on your face in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage free, anywhere. E. G. CHARLES, No. 250 Hudson-st., New-York.

LUDLOW HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

BALLOU'S

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

R. R. R.
THE TRUE MEANS TO PRESERVE AND RECOVER HEALTH.
LET THE SICK READ AND REFLECT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF checks all diseases arising from cold and unwholesome weather. To take it at this season is to put on defensive armor against Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, and all other complaints caused and aggravated by cold and damp. The suddenness with which it arrests these disorders is a phenomenon in medication. For all pain, however excruciating, it is an instantaneous remedy. Ladies find it a present help for the debility occasioned by miscarriage, and for the tortures they suffer from peculiar functional interruptions. Applied externally it reduces the inflammation of burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains, &c., and gives immediate relief to the sufferer.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PESTILENCE.

In cases of Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Putrid Sore Throat and Diptheria, if Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills are resorted to in the early attacks of those diseases, no danger need be apprehended. They will break up and exterminate every vestige of the disease in forty-eight hours. Radway's Ready Relief will, under all circumstances, prevent pitting of the face in cases of Small Pox. If Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills are used daily when either of the above-named diseases prevail as an epidemic, they will surely protect all who use them against attacks

The New-York Times, Monday, October 31, 1859.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited, at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable girls, one as nurse and seamstress, or wait on an old lady and sew; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses and all kinds of embroidery; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st. Call, or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands making children's clothing, also can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; would be willing to wait on a lady. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as plain seamstress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 132 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family; has lived three years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 4th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 6th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 696 8th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well educated American lady widow, a situation in a respectable private family to undertake the instruction of children, cutting and making children's dresses, and to assist in the household duties. Best of City references. Call at, or address Or G., No. 482 Canal-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper wants employment, temporary or permanent; expectations moderate; satisfactory references. Address, for one week, A. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objections to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., at Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a middle-aged Protestant man as coachman in a private family; he understands his business, and is a sober and steady driver; has lived in first-class families, and can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 309 Greene-st., corner 4th-st., and Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any first-class man will call or address COACHMAN, at P. Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young man, 21 years of age, a situation as coachman and gardener. He is a good gardener and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is obliging and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a competent man; understands his business in every respect; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go South. Address M. M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has an excellent reference from his last employer for gentility and industry, and will be found careful and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home, in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER wants a situation,—who well understands the business in all its branches. Address GULIELMUS, care of Warren Delano, Esq., Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a respectable Protestant man in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store, or drive a horse and wagon. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address J. S., BRIGGS, No. 223 West 18th-st., rear, or No. 127 West 24th-st.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, with undoubted references from some of the highest families in the City of Dublin, Ireland, is desirous to obtain a situation as first-class waiterman; understands his duties in every particular: any gentleman or family requiring such help will find him an acquisition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to be useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address C. W.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small family; she will receive a good home, good wages and be considered as one of the family. Apply a No. 2 Prentice-row, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man as assistant book-keeper. Address in own hand-writing and state references, which must be unexceptionable, A. B. C., Box No. 3,537 Post-office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man that thoroughly understands book-keeping by double entry; salary, $700 per year. None need address, unless fully competent, to H. J. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper in an importing house; one that understands double entry and can bring best of reference; address, stating salary required, C. N., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATEly, a competent book-keeper; best of reference required. Apply at No. 64 Warren-st.

SALESWOMAN—SEWERS.—AN EXPEArienced saleswoman wanted; must be thoroughly acquainted with laces and embroideries. Also, four or five neat sewers, that have been accustomed to work on laces and embroideries. Apply before 11 A. M., or after 3 P. M., to
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a boys' clothing warehouse, to travel. Address, giving references, &c., J. G. O., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A TASSEL-MAKER.—WANTED, A FEW GOOD tassel-makers. Apply to P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st.

A WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED as waitress, and to do the fine washing, &c., in a private family; one who is competent and has good references. Apply, after 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 118 East 18th-st.

TO POWER-PRESSMEN AND JOB PRINTers.—Wanted, a man to superintend a printing office in the South. He must be able to put up and take charge of a cylinder press, and to get up a neat and tasteful job. To a first-rate hand steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED, A SALESMAN who has a large trade, which he can control for cash or short time. Such a person can make a favorable arrangement with a house now doing a large cash business. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating the amount he can sell and where an interview may be had.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF the 18th October, from the hardware wagon of the subscriber, corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st., the HIND WHEELS. They were painted red, striped yellow and black. The above reward will be given to any one giving information that shall lead to the detection of the thief, and the recovery of the wheels.
M. C. HULL, No. 288 3d-av.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, SHAPED LIKE AN EGG. Ten dollars will be paid on its return to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND, Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 6 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 49 EAST 25TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 39 West 16th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1859.
The Rutgers Female Institute, having been removed from the Seventh Ward and located on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., exercises appropriate to the opening of the new edifice, will take place on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The Institute Buildings will be open for inspection on that day from 3 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees invite their patrons, former graduates and Stockholders, to be present on that occasion. In behalf of the Board,
J. W. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

DOLBEAR'S HAND-TRAINING, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—"DEAR SIR: I should do injustice to my feelings not to acknowledge the rapid improvement my sons have made in penmanship under your instruction. At the end of their twelfth lesson they gave me a specimen of their rapid off-hand writing. I must confess I was astonished. Never before had I seen such improvement in so short a time. The more particularly was I gratified as I had always supposed them to be hereditarily bad writers. Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN YOUNG."

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 36 East 33d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Mrs. R. will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 19. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 599 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, when the pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway booksteres; Barnes's, No. 60 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 19. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one or the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

A MER. SCHOOL INST. 596 BROADWAY N. Y. 609 Chestnut-st. Phil. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents gratuitously with school circulars, and teachers with positions.
REFERENCES—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Rev. Dr. C. Van Norman, Hon. H. Barnard, Smith, Woodman & Co.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYEighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. Three more pupils may now be received into the family of the principal. For particular information, with references in New-York, Brooklyn and Newark, address the Principal, at Newark, N. J., or apply personally at his residence, as above.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The forty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her institute. Gymnastics and vocal music in classes, without extra charge.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENient to NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for College, or for the active pursuits of life. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. Dr. Baird, No. 93 Wall-st., or of Rev. H. M. Field, office of the New-York *Evangelist*.

TUITION IN FRENCH AND GERMAN wanted by two young gentlemen. Teachers must be natives of France or Germany. Hours of instruction between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Address Box No. 1,643 Post-office, stating references and terms, which must be reasonable.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MR. FABREGOU, OF the Free Academy, will resume his lectures on the French language on Nov. 1, and continue EVERY THURSDAY EVENING for six months, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Terms (in advance) $20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 19. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.,
E. P. SHAW, A. M., } Principals.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

A PLEASANT HOME—NOT A BOARDINGSchool—for little girls. Number limited to four. Instruction in English, French and music. References will satisfy. Address Box No. 168, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semiannual session will commence Nov. 1, 1859. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars at HALL'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, one copy April 9, 1859, for which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 295 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 295 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 431 Broome-st.

Wm. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandize. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $440 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at the salesrooms of Henry H. Leeds, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 10 A. M., for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, full iron frames, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret-work desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SIX-OCTAVE PIANO, MANUFACtured by Chickering & Sons, price $70; also, one six-octave, manufactured by Hallet, Boston, $120; one French 6¾ piano, rosewood, $160—all in perfect order. Call at No. 25 Bedford-st. WM. MORGAN.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Front round corners, inlaid name, fret-work desk, fancy legs, iron frame, overstrung bass, rosewood case. Price, new, $400. Will be sold for $225. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 399 Broadway.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY WELL EXperienced in teaching the piano-forte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at No. 183 West 20th-st., two doors from 8th-av.

J. A. VOSE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av., receives pupils at his residence, or theirs, if preferred.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 167 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperials, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.
Mr. CHARRUAUD will devote his time exclusively in giving lessons at pupils' residences. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at No. 148 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park. N. B.—A class is forming at Mrs. Steers' Young Ladies' Boarding School, No. 54 West 11th-st.

All the modern and approved Dances taught at
HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Days of tuition—MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey Buildings, No. 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Application may be made daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Several new classes are now forming. Send for a circular. A grand soiree at Gothic Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of much experience as teacher and housekeeper, desires a reengagement in which her services both as governess and superintendent of the household would be required; she has been thirteen years in one family, and can produce references of the most unexceptionable character; no objection to leaving the City. Address H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, IS DESIROUS of engaging in a gentleman's family, where there are young children to take charge of and instruct in the English branches and Music; would assist in ordinary household duties, if desired. No objection to the country or traveling. Address ETA, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS school or private teacher, City preferred, by a young man who is a good classical scholar, and has experience in his profession; will teach Latin and Greek in classes. Best of reference for unexceptionable moral character and capabilities. Address S. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reengagement as resident governess in a family, to instruct in English and music; also the rudiments of French and Latin. Satisfactory reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS governess, by a young lady capable of giving instruction in English, French and Music. Address B. G., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAPANESE GOODS.
Just received, a little lot of
JAPANESS ARTICLES,
consisting of some very beautiful
LACQUERED TEA TRAYS,
COVERED PUNCH BOWLS, &c., &c.
WHISTLING CUPS WITH TURTLE,
in Porcelain, very beautiful, and curious
FLOATING TURTLE CUPS,
and a variety of articles in their very beautiful
PORCELAIN,
With a complete stock
of
CHINA GLASS,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—EQUAL TO Gas, and costs less. Paragon Coal-Oil Burners, the best in use. New Lamps, new styles, at the lowest prices, at the great Paragon Coal-Oil Lamp Depôt, No. 170 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9, second floor.
WILLIAM FULTON, Patentee.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPE.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandize to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the depôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the depôt.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. LEE'S

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—I WILL BOARD A FEW DESIRAble ladies, including first-class room, private table if desired, steam heat and gas for the Winter, at $10 to $12 per week each person; also a few gentlemen at $6 to $7. S. E. MEAD, Smithsonian House, Broadway.

BOARDING.—RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first-class house—private family—to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References exchanged. Address No. 503 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, IF WILLING to room together, can be accommodated with board in a private family, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Terms, with fire and gas, $6 each, or one single room $8.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom, with bath attached, to let to two single gentlemen; also, a single room, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, may be found at No. 98 Clark-st. The location is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the city cars. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE Family having a large house in a pleasant location, No. 286 Atlantic-st., can accommodate a few boarders, either a small family or a few single gentlemen, at a moderate price; a whole floor may be had or a parlor if desired.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman of regular habits, in a private family, where few or no boarders are taken; location about six minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A moderate sized room, with grate and closet, required. Address W., Box No. 167, *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, elegantly furnished, on second floor of a new house newly furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations; family small; location unsurpassed; dinner at 6. For further particulars inquire at No. 167 East 16th-st. Reference exchanged.

A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS ON second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 64 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

TO LET.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE SECOND story, with partial board, in a private family, to single gentlemen; bath on the floor, gas, closets, &c. These rooms are particularly desirable to any person wishing a quiet home. Apply at No. 68 Amity-st.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween the New-York Hotel and Washington Park—To let, with full board, an elegant front parlor, with bedroom attached, on the second story. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A front parlor and bedroom on third floor of a first-class house, (private family,) to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without children. Address H. G. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD UP TOWN IN A SMALL PRIVATE family—no other boarders taken—for two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained in the first-class house No. 154 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. References given and required.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL room together, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; table first-class; dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 30 West 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN AN agreeable private family, where no other boarders are taken, by a single gentleman who will be found a desirable inmate. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, &c. Address Box No. 174 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman, his wife, and young lady, wish board; in or near 1st-place, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address EDWARD, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Call at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 382 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

863 BROADWAY.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished; bedrooms $1 50 to $2 50 a week. J. P. FULLER.

TO LET.—A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH FARM ATtached, for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property. $5,000 only required to be paid. The mansion and outbuildings are in good order; the grounds are well and spaciously laid out, and with plenty of shade; orchard, with various fruit trees all in bearing. The property is within 30 miles of New-York, and of easy and frequent access. It is well calculated to cut up in villa plots—the views both of land and water being very fine. The place and neighborhood are remarkably healthy. The property is located on a magnificent bay, from which oysters, fish, &c., can at all times be had. Address R., Box No. 1,049 Post-office.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm-house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicin

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Near the lower gate of the General Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 [illegible] S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of [illegible]

1 [illegible]-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

[illegible] 8th-av., N. E., commencing 20 feet north of [illegible]

[illegible], N. W. corner of 66th-st.

1 [illegible]-av., corner of 68th-st., rear of Broadway [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining [illegible], all running through to 10th-av., with several [illegible]

2 lots fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 84th-av. and [illegible]-st.

20 lots on 66th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of [illegible]-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

1 lot on 68th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and [illegible] feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on [illegible]

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs.,

[illegible], 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 124d, 125d, 126th, 127th, 128th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on [illegible]DAY, October 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' [illegible]

[illegible]-st., 6 lots at the S. E. corner of 126th-st.

[illegible]-st., 6 lots n. s. 60 feet north of 130th-st.

[illegible]-st., 3 lots n. s. 1st mean 140th and 141st-sts.

[illegible]-av., 4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.

[illegible]-av., 2 lots e. s. between 123d and 124d sts.

[illegible]-av., 4 lot s. s. 96.6% on 126d-st.

On [illegible]-st., 5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.

On 125th-st., 3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 126th-st., 3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 126th-st., 2 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.

On 128th-st.—2 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.

On 129th-st.—3 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 130th-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.

On 132d-st.—3 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.

On 132d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.

On 134th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.

On 135th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.

On 136th-st.—3 lots n. s. 435 feet west of 8th-av.

On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 8th-av.

The title to the above property is *indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. O. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE
ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 808 BROADWAY.

A. O. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the extensive warerooms, No. 808 Broadway, near Grace Church, the entire rich and elegant stock of Mr. C. J. Schmitt, (who is retiring from the business,) consisting in part of warranted first-class [illegible] oak, mahogany and black walnut

PARLOR, HALL, BOUDOIR AND DINING-ROOM [illegible] of the most modern and antique styles.

ALSO, LIBRARY FURNITURE.

The whole having been manufactured under the supervision of Mr. Schmitt, is warranted equal to any furniture sold in this City, and will be sold without reserve [illegible]

Catalogues on the morning of sale. A deposit will be required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE "BRADHURST PROPERTY."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ABOUT 100 LOTS
IN CHOICE LOCATIONS,
On 140th and 145th sts. and BREAKNECK HILL ROAD,
Being
THE BALANCE OF "THE BRADHURST PROPERTY,"
Adjourned from Oct. 16 for want of time.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF
HARDWARE,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock each day, At No. 265 6th-av.,

The entire stock of ROBT. RUSSELL, being a complete assortment of shelf, and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c.

ALSO:

Builders' and Mechanics hardware of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, the Proprietor declining business.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOURTEEN LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF REV. DR. JARVIS:

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 111th-st.—9 lots, south side, 125 feet west 4th-av.

On 112th-st.—5 lots, north side, 175 feet west 4th-av.

Two-thirds can remain. Title indisputable.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

J. SABIN & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
438-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY
Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with SHAKESPEARIANA, SONGS, BALLADS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 14th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, A. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Boddington, Shayer, Seigar: Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Neil of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Liston the elder, original by Herring, Seigar; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is absent in Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delaroeque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lanz, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Pierus, Artois de Blas; Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Ecoard and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verboeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekalaer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They may now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. The lot is 55 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., consisting of that width 100 feet, when it has a width of 75 feet 6 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 12 feet 2 inches. It is 100 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 200 feet deep on the north side, communicating with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a three-and-a-half story brick building, having [illegible] rooms, and is now occupied as the whole [illegible] of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on William-st. The property will be set up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 15th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of Wm. R. Nevins, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.; New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY auction on MONDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 28 Broadway, 2d door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine groups of statuary, superb Carrara marble bust of Our Savior, &c. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, etc., [illegible] consisting from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first [illegible] of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Bardiglio, Siena and Verde antique vases, elegant fonts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

Avenue A—2 lots N. W. corner 62d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 62d-st.

63d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

63d-st.—4 lots S. S. 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

63d-st.—3 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. MILNOR TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT the residence No. 58 West 15th-st., the effects of the late Christopher Springer, consisting of a fine lot of rich household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, elegant piano-forte, silver and glass ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c. All in good order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. House to let, inquire of the auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Wooster-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood chairs, sofas, marble-top centre-tables, mirrors, bedsteads, beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. S. H. BASHFORD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND TABLE WARE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 214 Pearl-st., positive cash, free sale, of a large stock, recently the estate of City and country dealers [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WENTWORTH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID [illegible] PARLOR FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY (Monday), Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, At the private residence, No. 120 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Comprising the entire costly furniture of the above house, the sale of which will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine, consisting of three superb parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, etageres, tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rich bronzes, statuary, paintings, &c., comprising the whole elegant parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which are fully furnished in rich rosewood, oak and mahogany, all of which was purchased new four months ago and is in perfect order. Also, China, silver ware, cut-glass, with complete dining-room furniture. House to rent: possession immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands, and about 9 years old; also kind and gentle. In single harness can trot in 3½ minutes.

H. W. MCDONNELL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, at No. 184 West 24th-st.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, CARNATIONS, Chinese Primroses, &c., &c.—At auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a choice and select assortment of fine healthy plants from Wm. C. Wilson, 14th-st. and Astoria.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 104 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing aliments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing alledgon but nervousness, the excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and knew not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LAMONTS, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, Medical College and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 5 Bond-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the skill of the ignorant, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any parts of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By CUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 15th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, (Phelan's patent preferred.) Address A. Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM ROGERS & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
Where LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Continental Bank..$100	7	Merchants' Ins.....50
40	United States Ins....25	40	Hope Ins.....50
20	Home Ins.....100	32	Relief Ins.....50
50	N. Amsterdam Ins..25	7	Lamar Ins.....100
20	Fulton Ins.....25	20	Humboldt Ins.....100
20	Phœnix.....50	500	S. Pacific R. R. Co..100
6	Resolute Ins.....100	4	Excelsior Ins.....50
38	Security Ins.....50	10	Lafayette Ins.....50
50	Beekman Ins.....25	20	Knickerb'r Ice Co..100
48	People's Ins.....50	10	Am. Express Co.....100
300	Cairo City.....100	46	Standard Ins.....50
20	Hayward Ins.....50		

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
3,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
10,000 Transit R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
20,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 ₩ cent. Construction Bonds.
1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 25. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861, and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER. } Trustees.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York; and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from the date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of seven 72-100 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Empire City Bank by the United States Trust Company of New York, Receiver, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after the 18th of October inst.

JOHN A. STEWART.
October 13, 1860. Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 24 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES MORRISON (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JOHN S. HARBERGER (late Assistant Cashier) was unanimously appointed Cashier, vice JAMES M. MORRISON, now President.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVing claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims with their vouchers to the uncersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next. S. D. LAW,

Assignee of J. B. Boerum. No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. 022-law6wM

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst, at 3 o'clock. All persons having business with, or interested in any matter now awaiting the action of the Committee, are hereby notified to be present without further notification.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Finance.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, 22d inst., from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. The Real Estate Tax Books will be opened on or about the 26th inst.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Park, Oct. 17, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA. } Committee.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LATELY ARRIVED from England, desires the correspondence of an American young lady, not over 20 years of age, (himself being only 22,) with a view to matrimony. No one need address only in sincerity to J. W. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

[illegible] To Land Passengers at St. JOHN'S, N. F. [illegible] To land Passengers and receive the Royal Mail and [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] Line have been approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

NEW UNION SCREW STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 28.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

"ISABEL LINE."

FROM CHARLESTON TO HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.

The United States

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER ON THE COAST.—Arrivals at this port yesterday report the late northeast gale along the coast as very heavy. The steamship *Quaker City*, a buttercup from the time she left Havana, very nearly dispersed. An evening paper which announced that Gen. Cooke would address them on Saturday, subsequently declared that he would speak to them at 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

TAKING TEA LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS.—On Friday evening, Mr. John McCollum, of No. 135 Lib-erty-street, while passing up Washington-street, met in front his own residence, was accosted by a young man named Henry Peters, who had formerly been in his employ, and a dispute occurred between them in relation to a prior difficulty. Peters, at this time, threatened McCollum with bodily injuries, but they separated without coming to blows. About half an hour afterwards, however, while McCollum was returning home through Washington-street, Peters ran up to him, and seizing him by the collar, gave him a severe cuffing. He was assisted up by bystanders, and was very much excited when he reached his residence, No. 45 Lib-erty-street, where he was examined by Dr. Beale, who found that no serious injuries had been received. McCollum subsequently made complaint against Peters, who was arrested by Officer Brunson, and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

THE CONVENTION INDIAN PAINTERS.—MAR-KEE-AN-ARP-QUA, the converted Ojibway Princess, who has recently returned from England, where she pre-

sided over a grand council of the Indian tribes, has issued a circular, in which she says that upon the chests of the Indians, "color opening like the exterior, to keep of exhi-bition—the spiral mantrap, abounds in the ex-terior of the Indian, and the tomahawk, is the ex-terior of the Indian, and the tomahawk, is the ex-terior of the Indian, and the tomahawk, is

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2836. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Election of U. S. Senators for Oregon---A Republican and a Douglas Democrat.

Massacre of an Emigrant Party of Forty-Six by the Snake Indians.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, Oct. 22.

California dates to and including the 10th, and Oregon to the 7th, arrived by express this afternoon.

On the 8th news reached San Francisco, by telegraph, that the Oregon Senatorial election took place at Salem on the 2d, in due legal form. J. W. NESMITH, Douglas Democrat, was elected for the long term, and E. D. BAKER, Republican, for the short term—two years. Mr. BAKER is a non-intervention Republican, with views similar to those of ELI THAYER. The news has electrified the California Republicans, many of whom think the State may go for Mr. LINCOLN if Mr. BAKER can be induced to take the stump here.

The Breckinridge Democrats are endeavoring to damage the Douglasites, by alleging that there is a coalition between them and the Republicans throughout the Pacific States, and that both parties will unite next Winter to elect a fusion Senator from California.

The campaign is progressing vigorously. The canvass is taking such shape that the success of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would secure Mr. GWIN's reëlection to the Senate, and this fact operates very much against the success of that ticket. Between DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE in this State the contest is so close that the betting men continue to make even bets in large sums without hesitation.

On the 8th, telegraphic communication between Los Angeles and San Francisco was inaugurated, and was the occasion of a general jollification at Los Angeles. The line is to be continued farther East on the Butterfield route as far as the Company are able.

The Placerville and Salt Lake line is also progressing eastward from Carson Valley, another stretch of thirty miles beyond Miller's Station being about ready for use. Both lines anticipate connection with the great Continental lines recently authorized by Congress.

The Italians of San Francisco held a grand celebration on the 9th, in honor of GARIBALDI's entrance into Naples.

The Broderick will, after a long contest to prove it a forgery, has been finally admitted to probate.

The Oregon Overland Mail arrived at Zreka, Northern California, yesterday, bringing dates from Vancouver, a town on the Columbia River, to the 3d inst.

Mr. H. SCHEIRER had just arrived at that place with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians, of an entire emigrant train, consisting of 46 persons, 19 of whom were men, the balance women and children.

The party were first attacked about fifty miles on the west side of Salmon Falls on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about one hour. The Indians then withdrew, and allowed the train to proceed five miles. Then they again attacked them. The fight lasted two days and one night. On the afternoon of the 10th, the Indians had possession of the whole party with the exception of six men, who, being mounted, escaped. After traveling through the woods for nine days these six were again attacked, and five of the party killed. SCHEIRER also escaped by hiding in the bushes. After traveling seven days without food, he was found in an exhausted condition by some persons who took him to the Dalles. Of the nineteen males in the party, six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. Mr. SCHEIRER is the only one who escaped. He says that the six men who left on horseback, did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train, and from the screams of the women and children, he was led to believe that the whole party were butchered.

SALEM, Oregon, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Messrs. BAKER and NESMITH were elected to the United States Senate to-day. There was a complete fusion of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans. The following was the vote: BAKER 26, NESMITH 27. The greatest anxiety prevailed during the several ballotings, because on several previous ballots BAKER and NESMITH came within one vote of an election.

MILLER'S STATION, CARSON VALLEY, Oct. 10.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dispatches to the *Bulletin*, of Friday, Sept. 28, arrived here this morning about 3 o'clock.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Arrived, 8th, bark *Montferrana*, Bordeaux. Sailed, 7th, ship *Nonpareil*, Falmouth, England; 9th, bark *Steinwarder*, Cape Town.

Trade continues active, and the market weak. Sales from first hands are limited to small lots. Candles 23¾c.@23c.; Rio Coffee 15½c. Other kinds inactive. Coal dull, with no offers for anthracite over $19. Provisions quiet, and little changed; demand for Isthmus butter firmer, with sales of 600 firkins, at 26c.@27½c. A portion of the last steamer's import is granulated, and will lose largely for shippers; small sales of Bacon as last noted. In Pork little doing; 500 bbls. AMOS BILLINGS' Hams sold at auction at $13 30 ₱ 100 lbs. Foreign Spirits are inactive, and Domestic lower; Whisky 45c.@47c½c.; Pure Spirits 50c. Sugars—Foreign raw dull; No. 1, Chinese nominal at 9c.; small sales of Crushed to the trade at 14c. The demand for Wheat is scarcely as brisk. The last advices from England has checked the eagerness of buyers, though quotations require no change.

The ship *Hornet* cleared yesterday for New-York in Coleman's line. Her principal cargo is 21,000 sacks of wheat, 3,400 hides, 2,800 bales of wool, and 200 flasks of quicksilver.

Interesting from Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS—RUMORED SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY TO ECANDON.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Carrie Sandford*, Capt. HAGGETT, arrived at this port this morning from Tampico, the 9th inst. She left in port the brig *Nahum Stetson*, Capt. OLIPHANT, to sail for New-Orleans on the 8th. A Mexican bark, name unknown, was also soon to sail for this port.

The military news from the interior principally concerns the siege of Guadalajara, against which city all the available forces of the Liberal army were being brought up. Gen. DONLADO left Queretaro on the 1st with 5,700 men and 24 pieces of artillery, for the same destination, and Gen. ORTEGA, with 7,000 men and 30 cannon, on the 5th. The certain and speedy fall of the city before so large a number of troops was daily expected when the schooner left.

The head-quarters of the army continued still at Queretaro, which city was defended by 2,200 men, under Gen. BERRIOZABAL. Small bodies of troops were also collected at Guanajuato, Leon, and Irapuato. Gen. OGAZON was at San Pedro, where his original force of 4,000 men had joined the forces of Colima, Tepic and Mazatlan. It was thought to be impossible for CASTILLO, who was commanding the reactionaries in that region, to make a stand against such odds moving rapidly against him.

This vigorous campaign upon Guadalajara had caused a temporary relief of the capital. In the meantime the most vigorous efforts continued to be made for putting the city in a state of defence. The treasury, however, was exhausted; the recent levy had produced but a few thousand dollars, and no one knew whither to turn for the money. At last accounts it was said a negotiation was on foot for the sale to the rich capitalist, ECANDON, of a million dollars church property for $300,000, of which last $120,000 only was to be ready money, and the rest in old and worthless bonds. A number of other schemes are talked of, among them a forced loan on some forty of the leading capitalists, which will probably be ultimately adopted, unless they come forward with voluntary loans.

By this arrival we have also the proclamation of Gen. DEGOLLADO in reference to the seizure of the great conducta of $1,120,000, bound hither from the mines of Zacatecas and Guanajuato. He boldly avows the act, assumes the responsibility, and attempts to justify it on the ground that the money belonged to the capitalists of the Reactionary Party, and the Liberal cause had need of it.

The *Prisma*, of Tampico, states that the Minister of the Treasury in the Juarez Cabinet, Sr. GARAY, had resigned, but does not assign any reason therefor.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Bienville and Empire City—Great Increase of the Slave Trade—The Wanderer at Havana—Coolie Statistics—Particulars of the Rupture Between Spain and Venezuela.

The United States Mail steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, from New-Orleans the 14th, and Havana at 4 P. M. of the 17th inst., arrived at the Light-ship at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and was detained by the fog until daylight yesterday morning.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 17th inst., also arrived at this port yesterday.

When the *Empire City* left Havana a hurricane was expected, and the Admiral had issued orders to the Spanish fleet to be ready to meet it.

The weather has been unusually tempestuous during the voyage. In the Gulf of Mexico, the *Bienville* experienced a severe N. E. gale, beginning on the 15th inst., and has had strong northerly winds, with heavy sea and thick, rainy weather, the entire passage.

The United States Screw-steamer *Crusader*, Lieut., Commanding J. N. MAFFIT, was at Havana when the *Bienville* left.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

Certainly not within the last decade of years has the African Slave trade been in so active and prosperous a state as it has been in during this present year. Up to the 30th ult., there had been at least 30,000 Africans, including those taken to Key West and Nassau, landed on this island. There is scarcely a town of any size in Cuba in which there is not a joint-stock African Slave Trade Company, and although the chief slave traders are very well known to us in this city, yet so cunningly do they manage their affairs that it would be a matter of great difficulty to convict any one of them, or any of their fellow-shareholders, in a Court of Justice. I have, however, heard the names of many of these latter, who move in respectable circles of society in your City, in Boston, Portland and in Europe. I forbear sending you any of these names, because it would be possibly a matter of some little difficulty to sustain a plea of justification were an action for libel brought in consequence of their publication. It is commonly reported here that the steamship *Grenada* will arrive there shortly from the coast of Africa with a cargo of Africans; and, although I would not pledge myself for the truth of the report, yet I have heard it repeated so very frequently, and by so many different parties, that I feel bound to send it to you, as I have heard it. One person, who comes from the State of Maine, and who is known to be intimately connected with certain leading slave-traders, told a friend of mine, two or three evenings ago, that she would be here very soon,—still, I repeat, *it may not be true:* yet I send it to you as I have heard it.

That notorious schooner, the *Wanderer*, has been at anchor in this harbor many months. She will, beyond doubt, go to the coast of Africa when she *does* sail. It was understood about a fortnight since that she would clear for St. Thomas and *Loango;* but that being represented as bearing too audacious an appearance, she cleared eight or ten days since for Savannah. However, I saw her at her anchorage in this harbor two or three evenings ago. The commander of the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, I fancy, is known to be too close to this Island for the *Wanderer* to safely make her exit, and therefore she prudently remains in port, biding her time to slip out unnoticed. That she will attempt to go to the coast of Africa there is not a shadow of a doubt.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, is using his best endeavors to put an end to this infamous traffic, discharging from their offices, the Lieutenant-Governors of those jurisdictions in which Africans are known to have been landed, where the authorities have not endeavored to prevent such landing. The late Lieut.-Governor of Sagua la Grande, I believe, is at this time on trial before a Court Martial for such an offence.

The slave-traders have various deposits for Africans in the numerous islands in the Bahamas, whence the Africans are brought to this Island, a few at a time, in the many coasting vessels trading to every port in Cuba, and these buzales (as the new Africans are termed) all having the papers requisite for them to possess, and having been taught a few words of Spanish, it is difficult to detect them from Africans landed a "long time ago."

There are still a goodly number of Yucatan Indians brought to this island, chiefly in the fishing smacks of Don FRANCISCO MURTY, who, I believe, is almost the sole person in this city engaged in that trade.

Venezuela, it appears, had satisfactorily complied with all the demands made by the Spanish Minister ROMLA, except the indemnification demanded for Spanish subjects, for injuries inflicted upon them by the Federalist faction, and, with respect to that, Venezuela has sent a Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor TERO, to Spain, with full power to make arrangements, but the Spanish Minister, Señor ROMLA, construing his instructions as being positive, had no resort left but to demand his passports, which, as you were informed in my last letter, were forthwith furnished him. There not being anything of greater moment on the tapis here at this time, I translate and condense from the *Diario de la Marina* the following particulars, &c., of the demands made by the Spanish Minister upon the Government of Venezuela. He demanded:

First—That the assassins of Spanish subjects should be delivered to the tribunals for trial, and the punishment due to their crimes; that if any had been set at liberty, as though they had been only guilty of political offences, (in consequence of the safe *accouchement* of Her Majesty,) they should be again arrested and tried, as though they had been guilty of ordinary crimes.

Second—The Government of Venezuela will indemnify Spanish subjects for all damages sustained by them, and *hereafter* the authorities, Constitutional and Federal, having the right, will inquire into those claims.

The Venezuelan Government replied within the period fixed by the Spanish Minister, (twenty-four hours,) to the first demand: "That the assassins of Spanish subjects who had not been arrested, would be pursued until apprehended, and then be delivered to the tribunals for trial; and if any of the assassins had been inadvertently liberated, as though they had been guilty merely of political offences, they will be again arrested and tried as though they had been guilty of ordinary crimes."

With regard to the second demand, the Venezuelan Government promises to indemnify all those whose claims have been legally inquired into and proved correct; but any damages sustained from party feelings, they hold they cannot be considered liable for, any more than they could be for injury sustained by a fire, epidemic or earthquake, as it is generally admitted, "That foreigners suffering from internal commotions are calamities for which the Government cannot be held responsible." It is added that Venezuela has as far as possible shown her desire to have matters arranged in a pacific manner by her having sent Señor FERMIN TORO to Spain, as Minister Plenipotentiary, to arrange the matters in dispute in question.

Señor TORO had embarked for Europe on 7th ult.

The Spanish Minister, REMEN, had recommended Spanish subjects in Venezuela to the protection of the French Minister, but the Venezuelan Government had issued a circular addressed to all citizens and authorities recommending that "all the subjects of Spain should be protected and all their rights with safety of person and property be carefully respected."

What more Spain can desire I am quite at a loss to imagine, and should she make war against Venezuela, it can only be with the hope of reconquering some portion of her lost possessions in this hemisphere, which would seem to be the fact from the course of conduct she is pursuing towards St. Domingo.

On the 1st inst., on the high road between San Gil and Carabuzal, near Villa Clain, the body of a respectable young man, Don RAFAEL SLAMES, was found. He had been assassinated. At the last advices the assassin had not been discovered.

The dead body of a man was found on the 13th inst. in the Rio Macon in a cloth, and tied in a sort of straw hamper used to convey fruit to the city on horseback. No doubt he had met with foul play.

The railway between Matanzas and Guines was inaugurated on Sunday. Although the weather was very unfavorable. His Excellency the Captain-General, the Right Reverend the Bishop of this Diocese, the Secretary of the Superior Civil Government of this Island, the Political Governor of this city, and various other officials, Generals and chiefs were present on the occasion.

It has rained almost incessantly night and day all this week, which, of course, has put a stop to all out-door business. There is not consequently any change in the markets to report.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

Having had this pleasure but yesterday per *Empire City*, from the brief period that has since then elapsed, you will not on this occasion anticipate receiving either a very lengthy or interesting communication. I have in the discharge of my duty as your Havana correspondent hitherto had the unpleasant task of speaking in terms of dispraise of various Lieutenant Governors of several jurisdictions in the Island. I have now the pleasure of performing a far more pleasant duty—that of awarding unqualified praise to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamer, who a short time ago refused a bribe of sixty thousand dollars to wink at the landing of a cargo of Africans in the jurisdiction under his command.

That cargo of Africans was brought to this Island by the nephew of the notorious EUGENIA VENUS, who succeeded, as I am told, in persuading Señor Don IGNACIO MENTALVO to allow the cargo to be landed on his estate, near Cardenas—MENTALVO to receive fifty picked Africans for the favor. After the cargo was landed MENTALVO was arrested and placed in prison for the offence, but as is usual, the Africans having been secreted, were not found, and there was not any evidence to convict Señor MENTALVO, and he was discharged.

Upon the owners of the Africans going to that gentlemen to claim *their property*, he set up a demand for two hundred and fifty of the choice of the cargo as a recompense for the imprisonment he had endured and the extra risk he had run. This demand being considered exorbitant was refused. "Well, then," said Señor M., "I shall keep the whole cargo,—you dare not claim them publicly, because if you do you will get yourselves into the meshes of the law,—besides which you have no proof that I have a single African your property." And thus the matter stands at present.

And now I have some statistics of the Coolie Trade to send you. Up to 30th ult. there had arrived one hundred and thirty-three vessels with "Asiaticos Free Colonists," as our Spanish friends term them, but which to my view is a title of derision, for the great majority of the poor Chinese have been, as is well known, *kidnapped*, and they have all been sold like cattle in the market here. The total numbers embarked in China have been 58,763, of whom only 49,730 have been landed here—8,981 having been passed over the sides of the vessel, having either died from disease, or the over-dosing themselves with opium, or having been killed, in fights among themselves, or in vain attempts to obtain their freedom by taking possession of the ships in which they were passengers. The average per centage of deaths from one or other of these causes have been 15.11, whilst I am happy to state on board American vessels the average of deaths has been only 11.13. This latter fact speaks highly in favor of the superior care taken by, and humanity of the Captains of American ships who have brought these Coolies to this Island. Yet heartily do I rejoice that American vessels are no longer permitted to bring these Chinese to Cuba, for the trade as it has hitherto been carried on is an infamous one, calculated to brutalize men's hearts, and render them the victims of unholy lusts for gain. More than one American officer of ships that have brought Chinese to this Island, have admitted that the trade is in many of its features even worse than the African Slave-trade, and what renders it peculiarly censurable, is the few females that have been brought to this Island. Out of the nearly fifty thousand that have arrived here, but fifty-two have been females, and the result of this is that the poor wretches (the males) are driven to commit unmentionable crimes which produces madness, during which they commit suicide. These Chinese make excellent house servants, but are not, generally speaking, so well adapted for hard agricultural labors. They are generally too slim, and possess too little muscular power. Indeed, from what I hear among the planters, many of them are sick of their bargains of Coolies.

The Chinese are not so submissive as the Africans; they will not endure cruel treatment without seeking revenge.

They hesitate not to murder the man whom they consider has maltreated them, and it is impossible, or nearly so, to find out who is the murderer, for when asked they always say, "We all did it." There was a murder committed at Rejlu by some coolies belonging to the Railway Company more than twelve months ago, yet, beyond the temporary imprisonment of the lot, no punishment has been inflicted on any of them, because, I suppose, the individual murderer cannot be discovered, and it would scarcely answer to garrotte the whole gang, forty or fifty in number.

The *Bienville's* mails close in ten minutes and I must conclude. The storm still continues. No change in markets.

FROM UTAH.

The Arrival of Judge Crosby—Times for Holding the Courts—Hot Weather Again—Agricultural and Mechanical Fair—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

Judge CROSBY arrived in this city, from the East, last Saturday, at midnight. The Judge came by the mail carriage as far as Echo Cañon, where it is reported the mail driver managed somehow to get half seas over, and so far quarrelsome as to delay the mail, and stab an emigrant, wounding him severely, but not fatally. The Judge completed his journey in company with Mr. G. W. MYERS, a mail station employe.

Judge CROSBY seems to take with the Mormons tolerably well. We shall see by and by how he and they will wear together. If he have sufficient tact to miss running afoul of their prejudices, and to appear not over-anxious to criminate prophets and great men, why we will most likely have peace at Salt Lake. But if he run against a snag, instead of steering clear of it, why there will be old Harry to pay again, and we shall see a very pretty quarrel, a very interesting spitting, snarling, cat-and-dog warfare, as in the days of ECKELS, CRADLEBAUGH and SINCLAIR. Federal officers for Utah would do well to insert in their prayers —"From running against Mormon snags, good Lord deliver us!"

Last Monday, Judges HENNIKEN & CROSBY met officially in this city, and appointed the terms for holding the United States District Courts for the Territory as follows: For the Third Judicial District at Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 29; for the Second Judicial District at Genoa, Carson Valley, Nov. 19; and for the First Judicial District at Provo, March 17; each term to continue four weeks, if the business require it.

The *Deseret News* does not seem to fancy this arrangement, and puts several queries as to its legality, promising to publish professional opinions of members of the Bar on the subject.

Judge HENNIKEN and son and Marshal GRICE, started on Tuesday for Carson Valley.

The heat of August seems to have returned upon us for the past week, and the people begin to grumble, as grumble they will, about the weather, that the high temperature is inducing considerable sickness, such as colds, diarrhœa, and slight attacks of cholera. But excellent ripening weather it is, and another week or two of it will secure the bulk of our sugar cane and other late crops, the cane being rather backward this season.

The Mormon missionaries seem to have been very busy this week, fixing up, and starting on their pilgrimage among the Gentiles. Hon. W. H. HOOPER accompanies them to the States, on his return to Washington.

Among the arrivals the present week are the merchandise train of HOOPER and ELDRIDGE, and the second and last company, this season, of the Mormon hand-cart emigrants. It must require considerable "pluck" for old and young, men, women and children to venture on and accomplish so wearying a pilgrimage with the slender stock of comfort, or even necessaries, connected with the hand-cart fixings.

To-day commences the Utah County Annual Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition or Fair, and next week the "Parent Society" will follow suit in the "Deseret Store" of this city. In connection with these Fairs are horse-racing and other sports, the same in this city conoluding with a mule race, the slowest mule to be declared the winner, and no man to be permitted to jockey his own mule. This will no doubt be a very exciting affair as a trial of mulish speed.

The Utah Chief, ARAPENE, brother and successor of the renowned WALKER, with a portion of his tribe, is on his biennial or triennial trading trip to the Navajo country. When ARAPENE is at home he is in San Pete Valley, where he lives in a house, and superintends his primitive farming operations.

As a specimen of the fertility of some portions of this Territory, I will state that I recently measured a head of oats which was two feet three inches in length, and was grown in virgin soil in the newly-settled little Provo Valley. Splendid crops of every kind sown or planted have been raised the present season in the above-named valley, as indeed in most parts of the Territory. Oats are selling at a dollar a bushel; wheat at a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half.

Bear-feed must be scarce the present Summer in the mountains, for the Bruin race have come down to visit the denizens of the vallies more than usual. Many rumors have been current of two or three bears prowling around in the vicinity of this city, one of which graced one of our butcher's shops a week or two ago. A she bear and two cubs astonished the natives in a settlement in Provo Valley a short time ago. One cub was captured, and the other with the mother was killed.

Mr. DANIEL W. JONES, who as a guide accompanied some of the troops from Camp Floyd to New-Mexico, returned on the 16th with STEPHEN B. MOORE. On the return trip they were attacked one night by some party firing about one hundred shots at them. Messrs. JONES and MOORE mounted two of their mules bare-backed and put off, leaving their assailants in possession of their wagon, baggage, other mules, harness, and $500 worth of goods.

The Mormon Presidents and a number of others recently undertook another of their quiet excursions into the country—this time to the coal beds of the Weber River. The party started from this city, up Parley's cañon and park, thence down the Weber cañon to its mouth, and home by way of Ogden. The result of the excursion seems to be a satisfaction that plenty of available coal exists in that region, and only requires the capital and business tact to bring it into market in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the people. About fifty men have been employed for several weeks in opening a road to said coal beds from this city.

Surveyor-general FLANDRAUGH has recently been agitating, in the Mormon newspapers, the invalidity of the Mormon surveys in the various cities and settlements. The Mormons look rather sour at this movement of the General's, and think there is no use in agitating the subject till Government brings the land into market. As a squatter's claim is the extent of Mormon titles here in Utah, while considerable improvements have been made upon the land, it will be seen that this is rather a ticklish subject.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republicans.

Speech of the Hon. John Covode.

A meeting of the workingmen of the Eighteenth Ward, who sympathize with the Republican Party and concur in its principles, was held last evening in the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The announcement that the leading speaker would be Hon. JOHN COVODE, contributed, no doubt, to the crowded assemblage by which the spacious hall was filled.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of E. DELAFIELD SMITH as Chairman.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions were adpted without dissent:

Whereas, It is necessary for a union of the laboring classes to secure their rights, and, also, to secure free homes to free and actual settlers; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our brother laborers of the Wards of the City of New-York the necessity of a union similar to ours of the Eighteenth Ward.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support our candidates for every office—especially if they are known to be interested in the welfare of the laboring classes.

[The resolutions that followed indorsed the nominations of ABRAHAM WAKEMAN for Congress, and of JESSE FONDA as member of the State Assembly from the Fourteenth District.]

Mr. SMITH, the Chairman, delivered a brief prefatory address, in the course of which "the Eighteenth Ward Rail-splitters" entered the room, preceded by a corps of drummers, and were received by a burst of cheers.

The next speaker was Mr. E. F. SHEPARD, who was followed by Hon. JOHN COVODE, who was introduced as the author of the "Life and Times of JAS. BUCHANAN."

Mr. COVODE said that he had come to New-York in compliance with the request of the Committee who had the management of such affairs as this in charge. He was not a talking man, but a working man, [applause,] and, as such, had made the discovery that this Administration of ours was rotten to the core. Now, as working men, what interest had they in sustaining a General Government unless it promoted the general good? They had no local interests to subserve by it, for they were secure in their homes, their schools, their local institutions of beneficence, in their farms and in their cities. Why then should they countenance or attempt to justify a Government which attempted to force a slave Constitution on a free Territory? Why tolerate murderers and ballot-box stuffers such as GEO. W. CLARK and JOHN CALHOUN? There was no other reason but party ties. He would admit that an honest man might cling to a party after all its *prestige* had gone, but this administration, he thought, was beyond it, and he was of opinion that it could be convicted under the statutes of this State—first, of falsely personating another party, and next, of being made up of men who obtained office under fraudulent pretences. JEFFERSON and JACKSON had been dethroned from the Democratic pedestal, and JOHN C. CALHOUN had been enthroned in their stead. Not only was the old wine all gone, but the hoops, the head and the staves were all changed. Nothing was left of this old Democratic Party but the Custom-house certificate. [Laughter.] How had Mr. BUCHANAN been elected? It was on the plausible doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. But the power of Congress over the Territories was as old as the Constitution, and the history of Congress attested that; and Mr. BUCHANAN was the representative of a party who held forth this doctrine in order that Slavery might have an opportunity to exclude free men and free labor from our Western Territories. This was a new invention—a political baby that was born in 1854, and soon after was consigned to its bachelor nurse, and was subsequently so much mangled in Congress that even Judge DOUGLAS, its putative father, could hardly recognize its remains. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the Dred Scott case had led, nothing had been left to the people in the Territories but Abolition, for, unless that was done, the Slave Power was supreme. If we stuck Democratic men to the question really in controversy—the supremacy of free over slave labor—they would say they adhered to the decision of the Court, and still they identified themselves with the party that desired the very doctrines which they (the Democrats) avowed. Mr. COVODE proceeded to argue that all the corruptions of the present Administration rest on its policy in regard to the admission of Kansas, and descanted at length on the venality for which, as he said, it has become so unenviably notorious.

He went on to detail some of the private history of his own Investigating Committee, in the management of which he took care that no Republican should be summoned as a witness, lest that fact might be made use of for electioneering purposes. He gave it very clearly to be inferred that the defection of half of the 22 Anti-Lecompton Democrats was brought about by pecuniary bribes. By way of exception he referred, in terms of warm eulogium, to JOHN B. HASKIN, of New-York, Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, and JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania. He next charged the Administration with having connived at the election frauds in Kansas, and again referred to the corruptions of the Administration, and the means by which it sought to insure its ascendancy.

Mr. WENDELL was made the subject of particular comment. I went, said Mr. COVODE, to the Bank of the Metropolis, where I knew Mr. WENDELL kept his account, and, on interrogating the clerk, was shown the book in which the disbursements to his order were made. There was A. E.; that is one of the kind you want. There is S. U.; that is one of the kind you want. "But what does 'S. U.' mean?" "Oh," was the answer, "it means that the money is to be spent in promoting the cause of the party and of the country." [Laughter.] This Mr. WENDELL, Mr. C. continued to say, had paid $5,000 for Kansas in April, 1858. He (Mr. C.) asked of the clerk to whom that money had been paid, and was told it was paid to a Mr. BEAN, a clerk then and now in the House, and the editor of a newspaper in Ohio. As it was not until within a few days of the adjournment that Congress passed the appropriation for the Committee's expenses, he (Mr. C.) took $60 out of his own pocket, and sent the officer to Ohio to bring Mr. BEAN before the Committee. Mr. BEAN, however, had something important to do with Judge HALL; but he came on. He was asked what the money was for, but hesitated to answer. At last he went to Mr. COVODE, and gave up at once. He said: "If I must give testimony it will ruin me; I have a wife and children at home, and am the editor of a Democratic newspaper. [Laughter.] He (Mr. C.) admitted that he had some feeling for the man on account of his wife and children, but the result of it was that the Committee found that Mr. BEAN and Judge HALL were from the same district in Ohio; that they resided together in Washington, while Judge HALL was in Congress, and that $1,000 of that money had been taken out in a draft on a New-York Bank, just three days after they had lost Judge HALL's vote. That draft was obtained, but with one name so erased that it could not be read. The speaker made allusion to the enormous amounts of money that had been appropriated by the Democracy, to gain a triumph in 1856, and among other things recapitulated the testimony of PATRICK LAFFERTY, an employe in the Philadelphia Custom-House, who, with the wholesome fear of being sent to jail before his eyes, eventually admitted that he had issued two or three thousand fraudulent naturalization tickets; that about 6,000, according to his belief were issued in all; that Mr. BUCHANAN's majority in Pennsylvania was only 2,500, and therefore that Mr. BUCHANAN's election was the result of these frauds. Think of a little bit of an Irishman making, in that way, two or three thousand votes! [Laughter.]

Mr. COVODE, in further illustration of the abuses to which the Administration had lent itself, instanced the case of the present editor of the Government organ at Washington, the *Constitution*, who held a clerkship in the New-York Custom-house, in which he performed no other labor than the drawing of his salary; and that of Mr. GEO. W. BAKER, the nephew, by marriage, of Mr. BUCHANAN, who had been appointed to a place in the Philadelphia Custom-house with a salary of $100 a month for doing nothing. When asked as to what he did, BAKER said he conducted cases in Court for the Government. Mr. VAN DYKE, the District-Attorney, was sent for, and testified that Mr. BAKER had never appeared in Court but once or twice, and then it was to prosecute suits against the Government. [Laughter.] Instead of dismissing him instantly, as Mr. BUCHANAN should have done, it was singular to note that the person who did seem to think that his services were no longer needed, was Mr. VAN DYKE. (Suppressed groans.) Mr. COVODE went over the whole history of the relations between Mr. BUCHANAN and Gov. WALKER, in regard to the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the vote of the people, and, in speaking of the celebrated letter of the President to the Governor, in which the former declared that the Constitution must be submitted to the people, he took occasion to accuse the President of perfidy, and with having sanctioned an outrage on popular rights. The speaker then, in compliance with a call from some one in the crowd, proceeded to express his views on the tariff question, and strongly to advocate the propriety of protection. He then took up the more prominent party issues involved in the present contest. The Republican Party he represented as having invariably given its support to those great measures of political reform and popular exigency which were most conducive to the welfare of the masses; and, in conclusion, emphatically besought of the people of New-York to cast their electoral vote for LINCOLN, and thus avert the calamitous consequences that would surely befal the country if the election were sent into the House of Representatives.

At the close of his speech, (which lasted fully two hours,) Mr. COVODE was loudly cheered.

Songs and speeches followed, and from the indications that were observable on the part of many of the audience, it would be natural to infer that the meeting did not break up until after midnight. The Chairman himself suggested the propriety of their "making a night of it."

Meeting of the National Union County Convention.

A meeting of the National Union Convention was held last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. The principal business of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with Committees from the Tammany and Mozart Conventions, with a view to the harmonious action of the three bodies, and also to nominate a Judge for the Superior Court. Mr. W. T. JENNINGS, chairman of the Conference Committee, reported that both the Mozart and Tammany Conventions had adjourned *sine die* without appointing committees to confer with that from the Union body.

Mr. SMITH moved to reconsider so much of the nominations already made by the Convention as related to the office of City Judge.

As a substitute, Mr. VAN WAGNER moved to withdraw the nominees of the Union Convention altogether, leaving members of the party free to vote as they please.

Mr. VANDERPOOL moved that the whole question be postponed until next Thursday evening or the next night of meeting.

Each of these motions was discussed at great length and finally the motion last made was carried.

Mr. HALSEY moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a Judge of the Superior Court.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, amid great confusion. Somebody moved to adjourn *sine die*. A multitude of protests and appeals rose against the motion, which on being put were lost. The motion of Mr. HALSEY was revived, and now by the Chairman decided in order.

Mr. BOGARDUS made a personal explanation at some length, protesting that he and all the other candidates on the ticket were about to be sold out, for the purpose of the aggrandizement of one man—F. A. TALLMADGE. Because he had received the nomination of Mozart for Judge of the Superior Court, the rest of the Union ticket was to be sacrificed.

The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. JOHN LLOYD, feeling himself touched by the gentleman's insinuations, suggested that the gentleman should not throw stones while he lived in a glass house. Mr. B., he said, had gone to the Committee of seven of the Democratic Volunteers, to induce them to urge his claims for a nomination; had exhibited an anxiety on that subject which no other candidate had evinced. He, (the Chairman,) had not consulted with any one about the calling of this meeting, excepting the Chairman of the Conference Committee, Mr. JENNINGS, who told him his Committee was ready to report.

Mr. VAN WAGNER felt himself injured by Mr. BOGARDUS' remarks, and also indulged in a personal explanation, avowing that he for one had nothing to do with any selling out.

Mr. BOGARDUS rose again and excitedly protested that he had not intended to reflect on the Chairman. He said that he had not endeavored to make capital in the Democratic Volunteers, but alleged that Mr. LLOYD had in that body supported one who was not a member of his own party. A general discussion ensued.

A motion to adjourn ot Friday evening was made, but the Chair did not hear the second, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Motions to adjourn—some *sine die*, and others to particular evenings—each motion with a score of protests and as many seconds, rose in a perfect bedlam of sounds, and for some time the exertions of the Chairman were entirely insufficient to obtain order. At length, when order was in some measure restored, a Mr. MCCORMICK obtained the floor, and vehemently asserted, in the course of his remarks, that he was ashamed to sit in such a Convention, because every candidate the Convention had nominated had been one of its own members. Here his voice was drowned by hisses, shouts, calls for the floor, and the thundering of the Chairman's gavel upon the table. The speaker was peremptorily ordered by the Chairman to sit down, which he reluctantly did.

Mr. HALSEY's motion was now withdrawn, and a second storm of motions for adjournment burst forth. Several were lost, but at length perseverance was crowned with success, and the Convention adjourned until Saturday evening next.

The Williamson Ratification Meeting Postponed.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the muddy condition of the streets, the contemplated ratification of the Republican nomination for the Third Congressional District, did not take place in the Park last evening. Posters were conspicuously placed throughout the District announcing that the meeting will probably take place on Monday next.

O. U. A. Meeting.

Last evening several hundred people assembled at the rooms of Charter Oak Chapter, No. 22 O. U. A., No. 187 Bowery, the occasion being the anniversary of the Chapter. Sachem LEWARD presided, and the address was delivered by JOHN C. JACOBS. It was mainly a strong appeal for the Union, and elicited loud applause. Speeches were also made by P. G. S. LUCAS and Brother GILMORE. The Union Glee Club sang several patriotic songs.

The Fusion Procession To-Night.

The grand torch-light procession of the Anti-Lincoln men takes place to-night. There is promise of a very imposing display. Forming in the lower part of the City, the procession, at a signal to be given by "the Empire Pocket-Piece," will march in eight divisions from the City Hall through Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Fourth-avenue, the Bowery and Chatham-street, to the Park, where it will be dismissed. If the evening is unpleasant the affair will be postponed. The expenses of the pageant have been large, and the indications are that Capt. RYNDERS will be compelled to bear them all. He certainly deserves well of those whose cause he serves for the efforts which he has put forth in behalf of the demonstration of to-night.

Geo. N. Sanders, Mr. Yancey, and the Vice-Presidency.

We have been requested to publish the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the Charleston Courier:

SIR: I am surprised that an earnest and sagacious editor like yourself could be led so far astray as to give serious color to a rumor which, on a little investigation on your part, would have proved to have grown out of some playful words of mine at a private dinner party.

Although the remarks I made sprang out of the moment, without previous thought, and were only responsive to the spirit of good-humored political raillery which prevailed around the table, I am quite willing that all I said on the occasion and after, shall go to the public. My words, though casually spoken, at most only pointed out a way by which the Vice-Presidency could be won and the Democratic Party saved.

In only two instances, the second being merely, a laughing allusion to the first, did I ever, either jocosely or seriously, speak in Mr. YANCEY's presence of his chances for the Vice-Presidency. The mere mention of the parties present on the first occasion, with a simple statement of what I then said, out of which it has all grown, will be a sufficient gauge to the absurdity of the whole story.

The gentlemen were, first, the generous host, Mr. J. D. HOOVER; time, the Thursday before the Baltimore Convention. On his right, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. On his left, Col. J. W. FORNEY, of the *Press*. Between him and myself, Mr. YANCEY. These, with Gen. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of Charleston, Mr. ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, and several others of equally opposing spheres, composed the party.

The conversation and speeches naturally turned towards the approaching

...ERAL WEALTH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

...Improvement of the Navigation of the Deep River—Early Geological Examination of the Country by Professors Olmsted and ... Kerr, Wilkes and Guyot—Hog-wallows Hunt and Martin, of the United States Navy—...—Opening Out ...

...New-York Times.

..., Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

... paragraph appeared in the ... that North Carolina was ... the productive completion of her ... of internal improvements.

... that we are jubilant—though you are ... the improvement of the naviga... Deep River—or be the first of our State ... a link in the chain, but the last and ... link. If New-York, through her Erie Canal, ... the great grain-growing regions of her ... to the stack of her young metropolis, ... felt and expressed just pride and joy. And well ... it is, for the result has proved, that one sin... ... the chief of all our exports and ... ...ments of the nation.

... ...ions in magnitude of length ... ...ions in cost, but to the ... ...anticipated it will do for ... ...Erie Canal has done for ... ...her industry, develo... ...her wealth.

... ...to the world, but nevertheless ... ...what is called the basin of the ... ...wealth of coal and iron ore ... ...and exceeding in richness anything ... ...discovered in this country.

... ...reputation at the North for being fast ... while you are so wide-awake. In that re... ...least, you do me some injustice. We may ... ...so much fuss and fury—we have no great ... Printing-House-square to proclaim, with ... ...trumpets, our untiring enterprise. But ... ...as long ago as 1858, our sleepy State projected a ... Geological Survey. It was commenced by ... ...Guyot, of Yale College, but abandoned ... ...other engagements which engrossed his ... ...attention. At a later period it was renewed ... ...completed by Professor EMMONS. Both ... ...gentlemen unite in the opinion that ... ...of the Deep River was rich beyond com... ...deposits of coal and iron minerals.

..., the Congress of the United States directed ... ...of the Navy to cause a survey of the ... ...region, with reference to the establish... ...on the Cape Fear River of a National Foundry ... Machine Shop. The Secretary of the Navy desig... Capt. CHARLES WILKES and Chief Engineers ... and MARTIN to perform this duty.

... WILKES, in his report, minutely describes the ... position of the Deep River country, ... such details necessary," as he says, "from ... that but little is known of it, even in the ... of North Carolina." The Deep River basin he ... as occupying the centre of the State, and ... miles in a southwesterly direction from Ra... ... is about 33 miles in length by 10 in width, ... embraces an area of from 250 to 300 square ...

... WILKES procured and brought with him to ... specimens of the coal and iron ores from ... ...haft, there being worked. These he sub... ...to Prof. GEORGE C. SHAFFNER for examination ... ...analysis. The results were as follows:

COAL.

	Per cent.
...ustible matter, given off as gas	32.7
...ed carbon, (coke)	60.7
...	5.3
...	1.3
	100.0

"The specific gravity was 1.28. "The coal," says Prof. SHAFFNER, "is light, highly bituminous, yielding ... and very porous coke, and purplish ash. It is an excellent coal for making gas or for burning. It absorbs only 1.2,000th of its weight of water, ... having been immersed for some time."

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

	Per cent.
...on	31.30
...oxide of Iron	47.50
...	9.00
...mmon and water	8.81
...phur	3.39
	100.0

OTHER ORES.

	"Specular."	"Heading."
...roxide of Iron	96.4	98.2
...ica	2.1	1.4
...rthy matter, soluble	1.5	0.4
	100.0	100.0
	"Hemetitic."	"Magnetic"
...roxide of Iron	74.3	79.720
...ica	10.6	4.000
...ter	9.5	8 800
...rbon	5.6	7.368
...rthy matter	100.0	99.888
		"Iron Ball."
...roxide of Iron		40
...ica		13
Carbonic acid and carbonaceous matter		34
...rthy matter		13
		100

Capt. WILKES describes the hemetitic ore as coming from a hill known as Ore Knob. It is elevated about ... feet above the surrounding country, and covers an area of 350 acres. The ore is red, and visible everywhere. A massive vein appears to bisect the hill. This was worked before the Revolutionary War, and ... were found, made anterior to that period. A few miles below the junction of the Haw and Deep Rivers is another ore hill, somewhat dome-shaped, and one mass of ore, that yields more than 95 per ... of peroxide of iron. The vein from which this ... was taken is 8 feet in width.

Capt. WILKES thus concludes that portion of his report ... to the mineral resources of the region he was instructed to explore: "There are few places," he says, "to be found in our country, where there is such a concentration of material, and which can be ... with so little toil and expense; and abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being advantageously coked, and in great quantity and variety for all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses; fine clays for refractory furnaces, building materials, of sandstone, gneiss and granite; millstone grit, and fine sandstone for ... stones; clays and sands for the manufacture of ... Of the latter class there is a large tract ... Jones' Falls."

... continues: "Steatite, or soapstone, and agal... are found in extensive masses, in alternate ... with the metamorphic slates. The latter is of ... ...ingly fine and compact grain, and is of a greenish-white ... ...soapy feeling, and is of a greenish-white ... It is different in composition from the steatite or soapstone, and is of a much finer grain. It can be applied to the same uses; but that which has been ... in Chatham County has been ground at ... mills, on the Deep River, to a powder as ... as flour, and exported to New-York, where it is ... clarifying sugar. It sells for $18 to $20 a ... composition, as given by Professor EMMONS,

...	73.00	Potash	2.00
...	18.75	Water	3.55
...			97.21

... was also found, specimens of which ... shows Capt. WILKES, which he says were com... and appeared to split smooth and even.

The engineers, Messrs. HUNT and MARTIN, who assisted in the survey, bear testimony to the correctness of the conclusions stated by the Chief of the Commission. "From the great quantities of ore," they add, "which we saw in different localities, together with the various kinds and qualities, some exceedingly ... we have no hesitation in saying there is in the ... country almost inexhaustible quantities of ..., by a proper selection and mixing, ... quality of pig or wrought iron can be ... of the Bituminous coal, Messrs. HUNT and MARTIN say: "A sample sent on was tried in the ... shop at the Washington Navy-yard, and compares well with the best Cumberland coals used there. It appears quite free from sulphur or slate, and leaves very little earthy matter."

Capt. WILKES accompanies his "Report of the Examination of the Deep River Country" by maps and profiles showing the topography of the land, and the dip of the mineral beds, and also a sectional drawing of the shaft of the Egypt mines, which at that time had been sunk to a depth of 450 feet.

These facts, Mr. TIMES, are gathered from official reports. They are impartial, and therefore to be relied upon. I have quoted them to show you the extent and value of the section which the "Deep River Improvement" is expected to drain. Do you wonder that we are jubilant at the near completion of a work which we believe opens to us a long vista of active industry and commercial prosperity? Bringing them directly to your own doors, what is to prevent our exacting a remunerating toll upon the raw materials which we have in such great abundance? Coal for your gas-works rivaling that of Newcastle; iron ores from which, for the past three years, have been made the finest quality of steel; bituminous slate, from which we are now extracting large quantities of oil; soapstone that will pay fifty per cent. on the cost of preparing and transportation. These are what we shall throw upon you, when we shall have cleared away ...

... should not ... Shall not these ... Shall they not ... Shall they not ... side, and bind ... We anticipate ... ning we are about to ..., and ... which makes us glad and strong.

In a few days I propose to visit our developing El Dorado, and, with your permission, will impart to the readers of the TIMES a knowledge of what I may see and hear. S.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Failure of the Last Attempt of the Democracy to Fuse—Ex-Gov. Wise, Senator Hunter, Extra Billy Smith, John M. Botts, and a Host of other Distinguished Men in the Field—Botts' Late Important Speech—Its Revolutionary Tendency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

For some time past, the Conservatives in both branches of the Democratic Party in this State have been looking forward with fear and anxiety to the meeting of the State Executive Committees, when it was hoped they would agree upon some mutual line of defence, by way of resisting the overwhelming power of the Opposition, and of preserving the integrity of the party by uniting upon the same Electoral ticket; but the Committees have met, and after a laborious session of two days, finally agreed to disagree, so that all idea of Fusion in the Old Dominion is at an end. The proposition to unite upon one Electoral ticket was made by the Douglas Committee; it was formally considered by the other, and finally rejected; and now the fight has assumed in earnest the characteristics of the renowned combat between the Kilkenny cats—being determined to destroy each other—in which laudable enterprise they will probably succeed.

The present is one of the most spirited campaigns ever conducted in Virginia. Every part of the State is thoroughly canvassed by distinguished orators of each party. YANCEY has made several speeches, in which he repudiates disunion and attempts to show that *his* is the only Conservative and Union-saving party now in the field. Senator R. M. T. HUNTER is stumping the State, and avows the same doctrine. No man loves the Union as much as Mr. HUNTER, and no man can save it but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE! Ex-Gov. WISE has made a speech at Norfolk, and is to make several others, while Extra-Billy SMITH is doing service in the same line. None of these men have a word here to say about "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution"—they find the *Union* sentiment too strong in Virginia to urge or even advocate the idea of withdrawing from it. Wherever the masses are collected to listen to these political orators, Union-loving and preserving sentiments are sure to meet with unanimous and unbounded applause. Political barbecues, at which the orators of all parties meet and discuss the present issues, are quite common throughout the State; some of these barbecues continue for two or three days, and similar discussions are being had in country churches and county court-houses, but the largest and most important political meetings are those addressed by Mr. BOTTS, who has lately thrown himself body and soul into the heart of this contest. Already several immense mass meetings have assembled to hear him, and his speeches are making a powerful impression, and are working a revolution in public sentiment. The novelty and boldness of his doctrines are everywhere attracting attention, and wherever he speaks he is greeted by thousands of attentive listeners. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the Breckinridge organ, calls it "the great speech of the campaign," although an "infamous" one, and has already devoted columns to the discussion of the new points presented.

The telegraphic report of Mr. BOTTS' speech, which appeared exclusively in the TIMES, was a very creditable effort, but it failed to present a number of his best and strongest points, some of which I will here briefly notice, inasmuch as I hope to be able, in a few days, to send you a full report of this "revolutionary" speech.

By way of preface, Mr. BOTTS observed that such was the tyranny of the Southern Press and of Southern public opinion, that few men dare speak their sentiments, but that he had no favors to ask—that he was a freeman, and should fearlessly exercise his right to say what he pleased, and upon any subject. They might call him an *Abolitionist*, but his shoulders were broad, and could bear a heavier burden than even that. And he *did* say what he pleased, and a Virginia audience applauded doctrines novel to their ears, and which might have been regarded as highly offensive, if uttered by other lips.

He avowed his disbelief in Mr. SEWARD'S "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, but he swept away the calumnies by which his name in the South has been rendered infamous. He read an extract from the Rochester speech, embracing the obnoxious irrepressible conflict paragraph, and then showed that the idea did not originate with Mr. SEWARD, but that ROGER A. PRYOR and Senator TOOMBS held the same doctrine, and had enunciated it previous to Mr. SEWARD'S speech. PRYOR and TOOMBS believed that there was an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor, but that free labor would finally give way to slave labor, while Mr. SEWARD held that slave labor must gradually retire and finally die before the triumphant march of freedom and of free labor. But Mr. BOTTS did not agree with either of them—he did not believe there was any such "conflict," that soil and climate regulatedboth systems of labor, and that both would long endure.

In case of Mr. LINCOLN'S election it was predetermined by some of the Southern States to secede, and inasmuch as Virginia would be invited to join in the treasonable crusade, it was right that the people should understand the true position and sentiments of the Republican candidate, and for this purpose Mr. BOTTS read copious extracts from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches, all tending to show that he was quite conservative, and not the terrible, bloody-minded, fire-eating Abolitionist the South generally believed him to be. He did not desire to be understood as advocating Mr. LINCOLN'S views upon Slavery, he merely wished to present historical facts, so as to disarm the enemies of the Union, by showing that they had no cause to rebel against Mr. LINCOLN or his Administration, because of his views upon the Slavery question.

The Southern Democrats claim that the *equality* of the States in and to the Territories can only be preserved by their being allowed to carry their property (slaves) into them, and to have their right to this property protected by law. Mr. BOTTS said the States *had* equal rights in the Territories; that the Northern man could carry any property there that the Southern man could, and that the Southern man could carry any property there which the Northern man could, and, therefore, they stood upon *equal* grounds; but if by *equality* they meant the right to carry *slave* property into the Territories, they had mistaken their rights; that they had no such rights under the Constitution, as that instrument *did not recognize them as property in a national sense*, and that *they were not property except when they were made so by local law.*

In the early history of Slavery in the American Colonies, slaves were recognized as property; but at last, the question was tested by the celebrated Somerville case, in which Lord MANSFIELD decided that slaves were *not* property under the common law, and from that hour to this, they have been so regarded in this country. A *horse* is property everywhere—so recognized by the common law—and therefore needs no protection; but human beings must be reduced to property by special law, and they cannot be held as property except where such law prevails, and this was the constitutional view. Lord MANSFIELD made his decision shortly before the American Constitution was written, and the authors of that document recognized the legality of the decision in one of the Articles of the Constitution, as thus: "No person held to service or labor in one State, *under the laws thereof*, escaping into another," &c. If they were held under the common law, no State law would be necessary, and no such clause in the Constitution would have been inserted. Again, if they are property under the common law, no *special* protection is necessary. No man in the Territories asks to have his *horses* protected, because his right to that species of property is everywhere recognized. Thus it seems that this Southern cry for *equality*, is in reality a demand for *exclusive* rights and privileges, which they have no right to ask, and which they will never receive.

This point, the right of property in slaves, was argued at great length, and with much ability, and is causing no little discussion. The *Enquirer* has already devoted columns to the discussion of the subject, considering Mr. BOTTS' views highly revolutionary, and fraught with evil.

Mr. BOTTS said he had never publicly expressed his views upon Slavery, but would do so now. In a *moral* and *religious* point of view, he had no objection to Slavery. Contrasting the negro slaves in this country, with their African ancestors, Slavery seems to be a *humanizing, civilizing* and *Christianizing* institution. *Politically*, it was an evil. Virginia had lost caste and power by holding on to the system. Younger States were shooting far ahead of the Old Dominion. We had only to look at Ohio, Indiana and other Free States, to learn our true position and the value of the two systems. *Economically* it was decidedly wrong. Free labor being more profitable than slave labor. No poor man could now afford to own a slave, and hence the reason why so many slaves were being sold to the far South—slave labor being more profitable there than here, they are gradually leaving the State, while we are substituting cheap labor.

Socially, about as much could be said against Slavery as for it, when viewed in its social bearings or relations.

The immense audience who heard Mr. BOTTS listened with profound attention, and in no instance uttered a sound of dissent or disapprobation, whilst all his strong points were warmly applauded. V.

...Letter from Hon. Amos Kendall.

...THE DISSOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY ... WORSE THAN DEATH TO THE SOUTH ... THE EVENT OF A REVOLUTION?

WASHINGTON, October, 1860.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

Your paper for a few days past has forcibly reminded me of the days of President JACKSON, when AMOS KENDALL was the theme of a thousand scribblers. Circumstances, however, have somewhat changed. Then he was abused by the enemies of the Old Hero and of his Administration; now by the organ of an Administration which claims to be his friends. Who has changed? Is it AMOS KENDALL, who has not uttered a sentiment which is not an echo of those avowed and acted upon by that purest of patriots? Or is it certain men who claim his mantle while they repudiate his most dearly cherished principles? When he heard disunion foreshadowed in dinner-table speeches, he rebuked it in his celebrated toast, "*The Federal Union—It must be Preserved*;" and when he saw the sentiment about to be reduced to practice, by his eloquent and patriotic appeal he called into existence one hundred and fifty thousand volunteers to preserve it. Because I alluded to that fact and expressed the opinion that, should a similar emergency arise, two hundred thousand would respond to a similar call, you denounce me as a bloody monster, ready to slaughter "women and children!" Yet, no eulogy is too strong for you to bestow on Gen. JACKSON.

You are right in the caption with which you head your comments on my letter to Col. ORR—"*Threats will never bring peace.*" For two months past, the papers controlled by the enemies of the Union in the South have teemed with threats of disunion in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, and my letter was in response to a startling threat of that description. There will not be peace until these threats cease, or until Southern Union men cut loose from the enemies of the Union and cordially unite with the friends of the Constitution in the North to put down Black Republicanism on the one hand and Disunionism on the other. I made no threat; you have misapplied the sentiment of your caption.

Your strictures upon myself need no reply. If I have not, during a life of seventy-one years, a large portion of which has been spent in public positions, established a private and political character which no name you can give me can mar, and no association in which you may place me can taint, it is useless for me to care for the future. It is a higher aim than self-defence or self-distinction which induces me to resume my pen.

Sir, it is a sad sight to see the organ of a Democratic Administration attempting to establish the doctrine that it would in any event be a crime in the President to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted. Disguise it as you will, your doctrine amounts to this, and nothing less. Already the peculiar organ of nullification in the South is recommending secession while Mr. BUCHANAN is still in office, upon the assumption that he may not enforce the laws and defend the Constitution, which by his official oath he is bound to do. Doubtless the assumption is unwarranted, though justified by the tone of his acknowledged organ.

Let it be remembered that the question is not now what the South ought to do in case of an actual and irremediable outrage upon her rights and institutions. The threat is to *secede if Mr. Lincoln shall be elected.* Will his mere election absolve the people of the South from their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or relieve the President from the duty of defending the one and executing the other? This is the real question under discussion.

You talk about *coercing States.* States are not the subjects upon which the Constitution and laws of the United States operate. They cannot commit treason nor be hanged as traitors. But neither can they, by any act of theirs, absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the United States.

The Constitution contains the following provision, viz.: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, * * * *shall be the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

The same Constitution declares, that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

It also declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and prescribes to him the following oath, viz.:

"*I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

Now, suppose Mr. LINCOLN were elected, and a citizen of Charleston, acting with or without the sanction of the State authorities, having a cargo of sugar entering the port, should refuse to pay the legal duties, and with an armed party should resist the officers attempting to collect them, thus levying war against the United States, do you think the President would be faithful to his duty and true to his oath if he did not, if necessary, use the militia, the army and navy, in "*taking care that the laws be faithfully executed*," and in "*preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States?*" Could he, without official perjury, and becoming a traitor himself, fold his arms and say *this would be coercing a State*, and under such a plea suffer the Constitution and laws to be subverted? If bloodshed ensued, who would be responsible—the President, who would be, "*to the best of his ability*," attempting to perform his sworn duty, or the traitors who were attempting to subvert the Government?

Your doctrine, I suppose, is that the State authorities or a State Convention may declare a State out of the Union, and thus absolve all its citizens from allegiance to the United States?

Now, each State, by a convention elected by the people, agreed with every other State, by the adoption of the Constitution, that all its provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should be "*the supreme law of the land*,"

They all agreed to take a portion of the power theretofore possessed by their respective State Governments and vest them in a common government, (based on precisely the same authority as their State Governments,) whose Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should be above the reach of all State authority. How, then, can any act of a State absolve its citizens from obedience to this "*supreme law of the land*," declared by its highest authority, a convention elected by the people, to be binding, "*anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

To me it is a wonder that any man can entertain an idea to my mind so absurd. The theory of our Government obviously is, that the citizen owes allegiance to his State Government *to the extent of its reserved powers*, and to the General Government *to the extent of its granted powers*, and that no act of the General Government can relieve him from allegiance to his State, and no act of this State can relieve him from his allegiance to the United States.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not deny the right of rebellion in the people of any State when unconstitutional outrages shall be committed on their rights and institutions, and all hope for redress by peaceful means has vanished. But I deny that the language of aspiring demagogues, or the election of one of them to the Presidency, would constitute such an outrage, though a just cause for alarm.

I also deny that in such an event the South would be without hope of redress. It is not to be found, however, in personal denunciations of eminent Democrats, in attempting to force on the Democratic Party new and useless issues, or in threats of disunion. Let all this cease, now and forever. Be just to the Northern Democracy; in devotion to the Union emulate WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and you will rally an irresistible force, who, by the aid of the ballot-box only, will rescue your Institutions from danger and firmly maintain every constitutional right.

You say that Southern men are demanding only their constitutional rights. Do you think they have a "constitutional right" *to destroy the Constitution?* Such, indeed, is the claim of a right to secede from the Union, if based on any other ground than a right of rebellion for gross and irremediable wrongs.

You say that the South Carolinians "will even suspect that he (meaning me) is governed by disappointment and the revenge consequent thereon," and that, "under other circumstances, he entertained another sort of sentiments."

I plead guilty to the charge of disappointment, though it has filled me with sorrow rather than revenge. My disappointment was in the apparent fact that the present Administration had not the sagacity to perceive that their policy would inevitably destroy the Democratic Party, and minister to the designs of those whose ultimate object is the destruction of the Union.

As evidence of my inconsistency, you quote certain sayings of Senator DOUGLAS! I might, with propriety, demur to this testimony; but I adopt those quotations as in the main my sentiments then and now, unchanged and unchangeable. I believe that fidelity to the Constitution in the North and in the South is the only means by which the Union can be long preserved. I do not doubt that when the theory of Senator SEWARD, false in fact, and treasonable in effect, that slave labor and free labor cannot exist in the same community, becomes the settled rule of action in the General Government, the Union will come to an end. But my faith is equally strong that it is in the power of the friends of the Constitution in the South, by a cordial union with its friends in the North, to avert this catastrophe and all its consequent calamities.

In conclusion, I implore you, and those who act with you, to abandon your denunciations of men with whom you must ultimately act in preserving the Constitution and State institutions, if they are to be preserved at all. Do not further verify the old maxim, that "Whom God intends to destroy he first makes mad." That the cordial coöperation of the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS and BELL might have prevented the triumph of Black-Republicanism, and may hereafter render its triumph transient and innocuous, no observing man can doubt. Why, then, not labor to bring them together instead of thrusting them further apart? Is the new-fangled dogma on which the Charleston Convention split, or any theoretical claim to a right of secession, of more importance than the preservation of the Union, the Constitution, the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of our country, hitherto unequaled by those of any other people on the face of the earth? or shall Black-Republicanism at the North and secessionism in the South be allowed to cut asunder our bond of union and divide us into hostile States, occasionally drenching our now joyous fields in the blood of their cultivators? Any man who thinks this Union can be peacefully broken up, or, if it could, that peace could always be maintained between its fragments, shuts his eyes to the events of our own age and is deaf to the lessons of history. AMOS KENDALL.

Political Miscellany.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the Electors at Large on the Union ticket in Georgia, has written another long letter, urging the claims of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. He says, in conclusion:

"But let wrangling about consistency go for the present. Let us defeat LINCOLN—let us save the country—let us avert *civil war. That 'fire-bell' of Jefferson is ringing loudly*; let us be up and doing. Let the people of the North now see that the recent elections ... us—moving us together—together, ... Union ... can, for ... would ... Cameron ... three ... Douglas ... flatterin... who do ... A movement ... Union ... will defeat LINCOLN in the North and save the Government. This is the ... way of saving the Union, and I doubt if it can be done in any other manner.

If the politicians and Presses—the authors of all our troubles—will continue to wrangle, will not the people concentrate their votes? And how better can they concentrate than to vote for the man who all admit is national; who was never connected with a faction, who never agitated the slavery question for party purposes, whose whole life is a guarantee of fidelity to the Constitution and the laws of the land.

My countrymen, as it was in the days of Jerusalem's overthrow, so is it with us now. The common enemy is battering down the walls of our National Jerusalem, and yet within are our Simons, our Johns and our Eleazers, leading the people to divisions and destruction, to gratify their own narrow ambitions! What Prophets have we killed, what Saviour have we crucified, that we should be thus abandoned by the God of our fathers? Let us repent of our wickedness—let us heal our divisions—let us come down from the mountains of sin and worship in our Temple. Then shall the enemies of our Union be driven away, and God, even our God, shall return to bless us."

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that, besides the nine electors on the Reading ticket, who originally expressed their preference for Mr. DOUGLAS, five others were induced, before the late Gubernatorial election, to partially pledge him their support. These were Messrs. Crocketi, Walker, Barber, Fettemore and Hamlin. With the three who refused to answer the interrogatories of the State Committee, but who were supposed to be favorable to Mr. DOUGLAS, this would leave but 10 of the 27 electors to vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Mr. WASHBURN, the Governor elect of Maine, has sent in his resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives, to take effect on Jan. 1. He will follow the example of Senator HAMLIN and Gov. BANKS, who, when elevated to Gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, spent the month of December in Washington. The successor of Mr. WASHBURN will probably be Mr. STEPHEN COBURN, of Cornhegan. He is an able lawyer and a zealous Republican. Already there are speculations as to who shall take the chair which Senator HAMLIN is expected to vacate. Hon. LOT. M. MORRILL, present Governor of the State, will undoubtedly be the man.

FROM CANADA.

The Earthquake at Quebec—Sir Allan N. McNab again a Candidate for Parliamentary Honors—The Cost of the Prince's Visit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

The earthquake was very violent here, in fact more so than any which has occurred in Canada since 1663, when mountains were displaced, river courses changed, waters discolored, and the trees so shaken that the Indians, seeing their strange motions, said the forests were drunk and the trees at war. Yesterday's quaking commenced at five minutes to 6 A. M., and there were two shocks, at intervals of three minutes. It aroused almost all who were not already awake—and penetrated them with a feeling of uncontrollable fear. Dogs barked, and cows, being milked, took to their heels. The sensation was as if the houses were being lifted up at one end and set down again with a jerk. Beds were moved from their places, doors swung open, crockery fell from shelves, some window panes were cracked and some bells rung. Similar effects were observed all over Canada East.

Sir ALLAN MCNAB, once Premier of the Government of Canada, who resigned his seat on account of bodily infirmity, went to England and was defeated in running for Brighton, came back, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and has been rushing through the country with the Prince of Wales, feels so invigorated by the exercise that he is going to be a candidate for a seat in our Legislative Council, and will run for the Western Division, just vacated by the appointment to the Judgeship of Algoma (north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior) of Col. PRINCE, its late Representative. Sir ALLAN MCNAB aims at being the first elected Speaker of the Upper House, and thinks he can succeed, owing to the division between the two other candidates, Col. MOORE and Hon. E. DE BLAQUIERE.

The bills for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales by the Province are being settled. Thanks to the careful supervision of our Commissioner of Public Works, the cost has been very moderate. The figure will not exceed $300,000. Of course the sums spent by municipalities vastly exceed this.

Persistent attacks are being made by the *Advertiser*, of Montreal, upon the standing of the Bank of Upper Canada; and the *Pilot* is as strenuously defending the institution, and asserting its solvency, which, I must say, seems to me very questionable.

The Prince and the Irishmen.

LETTER FROM T. D'ARCY MCGEE.

Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE writes as follows to the editor of the Montreal *Herald*:

SIR: Your leading article of to-day, entitled "The Prince of Wales' Tour," calls attention to a subject on which I beg to trouble you with a few comments. As anonymous letters seldom excite or deserve much attention, I subscribe my name to my letter.

In speaking of the general welcome which has been extended to the Prince, from the Gulf to the Ohio, and back again to Portland, you take occasion to except "the objection of the Irish Volunteer Companies to parade at New-York," which, as you say in a subsequent paragraph, had no other effect than "to isolate those who so refused from the population among whom they lived." The inference which might be drawn by your readers, in the absence of all other information would be, that my countrymen in the United States had, as a general rule, acted an inhospitable, or even a spiteful, part towards His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

With a view of doing simple justice, I beg to put on record the following facts: In Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, at all of which places the Prince was received more or less publicly, there cannot be less than from three to four hundred thousand natives of Ireland. At Philadelphia there were at least 150,000 of the same people; within five square miles of the City Hall, New-York, 300,000; and in Boston there were, by the census of 1850, not less than 63,000 natives of Ireland. Yet in all these ten cities, with a total Irish population at this moment of nea ly *one million of souls*, not a solitary one was found to violate the laws of hospitality, or the usual proprieties of life, towards our late illustrious guest.

Certain companies in New-York are by you excepted. I believe there are such companies, and that they acted in the manner you have described. It was, in my humble judgment, a silly proceeding; but, even in their case, I beg you to observe that all they did, was to resolve to stay at home—a very different style of action from that adopted by the Orangemen at Kingston, Belleville, and Toronto. Whatever their views of the well or ill government of Ireland may have been, I, for one, totally dissent from their taking this time, and these means, of showing it. Still, let them be held accountable only for what they did—declining to join in a public military demonstration.

The Militia generally, and the fire companies of New-York—according to a late letter in the *Herald* of that city—are two-thirds made up of persons born in Ireland, or the sons of Irishmen. Yet this Militia, with a few dissentients, and all these firemen, joined cordially in all the public compliments paid to the Prince. I mention this, as a still further reason, why the class of emigrants to which I have the honor to belong—the Irish Catholics in the United States—ought not to be identified in any way with the churlish Orangemen who prevented the landing of the Prince at Kingston and Belleville.

While on this topic, will you allow me to add that the *Times'* correspondent, accompanying the Prince's party, in styling the Orangemen of Upper Canada as "Irishmen" and the "Irish Party," has committed a serious mistake as to a matter of fact. In the present Grand Lodge of the Orange Order, I believe, there is not a single native of Ireland, as I sincerely hope there never may be in any future Grand Lodge; and the rank and file of that Order are very far from being confined to natives of Ireland exclusively.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, &c.,

THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

PERSONAL.

—It is rumored in Montreal that Hon. John Rose has been offered, by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Governorship of their Territories, which was rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Simpson. The Montreal *Herald* doubts the correctness of this report, but thinks it very possible that Mr. Rose may have been offered the appointment, by the Duke of Newcastle, of the Governship of the new Crown Colony, which, it is understood, will be, ere long, constituted in the Red River and Saskatchawan territory.

—A veritable diamond wedding transpired in St. Louis a few days ago. The parties were Mr. January, a wealthy merchant, and Miss Churchill. Bishop Hawks performed the ceremony in St. George's Church, which was crowded with curious ladies and gentlemen.

—On Tuesday Prof. Agassiz opened a course of lectures on Geology, before the teachers of the public schools in Boston. This is the first fruits of the donation of $100,000 made by the State of Massachusetts, for the benefit of the Museum of Natural History.

—The total of the donations by the Bostonians to Mr. Ralph Farnham, one of the two surviving heroes of the Battle of Bunker Hill, is $278 50. Mr. Farnham denies that speculators have been making an exhibition of him.

—Rev. Mr. Hall, who left his parish in Centreville, Conn., because his people insisted that he should preach in favor of the abolition of negro slavery, is visiting friends in Charleston, S. C. The *Courier* is disposed to lionize him.

—Over $500 has been collected in Detroit for the benefit of the widow of Captain Jack Wilson, who commanded the *Lady Elgin*. The citizens of Chicago have contributed $900 to the fund, and those of Buffalo over $700.

—Rev. Thomas Whittemore, a distinguished Clergyman of Boston, is so seriously ill that his friends entertain but slight hopes of his recovery.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Appeals.

...FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—*Part 2*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part 1*—Nos. 1102, 898, 898, 1228, 1624, 1658, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 124, 114 126, 115, 90, 91, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 77, 106, 117.

SUPREME COURT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 222½, 763, 930, 941, 943, 722, 702, 784, 536, 581, 813, 905, 907, 814, 641, 901, 963, 836, 937, 664, 627½, 967, 969, 829, 926.

THE CHEEVER CHURCH CASE.

Opinion of Justice Ingraham.

This was a proceeding, by *mandamus*, to compel the defendants White and Smith, who were Inspectors at an election for Trustees, held at the Church of the Puritans on the 12th of March last, to give certificates of election to the relators, Hartt, Hall and Whiting, who were duly elected. It appears that there were two sets of candidates to fill three vacancies in the Board of Trustees. According to the count of the defendants, Inspectors, and their declaration made at the time, in the presence of the said Society, Messrs. Hartt, Hall and Whiting had 32 votes each; Messrs. Harvey and Tompkins, 31 each; and James O. Bennett, 27; there being also some 3 or 4 votes for Thomas Roundy. Eleven days after the election, however, the defendants, on the plea that illegal votes were cast for the relators, gave certificates of election to Messrs. Harvey and Tompkins, the defeated candidates. The relators then instituted a suit for damages and also this proceeding. The defendants thereupon made an evasive and insufficient return. The Court, on motion, then ordered the defendants to make a further return setting forth the defects in the former one. The defendant then made a second return, which, being deemed evasive and defective like the first motion, was made by the relator to quash the second return, and that a peremptory *mandamus* issue.

It will be understood that Messrs. Hartt, Hall and Whiting were the candidates put in nomination by Dr. Cheever's friends.

INGRAHAM J.—The plaintiffs move to quash the last return for insufficiency. That return sets up:

1. That before the writ was issued the relators commenced an action against these defendants and others, touching the same subject matter in the *mandamus*, set forth and demanded the same relief sought to be obtained thereby, to which the defendants pleaded, and the same was at issue.

2. That the relators were not, by the greatest number of legal votes, duly elected Trustees, &c.

3. That there were more ballots counted than there were persons who had voted, and that the Inspectors had a ballot which was by oversight omitted, and that such ballot was for defendants, which was discovered after the ballots had been counted and the result announced. And further, that the Inspectors afterwards discovered that eight other persons who voted for the relators were not legal voters, and therefore they gave the certificate to the defendants.

4. That they had given a certificate to the defendants, who have entered upon the duties of the office, and are now acting as such.

By the previous proceedings, it is evident that the defendants have not answered as required by the Court.

They were required to answer whether, of the votes that were received by the Inspectors at the election, the relators did not receive the greatest number, and whether they, the Inspectors, did not declare the relators duly elected, &c.

They were also required to say whether any voters were challenged at the election.

On these the respondents have not answered, but have evaded such an answer by setting up that the relators were not elected by legal votes, and that they do not know, owing to the confusion, whether any votes were challenged or not.

Without referring to the residue of the return, it appears to me that the conduct of the respondents in thus attempting to evade an answer to matters set up in the papers, has exposed them to the consequences of this motion.

It is of no moment whether they have set up other matters in their return which may constitute a defence.

The relators had a right to a return on the matters directed by the Court, and where, in a second return, the respondents seek to evade making it consistent with the order of the Court, they ask the Court with a very ill grace to look at their other defences, to excuse them from not obeying the order of the Court.

It was their duty to have answered explicitly on these matters, and having done so, they might then have set up any further defences which they supposed existed to this proceeding.

For these reasons, it would be enough for me here to grant this motion without examining the other defences set up by the respondents.

I think it, however, proper to add here, that the action set up by the respondents as a bar cannot be a bar to this proceeding, because in that action neither the certificate of election nor possession of the office can be obtained by the judgment; whatever may be the prayer of the complaint, the facts set up warrant no recovery unless it may be damages for withholding from the relators the certificate of election, and under the present practice the prayer of the complaint becomes immaterial. As to the residue of the return, I concur with Mr. Justice Mullin, in the views heretofore expressed by him in this case.

After the ballots were received by the Inspectors, without challenge or objection, their right to inquire into the character of the voters ceased. The only duty that remained for them to perform, was to count such ballots, and return the number of votes received, and the names of those having the greatest number.

It would be idle to attempt to conduct any election by ballot, if, after the election was closed, the Inspectors could, when they ascertained who had the greatest number of votes, institute an inquiry whether any of those who voted for the successful party were legal voters, and in this way change the result of the election. If such a course could be declared legal, there would be few el

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6's, '68	80	200	Reading Railroad	45⅛
1,000	1mo. St. 6's, '70	80	100	do	45⅛
1,000	Virginia St. 6's	93½	100	do	45⅞
1,000	Missouri St. 6's	75½	1,000	Mich. Cen. R.	66
1,000	Missouri St. 6's	71½	100	do	s30 66
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	97½	150	do	s60 66
2,000	R. & M. L. 7's	83	400	do	66⅛
1,000	do	83	50	do	s30 66⅛
4,000	H. R. R. 1st m.	106½	150	do	s60 19⅛
2,000	M. C. 8's, 1st m.		200	do	19⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs	93	50	M. So. & N. I. Gt. St'k	45⅜
1,000	M. S. & N. I. Bs	90½	350	do	45½
500	Ill. C. R. Bs	96⅜	100	do	s30 45½
2,000	do	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1m	88	100	do	88⅛
16	Bank Commerce	102⅜	50	do	b60 81⅞
10	Continental Bank	105	50	do	81¾
10	Park Bank	113	50	do	s30 81¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co	92½	50	do	81⅞
10	do	92⅞	50	do	b60 82⅛
100	do	93	208	Gal. & Chicago R	76¾
100	do	93⅛	200	do	b30 75⅞
50	Wyoming V. C. Co.	66⅜	400	do	75⅝
200	Har. R. Pref	s60 46	100	do	s10 75⅞
200	do	46	50	do	c 75⅜
70	N. Y. Cen. R	93¾	200	do	s15 75⅞
1100	do	93⅞	50	do	s30 75⅝
50	do	s10 93⅝	50	do	b60 76
50	do	s30 93⅞	50	do	s10 75⅛
50	do	93⅝	200	do	s15 75⅛
200	do	s60 93⅞	100	do	s60 75⅛
200	do	s30 93⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R	s30 43
200	do	b60 87¾	400	do	43
50	Erie Railroad	38	200	do	s30 42¾
200	do	39⅛	250	do	42⅞
50	do	s30 38⅞	200	do	s10 42⅞
100	do	s60 38⅞	50	do	s30 43
100	do	39⅛	250	Chi. & R. I. R	70½
100	do	39⅝	500	do	70¾
50	Red River R	s60 61½	100	do	b60 71
400	do	61⅝	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	88
50	do	s30 61⅞	150	do	s60 87⅛
1000	Harlem Railroad	19	100	do	87⅜
200	do	s30 20	100	do	s30 87⅜
100	do	19⅛	100	do	s60 87⅜
100	do	b30 19⅛	50	do	b60 88⅛
200	Panama Railroad	124	300	do	b60 89
300	Clev. & Pitts. R	24			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Chic. & N. W. 2M.	31	200	Mich. Cen. R.	b60 66¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2M. Bs	61¼	100	do	s10 65¾
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	79	200	do	b60 66
5	Bk. of the Republic	126	100	do	s60 65
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co	92½	300	do	65
2,000	do	b30 92½	100	do	s10 65
1,000	do	92¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. Gt. Stk.	45
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 93	200	do	44¾
100	do	86¼	108	Chic., B. & Q. R.	b60 88
100	do	86⅜	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	b30 19½
100	do	b10 86½	200	do	19
100	do	s60 86⅝	100	do	s60 19
100	do	b60 86⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	s60 80
100	do	86	300	do	80¾
100	do	s10 86	100	do	b60 81
300	Erie Railroad	37⅜	500	Gal. & Chic. R.	74½
100	do	37¼	100	do	s10 74½
100	do	s60 37	400	do	b60 74¾
100	do	b30 37⅛	100	do	s30 74¾
100	Hudson River R.	61	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	41¾
250	do	60¾	600	do	41¾
200	do	b60 61¾	500	do	41¼
600	Harlem R.	s10 18⅜	100	do	s60 40¾
100	do	b30 18⅜	200	do	41
200	do	18¾	49	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	70
100	Harlem R. Pref	45½	50	do	b10 70
200	do	45¾	500	do	69¾
200	do	s15 45¾	200	do	69¾
200	do	s15 45⅞	100	do	69⅞

MONDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 13:

Decrease in Loans	$403,636
Increase in Specie	1,841,520
Decrease in Circulation	75,293
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,731,736

including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 22, 1859.	Oct. 20, 1860.	Oct. 13, 1860.
Capital	$68,923,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	117,317,496	121,903,502	122,307,138
Specie	20,907,097	22,115,228	20,273,708
Circulation	8,411,218	9,261,990	9,337,283
Gross Deposits	93,544,951	103,092,356	100,753,185
Exchanges	21,977,823	27,537,519	25,930,584
Undrawn	71,567,068	76,554,837	74,822,601
In Sub-Treasury	4,703,389	4,454,642	4,496,881

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows a liberal gain on the Specie Average, and nearly a corresponding addition to the Deposit line. The movement in Loans and Discounts is comparatively steady, though the turn is still downward. The aggregate curtailment since the 1st of August now reaches about *nine millions of dollars*, while the market for money now rates nearly or quite as easy as that time. The terms to-day on demand loan is 6 ₩ cent., and on prime Discounts 6@6½ on very short acceptances, and 6½@7 ₩ cent. on 90 days to 4 months' indorsed bills. The rates for Foreign Exchange are down to 108¾@108¾ on London for the mail steamer sailing direct on Wednesday next.

The new Federal Loan of $10,000,000 in a fire ₩ cent. Stock coupon, as registered at the option of the taker, was awarded at Washington, at noon to-day, at rates varying from 100 to 101 ₩ cent., averaging, probably, about 100.30 ₩ cent. The offers were forty-six in number, of which forty-two were from the City of New-York. The aggregate amount offered for is reported to be about half a million in excess of the sum total to be awarded. Messrs. RIGGS & Co., for themselves and friends, take $3,100,000, of which $2,800,000 is awarded at 100.15. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS get about $850,000, one-half of which at par and the remainder at a small fraction over par. Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., $1,000,000, averaging 100.20. Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., $650,000, averaging about 100.70. The various Savings Banks, $1,000,000@$1,250,000, and other parties say $3,000,000. The telegraph, in the course of the evening, may, probably, give the fuller particulars.

The Stock Market opened this morning with rather an improved demand, but the general tone of the market, by the breaking up of the early session of the Brokers, was found to be weak, and the partial improvement in prices scarcely supported. On the Street between the Boards the whole advance of the morning was suddenly lost, and lower rates than the closing prices of Saturday accepted by sellers. The announcement of the successful taking of the Federal Loan and the strong returns of the City Banks failed at the Second Board to reassure the confidence of buyers, and prices trembled, on the political agitation, from 1 to 2 ₩ cent., on the Railway Share List—New-York Central, among the New-York roads, and Cleveland and Toledo among the Westerns, suffering the heaviest decline. The latter sold as low as 39 ₩ cent., after bringing 43 at the early Board, New-York Central closed 85¾@⅞, after being done in the forenoon as high as 87 ₩ cent. as against 86¾ on Saturday afternoon. The ultimate decline since the closing terms of Saturday, on other descriptions, is reported equal to 1 ₩ cent. on Galena, ¾ on Rock Island, 1 ₩ cent on Michigan Guaranteed, the same on Michigan Central and Hudson River, and 1@1¼ on Erie, closing 37¼ ₩ cent. Illinois Central sold down to 80 ₩ cent.; the Bonds in demand at 96; Chicago and Burlington, Pacific Mail and Panama, and most of the State Stocks comparatively steady, without much movement either way. The General Market, at 4 o'clock, left off heavy in tone, and with more politics discussed on the Street than we have heard for many months past. In the midst of all, the City Bank shares hold generally steady, and the bids for the Federal Loan of 1874 were also steady at 103@103¼, including accumulated interest since 1st July. In reference to the influence of the nearly-approaching Presidential election, the practical support to the *Bearish* view of the subject seems to be afforded through the anxious and somewhat despondent tone of the private mercantile and banking letters from the South, where the ordinary negotiations of trade are represented to be seriously embarrassed by the present political attitude of the two great sections of the country toward each other. As, however, these advices come from conservative and rather timid sources, and are unaccompanied by anything like threats of disunion from the writers, we are at least authorized to hope that the financial concern which they express will pass over with the result of the election itself.

The Cleveland and Columbus Road earned in September as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$38,006 00	$46,674 97
Freights	49,392 99	65,679 05
Express	1,341 27	1,207 18
Mails	2,425 00	2,425 00
Rents	6,448 45	6,370 34
Total	$97,613 71	$122,356 54
Increase		$24,742 83

The Illinois Central Company has taken up $3,988,000 of the Free Land Bonds, which fell due on the 1st of September, leaving $12,000 only outstanding. The holder of this parcel of course draws no interest, and can gain nothing by not presenting his bonds.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September were:

1860	$107,043 97
1859	89,846 23
Increase (19 ₩ cent.)	$17,197 69

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the first two weeks in October were:

1860	$21,286 39
1859	16,110 93
Increase for two weeks	$5,125 46

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	LOANS. Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 13.
Bk. of New-York	4,785,939	4,733,263	758,527	795,760
Manhattan Co	4,568,561	4,700,779	833,765	895,763
Merchants' Bank	4,779,815	4,629,945	1,068,008	902,574
Mechanics' Bank	3,418,018	3,504,988	570,942	519,105
Union Bank	2,636,676	2,554,407	497,971	449,347
Bank of America	6,520,988	6,521,548	1,799,061	1,577,974
Phenix Bank	2,929,248	3,111,106	554,050	324,106
City Bank	2,069,953	2,089,278	367,296	324,117
Tradesmen's Bk	1,466,475	1,465,811	187 398	181,767
Fulton Bank	1,423,193	1,426,638	228,246	251,153
Chemical Bank	2,007 694	2,020,097	893,896	769,952
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,127,925	2,165,836	309,183	243,311
National Bank	2,070,763	2,137,737	242,128	216,903
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,760,787	1,791,326	379,764	287,173
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	1,148,220	1,119,499	209,668	186,104
Greenwich Bank	846,223	796,212	55,539	79,261
Leather Man. Bk.	1,950,775	1,935,455	276,217	273,111
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,302,449	1,253,032	190,631	180,133
Bk. St. New-York	3,497,661	3,608,962	599,373	587,222
Am. Exchange Bk	7 303,594	7,136,709	1,237,547	1,078,490
Bk. of Commerce	12,463,482	12,469,886	1,493,802	1,655,261
Broadway Bank	2,626,014	2,652,559	441,110	461,798
Ocean Bank	1,897,834	1,937,710	339,137	325,337
Mercantile Bank	2,420,913	2,531,619	421,819	371,216
Pacific Bank	1,075,763	1,100,448	187,015	181,250
Bank of Republic	3,060,528	3,221,338	680,948	736,238
Chatham Bank	866,180	874,906	137,310	112,234
People's Bank	722,245	735,337	152,477	141,268
Bank of N. Am.	1,654,743	1,636,024	288,067	342,941
Hanover Bank	1,553,732	1,507,753	109,076	131,967
Irving Bank	837,945	857,204	106,458	108,983
Metropolitan Bk.	6,881,722	6,723,032	1,163,577	957,066
Citizens' Bank	813,876	813,627	164,716	173,245
Nassau Bank	1,844,060	1,862,775	232,730	235,010
Market Bank	1,711,717	1,725,062	237,866	237,320
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,119,140	1,137,407	144,694	115,237
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,465,693	2,460,784	234,017	200,073
Corn Exch. Bank	1,709,518	1,673 339	295,264	303,286
Continental Bank	3,356,060	3,398,060	533,996	431,929
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,298,256	1,309,178	200,771	217,315
Oriental Bank	552,811	586,760	83,528	87,629
Marine Bank	1,026,091	1,007,498	170,346	135,557
Atlantic Bank	595,959	587,670	98,309	75 060
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,606,011	2,559,589	311,008	295,379
Park Bank	4,962,196	4,965,586	1,732,061	1,638,049
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	799,598	782,418	102,750	117,825
Grocers' Bank	600,000	602,833	84,940	81,395
North River Bk.	661,197	655,038	113,932	112,571
East River Bank	390,472	377,745	63,490	68,066
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	940,970	848,873	139,111	130,126
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	451,229	448,222	44,696	50,746
N. Y. Exch. Bank	326,765	314,947	21,156	23,075
Bull's Head Bank	556,069	556,466	62,921	60,205
N. Y. County Bk.	478,489	462,185	46,917	62 884
Total	121,903,502	122,307,138	22,115,228	20,273,708
	Decrease	403,636	Increase	1,841,520

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct 20.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Oct. 20.	DEPOSITS—NET. Oct. 13.
Bk. of New-York	430,581	437,147	2,881,607	2,828,385
Manhattan Co	307,228	320,427	2,969,577	2,785,787
Merchants' Bank	213,389	214,577	2,879,402	2,852,595
Mechanics' Bank	312,548	310,732	2,083,738	2,061,161
Union Bank	216,063	222,778	1,804,819	1,688,653
Bk. of America	146,995	152,489	3,561,219	3,470,293
Phenix Bank	143,882	146,449	1,653,593	1,572,416
City Bank			1,335,211	1,328,551
Tradesmen's Bk	326,434	326,385	783,447	761,345
Fulton Bank	333,259	230,972	1,086,685	1,024,705
Chemical Bank	356,248	358,852	2,156,536	2,150,620
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,969	133,935	1,172,522	1,155,911
National Bank	178,501	185 281	869,704	859,131
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	202 101	203,176	1,379,889	1,289,297
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	156,870	153,362	1,008,734	907,489
Greenwich Bank	167,306	165,806	878,240	871,369
Leather Man. Bk.	291,071	305,645	1,052,027	1,001,333
Seventh Ward Bk.	251,467		632 533	583,220
Bk. St. New-York	250,211	248,494	1,605,824	1,655,333
Am. Exchange Bk.	327,164	316,582	4,173,489	3,767,892
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,100,970	5,154,822
Broadway Bank	275,055	276,861	1,990,551	2,055,781
Ocean Bank	133 585	132,628	1,263,357	1,234,670
Mercantile Bank	28,892	28,084	1,758,036	1,785,487
Pacific Bank	123,588	119,599	847,037	851,153
Bk. of Republic	220,705	220,294	2,490,686	2,485,115
Chatham Bank	119,309	121,256	577,001	570 626
People's Bank	107,187	106,798	562,254	565,914
Bank of N. Am.	75,283	71,086	899,267	886,728
Hanover Bank	86.017	86,479	696,318	672,125
Irving Bank	116,323	118,798	588,339	614,719
Metropolitan Bk.	254,211	248,546	4,109,880	3,730,867
Citizens' Bank	158,955	158,723	681,923	695,270
Nassau Bank	127,490	131,559	1,055,714	1,091,483
Market Bank	184,289	202,839	1,114,242	1,124,470
St. Nicholas Bank	94,136	94 914	651,129	624,729
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	276,730	276,151	1,348,197	1,277,636
Corn Exch. Bank	129,236	130,817	938,148	1,009,999
Continental Bank	209,580	215,014	1,880,509	1,923,576
Bk. of Commw'lth	289,109	284,949	954,499	991,841
Oriental Bank	104,156	105,112	388,709	415,129
Marine Bank	144.247	145,499	627,608	591,431
Atlantic Bank	88,964	88,267	326,842	302,613
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	192.151	195,888	1,650,800	1,578,940
Park Bank	175,435	175,536	4,639,694	4,876,111
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	107,991	111,493	430,848	450,960
Grocers' Bank	62,899	53,092	419,731	417,543
North River Bank	76,768	74,528	500,381	498.107
East River Bank	94,597	95,376	287,662	277,974
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	137,601	138,777	528,405	505,283
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	135,662	136,365	240,239	247,784
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	97,128	100,447	307,607	284,547
Bull's Head Bank	119,631	119,249	514,216	516,982
N. Y. County Bk.	87,787	86,858	363,875	366,326
Total	8,387,000	8,382,000	69,564,187	67,832,456
	Decrease	5,000	Increase	1,731,736

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 36,679 bbls. Flour, 58 bbls. Corn Meal, 108,823 bush. Wheat, 25,562 bushels Corn, 162 bushels Rye, 8,456 bushels Barley, 31,957 bushels Oats, 461 pkgs. Provisions, and 33n bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 750 bags at 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Continues in lively request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 8,800 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day. Holders have been generally eager to sell, but not to make concessions in prices satisfactory to the principal buyers. The demand has been restricted, as purchasers have been anticipating a reduction. The tendency of the market is downward. Sales have been reported of 15,470 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, mainly at $5 35; inferior to choice extra State, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60, with small lots exposed on the dock, $5 45; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern continues in moderate request at languid prices. The reported sales comprise 1,650 bbls. in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 370 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Calotic, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and drooping. The available supply is in excess of the requirements of buyers. Exporters are purchasing with less freedom, in view of the diminished shipping accommodations and the firmness of shipowners. The inquiry from millers is moderate. We have heard of sales of 170,000 bushels, including white Canada, very choice, at $1 55; white Western at $1 45@$1 50, with small lots at $1 52@$1 56; amber Western at $1 37; red Western, $1 35@$1 36½, mainly at $1 35@$1 36; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 28@$1 29; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 27@$1 28¾; Racine Spring at $1 26; Chicago Sprng at $1 20@$1 25; Red State at $1 32½@$3 35; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper. The demand is fair at the advanced rates. Sales 62,000 bushels, chiefly at 70c.@70¾c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 76c. for yellow Northern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley is saleable and firm; sales 31,000 bushels, including Canada West at 84c.@86c.; Canada East, at 81c.@83c., and State at 78c.@79c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39¾c.; Western at 38¾c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at steady prices.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new, at 28c.@36c. ₩ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited; prices, however, have not varied.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including common, at $1 43@$1 45 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no alteration. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet at from 40¼c.@42c., chiefly at 40¾c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork was depressed. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 25@$19 30; new Prime, at $14 25@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce and inactive. Lard is in more demand; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 285 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess, $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 800 hhds., since our last, including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7⅝c.@7¾c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 24c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements were reported, to-day, chiefly for Liverpool and London. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¼d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ₩ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10¾d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12¼d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₩ lb.

Sales of Real Estate.... Oct. 22.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

4 lots s. s. 66th-st., 300 ft. E. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, each $1,750
1 lot n. s. 68th-st., 100 ft. E. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 1,440

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

"RULE OR RUIN: A SATIRE ON THE TIMES."—According to my announcement in the *Times* of the 20th inst., in case the author failed to pay off my demand for twelve months' board and lodging, I shall publish the satire of "Rule or Ruin." Having also since my second notice ascertained to my entire satisfaction that said author is now sojourning in the City of Paris, where has a very wealthy uncle, a prominent merchant, who left this country with Louis Philippe, and has since resided in France, "Rule or Ruin" will be published on THURSDAY, Oct 25. Price 50 cents. The trade will be supplied by my agent, FREDERIC A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York. Single copies sent, postage paid, to any part of the United States on receipt of 60 cents, by addressing LAWTON P. BARNES, publisher, No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.

PROPRIETOR OF GRANITE HOTEL.

☞ See "New Publications" in Thursday's paper. The book is said to be decidedly rich.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

A Mass Meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., in support of the Union Electoral Ticket.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.
Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky.
Hon. CHARLES J. HELME, of Kentucky.
And other DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS will address the meeting.

All opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
"LIBERTY AND UNION."
GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District are invited to assemble in mass meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860, at the New Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, as candidate for Congress.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Abram Wakeman,	Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Hon. A. C. M. Pennington,	Gen. James W. Nye,
James Fairman, Esq.,	Wm. A. Darling, Esq.,
Hon. Guy R. Pelton,	Hon. James A. Briggs,
Francis Malignon, Esq.,	Frederic Kapp, Esq.

Singing by the Glee Club. The Wide-Awakes of the District will parade in full force

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

12TH WARD.	19TH WARD.
Erastus F. Brown,	Lawrence Harney.
Isaac F. Williams,	Edward Dayton,
Wm. W. Hageman.	John Cooper, Jr.
18TH WARD.	21ST WARD.
Elliot C. Cardin	Wm Harr, Jr.,
E. Delafield Smith.	B. B. Chappelle,
Theo. G. Glaubensklee.	James M. Odell.
22D WARD.	
John Ives,	Robert Patterson,
Alfred Lancaster.	EDWARD DAYTON, Chairman.

JOHN COOPER, Jr., Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—UNION MEN—TORCH LIGHT.—All friends of Bell and Everett, Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, and the Union; all voters opposed to the Republican Party, are cordially invited to be present at Tilford Hall, in 7th-st., first door East of Tompkins Market, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to join in the great procession. Come with uniforms—come without them—come any way.

WALTER BRIGGS,
JAMES M. EDNEY,
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Committee of Invitation.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF HOBOKEN will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on TUESDAY, the 23d inst. Ex-Gov. Pennington, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., and others, will positively address the meeting. The Wide-Awakes of Jersey City, West Hoboken and Hudson City will be received by the Hoboken Wide-Awake Club and escorted through the town. A rousing time is expected.

STATIONERY.

THE WATERBURY
COPYING TABLET AND CASE CO.
Have completed and for sale various sizes and prices of their
CELEBRATED COPYING MACHINES.

No. 1. NOTE PAPER	$5
No. 2. LETTER PAPER	10
No. 3. CAP LETTER (open)	15
No. 4. CAP PAPER (covered) CABINET	20
No. 5. MAMMOTH, FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE, RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND OTHER COMPANIES' USE	50

Office and Salesroom,
No. 79 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between the Post-office and Broadway.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and all who have much or little copying to do, will find this Machine indispensable, as it insures UNIFORMITY OF COPY, free from blot or blur, EITHER UPON WRITING OR COPYING PAPER: will copy 100 PAGES AT ONCE, and give six duplicate copies of each page at the same time: COPIES ALL KINDS OF WRITING INKS, and in most cases OLD WRITINGS—all of which results the Company guarantee.

It is used in connection with the ORDINARY LETTER-PRESS, and does away with the necessity to wet or dry the paper.

LAWYERS, and all that part of the business community who are now paying for HAND-COPYING upon writing paper by the folio, or who hire clerks to do the work, can, BY THE AID OF THIS MACHINE, PRODUCE FAC SIMILES with surprising rapidity and perfection, as the owners of over five hundred machines in daily use in this City can testify.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed especially for presents in boxes, barrels, and half barrels. Each apple warranted perfect. Samples may be seen at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York, where orders will be received for fruit, to be delivered in any part of Europe, at the wholesale price of shipping. For further particulars apply to ROBT. L. PELL, Esq., Pellham Farm, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no sail, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes no fuse can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—EQUAL TO gas, and costs less. Paragon Coal-Oil Burners, the best in use. New Lamps, new styles, at the lowest prices, at the great Parag

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1860.

Published by the Tri-Weekly Publishing Company, [illegible]

[illegible] Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars; [illegible] Dollars. Any [illegible] Weekly and Weekly [illegible] Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

[illegible] Publishers New [illegible]

[illegible] Herald.

[illegible] Tribune.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] Evening Post.

[illegible] Courier and Enquirer.

[illegible] Express.

[illegible] Journal of Commerce.

[illegible] Commercial Advertiser.

[illegible] Mercantile Advertiser.

[illegible] Sun.

[illegible] Globe.

[illegible] Atlas.

[illegible] Leader.

[illegible] Mirror.

[illegible] Sunday Times.

[illegible] Sunday Dispatch.

[illegible] Sunday Mercury.

[illegible] Sunday Courier.

[illegible] Sunday Atlas.

[illegible] Sunday Leader.

[illegible] Sunday Mirror.

[illegible] Sunday Sun.

[illegible] Sunday Globe

...delphia, the Federal Government replied that civil war was a calamity for the results of which it could not be held responsible. Venezuela, it seems, did all she could consistent with her honor and independence to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the dispute; but the Spanish Minister, under positive instructions from home, demanded his passports and left the country. The peremptory attitude of Spain in this Venezuelan affair, added to her Mexican schemes and interference in San Domingo, strengthens the belief that she is making great efforts to reëstablish an ascendancy in the American continent, and perhaps reconquer some of her lost possessions.

A New German Charity.

The measure of the civilization of a people is said to be "the interest which the powerful take in the weak." When the upper classes of a community are found providing for the benefit of the lower classes, affording them education or opportunities of improvement, and even putting themselves to trouble for the sake of those less fortunate, we at once know what degree of culture and humanity those things indicate.

This journal has often had occasion to comment on the lax morality of the lower classes of Germans in our City, and the loose theology of some of the higher, but we always take pleasure in making known any of their movements wherein they show their sense of the high duties which civilization imposes at this day on every people.

It is a misfortune of exiles that it breaks bonds of responsibility as well as of citizenship. The foreigner in every country is proverbially selfish and indifferent to the interests of humanity. Many of our German fellow-citizens were formerly no exception to this. They have been absorbed in business—have become rich, without feeling any of the duties of wealth, or any attachment to the soil; and the name, till within a few years, of "German Importer," or "German Jobber," has been almost synonymous with that of a man who drove a very hard bargain in his business, and had very good wine on his table, and who cared little for anything else. The noble burdens of civilization—the care for the unfortunate and the criminal; or the duties of wealth—the cherishing of art and learning—were very seldom ever thought of by them. We are certain that we do not exaggerate, when we say that, till within a few years, not one-tenth as much was given by wealthy Germans, for objects of charity or education, as by our native citizens.

This has been much changed of late, as various facts which we could mention might show. One evidence of it is in a circular which has reached us of a somewhat novel educational enterprise, almost entirely supported by Germans, during the last year. It appears from this statement that both magistrates and citizens in the Eastern part of our City had become alarmed at the large number of young German girls of the poorest classes led away to haunts of vicious amusement. With the quick sense of a German for what is the great attraction to vice, these gentlemen saw that such a class as the rag-pickers and factory-girls, living in dreary or dirty rooms, are simply seeking *society* and *pastime* in those vile places. They wisely judged that a warm, light and cheerful room, with some means of improvement and of sociality, would do more to save these young creatures than any quantity of tracts or exhortations. They saw clearly, what so many of our native moralists have failed to see, that love of amusement and change, is the cause of more than half of the vice of young persons. In this view, a school, called a "Social and Industrial School," was opened in the eastern part of Grand-street, amid a vast population of poor and industrious Germans. German taste, we are told, decked the walls with pictures, and gave an attractive air to the room, so that in the evenings large numbers of young girls were glad to come. Here regular school instruction was given them, and songs and games attracted those whom more sober pursuits would not induce to enter. By these devices a strong moral and intellectual influence has been gained over a class for whom hitherto little had been done. These hard-working young girls find it as pleasant to spend the evenings after their day's labor, in this "social school" as in the lager-beer saloons, or dance-rooms, while their ambition to improve themselves and to become educated, is stimulated by what they study, and what they hear from their teachers. The only thing needed, we are informed by the circular, to make the enterprise complete, is a better children's library, to loan out among the girls, which no doubt will be soon furnished by the public-spirited German gentlemen who have charge of the school. An original feature of the plan, and one eminently practical, is the devoting Saturday evening—that on which this class is exposed to most temptation—entirely to games and amusement.

A moralist who hereafter shall speculate on the causes of our well-being and morality, will no doubt find them in great part in just such quiet, unobtrusive measures of humanity as these. Such efforts show an enlightened tone of public sentiment among the Germans, and need no commendation. We can only wish them a full success.

Two Clergymen of Trinity and the Prince of Wales.—A correspondent urges upon us an elaborate explanation of the absolute denial given by two "clergymen in charge of Trinity Church," to our statement that a fulsome puff of a singing boy was put forward in the programme of services prepared at that Church for the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. It seems that the puff and the programme in question were written out in full by some authority of the Church, for the benefit not of the Prince in his pew, but of the whole public. They were furnished to the Reporters of the Press, of course, for the express purpose of improving the opportunity to make known to all mankind that a particular boy in the choir of Trinity possesses a voice of "extraordinary power and splendor." This explanation, while it relieves the "clergymen in charge of Trinity Church" from the serious imputation of flatly contradicting us upon absolutely insufficient grounds, perfectly bears out our original statement, and warrants the general criticism passed by public opinion upon the general spirit and temper of the "religious ovation" offered to our Royal English visitor upon the occasion in question. This criticism has nowhere been more curtly or sharply expressed than in the columns of our Anglican cotemporary, the *Albion*. It is indeed the criticism of common sense as well as of true religious feeling, and it is idle to discuss in detail a matter about which in the main very little difference of opinion is to be looked for in any quarter.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bids for the New $10,000,000 Treasury Loan.

The Alleged Scarcity in Kansas—The Execution of Mora in Costa Rica Condemned—Army Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

Several prominent gentlemen, just arrived here from Kansas, deny THADDEUS HYATT's story about suffering in Kansas. Commissioner GREENWOOD had bought corn at seventy-five cents per bushel. The farmers had short crops, but enough for home consumption. Those who are leaving the Territory do not do so on account of the scarcity of breadstuffs.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps here all condemn the execution of MORA, and pronounce it impolitic, and as certain to lead to another revolution. Official information of the affair has been received here.

Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER and Lieut. HARVEY are relieved from the operation of Special Order No. 119.

Leave of sixty days is granted to Lieut. PEARY, Second Dragoons; and thirty days to Maj. CUNNINGHAM, of the Pay Department.

Capt. CLARY, Assistant Quarter-Master, relieves Lieut.-Col. GRESHAM, in the Department of Utah.

Capt. KING, First Infantry, is appointed to inspect Dr. MASTER's stores, camp and garrison equipage, at San Antonio.

Lieut. HASKELL is ordered to repair immediately to Newport Barracks. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened the bids for the $10,000,000 loan.

The following were announced:

Riggs & Co., Washington.	Ketchum, Son & Co., N. Y.:
300,000, at.....101 00	100 000, at.....100 31
2,000,000, at.....100 15	50,000, at.....100 51
Lockwood & Co., N. York.	50,000, at.....100 55
200,000, at.....100 03	50,000, at.....100 63
125,000, at.....100 08	50 000, at.....100 77
125,000, at.....100 13	Courtlan D. Pafield:
125,000, at.....100 18	5,000, at.....100 61
125,000, at.....100 23	8,000, at.....100 50
125,000, at.....100 28	20,000, at.....100
75,000, at.....100 33	Peter T. Homer, Boston:
50,000, at.....100 38	2,000, at.....100 31
50 000, at.....100 43	3,000, at.....100 55
J.W. Schmidt & Co. N. Y.	3,000, at.....100 81
35,000, at.....100 51	2 000, at.....101 05
C.H. Merriman & Co., N.Y.	Benj. H. Field, Executor:
20,000, at.....100 51	17,000, at.....100 00
20,000, at.....100 52	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York:
Julius Y. Dewey, Montpelier, Vt.	10,000, at.....100 22
5,000, at.....100 00	10,000, at.....100 32
5,000, at.....100 07½	10,000, at.....100 42
5,000, at.....100 11½	10,000, at.....100 52
5,000, at.....100 26	10,000, at.....100 62
5 000, at.....100 66	5,000, at.....100 63
2,000, at.....100 76	50,000, at.....100 65
2,000, at.....101 00	4,000, at.....100 90
3,000, at.....100 17	Bank of Troy, New-York:
Alexan. Muirhead, New-York;	20,000, at.....100 60
8,000, at.....101 20	Ribon & Co., New-York:
Isaac Bell, Jr., N. York;	20,000, at.....100 00
100,000, at.....100 25	Gwynne & Day, N. York:
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New-York:	100,000, at.....100 00
25,000, at.....100 25	100,000, at.....100 10
Wm. B. Scott, New York;	50,000, at.....100 26
40,000, at.....100 00	50,000, at.....100 31
40,000, at.....100 05	Clark-son & Co., N. York:
Gabriel Mead and Wm. H. Carter;	21,600, at.....100 01
10,000, at.....100¾	Francis G. Blanchard, Brooklyn:
10,000, at.....100¾	10,500, at.....100 00½
10,000, at.....100¾	Henry F. Vail, New-York:
Gabriel Mead, Trustee:	50,000, at.....100 10
10,000, at.....100¾	Harrisburgh B'k, Penn.:
10,000, at.....100¾	50,000, at.....100 00
120,000, at.....100¾	Troy Savings Bank:
Wm. B. Scott & Co., New-York;	20,000, at.....100 50
25,000, at.....100 10	Livermore, Clewes & Mason, New-York:
25,000, at.....100 25	50,000, at.....100 00
25,000, at.....100 50	20 000, at.....100 02
H. T. Morgan & Co;	20,000, at.....100 05
25,000, at.....100 00	10,000, at.....100 10
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia;	10,000, at.....100 15
100,000, at.....100 25	10,000, at.....100 21
Lewis Hasbrook, Poughkeepsie.	10,000, at.....100 26
10,000, at.....100 00	10,000, at.....100 41
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.	10,000, at.....100 17
20,000, at.....100 50	Philip Speyer & Co, N.Y.:
B. F. Wheelwright.	30,000, at.....100 05
20,000, at.....100 30	15,000, at.....100 08
D. A. Cushman and B. F. Wright.	10,000, at.....100 13
100,000, at.....100 31	5,000, at.....100 21
100,000, at.....100 55	5,000, at.....100 26
100 000, at.....100 80	5,000, at.....100 23
Provident Institution for Savings, Boston.	5,000, at.....100 31
200,000, at.....100 25	Rufus. H. King, Albany, N. Y.:
Merchants' Bank, Boston.	50,000, at.....100 25
100,000, at.....100 00	50,000, at.....100 50
50,000, at.....100 25	Bowery Savings Bank:
50,000, at.....100 50	100 000, at.....100 01
Marie & Kanz, New-York.	100,000, at.....100 26
20,000, at.....101 00	100,000, at.....100 51
10,000, at.....100 75	100,000, at.....100 76
10,000, at.....100 50	100,000, at.....100 91
10,000, at.....100 25	100,000, at.....101 00
30,000, at.....100 15	Ward, Campbell & Co, New-York:
30,000, at.....100 05	100,000, at.....101 45
40,000, at.....100 00	200,000, at.....101 39
9,000, at.....100 50	100,000 at.....101 29
50,000, at.....100 14	100,000 at.....101 09
50,000, at.....100 09	35,000 at.....100 91
50 000, at.....100 07	65,000 at.....100 87
50,000, at.....100 03	50,000 at.....100 51
Orient Mutual Ins. Co. N. Y:	John C. Green, New-York:
100,000, at.....100 26	600,000 at.....100 55
Bank of Lasalle, Illinois:	Thompson Brothers, New-York:
50,000, at.....100 05	600,000 at.....100 00
35,000 at.....100 27	100,000 at.....100 03
35,000, at.....100 40	100,000 at.....100 07
35,000, at.....100 56	100,000 at.....100 07
10,000, at.....100 62	100,000 at.....100 13
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. Y.:	100,000 at.....100 21
20,000, at.....100 25	Wm. Mertens, New-York:
20,000, at.....100 50	5,000 at.....100 52
10,000, at.....100 75	Pensylvania Mutual Life Insur Co., Philadelphia:
	50,000 at.....100 05
	25,000 at.....100 30
	25 000 at.....100 45
	Oelrichs & Company:
	5,000 at.....101 00
	Pittsburgh Trust Co.:
	150,000 at.....100 00

The aggregate bids are about $10,500,000. The above bidders will receive awards according to their offers, with the exception of those at par, who will get *pro-rata* amounts after the others are served.

There are no bidders from south of Washington.

The New-York and Erie Railroad.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

Mr. MARSH, Receiver, and Mr. MINOT, Superintendent, with a majority of the Board of Directors, arrived here this evening on a trip of inspection of the road. Messrs. EVANS, and L. PLATT, the English Directors, will visit the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, with a view of urging the work to early completion.

Fire in Salem.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

A fire in Salem, Sunday morning, destroyed the Franklin Building, occupied by several stores, the Armory of the Salem Cadets, the Melodeon manufactory of E. T. NICHOLS, a primary and a private school, the club rooms, &c. The building was valued $25,000, and insured for $13,000. Total loss about $35,000.

Burglary in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The ticket office of the New-York Central Railroad office, on Kneeland-street, was broken into early this morning. The safe was opened with false keys, and $2,600 in Bank bills stolen.

Murder in Waltham, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

In Waltham Sunday night, after a quarrel, EDWARD JOHNSON deliberately stabbed BARNEY DOHERTY to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Amusements.

The French Theatre in Broadway was last night filled with a cordial and good-natured audience assembled to surrender up their senses to a fair enchantress. To the "natural magic" of a graceful person, bright eyes, and an eloquent smile, Mlle. VICTORIA, the "Queen of Black Arts," unites all the skill in artificial witchcraft which ROBERT HOUDIN could communicate to an apt pupil. The programme of Mlle. VICTORIA was full of the most agreeable *tours de force*, which were executed with a pretty ease and received with hearty applause. She emptied cannon-balls out of hats, turned empty air into fragrant flowers and toothsome bon-bons, distributed flags, fans, and bouquets, and made herself generally demonological and entertaining. If she could but perform the stupendous trick of infusing a little vivacity and activity into her assistants, she might take her place unchallenged at the head of her art. As it is, her performances and herself are both well worth the seeing.

A NEW-YORK SWINDLER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—GEORGE SENECA, of Princess Anne County, Va., was arrested in New-Orleans a few days since charged with swindling Capt. F. W. O. BROWN, of this City, out of $2,000. On the 20th of March last Capt. BROWN was in Cardenas, Island of Cuba, with his brig *Emily*, where he made the acquaintance of a Virginian calling himself SAMUEL M. BROCK, a tall, good-looking man, with a long, heavy, dark beard, sprucely dressed, and of agreeable, insinuating address. BROCK represented himself to have been engaged in the African Slave-trade, but having lost his vessel and cargo by capture, was remaining in Cardenas awaiting remittances from L. H. CHANDLER & Co., of Norfolk, who he said were his merchants. BROCK won the confidence of Capt. BROWN completely, and pretending that he was possessed of ample means, he induced the Captain to foot his rather extensive bills in Cardenas, furnish him with a handsome outfit of clothing, and give him a passage home. On the voyage home the brig *Emily* was wrecked, and they got into Nassau, where Capt. BROWN furnished BROCK with another outfit. They could not get a passage North, but took passage on a ship to this city. Here they boarded at the St. Louis Hotel, Mrs. JENKINS' boarding-house, and at the Verandah Hotel, the generous Captain footing all the bills, as usual, while BROCK showed him letters pretending to be from Virginia merchants, in which they promised remittances. Capt. BROWN's suspicions were finally aroused, and he started North to make inquiries about his friend. Arriving at Norfolk he found some persons who had had a slight and exceedingly unfortunate acquaintance with an individual answering to the description of BROCK, whose real name they said was GEORGE SENECA. Capt. BROWN immediately returned to New-Orleans, found SENECA and had him arrested, but whether he will recover any of his money remains to be seen.

The Earthquake at Quebec.

FACTORIES AND HOUSES DESTROYED—PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

From the Quebec Gazette, Oct. 17.

Throughout the whole length and breadth of the city the earthquake of this morning is the absorbing topic of conversation—the recollection of such a well-defined shock being past the memory of even the "oldest inhabitant." We have reminiscences of the shock of an earthquake being felt in Quebec some four and twenty years ago, but that of this morning far exceeded it in intensity and duration. With regard to time, some allowance being made for differences in timekeepers, all agree that the shock commenced at about ten minutes before six o'clock this morning, and lasted for many seconds, some say minutes; but under such circumstances it is exceedingly difficult to reckon time correctly. The sensations experienced were in some respects different, as was to be expected from difference of location and the construction of the buildings in which the parties resided.

But all agree in representing the shock as something unparalleled in Canada; and incidents in connection with it have reached our ears, the recital of which would occupy columns of our space. In some dwellings the feeling was that of immediate proximity to some extensive steam manufactory, whose wheels were revolving with that degree of velocity which gives a thundering sort of sound and a strong vibratory motion. In others, the action was oscillatory, with an occasional vibration; but in all, everything movable and immovable were shaken more or less; many things of a light nature being thrown down, and glass and china-ware, furniture, light and heavy, were rattling and jumping in the most extraordinary manner. In some instances the plaster of the ceilings and walls was shaken down, and the jointings of wooden buildings opened. In the substantially built houses of the upper and lower towns the sensations of the inhabitants were inexplicable.

The ideas of the cause which had produced such an effect were so varied, and in many cases inconsistent, that any attempt at analyzation would be absurd and objectless—the general impression, however, being one accompanied with a sense of some impending danger of terrible magnitude. In the frame buildings of the suburbs, especially St. Roch, along St. Valier-street and by St. Sauveur, the shock seemed to have been very severe; men, women and children rushing from their dwellings, half-dressed, with terror depicted in their countenances, asking one another incoherent questions, and receiving equally incoherent replies. In one instance which came to our knowledge, a farmer from the country, residing with a friend on Cote d'Abraham, was on his knees at morning prayer, when he felt the building tottering and trembling beneath him. The poor man was so terror-struck that he immediately fainted away, and after recovery from his fainting fit, would, had he not been prevented, have precipitated himself from the window of the house.

At the Martello towers on the plains, the effect was very great, old soldiers resident in them stating that the shock exceeded in intensity those experienced by them in the East and West Indies. At Beauport Asylum, all the inmates that could ran out of the building, while those who had not such opportunities, ran shrieking through the wards and corridors. In several rooms the plaster was shaken down, and strong joints were forced open by the motion given to the building. The engineer of the establishment, while superintending the machinery, heard the boilers of his engine clatter together in such a manner that, apprehensive of an explosion, he ran out of the engine-room. Indeed, the shock seems to have been felt with greater violence in the open country than in the city.

Farmers from the neighborhood of Laval, when on their road to market, had halted their horses for a little rest, and themselves gone into a house in the bush for the same purpose, felt the shock so severely that they rushed terrified from the house, imagining that it was coming down about their ears. At Lorette, doors were shaken from their places, and crockery in cupboards smashed to pieces. At Point Levi the motion of the earth was violently felt, and fear and terror prevailed everywhere. On the river, too, the trembling, vibratory motion was communicated to the shipping. The commander of a vessel lying at DINING's booms informs us that, unable to account for the strange motion communicated to his ship, he ran on deck to ascertain the cause, but could perceive nothing to account for it. He then hailed a man upon a raft at a little distance from the ship, inquiring if he had observed anything unusual; the man, however, replied he had not.

It was then the idea of an earthquake occurred to the captain, and that the shock had been felt on board in consequence of the communication existing between the ship and the earth by means of the anchor at the bottom of the river. It is also reported that the light-house at Pilalet has been partially fractured by the shock sustained this morning. So far as we have learned, up to the time of our going to press, no accident whatever has resulted from this great natural phenomena—a fact for which we ought to be truly grateful, there being no doubt upon our mind that the shock experienced here was but the spent effort of one of nature's great operations in some far distant and less-favored land, and of whose ravages we are yet destined to receive intelligence.

The Earthquake on the Hudson.

HYDE PARK, Dutchess Co., Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The earthquake which is spoken of as having occurred at various places in New-England and the Canadas, on the morning of the 17th inst., was very distinctly felt at my house. Every member of my family—consisting of nine—was awakened by the shock. The vibrations and sounds lasted about fifteen seconds. It is a mystery to me that none of my neighbors perceived it. W.

—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Ex-Governor of Ohio, and Senator elect to succeed Mr. Pugh, arrived in town on Saturday evening, and is the guest of Hiram Barney, Esq. Senator Chase will address the Republicans of New-York at the Cooper Institute, some evening this week, probably on Thursday.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

If you have Read the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," you will remember that the young man John pitched into the Koh noor one day, and gave him a smart drubbing, which put to bed that astonished and discomfited individual for several days. When the Koh noor emerged from his temporary confinement, (the witty author avers,) *"his hair had turned gray*—round the roots!" Well, we all know the reason of that—for examples of the like phenomenon are too common to be overlooked—the Koh noor had been using a Hair *Dye*. Now, Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER IS NOT A DYE, but restores GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its *original color*, whatever that may have been, by aiding Nature to re-establish the sanitary conditions suitable to the age of the subject. The Hair is the same in color above and below the surface, because it obtains its coloring matter from HEALTHFUL NUTRITION, and not from *chemical action*.

Dépôt and sales office No. 198 Greenwich-st., also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.

The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.

OLIVER CRANE.

July 3, 1860.

JAS. WILCOX, Manufacturer,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's

SEWING MACHINES,

With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,

Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a circular.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

French Imported Ladies' Shoes.

At M. L. HILLS, No. 571 Broadway. Warm cork-sole and thick Boots of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors; Children's Boots, from Esté and other makers in Paris.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price 50 cents per bottle.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

The Prince of Wales,
SEWING MACHINES AND THE ROYAL FAMILIES,
Among the vast number of curiosities collected by the Royal family and suite, during their visit to the Provinces and States, are two of Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, which were preferred above all others in the market, and were selected by the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, at the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trees and Plants
for sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Old and Young, Great and Small, are invited by WHITE, THE HATTER, to give a call. No. Broad-2-6 is the number, as of old, and nothing but THE BEST OF ARTICLES SOLD.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

SLATER—TOTTENHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at Emmanuel Church, by Rev. T. Twell, EDMUND W. SLATER, of Brooklyn, to GEORGIANA, widow of the late George Tottenham, Esq., of Ireland, and second daughter of W. V. GRAVES, Esq., of Brooklyn.

SLATER—GRAVES.—At the same time and place, GEORGE J. SLATER, of Brooklyn, to HENRIETTA, third daughter of Wm. V. GRAVES, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BILDING—ADRIANCE.—In Dover Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. KNAPP, GEORGE T. BILDING to SARAH E., youngest daughter of John Adriance, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

EMBURY—ROMEYN.—In Detroit, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, of New-York City, assisted by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, of Detroit, DANIEL EMBURY, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to SOPHIE R. ROMEYN, daughter of Theodore Romeyn, Esq.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, FRANK KENNEDY, son of Alm. W. and Sarah M. Kennedy, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on the north side of 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, HENRY H., infant son of Robert and Emeline Smith, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 110 West 34th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 22, of disease of the heart, after a short but painful illness, ANNA J., widow of the late George H. Dexter, and second eldest daughter of John and Margaret Hunter.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Harry and John A., and also of her brothers-in-law, Geo R. Thompson and Amos C. Woodruff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, in 70th-st., near the North River, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. Bloomingdale stages, from 32d-st. and 6th-av., pass within a block of the door.

EDEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 20, after a short illness, EDWARD V. son of the late Henry Edey, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, Charles and William, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

THORP.—On Monday, Oct. 22, of congestion of the lungs, ARIELLA ALMIRA, beloved wife Samuel S. Thorp, Jr., and daughter of the late Morris Peets, aged 26 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of the Fifth Company, National Guards, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 20, suddenly, of water on the chest, STEPHEN L. HUGHES, aged 37 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Kent, near De Kalb-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the 23d inst.

ADAMS.—In Fort Washington, on Sunday, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, Mrs. MARTHA P. ADAMS, in the 95th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Lowell, Mass., for interment.

HOLBROOK.—In Cleveland, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, MYRA MARTHA, wife of Benjamin F. Holbrook, of Sacramento, Cal., and daughter of Duncan Macdonald, of the former place, in the 28th year of her age.

"Asleep in Jesus—blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

WHITLOCK.—In Hommock Park, on Sunday, Oct. 21, after a brief illness, ADELINE WILSON, daughter of Benjamin M. and Amelia Whitlock, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Hommock Park, Westchester County, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet at Mott Haven, the Harlem train leaving 26th-st. at 2:30 P. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—In Asbury, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral at Asbury, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M. Trains on Central Railroad of New-Jersey leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In Burnswark, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, on Saturday, Sept. 22, WILLIAM GRAHAM, Esq., aged 86 years, formerly of the firm of Graham & Brothers, merchants of Glasgow, New-York and Philadelphia. He was for some years a resident of Philadelphia, well-known and greatly respected; since his retirement from mercantile business he has lived at the farm of Burnswark, the place of his nativity.

BYRON.—In Vevay, Switzerland, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Mrs. ISABELLA BYRON, wife of Mr. John W. Byron, of this City, in the 43d year of her age.

Her remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INEXPLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR,

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and carriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco-pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$200
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	550
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,250
Double 32-inch	2,600
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericcsson's

CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st.
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 503, Oct. 22, 1860.

31, 66, 34, 17, 11, 42, 19, 5, 63, 72, 18, 16, 37, 2, 20.

Class No. 504, Oct. 22, 1860.

61, 33, 44, 43, 58, 47, 52, 1, 59, 41, 48, 72.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 22, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

POWER'S
AND
THE PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
GUARANTEED OUR CUSTOMERS
AT ALL TIMES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38
BURLING-SLIP.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The third Lecture
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
will be delivered
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
at the
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, in Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 183 and 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
*Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lung

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl, to do up stairs work in a family where but little help is kept. Wages $7 per month. Inquire at 117 o'clock, in the piano-forte store, No. [illegible] City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children. Good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 8th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A SITUATION by a young woman who is not long in the country; understands sewing, and is willing to learn chamberwork and waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting while learning the method of washing; willing to assist in washing, and has no objection to children. Call at No. 380 35th-st., cor. 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing, in a small, private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply at No. 144 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and would like to find washing and ironing of a small, private family; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. City reference of four years. Apply at No. [illegible] West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 93 East 33d-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid to take care of one or two children, or would do chamberwork and waiting for a small family. Call at [illegible] East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, and would like to take care of growing children. Call at No. 270 East 10th-st., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as chambermaid or plain cook. Best of testimonials can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door on second flight of stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West 30th-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. [illegible] Court-st., corner of Degraw-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; can give the best of reference; is not long in this City. Can be seen at No. 134 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has the best of references given. Call for two days, at No. 103 23d-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 100 West 13th st. Best City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; roasts, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of deserts, ice creams, jellies, Blanch mange, trifles, and all kinds of cake and biscuits. The advertiser has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 48 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kind of desserts, jellies and ice cream; also, all kinds of French cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, where she would have no washing to do; understands French and English cooking perfectly, and can give good City references as to character and capability. Can be seen until engaged, or address E. T., No. 158 West 20th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, blancmange and jellies, puddings and pies; is a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; good recommendations given. Call for two days at No. 122 20th-st., in the basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; is a good pastry cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., for two days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go in the country, and has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; is also a good bread maker, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook in a small private family, and understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman who understands her business thoroughly; best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d av., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to doing the very best of cooking in first-class families in the City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, near 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, lately arrived from England, a situation as cook in an English private family or boarding-house in this City. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; is a very good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 124 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, by a young woman, in a private family; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a gentleman's family. City reference can be had. Call at No. 284 6th-av., in sake-store, corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 11th-st

AS COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands baking and milking, no objections to go in the country; has good reference; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., first floor, near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has a first-rate baker's; has the best City references. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, for two days. Another as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Both from the same place.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,029 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Apply at No. 268 East 12th-st., near Av. B, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go as laundress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent, Protestant young girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of city and country reference. Please call at No. 69 West 30th.st., between 6th and 7th av., front room. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best City reference from last place, where she has lived two and a half years. Call at No. 62 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 147 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as cook or general housemaid in a small private family. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 278 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family——one is first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived three years in her last place; can get the very best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, and would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 684 West Washington-place, one door east of Grove-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation in city or country, by a Protestant Swiss girl, as cook or chambermaid; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress, by a respectable girl. No objection to do housework. Call at No. 396 East 9th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress, by a young woman. Call at No. 396 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a very highly-recommended girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook, and as washer and ironer thinks she can please the most particular; is of neat appearance, and will be found a truthful and obliging servant; references to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE DRESSmaker would like an opportunity of going out by the day to respectable families. The advertiser perfectly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and is a first-rate cloak and mantilla maker. Can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as dressmaker; can do all sorts of family sewing, if required; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Best of reference can be produced. Apply at No. 148 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—THE LADIES and employing public generally can find at our establishment a very large selection of the most reliable and respectable servants, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and general housworkers, most of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and can refer to Brooklyn families where they have lived. N. B.—None but respectable servants admitted, and our entire business transacted on principles of strict honor.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a lady to take charge of a house for a widower, or do dressmaking in a private family. Apply at No. 320 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is of pleasing manners; good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 419 9th-av., third floor, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do the general housework of a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged English woman to do general housework; no objections to the country; she is a good washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 354 5th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, to do housework in a small family; has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 240 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; also, hairdressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; reliable reference given. Can be seen, at No. 71 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City testimonials as to character and capability. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 130 East 24th-st., front room, 3d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; bakes bread; is a good plain cook; or as regular laundress can do up linens in magnificent style; can take charge of a large wash; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a nurse who has lived with her three years. She is admirably qualified to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., this morning, until 1 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young English person, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 111 25th-st., second story, between 6th and 7th avs., front room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and ladies' plain dresses; understands hair-dressing; or would wait on ladies. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 91 32d-st., near Lexington-av., third story, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as above, or as chambermaid and waitress, or will do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of reference in the vicinity from which she advertises. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork, and waiting; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; fully capable of taking charge of an infant, and good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITuation by two respectable girls, one as nurse and seamstress, or will run an old lady and sew; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, a seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses and all kinds of embroidery; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 6th-st. Call, or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 95 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, a permanent situation; understands the cutting and fitting of boys', girls' and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Would go out by the week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a young lady of intelligence and refinement, to do plain sewing; would be willing to wait on an invalid lady, or assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th-sts., third door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as plain seamstress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 132 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman, with good City reference; has no objections to wait on a lady if required. Apply or send, for three days, to No. 96 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands making children's clothing. also can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; would be willing to wait on a lady. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or take care of children; understands embroidery in all its branches; can make children's clothing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 19th-st., first door from 6th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Davis', No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as plain seamstress and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 303 5th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family; has lived three years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 443 4th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman, with excellent milk and good reference, wishes to get a situation. Apply this day (Tuesday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Office, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well educated American lady widow, a situation in a respectable private family to undertake the instruction of children, cutting and making children's dresses, and to assist in the household duties. Best of City references. Call at, or address C. G., No. 482 Canal-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objections to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., at Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man as coachman in either City or country; understands plain gardening, also, the care of horses; a perfectly safe driver; would be submissive in every duty required; will not be found wanting in anything stated; the very best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a middle-aged Protestant man as coachman in a private family; he understands his business, and is a sober and steady driver; has lived in first-class families, and can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 309 Greene-st., corner 4th-st., and Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to town or country; can produce good reference from town and country. Call at or address No. 314 3d-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is a good and careful driver, a good groom, and can produce satisfactory reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, good conduct and capability; has no objection to City or country. Address J. L., for two days, Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any first-class man will call or address COACHMAN, at P. Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman. For reference, inquire of Thos. A. Davis, Jr., No. 82 Nassau-st. Can be seen at No. 4 West 16th-st., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; can procure the best of reference. Address M. K., No. 144 East 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; has good and satisfactory references from both City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young man, 21 years of age, a situation as coachman and gardener. Has a good gentleman and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is obliging and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—AN HONest, hard-working, sober and capable young man, wants a situation as coachman and farmer; is willing to make himself useful about the house; is a good driver, a good plain gardener; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a competent man; understands his business in every respect; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go South. Address M. M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a short single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady, careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow or two, if required; wages not so much an object as a good home; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; is a good Protestant and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the very best reference from his last employer. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a sober, steady young man, with good reference, a situation as above, and to make himself generally useful about the house. Address J. H. Box 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has an excellent reference from his last employer for capability and industry, and will be found careful and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home, in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass, in hot and cold houses, greenhouses, and out-door plants. Address a letter to No. 314 1st-av., for three days, for A. B., front room, second floor.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and his wife, situations in the country; the man understands well plain gardening, farming in all its branches, the care of horses, cows, &c.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address G. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, with good City reference. Address F. C. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a respectable Protestant man in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store, or drive a horse and wagon. Can give the best City reference. Call or address J. BRIGGS, No. 222 West 18th st., rear, or No. 127 West 24th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly and can give the best of references; is a Protestant and a single man; no objection to the country. Apply for three days, at Nos. 57 and 59 East 14th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, capable man, who can refer to the best of families in the City. Address, by note, HAZARD & CASWELL, on the west corner of 24th-st. and 6th-av., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, or call at No. 746 Broadway, in the store, or No. 900 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has near four years' best City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at, or address W. H., No. 294 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; good City reference given. Address J. H., care of Mr. Thos. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,971 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 46 EAST 26TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The Classes in the School are now fully organized. The Senior Class meets at 9½ o'clock A. M., and is engaged with the study of Equity Jurisprudence; to be followed with Commercial Law, Evidence, &c.

The Junior Class commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 23, the study of the Law of Contracts; to be followed with the Law of Real Estate.

This Class is divided into two sections, one of which meets at 11 o'clock A. M., and the other at 4 o'clock P. M.

The entire School have Lectures twice a week, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, from Dr. Lieber, on Political Science.

Any student may, at his option, join either class. Those who pass through the entire course of study receive the degree of LL.B., and can compete for the Law School Prizes.

By the law of the State, as interpreted by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, the diploma of the College admits the graduate of the Bar without any further examination.

For catalogues or other information, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Law, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

MADAME C. MEARS HURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen for the Winter Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of NOVEMBER. Circulars may be obtained at the principal Bookstores of the City, or by addressing MRS. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

$120 PER YEAR. | **COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also of Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.

Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 57 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs.,

6th, 10th, 04th, 111th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

On 6th-av.—3 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.
On 6th-av.—3 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.
On 6th-av.—3 lots n. s. between 140th and 141st sts.
On 10th-av.—3 lots e. s. between 120th and 121st-sts.
On 10th-av.—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.
On 10th-av.—3 lots n. s. between 121st and 122d sts.
On 11th-av.—1 lot w. s. 68.8½ on 123d-st.
On 11th-av.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.
On 86th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 94th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 110th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.
On 117th-st.—5 lots n. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.
On 119th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 11th-av.
On 121st-st.—3 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.
On 123d-st.—6 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 134th-st.—8 lots n. s. 425 feet west 5th-av.
On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property is *indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ROMAN M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

CHURCH-ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 8 in. in front, and 50 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st. 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 50 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.
For maps of the property apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF **HARDWARE,**

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock each day,
At No. 265 6th-av.,

The entire stock of ROBT. RUSSELL, being a complete assortment of shelf, and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c.

Also:

Builders' and Mechanics hardware of every description. All of which will be sold without reserve, the Proprietor declining business.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOURTEEN LOTS ON 110TH AND 112TH STS., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS., NEAR CENTRAL PERK, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF REV. DR. JARVIS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 112th-st.—9 lots, south side, 125 feet west 4th-av.
On 111th-st.—8 lots, north side, 175 feet west 4th-av.

Two-thirds can remain. Title indisputable.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, oct. 26, and SATURDAY, oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Beddington, Shayer, Seignr: Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Neil, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Leatherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Linton the elder, original by Herring, Seignr; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. LeDerayt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delaroeque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lans, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Fleriux, Artiste de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. B. Veron, E. Lemmens, Rossal and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verbeeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekaleer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY auction THIS DAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 783 Broadway, 2d door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Tepi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb pair of marble busts of Our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Bardiglio, Sienna and Verde antique vases, elegant founts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 24 AND 25.—Each Day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini

Statuary—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillie Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles.

A rich profusion of beautifully-carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments.

Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salaras, &c.

A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

53	Shares National Bank	par $50
30	Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300	Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50	shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50	Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
25	Shares City Bank	par 100
50	Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAYS OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 82d and 83d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 83d-st.

82d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
83d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.
Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.
Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d st.
82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.
82d-st.—4 lots S. S. 100 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.
83d-st.—6 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Receiver's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, comprising a number of magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes of the most approved scale and modern improvements, splendid tone, touch and finish. Dealers and others wishing to examine these instruments will find it to their advantage to call and examine them previous to sale. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Friday, Oct. 19, as above.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VERY LARGE SALE OF EVERY KIND and description of furniture, removed from Jersey City for convenience of sale. F. COLTON will sell this day, TUESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a large house from Jersey City. Among this assortment may be found one very superior rosewood piano-forte, 7¼-octave, made by Bradbury of this City; sofas, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.; also, all kinds of parlor, dining-room, bed-room, and basement goods, stoves, heaters, &c. Sale will be peremptory rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., precisely, at No. 386 Pacific, between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, handsome mahogany furniture, as good as new, of the best manufacture; bureaus, dress bureaus, washstands, gilt window-shades; velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—At the dwelling No. 58 West 18th-st., will be sold all the contents of the same, viz., rich furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; mirrors, paintings, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, silver and glassware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 783 Broadway, 2d door from 10th-st.,

A pair of Black Horses, long tail and mane, about 15½ hands high, well matched, kind in single or double harness.

Also, a light top wagon, nearly new, City made.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a very desirable catalogue of prime goods of all varieties, sold in lots to suit the City and country trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands, and about 9 years old; also kind and gentle. In single harness can trot in 3½ minutes.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 129 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE
ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 898 BROADWAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the extensive warerooms, No. 898 Broadway, near Grace Church, the entire rich and elegant stock of Mr. C. J. Schmitt, (who is retiring from the business) consisting in part of warranted first-class rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut

Suites of the most modern and antique styles.

ALSO, LIBRARY FURNITURE.

The whole having been manufactured under the supervision of Mr. Schmitt, is warranted equal to any furniture sold in this City, and will be sold without reserve for cash.

Catalogues on the morning of sale. A deposit will be required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer

J. SABIN & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
18th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the SONGS, SPORTS, THEOLOGY, TRIALS, WOMAN, &c.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSING SALE—Consisting of very choice OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BUSTS, ENGRAVINGS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

H. W. MCDONNELL, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, at No. 184 West 24th-st., consisting in part of rosewood chairs, sofas, marble-top centre tables, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas and sofa beds, wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, feather beds, mattrasses, blankets, kitchenware, &c. JOHN HILDRETH, Attorney.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CUSHNA WARE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., positive, cash, free sale, of a large stock, worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—300 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS—WHOLLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood: thus the digestion is improved, and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 Jity Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr Ward's Uterine Elixir, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1 with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Regulator, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and cheer-absent of hope in general debility, impotence and those kindred disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscretion, practices Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call or write or send Remember the place, No 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. Ladies in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre; up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF the Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address BOX No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL Diseases, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform." From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first door, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Treatment also by Correspondence.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letter strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New York.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as it by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 69 West 13th-st., unequalled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dividon-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1840 and 1850. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LATELY ARRIVED from England, desires the correspondence of an American young lady, not over 20 years of age, (himself being only 22,) with a view to matrimony. No one need address only in sincerity to J. W. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest as the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportions amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the september Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and each bill of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and all holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855

No. 8—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, vs. The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, in South fifth-st. feet, below Chestnut in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 26th day of October inst, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York; and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from that date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on real estate in this City. Apply to the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS Bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—The balance of stock of the Kings County Carriage Factory and stables, being 200 wagons of all kinds and 4 horses, will be sold cheap. No. 184 st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER—A pair of bay horses, 15½ to 15¾ hands high, long black tails perfectly sound and very kind and gentle, 6 and 7 years old. To be seen at Thompson's Livery-stable, 13th-st., just west of 3d-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 66 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

LECTURES.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.—JOHN B. GOUGH WILL deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., before the Pitt's Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, to be had at the door, 25 cents.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway,

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PRIVILEDGE OF REOPENING THE VAULTS OF [illegible]'s (R. C.) CHURCH GRANTED.

Among the first papers adopted was a resolution allowing the pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street, to deposit the bodies of parties, whose friends might desire to have them placed there, in the receiving vault of that Church. There is an ordinance prohibiting the opening of any vault or the digging of any grave for the purpose of interment, below Forty-second-street, the penalty being $250, which has been enforced by the friends of deceased parties, whom circumstances compelled to have interred in family vaults. This resolution, however, gives to the pastor of this Church the privilege of interment, there being no provision as to the time during which bodies may be allowed to remain there.

A report was adopted in favor of leasing, at the rate of $1 per year, a plot of ground on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the lease to continue so long as it is used for such purposes.

Several contracts heretofore awarded were confirmed.

With reference to Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, which was to be regulated [illegible], and for which a contract was awarded [illegible] years ago, much discussion arose. The contract had been annulled on the ground of the great delay on the part of the contractor, and a new one been [illegible], which it was now sought to set aside. One party claimed that the old contractor would only work [illegible] could sell the stone he had blasted out, but the other claiming that it was due to owners on [illegible] that a new contract should be entered into. The matter was finally closed by withdrawing the report, under the assurance that both parties [illegible] the contract should be heard before the Committee on Streets at an early day.

[illegible] favor of paying $700 a year for rooms in [illegible] Institute, for the Board of Inspectors of [illegible] was lost. An amendment, that the [illegible] occupied by the City Inspector be [illegible] the Board, as they are now unoccupied, [illegible] found for the rent until next May, was [illegible] Avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to [illegible] be ordered paved with the Belgian pavement, [illegible] Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second [illegible] Second-street, the owners to pay the whole [illegible] An ordinance creating the office of Assistant [illegible] Warden (whose salaries have been heretofore [illegible]) was adopted. A report in favor of paying [illegible] to Daniel Scully, for his services in rescuing [illegible] from fire, was adopted. A report in favor of [illegible] the salary of Mr. Ewen, Superintendent of [illegible] improvements, from $2,500 to $3,500, excited [illegible] discussion, and brought out several amendments [illegible] the increase of other salaries of subordinates in [illegible] Department. The original resolution was [illegible] increasing Mr. Ewen's salary, but the amendments were necessarily laid over.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW PAVEMENTS.

This Board met last evening, the President in the Chair, and transacted a large amount of routine business. Among the reports from the Board of Aldermen concurred in, was one in favor of paving East Broadway from Chatham-square to Grand-street with Belgian pavement, and one for paving Broadway from Seventeenth-street to Madison-square with trap-block pavement. A resolution to furnish Hose Company No. 18 with a new carriage was adopted. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CANAL TOLL RATES—A COAL BILL DISPUTED—MORE DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

The Mayor sent in a veto yesterday to the Board of Supervisors, refusing to sign a resolution granting to the Board of the Commissioners of Excise the sum of $500 as extra compensation, on the ground that it conflicted with the statute which created the Commissioners. It was ordered printed.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution to have the fitting up of the various polling places, in the respective Wards, referred to the Supervisors of the Districts, with power. The resolution excited considerable discussion, but was finally lost by a vote of 6 to 5, being less than a constitutional vote where the expenditure of money is involved.

Mr. WARDEMANN offered a resolution directing the Commissioners of Police to provide a ballot-box for the reception of the votes of those who desired to vote on the question of the "property qualification," and directing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to have the necessary ballots printed for the use of voters. The resolution was lost for the want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies among the Inspectors of Registry, which being completed, some few unimportant bills were presented and referred, except that of Jas. R. Galway, for painting and decorating the various public offices, which was ordered paid.

Mr. TWEED called up the bill of Mr. Jas. Donnelly for coal furnished during last year for the county, and asked that the Committee would report at their earliest convenience.

Mr. LITTLE, Chairman of the Committee, said that he had placed the matter and the papers connected with it in the hands of Mr. STEWART, who was Chairman of the Committee during last year, for his opinion as to their correctness, and he was awaiting the action of that gentleman.

Mr. STEWART said that he had looked over the bills and vouchers so far as they had been presented to him, and his impression was that nearly twice the amount of coal had been charged for as had been delivered. The duplicate vouchers were deposited by him in his private drawer last year, but when he went to look for them, in order to prosecute this investigation, they were not to be found. His own impression was that the bill would bear a close investigation.

The subject was laid over.

A bill of E. Jones for printing done for the Court of Common Pleas, amounting to about $5,000, and which had previously been presented to the Board and objected to on the ground that the work had been ordered without authority, was presented by the "Park Bank." A brief discussion, elicited by the presentation of this bill, showed that it had been deposited with the "Artisans' Bank" as collateral for a loan of $5,000, and was among the collaterals left with the Park Bank by Mr. Platt, the Chamberlain, when making good the City deposits. The bill was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, of which Mr. BLUNT is Chairman.

The sum of $4,366 was ordered to be paid to the State Inebriate Asylum, being ten per cent. on the amount paid in by the Commissioners of Excise of this City and County, and which, by an act of the Legislature, is appropriated to this Institution.

Some unimportant bills were passed, and the Board adjourned until Monday of next week.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

THE FIRST DAY OF RECEIVING TAXES.

The books for personal taxes were opened yesterday at the office of Receiver of Taxes, and although it was only personal property on which taxes were to be paid, the amount received was beyond the average of any previous year, reaching the sum of $184,961 40. The books of taxation on real estate will not be ready until next Saturday, when, of course, the daily amount of receipts will be largely increased. The increase of valuation in the real and personal property of the City for 1860, amounts to the sum of $25,207,-[illegible], which reduces the apparent taxation, but in reality increases it, for those who pay taxes only on the valuation of last year escape the imposition of the increase which must be made up by those who are so unfortunate as to own property which is considered as having increased in value. The decrease in real estate is confined to the First, Second and Ninth Wards, amounting to $825,018—while the increase in the other Wards amounts to $20,207,107. On personal estate, the only increase is on that of non-residents, which has advanced from $163,575,875 in 1859, to $178,-[illegible] 97 in 1860, being an increase of $5,725,845.

THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

BIDS FOR SEWERS.

At the Croton Department yesterday bids were offered and contracts awarded for constructing sewers as follows: In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to David B. De Forest, at the price of $2 80 per lineal foot: time, 30 days. In Greenwich-street, between Harrison and North Moore streets, to Robert and James Cunningham, at $1,061; time, 6 days. In Varick-street, from Franklin to North Moore-street, to John H. McCabe, at $2 60 per lineal foot; time, 6 days. In Trinity-place, between Rector and Thames streets, to John H. McCabe, at $1,536 96; time, 12 days. In Forsyth-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, to John H. McCabe, at $2,215 75; time, 10 days. In Cliff-street, between Ferry and Frankfort streets, to Chris. Keyes, at $3 65 per lineal foot; time, 9 days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the City Inspector's report, there were 414 deaths in the City for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 20—viz.: 86 men, 103 women, 118 boys and 107 girls. Of the whole number, 136 were under 5 years of age. The principal causes were: Apoplexy, 4; bronchitis, 6; cholera infantum, 8; congestion of brain, 12; congestion of lungs, 1; convulsions, infantile, 18; croup, 16; disease of kidneys, 9; consumption, 50; infantile debility, 11; dropsy, 20; dropsy in head, 15; diarrhœa, 15; dysentery, 6; epilepsy, 4; fever, scarlet, 30; do. typhoid, 6; do. typhus, 9; hooping-cough, 9; disease of heart, 6; inflammation of bowels, 7; do. brain, 22; do. liver, 5; do. lungs, 28; do. stomach, 2; do. throat, 4; marasmus, infantile, 29; small-pox, 5; teething, 4; palsy, 7; burned or scalded, 4; casualties, 4; cerebro spinalis, 4; drowned, 2; old age, 5; premature birth, 13; accidental suffocation, 3. Nativity.—United States, 270; Ireland, 67; Germany, 23; England, 14; Scotland, 3; France, 2; Prussia, Switzerland and West Indies, 1 each; unknown, 3.

THE WORTH MONUMENT.—This veritable ornament to the City has at length been completed, although probably few survive now who were living when its erection was first ordered by the Common Council. Its commencement was so long delayed, that the family of the deceased hero were compelled to ask action on the part of the civic authorities, or that they might be permitted to transport the remains of the General to some respectable resting-place. This stirred up the authorities, who caused the monument to be erected on the spot assigned for it, and the hero's remains were removed to it with imposing and appropriate ceremonies. It was then discovered that one of the inscriptions on the monumental stone was not borne out by history, and the family requested an alteration. It does not redound much to the credit of New-York as a city, nor to her mis-representatives in Aldermanic and Councilmanic chambers convened, to state that more than two years have elapsed since the error was pointed out and a correction asked. It has, however, been made, and in place of "Buena Vista," a battle in which Gen. WORTH took no part, "Fort George" (where he served with distinguished honor) has been inscribed, and thus history is confirmed and justice done to one of the bravest and most gallant soldiers who ever led the American forces to victory.

MEETING OF WIDE-AWAKE COMMANDANTS.—The commandants of the various Wide-Awake organizations held a meeting last evening at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, M. B. BLAKE in the Chair. Resolutions were adopted cordially approving of the nomination to Congress of Hon. F. W. CONCKLING, from the Sixth District, and pledging for its support the Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward; and of the nominations of JOHN J. SHAW and ROBERT R. BOYD, from the Fifth and Tenth Assembly Districts. Messrs. CONCKLING, CENTER and GREEN made addresses, which were warmly applauded by the meeting.

POSTMASTER FOWLER'S TESTIMONY IN THE LAW AND CONOVER CASE.—Among the passengers by the *Quaker City*, from Havana, was JAMES F. DWIGHT, Esq., who was commissioned by the Court to proceed to Cuba and obtain the testimony of ISAAC V. FOWLER in the case of LAW and CONOVER against the United States. Mr. DWIGHT executed the commission with which he was charged, and the document was filed yesterday. This evidence supplies an important omission in the evidence necessary for the prosecution of the case.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The spacious cellar Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-street, Abingdon-square, has been fitted up for public worship in a very tasteful manner. This organization, just formed for preaching the Gospel to the masses in the lower wards of our City, will hold their first meeting at this place this evening at 7½ o'clock. The services will vary somewhat from usual religious meetings. The subject of the moral lecture will be, "How to be Somebody."

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the classes in this school are now fully organized. The number of students is now 90, and is steadily increasing. The constitutionality of the law of last Winter admitting its graduates to practice has been fully sustained in the Court of Appeals.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE JEWS.—The second of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S course of lectures, to be delivered this evening at Clinton Hall, is upon this highly interesting topic. To discuss it, it is needless to say, the lecturer lays aside the vein of light humor and pleasantry, which usually characterize his productions, and gives us sober facts and apposite illustrations instead.

The Townsend Block Partially Burned Down.

A NUMBER OF POOR FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS.

A fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the centre of the group of structures, known as "Townsend's Block," located between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The flames were first seen issuing from the furniture-store, No. 605 Sixth-avenue, situated in the centre of the block, and occupied by GEORGE KARNER. Notwithstanding the fact that the firemen soon commenced operations, the fire could not be checked, and the buildings on either side were quickly in a blaze, while in less than half-an-hour after the discovery of the flames the whole of the middle part of the block, extending through from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, was burned down. It was only through the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that the tenements fronting on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets were saved, and thus a great deal of misery spared the poor people who live in them. As it was, however, more than twenty poor families were rendered homeless, and in some instances penniless, having had barely time enough to leave their beds and escape in their night-clothes, the fire sweeping along so rapidly. The entire loss will probably not exceed $10,000, the buildings being considered of comparatively little value. They were erected by Mr. D. F. MAURICE soon after the opening of the Crystal Palace, and soon afterwards leased to Mr. SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, who has since retained control of them. It is probable that the owner will now raze what remains of the block, and erect on the site of the present structures houses which will prove better paying property. How the fire originated has not been ascertained, but the Fire Marshal will prosecute an investigation.

Following is a list of the losses and insurances, so far as it could be made up:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—No. 605—Upholstery and furniture, owned by George Harner. Loss estimated at about $300; insured for about $250 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. No. 605½—Policy shop, kept by John Wright. Loss about $20; no insurance. No. 607—William Jones, perfumery and fancy toys, &c. Loss about $300; insured for $400 in the Wall-street Insurance Company. No. 607½—Frederick Millerman, segar store. Loss about $300; insured for $500 in the Wall-street and Pacific Insurance Companies. No. 609—Philip Rice, butcher. Loss about $300; no insurance. No. 611—Johnson & Roselle, feed store. Loss about $150; insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 613—Vary & Bird, paint store. Slight damage; insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. No. 615—John Moore, grocery store. Damaged by smoke and water about $150; insured for $500 in the Park Insurance Company. No. 603—Henry Trebold, boot and shoe maker. Loss about $150; insured for $200 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. No. 603½—John Rohrschieb, dealer in stoves and ranges. Loss about $100; insured for $300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. No. 601—Conklin Peters, bowling alley. Loss about $400; insured for $600 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 599—Abraham Flock, butcher and market. Loss about $150; insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. No. 597—Alexander Burt, fish market. No damage.

The progress of the fire was stopped at Mr. Flock's market.

ON BROADWAY.—F. S. Sharkey, marble works, totally destroyed; Mr. Diamond, wheelright, totally destroyed; Mr. Benden, horse-shoing shop, totally destroyed; Julius Perez, segar dealer, stock taken out, not insured. The occupants of the stores on first floor in Thirty-fifth-street were only damaged by the removal of their things. The fire did not reach them.

ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—No. 70, first floor, Sophia Wright, property damaged by removal, about $100, no insurance; No. 72, Robert Carsen, property damaged about $25, no insurance; No. 72½, Thomas Reeves, damaged about $25, no insurance; No. 74, Jacob Haffner, cabinet maker, damage about $25, insured for $300 in Wall-street Insurance Company.

FAMILIES ON SECOND STORY.—John Prentice, cigar manufacturer, damage about $100; B. McDermott and family, loss $150; Mr. Kilroth and family, loss $150; Wm. Lake and family, loss about $100; John Price and family, totally destroyed, loss about $200; John Cohen and family, loss about $250; Geo. Switzer and family, loss $300; Geo. Davis and family, loss $250; John Scofield and family, loss $200; John Donovan and family, loss $150; Mrs. Burk and family, loss $50; Mrs. Gordon and family, loss $150; Mrs. Arnouc and family, loss $150; Mrs. Forbes and family, loss $150; Wm. Bascom, damaged about $100; Dr. Tracy, damaged about $100; Mrs. English, damaged about $50; Mrs. Nixon, damaged about $125; Mr. Ferguson, damaged about $50; Mr. Richardson, damaged about $100.

Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is now holding its Fourth Annual Festival at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 425 Broadway. This Association exists under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is purely charitable in its objects. It was first organized in France, in the year 1833, and its present President, ADOLPH BADAUW, is now resident in Paris. The existence of the Society in this City dates back to 1844, though the practice of holding annual festivals was not inaugurated until 1856. It numbers about 600 members, who hold weekly meetings, and pay weekly visits among the poor, for whose benefit they make weekly disbursements. The funds of the Society are mainly supplied by these annual festivals or fairs, to which the price of admittance is 50 cents *per caput*, while the goods disposed of, being donations from the charitably disposed, yield a net profit, of course.

In this Society fourteen Conferences are represented, and each in the Fair has its distinctive decorations and display. The Fair was formally opened last evening, and, although the tables do not yet bear quite the load of wares beneath which they are destined to groan, the show is goodly. No variety-shop in the City can offer so varied an assortment of articles. Toothpicks and pin-cushions, doll-babies that cry and doll-babies unfortunately dumb, churns, washing-machines, vases, lager-bier, cakes, doughnuts, pies, and even a portrait of JOHN BROUGHAM, are exposed for sale. The method of sale is peculiar. A set of silverware, or a rag-baby, for instance, is put up at a raffle, and the chances are vended through the room by ladies, who display the most unflagging zeal in the prosecution of their labors. The word "No" is not understood and the plea of poverty is not admitted. A promise of coming to-morrow with money is met by the assurance that there is no such word as to-morrow in the feminine vocabulary. The argument that a silver pitcher would present too strong a contrast to the rest of a gentleman's garret furniture, the fair sirens fail to comprehend, pursuing their blandishments with an eye single to the acquisition of dimes and quarters, and ignoring all the rhetoric and representations of the besieged. Young ladies are laden with boquets that they themselves seem peripatetic nosegays, perambulate the room, and if you seek to avoid the evaporation of a quarter by pleading a deficiency in your pocket of precisely that sum, a geranium or a sunflower is surreptitiously thrust under your nose, and you are mulcted a nickel penny for the obtruded delectation. The only way to escape the purse depleting attentions to which you are subject at the hands of the fair, is by feigning a chronic deafness, a constitutional dumbness, and an aggravated acute attack of blindness. Even when this subterfuge is adopted, scores of benevolent ladies volunteer to hear for you, to talk for you, and to see for you, though none manifest any eagerness to pay for you. As the objects of the Association are purely charitable, however, there are few who grumble at the occasional dimes and dollars they are compelled to disburse. During their last annual festival the Society cleared about $11,000, and this year they expect to net nearly a like amount. The fair will continue every day of the present week, opening at 10 in the morning and closing at 11 at night.

Masonic Ovation.

ANNIVERSARY OF METROPOLITAN LODGE—AN ADDRESS, A POEM AND A CONCERT.

None of the political meetings, for which Cooper Institute has of late become famous, have attracted larger gatherings than assembled there last evening. It was the occasion of the eighth anniversary celebration of Metropolitan (Masonic) Lodge No. 273. The ladies constituted more than half the audience, and the majority of those of the sterner sex who succeeded in gaining admission were unable to obtain seats. At 7½ o'clock the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, under the escort of Columbian, Morton, Clinton, Palestine, Cœur de Lion, and De Witt Clinton Commanderies Knights Templar, entered the Hall in the following order: Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Eminent Sir R. B. Atterbury, Commander; Morton Commandery, No. 4, Eminent Sir N. O. Benjamin, Commander; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Eminent Sir Bradley Parker, Commander; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Eminent Sir E. P. Breed, Commander; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Eminent Sir H. F. L. Bunting, Commander; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Eminent Sir Thos. T. May, Commander. As the Grand Lodge entered, Dodworth's Band, which in full force was stationed on the platform, performed a grand march. The members of the Lodge, who were clad in their regalias, took seats on the platform where already were stationed the choir of the Cooper Union ranged near one of CHICKERING'S grand pianos. The decorations of the stage were simply a scroll formed of gas jets, with the words, "*Sit Lux et Lux Fuit*," suspended midway between the ceiling and the platform, and the banners of the Lodge.

DANIEL GODWIN, Master of the Metropolitan Lodge, presided and made a brief address, greeting and welcoming those who were present. Then an appropriate opening ode was sung by the Choir, the audience rising and uniting in it. Rev. Mr. CORBIT offered prayer, and the prescribed exercises of the evening proceeded. They consisted of an introductory address, by M. W. JOHN W. SIMONS, Grand Master of Masons, State of New-York; an anniversary oration, by Rev. W. P. CORBIT; and an anniversary poem, by Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE, with a musical interlude between them.

Mr. SIMONS congratulated Masons upon the rapidity of their increase and upon the respectable position which they now hold in the public estimation. He corrected the prevailing notions concerning the gridiron and goat-riding rites of the brotherhood; declared that its objects, much as they had been misrepresented, were to carry out good projects; asserted that where liberty dwells there is the Mason's country; and reminded maligners that all of good moral character were at liberty to become acquainted with the *arcana* of the order.

Mr. DUGANNE'S poem was entitled "King Solomon's Temple." In it he compared Masonry to the castle in the fairy tale, and Truth to the Princess within awaiting the coming of one earnestly seeking her. In diction of great beauty he pursued the allegory into the very *penetralia* of the charmed palace.

Mr. CORBIT'S address was devoted to a controversion of the ideas often held by the uninformed with regard to Masonic principles. The aim of the Order was to unite mankind in one common brotherhood by God's Holy Word, which was its chart and compass—its polar star. A Mason was simply a builder—as God himself was a builder. It had been charged that Masons claimed that Masonry was superior to Christianity. This was not so. Mountains of science had been placed upon Masonry, because it had failed often to accomplish what Christianity itself had failed to accomplish. The mistake was in judging Christianity by this standard. Masonry claimed to be subordinate to our glorious Christianity. Where the cedar of Lebanon had failed of healing, why should so much be expected of the hyssop on the wall? They did not claim that Masonry was as perfect as the Gospel. Away with all such slanders. It was charged that there were bad men in the Brotherhood. Well, "let him among you that is without sin cast the first stone." They of the Fraternity were not omniscient. No body of men had been more careful in making rules designed to exclude bad men. Let him who knocked at the door look to it that he was worthy. Masonry was founded upon the best principles. He knew that they had bad men among them, and he wept over it as he wept over the shortcomings of backsliders in Christianity. But from the nature of things, while the world lasted there would be hypocrites and evil-doers. Mr. CORBIT combatted the idea that the Fraternity is wholly a secret society, and that, so far forth as it is a secret society, it was unworthy. Mr. CORBIT brought down the house by saying, Now, would you not like to know the Masonic pass-word to-night? Listen—[deep silence]—while I tell you—[rapt attention]—that the password that will admit you—[slowly] to a Masonic [very slowly] lodge-room, is ——[a pin distinctly heard to drop,] never to be spoken outside of a Masonic lodge-room. [Pronged laughter and applause.] The orator expatiated upon what Masonry had accomplished and the particulars in which it carried out the principles of the Christian Religion.

The exercises were closed with another ode and a benediction.

Teachers' Association.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Teachers' Association of this City held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education, the President, HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Esq., in the Chair, and Mr. S. M. PERKINS Secretary. Mr. JOHN H. FANNING, Principal of Ward School No. 12, read a paper on "Our City School System—its History and Utility." He commenced with the formation of the free-school system in this City, under DEWITT CLINTON, in 1805, and traced its progress, under different corporate names, down to the present time. The "Free School Society" had the control of educational matters to the year 1826, at which time its title was changed to the "Public School Society." Previous to the year 1830 such parents as were able to pay for the tuition of their children did so, but, as the number of those paying became "small by degrees and beautifully less," the receiving of pay was soon entirely abolished by the Society. In furnishing gratuitous education to all classes of children in our City, and in firmly laying the foundations of our present school system, he considered the Public School Society as justly entitled to the appellation of the "Pioneer" Society. He commended it for its integrity and general faithfulness in the discharge of its responsible duties; alluded to the fact that it was the founder of our City Normal Schools; remarked that thousands of our citizens can point to its schools as one points to his Alma Mater; and that nearly half of the present Principals of our large schools obtained the basis of their education or professional training in its schools. Still that Society had its faults, but as a general thing they were on the right side, so to speak. After giving a sketch of the method of discipline and course of instruction prevailing under the old system, he next adverted to the more popular establishment of the "Board of Education," and of local Ward Boards, in 1842. From this time till 1853, two parallel systems of schools—the Public and the Ward Schools—were in existence; but the Board of Education had the supervisory control of both. A new impetus was now given to public education. New school-houses sprung up, as if by magic, and were as rapidly filled with youthful seekers after knowledge, and about this time the Free Academy was ushered into existence. For a time the Public and Ward schools moved onward in a spirit of healthful rivalry; but the necessity of two systems began to be questioned, and the Public School Society voluntarily terminated its labors in 1853. At that time the Public and Ward Schools were merged into one system—the system of to-day. Our school system is now in the hands of local Ward Boards and of the Board of Education—men fresh from the ranks of the people, and understanding their wants. In conclusion, Mr. FANNING showed that the Common School system of our City has now a strong hold of the public mind, possesses great vitality, and that, if properly administered, its prospective influence for good is almost unbounded. Mr. WM. J. KENNARD also read a brief paper on "Errors in Teaching." Both of the papers elicited remarks from several of the teachers present, after which the Association adjourned, to meet the 14th of next month, at which time a lecture is expected from Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

Meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department.

Last evening there was a special meeting of the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, held at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer-street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the concert and dramatic performance to be given for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund. There were 2,110 tickets distributed among the representatives of the Department. Resolutions were offered by Judge PHILIPS, of Engine Co. No. 40, to the effect that as the funds of the widow and orphan were getting low and needed an increase, a Committee of Three be appointed by the President for the purpose of procuring a lecturer to deliver a course of lectures in the Hall of the Department during the Winter, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Fund of said Department. It is thought that the lectures will be delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and JAMES T. BRADY. Another resolution, by Mr. JOHN C. SMITH, to the effect that fifteen members of the Board of Representatives be appointed by the President, consisting of six from engine companies, five from hose companies, and four from hook and ladder companies, to report to the Board, at their earliest convenience, such alterations as may be deemed necessary to submit to the State Legislature for the better regulation and government of the Fire Department. Both resolutions were adopted.

Tickets for the entertainment for the benefit of the Fund may be had of JOSEPH MILLS, No. 144 Front-street; JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-street, and SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-street.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGE UPON AN UNFORTUNATE PILOT.

A week or two ago Michael Geraty, a pilot, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, while taking a vessel to sea, passed his station boat, and had no alternative but to go on to Boston, whither the craft was bound. On Thursday last he came to this City to take passage on a vessel about to depart to St. Johns, and in the interval before she sailed he took board at the sailor's boarding-house kept by Thomas Hadden, to which he had been recommended. On Friday, it is said, Hadden induced the unwary pilot to accompany him on board a ship which lay in the stream, and then told him to consider himself shipped for the voyage. Geraty protested that he did not want to go, but Hadden gave the Captain the usual shipping papers, with his name forged to them, and he was required to go to work. The man was powerless, and probably would have been taken to sea had not a friend, on Saturday, learned of the trap in which he had been caught and taken measures which resulted in his release. A complaint was subsequently lodged against Hadden for attempting to kidnap Geraty, and having been arrested by Officer Connell, of the Harbor Police, Justice WELSH committed him for examination. The object HADDEN had in view in the commission of the outrage was to secure the sum given as advance wages.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEFALCATION.

In relation to the case of Mr. Kepler, who, on Saturday, was arrested and sent to Pennsylvania to answer a charge of having in the year 1857, embezzled $40,000 in State funds, we are informed that the portion of the report of the matter, published in yesterday's TIMES, stating that the accused fled from Pottsville immediately after the discovery of the defalcation, is incorrect. On the contrary, it is asserted that Mr. Kepler lived at Pottsville some time after his name had been connected with the defalcation, and that he only left there when the commercial revulsion forced a suspension of the business in which he was engaged. He then came to this City and afterwards made a business trip to Cuba, returning thence to fill a responsible position in an extensive up-town Brewery, his movements all the time having been made openly and with the full knowledge of the Pottsville people. The revival of the matter now he attributes to malice on the part of a personal enemy.

A DREAM OF BLISS DISTURBED.

A few weeks ago the wife of Mr. John McLoughlin, a merchant doing business at No. 64 Exchange-place, Rochester, eloped from her husband and children, with William Finnegan, captain of a tug-boat, owner of a sloop, and a man of large family. It was believed that the couple had chosen this City for an abiding place, and on the 13th inst. the Detectives were requested to hunt them up and recover $3,000 of McLoughlin's property, which his truant spouse had burthened herself with. Detectives Poole and King accordingly entered upon a search, which, on Saturday, resulted in the discovery of the mated but unmarried pair at a private boarding-house on Staten Island, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand. At the time of the lady's arrest she was enjoying her post-prandial nap, and the rude interruption of her dreams caused her to rave like a virago. The accused were both brought to the City and detained for examination.

DISAPPEARANCE OF INKSTANDS.

A number of metal inkstands—probably one hundred, worth a shilling each—have recently been stolen from the day-school connected with the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier. Three lads named Edward Mundey, John McManus and John McCusker, the eldest of whom is but 11 years of age, pupils at the school, were suspected of having carried off the property, and yesterday they were taken into custody. Subsequently they confessed their delinquency, and stated that the inkstands had been bought from them by James and Mary McGuire, keepers of a junk-shop at No. 126 West Seventeenth-street. These parties were then arrested for receiving stolen goods, and Justice CONNOLLY committed them to answer. The lads were also locked up.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND CARRIAGE.

On Sunday afternoon, a horse and carriage, valued at $600, the property of Mrs. Isabella Clyde, of No. 317 Grand-street, was stolen from in front of Dr. McCauley's Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, while the owner and her son were attending the service within the building. Yesterday, Thomas Conley, Joseph Frazee and Catharine Kinley, in whose possession the stolen property was found, were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and he committed them to prison, pending the result of an examination of the circumstances under which they obtained the property.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL.—A Republican meeting was held last evening in the Fulton-street Wigwam, when addresses were made by Hon. JAMES DUNN, of Elmira, STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., of New-York, and others. A meeting was also held in Front-street by the Second Ward Republican Club, when addresses were made by Col. JESSE C. SMITH, and Col. C. J. JACK. On Saturday evening a large Republican meeting was held at the Bath House, Gravesend, when addresses were made by JOSEPH HOXIE and the Hon. J. A. BRIGGS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The report of the assessors on Hamilton-avenue Bridge Assessment was called up and confirmed without amendment. Resolutions were presented declaring that neither the city or Central Railroad Company had any right to construct a railroad on Furman-street, but the matter was finally referred to a Special Committee to ascertain if an amicable arrangement cannot be made between the companies named to operate the Furman-street Railroad. The salary of engineer for heating apparatus, recently placed in the basement of the City Hall, was fixed at $600, and a Special Committee was appointed to define the duties of the engineer. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted to raise by tax $60,000 for interest on the Water Bonds due in 1861, and $25,000 for repairs in sewers during the same year.

MILITARY VISITORS.—On Thursday next the Colt Guard, Capt. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, Conn., will visit this City as the guests of Company C, National Grays, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. JOSEPH S. MORGAN. At 12 o'clock M. they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Hall Park.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Fort Hamilton yesterday. He had on black overcoat, black satin vest, brown pants, and calf-skin boots. An inquest was held and the usual verdict of "found drowned" rendered.

SOME ROPE.—A rope was recently manufactured in L. WATERBURY'S rope-walk, E. D., about one-fifth of a mile in length, and thirteen inches in circumference.

CONVICT REARRESTED.—JOHN DARLY, who recently escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary, was recaptured yesterday by officer MITCHELL, of the Fifth Precinct, and returned to his old quarters.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. ANDREW COLYER, a respectable citizen of West Hills, L. I., was found dead in the cellar under his house on Sunday. It is supposed that he died from disease of the heart.

New-Jersey.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Democratic County Convention, for nominating a candidate for Sheriff and three Coroners, met yesterday afternoon at the National Hotel, in Hudson City. Hon. SAMUEL A. FRENCH was Chairman, and JAMES LYNCH Secretary. There were two sets of delegates present from Harrison Township, and, in consequence of no regular call having been issued for a primary in that township, both delegations were allowed to participate. On motion, JOHN M. FRANCIS was unanimously renominated for Sheriff. Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, was also unanimously renominated by acclamation. Mr. HOFF, of Hoboken, here offered a resolution indorsing the Democratic National Electors, as selected by the State Convention at Trenton, and against nominating or supporting any candidate opposed to the regular Electoral ticket. The resolution was unanimously rejected, with the exception of the gentleman who offered it Mr. F. H. BOENSTEDT, of Hoboken, and JAMES H. DONNELLY, of Hudson City, were then nominated for the office of Coroners, after which the Convention adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mrs. JULIA BURDICK, residing at No. 224 Grove-street, Jersey City, while attempting to rake the fire on Sunday afternoon, fell to the floor and instantly expired. She had for some time been afflicted with disease of the heart, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect.... WM. BULKLEY, a laborer, residing at the corner of Second and Washington streets, Hoboken, was found dead upon a box which he slept upon, on Sunday morning. Coroner MORRIS held an inquest, and a verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, before Judge OGDEN, ROBERT NEAL and wife plead guilty to keeping a disorderly house in Jersey City. On paying $50 and costs and agreeing to leave the State, judgment was suspended. Nearly the entire day was taken up with the trial of PATRICK EGAN, charged with keeping a disorderly house at West Hoboken. JAMES LAUGER was also tried for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch from JOHN HENDERSON, captain of a packet ship.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A regular meeting of the National Democratic Union Club of Hoboken was held last night at the City Hotel in Hoboken, the President, J. DUNN LITTLE, presiding. Speeches were made by WM. TWEED and RICHARD BUSTARD, of New-York. The attendance was not very large. The National Democrats of Hoboken and Jersey City will turn out this evening to participate in the demonstration in New-York.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—A special election was held in Hoboken yesterday to elect a Councilman in place of Mr. BOGART, of the Third Ward, resigned. JOHN MCDERMOTT received the regular Democratic nomination, and GEORGE WILHELM ran as an independent Democratic candidate. The Republicans made no nomination, but gave their support to Mr. WILHELM, who was elected by 82 majority.

THE KNIFE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night an affray occurred at a house in Bay-street, Jersey City, between ROBERT MCGIMPSEY and JAMES WRIGHT, during which the latter was stabbed in the arm. MCGIMPSEY was arrested and gave bonds to answer.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A lad twelve years of age, named JOHN CARRIGAN, belonging in New-York, was arrested on Sunday night, charged with entering the butcher shop of LEWIS RYAN, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and stealing therefrom a small amount of money. The boy was sent to New-York.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of the Third Assembly District of Hudson County have made the following nominations: National Democratic—JOHN MIDMER, of South Bergen; Douglas Democrat—JOSIAH CONNELLY.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A lad named SIPPLE, about 12 years of age, while in front of his parents' house, near Hamilton-square, Jersey City, was attacked yesterday afternoon by a large vicious dog, and sustained a severe wound in the thigh.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD.

The return game between these two Clubs was played yesterday on the Atlantic's ground, Bedford, and resulted in a victory for the Eckfords, as follows: Atlantic, 15; Eckford, 20. The game and field were conducted in the most friendly manner, and the conquering game will be played next Monday on the Putnam's ground. Threatening as the weather was, between three and four thousand persons were present.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND SUITE,

AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Corner

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2837. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

GREAT FUSION DEMONSTRATION.

Twenty-five Thousand Join in the Parade.

Delegations from Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties, New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Elsewhere.

The Procession, Decorations, Fireworks, and How they were Received,

The Fusion demonstration in this City, last evening, was undoubtedly a success, in regard to the extent of the procession, and the general display throughout the almost interminable line. In fact, it was all that those who created it had promised, in point of numbers and variety of embellishments. At an early hour in the evening the various Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell and Everett delegations from Kings County, Queens County and Richmond County; from Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, New-Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Newark, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, began to pour into the City, and make their way to their several rendezvous; and soon afterwards the Ward Associations of the City were under way, carrying banners with strange devices, and most of them preceded by at least a fife and drum. At 9 o'clock the City was ablaze with burning torches, and the air was burdened with rockets, Roman candles, lamp-smoke, and "I wish I was in Dixy." There were in the several divisions at this time, probably, about 25,000 persons—some arrayed in red shirts, some in white, some in uniform coats, many in their every-day apparel, and all, together with their banners, transparencies, temples of Liberty, boats on wheels, and torches in hand, forming an exciting spectacle. The procession, however, though immense and imposing, showed none of the marks of discipline, such as regularity of step and line, which marked the parade of their better drilled opponents, the Wide-Awakes, on the occasion of their recent evening display. The gathering of the people upon the sidewalks, and at the doors and windows, along the line of the procession, was very great—it could not well have been greater—and the enthusiasm with which the companies were received, as they passed along, was all that could have been desired. There was one peculiarity about it, however, which was occasioned by the peculiar character of the procession.

At some points several companies would pass without any decidedly favorable recognition, while the next would be cheered vociferously, the applause depending upon which of the three distinct parties that made up the procession, happened to have the largest number of friends, at any given point of view. This, however, did not mar the generally favorable reception which the representatives of the three parties received from the great mass of the spectators. The banners—many of them—were well executed, and the boats and some of the decorated vehicles and the transparencies had been prepared at considerable expense, and added greatly to the general effect of the demonstration. For a more minute description of each and all of them, the curious reader is referred to what follows.

THE PROCESSION.

The moon was as bright, the stars as numerous and the sky as cloudless, last night, as on the occasion of the great Wide-Awake parade. The clerk of the weather, assuredly, is no partisan. The monster procession of the combined Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell-Everett forces which marched through our streets last night, had no need of torches, calcium lights and variegated pyrotechnics. Yet they were displayed in profusion. The pageant was gotten up regardless of expense, and was a decided success. The thoroughfares through which it passed were again rivers of flame rolling between black banks of packed humanity. The women that were in the streets—and their name was many myriads—received a sparking from the hundreds of Roman candles, that was much more ardent than agreeable. The whole town seemed on fire for Fusion, just as one night, a few weeks ago, it seemed redolent of Republican resin.

As soon as the day grew dusky, the glimmer of the gathering torches was visible, and men in red shirts, men in blue shirts, and, so far as outward seeming went, men with no shirts at all; men in caps and capes of enameled cloth of varied colors and fashion, men well-dressed and men ill-dressed, all carrying torches or lanterns, began to perambulate the streets in squads proceeding to the places of rendezvous. Time passed, and the lower part of the City became alive with them. Broadway, in the vicinity of the Park, where the right of the line rested, was a blaze, and Canal-street and all the streets below it, which run from east to west, were filled with the forming divisions. It was nearly 9 o'clock before everything was ready, and the "Empire pocket-piece," in charge of Capt. STEPHEN WILSON, gave the signal for the starting. Slowly the head of the column advanced through the crowded thoroughfares. The procession was led by a Grand-street omnibus, from the top of which two Calcium lights, glancing backward and forward, shone brightly. Then followed the Grand Marshal, Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS and his staff, all mounted, each dressed in citizen's clothes, with a scarf across the right shoulder. The General Committees of Tammany Hall, Mozart Hall, Breckinridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett in carriages came next, and the eight Divisions followed in their order. At the head of each rode the several Division Marshals and their aids. The Empire Club, which had the right of the First Division, made a very imposing display. At its head, the observed of all observers, marched the redoubtable JOHN C. HERMAN, Captain of the Banner Guard of the Club. The members of the Club wore red shirts, and bore torches and numerous transparencies. Some of these were inscribed with the name of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and such mottoes as "The Flag of our Country forever." "No Niggers Allowed in this Club!" "Down with Fanaticism," "Down with the Black Flag of Disunion," "United we stand, divided we Fall." In the ranks of the Club, which was divided into several commands, one of which drew a brass six-pounder, there were probably 500 men. On a wagon was a banner bearing the device: "Niggerism the Overpowering Influence." "Don't Give up the Ship!" seemed to be a favorite motto with this and with all the other clubs.

The Worth Guards exhibited a banner on which was written—

> "Our country—
> When in the right,
> We'll keep her honor bright;
> When in the wrong,
> We'll die to set her right."

The clubs from the first ward were out in great force. The banner of one of them was inscribed, "The First Ward never gives up," and within its ranks a temple of liberty, with red, white and blue trimmings, in which a boy was seated, attracted a great deal of attention. The Battery and Whitehall Independent Boatmen's Club was accompanied by a wagon on which was borne its banner, and a ship, with the name "Constitution" painted on it. The ranks of the First Ward German Pioneer Club were not very full. One of its transparencies said "We'll split the Rail-Splitters." On a wagon were banners, on which were written, "Arouse, friends of the Union, protect your rights from the raid of fanatics," and "The foes of Union must be defeated." In a wagon in the ranks of the Fifth Ward Pioneers was a grinding organ, from which at times dulcet strains were emitted. "North Moore-street on deck" was written on the vehicle. Owing to the tardiness of some of the clubs in arriving at the places designated for the formation of the divisions to which they were attached, they did not upon the numerical order of their going, but marched at once, according as the exigencies of the procession from time to time required. The Second Ward Democratic Union Club came next after the Fifth Ward Club. With the Second Ward Clubs were an unwonted number of transparencies and wagons, some of which were the bearers of such tidings as the following:

"Balm of a thousand flowers—the niggers of the North." "The Union must and shall be preserved." One wagon, drawn by six horses, was decorated with little banners, each bearing the name of a State. In another wagon was a Shetland pony attached to a little cart, with a boy for a driver. In another was seated a living caricature of HORACE GREELEY, and by his side one representing a negro woman, and on a transparency carried near them were the words, "Horace, will you marry me?" On another was a printing press, and on others carmen were riding. A band of Washington Market men was ranged under a banner thus labeled: "Washington Market true to the Union—opposed to State dictation."

The Spartan Association turned out with full ranks. Its corps of artillery fired cannon at intervals as the march proceeded. Men dressed in the old Knickerbocker style, led it, and in its ranks, seated in a carriage, was Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, the "War-horse of the Democracy."

The Knights of the Union in gilt uniforms, mounted, were a feature of the display. They constituted the body-guard of a temple of Liberty, before, behind and beside which they rode. A wagon on which was a smithy, with stalwart blacksmiths forging at the anvil, while red lights gave a roseate hue to their employment. There were several such blacksmiths' shops in the procession. All manner of trades, indeed, were represented, and some enterprising shopmen took advantage of the opportunity afforded them for a gratuitous advertisement, and placed in the ranks wagons placarded with praise of their wares. In some instances, as these were paraded through the streets, there were cries of "Put 'em out!"

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club, HORATIO P. CARR, Esq., President, with vari-colored lanterns, and a long line of members in citizens' costume, marching many abreast, appeared to great advantage, and was frequently cheered.

Clubs from Jersey City, Hoboken, New-Brunswick, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Newark, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other neighboring cities, were present, each largely represented. One of the peculiarities of the pageant was the occasional bands of "Hickory Boys," each member of which carried a stout hickory stick. In a little wagon that was drawn by a mule in front of the Sixth Ward Union Club, a colored man, who looked as if he did not enjoy the sport at all, sat, and on the wagon was placarded, "We've caught the only Black Republican in the Sixth Ward." Among the other devices and inscriptions in the procession, too numerous to mention, were the following: "The Illinois Rail-splitter. (with a picture.) How the Union men will split him on Election Day;" a stout gentleman, in Wide-Awake costume, labeled, "What is it?" "The White House for white men."

One of the devices represented the editors of various Republican papers of the City, and HENRY WARD BEECHER kneeling at the feet of a stalwart negro, over whose woolly pate was inscribed the words, "Thou shalt not worship any other God but me."

A Seventh Ward Club carried a banner, on which was written "The Union, the Constitution and the New-York Hotel will be defended against the assaults of all sectional foes." We have not time or space for an extended account of the procession. It passed over the prescribed route with the usual demonstrations. There were fire-works in abundance, and those in the ranks shouted themselves hoarse. How the people regarded the spectacle is more fully related elsewhere.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The crowd in the vicinity of the New-York Hotel was more dense than in any other part of Broadway,—partly on account of its location opposite the head-quarters of the Republican Campaign Club, and partly from the fact that a rumor had gained circulation that an attack was contemplated upon the aforesaid head-quarters by some of the roughs of the Empire Club. No such attack, however, was made, or attempted. Nevertheless, an unusual display of policemen was made at this point, who, not having occasion to be useful were regarded as ornamental. The rooms of the Campaign Clubs were lighted up, and their outside transparency brilliantly illuminated in the forepart of the evening, but long before the procession arrived, the lights were all extinguished, the doors closed, and the banner which hangs across the street hauled in. This proceeding was strenuously opposed by some members of the Club, who regarded it as a cowardly relinquishment of their rights, but on the advice of the General Superintendent of Police, who visited the rooms about 8 o'clock, it was finally acquiesced in as being a measure which the Repnblicans could amply afford in view of the victory which awaits them, and as being the easiest and cheapest way to prevent the possibility of a disturbance. The crowd on the New-York Hotel side indulged in a variety of taunting insinuations about the courage of the Lincolnites, when they saw their flag hauled in and their rooms darkened, but the Republicans pocketed the insults and preserved the peace. Every window of the hotel, from the sidewalk to the cornice, was filled with the fair faces of the lady inmates, who vied with each other in the enthusiasm of their greetings to the various clubs as they passed under the windows. The head of the procession, with its cavalcade, led by the redoubtable Capt. RYNDERS, mounted on a swift charger, arrived in front of the hotel at precisely 9½ o'clock, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering and the waving of innumerable handkerchiefs. Capt. RYNDERS acknowledged the honor by ordering a halt, and proposing three cheers for the "New-York Hotel," three for the "Union," and three for the success of the Fusion ticket. They were all given with a will, and the crowd on the walk added three supplementary groans for the Republican Central Campaign Club opposite. Each club, as it passed, received a similar greeting, though not quite so boisterous, and every transparency or device, deserving, from its originality or comicality, any special notice, received its due meed of applause. It was the unanimous opinion of all the Hotel people, that the procession far exceeded, in every respect, the Wide-Awake display, and not a few, in the height of their enthusiasm, declared it as their opinion, that Old ABE LINCOLN was, then and there, and for-ever hereafter, "sent higher than a kite." The Republicans themselves, when appealed to in the comparisons that were constantly being made, admitted that the procession was more varied in its character than that of the Wide-Awakes; that it had more horses, more transparencies, and more mottoes, (many of the latter, however, they considered vulgar,) and that altogether it was a great demonstration. But as to numbers, they could tell better when it had all passed. There was one point that the Republicans claimed beyond cavil, and that was that their procession was made up of more genteel looking men. This point was bluffly knocked in the head, however, by a burly Democrat, who declared that "it wasn't genteel lookin' men who did the votin' in this 'ere country; the old Whig Party allers thought that and they found theirselves mistaken."

The procession had not done passing the New-York Hotel at 12 o'clock, at which time the Republicans yielded the point as to numbers.

AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The excitement occasioned by the procession was nowhere greater than at the Metropolitan Hotel, which is crowded with guests, among whom are a large number of Southerners. Of these, some of the more enthusiastic had decorated their windows with Chinese variegated lanterns, while the balconies were thronged with gentlemen, and the windows, everywhere fronting Broadway, were radiant with the eyes and jewels, that sparkled in the light of fireworks and torches, of fair ladies. As soon as the head of the procession reached the hotel a temporary halt was made, when the cheering commenced, the gentlemen shouting, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. Roman candles from the steps of the various entrances were let off by the score, and sentiments of Samsonian strength in reference to the perpetuity of the Union, the defeat of LINCOLN, the utter crushing out and perfectly overwhelming annihilation of the Black Republicans, were freely, but not obtrusively or offensively indulged in. One gentleman, between the intervals of taking a whiff at his segar, shouted so loud that his friend counseled moderation lest he should lose his voice, or break a blood-vessel. With true patriotism, he replied: "A man must 'holler' for his country." And for two hours he "hollered," always between the whiffs of a segar, and when last heard from was "hollering" still.

The enthusiasm, however, though very great in the general, was much greater in the particular. The Douglas part of the procession, headed by Capt. RYNDERS and JOHN C. HERMAN, elicited tremendous cheers from Douglas men, who were silent or nearly so, when the Breckinridge party came along, and whose admiration was mute during the passage of BELL and EVERETT's adherents; of course, the cheering never ceased on this account, the Breckinridge and Bell men taking their turn as their respective banners and mottoes followed each other in almost ndless succession, illumined by the glare of hundreds of torches, and the brilliancy of countless fire-works.

When the "Spartan Artillery" arrived in front of the Hotel, they halted, and in a most unexpected manner, fired a cannon, which startled the ladies, and the gas in the neighboring street lamps, causing the former to scream out, and the latter to go out. The "Spartan Association" made a fine show, and were much applauded. The First Ward "Always Awakes" were greeted with hearty cheers. "See, you Black Republican," said one gentleman to his companion, "They are better than your "Wide-Awakes—wide-awake one hour in the twenty-four, and then for their own selfish interests. These are 'Always Awake,' and that for the salvation of the Union."

That same "salvation of the Union" was the great theme of conversation, comment, assertion and ejaculation, last night, in, about and around the Metropolitan Hotel, as probably it was at the other hotels and buildings in the line of the procession. "Save the Union." "The Union must be saved, anyhow." One man in our hearing, probably a Black Republican, ventured to ask an ardent savior of the Union which candidate in the procession was to save it—whether DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE or BELL, as they each had their adherents and voters, and, in view of the fact that there could be only one President, which of them was it to be? The impudent querist, however, was so thoroughly snubbed for his impertinent interrogatory, that he did not venture to make another remark during the two hours that the procession continued to pass.

While the enthusiasm was great at the Metropolitan, especially among the Southern guests, there was not the slightest approach to disorder or any undue excitement. A majority of the lady guests of the hotel, if the waving of their handkerchiefs was any indication of the state of their political affections, may be reckoned upon as fair champions in the cause of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS—we know not which, as all three were about equally represented in the procession.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Shortly before 7 o'clock P. M. a delegation of sixty "Minute Men of 56," from Philadelphia, in uniform, bearing torches and led by an effective band, marched up Broadway. At this hour there was no crowd below Canal-street to impede locomotion. At this point, however, the sidewalks began to be filled by spectators, who had evidently taken their positions for the evening. The "Minute Men" were favorably greeted as they passed along. From Canal-street to the St. Nicholas Hotel Broadway was well filled by 7½ o'clock, every available spot being occupied, both in the street and at the windows, from which a view of the procession could be obtained. The balcony of the St. Nicholas, as well as all the windows, were closely packed mostly by ladies, while crowds of sympathizers blocked up the entrance to the hotel, and rendered ingress and egress quite difficult. Despite this blockade, however, the multitude thronged the large bar-room in the rear almost to suffocation. The more determined clung to their uncertain foothold about the pillars of the doorway, or clambered upon the window sills and other elevated places, in order to see the procession over intervening heads. On the opposite side the Union Democratic Head-quarters were brilliantly lighted up, their transparency, having upon it two clasped hands, showing to good advantage. Here also most of the windows were filled with ladies, with kerchiefs in hand prepared to do all possible honor to the procession when it should begin to move. At 9 o'clock Grand Marshal RYNDERS, at the head of the column, and supported by some twenty mounted men, passed the hotel. His appearance was the signal for a moderate burst of applause from the spectators, in response to which the Marshal raised his hat and bowed his thanks to the applauding multitude. The crowd about the door of the St. Nicholas, though evidently in full sympathy with the demonstration, manifested very little enthusiasm. The cheering generally began and ended in the passing ranks, with an occasional response from the lookers on. The only exception to this was when the delegations from Jersey City, Newark, Perth Amboy and New-Brunswick passed. These delegations made a fine appearance, and elicited marked applause, which was manifested by clapping of hands and cheering from all sides, while the ladies enthusiastically waved their white handkerchiefs from the windows. The St. Nicholas appeared to be especially favored by the discharge of an extra quantity of fire-works and other demonstrations. The six-pounder which was carried in the procession was fired in front of the hotel, with a stunning report, which broke the windows, and brought a shower of shattered glass upon the heads of the people beneath.

The comments of spectators were generally favorable, and there was but little controversy upon disputed questions connected with the canvass. One gentleman, who did most of the talking for a group of indifferent persons, remarked that he feared it was "too late"—that the die was cast. If DOUGLAS, said he, had been half as earnest for Union as the other side, this State would long since have been all right, but he had been preaching all over the country, and had done nothing but weaken and divide the Democratic Party. As to money, there was no lack of it for the uses of the campaign; the capital of the country was all with the Bell-Everett Party, but they had been cheated in the Pennsylvania election, and would not subscribe money to have it salted down in the pockets of individuals, as a large part of the money was which they sent to Pennsylvania, to carry that election. Another gentleman remarked that the Bell-Everett ticket was nominated under the best possible auspices; it was just what the country wanted, but just as everything was going on swimmingly the BROOKSES must step in and sell out the whole concern to DOUGLAS, just as they did the little remnant of the American Party. For his part he intended to go strong for BRECKINRIDGE, and if LINCOLN was elected, as he evidently would be, he should be better satisfied.

An old gentleman, who ventured modest remarks in favor of the Republican Party, here became the subject of some good-natured badinage. The old gentleman said he had always expressed his opinions freely, and would do so wherever he went. "If you should go South and express such views," said the mouthpiece of this group, "you had better carry twelve men along with you to act as a Coroner's Jury, for you would immediately need their services." The venerable Republican, finding his sentiments were not popular, retired from that crowd.

The procession frequently halted, and its last end did not pass the St. Nicholas until after 12 o'clock. Long before this hour, however, the crowd became impatient, and began to retire. Shortly after midnight Broadway was again quiet, and comparatively deserted, the various out-of-town delegations, and those from the lower Wards, having passed the lower end of the Park, and taken the direction of the ferries, on their way home.

DISARRANGEMENT OF THE POLICE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Early last evening, a Police Telegraph pole, at the corner of Prince and Greene streets, was knocked down by a large tree, which, drawn upon a truck, was to have formed one of the embellishments of the Union procession. The mishap makes the telegraph line unavailable for the present. The banners of a portion of the procession, which passed up Centre-street, also caused an entanglement of the wires in that locality, and messages could neither be received nor transmitted with any degree of certainty.

A YOUTH KILLS HIS STEPFATHER.—In New-Orleans, on Monday last, a young man, 18 years of age, named RICHARD SWAN, on returning home from his day's work, was seized by his step-father, FRANK WILSON, who struck him three blows. A fearful struggle ensued, when RICHARD, who was almost helpless in the grasp of WILSON, drew a pistol and dirk-knife, which he habitually carried, shot his assailant through the neck, and stabbed him eight or nine times. WILSON fell to the floor and almost instantly expired. The young man immediately delivered himself up to a policeman, and now awaits an investigation. The *Delta* says young SWAN is of good reputation, but that his step-father was of a violent temper, and had inflicted numerous causeless brutalities upon his wife's children.

WESTERN POLITICS.

True Result of the October Elections—Effect on the November Contest—Real Changes—Downfall of Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty—Submission of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, October, 1860.

The readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES will, I think, give me the credit of having delineated Western politics and predicted results, with no small accuracy. Last year I gave you, in advance, the result of the Gubernatorial contest within a very small fraction. This year, I said, the *average* majority in Ohio would be 15,000. It is considerably over that. The majority of BRINKERHOFF, *against whom all factions combined*, will be near, if not quite 15,000. Those of the other State officers, about 22,000. The Bell vote, as I supposed, was from 6,000 to 10,000. In truth, it all laid in five or six counties, where it did as much mischief as it could. It *might* have given the First, Third and Seventeenth Congressional Districts to the Republicans. It *did* give them to the Douglas Democracy, which derives no advantage from it, since the Douglas faction in Congress are too insignificant for any purpose. Nobody will deny them the right to do this, but it would have been more pleasing, and far more honest, to have had them join the Democracy, and fight an open battle. Fortunately for the Republicans, they *did* that on BRINKERHOFF, in which they, and the whole conglomeration of factions, were defeated, and, I assure you, will *stay* so. They have done their best, and their worst.

There is now an attempt to *fuse* DOUGLAS, BELL and BRECKINRIDGE in this State; but it is worse than useless. It is positively contemptible. After having been beaten 15,000 by one of the most ultra Republicans, can they dream of being successful against LINCOLN? It will *not be done*, because the Breckinridge faction see clearly that honesty is now the best policy. They want to show—as I intimated in a former letter—not that they are strong, but that they are *legitimate*. If there is any revival to the Democratic Party, (which I do not believe in,) they can show their legitimacy. They are loyal to the Bourbons. The Douglas faction are mere bastards. Their leader is a vain demagogue—floating like a bubble in the air—without any substantial foundation; their doctrine is a political absurdity, assuming that in the United States there is a people without a government, and the result is what may be inferred from said premises—that leader and faction will dissolve, like Prospero's spirit,

> "—into thin air."

The long-headed old soldiers of Democracy see this, and will stand by the *ancien régime*. At any rate, I may point you with confidence to certain assured facts, determined by the October Election.

First—DOUGLAS has gained nothing to himself or his party by either his doctrine or his stump speeches. The latter is positively disgusting to intelligent, sound-thinking men. Think of it: A man announced as candidate for the noblest office in the world, going round from station to station, like a country lawyer soliciting votes for the Legislature! What a fall, since the days of JEFFERSON and ADAMS! All this has gained nothing, and the effect, boasted beforehand, of a great popular leader of Democracy leading the masses of the people to crush Republicanism, you have seen. The dream is over. The quiet, unobtrusive, honest LINCOLN receives the homage of the people, and the demagogue sinks still lower.

Secondly—The result shows that BELL, however worthy, has no strength whatever in the North; that there is absolutely nothing worth naming of that faction. FILLMORE had but 28,000 in Ohio, and BELL cannot get 10,000. Even the Indiana "Pocket," where the Old Whig Party voted almost entirely for FILLMORE, has *almost* gone for the Republicans. A large part of this is the work of your Messrs. BROOKS, HUNT & Co., who have been teaching their followers, that after having been years denouncing the Irish, the Democrats and demagogues generally, all they have to do now is to lie down and *pig together in the same bed* with Democrat DOUGLAS and Catholic Irishmen. This may suit the latitude of New-York, but I assure you it is anything but suitable out in these backwoods. Sooner than make such a contemptible exhibition of themselves, the Western Americans will vote unanimously for LINCOLN.

Thirdly—It is also evident (though not in the figures) that the people feel forcibly the argument, that the election ought, in *no event*, to go to the House. No man knows what evils might result from such a course. I know that some persons voted the Republican Ticket on that ground alone.

Fourthly—Another effect is to strengthen the Breckinridge men, so that they will certainly adhere to their own ticket.

Finally, as a consequence of these facts, the Lincoln vote in the Northwest will be increased beyond my computation. Ohio will give 40,000 majority for LINCOLN, and in Indiana and Wisconsin the majority will be nearly as large. Taken together, the Northwest will give 150,000 majority to LINCOLN. The only room for doubt anywhere is, in the case of the Illinois Legislature. Still I think the Republicans will be successful, and the gallant TRUMBULL reelected. We not only want the majority of the Senate, but we want them competent and able men. *Two years more*, and I believe the revolution will be complete. We shall have the Senate, I think, and renovate the Supreme Court.

Will the South submit? What have they got to submit to but *the constitutional operations of the Government?* They have both too much sense, and too much interest at stake, to do otherwise. They will indorse the result as quietly as lambs, and be just as ready to take office as they always have been, to the great annoyance of the hungry Yankees, who would like to get their share. If LINCOLN is elected, the contest is ended forever. Other parties and other men may arise, but the Slave question will never again arise.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Political Miscellany.

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

Official returns from all but one county in Indiana, and an estimate of the Democratic vote in that one, make the Republican majority 9,623.

GOV. MOORE, OF LOUISIANA, ON THE CRISIS.

Gov. MOORE, of Lonisiana, has written a long letter giving his views on the questions of the day. He concludes as follows:

"It will probably be asked, If LINCOLN be elected, what should the South do? To this I answer, that I do not regard it as wise or prudent to commit myself, either as a citizen or a magistrate, to any extreme measure. But speaking for myself, and for myself alone, I am free to say that the success of Mr. LINCOLN would justify the South in withdrawing from the Union. But I do not advise, or bind myself personally or officially, to this particular course. I think the Southern States should meet in conference, as some means may be devised to save us from the disunion that all deprecate, and none would lament more sincerely than myself. Although surrounded by gloom and danger, I am not without hope that we shall yet weather the storm. Reared in a political school, one of whose fundamental maxims is not to despair of the Republic, I rest, if not with confidence, yet hopefully, in the belief that the good sense of the people will yet be made to rebuke the infidelity and fanaticism of those who are striving to obtain possession of the Government, in order to promote their evil designs. And more than this, I feel that the South is awakening to the magnitude of the dangers that encompass her, and that our people, by an overwhelming majority, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Americans, will show that if we cannot win the Presidential victory, that we can at least present to the enemy an unbroken column and a united defiance.

I have endeavored to reply to your note with frankness and with fairness to all. I consider the condition of public affairs so unfortunate that it becomes every good citizen to forego former dissensions. It is, doubtless, known to you all that I am a Democrat, but I beg you to believe that this reply to your note is not written in a partisan spirit. All my interest are in Louisiana, and you will pardon me for saying they are large. I have tried to answer you with moderation, and to state nothing but what I am convinced is strictly true. Our strongest reliance for the preservation of the Union is upon a united South, and that can be manifested only by supporting Mr. BRECKINRIDGE."

HOW MR. EVERETT LOSES A SOUTHERN VOTE.

Mr. B. B. MCCRAW, one of the Electors on the Bell and Everett ticket in Alabama, has gone over to BRECKINRIDGE. He heard Mr. S. F. RICE state in a speech at Dadeville that Mr. EVERETT was in favor of the doctrine of the equality of the races; adducing as proof of the fact that he sent his children to school with negroes. He addressed Mr. EVERETT a letter asking him this question: are you in favor of the doctrine of the equality of the two races?" And received the following reply, which he considered an affirmative answer:

> BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.
>
> DEAR SIR: YOUR letter of the 15th September, addressed to Mr. EVERETT, was received last evening and immediately placed in my hands to be answered. By the laws of Massachusetts the schools are open to all, without distinction of color, and any exclusion on that ground is forbidden. Mr. EVERETT has not at present any children at school, his youngest having graduated at the University in this neighborhood, is a student of the University of Cambridge, England. Nine years ago this young man attended the high school at Cambridge, in the female department of which there was a colored girl. Ten or twelve years ago, another son attended an endowed school at Cambridge, at which there was a colored boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the same school at that time. The colored population of Massachusetts, as you are probably aware, is very small. By the census of 1860 it was about one-twelfth of one per cent. They have been free for three generations, and though they employ themselves mostly in menial occupations, they are placed by law on an equality with the whites. Such being the case, the Legislature of Massachusetts has deemed it better that they should have the advantages of education, than that they should grow up in ignorance and vice. And in this opinion we suppose our friends in Alabama would concur with us.
>
> I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
> LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
> President State Union Committee.
>
> To B. B. MCCRAW, Esq.

A POLITICAL RACHEL.

The Charleston *Mercury* refuses to be comforted. It says that all anticipations that Mr. LINCOLN's power for evil will be neutralized by a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are absurd. "Who are the half dozen Democrats," it asks, "who have superseded Black Republicans in the late elections for Congress in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana? Why, they are men who have *fused with the Black Republicans. They are Douglas Democrats.*" Then after claiming that the doctrines of this section of the Democracy are nearly identical with those of the Republicans, it adds:

"Now, why should not Douglas Democrats and Black Republicans fuse together, with such a congeniality of principles and policy? There is no reason whatever why they should not strike hands, and stand together in the grand enterprise of making the Government of the United States an instrument of Northern power, to subject and rule the South. Accordingly, they did unite together in the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and obtained for the Black Republicans the signal victory they achieved. Of course, there was some return to the Squatterites, for their fusion. They were allowed, and in some instances aided, in electing a few members to Congress. But these members of Congress are practically Black Republicans, and nothing else. They acted with the Black Republicans in the late elections, and will act with them in Congress."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* concludes some comments upon the withdrawal of the Douglas Electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, as follows:

"We repeat our regrets at the action of the State Committee, while making no complaints against the many good friends who took part in and favored this action. If a true Democratic Party is ever to exist in this country, it must exist upon the unmistakable ground now occupied by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. There is no safety for such a party under the auspices of the present organization in this State. There would be no confidence in that party if it were led by its present leaders. A treaty between the present real friends of DOUGLAS and the present Administrationists, would be a treaty to be broken. Success lies in the straight path of principle. The contest before us is one that can never be compromised. If the Union is in peril, the only way to save it is by adhering to the principle of non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories. This is denounced and opposed by Mr. WELSH and the Custom-house; it is opposed by the fire eaters of the South; and all these influences will insist upon controlling the Democratic organization hereafter. Submission to them, then, is utter defeat and disgrace. Hence the mistake committed by our friends in removing the straight Douglas Electoral ticket from the field. We must have a flag to raise, and a place to plant it upon; and no matter how the future may deal with us, this rallying-point, this flag, and this place will be found. Mark the prophecy!"

MR. SEWARD'S POLICY.

"Leo," the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, lays down the following programme for Mr. SEWARD to follow:

"It was suggested to me lately that Mr. SEWARD would, at the coming session, and at every future session, should he be reelected to the Senate—as he will be, if he chooses—attempt to carry out his programme for commencing the 'conflict,' He declared his purpose some time ago to reorganize the Judiciary, so that the Supreme Court should reverse the Dred Scott decision and views as to the power of the Territories to prohibit Slavery. It is intimated now that he will bring in a bill to reorganize the Supreme Court at the coming session, and expects to carry it as soon as he shall have a majority in both Houses. The bill will provide for the addition of a number of Justices, to be appointed by LINCOLN from the new Northern Circuits that are to be created, so as to overbalance the present Southern majority in the Court. If a number of the Southern States should withdraw their Senators and Representatives from Congress, as has been proposed by Senator BROWN of Mississippi, Mr. SEWARD can soon effect his object. When Congress shall pass such a measure, LINCOLN will, of course, approve it. In fine, the "conflict" cannot be commenced, even if LINCOLN be President, until the Republicans shall conquer the Federal Judiciary and both Houses of Congress. If the Southern States withdraw their Senators, the conflict will be precipitated."

AN OUTRAGE IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of Monday, details the following transaction, which it entitles "The way to make votes for LINCOLN and HAMLIN:"

"Some time during last night, some person or persons forced an entrance into Independence Hall, the Republican Head-quarters, at the corner of Gay and Fayette streets, and committed outrages disgraceful to our city, and the age in which we live. The records were mutilated, and the contents of the inkstands were emptied thereon. A number of the photographs of Mr. LINCOLN were torn into shreds, and the United States flag, bearing the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, seems to have been specially odious, as it was taken from the wall, cut into pieces, and scattered over the floor. This is only the second time in the history of the Republic that the flag of our country has been thus desecrated. A number of Wide-Awake caps and capes were also destroyed. As the Lincoln Party in our city now numbers several thousand of our citizens, the most of whom will compare favorably with the same number of either of the political parties, for their devotion to the 'Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws,' it is passing strange that they cannot be permitted to enjoy their 'constitutional' right peaceably to assemble. This act of vandalism will be like Hudibras' gun, and increase the vote of Mr. LINCOLN on the 6th of November next."

NOT SO WARLIKE.

The Charleston *Courier* is much less belligerent than the *Mercury*. It says:

"Information that reaches us from many sources entitled to confidence and credit, confirms us in the opinion that the Special Electoral Session of the Legislature will be necessarily continued and protracted into the regular session, or, at the utmost, with a very short recess, and this without necessary relation to the Presidential crisis. We have felt for years the evils of hurried and interrupted legislation, and many grave questions of State interest are pending, and cannot be postponed without 'detriment to the Republic.' It should be considered, also, that the result of the Presidential election may not be known in Columbia, with certainty, as soon as some have anticipated. If the election should turn on the vote of Oregon or California, (which is not at all impossible,) it may be a week or longer before the result is known. Under any view of the case, it is important that our legislators should go prepared to serve the State, and to discharge their duties, and they should arrange their private, and personal, and professional affairs accordingly."

MORE RUMORS.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* telegraphs:

"A leading and influential Member of Congress from Virginia left here a few days ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea, in the event of LINCOLN's election, that the delegation from Virginia would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated on the very best authority that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and Representatives, has been called and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The event of the meeting is only known to the initiated. Rumors are rife about extraordinary overtures from the Republicans to the South, if the leaders there will only keep quiet. CORWIN writes that LINCOLN will execute the Fugitive Slave Law to the very letter; that he will not countenance the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. Report says that combinations are forming which will astound the country."

UNION MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.

Hon. B. H. HILL spoke at Atlanta (Ga.) on the evening of the 17th inst., and at the close of his address the following resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved by the Citizens of Atlanta composing this meeting, That the Executive Committees of the several parties having Electoral tickets for President and Vice-President, in Georgia, be and they are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to meet at an early day, at some central and convenient point, and form an Electoral ticket out of the three tickets now before the people of Georgia, to be voted for by our *whole* people, irrespective of party; or, if that be found impracticable, that they pledge their candidates, if successful, to cast the vote of our College for that candidate for the Presidency—whether BELL, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS—who may be most likely to defeat the election of our common enemy—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—Rev. H. Grattan Guinness is expected to arrive at Boston by the *Europa* about the 1st of November. He will commence his labors there as an Evangelist, and then will make a tour through the States.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRANADA.

Withdrawal of the American Forces from Panama.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall Oct. 13, with the California passengers and treasure, and San Francisco mails of Oct. 1, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Northern Light*, hence for Aspinwall, was passed in lat. 17°, lon. 78° 38'.

The California advices have been anticipated by the overland mail.

The following is the *Ariel's* specie list:

Freeman & Co.	$2,250	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	15,000	Eppinger & Co.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	117,500	Neustadter Bros.	[illegible]
Exchange Bank	50,000	Z. Ernstine & Bro.	[illegible]
Duncan, Sh'rm'n & Co.	164,000	Order	[illegible]
J. Patrick	45,000	P. Marino	[illegible]
Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	70,983	Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]
W. M. Seligman & Co.	26,000	Order	[illegible]
Schelle & Bros.	31,400	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	[illegible]
E. Kelly & Co.	26,000	Bascher & Bro.	[illegible]
Conroy & O'Connor	12,500	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	[illegible]
E. Kelly & Co.	40,000	J. G. Parker & Son	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	24,000	K. Byrne & Co.	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

The American Naval force sent ashore at Panama to preserve order and protect the city from a revolutionary attack had returned to the *St. Mary's*. The British, however, still maintain a sort of protectorate over Panama.

A victory over the Government troops by Gen. MOSQUERA was achieved at Manizales in the State of

Callao for the *St. Marys*, the only American war vessel in port, to go to Chiripai, to take down Lieut. Jervens and party, of the surveying expedition; and we should actually have been left entirely unprotected here had it not been for the liberality of the Panama Railroad Company, the commercial agent having despatched in haste the expedition forward in one of the Company's steamers, and hired them back free of expense, rather than that the port should be left without [illegible]. A pretty state of things truly!—twenty millions of American property without the protection of a single gun on either side of the Isthmus, and we in the midst of a revolution! How long before the Secretary of the Navy will become convinced that these ports should never be left with less than a couple hundred men in each, ready to land at a moment's notice? In the meantime we have three ships-of-war lying at anchor at Callao, which have been [illegible] the Administration at Washington probably believing that their mere presence, *without desire to act*, (and the Peruvians know it,) will induce Gamarra to look over the $300,000 demanded by Mr. Clay.

The Americans and many foreigners here have published a card of thanks to Com. Porter, of the *St. Marys*, and Lieut. Junius J. Boyle, of the store-ship *Warren*, for the protection they gave them in the late troubles.

From Buenaventura, a sea-port of the State of Cauca, we have dates to the 4th inst. A few days before, the Government, by the aid of a small vessel and [illegible] about 500 men, took possession of the town and Custom-house. There was no fighting, Mosquera having quietly withdrawn there.

On the 28th August, according to a Government bulletin, Gen. Mosquera, with 3,000 men and five pieces of artillery, met at Manizales, State of Cauca, 1,800 Antioquians, without artillery, under command of Col. Enos. The fight commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till 7 in the evening. Col. Enos lost eight killed and 16 wounded; Mosquera lost 140 killed and many wounded. On the 29th Mosquera sent a flag of truce to Gen. Posado, Commander-in-chief, asking an armistice, which was granted. Finally, a suspension of hostilities was agreed on, the terms of which were that Mosquera should suspend hostilities against the General Government, grant [illegible] amnesty to all those compromised in the political movements against the government of the State, guaranteeing the security of the citizens who have been hostile, and deliver over to the Confederation all the arms belonging to it. On its part, the General Government grants an amnesty to all those who have been compromised in the political movements which have taken place in the State of Cauca against the national laws. These terms to be submitted to the General Government for approval, and in case they shall not be sanctioned, hostilities shall not recommence in less than twenty days from an official notification to that effect. Subsequent bulletins say that "246 men of the Mosquera party were buried on the field." The truth probably is that about 50 men were killed on each side—as you may always deduct [illegible] from the loss a New-Granadian bulletin gives the enemy, and add the same number to the loss of the other side.

We have reports that after this agreement was entered into, 600 of Posada's men joined Mosquera, and that the armistice was only a strategic movement of his. At any rate, it is known that after the armistice, Mosquera visited the camp of Posada, and drank champagne with him all night, and that he was vociferously cheered by the soldiers of the latter as he left the camp. It is contended that Mosquera needed time for completing some negotiations in progress with the State of Antioquia, by which she was to remain neutral, so that he could march on Bogota with greater safety. *Quien sabe?*

From Bogota we have dates to the 19th September. It was currently reported there that the Government would reject the arrangements made at Manizales, even if they were made sincerely, and that Ospina would place himself at the head of all the men he could muster, to attack and humble Mosquera—he having already put all the officers of the revolutionary Government of Santander in prison in Bogota. We have hopes that the revolution was near its end, but the [illegible] Congress of Ospina and the "Conservatives" are very likely to change the aspect of affairs. It is known that Gen. Herran was adopted as the Presidential candidate of the Conservatives, and that many of the "Liberals" supported him. But my [illegible] communicated to you a month since, that Ospina was plotting to put aside Herran and make himself, a violent Centralist, President, looks as if it would be verified. A few days before the election, many of the more violent of the Ospinists met, and agreed to drop Herran, and adopting Arboleda in his place. At the same time, Herran's name was dropped from the government organ, and the editor published a violent article against him, charging him with betraying the Conservatives, etc. It is now contended that Arboleda has a majority of the votes in the populous State of Cundinamarca, and has a heavy support in Antioquia. And as the next Congress will disfranchise any State that does not give a majority to its favorite, it will, if it does do so, declare Arboleda President. In that case, we may look for renewed energy from the Liberals, and a long and bloody contest.

The Government has found an easy and effectual way to shut the mouth of its enemies. The *Tiempo*, of Bogota, a very able, liberal journal, has always been a thorn in the side of the conservatives—so the Government lately took all its editors, compositors and printers and thrust them into the army, and the paper is suspended.

From Santa Marta we learn that Arboleda still occupies the town with about 600 men and the revolutionists the suburbs with 1,000 men. Arboleda has shown great energy in taking possession of and fortifying the town, and it is very doubtful if he can be dislodged by his enemy. The Magdalena River has been reopened to commerce, and the American steamers are now running on it. It will be recollected that the Revolutionary Governments of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena closed the river against commerce, as the Government made use of the vessels to assist the rebels. A law of New-Granada of 1852 prohibiting steamers under foreign flags the right to navigate all New-Granadian rivers, so the order closing the river was clearly illegal. I do not learn that the United States Minister Resident at Bogota made any protest against this illegal act, and of course we had no United States vessel at Carthagena to protect our commerce. But the British Government took the matter in hand, and a week or two ago the river was opened at the command of one of H. B. Majesty's ships.

The Revolutionary Governor of the State of Magdalena having fled to St. Thomas, Nieto of Bolivar is acting for both States.

CALIFORNIA.

Political Aspects—Gen. Shields on Mexico—Earthquake and Lightning—Diggers Saved by Habeas Corpus—Benjamin, the Wandering Jew—No Oregon Senator—Night among the Medicine Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

As we near election, all parties grow more moderate, and excitement dies out. No movement has been made within the week that alters the relative position of the contending forces. The big [illegible] paraded through the street one night, and the whole Union Party went over to Oakland in a ferry-boat, discharging rockets, without regard to expense, as they sailed. Unhappily the fog spoiled the effect, and the brilliant demonstration was not visible from the shore. The Republicans have named a good portion of their legislative ticket,—men whom the People's Party will probably indorse. They have had one grand mass meeting this week, on which occasion Uncle Ann's Choir actually went through the pleasant [illegible] of mauling a gang of wedges in a log as accompaniment to the anvil chorus of a campaign song. The Office-holders' Party have not been heard from. The Douglas men turned out in immense numbers on Saturday evening, and heard speeches from Mr. Hoge, and his partner, Wilson, McKibben, and some others. The ancient unwashed of the Democracy evidently train with this company. The meeting was spirited for an hour, and then grew alarmingly dull. The only one out of a score or two of banners that produced a sensation, was inscribed "Lecompton—He folded his tent like the Arabs and silently stole away"—in delicate allusion to the manner in which the quondam pet Senator provided for his trip overland to Washington, in a carriage of all conceivable devices for making tolerable, even to an [illegible] wife, a ride *vid* San Antonio to New-Orleans, not omitting a tent folded and packed under the driver's seat. If he silently stole away perhaps it was not his fault. His carriage had furnished considerable entertainment for the itemizers, though it did happen that the first announcement of his departure was made when he was a week gone on his journey.

Gen. Shields captured the town last Thursday night. Outside the circle of his immediate acquaintance it was presumed that his lecture on Mexico—the first of a series that is to be delivered for the benefit of a new Episcopal Church enterprise—Rev. Mr. McAllister's Church of the Advent—would be a prosy, old fogy affair, which it would require the very best of Historical and Society chocolate and tongue sandwiches to make go off with eclat. Instead, the large audience saw a man with dark hair, black moustache, young yet and full of energy, who spoke without notes, as freely as he talks to his friend, and heard an address spicy, [illegible] and entertaining. He glorified the vegetable and mineral wealth of that microcosm of all climates, the restless portion of his hearers, who were ready to go where "there is a show," [illegible] packing their carpet-bags. Gleaned from history and putting in frequent practical reflections of the scribes who have [illegible] he came to his conclusion that Mexico is our India, not to be subjugated but regenerated by our laws, our manners, under our protection, would complete the revolution in human affairs, which the wealth of California and Australia had commenced. Yet out of all Mexico, in his opinion you couldn't carve more than one Slave State, which he knew was counter to the prevalent opinion in the Northern States.

Fellows who were snug in bed a week yesterday morning as late as 10 o'clock aver that the tremor of an earthquake was clearly perceptible. But it could not have been much of a shake, since not one of the earthquake-meters, which abound in the shape of tall, badly-cemented brick houses, showed any effects from it.

I'd like to hear again one of those rattling peals of thunder that come crashing down between the banks of the Hudson, and see some of your sharp, down-East lightning. But they are not California institutions. The only spectacle we have had to remind us of them was some sheet-lightning last Monday evening, exciting much remark for the rarity of such displays. Nor did this report itself to the ear. The only thunder we had, issued from the portholes of the British line-of-battle ship *Ganges*, which has been generally saluting all distinguished visitors and every night stirring up the echoes with an 8 o'clock gun. The *Ganges* has been the fashion of the week. At all seasonable hours she has been boarded by parties of curious ladies and gentlemen, and a grand ball on board is talked of as coming soon.

The incendiaries have an irrepressible grudge against the old Musical Hall property, on the south-east corner of Bush and Montgomery streets. A year ago the Hall was the centre of all the lecture and concert-going crowds. It was burned down last Winter, but the shell survived. Repeated efforts have been made to fire it, and at last successfully. On Thursday morning the tenants found it blazing in three or four places at once, and before the firemen could get at it all was up. The loss was some $40,000; but I saw no long faces among the burned out, who rehearsed cheerily the number of fires they had been through, and then hurried to get into other quarters.

It was an odd sight, on Friday, to see seven neatly-dressed, bright-looking Digger Indians up on a *habeas corpus* before Judge Blake. They had been for years quietly at work on a ranch in Sonora. A white man coaxed them to run away, and off they started in a fast boat—to be sold, it is said, at the South to the Mexican ranchmen, if their seducer could have his way. The writ of *habeas corpus* saved them. After they were set free, they remained to hear the lawyers question witnesses as to their acquaintance with Senator Broderick, and as to the character of the New-Yorkers whose names are appended to the Broderick will,—and they looked no less deeply interested in these proceedings than in those which involved their own fate.

A committee of Israelites, the topmost men of that persuasion in town, have issued an appeal to the public for material aid to enable Israel Joseph Benjamin 2d to visit Arabia, and look into the causes of the suffering of the Jews in that quarter. Mr. Benjamin is now in this city. He calls himself Benjamin 2d to distinguish himself from the Oriental traveler, Rabbi Benjamin, of Tudela. He is from Foltitscheny on the Moldau, where, being ruined in the timber trade, he conceived the undertaking of visiting the oppressed of his race in the outskirts of the earth. His *Eight Years in Asia and Africa* was praised by Humboldt and Ritter, and the Jews hereabout affirm that it is replete with information valuable to historians and geographers. They credit to him the humane task of bringing the efficient protection of Victoria and Napoleon to the rescue of the grievously oppressed Hebrews in Persia. They went to see him searching in China for the Jews that are said to sprinkle that vast hive, to hear him report upon the condition of the sons of Jacob scattered through Afghanistan, and, most of all, to have him scouring the Arabian peninsula to learn what is the measure of ill-usage of the circumcised there, and pleading with civilized Europe and America for the relief which none ask now, though it is presumed to be sadly needed.

The Mechanics' Institute Fair is over, and at its conclusion, citizens are surprised to learn how many articles that we have been wont to import are made at home now, and as cheaply and well as at the East. Pianos, church organs, billiard tables, carriages, pottery, and the coarser glass-ware, glue, inks, paints, varnishes, salt for packing and for the table, kegs, tubs, pails, brooms, willow-ware, leather hose, trunks, harness, woolen blankets, sugars, cream of tartar, wire rope and wire cloth, grate-frame castings, machine washers, churns, and steam-engines of California manufacture were displayed, as good of their sort as the imported, and very generally at such prices that there is not much temptation to send around the Horn to get them. The Judges talked like well-fed prophets of the coal of Contra Costa County, and the Committee that tasted the wines was so full of delectation that it gave sixteen first-class premiums to as many articles of wines, brandies and ales, and I do not know that there were seventeen brands exhibited.

The wool-growers have been having a Convention at Sacramento, and from their reported debates the conclusion is inevitable that this is the Paradise of middle-wool sheep, and the promised land of juicy mutton. This year's clip of wool comes to market in better condition than that of any previous year, and the conventionists thought they saw their way clear for far more remunerative prices than ever.

The peach season is about closing, and that of pears, grapes and melons is at its height. These fruit, more luscious and ravishing than I ever dreamed of, are our cheapest articles of food, and the dealers in them almost drive butchers and grocers out of business. Some of the greatest story-telling of the century has concerned California fruit; but the truth calmly reported would whip out all the stories told yet.

There is a merry muddle up in Oregon. The more the telegraph may have blundered in conveying to you the state of affairs there, the more truly will it represent the condition of things with regard to the Legislature. Briefly, it seems that on joint ballot the strength of the Legislature would be disposed as follows: 18 for Breckinridge and Lane, 20 for Douglas and Johnson, and 12 for Lincoln and Hamlin. On the first day of the session the Lane Senators thought they discerned a fusion ahead between the Douglas and Lincoln forces, by which process two United States Senators would be elected, neither of whom would sympathize with Lane. So the six Lane Senators slid. Lacking a quorum, the Senate could not organize. Yet in default of anything else to do, it seems a joint convention was held and adjourned *sine die*, without electing a United States Senator, after which the six runaway Senators returned to their places, and the every-day work of the session was commenced. All accounts agree that the fugitives acted under the orders of L. F. Mosier, (of the Umpqua Land Office,) a son-in-law of Gen. Lane.

We, too, are to have our Prince. Prince Kamehameha, better known as "Prince Lot," has already left the Sandwich Islands on a visit to our coast. He goes first to Victoria, and thence comes to San Francisco. The sensible Americans at the Islands are exceedingly anxious that Lot shall be courteously treated here, as the King, his brother, never could quite forget that when traveling in the United States some years ago, he was often insulted on his color's account, and was once compelled to dine at the second table on a steamboat, or go hungry. The contrast between the treatment he received at the hands of Americans and of Englishmen was too great for human nature to overlook. Those who know him speak of Prince Lot as a gentleman of culture and ability.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* has been making some stir at the Sandwich Islands, as her Commander was charged with the duty of overhauling the matters by which the salaried Consuls at Honolulu, Hilo and Lehaina have been making a so much better thing out of their offices than honestly might have been expected. Great abuses have been discovered—great for the latitude and longitude—but, compared with those close by Washington, which nobody is commissioned to investigate, so small that they seem hardly worth mentioning.

Things will never go quite right in Japan till Tommy and the Embassy get home. The Victoria *Gazette* of Sept. 15 says that the brig *Orbit* had arrived, in ballast, 31 days from Hakodadi. She went for "nottons," but the Japs would make no bargains. Mexican dollars and American gold were at 50 per cent. discount. The French Minister at Jeddo had resigned, as he could not keep the Japs up to the treaty. All which may be taken with a grain of salt, no doubt. Wait till the Embassy gets back, and then the notions shall be forthcoming till the market is glutted.

We have the usual number of Medical Societies in town, all living in delightful Hippocratic harmony, you may be sure, but one of them is *alive*. I dropped into its last monthly session. Until the minutes of the preceding meeting had been finished, there was not a cross breeze or a contrary tide. But, then, up jumped a gentleman to a question of privilege. He was abscat the night before, but this night his professional brother was absent whose remarks, as minuted by the Secretary, he thought might be construed into a personal affront. He argued both sides of the question of an affronting intent, and was summing up, about the close of his half-hour, when another gentleman rose to a point of order that the whole matter was irrelevant and frivolous, and, with the promise to renew the discussion at the next meeting, the man who didn't know whether he ought to feel aggrieved or not gave way. Next, a practitioner of considerable reputation detailed his unsatisfactory experience with a medicinal extract of which the books speak very highly. He could not doubt that the article was good, because he had obtained it from New-York, where the stringent laws against adulteration of medicines were faithfully enforced(!) So he concluded that, in California, said extract was of no value.

A German followed who thought he could explain the phenomenon. In the first place the extract alluded to was of no earthly value when properly prepared and fresh. In the second place he said there was not a ghost of a chance that when it was made it was not carelessly boiled down from worm-eaten, inert roots which were sent to New-York from some European port, as the refuse of the European market, and then worked up in New-York as the poorest article they could find there, but quite good enough for the California market. Then it grew mould at sea, ropy, as it crossed the equator, was adulterated possibly by our own apothecaries,—and what could you expect of it?

The next order was the recital of cases. A member said during the preceding week he had had a case of cholera, cholerine, or cholera morbus. With refreshing definitiveness he insisted that it was one or the other of these diseases, and told how he cured it. Up rose his neighbor and confessed that he had two precisely similar cases which he had treated successfully on an entirely different plan. A third did not believe there had been a case of cholera here for years. He had been so happy as to cure three persons lately whom some physicians would inevitably have insisted to have been sick with Asiatic cholera, but he did it by scrupulously refusing a consultation, burying them in mustard plasters and letting them alone. Very good treatment, said a fourth, but you ought to have given a gentle emetic to start the bile meanwhile. Gentlemen, said a fifth, there must be an awful state of the public health here, of which I was quite unaware. I went through a cholera season once in a cholera district. My next neighbor never had less than twenty cases a day, but somehow I never could see as much cholera as some folks. I think I lost as many patients as anybody, but they stubbornly insisted on having diseases of which I ought to have cured them, according to the writers on *materia medica*, while my more fortunate neighbor had nothing but cholera, of which any man had a right to die, and nobody to blame. But I find the less heroic I was in my treatment, the better-behaved was the disease. When I became courageous, and shoved in the calomel and opium, the disease was put upon its metal, and my poor patient was possessed with a very devil. The sixth spoke feelingly and impressively. I was in the mountains, said he. I had a patient that I very much wanted to live. I tried your emetics, and she grew worse. I tried doing nothing, and she grew desperate. I knew I ought to have given calomel at the start, but my counsel dissuaded me. I puttered, and waited, and puttered, and at midnight my wife was gone! Gentlemen, you kill your patients by such Fabian policy—by such cowardly treatment. And with such different tackle, some a world too long, and some a mile too short, they bobbed in the deep well for Truth, who coquetted with them all, but would bite at the hooks of none. GLAUCUS.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Miscellaneous News from Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1860.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of Chilian Independence, and the festivities, beginning to-day, generally last three or four days. We were awakened this morning at sunrise by a salute from the fort, and we have another now at midday from the man-of-war. Good-bye to business of all kinds unless it be the business of diversion.

The American steamer *Nueva-Granada* has just arrived from the Atlantic. I suppose her destination will be to run on this coast, perhaps between the Peruvian ports.

The crew of an American vessel, the *Horsburg*, have arrived here from Juan Fernandez. Had been there 25 days. Their ship foundered close in shore. Had sprung a leak, which gained so upon them that they had to abandon her. She was bound to the United States from Callao, with guano. No lives lost. A Chilian brig took them off.

La Esperanza is the title of a new paper, of which the first number has just been issued.

It is rumored in private circles, though nothing has been said in the papers as yet, that the Government party and the opposition in all probability would combine on the same candidate for the next Presidential election, and that Gen. Bulnes will be the man. Some say they are sure of it. *Nous verrons.*

The American ship *Carrier Dove* is here. Great complaints prevail about cruel treatment of seamen on board. One has been discharged by the Consul on account of cruelty.

The Captain who first brought word of the newly-discovered island off the Chilian coast, made the following statement: "On the 23d of July we were surprised to see land not more than twenty miles to the eastward. The day was beautiful, and so clear that the Chilian coast could have been seen at a distance of sixty miles. All the crew saw it. The island seemed very white. Lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 37° 25′ W. We had it in sight till 5 P. M. At 3 P. M. the color of the water was perceptibly changed. The island was about fifteen miles long. Did not send a boat nor approach near the island, for fear of sunken rocks or shoals."

A Government vessel, upon this, was sent to look for the Island, but could not discover it. The captain then went out again, and has returned to corroborate his original statement. Some of his ship's company also corroborated it. An island, they say, they did see, about 15 miles long; latitude, 31° 30′ south, and longitude, 37° 30′ west.

It is now said that another Government vessel will go out to look for the island.

On the 2d instant the American ship *Washington Booth*, arrived from Baltimore in 99 days.

The American ship *Mary Glover*, sailed Aug. 31, for Caldera, dispatched by Vives & Co.; assorted cargo.

Don Manuel Cerda will shortly leave for Rome, in character of Chilian Minister plenipotentiary to the Roman Court. SOUTH PACIFIC.

CHINA.

Neglect of American Interests—The Anticipated Attack on the Taku Forts—Rumored Reverses of the Allies—The Rebellion.

We receive, by way of California, some fresh details of late China news.

The *China Mail* says that during late events at Shanghai the United States steamship *Hartford* called there with His Excellency, Mr. Ward, the Minister Plenipotentiary on board, flying the flag of Commodore Sterling. Would it be believed, adds the *Mail*, that when the Chinese inhabitants were flying from the city in thousands—when the stock of foreign imports was so great that go-down room could hardly be found for them—when the safety of the place depended on a handful of French and British troops—that this American man-of-war instead of remaining to protect United States citizens and the immense amount of property under their charge, actually left the port? Yet such is the incredible fact.

The *Free Press* says, the ship *Hartford*, flying the flag of Commodore Sterling, and having on board His Excellency, Mr. Ward, Minister Plenipotentiary, visited Shanghai a few weeks since, and actually left the port again to avoid the responsibility which might attend the due protection of American life and property.

The people of Hong Kong were daily expecting to hear of the opening of the war in the North. The *Press*, of Aug. 10, says:

"The advices from the Pechelee Gulf come down to the 26th ult., on which day the respective contingents left their places of rendezvous for the scene of action. That is to say, the French force left Chefoo in sixty-four vessels, large and small, all told; the British leaving Ta-lien-whan in upwards of two hundred vessels. They would arrive the day following, and it is supposed that something decisive would be done by the 1st inst. It is said that the point of debarkation will be Pehtang, which is about eight miles north of the Pei-ho, and is the place where the United States Envoy landed last year *en route* to Pekin. The reports of the reconnoitering parties were unfavorable, by reason of muddy ground in the vicinity of the Taku forts.

One British Regiment (the Ninety-ninth) was left behind at Ta-lien-whan. Another Regiment (the Loudiana) is left for the protection of Shanghai. About three hundred French, chiefly invalids, are left at Shanghai. There is a small force, British and French, left at Chusan. At Canton the British force greatly preponderates. The French force has been denuded of some of its strength by reinforcements sent to Saigon, where matters are in a critical state."

The Hong Kong *Register* of Aug. 11 says: "The first of August is generally believed to have been the day appointed for a combined attack upon the Taku forts, and every other subject of interest gives way to the anxiety felt to know the result of that important operation. Various and conflicting rumors are afloat, coming from Chinese sources, none of which are worth detailing in full. According to one wide-spread report, the forts had been taken, with very serious loss to the allies; according to another, that the allies had been repulsed with great loss. Probably neither report has the slightest foundation, though they have not been without effect upon the Chinese.

There was some ill-feeling between the British and French. The French demanded that the English forces in the invading army should not exceed their own, but this demand was abandoned on condition that the French should have the post of honor in leading the attack. The *Press* says the French alliance is universally deplored by the British of all classes in China. It is condemned on principle as being incongruous and embarrassing, and in detail as being impracticable and mischievous."

The *Press* adds—"It is said, but we cannot vouch for the fact, that as Baron Gros lost his wardrobe in the *Malabar*, the Earl of Elgin has agreed, in case of an interview with the Emperor being granted, to wear a shooting-jacket, canvas shoes, and a solar hat."

We read in the *Press*, of August 10: "The Chinese at Shanghai affirm that an Imperial army, one hundred thousand strong, has taken the field against the rebels. There are no indications whatever of such being the case, but quite the contrary. The insurgents remain in undisputed possession of Soochow, and clearly withdrew from the vicinity of Shanghai, to avoid a collision with foreigners. The Shanghai authorities, taking advantage of this, sent some troops to scour the neighborhood, and with the assistance of a body of about three hundred and fifty mercenary troops, consisting of Manila men, commanded by an American, some slight advantages were at first gained, but ultimately the insurgents prevailed, and drove the mandarin troops and mercenaries back with heavy loss. Nor is this the only indication of rebel successes, for a large quantity of silk has been stopped in transit at Shanghai, owing to the communications being in the hands of the insurgents; and it is likewise positively known that they have taken and burned the important market-town of Nanking, in the centre of the Tsatsee silk districts. The general supposition is that the rebels are moving on Hangchow.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 387, 570, 1228, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1392, 1564, 1646, 170, 737.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 65, 111, 112, 113, 114, 98, 105, 117, 59, 60, 115, 7, 74, 99, 120, 121, 123, 123, 124, 126.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 222½, 732, 764, 536, 581, 813, 905, 907, 814, 641, 901, 937, 684, 627½, 987, 828, 831, 818, 894, 991, 993, 995, 830, 832, 834.

United States District Court.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—The following is the substance of the testimony given on commission by Isaac V. Fowler in this case:

I am 42 years of age, and at present a resident of Havana, in the Island of Cuba. I am not at present engaged in any business.

I was Deputy-Postmaster of the United States of America, City of New-York, from May 1, 1853, until May 12, 1860, and acted in that capacity during that time.

I was first appointed by President Pierce about April 1, 1853, for a term of four years. I was reappointed by Mr. Buchanan in April, 1857, during a recess of the Senate, and was again appointed by him in the Spring or Summer of 1858, when my nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

After my first appointment by Mr. Buchanan, in 1857, a bond was given to the United States for the faithful performance or discharge of my duties, and forwarded by me to the Post-office Department, I think in May, 1857. I believe the penalty was $50.000. George Law, Oliver Charlick and Gustavus A. Conover were my securities.

I did not execute any other bond to the United States than the one in which Law, Conover and Charlick were my securities, during the term of my first appointment by Mr. Buchanan. In September, 1858, another bond for the faithful discharge of my duties as Deputy Postmaster, was executed to the United States, in the penalty of $75,000, with George Law and G. A. Conover as sureties.

In September, 1648, I saw Gustavus A. Conover to ask him to become surety for me upon a new bond as Deputy Postmaster of the City of New-York. This was the first interview I had with him on the subject, and my impression is it was at his house a day or two before the bond was executed. I asked him to be surety on my new bond with George Law and Oliver Charlick as the other sureties. He assented. I spoke of the bond which had been given in 1857, and told him I desired to give the same sureties on the new bond. I made an appointment to meet him at his own house to execute the bond.

On the evening of the 22d of September, 1858, I met Mr. Conover at his residence, when I was accompanied by Hon. Henry Hilton, for the purpose of having the bond executed before him, he attending at my request. I asked him as a favor to accompany me to the residence of the gentlemen who were to be my securities upon the bond which I had to give. At that interview a bond was produced by me, and was the usual bond given by Postmasters. I have examined a paper attached to this commission, which I believe to be a copy of the paper. The bond had seals upon it. Only my name was then signed opposite to the first seal. I do not remember when I signed, whether before I went to Mr. Conover's, or at his house. Conover signed and executed the bond at his house. I believe I commenced the conversation by stating that Mr. Hilton had kindly accompanied me for the purpose of having the bond properly executed. There was some further conversation before Mr. Conover executed the bond. It was to the effect that the bond was to be executed by the sureties on my previous bond, by Mr. Law, Mr. Conover and Oliver Charlick. I said, after its execution, that we would see Mr. Law and Mr. Charlick, and Judge Hilton said he would (after the others had executed the bond) fill in the blanks after he got home. After Mr. Conover executed the bond either Judge Hilton or I took the paper, I don't remember which. An oath was administered to Mr. Conover by Judge Hilton. It was the oath of justification. It was substantially read from the form printed on the bond. The bond was then taken by Mr. Hilton and myself, after being so signed and executed by Conover, to the residence of George Law. At the last above interview with Mr. Conover it was distinctly stated by me and understood between me and Conover, that Law and Charlick were to execute the bond, when Judge Hilton was to sign the certificate and whatever else was necessary, and redeliver the bond to me. There was no written agreement between Conover and myself in regard to Law and Charlick executing the bond; all the understanding was that which arose from our conversation, and that was distinctly understood both by me and Mr. Conover, as above stated.

He further testifies that he first spoke to George Law about becoming surety on the new bond at the Post-office, and spoke to Law about the bond substantially as he has testified in relation to Conover, and that he agreed with Law that he would come to Law's house with a Judge to have the bond executed; that he went to Mr. Law's house after the interview with Conover referred to; Henry Hilton was with him at that interview; the purpose was to have Mr. Law execute the bond before him, as a Judge; Mr. Law signed the bond and the affidavit of justification, and executed the bond; Judge Hilton administered the oath to Mr. Law; that he asked Mr. Law if Mr. Charlick was in town; he said he believed he was; that he then said that Charlick's residence was not far off; that Mr. Law could execute the bond there, and that Judge Hilton and he would go to Mr. Charlick's house and get his signature, and that would complete the bond; that it was distinctly stated by him and agreed between him and Mr. Law that Charlick was to execute the bond and then the Judge was to write in the names and sign the certificate and justification and deliver it to him; that the bond was sent to him in the first place from the Post-office Department a considerable time before its execution; that a day or two after its execution by Law and Conover it was sent by him to the Department; that after it was signed by them and himself, the names of Law & Conover were written into the body, the certificate, and justification, by Judge Hilton; that after the interview with Law, he and Judge Hilton went to Charlick's house, and he was not at home but out of town; that a day or two after, when he called on Judge Hilton, for the bond, he saw the Judge write in the names and affix his own signature to it. Neither Geo. Law nor G. A. Conover ever authorized him to deliver the bond referred to, without its being executed by Oliver Charlick; nor did either of them ever consent to any such delivery; nor has he any reason to believe that either of them knew that it was delivered without such execution. That Law & Conover had executed a release of all claims on him before his examination; that Mr. Charlick having cheerfully consented to sign the bond in 1857, he felt justified in assuring Mr. Law and Mr. Conover that Mr. Charlick would again sign for him; that he called again on Charlick, but without seeing him, and having received from the Department a letter requesting that his official bond be immediately forwarded, he sent it to Washington by mail; that at that time he did not think that his sureties would ever be called upon, as he considered he had property and interest more than enough to pay his obligations; and knowing that the bond complied with the requirements of the law, he sent it forward.

Oyer and Terminer.

Trial of Patrick Hennessey for Arson in the First Degree.

The District-Attorney, yesterday, at the opening of Court, moved on the case of Patrick Hennessey, indicted for arson in the first degree. The defendant, it appeared, had purchased, during the Fall of 1859, the grocery business carried on at No. 33 Goerck-street by Charles McKenna, who had insured his stock and fixtures in the National Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-street, for $600. Towards the end of February last, the defendant called at that Insurance office and asked for a transfer of the policy from McKenna's name to his own, and wished an increase of insurance. The Surveyor of the Company visited his premises, viewed his stock, found it less than the stock insured by McKenna, and declined to accede to the increase, but consented to insure the household furniture for $200. On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, on the 26th of March, Policeman Poillon found the premises on fire, under circumstances which left no doubt that arson had been committed, and which tended strongly to inculpate the prisoner. The facts connected therewith were shown as follows, on the evidence:

Henry Poillon was sworn, and gave his testimony: I am an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct; I know the premises occupied in March last by the defendant; they are at No. 33 Goerck-street; on the morning of March 26 my attention was called to that building; it was between 1 and 2 o'clock; my attention was drawn to a smell like that of fat burning; I saw smoke coming out of the crevices of the door; I tried to get in, but the door was locked so that I could not; I went to Station-house and sent a squad of men down; at that time Hose Company No. 13 was at work on the fire; a gentleman in the rear house came out and assisted me to get in at the side door; this was before I went to the Station-house; I found under the stairs a large packing-box filled with light wood and coal, which had been kindled; the box was burned pretty well down, the stairs were burned up to the second floor, and the fire had burned the weather-boards on the adjoining house; I also found a basket filled with light wood and matches; it was placed in the centre of the store; that basket had not taken fire; some of the matches had burned and gone out; further on was a barrel, on the top of which was a sarsaparilla box, the compartments of which were filled with light wood, shavings and candles; there was a hole cut in the barrel; there was a firkin of butter, which had pine wood stuck in it; behind the counter I found a liquor cask, with a box beneath it, filled with light wood and matches; some of the matches had been lighted but had gone out; there was a feed bag with wood in it, which was all burnt up; there was little property in the store; I saw a few old herrings;—(objected to by defendant's counsel, but allowed by the Court)—some old boxes and barrels, but nothing in them; there were some papers in the cash-box, but no money; I went up stairs, and examined the bureau drawers; there was no clothing in them; on the walls there were a few pictures; there were two mattresses on the bedstead, but no bed-clothing; there was no wearing apparel of any description in the house; in a closet were half a dozen plates and cups; that was all I saw in the place; it appeared as if the tenant had cleared out, as if it were the 1st of May; there was nobody in the house.

The cross-examination of this witness was unimportant.

Caroline Brown, residing at No. 35 Goerck-street, the house adjoining that occupied by the defendant, and which took fire from the flames which escaped from defendant's premises, testified that the store kept by defendant had invariably been opened on Sundays previous to the day in question, but on that Sunday it was not opened; she saw defendant, at a late hour in the afternoon, and again in the evening, enter and leave the store; he was dressed differently on each occasion; this was before the fire; was the defendant, and no other person.

Annie Davis, also a resident of No. 35 Goerck-street, gave similar testimony.

Anthony Griffin, who had been in Hennessey's employ, gave some testimony as to a key which had been found, but which did not appear to bear much upon the case.

John S. Craig deposed that he was the Surveyor of the National Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-street; that towards the end of February, defendant called at the office, and wished a policy of Insurance made out in the name of Charles McKenna, on the stock and fixtures of the grocery store, No. 33 Goerck-street, to be transferred to him, adding that, after purchasing the business from McKenna, he had increased the stock. Witness visited the store, viewed the stock, thought that so far from being increased, it was not so large as when McKenna made his insurance, and while he allowed the transfer, refused to increase the insurance. He, however, allowed defendant to insure his household furniture for $200, believing that the actual value of said furniture was $300.

Alfred E. Baker, the Fire Marshal, deposed that he was called to examine the premises No. 33 Goerck-street, occupied by the defendant; at the time he arrived the fire was extinguished; he found one or two policemen there; the back door had been knocked open; the body of the fire seemed to be at the back door, near the adjoining house, No. 35; there was a box containing coal and ashes; the fire extended up the stairs, and burned the weather-boards of the neighboring house; under the liquor counter I found a box with wood and matches in it; behind the counter there were marks of another burning, up the shelves at the back; there was a firkin of butter much exposed, the firkin charred and the butter melted; on the outside of the counter there were fine split wood and matches; did not see any communication between the fire at the back door and the other places where the charred wood was; [a lock and key produced] the key was given to me by the witness Griffin; the fire may have smouldered an hour before it broke out; [another key produced] I obtained this key from officer Poillon, which he said he found on the second floor under the carpet; I know W. A. Tierney, who was examined before the magistrate; I have made search for him for this trial and cannot find him: I was told he had gone to Troy; I had a conversation with Tierney about this key, in Hennessey's presence; (objected to by defendant's counsel, and objection sustained;) Hennessey stated at the examination that he gave it to his nephew (Tierney) to open the door on Monday morning.

The District-Attorney produced the barrel and the boxes, filled with finely split fire-wood, with candles and matches mixed. The candles had been lighted, but appeared to have gone out prematurely.

For the defence, *Dennis Mitchell* was called, who said he had known defendant since they were both small boys at school together; he remembered Sunday the 25th of March; defendant dined with him, and showed him a telegraphic dispatch purporting to have been sent from Albany, indicating that he must be in that city the next morning; he left the witness, house, as he said, to go to Albany.

Michael Cabner testified that he was at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 26, Tuesday, 27th, and the morning of Wednesday, 28th, and saw defendant there; his (defendant's) wife had previously come there to be confined; their son was sick with the croup, and died on the night of the 26th; had known defendant for some time; his character was good.

Charles McKenna deposed that he kept a liquor-store in Goereck-street; had formerly kept the store occupied by defendant in March last; sold it out to him for $400; there was a lease of the premises; he had reduced the stock and insurance; it was a tenantable building, but had fallen off about a foot or eighteen inches from the adjoining house, No. 35; he could not swear to the value of the stock in the store when he sold out to defendant.

William O'Keefe was sworn, and gave the defendant a good character.

At this point the Court adjourned, on application of defendant's counsel, to enable them to examine witnesses who were on their way from Albany, but who had not arrived.

The "Cocoaine" Trade-mark Case.

An Important Secret.

Joseph Burnett and another vs. *Edward Phallon and another.*—In this case the plaintiffs obtained a judgment at Special Term enjoining the defendants from using the word "Cocoine" in the sale of their article of hair oil, upon the ground that it was an innovation of the word "Cocoaine," which the plaintiffs claimed they had adopted as a trade mark. The plaintiffs claimed damages, and to ascertain such damages, a reference to H. W. Robinson, Esq., was ordered. Upon the examination before the Referee, Joseph Burnett, one of the plaintiffs, was called as a witness in his own behalf, and endeavored to show a diminution of the sales of this article, and a consequent loss of profits. That the plaintiffs' profits were $1 40 per dozen bottles "Cocoaine" sold by them. Upon his cross-examination the witness stated that he got at the profits by estimating the cost of the materials, bottles, labor, &c., and deducting such gross amount from the sum realized up

ceived through the Exchange to-day, and the additional fall in prices is best illustrated by the authorized quotations of the Brokers, at the breaking up of the Second Board on Monday at 3½ o'clock, and this afternoon at the same hour, as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Virginias	99¾	99	Michigan Cent'l	64¼	63¾
Missouris	77¾	76¾	Michigan Sou'n	19	18¾
Erie	91¾	92	Michigan Guar.	44¼	43
Central	86¾	84¾	Illinois Central	79¾	77¾
Illinois	87¾	85¾	Toledo	69¾	67¾
Hudson	80¾	80	Rock Island	74	73
Harlem	16¾	15¾	Galena	74	73
Harlem Pref	44¼	42¾	Burlington	87	86
Reading	46¾	44¾	Mich. South. 2d	61¼	60
Panama	123¾	123	Ill. Central Bs.	96	95¾

There were intermediate sales through the day, at lower figures on several of the speculative Shares than the first quotations; Central at one time was done at 83¾, Toledo at 35, Michigan Southern at 17, Hudson at 57, seller 30 days, Illinois Central at 77½, Reading at 44, Michigan Southern at 17, Michigan Guaranteed at 41½, and Burlington at 85 ₩ cent. The pressure to sell was quite general at the early Board, but the low quotations made in consequence attracted some orders to buy on the Street, between the regular sessions of the Brokers, and these were continued to some extent at the Second Board. The amount of business on the printed sales is barely above the usual average of late, while the decline since this day week has been both heavy and precipitate, equal on Central to 5 ₩ cent.; Erie, 3; Hudson, 5½; Harlem, 5½; Harlem Preferred, 8; Reading, 3; Michigan Central, 5; Michigan Southern, 2; Toledo, 9½; Illinois Central, 6; Galena, 4, and Rock Island, 3½. There was a partial improvement in the tone of the market at the close of the day, and apparently less excitement among the speculators on the Street. The fall to-day and yesterday is variously ascribed to the eagerness of the *Bears* to extend their *short* contracts on the political agitation and to the disposition of some of the *Bulls* to close out their *long* contracts, as made earlier in this month or in September, as the same falls due. The State Stocks were not actively dealt in. The new Federal Loan awarded yesterday is not yet formally called up at the Board of Brokers. For the Fives of 1874, 102½ ₩ cent. was bid.

The quiet and ease in the Money Market afford a striking contrast to the feverishness of the Stock Exchange. The rates are 6@7 ₩ cent., with only a moderate demand from the Stock circles, and scarcely a fair offering, outside of Bank, of strictly prime paper. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa* to-morrow are lower on London for first-class Bankers than by any previous packet this season; the quotation, on actual sales, is 108½@108¾ ₩ cent. The California steamer delivered this morning the San Francisco Gold remittance of the 30th September, amounting to $810,225. The Exports of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York this week are again large, amounting, exclusive of Specie, to the following comparative figures:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,261,289	$1,207,574	$2,007,047
Previously reported	50,485,920	52,528 503	75,474 384
Since Jan. 1	$51,743,209	$53,737,077	$77,506,431

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"We notice that the Artizans' Bank has published its statement this week, in the official paper. It is as follows:

Average Loans and Discounts	$1,214,881
Average Specie	324
Average Circulation	99,836
Average Deposits	270,057

There must be some mistake in this. With a capital of $500,000, deposits to the amount of $270,000, and stock pledged for circulation to the amount of $100,000, how is it possible to have a discount line of $1,200,000?"

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$313,994
Payments	133,782
Balance	4,461,143

The Receipts for Customs, $113,000.

Panama Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

A brace of articles in the money columns of one of your cotemporaries, apparently manipulated there by one who has sold largely of Panama Railroad Stock "short," evidence in the writer so little knowledge of the business of the road and its prospects, or else are so intentionally false in their statements and deductions that I cannot forbear to make a few comments on them.

The first article says that "the directors, in the latter part of 1859, voted the usual 6 ₩ cent. (semi-annual) dividend, with the distinct understanding that thereafter they would divide 20 ₩ cent. per annum. At the time these intentions were announced, New-Granada was at peace and her people were busily engaged in collecting bark, hides, &c., to be transported over the Panama Railroad; a bargain had been concluded with an agent of the New-Granadian Government for an extension of the lease; the California business was very large indeed. All this changed so soon afterward, that, when the last dividend was paid, the directors did not even care to allude to the subject of the proposed increase." The writer then goes on to attribute this change in the prospects of the road to the war in New-Granada, "which has checked business and stopped the gathering of bark, cochineal, hides, drugs, &c., which are the produce of the country, *and on which the road depends for its freighting business*,—the decline in the passenger trade to California,—the best emigrants now crossing the Plains,"—and that "there are only fifteen years left of the lease of the Panama Railroad, when it reverts to the New-Granadian Government."

The second article reiterates the assertions of the first. The writer says that Mr. HOADLEY, the President of the Company, "labors to prove that the freight traffic derived from the New-Granadian Confederation is only 1 ₩ cent. of the whole business of the road;" and then seeks to lead him into a contradiction by quoting from a card in which M. H. "showed that the Panama Road was independent of the California business, and that its mainstay was the traffic it had built up in New-Granada *and the adjacent countries*—a traffic which he now insinuates is a mere nominal part of the business of the road." The writer concludes with the following flourish: "Whether, in its peculiar position, with a war waging around it, exposed to a variety of accidents incidental to a tropical climate, three rival routes to be opened sooner or later, and a large amount of capital invested in that most precarious sort of property, ocean steamers," etc., etc.

Let us examine these statements. First, the whole amount of goods, the products of New-Granada, that has annually been sent across the railroad is 6,000 bales bark, 10,000 hides, and 200 tons shells, the freight on which does not exceed $25,000, and even this small item will not be materially decreased by the revolution. Six out of the eight New-Granadian States produce nothing, absolutely, which goes over the railroad, their outlet being on the Atlantic. The reader will perceive that the words "and the adjacent countries," set Mr. HOADLEY's two statements, which the writer looks upon as a contradiction, all right, and make them perfectly consistent with each other, and he will see this the more clearly when he knows that we have five steamers each month and several sailing vessels bringing freight, passengers, mails and specie from these "adjacent countries" for transportation across the Panama Railroad, and seven steamers a month and many sailing vessels from Europe and the United States with goods for the same countries.

No bargain "had been concluded with an agent of the New-Granadian Government for an extension of the contract" in 1859; and even if no extension of the grant can be had at a reasonable rate, the stockholders will not have great cause to complain of their profits. The sinking fund of 2 ₩ cent. on the capital will pay in the fifteen years the difference between $5,000,000, for which the Company would have to sell, and the $6,750,000 which the road stood them on the 1st January, 1860—the Steamship Stock of $1 5,000 being deducted from the $7,400,000, reducing it to that sum; while 12 ₩ cent., and probably more, on their investment for fifteen years would leave very fair profits on the stock, even if purchased at 135 or 140; and were the road situated in the United States, instead of being in a foreign country, it would bring more than those figures in the market. But with fifteen years before them, in which to operate with a Government always in need of money, no doubt the Company will obtain an extension on favorable terms. At any rate, no other Company can afford to pay so much for an extension as the present Company can, for it holds quite a large amount of property independent of the road, which any other Company would have to purchase of them.

The receipt from passengers in 1859 was $1,068,832; in 1858 it was $743,373. This great increase arose from the fact that during the greater portion of 1859 VANDERBILT kept up a fierce opposition against the regular companies on the Panama route,—both taking steerage passengers as low as $30 to $40 through from New-York to California, of which sum the Railroad got $25. But compare the present year, 1860, with 1858, and it will be found there is no falling off in passengers. In 1857 the passengers paid $998,256.

"The best emigration goes over the Plains," says the writer. It matters little to the Panama Company whether it carries the "best" or the worst of the emigration, as a poor man pays just as much for his ticket over the road as a rich one does. And it is very doubtful in my mind if the Railroad Company would get $100,000 a year more if there was no way at all for a man to get to California over the Plains. At any rate the Company will not be sorry to know that the travel over the Plains shall increase by thousands yearly instead of by hundreds—for the greater the populations in our Western Empire the greater will be the freight business of the Panama Railroad, both to the North and South Pacific. I believe that the Company do not expect to carry for a great length of time from 30,000 to 40,000 passengers a year, as heretofore—but it *does* expect to gain yearly in freight what it loses in passengers, and quite a big per centage over. In 1857, the freights, including mails, specie, etc., amounted to $607,587,—in 1858 to $702,500,—in 1859 to $821,610,—in 1860 the increase in freights over 1859 have been over $9,000 per month, or in the same average ratio of increase. At this rate, in ten years the increase on freight alone will be as great as the whole income of the road amounted to in 1859. Or, in other words, the Company could divide easily 20 ₩ cent. a year off of freight alone. Besides, the passenger business to South and Central America, which is quite an item, is rapidly increasing. The freight from the South coast is monthly increasing; freight from the South coast is monthly increasing; freight from Liverpool. Holt's steamers and Hamilton's sailing vessels are unable to take all the freight that is offering for the Pacific *via* Panama—the arrangement for giving through bills of lading from Liverpool to any point on the North or South Pacific, is increasing the trade so rapidly that Mr. HOLT will soon run a monthly instead of a bi-monthly line.

As to the three "rival routes to be opened sooner or later," the experience of the Panama Company has been that its business was comparatively as great when the Nicaragua and Tehauntepec routes were open as when they were closed. Competition generally doubles the number of passengers, and does not decrease the price on the railroads, while no long land and river route like the Nicaragua and Tehauntepec, with their half dozen transhipments, can take from a short land route, like the Panama, any appreciable quantity of freight. Beside, the Panama Railroad is *un fait accompli*—while many millions, which can never be forthcoming, and many years of time, must be occupied in making a rival Isthmus route to it, even for passengers; and passengers alone can never pay *any* route.

The capital which the Panama Railroad invested in steamships, "a most precarious sort of property," is $500,000 in the Collins steamers and $175,000 in the steamships *Guatemala* and *Columbus*, the latter making money for themselves beside contributing largely to the business of the railroad. The former can be sold any day for a large premium on their cost to the Company.

Therefore, I do not think, with the writer of the aforesaid money article, that "holders of ten, fifteen and twenty shares, who rely upon their dividends for a living, should be warned in time and avail themselves of the present premium in selling out"—but that they should rather be warned to hold on to their stock and not be swindled out of a good safe income, that a few speculators and gamblers, who have sold "short," may realise a greater profit or suffer a less loss. F. W. R.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania States Fives, 96¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 64½; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 12,328 bbls. Flour, 934 bbls. Corn Meal, 209,898 bush. Wheat, 115,556 bush. Corn, 3,648 bush. Rye, 48,000 bush. Barley, 1,200 bush. Malt, 37,920 bush. Oats, 193 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,115 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in slack request at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, 5,200 bales Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and other grades proportionately, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, at drooping prices, yet the demand has not been very active, either for home use or for export. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, mainly at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern is plenty and heavy. The reported sales comprise 1,500 bbls. in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, but at drooping prices. Shippers have been the principal buyers. We have heard of sales of 198,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 55; white Western at $1 45@$1 53, with small lots at $1 55@$1 58; amber Western, on private terms; red Western, $1 35@$1 35½; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, part $1 28; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 26@$1 27; Racine Spring at $1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 25; white Long Island on private terms; Red State at $1 37½; white Kentucky, part at $1 55@$1 56 ₩ bushel. Corn tends downwards. Sales 115,000 bushels, chiefly at 76c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 76c. for yellow Northern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is in demand, and is firm; sales 37,000 bushels, including Canada West at 83c.@86c.; Canada East, at 80c.@82c., and State at 76c.@79c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39¼c.; Western at 38½c.@39¼c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, including new, at 28c.@36c., and old at 17c.@22c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made of 230 tons Scotch Pig, at $22@$23 ₩ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at old figures.

MOLASSES—The transactions have been unimportant, yet prices are quoted steady.

OILS—Linseed is inactive and depressed, at 57c.@58c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales, in Providence, 38,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 8,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 5¾c.; 14,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 60, 5¼c.; 10,000 pieces, 56 by 60, 5¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 30@$19 37½; new Prime, at $14 37@$14 62 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is in moderate demand; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 325 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

RAISINS—Have been more freely dealt in, including Layer at $2 50@$2 55, and Bunch at $2 40@$2 42½ ₩ box.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 7,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand good, and prices are advancing. Sales 29 hhds. Marysville, 7c.@12c.; 237 bbls. Havana, 30c.@75c.; 248 bbls. Yara and 100 bbls. Cuba, on private terms, with 191 cases Seedleaf, 4½c.@22c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 23¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—More activity, chiefly in grain freights, was reported to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¼d.@12¼d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13¾d. ₩ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¼d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₩ lb.

Live Stock Markets.

The cattle-dealers were loud in their complaints of the market yesterday. Many of them were certainly losing money, having paid too much for their cattle, as the market proved. It was emphatically one of the dullest Tuesdays of the season, and there was little prospect of a better trade to-day, for, in addition to over 4,100 beeves already yarded, a few hundred more are expected this morning from a delayed train upon the Erie Road. The cattle were of fair quality—some of them very nice, fat steers, but excepting a few isolated cases, 9c. ₩ lb., net weight, was all that could be obtained. Taking the actual allowance of weight conceded to butchers, the market shows a decline of ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. The fact is, we are having too many cattle for the present season. Vegetables are abundant and cheap, poultry is beginning to come in, and mutton and pork are sought after, so that the 5,500 beeves per week received for six weeks past, proves to be more than can easily be disposed of, even at low rates.

Sales of Real Estate, Oct. 23, 1860.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

2 lots n. s. 62d-st., 125 ft. east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.5 feet, each	$3,000
2 lots s. s. 63d-st., 128 ft. east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.5 feet, each	3,000
1 lot s. w. cor. Av. A and 62d-st., 25.8 by 100.6 feet	1,050
1 lot adjoining, 25.8 by 100.6	680
2 lots s. s. 1st-av., 51.2 s. of 62d-st., ea. 25.6 by 100.6, each	900
2 lots in rear on street 25 by 102.2 feet, each	705
1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet	655
1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet	625
2 lots n. w. cor. 82d-st. and 1st-av., each	900
2 lots in rear on street, each 25 by 102.2 feet, each	810
1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet	760
1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet	780

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A middle-aged woman, named MARY DIETRICH, died on Thursday last at the Almshouse, of hydrophobia. She was a German woman, and earned her living by washing. While hanging out clothes about a month ago, she was bitten on the arm by a pet dog. The wound was cauterized by a physician, but it seems without success, for on Wednesday last, the woman was seized with spasms at the sight of water. She continued to get worse, and was taken to the Almshouse, where she lingered in agony for about twelve hours, when she died. In her paroxysms, she bit the flesh from her fingers to the bone, before death put an end to her sufferings. The case was a most distressing one throughout.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your

LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

JAPANESE GOODS.

Just received, a little lot of

JAPANESE ARTICLES,

consisting of some very beautiful

LACQUERED TEA TRAYS,
COVERED PUNCH BOWLS, &c., &c.
WHISTLING CUPS WITH TURTLE,

in Porcelain, very beautiful, and curious

FLOATING TURTLE CUPS,

and a variety of articles in their very beautiful

PORCELAIN,

With a complete stock of

CHINA GLASS,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.

For shipping or family use. They are white, mealy, large, fine-flavored, and warranted to keep one year. Samples may be seen and orders left at the Agency, No. 4 Erie buildings, Duane-st., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., Pellham Farm, Esopus P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

M. A. I. LYNCH,
Commission Merchant.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS

of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW Methodist Church now being erected on 1st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. MATTESON'S,) will be laid TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Comfortable seats will be provided on the main floor of the building, and Drs. TYNG, DOWLING, BURCHARD, THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, and others, will participate in the services. The public generally are invited.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes nothing can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair and whiskers to their original color, without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A complete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FASHIONABLE DINNERS COOKED, AND lessons given in cooking at home or out, on reasonable terms. Address E. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, (Dr. Hawks',) very desirably situated in the south transept. Apply to J. VAN NAMEE, counselor-at-law, No. 6 Wall-st.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, one copy, April 9, 1859, for which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The first Annual Meeting of the American Church Missionary Society will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24. The business meeting will take place in the chapel at 5 P. M., and the exercises of the Anniversary in the church, at 7½ o'clock, when the Report will be presented, and addresses will be delivered by Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Caxton, of Rochester, N. Y.; and Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Baltimore, Md.

An annual contribution of $3 constitutes a person a member of the Society, and a contribution of $100 constitutes a person a life-member.

S. H. TYNG,
H. ANTHON,
H. DYER,
H. WEBSTER,
Committee of Arrangements.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—FOOT OF TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—An introductory address to the course of lectures to be delivered to the medical students of this City, at this Hospital, during the ensuing Winter, will be made by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, at 1½ P. M. THIS DAY, in the Lecture-room of the Hospital. Prof. V. MOTT and Dr. B. W. MCCREADY will make some remarks in behalf of the Medical Board of the Institution, and Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, in behalf of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. The profession and students are invited to be present.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will take place on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M. at Mr. Delmonico's, Chambers-st. Members are requested to attend.

A. DE COMEAU, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient for retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A business which has been established for the last seventeen years; store well fitted up, and a first-rate set of customers, presenting an unusual chance for a man of moderate means to commence business with and to make money. Address Box No. 1,901 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to purchase, say about $1,000 or $1,200 worth of furniture, (medium quality.) Any family about breaking up can find a cash customer by addressing a line to LYMAN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office. N. B.—Would like it on or before Nov. 1.

A FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED OR grained suite of chamber furniture for $25, in all colors and styles. Also bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, 22D INST., AT the anniversary celebration of Metropolitan Lodge at the Cooper Institute, a Master Mason's LAMBSKIN APRON, trimmed with light blue moire-antique, with silk girdle and tassels, valued by the late owner as the gift of a kind friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the care of MARTIN & RUNYON, mantillas, No. 299 Broadway, near Duane-st.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $295 73, AT EIGHT MONTHS, dated June 15, 1860, made by Joseph Tate, payable to his own order, and indorsed by Henry Whinfield. All persons are cautioned against negotiating such note as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with the owner, No. 138 East Broadway.

LOST.—A CANARY BIRD FROM NO. 76 READE st. If returned before 11 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, a reward of $3 will be paid.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

For sale, a house in 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Location suitable for the dress-making and millinery business. Apply to

JOHN R. WILLIS,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KNYS

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

Their large and elegant stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.

ALSO,

MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES.

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS,

BLACK AND COLORED, suitable for Jewelry-box and Flower Manufacturers, Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.

FALL IMPORTATION NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

FANCY SILKS,

AT 50 AND 60 CENTS PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM
75 CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.

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CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,

Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of

CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.

Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of

BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.

They have now ready for exhibition in their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,

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BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Subscriptions invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request advertisements to hand in their notices before 5 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joe Miller and the Dutchman.

BOWERY THEATRE—Eileen Aroon.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

CHRISTY & CAMPBELL'S, Nibio's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHRISTY'S, No. 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GERMANIA THEATRE—Platens with Fire.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Highwayman of the Rhine—Gobo—My Wife's Cook.

GREENWICH THEATRE—Miss. Victoria's Magical Performances.

NIBLO'S THEATRE—Widow's Victim—Asmodeus—Ethiopian Entertainments—Buchanan—The Fool of the Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Fine Paintings.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices four days later are received by the *City of Washington, via* Cape Race, which arrived here passed last evening. She left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th. Our mail-budget, however, is not received, owing to an interruption in telegraphic connection. No new movements are reported from Italy. Since the battle of Caserta—or Volturno, as it is called—the position of the belligerents had remained unchanged. Details of the battle received render it certain that it was one of the most bloody and protracted struggles that has taken place in modern warfare. The Neapolitan army fought with desperation, as they probably thought it their last chance to retrieve the fortunes of the ex-King, but were finally driven back in great disorder to the fortress of Capua, with an estimated loss of six or seven thousand men killed and five thousand taken prisoners. Garibaldi's losses are estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000 men. The position of affairs in the Papal States remained as before reported. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm, with an advancing tendency, and Breadstuffs were active.

By the steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, we are placed in possession of ten days' later intelligence from New-Granada. A battle had taken place between the Government troops and the revolutionary forces under Mosquera, at Manizales, in the State of Cauca, but without either party having gained any decided advantage. An armistice was then agreed upon, but it was rumored that President Ospina, at Bogota, would not confirm the terms of the capitulation. It is further stated that the President is gathering a large force with which he intends to attack Mosquera and crush the rebellion. The American force landed from the *St. Marys* to protect Panama during the late riot had returned to the ship, but the British still maintained a virtual protectorate over the city. It is said that the action of the British Commander, in this respect, was not approved of by the Captain of the *St. Marys*, and had elicited from the latter some remonstrance. We receive by the *Ariel* no later news from South or Central America. The California intelligence has been anticipated by overland advices.

We have received, by way of California, some interesting news from China. The Americans at Shanghai complain that their interests are not properly looked after. It is reported that the *Hartford*, flying the flag of Com. Stribling, had visited Shanghai, but had left port without offering protection to American citizens and property. Unreliable rumors were current in Hong Kong that the allies had met with reverses on the Pei-ho. The first of August was the day fixed for the attack upon the Taku forts. There was considerable jealousy between the French and English troops, and a general feeling pervaded English society in China that the alliance was incongruous and embarrassing.

We learn from Buenos Ayres that a terrific gale had occurred in the La Plata during the 29th and 30th of August last, creating widespread destruction. Some vessels foundered and many of all nations were driven ashore. American ships suffered less damage than others; none were lost or driven ashore. The water rose so high that the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres was flooded and very valuable property stored there was ruined. Part of the gas-works were also washed away, and the city was without light. The inhabitants had to escape from parts of the city in boats.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces that private advices have been received in that city from Mexico, to the effect that the Liberals have succeeded in the attempt upon Guadalajara.

Dates from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 8th inst., are received. The companies who had volunteered against the Navajoe Indians had been absent nearly two weeks, and in the meantime a party of Utah savages had come within eight miles of Santa Fé and run off a large number of mules. An effort had been made by a party of United States soldiers to overtake the Indians, but they were unsuccessful. Some sixty of the mules, however, had been recaptured by a party of Mexicans and friendly Indians.

The procession of the Fusionists, last evening, was a very imposing affair. There were probably [illegible] men in the ranks, the adherents of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, respectively, mostly from New-York and Brooklyn, but many clubs from the adjacent cities. The streets were full of people, fireworks, music and shouting all night long, and many an ardent politician probably didn't "go home till morning."

The veterans of the war of 1812 were mustered yesterday in front of the City Hall, and received by Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky. The number of spectators was meagre, as is usual on such occasions, but the General, with his accustomed disregard of the public favor, delivered a characteristic address, in which he attacked much blame to Congress for not having recognized in a practical way the services of the soldiers of the second revolutionary war.

In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of Frederick Rosenbergh, for arson in the first degree, on the charge of wilfully setting fire to the premises No. 53 Goerck-street, occupied by him as a residence and grocery store, on the 25th of March last, was commenced, and the evidence for the prosecution, with a portion of that for the defence, concluded. The Court adjourned till this morning to await the testimony of other witnesses for the defence, who will arrive from Albany, and are expected to prove an alibi. The defendant was insured heavily beyond the worth of his stock in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company. The General Term of the Superior Court, per Hoffman, J., has rendered an opinion in the notorious Cocoine case, holding that the plaintiff, having sued for an infringement of his trade-mark "Cocosine," was bound to divulge, if required, of what the article "Cocosine" was made. The plaintiff had refused to answer a question in that regard.

Dates from the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the dealings were very feverish, and the additional fall in railway shares list, at one time was an average of 2 ₱ cent. There was a somewhat improved tone and a recovery of ½@ 1 ₱ cent at the close.

A heavy business was transacted for Cotton, at buoyant prices. Flour was in pretty good request, at [illegible] Wheat was more active, but prices were [illegible] Corn was freely dealt in. Provisions attracted [illegible] attention. The movements in Hay, Hops, Tobacco and Tobacco, were fair. Whisky declined. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Mr. Yancey on Matters of Fact—The South and the Slave-Trade.

Mr. W. L. Yancey has produced a very favorable impression upon the Northern audiences he has recently addressed by the apparent candor and fairness which he has brought to the discussion of political topics. Upon one or two points of his speeches we are compelled to doubt whether he deserves the credit for fair dealing which he has received. There are one or two points of history on which it would be presumptuous to suppose him ignorant, and on which it is yet impossible to believe him well informed without impeaching his integrity. The relations of the North to the Slave-trade, at the time the Constitution was formed, is one of them.

In his speech at the Cooper Institute, in referring to this subject, Mr. Yancey said:

"Our forefathers were not only slaveholders, but imported slaves from Africa. Virginia wished to suppress that trade, but *Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on.* [Laughter.] Massachusetts and those other States *insisted that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by any act of Congress*, and resisted all attempts to prohibit it, until the Act of Congress of 1808 was passed; for by an article of the Constitution, which was beyond the reach of Congressional amendment, it was provided by our forefathers that no change should be made in this Slave-trade until the year 1808. How did that sound with the modern theorists as to the existence of an irrepressible conflict? [Applause.] Within the period that intervened, something like 100,000 slaves were imported into the country, and their descendants were now scattered through the Southern Slave States; constituting an essential feature of Southern prosperity."

In his Boston speech he reiterated this statement, and is reported to have added that the 100,000 slaves, according to the law of increase, now number a million; and that the ten millions of dollars which the New-Englanders received for them, owing to the thrift and economy of the people, doubtless amount to not less than one hundred millions. He continues:

"Just think now of the millions that are invested by Southern men in property, which was held to be property by your ancestry, sold to us as property by your ancestry, our titles resting now from your ancestors, and traced back to them, and yet the sons of these men want to take from them their property by an Abolition law! [Applause, and cries of 'Good.']

Well, then, your fathers, *in demanding that the Slave-trade*, which existed when the Declaration of Independence was made, *should be continued*; in demanding that the institution of Slavery, which existed when the Constitution was formed, *should have a wider basis; in demanding that slaves should be increased in number; in demanding that they should have the privilege of trading in them, of buying them, and selling them to our people*—I ask you now candidly, did they not, in demanding all this, demand of their posterity perfect good faith in securing the title to that property? ['No!' 'Yes!'] What man is there here who will repudiate the deed of his father? What man is there here who will take from me by force any property whatever that his father sold to me, and got the money for, and that he is now enjoying by inheritance? [Applause, and cries of 'No man.'] Some men may think that is a fair way of doing business; but I doubt if that is the law of the counting-room among the merchants of Massachusetts."

These statements show that the disunion orator is either very imperfectly read in the history of his country, or very reckless and unscrupulous in the statement of facts. As his friends claim for him a high character for honor and chivalry, we have no right to impute to intentional misrepresentation, misstatements which may proceed from ignorance.

Mr. Yancey distinctly avers that the permission of the Slave-trade for twenty years, by the framers of the Constitution, was granted at the urgent demand of the Northern or New-England people, or their representatives; and he would have us believe that the South was either hostile to the traffic, or indifferent.

It is true, as he alleges, that Virginia was opposed to the continuance of the Slave-trade; and we are sorry to say that this is the only truth contained in the statement. A reference to Mr. Madison's report of the proceedings of the Federal Convention will show that the whole country north of North Carolina was opposed to the Slave-trade; that Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania were uncompromisingly hostile to it; and that New-England was decidedly against it, but not disinclined to a compromise, on the basis of conceding to the General Governmnnt more ample powers of regulating commerce and navigation than were contained in the first outlines of a Constitution which had been agreed upon. The Northern members, who represented the commercial interests, had insisted upon the right of taxing exports as well as imports, and of having the exclusive control of navigation laws. But, in the rough draft of the Constitution reported by the Committee of Detail, no navigation act was to be passed without a vote of two-thirds, exports were not to be taxed, and, at the same time, the importation of negroes from Africa was neither to be prohibited, nor a tax imposed upon them. This report, which conceded everything to Southern interests or prejudices, and nothing to those of the North, awakened among the representatives from the latter a strong feeling against Slavery, and a decided expression of hostility to its increase. Rufus King, then of Massachusetts, said:

"The admission of slaves was a most grating circumstance to his mind, and he believed would be to a great part of the people of America. He had not made a strenuous opposition to it heretofore, because he had hoped that this concession would have produced a readiness, which had not been manifested, to strengthen the General Government, and to mark a full confidence in it." * * "If slaves are to be imported, shall not the exports produced by their labor supply a revenue the better to enable the General Government to defend their masters? There was so much inequality and unreasonableness in all this, that the people of the Northern States could never be reconciled to it." * * "He had hoped that some accommodation would have taken place on this subject; *that at least a time would have been limited for the importation of slaves. He never could agree to let them be imported without limitation, and then be represented in the National Legislature.*"

"Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, regarded the Slave-trade as iniquitous."

"He disapproved of the Slave-trade; yet as the States were now possessed of the right to import slaves, as the public good did not require it to be taken from them, and as it was expedient to have as few objections as possible to the proposed scheme of Government, he thought it best to leave the matter as we find it."

Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, said:

"The admission of slaves into the representation, when fairly explained, comes to this: That the inhabitant of Georgia and South Carolina, who goes to the Coast of Africa, and, in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity, tears away his fellow creatures from their dearest connections, and damns them to the most cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a Government instituted for the protection of the rights of mankind, than the citizen of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey who views with a laudable horror so nefarious a practice."

"Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, did not see how the importation of slaves could be encouraged by this section."

"Religion and humanity had *nothing to do with this question.* Interest alone is the governing principle with nations. The true question at present is, whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union. If the Southern States consult their interest, they will not oppose the increase of slaves, which will increase the commodities of which they will become the carriers."

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, said:

"South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the Slave-trade. In every proposed extension of the powers of Congress, that State has expressly and watchfully excepted that of meddling with the importation of negroes."

Mr. Baldwin, of Georgia, stated that "Georgia was decided on this point," and that she regarded the control of this subject as "one of her favorite prerogatives." Mr. Williamson, of North Carolina, said:

"He thought the Southern States could not be members of the Union, if the clause (allowing the admission of slaves from Africa) was rejected."

Col. Geo. Mason, Edmund Randolph and Mr. Madison, of Virginia, were violent in their denunciations of Slavery and the Slave-trade. But on this point Mr. Yancey seems to be correctly posted, and we therefore omit quotations. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, took decided ground against the Slave-trade. Mr. Dickinson, of Delaware, did likewise. Mr. Langdon, of New-Hampshire, was strenuous for giving the power to the General Government. He could not, with a good conscience, leave it with the States, who could then "go on with the traffic, without being restrained by the opinions here given that they will themselves cease to import slaves." Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, said:

"If the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the expectation is vain."

Mr. Governeur Morris, of Pennsylvania, wished the whole subject to be committed, including the clauses relating to taxes on exports, and to a navigation act. These things may form a bargain among the Northern and Southern States. That "bargain" was at length consummated, the Northern members yielding their strong repugnance to the Slave-trade, to the extent of allowing its continuance for twenty years, subject to taxation, on condition that the Federal Government should have the exclusive control of foreign commerce, though deprived of the power to tax exports. Both sides yielded something, and thus a compromise was effected. The Slavery propagandists of Georgia and South Carolina at this early day inaugurated the game of brag, and gained their first victory by threatening to secede from the Union. This game has been successfully played many times since, but the trick is now understood, and is at an end. Mr. Yancey is now essaying it for the last time, and before going through with it he seems to be conscious that he is understood by the people, and hesitates to threaten disunion in the event of Lincoln's election, as he did a year or two past.

We repeat that nothing but gross and profound ignorance of the most important chapter in American history can excuse the monstrous statements which we have quoted above from Mr. Yancey. It would be difficult, as we have shown by the brief citations from the speeches of the framers of the Constitution, for him to make statements more variant from the truth.

A Popular Nuisance.

It may not be entirely rash to assume that, with the really dazzling and melodramatic display which last night demonstrated the devotion of Capt. Rynders to the Union and to three parties of irreconcileable politics, the season of parades has been brought to a close. What possible contingency can provoke further displays, it is difficult to conceive. The military and the firemen, Wide-Awakes, Minute Men and Little Giants have had their turn; we have done honor to the Prince of Wales, to our partisan convictions and to ourselves, by the splendor and force of our Autumnal demonstrations; and unless there be some grand jubilee by party or parties unknown over the result of the Presidential election, there is no visible excuse for more of this pretty and highly respectable child's play.

To say that for grown men to array themselves in uniform, and bearing torches, to go about the streets in that indistinguishable torchlight, supplied by gas and kerosene, and obscured by smoke, is not the wisest conceivable plan of promoting a partisan cause, may seem to be unfair and splenetic, but it is certainly a truism. And so far as it applies to political processions it *is* unfair. For the most cursory inspection of the ranks gives assurance that those who swell the numbers, and give to the unobservant the impression that the strength of a party may be measured by these mustering thousands, are not adults, and, of course, are not voters; and so far, therefore, as a comparison of numbers is concerned, they furnish no safe means of deciding. What they do in an imperfect degree represent is the measure of enthusiasm enlisted on either side, among the popular masses, as distinguished from the reflecting and educated classes of the community. How far this disclosure is worth the cost; whether the impression made upon the still undecided voter is of sufficient force to determine the direction his ballot shall take, are matters difficult of determination; and, undecided, they warrant, we think, the more prudent course of dispensing with such questionable and perhaps useless ceremonials.

But, aside from the motive of these parades, it is not to be denied that they are managed with very little judgment and regard to public convenience. The route selected is always that which most embarrasses public travel; which most interferes with cart and carriage, stage and car, and the journey of the daily and necessary passenger. Broadway and the Bowery are for every reason unsuited for processions. They are the great thoroughfares of business transit. The majority of those who traverse them are impelled by the exigencies of their employments. They have a very small resident population—and even that is intent upon its daily industry. Business is necessarily suspended with the suspension of travel. Shops might as well be shut as open on such occasions. Thus, with traffic and travel alike brought to a stand still, and indeed absolutely blocked in the lower angle of the City, where the passage of a procession prevents at once motion and intercourse, it may very reasonably be doubted whether the popular satisfaction derived from these shows is not greatly outweighed by the loss of time, money and business they involve. We now speak, of course, of daylight parades. Those by night have manifold inconveniences, but none of the more positive evils with which the others are attended.

Now, seeing how rootedly and unalterably we are addicted to this sort of thing, it becomes us to inquire whether there is no substitute for Broadway and the Bowery, as lines of route. The upper part of the City, abounding in wide avenues and unobstructed streets, and with a thronging population, at leisure to witness the gallant array as it passes, might naturally seem to be the proper theatre of display. At night, indeed, the lower Wards, to which processions inevitably go, are quite deserted, the day-time population having retreated up town. By what inflexible prescription is it that when the "line is formed on Fourteenth-street," the head of the column, instead of moving sensibly off northward, deflects into Broadway, and "down Broadway to the Park," and so on to the end of the chapter? Why does it turn its back upon the only part of the town which has time to spend in curious admiration and applause, and carry confusion, embarrassment and annoyance into important business streets, and destroy the trade of the dealer, and divert from their industry the laborer and the workwomen? The question is propounded in no spirit of empty dogmatism. We most certainly think that, if this kind of vanity is to be enacted, it should be performed on a less crowded stage, and that the Police authorities should insist upon the serried hosts seeking the cleared and available spaces entirely at their disposal, above the latitude of Fourteenth-street.

The Policy of the South.

That no Government can be strong whose people are oppressed and disaffected, is a truth of which the world has had a fresh and striking illustration in the facility with which an ancient Italian monarchy has been overthrown, and the monarch driven out a fugitive and a wanderer over the earth. That he might have retained his crown, and transmitted it to his posterity, if he had listened to the remonstrances of the civilized world, and the timely warnings and advice of friendly Governments, is equally apparent to every intelligent man in Europe and America. But fatuity seems to be the evil genius of those who wield arbitrary power; and instances of voluntary concessions of privileges to the masses, by despots or oligarchs, to which they are moved by a sense of justice, or by wise foresight, are among the rarest, as well as the most precious events of history. It was this judicial blindness which cost Charles I. his head, and his son James his throne, which precipitated the horrors of the French Revolution, and covered the American Colonies from the British Crown.

In the light of these, and many similar lessons of history, it would be highly presumptuous to hope that what we shall say of the present duty of the South, will be heeded. But it is nevertheless the vocation of the independent Press to speak, although its suggestions and admonitions be disregarded.

Whether the Southern States remain in the Union or go out of it, all will admit the importance to them of being able to take care of themselves, to defend their rights and honor against foes within or without the Union; against transatlantic or cisatlantic invasion. There seems to be a general appreciation of this truth among our Southern brethren, and we hear much of their warlike preparations to meet a conflict which they profess to believe the North is forcing upon them. We are happy to know that their apprehensions in this direction are entirely groundless, and that the people of the Free States are too deeply interested in the trade of the South to indulge in the luxury of a ruthless, wanton and bloody war, even supposing them destitute of those elevated religious and moral sentiments which should restrain a Christian people within the bonds of peace and brotherly love.

But while they are safe and secure on this, the only side from which they seem to anticipate danger, they have no guarantee against foreign war and domestic insurrection. These are casualities to which all nations are liable, and against which they should fortify themselves; and if, in addition to these dangers, the South is menaced, contrary to our belief, with war from the North, that is another and powerful reason for the most thorough preparation.

But it is singular that those Southern patriots who have talked loudest about the necessity of arming for the defence of their homes and firesides, seem never once to have thought of conciliating the whole population of the South, so that all classes may be relied upon to stand by their country in the hour of trial. The Southern States contain now about twelve millions of people, of whom four millions, or one-third, are black slaves. Can these slaves be relied upon to fight shoulder to shoulder with their masters against a foreign enemy, who should invade Southern soil with great armies, and proclaim liberty to all?

This is the first and most important question for every Southern man to ask himself, and to which he should give a frank answer. If he can answer affirmatively, it is well. The South is then twelve millions strong, and may defy all assaults. But if, as we believe, the honest answer of every Southern man who looks truth in the face must be a negative, the case will be quite different. The national strength of the South would then be expressed by eight millions of whites, less four millions of blacks, who stand ready to join the first foreign invader who comes in the might of a great nation to proclaim them free and equal to their masters. A general insurrection of four millions of slaves against eight millions of whites, unaided and unprompted from abroad, may not take place for a great while, and would probably, under present circumstances, prove unsuccessful. But is foreign war and invasion an impossible, or, if we take into view only a decade or two of time, an improbable event? Supposing the Union dissolved peacefully, could the South count with probability on twenty-five years of peace with all the world? Or if she remains in the Union, can peace with England, and France, and all other Powers, be reckoned on with certainty? If perpetual peace cannot be relied upon, every Southern man who reflects upon the probable consequences of a war must be conscious of the perilous condition of his country.

What, then, should be done? Would we recommend to the South the immediate abolition of Slavery? By no means. It is not the part of wisdom to propose the immediate consummation of great changes in institutions, when the public is unprepared for taking the initiatory steps which lead to them. The slaveholders would not listen to the proposition of immediate abolition, and the negroes are utterly unprepared for the cares and responsibilities of freedom. We dismiss the idea of abolition as idle and impracticable, and we still cling to the belief that much may be done to remove the frightfully combustible character of Slavery, which now keeps the Southern mind in a state of chronic alarm and apprehension. This can only be effected by the amelioration of the institution. The slave must be made to feel that he has a country, before he can be relied upon to defend it. Rights and privileges and immunities must be conceded to him, before his fidelity can be trusted.

The present legal *status* of the slave is simply this: He may be owned by any white man, or even by a negro. His owner may compel him to labor as much and as long as physical nature will endure, for no other reward than the coarsest food and clothing. The slave is permitted by law to have no will of his own in anything, or at least to manifest or act upon no impulse of his mind or heart, inconsistent with those of his master. He may be required to go to his master's church, and may be prohibited from going to the one of his own choice. He or she may be compelled to minister to the owner's pleasures, though they be vicious or criminal. There is no law for the marriage of slaves in any of the States, unless it may be Delaware, where the institution is nearly extinct; all their unions are voluntary, and may be broken up by either party, or by their masters. Their offspring may be taken from them. They are denied by law the privilege of learning to read and write, and any person who attempts to teach them these rudiments is subject to fine and imprisonment. A slave may be whipped or otherwise corporeally punished by any one of the four hundred thousand masters in the South, or by their four hundred thousand wives, or by any of their eight hundred thousand children, who are large enough to wield the whip, without assigning any reason for their conduct. The law takes no cognizance of any punishment to which a slave is subjected by his master, short of the taking of life or maiming.

Such is the legal relation of the slave to his master. We are happy in the belief that his actual position is much better than this *code noir* would lead us to expect, though it is often even worse. The sixteen hundred thousand people in the Slave States who exercise absolute power, short of life and limb, over four millions of negroes, are, to say the least, no better than the same number of people in the upper walks of life, elsewhere. Will it be pretended that they are all saints? Is it not fair to suppose that there are thousands of very bad men, women, and children among them? That tens of thousands are vicious, ignorant, capricious, selfish, willful, and hard to please? That hundreds of thousands are not models of wisdom, patience and forbearance? If these propositions be conceded, it must be apparent to all, that Slavery is anything but the happy condition which its enthusiastic admirers would have us believe. The friends of the institution maintain that great practical ameliorations are taking place. We will at another time attempt to show the importance to the Southern people of conforming their slave codes to the humane, practical reforms which it is alleged have taken place.

The Post-Office Defalcation.

It would now appear certain that the United States must fail to recover any portion of the sum abstracted from the public treasury by the late Postmaster of this City. Mr. Fowler has made a deposition evidently intended to shield his sureties, George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, from the penalties of their bond. The point of his evidence is, that he represented to both gentlemen that a third surety in the person of Mr. Oliver Charlick, would join them; and his whole statement goes to suggest the inference that, but for these delusive representations, Messrs. Law and Conover would not have consented to become responsible for his official faith.

As to whether his default had commenced prior to his reappointment by Mr. Buchanan, the deposition does not directly say. But from one unguarded phrase in answer to the seventeenth interrogatory, we are forced to the conclusion that such was the case. Speaking of his views at the time of his second appointment as Postmaster of New-York, Mr. Fowler says:—"I did not think my sureties would ever be called upon, as I considered I had property and interests more than enough to pay my obligations." Here is a direct admission that, at the period of his last appointment, he had drawn money from the public treasury, though not more, in his judgment, than his private property and interests would suffice to meet. This places the Administration in a somewhat unpleasant predicament—reappointing a public servant whose accounts, if examined, as they should have been, would have proved him a defaulter; and, secondly, accepting an incomplete bond on behalf of the United States,—this bond, doubtless, having the seals and names of three sureties attached, while executed only by two.

We must confess, however, that Mr. Fowler's statement is not satisfactory, nor can it, we fear, help to place him in a better light before the public. Having represented to Messrs. Law and Conover that Mr. Charlick would join them in the bonds, and this representation being, as he now clearly states, the only inducement on which the two former gentlemen would have consented to act as his sureties, was Mr. Fowler justified, the public cannot but ask, in sending on the bonds so obtained to Washington without Mr. Charlick's signature? The question will also be asked, by those who know the intimate relations subsisting between Messrs. Law and Charlick, whether it was possible that the former should never have inquired of the latter as to the execution of a bond for so large an amount?

The Demonstration last Night.

The Union Demonstration last night was an immense affair in point of the numbers parading, and the amount of fireworks consumed. The whole City was alive with bands of music, colored lamps, Democratic transparencies, thousands of Bell-Everett men with cow-bells, and myriads of little oily boys carrying oil-dropping torches almost as long as themselves. The air blazed with rockets, and unoffending house-fronts were peppered dangerously with the small shot of Roman candles. The bales of red flannel, contributed by the Committee of Fifteen, did goodly service. The same may also be said of the white muslin for banners, contributed by the same association. Everything that could be done towards raising a crowd was effected. Some little trouble was created here and there by the refusal of different bands of music to ply their vocation at the head of expectant brigades until they had been paid in advance. These unpleasant interruptions, however, were in time overcome by the liberal disbursements made by Marshal Rynders, who is rumored to have expended over seventeen thousand dollars for the purposes of the procession.

On the whole, the demonstration was decidedly magnificent and imposing, the "unterrified," with their new allies, the Americans, requiring to be counted by tens of thousands. Very judiciously, in view of the hostile elements combined in the demonstration, no regular speeches were anywhere allowed, it being feared that a Douglas orator might drive off the Breckinridgers, or that a Bell-Everett harangue would inflame our adopted citizens beyond endurance. This was, on a grand scale, one of those "embarrassed companies" which we sometimes encounter in society—an assemblage of diversely-thinking men, making [illegible] the best eloquence, or such mild topics as Shakespeare and pigeon-shooting as only safe grounds for [illegible]. All things taken into account, however, not forgetting the recent elections in Pennsylvania, it was wonderful to contemplate the masses of men arrayed together in a column at once so vague and hopeless as "Fusion." Club followed Club until each brigade was complete, and many were the brigades in each division, and numerous were the divisions rolling past to the time of martial music and under the lights of unnumbered lamps. A detailed description of the parade will be found in this morning's Times.

The Civil War in New-Granada.—Our accounts from New-Granada do not indicate that the civil war which has been raging for some months in that Republic is even approaching a satisfactory solution. To the outside world it is not of much consequence which of the two parties is successful, and it would be hardly possible for any one, not immediately interested in the issue, to sympathize with either of the opposing factions. They are contending for no principle of political liberty, and have taken up arms for no other purpose than the gratification of personal piques and ambition. If is not because these Spanish-American wars are followed by such dreadful havoc and bloodshed that we deplore their incessant recurrence. It is only a pity that they are not more terrible in their results than they are, for they would then, in all probability, be much less frequent and much less readily undertaken by political demagogues. Our Panama correspondent reports to-day that a "battle" had occurred between the Government forces and those under the revolutionary chief, Mosquera; but after a whole day's fighting only fifty heroes had fallen victims to their patriotism and their courage. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to understand how it is that a "revolution" in New-Granada, or in any other Spanish-American State, drags its slow length along for months and years, and lives and [illegible] until some chief, more energetic than his compatriots, hits upon the novel expedient of terminating the war by a decisive battle.

But though the lives of citizens, good or bad, peaceable or warlike, are not greatly imperiled by these revolutions, they are quite disturbing enough to check the commercial prosperity of a country, and to destroy all confidence in its Government. These are the evils from which most of the Spanish-American republics suffer, and which keep them to-day in a state of inferior civilization. The people do not or will not comprehend that, without the enactment and execution and observance of equitable laws, political liberty is the merest bauble,—that without peace and security it is impossible for any country in the world to prosper. The natural advantages of New-Granada are all that could be desired. She has within her boundaries enormous wealth and resources which, under a steady development, might ultimately place her high among independent nations. But for the last ten years she has been retrograding instead of progressing, and the present civil strife bids fair to be the climax of her misfortunes, and to make her own patriotic citizens regret an independence that was achieved so nobly and is now so terribly misused and misunderstood.

An Interesting Feature of the Prince's Visit. THE ROYAL PARTY PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. GURNEY & SON—THE PORTRAITS TO BE ON EXHIBITION AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.

Among the most interesting features of the Prince of Wales' visit to the United States, were probably the features of the Prince himself, together with those of his suite, taken at the special request of his Royal Highness, by Messrs. J. Gurney & Son, of this City.

During his stay in New-York, the Prince requested Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, to make arrangements for a visit to the establishment of the Messrs. Gurney, and it was only in consequence of the other most pressing engagements of the Prince that the visit did not take place as intended. The Prince was not to be disappointed, however, as the subjoined note, received by the Messrs. Gurney, will testify:

V. R.
British Consulate,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

Messrs. J. Gurney & Son:

Gentlemen: H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his photograph.

Yours truly, E. M. Archibald.

The Messrs. Gurney promptly departed for Boston, where, in one day after receiving the notice, they had fitted up a sumptuous operating room, immediately under the Prince's apartments at the Revere House, and His Royal Highness did them the favor of sitting no less than four times—on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In fact, the last thing before leaving Boston, while the carriage was waiting, Lord Lyons hurrying him off, the bands ringing out "Hail Columbia" and "God Save the Queen," and the crowd outside the hotel anxiously awaiting his appearance, the Prince dropped in upon the astonished photographists, and sat for another picture—stoically unmindful of the dropping of rain upon his royal person, through the open skylight. This last picture taken by the Messrs. Gurney—the last taken in the United States—is the best portrait of him yet procured in this country, as he himself exclaimed when he was shown the negative. So highly pleased was His Royal Highness with the portraits exhibited to him by the Messrs. Gurney, that he ordered no less than 800 copies to be sent directly to Buckingham Palace, for distribution in Europe among his friends. The members of the Prince's suite followed suit, and ordered 400 pictures on their own account.

The Prince was particularly pleased with some excellent photographic caricatures taken by these artists, representing various individuals with extravagantly large heads and inversely small bodies. Strange to say he ordered a number of similar caricatures of himself and suite to be made. That of himself will represent a juvenile in a shooting-jacket of the olden time, mounted on a wooden horse, with a wooden gun. Sir. Germans, Newcastle, and other members of the suite are to be variously immortalized in this way, to please the Prince's odd fancy.

Mr. Gurney has determined that the people of his native City shall have an opportunity of viewing all these evidences of the taste and humor of royalty, and is rapidly preparing copies for free exhibition in his gallery No. 707 Broadway. Duplicates of the Prince and suite as photographed for themselves, with a fac-simile of their autographs, as recorded in the Messrs. Gurney's visitors' register, will soon be on sale. It is designed to finish the pictures in the highest style of the art, assisted by the sister arts of oil and water coloring. A full-length oil picture, life size, will no doubt prove a sort of posthumous pleasure to the unfortunates who failed to see the Prince during his stay in the City.

The Messrs. Gurney contemplate having the first instalment of these royal pictures ready by Monday next, at which time the thousand other wonders of the photographic art already adorning their gallery, will, no doubt, be eclipsed by our latest sensation, and No. 707 Broadway, will be a favorite resort for a bevy of ladies. Mr. Gurney's twenty years' experience in the business is worthy of such a triumph.

—Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has declined a reelection to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and Mr. John P. Crozier has been chosen to fill the vacant Chair. In his letter of declination, Bishop Potter declares his abiding faith in the enterprise with which he has been for so many years identified.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

BLOODY AND PROTRACTED STRUGGLE.

Total Defeat of the Neapolitan Army---3,000 Killed and 5,000 Prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN THE PAPAL STATES UNCHANGED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Mail steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Wednesday, the 10th, *via* Queenstown 11th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock this evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The dates by the *City of Washington* are four days later than *per Arabia*.

The steamship *Jura*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

Details of the battle of Volturno have been received. It was a most protracted and bloody struggle, but the Neapolitan army was finally driven back in great disorder to the Fortress of Capua, with an estimated loss of over three thousand men killed, besides five thousand taken prisoners. The forces of GARIBALDI lost from 1,200 to 2,000 men. No movements have taken place since the battle, up to the latest advices.

The position of affairs in the Papal States remains without any change of moment.

Commercial Intelligence via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 22,000 bales, including 7,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market on Tuesday evening was firm at extreme prices, closing with an upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, with an upward tendency for Cotton Goods and a slight advance on Yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Breadstuffs generally had a downward tendency, and all qualities had slightly declined, except for CORN, which is steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Provision market was generally dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day will reach from 15,000 to 20,000 bales. The market is buoyant.

[Here the telegraph line ceased working east of St. Johns, N. B., (so the operators report.) We are consequently without our full commercial and news report from Liverpool, as well as the one-day-later report from Queenstown.]

News from New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The New-Mexican mail with dates to the 8th inst., arrived this morning.

The companies against the Navajoes had been gone about two weeks. In their absence a band of Indians came within eight miles of Santa Fé and run off 230 mules, belonging to ELLERBE & AMBERG. A company of thirty soldiers, under command of Capt. GIBBS, went in pursuit, but failed to overtake them; a company of Mexicans and Pueblas also went, and recovered sixty of the mules. The balance are entirely lost, which will be a heavy loss on the owners. About the same time the Indians succeeded in running from the Government herd at Albuquerque 100 beef cattle. They were followed, but the Indians killed all the cattle and made their escape.

On the 6th inst., a band of Indians crossed the river within 12 miles of Santa Fé, going in the direction of Galisto. The Governor and Col. FAUNTLEROY are at loggerheads in regard to the tearing down of an old adobe building.

No news from the Plains of special interest.

Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* took place this afternoon. Two thousand people were present. Late rains had made the track heavy and there was a slight fall of rain just as the horses started. *Patchen* won the first heat, *Flora* the second, third and fourth.

Robbery on the Plains.

BROWNSVILLE, N. T., Monday, Oct. 22.

A party of emigrants arrived from Utah Saturday night. While on the plains, GEORGE WILBIMORE was robbed by ALLEN B. WARREN, of $300 in gold—his earnings for 18 months' labor in Utah. WARREN is under arrest.

The Lindall Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Lindall Hotel has been leased by the LELANDS of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, for 15 years. It is one of the largest hotels in the United States, accommodating 1,500 guests, and will be fitted with every appliance of the age.

Boiler Explosion in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The boiler of the Chemical Works, corner of Julia and Fulton streets, exploded to-day, demolishing a portion of the wall of the building and injuring two persons severely.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Capital	$37,731,700
Loans and Discounts	64,213,000
Specie	5,195,700
Due from other Banks	9,061,000
Due to other Banks	9,708,700
Deposits	20,606,000
Circulation	7,986,500

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 23—11 P. M.

The weather is cold, calm and clear. No signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now due off this Point, with Liverpool dates of the 11th, and Londonderry of the 12th.

Capture of Guadalajara.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Private advices from Mexico have been received in this city, stating that the Liberal Army, under Gen. OGAZON, had captured the city of Guadalajara.

The Cahawba for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Cahawba* sails from this port for New-York, *via* Havana, on the 25th inst.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

In Ohio, BRINKERHOFF'S official majority for Supreme Judge is 12,903.

The Receiving-Vault of St. Stephen's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me a little of your space for the purpose of explaining the subject of the Receiving-Vault of St. Stephen's Church. In order then, to state what has *not* been done, I beg to say that the Church has not asked to "reopen its burial-vaults," for the simple reason that it has no burial-vaults to reopen, nor has it petitioned for the right of "interment" in or around the Church. The Corporation Ordinance on interments, (page 478, chap. 49,) forbids burials inside the City limits, except in private vaults. But we have not even asked to use a private vault for interment. We have solicited permission only to take care of the remains of a parishioner occasionally when it has not yet been decided where to inter him. The petition states expressly that the vault is a "Receiving-Vault," and that it is to be used only temporarily. It further specifies that such a place is chiefly required for Spanish or West Indian families who may lose a member during a transient residence in the City. I may add that there are several such receiving-vaults in the City, and that they are frequently used by the different undertakers. Furthermore, the bodies which we are called upon to take charge of do not exceed three or four each year; they are generally embalmed, and always placed in carefully-tightened coffins. You see that I have not offered to do anything likely to interfere with the public health, nor violated any of the City ordinances, which no one is more anxious on all occasions to respect and obey.

I am, very respectfully,

J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.,
Pastor of St. Stephen's Church,
Twenty-eighth street.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Terrific Gale in the La Plata—Ships Sunk and Destroyed—Wharves and Houses Flooded—Great Loss of Property—Political, Commercial and General Intelligence.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Parana*, we are in possession of advices from Buenos Ayres to the 4th ult. The *Parana* spoke the United States brig *Dolphin*, from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, about 40 miles below the latter place.

We are indebted to Capt. LANGSTON, of the *Parana*, for late copies of *La Tribuna*, and for particulars of a most disastrous gale that occurred at Buenos Ayres, on the 29th and 30th of August.

The British barks *Crusader* and *Reciprocity* came in contact, and sunk each other in the outer roads. The Captain and mate of the *Crusader* were drowned, and part of the crews of each vessel, eleven in number, were lost.

The British barks *Margaret and Jane*, *Roxana*, *Culloden*, and British brig *Jane Hudson*, all went ashore. One of them struck on a wreck in the outer roads and lost her rudder, before going ashore.

The British bark *Beethoven* had been in contact with another vessel, and was totally dismasted. She lost everything from her deck, such as hawsers, boats, galley and bulwarks.

The Prussian brig *Uranie* and French ship *St. Francois* were dismasted by collision.

The following vessels also went ashore—French brig *Alfred*, at Palermo, but was got off; the brig *Alma*, (Lubec); the Hamburg bark *Picciola*, and a Buenos Ayres brig. The Dutch brig *Snip* and the *Ernest George* were ashore about one mile north of the gas works, nearly up to the railroad track. The Danish brig *Melita*, the Sardinian brig *San Antonio*, were ashore at Palermo, and the Danish brig *Concordia* was ashore near St. Isadora. The French ships *Nil* and *Senegal* were ashore up the coast.

The only casualties among the American shipping were, that the Dutch brig *Snip*, after parting her chains drove across the bows of the bark *Dawn*, injuring her bows and bowsprit, but not seriously. The same brig in passing the *Volante*, (American brig,) hooked her best bower chain and parted it. The *Volante* rode out the gale with the small bower, and escaped unhurt. After the gale subsided she recovered her anchor.

During the gale the water of the river rose so high that it was three feet deep in the lower stories of the new Custom-house, doing great damage to the goods stored in them. There were a great many valuable goods stored therein, such as fine hardware and German and French goods. Some of them were intended for export up the river, and being unfit for the Buenos Ayres market, were a total loss to the owners, as the Government has denied any responsibility for the loss.

The sea washed away the north and south walls of the Gas-works, and inundated the whole of the interior, doing great damage to the works. In consequence of this, the city is without light at night.

A new fort, which was built north of the gas works, was likewise destroyed by the sea. About two miles of the San Fernando Railroad track, which was ready for laying the rails, was completely effaced. The station-house, which had been recently commenced, was washed down, and the wrecks of two whale-boats were landed on the street. All the lower buildings fronting the river on the north side of the Demada were injured, some of them being completely washed down and others gutted. The fronts and insides were all destroyed. The low buildings south of the Custom-house also suffered very much. The whole of the town at the Boco had to be deserted, the families being taken away in boats and carts.

Great damage has likewise been done at Barracas. Nearly all the barracas were entered by water, and the hides and bales were much damaged.

The saladeras also suffered very much, as there were great quantities of dried beef piled up in them. All the salt in the barracas along the Riochuelo were destroyed.

On the whole this has been the most destructive gale that has occurred in Buenos Ayres for a great number of years. The wind during the gale was well to the eastward, which threw a very heavy sea on the city, and which was the cause of the damage.

The *Tribuna*, of the 1st September, says: "It is impossible to state at present the extent of the loss. The shore is covered with the fragments of wrecks, and of houses blown down, the gas-houses destroyed, the railway to San Fernando impassable, warehouses flooded—in short, a really great catastrophe is the present storm."

The storm occurred on the day of a festival of Santa Rosa, of Lima. The loss of the gas is specially deplored, as it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the gas-works can be repaired.

The performances at the theatres were suspended on the days of the gale.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE STORM.

ESCAPE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING — EIGHTEEN EUROPEAN VESSELS DESTROYED — MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTY LOST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

The results of our recent storm are not yet fully known, but I send you some indications of its extent per *Parana*, chiefly to assure American capitalists and Insurance Companies that the losses will almost entirely fall on parties in Europe.

Not one American vessel went on shore, nor did one sink. Two, the *Dawn* and the *Waltham*, were slightly damaged, but, as far as I have heard, no others.

Eighteen European vessels and one Buenos Ayres are either laid up above ordinary high-water, or are sunken in the harbor, some of them having cargo on board. Several lives were lost.

The loss of goods of various kinds on shore is also great. The gas works suffered largely in the breaking in of walls. The whole Lower Town, called the Boca, was submerged, and much loose property floated off or was otherwise damaged. The doorways of the Custom-House were washed away and thousands of dollars worth of goods dashed from side to side, breaking casks and prematurely opening boxes. The shore boats, which are very numerous here on account of the distance of the shipping from the shore, were every one either sunk or thrown on the shore, and most of them hopelessly damaged.

The damage will require millions to cover it. Fortunately there never was a time of more vigorous and healthful activity. The country will soon recover its loss, and the Insurance Companies affected must be widely scattered.

The precautions of the Police to prevent robbery, and the increased force parading the streets on account of the absence of the gas light, are highly creditable to the foresight of our Police Department. As far as I know not a single case of loss by theft grew out of the disaster.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL—NEW ENTERPRISES, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Sept. 3, 1860.

A peace, almost uninterrupted for eighty years, has made of the United States what the South American Republics feebly desire to be, while they have hardly in a century had a peace for as many months. But as there are indications now of a somewhat settled state of things, all the world may rejoice; for here is gathered the commerce of all commercial nations. There are in port to-day 129 foreign vessels, of which 25 are English, 12 American, 14 French, 32 Spanish, 11 Sardinian, 11 Dutch, 4 Brazilian, and the remainder from various German-speaking nations of Europe. The average tonnage of all the vessels in port is as follows: English average, 264 tons; American, 409; French, 342; Spanish, 162; Sardinian, 248; Dutch, 202; Brazilian, 241.

The inconvenience of this port is known everywhere. In the late gale all light vessels that could escaped to the shelter of the river Tigre, a little river about 25 miles above. That port is the terminus of the Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railroad, and when that road is completed, and it is already half done, there must grow up there a town of some importance. It will be the best place for loading and unloading for all vessels less than about 400 tons.

During the month of August there arrived here 67 vessels, and there have departed 34. The greater portion of the imports from the United States have borne good prices. I may particularize rice, refined sugar, woolen pails, brooms, lard, lumber, as bearing remunerative prices.

The great competition for freight to the States has brought the rates down. This also is the season when there is little bought for that market. There were killed only about 1,500 animals last month, and for two month more the numbers will not much increase. Sheep-skins and cow hides are 52 rials; dry do. 55 rials —12,000 have gone to the States this month. Of wool the month has passed off 22,000 arrobas at 83 to 88 pesos for good. Sheep-skins have chiefly been taken for France, where they make kid gloves, at about 10 cents per pound. Nutria skins are abundant at 15 cents each. Hair being very low in the bank, collections are easily made, and money is abundant.

The railroad leading westward is soon to be extended so as to extend about 75 miles, which will immensely increase the quantity of produce offered for sale. The resources of this country are not so nearly exhausted as are those of the Northwestern portion of the United States.

The month of August has dispatched for the United States 38,000 dry hides, 60,000 bones, 200 tons bone ash, 875 bales of wool, 86 packages horse hair, 22 bar-

rels bark [illegible] and 18 bales do., to no other country were larger shipments discernible. Next to Great Britain, whose list excels this only by [illegible].

The effect of the appointment of Señor RIVERA to the national treasury has been to cause a decrease in the sale of cotton goods, as much reduction of the tariff is anticipated as will affect the first cost of such goods to the retailer. Mr. RIVERA spent many years of his commercial life in England, and in the office of State Treasurer of Buenos Ayres he achieved a fine reputation for the national post he now occupies.

The commerce of Rosario has fallen off greatly since the opening of Buenos Ayres for the commerce of the Confederation by the compact of November, 1859. For the first six months of this period the imports were $2,912,510 (Spanish); the exports were $3,401,266. The total income from duties was $857,488 (Spanish) for the half year from November to June.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Ellsworth Estate—The Scientific School and its New Building—Politics at College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Monday, Oct. 22, 1860.

Mother Yale has at last got her share of the Ellsworth estate, which has been so long in the Courts. By a general compromise between all the heirs, the will was set aside entirely, and the bulk of the property given to the family, leaving $90,000 to Yale, and $20,000 to Wabash College. The whole estate, (estimated at half a million,) except a few legacies, would have come to Yale had the will been contested and allowed, but its provisions were so complicated and restrictive that the College preferred to take only a fifth of the sum, hampered with no conditions, to carrying the matter into the Courts, where the will might have been set aside altogether.

Prof. LOOMIS, who takes Prof. OLMSTEAD'S place, is now in Europe purchasing new philosophical apparatus for the College. The Corporation appropriated $2,500 for this purpose, and RICHARD S. FELLOWES, Esq., of New-Haven, added $500 more. The Scientific School are now in possession of their new building, lately presented to the College by JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., at a cost of $40,000. The rooms are all finished in the most convenient, and even elegant manner, many of them being elaborately frescoed and ornamented. The lecture-room will seat three hundred. Here the annual course of Agricultural lectures will be held next Winter.

The *University Quarterly* for October came out Saturday, and seems to be a very good number. DANIEL C. GILMAN, Esq., our Librarian, has an exceedingly interesting article on his specialty, "The Library of Yale College." Williams College is very appropriately represented by a description of the "Physical Geography of Southern Greenland," by one of the students just returned from the Greenland expedition of their Natural History Society. The number opens with an elaborate article from a son of Dr. O. W. HOLMES, of Boston, who is one of the Harvard editors of the Platonic Philosophy.

Yale has entered into the excitement of the political campaign with great enthusiasm. We have a Yale Democratic Club, and a Yale Republican Club, too; the one of a hundred and the other of all the rest of the College. Our enthusiasm, however, will not amount to anything very practical, apart from torch-light processions, as the Inspectors persist in refusing all students the right to vote, unless they can prove that they support themselves. If it were not for this, the Republican vote in New-Haven would be larger by a hundred and fifty. I forgot to mention that besides the Republicans and Democrats, we have one man in College who takes the *Herald*. His politics, of course, are not known, though he is supposed to go in for the "Vicar of Bray." YALENSIS.

Naval Intelligence.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARDS.

Matters at the different Navy-Yards, notwithstanding the number of vessels ordered for sea, are comparatively dull. This arises from the small appropriations made by Congress for purely yard work. At New-York, (the sum granted for which was $20,000,) there is hardly anything doing except on ships. The launching-ways are receiving a few finishing touches, a sewer is being sunk, and a small shot-rack is building behind the marine barracks. The *Vandalia* occupies a large gang, and so does the *Wabash*, which is still in dock. The *Roanoke*, *North Carolina*, *Perry*, *Brandywine* and *Potomac* are in *statu quo*.

At Boston the *Mississippi* is in hands, and will be reported ready for further orders in a few weeks. The *Colorado* is in a state of thorough readiness for sea-going preparations; the *Minnesota* is nearly in the same state; the *Franklin* takes up her old quarters, waiting the "conversion" process, and the *Ohio* and *Virginia* remain as they have been for years. There is little other than ship work going on at the premises. The Boston appropriation was $15,000.

Philadelphia is not remarkably dull, owing to the variety of things to be done for the corvettes *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*. There are about 400 men employed in the Yard, and the disbursements for labor do not probably exceed $30,000 monthly. The *St. Lawrence* frigate, flagship of the Brazil squadron in 1857–8–9; and the steamer *Princeton*, are the other craft in the stream. Philadelphia got $15,000 also for the year's yard expenses.

At Norfolk, since the departure of the *Richmond*, the *Pensacola* and *Germantown* afford work for a fair force. The *Merrimack* steamer, line-of-battle-ships *Columbus*, *New-York*, (not launched,) *Pennsylvania*, *Dealware*, frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia* are in ordinary. The Norfolk yard has $69,000 to dispose of in the twelve months ending next July.

At Portsmouth there is little doing, and little funds to do it with. The corvette *Cumberland* is in commission, and will leave for New-York in a few days. The *Santee* is on the stocks. $10,000 was considered a sufficient sum for Portsmouth. The sloops *Macedonian* and *Marion*, recently returned from sea, are in the river.

At Washington the machinery of the *Pensacola* is the chief business going on. The removal of the Naval Monument occupied the hands of the Yard for a short time recently. The $17,000 given for work at the Washington Station would seem too *liberal*.

The laborers at Pensacola are mostly idle. The *Fulton* is the only vessel likely to give them anything to do, $10,000 were laid aside for this Yard. At Sackett's Harbor and Mare Island nothing of interest is going on.

The Washington correspondent of an "enterprising" cotemporary says that our account of the doings of the Naval Board, showing that almost without exception *none but line-of-battle ships would be recommended for conversion into steamers*, was unfounded. When the official report appears "Jenkins" will find that he is mistaken.

Mr. Littlejohn.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the following from an article which appeared in the *Tribune* of to-day, over the signature of "H. G.," which article seems to be a reply to letters of your correspondence dated Oswego and Syracuse, Oct. 20:

"But we are told that 'there is no man in this community (Oswego) who enjoys a higher character for personal integrity than Mr. LITTLEJOHN.' Every community of course erects and graduates its own standards of integrity, and there is no objection, so long as it does not attempt to thrust them on other people. When I was in Chicago three Winters since, a prominent Republican complained to me that their Governor (BISSELL) had sent on a requisition to our Governor for the surrender of Mr. LITTLEJOHN and partner, and it was not complied with. Had it been, we might perhaps have been favored with a comparison of the Oswego and Chicago standards of integrity respectively, that would have proved instructive and profitable."

As regards the political differences between Mr. GREELEY and Mr. LITTLEJOHN, I take very little interest, never having voted the Republican ticket, and having no sympathy with the party. Still the above extract deserves to brand the author, as all that your correspondent puts into Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S mouth as said at Oswego.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S character at home needs no indorsement, and I doubt if among all the *Lobby* that has been around Albany the last six or seven Winters if one can be found that ever even approached Mr. LITTLEJOHN, directly or indirectly, as to any pecuniary gain that should result to him for the passage of any bill.

In regard to the charge H. G. makes against Mr. L. and locates in Chicago three Winters ago, there is not *one word* of truth in the whole paragraph. Mr. LITTLEJOHN having never been in the City of Chicago, nor in the State of Illinois, could not have been charged with any crime there. He has never been indicted, nor was ever any requisition made on any Governor of this State for him.

Mr. GREELEY could very easily have learned these facts before publishing such a calumny, and I deem this denial due Mr. L., both as a man and a friend.

Yours, respectfully, F. B. D.

FREIGHT ACCUMULATING.—The Detroit *Advertiser*, of Saturday, says: "Every means of transportation for freight from this point is made use of, and yet there is an insufficiency. Produce is accumulating for the East, in spite of the numerous steamers that are constantly plying, and all loaded to their utmost capacity. Nine steamers are engaged exclusively in the Lake Superior trade, and yet shippers have found themselves obliged to charter sail vessels to relieve themselves of the pressure. A few days since, the propeller *Wabash Valley* was dispatched, and we understand that the propellor *Montgomery* will be, on her next arrival here from Buffalo."

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

[illegible] Work for Builders, Cabinet Makers, &c. Every description of [illegible] purposes, manufactured at J. [illegible] DOUGLAS BROTHER'S Iron Works, [illegible] and Sixth-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 387 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Elegant Prizes! Target Prizes! A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES. WM. S. MURRAY, No. 21 John-st.

Is it not a duty to perpetuate physical comeliness by fostering health and strength? When we hear of a man retaining his mental and physical endowments at an extremely advanced age, we all admire the anomaly, and would gladly inherit his undecaying vitality. Whoever, then, aids the race to lengthen the period of substantial youth, by feeding and purifying the fountains of health, merits the respect and applause of the world as a benefactor, and such is Mrs. S. A. ALLEN, who has done for the Hair all that could be wished. Her WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER and ZYLOBALSAMUM PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, AND RESTORE TO IT THE COLOR AND GLOSS OF YOUTH; and they effect this by an alliance with the natural laws, and not in any spurious or fallacious manner. Depôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical defosmities.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine. The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*. OLIVER CRANE. July 3, 1860. JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer. No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's SEWING MACHINES, With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers, Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York. Send for a circular.

I. U. Sillock & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors. Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Superior fitting Shirts made to order. Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Scarlet Lambs-wool Undershirts and Drawers. Shaker Knit, and Merino Half Hose. Dressing Robes, Shawls, Blankets, etc. G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Rejoice, ye Sufferers! Rise, ye Bed-ridden Cripples!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, cramp, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co. All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Eureka Sewing Machines, Price $50. WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 493 Broadway. Agents wanted in every city and town.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

WARREN—HARVEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. W. Nye Harvey, of Milford, Conn., THEODORE D. WARREN and MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles R. Harvey, Esq., both of New-York.

FOSTER—SKINNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, ROBERT FOSTER, of Massachusetts, to CHRISTIANA SKINNER, of this City.

CHAMBERLAIN—HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 23, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, D. D., JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Alexandria, Va., to HELEN AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late Samuel L. Holmes, of Brooklyn.

WILLETT—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, SAMUEL WILLETT, of New-York, to Miss EMMA S. CLARK, of the former place.

RANDELL—RANDELL.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Oct 13, by Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. MONEY RANDELL of Harrington, N. J., to Miss LABELLE FRANCAISE, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Randell, Sr., of Newtown, L.I.

LA FARGE—PERRY.—At Newport, R. I., Oct. 15, by Rev. Wm. O'Reilly, V. G., Mr. JOHN LA FARGE, of New-York, to Miss MARGARET M. PERRY, daughter of the late Christopher Grant Perry, of Newport.

DIED.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 22, of disease of the heart, after a short but painful illness, ANNA D., widow of the late George H. Dexter, and second eldest daughter of John and Margaret Hunter.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Harry and John A., and also of her brothers-in-law, Geo. K. Thompson and Amos C. Woodruff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, in 70th-st., near the North River, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. Bloomingdale stages, from 32d-st. and 6th-av., pass within a block of the door.

THORP.—On Monday, Oct. 22, of congestion of the lungs, AMELIA ALMIRA, beloved wife Samuel S. Thorp, Jr., and daughter of the late Morris Peets, aged 26 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of the Fifth Company, National Guards, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

TURNER.—In this City, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA STETSON, relict of Williams Turner, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 59 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Bordman, No. 112 McDougal-st., notice of the time of which will appear in to-morrow's paper.

WALLEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, ELIZABETH WALLEN, aged 102 years.

The funeral will be attended from Duane-st. M. E. Church, this day, at 2 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, FREDERICK SHERE, son of Francis and Hester A. Duncan, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 80 1st-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, FREDERICK J. COFFIN, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 306 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Hudson and Westchester County, N. Y., also California papers please copy.

LANDON.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a lingering illness, HARRIET C. BOGARDUS, widow of the late Edwin R. Landon.

WELSH.—At Bengal, Bullock County, Ga., on Thursday, Oct. 11, of congestion of the brain, MARIA R., daughter of Julia F., and the late Alexander F. Welsh, of this City, on her 12th birthday.

BYRON.—In Vevay, Switzerland, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Mrs. ISABELLA BYRON, wife of Mr. John W. Byron, of this City, in the 43d year of her age.

Her remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 505, Oct. 23, 1860.

14, 63, 40, 27, 54, 36, 61, 59, 21, 58, 52, 53.

Class No. 506, Oct. 23, 1860.

44, 77, 13, 4, 7, 37, 3, 76, 71, 28, 21, 72, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 23, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—INSTANT RELIEF.—The moment this balsamic remedy is applied to a sore, a bruise, a wound, a burn, a scald, an abrasion, a dislocation, a sprain or a fracture, the pain is allayed, the inflammation begins to subside and the cure commences. Its healing properties are almost beyond belief. In rheumatism, and all painful diseases of the muscles, glands, sinews and bones, it gives immediate ease, enabling the sufferer to sleep when opiates have been tried in vain. Depôt, No. 34 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

BEARD FOR THE BEARDLESS.—GRAHAM'S ONGUENT will force the moustache or whiskers to grow on the smoothest face, as if by magic, in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sold by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 199 Nassau-st.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND DEODORIZED KEROSENE OIL.

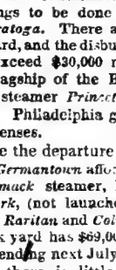
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BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The third Lecture BY JOHN B. GOUGH, will be delivered THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, in Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 182 and 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.



Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage, and what to restrain,

WILL AID YOUNG MEN

Just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength and courage, and yet have little experience

IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,

And bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby qualifying them for

SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,

In which their ability can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,

AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.

These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications, and, when desired,

FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS

Are made, accompanied by a book or chart with illustration of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty and emotion.

By FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S **IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.**

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. C

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; would be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 1st-av., first floor, front room, on the corner, one door from 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference, and is not long from Philadelphia; has always lived in private families; is desirous of a good home. Call at No. 115 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by two young women; Protestants; one as chambermaid, and to take care of children or sew; has no objection to the country; the other as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen till enquired; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given; can be seen at her present situation. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who is not long in the country; understands sewing, and is willing to learn waiting; is willing to assist in washing, and has no objection to children. Call at No. 390 25th-st., cor. 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 104 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small, private family; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is a good sewer; has lived with the best of families in this City, and has reference to that effect; can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., South No. 24.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take charge of a baby and do sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. City reference of four years. Apply at No. 38 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 93 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of one or two children, or would do chamberwork and waiting for a small family. Call at No. 50 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 207 Court-st., corner of Degraw-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG American woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waiter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 228 Mott-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very responsible and highly-recommended girl to do chamberwork and sewing or would assist in the care of children; is a person of very neat appearance, experienced in her duties and would be appreciated a permanent home; is of Protestant principles. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 103 23d-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, a situation in either of the above capacities; is a thorough waitress, and in every respect a competent domestic; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 182 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 100 West 18th st. Best City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as professed cook; is capable of making game and soups, pastry, and all kind of desserts, jellies and ice cream; also, all kinds of French cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; jellies, ice cream, all desserts, bread and biscuit baking, also, in the best manner; has lived with the most respectable City families for the last 15 years, to whom she refers. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; is a good pastry cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., for two days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go in the country, and has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a small private family, and understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who is well acquainted with her business in all its branches; has no objection to the City, but the country would be preferred. Best of references given from her last situation, where she has lived a number of years. Apply at No. 40 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman who understands her business thoroughly; best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d av., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to doing the very best of cooking in first-class families in the City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, near 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, by a young woman, in a private family; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 162 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as first-class cook, capable of cooking European and American cooking in all their various forms; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 425 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference Can be seen, until suited, No. 438 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, blanc-mange, &c., &c.; ten years' City references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a most respectable woman of middle age, who understands her business in every respect, with the best City references, and is willing to assist with coarse washing. Call at, or address Mrs. G., 124 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class professed cook who thoroughly understands her business; understands the French and American styles; can give the highest references. Inquire at 213 West 16th-st., three doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., till engaged, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands baking and milking; no objections to go in the country; has good reference; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman; understands her business; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing if required. Satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 1 University-place, Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City references given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 118 20th-st., cor. 3d-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., first floor, near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent, Protestant young girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good cook, and an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a young woman as good plain cook washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 East 29th-st., for two days, fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best City reference from last place, where she has lived two and a half years. Call at No. 62 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 West, 27th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Apply at No. 268 East 12th-st., near Av. B, second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family—one is first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived three years in her last place; can get the very best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, and would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place, one door east of Grove-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED situations by two Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Both have the best of City reference from their last place. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 163 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; one has 4 and the other 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 to 4, at No. 85 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress; or chambermaid ann waitress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, for two days. Another as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Both from the same place.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation in city or country, by a Protestant Swiss girl, as cook or chambermaid; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, industrious and efficient young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 379 6th-av.; wages from $7 to $8 per month.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress, by a respectable girl. No objection to do housework. Call at No. 398 East 9th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above; no objection to do housework; wages $6. Call at No. 398 East 9th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE DRESSmaker would like an opportunity of going out by the day to respectable families. The advertiser perfectly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and is a first-rate cloak and mantilla maker. Can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as dressmaker; can do all sorts of family sewing, if required; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Best of reference can be produced. Apply at No. 148 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and creams and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GERman girl wishes a situation as general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer and can bake well; understands her business perfectly; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good economist, and will attend to the interest of her employer; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children; will go to any part of the Union. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a lady to take charge of a house for a widower, or do dressmaking in a private family. Apply at No. 320 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is of pleasing manners; good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 419 9th-av., third floor, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would do housework; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do the general housework of a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 354 5th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family, by a Protestant girl; wages no object. Call at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman wishes a situation in a small private family; references given, if required. Call at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at French dyer's, until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANted, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City testimonials as to character and capability. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 130 East 24th-st., front room, 3d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands fluting thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; bakes bread; is a good plain cook; or as regular laundress; can do up Linens in magnificent style; can take charge of a large wash; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable, trustworthy woman, a situation as competent nurse; has 9 years' experience; is also a very neat sewer. Has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 179 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as infant's nurse; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; first-class City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a nurse who has lived with her three years. She is admirably qualified to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., this morning, until 1 P. M.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman lately landed, a Protestant, is desirous of an engagement as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; would take the charge of a baby. Address J. H., No. 43 Oliver-st., or Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 111 23d-st., second story, between 6th and 7th avs., front room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to live with a lady that boarded. Can be seen for three days, at No. 154 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has best of City references. Call at No. 124 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is accustomed to the care and treatment of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and ladies' plain dresses; understands hair-dressing; or would wait on ladies. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 91 2d-st., near Lexington-av., third story, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as above, or as chambermaid and waitress, or will do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of reference in the vicinity from which she advertises. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for a few days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress. Can cut and fit for children; would travel with a lady. Call or address at No. 202 1st-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork, and waiting; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 211 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's clothes in the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and under-garments, and all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; could sew between families; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue C, top floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, a permanent situation; understands the cutting and fitting of boys', girls' and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 87 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Would go out by the week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 86 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can sew on a Grove & Baker machine; does all family sewing; is accustomed to doing up young lady's hair; can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 33d-st.; has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION, by a young lady of intelligence and refinement, to do plain sewing; would be willing to wait on an invalid lady, or assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 349 6th-av., between 48th and 50th sts., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; would assist with children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 187 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman, with good City reference; has no objections to wait on a lady if required. Apply or send, for three days, to No. 96 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required; has the best of reference; can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or take care of children; understands embroidery in all its branches; can make children's clothing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 19th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Davis', No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl to sew, and take care of a child, or as chambermaid and to sew. Can be seen at her last place, where she lived for five years. No. 26 Charles-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as plain seamstress and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Welsh girls, one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as wet nurse, with a good breast of milk. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman, with excellent milk and good reference, wishes to get a situation. Apply this day (Tuesday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A BRIDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent, satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objections to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., at Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man as coachman in either City or country; has understands plain gardening, also, the care of horses; is a perfectly safe driver; would be obliging to every duty required; will not be found wanting in anything stated; the very best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is a good and careful driver, a good groom, and can produce satisfactory reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, good conduct and capability; has no objection to City or country. Address J. L., for two days, Box 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to town or country; can produce good reference from town and country. Call at or address No. 319 3d-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man wants a situation as coachman in a private family; the best of City reference given as to honesty and capability; has no objection to the country. Call at the private stable No. 16 West 35th-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Englishman, aged 27, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the very best City reference. Address R. D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman. For reference, inquire of Thos. A. Davis, Jr., No. 82 Nassau-st. Can be seen at No. 4 West 16th-st., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; can procure the best of reference. Address M. K., No. 144 East 24th-st.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; has good and satisfactory reference from both City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

A COACHMAN AND FARMER.—AN HONest, hard-working, sober and capable young man, wants a situation as coachman and farmer; is willing to make himself useful about the house; is a good driver, a good plain gardener; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady Protestant German man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; will be found a competent driver, and understands the care and management of horses in every particular; takes a pride in turning out his carriage and team in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; is a good Protestant and is willing to make himself generally useful and can give the very best reference from his last employer. Address L. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a sober, steady young man, with good reference, a situation as above; is willing to make himself generally useful about the house. Address J. H. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Englishwoman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 223 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue C, top floor, front rooms.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, a permanent situation; understands the cutting and fitting of boys', girls' and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 87 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Would go out by the week.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 86 East 15th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can sew on a Grove & Baker machine; does all family sewing; is accustomed to doing up young lady's hair; can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 33d-st.; has the best of City reference.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION, by a young lady of intelligence and refinement, to do plain sewing; would be willing to wait on an invalid lady, or assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 349 6th-av., between 48th and 50th sts., third floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; would assist with children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 187 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman, with good City reference; has no objections to wait on a lady if required. Apply or send, for three days, to No. 96 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required; has the best of reference; can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or take care of children; understands embroidery in all its branches; can make children's clothing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 19th-st., first door from 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Davis', No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl to sew, and take care of a child, or as chambermaid and to sew. Can be seen at her last place, where she lived for five years. No. 26 Charles-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as plain seamstress and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Welsh girls, one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as wet nurse, with a good breast of milk. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman, with excellent milk and good reference, wishes to get a situation. Apply this day (Tuesday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A BRIDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a smart single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady, careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow or two, if required; wages not so much an object as a good home; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass, in hot and cold houses, greenhouses, and out-door plants. Address a letter to No. 314 1st-av., for three days, for A. B., front room, second floor.

A GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN GARdener, living several years in this country, understanding his business in all its branches, is desirous of finding a situation. No objection to go South. Address T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and his wife, situations in the country; the man understands well plain gardening, farming in all its branches, the care of horses, cows, &c.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address G. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied on for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. T., No. 129 14th-st., near 3d-av.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, with good City reference. Address F. C. E., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE-PAINTER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment by a young married man, house-painter by trade; has no objection to any other kind of employment. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly and can give the best of references; is a Protestant and a single man; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at Nos. 67 and 69 East 14th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, capable man, who can refer to the best of families in the City. Address, by note, HAZARD & CASWELL, on the west corner of 24th-st. and 5th-av., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD W. WHEELER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,
COSTLY BRONZES, MARBLE STATUES, PAINTINGS, &c.,

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Oct. 25, commencing at 10½ o'clock, of the entire elegant rosewood furniture and effects of the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., all of which is as good as new, having been purchased within four months, and embraces everything needful and ornamental to be found in a fashionably furnished residence, among which are splendid parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, rich mantelpiece and pier mirrors, with the complete chamber, hall and dining-room and nursery furniture, rich china silverware, cut glass, &c. Sale rain or shine.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF
HARDWARE,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24,
at 10 o'clock each day,
At No. 205 6th-av.

The entire stock of ROBT. RUSSELL, being a complete assortment of shelf, and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c.
Also:
Builders' and Mechanics hardware of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, the Proprietor declining business.

J. SABIN & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY
Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the THEOLOGY, TRIALS, WOMAN, &c.

THURSDAY—CLOSING SALE—Consisting of very choice OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BUSTS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at No. 808 Broadway.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-av., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. E. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.
ENGLISH SCHOOL.
E. Boddington, Shayer, Seigar; Gainsborough, originals by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Neil, of London; J. Stark, A. Berland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Listen the elder, original by Herring, Seigar; R. Wilson, Gen. Cole, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others; being the entire collection of E. Mabernayt, who is about leaving for Europe.
FRENCH SCHOOL.
Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delarocque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Lanfont de Meax, Jules Noel, G. Lanz, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Picrus, Artois de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Stuard and others.
FLEMISH SCHOOL.
Verbeeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekaaer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogues.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. Plot is 52 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., containing of that width 100 feet, when it has a width of 75 feet 6 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 12 feet 2 inches. It is 187 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 200 feet deep on the north side, communicating with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a large, substantially built four-story brick building, having a basement and under-cellar. It occupies the whole front of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on Williamst. The property will be set up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 15th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of Wm. H. Nevins, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.; New-York.
D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 24 AND 25.—Each Day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., superb collection of Real Carrara Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor ——.
Statuary.—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.
Vases.—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Pentillic Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles.
A rich profusion of beautifully-carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments.
Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c.
Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salaras, &c.
A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway: new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood, marble-top, etageres, centre and pier tables; French plate mirrors; Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaux, washstands and commodes; elegant marble-top black walnut and oak sideboards, extension tables, dining-room and library chairs; Turkish lounges and chairs; rosewood and mahogany book-cases; and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
An elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, nearly new. Also, a superior rifle, with case.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Receiver's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, comprising a number of magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes of the most approved scale and modern improvements, splendid tone, touch and finish. Dealers and others wishing to examine these instruments will find it to their advantage to call and examine them previous to sale. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Friday, Oct. 19, as above.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANSION AND GROUNDS AT WHITE PLAINS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable suburban residence, recently owned by Col. Vosburg, comprising a two-story attic and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension; barns, out-buildings, and about seventeen acres and a half acres of land, on the Bronx River and Old Post road, within half a mile south of the depot, adjoining lands of Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Hoppe, Horton, Tibbetts, &c. Commands extensive views, and the portion adjoining the Post road contains one of the finest building sites in the town. Maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE TO SATISFY a mortgage of $4,000.—I will sell THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., consisting of a splendid rosewood pianoforte, suites of furniture, all kinds of dining-room furniture, with the solid rosewood bed-room furniture, chairs, sofas, carpets, with all the furniture, statuary, paintings, &c., in the house. By order of the Court. W. BRADY, receiver.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at public auction, all the contents of the elegant residence No. 58 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of a fine lot of household goods, both useful and ornamental. This will be a rare chance for housekeepers, as every article must positively be sold.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 17 Cortlandt-st., being a very desirable catalogue of prime goods of all varieties, sold in lots to suit the City and country trade.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youth's calf, kip and grain half welt and double-soled boots.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, the 4th Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA, } Committee.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAR AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth effectually prevented by my new method of filling. Teeth extracted. Tooth and fangs ingeniously restored to their former position. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired on new gum in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 338 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. SUNSTEIN, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 99 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pale Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto; Quinzac' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1820. Also, superior old Bourbon, Rye and Scotch Whiskey, for sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar st.

SNOW, CAPPER & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description manufactured by
C. VIETTER, No. 15 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$2
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 695 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York: from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing; aided you but little; weariness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, (by gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do. Address, before you, to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price 35 and 75 cents per box. Prepared by Prout & Harsant, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "work"—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Five colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURIEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

A LL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without dragging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early vice and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 226 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—The balance of stock of the Kings County Carriage Factory and stables, being 200 wagons of all kinds and 4 horses, will be sold cheap. No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 16 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 66 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, granted by Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice thereof, dated Sept. 15, 1860, that the outstanding bonds and coupons of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of the Railroad of said Company, and the names and residences of the persons claiming to be the holders and owners thereof, are required to be presented to the subscriber, the Referee appointed by said order to ascertain and report the amount of said bonds and coupons and their numbers, and the amount due thereon respectively, and the persons to whom the amount that shall be bid and paid on the sale of the mortgaged premises shall be paid, and that such presentation shall be made to the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Genesee-street, in the City of Utica, on or before the 25th day of October, 1860. The following is a part of the above mentioned order: "It is further ordered, that all persons having or claiming to hold such bonds or coupons, who shall neglect to present the same to said Referee on or before the said 25th day of October, shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the amount that shall be bid or paid on said sale, but shall be barred and precluded from any dividend thereon." Those persons who have heretofore given statements to A. M. Beardsley, Esq., attorney for the mortgage trustees, of the bonds owned or held by them, will take notice that they are nevertheless required to present their said bonds and coupons to the subscriber, according to the above notice.
ALEXANDER SEWARD, Referee.
Dated UTICA, Sept. 15, 1860.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.
No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.
And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.
Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-six thousand dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of seven 72-100 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Empire City Bank by the United States Trust Company of New York, Receiver, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after the 18th of October inst.
JOHN A. STEWART.
October 13, 1860. Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on real estate in this City. Apply to the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York.
WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent,
s26-law10wW. Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860.
JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of HOWLETT & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN E. COOK, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
C. K. HOWLETT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. JOHN E. COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have, this day, entered into a copartnership under the firm of COOK & TWINING, for the transaction of a general commission paper business and dealing in paper manufacturer's materials.
JOHN E. COOK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. THOMAS A. TWINING.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the name and firm of HAVENS, PRINCE & MANWARING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of HAVENS & PRINCE.
SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1860.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 22d-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

CRIMINAL CITY NEWS.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.—About 8½ o'clock last evening, a young Irishman, named MICHAEL [illegible], residing in City Hall-place, near Pearl-street, went into the grocery and liquor-store at the corner of those thoroughfares, and quarrelled with [illegible], the clerk. After the two men had abused each other for a short time SMOCK ordered [illegible] to leave the place, but the latter positively refused to go, and an attempt was made to forcibly eject him. The clerk, however, found himself unable to effect his object, and he therefore caught up a [illegible] from the meat-table and struck KAVANAGH a heavy blow upon the head, causing a fracture of the skull. As soon as he realized the nature of the injury he had inflicted SMOCK ran away, and up to a late hour the police had not effected his arrest. The sufferer was removed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. WEBB, who pronounced the wound of a character which he would not be likely to survive.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.—The testimonial to Capt. WILSON is progressing favorably. Below we give the names of additional subscribers to the fund, as reported by Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL: De Rham & Co., $50; "A Countryman," at Clermont, $20; Orient Mutual Insurance Company, $50; Neptune Mutual Insurance Company, $30; Cash, $50; Horace Southmayd & Sons, $25; Jacob Hasson, $25; Dennistoun, Wood & Co., $50; Harbeck & Co., $100; W. M. H., through editors of *Sunday Times*, $5; D. Rigert & Sons, $25; A Student, Nugent Commercial College, Brooklyn, $1; R. W. Ropes & Co., $25; Thos. Barron, $50; Joseph Walker, $20; Chas. M. Tay & Co., $25; Boyd & Hincken, $25; previously acknowledged, $4,505; total 5,081.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held Monday evening at its rooms, No. 819 Broadway, Mr. P. H. VERPLANCK, the Vice-President, in the Chair. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the regular reports were submitted. Rev. C. C. Goss then read an essay on the subject, "How to reach the classes in this City with the gospel." The suggestions it contained were discussed by the members, and were very generally approved. After the usual half hour of social intercourse the meeting adjourned.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We are requested to call the attention of our readers to a highly important meeting, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, when the claims of the "American Church Missionary Society" will be presented. This is a new Society, in the hands of Low Churchmen, established to promote the cause of evangelical missions. Addresses are expected from Bishop EASTBURN, Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, of Boston; Dr. NEWTON, of Philadelphia; Dr. CLAXTON, of Rochester; and Rev. Mr. SCHENCK, of Baltimore.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Monday evening a young woman, named MARY JANE JOHNSTON, a native of this City, 19 years of age, lately residing at No. 211 West Seventeenth-street, was fatally burned while attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded in her hands. She died about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at the foot of James-street upon the body of a man who was found drowned in the river near that locality. Deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age. He was five feet nine inches in height, had black hair, and was dressed in a brown coat, black pants, and vest of the same color.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stable of JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 93 James-street, and the building was totally destroyed. Five horses, also belonging to different cartmen, were burned to death. The entire loss amounts to about $700. It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

FIRE IN A CARPENTER SHOP.—Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, a carpenter's shop located at No. 708 Third-avenue, owned by THOMAS MORRIS, was almost burned down. The loss is estimated at $500; insured for $300 in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, patrolman WM. SMITH, of the Twenty-first Ward, was dismissed from the Department. His offence was that he entered a drinking saloon with his uniform on.

CALORIC ENGINES IN SPAIN.—We understand that an order for nine Caloric engines of 32-inch and 20-inch cylinders was received by the last mail from Spain, and that they will be shipped immediately for Barcelona.

POLITICAL DEBATE.—There will be a public discussion on the politics of the day, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, this (Wednesday) evening. All parties to have a hearing.

The Veterans of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve.

REVIEW AT THE CITY HALL, AND ADDRESS OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS, OF KENTUCKY.

The presence, in this City, of Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, appears to have awakened the patriotic reminiscences of his old companions in arms, the veterans of 1812. A military display of these venerable defenders of their country took place yesterday in front of the City Hall, at which Gen. COOMBS had been specially invited to attend. They numbered in all about thirty-seven men, rank and file, and finding that their compatriot, COOMBS, had, from some cause or other, failed to come up to time, loitered through the corridors of the City Hall from one o'clock until nearly three, when, being at last summoned to muster by the orderly sergeant, they formed in line in front of the Hall, and went through a series of manœuvres.

Gen. COOMBS at length appeared. He had on a smart-looking blue cap, and, notwithstanding his age, (we believe he is little short of seventy, if not more,) looked as hale and hearty as though he enjoyed an immunity from the inroads of time, and had entered a solemn caveat when the old gentleman with the scythe had, after the lapse of fifty years' effort, failed to impress a solitary wrinkle on his manly brow.

After the hardy old soldiers had been drawn up Gen. COOMBS uncovered his head, and, under the shade of an umbrella, kindly volunteered for the nonce by a bystander, said:

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1815: Heads up! Attention! I am gratified, fellow-soldiers, to see you on the present occasion, although your number is very small, much smaller than when I had the honor to see you with many of your companions, over whom the green sod now rests, three years ago, and still diminishing. [Cheers.] Mr. COOMBS proceeded to arraign the Government of the United States for having refused to do justice to the soldiers of 1812. A long time ago, he said, when this village had but 167,000 inhabitants, these patriotic soldiers had volunteered to serve their country. Now New-York numbered millions, and yet it would do nothing for them. That war in which they had engaged—the war of 1812—was emphatically characterized as the second war of Independence; and when it began, the question was seriously asked whether the sons of the revolutionary fathers could maintain the liberties which their ancestors had won. They did; and in doing so maintained (in the language of the war speech of Mr. CLAY) that the flag which floats at the masthead of an American ship should be a protection from impressment to every seaman on the face of the globe. [Applause.]

That speech was a speech in favor of the American doctrine regarding the freedom of the seas, and the rights of sailors on every American ship. At that time, when the maritime rights of the United States were assailed, the people of Kentucky, though they had not a sailor impressed on board any British ship, came forward, when they found that the sailors of New-York were impressed and the commerce of New-York discouraged, and offered their aid with a promptitude that thrilled every heart. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY was one of those statesmen who was instrumental in concluding an honorable peace, whilst JACKSON was licking the British at New-Orleans. Thank God, the news of JACKSON's victory did not reach the framers of that peace until a fortnight after JACKSON's triumph. [Cheers.] In the course of Mr. CLAY's Congressional career he had but rarely heard him quote poetry in his speeches, but on one of these rare occasions, he had heard him say:

"Hard, hard is my fate,
Once I freedom enjoyed,
Once as happy as happy could be;
Now all, all is lost,
Even hope is destroyed—
A captive, alas, on the sea."

That was to be found in Mr. CLAY's speech on the war. [Applause.]

The speaker proceeded to relate several incidents of his personal experience as a partaker of the perils of that eventful period, spoke at length of the details of the contest between the ships *La Guerrierre* and *Constitution*, exhorted the men of 1812-'15 to stand by the Union and Constitution, regardless of those at the North who wished to abolish Slavery where it was, and of those at the South who wished to introduce it where it was not, (and he wished that both extremes were at the devil) showed that Kentucky had invariably sustained the claims of the volunteers in that war to a pension or an adequate recompense at the hands of Congress, and concluded by extending a general invitation to his audience to be present to-night (Wednesday) at the Union meeting in the Cooper Institute, to hear a regular stump speech from him. "God bless you all," said he; "and I will take my young friend's hand here (Col. RAYMOND's) first. Shaking the venerable Colonel very warmly by the hand, the General was led up and down the ranks, and thereafter retired without further ceremony. The veterans then got their dismissal, and the curious, but meagre, assemblage of citizens took theirs.

Letter of Thanks from Mr. Orville Gardner.

To Messrs. Gough, Dodge, and the Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribed so liberally at Mr. Gough's Lecture in Dr. Cheever's Church, to assist Orville Gardner:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sincerely thankful to you for the munificent proof of your earnestness in the good work which you have afforded at the lecture on the evening of the 23d inst.

Such proofs as this, ladies and gentlemen, are a guarantee that the cause of humanity is not yet dead.

As you subscribed so liberally to assist me in redeeming my [illegible] believe me that the money shall be [illegible] to this purpose; and I would request [illegible] that those ladies and gentlemen who reported [illegible] had not their purses with them, can send any donation of clothing, money or food for the assistance of the inebriate who are struggling to reform to me, at the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Rooms, No. 26 New-Bowery, where all donations for this purpose will be thankfully received from those who commiserate the poor inebriate who desires to become a wiser and a better man.

Permit me again, ladies and gentlemen, to thank you and all others who are assisting me in carrying on this work of mercy.

Yours, grateful,
ORVILLE GARDNER.

De Cordova's Lecture on the Jews.

A very large audience listened to M. DE CORDOVA's lecture on "the Past and Present condition of the Jews," delivered in Clinton Hall last evening. Commencing with the Biblical renown of the Israelites, the lecturer traced the distinction of that nation in the field of letters, of arms, of medicine, and, in fact, of all the arts and sciences, demonstrating that they are well worthy a place in history. He cited the popular idea of a Jew as that of a man with a very protuberant proboscis, engaged in buying old clo', renovating them by some mysterious and secret process, and selling them for eight times their value to unsuspecting countrymen. He accounted for the degraded condition of the lower class of Israelites from the fact of the relentless persecutions to which the race has been subjected in Austria, Spain, Germany and other countries, where they have been obliged to withstand the most terrible pains and penalties in their adherence to the religion of their fathers. He read official correspondence from Holland to show the good effect of emancipation on the Jewish nation in that country, and from the increasing liberality manifested in all countries—taking example by America—he foretold a glorious future for Israel. As to the politics of this country he knew many Jews who would vote for LINCOLN. (Loud applause and a few hisses.) Some who would vote for DOUGLAS. [Faint applause.] Some who would go for BRECKINRIDGE, [slight applause—the Breckinridge men being probably in the torch-light procession,] and two or three who were Know-Nothings. [Laughter.] In conclusion, M. DE CORDOVA paid a glowing tribute of admiration to our free institutions, which alike honor and protect the Jew and the Gentile.

Police Reports.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A respectably-dressed man, named Richard Arbuthnot, was arrested at the Metropolitan Hotel by Officer McArthur, of the Broadway Squad, on suspicion of having broken into one of the rooms of the establishment and stolen various articles of value. The prisoner stated that he was a lawyer by profession, and that the charge against him was unfounded. Justice SUTHERS committed him until the matter shall have been inquired into.... Aaron Isaacs, a clothes dealer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen twelve coats, valued at $40, from David Finn, of No. 105 Bayard-street. The garments had been intrusted to the prisoner to clean, and after he had freshened them up, he pawned the lot for $9. Justice KELLY committed him to answer.

IDENTIFICATION OF A THIEF BY MEANS OF HIS PICTURE.

The house of Mrs. J. Haight, No. 113 East Broadway, was entered by a thief some ten days ago, and robbed of $200 worth of clothing and jewelry. As the robber was leaving the house, Mrs. Haight saw him, and feeling confident that she could identify him, she applied to the Detective Police. The portraits in the Rogues' Gallery were shown to her, and she recognized that of William Beebe, *alias* Henderson, as the likeness of the man who had stolen her property; consequently that individual was apprehended yesterday afternoon by Detective Farley, and a portion of Mrs. Haight's goods was recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A LESSON TO CARMEN.

Three carmen, named Michael Boylan, Michael Duffy and John Kelly, were arrested by officer Beatty, of the Eleventh Precinct, on charges of having driven their horses at such a high rate of speed through the streets of the Ward that the lives of citizens were endangered by their recklessness. The offenders were yesterday taken before Justice SUTHERS, who imposed a fine of $25 each upon Boylan and Duffy, and committed them in default of payment. The evidence against Kelly was insufficient and he was discharged.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

One of the largest political meetings of the campaign was held, last evening, in the Fulton-street Wigwam, to listen to a speech from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. There were not less than 5,000 people present, and as all could not get inside of the Wigwam, an outside meeting was organized, where addresses were made by Mr. NORTHROP, of Connecticut, WM. H. BURLEIGH, and Mr. CONCH, of Brooklyn. Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN presided at the meeting inside of the Wigwam, and the stand was occupied by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, EDWARDS FISH, Elector, and other distinguished citizens. Gov. CHASE's speech was mainly devoted to exposing the "humbug" of Douglas Popular Sovereignty, and he kept the audience interested for nearly three hours.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a recent meeting of the National Democratic County Committee the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The National Democratic Party of the Second Congressional District nominated S. S. POWELL for Representative in Congress for said District; and

Whereas, Mr. POWELL accepted said nomination; and *Whereas*, We have learned that Mr. POWELL, without consulting the party, has withdrawn from the contest; therefore,

Resolved, That we disapprove of the action of Mr. POWELL; yet, in order to defeat the Republican Party, we invite the other party to show the same conciliatory spirit by withdrawing Mr. LOLAUGHLIN from the contest as candidate for Sheriff; and in case they do not, that this Committee meet at their rooms Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, and fill up their ticket.

PETER CLEMITSON, Chairman *pro tem.*
CHAS. B. WYLIE, Secretary.

The contest for Assemblyman in the Ninth and Tenth Wards, between the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, is warm. WM. H. CAMPBELL seems to be the favorite of a very large majority. His Democratic rival, WM. C. JONES, was a member of the last Assembly, a fact which his opponents are not backward in using against him. He was Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and as some of the recommendations of that Committee are not looked upon with favor, they are often mentioned. Mr. JONES is with the McLaughlin party, which the old line Democrats express a determination to beat.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—ADAM WELLER, German, was arrested yesterday by Officer ULTER, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of fatally injuring PHILLIP SCHUTE by stabbing him with a knife. The injured man keeps a bakery at No. 383 Hudson-avenue, and the accused has been in his employ. On Monday night, WELLER came into the house intoxicated and commenced abusing the inmates. He was ordered away, when he drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Mr. SCHUTE several times—twice in the region of the heart. The wounds are considered dangerous, and the accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

ARREST FOR MUTINY.—WILLIAM BURNETT and THOMAS FISHER were arrested yesterday on board of the English bark *Blenella*, lying at the foot of Bridge-street, on the complaint of the Captain, for mutiny. The accused are a part of the crew and arrived in this port a few days since, when they demanded their discharge. The Captain, WM. ALLEN, refused to comply with their request, when they made an attack upon him; hence the complaint. The accused were committed yesterday for examination.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly social meeting of this Society was held last evening in their rooms in the Washington-street Institute. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen—the former sex predominating. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by Mr. A. A. SMITH, Rev. Mr. CLARK, Rev. Mr. WILLETS and others.

A NUISANCE.—The kerosene oil factory, owned by Mr. H. O. JONES, at the foot of Rush-street, has been complained of as a nuisance, and the institution is undergoing an examination before Justice CORNWELL.

MURDER CASE.—JOSEPH BEHEN, Jr., indicted for killing his father on the 18th of August last, in the Eastern District, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, when he pleaded not guilty. No particular time was fixed for the trial of the accused.

Burning of Garibaldi's Candle Factory.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the candle factory, owned by O. P. MENCCI, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire, together with the adjoining buildings, known as McCARTY's coach factory, ROBINSON & MULFORD's carpenter shop, and several small dwellings and out-houses. The candle factory was owned by MATHEW CARROLL, Esq., and occupied by Mr. MENCCI, who was formerly a partner in the same establishment with GARIBALDI. Mr. CARROLL's loss is about $3,000. He was insured for $2,000.

DESPERATE AND FATAL DUEL.—A desperate and fatal duel was fought in St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, on the 6th inst., between Messrs. ALPHONSE BIENVENUE, Deputy Sheriff, and GIRARD FOURNET, which ended in the almost immediate death of Mr. FOURNET. From the *Courier* of that town we take the following particulars: "Each of the combatants went upon the field armed with two revolvers and a bowie-knife; they were stationed twenty paces apart, with instructions, at the word, to fire and advance at will—the fight to end with the death of one or both the parties. At the second fire, Mr. FOURNET having been struck, staggered and fell, but not without retaining both strength and courage enough to fire twice more upon his adversary, but without effect. They were both brave and true men, and behaved gallantly to the last."

The Last Bright.

THE NEW-YORKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THEIR FATE NOT YET DECIDED.

The statement in the Charleston *Courier* that the two HITCHINGS who were arrested at Clio, (S. C.) some days since on suspicion of being Abolitionists, had been hung, proves to be incorrect. A letter to the *Mercury*, dated at Cheraw on the 18th, says that they are safely lodged in the Bennettsville Jail, and that the most conclusive proof of their guilt will be needed to secure their conviction. The writer adds:

"The Committee of Vigilance, consisting of eighteen members, in whose hands the prisoners now are, have gone to work coolly and systematically. They first took measures to obtain possession of the consignments of arms, the invoices of which were found among the papers of the accused. By the Saturday's noon train, the last box shipped reached this place. It was taken to the Bank and opened, and found to contain $300 35 worth. The previous shipments have not yet been discovered. They were consigned to this place, but have not been received here. Whether they were taken from Florence, or some other point, has not been ascertained. The box was found to contain eight double-barrelled guns, four single-barrelled guns, carbines, twelve shooters, Colt's revolvers, ball cartridges, powder flasks and other ammunition requisites. When you add to these suspicious circumstances the fact that the elder HITCHINGS is known to have been in correspondence with WM. H. SEWARD, of New-York; that his house at Clio was notoriously frequented by negroes at night; and that he bears upon his back the marks of flagellation for trading with the slaves, you may understand the strength of the case that will be made out against him.

HITCHINGS, Senior, is aged about 50, spare built and of fair complexion. He has two brothers living in Lockport, N. Y., (the former home of JOHN BROWN,) and another in the City of New-York. He says he has lived in the Southwest, off and on, for the last fifteen years, including Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. He proposes to show that he has a son in Mexico, who desired him to purchase the arms for his defence in crossing the Plains.

His trial will take place to-morrow, the Committee of eighteen gentlemen acting as judge and jury. They are fully determined to do impartial justice, and to weigh carefully every circumstance for and against the prisoners before they decide their fate.

Different opinions are entertained as to what will be the result. One thing is very certain—that the Committee who conduct the trial will not in any way be influenced by the excitement and exasperation that now prevails throughout this region against the HITCHINGS. If guilty, the elder of the two will certainly swing; if innocent, both will be speedily freed."

The Slave-Trade.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE SLAVE-BRIG DELICIA.

The brig *Delicia*, as will be remembered, was captured off the coast of Africa some weeks since, on a charge of being engaged in the Slave-trade. A libel was filed asking her condemnation and forfeiture, and subsequently a claim was filed in behalf of her owners, who were alleged to be subjects of Spain. Some time since a motion was made for an order directing her to be sold, which was denied by the Court, upon the ground that an order for sale could not be made unless the Court had rightful jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that it could not have jurisdiction if the vessel was a Spanish vessel. A few days since, from the Spanish Minister at Washington, through the Department of State, the evidence of her national character was produced; and immediately thereupon the libel was dismissed and the vessel restored. The Charleston *Courier* publishes the opinion delivered by Judge MAGRATH. After reviewing the testimony of JOSE VASQUEZ, third mate of the *Delicia*, who swore that the vessel had never displayed any but Spanish colors, and that they were thrown overboard by the mate, when the vessel was captured, by the order of the boarding-officer of the U. S. steamer *Falcon*, Judge MAGRATH states that the power of the Court to order a sale of property was given not alone to preserve property, but to preserve that of which it has jurisdiction. Taking the evidence submitted, he was obliged to suppose that the vessel had not discarded her national character. The Judge concluded as follows:

"With this, the only facts as yet developed, this Court would not be justified in assuming jurisdiction to the extent of changing, or attempting to do so, the title of her owners. It may be that she was violating the municipal laws of Spain, that nation to which it is claimed she belongs. 'But the Courts of no country execute the penal laws of another; and the course of this Government on the subject of visitation and search, would decide any case in which that right had been exercised by an American cruiser on the vessels of a foreign nation, not violating our municipal laws, against the captors.'—[*The Antelope.*] 'A foreign vessel engaged in the African Slave-trade, captured on the high seas, in time of peace, by an American cruiser, and brought in for adjudication, would be restored.'—[*The Antelope.*]

Such a rule would be applicable if this is a foreign vessel. Her capture on the high seas, by a cruiser of the United States would not authorize this Court to proceed to her forfeiture and condemnation. But the question would be justifiable in this Court if the evidence established the fact that she did not belong to those who were subjects of a foreign Power, but were acting in defiance to all law, and acknowledging obedience to no Government.

Until, therefore, further evidence is submitted upon these points, the motion and order asked for must be refused."

A Kansas Character in Canada.

HE COAXES FOUR GIRLS TO GO TO KANSAS, AND IS TARRED AND FEATHERED, BUT DOES SOME CUTTING.

From the Chatham (Canada) Planet.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we are called upon to record a series of events that recently occurred at the quiet little village of Blenheim, about twelve miles from Chatham, which, taken altogether, are, we are pleased to be able to say, of unusual occurrence in this section of Canada. As nearly as we have been able to gain the facts, they are these: Some time ago a man named MARK GALBRAITH, aged about 27 years, who had for some time resided in Kansas, came to Blenheim, and took up his residence there. For a long time he had been regarded with suspicion, and looked upon as a desperate, evil-disposed person. However, he has lived in Blenheim without attracting much attention, except it might be that his occasional appearance in the street called forth the remark, "There goes MARK GALBRAITH; 'tis said he always goes armed with a pistol and a bowie knife; wonder if it is true?" or language to the same purport. Yet MARK lived on unmolested by the people of the neighborhood. Latterly, however, MARK's movements have been more carefully watched, and a short time ago it leaked out that he was going back to Kansas, also that he had induced four young girls, or rather unmarried women, to accompany him, two of which females were sisters. This got wind, we understand, from some inquiries made by the mother of one of the females, who suspected that all was not quite right, and challenged her daughter what she was packing up her things for, when a sharp reply was given to the effect that she was going to Kansas, with MARK GALBRAITH. This being made public, and the girls being looked upon as being respectable, though of poor parents, and moreover, it having been positively stated that GALBRAITH was certain to leave for Detroit on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, it was at once resolved that his nicely laid scheme for seducing from their homes four simple-minded girls, should immediately be frustrated, and he himself be made to pay for his temerity. Therefore, the better to complete their disguise, a number of persons, eight or nine in all, blackened their faces, and at about ten o'clock on Monday night proceeded to GALBRAITH's house, which was situated in an out-of-the-way place on the commons, in the outskirts of the village. Arriving here, MARK was, *sans* ceremony, routed out—he was not in bed—and ordered to strip off to the buff. This he declined to do, and at once drew a large bowie-knife, and without delay commenced to show Kansas fight, after the manner we sometimes read of. One man was badly cut on the hand, another stabbed over the eye and about the head, while a third was fearfully cut in the groin, it is said in such a way as may prove fatal to the injured party. As soon as it became known that GALBRAITH was using a knife, a number of other parties who were looking on at once turned in, and the Kansas gent was felled to the ground, stripped, and a coat of tar and feathers applied, besides a severe beating which so disabled him that at latest accounts he was not able to leave his house, though notice was given him to make tracks out of that clearing in less than twenty-four hours. We have above stated the matter as it was told to us. No doubt we shall hear further particulars about the affray, and we shall take occasion to enter more largely into the merits of the case, which are really of a severe character.

THE NEW LOAN.—In reference to the bidding for the new Federal Loan, "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"The bids for the five per cent. ten million loan were opened to-day at the Treasury. The loan is taken, and half a million over is offered. The rates bid are from par to one and a third per cent. The average of the rates is about a half per cent. above par. RIGGS & Co., of this city, take three millions. The bids are generally in small sums, and much scattered. It is evident that the loan is taken by individuals and corporations in this country who have funds awaiting a safe investment. The result proves that some confidence is felt in the stability of this Government, notwithstanding the political agitation to which we are occasionally subjected.

It is supposed that the treasury will, in March, call for the remaining ten millions of the loan authorized by act of the last session."

MURDER AND SUPPOSED KIDNAPPING.—A white man, who gave his name as JO WILDER, came here about the 26th or 27th of September, called on several of the free colored people here, and wished to hire them to go to Des Moines City, where he and his brother had a hotel and farm—some to work on the farm and the others in the hotel. On the 27th he engaged JERRY BOYD and wife, two men, JACOBS and DEYDEN, who had been running on the river, to go. JERRY had a colored girl about 14 years old, and a white child two years old, living with him. The white man had a covered wagon, in which JERRY, his wife, and the two girls started off on the 28th. The two men were to meet them at Dyersville, on the D. & P. R. R., but waited a day or two without seeing them, and returned. We heard no more of JERRY and family, till the 13th of October, when Mr. HOWARD, our Postmaster, received a letter from WARREN SPURRIER, of the town of Solon, Johnson County, Iowa, saying that on the 30th of September a wagon answering to the description of the one in which JERRY was, passed there, going up the Iowa River, with two white men, a colored man, and woman and girl, about 10 years of age, and a small girl; that they had stayed over night in an untenanted building near there; that on the 3d a boy saw a man lying on the side of the road where the wagon passed, and supposed he was drunk. On the 8th, another boy saw the same man, and found he was dead. An inquest was held on the 10th of October, and found that he had been murdered by a blow on the head; [illegible] on him [illegible] generally was; and several articles in the pocket which he was known to have, and [illegible] going signed by Jas. W. BAILEY, of this place, to [illegible] for $20—showing plainly that there could [illegible] mistake about the identity. JERRY, his wife and [illegible] were all free, and have lived in Galena a number of years, (the two former 15 or 20 years,) bore irreproachable characters. There is no doubt now that the white men were kidnappers, and that the colored people, as well as the white girl, may be sold into Slavery.—*St. Louis News.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.—A frightful collision, entailing a loss of three lives, and the injury of several others, occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, about two miles west of Birmington, yesterday morning. The mail train, which ought to have left this city for the West at 7:30 A. M., was detained twenty minutes in starting, and again about ten minutes at Birmingham in passing the Fentonville accommodation bound East, making it about thirty minutes late in leaving Birmingham. The train was running at high speed, probably not less than forty miles per hour, to overcome this loss of time, when, in turning a curve in a deep cut, the through freight train from Grand Haven, which was also under extra speed to make up time, was discovered just ahead. The two engineers had barely time to reverse their engines, whistle the signal for the brakes to be applied, and jump, when the trains collided with a fearful crash, tearing and crushing the engines and cars in a fearful manner.

The engineer of the freight train, GEORGE SPENCER, in jumping, struck a rail beside the track and broke an arm.

The fireman of this engine, a young lad named ALEXANDER ST. CLAIR WILKIE, was in the act of firing up at the time, and probably had no intimation of the danger. He was picked from the ruins a lifeless corpse.

The train going west consisted of two baggage cars and three first-class coaches. The forward baggage car, like most of those on the road, was divided into three apartments, the foremost of which was occupied by the messenger of the American Express Company, DEXTER M. C. NICHOLS, with his goods. The second or middle apartment was fitted up for mail purposes, and was occupied by GEORGE N. SINES, the route agent. The third or last apartment was occupied by the train baggageman, WM. BRISCOE. The car was very badly shattered, though, being protected and strengthened in part by the several partitions, suffered less in this respect than the one directly behind it. It, however, was much broken up, and two of its tenants, NICHOLS and SINES, were killed. BRISCOE escaped, most miraculously, with a severe contusion on his knee and some slight bruises on his arms and shoulders. The engineer and fireman of the mail train saved themselves by jumping. None of the passengers were injured.—*Detroit Free Press, Saturday.*

THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE—DETENTION OF VESSELS.—A heavy gale prevailed on Lake Erie, during Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night, obliging sail and steam vessels to seek places of shelter.

The steamer *North Star*, which left here on Friday noon, plowed along slowly but safely, and arrived in Cleveland at 9½ o'clock that night.

The steamer *May Queen*, which left here Friday night, went no farther than Kelly's Island, where she lay till yesterday noon.

The steamer *Ocean*, which should have left Cleveland Friday night, lay by till Saturday morning. It was then comparatively quiet in the bay in which Cleveland lies, but on getting well outside, she experienced a heavy gale from the E. N. E., in its full force. When off Huron a heavy sea lifted up her starboard guard, broke loose the braces or stays just forward of the wheel, knocked the deck up, and broke the outside beam or fender. She kept on her way to the west dock of Put-in-Bay Island, and lay there till yesterday morning, when she started and arrived here yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Her First Officer, Mr. MCKAY, says he had not within eight years, encountered so heavy seas on the lakes. The steamer's bows would often sink as low as the anchor stocks. No freight was injured, however, and she will be so repaired, it is expected, as to leave to night.

The steamer *North Star* left Cleveland yesterday, came by the South passage, and arrived here at 5 o'clock. Capt. SWEET reports twenty-three sail and three steamers at Kelly's Island, and one steamer and three sail-vessels at Put-in-Bay. The *Iron City*, which left here Friday evening, he supposes, was among those at Kelly's Island. As he passed there, at 12½ o'clock yesterday noon, the *May Queen* was just getting under way.

The schooner *Comet* was at Kelly's Island, with maintopmast gone and foremast-head hanging.

The propeller *Nile*, which passed up Saturday evening, reports three steamers and a large number of sail-vessels lying in Pigeon Bay at anchor.—*Detroit Advertiser, 22d.*

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.—On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, MARTIN CUFF, an Irishman in the employ of Messrs. S. & H. SAYLES, of Dayville, was brutally murdered at Killingly Centre, by having his throat cut from ear to ear. The deed was committed at the house of JAMES CUFF, a relative of the deceased.

It appeared that on the night in question MARTIN and JAMES, with a small child, occupied a bed together in a room at some distance from that occupied by JAMES CUFF's wife and children, who were the only occupants of the house. About 11½ o'clock JAMES informed his wife that some one had entered the house and murdered MARTIN. She commenced screaming, but her husband ordered her to be quiet, and she remained in bed through fear, while he went out to obtain assistance. When the neighbors arrived the body was already stiff and cold.

In the morning a jury of inquest was impannelled and continued in session during the day. JAMES CUFF's statement was that he was awakened by the child, and on looking over saw that MARTIN had been murdered, and just caught a glimpse of a man going out of the door.

Upon being cross-questioned he gave a very unsatisfactory account of the affair. He did not know where his razor was or whether the handle was black or white, and made many confused statements, which served to fasten suspicion upon himself. Finally, after a long examination, he confessed to being the murderer.

It appeared that he had some dispute with MARTIN on the previous day, and in the night he got up and forcing MARTIN's head over the side of the bed, deliberately cut his throat with a razor; the blood falling in a pool upon the floor.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER BETWEEN THE STEAMERS KNICKERBOCKER AND NEW WORLD.—The steamer *New World* got aground on the bar at Castleton this morning, and while lying there her condition was noticed by the officers of the steamer *Knickerbocker*, which had previously passed over the bar. With a view of hauling the *New World* off, the *Knickerbocker* backed down to the *New World* and came in collision with her, striking her at the forward gangway, on the larboard side, and tearing away all the wood on that side of the latter boat as far aft as the wheel. The collision was accompanied by a terrible crash which caused considerable consternation among those on board both boats. Fortunately no person was injured, although the passengers were greatly alarmed.—*Albany Statesman, last evening.*

CHARLESTON AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP LINE.—Regular semi-monthly mail service will hereafter be performed by the steamship *Isabel*, between Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Georgia, Key West, Florida and Havana, Cuba, the schedule days of sailing being as follows, viz.: the *Isabel* will leave Charleston, S. C., on the 1st, 12th and 25th of November next, and return from Havana on the 6th and 17th of November and 1st of December next. Subsequently she will perform two trips per month, leaving Charleston on the 10th and 25th, and Havana on the 1st and 16th of each month.

A WHOLE REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES.—The Chicago Zouave Cadets have resolved to form a whole regiment of their style of military, to consist of eight companies, Col. ELLSWORTH to be the chief officer. The old company will be Company A, and the rest B, C, &c., in the order of their organization. We learn that the work of organizing the new companies is progressing steadily, and that in a few months the regiment, which is to be known as the "Independent Regiment of Illinois Light Infantry," will be full.

[Advertisement.]

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and the GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing-Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch, must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All purchasers and users of fraudulent machines of this class will be visited with certain prosecution.

495 Broadway, N. Y. GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, JR.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in or use any Sewing-Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER Sewing-Machine Company, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of Sept. 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees alone are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing-Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patents, and will be dealt with accordingly, wherever found.

NEW-YORK. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

CUPID AT THE PRINCE'S BALL.—ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—Among the many amusing incidents of the late ball the following may be noted: A Southern gentleman was so bewitched with the charms of a certain New-York belle, that he fairly lost his heart before the second dance was over, and made strenuous efforts to get "an introduction." Failing in this, he struck up the following stratagem to form the acquaintance of his charmer: In the great rush and crush for the doors at the conclusion of the ball, he managed to snatch, (accidentally, as it were, from the lady's shoulders, a superb Opera Cloak, and was lost in the crowd before she could detect him. He carefully retained the magnificent garment, and applied to certain members of the "Committee" next day for the name and address of its fair owner. The "Committee" could give him no satisfaction, and with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, he carried the beautiful cloak from store to store in Broadway, hoping to learn from those who originally sold it, the name of the purchaser. He only succeeded in learning that a celebrated Cloak establishment, not in Broadway, but known as Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS' CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 252 Bowery, probably furnished the Opera Cloak. Thither he proceeded, and found there, not only the clerk who sold the Cloak, but also the most magnificent and largest stock of Fall and Winter Cloaks, Mantles, &c., for the ladies, ever seen in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARREN, PEASE & Co.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Fourth-street,
only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
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BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

LEGATION OF
V. R.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

MESSRS. J. GURNEY AND SON:

GENTLEMEN—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.

Yours truly, E. M. ARCHIBALD.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWA

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2838. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Republican Meeting at Binghamton.

Speeches of Gov. Seward, Hon. F. P. Stanton, and Gen. Nye.

Republican Ox-Roast and Clam-Bake on Long Island.

Speeches of Gov. Chase and Hon. John Covode.

UNION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches of Gen. Leslie Combs and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson.

Politics in Tennessee, Maryland, and Elsewhere.

ANOTHER WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Oct 24.

There was a great gathering of people here today, including delegations from all the neighboring towns. The speaking commenced at 1 o'clock, and continued through the afternoon and evening.

Mr. SEWARD was the first speaker. He was received with much enthusiasm, and commenced by saying that they were all acquainted with the science of necromonics—a science based on the fact that ideas were assigned to depositories. It was his habit to associate ideas with rivers, plains and mountains. He associated with Palestine the three great religious ideas which had arisen there—Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. The Nile was suggestive of civilization, spontaneous and inexhaustible. The northern Mediterranean was the seat of Liberty, and its seeds still lingered there. The Seine was the theatre of an ambition, less for power and empire, than glory; and the Thames was wedded to the idea of the extension of power rather than of liberty in America. Plymouth Rock was associated with vigorous sentiments and ready invention. The Hudson, with an energetic pushing civilization, and the Mississippi with concentrated and consolidated agricultural power. The Susquehanna and the Chenango valleys, with their hills covered with mist and cloud, led to dreamy reflection and contemplation, until this great artery of trade and intercourse—the Erie Railroad—opened up the outside affairs of the world, and covered them with humanity entire. But this was still a place from which to contemplate the phenomenon of the world. The great phenomenon of our day was not the Prince of Wales, or his visit. That was valueless, except as a sign of returning amity and fraternity. It imparted the idea only that England wanted friends, and looked to us in her need. But the real phenomena of the day was the Republican Party. It was misunderstood by everybody, and by every other party; perhaps imperfectly understood by ourselves. But great phenomena always took the world by surprise, and he advanced the advent of Christ, the Reformation, and the American Revolution. The Republican Party was thought to be accidental, transient, fanatical and revolutionary. Its opponents thought to frown it down—trample it down, ridicule it down. The several parties tried it, and broke before it in the attempt; and now there was a coalition of them all in the last desperate hope of destroying it. No wonder that men did not forsee its supremacy. Few, indeed, were they who labored for ultimate advancement, and who looked any further than to take advantage of existing organizations, events and circumstances. But it was strange that, when, after only six years of organization, and daily increasing in power and prestige, to-day it was actually in power in more than half of the Union. No one of its opponents thought to study its resources or elements, and BRECKINRIDGE even proposed to extinguish it. Still more strange was any despondency on the part of Republicans. It was no sapling, but a sturdy oak, from the acorn seed of necessity. Look back for sixty years. Then we had four millions of people—now thirty millions. Then the States were isolated, sequestered, and unsocial, and all east of the Alleghany Mountains—now they extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with canals, and railroads, and telegraphs. Parties were then organized with reference to existing exigencies, and adopted policies based on the interests of the day. Such parties must necessarily give up to new parties in new exigencies. To suppose that the parties of 1800 or 1820 should survive to-day, would be absurd. Since then there had been a great amelioration of the condition of human life. Universal education prevailed, and all the standards of education have been advanced. Steam had made internal communication general, and easy in all directions. In seven of the original thirteen States Slavery had been abolished, and it had been excluded in eleven new ones, stretching across the continent. Labor had been exalted, and made the controlling power by universal suffrage. This was an expanding population, needing room. It was crowded from behind from Europe. Six of the original States were Slave States, preserving their original features; without general education, without internal commerce or manufactures, with no need for expansion for the next hundred years. Lands could be purchased cheaper in Virginia than in Kansas. They wanted to shut the Territories against Free Labor, to prevent our occupation, because it endangered their political power.

Mr. SEWARD deprecated all attempts at creating an alarm for the safety of the Union, as if the Union must not concur with the temper of the times, or could not be preserved by any bonds against the rising necessities of social life. Those alarms which came from within the South, were absolutely opposed to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence itself. Could it be that all parties of the Confederacy should take a ground so absurd as that now assumed by the Democracy, and yet that no new party should arise to check them? But that party had arisen, and was the Republican Party. Look at the issues those Democrats tendered. They declared themselves in favor of removing the Indians, and yet, with an inconsistency that proved their selfishness, insisted on replacing them by negroes. It were better, a thousand times, to leave the Indians alone, and take care of them, than harass the country with this cry about the African. To avert the calamities which the Democratic Party had settled on, the Republican Party was formed, and its formation was due to an exigency which required of all men who had the interests of the country at heart, to arouse themselves and do the patriotic work imposed upon every citizen of the confederacy by a dangerous condition of public affairs. Mr. SEWARD proceeded to speak of the constitutional progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment everywhere; made a passing and jocular allusion to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, and wound up with a strong appeal in behalf of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON.

After Mr. SEWARD, the next speaker was Hon. F. P. STANTON, once of Tennessee but now of Kansas. Mr. STANTON commenced by saying that he presented himself under the disadvantage of following the distinguished New-York Senator who had just spoken. They had witnessed the overflowing of the Nile with all its fertile influences:—they were now about to hear the pattering of an ordinary shower. Mr. SEWARD had descanted upon the merits of the Republican Party, and he would give them the causes and consequences of the downfall of the Democratic Party. Mr. STANTON then referred to the historical glories of the old Democracy, which derived its descent lineally from the old Jeffersonian Republicans. He alluded to their former policy in regard to the Public Lands—granting preëmption to actual settlers, graduating and reducing the prices. He then commented upon their opposition to that policy at the present time, leaving the advocacy of the great Homestead measure to the Republican Party. His next point was the Jacksonian policy on the subject of Internal Improvements, and he called attention to the defection of the Democratic Party from their original action in this regard. He attributed this defection to the gradual increase of influence in the Democratic Party acquired by the fire-eaters or disunionists of the South, whose object he declared to be the crippling of the Government, and the annihilation of all its usefulness, so that it might become an easier prey to their treasonable designs. In the days of JACKSON it was democratic to resist the influence of those malcontents in the South, and Gen. JACKSON had threatened to hang those disturbers of the peace as high as Haman. Now disunion reared its horrid crest and brandished its fiery weapon and the Democracy was silent, if it did not actually approve. Northern Democrats did not themselves threaten dissolution in the event of LINCOLN'S election, but they were willing to hear others make the threat in order that they might profit by it. But, said Mr. STANTON, these are small matters, insignificant in comparison with the great error committed by the Democratic Party in its management of the great Kansas question. In 1854 the Democratic Party had repealed the Missouri Compromise. He (Mr. S.) as a Democrat from Tennessee, voted for that repeal. He believed himself right, but did not now propose to defend the measure. He would, however, say that the only justification—the only plausible pretext for disturbing the Missouri Compromise, was the substitution of a better principle—the right of the people to control their own affairs. The Democratic Party, in repealing that Compromise, had solemnly pledged themselves to the fair operation of this principle.

Mr. STANTON proceeded to show how completely the Democratic Party had falsified all its pledges, by recounting the events which attended the so called adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and the circumstances which preceded and accompanied that event, and dwelt with much severity on the attempt of the Democracy to force that Constitution upon the people against their will, after they had voted at a fair election to reject and repudiate it. He proceeded to remark that the Republicans were the only party that had stood up for the fair operation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that it alone of all the parties to the present contest had in its platform anything condemnatory of the outrage perpetrated upon Kansas. He charged upon the Democracy the iniquity of which a Democratic Senate had been guilty, in refusing to admit Kansas under a Constitution framed in accordance with the popular will, and wound up by a stirring appeal in behalf of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

His speech was followed by one redundant in pith and humor from Gen. NYE, of New-York City, and the festival closed by a great Wide-Awake procession, which was addressed by Hon. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, and Ex-Gov. FORD, of Ohio.

Mr. SEWARD went to Elmira, where he quietly remained last night, and proceeds thence to Fredonia.

C.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Yancey and the Vice-Presidency—The Lecompton Constitution—An Exposition of Mr. Lincoln's Views, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Hon. A. B. MEEK closes his campaign speeches at this point, and returns home. He ridicules the idea of SANDERS having seriously offered to Mr. YANCEY the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket, and thinks the editor of the *Constitution* has been badly "sold" by Mr. BAXTER.

MARTIN, who carried the Lecompton Constitution to Kansas, is here, and denies that Judge DOUGLAS knew anything of the trick.

A letter from Speaker PENNINGTON puts down New-Jersey as good for LINCOLN by ten thousand plurality.

Hon. DAVID KILGORE, author of the Chicago Platform, made a most conservative speech a few evenings since before the Republican Association of this City. He pronounced the political Abolitionist a rarity in the Free States, and said that no respectable Republican could be found who would interfere with Slavery in the South. This speech is regarded by politicians here as expressive of the views of Mr. LINCOLN.

Gentlemen who arrived this afternoon from Richmond report the impression as general there that Virginia will vote for BELL. In Richmond, the feeling is all for BRECKINRIDGE.

Q.

REPUBLICAN BARBECUE.

Ox-Roast and Clam-Bake at Brushville, Long Island—Addresses by Gov. Chase, Hon. John Covede, and Others.

The Republicans of Queens County gathered in great force yesterday in a beautiful grove near Brushville, L. I.; devoured an ox, which had been roasted whole; listened to speeches from distinguished men in a beautifully decorated wigwam and out doors; had an old-fashioned clam-bake, and made a day and a night of it generally. In the morning, companies of Wide-Awakes from Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Smithville, Glen Cove, Minneola, and the Ashland Artillery—numbering about 500 men altogether—marched in procession to the grove. There thousands of people were assembled around the inclosure in which the ox, weighing 800 pounds, was spitted. At 1 o'clock, its demolition commenced, and an hour later it would have been difficult to find a vestige of it. Its devouring, however, was conducted with excellent order; and when it was completed, as many as could squeeze themselves in assembled in the Wigwam, where, at 3 o'clock, R. L. MARKS, Esq., called the meeting to order, and Vice-Chancellor WM. T. MACOMB was called to the Chair. He briefly addressed the meeting, predicting a Republican triumph.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted, and then

Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, was introduced, and received with three cheers. He had come here, he said, because he was told that it might be in his power to add a little to the prospect of success in the election of a Congressman. He paid a high tribute to Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER, the Republican candidate for the District. He was glad to hear that there was every prospect of success. The Republican Party could spare 20,000 or 30,000 votes in this State, and yet elect Mr. LINCOLN; yet he hoped that all would come up and vote. When people understood that there was a combination to defeat their will in the election of their representatives they would speedily overthrow such a combination. The Republican Party had come before the country with an honest platform, and they had placed honest men upon the platform. The confidence of the people followed the Republican nominations, because it was felt that with a Republican President and Congressmen there would be no cheating;—they had had so much cheating lately that they were heartily tired of it. The Democrats had elected Mr. POLK, and after he was elected they turned their faces against him because he did not execute the Pro-Slavery mandates. Mr. PIERCE, who was elected by a very large plurality, though, be it remembered, he was not elected by a majority of all the votes cast—had an administration so bad that he went out of office with the universal consent of all who had supported him. So had it been with Mr. BUCHANAN. Why was this failure of Democratic administrations? It was because the Democratic Party had ceased to stand firmly by its principles, and had become the instrument of the Slave Power. That Party had for this reason fallen from its high place of power, and now was reduced to going about like a beggar, seeking the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table of the Bell and Everett Party. [Applause.] He remembered when the Democratic Party was for Freedom, and in those days he was proud to stand with it. [Applause.] Their principles in former times were just what the Republicans stood by now—and it was their infidelity to their principles that had brought the Democratic Party low. Mr. CHASE related Dean SWIFT'S story of the black silk stockings which the old lady always wore on holidays, and which were darned with cotton so often that they ceased to be silk, and were entirely cotton; yet still she would say, "Jenny, bring me them silk stockings." So the Democratic principles had been patched so often that they were not at all what they used to be. [Laughter.] They were darned old stockings. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. CHASE told how he and Gov. KING, who, he believed, was the first Republican Governor of New-York—[Applause]—and he trusted the first of a long succession of such—[Applause]—how they had stood together opposing the Compromise by which New-Mexico was admitted. He wanted it to be borne in mind that CLAY, BENTON and WEBSTER, while they differed from them in theory, agreed with them that there should not be another inch of slave territory. Mr. WEBSTER had taken the ground that under the existing physical and organic laws, Slavery could not be extended into New-Mexico and Utah. Mr. BENTON concurred with Mr. WEBSTER in this. Mr. CLAY took exactly the same ground, and he should never forget how he had heard HENRY CLAY say in Congress, "There is no power on earth that shall induce me under any circumstances, to consent that Slavery shall be extended over an inch of territory now free." Mr. BENTON had lived to verify what he (Mr. CHASE) was now saying. Here was the origin of the Republican Party. He had nothing to take back from what he had before said against the basis of settlement which at that time was adopted. He believed that this party had arisen because the question of Slavery was not then properly settled. They were very much mistaken who supposed that the Republican Party had been made to order. It had arisen out of the conviction of the people that Slavery was in the way of our civilization. The party proposed simply that Slavery should not be extended beyond State limits, and that instead of the slave-power ruling the country, the people should rule it. [Applause.] Mr. CHASE recited the provisions of the Republican platform on which the party rested. They did not want force or disturbance. They only wanted to plant themselves on the defensive, and say that free labor should have its rights in the Territories. He denied that they were agitators. The agitation was forced upon them. He defied any man to show that agitation in behalf of freedom had ever obstructed the public business. How was it at the last meeting of Congress? The Republicans nominated their man, and when they found that they could not elect him, they immediately went for Gov. PENNINGTON, who could be elected. They did not obstruct the public business. They only stood firm, like the solid phalanxes of the young men he saw around him, who, when brickbats were thrown at them, never broke ranks; they were too wide awake for that. [Applause.] Mr. CHASE examined the chances of success of the Fusionists, and pronounced them just nothing at all; declared that the Republican Party was not aggressive upon the rights of the South; predicted that peace would follow its triumph, and called upon every lover of his country to make common cause with the Republicans in the present crisis; and concluded by urging the Republicans of the District to send Mr. CARTER to Congress. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. JOHN COVODE was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the corruptions of the General Government, and ascribed them to the control of the Slave power, making substantially the same speech which he recently delivered in New-York.

While these things were occurring within the Wigwam, speeches were made at a stand erected in the open air, by GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., and Mr. COVODE. The afternoon was thus spent, and in the evening the Wide-Awake forces, largely augmented by fresh arrivals, made a grand torchlight parade, the clams were baked and eaten, and more speeches were delivered.

ANOTHER UNION MEETING.

The Fusion Forces at Cooper Institute—Characteristic and Humorous Speech of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky—Hon. Herschel V. Johnson tells why the Union is in Danger.

Under the auspices of the Cooper Institute Committee of Fifteen, headed by JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., another fusion meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, and although the hall was not filled, the speeches and the enthusiasm were alike worthy of note.

At 8 o'clock Mr. WILSON G. HUNT called the meeting to order and nominated EDWARD COOPER for Chairman.

Mr. COOPER being chosen unanimously, responded briefly. He thanked them for the honor of choosing him to preside. This was a meeting of the citizens of New-York opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Applause.] Whatever may have been their differences of opinion heretofore, they were here now to redeem the State of New-York from Black Republicanism. [Applause.] Propably upon the State of New-York would depend the result of the election, and upon the election might depend the fate of the country. [Applause.] He would not detain them with a speech, but would proceed with the organization of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. GUEST a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted, and then the Chairman introduced the Speaker of the evening, Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky.

Gen. COMBS was received with a storm of applause, and several minutes elapsed before he could proceed. He finally proceeded with his speech, as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.

He had something to say which no one else could say for him, or he would have declined to speak. In walking through our streets it seemed to him as if all down-town was going up when he was going down, and all up-town going down when he was going up. [Laughter.] He was really bewildered with the number of people who appeared to be doing nothing. And yet they were all doing something. Every man appeared to be looking after a silver dollar, and to be just on the point of getting it. [Laughter.] He would prefer to speak in the country, where they didn't know so much as they did here. [Laughter.] He was no office-seeker. He would not accept the best office the President could give him. [Applause.] The people of Kentucky had spontaneously bestowed upon him the best office within their gift. He was a natural Whig of the old Washingtonian style. [Applause.] He would say nothing to offend anybody now, because he was in favor of fusion, and had been fighting some of these parties with whom he was now allied. The present question before the people should override the past; and all should recollect that they were American citizens. [Applause.] Until these clouds had appeared in the North and South he had remained a private citizen—ever since the death of the gallant HARRY CLAY, by whose dying bedside he stood. [Applause.] It was to fulfil a duty that he was here. He had not been sowing devil's seed along the North, as a certain gentleman had—he would allude to him by-and-by—for he was a friend of his, and if a man could not take libertes with his friends, who and the devil could he take liberties with? [Laughter.] While the traitors had been boring holes in our national ship, he had been following in their footsteps plugging them up. [Laughter.] He had reformed YANCEY, and if YANCEY ever went to Heaven it would be due to him. [Laughter.] When he commenced with him, YANCEY was spitting fire and blood, but, his last Boston speech was as gentle as a sucking dove. [Laughter.] YANCEY was a Union man and that was enough. [Applause.] He only wished YANCEY would preach his sermons over again down South. [Applause.] He felt commissioned from HENRY CLAY to do his present work. No one knew what trouble was brewing on the question of the admission of Missouri. He knew what Mr. CLAY had endured at that time, from special correspondence with Mr. CLAY. He held a copy of one of Mr. CLAY'S letters in his hand, and he would read an extract from it, which he hoped the reporters would take down correctly in their notes, of his Kentucky rifle speech. The letter was dated Feb. 5, 1820, and stated "that Congress was then in the midst of the discussion of the Missouri restriction, and that if the question were not settled then, it would lead to the construction of all sorts of parties—geographical parties, [applause,]—and that every other subject of foreign and domestic concern was subservient to that question." He knew that Mr. CLAY'S Compromise had settled this troublesome question. The next trouble was in 1833, when the South took its turn in kicking out of harness. [Laughter.] Then we had a President by the name of ANDREW JACKSON. [Great applause.] It seemed as if they had heard of him before. [Laughter.] He was determined that, "by the Eternal," if they did'nt obey the laws he would hang some of them. [Laughter and applause.] And again the trouble was settled by a compromise. He had a letter from Mr. CLAY on this occasion, from which he would read an extract. It was dated Dec. 16, 1833, and stated that "before us was a great struggle; that the very existence of the Government was at stake, because if it should be decided that a State could nullify an act of Congress, anarchy would ensue." Mr. CLAY wanted the aid of Kentucky in that crisis, to "stand firm and erect." Mr. COOMBS was proud that Kentucky had stood just so ever since. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY'S letter further set forth the danger in which the country was placed, and enforced the necessity of laying aside all personal ambition, all private aims, and marching in one grand patriotic front to save the Republic. [Applause.] Such was the advice of Mr. CLAY in that crisis, and it could be repeated now with advantage. He made this appeal to the army of office-seekers of New-York—the 40,000 of them. [Laughter.] Let them sacrifice private differences, and let there be but one man run for each office, and then they would defeat the common enemy. [Applause.] Let them elect any one who would defeat these "irrrepressible conflict" fellows. [Applause.] He had read how the Jews had fought the Romans in the daytime and fought each other in the night. Just so the Democrats were fighting first the Black Republicans, and next themselves, and like the Jews, there appeared to be more of their number killed in the latter case. [Laughter and applause.] Upon the acquisition of California, Mr. CLAY was again apprehensive of an endeavor on the part of the North or the South to secure the Territory for one section. Under those circumstances he had prepared some resolutions for this meeting. [Laughter.] They were not only for that occasion, but also specially applicable to this occasion.

Mr. CLAY'S letter submitted to him a series of resolutions, which that honored statesman wished to see adopted. They were in substance as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting is firmly attached to the Union of these States, and that they go for it—one and indivisible—now and forever. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this meeting would be most happy that the controverted question of Slavery within the Territories recently acquired from Missouri, should be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and that whatever it may be it could afford no just cause for a dissolution.

Resolved, That this meeting believes that the dissolution of this glorious Union as a remedy for any evils, real or imaginary, would be productive of fatal consequences, worse than the evils themselves

The last resolution was one on which he wished a vote of this meeting. It was literally as follows:

Resolved, That, as far as it depends upon us, we will stand by and support and uphold the Union against all attacks from within or without, and against ultraism, whether at the North or the South.

The resolution was put to the meeting and adopted with a roar of ayes. Gen. COOMBS was glad to see that there was not a traitor in the room. [Applause.]

He had seen Mr. CLAY in great agony of mind for fear of the probable disruption of the Union, but the Compromise of 1850—passed by Democrats and Whigs—had saved the country, and he was standing upon that platform now. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY'S name was signed to a stipulation which received the indorsement of men of all parties of that day, agreeing to stand by the Compromise. This stipulation contained a clause providing that no candidate for office should be supported who was disposed to disturb that Compromise.

Being requested to give the names of the signers, Gen. COOMBS named CLAY, COBB, and C. S. MOREHEAD, and said that was enough, as he stood by HENRY CLAY. [Laughter.] He thought these events of the past would interest them, and he had no doubt this audience would respect the opinion of HENRY CLAY on these subjects. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY seemed to him always on duty, like a soldier on the battlements, with shouldered arms. After the compromise of 1850, if any one had asked him, "Watchman, what of the night?" he would have answered, "All's well, bright starlight; go to bed." [Laughter.] On the 15th of November, 1850, Mr. CLAY had made a speech exclaiming that "Never, never, never, would he consent to the dissolution of the Union." And he had then predicted that the platform of the Union Party would be "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws;" and he would be a member of that party, and that if Abolitionism was to be engrafted on the Whig Party he would be no longer a Whig. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr CLAY went a step further, and if he was alive he would give his support to that man who was untainted with fanaticism, and not the man pretending to be a Whig who opposed the Union. [Applause.] But, they were told that Republicans were not Abolitionists, yet GERRIT SMITH had told him that all his officers and most of the privates had gone over to the Republicans. [Laughter and applause.] He knew GERRIT SMITH was an honest old man. He wouldn't steal a nigger, although he would buy them and set them free. And if all the Abolitionists would act that way, the South would not complain. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. LINCOLN had two good merits. He was born in old Kentucky and married the daughter of an old Kentucky Indian fighter. That would be a saving grace if LINCOLN was saved under these circumstances. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—Have you seen LINCOLN in Kentucky lately?

Mr. COOMBS replied No; that Mr. LINCOLN had not been South in a number of years.

Mr. LINCOLN had said that he did not believe this country could exist half-slave or half-free. Now the South was not likely to colonize in New-England. So this language meant that the South was to be made free. There were four doctors who had spoken in 1848. He would not tread upon any one's toes, for he found himself here in strange company. [Laughter.] Well, at Utica, in 1848, they had one of the doctors trying to mend the matter. Gen. NYE was there—he who had been carrying the bag for Mr. SEWARD all through the West. [Laughter.] NYE made a speech to the united Democrats and Abolitionists, and then a perfectionist clergyman made a speech wishing that all the friends of Slavery would be driven within a walled place, and fire and brimstone scattered over them. [Laughter and applause.] Then Mr. SUMNER said Slavery must die as a poisoned rat dies, in its hole, that was a worse remedy than fire and brimstone. That was worse than burning at the stake. He had himself run the guantlet among the Indians, and he would rather run that chance than the fire and brimstone. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. SEWARD had spoken on the same platform with him in a country where they might have had a little nigger for breakfast every morning. But Mr. SEWARD had got off the platform, and thought that 3,000,000 slaves were better than 23,000,000 white men. He had thought SEWARD was rather dark then, and had advised him to speak in GIDDING'S District, and so he gave him a bottle of brandy and sent him North. [Roars of laughter and loud cheers.] Mr. SEWARD was a pale man, and he would just advise them never to try to drink down a pale man. [Laughter.] Mr. SEWARD had said that Slavery must be abolished, and we must do it. Well, St. Paul was as much of a gentleman as Mr. SEWARD, and he sent a fugitive slave home. [Applause.] It was remarkable that our forefathers had not set all their niggers free; and that Massachusets should have voted down Virginia and secured the extension of Slavery twenty years. [Applause.] As to SEWARD'S irrepressible conflict, they in Kentucky thought it nonsense. Three-fourths of the voters of Kentucky were non-slaveholders, and they had had three chances to make State Constitutions. If there was a conflict between free and slave labor, they would have abolished Slavery—but they didn't. If Slavery was abolished, the South would send its slaves here to compete with white labor. And, as Mr. LINCOLN'S State would not admit free negroes, they would send New-York 150,000 niggers as the share of Illinois. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. SEWARD'S speeches in the West, and in the Senate, appeared to have been compiled from an encyclopædia, leaving a devil's hole to put the snake in. [Laughter.] They ought all to know that it was ridiculous to talk of separating capital and labor; both were Siamese twins and could not be separated. [Applause.] Mr. SEWARD talked of doing away with the army and navy, but that was ridiculous. Yet Mr. SEWARD was Captain and LINCOLN was only Lieutenant. [Laughter.] There was danger that Mr. SEWARD would keep Captain after LINCOLN was elected. There would not be so much danger if LINCOLN would stand up like a Kentuckian and shake off these fellows. [Laughter and applause.] These were his ideas, and he didn't charge anything for them. [Applause.] The South only wanted to be left alone. The remedy was with New-York, who bathed one foot in the Atlantic, the other in the Lakes, washed her head in the St. Lawrence, and took a shower-bath in Niagara Falls. [Great laughter and applause.] All New-York had to do was to be true to herself, and adopt the idea, "United we stand, divided we fall." Let her take Pennsylvania by the back of the neck, and Ohio by the waistband, and stand by Kentucky, and there would be a voice like an earthquake over the mountains, of the Union men going to the polls. [Loud applause and laughter.] Kentucky was Mars, and New-York was Jupiter; and it would be as easy for a planet to disarrange the great harmonious solar system, as it would be for one of these States to effect a dissolution of the Union. [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of the General's speech he was greeted with rousing and prolonged cheers, amid which he retired.

The announcement of the name of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was received with renewed applause, after which the candidate for the Vice-Presidency spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. H. V. JOHNSON.

He thanked them for their greeting, and thought that the lateness of the hour ought to prevent his speaking. He would not speak, only that his name had been announced. The present canvass was of most momentous consequence to this country. He stood before them a national man and a Democrat. [Applause] He could, at the same time, speak as a Democrat and a national man. [Applause.] The Union was in danger.

A VOICE—Not at all.

He was ready to adduce facts to support his proposition. He had made this announcement before, and had been charged with an attempt to frighten the people into supporting the national candidate. ["No, no."] He felt that he was making this announcement to a people who were strangers to fear, and he would not dishonor them with such an effort. He appealed to that love for the Union which had proved equal to every hour of peril. As the tempest-tossed mariner would hail the trusty pilot, so should the people receive the warnings of those who, like him, saw the proud old ship of State in danger. If he came to point out the danger, and lead them, if possible, to a port of safety, should he not rather have credit for an honest purpose than be charged with appealing to their fears. There was danger to the Union if there was danger of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A VOICE—He will not be elected.

He would rather see that result than hear tell of it. [Applause.] If Mr. LINCOLN should be elected the Union would be in danger. He was not in favor of a dissolution of the Union for the simple cause of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. [Applause.] He could not say that any Southern State would regard the election of the Republican candidate as a cause for secession. In the South, particularly in the cotton States, there was a large body of men who did believe that in the event of the election of LINCOLN, the South ought to secede. No doubt the question of secession would be presented to the South in such an event, and a perilous struggle would ensue. What would be the result he could not say. The inevitable consequences of the inauguration of the Republican Party, and its installation in the Government, would be the disturbance of the Union. The logical sequence of those Republican doctrines was the equality, civil, religious and political, of the African negro, and the American white man. The doctrine meant that, if it meant anything, and he was a hypocrite who denied it. [Applause.] In his country white men believed they were better than the negro. Those who thought differently were entitled to their sweet-scented opinion. [Laughter and applause.] The Republican doctrine would make the black man eligible to the highest office in the nation, and any man who would deny that this was the logical sequence of Republican doctrines was either a fool or a knave. [Loud applause.] If the Republicans should succeed, it would be considered proper that their daughters should be led to the marriage altar by Sambo. [Applause, and a Voice—"That's so."] The negro vote of Ohio was more than the majority lately given for the Republican ticket. And, if the negroes had been kept in a subordinate place, as they should be, doubtless Ohio would have cast her vote for the Union and the Constitution. [Applause.] The Republican Party announced that all these States must become either free or slave, and now they were to settle the question, and to meet this declaration of war against the property interest of fifteen States of the Union in 4,000,000 of slaves, worth $3,200,000,000. Had they ever read of a people willing to submit to the destruction of so much property under the form of legislation? ["No, no."] Let them fix their minds upon any one article of property in the North, and imagine the South making an effort to destroy it. If the North would submit it would be so mean and cowardly that a dog would not bark at them. [Applause.] And this was the position of the South. They would suffer extermination before they would submit. [Loud applause.] The Republican party proclaimed a higher law in direct reference to this question of Slavery—meaning their convictions of natural right and natural justice; holding that that law was paramount to the Constitution. What was the use of a Constitution if this higher law was to prevail? What sort of President and Cabinet would we have if the higher law should prevail? Our national progress was due to our written Constitution. [Cheers.] Adherence to it was the secret of our success, and every note of discord had been occasioned by a departure from it. [Applause.] What guarantee had they that Mr. LINCOLN would not swear to support the Constitution with a mental reservation, provided it does not interfere with the higher law? What would become of the rights of the people and of the States? There were now nine States which had made it penal for a slaveowner to seek to recover a fugitive slave. The Governor of Ohio, and, he believed, of Indiana, had refused to deliver fugitives from justice, who were implicated in the John Brown raid; ["Shame, shame;"] and the highest Court in our State had refused the slaveholder the right of owning his property the moment he touches our soil. In the event of the party sustaining these principles, was it a rash assertion to say that the people of the South would not submit to it? Before God and his country he said they ought not, and would not. [Applause.] Then was the Union in danger. [VOICES—"No;" "Yes."] All that was needed was for New-York to do her duty. New-York was the battle-ground, and upon her soil let the victory in favor of the Union be achieved. [Applause.] He who saw no danger in the signs of the times was blind. "That's so." Had they ever seen the time when there was so little threatening at the South? Such an ominous silence? North Carolina was silent, but might there not be a fixed resolve to take their rights in their own hands when they find that a sectional party at the North propose to take the reins of Government? [Applause.] But was there temerity on the part of the South to adopt extreme measures? He believed that, upon the election of LINCOLN, there would be an appeal for a Southern Convention to form a Southern Confederacy. Then if that was to fail, there would be an appeal for separate State action, South Carolina would probably accede. Alabama had already been pledged through her Legislature to go for secession, and had voted money to defray military expenses. How easy would it be for a few daring men to produce a state of things that would throw this whole country in a state of conflict. He intended to appeal to their patriotism and not to their fears, when he told them that he really believed there was danger. The election of LINCOLN would cost this country $500,000,000 in the depreciation of property. What would stocks be worth? What would be the value of debts between the two sections? Were these fearful results to take place on the cast of a party die? Let party go to the winds. [Great applause.] Let them be sublimely superior to it, for what was a miserable party triumph if purchased at the price of our country. [Applause.] He appealed to the conservative men of the country. If they were Republican men let them strike for their altars. [Loud cheers.] Where were the bloated Republican capitalists of New-York?

A VOICE—In CHERVER'S church. [Great laughter.]

Aye, and all such churches would scatter dragon's teeth throughout our land. [Applause.] The election was at hand. Were they prepared for the conflict? Were they organized? ["Yes, yes."] The material aid was flowing like water in the rural districts. [Applause.] Let them rally, to fight the devil with fire. The Union was in danger, he was fighting to preserve it, and would preserve it, as long as he could. [Applause.] The South did not interfere with the North, and did not wish to be interfered with. He was himself a slaveholder, and believed it to be right in his section. [Applause.] He would not pander to the prejudice of any audience, and yet while he avowed these sentiments, he hoped he cherished a suitable regard for the union of the States. [Applause.] How was this Union to be preserved?

A VOICE—By defeating the Republicans,

That would not do alone, the work must extend to the lowest offices. This spirit of unconstitutional interference with the South must cease. So long as they tolerated these intermeddlers the sentiment of Abolitionism was allowed to unfit them to properly perform their duties. Why should they be divided? The great questions of divisions had been settled. We were no longer divided upon the great questions, and no dissenting question existed but this harrassing question of Slavery—agitated mainly by the Republicans of the North. The agitators of the South would soon be silenced. [Applause.] The everlasting theme was negro, and crocodile tears were dropped over Slavery in the South. What was the remedy? Why, hands off, non-intervention. [Applause.] Let Slavery alone everywhere. [Applause.] Stand by the doctrine that the people of the territories shall regulate their own institutions in their own way. [Applause.] Were not the people the best judges? That was his platform. [Applause and cheers for DOUGLAS and the Union.] Let them look at the history of the past. The Union could not stand this perpetual agitation. Let them have peace, and let agitators be overwhelmed by the verdict of popular condemnation at the ballot-box. [Applause.]

When Mr. JOHNSON had concluded, Mr. HELME declined to speak, and the meeting adjourned.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

Speech by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee—Political Quarrel and a Life Lost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEVENSON, Jackson County, Ala., Oct. 18, 1860.

The "tinkle-tinkle party," of Tennessee, almost disheartened by the recent news from the East, are forced to make every exertion, even in that State, which was early conceded to BELL. The information of Pennsylvania's vote struck rank, file and leaders all aback. The result has been the immediate calling of several mass meetings. Such a one I was easily induced to attend, the more easily that it took place on my chosen route toward this spot.

Before I narrate the incidents attending it, allow me, however, to remark that the Breckinridge men, of Tennessee, are by no means idle. The majority of their labor, however, is being performed by committees calling on the voters, by the circulation of documents, &c., and it is generally understood that they are to make a grand effort to convert the Douglasites, whose stronghold is in Memphis, by bringing YANCEY to that place to reply to the "Little Giant," who speaks there on the 24th inst.

THE BELL MEETING AT MURFREESBORO'.

Murfreesboro', in Rutherford County, was chosen as the place for the first grand mass meeting of the Bell men. That town has long been noted for the ample provision it always makes for political gatherings. It is said, and I judge truly, that at no place of the State of Tennessee can a larger meeting be convened, a finer procession made up, or a finer barbecue be arranged. Yesterday's proceedings sustained the reputation of the people. There must have been at least five thousand white people upon the ground, including eight politico-military companies, and exclusive of some seven hundred negroes; for be it understood that in lieu of the "Wide-Awakes," "Little Giants," and "Giant-killers" of the North, the Southern States parade well-drilled military companies, bearing the arms and *ammunition* of the State; and they allow their slaves to be present at political gatherings where they must perforce hear discussions whence they, their owners and masters, boldly declare that John Browns abound East; that a free negro is to be elected Vice-President of the United States; and that ABE LINCOLN, if elected, intends to march the army of the United States into the South for the disenthralment of the blacks.

The procession yesterday was imposing, and the crowd good-humored, so that when the speakers took the stands (there being a speaker at each of the three stands) the utmost order prevailed. Here I would remark on the great silence and the patient attention which I have been compelled to notice at all the Southern mass meetings which I have attended. No gentleman attempts to monopolize a seat so long as a female is standing, and then there is no interruption of the speaker from his commencement to his close, or if there be, is but by a single shout of applause.

The principal speaker was Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Knoxville, Tenn. You will remember that he it was who, during the debate on the Lecompton Constitution, hinted that the idea of submitting questions (as of constitutions) to the people was objectionable and adverse to the policy and idea of our Government. He went the entire figure for Lecompton, and although from the next stand, yesterday, Gen. BARROW declared that constitution to be "an iniquity," this gentleman, standing on the same platform and in the same party as the other, did not express his regret for having voted for that fraud.

There was but little in his speech which it would pay you to print. I therefore cull from his remarks a paragraph or two, taking care to express the whole of each idea.

MR. MAYNARD'S REMARKS.

The opening of the speech was devoted to a rebuke of those men who content themselves with knowledge of the facts and arguments presented by a single party in politics. He then went into an investigation of the formation of the existing political organizations. While on this branch

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

How Plants take Nitrogen—A New Bronze—Saline Strength of the Sea—Strychnine and Woorali—Arsenic in Dress Fabrics—Herschel among the Prophets—Expansion of Metals.

—The investigations of Professor PUGH, of Pennsylvania, on the assimilation of gaseous nitrogen by plants, presented before the Scientific Convention at its late meeting, were reported at the time in these columns. It may be remembered that his conclusions went to show decisively that no assimilation of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere takes place. This result is confirmed by a recent communication to the *Chemical News*, ("On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Plants,") by Dr. CHARLES CAMERON, who is satisfied from numerous carefully conducted experiments, that neither the gaseous nitrogen of the atmosphere nor the combined nitrogen of humus can be assimilated by plants, and that the nutriment of plants can only be supplied by substances of a purely inorganic nature. In addition to the list of substances capable of furnishing nitrogen to plants (as urea, soda, cyanurates of potash, etc.,) he is, from some new experiments, able to add two, viz.: nitrate of potash and ferrocyanide of potash. These investigations are of high theoretical and practical value.

—Workers in metals are, we understand, finding good uses for a new kind of bronze, made by melting together 10 parts of aluminum with 90 of copper. It is described as being tenacious as steel, and well adapted for the bearings of machinery. Of its applications the following is an example: The "journals" for the axle of a polishing wheel, making 2,200 revolutions per minute, were made of aluminum bronze eighteen months ago; they have lasted to the present time, while bearing surfaces, under similar circumstances, do not last more than three months. It is good also for pistol barrels, and is to be tried for rifles and cannon. The distinguished experimenter, SAINT CLAIR DEVILLE, is the discoverer of this and other alloys of aluminum, for which there appears so brilliant a future, while the extremely moderate price at which aluminum can now be produced, (36 shillings sterling per pound,) renders it a most valuable addition to our list of practically useful metals.

—A new subject of research—namely, the amount of salt contained in the sea under different latitudes—has just received a considerable degree of development through the labors of Mr. R. THOMASSY, (*Bulletin de la Societé Geologique de France.*) The determination of the degree to which sea-water is impregnated with salt in different places is important, both because it exercises an influence over various marine species, and because it may furnish mariners with useful indications of certain contingencies worthy of attention. In northern latitudes, for instance, a diminution in the degree of saturation will warn the navigator of the breaking up of ice in the Polar regions, or else it will inform him of the proximity of land. Mr. THOMASSY's experiments show that the salt contained in the water of the Atlantic, taken at the surface, and at a distance from islands, continents, and the ice of the Polar regions, is represented by a minimum of four degrees, which, under the evaporating influence of the trade winds and a tropical sun, may rise it to 4.40 degrees. At the mouths of rivers subject to the tides of the ocean, the halometer marks three degrees at high tide, the ebb making it fall at least one degree, (the more the instrument sinks, the less is the salt contained in the water.) Along the coasts, subject to the influence of rivers, the instrument, according as there is flow or ebb, oscillates between 2.40 and 3.50 degrees, but may rise to 3.80 in southern latitudes. The Gulf Stream marks 3.90.

—It may be remembered that the French Academy of Siences last year received an important communication from Dr. VELLA, of Turin, on the successful application of the *curare* or *woorali* poison to the cure of lockjaw. The discovery, so precious if authentic, was immediately tried in France, but the attempts made were only successful in two cases out of seven, so that this remedy was soon abandoned, and Dr. VELLA's success ascribed to good fortune rather than to the efficacy of the poison. But now, after the lapse of a year, spent in making fresh experiments, Dr. VELLA returns to the charge, and sends a new and highly interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences. As lockjaw consists in an unnatural *rigidity* of the muscular system (which, with all its accompanying symptoms *may be artificially produced* by strychnine,) while the essential characteristic of the woorali poison is that of producing a *relaxation* of the muscular system, it will be easily understood that all Dr. VELLA's researches tend towards establishing an antagonism existing between woorali and strychnine. For this purpose he has made 97 experiments, forming two different series, in the former of which animals poisoned with strychnine were cured by the innoculation of woorali into the blood, while in the latter, a mixture of strychnine and woorali were injected into the veins, and found to be utterly innocuous. For these experiments Dr. VELLA concludes that woorali is the true physiological antidote of strychnine. Those whom the subject may interest will find in the *Revue Contemporaine* (March 15, 1860.) some important considerations on this interesting and important matter.

—Frequnt use is made in the arts—as, for instance, in the coloring of certain stuffs, such as green gauze, green tulle, &c., and in the making of artificial flowers—of a very dangerous chemical, namely: Arsenite of Copper. Accidents having resulted from the use of these fabrics, and complaints in consequence having reached the French Minister of Commerce, he has just addressed a circular to the various Prefects, instructing them to keep a watch over manufacturers which employ arsenite of copper, and warning manufacturers that severe punishment awaits all who put fabrics into commerce whose use may be followed by ill effects.

It seems that Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, from some remarkable phenomena exhibited by the sun last year, had formed the opinion that this year would be characterized by extraordinary floods of rain in England. As the prophecy has been more than fulfilled in the unparalleled rain falls which the journals report as having marked the Summer, he has received a great many letters regarding the grounds on which he based his prediction. In a late communication he deprecates the unenviable reputation of a weather-prophet, but at the same time urges how perfectly possible it is for an observant person, connecting many scattered indications and some very remarkable and unusual phenomena with speculations on their possible or probable consequences, to have been led to form a general opinion as to the character of a season in advance. Scientifically speaking, and connecting these phenomena with the laws of solar periodicity established by SCHWABE and WOLF, he is disposed to regard the meteorology of the last twelve months as more pregnant with instruction than that of any equal lapse of time on record. But as for the announcement of any given sort of weather for any given time and place, he regards it as a thing at present quite beyond the power of any meteorologist, except in a very few cases, such as that of an imminent *cyclone* in the hurricane regions, from barometric indications, and one or two other strong indications of immediately impending changes, which general experience has suggested to the weather-wise.

—Authors who have published tables of the expansion of metals have differed widely in their result. Mr. GRACE CALVERT, who has been engaged in investigating the subject, communicates an elaborate paper thereon to the September issue of the London *Philosophical Magazine*. On comparing his results with those found by previous experimenters, he finds that they agree very closely in those cases where commercial metals have been employed. But when he came to those metals which he employed in a pure state, such as lead, tin, zinc, copper, bismuth, antimony, cadmium, and gold, he found a marked difference, which he attributes to his experiments having been made with pure metals. The paper records several series of experiments which prove that, as for conductibility of heat by bodies, their molecular condition exercises the greatest influence on their expansion. Crystallization also influences the expansion of bodies as it does their power to conduct heat; thus the same zinc cast horizontally or vertically has not only a different crystalized structure, but also expands in a different ratio.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

The Sonora Revolution—Hostility of the Apaches—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Tuesday, Oct 2, 1860.

It appears that the revolution in Sonora is not going smoothly on. The united forces of the various opponents of the present (Liberal) Governor had hoped to be reinforced at the City of Magdalena, so that they could march upon the capital and principal cities without opposition. Alas for their hopes, Gov. PESQUIERA had intelligence of their movements, and sent his favorite General, Signor DON GARCIA MORALES, better known as Cachora, (Zizard,) with a small party, to interfere with their arrangements. He found them near Magdalena, some two hundred strong. He succeeded in routing them, without serious loss. As soon as he made his appearance, the invaders scattered to the vicinity of the Altar River, where it is thought the inhabitants sympathize with the movement.

The present Government of Sonora has lately indicated a desire to facilitate the business of this isolated region, by opening to us a route to the Gulf. On the representations of some of our citizens, Gov. PESQUIERA issued a decree permitting goods in transit to be entered both at Guaymas and Lobos at one-half regular duty. This will amount to about 12½ per cent. Transportation from these points to here is only about one-quarter what it is from either New-York or San Francisco. As the transportation is often more than the cost of the goods, a great saving can be made by shipping this way. The saving to our Government on supplies for the Army would be several hundred thousand dollars a year.

The Seventh Infantry, under command of Col. MORRISON, has arrived in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan. Our wise Administration has ordered all the mounted men off; so Mr. Indian is to combat with foot soldiefs, all very well in their way, but really of but little use here.

The Apaches are now more than ever hostile. They overrun the country in small bands, pilfering stock and killing all whom they find unarmed or alone. We cannot really see how the infantry will protect us, but trust to the wisdom of the Administration. Having failed in all things, they may succeed in this.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1860.

I have just learned that the Apaches have run off all the Government stock at Fort Breckinridge, a new post on the Gila. This post is garrisoned by a company of infantry, under Lieut. COOK. Of course, if the Indians got the stock half-a-mile from the post, they were safe, as they could not be followed. Lieut. C. is of the opinion that the Apaches could concentrate 600 warriors in three days. What could a company of infantry do against such a force? This company has net over twenty-five effective men. We are told that recruits are on the way to reinforce it, but report says they are in the field against the Navajos.

Affairs in Syria.

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES—HOW THE NAKED AND HUNGRY ARE FED AND CLOTHED.

The Beirut correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in a letter dated the 22d ult., writes:

"The Anglo-American Committee, while it retains its original name, has now among its members leading men from the Greek, the Roman Catholic and the Jewish persuasions, and relief is extended to men of every creed irrespective of any peculiarity of faith.

Nearly 20,000 persons are now fed by the Committee, and the number is still upon the increase. Rev. H. H. JESSUP, of the Tripoli station, who has been spending several months in Beirut, is occupied from 9 A. M. till long after sunset in distributing alms to the starving thousands which surround him, and most nobly has he devoted himself to this department of labor. So great has been the press and clamor of the throng that he has been obliged to apply to Mr. JOHNSON for soldiers to aid him in preserving peace among the fighting applicants, and to defend him from being overrun by the excited multitude.

Rev. Dr. THOMSON has charge of the clothing department, and the Mission school rooms which have been devoted to this purpose are thronged with ladies, who, under his supervision, are measuring out, cutting and folding the garments for distribution among the poor. When a sufficient number of garments have been cut out and prepared with thread, needles, &c., the multitude of the naked and ragged are let in, and the scene becomes one of the wildest confusion and uproar. The desire is so great among the candidates for clothing to be supplied before the stock is exhausted, that they fight and trample each other down to get into the front ranks. Mr. JOHNSON was again requested to send soldiers to keep the crowd within proper limits. Notwithstanding this precaution, some of the most delicate among the ladies have been obliged to give up this department to the gentlemen, the excitement proving too great for their powers of endurance. They continue, however, to cut and sew and prepare the garments for distribution by the sterner sex.

Dr. VAN DYCK had taken charge of the hospital, and with the surgical aid of Dr. BARCLAY, relieves the sick, and "ministers to the mind diseased" while he applies the healing art. The soup kitchen for nursing mothers is also connected with the hospital buildings, and is very useful in preserving the little children from starvation.

Dr. J. E. FORD, of Sidon, has now in charge the three thousand refugees of Hasbeiya and Merj Ayume which were brought from the interior by a Turkish battalion under Col. O'REILLY to save them from the Druses in that wild region. He has found great difficulty in inducing the local authorities to carry out the instructions given by ISMAIL PASHA (Gen. KMETTY) for their relief, and upon application to the Governor for the Government buildings, which had been obtained for their use by Gen. KMETTY, was informed that he wished it for his horses. Thus has the zeal and kindness shown by ISMAIL PASHA been rendered useless by the corruption of his subordinates. The Turkish Colonel at Sidon has been removed, and other changes will doubtless be made, as FUAD PASHA is determined to restore order and safety and protection to all classes of the Sultan's subjects before leaving Syria. He has pledged his honor to accomplish this object, and I have faith in him.

It will perhaps interest your readers to know that Dr. ADLER, the Chief Rabbi of the Jews, who resides in London, has issued an address to the Jews throughout Europe, calling upon them for liberal contributions for the poor in Syria, and that the ROTHSCHILDS and other eminent and wealthy Israelites are feeling much interest in the subject.

Dr. ADLER bases his appeal upon the ground that Syria and Palestine is the land of their fathers, and that as it is a land so full of holy associations connected with the past, and so replete with hope for the future, they must rally to the aid of their Christian brethren in the East, who are children of the same Almighty Father, and calls upon them to give liberally as they hope to be restored to the land to which their traditions, prophecies, and hopes, point as their future home."

PERSONAL.

—The Long Island *Farmer* publishes a correspondence between the editor of that paper and Mr. Richard Busteed. Mr. Busteed, it seems, attempted to enlighten the Democracy of Jamaica on Mr. Douglas' qualifications for the Presidency, and Welling, the ecitor of the *Farmer*, made charges which Mr. Busteed thus sums up: "Your article suggests that in my life and conduct I publicly invade the sanctity of the Sabbath; that I am of intemperate habits; that my practices and pursuits are opposed to the prosperity of the schools and churches in our midst, and to the advancement of learning and the maintenance of good order in the community in which we dwell." Mr. Welling admitted that he was the author of the article in question, and Mr. Busteed addressed him as follows: "Come, Sir, toe the mark—enter a retraxit; or make proof of your accusations; or stand convicted in the judgment of liberal men, and *in foro conscientiæ*, of a scandalous violation of truth and decency." To this demand Mr. Welling responded by asking Mr. Busteed to point out the offensive expressions in the editorial complained of, but he declined to do more than he had already done, so the difficulty stands unadjusted.

—A pleasant incident of the ball given to the Prince by the Bostonians, was the interview between His Royal Highness and Miss Hosmer, the sculptress. As Miss Hosmer, in company with Mr. Everett, approached the Prince for presentation, the latter turned and recognizing her at once, anticipated an introduction by greeting her warmly and expressing his great pleasure at meeting her again. He said that little "Puck" (ordered by him some time since) now adorned his rooms at Oxford, and still called forth the admiration of all who view it. After a pleasant chat, Miss Hosmer promenaded with Lord Lyons.

—Col. Washington has written a letter of thanks to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt for using his influence so successfully in securing the return of the pistol which was presented by Lafayette to Washington, and which was carried off by some of the John Brown marauders. He says, in the course of his note: "Feeling myself to be only the custodial possessor of this relic, its history being national, I can only transmit it to posterity with the injunction with which Gen. Washington handed down to his nephews his five swords, viz.: 'That they should not be unsheathed for the purpose of shedding blood, save in self-defence or in defence of their country, and then the possessors shall fall, but not relinquish them.'"

—Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, had a narrow escape from serious injury last Tuesday night, while on his way home from Lynchburgh, where he had been addressing a Bell and Everett meeting. While crossing the aqueduct across the canal, near the Tennessee depot, about 4 in the morning, he accidentally stepped over the wall which serves as a guide, and fell a distance of some thirty feet into the water. Fortunately he only received a thorough ducking.

—A bust of the late Nicholas Hill has been executed by Richard D. Parks, a pupil of Palmer, for Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, of this City.

Political Miscellany.

THE CONTEST IN RHODE ISLAND.

"Perce" writes to the Boston *Journal*, from Providence, as follows:

"Some Democratic journals are trying very hard to make themselves and everybody else believe that Rhode Island will cast her vote, on the 6th of November, for the Northern Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This statement has been made and oft repeated in the New-York Democratic papers. It has traveled to the furthest point South, (if it did not originate there,) and now comes home, freshly laden with assurance, by way of Charleston. It needs no display of figures to show that this statement is ridiculously in want of any foundation. We have nearly 23,000 voters in this State, according to the returns of last Spring. Over 12,000 then voted for Gov. SPRAGUE; over 10,000 voted the straight Republican ticket for Mr. PADELFORD. Of the 12,000 Sprague votes, 3,000 were Democratic, which is the entire strength of the Douglas Democracy in Rhode Island. The 'Conservatives' have openly and nearly unanimously espoused the cause of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. They have a Wide-Awake Club representing the sentiment of that faction, so that the Republican strength, were it to-day called out, would not fall far short of 14,000 votes, opposed by 8,000 Democratic votes.

The contest will be directly between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. There is no Bell or Breckinridge electoral ticket. There is a strong Old-Whig feeling in Newport, for BELL and EVERETT; but the Republicans, it is said, will carry Newport for Mr. LINCOLN. If, however, Newport is lost to LINCOLN, there will be sufficient majorities in other towns to give him a total majority of nearly *four thousand*."

BOTHERING MR. YANCEY.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY delivered a long address in PIKE'S Opera House, at Cincinnati, on Saturday evening last. The following was an interlude in his address. Mr. YANCEY said: I say I defy a man to point to any case of the South injuring the North. What property of yours—what institution of yours have we ever assailed? What privilege of any of your citizens have we ever assailed? [A VOICE—"Freedom of speech."] We have assailed freedom of speech—where? Name the place where? Name the act. Where? (Some confusion ensued in the audience, and there were cries of, "Turn him out," in reference to the man who had made the remark. There were also cheers and hisses, which ceased on Mr. YANCEY'S requesting that no man might be turned out. He then resumed.) Nobody can point to any act. Nobody has ever assailed free speech. [A VOICE—"SUMNER."] The South assailed SUMNER? No, Sir. An individual in the South did that, but that is not the South. You have individuals here, who, when a man undertakes to tell them something they don't like, they knock him down. Do you call that putting down free speech, because some bully knocks a man down? All these little individual cases are not bound on the community; and I defy any man to point to any act of the South, as a community, or by a representative of the entire section, which would trench upon any of your privileges. On the contrary, we have done much for you.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The *State Journal*, of Columbus, Ohio, gives official returns of the late election from all the counties in the State. It says:

"The aggregate vote is very heavy, amounting to 412,704, and exceeding that of last year (355,768) by 56,936 votes—a remarkable increase. The aggregate vote on Supreme Judge is heavier by 7,000 than that on any other office, clearly showing where the intensity of the struggle lay. BRINKERHOFF'S majority is 13,004. MURRAY'S plurality is 25,278; his absolute majority over the Democratic and Union votes combined, 16,638. SARGENT'S plurality is 24,840; his clear majority over all opposition, 15,654. The average Republican plurality is 21,374; average majority over combined opposition, 15,432.

At the Presidential election, Ohio can give 40,000 more votes for LINCOLN than any one of the other three candidates, and an absolute Republican majority of 25,000,—the Opposition remaining in its present condition. But should there be a fusion of all the Anti-Lincoln elements on one electoral ticket, this majority, we believe, would run up to 30,000."

MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The Memphis *Avalanche* speaks as follows of one of the Presidential candidates:

"As we have already announced, the bloated visage of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is now turned toward the South. He commences his tramp to-day, and like an itinerant peddler of Yankee notions, will soon be hawking his pinchbeck principles over the South. He comes in our midst with no worthier motives than the incendiary, for he can only expect by his visit to add to the strength of BELL, whose election it is obvious he prefers to that of BRECKINRIDGE. If Mr. DOUGLAS would make a decent, dignified, truthful speech, his arrogance could be tolerated. But be it said, to the shame of our politics, that he so equivocates and deceives, so abandons the truth and sticks to falsehood that he renders himself an insufferable nuisance, while he has brought into disrepute the politics of the country."

A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

The following choice electioneering document is brought to light by the Albany *Evening Journal*:

[*Private.*] ALBANY, October, 1860.

DEAR SIR: We send you herewith copies of a Biographical Sketch of Hon. WM. KELLY, which we are anxious to circulate as widely as possible among Republicans and Americans, especially farmers and *Baptists*. Some of the copies are inclosed in envelopes, that you may address them to the less accessible; while the others are for distribution among those in your more immediate neighborhood. In behalf of the State Committee, we earnestly request your careful attention to this, and remain,

Yours, truly, SAM. NORTH,
R. A. WIGHT.

Can you give me the names of some active men in your district who will take charge of Mr. KELLY'S *pasters* at the polls?

☞ Please destroy this circular. Yours, truly,
R. A. WIGHT, Box No. 740, Albany.

THE NORFOLK QUESTION.

It has been reported that the Douglas Democratic Executive Committee, at its late meeting in Richmond, dispatched a messenger to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to propound to him the questions put to Mr. DOUGLAS at Norfolk by Mr. LAMB. The Virginia *Index* denies this, but says that the following note, signed by all the members of the Committee, which was mailed to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on the 8th, still remains unanswered:

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Oct. 6, 1860.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—*Sir*: The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party of Virginia, now in session, respectfully request you to answer the inclosed questions, propounded to Judge DOUGLAS by Mr. LAMB, of Norfolk, Elector for the First District of Virginia on the ticket which supports you for President. Please address your reply to B. M. DE WITT, Chairman, Richmond, Va.

SPEAKER PENNINGTON AND H. WINTER DAVIS.

In a letter replying to an invitation to address a mass meeting in Newark, N. J., Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS says:

"I feel sure that there can be no reason why the people who two years ago elected WILLIAM PENNINGTON should now desert him for the purpose of filling his place, or allowing it to be filled, by a Democrat, opposed to the industrial interests and the conservative policy of New-Jersey; and I confidently trust that the gentlemen who supported Mr. FILLMORE will be accompanied by enough of their fellows in that canvass to ensure the election of Mr. PENNINGTON, whose dignified bearing and conservative policy are an ornament to the House of Representatives, and an honor to the State of New-Jersey. The country would have peace were the House filled with such men."

GOV. LETCHER ON SECESSION.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "I have seen a letter from Gov. LETCHER, stating substantially that, in view of imminent danger of secession at the extreme South, which result he deplores, he is putting Virginia in a state of preparation to prevent anything like force being brought to bear against seceding States, by marching Government troops through Virginia," &c.

EXPRESSIVE.

The Washington *Star* owes the Democratic Jackson Association a grudge, so it entitles it, by way of abbreviation, the Dem. Jack. Ass.

JOHN MITCHELL AND THE ORANGEMEN.—In a letter to the *Irish American*, JOHN MITCHELL writes:

"And so the Prince of Wales has had the impertinence to disavow, and to snub, and insult the Orangemen! Ah! since when have the Brunswickers been ashamed of the Orange and the Blue? But for the Orangemen of Ireland there would never have been a Dutchman's son heir apparent to the crown of Ireland. The Protestants of the North, I say—not then called Orangemen—placed this youngster's family upon the throne of Ireland, and maintained them on it ever since—for which (amongst other things) I lay my heavy curse upon the said Protestants and Orangemen. It is doubtful to me if their souls can ever be saved, after bringing in such a hungry gang over us; and I hope they are by this time sorry for it themselves. Memory of great and good King WILLIAM!—under these colors, in these belts and sashes, our fathers pressed through Boyne River, all running red, in the face of HAMILTON'S Dragoons and the French Chivalry of King LOUIS; under these colors, of purple and orange, the stern Enniskilleners and Derrymen, in the bog before Kilcommedan Hill, stood the cannonade of St. Ruth, and plunged through mud and water for the "right of private judgment" and Penal Laws against Papists. Under these venerable colors we wrecked the villages and sent burnt-out Catholics to Hell, or Connaught, and all for the Protestant succession and the Constitution in Church and State; and now this young son of a Dutchman presumes to flout our sacred lilies and ribbons, and treat us a presumptuous mob! Well, it is a bad world; and the only adequate return for such usage would be to undo all those great Protestant achievements, which seem in a fair way of being undone at any rate, and show these ungrateful Germans that the Protestants of Ireland can count for as much on the one side as on the other."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1328, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1392, 1594, 1648, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1674, 1678.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83, 124, 114 126, 115, 90, 91, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 77, 106, 117, 107.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court, before Judge Betts.

POSSESSION—PLEADING—FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Charles H. Pratt et al. vs. *The Schooner E. C. Howard*—This was a libel filed by majority owners of the schooner, to recover possession of her, alleging that the vessel returned from her last voyage to this port about the 7th of August, having been under the charge of one of the owners named Nickerson, as master; that the libelants then appointed another of the owners named Rockwell to be master in his place, but that when he went on board to take possession, Nickerson refused to give up possession of the vessel or her papers, and they therefore prayed process against the vessel, that they might recover the possession, and that Nickerson might be compelled to pay the libelants their costs and damages in the premises.

To this libel Nickerson filed exceptions on five grounds, viz.:

1. That it joined an action to recover damages for the detention of personal property with one *in rem.* for the possession of the vessel.

2. That the action set up in the libel is one in the nature of replevin, and within the jurisdiction of the local Courts.

3. That the libel did not show that the vessel was engaged in foreign commerce, or commerce between different States.

4. That it did not set up a sufficient cause of action; and

5. That it does not show that the Court has jurisdiction of the case.

Held by the Court—That the merits of the exceptions are all contained in the last one, the first exception being essentially matter of form which may be obviated by amendment of course, and the second one being frivolous, if the Court has jurisdiction of the case.

That it never has been doubted in the earlier expositions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, or on the doctrine of English adjudications, that possessory suits were cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

That the supposition that this rule has been modified by the recent decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to domestic vessels, is a mistaken one. The presumption is not that a vessel is concerned solely in domestic trade unless it is stated to the contrary, but rather that she is designed for all descriptions of service compatible with her structure and the place where she may resort or be found.

That the manifest import of this libel is to seek relief against a vessel engaged in foreign commerce, and just in this port from such a voyage, and the jurisdiction which always appertained to the Court in such cases still prevails unimpaired.

Exceptions overruled.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen. For respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

PRACTICE—COUNSEL FEES.

Russel Sturgis vs. *the Steamboat Joseph Johnson.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover salvage. The case was tried, and decided by the Court in favor of the libelant, who was awarded the sum of $1,000 as a salvage compensation.

A motion was now made in his behalf for a counsel fee in the cause, in addition to the taxable costs.

Held by the Court—That in so far as the motion is founded on a supposed error in the Court in fixing his compensation at too small a sum, that error is one which may be corrected by appeal.

That the fee-bill of 1853 was intended to do away with the previous uncertainty in relation to the costs taxed in favor of the prevailing party, and being a remedial statue it is entitled to a liberal construction.

That no claim can be made that counsel fees are not covered by that act, because counselors are not mentioned in it. It provides fees for attorneys, solicitors and proctors—attorneys at common law—solicitors in equity and proctors in admiralty, and the term proctors also includes counsel or advocates.

That as the fee-bill specified certain rates of compensation in lieu of the compensation then allowed by law, and provided that no other compensation shall be taxed or allowed, the Court has no power to increase those allowances by an allowance of a counsel fee.

Motion therefore denied.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF PATRICK HENNESSEY FOR ARSON.

The trial of Patrick Hennessey, for arson in the first degree, in setting fire, as alleged, to his premises, No. 33 Goerck-street, on March 25, was continued yesterday—the witnesses expected from Albany, for the defence, having arrived.

Bridget Tierney testified that she was the sister of the defendant, and lived at Albany; she saw him at her house on Monday, the 26th of March, about 10 o'clock in the morning; it was his first visit to her since the previous July; he staid 15 or 20 minutes; saw him the next day at 9 o'clock A. M.; saw him again on the following day.

John Maloy, a police officer of Albany, deposed that on Monday morning, 26th March, he saw defendant in Albany; he was a witness in a case of grand larceny, and had been subpœnaed to attend.

Joseph Clinton deposed that he came from Albany to New-York, by direction of the District Attorney of that County, to serve a subpœna on the defendant to appear in Albany on Friday, the 23d March, to go before the Grand Jury and give evidence; defendant replied that he could not come that day, as it was his busy day; witness promised to see the District Attorney and telegraph the defendant; he did so, and telegraphed to him to come up on Monday.

It was the defendant's own statement that he went to Albany, by the Sunday evening boat, the *Francis Skiddy*, but Thomas Reynolds, clerk of that boat, testified that he had examined the list of passengers for that occasion, and the defendant's name was not amongst them. However, he admitted that only those persons had their names entered who had paid at the captain's office. Some passengers paid afterwards in the gangway, when the tickets were collected.

The District-Attorney produced the time-table of the Hudson River Railroad, from which it appeared that the defendant might have left New-York by the 9½ o'clock train, and reached Albany by 6 o'clock the next morning, allowing him ample time to have prepared the materials and plans for setting the house on fire previous to starting.

After the summing up of the case by the respective counsel, and a brief charge by the Judge, the jury retired shortly after 2 P. M. At a very late hour there were no signs of their agreeing on a verdict.

The District-Attorney moved on the case of Francis Enright and Lorenzo Stewart, *alias* Stevens, indicted for the manslaughter of Daniel Horrigan on the 20th of August, by inflicting injuries upon him in a liquor store corner of Cedar and West streets, of which he died on Sept. 1 at the City Hospital. On behalf of the accused, ex-Recorder Smith demanded separate trials. The District-Attorney decided to try Enright first, whereupon Smith stated, that owing to the absence in Europe of an important witness, he could not proceed to the trial of Enright. The Court directed him to make out Enright's affidavit to that effect, which he did, and afterwards read aloud to the Court. But very singularly the affidavit averred that the witness had left New-York only three weeks ago, in the steamer *Connaught*, for Ireland, whereas that unfortunate steamer was burnt about three weeks ago, almost in American waters, returning *from* Ireland. The Court did not notice the inaccuracy, and allowed the trial to be postponed.

The Texas Land Frauds.

ANOTHER COMMISSION TO ISSUE.

Jacob and Simon Musina vs. *Charles Stillman et al.*—The defendants now applied, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, for a Commission to Mexico, for the purpose of taking the testimony of parties there, to be used in evidence on the trial of the cause.

The plaintiffs resist the application for a commission, alleging, in the first place, that no sufficient answer or affidavit of merits has as yet been put in by the defendants, and for the further reason that it is not made in good faith.

A long array of statements were made by counsel on both sides in support of their positions, after which the Court allowed the commission, and granted a stay of proceedings until the 1st of February, 1861; the cause to go on the January calendar.

Lot C. Clark and P. G. Clark for motion; H. C. Gardner opposed.

Affairs of the American Express Company.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Alexander M. C. Smith vs. *Henry Wells et al.*—The plaintiff is a stockholder of the American Express Company, and the defendants are trustees thereof, and, as alleged by the plaintiff, a majority of those officers.

The plaintiff averred that the defendants, with intent to cheat and defraud the rest of the stockholders, had transferred to the United States Express Company, a branch of the business of the American Express Company, known as the Erie Railroad Division, for the nominal sum of $150,000. Of that sum, as alleged, but $30,000 were paid down, and the remainder of the purchase money secured only by the notes of the United States Express Company.

The plaintiff also averred that although this sale was consummated in the name of the Company, and purported to be on its behalf, still it was, in fact, the mere act of the defendants, who had conspired to enrich the United States Express Company, at the expense and loss of the American Express Company. Plaintiff, for himself and in behalf of other stockholders, asked that the sale be set aside, a receiver appointed, and an accounting ordered.

The defendants set up that the sale was made in good faith, and that it was advantageous to all concerned in the affairs of the American Express Company.

The case was on Monday before Justice LEONARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court for argument on the motion, and decision was reserved.

The Court now denied the application for Receiver on the part of the plaintiff, but ordered the defendants to make a certain denial in their answer more specific.

John H. Tropp and John Graham for plaintiff; Van Vorst & Beardslee for defendants.

How to Collect Bills.

PAYING FOR A SLIGHT INDULGENCE.

Thomas Walker vs. *Jacob Wilson.*—The plaintiff brought his action of trespass, to recover damages alleged to have been done him by reason of an assault upon his clerk, in his office.

It appears that some time since the defendant called upon the plaintiff's clerk to collect a bill of $25, which he could not pay. As is frequently the case in such instances, blows followed, both giving and returning.

As appeared from the evidence the affair made quite a disturbance, and damaged the face of the clerk to a considerable extent. Plaintiff claimed that by reason of the injuries done his clerk, and the general damage done him he had suffered a loss, which the jury assessed at $100.

The case was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, at the Trial Term of the Superior Court.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Frank Byrne for defendant.

The Clarendon Hotel Assault.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF A HOTEL TRESPASSER.

Stephen J. Austin vs. *Garret Korner & John Birch.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The plaintiff claimed to have been wrongfully and violently ejected from the Clarendon Hotel, by the defendants, the proprietors.

They (defendants) averred that they had given plaintiff notice to quit their house, but he would not go, and that they only used sufficient force to eject him, as a trespasser.

The cause was tried before Justice ALLEN, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for *six cents.*

Action for Rent.

DISCHARGE UNDER THE TWO-THIRD ACT.

Byron Laflin et al. vs. *Benjamin Hoagland et al.*—This was an action brought to recover the balance due for rent of part of premises No. 298 Greenwich-street, from the defendants, alleged to be partners. The defendant, Hoagland, answered, and defended upon the ground, first, that there was no partnership between the defendants, and that the premises were let to defendant, Mason; second, that he had been discharged pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.

From the evidence it appeared that the defendant, Hoagland, furnished capital, assisted in the transaction of the business, and admitted his partnership to the plaintiff, Satterly.

The defendants produced the discharge of Judge Morris, after which the plaintiffs submitted in evidence the papers upon which the discharge was granted, and contended that as the plaintiffs were not included in the list of defendants' creditors, nor did they receive any notice of the application for discharge, they living more than one hundred miles from the Court where such discharge was granted, the Court granting the discharge did not acquire jurisdiction, and therefore the discharge was no bar to the plaintiffs' claim.

The action was now tried before Judge ALLEN, in the Marine Court. Decision reserved.

Isaiah W. Sylvester and Amos K. Hadley for plaintiffs; James S. Stearns for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Abbott* vs. *Judson, et al.*—Injunction continued, and the case referred to Hon. Wm. Mitchel, to report a proper person for Receiver.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 24.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6's..'90	90	300	Reading Railr'd..s30	44
1,000	do	90½	500	do...s60	44
4,000	do	90¾	1300	do	44
2,000	N. C. State 6's	98	25	do...b30	45
1,000	do	97½	100	do...b60	44¾
7,000	Missouri St 6's	77½	100	Mich. Central R	63
5,000	Cal. State 7's	92	50	do	62¾
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs	99¾	150	do...s60	62¾
5,000	Erie R. Bs., '75	66	200	do	62
13,000	Erie R 3d M.B 's3	93	100	do...s30	62½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M B.	92	50	do...s60	62
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. C.B.	89	500	do	62¼
1,000	Mich. C. & P. c. Ist M. S. F. C. B.	97½	100	do...s30	61¾
5,000	Mich S. 2d M. Bs	59½	150'	do	b30 62¾
15,000	do	59	620	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41
800	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	95	100	do	s15 40¾
500	do	95¾	100	do	s30 40¾
1,000	do	96	150	do	40¾
5000	H. & St. Jo. R. R.b.	69½	150	do	40
25	Del. & H. Canal Co.	95	300	do	s60 39¾
150	Cum. Coal pref	11	21	Second-avenue R	100
100	do	10¾	100	Ill. Cent. R. Scp.	b60 77
25	Pacific M. S. Co	92	1000	do	76
50	do	91¾	50	do...s30	76
50	do	91¾	140	do...twk	76
850	N. Y. Central R	84¾	200	do...b60	76¾
1150	do	84¾	?	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95¾
550	do...b30	84¾	1250	Gal. & Chi. R	72
750	do...b30	85	400	do...s

1,474 bales Jute at $99 50@$100, chiefly at $99 50@$99 00 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

LATHS—Eastern have been in good demand, at $1 80 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 12½@$1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, at old figures.

OILS—The demand has been restricted for the principal kinds; prices have not varied much. In New-Bedford, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, the weekly transactions for the week were sales of 562 bbls. Sperm in parcels landed from the *Azor*, at 150 cents ₱ gallon, and in Whale, 300 bbls. Northern understood at 55 cents ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 22, '60.	66,885	137,959	1,352,500
Same time last year	88,237	196,397	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 400 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 25@$19 37½; new Prime, at $14 37@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is in rather more demand; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. here and 11¾ (500 bbls.) December delivery, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 300 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $6@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@26c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese attracts more attention at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand at former prices.

SUGARS—The inquiry has been restricted, and sales have been reported of only 650 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: During the last week a fair demand has prevailed for shipment at 10½c.; for home use the inquiry has been light. There have been few arrivals and the stock on hand is not large. To-day the market is steady at 10½c."

WHISKY—Sales 830 bbls. at 21½c.@23c., closing heavily at 23½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The principal engagements to-day were of Grain. Rates were somewhat firmer, as the amount of ship-room immediately available was less extensive. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@1¼d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 597 tons, from Savannah to Fleetwood or Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d. (the first Cotton charter of the season); a brig, 232 tons, hence to Cette, and back from Sicily to New-York, $4,500; one, 298 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $35, and back from Cadiz or Malaga to New-York, $1,500; an Oldenburg bark, 550 tons, to London, Wheat 12¾d. in bulk and Flour 3s. 9d.; a Br. bark to Cork and a market, 13¾d. in bulk and ship's bags; a Br. brig, same voyage, 14d. in ship's bags; a schr. 247 tons, from Tonala, Mex., to New-York, Mahogany, $9 under and $7 on deck; a bark, 370 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, on private terms, thence from Minatitlan to Liverpool, Wood, £3; a Br. brig, 190 tons, from an Eastern port to Port Medway, Jam., $8 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a brig, 250 tons, to Porto Rico, $2,000; a Br. brig, 163 Br. tons, to Havana and back, $1,900; another, 176 Br. tons, same voyage, $2,250; a bark to Cette, one, 396 tons, to Genoa and back, ship *Martha*, 1,195 tons, now in Boston, to load hence for London, and two ships also in Boston, to load hence for Liverpool, on terms we did not learn.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 24, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PUSEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is generally about the same as last week, though fair lots of Butter are a shade easier and average 1c. lower. Strictly fine dairies of Butter that have cost the dealers 20c. in the country, hang fire at 21c.@22c., and large invoices of that class have been offered at a loss of freight within the week. Occasionally these dairies can be placed at 21c.@22c., but not often, and afford no indication of the price of Butter. It is a fact beyond dispute that only one-tenth of all the Butter made can be considered fine, and when our butter-makers learn to salt Butter by rule and work the Butter less by hand and more with the dasher we may look for a more uniform price instead of a range as now of from 12c.@22c. for Butter from adjoining farms, as it were. It is a fact of general comment that Ohio Butter this year has been much poorer than last, while their Cheese has decidedly improved. Very little Ohio that is coming in now, even though fresh-made, is anywhere near as good as last year, and will not bring within 3c. ₱ lb. as much—14c.@15c. being high figures now, when last year we had 18c.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	19
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	12	@	13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	15
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb.	13	@	16

CHEESE.

Though stocks are accumulating and the receipts are large, our heavy dealers still hold firm on fine dairies. The latest advices are more favorable, and English shippers are making some purchases to-day.

Fine State, ₱ lb.	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb.	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb.	9½	@	10½
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb.	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₱ lb.	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb.	10	@	11

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce and higher, selling quickly at our figures.

State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen.	17	@	18½
Ohio, ₱ dozen	17	@	17½

BEANS AND PEAS.

New Beans are in good demand. We hear of no transactions in Peas to warrant quotations.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	1 15	@	1 20
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrow, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

New Dried Apples, State and Ohio, are in quick sale at 5c. Southern quiet at 3½c.@4½c. Dried Peaches sell readily, according to quality—8c.@14c. for peeled and 6c.@6½c. for unpeeled. Plums are firmer. Other Dried Fruits quiet, but salable at quotations.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.	5	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb.	3½	@	4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	15
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb.	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.	—	@	18
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.	17	@	18

GREEN FRUITS

Twenty-ounce Apples, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	—
Fall Fruit, mixed lots in good order	1 75	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, best	11 00	@	12 00
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	8 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	30	@	63
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Chickens, live, Jersey, ₱ pair	44	@	62
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	3 00	@	—
Partridges, ₱ pair	63	@	75
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Stall-fed Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 25
Ducks, live, ₱ pair	56	@	70
Geese, live, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Reed Birds, ₱ doz	75	@	88
Snipe, English, ₱ doz	1 38	@	1 50
Snipe, Sand	38	@	—
Snipe, Gray	38	@	—
Snipe, Yellow-leg	75	@	1 00
Wild Duck, Widgeon, ₱ pair	38	@	40
Gray Ducks	38	@	50
Mallard	38	@	50
Black	38	@	50
Red-Head	50	@	75
Canvas Back	88	@	1 25

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 12
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, red, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl.	75	@	88
Beets, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	3 50
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	26	@	50
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 00
String Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	63
Turnips, ₱ bbl.	63	@	1 00
Egg Plant, ₱ 100	—	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 25

HOPS.

The market is active and brisk. Prices for anything not strictly prime range from 24c.@30c.

BEESWAX

Is dull; little or no foreign demand; sales at 33c.@34c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860.

The supply of beef cattle continues very large. Butchers have continued to buy a surplus on each market day, to be provided against a chance scarcity on the following week. This constantly increasing surplus has got to be so large that for the present week there seemed to be considerable indifference on the part of purchasers, and nothing but the good quality of the stock and the low rates at which they were offered, induced buyers to take hold with anything like their usual briskness. The feeders in this State have been holding off, waiting for a cessation in the tide flowing in from the great Western pastures; but as if unitedly despairing of this, they concluded to take their chance in, and the result is that over 1,300 of 4,400 bullocks at the Forty-seventh-street yards, this week, were from New-York State alone. The total receipts for October, last year, were 19,900. This year the receipts for four weeks have run up to 22,090. The increase of country traders, and the increase of visitors incident to the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and the political demonstrations, have helped to dispose of a part of this surplus; but with the absence of unusual demand for beef, there is little hope of an upward turn in prices so long as the present large weekly receipts continue. The prices to-day ranged from 9½c. ₱ lb., estimate dressed weight for tip-top cattle down to 5c. for the low grades, and the sellers all united in calling this the "worst market of the season."..... Milch cows are in fair supply, so far as numbers are concerned, but there are few really good milkers. The few of this quality have proved ready sale at improving prices; but ordinary cows go off slowly at very moderate rates..... Veal calves continue about as for a month past in supply, demand and prices..... Sheep and Lambs not offered so freely this week, and prices have gone up about 25c. ₱ head in the average—more than this for some of the very best..... Of live hogs, the arrivals have been near 5,000 less than last week, while the cooler weather of the later season increase the demand, and there is to-day somewhat of a scarcity, with a tendency to higher prices.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,290	160	706	12,115	9,075
Previous week	5,908	128	617	15,144	14,302
Same wk last year	6,118	196	741	16,064	12,374
Weekly average of beeves for 1850					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 27,346. Total number received the previous week, 35,949, being an decrease of 8,603, mostly sheep and swine.

Of the 5,290 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,415 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 500 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 65 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 52 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 58 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 200 are reported as sold on Sunday.

Of the 4,415 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,373 head came from New-York, 1,196 from Illinois, 469 from Kentucky, 401 from Ohio, 586 from Indiana, 110 from Michigan, 248 from Missouri, and 32 from Iowa.

The 4,415 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 987; Hudson River Railroad, 1,895; Harlem Railroad, 395; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 1; Hudson River Boats, 998; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 95; and 45 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

It is quite common for cattle men, especially those who have bought stock at a higher figure than the ruling rates of the market would warrant, to declare that "this is the hardest market of the season," and if we reported in accordance with their wishes there would be a great many "hardest" market days. But for once we will grant that *this* present week *is* the "hardest market" not only of the season, but for several years. Considering the quality of the cattle—many of them nice, fat, heavy steers—it is not likely that prices have ruled as low for two weeks at least; but what makes it still worse for holders is the fact that they paid the previous rates of a falling market, so that fallen countenances and elongated visages were everywhere discernible. But bad as the business was, it could hardly be expected otherwise when the fact is taken into account that for the past six weeks we have had an average of 5,500 beeves per week, and sheep almost, but not quite, in proportion. The query is, what becomes of so much meat? Some of it, it is true, has "gone to grass," but comparatively a small amount, as New-York State feeders are pretty well supplied with grazing stock, and are rather anxious for an opportunity to send in their beeves, as many of them did this week, rather than add to them.

Returning to the transactions of to-day, we find a little life on Tuesday morning, with prices a shade lower than the previous market. The show of bullocks was rather meagre at that time, several of the trains being delayed, which, as they came in, one after the other, with their loads of living freight, dampened the hopes of holders, and said, butchers, "don't be in a hurry to buy, wait till all the cattle are in, and get them cheaper." Acting upon this, buyers hung back, the market dragged until night, and lower prices ruled. Again, on Wednesday morning, a delayed train of some 200 head came in from the Erie road, convincing holders that they had better let their stock slide, even at a decline of ½c. ₱ lb., from last week. Foremost among those anxious to close out were some who held over last week, and had to take lower prices, besides the expenditure of a week's keep.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @9½c.	9¼c.@9¾c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@8¼c.	8c. @8½c.
Poor quality	6c. @7½c.	6½c.@7½c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6c.	5½c.@6c.
General selling prices	6¾c.@8½c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7¾c.@—

The cattle were nearly all sold, although a few lots were taken out of the market, probably to be returned next Tuesday. Prices ranged from 5c. to 9½c. ₱ lb., perhaps not a dozen bullocks at the latter price, and not a vast number at the former. Good fat steers were held at about 9c., although some butchers we wot of were counting their supplies, good stock, too, at 8c.@8¼c. The market was extremely dull towards night of the second day.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

HARING & MILLER sold 70 head of cattle for I. F. BIGGERSTAFF. Weight 6½ cwt., and they brought 8c. @8¾c. They were a nice lot of well-fed Illinois steers. Also, for J. PERRINE, 14 good State steers and oxen, of say 8¼ cwt., at 8c.@9c.—one pair of oxen weighing 3,620 lbs. gross for $215, or say 9¾c.

WHITE & SON sold on their account 15 good State cattle of 77cwt.@8 cwt., at 8¾c.@9¼c. Some of them were very nice. Also, for H. FELT, 32 fair State cattle of say 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c.

J. H. WILLIAMS bought 48 very good Kentucky Durhams of J. T. WARE, at Albany; rated 8½ cwt., and run out at the yards at 8c.@9¼c. Also, 95 Indiana steers, bought at Albany, which he was retailing at 8c.@8¾c. on 7 cwt.

MEAD, & HOLCOMB were selling 60 Westchester and Dutchess county State cattle, of fair flesh, uneven weights, at 8c.@8¾c. Also, on their own account, 30 State and 30 Kentucky cattle, of 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9c.; a good lot.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 107 pretty good, strong, fat Illinois steers and oxen, of 7¾ cwt.—although they will not sell for that in this market—at 8c. @9c. A few of them were quite common.

W. H. HARRIS, for GEO. FUNK, 70 head of common to fair Illinois steers and oxen, of 8 cwt., at 7½c.@9c.

M. DALTON for N. G. FOSTER, 40 Illinois steers of 6 cwt., at 7c. They were just a medium lot. Also, for S. MONGEL, 53 head of light, common, 5½ cwt. Illinois steers, at 6¾c.

VALENTINE and MARTIN for MERRICK, 26 State cattle of good fair quality, of 8 cwt., at 7½c.@9c.

W. H. GURNEY & Co. sold at Bergen 54 just fair, 6¾ cwt. Ohio steers for D. M. JOCELYN, at 8c., and 37 Ohio cattle on their own account, rated 4 cwt., at 7c. and run out at 6c.@8c.

J. A. MERRITT for J. T. ALEXANDER, 114 common Illinois cattle, at 7c.@8¾c., on 6¾ cwt.

H. MYERS, for JAMES MCCULLUM, 90 head of good 8 cwt. Indiana steers, at 8c.@9c. Average 8¾c. A smooth, straight lot of butchers' cattle.

ED. LOCKMAN, for M. LOCKMAN, 57 head of good Fayette County, Ohio, cattle. Home weight 1,656 lbs., in fine flesh, and retailed at 8c. They did not reach here until after the best of Tuesday's market was over.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for W. GARNER, 70 good fair Kentucky cattle of 7½ cwt., at 8¾c. A few of the tops were of extra quality, and brought 9¾c., to be weighed.

STILES & DAWSON sold for W. C. GROVES 35 head of grass steers, from Indiana, 4½ to 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@7¾c. One pair of nice oxen, of about 19 cwt., brought $175, or over 9c. Also, 33 pair Pennsylvania steers for H. C. COREY; rated 6 cwt., and brought 7c. @8c.

H. & D. BARNEY were selling 86 head of fair to good State cattle at 8c.@9¼c.; rated 7 cwt., and in good killing condition.

MURRAY & GLOVER, on their own account, 93 head of Indiana and Ohio cattle, bought at the yards; rated 7 cwt., pretty fair quality, and running out at 8c. @8½c. A few of the best 9c.

MILCH COWS.

The City pens are over-stocked just now, and fresh cows are not selling as well as they were a few weeks ago. The continued low price of beef offers little inducement for the City milkmen to sell off their fattest cows and purchase others, as they usually do when beef is high. This limits the inquiry for fresh cows from that quarter, and most private families have already made their Winter arrangements, although a few are still buying. The market is quite dull, and it will require considerable effort to get rid of the surplus stock on hand. For nice family cows, the prices range from $45 to $50, with an occasional sale at $55 @$60, but far more are sold at $33@$40, being medium to fair cows.

VEAL CALVES.

These have been more freely sent in, but no change can be quoted in prices, although we heard of a single calf, about two months old, weighing 214 lbs., which brought 8c. ₱ lb., live weight. This was a fancy price for a fancy calf, and 1c. higher than could be obtained for others nearly as good, although not as large. We quote prime veals at 6½c.@7c.; common, 4½c.@5½c.; and bobs at $1 50@$2 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep market varies exceedingly at this season. One week the supply of live stock will be very large, and prices rather low, which will induce jobbers and wholesale butchers to lay in strong. At the same time a large stock of mutton may be landed from the boats, and as this will not keep long it must be disposed of. Senders, finding they are doing a losing business, hold up the next week, and a short supply carries prices up again, and once more they come in with a rush. Exactly this game has been going on for weeks past. Last week we reported an enormous supply and a decline of 25c.@37c. per head. This week there are 3,000 fewer sheep and the rates of two weeks ago are maintained so that next week we shall look for an overstock again. The market is good especially for fat wethers and store ewes. Fat lambs are also in demand. A very prime lot of fat sheep would bring prices equivalent to 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight, and store sheep $3 00@$3 25 and even $3 50 each. The stock of dead sheep at Washington Market is large, and butchers report buying the best sheep at 7c. ₱ lb. by the carcass.

BROWNING reports the following lots received at his market-place in Sixth-st., during the past week. From New-York, 3,174 brought in, 186, by Cornell & Brown; 140, J. Collins; 132, Baird & McKeefer; 100 Case & Makey; 105, J. Setterley; 214, J. Toucey; 500, L. Miller; 20 R. Sheehan; 104, P. H. Turner; 294, J. J. Plattner; 200 D. Poncher; 146, M. W. Baird; 65, A. Stephens; 142, B. Cook; 144, C. W. Brady; 61, W. Brown; 140, J. Mills; 201, J. Jackson; 203, J. Thorne; 77 J. Van Tassell. From Pennsylvania, 94 by J. Simons. From New-Jersey, 157 brought in: 14 by W. Weller; 94, L. Bellis; 16, F. A. Bloom; 33, R. Bellis. From Ohio, 196 by W. H. Stowell, and 196 by J. Powell. From Canada, 288 by Hassberry & Guyons, and 166 by R. Hume. From Michigan, 193 by A. M. Clark. Total, 4,466. Arrivals have been light, for a few days past, and the pens made a feeble show, this morning, owing to the non-arrival of the Albany boats with stock on board. The good sheep sell well, and the same may be said of lambs. There is an advance of fully 25c. ₱ head from last week.

A few of the Sheep Brokers' sale at Browning's are given as follows:

McCARTHY & MILLER report 201 head, sold for $801 62.

R. H. HUME quotes:

168 head at	$795	87	193 head at	$777	37
200 head	690	50	64 head	194	11
76 head	232	25	105 head	498	12
61 head	282	25	382 head	1,513	07
104 head	321	12	76 head	254	50
Total	1429			$5,559	16

Average, $3 90 ₱ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

49 sheep & lambs	$260 00	70 sheep & lambs	$236 25
104 sheep & lambs	560 00	90 sheep & lambs	337 00
49 sheep & lambs	183 00	166 lambs	643 38
75 sheep & lambs	253 12		
Total	659		$2,472 75

Which was an average of $3 75 ₱ head each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received a full supply of stock during the past week, for in addition to the lots given below were about 800, which came in this morning and will go into the accounts next week. These came in from New-York, 109, by C. Clump; 73, A. Phillips; 56, W. Harder; 148, O. Hoysradt; 103, J. Butlion; 192, W. S. Holmes; 30, J. Little; 45, M. Kelley; 201, D. Vunk; 493, P. Reed; 87, Dickerman & Co.; 176, J. Vanbuskirk; 196, J. Collins; 113, P. Smith; 306, W. McKeever; 215, J. Jenks; 16, J. Best; 151, A. W. Mills; 97, S. Beckwith; 94, E. Newman; 31, A. P. White; 46, M. Halstead; 62, J. Craig; 52, J. New; 47, W. Wait; 23, E. Hunt; from Ohio, 202, by J. Winters, and 196 by P. Conklin: Total, 3,562.

Assisted by M. P. FOELS, sales were made as follows, including a few lots left over from last week:

109 head	$331	55	209 head	$755	24
73 head	184	50	160 head	674	55
56 head	182	00	16 head	62	00
148 head	326	87	151 head	572	50
103 head	385	50	97 head	316	50
192 head	753	75	94 head	232	00
30 head	138	50	31 head	100	25
35 head	197	50	99 head	280	62
201 head	681	50	47 head	111	62
394 head	1,138	25	73 head	74	75
87 head	348	25	100 head	415	25
176 head	678	12	320 head	1,228	62
196 head	654	00	202 head	769	50
113 head	416	38	196 head	782	25
45 head	118	50			
Total	3,705			$12,804	82

ALLERTON received 914 sheep and lambs during the past week, and the market was considered by salesmen little better than one week ago.

At CHAMBERLIN'S, 3,173 head are reported as the receipts for the week.

SWINE.

Receipts have been light, and the heavy stock of one week ago has been disposed of. The weather has been unfavorable for keeping pork, and the market was slow during most of the week. A slight improvement may now be noted, although prices are no higher than last Wednesday. The present clear weather favors trade.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6¼c.@6¾c.	7¾c.@8c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@6¼c.	7¾c.@8c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	6¼c.@6¾c.	8c. @8½c
Still Hogs	5¾c.@—	7½c.@7½c.
Mast Hogs	5½c.@5¾c.	7½c.@7½c

The market has been slow for the past week, but the stock is now well cleared up.

The Horse Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth street stables 553 head. Business has been somewhat brisker than the last week, chiefly in common stock. Only three good pairs were sold at fair prices—$800@$1,050 ₱ pair; several second class, at $580@$650 ₱ pair. A few good single road and business horses brought $200@$250 each. Some inquiry exists for extra fine saddle horses, which are scarce, and held at $350@$400 each. First-class cart horses sell readily at $200@$250; second class, at $125@$175. Railroad and omnibus companies are buying sparingly, at low prices, averaging $100 each. No sales were made to shippers. The total sales during the week amount to 135 head, of which were sold at CHAMBERLIN'S 23; POST & NICHOLS, 25; MCROBERTS, 8; CARPENTER, 8, &c. The arrivals have exceeded last week's—leaving on hand 568 unsold this evening; a large per centage are common. About 40 head were at TATTERSALS. Sales of 4 were made for City use. The market shows a slight decline, with a large stock on hand for the season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.

For shipping or family use. They are white, mealy, large, fine-flavored, and warranted to keep one year.

Samples may be seen and orders left at the Agency, No. 4 Erie buildings, Duane-st., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., Pellham Farm, Esopus P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CERAN LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Gulon, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW Methodist Church now being erected on 41st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. MATTISON'S,) will be laid TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Comfortable seats will be provided on the main floor of the building, and Drs. TYNG, DOWLING, BURCHARD, THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, and others, will participate in the services. The public generally are invited.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes nothing can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

THE PUBLICATION OF "RULE OR RUIN: A SATIRE ON THE TIMES," has been necessarily postponed until Oct. 29, on account of the increased demand. See "New Publications," in Monday's paper.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FASHIONABLE DINNERS COOKED, AND lessons given in cooking at home or out, on reasonable terms. Address E. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

HAIRDRESSING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to make an engagement with a few ladies, by the month, to go to their own houses, to keep their hair in good order. Address E. A., No. 127 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH. (Dr. Hawks',) very desirably situated in the south transept. Apply to J. VAN NAMEE, counselor-at-law, No. 6 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 251 BROADWAY,

Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines,

DAMASKS, CORNICES,

LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS, &c., at a large reduction in prices.

FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 251 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS, FOR LADIES' WEAR.

Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES, For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN, At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

AUCTION GOODS.

BARGAINS AT KINZEY'S.

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW GOODS, SKIRTS, LACE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, And a large stock of Fancy Goods.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

12,000 yards Ribbons, at 5c., 6c. and 8c.
11,000 yards Ribbons, at 10c., 15c., and 18c.
8,500 yards Ribbons, at 12c., 20c and 25c.
Straw Bonnets closing out at 6c., to 25c., 31c. to 75c.
7,000 pieces Colored and Black Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
FLOWERS, FLOWERS—FEATHERS, FEATHERS.
Jaconet and Swiss Collars, closing out at 12½c. to 50c.
Jaconet and Swiss Collars, closing out at 63c. to 88c.
Bands and Flouncings, closing out at 6c., 12c., 18c. to 25c.
Closing 600 Jaconet and Swiss Sets, 50c. to $2.
Handkerchiefs, ladies' and gent's, closing cheap.
2,000 muslin breakfast caps, at 18c., 25c., 37c.
Closing out Blond Laces, for ruches, 2c. per yard.
From Auction—Colored and Black Shetland Wool Veils, at 25 cents.
Cheapest lot of Head Nets in the City.
3,500 colored Chenille Nets, large size, at 37c. to 50c.
2,700 black Chenille Nets, large size, at 25c., 37c. to 50c.
Cheapest Gloves in the City.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—ARDENN ARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—MUSICAL SOIREE.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. AND Mrs. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HIGHWAYMAN OF THE SEAS—MOTHER GOOSE—MY WIFE'S COME.

FRENCH THEATRE—MLLE. VICTORIA'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE—LUCIA, THE CIGAR GIRL—JACK SHEPPARD—FALL OF ROBESPIERRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive additional European news by the *City of Washington*, whose arrival off Cape Race was announced in yesterday's TIMES. Fuller particulars are given of the battle of Volturno. The Neapolitans, after a well contested fight, were thoroughly beaten, and lost 5,000 prisoners and 3,000 in killed and wounded. The King of Naples was present at the battle. There was a rumor current that Capua had surrendered, but it lacks confirmation. The Sardinian troops had entered Neapolitan territory, and several of the Great Powers had protested against the step. The Pope, according to the latest accounts, remained at Rome. A number of places around the Eternal City had been occupied by French troops, and the statement that an additional division would be sent from France indicates that the Emperor is determined to protect the Holy Father from his Sardinian or Garibaldian enemies. Military movements on a large scale are reported in Austria.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst. Mr. McLANE had arrived in the sloop-of-war *Pawnee*. The capture of Guadalajara by the Liberals is confirmed. It is reported that Puebla had been abandoned, and that the garrison had been summoned to Mexico. Great distress prevailed in the capital.

We have Port-au-Prince journals to Oct. 6, but they contain no news of interest.

The Republicans held an immense mass meeting at Binghamton yesterday, which was attended by delegations from all the surrounding country. Addresses were made by Senator SEWARD, Hon. F. P. STANTON and Gen. NYE. Mr. SEWARD'S speech was mainly confined to the consideration of the existence and growth of the Republican Party as among the great natural phenomena of the world. Mr. STANTON reviewed the Kansas question, and Gen. NYE was characteristically humorous. A telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings will be found in the TIMES of this morning.

A grand Republican barbecue and mass meeting took place at Doughty's Grove, near Brushville, L. I., yesterday, at which an ox, roasted whole, and baked clams were served up to 5,000 people, and speeches were made by Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, Hon. JOHN COVODE and others.

The Union meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening, was presided over by Hon. EDWARD COOPER, and attended by a fair audience. A characteristic and humorous address was delivered by Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky; and Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON told why he thought the Union was in danger.

The Union Convention met, last evening, at No. 751 Broadway, and nominated a County ticket, as follows: For Judge of Superior Court, FRED. A. TALLMADGE; City Judge, JOHN R. LIVINGSTON; Judge of Supreme Court, JOHN LEVERIDGE; Recorder, JOHN J. HOFFMAN; Surrogate, EDWARD C. WEST; Supervisor, T. SCHWARZWAELDER; Register, JAS. LYNCH. The Convention closed with a fight, and subsequently a portion of the members gathered, and nominated Mr. M. T. BRENNAN for Register.

In the Board of Education the subject of appointing teachers in the evening schools, together with the expenses of said schools and the abuses connected with them, was discussed last evening, and a select Committee of five was appointed to investigate the subject. The school estimate for 1861 was reported at $1,300,000, and the same ordered to be sent to the Board of Supervisors to be incorporated in the tax levy.

The new building of the Rutgers Female Institute, situated in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second-streets, was dedicated last evening. A large audience was in attendance, and the exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. Dr. SPRING, addresses by Prof. PIERCE, Rev. Dr. SMITH, Dr. KREBBS, Dr. HAGUE, and others, and singing by the pupils of the Institute. The Institute took possession of its new quarters on the 13th of September, and has at present upwards of 200 pupils.

The "American Church Missionary Society" held its first anniversary in St. George's Church, last evening, Rev. Dr. J. S. STONE, of Massachusetts, in the Chair. The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and set forth the principles on which the Society was organized. Resolutions were offered by different clergymen, and adopted, after which Dr. TYNG briefly addressed the audience. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop EASTBURN.

A meeting of a portion of the subscribers to the fund for the benefit of Capt. WILSON and the crew of the brig *Minnie Schiffer* was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of disposing of the subscriptions according to the wishes of the donors. After a comparison of plans, and a consultation with Mr. HURRY and several others of the *Connaught's* passengers, a resolution was adopted appropriating the five thousand and odd dollars as follows: $500 to Mr. THOS. CONNAUTON, the first mate; $100 to the second mate and each of the crew; $300 for a suitable testimonial to Capt. WILSON, and the remainder to be paid over to him in money. A Committee of three was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

The Watrous land case was again up at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, yesterday, on an application for a commission to Mexico, to take testimony. The motion was granted and a stay of proceedings allowed until the 1st of February next. In the Supreme Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, THOMAS WALKER obtained a verdict for $400 against JACOB WILSON for trespassing upon his premises and assaulting his clerk. In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of PATRICK HENNESSY was resumed. The witnesses expected from Albany were present, and proved the presence of the defendant in that city early in the morning of the day on which the fire was discovered, thus inferring his innocence of the charge by asserting an *alibi*. The Jury were in deliberation many hours, and at a very late hour had not agreed upon a verdict.

There was much excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday. Lower prices, by 2@3 ₩ cent., obtained on the Share list, until near the close of the day, when a portion of the decline was recovered, and the market left off comparatively steady. New-York Central 83, Erie 33 ₩ cent. Money and Exchange easy.

Business in Cotton was active, and prices favored sellers. Flour, Wheat and Corn were somewhat cheaper. The inquiry was restricted by the firmness in freights. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Hides and Leather were rather inactive. Hay, Hops and Tallow were in fair demand. Whisky again declined. The freight engagements were more extensive, with 441 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are overstocked with beef cattle. Milch cows, veals and sheep are in moderate supply, and live hogs are not adequate to the demand. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,290 beef cattle, 160 milch cows, 706 veal calves, 12,115 sheep and lambs, and 9,075 live hogs; total, 27,346. At yesterday's general weekly market, the owners of bullocks considered it the hardest day of the season. The best animals, with few exceptions, sold at prices scarcely equivalent to 9c. a pound for the dressed weight, while other grades sold all the way down to 5c., with a liberal allowance to the buyers in estimating the weight. The yards were not entirely cleared out at sundown. The supply has averaged about 5,500 head per week for a month and a half past, and the absence of any unusual demand at this time makes the supply too great for the wants of the City. Milch cows of first grade are scarce and higher; medium and ordinary animals are abundant and slow of sale. Veal calves are about as last week in supply and price. Sheep are in moderate supply, and 25c. ₩ head higher. Live hogs are rather scarce, and former prices firm, with an upward tendency.

Mr. Yancey's Historical Inaccuracies Again.

In our exposure yesterday of Mr. YANCEY'S ignorance or recklessness of historical truth, we had barely room, within the appropriate limits of an editorial, to rebut his misrepresentations of the Northern members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, by brief citations from their speeches. It may be shown with equal clearness, that nearly all of the States had already abolished the slave-trade, and that this fact was strongly pressed upon the attention of the Convention, by way of inducing the majority to yield their objections to the clause providing for the toleration of the traffic for a brief period. All the Northern States together with Maryland and Virginia had irrevocably abolished the slave-trade long before the Convention met. North Carolina imposed a tax of five pounds per head upon Africans imported directly, and ten pounds if brought in from other States. The Legislature of South Carolina, the year before the Convention met, passed an act prohibiting the importation of Slaves for one year, and renewed it for three years. Indeed this prohibition was continued for fifteen years, and the State denied herself the real or supposed advantages of the traffic in slaves for more than three-fourths of the period of twenty years during which Congress was withheld from its final abolition.

The State of Georgia alone, at the period of the formation of the Constitution, allowed the Slave-trade to be carried on freely, and she abolished it in 1798. North Carolina, as we learn from HILDRETH, had prohibited the traffic prior to this date. South Carolina, in 1804, repealed her prohibitory laws, and permitted the Slave traffic to be carried on during the following four years, until it was finally abolished by Congress. An effort was made by Northern members of Congress to impose a tax of $10 on imported Africans, in consequence of this revival of the trade; and although the bill went through its first and second readings in the House of Representatives, it was suffered to drop, in consequence of the entreaties and promises of South Carolina Representatives. But the State continued the traffic during the four years which the Constitution permitted its toleration. This bill was urged mainly by Democratic members from Pennsylvania, who were supported by Mr. EPPES, of Virginia, a son-in-law of President JEFFERSON, who had urged, in his Message, the importance of stringent laws for the discouragement of the trade. HILDRETH thinks that Mr. GRISWOLD and other Federalists of New-England were willing, by suffering the matter to drop, to conciliate South Carolina, and thereby to bring her back to the fold of Federalism. Mr. STANTON, of Rhode Island, nevertheless insisted on levying the tax, and denounced the domestic, as well as the foreign trade. Thus, this question to some extent assumed a party character, and the Democratic Party, strange as it may sound at the present day, was on the side of Freedom.

Mr. YANCEY, in his Boston speech, declared that the Slave-trade was continued for twenty years by the framers of the Constitution, "owing, in a great measure, to the influence of Massachusetts, which at that time was largely engaged in the trade;" and that "during that time Massachusetts imported one hundred thousand slaves, for whom her merchants received ten millions of dollars." We have already exposed the falsity of the first of these statements; and the absurdity of the last must be apparent to any one who has given the slightest attention to the subject. We have seen that during these twenty years South Carolina, by her Legislature, allowed the trade for but four years; that Georgia prohibited it ten years before the time ran out, and North Carolina, at a still earlier period. There may have been many smuggled into the country in violation of the State laws, but these laws were insisted upon as affording evidence that the trade had ceased. How many altogether were brought in during the twenty years it is impossible to know with certainty, but we have the incontestible evidence of the census to show that Mr. YANCEY'S estimate is greatly exaggerated. Mr. CAREY, the political economist, estimates the total importation from 1790 to 1808, at 70,000, and of this number, 39,075 were imported at Charleston during the four years in which the trade was allowed. DE BOW, in his compendium of the census, thinks CAREY'S estimate too small, but offers no fact in support of his opinion. Having shown above that the trade was prohibited by all the States, except for a very few years, we believe that CAREY'S estimate is fully up to the mark.

Mr. YANCEY sweepingly charges Massachusetts with importing the whole hundred thousand slaves which he assumes to have been introduced into the country. It may seem like trifling with a grave subject, to hold a stump orator responsible for the manner in which he rounds his periods; but it will convey an idea of his readiness to sacrifice truth on the altar of rhetorical point, to contrast the known facts with his bold assertion. The slaves imported into Charleston, during the four years prior to 1808, are all of which we have any statistical account, and these, according to DE BOW, who quotes the census of Charleston, "were consigned to ninety-one British subjects, eighty-eight citizens of Rhode Island, ten French subjects, and thirteen natives of Charleston." Thus it appears that not a citizen of Massachusetts was engaged in the trade during the brief period in which it was tolerated by law—a toleration which South Carolina and Georgia strenuously insisted upon, and which New-England, including Rhode Island, reluctantly yielded.

If we have reference to the ratio of increase of the slave population at several periods, it will be apparent that Mr. YANCEY'S estimates shoot as far beyond probability, as beyond ascertained facts. Thus, the census shows that between 1790 and 1800 the slave population of the South increased at the rate of 30.09 per cent.; between 1800 and 1810 the ratio was 35.67 per cent. These decades included the period during which the Constitution allowed the States to import slaves without the intervention of Congress, but which, as we have seen, only three States availed themselves of for a few years. During the next decade, from 1810 to 1820, the ratio of increase was 30.57 per cent., and from 1820 to 1830 the ratio was 32.12. Thus it is seen that during the first ten years after the formation of the Constitution, and while the constitutional toleration of the traffic was in existence, the ratio of the increase of slaves was smaller than for the two decades subsequent to the abolition of the traffic, viz., from 1810 to 1830.

The decade from 1800 to 1810 was that in which South Carolina, for four years, availed herself of her constitutional privilege, and imported about forty thousand slaves. The ratio of increase, as above stated, is 35.67 per cent., or say 5 per cent. higher than that of the next period of ten years, and only 3½ per cent. greater than the decade following, when the utmost precautions had been taken to suppress the traffic. The total slave population of the South at the beginning of this period was less than 900,000, five per cent. on which would be forty-five thousand. This is a fraction over the known importation of South Carolina. But it may be accounted for without any importations whatever, as it was during this period that Louisiana was purchased. At the date of its acquisition, according to DE BOW, it contained 58,000 slaves. Other authorities say but 40,000. Here, then, without allowing for any importations from Africa, we might explain the unusually large ratio of increase in the slave population between 1800 and 1810; and certainly there is no room left for the high estimate of Mr. YANCEY, unless he is willing to admit that the trade flourished for twenty years after its abolition better than during the twenty years of its constitutional toleration.

Politics on the Pacific.

The chances of Brigadier LANE continuing to serve his country in that august body the United States Senate grow daily less. Oregon has ungratefully repudiated his distinguished services, replacing him by Mr. JAMES W. NESMITH, who will take his seat on the 5th of March next; while for the chair formerly filled by DELAZON SMITH, Col. E. D. BAKER has been selected. Mr. NESMITH is an adherent of Popular Sovereignty, and of the fortunes of Mr. DOUGLAS; Col. BAKER is represented as being favorable to the opinions of Mr. ELI THAYER, regarding the political efficacy of colonization as the antagonist of Slavery; and, therefore, agrees with so much of his colleague's platform as denies the necessity of Congressional intervention for the discomfiture of servile labor. Evidently, therefore, Oregon has turned its back upon the Administration. None of the several phases of persuasion to which Mr. BUCHANAN has in turn addicted himself finds favor with these sturdy settlers of the Northwest; who, in deserting LANE after his ten years of diligent service as delegate and Senator, sufficiently indicate that the fatal fault lies in his recent and obtrusive devotion to the interests of the Slavery propagandists. Because he is willing to appear on the Presidential ticket nominated by the Secessionists, he is dismissed by his immediate constituents. The story is an old one; LANE is only its latest illustration.

So marked is the influence of this Northwestern revolution in politics, that the gloomiest apprehensions have already invaded the Breckinridge ranks in California, where the possibilities of this trifling shower preluding a deluge are gravely discussed. If an alliance of Republicanism with Popular Sovereignty be practicable in Oregon, there is no reason why it should not prevail everywhere on the Pacific coast. There the doctrines of Mr. DOUGLAS, freed from that narrow scrutiny which, to the more practiced sense of the civilized East, discloses their sophistry, are seen only in their results, which are recognized as being as hostile to the extension of Slavery as the extremest convictions of GERRIT SMITH himself. And beyond the Rocky Mountains, political questions find liberty to adjust themselves upon their merits far more readily than here. Here the ingenuity of hopeless minorities, pledged to unpopular issues, can always manage to perplex and pervert the normal action of party, by introducing disturbing influences wholly disconnected with the immediate controversy. It is always safe, for instance, and often successful, to interrupt the popular decision of great issues by an outcry that "the Union is in danger,"—a clamor scarcely as available to party in this country, as was the cry "the Church is in danger," which served English Toryism for nearly a century in baffling the efforts of reform. But on the Pacific coast there is no such sensitiveness touching the Union, for the demagogue to play upon. Seen from that long distance, which admits of clearer and calmer views, there is no lesion in the confederation suggestive of peril to its perpetuity; and the people are quite disposed to attend to questions of more immediate import than to give way to senseless panic upon what they regard as the most improbable of contingencies. Hence the tendency of the Douglas Party is not to fusion with factions of heterogeneous and incompatible principles for the sake of the Union, but to fusion with the Republicans. In the ranks of that party it discovers motives similar to its own, and measures which must reach the same conclusions, though their paths may be widely different. The spectacle of such a combination in Oregon has, therefore, nothing in it surprising or unnatural. It will, indeed, be surprising if it be not repeated in California, where an object equally desirable with the extinction of LANE is presented, in the attempt to return Dr. GWIN to the Senate. No man ever succeeded better in offending and alienating a constituency than that distinguished Senator; and it would be difficult to determine whether the animosity of the Douglas men or of the Republicans against him is the most intense and implacable. Should, therefore, the vote of the State be given to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and the supporters of that ticket insist upon the reelection of Dr. GWIN by the Legislature, a determined and successful union of the minority parties may be counted upon to oppose that step, and to give to the Senate another advocate of free labor.

HOW WE ADMINISTER JUSTICE.—A blunder, very characteristic of the administration of criminal justice in New-York, will be found noticed in our Law reports to-day. It appears that on a motion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to arraign FRANCIS ENRIGHT for the manslaughter of one DANIEL HORRIGAN, counsel for the prisoner moved to have the trial postponed under plea that an important witness for the defence was "absent in Europe." The Court, to guard against imposition, directed that an affidavit supporting the plea should be made; whereupon an affidavit was drawn, averring that the witness in question "had left New-York only three weeks ago in the steamer *Connaught*, bound for Ireland"—that unfortunate vessel, as we all know, having been burned within a day's sail of Boston, on her voyage from Galway to that port, about the first instant. Nevertheless, the venerable Judge of the Oyer and Terminer accepted the affidavit as satisfactory, and the order for postponement was made!

The Movement in Italy.

One wholesome result, at least, the news yesterday received from Europe proves to have been already achieved in the movement of Southern Italy towards independence of the Bourbons and unity with the rest of the Peninsula.

The victory on the Volturno, won by GARIBALDI, in the footsteps of HANNIBAL, over the Royalist army, will have its own proud place in history, as military victories always have. But it is not comparable, either morally or politically, to the far greater victory won by GARIBALDI over himself, which we are encouraged to hope for from the news that MANINI has been requested by the Pro-Dictator of Naples to leave that city, and that VICTOR EMANUEL has been formally invited by the Dictator himself to enter the Neapolitan territory, and accept the control of the existing situation. It is a good thing, certainly, that the levies of the people should have once more triumphed over the legionaries of so pitiful a despot as the young FRANCIS of Bourbon. It is a thing hardly less good that this triumph should have been won by stern fighting, and in conflict with foemen not unworthy the Garibaldian steel. One of the greatest dangers of Italian harmony has always been the reciprocally deprecatory way in which the Italian States have spoken, and the Italian people jested about their sister States and their fellow-countrymen. In 1848, there was nothing too sharp or too scornful to be said of the Neapolitan troops and the Neapolitan nation by the Italians of Rome and the North. This produced its natural effect, and all Europe has for years been echoing the remark, attributed to the King FERDINAND, in reply to his son's request for permission to dress the Neapolitan line in the Austrian white uniform, instead of the British scarlet: "Very good! dress them in red, or dress them in white, just as you like; *they will run away just the same!*"

The Neapolitan army owed it to themselves to falsify this scandalous fame, and the gallantry with which they seem to have defended their banners under the walls of Capua against the forces of GARIBALDI will not make them the worse soldiers of Italian independence, whenever that independence shall be consummated.

Important, however, as the battle of the Volturno must be admitted to be, the real hope for Italy, which the steamer now brings us, is the confirmation of our belief that GARIBALDI must eventually surrender his personal prejudices and party affiliations to the imperative call of his country and her situation. If he has done this in good faith, as there now seems good reason to believe he has, Italy may look with patient indifference upon the diplomatic coquetries of France with the Papal Court, and with defiant disdain upon the distant thunder-clouds of war which are gathering around the Austrian frontiers.

The Slave-trade in New-York.

We have fallen into the comfortable habit of denouncing the Slave-trade, as though it was an iniquity that could not possibly be laid at our own door; but recent revelations have gone far to prove that a very considerable portion of the capital embarked in this iniquitous business is obtained in New-York. The open encouragement given by Spain to the Slave-trade cannot be too heavily denounced. Her course has drawn upon her the odium of the whole world, and her flagrant violation of treaty stipulations has been sufficient to exclude her from the councils of European nations. Even Brazil has given to Spain an example that she would do well to imitate; for Brazil, taking a higher view of the subject than a purely mercenary one, has made the abandonment of a traffic—condemned as piracy by all great and enlightened nations, and, in every respect, diametrically opposed to the spirit of the age,—a point of national honor and pride.

But heavy as are the responsibilities of Spain for her encouragement of the Slave-trade, she has always the plea of under-populated tropical dependencies to urge in extenuation of her crime. The plea, it is true, is unsound in morality and illogical in political economy; but it is, nevertheless, a plea in which many place implicit faith. Few Cuban proprietors could be made to believe that the cultivation of their estates could be carried on without these constant reinforcements of fresh labor which the Slave-trade is calculated to supply. Here, then, is an excuse, though a wretched one, for the criminal undertaking upon which the Cuban planter has embarked. But for the American capitalist, whose morality is so blunted that he seeks to make money by the commission of one of the highest crimes known in his legal code, what excuse can be offered?

It is notorious that a slave-trader tried in New-York is almost certain to escape punishment, though proof of his guilt be demonstrated beyond a peradventure. We trust that this matter will be looked into and considered, and that, at the present time, especially, while the Slave-trade is flourishing beyond all precedent, no parties found guilty of an offence so detestable will be suffered to escape and recommence their depredations. It is high time that some salutary lesson should be given to those "respectable merchants," whose greed of gain is so great as to lead them to the commission of crimes that are regarded by all right-thinking persons with abhorrence. The severe punishment of one or more parties, found guilty of being engaged in the Slave-trade, would have a very salutary effect; and would, at least, redeem the City of New-York from the sin, with which she is charged, of being lax in the administration of justice in this important particular.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.—We can scarcely credit the statements made in the China papers, that an American ship-of-war had called at Shanghai, and had refused protection to the persons and property of American citizens. Two journals, however, the *China Mail* and the Hong Kong *Press*, corroborate the report that the United States ship *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Commodore STRIBLING, arrived at Shanghai, during the invasion panic, and left port almost immediately, though urgent remonstrances against her departure were made by the American residents of the place. The mere report of a proceeding like this calls for satisfactory explanation, and we trust that, for his own sake, Commodore STRIBLING will be able to give it. American interests, not only in China but in every foreign country where we have any interests at stake, have been so shamefully neglected by the present Administration that we do not look for much in that quarter. But we can hardly believe that an officer in the American Naval service would so far neglect his duty towards his fellow-citizens, in their time of need, as to refuse them the protection and assistance they demanded. The Hong Kong papers are circumstantial in their statements, but we hope to hear them contradicted by later intelligence.

And Yet Another Prince.

The present year of Grace, when bound and shelved, will be a perfect wonder-book. It will read very much like one of the fairy tales, loved of children, where every page is embroidered with surprises and punctuated with princes. As a record of royal pilgrimages it should be bound in purple, and studded with coronets. The summer months were as prolific of princes as of roses. First came the swart Mongolians, from the distant Isle of Niphon, with their paper fans, and loose trowsers and unpronounceable names. Having feted and feasted them we sent them back to the land of their Tycoon, rejoicing and laden with presents. Scarcely had their footsteps become inaudible, as they went their watery way, before the eldest son of our beloved BUCHANAN'S "good friend" crossed our threshold, and to him we extended the friendly hand of greeting. Mindful of his morals and of the mild request of his most excellent mother, we preserved him from contact with BOOLE and from association with FARLEY. We threw open the doors of our ball-rooms to him as Prince of the Dance, and hailed him in Trinity as Lord of the Aisles. On our Atlantic threshold we bade him a hearty God-speed, and now his waving plume, with its Bohemian legend, is dancing over the waves. But scarcely has one Prince bowed himself out of our Eastern portals than another comes knocking at our Goldon Gate on the Pacific—the Prince of Hawaii craves audience of our Republic. Exit ALBERT EDWARD—enter Prince LOT.

California journals chronicle the arrival of Prince KAMEHAMEHA, more familiarly known as "Prince LOT," brother of the reigning King of the Sandwich Islands. It is not stated that the Prince of Hawaii intends to extend his visit beyond the Rocky Mountains, but as it is at least possible that he may, it were well to make proper preparations for his reception. Having just entertained one Prince, we shall be at no loss to entertain another; to use a common expression, "We can do it just as well as not, while our hands are in." It will, of course, be necessary to give him a ball, since the Hawaiians are fond of dancing; or, as they express it, of *hoolah-hoolah*. But with them the *hoolah-hoolah* is a rather violent exercise, and it will be necessary, in this event, to have the floor of the Academy well secured. As a Master of Ceremonies is indispensable, it were well to engage PETER COOPER at once; his late experience eminently qualifies him for enacting this sometimes difficult *rôle*. Again, Mr. COOPER is good authority in matters of dress; and this is a point in which the Hawaiians, notwithstanding their advanced civilization, are not as well versed as Mr. COOPER. Thus, should our olive-complexioned Prince take a fancy to appear at the Academy arrayed in the costume in vogue anterior to Adam's slight pomological indiscretion, Mr. COOPER could drop him some very useful hints relative to a dress coat and regulation trowsers. It is possible that Prince Lor may not extend his visit to our Eastern shores, but it is quite as possible that he may, and in view of this contingency it were well that a Committee should be appointed to made arrangements for the comfort of our hypothetical guest. And common sense suggests that the Committee of 200 be appointed, since they have had experience, and know what to do with a Prince.

The Street Department.

On the twelfth day of next month the official term of our present Street Commissioner expires, and it will become the duty of the Mayor to name his successor. The Street Department is one of the most important branches of our City Government, its annual disbursements exceeding three millions of dollars, and the peculiar nature of its work making it the largest field for peculative jobbery. Under it is one bureau having charge of all the wharves, piers, and slips around Manhattan Island; to another is assigned the care of all streets, roads, and avenues; a third has supervision of public lighting; a fourth of lands, parks, and public squares; a fifth of repairs and supplies; and lastly, there is that most important bureau for the "collection of assessments," which should certainly be attached to the Comptroller's office—its duties having direct connection with the public funds, and but very little with the Street Department proper.

All who remember the condition of this Department during the reign of CHARLES DEVLIN, will await with no little anxiety the selection of Capt. SMITH'S successor. The rescue of this office from the chaos of forgery and corruption which held sway through all its branches previous to the appointment of Mr. EDWARD COOPER, was one of the most substantial of the many benefits conferred upon our City by the active honesty of Mayor TIEMANN. Through the whole period of Mr. COOPER'S incumbency, and for the first half of his successor's term, scarcely a day passed which did not bring to light either some flagrant plunder-scheme which had been consummated, and was therefore without remedy, or some scheme of the same kind still in progress, having its origin during Mr. DEVLIN'S term.

All will remember that for months and months, during the years 1858 and 1859, the calendars of every Court possessing jurisdiction in the City were crowded to the last line with fraudulent and unfounded claims, either for work and labor alleged to have been done or supplies alleged to have been furnished while Mayor WOOD'S last appointee held the office of Street Commissioner. Every claim of this kind was sustained by vouchers officially entitled to recognition, CHARLES DEVLIN himself and a majority of the officers under his command invariably giving evidence to the prejudice of the treasury which they had been appointed to protect. It was found that vast sums had been obtained for contracts having no existence; that millions had been disbursed for street openings never made; that political favorites and zealous ward politicians had been drawing pay for half a dozen places while not discharging the duties of any one. To sum up all in one word, forgery and robbery were the rule, any honest claimant standing but little chance of receiving what was due to him unless willing to concede percentages which he could not afford.

Such was the history of the Street Department under the last Street-Commissioner appointed by Mayor WOOD, and for the truth of this picture we appeal to the records of almost every Grand Jury which has been in session since that time. It is also matter of history that most, if not all the men who received benefits under this system of organized plunder, were the political friends and supporters of the Mayor—the list of suppositious Street-Inspectors swelling to absolutely fearful proportions during the two or three months preceding the December charter-election of 1857. It is but natural, therefore, that our property holders should experience very keen anxiety as to the character of the gentleman who shall be appointed to this office next month by Mayor WOOD. In Capt. SMITH we have had an officer against whose official purity not even slander has dared to wag a tongue. An educated engineer, he has done all that could be done for the City within his term of office, elevating those in his Department who deserved elevation on the sole ground of merit, and never hesitating to punish delinquents or malfeasants, no matter how strong might be their political backers.

A Fusion Judiciary Ticket.

We observe, with much pleasure, that earnest efforts are being made to place before our citizens, at the next election, a fusion Judiciary ticket, which shall be composed of the best men put in nomination by both our great political parties. The Bench is our last refuge for the defence of free institutions, and against any machinery which seeks to elevate bad men to judicial rank, the honest voters of all parties should combine.

It is notorious that certain disgraceful nominations, for both the civil and criminal bench, have been made, and that unless active steps be taken by the friends of decency and order, the ignorance or indifference of a large portion of our voters will make these nominations successful. These are facts which must be taken into consideration by the honest and intelligent of all classes; and those who desire a pure, able and firm Judiciary must be prepared to sacrifice certain abstract prejudices for the attainment of an object so vital. It is inconsistent with the pride, safety or interests of New-York that certain candidates for the bench should not be overwhelmingly defeated.

Various combinations have been suggested for a Fusion Judiciary ticket, but no definite selection has yet been made. To make such action as shall finally be taken, effective, it will be necessary that a few good men now in nomination for certain judicial trusts shall consent to withdraw. This course will be suggested to them alike by patriotic impulse and the despair of running counter to the wishes of many active friends who assisted to place them in nomination. Every such sacrifice, moreover, will establish a permanent claim to public gratitude and meet its reward in the fertile future. As to the particular nominees to be adopted, we have at present no opinion to express, preferring not in any degree to mar the gracefulness of voluntary withdrawal on the part of the candidates who feel themselves best able to wait and most likely by their withdrawal to help the other names on their respective tickets. All purely political issues between the Democratic and Republican parties will of necessity be settled outside the judiciary ticket.

Artistic Matters.

We have just been favored in New-York with an artistic revival more interesting than the exhumation of any Egyptian belle of the Court of the Pharaohs. CLEOPATRA herself, disinterred in the shape of a monotonous mummy, would hardly charm the most imaginative of antiquarians; but the "Danse" of WERTMULLER has flashed out upon New-York after forty years of seclusion in the cabinet of a jealous *virtuoso* at Philadelphia, as fresh and bright and irresistible a vision of loveliness as she was when she turned the heads of our respectable grandfathers in the days before Waterloo. The name of WERTMULLER is an artistic tradition in America. Born a Swede, and bred a Frenchman, this exiled court-painter of LOUIS XVI. is chiefly known to us by his not very edifying or inspiring portrait of WASHINGTON. This portrait is a popular household image of the Father of his Country, but it conveys to the æsthetic student the very faintest notion of the artistic ability of the painter. To pass from the contemplation of this rigid, estimable, but rather dreary figure of a stately citizen to the glaring beauty and delicate fascination of the same artist's "Danse," is hardly less of a surprise than it would be to take a quiet supper with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and find TITIAN'S "Venus" presiding at the teapot.

WERTMULLER'S "Danse" is a picture of the antique school. It seeks its effect by simplicity of form and unity of tone. It has nothing theatrical in composition, nothing intense in chiaroscuro, nothing exaggerated in expression. It is precisely the sort of picture which all the world will enjoy, and which Mr. RUSKIN would denounce. The skillful modeling of the form is not more admirable than the warmth and reality of the carnations. It has neither the sumptuous magnificence of the great Venetian school, nor the pale and aerial grace of such pictures as SCHEFFER'S "Hebe." It is simply an idealization under the most accurate human type of the old mythological beauty whom the chief of Olympus descended to adore. In all aspects, as a striking representation of breathing, mortal loveliness; and as a specimen of art, as it was understood in the days of DAVID and CANOVA, this picture, now on exhibition at No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, is well worthy of a visit. It was bought forty years ago by the late Mr. BIRD of Philadelphia, and has ever since been secluded from public view in his house. On his death it was resold, and the present owner, now in treaty for the sale of the picture with the Royal Academy of Stockholm, is exhibiting here for a short time, pending those negotiations.

Clinical Lectures at Bellevue Hospital.

The annual course of Clinical Lectures, at Bellevue Hospital, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon. The introductory was delivered by the President of the Medical Board of the Hospital, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS. The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was present, as were about 200 students. Mr. S. DRAPER, President of the Board of Commissioners, presided. On taking the Chair, he alluded briefly to the duties of those connected with the institution, and spoke favorably of the manner in which the duties had been discharged. He believed the government of the Hospital had been such as to commend it to the people of New-York, and place it on a footing with any other similar institution in the country. He stated that the Board had spent $15,000 within the past six months in perfecting arrangements whereby to facilitate its future operations, which would tend to crown them with still greater success than ever. When Mr. DRAPER had concluded, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT arose, and was warmly greeted. He said he appeared before the students as a representative of the Medical Board, simply to urge upon them the necessity of giving earnest heed to the instruction they would there receive. He then introduced Dr. FRANCIS, who said he appeared before them again as an instructor only at the earnest solicitation of the Medical Faculty connected with the Hospital. In some respects, he said, the old administration had been changed for a new one, which he had no doubt would further the interests of the institution. The Bellevue Hospital was now considered, for many reasons, the first in the land. An improved code of laws had been added which rendered its operations more than ever effective. He would not then attempt to lecture upon any specific disease, but rather point out to the students the facilities now offered them for the acquisition of that practical knowledge which could be obtained in the example daily afforded at this institution. And he trusted they would see the necessity of making the most of the opportunity afforded them. Dr. FRANCIS was several times applauded in the course of his address, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the students to be diligent in the labor assigned to their hands, recommending this as being the very best method by which they could advance to ultimate perfection in medical science. The following gentlemen compose the Medical Board for the ensuing year: Drs. J. W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Green, Loomis, A. B. Mott, Jas. R. Wood, Taylor, Church and McCready

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Details of the Battle of Volturno.

SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

Entry of the Sardinian Troops Into Naples.

French Preparations for the Defence of the Pope.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool at 3:40 P. M. of the 10th; and Queenstown at 6 P. M. of the 11th.

Passed, at 8 A. M. of the 14th, the *Kangaroo*, bound up the Channel.

The ship *Andrew Foster* arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The *City of Washington* encountered strong N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage. She had 518 passengers for New-York.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

The news by the *City of Washington* is mainly confined to the details of the battle of Volturno.

The Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000, attacked the Garibaldians on the 1st, under cover of a thick mist, and carried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half theirs. GARIBALDI went forward, revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua.

A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army and driven to the mountains. The Garibaldians took five thousand prisoners, and it was estimated that the Neapolitans had three thousand killed and wounded. The loss of the Garibaldians was stated at between twelve hundred and two thousand men.

The Royalists subsequently made a sortie from Capua to the rescue of the German brigade, but were repulsed. The King of Naples and his brothers were present at the battle.

Rumors were current that Capua had surrendered, and that the bombardment of the town was progressing, but neither had been confirmed.

The line of the Volturno was still strongly protected, and it was said the Neapolitans were prepared to defend their positions.

Some Sardinian troops assisted the Garibaldians in the battle.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN NEWS.

GARIBALDI had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples, and to send him 14,000 men immediately.

The Piedmontese troops had entered the Neapolitan territory.

It was reported that three of the great Powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Naples.

MAZZINI had quitted Naples, by request of the Pro-Dictator.

Advices from the Papal States indicate no change in the state of affairs there.

The Pope remained at Rome.

Gen. LAMORICIERE had returned to France.

The French had occupied numerous places near Rome.

It was reported that a third division will be sent from France to Rome.

The Paris Bourse was dull and depressed. Rentes, 68f. 80c.

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

Military movements on a vast scale are reported in Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Peking, to the commencement of July, had been received in St. Petersburgh, but there was nothing of importance.

The English funds were depressed by heavy exports to France.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

There is no change to report in Italian affairs.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

OCT. 10.—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR dull, and declined 6d. ₱ bbl. quoted 28s. 6d.@31s. 6d. WHEAT dull, and declined 1d.@2d. ₱ cental, and Western 11s. 8d.@12s. 5d, Southern 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d., White 12s. 6d. @14s. CORN firm; mixed and yellow 36s. 6d.@37s., white 39s.@40s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

OCT. 10.—BEEF is dull. PORK quiet and firm. BACON quiet. LARD quiet, and quotations are barely maintained. TALLOW—There has been an average business, without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

OCT. 10.—ASHES—Pots are quiet, at 21s. 10d.; Pearls quiet. SUGAR firm. RICE quiet. COFFEE quiet. RESIN firm; common, 5s. 3d.@5s. 5d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has a downward tendency, and quotations are barely maintained. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. TEA slow of sale at unchanged quotations. TALLOW slightly advanced—quoted 55s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 3d. IRON—Scotch Pig firm, at 52s. 3d. INDIGO—The annual sales have commenced; inferior qualities dull, but unchanged, with an increased demand.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were Illinois Central shares 17½@18 discount; Erie Railroad, 40¾@41¾; New-York Central Railroad, 81; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 40.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

By Telegraph from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon.

COTTON.—The market is buoyant, and the sales to-day will reach from 12,000 to 15,000 bales, at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs to-day is quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally dull.

PRODUCE—Resin firm and active at 5s. 4d.@5s. 5d. Rice firm. Other articles generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Noon. & CONSOLS—For money, 93; for account, 93@93¼.

TALLOW advanced; quoted 57s. BREADSTUFFS firm. RICE firm, with a slight advance on all qualities. Other articles are generally unchanged.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

No signs of the steamer *Canadian*, fully due, with Liverpool dates, and Londonderry, of the 12th inst. Raining; calm.

From the British West Indies.

St. Vincent dates of Sept. 8 state that the weather had been oppressively warm, and copious showers were forwarding the sugar crop.

Yellow fever was somewhat prevalent in the windward district, and a good many cases had proved fatal.

The shipments of sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot show an increase over last year.

At Barbados the crops were very promising, the sugar-cane having, under the influence of copious rains, fully recovered from the late severe draught.

Influenza was slightly prevalent. Business was very dull. There had been a few arrivals from the States, with cargoes of breadstuffs and fish.

Gov. COCKBURN, of Granada, had arrived at Montserrat, and been sworn in by the Privy Council, the House of Assembly not being in session. His appointment had been well received.

The Portuguese brig *Funchal* had arrived at St. Kitts, from Demerara, with emigrants, the greater portion of whom would be domiciled on estates there, the remainder going to Demerara.

Arrived at St. Kitt's, Sept. 17, schooner *M. Skinner*, ATKINS, from Elizabeth City; 18th, brig *Ann Elizabeth*, SANDY, New-York; 20th, schooner *Baltimore*, COX, East Coast.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the American Minister—Fall of Guadalajara Confirmed—Evacuation of Puebla—Liberal Successes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, Oct. 21.

Minister MCLANE arrived there in the steam sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, on the 17th.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* sailed for New-York on the 19th, and the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* for Key West on the same day.

The capture of Guadalajara is confirmed. The sufferings of the people during the siege were intense.

Gen. DEGOLLADO had been detected in communication with the enemy, and was ordered to Vera Cruz for trial.

The British and Prussian Ministers had gone to Jalapa.

Distress at the Capital was very great.

It was reported that Puebla had been abandoned, and the garrison called into Mexico.

The health of Vera Cruz and the American Squadron was excellent.

The *Tennessee* brought $42,000 in specie. B. LEAMAN, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, came a passenger.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Title to the New-York Post-office—Midshipmen at the Naval Academy—Spanish Territorial Aggrandizement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Attorney-General BLACK has as yet given no opinion on the title to the New-York Post-office.

The class of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy the present year numbers ninety-seven. Among them is a son of Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, who enters for a five years' course. Is the Union safe for that term? Mr. Y. must think so.

There is no reliance to be placed on the silly stories about Spanish territorial aggrandizement in America. Señor TASSARA's positive assurances on this subject are entirely satisfactory to our Government.

RICE's explosive shell was tested yesterday at Fort Monroe. Twenty shots were fired, but the opinion of the Board has not yet been received. Q.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

The fortunate bidders for the ten million five per cent. loan will, no doubt, make a profit of at least three per cent. upon the same in the course of a few months. It was supposed that the amount offered would be greater than it was, but it appears that the foreign bids were withdrawn a day or two before the time appointed for opening them. If this is the fact, then the whole of the forty-six bids were on American account, which is altogether better, for it shows that our own capitalists have confidence in the stability of the Government, while foreigners distrust it.

The threats of disunion and civil war which are so common have, perhaps, made more impression abroad than at home. But the distrust of foreign capitalists will be of short duration. There is a strong disposition abroad to invest capital in American securities at this time, while everything in Europe seems to be shaky, except as far as England is concerned. When confidence in the strength and integrity of our Government shall be restored there, a flood of capital will be turned towards the United States. Another reason why larger offers were not made for the ten million loan may be that most capital is now employed in moving the heavy grain crops of the West.

Fire in Leavenworth, K. T.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed eight or ten frame buildings on the northeast corner of Third and Shawnee streets. With two exceptions the buildings were of no great value. The stocks were mostly removed with but little damage. The total loss will probably amount to $10,000, on which there is less than $2,000 insurance, $1,000 in Western Massachusetts Companies, the remainder divided between several other Companies. The fire originated accidentally in a furniture-store.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade, &c.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade Delegation arrived here this evening in good health.

The amount of dust brought from Denver City by the Pike's Peak Express for the past week, is $14,423. There is no news from the mines. The route between here and the Peak is thronged with emigrant trains going in both directions.

Movements of Senator Douglas, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived here last evening, and was enthusiastically received. He addressed a large assembly to-day.

HENRY A. MONTGOMERY, Superintendent of the Central Pacific Telegraph Company, successfully laid a mile of cable here to-day.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Breckinridge Democrats of the Sixth District to-day nominated Dr. GEORGE B. LORING for Congress.

Narrow Escape of Col. Preston.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A letter from Col. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, gives an account of the narrow escape of himself and family from drowning, in a vessel on which they had embarked at Marseilles, *en route* for Madrid. Col. P. was saved by the desperate exertions of Maltese and Catalan boatmen.

Boiler Explosion.

LEE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

One of the boilers at PLATNER & SMITH's new paper mill in this town exploded this morning at 5 o'clock, seriously and probably fatally injuring JOHN DUTCHER, of Kent, Conn. The damage to property by fire and the explosion amount to $6,000. The same building was seriously damaged last June and had but just been repaired.

Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The steamer *Fred Trow*, bound from Memphis for Cincinnati with 1,000 bales of cotton, sunk at Island Number Ten. The boat is a total loss.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

LOWELL, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The boiler for heating the Suffolk Mill, exploded to-day, killing WALTER W. BRIGGS, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring CHARLES C. STEARNS, an overseer of the mill.

A New One-Cent Envelope.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A letter from Washington states that the Postmaster-General has adopted and ordered a one-cent self-sealing envelope, which will soon be supplied to post-offices throughout the country.

Obituary.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE died suddenly last night of apoplexy. He went to bed in usual health.

The Syrian Fund.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Philanthropas, $5; Jesse Carter, Mobile, $15; M. J. C., $5; A Laboring Female, $5; Hattie A. Atherton, $1; First Church and Society, West Springfield, Mass., $24 75; Euclid-street Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, $65 29; A Book-keeper, $3; S. S. J., $3; D. G., Detroit, $10; First Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Haven, $71 21; M. Cran, Bridgeton, N. J., $10; Mrs. Rachel Hogshead, Granada, Miss., $10; Miss H. J. Rogers, Southampton, L. I., $25; M. L., Franklin County, Kentucky, $1; Reformed Dutch Church, Blooming Grove, N. Y., $11; H. A. F., $12 50; through New-York *Observer*, $27 25; H. A. F., $5; St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., $45; Sunday School, St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., $15; Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, $83; Solland, Mass., $1. Total, $457. Previously acknowledged, $18,087 89—Total, $18,544 89.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., all the new styles, elegantly engraved. See the orange blossom wedding envelope: satin tie for cards, &c. Sold only at EVERDELL'S old depôt, No. 302 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 569 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Will you repair your house, and repaint and embellish it, and will you allow the more curious and costly tabernacle of your soul to go to decay, and do nothing to stay the work of ruin? *Do* nothing so absurd; but cherish and conserve the beauty and efficiency of the fabric as a grateful duty. If your hair has turned gray or is falling off, in consequence of local or constitutional disease, or false medication, or grief, or inherited tendencies, use

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
and
ZYLOBALSAMUM,

and learn what treasures have been vouchsafed to science and skill for the benefit of man. The one will reproduce and the other cultivate and beautify the natural ornament of the head.

Dépôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.

The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adopted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.

July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.

JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's SEWING MACHINES,

With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers.

Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a circular.

Dr. Mayah continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.

For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Burnside's Pure Old Rye Whisky is acknowledged to be a pure and palatable article, and to the debilitated commends itself as a stimulant of the safest description.

Sole Agents, C. & R. N. WHITE, No. 54 Cedar-st.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

French Imported Ladies' Shoes,
At M. L. HILL'S, No. 571 Broadway. Warm cork sole and thick Boots of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors; Children's Boots, from Esté and other makers in Paris.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!:
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 28 Platt-st.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

POE—PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at Memorial Church, by Rev. E. R. S. Cook, AUGUSTUS H. POE to NETTIE PECK, all of this City.

MERRITT—ROWE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, JULIA TERESA, youngest daughter of James Rowe, Esq., to J. KING MERRITT, M. D., all of this City.

FARRINGTON—DE VOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, WM. H. FARRINGTON to SOPHIE, eldest daughter of Thos. F. De Voe, Esq., all of this City.

BLEWETT—MAYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT to LAVINIA MAYER, daughter of the late C. S. Mayer, all of this City.

BEARDSLEY—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., HOMER SWIFT BEARDSLEY to LOUISE, second daughter of Atchison P. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

SAWYER—TRUMBULL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, EDWARD P. SAWYER and ELIZA A., daughter of the late C. B. Trumbull.

TRAVIS—LEVERICH.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. P. H. Ferris, Mr. CYRUS TRAVIS to SUSIA A., daughter of Caleb Leverich, Esq., all of Peekskill.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—ALLEN.—At Lisbon, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. J. A. Hazen, G. B. WILLIAMS, of Jersey City, to HARRIET M. ALLEN, of the former place.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA STETSON, relict of Williams Turner, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 59 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Bordman, No. 112 McDougal-st., on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry W., Edward F., Charles George and Nathan F. Turner, and of her son-in-law Wm. B. Boardman, and the members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

GRIFFITHS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Rev. JOSEPH W. GRIFFITHS, of Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., in the 79th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, at Nyack, on Friday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

WHITING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, MARY JANE WHITING, for 21 years Vice-Principal of Ward School No. 14.

The friends of the family, former pupils and School officers are invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, from the Church of the Messiah.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, of disease of the heart, JONATHAN KNAPP, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons George C. and Robert M. Knapp, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 Lewis-place, near Peck-slip ferry. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SINCLAIR.—At Port Chester, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, of croup, HIRAM WISNER, youngest son of William and Mary J. Sinclair, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, at Port Chester, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 12 M.; returning leaves Port Chester at 4:20 and 6½ P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 507, Oct. 24, 1860.

59, 66, 4, 2, 70, 24, 78, 25, 67, 26, 21, 17, 60.

Class No. 508, Oct. 24, 1860.

25, 3, 41, 58, 38, 56, 23, 8, 44, 43, 39, 7, 53, 37.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 24, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE—BY HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, the great Historian, now publishing, in parts, in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

EXTRACTION OF CORNS, &c.—IT WILL BE seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. RANDALL, of No. 38 Regent-st., London, (whose ability has preceded him,) has arrived on a professional visit and located himself at No. 53 Bond-st.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 489 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

JOHN B. GOUGH LECTURES THIS EVENING at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

JOHN B. GOUGH LECTURES THIS EVENING at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

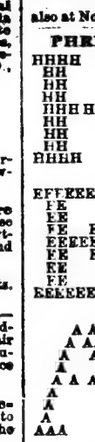
DOWNER'S
AND
THE PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
GUARANTEED OUR CUSTOMERS
AT ALL TIMES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38
BURLING-SLIP.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The third Lecture
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
will be delivered
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
at the
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, in Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 193 and 194 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.



Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage, and what to restrain.

WILL AID YOUNG MEN
Just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength and courage, and yet have little experience
IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,
And bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby qualifying them for
SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,
In which their abilities can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,
AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.

These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications, and, when desired,

FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS

Are made, accompanied by a book or chart with illustration of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty and emotion.

By FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the tiring membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 443 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 443 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

GEO. LAW, Esq., 6th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CROSE, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
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SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

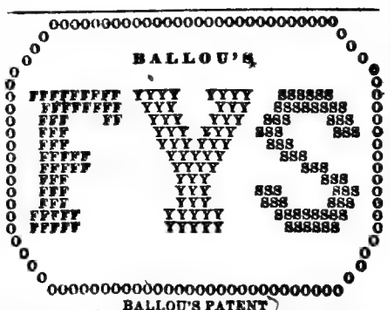
FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

BALLOU'S



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT, Made to measure at $15, $16, $24, etc., etc., per dozen. No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts.

BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
ENEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,863 Post-office, New-York
F. & R. FRENCH.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—A new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passenger can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

JOHN B. GOUGH LECTURES THIS EVENING at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

THE DEMOCRATIC TEXT-BOOK FOR 1860.
LOOK TO IT!
Containing a new and original speech—
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Entitled
"LINES ON THE DEATH OF ANNIE, WHO DIED AT MILAN, ITALY."
HORACE GREELEY
Contributes a stirring and eloquent article on
"THE EVE OF THE BATTLE,"
In which he addresses earnest and pathetic words to the Friends of Freedom throughout the Nation.
WILLIAM PAGE,
The distinguished artist, furnishes an admirable critique on
"THE VENETIAN SCHOOL AND TITIAN."
No artist, or lover of art, should omit to read the fine papers which Mr. Page is contributing to the INDEPENDENT.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
Is a regular contributer to the INDEPENDENT. His article in this week's number is entitled
"THE FAR COUNTRY."
A biographical sketch, full of personal reminiscences, entitled,
"RECOLLECTIONS OF MENDELSSHON,"
Is from the pen of
BAYARD TAYLOR.
The usual Sermon
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER
is given this week, printed from a phonographic report revised by himself.
"AUTUMN ON THE MOUNTAIN,"
BY
GRACE GREENWOOD,
being one of her most graceful and pleasing sketches.
"CHRIST SAVING THE NATIONS,"
A Hymn,
BY
THEODORE TILTON.
"NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL,"
BY
D. W. BARTLETT,
who is the INDEPENDENT'S regular Washington Correspondent.
"MINNESOTA AS A PLACE FOR INVALIDS,"
BY
REV. HORACE BUSHNELL? D. D.

Any person who will send to the office of the INDEPENDENT the names of three new subscribers, accompanied with the money, (that is, $6 for the three mail subscriptions,) will receive a gift of a handsome copy of
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY,
Pictorial Edition, containing 1,500 engraved illustrations. The price of the Dictionary alone at the bookstores is $6 50.

TERMS—$2 per annum, in advance; 50 cents additional if delivered in New-York or Brooklyn by carrier; 5 cents per single copy.

Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

FRICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

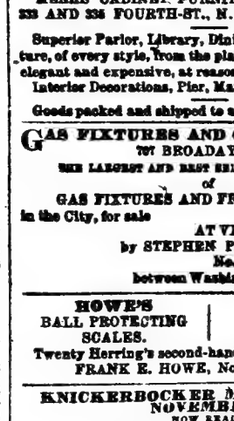
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

Send for a pamphlet.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON.



BOWERY.

ELEGANT CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons.
500 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
An elegant article,
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices. 20,000 yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers and English Druggets 4 yards wide, all at prices far below any quoted in this City.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
A SAFE, PROMPT AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL INFLAMMATORY AND EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.

This new and beautiful preparation has been suggested by recent discoveries in chemical science, and is indorsed and recommended by several of the most eminent physicians in the City, who have tested it in their practice. A valuable and reliable eye-water is needed. Few diseases are more annoying and prevalent than those of the eye. Few are so readily relieved if the proper means be used in time, and none are more serious if they be neglected.

It is not departing from the truth to assert, that in nearly all cases where the the internal structure of the eye is not involved, a few applications of the MAGIC EYE-WATER will restore perfect health to the organ, and render any further doctoring or medication unnecessary.

The proprietor would regret to insult the good sense of the public by recommending his Eye-water as a certain cure for *Amaurosis*, which is a paralysis of the optic-nerve; for *Cataract*, in which the crystaline lens, or window of the eye, has become opaque or darkened,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., first door, front room, on the corner, one door from 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference, and is not long from Philadelphia; has always lived in private families. Inquire at my present home. Call at No. 115 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman; Pro estant; can as chamber-maid or waitress; is the best of City reference given; can take care of children if new; has no objection to country. Apply, for two days, at 111 East 14th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid; is a good sewer; has lived with the best of families in this City, and has reference to that effect, can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and hairdress, nurse and seamstress, laundress or waiter and cook; is a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer, by a young woman, with first-rate City references; is neat, willing and obliging. Apply for or address J. R., No. 2 East 25d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing and ironing. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not suited, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 309 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do light washing, or take charge of a baby and do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; or to take care of a baby; has had three years' experience; can give City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the store, near 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of reference, a situation in either of the above capacities; is a thorough waitress, and in every respect a competent domestic; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 167 East 11th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Apply Thursday and Friday at No. 56 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; jellies, ice cream, all descr'ts, bread and biscuit baking, also, the best made of ices; has lived with the most respectable City families for the last 6 years, to whom she refers. Call at No. 132 Amity-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, pastries, jellies and game; is fully competent to take full charge of cake making in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has lived three years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is a first-rate bread-baker, and is willing to do part of the washing; good City references to be had. Call at No. 86 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who is well acquainted with her business in all its branches; has no objection to the City, but the country would be preferred. Best of references given from her last situation, where she has lived a number of years. Apply at No. 40 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk; has the best City reference; is no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days, at No 338 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking, and the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 29 Macdougal-st., corner Charlton-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as first-class cook, capable of cooking European and American cooking in all their various forms; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 425 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, No. 486 6th-av., between 26th and 26th-sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, fillies, ice-cream, &c., &c., ten years' City references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; is well experienced with her business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Address No. 48a East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; a first-class baker of bread and pastry; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; has no objection to a good situation in the country; has best of references. Can be seen at 21 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a most respectable woman of middle age, who understands her business in every respect, with the best City references, and is willing to assist with coarse washing. Call at, or address Mrs. G., 123 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class protestant cook who thoroughly understands her business; understands the French and American styles; can give the highest references. Inquire at 263 West 26th-st., three doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 29th-st., till engaged, between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1404 Broadway, near 38th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman; understands her business; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing if required. Satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 1 University-place, Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City references given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND trustworthy woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is a good pastry cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good cook, and an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 East 29th-st., for two days, fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a good cook, and excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 East 11th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and is neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 112 Mott-st., Room No. 9, third floor, near Hester-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, pillies and creams. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 118 20th-st., cor. 3d-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook and ironer, or to do the washing of a small family; is a fully competent person; has the best of City references as to capability and honesty. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries, desserts, &c; has no objection to take part of the washing. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine-st. Satisfactory reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first door, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by an American woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED situations by two Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Both have the best of City reference from their last place. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 103 East 24d-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

AS COOK) &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; one has 4 and the other 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 to 4, at No. 55 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 19th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two very competent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have lived four years with their late employer. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls want situations; one as good plain cook, will assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 212 7th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, industrious and efficient young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages from $7 to $8 per month.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class reference (as for honesty, cleanliness and capability), will apply at No. 5c Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above; no objection to do housework; wages $6. Call at No. 346 East 9th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation; can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of plain sewing; is a native of England; has lived with some of the best families in the City as infant's nurse; has no objection to take charge of one child. City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 506 West 25th-st., third door back room, between 9th and 7th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and cream and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GERman girl wishes a situation as housework worker; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake well; understands her business perfectly; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or matron, in a private family or institution, or hotel; would have no objection to travel as companion to a lady, or to take charge of a family of young children. Advertiser is competent to teach them the rudiments of an English education; can give the best of City reference. Call or address L. D., for three days, at No. 302 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good economist, and will attend to the interest of her employer; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children; will go to any part of the Union. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or cook in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is capable, and understands her business; understands pastry and bread. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call at the basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would do housework; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 354 5th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family, by a Protestant girl; wages no object. Call at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman wishes a situation in a small private family; references given, if required. Call at No. 151 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at French dyer's, until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 136 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands putting thoroughly to bed; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable, trustworthy woman, a situation as competent nurse; has 9 years' experience; is also a very neat sewer. Has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 129 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as nurse; understands thoroughly the care of an infant; can take charge of a nursery, and sews neatly; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th-sts., where she can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a respectable middle-aged woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 260 2d-av., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as infant's nurse; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; first-class City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman lately landed, a Protestant, is desirous of an engagement as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; would take the charge of a baby. Address J. H., No. 43 Oliver-st., or Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby if required; can cut and fit grown children's dresses; is used to travelling with a lady; has six years references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the stationery and toy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 7th-av., two doors from 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle, will travel with a lady; sews neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, As situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable woman; understands dressmaking; is capable of taking care of a baby, if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for a few days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant; would travel with a lady, and take full charge of her wardrobe. Apply at the fancy-store, No. 42 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, As situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; can cut and fit for children. Call or address No. 438 8th-av. Good references.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress. Can cut and fit for children; would travel with a lady. Call or address at No. 202 1st-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to live with a lady that boarded. Can be seen for three days, at No. 184 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork, and can do fine embroidery. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Inquire, for two days, in the hoop skirt store, No. 69 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has best of City references. Call at No. 121 East 37th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a competent person as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's clothes in the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and under garments, and all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; would sew between families; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue A, top floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to the care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 295 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a respectable young woman as seamstress; can sew on a Grove & Baker machine; does all family sewing; is accustomed to doing up young lady's hair; can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 33d-st., has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; would assist with children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 157 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required; has the best of reference; can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 23d-st., two doors from 6th-av. No objection to Staten Island.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 150 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl to sew, and take care of a child, or as chambermaid and to sew. Can be seen at her last place, where she lived for five years, No. 25 Charles-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted by two respectable Welsh girls, one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

AS SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR a large number of experienced Protestants, and the best class of Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City and country; first-class cooks, plain cooks, chambermaids, and several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of excellent servants can be suited at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or matron, in a private family or institution, or hotel; would have no objection to travel as companion to a lady, or to take charge of a family of young children. Advertiser is competent to teach them the rudiments of an English education; can give the best of City reference. Call or address L. D., for three days, at No. 302 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good economist, and will attend to the interest of her employer; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children; will go to any part of the Union. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or cook in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is capable, and understands her business; understands pastry and bread. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call at the basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would do housework; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 354 5th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family, by a Protestant girl; wages no object. Call at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman wishes a situation in a small private family; references given, if required. Call at No. 151 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at French dyer's, until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 136 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands putting thoroughly to bed; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable, trustworthy woman, a situation as competent nurse; has 9 years' experience; is also a very neat sewer. Has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 129 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as nurse; understands thoroughly the care of an infant; can take charge of a nursery, and sews neatly; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th-sts., where she can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Englishman, aged 27, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the very best City reference. Address R. D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a smart single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady, careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow or two, if required; wages not so much an object as a good home; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady Protestant German man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; will be found a competent driver, and understands the care and management of horses in every particular; takes a pride in turning out his carriage and team in the best style. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business; knows the City well; comes well recommended from his last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION By an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—HOUSE & MAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable man and wife, situations, the former as farmer, the latter as house and dairy maid; both will be willing to make themselves as useful as possible. Can be seen at No. 44 Washington-st., at Mr. Mitchell's.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN GARdener, living several years in this country, understanding his business in all its branches, is desirous of finding a situation. No objection to go South. Address T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man as gardener, and to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place. Address A. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, By a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied on for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. F., No. 120 14th-st., near 3d-av.

AS HOUSE-PAINTER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment by a young married man, house-painter by trade; has no objection to any other kind of employment. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT ENGlishman, thoroughly competent for all kinds of work on a gentleman's place, wants a situation; understands farming and gardening in their different branches; is a good hand over horses; no objection to a place where a cottage would be provided by his employer, so that he could board himself; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. To be seen at No. 750 Broadway, for 2 days.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions, in City or country, by a respectable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; they are fully competent, and have the highest City testimonials. Apply, for three days, at No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

NOTICE TO STOVE DEALERS.—A YOUNG man who has had several years' experience in the retail trade, wishes employment to sell, repair and make himself generally useful to his employer. Call or address WM. TATE, No. 128 West 32d-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as barkeeper by an honest, steady man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address BARKEEPER, Bo. 260 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS drug-store, a young man as assistant drug-clerk; he must be perfectly qualified to put up prescriptions; a German speaking French preferred. None need apply without the best references from last employers. Address, with particulars, to F. M. D., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply at No. 160 Eldridge-st.

A TAILOR.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PANTAloon-maker, to go to Saratoga Springs. A steady man, with satisfactory reference to former employer, may address R. V. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a woman about twenty-five years of age as waitress; she must understand her business, and bring a good recommendation with her. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO can bring satisfactory City references as to capacity and character. Protestant or North of Ireland preferred. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., from 9 till 12.

WANTED.—AN ATHLETIC YOUNG MAN, BEtween the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of driving and managing a horse and coupe about the City, and who can attend to the wants of an invalid. Wages very liberal. Address A. S., Box No. 2,114, PHILADELPHIA Post-office.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE EXperienced salesmen, who can influence a considerable amount of Western and New-York State trade, in cities and large towns. Apply to
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED A SALESMAN who has a large trade, which he can control for cash or short time. Such a person can make a favorable arrangement with a house now doing a large cash business. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* office, stating the amount he can sell and where an interview may be had.

ERRAND BOY.—WANTED, A TIDY, INTELLIgent, active lad, as errand-boy. Apply at the printing-office, No. 43 Ann-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—AN EDUCATED LADY of very domestic habits, having much experience, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or as governess to small children, or would take the supervision of a widower's family; no objection to any healthy part of the country, a pleasant and permanent home being the object. Address A. R. H., Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a young Protestant woman as governess in a private family; she is competent to impart English in all its branches, together with music, drawing, and the rudiments of French; no objection to go South or country; references exchanged. Address L. F., Howe's confectionary store, southeast corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS school or private teacher, City preferred, by a young man who is a good classical scholar, and has experience in his profession; will teach Latin and Greek in classes. Best of reference for unexceptionable moral character and capabilities. Address S. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS studied under the first masters, desires an engagement; teaches English, French, music and dancing. Address K. G. P., Thos. Bailey, No. 9 Bible House, corner of 4th-av. and Astor-place.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

THE ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled
ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied on wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular. Address
GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary.
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber su

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th ave,
and 110th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 123d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 132d and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,

On 6th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.
On 6th-av.—8 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.
On 6th-av.—8 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.
On 10th-av.—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.
On 10th-av.—8 lots e. s. between 121st and 123d sts.
On 11th-av.—1 lot w. s. 82.9⅜ on 122d-st.
On 11th-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.
On 106th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 108th-st.—9 lots n. s. 109 feet east of 11th-av.
On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.
On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.
On 122nd-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th ave.
On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.
On 134th-st.—3 lots s. s. 425 feet west 5th-av.
On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property *is indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

BY PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

CHURCH-ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 8 in. in front, and 50 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st, 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 50 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.
For maps of the property apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COSTLY BRONZES, MARBLE STATUES, PAINTINGS, &c.,

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 25, commencing at 10½ o'clock, of the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is as good as new, having been purchased within four months, and embraces everything useful and ornamental to be found in a fashionable and costly-furnished residence, among which are magnificent parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, rich mantel and pier mirrors, elegant complete chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, rich china silverware, cut glass, &c. Sale, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 14th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Beddington, Shayer, Leggett, Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Niel, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Lisson the elder, original by Herring, Seignr; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London Baldwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delaroque, Poitevin, Rambinet, Troyon, Courtaurie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lans, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Pierus, Artois de Riss, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Busset and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verbeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Brackeleer, T. Mayer, Van Beest, Hugard, Van Os, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings and Engravings comprising exclusively the entire gallery of the late Charles M. Leupp, (excepting family portraits,) as left at his decease, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Fortuny, Gerome, Vandyck, Watson, Giordano, Faini, Prezioni, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommegandk, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings, both American and foreign, were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest modern galleries in the country. The sale will be positive and without reserve, in settlement of his estate. The gallery will be open for free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining, open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, two days before the sale. Parties out of the City will be supplied with the same on written application.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 25—AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau-st., superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bertolini and others.

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillie Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles.

A rich profusion of beautifully-carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments.

Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salaras, &c.

A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

LARGE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, CORNER OF LEONARD AND CHURCH STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the valuable leasehold premises on the southeast corner of Leonard and Church sts. The lease is from the Livingston Estate, has 20 years to run from the 1st of May, 1859, ground $4,000 per annum for the first four years, and $8,000 per annum for the remaining 16 years, at the end of this term one-half of the appraised value, to be paid, for the buildings, or a new lease given for a further term of 16 years, at the same rent. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property now in market, both as regards size and location. Maps of the property and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

On EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—Twelve lots on the north side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.

On EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 lots in rear of above, surrounded by a fence and stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barn, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large and varied assortment of American, Birmingham, Sheffield and German harrware, cutlery, &c.; also, 600 dozen taper files, slightly damaged on the voyage, together with 18 double-barrel English guns, 30 dozen American draw-knives, 10 dozen straw do., 20 dozen coal hods, Ely's and G. D. percussion caps, Egre, Ward & Co.'s celebrated table and pocket cutlery, 1,000 lbs. colored cotton rope, Spear & Jackson's and Biggins & Sons' C. S. hand, panel and rip saws, blue back do., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION NOTICE TO THE sale of that valuable business property on the southeast corner of Leonard and Church sts., to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The plot comprises about 5 lots, and is one of the most desirable pieces of property now in the market, both as regards size and location. The lease is from the Livingston estate, for 20 years, from May, 1859. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK AT sales room No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of second hand furniture, viz.: Parlor suites mahogany, oak and walnut chamber furniture, bookcases, wardrobes, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, velvet carpets, rosewood piano fortes, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows and bolsters, gas chandeliers, china, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery and glass ware, pier and mantle mirrors, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZE-WARE AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., FOR CASH.—By WILLIS & ELLSWORTH, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Included in our sale on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, will be found an assortment of fancy goods, consisting of dressing cases, canes, writing desks, cabinets, papier mache tables, portfolios, &c., with an assortment of bronze ware, also a bronze chessboard, with figures complete.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7 O'CLOCK, FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—A choice private collection, comprising many originals, by celebrated ancient and modern artists, and some extremely fine copies of the works of old masters, embracing many gems of art; a large portion of them are in rich gilt frames, now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Regular Weekly Sale—2 mahogany pianos, rosewood melodeon; also a general assortment of household furniture, portrait of Abraham Lincoln by Leonora; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, bedding, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT PRIVATE SALE THIS day only, household furniture, &c. A gentleman desirous of visiting Europe will dispose of, at a great sacrifice, all his household furniture, paintings, mirrors, piano-forte, silver ware, &c., &c., all being the contents of his residence, No. 58 West 16th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 till 3 o'clock. House to let, possession Nov. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

J. SABIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st. and Ludgate-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. B. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will close THIS DAY, with the
OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BUSTS, CURIOSITIES, LIBRARY FURNITURE, &c.

The OIL-PAINTINGS are the choicest of Mr. BURTON'S Collection, specially deserving of notice; including

COUNT D'ORSAY'S PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA, NAPOLEON, by David; THE HOLY FAMILY, by Murillo; and other fine specimens by PAUL VERONESE, G. ROMANO, VANDYK, and other eminent artists.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOURTEEN LOTS ON 110TH AND 112TH STS., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS., NEAR CENTRAL PERK, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF REV. DR. JARVIS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 112th-st.—9 lots, south side, 125 feet west 4th-av.
On 111th-st.—8 lots, north side, 175 feet west 4th-av.
Two-thirds can remain. Title indisputable.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, sofa-beds, beds and bedding, wardrobes, carpets, chairs, tables, oilcloths, cutlery and two second-hand pianos and one dulcimer. All to be sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youth's calf, kip and grain half welt and double-soled boots.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 488 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and safeguard—is a hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 488 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 488 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. His practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF** a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 259 Broadway, corner of Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 5 to 8 evenings. Consultation en Français. Treatment also by Correspondence.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured without drugging, by a medical gentleman of education able to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as it by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 68 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying fairly every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

SHAW'S GAS STOVES.

This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.

CALL AND SEE, OR SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF WELL-TRAINED carriage horses to let for the Winter to a private gentleman, where they will be well taken care of, on the lowest possible terms, the proprietor having no use for them in Winter. Addfess G., Box No. 154 *Times* Office. References required.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—The balance of stock of the Kings County Carriage Factory and stables, being 200 wagons of all kinds and 4 horses, will be sold cheap. No. 194 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, 6 years old, sound and kind; also a free driver. Inquire at stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1819 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

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INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
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Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

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Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 62 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
50	St. Nicholas Bank	$100	20 Phœnix Ins	$50
20	Market Ins	100	29 Jefferson Ins	30
90	Beekman Ins	25	10 Home Ins	100
20	Standard Ins	50	80 Mer. Mut. Scp. of '59	
20	N.Y. Mut. Ins. S. '59		100 Mer. Mut. Scp. of '60	
80	Com. Ins. Scrip of '59		35 Humboldt Ins	100
50	Am. Fire Co	100	60 People's Ins	50
20	City Ins	70	25 Ct. West. Mar Ins.	100
350	Cairo City prop	100	50 Saratoga & W. R.	50
20	Knickerb'r Ice Co.	100		

$10,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds.
5,000 Hancock Co., Ill., 6 ⅌ cent Bonds.
1,000 Col., Hick. & Ind. R. 1st mortgage Bonds.
10,000 Scioto & Hocking Valley R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
5,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
6 000 City of Nashville 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
3,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 29. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the september Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

52	Shares National Bank	par $50
30	Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300	Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50	Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50	Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
26	Shares City Bank	par 100
50	Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. LETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS,
JAMES HOW,
} Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees or the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford Conn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on real estate in this City. Apply to the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above enabled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CUSTOM AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. E. C. HANOS, Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of ROWLETT & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN E. COOK, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

C. K. ROWLETT,
JOHN E. COOK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day, entered into a copartnership under the firm of COOK & TWINING, for the transaction of a general commission paper business and dealing in paper manufacturer's materials. JOHN E. COOK,
THOMAS A. TWINING.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the name and firm of HAVENS, PRINCE & MANWARING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of HAVENS & PRINCE.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1860.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores grey hair and whiskers to their original color, without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.
PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.	

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room acc

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

(CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.)

...should be prudent to say before election. The meeting and procession, taking all circumstances considered, were successes, except in speakers. Hon. [illegible] Fessenden, Hon. Charles A. Peirce and other distinguished orators were announced to be present, but none of them appeared. The announcement drew a large body of all parties, who otherwise might not have turned out to support the audience. Our townsmen, Messrs. Joshua Vansant and Wm. H. Norris, Esq., made excellent speeches. Hon. Mr. Aiken, of Vermont, delivered a common-place political harangue. He was followed by Hon. Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, quite a fine speaker, who spoke over an hour. The most striking point of his discourse was an eloquent and beautiful tribute to Henry Clay. I could only suggest his being too late in the display of such liberality. Would Mr. Carrigan have been so generous in his eulogistic eloquence in 1844, when Mr. Clay was in a position to appreciate his now hypocritical praise? Then calumny of that great statesman and patriot was the chief stock in trade of Democratic politicians and Democratic orators. Praise at this late day, when he is dead, in heaven, and beyond the reach of their infamous libels, is mockery.

Mr. Ross, of New-York, followed Mr. Carrigan in an undigested schoolboy attempt, void of effect or application. At the conclusion of his effort cries were exchanged, for Lincoln, for Tom Corwin, for Pierce, for Douglas, but neither appeared and the ceremonies were over ready. Good order prevailed throughout, and so far as I was able to judge, it was really quite a [illegible] and effective indication of Breckinridge strength.

A number of Douglasites have gone over to the ranks of the Democracy, but the main body of them remain immovable and are determined to hold out to the last. They will poll between three and five thousand votes in Baltimore, and probably ten to fifteen thousand in the State. Their leaders would absolutely rather see Bell victorious, if they cannot elect Breckinridge, than Lincoln. Not long ago indications were favorable, at least, to an inference that the wings of the Democracy might unite in our city and State, but now since hopes are abandoned of electing either Breckinridge or Douglas, the friends of each are disposed to cling to their especial favorite and take consequences. In this condition of affairs Bell and Everett's prospects of carrying Maryland's Electoral vote have grown considerably brighter. There was a good deal of apathy and much discouragement among Unionists after the late State elections, and the defeat of Americans in our city by the Reform movement. This, however, has measurably disappeared, and confidence is again partially restored. The "Minute Men" have waked up anew, and a strong vote will be polled for the Union ticket. Maryland is uncertain, but chances are most favorable to Bell and Everett. Some Americans who had united with the Republicans have withdrawn and gone back to their first love. A strong vote, notwithstanding, will be polled for Lincoln. Germans, who administered an uncompromising antipathy to "Plugugyism," finding these "roughs" going over to Lincoln, were about reuniting with the Democracy; and the American accessions to Lincoln might have been counterbalanced in this way.

Some parties, whom is not yet known, entered the Republican Head-quarters during Saturday night last, and committed shameful depredations upon their premises. Documents were torn, flags rent piecemeal, walls defaced, and the whole place turned upside down. Such demonstrations, however gratifying it may be to certain dispositions, being illegal, must serve to recoil against the perpetrators. Error is seldom overcome or subdued by measures like these. The period has passed for using this sort of argument. It serves only to strengthen the cause it seeks to destroy.

Since the inauguration of our new "Druid Hill Park" thousands have been visiting it. Bayard Taylor, the distinguished traveler, paid it a visit last Sunday. He was greatly pleased, and will doubtless in some of his communications give a description thereof. Not a man, woman nor child who has seen this beautiful park that does not speak of it in terms of the highest admiration. It is destined to become a favorite pilgrimage for all travelers.

A good many Southerners who I meet with here, from Virginia and elsewhere, seem much excited at the prospect of Lincoln's election. They talk, unreservedly, of danger to the Union, and intimate a willingness to aid in dissolving it. We have none such in Maryland. They will do what they can in advance to prevent his triumph, but afterwards will submit and make the best of it. We profess to be a law-abiding people, and, so being, must enforce the laws and maintain the Constitution. XENOPHON.

CITY POLITICS.

UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The County Nominations made—The Convention breaks up in a row.

Last evening the so-called Union Nominating Convention, called under the auspicies of the National Democratic Volunteers, met at Head-quarters, No. 751 Broadway, Mr. Solomons in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, the Committee appointed to make selections of candidates from those already nominated by the Democratic Parties, of which Gen. Lloyd was chairman, reported that they had finished their labors, and had agreed upon all candidates with the exception of Register. On this candidate he was sorry to say the entire Committee had not agreed. The majority of the Committee had agreed upon Mr. Lynch. (Hisses and applause.)

A call for the names was made, when the Chairman of the Committee reported the following ticket.

For Judge of Superior Court.....F. A. Talmadge.
For City Judge.....John R. Livingston.
For Recorder.....John T. Hoffman.
For Surrogate.....Ed. C. West.
For Supervisor.....Christian Schwarzwaelder.
For Register.....James Lynch.

At the mention of the last-named candidate, Geo. W. Ray presented a minority report of the Committee, and nominated M. T. Brennan for Register. Upon this, considerable confusion occurred, some calling, "It is out of order," when the minority report was offered as an amendment. The ayes and nays were called, and resulted in a vote of 44 nays against 22 ayes, and the amendment was declared lost. A motion was then made to elect each candidate separately, which motion prevailed. All of the candidates were almost unanimously nominated, until the list was finished to the Register. "Fatty" Welch here moved for an adjournment, which was lost. A man named Foerer was also very vociferous for an adjournment immediately after the first motion was declared lost. At this juncture the door-keeper called in two or three officers, who went to the back part of the room to protect the Chairman. Some of the Sixth Ward men made a threatening movement towards the presiding officer, who swung his arms and said that, notwithstanding he was a small man, he would and could take his own part. Some one advised the Chairman to put the motion to adjourn, which the Brennan party insisted upon carrying, and which was accordingly done, and as quickly declared lost, at least two-thirds voting against adjourning. When the last result was announced, crash, came a shower of stones through the front windows. Those standing near got out of Lynch's way, the most courageous in that vicinity closed the inside shutters, and the Welch party rushed towards the chairman's seat, holding up their fists and saying, "Say, will you put that motion or not?" You are a —— fine presiding officer. The policemen threw their batons, the reporters gathered up their copy, and took a safe position to witness the proceedings. The chairman however was again prevailed upon to put another motion for an adjournment, which was likewise lost.

James Lynch was then nominated for Register, about two-thirds voting in the affirmative, and on motion of some one of the Lynch party, an adjournment was declared carried. This was the crowning point of the whole proceedings. In an instant chairs were demolished, and as quickly about twenty-five legs of the broken chairs were brandished. The respectable portion of the Convention here left the room, but two or three of the Lynch men, and the Chairman, [illegible] kept in. "Fatty" Welch turned the key, took it from the door, and put it into his pocket, swearing that no man should leave the room. The policemen that were at the outside entrance then made a rush for the door, which they broke in, but the "Dead Rabbits," some thirty or forty in number, who were awaiting the result down stairs, had gained admission to the meeting-room, and immediately after a meeting was organized and the entire Tammany ticket indorsed. This latter part, our Reporter has from information of one of the Brennan men, the representatives of the Press having been compelled to leave the room. The proceedings throughout were disgraceful in the extreme, there being evidently only a very few persons present who were cognizant of any parliamentary law. The lower Ward delegations manifested their hostility from the early commencement of the meeting, towards all orderly proceedings. The Convention was to have acted upon Congressional and Assembly nominations, but the discord on the Register's nomination, brought the Convention to a speedy close.

Republican Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held, last evening, at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 178 Prince-street, Mr. W. F. T. Chapman presiding. After an introductory song from "Old Abe's Choir," the chairman introduced Mr. Evan Allen as the "young American orator," who was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He proceeded to deliver an eloquent and telling speech, which fully justified the title given him by the chairman, and drew forth frequent and unanimous plaudits from his hearers. He quoted Jefferson, Clay and Webster as the authors and enunciators of Anti-Slavery sentiments, such as are now advanced by the Republican Party. At the close of Mr. Allen's speech, Mr. C. V. Tiet was introduced, and entertained the audience for a half-hour or more, at the close of which another song was sung by "Old Abe's Choir," and the meeting adjourned.

Another Brilliant Wide-Awake Demonstration.

IMPOSING RECEPTION OF THE WIDE-AWAKES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The denizens of Broadway were startled last evening by the sudden appearance of a Wide-Awake Torchlight Procession. Quiet people possibly hoped that the monster demonstration of Tuesday night was the climax to torchlight parades for the present season, but they were destined to be disappointed. The Wide-Awakes were no doubt inspired by a lofty ambition to impress upon the minds of the public the contrast between their demonstrations and those of their opponents; and though all must concede to the latter superiority in numbers, few will be prepared to deny that as a respectable representation, nothing of the kind ever attempted in New-York can approach a Wide-Awake parade. They swept past the Times Office last night like well-disciplined regiments, to the number of 3,000 or more, with bands of music and characteristic banners and insignia. Their torches were as steady upon the march as the bayonets of the Seventh Regiment, and they wheeled into the Park to the order of "right shoulder, forward," with the military precision of that unrivaled corps.

The immediate object of this Wide-Awake turnout was not to astonish the citizens of New-York, or to inform them that the Black Republicans were not completely squelched—as a cotemporary elegantly expresses it—by the Fusion demonstration, but to welcome, with all the honors, a band of brother Wide-Awakes from Philadelphia. Not on that memorable night when all the Wide-Awake hosts assembled to parade, did the City Wide-Awakes appear to greater advantage than they did last night. Their drill was perfect, and their whole appearance highly creditable. If a stranger were to form his opinion of the result of the approaching election by the different political demonstrations, he would not fail to bet on the Wide-Awakes. It is strikingly suggestive that while they invariably carry the word "*Victory*" upon their banners, the Fusionists flaunt such despairing mottoes as "*Don't* give up the ship." There must—people will argue thus—there must be something very rotten about the old vessel, when the Captain calls thus entreatingly upon all hands to stick by her. While there is yet time, all wise rats will leave the ship before she entirely goes down.

INSULTS TO THE WIDE-AWAKES.

When the procession had reached the Republican Head-quarters, oppposite the New-York Hotel, a crowd of from three to four thousand persons had assembled to greet them. Among the spectators on the hotel side of the way was a large sprinkling of those whose political preferences accord neither with those of the Quaker City guests, nor with those of their hosts, and this fact they very offensively proclaimed. One individual made himself especially obnoxious by bustling about and dangling a cow-bell at the faces of those near him, interspersing the tintinnabulatory process with epithets antagonistic to free speech. His conduct finally became so outrageous that the Fifteenth Ward Police, of whom a platoon were on the ground, found it necessary to remove him to the Station-house. He there refused to give any other name than that of the "Hickory Man." A half-dozen others were also taken in for disorderly behavior, and a man named A. J. Garvey was apprehended for resisting one of the officers. It is said that the ringleader in the disturbance was the notorious "Fatty" Welsh, who had with him a body guard, 50 strong, of Sixth Ward ruffians. Had it not been for the firmness and discretion exhibited by the Police, a riot would probably have resulted.

Nominations by the Tax-Payers' Association.

At a recent meeting of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association, held at No. 190 West Thirty-first-street, Gen. Wm. Hall presided, and Mr. John Hooper, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh District, Twentieth Ward, was indorsed unanimously.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILSON.

Disposition of the Fund.

A portion of the subscribers to the fund for the benefit of Capt. John Wilson, his officers and crew, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, for their humane efforts in rescuing the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, met yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of making the proper disposition of the fund already subscribed. Mr. Pelatiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Capt. C. H. Marshall, Mr. Lathrop, Samuel Schiffer, the owner of the brig, and other prominent merchants, attended. Mr. Wm. Hurry, Mr. Fox, and two or three other passengers of the ill-fated steamer, were also present, testifying their deep interest in the objects of the meeting. After some informal conversation between the members of the Committee, Mr. P. Perit was elected Chairman, and G. G. Howland, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Schiffer, on being introduced, rose and stated to the meeting that he, in common with his partners, the owners of the *Minnie Schiffer*, felt great satisfaction that their little vessel had been instrumental, in the hands of her noble Captain, in rescuing from a dreadful fate so large a number of their fellow-creatures, and this feeling was the only reward which they coveted for the service she had rendered. He desired that the donations of the merchants which had already been made, as well as those which should hereafter be subscribed, should be appropriated wholly to the generous seamen, who deserved so well of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Perit stated that it had been very properly suggested that some notice should be taken of Capt. Leitch, of the *Connaught*. The circumstances of this case had deeply impressed him, and it was evident that to the extraordinary command which both these Captains retained over their crews and passengers during the trying ordeal, was owing their escape from the dreadful fate which impended over them. He supposed that the merits of Capt. Leitch would be suitably acknowledged on the other side of the water, and, for the present, the meeting might rest the matter there.

A resolution was finally adopted to distribute the fund as follows: To Mr. Thomas Connanton, the first mate, $500; to the second mate and each of the crew, $100 each, and, after deducting $300 for the purchase of a suitable testimonial for Capt. Wilson, that the balance be paid him in money. Charles H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan and G. G. Howland were appointed a Committee for carrying into effect the resolution. On motion of Capt. Marshall, Mr. Perit was added to the Committee.

Mr. Howland stated that the subscriptions amounted to $5,156, which would probably be increased.

It was stated by Wm. Hurry, Esq., that the passengers of the *Connaught*, before reaching Boston, organized a meeting on board of the *Minnie Schiffer*, of which he was Chairman, and made up a subscription of about six hundred dollars, ranging from one hundred dollars from the cabin, to four-pence from the steerage passengers. This sum was placed in his hands as Treasurer, to be appropriated for the purchase of suitable testimonials for the officers. Mr. Hurry has also obtained subscriptions among his friends for the purchase of a chronometer for the mate, provided he does not receive one from any other source, in which case some other article will be substituted, each subscriber to have his name inscribed upon the gift. The Life Insurance Companies of the City have it in contemplation to make up an annuity for Capt. Wilson, which shall go to his wife should she survive him. The meeting then adjourned.

Fashion Course, Long Island.

TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN GENTLEMEN'S ROAD HORSES.

As a gentleman's horse, next to his wife, dog or yacht, is the object which is dearest to his heart, and in which he takes most pride, it can well be imagined what are the motives which have induced a number of gentlemen to associate themselves together for the purpose of trying the speed of their road horses on the Fashion Course to-morrow. As a general thing it has been the custom with gentlemen who delight in owning fast horses, to have a brush with one another on the road, the trotting on the race courses being confined to men who have made it a business to get up trots, the results of which—it is said—are generally known before hand to the initated, and thus the public often get led, by sham bets, to wager their money to a considerable extent on the losing horse. Mr. Monnot, a gentleman who has devoted some years, and a large amount of money, to improving the breed of horses, has taken the initiative in getting up the present trot, which is exclusively for gentlemen's horses,—entirely excluding the hippodromes,—and for which he has offered a prize of $500, to be contended for in mile heats, best three in five. For this trial of speed there are entered already Mr. Monnot's favorite bay gelding, *Tartar*; Mr. Fryers, another associate, has entered his bay gelding, *Putnam*; and another gentleman has entered the bay mare *Belle Brandon*, which won in a similar trial of speed lately on the Union Course, against *Mystery*, *Tycoon* and *Envy Young*, when four heats were trotted in 2:39¾, 2:39½, 2:42¾, 2:41¾. The great object in getting up the present trot, by the gentlemen concerned, is to get rid of many objectionable features which have prevailed to a great extent, and which have prevented great numbers of gentlemen from giving countenance to a pastime which might be made a respectable one, if conducted properly.

A Trot no Trot.

A trotting-match was to have taken place yesterday, on the Union Course, between two fast horses, a roan gelding, *Red Robin*, driven by Mr. Peters, and a bay stallion, driven by Mr. Doty, mile heats, in wagons, best three in five, for $1,000; but coming to the scratch, the stallion broke up into a run three times on starting, and a fresh attempt was ordered in each case by the Judges. The owners of the delinquent horse finally withdrew him, and paid, half-forfeit; and the money was returned to the disappointed spectators, about 200 in number.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Disturbance among Excursionists—Probably Fatal Assault.—On Monday last a number of young men, belonging to Engine Co. No. 39, under the name of the Tradesmen's Guards, went to Tomkinson's Woods, near High Bridge, for target practice. While there, a fight occurred between two of the party, named George McComb and Michael Clare, and the jaw of the latter was broken in the encounter. After the excursionists had reached Fifty-ninth-street in the cars, on their way back to the City, and while forming into company to march down town, Clare, it is said, ran behind Mr. Wm. H. Ward, one of the spectators, and felled him to the ground by a blow on the head with the butt of his musket, supposing at the time that he was attacking McComb. Clare was immediately arrested by the Nineteenth Ward Police, and subsequently discharged, as Mr. Ward refused to make a complaint against him. Yesterday, however, the condition of the injured man became so critical from the effects of his wound that Clare was rearrested, and held to await the result of the violence he had inflicted. The prisoner expresses much regret at having made such a serious mistake.

The Geographical Society and Affairs in Syria.—It will interest all who wish to acquaint themselves with the present condition of things in Syria, to know that the meeting of the Geographical Society this evening will be occupied by the reading of papers on the Tribes of Lebanon, and the part which they have taken in the late war. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson has traveled extensively through Syria, and is able to speak from personal observation. Dr. W. H. Thomson is the son of a well-known missionary to Syria, and his residence there gives him every facility for accurate knowledge of the history and present condition of the various Syrian tribes.

Young Men's Literary and Social Union.—This Literary Association met on Tuesday evening at their rooms in Clinton Hall for the election of officers, with the following result: For President, Wm. H. Steiner; Vice-President, A. S. Cohen; Treasurer, Fred. Rohtscher; Secretary, Albert Alon.

The Slaver Erie.—The examination in the case of the slaver *Erie* was yesterday resumed, and then postponed for one week, at the suggestion of the District-Attorney. The case, meantime, may go to the Grand Jury upon the testimony now in. The prisoners, Capt. Gordon, James Hall and Wm. E. M. Warren, were temporarily committed to the custody of Commissioner Morrell. The case will be submitted to the Grand Jury to-day.

The Result of Recklessness.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad track, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street—Edward Curry, the driver of a dirt car, having been thrown from his vehicle and instantly killed. The occurrence resulted from the recklessness of deceased, who attempted to cross the track in advance of an approaching train. The body was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held upon it. Deceased was a young Irishman, and he resided in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

A Man Fatally Shot.—On Tuesday afternoon a laborer named Peter Bresnahan, while at work in the woods at Weehawken, N. J., was mortally wounded by a ball from a rifle which entered his chest. It is not known who did the injury, but the supposition is that it was done accidentally by some person who was amusing himself by shooting at a mark. The injured man was brought to the City and placed in St. Luke's Hospital.

Another Burning-fluid Casualty.—On the 19th of September last Mrs. Mary P. Bagley, residing at No. 1 Jay-street, attempted to fill a lighted fluid lamp. Some of the liquid fell upon the stove and ignited, setting fire to her dress and causing the can of fluid to explode in her hands. She was dreadfully burned in consequence, and after lingering until yesterday, she expired. Coroner Schirmer investigated the circumstances attending the case.

Scalded to Death.—Meyer Strauss, a child about one year old, was so seriously scalded on the 3d inst., by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling coffee, that his death resulted yesterday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body at the residence of the parents of the deceased, No 260 Stanton-street.

Fire in Brevoort-Place.—A fire was discovered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the attic of the dwelling house, owned by Mr. Penfield, located at No. 9 Brevoort-place, and the roof was burnt off before the flames could be extinguished. How the fire originated is not known, the occupants of the premises being absent in the country. The loss is estimated at $500 on the building and $400 on the furniture. Insured for $12,000 in the Clinton Insurance Company. The adjoining houses, on either side, Nos. 7 and 11, were damaged to a slight extent by water. The latter is insured in the North American Insurance Company.

Fire in a Grocery Store.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of White & Brothers, No. 112 Ninth-avenue. The stock was damaged to the extent of $200; insured for $1000 in the St. Nicholas Company. It is not known how the fire was caused.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.—A fire occurred about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning in the frame dwelling house, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fifth street. The loss was not very great.

Change of Time—Sound Steamers.—On and after Monday next, 29th inst., the steamers of the Stonington Line for Boston leave their Pier, No. 18 North River, daily at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore. The steamers of the Fall River line also change from 5 to 4 o'clock, P. M., leaving their Pier, No. 3 North River.

Board of Education.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS AND THEIR COST—PUBLIC SCHOOL ESTIMATE FOR 1861 — PRESENT OF BOOKS FROM MONS. DE PERTHES TO THE FREE ACADEMY.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the chair, and a very full attendance of members.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Seventeenth Ward, complaining of the manner in which the Committee on Evening Schools had made appointments of teachers of the Evening Schools in that Ward—that favoritism had been used, &c., &c. The communication gave rise to a rambling discussion upon the whole subject of Evening Schools, during which it was stated by Mr. Davenport that there were many more teachers employed for the Evening Schools than were necessary; that, from a calculation made by him, it cost the City $95 per annum to educate each pupil attending said schools, a sum larger than was incurred for the pupils of the Free Academy. Mr. Byrne, the Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools, said that the complaints contained in the communication from the Seventeenth Ward could be satisfactorily answered, and he offered a resolution that the Committee on By-Laws be required to investigate the whole subject, and to report a change in the By-Laws, by which the appointment of teachers of the Evening Schools should be transferred from the Committee of which he was Chairman to the school officers of each Ward respectively.

The resolution of Mr. Byrne was lost, and the Seventeenth Ward communication was referred to a select Committee of five with directions to investigate the whole subject of instruction and expenses of the Evening Schools, and to report such new by-laws in relation to the subject as may be deemed necessary.

A resolution of thanks to Mons. Bonchere de Perthes, of Abbeville, France, for his munificent donation of books (nearly 100 volumes) to the Free Academy, was adopted, and the clerk authorized to procure the books from Paris at the expense of the Board.

President Curtis favored the Board with some interesting reminiscences of his late tour in Europe, showing the interest that was everywhere manifested in the Public School system of this country, and the courtesies extended to him by the officers of public instruction in England, France and Austria. A desire to exchange reports and documents upon the subject was everywhere expressed, and many liberal offers of books were made.

Mr. Benedict reported the estimates of the expenses of the Public Schools of the City for 1861, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Board of Supervisors to be incorporated in the tax levy. The sum total amounts to $1,309,000, as follows: Salaries of teachers and janitors in Ward and Primary Schools, $725,000; incidental expenses, $85,000; Free Academy, $48,000; repairs to Free Academy, $3,000; Normal Schools, $20,000; appointment for Corporate Schools, $12,000; repairs through shop of the Board, $12,000; books, stationery, &c., $93,000; Evening Schools, $75,000; rent of school-houses, $18,000; salaries of superintendent, clerks and other officers, $28,000; incidental expenses and printing, $13,000; lease of lands and sites for building, furnishing, fitting, repairing and enlarging school-houses, $146,000.

Dedication of the New Rutgers Institute Building.

The formal opening and dedication of the new building lately purchased by the Rutgers Female Institute in Fifth-avenue, opposite the Reservoir, took place in the chapel of the Institute last evening. The chapel, together with the lobbies and adjacent rooms, was crowded to excess, the larger portion of the audience being ladies. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Spring. Prof. Henry M. Pierce, the Principal of the Institute, then addressed the audience, and gave a brief sketch of the history of the Institution. It was founded twenty-one years ago, and took the name of Rutgers Female Institute, in compliment to Col. Rutger, who gave the land on which the Institute was built in Madison-street. Prof. Pierce spoke of the progress and prosperity of the Institution from that time to the present, and of the change in its location, made necessary by the upward movement of population. Since 1853 there had been a falling off in the number of pupils, owing to the Institution being located so far down town; but the prospects of the school were now brighter than ever. The term opened in the new building on the 13th of September, with 75 pupils, which number had been increased in little more than a month to upwards of 200. He alluded to the excellent accommodations of the new building, to the large library, and extensive philosophical apparatus belonging to the institution, &c., &c.

Prof. Henry was followed by Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Dr. Hague and others, who spoke of female education generally, and of the course of study, discipline, and general management of the Rutgers Institute in particular. The exercises were enlivened by excellent singing, with musical accompaniment, by the pupils of the Institute.

American Church Missionary Society.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

This Society held their first anniversary last evening in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The attendance was fair, though the church was by no means crowded. Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., of Massachusetts, Vice-President of the Society, presided in the absence of the President, Hon. Phillip Williams, of Virginia. After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Treo. Irving, of Staten Island. The address of the President was then read by Dr. H. Dyer, followed by the reading of the annual report by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The following resolution was moved by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the true principle of operation in missionary labors, as well as in other works of benevolence, is by the voluntary association and action of Christians united in sentiment, and governing the distribution of their own funds.

This was seconded by Rev. H. Screne, of Baltimore.

It was then moved by the Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D., of Boston, and seconded by Rev. R. B. Clayton, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y.:

Resolved, That in view of the vast fields now open in our own, and in other lands, for missionary labors, every disciple of Christ is called upon and encouraged to do his utmost to extend and build up the kingdom of his Lord and Savior.

The third and last resolution, moved by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Tyng, was as follows:

Resolved, That in selecting persons to labor as missionaries, this Society will endeavor to secure and employ only such as will distinctly and faithfully teach the great principles of the Gospel, as maintained by the Apostles, by the Reformers of the Church, and by the faithful line of Evangelical ministers in the Episcopal Churches of England and the United States.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Society.

In his closing remarks Dr. Tyng lamented that the meeting was brought to a close so early as 10 o'clock. He contrasted this with the fact that the ball in the Academy the other night was continued until 6½ o'clock in the morning, and that people then regretted its closing so early. He divulged an interesting fact relative to the ball which, we believe, has not before been disclosed to the public from any secular source. Ball, Black & Co., according to Dr. Tyng, have stated that by the rent of jewels for women to wear at the Prince's ball they made enough to pay the rent of their store for a year. In view of this fact Dr. Tyng thought that the donations to promote the cause of evangelical missions should be liberal. He concluded by quoting the brief exhortation of Sidney Smith, who, taking his text from the passage, "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," simply added, "My hearers, if you like the security, down with the dust." A collection was taken up, and the exercises of the evening were then closed by a benediction by Bishop Eastburn.

Probable Murder at a Fourth Ward Dance-House.

Shortly after nine o'clock last evening a young sailor, named John McGuire, accompanied by one of his companions, went into the dance-house, No. 275 Water-street, kept by John Greene, and behaved in a disorderly manner. The bar-keeper, Wm. P. Greene, brother of the keeper of the place, and a man named Fogarty, who happened to be present, endeavored to prevail upon McGuire to leave, as he was threatening to break the furniture and fixtures, and eventually they succeeded, without having had occasion to use violence. When McGuire got into the street he commenced to abuse the occupants of the saloon, and drawing a sheath-knife, threatened to murder every person within the building. His noise and threats attracted a crowd, and Wm. Greene finally became so much incensed that he ran towards the ruffian and said that he would thrash him unless he speedily departed. Scarcely had he uttered the words, however, ere McGuire sprang upon him, and thrust his knife into his abdomen, causing a shocking wound, from which the entrails protruded to such an extent that they filled a wash bowl, and remained in the vessel until Drs. Rooney and Chamberlin came to replace them. As soon as he had inflicted the violence, McGuire ran off down Water-street, pursued by the crowd, who called "Murder! Watch!" and on reaching the corner of Beekman-street he was arrested by Officer Simonson, of the Second Precinct, and conducted to the Station-house. The physicians in attendance upon Greene stated that the probability of his surviving the terrible injury was very slight, consequently Sergeant Brackett deemed it advisable to give the sufferer an opportunity to identify the prisoner, who was handcuffed and taken back to the scene of the affray. Upon being confronted with Greene, the latter at once asserted that he was the person who had stabbed him, and several persons who witnessed the occurrence were positive in a similar statement.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

On Tuesday night, while the procession was passing through Broadway, Officer Barry, of the Fifth Ward, observed the front door of building No. 283 partly open. He went into the hallway and listened, but had not waited long before he heard a noise as if some person was breaking open a door on the second floor. Going up stairs he saw a young man named James Smith attempting to force open the door of Mme. Sinnot's ladies' head-dress manufactory, but at sight of the policeman the thief sought to escape arrest by concealing himself in the attic, whither he ran. He was followed, however, and captured, after which, upon searching him, a quantity of glaziers' diamonds, picture frames and daguerreotypist's materials were found. These articles were subsequently identified by Mr. Charles Worms as having been stolen from his gallery, which was in the building. Justice Kelly yesterday fully committed the prisoner for trial on a charge of burglary. Mme. Sinnot's rooms have been visited by burglars three times within the past eight months, and over $700 worth of property has been stolen from her.

THE CASE OF JOHN H. SNYDER.

On the 14th of September, Mr. John H. Snyder, a druggist at No. 402 Grand-street, was summoned to answer a charge of having destroyed a check for $40 82, drawn in favor of Mr. R. T. Cramer, which Mr. Cramer had sent to him to cash. Mr. Snyder was held to bail by Justice Kelly, and since then nothing further has been heard of the case. The evidence of the boy Holland, who carried the check to Mr. Snyder, was to the effect that he carried a sealed note and an open check; and that when he called at Mr. Snyder's place of business, he was not in, so he left the sealed note, but returned the check.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Bad Trade.—A New-York merchant, who does a little farming in a small way, in the Eighteenth Ward, had a few barrels of very choice apples on his trees, this Fall. Last week a man who was passing by made him a tempting offer for the apples, which was accepted, and the purchaser agreed to gather them the next morning. Our City farmer waited some time for his customer the following morning, and finally proceeded to his business without seeing him. Upon returning home in the evening, he found the purchaser had been there and gathered the apples, but left without paying for them. The City farmer has not seen him since.

Republican Meetings.—Hon. Jas. Humphrey, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, last evening addressed the citizens of the Ninth Ward in the Wigwam on Fulton-avenue. Theodore Tilton, Esq., addressed the citizens of the Eleventh Ward. Both meetings were well attended. The Ashland Light Artillery corps and several companies of Brooklyn Wide-Awakes attended the Republican Barbecue at Brushville, near Jamaica, yesterday.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. A. S. White, of East New-York, late Monday night, while on his way home, was stopped by two ruffians on Broadway, near Cooper-avenue, who demanded his money, with a threat of violence if he refused to comply with the modest demand. He gave up all the money he had—about $4—and was permitted to depart.

Heating the City Hall.—The new steam apparatus for heating the City Hall was tested yesterday. Everything was found to work admirably, and it was demonstrated that from 14 to 20 pounds of steam power would be sufficient to warm the whole building.

Accident.—A boy named D. S. Bassett, 10 years old, was run over by an express wagon on First-street, Tuesday evening, and had his leg badly broken. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 346 Grand-street.

Second Congressional District.—The Breckinridge General Committee met last night, and adjourned till to-night, when a candidate will be placed in nomination for Congress, *vice* Mayor Powell withdrawn.

Military.—James S. Smith, Jr., has been elected Captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, *vice* Edwards, resigned.

[Advertisement.]

When will mothers learn from experience to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which promptly employed would prevent the reckless waste of life from croup, scarlatina, &c., that we read in the weekly reports. They never fail.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., The Prince of Wales,
and suite,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., The Prince of Wales and Suite,
on view at
Brady's Gallery.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

V. R.
British Consulate,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

Messrs. J. Gurney and Son:

Gentlemen—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.

Yours truly, E. M. Archibald.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
at Gurney's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

By Royal desire Messrs. Gurney & Son left for Boston last Wednesday for the purpose of making photographs of the Prince of Wales and suite. After having taken several negatives of the Prince and Royal party during their stay at the Revere House, have just returned with the pictures, pronounced so satisfactory by the Prince that His Royal Highness gave orders for upwards of a thousand copies to be sent direct to him at Buckingham Palace.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the meantime the public can examine the autographs of the Royal party on the visitors' register at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street:

Black and fancy cloth Overcoats	$5 00 to $18 00
Black and fancy Beaver Overcoats	8 00 to 20 00
Black and fancy Pilot Overcoats	6 00 to 15 00
Cassimere, Felt, Satinet and other Overcoats	3 50 to —
Good black cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Fine black cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14 00
Super black cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20 00
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin, and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Pants	2 00 to 6 00
Rich Velvet Vests	2 00 to 8 00
Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3 00

Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $16, $18 and $20.

[Advertisement.]

Undergarments,
Hosiery, and
Men's Furnishing
Goods.
A. Hamkin & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.
A great assortment
at low prices.
Established in 1828.

[Advertisement.]

Superior Head Coverings.—A visit to the store of Knox, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, will satisfy every one that in point of beauty, taste, and finish, the Hats, Caps, &c., to be found there cannot be excelled. There is an immense stock, comprising every kind of covering for the heads of adults and children. The prices are remarkably reasonable; in fact, all tastes and all classes of persons may be suited here.

[Advertisement.]

We learn that J. E. Southworth, President of the Atlantic Bank, and lady, have had their Corns removed by Prof. Kimbell, the best Chiropodist in America. Office No. 509 Broadway, Room No. 3, first floor. Hours from 1 to 5 P. M. Will attend ladies at their residences, from 8 to 12 A. M. Sign of the Foot, No. 509 Broadway. Charges moderate.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 24—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; Red State, $1 25; Chicago Spring, $1 16, delivered at Waterford at $1 50; White Michigan, sales 9,000 bushels. The tows this evening to New-York charge 5c. on Wheat. Corn easier and dull; Western mixed, afloat, at 66c. Oats opened steady; sales 26,000 bushels State and Canada East, at 36½c., but at the close 37c. was paid for both descriptions, with sales of 12,000 bushels. Barley less active; sales 15,000 bushels Canada East, at 78c.; Bay of Quinte, 79½c.; Canada *via* Buffalo, 80½c., and State fourrowed at 72c. Rye—Sales 3,000 bushels, at 75½c., which is an improvement.

Oswego, Wednesday, Oct. 24—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat easier; sales 3,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 13; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 13; 3,600 bushels White Canadian, at $1 65, afloat. Corn quiet. Barley dull; sales 1,600 bushels ordinary Canadian, at 70c. Rye in limited demand: sales 6,500 bushels Canadian, at 67c., afloat. Canal Freights 1c.@2c. higher on Grain; Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 13½

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2839. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION PLOT.

Schemes of the Disunionists—Their Programme of Operation.

Disclosures of a Federal Office-Holder—Complicity of Cabinet Officials.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

It is my painful duty to confirm, on undoubted authority, the statements which have gone abroad from this city, implicating certain high officials in the most diabolical schemes of treason and treachery. The gentleman who revealed the plot is B. J. LACKEY, Esq., late of the Treasury Department. He is a Virginian, by birth, and son-in-law of Ex-Governor KING of Missouri, and enjoys a reputation in this community for integrity and goodness of heart, of which any man might be proud. He was dismissed from office a few weeks ago, on the pretended ground that he had declared his preference for LINCOLN over BRECKINRIDGE. This he denies, and the probabilities all go to sustain his denial, for he is not only a Southerner, but the owner of a large amount of slave property in Missouri.

Mr. LACKEY distinctly states that a high official in the Treasury Department communicated to him the plan of the Disunionists, of which he cordially approved. The plan, as stated, is for the Governors of the Southern States to convene their Legislatures by proclamation *on the 8th day of November*, or as soon thereafter as the election of Mr. LINCOLN can be ascertained; that *the Legislatures will proceed to declare the Union dissolved, and to pronounce in favor of Mr. Breckinridge as the President of the Southern Union.*

Mr. LACKEY at once denounced this treasonable scheme, and pointed out the folly and wickedness in which it originated, and the terrible consequences to which an attempt to put it in execution would lead. There can be little doubt that this patriotic and honorable course of his was the real cause of his dismission, although his preference for Mr. DOUGLAS, and his refusal to pay block-mail for the promotion of BRECKINRIDGE'S election, would be ample excuse for it, in the estimation of Mr. COBB.

I am sorry to say that there is every reason to believe that Secretary COBB is aware of, and helps to this conspiracy against the Constitution and laws of his country, which he has taken a solemn oath to support, if he is not himself an abettor in it. He is the bosom friend of the gentleman who revealed it to Mr. LACKEY, and that friend, who is a man of excellent private character, is known to be profoundly impressed with an idea of the wisdom and patriotism of the Secretary. If Mr. COBB has no sympathy with this nefarious scheme he will not permit those who avow their complicity in it to hold office under him. It is monstrous that conspirators against the Government are not only permitted to go at large in the face of day, but are the peculiar favorites of the party in power, and the recipients of its patronage.

The Georgia papers freely state that Mr. COBB while on his recent visit to his home, avowed himself in favor of disunion in the event of Mr. LINCOLN's election. This allegation, and the charges made by Mr. LACKEY, cannot have escaped his notice, or the notice of the official organ. Yet no contradiction has been put forth, and the inference is irresistible that the charges are true. If Mr. COBB were impeached by the obscurest newspaper or politician in the Union, with disloyalty to Slavery, the official paper would take the earliest opportunity to brand the allegation as false; but an imputation upon his loyalty to the Union, and to his official oath, is deemed of too little consequence to require contradiction.

But the Treasury plan of a Southern Confederacy is by no means a secret confined to the superior officers of that department. The subordinates are blurting it about the streets in a tone of defiance, which shows that they have the utmost confidence in its success.

I give the President credit for being opposed to disunion. But is it not his imperative duty to inquire into these charges, in which his own officials are involved? If Mr. COBB sympathizes with the treasonous plot, he should be at once expelled from office, and at any rate he should not be allowed to make the department under his superintendence a nursery for treason.

The 6th of November being the day designated for the final disruption of the Union, the President should immediately take steps to circumvent the conspirators. If the Union shall be dissolved before the 4th of March, he, and not Mr. LINCOLN, will be held responsible by the country, and by posterity. Mr. LACKEY is a respectable and responsible citizen, and the revelation he has made of treasonable conspiracy, in which high public functionaries are implicated, cannot go unheeded by the President, without gross neglect of duty on his part. If the conspiracy were aimed at the overthrow of Government by Northern malcontents—if, for instance, it were a Northern Abolition conspiracy, the exposure of it which has been made would not be suffered to pass unnoticed. But fear of Southern fire-eaters has been the conspicuous and life-long weakness of the President. Once only since his term commenced, he was prompted by WALKER and FORNEY to take a stand against Southern arrogance, when he said "let Alabama and Mississippi howl!" but he soon retracted, and atoned by the most humiliating sacrifices of consistency and plighted honor.

The lobby is again in strong force in Washington, and indulge sanguine hopes of pushing through the De Groot swindle. The Attorney-General has given a third opinion, modifying his last, and going more than half-way back to the ground assumed in the first. He now informally advises that about eighty thousand dollars be paid, instead of the hundred and nineteen thousand awarded by FLOYD. This sum is a great deal more, or a great deal less, than enough. It is just about the amount demanded as constructive profits upon the twenty-one millions of bricks which DE GROOT might have made if he had not failed in business, and been dismissed from the work by his employers, the sureties. But it utterly ignores his claim to some thirty-five thousand dollars which FLOYD allowed DE GROOT as a compensation for money which he claims to have invested in the brick-yard.

It is not at all probable that this impudent swindle will be consummated before the Presidential election. There is much reason to fear, however, that, after that event, the Administration will yield. This is the impression of many here, while there are others who think that Mr. COBB will never consent to pay it. He cannot do so without acknowledging the gross injustice of his own award, made two years ago, in the more comprehensive case which included DE GROOT's with three other claims.

Having introduced the name of Mr. LACKEY, in connection with the charge of treason, it is proper to say that he is in no degree distressed by his dismission from office, and could not be induced to accept the situation again, from which he was removed. Indeed, he contemplated resigning within a few weeks. Having a fine plantation in Missouri, adapted to the culture of *hemp*, he would ask nothing of this or the succeeding Administration, except a contract for the supply of that staple, which he thinks may be brought into requisition by the judicial department. So far from cherishing any personal hostility against his proscribers, he generously tenders to any one of them who can come well recommended, after they shall be displaced next March, a situation on his plantation as overseer. Salary liberal. Apply immediately.

OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The Cotton Crop at the South—Prospects of Want—A Tight Money Market—Politics in Alabama—Disunion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October.

The day of long as well as expensive ocean trips has gone by. The time was when our fathers parted slowly with the land, after seeing the sun set thrice behind the dear heights of Nevasink. Now, in the same time, their children trace the coast line of half the Atlantic States and sleep on the third night within sound of the guns of Fort Moultrie. Three days and $15 will place any man of weak Republican principles in the City of Charleston. And to one with these prerequisites, a visit to the South at this season of the year is not without interest. When I left the North, a few weeks ago, the harvest year was fast drawing to a close, the corn stood in shocks, the Winter Wheat was here and there appearing above the ground, and the first faint glow of early Autumn was upon the leaves. One hour's ride from Charleston brought the contrast. Although the country in the vicinity of the Savannah is poor beyond all description, still through the monotonous alternation of pine woods and the barren banks of that red clay which forms so important an element in all the soil of the South, come occasional glimpses of a cypress woods, grey with its swinging moss, and still less frequently we caught sight of a field of low, thin cotton, whose scattered bolls now just opening to the picker, served to remind us that we had reached a country now in high harvest, also leading us to suspect that the low log houses, which occasionally appeared through the trees, were not all deserted. "Ah," said a Georgian, proud in the newly-developed resources of the Cherokee Tract, and pointing to some of this impoverished looking cotton which we were passing, "this is a very poor soil;" and adding reflectively, "but the planters are very rich, have plenty of negroes." With all appreciation of the lands in the vicinity of Columbia, and the rice lands of the coast, I cannot avoid the impression that South Carolina is a State agriculturally poor. But even as we advanced through the more fertile portions of northern Georgia, and into the river lands of Alabama—the prairie lands I have not seen—the cotton, although showing, of course, great improvement on that of South Carolina, did not fulfill the promise of the early part of the season. Every where the effects of the drouth appear. In some parts of southwestern Georgia, I learn, the cotton crop is cut down to one-third of its usual yield, and in some sections the entire crop of Corn is destroyed. Of this calamity no Northerner is prepared to understand the weight. Arabia without dates, Ireland without potatoes, are feeble images of the South without corn. It is only another name for starvation. Hog, mule, negro, master—all are without food. For not merely is the table of the planter without food, but the odor of fat meats is gone. The hog, whose sober and insinuating face meets one every where in the South; the hog depends for his daily food the year round on corn, even though it costs his master a dollar a bushel. Here I cannot avoid a parenthesis to remark the fact that notwithstanding the universal homage paid by our Southern brethren to this animal, still I have never since I have been here seen a single well-formed fat hog. They are lean, long-legged, long-faced; but it cannot be denied that they have, whether derived from their consciousness of their importance in the community, or whether their precarious mode of life turns their thoughts on their latter end, and gives to them an air of thoughtfulness not their own, I know not; but certain it is, they have, like Italian lazzaroni, an air of dignity peculiar to the latitude. I defy any one to meet a real Southern hog coming down the road, bearing its thin, respectable body daintily on its long legs, and wearing on its face the expression of thoughtfulness and sobriety peculiar to it, without a feeling of respect, and, ever after lifting the cover, that he knows conceals the inevitable bacon, with sincerer words of thanks.

But to return, so much is the possibility of a failure, even for a year, in the crop of corn dreaded, that many planters constantly retain in their granaries a reserved store, often consisting of many thousand bushels, and this guarded the more sedulously as the prices range higher. Even during the comparative plenty of last year, these men kept their stores undiminished, refusing even the smallest supply to short-sighted neighbors who, in their eagerness to enlarge their Cotton fields, had restricted this crop. But all these precautions fail in the hour of need. When the want comes the granaries are broken open and the planters are compelled to share, for a fair market value, their corn, with their less fortunate neighbors. Already this work has been begun in some parts, but the great regulator is the Railroad—by this the abundance of the few is made the supply of the many.

By a very natural association, I am here brought to a subject which is now commanding no little attention—the money market. The time has now arrived to which the planters have with such an easy air of assurance referred us for the payments of these "little accounts." The cotton crop has come in. We see it in all the fields bursting white from the ungrudging hand of nature. We see it pouring in through every street, in strange carts, drawn by long trains of patient mules. Still the "little accounts" are unpaid. There is yet no money. The customary funds derived from the East for the purchase of cotton are not procured. No advance will be paid on cotton in store—and, worst of all, the banks will not discount, and some are even drawing in their bills. If we ask the cause of all this, the answer is unhesitating and explicit: "The *uncertainties* of the coming election." And now the subject which I have evaded through all this letter, dodging it adroitly at every turn, holds me face to face. But how could I hope to avoid a theme which burdens the very atmosphere. Even as I have written my paper has been lighted by a bonfire which some negroes are keeping up for a Breckinridge meeting going on below my window; and not a night passes but the air is tortured by the drums of some one of the political parties calling to a meeting. Party spirit runs high, but of the respective strength of each it is difficult to speak reliably. A vote taken on the car in which I was while in Northern Georgia gave a very large majority for BELL, and, what was hardly to be expected at that point, a most paltry representation for DOUGLAS. But the fact has about the prophetic value of all such fragments. My companion, who, animated with a benevolent desire to study the "institution" philosophically, had already revealed to me in whispers the individuals in the car whom he thought "must be slave-drivers," (all men, I noticed, with heavy whiskers and slouched hats,) was compelled by the "force of circumstances" to vote for BELL. All concede that BELL will poll large local votes, particularly in this State, carrying as he does all the old Whig Party; but it is generally admitted also that the cotton States will all decide for BRECKINRIDGE. The news of the elections of Pennsylvania and Indiana served only to strengthen the forebodings which had already existed in reference to the final result, and the question is pushed home with only the more earnestness, "What will you do if LINCOLN is elected?" Many, perhaps a majority, sympathizers of YANCEY, (few here would take him as a *leader*,) advocate secession. And let no Northerner suppose that these are mere idle threats—empty fanfaronade. The feeling is not the case a result of long reflection, on the part of men who honestly *think* their rights infringed upon—that tion, and, thinking so, would take up arms with all the enthusiasm of HAMPDEN.

Still it is evident that the main front of the visible excitement and talking proceeds from a different class of men, men who believe, or are anxious to believe the stories so actively circulated by the papers, to the effect that the Wide-Awakes are a military band formed to subjugate the South, &c., &c. The great breakwater to this movement is the Union Party and their orators, carrying the respect of the people and exerting a strong conservative influence.

Thus the struggle goes on. While shaken by the division in their midst, and oppressed with anxious forebodings for the future, all wait with almost painful interest for the result of the election. One thing is evident, that the people of the South look upon this question of secession seriously, as a probable contingency, and are preparing accordingly. But already the bonds which render disunion improbable and even practically impossible—which, turn it as we may, are and have ever been the ultimate grounds of the Union, I mean those of personal interest—are rising to view and asserting their strength. The present financial difficulties are speaking more effectively for the Union than all its orators. And so long as men want money, and this money can only be obtained by social repose, arguments will not be wanting for the Union, and there will be no secession.

Next week is the week of the "State Fair," when Judge DOUGLAS is expected to present his claims upon the State of Alabama for her votes. The Fair will give him a crowd, but who shall give him voters?

BRECKINRIDGE.

POLITICS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Republicanism in Syracuse—The Contest for the Assembly—Mr. Myers and the Last Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

The Republicans had a large meeting in Corinthian Hall last evening, at which speeches were made by H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., of your City, and Speaker LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego. Mr. RAYMOND discussed national politics exclusively, in a speech of an hour and three-quarters. He presented *hostility to to the increase of Slavery* as the fundamental principle of the Republican Party, and repudiated utterly all the current misrepresentations of its purposes and plans. He denied that it either sanctioned or countenanced any invasion of the rights of Slaveholding States, and disavowed on its behalf all sympathy with Abolition sentiments. A considerable portion of his speech was devoted to the statements and statistics of Mr. YANCEY.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN confined his remarks to our State policy and the action of our last Legislature. You are probably aware that Mr. AUSTIN MYERS has been nominated by the Republicans for reëlection to the Assembly,—and that some opposition has been created against him by the fact that he voted for the New-York City Railroad bills, both before and after they had been vetoed by the Governor. The New-York *Tribune* and Mr. GREELEY in person, have stimulated this opposition, and have regarded this fact as proof of corruption on the part of Mr. MYERS.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN discussed the whole subject very fully, and showed very clearly that many of the Governor's objections to the bills were founded on a complete misunderstanding of their provisions, or of the State Constitution. He scouted the idea that any member of the Legislature should be coerced by the Executive into any action contrary to his own judgment and sense of right, and branded the attempt to fasten corruption upon all who voted the second time as they had voted the first, as not only a gross invasion of the independence of men in places of responsibility, but as a wanton calumny on private and personal character. His remarks were very effective, and were loudly applauded.

Mr. MYERS enjoys in this community, where he has been well known for many years, the reputation of an honest, upright citizen,—and I presume there are not five respectable men in the county who would declare their belief that he acted corruptly in office. He has worked his way up in the world from an humble position to one of respectability and influence. The only thing that excites any opposition against him, is the fact that he voted against the Governor, and a few Republicans do not see how they can support him and the Governor at the same time. This scruple, however, is fast disappearing, and there is no doubt that Mr. MYERS will be reëlected by a very handsome majority.

CITY POLITICS.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Cooper Institute again Filled—Speech of United States Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Mr. Carroll, of Troy, and Others—Campaign Songs and a Wide-Awake Arrival.

Under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club another large meeting of Republicans was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Previous to the organization, the "Old Abe's Choir" sung an inspiring campaign song to the air of the "Marseillais."

CHARLES H. MARSHAL, Esq., WAS, upon motion of Mr. DRAPER, unanimously chosen Chairman, and on taking his post took occasion to warn Republicans to beware of over-confidence. They should not consider the work done until after the election. They had met to give expression to their desire that Mr. LINCOLN should be the next President. [Applause.] Did they mean to elect Mr. LINCOLN? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] He believed that if elected, Mr. LINCOLN would be the President of the whole country—of all sections alike. [Applause.] He hoped Mr. LINCOLN would, in making up his Cabinet and his appointments, extend the right hand of fellowship to the South as well as the North, and give no cause for secession. [Applause.]

The Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Singing Club then sang, with electric effect, "There's a good time coming, Boys."

After a national air by the band, the Chairman introduced as the first speaker Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN.

The storm of applause having subsided, Mr. DOOLITTLE commenced by addressing the audience as fellow-citizens of his native State. [Applause.] The greatest work in which a man could engage was to found new States, and the noblest work was to found them well. [Applause.] The law of our birth, growth and life had been the law of colonization. That law was above party, and under it we were engaged in building up new States out of our vast Territories. The work was to be done, and the question was should we build on Freedom or on Slavery? [Applause.] The old Whig Party had failed to solve the question and was dissolved. [Applause.] The Democratic Party, in attempting to answer this question both ways had reached its dissolving point, and was even now engaged in its death struggle. [Applause.] And lo! four parties appeared in its place, among which was the Republican. [Applause.] Republicans, under the lead of Mr. LINCOLN, said that they should build on Freedom. The Bell and Everett men answered in reply to the great question, "I don't know;" and "I don't care," was the response of Mr. DOUGLAS to this great inquiry—both evading a reply. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE met the question, and said let us build on Slavery. From underneath the verbiage of Platforms this question arose—Shall Freedom or Slavery enter the Territories first? BELL and EVERETT might know nothing, and DOUGLAS might care nothing, but there the same irrepressible question was. [Applause.] And it demanded an explicit answer—no half-way answer either. [Applause.] There could be no neutrality, no middle ground. The Constitution did or did not take one side of the question. There was no neutrality. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said build upon Slavery, and Republicans said that, while they would not interfere with Slavery in the States, the Territories should remain free. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN was in favor of following the precepts of our fathers. Those fathers met and answered the question by planting the tree of liberty in all our national domain, and this had been done under the lead of Virginia. God bless the Old Dominion for that. [Applause.] The tree had borne good fruit in five States, upon whose soil the foot of a slave could not press. [Applause.] And the youngest of these States, Wisconsin, was even now nearly equal to Virginia herself. [Applause.] He did not mean to speak disrespectfully of Virginia, the mother of States and of statesmen. [Applause.] He deplored her change of opinion; that she should say that Slavery is a blessing; that she should embrace what WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and the fathers of the country denounced as a curse and a scourge, whose desolating power was such, that in comparison with it a famine would be a blessing. Mr. MASON and Mr. HUNTER both had held, in the United States Senate, that Slavery was a blessing. What a change from WASHINGTON to WISE! from JEFFERSON to HUNTER! from the grandfather MASON of the revolution, to MASON the grandson of to-day! [Applause.] Thank God the States of the northwest were born of Virginia when she gave to her offspring her own love of liberty. [Applause.] Millions would bless her that these States had been built upon Freedom. Our fathers were the real giants, the great giants in our history.

How different was the action of South Carolina, which, in ceding her territory, imposed upon Congress the doctrine of non-intervention. Thus, Tennessee from being a Slave Territory became a Slave State. The acquisition of Louisiana presented the question in a different form, ending in the Compromise of 1820. Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas had thus come in as Slave States, and no sooner had the blossoms of the tree planted north of the compromise line appeared, than the Little Giants began to try and destroy them.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his last speech in the Senate, previous to the Charleston Convention, made his appeal for Southern support, boasting that under the doctrine of non-intervention, New-Mexico had been secured to Slavery, and the line of Slavery extended a degree and a half more than the South ever claimed. Mr. DOUGLAS asked the South what other inch Slavery had gained except through non-intervention? And he asked the South if it could not trust this principle further? Had Senator SEWARD [applause] said this, they might object to it; but here was the boast of Mr. DOUGLAS, appealing for Southern support. He would put this question to them: Were these the fruits promised by Mr. DOUGLAS, and upon which Mr. DOUGLAS had claimed their support?

Let them look at this principle as set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and see what it was, as well as what it was not. The people of the Territories were left free to form their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution. That was a freedom clause with a subjection qualification. This bill was held up to the North as a pillar of freedom, and to the South as a pillar of Slavery. The Mill turned out a delusion and a snare. What meant this subjection clause? It meant that the Congress of the United States should have no control in the Territories; that under the guise of Popular Sovereignty the question of Slavery admission was left to the Courts. When Senator CRAIG [applause] proposed an amendment to give the Territorial Legislature the power to keep Slavery out, Mr. DOUGLAS and his Democratic friends voted it down, as they did the amendment proposed by Mr. TOOMBS,—thus voting down Popular Sovereignty. [Applause.] The fact was, the Popular Sovereignty of the Nebraska Bill meant Judicial Sovereignty in the Territories. Republican Popular Sovereignty, and the Popular Sovereignty of the Constitution was, to let the representatives of the people—the National Congress—govern the Territories. [Applause.] But, that was the very thing Mr. DOUGLAS wanted to crush out, because the people controled the Congress. Mr. DOUGLAS would transfer the great question of the day from the people's branch of the Government—Congress—to the decision of the Supreme Court, nine respectable men, holding positions for life, of whom few would die, and none resign. [Laughter.] What a figure would Mr. DOUGLAS' Popular Sovereignty present, entering a Territory clothed in Dred Scott chains, and Mr. DOUGLAS exclaiming "Glorious Popular Sovereignty—perfect freedom!" [Laughter and applause.] What difference was there whether Slavery went into the Territories under legislative or judicial action? Yet, when pressed by Mr. LINCOLN at Freeport, Mr. DOUGLAS said that a people had a right to shape their institutions in their own way, in spite of the Supreme Court, by unfriendly legislation. [Laughter and applause.] Such an explanation was an insult to honest men, and implied that Slavery could be kept out of the Territories by a violation of constitutional obligation. The fusion against Mr. LINCOLN was natural, as BRECKINRIDGE was for Slavery in the Territories, and BELL and DOUGLAS were against freedom in the Territories. [Applause.] Mr. BENJAMIN had explained why the South did not favor DOUGLAS. It was because, after making a bargain with the South, his knees shook when he went home, and he faltered. [Applause.] And the real Democracy of the country dropped him because he ever made the bargain. [Applause.] His doctrine of unfriendly legislation was bad in morals, and worse in principle, and, if the truth was told of him, he was, indeed, a fallen star. [Applause, during which Senator DOOLITTLE retired.]

There were now loud calls for "CHASE," "song," &c. The Chairman announced that Mr. CHASE was not in the house, but was announced to speak a few days hence.

There were now loud calls for "FIELD," "OPDYKE," "song," "music," &c.

Mr. CLARK, of Rochester, then sang a Republican song, "We're Coming."

The Chairman then introduced Mr. CARROLL, of TROY, amid cries of "Who is he?"

Mr. CARROLL proceeded to inform the audience of the progress of the cause in the interior of the State. He predicted 100,000 majority in the State for LINCOLN. [Deafening applause.] Did the Opposition rely on WASHINGTON HUNT?

A VOICE—"Dry goods." [Laughter.]

Mr. CARROLL—We know no such principle out West. [Laughter.]

After a brief interruption, caused by the entrance of the Knickerbocker Wide-Awakes, Mr. CARROLL proceeded to prophecy a Republican triumph in 1860 and 1864. If New-York would but diminish the majority of the opposition he would promise them 75,000 majority for old ABE LINCOLN, and a little more for Gov. MORGAN. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. DOOLITTLE, and the meeting adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD WIDE-AWAKES.

Republican Mass Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY HON. S. T. THOMPSON—E. DELAFIELD SMITH—HON. WM. E. COALE AND I. T. WILLIAMS.

Through the streets and avenues of the Twentieth Ward, last evening, the Wide-Awakes paraded in force, and a large mass meeting of Republicans was held at Lamartine Hall, Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, where

WM. R. STEWART, Esq., was called to the Chair, and, introduced by him,

Hon. S. T. THOMPSON, of California, made a speech. He congratulated the Republicans upon the successes in Oregon, whence, though they did not often have thunder-storms on the Pacific coast, they had recently received a very loud report. He congratulated them also upon the first success of the campaign in Connecticut, whence he originally came, which had been materially aided by the efforts there of Mayor WOOD, in behalf of the Democracy. They had reached a point at which the question arose whether a majority should rule this country, or more properly whether the majority would dare to take the control in spite of the minority. They must come to the conclusion that a change in the Administration was desirable. No change assuredly could be for the worse. Time was when the incumbents of the Presidential office magnified it. Mr. THOMPSON commented severely upon the malatversion of Mr. BUCHANAN. He had it from private sources in California that the Golden State would probably cast her vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] He would confess that, much as he rejoiced in the Republican triumphs in Connecticut, Maine, Indiana and Pennsylvania, [applause,] more than all it would rejoice him personally to see California placing herself on the right side. [Applause.] He animadverted especially upon the immunity with which WALKER and other filibusters had been allowed by our Government to disturb the peace of neighboring nations; dwelt upon the Kansas outrages; claimed for Republican principles that the fathers of the Republic stood sponsor for them, and concluded amid loud applause.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH next made a stirring appeal in behalf of Republican principles. He was loudly applauded.

Hon. WM. E. COALE, of Maryland, said he would not discuss the Slavery question at length, which had already been extensively explained, and was fully understood. He told of the progress of Republican principles at the South, and especially in Maryland, dwelt upon the difficulties that had been encountered there in maintaining them, and promised that the little band which supports LINCOLN and Liberty there will do its duty on the 6th of November. Mr. COALE spoke very effectively, and called forth a great deal of enthusiasm.

I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., was the next speaker. He examined the Popular Sovereignty doctrines of Mr. DOUGLAS, and handled the "Little Giant" without gloves. At the close of his remarks, which were conceived in perspicacity, and brought forth with great eloquence, the meeting adjourned with loud cheers, prolonged for the Republican candidates.

The Insults to the Wide-Awakes.

In the report of the attempt to incite a riot on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the reception of the Philadelphia Wide-Awakes, it was inadvertently stated that the disturbance occurred opposite the New-York Hotel. Such was not the case. The trouble originated opposite the Stuyvesant Institute, in which building are the head-quarters of the Young Men's Republican Club, and thence spread to the corner of Bleecker-street, where the fighting and tumult raged fiercest. The police at this point made the arrests. The prisoners, however, six in number, were yesterday discharged from custody by Justice CONNOLLY, who administered a severe reprimand to each of them.

THE ASTOR HOUSE CONFERENCE.

A Movement to Concentrate the Democratic Vote on Congressional Candidates.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the various Democratic organizations of our City in favor of having but one Anti-Republican candidate for Congress in each of the six Districts comprised within Manhattan Island. In obedience to this feeling, ANSON HERRICK, the Tammany Hall nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, consisting of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, called a meeting on last Monday evening of all the leading Democrats in his District for the purpose of consulting them as to the best means for concentrating the Anti-Republican vote on some one candidate. Mr. HERRICK then submitted a letter, setting forth the certainty of ABRAHAM WAKEMAN'S election, and professing his own willingness to withdraw, if by so doing, he could insure a concentration of the Democratic vote upon some other candidate not yet named.

On receipt of this letter and after consultation, the meeting appointed a Committee of ten, consisting of the following individuals: John J. Bradley, Sam. F. Butterworth, Sam. L. M. Barlow, Joel Wolfe, Terence Farley, R. G. Horton, Stephen P. Russell, John C. T. Smidt, Thomas B. Tappen and James Humes. This Committee was instructed to place itself in communication with the Mozart candidate, and ask him to name a Corresponding Committee of his friends, in whose hands he would be willing to leave the settlement of the disputed point. Thereupon a Mozart Committee was appointed by Dr. BRADFORD, consisting of Fernando Wood, Dennis Root, Benjamin F. Fairchild, Daniel Witter, Daniel Gillespie, and five others. These respective Committees met yesterday at the Astor House, and from the tenor of their final proceedings it may be expected that some compromise Democratic candidate, able to unite the votes of both wings of the Unterrified, may be nominated to-day, subject however to the approval of the Tammany Hall and Mozart Conventions.

At the meeting yesterday a communication from Deacon HERRICK was received, avowing his perfect willingness to retire if Mr. BRADFORD would do likewise. A communication was also received from BRADFORD, containing a variety of propositions, all redounding to his own benefit, but they were summarily rejected. The Conference Committee then began to vote for a compromise candidate, but each time vocally showed ten for HERRICK, and ten adhering to Mozart Hall. A secret ballot was then suggested, as a means for the transaction of a little secure cheating; but, wonderful to relate, the result still stood as before. Here were twenty politicians who all, for this one occasion at least, acted secretly as they professed to feel in public!

It becoming evident at length that such a struggle could lead to no result, Mr. S. F. BUTTERWORTH proposed an adjournment *sine die*, at the same time stating that Mr. WOOD must expect to be held responsible by the Democratic Party, not only of the City, but of the State and the United States, in case this District should be carried by the Republicans through divisions in the Democratic camp. So earnest and peremptory was the speaker, that Mr. WOOD seemed at once to lower his pretensions, and now for the first time talked of withdrawing BRADFORD from the field. On this the Conference was reopened, and both sides separated yesterday afternoon, with a promise from WOOD that he would cause BRADFORD to withdraw, and submit four neutral names to the Joint Committees, any one of which would be acceptable to and supported by the Mozart machine. To-day settles whether there shall be one or two Democratic candidates in the Eighth District; and on the solution of this vexed question, the fate of several other Congressional districts may depend. It is for this reason that we have given so much attention to a matter in itself of no very great consequence—any pretended Democratic union at this late day having but little chance to defeat Mr. WAKEMAN, who has been working industriously for success, while his opponents were raising and exacerbating hostile feelings which will not down at their bidding.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

We have additional advices (to Sept. 11) from the Brazil squadron. The United States steam gunboat *Dacotah*, which turns out satisfactorily, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 2d ult. from Madeira, where she stopped to coal and deliver mails for the naval vessels on the African station. The *Dacotah* is one of the new gunboats, and is on her way to reinforce our East India squadron. She would sail from Rio for Hong Kong on the 16th ult. The intelligence obtained at Madeira from the African fleet reported the ships' companies in good health generally. The brig-of-war *Bainbridge* entered Rio on the 8th ult., and on the following day commenced taking in stores for her homeward-bound voyage. She would sail before the 20th; her arrival at Boston, which has been expected for weeks, may therefore take place very soon. The *Dolphin* had arrived at Buenos Ayres from Montevideo, so that the news, *via* England, announcing her departure for home was premature. She is ordered to return, however, which may account for the mistake. The *Seminole* was to proceed up the La Plata, but the whereabouts of the *Congress* and *Pulaski* are not known.

Mails for the African squadron will be forwarded in the corvette *Saratoga*, to sail from Philadelphia in a few weeks; for the East Indies in the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, now preparing at Brooklyn to sail about the 10th prox. It is probably too late to send any more correspondence for the Mediterranean fleet by the storeship *Release*, as that vessel will sail from Boston when the first fair wind blows. The *Cumberland* (corvette) will take from this port, in about three weeks, letters, parcels, &c., for the Home and Pacific squadron, if left properly directed at the Navy-yard.

The construction of what promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, has just been commenced. The large grass lot, fronting the Lyceum and measuring about 200 feet in length and 100 in width, is to be at once turned into a splendid naval gun ground, on which more than 300 pieces of cannon will be arranged in regular battle fashion. For years quite a large quantity of Uncle Sam's guns have been rather loosely hidden from the public view, near the hospital; but they are destined, for the future, to ornament the showiest portion of the yard. Fifty or sixty laborers were yesterday engaged excavating beds for the granite skids, on which the ordnance is to rest; and before five weeks the whole aspect of the Navy-Yard will be altered, by the addition to it of the most warlike and attractive "ornamental square."

Col. FONTLEROY had hardly garrisoned the new military station named after himself, in New-Mexico, when it became his duty to report a most interesting Indian fight. On the 30th September, while quietly attending to the orders of their posts, a sentinel-guard of 30 United States troops were notified by one of their number of the proximity of a band of marauding Indians. A herd of mules and oxen were grazing between the soldiers' guard-point and the camp. The Red-skins plunged vigorously into the fray, and made extraordinary efforts to capture the herd, which failed, seven mounted men having gallantly repulsed them. They tried again, however, and succeeded in seizing the prey, which was soon recovered by the soldiers. Three times, in succession, did the determined marauders obtain their coveted booty and lose it. They were finally routed, but, owing to the supposed fact that they were fastened to their saddles, no dead bodies remained on the ground. Five of the seven brave troops were wounded. A gallant sergeant, who ought to get a commission, commanded the United States forces.

The steamer *Star of the South* has been engaged to carry to Texas United States troops from the several recruiting places adjoining the New-York District, on the 31st inst. The final preparations for their departure will be completed in a day or two. Col. CHANDLER having been relieved from duty with them, Capt. HILL, First Artillery, will command. Capt. JACKET has been relieved from accompanying the detachment going to Leavenworth, but will join them at Fort Smith. Lieut. JONELLS, Sixth Infantry, goes with the California troops.

News from Hayti.

OVATION TO AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST—HIGH-FALUTIN SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS—NEW SENTIMENTS FOR ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATIONS.

We have received Hayti papers up to the 6th instant, with the latest details of Hayti news.

JAMES REDPATH, a well-known Abolitionist and friend of JOHN BROWN, was the recipient of a popular ovation at Port au Prince, on the 27th of September, on the occasion of his return to the United States. The *Progres* says:

"JAMES REDPATH—such is the name that we now seek to specially honor—JAMES REDPATH, one of the most active members of the Abolitionist Party—JAMES REDPATH, the indefatigable emancipationist, one of the glorious survivors of Harper's Ferry—the admirer of the admirable JOHN BROWN, and the recipient of his last words."

Thursday, September 27, was the day, and the large Hotel des Antilles the place chosen for the ovation.

M. J. M. DUVAL, President of the Assembly, opened the exercises by saying:

"GENTLEMEN: On this occasion let us give a new testimony of acknowledgement to all those who preach Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The first toast is to him whose incessant labors aid the triumph of the sacred cause of liberty and the regeneration of the African race—Mr. JAMES REDPATH."

Mr. REDPATH, in reply, delivered a speech in English, which was rendered in French as he spoke by a gentleman present. After thanking his entertainers for the honor done him, and alluding to the work of Abolitionists, he said:

"The groans of the slaves, the prayers of their friends, the blood of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry have been heard before the Tribunal of the Eternal. The great wrong will soon come to an end. Let us hope it will be accomplished as peaceably as in Jamaica. I trust that in a few years we shall see Slavery ranged among the things that were.

In the name of all Abolitionists who seek by peaceable means to eradicate Slavery, I thank you, Haytians, for your sympathy; in the name of my dear friends, the survivors of Harper's Ferry and the family of JOHN BROWN, I heartily thank you for your generous gifts; in the name of those Anti-Slavery men who believe that the slave ought to be delivered by force, and who are always ready to aid in such an undertaking, I thank thee, beautiful Hayti, country of PETION and DESSALINES, for the lesson thy history teaches and the hope it inspires.

"Before taking my seat, gentlemen, I beg you to add to the favors you have already bestowed upon me, that of drinking with me to Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—the liberty of all men, the fraternity of all races, the equality of all men of all races, and in all parts of the earth."

President GEFFRARD was not present, but sent to the meeting assurances of his approval of its objects.

Among the other sentiments offered during the evening were the following:

"Honor, honor, honor to THADDEUS HYATT, the fervent Abolitionist, the soldier of the great cause, the apostle of humanity, the friend of JOHN BROWN and REDPATH."

"Honor, a thousand times honor, to the memory of our well-beloved brother of our adoption, friend, JOHN BROWN, the illustrious martyr of the cause of African Freedom. May he [illegible]

Let us drink to [illegible] of Poesy, to the grandest and most beautiful [illegible] of modern democracy—let us drink to [illegible] Hugo.

To M. DE LAMARTINE, the great Philosopher of the Nineteenth Century.

May this illustrious writer, who has already given so many proofs of his sympathy for [illegible] Haytiens, always show himself to be a worthy apostle of the divinity of the blacks. Let the name of this defender of the African cause be upon our lips as [illegible] may heaven him more and more worthy of our admiration.

To Monsieur DE LAMARTINE, "the courageous defender of the children of Africa."

After the dinner, Mr. REDPATH was escorted by a torchlight procession to the bark *Leo*, and hailed with cheers.

A decree of perpetual banishment has been issued against SALAMON, the Ex-Minister of Soulouque.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California and Oregon—$1,240,000 on the Way to New-York—Political Excitement.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Pony Express, from San Francisco Oct. 13, with three days later intelligence from California, arrived this morning. The news is very meagre.

The steamship *Golden Age* sailed from San Francisco on the 11th inst., for Panama, with 223 passengers and $1,350,000 in treasure, of which $1,240,000

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge Represented—Publication of Republican Positions—Strange Doctrines and Union-Loving—Joe Lane the Choice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

Induced thereto by my desire fairly to present the position of the political parties of the South, I returned to this place from Alabama, that I might be present at the discussion of candidates for the post of State elector, representing the Southern parties. I am pleased to think that the speeches I have heard have warranted my belief and sanctioned my visit. They present in a condensed form all that can be said of politics in this range of States. The Bell men, fearful yet hoping, stand by struggling. The Douglas men have no word to say against their old antagonist, but aiming their darts at the section of their party which clusters under the sectional banner of BRECKINRIDGE, yield their hand and hold on to the organization. The Breckinridge men, if I may judge by their champion, now in view, blame the majority of the people in the Union; falsify records without remorse; cling to Popular Sovereignty where DOUGLAS is thought to be strong, and deny it where he is unpopular; claim to be [illegible] where protection needs adulteration and quibble everywhere.

[illegible] I send a full abstract, are, however, instructive. The Republican Party of Tennessee is to be represented. This may seem strange to many, but beyond fear of contradiction I assert that the citizens of the United States, resident here, were possessed of *all* their constitutional rights, the Republican organization would be gallantly defended and ably manned. It is not only by tens that I have met Republicans in this State as I have traveled through it. The evils of Slavery have more foes in the State than Kentucky can boast, the efforts of a CALHOUN to the contrary notwithstanding. Unfortunately, I discover here the great truth of BROWNSON'S remark that "the Constitution and laws guarantee to us the most perfect freedom of thought and speech, but public opinion, which in a democracy is supreme and reigns as a despot, exercises here a more effectual restraint on both thought and speech than is or can be exercised by the most arbitrary and despotic Government in the Old World." There is here entertained by many people a sentiment "sounding to" Freedom, and Slavery is not universally looked upon as the "blessing morally, socially and politically," that JOHN BELL described it to be when in 1850 he "gave his views on the Slavery question in all its varied aspects."

The debate yesterday afternoon was between Judge BELL, of this city, representing the Bell Electoral ticket; Mr. WHITTHORNE, candidate for Elector for the State at large, on the Breckinridge platform; and Col. WATTERSON, of McMinnville, speaking for DOUGLAS. I proceed to the discussion itself, feeling assured that it is unnecessary to call attention to the falsification of republicanism, or the insulting language aimed at the citizens of foreign birth, which found place in the speech of the party named second on the list of speakers.

JUDGE BRIEN'S REMARKS

contained but little argument. It was directed mainly to the sympathies of the audience, and presented the following considerations and views.

Having remarked upon the importance of the present campaign, as touching the perpetuity of the Union, the speaker said:

"This Black Republican Party at the North is, as we know, a powerful party. So far as majorities are concerned, above Mason and Dixon's line, they outnumber us, and in a contest like this it becomes us to avoid any issue that makes one side of Mason and Dixon's line go one way or the other, and it becomes a matter of the first moment that we shall avoid, if we can, a direct sectional vote between the North and the South. That LINCOLN is a sectional candidate no man will attempt to controvert. That the candidates on this ticket are both above Mason and Dixon's line no one will deny, and that they are running upon a sectional platform will not be controverted. On the other hand, if the Breckinridge Party shall succeed in drawing off the South into this sectional fight, and shall be able to consolidate the South against the North, insisting upon rights which are denied or doubted at the North, that at once produces a contest between the North and South, and although it may not at present be marked so distinctly by Mason's and Dixon's line, yet it will result that dissolution will follow."

He then proceeded to develope the issues involved in the canvas (as he understood them) as follows:

The Black Republican Party insists that Slavery shall be prohibited in the Territories, and that the General Government has absolute control over the question. The Breckinridge—or Secession party—you will pardon me for saying that, for I believe in my conscience it is a secession party, although BRECKINRIDGE may not possibly intend any such thing—the Breckinridge party at the South insists that they shall have protection of Slavery in the Territories, thus making a direct issue between them and the North.

This is the antagonism that is between the two parties, and that is all of it.

His next effort was to show that this controversy was based upon an abstraction, the settlement of which, to the liking of either party would not result to the benefit of any man in the United States. Were it not so then, he argued, the enforcement of either the Republican or the Breckinridge doctrine, would be an outrage upon a large proportion of the people in the Union. He thought that the result of the success of the advocates of either of these doctrines would inevitably be a dissolution of the Union, to avoid which he desired to see a compromise effected by the election of JOHN BELL. The South would gain nothing by the conflict they seemed so much to desire to enter upon, for said he:

Allow me to ask what the South would gain by such a conflict? Where does this feeling principally exist? Not so much in the State as in the eight cotton States. Suppose that they succeed in the South in bringing about a peaceable separation of the Union; suppose they should succeed in drawing a line upon these Middle States between these and more Southern States, and establish, as they greatly desire to do, a Southern confederacy. What would they gain? Look at it for a single moment. What good would they accomplish? They have not got white population enough in all their territory to protect themselves against their slaves, if they were incited to insurrection and furnished with the means to carry out that insurrection. They actually dependent upon the Middle States and the General Government to maintain and support them in their present position and rights. The feeling of the civilized world, as is known to every man that has inquired upon the subject, or as may be learned by any one who will investigate, except in the United States of America, is against the institution of Slavery. Suppose then, you put them with a Southern confederacy, leaving those States north of them, which have all that power, waging war against them, the feeling of the civilized world being against them, could the Southern States sustain themselves? Yet they have the foolishness to want to throw off the protection of the Government for a mere technical abstraction, as to their "great constitutional rights."

A calculation of the want of chance of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S election next engrossed his attention. That candidate can expect no support from the Middle or Northern States, and if, getting the whole South, as his friends claimed he would, he should get his share of the votes of New-York, he would still fall short of an election. If he were elected, no good is promised by his friends as the result of his Administration, and this even when his entire party stands impeached with the design to carry out a plan matured and cherished of dissolving the Union, that a Southern confederacy may be established. Mr. B. denies the charge that he is a disunionist, "but," the speaker continued,

"It is utterly impossible for BRECKINRIDGE to free himself from that charge, because, as I have shown, the main strength upon which he relies is in favor of the dissolution of the Union. I think that there are conservative elements enough North and South, however, to prevent either LINCOLN or BRECKINRIDGE from being elected. I know there are enough to prevent the election of BRECKINRIDGE. I fear not enough to prevent the success of LINCOLN—but I have trust in God, and hope there is. But all the evils which threaten the country may be cured by the election of JOHN BELL. He is the only man that can beat Mr. LINCOLN, if he can be beat at all. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE cannot do it, as I have already shown you. DOUGLAS cannot do it. Why? Because the Democratic Party is split in twain, and DOUGLAS' strength comes from the North, and we have seen so much as shows that he cannot carry the Northern States."

He then proceeded to a consideration of the record of JOHN BELL, to show that he is "sound upon the goose," saying, in the course of his remarks:

[illegible] ask you to tell what he ever did for mankind? Let me tell you one thing that he did. He is the only man that ever stood up in the Senate of the United States at that time and said that Slavery was politically, morally and socially right; an institution for the benefit both of owner and slave, and one that had done more for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, and for the benefit of humanity, than any other. Did you ever hear a Democrat say that? I will tell you, where I did hear one say—I heard it on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe. He said, "I don't belong to any party that has for its object the extension of Slavery." Is such not a strange man to go for the South, for you say for the extension of Slavery into the Territories. Do you not think he is a great man? That is JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, your candidate for the Presidency. He said more in those few words against Slavery than ever JOHN BELL said in the course of his life. JOHN BELL is a man whose every interest is in the South, or nearly so. All his interests are in the State of Tennessee, in slaves and in property here, and to say that such a man cannot be trusted by the South is preposterous, the more so when the men that they insist upon as being *par excellence* a Southern man in all his relations, said what I have just quoted, and himself moreover, does not own a slave on God Almighty's earth, and has a free negro hired to wait upon him and nurse his child."

He next spoke of BELL'S chances, saying:

"But they say that Mr. BELL has no chance to be elected. Well, I think that is a great mistake. I give it as my opinion that he will get every Southern State certainly, except two or three; one of these is South Carolina. The others, I think he has a good and the best chance to get. I think he needs but one thing, and if you satisfy me of that to-day, I would content myself with leaving the question so far that New-York would go against LINCOLN. Then I would be satisfied that BELL would be elected."

At the same time he claimed that as the contending parties would rather take a middle man than enhance the success of its opponent, the election of BELL was assured if it was left to the House of Representatives to decide the contest. The platform was then reviewed and held to be sufficient for the security of all men of both sections.

But said he:

"They say they are for insisting upon their Constitutional rights, and they ask me if I am against that. I say no; I am for your Constitutional rights, but I am for obtaining them in a way different from that which you propose. I propose to give you your Constitutional rights, but not in the way they do.

I turn to them and ask, 'Are you for the Constitution?' 'Oh, yes,' they say. Now let me see whether you propose to stand by it. Here is a long list of gentlemen—it contains only the representatives of the great body of Disunionists, that say if Mr. LINCOLN is elected President of the United States, that is sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. You say that, because you are for your Constitutional rights, and you say it because you believe it would be an infringement upon those Constitutional rights. Suppose he is elected according to the forms of the Constitution; suppose the vote is all fairly polled and canvassed, and it turns out that he has a majority of the votes of the people of the United States, will he be elected under the Constitution? Yes, Sirs, he will then be elected by the forms established according to the Constitution. Yet you propose to resist his inauguration or his government upon the ground that he is elected. Do you not, then, violate the Constitution? Yet you are great sticklers for the Constitution and for your Constitutional rights. You are willing to bring the Government to a stop and to an end, to obtain your 'great Constitutional rights,' and do not remember that you violate a great Constitutional principle that applies to all the people of the United States."

The remainder of his alloted time was taken up by his reading quotations from the speech of Mr. TOWNSEND on the St. John's Colleton resolutions in South Carolina, to show the bold audacity with which disunion sentiments are expressed in the extreme South.

THE DOUGLAS SPEECH.

Col. WATTERSON, of McMinnville, representing the Douglas wing of the Democratic Party, followed. His speech was throughout directed against the opposing sections of the Democracy. He opened and occupied some twenty-five minutes of his time with a recital of the facts, as he understood them, connected with the split at Charleston and Baltimore, with a view to show that DOUGLAS is the regular nominee. While on this branch of his subject, taking the opportunity to denounce Gov. HARRIS, of this State, as the man peculiarly responsible for the secession of the delegates of this State. He was particularly loud in his denunciation of men, pretending to be Democrats, who do not vote the regular ticket, declaring that he and many others had within two years, so help him God, voted for men because they were the regular nominees, when he would rather "have taken a dose of castor oil." In reply to the assertion that support of DOUGLAS is assistance to BELL, he remarked that he did not care to whose benefit it resulted, for bolters should not have disorganized the party; they having done so he was not one to fly the track to continue a wrong. Before Heaven he believed the nomination of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to be sectional, and he would not join any such crowd; said he, "I would not touch him with a forty foot pole, if there were no other candidate in the State."

He then made reference to WILLIAM L. YANCEY, and quoted opinions of the Breckinridge organs of this State to show how but a few months since they declared the hero of their canvass to be unworthy of confidence; the head of a league which no honest or patriotic man could indorse, and as one who should be allowed to sink from infamy into insignificance.

BRECKINRIDGE then came in for some attention, merely, however, so far as regards his refusal or neglect to answer the Norfolk questions. He reiterated the charge of Disunionism against his party and his supporters, and closed.

BRECKINRIDGE SENTIMENTS.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Columbia, representing the Breckinridge Party, then took the stand. He complained that neither of his competitors had not spoken of the great enemy, the Republican Party. He had nothing to say as to the regularity or irregularity of DOUGLAS' nomination, but that he had been taught to vote upon principle, he should not support any man who had fallen from grace, as such a man could no longer be a Democrat. *He read the following from some book, and declared the same to be taken from the Republican Platform of* 1856; of course every intelligent man knows the same is not to be found anywhere except as emanating from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in his celebrated Frankfort speech.

To introduce the doctrine of negro equality into American politics and to make it the ground of positive legislation hostile to the Southern States.

To exclude the slave property of the South from the territory now in the Union or which may hereafter be acquired.

To prevent the admission in any latitude of another slaveholding State.

To repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and practically refuse to obey the Constitution on that subject.

To refuse to prevent, by State action, the spoliation of Slave property, but, on the contrary, to make it a criminal offence in their citizens to obey the laws of the Union, in so far as they protect property in African slaves.

To abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

To abolish it in the forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other places in the South, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction.

To abolish the internal and coastwise trade.

To limit, harass and frown upon the institution in every mode of political action, and by every form of public opinion.

And finally, by the Executive, by Congress, by the postal service, the Press and all other accessible modes, to agitate without ceasing, until the Southern States without sympathy or brotherhood in the Union—worn down by the unequal struggle—shall be compelled to surrender ignominiously and emancipate their slaves.

He continued—"Have I done any injustice to the Black Republicans? If I have not, is there a man who hears me to-day but believes if a Black Republican shall succeed in this purpose he does it at the expense of the destruction of our Union, and walking over the fragments of the Constitution." In opposition to this, he read the platform of the Convention which nominated BRECKINRIDGE. He then proceeded with his argument:

"Are negroes property? Are they? Yes. Then, if they be property, they stand like any other species of property."

The doctrine of protection is contained in the second resolution, and this he indorsed as a doctrine to which he had ever held fast. He had frequently put the question to his competitor of the Douglas party, whether he indorsed it, but as yet had received no reply. He knew where Judge BRIEN and his party stood—*they were all right on this question.* As for Mr. DOUGLAS, he stands on the same ground, in his opinion, that JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS occupied in March, 1842, when he presented in Congress a series of resolutions declaring that "Slavery, being an abridgement of the natural rights of man, can exist only by force of positive municipal law, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it."

"Did you notice my competitor in his remarks say, as to myself, that if the election went to the House, I would not take the election of BRECKINRIDGE by the Black Republicans. I am right. I stand where I stood the other day. *You are here*, my Douglas friends, and my Bell *friends, a musing Breckinridge* like thunder, while, when you *get into New-York how loving you become*, asking us to fuse with you. I have no objection to that, but I think if the election goes to the House I want my candidate for the Presidency to come out from that House with his escutcheon of honor clear, pure and undefiled, having avoided entangling alliances and combinations with whatever party proposes them. I told my competitor *I preferred much that the Senate should elect old Joe Lane.* That is my reason. I don't think I would be doing very wrong if I did do that. I don't think the South would lose anything by intrusting the administration of their affairs in the hands of Gen. LANE."

"But," he continued, "we are all wrong. I would suggest for the reflection of my friend, Col. WATTERSON, that I never found a man deserting the Democratic Party that did not have the shakes about him. Yesterday it was the Pope that was going to leave his dominions and come here and usurp the government. Then it was *the broad-mouthed Irishman* and the *flat-nosed Dutchman* that were going to invade our rights; now, to-day, it is YANCEY. Is that argument addressed to your reason?"

He then drew a florid picture, depicting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE surrounded by the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," referring here to show that the objects of his praise are Union men, and in contrast, he portrayed JOHN BELL, saying, "Will you turn to another scene, and listen to a speech which comes from yonder Senate Chamber. 'My advice is stop the war! Fly the country as you would a city doomed of Heaven,' and ask my friend whose voice is that? It is the voice of Hon. JOHN BELL, my friend's candidate. And as you remember this picture, I submit to you that the hot blood of indignation will swell to your cheeks as you now hear the devotion of the eighth day men."

He went on, "I stand just where I stood in 1848, 1852, 1856, and in this year of our Lord, 1860. *I stand in* 1860 *upon* non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. The question is, who has got away from it? What is non-intervention? I want your attention right here. What is non-intervention?—that Congress shall not establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. What is Popular Sovereignty? 'But that the people shall be left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.' That is Popular Sovereignty, and I repeat that I stand there to-day."

Referring again to the charge of disunionism, as brought against the Democratic Party, he related HARRY S. LANE'S (of Indiana) anecdote of the young preacher and the text of Simon's wife's mother, who laid sick of a fever, wondering whether it were not time that that charge was dead. He then considered the state of the country, remarking: "But this, our country, fellow-citizens, must be saved. Saved by whom? Not by DOUGLAS—nobody thinks of him now. In view of the present, he has got no earthly chance—none in the world, before the people or in the House. But JOHN BELL and this new party is to save the country. But I told my competitor all over the State that he was unwilling to state on affidavit that he could tell the name of his party. I concluded to give him a guess, as I knew he was a tolerably good guesser. He took one guess at it and made a mistake. This new party propores to save the country. Let us see what it is. Go with me and see the old Whig Party going to pieces, and upon the ruins of that party there grows up a young but lusty man, named Samuel. Samuel had a short career. He came defiant into the world, but he had a good many hard knocks and hard blows. Fortune used him roughly and rude, and at last Samuel, looking to the vicissitudes of this life, folded his arms and proclaimed:

"I would not live always—I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark over my way."

Samuel lived well. I may say:

"Whilst he lived, he lived in clover;
When he died, he died all over."

Samuel was succeeded by the American Whig Party. The American Whigs, without having done anything much by way of good or harm, was succeeded by the Opposition Party, and that Opposition Party was but a brief experiment; and this has been succeeded by the new concern presented to your consideration to-day."

He then, referring to the votes of BELL, presented him as having been on both sides of every question of importance presented to the country. He then, in conclusion, demanded answers to the following questions:

Is Slavery sectional or national? I say Slavery is national.

Does the Constitution of its own force, carry Slavery into all the Territories? I answer, yes. What are the views of my competitors?

Wherever our flag floats over sea or land, is Slavery protected under its folds? I say, yes.

THE REJOINDERS

Were brief. They presented nothing new, but only a recapitulation of the ideas expressed in the above abstracts. No one had the courage, it would seem, to correct the gross misapprehension which seemed to exist in the mind of Mr. WHITTHORNE as to the aims of the Republican Party, as expressed in the superseded platform of 1856. Judge BRIEN reminded his competitor, (the Douglas elector is his help-mate,) as to some of his historical reminiscences, that he was in error, and aptly quoted the Byronic stanza:

"He who ascends to mountain tops,
Must find the loftiest hill clad in clouds of snow:
He who surpasses and excels mankind,
Must feel and see their hate below." C. M.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

Speech by Senator Collamer, of Vermont.

Senator COLLAMER, of Vermont, who has just been reëlected by the General Assembly of that State, on Thursday last, addressed the members of the two branches, in accordance with a resolution inviting him to do so. After some allusions purely personal in their character, he touched upon the question of Slavery. Vermont, he said, could justly apply Paul's language to herself, "I was free born, I never was in bondage to any man," for she had never been a colony or in a condition of Territorial dependence. The *Free Press*, of Burlington, thus reports the concluding portion of Senator COLLAMER'S speech:

"Associated with us is a portion of our country where Slavery prevails. There the master owns not only the labor but the *laborer*. The necessary result and condition of this is an aristocracy, an oligarchy. For this Mr. COLLAMER did not ask his audience to take his word: but quoted to them Mr. CALHOUN'S statement:

'The Southern States are an aggregate, in fact, of communities, not of individuals. Every plantation is a little community, with the master at its head, who concentrates in himself the united interests of capital and labor, of which he is the common representative. These small communities aggregated make the State.'

What is this but an oligarchy? The laborers are annihilated in this reckoning. The poor whites have no position or influence, and the owners aggregated 'make the State.'

Of course when the system of Free Labor comes in contact with such a system as this one or the other must give way. I do not say, said Mr. COLLAMER, that they cannot exist in separate parts of the land; but side by side, in the same State, they cannot exist. Free Labor is degraded by contact with Slave Labor. Free institutions avoid the places where Slavery prevails, and hence a Slave *Territory* will make a Slave *State*. That contest in our Western Territories is now in progress, and it forms the issue of the time. He did not envy those who thought that we had no interest in the struggle in which our brothers were engaged, if it *was* a thousand miles away; and as for the son of Vermont who, in such a contest, cared not whether Slavery went up or down, he could only say that if he had so far departed from the fathers it was no wonder he could not find his mother. [Laughter and applause.]

The speaker alluded next to the respect for our equal laws, which are now the sole protection of the weak against the strong, the regard for compacts and for the Constitution, and the determination to regard the rights of others as much as to guard over our own, which is a leading feature in the character of the people of this State. He had received petitions that Congress would prohibit the Slave-trade between the States. But he did not see how that could be done, except under that clause of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce, and then only by recognizing the negroes as articles of commerce. Grant this, and how shall we answer our Southern brethren, who claim that slaves are property under the Constitution? Moreover, if the power to regulate this inter-State Slave-trade lies with Congress, it cannot rest with the States. But the Supreme Court has already decided that the State may prohibit the transportation of slaves from other States—and the Constitutions of our own and other States contains clauses to that effect. Again a grant of power is of necessity absolute. A right to regulate is a right to permit or destroy. Are we ready to own that Congress may permit the importation of slaves into our own State? Still again, the Supreme Court has decided that the importation from abroad of articles of trade, as liquors in the original package, cannot be prevented by State legislation. Conceive that slaves are articles of commerce and no State can prevent their importation from Africa into its borders, as long as they are brought "in the original packages."

The Speaker found the right of Congress to prohibit the foreign Slave-trade, in another clause of the Constitution, viz.: in that which forbids the prohibition of the importation of Slaves into the existing States until 1808, which clause, by what is called in logic the "negative pregnant" is a grant of power to prohibit the Slave-trade after 1808 and outside of the then existing States. He doubted not the good motions of those who thus petitioned; but he wished to show them the difficulties which beset the subject. Moreover it would be doubtful policy to prevent the process by which Virginia and the border slave States were gradually becoming free.

Mr. COLLAMER'S presentation of this whole subject was exceedingly clear and convincing.

In concluding, Mr. COLLAMER took a general view of the political field. He considered it certain that Mr. LINCOLN would be elected, but feared from present indications that he would not have the support of a Republican majority in either branch of Congress. Still there were advantages even in this. A Republican Administration could not be blamed for not at once carrying out all the objects of the party, without Congress. Slavery had been two hundred years in gaining its present position, and it could not be checked in a year. This question, he believed, would out-last his day. But a Republican Administration can still do much. He believed that Kansas would now be admitted by the Senate, and that at least if she was kept out because she was a Free State, there could be no complaint if in time to come Slave States should be refused admission because they were such. He had no fear of secession. If it was a fact that the election of a President by a majority was cause for disunion, then the Union is but a rope of sand, and the sooner we know it the better. But the talk of disunion was but an empty threat, and threats could have little effect, at least on the sons of the Green Mountain Boys. Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration would be a conservative one. He would give the South no cause for secession. But the tide would be turned. Slavery would be prevented from extending in the Territories. The Slave-trade would be stopped, and Slavery in the Slave States, beyond our power and beyond our responsibility, would be left to work itself out. This, which is but a renewal of the experiment of our fathers, is what we wish and what we shall effect."

Hearty applause followed the close of the speech, and, on motion of a gentleman, a vote of thanks was put by Gov. FAIRBANKS, and carried unanimously, after which the audience dispersed.

Political Miscellany.

A COOL CALCULATION.

The Hon. B. F. MOORE, of North Carolina, was invited to address a Union ratification meeting at Salisbury on the 11th inst. In his letter, apologizing for non-attendance, he said:

Disunion, even under necessity, would be among the saddest of human events. A wise people will therefore avoid it, if possible.

And if brought about now, for the professed cause, under the mad counsels which threaten it, the event would precede for a short time only the utter disappointment of the objects promised, and soon reduce the South (howsoever great the calamity inflicted on the North) to poverty and foreign dependence.

In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of Slavery, I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionists, under the plea of protecting Slavery, shall demand of the people to circulate the value of the Union, not a few of them, in the agony of their feeling, in the prospect of misery and the increase of their burthens, will be induced in the excitement of the times to retort, and demand in turn the value of Slavery. Even with a perfect union of the Southern States, after severance, the Republic would require at least twenty-five millions for an economical Government, in time of profound peace. The portion of North Carolina in this burthen could not be less than two millions, and would be raised almost exclusively by direct taxation. This large sum, added to our present levy, would gather an annual tax of nearly three millions. For how many years in succession do you think the State could bear such an exhausting drain. The result would be an emigration to some less burdened land, or a repudiation of every bond of the State. Our sister States immediately around us would be no better off.

Before we assume such extraordinary burthens, which division will make necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and, moreover, that they will enable us to escape a worse fate.

The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain annual imposition on our people of three millions, with a certain increase for all time to come; while the products of our industry shall be carried from us, and our wants from abroad shall be brought to us in British bottoms, allowed to monopolize all the commerce of the New Republic as the price of her favor and proposed protection. Among all the injuries complained of by the South to justify disunion, not one of them will be redressed or mitigated by the event.

* * * * * * *

lude the people by cheating them into an irretrievable position of unseen peril, would drive them with the sword whenever such means might be placed in his hands. I have asked those who favored disunion for their *dividing line*, and their *scheme* of government. I have seldom received any other answer, than "Oh! we can take care of ourselves." On one occasion only have I heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety—this was from one, who has long been in public life, and by his party is regarded as an able statesman. It is very simple, and would be very efficient if practicable. *It is to have on the dividing border a Territory of one hundred miles width, peopled by Pro-Slavery men, without a slave in it!!!* An Abolition element of vast power and activity introduced into a Slave State to secure Slavery!!

Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile but rather encourage our hopes for an everlasting Union. The scheme, if practicable, may, perhaps, be an equivalent for the present constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

The Republican State Central Committee of Missouri, has published an address. It alludes to the recent victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and claims that the contest is now between BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN—between avowed Secessionists and lovers of the Union. "That the administration of the Government," it says, "after the usage of the early Republican days and under the direction of Mr. LINCOLN and the Cabinet of his choice, will be strong, peaceful, constitutional; infringing no compacts; aggressive upon no rights of any sovereign State—is not left for the nation to infer from doubtful oracles. It is set forth, expressly, in the platform of the party; it is assured, positively, by every word and action that has characterized his long political career. In the Slave States it will be upon the body of the people who resent the efforts of the Secessionists to imperil the Union that he will rest, not only for support, but for defeating, in their own homes, the noisiest plotters of evil and revolt—the men who exhibit devotion to the Union."

Then the address claims that the principles of the Republican Party have been assailed and grossly misrepresented in Missouri. But it claims that the results achieved by Republicanism in cultivating the territories and infusing into them and the State of Missouri itself new life, is a sufficient answer to all calumnies. The address closes as follows:

"Republicans of Missouri, you have already done much towards a thorough organization of your party in this State. You have overcome that hesitancy of avowal, that want of mutual recognition, which is the great obstacle in the path of all new parties organizing in reform principles, and you find your standard the one point of concentration amid the confusion that has separated so many thousands from the ranks of your adversaries. You have established local newspapers, as centres of action in the large towns of the interior, and have efficient canvassers in every Congressional District. Your Wide-Awake Clubs have given a confidence and courage to your demonstrations, and have inspired a zeal in the campaign that only a long party discipline could otherwise have produced. But nothing is done whilst anything remains to be done. A fortnight only intervenes between this and the day of the Presidential election, and in that interval it will become you to labor as though the national result depended upon the exertion of each individual citizen. Let every Republican go to the polls without fail, and adhere firmly to his political position. Make no trades; be not deluded by false reports; vote early, and then see that all whom you can influence vote likewise. Thus, and thus only, will you have performed your whole duty to your country, to your party and to yourselves.

STRINGENCY OF THE MONEY MARKET IN THE SOUTH.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks: "In our own city the tightness which has up to a very late day been experienced in the money market has by many been attributed to the political dissensions of the times. In all this there is a disposition to croaking that is not fully justified by facts. Here and elsewhere no doubt can be entertained that other causes than politics have been mainly influential in producing the state of affairs which arouses so much apprehension. New-Orleans has certainly advanced in crops and labor, not only of the South, but in Western produce, an unusually large amount. This alone might have effected much of the demand for money that has been felt, while the uncertainty in regard to the crops may have created a little more than ordinary prudence in meeting the necessity for funds.

The favorable change which is now reported in the money market is an indication that the attitude of the political parties of the country has but a small influence at the present moment upon the action of capitalists.

At the present time the croakers are doing a serious injury to the public. The worst that is in immediate expectation does not render any civil commotion necessary. Hope strengthens any cause. A cheerful confidence in the future, that is not blind to the actual state of things, has a great influence in averting impending danger. While, therefore, the disposition of men to take alarm at the slightest suspicion of a coming political storm should nerve every man to his full duty to avert the danger, unnecessary and unfounded predictions of breakers ahead should be carefully avoided.

THE PROSPECT OF DISUNION.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Washington:

"The conspirators in the Southern States are actively at work. Undoubted intelligence constrains me to the belief that a wide-spread disunion movement is in process of secret and rapid formation, and that we shall see the first evidences immediately after the November election, should the result prove to be favorable to Mr. LINCOLN. Although South Carolina is trying hard to push Alabama and Georgia into the lead, she will unquestionably be the head and front of the revolution—for, if it shall take place, it will be a revolution, and nothing else. In order to make their demonstration more formidable, letters are being written to all the Northern States, to traders of every class, assuring them that, if LINCOLN is elected, the worst may be expected.

Some of your Philadelphia houses have already received these warnings, and those who are always on the *qui vive* for a panic, in order to promote their own interests in the purchase and sale of such securities, will, of course, assist in this extraordinary movement. I am not writing as an alarmist. I believe that the more insane and violent the Pro-Slavery leaders become, the more certain will their course be to arouse the champions of the Union in all the Southern States. The utter causelessness of all these preparations, while it will produce crimination on the part of the Northern people, will impress the true men of the South, and encourage them to take a stand against those who are blind enough to think their safety consists in precipitating a dissolution of the Union."

THE FEDERAL LOAN.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks: "We notice that Mr. RIGGS took $3,100,000 of the $10,000,000 Government loan on Monday last. Now, there is a striking and wholesome lesson taught by such an expression of confidence in the perpetuity of our institutions on the part of this great banker. He is a friend of Mr. COBB, the Secretary of the Treasury, and, we think, the confidant of the President of the United States, and, more than all, *the treasurer of the Breckinridge National Committee, which has its head-quarters in Washington, and the leaders of which are in the habit of daily asserting that Lincoln's election will produce a dissolution of the Union.* * * * Mr. RIGGS certainly did not move in the dark. He had only to cross the street to ascertain whether the Union was going to the dogs, and to avoid putting his hands into the flames. He had only to say three words to the President, and we have not the slightest doubt that he did have conferences, and more than one, with the high and mighty powers that be. Mr. COBB has great regard for Mr. RIGGS, and Mr. BUCHANAN great affection. They would not allow so good and so useful a citizen to be ruined, if it was their intention to embark in the crusade of the fire-eaters of the South; and if Mr. RIGGS desired any further, and, if possible, more authentic information, he had only to consult his colleagues on the Breckinridge Secession Committee to ascertain whether they, in their preparations for disunion, were only fabricating theatrical thunder for mere partisan purposes."

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN OHIO.

The following are the majorities of the Representatives elect from Ohio:

Dist.	Representatives.	Repub. majorities.	Dem. majorities.
1.	G. H. Pendleton	—	903
2.	John A. Gurley	863	—
3.	C. L. Vallandigham	—	134
4.	Wm. Allen	—	788
5.	J. M. Ashley	1,204	—
6.	C. A. White	—	1,218
7.	Thos. Corwin	7,611	—
8.	S. Shellabager	3,100	—
9.	W. P. Noble	—	554
10.	C. A. Trimble	568	—
11.	V. B. Horton	690	—
12.	S. S. Cox, (plurality)	—	883
13.	John Sherman	2,884	—
14.	H. G. Blake	2,967	—
15.	R. H. Nugen	—	842
16.	W. P. Cutler	64	—
17.	J. R. Morris, (plurality)	—	1,099
18.	S. Edgerton	2,764	—
19.	A. G. Riddle	6,584	—
20.	John Hutchin	6,618	—
21.	J. A. Bingham	4,017	—
	Aggregate Repub. majorities	39,054	
	Aggregate Democratic majorities		6,421

A LETTER FROM MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Dr. COHOON, the Mayor of Elizabeth City, Albemarle County, N. C., has succeeded in accomplishing an apparently hopeless task—extorting a letter from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, relative to the Norfolk questions. Dr. COHOON wrote to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, asking an answer to those famous interrogatories, and now favors the public with the following lucid extracts from the reply which he received:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. has been received. The questions you ask are answered in my inclosed speech.

I esteem Mr. Yancey highly, and have known him long and favorably. * * * Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is not Mr. YANCEY.

I love the Union, but the South better. If elected, the Union under my care shall never be disseminated.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Dr. J. T. P. C. COHOON, Elizabeth City, N. C.

It is understood that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will not tell what he means by never disseminating the Union until after election.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Wednesday says:

"We expressed doubts, yesterday, of the correctness of the rumor that Mr. RICHMOND brought a large amount of money from New-York, to be used in the election But we are satisfied, as much from this article as from other information, that the charge is true.

The money was contributed by panic-makers, and is to be used, avowedly, to 'buy up Americans.' Agents have been started off on this errand. We know some of them. One was dispatched from Syracuse to Binghamton with money to buy 'Americans' in Cortland, (in the village of Marathon, particularly,) and Dickinson Democrats in Broome."

NO FUSION IN OHIO.

The *State Journal*, of Tuesday, chronicles the end of all attempts at fusion in Ohio. Monday was the day fixed for the meeting of the Douglas State Central Committee and the Douglas Electors, to consider the project of forming a new electoral ticket. Only six members of the committee and five electors answered to the call, and no meeting was held, and the plan fell through.

MATERIAL AID.

A correspondent informs the Albany *Evening Journal* that DEAN RICHMOND left this City on Friday, with $50,000, which is to be used in the rural districts, to influence the election.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The exact official majority for Curtin, as published at Harrisburgh, is 32,164. The vote is as follows: Curtin, 262,403; Foster, 230,239.

The Roman Church and the Crisis.

From the London Times.

The crisis which has come upon the Roman Church is one for which she is obviously wholly unprepared. She never can believe that every one, even the Emperor of the French, is against her temporalities, and that it would be a relief to every one if the Pope quitted the Holy City. We see this in the comments of the Romanist Party upon the tone taken by her advocates and champions everywhere. If any one wants to see a great Power grovelling in the dust, he has only to cast his eye over the Italian movement, showing the most wretched, impotent, blind rage, and nothing more. This is the way in which the Roman Church takes a great trial. She does not know what to do; she has no view, no plan, no line of action before her, no policy to meet this new state of things; she is simply taken aback, and storms at her invaders. As if it were of any use to be in a rage, and as if those whom she complained of were the people to be at all moved by it! Rome has great credit for versatility, for seeing her way under adverse circumstances, and finding the proper treatment to give to all events; but it looks now as if she had lost herself, and were dizzied and thrown off her balance; as if her head were gone; as if she could only think the past and the future were a dead wall to her; as if everything was a blank to her when the triple crown once went.

This is the more astonishing, because the Roman Catholics cannot point to a single part of the scope and system of their Church which requires the temporal power of the Pope for its support. Their theory is quite complete without it; they confess that it is; they boast that it is. They would be ashamed to show their faces in the presence of Christendom, and say that they needed the temporal power, and had not a perfect, complete, and efficient basis without it. They have, therefore, always been particular and earnest in telling us that their ground is a spiritual one, and a spiritual one purely and exclusively, and that any temporal position connected with it is a mere accident, which has nothing to do with the life of the Church, and can be thrown off, like the most superficial drapery, without the least loss to the substance of the Church. They have always told us that their Church wields no fleshly weapon, but the sword of the Spirit; that she rules by moral power only, and that her one sole instrument for the support of her authority is spiritual censure, whereby she exercises the right, which belongs to all religious bodies as such, of removing from her pale the dissentient and the disobedient. If this is their ground, then, what harm does the fall of the temporal power of the Pope do to the Roman Church? She can go on just the same, and do all the acts which she has done. The whole ground of discipline is open to her; the whole ground of doctrine is open to her. She can excommunicate right and left as much as she pleases; there is nothing to prevent her; she has still the sword of the Spirit, and can brandish it as she likes. She can go on "developing" Christian doctrine to her satisf

—The New-York Herald, speaking of the Boston murder case, says that they "quite a scene with pistols one of their city-men, in which a well-known lawyer of Maine figures, and a man from the South were the parties. The Southerner called on the lawyer for advice and placed papers in his hands. As the man was not what was represented, the lawyer broke to the client that he had no case and notified him to withdraw and get his papers. The laws of New-York allow the attorney to hold papers in the hands of a man till the counsel fees are paid. And the fee in this case was $20, a small one under any circumstances. The client called in the absence of the lawyer and asked for his papers. He was told by the clerk that he could have them on the payment of the fee. He refused to do this and 'went away in a rage,' as he soon came back, and finding only a boy in the office, he clandestinely took the papers and decamped. The next time the parties met were in the cars. The man-eye—celebrated for that trait of character that enables a legal gentleman to fight his way onward in his practice—went up to the client and said, 'Sir, I demand the papers you stole from my office.' The man of the South was in a great rage at the public accusation of theft, and threatened all sorts of things. But the lawyer was firm, and with a loud and decided tone demanded the papers. After a time of altercation the client offered to compromise the matter by paying the bill. This the lawyer would not do till the papers were put back into his hands. And as the lawyer would not trust his client to go for them, he sent an agent with him, amid the merriment of the crowd, disappointed the cool courage of the civilian, put over against the bravado of the Southern man, who consequently cowed down, handed over the papers, and promised to come down with the amount due."

—Mr. Ralph Farnham, the Bunker Hill hero, arrives in the Boston papers of his safe arrival at his home in Acton, Me. He thus sums up the causes which have contributed toward his attaining so great age: "Through I am in my 108th year, I am not past all usefulness. I split my own kindling-wood, and build my own fires. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in bed at night. I never sleep or lay down in the daytime, but rise at 5 and retire at 7 o'clock—and this I continue Summer and Winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquor, or even cider. I was never sick in my life so as to require the attendance of a physician. About twenty-five years ago I broke my thigh by falling on mucica, and had a doctor to set it, but this is the only time a doctor ever attended me. I live on plain farmer's diet—drink tea and coffee, and eat a very light supper, never eating meat at supper. I have no doubt it is owing to these abstemious and regular habits, and the avoidance of medicine at all little ailments, that my life has been so prolonged. I voted for Gen. Washington for President, and have voted at every Presidential election since; and hope to vote at the next election. This is the duty of every Christian freeman."

—Mr. Frank Olmstead, a conductor on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was astonished by the engineer suddenly stopping the train just before it reached Memphis last Saturday evening. He jumped off to go to the locomotive and see what was the trouble, when he was suddenly seized by five men, who tied his hands and feet, carried him to a thicket near by, and after a brief consultation poured a quantity of coal-tar over his head and body, gave him a severe beating, and told him that if he did not leave that part of the country in twenty-four hours he might expect further maltreatment. His assailants then went off, leaving him tied to a tree. Fortunately for the sufferer, some gentlemen who were out hunting found him and released him from his painful situation. What provoked such barbarous treatment of Mr. Olmstead is not certainly known.

—Mr. F. W. Smythe, of New-Orleans, came near being swindled out of $2,400 a few days ago. He received a call from a young man representing himself as Manuel de Andrado, the son of a wealthy correspondent of Mr. Smythe, in Lisbon, Portugal. He was greeted with cordiality, and received every attention. When the acquaintance had progressed far Andrado asked the favor of a loan of $2,400. It was readily granted, and Mr. Smythe was so polite as to wait on his young friend to the Bank, to make sure of his receiving the money. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Smythe became convinced that something was wrong, and had Andrado arrested just as he was leaving for New-York. Of the amount which he had received, $2,350 was found in his possession.

—The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "With his reception and entertainment in New-York, the Prince is not only intensely delighted, but absolutely astounded; and has frequently shed tears on the amiable enthusiasm and loyal demonstrations of the people. He repeatedly says to Mr. Woods, the correspondent of the London *Times*, 'You cannot say too much in praise of the New-Yorkers.' I understand that all the pictorial sketchings of the tour, made by Mr. Andrews, of the *Illustrated London News*, are sent to the Queen as soon as they are done with in the office; and that she intends to have a complete history of the Prince's visit to America published, with full illustrations. Messrs. Woods and Andrews will probably be commissioned to get up the work.

—A colored woman in Chicago astonished the Post-office loungers a few days ago with a series of most agonizing shrieks and screams. She had just received a small package from Marion, and on opening it a green adder was revealed to her astonished gaze. The bystanders soon dispatched the reptile, and the woman showed them a letter which her husband had written, urging her to "kiss this dear little pet for me, and take it, and sleep with it for God's sake." He also informed her that he was going to get a bill of divorce as soon as possible. Jealousy was of course the origin of this domestic escapade.

—Mr. Peter J. Dotson, late United States Marshal for Utah, has been worsted in a suit brought against him by Brigham Young. Mr. Dotson arrested David McKenzie some months since on a charge of forging Government drafts, and among the effects which he seized at the time were a number of copper-plates belonging to Brigham Young. These were so poorly taken care of that they were nearly ruined, and the suit for damages resulted in the Prophet recovering nearly $2,500.

—Ott, the man who murdered Mrs. Orendorff and her two children, at Delavan, Ill., a few days ago, was arrested, near Lincoln, on the 16th. When out of the reach of the crowd, which manifested the strongest desire to lynch him, he indulged in insulting gestures at the window of his cell, showing that the reputation given him as a hardened wretch, was by no means undeserved.

—Dr. Joseph L. Stone, of Leavenworth, (K. T.,) who was shot some months since in a duel with L. W. Bliss, Secretary under the Provisional Government of the Territory, died only a few days since. He has suffered most intensely ever since he received the wound which has just caused his death.

—There is a man in Utica so ineffably mean that he charged a friend fifty-six cents for acting as pall bearer at his wife's funeral. He did not present the bill for his services until two days after they had been rendered.

—The contents of the wine-cellar of the late Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, were sold at auction, on Wednesday. The amount of the sale was about $3,000. Madeira ranged from $675 to $2 25 per bottle, and some sherry, marked 1777, sold for $2 87.

—Dr. Cahill has leased a dwelling at Rome—not for Italy, but in Oneida County—with the intention of becoming a permanent resident there. How much the same may have biased him in the selection of a home is not stated.

—It is rumored that Dean Richmond has made a wager of $20,000 with James Wadsworth, of Genesee, that this State will not give 40,000 majority for Mr. Lincoln.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKS RECEIVING DEPOSITS.—The case of HENRY TAYLOR *vs.* Bank of Mutual Redemption, was tried in the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff was a depositor in the Eliot Bank, which did business with the defendant corporation. He deposited, in a package separately done up, $214, which he showed was counted by himself and another, and put in the Eliot Bank, himself. It was returned "short $100" by the defendant corporation of the Eliot Bank. The plaintiff now seeks to recover the deficit $100. To hold the defendants, the plaintiffs introduced the regulation on the depositors' books of the Eliot Bank as evidence of a contract rendering them liable directly to all depositors of banks dealing with the defendants, for such sums as should be sent to the defendants. But the Court ruled, that it could not be construed to hold them in any way liable directly to the plaintiff, for such deficit, or to account with him, but only with the Eliot Bank, to whom, and to whom alone, the plaintiff must look for any deficit. Verdict was taken for defendant. WM. BRIGHAM for plaintiff; B. F. BUTLER for defendants.—*Boston Traveller, Tuesday.*

A MAN KILLED AND A WOMAN TERRIBLY MANGLED BY A FALLING TREE.—A correspondent of the Lexington *Dispatch*, writing from Decaturville, Tenn., under date of the 14th inst., gives the following particulars of a terrible calamity: "As some negroes were passing the road leading from this place to Perryville, this morning, near Rushing Creek, they were attracted by the cries of a female, and upon examination found, near the road, a woman lying by the fire with her husband, both confined by a log across them. It appears that they were traveling, and had stopped to camp, and had built their fire near a dead tree, which caught fire, (after they had fallen asleep,) and burning off near the ground, fell angling across them, breaking both the woman's legs, just below the knee, and killing the man almost instantly. When interrogating the woman we learned that the tree had fallen across them several hours before day, and that her husband lived long enough to tell her what to do after he was dead. She said she called till she could call no longer, for some one to come to her relief after her husband died, (not being able to extricate herself.) She also stated that her maiden name was WATTS, and that her husband's name was JEFFERSON KELLY; and that they had been married about three months, and that they had been married about three months, and were going across Tennessee River, where corn was cheaper. When we reached the place where the unfortunate persons were, the scene was most horrifying, and the cries of the poor woman when taken away from her husband were enough to melt the most obdurate heart."

PUNISHMENT IN THE STATE PRISON AT SING SING.—The Albany *Evening Journal* states that Gov. MORGAN has recently received a large number of letters from different persons, urging him to inquire into the truth of statements made by the *Independent* regarding the alleged cruel punishment of TOM KELLY at Sing Sing. In compliance with these requests the Governor wrote to the Warden of the prison, allowing to the case of KELLY, and stating that the allegations were of so grave and serious a nature, that were so specifically stated, he could not let them pass without due inquiry; and therefore requested him to inform if the mode of punishment known as the "shower bath" is resorted to at Sing Sing, to what extent, and what had been its effects, physically, upon the convicts.

The Warden immediately replied, in substance, that the facts connected with the punishment of KELLY had been grossly misrepresented; that he had been punished, but not cruelly; that the shower-bath was occasionally resorted to, but always under the eye of a competent and humane physician, and that due regard was uniformly had for the physical strength of the person punished.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN LOUISVILLE—AN EDITOR TERRIBLY BEATEN AND A RUFFIAN SHOT.—The Louisville *Courier*, of Monday, says: "An oyster saloon on Market-street, between Third and Fourth, was the scene of a desperate and, perhaps, fatal fight, yesterday morning at an early hour. Col. J. RUCKSTUHL, local editor of the *Anzeiger*, went into the place and took some refreshments, at a table where several Germans were eating. When he had finished he called for the bill, and MARTIN MILLER, the proprietor, told him he must pay for the twhole party. RUCKSTUHL refused, and MILLER then locked the door and warned him if he did not comply with the demand he would assault him. The editor told him if he did he would shoot him. MILLER then struck him, and his brother and four or five others took part in the affray. They got RUCKSTUHL down, and were beating him terribly, when he drew a small revolver and shot MARTIN MILLER, the ball entering near the left nipple, and inflicted a fatal wound in all probability. The crowd then fled, leaving RUCKSTUHL the victor of the field, but covered with his own blood, and very badly injured. The Colonel was one of the braves who fought at Buena Vista, in the Kentucky cavalry, and he bears to this day the scars of the many wounds he received in that bloody fight. The ruffians who assaulted him are in jail.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....For Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 5536, 5548, 4868, 5378, 5359, 3429, 4196, 5467, 5692, 1486, 5728, 5148, 5817, 5826, 3091, 5279, 5217, 5238, 4472, 4545, 2871, 5917, 5296, 4454, 4421, 5268, 5236, 1477, 3951, 2080, 5335.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No new cases will be taken up again this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

Oyer and Terminer,

THE MISTAKE OF THE STEAMSHIP "CONNAUGHT"—VERDICT IN THE ARSON CASE—SEVERE REPRIMAND BY JUDGE GOULD TO THE JURY—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF EDWIN HODGDEN FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Ex-Recorder Smith appeared in Court yesterday morning, and before the regular proceedings were commenced addressed Judge GOULD, stating that he wished to correct an apparent discrepancy in the affidavit presented by him on the day previous, and sworn to by the defendant. Francis Enright, charged with the manslaughter of Daniel Horrigan. In that affidavit it was stated that a principal witness for the defence, John Welsh by name, had sailed, three weeks since, from this port in the steamship *Connaught* for Ireland. That unfortunate vessel was burned within a few miles of Boston, about three weeks ago, on her return from Ireland. What the defendant meant to have stated in his affidavit was that the witness had sailed in some ship, (name not mentioned) *for* Connaught.

[Connaught is not a town, but the westernmost of the four Provinces of Ireland, comprising the Counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim and Sligo, embracing altogether an area of 9,862 square miles. To what part, therefore, of Connaught has the witness gone?]

The Court allowed the affidavit to be amended. After the amendment, it was again read to the Court, and the same postponed to December allowed. District-Attorney Waterbury, however, entering the Court-room at this time, remarked that when the application was made on Wednesday, he saw no reason to oppose it, although it had struck him that the steamer named the *Connaught* had recently been the subject of much notice in the newspapers, owing to some great accident she had met with. He, therefore, had asked his learned friend on what day the ship sailed from this port, on board of which was the prisoner's important witness, and the prisoner replied, in the words of the affidavit, "three weeks since," her name being the *Connaught*. Under these circumstances, in view of the falsity of the affidavit in this respect, he (the District-Attorney) thought it proper that the case should be called immediately for trial. The prisoner, by reason of the mistake made by him in his affidavit, laid himself open to great suspicion, and additional affidavits were necessary to justify any further delay.

Ex-Recorder Smith replied that the blunder was so palpable that there could be no better evidence that the mistake was not intentional. The Judge decided that additional affidavits must be offered, and directed Mr. Smith to present them on this (Friday) morning.

In the case of Patrick Hennessey, charged with arson in the first degree, but in whose case the District-Attorney was willing to take a verdict of arson in the second degree, the jury returned into Court, shortly before midnight on Wednesday, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of arson in the third degree." The Judge then said nothing to them, but yesterday morning he made, in their presence, the following remarks:

"In the case of Hennessey, convicted last night, because the jury had merely the physical power of finding a person guilty of an offence, they had no right, in any shape or manner, to convict that prisoner of arson in the third degree. They were told expressly and explicitly, as a matter of law, that if they found the prisoner set the building on fire, their duty was to find him guilty of arson in the second degree. By their finding the jury found that the prisoner kindled a fire, and they presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law, and I say here, emphatically, that it is as absolutely moral perjury as if they had themselves committed perjury in the witness-box. Now, I will observe, that the Court does not sit here as a mere matter of farce, merely *to tell* the jury what the law is, and it is just as much matter of accident, without their knowing anything of arson in the third or fortieth degree, whether they gave a conviction that would entitle the prisoner to a new trial, as whether it rains or shines to-day.

The duty of the jury is to take the law from the Court; and merely because they have the physical power to say 'yes' or 'no,' gives them no right to transcend the directions given. They were informed distinctly that the fact of the firing was all they had to do with, and so far as they traveled beyond the instruction of the Court, and presumed themselves to construe the law, they, to that extent, violated their oaths to give a verdict only on the facts."

The punishment for arson in the third degree is not less than seven, and not more than ten years, in the State Prison.

Edwin Hodgen was placed at the bar, indicted for the murder (in the second degree) of John Cunningham, on the 13th of May, in Avenue A, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

The testimony for the prosecution showed that the defendant, with the deceased, and other parties, met at the spot in question, and some little difficulty occurring between defendant and deceased, they engaged in a scuffle, during which the deceased was stabbed, and the defendant was seen running from him with a knife in his hand.

Matthew Healy examined: knew the prisoner, and the deceased; one lived at 312, and the other at 314 Second-avenue; remembers the day when deceased was killed; was standing on the sidewalk at the time; Cunningham's father, brother and wife, and another man, since dead, were present at the time of the murder; witness was laughing and joking with the men present, and on turning round saw the prisoner and deceased sparring together, open-handed; thought they were playing together; the prisoner was going from deceased, and the latter cried out that he was stabbed; witness looked at prisoner, and saw a knife in his hand; deceased opened his shirt, and witness saw the wound; witness caught hold of the prisoner; the deceased's wife came up and threw bricks and stones at the prisoner, who ran away through the back yard; witness did not remember anything that was said before the sparring commenced; none of the others were sparring at the time; the moment deceased said he was stabbed, witness saw the knife in the hands of the prisoner; could not swear to the knife, if he saw it; saw a knife in the hands of deceased during the day—two or three hours before the sparring.

The above formed the substance of the testimony of the other witnesses for the prosecution. The stabbed man, Cunningham, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

Dr. Eugene Pougnet testified that he is one of the attending physicians of Bellevue Hospital: the deceased was brought there; he had a wound on the left side of his chest; there was only a slight hemorrhage; the edges of the wound were brought together; he continued to sink, and died on the following Tuesday morning. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and the wound examined; it was on the left side of the chest below the cartilage of the second rib; the brain was generally healthy. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the mammory artery, caused by the stab.

The theory of defence was that the deceased had drawn the knife to stab the defendant, when defendant pushed against him, and by so doing drove back the knife into his own breast.

The jury were absent only fifteen minutes. They returned into court with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, murder in the second degree. Prisoner's counsel, Mr. William H. Anthon, ordered the jury to be polled, when they individually responded that such was their verdict. The punishment is imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

The court adjourned till this morning.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Grand Jury which had been previously summoned from Kings County, to attend this morning, were in attendance but were all discharged by order of the Court, on account of the manner in which they were drawn.

A new Grand Jury which had been summoned from New-York, was in attendance also, and were sworn in. The Hon. Geo. Briggs, who was one of their number, was appointed foreman, and the Jury were charged by Judge NELSON in relation to the law on the Slave-trade, cruel and unusual punishment, passing false invoices, &c.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Vanderhoe* vs. *Gardner*. Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 25.

$1,000 U. S. 5's, '65	102½	100 Michigan Cen. R.	62¾
3 000 Ill. int' Imp.	67.10	50 do	s30 62¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6's, '90	90	100 do	s30 63¼
5,000 do	89¾	250 do	62¾
2,000 do	89½	100 do	63
500 Virginia St. 6's	90	100 do	s5 63¼
13,000 Missouri St. 6's	76¾	50 do	63½
12,000 do	76¼	100 do	b60 64¾
5,000 Cal. State 7's	92	100 do	63¾
7,000 M. C. 8 p. ct. 1st mt. S. F. Conv. Bds.	97½	50 do	b60 64¾
10,000 M. R. 2d mt. Bds.	50	400 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
7,000 do	58½	450 do	17¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	55	100 do	b30 18¾
19 Bk. State of N. Y.	102½	530 M. So. & N. I. Gr'd Jc.	40
25 Park Bank	113	50 do	s30 39½
16 Penn. Coal Co.	82½	50 Panama Railroad	123
50 do	82½	100 do	121¾
120 do	82	550 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11½
350 Pacific M. S. Co.	83	100 do	11½
150 do	s60 82	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	72
50 Wyoming V. C. Co.	66	150 do	s10 72
1380 N. Y. Central R.	83	200 do	s60 72
400 do	s30 83	650 do	72¼
200 do	s60 83	50 do	s10 72¾
100 do	83¼	50 do	s wk 72¾
150 do	83¼	400 do	s30 72¾
300 do	b60 84	400 do	73¾
300 do	83½	100 do	b10 72½
132 do	83¾	300 do	b15 72¾
250 do	83¾	150 do	72¼
100 do	s10 83¾	100 do	s10 72¾
50 do	s30 83¾	50 do	s60 72¾
100 do	83¾	50 do	b60 73¼
300 do	b60 84¾	50 do	s10 72½
600 Harlem Railroad	17¼	800 Clev. & Toledo R.	36
3600 do	17¾	100 do	s30 35
300 do	17¾	50 do	b60 36¾
350 Erie Railroad	33	200 do	b15 36¾
50 do	s15 33	200 do	s30 36¾
100 do	33¼	580 do	35¾
100 do	33¾	100 do	b30 36¾
375 do	33¾	100 do	b90 36¾
150 do	s60 33¾	600 do	35¾
50 do	s15 33¾	50 do	s30 35¾
450 do	34	50 do	s60 35¾
200 do	b30 34	50 do	s60 35¾
50 do	s30 33¾	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	66
100 Had. Riv. R.	57¼	25 do	b60 66¾
50 do	58	200 do	65½
100 do	s60 57	50 do	b15 65¾
100 do	b60 58¾	500 do	65
400 do	57¾	150 do	64¾
600 do	b30 58	50 do	s30 64¾
100 do	s30 57	1060 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	84
500 do	s60 58¾	50 do	83¾
1234 Harlem R. Pref.	43½	500 do	b60 84
250 do	43¾	50 do	83¾
50 Stonington R.	75	100 do	s60 83¾
550 Reading Railroad	44¼	55 do	83¾
50 do	44¾	400 do	s60 82½
125 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76¾	150 do	s60 82¾
50 do	b60 77¾	150 do	83
625 do	76¾	200 Mil. & Miss. R.	12¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Cal. State 7's	92	500 Harlem Railroad	17¾
4,000 Ohio St. 6's, '60	101¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 39¾
3,000 Erie 1st M. Bs	106½	50 do	s60 40
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	95	100 do	s5 40¼
15 Erie Railroad	33	50 do	40¾
100 do	b30 33	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	35¾
200 do	s60 33	300 do	35¾
100 do	33¼	100 do	35
100 do	33¼	50 Panama Railroad	121¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.	s10 57	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76
50 do	s15 57	100 do	s60 75½
50 do	s10 57¾	100 do	75¾
50 do	b60 58¾	100 do	s60 75
50 do	s30 57	100 do	s30 75¾
50 do	57¾	100 do	s60 75¾
100 Harlem R. Prefer'd	42	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71¾
150 do	43¾	200 do	71¾
100 Reading R.	s60 44¾	50 do	b30 72¾
100 do	44¾	50 do	71¾
50 Mich. Central R.	63	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 66
200 do	s30 63	50 do	64¾
250 do	s60 63	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	82
100 do	63¾	50 do	81
100 do	b60 64¾	95 do	81¾
100 Mich. S & N. I. R.	17¾	150 do	81¾
300 do	s wk 17¾	50 do	s60 80¾
50 do	17¾		

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The excitement is undiminished on the Stock Exchange. The dealings were again large in amount to-day, and prices unusually feverish. The first inclination of the market at the early Board was to a free demand at advancing rates, compared with the low sales of yesterday. The rally on the Share list was quite general, and the recovery assisted, in some degree, by the traffic returns for the third week in October over the Western roads, which, as a general remark, are the best yet reported. These Western returns argue an equally active and profitable traffic over the trunk lines of New-York, and in the absence of the political agitation which has been brought to bear upon the market, would no doubt have produced even a more decided effect on the demand for Railway shares than was actually manifested through the dealings of the early Board. After the adjournment, however, there seemed to be a pause in the Street bidding for Stocks, and at the Second Board a portion of the recovery was lost, and the official report of the market at 3½ o'clock, was indorsed unsettled. The highest sales of the day, as compared with the closing of yesterday, were as follows:

Central	63¾	Galena	72½
Erie	34	R. Island	66
Hudson	58	Illinois Central	76½
Harlem	17½	Toledo	36
Reading	44½	Mich. Guaranteed	40¼
Burlington	64	Mich. Central	63¾

After the adjournment in the afternoon, the Street prices were, with two or three exceptions, weaker than the Board sales, closing as follows, compared with Tuesday and yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.		Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Virginias	90	89¾	89¾	Michigan C.	63½	62¼	62½
Missouris	76½	76¾	76½	Michigan S.	18½	17¾	17¾
Pacific	92	91½	93	Mich. Guar.	42	40	39¾
Central	84¼	83	82¾	Illinois Cen.	77¾	76	74¾
Erie	36½	33	31¾	Toledo	36¾	34	34¾
Hudson	58	58	58	Rock Island	67½	64½	64¾
Harlem	15¾	15¾	17¾	Galena	73	71½	71¾
Harlem Pref.	42¾	42	43	Burlington	86	83½	81
Reading	44¾	44	44	Mich. S. & I.	69	58	58¾
Panama	123	122½	121¾	Ill. Cen. Bs.	95¾	95½	95

The resumption of dividends by the Burlington Company was announced early in the day, a cash dividend of 4 ₩ cent. having been declared by the management at Boston. Yet the Stock continued to decline, selling as low as 80½, seller 60 days, dividend included. The following traffic returns from the West were also announced, by the figures of increase for the third week in October:

Illinois Central	$28,000
Rock Island	6,000
Michigan Central	21,800
Galena and Chicago	19,500
Toledo and Wabash	12,200

The firmest among the Railway Stocks at the close appeared to be Hudson River, while the heaviest, in view of the actual returns of business, both from the Traffic and Land Department, was Illinois Central. The most frequent fluctuations through the day were in Erie Shares, which, after selling at 34, fell off to 33 and under. In Railway Bonds the business was moderate, but no disposition was shown to *Bear* them, and prices remain comparatively steady.

We have to repeat the remark made on Tuesday in regard to the market for Money, that its profound quiet and ease offered a striking contrast to the feverishness and depression of the Stock Exchange. A good inquiry continues for prime mercantile paper at 6@7 ₩ cent., and the wants for Money among the Stock Brokers are readily supplied at 6 ₩ cent., as the rule, on miscellaneous securities, and 5 ₩ cent. as the exception, where the collateral is Federal and State Stocks. Exchange for Saturday's mail has not yet taken shape, but the quotation on London to-day is called 108¾@108¾ for first-class Bankers. Some moderate parcels of Gold are going into the Sub-Treasury on account of the recently awarded Loan. It is understood that the Department is not yet prepared with a sufficient number of Coupon Certificates, but these will probably be provided by the time the payments on the Loan are actually due, say 22d November. The Certificates of inscription, where these are preferred, are already to be issued. The new Loan is quoted 100¾@101, interest added. For the Loan of 1874, 102¼@102½ bid, including interest from 1st July.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week of October, were:

Third week, 1860	$82,628 20
Third week, 1859	54,729 06
Increase	$27,899 14

The largest week's earnings in the history of the Company.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road the third week of October shows as follows

Third week, 1860	$57,864
Third week, 1859	38,301
Increase	$19,559

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of October:

Third week, 1860	$70,843
Third week, 1859	49,963
Gain (equal to 42 per cent.)	$20,880

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for the week ending the 19th inst., were as follows:

Passengers		$26,691 50
Freight		51,287 16
Mails, express, &c		2,896 09
Total	Miles 970	$80,914 75
Week ending Oct. 15, 1859	880	70,032 46
Increase	90	$20,882 29

As compared with the previous weekly statement of Nov. 30 are as follows, the results of this return of Oct. 20 are as follows:

Decrease in short loans	$22,923
Increase in specie	54,794
Decrease in circulation	137,472
Increase in deposits	409,842
Increase in exchange	745,984
Decrease in distant balances	13,054
Total loans Oct. 20	27,001,661
Total loans Oct. 13	28,460,347

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States:

Total receipts	$321,395 32
Payments	216,831 92
Balance	4,641,478 58

The Receipts for Customs, $87,000.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned the third week of October:

Third week, 1860	$28,700
Third week, 1859	16,500
Increase	$12,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 80 bbls. Ashes, 18,255 bbls. Flour, 144,209 bushels Wheat, 58,139 bushels Corn, 270 bushels Rye, 11,573 bushels Barley, 12,673 bushels Oats, 39 pkgs. Provisions, and 268 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,250 bags, at 14c.@14¼c. ₩ lb. The transactions in other descriptions have been unimportant.

COTTON—A good inquiry prevailed to-day, and 4,000 bales were reported sold, including Middling Uplands at 11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 20,000 bbls., including superfine State, mainly at $5 30@$5 37½; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 52½; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 37½
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is moderately inquired for at former rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 1,500 bbls. in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 55@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 420 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and desirable lots have been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported of 201,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 49@$1 52; Canada Club at $1 28; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 44@$1 56; amber Western, part at $1 36; red Winter Western chiefly at $1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 27@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 24; red State at $1 33, and white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn exhibits no remarkable changes; sales have been made of 117,000 bushels chiefly at 69½c.@70c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c.@76c. for yellow Northern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel; sales 12,650 bushels. Barley favors buyers; sales 31,000 bushels, including Canada West at 82c.@85c.; Canada East, at 80c.@81c., and State at 75c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 30c.@30¼c.; Western at 33½c.@33½c., and State at 32c.@40c. ₩ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week of October, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	73,200	891,400	609,000	391,100
1859	89,200	276,800	17,400	273,400
Decrease	16,000	Inc. 614,600	582,600	177,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far for the year 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	812,300	11,285,000	12,520,900	1,333,900
1859	440,200	2,021,900	2,396,400	944,300
Increase	372,100	9,163,100	10,124,500	398,600

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 2,204,720 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 28.
Flour, bbls	812,300	440,300	1,458,500
Wheat, bush	11,285,000	2,721,900	6,843,300
Corn, bush	12,520,900	2,396,400	5,387,500
Barley, bush	1,333,900	944,300	1,847,090
Rye, bush	226,300	220,400	431,400
Oats, bush	5,085,000	3,640,700	3,717,600
Pork, bbls	7,130	38,472	31,886
Beef, bbls	2,382	1,500	9,299
Cheese, lbs	3,433,500	3,722,500	3,148,800
Lard	930,100	3,423,900	3,605,200
Butter	750,000	877,400	816,890
Bacon	449,800	1,772,200	3,089,300
Wool	1,982,700	2,006,754	2,692,000

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand to-day, including new at 30c.@38c., and old at 17c.@23c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $22 25 @$23 ₩ ton usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 12½@ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has favored buyers, sales having been made of 800 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 95@$19 25; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 37½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is quiet; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand; the day's transactions add up 335 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Absent Abook.

WINTER GARDEN—Henry VIII.—Simpson & Co.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

[illegible]—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Readings.

BOWERY THEATRE—Highwayman of the [illegible]—My Wife's Cook.

FRANCONI'S THEATRE—Miss. Victoria's Magical Performances.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Bob Sheffle—Widow's Victim—Paul Jones, Pirate of the German Ocean.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROADWAY—No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF HE DAY.

Advices from the Pacific Coast three days later reach us by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph yesterday morning, having left San Francisco on the 13th inst. On the 11th, the *Golden Age*, with the mails, passengers and treasure for the Aspinwall steamer, left San Francisco for Panama. She had on board $1,353,000, of which $1,240,000 were for this port. The political canvass engrossed the greatest attention, and there was the utmost anxiety to hear the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Concerning the result of the Senatorial election the Douglas papers in Oregon are very bitter. The President of the Senate had been burnt in effigy. It was thought, however, that this course is resorted to only to counteract the bad effects which might otherwise result from the temporary coalition. Trade at San Francisco was rather more active than at last advices, and money continued easy.

We have received intelligence from Hayti to the 8th inst. The political news is comprised in the announcement that a decree has been issued perpetually banishing Salnave, the ex-Minister of Finances. A popular ovation was accorded to Jabez Renfate, a somewhat noted Abolitionist, on the 17th of September, on the occasion of his return to the United States. A dinner was given him at the Hotel des Antilles, at the conclusion of which he was escorted by a torchlight procession to the ship on which he embarked for home.

A new proposition for the settlement of our claims against Peru has been advanced by the Government of that country, and has been forwarded to Washington for the consideration of the Cabinet. The President and Secretary Cass yesterday had the matter under advisement, and the result is understood to be the rejection of the proposition, notwithstanding the earnest recommendation of Mr. Clay, our Minister, that it be accepted.

The Board of Aldermen had a protracted session, last evening, a large portion of their time being, however, consumed in a discussion of the proposition to increase the salaries in the Street Commissioner's office. The Battery-enlargement was ordered to be completed by contract, and numerous favors were granted to firemen in the way of building new engines, providing new locations, repairs, &c.

In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the Comptroller giving a statement of the amounts due the City from unpaid ferry leases. A lot of ground on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, was granted to the Jewish Orphan Asylum for the erection of an Asylum building.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their first meeting yesterday, in their new quarters, No. 1 Bond-street. The Committee of the Whole made a report, embracing the most important proceedings of the Board. A valuable donation of land in Ulster County has been offered the Commissioners for the benefit of the poor children of New-York.

At the meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, Rev. Dr. Thompson read a paper upon "Lebanon and the Seat of War," and W. H. Thompson an essay upon "the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon." There was a full attendance.

Another large Republican gathering took place at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club. Mr. Charles S. Marshal presided, and the principal speech was made by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who devoted most of his time to the exposure of Mr. Douglas' false Popular Sovereignty. Addresses were also made by Mr. Carroll, of Troy, and others.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at Lamartine Hall, in Eighth-avenue, last evening, at which addresses were delivered by Hon. S. T. Thompson, E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Wm. E. Coale and I. I. Williams.

Wm. P. Greene, the man who was stabbed on Wednesday night at the disreputable house, No. 275 Water-street, at which place he was employed as bar-keeper, died at an early hour yesterday morning in consequence of his injuries. Coroner Schirmer investigated the circumstances attending the case, and the testimony being conclusive against John McGuire, the sailor who had been arrested on the charge of having inflicted the violence, a verdict inculpating him was rendered.

Damage estimated at from $30,000 to $70,000 was done, last evening, by a fire which occurred in the warehouse of Steinberg & Lichtenstadt, importers of hosiery and gloves, at No. 8 Warren-street. The stock was fully covered by insurance in City Companies. It is believed that the fire was of accidental origin.

The jury in the case of Patrick Hennessey, charged with arson, rendered a verdict of guilty of arson in the "third degree," and were, in consequence, the subjects of a severe castigation from Judge Gould, for having "presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law," the doing of which, the Judge said, was "as absolutely moral perjury, as if they had themselves committed perjury in the witness-box." Ex-Recorder Smith explained the mistake in his affidavit relative to the steamer *Connaught*. The witness referred to had left in a steamer *for* Connaught. Edwin Hopper was tried and convicted for the murder (in the second degree, the punishment for which is imprisonment for life) of John Cunningham, in Avenue A, on May 13. Another murder trial will occupy the Court to-day.

The feverishness in the Stock Market continued yesterday. The first turn was to a recovery of 1@2 per cent. in prices on the Railway Share-list, but immediately a portion of the improvement was lost, and the closing tone unsettled: New-York Central, 93; Erie, 31¾. Money and Exchange easy.

The sales of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, especially the two latter commodities, were large. Prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Cotton was in good request. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals, Rice, Wool and Hemp were inactive. Hay and Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, were in fair demand. Other branches of trade presented no very remarkable changes.

For Business Men to Consider.—We are informed that a very distinguished merchant of this City, prominent hitherto in every Union movement, and a zealous Anti-Republican in principle, has declared his purpose to vote for Lincoln, as a business operation. He wants this Presidential contest ended—the sooner the better. If Mr. Lincoln is elected, we shall know the worst at once, and can be prepared to meet it. But if the contest is to be carried to the House of Representatives, it will engross public attention for at least four months, and will paralyze the business of the country for the whole season. He says he cannot afford to have his business stand still so long.

This is a perfectly sensible and practical view of the case, and we commend it to the attention of our business men generally.

How happens it, by the way, that the Fusion Committee ignores altogether this aspect of the case? They declaim loudly on the necessity of defeating Lincoln's election—but, *what then?* Suppose that object accomplished, what is to be done in the House? Are there no dangers to the country from that contingency? How do they propose to meet them? We suggest this as the theme of their next proclamation. The business community are anxious to hear from them on this subject.

Rowing Against Wind and Tide—The Schemes of the Fusionists.

There's nothing like pluck, after all. And the more desperate the emergency, the more admirable the courage with which plucky men are apt to meet it. Senator Douglas affords an excellent instance of this quality, exhibited under most discouraging circumstances. Dame Partington, invented and immortalized by Sidney Smith, affords a still more striking example of sublime pluck under great discouragements. When the Atlantic rose and deluged her domicil, instead of running away, as other housekeepers did, she seized her mop and gave battle to the rising tide. Since her day no equal exploit has been witnessed, until our Fusion Committee robbed the good Dame of her laurels, and made her performance appear common-place and respectable by the side of their own.

During the past four years, the tide of public discontent with the national administration, has been steadily rising. The last year, especially, has seen it heave and swell,—sweeping before it, steadily and remorselessly, one after another, all the defences erected against it. The earliest struggles were in Connecticut and Rhode Island,—and they only decided the drift of the current. Then came Maine, which had been counted on by the Democrats, and which gave a larger majority than ever before for the Republican candidates. The result in Kentucky shattered the hopes of the Democracy in a large portion of the South, and the election in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio proved unmistakeably that the American people had resolved upon a change in their Administration at Washington. The tide has been steadily rising. In not a single instance has there been the faintest indication of its receding. No one who knows anything of public sentiment,—who has watched these great waves of popular opinion sweep the land from one end to the other,—can fail to see that the influence which creates them is universal,—that it pervades the whole people, and will produce the same results in New-York which it has produced in Maine, in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Our Fusion Committee has no conception of this. They see no principle at the bottom of it all,—nothing but a local and temporary excitement, which they feel quite able to quell. So they have seized their mop and gone vigorously to work! Fifty thousand dollars is to stop this advancing wave,—just as it towers aloft and threatens to break in thunder on the shore,—and turn it back peacefully to the bosom of the sea! Mrs. Partington was a miracle of wisdom, compared with her successors,—and her success was quite as brilliant as theirs will be. The Atlantic, the historian tells us, was too much for Mrs. P.,—and the rising Republican tide will be a great deal too much for the New-York Committee.

It is very curious that gentlemen who see so much should know so little of public sentiment. They fancy money at the last moment can buy all the votes they want. If they had common sense they would know that the very fact of attempting to purchase the popular vote will drive thousands and tens of thousands from their support. There is nothing in the world to which the great mass of the rural population are so sensitive, as the assumption that they can be bought. This amount of money, judiciously used three months ago, to perfect the organization of the party, to arrange committees, to canvass the State and complete the machinery of a campaign, might have been of service. At this late day, they might just as well throw it into the sea, as use it in the way they propose.

The Republican Party is the only organized party in this State to-day. Its opponents are a mere mob,—without unity of principle, or of purpose, and without the slightest shadow of an effective organization. Every step taken to promote their union has only tended to demoralize them still further. They are united upon no single point of policy or of sentiment, except in hatred of the Republicans: and even that, with four-fifths of the whole mass, is secondary and subordinate to their hatred of each other. To suppose that, under such circumstances, any effective opposition can be made to a well-organized, harmonious party, animated by a common purpose, holding the same principles, and stimulated by the prospect of success, is the highest of folly. The Fusion Committee may set this State down as *certain* to give Lincoln Fifty Thousand majority:—and every dollar they spend in the country will *increase* that majority.

Peter Funk in the Fifth-avenue.

An ingenuous but irascible correspondent writes to us in a highly deprecatory frame of mind, that he regards himself as having been victimized by somebody, because on going to a recent sale of pictures at a splendid mansion in the Fifth-avenue, expressly to see, and if possible to buy, two "original" paintings—the one by Correggio and the other by Giulio Romano—he found himself put face to face with a couple of ordinary copies.

We are sorry for our correspondent, as we are for all people who do a foolish thing and come to grief thereby; as one might be sorry for Gen. Cushing, (to quote a notable example) when that illustrious captain went walking with a *senorita* through the streets of Matamoras by night, and falling into a drain, broke his patriotic leg. But we cannot say that we particularly sympathize with him. Any man who really cares enough for the great masters to take the trouble of walking five blocks to see one of their works, ought to know that "original" Correggios and Giulio Romanos, are not to be hid in a corner for years, only to be revealed by the wand of the auctioneer. If a jewel-fancier should be told that the famous blue diamond of the Regent of Orleans, so long lost to the world, had really been worn for years by a lady in Madison-square, and was just about to be sold at auction in Chatham-street, he would understand that nothing could be more absurd. If a bibliomaniac were invited to inspect the lost books of Livy, at a sale in Washington-square, he would scarcely quit his Times and his coffee for the chance of that bargain.

The genuine pictures of such masters as Correggio and Giulio Romano have been catalogued, described, tracked and identified, till it is almost beyond the limits even of hypothesis that any important painting, by any Italian artist of equal rank with these, should be suddenly sprung upon the world. No sensible person, therefore, can be pitied for giving himself any trouble to visit a private sale in New-York, on the faith of an auctioneer's assertion that he has such gems as these to sell.

What is to be said, however, of the auctioneer who makes such an assertion, or of the "private gentleman" who allows his name, his house, and his presumed social position, to be used for the purpose of fortifying such an assertion, is quite another question.

The too celebrated Peter Funk, long notorious as a dealer in watches, breastpins, bracelets, and other *bijoutérie*, does not address his insinuating appeals to the intelligent and the well-informed. He might cry in the streets for a long time before he would induce a Frodsham, a Leroy, a Patek, or even an ordinary American citizen of common watch-carrying capacity, to believe that he was really selling the best Geneva chronometers, in gold cases, at the price of turnips in a prosperous year. It is for the protection of the ignorant people who do believe that he is doing this, that the law interferes; and whether the law does or does not take cognizance of like things in unlike circumstances, it is pretty plain that respectable people who profess to be selling for one or two thousand dollars works of art, which if genuine could not be bought for as many pounds sterling, are doing something unpleasantly akin to the less conspicuous operations of the less fashionable Peter.

The Disunion Plots at Washington.

Our Washington correspondent discloses the scheme of the Disunionists at Washington, for the accomplishment of their traitorous designs. He asserts that it has its headquarters in the Treasury Department, and that high officials of the Federal Administration are parties to it. It is proposed that the Legislatures of the seceding States meet immediately after the election of Lincoln, declare the Union dissolved, and proclaim Mr. Breckinridge President.

Thus far there is no great difficulty in going. Declarations are very cheap, and if they alone could dissolve the Union, it would have been dissolved long ago. By what practical steps they propose to maintain that declaration,—how Mr. Breckinridge will be able to assume the functions of the Presidency,—by what organized machinery they will seek to supply the lack of the existing Federal Government, are points of considerable importance, especially to the States most nearly concerned.

Meantime Mr. Buchanan is the President of the United States, and he has taken a solemn oath to see that the Constitution is maintained, and that the laws of Congress are faithfully executed. Upon him will devolve the entire responsibility of meeting these attempts at overthrowing the Constitution. The leading organ of the seceders—the Charleston *Mercury*—has declared that a *peaceable* secession can be effected, if it is attempted before the 4th of March; and it adds the significant declaration, "*We know what we assert.*" The country will not concede, without the stubborn evidence of facts, that the President of the United States is either the leader or the accomplice of a traitorous conspiracy against the Union.

Settling Down of the Democratic Ship.

Nothing more pointedly indicates the utter demoralization of the Democratic Party than the exhibitions of rowdyism rampant and ruffians in the ascendency, which have recently been made in the nominating conventions of that party in this City, the last stronghold of Democracy north of Mason and Dixon's line. Conventions of all kinds, except the respectable, have sprung up with the rapidity of mushrooms on a sheep-walk after a night of autumnal rain. Each candidate would seem to think that he can be elected merely by the number of his Conventional indorsements, quite overlooking or ignoring the fact that very many of those who figure in one of these mushroom assemblages are also actors in nearly all the others; so that after receiving the nominations of a score of different organizations, it will be found at the end that not more than fifty or sixty men were represented, and that all these were moved as puppets under one controlling hand. All discipline seems lost in the Democratic Party; all those traditions which pointed to constituencies as the only source of representative power, would appear to have vanished. Every man seems to regard himself as at liberty to seize what he can lay hands upon before quitting the sinking ship; and every little clique of such intriguers rise to importance and authority in their own estimation, just in proportion as the general cause of their party becomes hopeless.

Time was, and not so far back, when the most rigorous discipline prevailed in the Democratic camp, all mutineers against the sovereign organization receiving suddenly a short shrift, a long rope and the deepest of political graves. But latterly, commencing with the foundation of Mozart Hall as a rival Democratic fortress, openly in arms against the centre of power formerly acknowledged, we have seen so-called Democratic Committees and Conventions by the dozen, each claiming its particular prerogatives, and seeking to make bargains for the recognition of its actual or suppositious power. There are Breckinridge Committees, Fusion Committees, Union Committees, People's Committees, Independent Committees, National Democratic Committees, and Committees of self-constituted Volunteers, each of these bodies being made up for the most part of the same men, each having its own nominating Conventions for every office, from Justice of the Supreme Court down to Ward Constable, and each claiming the right to exact pecuniary toll or political homage from each candidate aspiring to receive its highly influential indorsement.

There is no longer any serious pretence made that these assemblages have any constituent character or are the offspring of any popular volition or demand. They are, as a general thing, organized by the outcasts—technically known in Democratic parlance as "the soreheads"—of the regular organization; men no longer able to retain their footing before the people, and now only anxious to ruin what they can no longer rule. Thus originating, and for this reason compelled to draw power around them at any cost, it is but little to be wondered at that men of the most doubtful or positively disgraceful antecedents should obtain ascendency in such assemblages, or that every meeting which they advertise should be attended by many reporters, each eager to be the first and most exact in jotting down the various acts of riot and political snap-judgment which form, it may be said, the "regular routine" of their proceedings.

The case of the Union Nominating Convention of the Democratic Volunteers, held last Wednesday evening, and reported in our columns yesterday, may be taken as a fair illustration of the rowdyism to which we refer, one fighting delegate rushing up to the Chairman with clenched fist and various unseemly epithets, while a majority of the members present amused themselves by smashing the furniture, and brandishing the legs of broken chairs in each other's faces. These mild demonstrations of political difference were evoked, as would appear from our account, by a snap-judgment, as alleged by one side, which the other side had taken in favor of a particular candidate for Register. Certain it is, however, that the furniture of the National Democratic Volunteers suffered heavily in the efforts of those patriotic individuals to carry out the plan which they had met to "put through," and that not until a large police force had been called in, could the sovereigns on each side be brought to separate without bloodshed.

This is a fair example of the average proceedings in these irregular and self-constituted Committees, the violation of discipline at Charleston and Baltimore by the princes and chiefs of the Democratic camp, serving apparently as a precedent for each Ward and porter-house politician of the same faith, throughout the length and breadth of the land, in pursuing courses similarly violative of party discipline and usage. When the ship is on fire, or hopelessly sinking, the epaulettes on the quarter-deck are of no more account than the cooks in the galley; the crew take hatchets and break into the purser's room for liquor; even the steward's boy will take heart to defy the Captain, and all order is lost at the very moment that hope ceases to whisper. Such is the present condition of the Democratic Party, and these People's, Union, Independent and Volunteer Conventions are but so many indications that the election of Abraham Lincoln is conceded.

The Error Confessed.

Next in excellence to the virtue and wisdom which resist temptation and avoid error is the ingenuousness of free and frank confession of sin. The last is the merit of Ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina. Carried away by the storm of Pro-Slavery fanaticism which swept over the country in 1854, he forgot his old conservative instincts, the large and liberal maxims of Government which he had learned from Webster and Clay, as well as the plighted faith of the South, and in an evil hour voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. His best friends were deeply mortified at the fatal mistake he made, and they have never doubted that he himself deplored it as the weakest and worst act of his public life. We are gratified to perceive that Mr. Badger has had the manliness at length to come forward voluntarily, and make a clean breast by an open confession of his grievous fault. In a speech at Raleigh, the seat of Government of North Carolina, he took occasion, a few days ago, to say that his vote for the Nebraska bill was "the worst vote he ever gave in his life," while he applauded the opposite course pursued by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee. This frank confession, by a very proud, as well as a very able man, was received by his audience, we are told, with wild enthusiasm—a clear proof that North Carolina, like Mr. Badger, has been dragged into Pro-Slavery ultraisms, against her better judgment, by the evil example and the arrogant leadership of her more pretentious neighbors, Virginia and South Carolina.

It was apparent to those who watched the progress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Senate, that the defection of Mr. Badger from the ranks of conservatism was the turning point, not merely with that measure, but with the Whig Party. His matchless powers as a debater, his ardent and impetuous advocacy of whatever cause he espouses, with the moral force of an elevated private character, being taken from the weaker side and transferred to the strong, left no hope of resisting the Slavery-propagandist influences which held sway at Washington. It was said, and generally believed at the time, that Mr. Badger had prepared a speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that he denounced the repeal indignantly, and at length yielded to what he regarded as the imperative voice of the people of his State. We have reason to believe that this is a substantially correct account of the matter; and the fact proves that the rarest and most excellent virtue among public men is not intellect, or eloquence, or even private character—for Mr. B. possesses all these in an eminent degree—but moral courage, the firmness of soul which dares to act on high principles of duty, though millions should condemn and execrate.

The occasion presented in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise offered a splendid opportunity to the Whigs of the South, and especially to Mr. Badger, which he and they failed to improve. Had he stood firm, the State of North Carolina would have sustained him, and the Whig Party, instead of dissolving into its original elements, would have taken a new lease of life. The whole North would have rallied to its support, and the Republican Party would have never been formed.

We are quite ready to concede that Mr. Bell deserves great credit for having resisted the Pro-Slavery influences by which he was surrounded. But his fault is that he has since acquiesced in the iniquitous policy which he then opposed. He at that time, by his vote, if not in his speeches, vindicated the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and voted to continue the exclusion of Slavery. But the perfidy being consummated, he now declares that he will submit to it as a finality, as well as to the impudent assumption of modern Democratic Federalism, that Congress has been stripped of its power of excluding Slavery from the Territories by the Dred Scott decision. He surrenders the citadel of Henry Clay Whiggery at discretion to the Slavery propagandists; and with the maxims of Calhoun and Taney inscribed on his banners, his friends appeal to the North to support him, for what he did years ago, while fighting bravely for the right.

It was creditable to Mr. Bell to resist the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but his weakness in yielding the principle because it was voted down, deprives him of all claim to support from the opponents of Slavery Extension. But it is a well-known fact that Mr. Bell could never have received the nomination of his party except on the condition of his acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as well as in the Dred Scott decision.

Whether the repentance of Mr. Badger goes to the extent of recanting the constitutional errors which he accepted with the Nebraska bill, and whether he will in future reassert his old theories, which were identical with those of Clay, Webster, and the Republican Party, remains to be seen. But as it regards Mr. Bell, we are left in no doubt. He accepts the perfidious acts and the Calhoun theories of the Slavery-propagandist Democracy as "a finality." The difference between the positions at present occupied by Mr. Badger—supposing him to have recanted the principles as well as the policy of the Democratic Party—and that of his Presidential candidate, is simply this, that he makes a frank and honorable confession of error in voting to repeal the Missouri Compromise, while Mr. Bell publicly renounces and repudiates the constitutional right to retain that Compromise on the statute book.

The Slave-Trade in New-York.

We had occasion to speak, in our issue of yesterday morning, of the African Slave-trade and the "respectable merchants" engaged in it, and to express the hope that some of them might be brought to punishment for their participation in that piratical traffic. We are aware of the great difficulty of accomplishing that result with our present laws, which are drawn with such looseness that a lawyer of ordinary ability, before a judge of the average tendencies in favor of Slavery, can almost surely get off any one charged with offences against those laws, before a New-York jury, if not in any part of the country. Public sentiment has changed somewhat since those laws were passed—has become in a measure debauched. Is it to be supposed that fifty years ago resolutions against the Slave-trade would have been so unceremoniously disposed of as were those presented by Mr. Jay to the Episcopal Convention a few days ago? Is it to be supposed that in a political convention of gentlemen from all parts of the country, fifty years ago, the announcement of one of them, that he "represented the slave-trading interest," and that he "considered the African slave-trader to be a true Missionary and a true Christian," would have been greeted with applause?

Happily, however, we believe that there is a recuperative power still left in public sentiment on this subject, which will find expression not only in renewed and more careful and earnest exertions to enforce the laws as they stand, but also in efforts to modify the laws, so as to stop up some of the gaps, and put up additional bars, and make it easier to convict known offenders. And in this view it behooves the people to be careful whom they send to Congress. Mr. Moses F. Odell, for instance, is a Democratic candidate for Member of Congress, in the Second Congressional District, comprising the first twelve Wards of the city of Brooklyn. At a meeting held in the Republican Wigwam, opposite the City Hall, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, a gentleman, who gave his name as W. H. Barber, we believe of Bay Ridge, declared to the large audience there gathered, that Mr. Odell had repeatedly stated *that he was in favor of the reopening of the African Slave-trade;* and at a meeting in the Ninth Ward, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, at which Mr. Humphrey, the Republican candidate for that District, spoke, Mr. Barber was also present and reiterated his statement, declaring that if it were contradicted, he could prove it by many witnesses, and was ready to put $1,000 in the hands of any person, if Mr. Odell would do the same—his money to go to the Old Ladies' Home—if he did not prove to the satisfaction of a jury of twelve men that Mr. Odell had made such declarations, and Mr. Odell's thousand dollars to go there, if he did prove it.

This is a serious charge against Mr. Odell, which if he can contradict, it were well that he should do so at once. The city of Brooklyn is the City of Churches, of one of which Mr. Odell is, we understand, a prominent member. The New-England element is strong there, and that element, we are sure, will not allow itself to be represented by a man who holds the notion that the African Slave-trade, the horrors of which have been for years the abhorrence of every philanthropist, and every lover of liberty—which has been a crime punishable with death by our laws, for the last forty years, should now be put upon a different footing.

We do not wonder at the impunity and ease with which that traffic has been carried on out of this port, if this charge is true. It has been supposed that this was accounted for by the fact of our having a United States Marshal whose sympathies were in this matter, as possibly in some others, against law and in favor of the offenders. But if we have had a man who favors the reopening of the Slave-trade in the office of the Deputy Collectorship of the port, we no longer wonder that nearly a hundred slavers have cleared from this port with so little difficulty at the Custom-house.

Of course, if Mr. Odell can contradict this charge, our columns are open to him for the purpose. We have stated the evidence on which the allegation is made, and wait with some interest to see how it will be met.

The New Loan.—If the *Bears* of the Stock Exchange fail to reward the President's organ at Washington for its services in beating down the value of Government credit preparatory to the late loan, it will be for the reason that they are an ungrateful race of animals, or that they set no high value upon the influence of the organ aforesaid. That journal (we mean the *Constitution*) has for months labored assiduously to demonstrate that the Union should be, and will be dissolved, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency; and if these warnings from the head of the Government failed to bring down the premium which it would otherwise have received upon its stocks, the Old Public Functionary must have fallen very low indeed in the public estimation.

But as we happen to know that the President has no sympathy, or at least no faith in the disunion schemes, it is but just that the blame should fall where it belongs. The truth is that the *Constitution* newspaper is less the organ of the President than of the Southern members of his Cabinet. Mr. Cobb, while in Georgia, as we learn from the journals of that State, made no scruple to declare himself a disunionist in the event of Lincoln's election. His Assistant-Secretary, we see it stated, takes the same ground. Mr. Thompson, as a Mississippian, would feel scandalized at the supposition that the Secretary from Georgia should be in advance of him in devotion to the rights of the South. These are the ruling spirits of the Cabinet, who give to the Administration its intensely Southern sectional character, and to the organ its secession tones. The venerable head of the State Department has now ceased to meddle with politics. The Secretary of the Navy, like Mr. Toole, thinks that "it's of no consequence." Mr. Floyd has no faith in the financial resources of a Southern Confederacy, and as a matter of course could not be expected to exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. Mr. Black is merely the logical gladiator of the Cabinet, who stands ready to vindicate whatever is said or done by the President and his official advisers, while the President himself only thinks of punishing Douglas and Forney. Thus the representatives from the Gulf States in the Cabinet have everything their own way, and the Government of this great nation is as Pro-Slavery in its policy as that of a Southern Confederacy could be.

An Ex-Recorder not up in Geography.—According to the theory of an eminent English jurist, it is not only the privilege but the duty of a lawyer to avail himself of every advantage, fair or unfair, which may come within grasp, for his clients' benefit. This theory has never found recognition among the better portions of the legal fraternity; but we think the author of the doctrine may rest secure in the belief that ex-Recorder James M. Smith, of this City, has not only taken the full sanction of the laxative theory to his conscience, but also its practical license to the ends of his pen and tongue.

We took occasion yesterday to notice an affidavit for the postponement of a homicide trial, in which plea was made that an important witness for Francis Enright, the defendant, had left the City of New-York about three weeks ago, in the steamer *Connaught*, for Ireland. Gross as was the perjury on the very face of such a statement, Judge Gould, presiding over the Court of Oyer and Terminer, did not notice it, nor was his attention called by any one in Court to the fact that the steamer in question had been burned and sunk on her voyage from Galway to Boston, at about the period indicated.

On this state of facts, Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Enright, appeared yesterday on the opening of Court to explain the "mistake" which had occurred in the affidavit submitted by him on the prisoner's behalf. The prisoner's counsel meant to have said, according to the Ex-Recorder's revised interpretation, that the witness in question "had sailed in some ship," name not given, "for Connaught," the word Connaught evidently symbolizing in the mind of the learned counsel, some such port as Cork, Dublin or Londonderry, Bantry, Belfast or Waterford.

Would it not be well for the Ex-Recorder in such cases—merely advancing this as a friendly suggestion for the benefit of any future clients he may have similarly in need of a postponement,—would it not be well, we say, for Mr. Smith to add a common geography and school atlas to the shelves of his calf-bound arsenal for the defence of persons charged with crime? It is to be gratefully remarked that the District-Attorney did not allow the amended affidavit to pass as valid, but has insisted on full particulars of the alleged witness, his name, occupation, and late residence, together with the name of the vessel he is said to have sailed in, the port he was bound for and the probable time of his return. It is just possible that the prisoner's counsel may be a little embarrassed by having to answer all these questions with corroborative testimony.

A Question to be Answered.—A correspondent writes, asking us to ask the District-Attorney what has become of the several indictments found against one J. Bryant Smith, formerly a clerk in the Comptroller's office under Azariah C. Flagg, for the enormous peculations and frauds upon the public treasury, in which Mr. Smith was supposed and alleged to have been implicated? This alleged malfeasant, it will be remembered, was a clerk under Mr. Flagg, drawing only an ostensible remuneration of $1,200 a year, while at the same time indulging in such modest luxuries as a yacht, with a crew of some half-dozen sailors, a stable with half a score or score of fast horses, a magnificent mansion at the north end of this island, with outhouses, conservatories, and all other appurtenances proper to one who could afford to spend twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year; several other very expensive indulgences, and last, but not least, a taste for high official company, which made his house and yacht perpetual scenes of champagne festivities and *paté de foie gras* feasts.

One luckless day, however, it was discovered that Mr. Smith, popularly known as "Chemung Smith," from his birth in the county of that name, had been engaged systematically in defrauding the public treasury of enormous sums passing through the Comptroller's office. He was indicted in due course for this, such formalities being considered necessary to satisfy public opinion before the hushing-up process begins in good earnest. Since that day, however, nearly, if not quite three years ago, the gay and jaunty malfeasant has been secured by the law in that dignified immunity from legal question, which would appear to be the prerogative of offenders in "the higher walks of life." It is on these facts that our correspondent verdantly asks us to ask the District-Attorney, when will the indictment in the case of J. Bryant Smith be brought up for trial? We do ask the District-Attorney as requested, and shall be happy to hear from him in reply.

Borrowed Plumes.—A curious commentary on social life in this metropolis may be gathered from a fact which Rev. Dr. Tyng unearthed from the reminiscent rubbish of the great Ball, and gave to an audience in his own church the other evening. According to that reverend gentleman's statement, an eminent jeweler's house of this City cleared, from diamonds *rented* to ladies to glitter in the presence of Royalty, a sufficient sum to pay the rent of their store for a year. This is a most interesting and instructive fact. In Paris, and on the continent, as is pretty generally known, it has long been the custom for ladies to hire the jewelry which they coveted for special occasions, when their husbands were unable to buy it; but we believe the practice has not heretofore prevailed in this country. That it should now obtain is a good illustration of the ease with which our women can adopt all customs which are French and bad. Its exposure may go far to check that growing extravagance in gauds which brings many a family from trafficking with the house which displays one Ball on its sign to dealing with those which expose three. For a wealth of diamonds will come to be looked upon as suspiciously as an inordinate wealth of hair or unusually fine teeth. Dr. Tyng deserves

thanks for giving this interesting information in regard to Harvard, home to the public. It is well understood to have a watchman in the pulpit whose thoughts and eyes are below the

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Prosecution of Slave-traders—The Claims against Peru—The De Groot Award—Army Matters—Midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Hon. P. PHILIPS, of this city, has been employed by the Government to assist in the prosecution of the parties at Key West, charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade. He leaves here on Saturday *vid* Charleston. The Court sits on Monday week.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON is now at the New-York Hotel, in your City.

Dispatches received from Mr. CLAY, our Minister at Peru, submitting a new proposition for the settlement of the American claims, were examined by the President and Secretary CASS at the State Department to-day. The proposition, I understand, will be declined, although Mr. CLAY urges its adoption. President CASTILLO seems to be again in high favor with Mr. CLAY and our naval officers. During a visit to the United States ship *Lancaster*, he was treated with great consideration.

The Washington dispatch in the *Herald* of Tuesday, announcing the defeat of both Gen. ROBLES and Gen. PRESCOTT, afforded considerable amusement here, as these distinguished Generals are one and the same.

Attorney-General BLACK's second opinion allows DESMOT only $62,000, and denies that DESMOT or any other party is entitled to damages, as the contract was canceled by Government. A forcible reason, truly.

Lieut. SAWTELLE will immediately report in person at Fort Columbus for duty with the recruits under orders for California, to embark on the 11th of November.

Lieut. CARLINE will proceed to join Company F, Third Artillery, at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. EDWARD R. HOPKINS will report in person without delay at Newport Barracks, and Lieut. HOLLISTER at Fort Columbus.

The estimates by the Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ending June, 1862, have been completed, and fall little short of the estimates for the present year.

Capt. BLAKE, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, has returned to the Navy Department the following list of Acting Midshipmen, composing the class for the present year, viz.:

ALABAMA.
Horatio G. McClinton.
Wm. Earl Yancey, (son of Hon. W. L. Yancey.)
Augustus O. Wright.
ARKANSAS.
Thomas G. Garrett,
Wm. Carroll.
CONNECTICUT.
Charles A. Brantingham.
GEORGIA.
Raphael J. Moses.
Henry H. Washington,
Thomas M. Berrien,
Hugh Legare Hill,
Barron Carter.
ILLINOIS.
Aug. G. Kellogg,
Lucien Morris,
Charles McGregor,
Joseph R. Coghlan,
Henry Glass.
INDIANA.
James A. Dick,
Wm. H. Webb,
Courtland C. Clements,
Williamson Dunn,
KANSAS TERRITORY.
Esculapius Buckmaster.
KENTUCKY.
John Pegram,
C. H. Pendleton,
Wm. O. Boyle,
Dennis W. Mullin,
William C. Wise,
Jefferson Phelps.
LOUISIANA.
James M. Morgan,
Henry L. Vaughn,
G. W. Sparks.
MAINE.
Charles H. Craven,
H. D. Fuller,
Geo. D. B. Gliddon.
MARYLAND.
Frederick McCormick,
Yates Sterling,
Richard P. Leary.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Geo. W. Coffin,
Frank Wildes,
Benj. Heath, Jr.,
Chas. Green Bush,
Francis A. Cook,
Geo. T. Davis.
MICHIGAN.
Thos. Williams,
Chas. V. Gridley,
John A. Hopkins.
MINNESOTA.
John S. Livingston,
Wm. L. Ames, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
Jas. G. Baldwin,
Cassius Meyer.
MISSOURI.
Thos. R. Brooks.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Geo. H. Wadleigh.
NEW-JERSEY.
Gustavis English,
Marston Miles.
Chas. F. Schultz.
Albert Henarie Lenox.
NEW-YORK.
Wm. W. Malloy,
Wm. Alex. Duer,
Ira Harris, Jr.,
Francis Morris.
Robt. E. Carmody,
Philip H. Cooper,
David J. Clark,
John D. Clark,
A. S. Crowningshield,
Allen D. Brown.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Henry S. H. Williams.
OHIO.
Ed. P. Guthrie,
H. Clay Taylor,
J. C. McElvaine,
W. W. Hendrickson,
Douglas C. Cassell,
Henry Wright.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles D. Barclay,
Louis E. Fagan,
Alfred Scull Newlin,
James B. Bidlack,
J. M. Califf,
Nolan C. Irvin,
W. C. Osterlop,
Wm. L. Hindley.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Geo. D. Bryan.
TENNESSEE.
Charles F. Bevier,
Joseph B. Peyton,
James M. Pearson,
Wm. R. Hunter,
James A Peters.
TEXAS.
James K. Ragsdale.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Robley D. Evans.
VIRGINIA.
Charles Edgar Clark,
Orris A. Browne,
Wyndham R. Mayo,
Peterson Goodwin.
WISCONSIN.
Wm. H. Whiting,
George Laughton,
Ernst J. Dichman.
Total.....97.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The position of the Post-office Department is this: The public demands facilities like those of London and Paris. The Department, anxious to grant them, claims that it can be done only by having a monopoly of the business, which it is now endeavoring to secure by the enforcement of the laws against private expresses. The opposition with which it meets occasions much embarrassment.

The recent decision of the Attorney-General of the United States that the corporation can convey its property (the old Dutch Church,) for New-York Post-office purposes, discharged of any claim on the part of vault-holders, is regarded here as removing the only real difficulty as to the conveyance.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola to investigate the charge recently made through the newspapers against Lieut. STARK, of the Marine Corps, of punishing men by "crucifixion." If found to be true, the officer will be court-martialed.

The case of Gen. HARNEY is still under the President's consideration.

The Ladies' Washington National Monument Society are now engaged in sending out circulars, in the way of appeal to the judges of elections, to editors, and the whole people of the United States, to aid them in the collection of funds to complete the Monument; the contributions to be made at the polls on the day of the Presidential election.

Union Agricultural Fair at Richmond, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Great Union Agricultural Fair is now in full blast. Thirty thousand persons visited the grounds yesterday. PATTI is here, and is creating great excitement among the *dilettanti*. Half the people who wish to hear her cannot obtain admission.

The correspondent of the *Herald* errs in stating that Mr. WISE, of the *Enquirer*, is going to run for Congress. Mr. WISE has not the most distant idea of entering the political arena for Congressional honors.

S.

The Kansas Famine.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Seventeen thousand pounds of Flour, Corn Meal and Potatoes, arrived to-day from Illinois, and several teams from the destitute portion of Southern Kansas, which were in waiting, were loaded and started for their destination. There has previously arrived and been distributed from this point 500 bushels of Corn, and 20,000 pounds of Flour, Groceries, Potatoes, &c., most of which was sent to the Neosho country.

Extensive Forgery in Omaha, N. T.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 25.

A bold counterfeiter, representing himself as L. D. SPAULDING, passed upon Messrs. BARROWS, MILLWARD & Co., bankers of this city, on the 20th inst., $1,325 in counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., for which he received their drafts on GILMAN, SON & Co., New-York, for $1,100 and $225. It is well executed, and calculated to deceive. It is supposed he has gone East.

Horrible Accident.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 25.

A horrible accident occurred at 7 o'clock this morning at Port Griffith, between Pittston and Wilkesbarre, at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works. A car containing 12 miners starting for the mine down a slope of 1,500 feet, when about half way the rope broke and the car was precipitated to the bottom. Eight men were instantly killed; two are not expected to live. The balance were saved by jumping from the car.

Obituary.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 25.

GEORGE SHEOTER, the geographer, expired at his residence here early this morning, after a week's sickness, of inflammation of the lungs. His funeral will take place on Sunday.

Princeton, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 25.

Prof. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN made a splendid balloon ascension from this place to-day. It was witnessed by over 6,000 people.

Fire in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, Thursday, Oct. 25.

MCKECHNIE'S brewery, together with an immense quantity of grain, was burned this morning. Loss $75,000. Insured for $30,000.

Amusements.

To-night we are to be favored at the Academy of Music with a truly German performance of that truly German opera, the "Martha" of FLOTOW. The Teutonic Parliament of 1848 asserted, rather in the teeth of principles and of facts, that Italy belongs of right to the German frontiers; and Herr FORMES, who was a Teuton of the Teutons in 1848, and abdicated the lyric stage at Vienna to enact a more sounding part upon the platform of imperial affairs, seems to be still of one mind with the sages of Frankfort. In conjunction with the Signora FABBRI who, hides a German origin under an Italian cognomen, and the Signori STIGELLI and QUINTO, who commit the same act of *lèse-patrie*, the great baritone has deliberately undertaken to annex the Italian opera in New-York. On Wednesday night he made his first attempt upon this beautiful province. Oddly enough, however, he attacked a French opera, we suppose by way of experiment, and brought out "Robert le Diable," in a more or less successful fashion. Herr FORMES' *Bertram* is one of the destined traditions of the present age in lyric drama. Always more than equal to the demands of the *rôle* so far as mere volume and force of voice are concerned, and perfectly master of its dramatic aspects, Herr FORMES has never condescended to interpret the music of this singular and striking partition with the musical accuracy which every partition deserves, if it is to be rendered at all. He gives it to us new, with all the merits and all the defects of his established theory and practice in regard to it. Signora FABBRI was an *Alice* of more than ordinary merit, passionate, pathetic and effective in a very high degree; and Signor STIGELLI did only too much justice to the susceptible *rôle* of *Robert*. In the character of *Pluskett*, which he will fill to-night, Herr FORMES is without an equal; and if Mme. FABBRI and Signor STIGELLI impart into the graceful and tender music of FLOTOW the really solid lyric qualities which they have never hitherto failed to display, the representation of "Martha" at the Academy this evening will be deservedly remembered as a great musical event.

MR. HERING'S PALMELODICON.—Who is there in the world that has not at one or another time endeavored to play the Orpheus at a dinner-table by wetting his forefinger and trolling a more or less discordant melody on the rim of his glass finger-bowl? If there exists such a person we are confident that he will never dare to expose his inferiority to his fellow-creatures, and we therefore do not fear contradiction when we assume that everybody will be interested in knowing that a patient German professor of the divine art, Mr. C. E. HERING, has developed this amateur harmonicon of the dinner-table, originally seized upon by Dr. FRANKLIN as the basis of a systematic musical instrument, into a sort of vitreous organ which he calls the palmelodicon. The name is not prepossessing, but the instrument itself yesterday exhibited to a circle of connoisseurs at the University is extremely persuasive and eloquent. It is a sort of combination of the accordeon with the æolian harp, as to the quality and effect of its tones, while it is susceptible of a delicacy and accuracy of execution unknown to either of these popular devices for achieving the "concord of sweet sounds."

FRENCH THEATRE.—At this pretty little *bonbonnière* in Broadway, Mlle. VICTORIA, the prettiest of *prestidigitatorces*, (to remember and pronounce this word is itself a triumph of the magic art,) repeats tonight her graceful and varied exhibition of the wonders of the occult science. The old Latin slur upon the sex that it is *varium et mutabile*, may be applied to Mlle. VICTORIA as a compliment. Her programme varies nightly, but its variations are always improvements.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, the accomplished [sister of our popular young *prima donna*, yesterday evening, gave a brilliant concert at Dodworth's Saloon, with the assistance of the leading artists of the really *Italian* Opera of this City. Miss PATTI'S *début* was hardly a *début*, for she has long since earned her place in the estimation of the genuine amateurs of New-York, and the public ratification of her rank as a born mistress of that musical art which seems to come with their breathing to her family, was the merest matter of course. It was, probably, however, not the less gratifying on that account to herself, nor the less honorable to the real connoisseurs of music in this City.

WINTER GARDEN.—At this theatre, last evening, Miss CUSHMAN appeared as *Queen Katharine*, in "Henry VIII.," and was enthusiastically received, it being the first time in three years that this great actress has rendered this character. During the interregnum she has certainly lost nothing of her former power. The woes of the wronged Queen seem to have been bubbling up within her breast for all that length of time, and last evening they found utterance with a power we have rarely seen surpassed. The concluding death scene was terrible in the truthfulness of its representation. It may seem Hibernian and unfeeling to say so, but it was almost a pleasure to see her die. To many of the audience, however, it was a much greater pleasure to see the actress, in response to their calls, reappear from her counterfeit death, and pick up the bouquets they so plentifully showered on the stage.

Mr. DYOTT, as "bluff King Hal," gave us a very good conception of the character; and Mr. COULDOCK, in the *rôle* of the ambitious *Cardinal*, fully merited the applause he received. As a whole, the piece was well put upon the stage, and will probably draw quite as well as its predecessor, "Guy Mannering."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new Drama, in three acts, which has had considerable success at the Adelphi Theatre, London, entitled the "Dead Heart," was produced, for the first time in this country, last night at this establishment, and will probably enjoy a long run during the off nights of Mr. FORREST. It belongs to that class of "sensation dramas" of which "The Corsican Brothers" is a fair representative. Though not actually dramatised from DICKENS' *Tale of Two Cities*, it was evidently suggested by that work, and the *finale* is actually the same. Now and then we were also reminded of certain passages in DUMAS' *Count of Monte Cristo*. A hurried *resumé* of the plot will show in what it resembles these two works.

The play consists of a prologue and three acts. The events of the prologue are supposed to take place in Paris in the year 1771, when the murmurs of the people against the aristocracy were just commencing to become mutterings, and were every month, almost every day, assuming a deeper tone. But it was still a gay time, and the gardens and *cafes* were filled with a vivacious, roystering crowd of both sexes. We are introduced, in one of these gardens, to the society of four artists, the most prominent of whom, for the purposes of the play, is *Robert Landry* (Mr. F. B. CONWAY.) He deeply loves *Catharine Duval*, (Mrs. CONWAY,) the daughter of one of the people, of whom the *Count St. Valerie* (Mr. HARKINS) is also enamored. This *Count* has, unfortunately, as a friend and adviser, a Jesuit priest, the *Abbé Latour*, (Mr. CHARLES FISHER.) Harkening to his advice, the *Count* enters by the window the chamber of *Catharine*, after she is affianced to *Landry*,—is met there by *Landry*, and when the latter is about to punish the *Count* for the intrusion, while he suspects the fidelity of his *fiancée*, he is surrounded by *gendarmes*, and taken away to the Bastille, through the manœuvring of the *Abbé* with Madame POMPADOUR and DU BARRI, "under whose reign" France is at that time, with more truth than satire, said to be.

The first act of the regular play brings us down to the year 1789, when the curtain rises on the taking of the Bastille. *Catherine Duval* has married the *Count St. Valerie*, who is dead, but has left her their son *Arthur*, a youth of sixteen years, given to drinking, gambling and general dissipation. The prisoners are released from the Bastille, and among them *Robert Landry*, who has been seventeen years confined. This is very striking, and the acting of Mr. CONWAY, as the released prisoner, very admirable indeed. His hair and beard have not been cut or shaved in all that weary time; his limbs refuse to support his body, and his memory, almost gone out in darkness, can only be illumined gradually, and by the earnest efforts of his old friends. But when he does awake, he remembers that on the walls of his dungeon he has seen inscribed, as it were, in letters of flame, two names, *St. Valerie* and *Abbé Latour*. On those personages he is to revenge himself, and he has become a man "with a living body, but a Dead Heart"—dead to everything except revenge. The unhappy King and Queen of France are dead. Everything is in the hands of the people. The guillotine is at work. The artist friends become Captains of *Gendarmes*, Corporals in the *Garde Nationale*, and *Robert Landry* is a Representative of the Convention. The *Abbé Latour* and the young *Count St. Valerie* are among the suspected and proscribed. They are imprisoned in the Conciergerie, and condemned to death. But we do not care to follow the plot literally any further. Suffice it to say that, with a most exaggerated notion of revenge, *Landry*, instead of allowing the *Abbé's* head to fall by a stroke of *la mere guillotine*, prefers to invite him to a "duel to the death," in an apartment of the Conciergerie, in which the *Abbé* is killed. *Landry*, who has had several meetings with his former *fiancée*, the *Countess St. Valerie*, impresses upon her the fact, of which he seems to be proud, that his heart is "dead," and refuses her most pitiful entreaties to rescue her son from his impending doom. [illegible] letter found in the pocket-book of the [illegible] he becomes convinced that her husband had, after he (*Landry*) had been imprisoned but a few days in the Bastille, tried to procure his liberation, and had only desisted when assured by the treacherous *Abbé* that he had died in that terrible fortress. On this discovery he relents, and resolves to save the son, the young *St. Valerie*. But how? There is but one hour before the execution. The jailor does not know his face, or the faces of the prisoners. He dispatches his friend *Legrand*, captain of *Gendarmes*, to ROBESPIERRE for a passport for the young *St. Valiere*, takes that youth's place in the tumbril, when the number is called, and, just as they do in "The Tale of Two Cities," puts his neck under the knife of the guillotine, and sheds his blood for that of the son of his former and still beloved *Catharine Duval*.

There is no novelty in the piece, but it is well put upon the stage, and, in the main, is well acted. Messrs. CONWAY, FISHER and MORRIS, fill their respective parts well. Mrs. CONWAY, as *Catharine* and the *Countess*, is deserving of great praise. Many of the scenes are very striking, and the scenery is generally well-designed and painted. It is deserving of success, and should obtain it. Last night the house was well filled.

Just at the conclusion of the prologue, some excitement was caused by the arrival of the Colt Guard, Company B, Capt. G. D. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, Conn., escorted by Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, National Greys, of Brooklyn, Capt. J. S. MORGAN. Both companies were in uniform. On their entrance, the orchestra struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," passing off into "Yankee Doodle," amid the loud greetings of the audience.

An Amusing Correspondence.

FRED. DOUGLASS REFUSES TO ALLOW HIS DAGHTRE TO BE MADE HAPP-Y.

AUBURN, Oct. 15, 1860.

MR F. DOUGLAS—*Dear Sir:* I take the opportunity to address you a few lines as follows. I have been informed that you had an onely daughter and that you desired her to marry a whight man; whereupon you giv $15,000 or $20,000 dollars to any respectable whight man that would marry her and cherish her through life. If there is any truth in this report, P. S. let me know and I will marry your daughter on those conditions, and will endeavor to make myself agreeable. Yours respectfully,

To F. DOUGLAS. CHARLES HAPP.

Direct to CHARLES HAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 16, 1860.

CHAS. HAPP, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* You are an entire stranger to me, and direct me to no one from whom I can learn your real character and responsibility. This, if no other difficulty existed, would seriously embarrass me in making a favorable answer to your proposition. You should have at least given me one respectable reference. The fact that you have not done so, with other circumstances connected with your letter, makes it quite doubtful whether I could honorably accede to your proposition. You date from Auburn, and tell me to direct to you at Auburn, but do not name the street. Pardon me for regarding this as a suspicious circumstance. You may be an inmate of the State Prison, or on your way there—a fact which you see would interfere with the fulfillment of your part of the proposed bargain, even if I could fulfill the part you assign to me. You want $15,000 or $20,000. This is a common want, and you are not to blame for using all honorable means to obtain it. But candor requires me to state, that if you were in every respect a suitable person to be bought, for the purpose you name, I have not the amount to buy you. I have no objection to your complexion; but there are certain little faults of grammar and spelling, as well as other little points, in your letter, which compel me to regard you as a person, by education, manners and morals, as wholly unfit to associate with my daughter, in any capacity whatever. You evidently think your white skin of great value. I don't dispute it; it is probably the best thing about you. Yet not even that valuable quality can commend you sufficiently to induce even so black a negro as myself to accept you as his son-in-law. Respectfully,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The New-Yorkers Arrested in South Carolina.

THEIR ACQUITTAL AND EXILE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHERAW, S. C., October 22.

The trial of the two HITCHINGS, father and son, came off, as in a former letter I mentioned it would, on Friday, the 19th inst., but not at Clio, or before the Clio Vigilance Committee. They were tried at Bennettsville, and before a Committee of seventy persons selected from the several beat Companies in the District. *They were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging and fifty-nine against it.* In addition to the facts of their having acknowledged the purchase of the arms, and the arrival of part of them at this place; and the further fact that the elder HITCHINGS had been corresponding with WM. H. SEWARD and HORACE GREELEY, two gentlemen from Pekin appeared as witnesses, one of whom, Dr. HADLEY, offered to testify that he had heard the elder HITCHINGS *declare his intention to array the North against the South, so far as was in his power, upon the question of Slavery.*

The Committee, however, in view of the fact that the evidence against the accused was solely circumstantial, decided that the death penalty in this case should not be inflicted. They determined, nevertheless, that the two HITCHINGS *should leave the State*, and appointed a sub-committee of six, who forthwith performed the duty of conducting them to the North Carolina line; notwithstanding Dr. HADLEY'S application to one or more magistrates for a warrant for their arrest, which was not granted. Where they will go next, and what further attempts they may make in the bloody work of assisting the minions of LINCOLN to crush the South into obedience to his hellish programme, time alone can disclose. It is to be hoped, however, that the citizens of North Carolina will take proper care of them. If they should ever dare to come over this side of the river to recover their arms, their hardihood will be repaid by a speedy application of the halter. The arms are still held here as trophies of Black Republican discomfiture. They will, of course, be confiscated, and applied to the service of the State.

MOVEMENT AGAINST NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A large number of Insurance Companies of the North have established agencies in this city, and throughout the South, which, for years past, have been doing a large business. We are pleased to learn that some of our leading mercantile houses have determined to change their insurers. On yesterday a firm that has $25,000 insured in four companies located at Hartford, Conn, one of the policies having expired, took out a new policy in a Southern Insurance Company. They have determined, as soon as their policies expire, which will be within a few days, to insure altogether in Southern companies. We understand there are agencies of six or seven reliable Southern Insurance Companies in this city, and one English company, so that there will be no necessity for continuing to enrich the enemies of our institutions. The Hartford companies have become wealthy by doing an immense Southern business.—*Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.*

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—On Friday last DANIEL CLIFFORD was hung in the jail yard at Dubuque, Iowa, for murdering a man named WOOD, whom he robbed of $27. CLIFFORD was but 22 years of age, yet the murder was so unprovoked that hardly any sympathy has been manifested for him. He refused to eat any breakfast on the morning of his execution and had to be supported while on the way to the gallows. Arrived there, he had to be lifted up the steps, and when kneeling in prayer with the priests, he kept constantly repeating, "Oh, Lord, receive my soul!" "Oh, Lord, receive my soul!" Although the body fell about seven feet when the rope was cut, the wretched man died from suffocation.

STEAMBOATING ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The steamers *Commodore* and *Francis Skiddy*, running between New-York, Albany and Troy, have only missed their connections with the early trains Northeast and West but three times during this season—the *Commodore* once, and the *Francis Skiddy* twice—owing to their light draft of water and speed.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Passengers for Europe per Steamers City of *Manchester* and *New-York* should not leave without purchasing one of the Delano Life-preserving garments. Coats and vests for gentlemen's wear, waists for ladies. The only reliable protection against drowning, and can be worn the same as ordinary clothing. Salesroom No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., all the new styles, elegantly engraved. See the orange blossom wedding envelope; satin tie for cards, &c. Sold only at EVERDELL'S Gold depôt, No. 302 Broadway.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
This justly celebrated medicine shipped from England by the proprietor direct to CARLL & STRONG, No. 36 Water-st., agents of Middletown, New-York, who urgently recommend all that are afflicted with Gout and Rheumatism to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonising pains, and, repeated a few times, restores the use of the limbs and leaves the patient in perfect ease and greatly improved health.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

More Great Battles on the Pacific Coast.—Five brilliant victories achieved. The Eldorado has become the field of contest for mechanical art. The new Grover & Baker sewing-machine everywhere in the ascendant.
To their long list of triumphs just achieved this side of the Rocky Mountains they have added
FIVE SIGNAL VICTORIES
within the last month in California by taking
THE FIRST PREMIUMS
at the Great State Fair at Sacramento, and from other great Fairs held in the State, over all the heretofore popular sewing-machines in competition.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair.* OLIVER CRANE.
July 3, 1860.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies, when you Visit the City and wish for yourselves and families Boots and Shoes, India-rubbers, &c., good articles, at moderate prices, be sure to call on MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

TALMAGE—DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Robt. Davidson, D. D., THOS. A. TALMAGE to MARY DAVIDSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

YATES—BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Dunlap Smith, Gen. CHARLES YATES to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Chief Justice Bosworth, all of this City.

MORSE—CADY.—In Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Backus, M. ANTHONY WELLMAN MORSE, of New-York City, to Miss ELIZA JACKSON, youngest daughter of Gen. Jay Cady, of the former place.

SPENCER—MURDOCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. Macauley, JAMES CLINTON SPENCER, of Chicago, to KATE PARKER, daughter of Carey Murdock.

TORREY—BURROUGHS.—In Bridgeport, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. G. S. Colt, JOSEPH TORREY, of Jersey City, to HATTIE LOUISE BURROUGHS, daughter of George Burroughs, Esq., of the former place.

UNDERHILL—CORNELIUS.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, JARVIS F. UNDERHILL to AMANDA, daughter of Lot Cornelius, Esq., of Walnut Grove, L. I.

VAN WAGENEN—PIERREPONT.—At Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, N. Y., by Rev. William Paret, G. HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, of Brooklyn, and CORNELIA BUTLER, daughter of William C. Pierrepont, of the former place.

RAYMOND—MARCY.—At Edgerton Park, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Edward Anthon, EDWARD A. RAYMOND to EMMA, daughter of Dr. E. E. Marcy, all of this City.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA STETSON, relict of Williams Turner, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 49 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Bordman, No. 112 McDougal-st., on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry W., Edward F., Charles George and Nathan F. Turner, and of her son-in-law Wm. B. Boardman, and the members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Francis Shields, and eldest daughter of ENOS KNAPP, aged 37 years and 12 days.

The funeral will take place at the First Free Will Baptist Church, in 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Norwalk papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, ANGELINE, daughter of Caroline W. and Runyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

MAGINNIS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, ARTHUR WHITTLESEY, son of William H. and Nettie Maginnis, aged 1 month and 12 days.

His remains were taken to Salem, Conn., for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Montgomery Place, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, LOUISE LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Edward Livingston, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, and Minister to France, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MUSGRAVE.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, MONEMIA, wife of B. S. Musgrave, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 27th inst., from her late residence, West Bloomfield, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. P. S.—Boat for Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."
The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."
Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.
DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.
LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Plitner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.
LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.
It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.
Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.
Send to No. 164 Duane-st., for a pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 503, Oct. 25, 1860.
9, 22, 58, 66, 16, 1, 63, 2, 50, 67, 17, 25.
Class No. 510, Oct. 25, 1860.
34, 16, 77, 4, 6, 39, 44, 40, 68, 36, 55, 66, 53, 26.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 25, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to target companies at greatly reduced prices, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CORNS.—THE ABSOLUTE AND INSTANTANEOUS cures of Corns and Bunions. Mr. RENDALL, of No. 85 Regent-st., London, has arrived in this City on a short professional visit, and can be consulted from 10 till 4 o'clock, at No. 63 Bond-st.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH FOR LADIES.
By Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
The great Historian,
Now publishing, in parts,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GIRL, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 62 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, by a young Scotch woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 62 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light washing; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a seamstress' place. Best of references; or would take a seamstress from the City; or would like to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing, or as first-class nurse; has the best of City reference as to capability and character; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, No 8.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c., NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse or waitress. Good reference given. Apply at the fancy-store No. 320 4th-av., near 23d-st., to-day.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chamberwoman and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 423 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chamberwoman and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 423 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress by a girl who has good recommendations; she can be seen at Dr. Hutton's, No. 116 Fifth-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman who will present the best of references. No objection to country or City. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Christopher-st., near Waverley-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, as chambermaid and waitress to assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., near Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 100 East 11th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and experienced woman. Scotch Protestant; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Apply Thursday and Friday at No. 62 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, pastries, jellies and sauces; is fully competent to take full charge of cake making in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has lived three years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is a first-rate bread-maker, and is willing to do part of the washing; good City references to be had. Call at No. 86 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND TIDY Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a thorough cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, cakes, pies, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c., and all kinds of preserves; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days, at No 200 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game and pastries; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking, and the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 29 Macdougal-st., corner Charlton-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, bread-making, &c., &c.; ten years' City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman, as cook; understands pastries, meats, soups, &c.; would be willing to go in a boarding-house or restaurant. Call at No. 52 North Moore-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to cook in a private family; is well experienced with her business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Address No. 153 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (PROTESTant) wishes a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kind of cooking; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st.

A COOK.—A NICE STEADY WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understanding all kinds of cooking, bread and biscuit and pastry; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged.

A COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies, blanc mange, boned turkey and made dishes; best of City reference. Apply to No. 710 Broadway, front door.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give reference to her last place, where she lived eleven years. Inquire No. 166 West 22d-st., near 7th-av., third floor, Room No 15.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 89 West 28th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 8th-av.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a respectable private family; can procure the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1494 Broadway, near 46th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 237 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEcienced woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2[illegible] corner Waverley-place and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a good cook, and excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 East 11th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and is neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., Room No. 9, third floor, near Hester-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook and ironer, or to do the washing of a small family; is a fully competent person; has the best of City references as to capability and honesty. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries, desserts, &c.; has no objection to take part of the washing. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine-st. Satisfactory reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by an American woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German girl, with the best of City references; is a good cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. Apply at No. 330 25th-st., second floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-rate cook; understands her business well; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 138 East 30th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two very competent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have lived four years with their late employer. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls want situations; one as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 213 7th-av.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Has good City reference of 7 years' standing. Apply at No. 237 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress; has no objection to do housework. Call at 242 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation; can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of plain sewing; is a native of England; has lived with some of the best families in the City as infant's nurse; has no objection to take charge of one child. City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 97-99 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement with a few private families, to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting perfectly, and making children's dresses. Address a note to No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE Ladies and employing public generally can secure at our establishment the most reliable and respectable help of every description; being 11 years established it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn. A large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and creams and pastries, and orance ices; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or matron, in a private family or institution, or hotel; would have no objection to travel as companion to a lady, or to take charge of a family of young children. Advertiser is competent to teach them the rudiments of an English education; can give the best of City reference. Call or address L. D., for three days, at No. 382 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a young widow lady; a widower's family preferred, can give the very best of reference as to character and capability. Address D. E., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or cook in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is capable, and understands her business; understands pastry and bread. Can be seen at No. 123 West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call at the basement door.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; has good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, or would act as housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Would go to the country. Call at No. 103½ 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—A TIDY, WELL-RECOMmended Protestant German young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake good bread; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTEED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant woman to do housework in a small family or to take care of children; no objection to the country, good reference if required, or would take charge of an invalid; can read and write. Call at No. 128 West 21st-st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework, in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing. Reference can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 240 East 13th-st.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Call, from 10 to 5, at No. 270 6th-av. Any one with colored help need not apply.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French cutting; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Reliable references. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as laundress, in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches. The best of City reference given of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 24th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; understands thoroughly the care of an infant; can take charge of a nursery, and cook neatly; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 463½-av., in the millinery-store, between 10th and 11th-sts., where she can be seen until engaged.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business; can take charge of a child from its birth, and do family sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., where she can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a respectable middle aged woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 290 2d-av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby if required; can cut and fit grown children's dresses; is used to traveling with a lady; has six years references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the stationery and toy store.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 7th-av., two doors from 26th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer; or to assist in chamberwork; has six years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; sews neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent young woman, accustomed to the care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 40 East 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and ladies' plain dress in the neatest style, and hair-dressing; grown-up children preferred; or as lady's maid; understands it perfectly; the best of City references given. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the shoe-store, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to go South, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for one week at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 15.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork, and can do fine embroidery. Apply at No. 339 East 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable woman; understands dressmaking; is capable of taking care of a baby, if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 103 West 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant; would travel with a lady, and take full charge of her wardrobe. Apply at the fancy-store, No. 426 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; can cut and fit for children. Call or address No. 438 8th-av. Good references.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Inquire, for two days, in the hoop skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and under garments, and all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would sew between families; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue A, top floor, front rooms.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS would like to get work by the week or month in families; can cut and fit children's clothing and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; she has one. Can be seen, or address, W. K., for two days, at No. 11 York-st., near Canal.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to the care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 1st-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by an American Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to assist in the care of grown children, or wait on a lady; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 20th-st., two doors from 6th-av. No objection to Staten Island.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 190 East 12th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can do embroidery, or would take care of grown children; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 370 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant woman as waitress or as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has lived as housemaid with the best of families in the old country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 12th-st., in the store, near University-place.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as a processed waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the very best testimonials as to honesty and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 134 9th-av., third floor.

A WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY an active young woman, a situation as fine washer and ironer; is a good shirt ironer; would do waiting if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 10th and 12th sts.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a place as wet nurse; has lost her own babe, three months old. No objection to leave the City. Can give good City reference. The advertiser is a competent nurse. Inquire at No. 144 8th-av., near 16th-st.

A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK.—ALSO, A first-class cook, will assist with washing and ironing, want situations; both can produce the best of City references for experience, neatness, sobriety and honesty. Apply at No. 234 4th-av., near 22d-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, connected by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

A BAR-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man who has lately arrived from the Old Country, to go as assistant bar-keeper, or to make himself generally useful in a store; would have no objections to go to the country, to live in a private family. Address J. M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 22 years of age, a situation, as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employers; a good penman and first-rate testimonials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young German able to keep books and travel to a bookstore; understands French and English, and writes a neat hand. Address K. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; is an excellent hand at horses and careful driver; has lived several years with some of the best families in the City; is sober, honest and obliging; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st., for two days, in the blacksmith's shop.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment. Has eight years of the best City references. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 788 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to the country. Address or apply for A. B., for two days, at No. 3 Amity-st., in the tailor's store, first door west of Broadway.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, with no incumbrance, situations as coachman and cook; English Protestants; they are recommended for service in the City, together or separate. Call at No. 131 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business; knows the City well. Comes well recommended from his last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to which effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A FARMER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable man and wife, situations, the former as farmer, the latter as house and dairy maid; both will be willing to make themselves as useful as possible. Can be seen at No. 44 Washington-st., at Mr. Mitchell's.

A FIREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, as fireman of a steam-boiler, understands the business. Address WM. BATES, Box No. 284 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man as gardener, and to make himself generally useful, has the best of reference from his last place. Address A. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT ENGlishman, thoroughly competent for all kinds of work on a gentleman's place, wants a situation; understands farming and gardening in their different branches; is a good hand over horses; no objection to a place where a cottage would be provided for his employer, so that he could board himself; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 101 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as waiter in a private family, or would go as such in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 856 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., until engaged.

A WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter in a private family, thoroughly understands his business. To be seen at No. 760 Broadway, for 2 days.

A WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions, in City or country, by a respectable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; they are fully competent, and have the highest City testimonials. Apply, for three days, at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

A NOTICE TO STOVE DEALERS.—A YOUNG man who has had several years' experience in the retail trade, wishes employment to sell, repair and make himself generally useful to his employer. Call or address WM. TATE, No. 128 West 33d-st.

A TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as barkeeper by an honest, steady man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address BARKEEPER, Bo. 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED OR Agrained suite of chamber furniture for $25, in all colors and styles. Also bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, gold chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 300 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. BOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Bobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Bobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. BOBSON, Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 423 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandize. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALMANDARS ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret-work desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! if I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Regular Chaps," "Johnny Be Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 25 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROUND CORNERS rosewood piano for $200; a 6½ octave, Pirsson maker, for $175; one of Stoddard's, for $150; a Gilbert Æolian, for $120; one at $100; one at $75, and two at $50 each. Melodeons very cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY WELL EXperienced in teaching the piano-forte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at No. 183 West 20th-st., two doors from 8th-av.

A CCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all Instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

R UNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days, at their old stand, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

J. A. VOSE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av., receives pupils at his residence, or theirs, if preferred.

H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in an American family, a French chambermaid and waitress. Address J. K., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—COOK WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, residing in Newtown, L. I., about half an hour distant from New-York. Must understand plain cooking and baking, and be a good washer and ironer. Good City reference required. Apply at the office of PERSON, RAZKO & CO., 52 Wall-st., between 2d and 3d Ferry.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in Brooklyn, two good Protestant servants, (would prefer those that are acquainted with each other,) one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at 2d house from the corner of 3d-av., in 15th-st., South Brooklyn. Take Greenwood cars.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl, with good recommendations, as nurse and seamstress, at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO can bring satisfactory City references as to capacity and character. Protestant or North of Ireland preferred. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., from 9 till 12.

WANTED.—AN ATHLETIC YOUNG MAN, between the age of 25 and 30, who is capable of driving and managing a horse and coupe about the City, and who can attend to the wants of an invalid. Wages very liberal. Address A. S., Box No. 2,114, PHILADELPHIA Post-office.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE MEN SEEKING employment as book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen and waiters; girls to travel to Europe, California and New-Orleans. N. B.—Three boys to learn trades, charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRable country residence, one-third of a mile from Tarrytown station, consisting of a dwelling, 38x32 feet, outdoor kitchen, barn, &c., with two acres of land, in lawn, (well shaded,) garden, orchard, and forest. Price $4,500. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 36 Warren-st., or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. H. PARKER, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FURnished house, within five minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad to let to a private family for 6 or 12 months from 1st November next, with barn and carriage-house. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 4TH-av.; twelve rooms, in perfect order, suitable for a small genteel family. Possession immediately. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 14 East 23d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

IN ASTORIA, A FURNISHED COTTAGE—From November to May. Rent $40 a month. Inquire of C. W. HALLETT, Fulton-st.,

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 47 CHOICE LOTS

On 6th, 8th, and 9th avs., 114th, 118th, 134th and 135th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 9TH-AV.—4 lots and 1 gore on southeast corner 118th-st.

On 118TH-ST.—16 gores south side, 100 feet east 9th-av.

The above are garden spots, on grade and free from rocks.

On 8TH-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 feet north of 114th-st.

On 114TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 80 feet east of 4th-av.

On 8TH-AV.—3 lots, east side, 24 feet north 135th-st.

On 6TH-AV.—7 lots, east side, 24 feet south 135th-st.

On 134TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 300 feet east 5th-av.

On 134TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east 5th-av.

On 130TH-ST.—(100 feet wide,) 4 lots, south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.

Title perfect and terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON THOMAS-STREET—One parcel on the north side of the street, 100 feet west of Church-st., size 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers, store No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLOTH, MERINO AND KID GLOVES, KNITTED JACKETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL AND COTTON HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., &c. THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Beddington, Shayer, Seignr: Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Neil, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Southerbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Lingee, the elder, original by Herring, Seignr; R. Wilson; Geo. Onle, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delarocque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Lanfont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lans, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Fierus, Artois de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Esseard and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verboeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekalaer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this city before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

H. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. WILSON & CO. will sell FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant contents of the five-story residence No. 220 14th-st., west of 8th-av, embracing really the most superb assortment offered at public sale this season, consisting in part of solid, carved, rosewood parlor furniture in suites; statuary marble-top center and side-tables; rich velvet carpets and rugs; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with plate-glass; lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; a splendid collection of valuable oil-paintings, oak dining-room furniture, rich china tea and dinner sets, glassware, silverware, crockery; also, a large variety of fine bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair-mattresses, fine wool blankets, Ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, oil-cloths, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, and without reserve.

P. KIMBALL, Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, oak extension dining-tables, black walnut buffets, with marble tops, mahogany marble-top sideboards, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, rosewood suites in green plush, mahogany hair-cloth rockers, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, mahogany and rosewood hat-stands, gas-fixtures, hair mattresses, black walnut bedsteads. Also, at 12 o'clock, a lot of bear, tiger and other skins just received from South America. They are dried and tanned and ready to be prepared.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 763 Broadway, an elegant collection of marble vases, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several fine marble figures by the first living Italian sculptors. Bardiglio, Sienna and Verde antique vases, founts and card receivers of new and beautiful designs; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and statuary; Bohemian glass and china ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANSION AND GROUNDS AT WHITE PLAINS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable suburban residence, recently owned by Col. Vosburg, comprising a two-story attic and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension; barns, out-buildings, and about seventeen and a half acres of land, on the Bronx River and Old Post road, within half a mile south of the dépôt, adjoining lands of Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Hopps, Horton, Thebetts, &c. Commands extensive views, and the portion adjoining the Post road contains one of the finest building sites in the town. Maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT 49 Bowery salerooms, No. 45 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead ditto, washstands, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window-curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining chairs, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 Pearl-st., EBENEZER CALDWELL, owing to the opening of Chambers-st., will sell, without reserve, his entire stock of the above goods in store, comprising a choice assortment of fine and common china, glass, crockery and plated goods, in lots for city and country trade, and many suitable to the wants of hotels and private families. Terms cash. Goods well packed for shipping.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZE-WARE AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., FOR CASH.—WILLIS & ELLSWORTH, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Included in our sale on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, will be found an assortment of fancy goods, consisting of dressing cases, cabas, writing desks, cabinets, papier mache tables, portfolios, &c., with an assortment of bronze ware, also a bronze chessboard, with figures complete.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON SEVENTEENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the new and first-class house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st. The house is finished in the best manner. Any one wishing to purchase should not neglect this opportunity. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORder of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 16th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:

122 Rifles, flint lock.
1,365 Rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT PRIVATE SALE THIS day only, household furniture, &c. A gentleman desirous of visiting Europe will dispose of, at a great sacrifice, all his household furniture, paintings, mirrors, piano-forte, silver ware, &c., &c., all being the contents of his residence No. 58 West 16th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 till 3 o'clock. House to let, possession Nov. 1.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—THE fifth great annual sale of paintings at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., near Broadway, will be continued each evening this week, at 7½ o'clock, by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., and the best paintings are reserved for these sales.

CAMELLIAS, AGELEAS, ACACIAS, DOUBLE Chinese Primroses, Variegated Leaved Daisies, &c., &c., at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. One of the best and most select assortments of green-house plants ever offered for sale, from Mr. LOUIS MENAUD, Albany, N. Y.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., including double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crown imperials, anemones, ranunculus, iris, gladiolus, &c., in lots to suit families.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.

ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously Removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 636 Broadway, corne of 12th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhoces.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.
A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.
A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.
Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William Stewart.
All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of Edwards Pierrepont, resigned.

The attention of inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The ballot shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1850, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* THE CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants.—In Chancery. Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending small streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHING,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA, } Committee.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 653 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 531 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society, and business, rendering home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you have, in your work advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and strict regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and knew not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st.; (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 6 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases with instances of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yonkers. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:35 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMMEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMMEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a. 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 W. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.
PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 10.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steam ship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the saf

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INCREASE OF SALARIES—CONFIRMATION OF CONTRACTS—NEW ENGINE TO BE BUILT FOR COMPANY NO. 16—THE FIREMEN TO ——— THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT TO BE COMPLETED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution to increase the salary of Jeremiah Mahoney, Deputy Superintendent of Lands and Places, to $1,800, was laid over. The Street Commissioner was ordered to be repaired. A report in favor of paving Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-second street, one-half the expense to be borne by the owners, was laid over. A large number of contracts for work completed were confirmed, as were several contracts heretofore awarded by the various departments. A report in favor of increasing the salaries of the general clerks in the Street Commissioner's office elicited some discussion, Alderman Owens opposing it, and for one among other reasons, that it was contemplated to date the increase back to January, 1860.

Alderman Starr called attention to section 46 of the Charter, which rendered such a step as back-dating impossible.

Alderman Brady reminded Alderman Owens that only at the last meeting he voted to increase a salary to date back from January last, and now he would vote against this, which was precisely a similar measure.

Alderman Starr stated that, even if the resolution was passed, it would be a dead letter, as the Comptroller had positively refused to pay any increase of salary which was dated back, and had paid no attention whatever to any such resolutions.

Alderman Connell thought that Mr. Murphy, the Deputy Superintendent of Lands and Places, was as worthy of an increased salary as any one in the Department, and he hoped his name would be added to the resolution. It was finally put in, and after a prolonged discussion, the Board was nicely caught in a trap. Some members were anxious to have the paper referred, some to have the back dating erased, and motions and counter motions were put and lost, neither side being willing to give way. Finally, on the motion of Alderman Connell to insert the name of Jos. Murphy as one of those who were to be made happy by an increase, and which was carried, the resolution became new matter and must, under the rules, lie over until the next meeting. There was no opposition on the part of any members to the proposed increase of salary, the only objection being to have the increase commence from January last. A new engine was ordered built for Engine Co. No. 16, and the Twelfth Ward Stationhouse was ordered to be repaired, as also the Eighteenth Ward house, the latter to be done without contract, although it is intended to erect a two-story building in the rear of the present house, and to raise the main building one story. The sum of $300 was directed to be refunded to Hose Co. No. 4, being the amount expended by the members in repairs to their house. A petition of Hose Co. No. 5 for a new location was granted, as also Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for a new contract to complete the enlargement of the Battery. A petition of Hose Co. No. 16 for a new location was granted. A number of unimportant papers which had been laid over, were acted on, and the Board adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FERRY RENTS DUE THE CITY—DONATION OF A BUILDING LOT TO THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At the meeting of this Board last evening a communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of the Board calling for a statement of the ferry rents now due the City, and unpaid. The Comptroller makes the following statement:

Due from the lessees of Peck-slip Ferry, nine months' rent, amounting to $15,750; sureties, Abraham Meserole and John O'Donohue. From the lessees of Grand-street Ferry, nine months' rent, from Nov. 1 to Aug. 1, 1859, $11,250; same sureties. From Sophia V. D. Laing, four years and a half rent of ferry from Thirty-ninth-street, North River, to New-Jersey, from January, 1856, to August, 1860, $750; no sureties. From James Wilson, three months' rent of Jackson-street Ferry, November to August, 1860, $250; sureties, J. L. Brown and Henry Mathews. The above accounts, the Comptroller states, were some time since sent to the Corporation Counsel to be prosecuted, with the exception of Mr. Williams, who has heretofore paid his rents regularly, though not punctually.

A resolution of the Board of Aldermen, rescinding that portion of a resolution adopted Oct. 15, giving the Superior Court the room now occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court, was concurred in. Also a resolution granting a plot of ground on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, to the Jewish Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, now occupying apartments in Lafayette-place. Adjourned to Monday next.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS—A NEW INSANE ASYLUM—DONATION OF LAND—WEEKLY STATEMENT, &C.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections met yesterday for the first time, at their new quarters, No. 1 Bond-street, President Draper in the Chair.

The report of the Committee of the Whole set forth that orders had been issued requiring requisitions for all articles for the use of the hospital to be made through the Warden. One hundred and fifty dollars has been appropriated for placing additional pipes in the tanks. All the prisoners at the Penitentiary who have been detailed to Randall's Island and the City Cemetery, have been ordered to be returned and placed in the shoe-shop on contract work; the complement to be filled from the Workhouse.

All the iron-work for the Lunatic Asylum has been done at the Penitentiary.

Lawrence Ward, committed for two months to the workhouse, is reported missing, and is supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape. The Superintendent of the workhouse has been instructed to commence laying the foundation for the proposed additional Lunatic Asylum, the work to be performed by the prisoners under his immediate care. Dr. E. S. Sayre has been appointed to fill a vacancy in the medical staff at the the Lunatic Asylum. The sum of $428 75 has been appropriated for the erection in the Randall's Island Institution of an improved spiral furnace.

The contract for the flooring of the playhouse for the Randall's Island children has been awarded to Samuel Atkinson, he being the lowest bidder. Fifty-three prisoners have been returned from Randall's Island to the Penitentiary, and a like number received from the Workhouse. A draft of $48 87 was received from Paris for the benefit of an inmate of the Workhouse, who died the day previous to its receipt. It was ordered to be returned, with notice that the deceased had been interred in a separate grave.

The Home for the Friendless, being unable to supply the demands from the country for children, applied to the Board for a supply, which has been favorably received. The Commissioners will avail themselves of the opportunity to thus better the condition of the children under their care.

A favorable contract has been made with Billings & Cobb to supply shoes for the inmates of the various institutions. The physicians hereafter are required to make weekly reports of their visits to poor patients. A portion of the premises at the Rotunda in the Park will be set apart for the distribution of coal during the coming Winter.

N. Hatch, of Egremont, has made an offer of 400 acres of land, situated in Ulster County, for the exclusive use and benefit of the children of the poor of New-York, who are thrown upon the City for protection. The offer will be accepted, and be placed in the hands of Trustees, four of whom will be appointed by the Board. 481 vagrants were transferred from the City Prison to the workhouse from the 12th to the 25th of Oct. inclusive; of which, 219 were men, and 262 females. They have been previously committed from two to sixty times.

The weekly statement shows that the number remaining in the institutions, Oct. 13, were 7,693
Admitted 2,016
Total 9,709
Died 42
Discharged 1,587
Sent to Blackwell's Island 434
Sent to State Prison ..... 4—2,067
Number remaining Oct. 20 7,642
Average 51

The Board adjourned.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS.

Two bids were opened yesterday in this Department. One for regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street from the Third to the Eighth-avenue, which was awarded to Hugh Hughes, the lowest out of nine bidders, at $14,319 35, with 18 months of time in which to complete the work. The other was for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River, and for which there were only two bids. One was rejected for informality; the other, that of George White, for $11,556 92, is held over for consideration.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Warlow was transferred from the Twentieth Precinct to the Fifteenth. A man named Tryax was appointed a patrolman, and the resignation of Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct, was received and accepted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Distressing Casualty.—On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Eliza Farr, of No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street, who is well known as one of the Directresses of the Ladies' Union of the Episcopal Church, met with an accident which, in all probability, will prove fatal, while attempting to cross Eighth-avenue, not far from her residence. A horse, attached to a wagon, had been left by its owner, Mr. R. T. Accessits, of No. 84 West Twenty-fifth-street, in front of a house in Thirty-fourth-street, while he transacted some business in the neighborhood. Something caused the animal to take fright, and, breaking loose from a tree to which he had been fastened, he dashed off, coming in contact with the unfortunate lady, and knocking her down. Officer Bulmer, of the Twentieth Precinct, ran to her assistance, and, finding that she had been rendered insensible, he conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. It was then ascertained that her skull had been fractured in two places, and scarcely a possibility of her recovery exists.

Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—The Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 445 [illegible] will take place on Friday night the 27th inst.

Visit of Lady Franklin to the Woman's Library.

Lady Franklin, during her stay in the City, is, in a quiet way, making herself acquainted with our benevolent institutions. And having intimated the pleasure it gave her to behold the workings of such as are designed to benefit woman, she found on her table a few days ago the following note, which we hope she will pardon us for making public, but which we publish as the expression of a feeling in regard to her which is universal:

October 18, 1860.

Dear and Honored Lady:—I may, without incurring the charge of flattery, address you in this wise, for you have endeared yourself to all who love the purely good, and conferred an honor which will endure for all time on the sex you so admirably represent, by an exhibition to the world, of a patience, a loving devotion and a high courage, unsurpassed in the history of noble women. It cannot surprise you, then, dear lady, that the friends of a *Woman's* Library should desire the honor of a visit from one whose history they must one day find upon their shelves to serve as an example and a stimulus to excellence. May I, then, ask on behalf of the friends of the Library, the favor of a visit from your ladyship, as a circumstance which will afford us a high gratification, and one which we may remember with feelings of truly affectionate pride.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
ELIZABETH M. POWELL.

Lady Jane Franklin.

Lady Franklin expressed an eager desire to visit the Library, as she is particularly interested in all enterprises designed to improve the condition of her own sex, and yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Grinnell, whose guest she is during her stay in New-York, and by Miss Craigehead, her ladyship's neice, who travels with her, she visited the Woman's Library, which was crowded with ladies eager to gain a glance or a pressure of the hand from the distinguished woman. She made particular inquiries as to the future plans of of the Library, and repeatedly expressed her gratification that such an Institution was opened to women in this City. She said that whatever intellect or talent a woman had, be she rich or poor, but especially if poor, she ought, in a Christian community, to have ample facilities to cultivate and ample room to exercise it. After examining the books and pictures, she requested to be permitted to donate some books to the Library.

Lady Franklin remained nearly two hours, and before she left, inscribed the following on the visitors' books: "Jane Franklin, with her best wishes for the success of the Woman's Library." At her leaving, the ladies timidly requested to be permitted to clasp the hand of one whom they seemed to regard with feelings nearly akin to reverence.

Lady Franklin leaves the City shortly, for a Winter residence in California, her health being too delicate to bear the sudden changes of our Northern climate.

American Geographical Society—Syria, the Druses and Maronites.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting last evening, at their rooms, in Clinton Hall, Rev. Dr. Hawks, the President, in the chair. There was a full attendance. Before proceeding to the regular business of the meeting, Mr. Russel arose and announced in appropriate terms the death of Rev. Dr. Schroeder, a warm friend and patron of the Society, whereupon resolutions were read and adopted expressing respect for deceased, and condolence with his family, which were directed to be engrossed upon the records of the meeting.

Rev. J. P. Thompson was then introduced by the President, and read an interesting paper upon "Lebanon and the Seat of War," which embraced a topographical description of Syria, including Lebanon and the immediate theatre of the sanguinary struggles between the Druses and Maronites. He reviewed briefly the prominent events preceding and following the late war of extermination in that unhappy country, and attributes the difficulties to the improper interference of European Powers in the domestic affairs of the country.

He was followed by Mr. W. H. Thompson, who read a paper upon "The Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon," which embraced a history of these races and their religion from the sixth century. The sect of Maronites, at the present time, number about 300,000. They were quiet and peaceable in their habits, industrious, and hospitable to strangers. The Druses, on the contrary, were of pure Arab blood, warlike, treacherous, and nomadic in their habits.

Both papers were listened to with deep interest, and at the close, on motion of Judge Daly, the thanks of the Society were voted to both gentlemen for their interesting addresses. These were duly expressed by Dr. Hawks, after which the Society adjourned.

The New-York and Jamaica Mail Contract.

The mail contract between the Colonial authorities of Jamaica and Alfred Holt, of Liverpool, for carrying the mails between New-York and Kingston monthly, was to have gone into effect on the 5th of October—to leave Kingston on that day and New-York on the 22d; the same days to be observed for the first two months, and afterwards (beginning with December) the 20th to be the day of leaving New-York. The contract is for five years, determinable at the discretion of either party at the end of three years. The steamers, according to contract, are to perform each passage in ten days. The forfeitures are fixed as follows: For delaying departure for forty-eight hours, £160; for seventy-two hours, £450; if any mail is not duly delivered after November, £125; no larger sum to be forfeited in one month than £700, (which, by the way, is £250 more than the monthly subsidy.) Payments are to be made quarterly, two months' instalments to be reserved in the first six months, and afterwards one month's instalment to be always in arrears. If the vessel is lost and the mails saved, they are to be transmitted at the expense of the contractor. The public may terminate the contract at one month's notice for repeated failure to fulfill contract. Under this contract the screw steamer *Saladin*, 530 tons, left Kingston on the 6th of October, midday, and reached New York on the night of the 17th. The screw steamer *Zulu*, 278 tons, was advertised to leave New-York on the 22d of October, but as yet, (the 25th,) she has not arrived from Liverpool. It is stated that the *Zulu* is to perform the service between Kingston and New-York under the contract, in connection with a similar steamer—the *Cleator*, in reserve at Kingston.

New Steamer for the California Trade.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have just entered into a contract with Wm. H. Webb for the construction of a large steamer to be placed on the San Francisco and Panama route. Her dimensions will be as follows: Length on deck 340 feet; breadth of beam, outside, 45 feet, 44 feet moulded, and depth of hold 32 feet. She will be one thousand tons larger than the *John L. Stevens*. Her engine, which will be furnished by the Novelty Works, is to be of the single beam variety, with a cylinder of 9.5 inches diameter and 12 feet stroke, and having extra capacity of boilers. She is to be constructed of the very best materials, with diagonal iron straps—her construction to be under the superintendence of Capt. Skiddy. The internal arrangements of the ship will be such as the long experience of the Company has discovered to be best adapted to the increasing trade with California. The increased size of this steamer over the other vessels of the line is rendered necessary on account of the demand for freight-room, so that the new steamer, while she will be better provided for the accommodation of passengers, having her two upper decks devoted to that purpose, the whole lower deck will be used for freight-room. She will have water-tight compartments; and special attention is to be paid to the ventilation of the passenger's department, the state-rooms and steerage excelling, in their commodiousness, any passenger steamer yet placed on the route. In model the new steamer is intended to be one of the most approved of Capt. Skiddy's, combining great buoyancy and carrying capacity with rapid sailing. It is intended that she shall make the Pacific trip in ten days.

The Stabbing Affray at a Fourth Ward Dance-House.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM AND INQUEST UPON THE BODY.

William P. Green, bar-keeper at the dance-house, No. 275 Water-street, who was stabbed on Wednesday night by a sailor named John McGuire, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of the wound. Coroner Schirmer was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body, and the proceedings were conducted at the Fourth Ward Police Station. It was shown by the testimony that the place in question is kept by John Green, a brother of the deceased, and that McGuire, who is a hand on board the schooner *Sunny South*, lying at the Atlantic Basin, went there, accompanied by another sailor named James E. Horton, bent on having some fun. Both men drank several times at the bar and talked with the women, after which they went away. A short interval only elapsed ere they returned to the saloon, when they commenced jostling about as if they desired to create a disturbance—the prisoner, McGuire, being the more boisterous of the two. Fearing that the man would break a looking-glass that hung against the wall, Green bade him leave the premises, but he did not immediately comply with the request, and angry words followed. Finally, however, the prisoner was induced to go out of the place and after he had reached the sidewalk, he drew a sheath-knife from his belt, and brandished it, threatening to kill any person who should approach him. These threats he accompanied with taunting language, addressed to deceased, who at last came out of the dance-house, and asked him to go away from the door, and not make a disturbance there. McGuire made no reply, but at once sprang toward deceased, and thrust the knife into him. The wound thus inflicted was two inches in length, the knife having entered the lower part of the abdomen of deseased, severed the smaller intestines and caused the bowels to fall out. The occurrence was witnessed by a large number of persons who had been attracted to the place by the noise, and when the prisoner ran away, which he did as soon as the mischief had been done, he was pursued and overtaken in Water-street, between Fulton and Beekman. Before his arrest was effected, however, he made an attempt to stab another man who sought to bar his flight, but who fortunately warded the blow with a dinner kettle which he had in his hand. Officer Simonson, of the Second Precinct, heard the hallooing of the crowd in pursuit of the fugitive, and he succeeded in stopping him. For a second McGuire seemed inclined to resist, but thinking better of it, he gave up his knife and said he was willing to surrender. His face at this time was covered with blood, his nose was bleeding, and his left hand was badly cut. He said that he had been struck on the head with a club, and what he had done was done in self-defence. He did not appear to be drunk and he was very much excited. The officer took him to the Second Ward Station-house, and afterwards conducted him to the scene of the affray in Water-street, where he was fully identified by the deceased as the person who had stabbed him. After Green received his wound he walked unassisted into the house and his friends immediately summoned medical aid, but nothing could be done for his relief. Dr. Geo P. Bowen made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding a wound in the abdomen about two and a half inches in length. Several of the intestines had been cut into, the knife having been nearly driven through the body. The case was submitted to the Jury, and they immediately rendered a verdict of death from stabs at the hands of John McGuire. The prisoner was then committed to prison by the Coroner to await his trial for the deed.

The dance-house in which the disturbance originated is one of several disreputable dens which have for years disgraced that locality in the Fourth Ward. The witnesses against the accused mainly follow a business similar to that in which deceased was engaged, and their testimony was unanimous to the effect that no blows were given by deceased in the course of the affair. The statement of McGuire to the contrary, however, would appear to be verified by the fact that his countenance exhibited a severe bruise.

Fire in an Importers' Warehouse.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $30,000.

About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the fourth story of the large marble-front building, No. 8 Warren-street, the four upper floors of which are occupied by Steinberg & Lichtenstadt, importers of English and French hosiery, gloves, &c. An alarm was rung for the Eighth district, and the firemen speedily responded, their prompt operations serving to extinguish the flames in a very brief period. The amount of loss upon the stock, which is mainly damaged by water, is estimated at from $30,000 to $70,000—the former figures probably being nearest the truth—and it is fully covered by insurance as follows:

North America	$5,000	Market	$5,000
Tradesmen's	5,000	Goodhue	5,000
Relief	5,000	Firemen's	5,000
Mechanics' & Trad.	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Williamsburgh City	4,000	Commercial	5,000
St. Mark's	3,000	Pacific	5,000
St. Nicholas	3,000	Empire City	5,000
Brooklyn	4,000	United States	5,000
Merchants'	4,000	Ætna	5,000
Central Park	10,000	Firemen's Fund	5,000
North Western	2,500	Grocers'	5,000
Total			$105,000

The first floor of the premises is occupied by Jacob L. Seixas & Brothers, dealers in staple and fancy goods. Their stock was injured by water to the extent of a few hundred dollars, fully insured. The building was not materially injured. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by some person having carelessly thrown a piece of a lighted cigar upon the floor.

Police Reports.

APPREHENSION OF RIVER PIRATES.

Within a few weeks a number of robberies have been committed by river thieves on board of vessels lying at the docks, one of which occurred last Tuesday night, when the bark *Wyandotte*, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, was visited. The only person on board at the time was Mr. George W. Beverly, the mate, who was sleeping in the cabin, which he had carefully secured before retiring. When he awoke on Wednesday morning he was surprised to find that all his garments had been stolen, as well as $30 in money, and it was necessary for him to borrow a suit of clothes to go ashore in. He made the circumstance known to Acting-Captain Todd, of the Harbor Police, who detailed Officers Lee, Walker and McIntire to investigate the matter. On Wednesday night the attention of the officers was attracted to two suspicious-looking characters who were loitering about the docks, and, having followed them for a long time, they observed them go on board the brig *Starlight*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, where they appeared to take observations; after which they boarded the schooner *Staten Islander*, and attempted to break open her cabin-door. The officers by this time were confident of the burglarious intentions of the two men—therefore they took them into custody, and locked them up for the night in the Ninth Ward Station-house. The prisoners turned out to be two notorious thieves, named Henry Ward and Wm. Rogers, and upon one of them was found a coat marked with the name of Mr. Beverly, mate of the *Wyandotte*, from which fact it is inferred that they committed the robbery of that vessel. Justice Kelly yesterday held them for trial on two charges of grand larceny.

DESPERATE AFFRAYS IN A GROGGERY.

Late on Wednesday night a fight occurred in the drinking place kept by James B. Allere, at No. 193 West Thirty-third-street, between Mortimer O'Connell, the bar-tender, and Michael Quigley, a visitor at the place. In the course of the encounter, O'Connell caught up an oyster-knife and stabbed Quigley in the forehead, causing a painful wound. Soon afterwards the bar-keeper was taken into custody and locked up in the Twentieth Ward Police Station, where Allere subsequently presented himself and preferred a charge against Quigley of disorderly conduct, which resulted in the apprehension of the accused and his confinement in a cell for the night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Long Island Railroad.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

For several years past, a few property-owners upon the line of Atlantic-street labored to secure the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the use of steam-power on the Long Island Railroad, within the City limits. Time and again resolutions were passed by the Common Council, giving notice to the Company to desist from using steam; and time and again, when the objects of the speculators who had secured the passage of such a resolution had been attained by its mere adoption, the Railroad Company was permitted to continue the use of steam, until another opportunity for speculation occurred. Finally the Company, becoming tired of the continual annoyance to which it was in this way subjected, determined upon a change of terminus to a point where business men in the neighborhood would appreciate the advantages for business which a railroad almost always brings with it. The place selected was Hunter's Point, and since that was decided upon, preparations for the change have been progressing rapidly, under the general direction of Mr. Morris, the very efficient President of the Company. By the proposed arrangement the road will branch off at Jamaica for Hunter's Point, and passengers will be conveyed to New-York on the Hunter's Point Ferry boats. It is expected that the new road and extensive depôt will be ready for use about the 1st of January next. It is stated that the Company intends to run three ferry-boats to James-slip, and two to Thirty-fourth-street, East River, for the accommodation of the business of the road. When the extension of Chambers-street is made, a direct route across the City, in connection with all the great arteries of traffic, will be opened up to the public traveling by the Long Island Railroad. The saving in the distance, to say nothing of the additional convenience to travelers, will be about two miles in the run from Jamaica. The depôt is 500 feet long by 60 feet wide, and, when completed, will have cost $25,000. This change, by which a great proportion of the business of the road will be brought to Hunter's Point, instead of to Brooklyn, cannot but prove vastly beneficial to that place. The people there are delighted with the prospect, and are free in the expression of their thanks to the President and agents of the road, for the very liberal manner in which they have prepared for the change. The business men in South Brooklyn, now that the new arrangement has been decided upon, begin to express fears that they may possibly lose their Long Island customers, and regret the annoyance to the Company, which caused it.

Extension of the New-York and Flushing Railroad to Glen Cove and Huntington.

This road, running from Hunter's Point to Flushing, receiving and landing passengers at Fulton Ferry, by making almost hourly connections with the steamer *Mattano*, is about to increase its importance and usefulness by extending its track on the north shore of Long Island, first to Glen Cove and then to Huntington, making in all a distance from New-York of about 25 or 30 miles. The proposed extension finds a warm response with the citizens on the proposed route. Heretofore they have been compelled, as they still are, to rely chiefly on small steamboats for the means of communication with New-York, which have not only been too slow for convenience and interest, but comparatively useless during the Winter months. The residents of this part of Long Island plainly see that, by bringing them nearer the metropolis by the reduction of the time of travel, it will add correspondingly value to their property.

The route for the extension of the New-York and Flushing Railroad has been surveyed and found to be feasible in every respect. Indeed, capitalists of Queens and Kings Counties, as well as those of New-York, are considering the enterprise with a view of pushing it to completion. A resurvey will soon be made of several routes, and that one will be adopted which promises to be the most economical and profitable. One thing is settled, that no road will be constructed by the parties having the enterprise in hand unless the property-owners along the line of the adopted route will encourage it, and give, gratis, the right of way for the track. This, it is said, they will cheerfully do for the advantages which the road will confer.

The Railroad War.—The difficulty between the Central and City Railroad Companies assumed a new shape yesterday morning, and, but for the prompt appearance of the police, there would have doubtless been a serious disturbance. The City Company have commenced to extend the Furmar-street route across Atlantic-street, and through Columbia-street to Hamilton-avenue Ferry. As their workmen were yesterday morning engaged in laying a track on Atlantic-street, in front of Mr. Charles Kelsey's premises, that gentleman—who is a Director in the Central Company—objected to having the street disturbed there, claiming, it is said that, the Company had not the right of way, and, accordingly, as fast as the sleepers were put down, Mr. Kelsey caused some workmen in his employ to take them up again. This contest progressed for a while in a spirited manner, until the President of the City Company invoked the aid of the police, when an arrangement was made to abandon the work on Atlantic-street until some satisfactory understanding can be had. Last evening a Special Committee from each Railroad Company met at the office of the City Company, on Fulton-street, with a view, if possible, to adjust all their differences, without appealing further to the Courts. Whether any arrangement was made or not could not be ascertained.

A Cold Bath.—Yesterday afternoon a man attempted to pass a cow from Brooklyn to New-York on one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats. No sooner had the boat got fairly into the river than the animal became alarmed, and in her fright jumped overboard. The owner, an Irishman about 60 years of age, immediately stripped himself of clothing, and followed the cow into the river. Being a good swimmer, he seized the cow, and managed to guide her back into the ferry-slip, where a boatman came to his assistance. After beating up the stream for several blocks, the animal was finally landed in safety. The boatman demanded $3 for his services—about half an hour's time—when the owner of the cow told him that he was poor, and could not pay so high a price, but he would pay him $1, which was all he could afford to pay, and all the labor was worth. This the boatman refused to receive, and placed the cow in a stable with a determination to keep her until his damand should be complied with. The Inspector of Police, Mr. Foulk, was finally appealed to, and he directed an officer to see that the poor man obtained his property again.

Accident to the Citizens' Gas Light Company's Works.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the roof of the retort house of the Citizens' Gas Company—a building 64 feet wide and 200 feet long, located on Gowanus Creek, near the foot of Smith-street, fell with a terrible crash, carrying a portion of the walls with it. The roof was constructed of iron, and was about to be covered with slate. The accident will not at all interfere with the introduction of gas on the 1st of November—the time fixed upon several months ago. This Company has already 6 miles of pipe laid down, and expect to have 18 miles of pipe down by the 1st of January, 1861. The contractors state that in the construction of the building they followed the directions of the engineers of the Company.

Political.—The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District held another mass meeting, at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Prospect-street, last evening. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Hon. W. D. Kelly, one of the newly-elected members of Congress from Pennsylvania, A. J. Spooner, Jesse C. Smith, John Winslow, Wm. H. Gale and others. The Banner Club of the Third Assembly District also held a large meeting, last evening, in the Fulton-street Wigwam. Addresses were made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Waldo Hutchins and Oliver T. Beard. The burden of the remarks made were to show the importance of electing a Republican Congress, to sustain the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

Second Congressional District.—The Hon. James H. Hutchings has been nominated for Congress by the Breckinridge party in the Second Congressional District, *vice* S. S. Powell, declined. The nomination was ratified at a large mass meeting, held in Hudson-avenue, near Front-street, Wednesday night. The nomination is considered a popular one with that wing of the Democratic Party. During the meeting effective addresses were delivered by B. F. Sawyer and Judge Morris.

Military Visitors.—The Colt Guard, a fine military corps, from Hartford, Conn., arrived in this city yesterday, to remain several days as the guests of the National Grays, Thirteenth Regiment. At noon they were reviewed in City Hall-square by the City authorities, and after partaking of a dinner in Musical Hall, had a drill and parade on Fort Greene. Their arms are the Colt five-shooting rifle. Their drill is spoken of in very flattering terms by military men.

Burglar Arrested.—A man who gave his name as John Quinn, was arrested at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Officers Evans and Switzer, of the Fourth Precinct Police, while in the act of robbing the house of E. M. Knowles, on Washington, near Myrtle-avenue. The officers were induced to enter the house upon finding the front door open, and found the burglar packing up valuables. He was committed to answer by Justice Morehouse.

Brutal Assault.—Michael Mahaddy was arrested yesterday, for committing a cowardly and brutal assault upon an old man named Thomas Russell, on Sixteenth-street, Gowanus, Wednesday last. The accused beat the old man with a club until his life is despaired of. The only provocation was a surmise that Russell had injured a horse belonging to Mahaddy. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Misplaced Confidence.—Mr. Gale, proprietor of the Mansion House, on Hicks-street, yesterday morning sent an errand boy to a bank to draw $100. The boy obtained the money and left for parts unknown.

Supposed Infanticide.—Early yesterday morning the body of a female child, bearing marks of violence, was found in a vacant lot in State, near Powers street. The body was delivered to Coroner Horton.

New-Jersey.

Assault with a Hammer.—A man named Christian Perotin, keeper of a lager beer saloon at No. 70 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested last evening by officer Scott, charged with committing an atrocious assault upon Constable Hayberck, while in the discharge of his duty. The officer had made a levy upon some property during the absence of Perotin, who, upon returning, as is alleged, attacked the officer with a hammer, and after using considerable violence, thrust him into the street. The accused was held in $500 bonds to appear for examination.

Hudson County Court.—The Court were engaged yesterday in the trial of assault and battery cases. Wm. Henry and Edwin Stephenson, convicted of stealing a row-boat, were sentenced, the first-named for two years and the latter one year in the State Prison. An additional sentence of three months in the State Prison, for breaking jail, was also imposed, the term to run with the first sentence.

Republican Meeting.—Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City, was crowded last night to listen to able addresses from Mr. Z. K. Pangborn, and Mr. Wakeman. As the time draws to a close, the meetings are becoming much more enthusiastic and largely attended.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—Mrs. Garvin, keeper of a groggery and disreputable place in Railroad-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license. Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, held her to bail for trial.

Burglary.—A man named Wm. B. Marriner was arrested Wednesday night, charged with breaking into a stable at No. 207 Grand-street, Jersey City. He was committed for trial.

Fashion Race Course.

TRIAL OF SPEED OF GENTLEMEN'S ROAD HORSES, MILE HEATS, FOR $500.

The trial of speed for road horses, best 3 in 5, for Mr. Monnor's prize of $500, took place yesterday on the Fashion Course, and was a complete success About a thousand spectators were on the stands—a larger proportion than common from among well-known and respectable citizens. The odds were slightly in favor of *Putnam* against the field, previous to the first heat. Three to one was bet on *Tartar* previous to the second heat, but it turned the other way previous to the third heat.

First Heat.—Three attempts were made before the word was given. *Putnam* took the lead at the start, and broke into a run just as he passed the quarter-pole, and before he could be brought down to a trot he had reached the upper turn, with the others more than a distance ahead of him, *Tartar* having a strong lead of *Belle Brandon*. *Tartar* came in first, *Belle* seven or eight lengths behind, and *Putnam*, who had closed up, just saved his distance, *Tartar* coming home easy it was said by orders of Mr. Monnot, to prevent *Putnam* being distanced, and the disappointment of the public consequent thereon. Time: 2.36. *Putnam* before the start was the favorite at even against the field. *Tartar* has now became the favorite at three to one.

Second Heat.—Several attempts were made before a start was effected; *Tartar* led, and kept it, followed by *Belle* and *Putnam* at intervals of two lengths, round the turn. On the back stretch *Putnam* passed *Belle*, and ran round the upper turn side and side with *Tartar*, entering the straight run about a length ahead. There *Tartar* was put to his speed, and had lapped *Putnam* at the distance post, when the driver of the latter ballooed and flourished his whip, breaking up *Tartar*, who lost the heat by about four lengths, *Belle* just saving her distance. The time was 2 min. 32½ sec. The betting now turned in favor of *Putnam* again.

Third Heat.—Several trials took place before a start was effected. *Tartar* made a brush for the lead, which he gained, and took the inside place in going round the turn. There were two lengths between each horse. On the back stretch *Belle* fell behind, and *Putnam* made an extraordinary effort, and ran close up with *Tartar* in going round the turn. The latter went off his trot as he swung into the home stretch, but was brought down in a moment from this point; and along the home stretch a fine contest took place, ending in *Putnam* winning the heat by a head. The time made was 2 min. 32¾ sec.

Fourth Heat.—*Putnam* had a lead at the start, and held it, notwithstanding repeated attempts to take it from him by *Tartar*, which ended on three or four occasions with a break, and coming over the score several lengths behind *Putnam*, who won the heat in 2 min. 35¼ sec. *Belle*, from whom much was expected, did not come up to the reputation she acquired at her previous trot. *Tartar* was driven by S. McLaughlin; *Putnam* by H. Jones; and *Belle Brandon* by H. Woodruff.

RECAPITULATION.

Putnam, b. g	1	2	2	2
Tartar, b. g	1	2	2	2
Belle Brandon, b. m	3	3	3	3
Time.	½ Mile.			Mile.
First heat	1:16½			2:36
Second heat	1:16			2:33½
Third heat	1:16			2:32¼
Fourth heat	1:17			2:38¼

A prettier contest has seldom been seen, and every one went away perfectly satisfied.

[Advertisement.]
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., the Prince of Wales and Suite,
on view at
Brady's Gallery.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
V. R.
British Consulate,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.
Messrs. J. Gurney and Son:
Gentlemen—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.
Yours truly, E. M. ARCHIBALD.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
at Gurney's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

By Royal desire Messrs. Gurney & Son left for Boston last Wednesday for the purpose of making photographs of the Prince of Wales and suite. After having taken several negatives of the Prince and Royal party during their stay at the Revere House, have just returned with the pictures, pronounced so satisfactory by the Prince that His Royal Highness gave orders for upwards of a thousand copies to be sent direct to him at Buckingham Palace.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the meantime the public can examine the autographs of the Royal party on the visitors' register at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]
At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street:

Black and fancy cloth Overcoats	$5 00 to $18 00
Black and fancy Beaver Overcoats	8 00 to 20 00
Black and fancy Pilot Overcoats	6 00 to 15 00
Cassimere, Felt, Satinet and other Overcoats	3 50 to —
Good black cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Fine black cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14 00
Super black cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20 00
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin, and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Pants	2 00 to 6 00
Rich Velvet Vests	2 00 to 8 00
Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3 00
Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $16, $18 and $20.	

[Advertisement.]
ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery, the largest assortment of elegant Fall carpets to be found in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. English medallion carpets, with borders, Royal Velvet Brussels, also, real Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades to order from sample patterns, druggets and an elegant new style of stair-rods, &c., all at greatly reduced prices. It will be to the interest of carpet buyers to look at the enormous stock and make their selections soon.

[Advertisement.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2840. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian at Father Point.

FRENCH PROJECT OF ITALIAN ANNEXATION

IMPORTANT ITALIAN NEWS.

Invasion of Naples by the Piedmontese.

Great Increase of the French Army at Rome.

MORE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Oct. 26.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool 11th, via Londonderry evening of the 12th inst., passed Farther Point at 6½ A. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington* off Cape Race.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 11th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

It was reported that the French army at Rome was to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison of Lyons was to be put on a complete war footing.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that no protest, in a diplomatic sense, has been made by Russia, Prussia and Austria against the entry of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory.

The *Times* says that the French Government is questioning the Chambers of Commerce throughout France as to the advisableness of anticipating the dates of the treaty for the admission of the reduced duties on various classes of British manufactures. Some are for maintaining the delay; but others say a prolongation of the transition is injurious, and that British machinery and tools ought to be admitted at the reduced rates forthwith, and on all other articles on the 31st of December. A majority of the replies will probably be in favor of anticipating the period of complete operation of the treaty.

The insurance of Messrs. GOODHARD, sugar refiners at Limehouse, whose buildings were destroyed by fire, had not been paid. The extra period of fifteen days allowed to each office had, however, not expired. On the premium being tendered, the offices, with the exception of the Liverpool and London, refused.

The British Funds exhibited increased heaviness under the drain of gold for France, but the fall in Consols on the 10th did not exceed ⅛. The demand for money was active and the market tighter, and few bills were discounted below 4 ⅜ cent. The pressure, was, however, regarded as merely temporary.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

The new Pro-Dictator of Naples, as soon as he was appointed, addressed a letter to MAZZINI complimenting him on his patriotism, but asking him to give a proof of it by leaving the country, telling him that even without intending it, he caused disunion, that many used his name with the parricidal intention of hatching another banner in Italy.

There is a probability of a Congress on the affairs of Italy.

The *Daily News'* correspondent of Naples, an Italian, has been killed, his anxiety for the result of the battle of Volturno led him too far in advance, and he was, unfortunately, shot.

A private letter from Turin announces that a large armament has been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and the day before the Sardinian Minister's departure from here a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps was granted by the French Government to its ally.

It is reported that the French army at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison at Lyons put on a complete war footing.

Funeral services have been performed in all the churches of Rome for Gen. PIMODAN. Gen. GOYON was present at the French Church of St. Louis.

The *Patrie* says that GARIBALDI has thanked the seamen of the English ship *Renown*, who served the Garibaldian guns on the 1st. The men were that day on leave of absence.

Gen. CIALDINI had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier.

The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th. It was anticipated that the Neapolitans would evacuate the place before their arrival, and retire to Gaeta.

GARIBALDI was about to convoke the electoral colleges of the Two Sicilies, to vote by universal suffrage.

The Piedmontese *corps d'armée* in Naples will amount to 20,000.

Affairs in the Papal States are unchanged.

It was reported that LAMORICIERE had telegraphed to Marseilles to secure passage in the steamer for Civita Vecchia for himself and three officers.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of annexation, and the vote was expected to be taken on the 11th.

It was reported that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin.

Advices from Rome confirm the statement that the French would occupy Viterbo.

The Postifical gendarmes precede the French by twelve hours. The inhabitants are prepared to repulse them, but to yield to the French.

Marquis DEPPOLI had proceeded to Viterbo to reassure the inhabitants that VICTOR EMANUEL was at Macerata.

The statement is confirmed that Spain had proposed a Congress of the Catholic Powers at Gaeta.

FRANCE AND ITALIAN ANNEXATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says private trustworthy accounts from the Island of Sardinia speak of the commencement of manœuvres by secret agency there in favor of annexation to France, in the same manner and by the same means as were employed by French emissaries in Savoy and Nice.

The *Times* in a leader says free Europe is tired of buying liberty of NAPOLEON pound by pound, and if the meeting of Warsaw means anything, it is rather tired of seeing him sell it. NAPOLEON III. is master of the destinies of Italy, and we cannot prevent him from crushing her unity, or from ceding her to any Holy Alliance, if he should see fit, but if we read the signs of times aright, what he does henceforward, must be done gratis.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article signed by M. BONIFACE. He says it does not belong to any foreign State,—no more to Sardinia than Austria, to intervene in Naples and Sicily. Between the invasions of GARIBALDI and of Sardinia there is a great difference. GARIBALDI came to raise and direct revolution in the interior. With his bands he would only communicate to them a proper spirit in their struggle against an unpopular Government. Sardinian invasion constitutes a direct intervention of one regularly constituted State in the affairs of another independent State. Strange to say, Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the representative of the King of Naples still being at Turin. By the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the Roman States Sardinia has violated the principles of neutrality. Count CAVOUR gave it to be understood that the entry of the Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was principally directed against the influence of GARIBALDI; now, on the contrary, it has become evident that they go to aid him. M. BONIFACE deplores the conduct of the Sardinians.

ANTICIPATED AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks that a movement of the Austrians need not take persons by surprise. Austria considers herself released from all obligations contracted with the French Emperor, and has good reason to know that that Government, bent on exterminating her, have prepared and probably brought to maturity their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her Provinces.

In Austria an extraordinary credit had been granted to the Naval Department for the construction of naval batteries to defend the entrance to the ports.

MORE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

Since the departure of FUAD PACHA from Syria, the Mussulmans had recommenced their massacres, and killed twenty Christians. The remaining Christians were emigrating to Latakia. The Mussulmans were furious against the Christians, and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows, as compared with September, an increase in bills discounted not yet due of twenty-eight and three-quarter million, an advance of two and one-thirteenth million francs, in Bank notes, a decrease in cash on hand of ninety-one million francs; in treasury balance of fourteen four-fifths millions, and in current accounts of twenty-three one-half million francs.

The Bourse on the 10th was very flat, and Rentes declined to 68f. 50c.

Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 92,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken by speculators, and 18,000 by exporters. The market was active, and prices of useful descriptions of American were partially ½d. higher. The sales of Friday (to-day,) amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators, and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅛d.	Middling Orleans	6⅝d.
Fair Mobile	7⅛d.	Middling Mobile	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	6⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 787,000 bales, of which 616,500 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat tends downward and prices are 2d.@3d. lower since Tuesday. Corn quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull and generally unchanged.

The Tallow market is unsettled and excited; North American, 54s.@55s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday noon.

CONSOLS for money, 92⅞@93.

The Tallow market is unsettled and excited; sales at 55s.@58s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

The large withdrawals of gold from the Bank for shipment to the Continent continues.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The French Emperor and Secession—The President Notified to be Ready for a Disruption of the Union—Spanish War-Vessels to be Built in America, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

It is currently reported to-day, on what is believed by many to be reliable authority, that several Southern States, acting through a secret Commissioner, have already obtained a pledge from NAPOLEON to protect Charleston as a free port in case of secession.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, says he regards LINCOLN'S election as furnishing no cause whatever for a dissolution of the Union—but were he to resist the course determined on by the Secessionists of his State, he would be overwhelmed, since all three parties there harmonize on this point.

Many conservative men here, who have heretofore treated the apprehensions of disunion with levity, now admit their serious fears, and some have surrendered all hope. Great excitement prevails here. Senator WIGFALL called on President BUCHANAN yesterday, and notified him to make up his mind as to what course he would pursue in the event of secession, as he would have to meet the issue *nolens volens*. The venerable President exhibited evident alarm, it is said, and will advise with his cabinet at once on the subject. Will Secretary COBB be present in the Council?

Capt. MARTINEZ, one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish Navy, and commanding the Havana Squadron, is now in Washington. He is commissioned by his Government to contract for the construction of three first-class war frigates in American ship-yards. This does not indicate a desire for territorial aggrandizement in America, as charged upon Spain. Capt. M. was in command at Vera Cruz, and saluted Capt. JARVIS on his arrival there. Between these officers the kindest relations have existed, and not the slightest misunderstanding ever occurred. His reception here has been most flattering and cordial. To-day he visited our Navy-yard by invitation, and inspected every part of it. He leaves to-morrow for New-York.

A letter received to-day from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON represents the Presidential canvass in California as very excited, and gives the State to DOUGLAS by ten thousand majority. Gen. DENVER had canvassed the entire State, making speeches for the Little Giant. Mr. JOHNSON will return about the first of January. Q.

Political Matters in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 26.

Senator DOUGLAS addressed an immense audience here to-day.

Mr. YANCEY speaks to-night. He refused to divide the time with Gov. FOOTE, and the latter then announced that he should speak after Mr. YANCEY concluded.

Decline of Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Apprehensions of danger from yellow fever are now no longer felt in this city and vicinity.

Schooner "Foaming Billow" Lost.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The schooner *Foaming Billow*, of Belfast, Me., CONDON, master, was totally wrecked on the 6th near Prince Edward's Island, and all hands, 13 in number, lost.

Murder and Arson at Nova Scotia.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

At Pictou, N. S., on the 12th inst., ABRAHAM PETERSON and his wife were murdered, and their house fired, by robbers.

Death of J. C. Adams.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

J. C. ADAMS, of grizzly bear notoriety, died at Neparset this morning.

The Railroad Time-Table Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 26.

The delegates to the Time-table Convention assembled at the Burnet House last night. The attendance was large, twenty-seven roads being represented. H. J. JEWETT presided. On motion, the President appointed a Committee of sixteen to prepare and submit a time-table to the Convention. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Over $350,000,000 are represented in the Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Time-Table Convention to-day decided that the Eastern trains will leave Cincinnati at 9.30 A. M., and 10:30 P. M.; the new regulation to take effect on the 19th of November. The adjustment of the differences between the rail and water rates was postponed till the Columbus Convention, which is to be held on the 14th of November.

The Convention was entertained to-day by ALFRED GAUTHER, Superintendent of Adams' Express Company, by a splendid dinner at the St. Charles Exchange. A similar courtesy was extended to its members to-night by the proprietors of the Burnet House.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 26.

The Governor has appointed Nov. 29 for Thanksgiving.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Assault on Gov. Seward by the New-York City Correspondent of the Louisville Journal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

My Republican friends notice with indignation a letter in this morning's *Journal* from its New-York and Buffalo correspondent "B." That letter contains the following:

"The fiend-like insidious spirit of the late speeches of Mr. SEWARD, in the Northwest, has had no parallel since the day of CATALINE. Geographically situated as is the Northwest between the mad waves of the sections, his stealthy incendiary approaches there are as if some midnight assassin, bent on arson and blood in the midst of a great public danger, were to assail the only remaining points of public safety to accomplish the selfish objects of plunder. * * * This Northern agitator, more dangerous and more wicked, more traitorous in tone, is less, far less, to be respected in fact than the felon BROWN. * * The most dangerous man of our times," &c.

What ground, they ask, for this abuse of Mr. SEWARD? Is not the main and specific point of all these speeches non-extension of Slavery into the Territories? Does he not at the same time counsel and inculcate non-interference with Slavery in the States? Does he not explicitly leave the subject of Slavery in the Slave States to the care and responsibility of the Slave States alone, and explicitly limit the contest and conflict to the question of Slavery in the new States? Does he not confine his opposition to the importation of more slaves from Africa, and to the transference of more slaves from any State, domestic or foreign, to the soil of the nation? And does he not avow that the precise object of the Republican Party, the prevention of the extension of Slavery into new Territories and of the creation of new Slave States, can and will be accomplished, not by positive legislative prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, but simply by preventing the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

Kentucky Republicans take the stand of Gov. SEWARD at Dubuque! What we are attacking is not Slavery in the United States, but Slavery in the Territories. If this is irrepressible incendiarism, Red-Republicanism, Catalineism, they say make the most of it! Mr. SEWARD, practically, never has gone further than this, never will, never can. His influence over the Great West has this bearing and this extent. His policy is comprehensive and magnificent, indeed; but also strictly Constitutional and conservative. He has no notion of touching or tampering with Slavery where it exists. Leave it where it is, and let it alone where it is; but where it is not, there let it not be. WILLIAM H. SEWARD is a man of peace, gentleness, suasion; not of war, bloodshed, force, or treason. Like a patriot, large-hearted and far-seeing, he reasons and remonstrates against the extension of Slavery and slave labor into the National Territories, and the increase and domination of Slave-power in the National Government. That is all. So far, the Republicans of Kentucky are with him; all of them are against the institution's extension by Federal or State means; and I understand them to claim that the spirit of Gov. SEWARD'S speeches in the Southwest are no more "insidious," "fiend-like," "traitorous," than the spirit of DANIEL WEBSTER'S speech in the Senate, the 12th of August, 1848, on the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. Mr. WEBSTER'S closing declaration on that occasion was this: "I say, as I did the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to the further extension of the area of Slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of Slave representation in the House of Representatives."

I may here remark that the editorial tone of the *Journal* since the October elections has been eminently national. Mr. PRENTICE and his associates are doing their best to prepare and reconcile the Kentucky and Southern mind to the apparently inevitable election of Mr. LINCOLN on the 6th of November. They invoke the South to keep cool, and quiet, and easy, for both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court will protect her. Such barriers for the protection of Southern State rights will be impregnable. So far as any thought of aggression upon the South is concerned, President LINCOLN will be as impotent and powerless as any private man, woman or child in the nation. PONTIAC.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, in Louisville, Ky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday Night, Oct. 23, 1860.

Mr. YANCEY, this afternoon, after an eulogistic introduction by Gov. MAGOFFIN, addressed here an immense and attentive Kentucky audience. I reckon four thousand were present, and they kept perfect order. He spoke for two hours and a quarter with much energy and power.

Mr. YANCEY began by stating the object of his extensive speech-making. It is, ostensibly, to bring about such a union of the Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas parties as will overcome the unconstitutional, sectional, Abolition and Disunion Party of the North, and thus rescue the Constitution and the Union. He has no personal ambition, no desire for place. For many years he has pursued the even tenor of his way in the paths of private life, and nothing but the perils to the Constitutional basis of our Government has now brought him out. He would assail or abuse nobody, but he will defend himself and his cause against those who aim to stab the Constitution through his breast.

Slavery is the agitating and all-controlling question of American parties. It is a living, practical, transcendent issue. The entirely sectional, grasping and rapacious Republican Party, which is very likely to win, is for nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and for prohibiting Slavery in the Territories and in the District of Columbia, and the Slave-trade between the States! Twelve of their fifteen or more States have passed laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave act. Aggression on Slavery is the Republican philosophy and policy. This is so, though slaveholding is a constitutional right, entitled to recognition and protection from all branches of the Government. The Bell Party proposes nothing, but to get all the offices, if it can. It is modest and quiet. It sets forth no remedies for existing evils—no settlement of the great question—nothing worthy of the attention, ambition and energy of any true man. It only prophecies and denounces. It is perfectly useless and worthless! But the Breckinridge Party is up to the occasion, and meets the issue. The Breckinridge Party has some appreciation of the inestimable dignity and importance of Slavery. Nothing but extermination can remove or get rid of the 4,000,000 slaves in the South. They are worth, according to Virginia prices, $2,800,000,000!

With due respect for the traveling candidate for the Presidency, it is the Breckinridge Party that stands upon the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Platform. He, YANCEY, has labored and now labors to preserve the work of HENRY CLAY from the desecration of "Squatter Sovereignty." True, non-intervention is to let Slavery in the Territories alone, to protect and maintain it there, when necessary, and to let the people decide the question when authorized to form their Constitutions. The Constitution can't establish Slavery in a Territory, nor can Congress; but let one single individual carry one slave there, and he establishes Slavery! The United States should protect the slaveholder everywhere outside the States' jurisdiction, on the high seas, in the wilderness, in the organized Territories. The talk about territorial supremacy ought to be scouted—it is scouted by the South. Congressional supremacy over the national domain was the doctrine of our fathers, and has always been the Democratic doctrine. JACKSON, if alive, would vote for BRECKINRIDGE! The squatter DOUGLAS is the real agitator, secessionist and disunionist. BRECKINRIDGE, while pure, refined and delicate as a woman, is a noble and great man, and a statesman. He took up the standard of CLAY when death palsied the hand of CLAY! It would look as if slave property was rather a favorite with the framers of the Constitution! However, all the Breckinridge Party ask is protection proportionate to the nature of the property to be protected, and to the nature and extent of the assaults upon it, be it horses, hogs, slaves, or what not. It must be protection, assimilated and adequate to the subject, call it a Slave Code, or what you may. The Dred Scott decision was made in accordance with what the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Platform, the Constitution and the precedents of the Government called for. The decision was in favor of the South, and therefore DOUGLAS rejected it.

DOUGLAS was the first man to break faith with the Democratic Party, the first to attack "Lecompton" and demand its rescission to the people of Kansas. The Constitution, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas Act were all violated by Lecompton's rejection! The first note of war came from the bugle of DOUGLAS. He warred against the Administration, the Senate and four-fifths of the House, and was backed by the entire Republican power with six South Americans in order to defy the will of the Kansas people and case Lecompton before the fact of an Abolition mob! No wonder the Democracy at Charleston required concessions from Judge DOUGLAS, and no wonder he refused to give them. He is not plain-spoken and honest, but he is a political trickster. He cheated the South. It is not likely he can ever cheat her again. He never intended to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. He has often declared in private circles that the Courts never can decide the Territorial question. His New-York and Illinois Lieutenants, RICHARDS and RICHARDSON, rejected at Charleston what YANCEY told them would suit him, the Cincinnati Platform with the indorsement of the Dred Scott decision; and this proved themselves the disorganizers. DOUGLAS is now traveling South still further to distract the Democracy, so as to beat BRECKINRIDGE and elect LINCOLN.

Mr. YANCEY has an interest in the decision of Kentucky and of all the Southern States. He professes devotion to the Union and the common rights of all. He is ready to die for "the more perfect Union," for which he has ever worked! He would bridge the Ohio River with the compromises and charities of the Constitution. He would have all bury the animosities of the hour, and would stump for even DOUGLAS or BELL, if he thought either could beat LINCOLN. He cares not so much for men as for "constitutional principles." Not man-worship, but adherence to principle can save the country.

The Black-Republican cloud is hovering over our border, ready to burst in thunder, lightning and tempest upon us! What shall be done? Can Douglas men do anything for Kentucky? Certainly not. There are precious few "Squatter Sovereigns" in Kentucky, and not one last year. They can't muster a respectable vote. They are powerless, except for mischief, everywhere. The Bell Party South is doing nothing; it suppresses all its loyalty and patriotism, and is making more war upon the friends of the South than upon her enemies. Mr. BELL'S record proves that he can't be trusted by any section! His own State has cast him off. Mr. EVERETT'S settled convictions and clear record are against Slavery. He won't do. Let the Bell Party of Kentucky stand by their principles of 1859 and go for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. It won't do to trifle with the destinies of the country at this crisis!

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is the only contending and available candidate against Mr. LINCOLN. He is the only strong man we have. He is the man to unite the South and save the South! BELL has no chance of carrying Tennessee; she will go against him by at least 10,000. Mr. YANCEY believes that the chances in Kentucky of "her honored and cherished son" are the best! Kentucky and Missouri are the only doubtful Southern States; all the rest are sure for BRECKINRIDGE! LINCOLN may get 16 States., DOUGLAS will get nothing. PONTIAC.

CITY POLITICS.

UNION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

James T. Brady on the Issues of the Day.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, spoke before a New-York audience last evening at the Cooper Institute. Although he has previously spoken during the campaign to the people of the rural districts, yet it was only last evening that he was induced to address his immediate constituents upon the issues involved in the canvass.

The Hall was scarcely half filled when he commenced speaking, and although the numbers somewhat increased before he finished, yet at no time were two-thirds of the seats occupied. The meeting was called to order by GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, Chairman of the Breckinridge Central Committee, who nominated for Chairman PHILIP W. ENGS. Mr. ENGS, on taking the Chair, said that they had been called together by the Committee representing the Breckinridge and Lane Party of the City, for the purpose of listening to the candidate of that party for Governor, and without detaining them further he would introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY was received with hearty and prolonged cheers.

He commenced by assuring his hearers that the fact that the Hall was not crowded to its uttermost capacity did not give him a momentary pang; that it was occupied by such persons as he saw before him gave him unbounded pleasure. He came before them to express his honest opinions, well aware that his party had no wealth, station, or office, not even an Administration to sustain and support it. He belonged to a party that had only intelligence and honesty to sustain its principles. He had been off to the western part of the State partaking of the hospitalities of the friends whom he met on his way, but he felt a satisfaction in being once more at home and standing before his own people, greater than could be enjoyed elsewhere. And being at home he hoped his friends would join with him in proposing three cheers for candidates BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. (Three cheers were given and renewed.) "Now," said he "I feel indeed at home, and yet I am not sure that I know myself. I have seen so many curious comments on myself in the newspaper Press that I feel something as Rip Van Winkle may be supposed to have felt when he came down from the mountains after his long nap, and was unable to prove his identity." The New-York Press had generally dealt very leniently with him, and he returned his thanks therefor; in fact he was under great obligations to the Press for its comments on himself furnished him with an unfailing supply of topics for his speeches. Were it not for those he would hardly be able to make a speech on the present occasion. One of those papers—the *Journal of Commerce*—had lately felt a great solicitude in his behalf. He here quoted a statement from the *Journal* to the effect that Mr. BRADY, was about to publish a poem called a "Christmas Dream," and went on to say that they thought he had been dreaming for some time. He was thought by the J. of C. to have been dreaming, he said, because he would not sell himself to RICHMOND, CAGGER & Co., who claimed to own the State of New-York, and expected him to put himself in as a part of the general property. One compliment they paid him in saying that he was dreaming and that was that he was not a "Wide-Awake." [Laughter and applause.] Now to show the correctness of newspapers, in the first place he never wrote a poem in his life, and in the next place he had no work in press of any kind. As for the comments on himself they were of little consequence, whether true or false, but he did not mean that his party should be misrepresented. Those who were sniveling on the corner of the streets over his course, had better reserve their tears until after election, for all the crying might yet be needed in the family. Whatever be the issues of the canvass, he felt prouder in being the standard-bearer of the small, but honest and gallant band of his followers, than he would in heading the successful ticket for President of the United States. (Prolonged cheers.) The NEW-YORK TIMES had said that Mr. BRADY displayed an amiable simplicity of character in suggesting that the Union might be endangered by the election of LINCOLN. Perhaps so; but the mariner who stands on the forecastle should be looking out for danger, and when comes in sight that little speck on the horizon that threatens danger, he was a prudent mariner who begins to take in sail, and does not wait until the good ship goes down and is overwhelmed by the breakers. Was there, then, no danger to the Union? Was it an "amiable simplicity of character" to suppose any danger? Had they studied the signs of the times? Had they studied the political barometer closely? Could any one in that assembly lay his hand on his heart and say that he believed there was no danger to the Union? He was not a man to be alarmed at his own shadow. Any man who supposed that the Southern people were a people to be frightened at small dangers, had forgotten their gallantry in times gone by. He could wish there was no danger, and that the flag of the Union would float proudly to the breeze through all time, but facts would not permit such a hope. He did not mean to say that the Republican Party *desired* a dissolution of the Union; he believed that would be untrue, and he hoped that the South would believe with him, that the election of LINCOLN would not create the occasion for dissolution. But he did believe that if the Republicans think they can control the Abolition sentiment of their party they would find themselves egregiously mistaken. Grant all they say, grant that they are not struggling for the rights of the negroes, but for the rights of the white man, can they tell us how they are to withstand the fanaticism of the Abolition element in their party. Why does the whole of New-England pulsate as with one heart upon this question of Slavery? Does any man suppose that the sentiment pervading all New-England, and a great portion of the other Northern States, will be satisfied with a conservative administrator of the Government for four years? It was absurd to suppose it. The Abolitionists were waiting, and expecting, and yearning for acts of a positive character in reference to this negro question. Whence comes the principle that gives rise to "liberty bills," nullification laws, John Brown raids? What is the instinct that proclaims a "higher law" than the Constitution? Whence comes the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict?" How are these men to be satisfied? Will this fanatical craving be satisfied with a constitutional administration of the Government? No, never.

These are what might be called the *sentiments* of the Republican Party. He would now refer to their deliberate opinions. The speaker here went into a lengthy argument to show the erroneousness of the Republican doctrines relative to the foundation on which Slavery rests, and the relations of master and slave. He claimed that the master's right to his slave rested upon the same foundation as his right to any other species of property, or the right of any Northern man to his property—and hence argued the injustice of excluding the property of the Southerner from the Territories of the United States, which were the common property of all. He quoted largely from editorials in the *Tribune* upon this and other subjects, and showed their inconsistencies and absurdities. He alluded to the fact that he was a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1848, when DAVID DUDLEY FIELD introduced a resolution indorsing the Wilmot Proviso, and he moved to lay it on the table as unconstitutional, which was carried. He stood, he said, upon precisely the same platform now. He also referred to the demand of Kentucky upon Ohio for the surrender of a slave-stealer who had fled into that State, and the refusal of the Governor of Ohio to answer the demand, and then asked, whether, if a plain provision of the Constitution like that was to be thus violated, every Southern man who respects himself would not be justified in advocating secession. The *Tribune* argued that the provision only referred to those offences regarded as crimes by the common consent of all the people of the States, and that the running off of slaves, although it might be a crime in Kentucky, was no crime in Ohio, and therefore the negro stealers should not be surrendered. The absurdity as well as the fatal consequences of this reasoning were illustrated. The truth was, the Republican Party, or at least that element of it which controlled and shaped its course and would do so in the future, did not mean to observe these provisions of the Constitution which interfered in any way with the full development of their fanatical theories. With this view they were already looking forward to the time when they could prostitute the Supreme Court of the United States to their party purposes. He quoted Senator DOOLITTLE'S slur upon the Supreme Court as a specimen of the tendencies of the Republican Party, and also Senator CHASE'S declaration that in reference to the Supreme Court the Republican Party "would go to the people and elect a President, who would put in Judges who would decide questions on Republican principles." In view of these facts, and of these manifest tendencies of the Republican Party to prostitute the Constitution, the laws, and even the Supreme Court itself to their partizan designs, he would ask if there was not danger to the Union. How long would the South continue to remain in the Union, when they saw the whole power of the Government and all its branches enlisted in this "irrepressible conflict," and this eternal warfare upon the institution of Slavery? He believed there was danger, and, believing thus, he cordially recommended every one of his hearers to vote the Union ticket; he called upon the Breckinridge and Lane men throughout the State to give their vigorous, united and unfaltering support to this ticket, in order that they might never be reprimanded with having done anything to promote the election of Mr. LINCOLN. The emergency in which the country finds itself, calls upon every patriotic man to sacrifice his preferences in order to prevent what all regarded as a calamity—the success of the Republican Party.

After some personal allusions to himself, and to his continuing a candidate for Governor, Mr. BRADY closed by an eloquent eulogy upon the few adherents of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in this State, who had the courage and the manliness to stand up for the truth, and for their principles, against the overwhelming numbers of the opposition. He prophesied that the time would come when the principles they now advocated would be the principles of the revived and regenerated National Democracy, and the men who now advocated them would be the chosen and honored leaders of that party. [Prolonged cheers.]

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Mass Meeting at Liberty Hall—Addresses of Theodore Tilton, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Judge Peabody.

A large mass meeting was held last evening in the new and commodious "Liberty Hall," in Thirty-second-street, the head-quarters of the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., President of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON delivered the first address. What, he inquired, was the purpose of their coming together? It was to settle in their minds what were the political issues of the day, and resolve who should be President of the nation.

In the course of a speech full of spice, and frequently applauded, Mr. TILTON set before the assemblage a comprehensive view of the principles of the Republican Party. He dwelt especially upon the importance to the trade of the country of electing Mr. LINCOLN. The stocks in Wall-street had fallen five per cent. this day on account of the Washington dispatch published in the morning, giving an account of the plots for disunion now going on. When Mr. LINCOLN was President, there would be no such fluctuations from any such cause.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, entering while Mr. TILTON was speaking, was received with three cheers and a "Wide-Awake!"

Judge PEABODY said the all-absorbing and overwhelming question at issue in the present contest was, whether the Government should be administered in the interest of Freedom or of Slavery. If their views on the subject were just, and if a just God ruled, Republican principles were about to prevail.

Senator WILSON was next introduced, and was cheered repeatedly. He congratulated them on the prospect of the sure victory of the Republican Party. The toiling freemen of Pennsylvania had closed the campaign of 1860 in favor of the cause of freedom in America. [Applause.] The question was to-day settled. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to be the next President. [Applause.] Threats of destroying the Government would not deter the freemen of America from acting according to the dictates of their consciences. Panics in Wall-street, got up for the occasion, would not deter them. The appeal had been made to the heart, the conscience and the reason of the American people, and a party of more intellectual power, moral worth—aye, and of physical power, too—than was ever before banded together on this Continent, supported the Republican principles, and the time had now come for that party to take the control of the Government. [Applause.] And in doing so, did they intend to violate the Constitution? [No.] No; they intended to stand by the Constitution and the Union in peace or in war. They intended to do justice to all sections of our common country. They meant to make the sublime creed our fathers proclaimed in 1776 once again the prevailing creed of this nation—that the poorest man that trod the soil of the Republic was the equal of the proudest sons of men. [Applause.] They meant to make the public sentiment concerning Slavery the sentiment of WASHINGTON, MASON, HENRY, JEFFERSON, and the revolutionary fathers. The policy of the Republican Party was the policy of those who made the Constitution of the United States. WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, had proclaimed their hostility to Slavery. (At this point the entrance of Wide-Awakes from Hoboken produced an enthusiastic diversion.) Mr. WILSON said they were all glad, he was sure, to welcome the Wide-Awakes from New-Jersey. He was always glad to see the Wide-Awakes, for they always carried "victory" with them. [Applause.] They read in the Bible that Gideon took three hundred men, who with pitcher and lamp assailed the enemy and the enemy went down before them. Gideon was the first Wide-Awake, (great applause,) and before the Gideonites of the present day the Democratic Party would surely go down. [Applause.] The Republican Party had come into being not to make aggression on others, but to resist the aggression of the slave power. If it came into power on the 4th of March it intended to use all moral and honorable means to exclude human slavery from the Territories. It meant to use all its power to put down the Slave-trade which flourished to-day and disgraced our flag. [Applause.] The Republicans meant to wipe from the statutes of New-Mexico the law which permits an employer to degrade a white laborer by blows. [Applause.] They meant to change the sentiment born of Slavery, that degraded laboring men and dishonored labor. [Applause.] He said to them now that labor and laboring men were degraded in this age by the institution of American Slavery. The Republicans, as far as they could, would vindicate free labor, and honor the free laborers of the country. They intended to rectify the abuses which, under the Slave power, had crept into the Army and Navy. They intended to put an end to the filibustering which had dishonored our name, and had alienated a portion of this Continent from us, and induced the nations to the South of us to give England, instead of the United States, the benefit of their trade. The Republicans intended to set apart every rod of the public lands for actual settlers, and give "free homes to free men." [Applause.] They had passed a Homestead Law, and President BUCHANAN had smote it down. They intended to place ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a position to make a better Homestead bill a law. [Applause.] The Republicans meant to have a railroad to the Pacific; to support a wise system of river and harbor improvements, and to so modify the revenue system of the country as to provide for the liquidation of current expenses, extinguish the public debt and take care of the interests of the people. Now this party made up, as it was, of the great mass of the intelligent farmers, the educated mechanics, of four-fifths of the Church-members of the country—of the intellectual and moral masses—was about to take possession of the Government. And they were told that if they did so this Union should be destroyed. He was ashamed to say that New-York seemed to be the place, and Wall-street in New-York, where the threat was made, and an effort was made to get up a panic. These declarations were made by men here who ought to know better,—he would not say they did know better, for they belonged to a class that was not noted for high intelligence. [Laughter.] They had got up a fusion ticket—a satinet ticket—[laughter]—and they had had an accession within a day or two. HOWELL COBB, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, had been in the City,—he did not know but that he was here now,—and he was taken around from one old fogy to another to say that if LINCOLN was elected the Union would be dissolved. If President BUCHANAN was true to his oath he would put that man out of his Cabinet. He denounced his conduct to-night; he intended to denounce it on the floor of the United States Senate. [Prolonged cheers.] The Cobbs, and Toombses, and Keitts, were apostate traitors to the country, and he intended to tell them so to their teeth on the floor of Congress. Were the American people to be frightened by such puny men. ["No."] What were they? [Traitors!" and applause.] Their plots and threats were only designed to frighten those old men in pet—— [laughter]—breeches, who went about the world apologizing for being in it—[laughter]—and afraid of their shadows. A few old men had endeavored to get up a nondescript Fusion ticket. [A Voice—"The 'What is it?" and laughter.] Mr. WILSON examined the chances of electing either of the Fusion candidates and demonstrated that after four months of agitation in Congress neither could be elected there. He would rather that either of the fusion candidates should be elected than that the election should go to the House. There no man could be elected without corruption, and he would not have LINCOLN elected there. If the question went to Congress, there would be disputes, violence, perhaps bloodshed on the floors of Congress. The duty of the patriot was to unite in electing LINCOLN and giving the country peace. He knew something of New-York, and he gave it as his deliberate judgment that New-York would give LINCOLN the largest majority of any State in the Union. [Great applause.] Many men who had hitherto acted with the Democratic Party would vote for LINCOLN now. It had been so in Maine, in New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it would be so in New-York. Why should it not be so? They could not grow a successful Democratic Party here, where common schools and free libraries were, where a free speech and free Press existed. It was at the South, where these were not, that the Democratic Party thrived. He did not see how a man who loved his country could support BRECKINRIDGE. DOUGLAS, on the Slavery question, was putting on the cloak of indifference. He reminded him of the negro, who, when his companion—with whom he was robbing a hen-roost—stopped to consider the morality of the proceeding, said, "That's a moral question—we haven't time to discuss it now. Hand me down another pullet." [Laughter.] Mr. WILSON related how, after Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON had told the men in Pennsylvania and Indiana to look at the slaves in Northern workshops, and that he would prefer "one of his own niggers" for President to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and how Republican majorities had been

OMNIBUSES IN PARIS.

Superior Management and Capacity of the Parisian Omnibuses—Prices for Riding—Length of the Routes—The System of Correspondence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Riding from the Boulevards in an omnibus this morning, the idea struck me, as indeed it often has before, how much better the management of the omnibuses of Paris was than that of our American cities, and how infinitely superior, particularly, to that of New-York. We are a "fast," an enterprising people, and in many things are far advanced beyond the Old World—but still there are many other things which we might with profit and with comfort copy from the European systems. In New-York, you know, it has become a proverbial saying that "an omnibus is never full." No matter how crowded it may be, there is always room for a woman with a baby, or a woman with a basket of soiled linen going to the wash, or a woman returning from market with a basket of vegetables; odoriferous perfumes are exhaled, for the benefit of the passengers, free of extra charge. Here the omnibuses are arranged to carry twenty-four passengers, fourteen in and ten outside; and when the seats are all occupied this fact is made known by the conductor by dropping a little glass sign, which at night is illuminated, over the top of the door, and on which the word "*complet*" is painted. Having paid for his seat here, no passenger is expected on a rainy day to get outside, or to leave the omnibus altogether for the purpose of making room for "a lady," who, when he abandons his warm, dry place, for the outside wet and cold, sweeps into it as though it were made expressly for her, and should have been relinquished sooner. The Parisian system may not be so much in accordance with our idea of "gallantry," but it is certainly much more just and comfortable.

Each omnibus in Paris has twenty-four places—on the inside the seats, like ours, are ranged lengthwise, accommodating seven on a side, and each seat separated from its neighbor by little brass arms, which prevent any crowding. The conductor stands upon a step sheltered in bad weather from the rain by a little canopy, and to him the fare is paid upon entering, which is certainly much more convenient and agreeable than is the navigation through seas of crushing crinoline, which is necessary to get at the little holes in the New-York omnibuses through which passengers hand their fare to the driver, and through which, in order to stop the stage, everybody seems to be making an attempt to draw his leg. On top there are places for ten passengers upon seats ranged lengthwise of the stage in the centre, and placed with their backs to each other, or rather with a single back. The ascent, to a person not afflicted with rheumatism, and with ordinarily supple limbs, is very easily effected by means of an iron step ladder, which passes up the right side of the rear of the stage. No females or young children, or aged or infirm persons, are permitted to ride on the "imperial;" and no person in a state of intoxication, or dressed in any other than a decent manner, or carrying any package which will incommode his fellow passengers, is allowed to enter an omnibus in Paris at all.

The cost of riding on the inside is six, and on the outside three sous, and the difference in price as well as the fresh air and fine view which one gets of Paris from there, makes the "imperial" the popular portion of the buss, and thousands of workmen avail themselves of the cheap part of the various lines to ride to and from their work morning and night. The check upon the conductors is such that they are rarely ever guilty of dishonesty. No person is appointed to such a place except upon the best recommendations, and he is then required to ring a bell whenever a passenger enters. The same motion which rings the bell operates upon a set of figures, which marks the number of persons who have ridden during the transit from one end of the route to the other. This number is placed inside, in view of all the passengers, and the Omnibus Company of Paris being a huge monopoly, with a large number of shareholders, there is scarcely a trip made by an omnibus which does not contain some one who is interested in the detection of dishonesty on the part of the conductor. Besides this, if there were any grounds for suspicion, some of the thousand *mouchards*, or members of the secret police in plain clothing, would be instructed to ride with the suspected person until he was either caught *in flagrante delictu*, or the doubts as to his honesty removed.

The conductors are usually very polite and obliging, and always ready to give information to persons not familiar with the city, and in this way are of great assistance to strangers. They are invested too with a great deal of arbitrary power, which is necessary to enable them to enforce the regulations of the Company, and of the Police, and in case of any dispute with a passenger, are always ready and willing to submit the question at issue to the first policeman whom they pass. I was riding in an omnibus one day on one of the exterior boulevards, when a well dressed, good looking man entered and took his seat. I noticed that a passenger opposite eyed him rather sharply as ge sat down, and after continuing his observations for a minute or two, this latter spoke to the conductor, and in a tone loud enough to be heard by the new comer and all the passengers, informed him that the man opposite was a thief, and that he had seen him but a month before at the *Tribunal de Police*. The conductor immediately requested him to alight, which the man did without a murmur, probably very glad to escape from a company where he was so well known, and not at all anxious to invoke the intervention of a *sergent de Ville*.

The routes of the Parisian omnibuses are usually long, and in about every block on the principal streets is a bureau, at which the stages stop. A passenger wishing to take any stage passing a certain bureau, goes to it, and informing the clerk where he wishes to go, receives a number, which entitles him to a seat, in the order in which it is given him, on the true democratic principle of "first come first served." When the omnibus in which he desires to go comes to the bureau, if there are no seats vacant in it, he must wait until one arrives in which there is room, and then the conductor admits the passengers in the order of their numbers. This arrangement, though it often requires a long wait at a bureau, prevents a rush when an omnibus arrives, and the crowding and confusion which it seems to be the special idea of all the police regulations of Paris to prevent.

There is one portion of the Parisian omnibus system which is particularly convenient, but which could scarcely be introduced, excepting where, as here, the different omnibus lines are the property of the same Company. This is the system of *correspondence*. I live near the Louvre, and I want to go to the Bastile. There is no omnibus which goes from the neighborhood of the Louvre to the Bastile, but close by, from the Palais Royal, an omnibus starts every five minutes, passing by the Madeleine, near which is a bureau whence omnibuses take their departure for the Bastile. I, therefore, take a Palais Royal omnibus for the Madeleine, and as I pay the conductor, ask him for a "correspondence." He hands me a little slip of blue or yellow paper, on which is printed the letter and number designating the omnibus from which it was given, and some directions in regard to the use of it. With this, which is delivered without any extra charge, I take the omnibus at the Madeleine for the Bastile, whither I go for six sous, instead of paying twelve, which I should do were I not familiar with the "correspondence" arrangement. In this way persons may go to an almost any portion of Paris from any other portion, by paying only a single fare. Each omnibus has posted up in a conspicuous place the list of lines which pass the bureaus which it passes, and for which it gives correspondences.

The Omnibus Company of Paris has a monopoly of the right to run these vehicles, and is chartered for thirty years, paying the city an annual sum of 640,000 francs for the privilege, besides 1,000 francs per annum for every stage it may start above the present number. This provision has the effect to cause a close calculation on the part of the managers of the company, so that they endeavor to keep no more stages on than they can keep full all the time, and the result is that on some of the most traveled lines it is impossible to find a vacancy on the street, and it is necessary, therefore, to go to a bureau and wait the regular turn in order to get a seat. Since the enlargement of the city, however, many new stages have been put on, several new lines established, and it is already proposed to establish others, to enlarge the vehicles and to reduce the fare from six to four sous. The stock of this company is one of the best in France.

Lines of carriages for the conveyance of passengers, and for taking them up and setting them down at will, were established in Paris as early as 1662. The charges for conveyance in them at that time was but five sous, and the conductors were forbidden to take gold in payment, for the purpose of avoiding the loss of time which would be caused thereby. The drivers of these vehicles had frequent difficulty with those of the hackney coaches, and the "*carrosses a cinq-sous*" soon fell into disrepute, it scarcely being considered respectable to ride in them. Omnibusses, in their present form, were not established in Paris until 1828, when the streets were placarded with immense posters, describing in the following terms the new enterprise: "These vehicles, the number of which will be increased to one hundred, will give notice of their passage by a blast upon trumpets of a new invention. They are organized in such a manner as to stop at the slightest sign made to the conductor or the driver. The door placed in the rear is so arranged that there is not the least danger in mounting or descending. The conductor, who is to collect the fare, will also require the maintenance of order, which should always reign in them. Lanterns are so arranged as to illuminate not only the exterior where they throw a grand mass of light, but also the interior of the carriage, and particularly the steps." And all these advantages were offered to the citizens of Paris in 1828, for the insignificant sum of five sous.

There is doubtless a future for the omnibus, as well as for almost everything else in this world. The first public carriages contained but six places, and afterward eight. The present style of omnibuses when first established carried but twelve, and afterward successively fourteen and sixteen, and now each easily and with safety convey 24 passengers. Who can predict the future of the omnibus, the carriage of the people? Every day, in all the cities of the civilized world, this common mode of transportation is becoming more generally adopted, and more necessary. Already they are talking here of an immense omnibus, which shall be solid, light and comfortable, and which will tend to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the people of Paris, by conveying at one time no less than sixty persons. VOYAGEUR.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-morrow.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

In Baltimore, Md., a number of churches are in process of erection by the different denominations, and various edifices have lately been extensively improved. A building for the accommodation of the Methodist Protestant Mission is going up at the northeast corner of Broadway and Monument-street upon a lot measuring 55 by 120 feet. It will have a front of 50 feet and a depth of 72, and will afford sitting room for 900 persons. The Fourth Presbyterian Congregation which has been worshipping in a small building on Baltimore-street, has taken the preliminary steps towards removing to the corner of Fayette and Cary streets, where it will erect an edifice 66 by 90 feet, which will accommodate about 700 persons, at a probable expense of $30,000. Of this sum $10,000 has already been subscribed by the widow of the late GEORGE BROWN, and $5,000 by a successor of the distinguished Dr. NEVINS. No difficulty is anticipated in raising the balance of the sum named. The Huntingdon Methodist Episcopal Church is about to erect a new building, 50 feet by 75, on the corner of Decker-street and Huntingdon-avenue; the congregation of St. John's Independent Methodist Protestant Church is making extensive improvements in the building which it now occupies; a new church for the Sharp-street M. E. Congregation will speedily be completed; the Memorial (P. E.) Church is rapidly pushing forward the erection of a new building, and among the other congregations which are moving actively in the same direction may be mentioned those of the First Universalist Church, of the United Presbyterian Church, of the New-Jerusalem or New Christian Church, and of the St. James Catholic Church. This last edifice, when completed, will afford sittings for several thousand persons. When such of these church edifices as are within the city limits shall be finished the total number in Baltimore will be as follows: Roman Catholic, 21; Protestant Episcopal, 21; Presbyterian, 16; Methodist Episcopal, 50; Methodist Protestant, 6; African Methodist Episcopal, 5; German Reformed, 4; Baptist, 10; Christian Church, 1; Lutheran, 9; Evangelical Association, 2; Independent Churches, 2; Seamen's Union Bethel, 2; Friends, 3; Universalist, 1; Unitarian, 2; Swedenborgian, 3; Jewish Synagogues, 6; United Brethren in Christ, 1; Otterbine Church, 1; St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Unaltered Congregation, 1—making an aggregate of 167.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes as follows from Paris, under date of Oct. 3:

"The congregation of the American Chapel, I am glad to say, has increased with the return of our fellow-countryman, the attendance being more numerous than I have at any time seen it. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the present chaplain, has gone to work in earnest, and, I think, will do much good. He is not a finished essay preacher, but he gives an abundance of good thought, and in a forcible and eloquent way. His assistant, Mr. LONGACRE, is very well adapted to this post. Sabbath before last, the daughter of Hon. Mr. PRESTON, our Ambassador to Spain, made a public profession of religion, and was baptized in the chapel at the morning service. It was interesting to see this young lady, just entering into society—in a position, too, to afford her unusual facilities for enjoying the world—coming out and naming the name of Jesus. The fact, too, that this profession is made in the gay City of Paris, and that, too, after having lived for years in Spain, renders her case the more remarkable, and shows how wonderful are the ways of God in grace as well as in providence. Her father and mother, though not themselves professors of religion, stood up with the daughter, when, in the presence of the congregation, she confessed Jesus as her Saviour.

JAMES MCDOWELL, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, late Consul at Constantinople, and his family, who have been here for some time, leave this week for England and homewards. They have been regular attendants of the Chapel, and their departure will be a loss to American Christian society in Paris.

One of the French missionaries in Africa has just arrived here in deep affliction. He was returning home for the first time after thirty years of hard service, accompanied by his wife and six daughters, and they were shipwrecked on the English coast, and his wife drowned. There is much sympathy for him."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND THE TROUBLES IN ITALY.

The Boston *Pilot* is evidently distressed about the troubles in Italy. It claims that the Pope has a natural right to call upon the great European Powers for protection, and adds:

"Will they respond? It is doubtful! When CLOVIS saw a representation of the deed on Calvary, he bravely exclaimed, that if he had been present, he would have rescued the Redeemer with his soldiers. We fear there is no such lofty spirit in the present successor of the noble King of the Franks. NAPOLEON'S answer to the Pope's protest is full proof of that. Spain is more justly animated. That country, now rising fast to its former greatness, has proposed a Catholic Congress to meet the difficulty. But let the nations be as deaf to the voice of honor, gratitude and obligation as they may, things will be at last righted. The infernal gates cannot prevail against the truth of the Church. Nor can bad men long retain its property. It has suffered much; but it has also triumphed much. It is now suffering; but it will triumph again. JULIAN, the apostate, is dead. DIOCLESIAN and MAXENTIOUS are dead. HENRY IV. of Germany is dead. So are all the persecutors, excepting VICTOR, CAVOUR and GARIBALDI. Death is before them too. While the Church!—it never dies. The Pope may be slain: many a Pope has been slain. St. Peter's may be burned: many a temple has been burned. Every inch of Papal territory may be confiscated: worse has been often done. But what then? The Church remains as young as ever; its troubles and their wicked authors shall pass away; and it will have a complete revindication of all its rights. Thus speaks past history—thus present things indicate; thus speaks the infallible Church itself—thus, therefore, matters will be. So be it."

THE WESTERN TRACT CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the Western Tract Society, which we noticed last week as in session at Chicago, Illinois, the Secretary submitted a report showing that the entire amount of subscriptions which had been received during the fiscal year was $2,180 30, of which $600 had come from the Boston Society. In Illinois $1,164 45 had been raised; in Wisconsin, $280 94; in Iowa, $21 40; in Michigan, $109 16; and in Ohio, $2 58. The established book trade has been used as a medium, eschewing the policy of Depositories. The sales have reached the sum of $1,100. It has been the aim of the Agency to encourage Churches and individuals in a voluntary colportage, and the urgent and numerous calls from different sections show how much could be done in this way. To encourage this, the Agency have made grants to the full extent of the means at their disposal. The Treasurer, Mr. TUTHILL KING, presented his report, showing a balance on hand of $280. Much time was consumed in discussing the subject of cooperating with the Reform Tract and Book Society in Cincinnati, and the subject was finally referred to a Committee which reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the operation of the United Western Tract Agency for the past year as eminently satisfactory, and as showing that the Agency is adapted to and meets the wants of the West; and while we sincerely regret the withdrawal of the A. R. T. and B. Society of Cincinnati from us, we will continue our operations under the name of the "Western Tract Agency."

DR. CHEEVER ABROAD.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales, which was lately in session at Manchester, was not favored by Dr. CHEEVER'S presence, but a letter from him was read, and, after mature deliberation, the following resolution, which was reported by a special Committee, was unanimously adopted:

"That this assembly having heard copious extracts from the letter of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, to the Secretary of the Union, relative to the present state of the Slavery question in the United States, gladly recognizes Dr. CHEEVER as the able, zealous, and uncompromising advocate of the rights of his oppressed fellow-countrymen; it renews the expression of its solemn conviction that the system of Slavery is opposed to the spirit and precepts of our Divine religion, and an outrage on the dearest rights of humanity; and, under the belief that the continuance or suppression of this enormous evil is mainly in the hands of the Christian ministers and people of that country, it offers them its earnest and respectful counsel to promote, by every means consistent with Christian principle, the abolition of the laws which hold their fellow-men in bondage."

The *Independent* commends this resolution as just the expression of feeling which was called for. It recognizes Dr. CHEEVER'S ability, while it does not commit the Association to any local or personal issues in which he may have become involved in this country.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SYRIAN SUFFERERS.

The Committee appointed to raise subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers from the troubles in Syria have issued a second appeal to the Christian public. They state that $18,000 has already been collected and transmitted to the American members of the Relief Committee at Beirut. Letters gratefully acknowledging this aid have been received from J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Consul for Syria, and from Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, one of the Missionaries of the American Board. Both of these gentlemen express great gratification at the promptness with which the appeal to the American people has been responded to, and urge the benevolent not to relax their endeavors, as the rainy season is just coming on when the sufferers will stand in still more pressing need of shelter and sustenance. Consul JOHNSON states that 25,000 persons have received food from the Committee and its auxiliaries, but that now the cry is for bedding and clothing, or thousands will die of neglect and exposure. In view of these facts the Committee appeal "for further, larger and early contributions for these suffering and miserable thousands whose woes call so loudly for relief." If the cause should not be presented to congregations by ministers before Thanksgiving Day, that is urged as an appropriate time to present the plea.

THE OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, pastor of the John-street (M. E.) Church in this City, addressed the Local Preachers' Convention, which has just closed its sessions in Philadelphia, regarding the organization under his charge. This church, as is well known, was the first erected in this country by the Methodists, and Mr. MITCHELL stated that from being the richest it has become the poorest church in the City. When the Old Duane-street Church shall have been removed, which will be soon, there will be but four Protestant churches in the five lower Wards of New-York, containing a population of 75,000. It is proposed to raise $50,000, $13,000 of which is to pay off an old debt, and the balance to be invested for the permanent benefit of the Church. Twenty-five thousand dollars, Mr. MITCHELL thought, could be raised in New-York and vicinity, and for the other half they look to the General Church. The subject was referred to a special Committee of five, and at a subsequent meeting a report favoring the proposition to raise a fund for the Church in question, and pledging a donation from the members of the Convention some time during the year, was unanimously adopted.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this City, remarks on the same subject:

"What we hope for as to the Holy Father is, that after the storm is over, he will find himself secured in all that is of chiefest concern to him, with sufficient guarantees for the temporal independence of the Holy See, and with Italian society once more settled upon bases of popular contentment, with a possibility of order and of real progress. *How* this is to be brought about surpasses our knowledge, and must be to every one a matter for vague conjecture. We do not believe that the Pope will quit Rome. While LOUIS NAPOLEON is at the head of France we regard his security in the Eternal City as assured, and we would deeply regret to see him again an exile."

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance have issued a circular, inviting all Christians throughout the world to devote the week commencing with the first Sunday in January next to special prayer for the spread of the Gospel and the conversion of the world. The address is signed by Sir CULLING EARDLY as Chairman, and by other distinguished British Christians whose names are familiar to the religious public.

Services To-morrow.

The congregation of the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church will hold their last services in the room corner Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, prior to their removal to their new church edifice in Thirty-fourth-street.

Rev. MILES SANFORD, of North Adams, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, both morning and afternoon.

Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach in the evening in the church corner of Hicks-street and Grace-Court, Brooklyn, on behalf of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood of Grace Church.

Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS will occupy the pulpit of the Second-avenue (M. E.) Church, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, in the morning.

Prof. M. R. VINCENT, of the Troy University, will preach at St. Paul's (M. E.) Church at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

Political Prospects in the State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After J. VAN BUREN'S misfortune in 1856, as a prophet of majorities, I wish to be a little careful of notoriety in that way; so you will please correct your report of my prediction at the Cooper Institute last night of "100,000 majority in the State for LINCOLN," by adding the qualification of an estimated majority in this City against him of some 25,000. I will now add that if there is a full and fair vote here, I am well assured it cannot reach that extent. I candidly believe, moreover, on the strength of reliable data, that our majority will exceed, rather than fall below the estimate. The fact is, there is little contest in the State, except for local offices, particularly members of Congress. The Opposition are concentrating their efforts on some half-dozen disputable Districts, for obvious reasons; yet I think they are destined to lose more than they will gain even in that direction. The determination to elect Mr. LINCOLN extends to the election of a House of Representatives which will sustain his Administration.

Your ob't servant, THOS. B. CARROLL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1860.

The Navy in China.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

You have been uniformly so just and considerate of the public men who lately have had the good or ill fortune to be sent, either as diplomatists or naval officers, to the East, that I hope you will give me room for a gentle protest against your editorial of to-day, entitled "American interests in China." Your censure is directed at Commander STRIBLING, who is alleged to have touched at Shanghai, on his way to the North, and to have refused, or omitted to land a party, or to remain for the protection of Americans. The authority for this is the Hong Kong and Shanghai newspaper Press. As to the former, no one conversant with it and its reputation in the East would credit one word it utters, either as to a colonial official or an American. Hong Kong editors are habitually in jail for libel. As quickly as one comes out another goes in, and now that they find they cannot with impunity libel their own Government, they turn their attention, and direct their calumnies at ours. The *North China Herald*, published at Shanghai, is much more respectable. Still, its statements as to anything American must be received with caution. Its editor is, or recently was, an Englishman. Its contributors are either English or those who have English sympathies and antipathies. In its columns appeared a year ago the defamatory articles about Mr. WARD'S visit to Peking, which they were compelled to retract. In short, the only praise we can bestow on the Shanghai newspapers is that they are better than the Hong Kong ones. Still, they are no authority for anything affecting the character of an American officer.

The truth is that when the flag-ship touched at Shanghai, Mr. WARD, our Minister, was and had been there some time. He had seen and measured the danger—if, which I very much doubt, danger there was. He knew what force was needed, and what the English and French, having troops in abundance at their disposal, had left. He no doubt thought 1,200 (for this is the number) English, French and Sikh soldiers sufficient to defy all the Rebels in China, even if they were hostile, which according to the last accounts they are not. Mr. WARD is, no doubt, a competent judge of all this, and can scarcely be supposed to be willing at the end of his official term to offend his countrymen by neglect. He could protect nobody, and what were Capt. STRIBLING'S resources after all? Sailors he could not spare, and if he could, they would have been a great trouble to the allied soldiers. He probably has a marine guard of 25 men, all told. The most he could do would be to anchor his ship off the bund and remain waiting the chapter of Chinese accidents, and before he had been there a fortnight be criticized for doing nothing instead of being at sea. This is the inevitable doom of an American officer in the East.

It will be remembered that at the time referred to, Lord ELGIN, Baron GROS, and the Russian Minister, Gen IGNATIEFF, had proceeded northward. Mr. WARD, no doubt, was instructed to go in the same direction, and he had no means of going except in the flag-ship.

Letters have been received in this country from Shanghai of dates as late as the 30th of July, from respectable and responsible writers, in which there is not a whisper of complaint of neglect of American interests.

In your editorial I regret seeing your remark that "American interests not only in China but in every foreign country where we have any interests at stake, has been shamefully neglected by this Administration." So far as relates to China, I think this is a mistake; but it is hardly worth while to discuss a question of justice to Mr. BUCHANAN before next Tuesday week. My object is simply to ask a hearing before condemnation for a gallant officer on a distant station, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Commodore STRIBLING, whom, to the best of my recollection, I never saw, but I have sympathy with public servants away from home, and crave your indulgence, if, as I have said, I utter a gentle but most resolute protest against the grievous wrong of convicting an American officer on the testimony of an Anglo-Chinese newspaper. R.

[We have only to add to our correspondent's remarks that we never dreamt of condemning Commodore STRIBLING on the statements of the Anglo-Chinese Press. We simply presented the account given by two China journals, and deemed it of sufficient importance to American interests in China, and to Commodore STRIBLING himself, to be disproved or explained. This, we trust, will be done at the earliest opportunity.—ED.]

Republicanism in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in the TIMES of the 23d inst., is this paragraph:

"Delaware, it is believed, might be induced to vote for LINCOLN, but the Republicans have neglected to make the vigorous campaign which is necessary to secure a first success."

In this sentence you have, doubtless unwittingly, done a great injustice, for, I venture the assertion, that in proportion to the means possessed, and the difficulties to be surmounted, no more effective canvass will have been conducted in any State than in the State of Delaware, and no where will the polls show a greater relative gain.

You must remember that it is one thing to be a Republican in New-York—another thing in Delaware, and many a man will float with the tide who will not venture to stem the current.

From the nature of our institutions—the customs and habits of our people, much prejudice necessarily exists—prejudice, deeply rooted, and not to be eradicated in a single canvass, I care not how vigorous the effort. In the struggle for the extension of our principles, our own men must be the pioneers—a Slave State can only be effected by the instrumentality of its own citizens. In the North the feelings of the people are in sympathy with the great Northern party—in the South our cause must work its way slowly against the current of popular prejudice. We are gaining rapidly, and I do not hesitate to say that there is not an individual in this State who is not surprised at the progress which we have made. It is too much to expect that in a single campaign, in the face of unscrulous opponents, with our own forces, divided between LINCOLN and BELL, that a Slave State, in which the opposition is in the minority, even if united, should be carried for the Republican candidate. It is surely enough to ask that we shall be able to place him second on the list.

This we certainly expect to do, and doing this we will have the consciousness of having performed our duty and placed our party on a firm basis for future operations. Yours, respectfully,

N. B. SMITHERS.

—An iron steamship, 250 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 20 feet in depth of hold, was launched from the yard of Messrs. HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., on the 15th.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

SMUGGLING—CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

The United States vs. *One case, one package, and one trunk, containing jewelry.*—This was an action brought to confiscate the goods, which were claimed by a Mr. Chavanni, as forfeited to the Custom House by reason of an attempt on Chavanni's part to smuggle them. Mr. Chavanni arrived in this port in October, 1859, on board the steamer *Fulton*. The substance of the testimony given by the Government was that while coming up the Bay, one of the Custom House Inspectors took Chavanni to his stateroom, and asked him if he had anything on his person; that Chavanni said No, but on search he found a package of watches and some loose watches; that Chavanni had eight pieces of baggage, and told the Inspector, as to one of them, that it contained jewelry, but that the rest contained nothing but clothing; that he went with the Inspectors to the office on the wharf to make a declaration as to his property, and that one of the clerks, at his request, drew it up for him, declaring that he had eight packages containing clothing; that he was asked if they contained anything else, and said No; that after he had sworn to the declaration they told him they were going to examine his baggage, and he said he would not have it examined till he went for a friend, and slipped away from them, and some time after coming back, said he was ready to have the examination; that in the search they asked him before each package was opened whether it contained dutiable articles, and he said No, except as to one package, but that they found watches in some of the other packages, and thereupon seized the whole importation, valued at about $3,150.

Mr. Chavanni, the claimant, on the stand, testified that he was a Swiss and spoke English very imperfectly, and had never imported goods before; that he lived in Texas, and was a watchmaker there, and had bought these watches for his business; that a man's carpet-bag had been robbed on board the steamer, and fearing lest he should be robbed also he took out some watches from his carpet-bag and put them in his pocket; that when he was asked by the Inspector if he had anything he said he had, and gave him these watches; that he told the officer he had goods; that he signed the declaration without reading it or knowing the contents; that the officers were rough with him, and when he said he wanted to get a friend, told him if he offered to go they would have him arrested; but he slipped out and brought his friends there. He and his friends also contradicted the officers as to the examination, testifying that Chavanni told them every case that had merchandise in it before it was opened.

The matter was thus brought to a conflict of testimony, and the jury, giving greater credence to the story of the claimant, found a verdict in his favor.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Henry; for claimant, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Craig.

Constitutionality of the Sunday Law.

THE STADT THEATRE CASE.

The People ex rel. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Hoym & Harmann.*—The defendants in this action were the proprietors of the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery, and having given entertainments on the Sabbath contrary to the recent act of the Legislature, the plaintiffs or relators proceeded against them to annul their theatrical license, pursuant to the provisions of that act. An injunction was first obtained, which the defendants disregarded, and for which the defendant, Harmann, was fined $250 for a contempt of the order.

The case has been several times before the Courts, on different motions, and was fully stated, together with the main questions involved, in the TIMES of the 16th of June, at which time the question of contempt was argued.

The matter now came up at Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, on a demurrer to the complaint. The ground of demurrer was, it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The main points relied on by defendants, in support of their demurrer, were, that the law under which the proceedings are instituted against them, was unconstitutional and void. First, because it was in violation of Section 6, Art. 1, of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Secondly, because the statute is local, and makes that an offence in the City of New-York, which is not an offence in any other portion of the State. Thirdly, the statute is in violation of Art. 1, Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, which provides that the free exercise of religious professions and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind."

Without elaborating these points to any extent, counsel for defendants, Mr. Clinton, rested his argument.

Henry A. Cram, Esq., for the relators, without any written points, then proceeded to make an elaborate and able argument, showing that from time immemorial all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues, had recognized the seventh day, or set apart a seventh portion of the week as a day of rest. Mr. Cram quoted Humboldt to show his German friends that even their own greatest philosopher was against them in this matter. He did this, he said, because the discovery that the Sabbath was a day to be devoted to mirth and money-making was in most part a German discovery. The Germans alone, among us, had undertaken to inoculate American society with their favorite notions, manners and customs—customs which they brought with them from the mother country, and which they were seeking to impose, promulgate and establish here. The counsel then quoted Dr. Farr, a London physician, who had examined the question of the necessity of rest once in seven days, and reported the result of his inquiries to the House of Lords. As a physician merely, speaking only of the physical effects of such repose, he pronounced it indispensable to the health and full life of man.

Mr. Cram referred to many instances of early legislation on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath—all showing that that day had been universally regarded as not only a day of rest but as sacred. Mr. Cram alluded to certain efforts that had been made by the French and other peoples to change the division of time in this regard, and severely animadverted upon the present attempt of the Germans to disregard not only the Sabbath, but our laws touching its observance. In regard to the constitutionality of the law, counsel contended that the subject of the observance of the Sabbath having been one of legislation so long, and being a part of the common law of the land, it was quite clear that the present law was valid, and not only valid but righteous and humane.

Mr. Clinton replied, urging that the counsel had not touched upon the main point at issue—the property question. Mr. Clinton contended that the main point involved was, that the Germans, under our Constitution, could observe the Sabbath according to the dictates of their individual consciences, and that having property, its value could not be impaired or destroyed, until, by due process of law, it was made liable to confiscation. The present law was local in its provisions, discriminating between the City of New-York and other cities of the State. Such was the substance of the arguments on both sides, briefly stated. Decision was reserved.

Henry A. Cram for relators; Stallknecht & Hays and Henry L. Clinton for defendants.

Affairs of the Parker Vein Coal Company.

ALLEGED OVER-ISSUE OF STOCK.

Shotwell vs. *Mali and Jewett.*—In this case, which was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice ALLEN, the plaintiff sought to recover an amount paid for certain certificates of stock of the Parker Vein-Coal Company, alleging that it was only a portion of a fraudulent over-issue of stock made by the Company in 1853 and 1854, the entire over-issue being, as averred, $12,700,000.

The President of the Company, Mali, by his answer, denies all knowledge of any over-issue. Jewett, the Vice-President, acknowledged the over-issue of 127,000 shares, alleging that the Company being in want of funds, the certificates were issued to him and pledged for loans for the use and benefit of the Company.

The plaintiff offered evidence showing that the President and other officers of the Company knew of the over-issue, while at the same time Mali had represented the Company as in a flourishing condition. The Secretary of the Company testified to the over issue of the certificates in suit.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,571 94, and the Court made an allowance of five per cent., and granted defendants forty days in which to make a case.

Bidwell and Dominick for plaintiff; O'Conor and Van Cott for defendants.

Oyer and Terminer.

The panel of petit jurors were discharged for the term. The prisoners who have been tried and convicted are to be sentenced on Monday.

In the case of Francis Enright the District-Attorney said that the application for a new trial might be laid over until the second Monday in November.

It was ordered that the County Clerk should summon one hundred jurors to attend in the Supreme Court Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, on Nov. 12, when trials for homicide will be resumed.

General Sessions.

In this Court, Recorder BARNARD sentenced Barney Flood, convicted of forgery in the second degree, to the State Prison for five years. Michael Barrett, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. James B. Hawes, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Lee* vs. *Lee.*—Motion denied without costs.

Booth vs. *Booth.*—Divorce granted.

Brown vs. *Powers.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 26.

$6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	89	1675	Mich. Cen. R.		61
1,000	Virginia State 6s	88⅜	50	do		60¾
2,500	do	88	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		16⅜
14,000	Missouri State 6s.	75	115	do		16⅜
23,000	do	75⅝	325	do		16
3,000	do	830 74⅜	50	do		16¼
5,000	do	75⅜	270	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		38
10,000	do	860 74⅜	1750	do		37⅜
5,000	do	75⅝	150	do		37⅜
13,000	Cal. State 7's	92	50	do	s15	37½
5,000	Hud. R. R 1st M.	106½	50	do	b60	38⅜
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	66	150	do	b60	38⅜
10,000	do	55	100	do		37⅜
6,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	79	50	do		37¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95	100	Mil. & Miss. R.		12
100	Canton Company	17⅜	100	do		11¾
20	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94	100	Del., L. & W. R.		91
30	Penn. Coal Co.	82¼	100	Panama Railroad		121
35	do	82	900	do		120½
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	10¾	100	do	s30	120
150	do	10¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		72
150	do	10¼	100	do	b15	71¾
300	N. Y. Central R.	81	150	do	s10	71¾
1875	do	81	250	do		71
2000	do	80¾	50	do	10	71
500	do	80¾	100	do		71¾
300	do	80	250	do		71¾
200	do	80⅞	100	do	s6	71¾
200	do	s10 80¾	350	do	b15	71¾
100	do	s10 81	100	do	b10	71¾
100	do	s10 80⅜	500	do		71¾
200	do	80¾	625	Gal. & Chic. R.		69¾
800	do	80¾	650	do		69
500	do	80¾	250	do		68¾
450	Reading Railroad	43	100	do		68¾
100	do	s10 42	250	do		68¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	92	1550	do		68
50	do	s60 91½	200	do	s30	68¾
50	do	b30 92¾	600	do		68¾
1050	Erie Railroad	30	100	do	b60	70
150	do	b10 29⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.		31
250	do	29⅝	200	do	s15	31¼
1450	do	29⅝	100	do	b9	31¾
250	do	29⅝	200	do	s5	31
100	do	s10 29⅝	100	do	s10	31
100	do	s5 29¾	200	do	s60	31
225	Huds. Riv. R.	54⅜	650	do		31¾
250	do	s30 54½	610	Chic. & R. I. R.		61

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 75 bbls. Ashes, 16,612 bbls. Flour, 1,059 bbls. Corn Meal, 112,369 bushels Wheat, 28,942 bushels Corn, 118 bushels Rye, 23,895 bushels Barley, 30,583 bushels Oats, 328 pkgs. Provisions, and 225 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales have been 560 bags Rio, in lots, at 14½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been fair, and prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bales, including middling Uplands, at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, and are selling, in lots, chiefly at 18c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, at a shade lower prices. The demand has been fair at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 25@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour in more demand at, however, irregular rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 3,650 bbls. in lots, at $5–65@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 80@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 350 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Calorie, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have made some concessions to buyers, and consequently a lively business has been transacted. The reported sales add up 172,500 bushels, including white Canada at $1 40@$1 50; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 42@$1 55; amber Western, part at $1 36; red Winter, Western at $1 33@$1 35, chiefly at $1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 26@$1 26¼; Milwaukee Club at $1 23¼@$1 26; Racine Spring at $1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 20; red State at $1 30; white North Carolina, very choice, at $1 63½; mixed Southern at $1 30, and white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Corn is declining. Sales have been made of 107,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c., chiefly at 69c.@69½c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c.@76c. for yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley favors buyers; sales 14,500 bushels, including Canada West at 84c.@ 85c.; Canada East, at 80c.@81c., and State at 78c.@ 80c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 38½c.@39½c.; Western at 38c.@39c., and State at 39c.@39½c. ₱ bushel. WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, says for Broom corn: "The market now seems to be at a stand at the great decline previously noted, not very active, but steady at the range, sales from first hands including inferior at $40@$42, fair at $48@$50, good to prime at $55@$56, and some of the very best brush in the very best order at $65."

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 24:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	464,312	515,047	477,843	438,454
Wheat, bush	11,728,707	8,415,905	9,928,592	5,589,858
Corn, bush	14,773,351	4,182,496	12,802,312	3,382,085
Oats, bush	1,412,901	1,109,065	889,329	843,904
Rye, bush	258,055	184,215	101,429	94,573
Barley, bush	435,589	397,117	181,043	213,286

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand to-day, including new, at 30c.@38c., and old at 17c.@23c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in limited request, including Scotch Pig, at $21 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at about former quotations.

LUMBER—Business has exhibited rather less activity, during the week, owing, in part, to the scarcity of desirable lots, prices of which are very firm. At Albany, unexpectedly large receipts have been reported by the *Evening Journal*, "As freights have been ruling lower than they were a month ago, though recently there has been another advance which will again check shipments. The arrivals tend to keep up the assortment, and the stock on hand is in good, except of spruce and hemlock, which are scarce. Prices are firmly held as per previous quotations, and the sales have been fair, with active shipments, employing all the vessels coming to this port at high rates of freights. More vessels are wanted to keep up with the wants of dealers. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, No.
1856	188,683,132	31,978	10,775	97,452,855
1857	204,267,302	47,966	83,249	143,923,129
1858	227,272,770	28,293	102,190	122,549,063
1859	245,861,762	43,537	66,231	107,336,503
1860	268,200,600	58,393	49,030	128,606,877

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for, including common at $1 40@$1 42½, and strained at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Washington Tar has been in demand, mainly at $2 70 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been quiet and nominal, at $3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, within a range of from 40c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in very moderate request, at essentially unchanged prices. Linseed has been inactive, at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, and sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 97@$19 25; new Prime at $14 25@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is in limited demand; sales 150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request and steady; the day's transactions add up 400 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@ $4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@ $15 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c. @15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day attracted considerable attention from buyers, and full prices were obtained for all the desirable lots sold. Imperial, 33c.@ 55c.; Gunpowder, 40c.@52½c.; Hyson, 38½c.@45c.; Young Hyson, (the offering of which was large,) 38c. @47½c.; Hyson Skin, 37c.; and Twankay at 35c.@ 40c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Finds ready buyers at buoyant prices; sales 104 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 5¾c.@12c.; 461 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@25c.; 186 bales Havana at 32c.@62½c.; and 154 bales Yara on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at chiefly 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to day, were rather moderate, yet rates were very firm. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s.4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@ 13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

MEATS.

Dealers report less activity this week, though prices of all other than strictly prime qualities, especially of fresh meats, lean in favor of buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, ramps, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10¾	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10¾
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Shoulders, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	13½	@	14
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are increasing, but with a good inquiry prices are generally sustained.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks, ₱ lb	30	@	—
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Grouse, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Partridges, ₱ pair	87	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Quails, ₱ pair	2 25	@	3 00
Snipe, ₱ dozen	62	@	1 75
Snipe, English, ₱ dozen	3 50	@	4 25
Squirrels, each	5	@	8
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00

FISH.

A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at uniform prices.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Bluefish, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Green Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Halibut, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Porgies, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Weak Fish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 50
Oysters, plenty, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	13	@	—
Herring, pickled, ₱ doz	10	@	18

VEGETABLES.

Most of the varieties, in season, are plenty, and in fair request at our quotations:

Beans, Lima, ₱ quart	31	@	37
Beans, string, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Beets, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Cabbage, ₱ head	3	@	8
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Cranberries, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	50
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	12	@	15
Egg Plants, each	10	@	15
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Lettuce, ₱ head	2	@	2
Onions, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Potatoes, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	10	@	13
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ half peck	15	@	18
Spinach, ₱ half peck	8	@	10
Squashes, each	5	@	10
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	6	@	8
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6

FRUIT.

Receipts of Domestic are generally equal to the requirements of buyers. The demand is not active, yet dealers report a pretty fair amount of sales.

Chestnuts, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Apples, ₱ peck	37	@	75
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	50	@	75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	10	@	15
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	9	@	12
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25	@	50
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@	62½
Peaches, ₱ quart	20	@	40
Pears, ₱ quart	18	@	30
Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck	15	@	25
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Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@	—
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POLITICAL.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A MASS MEETING
OF THE
Electors of the 1st, 11th, 13th, 14th and VIIIth Wards, will be held in the Square opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, to ratify the nomination of

AMOS J. WILLIAMSON

as the Republican Candidate for Congress. The Wide-Awake Clubs of the District will participate. Eminent speakers will address the meeting in English, German and French. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
J. M. TUTHILL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—AN ANniversary will be held at this Church TO-MORROW, Oct. 28, commemorative of the Dedication of the first M. E. Church in America, which occurred Oct. 28, 1768. 92 years ago. Love Feast at 9 A. M. and preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. A Reunion Meeting at 2 P. M., in which brief addresses will be made, and former pastors and old members of John-st. will be invited to speak. Rev. H. BANGS is expected to preside. General Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. E. HARRIS, of the Green-st. M. E. Church. A collection will be taken through the day for the benefit of the Church.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. W. H. FERRIS, of the New-York Conference, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL.—Preaching in the new Hall every SUNDAY at 10½ and 4. Sabbath School at 1½. Sunday School meeting every SUNDAY EVENING, at W. BULKLEY, Esq., is expected to speak TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½. Boys' meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 220-ST., Between 6th and 7th avs.—The services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) Oct. 28, will be MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ROBERT MCCARTEE, D. D., Pastor, assisted by Rev. A. R. MACOUBREY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D. Strangers are very cordially invited to seats.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, having for its object the preaching of the Gospel to the neglected masses, will be inaugurated SUNDAY EVENING, at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., (late Dr. Alexander's,) at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. W. S. HOUGH, D. D., and WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXington-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. Instead of the Afternoon Service, there will be Evening Service in this Church every SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, until the 1st of May. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring st. Church, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, the 28th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS and Rev. J. H. BUEVIS. Also singing by the children.

SEAMEN'S UNION MISSION.—ESTABLISHed on a broad and liberal basis. Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, Chaplain. Divine service will be held in Old-slip Hall, southwest corner of Water-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW. Seamen and their friends are cordially invited.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—PREACHING in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) 34th-st., near Broadway, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the eighth sermon upon a *Future Life*. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF GRACE CHURCH will be held at the Church corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, and a collection made on behalf of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M.—Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*—and at 7 P. M. Subject—*One who is Mighty to Save*. Special Sunday School meeting in the AFTERNOON.

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Experience meeting FORENOON; preaching AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Lovers of the truth and nothing but the truth are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free. Our creed, the Bible.

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Mission of Sorrow*. Subject for the evening—*Miracles—What they Prove*.

THE NEW BIRTH, AND THE DIFFERENCE between the teachings of Christ and of the Church concerning it, will be explained at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Sabbath School of this church will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. WISE, of the Sunday School Union. The friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited to be present.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW Morning and Evening. In the Evening the second lecture in review of Dr. Thompson's book, entitled *Love and Penalty*.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTESON will preach for this new organization, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. An important subject in the morning, and the public specially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST—Corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st. The large organ just erected in this Church by Messrs. Geo. Jardine & Son, organ builders, of this City, will be publicly exhibited on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by some of the most eminent organists in the City.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 28th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. FERRIS, OF EASTPORT, N. Y., will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, Oct. 28. Services 10½ o'clock Morning and 3 o'clock Afternoon.

REV. B. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, is reuniting, by special request, a series of discourses on the leading Christian sects. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING—*Swedenborgianism*.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—In State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., TO-MORROW. The public are invited to attend. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the chapel of the Mount Oliver Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*The Three Hebrew Children*. Evening—*The Cities of Refuge*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WM. M. PARSONS will preach in the church in 83d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Bridgeport, at 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, (35th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The fourth lecture in the series will be delivered in the evening.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—WM. FISHBOUGH will occupy the desk in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday, Oct. 28,) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW, 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. J. PARSAL, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ o'clock by Rev. J. A. ROCHE, of the 17th-st. M. E. Church.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—The Pastor, W. S. HALL, preaches his farewell sermons on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Baptism again after sermon in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH-ST. and 4th-av., Harlem. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURGH, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 28th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. BANGS, P. E. At 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Eleventh sermon in the course on *Christ*. Seats free. Public experience meeting at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-street.—The Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse will be—*The Rights of God and Cæsar*.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, CORNER OF PRESident and Smith sts., South Brooklyn, Rev. THOS. TOWELL, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver a lecture in June-st. United Presbyterian Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1860. Subject—*Womanhood*. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st. corner of 2d-av. Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. G. FARRINGTON, of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. MILOS SANFORD, of North Adams, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., immediately west of 6th-av. Elder S. H. JAMESON, Indianapolis, Ind., will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ A. M., and URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery, every SUNDAY. Subject on the 28th, at 3 P. M.—*Is there an Irreprecsible Conflict between Freedom and Slavery*. At 7½ P. M.: *The Freedom of the Public Lands*. Platform free to all.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Canadian* off Father Point we receive one day's later news from Europe. It is reported that the French garrison in Rome will shortly be increased to 60,000 men. Rumors are again current that negotiations are on foot for the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France, but they are not traced to any very reliable source. The Piedmontese troops under General CIALDINI had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier, and would probably be before Capua on the 15th inst. It was generally believed that the Neapolitans would evacuate the town and retire to Gaeta. There is a report current that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin, but, according to the London *Post*, no protest, in a diplomatic sense, has been made by either Russia or Austria against the entry of Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory. The departure of FUAD PASHA from Syria had been the signal for the recommencement of Christian massacres. The life of the Russian Consul had been threatened.

Secession rumors of all kinds reach us from the National Capital,—some of them of the most absurd character. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that a report was current there yesterday, on what was considered reliable authority, to the effect that several of the Southern States, through the medium of a secret Commissioner, had already obtained a pledge from the French Emperor that Charleston should be kept open as a free port, in case of a disruption of the Confederacy. A statement so utterly ridiculous is unworthy of serious consideration. Our correspondent also states that Senator WIGFALL called upon the President on Thursday, and notified him to determine upon the course he would pursue in the event of secession, as the issue would be forced upon him. If Mr. WIGFALL did call upon the President with any such message, the very fact of the matter having been made public is the best proof that it was intended only as a piece of bravado.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that Capt. MARTINEZ, commanding the Spanish squadron on the Havana station, is now in this country, commissioned by his Government to contract for the construction of three first-class war frigates in American ship-yards.

The steamboat train from New-York, from Fall River for Boston, ran off the track near Myrick's Station yesterday morning, owing to a broken rail. Mrs. DRINKWATER, of Portland, Me., had an arm torn off; Mrs. POND, of Bucksport, Me., had an arm broken; an infant had a thigh broken, and several other passengers were considerably but none fatally injured. The injured persons were in the last car which was upset, and dragged several rods on its side. Mrs. DRINKWATER was taken back to Fall River, where her arm was amputated. The others injured were taken to Boston, and are all doing well

We receive intelligence from Canada of the wreck of the British schooner *Humming Bird*, off Anticosta, on the 7th inst. Of the seven persons on board, three—the Captain, steward, and one seaman—were lost. The schooner was bound from Labrador for Halifax.

A telegram from Mobile states that no further apprehensions are felt in reference to the few cases of yellow fever which have recently made their appearance there. They were simply sporadic, and of a mild type.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward came together in mass meeting at Liberty Hall in Thirty-second-street last evening, and, applauding frequently, listened to speeches by THEODORE TILTON, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Judge PEABODY.

A Union meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, at which JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., delivered a speech upon the aspect of parties, and the questions at issue in the present canvass. He believed the Union to be in danger, and cordially recommended the partisans of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE to vote the Union Electoral ticket, in order if possible to avert that danger. The audience was large, although the hall was not full.

The great Billiard Tournament, the idea of which originated some time ago, and was probably suggested by the Chess Tournament which drew together so many "knights of the checkered board," commenced in this City yesterday, at the rooms of Mr. LYNCH, in Fourteenth-street. The prize to be contended for is a splendid gold-mounted and pointed cue. Some very fine play was exhibited yesterday.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, the constitutionality of the Sunday theatrical law was argued in the case of the Stadt Theatre. Decision was reserved.

Holders made some concessions to buyers of Breadstuffs, and a lively business was transacted. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant prices. Pork, Beef and Whisky attracted more attention. Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Tea and Tobacco were in good request. Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Seeds, Tallow, Hemp and Molasses were quiet. Hides and Leather were moderately dealt in. Freights were firm.

The excitement in Stocks yesterday was unusually great, and the additional fall, on the political agitation of the country and from the heavy closing up of outstanding contracts, equal to an average of 2 per cent.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—The friends of this enterprise will be gratified to learn that it is meeting with a degree of success which far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The rooms are filled every day with women who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, or with those who feel interested in its success and wish to lend it their aid. Among the former are a large number of the teachers in our public schools, who find in this Library precisely the opportunities for reading of which they have long felt the need. There are also a very good proportion of girls employed in book-binding, in sewing and kindred avocations, among the regular patrons of the Library, and four-fifths of the books which they take from its shelves are histories, memoirs, travels, &c., almost to the entire exclusion of light literature, which many have predicted they would alone require.

A very general desire has been expressed among those interested, for the organization of classes for instruction, similar to those which have been maintained with such beneficent results in connection with the Mercantile Library Association. There would be no difficulty in at once filling up several classes o this sort in different departments of study, the requisite rooms and other conveniences were provided for the purpose. We understand that some will be organized as speedily as possible.

An Administration Disunionist.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is in this City, and is out-doing the most violent of the Fire-Eaters in his threats of Southern secession, civil war and general ruin, in the case of LINCOLN'S election. We have it on good authority, that Mr. COBB makes it a point to indulge in the most extravagant language on this subject in every circle, business and political, which he enters. He avows his sympathy with the Disunion movement, and aims to create the impression that it will have the sympathy and silent assent of the Administration at Washington.

It is quite likely that, in all this, Mr. COBB is doing what he conceives to be his duty to his party and his section. He possibly feels in honor bound to do anything which may promise to prevent the election of a Republican President. There are men who consider it a matter of conscience to leave nothing undone, however outrageous in ethics and in morals, which promises success to their political purposes. We should be a little sorry to include Mr. COBB in the category,—though we should still more regret to find him one of that gang of traitorous conspirators who are willing to plunge the whole country into anarchy in revenge for a partisan and sectional defeat. Mr. COBB may have left his duties at the seat of the Federal Government, under the impression that the case was desperate and required desperate remedies,—that New-York could only be prevented from giving the Presidency to a Republican by threats of commercial and financial ruin,—and that he, as the head of the Finance Department of the Government, could make these threats with far greater chances of giving them effect, than any other man. But even this explanation, comparatively charitable as it is, places him on a level with the lowest and least honorable of the demagogues who infest our political gambling halls. It presents him as capable of seeking to accomplish by menaces what fair appeals to reason and judgment will not effect—and of plunging the substantial interests of a great community into confusion and ruin, for the sake of carrying a political point.

But if Mr. COBB is sincere in his menaces, what business has he at Washington? If he sympathizes with those who meditate Disunion, how dare Mr. BUCHANAN retain him in his Cabinet? Is our venerable President about to signalize his Administration by turning Disunionist, or the accomplice of Disunionists, himself? Is he ambitious of eclipsing the renown of AARON BURR on the page of history? Have the trophies of the traitor ARNOLD disturbed his sleep and made him emulous of *his* place on the records of his country?

The letter which we published yesterday morning from our Washington correspondent, prepared us somewhat for this intelligence of the movements of Mr. COBB. The plot of secession, it seems, has been conceived within the councils of the Federal Government, and is under the active guidance of the Secretary of the Federal Treasury. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN intends that Mr. FLOYD shall order the Federal Army to aid the Disunionists, and that the Navy of the Union shall be turned over to the traitors who propose to subvert it. Mr. BUCHANAN will not leave a very brilliant record at the best:—but, if he has entered upon this broad path of dishonor, he will find that there is, in the public execration and contempt, a still lower deep than his Administration has sounded hitherto.

As for the effect of these menaces upon the election, we have not the least misgiving. In certain circles of New-York business they will create some alarm and lead men to plunge headlong into the real perils of an election by Congress, to escape the apparent dangers of electing a President by the people. But with the mass of voters in the State at large, exactly the opposite result will be produced. They will regard and treat these flagrant attempts to coerce them by threats into a course which their judgments do not approve, as insults to them and outrages upon the Constitution. The menaces of Disunion have already very largely increased the Republican vote in all the Northern States. Considerate men of all parties are beginning to say that it is time this thing were tested,—that it is well enough to know whether the Constitution, or Slavery, is the supreme law of the land,—and that the right of suffrage is a solemn farce if it can only be exercised at the dictation of any interest or any section. If the Federal Administration joins the outcry, and adds the weight of its unpopularity to the intrinsic odium of the Disunion policy, the election will be very likely to prove a Republican deluge which will sweep the State from one end to the other.

The Firemen and Common Council.

As a body, the firemen of this City have ever received from us the commendations which they have so often merited, for the cheerful and ready manner in which their arduous duties, so voluntarily assumed, are ever discharged; but they have been so petted, so indulged, and so courted, they have grown into a great political power, for that their four thousand votes are counted is but too palpable, as facts will show.

Twenty-five years ago, when the Fire Department was quite as respectable, and quite as worthy of public confidence and public commendation as at the present time, such favors as are now demanded and granted, were not even thought of. The firemen then took entire charge of their own engines or trucks, keeping them in order ready for instant use. They took up, greased and cleaned their own hose, and many an old fireman can remember frosted feet and fingers in removing frozen hose from streets running with water of icy coldness. They were allowed the smallest possible quantity of coal to heat their rooms and thaw out the hose, so as to have it ready for use again, and even this was difficult to obtain at times. Such a thing as a back-room was unheard of; and as to outside assistance, when in later years the sum of $50 was appropriated annually for a cleaner of the hose and machine, it was gratefully received. But times have changed.

The firemen now, with very few exceptions occupy three-story houses built at the City's expense, lighted with gas and generously warmed throughout. The second floor, generally decorated by private contributions, is used as a meeting-room, and the third as a bunk-room or sleeping-room for such as choose to occupy it for that purpose, and it is not without bounds to say that many a young man has been brought to ruin by this bunking system. Some of the engine and truck houses have free stone fronts elaborately carved, and there are few which have not excellent lodging accommodations.

Our attention has been called to the present condition of the Department, and the political uses to which it is put, by perusing the "official" reports of the proceedings of the Common Council, which, being advertised by authority in those papers having the smallest circulation, are rarely seen by those directly interested in their contents—the tax-payers. From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, we gather the following facts: Repairs were ordered to four engine or truck houses, and in one case, where an extension of twenty feet was to be built, *without a contract*. Three companies were allowed new locations, in each case the boundaries in which they desired to be located being selected by themselves. In two cases the houses were ordered to be widened and extended. One new engine and one hose carriage were asked for and granted, and in one other case orders were given to have the fire telegraph placed in the house occupied by the company; and last, but not least, one company was granted permission to use the second and third floors of the brown-stone building No. 26 Chambers-street, formerly occupied by two of our highest Courts, but now not used by them on account of their bad ventilation, as meeting and sleeping rooms.

These favors will cost many thousand dollars, and as they have not been placed in the estimates of the Chief Engineer, for the next fiscal year, will, if carried to consummation, entail a deficit in the funds of the Department, which must be made up hereafter. The subject is one worthy of attention, and it would be well enough to inquire how these favors are distributed by the Common Council, the members of which, careful only for the advancement of private ends, are reckless and unscrupulous in the expenditure of the public money to insure their attainment.

As illustrating the cost as well as the growth of this "Volunteer" Department, and the constant and increased expenditure, we find that the appropriations asked for and granted for the year 1860, amounted to $98,000, viz.: "expenses for general repairs and maintenance of fire-engines and apparatus, &c.; also, for repairs of engine and other houses, and for "support" of the same, $60,000; for salaries, $38,500. For the next fiscal year, $70,000 are asked for under the first head, and $42,500 under the head of salaries, making an increase in one year of $14,500 for a Volunteer Department, which enjoys privileges and immunities in addition to favors granted elsewhere, unknown.

Southern Defensive Measures.

In an article upon the policy of the South, we have already pointed out what seems to us to be the imperative need of the present moment, viz.: the creation in the sable breasts of her four millions of slaves of an *amor patriæ*, on which reliance may be placed in the event of foreign war. This cannot be done except by ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and conceding to them certain rights, privileges and immunities which are now denied them. We have admitted the impracticability of immediate emancipation, and hence the reforms which strike us as needful, leave untouched the leading feature of the system, which is compulsory and unpaid labor. What we maintain is, that the law of Slavery is needlessly harsh and cruel. This is admitted by the friends and apologists of the system, who exclaim against having it judged by the letter of the law, and insist that the practice under it is mild and humane. But if Slavery in practice is so much better than its legal definitions, why retain these? Is it not clear that the system is made to present an odious and revolting aspect by what its friends would have us believe to be a mere dead letter?

On the other hand, if good men revolt at the idea of enforcing the letter of the law upon their slaves, and complain of being slandered when it is assumed that they are as cruel as their laws, why retain such odious and barbarous enactments upon the statute books? Do they not see that the effect of this policy is to authorize bad men to do what the good revolt at doing; and that thus the whole South is scandalized by this mistaken policy? Why allow husband and wife, and parent and child, to be separated, if none but the worst men in society will separate them? The high prerogative of breaking up family ties, if any necessity can arise for it, should be reserved to the highest authorities in the State. But the law of Slavery concedes it to the basest and meanest of mankind, as well as the best, who are able to own or buy a negro; and as none but bad men will exercise this prerogative, it falls exclusively, in practice, into their hands.

But the slaves of the best families are subject to be separated by the force of law, if the master happens to die, intestate or insolvent, or even in debt. In the first case they must be divided out equally among the heirs, perhaps a dozen in number, and it is not always that an equal adjustment of the property can be made without sundering the dearest ties of kindred among the slaves. In the second case, the law requires that the slaves shall be set upon the auction block and sold to satisfy creditors, when no regard need be paid to family ties. It is easy to allege that the humanity of the South protects the slave against all these possible cruelties which the laws tolerate; but so long as the barbarous laws remain unrepealed, or the brutal license goes unprohibited and unpunished, such apologies will find little acceptance with the world at large. The slave-pens of Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans, and the auction sales in every county of the South, give the lie to these glosses. They are absurd upon their face. As well might it be pretended that every Northern creditor and landlord is too humane to exact of his debtor or tenant what the law allows him, as that Southern slaveholders revolt at the exercise of their legal privileges over their slaves.

If it be folly to adhere to laws which the South considers it a grievous slander on the part of her enemies to suppose she puts in practice, what shall we say of her omission to pass laws instituting marriage among her slaves? In this case there is no room for individual acts of humanity to become the substitutes for lawful guarantees. Matrimony is simply unlawful among slaves, no matter how freely they may be allowed to contract, and no matter how faithfully they may adhere to each other. There are four millions of men and women in the Slave States, who, from generation to generation, have been forced to live together like the beasts of the field, in order that their masters may buy and sell them separately or together, as convenience and the demands of the market may suggest.

Akin to these monstrous features of the system, as it now exists, is the denial of education. If in this age it begins to be recognized as a duty of Governments to educate the people, how barbarous and revolting to every humane and generous instinct is the policy which makes education a crime, and visits with fine and imprisonment every feeble effort to develop the God-given faculty of reason? Such laws contemplate the murder of the immortal part, and the reduction of God's rational creatures, created in his own image, to brutish beasts.

We maintain that these odious adjuncts of Slavery are not essential parts of the system of compulsory labor, the maintenance of which, for a time, may be necessary to the safety of the white race, and the permanent welfare of the black. The removal of the abuses of the system would conciliate the world at large, and, what is of more importance to the South, it would soften the hard lot of the slave, win his affections, and attach him to his home and his country.

The South should make the marriage tie indissoluble, either by the caprice of the slave or the master, or by the operation of law, upon the estates of intestates and insolvents. The separation of young children from their parents should be prohibited and punished. All legal obstructions to learning should be removed, and the slaves should be encouraged to improve their condition, intellectually, as well as morally and pecuniarily. They should be allowed to hold property in their own right, to sue and be sued, and to testify in courts of justice. The only abuse which this last privilege would give rise to would be the conviction of Abolitionists upon negro testimony. But this is done now before Judge LYNCH'S courts. In any other case a negro's testimony would scarcely pass for what it is worth; and if worthless, it would simply pass for nothing.

In throwing out these suggestions it may be said of us that we are meddling with the affairs of other people; and that we are agitating the Slavery question. But we have only exercised that freedom of criticism upon the affairs of a portion of our common country which we daily exercise upon the affairs of Italy, Austria, England and France. In each case we freely discuss the merits of institutions, note the wisdom or folly of kings and peoples, and point out the path of duty and patriotism. This is simply the vocation of an independent Press.

The European Situation.

The news which reached us yesterday from Europe is of no ordinary interest. So far as the question of Italy is concerned it cannot be truly said that any marked and decisive change has taken place in the relative positions of the leading parties in the grand secular conflict of old diplomatic Europe with the modern life of the Peninsula.

It is, indeed, asserted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* that the Island of Sardinia is now occupied with the same inspirations which are supposed to have determined the annexation of Nice and Savoy to the Empire of France, and it is therefore left to be inferred that NAPOLEON III. is doing his best to complicate the position of VICTOR EMANUEL by developing a new difficulty between the *Regalantuomo* and his natural subjects. But this information, sufficiently suspicious in itself, is made still more questionable by the source through which it reaches us. Our readers do not need to be now told for the first time, that it is and has for a year past been the policy of the leading English Press to put the worst possible construction upon every act of the existing Government of France, and to assume all sorts of evil intentions for the French Emperor, even where events most flatly pointed out the extreme probability of his acting in a sense quite contrary to the theories of his critics. We may, therefore, confidently rely upon being forgiven for a very decisive skepticism in regard to the reported intentions of France upon Sardinia.

Certainly France, as the mistress of Corsica, has a direct interest in fortifying her insular positions in the Mediterranean. But it is fairly open to doubt whether the possession of Sardinia, in the actual condition of the great inland sea, would be such a fortification. It seems to us more reasonable to suppose that France, once fixed in Sardinia, would simply have a larger and more exposed sea coast to defend, and stronger international jealousies to encounter. We are therefore extremely incredulous in regard to the reported demonstrations of the French Government against the possessions of Piedmont.

Nor, though less incredulous certainly, are we much less indifferent to the rumored action of the other European Governments on the subject of the Piedmontese attitude in Italy. It may well be that ALEXANDER II. of Russia has recalled his Minister from Turin, and that Spain has proposed a Congress of Catholic Powers at Gaeta. But Russia refused her recognition for years to the actual Government of ISABELLA II. without upsetting thereby the foundations of civil order in Spain. And certainly nothing can be more chimerical than the notion of a Congress comprising France, Austria, Piedmont and Spain, the real Catholic Powers of the world, assembled to decide upon the rules of faith for two hundred millions of more or less unruly believers. We live in an age not of theories but of facts, and it will be idle for all Catholic Europe in arms to insist upon our accepting a state of things which does not exist, and upon forcing mankind to believe, against the evidence of their senses, that the Papal Government is still possible in Italy. The dreams of PHILIP II. do not belong to the nineteenth century.

The ominous future of Europe lies further to the East. The tidings which come to us from Syria of Moslem outbreaks, following instantly upon the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops, are infinitely more menacing than all the diplomatic *quiproquos* which come to us from Rome and Naples. As we pointed out a few days since, the Oriental question is the existing and threatening question of Europe. It attaches itself to the most dangerous features of Oriental life, and the warning which we receive to-day may well advise thoughtful men of a stern and general settling day no longer to be postponed. It is simply inconceivable that the Syrian knot should now be disentangled otherwise than by the European sword.

LAGER-BIER-DOM IN WANT.—The *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday contains a manifesto from the Association for resisting the Sunday-Theatre law, calling for more money to pay the lawyers. It is stated that $1,050 has already been expended on Messrs. BRADY, CLINTON and STALLKNECHT, the counselors of the Association, who need $500 more! We give these gentlemen the benefit of a gratuitous notice of their necessities; but, if our private opinion were asked as to the expediency of a general contribution to aid in filling the pockets of a few men, who insist on keeping open their drinking, dancing and play-giving establishments seven days in a week, it would probably favor a less selfish and more hopeful direction of public charities. There is about as much likelihood of repealing the law against Sunday theatricals, or of having it declared unconstitutional, as there is of the election of Mr. BRADY to the office of Governor. Money given or expended for either object will be money wasted.

Delivery of City Letters.

The issues raised in the United States Courts at Philadelphia, respecting the City Postal delivery, involve a highly desirable adjustment of an important question. The General Post-office disputes the right of Messrs. D. O. BLOOD & Co., of that city, to carry letters within the city limits. The streets it declares to be post roads within the meaning of the act of Congress, and as such to be exclusively in the enjoyment of the United States for the purposes of mail transportation. Any corporation or individual entering upon or persisting in that business to the prejudice of Federal rights, is therefore subject to well-defined penalties announced in the act; and should at once be arrested by the intervention of the Judiciary. The Department accordingly demands an injunction upon the Messrs. BLOOD & Co. The reply of the latter mainly controverts the assumption that city streets are legally post routes, and opposes the injunction for reasons of public policy. And the injunction has not been granted. The grounds upon which the Court founded its opinion are unfortunately not stated, but we are to assume that technical rather than essential reasons have governed it; for the terms of the act admit of no doubtful interpretation.

So far as considerations of public convenience are concerned, it is, we conceive, high time that this controversy should be settled adversely to private companies. The system of City delivery is so clearly a portion of that wider system through which Government undertakes to transmit correspondence over the entire face of the country, that to draw a proper dividing line between the two obligations would be quite impracticable; and unless the distinction be marked, endless conflicts would result from the doubt as to where official responsibility terminated and private irresponsibility began. Evidently, for this general reason, the whole business of City delivery should either be entirely in one hand or in the other. That it should be in the same hand that bears the missive from town to town is exacted by the necessity of distinctly fixing the accountability for the safety and prompt delivery of letters upon some one party; a task utterly impracticable where two successive carriers are concerned in it. And if the business be thrown open to competition, the risk from the same source is of course multiplied indefinitely.

But beyond these general considerations, there are others which strangely suggest the wisdom of leaving the whole business to Government. During the last ten years there has been a very satisfactory improvement in the habits which the Post-office Department has brought to the fulfillment of its duties, especially observable in its disposition to meet wherever practicable, all reasonable calls for enlarged public facilities. It is only lately that its attention has been applied to the subject of the City delivery, but even there, it has already introduced a variety of ameliorations, which are still perfect only in theory; but which time, and changes of subordinate officers, will gradually develop. The street boxes are recognized as a most valuable advance toward a better method; and where there was formerly but one collection of the deposited letters daily, they are now, where the duties of the carrier are fulfilled, collected five times in the day. Letters destined to go from one part of the City to another, no longer pass twenty-four hours at the Nassau-street office, but go to the nearest station at once, and are thence dispatched to their destination.

It is hardly necessary to say that conscientious compliance with these provisions, would afford every facility a reasonable public could ask of a new enterprise; and would justify anticipations of a system as absolutely convenient as is enjoyed in London. But there are various obstacles in the way. The clerks and carriers employed are mainly old hands accustomed to veteran routine, and not easily reduced to conformity with innovations. So long as these are retained, we may expect to hear of letters failing for days to reach their direction; we may assume that the boxes will not be visited with the required frequency; and that the handling and dispatch from the several stations will not be as prompt as might be. And in the infancy of the undertaking, before the public has learned to employ the established post, the Department will naturally hesitate to employ that abundant and expensive force, which will give entire success and expansion to the system. In the way of the latter measure stands prominently the private dispatches. So long as they exist, the business will be too infinitesimally divided to authorize lavish expenditure on any side. It will not pay even upon the most moderate scale; and, indeed, the public has no right to complain of the Government for sparing its efforts, when the public, by encouraging a mischievous competition, prevents a display of official enterprise. In the absence of any disposition of the Department to meet the popular wishes, to promote rival dispatches might be justifiable. It is surely not so during present circumstances.

It is to be trusted, therefore, that choosing more tenable grounds, or rather evading the formal points of which the Blood Company may be presumed to have availed themselves, in their successful resistance to an injunction, the Government may effectually suppress such competition. That suppression will involve a pledge of energetic and intelligent improvement, which the country will receive with pleasure.

WHY MR. BELL IS SUPPORTED IN THE SOUTH. We clip the following extract of a speech of Mr. BELL from the editorial column of the Raleigh *Register*, where it is kept from week to week as a standing vindication of his soundness on the Slavery question. It will be seen that Mr. BELL acquiesces in the Calhoun doctrine, that the Constitution, of its own force, without the intervention of Congress, establishes Slavery in all the Territories. This is the essence of the Dred Scott decision:

"It is contended that the South is secured in the full benefit of the doctrine held by some of the most distinguished champions of its rights, who maintain that the Constitution, *proprio vigore*, that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description recognized as such, in any of the States, on every sea and in every Territory of the Union. The soundness of the general doctrine held on this point, I think cannot well be questioned or disproved; and if the question related to a Territory situated as Oregon was, when the United States came into possession of it, property in slaves would be entitled to the protection of the laws and the Constitution of the United States."

JOHN BELL.

Borrowed Plumes.

We give place, with pleasure, to the following communications referring to some editorial comments in yesterday's TIMES, on borrowed jewelry for the Prince of Wales' Ball. Those comments, as our correspondents know, were founded on positive statements made by Dr. TYNG—an authority which no citizen of New-York would think of discrediting. It would appear, however, from the communications appended, that the Reverend Doctor was mistaken or misinformed, as far as two leading establishments are concerned, for they indignantly deny such a practice as that of hiring out jewelry. We really think, however, that the indignation of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., and TIFFANY & Co., is rather more violent than the occasion warrants, for very high precedents may be found for the deed they repudiate. When GEORGE IV. was crowned King of England, the jewels in his coronet, borrowed expressly for the occasion, were valued at a million and a half of pounds sterling, and the fortunate London jeweler received $200,000 as interest for their use. In a moral point of view, there is certainly very little difference between lending jewels for the coronation of one Prince of Wales, or lending jewels for a ball given in honor of another. We condemned the wretched taste and extravagance of those New-York women who appeared in borrowed finery at the Prince's Ball; but unless Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., and Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., are prepared to answer for all other jewelers in the metropolis, we do not see that their interference, except in so far as they are personally concerned, is at all pertinent. Their communications are as follows:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial article on "Borrowed Plumes," in to-day's issue, reflects so unjustly on the ladies of New-York, our customers and ourselves, that we feel called upon to ask you to give place to a few remarks from us in reply.

If it were true that the diamonds worn at the Prince's Ball, which came from our establishment, *were only hired* for the occasion, your remarks deprecating such pretentious extravagance and bad taste, are entirely pertinent, and we would not intrude any comments of our own; *but it is absolutely and totally false as applied to ourselves*, and we think that every respectable house in the trade can say the same.

You can judge then, what astonishment and mortification your article will produce among the ladies of New-York and of the country generally, who will, probably, feel it necessary hereafter to append receipted bills to their ornaments, in order to relieve themselves of suspicions so unwarranted and so unworthy.

We had already written to Rev. Dr. TYNG in consequence of your "official report" in yesterday's TIMES—a copy of which we give below.

As a contradiction and refutation of the incorrect report, so far as we are concerned, we would thank you to publish the whole at an early day.

Yours, very respectfully,

BALL, BLACK & CO.

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., No. 83 East Sixteenth-street—*Dear Sir:* In the TIMES, this day, we find the following, under the head of a report of the American Church Missionary Society meeting:

"He (Dr. TYNG) divulged an interesting fact relative to the ball, (Prince of Wales,) which we believe has not before been disclosed to the public, from any secular source. BALL, BLACK & Co., according to Dr. TYNG, have stated that by the rent of jewels for women to wear at the Prince's ball, they made enough to pay the rent of their store for a year."

We were cognizant that such reports were circulating, for many questions have been put to us as to their truth, but, being unable to trace them, we could take no action. Now, we feel that a responsible party has aided in giving currency to the falsehood; we apply to you, Sir, respectfully demanding your authority for such a statement, in order that we may publicly deny it.

An answer as early as convenient will much oblige, Reverend Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed,) BALL, BLACK & CO.

P. S.—Dr. TYNG, being waited upon by one of our clerks, to know if he would kindly reply to the above, to-day, said that he considered the letter insulting, and would make no reply whatever to it; that, under no circumstances, would he give his authority; and we might seek redress in any way we thought proper.

If our letter to Dr. TYNG is insulting, we did not so intend it. We believe the public will admit our right to make the inquiry, no matter how exalted or dignified the position of any individual who originates or circulates such a libel, affecting, as it does, themselves as well as us. B. B. & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City papers, issued this morning, report a statement made by Rev. Dr. TYNG at a meeting of the American Church Missionary Association, to the effect that the proceeds from jewelry, loaned by a single prominent establishment to be worn at the Prince of Wales Ball, had realized a sufficient sum to pay the year's rent of the building thus used. In the TIMES this statement, quoted from the Rev. Doctor, names a particular firm; but it is possible an error may have been made in attributing to a highly respectable house a reprehensible practice. In the other City papers, however, no particular firm is mentioned. In view of the consequent indefinite character of this charge upon the jewelers of New-York, and in behalf of our customers who do not wish to borrow, and of ourselves, who very much prefer to sell, we beg to disclaim the remarkable fortune that would pay our rent in the manner above indicated.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1860. TIFFANY & CO.

☞ MOORE'S *Rural New-Yorker*, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this City who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

Obituary.

The death of Dr. GEORGE SHROETER, which occurred at Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning, has already been announced by telegraph. Dr. SHROETER was a native of Prussia, and graduated at the Universities of Konigsberg and Berlin, making philology and the natural sciences his principal studies. For some years after leaving the University, he acted as Private Secretary to the Prince Regent of Prussia, traveling with him through a large part of Europe, and enjoying remarkable opportunities for becoming acquainted with the working of its various Governments. Immediately upon the breaking out of the Revolutions of 1815 Dr. SHROETER sided with the Liberals and resigned all connection with his royal patron, whose sympathies were with the reactionists. In company with many other patriots he found himself obliged to leave his country and take refuge in the United States, in 1849. Dr. SHROETER immediately applied himself to the geography of this Continent, and in connection with the Geographical and Statistical Society, his abilities soon began to attract notice. In 1856 he completed a map of the United States from ocean to ocean, on a canvas thirty feet by seventeen. After remaining several weeks at the Merchants' Exchange of this City for exhibition, this was sent to its destination, the Stock Exchange of London. The map contained every railroad and canal in the country, completed or in progress. Since then he has executed models of this country in wax, showing the elevations and depressions of its surface. His labors have by no means received the appreciation which they so richly deserved. At the time of his death Dr. SHROETER was but 43 years of age. He removed to Paterson four or five years ago, hoping to be able to pursue his studies there with less interruption, and on the 17th was taken with inflammation of the lungs. The severity of his mental labors doubtless favored the progress of the disease, which terminated fatally on the 25th. It is understood that the family of Dr. SHROETER is left in straitened circumstances.

Personal.

—Mr. Samuel F. McClung of Rockbridge, Va., was shot and fatally wounded on the 16th by Mr. P. Sale. McClung was drunk and insisted on mounting Mr. Sale's horse and driving him off in spite of repeated warnings. Mr. Sale took up a shot-gun as McClung was riding away and discharged it at him. The weapon was loaded with squirrel shot, one of which struck McClung in the neck and cut the jugular vein.

—Col. Curtin, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, arrived in Boston on Wednesday with his wife and a few personal friends. He is to make a political address in Faneuil Hall to-night.

—Mrs. Dame, of Boston, has been studying in Albany under the instructions of Palmer the sculptor. She has just finished a bust of Prof. Amasa McCoy, which is said to be a wonderful work of art for one who has had so little practice.

—Mrs. Gov. Morgan is the recipient of a beautiful diamond necklace, a present from the Prince of Wales. It was sent from Boston by express. Miss Edna Dean Proctor has received an autograph letter of thanks from Earl St. Germans for her poem, published in the *Independent*, entitled "Prince and People."

NEWS FROM THE HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The United States Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that an "official" package from Dr. HAYES, commander of the Arctic Expedition, had been received by one of the Royal Greenland Company's vessels from Upernavik. This assures the friends of the expedition of the prompt arrival of Dr. HAYES at the port nearest the field of his labor. The next European mail brings letters from the Arctic voyagers. Dr. HAYES promised his friends that they should hear from him about the 1st of November. That promise has been fulfilled.

Mailing Letter Boxes.

[From the New-York Times.]

The subject of the lamp letter boxes has been frequently discussed, and a great deal of fault found with the present management, but I have not seen or heard of a single remark which appeared to me to touch the subject in the right spot.

I assume, on the start, that the Postmaster-General having declared the streets post routes, that the letter boxes are either post offices or else they are branches of the City Office for the reception of letters to be dispatched by mail. Now, if they are simply receptacles for letters, will the Postmaster please give us the law for charging an extra cent? He has no more right to do it, (on letters for the mails, not City delivery,) than he has to exact it on all letters deposited in the receptacle in the Post-office. He has just as much right to charge it for taking a letter from the receptacle in the Office to the distributing-room as he has to charge it on the street receptacles to the distributing-room. The cases are perfectly analogous.

Again, if the streets are post routes, (and I assume they are,) will the Postmaster point out the law for charging *four cents* when the law establishes the rate *over all post routes* at three cents?

He will probably say it is for taking it to the Post-office. This he cannot do, for it is a post route; his men are carriers or contractors to carry the mail, just which you please to call them, and he has just as much right can he demand extra compensation for carrying letters in the mail where they go off from a straight line.

The Office in Nassau-street is no more or less than a distributing office for letters carried on the City post roads.

For instance, letters mailed for small interior towns in Michigan are mailed "Detroit distribution." When the package bearing this address reaches Detroit, the letters are assorted, a new post bill made out for each letter, and then forwarded to their destination.

The Detroit Office, being a distributing office, has just as much right to detain letters until an extra cent is paid as our Postmaster has to detain those received from street letter boxes.

I am aware that there is a law authorizing the Postmaster to charge extra compensation for *City delivery*, but I am not aware of any law authorizing him to take more than three cents on any post route under three thousand miles.

Am I wrong, Mr. DIX? If so, please give us the *law*, not "*instructions*," and tell us what *law* you have for detaining letters having a three cent stamp upon them, taken from the lamp boxes. W.

A FAMILY FIGHT.—A desperate fight recently occurred in Gates, N. C., between two men named DAVIS and JACKSON, about some hogs. DAVIS and his wife armed themselves with guns, axes and knives, and presented themselves at JACKSON'S house, where a general fight ensued, in which both men, women and children participated. They shot until their ammunition gave out, and then closed in with axes, knives and gun-barrels. During the shooting a son of JACKSON, a mere boy, was killed by a son of DAVIS, also a lad. Seven of the party were dangerously wounded, among the women having a broken arm, and, it is said, fifty buckshot! From all accounts, they fought as long as they could, and quit with mutual consent. The surviving parties have been arrested and placed in the county jail to await trial.

—The Boston *Traveller* has received five dollars for an autograph of the Bunker Hill Hero, Ralph Farnham.

"A uniform Standard of Weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community."

Fairbanks'
STANDARD SCALES.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS
where a correct and durable Scale is required.

☞ These Scales are manufactured *only by the original inventors*, and all others represented as Fairbanks' are mere imitations, of which purchasers should beware.

☞ They are extremely simple in construction, are made of the *very best* materials, by experienced and intelligent workmen, and under the strictest supervision of the inventors.

☞ They have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the world, and, having been most thoroughly tried, *are the acknowledged standard.*

☞ They have taken *more first premiums than all other Scales*, and, what is of more practical value, have received the award of superior excellence by the vast numbers who have used them for many years.

☞ They are fully warranted, not only strong and accurate, but durable; and the manufacturers, who are permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this warrantee good.

☞ They are (owing to the large experience and superior facilities of the manufacturers) offered at lower prices than other Scales of equal size and strength.

☞ They are made of all sizes and capacities, and adapted to all required uses, embracing more than a hundred different modifications.

☞ They are *cheap, convenient, strong, accurate*, and durable—their superiority in these respects having been proved by long use, and no pains will be spared to maintain, and, if possible, improve their quality.

In view of the great amount of property which, in the course of years, is weighed upon a single Scale, and of the fact that, in any ordinary business, a good Scale will last during the life of the user, it is most obviously false economy to hazard the probability of getting an unreliable Scale, for the sake of a small saving in the first cost.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues furnished, upon application by mail or otherwise.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
wish to direct
PARENTAL ATTENTION
to the important fact that a great
SAVING IN BOYS' CLOTHING
may be effected by purchasing from their new stock of
Boys' Coats and other Overcoats, &c.
Boys' Dress and School Suits.
Boys' Fancy Suits for different ages.
The figures affixed to the new Winter styles for boys are
EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

What Did they Cost?
Only $22 for the Suit! at
GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 298 BROADWAY, New-York.

Florence Sewing Machines, Price $50.
WILL TAKE AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 483 Broadway. Agents wanted in every city and town.

Persons Purchasing for the Ledger does not write, and begs his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 385 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Burnett's Tricopherous, or the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 289 Broadway.

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PARENTAL ATTENTION
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The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 289 Broadway.

The Sick are Deeply Interested.
GIVE HEED!
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. The longest-known, most used, and best-understood medicine in the world. Their use cleanses the bowels, removes all tumors, or other obstructions, in or out of the way of the circulation, prevents abscesses and apoplexies and sudden deaths; cures colds, coughs, asthmas, rheumatism and gout. A safe aperient, and an unrivaled Anti-bilious Pill. Warranted PURELY VEGETABLE and innocent.
MOST PRIZED WHERE MOST KNOWN.
Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., and also at No. 4 Union-square.
Price 25 cents per box. Directions in most languages.

68 AND 70	Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP," in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water. ☞ "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.	68 AND 70

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 36th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Target Prizes! Target Prizes!
A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 23 John-st.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*. OLIVER CRANE.
July 3, 1860.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES.
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

J. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers. Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 168, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Rejoice, ye Sufferers! Rise, ye Bed-ridden Cripples!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, cramp, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists.

Compare the Votes.
Politicians, in comparing the election returns, will find THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK FOR 1860, indispensable. It contains the returns as far back as 1824. Price $1. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Fall and Winter Boots of Superior Quality, for men and Boys. WATKINS, { No. 114 Fulton-st., and 867 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—TROWBRIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JEROME B. CLARK to KATE A., daughter of E. L. Trowbridge, all of this City.

SNELLING—PEERS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, by Rev. A. D. Gillett, D. D., J. GREENWOOD SNELLING to SUSIE T., daughter of Col. Thos. F. Peers, all of this City.

OAKLEY—PECKHAM.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. JOHN A. OAKLEY to ELEANOR MARSTON, eldest daughter of Alfred G. Peckham, Esq., all of this City.

BRADFORD—WELLS.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Alfred H. Beach, ALEXANDER BRADFORD to CLARA, daughter of O. P. Wells, M. D.

TAYLOR—GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at Christ's Church, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., WILLIAM TAYLOR, Jr., of Petersburgh, Va., to HARRIET H. daughter of J. J. Gilbert, Esq., of Brooklyn.

THORP—BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Wm. J. Budington, JAMES H. THORP to Miss EMILY C. BURR, all of Brooklyn.

ATKINS—ROCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, New-York, T. ASTLEY ATKINS and JULIA FENTON ROCKWELL, daughter of Benjamin Rockwell, all of Brooklyn.

DE BEVOISE—SCHENCK.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. S. H. Mecker, ISAAC C. DE BEVOISE to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Cornelius Schenck, Esq., of this City.

SCHENCK—DE BEVOISE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. S. H. Mecker, FRANKLIN S. SCHENCK, of this City, to AGNES, daughter of Charles J. De Bevoise, of the former place.

BILLINGS—HUNT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Murray, FREDERICK D. BILLINGS, of Hatfield, Mass., and FANNY A., daughter of the late Joseph Hunt, of Oswego, N. Y.

ESELSTYN—VAN DEUSEN.—In Linndale, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Demarest, CORNELIUS ESSELSTYN, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y., to MARY T. LIVINGSTON, daughter of Peter Van Deusen, Esq., of Greenport, N. Y.

PADDOCK—GORDON.—At Delhi, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, by Rev. Wm. Doubleday, FRANKLIN A. PADDOCK, of New-York City, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of Samuel Gordon, Esq., of the former place.

ROBISON—DUVALL.—At Washington City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Ascension Church, by Rev. Dr. William Pinckney, JOHN M. ROBISON, Jr., of New-York, to Miss ANNA DUVALL, of Prince George's County, Maryland.

WILSON—HUSSEY.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, HENRY P. WILSON, (of the firm of Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, of New-York,) to GEORGIANNA HUSSEY, of the former place.

DIED.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, of consumption, SUSAN HUGHES, beloved sister of William and Frederick Hughes, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 61 4th-st. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CARVILL.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 26, Mr. GEORGE CARVILL.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

CRARY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, EMILY, beloved wife of Humphrey H. Crary, Esq., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 88 Watt-st., corner of Washington.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MARSHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, ANGELINE, daughter of Caroline W. and Banyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

MAGINNIS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, ARTHUR WESLEY, son of William H. and Nettie Maginnis, aged 1 month and 12 days.

His remains were taken to Salem, Conn., for interment.

COLLIER.—In this City, on 8th day night, (Thursday,) Oct. 25, JOSEPH COLLIER, in his 70th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 6 East 23d-st., 1st day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M.

PUTNAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, SARAH E., eldest daughter of the late Samuel Putnam, aged 40 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her mother, No. 133 Henry-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, of consumption, MARK FOWLER, aged 48 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 286 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., E. D., Brooklyn.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, CAROLINE, infant daughter of John R. and Frances A. Halsey.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

NEALE.—At Bedford, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 25, ISABEL, daughter of George T. and Mary Jane Neale, aged 19 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Bedford, L. I.

TRAVIS.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 26, DANIEL D. TRAVIS, aged 57 years.

ZEREGA.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 25, AZELIA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Hattie and Augustus H. Zerega, aged 14 months and 19 days.

Her remains were taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

CODDINGTON.—In the City of Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARY L. INMAN, daughter of the late Henry Inman, and wife of Smith Coddington.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages to leave at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Montgomery Place, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, LOUISA LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Edward Livingston, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, and Minister to France, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MUSGRAVE.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, MONIMIA, wife of B. S. Musgrave, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 27th inst., from her late residence, West Bloomfield, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. P. S.—Boat for Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

HOLMES.—At East Greenwich, R. I., on Friday morning, Oct. 26, Mr. SILAS HOLMES, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48, Bond-st., without further notice.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says:

"To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wicklife's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wicklife."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.
Send to No. 164 Duane-st., for a pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 511, Oct. 26, 1860.
43, 48, 4, 36, 52, 26, 77, 60, 21, 15, 37, 10, 53, 55, 62.
Class No. 512, Oct. 26, 1860.
3, 33, 48, 70, 23, 31, 57, 7, 38, 17, 35, 1.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 26, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.
A MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
IN SUPPORT OF THE
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.
Hon. CHARLES J. HELME, of Kentucky,
Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee,
Hon. Mr. EWING, of Tennessee,
Judge C. J. JENKINS, of Georgia,
Will address our fellow-citizens upon the dangers which peril the Union and the Constitution.
All opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are earnestly invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

A FEW DAYS LONGER
On exhibition at our Store,
By permission of Mr. Delmonico,
THE SUPPER SET,
Consisting of
CHINA AND GLASS,
Manufactured by us expressly
FOR THE PRINCE'S TABLE
At the Ball at the Academy of Music,
On the night of the 12th inst.
Each piece bearing the Royal Insignia.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADWAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers' LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY Co., publishers of this paper.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

HOWE'S	LILLIE'S
BALL PROTECTING SCALES.	CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says:
"Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 489 Broadway.

DOESTICKS
REPORTS POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN WARD 20,
in
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to target companies at greatly reduced prices, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN—Warranted perfect. Regulated at pleasure. Compact. No temperature affects it. Absolutely incorrodible. All kinds of ink used. Once filling writes from 6 to 10 hours. Call and see it, or send for a circular. T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 221 Broadway, N. Y.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

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THE MYSTERY OF WILDWOOD.

By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

In the number of the LEDGER, to be issued on MONDAY at 12 o'clock, will be commenced the publication of a tale under the above title, by Mr. Cobb. The scene of this story is laid in the vicinity of New York, and the personages who figure in it once actually walked the streets of this City. It is a tale of tender and devoted love, of unspeakable suffering heroically borne; and through it all runs a sombre vein of inscrutable mysticism, such as not unfrequently envelops like a pall, the life of a being who lives only for the gratification of his own selfishness.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

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FALL AND WINTER.
I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

PERFECT FITTING

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  SSSSSS      HHHH  HHHH      IIIII
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   SSS        HHHHHHHH          II
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WARD, ROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $3.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $3 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,433 Post-office, New-York
P. & R. FRENCH.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Brennan.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEARD GROW—Use the Onguent. How to make the moustache grow—use the Onguent. GRAHAM'S Onguent can be had of nearly all dealers, or I will send it anywhere on rece

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, by a young Scotch woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a seamstress' place. Best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference as to capability and honesty; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, room No 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse or waitress. Good reference given. Apply at the fancy-store No. 303 4th-av., near 23d-st., up-day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist in the washing; or as chambermaid and waitress; with four years' City reference. Call at No. 246 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 34 Christopher-st., near Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND TIDY Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a thorough cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, cakes, pies, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c., and all kinds of preserves; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game and pastries; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman, as cook; understands pastries, meats soups, &c.; would be willing to go in a boarding-house or restaurant. Call at No. 52 North Moore-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (PROTESTant) wishes a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kind of cooking; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st.

AS COOK.—A NICE STEADY WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understanding all kinds of cooking, bread and biscuit and pastry; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies, blanc mange, boned turkey and made dishes; best of City reference. Apply to No. 710 Broadway, at front door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give reference to her last place, where she lived eleven years. Inquire No. 166 East 22d-st., near 2d-av., third floor, Room No 15.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 39 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a respectable private family; can procure the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1404 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 327 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEriened woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German girl, with the best of City references; is a good cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. Apply at No. 320 25th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-rate cook; understands her business well; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 138 East 36th-st

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Has good City reference of 7 years' standing. Apply at No. 237 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress; has no objection to do housework. Call at 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement with a few private families, to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting perfectly, and making children's dresses. Address a note to No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a young widow lady; a widower's family preferred; can give the very best of reference as to character and capability. Address D. E., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no chamberwork, or would act as housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Would go to the country. Call at No. 101½ 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A TIDY, WELL-RECOMmended Protestant German young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake good bread; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTEED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant woman to do housework in a small family or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference if required, or would take charge of an invalid; can read and write. Call at No. 82 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework, in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing. Reference can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 240 East 13th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Call, from 10 to 5, at No. 270 6th-av. Any one with colored help need not apply.

AS LADY'S MAID.—AN EXPERIENCED French Protestant wishes to find a family going South; she is a good dressmaker; has the best of references. Address AMELIA, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress making and all kinds of embroidery and family sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Reliable references. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as laundress, in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches. The best of City reference given of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent young woman, accustomed to the care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 69 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A YOUNG woman highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country as good cook and baker: no objections to assist in washing; will be found pleasant and obliging; is economical and neat in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business; can take charge of a child from its birth, and do family sewing; best of City reference, given. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer; or to assist in chamberwork; has six years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; sews neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; no objection to wait on one who boards; will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses in the neatest style, and hair-dressing; grown-up children preferred; or as lady's maid; understands it perfectly; the best of City references given. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the shoe-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant; would travel with a lady, and take full charge of her wardrobe. Apply at the fancy-store, No. 42 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to go South, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for one week at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 15.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS would like to get work by the week or month in families; can cut and fit children's clothing and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; she has one. Can be seen, or address, W. K., for two days, at No. 11 York-st., near Canal.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by an American Protestant young woman, as seamstress, and to assist in the care of grown children, or wait on a lady; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 85 West 20th-st., two doors from 6th-av. No objection to Staten Island.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can do embroidery, or would take care of grown children; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 270 East 10th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant woman as waitress or as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has lived as housemaid with the best of families in the old country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 12th-st., in the store, near University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as a professed waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the very best testimonials as to honesty and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 134 9th-av., third floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a place as wet nurse; has lost her own babe, three months old. No objection to leave the City. Can give good City reference. The advertiser is a competent nurse. Inquire at No. 164 8th-av., near 18th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.

Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young German able to keep Books and tend to a bookstore; understands French and English, and writes a neat hand. Address K. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS clerk, by a young man from the West. Address W. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; is an excellent hand at horses and careful driver; has lived several years with some of the best families in the City; is sober, honest and obliging; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st., for two days, in the blacksmith's shop.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, with no incumbrance, situations as coachman and cook; English Protestants; they are recommended for services in the City, together or separate. Call at No. 131 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS FIREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, as fireman of a steam-boiler; understands the business. Address WM. BATES, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family, or would go as such in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 256 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., until engaged.

TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—The advertiser, who possesses first-rate City and other references, wishes to obtain a situation in some respectable establishment as engineer or fireman; he understands the fixing of gas or steam pipes: is a good plain carpenter, and would like a situation to do the jobbing work in an establishment; would have no objection to the country, as constant employment at moderate wages is his object. address SOBRIETY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as barkeeper by an honest, steady man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address BARKEEPER, Bo. 260 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in an American family, a French chambermaid and waitress. Address J. K., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in Brooklyn, two good Protestant servants (would prefer those that are acquainted with each other,) one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at 2d house from the corner of 3d-av., in 15th-st., South Brooklyn. Take Greenwood cars.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—A MAN (Scotch or English) to go a short distance in the country. One that understands the care and management of horses, and is also a good gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful, may address a note to A. H. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE EXperienced salesmen, who can influence a considerable amount of Western and New-York State trade, in cities and large towns. Apply to
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

WANTED.—AN ATHLETIC YOUNG MAN, BEtween the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of driving and managing a horse and coupe about the City, and who can attend to the wants of an invalid. Wages very liberal. Address A. S., Box No. 2,114, PHILADELPHIA Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 40 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction; about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depots, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 120 Nassau-st., or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm-house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y., or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity, or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 36 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 49 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—A PLEASANT and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term, Dec. 11. $100 pays for board and tuition for one year. For circulars, address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, till Nov. 27th; afterwards No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The Classes in the School are now fully organized. The Senior Class meets at 9½ o'clock A. M., and is engaged with the study of Equity Jurisprudence; to be followed with Commercial Law, Evidence, &c.

The Junior Class commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 23, the study of the Law of Contracts; to be followed with the Law of Real Estate.

This Class is divided into two sections, one of which meets at 11 o'clock A. M., and the other at 4 o'clock P. M.

The entire School have Lectures twice a week, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, from Dr. Lieber, on Political Science.

Any student may, at his option, join either class. Those who pass through the entire course of study receive the degree of LL.B., and can compete for the Law School Prizes.

By the law of the State, as interpreted by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, the diploma of the College admits the graduate of the Bar without any further examination.

For catalogues or other information, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Law, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

PRIVATE
SELECT FRENCH CLASSES
FOR LADIES.
No. 5 38th-st., (two doors from 5th-av.,)
Taught by
Mons. LOUIS PUJOL, (of the University of France,)
Author of THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK, and Professor of the French Language and Literature in Van Norman Institute.
To commence on MONDAY, Nov 5.
For particulars, apply at the above place from 9 till 10 A. M.

MADAME C. MEARS HURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Ree Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breuning's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 6 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110

First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduates course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 5. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)
Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. KLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the purpose—is warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 260 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.

Miss HAVENS will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 394 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnston's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYEighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st. H. SEYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—French is the language of the family. Boys prepared for business or college. Particular attention paid to gymnastic exercises. Winter session commences Nov. 1. Send for circular.
JULES ROUSSEL.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—A FIRST-class Boarding School for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. A well-furnished Gymnasium. $65 per term of 21 weeks. Interviews with the Principal till Nov. 1, from 12 o'clock P. M., at HOWE & FERRY'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery. J. OLIVER.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys, ten miles from New-York, Howard Hinton, A. M. References: Drs. King and Anthon, of Columbia College, and Berrian, Rector Trinity Church. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 138 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT.—BY PROFESSOR ALONG'S new and popular system of writing, persons of all ages are taught a superior hand in twelve lessons. Terms—Private, $12; private class, $9; evening classes, $7; Book-keeping, $15. Proficiency guaranteed. No. 861 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 33d-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 335 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $240 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. M. WEAD, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 38th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMS takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 370 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

Until Nov. 7, Dr. and Mrs. RICHARDS and Prof. SHAW will receive applications for pupils at No. 370 4th-av., in the morning, and at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., in the afternoon.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 18.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to articles who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. BOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st,

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be awarded to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR USE OF TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Puts on Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon the notes of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861, in accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon the notes of said Bank deposited by the Receiver on or after the first day of January, at the Greenwich Bank in Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1856.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, &c., vs. The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November, next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

25 Shares National Bank	par $80
20 Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
200 Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50 Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
20 Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
26 Shares City Bank	par 100
20 Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS,
JAMES HOW,
} Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Mortie Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 3 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

EXCHANGE AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT and Extra Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17, 1860.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds on the Eastern Division of this Road will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing current year. By order of the Board.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND longest known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS Constantly purchased by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

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DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth filled so deeply ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 338 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE WHEELER & WILson Sewing Machine, and one of Finkle & Lyon's; both in good order and nearly new, will be sold very cheap. Payment in installments, or will be rented by the month. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants. Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverte, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith: and all their buildings, erections, depôts' stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name or nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the same Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, landing and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and both since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east side of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the use in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 78; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,984; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars; 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel caboose, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 226, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the appurtenances above given, and all existing numbers between, also the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Sugdam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, krampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased by said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the roads along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chains, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above mentioned, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

o13-tlnw8 PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6w8* No. 192 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 29, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. & G. LOWREY, Attorneys for Insolvent.
s28-law6w8*

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving the nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come; send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

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A POPULAR TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform." From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 655 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening. Consultation en Français. Treatment also by Correspondence.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without dragging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY

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SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
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Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
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The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wedn

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

LUNATIC EMIGRANTS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The following is the communication addressed by the Board to the Commissioners of Emigration relative to the removal from the institutions under the charge of the Board of lunatic emigrants, and to the payment of the claims of the Board for the support of emigrants who have been or now are in the institutions, the substance of which has already appeared in the TIMES:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction consider it as their imperative duty, as official guardians of the public institutions under their care and government, to make an appeal to the Commissioners of Emgration on behalf of justice, propriety and fairness. Both Commissions are, in their duties and obligations, based on a generous provision for the protection and care of the disabled, unfortunate and dependent fellow-beings that find their homes and relief through the bounty of their respective communities, differing only in the character of these *legitimate claims* for support and care.

Your claimants for relief cannot be considered as paupers or criminals, because they have commuted and paid for the protection they require, while the objects of our charge are brought to this department with misfortune, poverty, or crime only as the basis of their claims. This statement, we presume, you will not deny, and upon it we base our appeal to you to promptly consider our claim for—

1. The immediate removal from our institutions of all persons now within our jurisdiction who are entitled to be cared for by you, and have, in fact, paid you for that care and protection.

2. The early recognition and payment by you of our claims for the support of all who have been and who are now supported by us, and known and acknowledged by your Board as legitimate objects of your support.

The claims we make are upon the same basis as those made by other counties of the State, which you acknowledge and pay. Nothing is demanded by us for this county, which you have not acknowledged and paid to almost, if not to every county in the State. Why, then, we ask, is this county, where you reside, where you and your fellow-citizens are taxed, subject to this unjust difference? We confess our inability to see the fairness of the distinction, or the justice of your withholding the same acknowledgment of our claims, and the same *pro rata* payment of your indebtedness.

We cannot feel that our duty as trustees of a common fund of Charities and Correction is properly performed, without manifesting with all our strength, our anxiety and demand for an immediate payment (or your acknowledgment in case of inability) of your large and increasing obligations to this Department.

We beg to call your attention to the immediate removal of the lunatics now in our Asylum, known and acknowledged by you as having the right to claim a home in your institutions. At this time our Asylum is crowded beyond the bounds of humanity, while you are provided with buildings equally well adapted to their requirements with our own. You have every provision for their support and care that you have for those who, from other causes, take shelter under your commission, and are alike supported by the commutation. Aside from being an act of justice to them, we claim their removal as an act of justice to those whose homes, through you, by them are rendered comparatively comfortless, crowded and unhealthy.

This statement is made to you with an earnestness which the case requires. We can find no reason for your denial of this too just right to the citizens of this country—citizens, too, by adoption, and which has been attained only through a residence in your institutions, coming by direct transfer from you to us.

Setting aside all technicalities, and justly considering our claims, you must consider this the fair mode of meeting. The past is in the hands of reference, it is true, but the present should be met with equal justice with those claims which you have not found as easy to deny as you have those of the City and and County of New-York.

With great respect, your obedient servants.

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
M. H. GRINNELL,
} Commissioners.

To the Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

COMMITTALS FOR INTOXICATION.

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION TO THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The following is the reply of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the communication from the Board of Police Justices, in relation to the alleged frequent committals of the same person for intoxication:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Police Justices, at a meeting held by them on the 12th inst., when the following resolutions referring to vagrancy was adopted, and a copy ordered to be furnished to the Department, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, be requested to cooperate and furnish such evidence as they possess to advance prosecutions of persons who, being habitual drunkards, are vagrants; and that such evidence be furnished to the Police Justices, at the hours set apart for the examination of persons charged with intoxication, to wit, at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., daily.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have the honor to respond to this resolution, and to assure the Police Justices that they will continue to furnish such evidence as they have heretofore furnished, or may hereafter possess, to secure the prosecution of persons who, being "habitual drunkards and vagrants," at all hours and at all times when an opportunity may present itself.

The Commissioners have earnestly and assiduously, from the commencement of their official organization, endeavored to change for the better the whole operation and treatment of this class of human beings. Every information they could obtain—every point they could present—to bring the previous practice with all its abominations to the notice of the Courts, as well as an abused public, and so far as they had the facility and encouragement of the Courts by whose authority this movement is now put forth.

It is with great pleasure they now learn that their efforts have not been in vain—the action which the report of Police Justices in relation to "alleged" frequent committal, &c., which report has been put forth as the consequence of "public attention having been drawn to the subject by the Warden and the Press," or Commissioners, affords ample evidence that a change in the mode of treatment was demanded by common justice, common sense and common humanity. The Police Justices seem, in their treatment of the question before them, to have been ignorant of the efforts alluded to, and base their action upon a verbal request of the Warden, and the "alleged frequent committals of the same persons," &c. They also claim to be indebted to the public Press, which has in an "extraordinary manner drawn them to the subject," &c.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction regard with thoughtfulness the high appreciation evinced by the action of the Police Justices, in thus acknowledging the importance of the "Warden's informal communication" referred to, and, although they have given the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction the first knowledge of his interference with their body in behalf of humanity and reason, they are free to acknowledge the compliment paid him in thus making his verbal statement the chief basis of investigation and reform. There are difficulties, no doubt, which require adjustment, before a system which has been allowed so long to slumber in disgrace can be wisely, firmly and faithfully administered, but it is never too late to take grounds for the right, and there shall be nothing wanted on our part to aid in every way with all our strength, to carry out any system the law allows which will render the least assistance to an honest effort of the Courts for the proper treatment of offenders of the public peace.

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
M. H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Board of Police Justices.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF WM. HURBY, JR.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST GAMBLERS.—The Case of WM. HURBY, JR., the young man who was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with having defrauded the firm of QUICK & L'HOMMEDIEU, exchange brokers in Pine-street, out of a note for $1,958 26, which they intrusted to him to sell, was called yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, for investigation, but was postponed. HURBY, it appears, has been rather a fast man for some time, and the victim of sundry keepers of "faro banks,"—several of whom he yesterday made complaints against. He makes affidavit that on the 19th inst. he went into the gambling-house of JAMES STEWART, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, where he lost, at "faro," $2,000, which was wonand taken by the card dealer, in the presence of STEWART. On the same day, he makes oath, he lost $1,200 at "faro" in the gambling-house of CHAS. RANSON, corner of Prince and Mercer streets. On the following day he lost $250 at the gambling-house of CHAS. HILMAN, Broadway, next door to the corner of Eighth-street. The same day he lost $500 at JOHN COLTON'S gambling-house, No. 928 Broadway; also, $200 at FRED'K W. BLACKMAN'S place, No. 1 Ann-street. Warrants for the arrest of all the above-named parties were issued by Justice KELLY and given to Detective HOGAN on Thursday, but up to yesterday afternoon he had not made his appearance with any of them. Yesterday afternoon, Justice KELLY received an intimation that the gamblers would wait upon him at their leisure some day next week. Another singular circumstance is connected with the affair, and that is, the gamblers, the complainant and HURBY have all employed the same person as counsel.

A PERPETUAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—A pretty collection of dwarf evergreens and of flowers, fruits, etc., may be seen by all interested at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row. This is the beginning of a project entertained by Mr. JUDD, the proprietor of that journal, and designed to be carried out on a larger scale, viz.: To provide in the lower part of the City a perpetual exhibition room and tables where, at all times, interesting agricultural and horticultural products may be shown in their several seasons, without expense to exhibitors or visitors. The present season is rather late for outdoor flowers, though we noticed on the tables yesterday a good collection of Dahlias, including a number of extra fine specimens from the grounds of the City Orphan Asylum. There are also a considerable number of named varieties of apples and pears, sundry vegetables, such as mammoth squashes, improved potatoes, vegetable eggs, etc., etc. Thirty-eight varieties of dwarfed evergreens, adapted to adorning lawns and yards, are growing in pots of earth, and the characteristics of each may be conveniently studied. These last comprise, of the Abies or Spruce family: *canadensis, excelsa, alba, menziezii* and *morinda*. Of Junipers: *oblonga pendula, sinensis, sinensis fœmina, hibernica, pyramidalis, sabina vera, suecica*. Of the Pine family: *Austriaca, excelsa, laricio, cembra, monspeliensis, mughus, nivea, sylvestris*. In addition to the above there are of evergreens: Picea *pectinato*; Cephalotaxus *Fortunii*; Cryptomeria *Japonica* and *Nana*; Cunninghamia *sinensis*; Kalmia *latifolia*; Juniperus *squamosa* and *tamariscifolia*; Thuja *aurea, siberica* and *occidentalis variegata*; Euonymus *Japonica* and *argentea*; Retinospora; Rhododendron, etc.

CHESS PLAYING—MR. PAULSEN'S BLINDFOLD GAMES.—During the recent visit to this City of Mr. LOUIS PAULSEN, of Dubuque, Iowa, the celebrated blindfold chess-player, an interesting chess contest took place at the Morphy Chess Rooms. Mr. PAULSEN played simultaneously four blindfold games against some of the strongest ordinary players who could be found. His opponents were Messrs. JULIEN, MCCUTCHEON, WOLLHEIM, and CRAMER. Two of the games were opened with the Sicilian gambit, and two with the Evans. Mr. PAULSEN won of the three first-named gentlemen, and drew the game with Mr. CRAMER. The devotees of chess in this City were much chagrined at the failure of all efforts to arrange a match between the Chess Champion, Mr. MORPHY, and Mr. PAULSEN, in consequence of Mr. MORPHY's refusal to play without giving odds. Mr. PAULSEN declined to receive odds, but expressed his willingness to receive as many games in the match as would make the contest even. Mr. PAULSEN leaves for Europe to-day, and will no doubt try his skill with some of the best continental players. It is not impossible that Mr. PAULSEN should return with a reputation entitling him to play an even game with Mr. MORPHY.

BASE BALL IN THE PARK.—Unfortunate pedestrians whose route leads through the City Hall Park at noon now-a-days, are subjected to no little discomfiture from the very base ball practice of an army of muscular juveniles. All the boys employed in the vicinity seem to enjoy their dinner hour by throwing and scrambling for a ball in the open space in front of the City Hall. The luckless wight who chances to pass near where the ball drops, is sure to become the centre of a crowd of young hardscrabbles whose spasmodic and terrific exertions to secure the ball render a nervous non-participant somewhat in danger of being roughly handled. It is worse than going to a Tammany primary, the Prince's Ball at the Academy, or being the object of a carom by Monsieur BERGER. One is led to exclaim, in the memorable words of Aminadab Sleek, "A Ball! A Ball! Abomination!"

SILVER WEDDING—RICH PRESENTS OF SILVER.—On Thursday evening a large party of invited guests assembled at the residence of Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, in Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of this reverend gentleman and his wife. The groomsman and bridesmaid who assisted at the marriage a quarter of a century ago were present, together with other friends on that occasion. Many were the congratulations and good wishes extended to Dr. GILLETTE and his accomplished lady, but the substantial evidence of the affectionate regard in which they are held by the people of his ministry consisted in the rich and useful articles of silver presented them, to the value of about $1,000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK CLARE, a laborer, living at Greenpoint, while at work on a new building in Nineteenth-street, near Avenue A, was seriously injured by the fall of a large derrick upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... A man, named JACOB VLOCK, was knocked down by a locomotive and badly bruised as he was crossing the railroad track in Fourth-avenue. He received medical attendance at St. Luke's Hospital.... A boy, 13 years of age, son of PATRICK HENLON, residing at No. 207 Avenue C, fell from the second-story window of the house in question about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and received injuries which will probably result in his death.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This Association will be inaugurated this evening, at the Presbyterian Church in Fifth-avenue. Dr. TYNG, Rev. W. J. HOGE, and other gentlemen, will address the meeting, and the Secretary will furnish interesting statistics on the moral condition of each Ward in the City. The population of the Metropolis is now 843,741, and, according to the report of the Association, there are only 274 places of worship and 205,580 sittings. The number of persons unprovided with sittings is 639,361. A large attendance at the meeting may be expected.

CITY TAXES.—The Tax-Receiver's office presents now something of its wonted aspect. Yesterday, the books (for real estate taxation) of the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, were opened, and the office was crowded with parties anxious to pay their taxes, and save the addendum which the law places on delinquents after the 1st November. The remaining Wards will be ready possibly to-day; certainly on Monday morning.

BENEFIT FOR THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL.—Last evening the members of the New-York Turnvercin gave one of their public entertainments for the above-named Institution, at the Harmony Garden in Essex-street. The vast ball-room of that place was well crowded, and the entertainment yielded a handsome profit. The performance consisted of singing, declamation and gymnastic feats.

STEAMBOAT ASHORE.—During the fog yesterday morning the steamboat *Red Jacket* on her trip from Elizabethport to this City, went ashore on the rocks back of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. She lays perfectly easy and has received no damage. She will be got off next high water. Her passengers were taken off by steamboat *Kill Von Kull* and landed in this City.

A YOUNG LADY RUN OVER.—Miss HUNT, a young lady residing at No. 30 West Fifteenth-street, was walking in Fifth-avenue on Thursday afternoon, when she was knocked down by a runaway horse and very severely injured. She was taken into the mansion of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, where she received the attendance of a physician, and was then taken home.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of VALENTINE SCHNEIDER, a German, 61 years of age, who was killed on Thursday afternoon, at the store of THEO. STENN, No. 6 South William-street, where a bale of corks, which he was hoisting, fell from the sling upon his head. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

BURNING FLUID CASUALTY.—A woman named MARY MALHOLLY, residing in Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was dangerously burned yesterday, by her clothes catching fire from a can of burning fluid which ignited. She was attended by Dr. SMITH.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A boy, whose parents reside at No. 61 West Twelfth-street, was run over yesterday, near Thirteenth-street, by a Sixth-avenue car and killed. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

The Billiard Tournament.

PROGRESS OF THE GAMES.

The long-talked-of Billiard Tournament commenced yesterday afternoon at Lynch's Billiard Rooms, Fourteenth-street, Union-square. The prize—a splendid gold-mounted jointed cue—is exhibited in the spacious saloon where the contest is going on. A double platform for the spectators has been built round the table, which is in the centre of the arena. There were probably between three and four hundred persons present during the afternoon. The idea of having a Billiard Tournament in the United States, originated with Mr. Phelan, about two years since, who was then in correspondence with Monsieur Berger and Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard player of England, with a view of inducing those great players to visit this country and engage in the great contest. Mr. Phelan's project was not then successful; and it has now been resuscitated, in consequence of the extraordinary number of professional and amateur billiard players who are now in New-York, and who have been drawn here to witness M. Berger's astonishing performances. This fact, and the additional one that public attention has been so largely enlisted in studying the more scientific points of this game, has induced Messrs. Phelan and Collender to give the Tournament. Mr. Bird, of Philadelphia, having been taken sick, Mr. Geary, of Chicago, has been substituted, at one day's notice; nevertheless, he made the most difficult and brilliant shot of the day. He accomplished M. Berger's serpentine shot, or what is known to American billiard players as the "kissing shot." The programme of the Tournament is as follows: Five hundred-point games. Friday (yesterday)—Geary of Chicago and White of New-York; Kavanagh and Lynch of New-York. Saturday—Kavanagh and Geary; Tieman of Cincinnati and White. Monday—White and Kavanagh; Tieman and Lynch. Tuesday—Lynch and White; Tieman and Geary. Wednesday—Lynch and Geary; Tieman and Kavanagh. Thursday—Mr. Phelan against the winner, 500 points.

Since the advent of M. Berger, American players have practiced with great success his style of drawing the balls together, and Messrs. Kavanagh and Lynch were very successful in using the principle while making their brilliant runs. Popular as this style of playing has become since M. Berger's arrival, the bringing of the balls together had long been practised by Mr. Phelan, and was one of the elements of his great success as a billiard player. The games commence every afternoon at 2 o'clock. The first one, yesterday, was won by White, who exhibited some nervousness. His principal runs were 94, 48, 21, 34, 28, 21, 23. His average in the 500 points being 12½ in 40 innings.

Geary made 331 points, in which were runs of 22, 30, 21, 23, 31, 30, 30.

The game between Lynch and Kavanagh was the most brilliant public game ever played in New-York. These players played a home and home match of 1,000 points some years ago, in which Kavanagh won two out of three; but that was a four-ball carom game on a pocket-table, and was not to be compared for brilliancy with the present game, in which the balls were brought together as in Berger or Phelan, and were then nursed by the finest of touches. The splendid run of Lynch for 129 was made mostly by carroms on the white and red balls. Mr. Lynch was not very well, and, consequently labored under some disadvantage.

Kavanagh's play throughout was brilliant; his runs and figures were as follows:

Kavanagh led—80, 33, 42, 55, 18, 28, 112, 4, 5, 4, 5. 10, 3, 4, 31, 57. Total, 500.

Lynch's play was—0, 129, 56, 35, 15, 10, 12, 3, 4, 0, (the only one in the game,) 35, 9. 15, 17, 10, 8. Total, 399.

Repeated applause was given to both players, and the most close attention given as some shots were made.

Sale of Autographs.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., the well-known book auctioneers, have issued a catalogue of 60 pages, embracing upwards of 1,200 lots of rare Autograph Letters, Documents and MSS., to be sold at their spacious Literary Rooms, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, (Irving Buildings,) beginning Wednesday evening, Oct. 31—to be continued successive evenings till all are sold.

This is the largest, and by far the finest collection that has ever fallen under the hammer in this country, and it will doubtless attract the attention of all enthusiastic collectors. It is only a few years since the collecting of autographs began to assume any general importance in the United States. This vital work had hitherto been confined chiefly to historians and librarians, who felt its immense importance as an indispensable adjunct of correct annals of men, events and nations. But, within a few years, vast numbers of our educated classes have gone to work to make collections of specific or general interest, and thus thousands of precious treasures have been rescued from neglect and ruin. Almost every old garret and library has been searched, and no man can estimate how valuable are the contributions which diligence and care have thus rendered to the cause of History. Some of our best modern books owe their origin to this newly awakened enthusiasm.

We learn that this collection soon to be sold has had contributions made to it from almost every State and country, all carefully arranged by the experienced hand of Mr. CHAS. B. NORTON, so favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic as a bibliopolist. We predict a complete success in the sale.

Probable Murder.

An Irishman, residing at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, coming home at 9 o'clock Thursday night, asked his wife, BRIDGET RYAN, to give him some money to obtain liquor with. She refused, an altercation ensued, and the infuriated man, seizing an ax, struck her with it, producing a compound, complicated, comminuted fracture of both bones of the leg, and rupturing the anterior tibial artery from which the blood poured forth profusely. RYAN was arrested, and is now in the Tombs. The injured woman was attended in the first instance by Dr. JOHNSON, and was afterwards taken to the New-York Medical College Charity Hospital, where Dr. CARNOCHAN removed the limb. It is not deemed probable that she will survive her injuries. She is 50 years old.

Police Reports.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Sergeant Brackett and Patrolman Fay, of the Second Ward, were passing up Beekman-street, near Water, last night, they were startled by the cry of "watch," and immediately thereafter saw a man running away. After a short chase they overtook and arrested the fugitive, who gave his name as Daniel Dwyer. It appeared that he had knocked down a sailor named James Nevins and robbed him of a silver watch. Nevins had lost his way, and asking Dwyer to direct him to his lodging-house in Cherry-street, the latter led him to a dark spot, where he brutally assaulted and robbed him. The victim, in falling, received a bad cut upon the head. Dwyer, who is an Irishman, 29 years of age, was locked up.

A NOVEL CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Within a few days a number of complaints have been made at Police Headquarters against a swindler who is described as a man about five feet five inches in height, stout figure, full face, dressed in dark clothing and of a rather rough appearance. His mode of operation is to call upon the lady of a house and represent that her husband or some person residing with her, had been injured and taken to the City Hospital, and that he had been sent to get a change of clothing for them. In this way he has caused a great deal of unnecessary pain, and obtained garments of considerable value.

CAPTURE OF A HOUSE-THIEF.

Michael Foot, *alias* Norton, was arrested on Friday on three separate complaints. It is alleged that he stole a watch, worth $25, from the house No. 329 Ninth-avenue; a lot of soldering tools, valued at $25, from the shop of John Connor, Forty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and a carpet, valued at $27, from the house of Henry P. Bell, No. 27 East Eighteenth-street. The carpet was found in the house of Louisa Kitson, No. 432 Tenth-avenue, where the prisoner lived. He confessed his guilt, and was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN-STREET RAILROAD ROUTE.—The special Committee of the Common Council, of which Alderman VAN BRUNT is Chairman, appointed to see if some arrangement could not be made between the Central and City Railroad Companies, so as to have the Railroad on Furman-street, between Fulton and Atlantic streets, operated, held a meeting in the City Hall last evening. Mr. PIERSON, President of the City Company, made a detailed statement as to the claims, rights and existing difficulties, and was followed by Mr. LITCHFIELD, President of the Central Company, and Messrs. KELSEY and STANTON, of the Board of Directors. After some two hours' time had been used up in presenting the subject in detail, the Committee decided that they were only authorized to see whether there was any possibility of a temporary arrangement being made so as to have the route operated immediately, and until such time as the Courts decided the rights of the respective Companies. Mr. LITCHFIELD renewed the propositions which he said had been made the day before, when Committees of the two Companies were in consultation: 1. To perfect the original agreement between the Companies, the Central Company to operate the route and pay 6 per cent. for the use of the City Company's track. 2. To leave the matter to the decision of three disinterested Presidents of railroads. 3. To leave it to any three persons—one to be selected by each Company and the third by the two referees thus selected. 4. To the Mayor. Another proposition was, to operate the road under proposition No. 1, temporarily. The reference in each case to be considered binding,—all of which the City Company's Committee, Mr. LITCHFIELD said, the day before had declined. The Chairman of the Committee asked if Mr. PIERSON was authorized to accept either of these propositions. He said he was not able to say that the Company would accept either, but said that he would call a meeting of the Board of Directors and consider any propositions the Common Council Committee might see fit to make. The only proposition he was authorized to make was, that the City Company would run as many cars over the Furman-street route as the public accommodation might require, at two cents one way and one cent the other, or one and one-half cent for each passenger, until such time as the suit now pending should be determined. This the Central Company refused to accept, and that Company would accept of no proposition which did not give the Central Company the right to operate the road. The Committee adjourned with a view to prepare propositions to be presented to the City Company. Mr. PIERSON asked Mr. LITCHFIELD if the Central Company would consent to let the City Company cross Atlantic-street under any circumstances. To which Mr. LITCHFIELD replied, that when they were satisfied that they were dealing with men who would carry out their agreements, they would give the Central Company the use of their road on Atlantic-street. Mr. KELSEY desired it to be particularly understood that in tearing up the City Company's Railroad track on Atlantic-street on Thursday, he had acted as a citizen, and not as a Director of the Central Railroad Company.

FIRE.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in Messrs. VAN ANDEN & Co.'s distillery, at the foot of Freeman-street, Greenpoint, when property valued at $2,000 was destroyed, and upon which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A boy named AUGUSTUS MARSTON was caught on Thursday night, while attempting to rob the house of Mr. LAWLER, No. 410 Atlantic-street. Upon being brought before Justice CORNWELL he was recognized as an old offender, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

PROSPECT PARK.—EGBERT L. VIELE has been selected as a temporary Engineer by the Prospect Park Commissioners, to make a topographical survey of the site for Prospect Park.

POPULATION OF BROOKLYN.—The population of Brooklyn, by the census just concluded, is 273,425—an increase of 63,000 in five years.

Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—DAVID J. SWAIN, JOHN FAULKNER and FREDERICK H. TURNER were on trial Thursday on an indictment for assault and battery with guns upon a number of residents of Secaucus, growing out of an alleged assault upon a colored woman. From the evidence, it appears that in August last the accused parties, while out gunning, entered a small house at Secaucus, occupied by a colored woman named MARY THOMPSON, and demanded something to drink. The woman told them that they had just passed a lager-bier place, and that there was the proper place to procure it. Some words followed, when, it is alleged, SWAIN struck the woman in the face, after which the party left and went into a field. An alarm was given, and a number of men followed the accused parties, and a desperate fight resulted, during which the guns were used for clubs, and the combatants were all more or less injured. The young men were finally overpowered, disarmed and conveyed to the county jail, and while being conveyed there bound, were subjected to ill-treatment at the hands of their captors. Gen. WRIGHT and C. H. WINFIELD appeared for the defence, and District-Attorney SCUDDER conducted the case for the State. SWAIN was previously tried for assault and battery on Mrs. THOMPSON, and was found guilty.

INTERFERING.—JOHN MCQUADE was arrested at Hudson City Thursday by Constable JAMES H. DONNELLY, on a warrant charging him with assault and battery on officer CARROLL of Jersey City, and rescuing a prisoner. The accused was held to bail by Justice WATSON to appear at the next term of Court.

Excitement Among the Politicians of Poughkeepsie.

During the past few days considerable excitement has been created among the politicians in Poughkeepsie, by a ruffianly interference with the Wide-Awakes while they were parading the city, in consequence of which Mayor SWIFT has offered a reward of $200 for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. The particulars are as follows: On Friday night, the Wide-Awakes of Poughkeepsie and surrounding towns had a grand torchlight procession, and while parading through Main-street, a stone was thrown which struck a young man named HENRY SEYMOUR on the head. He was taken up badly hurt and insensible. At the same time another person in the procession was knocked down by some one of the spectators, who instantly dodged back and was out of sight. The greatest confusion was the consequence. On Saturday evening effort was made to discover the offender, but without success. The Mayor has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Several other citizens also offered additional rewards, from $50 downwards, in all amounting to about $500. The consequence was that a person was arrested and locked in jail, but as yet no direct proof has been brought forward to convict him.

The Case of Patrick Hennessey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day it is stated that Judge GOULD said that the jury "were told expressly and explicitly, as a matter of law, that if they found the prisoner set the building on fire, their duty was to find him guilty of arson in the *second* degree. By their finding, the jury found that the prisoner kindled a fire, and they presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law," &c. The jury found the prisoner guilty of arson in the *third* degree.

I beg leave to dissent from the *law* as propounded by the learned Judge.

There are four distinct degrees of arson. Arson in the *first* degree consists in willfully setting fire to a dwelling-house in the *night* time, in which there shall be at the time some human being. Arson in the *second* degree is committed by setting fire to an *inhabited dwelling*-house in the *day* time, or to any shop, &c., in the *night* time.

Arson in the *third* degree consists in setting fire to any shop or other building in the *day* time, which, if committed in the *night* time, would be arson in the second degree; or in setting fire in the night time to the house of another, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree; or in *burning any building, &c., which shall be at the time insured*, &c., with intent to prejudice such insurer.

The evidence, on the trial, showed that HENNESSY was insured; that on the afternoon of Sunday, March 25, when he left his store, there was no human being in the building, his family having been sent to Waterford; that he was seen about the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that the fire was discovered at about 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday, March 26.

Now, upon this statement of the facts, the jury were perfectly justifiable in finding the prisoner guilty of arson in the *third* degree; and although "they presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law," they were better judges of the law in this particular case than the learned Judge himself, and hence his remarks on the conduct of the jury were unmerited, and entirely out of place. The Judge's declaration, that the jury in this case had violated their oaths, was a disgraceful violation of judicial dignity, and smacks more of egotism and vanity than justice.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860. ARMONCK.

The Staten Island Factory.

No. 16 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report yesterday of the fire at the candle works on Staten Island, I beg you to make the following corrections: The factory burned was leased by the New-York Paraffine Candle Company, of which Mr. A. MANCCI was superintendent. The renowned Gen. GARIBALDI never worked in this factory, but he, with SALVI, the tenor, and Mr. MENOCI, were associated together near this place, and engaged in the manufacture of tallow candles, for near three years.

Very respectfully yours, WM. E. RIDER, Agent of the N. Y. P. C. Co.

The Late Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 25.

We publish extracts from the Miramichi *Gleaner*, describing the destruction brought about by the terrific gale briefly mentioned in our telegraphic column a few days ago. The gale is stated to have been the most violent that ever occurred in the Gulf, and causing great devastation to the hay and other outlaying crops for miles to the interior of the country:

"There has been great destruction around Richibucto shores. Bark *Sicilian*, belonging to Messrs. HAWS & MITCHELL, of Newcastle, with a general cargo for Miramichi, ashore at Richibucto south beach, high and dry at low water. No damage done to vessel or cargo. A schooner from London, P. E. I., loaded with oats and codfish, ashore about half a mile from the bark *Sicilian*; no damage done to her, only jib blown away. She was off Cape Escuminac light, with several other vessels to leeward when the squall struck her. She run right before it. The Captain says that she ran over the masts of a schooner which was lying on her side; he also said that the masts were new. There is another schooner ashore on Richibucto Cape, about three miles from the bark *Sicilian*. She is dismasted and canted with decks out to sea; her crew are supposed to be all lost. She was cleared from New-London for Miramichi on the 5th inst., and had on board 2,300 bushel of oats and some cheese. A watch was found hanging to her pump, but there was not a living soul on board of her when she was washed ashore. There is every reason to suppose that she was upset in a squall; her papers are safe. A full-rigged ship named *Eliza*, from Liverpool, and bound to Dalhousie, is also ashore about half-a-mile from Richibucto Cape, on a reef of rocks. All her crew were safely landed yesterday; the vessel is a total wreck. All her masts but mizen are gone. There was a survey held on her to-day. There was a trunk washed ashore and recognized as belonging to JOHN MCLEAN'S pilot schooner; also a molasses keg and several other articles, besides a piece of her bulwark and keel. It is supposed that she was the New-London schooner run over. She must have turned bottom up and all hands lost. Another schooner, dismasted, passed Richibucto Capes this morning.

"LATER.—Pilot schooner No. 5, lying at anchor off Buctouche Beach, with decks off, and not a soul on board. Another large schooner, loaded with fish, driven ashore between Richibucto Cape and Buctouche. Another sunk altogether, and ten head of cattle lying on Buctouche shore. Little Buctouche and Cocalgne bridges carried away.

By yesterday's mail we received the following communication from a correspondent at Bathurst, dated on Thursday:

"Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, the weather gave evidence of the coming storm. Heavy clouds from the northeast, accompanied with a thick cold mist, rain and occasional gusts, at 10 A. M. it blew about half a gale. From that time it increased in violence and fury, until it became a perfect hurricane. Its first victim in Bathurst was the large building erected by CUNARD, and used by Messrs. MEHAN as a sail loft. There were several men engaged under its roof shortly before. It rocked to such an extent that those within thought prudent to leave. They had not left more than three minutes when the building came down with a fearful crash. The injury done to the contents, I am pleased to state, is not important. Several fine boats were dashed to pieces, belonging to Messrs. FERGUSON, RANKIN & Co., during the afternoon. At 3 P. M. the storm-king ruled supreme—it seemed as though everything above ground must bow or be destroyed by his devastating power. Trees were uprooted in some places, while others were broken off at the stump; fences were flying in all directions. The booms were broken up and timber cast up far on the beaches, or driven with clipper speed up the Nipisiguit. Such was the force of the wind that it was impossible for a human being to attempt to face it. It continued to blow with terrific violence during Saturday night and Sunday morning. At 10 A. M. on that day, although the storm was somewhat less severe, a vessel was observed to go ashore on Bathurst bar—the sea was making a complete breach over her—but as the storm was gradually abating, the anxiety for the safety of those on board was not alarming during Sunday afternoon; although blowing heavily, the strength of the gale was spent, I might say over. This fearful hurricane was not felt at Dalhousie. At Petit Rocher a few boats were somewhat damaged. To the south, along Caraquet, the damage to small crafts has been considerable; over sixty vessels, from shooners down, have been destroyed. A brigantine is on the shore at Point Miziett, with masts gone, and rumors of other disasters at Miscou, though not confirmed, have come to hand. The brig before alluded to, proved to be the *England's Queen*, of North Shields, bound to Newcastle from Dalhousie, with a cargo of timber. She is condemned, and will be sold on Tuesday next."

A correspondent at Caraquet writing on the 10th October, reports:

"The furious gale of the 6th and 7th inst. has done considerable damage in this quarter. In this harbor three schooners are on the shore, all nearly loaded for Quebec, and about 40 of the finest fishing barges are also broken up and destroyed. I only heard of two disasters on the North shore—both schooners—bound up the River St. Lawrence."

Wreck of the British Schooner Humming Bird and Loss of Life.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

The schooner *Humming Bird*, RICHARD SHELNUT, master, bound from Labrador to Halifax, while lying to, on the east end of the Island of Anticosti, on the 7th inst., was struck by a heavy sea, thrown on her beam ends, and instantly dismasted. When she righted, the crew, seven in number, clung to the wreck, but the captain, JAMES CALAGHAN, steward, and MARTIN HENNESSY, cooper, perished in a few hours. The four survivors, THOS. MARTIN, owner of the cargo, EDWARD STRUM, mate, TIMOTHY MORASS, and CHARLES BOSGAL, seamen, remained on the wreck for four days. Being but a few miles from the island, they managed to construct a raft on which STRUM and BOSGAL made for the shore, and landed about a mile to the eastward of the lighthouse. Two days later the wreck was seen from the lighthouse, and the two men still moving about on it. The keeper and his men immediately went off to their rescue and happily succeeded in bringing them safe on shore. These two poor fellows were on the wreck six days without food and drink of any kind. Most fortunately the steamer *Napoleon III.*, called at that station on the very day the two latter were saved, and the four were immediately taken on board and taken to Gaspé, from whence they proceeded to Pictou in the steamer *Lady Head*, on their way to Halifax, where they all reside. The *Napoleon* was out in the same terrific gale about forty miles to the westward of the schooner.

LOVE, JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night of last week, Dr. BACHMAN, of Rock Grove, was stabbed by one CONRAD BAKER, it is thought fatally, under the following circumstances: BAKER had been working the farm belonging to widow SPANGLER, and was living, it seems, upon terms of improper intimacy with the widow. He had for some time had suspicions and jealousies of a certain neighbor, who paid, he thought, too much attention to the widow. On Tuesday last, BAKER, who slept up stairs, heard some one down stairs with the widow, and, supposing it to be the person alluded to, rushed down, and finding a man with her in a position which admitted of no explanation, at once commenced an attack. The person attacked, who proved to be Dr. BACHMAN, defended himself with a chair, but BAKER stabbed him in several places, one of the stabs severing one of his kidneys. This, it is thought, must prove fatal. BAKER was arrested and lodged in jail, and on Thursday night tore up one of the sheets to his bed, and hung himself from the gratings over his cell door. He was found dead by Sheriff TAGGART in the morning, and an inquest which was held resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts.—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal, Oct. 24.*

BAD BREAK IN THE CHEMUNG CANAL.—The following announcement appears in the Albany *Evening Journal*:

CORNING, Sunday, Oct. 21, 1860.

To N. S. Benton, Auditor:

The canal between this village and Horsehead is seriously damaged in consequence of recent freshets. Navigation will necessarily be suspended ten days. Damages will amount to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. J. N. JAYCOX.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,

AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,

The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special vis

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2841. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY POLITICS.

ANOTHER FUSION MEETING.

The Present Crisis and the Future—Speeches of Hon. Chas. J. Helm, Joshua J. Henry, James W. Gerard, and Gov. Stevens, of Oregon.

On Saturday evening the Cooper Institute was again filled with the friends of the Fusion electoral ticket assembled under the call of the Committee of fifteen.

SPEECH OF JOSHUA J. HENRY.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., upon assuming the Chair briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He gave flattering accounts of the canvass in the interior of the State, announcing that if New-York City would but do her duty, LINCOLN would not be elected. [Applause.] Arrangements were being made which, he had every reason to believe, would result in the selection of Union candidates in all the Congressional districts, so that the voter on going to the polls would find but two tickets—Lincoln and Anti-Lincoln. [Applause.] New-Jersey was sure for Anti-Lincoln—Pennsylvania with the cheering prospect before [illegible] all should work bravely with good hearts, and actuated with a common sentiment. [Cheers.] He introduced as the first speaker Hon. CHARLES J. HELM, of Kentucky, who was received with a cordial welcome.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES J. HELM.

Mr. HELM congratulated himself and the country that so many were here to raise their voices for the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Although by residence and education a Southerner, he was by birth a New-Yorker, and for the first time addressed the citizens of his native State. [Applause.] Eight years since, in the discharge of his official duties, he had sought a temporary residence in the Antilles. The country had then just emerged from a political contest between two great parties, one of which was now extinct, and the other was divided, while—he was pained to realize it—the Union was in danger. ["No." "No," "Yes," and applause.] The Abolition, Free-Soil, Republican, Sectional party was the former little black speck on the horizon, now grown to a threatening cloud. [Hisses and applause.] That was a black snake's hiss. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman here informed the speaker that the audience was not hissing him, but the Black Republicans.

He begged their pardon. He thought they were hissing him. Republicans wished to place the black man on the level of the white at the polls, and to sink the white to the level of the African.

A Voice—"That's so." "They smell too bad."

From whence sprung this fanatical party?

Voices—"From Dr. CHEEVER's church." "From Exeter Hall."

France had emancipated her 400,000 slaves and their 30,000 white men, women and children were handed over to the bitter cruelty of an infuriated mob, and exterminated from the gem of the ocean. After the massacre of St. Domingo, our hereditary foe, England committed this Abolition sentiment to this country, to denounce the very institution which she had established, and to oppose the war of 1812. She proposed to desolate the South, as it was her policy that she could control the cotton and sugar supply of the world. But England was defeated, as the material interest of the South was for the Union, and it was proved that the North was equally interested, as the Northern manufacturer and merchant made as much out of cotton as the planter. [Applause.] Yet, the Republicans wished to destroy the institutions of the South, and lower Northern men to the level of the African. He had been told that the Republican Party was conservative, but he would read a gem of an extract bearing upon that point. He read from a letter written by JOHN D. DEFREES, a prominent Republican of Indiana, declaring that the Republicans were in favor of the Union and the laws, and said that Mr. DEFREES had not uttered the Republican doctrine. What would GERRIT SMITH or SUMNER say to this? Would the author of the irrepressible conflict agree to it? What was the language of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the occasion of a presentation of a silver pitcher to Gov. CHASE? Mr. LINCOLN had said that "sympathy and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perish. He would call upon the millions of the North, who had made their fortunes out of the products of slave labor, to desert a party which, under the lead of Mr. LINCOLN, would array sections against each other, and that sympathy with the white man, or that the Union should perish. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN advocated negro equality, and claimed that true Democracy indorsed it. Would the fathers of Democracy like JEFFERSON, have indorsed it? ["No."] Would there be one Democrat of the country indorse it? ["No."] He would call upon them whether they endorsed BELL, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS [loud cheers] to fight against this party. Was this fusion cordial? ["Yes, yes."] He was himself a Breckinridge man—he loved BRECKINRIDGE as a man, and because he had fought for his country. DOUGLAS was a talented and glorious leader, [applause,] and he honored him because he honored the Union. Though he differed with Mr. BELL, [loud cheers for BELL and three for the Union ticket,] he knew that Mr. BELL would guard the Constitution. [Cheers.] Then let this Union be cordial. The blood of their wives and children depended on the four or five days necessary to be devoted to the service of their country, and, it was their duty to be vigilant, active, sleepless, [A voice "Wide-awake,"] and rally to the polls. [Applause.]

The band having played a stirring air, the chairman now introduced Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon.

SPEECH OF GOV. STEVENS.

Gov. STEVENS was received with warm approbation. He rejoiced to be able to speak to such a body of Union men—men who, differing on some points, agreed that a blow should be struck for the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] They agreed that their country should be saved from the domination of a sectional, fanatical organization. [Applause.] It was a strange discovery at this late day that our Government was founded in error, and could only be saved by the inauguration of a new policy. Our Fathers had met as those who had gone through the furnace of affliction. As brothers they framed the Government. We had gone on sixty years increasing in all the resources that made us the first power on earth.

At this point Gov. STEVENS was suddenly taken ill, and temporarily retired. In response to continued calls from the audience, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD came forward.

SPEECH OF JAMES W. GERARD.

After complying with an invitation to put down his hat, Mr. GERARD spoke as follows: The seal of this great State will make a very strong impression on the 6th day of November next. I have been down to Westchester County, among our countrymen there. They had one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings there in favor of the Union, and I have spent so much of my voice in addressing them that I am afraid there is very little of it left. But when I see that a Southern friend has suddenly taken sick, and, therefore, compelled to resign the stand he is so fit to fill, I will try to help him along as far as the extent of my voice will permit. My friends, I can hardly say that I belong to any party; all that I acknowledge is that I belong to the great and glorious Union Party of our common country. [Applause.] I have been more abused for the last month or more for the stand I have taken in this movement for the protection of the stars and stripes of the noble flag of our country—[applause]—than I have ever been abused before. [A voice—"That is nothing, WASHINGTON was abused," and loud applause.] But while they open their batteries upon me, I mind them not. They may just as well fire against a bale of cotton as to fire upon me. [Laughter and applause.] My table groans under the weight of the anonymous letters which I every day receive from my old Whig friends. But they waste their time upon me, as I only open these letters to read them and then to throw them into the fire. [Applause.] I have taken my position with you, and I will maintain it, come what will, and if your cause should fail, then I will fall with you. [Applause.] You all know what I have been, for I flatter myself that I am pretty well known in New-York. I am not ashamed of anything that I have done, nor have I any reason to be so. I have been all my life an Old-Line Whig, and I never experienced more pleasure or satisfaction than when I reflect that my cotemporaries and my supporters in this great fight on my right hand, and on my left, are the members of the hard-fisted Democracy, whom I have fought so many years past. But to speak in the language of old tattered St. Tammany, I have thrown down the spear and have smoked the calumet of peace. And yet I am what I am—a regular political Garibaldi. [Applause.] I am enlisted to fight the battles of my country, and after the victory has been won I will lay down my arms and retire into private life. Therefore I hope the reporters of the Press will inform the editors and the public that there is no manner of use in any one sending me anonymous letters. They may as well fire against the Rock of Gibraltar as against me. [Laughter and applause.] As a lawyer I have stood the batteries of the Bar for over a quarter of a century and have never flinched. Have you had enough of me now?

Voices—No, no.

Well, then, is there any danger of this Union being dissevered? It never shall be. [Loud applause.] Unless my Southern friends should decide on doing a very foolish thing, such a calamity will never fal upon us. I never hide my head like the bird in the sand, and think there is no danger because I can't see it, [laughter,] but always look at danger in the face. I am not a lawyer in this matter, for I have not been retained by any party; but I cannot realize in my mind that this grand Union is in danger. I have no fear in this matter. I know what I feel in my bones, and that is a good barometer. What if LINCOLN be elected? The Republican Party will get into power and crumble to powder in less than two years. [Cries of "That's so."] I therefore tell my friends to wait. Let them be in no hurry. This Union will not and shall not be rent asunder. I do not know much about LINCOLN, but I tell you what I said to a friend about him. He said, "What do you know against ABE LINCOLN?" But I stopped him by asking, "What do you know in his favor?" They say he is six feet seven inches high—[loud laughter]—and this is saying a good deal. His friends in trying to improve his standing, have put him on a tall pair of rails. [Laughter.] They publish his portrait in the windows of every printshop, and all the Western papers put his name at their heads, thus challenging the admiration of the people. [Laughter.] I thought that a fair criticism was justifiable, and I then said, and I say it again: If that is the man whom you would place in the Presidential Chair, and you call him a rail-splitter by the power of his arm and mallet—he can split a rail by looking at it. [Laughter.] Why, says the *Evening Post*, he is as good a looking man as you. [Cries of "No, he ain't."] That was not saying much for him. [Laughter.] What is ABE LINCOLN? [A voice, "What is it? and laughter."] Why should ABE LINCOLN be placed at the head of this great country, I want to know? ["He never will be."] It is true that for four years he was in Congress, but did you ever know him to initiate any great national question, or to give utterance to any great national sentiment? ["No, never."] The four years of his Congressional career was a perfect blank, and his constituents might as well have sent a man of straw to represent them. And now what think you? They have taken him from the obscurity of his village lawyer's life to make him President of this great and glorious country. But, says the *Evening Post*, he is "younger than you are." He would like to see whether "old ABE" could dance. [Laughter.] Republicans had taken LINCOLN up because they thought he had no weak points whereby the opposition could stick him in the ribs. [Laughter and applause.] They thought they could make the people take LINCOLN into their stomachs, swallow, and digest him. [Laughter.] For one he could not get it;—he must throw up. [Roars of laughter.] He would warn merchants, owners of big ships to beware and not vote so that the trade of the country would be paralyzed, and their ships be left to rot at the wharves. [Applause.] He would say to his manufacturing friends and to his laboring friends—to the German and Irish laborers—take care when you cast your votes for LINCOLN that you are not putting out the fire on your domestic hearth and excluding light from your table, and bringing ruin on wife and children. When they say that they vote to exclude Slavery, let them take care that they do not exclude bread from their own tables. [Applause. Let them bear in mind the fate of the great Methodist Church, which has been rent asunder like a potter's vessel, by what? By the infernal negro question. [Applause.] This negro question the Republican Party would never let rest till the country was brought to the verge of ruin, in the same way with Methodists. The Baptist Church was arrayed one against another North and South, in consequence of the infernal and eternal negro question—a question with which the Church had, by right, no more to do than the man in the moon, if there be such a thing as a man there. But the *Evening Post* and the *Times* say that all they want is to keep Slavery out of the Territories. Last week the *Evening Post* contained this doctrine in a letter from JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, the apostle of Republican Abolitionism, and embraced in an article of its own. He (GIDDINGS) says that if the slaves were to rise against their masters, and the General Government were called upon to help them, it would be the duty of the Government to pacify the slaves by making them free, and thus put an end to the strife. Thus GIDDINGS would have the slaves put on an equality with their masters. The *Evening Post* indorsed the statements of SMITH, and says that if a company of marines were called upon to put down a mutiny on a plantation in the South, and to wrest the knives from the hands of the blacks, the next duty of the Government would be to make the slaves all free, and put them on an equality with their masters. He had noticed the article because it was next to one attacking himself. [Laughter.] But he would oppose all such doctrines as that, and would support the white flag of the Union, which he hoped would long continue to wave over the country—one indivisible and unassailable. [Applause.]

GOV. STEVENS RESUMES.

Gov. STEVENS now returned and renewed his speech, the Chairman stating that his indisposition arose from an old wound, received while fighting the battles of his country. [Applause.] Gov. STEVENS reviewed the progress of the country during the last sixty years, and attributed our national prosperity to the triumph of Democratic principles. He argued that the designs of the Republican Party were treasonable, and tending to a nullification of all laws protecting Slavery anywhere, instancing the John Brown raid, and the alleged opposition of Republicans to the recapture of the Fugitive Slave law. He declared that the natural result of the success of the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN was to secure the emancipation of the slave, and the overthrow of the rights of the South. He concluded as follows:

Disguise it as they may, the idea is to overthrow the rights of the South and to make this country entirely free. As soon as they get into power they will stop at nothing, but will use their power for the oppression of one portion of the country. The action of the American people themselves can alone stay this treacherous movement. When the people of France struck for liberty they forgot the holiness of the cause in which they were engaged, and committed frightful atrocities, Let not any mistaken idea of freedom, so called, lead our country into such a state of anarchy and bloodshed. We see already that the doctrine of LINCOLN has been spread abroad that the republic cannot remain half slave and half free. The irrepressible conflict doctrine of SEWARD and the harangues of BURLINGAME and other republican orators, had already warned the people of what they are to expect from this party. I hesitate not to say that the inauguration of LINCOLN will be followed in the South by scenes of massacre, rapine and bloodshed, for the slaves of the South, although having the intellect of children, are possessed of passions of frightful ferocity, which it will be terrible to arouse. ["That's so."] Does any one suppose that the negroes are ignorant of the Helper book and of the progress of Black Republican ideas through the North? They certainly are not; and if they, even now, exhibit overt acts of rebellion, what are we to expect from them when they shall come to understand that a Republican and Abolition Government has been inaugurated in the National Capital. [Cries of "That will never be," and loud applause.] Let the people of the Confederacy themselves prevent this, for it is in their power. God will be on the side of the right, and victory will crown such patriotic devotion. We will not believe that the God of our fathers will desert us, if we are true to the example and the fortitude of those noble fathers. [Applause.] Yes, I would say thank the Lord, for he was the God of our fathers, who led them through the storm by land and sea, and through perils of the field and the wilderness. That is a glorious inheritance which they have left us, and it is one that we must protect and shield. And that same God of our fathers who protected them has given us the same book which our fathers reverently studied and reverently obeyed. We will keep this Bible and stand by its precepts as our fathers did, and will cite the acts and counsels and sacrifices of our sires in opposition to the impious Anti-Slavery Bible, god and Constitution, of this Republican Party. [Applause.] I will close these brief remarks by expressing the hope that the Republican Party in this country may meet its Saratoga at the hands of the Union and Constitution-loving men of the land; that the friends of Union will meet them and drive them back with losses that will exceed the hardly-contested fields of the Revolution. Do your duty like men. The God of our fathers and the great spirit of our ancestors will be with you, and you will succeed in gaining a complete and decisive victory. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Gov. STEVENS' speech the meeting adjourned—at least what was left of it; the major portion had previously retired.

Fifth Ward French Republican Club.

Last Friday evening the French Republicans of this City had a spirited meeting at Chabert's Hotel, No. 61 Murray-street—M. V. FAIDER in the Chair. The object of the reunion was to prepare for the ratification meeting which is to take place this evening in favor of AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, candidate for Congress in the Third District. An interesting feature of the meeting was the proposition, made by Dr. BRENNA, an Italian gentleman, to join the club with twenty of his countrymen, a proposition which was, of course, received with the greatest enthusiasm. M. E. FARIENE, Chairman of the Central French Republican Club, then demanded that a room be offered to Italian speakers on the stand reserved to the French this evening. His demand was granted. He then read the following declaration, embodying what he believed to be the opinion of the immense majority of the French in the North of the United States. This document was unanimously approved, and orders were given to have it printed and circulated among the French residents of this City and elsewhere. It was as follows:

Les membres du Club Républicain Français du Cinquième Ward, réunis en assemblée, dans le but de propager les doctrines Républicaine, de les defendre contre les imputations iniustes qui les dénaturent et d'éclairer leurs, compatristes sur le parti soi-disant Démocrate, déclarent:

Le parti Démocrate ou fusionniste est aujourd'hui le soutien et le propagateur de l'esclavage qu'il veut introduire dans les nouveaux territories; il est l'oppresseur de la race noire qui compte quatre millions d'ames dans les Etats-Unis;

Le parti Démocrate est naturallement hostile à la prospérité de l'immigrant Européen qui ne s'établit jamais dans les Etats a esclaves ouverts a toutes les tyrannies a celle qui opprime le blanc comme à celle qui pese sur le negre.

Dans la dernière session du Congrès le parti Démocrate a repoussé de l'Union le Kansas en qualité d'etat libre; il s'est opposé a l'établissement d'une malle quotidienne et d'une ligne telegraphique entre New-York et San Francisco; il a empêché la distribution gratuite des terres publiques;

Non content de se montrer hostile a toutes les mesures de perfectionnement social and politique qui doinent assurer le grandeur et la prosperité des Etats-Unis, le parti Démocrate empiete sur le terrain de la conscience et il violente les libertés civiles et religieuses;

Les annales parlementaires des Etats Unis montrent que les premiers auteurs de la loi du dimanche étaient Démocrates; que le promoteur de la loi de tempérance, NEAL DOW, est aussi un Démocrate; que la Pennsylvanie où la tyrannie du dimanche a été la plus lourde fut la citadelle de la Démocratie; que quelques états du sud tels que la Caroline du Sud, imposent trois ans de séjour à l'étranger, après la naturalisation, avant qu'il dit droit de voter. Enfin dans certains autres etats Démocrates on ne peut être électeur que si l'on paye la taxe.

C'est le parti Démocrate qui en fusionnant avec l'ancien parti *Know-Nothing*, hostile à l'étranger faite profession d' intolérance religieuse, sociale et politique. C'est lui—qui est l'ennémi des immigrantes de tous pays.

Le parti Démocrate, à bout d'arguments, a eu recours à la fraude, il a fabriqué de fausses pièces, témoin le discours de JOHN WILSON de l'Indiana; et il a présenté cette œuvre de faussaire, comme le programme du parti Republicain.

En conséquence les Français, membres du parti Republicain proclament que le parti Démocrate a cessé d'avoir droit aux sympathies Françaises. Ils engagent leurs compatriotes à voter en faveur du parti Republicain comme le seul protecteur de la liberté et des intérêts de la race blanche, tout comme il l'est déjà de la liberté et des intérêts de la race noire.

Eighth Congressional Convention.

TAMMANY AND MOZART HALL UNITED.

The Tammany Hall Congressional Convention for the Eighth District held a meeting on Saturday evening at Hibbard & McCoy's, Fourth-avenue, a which Col. VOSBURG presided. Mr. HERRICK sent a lengthy communication to the Convention, explaining his course with reference to the Conference Committee with Mozart Hall, and resigning his nomination in favor of ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE. Two ballots were then taken, and at the second Mr. DELAPLAINE was nominated.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Convention for the Eighth District, also held a meeting on Saturday evening at Thorp's Hotel, Union-square. Dr. BEADFORD then and there withdrew his name as the candidate, and recommended Mr. DELAPLAINE for the nomination, who was indorsed by the Convention.

A series of resolutions was then adopted, complimenting the two opposition candidates for their disinterested course in withdrawing from the contest in favor of the union of the party, and urging all conservative Union men to sustain Mr. DELAPLAINE.

Third Congressional District.

We are requested to state that at the mass meeting of the supporters of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, Mr. WILLIAMSON, to be held to-night in the square opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, will speak instead of Mr. CURTIS, the Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, who is unable to be present. Other orators of note will be there.

Politics in Orange County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.

The political battle rages vigorously in this section of the State. This, you know, is one of the strongholds of the Democracy, and they are contesting the local ascendancy with a degree of vigor seen in but few portions of the State during the present canvass.

The main interest turns on the election of Member of Congress. Mr. VAN WYCK, the present Republican member is a candidate for reelection, and is opposed by Mr. D. B. St. JOHN, formerly Whig Superintendent of the Bank Department, and afterwards active in the Anti-Seward movement of which Gov. HUNT was the leader. Mr. ST. JOHN is a man of fair ability, of considerable wealth, and resolute in his resentments. From some cause which, judging from his former sentiments, must be other than mere difference of opinion, he has a very cordial hatred of the Republicans, and will do everything in his power to secure their defeat and his own election. Mr. VAN WYCK is a clear-headed, able lawyer, a good speaker, and a popular man. He is among the most useful and influential of the members of this State, and ought to be returned. The result in this District, however, is doubtful.

The Republicans had a large and spirited meeting in this place last evening. It was addressed by Mr. BOYNTON, a young man from Missouri, of very fine talents and decided promise. He edits a Republican paper in St. Josephs, and labors strenuously for the redemption of Missouri from Slavery. He was followed by Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES in your City, who discussed at length the issues of the canvass, and presented the election of LINCOLN as the only conservative measure at all adapted to the present condition and necessities of the country. The Wide-Awakes were out in full force, and made a very brilliant display.

The Fusionists had a large mass meeting at Goshen yesterday. It was quite spirited, and was addressed by one or two gentlemen from the South. Gen. DIX, your Postmaster, was expected, but did not appear.

The Republicans have a mass meeting at Goshen on Thursday, Nov. 1, when they expect Lieut.-Gov NOBLE, and hope to be able to get Senator WADE, of Ohio. It will be a very large gathering, and offers a capital opportunity for doing good.

Political Miscellany.

A NOVEL TEST.

A "monster musical carnival," as the programme expressed it, was held in Boston on Thursday evening. Gilmore's Band, the Brigade Band, the Germania Band, and Hall's Brass Band performed in succession at the Boston Theatre, at Music Hall, and at the Tremont Temple. Twenty-five cents admission were charged, and each visitor at either entertainment dropped his ballot for LINCOLN, BELL, DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, in a box at the door. The total result of this balloting was as follows: Lincoln, 2,862; Bell, 1,690; Douglas, 406; Breckinridge, 131; Scattering, 4. Total, 5,113. Majority for Lincoln, 2,966.

The *Atlas and Bee* says: "These figures are a fair indication of the political sentiment of the city. It is proper to state that special effort was made by the supporters of BELL and EVERETT to cast a heavy vote, and take everybody off at the hip with surprise. How far their calculations were realized the figures above show. A whole Bell and Everett Club visited the Boston Theatre in a body, each member voting the party ticket.

EXPELLED.

Mr. A. V. GASKILL, of Atlanta, (Ga.,) a member of the Breckinridge and Lane Executive Committee in that State, was expelled from that body because he ventured to indorse the fusion scheme which was lately proposed by Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the electors at large on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. GASKILL has written a letter in response to this action of the Committee. He defies its power, and says of the Union movement:

"What a moral power this movement would exert at the North, if the South in view of the late elections could be seen burying party differences and melting into one common brotherhood, in view of impending evils. If the South cannot or will not unite to protect our rights *in the Union*, how can it be expected that she will unite to preserve her rights *out of the Union?* Shall we take the risk of all the horrors of civil war, when all admit that a *solid South* has still power to protect herself in the Union, and by our own divisions allow the Government to go into LINCOLN's hands?

Mr. YANCEY indorses fusion in New-York. If fusion is right there, it is right in Georgia. If we have friends at the North who will unite for the defeat of LINCOLN's party there, shall we destroy the solemnity of the movement by dissensions here? Shall Democracy, which has pleaded for a *united South* so long, forego the proffers of this propitious hour? My countrymen unite. Let no madness rule the hour. Let fraternity and mutual concessions, upon things indifferent, take control. Then will we be prepared to maintain our rights in this Union or out of it."

The Lady Elgin Disaster.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED—ONE OF THEM SUPPOSED TO BE THAT OF MRS. LUMSDEN.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Oct. 27.

Intelligence was received yesterday from Evanston of the discovery of two bodies of females, believed to have been victims of the *Lady Elgin* disaster. Justice G. M. HUNTOON held an inquest on the bodies. Further information may be obtained by addressing him at Evanston, Ill.

One of these bodies is believed to be that of Mrs. LUMSDEN, wife of the late Col. F. A. LUMSDEN, of New-Orleans. The description of this body is as follows: Five feet two to five feet four inches in height. On the body a plain cotton skirt and a portion of a chemise. On the fingers of the left hand were several diamond rings. Upper teeth all gone, as if they had been a false set and had been lost out.

The second body is believed to be that of Mrs. WM. GARTH, of Paris, Ky., for the recovery of which a reward of $1,000 was offered by the relatives of the family. The description of the remains and apparel found on the same are as follows: Height about five feet three inches. Had on a hoop skirt, a portion of a striped silk waist, no stockings or shoes. Five rings on fingers, a locket, two plain gold rings and one chased. Had five upper teeth on a gold plate, rivated in the old fashioned manner.

The body of a man was found on the lake shore near Miller's, Ind., on Wednesday afternoon. Had on gray mixed pants, heavy boots and strap buckled around him.

The body of a man about five feet eight inches in height, clad in military pantaloons, came ashore on Wednesday morning at Michigan City.

A letter received from Coroner AYRES, of Lake County, from Port Clinton, yesterday, says that on the 24th inst. was there buried the body of a female found in the lake at that place, and described as follows: Height five feet six or seven inches, black silk dress, twilled cotton drawers, high-heeled gaiters, fine skirt, white skirt, skeleton koop skirt with sixteen steel hoops, white cotton hose. Could not tell the age, but guessed not very old; middling slim built.

A special dispatch received by us, last evening, from T. J. CHARLESWORTH, Esq., Calumet Station, Ind., says the bodies of four men and two women have come ashore near City West, supposed to have belonged to the *Lady Elgin*. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia and City of Washington.

Detailed Account of the Great Battle of Volturno.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

Threatening Demonstrations on the Po and the Mincio.

Large Increase of the French Army at Home.

The Annexation of the Two Sicilies and the Papal States to Piedmont.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF COUNT DE CAVOUR.

BANISHMENT OF MAZZINI FROM NAPLES.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are three days later.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *City of Washington's* mails furnish us with full details of the desperate struggle at Volturno, in which the Garibaldians were so signally victorious.

It is said that FRANCIS II. and his brothers were present during the battle of the Volturno, and that they exposed themselves very freely to the fire of the Garibaldians. Of course, GARIBALDI was in the hottest of the engagement, wherever and whenever his presence was needed to encourage his soldiers.

According to the Paris *Patrie* the Garibaldians lost 4,500—more than the Royalists.

Telegrams from Naples say that on 9th inst. there was a cannonade under the walls of Capua. Hostilities were afterwards suspended for 24 hours, in order to bury the dead. The cannonade recommenced on the morning of the 10th, and was continued on the 11th.

The *Official Journal*, of Naples, publishes a decree ordering a vote by universal suffrage to be taken on the 21st inst., on the following question: "Do you wish Italy to be indivisibly united, with VICTOR EMANUEL as Constitutional King, and his legitimate descendants?"

King VICTOR EMANUEL has arrived at Grottamare, where his head-quarters are established.

The statement that Russia and Prussia had issued protests against the Sardinian policy, identical with that of Austria is denied, but it is nevertheless adhered to by some authorities. The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* asserts that there has been no protest by these Powers, in the diplomatic sense, against the entry of the Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan territory, but it must not be understood from this that they are not opposed to the movement.

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The protest of the three Powers against Piedmontese intervention in Naples is verbal. They console the King, and urge him to hold out, but they do not say anything of coming to his assistance."

The Pope is said to have rejected a pecuniary indemnity which the Emperor NAPOLEON and King VICTOR EMANUEL proffered him for his lost dominions. At all events, the Roman official journal has published an article declaring that the Holy Father will not accept a subsidy from any earthly Power whatsoever, and soliciting the faithful of all countries to contribute "Peter's pence." Preparations for departure appear to have been openly, and perhaps ostentatiously, made at the Vatican; but the latest dispatch from Rome states that the Pope will remain in the Holy City.

It was reported that the French army at Rome was to be increased to the large number of 60,000 men, and that the garrison at Lyons was to be put on a complete war footing.

France is stated to have supplied Sardinia with 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 of percussion caps.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Fermo, and the Cardinal Bishops of Ancona and Jesi, had been arrested by the Piedmontese. The Cardinal Archbishop of Benevento had been obliged to leave his diocese at half an hour's notice.

The *Roman Journal* announces that the sum contributed by the faithful to the Holy See was 1,600,000 crowns, and that it had all been expended.

Official information had been received of the reestablishment of the lights on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic.

The continued preparations for war by the Austrian Government had given rise to a report that a forward movement was in contemplation.

Accounts from Hungary continue threatening. The excitement was extending.

Some of the German papers insinuate that Baron MENSDORFF had gone to Coburg for the purpose of negotiating with Lord JOHN RUSSELL the cession to England of a seaport in the Adriatic.

It was reported that Queen Victoria was to be honored with a grand *fête* at Coblentz on the 12th inst., and that the Prince Regent had invited the greater part of the German Sovereigns to be present.

Prince JOHN of Bourbon had again urged his claims to the Spanish Crown in a letter to the London *Times*. He affirms that a revolution is imminent in Spain.

Details of the shipping disasters by the late gales in the North Sea and the Baltic continued to reach "Lloyd's" in great and distressing quantity. Among other vessels lost near Thisted was a large cotton-laden steamer, the *Arctic*. Eight persons were drowned. The ship *Sophie*, from Riga, bound for Boston, was abandoned on the 4th inst. in the North Sea. The mate and two seamen were drowned.

Gen. Sir HAREY SMITH died on the 12th inst.

A grand requiem had taken place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dublin, for the Irish who have fallen in Italy.

It is semi-officially announced that the French and English plenipotentiaries would on the 12th sign a convention containing a new series of articles inserted in the French tariff. Refined Sugar will be taxed 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The import duties on machines, instruments, &c., will be reduced.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that affairs in Syria have entered a new phase. Military action will now succeed moral influence. There is no confirmation of the report that FAUD PACHA had left Syria, or that the massacres there had been renewed.

Later advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the *City of Norfolk*, lately captured, carried away 1,300 slaves.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

Great Garibaldian Victory—Detailed Account of the Action.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

SANTA MARIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

Yesterday was fought and won by GARIBALDI the battle of the Volturno, the greatest battle in point of numbers he has ever fought during his military career.

I explained to you in my former letter how, since the approach of the Piedmontese forces from the north, the relative positions of the two parties before Capua were changed. As it was before in the interest of GARIBALDI to advance continually and rapidly, so it was now to temporize until the arrival of the Neapolitans, and then shut them up in their self-chosen position. On the other hand, the Neapolitans were obliged by every consideration to take the offensive, and try to get out of the awkward position in which they were, besides having to do with two enemies at a certain distance from each other. The commonest rules of strategy counselled to throw themselves first on the nearest and weakest, and try to demolish it.

They had made large preparations for it. They concentrated all their available forces from all parts, while they had at the same time exerted themselves to fill up the gaps made by desertion and sickness in their army. The royal princes and the King himself came to Capua and to the Volturno to animate the troops, while distributions of wine were freely used to stimulate loyalty and enthusiasm.

As you know already, for the last few days there was a considerable movement observable on our right. Troops which had passed the Volturno near Amoroti showed on the road to Maddaloni and towards Limatola; large concentrations of troops were observable on the Polygon—an open camp for artillery practice behind the town of Capua, on the other side of the river; but, as this had been going on for some time without leading to any result, had caused more than one false alarm and a sending backwards and forwards of troops, most people began to give up the idea of any offensive intentions on the part of the Neapolitans. As for GARIBALDI, although determined on the defensive, it would have been too much against his nature to be there and do nothing; so, while keeping on the defensive, he was making preparations to take the offensive at the first opportune moment.

You will remember the heights of San Angelo and the Bosco di San Vito from my description of the affair of the 19th. It is an isolated long range, which runs from the northwest of Caserta towards the Volturno, passing to the left of the plain of Santa Maria di Capua, and reaching the Volturno about two miles to the northeast of Capua. It is all along a precipitous mountain on both sides, and comes down just as precipitously to the river, leaving only a narrow place where the road from Capua, skirting the mountain, runs towards the Scafa di Cajazzo.

Well, GARIBALDI had looked at that position on the 19th, and had looked at it almost every day since. It was just one of those positions which he likes—commanding the country all round, close to the river, which is rapid there but narrow, a good many trees down in the plain, and plenty of bushwood on the heights. Several batteries were ordered to sweep the road which passes along the opposite bank of the river; a trench was dug not far from the bank of the river to give good cover to riflemen, and a number of barges were brought up from Naples to be in readiness in case an opportunity offered to cross. At the same time a considerable number of troops were collected at that spot. Besides the Brigade Spangaro, stationed there since the 19th, there were successively sent there the company of Genoese Riflemen, the Brigade Dunn (lately arrived from Sicily,) one of the regiments of the Division Medici, and the body of Calabrese volunteers.

The position deserved the attention which was bestowed on it, but it had one drawback—it had its left flank and its line of communication with Santa Maria rather exposed. A glance at the map will show you this. The relative positions of Santa Maria, Capua, and the heights of San Angelo are such that Capua falls just about the line of communication between Santa Maria and the edge of the heights held on the Volturno. Had it been possible to push quite close to Capua from Santa Maria this danger would have been obviated; but there was no equally good position on that side to come up to that point, so our outposts there did not much pass the gates of Santa Maria.

On the right the position was tolerably guarded; there is, indeed, a footpath which comes from the river over the heights at the back of St. Angelo, but at first it was only accessible to small bodies of infantry, and thus the heights were guarded by our troops. On the other side of the heights was SACCHI, with his brigade, guarding the road from Cajazzo to Caserta, and at the same time occupying the heights of Castel Moroni, and observing the passage at Limatola. To the right again of SACCHI was BIXIO with his brigade, and one of MEDICI's regiments, who watched over the road coming from Amoroti towards Maddaloni. At Caserta was Gen. TURR, with part of his division.

You must thus conceive our position as forming a large semicircle, following the hill line along the Volturno as far as Limatola, and then bending back, while Santa Maria, Caserta and Maddaloni form the chord of this arc. The arc alone is from nine to ten miles, while the semicircle is quite three times that length.

Well, on all this long line the Neapolitans attacked with all their forces, yesterday at dawn.

GARIBALDI, as usual, started before dawn from Caserta, by the railway to Santa Maria. When he arrived the firing had already begun. The three places, Capua, Santa Maria and the spur of St. Angelo, form almost an equilateral triangle, which is indicated by the three roads which connect these places. They run with little curves almost straight—that from Capua to St. Angelo, close to the river, that from Capua to Santa Maria, parallel to the railway, and that from Santa Maria to St. Angelo, at some distance from the hills till close to this latter place, where it is joined by the road coming from Capua.

This triangle, which is in most parts thickly wooded with olive and other trees, and has only few open spots, the Neapolitans had chosen as their field of operations on our left, and as the chief attack of the day. During the night all the troops stationed in the Polygon behind had passed through the town and had collected in the Campo, a large open space before the fortress. Here they opened out in two directions—one column, the left, towards St. Angelo, and that on the right towards Santa Maria.

I shall first speak of the left column. Besides the great road from Capua, alongside the river, there is a byroad, which, leaving the main road at a little distance from the town, strikes across the country and goes straight towards the village of St. Angelo, which lies on the retreating slopes of the heights. This was chosen by the Neapolitans as the centre of their operations against this point, while they sent one column by the main road towards the right, and another to the right across country to take the village in the other flank.

The by-road which runs direct from Capau to St. Angelo, intersects the road from Santa Maria to the river, just where the road turns up to St. Angelo. In order to guard this position a barricade was constructed a little beyond this point, and armed with four guns. The country near the river is so low that every morning the exhalations of the ground cover it with a white mist, which makes it very difficult to see, even at a little distance. Besides this, the torrents which come down from the hills have artificial beds of 15 to 20 feet in depth, very steep, and covered with brushwood, which are dry now, and serve as roads. The Neapolitans, advancing by these and taking advantage of the mist, approached quite close to the barricade, and carried it at the first onset, driving our men across the main road towards St. Angelo. Having taken this position, they came out and formed in an open field which lies along the road in regular order of battle. Their left had been equally successful, driving ours from the trench near the river, and forcing them back on the heights of St. Angelo. The column to the right again had not only passed the road, but had gone up a little hill commanding St. Angelo.

It was at this critical moment that GARIBALDI arrived. He had taken, with his staff, carriages at Santa Maria, and was coming on in the main road towards St. Angelo. The balls and grape were flying about, but the carriages still proceeded. When they arrived in the neighborhood of St. Angelo they were in sight of the Neapolitans, who were drawn up there in line of battle. Fortunately, close to this spot was one of the torrents dammed, in which formed a covered way. In this the carriages turned down, except the last, which was struck by a cannon ball, and remained on the road. Through the road GARIBALDI advanced, revolver in hand, towards St. Angelo, and arrived just in time to give new courage to the defenders. The object was to drive away the column in the rear of the hills to the left of St. Angelo; this was easily done by throwing some skirmishers on the heights above those occupied by the intruders. There was, fortunately, some artillery in front, which was turned to good account, but, as usual, it was the bayonet which decided. The Neapolitans tried to penetrate by a

they have a theory as to their successive defeats last year, and are willing to demonstrate to every listener how accident lost them Magenta, and the criminal negligence of a General caused them to be overwhelmed at Solferino. It is the flattering unction which every beaten army lays to its soul, and it is the more readily applied in this case inasmuch as it contains a large amount of truth. According to the testimony of every witness the Austrian soldiers fought very well, and it requires no large acquaintance with the art of war to perceive that their generals commanded very badly. But it will occur to every one but themselves that there is no reason to anticipate a chance in this latter particular. What have the Emperor and his Camarilla learnt since 1859? Who can doubt that if the Austrians engage in another war the French, the Royal and Serene Highnesses will be as slow and blundering as ever? Nor will the Austrian army have any moral strength which it lacked before. One reason that the men, though brave, had not the dash and spirit of their enemies, is that they fought for they knew not what, except it were to fetter the chains of their respective provinces to the throne of a bigoted ruler. They were without heart or hope in 1859; will there be anything to encourage them in 1861?

Supposing, then, Austria to be met by the whole force of France, the overthrow of her armies and the loss of her last remaining Italian province may be looked upon as a matter of certainty. The Czar ALEXANDER cannot help her; he has enough to do at home; and the Russians, in spite of Warsaw, will not consent to go to war for a Government which they detest as much as we do. Prussia will not help her, for the Regent knows that by so doing he would alienate this country, sow dissension in Germany, and give the French an easy conquest of the Rhine. There would be a fine scientific siege of the Quadrilateral, and then Austrian rule in Italy would pass away forever. All this, however, is on the supposition that the French Emperor supports VICTOR EMANUEL in his enterprise for conquering Italian unity. Should NAPOLEON withdraw the assurance of his protection from Piedmont, in that hour would pass away even the necessity for a threat of war on the part of Austria, *inasmuch as Count Cavour and his master would perceive that the game was over, and would retire from their meditated conquests.* We cannot suppose that at this late period of the question any such scheme is meditated by the Emperor, or that he desires to limit the possessions of the King of Sardinia by keeping the Bourbon on the Neapolitan throne, or by transferring it to another family than the House of Savoy. But, if no change in the Imperial policy is intended, then the article of the *Constitutionnel*, an abstract of which we published yesterday, is without meaning. At a time when the Sardinian Chambers are debating on the annexation of Southern Italy this semi-official journal appears with a diatribe against the invasion of Naples by Sardinian troops, and declares that not only by this act but by the entry into the Papal States King VICTOR EMANUEL has violated the principle of neutrality. This article will, no doubt, produce an effect in Europe, but, though it seems intended to cover some manœuvre of the Tuileries, we do not believe that it portends any material change of intention. The invasion of the Roman States is a month old, and the outrage on the King of the Two Sicilies was accomplished when the first Bersaglieri landed at Naples and when Admiral PERSANO took the command of the Neapolitan fleet. The precise tendency of M. BONIFACE'S composition we have, however, still to learn. It may be only a continuance of the decent hypocrisy which began with the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin, or it may indicate that Piedmont is to be allowed to pursue its policy under conditions which NAPOLEON is to dictate.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.

A telegram was received yesterday by a commercial house here, *announcing that an Austrian army* 40,000 *strong had crossed the Po at Borgo Forte, below Mantua.* This may be premature, but a forward movement of the Austrians would not take people by surprise, as for some time past troops and military stores of every kind have been traversing Venetia. With all that has lately occurred in Italy, and the provisions of the treaty of Villafranca repeatedly set at nought, Austria doubtless considers herself released from all the obligations contracted with the French Emperor. Moreover, she has good reason to know that the Governments bent on terminating her have prepared, and probably brought to maturity, their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces; and at Vienna it is doubtless well known where large quantities of arms and stores are deposited, ready to be drawn forth at the first signal. *Among the rumors which were afloat yesterday, one also was that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio.* This also may be premature, but in the state matters there nothing would surprise us. A private letter from Turin, through Marseilles, announces that large armaments have been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and that the day before the departure from Paris of the Sardinian Minister with a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps was granted by the French Government to its ally. It is further said that the French army at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison of Lyons put on a complete war-footing. As Austria clearly considers the Treaty of Villafranca null and void, it is not astonishing that she should make an attempt to recover the territory she has lost, and probably considers the present opportunity as good as any. The Emperor but the other day made a speech at Marseilles about the beauties and the certainty of peace. This was ominous. From that moment people made up their minds that war was imminent, and what has happened since rather corroborates their fears than otherwise."

French Policy in Italy.

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Paris publishes an article, signed by M. BONIFACE, on the invasion of the Neapolitan territory by the Sardinian troops. The following is a summary:

"The principle of independence of nations which are regularly constituted admits any dynastic changes which are brought about by internal political revolutions. The principle of non-intervention is a consecration of this right. The Neapolitans and Sicilians had a right to make a revolution in their country, but it does not belong to any foreign State, no more to Sardinia than to Austria, to intervene in their internal affairs, and, by military intervention, to give them a new political existence. Between the invasion of GARIBALDI and that of Sardinia there is a great difference. GARIBALDI came to raise and to direct revolution in the interior. It was not with his bands that he could conquer a people numbering 10,000,000. He would only communicate to them the proper spirit in their struggle against a Government stamped with unpopularity. The Sardinian invasion has quite a different character. It constitutes a direct intervention of one regularly constituted State in the affairs of another independent State. Strange to say, the Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the representative of the King of Naples still being at Turin. The intervention of Piedmont is in contradiction to all the principles invoked by herself."

M. BONIFACE then endeavors to show that by the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Roman States, Sardinia likewise violated the principle of neutrality. Count CAVOUR gave it to be understood that the entry of the Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was principally directed against the influence of GARIBALDI. Now, on the contrary, it has become evident that they go to aid him. M. BONIFACE deplores the conduct of Sardinia, which is responsible before Europe for the initiative she has just taken. The European Powers constitute a jurisdiction which is naturally alarmed at disturbances of this kind. It appertains to Europe to redress forgotten rights, and to remind the government which has deviated from the proper course of the respect due to the laws which are binding on all States, because founded on justice, civilization, and the interests of the people.

Important Speech of Count De Cavour.

The discussion in the Turin Parliament on the annexations was continued on the 12th inst. Count CAVOUR acknowledged that the discussion of that law had brought the different parties into closer union. He said:

"There is a great difference between the past annexations and those now under consideration. Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of Villafranca the annexations could not be precipitated. A Congress was also spoken of, at which we were to take part. As regards the annexation of Southern Italy, the same danger no longer exists. Your vote is demanded in order that you may give to the inhabitants of those provinces a proof that the steps taken by the Government have met with your approval. As regards the disunion which has arisen between the Government and GARIBALDI, the fault has not been ours. Public opinion leaves no doubt on this point. The Ministry, therefore, decided on presenting themselves before the Parliament, in order that it might judge their policy. This is the greatest homage that can be paid to any man. The Crown, after mature consideration, refused to accept the offer made by us to tender our resignation, being of opinion that Government would thereby be too much weakened at home and abroad. It only remained to us, therefore, to address ourselves to you, not that you might judge GARIBALDI, who is not subject to your examination, but ourselves, over whom you have power. Should you support us we shall go to meet GARIBALDI, and present to him the order of the day proposed by your Committee, which you will approve and which we accept with all our hearts. We shall offer him our hand, and invite him to union in the name of the Italian Parliament. The cession of Italian territory as an indemnity has again been spoken of. To this report I give a formal denial, and add, that when the annexation shall have been accomplished any cession of territory will become impossible. Nobody will be able to ask such a cession from a country with a population of 24,000,000. An attack against Rome with Venice has also been spoken of. We desire that the Eternal City should become the capital of Italy. But, as regards the means to that end, we shall be able to say in what condition we should be six months hence. The revolution in Rome will be accomplished by the conviction that liberty is favorable to religion. Respecting Venetia, Europe does not wish that we should make war upon Austria. We must take into consideration the opinion of the great Powers. We must bring about a change in this opinion. Europe believes us incapable of delivering Venetia alone. Let us show ourselves united, and that opinion will change. It is untrue that the Venetians are peacefully submitting to their destiny. Austria has flattered them in vain. Public opinion will change not only in France and England, but Germany also, which is becoming liberal, will be in our favor."

Count CAVOUR concluded by making an appeal for concord.

The order of the day of the Committee rendering homage to GARIBALDI, and unanimously expressing their approval of the project of law on the annexations, was then put to the vote by ballot.

The result was 290 in favor, and 6 against the project.

Banishment of Mazzini.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples of the 4th inst. publishes the decree appointing the Marquis GIORGIO PALLAVICINI TRIVULZIO Pro-Dictator at Naples, in the stead of Maj.-Gen. SIRTORI, who voluntarily resigns the post to devote himself to the defence of the country. This decree is signed by GARIBALDI, and countersigned by CRISPI.

One of the first acts of the new Pro-Dictator was to address the following letter to MAZZINI:

To the Illustrious Giuseppe Mazzini:

Self-denial has always been the virtue of the generous. I believe that you are generous, and I now offer you an opportunity of showing yourself so to your fellow-citizens. Representative of the Republican principle, and indefatigable defender of that principle, you arouse, by remaining among us, the mistrust of the King and of his Ministers. This is why your presence in this country creates embarrassment to the Government and dangers to the nation, by compromising that concord which is indispensable to the advance and the triumph of the Italian cause.

Even without intending it, you divide us. Perform, then, an act of patriotism by leaving these provinces. Add to former sacrifices a new one which the country demands from you, and the country will be grateful to you.

If I repeat it—even without intending it, you divide us, and it is necessary that all the national forces should be united in one bond. I know that your words preach concord, and I doubt not that your acts respond to your words. But all do not believe you, and there are many who misuse your name with the parricidal intention of hoisting another banner in Italy. Honor commands you to put an end to the suspicions of some and to the machinations of others. Show yourselves great by leaving Naples, and you will take with you the praises of all honest men.

I subscribe myself yours devoted,

GIORGIO PALLAVICINI.

NAPLES, Oct. 3, 1860.

The French Campaign in Syria.

Correspondence of the London News.

BEYROUT, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

Gen. HAUTPOUL started on the 26th, with a column of about 4,000 men, for Deir-el-Kamar, a town which my previous letters must have made your readers pretty well acquainted with. I have the best reasons for believing that the principal—I may say its only—object of this expedition is to restore confidence to the Christian inhabitants of the Druse districts, induce them to return to their homes, furnish them with the means of rebuilding their houses, and endeavor to make them commence the culture of their lands, without which all the next year will be but a continuation of the present season, of living on foreign alms by the whole population. Some persons say that the flower of the Druse nation, headed by such of their sheiks as have not surrendered to the Turkish Government, has assembled at a place called Neha, some three hours beyond Deir-el-Kamar, and that they will there offer fight to the French force. On the strength of this expected fight several amateurs (Englishmen, of course,) have asked and obtained permission to accompany the column; and indeed of special correspondents I am left alone in Beyrout, all my colleagues having taken to their tents and followed the fortunes of the French brigade. I am, however, of opinion that beyond a pleasant climate and a rough sort of pic-nic they will take nothing by their move, and that more important intelligence regarding the state of affairs in Syria can be had in Beyrout than with the camp.

THE PRINCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sensible Opinions of an English Traveler on American Characteristics—Comments of the British Press.

From the London News.

The following is an extract from the private letter of an English gentleman traveling in America:

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 22,

The Prince has now got into the States. I arrived at Detroit a few hours after him, and the opinions expressed by Americans upon the subject of the royal visit are worth noticing. I think the great majority of people here disapprove of the fuss made about the royal youth at Detroit. They completely understand and appreciate the Queen's determination that her son should travel in the States as a private gentleman. Every man—some of them workpeople—is anxious that the Prince, who will some day be King of England, should form a just judgment of the American people. Above all things, they are bent upon convincing him that they are not the barbarians they are often supposed to be. Again and again I have heard them rejoice that no demonstrations have been made, and that the masses have behaved in the streets of Chicago with perfect decorum. I myself saw the Prince in a low open barouche and four horses pass up Michigan-avenue with no other protection than ten or twelve policemen in common clothes with batons. The truth is, the Americans feel very bitterly the injustice of English travelers and tourists. Like those who estimate the English morality by the *Newgate Calendar*, English writers, who should have known better, have put together all the eccentric stories of American life—at which the Americans laugh just as heartily as foreigners—and call such collections pictures of American manners. Now, it is the earnest desire of the great majority of Americans to use the Prince's visit as a means of correcting these false impressions. If the Prince himself is somewhat young, they say at all events those about him have sagacity enough to see through their outward peculiarities, and to find that the Americans are much more civilized and refined than people in England commonly suppose. I confess I hope for the same result. It is really impossible to estimate the injury done to England by those who have written travels in this country. These lucubrations have unfortunately tended to keep up that irritation which began at the time of the Declaration of Independence; and has been continued ever since. It seems utterly impossible for an Englishman to realize the fact—that living fact here—that all men are politically equal. The poorest man considers himself equal to the richest and the most powerful. This may seem a dangerous doctrine, but the practical consequence is simply this, that you must speak to every man as your equal, and must avoid assuming in manner any kind of superiority. Act in this manner, and you will find every person as civil as possible. Englishmen, however, as I myself have witnessed, constantly and very naturally assume that there is political inequality. They order about the waiters—"boys," as they are called—at hotels, as if they had some natural right to dictate to them. This does not suit the American ideas, and the result is ill-nature, and sometimes insolence. Now, if those who accompany the Prince can only discern the peculiar characteristic of this country—the obstinate conviction that all men are politically equal, and the determination to act upon that conviction—they will find no difficulty in obtaining all the respect they desire. I only wish that some of those who were so vehement in their opposition to the Reform Bill of last session were here to test by facts the truth of these opinions.

It needs not many days in this country to ascertain that any comparison between this country and England is utterly impracticable. The circumstances of the country are entirely different. The people to be governed are entirely different. But even if a comparison were possible, it is certain that amongst the better classes property and life are quite as secure here as in the old country, or rather quite as secure as it would be possible to make them under any form of government, considering the circumstances of the case. I have conversed with Americans and Englishmen settled in this country, and they assure me that property is quite as safe here as in England; and that, indeed, the enormous material prosperity of the West would be impossible if this security were not attained. But of this at some future time.

From the London Times.

The Prince of Wales is now among a people whose boast it is to have shaken off the yoke of his fathers, and to have repudiated the right of inheritance upon which he stands. There was a time when the boast had its merit, and even its moral power. When rebellion was thought to deserve nothing less than extermination, and when a great Empire could devote all its resources for seven years to the forcible subjection of those whose hearts had been utterly alienated, it was not only glorious, but necessary to make the right of self-government the education of the young and the religion of the old. The heroes of American Independence fought with halters round their necks, and a reverse would have bracketed WASHINGTON'S name with that of WALLACE in the gloomy annals of this country. But we have changed all that. We have "called up new worlds to redress the balance of the old;" we have recognized revolutions and new dynasties by dozens: and at this moment we are actively sympathizing with a people struggling to exchange a despotic for a constitutional master. The Prince of Wales appears in the United States as the future chief of a free, constitutional and self-governing people. He is also the chief of that great nationality which the United States share in almost equal proportion with the British Isles. In that country they can still talk of patriarchs, and name with interest the chiefs of Indian tribes; they know the seats of ancient families; they trace pedigrees and display armorial bearings. Here, then, at least, is the head of their race, and the visible link of a known chain which may not have come from ÆNEAS or ODIN, but which certainly spans half the period of authentic history. Our citizen cousins also see in this young gentleman an example of that Royalty which has lately been exposed to more than usual vicissitudes. Kings in these days have to fight for their thrones, and sometimes fly for their lives. Wisely or not, they command in wars and entertain grand ideas. At no time were they more before the world; and if the tenor of recent English history would seem to exempt our Sovereigns from this dangerous prominence, the Americans still regard GEORGE III. as a mighty wrong-doer, and the unsuccessful champion of an Old World idea. No wonder, then, that in mere curiosity, not unmixed with awe, and in the desire to find out something in the royal visitor not obvious to vulgar apprehension, the citizen surpasses the subject. He wants to see in the face and bearing of the youth some traces of that mysterious power which has enabled a few families to command for many ages the reverential homage of the civilized world. It is not for those who see princes every day to estimate the curiosity of those who hear of them only across a hemisphere, or know them only through newspapers and books.

The Canadians could think of something else; they had an eye to their railways, and many of them thought their party emblems and colors more important even than their future King. But no sooner does the Prince attempt to land at Detroit than he and his suite are half-killed with curiosity and kindness. Had it been an attempt to retake the possessions of his ancestors he could not have encountered a denser phalanx, or a greater difficulty in planting his foot on the rebellious soil. A countless multitude pressed to the water's edge, closed all egress from the boat, crumpled up the avenue of torchbearers, and, when the Prince was at last smuggled into his carriage, cut off his suite, and bustled several into the water, where the private secretary of the Governor-General narrowly escaped drowning, and did not escape injury from the paddle-wheels. The multitude penetrated everywhere, and could no more be kept out than the atmospheric pressure. For hours they watched every door and window, scrutinized every departure, filled the railway station, clung to the carriages, opened the windows, gazed insatiably, and were only shaken off by the motion of the departing train. At every station the same scene was repeated, and as the Prince passed through primeval forest or rude clearing, through solitude or improvements, he exchanged glances everywhere with those whose single wish it was to see a Prince of Wales, and tell it for the rest of their lives. At Chicago curiosity, if not more reasonable, was at least within more bounds, and the Prince could feel himself the supreme object of present interest without paying dear for the distinction. After some days' shooting in the prairies, he was to proceed to St. Louis, the furthest point West of his intended tour. The ovations prepared for him at the great cities were looked forward to with very natural dismay, but would at least have the benefit of warnings. Nor is their any want of discussion. The papers of the Union know not how to treat the subject, but do treat it, and must treat it, in one way or other. They laugh at the excesses of Republican loyalty. They philosophize, they sneer, they catch one another tripping, they smile at the immense scale of the preparations, the *soirées* and balls, the millions of dollars to be spent in Parisian dresses and *bijouterie*, the canvass for tickets, the traps laid for the Royal eye, and the dance, the word, or the look that is to be described to children of children yet unborn. Yet they cannot help relating what they are ashamed should be known. Tell it not in Gath! No President could excite such a fervor. One journal, indeed, fondly imagines the youth that is to be President in 1876, and speculates on the halo of interest that would surround him. But that is not to be. These pleasant anticipations have gone with the exploded traditions of Royalty, and the citizen must be content with the hard actual and present. Suffice it for him that he knows the candidates for the next Presidential election; good men, no doubt, but not objects of a tender and affectionate interest.

Sixty years ago, politicians, if they could have conceived such an abandonment of principle as a Prince of Wales accepting the hospitalities of the American President and people, would have speculated on the chance of his stealing their hearts, and winning back our recreant fellow-subjects. Certainly, one could not imagine a more likely instrument for the conversion of these hard reasoners and vigorous politicians than a young gentleman of unpretentious character, full of instinctive kindness, with the best possible manners, having a word for everybody, and able to say that word with a mild look and gentle voice. But such a thought in these days would be the reverie of a madman, not merely because all have ceased to hope for such a reunion, but because all have ceased to desire it. There is not a sane man in the British Isles who would wish to see the United States once more ours, and governed by Queen VICTORIA, Lord PALMERSTON and the British Parliament. We have enough and too much already, with India added to our fifty dependencies. What, then, is the gain to be hoped for in these days? It is much indeed. The English gentleman has his mission as well as the English Prince, and, when the American citizen sees the first gentleman of his race, he may feel a reverence, an admiration, and a loyalty beyond the province of laws. All that we wish for the citizens of the United States is that they may become as much like ourselves as possible, but with a few improvements that might be suggested. An unaccountable cross has crept into the American breed, and we hardly know ourselves when we look at our second cousins. They have clearly another ideal, towards which they develop as their own law of growth and progress. The Prince of Wales is a bit of the true stock, and shows them what they have all come from. The quieter he is the better he shows what the English gentleman ought to be, and the American also. Nobody can quarrel with him there, even on the score of obtrusive talents or showy service. The Prince has made many friends in the New World, and evidently not one enemy. That alone would be worth a Royal visit to the United States. It may prove to that touchy race how little we wish to quarrel with them. Within the limits of reason there is not a point that England would not gladly concede to secure her from a quarrel with her own flesh and blood. One look at the Prince of Wales ought to convince the citizens of the United States that England of 1860 and England of 1770 are very different things.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 13.

The funds are stationary to-day at the closing prices of yesterday, with very little business. The changes shown in the Bank return are regarded more with satisfaction than otherwise, but it has transpired that a further large amount of gold, rumored to be between £25,000 and £30,000, has been taken this day from the Bank of England for exportation. The Railway share market is dull, preparations for the fortnightly settlement attract attention.

COLOGNE, Saturday, Oct. 13—1:30 P. M.

Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, accompanied by the Prince Regent, the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM and the young Prince, have just passed Cologne on their return to Brussels, where they will remain to-morrow. On Monday Her Majesty will proceed to Antwerp, and embark there at 6 P. M. for England. PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 13—3:25 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 68f. 95c., or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

The *Presse* contains the following:

"The great Powers, with the exception of England, have signified to the Court of Turin that they will not recognize the blockade of Gaeta."

The *Patrie* states that the entry of King VICTOR EMANUEL into Naples will take place on the 17th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Melita*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

The *Europa*, from Boston *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Will the South Secede?—A Calculation of the Cost—Signs of Returning Reason.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Enquirer* (Bell) enters into a cool calculation of the cost of disunion. It says:

"But let us suppose Mississippi out of the Union. She must have a Government; she must have her Congress (who would call it a *Legislature?*); and she must have Ministers and Ambassadors. She must have an army and navy, and a Post-office Department. She must have Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster-General. There would be a glorious contest for all these offices; and such a canvass would be entered upon as was never seen on this Continent before.

All this would cost *money*; and *somebody* must be *taxed*. It would not do for Mississippi to issue her 'Treasury notes,' for she owes five millions on that score now, and she could get no credit until these are paid up. Indeed, standing alone, without the protection of our national flag, Holland might send over here and bombard some seaport (Mississippi City, for instance,) and compel the payment of those old Union Bank bonds to HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam.

Taxation, then, would be the only remedy; and that would be pretty high. Our Government now costs one hundred millions in its administration; we have, say, thirty-three millions of people; this is three millions of dollars to one million of people, as it now stands *in* the Union. When *out* of it, the amount required would be treble that sum; and let it be remembered that in this estimate there is no account taken of foreign taxes, &c. It is only for *general* purposes, as a *nation*.

Suppose, however, it all does not exceed the sum of six millions annually; what is the per centage of taxation? Let us see. The taxable wealth of the State is about $600,000,000; if she has to raise six millions on that, it is just one per cent., or $1 on every $100 worth of property! The present tax is not one-fourth of that.

Do our readers believe the good people of Mississippi are going into this absurd disunion movement, only to *pay more taxes?* Will any other good come out of it, even if that be regarded as one? It is idle to think of it. The masses have too much at stake, and too much intelligence, to risk such consequences. *The Union is safe.*"

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Elsewhere the *Enquirer* remarks:

"Our exchanges tell us that of the twenty members of the South Carolina Legislature, lately chosen in Charleston, only four are with the extremists; and only one, (the editor of that fire-eating journal, the *Mercury*,) was for secession upon LINCOLN'S election.

Another candidate who openly proclaimed himself an ultraist, got but 600 votes out of about 2,500. This is all significant. It is the American character speaking out in its *practical* mood.

It is South Carolina herself, proclaiming to her Southern sisters that she yet believes more in the substance than in the shadow; that she believes there may be far worse evils than any to flow from the *mere election of any President*; and that the most effectual, constitutional, patriotic plan to obviate the latter, is to remain in the Union, and work with her sister States, until the burthens of the Slave States shall be so oppressive as to justify any practical change. Our present evils are *not* of this character. They do *not* call for that decided action which summons men to arms and gives births to revolutions. They are *not* such as to make us feel that there are none greater in store for us, when we are dismembered and a prey to every faction.

They are *not* so serious as to make the South feel that all the horrors of a revolution are preferable."

The Nashville *Union* (Breckinridge) talks after this wise:

"We should have less fear of the administration of SEWARD than of LINCOLN. The New York Senator has much more experience in political life than LINCOLN, who has served but one term in Congress. He has a much more thorough acquaintance with the passions, prejudices, habits, dispositions of the leading men, of his own party. He is a man of more calmness, more nerve, and much greater control over his party than LINCOLN ever can have. SEWARD once in power, he might dare to shape the policy of his administration in defiance of the fanaticism of his partisans. LINCOLN we fear would not. * * * Should the election go to the House we entertain very serious fears that it would result in the election of LINCOLN. Seventeen votes are required to make an election there. Each State has but one vote in the House, and that vote is cast according to the wishes of a majority of the representatives from the State. Should the election go to the House it is the present Congress that elects. The Black Republicans have fifteen certain votes. Illinois has five Democratic and four Black Republican representatives. MORRIS, Douglas Democrat, has already indicated his intention to vote for LINCOLN in preference to BRECKINRIDGE. The casting of his vote for LINCOLN would give LINCOLN the vote of Illinois. That would be sixteen votes for the Black Republican candidate. It has already been intimated that in such an emergency, STOUT, of Oregon, would be ousted, and his seat given to his Black Republican competitor, LOGAN. The case with which BARRET, of Missouri, was turned out, and BLAIR admitted, gives the Black Republicans confidence that the seventeenth State could readily be obtained for LINCOLN. It will be seen that the election of LINCOLN by the House is by no means an impossibility."

The Nashville *Gazette* says:

"We intend to meet this great question calmly—look the danger in the face. The problem of the safety of the Union will not be solved, if solved at all, by politicians greedy for office; it will not be solved by the fanatics of the North, or the Disunionists of the South; it must be solved by the great body of the people. Just now, as it appears to us, there is arrayed against the Union, as the supporters of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, about one-half of the North, the other half and all the South stand opposed to them. This is not so bad as some of us would have it. We talk of the North as a whole, while the North numbers one-half, or nearly so, as politically friendly to the South; besides, we can see how much of trick, how much of old party antipathies have been brought to bear in favor of the Republican movement; and looking at all these powerful aids, and keeping in view the mainspring of the movement—the fanatical feature of the question involved—we are surprised, not at the small majorities of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but surprised that they are so small. If the keystone of the arch does not give the Republicans fifty thousand majority in November, it will not be the fault of the platform. There is magic in the word tariff, to the men who still vote for SIMON SNYDER for Governor, and Gen. JACKSON for President.

With the Senate opposed to him, Mr. LINCOLN can do no harm; and with a small and steadily decreasing majority in the House, he is powerless for evil; besides, his party is built of the most incompatible materials—nothing congruous, nothing harmonious in their composition; the very ground work is combustible in its nature, and will explode as soon as any addition of the simplest element of national policy is made.

We have been patient heretofore under the singular workings of majorities; we must be patient under the rule of an Executive elected by a minority, if we can see that in his election errors of the most dangerous nature will sink forever, and carry their authors with them into the profoundest depths of political oblivion."

ALABAMA.

Gen. L. P. WALKER, of Alabama, in a speech made recently at Cowpen Springs, in Lauderdale County, is reported in a letter to the Montgomery *Advertiser* as follows:

"In reply to the question, 'What would he do if LINCOLN was elected?' Gen. W. said, drawing himself up to his full height, and in the sublimest strain of eloquence, that come weal or come woe, so help him God he would not submit, and that he would take the banner of the Constitution and plant it where the honor or safety of the South demanded, and that he would defend it with his life and fortune against Saracens or Moors! His answer was noble and grand, and nobly was it answered by the crowd. One old gentleman, whose white locks and tottering form indicated that he had run his three score years and ten, called Gen. W. to his chair, after he closed, and with tears running down his cheeks, said, 'General, I wish I was young—I would fight and die with you.' I do not honestly believe, except two or three Douglas leaders, that there were half a dozen in the crowd that dissented from Gen. WALKER'S speech."

The Montgomery *Mail* (BRECKINRIDGE) takes this view of affairs:

"Cotton was stiffer yesterday, in full view of secession, than it has been all the season. People begin to see the nonsense of being scared about a separation, which gives *us* all the available wealth of the country and leaves the enemy just nothing.

The gold and silver of Europe will come to buy Southern cotton and the ships of Europe will come to carry it away, even if LINCOLN should be elected, and we should secede.

The South is entrenched behind her cotton bags and with that breastwork can defy the world. Keep out Abolition spies and emissaries and we are a full match for all the civilized world—*for the civilized world depends upon the cotton of the South.*

In case of secession, we shall have more than half the crop on hand and all the world clamoring for it! * * * * *

But, with the South united—aye, with a single cotton State to lead the way to independence—all the amalgamationists in the world cannot compel us to submit to their odious and hideous programme. The stoppage of a single cotton crop, for three months, will paralyze every arm in New-England and a full half of all the active industry of the middle States. These amalgamationists live on the South; her substance fattens them. There is not a man so poor, who raises a lock of cotton, but has a lock on a half dozen mouths! Our people have not sought to exercise this tremendous power, but the time is near at hand when they must do it in self-defence.

If LINCOLN and his free-nigger outrider are elected, we must not submit. We must leave the North with its vile free-negroism, to shift for itself. It is bragged that 'the hay crop' and 'the ice crop' are worth as much as our cotton—let them do without the cotton and make out on 'the hay crop' and 'the ice crop.' Southern men are *white men* and intend to *continue* such!"

POINTS TO BE THOUGHT OF BY THE SOUTH.

An American correspondent of the Atlanta (Georga) *American*, makes the following calculations of the results of disunion:

1. *The bare prospect of it* has now reduced the price of cotton $10 per bale below its value, and as over 500,000 bales will be sold *before the sixth of November*, the loss will be $5,000,000 to the South from this cause alone. This is below the figure; *every cotton buyer knows it.*

2. All the *Southern Banks have closed down*, shut up shop, and now refuse to put out their bills to *pay for cotton* on bills of exchange, payable at the North *after the 6th of November*, because *no Northern Bank will take Southern Bank drafts or bills* payable *after that date*, for the reason that *disunion and war* would cancel and annul the debts of belligerents. Hence a money crisis is on us. Cotton is going down here, whilst it is rising in Europe, and ruin is ahead! Reason why? The Presidential election comes off the 6th of November, and *disunion is threatened.*

3. *If disunion should come*, bacon, now sixteen cents, would then be 50 to 75 cents per pound; corn then $3 to $5 per bushel, and *no money* to pay for it. There is not bacon and corn enough in the Gulf States to feed our people *until the 1st of March.* We have to buy from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and other Northern States, or *starve.*

4. *Disunion is civil war.* We are splendidly prepared for it—*animis opibusque parati.* Let us see. We have no muskets, no rifles, no cannon, no bacon and flour to feed an army. *No implements or munitions of war!* Is not this true? Let every honest man answer the question.

5. *When disunion and civil war comes*, what will the thousands do who have no bacon, no corn, and no money to buy them with? Will they starve, or form brigand clubs and rob, steal and murder before starving? Who could blame them? Would the *Northwest* send us bacon and corn to stop starvation here, while at *war with us!* No. The idea is absurb.

6. *All who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder, and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion if Lincoln is elected.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the caption "Who's Afraid?" the Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following paragraph, which will be of interest to the Fusion Committee in this State:

"The merchants of New-York, under the alarums of the New-York *Herald*, are making gigantic efforts to buy off, and frighten off, the people of that State from carrying out their political views and sentiments just now, in the election of LINCOLN. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, we are informed, has contributed one million of dollars, and another million has been raised from the first half-dozen merchants that were applied to. This is but a sample of what they are doing. These men really suspect that the South—or a small portion of it at least—is in earnest about opposing the election of the representative man of the legal and constitutional majority. Are the moneyed men of Gotham given to panics, that they should bleed themselves so freely, and in so hopeless a task, as diverting, by gold and gabble, the people of a great Free State from the vindication of their political convictions? *Are the people of New-York so timid and so profligate in political sentiment, that an attempt so uncomplimentary to their integrity and intelligence should be gravely attempted?* It is, indeed, an argument against their capacity for self-government—an insult to the cardinal principle of Republican Government, and a horrid libel upon the rural population of the great Empire State. In fact, we are astonished at the audacity, not to *speak* of the immorality, of the attempt. We presume, however, that as fear is unscrupulous, under the higher law plea of necessity, these bad practices are reconciled to the consciecces of terrified merchants. To their morbid apprehensions, as a matter of policy, it seems better to contribute a large share of what each is worth, than to lose the greater part of their property in the depreciation and panic that must follow, at the North, the dreaded dissolution of the Union.

But who is it that is cruelly terrifying these Northern princes, and making them come down to the work of defeating LINCOLN? Has the South got them by the pockets, that they should display such zeal, and do they know it? Is it the disunion braggadocio at the South that induces them at this late day to make such herculean exertions? We ask for information. May be it was the Disunionists of the State-Rights Democracy that elected MR. BUCHANAN in 1856, by pitting interest against inclination at the North. In this instance, however, we are sorry to believe the New-Yorkers may save themselves the trouble. *The City is not the State, and the people of the interior of New-York are too many, if not too honest, to be bought, nor can they be frightened by Southern thunder.*"

MR. J. D. WHITE writes to the Leinster *Watchman*, to say that if the "Abolition Wide-Awake" policy should be precipitated, there would be but little time to collect, organize, arm and be ready for service. He, therefore, says: "In this connection, I submit a proposition, differing somewhat from any plan yet adopted, but believed to be in harmony with the eventfulness of the times. South Carolina is ready to spring at once to the rescue, should any one of them move off alone. I propose, (not arrogating to myself the capacities of a leader or commandant, but ready to serve in any position which may be assigned to me,) to raise a Company of *one hundred* (or more) active and efficient men, mounted and properly equipped, whose services are to be tendered to the first State that leaves the Union in the event of LINCOLN'S election. As soon as either of the States secede, they will repair to the capital of the same, where organization will immediately ensue. Should South Carolina lead, Columbia will be the rendezvous. Those who may desire to enroll themselves for this contingent service will signify the same to me or leave their names at the *Watchman* office. This proposition is made in good faith, believing many will come forward competent nobly to fill the position of officers."

GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* claims that it is a great mistake to suppose that the South intends to wait for an overt act before taking decisive steps in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. It remarks:

"The Southern masses, almost to a man, regard the simple election of LINCOLN as an "overt act," and *it is the solemn determination of the eight cotton States to secede immediately on his election.* The days of submission have past—the hour of Northern aggression has expired so far as the South is concerned; and we tell our Northern brethren that the South is dreadfully in earnest for once. In days of yore, the cry of disunion and secession was, in a majority of instances, only the empty babblings of the fanatic or the demagogues, but today it is the solemn manifesto of the honest and invincible masses. * * * *The South has no threats to make*, no disposition to browbeat, bully or intimidate; but it is her fixed determination never to submit to the rule of LINCOLN, or any other Black Republican President."

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* discusses the false issues on which it is proposed to rest the canvass for the Presidency. The great danger of our government, it says, is too great centralization. After citing numerous facts to demonstrate this it proceeds to say:

"The real issue of this canvass is not union or disunion; but the effort on the part of the State Rights Democracy is to limit and restrain the power of this Federal agent of the numerical sectional majority, and the effort of the opponents of the Democracy is to maintain the power of the Federal Government, even though it be the agent of a despotic sectional majority, and does seek to suppress the rightful independence and sovereignty of the separate States. These are the true and unquestionable issues in this canvass. It is nothing but the old contest between the friends of concentrated powers in the hands of a General Government, and the advocates of separate distinct conservative powers, in the limiting Constitution and the sovereign State authorities.

The effort to *make the issue of union or disunion on the Presidential election is utterly impracticable, and a mere trick to avoid the presentation of a true and vital issue to the people for their decision.* The people, as a people, voting at the polls, can no more produce disunion directly, than we can by writing this article. The question is not and cannot be brought before the voters in this election. They cannot vote or even express their opinions on it. No candidate is running to be made President of a Union to dissolve it. Each candidate is seeking to become the chief man in the Union, to wield the powers legitimately belonging to its chief magistrate, and his fate and fortune, more than that of any citizen, is linked with the fate and perpetuity of the Union. The fear from a candidate, if he be elected, is not that he will try to dissolve the Union—the very creator and support of his power and consequence—*but that he will seek to make the Government of the Union too powerful.* Nor can the parties which seek to elect candidates even have in view, by electing the candidate it supports, such an object as a dissolution of the Union. These parties lie in different States, and are composed of citizens who seek to advance their own interests and carry out their purposes through the officers they seek to elect. Such parties can never seek by an election to destroy the legitimate power of the Government they wish to control, direct and use. Such an idea is too preposterous to be seriously considered."

The *Examiner* then explains why this question of disunion has been raised. It has only been done to alarm timid, peaceable men, by making the preservation of the Union, and the putting its power in their hands one and the same thing. It then argues that the question of what the South shall do

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27.

$3,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	90	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	91⅛
1,000	do	89¾	90	do	92
5,000	do	89¾	300	Harlem Railroad	18
4,000	do	88	350	do	15¾
4,000	do	87¾	450	do	15⅜
10,000	Vir. State 6s	88	450	Harlem R. Prefer'd	40
4,000	N. C. State 6s	94¾	250	do b15	40
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	76	250	do	39¾
1,000	do	76¼	2400	Reading Railroad	42
1,500	Cal. State 7s	92	500	do s60	41¾
3,000	E. City Water L.	104	1050	Mich. Central R.	61
2,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	106⅜	450	do	61¾
3,000	M. C. 8 per c. 1st	45	450	do	61⅝
	M. S. Fd. Cov't B.	97⅜	100	do b60	62⅜
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	94	100	do s30	61
600	do	95	300	do s60	60⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	54	20	do	61⅜
400	Canton Company	17⅜	975	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	16
300	Cum. Coal pref.	10½	600	do b30	16⅜
200	Hudson River R.	58	600	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	37⅜
200	do s30	58	200	do s30	37
50	do s5	57⅜	300	do s30	36¾
100	do s3	57⅜	450	do	37
100	do	57⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	71⅜
100	do s15	57	350	do	71¾
50	do b30	57⅜	10	do	71¾
100	do b30	58	50	do b60	73
2000	N. Y. Cen. R.	81	25	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	113¾
200	do s30	81	200	do	13
200	do	81¾	1925	Gal. & Chic. R.	68
200	do	81⅜	175	do	68¾
200	do s30	81¾	50	do s15	68
200	do	81¾	75	do b30	69
200	do b3	81⅜	100	do	69⅜
200	do	81⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	30 31¾
200	do s10	81	200	do s10	31⅞
200	do snw	81¾	100	do s30	32
200	do b10	81¾	1400	do	32
200	do b60	82	250	do	32¼
200	do b30	81⅜	250	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	61⅜
400	Erie Railroad	30	450	do b60	63⅛
200	do	29⅞	50	do	63⅜
200	do s30	29⅜	200	Ch., R. & Q. R. s30	79
200	do b30	30	350	do	79⅛
200	do	29⅜	200	do	79⅜
200	do s60	29⅜	100	do b10	80
200	do s30	29⅜	100	do	79
200	do	29⅜	100	La Cros. & Mil. R.	1⅜
100	do	29⅞	46	Del., L. & W. R.	91

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri St. 6's	76¼	100	Harlem R. Prefe'd	38⅜
3,000	N. C. State 6's	95	195	Mich. Cen. R.	60
1,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	87½	100	do	59⅜
200	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	250	do	59¾
200	do b30	81	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	15⅜
200	do	80⅝	300	do	15¾
200	do b30	81¾	50	Chi., B. & Q. R. s30	79
200	do b60	81¾	50	do s30	79¼
200	do	80½	560	Mk. S. Ant. Ia. G. St.	35
100	Erie Railroad	28	100	Panama R. s30	120
100	do s60	28	100	Ill. Cent. R. Scp. s30	71
100	do	28¼	200	do	76¾
100	do	28	100	do s30	70⅜
100	do s60	27½	100	do	70⅝
100	do	27⅜	100	do b30	71⅜
100	do s60	27¾	100	Gal. & Chic R.	67⅜
100	do	27⅞	50	do b30	68
200	Huds. Riv. R.	57	100	do s10	67¼
200	do	56⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	32
50	Har. Railroad	15⅜	200	do snwk	32
400	do	15⅜	100	do s30	32
200	Reading R.	41½	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	61⅜
200	do	41	150	do	61⅜

MONDAY, Oct. 29—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week, at New-York, was moderately active, a good business being done in the Import entries, and quite an active one in the Export of Domestic Produce. The market for Foreign Goods is less animated, as a general remark, than some weeks ago, although satisfactory for the advanced state of the season. The number of country merchants and other visitors to the City has suddenly fallen off at the hotels, and the shopping trade on Broadway feels, of course, the effect of this change. But the fact is attributable. in a good degree, to the near approach of the Presidential election, which taking place the same day in all the States, tends to keep the people at home. The market for Breadstuffs is also less animated, as the very latest accounts from England report lower prices on the other side. On the other hand, Cotton is firm, and in active request, the buying being stimulated by both the Liverpool and Manchester advices of a stiff and active trade, and by the reduced receipts, compared with the same time last year, at the Southern ports. The Money market continues easy, remarkably so for October, and the Exchanges low, London being quoted 108¾@108¾ for best Bankers, while the Stock Exchange is excited to an extraordinary degree, and prices greatly depressed from day to day by the political agitation which precedes the Presidential election, and the apprehension and concern which is expressed in Southern mercantile letters, as well as through the Southern Press, as to the effect on business of the anticipated election of Mr. LINCOLN. That these influences would fail of the damaging consequences to the market, if not pertinaciously urged and perhaps exaggerated by some of the leading speculators for the fall, whose present success lends a potential power to their opinions, is quite certain. Add to this the vague or undefined apprehensions of even that calmer portion of the public, who having every confidence that the country will successfully pass through the emergency, as it has passed through darker days before yet dread the stormy discussions at the South and in Congress this Winter, as likely to produce dullness and stagnation in all merely speculative branches of business. How far such sectional agitation, and angry because sectional, is to effect the general business of the country, it may be unsafe, in the present greatly excited condition of popular sentiment, to predict. Up to the beginning of the last week we had not supposed it possible that any question of mere Domestic politics could agitate the Stock Exchange to the degree which now intensifies from day to day as the hour of election draws nigh, and it may be that the feeling will so far prove contagious as to extend to other interests, to the impairing of confidence in all credits ; but as in times past and often illustrated, the barometer of speculation in Wall-street has pointed to storms which proved of little significance beyond the creation of a temporary panic in its own immediate locality, we hope the present case will not be made an exception to its eccentricities.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,374,551, against $1,712,704 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,007,-047, against $1,207,574 same week last season. The Exports of Specie, (chiefly on Saturday,) $361,808, against $2,059,492 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance is increased, by payments on account of the Public Loan awarded on Monday last, to $4,887,003, as against $4,454,-642 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Gold from California during the week amount to $810,000. We look for no material change in the Bank Average of Specie to be made up this afternoon. The movement in Loans and Discounts, judged by the ease in Money and the free currency at Bank, as on the Street, of prime short paper, may show a moderate increase on the last Average of $121,903,000.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we made up and published a few weeks ago,for nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from 1st January to 3d of September, 1860, were.....$163,551,000
Add four weeks in October.....14,158,227
Total to date.....$197.709,227
Against same time in 1859.....208,137,223
Decrease this year.....$10,427,996

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reexported—from 1st January to 30th September, 1860.....$69,707,000
Add four weeks in October.....10,479,896
Total to date.....$80,186,896
Against same time 1859.....54,640,520
Increase to date this year.....$25,546,376

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1860.....$42,351,000
Add four weeks in October.....2,074,574
Total to date.....$44,425,574
Against same time 1859.....63,257,889
Decrease to date.....$18,832,315

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	103@103
New-York Central	80⅛@80¾
New-York and Erie	27⅞@27⅞@28¾
Reading	41¼@41¼@41½
Rock Island	60⅛@60¾@61⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	34⅛@35@35½
Michigan Southern	15¾@15¼@15½
Michigan Central	59⅛@59@59¾
Toledo	32@32@32⅛
Galena	67¼@67½@68
Illinois Central	70¾@70¾@71
Panama	120@120½@121
Pacific Mail	91¾@91@92
Missouris	74¾@74⅜@76¼
Virginias	87⅜@87⅜@88
Tennessees	87⅜@87⅜@88
Illinois Central Bonds	94½@94¾
Hudson River	54@54@58
Harlem Preferred	38¾@38¾@38¾
Burlington and Quincy	79⅜@79@79¾
Harlem Common	15¾@15¾@15¾

The Stock Exchange dealings through the week were on the downward turn, and rapidly so on most descriptions, the main, if not the only cause of distrust at work, being the political agitation of the country, which is availed of by the *Bear* speculators, and which so far presses upon or influences the *Bull* interest as to force or induce the closing up of large outstanding contracts made in August and September, or early in the present month, in many cases in advance of their maturity. Country buyers, who were resting upon their cash margins, have been sold out by their Brokers, as these margins were swept away, and other buyers immediately around the Exchange have been unable or unwilling to risk an increase of loss by holding on to their contracts. Although the additional decline is equal to an average of 6 ℘ cent. on the speculative Share list, the leading stock falling from 86¾ to 80@80¾ ℘ cent., no disasters occurred until Saturday noon, when Mr. J. VAN SCHAICK announced to the Board of Brokers his inability to make good, at once, his engagements, although it is confidently stated by his friends that a short indulgence only will suffice to place his affairs all right again. He has been doing a large and hitherto successful commission business, and much of it for responsible out-of-town parties, in whose absence he was called upon, on Friday and Saturday, from the heavy decline in the market, to respond to additional cash margins, in order to carry their stocks through the present emergency. The effect of this stoppage of payment was to increase the feverishness of the market on Saturday afternoon, without, however, finally establishing any material additional decline, and the closing prices indicated at least a partial degree of steadiness.

The Canal revenues of this State continue to improve each week, nearly doubling the business of last season :

Amount received for tolls for the third week in October, 1860	$149,557 47
Do in 1859	73,357 90
Increase in 1860	$76,199 57
Amount of tolls received for three weeks in October, 1860	$398,230 23
Do. in 1859	210,807 82
Increase in 1860	$187,422 41
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and inoluding the third week in October, 1860	$2,431,642 15
Do. in 1859	1,351,328 86
Increase in 1860	$1,080,313 29

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	42,065	1,421,385	41,558	1,664,192	242,810
Schuyl. Canal	34,361	1,104,552	39,317	1,161,813	57,263
L. Val. R. R.	15,306	492,422	17,466	642,477	150,055
Lehigh Canal	31,000	846,352	34,374	922,678	76,326
Scranton S'th.	13,894	501,923	15,587	671,579	169,656
Do. North	4,768	161,070	7,856	196,390	35,320
Pa. Coal Co.	18,158	599,761	23,587	604,159	4,398
Del. & H. Co.	19,232	492,805	16,713	392,750	100,055
Wyoming So.	—	290,552	—	284,893	D. 5,659
Do. North	—	39,045	—	40,506	1,461
Shamokin	6,483	135,476	5,867	159,182	23,706
Treverton	3,068	96,195	1,653	73,870	D. 22,325
Broad Top	3,063	101,656	3,752	153 769	52,113
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,200	50,385	2,837	77,312	26,937
Lykens Valley	2,494	45,902	1,951	56,307	11,306
Total	196,054	6,378,581	212,488	7,102,192	

The *City of Washington* steamer at this port, brings London papers to the 9th October. The following is from the *Mark Lane Express*, on the European harvest and prices of grain :

"The weather having continued fine throughout the week, a great deal of corn which was in jeopardy has been secured, some of it in tolerably fair order. There are many localities, however, where the harvest is still incomplete, and much of the second crop of grass has perished. The prospect of the nation in respect of cereals has now much improved, and our necessities have proportionably diminished. We cannot, as yet, though, congratulate the country upon having gathered an average crop of wheat ; while the quality is much below that rate, some of the new samples sent to the London and other markets being quite unfit for the mill. The consequence has been an unusual drain upon the granaries here—say, by ship and rail, at the rate of 50,000 to 60,000 qrs. per week. 25,000 qrs. have been sent by the Eastern Counties Railway alone in that time. Nor will this much diminish until the new samples are better fit for manufacture, though the past week has been more calm. Prices on small supplies have still been pointing upwards, on an average from 1s. to 2s. per qr. But should foreign supplies continue free, and the weather fine, a temporary check may be expected. With all the benefit of the change of weather, it will not still be well to overlook the great deficiency in potatoes. Taking it at one-third in Ireland on the growth there this season, and accepting the yield ℘ acre at six tons, instead of nine tons, on 1,171,873 acres, we find that country short in human food no less than 3,515,511 tons. Now as the ton may equal a quarter of wheat weighing 480 lbs., (which is estimating 4⅘ lbs. of potatoes equal to 1 lb. of flour,) we want 3,515,511 quarters of wheat or maize on this score. But as in England the failure of this root is equally great, we take the void to be equal to half as much more, which brings the wants of the United Kingdom, without Scotland, for potatoes only, to 5,273,266 quarters of corn. Startling even as this is, a partial failure in turnips or mangold wurtzel seems likely to make additions to this amount. The wheat crop, though in a bad state, may be considered safe ; and its lateness will diminish our necessities by about one-tenth—to be made up, perhaps, by the supplies of America. However, the free tribute of all other countries may be required by the close of the season, and it will be dangerous to practice waste or assume plenty while we cannot disturb these figures.

The arrivals off the coast since the 28th ult. were 15 cargoes, of which nine cargoes were wheat, five cargoes maize, and one cargo beans.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the September returns :

INCREASE.

Bills discounted, not yet due	28¾ millions.
Advances	2½ millions.
Bank Notes	⅞ millions.

DECREASE.

Cash in hand	71 millions.
Treasury balance	154-5 mill'ns'
Current accounts	28½ millions.

The following is the latest New-Orleans Bank return :

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	LOANS. Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$5,447,143	$5,606,807	$2,600,871	$2,859,096
Canal Bank	2,699,127	2,882,819	1,351,649	1,225,909
Louisiana	3,393,930	3,304,810	1,698,884	1,412,395
Louis'a State	5,205,128	5,120,563	2,005,180	2,110,439
Mec. & Trad	1,434,972	1,382,285	258,328	409,945
Bk. of N. O.	1,686,923	1,660,703	525,489	531,325
Southern Bk	654,300	688,219	291,130	263,430
Union Bank	1,478,335	1,439,729	420,737	445,296
Merchants'	572,727	539,921	135,598	133,072
Crescent City	1,012,506	965,078	221,230	169,642
Bk. of Amer	1,022,076	1,002,787	449,133	373,492
Total	24,607,161	24,593,721	$9,988,225	$9,933,440
	Increase	$13,440	Increase	$54,785

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$3,018,190	$3,131,560	$3,719,103	$3,702,209
Canal Bank	▼790,250	840,305	927,360	926,216
Louisiana	609,104	664,309	2,680,345	2,422,660
Louis'na State	1,588,535	1,610,660	3,989,903	3,938,460
Mec. & Traders	296,520	240,720	588,911	724,907
Bank of N. O.	472,425	481,820	756,366	767,552
Southern Bk	225,075	216,580	307,375	296,234
Union Bank	375,965	367,565	1,011,849	1,036,597
Merchants' Bk	391,036	400,005	294,292	233,495
Crescent City	262,425	262,395	292,566	230,807
Bk. of America	208,815	212,190	988,294	865,582
Totals	$8,296,640	$8,434,109	15,556,362	15,114,727
	Decrease	$137,469	Increase	$441,635

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 20.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 13.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 20.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$1,067,523	$867,410	$233,028	$201,959
Canal Bank	201,390	49,582	107,731	79,031
Louisiana	155,089	103,622	81,190	90 286
Louisiana St.	455,286	272,143	65,849	80,628
Mec. & Traders	168,433	174,041	27,649	37,527
Bank of N. O.	219,732	207,511	82,918	96,416
Southern Bank	375,444	307,834	.....	.....
Union Bank	210,733	211,057	147,431	169,027
Merchants' Bk.	51,204	1,254	39,495	49,546
Crescent City	86,872	98,544	15,057	8,107
Bk. of America	25,561	.....	.....	7,962
Total	$2,037,262	$2,292,97[illegible]8	$797,406	$810,459
	Increase	$744,284	Decrease	$13,053

Foreign Financial and Commercial News. Per Asia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The extraordinary drain of gold from the Bank of England continued to exercise a depressing effect on the Stock market and Consols had further slightly declined. They closed flat under the influence of a speech by Count CAVOUR breathing continued menace to Austria, at 92¾@¾ for money and 93 for account.

In addition to the £600,000 in gold required for the Societé d'Escompte at Paris, £200,000 was required by a London house on account of the Bank of Madrid. On the 14th the withdrawal of gold from the Bank was unprecedentedly large, £400,000 in bars having been taken. Some commercial writers say the gold taken was not likely to be speedily restored, and preparations were being made against the probability of an advance in the rate of discount.

The demand in the discount market had been heavy at 4 ℘ cent.

The Bank's return show a decrease of £443,475 in the bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL & SON report as follows :

"The market for American Securities remains without change of importance. The past week has not been one of very active business, but the market (more particularly for State Stocks) is steady and prices firm."

United States 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1868	98	@ 99
United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1874	93½	@ 94½
Kentucky 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1866-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. sterling Bonds	93	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ℘ cent. Union Bank Bonds	12	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Stock	85	@ 87
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1877	88	@ 89
South Carolina 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1866	89	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1886	82	@ 83
Virginia 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1888	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent., 1875	87	@ 89
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1876	87	@ 89
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Freelands, 1860	—	@ —
Illinois Central Shares	19	@ 18dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	91	@ 93
Michigan Central Shares	62	@ 64
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., not convt., '83	89	@ 90
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent. convt., 1864	94	@ 96
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent.	81	@ 83
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent., 1st mtg., 1867	93	@ 95
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent., 2d mtg., 1859	89	@ 91
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent., 3d mtg., 1883	82	@ 8[illegible] ex.
New-York and Erie convertible, 1862	—	@ —
New-York and Erie Shares	40	@ 41
Panama 7 per cent. 1st mtg., 1865	101	@103
Panama 7 ℘ cent., 2d mtg., 1872	99	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ cent., 1st mtg., '88	90	@ 91

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says : "A large business continues to be transacted by all classes, establishing generally a rather higher range of prices, and buyers find it exceedingly difficult to operate except at an advance of ⅛d. ℘ lb. in useful descriptions, although the supply of all kinds is still liberal. Brazil is ⅛d.@¼d. dearer. Surats are in active demand and partially ⅛d. ℘ lb. higher. The week's sales have been 92,120 bales, of which speculators have taken 20,600 bales, and exporters 18,500. The business yesterday was about 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at full rates. The official quotations are as follows :

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7⅜d.	Middling Mobile	6⅞d.
Fair Uplands	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

The stock is estimated at 786,500, including 616,630 bales of American.

At Manchester prices are again higher, particularly for Yarns, and producers are so fully engaged that a large extent of business for early delivery is now impossible.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BRIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report : Flour dull and 6d. lower since Tuesday, making the week's decline 1s. Sales at 28s. @31s. 6d. Wheat in limited request, and again 2d.@ 3d. percental dearer, making 4d. in the week. Red Western, 11s. 6d.@12s 2d. ; Southern, 12s.2d.@12s. 6d. ; White, 12s.@14s. Indian Corn in good demand at 36s. @36s. 9d., for Mixed and Yellow, and 39s.@40s. 6d. for White.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues slow. Small sales of fine India Mess at 90s.@95s. Holders rather firmer. Pork firm but quiet. Bacon inactive but firm. Stock of American nearly exhausted. Cheese is again 4s.@ 5s. lower under further arrivals. Lard neglected. Prices barely maintained. Tallow excited and considerably dearer in London, but here buyers are not willing to pay the high prices demanded. Butchers' Association has fetched 54s.@56s.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Sales of 450 bbls. at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugars firm for refining sorts, but drooping for grocery kinds. Coffee quiet. Rice in good demand by speculators, and full rates realized. Philadelphia Bark, 8s. 6d., for firsts, and Baltimore 7s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet. Cod £32. Linseed Oil steady. Common Resin firm at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d. ; medium difficult of sale ; fine continues scarce. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged, but more difficult to effect sales ; white American Wheat 62s.@65s. : red, 60s.@ 64s. ; Flour 30s.@33s. IRON firmer at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for bars and rails ; Scotch Pig 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d. SUGARS quiet but close, with a good demand. COFFEE unchanged. TEA quiet ; Congou, 1s. 3d. TALLOW greatly excited, and 5s. dearer on the week ; Y. C., 58s. 6d.@59s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 32s. RICE quiet. OILS firmer ; Sperm, £103 ; Cod, £35 ; American pale Southern, £34. ; Linseed, 31s. ; Linseed Cakes firm ; American bags £10 15s. ; bbls. £11 7s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For week ending 10th inst.)

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

COTTON—Prices stiffer, and 1 franc higher for American *bas* and *tres bas*. Sales of the week, 12,125 bales New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 94f. ; do. *bas*, 85f. Stock in port 152,700 bales, of which 143,994 are American. Trade in the manufacturing districts is satisfactory. BREADSTUFFS stiff—market being scantily furnished. WHEAT has risen 2f. 47c. ℘ sack ; American red 64f.@65f. 80c., with sales of 8,000 sacks. ASHES dull, and unchanged. COFFEE firm. DRUGS and DYES firm. HIDES dull. OIL inactive. RICE firm, though dull. SUGAR—Prices fully supported. TALLOW—New-York, 70f. WHALEBONE dull.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Povisions steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for money, and 93 for account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 42 bbls. Ashes, 26,258 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 164,283 bush. Wheat, 8,370 bushels Rye, 17,200 bushels Barley, 42,338 bushels Oats, 191 pkgs. Provisions, and 675 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls. ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 557 bbls., including 291 bbls. Pots, and 266 bbls Pearls.

COTTON—Is in request and prices are well supported. Sales 2,100 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	New-Orleans Mobile. and Texas.
Ordinary. ℘ lb	8	8	8½ 8¾
Middling, ℘ lb	11¾	11⅞	12 12¾
Middling Fair, ℘ lb	12¾	13	13¼ 13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plenty and depressed to-day. The demand is restricted, as buyers anticipate a reduction in prices We have heard of sales of 13,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30 ; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 55 ; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35 ; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 20 ; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30 ; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65 ; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active at irregular rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 1,570 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$725 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 75@$7 50 ℘ bbl. ; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 50 for Jersey ; $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and purchased at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported of 158,000 bushels, including white Canada, on private terms ; Canada Club at $1 25½ ; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 42@$1 57 ; amber Western, $1 34@$1 35 ; red Winter Western at $1 32@ $1 34 ; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 25@ $1 26 ; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25 ; Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 20 ; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 22 ; red State at $1 29@$1 30 ; and white Kentucky at $1 50@ $1 56 ℘ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered. Sales have been made of 85,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c., for mixed Western, afloat and in store ; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 73c. for yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is less inquired for and is heavy, at 80c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western, ℘ bushel ; sales 2,800 bushels. Barley is in fair supply and demand ; sales 15,250 bushels, including Canada West, part at 82c.@84c. ; Canada East, at 78c. @80c., and State at 75c.@77c., ℘ bushel. Oats are attracting less attention. Including Canada at 35¾c.@ 39½c. ; Western at 38c.@39c., and State at 39c.@ 39½c. ℘ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been reported of only 600 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 12½, new Prime at $14 35 @$14 45 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in request, including Hams, at 11c.@11¾c., and Shoulders, at 8¾c. @8¾c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been more sought after, chiefly for future delivery, at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Lard has been depressed ; sales to-day, 180 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate demand and steady ; the day's transactions add up 380 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess ; $10 75 @$11 50 for extra Western Mess ; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, 22½c.@23c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather less factivity has been discernible, to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1¾d.@3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl. ; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ℘ bush. ; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ lb. ; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl. ; Grain, 12d.@ 13½d. ℘ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10¾d. ℘ bbl. ; Grain. 12¾d.@13¾d. ℘ bushel ; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ℘ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been : A Br. bark, 564 tons, from Baltimore to London, Oak Timber, at 65c. ℘ load ; three Br. brigs to Cork and a market, Grain, 14d. in bulk ; a bark, 396 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $3,000 ; a Br. brig, 230 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Bristol, England, Spirits Turpentine, 8s., and Resin, 5s. ; a brig from St. Marys to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, supposed $20 ; a schooner, 157 tons, from Bangor to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,450 ; a brig from Norfolk to Berbice, $15 ; one, 190 tons, from St. Marys, Ga., to Barbados, $14, and back from St. Lucia to New-York, Ore, $4 ℘ ton ; one from Wilmington, N. C., to Curaçoa, $13 50, and back from South Side Cuba to New-York, on private terms ; one, 200 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $4 ; one to South Side Cuba, $1 ℘ bbl. ; a schooner, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,300.

PERSONAL.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., and the Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th inst., have arrived at this port. Their mails are one week later than those received by the last arrival, but the *City of Washington's* advices were partly anticipated by a brief telegraphic summary from Cape Race. By the *Asia* we learn that tremendous military preparations are being made by Austria in Venetia, and a rumor was current that a large force had crossed the Po and the Mincio. The rumor was not generally credited, but the London *Times* lends encouragement to the belief that this important step was really contemplated by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and would be carried out. Some authorities deny, and others state positively, that Russia, Austria and Prussia had protested against the entry of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory. However this may be, a semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel* alleges that the act, as well as the invasion of the Papal States, are flagrant violations of the principles of neutrality and non-intervention invoked by Piedmont herself. The French army in Rome, it is reported, will be increased to 60,000 men. Our foreign files furnish us with interesting details of the great struggle at Volturno, in which GARIBALDI achieved so signal a victory and displayed such undaunted heroism. Telegrams dated the 13th inst. say that the Dictator's troops had succeeded in occupying fresh positions under the walls of Capua. Severe cannonading had been kept up during the 11th, 12th and 13th. GARIBALDI had issued a decree ordaining that on the 21st inst. the Neapolitans should vote on the question, "Do you wish Italy to be indivisably united with VICTOR EMANUEL, its constitutional King, and his legitimate descendants?" The bill empowering VICTOR EMANUEL to incorporate the Two Sicilies and the Papal States with his kingdom has passed the Sardinian Chambers by a vote of 296 to 6. Count DE CAVOUR delivered an important speech on the occasion.

The steamship *Illinois*, which left Havre on the 10th inst. for New-York, put into Halifax, short of coal, and was expected to leave again yesterday for this port, where she will be due to-morrow. The health of all on board is reported good.

Advices from Havana to the 23d inst. represent the Sugar market as unchanged, and the crops promising. The late Spanish Minister to Venezuela, the Spanish Consul at Laguayra, and one hundred and twenty Spanish emigrants from Venezuela had arrived at Havana.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matamoras, Cuba, on the 22nd inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The City and harbor of Matanzas were very healthy. There had been an active demand for those qualities of sugars suited to the Spanish market; but other classes were dull, though holders influenced by the unfavorable advices of the Louisiana crop evinced no disposition to admit lower prices. There is every promise of a large sugar crop in Cuba, and many estates will commence grinding early in December.

The British steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. MEIERHOUSE, left on Saturday for Liverpool *viâ* Queenstown, with 150 passengers and $150,000, and the Bremen steamer *New-York*, Capt. VON SANTEN, for Southampton and Bremen, with 114 passengers and $197,900 in specie, besides $12,000 pounds of silver ore. Among the passengers is Capt. M. F. MAURY, of the National Observatory at Washington.

The particulars of the loss of the ship *Oliver Putnam*, of Newbury, Mass., which foundered at sea on the 26th of July, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, were brought to New-York yesterday, by the pilot-boat *Nettle*, (No. 2,) which boarded, on the 27th, off Barnegat, the ship *Indiaman*, having on board Capt. AMMI SMITH and seven of the crew of the lost ship, who had been picked up in the Indian Ocean. The *Oliver Putnam* sailed from Liverpool April 29, and sprung a leak on the 13th of July, in a heavy gale. On the 26th of July the ship was abandoned, in lat. 36° S., lon. 50° E. One of the long-boats which, with seven men, was accidentally swept away from the ship, afterwards arrived at the Mauritius; another of the small boats, which was stove, contained the first mate and five seamen, who were probably lost. The remainder of the crew, including the Captain, are on board the *Indiaman*, which was ordered to Boston. The *Oliver Putnam* was an A 1 ship of 1,034 tons register. She was built in Newbury, Mass., in 1854, and was owned by J. KNAPP. The details of the disaster are given under Marine Intelligence.

The Evangelical Alliance, a new scheme of religious reform, was inaugurated last evening in the 5th-avenue Presbyterian church. A report was presented, which showed that the number of persons unprovided with church accommodation in this City is 638,161. Speeches were made by Dr. HOGE, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The ninety-second anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church—the first church of the denomination erected in America—took place yesterday. Large congregations in the morning, afternoon and evening attended the unusually interesting services.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the morning service in Plymouth Church yesterday, pointedly referred to several current topics in illustration of his text, which was, "Steadfastness in faith." Many, he said, not firmly established in their faith, would despair of good coming from any quarter where the influence of such men as congregate in Wall-street was felt, and notwithstanding Sodom had its Lot, since the filth of the Wall-street sewer and that of Government corruption had united and flowed together in one stream, it seemed as if corruption was gaining the ascendency; but it must be remembered that things are constantly changing with time, and to achieve good, he enforced the necessity of firmness and continuance in faith.

The friends of the Fusion electoral ticket in this State assembled at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, and listened to speeches by Hon. CHAS. J HELME, of Kentucky, JOSHUA J. HENRY, JAMES W. GERARD, and Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon. Several of the speakers predicted the secession of the South in case of LINCOLN'S election. Mr. GERARD announced himself as a political GARIBALDI, and wanted to know whether "Old ABE" could dance.

The Tammany and Mozart Hall Democrats o the Eighth Congressional District held meetings on Saturday evening, and after receiving, respectively, the withdrawal of Mr. HERRICK and Dr. BRADFORD, united in nominating Mr. ISAAC C. DELAFLAINE.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice LEONARD, the Agnew *habeas corpus* was dismissed, the custody of the child being given to respondent.

The Stock Market on Saturday continued feverish and depressed, with heavy sales to close up outstanding contracts, and also by the *Bear* speculators for a further decline; New-York Central, after selling at 81½, and also as low as 80, closed at 80¾ ₱ cent.

Flour was less active, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was plenty and depressed. Corn was heavy and the tendency of prices was downward. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars and Whisky. Coffee, Cut Meats, Bacon, Tallow and Hops were more sought after. Pork, Beef, Lard, Molasses, Naval Stores, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Fish, Oils, Rice and Spices were rather quiet. The freight engagements were moderate, with 495 vessels of all classes in port.

Objects of Disunionists—Effect of their Threats upon the Value of Negroes.

The Richmond *Whig*, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, and other influential Southern journals, charge that the object of the seceders from the Charleston Convention was, by breaking up the Democratic Party, "to dissolve the Union, in order to open the African Slave-trade, and bring down the value of negroes, that the profits upon cotton might be higher." This is a very grave imputation upon the honor, humanity and patriotism of the Fire-eaters, but it is fully sustained by their own declarations, or those of their newspapers and orators. Despairing of reopening the Slave-trade, and of enjoying the luxury of cheap negroes while the Union lasts, this deprivation has been a favorite argument with the Southern Democratic leaders for a dissolution of the Federal compact. The fact charged upon the Cotton State Democracy by the Virginia journals is by no means new to us; but we call attention to their recognition of it as a sign of progress. No more disastrous event to the slave interest of Virginia and other old Slave States, where negro labor is already superabundant, could occur, than the revival of the African Slave-trade. That piratical traffic is repugnant to the moral sense of Northern men, but its revival would be to the slaveholders north of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, simple pecuniary ruin, to say nothing of the fearful addition it would make to that dangerous class of population. It is surprising that this truth has not been recognized in all its appalling proportions before now.

But the Virginians can no longer shut their eyes to the ruin which the Cotton State politicians would bring upon them, since they already begin to experience the effects of agitating for disunion and the Slave-trade, in an enormous reduction in the price of negroes. The *Valley Star*, a Democratic paper, says:

"Virginia is already having a foretaste of what is to come. We understand from reliable authority that No. 1 negroes have already fallen more than 25 per cent., and second and third-rate hands from 30 to 50 per cent. What has produced this sudden decline? Does not every man see at a glance it is the cry of disunion raised by these cotton planters, producing a feeling of uncertainty—a want of confidence in the holders of slave-property? Yes, Virginia is now being bled to the tune of thousands of dollars, to enrich those who by their clamor about disunion have *designedly* created this panic."

The Richmond *Whig* indorses this statement in all its parts, and adds: "Slaves have depreciated in value here in the Richmond market—the largest slave market in the Union—some three or four hundred dollars, within a very short period, as we are informed by many persons with full opportunities of knowing what they are talking about. And they will continue to depreciate unless a stop is put to the threats of disunion, which are so freely indulged in by the Breckinridge leaders."

The following very pointed remarks of the *Whig* cannot fail to reach the understanding of the most obtuse Virginia slaveholder:

"Just consider a moment. While the people of Virginia, in consequence of the disunion agitation, are compelled to dispose of their slaves at a loss on original prices of three or four hundred dollars a head, how stands the case with the people of the cotton States—with the people of Yancey's State, Alabama, and all the other Gulf States? Why, these Cotton States gentlemen want to buy negroes, and they are obliged to buy them—and they are obliged to buy them of Virginia, too. And, what is more to the point, they are *now* buying them, in great numbers, and buying them cheaper, by *three or four hundred dollars a head*, than they have been enabled to buy them for long years past. And why do they get them cheaper now? Why, for the simple reason that, *in consequence of their own agitation and threats about secession and disunion*, the price of negroes has fallen in the markets of Virginia! And thus these Cotton State gentlemen are making money out of their agitation, and making it at the expense of Virginia! In a word, these Cotton State people, who want to buy negroes, and who are obliged to obtain their necessary supplies of negroes from *us*, are interested in *keeping up* agitation on the question of disunion, knowing that such agitation will *keep down* the price of negroes in Virginia!"

Perhaps there are few men in the old Slave States who have deliberately engaged in the odious business of slave-breeding for the South-western market; but the necessities of the case imperatively require that the annual increase of slaves in the Northern shall be sent to the more Southern States. In the first, the annual accumulation of slave-labor is not needed, as the increasing demand is supplied by white men, native to the soil, or immigrants from abroad. In the extreme Southern States, whose soils are yet fresh and mostly unoccupied, the demand for labor to supply the constantly increasing demand for cotton is great, and from the nature of the climate, as well as from the existing prevalence of Slavery, white labor is not so easily obtained. The consequence is, that slaves are more valuable, and slave-labor is higher in those States than those further North; and hence the regular trade in slaves between the old and the new States. Any stoppage of this trade, it must be evident, would be attended with an instant reduction in the value of slaves in the States which produce them in excess. It is stated that full-grown negro men can be imported from Africa, and sold for $150; while the Virginia negro, in the absence of foreign competition, and of threats of disunion, will bring $1,500.

With these facts in view, the strong temptation which incites the cotton planters to the revival of the African Slave-trade can be appreciated; and the deep interest which the slave-owners of the old States have in its suppression, must be equally obvious.

Another effect of the disunion agitation has been to damage Southern mercantile credit in New-York and other Northern cities, and in this way to compel Southern banking institutions to curtail, and in some sections to cease their discounts and accommodations. On this point the North Carolina papers and politicians are explicit. The Raleigh *Register*, which indorses the above statements from the Virginia papers in regard to the reduction in the value of negroes, exposes the ruinous consequences to Southern credit of the disunion threats. It quotes a statement made by Mr. BADGER to this effect, and in rebutting the defence set up by the Democratic organ, it says:

"And why are brokers now, more than at any other time, after the banks? Because there is an alarm among the capitalists and business men at the North, consequent upon the threats of the Breckinridge Disunionists and Fire-eaters to destroy, or attempt to destroy the Union. Credit is a sensitive thing, and a much slighter cause for apprehension than now exists, would unsettle the business relations of the country."

It is gratifying to find Southern men at length opening their eyes to the real dangers which surround them. They are beginning to understand that they have more to fear from the fanatics of the South than from the fanatics of the North; and to appreciate the motives of the chivalrous advocates of disunion. To an unholy lust of power, which is resolved to rule or to dissolve the Government, they add a despicable purpose of cheapening negroes in Virginia, in order that they may buy them on their own terms.

City Congressional Districts—Prospects of Republican Triumphs.

Unless the magnates of the Union and Democratic parties make haste to unite on some one candidate in each of the six Congressional Districts embraced within our City, there would appear every certainty that four if not five of such Districts will return Republican representatives to Congress. Indeed, it would not in the least surprise those who know the influences which are at work, to see a clean sweep of the Congressional slate made by the Republicans on the sixth of next November. All the portents lie in this direction, and so far embittered by personal hatreds and rivalries are the various factions of the Democracy, that it may well be doubted whether the rebellious rank and file can be induced to ratify by their votes any bargains in the making of which they have not been personally consulted. The leaders may coalesce as much as they please, but the masses will not suffer their suffrages to be huckstered hither and thither without any voice in the final selection of their candidates. This insurrectionary spirit is one of the portents announcing the breaking up of the Democratic Party; and of its probable operation in the various Districts, the following summary will give an outline.

The Third Congressional District, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of our City, is Democratic by a large majority; but this vote will be divided between JOHN C. MATHER, representing the Tammany Hall wing of the party, and BENJAMIN WOOD, the Mozart nominee, who also claims to have received the Native American indorsement. This latter circumstance is rather unfortunate for Mr. WOOD, amidst a constituency of which adopted citizens form so large a part; and more especially as it is believed that the great body of Americans have already repudiated the bargain by which their indorsement was obtained, and will cast their votes for AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, the Republican nominee. Mr. WILLIAMSON is a gentleman long and favorably known in the District, and closely identified with all its interests. He has many personal friends vigorously at work for him, and will, no doubt, run very largely ahead of the balance of his ticket. Of the two Democratic candidates, Mr. MATHER is the stronger, just at present,—the Milesian following of Mozart Hall having thinned out very sensibly since the visit of the Prince of Wales and his obsequious reception by Mayor WOOD.

The Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, is also contested by two Democrats, in the persons of Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, a liquor dealer, and JAMES E. KERRIGAN, whose name has been many times before the public. There is a possibility that Hon. THOS. J. BARR may yet take the field as a third Democratic candidate, but this is by no means likely. Mr. COMMERFORD, the Republican nominee, is a most respectable business man, and will poll a large personal vote, irrespective of party, but the Democratic majority is so large that, unless very equally divided between KERRIGAN and TUOMEY, the Republican nominee can stand but little chance of success. Between WILLIAMSON and MATHER, in the preceding district, the prospects may be thought about equally divided; but in this the contest lies almost exclusively between the rival Democratic nominees, with nothing more than a bare possibility that Mr. COMMERFORD may slip in between. As between TUOMEY and KERRIGAN, the latter is believed to have the inside track with the younger classes of Democrats, and his friends count very confidently on his election.

In the Fifth District, there are no less than four Democratic candidates in the field, to wit.: Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, JAMES H. LYNCH, D. D. WINANT, and JOHN DUFFY. Capt. TAYLOR is the Tammany Hall nominee, and runs on the glory of laurels earned in Mexico. Mr. DUFFY has been United States Consul to Galway, and relies upon the Irish vote of the District to make him ruin if he cannot rule. These two will certainly remain in the field until the end of the contest. As to Messrs. WINANT and LYNCH, there are rumors of negotiations for their withdrawal, but whether well or ill-founded, it would be hard to decide. The Republican nominee is Mayor WM. WALL, of Williamsburgh, a gentleman in all respects deserving party promotion, and very sure to obtain it in this race. The Williamsburgh portion of this District, which embraces the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, together with the City of Williamsburgh, has long had cause to complain that the New-York section engrossed every Congressman. This error will be set right in the present contest, Mr. WALL being morally sure of election.

In the Sixth District, embracing the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the Republicans have put forward a thoroughly good, honest and capable candidate in the person of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. The Democrats are again divided, Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER bearing the standard of Tammany Hall, while Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, renouncing his resolve to vote for the "devil incarnate" if nominated by the aforementioned institution, now appears as the Mozart champion. Mr. CHANLER is a gentleman of old and highly respectable family, himself possessing wealth, a very liberal education and good character. While a member of the Legislature at Albany he also distinguished himself by a talent for debate and great industry. The election of Mr. CONKLING in this Disirict may be regarded as a foregone conclusion, the Democratic majority not being large enough to spare the votes which Mr. COCHRANE can draw off.

The next member of Congress from the Seventh District, consisting of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, will be Mr. AUGUSTUS F. DOW, the Republican nominee, who withdrew last contest in favor of Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS—a favor which Mr. BRIGGS has very generously reciprocated in the present fight.

Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE is the Tammany Hall candidate, and expects to poll a large commercial and mercantile vote on the force of his special identification with those interests. His Democratic rival is the Hon. ELIJAH WARD, who was beaten two years ago by Mr. BRIGGS, and now runs upon the nominations of the Mozart and Breckinridge Committees together. These two gentlemen will pretty equally divide the Democratic or so-called Union vote, which, even if united upon one, could hardly overcome the Republican strength. We therefore take the election of Mr. Dow as certain, and he is one who in every way merits the honor now proposed as his reward.

The Eighth District, comprising the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, has been long and acrimoniously contested between ANSON HERRICK, the Tammany Hall nominee, and Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, on behalf of the Mozart Hall organization. So far did this contest go, and so bitter were the enmities engendered during its course, that the fusion now made by the withdrawal of both these gentlemen and the nomination in their stead of Mr. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE can scarcely be expected to produce a full concentration of the anti-Republican vote. The Republican candidate, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, has been actively at work during the past four or five weeks "organizing victory," while his enemies were imitating the famous cats of Kilkenny. Mr. DELAPLAINE is a lawyer owning a house in Fifth-avenue, and also a member of the Tammany Society. But he has never before mixed practically in politics, and has but little hold over the affections of those who run the Democratic machine. The District is Democratic by nearly three thousand majority, if its full vote could be polled; but whether this can be done in the ensuing contest is a question. There are rumors that the Mozart men are discontented with Mr. DELAPLAINE'S connection with the Tammany Society, and will "sell him out" to ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, in order to obtain Republican votes for their candidate for Register.

To sum up all, we may say that in the Third District the chances are about equal between WILLIAMSON, Republican, and MATHER, Democrat. In the Fourth the Republicans have but a very slight hope of success. In the Fifth, with good management, they are sure of victory; of the Sixth the same may be said. In the Seventh they are certain of victory, with or without management; and in the Eighth they have at least as good a chance as their opponents.

One Logical Disunionist.

We learn that various efforts have been made to interest Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HOWELL COBB, in the election of Democratic Congressman from this City, but to all applications for interference he has returned a steady and contemptuous negative. Imitating the Mr. Augustus Toots, immortalized by DICKENS, the Secretary of the Treasury declares in all companies and on all occasions, that Congressmen are "not of the slightest consequence;" he does not believe that "a Congress of the United States will ever again assemble," and for this reason is quite willing that the Republicans should "elect all the representatives they can"—a gracious permission of which the people of the free States appear likely to avail themselves to the full.

These views entertained by Mr. COBB are all the more significant from the privacy with which they have been uttered. They were not prepared for a letter to scare Wall-street into subscribing a million dollars for the support of the Union Electoral ticket; nor were they uttered on the stump before a Georgian audience as a bid for that seat in the Senate of the United States which Mr. COBB has been suspected of coveting. They were delivered in the calm and privacy of his hotel parlor to certain gentlemen of his own political faith from the Third, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts, who solicited his aid in behalf of Democratic union to beat the united Republicans. The Secretary of the Treasury, they thought, might have influence enough over Messrs. MATHER, COCHRANE and HERRICK to secure their withdrawal from the field; but the magnate of Washington declined to interfere, on the grounds stated.

In this, it must be confessed, that Mr. COBB elevates his claim as logician, whatever may be thought of his loyalty. To the sad honors of a consistent Disunionist his claim can no longer be disputed. Believing firmly, or pretending to believe, that next 4th of March terminates the history of the United States, it is quite right for him as a Southern man to have no care as to the character of the men who shall be elected next month by Northern constituencies to take part in the deliberations of a body never destined to assemble. Taking, as the definition of a madman, "one who reasons and acts correctly on wrong premises," we can fully concede the correctness of Mr. COBB'S logic and course upon this matter, just as we admit that the man who believes himself a peacock does right in adorning his coat-skirts with feathers, and strutting round the yard in which he finds himself confined.

Southern Sentiment.

We publish this morning copious extracts from our Southern exchanges upon the question of disunion. Our selections have been made partly with a view to show our readers that rampant disunionism does not engross the entire Southern Press even now—but that very many vigorous and influential journals denounce it as utterly ruinous as a remedy, and as highly disastrous when used merely as a menace.

It is quite common for Northern partisans to represent the whole South as *united* on this question. Whatever differences may exist now, it is said, all parties will unite after LINCOLN shall have been elected, in protecting Southern rights and Southern honor, by seceding from a Union which secures neither. Exactly the reverse of this is the truth. Now, all parties have a common interest in menacing the North with disunion—and that common interest is the defeat of LINCOLN. Even those, therefore, who are the most resolutely hostile to secession, have no object in making that hostility known, because the menace of disunion promises to promote their political aims.

But the moment the election is over this motive ceases to have weight. They can then have no political objects to serve. They will then be not only free, but compelled to consider the question as one of direct and immediate interest to themselves. They will be obliged to discuss it on its merits and in all its bearings, a thing which they cannot possibly do so long as political purposes and partizan projects are mingled with the subject. So long as the election of a President seems to depend on making the North believe in disunion, will it be found impossible to canvass the subject fairly and upon its proper basis. But the moment LINCOLN is elected, the people of the South will be brought face to face with the naked issue of disunion. They cannot act upon it without discussion, and discussion will only end in making them, what they have every reason to be, stronger friends of the Union than their brethren of the North.

The extracts from Southern journals which we publish this morning show that very many men and journals at the South are not disposed to wait until the election is over before declaring their devotion to the Union. They prove that there is already a very powerful Union sentiment in the Southern States, and that when the time for action arrives it will be developed into an active, vigorous and resistless organization in support of the Constitution.

How to Elect a President.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"The TIMES is again harping upon its original argument, that people ought to vote for LINCOLN to elect him, to *prevent the worse result of his election by the House of Representatives.* We believe the TIMES has the exclusive monopoly of this line of argument,—no other paper having stultified itself by following in its footsteps."

This is very peremptory and, probably, very decisive for those who accept partisan assertions for logic. We confess, however, that we remain unconvinced. We don't quite see the absurdity of the point, and shall feel under special obligations to the *Journal of Commerce* if it will so far condescend to our dullness as to attempt our enlightenment.

We do still insist that, in the existing condition of the country, carrying the election of a President into the House of Representatives, involves much more danger to the peace of the country than the election of LINCOLN by the people. According to all human probability, LINCOLN, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, will be the three candidates before that body. LINCOLN will start with fifteen States certain, and BRECKINRIDGE with thirteen. Illinois has *five* Douglas Democrats and *four* Republicans on her delegation. One of the former, Mr. MORRIS, has publicly declared that he will vote for LINCOLN rather than see BRECKINRIDGE elected, and his vote will decide the vote of his State. Illinois, therefore, may be set down for LINCOLN if it be necessary either to prevent the election of his opponent, or to effect a choice. That leaves LINCOLN lacking but one vote. The seat of the Democratic member from Oregon is contested, and the House, which decides his claim, is against him. The admission of his contestant would give Oregon to LINCOLN, and secure his election.

Now, we put it to the *Journal of Commerce*, (1), whether it is not *probable* that LINCOLN would be elected by the House if the choice devolves on that body; (2), whether the South would be any more disposed to submit to his election when *thus* effected, than when made by the People; and (3), whether the opportunity for making forcible resistance, and for plunging the House and the country into civil strife and commotion, would not be far better and more tempting than would be afforded by LINCOLN'S election on the 6th of November?

These are very simple questions, and they admit of very direct answers. Possibly we are mistaken, but we consider them deserving of a different style of reply from that which the *Journal of Commerce* has adopted hitherto. We know something of the nature of a sharp sectional contest in the House of Representatives. Two struggles for the Speakership have thrown considerable light upon the measures resorted to by a desperate disunion faction, to avert a threatened defeat. They are not such as encourage us to look with complacency upon the experiment the *Journal* seems anxious to try. We have great faith in the strength of the Union and the power of the Constitution. We believe both will stand the strain of a popular election, conducted in strict conformity with the laws of the land, whatever may be its result; we have not equal faith in its ability to go through the fearful ordeal which the *Journal* invites.

A Small Personal Matter.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, the ornamental member of the Fusion Party, made a speech on Saturday night, rather more egotistical and facetious than usual. We regret to find in it, however, no reference to a point to which he himself had previously invited public attention.

Mr. GERARD wrote a letter a few days ago, on the model of STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S celebrated epistles, and lacking nothing but the sharpness of style and vigor of thought to make it quite worthy of those great originals. In tone and general dignity of style, it is quite up to their average level. Mr. GERARD addressed the leading members of a political party which counts among its adherents, to say the least, a full half of the most intelligent and respectable of our citizens, as "negro worshippers,"—and called upon them to interest themselves in the fate of three negroes held in federal custody in this City, instead of confining their attention to negroes a great many miles off. Mr. GERARD very complacently taunted these gentlemen with their alleged insincerity, and, with characteristic insolence, dragged them before the public as hypocrites and as infinitely his inferiors in real philanthropy. He demanded a public answer to his public query, why they had not given some attention to the three negroes to whom he had referred.

He received a prompt reply. He was told, by affidavits from responsible men, that they had made application to the United States Marshal for this District on behalf of the negroes—or rather to inquire of him whether they could be permitted to aid them in any way—and that they had been met by insults, oaths and violence at the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN'S official representative, of which the most degraded vagabond in the Five Points would scarcely be guilty on the same provocation. Mr. GERARD has read these replies; yet he makes no response. He claims to hold position as a gentleman in this community. Does he deem it consistent with that position to remain thus silent on an issue which he has himself invited? Has he neither the courage nor the candor to say freely what he really thinks about that matter? If he approves of the treatment which Messrs. TAPPAN and BARNEY received at the hands of Marshal RYNDERS, does he hesitate to avow it? If he does not, does he lack the manliness to say so?

Mr. GERARD is scarcely willing to stand before the community as a mere partisan bravo, ready to stab character, and back up the lowest and basest brutality, for the advancement of his party ends. His words indicate a much loftier estimate of his own position; but he will sink below that level unless he becomes more careful of his acts. He defies the Press to damage him by its assaults. His danger does not lie in that quarter. He is much more likely to damage himself. And he must excuse us for thus interposing our good offices for his own protection against his most formidable enemy—himself.

THE WAY TO CURE DISUNION.—If the Union could be dissolved in twenty-four hours by a Southern Convention, there would be great danger of its accomplishment; but luckily some months would have to elapse before the formalities could be settled, even supposing that no obstacles should be thrown in the way; and in the meantime the people and the politicians would be compelled to look the consequences full in the face. Long discussions must necessarily take place on the various new wants and exigencies of the Southern Confederacy, in which the dangers to be met, and the ways and means to meet them, must be fully brought out. For instance, in providing for an army and navy, it would be a most discouraging reflection that establishments no larger than those possessed by the present Federal Union would cost nearly forty millions per annum, although our army consists of only about sixteen or seventeen thousand men, and the navy on the same economical scale. Would the South feel secure with so small a standing army as we now find sufficient to protect the whole Union? Would twice, or thrice such an army suffice for the protection of a slaveholding Republic? Then there is the civil list, including the Post-office. By all means, let there be a Southern Convention called to discuss these questions.

THE UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The bold and patriotic stand taken by the Opposition to the sham Democracy in these States, in favor of the Union, is worthy of all praise. The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* of the 24th inst. contains an elaborate speech by one of the ablest lawyers in the State, ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq., of Fauquier, in which he presents with great force the ruinous policy of disunion as a remedy for real or supposed grievances. He declares that the South "ought not to think of secession," on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. After recounting the vicissitudes of parties in the country, and the quiet submission of the defeated to the triumphant, he says:

"It remains to be recorded of the modern Democracy, who, by a long course of maladministration, involving extravagance and waste of the public money, and manifold official corruptions, have forfeited the popular favor, and given proof of incompetency to administer the Government, that, in rebellious opposition to the popular will, they are ready to make the disruption of the Union, the overthrow of the Constitution, secession, revolution and anarchy the condition of their expulsion."

In North Carolina the determination to stand by the Union is equally strong. An immense demonstration took place at Salisbury a week or two ago, at which Ex-Gov. GRAHAM and Ex-Senator BADGER spoke with great eloquence and power for the Union. Letters were read from distinguished gentlemen, written in the same patriotic vein. One from BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, Esq., formerly Attorney-General of the State, and an able lawyer, is particularly worthy of mention for its enlightened and liberal view of public affairs, and for the thorough exposition which it gives of the ruinous consequences of disunion. The writer presents an array of facts and arguments which cannot fail to awaken the people to a sense of the danger into which the Southern fire-eaters would precipitate them.

TO ALBANY, VIA THE HARLEM RAILWAY.—Travelers in the express trains recently placed on this route experience sundry advantages, not to say refinements of railway transit, as compared with the general standard of car traveling in this country. After a short journey (three-quarters of a mile) by horse-power, through clean streets, from the Central station, at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, in cars which, as to cleanliness and plentifulness of upholstery, are far above the average, they are taken by first-class engines, over as smooth a track as leads out of any American city, (the Camden and Amboy excepted,) and landed in Albany in five hours, by arrangements as regular as clock work. The new baggage and mail cars are provided with luxurious smoking rooms, well warmed and ventilated—an attraction which needs no further comment. The running gear of all the cars is boxed in, and the chasm between the adjacent platforms is bridged—attachments which deaden noise and prevent the entrance of dust. The line is peculiarly free from reverberating rock-cuttings. The upper part of the road runs mostly through a country of natural gravel ballast, which much improves the condition of the track. The road has no trestle-work, not much bridging, and easy grades and alignment. It is but about six miles longer, to Albany, than the river route. The scenery on the upper part of the road is peculiarly fine—an extensive view of the river, valley, and the Catskills, in the distance. There are two five hour trains daily—at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and a through accommodation train at 10 A. M. Through tickets and checks are issued to the West and Northwest.

A former disadvantageous arrangement with the Hudson River line withdrew the Harlem, as a through route, from public notice, while Western tickets and checks were never before issued by the latter road; its express trains, therefore, though filling up very well, considering that the new arrangement is of but two weeks standing, are not crowded, which is, for the present, another recommendation of this route. There is, on the whole, little doubt that the Harlem will share fairly in the through business, as the public becomes acquainted with its facilities.

THE GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—Our German newspapers are famous for expounding Constitutions and discussing questions of civil and religious liberty, as we have more than once shown. Their knowledge of men and things, clerical and otherwise, beyond their own nationality, is equally profound. For example, the *Staats Zeitung* of Saturday—commenting on some "exquisite passages" in a pamphlet issued by a mythical "Society" to favor free rum and no Sunday—says:

"The notorious Rev. TYNG, who in the Puritan Church takes about the same position as the Rev. CHEEVER does in the Episcopal Church, delivered a sermon defending the cause of temperance and the Sabbath," &c.

What will become of language, when a "sacred concert" is made to mean a bacchanalian revel? What of morals, when the vilest assignation-house is styled a "Religious congregation?" What of history, when the venerable Rector of St. George's is cut off from the "succession," and exchanged for the wandering Pastor of the Church of the Puritans? and all done to "promote civil and religious liberty"—of the *Teo*-tonic order?

The Judicial Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Judicial Ticket, composed of names selected from the several tickets nominated by the respective parties, has been prepared, and is now being advocated by some of the most intelligent and upright members of the Bar. It is as follows:

For Justice of the Supreme Court.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
For Justice of the Superior Court.
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER.
For Surrogate.
EDWARD C. WEST.
For Recorder.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For City Judge.
JOHN SEDGWICK.

I desire to call the attention of your numerous readers to the above list of names. It will be observed that the first and last are the regular nominees of the Republican Party, and the other three of the Democratic. I believe they are the most capable men who can be selected from both tickets, and that any one who votes for them will cooper-

...is this 15th particular edition of the best item. I am ... the same names ... Bride of Canaccee and the New-York ... which differ widely both in their political belief and the character of their translation. W. W. H.

Personal Paragraphs.

—The Marquis of Chandos, who, with his wife, has been following the grand tour of the Palaces, is gathering a collection of choice paintings of American scenery. The pictures are said to be very well chosen. Amongst others, he purchased of WILLIAMS & STEVENS a recent work by BIERSTADT, called "Virginia Scenery," with which he was very much pleased.

—Each (for there are two) set of artists proposes to continue the receptions during the coming season, and great anxiety is felt among the fairer portion of creation concerning the distribution of the much-coveted cards of invitation. These receptions have been in past years a decided feature in the life of New-York and Brooklyn, and it is to be hoped they will long continue to sustain their at present deservedly high reputation. The "Tenth-street set" will, as usual, receive their friends in the "Studio Buildings," while the "outsiders" will attract their full share to their old haunt at Dodworth's.

—The Brooklyn Opera-house progresses finely. It is a miracle of success, and while its cost is but $300,000, it bids fair to eclipse any and all of its sisters, one or two of which cost twice that amount. The Committee, of which S. B. CHITTENDEN is Chairman, expect to have it entirely completed by Christmas, at which time some kind of opening will be given, consisting of a variety of entertainments. Singing and dancing will attract the young, while words of wisdom from clerical lips friendly to the moral drama, will furnish sufficient excuse for the attendance of the most entirely orthodox.

—Grace Church, in Providence R. I., which is presided over by Bishop CLARKE, has recently been endowed, through the generosity of certain parties, with a chime of 15 bells, costing from $90 to $1,250 each. The names of the donors, with such suitable inscriptions as they may select, will be inscribed upon the bells. The corporation of the church intend to place four illuminated dials in the tower, which being at the height of ninety-four feet from the ground, will be visible from all quarters of the City. The clockwork will be so arranged that the bells will be rung upon the bells in musical tones.

News from Washington.

THE KANSAS LAND SALES—THE CASE OF GEN HARNEY DISPOSED OF.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the urgent applications for the postponement of the Kansas land sales, the Secretary of the Interior has not regarded it as proper, under the existing laws, to submit the recommendation to the President with that view, as in the case of those soon to be offered in Minnesota. The relief suggested by the Secretary is, that if the lands of preemption shall not be sold, they will have the benefit of the twelve months' credit allowed by law for paying for the lands, which thus become subject to private entry.

The President has made a decision in the case of Gen HARNEY, which will be promulgated through the War Department. Though he is regarded as having violated the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, he is, in consideration of distinguished military services, merely slightly officially censured. Gen. HARNEY has been here some weeks, awaiting the Executive determination.

Excitement in the Baltimore Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Much excitement exists in our Stock Market, especially in North Carolina Copper Mining Securities, which have woefully depreciated. Some of them have become almost worthless, and all have greatly declined.

Several prominent dealers have been badly cornered, and are understood to be in financial difficulties. The excitement is rising to high water mark. Some failures are already rumored.

From Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana, 23d, has arrived.

The Sugar market was unchanged. The crops were promising.

The Havana correspondent of the *Mercury* says the report is unfounded that Spain is fitting out a fleet at Havana to aid MIRAMON.

The Spanish Venezuela Minister, the Spanish Consul at Laguayra, and 120 Spanish emigrants from Venezuela, had arrived at Havana.

Key West advices are also to the 23d.

The ship *Cerro Gordo*, from New-Orleans, bound to Cork with a cargo of 1,900 bales of cotton, bilged on the 15th inst. on Loggerhead Shoal, Tortugas. A third of her cargo would be saved dry and the rest damaged.

The English bark *Louisa*, MARION, from Balize, bound to Queenstown, with mahogany and dyewoods, had arrived leaking and was unloading.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON addressed a large meeting of all parties here last night, at the Clubhouse. He denounced the Breckinridge men in the severest terms, as disorganizers, bolters and disunionists, and said that if LINCOLN was elected, he might thank them for his election. He said that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi would then secede, and there would be a dissolution of the Union. He thanked God that he was for the Union, and on the right side. He declared himself for the rights of the States, and for the Constitution and the Union. He spoke for 2½ hours, gave great satisfaction to his hearers, and was loudly applauded.

Solomon G. Haven's Position.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Hon. SOLOMON G. HAVEN has written a letter to the Breckinridge Central Committee for Erie County, pledging himself to act with the Democracy in opposition to the Republicans, if elected to Congress; whereupon CARLOS COBB, the Breckinridge nominee for Congress, has declined to accept the nomination.

Senator Toombs in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 27.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke to an audience of 2,000 persons here last night. He urged resistance to the death in case of the election of LINCOLN.

Election in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 26.

Judge KEERTHLEY, who introduced a bill at the last session of the New-Mexican Legislature, for the repeal of Slavery, has been reelected without opposition.

The Lexington and St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Yesterday, the Vice-President of the Lexington (Mo.) and St. Louis Railroad, contracted with CROUTERS, HARRISON & VAILE, of this city, for iron for the entire length of the road from Farmers' City to Lexington, sixty miles, which is to be completed in twelve months. The road connects at the former place with the Pacific Railroad. The above contract involves a quarter of a million of dollars. The rails are to be manufactured here of Missouri iron.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Overland Mail brings the gratifying news of the completion of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to Los Angeles on the 8th inst. Congratulatory messages passed between the Mayor of Los Angeles and the President of the Board of Supervisors at San Francisco. Senator LATHAM set the first pole east of Los Angeles, and left for the States the same day.

Race Between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

GENEVA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The race between the celebrated horses *George M. Patchen* and *Flora Temple*, over the White Spring Trotting Park, at Geneva, resulted as follows: The first heat *Flora Temple* won in 2:32, *Patchen* leading to the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance, and throwing a shoe in the first quarter. *Patchen* won the second heat in 2:28; *Flora* the third heat in 2:29. *Patchen* distanced *Flora* in the fourth heat. Very heavy track.

The Woodlawn Race Course.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Woodlawn Course races closed to-day. *Medoc* won the three mile heat, against *Dick Turpin* and *Fillmore*, in 7:42½ and 7:49½.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

A fire occurred this evening at No. 130 Walnut-street, below Second. The flames were confined to the cellar, occupied by PATTERSON BOTTLER for the storage of cotton. The upper stories were occupied by CHARLES TAIT, importer of segars and wines, and FRANCIS TYER, importer of coffee. The total loss is $20,000 by fire and water; insured.

Destructive Fire at Opelika, Ala.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 27.

A fire on Thursday night destroyed nine stores at Opelika, Ala.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Canal tolls for the third week of October, in 1860, were $75,358; total receipts to the 23d of October, $2,431,642; do. last year, $1,351,329.

Amusements.

For three weeks in the very flush of the season there had been no opera, and we firmly believe that on last Wednesday evening, when by 8 o'clock, a huge audience, yielding $1,600, filled the Academy of Music, a feeling of general satisfaction was diffused over the whole assemblage before the orchestra had struck the first chord. We have heard that in England, when the old style was changed into new by act of Parliament, declaring that the day immediately following the 2d of December, 1852, should be reckoned as the fourteenth, an indignant mob gathered together shouting "Give us back our eleven days." Could we not, with this story in our memory, almost imagine that the elegant multitude of Wednesday evening, finding about the best bit of their season shriveled up, was inclined to ejaculate in the little ears of Mr. ULLMAN, "Give us back our three weeks." Not to dwell on the past, Mr. FORREST has with his giant arm fairly lifted up the dethroned and suppliant goddess of song and placed her once more for a time upon her pedestal.

The great basso profondo made his first appearance, since his return from Europe, as *Bertram*, in the opera of "Robert." By the laws of parallelism, the profundities of the world, the flesh and the devil, are represented by deep tones in the same way that the super-octaves, the harmonics, in their delicate breathings, are technically employed to portray the celestial phenomena of the empyrean. Hence the infernal father of the chivalric, gambling, love-making *Robert*, in all his sulphureous characterizations, is supposed to deal in a bass voice, and grate harsh melodious thunder. By this law, the particular friend of *Zamiel*, the red fiend in "Der Freischutz," is a bass. The melodrama follows the same canon; cut-throats and house-breakers are always hoarse. To find a bass voice musically good is rare. It is generally rough and saturnine. But a truly mellifluous bass voice makes it the grandest of organs, whether in song or oratory. FORMES certainly has a grand organ. The lower deep which MILTON describes when Lucifer engaged in the fell trade, and was "nine days" getting down, is comparable to musical profundities, and to those of FORMES. His low E flat is as clear as a whistle. When he bullies and cajoles *Alice* in the same breath, on that E flat, she is more than woman if she could resist, for "the sex delighteth in the opposite to itself," and the most potent *vis-à-vis* to a *soprano-sfogato*—or a four-story treble—is certainly the intense manly underground sonority of the aforesaid E flat, symbolizing manhood, strength, determination and *diablerie*. From this point of departure beneath the tropics, up to the higher baritone regions, FORMES ranges with ponderous force and clearness. As a singer he is unequal. Some characters he is not particularly effective in, through a tendency to overact. In others he is splendid. The spot on his sun is occasional false intonation, and a certain heaviness of method. But when he sings in a medium tone, when have we had such a pure, rich, sympathetic bass voice, with exactly that musical quality which is indispensable, it may be profoundly remarked, to music. And as to volume, too, we have had no such largeness as his. If the Opera is to succeed, it will be in the possession of such naturally-gifted artists as FORMES. Let him, if possible, soon be heard in his best character, *Marcel*, in the "Huguenots."

The other operatic triumph of the evening was gained by FABBRI, whose performance was received with all the honors due to an incomparable masterpiece of executive art. With the accessions of D'ORMY and NATALI, the company, though the creation of but a few weeks, will wear unusual strength and carry a most cheering prospect of success. The Franco-Italian detachment seem to feel conscious of this and are about starting on a concert tour.

MAX MARETZEK, we are informed, is endeavoring to construct an operatic corps for the musical invasion of Mexico. Signor ERANI, who has recently wedded a pretty American actress, Miss McWALTERS, is said to be engaged, and Messrs. JOEL and LEVI will, of course, accompany their beloved chief.

The most interesting musical feature of the week, perhaps, was the *debût* of CARLOTTA PATTI, the sister of "our ADELINA." A slight physical defect, which has prevented this, in every sense, charming girl from appearing on the stage, has thrown around her a tender interest which has lent to her success an additional delight. She is pronounced by the most accomplished critics even superior to her sister. Her style is as charming for simplicity of expression as for its grateful truth of intonation. She sings without pretence or affectation, leaving the melody to make its own impression. In this age of vocal degeneracy, it is indeed a pleasant thing to meet such brilliant and unerring execution, and such flowing, natural and graceful ornament as are combined in CARLOTTA PATTI.

At the Winter Garden, on Wednesday, Miss CUSHMAN closed her long run of *Meg Merrilies*, to the greatest of the many great gatherings which have greeted her in this engagement. The audience included many literary lions, and the face of the house was made especially brilliant by beauty and flowers and all bright things which belong to woman. On the last three nights she has given her celebrated picture of *Queen Katharine*, considered by some critics her masterpiece. No dramatic picture can certainly surpass in truth her death scene, when, as darkness gathers around her, she catches at the air and tries to escape from the cloud that is covering her. Miss CUSHMAN'S days are now drawing to a close, and having devoted so large a period of her engagement to *Meg Merrilies*, she can only appear in each of her other great characters for a few nights. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday she plays *Lady Macbeth*. After her engagement at the Garden, she purposes playing at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, and returning to Rome with Miss STEBBINS early in the Spring. The care and good taste with which "Henry VIII." was placed upon the stage, has earned for Mr. FREDERICKS, the stage manager, much well-deserved praise.

At Miss KEENE'S, "Aileen Aroon" lingers for two nights more, and then gives way to an adaptation of MOLIERE'S celebrated "Malade Imaginaire," by CHAS. READE, entitled "Physic and Fancy," and the "Beggars Opera," which is to introduce two fair candidates for popular favor and metropolitan fame, Miss MELVIN and Miss WILLOUGHBY. Both ladies are English, but have been in this country sometime, when they, fortunately, attracted the attention of Mr. DE WALDEN, Miss KEENE'S general director, who is indefatigable in his researches for youth, beauty and genius. Miss WILLOUGHBY appeared at the French Opera House, New-Orleans, last season, as *secunda donna* to Madame GAZZANIGA.

"Playing with Fire" has proved to Mr. WALLACK the keenest of sickles, and he is nightly reaping a golden crop. Mrs. HOEY flirts with an exquisite charm, which should bring all our beauties to her feet to gather lessons in the delicate science from her *espieglerie* and *finesse*. This morning Mr. WALLACK is to lay the first stone of his new theatre. They have shot all the rubbish, and now proceed to the more solid work. The veteran himself is in high feather.

At Niblo's, Mr. FORREST appears to-night in *Othello*. On Thursday "The Dead Heart" was produced, to carry the rather heavy burden of the off night. It is a matter of gloom and thunder, and things of that terrible class, and will hardly suffice to sustain such an engagement as Mr. FORREST'S, who shares after $100 nightly, and whose attraction, consequently, great as it is, can scarcely compensate for the losses on the off nights.

The Old Bowery is no more. Once, under the management of Mr. JACKSON and Mr. HAMBLIN, it was to New-York what Drury Lane was to London. But the light of other days is faded.

"Like the lily
That once was mistress of the field and flourished,
I'll hang my head and perish."

Mr. WOOD'S reign has been a short and not by any means a merry one, and henceforth the tramp of the steed to circus measure will be heard where KEAN has stood and BOOTH has raged, and DAVENPORT and the best of our actors now have played the general utility.

The New Bowery now usurps the field, and from the energy its managers have exhibited, will probably retain it.

BARNUM reigns, as ever, over a world of illimitable wonders and delights. The stranger who enters his domain of enchantment finds a surfeit of sweets. Where to turn first and what to begin with in this crowded feast is the puzzle. The hippopotamus and the Prince, Joseph and his Brethren, and the Siamese Twins, and What is It? and the Aquaria, vie in inviting the admiration and the surprise of the startled stranger. Yet still, like the magician who draws from some secret receptacle in his throat never-ending yards of various colored ribbons, BARNUM continues to heap unceasing wonder on wonder, and each week furnishes some fresh charm.

Mr. OWENS has taken wing for New-Orleans, and the rest of the rookery follow this week. He opens the Varieties on the 12th November, with "Playing with Fire." His company contains Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, A. H. DAVENPORT, MARK SMITH, CHIPPENDALE, BASS, (stage manager,) Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON and Mrs. W. H. LEIGHTON. "The Monkey Boy," which failed at Miss KEENE'S, is achieving a great success at the Arch-street, Philadelphia, under the admirable management of Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE. Mr. BROUGH, the once popular basso, and recently popular dramatic agent, has recovered from a severe illness. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM has appeared in his own comedy of "Romance and Reality" at the Haymarket, had achieved a brilliant success, and Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM, who opened at the Lyceum in the "Irish Heiress," met with equal good fortune.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Commander JOHN L. SANDERS, of the Navy, another officer who served in the War of 1812, died on Friday at Norfolk, Va., his native State. Capt. SANDERS had been placed on the retired list by the famous Naval Board, although it was believed by many that he was able to perform several years' service when the order to drop him from the active list came first. He began his naval life exactly fifty-one years ago, receiving his appointment from Virginia, and performed since then nearly fifteen years of sea service and fourteen years five months shore duty. He was nineteen years and nine months unemployed. Capt. SANDERS' death makes no change in the Register. He was fifth in rank among his retired cotemporaries.

The Commandant of the Norfolk Yard will provide the usual military escort for the deceased officer's burial.

The U. S. steamer *Vixen* has gone to survey a shoal of Nantucket, which was discovered by the Captain of the Cunard mail-steamer *Asia*. The officers of the *Vixen* are to submit a full and intelligible report of their investigations to the authorities at Washington, after which they may return to this post and await further orders.

On Saturday last, a large detachment of U. S. Cavalry left the barracks at Jefferson to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, *en route* to Texas. Capt. MCINTOSH commanded them, and is said to have been highly pleased with the appearance of the men.

The main guard of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* was turned over to a new Captain last week, their indefatigable commander having been ordered for duty at the barracks, where his drilling exercises may be prosecuted with profit. Capt. READ has made a regular Zouave battalion out of the *North's* men, who may be seen daily carrying their muskets "crucifixion fashion" in the Navy-yard with the greatest ease. The recruits at the barracks are about to be instructed in the same difficult manœuvre, including the chin-strap salute.

A SEAMAN DROWNS HIMSELF TO ESCAPE BEING BEATEN TO DEATH.—The charge of murder having been preferred against THOMAS HAGGETT, captain, and NOAH LEE, mate, of the schooner *Carrie Sanford*, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, a preliminary hearing was had on Friday, the 19th inst. Several witnesses were sworn whose testimony varied little. The following affidavit, which is published in the New-Orleans papers, presents the substance of the testimony, which reveals a case of cruelty which has scarcely a parallel:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Louisiana, WILLIAM WALTON, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he shipped as a seaman on the American schooner *Carrie Sandford*, in the port of Pensacola, in the early part of September, 1860, to perform said trip to the port of Tampico, Republic of Mexico, and back to any port of discharge in the United States. That on or about Friday, the 5th of October, 1860, said schooner being then in the port of Tampico as aforesaid, at about 12 o'clock in the day, NOAH LEE, the first mate of said schooner, maliciously assailed one WILLIAMS, a seaman on board of said schooner, and repeatedly struck him with his fist and kicked him with his feet in the head, on the shoulders and body, and also used a heavy billet of wood upon him, striking him with the same, so as to cause blood to flow very profusely from the wounds inflicted upon the head, face, shoulders and body of said WILLIAMS; that after said NOAH LEE, first mate as aforesaid, had got through beating, kicking and striking said WILLIAMS, the master of said schooner, THOMAS HAGGETT told the mate to put a rope round his neck and hang him up, and then commenced himself to beat, kick and maltreat said WILLIAMS in an inhuman and brutal manner, knocking him down, and repeatedly kicking him in the head, face and body while down, helpless and bleeding; that to escape further punishment and probable death, said WILLIAMS, in the frenzy of despair, jumped overboard, where affiant saw him in the water for life, and called the attention of said THOS. HAGGETT to the fact for the purpose of going to his relief, when said HAGGETT said, "Let the son of a —— go, we don't want him," and refused to give him any relief, and affiant saw said WILLIAMS sink beneath the water. Affiant therefore charges said THOS. HAGGETT, master of said schooner, and NOAH LEE, first mate thereof, with having with malice prepense, caused the death of said WILLIAMS, and with having wilfully committed the crime of murder, against the peace, the dignity and the laws of the United States of America.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—A letter from St. Simon, in Lower Canada, states that the earthquake was severely felt there. "Persons driving along the road found their horses struck with terror, so that they would not proceed, and the upheaving of the ground was such that they expected to be thrown out of the carriage. The houses shook and the floors and roofs creaked awfully. Men working on the road could hardly keep on their legs, and the fence-posts were shaken by the phenomenon."

By a letter from Riviere Ouelle, we learn that the cross on the summit of the church-steeple, with the cock surmounting it, were both knocked down by the shock, and the walls of the church sank in several places. About a dozen stone chimneys fell during the shock. Our informant speaks of three shocks—the first and most violent occurring about 6¾ o'clock, and lasting ten seconds; another lasted four minutes, at 6:20 o'clock; and the last, of four seconds' duration, at 6¾ o'clock. The high grounds suffered less than the plains.

At St. Vallier, Bellechasse, a preceding shock was also observed at 2 A. M.

At Green Island, a severe shock was felt at 6¾ o'clock, with a heavy report, like that of a cannon, made to the northwest, lasting about ten minutes.

A ship off Kamouraska felt the shock, and the captain, thinking her aground, ordered the pilot to throw out the anchor, when it was discovered that she was in 12 fathoms of water.

At St. Jean Port Joli, China vases were thrown down and broken.—*Toronto Globe, Oct. 24.*

THE LATELY DISCOVERED CAVE IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes as follows: "In your issue of the 22d inst. I read an account of the discovery of a cave in Florida, in which was found a Latin inscription certifying that it was inhabited or visited by Europeans in the eleventh century. Of this I know there can be no doubt, if this discovery is true; and, consequently, our Continent was known to the people of Europe before its discovery by COLUMBUS. But that is not the only point which I want to notice in this connection. My object is to direct the attention of American historians or antiquarians to a similar statement in Cardinal WISEMAN'S treatise on '*The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion*,' in which that accomplished scholar and archæologist states it for a fact, when speaking of the aborigines of America, that there are manuscripts in the Vatican library at Rome which say that this country was known to Missionaries of the Eternal City in the tenth century, and concludes his remarks on the subject by asking the question, 'Who can enlighten us on the subject?' or words to that effect. (I have not the work now before me.) The records found in the Danish archives since this work was written (30 or 40 years since) prove that this continent was known to the Northmen before it was discovered by COLUMBUS; but this last development, if true, as I have above said, removes all doubt of that interesting fact."

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT-HOUSE.—The interior of this structure is being rapidly completed. The workmen labor on it night and day. The wood-work of the house, we believe, is entirely of oak, and will be, when finished, as solid and enduring as it can be made. Workmen at work in the light, report that during the severest storms thus far, only a slight trembling is felt. Capt. ALEXANDER, who superintended the construction of the light house, dined within its granite walls, one day last week, with his entire family. Report says that one man who recently spent a night in the building could not be induced to try the experiment again. Airy phantoms disturbed his quiet,—visions, apparitions, fantastic shapes flitted around him, and among the rest, the veritable ghosts of the two brave but unfortunate men who perished when the iron light-house yielded to the stormy waves. Now, those men, it is true, went down alive into the remorseless deep, with none to tell the dismal story of their end; but as for their ghosts coming back and haunting the new structure, to terrify and torment their successors, we don't believe one single word of it. It is a libel on the dead. The sympathizing ghosts of those men, full of pity and compassion for their successors, would be the very last ghosts in the universe to haunt the brave man who should fearlessly step into their shoes.—*Hingham Journal.*

TERRIBLE LYNCHING AFFAIR.—The Navarro (Texas) *Express*, of the 5th, has the following remarkable paragraph:

"On Thursday morning, the 2d inst., four respectable citizens of this county, all members of our County Court, were found hung in the public square of this town. Various are the conjectures as to the causes of this unfortunate affair. We presume, however, that it was owing to the fact that they were members of the County Court. In saying this, we must here enter our declaration that we know of no conduct of theirs which deserved such a severe penalty. It is thought the presence of the Chief Justice could have saved them from such a fate. As we will hereafter speak more of this matter, we withhold comment until further developments shall put us in possession of all the facts connected with this melancholy affair."

A FATHER ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIS DAUGHTER.—A most heart-rending accident occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday evening. Mr. JESSE T. NEWELL went home from business about sunset, and finding his little son playing in the yard with a pistol, not supposed to be loaded, took it from him, and while examining it, it was accidentally discharged. LAURA, (Mr. NEWELL'S daughter,) a beautiful and interesting little girl of nine Summers, was seated on the step getting her lesson, when the pistol went off, and instantly [illegible], exclaimed, "Oh! pa, you have killed me!" As she said this, the blood flowed from her nose and mouth. She fell forward and instantly expired. The pistol had been charged with two buckshot, both of which had entered her right breast and perforated her right lung. The great shock, together with the internal hemorrhage, produced almost instant death. Drs. GALT and BARRET were almost instantly called, and reached the scene of casualty in a very short time, but too late. The little girl had breathed her last, and a worthy family were overwhelmed with grief. The unhappy father, almost bereft of reason by the distressing and heart-rending accident, sought, in his frenzy, to take his own life. He seized a knife, and made a desperate effort to cut his throat, but was prevented from steeping his family in still deeper grief by some of his friends.

Infant Beauty.

"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

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The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adopted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
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"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

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MARRIED.

HOLMES—FINNELL.—In Wilton, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. Mr. STIMSON, STEPHEN H. HOLMES to JENNIE, daughter of James W. Pinkney, Esq.

CONNOR—JOHNSON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Mr. Vail, JAMES SMITH CONNOR, of Davenport, Iowa, to HENRIETTA M. JOHNSON, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOWMAN—KIMBERLY.—In Batavia, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, JOSEPH J. BOWMAN, of New-York, to OLIVE L., daughter of H. Kimberly, Esq., of Batavia.

DIED.

CRARY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, EMILY, beloved wife of Humphrey H. Crary, Esq., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 88 Watt-st., corner of Washington.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

MAYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, Mrs. REBECCA O. MAYER, widow of James Mayer, and daughter of the late Dr. Robert Halsted, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J.

MCCOURT.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, SARAH MCEWEN, wife of Henry McCourt, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, from her late residence, No. 249 36th-st., corner of 9th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

NEVIUS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA BUTLER NEVIUS, wife of Mr. Isaac Nevius, and only daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. Gould, aged 21 years.

The remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 258 West 34th-st.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, MARY THOMPSON.

Her remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

WESTERVELT.—In Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday night, Oct. 26, CATHARINE, wife of Rev. S. D. Westervelt, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in Rev. Mr. De Baun's Church, Hackensack, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. Her remains will arrive at 31st-st. Station of Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock this morning, and carriages be provided to convey the friends to Hackensack and return.

DICKSON.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Saturday, Oct. 27, MARY JANE DICKSON, aged 18 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, George Dickson, No. 15 1st-av., Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9:50 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

BURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINA TUCKER, wife of Rev. John A. Burtis.

Notice will be given in Wednesday's papers when the funeral will take place.

GILLMOR.—In Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 28, WILLIAM H., only child of David T. and Sarah E. Gillmor, of New-York City.

☞ Paterson, N. J., and Orange County papers please copy.

PALMER.—In Schenectady, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 25, THOMAS F., son of the late Thomas Palmer, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

CODDINGTON.—In the City of Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARY L. INMAN, daughter of the late Henry Inman, and wife of Smith Coddington.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Cars leave at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

STILLMAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, Oct. 28, JOSEPH STILLMAN, aged 82 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Thos. B. Stillman and Wm. Jas. Stillman, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Plainfield, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

HOLMES.—At East Greenwich, R. I., on Friday morning, Oct. 26, Mr. SILAS HOLMES, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48, Bond-st., without further notice.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF DUPLICATE
BOOKS FOR SALE, Oct. 27, 1860.
The attention of members of the Association and of the public is called to the works of recent date now offered for sale at the Library and at the Down-Town Office, in good order and at very low rates; such as "Marble Farm," "Nemesis," "Mill on the Floss," "Say and Seal," "Life for a Life," &c., &c.; as also some of the more standard publications.
JOS. H. LECOUR,
Chairman of Committee on Duplicate Books for sale.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."
The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."
Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 194 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.
LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Pistner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.
LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The bo

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS,
At 50 cts., 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
From Auction—Very Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
2,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children.....25 cents per yard.
500 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
500 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
The style of Cloaks for the City of Paris being now fully established, we shall be prepared to show our customers on
MONDAY, Oct. 29,
Originals and copies of all the most distinguished which have been received by us per late steamers.
ALL ORIGINALS OF IMPORTED CLOAKS WE OFFER AT COST.
Copies and others by our own designers, and comprising a SUPERB COLLECTION of over 5,000 Garments in SILK, CLOTH and VELVET, will be offered by us at RETAIL, from this date, and during the season, at our lowest wholesale prices.
LADIES WILL PLEASE NOTICE
That, being large and exclusive dealers in Cloaks and Shawls, our stock is necessarily at all times fresh, and always of the newest.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY. 481
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILK ROBES!
200 9-flounced BLACK SILK ROBES,
with chintz colors and flounces,
Only $25.
Cost to import $40.
200 9-flounced Colored Grounds,
Extra Quality, only $25,
Cost of importation $42.
ALSO,
400 2-flounced SILK ROBES,
At $16, $18 and $20,
Original cost $35 and $40.
ALSO,
Just received per steamer,
200 4 and 5 flounced SILK ROBES,
In light colors for Evening Dresses.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
SILKS.
M. DOUTILLIER BROTHERS will offer, on Monday, FIGURED, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS at 6s.
SILKS at 7s., and
BEAUTIFUL SILKS at 9s.,
All being reduced from much higher prices, in order to close out this part of their stock.
Also,
ALL WOOL DE LAINES at 31c. per yard.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1860,
Great bargains in
REAL BLACK PUSHER LACE VEILS,
At from $1 to $2 50 each, worth from $2 to $5.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
Continue to offer great inducements in
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES.
OUR SILKS, FROM 62½ TO 87½ CENTS,
ARE GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their superb assortment of the above goods at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,
AT LESS THAN PARIS PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
which, for Style, Beauty and Cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALLED!
ARAPIANS, MEXICANS, with and without Sleeves.
BASQUES, tight-fitting and loose.
SHAWLETS, BOURNOUS, ZOUAVES,
THE TURKISH VEST,
and every other style of garment manufactured.
We would earnestly impress on those who think they must go to Broadway to procure Fashionable Cloaks, and pay exorbitant prices,
TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our STOCK OF CLOAKS is the LARGEST in the City of New-York, our STYLES UNSURPASSED, and our PRICES 25 to 50 per cent. LESS than any other house in the City.
Misses' and Children's CLOAKS neatly trimmed.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
N. B.—All our Goods warranted as represented.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Cloud and Drake, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Mittens, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Cashmeres, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.
New-York.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETINGS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LEWIS & SEACORD
Respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their old stand, No. 655 Broadway, and have opened their model
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING BAZAAR,
No. 718 Broadway, next above the corner of 9th-st.

QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS,
Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES.—JUST RECEIVED, A large and choice assortment of POINT A L'AIGUILLE, POINT GAZE, POINT VENICE and POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS, Collars and Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, &c., in new shapes and designs.
Also, a beautiful line of BLACK THREAD LACES, in VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBS, &c. Valenciennes Edgings, &c., per yard. BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., opposite Madison-s., sure, formerly at 716 Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLAS,
AND
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION,
62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
In addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY. 481
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS,
MONDAY, Oct. 29.
200 pieces RICH SILKS at 56 cents per yard.
300 pieces extra quality at 75 cents per yard.
Cost from 90 cents to $1 25.
ALSO,
350 pieces Rich Chene, dark colors,
Only $1 per yard,
Value $1 75.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have JUST RECEIVED, and WILL OPEN at RETAIL ON MONDAY,
3 CASES (VERY RICH) PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS,
In New and Beautiful Shades, viz.:
FUSCHIA, MAGENTA, ROSE DE ALGER,
SOLFERINO, MAUVE, &c.
Also, 3 Cases BLACK-GROUND SILKS, Chints Figures.
1 Case WHITE CLOTH, for OPERA CLOAKS.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1860,
500 POINT LACE COLLARS,
At $3 each, worth $5 and $6.
Will offer also,
1,000 English Thread Lace Collars and Sets,
VERY LOW.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BROCATELLES,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS,
New Goods to open on MONDAY.
The new color in a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SILK AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.
From former prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
Have completed their Fall Stock of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
And INGRAIN
CARPETING.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are receiving daily
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
IN BEAVER CLOTH, PLUSH AND VELVET.
Also, OPERA CLOAKS, in great variety.

223 KINZEY'S 223
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
READY ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29th,
Great Bargains from the large Auction Sales in Ribbons, Trimmings, Straw Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Flowers, Feathers, Needle Work, Lace Goods and Head Nets.
DESIRABLE BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
At Kinzey's you can buy Bonnet Ribbons, &c., 9c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Plaid Ribbons, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Striped Ribbon, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Figured Ribbon, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's a Rich Bonnet Ribbon, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich wide Bonnet Ribbons, 25c.
At Kinzey's, all the Rich Ribbons reduced in price.
AT KINZEY'S YOU CAN FIND
1,500 Pairs Rich Bonnet Strings, 1½ yard long, 50 cents.
Rich French Flowers and Roses.
Rich Feathers, all styles.
Job Lot fine Velvet Flowers, for the spray, 12½c.
Job Lot fine French Flowers, for the spray, 10c.
STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
At Kinzey's, Nee Jework C Hats, 15c., 18c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Collars, 37c., 50c., 63c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Collars, 75c., 88c., 100c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Sets, 50c., 75c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Sets, $4, $4 50.
HANDKERCHIEFS CHEAP.
At Kinzey's, Misses' Linen, Hemstich, 8c.
At Kinzey's, Gents' White Linen, 10c.
At Kinzey's, Gents' Colored Border'd, 6c.
At Kinzey's, Double Hemstich and Needlework (all Linen) 50c.
At Kinzey's, Embroidered and Plain, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Kinzey sells best 8-4's, 50c.
Kinzey sells Shetland Veil, 18c.
Kinzey sells fine Joined Blond, 2c.
Kinzey sells fine Blond Laces, 2c.
Kinzey sells Ruches low as 5c.
At Kinzey's, Fine Bayadere Muslin for Sleeves, 18c.
At Kinzey's, Auction Lot of Nainsook Muslin, 6c.
At Kinzey's, Gent's Fancy Silk Neck'ties 25c.
At Kinzey's, Illuminated Chenille Scarfs, 10 to 18c.
At Kinzey's, Lot of Wet Chenille Scarfs, 50c.
Kinzey sells Imported Cheville Nets, 25c.
Kinzey sells Imported Chenille Nets, 37c.
Kinzey sells Imported Chenille Nets, 50c.
Kinzey has these Nets in Colors and Black.
GLOVES ARE VERY CHEAP AT KINZEY'S.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Misses' Cotton Gloves, 2c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Misses' Merino Gloves, 9c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Ladies' Lined Gloves, 10c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Ladies' Silk Gloves, 12½c
At Kinzey's, you can buy Gents' Merino Gloves, 12½c.
1,500 pairs Ladies' Lined Silk Gloves, 20c., at Kinzey's.
1,000 pairs Lined Merino Gauntlets, 15c., at Kinzey's.
2,000 pairs Lisle and Silk Gauntlets 25c., at Kinzey's
1,500 pairs Gent's Lined Silk Gloves, 25c., at Kinzey's.
Kinzey sells Misses' Merino Hose, 12½c.
Kinzey sells Gent's Merino Half Hose, 12c.
Kinzey sells Children's Plaid Wool Hose, 8c.
Kinzey sells Children's Striped Wool Hose, 8c.
Kinzey sells Children's White Wool Hose, 8c.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you can find Buck Gauntlets, at 38c.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you can find Kid Gauntlets, at 56c.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you can find Cloth Gauntlets, at 50c.
At Kinzey's, Silk Trimmings, cheap.
At Kinzeys, Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Goods of all kinds.
At Kinzey's, Lace Goods from auction, cheap.
At Kinzey's, Gents' Neckwear from auction.
At Kinzey's, Hosiery and Gloves from auction.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you will find every day new goods from auction or bought of the importers very low.
At Kinzey's, a full assortment of Millinery Goods.
Goods of all kinds at wholesale
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., conveniently of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Will offer, during this week,
New Goods, in
POINT GAUZE, CHANTILLY SHAWLS,
POINT DE VENISE, CHANTILLY VEILS,
at popular prices. Our goods are selected with great care by one of the firm at the places of manufacture, and are unsurpassed for quality and style.

WET GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
All wool plaids, de laines, cashmeres, tipsas, flannels, blankets, prints, muslin, &c., for sale cheap by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 46 to 467 BROADWAY,
And at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,
All the Fashionable Shades.
PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Fuschia, Magenta, Rose De Neuvo, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
Comprising the estates of the well-known firms of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
And
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Now reduced to insolvency, in company with other leading houses, through the paralysis in the Southern trade.

The undersigned, having purchased of the Assignee the entire estate of the above bankrupts, has, for the convenience of the public, congregated the whole at the store
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Which he has
RENTED FOR THE SPACE OF SIXTY DAYS,
With a view of effecting a total clearance of the same.

The elegant stock, comprising
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
RICH AND ELABORATE VELVET CLOAKS,
HANDSOME PARIS CLOTH CLOAKS,
ARABIAN AND ZOUAVE BOURNOUS, &c.,
Together with a large collection of
LADIES' FURS,
Including RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
MINK MARTEN SETS,
CHINCHILLA AND ROYAL ERMINE,
FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.

Having been obtained at a merely nominal price compared with its original cost, will be offered on such advantageous terms as to be almost incredible to the beholder, in order TO CLOSE OUT THE WHOLE within the limited time—the premises being required to be pulled down.
This property is still in course of distribution, and intending purchasers are recommended to make an early inspection.
Wholesale buyers desirous of participating in the advantages which this sale offers, can purchase for net cash before 10 o'clock in the morning.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee of the estate of Bulpin, Gregson & Elliott,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.
ALSO—FROM AUCTION,
250 RICH SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At less than Half their Actual Value.
500 PIECES FANCY DRESS SILKS,
From 50 cts. to $1 25 per yard—worth from 75 cts. to $1 25.
150 PIECES OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At $1 per yard—worth $1 37½.
FRENCH MERINOES, POPLINS, MOUS. DE LAINES,
SHAWLS, CALICOES, &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,
BROCHE, CASHMERE, PLAID, STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
CLOAKS AND MANTLES OF THE LATEST STYLES,
LADIES' CLOTHS, VELVETS AND
CLOAK MATERIALS,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They will offer them at lowest market prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
A JOB LOT OF SILKS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
Which will be offered at half price.
SPLENDID SILKS at $1 per yard, worth $2.

LACE CURTAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a
large assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, at much less than the usual prices.
Also,
VESTIBULE LACES and MUSLIN DRAPERY.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY,
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their
Magnificent stock of
RICH SILKS AND
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
At greatly reduced prices.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 615 Broadway, and 180 Fulton-st.

301 EXAMINE THOSE GOODS 301
From
THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES,
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 3 GRAND-ST.,
Continue to offer
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF THIS WEEK,
EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES,
Small neat Figures,
At One Dollar per Yard Only.
Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.
EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.
EXTRA RICH CHENE SILKS,
Small Chintz Figures,
At $1 per yard only.
LOOK AT THE PRICES, and EXAMINE THE GOODS!
300 PIECES RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 25 per yard.
EXAMINE THE GOODS! LOOK AT THE PRICES!
100 PIECES RICH FIGURED STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS.
At $1 per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.
INSPECT THEM CLOSELY! LOOK AT THE PRICES!
300 PIECES SUPERB FALL SILKS,
At 70 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 per yard.
150 PIECES RICH PARISIAN SILKS—NEW STYLES,
At 56 cents per yard.
Involved to cost in Europe 80 cents per yard.
ALSO,
ANOTHER SPLENDID LOT,
Extra Fine Quality,
OF ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3 per pair,
Manufacturer's cost $5 per pair.
200 PIECES MADDER COLORED PRINTS,
At 6 cents per yard,
Warranted.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall Stock of
FLANNELS,
Manufactured especially for our best
RETAIL TRADE.
Real Welch, 4-4, 6-10-4, for Shirts.
SAXONY WELSH,
Patent Unshrinkable
SAXONY,
SWANSDOWN, heavy.
BALLARD VALE, 4-4 SHAKER.
English and American, Canton, and all the best washing flannels manufactured.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN POINT LACE
And Point Applique Collars, Valenciennes Laces and real black Laces. The cheapest Bonnet Ribbons in the City. Bargains in all kinds of Laces and Embroideries from auction daily; and gilt dress Trimmings. Kid Gloves for 63 cents, at EMBERSONS,
Corner 22d-st. and 6th-av.

LECTURES.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver a lecture in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1860, subject—*Womanhood*. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ART EMBOSSED,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c. No. 512 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLASER, No. 123 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

A MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
In support of the
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.
Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama,
Hon. Mr. EWING, of Tennessee,
Hon A. R. BOTHLER, of Virginia,
AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN,
Will address our fellow-citizens upon the dangers which peril the
UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.
ALL OPPOSED TO THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO ATTEND.
By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
HEADQUARTERS—STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, NO. 659 BROADWAY.
A special meeting will be held THIS ETENING, at 8 o'clock.
An address will be delivered by
SAMUEL HOTALING,
Merchant, of this City.
Singing by
OLD ABE'S CHOIR.
The regular meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, will be addressed by
THEODORE TILTON.
CEPHAS BRAINARD, CHAS. C. NOTT, LEWIS M. PECK, } Lecture Committee.

MASS MEETING
IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The ELECTORS of the FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FIFTH and EIGHTH WARDS are invited to assemble at Mass Meeting in the Square, opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway,
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON,
the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District.
The following distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to address the meeting:
Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, having been unavoidably detained in Boston, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, will take his place.
Lieut.-Gov. BUSCH, of Iowa, who will speak in German.
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. T. B. Van Buren,
Segismund Kaufman, Esq., R. M. Poer, Esq.,
E. G. Brown, "The Irish Barrister," Isaac J. Oliver, Esq., P. Delafield Smith,
Herman Raster, Esq., Wm. Ross Wallace, Esq.,
Solomon L. Hull, Esq.,
IN FRENCH.
M. M. Farrane, Victor Fabler, F. Boscher, Dr. Tranchard, L. Dezarnald, G. Batbelor, and others.
WM. ROSS WALLACE, Esq., will read an Original Poem.
SINGING BY "OLD ABE'S CHOIR."
THREE STANDS WILL BE ERECTED,
From which there will be
SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH and ITALIAN.
☞ The WIDE-AWAKE CLUBS of the District will have a PARADE after the meeting adjourns.
Every unbiased Voter in the District is invited to be present.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, HENRY SMITH, JAMES M. TUTHILL, SHERIDAN HOOK, JOSHUA G. ABBE, } Committee of Arrangements.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Tammany Hall Democratic Congressional Convention was held at Hibbard McCoy's, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., on Saturday, at 8 P. M., to accept the resignation of Anson Herrick, and to nominate a candidate to represent said District.
Upon the second ballot Hon. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE was unanimously nominated.
A. S. VOSBURG, Chairman.
PHILIP F. HANNVAN, ESTEBAN C. DURYEA, } Secretaries.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, cottage bedsteads, new styles; rollable spring mattresses, proved the best in use; spring and invalid beds and lounges, hair and other mattresses, feathers, &c., selling very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED OR Agrained suite of chamber furniture for $25, in all colors and styles. All the bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOOD'S, BRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY BOYS' BOARDING School near the City, a resident teacher (either sex) of (Parisian) French, and Drawing; music (piano) desirable but not indispensable. The duties are light; the situation pleasant and permanent. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has met with reverses, is desirous of an engagement to teach. Besides the usual branches of a liberal education, he understands book-keeping and French (spoken with a good accent) and is a fine hand penman. Address A. B., Box No. 4,067 New-York Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A VISITING GOVerness to instruct a young girl thoroughly in the elementary branches of an English education, three or four lessons a week, down town; ample remuneration. Address R. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College wishes a situation as private tutor or teacher in a classical school; can give excellent references. Address D. W. P., Box No. 70 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY TEACHING ALL the English branches, has a few hours in the afternoon not yet engaged. Address C. T., care of Mrs. Williams, No. 2a 39th-st.

MILLINERY.

MADAME WM. KAHN
Respectfully announces to her lady friends and customers at large that, in consequence of her large increase of business, and to comply with the general wish of her patrons to go further up town, she has removed her
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
to the spacious 1st floor of No. 773 Broadway.
Thanking for past favors received, she hopes the same to be continued in future. Her stock of Winter bonnets is exceedingly large, and got up with her usual approved taste. Please examine and judge for yourself.
MADAME WILLIAM KAHN,
No. 773 Broadway, 2d door above 9th-st., (late of No. 459 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VELVET Bonnets for Winter, just imported and home manufactured, will be opened at WM. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 1.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cost prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1780.
BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.
W. BAKER & CO.'S American, French, Homœopathic and Vanilla Premium Chocolates, Prepared Cocoa, Broma, Cocoa Paste, Cocoa Shells, Soluble, Homœopathic and Soluble Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Cracked Cocoa, celebrated as nutritive, salutary, and delicious beverages for more than three-fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality, and warranted superior to any other Cocoa preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, invalids and persons in health, and as substitutes for tea and coffee in nervous and dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.
For sale by all the principal grocers in the United States.
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
No. 62 South-st., Sole Agent.

BOILEE'S & HUMMELL'S ESSENCE OF Coffee, Webb & Twomey Cocoa and Chocolate, L. Smith's Thyme Sage, Savory and Marjoram for sale by the agents, WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF WELL-TRAINED single horses to let for the Winter to a private gentleman, where they will be well taken care of, on the lowest possible terms, the proprietor having no use for them in Winter. Address G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office. References required.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, perfectly sound and kind under the saddle, or in double or single harness. The owner having no use for him will sell him low. Can be seen at the owner's stable, southwest corner 14th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A "BREWSTER" (OF BROOME-ST.) light road wagon, but little used. For sale low. Apply at No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance in the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation. Teeth and gums of teeth entirely preserved by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 33th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1819 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Grand.

INSTRUCTION

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & COAGWILL sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture and superb works of art contained in the private residence No. 126 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatelle; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silverware, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will positively be sold without reserve, all of which will positively be sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 44 CHOICE LOTS

On 4th, 5th, and 9th avs., 114th, 118th, 134th and 135th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 9TH-AV.—4 lots and 1 gore on southeast corner 118th-st.

On 118TH-ST.—16 gores south side, 100 feet east 9th-av. The above are a garden spot, on grade and free from rock.

On 4TH-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 feet north of 114th-st.

On 114TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 80 feet east of 4th-av.

On 5TH-AV.—3 lots, east side, 24.11 north 123d-st.

On 5TH-AV.—4 lots, northeast corner 134th-st.

On 135TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 300 feet east 5th-av.

On 134TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east 5th-av.

On 135TH-ST.—(100 feet wide,) 4 lots, south side, 200 feet east 5th-av.

Title perfect and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON THOMAS-STREET—One parcel on the north side of the street, 108 feet west of Church-st., size 25x100 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 359 Washington-st., near the junction of Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, the lease of the house, for 4½ years from Nov. 1, known as the Opera Shades. The location is probably the best in the city, being near the Academy of Music, and the house has recently been renovated and handsomely papered, &c. Immediately after the sale of lease, the whole of the handsome bar-room fixtures, mahogany billiard-table, by Driffill and Decker, with fixtures; splendid sideboard, four-pull beer-pump, with 8 p. taps; seven mahogany marble-top tables, three plain do., oak extension-table, 24 oak and 12 painted chairs, oil-cloths, rich French plate mantel mirrors, elegant mahogany wardrobe, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, sofa chairs, gilt window shades, Brussels carpets, handsome bronze and gilt chandeliers; door-lantern, cook and parlor stoves, large copper boiler, with fixtures; crockery, glass-ware, &c.; several hogsheads of ale and porter. Also, three splendid specimens of wax fruit, which received the gold medal at the World's Fair in London. The whole in excellent order. Catalogues at the salesrooms Monday afternoon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, 15.3 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tail, gentle and kind, and sold only for want of use. Also, a fine dark-brown horse, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high; good saddle horse, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, very stylish driver; sold only for want of use.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—ON TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, peremptory sale of 24 lots, with mansion, on 75th-st. and 11th av., formerly the residence of Pelatiah Perit, Esq. The mansion is large, and in excellent order, with bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., and is one of the finest locations overlooking the North River. Also, five lots, on 57th-st., near the 8th-av. and Central Park, and two lots on 59d-st., near the 2d-av.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, of rich household furniture, fine paintings, bronzes, decorated and Parian figures, and richly decorated china vases, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, lace and brocatel curtains, shades, cornices, &c., together with a fine assortment of bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 58 West 18th-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; all kinds in lots to suit City and country dealers. Call and see a free sale and get bargains for cash.

FINANCIAL.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
REDEEMABLE 1st JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY,

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 5,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 106 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO at St. Marks, the Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,600,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At a Special September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at Providence, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861; in accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all bills of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said city of Greenwich, upon presenting said certificates; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who shall not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before the first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer.
Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.
FISHER HOWE, } Finance
THOMAS BROOKS, } Committee.
JAMES HOW, }

TO BROKERS AND BANKERS—$20,000.—A gentleman of education and position wishes to connect himself with an experienced banker or broker for the prosecution of such a business as can be clearly shown to be profitable. He will advance $18,000 to $20,000 in cash, to towards the capital, and will undertake the charge of the general correspondence. No anonymous communication can receive attention; all others will be held in strict confidence. Address, for a personal interview, with reference, O. & CO., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 15, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 133 BOWERY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and Three-Tenths Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 31 proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Oriental Bank	$25	25 Bank of Common'th. $100
50	Marine Bank	50	50 St. Nicholas Bank 100
30	Relief Insurance	50	20 Continental Ins 100
12	Hamilton Ins	50	50 Beekman Ins 25
50	Peter Cooper Ins	20	450 Southern Pacific R. 100
20	Home Ins	100	50 National Ins 37½
2	American Expr's Co.	500	20 Standard Ins 50
50	Chicago & N. W. R.	50	960 Mer. Mutual Scrip '60 50
1000	Asian. M. Ins. Scp. '60		50 People's Ins 50
480	Cambrian Min. Co.	100	40 Hope Ins 50
20	Commerce Ins. Co	100	75 American Tel Co 100
30	Gt. West. Mar Ins.	100	100 La Crosse & Mil.R. 100
20	Phenix Ins	50	301 Cairo City prop 100

80 Com. Ins. Scrip of '59
$9,000 Sciots & Hocking Valley R. 1st mtg. Bonds.
4,000 Mobile and Ohio R. 8 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 City of Nashville 6 3/4 cent. Bonds.
25,000 Fox and Wis. Imp. Co. 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,500 Staten Island R. Co. 1st mtg. Bonds.
1,000 Chicago and Gin. R. 1st. mtg. Bonds.
2,000 Racine and Miss. R. Farm mtg. 10 per cent Bds.
20,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
5,000 American Telegraph Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 1. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

$500,000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan,) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

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ASTROLOGY

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Will leave Charleston on the

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On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
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This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

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The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 2.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
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Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

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SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 96 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $25 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including carriage fare in Savannah. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
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The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

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$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small size dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, cut re pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 211 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A DISCOVERY IN PLANing and moulding machines, patent right secured, has been perfected by the advertiser, who wishes to dispose of an interest in it for the purpose of introducing it to general use; profits large; no experiments to be made; machines can be seen operating. As this is a discovery of great public utility, it is hoped that capitalists, wholesale lumber merchants, moulding and planing mill proprietors, will give serious attention. The highest references given and required. Address, with real name, E. MEHRLE, Station C, Post-office, New-York City.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-ED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners for macadamizing a certain road in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, to Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time the proposals will be opened.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Ralph H. Smith, in the village of West Farms, until said date. The work is divided into three sections. Bids will be received for each one separately or for the whole. The proposals must be accompanied by two sufficient sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals as they may deem best for the interest of the town. Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JOHN PIERCE,
RALPH H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

COPYING.—ANY PERSON HAVING COPYing to be done, can have the services of a young man either by the week or contract, for 7 cents per page; foolscap or law if preferred. Circulars, &c., executed. Address S. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

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For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
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This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
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Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

**BANJO TAUGHT

[illegible]-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Church-Going Population—Its Number and Its Needs.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance was duly inaugurated last evening, in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the late Dr. ALEXANDER was (and Dr. [illegible] now) pastor. The congregation was [illegible]ly large.

[illegible] in another attempt, in a direction commendable [illegible], at moral reform. Both in means and [illegible]ination in its philanthropy, but, as its specific object, professes to further the ends for which it was founded, by providing the people with more churches.

Last night, in commemoration of the deceased pastor, the pulpit was decorously draped in black.

The exercises of the evening were commenced by the singing of the hymn "Go preach my Gospel, saith the Lord." This was followed by the reading of a portion of the ninth chapter of St. Matthew, in which it is recorded that the Saviour lamented the scarcity of laborers in the vineyard of the Lord.

The prayer which followed contained, among other things, an appeal to the Almighty to save us from internal strife and foreign aggression. The reverend gentleman asked that the time might come when the kingdoms of this world might be as the kingdom of Christ, and that we might hand down to our children and our children's children, till the latest generation, the blessings, civil and religious, which were handed down to us by our fathers. When he had concluded, the following very interesting

REPORT

was presented, showing the present population of each Ward in the City, the number of places of worship, the number of persons provided with church accommodation, as well as the number unprovided for. It was submitted by Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS, Secretary of the New-York Evangelical Alliance.

Wards.	Present Population.	Places of Worship.	Number Provided for.	Number Unprovided for.
1	17,000	3	2,000	15,000
2	1,500	2	3,000	
3	4,200	2	3,000	1,200
4	22,800	3	3,000	19,800
5	22,441	6	4,800	17,641
6	24,000	4	2,000	22,000
7	41,000	8	5,500	35,500
8	40,000	14	11,000	29,000
9	42,000	23	14,000	28,000
10	32,000	7	4,700	27,300
11	64,000	13	8,000	56,000
12	33,000	16	5,960	27,040
13	28,000	8	5,200	22,800
14	26,000	7	5,500	20,500
15	30,000	14	13,000	17,000
16	45,700	16	13,100	32,600
17	80,000	24	22,520	57,480
18	70,000	31	25,500	44,500
19	35,000	13	13,500	21,500
20	60,000	16	11,300	48,700
21	62,000	27	20,000	42,000
22	63,000	18	9,000	54,000
Total..	843,741	274	205,580	638,161

The above places of worship include some 25 Mission Stations, 26 Catholic Churches, besides 20 others usually termed un-Evangelical. Deducting these from the whole number—274, and we have only some 200 Evangelical Churches in our City. Including every place of religious worship of every name, only one-third of our population is provided for. In every Ward except two, there are from 15,000 to 57,000 persons who could not enter any house of worship if they so desired.

But this is not the worst feature of the case. Many of the present places of worship are never filled. In the Seventh Ward, where there are church accommodations for 5,500, not half of that number are in the habit of attending; leaving 38,000 neglectors of the preached word in this Ward. Some other Wards present a worse aspect even than this. Not over 100,000 persons are found in our City churches at any one time.

The lower Wards of our City present the most inviting field for Christian benevolent effort,—not that the church destitution is much greater, but from the character and condition of the people. They are not able to supply themselves with the Gospel. It must be carried to them by those who are able. During the past twenty years, thirty-two church edifices have been converted into business houses below Grand-street. During the past ten years, 20 more have been sold between that and Houston-street. Quite a number are for sale at the present time. All the Wards below Fourteenth-street, with a region each side of the City farther up, will soon be missionary ground. Some agency will continually be needed to supply the people in this region with the Gospel.

An increase of labor for the preaching of the Gospel is greatly needed in our City. Two hundred settled evangelical pastors are all that we have in the City. Admitting that they are adequate to the spiritual wants of the 205,580 persons provided with sittings, then we need, in the same proportion for the 638,161, as yet unprovided for, 402 more places of worship, with as many persons to labor for the spiritual good of this number. While, then, the present evangelizing agencies of our City are not sufficient, yet facts show that they are insufficient for all the work necessary to be done. As the lamented ALEXANDER once said: "What a blessing it would be could we have more preachers and more churches in this growing City."

This subject becomes one of great *practical concern to every citizen*. Most of the 8,000 dram-shops in our City are sustained by the neglectors of the gospel. Twenty thousand dollars are spent daily for liquid poison. The police force of our City, for which we pay over one million dollars annually, are demanded by this very class. Something more must be done for them than has hitherto been done. In the language of Dr. HEMAN BANGS, "We must convert them, or they will convert us." We must lift them up, or they will drag us down. But to bring a thousand agencies to bear against the streams of sin, as we have been doing, is not of much account. We may dam them up in one direction, but they will break out with greater power in another. We must go to the very fountain-head of evils—the *heart*—and impregnate it with the pure principles of the gospel. We must enforce the truths of the gospel upon the consciences of the masses of our City, and thereby create a healthy moral sentiment; then a thousand evils, which we now deplore, and against which we now labor, will regulate themselves, as they did, in many instances, in the days of Christ and his Apostles.

The *object* of this Alliance is to endeavor to meet, in part, the destitution above named.

We intend to do this, by the preaching of the gospel to the neglected masses, with the use of such other means as Providence shall direct. To do this by the aid of such clergymen and laymen as can be secured, and whose talents are *adapted to this special class*. Every member of the Alliance also will be expected to labor in some way in this great work.

Our object is not to build houses of worship, but to rent places for the brief periods that the meetings are held. This being more economical, and, as we think, better adapted to reach the class intended. We propose to rent a theatre, or some other place on Broadway, to be open every Sunday evening, so that the thousands on and about that great central thoroughfare may have a place where they can feel free to go and hear the gospel. Also open, if possible, another such place in the Bowery during the Winter months. To open halls and cellars lower down in the City; several of such are already in operation. To institute *open air preaching* in accordance with law, when the weather is favorable, thus following the example of Christ *in carrying the gospel to the people*.

Our object is not to labor as a sect; but for the interest of those not provided with sittings in the House of God. To coöperate with the churches in gathering this class into the fold of Christ.

Such, in brief, is the *need* of such an organization, and the *special work* it proposes to accomplish.

The address which succeeded this was delivered by Dr. HOGE. He said that there were 650,000 people, who, in this City, were never hearers of the Gospel. When he spoke of hearers of the Gospel, he meant those who wanted to hear the Gospel preached. He called attention to the fearful consequences which would necessarily follow from this neglect of Gospel duty, and, among these, enumerated first, ignorance, and after that, educated infidelity, which was worse—for it was but the case of a blind man wandering about with a flaming torch. A second consequence we might expect was intemperance. Excitement the minds and hearts of the people must have, and that excitement must be supplied by the influences of the Gospel. A third consequence would be crime. The fourth would be of vast importance to the City, for it addressed itself to a people's pockets. Twenty thousand dollars a day were spent in this City for drink—for an end that gave no man bread and chilled the breast from which the babe derived its nurture. The next consequence would be danger to our property, our liberty, our life, our all. We lived upon a volcano. The flames shot up all over the City every night, in murder, in rapine, in every sort of crime. The last consequence he mentioned was death to these hapless multitudes, 600,000 men, marching on, chained side by side, and that chain bound to a wheel which dragged them on to death—a death beyond which there is no sunshine; on which there shines not a solitary star.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE was the next speaker. He dwelt on the moral destitution of the City, and alluded particularly to the fact of the 600,000 who were represented as being unprovided with religious accommodation on the Sabbath, there were many who, from age, debility, or maternal duty, were unavoidably detained at their homes on that day. He depicted in strong terms the need of the extension of the Gospel as the only panacea which could save from everlasting death the people who were seduced from the path of duty by the allurements of the dram-shop, of which there were 8,000 in this City; and finally inveighed against the extravagance now prevalent in the building of churches, by which the poor are excluded from the house of God.

Rev. Dr. TYNG called attention to the importance of the subject under consideration, and in connection with it made allusion to the large-heartedness of Dr. ALEXANDER, who now removed to a happier existence, raised hosannas to that Saviour whom we all wished to love and praise. He (Dr. TYNG) made particular reference to the extreme interest which Dr. ALEXANDER had taken in this project of domestic and civic reform which they had now met to promote. The reverend gentleman charged the daily Press with having banded together to deride the Christian relation of the pastor to his people in this City, and declared that there were churches in the City that were systematically represented by the Press as only half-filled. If the reporters more frequently went to these churches, they would discover a very different aspect of the case. There were numerous places of worship where men could go and obtain the saving bread which God imparts, and from which they stayed away, not because they wanted room, but because they did not want to go. It was no wonder that men should form false conclusions on this subject, when the newspapers were doing so much to disseminate these erroneous notions, and when Universalists were everywhere proclaiming through advertisements that they were going to settle the whole matter.

When Dr. TYNG had concluded, it was announced, on behalf of the Alliance, that its regular meetings would in future be held on the first Wednesday of every month. The proceedings, which were not concluded until 10¼ o'clock, were closed with the doxology and benediction.

The John-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

NINETY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY—INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The anniversary of the dedication of the John-street M. E. Church, in this City, which was the first Church of that denomination erected in America, is the 30th of October,—the event having occurred in 1768, ninety-two years ago. The edifice now stands surrounded wholly by business establishments. The Society has, for several years past, observed the day as a religious anniversary, partly for the quickening of the Church, and also with the view to raising the necessary means to defray the current expenses of the year. Yesterday was, accordingly, devoted to the yearly services which were of unusual interest. At 9 o'clock in the morning, a love-feast was held, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Several of the old members, who were converted in this church, were present, and spoke, relating their experiences, and calling up interesting reminiscences of past days. The meeting was one of deep interest. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, preached at 10½ o'clock, from the 15th Chapter of Job, 11th verse—"Are the Consolations of God small with thee? Is there any secret thing with thee?" A reunion meeting was held at 2 P. M., at which brief addresses were made by the former pastors, and old members. A general prayer meeting was held in the evening, which was conducted by L. B. LODER, and at 7½ P. M., Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, the pastor of the Green-street Church, preached to a very full house from the Epistle of James, 2d Chapter, 23d verse—"Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness; and he was called the friend of God," the subject being the trials and triumphs of heroic faith. About one thousand dollars were raised during the day for the expenses of the Society.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—About 9 o'clock Saturday morning a young sailor, giving the name of CHARLES L. KELLING, went to the grocery-store No. 252 Houston-street and attempted to take the life of WILLIAM KOENIG, the proprietor of the establishment, by stabbing him with a bowie-knife. KELLING recently arrived at the port of Boston, where information came to him that KOENIG had circulated a report reflecting upon the reputation of a young woman to whom he was attached. He at once determined to avenge the assumed injury by murdering the alleged calumniator. With this purpose in view he purchased a bowie-knife, had it sharpened, and left Boston on Friday evening to put his intention into execution. As soon as he reached this City, he went to KOENIG's store and characterized him as a scoundrel and a liar, at the same time attempting to cut his throat. In this, however, he failed, but he nevertheless inflicted a terrible wound, the blade having entered KOENIG's mouth, breaking the jawbone, and extending to a point behind the right ear. Before the assailant could escape, Officer C. BROWN came up and took him into custody. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at Jefferson Market Court, to whom he made a statement of the affray similar to that above narrated, and added that he was sorry for having failed to kill the object of his wrath. Under these circumstances he was fully committed on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday evening last ELIZA B. NEVINS, a native of this City, 21 years of age, was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of camphene, which she had brought in contact with the flame of a candle. Her death resulted on Saturday, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at No. 258 West Twenty-fourth-street, where the accident occurred.....The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of LENA GAUSS, who was seriously burned on the 11th inst., her dress having ignited at a grate in the house No. 11 St. Mark's-place, where she was employed as a domestic. Her death occurred at the New-York Medical College Charity Hospital, where she had been placed for treatment. She was a native of Germany, 18 years of age.....LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, an Irishman, of very intemperate habits, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of burns received on the 21st inst. While intoxicated on the day in question, he went into a stable in Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and the building having taken fire while he lay there asleep, he was [illegible]. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in the case.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening last a number of young men went to the grocery-store at the corner of City Hall-place and Pearl-street, and there amused themselves by teasing the clerk, a German youth, named FREDERICK SCHACHT, about a young woman who lived in the neighborhood. Their badinage was not relished, and SCHACHT struck one of the most offensive of the party a blow, which was returned by another of the crowd. At this SCHACHT became greatly exasperated, and taking a cleaver from the meat-table he struck MICHAEL CAVANAGH, one of the persons who had been annoying him, upon the head, with such force as to fracture his skull. The Police were immediately summoned, and the injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. SCHACHT fled, but the following day he was arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, at Stapleton, Staten Island. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict of "Death from injuries at the hands of FREDERICK SCHACHT, Oct. 23, 1860," was returned. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 19 years of age.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.—On Tuesday last EDWARD CUERY, an Irishman, employed by the contractor for laying the Croton Water pipes in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, attempted to drive his dirt cart across the New-Haven railroad track in advance of a train which was approaching with great velocity, and the locomotive came in contact with the vehicle, smashing it to pieces, injuring the horse, and killing the man instantly. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, and on Saturday, after a careful examination of the circumstances of the occurrence, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, to which was appended a censure of the railroad company for running trains at as high a rate of speed as is their wont within the City limits. The engineer of the train in question, a man named HUBD, was also declared guilty of culpable negligence in failing to slacken speed while passing among so large a number of laborers as were employed at that point. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the Coroner.

HORRIBLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Early on Saturday morning the dead body of a male child was found wrapped up in the lumber yard, No. 115 Fifth-street. A policeman conveyed the remains to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where Coroner SCHIRMER afterwards held an inquest upon them. A post-mortem examination, made by Dr. BOUTON demonstrated that death had been caused by stabs, of which six had been inflicted upon the body—three of the wounds having pierced the heart. Either a harness-needle or a pair of scissors is supposed to have been the instrument with which the murderer accomplished his crime. No evidence throwing further light upon the case was obtained, and the jury was unable to declare the name of the parents of the deceased, or that of the person at whose hands it met its death.

A WIDE-AWAKE TRIBUTE.—Mr. A. R. THORPE, the proprietor of the hotel on the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, was the recipient, on Friday, of a pictorial tribute, which might well excite the envy and admiration of the disciples of ISAAC WALTON. It was a magnificent specimen of the "Muscalonge," five feet four inches in length, and weighing, when first caught, nearly thirty pounds. It was sent as a present from Messrs. PARKER, THAYER and LORE, three of the delegates who represented Buffalo on the occasion of the grand torchlight procession, as an acknowledgment of courtesies received during their brief visit. With one or two exceptions, it is the largest fish of that species ever seen in the City.

NATURALIZED VOTERS.—The Time for taking out naturalization papers expired according to law on Friday last, ten days before election. The number of new voters that have thus been manufactured during the last month is larger than that immediately preceding any previous election. The citizen papers that have been issued from the Superior and Common Pleas Courts during the last six weeks, number upwards of 7,000. Much the larger portion of applicants were Germans, and it is safe to say that at least one half of this increased vote will be given to the Republican ticket.

FAST TRAVEL ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The Express train of the Harlem Railroad left Chatham on Saturday morning fifty-five minutes after time—being delayed at East Albany. It arrived in New-York at 10 10 o'clock, as usual, having run the distance from Chatham,—131 miles,—in three hours and twenty minutes—or at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stoppages.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOSEPH DE AGRILA, a lad 7 years of age, died on Friday morning last at the residence of his parents, No. 61 Twelfth-street, in consequence of injuries accidentally received on the 4th ult., at which time, while playing in Sixth-avenue, he fell upon the railroad track and was crushed by a car. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE.

FIRE AT HARLEM—TWO FIREMEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. SMITH GARRISON, lamplighter at Harlem, was engaged in extinguishing the street lamps, he observed a man running rapidly away from GEORGE M. CONKLIN's carpenter shop, located in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, near the Kingsbridge Road, and immediately thereafter he saw flames bursting from the second story window of the place. He at once gave an alarm and awakened the owner of the premises, whose residence was close by, and, with the assistance of other parties, the fire was put out before material damage had been done. At the same time that Mr. GARRISON saw the man running away from the building, another man was seen by Officer KNICKERBOCKER, of the Twelfth Ward, to run rapidly down Tenth-avenue from the same direction. These circumstances were considered suspicious, and a search resulted in the apprehension of two men, named MICHAEL J. CAREY and PETER GOLDING, both members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, of Carmansville, on the charge of having set fire to the premises. Later in the day Fire Marshal BAKER entered upon a careful examination of the circumstances attending the matter, and the prisoners could give no satisfactory explanations. They will be taken to-day before a magistrate.

HOE'S FOUNDRY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ON FIRE.—Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was rung for the Sixth District, under the supposition that HOE's foundry was on fire. It was a mistake, however, resulting from the fact that one of the employes left open a furnace in which had been piled a quantity of wood. The draft caused the wood to smoulder and the building was consequently filled with smoke.

FIRE IN A STABLE—THREE HORSES BURNED.—Some children, while playing with matches, yesterday afternoon, set fire to the stable in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue B, owned and occupied by BARNARD DALTON. The building was destroyed and three horses were burned to death, involving a total loss of $600, upon which there was no insurance.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—From the Central Park Gate-Keepers' report, we learn that 8,750 pedestrians, 375 equestrians, and 3,217 vehicles yesterday entered the Park. On Saturday the weekly concert was listened to by thousands of people,—the cold snap to the contrary notwithstanding.

MINOR ITEMS.—The propeller *Victoria*, lying at Pier No. 40 East River, was seized on Saturday evening by Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter *Harriet Lane*, on suspicion that she was a slaver....A vagrant named MARY ANN DAVIS was locked up on Sunday morning in a cell of the Sixth Precinct Station-house. An hour or two afterwards she was found quite dead, having fallen a victim to intemperance....While responding to an alarm of fire yesterday morning, Engine No. 16 knocked down and ran over a man whose identity has not transpired, killing him instantly. The occurrence seemed to have been accidental, and it took place in West Broadway, near York-street....GEORGE GLASS, a starter for the Second-avenue Railroad Company, was accidentally shot in the breast, yesterday, by ROBERT CONKLIN, one of his acquaintances. The wound is severe, and GLASS was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment....EDWARD WELSH, a laborer, residing at No. 8 Clarkson-street, went home drunk, yesterday afternoon, and died very suddenly thereafter. JOHN BROWN, a laborer in the coal-yard foot of Fourth-street, East River, fell from the hoisting derrick, on Saturday evening, a distance of thirty feet, and received injuries which it is believed will result in his death....On the same day a man named CHARLES HALSEY, residing at No. 229 West Forty-third-street, fell from the second story window of a new building in Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and was very seriously hurt. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Berger and the Billiard Tournament.

Saturday was the second day of the Billiard Tournament at Lynch's Billiard Rooms in Union-square, which were crowded with interested visitors, who frequently applauded when any brilliant shots were made. M. Berger, who, with his son and an interpreter, are constant visitors to the Tournament, remarked to a French gentleman, at the conclusion of the first day's tournament, that he had very much underrated American billiard players. Kavanagh and Geary were the first contestants on Saturday. The latter, although beaten, made some excellent play, which, albeit at times it was not successful, brought him considerable applause, in which M. Berger joined. Kavanagh's highest runs were as follows: 27, 42, 111, 31, 68, 53, 29, 29—total, 500. Geary made the following runs in his 211: 51, 22, 18, 16, 16, 12, 12.

Tieman and White played the second game of 500 points, White only making 321 points to Tieman's 500. Tieman's largest runs were 102, 21, 19, 34, 39, 46, 44, 41. White's principal runs were 58, 35, 20, 20.

To-day at 2 o'clock, White and Kavanagh commence the first game, and Tieman and Lyman play the second game. On Saturday night Monsieur Berger gave his usual evening exhibition at Phelan's. He first played a French three ball carom game with one of our most accomplished Amateurs, and beat him 60 points in the hundred, and discounted his game. A carom in the French game, only counts one point. M. Berger's best run was 40; his opponent's 6. After the game M. Berger gave a fine exhibition of his fancy and *Masse* shots, in which he seemed more than usually successful.

Police Reports.

OBSTRUCTING THE PATH OF JUSTICE.

By Friday last Mr. Edward P. Hudson, of Troy, arrived in this City, and on Saturday evening he passed several hours at a disreputable establishment in Houston-street, kept by one Mrs. Wise. Before he left the place, Hudson discovered that his watch, worth $55, had been stolen from him, consequently, he summoned Officer Lyng to arrest Kate Brockway, one of the boarders, supposed to be the thief. Instead of detaining the complainant, as is usually the custom in a case where he is a non-resident, he was permitted to go his ways, and yesterday morning, when the prisoner was taken before Judge CONSOLLY, there was no person to make an affidavit against her. The magistrate, to the delight of her friends, of whom there were many present, was about to discharge her from custody, when he suddenly became indignant at the remissness of the police in the matter, and Officer Lyng was dispatched to find the loser of the property. After some time had elapsed, he returned to Court with that individual, and, in spite of the efforts which had been made to the contrary, the charge against the woman Brockway was pressed, and she was held to answer. It is said that many a notorious rogue goes unwhipt of justice because of collusion on the part of the policemen, who take care to keep complainants out of the way until after the accused have been arraigned before a magistrate, and discharged for lack of evidence.

SHOOTING AT BURGLARS.

A couple of burglars forced an entrance on Saturday night into the grocery-store No. 371 Greenwich-street, kept by William Tess. It is the custom of Tess to sleep at his place of business, and the thieves awoke him by the noise which they made in prosecuting an examination of his stock. He at once drew a revolver from beneath his pillow, and was about to put a hole through one of the intruders, when they caught a glimpse of the upraised weapon and fled. Tess, however, had a shot at the rogues, and probably would have hit one of them had he not taken so long a time in aiming that they got beyond the range of the pistol before he pulled the trigger. Their flight was interrupted, however, by Officer Studley, of the Fifth Ward, and he succeeded in arresting one of them, named John McDonald, who was identified by the grocer and committed by Justice KELLY. Not more than $15 worth of property was carried off by the thieves.

THE CASE OF HURRY AND THE GAMBLERS.

On Saturday afternoon three of the alleged gamblers, for whom warrants of arrest had been issued by Justice KELLY, in connection with the case of William Hurry, Jr., appeared before that magistrate and expressed their readiness to furnish bail. They were informed that the examination of their cases had been appointed for Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, and that the interval they could spend in the custody of the policeman who had arrested them. The names of the accused are: John Stewart, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; Charles Hanson, corner of Prince and Mercer streets; and John Colton, of No. 828 Broadway. It is probable that the two other accused parties will present themselves on the day fixed for the investigation.

TOO MUCH OF A BARGAIN.

On Saturday evening a man named James Kennedy made energetic attempts to sell a good horse and wagon, worth probably $160, for the ridiculously small sum of $3. He could not find a purchaser, as it was thought that a flaw might be detected in the title, and the police were notified to make inquiries on the subject. It soon transpired that the horse and wagon had been stolen from John Fenner, of No. 11 Ninth-avenue, who had left them standing for a moment in Seventeenth-street while he was absent on business. Kennedy was detained, and, upon his statement of the facts, was yesterday committed for trial.

A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

A complaint of assault and battery was preferred on Saturday afternoon by a young man named William Barney against United States Marshal Isaiah Rynders, and Justice KELLY, before whom it was lodged, issued a warrant for the arrest of the redoubtable Captain. Officer Cummings, upon whom the execution of the warrant devolved, will probably make a return of it to-day. It is alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Barney that the assault was of a brutal character, and made without provocation while he was on business at the office of the defendant. This statement is supported by the testimony of Mr. Lewis Tappan, of Brooklyn, grandfather of the complainant, and that of William Curtis Noyes, Esq., both of whom witnessed the assault.

THE ALLEGED ARSON IN BROADWAY.

Justice KELLY, on Saturday afternoon, resumed the examination of the case of Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., and Wm. H. Perley, who are charged with setting fire, in April last, to a liquor store located at No. 869 Broadway, of which they were the proprietors, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. James Peevers, a young man formerly employed by the accused, was the only witness examined. He was cross-examined at length, and the testimony given by him at the previous examination, which bore strongly against the defendants, was not at all shaken. Nothing new was elicited, however, and the further hearing was adjourned until the 5th November.

PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK.

Philip F. Kiffen was taken before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, on a charge of having obtained a quantity of provisions from Robert M. Newell, dealer at No. 514 Washington-st., by giving in part payment therefor a check upon the Butcher's and Drover's Bank for $166 50, when at the same time he knew that he had no funds in that institution. From the fact that Mr. Newell appeared anxious to withdraw the complaint, the magistrate was of opinion that this is one of many instances where the aid of the law is invoked for the purpose of frightening derelict creditors; therefore, he decided to commit the accused pending an inquiry into the case.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mr. Beecher on Current Topics.

As usual, Plymouth Church was crowded to excess yesterday morning. Before the text was given out, Mr. BEECHER announced that a collection would be taken up for the "American Board of Home and Foreign Missions." He read a statement of the results of the past year in the mission field, one item of which was that 36,000,000 printed pages of the Bible had been circulated among the heathen. Mr. BEECHER remarked that gold and silver were conversant with all the spoken languages, and a man had only to be munificent in his contributions to the cause of Christ and his gold and silver would need no interpreters. It will be remembered that on the last Sabbath Mr. BEECHER expressed himself as very favorably disposed toward the American "Board," while he emphatically disclaimed any want of Christian sympathy with the "Association." He loved not that the less but this the more. A debt of $13,000 had already been paid for the "Board" by Plymouth Church, and the "Board" now presented itself with perfect confidence for an annual contribution. A liberal collection was taken up.

The subject of the morning sermon was "Steadfastness in Faith," and incidentally some of the current topics of the day, in illustration, were referred to as follows: Some men are capriously inclined, and if they detect Church members in worldly ways, in the selfish accumulation of wealth, they think that it will be very difficult for the Church to do anything good. Let a man of the desponding kind—one who is not established in the faith—become familiar with the wickedness of Wall-street, and he would despair of any good coming from any quarter where the influence of such men as congregate there was felt. He would not say that there was no good men in Wall-street. Sodom had its Lot, but still, since the filth of the Wall-street sewer and that of Government corruption had united and flowed together in one stream, it seemed as if corruption was gaining the ascendency. He must remember that things are constantly changing with time. In 1848 every friend of freedom rejoiced in the steps which the oppressed nations of Europe seemed to be taking towards an entire disenthrallment from tyranny. The reaction came—all seemed lost; but now again, notwithstanding the intervening changes, it seemed as if the continent from North to South and from East to West were nearer a condition of Liberty than in 1848. Only a few years ago it was rare to hear of an Anti-Slavery man. He had preached the first sermon against Slavery in Indianapolis. The New-York *Journal of Commerce* had said of him, and all like him, that they must be made "to roll in the dust." But now what a power had the Anti-Slavery sentiment gained! He saw no cause for discouragement in the signs of the times both here and in Europe, both in religion and politics. The pyramid of liberty seemed now broader at the base, wider in the sides and higher at the apex than ever before. If defeated, we must only renew the battle with greater energy, and be incited to make more strenuous efforts to gain the victory. From these and other illustrations Mr. BEECHER enforced the necessity of firmness and continuance in faith if we wish to achieve good works and resist the evil.

RATE OF TAXATION.—The rate of taxation in the several Wards and Towns within the limits of Kings County for 1860, as prepared by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, together with the rate of taxation for the two years immediately preceeding, will be found in the annexed statement:

Average.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Whole County	$1 54.8	$1 20.3	$1 86.6
City of Brooklyn	1 59.2	1 24.2	1 90.12
Former City of Brooklyn	——	——	1 85.0
Late City of W'msburgh	1 94.6	1 64.1	2 30.0
Wards.			
1	1 61.0	1 11.0	1 87.52
2	1 62.3	1 23.0	1 97.2
3	1 50.2	1 28.5	1 89.5
4	1 45.7	1 31.1	1 93.6
5	1 46.7	1 26.4	1 91.7
6	1 50.3	1 26.0	1 82.8
7	1 31.6	0 97.4	1 74.1
8, (North District)	1 44.5	1 13.6	1 75.9
(South District)	1 29.1	0 96.0	1 55.0
9	1 50.4	0 97.2	1 83.6
10	1 58.1	1 15.2	1 82.8
11	1 45.3	1 13.4	1 91.4
12	1 73.2	0 88.0	1 54.0
13	1 93.0	1 62.5	2 26.3
14	2 08.7	1 67.8	2 40.2
15	1 70.0	1 46.4	2 03.82
16	1 99.0	1 24.6	2 52.1
17	1 90.0	1 80.0	1 55.2
18	1 38.0	1 11.0	1 70.5
19	1 85.7	1 00.0	1 84.6
New-Utrecht	0 77.73	0 53.4	0 72
Flatbush	0 80.5	0 56.0	0 72.1
New-Lotts	0 83.0	0 51.0	0 65.2
Gravesend	0 79.5	0 53.5	0 72.5
Flatlands	0 79.5	0 53.4	0 74.2

FIRES.—At about 7 o'clock last evening a carpenter's shop on Fulton-avenue, near St. Felix-street, owned by Messrs. MENCHISS & STATEBAKE, was destroyed by fire, the work, as is supposed, of an incendiary. The loss, which is only about $200, is covered by insurance in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company!...Between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the house No. 179 Navy-street, which was extinguished without much damage to the premises. During the excitement a child was badly burned.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—CHRISTOPHER ALLEN and SARAH BRENNAN were arrested in the Third Precinct yesterday for beating a man named RICHARD STAPLETON, and robbing him of $58. The accused were committed for trial.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—GEORGE ABBOTT, THOS. DOWNEY and DAVID BROWN were arrested Saturday night by the Police of the First Precinct, for stealing $55 from the store of EDWARD INDIG, No. 78 Fulton-street.

POLICE BEATS.—In the Third Police Precinct of this city there are 51 miles of streets to be guarded. Fifteen men are on duty at a time.

New Jersey.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Jersey City was visited by a gang of counterfeiters on Friday night, who succeeded in passing quite a number of counterfeit five dollar bills of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York. The Chief of Police dispatched officers to notify store-keepers and others of their doings, and to arrest the operators. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, Officers BRADLEY, BENNETT, CARROLL and KIPP, succeeded in arresting three men, apparently canal boatmen, who gave their names as JOHN WILLIAMS, MATTHEW BRADY and JACOB MILLER, who were committed to the cells. On Saturday morning, the prisoners being brought before Recorder TILDEN, they were identified by a dozen or more persons. Two of the gang, a man and woman, succeeded in making their escape. The prisoners were committed to await trial.

CONVICTED.—The three young men tried at the Hudson County Court on Friday, for assault on citizens of Secaucus, while out gunning in August last, were found guilty. DAVID J. SWAIN, on three counts, was fined $200 and costs. FREDERICK H. TURNER, on two counts, $150, and JOHN FAULKNER, on one count, was fined $50.

NATURALIZED.—Up to the present time only 150 persons have been naturalized in Jersey City this season. In 1856, at the corresponding epoch, about 500 had taken out their papers.

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon, a laborer, named THOMAS HENNESSY, in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, accidentally fell off of the Paterson dock, and was drowned. His body was recovered about fifteen minutes afterwards, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAFFNEY.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE, AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party. Photographs of H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE, on view at BRADY'S GALLERY.

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OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT lower; millers have the advantage while the shipping demand is restricted, owing to the high rate of freights; most of the quotations are kept private, but are known to be lower than those made public; sales 6,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 08, afloat; 5,500 bushels do., afloat, on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, afloat, on private terms; 8,100 bushels White Canadian, afloat, at $1 30; 3,500 bushels do., afloat, at $1 35; 3,700 bushels Canada Club, afloat, at $1 09½. CORN dull; sales last night, 23,000 bushels

The New-York Times.

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THE DISUNION PLOT.

Plans and Preparations of the Conspirators.

FOREIGN PROTECTION INVITED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1860.

In my letter which appeared in the TIMES on Friday, I barely announced the discovery of a diabolical plot to dissolve the Union, and gave a very brief statement of its outlines. I now have it in my power to give highly interesting details of the unspeakable scheme. These details afford unmistakable proof *that the conspirators have no confidence in the sympathy of the states, even of the Gulf States.* Their plan is to betray the South into rebellion, by a repetition of the Lecompton fraud. They dread the consequences of a direct appeal to the people on the question of Disunion. To elude this danger, the general convention of the seceding States *is to be elected by their several Legislatures*, and upon this body full and conclusive powers of *dissolving the Union, and of electing* BRECKINRIDGE *to the Presidency, are to be conferred!*

The people are not to be consulted, either in the initiatory process of electing the Convention, or in the ratification of its resolves. The treasonable oligarchs, with characteristic contempt for the rights and interests of the ppople, are determined to take the responsibility of proclaiming a Southern Confederacy, and the masses will be dragooned into acquiescence by fire and sword. All who resist, or decline to aid the traitors, are to suffer death and a confiscation of property.

It is expected by these miserable plotters of treason that they will have the active cooperation of England and France, and particularly the latter. The Southern Confederacy, in order to enlist the sympathies of these foreign Powers, will open their ports to the free admission of their merchandize. This policy would accord admirably with the Free Trade theories of the Gulf States, but how it will comport with the maintenance of an independent Government, we are not told. It is, however, expected that, instead of protecting themselves, they will be protected by the great military and naval Powers of Europe. *Louis Napoleon has been consulted, and has given promise of any number of troops, whenever his intervention shall become necessary.* They even rely on the employment of Northern mercenaries to defend them.

Such are the beggarly and cowardly expedients upon which the Disunionists depend for the accomplishment of their desperate schemes. Well may they refuse to submit such measures to the calm judgment of the people. A *coup d'état* is their only chance of success in precipitating the South into irretrievable ruin.

History is full of examples of warning to weak nations against the danger of inviting the protection of great Powers. The result invariably is the conquest and enslavement of the dependent State. I will not stop now to enumerate these examples. The Disunionists well understand that secession, under British and French patronage, means nothing less than Colonial vassalage to those Powers. They doubtless expect to find their account in the betrayal of the liberties of their country, but they well know that the people would never sanction the base surrender; and hence the cunning scheme for precipitating rebellion, without referring the action of the Convention to a popular vote.

The conspirators, with their avowed purpose of reviving the African Slave-trade, and their other absurd, wicked and impracticable theories of Slavery propagandism, know that they can never again rule this great, free country. Their lease of political supremacy in the Union has run out, and their only hope now of regaining the blissful seat of power, is in overthrowing the Federal Government. They wish to create a new though limited Confederacy, in which the Federal powers will be all their own; and to secure this object, they will consent to a condition of real dependence on the great Powers of Europe. To these considerations, it is not improbable that individual vanity may whisper the suggestion of augmented personal and family dignity, derivable from foreign titles of nobility, as more than compensating the favored few for the enslavement of their country to a foreign potentate.

As an evidence of Mr. COBB'S success in propagating his disunion theories at the National capital, I mention the fact that the black cockade has been freely exhibited on our streets by the subordinates connected with the Government. Treason to the Union from which they derive the means of subsistence is unblushingly avowed by scores of these men, and it is said that the badge of treason has been worn upon the breast in our streets, in the broad face of day! This is the natural teachings of Mr. COBB and his principal assistants. The Constitution is trampled under foot, and the flag of our country is insulted by the very men who draw their monthly salaries from the Treasury!

I learn that the gentleman from whom I derived the particulars of this treasonable conspiracy, Mr. LACKEY, has been invited by the President to resume his duties in the office from which he was dismissed by Secretary COBB, but that he respectfully declined to be restored, or to accept any other place under the Government. The President expresses his surprise at the extraordinary course of Mr. COBB. He reiterates his adherence to his declaration made last June, that inasmuch as there was no regular nomination, every Democrat is at liberty to act as he pleases, as between Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. This avowal is creditable to the head and heart of the "Old Public Functionary," and it is a pity that he has not sufficient influence in his Cabinet to prevent the dismission of Douglasites in all parts of the country. If he would turn out COBB, as he is now called upon to do by the obligations of patriotism and self-respect, he might possibly get along better; but it is to be feared that he lacks the moral courage to nip official treason in the bud. OBSERVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

One of the most prominent of the foreign diplomatic corps closed his dispatches, to-day, to his Government in these words: "There will be an election, but there will be no disunion." The foreign diplomatists here ridicule the idea of disunion, and express every confidence in the perpetuity and continued prosperity of this Government, while all classes of our own people are apprehensive of serious danger.

It is understood here that secession can be accomplished peaceably, as the administration is a unit in its opposition to any attempt to hold the Union together by force. The peaceable secession of one or more States, it is said, would not disturb the operations of the Federal Government, while a single blow to prevent it would rend the Union to atoms.

The confidence of several of the largest bidders for the Government loan is giving way, and considerable alarm is expressed. A gentleman passed through here yesterday with $25,000 in Virginia bonds, for the New-York market, and predicted that in ten days half a million of Southern bonds would be offered in Wall-street in exchange for gold.

We have a rumor from the West that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is nearly crazy at the ruin his nomination has brought on the Democratic Party, and charges that he was over-persuaded to accept by President BUCHANAN and Senator DANIEL.

Advices received to-day from New-York encourage the Fusionists to believe they will run LINCOLN very close in that State, if they do not beat him. Democratic stock may be quoted with a slight advance.

Gen. HOUSTON will be tendered the War Department by Mr. LINCOLN, so say prominent Republicans here. Q.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Speeches by Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Hon. J. C. Carter.

The announcement that Senator WADE, of Ohio, would address the Rocky Mountain Club of Kings County, at their head-quarters, in Brooklyn, last evening, brought out the Republicans of that city *en masse*. The spacious room appropriated to the uses of the Club, technically denominated a Wigwam, was filled at an early hour, while crowds, unable to obtain admittance to the building, clustered like grapes around the door, and branched in a vintage of heads at the windows. The seats reserved for ladies were filled with fair Republicans, who came to cheer the orator of the evening with their smiles, and haply to redeem the Wigwam rafters of their roughness by the grace of their presence.

The assemblage was called to order by B. F. MUDGETT, President of the Rocky Mountain Club and Chairman of the evening. Mr. MUDGETT introduced Mr. J. C. CARTER, of New-York, as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. CARTER occupied the attention of the meeting until the arrival of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, who came escorted from the boat by the Lincoln Battalion and the Zouave Rocky Mountain Club Wide-Awakes.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. BENJAMIN H. WADE to the people, who received the mention of his name with a hearty round of cheers.

Mr. WADE returned his sincere thanks for the warmth of his reception, and said they were aware that every fourth year a President of these United States was to be elected. That the occasion of such an election would always be one of peculiar interest. He would take the occasion to say that the election of a President was becoming more important every year. The patronage of this great officer was constantly increasing, and when he was installed he was clothed with more than regal power. No Chief Magistrate should be elected without careful consideration. The occasion was a more important one now, on account of the present issues before the people. The question was this: Should we continue to be the mere subjects of a minority, or should we resist it with the resolution of freemen? Never were the issues so important in any previous canvass. We were told that if the people selected a magistrate by a due majority of votes, in strict accordance with constitutional principles, that the Union was to be dissolved and the country ruined. He need not tell them that this was one of the most insulting claims ever made, and involved a change from a Republic to a vile oligarchy. [Applause.] He knew there were men among us that counseled submission, but had he lived at the time, he would have rather submitted to the claims of Great Britain, in the time of the Revolution, than to this infamous claim. Should it be submitted to? [Loud shouts of "No!"] The majority was not to govern, but they were to go to favored section for a candidate that should be acceptable to that section! If they elected the man of their choice, fairly and in accordance with the Constitution, then the Government, they were told, was to be destroyed! He proclaimed the man a traitor who counselled submission to such principles. [Applause.] But he did not dwell on this now. He hailed from the Great West, and he must be permitted to say that that was a part of the country seldom politically heard about. The reason was that it constituted a sort of Empire in itself. There never was a man in that section yet that proclaimed that he would not be faithful to the United States Constitution. In population and in wealth that section towered immeasurably above the South. The great State that he came from alone, if put up at auction that day, would bring enough to buy two-thirds of the Southern States,—and in making the estimate, they needn't count a free white man as more than half a negro. [Laughter and applause.] Out there they heard of bickerings between the North and the South. Complaints from the South were coming up to them constantly. The Southerners were constantly talking about their rights. Why, did they ever talk of the rights of the West? [Laughter.] Did they ever hear that the West had any rights? [Laughter.] Had she any at all? They, out there, heard threats of dissolving the Union. That great section stood vigilant and ready to defend the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Whenever any section of the country should attempt to put any of these threats into execution, it would find that it had aroused a sleeping lion in the path. [Great applause.] In the first place, he wanted to disabuse their minds of certain slanderous reports about the Republican Party. They were told that great party which included to-day two-thirds of the people of the United States—[applause]—was sectional. He denied that such was the fact. [Applause.] He defied any gentleman to point out wherein the Republican Party trespassed on the rights of any section. If it was demonstrated that this was so, he would be the first to ask the Republicans to correct the error—[applause]—for it would be a great error. He maintained that no Government could or ought to stand on any platform but the rock of eternal justice. [Applause.] As the Republicans were about to take upon them the burden of the Government, for God's sake let them begin right, [applause,] and not founder where their predecessors had foundered. With no principle to guide them their opponents were become like the people that built the tower of Babel. They could not understand each other. In vindicating the party it might be necessary for him to go back to the history of parties for a few years. Would they bear with him? ["Yes!"] Somewhere about 1850, he need not tell them, consequent upon the acquisition of a vast territory from Mexico by the war, or rather by the peace that followed it, the question arose as to what should be the *status* of this Territory as far as regarded Slavery. It had caused the greatest excitement, and he need not tell them that the Southern people were wrong in the position which they occupied concerning it, and that the Northern people were right. But a compromise had been made, and he had never sought to break it, nor had they. The people of California met in Convention and knocked at the doors of Congress, seeking admission into the Union with a Free Constitution. Who was it that stood to keep her out? Was it a Black Republican? [Laughter.] Florida, Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama passed resolutions declaring that if that Territory was admitted it would be deemed cause for secession and dissolution of the Union. Where was the sectionalism then? He asked his Democratic friends what did he say to the Republicans of to-day? That the Republicans declared that they would not admit a Slave Territory. The Republicans had not said so; but the Democrats passed over this case of California. If the Free States had passed similar resolutions would not the Democrats have howled a little. [Laughter.] But Southern resolutions were admitted with all the submission of a sucking dove. [Laughter.] He put it to the Democrats, ought not California then to have been admitted? Here was little Texas, too, that had set up a claim to a vast territory, large enough for two or three States like New-York. What right had she to it? No more than a certain personage had to the world when he put it up for sale. [Laughter.] She was going to secede, too, unless we paid her $15,000,000, and we did pay it, for nothing but to pacify her. It was weakness on our part that had led to still more grasping claims. Had the North then met and repelled the base claim they would have had no more such claims to meet. [Applause.] But they had a weak man at the time for President—might God forgive him (Mr. WADE) for voting for him. [Laughter.] Good old Gen. TAYLOR had met them by saying, "Secede! I will hang every one of you, and use your own Southern troops in doing it." Had Gen. TAYLOR lived that would have been the end of it. And what did the South do? It only consented that the slave-pens should be removed five miles from the seat of Government. That was all. And this was "the Compromise!" They (of the South) called it a compromise, when they never yielded a hair, and we yielded everything. The first Winter that he (Mr. WADE) took his seat in Congress, Mr. FOOTE brought up a resolution declaring that this Compromise should never be impaired. The Republicans—there were some of the blackest of them there, then—not one of them had opposed it. It was agreed that the Compromise should be final. It was a treaty of peace. The political conventions at the North had resolved that the Compromise should never be broken. And, now, who threw the sectional fire-brand? Was it the Black Republicans? Was there a Democrat here? ["No!"] Well, he was sorry, for he wanted him to look him in the face and tell him who broke the Compromise. They (the Democrats) threw the sectional firebrand. He spoke now of what happened when he was in Congress, a sentry on the watch-tower of the country; and he was neither deaf, dumb, nor blind, and he did know what happened before his eyes. Then a conspiracy, base as that of CATALINE, was entered into. A fusion was got up. [Laughter.] Honest men would not give up their principles, and therefore honest men could not fire. The Northern Democrats and the Southern Democrats, and, he blushed to say, the Southern Whigs, concocted at midnight to rob the free laborer of his rights in the Territories. Had they read the speech of Mr. BELL, in which he denied that he had agreed to abide by this plan in caucus. He believed that good old JOHN BELL did not agree to this thing. Was there any excuse for this accursed treachery? Call themselves Democrats, and yet go and fuse to rob their constituents of what they bought! Well, Mr. DOUGLAS, without a petition or State resolutions, and behind the backs of the people, got up a scheme to rob the people of their rights. It came upon them like an earthquake. He wrote to his constituents and denounced them on the floor of Congress. A firebrand had been thrown into the heart of the country to vindicate a principle—the principle of Squatter Sovereignty. DOUGLAS had carried two faces, one for the North, one for the South. He had said to the South: see, I have given a Territory larger than the State of New-York to the grasp of Slavery. Make me President. But, thank God, the South were not to be gulled. They loved the treasure but despised the traitor. A man who had basely betrayed his own constituents was not to be trusted with their interests. Of the humbug of Popular Sovereignty he would not say much, because it was an exploded humbug. His associates in the Senate ought to know DOUGLAS as well as you do, and they had removed their trust from him long since. Did you ever see an old hen scratching around with one chicken? DOUGLAS has but one chicken left and that chicken is PUGH. DOUGLAS claims to be a national candidate. A national man, without a single backer in the Senate! Would he not make a glorious President? But this was talking more about DOUGLAS than he deserved. When SWEDENBORG looked in the other world he saw gross material spirits that had been wandering for years, and had not found out they were dead. So DOUGLAS thought himself alive when politically he was just as dead as the ghosts of SWEDENBORG. [Laughter and applause.] DOUGLAS claims to be national because he can preach the same doctrine both North and South. This was merest sophistry. DOUGLAS might go to Mecca and worship MAHOMET, and they would say: "Well done, good and faithful Turk." He might return to this country and preach from his Koran, and the people would allow him to because he has a right to speak under the Constitution. So DOUGLAS might say: I am a world's man for I can preach my doctrine in Mecca and in New-York. He crawls on his belly when he goes South—eats Southern dirt—sings Southern base to their diabolical music. After thus humiliating himself, he comes here and boasts because he went South and was not kicked out. DOUGLAS says: "I can visit my mother, while ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot kneel by his grandfather's grave." So the Saviour, nearly two thousand years ago, could not visit the place of his nativity, while Judas Iscariot could go anywhere in Jerusalem.

He (Mr. WADE) was a laboring man, and therefore an advocate of the laboring classes. Was that section of the country most to be esteemed where the laboring man is debased, gets least pay, and is most held in ignominy by his fellow men. Was there a Democrat in the crowd. He hoped so, for he wished to put some soul-searching questions. The Democratic Party had held the reins of administration little less than eight years. If that Government has not proceeded as you have wished, who is to blame? The Democratic Party alone are culpable.

In conclusion, Mr. WADE congratulated the Club on being on the eve of a great victory. He urged the Wide-Awakes to be vigilant—if a man was sleeping on election day to apply a torch to his nose. To see that every citizen who had a vote was at the polls.

He said to the old hulk of Locofocoism: One woe has already passed at the West, and another cometh quickly. Put your house in order for the morrow you die.

The assemblage, on the conclusion of Mr. WADE'S speech, gave him three hearty cheers, and three more for his State. A gentleman, in the enthusiasm of the moment, sprang upon the platform and announced that this BENJAMIN H. WADE was the noble Senator who first entered his protest against the outrage on SUMNER, denouncing it as base and cowardly. He proposed three times three for the distinguished champion of freedom, and proposed that he not only be escorted to the ferry by the Wide-Awakes, but that all present join in the procession and march six a-breast. The cheers were given and the procession was formed in accordance with the suggestion.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION.

Meeting of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District—The Nomination of Amor J. Williamson for Congress Indorsed—Speeches of Lieut. Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin, Horace Greeley, E. G. Brown, and others.

The vicinity of the liberty-pole at the junction of Hudson, Franklin and Varick streets, was the scene of a rousing demonstration by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District, to ratify the nomination of AMOR J. WILLIAMSON. The exhilarating music from several bands, the fierce flames of burning tar-barrels, the hissing of pyrotechnics, the glare of Wide-Awake torches, the singing of campaign songs, and the speaking from three stands in English, German, French and Italian, combined to render the occasion interesting and exciting to the thousands collected to witness the demonstration.

At the main stand, on motion of Mr. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Ex-Ald. WM. TUCKER was called to preside, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was chosen, and a series of resolutions adopted, of which the following was the last:

7. That we hereby pledge ourselves to devote the time between this and the election to investigating the Registry lists in our respective election districts, and to canvassing every house in the District, so as to be able to prevent illegal voting on the 6th of November, being satisfied that an honest vote is a Republican triumph. We beg to assure the "Colonizers" and "Flying Artillery," that the Mayor has offered a hundred dollars a-piece for illegal voters—a reward which we intend to call for in every case where frauds are attempted on the ballot-box.

The Chairman then introduced Lieut.-Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, who, amid the din of arriving clubs from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Eighth Wards, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF LIEUT.-GOV. NOBLE, OF WISCONSIN.

He came into this, his native State, about five weeks since. At that time everything was moving smoothly with their opponents, who had now tied two cats together by the tails, and from Montauk to the Cataract there was a caterwauling, and nothing seen but hair and feathers. [Laughter.] And, to remedy the matter, they had tied on another cat. [Laughter.] He had no doubt that on the 6th of November there would be three tails wriggling vigorously over Mason and Dixon's line. [Laughter.] Now, the men who had been vociferating Abolitionism and amalgamation, were busy with the cry of disunion. Whatever majority New-York City could give against Old ABE would be wiped out in the rural districts. These political eunuchs of the disunion party could not propagate their species. [Laughter.] Political opinions ought to be manifested by the ballot of the voter, which could not be done on the fusion principle. He would invite old Whigs to join with him, and he would quote to them the language of HENRY CLAY to sustain their principles. He would refer Democrats to JOHN A. DIX and GREENE C. BRONSON'S antecedents for the explanation of the present position of Republicans. If those doctrines were right twelve years ago they were right now. [Applause.] As a Republican of 1860, he was proud to know that he occupied the position of HENRY CLAY in 1850. [Applause.] All they asked was to maintain the position of resistance, not of aggression. They stood upon the old ground. They were not sectional. He told the story of a man who was in the habit of moving frequently year after year, until it became so common a thing that whenever he brought his covered wagon in front of the door, the hens laid down and crossed their legs ready to be tied and put into the wagon. [Laughter.] Some men were just like the hen—so often moving from one political home to another, that they were always with their legs crossed ready to be put into the wagon. [Laughter.] After the experience of the last seven years, he thought he could commend Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency on the ground of novelty alone. But as a lawyer and jurist, Mr. LINCOLN stood at the head of the Illinois Bar. He was run not because of, but notwithstanding his rail splitting. He was not uncouth, but had all the manners requisite for the position of President. He was not good looking, but beauty was not essential to success. He told the story of the man who gave old FRANK BLAIR the barlow knife, because he was the ugliest man he ever saw. [Laughter.] It was said that Uncle ABE would yet have to get possession of that knife; but what of it? It was said that Mr. LINCOLN was a boatman; but that could not prevent his guiding the ship of state safely. [Laughter.] It was said he was a swine driver. He showed that, when he drove one old grunter around the State of Illinois in '58. [Laughter.] He believed that LINCOLN could be safely inaugurated. Mr. LINCOLN had received bushels of letters from the South, asking for office under his Administration. They would remember how the struggle for the Speakership resulted, and how strong the Union Party was. It was the Republican Party that had then stood up for the Union. [Applause.] They had had bells rung, threats of disunion, attempts to influence the stock markets, but the people of this country would vote as they pleased, and not be intimidated. He was content to see the fire-eaters and their Northern allies go to the wall together. If we could not elect a President by constitutional means, the time for dissolution had indeed come. But the will of Freemen would prevail. Men of both the old Whigs and Democrats were now united. Republicans were called Abolitionists because they supported the Declaration of Independence. They had no intention of interfering with local law. He had seen a man from Texas who asked why he could not carry his slave property into the Territories. The answer was, because the common law of the States does not recognize the right of property in slaves. He might lash a horse and ride him over the world, but he could not do so with a man. Our ground was, that Slavery was a local institution. The Constitution does not recognize Slavery any more than in the recognition of the right of slaveholding in the States. If a Southerner owed money in this State, one of our citizens could levy on his horse if it was brought here, but he could not levy on a slave brought here, because our laws did not recognize property in slaves. [Applause.] The local laws of one State could not be carried into another. The most damnable doctrine ever uttered was by HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, in the shadow of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, that "The policy of this country is that capital should own its labor instead of hiring it." That doctrine did not consider the future of the laborer, and would prevent all elevation and progress of those who did all the work. [Applause.] They had seen the effect of free labor in the progress of the West. Thus they saw the wisdom of making the great Northwest forever free. Within the last four or five years all acts of Congress had been sectional—either advocated or opposed by sectional interests.

When they had selected a fitting President they should see to it they had him supported by the law making power. Last session the Senate was the great slaughter-house of the people's measures. Let them sustain their standard bearer in this Congressional District, with the same spirit that they sustained Old ABE. [Applause.] Let them not be frightened at the cries of disunion, but vote as they believed was right.

Mr. NOBLE closed with a fund of telling anecdotes, predicting that the voice of Republican triumph would resound from Passamaquoddy to Pike's Peak. [Applause.]

After a campaign song by the Lincoln and Hamlin Club, Mr. HORACE GREELEY was introduced.

ADDRESS OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said he did not propose to argue the Presidential question—that was settled. All proclaimed that the attempts to intimidate the honest voters of the North would fail. They were not to be bullied and browbeaten. He paid an earnest tribute of praise to the abilities of Mr. WILLIAMSON, and took occasion to canvass the character of his principal opponent, of whom he spoke in decided terms. He cautioned the voters of the district to see to it that Mr. WILLIAMSON is not again cheated out of his election. [Applause.]

Mr. WM. ROSS WALLACE was then introduced, and read a ratification song, set to the air of "Our Bosoms We've Bared." The following is the third verse and chorus:

Lo! he marches again in the resolute van:
See his hand the *white* Banner uphold!
"*Free Homesteads! Free Soil! and Corruption dashed down!*"
Are the mottoes in light on each fold.
Then rise, ye Republicans, rise in your might,
And with Williamson muster for Liberty's fight!

H. R. LUDINGTON and E. G. BROWN followed in brief addresses, soon after which the meeting adjourned amid loud cheers for WILLIAMSON.

The speaking in various languages at the other stands in Varick and Franklin streets, was alike productive of enthusiasm, so that the entire demonstration was a complete success.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

Speech by Samuel Hotaling, Esq.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a prominent merchant of this City, formerly a Henry-Clay Whig, more recently a Fillmore man, but now a Republican, addressed the Young Men's Republican Union at their head-quarters, in Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, upon the issues of the campaign. After alluding to the fact that he had been for 25 years a merchant in this City, doing business with men from all sections of the country; that he had traveled over all the Northern and most of the Southern States, and had made careful observations of the commercial, mechanical, and agricultural resources of both sections, he proceeded to consider at length the question of Slavery, and its relations to the Republican Party and to the country at large. While admitting that Slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, was not a barbarous institution, but was destined under Providence, to work out the ultimate good of the African race, he yet opposed its extension on the ground that the area of Slave Territory was already nearly double that of free territory, and that more territory was not, and would not be for one hundred years to come, needed for Slavery, while it *would* be needed for Freedom. If all the slaves of all the Southern States were transported to the State of Missouri, and added to the population already there, the State, even then, would not be as thickly populated as the State of New-York now is. And yet a great portion even of New-York was at this day a wilderness. The Slave States, with a population of about 9,000,000, black and white, had an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles; while the Free States, with a population of 13,000,000 and over, had an area of only 454,000 square miles. In view of these facts there was no necessity, even in the interest of Slavery, for an extension of the institution into new territory, while the rapid increase of free population required that the remaining territory should be reserved for its occupation. The African race, Mr. HOTALING believed, were destined eventually to be restored to their native country, and that their temporary servitude here was the means under God of working out their ultimate salvation and that of their race. To show the improved condition of an American slave over a native African, he related the following: A gentleman, a merchant in this City, with whom I am well acquainted, informed me last year that he had just then received a letter from his own brother, then living in Western Africa, just south of the Guinea Coast, and that he had just attended a large funeral at the residence of one of the Kings there; and that 1,400 persons of their own African blood and kindred were, in cold blood, slaughtered there to celebrate that funeral. And also, that it is a common circumstance, on the occasion of making a dinner party or feast, to slaughter from twenty to fifty living human beings to show their zeal or friendship for their guests. This, gentlemen, is the state and national condition of that portion of Africa now. Revolting as it may seem to you, and untruthful as it may appear to the African population of the United States, it is nevertheless true. And much more might be added to this story of inhumanity practiced there in that land of the fathers of our African people. After alluding to the position of the other candidates upon this all-absorbing question of Slavery, he thus spoke of the stand occupied by Mr. LINCOLN:

"Now, where stands Mr. LINCOLN in reference to this all-absorbing question, and where stands the party by which he was nominated at Chicago for the Presidency. Mr. LINCOLN is the only man of the four nominees for the Presidency who is firmly and sacredly pledged by the resolutions adopted at his nominating Convention, and to which he has subscribed to sustain and protect sacredly the States of our Union, both North and South, in their rights and property, and I say it boldly, I say it fearlessly, believing that I understand myself, and speak the truth, that were I a Southern man, and holding slaves as I should not scruple to do, did I live there, I would sooner vote for Mr. LINCOLN for President of my country, in view of the protection of my property and rights, and a quiet good Government, than I would vote for either of the other candidates."

After denouncing the unholy and unprincipled alliance representhd by the Fusion Party, and scouting the stale threats of dissolution of the Union as unworthy the notice of sensible men in either section of the country, he closed by announcing his determination to support the Republican candidates, as the only ones who occupied a truly national position, and in whose hands might safely be trusted the destinies of the whole country, both North and South. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

Mass Meeting in the Cooper Institute.

The friends of the Union movement held another meeting last night in the Cooper Institute. It was largely attended, and the speakers were very warmly received. Among those who composed the assemblage were Messrs. Augustus Schell, Joshua J. Henry, Washington Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, S. J. Tilden, Capt. Wiley, H. Liebeneau, Ex-Judge Roosevelt, and many others identified with the cause which the meeting had been convened to support.

The speaker who introduced Mr. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, as Chairman, was Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY. He made some allusion to the matters now in issue between the contending parties in the country, and argued the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

Rev. Mr. HILLARD, of Alabama, was the next speaker. He thanked his audience for the reception they had given them. He knew, he said, that when the heart of New-York was aroused, victory was assured. He argued that many of the pecuniary disasters which had befallen the country were due to sectional and party schemes. But the battle was not lost. The battle was not lost. When he saw citizens in the North rising up from their steady pursuits to prevent the enforcement on the people of the United States of candidates who were the nominees of but one section of the Republic, he became fearful of disaster to the country. Never had it before been known that two candidates, the one for President, and the other for Vice-President, were to be chosen from a single section of the country. [Applause.] Those who were thus disposed were either Abolitionists, or their abettors. They might intend to give the cold shoulder to Abolitionists after the election, but they were Abolitionists at heart, and would bring the Constitutional Party at the North under the ban of a Constitutional Government. This idea was a false idea, and ought to be put down. The speaker adverted to the fact that, during the present campaign, the public interests were totally neglected, inasmuch as the public lands were not taken into account, nor was the relative importance of internal improvements at all regarded by the party. The only and the single idea now discussed was that of the negro. The speaker asserted that JOHN ADAMS favored Slavery; that JACKSON and JEFFERSON did the same—[applause]—and expressed his opposition to the reintroduction of the Slave-trade. Finally, he claimed that the State of New-York was in no way responsible for Slavery in the State of Virginia, and that as our Territories were acquired by the common blood of the country, they belonged to all. Then, said he, if that policy were right, the policy of the Republican Party must be wrong. But now, within a life that was not beyond the lessons that were taught by the living and illustrious example of WASHINGTON, we saw men who had failed to rise to stop disunion and suppress demagogueism. [Loud applause.] He stood for the right under all circumstances.

An address in pretty much the same spirit was delivered by Gen. EWING, of Tennessee.

Hon. Mr. BOTTELER, of Virginia, made the concluding speech. He recounted the whole affair of the John Brown invasion, gave the Virginia account of the affair, and his own personal knowledge of the matter; lamented the sectional feeling which had led to the organization of the Republican Party, and called on the people to assert by their votes that they would not countenance any partisan feeling which had for its object the severance of the Confederacy.

German Republican Ratification Meeting.

The German Republican citizens of the Seventeenth Ward last evening held a very largely-attended meeting at the Lincoln House. The spacious hall was so crowded that many had to leave, unable to gain admittance. After the meeting had been called to order by Mr. COOK, the President of the Club, Dr. HENCL offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with joyful admiration the triumphs lately achieved by the freemen of Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and pledge ourselves to assist in securing this State for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, in spite of the combined opposition.

Resolved, That the honesty and integrity which Gov. MORGAN has exhibited during his term of office entitle him to a re-election; and we, therefore, promise him, as well as every candidate on the Republican State ticket, our hearty support.

Resolved, That in order to preserve the equality of the Board of Supervisors, we deem it of great importance to re-elect WM. R. STEWART, whose ren mination we consider proper and judicious; and we emphatically deny we would support CHR. SCHWARZWAELDER for that office, as reported. That on account of his public opposition to the election of Dr. BRUENINGHAUSEN, as a Governor of the Almshouse a few years ago, he has forfeited our confidence.

Resolved, That we give credit to the Republican County Convention for nominating such men as Bonney, White, Van Buren, Sedgwick and Jaques, for judicial officers.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING for Congress; and that we consider his past career a sufficient guarantee that he will represent the District with credit to himself as well as to his constituents, and that he must and shall be elected.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nominations for the Tenth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, ROBERT B. BOYD and JOHN LAMBRECHT, respectively, as we consider them the right men for the right places, and uncompromising opponents of the corruptionists of the late Legislature.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Hon. F. A. CONKLING was then introduced and addressed the meeting in regard to the course he would pursue if elected. He was listened to with the closest attention, and his remarks created the warmest expressions of approbation. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. STEWART, LITTLE, FRASER and others, and then adjourned.

Wide-Awake Demonstration at Newark, New-Jersey.

An immense turn-out of the Wide-Awakes took place last evening at Newark. From an early hour the streets were filled with people from the city and the neighboring towns, all anxious to secure desirable positions along the line of march. As great pains had been taken by the leaders in the movement to have the affair pass off with *éclat*, there was an unusual curiosity on the part of all parties to see the demonstration, and amply were they repaid for any amount of trouble they may have encountered in the struggle for place.

Large delegations were present from New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Rahway, Belleville, Plainfield, Orange, Morristown, Patterson, Dover, Hacketston, Hudson, Jersey City, and other places, swelling the already numerous host of Newarkites. From Jersey City alone there were thirty car-loads. The line of march was taken up from Washington Park through Broad, Market, High, Centre and Mulberry streets. All along the route the windows were crowded with flower-bearing ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs and tossed the floral bunches at the Republican cohorts as they passed.

There were at least six thousand *men* in the procession, and, as they passed the Broad-street Methodist Church, each battalion gave nine hearty Wide-Awake cheers for Honest Old ABE, and three more for HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was lecturing in the same city at the time. The greatest enthusiasm and entire good humor prevailed throughout, and, as a bystander intelligently remarked, "they moved on as if they were going to a certain and a glorious victory."

Wide-Awake Parade on Friday Night.

A meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee was held at No. 618 Broadway last evening, to make arrangements for the grand parade next Friday night, on the occasion of the County Ratification Meeting at Palace Garden. The Captains of the various companies were present, and the arrangements contemplate a full turn-out of all the Wide-Awakes in the City. W. H. SEWARD is to speak on the occasion.

The City Wide-Awake's Serenade.

The euphonious strains of "Dixy's Land" and "Aint I glad Uncle Abe's going to the White House," as sung by the stentorian as well as harmonious City Wide-Awake Club, attracted a great deal of attention last night, at about 11 o'clock, in front of the TIMES' Building. About fifty members of the Club were present in uniforms, bearing torches and transparencies, and headed by a band. After singing several songs, giving a variety of Wide-Awake cheers, and three old-fashioned huzzas for the TIMES, they marched off in fine style—refraining from noticing the cheers for the "Union ticket" and a few for DOUGLAS, proceeding from a crowd in the vicinity—except by giving counter-cheers for LINCOLN.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

At a meeting of this Committee, held last evening, Judge SCHERMERHORN presiding, the only business of importance transacted was making arrangements for the ensuing election.

Westchester County—Third Assembly District.

Advices from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County represent a fierce contest going on in the Republican Party with reference to the nomination of Mr. BENJAMIN F. CAMP as member of Assembly from that District. Strong movements are being made to reconsider Mr. CAMP'S nomination and to place in the field some Republican who undoubtedly resides within the District. All this trouble arises from an allegation that Mr. CAMP made oath to being a resident of New-York City when he applied a few weeks ago to Judge LEONARD for the Receivership of the Artisans' Bank. Mr. C. has a house in Madison-avenue and a country residence in the town of Somers, which latter place is within the district he seeks to represent. His predecessor in the Republican nomination was Mr. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, who made a faithful Representative last winter, but failed to acquiesce in the legislation of the majority. Mr. CAMP'S Democratic rival is WM. MARSHALL, Jr., also a resident of Somers, and supported through the District by such men as Calvin Frost and Frost Horton, Horace Bailey, Charles Wright, John D. Haines and Isaac Hart Purdy. The contest is one of peculiar closeness and interest, the majority for the Republicans last year having been but three hundred. There can be no doubt but that, if the question of CAMP'S residence can be established satisfactorily, or if he be withdrawn, failing this, and another Republican candidate put up in his place, this majority can be augmented, otherwise Mr. MARSHALL would seem to have the inside track.

The Presidential Election.

TO EDITORS, REPORTERS, AND TELEGRAPHERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

It is eminently desirable that the returns from the State at large on election night should be as reliable and succinct as possible, and in order to prevent the wires from being incumbered with a mass of useless matter, it will be well that the following ideas should be borne in mind: As far as practicable the Press desire to obtain the vote by counties for Presidential Electors and Governor; but where it is impossible to give the full or a near approximation of the result by counties, the scattering returns which may come to hand will be acceptable. The vote of all the large cities is of course desirable, but that of fractional parts of cities or townships should not be allowed to pass over the wires to the hindrance of more important matters. As to members of Congress and the Legislature, the name and politics of the parties chosen, or probably elected, is all that need be telegraphed. The vote for other officers on the State ticket is not required.

Attention to these points will, it is hoped, contribute largely to the publication on the morning after the election of an intelligible account of the result in the State.

—The whole number of students connected with Harvard University is 896. There are 443 in the undergraduate academical department. The law students number 157, the medical students 191, and the scientific students 72.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

Renewed Fighting between the Royalists and Garibaldians.

Russian and Prussian Protests Against Sardinian Intervention.

Late and Interesting from China.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Oct. 28,
Vid SACKVILLE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The United States steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WESTON, from Havre *vid* Southampton 17th instant, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Press.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 14th, *en route* to Hamburg.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th, *en route* to Liverpool.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 16th, on her way to Havre.

The great Powers,

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF "ANNIE," WHO DIED AT MILAN, JUNE 6, 1860.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"Jesus saith unto her, 'Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou?' She, supposing him to be the gardener, said unto him: 'Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.'"—JOHN XX. 15.

In the fair gardens of celestial peace,
A radiant Gardener in meekness clad;
Pale are the flowers that wreathe his dewy locks,
And like mysterious eyes are sweet and sad.

Fair are the silent foldings of his robes,
Falling with saintly calmness to his feet;
And when he walks, each floweret to his will
With living pulse of sweet accord doth beat.

Every green leaf thrills to its tender heart,
In the mild Summer radiance of his eye;—
No fear of storm, or cold, or bitter frost,
Shadows the flowerets when their sun is nigh.

And all our pleasant haunts of earthly love
Are nurseries to those gardens of the air;
And his far-darting eye, with starry beam,
Watcheth the growing of his treasures there.

We call them ours, o'erwept with selfish tears,
O'ervatched with restless longings night and day;
Forgetful of the high, mysterious right
He holds to bear our cherished plants away.

But when some sunny spot in those bright fields
Needs the fair presence of an added flower,
Down sweeps a starry angel in the night;—
At morn the rose has vanished from our bower.

Where stood our tree, our flower, there is a grave!
Blank, silent, vacant, but in worlds above—
Like new star outblossom'd in the skies—
The angels hail an added flower of love.

Dear friends, no more upon that lonely mound—
Strewed with the red and yellow Autumn leaf—
Drop thou the tear, but raise the fainting eye
Beyond the Autumn mists of earthly grief.

Thy garden rose-bud bore within its breast
Those mysteries of color, warm and bright,
That the bleak climate of this lower sphere
Could never waken into form and light.

Yes, the sweet Gardener hath borne her hence—
Nor must thou ask to take her thence away;
Thou shalt behold her in some coming hour,
Full-blossomed in his fields of cloudless day.

—*The Independent.*

THE QUESTION OF DISUNION.

Utterances of Southern Politicians—Who are the Traitors?

LETTER OF HON. W. D. PORTER.

Hon. W. D. PORTER has been writing an article for the Charleston *Mercury* on "Coercion and the right of Secession." After arguing against the right to coerce a sovereign State, claiming that if compelled to stay in the Union it would be a subjugated province, and urging that the right of secession is the only way of escape from the oppressive rule of the majority, Mr. PORTER writes:

"But the precise mischief and danger of the Republican Party consists in this—that *it is a sectional, Anti-Slavery organization, based chiefly, if not exclusively, on the principle of hostility to the institutions of the South, and pledged to carry that principle into action, in the administration of the Government.* Men of the South, do you comprehend this idea? Do you take it into your understandings, in the whole extent of its significance and consequences? In the case of two sections and two systems of civilization, what would any man of average honesty and sense of justice declare to be the duty of the common Federal Government? Surely that of equal favor and equal protection! But to wage an open warfare upon system and by programme in behalf of one and against the other; and to employ for that purpose the agencies and resources of the common Government, which owes to each a like protection, because it receives from each a like support—if there be a peril more imminent, or a perfidy more atrocious than this in the affairs of State, it is most difficult for the human imagination to conceive it, or the human tongue to give it utterance!

Will you submit to it? Will you suffer that yoke to be fastened upon your necks, and still claim to be men and freemen? You have long borne and forborne—but there is a time when submission becomes a crime and resistance a duty. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our prospective President, proclaims the Republican Party to be "*a progressive party!*" Mark the words, for there is more in them than meets the ear—something of admonition and menace! How *progressive* has been this whole Anti-Slavery agitation—this whole *warfare*—for it is nothing less—against the well-being, the peace, nay, the very lives of millions of human beings, white and black! It began with *individuals*. GARRISON, TAPPAN and GERRIT SMITH were of the School. At first, we were told to despise their insane ravings; and we can well remember the day when Abolitionists were hooted and pelted, and driven from pillar to post in the Northern cities. They persisted; and, by degrees, their doctrines infected larger bodies of men. They forced themselves upon popular assemblies, and soon invaded the school-room and the school-books, the pulpit and the prayer. The leaven spread itself. Women, and clergymen, and politicians took it in keeping, and nursed it, and kept it warm. With some it was genuine fanaticism, with others a sanctimonious and pharisaical hypocrisy, an outpouring of Puritanism, and with others still the football of a political game. In process of time the spirit of Abolitionism rose in power and in dignity. It lifted itself into the halls of legislation. It has since taken possession of all the *State Governments* at the North. *Every Northern State east of the Rocky Mountains has willfully and deliberately refused to carry into effect the provision of the Constitution in relation to the restoration of fugitive slaves;* some by prohibiting their officers and citizens from aiding in their restitution; some by denying the use of the jails and public edifices for their safe keeping; some by providing means of defence for fugitives from labor; some by declaring slaves absolutely free when brought into the State; and some by visiting fine and imprisonment upon masters seeking to reclaim their property; thus bringing into play every device and variety of legislative action, in encouragement and support of the inhospitable, lawless and piratical conduct of the citizens and mobs. And now, that the last element of strength and energy of mischief may not be wanting to this unnatural warfare, waged by one section of the country against the vital interests of the other, the common Federal Government, *our own Government*, which was designed to insure domestic quiet and provide for the common defence, is to be seized and appropriated by an exclusive, one-sided and fanatical despotism, whose only idea and purpose it is (apart from the spoils) to wield the whole of this vast and powerful machinery for the disturbance of the peace, the subverting of our institutions, industrial and social, and the subjugation of ourselves and our children, in all time to come, to the mortifications and degrading tyrannies of their vulgar and unprincipled domination. No *foreign* Government, however hostile its intents, could be more malignant in spirit, or more powerful for mischief!"

A NEW PROJECT.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Geo.) *Constitutionalist* writes as follows from Lexington:

"We learn this week, through a friend, that the plan for dismemberment, which is understood to be the programme of the leaders in the South, and at the capital, is to establish at Washington City a temporary Government, which will be ratified by the several Legislatures of the Southern States, as it is probable that in most, or all of them, there will be a majority of the Breckinridge Party, and for these Legislatures to appoint delegates to a Southern Convention to be assembled for the purpose of framing and establishing a Constitution.

In this way the people of the South, through the forms of law, are to be drawn out of the Union without any opportunity of expressing at any stage of the proceedings their wishes about it. The members of their Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, are to ratify for them, whether they will or not, this temporary Government of the leaders at the capital, and they are able to appoint for them, whether they will or not, delegates to a Southern Convention to make a Constitution.

If this does not succeed, the Georgia Legislature is to throw out a bait to Carolina and Alabama by pledging the State of Georgia to stand by and defend any State that will first secede.

If this fails, then there is to be a revolution started among our own people by a mob. This mob, for instance, will drive out from Georgia the last vestige of the General Government, by expelling first her Courts, then her Marshals, Postmasters, Custom-house officers, &c. If this move is resisted by our own people, the war is to be waged to the death by fire, devastation, and plunder."

LET THEM GO.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* is not distracted by the utterances of the extremists. It thus disposes of them:

"If the people of South Carolina, Alabama or Georgia, desire to secede from the Union, in the name of the Constitution, let them do so. Let them form a Republic, an Empire, or anything else they may fancy. Let them inclose themselves within a Chinese wall, if they want to, and here is one who will contribute his mite towards furnishing the requisite rocks. Let them do what they please. Let them do it as they please, and when they please, with one solitary condition, viz.: that their separation shall be final. Their absence would be an incalculable and invaluable relief to the balance of the people of these United States. We should escape large quantities of quadrennial gas, and noise, and confusion, and stuff.

At every Presidential election, these political fillibusters remind us of the poor Frenchmen who locked himself in a room with a rich ditto, and threatened to blow his own brains out, and charge the rich one with the murder, unless the latter gave him, then and there, five hundred dollars. Every four years these Southern Quixotes swell up with bad whisky and worse logic, and tell the balance of the people if they don't do so and so, that they—the Quixotes—will secede. Let them secede, and be—blessed. We are tired of their gasconade, their terrific threats, and of their bloody prophecies. They were never calculated for any higher destiny than that of frightening old women and young children. They have been revived and repeated, until—to use an expressive vulgarism—they are 'played out.' Their bombast is absolutely sickening."

SENATOR IVERSON'S POSITION.

Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, writes as follows to the editor of the Columbus (Geo.,) *Times*, under date of the 18th:

"I have noticed an article in the *Star*, of this city, alleging that one of the Senators in Congress from this State has proposed and urged that all persons who shall accept offices under LINCOLN, if elected President, should be outlawed and killed, and much holy horror has been expressed by that paper and other kindred submission sheets, at the *enormity* of the proposition. If the undersigned is the Senator alluded to, I take occasion to say that I am not the originator or the advocate of the policy alluded to, and that I must have been misunderstood, if any one has so represented me. The policy has been suggested by others, and I have occasionally, in private conversation, spoken of it as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a Black Republican President, but I generally disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will doubtless bear me witness; still I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President, elected upon the Platform of the Republican Party, of avowed hostility to Southern Slavery, would be no better than a Black Republican, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment, and whilst I hold a seat in the Senate of the United States, I will vote against the confirmation of every Southern man, who will be rotten enough and base enough to accept office from LINCOLN. If this declaration will aid the cause of DOUGLAS or BELL here or elsewhere, their friends are welcome to make the most of it. But my plan of resistance to the election of a Black Republican President has been too often expressed, both in public and in private, to be misunderstood. If the parties who have thus criticised what they have obtained from street rumors, consider my position and opinions of any consequence, and wish to make them the subjects of comment, they have only to avert to my speeches in the Senate and at Griffin, to understand what I would do, or advise the South to do, in the event of LINCOLN'S election. I have not changed the opinion then and there expressed, and when the contingency shall actually arise, as it now seems probable, if not certain, to do, I shall not be backward in reiterating them to the public, and enforcing them by all the arguments I can bring to bear upon the subject."

POSITION OF SENATOR TOOMBS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Locomotive* gives the following brief sketch of a speech delivered in that City on the 25th, by Senator TOOMBS:

"He said that the country was in a very precarious condition, from which nothing but a bold stand and an undivided front upon the part of the Southern States, could extricate it. He was willing to go into a fusion, but it would be upon principle and with a party which advocated the same doctrine that he did. He wished the South to be united at the perilous juncture, and its citizens ought to awake to their vital interest and secure themselves in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges before it was everlastingly too late. He did not believe there was a man within the sound of his voice who desired the union of the States upon other than equitable principles. He said that the election of LINCOLN was sufficient cause for the dismemberment of the Union. If we were united among ourselves we would have but little to tear in the change. When governments ceased to protect their citizens in the enjoyment of their property and refused to comply with Statute laws the people owed them no allegiance."

PROPOSED REPUDIATION OF NORTHERN DEBTS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 25.

Our correspondent, "Caution," in our columns to-day, treats of the effect of the secession of South Carolina from the Union, in case Mr. LINCOLN is elected—*first*, with respect to our Banks, and, *second*, as regards the Northern States. We propose to say a few words on these subjects. The question of separate State action, or action in conjunction with other States, is not involved in our inquiry; but, being out, how will the Banking and Commercial interests of South Carolina be affected?

Whether our Banks suspend specie payments or not, the secession of this State from the Northern connection must put them into a position of great power. At present, by the Constitution of the United States, the citizens of the Northern States can enforce the collection of debts due to them by the citizens of the Southern States, in all our Courts of Justice. But the compact of the Constitution being ended, *the citizens of the Northern States are aliens—Foreigners—with no power to use our Courts of Justice, to enforce the payment of debts due to them from citizens of the Southern States.* The hostile conduct of the North will have caused the separation. Until the relations between the Southern and Northern States are settled, they must be considered as *quasi* enemies. If the Northern States quietly recognize our right to resume our independence of them, doubtless the right may be accorded to them, *by special treaty*, to enforce the collection of debts due to them, through our Courts of Justice; but if they attempt force—make war upon us—forthwith *all debts between the people of the warring States are expunged, and, unless revived by treaty, will be obliterated forever.* War between two nations makes every man, woman and child inhabiting them enemies to each other, and to take, destroy or enjoy the property of an enemy is the right of all belligerents. The best thing, therefore, in case South Carolina secedes from the Union, which could occur for those in South Carolina who owe debts to Northern creditors, would be an attempt, by the Northern States, to coerce the State by military force. The State would not, probably, allow her citizens to pay a dollar to Northern creditoas, until ample indemnity was made for all losses resulting from the war the Northern people force upun her.

Secession, therefore, suspends all Northern debts; and war *extinguishes them.* Let us suppose them only suspended; the merchants—the debtors of the South—are liberated from all pressure for their payment. It is *they*, the Northern people—the Northern creditors—who have driven us out of a union with them. Let them bear the consequences of their oppressions and persecutions. It is *they* who have broken up our usual channels of trade, and have spread whatever embarrassments may arise in the South—preventing the collection of debts, and perhaps bringing trouble and loss to commercial speculations. Let them wait, at least, until the new channels of commerce, they have forced us to seek shall be fairly opened before they shall be empowered to require the payment of the debts we owe them, compensating those at the South whose claims have not been at the North. How long they will have to wait, will depend on the preparedness of the Northern States to make a satisfactory treaty with us. One thing, however, we suppose is certain. They can never make any treaty with us, *which does not stipulate that they shall surrender or pay for, every fugitive slave who passes within their limits.* Some time may transpire before they come to this. *But they will have to come to it, or have no intercourse with us.* With secession from the Union, the legality of enforced payments ceases;—a protest means postponement, perhaps extinction;—banks are not pressed for discounts—all stocks of goods on hand can be realized at leisure, and the money used to vivify and open new channels of trade and commerce.

Our correspondent suggests that our Legislature, in case the State secedes from the Union, should authorize a suspension of specie payments by the Banks. One of the first expedients to spread confusion and distress over the State, undoubtedly, may be a run upon the Banks for specie by Northern capitalists. We trust no Carolinian would be guilty of such unpatriotic conduct. At present the Exchanges between the North and the South are based upon goods on the one side, and cotton on the other. *But let the goods from the North on the South be not paid for;* and no more goods from the North be required for Southern consumption, in consequence of the cheaper European goods liberated from the tariff,—and the cotton must be paid for in specie. Of course, our Banks can have no difficulty in obtaining specie. Our Banks are sound. No Bank in South Carolina has ever failed. Yet no Banks may be able to stand a panic. Suspension of specie payments is the natural remedy for Bank panics. In the case of action the State ought to relieve and protect them from those who are inimical, by authorizing a suspension of specie payments. No one in or out of South Carolina distrusts their integrity, or their ability to redeem their notes. With or without a suspension of specie payments, our agricultural productions will enable them to realize any amount of specie they may need, either from the North or from Europe. Cotton is specie. It comes from the earth like gold, and is convertible into gold wholly independent of the North. So much for the future.

But whilst the State ought to protect the Banks from any financial irregularities or convulsions it shall produce, there is a duty also from the Banks to the people. Banks were not established with a view only to the benefit of the individuals owning them. They are public institutions, created by the public, and for a mutual benefit. They create and control the currency, by which all property is measured. We do not expect our bankers to be ROBERT MORRISES, but we do expect them to have regard to the purposes of their creation. Instead of seeking abroad profits which no other business in the State, except fortunate speculation and shaving obtain—profits tending to build up other States and cities on the capital of this State, and at the inconvenience of our citizens at home—instead of seeking now extra profits out of the distresses which they, in great part, have produced, they ought to discount as freely as they can, to relieve that pressure which exists. So far as a future change of Government, and the temporary distrust and fears it inspires are concerned, *the stockholders are citizens of South Carolina, like the rest of us, and ought to bear their part of any deprivations, troubles or losses*, which may be necessary to save our liberties, and those institutions which, if destroyed, makes their stock valueless. We apprehend no serious losses, however, resulting from the State seceding from the Union—none which will weigh a feather, when compared with the prosperity and gain, which the liberty and independence it will secure in a Southern Confederacy, and to no place more than to Charleston. Let us, then, act with liberality and confidence, for there is really no good cause for apprehension and stringency.

COL. CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA IN FANEUIL HALL.

At a Republican meeting in Boston, on Saturday evening, held at Faneuil Hall, Col. CURTIN, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, made a speech, in which he made the following allusion to the Disunion threats:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A disinterested man who should read the newspapers printed in one section of the Union, and the speeches of their political orators, and the newspapers and speeches of those who sympathize with them in this section of the Union, would come to the deliberate conclusion that this people, instead of being on the eve of an election of a President for four years, were on the eve of discord, violence, blood and disunion. [A VOICE—"There is no disunion here, Sir."] It is said that of the four distinguished gentlemen named for that high office, but one of them can be elected by the voice of the people. The friends of the other three assert that, while they must fail to elect their candidate by the popular vote, by carrying the election into the House, a President of their choice may, by some kind of chicanery, some legerdemain, or trick, known to politicians, be selected, and the Union saved. [Derisive laughter.] It is pleasant to be in this place and in the presence of this people; to think of the history and traditions that surround this venerable hall, and to reflect that the great principles of human liberty were cradled here, which our fathers have woven, like threads of gold, through the warp and woof of our Government, [applause and cries of "Good;"] and that the whole structure rests upon the great principle, now become fact, that man is capable of self-government, carried out by the expressed will of the majority at the ballot box. [Cheers.] Our fathers provided that every four years, we, you, should elect a President; and now you are told that if you dare to elect a President, you will have confusion, war, blood, and a dissolution of this fabric of human government. Can it be so? [VOICES—"No, never;" "it can't be did."] Is it possible that our theory of government was conceived in vain?—that this beautiful and symmetrical fabric is made of such slight materials, and so badly jointed together, that the expressed will of the people, in their choice of rulers, will tear it to pieces, and scatter the fragments to the four corners of the nation? If it is so, that the people, electing a President, dissolve the Union, let it come *now*. [Prolonged cheering.] [A person in the audience here cried out, "So say we all of us," which called forth shouts of laughter.] When our fathers conceived the idea that these colonies should be free, they executed their holy purposes, and made them free. If fanaticism and folly run so rank and wild as to have conceived the insane notion that if the people of this country elect a President they will dissolve the Union, let us try its strength *now*. [Applause.] We have no right to transmit such a legacy of blood to our children. [Loud cheers.] We can honor a man who stands upon a political platform and differs with us in principle. You can respect such a man for his opinion, while you regret his error. But the man who expects to frighten you, by cries of dissolution, from the exercise of your duty as a citizen, sinks down to your pity, if not your contempt. [Applause and cries of "Good."]

Take the four candidates for the Presidency—all well-known men—let them band together, with their Committees, their friends, and their parties, and declare this day that they would dissolve the Union—their arms would fall powerless by their side in such an unholy work. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] But yet we are told that if one of the gentlemen named is elected by the people, that will dissolve the Union.

Our fathers provided that we should elect a President every four years; and in Pennsylvania we have determined we will try the experiment. [Loud cheers.] Now my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, as your distinguished Governor and President has said, is properly called the Keystone of the Federal arch. Pennsylvania has been ever loyal to the Union and obedient to the laws. [Applause.] We are a people eminently conservative, not given to sudden spasms or changes of public opinion. Pennsylvania stood long and patiently while her interests were languishing and neglected by the General Government. They flaunted in the face of Pennsylvania, all Summer, the threat that if she dared to vote for the only candidate for the Presidency who could be elected by the people, they would dissolve the Union; and Pennsylvania looked them in the face, and by a verdict at the ballot-box, not to be mistaken, declared that Pennsylvania, loyal Pennsylvania, was free; Pennsylvania was sovereign, and Pennsylvania would do just as she pleased. [Great applause and laughter.]

RUMORS.

We find the following items in a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

Should LINCOLN be elected, it is now positively asserted that Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON will resign and retire to Georgia and Mississippi, to assist in the preparations for secession. The Secretary of War, Gov. FLOYD, and the Postmaster-General, Col. HOLT—the one of Virginia and the other of Kentucky—have determined to remain at their posts, and to stand by the Union and against those who seek its overthrow. The course of the Secretary of War will be closely watched by Patriots in all parts of the country. He will be compelled to take the initiative—either for or against Southern traitors—and I am gratified to state, will not disappoint patriotic expectations. It is said he has not fully made up his mind as to what course he will assume in the event of the formal secession of entire States, particularly if such secession shall be the apparent act of the people, but he will resist and punish all cases of violent or individual treason. The difficulty, at the start, will be how to prevent secession.

I have no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN has been addressed by a number of his old Democratic friends in the Southern States admonishing him to fight against the Disunionists, and I think he received a letter a few days ago, from a former colleague while he was in the House of Representatives, which has greatly disturbed his rest.

I understand, upon inquiry, that the banking-house of RIGGS & Co. did not take $3,100,000 of the $10,000,000 loan, but they subscribed nearly that entire amount for New-York capitalists—several of whom were leading Republicans. The amount actually taken by RIGGS & Co. was about $300,000. The correction is significant.

EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, and Senator SIMMONDS, of Rhode Island,—two of the most conservative men in the country—begin to be favorably named: the one for Attorney-General, and the other for Secretary of the Treasury, under the Administration of LINCOLN, should the ballot-boxes decide in his favor.

Political Miscellany.

SENATOR BRIGHT INDIGNANT.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

EDITORS LOUISVILLE COURIER: In requesting the use of your columns for the publication of this card, I depart from a rule that I have observed through the whole of my political life, and refuse to notice the calumnies of a professional Press.

A friend has just handed me a newspaper called the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, (otherwise I presume I should not have seen it,) which contains, in its issue of the 17th inst., the following notice of myself:

HOW JESSE D. BRIGHT VOTES.—A gentleman of veracity, and whom we can avouch as such, stated to us yesterday, in the presence of others, that he saw Mr. JESSE D. BRIGHT'S ticket, which the Senator voted on the 9th inst., and that it was the full Republican ticket, with one exception. He voted for LANE, Republican, and against HENDRICKS, as did the Breckinridge men of Indiana generally.

In addition to this, I find, on my return this place, (after an absence of two weeks,) letters from several friends, (three of whom reside in Kentucky,) calling my attention to this calumny, and requesting me to notice it. I do so very reluctantly, because of my unwillingness to dignify such an absurd charge with even a denial; but I hope I shall do it satisfactorily to those who feel enough interest in the matter to read this statement.

"The gentleman of veracity," who told the editor of the *Enquirer* that "he saw my ticket," that he knows how I voted, and that I voted for Mr. LANE, or any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, is a liar and a slanderer; and I apply the same language to certain editors of Douglas newspapers, who have reiterated this charge and vouched for its truth.

I have been pursued by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his minions to a point where I find that my friends expect me to take some notice, over my own signature, of these revilers and defamers of character, and especially that I should notice the unmitigated falsehoods contained in that truth-telling newspaper, (!) the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; and, in yielding to their wishes, and thus departing from a rule of action that has governed me through life, I want it distinctly understood that, *personally*, I am indifferent alike to the praise or censure of that class of editors who have been so actively engaged in villifying and abusing me throughout the pending Presidential canvass, because of my open support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. I hope they have ascertained that I am not to be coaxed, driven, or slandered into the support of that traitor to the party and to principle, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Respectfully, yours, J. D. BRIGHT.

HON. W. L. YANCEY AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Charleston *Courier* is not disposed to retreat from the position which it has taken regarding the offer of the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Douglas ticket to Mr. YANCEY. In its issue of the 26th, it acknowledges the receipt of Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS letter, under the frank of Hon. THOMAS T. BARR, and says:

"We assert distinctly, unequivocally and on ample authority, (which can be produced if a worthy issue be offered,) that the dinner party at J. D. HOOVER'S, mentioned by Mr. SANDERS as the first instance of reference to the Vice-Presidency in connection with Mr. YANCEY, was *not* the first instance.

We assert, as above, that the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, by the consent and knowledge of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, had been made and repeated to WM. L. YANCEY, and declined by him before that dinner party.

This nomination, before the dinner party referred to, was known to GEORGE N. SANDERS, and to several others. At least one (and we confidently believe more) of the confidential and influential friends of WILLIAM L. YANCEY had been appealed to by the knowledge and consent of DOUGLAS and SANDERS, before the dinner party referred to, in order to urge on Mr. YANCEY the acceptance of the nomination.

In other words, and to sum up, all the whole affair of the nomination had been made, urged and repeated, before the day, and the place, and occasion to which Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS refers his first connection with or action in the matter.

The reference at the dinner table of J. D. HOOVER, we readily admit, was designed as "a joke," and was no doubt designed to be so understood by those present, who did not know the previous offer made in earnest, and urged with earnestness and importunity to some extent.

In relation to this dinner party, (whose table secrets Mr. SANDERS has needlessly and irrelevantly divulged,) we may add another correction of his recollection.

J. W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, was not present at the dinner as we think, but joined the party in the evening afterwards. In addition to other names mentioned by Mr. SANDERS as guests, we may confidently add Mayor JAMES G. BERRETT, of Washington, and JAMES L. PUGH, M. C., of Alabama.

So much for the dinner party, which, we repeat, was not the time, or place, or date of the nomination, or the offer of nomination, which we have asserted, and now distinctly and positively reaffirm.

As to the interview between STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS and WM. L. YANCEY, Mr. SANDERS is equally mistaken in recollections. That interview occurred at the request and proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS, and from motives creditable to both—a desire to preserve and testify old and confirmed relations of personal friendship, notwithstanding political differences and apparent antagonism.

It is not necessary or proper for us to refer at present to the connection which this interview had, or was designed to have with the offer of the nomination or with the decision of Mr. YANCEY."

PROF. LEIBER PROSCRIBED.

The Columbia (S. C.) papers contain the annexed official record of the preamble and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Euphradian Society of the South Carolina College:

"Many years ago, Dr. FRANCIS LEIBER, now of the Columbia College, New-York, was hospitably received in South Carolina, his scholarship appreciated, and himself preferred to honorable employment. No one entertained a suspicion that his sentiments were adverse to our institutions, but on the contrary, our confidence was sought and obtained by his ready and zealous espousal of our political principles, and by his avowing himself a disciple of Mr. CALHOUN.

The sincerity of his indorsement of Slavery was further confirmed by the fact that he himself owned slaves in our midst; and, also, by his attaching his name to the Southern Rights Association, established in the South Carolina College in 1851, a conspicuous instance of the zeal which he then professed, since he was the only member of the Faculty who thought fit to take such a step.

In view of these facts the Euphradian Society of the South Carolina College, regarding Dr. LEIBER as a staunch supporter of the insutitions of the South, elected him to honorary membership, and gave his bust and portrait a place in her halls."

But his recent action in the City of New-York, has shown that her confidence has been misplaced, and that she has been deceived in the estimate she had formed of his character. For the concurrent testimony of the periodicals of the day reveals the undoubted fact, that this person, once so honored and so trusted, presided at a German Black Republicans, on Friday, Oct. 19, and on that occasion uttered language which can only be construed into an unequivocal indorsement of the sentiments of that body: and, moreover, that in this meeting, which he countenanced by his presence, and over which he presided, that CALHOUN, whom once he professed to venerate, and whose doctrines he formerly advocated, and the Southern people with whom he so long lived in honor and esteem, were vituperated and slandered, without one condemnatory word issuing from the lips of this false disciple. Be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That the name of FRANCIS LEIBER be erased from the roll of honorary membership of the Euphradian Society.

2. *Resolved*, That his bust and portrait be no longer permitted a place in our halls.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the city papers.

J. A. WILSON, President.

W. S CHARLES, Secretary.

The *South Carolinian* remarks: "Prof. LEIBER left the College, it is well known, not because he was opposed to the institutions of the State, for he could have been retained, if the position of the Presidency of the South Carolina College had been awarded him, and would have been had he remained contented with a professorship. So far from his sentiments, as known here, being detrimental to him, we know that some of the Trustees, but recently, when it was feared that Judge LONGSTREET would resign, spoke of electing Dr. LEIBER. If such were his sentiments, he concealed them, and only now expresses them, where such expression would not be unprofitable."

MR. EVERETT BACKS DOWN.

We have already noticed the fact that Mr. MCCRAW, one of the Union electors in Alabama, withdrew from that ticket and went over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE because he inferred, from a letter written by Mr. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, that Mr. EVERETT was in favor of the equality of the races, since his sons once went to a school of which a colored boy was a member. This correspondence was forwarded to Mr. EVERETT by a gentleman of Montgomery, and he telegraphed back immediately as follows:

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1860.—There is not the slightest foundation for the charges of Judge RICE, or the inferences of Mr. MCCRAW. EDWARD EVERETT.

POSITION OF MINISTER M'LANE.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, U. S. Minister to Mexico, has written a letter discussing the question of Popular Sovereignty, and declaring his belief that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE occupies the only tenable position on this question. He therefore prefers him as a Presidential candidate, both because he thinks his views on this subject are in accordance with the Constitution, and because he is opposed to the designs of the Republican Party, which Mr. MCLANE considers hostile to the Union.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1507, 1142, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1696, 1700, 1702, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730.

The other Courts have adjourned for the Term.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Argument in the Seventh-avenue Case.

The People and others vs. *John Kerr and others.*—This was a motion to continue the injunction heretofore granted in these cases, the complaints in which are well known. The argument of the motion now came on at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

Wm. Allen Butler Esq., opened the case on the part of the plaintiffs, reading the complaint and papers setting forth that the defendants were about to appropriate certain public streets of the City of New-York to their own use and occupation, in establishing railroads, &c., contrary to the interests and the rights of the Corporation and tax-payers of the City, to whom belonged the public streets, in trust, &c. In this connection were also read the Act under which the defendants proceed, and the message of the Governor vetoing the same. The complaint in these cases narrates the width of the streets through which it is proposed to run these railroads, and shows, or alleges, that they are mostly so narrow as to be wholly blockaded in case these obstructions are allowed. The complainants aver that the running of the roads through the streets, as proposed, would greatly diminish the value of the real estate along the route. They also set up personal objection against the building of said roads, and recounting the Common Council of this City from granting any grants to the defendants or other parties for such purposes.

H. W. Robinson read the answer of the defendants, which denied the allegations of the complaint, and denying that the Corporation of New-York had any right or property in the public streets, except so far as to keep them open as public highways.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to the opening argument of plaintiffs, recapitulating the facts and giving the history of such legislation. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Butler commented somewhat upon the conduct of certain parties interested in the passage of the bill, and the manner in which it was passed by the Legislature.

Mr. O'Conor objected to any imputations on the Legislature. He submitted, that according to the highest and earliest authority, the Court had no right to listen to remarks or comments upon the character of Legislatures—its sole function was to administer the law.

At this point, after some discussion, the Court consented to hear two counsel on each side, although his Honor suggested that the argument be wholly postponed until December, when it could be heard fully; and he (Justice LEONARD) would promise to attend to it.

Mr. Butler then proceeded with his remarks. The following are the points of plaintiffs, the defence not being yet developed:

First—The digging up by defendants of the central part of the streets and avenues mentioned in the complaint, removing portions of the pavement, and laying down iron railroad tracks, for the transportation of passengers, for their own profit, would, unless clearly and expressly authorized by law, constitute a nuisance.

Independently of the obstruction to the streets, which, it is alleged, the digging up of the pavement and laying the tracks would cause, and the injurious consequences which would result therefrom to the public, and to the private owners of property along the line of the proposed railroad, the taking of the streets for railroad purposes would be in itself an appropriation of the streets for a new use, inconsistent with the original purpose and design for which the streets were opened, and therefore, unless expressly authorized by law, a nuisance.

Second—The acts proposed by the defendants, in constructing, maintaining and operating the contemplated railroad, thus constituting in themselves a continuing public nuisance, and also threatening special injury to the private plaintiffs in this action, this suit is properly brought, and the remedy, by injunction, properly sought by the people and by their co-plaintiffs. Unless the defendants show affirmatively, and beyond all doubt, that their intended interference with the streets is authorized by law, the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded.

Third—The act of the Legislature of April 17, 1860, under which alone the defendants assert the right to enter upon the streets, dig them up, and lay, construct and maintain their railroad, does not establish such right nor authorize the proseedings thus proposed.

Upon the true interpretation of the act, it does not authorize the defendants to proceed in the construction of the railroad until they have agreed with all persons owning the land, or any interest therein, in any of the streets mentioned in the act therein, for the use or purchase thereof, or have acquired the right to use a title to the same, in the manner specified in the act.

Until compensation is made, as thus required, to the owners of the streets proposed to be occupied, the contemplated acts of the defendants would be wholly unauthorized, and should be restrained.

The fee of the streets is either in the Corporation or in the private owners of the adjoining lands.

It is immaterial where the fee is vested, provided compensation is made, or consent acquired, and until this is done, the defendants have no right to proceed.

The provision of § 3, that "the use of said streets and avenues for the purpose of said railroad, as hereinauthorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty hold said streets and avenues," does not affect the question of the *title* of the Corporation, or the right to compensation. Even where the taking of a highway for railroad purposes has been adjudged to be for a public use not inconsistent with its original purpose, compensation has been required.

It is clearly manifest that the defendants intend to proceed without making any compensation for the use of the streets.

Whatever may be the true interpretation of this act, the Legislature cannot authorise the taking of the land in the streets for the purpose of establishing a railroad, without making just compensation to the owners of the soil.

The act in question is invalid upon the interpretation claimed by defendants, inasmuch as it makes no provision for compensation to the Corporation of the City of New-York, as the owners of the fee of the streets in trust for the citizens, and, on the contrary, by its terms, compels their consent to the appropriation of the streets for a new and exclusive use by defendants, without compensation.

In respect to all the streets mentioned in the act, the fee is either in the property-owners on each side, subject to the public easement or right of way, or it is in the Corporation.

If the fee is in the Corporation, as assumed under this sub-division, it is so by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of 1807 and 1813, relating to the opening of streets.

These provisions are as follows: Chap. 115 of Laws 1807, section 9, *provides*, that, upon confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for opening any street, "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall become and be seized in fee of all the lands in the said report mentioned that shall be required for the purposes of streets, and may take possession of the same or any part or parts thereof: In trust, nevertheless, that the same be appropriated and kept open for a part of a public street, avenue, place or square forever, in like manner as the other public streets, avenues, squares and places in said City are, and of right ought to be." The Law of 1813 contains the same provision.

And by section 192 of the last-mentioned chapter, it is enacted, that "All the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the people of this State, of, in, and to all lands at any time heretofore left for streets or highways in the City of New-York, by any person or persons whomsoever, shall be, and hereby is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors, *for the use of streets and highways.*"

The estate thus vested in the Corporation is a trust estate. It is not a *municipal trust*, but a *private trust*, so that, in respect to the estate vested in them, and any disposition they may make of it, the Corporation are clothed with like powers, and subject to like duties and responsibilities as any private trustee.

The taking of the soil of the streets for the proposed railroad, would be a taking for a new and inconsistent use, for which compensation must be made to, or consent obtained from, the owner of the fee.

No such consent has ever been given by the corporation. If attempted to be given without adequate compensation, it would be a gross and flagrant breach of trust, the franchise for the new use being of great value, as is abundantly proved by the persistent efforts of defendants, during eight years, to procure and control it, by the competition in the Legislature for the grant, by the offers of compensation by wealthy citizens, and by the known travel and traffic on the route proposed.

No compensation to the corporation, as owners of the fee in trust, is provided by the act, according to defendants' interpretation of it. The use of the streets and avenues for the purposes of the railroad, is, by the terms of Section 3, to be "*considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor and Aldermen* hold the said streets and avenues." And by Section 4 the corporate authorities, in all departments, and of all grades, are required to promote the construction and protect the operation of the railroad.

The grant, if it had been made by the Common Council, would have been void, as a breach of the trust upon which it holds the streets. The worst features of a monopoly are stamped upon this grant. It is a grant to private individuals and their assigns, without corporate existence, restraints, or liabilities. It is perpetual, and without the usual safeguards of forfeiture, for misuser or nonuser. No right is reserved to amend, alter, or repeal, and none is implied. Rights acquired under it, as soon as vested, will be irrevocable.

The license fee is fixed at the rates now paid on other roads

...ing all the ... manufactured and ... of the Corporation under the ... charter, and all its property ... description, except the water-power ... with its machinery and fix... which they at the ... time, lease to Poppenhausen & Konig, ... year, thus, by this sale, discontinuing or ... of the Corporation for a term, ... ; and by the sale of the patent rights, or of the ... right to manufacture under the patent ... power, putting it out of its power, without re... the right to do so, to further prosecute the ... and business for which it had ... organized, and which it has prosecuted, and thus ... the Corporation a mere skeleton, with a name, ... a legal technical existence by the Statute ... but without real life, or business, or usefulness.

I do not think the Directors, even with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, had a right, as against stockholders not consenting, thus in effect to discontinue its existence, and defeat the object of its organization.

I must assume that these Directors were chosen to manage the business of the Corporation, not to destroy ...

If the Corporation was insolvent, it is presumed the ... Connecticut had provided a mode of having it dissolved; if it had good cause to surrender up its franchises to the Government, it is presumed the ... same States had also provided for that. But I cannot presume that the Directors, or a majority of the Stockholders of the Corporation, by any law of Connecticut or otherwise, had a right thus, by voluntarily ... to discontinue its existence, and in effect ... its franchises, without consulting the Gov... its creditors, and without the consent of a ... of its stockholders.

It is said that the Directors could thus discontinue, wind up and defeat the purpose, object and business for which the Corporation was organized, even with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, so as to bind, by a majority not consenting, would, in effect, be doing so by the minority, and every one of the minority, of their property without their consent.

We admit that the principle that a majority must govern or control (in the absence of any special provision in the Charter or constitutional articles,) applies to Corporations, and that the minority are bound by the acts of the majority, when these acts are within and according to the Charter or constitutional articles of the Corporation, and *not inconsistent with the object and purpose with which it was organized.* Such ... stockholder consents to by becoming a member of the Corporation, because he is presumed to know the law, and the rights of the majority by the law. But this democratic or representative principle does not apply to an act or acts of the majority, inconsistent with the continued existence of the Corporation and the very object and purpose for which it was organized; nor does a Stockholder consent to such acts by becoming a member, because the law does not justify them, and he cannot be presumed to have anticipated a thought that such acts would ever be perpetrated or attempted by the majority.

I cite the following authorities as supporting or illustrating the principle on which I hold the rule in question void for want of authority, as to the plaintiff and other stockholders not consenting, assuming it to have been made by a majority of the stockholders:

Livingston *vs.* Lynch, 4 John. Chan., 573. Com. *vs.* Pont. Henry, Grow to 12 Barb., 62, 63 Ward *vs.* The Sea Ins. Co., 7 Paige, 294. Hartford and N. H. R. R. Co. *vs.* Groswell, 5 Hill, 384. In the matter of Niagara Ins. Co., 1 Paige, 257. Slee *vs.* Bloom, 19 John., 456. Rollins *vs.* Clay, 33 Maine, 132. Smith *vs.* Smith, 2 Dek. (S. C.) Chan. R., 557. Kean *vs.* John. 8 Paige, 401. New-Orleans, Jackson and G. N. R. R. Co. *vs.* Harris, 27 Miss., 517. Hare *vs.* Society Attention, 1 Collyer, 270. Bagshaw *vs.* Easton Co. K. R. Co., 7 Ware Chan., 114. Bank of Com. *vs.* Bank of Kent, Harrington Chan., (Mich.) 166. 10, 11. Town *vs.* Bank of River Raisin, 2 Doug., (Mich.) 536. Aug and Ames on Com. §§ 499, 500, 390, *et seq.*

The sale and transfer in question was not and did not purport to be a sale of the property of the Corporation for the benefit of its creditors. If the property was sold for its full value, the creditors would have a right to complain, for it was not a sale for money, but for promissory notes payable at a future day; and although the notes may be good, and the makers abundantly responsible, yet the Corporation, or its directors, had no right to compel the creditors to wait until the notes were paid.

In passing the resolution, the resolution relied upon by the defendants as an authority by a majority of the stockholders to make the sale and transfer, it would appear that a majority of the shares voted on, were voted on by proxy. I must presume, in the absence of anything to show the contrary, that these proxies were ordinary proxies, given with reference to the transaction of the ordinary and legitimate business of the Corporation, and that they did not and could not authorize votes for so extraordinary a sale and transfer as the one in question. Hence the resolution cannot be said to have been in fact passed by a majority of the stockholders, and its passage can hardly be claimed as an authority by the majority.

A similar remark may be made as to the Connecticut statutes referred to by the counsel for the defendants authorizing a majority of the stockholders to transact business and not less than three directors to manage the affairs and business of corporations; these statutes must be presumed to have intended to apply to the ordinary and legitimate business of corporations and not to so extraordinary a proceeding as the sale and transfer in question.

The purchasers cannot be considered as *bona fide* purchasers for value without notice, for they did not give money or value, but their notes or promises to pay, and I must assume from the conceded facts of this case that they knew the purpose and object for which this corporation was organized, and the only business which it had prosecuted, and as they must also be presumed to know the law, I must also presume that they knew that directors, with or without the consent of the stockholders, had no right or authority to make the sale and transfer in question to them.

It is not necessary to pass upon the other two grounds upon which the counsel for the plaintiff insist that the sale was void; to wit, fraud in fact and as being in contravention of the equitable principle or rule that a trustee cannot directly or indirectly become the purchaser of the trust property for his own benefit; for if the sale in question was void as to the plaintiff and other stockholders not consenting, on the ground that it was made without their consent or authority, the other two grounds, however well taken, could not make a void thing void.

The sale being void, as to the plaintiff and other stockholders not consenting, it follows, I think, that the temporary injunction should be continued, and that a Receiver is necessary to preserve the property of the Corporation within the jurisdiction of this Court, for its creditors and stockholders, until the final decree in the action, or in the action in the Circuit Court of the United States, in aid of which it would appear that this action was brought, or until its dissolution may be decreed by the Courts of Connecticut.

I shall accordingly continue the injunction, and make a reference to Hon. William Mitchell to appoint a suitable and proper person as receiver, with the usual powers, and take and approve of the necessary and usual security, for the faithful performance of his trust.

E. W. Stoughton and D. E. Wheeler for plaintiff; S. A. Foot and W. A. Curtis for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

The only business transacted yesterday was the sentencing of several prisoners, convicted during last week.

Patrick Hogan, found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, for having killed Thomas McLaughlin, had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. His counsel asked that the proof of good character upon the trial might be considered in mitigation of the sentence.

Judge INGRAHAM remarked that the proof of good reputation had probably influenced the jury to find a modified verdict. He could see no ground for further leniency. The prisoner was the fourth young man just convicted of homicide in one degree or another; while there were several others of about the same age awaiting trial for the same offence, showing that the great mass of crime was committed by the young. It would not do to abate in the least the rigor of the law for the punishment of such crimes. The law limited the Court to passing a sentence of four years in the State Prison on such a verdict as that found. The sentence, therefore, was that the prisoner be confined at Sing Sing four years at hard labor.

David Beech, convicted of forgery in the third degree, insisted on his innocence, and commented on the testimony in his case. He was especially dissatisfied that the person who swore to his identity could not describe a single feature, although the prisoner's nose was so prominent a facial lineament, as often to have attracted the comment of acquaintances, and could not have escaped the notice of a person properly identifying him. He did not hope to change his sentence by anything he said, but wanted to convince his friends that he was innocent.

Judge GOULD thought the verdict of the Jury was a proper one, and that an offence of this character striking at the foundation of confidence in commercial matters should be severely punished. The sentence of the Court therefore was, confinement in the State Prison for five years.

Adam Jaeger, convicted of murder in the second degree, for causing the death of Henry Pebler, had nothing to say against sentence.

Judge GOULD remarked that but for the Act of last Winter the conviction of the prisoner must have been for murder, for which the penalty would have been death. But the prosecution, because a verdict in a higher degree would be of no use, had asked and obtained a verdict in a lower degree. The sentence therefore would be the severest that the law allowed, imprisonment for life.

David Wood, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for killing Patrick Corkey, urged through his counsel that the sentence should be mild, as no deadly weapon was used—the prisoner having in a passion picked up a stone and thrown it at his pursuer, striking him unfortunately in a vital part.

Judge GOULD remarked that when life was taken in such a manner as to be a crime at all, a light sentence should not be imposed. To sentence the prisoner for a shorter period than two years in the State Prison, would not be bestowing on life a proper regard. This therefore, was the sentence of the Court.

Edwin Hodgdon, convicted of murder in the second degree, for having killed John Cunningham, declared his innocence.

Judge GOULD regretted that in the present case the law did not allow the Court a wider range of discretion in sentencing. The law having peremptorily demanded imprisonment for life, and such must be the sentence of the Court.

Patrick Hennessy, convicted of Arson in the third degree, asked, through his counsel, a stay of proceedings and filing a bill of exceptions. The motion was denied. The prisoner made quite lengthy remarks on the testimony in his case, and insisted on his innocence of "Arson in any and every degree." He declared that he had proofs not adduced upon trial that so far from having an interest in burning his house to obtain the insurance, he was a positive loser by the fire, as the insurance, though ample, was not sufficient to cover his interest in the place.

Judge GOULD remarked that the Court had no jurisdiction in the question of facts, but that the jury had found the prisoner guilty of one of the highest crimes known. When the danger to life, and the terror and alarm of the public, which a midnight conflagration caused, were considered, no penalty which the law allowed seemed too severe. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that that the prisoner be confined at Sing Sing ten years.

The Court then adjourned till this morning to listen to a motion in the Devlin case, when a further adjournment will be made till Nov. 12.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson, and a Jury.

ARE BLANKETS BLANKETS OR NOT?

Christ, Jay & Hess vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, to recover an excess of duties imposed by him as Collector upon some goods imported by the plaintiffs, called in the invoice and the entry gentian blankets. By the Tariff Act of 1846, "blankets of all kinds" came in Schedule E., and were liable to a duty of twenty per cent., while "manufactures of wool, not otherwise provided for," were placed in Schedule C., and charged with thirty per cent. duty. These duties were reduced by the Act of 1857 to twenty-four per cent. instead of thirty, and fifteen per cent instead of twenty.

The plaintiffs claimed that these goods, though imported in pieces of thirty or forty yards, were still blankets, and liable therefore to only fifteen per cent., while the Collector claimed that they were not blankets, and were therefore liable to pay twenty-four per cent. The plaintiffs gave evidence to show that the goods were commercially known as blankets before 1846, while the defendant gave evidence to show that they were used mainly for making overcoats.

The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood, we understand, nine for plaintiffs and three for defendant.

PENALTY—UNDERVALUATION—GUAGING.

Antonio Yznaga et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is an action to recover back a penalty of twenty per cent., imposed upon a cargo of molasses and sugar from Cuba to this port, for undervaluation. Upon guaging the casks a greater number of gallons of molasses was found in them than mentioned in the invoice, so that an excess was reported by the guager and appraisers. The valuation of the article in the invoice was correct, but the quantity in the casks was in excess. The case did not fall within the eighth section of the act of 1846. This is confined to the enhancement of the value of the goods at the time of exportation in the foreign market by the appraisers, to the amount of ten per cent. above the invoice value.

The increase of the quandity is otherwise provided for. In this instance the guaging corrects the error. We must not extend the application of this penalty by a strained construction.

We think the plaintiff is entitled to recover back the $520, with interest from the time paid.

As to the other casks, in which the number of gallons was not specified, the penalty was properly imposed. The case was one strictly of malversation, not of excess of quantity found by the guagers or appraisers. The general understanding that a hogshead contains 110 gallons, when the quantity is not stated, is too indefinite to be relied on to change the result of this construction.

A. W. Griswold for the plaintiffs; B. F. Dunning for defendant.

PATENT PLANING-MACHINES.

John Gibson vs. *J. Dart et al.*; *Same* vs. *Van Slycke et al.*; *Same* vs. *G. D. Root*; *Same* vs. *W. H. Edwards et al.*; *John Givson* vs. *G. W. Ford et al.*; *Same* vs. *W. Hotchkiss et al.*; *Same* vs. *J. E. Smith.* (In Equity.)

NELSON, C. J.—The bills fled in the above cases against the defendants are founded upon the patent of Woodworth's planing-machines, as extended by the Act of Congress passed Feb. 26, 1845. The infringement charged is for tongueing and grooving plank or boards, and also planing the same, in violation of the patent. The defence mainly relied on is: 1. Want of novelty. 2. That the grooving and tongueing by the defendants are by means of the saws and not cutters; and, 3. That the planing is in the form of mouldings, not included in the plaintiff's patent.

All these questions have heretofore been frequently before me in the course of the very protracted litigation upon this patent, and the subject of examination and decision.

We shall not go over them again at this late day, as nothing has been suggested on the part of the defendants as new in the defence, or any way in calling for reëxamination.

Decree for the plaintiff, and reference to the Clerk as Commissioner to take an account of profits.

S. Blatchford for plaintiff; E. P. Cowles for defendant.

J. Gibson vs. *W. C. Beardslee*; *Same* vs. *F. & J. Petit*; *Same* vs. *R. J. Marchess*; *Same* vs. *G. E. Edgar*; *Same* vs. *A. Clauson et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—These cases are of the same class as those pending in the Northern District of New-York, which we have already disposed of.

Decree for plaintiff and reference to the Clerk, as Commissioner, to take an account of profits.

C. M. Keller and S. Blatchford, for plaintiff; P. Van Antwerp, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNY, J.—*The People ex rel.* vs. *Miner.*—Judgment for respondent on demurrer to return to alternative *mandamus.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Wyman* vs. *Wyman.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS.

DALY, J.—*Mohlstadt* vs. *Walsh.*—Motion granted.
Bulkley vs. *Masket.*—Motion granted partially.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
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IMPROVED WIRE DOOR SPRINGS,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

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ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

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It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
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SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES—A MOST VALUABLE article for baking cakes; in using these griddles they require but one greasing; they bake the cakes brown, spungy and beautiful. For sale by J. FAGAN, No. 113 Beekman-st.

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POLITICAL.

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A MASS MEETING
Of the friends of the unanimous Union candidate
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN C. MATHER,
Will be held at
LAIRD'S FIFTH WARD HOTEL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM LOGAN HERBERT,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
THOMAS MUNROE, MICHAEL NORTON, } Secretaries.

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FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.
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Comprising the Seventh Congressional District, and all others friendly to the cause, are invited to meet at
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Junction of 8th-av., Greenwich-av. and 13th-st.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
At 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination for Congress of AUGUSTUS F. DOW.
The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:
CHARLES A. DANA,
THEODORE TILTON,
CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER,
JOSEPH N. LUCKEY,
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SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN,
M. EYER FOYE,
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SILAS B. DUTCHER,
CHAS. S. SPENCER, and others.
Immediately after the Meeting the WIDE-AWAKES of the District will form a GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION, under command of Grand Marshal
J. H. HOBART WARD.

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George Merkle,	Robert Edwards,
A. J. Campbell,	A. Bliss,
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OF
LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
Comprising the estates of the well-known firms of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
And
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Now reduced to insolvency, in company with other leading houses, through the paralysis in the Southern trade.
The undersigned, having purchased of the Assignee the entire estate of the above bankrupts, has, for the convenience of the public, congregated the whole at the store
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Which he has
RENTED FOR THE SPACE OF SIXTY DAYS,
With a view of effecting a total clearance of the same.
The elegant stock, comprising
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
RICH AND ELABORATE VELVET CLOAKS,
HANDSOME PARIS CLOTH CLOAKS,
ARABIAN AND ZOUAVE BOURNOUS, &c.,
Together with a large collection of
LADIES' FURS,
Including RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
MINK MARTEN SETS,
CHINCHILLA AND ROYAL ERMINE,
FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
Having been obtained at a merely nominal price compared with its original cost, will be offered on such advantageous terms as to be almost incredible to the beholder, in order TO CLOSE OUT THE WHOLE within the limited time—the premises being required to be pulled down.
This property is still in course of distribution, and intending purchasers are recommended to make an early inspection.
Wholesale buyers desirous of participating in the advantages which this sale offers, can purchase for net cash before 10 o'clock in the morning.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee of the estate of Bulpin, Gregson & Elliott,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have JUST RECEIVED, and WILL OPEN at RETAIL ON MONDAY,
3 CASES (VERY RICH) PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS,
In New and Beautiful Shades, viz.:
FUSCHIA, MAGENTA, ROSE DE ALGER,
SOLFERINO, MAUVE, &c.
Also, 3 Cases BLACK-GROUND SILKS, Chints Figures.
1 Case WHITE CLOTH, for OPERA CLOAKS.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 251 Broadway.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,
BROCHE, CASHMERE, PLAID, STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
CLOAKS AND MANTLES OF THE LATEST STYLES,
LADIES' CLOTHS, VELVETS AND
CLOAK MATERIALS,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a
large assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, at much less than the usual prices.
Also,
VESTIBULE LACES and MUSLIN DRAPERY.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SILK AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.
From former prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
Have completed their Fall Stock of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
And INGRAIN
CARPETING,
They will offer them at lowest market prices.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES
AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall stock of
FLANNELS,
Manufactured especially for our best
RETAIL TRADE.
Real Welsh, 4-4 to 10-4, for Skirts.
SAXONY WELSH,
Patent Unshrinkable
SAXONY,
SWANSDOWN, heavy.
BALLARD VALE, 4-4 SHAKER.
English and American, Canton, and all the best washing flannels manufactured.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Will offer, during this week,
New Goods, in
POINT GAUZE, CHANTILLY SHAWLS,
POINT DE VENISE, CHANTILLY VEILS
at popular prices. Our goods are selected with great care by one of the firm at the places of manufacture, and are unsurpassed for quality and style.

BROCATELLES,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS.
New Goods to open on MONDAY.
The new color in a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

BRUSSELS LACES.—JUST RECEIVED, A large and choice assortment of POINT A L'AIGUILLE, POINT GAZE, POINT VENICE and POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS, Collars and Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, &c., in new shapes and designs.
Also, a beautiful line of BLACK THREAD LACES, in VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBS, &c. Valenciennes Edgings, 15c. per yard. BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 633 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS,
At 50 cts., 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
From Auction—Very Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CRISIS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Position of the Disruption Party—Voice of Secession Conservatism.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, a large sheet, issued this morning, contains an extended and comprehensive summing-up of the great Political Issue about to be submitted to the Country. The Programme of the Secessionist Movement, and the active and effective opposition offered to it by friends of the Union at the South; the alleged complicity of members of the Federal Cabinet in the conspiracy; the conflict in this State between Disunionism and Cash-Conservatism; and the general aspects of the battle-ground, are among the topics illustrated and discussed in this number.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains, in addition, its usual interesting variety of Literary Matter—Poetry, Tales, Agricultural and Domestic Hints, Extracts, and Correspondence; with a full digest of News to the latest moment, embracing reports of the Money and Stock Markets, and other information of interest as well to the merchant and farmer, as to the general reader.

Single copies in wrappers may be had at the Counter. Price Four Cents.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—All that Glitters is not Gold—Grand Concert—Fireman's Address—Sudden Transition.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rose Elmer—An Object of Interest—The Villagers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—Siamese Twins—What Is It?—Joseph and his Brethren.

CHRISTY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CASTLE GARDEN—No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington correspondent transmits further intelligence concerning the plans of Disunion traitors to break up the Confederation in the event of their being unable to retain the power they have so long wielded to the country's injury and disgrace. The Disunionists know well that the intelligent masses of the South are opposed to their schemes, and their purpose is not to consult them at all, but to, have a Convention elected by the Legislatures of the Seceding States, and to confer upon this body full powers to dissolve the Union and elect Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to the Presidency of a Southern Confederacy. It is also reasserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been consulted on the subject, and has given promise of protection whenever intervention shall become necessary. However criminal these designs may be, they can only be regarded, in a practical point of view, as the insane and desperate efforts of men whose ruin is already certain. The success of these schemes does not come within the range of possibility, and their revelation is so far opportune that it will dissuade many voters, North and South, from supporting men so disloyal to their country and a cause so utterly reckless and unworthy.

By the steamship *Fulton*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday morning, we receive three days' later European news. There is confirmation of the intelligence, previously reported, that Russia and Prussia had protested against the Sardinian invasion of Naples. It is said that if no notice is taken of the protest, the Russian Ambassador will immediately leave Turin. King VICTOR EMANUEL had already entered Neapolitan territory, and was expected in the capital on the 17th inst. The Royalists were making preparations to renew the contest with the Garibaldians. All the European Powers, except England, refuse to recognize the blockade of Gaeta. From China, we learn that, preparatory to the grand assault on the Taku forts, the allies had attacked the Tartar camp, and that the Chinese had fled in disorder. The attack upon Taku was fixed for the 15th of August, and we shall receive particulars of the event by the next mail.

Our advices from Utah are to Oct. 5. Hon. W. H. HOOPER, delegate to Congress, accompanied by his wife, had left Salt Lake City for Washington, and with him had departed the last of the Mormon missionaries for the States and Europe. Among the missionaries were three of the "Twelve Apostles"—ORSON PRATT, ERASTUS SNOW and GEORGE Q. CANNON—the first two destined for the States and the last for England. Five of the Twelve are now absent among the "Gentiles" working for the cause of Mormonism. An agricultural fair had been held at Provo, which was attended with considerable success, and another was in progress in Salt Lake City at the date of our correspondent's letter. More Indian hostilities are reported in the northern part of the Territory. A party of emigrants, numbering about twenty, had been attacked, and had lost all their wagons and stock before assistance could reach them. The party had arrived at Salt Lake City, under escort of U. S. troops, in a destitute condition. Capt. RUFF, of the Indian Bureau at Washington, had arrived in the Territory, to look after the Government property connected with the Indian Agency of Dr. FORNEY, which has already cost the Government two administrations.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER opened the lecture season at Newark last evening by delivering for the first time a very able, interesting, and amusing lecture on "Young America," an abstract report of which will be found in another column.

In both Boards of the Common Council last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, asking for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the reception of the Prince of Wales, amounting to about $4,000, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

In the Board of Supervisors a large number of resignations of Registrars and Inspectors of Election was received, and the vacancies were filled by new names. Ten dollars for each of the voting places was appropriated for fitting them up for the election.

The Republicans of Brooklyn assembled in great force at the Wigwam, opposite the City Hall, last evening, and listened to speeches from Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, and J. C. CARTER, of New-York. It was a very enthusiastic meeting.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a prominent merchant and formerly a Clay Whig, of this City, addressed the Young Men's Republican Union last evening, in support of Republican principles. He claimed that the Chicago Convention was the only National and conservative organization in the field, and that were he a Southern man, instead of the owner of slaves, as he should not refuse to be, if he lived there, he would vote for Mr. LINCOLN in preference to either of the other candidates before the people.

A very large meeting of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District was held at the junction of Franklin, Varick and Hudson streets last evening. Three stands were erected, and speeches delivered in English, German, French and Italian. At the main stand Ex-Alderman WM. TUCKER presided, and addresses were made by Lieut. Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, HORACE GREELEY and others. The nomination of AMOS J. WILLIAMSON was unanimously ratified.

The Wide-Awake demonstration at Newark, N. J., last night, was a grand affair. Large delegations were present from surrounding places, and the number in the procession is estimated at six thousand. The affair passed off with the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling.

The Seventh-avenue Railroad case was called before Justice LEONARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, but the argument was not concluded. The hearing of the motion to make the injunction perpetual may take a day or two yet. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer several prisoners were called up for sentence. PATRICK HOGAN, for manslaughter, in killing THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing. DAVID BEACH, for forgery, five years in Sing Sing. ADAM JARGER, for murder in the second degree, imprisonment for life. DAVID WOOD, for manslaughter, two years in Sing Sing. EDWIN HODGDON, for murder in the second degree, imprisonment for life. PATRICK HENNESSY, for arson in the third degree, ten years in Sing Sing.

There was a recovery of 2@3 ₩ cent. in the Railway Share list, yesterday, and the Stock Exchange closed generally firm in the afternoon at the top rates of the day; New-York Central, 82½@83; Erie 30. Exchange on London fell to 109@109½. The Bank return gives a further accession of $863,000 to the Specie line, and an upward turn of $1,459,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Business in Breadstuffs was more active. Prices, however, were unsettled. The news by the *Fulton* favorably affected the market for Cotton, which was in good request at buoyant rates. Provisions, Sugars, Rio Coffee, Tallow, and Whisky were more freely dealt in. Hay was less sought after. Hops were in lively demand. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

Repudiation and Disunion.

The merchants of our City who are so busy in the Fusion movement, will do well to give some little heed to an article which we copy from the Charleston *Mercury*. It will probably come home somewhat closely to their "business and bosoms." It discusses the advantages to the South of secession,—and foremost among them it places the *Repudiation of all their Northern debts*. If they can only get rid of the Federal Constitution, they will obliterate their indebtedness to Northern merchants forever. Disunion is to operate, therefore, as an enormous sponge—to wipe off all their obligations, and release them from the payment of all their dues.

This must be a pleasant prospect for our merchants who have been laboring so zealously in their cause. They have been representing that the South will have cause for dissolving the Union in case the North elects a Republican candidate. LINCOLN is quite certain to be elected, and dissolution involves the repudiation of Southern debts. Are the Messrs. HENRY quite as confident, as they have been hitherto, that the election of LINCOLN will justify secession? Will they think it quite right to lose all their dues, because the people of the Union, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, elect a Republican President?

This proposition of the *Mercury* is the most flagitious scheme to which this disunion madness has given rise. No man, who was not at heart utterly dishonest, would propose to escape the payment of a just debt on the strength of any political differences whatever. No community not dead to all the instincts of commercial honor, would tolerate the suggestion of so base and discreditable a project. The object of throwing it thus shamelessly before the public, is doubtless in part to alarm the North and coerce our people into abandoning their political principles. It takes effect, however, upon those who have already done this in order to secure Southern favor and Southern trade. The whole Fusion movement in this State has been organized, and is sustained, by one or two mercantile establishments who have large transactions with the South, who have large creditors among the Southern merchants, and who are already doing everything in their power to meet the exacting demands of the Southern States. They are the men, and almost the only men, who would be seriously affected by the wholesale repudiation which the *Mercury* proposes.

We cannot congratulate the Messrs. HENRY on being very well backed by their Southern friends. Such suggestions as those we quote are rather cold comfort for men in their position. They are really only another turn of the screw,—another blow of the lash,—by which this whole Pro-Slavery movement in our community has been stimulated and pushed into activity. The South are utterly remorsely and relentless in their crusade. They make no appeal to generous sentiments or impulses in support of their cause. They rely solely upon fear. They have coerced our merchants hitherto by threatening to withdraw their trade. Fearing that this will not avail, they now threaten to repudiate their debts. The only consolation our merchants have in the premises is, that they cannot go any further. Their Southern overseers have touched bottom at last.

MOSES F. ODELL AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We referred, a day or two since, to the charge publicly made against Mr. MOSES F. ODELL, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Second District, that he had stated that he was in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade. We called Mr. ODELL'S attention to the charge, and offered him our columns to contradict it, if untrue, and we confidently expected that it would be contradicted at once. We were loth to believe that any member of the Methodist Church, the Northern branch at least, could have so far fallen away from the principles of that Church—that any gentleman who had been so much identified with the religious interests, with Churches and Sabbath Schools in the City of Brooklyn, could have in any way become so blinded as to favor the reopening of a trade whose object is to plunge men into what one of the founders of Methodism called "the sum of all villanies." The statement was made with great directness and positiveness, it is true, but still, knowing how easily a casual remark may be misunderstood or misrepresented, we expected to find that the story had its origin in some such misunderstanding.

But, we have heard not a word from Mr. ODELL, and we are compelled, in view of some corrobrative evidence upon the point which has come to us, and the more forcible argument of Mr. ODELL'S silence, to believe that the charge is well founded, and that some cause—perhaps Mr. ODELL'S association, in the Empire Club, of which, as we understand, he was a member, with Capt. RYNDERS, whose views on the subject may be argued from his recent brutal assault upon LEWIS TAPPAN for a mere inquiry as to the three African boys recently brought here from a slave-trading vessel—that such associations or long connection with the Custom-house may have weakened his principles and blinded his perceptions, so that he no longer sees evils in a trade which our Government and Great Britain have spent millions of money and many lives to suppress.

We understand that some of Mr. ODELL'S friends endeavor to break the force of the charge, by saying that the reason of his favoring it is that the Africans are thus Christianized and enlightened. But this does not help the case. Christianity is no less hostile now to the doctrine of "doing evil that good may come" than ever, though in all ages the "good that may come" has been the pretext of those who found their advantage in "doing evil," or allowing others to do it.

It has been supposed that Mr. ODELL, by reason of his church connection, would draw off a good many votes from Mr. HUMPHREY, his Republican opponent. This might be so, perhaps, other things being equal, but we do not believe that Republicans to whom this matter is known will be led to overlook it by any church influence. We cannot believe that the voters of the Second District are in favor of the opening of the Slave-trade. We do not intend that they shall vote ignorantly for a candidate who is in favor of it, by reason of any neglect of ours to call attention to the fact.

Breckinridge Smoked out.

We have already published the meagre extracts of a letter from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to a gentleman in North Carolina, in which he defines his position upon the question of disunion. We have no hesitation in declaring that it places him in a far worse position than he occupied while refusing to answer. His silence was suspicious, and left room for the inference that he might be tinctured with the treasonable sentiments which all the more distinguished leaders of his party own; but his oracular utterance leaves us little room to doubt that he is only for the Union so long as his party holds power.

It will be remembered that the questions put to Mr. DOUGLAS at Norfolk, were substantially these:

Do you consider the election of LINCOLN a just cause for breaking up the Union?

Do you believe in the right of peaceable secession without cause?

To these printed interrogatories Mr. DOUGLAS gave answers which did him honor. He not only denied the right of secession, for the cause supposed, but he declared his purpose to sustain Mr. LINCOLN in enforcing the laws. The same questions have been repeatedly addressed to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, but he has studiously refused to answer, except to one gentleman, Mr. COHOON, the Mayor of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. And what is that question? He says, under date of October 5:

"Yours of the 1st instant has been received. The questions you ask are answered in my inclosed speech. I esteem Mr. YANCEY highly, and have known him long and favorably. * * * Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is not Mr. YANCEY. I love the Union, *but the South better*. If elected, the Union, under my care, shall never be dismembered."

We substitute "dismembered"' for "disseminated," as it originally appeared, and was evidently a typographical or telegraphic error. This is the whole of the letter which has been permitted to see the light, and the inference from it is almost irresistible, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will pledge himself to stand by the Union only on the conditions of his own election to the Presidency. If every man in the country stood on this narrow platform, the Union would be rent into some thirty millions of atoms. This is carrying the doctrine of secession to its utmost limits. The question was, whether Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would sustain the Union if Mr. LINCOLN shall be elected President? He answers that he will remain faithful if elected himself, while, in the same breath, he avows an intense degree of sectional feeling. "*I love the Union, but the South better.*" Did ever Presidential candidate avow such a sentiment before? Could YANCEY and KEITT demand more of him?

As we never heard of a President who desired to break up the Union during his own term of office—for even Mr. BUCHANAN cannot agree to that—we are not surprised that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE gives the assurance that he will not rebel against his own Administration. But when this contemptible evasion is given in answer to the direct question, "will you counsel resistance to Mr. LINCOLN?" it would be an affectation of charity to doubt that he is at heart a Disunionist, or, at any rate, that he has too much respect for the preachers of disunion and treason to take ground against their plans. There can be no two opinions on this matter. The inference is irresistible.

Mayor Wood and the Prince of Wales.

Last evening His Honor the Mayor transmitted to the Common Council a statement of the expenses incurred by him in the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bills, taking all things into account, are commendably moderate, their total being but $4,400, of which sum nearly one-half was expended for music in the military and Fire-department parades. These bills are now before the Common Council for approval, and it remains to be seen what action our City Fathers will take in reference to expenditures which, for the most part, were incurred without their sanction, and from any voice in the disposal of which they were rigorously debarred. Perhaps a sense of the obligations due to hospitality may get the better of their wounded pride, but there are other considerations only too likely to deter them from doing justice to the generosity of the Mayor, in this particular case.

Our City Fathers are human—we might say, eminently human—and a desire for re-election to such lucrative positions as they hold, is one of their natural passions. The great majority of them will have to appeal, either next December or in the December of the following year, to Democratic constituencies for a return to their present seats. Judging from existing indications, a vote for the payment of these bills, moderate though we confess them to be, would not be likely to help any Democratic aspirant. Our adopted citizens, of Milesian birth, were not in favor of the reception accorded to England's heir; they have already even gone to the length of denouncing their favorite FERNANDO for his share in that pageant; and when such popularity as Mr. WOOD recently enjoyed with them cannot shield him from their anger, what chance of forgiveness would the Tuomeys, Booles, Barrys, Farleys and Bagleys stand, should they now identify their action with that of the Mayor?

Mayor WOOD has been very fortunate in securing payment from the City of many bills, which, at the time of their incurment, he made a boast of regarding as personal to himself. It was thus in the case of the ship *Joseph Walker*, an operation which eventually cost the public treasury about twenty thousand dollars; it was so again in reference to the litigation for testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill, the costs of which Mr. WOOD undertook to pay in his private capacity, but for which the City has already been mulcted by successive tax levies in amounts approaching thirty thousand dollars. In this last operation—the reception of the Prince of Wales—we have reason to fear that his Honor's good fortune will desert him; and that, having succeeded in securing public payment for claims which should never have been allowed, he will now fail to obtain just remuneration for expenses moderate in themselves and most laudable in their general purpose. Never from our Common Council, as at present constituted, can he secure payment for the reception extended to the future King of Great Britain; but, doubtless, from our next Legislature he will be able to procure the insertion of this item in the tax levy of 1861, with an order upon Comptroller HAWS for its payment.

Railway Accidents.

On Friday last a broken rail on the Fall River line turned over a car containing thirty-five passengers, many of whom were thereby severely, and at least three, seriously injured. Although this is an occurrence of considerable importance to these people who are maimed for life, it so far pales before the grander works of cheap engineering that we read about every few months, as to be quite indistinct to the general public. The fact is, however, that those untiring riflemen—broken rails, axles and wheels, misplaced switches, loose rail-joints, rotten sleepers, all the evils of bad drainage, cattle and rocks on the track, and the absence of a thorough system of brakes and signals—these steady riflemen slaughter quite as many innocents in a decade as the spasmodic artillery which now and then sweeps them down by companies as at Norwalk, Hamilton and Burlington.

These wholesale slaughters do lead to some measure of reform—tardy and compromised, but yet real and growing. A great many iron bridges are in use and ordered; trestled chasms are filling up; the telegraph and practicable time-tables are taking the place of the reckless running arrangements formerly tolerated, and the most glaring and outrageous features of danger are yielding to the demands of civilization.

But these *little* casualties which only hurl one more unfortunate, mangled and bleeding, into an untimely grave—which only plunge one more family into sudden and terrible want and woe; the little circumstance of an arm torn off here and a leg smashed there—a beggar and a cripple for life, now and then—these are such a matter of daily history as to fail of producing that general fear and horror which demand and hasten reform. There is probably no surer method of facilitating a detailed improvement in the safety of railways, than the untiring repetition and elucidation of the great fact that the most cheaply worked railways in the world have the smallest number of accidents. Economy and safety go hand in hand. The railways on the continent of Europe are examples of this fact. Those in England are worked at greater cost and have more accidents. The working expenses of our own are twice as much as those of European roads; and the number of accidents is against us in a still greater proportion. What, then, are the conditions of economical railway working? No one at all familiar with the engineering facts of the case—we are aware that this qualification excludes about one-half the railway managers—will deny that some of these conditions are wide and solid earthwork, ample and permanent means for draining the earthwork and the road-bed, clean and abundant ballast to distribute the load of the track upon the softer material beneath, large and sound sleepers, anything under Heaven but the common form of American rail and joint fixture, the very best iron in the rails and machinery, and the substitution of wrought for cast iron, and steel for wrought iron, as far as the results of the best practice will warrant. Iron cars, which will only crumple in case of collision, should be substituted for wooden cars, which not only shake and rot to pieces in a few years, but impale passengers with their flying splinters, when broken up. These things contribute to economical working, simply because they are *permanent*, thus diminishing the cost of traction, and greatly lessening the expenses of maintenance. It is a matter of history that such construction decreases the working expenses of European railways to one-half, and, in some departments more than one-half, those of our own railways.

A most signal means of economy is to put the responsibility of successful management upon men who can only be got by being well paid, because they have a hard-earned reputation to loose if they are not earnest and vigilant. Cheap help, as if engineers, master mechanics, road-masters, &c., were merely laborers or cattle, has been the great curse of our railway system.

Brakes which may be instantly operated by the engine-driver—there are at least three excellent and well tested inventions of this kind—should be applied to all passenger trains, to make assurance doubly sure.

Now, is it possible to specify even the most obvious and best known means of *safety*, without including every one of these means of *economy*? Certainly not; the features of both are identical. Why, then, are they not carried out in general practice? There are several good and sufficient reasons, and there are plain remedies.

A large class of railway managers never introduce improvements, because they do not know what to introduce. They admit the general truth of the foregoing specification, but they cannot fix upon any particular thing to adopt. We take the broad ground that every such railway officer should be turned out of office; he is a disgrace to his profession. Why, there are a dozen engineering periodicals and a large number of thorough and reliable books and reports, which point out, to the line and letter, the principal improvements in railway plant and machinery, as they are developed. We should like to know why steel tires and axles, which have never been known to break—why the sandwich system of railroad track, with which a broken rail cannot throw off a train, a system of seven years' standing abroad—why some plan of instantaneously applying brakes, have not been adopted?

We dare say that one-half the improvements in use have never been heard of by half our railway managers—men who confess that they do not read professional books and papers, who repulse the advances of patentees and the agents for improved manufactures, because they do not know what is good and what is bad, and have no confidence in themselves or anybody else. These are not hypothetical cases; we can check off the names on a railway directory.

Another class of managers know what to do, and do it as far as the shareholders through the august Board of Directors will let them. Because these directorial gentlemen are shrewd financiers or able lawyers, we let them dictate the engineering status of our railways. We should with equal propriety ask them to cure our sick or to translate Chi-

[illegible] The fact is, railways are only to be cheaply worked till they are reconstructed and managed by engineers—a remedy which shareholders, that is to say the public, have in their own hands, and will ultimately apply. The only chance for increased safety therefore is, that its conditions are providentially identical with those of economy.

Theology and Tobacco.

To detect the secret antagonism that exists between the eternal principles of Christianity and the evanescent smoke that curls from the good man's pipe, might puzzle an Oriental mystagogue or confound the metaphysics of AQUINAS himself. But it has been discovered in our own epoch, and is now authoritatively announced, in this, the fourth year of BUCHANAN, by the General Conference of the M. E. Church of the State of Ohio. The faith of the Ohio Church and the fumes of the Virginia weed are authentically proclaimed to be mutually destructive. The Athanasian creed and the Book of Discipline are the acids in antagonism with the alkali of the *Nicotiana Tabacum*; and "full communion" is consequently henceforth incompatible with regalias, miacca-boy, or fine-cut cavendish. At the session of the Conference held in Gallipolis a few weeks ago, the following action was taken upon this subject:

Whereas, The use of tobacco is a great evil, and leads to other evils, therefore,

Resolved, By the Ohio Conference, that after the present session *we will not receive any person into full communion who persists in the use of tobacco.*

This, of course, as everybody knows, is not the first or the hundredth time that absurd and preposterous resolutions on this topic have been adopted by ecclesiastical bodies in different parts of the country, and they might at present, perhaps, be allowed to pass unheeded along with the other impossible legislation of divines who are evidently more familiar with theological logomachies than with the common facts of life and physiology. But as tobacco-cursing, from being a chronic mode in which petty ecclesiastical courts pay their tithes of mint, anise and rue, has now been carried into the highest councils of the church, we could wish that the august conclave who enacted this excommunicatory bull, (for such must be its practical issue,) had also promulgated, for the benefit of the great smoking world, the specific grounds on which such solemn action was based—whether this new capital sin had its roots directly in morals, or had only indirect relation thereto through physics, sociology, physiology or public economy; for of course they well knew that on all these grounds the legitimate use of the fragrant leaf is upheld by moralists, as well as economists and hygienists, quite as capable and distinguished as the gentlemen of the Ohio Conference. In a moral aspect it is affirmed that its aromatic incense soothes the perturbed spirit, and calms the passionate heart by its tranquillizing influence upon the nerves; that, socially, the pipe or cigar is the symbol and bond of friendship in this country, even as the snuff-box is in Scotland; that, financially, it is an important element of our public wealth, while the forty millions of dollars which the American people themselves annually expend upon it has created a vast and varied home industry; and now within a short time, we have a public letter from Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, than whom there is no higher medical authority living, on the physiological effects of tobacco, in which, while generally condemning its use, he makes many exceptions in its favor, as thus:

"It allays the pains of hunger, and relieves the uneasy feelings produced by mental and bodily exhaustion. To the soldier who has passed the night in the trenches, before a beleaguered town, with only a distant prospect of breakfast when the morning has arrived; to the sailor contending with the elements in a storm; to the laborer, after a hard day's work; to the traveler, in an uncultivated region, with an insufficient supply of food, the use of a cigar or a tobacco pipe may be not only a grateful indulgence, but really beneficial. In all ages of which we have any record mankind have been in the habit of resorting to the use of certain vegetable productions, not as contributing to nourishment, but on account of their having some peculiar influence as stimulants or sedatives (or in some other way) on the nervous system. Tobacco, alcohol, the Indian hemp, the kava of the South Sea Islanders, the Paraguay tea, coffee, and even tea, belong to this category. A disposition so universal may almost be regarded as an instinct, and there is sufficient reason to believe that, within certain limits, the indulgence of the instinct is useful."

Of course, we do not wish to be understood as advocating or upholding smoking, or even maintaining that the use of tobacco is innocuous; we only desire to urge upon grave ecclesiastical bodies, in any future action they may take upon this subject, that, as the New Testament is silent upon the subject, and as the soul's salvation can hardly be imperilled by a cigar, and moreover, as there is still much to be learned in regard to the moral and physiological action of this plant, these extravagant attempts at stopping its use are, at least, of doubtful utility; and, furthermore, to suggest to them that, in this seventh decade of the nineteenth century, the undefined thunders of an ecclesiastical tribunal against pipes and cigars are more likely to evolve the spark that will fire them up, than to force or frighten any one into their discontinuance.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW-JERSEY.—Fusion has at last produced its perfect work in New-Jersey. After steadfastly resisting for a creditable number of weeks, the overtures of the Breckinridge and Bell Committees, the Douglas party has descended from its independent isolation, and consented to enlist in the common cause of Anti-Republicanism. Three of its nominees as electors remain upon the ticket; the other four are divided between the Disunion Democrats, the National Union Party, and, strange to say, the Republicans. For if there be any truth in rumor, Mr. EDMUND BREWER, who figures as a Bell elector, is a strenuous advocate of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN; and will hardly be restrained by any fusion covenants from casting his vote for those candidates, should his colleagues upon the Straight Republican ticket fail of an opportunity to do so. This peculiarity of New-Jersey fusion, that it actually embraces all the factions in the field, is at once an edifying spectacle of brotherly concord, and a proof that union is not impossible, however irreconcilable political elements may seem.

It is also remarked that in the adjustment of this league, so much of the State as is known by the old colonial and proprietary distinction of West Jersey, has scarcely a place on the ticket. The Southern counties are in fact entirely overlooked; while from counties immediately adjoining New-York, five of the seven are selected. This disproportion can hardly fail to have an injurious effect upon the interests of the coalition. Having distributed their favors more impartially, the Republicans, of course, conciliate a wider range of local partialities; and, indeed, if they do not poll a very much heavier vote in the remoter counties, the usual rules of political prognostication

[illegible] of small value. But [illegible] disadvantageous of majority, the new [illegible] has elsewhere attracted by personal predilections for Mr. DOUGLAS, or adherent to his principles, because of their supposed Anti-Slavery tendency, is thus alienated; and the great bulk of the foreign elections is at once either silenced or driven into the Republican ranks. The loss from these combined sources may not be serious in West Jersey; but in the districts represented by Mr. GARRETT D. WALL and Speaker PENNINGTON, they will exert a most salutary influence for the cause of LINCOLN; and, it is to be trusted, will retain in position members to the seats those gentlemen have so worthily occupied. The combination, therefore, lends encouragement to the Republicans that New-Jersey is to share in the glory of repressing sedition, and of recalled accession, by aiding in the election of true conservatives.

A SLIGHT MISAPPREHENSION.—Quite a number of the Southern papers seem to be laboring under the impression that Northern society is constantly on the brink of revolution. A writer in the Charleston *Mercury*, suggesting means of avoiding a financial crisis in the event of secession, proposes first that the Legislature authorize a suspension of specie payments, and then adds:

"And, in the event of several of the Cotton States making common cause with us, to compel the Northern cotton manufacturers to send specie to purchase their supply. This course of proceeding would bring an immense amount of specie into the vaults of the Southern banks, and thereby enable them to resume specie payments at an early day. *The Northern manufacturer must have Cotton or Revolution, and the South surely can dictate the terms upon which that supply can be obtained.*"

Cotton or Revolution! We beg our Southern friends to understand that revolutions are neither so common, nor so easily excited, at the North, as they seem to suppose. Great distress may be created by a stoppage of the supplies of Cotton, or of any other commodity which enters into general consumption;—but the last thing any body would think of as a remedy for such an evil, would be revolution. Society here is too flexible,—there are too many varieties of employment, and too many reasons still left open when any one is cut off, to permit the slightest danger of such a resort.

It will be well, moreover, for the South to bear in mind that the necessity for them to *sell* their Cotton, will be quite as great as for us to buy it. It is their main reliance for supplies of every kind. The Cotton States raise comparatively little Wheat, and, as a matter of economy, prefer to buy with Cotton almost ever else they need. Their own cotton goods, for themselves and their slaves, are not made at home:—they buy them of the North. If they will send us no Cotton, they can buy none of these supplies. The question is quite as broad as it is long,—and, perhaps, a little broader.

But all this talk about changing the natural course of trade is absurd. The necessities of society are stronger than the resentment of disappointed politicians. And Cotton will grow and be sold and manufactured just as much next year as it has been this.

SECESSION AT THE SOUTH.—We have more than once urged that the Southern States never can be brought to cooperate in a disunion movement, unless upon direct and unquestionable provocation. The moment the issue is brought up for discussion, as a practical thing, the majority will be against disunion.

We see, every day, evidence in support of this opinion, in our Southern exchanges. A recent number of the Charleston *Mercury* contains a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, who remonstrates against South Carolina's waiting for Alabama to join her in the movement. He says there is a great difference in the condition of the two States. In South Carolina the people are united on this question: they are all for disunion. In Alabama quite a different state of things exists. He says:

"Alabama is divided. The varieties of soil, and the want of connection between North and South Alabama, prevent us from being one homogeneous people. In the event of LINCOLN'S election, Gov. MOORE will call a Convention. *There will be a large party in our midst, who will, under the shallow pretext of waiting for an overt act, advocate the most abject submission.* This party will be led on by able and eloquent men. In its ranks will be found TAYLOR, LAMBDIN, DAWSON, FORSYTH, BAKER, and, perhaps, though I think it improbable, JOHN A. WINSTON. It will *combine the strength of the Douglas and Bell factions, and will also carry off from the Breckinridge party all of the foreign vote, and a large proportion of the merchants and trading people.* What will be the result of the election for delegates to the Convention, no man can tell. The advocates of resistance, are at this time undoubtedly in the majority, but will they be able to control the State on the first day of next January."

This certainly exhibits a strong array of opponents to the Disunion movement. If the feeling now,—in advance of the election and when all parties are equally desirous to secure the defeat of LINCOLN, is so strong against Disunion, it is plain that it will be much stronger after that political motive for its suppression shall have been removed. And what is true of Alabama, is true of every other Southern State—South Carolina not excepted.

A CURIOUS SCRUPLE OF CONSCIENCE.—It is already known that Senator HAMMOND has already authorized the announcement that he is a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate. This has generally been considered evidence that he did not anticipate the immediate dissolution of the Union, or he would scarcely care to go to Washington after that event.

It seems that Governor GIST has been named as his competitor,—whereupon he addressed the following letter to the Charleston *Mercury*:

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Some partial friend, over the signature of "A Citizen," in the *Mercury* of the 17th inst., having nominated me for United States Senator, "if no dissolution of this Union should take place upon the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency," on the next day another writer, over the signature of "Many Citizens," insists upon the reelection of Senator HAMMOND. To remove all difficulty and silence discussion on the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that I would not serve, if elected Senator, *in the contingency alluded to; because I could not truly and properly represent a State that submits to Black Republican rule;* and all apprehensions of rivalry with any one may, therefore, be dismissed. WM. H. GIST.

This nice distinction presents a curious quandary. Gov. GIST will not serve if dissolution *does not* take place;—pray what will he do if it does? Does he suppose that South Carolina will still have use for Federal Senators in that contingency? We suspect the Governor had a much more substantial reason than this for declining to be a candidate. There are already so many candidates in the field, that his chance of success would scarcely encourage him to become a competitor. Senator HAMMOND is a strong man, and opposed to secession, except in concert with the whole South. Ex-Speaker ORR is a candidate and supports secession when Georgia, Alabama

...will join the movement. Col. KING is a candidate and intends to secede "peaceably and alone." With such a crowd of aspirants for a place soon to be blotted out forever, Gov. GIST may be excused for not wishing to enter the race.

AMERICAN POLITICS ABROAD.

The Edinburgh Review on the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan.

Great attention has been attracted in the political circles of London to an article on the United States under the Presidentship of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which was issued on the day before the departure of the mail. The text of the article is furnished by HELPER'S *Impending Crisis*, SHEAHAN'S *Life of Stephen A. Douglas*, Mr. SUMNER'S speech on the admission of Kansas as a Free State, Mr. EVERETT'S Fourth of July Oration at Boston, and Mr. GRAFTAN'S work on America, published last year in London. The approaching Presidential election has evidently been the ...son of this article, which is written with ...ness of style, and shows a larger share of ...ge of American politics than is usually found on that side of the Atlantic. The writer does not present in analysis of our parties, the nomenclature of which is so perplexing and unintelligible to foreigners, but confines himself to outlining the principal events of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and the state of affairs to which the new President will succeed.

After noting the preponderance which a franchise based on property has given to the Southern States, as shown in the fact that of eighteen Presidents, twelve have been Southern slaveholders, and six "Northern men with Southern principles," the writer defines Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy to be "to take any advantage which might accrue from his Northern birth and connections, while lending his utmost aid to carry the Southern States over the difficulties which were menacing them with deposition from power, after their long course of oligarchical government." Mr. SUMNER'S speech is then referred to, as showing how the Republican Party has been created "by the flagrant corruption of Mr. BUCHANAN'S electioneering machinery, and the yet more flagrant corruption of his administration."

After a brief notice of the state of affairs when Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, the disturbances ...ed by the repeal of the Missouri Compro... the passing and attempted enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, the writer proceeds to show how the President carried out his ...

...world," he says, "was not a little curious ...what a President from Pennsylvania ...make of such a state of things. All were ...re of the tacit understanding which had ...for some time between him and the Supreme Court. It has since become known that ...ision of the Court on the Dred Scott ... been formed for some months, and com... to those whom it most concerned. It ...pressed during the election, and the following Winter, from the fear of injuring Mr. BU...'s prospects first, and next, embarrassing ...ce upon the Presidentship. In his inaugural address, he professed ignorance of the nature of the decision, but so earnestly exhorted ... to a reverent acceptance of it as to ... hearers as to what they had to expect. ... days afterwards, the celebrated judgment ...announced, and the nation was informed ...Slavery existed everywhere in the Republic ...where it was locally repudiated—that it was a ... institution, without exception or reversal. ...m the decision in the Dred Scott case, the ...rer travels to Kansas, and the correspondence between the President and Gov. WALKER is ...d, to show that the former deserted the man ...d appointed himself, and promised to support, ...went over to the "howlers." This step, and ...plit between the President and Mr. DOUGLAS, ...aid to be now determining the course of the Presidential election, the policy of the next four years, and probably the fate of the Union. The career of Mr. DOUGLAS is sketched, and the importance of his support to Mr. BUCHANAN enlarged upon.

"In the last year of his term of office," says the reviewer, "the affairs of Kansas remain to be settled, and are as doubtful and dangerous as ever. It was in asserting the right of the people of Kansas to reject Slavery and its institutions that Mr. SUMNER was struck down in the Senate in the May before Mr. BUCHANAN'S election; and, it is in continuance of the same suspended argument that now, after four years of suffering from the assault, Mr. SUMNER, in the June before Mr. BUCHANAN'S retirement, has delivered the noble speech on the barbarism of Slavery, which will be an event in the history of American politics. As for Mr. BUCHANAN, in deserting to the South on the subject of Kansas, he forfeited his political reputation, and he lost his best ally. In return, he gained nothing. The South, for whose favor he sacrificed so much, is not benefited by the sacrifice, and would prefer for President a Northern man who should effectually suppress the Slave-trade, or a man of its own way of thinking, who should be able to cope with the spirit of the North. Mr. BUCHANAN is neither the one nor the other, and he leaves the country more disturbed than he found it; therefore he is deserted in that quarter, as in the North and the West."

The reviewer next glances at Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, domestic and foreign, in regard to the Slave-trade; and Mr. CASS' letter to Mr. DALLAS comes in for its share of free-spoken animadversion. Deference to Southern interests is shown to have been the guiding principle of the President's policy, whether embodied in that dispatch or in the change of tone observable in the recent reply to Lord J. RUSSELL. The expulsion of free colored persons from Arkansas and other States is then touched upon, and with the increase of the practice of kidnapping in the Free States, is referred to as evidence that "the barbarizing influences of the Dred Scott decision have become manifest in Mr. BUCHANAN'S time to an extent which will characterize his period of rule very unfavorably." The foreign policy of the President is shown to have been guided entirely by considerations of what was desired by the South. The immediate condition of the Slavery question is held to determine every public movement, and thus the changes of policy at Washington during the last four years on the Slave-trade and Cuba questions, are accounted for. The foreign policy of Mr. BUCHANAN is dismissed, therefore, in two or three pages, and the reviewer returns to domestic questions, such as Mr. HELPER'S book, from which copious extracts are given, the Harper's Ferry invasion, the arrest of Mr. SANBORN at Concord, and the reign of terror in Texas. The writer makes no comment on the facts recorded, but simply presents them as features of the community which the new President will have to rule, and as evidences of the ill-success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy of favoring the dominant minority, and "crying peace, when there is no peace."

It is long since the internal politics of the American Union have occupied so large a share of the attention of British journalists as they are now doing; for, as the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* observes, in opening his subject, "a movement in Italy, a word spoken by Switzerland, a sign of mutual confidence among the German Powers, or a change of mood in the French newspapers, excites and occupies more attention in England than events of the greatest moment, and indications of the deepest significance, in the United States." And although the subsistence of four millions of the British people is implicated with the growth of American cotton, English readers, we are told, "have to overcome a sensation of weariness and distaste before they can throw their minds into the study of American affairs, even during a crisis like the present." The reasons assigned for this distaste are not very complimentary. English politicians, the writer tells us, "are perplexed by the incessant growth of new parties, and by the unintelligible character of most of them; disgusted by the virulence of party language throughout the country, and enraged at the captious temper and bickering tendencies of the Washington Government in its relations with its allies." The writer maintains, however, that his countrymen are bound by every ... to inform themselves of the true state of American affairs; and he encourages them to do so by declaring that they become more interesting the better they are understood, and that they have never been so easily intelligible as at the present moment, when the arbitrary divisions of party seem to have disappeared, and the nation has massed itself under the two great denominations of Democrats and Republicans.

"If," says the writer, "there is nominally a third combatant just now—the Union Party—it is an ephemeral phenomenon, bred of the passions of the time, and with no capacity of long life or practical vigor. While the contest is one which involves every principle and aim of the founders of the Republic, and every one of the liberties bequeathed by them to their posterity, the Union Party proposes peace at any price, insists on silence about subjects of discontent, hopes to make all right by protesting that there is nothing wrong, and suggests, as a proper remedy for the universal discontent, a cherishing of that love for the Union and the Constitution which existed before Slavery, and the oligarchy which sustains it, had broken up the balance of the one and the bearings of the other. The Union Party is so manifestly inadequate to the requirements of the time, that it seems to be used merely as a contingent, which may determine the victory of one or the other party. The Union candidate, Mr. BELL, and his subordinate partner, Mr. EVERETT, can have no expectation of success, and are evidently using their temporary importance to improve the chance of the Democratic candidate, in the hope that the North will not stir if the fractious South can be humored."

The sympathies of the writer are strongly with the Republican Party:

"'There can be no doubt,' he says, 'of the vast growth of that party under the stimulus of Mr. BUCHANAN'S misrule. In declaring for political honesty and official purity, and for an orderly reversal of the unconstitutional steps of recent years, it has enlisted most of the moral force of the nation, though few enlightened and patriotic men believe that any political party can now retrieve the Commonwealth, and the difficulties of the situation appear to be too great for any candidate. Mr. SEWARD, regarded as the ablest candidate for nomination, broke down under the difficulty of even addressing the nation he thought of governing. While speaking in the North, as at Rochester, he was clear, bold, animated and animating; but at Washington, with mere dislocation for his stand point, he lost his footing, and presently after disappeared in the chasm which must require the highest order of statesman to bridge over, supposing such an achievement possible. Now, he has recovered himself in virtue of being an advocate of another, instead of himself a candidate. His recent speech at Detroit reminds us of the Seward of two years ago. Mr. LINCOLN, of fair fame in his own State, and not unknown in Congress, has the shrewd and sensible politician of a homely sort, prudently keeps quiet, as Mr. BELL does, while their rival, Mr. DOUGLAS is 'stumping the States.' Mr. LINCOLN would gain nothing by personal canvassing; by staying at home he avoids the difficulty of conciliating irreconcilable parties, while the object of his nomination secures the activity of his supporters. He is put forward by the ambitious and the great Northwest, which wants to send a President to Washington, as North and South have so often done. Mr. DOUGLAS needs no description. The 'little giant,' as his friends call him, has made his own impression on all observers of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration; and the prospect of his succession is not a bright or re-assuring one, on anyground, notwithstanding his secession from the President's party. He has excited disgust by going about speaking and canvassing in his own behalf. Governors of States have occasionally put forth their claims in person, but this is the first time in the history of the Republic that the office of its Chief Magistrate has been dragged in the mire. Mr. DOUGLAS is probably as sincere as any prominent public man who has quitted the ethical basis on which the great Republic was grounded; but having quitted it to follow a questionable trail, he can scarcely satisfy the highest order of expectation on either side of the Atlantic. It would require so great a man to establish even a working agreement between the warring sections of the nation that it would be unreasonable to anticipate so much as even a temporary accommodation. WASHINGTON himself never had so hard a task before him as to govern a group of enlightened and a group of half-barbarous sovereign States at the same moment and by a common policy. The 'irrepressible conflict,' indicated by Mr. SEWARD, must be encountered and dealt with in one way or another. The man who might so preside over the struggle as to bring it to a favorable issue, would be true comrade of WASHINGTON. Such a man is nowhere recognized at present."

This conclusion is not very encouraging, and we trust will not be vindicated by the result. Clear-sighted observers on this side the Atlantic see reason already to regard the case as far less desperate than the reviewer considers it.

Amusements.

There can be no doubt that German New-York, which ranks third or fourth in size among the Teutonic capitals of the world, is just as devotedly musical as any of its sisters over the sea. However precarious and meagre may be the life of Italian opera among us when Italians sing it to American audiences, the Italian Opera of a German company, addressed to a German house, always prospers exceedingly. Herr FORMES and Madame FABBRI are in the way of agreeably appreciating this fact at the present time. Last night, though the temperature of the world and of the Academy was decidedly oriental, the opera of the "Huguenots" was sung to a tremendous audience, the first thorough and unquestionable *crowd* of the season.

Of the performance there is little to be said. FORMES is the *Marcel* we all know—vigorous, earnest, effective, true to his faith, less true to his notes, but always satisfactory in the main by main force of tragic declamation. STIGELLI was perhaps less fluent than usual, though signally expressive in the delivery of his brilliant and characteristic *rôle*. Madame BERTUCCA gave us all the voice she had—she could do no more—and the chorus and orchestra were what they commonly are under the Teutonic dynasties. The *début* of the evening was Miss NATALI, of Philadelphia, a young *contralto* whose success is more likely to be achieved in the direction of the triumphs of VESTVALI than in that of the Nantier Didiees the D'Angries, or even the Miss Phillipses. Miss NATALI has a fine person, and a voice of respectable compass, though not remarkable either for power or purity of tone. It is still in the category of the veiled voices, and much may be hoped from assiduous cultivation in the development of its latent qualities. On the whole the "Huguenots" was as well reflected last night on our boards as its Herculean proportions will admit, in the present condition of an operatic development. But it is rather in operas of the calibre and scale of the "Semiramide" than in the colossal symphonic and spectacular compositions of MEYERBEER, that we are to expect genuine triumphs of an actual academic force.

For to-morrow evening Germany is promised its "dearest dear," the "Der Freischutz," of VON WEBER.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN appeared for the first time in three years as *Lady Macbeth*, last evening, at this Theatre. It is now some twenty years ago that she became famous in that character. In Europe, as well as in this country, she has since won many laurels as the ambitious wife of the Thane of Cawdor, but never did she so thoroughly succeed in that wonderful personation as on this occasion. Miss CUSHMAN seems now to be in the maturity of her power,—at least as far as *Queen Katharine*, *Lady Macbeth*, and the ever-immortal *Meg Merrilies*, are concerned; and, doubtless, her *Romeo*, and other characters yet to come, will show that she has lost nothing, intellectually or physically, since she first became the great favorite of the public. Last night, in the scene with *Macbeth*, after the killing of *Duncan*, in the banquet scene, and in the celebrated somnambulistic scene in the fifth act, we cannot believe that Miss CUSHMAN was excelled even by Mrs. SIDDONS.

Mr. COULDOCK played *Macbeth* well. Mr. DYOTT was very good as *Macduff*. The witches were above the average, and the weird chorus, "We fly by night," deservedly received much applause. Altogether the play was well placed upon the stage, and a very crowded house testified their approbation by unanimous plaudits. The applause which greeted Miss CUSHMAN when she appeared before the curtain, at the conclusion of the play, in response to repeated calls, was something for an actress to remember, even if she had trod the boards for half a century.

Miss CUSHMAN will repeat *Lady Macbeth* to-night and on Wednesday. In seeing her her friends will experience but one difficulty, that of getting convenient seats. To obtain them they must go early, or secure them in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST, last evening, made his first appearance, in four years, as *Othello*—one of his best Shakesperian characters. The house was crowded, and it was with difficulty, from our own experience, that a distant view of the stage could be obtained. To-night, a vocal and instrumental concert, in which Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Dr. GUILMETTE, and Mr. MIRANDA will participate, will take place, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. TOM TAYLOR'S play of "All that Glitters is not Gold," and the farce of "Sudden Thoughts," are also included in the list of entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The drama of "Joseph and his Brethren," after being performed for one hundred times, has entered on a new lease of public favor—Mr. BARNUM having improved its representation by new costumes and new scenic effects. The Siamese Twins will remain two weeks longer, when they will be succeeded by the Aztecs, who will arrive in this country probably by the next steamer.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels have a series of new entertainments, which crowd this favorite place of amusement. Of their kind they are certainly the best ever offered in this country.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Return of Lord Lyons—The Court of Claims—Closing Up Political Business—The Naval Fitting in the Pacific, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

Lord LYONS has returned to Washington. The family of Señor LISBOA is detained in New-York by sickness.

Nothing of interest has been officially received from abroad for some days. Italy occupies the attention of Europe. A.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The United States Court of Claims has resumed its session after a long recess. The number of cases on the docket is small. Renewed efforts will be made to procure an amendment of the law establishing this tribunal, so that awards not exceeding three thousand dollars may be final, instead of having, as now, to be definitely acted upon by Congress.

The Executive Committees of the four political parties are closing up their business, having ceased to issue any more printed material. It is estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential canvass is between six and seven millions. Nearly all of them were folded at the capitol.

A cogent remonstrance has been presented to this Government against the diversion of the *Brooklyn* and the *St. Mary's* vessels of war, from the protection of the Panama route, to other purposes. This remonstrance is from a responsible source, and has been induced by the recent occurrences at Panama, as well as by rival and conflicting interests existing with respect to the Panama Railroad and the proposed communication at Chiriqui. The remonstrants urge, as a great subject of complaint and of humiliation to Americans that the Panama route over which there is so much travel and transportation of treasure, is left to the protection of British men-of-war, though the new Granadian treaty imposes such duty on the United States.

ROBERT A. HUNTER has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice KENNEDY, resigned, and ANEAS ARMSTRONG, of Georgia, Lieutenant in the Navy.

From Tampico and Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29.

The brig *Nahum Stetson*, from Tampico 19th, has arrived.

Gov. OZBA had issued a decree declaring all dues at the Custom-houses at Tampico and Matamoras, must be paid in gold and silver.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos 24th, with $164,000 in specie, is below coming up.

From Denver City.

OMAHA, N. T., Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Denver mail coach reached this city about 10 o'clock last evening, five and a half days from Denver, bringing five pasengers, including the messenger of HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express, with $25,000 in gold dust; $7,000 came also in the hands of passengers. The mining news was unimportant.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 29.

A report having been current here that the Governor elect, Col. CURTIN, was dead, we are happy to assert its untruth. He is in good health in Boston, and speaks to-night at Providence.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29.

Three hundred bales of cotton, in the Union Press Yard, were burned yesterday. Loss $15,000. Insured.

The Africa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. to-day.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Departure of the Delegate—Agricultural Fair in Utah—Serious Indian Hostilities—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

Hon. W. H. HOOPER, member of Congress, and lady, left this city, last Saturday, for Washington. With Mr. HOOPER, started the remnants of the company of Mormon Missionaries for the States and Europe. These missionaries appeared to be well fitted out for their journey across the plains, doubtless owing to the liberal contributions of the faithful, instigated by the fatherly BRIGHAM.

Amongst the missionaries were three of the "Twelve Apostles"—ORSON PRATT, ERASTUS SNOW, and GEORGE Q. CANNON; the two former destined for the States and the latter for England. There are now in England two of the "Twelve Apostles"—AMASA LYMAN and CHARLES C. RICH.—so that of the whole "Twelve," five will be abroad among the "Gentiles." This, certainly, looks like work. Couple this with the circumstance of BRIGHAM giving special instructions to the missionaries to spend all their money in "gathering the poor," instead of "gathering" silks and satins for polygamic households at home, and we certainly shall appear justified in expecting shortly to hear of great things in the land of Ham, or Shem, or Japheth, or in some other country.

Capt. RUTH, of the Indian Bureau, at Washington, arrived by the last mail from the East. He has come to look after Government property connected with the Indian Agency of Dr. FORNEY. FORNEY'S affairs have cost the Government two Commissions; not very profitable matters, certainly.

A week ago Col. E. B. ALEXANDER, of Fort Laramie, passed through this city on his way to Camp Floyd, to attend a Court-maitial in the case of Lieut.-Col. HOWE, Second Dragoons. Col. HOWE has been for several months in the Fort Hall country. Forty miles the other side of Bear river, on his return, the Colonel met an expressman, bearing him intelligence of the Court-martial, on receipt of which he made preparations and started ahead of his command for Camp Floyd, passing through this city a week ago.

On Tuesday the remainder of the dragoons, recently commanded by Col. HOWE, passed through this city under command of Lieut. NORRIS, on their way to Camp Floyd.

Capt. R. F. BURTON, of the British East-Indian Army, who has been staying in the Territory for several weeks, left Camp Floyd last week for Carson. The Captain will likely visit San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands on his return to England.

The Provo folks held an Agricultural and Manufacturing "Fair" a week ago, in one of the long lumber-sheds built by BRIGHAM in the "move South," and since used for storing the Mormon tithing. Of course the exhibition is highly spoken of, and some rather large figures are told.

In this city the present week is a great time. Deputations of the "Saints" from the uttermost parts of the Territory are arriving every day to attend the great semi-annual Conference, which convenes to-morrow, and may last three days.

The "State Fair" also commenced on Wednesday, in the Deseret Store, in this city. Fair and Conference together make our city look quite lively and stirring. The weather, however, can scarcely be called propitious. Wednesday was one of those very disagreeable days which this country is occasionally quite liberal with. The wind blew in strong and fitful gusts all day, filling the air so completely with the fine dust ground on the roads by a Summer's travel and traffic, that we could scarcely see half way across the street, at times. At night, and indeed all night, wind, thunder, lightning and rain shared the time between them. In the morning the snow was half way down the mountains. Yesterday, clouds, black and threatening enough, half clothed the mountains, and crept slowly over the valley, hiding the sun from view, and ever and anon giving us a slight, cold, sprinkling taste of their quality, sufficient to render it unsafe to walk too far away from home, if wet habiliments were any annoyance to us.

The Fair was held in three rooms—two lower and one upper. Being small, they were very inconvenient, a defect in no wise lessened by the narrow passage-ways from one room to another.

In the first room, leather, bed-spreads, and home-spun cloth struggled for the preeminence, most of them tolerably good of their kind. An assortment of fancy boots and shoes, with two or three ornamental saddles and bridles and a couple of stoves filled up the bill. The whole of the rooms were so densely crowded, that it was a work of some labor to discover the articles on exhibition, excepting such as were hung on the walls.

The second room contained farm and garden produces. The most noticeable things here were Chinese sugar-cane, about ten feet long, white onions, about five inches in diameter, egg-plants, four by six inches in diameter, a few large beets and squashes, some very creditable potatoes, cauliflower heads, a foot in diameter, and cabbage-heads a few inches larger. The corn seemed inferior. Indeed, most of the articles in this room appeared hardly equal to last year's exhibition.

The walls of the upper room were decked with shawls, coverlets, paintings, daguerreotypes, specimens of penmanship, and various curiosities of nature and art. Three sewing-machines, a boot and shoe-top sewing-machine, and a double circular knitting-machine, graced the centre of the room, around which were arranged millinery and ladies' fancy work, with a small portion of the space allotted to fruit. This last article was decidedly below the show of former years. Some fine specimens of apples, a few plums and grapes, no peaches, with a plenty of tomatoes of fair size, were the principal fruits. Distributed about the room for effect were a number of flowers in pots.

The show of live stock in the Tithing office yard, was rather meagre. There were very few horses. A few merino sheep, with others that favored the Southdown and the Cotswold, showed to advantage, yet there was nothing very remarkable. There were three or four good bulls, and some creditable steers and heifers.

The *Mountaineer*, having received an instalment of paper, is to appear full size on Saturday, for Vol. II.

From the North come reports of Indian hostilities, in the shape of an attack upon a small company of emigrants, whose names are given as follows: William, John and — Brock, John Green, and a German, name unknown, from De Witt County, Ill.; Herbert Thomas, wife and three children, his wife's mother, Mrs. Chambers and Thomas Graham, from Lafayette County, Wisconsin; Mr. Pieree, wife and two children, from Carroll County, Ill.; John Hagerty, from McGregor's Landing, Clayton County, Iowa; and John Christiansen, of California, with three or four wagons, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and a few horses. The emigrants were on the road to California by the Northern route. They were escorted sixty miles west of Col. HOWE'S station on the Pont Neuf, by a dozen men under Sergeant BARRY. The emigrants proceeded some thirty miles further to Rapid Creek, near City Rocks, where they camped. In the middle of the night they were attacked for an hour and a-half by a party of Indians with rifles and bows and arrows. This was on the 7th September. The Indians were foiled, but they drove off thirty head of cattle. The next night thirteen of the oxen returned. On the 9th the emigrants moved their camp about two hundred yards, to a better position, but the Indians, to the number of about one hundred, attacked them again before they could unyoke their teams.

The emigrants retreated among the willows in the bed of the creek and went back in the direction of Fort Hall, except HAGERTY, who remained four days in the brush, living on berries, and unable to get away, being so closely watched by the Indians. Mr. HAGERTY believes, from their appearance and from speaking to the cattle in English, that there were some white men among the Indians.

On the wagons being abandoned by the emigrants, the Indians hitched up the oxen and drove them off a mile or so before the work of plunder commenced.

On the first attack the emigrants sent off JOHN BROCK and THOMAS GRAHAM to Col. HOWE for assistance. They overtook Sergeant BARRY, but he was short of rations, and could not go to their help without supplies.

Col. HOWE, on hearing of the attack, immediately despatched Lieut. SANDERS with twenty-five men, to the relief of the emigrants. He arrived on the spot on the 12th, where he found HAGERTY in no enviable position. The Indians hid on the appearance of the troops. The other portion of the company were met at March Creek, by Lieut. SANDERS, in a distressed condition, being without food or sufficient clothing. A portion of the troops were left with them.

None of the emigrants' property was recovered, except a yoke of oxen. The party returned with the troops to this city on Tuesday.

Several parties have commenced to make molasses, but there is only a small proportion of the sugar-cane ripe at present.

PERSONAL.

—Two of the volunteers who were attached to the unfortunate expedition of Gen. WALKER in Honduras,—E. H. Harper and B. Hand—were in Augusta (Geo.) a few days ago. The *Dispatch* thus speaks of them: "They arrived here from Charleston in a destitute condition, and have been taken in charge by Wm. E. Evans, our worthy Mayor *pro tem.*, who has generously relieved their pressing necessities at his own expense. Both of them are very intelligent men, and give most thrilling accounts of the death of Walker, and of the condition of Col. Rudler. The latter is loaded with chains and imprisoned in a mine one hundred feet under ground. Messrs. Harper and Hand are on their way to their homes in Tennessee, and we hope they will meet with sympathy and all necessary assistance from all whom they meet."

—The scandal-mongers in Cleveland are gloating over a case of domestic infelicity which has found its way into the courts. The complainant, who seeks for divorce, is the wife of a lawyer of high standing, said to be worth half a million of dollars, respectably connected, and the father of a large family—some of whom are married and respectably settled. The offender, from being an elder and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, descended so low in the scale of morals as to become a spiritualist, or free-lover. In this new association he found an affinity on whom he bestowed those attentions rightfully due the complainant. Of course, there is an unlimited amount of recrimination indulged in on each side. As the case stands at present, the defendant is estopped by an injunction from the enjoyment of his large estate.

—The Boston *Advertiser* indignantly denies the story that Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence sent in a bill of $100 to the City Council for the use of his house by the Prince of Wales on the day of the military review in that city. Col. Lawrence wished to present the equipments of the horse to the Prince as a personal gift, but since His Royal Highness could not accept in this way they were given in the name of the City of Boston.

—The Montreal papers notice the approaching sale of the plate, glass and linen which was used by the Prince of Wales during his stay in that city. The property comprises some beautifully fine sheets and other bed linen, table and toilette linen of equally beautiful quality, very delicate glassware of all kinds, and a beautiful set of the finest description of electro-plate, including every article required for the table.

—On Monday Paul Morphy passed through Cincinnati on his way to New-Orleans. The Chess Club tried its best to persuade him to stay a few days and meet some of their players, but he declined, promising to accept their invitation when he should again pass through the city.

—John Bateman, a resident of Chatham Centre, returned home on Thursday, after living for twenty-three years a convict's life in Van Dieman's Land, whither he had been sent for participating in the Canadian rebellion of 1837. Bateman is now 64 years of age.

Political Safety Valve.
VOTERS! IT IS NECESSARY YOU CAST YOUR BALLOTS
FOR THE RIGHT CANDIDATES, WHETHER ELECTORAL OR LOCAL.
To do so, the head must be clear.
This will be secured by a liberal use of
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
If the bowels are right, the head nor the judgment will be very far wrong. Let every voter, therefore, take at least a single dose of four Pills, a few days before next Tuesday. His vote will then be cast in accordance with the necessities of Justice.
In all times of great excitement,
Purge.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stich that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*. OLIVER CRANE.
July 3, 1860.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PEALOR'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Best New-York Shirts,
Made to measure, also, Collars manufactured to order.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course: no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

Corns.—The absolute and instantaneous cure of Corns and Bunions. Mr. RENDALL, of No. 95 Regent-st., London, can be consulted at 53 Bond-st., New-York.

The Sick are Greatly Benefited
GIVE HEED!
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
The longest-known, most used, and best-understood medicine in the world. Their use cleanses the bowels, removes all tumors, or other obstructions, in or out of the way of the circulation, prevents abcesses and apoplexies and sudden deaths; cures colds, coughs, asthmas, rheumatism and gout. A safe aperient, and an unrivaled Anti-bilious Pill. Warranted PURELY VEGETABLE and innocent.
MOST PRIZED WHERE MOST KNOWN.
Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., and also at No. 4 Union-square.
Price 25 cents per box. Directions in most languages.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Rogers & Raymond
wish to direct
PARENTAL ATTENTION
to the important fact that a great
SAVING IN BOYS' CLOTHING
may be effected by purchasing from their new stock of
Boys' Cape and other Overcoats, &c.
Boys' Dress and School Suits.
Boys' Fancy Suits for different ages.
The figures affixed to the new Winter styles for boys are
EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
MING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine
may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

NOSTRAND—KIRBY.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. S. R. Ely, CHARLES P. NOSTRAND to CORNELIA, daughter of Caleb Kirby, Esq.

HARRIS—PETTEE.—In Boston, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 25, by Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Mr. JAMES WM. HARRIS, of Woburn, to Miss ANNA F. PETTEE, of Foxborough, Mass.

DIED.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 29, Mrs. HELEN M., wife of George B. Gilbert, Jr., in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 120 West 47th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, JOHN A. MCLEAN, native of Scotland, aged 36 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of John Just, No. 34 West 37th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, STEPHEN H. PALMER, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, from his late residence, No. 165 East 18th st.

MAYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, Mrs. REBECCA O. MAYER, aged 82 years, widow of James Mayer, and daughter of the late Dr. Robert Halsted, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 28, ELI HARRISON, youngest son of E. Harrison and Leonora Reed.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 415 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 28, CORNELIA A., second daughter of Thomas and Ann Maria Pinckney, aged 25 years and 11 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 East 49th-st., without further invitation.

ALBURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINA TUCKER, wife of Rev. John Alburtis.

Notice will be given in Wednesday's papers when the funeral will take place.

FEASTER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, AARON, only son of John J. and R. Louise Feaster, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 206 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Athens, N. Y.

HERRING.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Oct. 29, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM INGOLDSBY, son of William A. and Elizabeth A. Herring, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 248 Bloomfield-st.

GRANT.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, of croup, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, only daughter of John and Gertrude D. Grant, aged 2 years and 19 days.

WESTERVELT.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 28, LOUISA J., wife of Richard H. Westervelt, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Hudson-av., South Bergen, within a short distance of the terminus of the horse railroad from Jersey City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."
The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says:
"To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; or would do chamber work and sew; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman who can give good reference, a place as chambermaid; willing also to assist in washing and ironing; has may be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing or sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120½ West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to do a little fine washing and ironing; can embroider; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 80 4th-av., between 16th and 11th sts., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; is a cheerful, obliging person, and has 2 years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days, 222 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer, or would do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as the former and waitress; has been with respectable American families need apply. Call for No. 48 6th-av., near 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a most respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 20 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY HAVing no further need of the services of a good faithful girl, would like to procure her a situation as chambermaid or to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at 154 East Broadway, corner of Clinton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid, nurse or waiter. Apply at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 123 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED by a respectable woman a situation as chambermaid or as cook, and to assist in the washing of a small family. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 132 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a faithful Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 48 West 21st-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can furnish all kinds of game, soup, jellies, pies, &c., in French and English style; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop skirt factory, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, trustworthy, economizing young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from a first-class City family. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given as to capability and sobriety; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the College.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a respectable family; understands her business; the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived for the last 5 years; a good home preferred. Apply at No. 143 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 7th-av., over the Apothecary's.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEriened woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner of Bayerley-place and 4th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as confident cook; understands all kinds of cooking, or would act as laundress; understands all kinds of plain and washing. Can be seen, for two days; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 177 6th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman in a private family, as good plain cook and washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room. Good City references from her last place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and pies, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two year's reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 256 6th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced Protestant woman, as a good cook; is willing to assist in washing if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 93 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has had good experience in the best of families; understands marketing and cooking in every style. Can give satisfactory references. Call at 20 East 12th-st.

A COOK.—A VERY EXCELLENT MEAT AND pastry cook desires a situation in a private family. Can produce the most satisfactory references. For further particulars call at, or address by note, No. 23 3d-av., in the millinery store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a respectable family; understands her business; the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived for the last 5 years; a good home preferred. Apply at No. 143 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

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A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as confident cook; understands all kinds of cooking, or would act as laundress; understands all kinds of plain and washing. Can be seen, for two days; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 177 6th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman in a private family, as good plain cook and washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room. Good City references from her last place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and pies, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two year's reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 256 6th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

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AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

R. W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture and superb works of art contained in the private residence and museum of a gentleman deceased, No. 19 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatelle; elegant rosewood upholstered sofas, stagers, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silverware, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will positively be sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Boggles, Esq., Referee. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

Ou Thomas-street—One parcel on the north side of said street, 100 feet west of Church-st., size 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Lockwood & Bros., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

At their Salesrooms, No. 45 Murray-st.
1000 doz. SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
1,500 doz. HOSIERY, GLOVES AND COMFORTS.
150 lots of FURS, very fine.
An invoice of FINE KID GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES.

The Trade is invited.

Henry H. Lyons, Auctioneer.

HENRY M. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb miaco cabinets, shawl horns, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet ware, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at No. 97 Lafayette-av., between Portland-av. and Oxford-st., a general assortment of household furniture in good order, rosewood parlor suite in hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber furniture; walnut library book case, sideboard, lounge, crockery, glass, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, refrigerators and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 60 President, near Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture. Also, a valuable dog, one-half mastiff and Newfoundland. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Tuesday afternoon.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Fordham, Westchester County, ¼ mile from the Fordham Depôt, on the road to McComb's Dam, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. John B. Haskin: Household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood stagers, French plate pier glasses, richly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by T. Gilbert, of Boston; Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood centre-tables, mahogany extension dining-table, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated salvers, glassware, cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., &c. Trains will leave 26th-st. depôt at 8¼ and 11 o'clock, for the above station.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD furniture, French plate mirrors, velvet and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and rosewood furniture, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 Abingdon-square, 6th-av., near 12th-st., the entire furniture of the large house. It will embrace every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also, two large French plate mirrors, curtains, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and mattresses, marble-top furniture, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—House to let; possession immediately.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY M. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, 15.3 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tail, gentle and kind, and sold only for want of use. Also, a fine dark-brown horse, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high; good saddle horse, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness; very stylish driver; sold only for want of use.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—ON TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, peremptory sale of 24 lots, with mansion, on 10th-st. and 11th av., formerly the residence of Pelatiah Perit, Esq. The mansion is large, and in excellent order, with bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., and is one of the finest locations overlooking the North River. Also, five lots on 87th-st., near the 8th-av. and Central Park, and two lots on 53d-st., near the 2d-av.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of heavy goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, mattresses, feather beds, 1 rosewood piano, made by Barmore; Brussels and other carpets, kitchen ware, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; all kinds in lots to suit City and country dealers. Call and see a free sale and get bargains for cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

Ramsey Backus and Noble, and Worthington and Matthews, Solicitors for Complainant.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in New-York. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA, } Committee.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners for macadamizing a certain road in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, to Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the proposals will be opened.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Ralph H. Smith, in the village of West Farms, until said date. The work is divided into three sections. Bids will be received for each one separate or for the whole. The proposals must be accompanied by two sufficient sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, as they may deem best for the interest of the town.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JOHN PIERCE,
RALPH H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of mature years (48.) but never married, with an irreproachable character and good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, of prudent and domestic habits, and high social position, liberally educated, with refined manners, intellectual tastes and Christian principles, highly connected, and with some means, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, or young widow, possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to wedlock. Address, only in earnest, stating particulars, S. M. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO thinks he is of prepossessing appearance, would like to meet with some young lady with a view to marriage. He wears a juvenile goatee, brushes his hair agonizingly, wears excruciating scarfs, an aggravating watch chain, and gets himself up, as he thinks, perfectly regardless of expense. He uses only "Solace" tobacco. If that may be an additional attraction. Any young lady who thinks she will be made happy by a union with such a young man, will please address, stating where an interview may be had, H. G., Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-Office.

MADAME MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. J. KLEBER, No. 129 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[Official.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place, and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made; the amount of either which is desired and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Redeemable 1st January, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY,

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, and Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 55 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS,
JAMES HOW, } Finance Committee.

Office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, and agents of foreign holders, can obtain copies of the plan and agreement for reorganization, on application at No. 35 Pine-st., up stairs.

For Committee, JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION. —We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, of valuable stock for account of an estate. Lists at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo.

Jas. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

53	Shares National Bank	par $250
30	Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300	Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50	Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50	Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
26	Shares City Bank	par 100
50	Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. —Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.

And other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels Self-cure."—Prof. Stevens the English Reformer. Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 656 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9, evening. *Consultation en Francais.*

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des lEtats Unus. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been imposed upon by unskilful pretenders, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

	Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.
Tues.,	Oct. 23, 10½ A. M.	Tues.,	Oct. 23, 2½ P. M.
Wed'y,	Oct. 24, 11 A. M.	Wed'y,	Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct. 25, 11½ A. M.	Thurs.,	Oct. 25, 3½ P. M.
Friday,	Oct. 26, 12 M.	Friday,	Oct. 26, 3½ P. M.
Sat.,	Oct. 27, 3:10 P. M.	Mon.,	Oct. 29, 7 A.M.
Mon.'	Oct. 29, 2½ P. M.	Tues.,	Oct. 30, 7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. William A. Vail, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 113 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.
oct-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
of Richard Cornelison, deceased.
oct-law6mTu*

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. Worth, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. Terry, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

From Boston to Liverpool.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage,

YOUNG AMERICA.

Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

Those persons, extensively pleasantly through the streets and avenues of the City of Newark, have presented the inhabitants of that place, during the past week, for the treat which next was evidently tendered [illegible] Ward Beecher, in his lecture on [illegible] Number Eight, "Young America." [illegible] delivered in the Broad-street Methodist [illegible] was crowded on the occasion.

[illegible] preparatory applause from the [illegible] Beecher said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I propose to offer some remarks this evening, and suggest some thoughts on Young America. There is a law, order and ordinance of nature which provides a time of age and experience to the task of conducting affairs of sober prudence. It is the necessity of [illegible] experience to bring men into acquaintance with [illegible] and ideas of their own times, and to [illegible] them with the things for which they have [illegible] that which have ripened into successes under their fostering care. These gradually are absorbed by a range of interests and subjects [illegible] to them, and they move in a narrow circle of their own experience, with increasing [illegible] for things known, and growing suspicion of [illegible] not familiar. While these men are moving [illegible] slow and dauntless step of the stage, there comes [illegible] and gaily forward a great company without [illegible] but determined to have one; without set [illegible] with tendencies and faculties, rather [illegible] with habits and judgments. These two compe- [illegible] intermediate point between each [illegible] and thought both of them are indispensable [illegible] State, and their qualities beneficial to each [illegible] they are more or less at disagreements, and frequently in eager conflict.

[illegible] has been in every civilized nation since the world began, that Youth and Age have been harnessed in the chariot of public affairs; the one capering and running, the other of heavier draft and slower pace, hobbling to a moderate pace.

[illegible] the Age be slow, if national life have no fair development, the results will be less apparent than in ages and nations where society permits the development and conflicts of social forces. In all such nations there will be the old national life and the young national life. There is always a party of the Young Forces. There is a Young France; a Young England; a Young America; and yes, thank God! a Young Italy. [Sensation and tremendous applause.]

The character of the young is a prophecy of each age. Do the old men dream dreams? Let the young [illegible] visions.

Let me, at the outset of this lecture, repudiate the popular ideas of Young America. They are an exaggeration of some external peculiarities, rather than a true likeness. They are rather caricatures than portraits. A lawless, dashing, saucy independence; a [illegible] pungent wit; a headlong activity, almost indifferent whether one goes safely or smashes up; a recuperative energy and versatility of power which makes disaster but the materials out of which new enterprises may be formed: this has something in it of truth, and something of exaggeration.

A few years ago, some enterprising photographer [illegible] up in the streets a very smart lad of ten years [illegible]. His hair was black, combed at the top, but flying wild at the eyes; his eye firm, black and sparkling; his cheek ruddy and his clothes neat but jaunty. The picture conveyed the idea of an amiable, saucy, [illegible], yet sensible boy. He called the picture Young America. It was lithographed, and tens of [illegible], I suppose, have been sold—every mother [illegible] thinking and saying how much it looked [illegible] her youngest darling boy. [Laughter.] This [illegible] of this sense with personal independence; of [illegible] with essential kindness; of irreverent pert- [illegible] speech with an intention of politeness, strikes [illegible] confusion.

[illegible] love to imagine incompatible qualities united. [illegible] nobleness cannot be supposed to unite; [illegible] and nobleness are often supposed to be [illegible] qualities of a hero. Sailors rugged as oak [illegible] hearts are like birds' nests up in the [illegible], full of down and little birds and tender [illegible] old birds; men of indolence and purpose- [illegible] up by force of genius and flowering forth [illegible] great achievements, and other like improbable [illegible], are the staple of much romance-weaving.

[illegible] is supposed to inherit peculiarly and [illegible] all things an inveterate propensity to *go ahead*, [illegible] succeed. He has a peculiarly good opinion of [illegible]. He is not at all diffident in expressing that [illegible] opinion. His creed is all cheerful. He is [illegible] best country on earth. He comes of the [illegible] of blood. He lives under the best Gov- [illegible] that ever was, and no Government ever had [illegible] citizen. Such are the gratulatory and modest [illegible] of so-called YOUNG AMERICA. Whatever [illegible] may be of good in this, it is not a type of character fitted to answer all the great expectations reasonably excited.

The speaker here entered upon a long, eloquent and interesting argument, showing that in consideration of the world's advancement of the conception of manhood; the peculiar school from which our people issued; the fact that our institutions do not turn on the idea of the right to govern, but on the right of manhood, which is inherent in every breast of every color; our superior educational system; our religion; our newspapers, we had a right to demand from our youth a type of American character, higher, nobler and more efficient than could be found or expected elsewhere. He showed that the mere capacity of making money; of secular ambition; a bold and unscrupulous audacity, an ambition that knows no bounds of moral principle, and despises the sins of tyrants; an aristocracy based on wealth; not moral power or intellectual riches, or social refinement, but wealth and its assumptions, pride and exclusiveness, did not make up his idea of the type of character fit for Young America.

What then, said he, are some of the elements which we have a right to demand in the young men of our times?

1. Bodily vigor, without which attainments are like powder without a gun—like a gun without a cartridge. Sick men may make most excellent dying [illegible], but not good living Christians. The necessity for wholesome physical training for suitable [recreation and amusement, (muscular for thinkers, and thinking for muscular occupations,) and the absence of sensual indulgence and the appetites, which drain the nervous energy; enfeeble the whole life-machine, and send young men on a short voyage, in an [illegible] ship across a boisterous sea, was plainly and summarily set forth. Tobacco, which Mr. BEECHER considers extremely poisonous and more nasty than poison, and intoxicating drinks of all kinds, received his most particular and spicy attention, greatly to the [illegible] and entertainment of the audience, who manifested their delight by the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands.

2. We expect a hearty appreciation of work and an honoring of labor. Work is honorable if for the sake of developing man, while work for the sake of keeping down manhood is a slavery. One is an honor—the other a curse. In England, the great, the titler, the noble, and even royalty, find relief in work. The Prince Consort lends his name to the sty—he raises pigs, and Prince ALBERT'S swine are already famous. [Laughter.] He instanced numerous cases wherein knighthood had been conferred upon individuals whose labor had won for them that distinction, dwelling at some length upon the careers of CHARLES FOX, PAXTON and STEPHENSON.

3. We demand as an element in American character the most scrupulous respect for moral principles. Conduct should be regulated and limited by the highest, and not the loosest and lowest, constructions of right.

4. Great independence and liberty of thought in all directions should be a result of the training from our American institutions. Not a wanton, reactionary, free-thinking—but freedom to think without servile submission to professional formulas, and every established routine, such as would confine religious thinking to the priests who, for ages, have shown the keys of St. Peter, and preached, and sung, and talked of the keys of St. Peter with which they alone could open the gate of Heaven, but which doctrine is now exploded by the people themselves, who, with their own keys, find as ready an [illegible] as was ever given by priestly hand. The common people are deciding all great questions—they and not kings and rulers are the arbiters of destiny. Their judgments of art are not confined to artists; learning is not the currency of a learned class; politics do not belong to station or rulers, and religion is no longer confined to ecclisiastical hands, and all things are coming into the possession and use of the whole mass of intelligent people.

We look for a certain degree of romance of faith in heroism, and a belief in something higher in human nature than mere selfishness. This is natural to the young, and where there is none of it the soul is corrupted in the very bud. Of all despicable things, an old young man is the most. Premature old age is ugly in the body, but hateful in the soul and character.

The foregoing is a mere outline of Mr. BEECHER'S remarks. He has succeeded in dispelling a certain [illegible] and popular conception of Young America; has given his ideas of what that young gentleman should be, and enforced his views by an argument as lucid and convincing as it was entertaining and instructive. He enchained a vast audience for an hour and a half.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a large amount o routine business was disposed of, and under a suspension of the rules, a number of Committees made reports mostly, however, upon matters of no general interest. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the action of the Board at its last meeting, proposing to sell a site for the proposed County Court-House, on Fort Green, which was laid on the table and ordered printed with the proceedings:

PARADE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The firemen of the Eastern District Fire Department, turned out in full force yesterday for [illegible] parade. The line was formed between J and [illegible] P. M. on Greenpoint-avenue, right resting on Franklin-avenue. The procession moved through some of the principal streets in the eastern section of the city. As it passed through Fourth-street it was reviewed from the balcony of the Dispensary by the City authorities. On the whole it was a creditable [illegible].

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The Attorney-General of the State on Saturday applied and obtained from Judge GARDINER, at Troy, an injunction restraining the City Railroad Company from operating the route over Furman and Columbia streets to Hamilton-avenue ferry. The injunction has not been served yet, and will not be if a contemplated arrangement between the Central and City Companies shall be perfected this morning.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WEEKLY STATEMENT FROM THE COMPTROLLER—THE MAYOR'S BILLS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening the Comptroller sent in the regular weekly return of the receipts and balance in his department, which are as follow:

Balance	$371,163 58
Receipts	598,734 95
Total	$969,898 53
Payments	137,027 52
Balance, Oct. 25	$822,871 52

The following communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting the bills incurred by him on the occasion of the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, with vouchers, of the expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this City, which, in my opinion, is properly chargeable to the Corporation.

It will be seen that the whole amount is but four thousand four hundred and three dollars, ($4,403.) a sum quite small, compared with the brilliancy and success of the occasion.

I respectfully ask the Common Council to make an appropriation which will cover the amount.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Statement of expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

Music for the military as per statement of Col. Pinckney	$1,954
Music for Firemen's parade	1,000
Bill of E. Bonnell for torches for do	1,109
Bill of E. Van Ranst for carriages	340
Total	$4,403

Accompanying this communication and general statement are all the various bills, showing the expenses in detail:

A long discussion ensued upon the reading of the communication, and BRADY taking the head of the opposition to the payment of the bills, but the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Some of the members were indignant because of their not having been invited to participate officially in the reception of H. R. H., and declared their determination not to vote for the payment of the bills presented.

The contract awarded to GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM & Co., for regulating and paving a portion of the Eighth-avenue was confirmed.

Some of the members having axes to grind moved an adjournment before the regular business was half finished, and it was carried by a vote of 8 to 6.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—HEALTH-WARDENS—THE CONTRACT FOR PAVING FORTIETH-STREET AND A DISPUTE.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M. Councilman HOGAN was appointed to the Chair, in the absence of the President. The Mayor sent in a communication, accompanied with a statement of expenses attending the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Mayor asked that an appropriation be made to pay the bills. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of the contract for paving with Belgian pavement Fortieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and to award the contract to Hugh Humes, who was the lowest bidder. He stated that the street was in a very bad and dangerous condition.

Mr. SHAW, the Chairman of the Committee referred to, considered the motion as a personal insult, and charged that the mover had political motives in making the motion. During his explanation he referred to some old disputes with Mr. PINCKNEY, and to his openly charging that he, SHAW, expected to be paid for the award. He branded the charge as false, and any one who uttered it as a liar.

Mr. PINCKNEY rejoined, and asserted that Mr. SHAW had stated that he would not report on that subject until he went out of office. He insisted that if Committees of this Board neglected the public interest, it was a duty to call them to account.

On motion of Mr. SHAW the resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets, and then that Committee, on his own motion, was discharged from the further consideration of the said contract.

The report of the Committee to concur with the Board of Aldermen for the appointment of twenty-two Health Wardens—one for each Ward—at a salary of $3 per day, was lost by the casting vote of the President. It was then reconsidered, and finally laid over. The usual routine business for repairing and grading streets was transacted, and the applications of a large number of Engine Companies were considered, being voted new machines, repairs, and new and extended quarters for their accommodation.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—THE COUNTY TREASURER'S STATEMENT—FITTING UP OF THE POLLING PLACES.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. TWEED occupying the chair in the absence of the President.

The special order was taken up to fill vacancies in the offices in Canvassers and Registrars. Various resignations were accepted, and appointments made to fill their places, which was done by ballot. Several of the vacancies arose by the absence in Europe of the incumbents.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, stating that he had appointed a Docket and Registry Clerk, and asking the Board to fix his salary the same as the other clerks, viz.: $1,000 per annum, to take effect from Oct. 1. It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, stating that the sum required for Public School purposes in the year 1861 would be $1 300,136 03. It was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution to allow $10 for the fitting up of each Poll District under the direction of the Supervisor of his respective districts, in addition to the $15 already allowed for the use of the room.

After some debate, Mr. BLUNT moved to amend by making the amount $5 instead of $10. The amendment was lost, and the original resolution was adopted, 8 to 3.

Some further routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 8.

The County Treasurer's statement, transmitted by the Comptroller, setting forth the state of the Treasury to Oct. 25, is as follows:

Receipts since Oct. 4	$1,343,790 98
Payments	595,132 47
Balance	$748,658 51
Deduct amount overdrawn Oct. 4	333,289 74
Balance Oct. 25	$415,368 77

(Signed) ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—The Billiard Tournament continues to excite great interest, and the room of Mr. LYNCH, in Fourteenth-street, where it is held, is daily crowded to its utmost capacity by gentlemen who feel an interest in the game. The games yesterday were first between Messrs. KAVANAGH & WHITE, and did not excite as much interest as was anticipated. The scores made by either were far inferior to their ordinary play. Mr. WHITE was beaten by 132 points, the highest run in the game being 53, which was made by Mr. KAVANAGH, who is a cool and graceful player, but who was evidently nursing himself for the grand contest of Wednesday. The second game between Messrs. TIERNAN and LYNCH, was one of the closest and best-contested of any thus far played. Mr. PHELAN, before the game commenced made an apology for Mr. LYNCH on account of ill-health, which was borne out by his appearance, and on account of the damp atmosphere which affected the tables and balls. The game was then commenced and Mr. LYNCH led off in some splendid runs, ranging from 74 to 16, but towards the close of the game his lusty but good-natured antagonist was shined up, and when the game was even within a single point, made a splendid run of 85, and was proclaimed the victor. On Wednesday Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIERNAN will play, and as the prize cue undoubtedly lies between them, much interest is felt as to the result. On Thursday Mr. PHELAN will play a game of 500 points with the winner, on which occasion ladies will be admitted.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—A circular, dated Manilla, July 18, received yesterday morning by Mr. ELWOOD WALTER, has the following: Government has received notice that an American ship or bark has been taken charge of by the authorities of the province of Cagayan, at the northern end of this island, her crew having mutinied and taken her into one of the ports of the Babuyan Islands, which are under the jurisdiction of the Alcalde of Cagayan. It is stated that the Captain was wounded and confined by the mutineers, as also his wife and the officers, and that three persons had been killed on board and several wounded. Neither the name of the vessel nor her master are given, nor is it known where she is from or where bound, but as she is reported to have a quantity of artillery and military stores on board, it is presumed she will prove to be one of the British or French chartered transports bound for the north of China. At last accounts a rudder was being fitted for her at Babuyanes, whence she was taken to Aparri, in Cagayan and thence brought to this port.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MARSHAL RYNDERS.—United States Marshal RYNDERS appeared, yesterday, before Justice KELLY at the Lower Police Court, in obedience to a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having assaulted and beaten Mr. WILLIAM BARNEY. The complainant, accompanied by his counsel, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was also in Court, but the examination was postponed until 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. RYNDERS having stated that he was at present unprepared to proceed with the case.

DEATH OF A WIFE FROM VIOLENCE.—Mrs. BRIDGET DUGAN, an Irish woman, 51 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Charity Hospital in consequence, it is alleged, of violence received on Thursday evening last at the hands of her husband, PATRICK DUGAN. Deceased resided at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, and on the evening in question DUGAN came home grossly intoxicated, and demanded three cents of his wife wherewith to purchase another glass of liquor. She refused to give him the money, whereupon he took up an axe and struck her a blow with it upon the leg, causing a compound comminuted fracture, which made it necessary to amputate the leg. The unfortunate woman sunk under the operation, and her death resulted as stated. DUGAN was apprehended soon after the commission of the assault, and he is now in custody pending the result of the Coroner's investigation, which will be made to-day.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Mr. DANIEL B. BROWN, residing at No. 583 Eighth-avenue, was found on Sunday night lying upon the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Forty-second-street, insensible, and having a very bad cut upon his head. He was removed to his residence and attended by Dr. HUSTED, who thinks it impossible that he will survive his injuries. The sufferer stated that he had left home for the purpose of drowning himself in the river, and this fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that he has for some days past been greatly depressed in mind in consequence of the death of his daughter, makes it probable that he lay down on the track with the object of being killed by the locomotive. It is thought that the wound upon his head was received in this way, and that having been thrown aside by the cowcatcher of the engine, he was saved from instant death.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Sergeant BENJ. F. DENTON, who, two months since, was transferred from the First to the Eighteenth Precinct, was assigned to his former quarters, and Sergeant MCCORMICK, of the First Precinct, sent to the Eighteenth.

The Late Mr. Schroeter.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Mrs. SCHROETER requested me to write you the following correction in her late husband's obituary:

"Mr. GEORGE SCHROETER was born in the village of Lilienthal, near Bremen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, and was a graduate of the College of Gottmgen. He was private Secretary of Prince ADALBERT of Prussia, son of Prince WILLIAM, formerly Governor of Rhineland and Westphalia." Very respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. EDWARDS.

NAVAL.—The United States steamer *Vizen* arrived here yesterday from Nantucket, where she was engaged in surveying, as stated in our issue yesterday.

—The barn of Mr. DEWEY, in Ogden, near Rochester, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It contained a large quantity of grain, which, with the building, was estimated to be worth $5,000. A man named O'CONNELL was arrested in Rochester early Thursday morning, charged with having set the barn on fire. He had in his possession one of Mr. DEWEY'S horses, and the proof of his guilt appeared irrefutable.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,

AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,

The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.

Photographs of H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE, on view at BRADY'S GALLERY.

Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.

GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL HAT.—All classes and professions, old and young, fashionable and those not fashionable, citizens and strangers, the wise and otherwise, the extravagant and prudent, all buy hats at KNOX'S. They are attracted by the unmistakeable beauty and excellence of his Fall style—pronounced by all judges the handsomest hat of the season—to his salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MISSES' HATS—Something entirely new, just imported from Europe,

The Abd-el-Kader Hat,

selling by THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-street, third door west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatism and pains in the joints cured without failure. HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has been used with unfailing success in the cure of Rheumatism and Stiff Joints for fifty years in every part of the world.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 29.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90..	88	400	Harlem R. Pref'd	39
4,000	do	87¾	100	do	s30 39
2,000	do	87½	100	Reading Railroad	41½
1,000	Vir. State 6s	87¾	100	do	41¾
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	76	70	Mich. Central R	61
10,000	do	s10 76	100	do	b30 61
6,000	Cal. State 7s	92	50	do	60½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103½	50	do	s30 60¾
6,000	M. Cen. 8 ct. 1st m't Sink. F. Ct. Bd.	97½	400	do	60¾
250	do		50	do	60
2,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bd.	77	58	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	80
3,000	do	76	450	do	81
14,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds	94	50	do	s60 81
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	18	650	do	82
6	Metrop'tan Bank	112	550	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15¾
12	National Bank	102	100	do	15¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	92	50	Mich. S. & N.I.G. S	38
5	do	91¾	150	do	35¾
225	N. Y. Cent. R.	c 81	200	do	35½
50	do	s0¾	500	do	35¾
1000	do	s0¾	50	do	s5 35¾
100	do	s5 80¾	100	do	s30 35¾
100	do	s10 80¾	100	do	s30 35
655	do	81	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	71¾
50	do	b30 81½	550	do	71
100	do	s5 81	50	do	s30 70¾
50	Panama R.	s30 120½	200	do	s10 71
550	Erie Railroad	29	100	do	71¾
100	do	s5 29	50	do	s10 71¾
300	do	s30 29	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	12
100	do	s10 29	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 69
100	do	s30 28¾	484	do	68¾
250	do	s30 28¾	50	do	68¾
100	do	s30 28¾	150	do	s10 68¾
100	do	s30 28¾	885	do	68¾
400	do	28¾	100	do	stwk 68¾
350	do	28¼	100	do	b30 68½
100	do	s30 28	50	do	68¾
300	do	s10 28¼	50	do	s15 68
150	do	b10 28¾	250	do	s30 68
25	Hudson River R.	c 57	200	do	s10 68¼
225	do	57¾	400	Cle. & Toledo R.	32½
100	do	s3 57¾	900	do	33¼
50	do	s10 57¾	100	do	b60 34
750	Harlem Railroad	16	160	Chi. & R. I. R.	63
100	do	s10 16	650	do	62¾
250	do	b30 16¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia St. 6's.	87¾	150	Harlem Railroad	16½
5,000	Missouri St. 6's.	76¾	50	do	16¾
5,000	do	76¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	40
5,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	87½	50	Michigan Cen. R.	61½
10,000	do	87¾	30	do	62
1,000	Cal. State 7's	93	150	do	63
2,000	M. C. 8 p. ct. 1st mt. S. F. Conv. Bds.	97	150	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	16
16,000	M. S. 2d mt. Bds.	58	25	M.So.&N.I.Gt'd St.	36½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	250	do	37¾
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	102½	700	Panama Railroad	122
17	Bk. of Commerce	101	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72½
500	N. Y. Central R.	82	100	do	72½
100	do	s10 82	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	70
20	do	82¾	50	do	70¾
25	Erie Railroad	b30 29¾	350	do	70½
250	do	29	650	Clev. & Toledo R.	35
200	Hud. Riv. R.	58¾	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	64
350	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	84	100	do	64¾
			50	do	61¾

MONDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 20:

Increase in Loans	$1,459,124
Increase in Specie	683,362
Decrease in Circulation	138,887
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,510,775

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 29, 1859.	Oct. 27, 1860.	Oct. 20, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	118,414,428	123,362,626	121,903,502
Specie	21,248,975	22,798,590	22,115,228
Circulation	8,246,404	9,123,103	9,261,990
Gross Deposits	95,245,331	107,016,038	103,092,356
Exchanged	22,162,150	28,950,426	27,537,519
Undrawn	73,083,181	78,065,612	76,554,837
In Sub-Treasury	4,850,765	4,867,003	4,454,642

The Bank return shows an easy and at the same time strong movement. There is a further considerable accession to the Specie Average, with the prospect of another California remittance in a few days, and upon this and the increased Deposit line, the Banks have turned the Loans and Discounts upward once more, after an involuntary and continuous curtailment since the 1st August. The Average, however, is still about seven millions below the Loans and Discounts at that time.

The present position of the General Bank movement, so far as the trade and exchanges of the country are concerned, would seem to be sanctioned to-day by another decided fall in the rate on London, the quotation being reduced by leading Bankers for the Boston mail to 108@108¼ ℔ cent. Money is, of course, easy at 6@7 ℔ cent.

There was a sudden and very decided recovery on the Stock Exchange, which was more particularly manifested after the early session of the Board, on the Street, and again at the Second Board in the afternoon. The sales ran up from 1 to 2 ℔ cent., as compared with the last prices of Saturday; and after the printed list of the Second Board Street operations were made at a further advance of ¼@1 ℔ cent., the market leaving off quite buoyant, and with only a limited offering of Stocks at the advance. The final prices compare about as follows with the latest sales on Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Central	101½	83¾	Galena	68	71
Erie	28¼	30	Rock Island	61¾	65
Reading	41¾	43¾	Illinois Cen	71	73½
Pacific	92	92½	Toledo	32¾	34¾
Panama	121	122½	Mich. Guar	36¾	37
Harlem	15½	16½	Mich. South'n	15¾	16¾
Hudson	58	58½	Mich. Central	59¾	63¼
Harlem Pref	38¾	40	Burlington	79½	84

The sales of State Stocks were about the same as on Saturday, but with an improving demand at the close. Of the Federal Stocks we heard of a private sale of the New Loan at 100¾ and interest, $50,000. The Railway Bonds were in rather better request, in sympathy with the upward turn on the Share list, but no important speculative business was done in them.

The private accounts by the *Asia* from London, in regard to our Railway Stocks, represent a good market for Eries and Illinois Centrals, although the latest advices from this side were of a decline from our best rates.

The following is a summary of the last Quarterly return of the Banks in the City and State of New-York, to the Bank Department, made up as on the 29th September:

	June 30, 1859.	Sept. 29, 1860.
Loans and Discounts	$196,908,063	$200,113,534
Overdrafts	44,275	424,090
Due from Banks	15,253,736	17,167,040
Due from Directors	7,309,962	7,659,361
Due from Brokers	4,704,847	4,586,995
Real Estate	8,756,885	8,875,800
Specie	24,582,217	21,710,824
Cash Items	19,426,515	22,913,841
Stocks, &c.	28,569,024	29,038,933
Bonds and Mortgages	7,731,553	7,560,854
Bills of solvent Banks	2,120,214	2,508,987
Bills of suspended Banks	2,195	942
Loss and Expense Ac't	1,318,456	930,479
Add for cents	949	953
Total resources	$365,156,468	$311,245,555
Capital	$111,494,393	$111,834,347
Circulation	28,899,184	31,759,127
Profits	14,449,193	13,316,467
Due banks	32,925,233	29,706,606
Due others	2,192,180	2,252,961
Due State Treasury	2,606,368	3,569,907
Deposits	116,464,548	116,190,466
Other dues	4,131,850	2,615,150
Add for cents	505	514
Total liabilities	$305,106,468	$311,245,555

All parties in interest in the Milwaukee and Mississippi road should come into the mutual and general arrangement for reorganizing its finances as early as possible, as the road is advertised to be sold by the United States Marshal, in pursuance of the decree of the Federal Court, on the 18th of January next. A party is made up to purchase the property and franchise under the proposed rearrangement.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, advertise by private sale, in another part of this paper, an issue of the Mortgage Bonds of the Florida and Pensacola Railway Company.

The following was the day's movements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States:

Total receipts	$350,734 63
Payments	223,114 61
Balance	5,014,623 60

The Receipts include $94,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 27.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 27.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.
Bk. of New-York	4,842,732	4,785,939	675,401	759,527
Manhattan Co	4,736,819	4,668,551	761,150	833,765
Merchants' Bank	5,109,275	4,779,815	1,427,948	1,068,006
Mechanics' Bank	4,471,726	4,418,016	571,098	570,942
Union Bank	2,574,525	2,636,676	543,362	497,971
Bank of America	4,702,672	4,830,959	1,514,995	1,799,051
Phenix Bank	2,925,246	2,929,246	615,844	508,050
City Bank	2,154,361	2,089,953	312,834	367,296
Tradesmen's Bk	1,470,298	1,466,475	172,600	187 398
Fulton Bank	1,436,845	1,423,193	275,103	328,246
Chemical Bank	2,004,365	2,007,694	800,313	693,896
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,216,687	2,127,925	383,783	399,183
National Bank	2,058,608	2,070,763	238,141	242,128
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,758,266	1,760,787	334,559	379,761
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,135,686	1,148,220	204,256	200,668
Greenwich Bank	840,615	846,233	38,765	59,539
Leather Man. Bk.	1,982,448	1,956,775	265,351	275,217
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,250 434	1,262,449	211,353	190,621
Bk. St. New-York	3,480,205	3,497,061	563,977	599,373
Am. Exchange Bk	7,604,404	7,303,594	1,136,283	1,237,547
Bk. of Commerce	12,343,171	12,463,492	2,101,811	1,693,802
Broadway Bank	2,631,994	2,626,014	433,537	441,110
Ocean Bank	1,919,595	1,897,834	335,585	339,137
Mercantile Bank	2,418,237	2,420,915	442,527	421,619
Pacific Bank	1,068,498	1,075,703	199,776	187,015
Bank of Republic	3,174,840	3,080,528	956,993	868,948
Chatham Bank	896,447	866,180	141,100	137,310
People's Bank	717,005	722,245	126,687	152,477
Bank of N. Am	1,674,201	1,654,743	336,184	288,067
Hanover Bank	1,557,695	1,553,732	159,134	108,076
Irving Bank	842,308	837,945	130,937	106,458
Metropolitan Bk.	6,964,839	6,881,722	1,009,288	1,163,577
Citizens' Bank	811,862	813,876	151,288	154,715
Nassau Bank	1,852,443	1,844,060	232,730	232,858
Market Bank	1,698,952	1,711,717	229,779	237,896
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,149,667	1,119,140	171,253	144,694
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,487,664	2,465,693	250,635	234,017
Corn Exch. Bank	1,752,003	1,709,518	267,573	285,264
Continental Bank	3,291,635	3,356,060	373,700	533,996
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,298,102	1,288,256	234,163	200,771
Oriental Bank	547,469	552,811	101,390	83,528
Marine Bank	1,018,739	1,026,091	172,053	170,346
Atlantic Bank	605,787	595,950	97,433	98,309
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,600,571	2,608,011	344,809	311,664
Park Bank	5,153,563	4,962,196	1,624,838	1,732,061
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	781,381	799,598	96,020	102,750
Grocers' Bank	578,582	600,900

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Great Liberal Victory at Guadalajara.

SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE.

Withdrawal of the British Minister from the Capital.

A Reign of Terror in the City of Mexico.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT VERA CRUZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

Since my letter of 28th ult., the most important event which has occurred within this city has been the receipt by Mr. MATTHEW, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, of instructions from his Government to retire with his Legation from the capital, and have no further intercourse with the Church authorities. This course has been forced upon the English Government by the repeated and constant acts of outrage by MIRAMON and all the Church officials, of which Mr. MATTHEW has had to complain. As none of the foreign diplomatic corps have recognized MIRAMON since his last farce of a so-called election by a council of his own selection, except the Spanish Ambassador, the withdrawal of the English Legation from the capital does not attract the attention, or produce the effect it would have caused at an earlier period; but it greatly serves to add to the demoralization now existing among the adherents of the Clerical Party, and renders the support of Señor PACHECO almost useless.

Mr. MATTHEW and the other members of the Legation will leave here on the 21st inst. for Jalapa, the entire diligence of that day having been taken by him.

In my last I advised you of the change of plan of the Liberal Generals, and of the movement of the larger portion of the Liberal forces, under Gen. GONZOLES ORTEGA, to join those of Gen. OGASON, in the attack on Guadalajara.

The forces of Gen. ORTEGA encountered those of Gen. CASTILLO, who had sallied out from Guadalajara to attack OGOSON, before the junction with ORTEGA could be effected, at El Puente, near Guadalajara, at the moment of his arrival, on the 23d, and a smart action took place, in which CASTILLO lost some 800 men and fell back upon his defences within the City. The attack on the City should then have commenced immediately, but as usual, the Liberal Generals must open negotiations for a surrender to avoid the effusion of blood, which, as has always been the case, proved unsuccessful. The Church Generals are deaf to such appeals.

These negotiations consumed the time until the 28th ult., when the siege of the town was formally commenced and fire opened upon it.

Since then our latest dates are up to the 9th inst. The siege has been prosecuted with success and vigor by the Liberals, and the Church forces are reduced to the sole occupation of the Plaza and the Convent of San Francisco, and Gen. ORTEGA writes that three or four days more must finish the siege. The distress and misery of the poor inhabitants is extreme, and the sufferings of the people are causing great demoralization among the reactionary forces. Desertions are constant and numerous, and from all accounts the speedy occupation of the place by assault or capitulation is inevitable.

Gen. CASTILLO has resigned the command to Gen. WOLL, and it is believed the latter is favorable to a capitulation. I have no doubt we will receive news of the termination of this affair during the present week.

This will then leave the entire Liberal forces free to concentrate upon this Capital, which now that the garrison is being withdrawn from Puebla and that place, as it is openly said, is to be abandoned to the Constitutionalists, will be the only point remaining to the Church within the Republic. The fall of Guadalajara is considered so certain that there are already rumors that MIRAMON intends to abandon this place and seek safety in flight. On the 11th, a force of about 3,000 men, under MARQUEZ and MEJIA left this city for the interior, taking the road to Queretaro, midway to which place they were, at our last accounts, encamped. All the money that the Government with its utmost exertion, could raise was the sum of $30,000 from BERMEJILLO, by the sale to him, for that amount, of $300,000 of the Clergy's paper.

In passing, this force is committing the most scandalous robberies upon every village and hacienda on its route, and with its poor provision and small amount of artillery it will be useless for any other purpose, than that of robbery.

There is a suspicion, however, that instead of being destined for the interior, as it is said, this force is really designed by MIRAMON for a movement upon San Luis Potosi, where there is now scarcely any Liberal troops, and which, if taken by the reactionary forces, would serve as a temporary refuge in case of the abandonment of this city by MIRAMON, and, being nearer the coast, he could easier make his escape thence out of the country.

ORTEGA has given orders to the different forces near Selaza and Queretaro, and the Bajio, to unite for an attack upon MARQUEZ, should he push further in their direction.

The distress and misery in this Capital is daily increasing, and we truly live in a reign of terror. The arrests and imprisonments augment daily, and the most unheard-of atrocities are committed by the subofficials, under the sanction of the Church authorities. It is incredible that in this age of civilization, and almost in sight as it were of the flag of the American Union, such atrocities, such bloodshed, such suffering, can be permitted.

But the very violence of these sufferings shows that they cannot much longer be endured. The prestige and reputation of the Church and of its partisans is now sunk to so low a stage that we hope the mere approach of the Liberal forces will cause an outbreak which will deliver to them the capital. Desertions from the city to the Liberal forces in the vicinity, are of constant and daily occurrence. A few days since some twenty of the young officers in the military school at Chapultepec, sons of the first families, left in a body and proceeded to the interior to join the Liberal forces, and on the 6th, the 8th Regiment of cavalry entire, imprisoned its officers and fled to join AURLIANO.

Meanwhile the Church is evidently at the end of its available pecuniary resources. Of real money it seems to be entirely exhausted, and the large supply that in former times was constantly being received, is now shut off by the limited territory it holds, (only this city, Puebla and Guadalajara, and by the time you get this, probably only the former,) and the utterly exhausted condition of the people, which forbids the payment of even the pious dues the Church would willingly exact from them by the most severe means, if it could. Their paper nobody will now discount, unless at the most ruinous rates, as in the case of BERMEJILLO giving thirty thousand dollars cash for $300,000 of paper, and this is really a forced loan. A transaction of even this kind will not now be entered into willingly by any of the few houses which are willing to own that they have funds at their command. In fact, all now see that the end of the Church power in Mexico, and the full triumph of the Constitutional Government, is now near at hand. Of course these contracts with the Church authorities for money to sustain a revolt against the legitimate Government of the country, cannot for a moment be recognized by the Constitutional Government. Hence it is that the bankers and capitalists of the country have so long held out, and struggled so hard to effect some compromise that might avoid the triumph of the Constitutional authorities by force of arms. Could this be done, some provision might be made in the arrangement for their past pecuniary transactions, and since they have seen that the Church cannot triumph, they have constantly labored to this end, holding out all the while that their object was simply to restore the country to peace.

The protection of pecuniary transactions with the Church Government, under ZULOAGA and MIRAMON, has been the real motive of all the peace propositions that have been entertained or at any time put forward by either the Foreign Ministers or the reactionary leaders.

Perhaps this has been less the case with Mr. MATTHEW than any other, for he has doubtless also been actuated by a desire to bring about some *new* order of things, in which, having been the cause of the arrangement, he would be the leader, and thus English influence be predominant over that of Mr. MCLANE, who, by being the first to recognize the Constitutional authority, acquired a position which places England, when she now comes in and follows suit at this late day, in a subordinate position.

Mr. MATTHEW is equally liberal with Mr. MCLANE; but instead of being second to him, he would like to get up a new Liberal Government, in which, he being the first, Mr. MCLANE would be the second. This, with the desire to protect the pecuniary transactions referred to, which can only be done by a compromise, has been the real reason why England has not long ago followed the policy of the United States, and recognized the Constitutional Government. Latterly, Mr. MATTHEW has been reviving his attempts at a pacification by compromise, and I am sorry to say there appears to be evidence that Gen. DEGOLLADO has, to a certain extent, given his sanction thereto; and upon the basis that the Constitution of 1857 should be set aside for a new one, to be framed by a Congress to be called in pursuance of the existing electoral law, and that meanwhile both JUAREZ and MIRAMON should give way for a new President, *ad interim*, to be named by the *Foreign Ministers* in conjunction with two Commissioners, to be appointed by the existing Governments respectively. It is true this plan was to provide for the nationalization of the Church property as well as civil and religious liberty, but the animus on one side—that of the Foreign Ministers—was entirely different from that on the part of Gen. DEGOLLADO. His desire in favoring anything of this kind was simply to stay the further effusion of blood and prevent further suffering by the people. But Mr. MATTHEW and the other Foreign Ministers have desired simply, first to supplant Mr. MCLANE in the position he occupies as Minister of the United States, and second, to arrange for the protection of the pecuniary transactions made with the Church Government.

It is almost needless to say that this whole scheme has been indignantly rejected by the majority of the Liberal leaders in the interior, and, doubtless, will be by the Government at Vera Cruz.

It has, however, caused much conversation here, and the support, it is said, that Gen. DEGOLLADO has given to it has done him great injury. Nothing but the pure and simple triumph of the principle of right and legality represented by the Constitution of the country, can secure future peace or a stable Government.

With a few weeks more of struggle without wavering, that triumph must be assured.

By the English steamer, or by the *Tennessee*, I hope to have important intelligence to communicate; an outbreak any day in this capital in favor of the Liberals would not surprise me. ***

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA—HEART-RENDING PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 14.

By the arrival this morning of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, we have files of Mexican papers, as late as due, from all parts of the Republic; from the City of Mexico to the 17th. The *Sociedad*, the official organ of MIRAMON, of that date, states that the provisions of the besieged, at Guadalajara, were reduced very low, and intimates that the city would soon have to capitulate.

And the passengers by the diligence, which left the capital on the same day, state that just before their departure the news arrived that the City of Guadalajara was taken on the 11th. It is added that the news was fully credited at the capital.

The event, which now seems to be fully confirmed, is a most important one, and may be the turning-point of the civil war. Guadalajara is the second city of the Republic, rich and prosperous, and has been defended with great obstinacy. It has long been, moreover, the stronghold of the Reactionists in that part of the Republic, and its capture is believed to open the way direct to the capital.

Our files abound in most touching letters from the beseiged city, from which it would appear, as might indeed have been expected, that the suffering of the people was very great. We learn, indeed, from a letter of Gen. ORTEGA himself, that on the 1st inst. the suffering had become so great that the fire upon the city was suspended for the space of three hours, that women and children might leave the town. How many actually left we are not informed, but it would appear that the number was small. In all probability the poor people knew not what to do, and there, for the space of at least twenty days, they remained huddled together in the centre of the town, farthest removed from the shots of the beseigers, suffering each hour discomforts and anxieties which must have been worse than death itself.

In the same letter, Gen. ORTEGA gives an equally sad account of the demoralization and necessities of the soldiery in the town, which must have added tenfold to the horrors of the scene. In the meantime, the line of the besiegers advanced night and day, and the General writes on the 1st with the most perfect confidence that the city would be compelled to capitulate at an early day.

Of the capitulation we have no particulars, nor of the disposition of the people, nor of the killed or wounded. The latter must in any case have been large.

The news by this arrival also confirms that before published of the action of the Constitutional Government in depriving Gen. DEGOLLADO of the command of the army, for the seizure of the late *conducta*, and the appointment of Gen. ORTEGA in his place. The note of the Government, making the announcement, is very severe in its reprobation of the seizure, and declares that the money shall be restored to its lawful owners. We presume, therefore, it will soon find its way hither by the Rio Grande.

It is stated, from the capital, that every seat in the diligence, which was to leave on the 21st for Jalapa, had been taken by the British Legation.

The non-arrival of the new French Minister, M. SALIGNY, by the *Tennessee*, gave much disappointment to the French at Vera Cruz.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Mexican advices report that the $4,000,000 *conducta* recently seized by DEGOLLADO has been restored.

The San Juan Troubles.

CENSURE OF GENERAL HARNEY.

The following is the official letter which, by order of the President, was, on Monday, addressed to Gen. HARNEY:

Having given a most careful examination to all the events which have lately occurred in the Department of Oregon, and to the explanation of his conduct therein submitted by Gen. HARNEY to this Department, the Secretary of War feels it his duty to express his disapproval of the orders issued by Gen. HARNEY, under date of April 10, 1860, by which Capt. PICKETT was placed in command at Camp Pickett. A question having arisen between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to the sovereignty of the island of San Juan, and danger being anticipated to the friendly relations of the two countries, from the condition of affairs upon the island itself. Gen. SCOTT was sent, on the 16th of September, 1859, empowered by the Government of the United States, to make such temporary arrangement as would avoid all collision, until the whole matter had been amicably adjusted by the diplomatic action of the two nations. In pursuance of these powers Gen. SCOTT repaired to San Juan, and having taken steps the which he seemed advisable, returned, leaving with Gen. HARNEY, for his guidance and instruction, letters and orders of the following dates: Nov. 5 and 9, 1859. The essential points of these instructions and orders were, first, the removal of the large part of the United States force on San Juan Island; second, the retention of one company of United States troops, under Capt. HUNT; third, the special injunction to Gen. HARNEY to remember that the sovereignty of the island is still in dispute between the two Governments, and, until definitely settled between them, that British subjects have equal rights with American citizens on the island, accompanied by a copy of Gen. SCOTT's assurance to Gov. DOUGLAS of his intention to instruct our commanding officers on the island to allow no person, claiming to be a functionary of Washington Territory to interfere with any British subject residing or happening to be on the same island whilst it shall remain in dispute between our respective Governments. In opposition to these instructions Gen. HARNEY removed Capt. HUNT, and substituted Capt. PICKETT in his place, issuing at the same time to Capt. PICKETT the following order:

Third—Under the organic act of the Congress of the United States for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Washington, the first Legislative Assembly of 1854 passed an act including the Island of San Juan as a part of Whatcom County. This act was duly submitted to Congress, and has not been disapproved. It is, therefore, the law of the land. You will be obliged, consequently, to acknowledge and respect the civil jurisdiction of Washington Territory, in the discharge of your duties in San Juan, and the General commanding is satisfied that any attempt of the British Commander to ignore this right of Territory, will be followed by disagreeable results out of his power to control.

The Secretary-of-War disapproves this order of Gen. HARNEY, in violation of the order of Gen. SCOTT, and of the agreement between the two Governments respecting the Island of San Juan, which might have been attended by disastrous consequences. At the same time, whilst expressing his disapprobation, he has no doubt of the good intentions of Gen. HARNEY in the premises; and from his known high character and distinguished services, he is not disposed to be severe in his condemnation.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary-of-War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 26, 1860.

THANKSGIVING.—The last Thursday (29th) of November will be the common Thanksgiving Day this year. It has already been officially named in New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MORE SCHEMES OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

Plan for Producing a General Financial Crisis.

Virginia to be Made the New-England of the South.

PARTY GATHERINGS IN COUNTRY AND CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The plan of the Southern Disunionists, as just exposed, is to hold back the Cotton crop, which has already been drawn on, and refuse to let a single bag be shipped to England. The result will be, as they suppose, a drain of specie and a general financial crisis.

Hon. A. R. BOTELER, of Virginia, brings intelligence from New-York to-night that New-Jersey is safe for Fusion, and that the chances are against LINCOLN in New-York.

A letter from Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, declaring that if the Union endures the principles of DOUGLAS will survive, is published in the *States* this evening.

The secessionists announce their purpose to make Virginia the New-England of the Southern Confederacy, and by stimulating her energies and developing her resources, to increase the value of her slave property. It is not expected that Virginia will join in the secession movement. Q.

The Condition and Position of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

I have carefully inquired into the condition of things here, and find the common reports of the feeling in Virginia much exaggerated. The financial condition of the State is excellent. Of course there is a great deal of panic-making; but the truth is that everything depends on South Carolina in regard to the action of this State. If she accepts the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Virginia will give the Government no trouble, Gov. WISE to the contrary notwithstanding. Things are decidedly improving, and the belief in an impending catastrophe is seriously modified here by the increase of a general temper of conciliation and forbearance. V.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT LYONS.

Speeches of Gov. Seward and Others—Great Popular Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LYONS, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A very large Republican mass meeting was held here to-day. Over fifteen thousand persons came from Wayne and Cayuga counties expressly to take part in the proceedings.

Gov. SEWARD presided at the meeting and delivered a short opening address, in which he reviewed the history of the country with regard to Slavery, and defined the issues of the present canvass. He said that the early founders of the Government aimed to make all the States free in course of time, and that the present policy was a departure from the policy of the statesmen in the early days of the Republic. Mr. SEWARD's address was quite brief. He was followed by Mr. P. CORBETT and Mr. WM. J. CONNELL.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, who arrived in the Eastern train, spoke one hour on the issues of the canvass.

The Wide-Awakes are having a very imposing procession to-night. The town is illuminated, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Gov. SEWARD goes to Seneca Falls to-morrow, and will speak in New-York on Friday.

The disunion panic creates great indignation in this section, and will give Republicans thousands of votes. Wayne County will give three thousand majority for LINCOLN.

THE CAMPAIGN AT THE SOUTH.

Gov. Morehead's Reply to Mr. Yancey's Louisville Speech, and Criticism on Mr. Yancey's Past History.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, last evening, made here an earnest and effective speech against the "Precipitator,"—the "Seward of the South." He pronounced him an open and avowed Disunionist for the last ten years. He cites Mr. YANCEY's letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER in June, 1858; to Mr. PEYOR, in September, 1858; to Col. MEADOWS, in June, 1859, and his speech at Montgomery in June, 1858; at Columbia in July, 1859; at Charleston last Spring, and his Memphis speech of the 14th of last August; wherein he told Tennesseeans that he held to every word of his Slaughter letter; that at Charleston he broke up the Democratic Party, and had the Union at his feet, and that he wished to God every man in the South was a member of a Southern League! Gov. MOREHEAD brands WILLIAM L. YANCEY an out-and-out Disunionist, who, in Louisville, tries to hide his "past history" behind the mask of loyalty to "the Union." He blandly asks Kentuckians to "allow him to pass from so humble an individual as himself, and not detain them by examining his past history before them." No wonder, for manifestly he is not for the Union as it is, but for a "Constitutional Union" of his own concoction, a "more perfect Union," an Utopian Union, which he knows and avers he can't realise, and which, to all indications, he don't want to realize. His record demonstrates that he has been and is "firing the Southern heart;" instructing the Southern mind for Southern independence and confederation, secession and revolution; for "*Unity amongst the Southern people in going out of the Union.*" He "bides his time," and "is ready with the readiest" to shed his last drop "in defence of Southern rights against the Union as it exists now!" YANCEY would be the Moses to lead the South out of Egypt into the blissful realms of his Southern Republic. Had he the power, he would to-morrow tear and sever forever, the entire South from this Union!

Mr. MOREHEAD scouts Mr. YANCEY's well-known pretexts for dissolution. Because Congress has abolished and will not restore the slave traffic and the slave-pens in the District of Columbia, and will not repeal the act making the African Slave-trade piracy, the South should seek her independence out of the Union." Mr. MOREHEAD says not a hundred Kentuckians would deny the constitutionality and wisdom of what Mr. YANCEY calls "the unconstitutional acts against Slavery." Moreover, because Congress will not recognize the doctrine of slave protection, the South must walk out! A doctrine which is a miserable abstraction, which cannot apply to a single foot of our territory! Existing Federal laws give just the same protection to slave property as to any other property in the Territories. There is no need or use of more Federal protective legislation! The *status* and destiny of each and every Territory are fixed beyond the power of the Government to change them. Besides, says the Governor, (while spurning "Squatter Sovereignty" as a theory,) the upshot is, where the people of any State or Territory want Slavery, they will devise ways and means to have it, and will have it; and where they don't want it, they won't be forced to have it, and won't have it, whatever the position or action of the Government about it. Why, then, break up our Unionfon an abstraction? Will Kentucky do it? Will she back YANCEY in doing that? No, no!

Mr. MOREHEAD, though no Douglas man and no Democrat, eulogizes Mr. DOUGLAS for his course on "Lecompton" and his answer to the Norfolk questions. The brightest gem on Judge DOUGLAS' brow is his heroic defeat of that most infamous fraud, which Gov. HAMMOND, like BELL and CRITTENDEN, declared was "execrable, and ought to have been kicked out of Congress," and which even Gov. WISE, in his Norfolk speech of the 27th ult., pronounced "*so infamous a device that Slavery was made to stink in the nostrils of the people of Kansas.*" Honest JOHN C. CALHOUN himself would have hooted at so loathsome a scheme! Mr. DOUGLAS is also to be praised as a plain-spoken, above-board Union man, set against the unconstitutional and unhallowed "right of secession," and against the rebellion or withdrawal of any State upon the election of LINCOLN.

Our Government is not to fall to pieces upon the mere election of any man for the Presidency. It was made stronger than that. It will survive the shock. Mr. M. believes that no State but South Carolina will give us serious trouble if the Republicans succeed, and they probably will. *South Carolina may!* BELL and EVERETT ought to be elected to prevent the possibility of trouble anywhere. The ultimate result of LINCOLN's election might be disastrous to the South. Still, she can fear no immediate danger. The Federal Judiciary, two-thirds of the Senate, and in all human probability, a majority of the House, will be opposed to President LINCOLN. His Administration will be handcuffed.

At all events, Kentucky is for this Union now and forever. Gov. MOREHEAD feels that he can speak for her. Kentucky will adhere to our Union at all times and seasons, through good and evil report. If need be, she will fight for the Union; and, if need be, she will fight for her rights, but only under the Stars and Stripes. "United we stand, divided we fall," is her motto. WASHINGTON's Farewell Address and JACKSON's Proclamation are Kentucky's Address and Kentucky's Proclamation. They will be her platform for all time. She can have no part or lot with Northern or Southern sectionalism. She can never separate from her Northern or her Southern sisters; *never consent to the secession of any State bordering the Ohio or the Mississippi.* Kentucky is vitally and lastingly connected with Louisiana, and she will, with all her might, *uphold and maintain the majesty and authority of the United States against all rebels and traitors in that or any other State of our Union.* Kentucky's $150,000,000 of slave property are at stake, and all his (MOREHEAD's) property is at stake, upon the Union's preservation. *No section, as such, but the Union of all sections.* The Union of these States must and shall be preserved.

Gov. MOREHEAD says that, though Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is no Disunionist, he is the creature and subject of the dominant Disunion element of his party, and therefore dare not answer the Norfolk Questions.

Mr. YANCEY broke up the Democratic Party in order to break up the Union! He did it on his shabby pretext of "protection." He knew DOUGLAS was the man to save the party; DOUGLAS was in his way; and hence, with fiendish ingenuity, he fought against his nomination, and is everywhere fighting against him to-day. His professed willingness to unite his party on DOUGLAS, if the most available to "save the Union from LINCOLN," is a sham and a catch. Despite his self-control and skillful adaptation to his audience, his deadly bitterness against Mr. DOUGLAS sticks out in all his speeches. He wants and works for Mr. LINCOLN's election—for a united North under LINCOLN against a united South under BRECKINRIDGE. Yanceyism sustains and promotes "Black Republicanism."

Here in Louisville he won't concede a single State to BELL, and predicts that the whole South will go for BRECKINRIDGE! Not so, says the Governor. *The Bell and Douglas men of the South, though not coalesced in a party sense, are coalesced in the sentiment of Union, against Disunion, and will, on the 6th proximo, beat down the Disunion Party in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, and Louisiana.* Mr. MOREHEAD assures us that all these States will go for BELL, excepting, perhaps, Missouri for DOUGLAS. He entertains the hope that Yanceyism will be overcome even in Mississippi and Alabama. PONTIAC.

LOCAL POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION.

Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District—The Nomination of Benjamin Wood Indorsed—Speeches of Mayor Wood, Henry Arcularius, Mr. Gueppe, of Minnesota, and others.

That portion of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District favoring the election of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, met in full force last evening, at the junction of Hudson, Varick and Franklin streets. There were several bands of music in attendance, and throughout the evening delegations arrived from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, bearing manifold torches, transparencies, banners, fireworks and other insignia of enthusiasm. With the tar barrels, torches, pyrotechnics and bonfires, the square was brilliantly illuminated. Early in the evening the crowd began to collect, and by 8 o'clock there were several thousand persons collected in the vicinity of the two stands erected for the speakers. The meeting at the main stand fronting on Hudson-street having been duly organized, a series of resolutions were adopted—among which was the following, proclaiming the irrepressible conflict:

Resolved, That the Black Republicans now stand forth as the open enemies of the South; and have proclaimed their intention to break down those constitutional barriers which are the bulwark of the dignity, honor, and independence of the States in our glorious Union, and, if successful, our now happy and prosperous country will be hurried into all the horrors of an unnatural and fratricidal war.

Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HENRY ARCULARIUS.

It afforded him pleasure to address this meeting, [applause,] called to ratify the nomination of BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq. [Applause.] He was himself an old resident of the Ward, and therefore interested in its political fate. There was now a crisis in our national affairs—such as he would not undertake to exaggerate. He was opposed to any man who could forget our national interests—who could forget the noble deeds of our fathers. Let them not interfere with the rights of the South, or allow any to interfere with them. They would all kick intruders out of their dwellings, and so Abolitionists should be kicked out. [Applause.] Their candidate, Mr. WOOD, was entitled to their support, as a self-made man. He had known him all his life, and could vouch for his ability to represent the District with credit. [Applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Mr. B. C. GUEPPE, of Minnesota.

SPEECH OF B. C. GUEPPE, OF MINNESOTA.

He considered this one of the proudest moments of his life. They were here not only to ratify the nomination of Mr. WOOD, but to ratify the Union electoral ticket. [Applause.] It was an extraordinary combination to see—three parties thus uniting against a common enemy. When our country was assailed by a foreign foe, men of all parties rallied to her defence. Was it singular now that all parties should be banded as brothers against the enemy?—not a foreign enemy—but those in our midst who would root out our Constitution and make slaves of the white man as well as of the black? [Applause.] They were appealed to as working men to sustain the Union. He proposed to show what were the principles of the Republican Party. They should remember that though Republicans talked in the glowing words of "freedom," "all that glitters is not gold." He told a story of an Indian who said "the white man was mighty uncertain." So it was with this Republican doctrine, it was mighty uncertain. [Applause.] This Homestead bill was simply stealing Democratic thunder. Mr. GROW's Homestead bill still laid in the hands of the House Committee to-day, and the bill really adopted by the House was originally made by Mr. JOHN KELLY, one of the Democratic representatives of this City. Mr. GROW simply added a clause providing what kind of land the poor man could enter which really operated to the disadvantage of the workingman. [Applause.] They dared not stand on the Constitution. [Cheers and cries for "WOOD."] The Republican Homestead bill allowed speculators to cover all the best land. [Applause.] He could thank JAMES BUCHANAN for vetoing the Homestead bill. [Applause and cries for "WOOD."] They might take all the doctrines of the Republican Party thus, and find them like the Irishman's bird, the devil's own bird with the feathers knocked off, for it was a toad. [Laughter and applause.] They were called upon now to sustain a candidate who really favored the interests of working men. The eyes of the Union were upon them. [Cries of "WOOD."] They would have no irrepressible conflict. ["No, no."] If they did fail, let it be

"With back to the field,
And feet to the foe,"

&c.

Loud cries were now made for Mr. WOOD—the Mayor being recognized on the stand. Quiet having been restored, the Mayor spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not propose to detain you long. I can only say that I am glad that the storm—although it may have wet your clothing—has not dampened your energies. [Applause.] After a long experience in the political affairs of this City, I never have witnessed a more enthusiastic—a more energetic determination, than I see manifested by the lion hearted Democracy of the Third Congressional District. [Applause.] I have never known a result of circumstances like these that has not fully responded to the energies of the people in a triumphant victory. [Applause.] And, therefore, I predict, that just so sure as next Tuesday comes—just so sure as you are permitted to meet your foes, and the foes of this country and its interests—just so sure will you achieve one of the proudest triumphs that ever was known. [Applause.] Permit me to say that at no time have you ever known any contest which involved such important results and considerations. At no previous election since the establishment of our Government have the people of the country been called upon to determine upon issues of the importance of those that are now presented to the country. For the first time in the history of the country the permanency of our Union, and the continuance of our Government, and the consolidation of the people under one empire, are to be determined by the suffrages of the people. Hitherto we have differed upon questions of governmental policy. Hitherto we have differed upon domestic and foreign relations. Heretofore the leaders of all parties were national and patriotic. But now how is it? The issue is one of life and death to the people, one for the continuance of our Federal compact. An issue presenting again to the people the Constitution for ratification or condemnation. An issue as to whether one-half of the Federal Union shall be separated from the other half. An issue as to whether the party of the Union and of the Constitution—of the original compact and contract—whether they shall be successful, or whether the States shall be divorced, and forever after live in a state of warfare, bloodshed and strife.

A VOICE—"That can never be."

Mayor WOOD—This, my friends, is the question which is to be determined by the people of this country next Tuesday. I repeat it, that at no preceding election—at no time within the history of the country—under no circumstances since our fathers fought in the revolutionary war—at no election have any issues bearing the slightest resemblance to these been presented to the country for adjudication and settlement. Now, my friends, inseparably connected with this question is the election of members of Congress. It is in our National Legislature that this great question must come up. Because—though just Heaven forbid that such a calamity should befall us—should LINCOLN be elected, by holding on to the majority in Congress, by retaining the legislative power of the country, we may be able to check the blighting effects of his election. [Applause.] The Government of this country, my friends, is divided into three departments—the legislative, which makes the laws; the judicial, which expounds the laws, and the executive, which executes and administers the laws. In the election of a President, we simply choose a magistrate to administer the laws. It is his duty to carry out and execute all the acts of Congress—unless Congress passes those acts and imparts to him the power he has not within his own office—without a violation of the Constitution. He has not the inherent power to do anything which he is not directed to do by the legislative department. Now, therefore, by electing Democratic members of Congress, by carrying to the House of Representatives a majority of patriotic men, who are determined to checkmate the efforts of the Black Republican President—if we should be so unfortunate as to have one, which I do not believe—it is incumbent upon us to do all we can, to throw aside all our animosities, to concentrate all our strength in one grand battle-front, and carry Democratic principles to the Congress of the nation. [Applause.] And now my friends this brings me to the object for which we are assembled here to-night, to ratify the Union nomination of all the Anti-Republican elements of the District, for the representation of the District in Congress. [Applause.] It is not for me to speak of your candidate. My relation to him closes my mouth. I cannot utter a word of eulogy upon him. From early childhood to middle age he has lived among you. He has been a resident of your District from the age of 14 years. Though a young man, he has been among you. He stands before you, and I utter no word in his behalf or in his praise. [Applause, and three cheers for BEN. WOOD.] But, my friends, whatever his merits or demerits, he has been chosen as your standard-bearer upon this occasion. He is the nominee of both sections of the Democratic Party, and the nominee of all the Union and patriotic men in the District. He stands the embodiment and concentration of the only power that can possibly defeat the Black Republican candidate. [Applause.] It is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that if WOOD is not elected, WILLIAMSON will be. There is no half way about it. It must be either the Democratic candidate or the Black Republican candidate. Every vote for any third man—every vote cast for any man claiming to be the Democratic candidate, is a vote cast for WILLIAMSON, the Black Republican candidate. I feel it my duty, as a member of the Democratic Party, to caution you against this result. I feel it my duty to call upon the Democracy to lay aside all prejudices and animosities—lay aside all mere party and partisan proclivities, and come up manfully and patriotically to this great work, and concentrate your energies to elect the regular nominee now before the people for their votes. [Cheers for WOOD.] My friends, it is just as wicked to accomplish a bad result indirectly as directly. It is just as much a Black Republican act to cast a vote which is to elect a Black Republican candidate, as it is to vote directly for that candidate. Indeed, it is much more manly—It is more independent—for a man to go up next Tuesday to the polls, and say: "I am opposed to WOOD, and I vote for WILLIAMSON," than to go up and say, "I will not vote for WILLIAMSON, but I will vote for a man that will elect WILLIAMSON, and that is JOHN C. MATHER. You have an imperative duty resting upon you. In this district you have accomplished a union, combined the elements, and concentrated your forces upon one candidate. Whether you have been Tammany, Mozart or Bell men, your partialities are the same on this question. The issue is simply between Black Republican and Anti-Black Republican. Whoever votes for the Republican candidate indorses the odious doctrines and odious principles of that party—the basis of the most unscrupulous and dangerous party that ever cursed or afflicted the country—and must take the consequences. If you would avert these evils you must come up like men and sustain the altars of our country's liberty—recording your votes for the regular Democratic candidate. You have no alternative. You must take one or the other. There is no half way. New-York, New-Jersey and almost all the States have chosen union electoral tickets, concentrating their efforts to oppose the Black Republican Party. In our Congressional Districts we are fast reconciling our differences. I believe that a great and glorious victory awaits us.

In conclusion, I thank you for this meeting, and for your attention. The enthusiasm manifested assures me that it will be my pleasant duty to assure my friends throughout the City that the Third Congressional District will return a Democratic member to Congress on Tuesday next, in the person of BENJAMIN WOOD. [Applause.]

After speeches from Dr. BRADFORD on this stand, Mr. HENNESY and others from the other, and general enthusiasm, the meeting broke up at a late hour, the bands of music leading the clubs and parading the streets of the District until nearly midnight. The Italian Democratic Association made an excellent show.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT GREENPOINT.

Speech of Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Republican Wigwam at Greenpoint, last evening, at which Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker. Every vacant seat and all the standing-room inside of the building was occupied, and large numbers congregated outside to listen to the address. Mr. GROW, on being introduced, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said, it could hardly be expected of him, after speaking for the last eight weeks, as TOM CORWIN has said, 36 hours out of 24, that he should detain them with a lengthy speech. The Presidential election might be considered as settled, and nothing remained but for the people to meet, express their preferences and count the votes. It was not necessary, therefore, that he should detain them with arguments in favor of placing ABE LINCOLN of Illinois in the Presidential chair. But there was another and very unfortunate question for them to settle—a Congress was to be elected, on which would devolve the work of sustaining his Administration, and from which must emanate the bills which would affect, for all time to come, the interests of the country. Mr. GROW then passed to a definition of the features of the Homestead bill, and the advantages which it secured to the actual settlers upon the unoccupied lands of the West; the efforts of the last Congress to pass such a bill; the opposition of Democratic members; and the final veto of the "Old Public Functionary;" of the half-way measure which they were finally obliged to accept. The bill was intended to close forever the doors of the public land offices against the land monopolist—the deadliest curse which had ever been inflicted upon the country. He demanded that in this New World the seeds of the giant wrong should not be planted, to bring forth the harvest of misery for the poor man who should seek a refuge for himself and family from the tyranny of capital. By what right, he asked, does the Government seize upon this common bounty to the race, and turn it into a source of revenue? As well might they dam up the springs which the Creator had caused to "run among the hills" to quench the thirst of God's children, and set them apart for the benefit of speculators. The poor man, under the present system, was compelled to purchase these lands of speculators at $5 and $10 per acre, and spend the best part of his days in paying the first cost and interest upon the purchase, and then, broken down and exhausted by his hard labors, surrender his improvements to some non-resident speculator. The Government was asked to extend its protection to the families and firesides of these poor men, and make their homes comfortable, by forbidding the speculator to come in and rob them of the fruits of their honest toil. The Homestead bill was framed for this purpose. The deprivations and dangers to which the present system exposed the pioneers, by isolating them from each other, and compelling them to carry the sword in one hand, and the implements of husbandry in the other, was eloquently set forth by the speaker. He referred to the action of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives upon the Homestead bill, the action of the Senate, and the final veto of the President. The policy of the Republican Party had always been that those who had been driven from their homes in Europe, by a necessity as dire as death, should find a free home in the great West, and the protection of the Government for themselves and their families; that they should thus become attached to the Government which afforded them an asylum, and gave them a home and country to love. Yet every member from the Slaveholding States except two, voted against this beneficent measure.

The history of the last two Democratic Administrations, their entire surrender to the slave propagandism of the South, and their subserviency to the dictation of the slave oligarchy were set forth; and their threatened designs to break up the Union, if not allowed to continue their control of the Government were attended to. After paying a handsome compliment to L. C. CARTER, their representative in Congress, he closed with an eloquent tribute to Mr. LINCOLN, and appealed to the meeting to go the polls on the 6th of November, and deposit their votes for the Republican ticket. The speech was listened to with great attention, and elicited frequent applause. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Greenpoint.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Republican Ratification Meeting—Remarks of Robert H. McCurdy, Charles A. Dana, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, and Chauncey Shaffer.

The Republicans of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, met last evening at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the nomination of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, for Congressman from the Sixth District. The hall was crowded. M

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The months of this Autumn do not bring us a very rich bibliothical harvest. Granary floors seem destined to groan beneath a greater burden than library shelves. This, however, is the fault of people and of politics more than of publishers. Presidential seasons are proverbially dull ones for the book trade. Buried in the somewhat difficult work of making Presidents, the public have no time for reading books, and this fact is very well understood and appreciated by our publishers, who, during these exciting seasons muzzle, or at least, muffle, their presses. Still, the winds of Autumn have not alone been employed scattering leaves through the land—our enterprising publishers have rivaled them in a small degree. It is worthy of note, too, that the Autumn books have caught the prevailing hue of the season, and come to us clad in brown, in russet, and in gold. Tinted paper is fast becoming rather the rule than the exception; and the quaint old English typography is becoming so general a favorite that we open each new volume in the expectation of finding an illuminated title-page, and in the body of the book, "A rivulet of text meandering through a meadow of margin," quite in the olden style. Those who think that the cutting and color of a book's dress is a matter of no moment, are very much mistaken. Ideas are judged by their outward covering quite as much as individuals, and a book out of fashion would be quite as much out of fashion as a beauty.

Messrs. CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co., of Boston, seem to be among the most active and enterprising publishers of the day, as they certainly keep up a steady and prompt issue of valuable books in very elegant and attractive dress, in spite of the enforced dullness of the publishing season. They have recently published a new and complete edition of the *Works of Charles Lamb*, in four volumes, accompanied by TALFOURD'S excellent *Life*. It is by far the best edition of LAMB that has ever been published, and cannot fail to supersede all others in both public and private libraries, as it certainly surpasses them all in the excellence of its typography and paper, and the general style in which it is issued. LAMB will never cease to be a favorite with all who can appreciate his *unique* humor, his geniality, his true-hearted friendship and his clear common sense. There are many greater names than his in English literature, but few that are greater favorites with a very large class of cultivated readers. We commend this edition as in every respect all that can be desired.

The same publishers have issued two little sets of Children's Books, by Mrs. MADELAINE LESLIE, whose skill in preparing works of this sort is well known. One of them is called the *Little Frankie Stories*, consisting of six little volumes, and the other the *Robin Nest Stories*, of the same number. They are beautifully printed and copiously illustrated with wood-cuts, and form most welcome additions to every juvenile collection.

To these gentlemen we are also indebted for the *Adventures of James Capen Adams*, mountaineer and grizzly bear hunter, told in pleasant narrative style by THEODORE H. HITTEL; for the *Kangaroo Hunter, or Adventures in the Bush*, by ANNIE BOWMAN—a book composed of truths, though not professing to be true; and for *Jack in the Forecastle*, a collection of sea experiences very graphically told by Hawser Martingale.

The world of novels has received few additions during the month. During the heat of a campaign excitement people have little need and still less inclination to lend their ear to imaginary joys and sorrows, and this fact publishers very well understand. From the press of PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia, we have *Cousin Hanny*, by Mrs. GREY, printed from advance sheets from London. Mrs. GREY is one of the most successful of English novelists, and also one of the most productive—in the latter respect rivaling JAMES. The publication of this last book detracts nothing from her previously well-earned reputation as the teller of a pleasant story, though it adds nothing to it. "Cousin Hanny" is conveyed through quite a sea of experiences, incidental to young men, and at length moored safely in a matrimonial haven—a fate which most lady writers delight to inflict upon their heroes.

Dora Barton, the Banker's Ward, published by ROLLO, is an emanation from the prolific pen of CHARLES BURDETT. This gentleman is a fair representative of the school of popular writers. He possesses a vivid imagination, and a ready skill in grouping characters. His books sell, and, sure of a publisher, he turns them out with a rapidity which precludes the possibility of their being finished productions. *Dora Barton* is an instance in point of Mr. BURDETT'S peculiarity—with more preparation it would have been a better book. As it is, however, it is a pleasant story, and well calculated to beguile an idle hour. This is very often an author's sole aim,—if Mr. BURDETT'S, it is fair to say that he has achieved it.

The French seldom put up their literature in a fit form for exportation. They have lent us some very good ideas in the way of cooking, of dressing and of dancing, but most of the books which they send us are objectionably bad. In their fondness for high seasoning they generally pepper their mental pabulum until it burns. The "high-flown" which they admire is offensive to our unaccustomed palates. Their romancists, as a general rule, forget that purity and piquancy can go hand in hand, and that a book may have novelty without possessing the slightest tinge of vulgarity. In M. EDMOND ABOUT we have a writer possessed of the sprightliness of the French school without any of its objectionable features. In the *King of the Mountains*, translated by MARY L. BOOTH, and published by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, we have a French novel without reproach. By calling it a novel without reproach we, by no means, intend to convey the impression that it is one of those novels "of good moral tendencies," which everybody praises and nobody reads; it is crisp and cressy, without savoring of the mire; unobjectionable without being stupidly good; and amusing, without being buffoonish. An improbable story is invented with a charming air of probability,—many truths are given to us under the guise of palatable fiction. Lest the public should quarrel with him for want of fact in his book, the author devotes the whole of his last chapter to his defence. This it is, and all will notice how commendable it is in its brevity: "Athenian, my fine friend, the truest histories are not those which have happened."

As an illustration of a large class of books good in a moral point of view, we have the *Lost Hunter*, published by DOOLADY. The hero is carried on stilts over a wide expanse of paper, and only dismounts when he reaches that welcome feature in his journey and the book—the end. In the concluding chapter we have a synopsis of the fate of all the principal characters—had this been given in the beginning both time and trouble would have been saved.

The new edition of COOPER'S novels, now in course of publication by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., receives two additions this month, *Red Skins* and *Sea Lions*. In typographical execution the series is all that can be desired, and the illustrations by DARLEY might unfold to the author, were he living, a new and additional meaning in his own word-creations.

For pleasant reading of an idle afternoon the press of ROLLO gives us a series of sketches entitled, *Leaves from a Batchelor's Book of Life*, by FRANCIS COPCUTT. Many of the sketches originally appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; indeed it was mainly by the encouragement of the editor of that excellent periodical that the author was induced to publish them in book form, and every one acquainted with CLARK, his character, knows that he would advise no friend to the perpetration of anything unwise or suicidal. The "Leaves" should be well wafted through the land—they merit it.

The Rambles of Fudge Fumble, constitute a premeditatedly funny book, published in pamphlet form by BRADY.

Capt. MAYNE REID, under the auspices of TRUEMER & FIELDS, comes to us with some interesting information about singular races of men, christening his book *Odd People*. He leads us among the Bosjeesmen, Mundrutons, Pehuenches, Fuegians and a host of other tribes with unpronounceable names. The Captain has this advantage over his readers—he may tell them any tale he pleases and not one in ten can controvert its truth.

Scenes in the South, is the name of a collection of fugitive pieces by the late Col. JAMES R. CREEBY. It is published for the benefit of his widow, and has the indorsement of the Washington Press.

The Annals of Quodlibet, by KENNEDY, first published in 1840, and republished by J. B. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia. The Annals were written as a pleasant satire on the political absurdities of their day. History reproduces itself constantly, and they lash the shoulders of 1860 quite as sharply as they did the back of the year in which they were written.

The singers of the land are unusually silent. We have a voice from STEDMAN, entitled *The Prince's Ball*, written in a hurry, published in a hurry, and probably not a work by whose merit the author would choose to stand or fall. It is printed by RUDD & CARLETON, on tinted paper. The same gentlemen give us *Wa-Wa-Wanda*, a poem

> Which resemble Hiawatha
> As the mist resembles rain.

That is, it is a very vaporish and feeble imitation. The author seems to have been overtaken early in life by a trochaic mania, and urged on to the completion of his fate by the somewhat doubtful success of LONGFELLOW, in the octo-syllabic manner. He does not "preserve the unities," however, quite as well as his antetype, and in the solo of Taweenee—why not Tawnee, since it is an Indian maiden—he mixes up the mythologies sadly. Thus:

> "The Graces doffed their guise, and gave her
> Their jewels, the Virtues lent;
> Manitou, seeing, said, 'I'll have her'—
> And off with him she went."

Setting the mixing of the mythologies aside, Manitou was faulty, and Tawee-nee was no less so—we have a bad report of the maiden who goes off so willingly with a stranger. But our author is not so very culpable, after all; many men do worse things than writing poor poetry and yet go unpilloried, and the same indulgent public which forgave the infliction of *Hiawatha*, will probably forget and forgive *Wa-Wa-Wanda*.

The friends and admirers of the late Bishop DOANE—and their name is Legion—will hail with pleasure a beautiful edition of his life and writings, from the press of APPLETON & Co., edited by his son, WM. CROSWELL DOANE. It is interesting to trace the career of a deep thinker, an earnest worker, and a true christian, through a long life of usefulness. Bishop DOANE was all of these. Taking his hand in youth, we follow him through a pure boyhood, and along the walks of life until he attains a glorious manhood. We find his path alternately checkered with censure and smothered with praise. Bishop DOANE had his enemies—what *live* man has not. But regardless alike of praise and of censure, we behold him steadily, pursuing the path where duty pointed, unshaken in purpose and in principle.

In viewing his career, we are reminded of a stanza from one of his noblest poems—for a man may be a poet, as well as an earnest worker and a deep thinker.

> What is that, Mother?
> The Eagle, boy!
> Proudly careering his course of joy,
> Firm, on his own mountain vigor relying,
> Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying,
> His wing on the wind, and his eye on the gun,
> He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on;
> Boy, may the Eagle's flight ever be thine,
> Onward, and upward, and true to the line.

And the life of Bishop DOANE had for its antitype the eagle's flight. The twenty-seven years of his episcopate are a study for all who admire loftiness of purpose combined with energy of action. The publication of such a life begets imitations.

PUTNAM & Co., have added to their National Edition of IRVING'S works, the second volume of the *Life of Washington*. To praise the writings of IRVING at this late day would be like speaking in complimentary terms of the sun, which shines into all doors and all hearts. The mechanical execution of this edition is admirable.

The Hand Book of Universal Literature, compiled by ANNE C. LYNCH BOTTA, and published by DERBY & JACKSON, is very useful for those who, puzzled by the vast field which lies open before them, know not where to begin. Skimming through the literatures of the various nations from remote antiquity to the present day, the author gives us the result of her labors in a nutshell of a book. In this day of dictionaries and cyclopedias, when the brains of others are made available to save the labor of our own, the value of this work will undoubtedly be duly appreciated.

JAMES WYNNE has sounded the depths of the *Private Libraries of New-York*; and FRENCH, of this City, publishes the result of the plummetings. They were given to the public, however, some two years since, in the columns of the *Evening Post*, and were then, as they probably now will be, hailed with pleasure by the grim bibliomaniacs who take an especial pleasure in estimating and balancing the value of their neighbors' collections with their own.

The first volume of CASSEL'S *Illustrated Family Bible*, containing the books from Genesis to 1st Samuel, is before us. The paper is good, and the illustrations are mainly so, though "The Plague of Frogs" leads us to believe that these animals were greater plagues to the Egyptians than we had before supposed—their size, as here represented, being scarcely inferior to that of average oxen.

Of religious books, this month we have a very fair representation. *Trench's Parables Condensed*, published by APPLETON, will be hailed with delight by the Christian public. The value of the work has long been acknowledged; but its size and consequent cost has been a bar to its general circulation. In its present condensed form the book meets all requirements. *The Revelation its own Interpreter*, is from the same press. A general recognition of the truth conveyed in the title of the book, would do away with much wrangling.

Love and Penalty, by JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., published by SHELDON & Co., New-York, and by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, is a learned disquisition, to prove that eternal punishment is consistent with the fatherhood of God.

In the *Cloud Dispelled*, published by TIBBALS & Co., Mr. JOHN KIRK, of Edinburgh, examines the Doctrine of Predestination. COLERIDGE remarks that "had it been the object of the demon of dispute to invent a question in which all possible difficulties should be collected, it could not have been accomplished more to his heart's content than by starting this of "Free Sovereign Grace." For years this question has been in agitation and even the efforts of Mr. KIRK do not definitely settle it.

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. do young people a good service in publishing *The War Tiger* and *The White Elephant*, by Mrs. DALTON, both books of travel and adventure, and calculated to interest and amuse in the same breath. The same publishers print *Famous Boys and How They Became Great Men*, as an incentive to their young friends to go and do likewise.

Mr. DODD publishes *Fred Lamenu, or the World College*, by MARGARET TELLER, to give the young an inkling of what they have to go through in life, and how they easiest may; while those coadjutors in labor, SHELDON & Co., of New-York, and GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, publish JACOB ABBOTT'S *American History*, adapted to the calibre of youthful minds.

J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, publish a series of pleasant juvenile books, *Minnie and Walter's Christmas Stories, Minnie and Walter's Thanksgiving Stories*, and *Minnie and Walter's Talks About Old Times*. The little people will swallow them like sugar plums.

Of useful and didactic books the list is large. T. C. BROWNELL gives us *Object, Teaching and Methods for Primary Schools*, a very common sense book, by BURNARD, containing useful hints about the construction of school-houses and the organization and government of schools.

Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR publish a revised edition of WILLARD'S *History of the United States*, and *Astronomical Geography*, by the same author, designed for the use of schools. Miss WILLARD has long been known as Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, and her efforts for the furtherance of educational science have been eminently successful.

CLARK, MAYNARD, AUSTIN & Co. multiply educational books by the publication of SANDERS' *Analytical Definer and Higher Speller*, while the APPLETONS terrify the young by another revivification of the dead languages in HARKNESS' *First Greek Book*. The same publishers send us *Commencing Exercises in French Syntax*, a new and valuable aid to the student, by FREDERICK T. WINKLEHAM, Professor of Latin, French and German in the Packer Institute of Brooklyn.

The coming month is big with several interesting volumes.

From Messrs. RUDD & CARLTON we have received the advance sheets of the *Moral History of Woman*; translated from the French by ERNEST LEGOUVE, by Dr. J. W. PALMER, the well-known translator of MICHELET. Nothing is fairer than that the nation which has so often given us the immoral history of woman should now give us its converse.

The moral history of woman seems to have been compiled rather for the latitude of France than for that of this country. The evils and oppression against which M. LEGOUVE levels his pen, have very faint counterparts on this side of the water. Here, daughters are not generally given away in marriage without a previous consultation of their own inclinations; nor are wives placed under an absolute marital despotism. In this blessed hemisphere, in fact, the dear creatures do pretty much as they please. All readers of the book will close it with a conviction that the moral history of woman in France is very dissimilar to her record in America. Like all Frenchmen, M. LEGOUVE has a passion for discussing subjects in public parlors which are usually, and quite properly, confined to consideration in more limited circles; but in this respect the book is much less Frenchy than many of its predecessors. It is fair to let an author speak for himself to the public, and M. LEGOUVE himself, sums up the design of his book in these words: "To demand the emancipation of women, even in the name of the two great principles supported by its adversaries—Tradition and Dissimilarity—that is, to demonstrate in tradition, progress; and in difference, equality." And in conclusion he sums up the reform he demands as follows:

"For daughters; reform in education; laws for seduction; postponement of the marriageable age; personal interference of the betrothed parties in the execution of the moral contract; abolition of the 'respectful protest,' which is an insult to the father, and an injustice to the child.

For wives; legal age—majority; the management of, and the right to dispose of, their own property; the right to go to law without the consent of their husbands; limitation of the husband's power over the person of his wife; creation of a family council to decide such questions.

For mothers; right of direction; right of education; right of consent to the marriage of their children; a law for the investigation of paternity; creation of a family council to arrange serious disagreements between father and mother.

For women; admission to guardianship, and the family council; admission to the professions; admission, within certain limits, as to capability and duty, to public offices."

Thus it will be seen that M. LEGOUVE is quite moderate in his demands, evidently thinking that woman, like man, "wants little here below," and his wish to postpone the marriageable age will meet with but few sympathizers among the daughters of America; and as for the "family council," mothers-in-laws and maiden aunts in this country have long since constituted themselves into such a tribunal. This book of M. LEGOUVE'S, however, develops some facts in regard to social life in France not generally known, and will be read with interest by the American public.

Among the new books announced for an early day is a volume of *Original Dialogues*, by EPES SARGENT, whose success in a higher walk of dramatic literature may warrant favorable expectations from the forthcoming work. It is intended for juvenile reading and representation.

The HARPERS have in press *The Ordeal of Free Labor in the West Indies*, by W. G. SEWELL. The book is based upon a series of letters which originally appeared in the TIMES, creating great attention both in this country and in England. It will be published in London simultaneously with its appearance here.

PERSONAL.

—John Parker, shipping clerk in a large foundry in Albany, recently had intimations that George Quinn was attempting to supplant him in the affection of his wife. The issue of the affair is thus related by the *Statesman*: "Mr. Parker went home to dinner on Thursday, and after partaking of the meal, left as usual for his place of business, as was supposed by his wife. He did not go directly to his office, but placed himself in a position where could command a view of the entrance to his dwelling. He had not remained long before he saw Quinn enter the building. He then secured the company of a friend, and both proceeded to the house. The door was fastened, but Parker immediately burst it open, and surprised the guilty pair. Of course a 'scene' ensued; the wife could make no excuse; her perfidy was too apparent, and her paramour was considerably troubled in his mind, as to how he was going to get out of the pretty scrape he had involved himself in. Before the latter could arrive at any definite conclusion, the husband pounced upon him and dragged him neck and heels out of doors. A rough-and-tumble fight then followed, in the road, during which Quinn received a severe wound on the head from a stone in the hands of Parker. Parker then requested his wife to 'pack up her duds' and leave. After her departure he closed up the house and set about obtaining redress from the law. He accordingly instituted a civil suit for damages against Quinn, and another for divorce from his wife. Judge Woolford issued an order for the arrest of Quinn on Saturday afternoon, and he was placed under $2,000 bonds to await the results of the suits."

—The Louisville *Journal* gives the following particulars of the narrow escape of Hon. Wm. Preston and family, to which the telegraph has already alluded: "On the 2d inst. he sailed with his family from Marseilles in a Spanish vessel, on his route for Madrid. They had not proceeded far, when the vessel struck a rock, and all the passengers were in imminent peril. Col. Preston placed his wife and two daughters in one boat, three daughters in another, and embarked himself and his son in a third. The ladies were all landed in safety, but the boat in which the Colonel and his son were, was stranded on a rocky shore; the young gentleman was thrown out, but was rescued by the inhabitants who had gathered on the beach. The Colonel himself was drawn back three times by the receding waves and undertow, and though eventually he was saved by the desperate exertions of Maltese and Catalan boatmen, he was in an apparently lifeless condition. Restoratives were efficiently administered, and we are pleased to state that at last advices the Colonel and all his family were entirely recovered and had gone back to Marseilles."

—Quite a stir was created in Winona, Minn., a few days ago, by the elopement of a young married woman with a couple of strangers. She was not living happily with her husband, and happening to meet these strangers at her mother's, where she was staying over night, she concluded to go off with them, and go she did, carrying with her a large quantity of wearing apparel, and numerous articles of household utility which she thought she might need. As soon as he was informed of the fact, her husband started after the trio, revolver in hand. He overtook the party at La Crosse, Wis., induced his faithless wife to return home, and had one of the young men arrested on a charge of attempting to get a supper at a restaurant without paying for it.

—Mr. Yancey, the Southern orator of Alabama, is a step-son of Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., who, when a young man, was teaching in that State, and married Mr. Yancey's mother, a young widow with two or three small children. Dr. Beman settled in Troy, bringing Mr. Yancey, then quite young, with him. Under his direction he was fitted to enter Williamstown College.

—Rev. H. G. Guinness was immersed a few weeks since in Somerset-place Chapel, Bath, England. After thinking of the subject for five years, he has arrived at the conclusion that "only believers in the Lord should be baptized," and that immersion was the method which the Bible prescribes.

—A gay Lothario has been unearthed in Cleveland, Ohio. Already half a dozen of his victims have been discovered, but the rascal has not yet been arrested.

—It is stated by the Syracuse *Journal*, that Speaker Littlejohn designs bringing a suit for libel against Mr. Greeley as soon as the election is decided.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Light on the Italian Question—The Entry of Victor Emanuel into Naples—An Interesting Ceremony at Notre Dame—A Prussian Idea of how to Fight the French—The American Minister, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

A deep load is lifted from the hearts of the friends of Italy; the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, has passed into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the rupture with GARIBALDI is mended. Moreover, the Dictator has regained, by the battle of Volturno, his sinking reputation. But these are not the only items of comfort in Italian affairs: MAZZINI has definitely "gone under;" BERTANI, and the anti-annexationists ditto. VICTOR EMANUEL, Italian unity and Cavourism are triumphant along the whole line; even BERTANI proposes seriously in the Piedmontese Chambers that CAVOUR and GARIBALDI shall embrace. People declare now, that the rupture between these two leaders in the regeneration of Italy never existed; that their differences were only a pretext to cover up certain ends unattainable otherwise; but the sequel will show. We learn further, that Austria is not going to interfere simply because VICTOR EMANUEL takes possession of Naples; so that the light-houses on the Austrian shore on the Adriatic are again lit up, and the wives of Austrian officers in Venetia are permitted to return to their marital bed and board. Thus peace and good intentions reign everywhere except at Capua and Gaeta, but King VICTOR will arrive in a week, and then we may look for a short seige and a satisfactory capitulation of the last of the Bourbons. After that come Rome and Venice, but there are secrets hidden from view in the labyrinths of European diplomacy.

An interesting ceremony took place the other day at the cathedral of Notre Dame; the Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by his aids, performed a mass for the soul of the late General Marquis DE PIMODAN, whose body, it seems, is definitively interred in one of the churches at Rome. The Faubourg St. Germain rallied in large numbers, and the names that were present were exactly those which one most often encounters in reading the history of France. The Marquis DE PIMODAN had a claim on the sympathy of the aristocratic faubourg still stronger than that derived from his chivalric character and his honorable death in defence of the Pope and the rights of the Church—a cause, however, in which the aristocracy are deeply interested. This sympathy is of more than half a century's standing, and dates from the period of the great Revolution. After ROBESPIERRE had moved the guillotine to the Barrière du Trône, a large number of the nobility were there beheaded and buried in a common grave about two hundred rods to the south of the barrière. Among those executed was the ancestor of the Marquis DE PIMODAN. Before the Revolution of 1789 the entire aristocracy of France stood upon the same level of equality; since the Revolution, the families of the beheaded are looked up to as having received an additional baptism of nobility in the blood and the sufferings of that terrible epoch. Between these families there is a bond of sympathy and of romance, which constitutes them, in fact, one family. They are exclusive in their social relations and even in death their bodies occupy an exclusive cemetery. Thus, under the first Empire, General LAFAYETTE, who had relatives guillotined at the Barrière du Trône, demanded of NAPOLEON the privilege of buying the Convent of the Augustines and the grounds attached, (in which were interred the noblemen executed at the barrière,) and of establishing thereon a private cemetery. The privilege was granted and the property was bought in the name of the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE and his heirs and successors forever. The convent was converted into a school, governed exclusively by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and remains to this day devoted to the same purpose. Besides an extensive cluster of buildings occupied by the Sisters and their pupils, to which there is only one entrance at No. 35 Rue de Picpus, there is a handsome chapel, to which the public are admitted on Sundays, and a very extensive garden, for the use of the pupils and for the cultivation of the vegetables required for the table of the establishment. Behind this garden, and just within the fortification wall, (which was here deviated expressly by the order of King LOUIS PHILIPPE,) is found the small cemetery referred to. At its further extremity is the spot where the guillotined noblemen were hurriedly buried in a common hole. The rest of the small lot of ground is occupied by the vaults of the families of those beheaded, and here we see the names of Lafayette, Montmorency, Larochefaucauld, Noailles, Grammont, Kergolay, Montaign, Rosambo, Lasteyrie, Polignac, Luxembourg, Beaumont, Lamoignon, Merode, Pimodan, Lamoriciere, etc., etc., in all fifty or sixty names among the best known nobiliary titles in France. A son of the present Gen. LAMORICIERE is here buried close to LAFAYETTE—the General is himself a grandson of LAFAYETTE by marriage. Nothing could be more cheerless or coldly aristocratic than this little hidden, out-of-the-way cemetery. From the street the place has the genuine shut-up, exclusive look of all monastic establishments in France. One must knock loudly at a big, heavy door, which only opens after a long interval. An unclean cerberus receives you politely enough at the door of his lodge, and after hearing your request to see the tomb of LAFAYETTE, ventures blandly to surmise that you are Americans, and volunteers to inform you that no strangers but Americans ever pay them a visit. On the right and left of you are the collection of detached and mysterious looking buildings which constituted the ancient monastic establishment, the windows of the old cloisters still boarded up in such a way as to admit light, but not the gaze of curious eyes, from within or without. The Sisters of the establishment are gliding about, dresssed in pure white from head to foot, and throw but one furtive glance on the strangers and then disappear behind shaded walls or through unlooked for trap-doors. You pass the chapel which stands before you at the back of the court and enter the large and well cultivated garden. Here you again meet the white Sisters flitting about under the long avenues of shade trees, but here too they suddenly disappear from sight, you have not time to see how. You enter the Cemetery by an opening in the wall at the back of the garden. In the corner where you enter stands the little chapel of the cemetery, to which your guide takes off his hat and crosses himself. The tombs, in order to distinguish them from those of the *bourgeoisie* in other cemeteries, are affectedly simple. Only three have any pretensions to architecture—those of the Duke DE MONTMORENCY, the Duke DE LAROCHEFOCAULD, and the Count DE KERGOLAY. The body of LAFAYETTE, which lies in the further corner of the little enclosure, is covered, like most of the others, with a simple slab, on which is inscribed the ordinary brief detail. At his side there is another slab, on the grave of Madame DE LAFAYETTE, a daughter of the Duke DE NOAILLES. Near these are other members of the LAFAYETTE family—a LASTEYRIE and a BEAUMONT similarly buried. The cemetery, which does not contain more than the quarter of an acre of space, is surrounded by a high stone wall, and there is not a shrub, scarcely a blade of grass, to give relief to the chilling desolation of the place. Of those cheerful crowns of *immortelles* which decorate the graves of other cemeteries in such profusion, there is not here a single one. We asked the guardian why there was not a monument over the grave of LAFAYETTE, and he replied that LOUIS PHILIPPE, (who almost owed his position to LAFAYETTE,) had always opposed any national movement in that way, and that the other families who owned vaults there now objected to any invasion upon the affected simplicity of the place. It is, nevertheless, a disgrace that there is not a single monument in France, not even over his grave, to the memory of that noble and pure patriot. In France there are so many parties, and so many political opinions, that it is not strange, perhaps, that no one is found to take the initiative in such a measure, for here the memory of LAFAYETTE has still enemies as well as friends; but the Americans, who only know LAFAYETTE as the generous friend and accomplished soldier, could, with propriety, take the initiative. At their request it is improbable that either the Government, or the relatives, or the other owners of vaults in the Cemetery of Picpus, would offer any serious objection.

A book has just been published here by Prince FREDERICK, of Prussia, entitled *How to Fight the French Army*, which has excited an immense laugh in the French capital. The Prince says at the end of his book, in the way of *résumé*: "There are three conditions to be observed simultaneously in order to render our (the Prussian) army capable of beating the French army. The first is to develop the military qualities of each soldier; the second is to give to the army chiefs who have a perfect acquaintance with the three principal arms; and the third is to oppose to the French, who are habituated to war and to victory, a more varied and mobile tactic." To which a French paper adds the following criticism: "It is a pity the Prince FREDERICK is ignorant of that concision which is the distinguishing quality of great Captains, for then he might have satisfied himself with saying: 'The best means of beating the French is to beat them.'"

The American Minister, Mr. FAULKNER, was called a few days ago to the palace of St. Cloud to deliver into the hands of His Majesty the letter of recall of the Count DE SARTIGES as Minister at Washington. This ceremony, where Ministers' only are concerned, is usually performed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but the Emperor desired no doubt to show a special attention on this occasion to the agent of the United States. In this interview Mr. FAULKNER was retained a long time in a friendly conversation with His Majesty, in which the latter displayed that wonderful general knowledge of affairs all over the world, for which he is remarkable, and recalled in all its details, with many expressions of delight, his visit to the United States. He spoke of his astonishment at the wonderful activity of New-York after arriving from sluggish Europe. He referred at length to the war fears of England, and denounced those fears as the greatest absurdity. He had not now and never had a thought of provoking a war with England. His pride and ambition was to elevate France to a high position of commercial and agricultural prosperity, and he could best accomplish this by remaining the friend and ally of England. To suppose that he would go to war with England for revenge was a small compliment to his statesmanship. The Emperor was warm in his expressions of friendship to the people of the United States, and promised his good will in the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

Mr. FAULKNER'S family has returned to town from Switzerland and gave their first dinner and reception, Tuesday evening last, at their elegant new house in the Avenue-Montaigne. MALAKOF.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Late Storm—New Motive Power—New Public Works—Theatrical—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The rain-storm and "norther" referred to in my last letters, continued with great violence until the evening of the 18th inst., when, thank Heaven, the rain ceased to descend, although the wind then increased in violence. Beyond rendering the streets of this city almost impassable for pedestrians, I have not heard of any serious mischief having been done here. Not so, however, at Matanzas—the City of the Two Rivers, as it is called. There, at 1½ o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., the rivers Yumari and St. John overflowed their banks, and the district between the Plaza St. Sebastian was inundated.

The residents of that district were removed from their dwellings to places of safety, in boats, canoes, and on horseback, by the Police. The Hewitt Hotel, a house recently opened, was rendered a perfect island. The suburban residence of Señor VALENTE, near the river Yumari, which house stands 40 and 50 inches above the surrounding level, had the first floor covered with water to the depth of six inches. Happily no lives were lost. The new railway from Matanza to Guiness was so submerged that the trains could not run. I have, during a protracted residence in the West Indies, previously, seen heavy rains, but never before one so heavy, for so long a period, as this last. The rain came down, not in large drops, but absolutely in streams as large as my little finger.

No doubt this wet weather will prove a blessing to the agriculturists, and indirectly through them to every other class of the inhabititants of this Island.

Singularly enough, a new motive power has been discovered in this Island, about the same time, as I perceive by the Charleston *Mercury*, that it was discovered in France, cold water being the new agent. The inventor here, Don JOSE VILA, in his specification for a patent, which has been granted to him for fifteen years, says: "It is a hydraulic machine, which, by an artificial current and tubes, will produce a motive power applicable to all classes of industry."

The Government of this Island have established an Agricultural School or College at the *potiers* (small farm) called the Ferro, a few miles from this city. A "Chief of Labor," to execute his duties under the orders of the Director, "to teach practically the cultivation of the soil," &c., &c., also, a Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Natural Agricultural History are advertised for. The salary of the latter is to be $1,000 a year, with, of course, a residence, board, &c., free. Both are required to be Spaniards, or naturalized subjects of Spain, and to be above 22 years of age.

The following "public works" are shortly to be carried into execution: A Light-house on Cuyo Diana, beyond the Isle of Pines; a road between the rivers Bayati and Guanajael, in the Vueltu-Abigo, the district whence the best tobacco for cigars comes; a house for the accommodation of the light-keeper at the colon Light-house, in this Island, and a bridge is to be erected across the river Cascerra, near Puerto-Principe.

At the Calyada del Monte, inside the walls of this city, last Sunday evening, a man left his residence without locking his door; a stranger was observed by a neighbor to enter the dwelling, and he thereupon turned the key in the door and called the police, who found the stranger in the premises, having a sword-stick and sharp-pointed knife in his possession. He said he had entered the house because the occupant was his friend. This the latter, on his return, denied, and the stranger was accordingly committed to prison.

A free colored man was stabbed in the pit of the stomach by another colored man, on the 15th inst., at the corner of Sitio and Sealtad streets, in this city. The wound is considered a dangerous one.

It having been proposed to erect wooden houses at Cienfuegos, and a house of that description having recently been consumed by fire, a municipal ordinance has been issued forbidding the erection of wooden houses.

We shall have an Italian Opera earlier than usual this year. The Cortesi Troup will shortly perform at the new Varieties Theatre in this city, and on the alternate nights at Matanzas. A new prima donna, named FANNY GORDOSO, is shortly expected from Europe. I can give no reason for it, but I do not anticipate as brilliant an opera season this year as we have had for several past ones, under that Napoleon of Empresarios, MAX MARETZEK.

The Spanish Zanzuela Company has possession of the *Teatro Tacon*. Among their latest performances has been "The Crown Diamonds," rendered into Spanish and compressed into three acts. They do not draw full houses. On the 17th inst. ult. a white man was run over by the cars of the city railroad, near the fosse, and very seriously injured.

A female child, two months old, was found in the streets of this city last Wednesday, exposed to the heavy rains. Around her neck was a bag, with a paper in it, on which was written: "My name is BLANCA. I was born on the 26th of August, 1860." The parentage of the child has not been discovered.

Fifty Chinamen, employed at a tobacco store outside the walls, on the 13th inst. raised against their employers, seriously wounding a clerk of the establishment.

When the police came, they shut themselves in a room, and refused to open the door. No further particulars have been obtained. No doubt hard treatment drove them to rebellion.

A clerk employed in a hardware store in this city, last Wednesday absconded with $20,124 18—money he had obtained in his employer's name from several Banks here. He has not as yet been arrested.

The dwelling of four watchmen, at No. 2 Montoerratte-street, this city, was burglariously entered on the morning of the 17th inst., while the watchmen were on duty, their trunks broken open, their clothes and money, to the extent of about $150, carried off.

The weather is now delightful and the public health nearly perfect.

The Spanish war-steamer *Blasco de Garay* arrived here yesterday with the late Spanish Minister to Venezuela as passenger.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar Market is active and rates have advanced, D. S, No. 12 now selling at 9 reals ℔ arrobe.

Molasses have also advanced. The little stayed here being held at 6¾ reals ℔ kag of 5¼ gallons.

Freights without any improvement as yet. All quotations would be perfectly nominal, and therefore I do not give any.

Exchanges languid. I quote sterling 14¼@14¾ ℔ cent. premium; New-York (60-day bills) 3¼@4¼ ℔ cent. premium; New-Orleans (short) 4¾@5¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Money rather easier.

—There are at present in the libraries attached to Harvard College 120,000 volumes. Of these, 99,000 are in the Public Library, 15,700 in the Students' Libraries, 14,000 in the Law Library, 12,000 in the Theological Library, 2,000 in the Medical Library, and 1,300 in the Phillips Astronomical Library.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1686, 1668, 1660, 1696, 1706, 1706, 1708, 1714, 1720, 1728, 1722, 1730, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1744, 1746, 1754, 1756.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 30.
Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION WITHOUT FAULT.

Joseph W. Pharo et al. vs. *George Smith et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to recover damages for a collision between the schooners *M. E. Pharo* and *William Smith*, which happened on the night of April 9, 1855, off Barnegat. The Court below decreed in favor of the libelants, the owners of the *Pharo*.

The *Pharo* was bound from Philadelphia to Rhode Island, with a cargo of coal; the *William Smith* on her way from New-York to Savannah, Georgia. The wind was heavy and about northwest, the night dark. Both vessels had lights at their bows, but were not discovered till within some one hundred yards of each other. They were moving at the rate of about six miles an hour, making a combined speed of twelve miles. The *Pharo* was heading northeast by north when she discovered the approaching vessel, and then changed her course by falling off more eastwardly. The *William Smith* was at first heading south by west, and afterwards changed to southwest. When the vessels first discovered each other they were approaching nearly ahead the *William Smith* rather upon the larboard bow of the *M. E. Pharo*. Both (according to the account given by the hands of each) in this position adopted the proper movement to avoid a collision. The *William Smith* ported her helm and came up into the wind, and the *Pharo* did the same and fell off. But unfortunately they came immediately together, the *Smith* striking the starboard bow of the *Pharo*, head on just aft of the forechains, and so breaking her side that she sank in a few minutes. It is impossible to reconcile the testimony, for if the hands are to be believed upon the respective vessels, the collision could not have happened. The courses given would necessarily have continued to separate them further and further from each other; and this, notwithstanding the *Pharo* starboarded her helm and came up into the eye of the wind, as stated by those on board her. Even then she could not have reached the *Smith*. The misfortune, we think, is to be attributed mainly to the darkness of the night. With the combined speed of the vessels the time between the discovery of the lights and the collision, was very short, less than a minute. There seems to have been no neglect of a proper look-out on either vessel, and the lights were seen as early as the darkness of the night would admit. We are inclined to think the collision was rather the misfortune than the fault of either, and shall reverse the decree below and dismiss the libel. The respondents have very much changed the aspect of the case by the new proofs introduced in this Court.

Decree reversed and libel dismissed.

For appellants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for appellant, Mr. Williams.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Patrick F. Brady vs. *The Steamship Florida.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case against the *Florida* to recover damages for a collision to the barge *Owen Gorman*, while in tow of the tug *New

as in the case of part of University-place, Clinton-place, and the upper part of Greene and Macdougal-streets. Broadway, which has only thirty-five feet of average width in the carriage-way, between Union-place and Forty-fourth-street, is not only thronged day and night with foot passengers and vehicles engaged in business and trade, but is also a main avenue of ingress and egress between the City and Central Park, and the suburbs lying beyond the City limits to the north.

The immense number of persons constantly passing along the line of the route thus contemplated, and the vast amount of business transacted between the points which it is proposed to connect, and upon the streets and avenues which it traverses, render the grant attempted to be made by the act one of great pecuniary value. Repeated efforts have been made during the past eight years by various parties, including some of the present defendants, to procure the right of laying railroad-tracks in Broadway and the parallel streets, by the action of the Common Council and the Legislature. Until the present year they have succeeded only with the Common Council, and every successive grant made by that body in aid of these efforts has been vetoed by the Mayor, persisted in by the Common Council, notwithstanding such veto, and finally enjoined by the Courts as an illegal interference with the rights of citizens.

The history of these attempts on the part of individuals to possess themselves of this franchise, by the aid of Municipal legislation, in spite of the objections of the Executive; of their defeat as often as attempted, by the process and judgment of the Courts, and of their final culmination in Legislative grants, belongs to the facts which enter into the consideration of the present motion. The evidence of these facts is perpetuated in the public journals and proceedings of the Common Council and of the Legislature, and in the records of the Courts. The following summary shows, in brief, the line of operations pursued and the progress made:

In November, 1852, the defendant, Jacob Sharp, and his associates, including Peter B. Sweeney, another of the defendants in this action, petitioned the Common Council for leave to lay a railroad in Broadway, from South Ferry to Fifty-seventh-street. A special Committee of the Aldermen, Oscar W. Sturtevant, Chairman, reported in favor of a grant, Nov. 19, 1852. A resolution was adopted on the same evening, making the grant. The Assistants concurred. Dec. 6, 1852. The Mayor (Kingsland) vetoed the resolution Dec. 18, 1852.

The Common Council being about to pass it, notwithstanding the veto, suit was commenced in the Superior Court by Thomas E. Davies and Cortlandt Palmer *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, and an injunction granted restraining any further action by the Common Council. The injunction was duly served Dec. 28, 1852. The Board of Aldermen met on the next day, and, in defiance of the injunction, reconsidered and passed the resolution.

The Aldermen voting for the resolution were proceeded against for contempt of Court, adjudged to be guilty, and punished accordingly. Sturtevant was sentenced to imprisonment in the City Prison for fifteen days, and to pay a fine of $250 and $102 07 costs. The other Aldermen (except one who apologized) were fined $250 and $101 51 costs.

Sturtevant appealed to the Court of Appeals. They affirmed the judgment. (5 Seld., 263.) That Court afterwards (Dec., 1856) decided in the same case that the resolution of the Common Council was illegal and void. Davies *vs.* The Mayor, 14 N. Y. Repo., 506. See, also, Milhau *vs.* Sharp, 15 Barb., 214, in which this Court enjoined the same grantees. The injunctions still continue.

In November, 1853, the defendant Jacob Sharp and associates, including Peter B. Sweeney and Hugh Smith, two of the other defendants, organized a corporation under the General Railroad Act of 1850, by the name of the "Manhattan Railroad Company," for the purpose of laying and operating a railroad from Manhattanville to the Bloomingdale-road, and thence through Broadway to the South Ferry, and applied to the Common Council for their permission or assent to lay railroad tracks in Broadway and other streets, which was granted, by resolution passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Dec. 6, 1853, and by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 7, 1853. The Mayor (Westervelt) vetoed the resolution Dec. 19, 1853. The Common Council threatening to reconsider and pass it over the veto, suit was commenced in the Superior Court by the Attorney-General, Wm. B. Moffat, and John Taylor, and an injunction issued restraining further action by the Common Council. The injunction was obeyed. The term of office of the members of the Common Council expired at the close of the year, and no further progress was made by the Manhattan Railroad Company. This injunction was never dissolved. (See Journal, Board of Assistants, Dec. 30, 1853, p. 575, and Message of Mayor Westervelt, transmitting complaint, injunction, &c., p. 578.)

In the meantime, the Common Councils of 1852 and 1853 had attempted, by resolution, to grant to Minor C. Story (since deceased, and now represented by George Law, as his executor) and two associates, William Radford and James Murphy, the right to lay a railroad in the Ninth-avenue, the Bloomingdale-road, Gansevoort, Washington, Greenwich and other streets. It originated in the Board of Assistants of 1852. They went out of office on Dec. 31, 1852. The resolution was taken up by the Aldermen in 1853 and passed. It was vetoed by the Mayor (Westervelt) Jan. 12, 1853, and was reconsidered and passed by the Aldermen, notwithstanding the veto, and attempted to be reconsidered by the Assistants, who had never acted upon it before, and passed. The Supreme Court granted an injunction in the suit of Wetmore *vs.* Story and others. The cause was tried before Hon. S. P. Cowles, then a Justice of the Supreme Court, now one of the defendants herein, and the injunction was dissolved, and judgment rendered for defendants. On appeal, this judgment was reversed, the resolution adjudged illegal and void, and a perpetual injunction ordered, which still continues.

In 1854, the Legislature passed an act relative to the construction of railroads in cities (Act April 4, 1854, Session Laws, p. 323,) providing that the Common Councils of the several cities of this State shall not hereafter permit the construction in any street of a railroad commencing and ending in such city without the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property on the streets in which the railroad is to be constructed, and providing, also, for the sale of the franchise on due public notice.

Pending the litigation caused by the above attempted grants of the Common Council, repeated applications were made to the Legislature by the same parties.

In 1855, a bill to confirm the grant of the Common Council to Jacob Sharp and associates, for the Broadway Railroad, passed the Assembly, but was not acted on by the Senate.

In 1856, a similar bill was introduced, but never reached a vote in either House.

In 1857, a bill for the construction of a railroad in Broadway, passed the Assembly, but was not acted on by the Senate.

In 1858, a similar bill passed the Assembly, but was not acted on by the Senate.

In 1859, bills to construct the "Broadway Parallel" road, and two others, and to confirm the Ninth-avenue grant, were passed in the Assembly, but defeated in the Senate.

In October, 1859, the defendant Jacob Hays, in connection with James Murphy (one of the Ninth-avenue associates,) and others, organized a corporation under the General Railroad Law of 1850, by the name of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, to lay and operate a railroad from Kingsbridge through the Seventh-avenue, Bloomingdale Road, Broadway, Wooster, Greene, Canal, Church and other streets, forming substantially the same route as is specified in the act set forth in the complaint, and applied to the Common Council for permission to lay their tracks. The grant was made by resolution of the Board of Councilmen, passed Dec. 7, 1859, and passed by the Board of Aldermen on the same night. The Mayor (Tiemann) vetoed the resolution. The Supreme Court, in the suit of *The People* vs. *The Yonkers Railroad Company*, and the Superior Court, in the suit of *Althause* vs. *the Mayor, &c.*, issued injunctions restraining further action by the Common Council. Their term of office expired Dec. 31, 1859, and the Yonkers Railroad Company has never gone into operation.

Up to this point, January, 1860, the defendants and others in pursuit of railroad franchises, have been successful only in the Common Council. No grant had been made by the State Legislature. The provisions of the Railroad Law of 1850, and of the Act of April 4, 1854, were general and in restraint of such grants. The special privileges attempted to be conferred by the municipal bodies had proved illegal and void. Their procurers were unable to force them through the Courts. They now abandoned the City Hall for the State Capitol.

The Legislative session commenced Jan. 1, 1860. Senators who had actively opposed the railroad grants in the session of 1859, were not returned to the Senate of 1860.

Early in the session, several bills providing for railroad grants were introduced into the Assembly, and, among others, one embodying substantially the Broadway parallel or Seventh-avenue route, granting the right to construct the road to James Bowen, John Kerr, Edward P. Cowles, Hugh Smith and John A. Kennedy. This bill was introduced by Mr. Tucker, of New-York, Feb. 3, 1860, (*Assembly Journal*, 1860, p. 262,) and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, together with other similar bills, granting the right to construct other roads in different streets and avenues.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported five of the bills, including the Seventh-avenue bill, to the Assembly, March 2, 1860. (*Assembly Journal*, 484, 485.) A bill was also reported to confirm the so-called Ninth-avenue grant held by George Law, William Radford and James Murphy.

In the meantime a general Act "relative to railroads in the City of New-York," was passed Jan. 30, 1860, prohibiting the laying of any railroad in the City of New-York, wherever such railroad may commence or end, except under the authority and direction of the Legislature; this act contained a repeal of all inconsistent acts.

Several City railroad bills were introduced into the Senate and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages. On the 7th March, 1860, that Committee reported for the consideration of the Senate, all the bills, eight in number, which had been so referred to them. Among these bills was one which had been introduced on the previous evening, and which granted to five of the defendants herein, viz.: Hayes, Hunt, Tower, Babcock and Marshall, and others, including James Murphy, and nine others of the corporators of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, the right to construct a railroad in the Seventh-avenue, Broadway, &c., (the Broadway parallel route,) and also in other streets and avenues, and on other routes, including in all about fifty of the principal streets, and traversing the City in all directions. This bill embraced as a single grant substantially all the separate routes embodied in the five bills pending before the Assembly.

This bill, reported March 7, 1860, at the morning session of the Senate, was made the special order for the same evening. It was then taken up and passed to a third reading, when a resolution was adopted fixing the next day, at 11½ A. M., for vote on its final passage, without amendment or debate, under the operation of which resolution the bill was finally passed, March 8, 1860, (*Senate J. p.* 377,) about thirty-six hours having elapsed since its first introduction into the Senate.

This was the first City railroad grant which ever passed the Senate, and known as the "Gridiron bill." This bill was sent to the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages (*Assembly Journal, p.* 576.) It was not acted on during the session, but the five bills previously reported to the Assembly were recommitted to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and when again reported *complete*, the names of the grantees were not the same. In the Seventh-avenue bill the names of James Bowen and John A. Kennedy were struck out, and the names of the defendants Thomas H. Tower, John B. Babcock, Jacob Hays and Robert Marshall, all of whom were grantees in the Senate bill, were substituted. Jacob Sharp and Peter B. Sweeny were also added. Other grantees in the "gridiron bill," reappear in the other bills, and after this manipulation, the Assembly bills, including the confirmation of the Ninth-avenue grant, passed both branches of the Legislature as follows: The Assembly, March 29, 1860, (*Assembly Journal*, p. 863,) and the Senate April 9, 1860. None of the bills received a two-third vote in the Senate.

Pending the action of the Senate on these bills, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, D. Henry Haight, John J. Phelps, Mathew Morgan, Charles A. Davis, Aaron Arnold, Samuel B. Althause, and William Gale, well known citizens and tax-payers, of abundant pecuniary responsibility to perform their offers, offered and proposed, and bound themselves to furnish adequate security for the performance of the offer, to pay the sum of $1,000,000 to the corporation, for the benefit of the City, if the right of way described in the Seventh-avenue bill could be secured to them, or to carry passengers at four cents, or at any rate of fare over three cents, and to pay the excess over three cents to the City.

At the time of the passage of the Seventh-avenue bill by the Senate, there was pending in that body a bill authorizing Wyllis Blackstone and others, also well known and responsible citizens, who were ready and willing to accept the grant, to lay the railroad on the same route, and carry passengers at three cents.

The railroad bills were sent to the Governor, and (with the exception of the Ninth-avenue bill) vetoed by him, April 16, 1860.

They were then reconsidered in the Assembly and Senate, and passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, but failed to receive in the Senate a vote of two-thirds of the members elected.

The grantees named in the bill as finally passed are, as will be perceived in the foregoing narrative, for the most part, the same individuals who have figured during the past eight years as the subjects of the favors of the Common Council, the vetoes of the Mayor, and the adverse judgments of the Courts. The defendants, Jacob Sharp and Peter B. Sweeney, are the original Broadway Railroad grantees of 1852, for whom Alderman Sturtevant suffered in the City Prison. The defendant, Hugh Smith, is one of the original grantees (with Sharp & Sweeney) of the Manhattan Railway Company of 1853, enjoined in the case of The Attorney-General, Moffatt & Taylor *vs.* Sharp. The defendant Jacob Hays is one of the original grantees of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company of 1859, with James Murphy, one of the original grantees of the so-called "Ninth-avenue grant," made in 1853, adjudged valid by the defendant Cowles—adjudged invalid by this Court at General Term in Wetmore *vs.* Story. These old offenders, repeatedly convicted as trespassers upon private rights, and sentenced to the restraints of perpetual injunctions, are the recipients of the franchises attempted to be conferred by the act in question.

The plaintiffs, who seek in this action to restrain the defendants from proceeding under this act, are the People of the State of New-York, who prosecute on behalf of the citizens generally, and the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian, and Samuel B. Althause, property owners on the proposed route of the railroad. Their several and respective rights and interests, and the injurious consequences apprehended from the construction of the proposed railroad, are set forth in the complaint.

The complaint alleges that the grantees named as defendants are endeavoring to procure the assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the construction of the Railroad.

Oyer and Terminer.

CASE OF COMMISSIONER DEVLIN.

The Court sat yesterday only for the purpose of settling an order for issuing a commission to take depositions in California, in the case of Charles Devlin, Ex-Street Commissioner. Mr. Graham, of counsel for defence, stated that he had no objection to the name of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, which had been proposed by the prosecution as commissioner to take the deposition. He had seen it stated, however, that Judge Hoffman had on hand a large arrear of business, accumulated during his absence in Washington, which he feared might prevent him from being able to attend to the matter. Upon inquiry for a proper person to whom the commission might issue, he had been referred to Calhoun Benham, whose name he had often seen in print, but of whom he knew nothing further.

Judge Ingraham thought, as the interrogatories to which answers are to be taken were so few, that Judge Hoffman would probably be able to attend to the business. Mr. Graham having no objection, the Court instructed the clerk to enter the order for issue of commission to Hon. Ogden Hoffman. The Court then adjourned to the 12th of November.

Special Sessions.

INFANTS IN COURT—A PRISONER SWINDLED OUT OF HIS DEFENCE BY HIS ACCUSER.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices Kelly, Steers and Brennan disposed of thirty-one cases of petty crime. Of eleven prisoners charged with assault and battery, one was acquitted, one was discharged by request of complainant, five discharged because no witnesses appeared against them, two were fined, one was imprisoned, and one discharged under suspension of judgment.

Of nineteen charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by request of complainant, two were discharged because no witnesses appeared against them, two were acquitted, the case of one was postponed, nine were imprisoned, three were remanded for sentence, and one was discharged under suspended judgment.

For misdemeanor one prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

One of the prisoners stated to the Court that he had been able to prepare no defence, on account of his accuser having prevented him from obtaining counsel by a promise to send a lawyer himself. The prisoner believed that the trick had been resorted to, to deprive him of a defence, and asked a delay that he might adduce proof of his innocence. Delay was refused, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $20, in default whereof he was committed. The offence charged was assault and battery.

A feature of interest in the proceedings of the Court was the arraignment of three little boys of not more than eight or nine years of age each, on the charge of stealing money from a drawer. The mothers of two and the father of the third were present. The sight of their offspring arraigned in a Court on a charge of crime, unsealed the maternal fountains of tears, and responsive rivulets streamed down the cheeks of the boys. Mr. Beale, the agent of the Prisoners' Reform Association, informed the Court that he had made inquiries and learned that the parents were respectable people, and that this was the first offence of the boys. The Court discharged the prisoners, with a reprimand to the parents for neglecting better to care for their children. Escape from the law secured, and the open air gained, parental affection prompted the bestowal of apples and cakes on the youngsters, in profusion, apparently very grateful to appetites that were fresh from the delicacies of the Tombs *cuisine*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30.

$28,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	88	50 Harlem R. Pref'd..	41⅜
15,000 do....	87½	300 do....	41⅝
4,000 Vir. State 6s....	87½	50 do....	b30 42⅜
1,000 Missouri State 6s	77	100 Reading Railr'd.	b3 43
1,000 Cal. State 7s....	83	100 do....	42¾
1,000 do....	92¾	200 Mich. Cen. R....	s60 63¼
2,000 Erie 2d Mort'ge Bs.	99½	50 do....	s30 63¼
2,000 Erie 2d M. B. Ex.	99½	22 do....	63¼
2,000 E.R. 3d mt. Bd.	83	92 100 do....	s10 63½
3,000 do....	91½	100 do....	s10 63½
2,000 H. R. R. 1st mtg.	106½	125 do....	63½
1,000 H. R. 3d mt Bd..	92½	50 do....	b30 63¾
1,000 Har. R. 1st mtg.	99½	100 do....	s10 63⅞
5,000 Mich. C. 8 p ct. 1st m. S. F. Con't. Bd	97	150 do....	s10 63¾
8,000 M. So. 2d mtg Bd.	60	55 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	420 do....	37⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs.	66	50 do....	b10 37⅝
1,000 L.E.&W.1st m.B.	75	100 do....	b60 38⅛
9,000 L.E.&W.2d m. B.	46	100 do....	s60 37½
2,000 Ga. &C. 1st m. B.	97	35 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	73½
1,000 Ga. &C. 2d m. Bs.	95	250 do....	74⅜
5 Bank of New-York..	102	100 do....	s10 74⅜
12 National Bank....	102	100 do....	s10 74⅝
20 Bank of Commerce.	100½	50 do....	s10 74⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank.	112	550 do....	74½
15 Farmers L. & T. Co.	140	100 do....	b30 75¼
15 Pacific M. S. Co...	92	100 do....	s30 74½
100 N. Y. Central R....	83¾	50 do....	s10 74⅞
1400 do....	83⅜	150 do....	b30 75
950 do....	83¾	100 do....	s30 74
250 do....	83⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12¾
50 do....	b60 84⅜	550 do....	12
150 do....	b60 84⅜	50 do....	b10 12
50 do....	s30 83⅞	150 Gal. & Chic. R....	71
590 Erie Railroad....	30⅝	845 do....	71⅜
150 do....	b30 31⅛	100 do....	s60 71
100 do....	b30 30¾	50 do....	snwk 71
350 do....	30⅞	99 do....	71¾
150 do....	30⅝	200 do....	b30 72
900 do....	30¾	100 do....	s10 71¾
50 do....	b30 30⅝	100 do....	71⅞
100 do....	s30 30¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R....	35¼
100 do....	s30 30⅝	550 do....	35¾
100 do....	s30 30	200 do....	s60 35
600 do....	s60 30	100 do....	s20 35⅛
100 do....	s10 30¾	100 do....	s30 35
50 do....	b10 30⅝	100 do....	b30 35⅝
210 Hud. R. Railroad..	60	100 Chic. & R. I. R....	62½
50 do....	s30 59	1350 do....	65
50 do....	s60 58⅞	100 do....	b60 65½
100 do....	s3 59½	50 do....	b30 65½
100 do....	59¾	20 do....	64¾
100 do....	b10 60	100 do....	b60 65¾
50 do....	s15 59⅞	620 Chic., B. & Q. R....	85
160 Harlem Railroad...	17	400 do....	84⅝
50 do....	s5 17⅛	250 do....	s60 84
600 do....	17⅜	225 Mil. & Miss. R....	11½
445 M. S. & N. I. R....	17⅜	150 do....	11

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia St. 6's.	87	150 Michigan Cen. R..	63
10,000 do....	87⅛	100 do....	s30 62¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6's	77	50 do....	b60 64
3,000 North C. St. 6's	93	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R..	17¼
1,000 Mic. S. 1st M. B.	85	100 do....	17⅜
2,000 M. S. 2d mt. Bds.	69	200 Clev. & Tol. R..	s30 35
100 N. Y. Cent. R..	s10 82⅜	50 do....	b60 36
450 do....	82⅝	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	s10 37½
50 do....	s30 82⅝	100 do....	37⅝
50 do....	82⅞	100 do....	s60 37½
100 do....	s30 82¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	73⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R....	58⅞	50 do....	s30 73½
100 Erie Railroad....	29⅜	8 Gal. & Chic. R....	71¾
100 do....	s10 29¾	150 do....	71
250 do....	30	300 do....	71⅜
100 Harlem R....	b30 17½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 64¾
200 do....	17¾	450 do....	65
100 do....	17⅞	450 do....	s60 65
100 do....	17¾	20 do....	65¼
100 do....	b30 17⅝	50 do....	65¼
50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	s30 83⅜		

Tuesday, Oct. 30—P. M.

The improvement in the demand for Stocks continued at the Brokers' Board, to-day, and prices, as a general description of the course of the market, move upward. The orders at the early Board are represented to have been to a liberal extent, and to execute them the buying Brokers paid an additional advance on yesterday's latest sales of 1@2 ₩ cent. on the Share list. After the adjournment in the forenoon, the Street prices were marked ½@1 ₩ cent. lower, and the same reaction manifested itself on the printed sales of the Second Board. But the demand continued active, and after the Board the Share list was again bid up to the top sales of the day, and in some instances above them. At 4 o'clock the comparative prices with Saturday and Monday left off about as follows:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.
Central	80⅜	82⅜	83⅜	Galena	68	71	73
Erie	28¼	30	31	Rock Island	61¾	65	66¼
Reading	41⅜	42¾	42⅝	Illinois Cen	71	72⅜	74
Pacific	92	92¾	92⅝	Toledo	32¼	34⅜	35⅛
Panama	121	122½	123¾	Mich. Guar.	35⅜	37	38¾
Harlem	15½	16½	18	Mich. South'n.	15⅜	16⅛	19
Hudson	58	58⅜	60	Mich. Central.	59¾	63½	63⅜
Harlem Pref.	38¾	40	42	Burlington	79½	84	85

The State Stocks changed but very slightly from yesterday's market. Missouris were better and Virginias not quite so good. The Railway Bonds were in fair request, and the few parcels offered were taken at full previous prices, except Erie Thirds, which were done at 91½@92 ₩ cent. The few sales made of City Bank shares show very little decline from the best rates of the season. In Federal Stocks we heard of nothing being done. The general market closed late in the afternoon quite buoyant, the bidding firm at the advanced prices, and but few sellers appearing on the Street.

In Money the rates are steady, 6@7 ₩ cent. The demand on call loans continues moderate. For prime paper the inquiry is fair, though reported scarcely as free, in some quarters outside of Bank, as at the close of last week. The breakdown in Exchange for the Boston mail brought forward sellers, at the last hour, a fraction below 108 ₩ cent. for first-class bills.

The private dispatches by the *Fulton*, off Cape Race, represent the London market for American Railways as closing on the 17th inst., 38 for Erie and 78@79 for Illinois Central.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,252,200	$1,305,990	$2,168,781
Previously repor'd	51,743,209	53,737,077	77,506,431
Since Jan. 1	$52,995,409	$55,043,657	$79,675,212

This return swells the aggregate for the month of October to over twelve millions in value of Domestic Produce, the largest weekly aggregate from the port of New-York, if we mistake not, which has been received for the ten years to which our statistics run.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Road, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last for extending the same, are required to do so on or before Dec. 1.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has declared a dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 1st of November.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up to Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	
Capital Stock	$11,801,060	$11,802,155	Inc. $1,095
Loans	28,233,648	28,305,277	Inc. 71,637
Specie	4,567,425	4,417,421	Dec. 50,014
Due from other banks	1,803,928	1,712,788	Inc. 108,862
Due to other banks	3,126,237	3,143,517	Inc. 17,280
Deposits	16,861,020	16,815,563	Dec. 45,457
Circulation	2,888,304	2,849,768	Dec. 38,336

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, for the third week in October, were:

	For the week.	Total this Month, to 24th inst.
Passengers	$11,448 50	$36,276 54
Freight	17,109,25	50,454 83
Mails and Express	858 83	2,576 19
Total	$29,416 74	$89,307 56
Corresp'ng period in 1859	22,960 12	70,143 83
Increase in 1860	$6,456 62	$19,161 73

The following is the official statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, upon which the dividend of 5 ₩ cent. is declared:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net.
May	$161,370 31	$70,905 19	$90,465 12
June	110,863 59	64,609 77	46,253 82
July	124,103 36	59,338 79	64,764 57
August	186,902 15	68,405 01	118,497 14
September	166,747 94	79,597 82	87,150 12
October—estimated	185,000 00	70,000 00	115,000 00
Total	$934,987 35	$412,856 58	$522,130 77
Add balance Exchange Account			$22,562 83
Total			$544,693 60
Interest on Bonds paid	$112,154 84		
Transfer Office Expenses paid	300 00		
Taxes paid	8,394 15		
Payment to Sinking Fund	15,000 00		
Expenditures on permanent improvements	40,008 78		
Rent of Dépôt at Chicago	20,000 00		197,857 77
Leaving to the credit of income			346,835 83
The net earnings the 1st to 15th November			42,000 00
Leaving applicable to dividend			$388,835 83

The Cotton crop movement since the 1st of September is now over 100,000 bales behind the corresponding time last season, and although the recent frost is represented to have done less damage than at first reported, the current receipts fall off to a degree that greatly encourages speculation for a further advance in prices:

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	102,000	534,000	45,000	11,000	4,000
1859-60	140,000	645,000	31,000	10,000	7,000
1858-9	110,000	560,000	23,000	20,000	2,000
1857-8	38,000	249,000	30,000	6,000	4,000
1856-7	92,000	448,000	21,000	8,000	4,000
1855-6	81,000	481,000	38,000	9,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	121,000	35,000	19,000	175,000	446,000
1859-60	179,000	50,000	20,000	249,000	450,000
1858-9	105,000	54,000	12,000	169,000	388,000
1857-8	87,000	19,000	16,000	122,000	169,000
1856-7	50,000	41,000	15,000	106,000	303,000
1855-6	162,000	38,000	34,000	229,000	289,000

Of the Crop prospects, Messrs. Neill Brothers remark this week:

"The recent frost at the South proves less serious than was at first expected. In few places do we hear of any material damage, as the ground was generally very dry, and in the more southern districts the plant has been benefited by this touch of cold weather. Our advices this week report a warmer temperature, with fine picking weather up to telegraph dates. The upland crops are yielding lightly in many places, and picking is about finished on some of the plantations. On others the yield, though short, will result better than expected a few weeks back, owing to the fine weather for maturing and saving the crop. The bottom lands are also doing well, and will make full crops with a favorable picking season. The expectation of a large crop has long since been abandoned; but as the yield is still dependent on future weather, a correct estimate cannot yet be formed."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 55 bbls. Ashes, 16,986 bbls. Flour, 1,336 bbls. Corn Meal, 249,372 bush. Wheat, 77,278 bush. Corn, 19,319 bush. Barley, 24,715 bush. Oats, 1,040 bush. Malt, 859 pkgs. Provisions, and 117 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

COCOA—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady.

COFFEE—The demand has been less active to-day, but prices have been very firm. Sales, 200 bags Rio at 14c.@14¾c.; and small lots of St. Domingo at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,600 bales, part in transitu. We quote Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for State and Western Flour to-day. Holders are anxious to sell, but are reluctant to make satisfactory concessions to buyers. The demand is consequently restricted. We have heard of sales of 15,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 40@$5 45; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 [illegible]@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 75, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet and drooping, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; [illegible] bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are rather more inquired for, and are now quoted at $2 60 for Layer, and $2 45 for Bunch, per whole box. Other descriptions are in moderate request at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, and, though the receipts have been quite heavy, most holders of desirable lots have been very firm. Sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels, including Canada white at $1 50; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 44@$1 56; amber Western, part at $1 35; red Winter Western at $1 32@$1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, at $1 26@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 25; Racine Spring, part at $1 20; Chicago Spring, very inferior to choice, at $1 18@$1 23; red State at $1 30@$1 31; white Kentucky at $1 56 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 68,000 bush. at 68c.@69c., for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 72½c.@73. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, and 75c.@78c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is inquired for, but at irregular rates; sales 12,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c.; Canada East, at 75c.@78c., and State at 72c.@74½c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 37½c.@38½c.; Western at 37c.@38c., and State at 38c.@39c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, including new at 28c.@28c., chiefly within the range; and last year's crop at 18c.@23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been lightly dealt in, mainly within a range of from $22@$23 ₩ ton, usual terms. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LARD—Has been inactive, at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Small sales were reported, to-day, at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, at prices nominally ranging from $3@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 331 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, closing heavily at 39c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Week's receipts, 6,054 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 7,500 bbls. Tar has been in moderate demand, including North County, at $2 87½@$3 ₩ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,153 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 400 bbls. Resin has been less sought after, including common, at $1 42½@$1 45; strained at $1 47½@$1 52½; No. 2 at $1 55@$1 90, ₩ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 20,215 bbls.; estimated stock of common, at the close, 30,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuxer has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Oct.*, 30, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	51,149	43,999
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	138,827	57,337
Resin	578,061	420,059
Tar	45,921	20,956

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day,—sales having been made of 650 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19@$19 12½; New Prime at $14 25@$14 37½; Old

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship ——, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DER FREISCHUTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROSE ELMER—RAOUL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are in receipt of papers and correspondence from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst. We obtain some particulars of the capture of Guadalajara by the Liberal forces, and the event is generally regarded as the turning point of the civil war. It would appear that the suffering of the people in the city while the siege lasted was very great—so great that the bombardment had to be suspended for about three hours, in order that women and children might leave the town. The Mexican papers do not contain an account of the fall of Guadalajara, but the passengers who left the capital on the 17th report that the city was taken on the 11th inst. Next to this great Liberal victory, the most important feature of the news is the withdrawal of the British Minister from the capital—he having received instructions from his Government to hold no further intercourse with the Church authorities. The condition of the city of Mexico is described as a complete reign of terror, and the triumph of the Liberal cause is earnestly looked for by all classes of the Mexican people. There is every reason to hope that this triumph will not now be long delayed.

Advices from the Pacific Coast to the 17th inst. are received by the Pony Express, which is telegraphed as having arrived at St. Joseph. On the 15th the ship *Meta*, as is reported, (probably the *Meteor* from Bordeaux,) was lost while attempting, in charge of a pilot, to enter the harbor of San Francisco during a dense fog. The death of Brevet-Brig.-Gen. CLARK, Commander of the Department of California, is announced. The disease was chronic diarrhœa. The greatest anxiety existed in political circles to hear from Pennsylvania and Indiana. It was considered that the chances for LINCOLN in the State, in case the elections in the Northern States resulted in favor of the Republicans, were better than those of either of the other candidates. The news from Oregon is unimportant. The fifteen Douglas members of the Legislature, who joined with the Republicans in the election of United States Senators, had issued an address in justification of their course.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from New-Orleans on the 23d, and Havana on the 26th inst., arrived last night. There is no news of special importance. Another slave-vessel, with four hundred negroes on board, had been taken into Havana harbor by a Spanish man-of-war. Havana papers state that yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Illinois*, from Southampton on the 10th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Asia* at this port, and the *Fulton* off Cape Race.

Our Quebec correspondent gives particulars of a gold excitement that has sprung up in the vicinity of the old Canadian capital. The locality of the new "diggings" is at the Chaudiere River, about twelve miles from Quebec, a place where gold was picked up some years ago, but in such small quantities as not to attract much attention at the time. It seems, however, that within a few days past countrymen have obtained nuggets worth from $60 to $100, and have brought them to the City for sale. The fortunate discoverers of treasure have not revealed the precise spot where the gold exists, but it is not probable that it will long remain a secret. Geologists have long since estabilsed the fact that Lower Canada abounds in precious metals, and most valuable copper mines were recently opened and are now being worked under the auspices of an American company. It is an open question, however, whether the discovery of large gold fields would be advantageous to the Province.

In the Supreme Court at Albany, yesterday, the anti-rent suits were finally disposed of. The Court of Appeals had already affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the landlords, and now an order was entered declaring the judgments of the two Courts identical. Under this decision the landlords can proceed at once to issue executions.

A great Republican demonstration took place at Lyons, Wayne County, yesterday, in which over fifteen thousand persons took part. Addresses were made by Senator SEWARD, who presided, Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. The Wide-Awakes made a very imposing display in the evening. Mr. SEWARD will speak in this City on Friday.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pednsylvania, last evening, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings which has been convened at Greenpoint during the Presidential canvass. He assumed that the Presidential election was already decided, and directed his principal effort to the importance of securing the election of a Congress which should sustain the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN.

A demonstration of the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in behalf of their candidate for Congressman, Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. It was an exceedingly large and enthusiastic gathering. The Speakers were Messrs. ROBERT H. MCCURDY, CHAS. A. DANA and Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the election of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD to represent the Third Congressional District, convened in mass meeting, at the junction of Hudson, Varick and Franklin streets, last evening. Addresses were made by Mayor WOOD, HENRY ARCULARIUS, Dr. BRADFORD, Mr. HENNESSY and others.

The Board of Emigrant and Benevolent Societies, having for its object the protection of emigrants and strangers against frauds in the sale of passage-tickets, held a meeting yesterday morning at No. 86 Greenwich-street, at which the rulings of Judge RUSSELL in the late trial of WARD, in the Court of Sessions, for ticket-swindling, formed the principal topic of discussion. A letter from A. J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney, expressed entire dissent from the opinions of the City Judge, and stated that an early opportunity would be taken to have the matter brought to the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A ball and banquet in aid of the "Jews Hospital in New-York" was given at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, which was largely attended by members of the Jewish faith and others. Donations in aid of the Hospital were received from those present, and from absent persons, by letter, amounting to $14,000. Among the donors was Gov. MORGAN, who sent a complimentary letter inclosing $100.

JAMES T. BRADY delivered the opening lecture of the season before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn last evening. The new hall of the Athenæum was for the first time thrown open, and it was filled for the occasion by a large and appreciative audience. The subject of Mr. BRADY's lecture was "Who are We?" After considering this question in all its branches, he left it to be finally decided by his hearers. His lecture was well received throughout.

On the 17th inst., the firm of CARRAJOSE, YBARZABAL & Co., merchants at Havana, Cuba, were robbed of about $20,000, by a man named PASTOR RIEMUS, who had long been employed by them as collector and confidential clerk. With the funds thus acquired RIEMUS set out for this City, arriving here on the 22d inst. in the steamship *Bienville*. Information of the matter having been sent to Key West it was thence communicated by telegraph to this City, and the accused was arrested by Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, on Monday evening, at a house in the Second-avenue. A search of the apartment occupied by the prisoner resulted in the recovery of about $11,000 of the money, and it is hoped that the balance will be found. RIEMUS will be detained pending the action of the authorities.

The argument in the Seventh-avenue Railroad case was continued yesterday at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, and will consume a day or so yet. The defence opens today. In the Oyer and Terminer a commission was issued to Judge HOFFMAN to take testimony in California in the Devlin case.

The improved demand for Stocks continued yesterday, and a further rise of 1 ₱ cent. was established on the Share list at the close; Central, 83¾ ₱ cent.; Erie, 31; Galena, 73; Illinois, 74 and Rock Island, 66½ ₱ cent. No change in Money. Some first-class bills on London sold at a fraction below 108 ₱ cent.

The movements in Breadstuffs were less extensive. Prices of Flour favored buyers. Cotton was in fair demand, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Candles and Tallow. Provisions, Groceries, Whisky, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, and Seeds were quiet. The freight engagements were restricted.

Who Threatened Disunion, and Why.

It is a well known fact that the Democrats of the South are not the only slaveholders. On the contrary, we believe that in proportion to numbers, the Opposition own more slaves than the Democracy. It is also a fact that the largest slaveholders among the Democrats are the most conservative, and least prone to indulge in threats of disunion. Why is it, then, that all Southern patriotism is monopolized by Democrats, as they choose to call themselves, and that all threats of resistance or secession, in the event of LINCOLN's election, come from that party? Nearly or quite half the popular vote of the South will be given for Mr. BELL and Mr. DOUGLAS, yet not one of these voters or their political leaders avows disunion sentiments, although they are deeply interested in Slavery. Is not this a strange state of things? Are these men destitute of the patriotism, the courage, and the intelligence which actuate the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE? If they be not wanting in these virtues, how comes it that they never menace the North with disunion, in the event of defeat?

There must be a reason for this singular state of things. There must be something else than pure, unbiased, and disinterested love for the South and her institutions, which moves one party in that section to be disloyal to the Union, while another party, which embraces an equal proportion of Slaveholders, are resolved to stand by it, no matter who shall be elected President by a constitutional majority of the country. The elements of which Southern parties are composed are the same. Each consists of slaveholders and non-slaveholders, of planters and small farmers, of merchants, mechanics and professional men. They reside on the same soil, follow the same occupations, and are blended into one social state. But there is one striking difference of position between them, to which, alone, we must attribute their wide diversity of sentiment as to the value of the Union. The Democratic Party has the control of the Federal Government, with its honors and offices, and patronage, which, from long possession, it has come to regard as a hereditary right, and for which its leaders cherish far more regard than for the Federal Union. The Southern Opposition have no such temptation to threaten disunion, their minds are unbiased, and their patriotic feelings cling to the Constitution and Government which their fathers assisted in founding. For long years the Democracy of the South have maintained their power at home by professing peculiar devotion to Slavery, by insisting upon its extension, and by assiduous efforts to persuade the people of its value; while they have compelled their Northern allies to acquiesce in their demands by threatening to break up the party, and the Union itself, if resisted. This standing menace of disunion has so invariably succeeded that its authors have come to regard it as infallible, in its effects upon the timid and conservative masses of the free States; and it is not surprising that it is still persisted in by the haughty and bigoted propagandists of Slavery, after it has become apparent to all sensible men in this part of the Union, that the argument has lost its force.

The attempt to frighten Northern men into the support of parties and principles which their judgments and consciences condemn, by threatening a dissolution of the Union in the event of disobedience to Southern dictation, is certainly a bold and daring system of political tactics, in its origin, among the Southern fire-eaters; but when taken up and reëchoed by the Northern cravens and sycophants whom it was designed to control, it can only excite in the public mind a feeling of contempt and execration for its servile repeaters. The Southern braggarts themselves must despise men who can be deterred from voting in accordance with their convictions of public duty, by such considerations.

The declaration that the South will not submit to an invasion of its constitutional rights by Mr. LINCOLN, is entitled to respect. No rational man would ask or expect such a sacrifice of honor, on the part of any State North or South; but the avowal that resistance will be made to his inauguration, or that of any other man who may be elected by a constitutional majority of the American people, is simply the impudent disclosure of a treasonable purpose, which should at once deprive the demagogues who make it, and the party which sustains them, of popular support. We are confident that this has been the effect of these treasonable threats, in every Free, and in several of the Slave States, during the present campaign. Four years ago the disunion argument, aided by election frauds, carried the day. But the people have at length begun to appreciate the degradation of yielding to such influences; and the feeling seems to be general and spontaneous that a Government which can only be maintained by the majority party perpetually succumbing to the minority party, is not worth preserving.

The Democratic Party, though in a small minority, has taken the position that it will overturn the Government unless its leaders are permitted to hold the offices and squander the public money. The people, North and South, say we will not submit to these humiliating terms of Union. We will turn you out of office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and are ready to take the consequences.

What friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be so base and cowardly as to withold a vote from him lest the fire-eaters may be displeased and resist expulsion from office?

The South and the Presidential Election.

The best informed of our Southern correspondents begin to assure us that the extreme excitement which has for some time past reigned throughout the Southern States, in anticipation of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, already exhibits symptoms of decline. It is more than probable, now, that the State of South Carolina must be regarded as the sole pivot of the Southern revolution, and that the rest of the slaveholding Sovereignties will defer the resumption of their supreme attributes, and the open defiance of the constitutional authorities of the Union, until the Palmetto State shall act in the premises. Whether the Palmetto State will or will not act at all in the premises is another question, upon which we have not yet sufficient grounds for pronouncing a decisive opinion. South Carolina is a very peculiar State, and occupies a quite exceptional position in the Republic. Nowhere else have the ideas of the permanence of Slavery, and of the capacity of the South for independence, struck root so deeply as in the Commonwealth of CALHOUN. Yet, at the same time, it must be remembered that the society of South Carolina is singularly well organized, and therefore essentially conservative, and that the influence of property in that State is more direct and more openly recognized than in any other part of the Confederation.

Meanwhile it may not be out of place or untimely for us to suggest to the more temperate of our Southern fellow-citizens, as well in South Carolina itself as in the other Slaveholding States, one aspect of the approaching triumph of Mr. LINCOLN which well deserves to be gravely pondered by them before they make up their minds to regard that triumph as the signal for a complete severance of the ties which hold together our common country, and give to them and to us our name and place among the nations.

It has been far too generally asserted and far too easily believed that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is to be interpreted as a victory of the North, as such, over the South, as such, and, therefore, as the initial act in the final exclusion of the South from all control in the Federal Government. The overwhelming majorities which are now rallying to the support of the Republican candidate in the only States in which the antecedents of our political history have unhappily made the Republican Party for the present possible, are the protest of the nation not only, nor even perhaps chiefly against the extension of Slavery into the National Territories, but also, and in a most important degree, against the intolerable demoralization of an existing Federal Government. No one can doubt that in several States of the North the opponents of Republicanism, as a political party in and by itself, outnumber the supporters of that party. In these States the election of Mr. LINCOLN will be very largely the work of men who act and vote for him simply because the existing Administration has made it impossible for them to act and vote for anybody else. Mr. BUCHANAN, since his advent to power, has surrounded himself with a camarilla of men who have made themselves odious to the country, not because they are Southern men and slaveholders, but because they have prostituted the highest offices of the State to the lowest personal objects. Indeed these men are not by any means exclusively Southern men either in their origin or in their policy. The recklessness of a Pennsylvanian Attorney-General, and the openly shameful Presidential diplomacy of such Northern Senators as Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, have done quite as much to make Mr. LINCOLN the coming man, as the Pro-Slavery devices of Messrs. SLIDELL and DAVIS, or the impetuous passions of others of the President's slaveholding champions. The War-Secretary, FLOYD, of Virginia, who has outraged even the not very scrupulous sensibilities of the oldest Washington politicians by his official indecencies, has contributed to the support of Mr. LINCOLN not the impulse of his slaveholding proclivities, but the force of his administrative misconduct. Had Mr. BUCHANAN surrounded himself with Southern men of the honorable and dignified character once identified in the popular mind with the idea of a Southern leader, the course of events in our recent political history might have been gravely modified. The Calhouns, and Haynes, and Pinckneys of the past would never have brought upon the President of their preference that grand consent of public contempt which the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN has earned for itself, and of which it is now so soon to reap the final harvest.

This is a view of the actual crisis of our current history which neither Fusionists nor confusionists will be very swift to take. But it is a sound and practical view, nevertheless, and as such we commend it to the earnest attention alike of angry Southern patriots and of active Northern panic-makers, in the world of politics or in the world of finance. It will have its value after the 6th of November, and may not be altogether useless before that time.

Ticket-Swindling Punishable.

In another column will be found a very interesting letter from the District-Attorney, addressed to Mr. JELLINGHAUS, President of the Board of Immigrant and Benevolent Societies, in reference to the extraordinary decision delivered by Judge RUSSELL, on the trial of two alleged ticket-swindlers, named WARD and GILBERT, under the act passed last Winter to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets. On that occasion the prosecution proved that one of the prisoners had sold tickets for a line of packet ships of which he was not the agent, this being contrary to the law, and entailing penalties for ticket-swindling. The theory of defence was that the prisoner had been appointed sub-agent by a third party; but no attempt was made to prove that the latter was himself a duly authorized agent, or had any power to transfer his authority.

Upon these facts Judge RUSSELL instructed the jury that a prisoner accused of this offence had only to show that he had received authority from "any person," and that it would then devolve on the prosecution to establish by positive evidence that the person alleged to have given authority was not an agent of the company or private owner running the vessel; and further, that an agent duly appointed might appoint as many sub-agents and in such manner as he pleased. Any doctrine more favorable to the protection of immigrant swindlers it would be impossible to conceive; any decision more utterly barring the prosecution from any reasonable hope of obtaining a conviction under this act the judicial mind could not have invented.

It, therefore, gives us particular pleasure to learn from Mr. WATERBURY's letter that he dissents from the views of Judge RUSSELL, and holds that the act in question does not authorize any sub-agencies whatever. This is a matter of great importance to the public, as on its final decision must rest the safety from plunder of those who seek to take passage at this port for Europe, California and other distrant destinations. The District-Attorney concludes his letter by giving notice that he will take the first opportunity that may present itself to have the question judicially passed upon by some higher tribunal than the Court of General Sessions.

Failure of Fusion.

It is now privately conceded by all intelligent Democrats that the Republican Electoral ticket will sweep the State of New-York by a majority variously estimated at between fifty and seventy thousand. For this result the original Douglas men are anxious to hold the Albany Regency responsible, the charge being that but for "fusion," Mr. LINCOLN could have stood no chance of carrying the State. Of course, such criminations are but natural in view of certain defeat, all men attempting to evade the consequences of their own share in the general ruin, and to fix it on the shoulders of those to whom they stand opposed. As the controlling power of the Democracy of our State, Messrs. RICHMOND, CAGGER and CHURCH will find it difficult to clear their skirts of blame. It was on their sole motion that the original fusion with the Native Americans was made last August at Syracuse, and it was upon this entering wedge in the Douglas ranks that those blows were struck home which have already split the Democratic Party into a mass of incoherent fragments, without either candidate, principle or rallying-cry.

As matters are at present, our adopted citizens refuse to vote for the ten American names on the Fusion Electoral ticket; the original Douglas men refuse to vote for the seven Breckinridge electors; while the followers of BRECKINRIDGE reciprocate the compliment by announcing that their political consciences will only permit them to cast their ballots for the seven men of their own faith and the ten of Native American proclivities. Here is a fine prospect of work for the canvassers of our City and State vote—a most noble consummation, truly, to those efforts of political gestation which have resulted in the production of this mongrel ticket! For all these disasters the blame is laid by the great majority of Democrats on the shoulders of the Albany Regency, and with the loss of the State to their party by such a vote as we may expect next week, the power of this central and centralizing cabal must be forever broken.

Such is the practical result in the State of New-York of the fusion concocted more than three months ago between Messrs. CAGGER, CHURCH and RICHMOND, parties of the first part, and Messrs. HUNT, BROOKS and DUER, parties of the second. These latter gentlemen had everything to gain and nothing to lose by the alliance, so they were right in seeking it; but for the leaders of the Democracy to enter upon such a compromise with men radically opposed to every Democratic idea, and who had practically nothing to offer in exchange for the recognition extended to them,—this was an act of fatuity sufficient of itself to prove that the men who could commit it must have entered on their political dotage, and should be superseded in command.

Of much the like character was the effort made by the Regency to regulate the domestic quarrels of our City Democracy, by elevating Mozart Hall to an equality with Tammany Hall, as a punishment to the latter institution for refusing to take any part in the Native-American fusion. This interference has only resulted in a worse embroilment than ever of the warring factions, and the struggle of individual ambition has been embittered by a desire to avenge provincial intervention. Everywhere, during the past year, the policy of the Albany Regency has been brought to grief, and with a majority of fifty, sixty or seventy thousand in favor of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the late dominant power of the Democracy in our State will stand in need of a political sexton, to hide their remains from the jeers and execrations of those who so long were their obedient followers.

Legitimist Europe and the Italian Revolution.

Not a little anxiety seems to have been rather superfluously excited among the friends of Italian liberty by the report of an imaginary diplomatic demonstration made by three of the great Powers against the decisive interference of the Sardinian Government in the affairs of Naples and of Rome.

It is "asserted" by that mysterious and portentous Asmodeus who reveals the secrets of all cabinets to the telegraphic agents of the London Press, that "great consternation" exists at Turin in consequence of a formal protest presented by the Ministers of Russia and Prussia against the course of the Piedmontese Cabinet in general, and in particular against the hostile attitude assumed by the Piedmontese army in Naples against the troops of FRANCIS II. We are furthermore informed by the same high authority, that if the Cabinet of VICTOR EMANUEL, should be so foolhardy as to treat this protest of the Northern Powers with indifference, the Russian Minister would at once demand his passports and retire from Turin.

All this is very impressive, but it is, unfortunately, rather too impressive to be implicitly believed. As a rule, the Ministers of such Powers as Russia are not in the habit of communicating to all the world the steps which they "will take" in one or another contingency involving the prestige and the influence of their Government. The most ordinary instincts of prudence and self-respect commonly suffice to protect the humblest individuals against such a superfluous compromise of the future; and headlong enthusiasm is at least as rare in autocratic cabinets as it is in the ess responsible walks of life.

Were this not so, the circumstance that the Russian Minister near the Court of Turin, Count STACKELBERG, has for several months been tranquilly enjoying a leave of absence in Russia, may by some persons be thought a sufficient reason for doubting whether that eminent personage can have signified his intention of quitting a capital in which he does not happen to be. The whole of this story, indeed, bears on its face the plainest evidence that it has grown up out of the formal remonstrances addressed by the French Government to the Government of Sardinia against the Neapolitan and Roman policy of M. DE CAVOUR. France occupies a position in Italy which compels her to separate herself openly, if not ostentatiously, from the course of the Italian King and his Premier. The solemn wail set up by M. BONIFACE in the Paris *Constitutionnel* over the deplorable determination of Piedmont to make straight the crooked ways of the Bourbon and the Pope was an inevitable incident of the diplomacy of France in regard to Italy ever since the peace of Villafranca. But as M. BONIFACE and his decorous lamentations over the trampled law of nations can hardly be considered a serious element of perturbation in the European system, the panic-makers of legitimacy have seized upon the opportunity to propagate the notion that other and more formidable interventions at least of formal and authoritative opinion might be looked for in the same sense. Nothing can be less probable. Russia, Prussia and Austria, as powers more or less logically legitimist, may very well be expected to address diplomatic "observations" to Piedmont on a course which conflicts most decisively with all the traditionary policy of the ancient order of things. But diplomatic "observations" are one thing, and formal protests are another. A formal protest would draw after it the necessity of something more or less solemn in the nature of diplomatic action; and as the sovereigns of the three Northern Powers were to meet in conclave at Warsaw on the 20th October, three days after the sailing of the steamer which yesterday reached us, it is grossly unlikely that any one of them should have taken so important a step in anticipation of this interview. Certainly this is especially true of Russia, who has at the best but a very secondary interest in that question of Italian legitimacy which involves for Austria the most vital issues of her current history.

The Administration in California.

The rout of the existing Administration of this country promises to be quite as complete on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coasts of the Republic. Oregon has spoken already, and it will not be the fault of the President and his Cabinet if California fails to echo the contemptuous condemnation passed upon their four years of reckless incompetency by her Northern sister.

Two questions of the highest importance to the Golden State have been especially singled out by the officials and the camarilla of Mr. BUCHANAN for the display of those characteristic qualities to which the Democratic Party of the United States is mainly, under Providence, indebted for its present salutary condition of moral discipline and penitential abasement. Senator GWIN, long the recognized Vizier of our Old Public Functionary, took it upon himself to make the first of these questions formidable to his friends. He contrived to postpone both the Overland and the Maritime routes between San Francisco and the East, to the political movements of the Presidential domestic circle, till he finally succeeded in bringing the session to a close with nothing done in regard to either of them, in putting the vast commerce of the Pacific with the Atlantic at the mercy of an unscrupulous monopolist; and in interrupting the course of that commerce completely during ten days, at the most important season of the year. The peculiar popularity which these achievements have secured in California for Senator GWIN is likely to be shared by the Administration with which, in spite of a few spasmodic and well-concerted political "miffs," he is permanently identified in the opinion of the whole country.

What the President and Senator GWIN have done for the connections of California with the East, the President and his Attorney-General, Mr. BLACK, have attempted for the home interests of the State. The excitement and alarm which have been caused in California by the policy of the Administration in regard to the landed titles of the Commonwealth are still at their height. The report presented by Mr. BLACK to the President on the propriety of withdrawing the United States from the great suit now under argument by Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON and BENJAMIN, in San Francisco, against the holders of the largest quicksilver mine in the State, is so universally looked upon as a direct attack upon the tenure by which the whole mining interest of the State is held, and the laws under which it is developing, that Senator GWIN himself has been forced to denounce it in his attempts to secure his imperiled Senatorial seat. Mr. WM. CARY JONES is pursuing the unhappy Attorney-General through a series of publications, to the same effect. He shows, and with no particular delicacy or forbearance of phraseology, that the Attorney-General, in his determination to secure for the Administration the glory of exposing an indefinite number of tremendous frauds, has dealt with the law and the testimony alike, in as truculent a fashion as the sharpest of advocates retained for a fee. Mr. BLACK, for instance, gravely sets it down in his report that the value of the "land claimed under fraudulent grants in California is not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars;" while in point of fact it appears that the whole extent of the lands claimed under fraudulent contested claims is but one-fortieth of the whole area of the State, and that the total assessment roll of the entire Commonwealth amounted, in 1859, to $132,000,000. According to the Attorney-General, therefore, the State of California ought to be assessed at *six billions of dollars*. Again the Attorney-General avers that the value of some of the "claims, defeated under his supervision, exceeded one thousand fold the amount of the sum appropriated by Congress to the examination of California titles." From this statement Mr. JONES deduces the astounding information that many land claims of one hundred millions of dollars each must have been overthrown by the Attorney-General, his appropriation having been a little more than a hundred thousand dollars. Since David slew Goliah with a smooth stone from the brook, there has surely been nothing equal to this.

To these exposures of the Attorney-General's rhetoric Mr. JONES adds the still more serious revelation that Mr. BLACK has deliberately charged the Mexican Government with manufacturing forged documents of title to support fraudulent claims in California, and that he has advanced this indescribable imputation against the character of a friendly State on the ground that in the famous Limantour case the counterfeited papers presented by that French adventurer came from the Mexican archives, the facts in the matter being that all the evidences of fraud in the Limantour case actually came from the Mexican archives and were procured for our own authorities by the Mexican officials.

In the face of such disclosures as to the nature and temper of the attack which the Administration has made upon the old landed system in California, it will be surprising indeed if the Golden State shall not take its place speedily by the side of Oregon and the North in repudiation of the demoralized government which has brought our public affairs throughout the Republic to the point of degradation and of peril which they at last have reached.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Campaign Against the Navajo Indians—Protection to the Pawnees—Recoining the Gold Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of interesting dispatches from New-Mexico, giving details of the campaign against the Navajoes. There is no doubt that the war will be soon terminated.

The War Department has ordered ample military protection to be sent to the Pawnee Reserve, to operate against the Sioux, who have been depredating on the Pawnees.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

As much has recently been said in the public prints about the recoining of gold dollars into pieces of large denominations, it may be stated, that orders for that purpose have been issued from the Treasury Department in two special cases only, and then on representation that the smaller coins occasion much inconvenience in the receipts and disbursements; for no sooner are they paid out than they are again returned in business transactions, there appearing to be a redundancy of them among commercial classes. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York was, for the greater facility in counting, authorized to have about two millions of them recoined, and the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis upward of one hundred and fifty thousand for similar reasons. This recoinage, however, applies to the original or earlier issues, which, it is known, are smaller in circumference and thicker than the later and superior coin. Of the former there are now nine millions, and of the latter six millions in circulation. On a complaint a few days since, from Philadelphia, two hundred thousand dollars of the newer dollars were sent from New-York to the Mint, whence they were withdrawn, and very many of them again found their way to New-York. While the gold dollars are a great convenience in small amounts, it is considered that there is a redundance of them for large transactions; and hence the recent special orders in relation to the recoinage. There does not seem to be any purpose so to reduce the amount of this description of coin as to inconvenience the public.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California and Oregon.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Pony Express, with four days' later California news, arrived, this morning, forty hours behind time. SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

Arrived, on the 16th, the ship *Tropic*, from Liverpool. Sailed, 13th, the ship *Hornet*, for New-York; 14th, *Storm King*, for Hong Kong, and *Jonian*, for Sydney.

The ship *Meta* was lost on the 15th. She was in charge of a pilot when she grounded, and blame is attached to him for attempting to enter the port in a dense fog. The local agent of the underwriters at the East and of Europe, assisted by Captain ROBBY, Marine Surveyor for LLOYD's, held a survey upon the wreck, yesterday, and unanimously decided that she was a total loss, and that the best thing that could be done would be to sell her on Thursday for the benefit of whom it may concern. (This vessel is probably the *Meteor* from Bordeaux.)

The Pony Express, with dates to the 7th, was telegraphed from Carson Valley this morning.

There is intense anxiety to receive the news by the next express, which will bring dates to the 10th of September, when the result of the Pennsylvania election is expected. The politicians generally concede that if FOSTER is elected California will go for DOUGLAS, while if FOSTER is defeated and the other Northern State elections result in Republican victories, there will be great danger of California going for LINCOLN. Under the effects of discouraging Eastern news it is generally conceded that the Breckinridge Party is losing strength here.

Col. E. D. BAKER, Republican Senator elect for Oregon, is expected to arrive in San Francisco by steamer to-day, and his partisan friends are preparing to give him a public reception. He is expected to make the tour of the state for the benefit of the Republican ticket.

Brevet Brigadier-General CLARK, Commander of the Department of California, died in this City, today, of chronic diarrhœa, after an illness of two weeks. He has served in the United States Army since 1812, was through the war in Mexico, and promoted to the distinguished position occupied at the time of his death for meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz.

The first cabin passengers, who left New-York Sept 1, published a card in the San Francisco papers since their arrival here, severely censuring the condition and management of that steamer. They allege that they were denied the ordinary necessities of life. The parties complaining are highly respectable.

The rainy season has fairly commenced, this Express leaving in a most drenching storm.

News from Oregon is unimportant—the papers received being devoted to politics.

The Democratic papers (both wings) have generally denounced the coalition by which one Republican Senator was elected. This has brought out an address from the fifteen Douglas members of the Legislature, who united with the Republicans, in which they excuse themselves as follows in voting for Col. BAKER: "We were influenced to some extent by his position upon the Slavery question in the Territories—a position differing but little from that of our own party. Although acting with the Republicans, Col. BAKER, in the canvass of this State last Spring, openly declared himself in favor of practical non-intervention, and allowing the Territories, as well as the States, to settle their domestic affairs in their own way. His often repeated declaration upon the stump in California in the State canvass last year, while his private professions, more recently made, leave us no room to doubt his sincerity. In voting for him, therefore, our sacrifice of principles seems to be more in name than in substance. Aside from partisan politics, we are satisfied that Col. BAKER will prove a wise, able and prudent Senator, and will reflect credit upon the State which has intrusted him with the position, which is more than can be said, with truth, of our Senators hitherto."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Little of interest has occurred in the market since the departure of the last steamer.

Quotations are without particular change, though under a somewhat improved demand from the country, the market generally has acquired a rather firmer tone. No leading transactions have occurred that require notice. The receipts of Wheat have been very heavy. Best shipping parcels cannot be quoted above $1 50, and shippers less eager than buyers. Nothing done in tonnage. The ship *Meteor* will load Grain for Liverpool. The clipper-ship *E. T. Willets* will soon sail for New-York. In her cargo will be 67 pipes of California Wine, and in future similar shipments will be made at regular intervals to supply an agency established at the East.

Severe Storm on the Plains.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

By Pony Express this morning we have advices from Julesburgh, 450 miles from here, of one of the most severe storms that was ever known on the plains. On the 26th it blew a hurricane, accompanied by hail until three o'clock, P. M., when a heavy snow-storm set in. The weather is rapidly growing cold. Emigrant trains line that station on every side, their cattle suffering more than in mid-winter. It was thought that the emigrants above and below Julesburg would also suffer severely and great loss ensue. The ferry was detained five hours in consequence.

It is blowing furiously here, and has the appearance of snow, and is growing cold.

Trouble Reported in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The *Times* of this city has information from Southern Kansas that sixty dragoons, under Captain STANLY, accompanied by the Indian Agent, COWAN, had been driving the settlers from what is known as the Cherokee neutral lands. The *Times'* correspondent states that seventy-four houses had been burned and the occupants turned out. Much excitement prevailed in Southern Kansas, but it is thought the statements are greatly exaggerated.

A meeting of the citizens of this county was held last evening to devise plans for the general relief of sufferers in the Territory. A Committee was appointed to solicit immediate aid from the East. A Committee was also appointed to act in concert with other counties in the matter, and a call has been issued for a conference at Lawrence on the 14th of November.

The river at this point is exceedingly low, and navigation is difficult.

A Schooner Run Down by a Steamer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

It is reported that a mackerel schooner of Gloucester was recently run down by a steamer in a dense fog near Cape Canso, and, after floating two days

were washed overboard. Several of the crew were washed overboard. The remaining nine took a boat, which capsized, and two men were devoured by sharks. The remaining seven recovered the boat, and two more died of exhaustion. The survivors were rescued by a Portuguese vessel and carried to St. Domingo, where the American Consul treated them kindly, and would send them home. No names are given.

News from the State Capital.

THE ANTI-RENT SUITS FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Anti-Rent suits were finally disposed of in the Supreme Court this morning. The Court of Appeals, it will be remembered, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, which judgment was in favor of the landlord, and directed the record and proceedings to be committed to the Supreme Court. The *remittitur* was filed this morning, whereupon Judge HOGEBOOM directed an order to be entered declaring that the judgment of the Court of Appeals stands as the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the plaintiff have execution against the defendants for damages and costs. Under the decision the landlord can proceed at once to issue executions of the judgments rendered for the recovery of the amount claimed, and also the costs of the different actions.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

This afternoon J. J. HERNANDES, a Spaniard, peddler of fancy goods, fired two pistol shots at Miss FANNY MAY, who had been employed as his bookkeeper, after which he fired a shot into his own body. Miss MAY was slightly wounded—HERNANDES, it is supposed, mortally. He has a wife and children. The supposed cause of the tragedy is unrequited and jealous attachment for Miss MAY, who is a respectable and handsome young woman.

Convicted of Forging Election Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Jury in the case of WM. BYRELY, tried on the charge of forging the election returns of the First Congressional District, thus defeating Mr. LEHMAN, the Democratic candidate, brought in a verdict of guilty this morning. His counsel will probably carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The Breckinridge Letter a Forgery.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE authorizes the announcement that the letter published over his signature, purporting to be addressed to Dr. J. T. P. COSSON, Elizabeth City, N. C., under date of the 5th inst., is a forgery. He has written no such letter.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

DOUGLAS is hailed enthusiastically along his route in Upper Georgia. Thousands of people greeted him at Atlanta.

Election in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29.

Two Union Representatives to the Legislature were elected in this city to-day.

Suicide in Plymouth, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

SOUTHWORTH BARNES, a leading merchant and well-known citizen of Plymouth, committed suicide yesterday by drowning. Cause, mental depression.

Steamer Dixie Snagged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Steamer *Dixie*, from Shreveport for Alexandria, struck a snag on the 20th and sunk. The boat is a total loss, valued at $14,000; insured for $8,000.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The mails of *the Arabia* close at 8 o'clock tomorrow. She will sail at about 11.

Obituary.

PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Lieut. JOHN T. BARRAUD, of the Navy, died suddenly on Sunday night.

Health at Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Board of Health reports no fever.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. GRIFFIN Commander, from New-Orleans Oct. 23 and Havana Oct. 26, arrived last night.

There was very little of interest occurring at Havana.

On the 23d inst. a vessel with 400 negroes on board was brought into Havana by a Spanish man-of-war.

The steamer *Habana*, Capt. MCCONNELL, arrived on the 24th inst. from New-York.

The Sugar market was quiet, at about previous rates.

Fine Cuba Coffees $18@$18 50 per quintal.

Exchange—London, 60 days, 14@14¼ premium; Paris, 60 days, 1@1¾ premium; New-York, 60 days, 3@4¼ premium; Baltimore, payable in New-York, 60 days, 4¼ premium.

We are under obligations to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for favors.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Steamer *De Soto* from Havana, 27th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The Havana Sugar market is unchanged. The growing crop is said to be in excellent condition, promising a heavy yield. Other articles are generally unchanged.

Amusements.

The weird and witching opera of *Der Freischutz* will be sung to-night at the Academy, and CARL FORMES, who is not only to the manor born but bred, will make his *début*, on this side of the water, in the grand *rôle* of *Casper*. The expansive Signor STIGELLI and the intense Madame FABBRI make up, with Mme. VON BERKEL, the thoroughly Teutonic cast of this truly Teutonic composition. The public ought to be happy, furthermore, to learn that the choral and orchestral department of VON WEBER'S masterpiece have received "great attention," not, we trust, altogether in vain. They certainly needed it.

The Formes-Fabbri dynasty having thus far prospered exceedingly, why should they not essay the revival of the Academy *matinées*. Light operas, easily mounted, such as *Il Barbiere*, could surely be given on Saturday mornings with equal advantage to the management, and to the large public which is virtually unable to attend the regular opera of the evening. The classicists opened their Winter campaign last evening at Dodworth's, with the first of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' *soirées*. The Chamber Concert which first took root in this country at Boston, has nowhere more firmly fixed itself or flourished more brilliantly than in the Metropolis; and under the protecting and skillful care of such artists as Messrs. MASON, THOMAS BERGMANN, MOSENTHAL and MATZKA, its glory is not likely to fade. BEETHOVEN, SCHUBERT and the too inevitable SCHUMANN could ask no better or more loyal interpreters.

NIBLOS GARDEN—BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It did not need the attraction of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, in which Madam ANNA BISHOP, Dr. GUILMETTE, and other celebrated singers were to appear, with Mr. G. WASHBOURNE MORGAN, as pianist, to draw to this establishment, last evening, a crowd, even greater, if it could possibly be, than has greeted Mr. FORREST since the commencement of his present engagement. The occasion was the annual benefit of "the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department," and to say that the theatre overflowed with human beings, and that, unable to get in, they ebbed backward to the street, and there surged to and fro, and dashed in breakers on the doorways, is to convey an idea even short of the reality. This vast crowd, we may suppose, came more from a sense of duty than from a desire to witness the performances, the attractions of which were very great. However that might be, they were there, thick as the falling leaves in the forest, and the ladies were almost as variegated and beautiful in their attire, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. At least $1,000 were netted towards the fund, in advance of the expenses. We noticed all the prominent members of the Fire Department, as well as many of our leading citizens, present. Besides the concert, TOM TAYLOR'S popular Drama, "All that Glitters is not Gold" was played, Mr. CONWAY performing his renowned part of *Stephen Pluin* in admirable style. The Fireman's Address, written by the late F. S. HILL, of Boston, and delivered by Mr. FARREN, was enthusiastically applauded. The farce of "Sudden Thoughts" set the audience to laughing rather than to thinking, and altogether the night's entertainments were a great success, due to the efforts of the *artistes* and *artists*, operatic and dramatic, who did themselves the honor to assist in so worthy a cause. Mr. FORREST sent a letter to the Board of Trustees, stating that he regretted his inability to appear, but inclosing a check for $100 in aid of the fund.

—Mr. Leaton, a cattle-drover, was arrested at Suspension Bridge, by the Chief of Police of Buffalo, on Friday last, in accordance with a request transmitted by telegraph from Mansfield, Ohio. He had a few days before obtained a large amount of money from the bank in Mansfield, on notes which he had persuaded from farmers and others, for the alleged object of purchasing cattle in the West. Soon after he left Mansfield his wife followed him, and suspicions were aroused that he designed absconding. When arrested he had $6,100 in gold and bank notes, the amount of the claims upon him. Mr. Leaton has heretofore sustained an unblemished reputation, and his wife is a member of one of the first families in Ohio.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CANADA.

Great Excitement in Reference to the Gold Mines in the Chaudiere River—Hundred Dollar Nuggets and lots of Gold Dust—An Adventurous Lawyer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1860.

It has been known for many years that there are extensive gold regions in Lower Canada. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, the Provincial Geologist, has in his museum small phials, each containing the product of the washing of one bucket of sand from various rivers, and in some of them the quantity is quite considerable. On another occasion he discovered gold in the St. Francis, and tracked it up for more than 100 miles to rocks containing auriferous quartz veins. Various people in the vicinity of Quebec have for years been suspected of knowing where gold was to be found, and of procuring it whenever they wanted money—an utterly vague suspicion, but perhaps not as untrue as vague. And, two or three years ago, a company was formed in Montreal which actually carried on operations in the Chaudiere River, washing some $6,000 worth of gold from about half an acre of sand bar, but the work was discontinued, as it cost as much to get the gold as the gold was worth. Ever since, however, a few stray people have been at work in the neighborhood, making their living by gold-washing, and it has come to be a favorite jaunt for young people to go up the Chaudiere far enough to get gold for a ring or a breast-pin. Now, however, excitement has been kindled and has reached a very high pitch by circumstances which I will endeavor to narrate.

For months past, *habitans*, as the French Canadians are called, have been coming into Quebec with nuggets and dust, which they have sold to jewellers and others at considerably below the market value; and one HARRIS, a watchmaker, in particular, has thus bought some $700 or $800 worth of the precious metal. A day or two since, two men came in with nuggets to a considerable amount—one which I have seen, worth over $100, being bought by Mr. HARRIS for $60—and as almost every other person in the city saw some of the gold in question, it naturally became the theme of common conversation. One O'FARRELL, a notorious lawyer, once a member of Parliament, seems, however, to have been the first to take active measures for discovering where the gold was found. He got into company with the men, and after plying them with liquor liberally, talked gold to a very considerable extent, but never a word could he worm out as to where they got it. He nevertheless bribed the ostler at the inn where they stayed to find out for him where they lived, which was done accordingly.

I was in the Crown Lands Office, transacting bssiness, yesterday, when in came Mr. O'FARRELL, asking about mining licenses. One was shown him, but it was simply a license to look for the baser metals, and he was told that the form of those for searching and mining for gold and silver having been found unsatisfactory, and the changes to be made not having been decided upon by Government, he could not have one issued. He was further told that only two had ever been granted, and received some information as to the measure of success.

The next thing Mr. O'FARRELL did was to buy some old *habitans* clothes, made of grey homespun cloth, and, clad in these, he last night started for the residence of the men who came in with the nuggets. He speaks French as well as English, understands the ways of the people thoroughly, can hold his own in a rough and tumble fight as well as anybody, and if any man can find out where the secret treasures are, it is he. He asked one or two people to join him in his bit of adventure, but finally started alone. He made no secret of what he was about, talking of it to everybody who chose to listen.

Whether a rush will be made to the auriferous district or not, I cannot of course foretell. The fact is this, that certain *habitans* pick up lumps of gold, and men have brought hundreds of dollars worth of it into Quebec to sell. They have probably visited Montreal (and perhaps New-York,) on a similar errand. The excitement may lead to nothing, or it may lead to much. In the same region there has been a great deal of talk, for years, of the deposits of copper ore, but nothing was done, of any consequence, until the Acton mine was opened by Mr. SLEEPER—a circumstance which I was the first to make known to the New-York public through the TIMES. This mine turned out to have probably the richest ore in the world—the engraving in the *Illustrated London News*, a month ago, gives a good idea of the ease with which it is worked—and Mr. SLEEPER has sold out his interest in it to an American Company for $300,000!

I myself think there are rich gold fields in the eastern townships, as that part of Lower Canada is called where these discoveries have been made, and I think it would be worth the while of those who have the required experience to do a little prospecting there.

GOLD SUPPLIES IN THE QUEBEC MARKET.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

Whether it would be advantageous to the Province or otherwise, if a discovery of profitable gold mines should be made, may be matter of dispute. We are told the geologic formations are not such as to permit the existence of deposits in such quantities as would remunerate the miner. So were we told respecting copper. It was, first of all, found that copper had no existence in the region of the Townships; then when small bits were picked up, Science modified its views, and confidently told us it might possibly be had in "pockets." In the meantime, whether it is found in "pockets" or in quarries, they are digging out copper by the ton at Acton.

What if gold should also be found in similarly capacious "pockets"—even at the risk of putting the geologic nose out of joint? We cannot as yet decide, but habitants from the auriferous district of Lower Canada have recently sold large quantities to a jeweller in this city—not in parcels of dust, but in good solid nuggets, some of the value of $50 and upwards—slightly intermixed with quartz, but of wonderful purity as a whole. The real point of this gold discovery may not be traced for some time yet, as it is the interest of the fortunate owners of the secret to keep it concealed as long as possible. But that a limited number of unskilled miners of the ordinary class of *habitans* are in possession of a productive Canadian gold property, we have not even a shadow of doubt. The gold is here in tangible shape. Of this fact there can be no doubt, nor of the fact that it was purchased in its rough state from plain backwoodsmen. The only doubt that the rigid scientific man could possibly throw over the matter would be by drawing the inference that the men had found the gold in some other place than Canada; had possibly bought it of some Californian or Australian miners, and brought it to Quebec to deceive the public, and in order to inflict irreparable injury on the cause of science. Such inferences as these might possibly be drawn; but we think they would most probably be drawn by those who have published theories to maintain. However, it is well that there should be the most complete sifting of the evidence before the public mind is unduly excited. It will be possible, we believe, before many days are over, to throw more light on the subject.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF KINGS COUNTY.—Mr. THOMAS P. NORRIS, Superintendent of the Census Marshals in this County, made official returns yesterday as follows:

Wards.	1855.	1860.	Inc.	Dec.
1	6,441	6,968	527	
2	8,383	9,819	1,436	
3	8,900	10,018	1,187	
4	12,282	11,785	——	524
5	16,352	17,401	1,049	
6	18,490	22,720	4,230	
7	42,523	12,096	——	427
8	5,318	9,187	3,869	
9	9,133	17,351	8,218	
10	21,749	25,219	3,470	
11	22,213	28,826	6,613	
12	6,990	11,086	5,096	
13	14,044	17,982	3,938	
14	12,414	15,476	3,062	
15	6,559	10,567	4,008	
16	15,350	21,171	5,821	
17	5,508	7,946	2,428	
18	2,601	4,317	1,716	
19 (New Ward)	——	6,696	——	——
Total City	205,250	266,674	61,424	951
Excess of increase over decrease			60,473	
Flatbush	2,280	3,470	190	
New-Lots	2,261	3,273	1,012	
New-Utrecht	2,730	2,781	51	
Flatlands	1,578	1,652	74	
Gravesend	1,256	1,286	30	
Total	11,105	12,462	1,357	
Total for Kings Co.	216,355	279,136	62,881	

In connection with this return, the Marshal says:

"I give the population of 1855, in order to show the growth of the City of Brooklyn for the last five years.

It will be seen that the increase in this short period is 60,473, or within a fraction of 30 per cent. At this ratio of increase, Brooklyn would about double its population every 13 years.

By a simple calculation, based on an increase of 30 per cent. every five years, the following would be the result:

In 1865 Brooklyn would have a population of	347,000
In 1870	451,000
In 1875	586,000
In 1880	761,000
In 1885	1,000,000

It will be seen by the annexed table, that in two of the Wards—the Fourth and Seventh—there is a slight decrease in the population; but in the case of the Seventh, the Nineteenth should be added, as it was a part of the Seventh in 1855, and, if added to the Seventh now, would make an increase of 50 per cent. There is a large increase in the Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards. The two former have nearly doubled, the Ninth having the largest increase. It is probable that when the census returns for the whole Union are complete, it will be found that no cities of the larger class have grown so rapidly as Brooklyn and New-York. The growth of the large cities of Europe is not over 7 per cent. in five years.

The rapid growth of New-York and Brooklyn is, perhaps, unexampled in the history of the world.

Still, it is seriously believed by many that our population have not all been enumerated. But if this belief is well founded, it will apply with more force to all former enumerations of the people, as no former census shows so large an increase of population in five years.

There are, undoubtedly, a large class of persons in Brooklyn and New-York whose places of abode are constantly fluctuating, and it is probable that many thousands of our people have not been enumerated by the Marshals.

The actual population of Brooklyn to-day is not less, probably, than 300,000. Still it is probable that the census was never more fully taken than it has been this year.

I should state, in closing, that the Marshals experienced much difficulty in obtaining the required information while performing their difficult duties."

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—LEONARD HAFF and BENJAMIN SMITH, of Hempstead, went out on Monday morning to shoot ducks on South Bay. Seeing a flock of birds they both prepared to fire, being near each other in different boats, and lying down as usual in the bottom of their boats. SMITH fired first, and just as he rose up to see the effect of his shot, HAFF fired, and SMITH being in the exact range with his gun, received the entire charge in the back of his head, killing him instantly. Mr. HAFF was the brother-in-law of SMITH, who leaves a wife to mourn his sudden and terrible death. They were both members of the M. E. Church of Hempstead, and the event has cast a gloom over the neighborhood.

POLITICAL.—The Rocky Mountain Club held a business meeting in Musical Hall, last evening, when an address was made by Prof. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Treasurer of the Club intimated that they wanted to raise $500; $600 was subscribed in less than fifteen minutes.... The Banner Club of the Third Assembly District held a mass meeting last evening, at the corner of Hoyt and Bergen streets. There was a large attendance. An address to workingmen was delivered by OLIVER T. BEARD, Esq.... The Opposition in the Fifth Assembly District rused last night upon WM. C. JONES, the Douglas candidate.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. MARY PARKER, residing at No. 323 Fulton-avenue, committed suicide some time on Thursday night, by jumping into a cistern in the rear of her residence. A difficulty with her husband was the immediate cause of the act. They had lived apart for some time, and on Monday he agreed to call upon her and arrange to live together again. She waited all day in anxious expectation of his arrival. He did not call to see her, and she resolved upon ending her troubles by suicide.

BURGLARY.—The house of the Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, corner of South Fifth and Fifth streets, was entered by burglars Monday evening, who carried away a quantity of clothing. Two men are in the Kings County Jail awaiting trial for robbing the house of Mr. STUDLEY on the 15th of July last.

RAILROAD OPENING.—The Grand-street Railroad was formally opened yesterday afternoon, on which occasion the Directors, with invited guests, passed over the road, and partook of a dinner.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions yesterday, and having completed the labor before them, were discharged. They have in all presented 140 indictments during the session.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF BROOKLYN.

Opening of the New Hall—Lecture by Jas. T. Brady.

The new Hall of the Brooklyn Athenæum was opened to the public last evening, and the introductory lecture of the season delivered by JAMES T. BRADY. The Hall has undergone so many and so important changes in its interior arrangements as to merit its descriptive term, "new." Scarce a vestige of the old time square barn of a room remains. In its place the Brooklynites have a commodious and well-arranged hall, in every respect worthy of their city. And to honor its initiation, the beauty and intelligence of Brooklyn came out in goodly numbers last evening, in spite of the muddy condition of the pavements, and the prevailing dampness of the evening. Perhaps, too, they were moved by a laudable desire to assist Mr. BRADY in solving the self-proposed question embodied in the subject-title of his lecture, "Who are we?"

Punctual to the hour of 8, Mr. BRADY made his appearance on the platform. After a few preliminary remarks, in relation to the present flourishing condition of the Society, Mr. JAMES W. FROTHINGHAM, its President, introduced the lecturer to his audience as "the Reverend JAMES T. BRADY."

Mr. BRADY opened his lecture by remarking that the last time he had the pleasure of appearing before a Brooklyn audience, he was introduced by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, as Gov. BRADY, one of those felicitous figures, this was, in which that gentleman is fond of indulging. The title then bestowed was facetious enough, but this evening his worthy friend, the President, had rivaled it.

After complimenting the refinement and intelligence of the audience assembled, Mr. BRADY remarked that he felt himself imbued with it, somewhat in the manner that CHARLES LAMB wittily remarked, after attending a Quaker meeting, that he had bathed in a profound stillness. He had chosen a question as the subject of his lecture, firstly, because it is convenient to ask questions; secondly, because it is akin to professional duties to do it. We lawyers, said he, find it easier to ask questions than to answer them, and I think by the time I have concluded my remarks you will all coincide with lawyers, in that respect at least, as you reiterate my title subject, and ask "Who are we?" showing by the question that no instruction has been imparted. He felt himself in the same condition of the American in Liverpool who, when asked why Yankees always answer one question by asking another, responded, "Do we?" But he believed this question should be answered. The national response is, we are the Anglo-Saxon. But there is a difference between the propensities of Englishmen and ourselves on this subject. When dissertation turns on tobacco, revolvers, pumpkins, &c., they call us Yankees, but they change this euphonious appellation with circumstances. The London *Times*, for instance, when Gen. SCOTT marched with his brave forces for the plains of Mexico, predicted that few Yankees would return alive; but when the stars and stripes floated over the towers of Monterey, and the eagle, bird of victory perched upon our banner, "Behold!" said they, "the triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race!" But the term Anglo-Saxon excludes Celts, and against this exclusion, as a Celt, he respectfully objected. Like Irishmen generally he had no idea of underrating himself, and felt uncomfortable under the exclusion. He was rather proud of his ancestors, for every Celtic family had a dim tradition among them that all of their ancestors who were not kings were saints.

But the name Anglo-Saxon does more injustice still. It excludes the Norman element, and with what justice he proposed to show. And again, it excludes the original Briton. Mr. BRADY fortified his position by historical illustrations and quotations from MACAULEY and WALTER SCOTT. That we might not be too fond of dating our birth from the Saxons he referred back to the thraldom and superstition which enslaved those worthies until a late period, belief in witchcraft, putting the accused to ordeals by fire and by water; to the custom of swearing a man by calling in his neighbors to place their hands upon his knee, and then having him place his on top of all, and swear himself innocent, in which case they believed him guiltless; to the mother of EDWARD, who amused herself by walking over heated plowshares—she could not have had tender feet, or else some magical salve was in vogue in those days. In allusion to the fact that the murderer of an Alderman in those primitive days was punished by a fine of thirty shillings, Mr. BRADY said he did not know how the price of Aldermen ranged on the Brooklyn side of the water, but that on the other it would be thought that the good Saxons affixed too low a valuation.

The case of GUY FAWKES was cited as an instance of judicial cruelty; while he said that to the credit of CROMWELL this circumstance must be placed, namely, that during his Protectorate not a single case of torture occurred. Mr. BRADY requested some American to tell him the national character of the American people—to explain how the Massachusetts farmer and the South Carolina planter could be assimilated by any idiosyncracy—what common name should be applied to them to comprehend and express the character and peculiarities of both.

In allusion to the Prince's Ball, Mr. BRADY spoke of the youth of the managing committee; to him there was a freshness about the whole affair, suggestive of the unfolding rose-bud. Snow decorated his own head; and he would not speak irreverently of age; but the idea occurred to him that had the managing gentlemen only kept still long enough, they might have been mistaken, as the first Judges of Rome were by the barbarians, for marble statues. Mr. BRADY said that in speaking the word Yankee, he did so with a deference which knew no limit. The Yankee was bound to be master of this world's affairs. He belongs everywhere; when a restaurant is found in the desert, supplying hot cakes to all comers, it is sure to be engineered by a Yankee. Everywhere the Yankee is visible; buying up fruits, bringing out mines, developing the earth's resources. How is he to be compared or assimilated to any other type of humanity?

Truth is an eternal fire, kindled on God's own altar. Many enlightened men have pronounced the Republic a failure, and urged another form of government; but if we cannot govern ourselves, who is to govern us? With what other form of government shall we supplant our own? Shall we found upon the English system—take their civil representation, established Church, and liberty of the people? To some minds LOUIS NAPOLEON was the beau ideal of a ruler. But he was obliged to keep 80,000 or 100,000 men continually under arms in the city of Paris, and dare not permit a hand-organ grinder to play the "Marseilles," the air to which the Malakoff was taken, though his organ was attuned to it, and he could not change it for another. In walking our streets banners and devices of all kinds may be met, and yet no authority thinks of interfering; our Government rests in conscious strength. He compared American institutions with others—the American revolver with the Italian stiletto.

Mr. BRADY concluded by saying that politicians and statesmen may predict as they please, the destiny of people will always remain with the people. They can never be made subject to any class or body of freemen. Go abroad as he had done, and see an American desert all the pleasures of the continental cities for a sea-port where he could meet an American vessel, and when found take off his hat reverentially and look with streaming eyes at the star-spangled pennant, praying "God bless it!" and no one would speak of the instability of American institutions. We are a race made up of the elements of all mankind, seeking our destiny everywhere. Yet that destiny is to be bound together closer than in the embrace of railroads; it is written in the hearts of our people, and will endure to the ending of time.

Mr. BRADY was interrupted by repeated applause, and when he concluded his remarks the audience indulged in a general percussion of hands.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

A WHOLE REGIMENT OF RECRUITS FOR TEXAS.

Yesterday the authorities of the head-quarters of the army in this City, again proceeded to Governor's Island to inspect a large detachment of United States troops, which is to join a force comprising the strength of an entire regiment, that will leave the different recruiting stations to-day for Texas. The New-York Companies were mustered in the season uniform, and looked well. They are all young men recruited within the Metropolitan station, and are of various nationalities, the Irish predominating. It is worthy of remark that the interior of the States is contributing just now, a greater quota to our army than ever before. Of the batch to depart this forenoon, quite a large number is composed, apparently, of mechanics and agriculturists from the rural districts, who have been enticed from home by the glowing rendezvous advertisements in the newspapers, and who have no idea of the privations and suffering incident to military life in the far West. Graduates of Woolwich, Newbridge, London; Dublin and Edinburgh, who either took French leave from the British army, or serve out their time and emigrate to join a better paid force in this hemisphere, also constitute a good portion of these recruits; and experienced officers prefer them to less tried men.

Annexed is a detailed account of the Companies mustered at the several forts yesterday:

FOR TEXAS.

	Men.
Companies A and F, 2d Cavalry, at Fort Mason	56
Company —, 2d Cavalry, at Camp Colorado	19
Company C, at Fort Inge	54
Companies D and H, at Camp Cooper	56
Company E, at Camp Baranca	15
Company G, Camp on the Rio Grande	35
Company I, at Camp Verde	35
Company K, at Camp Wood	70
Companies F and K, 1st Artillery, at Fort Duncan	10
Companies L and M, at Fort Brown	44
Companies B and C, at Fort Cobb	94
Company E, at Fort Arbuckle	15
Companies G and I, at Fort Chadbourne	15
Company H, 1st Infantry, at Camp Cooper	12
Company K, at Fort Lancaster	12
Five Companies 3d Infantry at Fort Clark	150
Five Companies 3d Infantry at Ringgold Barracks	150
Total	800

The men for Companies B, D, E, H and K, Second Cavalry, go direct to Fort Leavenworth, there to take charge of 176 horses, and proceed with them overland to Texas. They will also take 156 horses for six Companies of the First Cavalry. The recruits for Companies A, C, F, G and I, Second Cavalry; the Third Artillery; Company K, of the First and Third Infantry, go in the *Star of the South* to Indianola and Brazos San Jago, all to be landed at the former place, except those for Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks. The detachment for Jefferson will join the others *en route*. The recruits for Company K, First Infantry, will march to their forts, *viâ* Fort Smith.

The following officers were ordered some time since to accompany these recruits; Capt. Palmer, Lieuts. Kenner, Garrard, Jenifer, Chambliss, Phifer, Arnold, Sweet, Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Lewis Jackson, Capt. Judd, Lieuts. Winder, Sinclair, Chandler, Brooks, Brennan, Allig, Shiply, Hopkins, Waller.

Relief for the Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

G., $1; L. T., $1; Prayer Meeting, Coulterville, Ill., $4; Mission Sunday School, St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, $2 50; Mrs. Kidder and others, St. Johnsbury, $5; Cash, $2; Wm. Whitlock, through F. S. Winston, Esq., $50; Jacob Heim, Williamsport, Penn., $70; G. W. T., $10; O. S., Brooklyn, $5; Mrs. Bliss, $5; A. W. R., $5; Harlem, N. Y., $5; Rev. A. L. Chapin, Amsterdam, N. Y., $1; C. H. Shipman, $100; H. G., $5; First Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, $13; Reimer & Meeke, $25; E. M. Mitchell, Newton, N. J., $1; A Friend to Missions, $10; F. W. G., Hartford, Conn., $5; A Lonely Widow, $5; James W. Beekman, $50; D. M., $10; Cazenovia, N. Y., $5; Mary Sill, Old Lyme, $5; E. W. A., $2; H. G. L., $10; Friend, Steubenville, Ohio, $5; Mrs. P. L. O., Newark, N. J., $5; Mrs. P. T., Newark, N. J., $1. Total, $423 50; previously acknowledged, $18,544 89 —$18,967 39.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treas., No. 95 Front-street.

A NEW DIRECTORY.—The canvass for a United States Directory of manufacturers, importers, and wholesale dealers, is progressing in the Metropolis, under the superintendence of Messrs. ADAMS, SAMPSON & Co., the publishers of the New-York and New-England Directories, and other similar works. The work is one that will be found very useful in every business community. All names are inserted without charge, and no money is taken by the agents in advance of publication.

Infant Beauty.

"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July-3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
Superior fitting Shirts made to order.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker, knit, and Merino Half-hose.
Dressing-Robes, Shawls, Blankets, &c.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Bartlett's Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—For warming churches, dwellings, stores, &c., are the best. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers No. 426 Broadway. Send for a Circular.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Union or Disunion.
THE UNION CANNOT
AND
SHALL NOT BE DISSOLVED.
THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY
Contains the Speech of
JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
At Lynchburgh, Va.
On the 18th of October.—Price Two Cents.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—BRIGGS.—On this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. W. Cox, Mr. LEVIES ADAMS to [illegible], daughter of Hon. George Briggs, all of this City.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

CORNWELL—DAY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, CHARLES W. CORNWELL to MARGARET DAY, all of this City.

MILLER—TEPPER.—At Trenton, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. L. Smith, Mr. WM. P. HAINES and Miss HANNAH TEPPER, both of Loganville, N. J.

☞ Rockaway papers please copy.

TALBOT—SWAN.—At Madison, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. D. D. [illegible], Mr. EDWARD R. TALBOT of New-York, to Miss LOUISA P. SWAN, of the former place.

MAURAN—WOOD.—At Shrubbery, Rockland County, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. A. S. [illegible], of Hoverstraw, Samuel S. MAURAN, of New-York, to VIRGINIA SUSAN, daughter of Charles Wood, Esq.

DIED.

KERR.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, suddenly, JENNIE, infant daughter of John and Jane A. Kerr, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 East 36th-st.

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, JACOB SLEEPER HARPER, eldest son of Joseph W. Harper, Jr., aged 5 years and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held at 71 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at No. 108 Lexington-av. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AL-BURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINE TUCKER, wife of Rev. John Al-Burtis.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons Edward E. and Clement W. Al-Burtis, and those of her late son-in-law, Frederick W. Barclay, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman who can give good reference, a place as chambermaid; willing also to assist in washing and ironing; she may be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 East 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., rear building, 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing or sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120½ West 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A brown girl, 17 years of age, a situation as chambermaid or general servant; has no objection to take care of children, and is a good plain sewer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as the former and waitress; none but respectable American families need apply. Call at No. 426 6th-av., near 29th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a most respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 36 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY HAVing no further need of the services of a good faithful girl, would like to procure her a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 834 Broadway, corner of Clinton-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY, BREAKing up housekeeping, desires to procure a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 9 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; would go as laundress. Has lived the last three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, washing, or chamberwork and ironing, or plain sewing. Best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 12th-st

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A German girl a situation as an american family as chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at No. 216 Mulberry-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid, nurse or waiter. Apply at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 128 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED by a respectable woman a situation as chambermaid or cook, and to assist in the washing of a small family. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 132 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family; can be seen at her last employer's; good reference can be given. Call at No. 4 West 31st-st. Can be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. References from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 103 Rivington-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 129 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—WANTsituations, by two competent women; one has no objection, and to do fine washing or plain sewing; the other as waitress; has done nothing but waiting for the last six years; has lived with the best families, and can produce the best testimonials. Apply at No. 144 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a faithful Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 49 West 31st-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soup, jellies, ices, &c., in French and English style; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop skirt factory, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook, and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman now disengaged; has filled the situation for a number of years in the old country and in this country; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, made dishes, boning game and fowls; has good City reference. Call at No. 2 Bowling Green. Ring the bell.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given as to capability and sobriety; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 262 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the College.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and pies, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two year's reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, ices, jellies, and bread and biscuit baking, in the best manner. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Cornelia-st., between 4th and Bleecker, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has many years' experience in this country cooking; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, puddings, and all kinds of desserts; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 30th-st., one door from 6th-av., and first floor on second flight of stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A thoroughly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, all sorts of desserts, &c.; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has had good experience in the best of families; understands marketing and cooking in every style. Can give satisfactory references. Call at 20 East 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to cook, and to assist in washing; is a first-rate baker, washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 208 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook; understands bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years in one family; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 56 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 593 Hudson-st., for two days.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, in a first-class family; she thoroughly understands her business. Call until Saturday at her present employers. No. 19 West 9th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 242 West 36th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-class cook; has no objection to go a short distance out of the City; unexceptionable reference given. Can be seen for two days at 3 Green-lane, second house from Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thorough professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; has six years' reference; no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go a short distance to the country. Call for or address C. M. D., No. 43 West 30th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook; understands her business well; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing: has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker, and understands soups, meats, poultry and game; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days in the bakery, No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls, one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook and to wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waitress by two competent girls, who lived four years with their late employer; call at No. 158 3d-av., north of 16th-st., during two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German Protestant girl, has good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; she is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands her business well; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, first floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, No. 89 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 76 West 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the grocery-store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; can be seen at her last place No. 122 Fourth-st., 2d door from West-10th-st., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A PERMAnent situation by a respectable Protestant woman as dressmaker; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing. Call at, or address No. 20 13th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent and experienced dressmaker to go out to a few families by the day or week. Call, all this week, at No. 381 6th-av.

A DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow (Protestant) woman wants a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress; is competent to remodel ladies or children's dresses, &c. Address No. 178 3d-av., in Mr. Campbell's dry-goods store, for two days.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE LAdies and employing public generally, can secure at our establishment the most reliable and respectable help of every description. Being 11 years established, it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn. A large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a good housekeeper in a private family, institution or seminary; she thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; she also is a well-educated person, who is capable of taking a position as teacher or housekeeper; can give the best of City reference. Address F. S., No. 302 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 3 days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an American widow, who understands her business, and is competent to take charge of a family or hotel; would prefer a hotel. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-office, for two days. Reference given.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small, private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is obliging, and has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, to do general housework for a small private family; or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; City references. Address E. A., in care of Godfrey, Union-square Post-office, for two days.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 263 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French ironing; is not afraid of a large wash; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get the washing of two or three gentlemen or gentleman and lady for the winter. Call at No. 159 Eighth-st., between 5th and 6th-av., second story, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-rate laundress, who can take the charge of washing and ironing, a situation in a private family; good City reference can be given. Inquire No. 151 24th-st., cor. 7th-av., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular laundress, by a respectable young woman. Inquire of her present employer, at No. 8 East 17th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 112 8th-st., (Clinton-place,) in the rear.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse for small children; has lived 2½ years with her present employer, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; the care of an infant preferred; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 230 7th-av., 2 doors from 25th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Call at No. 115 West 17th-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptional references can be forwarded; no objections to going South for the Winter with a respectable family. Call or address, for two days, No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 29th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference can be given, on calling at No. 168 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, employment by the day or otherwise, to wash or house-clean; she would clean either offices, reading-rooms, or any other sort of employment required; she is a first-class cook; can give the best reference both in town and country. Can be seen at No. 19 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes, and do hair-dressing, or as ladies' maid; best of references given. Call at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or see to a couple of grown children; has the best of City reference; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 44 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, reliable girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as seamstress and dressmaker or family seamstress; makes children's clothes, and is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress or plain cook, or laundress; does up linen in style. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands all family sewing, and cuts and fits children's clothes; can operate; would assist in chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman accustomed to the care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good recommendations. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as laundress and lady's maid; has no objection to travel; understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse and one that fully understands how to instruct children. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 165 West 18th-st., for two days, in the rear.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a smart, tidy Protestant young girl as waitress; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; will be found neat, willing, and obliging, with the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, by a young woman of respectable character; can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 18th st., corner of 9th-av.

A WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED situations by two respectable young girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses of all kinds, and has worked at the trade, and understands her business thoroughly; have no objection to go together; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

A WET NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND a situation for a young woman, with a fine breast of milk. Apply at No. 290 2d-av., third door above 18th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or lady's maid to a family going to California on the steamer of the 11th; she offers her services as an equivalent for her passage. Call on, or address, for one week, Miss WHITE, No. 87 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTABILITY can immediately obtain, nice, tidy, well recommended servant girls of all stations and various nations, at the first-class Female Employment Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Over 70 girls at the office every day.

MALES.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPer's situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is an excellent penman, and can be highly recommended as regards honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man lately arrived from the old country, (a passenger belonging to the ill-fated steamship *Connaught*,) as clerk or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., No. 29 2d-st., for two days.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Russian young man, 19 years of age, as clerk or light porter in some manufacturing business; has the best of reference for capability, industry and steadiness. Address JOHN F. MEYERS, No. 73 1st-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and anything connected with the several diseases of the horse and his treatment. Has 8 years of the best City reference. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Address McS., Box 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 50 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single middle-aged man, who fully understands his business; can furnish undoubted references from his last and former employers as to qualification; is well acquainted with the City; will be found honest and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for this week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and can be recommended as such by his late employers. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well, and can produce good City references. Call or address No. 319 3d-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant single man as coachman; understands his business; has lived with the best families in the City. Address A. P. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, to whom he will give a good recommendation. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands his business, knows the City well, and comes well recommended from his last employer; no objections to go South. Address JAMES, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A GOOD MAN, (PROTestant) as farmer, coachman and gardener, with the best of reference, wants a situation; is a good driver and groom; will do all the chores about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, 24 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom, &c.; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady and careful driver. Has good recommendations from his last place. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as groom, or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man, a short time in the country; thoroughly understands his business; would see to a furnace; is not afraid of hard work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man 16 years old, as coachman or stable boy; has good reference from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR STABLEMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and stableman; has the most excellent recommendations for sobriety and capability. Address W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener, by a Scotchman, married, no children; wife is a first-class cook or dairy woman; or would engage as a single man; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, wish situations with a gentleman in the country; understand their business; got good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A single man, who understands the laying out of grounds in the most approved taste, management of cold and hot graperied green house and gardening in general; good reference given. Apply at Mapes' Agricultural warehouse No. 126 Nassau-st., for three days, for P. C.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations for a man and wife; the man as gardener and to look after a horse, or to work on a farm; the wife as cook or washer and ironer; willing to make themselves useful; good reference. Call on, or address S. D., at W. Elliott's, No. 31 John-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, cows and farming in general; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; are willing to make themselves generally useful; have good reference. Address O. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and not afraid of hard work; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or No. 50 4th-av.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a first-class groom and coachman; has the best of references as to capability, industry, honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. 6th-av. and 11th-st., N. Y.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A gentleman's family, as waiter, by a young unmarried man, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can come well recommended. Apply at Thomas Louden's restaurant, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Swiss, as waiter in a private family, who has lived in his last place four years; can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 37 13th-st., second floor, front room, between 5th and 6th avs.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young unmarried man, as waiter in a gentleman's family; has the best of references, and no objections to go South if required. Address D. M., No. 871 Broadway fruit store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of City reference from his last employer; address J. R., No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., Daniel Noonan's grocery store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady man, in a private family, as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, for two days.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL GERMAN BOYS' EMployment Office, No. 695 6th-av. A charitable institution for the benefit of the homeless suffering boys of the City. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and families will consult their interest by calling.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester county, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 150 feet in length, is already built on it; 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem river directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.; he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1859) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York.
G. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary building sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 19 and 21 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hardwood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown-stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000, terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises, 34th-st. is a one hundred-foot street.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to MATTHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE OWNER GOING Abroad.—A fine house on 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; four-story, brown-stone, with every improvement to suit convenience, 25 by 60; has just been painted throughout and put in prime order. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY lots or building materials, three four-story brown-stone houses, in a highly respectable locality, elaborately finished, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

F

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Mortgage sale of the entire stock of a manufacturer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds; centre-table, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattean, Giordano, Panini, Preslosi, Robbe, DeBlock, Ecimont, Ommegauck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery (excepting family portraits) as left by him at his decease.

The gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design from SATURDAY Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb mixed cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Fordham, Westchester County, ¼ mile from the Fordham Dépôt, on the road to McComb's Dam, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. John B. Haskin: Household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood etagere, French plate pier glasses, richly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by T. Gilbert, of Boston; Brussels, and velvet carpets, rosewood centre-tables, mahogany extension dining-table, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated salvers, glassware, cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., &c. Trains will leave 26th-st. depôt at 8¼ and 11 o'clock, for the above station.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31st., at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.: A fine pair bay horses 15.3 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tails, gentle and kind and sold only for want of use. Also, a fine dark brown horse, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, good saddle-horse, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, very stylish driver—sold only for want of use. Also, a black horse 15¾ hands high, 8 years old and very stylish.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORder of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:

122 Rifles, flint lock.
1,395 Rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of heavy goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTings, books, &c., by PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 29 Butler-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, fine paintings, engravings, 600 volumes of valuable books, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 58 West 18th-st., will be sold, all the contents of the house, consisting of a large lot of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, fancy parlor ornaments, elegant piano-forte, with other articles usually found in a gentleman's residence.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' half-welt, double sole and water-proof boots.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUTOGRAPHS!—AUTOGRAPHS!—GREAT sale of over 2,000 autograph letters and documents, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., THIS DAY, at 6½ P. M., at the Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

CAMELLIAS. IXORAS. LYCOPODIUMS, double Chinese primroses, ferns, &c., &c., at auction on FRIDAY, 2nd November, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. A fine selection of choice plants from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. NICHOKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Berkley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William T. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles F. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS B. DURYEA, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons.—To the Defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 30th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 26, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

s26-law6wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER L. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH, HAMILTON D. WILSON, Executors.

o10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY

Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.

Will receive goods or orders to "sell," at NO. 74 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
REDEEMABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, ATLANTIC and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, *via* Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $830,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS, } Finance
JAMES HOW, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—New-York, Oct. 30, 1860. A Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable Nov. 1, at the Banking House. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF CITY OF Louisville, issued to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date at the Bank of America.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

$500.000 cent Stock, (late loan,) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 15th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of mature years (48,) but never married, with an irreproachable character and good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, of prudent and domestic habits, and high social position, liberally educated, with refined manners, intellectual tastes and Christian principles, highly connected, and with some means, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, or young widow, possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to wedlock. Address, only in earnest, stating particulars, S. M. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO thinks he is of prepossessing appearance, would like to meet with some young lady with a view to marriage. He wears a juvenile goatee, brushes his hair agonizingly, wears excruciating scarfs, an aggravating watch chain, and gets himself up, as he thinks, perfectly regardless of expense. He uses only "Solace" tobacco, if that may be an additional attraction. Any young lady who thinks she will be made happy by a union with such a young man, will please address, stating where an interview may be had, H. G., Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWENTYfour inch cylinder. It is in the best running order, and is nearly new. Can be seen at No. 187 West 42d-st., in the rear. Sold for the want of use.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," issued from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris. Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark, that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price 35 and 75 cents per box. Prepared by Prout & Harsant, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Basis of Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners for macadamizing a certain road in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, to Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the proposals will be opened.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Ralph H. Smith, in the village of West Farms, until said date. The work is divided into three sections. Bids will be received for each one separate or for the whole. The proposals must be accompanied by two sufficient sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, as they may deem best for the interest of the town.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JOHN PIERCE,
RALPH H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREVOSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 2,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a bright white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TA

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

Glentworth, Wm. N. McIntyre, Noah A. Childs and A. W. Engs. These bodies met yesterday, at No. 36 William-street, where they had a long and animated discussion, which resulted in referring the whole subject to a Committee of three, consisting of Joshua J. Henry, Col. Joseph D. Baldwin and Capt. Gustavus W. Smith, the chief spirit of the Breckinridge organization. In the hands of this Committee the entire question is left, and as they decide Messrs. WELSH and WARD have agreed to act. This Special Committee were to meet privately last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, in Fourth-avenue, but as Col. BALDWIN could not be present, the momentous decision cannot be announced or arrived at before this afternoon.

To the Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: It may not be generally known to you that section 1 of chapter 246, Laws of 1860, repeals so much of chapter 294, Laws of 1857, as relates to the filling of vacancies in your respective offices, as well as the appointment thereof; and that unless such vacancy is filled by the Board of Supervisors, or the Supervisor residing nearest to the Election District where the vacancy exists, on or before the day of the election, the validity of the election in such District, or of the canvassing of the votes therein, may be called in question.

The names of many who have been appointed do not appear in the Directory, and cannot, therefore, easily be found. Up to last Winter the law was that if only one Canvasser presented himself at the close of the polls, he might fill the vacancies, but this has been repealed.

No person is eligible to the position unless he is a voter in the Ward in which the [illegible] for which he is appointed. [illegible] proper for you, in your [illegible] other immediately, and [illegible] qualified or not, and [illegible] promptly; or, if a [illegible] account of illness or [illegible] another to the proper [illegible] to fix on the [illegible] are concerned, there will [illegible] sunrise on the day of [illegible] before the day of the [illegible] before the Clerk of the [illegible] of on the day of the election, [illegible] making the appointment. [illegible] to be residents and voters in [illegible] where they act. Poll Clerks [illegible] Police Commissioners, sworn in [illegible] may reside anywhere, and be [illegible] A DISTRICT CANVASSER.

1860.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Union.

The Young Men's Republican Union held their regular meeting last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. CHARLES S. ROGERS introduced Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who delivered an address, occupying over two hours and a half, to a large audience. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the brutal assault of Marshal RYNDERS on Mr. TAPPAN and his relative—stating (as he had that day been informed) a witness was ready to testify that RYNDERS actually tore the hair out of the head of Mr. WM. BARNEY, and that one of the bystanders picked up a lock of it from the floor. Such brutality was compared to the even infamous attack on CHARLES SUMNER. In close connection with this was related the incident that occurred during the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Senate Chamber. His innocent inquiry about the seat of Mr. SUMNER made even the person interrogated blush for shame. Mr. TILTON depicted the mongrel character of the Fusion ticket—in the alliance of the Messrs. BROOKS and Archbishop HUGHES—predicting its overwhelming defeat. The audience broke up with three cheers for Mr. TILTON.

Fusion Repudiated in New-Jersey.

At a meeting held at the Astor House, New-York, on the 30th October, called by JACOB VANNATTA, Esq., member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the United States, for New-Jersey, is was unanimously

Resolved, That whereas, the State Central Committee have recently, in violation of the express instructions given them by the State Convention of New-Jersey, held on the 25th day of July last, at which Electors of the regular Democracy were nominated, contrary to repeated pledges ignoring such power, and to the wishes and expectations of the true friends of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, attempted to defeat the regular organization thereof, by forming an Electoral ticket on which are embraced elements antagonistic to the principles of "non-intervention." Now, therefore,

Resolved, That, adhering to the principles enunciated in past Conventions of the Democratic Party, we reestablish and confirm the electoral ticket formed by the State Convention aforesaid; and, utterly ignoring and repudiating affiliation with the spurious offshoot of Democracy known as the Seceders, pledge ourselves to support none other than electors favorable to the election of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON; and call upon the honest voters of New-Jersey not to succumb to the treachery by which their rights are sought to be invaded, but to stand firm by their time-honored principles and platforms. And,

Whereas, It appears that one of the electors on the regular ticket, by reason of holding an office is, by the provision of the Constitution, disqualified from holding that position, we nominate THOMAS N. MCCARTER, of Sussex County, in the stead of DANIEL S. ANDERSON, as such elector.

The following is the straight DOUGLAS ticket for New Jersey: Joel Parker, William Cook, Abraham W. Nash, Joseph Vliet, Moses Wills, Thomas N. McCarter, Theodore Runyon. Which we earnestly recommend to the support of the people of New-Jersey:

Jacob Vannatta,	James M. Scovil,	G. B. Adrain,
Wm. M. Babbitt,	R. D. McClelland,	E. S. Carpenter,
Edward C. Moore,	D. S. Anderson,	George B. Halsted,
D. C. McGinnis,	N. Dalrimple,	J. Riggs,
D. S. Budd,	E. R. Riley,	Milton Baldwin.

Congress—Long and Staten Islands.

A conference yesterday between the friends of various aspirants for the Union nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District, embracing the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, and the rural townships of Kings, resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. JENNINGS, the Bell-Everett nominee, and of Mr. GARDNER, one of the Democratic nominees, in favor of Mr. EDWARD HENRY SMITH, of Suffolk. So the Union opposition to the present Republican member, Mr. CARTER, is complete.

A Card from Mr. B. F. Camp.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say, in reply to your remarks upon my nomination in this morning's TIMES, that I reside in Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., and nowhere else; that I have no house in Madison-avenue, having recently sold the one I did formerly own there; that I have owned the farm on which I live in Somers for at least eight years past; that I did not seek the appointment of Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, but consented, with much reluctance, to the application of the parties most deeply interested; that I did not swear that I was a resident of this City, as my affidavit will show; that I did not seek the nomination of the Republicans of my District for Assembly, but was much surprised by finding it conferred on me.

I will only say farther, that no Republican living in the District has intimated to me or [illegible] any known friends any desire that I should withdraw, or that another should be nominated in my stead; and I am quite sure that my excellent friend, Mr. HUBBELL—whose course as a legislator I have always heartily approved—would not now accept the nomination if I were to decline it. But I never had a thought of withdrawing; and, so long as the opposition to me is confined to the Democrats of the District and to a few persons in the City of New-York, I see no reason for any other action on my part than a hearty support of the Republican cause and all its candidates.

Yours, BENJ. F. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

[Our statement that Mr. CAMP had a house in Madison-avenue was based on reference to that authority commonly regarded as reliable—*Trow's New-York Directory* for the present year. In this book Mr. CAMP figures as carrying on the business of a builder at No. 12 Chambers-street, and having his residence at No. 116 Madison-avenue. As for his statement that he did not seek to be appointed Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, only consenting "with great reluctance" to become a candidate for that post at the solicitation of the parties "most interested," we must leave this point to the judgment of all who read the proceedings which transpired in the Supreme Court before Judge LEONARD. If Mr. CAMP was not a candidate, and a very eager candidate, for the Receivership, his course was certainly of a kind not to justify the belief that he would only accept such a position with "great reluctance." Mr. CAMP further favors us with the gratuitous assurance that he never sought the nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Westchester, seeming on the whole to be rather surprised that such an honor should have been tendered. As to the grounds of surprise, those are of course things properly pertinent only to Mr. CAMP's own breast, but inasmuch as we never charged him with any undue exertions to secure the nomination, the stress which he lays upon this portion of his letter must pass for nothing.]

Mr. Hotaling's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of my speech on Monday evening, you make me say that the Free States had an area of "only 454,000 square miles." The words I used were that the Free States "east of the Rocky Mountains" occupied but 454,000 square miles of land. My authority for the figure is CORNELL'S geography. By correcting this typographical error you will oblige

SAMUEL HOTALING,

—Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, is in this City, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF HURRY AND THE GAMBLERS.—In accordance with a previous arrangement the four men named JAMES STEWART, CHARLES RANSOM, JOHN COLTON and FREDERICK BLACKMAN, who are charged with keeping gambling houses, yesterday were brought before Justice KELLY for examination. It will be recollected that the complaints against these men were preferred by WM. HURRY, jr., who, [illegible] time they were made, was in the custody of detective HOGAN, charged with having embezzled about $5,000 from the firm of QUICK & L'HOMMEDIEU, brokers, at No. 42 Pine-street. HURRY stated to the officer that he had lost a portion of the money in question at the faro banks kept by the above-named persons, and he was taken before Justice KELLY, before whom he lodged the complaints, but at that time the magistrate was not aware of the fact that HURRY was a prisoner on a criminal charge. Warrants for the arrest of the accused parties were accordingly issued and given to Detective HOGAN, who took his own time to serve them, and it was not till after the lapse of two days or more that the prisoners were brought before the magistrate. Even then the officer had taken no pains to secure additional evidence against them, not even the implements with which they pursue their avocation. Yesterday, when all the parties were in Court, the counsel for QUICK & L'HOMMEDIEU begged to withdraw the complaint against HURRY, alleging that as it failed to charge any intent to defraud it was incomplete. HURRY was therefore discharged, but he was directed to find bail in the sum of $500 to appear, and prosecute at the Court of Special Sessions on the 15th of November. The alleged gamblers were also held in $500 each to answer. It is not probable that the trial will result in the conviction of the accused, as the affidavit of the complainant will be looked upon with suspicion, and the officer failed to secure any other evidence to substantiate the charge.

THE CASE OF MRS. DUGAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of MRS. BRIDGET DUGAN, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, who died from exhaustion, consequent upon injuries inflicted by her husband, JOHN DUGAN. The testimony showed that DUGAN and his wife were both intemperate in their habits, and often quarrelled. On Thursday morning deceased was found sitting on the stairs leading to her room, bleeding from a wound in her foot, which she said had been inflicted by her husband with an axe. She was removed to the Charity Hospital, in Thirteenth-street, and the injured member was amputated. Delirium supervened, and she died on Monday noon. Dr. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave as his opinion that death had resulted from exhaustion, consequent upon the injury she had received, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. DUGAN was then examined by the Coroner in the prescribed way. He stated that he was 52 years of age, a native of Ireland, by occupation a tailor, and that he did not strike his wife with an axe, but that she injured herself by falling over a coal-scuttle. He was committed to prison.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday last, shows the number of deaths to have been 390, viz.: 95 men, 78 women, 112 boys, and 105 girls—being an increase on the past week of 24, and upon the corresponding week of 1859, of 18. Of the number 197 were under five years of age. The principal diseases were: Apoplexy 8, asthma 4, bronchitis 3, cholera infantum 10, congestion of the brain 11, convulsions infantile 28, croup 20, consumption 60, diarrhœa 6, diptherite 6, dysentery 5, debility 3, do. infantile 5, dropsy 5, do. in the head 14, fever, nervous 2, do. puerperal 4, do. scarlet 17, do. typhoid 9, typhus 7, hooping cough 5, heart disease 3, inflammation of bowels 9, do brain 9, do. liver 2, do. lungs 26, do. throat 2, jaundice 2, marasmus, adult 3, do. infantile 22, mortification 2, small pox 6, teething 2, palsy 5, burned or scalded 4, casualties 6, delirium tremens 2, drowned 3, lockjaw 2, old age 5, premature birth 5, suffocation, accidental 2. Nativity: United States 253, Ireland 76, Germany 33, England 12, Scotland 5, France 3, West Indies 2, British America, Italy and Prussia 1 each, unknown 3.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET—ARRESTS ON CHARGES OF ARSON.—On Monday night, at about 11½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery store, No. 238 Division-street, occupied by THERESA KATZ, and before it could be extinguished the building was destroyed, and the stock was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $1,000, upon which is an insurance in the Pacific Company. An investigation of the cause of the fire was yesterday prosecuted by Fire Marshal BAKER, and circumstances transpired of so suspicious a character that SIMON KATZ, husband of the owner of the place, LOUIS KATZ, his brother, and JACOB DAVIDS, were arrested on the charge of having set the place on fire. Justice STEERS committed the prisoners, pending a further examination of the case.

RECOVERY OF MRS. FARR.—As notice has been given in several papers of the severe injuries received by MRS. ELIZA A. FARR, of No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street, from a runaway horse, it will be gratifying to her numerous friends and those of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, of which she was projector and founder, to learn that she was enabled to be removed to her own home the day after the accident occurred, and that she is rapidly improving, and, it is hoped, will soon be restored to health and her wonted usefulness in society. No blame is attached by the family to the owner of the horse.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Mr. A. H. STOUTENBURG, one of the Deputy Clerks at Head-quarters, who has occupied the position almost from the time of the organization of the present Department, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. A general order was issued with reference to the approaching election, but its purport was not made public.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES STEWART, resident at No. 417 Seventh-avenue, was almost instantly killed at the factory of G. R. STEWART, in Thirty-sixth-street. He was riding upon a truck and was caught between a girder and a box of goods. Medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done. STEWART died in five minutes after being injured.

A PAUPER DROWNED.—A few days since, LAWRENCE WARD, an inmate of the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, accidentally fell from a pier at which he was at work, and was drowned. The body was not recovered until yesterday, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner O'KEEFE. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

MORE CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon another company of children left the City for homes in the West, under the charge of Mr. E. C. TRACY, of the Children's Aid Society. They were orphans, and were mostly boys. They were nicely dressed, and seemed all as one family.

DIED IN A CELL.—A woman named ANN SPEAR was arrested last night for being drunk in the street, and locked up in the Twenty-first Ward Station-house. She was found dead in her cell by the doorman, a short time thereafter.

"The Jews' Hospital in New-York."

BANQUET AND BALL IN ITS AID.

The biennial banquet and ball in aid of this well-known charitable Institution took place at the City Assembly Rooms last evening. As on former occasions of the same kind, the attendance was large, and the contributions in aid of the Institution were most liberal. Not less than 600 ladies and gentlemen of the Jewish faith sat down to the banquet, and subsequently joined in the dance.

Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, the President of the Hospital, presided at the banquet, and on his right and left, at the head of the tables, sat Rev. Mr. LYONS, of the Nineteenth-street Synagogue, Rev. Mr. ISAACS, of the Wooster-street Synagogue, Rev. Mr. CRAMER, of the Greene-street Synagogue, and other prominent clergymen and laymen of the Jewish faith. The "grace before meat" was said in Hebrew by Rev. Mr. LYONS, and the "grace after" was sung in the same language by Rev. Mr. CRAMER. Following the latter, the President of the Institution addressed the audience, giving a brief sketch of the "Jews' Hospital in New-York," and welcoming his hearers to the entertainments of the evening. He said that the Jews' Hospital, since its foundation, in 1855, had accommodated 1,225 inmates, of whom 1,127 had been treated gratuitously. The benefits of the Institution were not confined to any creed or sect, but the sick and unfortunate of all creeds and nations had partaken of its blessings. At the same time it had neither asked nor received any aid from the State or Municipal Governments, but had depended entirely upon the voluntary contributions of its friends for support. He concluded by reading the first regular toast as follows:

"The Jews' Hospital in New-York—the home of the afflicted, the refuge of the distressed, the asylum of the faithful." Responded to by Dr. ADLER, of Emanuel Congregation in Twelfth-street.

The third toast to "Charity," was responded to by Rev. Dr. ISAACS.

The fourth toast was the following quotation from CAMPBELL, and was responded to by the popular lecturer, Mr. DE CORDOVA:

"Yet, far, far hence, be jest or boast,
From hallowed thoughts so dear,
But drink to her that each loves best,
As she would love to hear."

Mr. CORDOVA treated the above toast in his usual humorous and characteristic vein, which kept his audience in a roar of laughter, and materially aided in the digestion of the culinary portion of the banquet. He paid a glowing tribute to women in general, but claimed that Jewish women bore off the palm, as mothers, wives and daughters. "If," said he, "the angels above are in the habit of choosing a queen to preside over them, and do not elect at least three out of five from among the Jewish persuasion, I would say, as HORACE GREELEY says, whenever his party gets beat, that 'There was some tremendous fraud in the returns.'"

A toast to the "Medical Staff" of the Hospital, was responded to by Dr. MCREADY.

In the intervals between the toasts, the Secretary read off a list of the donations received from those present, as well as by letter from absent donors. Among the latter was a letter from Gov. MORGAN, speaking in the highest terms of the Jews' Hospital, and inclosing a check for $100. The total amount of donations announced [illegible] the party retired to the [illegible] room, when the dancing commenced, and was continued till a late hour of the night.

The Billiard Tournament.

The fourth day of the Tournament, which is in progress every afternoon at LYNCH'S, in Union-square, took place yesterday with unusual éclat, in presence of a crowded audience, consisting of all the professionals and amateurs of note, including Mr. BERGER, as well as a miscellaneous company. The fluctuations of the games made them very interesting, especially in the early part of the first game, which was generally supposed to be in favor of Mr. WHITE, as Mr. LYNCH was evidently laboring under some indisposition. But to the astonishment of every one, the latter made by steady play the large run of 162, and won the game by adding 93 more—making a total of 268, while Mr. WHITE only made 12. In Mr. WHITE's well-played-for score, were two 5-shots. The following were LYNCH's greatest runs:

LYNCH, 45, 29, 18, 42, 162, 48, 29.

WHITE's total was 351, in which he made the following runs: 30, 23, 18, 45, 25, 18, 40, 43, 31.

Both players were warmly applauded, and especially when LYNCH counted 100 towards his large run, and at the close of it a perfect *furore* ensued for some minutes. It was said that it was the largest run, with the exception of one or two, which had ever been made in this City. The second game, between Messrs. TIERNAN and GEARY, was very singular. Both players were frequently applauded, TIERNAN making the astonishing run of 127. The next was 185, followed by a 70, and after several misses and small runs, and an 11, 38, 17 and 13, he won the game. In his play he made six 5s and two misses. GEARY's total was 272, in which were runs of 30, 65, 30, 22, 35 and 16.

To-day LYNCH and GEARY play the first game; and TIERNAN and KAVANAGH, who have each won three games, will play the second game. The winner—who takes the prize—will play with Mr. PHELAN on Thursday, at which time ladies will be admitted.

On Monday M. BERGER played a discount game with an amateur, and beat him by 51 points. Last night he played an even game with TIERNAN, and beat him by 59 points.

The Ticket Swindlers and Judge Russell.

MEETING OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Board of Directors of the Emigrant and Benevolent Societies met yesterday morning at their office, No. 66 Greenwich-street, Mr. JELLINGHAUS, the President, in the Chair.

The late decisions of Judge RUSSELL, in the trial of the alleged ticket-swindlers, WARD and GILBERT, was the main subject upon which the meeting was called together. Mr. JOHNSON, the Counsel of the Board, made a report, referring to the law, and to his conference with the District-Attorney, as to how far he should be influenced by the rulings of Judge RUSSELL, and laid before the meeting the following letter from Mr. WATERBURY:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1860.

WM. JELLINGHAUS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I cheerfully comply with your request that I should state my views relative to the late trial in the Court of Sessions, before the City Judge, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets. It is enacted, in brief, that no person shall sell any passenger ticket for, or upon any vessel whatever, unless duly appointed in writing by the proper company or line, in the manner provided in the same act, under the penalties therein prescribed. In the case in question the prosecution proved the sale of the ticket by the accused, and that he was not an agent of the line. The defence proved that the accused was appointed an agent by a third party, but did not attempt to show that the latter was a duly appointed agent. The Court instructed the jury that it was sufficient for the accused to show that he was authorized by any person, and that then it devolved upon the prosecution to prove that such person was not an agent of the company or line running the vessel; and further, that an agent duly appointed, might appoint sub-agents in such number, and in such manner as he pleased.

It seems clear to me that the act of the Legislature does not authorize any sub-agencies whatever, and I must, therefore, respectfully dissent from the opinion expressed by the City Judge. I shall, therefore, as the point is an important one, take as early an opportunity as possible to have it passed upon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Yours respectfully,

NELSON T. WATERBURY Dist. Att'y.

The communication, with the report of Mr. JOHNSON, was ordered on file.

Mr. WILLY WALLACE reported the form of a circular to shipowners on the subject of appointing suitable persons as agents for the sale of tickets. The report was accepted, and ordered to be printed with the law of 1860, for distribution.

Invitations are to be issued to the various Benevolent and Emigrant Societies to send delegates to the next annual meeting, to be held at the Office of the German Savings Bank, Cooper Institute, on the second Tuesday in November.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Havana.

A MERCANTILE FIRM ROBBED $20,000—RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE MONEY.

The steamship *Bienville* arrived at this port on the 22d inst. from Havana, Cuba, having on board as a passenger one PASTOR RIEMUS, a middle-aged Spaniard, who had filled the position of confidential clerk and collector to the firm of CARBAJOSE, YBARZABAL & Co., extensive merchants at the place in question. Within a day or two of the vessel's arrival, a telegraphic dispatch was forwarded to a Spanish house in this City, to the effect that RIEMUS had absconded with over $20,000 in Havana bank-bills, belonging to his employers, and requesting that he might be taken into custody. For some cause, however, the matter was not made known to the Police until Monday morning, at which time Officer GEORGE NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, was asked to look up the fugitive. He at once entered upon the task, and was not long in obtaining a clue to the object of his search, whom he finally secured about 9 o'clock on the same evening, at a respectable establishment in Second-avenue, where he had taken board under the name of PASTOR only. A search of the prisoner, and of his apartment, resulted in the recovery of over $10,000, all of which sum, excepting a few hundred dollars in American gold, is in the identical bills which were brought from Havana by the accused. The circumstances of the robbery, and the particulars of the case, appear to be as follows: The firm in whose employment RIEMUS had been, are heavy dealers and importers of iron, and he had ingratiated himself so firmly into their confidence, that he was not only intrusted with the business of making collections, the aggregate amount of which reached from $15.000 to $25,000 daily, but was permitted to transact the banking-business of the house without the exercise of any supervision whatever. On the 17th inst.—the day that he took his departure from Havana—about $21,000 in Spanish doubloons had passed into his hands from the creditors of the firm. He was seized with a desire to possess it—the steamer was to leave in the course of a couple of hours—opportunity seemed to favor him—so hurriedly going home, he packed a valise with wearing apparel, and first, for convenience in transportation, having had the gold exchanged for its equivalent in paper money, he went on board the vessel as she lay off the Moro, and was soon on his way hither. His absence was not long unnoticed, and the very evening of his departure all the circumstances connected with his flight were divulged. An effort was at once made on the part of Messrs. CARBAJOSE, YBARZABAL & Co. to charter a steamer with the idea of overtaking the fugitive and capturing him as soon as he should land in this City. They were unsuccessful in the attempt, however, as the wind had increased almost to a hurricane during the course of the afternoon, and not a vessel could be found to venture to sea, although very heavy inducements were extended. At length, however, the owner of a small fishing-smack was tempted by the liberal subsidy which was offered to risk his life and his craft in a trip to Key West, and the voyage was safely accomplished. Thence information of the robbery was telegraphed to this City. Subsequently the firm dispatched an agent by the steamer *Isabel* to Charleston, and he came thence by railroad, reaching here on Saturday last. This gentleman, who is well acquainted with the prisoner, accompanied the officer when the arrest was made. The money recovered in addition to $644 in gold coin, is comprised in thirty-five bank notes. These bills were found concealed on the top of a clothes-press in the bedroom of the prisoner, and with them a quantity of letters, from the tenor of which it is inferred that he had engaged passage on board the steamship which leaves Boston to-day for Europe. Information has also been obtained by Detective NIVEN, by which he is sanguine of recovering the balance of the money. The prisoner has been temporarily committed, pending a decision of the authorities as to the proper course to be pursued in the case.

Young Shoplifters.

RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.

On Monday afternoon two little girls, of more than ordinary intelligence, named AGNES CRAWFORD and REBECCA WALKER, aged respectively 12 and 11 years, were apprehended at MRS. KOPPENBERG's fancy store, No. 54 Bowery, by Officer CARR, of the Sixth Precinct, for attempting to steal a child's beaver hat, valued at $5. They were conducted to the Station-house, and in the course of a long interview with Capt. DOWLING, they confessed that for nearly two years past they had been successfully engaged in the business of stealing from various stores in this City and Brooklyn, in which latter city they live. The shoes then on their feet they said had been stolen that morning from a store in Myrtle-avenue, and their shawls also had been obtained in the same dishonest way. In their possession at the time of their arrest were found a box of kid gloves, a silver mug and several other articles, all of which they admitted had been stolen, and they stated that frequently they disposed of the property they pilfered at pawn-shops, and invariably destroyed the tickets, so that no evidence against them might be left. It was surmised that the children had been working under the direction of older heads, and Justice WELSH having been applied to it was determined that a search of the houses No. 193 Pearl-street, and No. 115 Cornard-street, Brooklyn, occupied respectively by Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. WALKER, the parents of the children should be made. A warrant for such purpose was accordingly issued by the magistrate, and yesterday Officer GOLDEN went to Brooklyn and examined the premises in question. In Mr. CRAWFORD's house a trunk was found filled with lace collars, sleeves, gaiters, and various other articles, while still other property of similar description was obtained from other parts of the premises, where it had evidently been concealed. Numerous victorines, muffs, silk dresses, bonnets, lace shawls, &c., were found in the dwelling of Mr. WALKER, the aggregate value of which is believed to be about $1,000. The goods were all brought over to the City, and are now in the Sixth Ward Station-house, where the claimants have an opportunity to see and identify them if possible. The children were both committed to the Tombs, pending further development in the case, and it is probable that their parents will be arrested to-day, notwithstanding the fact that they deny all knowledge of the course which the little girls have been following so long. Already six persons, keeping stores in this City and Brooklyn, have appeared as complainants against the young prisoners.

Police Reports.

TROUBLE BETWEEN JEWELERS—A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Lazarus Wineberg, of No. 58 East Broadway, recently appeared before Justice SUTHERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and lodged a complaint against Louis Prager, a German, about 38 years of age, whom he charges with having embezzled from him $2,000 in cash and $7,000 worth of jewelry. The complainant, Wineberg, is a speculator and dealer in jewelry, and it is said that a few months since he entered into an arrangement with the defendant to travel for him as an agent to dispose of a portion of his property on commission. It was decided that California should be the field in which he was to operate, and accordingly he was fitted out with a stock, valued at $9,000, consisting of watches, breast-pins, and all manner of trinkets, valuable and otherwise, selected with especial reference to the taste of the people of the Golden State in matters of ornament. Before departing, Prager saw his wife comfortably settled in a little store at No. 92 Chatham-street, which had been well stocked with a variety of knickknacks, including jack-knives, woolen stockings and watch-chains, and to insure her against any possible contingency of want during his absence, he stipulated with Wineberg to pay her $10 per week on his account. Having thus arranged his affairs, Prager took passage for San Francisco, but he had scarcely made the first movement towards disposing of the property with which he had been intrusted ere he received a letter from his spouse, urging his immediate return, as Wineberg had failed to keep his promise of giving her the stipend which had been agreed upon. Prager lost no time in complying with his wife's behest, but after his arrival in this City it is alleged that he did not seek an interview with Wineberg for the purpose of having an explanation or coming to a settlement, and the latter therefore initiated the present proceedings. Justice STEERS accordingly issued warrants for the arrest of Prager and the search of his residence, and placed them for execution in the hands of Officer Vanarsdale, of the Third District Police Court. The officer, however, was unable to find any of the jewelry which is alleged to have been embezzled, but having arrested the accused he was taken before the magistrate, to whom he said that he would waive an examination of the charge against him and furnish bail. A surety in $5,000 was required of him, and this having been furnished he was discharged from custody. The case was sent to the Grand Jury.

INGENIOUS DEVICES OF ROGUES—A YANKEE TRICK.

Within a few weeks several ingenious plans have been adopted by swindlers, with a view of defrauding the unwary. The latest achievement of this sort came to light yesterday, when a Prussian, named Julius Sultan, was taken before Justice Quackenbush by detectives Keefe and Poole, to answer a charge of having defrauded Mr. Appleton P. Lessure, a member of the firm of Wyman & Co., tailors, at No. 533 Broadway, of a check for $90 on the Bank of the Commonwealth. It appears that the accused has been in the habit of calling upon merchants and others, representing that he was employed as a steward, engineer, or in some other capacity, on board one of the Southern steamships, and that he had brought from Havana a quantity of cigars, which he was anxious to sell cheap for cash. At the same time he would produce samples of a prime brand, a trial of which generally satisfied the most fastidious connoisseur of the article, and resulted in an order for a thousand or two. The "lover of the weed" invariably found, however, upon delivery of this supposed bargain, that cigars manufactured of the poorest quality of tobacco had been palmed upon him. Such was the manner in which Mr. Lessure had been victimized, and he consequently preferred a charge of "false pretences" against Mr. Sultan. After the arrest of the accused he informed the officer that he had been guilty of nothing but a "sharp business transaction," and that he had overreached a great many others in a similar way. Among his victims he mentioned J. Boorman Johnston, Esq., No. 8 Fifth-avenue, and Dr. Pyne, of Virginia, at present a guest at the Brevoort House. He was required to furnish a surety in $500 to appear for examination on the charge.... The police were also informed of another style of confidence operation, practiced by another. Presenting the card of "Mr. Oak, repairer of clocks," to the lady of the house, it is the habit of the rogue to say that he has been commissioned by the head of the family to repair the clock, and desires to convey it to his shop for that purpose. Mrs. McGuinness, of No. 91 West Eighteenth-street, acknowledges to have lost a valuable timepiece by crediting his story, and letters have been received from other parties who have been swindled, but who prefer to pocket the loss, and so avoid publicity.

A COURT CLERK ASSAULTED AT A THEATRE.

On Monday evening, Mr. Frank Spicer, a clerk at the Lower Police Court, was standing in the vestibule of the Bowery Theatre, when a man named Charles Rothschild approached him, with an open knife in his hand, and said that he would take his life, at the same time making a lunge at him with the weapon. A bystander's interposition prevented the execution of the threat, and Rothschild was immediately placed under arrest. Yesterday he was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault. The prisoner is a notorious shoplifter, and last Saturday he was brought before Justice KELLY for examination on a charge of having stolen a quantity of goods from a down-town store. The complainant, however, was unable to identify him from the fact that in the interval between the commission of the theft and his arrest, he had been shorn of his hair and whiskers and otherwise disguised, consequently he was discharged. His enmity to Mr. Spicer grew out of the fact that while in Court on that occasion that gentleman was conversing with the magistrate; and the prisoner fancied he was enumerating some of his former misdeeds.

THEFT OF CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND BREASTPINS.

John Hanley, a lad ten years of age, was taken before Justice WELSH, yesterday, on a charge of having broken open a show window of the store No. 35 Park-row, and stolen therefrom several boxes containing campaign medals and breastpins, the property of Mr. J. G. Wells, valued, in the aggregate, at $300. He shared the medals with Andrew Howard, one of his companions, and they went to Philadelphia, at which place they succeeded in selling the property. Having returned to this City on Saturday, another lad informed Officer Perkins, of the Second Precinct, of the matter, and they were arrested. Both were committed for trial.

A ROBBER ON A STEAMBOAT.

On Monday night, while the steamer *Plymouth Rock* was on her way to this City, a thief, named Alfred S. Ferguson, got into the stateroom occupied by Mr. George Peckham, and was in the act of carrying away that gentleman's pantaloons, with his wallet, containing $48, when he was detected and secured. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and held to answer.

New-Jersey.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the First Assembly District Democratic Convention, comprising Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, met, Monday evening, at the City Hotel, in Hoboken. Mr. GEORGE S. AVERY was chosen Chairman, and PETER P. POST, Secretary. On the third ballot Mr. FREDERICK B. OGDEN, of Hoboken, received the nomination for Assembly.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him.

Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.
GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
J. GURNEY & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and certain other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. *Consultation en Français.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

USE HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED PILLS.—They will positively and permanently cure all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs—such as Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c., which prevail at this foggy season of the year.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP WARM AND DRY!
FOOTS AND SHOES.
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
and
BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
for Ladies, Gents., Boys and Children; also, everything desirable for Fall and Winter wear, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MISSES' HATS—Something entirely new, just imported from Europe,
The Abd-el-Kader Hat,
selling by THOMAS REYNOLDS,
No. 303 Canal-street, third door west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & Co

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and tendency downward. WHEAT salable in small lots only, at $1 16 for Spring; $1 25 @$1 30 for red State; $1 50 for white Western State; including 1,800 bush. new State, afloat, at $1 25½. Noissales of RYE and CORN. OATS steady at 36c. for State; sales 18,000 bushels this afternoon; 1,800 bushels, to clear a boat, at 35½c. BARLEY less active and lower for State; sales 15,500 bush. Canada West at 76c. for stained; 81½@82c. for good; 9,500 bush. four-rowed State at 70c.@72c., including bag lots of Wayne County at 65c., and Cayuga County, in lots, at 64c. WHISKY 22c.; sales 400 bbls. FEED is lower; 400 tons were sold at a range of 60c. to $1 10 for coarse to fine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 10,000 bales, at 11¼c. @11½c. Sales of three-days 26,500 bales; receipts of three days 30,000 bales, against 43,500 bales the same time last year. Receip

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2844. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Position of Sardinian Policy on the Roman and Venetian Questions.

FUTURE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The steamship Fulton, whose arrival off Cape [illegible] was already announced, reached her dock at this port last evening. She left Southampton on the [illegible].

Victor Emanuel has published a proclamation, in which, announcing the approaching arrival of Victor Emanuel, he says, "Let us be ready to receive the [illegible]. There will be no [illegible]. Let United Italy and King Victor Emanuel, the Commander, be the peaceful symbols of our regeneration."

The *Presse* contains the following: "The Great Powers, with the exception of England, have signified to the Cabinet of Turin that they will not recognize the blockade of Gaeta."

The official *Neue Munchener Zeitung* publishes a telegram, dated Turin, the 18th inst., asserting that great consternation prevailed among the members of the Cabinet, as the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia had remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Russian Ambassador, adds the telegram, signified, in addition, that in the event of no attention being paid to this protest, he should demand his passports.

In its leading article of the 15th ult., the London *Times* says:

"Victor Emanuel will, a few days hence, if the Fates are not very adverse, hold the Kingdom of Italy by the same title by which Napoleon III. holds the Empire of France. If, as there can be little doubt as matters now stand, the question to be put to the population of the Kingdom of Naples on the 21st inst. be answered in the affirmative, Victor Emanuel will be seated 'by the grace of God and the will of the Italian people.'"

The *Observer* says: "Mr. Hobbs, the famous opener of locks, is now about to return to his native country. Since the death of Mr. Ashley, his partner, Mr. Hobbs has disposed of his interest in the business, and returns to America with an unblemished reputation for integrity and business-like aptitude."

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

Proclamation of Victor Emanuel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ITALY.

At a solemn moment for the national history and for the destinies of the country I address my word to you, people of Southern Italy, who, having in my name changed the State, send me deputations of every class of citizens, magistrates and representatives of your municipal bodies, asking to be restored to order, blessed with freedom, and united with my kingdom. I will tell you by what thought I am guided, and what is my consciousness of the duties which a man placed by Providence on an Italian throne ought to fulfill.

I ascended the throne after a great national calamity. My father gave me a lofty example by abdicating the crown to save his own dignity and the freedom of his people. Charles Albert fell sword in hand, and died in exile. His death associated more and more the destinies of my family with those of the Italian people, who for so many centuries have given to all foreign lands the bones of their exiles as a pledge for restoring the inheritance of every nation placed by God within the same boundaries, and joined together by the bond of a common language. I educated myself by that example, and the memory of my father was my guardian star. I could never hesitate in my choice between a crown and the word I had given. I strengthened freedom in an epoch not very favorable to freedom, and I wished that, as it developed itself, it should take root in the manners of the people, for I could never harbor any jealousy or suspicion of what was dear to my people. By preserving freedom in Piedmont I religiously respected the heritage which the prophetic mind of my august father had bequeathed to all Italians. By representative franchise, by popular education, by the freedom of trade and industry, I endeavored to increase the well-being of my people. I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected, *but also that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his own condition*; and, by strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and scheming faction which boasts to be the only friend and guardian of the Throne, but which aims at ruling in the name of Kings, and placed between the Sovereign and the people the barrier of its intolerant passions.

This system of Government could not be without effect on the rest of Italy. The concord between the Sovereign and the people in the purpose of national independence and of civil and political liberty, the Parliamentary tribune and the free Press, and the army, which had preserved its military traditions under the tri-color, raised Piedmont to the rank of standard-bearer and arm of Italy. The strength of my monarchy was not the result of the arts of a clandestine policy, but of the open influence of ideas and of public opinion. I was thus enabled to maintain in that part of the Italian people which was united under my sceptre the notion of a national leadership, (*egemonia,*) whence was to spring the concordant harmony of the severed provinces in one single nation.

Italy was able to understand my conception when she beheld my soldiers sent into the fields of the Crimea beside the troops of the two great Western Powers. I wished thereby to acquire for Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the interests of Europe. At the Congress of Paris my Ambassadors were able to speak for the first time to Europe of your sufferings. It became clear to all men how the preponderance of Austria in Italy was injurious to the balance of power in Europe, and what dangers beset the independence and freedom of Europe so long as the rest of the Peninsula was subject to foreign influence.

My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., felt that the Italian cause was worthy of the great nation he rules. A righteous war inaugurated the new destinies of our country. The Italian soldiers fought nobly beside the unconquered legions of France. The volunteers hastening from all Italian provinces, from all Italian families, under the Cross of Savoy, showed that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and fighting in her name. Policy put an end to the war, but not to its effects, which went on with their development, following the unswerving logic of events and of popular movement.

Had I been actuated by that ambition which is ascribed to my family by those who do not consider the nature of the times, I could have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy; but I had shed the blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy. I had called the Italians to arms. Several Italian provinces had changed their form of government to join in the war of independence—a war opposed by their Princes. After the peace of Villafranca those provinces asked my protection against the threatened restoration of their former Governments. If the events of Central Italy were the consequence of the war to which we had called the people, if the system of foreign intervention was for ever to be banished from Italy, I had a duty to recognize, and to uphold the right of those people legally and freely to utter their vote. I withdrew my Government—they made an orderly Government; I withdrew my troops—they organized regular forces, and, vieing with each other in unanimity and civil virtues, they rose to so high a reputation and strength, that nothing but the overbearing violence of foreign arms could have subdued them. Thanks to the wisdom of the Central Italian people, the monarchical idea constantly gained strength, and monarchy gave a moral guidance to that peaceful popular movement. Thus did Italy rise in the estimation of civilized nations, and it became clear to all Europe that the Italians were fit for self-government.

When I accepted the annexation I knew not what European difficulties I was about to meet; but I could not break the word I had given to the Italians in my war proclamation. Those who would charge me with imprudence should calmly consider what would become of Italy on the day in which monarchy should appear powerless to satisfy the want of a national reconstitution. The annexation did not change the substance of the national movement, but it assumed new forms. By accepting from the popular right those fine and noble provinces, I must loyally recognize the application of that principle, nor could I measure it by the rule of my private feelings and interests. In support of that principle, I, for the good of Italy, made the sacrifice which cost my heart the dearest; I renounced two most noble provinces of the kingdom of my ancestors.

I have always given those Italian Princes who wished to be my enemies sincere counsels, resolving, [illegible] those counsels were vain, I would [illegible] to which their blindness would have exposed the throne by accepting the will of Italy. It was in vain that I offered to the Grand Duke of Tuscany [illegible] before the war; in vain that, after the [illegible] Pontiff, in whom I venerate [illegible] my fathers and of my people, [illegible] the sovereignty of Umbria and the Marches. It was evident that if those Provinces, which were only restrained by the arms of foreign hirelings, did not obtain the security of that civilized government which I proposed, they would sooner or later break into revolution. Neither will I recall the counsels given for many years by the Powers to King Ferdinand of Naples. The judgment which was pronounced against his Government at the Paris Congress naturally prepared the people for a change, if the outcry of public opinion and the efforts of diplomacy proved to be of no avail. I offered the young successor of that King an alliance for the war of independence. But there also I found souls closed against all Italian feelings, minds darkened by passion and obstinacy. It was natural that the events in Northern and Central Italy should arouse men's minds in the South. In Sicily the excitement broke out into open insurrection. A fight began for freedom in Sicily, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me—Gen. Garibaldi—sailed to its aid. They were Italians. Could I, ought I, to have prevented them? The fall of the Government of Naples *strengthened in my heart the conviction that Kings and Governments should build their thrones on the love and esteem of the people.* The new Government in the Two Sicilies was inaugurated in my name. But some of its acts caused apprehension lest it should not in every respect well interpret that policy which is represented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me, that I might avert this danger. It was my duty to do it, because in the present emergency it would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and imprudence, not to take with a strong hand the direction of that national movement, for which I am responsible before Europe. I have sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scattered that ill-sorted mob of people of all nations and tongues which had gathered there as a new, strange phase of foreign intervention, and the worst of all. I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians; *and will never allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolitan sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of universal demagogy.*

People of Southern Italy!—My troops march into your country to strengthen public order. I do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be called freely to manifest it. May the vote you will deposit in the urn be inspired by that Providence which protects a righteous cause! Whatever may be the course of events, I tranquilly await the judgment of civilized Europe, because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my duties as a King and an Italian. My policy may not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies. I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.
FARINI.

Given in Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860.

Important Speech of Count de Cavour.

We have already given a brief abstract of Count de Cavour's famous speech in the Sardinian Chambers, on the bill, passed by an immense majority, to annex the Pontifical States and the two Sicilies to the Piedmontese Kingdom. The London *Times* says of the speech, that it "will more than fix the attention of Europe—it will act as a basis of the Italian cause. It supplies, like a base of military operations or a principle in philosophical controversy, a starting-ground for Italian progress, to which it may ever after look back, as from time to time it may be tempted to diverge from the right path, and require the correction of a master's eye." The Minister commenced his oration with an exposition of

THE DIFFERENCE WITH GARIBALDI.

After some preliminary remarks, Count De Cavour said:

"Some orators, gentlemen, and especially one whom I do not see in his place, Hon. Sineo, have to some extent urged that when the Ministers appeal to you for your judgment upon the policy by them followed, they wished to set the Chamber in judgment, not upon themselves, but upon Gen. Garibaldi, and by his demeanor and by his words it would seem as if the honorable member had constituted himself into a defender of the illustrious General, brought before the bar of this House on his trial. Such, gentlemen, was certainly not our intention. Far from showing any want of respect to Gen. Garibaldi, by bringing before the House the question of confidence, we think we have paid him the greatest homage that ever could be shown to a citizen. A profound dissent has arisen between the General and the Cabinet. [Hear, hear.] We had not provoked this dissent, and if reasons of public service had not removed from his place in this House an illustrious Admiral, (Persano,) to take the command of his squadron, he could bear witness to the spirit with which our instructions, both official and confidential, given to him when he set out for Palermo, were dictated. Not only did the Cabinet not provoke this dissent, but they did all in their power to keep it from the knowledge of the country. We dissembled it as long as it was practicable, but when a public writing, when a mission to some extent solemn, showed that his dissent existed, the King's Government thought that this was a sufficiently serious circumstance to entail upon them the duty of referring to Parliament the question whether that dissent modified the judgment by them pronounced a few months before respecting our policy. Such a proceeding, I think, far from being injurious, is highly honorable to Gen. Garibaldi. ['Bravo!'] What, for the rest, could the Ministers have done? Take no notice of this dissent, and go on reckoning that the confidence of Parliament could not fail them, and that the latter did not share Gen. Garibaldi's opinions as to the policy of the Government? It would have been a dangerous course, and we would have been reproved by our opponents for not consulting Parliament in such a serious emergency. To do away with the dissent there was another means, and it has been suggested by Hon. M. Mallana; it was to resign our offices, for then we 'should have lost power, but achieved greatness.' Such were his words, and the advice was not so bad; but it is only faulty with respect to the epoch it refers to; we were concerned by a dissent between the Director of the Two Sicilies and the Ministry, and not only had we endeavored to avoid it, but also strove in order that the breach might not widen. Truly, gentlemen, in the last days in August, when the Dictator was still far from Naples, when this dissent was not yet certain, though probable, the Ministers considered its possibility, and the consequences such a dissension might have. We then came to the unanimous resolution to inform the Crown that the news we received from the camp brought us the painful certainty that the men, who, agreeably to the expression of Hon. M. Chiaves, 'poured gall and vinegar upon the sore heart of the illustrious General,' had far greater influence than those deserving citizens, although his friends, who made vain efforts to heal his heart's wounds. We then showed the King the serious consequences of these eventualities, and declared that it was perhaps expedient to prevent them, not by a change of policy, for this we could never have advised, but rather opposed it with all our might, but with a change of persons. After mature deliberation the King declared that a change of Ministers, in the absence of the Chambers and without an ostensible political motive, would have been an act greatly weakening the Government at home as well as abroad. His Majesty therefore invited the Ministers to remain in their places. They obeyed, without hesitation, the voice of the high-minded Sovereign, and continued to hold office, hoping that the dreaded dissent would not ooze out. But it became matter of public talk, and we had not the means to prevent that. At that moment it was no longer in our power to tender our resignation, because, gentlemen, I repeat it, if the Crown, upon the demand of a private man, however highly distinguished and well-deserving of the country, were to change his advisers, a grievous and, I would say, mortal wound would be dealt to the Constitutional system. ['Bravo!'] Nor is it just to say that Garibaldi is not a General like Gen. Fanti or Gen. Cialdini. I acknowledge that Gen. Garibaldi is in different conditions; but, gentlemen, if he is a Dictator in Naples, he is also here a citizen who has sworn to the Constitution, as we did. [Hear.] As we were no longer empowered to resign our office, we had no other resource than to assemble Parliament. We did so under conviction that, far from widening the breach, and rendering it inseparable, it was the only means of putting an end to it. By coming freely to you, gentlemen, to reveal the existence of that difference, and calling for a vote of the Chamber, not upon Gen. Garibaldi's conduct, but upon our policy, we shall obtain either that your vote goes against us, and then the Ministerial crisis will occur, but only agreeably to the great constitutional principles, and in this hypothesis the change of Ministry, not only does not affect those principles, but rather confirms them; or your suffrage is favorable to us, and then we feel confident that it may exercise a great influence on the mind of Gen. Garibaldi. [Hear.] We feel confident that he will rather believe the representatives of the nation than those evil ones ("*tristi*"—sad ones, spoken with great emphasis) who endeavor to part men who have for many years worked together for the triumph of the national cause. [Applause.] If you grant us your vote, we still, actuated by the same spirit of conciliation which we have evinced hitherto, and animated by the generous words which were addressed to us, not only by our political friends, but by those in whom we might have expected to find opponents, animated by these feelings, (spoken with great warmth,) we shall meet Gen. Garibaldi, and showing him the order of the day proposed by your Commission, which we accept with all our hearts, and at the same time pointing to him your vote of confidence, we shall ask the General, not in our name, but in the name of Italy, to give us his hand. [Loud applause.] I think I have sufficiently explained the motives which led the Ministers to resort to a convocation of the Chambers, and to elicit from them a vote of confidence. I might here end my discourse, if I did not think it my duty to give some explanations which were asked during the past sittings. I must say a passing word as to the objection raised by the Hon. M. Ferrari—that by adopting this bill we expose ourselves to the cession of other parts of Italy as to a probable contingency. I shall not here repeat the declarations lately made, that no word occurred about such a cession, either officially or officiously, either in writing or by word of mouth, directly or indirectly; but, setting aside the question of fact to come to that of probability, I think it strange that, in order to guard against a diminution of territory, one may wish to prolong the division of Italy, and to foster its dissensions. Gentlemen, let us make the annexation, and the cession of any part of Italy will become impossible; let us make the annexation, and the precedent of the treaty of the 24th of March will never be quoted against us; for, gentlemen, the great principle of nationality, the corner-stone of our political edifice, can never be invoked for the cession of a portion of our territory: it could not be invoked in consideration of immense sacrifices in men and money. Let the annexation be made, and this demand would no longer be made to a people of 5,000,000 (with warmth); but it would be made to the great Italian nation, a compact and strong mass of 22,000,000 freemen. [Loud applause.] Make the annexation, and even if the Ministers were changed, I am confident that the men sitting upon these benches, no matter to what part of the Chamber or of the country they belonged to, would give this demand an answer worthy of the descendants of Pierre Capponi. [Long and loud applause.]

THE QUESTION OF ROME.

Doubts were started, explanations were asked upon two painful, but delicate subjects—Rome and Venice. I could intrench myself behind reasons of State, and keep silent. I could say to the House, "Since we agree upon what is before us to-day, why should we busy ourselves with the contingencies of a distant morrow?" But, gentlemen, this is the age of publicity. I think it best that Governments and Parliaments should speak out. [Hear.] Here I must begin by expressing my satisfaction that on the practical question—on the present question, we are all agreed; as, if I well understood Hon. M. Ressoli, who questioned me about Rome, I think that he also agrees that it is *neither opportune nor honest to go to Rome so long as that city is occupied by French troops.* Gentlemen, this is a question of the future. It is a serious matter for a Minister to have to give his opinion as to great future contingencies; yet I acknowledge that a statesman, to be worthy of the name, must have certain fixed points, which may be, so to say, the bearing by which to steer his course, only choosing or changing the means to this end according to events, but always keeping in view those points which are to be his guidance. During the last 12 years the pole-star of King Victor Emanuel has been the principle of national independence. *What will this star be with respect to Rome?* [Movement of attention.] Our star, gentlemen, will direct us to look upon the Eternal City, upon which five and twenty centuries have accumulated all glorious memories, as destined to become the splendid capital of our Italian Kingdom. [A storm of loud applause.] This answer may not satisfy the honorable gentleman who asked what means we intended to employ to this end. I could say I will answer when you beforehand tell me in what condition Italy and Europe will be six months hence; [laughter] but if you do not supply me with these *data*—these terms of the problem—I fear that neither you nor any diplomatic mathematician may be able to find the *x* which you seek. [Laughter.] Nevertheless, gentlemen, if I cannot point out the special means, I shall not hesitate to indicate the great causes which are to bring us to the goal. [Movement of attention.] I said, and repeat it, *that the problem of Rome is not to be solved by the sword alone.* The sword is necessary, it was, and ever will be, to prevent extraneous elements meddling with the solution of this question; but it is not the sword alone that is to cut the knot. Moral forces must aid in the solution; and what are the moral forces upon which we can and must reckon? I know that here I trespass on the ground of philosophy and history; but as honorable gentlemen have set the example before me, I must give free utterance to the whole of my mind. I think the solution of the Roman question must arise from the conviction which will daily gain ground in modern society, even in the great Catholic society, *that freedom is highly favorable to the spread of true religious feeling.* ["Bravo!"] This truth I feel confident will soon triumph. We have seen it acknowledged by most impassioned upholders of Catholic ideas; we have seen an illustrious writer, in a lucid interval, show Europe, in a book which has made a great noise, that freedom had been highly conducive to the revival of religious spirit. Nor need we for the confirmation of this truth go far abroad for arguments. We only need look at home. I do not hesitate to affirm, gentlemen, that the free Government established in these Sub-Alpine countries for the last twelve years is greatly favorable for the development of religious feeling. I think I have the right to declare that there is *at the present day a more lively and sincere religion in Piedmont than there was twelve years ago.* ("True, true.") The clergy may have less privileges, the monks may have diminished in number, but true religion has more control over the minds and souls of our people than at the time when, by flattering a certain hierarchy of the clergy, and the hypocritical practice of going to church led men to public offices and honors. (Applause.) Those among you who do not belong to this part of Italy may upon quitting this hall recognize the truth of my assertions. You may have the confirmation from all the venerable pastors of this capital, although this diocese had not an enlightened prelate at its head, as befell to the lot of other cities, where the bishops well knew how to reconcile the precepts of freedom with the canons of religion. (Applause.) When this opinion shall generally prevail, as it soon will, (since the conduct of our army, the behavior of our high-souled sovereign will have a tendency to confirm it,) when it shall take root in the minds of other nations, in the heart of modern societies, we feel assured that the great majority of enlightened and sincere Catholics will acknowledge that the august Pontiff who is at the head of our religion *may exercise his office in a far more free and independent manner if he be guarded by the love and affection of 22,000,000 of Italians than defended by 25,000 foreign bayonets.* [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF VENICE.

Proceed to Venetia. [Profound silence.] However deep our affection may be to this illustrious martyr, we must acknowledge that it would be impossible at this present moment to declare war with Austria. Impossible, because we are not yet organized; impossible, because Europe is against it. I know that this argument will not be admitted by those orators who think little attention should be paid to the opposition of other Powers. Yet, gentlemen, I think I must discard this opinion, and observe that the disregard of the opposition of great nations has always proved fatal to sovereigns and to people. We have had instances of tremendous catastrophes arising from this want of respect to the feelings of other nations. At the opening of the present century the most famous warrior of modern times disregarded the opinions of the people of Europe, and, notwithstanding his extraordinary genius and his infinite resources, he fell after a few years' reign—fell miserably, never to rise again, under the combined efforts of Europe. In times nearer to us another Emperor, who also reckoned his soldiers by hundreds of thousands—inferior in valor to no other soldiers—this Emperor would not listen to the remonstrances of other Powers, and thought he could at his own pleasure settle his differences with the Ottoman Power. Well, this great potentate had soon to repent—bitterly to repent—his little estimation of the interests and opinions of Europe. We might well fear that the same and worse might happen to us, if, trusting our right and our means only we should pay no attention to the advice and suggestions of Europe. But, gentlemen, we are asked, how, then, will you solve the Venetian question? *In a very simple manner, by changing the opinion of Europe.* But how? The opinion of Europe will change, because the opposition we now meet exists not only in the Governments, but, we must avow it, also in a great part of the population, even liberal, of Europe. The opposition to the enterprise of the liberation of Venice arises from two causes; the first is the doubt Europe entertains of our ability to constitute ourselves into a strong and indepen.dent nation; it lies in its ignorance of the means of which we may dispose, in its conviction that we are unable alone to accomplish so great an undertaking. *This opinion it is for us to rectify;* let us organize ourselves; let us show that no fatal germ of discord and dissolution exists among us; let us constitute a strong State, which may not only muster up a formidable army and a considerable navy, but which may rest on the unanimous consent of the people; then will European opinion be modified, and light will shine on these European Liberals who are perplexed and reluctant as to the possibility of emancipating that unhappy and noble province of Italy. There dwells also in the minds of some people the notion that it is still possible to reconcile the people of that province to the Austrian dominion. This idea is, however, waning fast. *Venetia cannot be reconciled with the Austrian Empire.* No concession, no favor, no possible arrangement, can induce the Venetians to give up those aspirations which urge them towards the great Italian family. If this was true in past times, how much more true will it be in the future? Since the moral world, gentlemen, is subject to laws analogous to those of the physical world, attraction is proportionate to the mass. The stronger and more compact Italy becomes, the greater, the more powerful and irresistible will be the attraction it exercises upon Venice. [Prolonged applause.] For the rest, gentlemen, this fact has been acknowledged by the Government itself of Vienna. At Villafranca the Emperor of Austria, I doubt not, had a sincere wish to introduce into Venetia a conciliatory system, to endeavor by benificent measures to bring back morally that province to his Empire. He tried it for some time, but he soon saw he was on the wrong track, and fell back on his system of repression. Nor can I blame him for it. So long as the Empire must needs keep Venice, an irresistible fatality drives it to measures of coercion and severity. When these truths shall have reached all minds and hearts in Europe, they will, I trust, exercise a great influence. I know that I shall be told that I fall into illusions; that diplomatists have no hearts. To begin with, I, for my part, by reason of my office, cannot admit this assertion. [Laughter.] But were it even so, my answer would be, if diplomatists have no hearts, the people have. In this present age, in this rapid movement of all things, it is not diplomacy that settles the destinies of the people; it is the people who set to diplomatists the task they have to accomplish. I feel confident that when this truth no longer admits of contradiction, the miserable condition of Venice will awaken an immense sympathy not only in generous France, not only in righteous England, but also in noble Germany, where liberal ideas yearly, daily, acquire greater ascendancy. *I think the day is not far off when the great majority of Germany will dread any complicity in the sacrifice of Venice.* When this comes to pass, gentlemen, we shall soon arrive at the deliverance of that illustrious city. How this may be accomplished, whether by arms or negotiation, it will be for Providence alone to decide. Gentlemen, I have no more to add. I know not whether I may flatter myself with having removed all your doubts, and persuaded all the members of the House of the uprightness of the Government's intentions, and of the opportunity of the policy it advises you to follow. But I may, perhaps, not be charged with presumption if I express an ardent desire, an earnest hope, that you will give an unanimous vote in favor of this present bill; this vote will have no little weight on the councils of Europe, and, by its immense authority, it will stifle in its rise that germ of discord which has shown itself in the southern provinces, and which, if it were allowed further development, might perhaps render impossible the greatest, the most magnanimous enterprise that a nation may accomplish. [Repeated salvoes of thundering applause."]

The Attitude of Austria, Russia and Prussia.

Correspondence of the Times.

Turin, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860.

There is not a little in the signs of the times to perplex and disquiet Italian patriots. The Northern Powers keep them in suspense by their Congress at Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia startles them by the threatened recall of his Minister from Turin. All our accounts from Venetia point to a formidable condensation of Austrian forces on the frontier of the Po and the Mincio, backed by a still more dread reserve marching across the Alps and quartered in *échelons* from Udine and Palmanova to Treviso. Two of the divisions which were to follow King Victor Emanuel on his progress to Naples are made to travel back, by forced marches, to the threatened lands of the Æmilia. An attack by Austria upon Milan or Bologna, in the chill days of November, is anticipated by men unlikely to give way to idle apprehensions, an attack on which Austria could never venture unless Russia reassured her from all danger on the part of her disaffected and almost insurgent Dannbian Provinces.

Correspondence of the Times.

Berlin, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

I am assured that M. Cavour, in a memorandum addressed to the great Powers, has endeavored to justify the invasion of the Neapolitan States by Piedmontese troops, but this document of the Sardinian Government will not convince any of the Courts, and the replies to be made to it will express blame on the conduct pursued by the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Russia, whose Minister was already to have quitted Turin in consequence of the invasion of the Pontifical States, and who remained at his post only because the Prussian Government had resolved not to withdraw its Ambassador, has on this occasion formally protested and withdrawn M. Stackelberg, although the last violation of the law of nations was not more flagrant than the former. The Cabinet of Berlin will not withdraw its Minister; it will merely criticise the memorandum of M. Cavour in energetic terms. The fact of the King of Sardinia having invaded the States of neighboring Sovereigns without a declaration of war, will be particularly reprobated. But the Prussian Ambassador will not quit Turin. German merchants in Italy would in that case be unprotected, and that is what the Prussian Government desires to avoid. Lord John Russell and M. Schleinitz are about to agree on a common course of action on this subject. The Regent will return here on the 14th from the banks of the Rhine; he will assist at the festivities of the University, and will then proceed to Warsaw. He will be accompanied by the Minister of War. The agitation in Hungary causes more uneasiness in Germany than Italian affairs.

The Fate of Walker.

From the London Times.

The Americans, to say the truth, ought to be extremely well satisfied with this conclusion of the affair. They are not only well rid of a very troublesome subject, but they are rid of him without any difficulty or odium. Walker was a thorn in the side of his own Government, as well as in that of others. The Federal authorities never knew what to do with him. They could neither permit his expeditions nor prevent them. He had sympathizers enough to make him a hard man to meddle with, and the same ruffians who assaulted an English captain for saving hundreds of American lives would have been as ready with their attacks on the American Government if the filibuster had perished through American agency. Had the Americans, indeed, been able to keep the police of their own seas, Walker's expeditions could never have occurred. He set the proclamations of his Government at defiance, levied his recruits in despite of law, evaded the American cruisers, and sailed upon his piratical voyages with perfect unconcern and impunity. From all the trouble which such proceedings were likely to entail the Americans are now fairly relieved. The man has met his fate at last by his own deeds, and apart from their action. He was taken red-handed on the very scene of his former outrages, and, though it was of course impossible to let such a man loose again to renew a career so inveterately pursued, it may safely be affirmed that never was so outrageous an expedition so lightly paid for. Walker's own life was forfeit long before, and it was now most justly taken, but every one of his followers was released, after a lesson and a warning which, we trust, will not be lost upon any rising generation, if such there be, of fillibusters and pirates.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The following are the latest telegrams received up to the departure of the *Fulton*:

Madrid, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

On the arrival of the Queen at Madrid, to-day, a young man, armed with a small pistol, attempted to shoot her Majesty. The pistol, however, missed fire. The man is believed to be insane.

Berlin, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The official *Prussian Gazette* contains a leading article upon the interview at Coblentz, in which it says:

"The cordial relations which have existed between England and Prussia will continue to exist, if the two countries do not mutually misunderstand their true interests. These relations have become more deeply rooted and have acquired increased firmness and extension by the Conference at Coblentz, and by the ready exchange of views which then took place between the leading statesmen of the two countries in view of the present great complications in the European political system. The more satisfactory it is to be enabled to state that there was a coincidence between the views and opinions of England and Prussia on the great and important questions of the day."

The article thus concludes:

"While the Warsaw interview is a proof of the good understanding of Prussia with her Eastern neighbors, the happy results of the interview at Coblentz prove that Prussia understands how to cultivate the highly important interests by which she is bound to England."

London, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the departure of additional troops for Rome has been suspended. The Second Division of the Army of Lyons has received a countermand, but has been warned to hold itself in readiness to start at a moment's notice. Naples, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The *pro tem.* Dictator has resigned, and will leave to-night.

The Ministry has also resigned.

Garibaldi desires an Assembly to approve the voting; also one for Sicily.

Great agitation and discontent prevail.

Strong patrols of the National Guard patrol the streets. Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec on the 6th inst., reached the river at an early hour this morning.

LATEST MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

Consols for money are at 92¾@92⅞, and for account at 92⅞@93.

Messrs. Kingsford & Says' circulars say: English Wheat brings Monday's prices. Business in foreign is limited, but late rates are fully supported. Spring Corn is steady at Monday's prices. The weather is fine.

Sugar—Prices are sustained, although business is only moderate.

Coffee—Transactions are few, but rates are without alteration.

Teas—Stiffer terms are paid, and there are many operations.

Rice is fully as dear, with a large business.

Saltpetre is wanted; prices are stiffer.

Tallow is very firm, and business large.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs firm; Flour quiet.

Provisions dull; Lard steady.

Queenstown, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

Emancipation in the Dutch West Indies.—The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch West Indies has been laid before the Chambers, accompanied with statements of the arguments in its favor. The Government conceives that it is difficult, if not impossible, to rally differing opinions so as to form a sufficient majority. The Minister for the Colonies have always had, and still has, the strongest desire to arrive at slave emancipation as early as possible, and with as little danger as practicable. The measure is necessary, he says, as well for the interest of the colonies as that of the mother-country, and therefore he will be rejoiced if it should fall to his lot to contribute in any great degree to its success. The Government also ardently desires that the emancipation should be promptly effected; and the Minister declares his solemn intention of lending thereto his serious attention. The bill is drawn up in conformity to various suggestions that had been thrown out in the Chambers. The cost of emancipation is estimated at 13,859,250 florins, independently of 2,000,000 for the encouragement of immigration.

—Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs, of the Corps of Engineers, who has been on duty at the seat of Government for several years past, superintending the Capitol Extension, the Washington Aqueduct, and other public works, has left Washington, under orders for Fort Jefferson, Florida.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

PLANS OF THE SOUTHERN DISUNIONISTS.

VARIOUS PARTY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Ratification Meetings of the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Union Men.

SPEECHES, PROCESSIONS AND ENTHUSIASM.

THE DISUNION PLOT.

Effect in Washington of the Revelation of the Secession Schemes—Position of the President—The Various Projects of Disunion—Foreign Voters for New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The publicity which has been given to the Disunion plot, which prominent Treasury officials, who enjoy the intimacy and confidence of the Secretary, have had the imprudence to reveal, gives great annoyance to that dignitary and his satellites. They are beginning to doubt the utility of the brag game, and to suspect that they may have overdone the matter. They find that the attempt to frighten the people into the support of the nominees of the disunion faction by threats of secession, is having an effect the very opposite of what was intended; and the lame attempt is now being made to reinstate the Secretary of the Treasury in the public confidence, by calling to mind his opposition to disunion ten years ago. This wretched defence, so far from exculpating him from the charge of aiding and abetting in the treasonable conspiracy to dissolve the Union in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, admits it. No one pretends to deny that Mr. Cobb was opposed to disunion ten years ago; and it seems that no one will defend him from the charge of favoring disunion at the present time.

The country, therefore, must rest under the shame and disgrace of having a man at the head of the financial department of the Government, who will conspire to break up the Confederacy, unless his party shall succeed in the defeat of Mr. Lincoln. It is now clear that the President lacks the moral courage to dismiss a Southern Disunionist from his Cabinet. If Cass, or Toucey, or Black, should, by some strange freak, return to the Anti-Slavery faith which the Northern Democracy professed in its State Conventions a dozen years ago, and avow the relapse, no amount of public or partisan services could save the daring assailant of "Southern rights" from instant dismissal from office. With the ruling spirits in the Democratic Party there can be no higher crime than disloyalty to Slavery; but treason to the Government whose Constitution they have sworn to support, and whose treasure they have squandered, is a venial fault, which escapes even a reprimand at the hands of a Democratic President. Subordinates of Mr. Cobb are dismissed on the charge of preferring one Presidential candidate to another; while Mr. Cobb himself is retained, although avowing his preference for disunion and civil war to the transfer of power to the hands of an opposing political organization.

Such is the humiliating position to which President Buchanan has reduced himself by his long habits of submission to Southern dictation. It is not surprising that we find in the journals of South Carolina confident declarations that the Union may be peaceably dissolved before the 4th of March. The Disunionists are warranted in the assumption that no resistance will be made by Mr. Buchanan's Administration to their traitorous schemes, when he permits their friends and sympathizers to live upon the Public Treasury, not merely in South Carolina and the Gulf States, but in Washington.

It may not be out of place, in this connection, to give the various projects of disunion which have been discussed here as well as further South. I have already stated the outlines of the plan which has been finally agreed upon, with the approbation of the Treasury officials; but as that may not work well in practice, it may be a part of the programme to fall back upon some one of the rejected schemes.

It was suggested nearly a year ago in a Washington journal, which was then in different hands from those which now control it, that the South would demand of the Southern members of the Cabinet, in the event of the election of a Republican President, that they should peremptorily refuse to surrender the departments under their charge into "Black Republican hands." According to the journal in question, which seemed to speak by authority, these functionaries would hold on by main force; and the South was expected to rally in arms to their support. This scheme seems to have been abandoned, or rather modified, and when last discussed, the idea was that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan should simply refuse to tender their resignations to the Republican President, and throw upon him the responsibility of dismissing them. If he shall acquiesce all will be well, and the South will consent to be governed by a Republican President, with a "Democratic" Slavery-propagating Cabinet. If the President should presume to remove these modest patriots, then the Democratic majority in the Senate will refuse to confirm the Republican appointees whom he may name as their successors. The result will be a dead-lock, and the country will cease to have a Federal Government. This may be designated as the choking-off plan, which ought to be patented for its ingenuity.

Another plan is to break up in a row, *a la* Tammany Hall, at the meeting of Congress. The Southern fire-eaters, it is suggested, will provoke a general hand-to-hand fight on the floors of Congress; they are to have a crowd of rowdies at their backs, who will rush in, and the South will flock to the rescue. The Northern people and the friends of the Union, North and South, in the meantime, are expected to stay at home and attend to their business. They are not on the bills, and their interference would derange the performance.

The Republicans and Wide-Awakes of your City should look out for an influx of squatters from all quarters who will go to New-York to vote the Fusion ticket. I am informed that some eight hundred Irish patriots have suddenly disappeared from this city, and there is every reason to believe that they have been sent to New-York. Such a dearth of laborers at this point was never known before. Look out for the most unheard of frauds and perjuries. The Slavery propagandists and their Northern menials are desperate, and will scruple at no depth of corruption which may be necessary to defeat Lincoln in New-York. That State is their last hope. They have the impudence to say that the City may be carried by sixty thousand majority, and I have no scruple in avowing the shameless bribery by which the foul work is to be accomplished.

In my letter of the 24th inst., the following passage occurs: "He (Mr. Lackey) was dismissed from office a few weeks ago, on the pretended ground that he had declared his preference for Lincoln over Breckinridge. This he denies, and the probabilities will go to sustain his denial, for he is not only a Southerner, but the owner of a large amount of slave property in Missouri." It is due to the quiet and respectable man who reported the conversation with Mr. Lackey to the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, to say, that he denies having done so with the purpose of securing the removal of that gentleman; and also, that Mr. Lackey acquits him of intentional misrepresentation. The truth is, that the conversation commenced in a pleasant way between familiar friends, and gradually ran into an excited controversy. This being the state of the facts, I could have had no reason to raise an issue of veracity between them,

THE QUESTION OF DISUNION.

Will the South Secede? Views of Fire-eaters and Conservatives—Treasonable Secret Circulars.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN JOURNALISM.

The Charleston *Mercury* bitterly laments the apathy of the South for landing no encouragement to newspaper enterprise. It draws in this matter, as it might draw in others, a strong contrast between the energy and activity displayed at the North and the sluggishness manifested at the South, and complains that even a journal conducted with such marked ability as the *Mercury* finds few supporters. We might explain this by the absence of that *great middle class* which cannot exist in a country where the population is divided into lords of the soil and serfs; for it is this same middle class which gives the most valuable support to Northern journals. Without such a class it would be impossible for one of our newspapers to live at the price at which it is published. But we let the *Mercury* give utterance to its own over-truthful remarks upon a subject so suggestive:

"How is it with Southern Presses, faithful to the rights and institutions of the South? Take the Charleston *Mercury*, which, for thirty-five years, has been a prominent press in the South—what has been the fate of its editors? The *first* ruined—the *second* barely earned a narrow subsistence—the *third* injured, but sold out in time—the *fourth* died a ruined man. The *fifth* is our humble selves, of whom we will say nothing. What paper at the North has brought to the public understanding, more ability, eloquence or fidelity, than the Charleston *Mercury* (we speak not of ourselves)? There have been brains and labor enough in it, to have amassed a dozen fortunes. Yet how meagre has been the patronage conferred upon it, compared with its Northern cotemporaries? How many tens of thousands of dollars due to it have been lost, uncollectable and unpaid? How many tens of thousands of dollars are now due to it—and chiefly by the very men—the planters—the slaveholders of the South—whose property and institutions—whose liberties and lives it has labored to protect! If its principles and policy were for sale to-morrow, in Wall-street, in New-York, it could with ease realize a hundred thousand dollars. We know what we say. ELWOOD FISHER sunk a fortune of forty thousand dollars in the contest of 1856-52, by his press in Washington, in the perilous enterprise of defending the rights and institutions of the South. Are the defenders of the South by the public Press, in the greater contest of 1860, to be ELWOOD FISHERS? Let the slaveholders of the South imitate, at least, the enlightened selfishness of the people of the North, and support, with a becoming energy, those PRESSES which are faithful to their interests and institutions. The public Press is said to be the *fourth estate* in England. In this country it is the *sole* estate. Kings, Lords and Commons, we have none; for no man in the South recognizes in Congress, or in the Executive Administration at Washington, soon to pass into the hands of our enemies, any power for good to the South. Our cause is naked for support, at Washington or in the North; but we have the Press, and that may be all potent for our defence. It can inform and counsel our people, arouse resistance to our fierce enemies, and bring to the South deliverance and liberty.

Our readers, we trust, will pardon the disagreeable truths contained in this article, but we live in times, when ignorance and error may be ruin, and truth salvation."

A SECESSIONIST SPEAKS.

In the course of an address delivered at Anderson, (S. C.,) on the 16th, Gen. S. MCGOWAN, of Abbeville, remarked:

"That African Slavery is a peculiar institution. The world does not understand it—their sentiment is against it, and it cannot live in any Government which is inimical to it. Slavery must be governed by slaveholders, or at least by a Government in which slaveholders have a protective voice. He took for granted that we are resolved to maintain the institution at any and all hazards.

Mr. SEWARD was egregiously mistaken, when he lately declared that we would soon give it up peaceably. Let the fanatics of the world rave and rant as they may, we have settled this question for ourselves. We declare in the face of the world, that this institution is our concern, and so help us God we mean to maintain it!! Taking this for granted, it follows that this is no Government for slaveholders, the administration of that which should be a *Common Government* has passed permanently into the hands of that geographical section, which is animated by an infernal hatred of the institution.

It has been said that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will *be constitutional*, and therefore, there is no cause of alarm. He denied it. He said it would not *be constitutional* in any just sense. It is true that the outrage would be perpetrated under the forms of the Constitution; but it will not be the first time in the history of the world when oppression, in order to accomplish its purpose, has put on constitutional forms. If they can elect a President constitutionally now, they may do it four years hence, and eight years hence, and so on for all time to come. In this way the Government will have passed under the exclusive control of a geographical fanatical party and the South be literally disfranchised in their own Government. Can this perversion of the Constitution be justly claimed as *constitutional*. It would be preserving the form after the spirit had fled. It would be the grossest tyranny under the lifeless form of freedom. He declared that in that case, we would be taxed and governed, and goaded by a Government, in which we would, practically and in effect, have no voice. It would be another exemplification of the old principle of 'taxation without representation,' in opposition to which our forefathers incurred all the dread hazards of the revolution, and waged a bloody war for seven long years. God grant that we may never be reduced to such a condition. But, if it comes to that, he would certainly not advise acquiescence, but would rather raise the war-cry, 'To your tents, O Israel!' He was ready to incur every responsibility rather than submit to such permanent ostracism in our own Government. He supposed the case of England being annexed to France, and asked whether England, with her Anglo-Saxon blood and all her hereditary hatred of France and Frenchmen, would submit to be governed by LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French Legislative Assembly, even although she was represented in that Assembly, but in a hopeless minority. He asked whether England would submit to the arrangement for a single day. He declared that he did not believe she would submit it for a single hour, but would rather fly to arms, and fight the great battles of Agincourt and Cressy. And yet, the condition of England in the case supposed, would not be so perilous or hopeless as our condition in this Government, if the administration of it passes permanently into the hands of the fanatical, sectional Black Republican Party.

He said, however, he was not disposed to give up the fight. He was for struggling to the last, with the watchword, 'the Constitution and Southern Rights, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE'"

LET THE SOUTH ARM.

We extract the following paragraph from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*:

"The result of the election, Tuesday, in Pennsylvania, was the death-knell of the South—or of the Union—it is hard to determine which. If the South submit, she must calculate on ceaseless servile troubles, eternal Northern interference, laws aimed at her institutions by the Federal Government, and the gradual extinction of the supremacy of the *white race*. If the South submit, two years will not pass—perhaps not one—when the difficulty of holding and managing negroes will be so great that owners will sell at any price to be rid of them. The whole force of LINCOLN'S free-negro Government will be directed to bring the white man of the South *down to the level of the negro*. Its ultimate purpose is the amalgamation of the two races. *Hamlin, the future Vice-President, is, himself, partly of negro blood.* Let the South choose.

But if the South resist—what then? The result is obvious.

The world, the civilized world, cannot exist a day without cotton. The Governments of England and France cannot exist without a supply of cotton for their millions of white slaves. If, then, the people of the South are not utterly enervated, debased, and ready for chains—if they have a spark of the old manhood left—*they can, by immediate secession*, place themselves in an impregnable position." * * *

Let the South arm!—If the Slave States intend to protect their rights of property in slaves—if their citizens intend to resist every form of insurrection and incendiarism which Northern hatred can inflict—let them proceed at once to arm. There is no time for delay! 'Every breeze that blows from the North brings to our ears' intelligence of the onward march of Wide-Awakeism and free negroism!

The South must move! Submission is death; and none know it better than those who counsel it!

Strike! for your altars and your fires!
Strike! for the green graves of your sires!
God, and your native land!"

Let the boys arm. Every one that can point a shot-gun or revolver should have one. Let every community supply itself with munitions, and store them safely. Abolitionism is at your doors, with torch and knife in hand!"

The Richmond *Whig* justly remarks:

"The man who can write such abominable stuff must be crazy—stark mad—a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. We pity him—from our inmost soul, we pity him."

DISUNION DENOUNCED.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes from Norfolk, (Va.,) under date of the 27th:

"I notice a dispatch in the *Whig*, of yesterday, in regard to Ex-Gov. WISE'S speech and resolutions at the Princess Ann mass-meeting. There were about 800 persons present, half of whom were ladies and children—many *Bell and Everett men, but they took no part in its proceedings*. The resolutions are published in the *Argus* of yesterday and we leave you and your readers to make their own comments and form their own opinions. The Governor's speech was, if possible, more ultra than his resolutions. Both have struck moderate men, of all parties, with astonishment. They are decidedly revolutionary in tone and tendency.

Gen. JOHN S. MILLSON made a masterly speech here last evening in behalf of Mr. DOUGLAS. His remarks were received with great sensation and amid much enthusiasm. He referred to the revolutionary project and resolutions of Ex-Gov. WISE, as published in the *Argus* of yesterday. He said we have indeed fallen upon revolutionary times. He depicted in a graphic and powerful manner the workings of the scheme now set on foot in subversion of law and order—he denounced it as one of the boldest and most startling projects ever broached in a free Government. Gen. MILLSON referred to the approaching election, and said, *'result as it might, in sixty days after it was over, there would be no Bell, Douglas or Breckinridge Party in the country—there would be but two—a party for the Union and one against the Union.* He had *sided and would battle with the former!'* His remarks made a deep and powerful impression on all present, and all felt that we had reached a crisis in public affairs such as the country has, perhaps, never before witnessed. We have never witnessed more intense political excitement than is now raging in this city and the surrounding country, and never have we seen a more resolute and determined spirit than is displayed by the opponents of the Breckinridge Party—the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS. The City of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk County and Princess Anne, will give BELL a majority of 1,200 votes!"

TREASONABLE SECRET CIRCULARS.

Secret circulars have been distributed among the faithful followers of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in Kentucky, which the Worcester *Union* brings to light and denounces. The title of one of these documents which has been circulating in the Sixth District is:

"*The South alone should govern the South—African Slavery should be controlled only by those who are friendly to it!*"

And it is published by EVANS & COGGESWELL, of Charleston, S. C. After claiming that it is the aim of the Republican Party to achieve the extinction of Slavery, it says:

"Is it the policy of the South to *wait* for that event to take place, or to anticipate it by putting herself *beyond the influence of their policy or the operation of their laws?*"

The document answers this question thus:

"The measures proposed are *secession and the formation of a new Government for ourselves.* * * We think that the seceding States should nominate their own candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, limiting their choice with the eight seceding States. * * If the South can elect a President at all, then no man could be more acceptable to us than the distinguished individual nominated (at Richmond) not merely on account of his intelligence, but of his manly independence, and of his fidelity to his native South. As soon as it is ascertained in November that a Black Republican President is elected, a convention of the seceding States and of such other of the Southern States as may desire to cast lots with us, should immediately be assembled, with purposes openly declared, of *forming a Constitution and organizing a Government*, * * and by the 4th of March, when Mr. LINCOLN takes his seat in the Presidential chair, the South will have the whole machinery of the Government in complete working order to prepare for our defence, or any other emergency. * * * The *'Revolution'* would be complete in its full dimensions and the *Southern Confederacy* stand forth as one of the independent nations of the earth."

Another document of like character, *partly in cipher*, is in possession of Hon. GREEN ADAMS, and still another was discovered at Proctor, Owsley County. The *Union* remarks on this subject as follows:

"We take just now this position: that those documents, *secretly* distributed in these counties among Breckinridge men, and discovered by an accident, considering the notice of them, the one we have, and the one in the possession of GREEN ADAMS, and the one like it at Proctor—all these things convince us that there is in Kentucky a regularly organized conspiracy of treason to disrupt the Government. Of course, we do not pretend to know all that is in the document in ADAMS' possession. He and HAMPTON could not read it at all. Think of this, Union men of all parties. Is there not enough in all this to carry alarm to every one? Where do not these treasonable organizations exist? If they are in Breathitt and Owsley, may they not be in Clark? May they not be in every county in the State? Who is safe? Who is true to his country? These are just now grave and serious questions. We hope our Union cotemporaries will spare no time to spread the news of these discoveries far and wide, and let the friends of the Union know in time of the treason that is hatching in our midst and all around us. Not a moment can be lost. There are men in Kentucky now plotting to subvert the Government. It is no longer in far off South Carolina. It is here at our homes."

Copies of these pamphlets have been received in this City.

WHAT GOV. PETTUS WILL DO.

The Breckinridge States Rights men of Mississippi had a large meeting at Columbus last week, and Gov. PETTUS made a speech. The tenor of his remarks led some one to ask him, if the Union should be divided, what disposition he would make of the interest he had in the Bunker Hill Monument?

He said "he would give up his interest to the North."

"And what," said his interrogator, "will you do with the South's interest in the Fourth of July?"

"*We will make a new one,*" was the reply.

SPEECHES BY COLONELS ORR AND ASHMORE.

We learn from the Greenville (S. C.) *Patriot* that on Tuesday of last week Colonels ORR and ASHMORE addressed the citizens of the district in the Court House. Col. ORR had no hope of the defeat of LINCOLN, but would counsel no hasty action on the part of the State. South Carolina should not withdraw alone. He differed from others in the opinion that our Legislature should call for a Convention of the people as soon as it was ascertained that LINCOLN was elected. He thought it would be wiser and more prudent that Commissioners should be appointed to go to and consult with the other Southern States, and ascertain the course they intended to pursue under the circumstances, so that there might be a concert of action.

South Carolina has tried the experiment of sending a Commissioner to a sister Southern State when her soil was invaded, and the result of that experiment does not afford much encouragement to repeat it. At this crisis, however, although each State must in her sovereign capacity decide upon her own course of action, yet it will be doubtless thought advisable to secure in some way as much concert of action as practicable.

Col. ASHMORE also thought LINCOLN would be elected, and counseled that the State should put herself into a position of resistance, and that when the time comes she should resist to the death.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head the *State Rights Louisianian* has the following significant statement:

"A highly-respectable merchant of our city, just returned from the North and West, informs us that during his visit there he had an interview with Old ABE, the rail-splitter. Upon being asked by our informant what he would do, or what would likely be his policy in regard to the South should he be elected, the rail-splitter replied that similar interrogatories had been propounded to him by many persons, and also in writing by letter, but that he had uniformly refused to answer them, since he did not deem it politic or prudent to declare his policy in advance. He took occasion, however, to apprise our informant that he could dispel the illusion existing at the South; that he would not have to send men from the Free States to fill the offices, by assuring him that there would be found plenty of persons at the South glad enough to get them, and that he had already received four hundred letters from the Slave States begging offices, a large and considerable portion of which came from Louisiana. We beg our readers to ponder upon this, and keep a copy of this paper until after the 4th of March next, should the Illinois rail-splitter be elected, and when he makes his appointments for Louisiana, refer to this statement, and he will have an additional cue to the causes and motives of the disruption of the Democratic Party at Charleston and Baltimore. These fellows, in their applications for office, are taking time by the forelock, and are determined not to be behindhand in the race to catch the Treasury drippings. Is it any wonder, after such revelations, to hear persons in Louisiana say that LINCOLN was preferable to DOUGLAS, and more safe and reliable for the South? We think the rail-splitter showed a good deal of shrewdness when he played the Breckinridge game of silence, and refused to answer the interrogatories put to him. A mum candidate always has an advantage over one who frankly expresses his views, because his supporters, not knowing what his opinions are, have nothing to find fault with, but are compelled, as gamblers say, to go it blind."

EX-GOV. WISE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Norfolk *Herald* has a long report of a Breckinridge barbecue at Princess Anne, at which GOV. WISE spoke. After detailing the crimes of which he thought the Republican Party guilty, he proceeded as follows:

"How, then, is the election of its candidate for that Chief Executive power to be viewed by us and by all? His and his rival's sentiments are both proclaimed—they are the same—'the Government cannot endure half slave and half free'—it is an 'irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces—the United States must and will, sooner or later, become a Slave-holding nation, or *entirely a Free-labor nation.*' These are the sentiments of the coming Black Republican triumph by such means as we have seen. What then?

1. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency will be an open and official avowal by a popular majority of the North, and of the nation, that the past aggressions of Black Republicanism are right.

2. That they are to be persisted in with great aggravation, for the future.

3. That the Slave States shall not govern themselves in respect to their own property in their own limits; but that whilst Territories are to be allowed to prohibit Slavery in their limits, the States will not be permitted to protect it in peace in theirs.

4. That the Slave States and their citizens are to be coerced to submission. And such aggression as this amounts to *actual war.* It is proclaimed already, and awaits only the election for the power and the means to coerce submission. The election will give it both. And it is the worse for coming in all the panoply of a mere *form* of right. The *form* is the *election*—and the *election* will be *Constitutional.* That is to be the pore out of which the courage of resistance is to ooze. The form of the election may be Constitutional, but its intent and purpose is our invasion and a violent infraction of the Constitution. No matter what may be the form, the substance is aggression—the aggression is to us—vital!

If we submit to it we are at once subjugated, and if we intend to resist it is time we were prepared for the conflict, which we cannot repress but may repel. In view of these issues, we deliberately resolve:

1. To appoint 'committees of safety,' as in Revolutionary times, to consist of six persons from each magisterial district, a majority of whom for each district may act. They shall devise and control measures of policy for our safety, and for enrolling and organizing a body of "Minute Men," for whom in all respects they shall provide. And quarterly, or oftener, at such times as they may appoint, the respective committees of the districts, or their representatives, shall assemble, in whole or in part, as they may direct, as a general council for the county, which shall sit under a chief of Minute Men, to be elected by the several councils and removable at their pleasure. The Minute Men shall execute the orders of the district committees, and of the general council; and shall, when necessary, be provided with the proper means.

2. That it be recommended to every County in the Commonwealth to organize in the same or a similar manner, and to publish the same as we now order for notice to our friends to cooperate.

3. That the moment the election returns are made known, and it is ascertained that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is elected President of the United States, the general council of this county shall select one delegate from each district to meet such delegates as may be appointed by other counties to assemble in Convention at Richmond, to determine upon measures for protecting our own safety and honor as a people, for defending the Constitution of the United States, for saving our rights in the Union, and for obtaining the sanction of the Sovereign State of Virginia.

4. That these proceedings be published at Norfolk and Richmond, and copies be sent to each county in the Commonwealth; and that the President and Secretary of the meeting be ordered to see this duty executed.

5. That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to conduct correspondence in this and other States; and a Committee of five, in each district, be also appointed to raise funds to defray any expense of printing and distribution and correspondence.

Resolved, That meetings be held in each magisterial district, within a week, for the purpose of organizing according to the first resolution.

The *Herald* remarks on these resolutions:

"We invoke the serious, calm consideration of every voter in Virginia and the whole country to this matter. Let the preamble and resolutions be published and sent broadcast over the country—let it be proclaimed everywhere that the Breckinridge leaders have at least developed their plan of proceedings—and that plan is a revolutionary one—subversive of every principle of well-regulated Government—of individual or public right—of law, order, and social peace and quiet; that its tendency is to array the land in civil strife—to divide the South from the North, and the people of the South among themselves—for we will not believe they can be induced to sanction such proceedings or sentiments."

THE PLAN.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The plan of the Seceders is to make BRECKINRIDGE President at all hazards—*i. e.*, if not of the whole United States, at least of a Southern Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN is initiated in that movement, and he is to make over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE the public archives, treasury, buildings, army and navy, in the event of the success of the secession movement; for the Seceders still hope to carry all the Slave States next November. Should they not be able to do that, then they will either have to wait a little, or change the programme altogether."

FIRE-EATERS DENOUNCED.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 25th, talks plainly of the Secessionists. It says:

"What have the Secessionists done for the South? Can anybody tell? What have they done for her except to foment agitation, to make politics a trade, and to call off attention from measures of industrial development which would make her really independent? We appeal to every honest, intelligent man to say whether the Union men of the South have not always been the persistent and indefatigable advocates of the development of her resources, of internal improvements, of all those measures whose tendency is to place the South upon high, independent and impregnable ground. They have advocated, with exhaustive toil and unflagging perseverance, those economic instrumentalities that never fail to make a people strong and rich, and able and willing to maintain their own liberties, and to repel all attacks, come from what quarter soever they may. What support have they had from the great body of Southern secessionists in this great work?

What have the latter been about all the while? Why, trading in politics, abusing the North, republishing Abolition insults and slang, saving the South by passing frothy, truculent and cheap resolutions; threatening secession and disunion, and at the same time sending millions of dollars to the North to enrich and build it up. This is what they have been doing, and every honest man knows it. The advocates of Southern independence, prosperity and wealth, have not only had no support worth speaking of from the sectionalists, but they have not unfrequently encountered their opposition. The sectionalists have often ridiculed the efforts of the industrials of the South to make her really independent of the North. The former have been saving the South by cheap resolutions and windy speeches ever since we can remember. Their resolutions have been written upon Northern paper, with Northern ink and pens; the resolutionists have worn Northern clothes, have sat upon Northern chairs, and, in a word, have been giving the North the very kind of aid and comfort which it most desires, while fulminating wordy resolves against it which have only excited contempt. The people are now asked to indorse and continue this same old ding-dong, slam-banging, slam-whanging method of "saving the South," by voting for the party that has been really making the South comparatively poor, and keeping her back in her career of industrial development, moral power and political influence.

These sectional people have been in power both in the National and State Governments for many years, and they have had abundant time, therefore, to show what they can do. That they have totally failed let the present condition of the country prove. Let them now retire, and let us have a change of policy. The sectional doctors have dosed their patient, and kept him in such constant irritation that they have nearly killed him. Let them be dismissed. Let the patient have a little rest and some healthy nourishment, and he will soon be on his feet again, hale and vigorous."

Political Miscellany.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

A correspondent writes as follows from Calhoun, Georgia, to the Louisville *Democrat*, under date of Oct. 14:

"If men in high station, and leaders of their party, mean what they say; if the pledges of States amount to anything; if the purchases of arms, and active military demonstrations—if all this is not an empty show, and I have no idea that it is, we are going to see hotter times within six months than we have ever before.

Disunion and secession is the cry. We will not submit to LINCOLN under any circumstances, is spoken from the stump, and proclaimed at the hustings, by such men as HOWELL COBB, Senators TOOMBS and IVERSON, Col. ORR, and all of the prominent leaders of the South.

The Central Bank of Alabama, in a card published in the Montgomery papers, says that in view of the revolutionary aspect of the country, she will decline discounting any paper until after the election. Negroes that were worth $1,800, and sold for that at Col. BEAN'S sale, at Macon, are now offered for 1,000. Money lenders are collecting in all of their money, and refuse to put it out at any per cent. Military companies are actively drilling, and a Southern Convention is called to meet on the second Monday in November, to decide upon some immediate measure in the event of LINCOLN'S election. I saw a gentleman from Charleston, S. C., who tells me that one thousand men are actively drilling there, who have taken an oath that LINCOLN shall not be inaugurated in peace.

These people all give up the election to LINCOLN, and seem to be preparing for the conflict. Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, are pledged to secede, and I can't see, for my life, how they are going to back down.

Nobody is running in South Carolina but BRECKINRIDGE. They have no other electoral ticket, the question of difference with them being whether they will lead off in secession or not, and I am told the secessionists are largely in the ascendancy.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, in a speech of two hours, yesterday, (which I heard,) says any State has the right to secede when, in her opinion, she has cause, and he said whenever Georgia took that course, his countrymen will find him responding to the call. The Douglas doctrine is just the reverse. We think no State has the right to secede, and that it is the duty of the President to whip them in by force of arms, if necessary. Yet, should it come to secession, (and I am satisfied it will,) that feeling of sympathy existing between slave States is such that every one of them will become involved in the conflict.

The fact is, as much as I deplore anything of this kind, should the South back down from her position, I will always look upon them as braggarts, and shall feel perfect security for the perpetuity of this Union for all time to come."

REPUBLICANISM IN MISSOURI.

On last Saturday night an enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held in St. Louis. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Hon. T. D. STEVENSON, one of the electors at large on the Republican ticket in Missouri, made addresses. The latter gentleman spoke of the progress which Republican ideas had made in Missouri. He said:

"It had been thought a great outrage that the Republican Party had organized here in this Slave State. But the issue would show a numerical strength of thirty thousand Republican votes in Missouri. He remembered that, ten years ago, he canvassed the interior of the State against the policy of Slavery extension, and that then the idea was on all sides ridiculed and laughed at, that a party based on such an opposition could organize in Missouri. He could now guarantee that the Republicans could carry Franklin County, while in St. Charles and Osage Counties the party was rapidly growing, and its voters no longer feared to speak freely, but counted confidently upon cheering results. And now, in this campaign, we mean to give these scorners such a fight as will, in all time to come, effectually 'settle their hash.' So formidable has this once despised and sneered-at movement become that it was lately thought necessary for the Little Giant to come and attempt to stay the rising tide, and on his heels, later still, came Col. DAVY WOODS. Who doubted the result? We must carry this city and county in November! We have the strength—let each man put his shoulder to the wheel, and the work is done. We have only to teach the clear and simple idea that the white man's brain, genius, intellect and muscle must be employed in the development of this great country; that the Government must be administered for his benefit; that its boundless treasures of mineral and agricultural wealth are to be brought forth by his skilled arm—in short, that free white labor, and not slave labor, is the true policy for promoting the greatness and wealth of these vast Western areas."

SENATOR TOOMBS VS. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* writes of Senator TOOMBS and his recent speech there in his usual flowing style. It says:

"Mr. DOUGLAS, like the ghost of "Hamlet," haunted the mind of the infuriated but truly patriotic Senator. Goblins and hobgoblins flitted across his redolent imagination, until, with gleaming dagger, he stood ready to sheathe it in the bosom of him, whom he once said, would not flatter Neptune for his trident, or Jove for his thunder!

Mr. TOOMBS intimated, and that very clearly, that Mr. DOUGLAS should not be permitted to speak in Atlanta on the 30th inst. Mr. DOUGLAS spoke in Memphis on yesterday, and we learn by telegraph that he spoke in Huntsville to-day, and he will certainly speak in Atlanta on the 30th inst., and all the powers that be cannot prevent it. Mr. DOUGLAS will also repeat his answers to the Norfolk questions in his speech in this city, and we trust that Mr. TOOMBS will be here on that occasion, and keep at that distance from the Little Giant so that it "*will be safe for him to answer.*"

MORE HANGING IN TEXAS.

The Canton (Ill.) *Register* states that Dr. SHREEVES and Mrs. FOSTER, formerly of Fairview, Ill., have been hung by the people of TEXAS. The families of Dr. SHREEVES and Mr. FOSTER were warned to leave the State, and complying with the command they were on their way to Illinois, when they were overtaken by their persecutors, and Dr. SHREEVES and Mrs. FOSTER summarily secured and hung to a tree. Mr. FOSTER and the remainder of the two families escaped. The *Register* gives but few particulars, as the details had not been received. It adds: "We will remark, by way of explanation, that Dr. SHREEVES was not only not an Abolitionist, but we are informed by his connections at Fairview, was in favor of Slavery, and was preparing to make investments in negroes. When he left this State he was a Douglas man. The only ground for disturbing him was his being a Northern man, and coming from a section where free white labor is respected."

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The Democratic Association of Leavenworth reply to Mr. DOUGLAS' denial of the assertions advanced in their circular, to the effect that he was cognizant of the formation of the famous Lecompton Constitution. They claim that Mr. DOUGLAS has falsified much that was said in the correspondence laid before the country, and assert that the issue involved at present is a question of veracity between the late Gen. COCHRAN and family, Mr. GREENE, B. REDMAN and Mr. DARNPENDORFF, on the one side, and Mr. DOUGLAS on the other. They conclude as follows:

"We would assure Mr. DOUGLAS that his assumption that all, or any of those connected with this exposure of dissimulation and perfidy are ashamed of any record of theirs in connection with the Lecompton Constitution, is wholly gratuitous. There were schemes in connection with the elections under the Lecompton Constitution, which no honorable citizen could suggest or uphold, and which were planned and executed by men who, upon all and every occasion, urged his "paramount claims" to the Presidency, some of whom were instructed in their political ethics in his peculiar school, if not under his immediate eye; some of whom are to this day his supporters, and others of whom are his covert upholders, unless they have lately discovered that his sun has passed the zenith, and with their accustomed prudence have turned their faces in another direction. We pray Mr. DOUGLAS never again to place us in such a category that it might be thought we were among his admirers in the past, or are among his friends in the present.

A VERITABLE LETTER.

The following letter is probably genuine:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15, 1860.

EDITOR MARION COMMONWEALTH—*My Dear Sir:* In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that I have not been making stump speeches in Kentucky, and do not intend to do so. My speech at Ashland, on the 5th September, is the only political address I have made.

Misrepresentations of me have been persisted in so unjustly, after corrections made, that I have ceased to notice them, but I thank you for the friendly interest which prompted your letter. Yours very truly,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

To GEORGE D. JOHNSON, Esq., Marion, Ala.

EX-GOVERNOR WISE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions offered by Ex-Gov. WISE at a Democratic mass meeting in Princess Anne County, Va., Wednesday, and adopted "by acclamation:"

AWFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.—A Gloucester correspondent informs us that intelligence has been received at that port of the loss of one of the mackerel catchers which left the Bay of St. Lawrence last month with a full fare. When just outside of Cape Canso, during the night, in a thick fog, she was run down by a steamer, carrying away her bowsprit and foremast, and staving in her bows. What damage the steamer sustained is not known, as she passed on without offering any assistance to the schooner. The wind blowing fresh from the northward, they found it impossible to reach the Nova Scotia shore and, after drifting about for two days headed for the Western Islands, but had proceeded but twenty-four hours when she became water-logged and unmanageable. Seven of the crew were washed overboard by the sea, and the remaining nine took to the boat. They were in the boat two days, when it capsized, and before they could get her righted two men were devoured by sharks. By this misfortune they lost all their provisions, water and oars. In this condition they floated about for four days, during which time two men died from exhaustion. One of the bodies was thrown overboard and the other was kept to satisfy the hunger which was consuming them; but just as they were about to partake of this horrid meal, a sail hove in sight, which rapidly neared and rescued them more dead than alive.

The vessel which rescued them was a Portuguese. She carried them to St. Domingo, where they were kindly treated and sent home by the American Consul. The name of the schooner is not given, neither the names of the captain nor crew. The steamer was probably one outward bound, as no intelligence of such a collision has been received on this side of the Atlantic.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 30.*

—Mrs. Douglas is accompanying her husband on his Southern tour. On her way to Memphis some disrespectful pickpocket relieved her of a valuable gold watch. In the audience which assembled to hear the "Little Squatter Sovereign" at Memphis, were a number of professionals. One gentlemen lost $1,300; another $1,000; another $300; another a number of $100 bills; and still another a roll of chewing tobacco.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1242, 1696, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States Circuit Court—OCT. 31.

Before Judge Nelson.

CHARTER PARTY—LIEN ON CARGO.

Robert Latta vs. *The Cargo of the Bark Hermitage.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case *in rem* against the cargo of the vessel, to recover freight under a charter party. This charter party was entered into between the libelant and Messrs. Abranches, Almeida & Co., merchants, for the employment of the vessel from the port of New-York to the West Coast of Africa, on a trading voyage and back to New-York, with the privilege of continuing the voyage for a year. The owner engaged to keep the vessel well fitted, tight and staunch, and provided with every requisite necessary for such trading voyage, excepting captain, crew and provisions, and that the whole vessel (with the exception of the cabin, the deck, and necessary room for the accommodation of the crew and storage of sails and cables) should be at the sole use and disposal of the charterers; and that no goods or merchandise should be laden on board otherwise than from them; and the owner also bound himself to receive on board the vessel, during the voyage, all such lawful goods and merchandise as the charterers might think proper to ship.

The charterers engaged, on their part, to provide the vessel at all times sufficient cargo for ballast, and to pay for charter or freight during the voyage, $450 per month and all foreign and domestic port charges, &c., &c., payable $800 at the expiration of every four months in New-York, and in full on the discharge of the vessel; the charter to commence when the vessel was in her berth for loading and reported to charterers, and cease when the vessel shall have returned and discharged her cargo in New-York. For the fulfillment of the several stipulations each party bound himself to the other—the one, the ship and tackle; the other, the merchandise laden on board.

The cargo was put on board the vessel in this port by the charterers preparatory to the voyage, but before she started on her voyage, a question arose upon the construction of the charter, or rather in respect to the rights of the charterers under it—the latter claiming the cabin for the accommodation of passengers to be received on board, which was denied by the owner, and thereupon the charterers commenced taking out the cargo and refused to go on with the charter party. The libel is filed to recover freight for the use of the vessel for the time engaged, and damages for the non-fulfillment of the charter party.

The case does not fall within that class of cases where nothing has been done under a charter of the vessel—that is, no goods placed on board, nor the voyage entered upon; in which cases there can be no lien upon the vessel or cargo under the charter party. In these cases whether the breach of the agreement is on the part of the owner or of the charterer, there can be no proceeding *in rem* against vessel or cargo, as no lien has attached for the benefit of either party.

For here the voyage had commenced upon the very terms of the agreement between the parties; the goods were put on board the vessel, and if the lien attached at all, it attached as soon as they were laden on board; and so far as the form of the remedy is concerned, it is the same as if the voyage had been broken up by the charterers at any other point in the course of the voyage after the vessel had been out a week, month, or longer.

The real question, therefore, in the case, is whether the claim set up by the charterers to put passengers on board to occupy the cabin was well founded. If it was, then the refusal was a breach of the charter, and the charterers had a right to put an end to the contract. If not, they were in fault, and the cargo is chargeable for freight and damages.

Now, the charter, which is a very special and well-drawn instrument, clearly and regularly understood in every part of it, in terms reserves cabin. It is insisted, however, that this is a mistake, and is inconsistent with other parts of the instrument, and that without the use of the cabin to the charterers, the voyage could not be performed, and thus the reservation would defeat the contract.

But if there has been any mistake in the charter, or if its terms do not express the intent of the parties, there is another mode of settling the question than calling on the Court in this proceeding to disregard its clear and undoubted meaning and that is to institute a proceeding to reform the contract. And as to the objection that the clear words of the charter would necessarily defeat the whole object and purpose of the parties in entering into it, we are unable to see this consequence. We do not think the reservation necessarily excludes the master from the cabin, for although he is to be appointed by the charterers, he was in a qualified sense the master of the owner. The owner had duties to perform in respect to the vessel, and some of them appropriately belonging to the master and in which he as master was specially concerned.

In our construction of the charter, the possession of the vessel was not to be exclusively in the charterers—not so, as admitted by the terms of the instrument, nor necessarily so in my judgment, regarding the nature and purpose of the voyage. This is our view upon the words used by the parties to the contract, and we must look to them in endeavoring to ascertain their meaning.

As it respects the lien upon the cargo on board, the charter is express—so upon the vessel if the breach of the contract had been on the part of the owner.

The decree below reversed, and the decree for libelant with a reference to the clerk to ascertain the freight and damages.

For appellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for appellees, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

John G. Baker et al. vs. *Greene C. Bronson.*—This was an action to recover back an amount of duties imposed by the defendant, as Collector of this Port, upon an importation of liquors, which the plaintiffs claimed to have been illegally exacted. The trial of the case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,292 40 and interest. The defendant moved for a new trial.

NELSON, C. J.—The principal question in this case is whether or not the protest is sufficiently explicit within the requirements of the Act of Congress. The words of the act are that before making payment of the duties the importer must protest in writing, signed by him or his agent, setting forth "distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection" to the payment of the duties.

In Greely *vs* Burgess (18 How., 410,) the following words were held sufficient to raise an objection on the trial that the appraisers had not made the proper examination of the goods from the several packages as required by the act, "that the goods were not fairly and faithfully examined by the appraisers." In that case the article imported was sugars from Cuba, and the samples upon which the appraisement was made, had been drawn from the casks and exposed for some time to the air, and would not afford a true criterion by which to judge of the value of the article. The majority of the Judges were of the opinion that the protest was sufficiently specific to cover the objection.

In the present case the question of appraisal arises in regard to an importation of liquors, and the objection is that the examination was defective in not examining samples from the statute number of packages, and also that neither packages nor samples were at all examined by the appraisers.

The words in the protest, which are claimed to cover the objection, are that "the appraisers had not used or employed sufficient means or made sufficient examination of said brandies" to determine their value.

It may be difficult to distinguish this case so far as the sufficiency of the protest is concerned from the case above referred to, but the words in the connection found, could afford but little information to the Collector of the real ground of the objection. They are found among a mass of objections covering almost every one that can arise under the Revenue laws and extending over some sheets of foolscap. Certainly the Collector would be obliged to go over the entire process of carrying goods through the Custom-house in every instance of entry, in order to meet the almost countless objections enumerated in this paper. The protest seems to have been made without reference to any specific objection, but with a view to hit any that might happen in the course of levying the duties.

We think the departure from a strict construction of the Act in the case above referred to has led to this general and indefinite statement of the objections, and that it may be necessary for Congress to interpose and correct the abuse. The trial in this case was embarrassed on account of the loss of the papers in the Custom-house, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the truth of the transaction appeared on the trial, for the want of the proper preparation of the defence.

We shall grant a new trial with a view to enable the Government to furnish the proper evidence if in their power, but it must be on terms of payment of the costs of the last Circuit.

State of Missouri, from a quarter that we know to be generally intelligent and thoroughly informed on this particular subject. It is written to a private banking house in this City, with no expectation of any public use being made of the information:

"Your letter of Oct. 8, making inquiries about Missouri Bonds, interest and the progress of our roads, reached St. Louis in my absence, and I embrace the earliest leisure since my return to answer, as far as I can, your inquiries.

The amount of Bonds issued to the road (including guaranteed Bonds)	$22,750,000
Amount of Bonds on which interest will be paid by the road	7,050,000
Leaving to be provided for by the State	15,700,000
Annual interest on the same	942,000
To meet this interest the State has a special tax of 1 mill, estimated for the present year at	$462,500
Tax of 1 ₰-cent. on bank capital, which goes to interest fund	100,000
Estimated surplus of general revenue	325,000
Surplus now in the treasury (reported to be)	80,000
	967,500

In the estimated surplus of general revenue allowance is made for appropriation of $285,000 for Common Schools, and $400,000 for general appropriations and necessary expenses, an economical administration reduces this amount at least $70,000, which would go, if needed, to strengthen the interest fund. But you will see there is 'already sufficient means provided. So much for the coming January and July interest, which will be as certainly paid as will the interest on the State debt of New-York.

You ask, what of the future? I answer, the mill tax will increase in amount each year, and the bank tax will amount to $120,000 next year, and will run up to $145,000 per annum, when the remaining capital stock is subscribed and paid in; then the surplus of general revenue (raised by a two-mill tax) will increase each year with the rapid growth in wealth and population of our State. The net earnings of the North Missouri, and St. Louis, and Iron Mountain Railroads, amount to about $120,000 per annum. The two first-named roads have appropriated these earnings to the purchase of necessary rolling stock and the extinguishment of their floating debt; the earnings of the Pacific have been applied to the extension of the main line. These roads, having failed to meet their interest, puts them in the power of the Legislature to take possession of the roads and foreclose the State mortgage and to direct the application of all the net earnings to the payment of interest. That so much as may be necessary to maintain State credit will be so applied, is certain beyond all reasonable doubt. Our own people are all anxious for the extension and completion of the railroads, but they are more anxious to maintain the character and credit of the State.

Our Governor-elect, (Hon. C. F. JACKSON,) is a man fully equal to the task of taking care of the credit of the State. He has shown great ability in the management of his private finances and will be ready to give similar attention and vigilance to the finances of the State, and will take more pride in the financial than the political success of his administration. In saying this much for GOV. JACKSON I am not influenced by any partisan feelings, as we never have agreed politically, and perhaps never will.

In regard to the extension of the Southwest Branch and main Pacific Road, I have to say they are both making progress. The Branch is now open to Dillon, a distance of seventy-six miles, and will be opened to Rolla, five miles further, next month. The main road is now open to Otterville, a distance of one hundred and seventy-eight miles, and will be extended to Sedalia, thirteen miles further, by the first of December. This last-named point is within eighty-two miles of Kansas City. The work beyond Sedalia is light, and good progress is being made on the work by the use of country subscriptions. I think some provision will be made by the Legislature for the completion of this important road. But I do not expect to see any further issue of State Bonds, unless it shall be under circumstances and with provision that would meet the approval of the largest holder of our Bonds.

In conclusion allow me to say, that I believe the Bonds to be safe, and the payment of the interest certain; that our wealth and population is increasing too rapidly to allow of any such thing as default, and there is too much regard for the character and honor of our State to ever allow such calamity to befall us.

As you are aware, I am no longer connected with our roads, and have no interest in the matter save as a citizen of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the U. S. Assistant-Treasurer, New-York, during the month of October:

Receipts and Disbursements.

Oct. 1, 1860, by balance		$2,065,693 68
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,611,801 70	
On account of Patent Fees	8,522 05	
On account of Post-Office Department	422,133 66	
On account of Miscellaneous	9,639 27	
Loans	1,229,186 70—	4,291,283 58
Total		$6,356,977 26
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3,971,147 02	
Post-office Drafts	295,689 66—	4,266,836 68
Balance		$2,090,140 58
Oct. 31, 1860:		
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts	$2,634,103 54	
By receipts during the month	2,062,502 63—	$4,696,606 17
To Payments		2,117,862 35
Balance		$2,578,743 82
By Balance Cr. Interest Accounts		$48,055 30
To Payments		7,354 50
Balance		$40,700 80
By Receipts for Customs in Oct. 1860		$2,611,801 70
By Receipts for Customs in Oct. 1859		2,276,683 36
Increase in Sept. 1860		$335,118 34
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$247,031 05
By Coin Received during the Month	$158,395 78	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month	238,651 98—	$397,047 76
Total		$644,078 81
To Payments in Coin	$256,603 51	
To Payments in Fine Bars	264,692 95	521,296 46
Balance		$122,782 35
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,708,875 37	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	34,600 26—	$4,743,475 63
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	$88,182 09	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	345,668 81	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	234,720 59—	$668,571 49
Total		$5,412,047 12
Less due Depositors		236,465 00
Balance		$5,175,582 12

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	10,000	
United States Bullion	1,183,000—	$1,200,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$6,400	
Foreign Bullion	38,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	12,000	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	1,000	
Lake Superior	600—	$58,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$300,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	958,000—	$1,258,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$530,000 00
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$393,028 72

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Total receipts	*$348,644 79
Payments	352,218 36
Balance	5,175,582 12

*For Customs, $102,801 70.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency	3-10@—	Virginia	1¼@—
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-8@—	Illinois & Wiscon.	1½@—
Philadelphia	1-8@—	Michigan	½@—
Baltimore	¼@—	Tennessee	1½@—
Interior Penn.	⅜@⅝	Free Indiana	1 @—
Interior Maryland	⅜@—	Louisiana	1½@—
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	⅜@—	Mobile	1½@—
S. Carolina & Geo.	1½@—	Missouri	1½@—
North Carolina	1½@—	Canada	⅜@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres	85	95
120 acres	70	78
160 acres	60	68

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 03@—
Mexican Dols.	$1 06@—	Span. Silver 8os.	1 22@—
Spanish Dols.	1 12@—	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	92@—	Sovereigns	4 83@4 85
French Crowns	1 10@—	Twenty Francs	3 84@—
German Crowns	1 08@—	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@—
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 89@—
Guilders	40@—	Span. Doubloons	15 10@15 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubloons	15 60@15 70
Rixdollars	1 08@—	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Mexican Dols.	1 04@—		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 4 bbls. Ashes, 4,561 bbls. Flour, 1,149 bbls. Corn Meal, 56,945 bush. Wheat, 10,246 bush. Corn, 12,154 bush. Barley, 18,072 bush. Oats, 814 pkgs. Provisions, and 941 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 546 bbls., including 320 bbls. Pots, and 226 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, yet prices have been generally firm; Java, 16¾c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 15c.@15¾c.; Maracaibo, 14¾c.@15c.; Rio, 13c.@15¾c., and St. Domingo, 12¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio thus: "The receipts of Rio during the past week have led to a large business, and the total sales amount to 21,608 bags, leaving only 2,229 in stock. We have no change to notice in prices, except for ordinary descriptions, which we quote ½c. lower. Sales embrace 4,542 ₰ *Addison Child*, and 2,469 ₰ *Clara Hazell*, at 14¾c.; 5,000 ₰ *Corrilla*, at 14¾c.; 1,177 ₰ do., at 13¾c. ex ship; 4,000 ₰ *North Point*, at 14c.@14¾c. ex ship; 1,171 ₰ *Tasso*, at 13¾c.; 1,300 ₰ do., at 13¾c., and sundry small invoices at quotations." Stock of all kinds in first hands, 5,095 pkgs., including 2,229 bags Rio.

Stock of Rio:

Oct. 27, New-Orleans, bags	10,000
Oct. 30, New-York, bags	2,229
Grand total	12,229

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 2,590 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	8	8	8¼	8¼
Middling, ₰ lb	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
Middling fair, ₰ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been good for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, but at prices which have been unsatisfactory to the principal holders. At our lowest quotations shippers would buy State and Ohio extras freely. The general asking prices, however, are 5c.@10c. ₰ bbl. higher; hence business is restricted; sales to-day 19,600 bbls., including superfine State, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 45; superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 20; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 75, ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 5 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour sells, in lots at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 60@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, chiefly for export; the available supply has been inadequate to the requirements of buyers, and, though rates of freight have advanced a shade, prices of desirable lots of Wheat are quoted higher. Sales have been reported of 210,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 28; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 44@$1 56, chiefly at $1 45@$1 48; amber Western, part on private terms; red Winter Western at $1 34@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; Racine Spring, part at $1 22@$1 23; Chicago Spring, very inferior to choice, at $1 17@$1 24; red State at $1 32@$1 33½; amber Long Island, $1 37; white Kentucky at $1 56, and white Southern at $1 52 ₰ bushel. Corn continues in fair request at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 112,500 bushels at 68c.@69c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 72½c.@73. for yellow Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid at 75c.@76c. ₰ bushel; sales 10,200 bushels. Barley is inquired for, but at irregular rates; sales 36,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c.; Canada East, at 72c.@76c., and State at 65c.@73c., chiefly at 70c.@73c. ₰ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38.; Western at 37c.@37¾c., and State at 37½c.@38¼c. The following figures exhibit the number of bushels of Wheat, with Flour reduced to Wheat, received at Detroit since the new crop began to move:

	1860.	1859.
For the month of August, bush	713,778	380,790
For the month of Sept., bush	1,111,617	672,288
For the week ending Oct. 6, bush	295,284	210,919
For the week ending Oct. 13, bush.	221,158	223,482
For the week ending Oct. 20, bush.	345,085	205,642
For the week ending Oct. 27, bush.	357,435	241,410
Total to date, bush	3,144,357	1,934,531

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 550 bales, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. ₰ yard.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Foreign has attracted rather more attention, including Clear Russian, to arrive, $210; Jute, to arrive, at $100, and here at $105@$110, ₰ ton, and Manila at 6c. ₰ lb., usual terms.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including new at 32c.@38c., and last year's crop at 18c.@23c. ₰ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 60 ₰ M.

METALS—Have been inactive, to-day, at former quotations.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Crude Whale, chiefly at 51c.@55c. ₰ gallon; and limited for other descriptions, at previous prices. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 465 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 50; and, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 2,700 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, at 55c., and 225 do. dark, at 51c. ₰ gallon; also, 1,450 bbls. South Sea, at a price not transpired—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 29, '60	68,985	137,959	1,352,500
Same time last year	82,227	196,397	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 800 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $18 90@$19 06; New Prime at $14 25@14 75 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly for future delivery, at 9c.@10c¾. ₰ lb. Lard has not varied to-day; sales, 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₰ lb. Beef has been in demand at uniform rates; sales, 380 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₰ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$15 25 ₰ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is plenty at 9c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the month of October, Mr. M. RADER notices thus: "Business has been very active during the whole of last month. Of Spanish Leaf the supplies have been more liberal than heretofore, and most of the importations, owing to previous scarcity, found ready sale at improved prices. The receipts of Havana have been quite large, but, nevertheless, we commence the month with very small stocks; the quality of Havana Fillers brought on the market, being mostly of more desirable quality, found ready buyers at 26c.@29c. for ordinary, 30c.@33c. for good, and 35c.@40c. for really desirable and leafy—showing a large advance upon former rates. In assorted Havana sales have also taken place to a greater extent, and for fine lots high prices have been paid, ranging from 45c. to 75c., in accordance to quality and assortment. Jiguani continues selling at 24c.@25½c.; the latter rate can only be obtained for choice lots; of other sorts of Cuba we have no supplies, although much wanted. Several lots of Yara arrived during the month containing little of the finer grades, but finding sale at corresponding prices. Buy ranging at 28c.@31c.; genuine, 32c.@33¾c. The inquiry for Domestic Leaf has continued good. Kentucky is held very firm, and some speculative transactions have been made, as it is now established that the crop is a small and poor one. Finest grades of shipping and fine cutting are in very limited supply, and held as high as 13c. and above; fine, 11c.@12½c.; good, 9c.@10½c.; middling, 7½c.@8¾c.; good free Lugs are very scarce, and held at 6c.@6¾c.; ordinary, 4¾c.@5c. Transactions in Seed Leaf Tobacco have been heavy, exporters freely taking moderate priced lots, with a fair prospect of a continued fair demand, provided prices are kept within the range of exporters; whilst finer sorts, suitable for our home use, are not over plenty, and therefore commanding full prices. Stocks all over the country are excessively light compared with former seasons, and it is therefore safe to conclude that prices will continue firm. The crop of Florida has been but a small one, and has mostly gone into speculators' hands."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in October.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Oct. 1, 1860, bales	1,071	776	
Received since, bales	5,043	1,568	2,007
Total	6,114	2,344	2,007
Sales to Oct. 31, 1860, bales	4,814	1,003	1,407
Stock Nov. 1, 1860, bales	1,300	1,301	600

WHISKY—Sales: 650 bbls., in lots, at 22c., ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room was more sought after and rates were firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 12¼d.@13d., chiefly wheat at 13d. ₰ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₰ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₰ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13¾d. ₰ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₰ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₰ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 980 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao at $14,000; a bark, 540 tons, from City Point to Bordeaux, tobacco, 22s. 6d.; a Br. bark, 465 tons, to Lisbon, staves, on private terms, thence to Buenos Ayres, salt, 30s., and back to New-York, Boston or Baltimore, bone ash, $4 ₰ ton; a schr. 365 tons, from Minatitlan to London, mahogany, £3; a Br. ship, 800 tons, to London, 20,000 bushels wheat 13d. in bulk, and 2,500 bbls. flour 3s. 9d.; a Bre. bark, same voyage, 16,000 bushels wheat, 13¼d. in bulk; a bark to Glasgow, 13d.; a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, to Gloucester, 14d. in bulk; a Bremen ship, 500 tons, to Liverpool, 12½d. in ship's bags, and Flour 3s. 1½d.; a British bark, 547 tons, same voyage, 13d. in ship's bags; a schooner, 150 tons, 6 months to West Indies and back, $625 ₰ month, charterers to pay all port charges: one, 1,200 bbls., 4 months' voyage, $500 ₰ month, charterers to victual and man her, and pay all port charges; a British brig, 280 tons, to Tarragona and back, $2,500; a schooner, 188 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies, lumber, $9; a British schooner, 99 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,025; a brig, 176 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a schooner, 190 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies, $6, and back to New-York, $5: one, 173 tons, same voyage, $8 and $4; one, 132 tons, to Grenada, $650; a bark, 390 tons, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 ₰ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1860.

The receipts of live animals continue excessively large, quite beyond the requirements of this market at this season. The supply of beef cattle is again nearly up to six thousand, which is at least five hundred head more than are really required, especially when, as this week, the weight is fully up to the average. If we estimate the average dressed weight of the 5,824 bullocks brought in this week at 700 lbs., we have the enormous amount of over four millions lbs. of beef, (4,076,800 lbs.,) or over four lbs. each for a million persons. Or, to include other stock, we have 812 veal calves, which at the dressed weight of 100 lbs. each makes 81,200 lbs.; 14,667 sheep and lambs, if dressing 50 lbs. each, gives 733,350 lbs.; and 8,594 hogs, at the dressed weight of 200 lbs. each, gives 1,718,800 lbs. These together amount to 6,620,150 lbs. of dressed meat, or about 6¾ lbs. of meat—nearly a pound a day—for one million persons. And this is not far above the weekly supply for two months past. The owners of beef cattle were disposed to consider last week the hardest market of the year—to-day they added another adjective, and call it the *very* hardest market, and some say not only of this year, but of any past year. And they are not far from right, for we saw plenty of good animals that will yield excellent beef sold at prices which will not be over 8c.@8¾c. for the dressed weight of the four quarters. Deducting from this 2c. ₰ lb. for the expenses of freight, feed and commissions, leaves but 6c. a pound, which is hardly equivalent to 3c. a pound for the live weight when taken from the Western feeding-grounds, although some of the cattle on sale cost 4c. Though having a fair supply of cattle on hand from previous purchases, the low rates and liberal estimate in weights allowed by sellers, butchers were tempted to buy freely, so that the yards were nearly cleared out to-night—from 150 to 200 only being left unsold at sundown. Forwarders will do well to bear in mind that the Presidential Election occurs on next Tuesday, and very few cattle will be sold on that day, which will diminish the sales of the week materially. The free purchases of to-day were partly made in anticipation of this fact. Further, next week voters will mostly be at home—their business transactions have been arranged for some time past with reference to this—so that the outside consumers in the City for a week to come will be very small comparatively, and the demand will be materially diminished. After these statements, we have only to say that if owners send in as many cattle next week as they have for two months past, they will need another adjective to characterize the market they may expect to find. Milch cows of medium and poor qualities are abundant, and slow of sale. The few really good cows offered go at fair rates. Veal calves are selling at lower rates than for some time past—the abundance of cheap beef affects the prices of all other meats. Sheep and lambs are quite plentiful, the receipts being nearly fifteen thousand. Prices, however, continue about as last week, the demand for mutton being always good at this season of the year. Live hogs come in less abundantly than at this time last year, but the present warm weather does not favor packing on the large consumption of pork, and prices are drooping.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,824	132	812	14,867	8,594
Previous week	5,290	160	706	12,115	9,675
Same w'k last year	5,579	214	617	14,765	16,501
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 30,229. Total number received the previous week, 27,346, being an increase of 2,883 beeves and sheep.

Of the 5,824 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,462 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 796 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 228 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 43 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 93 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 200 are reported as sold on Sunday from the Hudson River yards.

Of the 4,462 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,994 head came from New-York, 1,373 from Illinois, 338 from Kentucky, 841 from Ohio, 475 from Indiana, 37 from Michigan, 290 from Missouri, and 14 from Connecticut.

The 4,462 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 975; Hudson River Railroad, 1,651; Harlem Railroad, 261; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 181; Hudson River Boats, 862; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 472; and 60 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

If cattle men grumbled last week—as they verily did—they could with equal propriety growl this week, especially some who held stock over for a better market. Trade was bad enough one week ago, but no one will dispute that it is worse now, making the present decidedly the hardest market of the season—too many cattle following a succession of full markets. This is the seventh week of an average of over 5,500 bullocks per week sent to the New-York cattle markets. For the present week we have 5,827 fresh cattle, 4,462 of which were offered at ALLERTON'S, together with about 100 State bullocks. Free sales had been previously made at Bergen and the down town markets, so that the real wants of butchers were not large, especially as the weather was warm and wet, so that meat could not be exposed long on sale. Well, at the very opening of the market on Tuesday it was evident that the low prices of last week could not be maintained. Most of the cattle were in original hands, although several lots changed ownership after reaching the yards. There seems to be a growing disposition among cattle men to wholesale their droves if possible, and brokers are increasingly willing to become owners of the lots they are at work upon, if the risk does not appear too great. About one-half of the cattle were retailed Tuesday, including most of the better class, and the remainder were disposed of to-day, save about 200 which did not find purchasers. Upon the whole the market was a hard one for owners of stock. We give a decline of about ¼c. ₰ lb., net weight, for all the cattle sold.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8¾c.@9¼c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@8c.	7¾c.@8¼c.
Poor quality	6c. @7c.	6c. @7½c.
Poorest quality	4½c.@5½c.	5c. @6c.
General selling prices	6½c.@8¾c.	6¾c.@8¾c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7½c.@—

Butchers could not use all the stock offered after their free purchases last week. They laid in strong again, the more so since election comes off next Tuesday, when no one can think of buying or selling cattle even, and it is to be questioned whether the news of the election or defeat of favorite candidates will not furnish sufficient food for some days to come, so that our advice is don't rush things next week, let's take a few long breaths, and if we fast a little it will do no harm.

Assisted by out-of-town buyers—butchers and graziers—the yards were pretty well cleared out at night of the second day. Prices had a wide range—9c.@9¼c. for a few of the best, plenty of good steers at 8c., and poor ones 7c. down to 5c. and even 4¾c.—some of the tailings going very low. The Albany trade was very dull on Monday. Very few changed hands to come here, and about 600 went East. Some 800 more were held at Albany which would have been forwarded to this market, had appearances warranted doing so.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

D. G. CULVER sold 120 of T. J. FOSTER'S thin, green Kentucky steers, of 7¾ cwt., at 8c. Also 10 fat State cattle, of 8¾ cwt., at 9c.

GEO. ATRAULT was selling 34 light Genesee Valley cattle, for ATRAULT & JONES, at 7c.@8c. Also 10 superior Ohio cattle, for EATON, rated 11 cwt., and sold for about 9c. Eight brought $100 each, and two others a180—all to J. JANTZEN, Centre Market.

HARING & MILLER sold here and at Bergen 228 head: 50 Kentucky cattle, for J. Hutchinson, prime fat cows, steers and heifers, of 7 cwt., at 7¾c.@9c; 82 head, for J. Hussey, Indiana nice, tidy steers, of 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8¾c.; 14 for J. Sears, Ohio cattle, rated 6¼ cwt., oxen, steers and cows, at an average of 7¾c.; and 34 for J. Austin, Ohio light steers, at 7¾c.; 18 for James Kale, State cows, steers and oxen, of 6 cwt., at 6c.@8c.; 16 for J. Axtell, Alleghany County, coarse, rough oxen, of 7¾ cwt., at 7c.; 14 head for Mills & Phillips, State light, gross steers, 5½ cwt., at 7c.

T. C. EASTMAN for D. SELSOR, 60 prime Ohio cattle, of about 8¾ cwt., in good flesh, fed by W. J. SELSOR, in Madison County. They were bringing 8c.@9c.—few of the tops 9¼c. Mr. SELSOR has more of the same sort, and some still better coming forward after election.

J. A. MERRITT for J. T. ALEXANDER, 108 pretty common Illinois cattle, with a light tale. Rated 6¼ cwt., and bringing 7c.@8¾c.,

J. C. HOAG & BRO. sold 25 pretty fair Dutchess County cattle at 7c.@8½c.

W. H. GURNEY & Co. sold 85 Iowa steers for GEO. BENTLEY, rated 5 cwt.@8 cwt., and ran out at 6½c.@8c.; and 22 State cattle for J. C. ABBEY, rated 5 cwt., and brought 6¾c. Also, for Mr. OSBORNE, 19 Ohio cattle, of 6 cwt., at 7c.; and 81 Pennsylvania cattle, of common to fair flesh, for WILCOTT & RAYDEU, uneven weights, at 6½c.@8c.

C. W. CONGER sold 15 good Ohio cattle, of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

M. DALTON sold, for FITCH & STEWARD, 52 light Indiana steers at 6¼ each, rated 5¾ cwt.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling for HATCH & WILLIAMS 124 Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., common, at 6¾c.@8½c.

BEACH & BRAY sold 67 Ohio cattle for BAKER & BURT, light, mixed cattle, uneven weights, at 7c.@8c. Also for WARREN, 16 Ohio cattle, of fair quality, at 7c.@8c.; and 37 Pennsylvania steers, stags, &c., for Mr. BUSH, at 6¾c.@8¾c.; and 37 Indiana steers, of fair flesh, for J. TEMPLETON, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 7¾c.@8¾c. Also for B. T. ATWATER, 37 light Michigan steers and heifers, at 6c. @6c.; and 80 head of Illinois steers bought of Mr. BOSS, rated 6¼ cwt., and brought 7¾c. They were a very fair lot.

T. GALLIS sold 61 commonish 5¾ cwt. Illinois steers for C. STONE, at 6¾c. Also, on his own account, 62 fair Illinois cattle, at 7c. They were bought at the yards, and made a light commission by retailing.

H. HUBB, on his own account, 60 head of common fair Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8¾c. They were bought of CONNER & KEARNS at the yards.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 107 medium Illinois steers and oxen of 7 cwt., at 6¾c.@8¾c.

T. BLOOMER was selling on his own account 22 State and 32 Illinois cattle, of fair or medium quality, at 7¾c.@9c.

Capt. VAIL & BENEDICT sold for J. ROWE 69 head of common Missouri cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@7¼c. Also for S. SIEBER, 44 prime Ohio cattle, of 8 cwt., at 8¾c.@9c.—some at the latter price to be weighed.

WHITE & SON, for A. RENWICK, 47 common, poor Ohio cattle, of say 6 cwt., at 7c.@8c. Also 27 good State cattle, on their own account, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

The dullness in the cow market offers little inducement to bring fresh cows from the country, as they are worth more there than here. The demand is light, and many of those sent in have to be peddled out in the surrounding country. Milkmen are well supplied, and the depressed state of the cattle market injures the sale of cows. We found on sale during the week, 19 at ALLERTON'S, 37 at O'BRIEN'S, and 38 each at BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLAIN'S. The pens were well filled this morning, chiefly with ordinary cows, for which $30@$35 each were the asking prices. The better stock was bringing $40@$45, and for very large, fine-framed cows of extra milking qualities $60@$75 are sometimes paid. We heard of one sale at CHAMBERLIN'S of a cow at $100—a fancy price for a fancy animal. Cows are sold at all times during the week. Deception is sometimes practiced upon an unsuspecting buyer by palming off a cow three months with calf, making the purchaser believe she is mother to a calf one or two weeks old, which is brought along with her.

VEAL CALVES.

A large supply, with a slow market, owing to abundance of other meats. We noticed more good calves than usual. They were offered for sale at the following places: ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street cattle market, 503; CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson-street, 137; O'BRIEN'S, Sixth-street, 116; and BROWNING'S, also in Sixth-street, 56. Prices are about ¼c. ₰ lb. lower than last week, although a few of the best still bring 6¾c.@7c. ₰ lb., live weight; but very good calves were sold at 6c. and fair ones at 5½c., with 4c. for large, coarse animals. "Bobs" are too plenty. They bring $1 50@$2 50 each. Let those who prefer good veal of some age, see that their steaks are cut from a well grown calf.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals have been large during the past week, but the market has been good for most of the time. Just now there is an over-supply, and the weather is opposed to a brisk trade, as the meat does not keep well during the warm, damp weather. Besides, Washington Market is filled with dressed mutton from Albany, some of which has been sold very low. We heard of sales at 3c. ₰ lb., in fair condition, although not entirely fresh. Unless sold at some price, the carcasses would soon become tainted during warm, damp weather. It takes very fine sheep to bring 5c., live weight, or 9c., dressed. Prime lambs are worth 9¾c.@10c., net. Most of the stock is rather ordinary, and commands about 4c. ₰ lb., live weight. The demand for store ewes continues good.

BROWNING reports the large number of 6,326 sheep and lambs brought into his commodious market in Sixth-street, during the past week. From New-Jersey, 5,065 brought in, 100 by S. O. Smith; 63 S. Baker; 195, T. Hossberry; 384, D. Beadle; 197, M. Henry; 102, Swan & Co.; 63, J. Budd; 138, Vanderburgh & Barnes; 19, Jenks & Mills; 97, E. A. Van Valkenburgh; 438, J. J. Plattner; 710, L. Miller; 255, J. Thorne; 80, L. Bain; 199, H. S. Watson; 164, C. Green; 64, D. F. Reynolds; 384, B. Cook; 168, D. M. Dibblee; 399, B. Hopkins & Co.; 215, Lamphire & Allison; 60, P. Wright; 123, H. Purdy; 180, J. Mills; 100, S. C. Abbey; 38, Van Derburgh & Michal; 190, J. S. Scott. From New-Jersey, 479 brought in; 10 by J. A. Fritz; 143, A. Robbins; 19, L. Bellis; 75, J. W. Bellis; 90, P. A. Bloom; 12, W. Bunting; 28, G. B. Holcombe; 102, G. Gilmore. From Indiana, 286 brought in; 186 by Crall & Bartlett, and 100 by W. B. Felt. From Michigan, 214 by W. Waterman. From Ohio, 82 by S. Sears. From Canada, 200 by R.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROSE ELMER—RAOUL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening with advices already briefly telegraphed from Cape Race. The authority for the report that the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors at Turin had protested against the invasion of Neapolitan territory by Sardinia, is the official journal published at Munich. King VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a proclamation to the people of Italy from Ancona, in which he virtually assumes the position of King and Ruler of Italy. Count CAVOUR had delivered a most important speech in the Sardinian Chambers on the leading topics of the day. The differences with GARIBALDI and the Roman and Venetian questions were the subjects enlarged upon.

Official dispatches received in Washington from Gen. JONES, our Minister at Bogota, render it probable that the "revolution" in New-Granada is at an end. He reports the Government forces triumphant at all points. The State of Santander had submitted, and MOSQUERA himself, it is stated, was about capitulating. In regard to the result of the election for President, the impression seemed to prevail that Gen. HERRAN was successful.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 25th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 27th, arrived at this port last night. She brings no news of importance. The weather at Havana, during the stay of the *Karnak*, was remarkably cool and pleasant, though for a week previous there had been much rain. A Spanish war-steamer entered the harbor on the 23d, having a schooner in tow filled with Africans—probably the same vessel as reported by the *Star of the West*.

A financial excitement of considerable magnitude exists at the present time in Baltimore, under the pressure of which one or two old firms of stock brokers have gone under. The banking-house of JOSEPH LEE & Co., which has been in existence nearly forty years, suspended payment yesterday. The trouble is caused by a depreciation in stocks. Political excitement also runs very high there, and it is feared that on the occasion of the parades of the Republicans and the Unionists, both of which take place to-night, some disturbance may occur.

In St. Louis, on Tuesday, Hon. F. P. BLAIR, who has just returned home from a tour in the Eastern States, made a speech before a large audience, in which he took occasion to make a rejoinder to the allegations of Judge DOUGLAS, in an address made in that city a short time ago, charging Mr. BLAIR, by implication, with making false statements in reference to him. On Tuesday night the Douglas and Breckinridge men had large separate processions, and a collision occurred between them, in which, however, no great amount of damage was done, though the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city for a time.

The Republicans of Queens County held a large mass meeting last evening at Flushing, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of L. C. CASTER for Congress, at which there were present Wide-Awake delegations in large numbers from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Astoria, Jamaica, Whitestone and other places. Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Ex-Gov. KING, D. D. FIELD and Mr. BELLOWS made addresses.

Another Republican demonstration took place last evening in Jackson square, where the nomination of AUGUSTUS F. DOW, for Congress, was ratified by an immense concourse of people. The Wide-Awakes of the Seventh District, marshaled by Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, paraded the streets and made an imposing display. Speeches were made by ETHAN ALLEN, Dr. M. E. FOY, S. B. DUTCHER, JAS. FAIRMAN, A. J. DITTENHOEFER, SOLOMON L. HULL, and others.

A large mass meeting of Germans favorable to the Union ticket was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, and was addressed by Messrs. OTTO SACKERDOFFER, OSWALD OTTENDOFFER, LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, and others. Mr. WM. A. KOBBE, one of the electors on the Union ticket, presided, and a resolution was adopted pledging the German population in favor of the Fusion electoral ticket.

A meeting of the friends of JOHN DUFFY, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, was held last evening, at the corner of Grand-street and East Broadway. It was well attended, and was addressed by Mr. DUFFY himself, in his character of the representative of the working-man's and mechanic's rights.

The 227th Anniversary of the School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church was last evening held at the church in West Twenty-third-street, and the occasion was highly interesting and creditable to all concerned. The exercises consisted of singing, declamations and examinations in the English branches. The School numbers 150 pupils, and 40 last evening received the honors and premiums of the Graduating Class.

Two brothers, named ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS, were committed to prison yesterday by Justice QUACKENBUSH, pending the result of an examination into a charge of forgery which has been brought against them. In the house occupied by the accused, No. 41 King-street, was found a large quantity of altered bank bills, representing a sum exceeding $4,000. Most of the forged paper was in notes of the denomination of ten dollars, purporting to be the issue of various Southern and Western banks.

The charge of assault and battery against Marshal BYNDERS, preferred by WILLIAM BARNEY, Jr., was to have been investigated yesterday afternoon, before Justice WELSH, but in consequence of the engagement elsewhere of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., counsel for the complainant, the matter was postponed until the Thursday following election day.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the argument in the Seventh Avenue Railroad case was continued yesterday, on behalf of the defendants, by Mr. O'CONOR. Mr EVARTS will speak on the same side to-day. At special term of the same Court, Justice BONNEY rendered judgment for the defendants on demurrer in the "Japanese Bell Case" of Chatfield *vs.* The Mayor, &c.

The Stock market was quite feverish through the dealings of yesterday, and finally settled down in prices about 2 per cent. lower on the Share list than on Tuesday. The State Stocks of Virginia declined 3 per cent., supposed in consequence of some forced sales for Baltimore account, where several failures occurred yesterday forenoon among the Brokers.

More activity was apparent in Flour, Wheat and Corn. Prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were firmer. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Fish and Tallow. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds and Spices were generally quiet. Hops were in good request. Whisky declined. Freights were somewhat brisker, and rates were advancing, with 486 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are over supplied the present week. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, number: 5,824 beef cattle, 132 milch cows, 912 veal calves, 14,867 sheep and lambs, and 8,594 live hogs—total, 30,229. This is equivalent to about 4,076,800 pounds of dressed beef, 81,200 pounds of dressed veal, 743,860 pounds of dressed mutton, and 1,718,800 pounds of dressed pork, or a total of nearly six and two-thirds million pounds (6,620,150 pounds) of dressed meat brought to this City during a single week! At yesterday's general weekly markets, beef cattle, owing to the over-supply, sold at very low rates—the lowest this year. Good bullocks went at prices scarcely above 8c.@8½c. per pound for the estimated dressed weight; a few of the best, but not many, brought as high as 9c. Milch cows of poorer grades are abundant, and sell low. Superior animals sell at fair rates. Veals are abundant and lower. Sheep and lambs are in large supply, but with a free demand, last week's moderate prices are maintained. Live hogs are in fair supply, and prices drooping.

Punishment for the Slave-trade to be Abolished.

We would call attention to the report of certain opinions delivered yesterday by the United States District-Attorney, on the indictment of the captain and mate of the slaver *Erie*, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge NELSON presiding, and apparently acquiescing in the District-Attorney's views. The *Erie*, it will be remembered, was boarded by an American war-steamer on the Coast of Africa, and on raising the hatches nine hundred unhappy negroes were found stowed away in her hold. A clearer case could not well be conceived by the common mind, both prisoners being on board of her at the time of capture, and apparently serving in the capacities of captain and mate.

But the prosecuting officer, far from applying his admitted subtlety to proving their guilt of the full offence, punishable as piracy, seems to have executed all his ingenuity in the task of suggesting that two Spaniards who were on deck had assumed the real command of the vessel from the moment that the slaves were placed on board. This is the old, old story—these Spaniards being invariably the alleged Captains, whenever the real Captains' neck is in danger, but relapsing into the character of perfectly innocent passengers, bound for Havana, if any attempt be made to hold them responsible in their assumed capacity.

But this is not the extraordinary or startling part of Judge ROOSEVELT's opinion. We have so long been accustomed to see all laws in relation to the African Slave-trade set at defiance in our Courts, that no new plea in favor of releasing any parties guilty of the crime, without punishment, can excite a throb of wonder or arouse the least feeling of incredulity. But in the view expressed by Judge ROOSEVELT, that public opinion, both at the North and South, has ceased to regard this crime as deserving a pirate's doom—and in his further statement that, even in case of conviction of the full offence, the President would "probably pardon" the guilty man or men—we confess to a shock of not pleasant surprise, a stunning of all the moral senses, and a confusion of ideas, such as must result whenever a deeply-rooted and long-venerated belief is swept suddenly away from before us.

Judge ROOSEVELT must be regarded as speaking by authority. He is fresh from the President's hand, bound to him by social ties, and the official representative of his views upon this point. Let us ask him, then, to state plainly whether the President considers that a *possibility* of imprisonment for two years should be the highest penalty held out to deter bad and desperate men from engaging in a traffic which returns a net profit of four or five hundred per cent.? If the President does not hold this view, and if Judge ROOSEVELT does not agree with him, what was the object of making statements so broadly guaranteeing almost absolute impunity to this crime in a City which he admits to be "the head and front of the Slave-trade?"

We tell the United States District-Attorney that the period of forty years, to which he contemptuously alludes as having made public horror of the Slave-trade, an obsolete feeling,—has, upon the contrary, but served to intensify and establish on broader grounds the loathing and repugnance with which this odious traffic is regarded by every intelligent and humane mind. We tell him that the punishment which he seems covertly to hint at as being, in the President's mind, sufficient, would not suffice to restrain the most contemptible petty larcenist from any offence having the inducement of fifty cents to inspire its accomplishment. As to the suggestion that the Captain and mate of the *Erie*, might, if leniently dealt with, give evidence against their employers, long experience has only too clearly proved that all such promises are illusory. Besides, in this case, the counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would give no promise for his clients, "though probably the men would be glad to avoid trial for their lives!"

Let us have done with this farce of pretending to punish persons engaged in the Slave-trade, if the officers charged with and paid for the execution of the laws can make no better semblance of a desire to discharge their duties. It is a new thing to find the President of the United States avowing through one of his confidential officers that he would refuse, "even upon conviction," to permit the sentence prescribed by law to be carried out on a convicted criminal.

The Slave-trade is not, unhappily, a plant of such weak growth in our midst that it requires to be watered in advance with these tear-drops of Executive clemency. Rather is it a spreading and poisonous weed, requiring vigorous arms, unflinching industry and the most unyielding discharge of every duty on the part of our law-officers charged with its repression. If Mr. BUCHANAN desired to signalize the last days of his unhappy term by giving assurance of impunity to this crime, he could not have chosen a better means than the declarations made by Judge ROOSEVELT.

THE CIVIL WAR IN NEW-GRANADA.—We obtain, through our Washington correspondent, some late and important intelligence from New-Granada. It is affirmed that, in recent conflicts between the belligerent parties, the Government troops have been successful, and that the revolutionary chief, MOSQUERA, would soon be compelled to capitulate. We sincerely hope that this news will be confirmed by the next mail from the Isthmus. The opponents of the actual Administration in New-Granada are contending for no principle of political liberty, and the instigator of the movement, Gen. MOSQUERA, has been prompted to rebel against the constituted authorities by no other motive than that of a restless ambition. For many months the people of New-Granada have been kept in a fever of excitement by this protracted struggle. Business has been suspended, and public revenues have been diverted from their legitimate channels. Neither party appeared to be sufficiently powerful to crush its antagonist, and there was every probability that, if the contest were much longer continued, the country would fall a prey to a worse anarchy than that which has cursed the neighboring Republic of Mexico. The friends of New-Granada will, therefore, hail with satisfaction any intelligence which gives even a hope that these evils may be averted, and that peace may be restored to a people who have had war thrust upon them by the selfish and reckless ambition of political demagogues.

Famine in Kansas.

The eastern and western extremities of the Territory of Kansas present just now the most remarkable divergencies of condition and of prospect. The letters and newspapers from Arrapahoe County (in which is Pike's Peak) come to us weekly freighted with exciting intelligence of golden discoveries, big nuggets, rich "leads" and rapid fortunes; those from Lynn, Lykins, Shawnee and other Counties are filled with tales of poverty, of famine, and, in at least one instance, of actual starvation. The wail of want from the dwellers on the Plains that skirt the Neosho and the Kaw joins with the shout of the gold-digger amid the gulches and cañons of the Rocky Mountains, and send hitherward an united echo at once sad and terrible. Throughout the greater part of the Territory an unparalleled drouth has destroyed all the crops, and now Winter and Famine stare the hapless pioneers in the face. Already it is announced that a great part of the population are fleeing or have already fled from their famine-smitten cabins, their parched fields and withered crops. For a hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri every highway is crowded with wagons filled with men, women and children, fleeing as if Death were in the rear; while, for those left behind, only the saddest prospects are before them. The bold freemen who but four years ago cowed the red-shirted ruffians of the border, now quail before a thin spectre round whose lean haunches is buckled no bowie-knife or revolver, but against whom the stoutest courage avails not in the fight.

The cause of this want and suffering in a Territory whose soil is naturally rich and fertile above that of any other portion of the Union, and which has heretofore been represented as almost deluged with milk and honey, is to be traced to the all but entire absence of rain for nearly a whole year, over its eastern section. The seed-time, summer and harvest of 1860 passed away without moisture enough to give even a trace of life to wheat, corn, or potatoes. All the streams were completely dry, and many even of the larger rivers were either entirely dried up or coursed in narrow threads through great beds of sand. The glorious prairies, whose rich luxuriance of vegetation has made them the symbols of prosperity and plenty, were denuded of every green thing. Cattle perished of hunger and thirst; and so utterly parched was the soil, that over extensive regions of country, even the grasshoppers and all other forms of insect life with which the prairies are commonly vocal, were completely annihilated. Crops of every kind, too, suffered the same fate. The winter wheat proved a total failure, but the farmers, none discouraged, plowed their soil over again, and sowed spring wheat; that also failed—they plowed again and planted corn; the corn too withered, and then potatoes were put in; they too were blasted, and the despairing pioneers, as a last resort, tried buckwheat—but after coming up, that also perished so that hardly a vestige was left behind. Thus every means that persevering industry could devise to avert the impending calamity was tried, but all were vain, and with each successive failure failed also many hearts and hopes.

There are many American men and women now in Kansas, who must this Winter perish from actual starvation and cold, if relief be not speedily afforded them. There is no money among the settlers of the western and southern counties. Every cent they could raise or borrow has been absorbed in paying for their claims, which the President prematurely forced into market, and now, at the present moment of destitution, with a refinement of cruelty which is almost incredible, we are informed by telegraph from Washington that the same functionary has determined to sell, in the coming month of December, the whole of the tract known as the "New-York Indian Lands," on which the hapless settlers have hardly raised corn enough this season to keep them from starvation until the period when their little farms will be sold over their heads.

Committees are being organized in almost every county, and are sending out agents to obtain assistance. A committee of most respectable citizens of Douglas County was appointed recently, and in their appeal they state that the combined effects of want and exposure to cold, in the enfeebled condition induced by insufficient food, must prove fatal to many. From Shawnee County, Rev. C. C. HUTCHINSON writes that there all hope has fled, the people are leaving by thousands, and that of those who cannot leave, many, unless speedily helped, will *starve*. In Breckinridge County, the Committee report that the corn raised will not average one bushel to the acre, and that one-half of the population will need assistance during the coming Winter. The Mayor of Lawrence has issued a public statement, in which he says that there will be general deprivation and much individual suffering, if not starvation, throughout the Territory, unless it is obviated by the noble efforts now being made to extend relief. And such reports as these are now pouring upon us from almost every section of Kansas.

The discrepancy between the accounts received from the Territory itself as to the state of affairs there, is easily enough accounted for. There are counties in the eastern section that are not in want—as Wyandot, Leavenworth, Atchison, &c. A narrow strip of ten or fifteen miles width, bordering on the Missouri for about seventy miles, has been blessed with occasional showers, and there partial crops have been raised. But westward of that belt, as far as Fort Riley, and southward as low as Fort Scott, all crops have proved an entire failure.

All who can leave the suffering portions of the Territory will doubtless do so; but of those who unfortunately cannot leave, not one more must be permitted to suffer, much less starve, while we have plenty and to spare. The fierce winds that forever sweep down from the Rocky Mountains over the vast treeless table lands west of the Missouri are piercing enough in the dreary Winter time, even when the logs of the cabin are all chinked up, and firewood is plenty, and corn and pork abound. But with scanty clothing, and scantier fare, and an open shanty—none but he who has wintered on one of these far-out prairies can form any conception of the desolation and despair that will fill the soul of many a poor settler on these chilly nights as he tightens his blanket around him and listens to the howl of the hungry coyote.

Teams laden with provisions, we rejoice to say, are already wending their way towards the settlements. Chicago, which stood so nobly by Kansas in '56, now again outdoes herself in generosity; and the overflowing granaries of Minnesota and Indiana and Iowa, and the generous hearts of Western men, will surely forbid that their brothers beyond the Missouri should perish from hunger. And New-York, too, which now sends ships laden with gifts and beneficence to her suffering fellow-Christians in the Orient, can not be neglectful of her own children in the Far West.

Save Us from Our Friends.

Our philosophical neighbors of the *Tribune* commence, in yesterday's issue, an article evidently designed as a severe rebuke to this journal for not supporting "a regular nominee," in the following mysterious words: "CUVIER was once shown for scruting a dictionary definition running thus: 'Crab, *n.*, a fish, of red color, that goes backward.'" On this luminous text our neighbors preach a sermon of ten heads, each main branch of the discourse divided into as many considerations as the ordinary crab has legs. To our great regret, however, we are nowhere informed who it was that asked CUVIER to do the "scruting" in the case, nor is the dictionary named in which appeared the definition making this "scruting" necessary.

But we do manage to gather from the incoherent drift of the broken and divided argument, that the *Tribune* is anxious to hold this journal responsible for an alleged lack of warmth in supporting a particular candidate who has been nominated by the Republican Party for a seat in the Assembly. This single charge is made with excellent grace against a journal in no degree professing to stand forward as a party organ, by a journal which ostentatiously arrogates and everywhere asserts that character, while at the same time refusing to support many regular Republican nominees for Assembly all over the State, on the openly assigned reason of regarding them as not worthy of personal or political trust. What if we should turn round on it in the case under notice, and say that we refuse to support the particular nominee for whose success it is so indiscreetly anxious on the same grounds? Nothing is more dangerous than an over-zealous friend, and the *Tribune* acts as if anxious to make us adopt editorially, and maintain as our own views, all the distorted suggestions which it attributes to an item of political news published in our issue of last Wednesday.

We stated that a particular gentleman had resided in Madison-avenue, and the Directory bore us out in our statement. We stated that doubts of his legal residence in the Third Assembly District of Westchester had been freely expressed amongst the people he sought to represent. We are sure these doubts will be shared by many of the candidate's acquaintances in this City, the impression not yet having got fully abroad that our community has suffered the permanent loss of such a citizen. Very certain it is that persons in the immediate neighborhood of Madison-avenue were surprised by his disclaimer of residence in that place; and the question might not unnaturally arise in Westchester County, as to when the candidate for Assembly in its Third District had sold or leased his abode in New-York and commenced provincial life as a citizen of his newly-adopted home.

When the *Tribune* asserts editorially, that this candidate "*never* applied for the Receivership of the Artisans' Bank," but on the contrary, had only "consented to the application of the stockholders for his appointment *with much reluctance*,"—it surely must be oblivious of the fact that the party in question, neglecting the etiquette usual on such occasions, appeared in Court personally to support his own appointment, and attracted, by his apparent eagerness for the place, the very marked and peculiar attention both of Bar and Press. On that occasion he stated that he did not owe the Bank any money, which was doubtless as true as the statement now made by him that he has no residence in this City. But on the other hand, the reports of the Clearing-house Committee proved clearly that paper of his to a very large amount had been held by the Artisans' Bank only a very few weeks before its bankruptcy; and this lends interest to the inquiry as to the precise period at which this Westchestrian candidate gave up his residence in our City.

It is a fact notorious and beyond controversy, that the Committee of the Clearing-house found the affairs of the Artisans' Bank in a deplorable and disgraceful condition. They found large sums of money expended, about the time of the present Chamberlain's appointment, for which the authorities of the Bank either could not or would not account. They found suspicion attaching to nearly all the larger operations of that enterprise, and it was their opinion, clearly expressed, that the directing managers of the concern had been improperly using its funds for "political and other illegitimate purposes." Is it maintained by the *Tribune* that the candidate whose cause it espouses so fiercely, and in reference to whom it has fairly dragged these remarks from us, was not one of the active managers of the Bank at that time; or that his nomination to the Receivership was not generally regarded as an effort on the part of the Directory of the broken institution to secure a friendly investigation?

In conclusion we may say that the paragraph which has given rise to the *Tribune's* wrath appeared in our columns as a political news item, and had no other character. If to name the Democratic candidate and his chief supporters be party treason, of that offence we are very willing to stand convicted. We gave certain particulars, deeming them of interest, just as they reached us; and had it not been for the *Tribune's* real or simulated zeal in behalf of this particular Republican nominee, that gentleman would have fared much better than he is likely to do while he is employing an advocate at once so intemperate and weak, so disastrous in every point of attempted defence, and so cunning in eliciting unfortunate facts.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The weekly returns of the City Inspector continue to illustrate the steady relation between our clean streets and an ill state of the public health. The number of deaths in the City increases not only in comparison with previous weeks of the year, but with corresponding periods of 1859. The condition of the streets has no need of statistics to illustrate it. Those two unimpeachable witnesses, sight and smell, bear testimony to the gradual deterioration of the Department in this particular; and while the results may afford entire satisfaction to the Comptroller, in an economical point of view, to the humane and timid, they must be very much less than gratifying. The only consolation is the proximity of the Charter Election, when the well-known public spirit of the Inspector may be relieved from the incubus of party spirit, the requirements of which are doubtless at the bottom of the present mismanagement. There is no greater mistake than to imagine uncleanliness to be more wholesome in cool than in torrid weather.

Who is for the Union?

The friends of the Union in the South are forgetting past differences, and joining hand in hand to defeat BRECKINRIDGE, the candidate of the Disunionists. We confess that the stand taken by the supporters of BELL and DOUGLAS in the slaveholding States, commands our cordial respect. They fight under every disadvantage of position, with the patronage of the Federal and State Governments against them, and with all the passions, and the apparent, though not the real interests of the slaveholding classes arrayed on the side of their opponents, yet they fight bravely and manfully, and entertain strong hopes of victory. They fight for the Union and the Constitution, and scorn the traitorous thought of dissolving the Union because their party may sustain defeat in the Presidential contest.

What Northern man, in view of this hard-fought battle on Southern soil, for the Union, would not feel degraded and dishonored by the suspicion that he would take the side of the Disunionists? Yet every vote cast in the Free States for BRECKINRIDGE, is a stab at the cause of Union at the South, and a direct encouragement to the traitors who are plotting the overthrow of the Government under which we live. If every Northern man were instantly to turn his back upon the cause of BRECKINRIDGE, the effect would be crushing to the hopes of his friends in the South; and the result would be the triumph of BELL and EVERETT in all except two or three of the Cotton States. Disunionism would be crushed to the earth, and no traitor would dare to lift his parricidal hand against the land of his birth.

To vote for BRECKINRIDGE, in the actual condition of parties, is to vote for Disunion, whatever may be the purpose of the voter. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is now in the hands of the Disunion faction. He is their candidate. They dictated his nomination, and they will not allow him to make a declaration in favor of the Union, in the event of LINCOLN's election, if he were inclined to do so. He tells us that he loves the Union, but the South better; and he can only be induced to say that he will remain in the Union if he is elected, but not if his opponent succeeds. Can any Northern man maintain his self-respect while supporting such a candidate?

The friends of LINCOLN ask not that the South shall remain in the Union after their constitutional rights are trampled upon; but they demand that he shall have a fair trial—that he shall be inaugurated—and that the whole country shall obey the laws, while he keeps clearly within the pale of his constitutional duties. The Southern opposition—including the friends of BELL and of DOUGLAS—demand this, as well as the Republicans. It is only the party which holds the offices, and which will be compelled to surrender them, that raises the black flag of treason. The Northern adherents of the Breckinridge faction have done little else than prate about saving the Union for these ten years past; and now, when there are four Presidential candidates in the field, they give all their energies to the support of that one who is the chosen standard bearer of the Southern Disunionists, and who will not pledge himself to sustain the Union unless he is elected,

Northern office-holders of desperate fortune, who love their places more than they revere the Constitution and laws of their country, may be expected to cling to the "rule or ruin" policy of the Southern fire-eaters; but the honest masses who have been misled and deluded by false professions of patriotism and principle, will, now that the disguise has been torn off, abandon the piratical flag of disunion and Slavery propagandism.

The Quality of Mercy Strained.

As the days of Judge RUSSELL's power draw near their unlamented close, the soul of that functionary would seem to embrace larger ideas of philanthropy—a wider and more significant view of those qualities for which "Mercy" has been praised. No longer sending men to State Prison for forty years on a charge of stealing sixpence, he now delights to open the doors of prisons and bid the guilty cast off their chains. It is very true that this desire does not as yet appear to have taken general hold of his mind—the recipients of such bounty thus far being all voters of the right political stripe and holding rank amongst our "ruling classes," either from the force of their individual muscle or from the number of voters their voices are thought capable of controlling.

The last case of Judge RUSSELL's newly-aroused clemency will be found briefly reported in another column. The story is a simple but touching one, and we give it in as few words as possible: On last Tuesday evening a pugilist and sporting man, who has long been one of the scourges of our City, attacked another sporting man of less note in Broadway, "inflicting a wound over his left eye, which bled frightfully." Some accounts say that this cut was made with the butt-end of a revolver; other versions have it that nothing but the naked knuckles were used. A policeman who chanced to be passing and saw the parties struggling together in gory throes, promptly arrested both and carried them off to the Eighth Ward Station-house.

But on arriving at the station-house the etiquette of sporting-life forbid complaint on the side of the injured man. He would no longer be a member of the "ruling classes" if he allowed justice to interfere for the settlement of a personal wrong. The etiquette of his caste demands private vengeance, either with knife or pistol, at the hazard of life to any inoffensive citizens who may happen to be in the vicinity when the predestined rencontre takes place. Foreseeing this, the Sergeant of Police on duty would not discharge the assaulter because no complaint was made by the assaultee. The Sergeant ordered the arresting officer to make complaint against both for disorderly conduct, and on this charge they were both committed to the cells.

Upon this the friends of the parties at once proceeded in friendly quest of the City Judge, who now happens to be running as Mozart nominee for the higher dignity of Recorder. They found him, related the sad plight in which his sporting friends were placed, and begged his interference. Full of philanthropy and bent on deeds of mercy, the City Judge, though it was late, lost no time in hurrying to the Station-house, where he opened special court for the discharge of these distinguished prisoners. Was it not terrible to think that two members of our "ruling classes" should be confined for misconduct? What if their delicate systems should take cold and thus disable them from service at the ballot-box on next Tuesday? These ideas were too dreadful for the tender-hearted Judge to resist; he called them forth from their cells, went through a form of binding them over to keep the peace for the next six months, and then discharged them with no other penalty than a visit of ceremony at Jefferson Market yesterday morning. At latest accounts, as we go to press this morning, neither of the discharged men has yet shot or otherwise killed the other.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Official Dispatches from New-Granada—End of the Revolution—Desperate Fighting—Probable Election of Gen. Herran as President.

INTERESTING ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Since the 22d of July nothing had been received at the State Department from Bogota until last week, when dispatches arrived from Gen. JONES. Communication had been cut off at Magdalena River by the revolutionists. Everything is now quiet, and official dates are up to the 19th September. Gen. JONES reports the Government triumphant everywhere. The rebel State of Santander had submitted, and Gen. MOSQUERA was about capitulating, after a great sacrifice of life. The battle of the 16th of August, at Oratorio, was decisive. Six hundred dead and wounded were left on the field, and nearly twelve hundred prisoners were taken by Gen. HERRAN. OSPINA returned to Bogota amid cheers and congratulations. Gen. HERRAN was to leave on the 20th with troops for Magdalena. Gen. MOSQUERA, with three thousand men, had been severely beaten by the Antioquira troops, under ENAO and POSADA. MOSQUERA left three hundred on the field, and seven hundred deserted the same evening. An arrangement was entered into by which MOSQUERA submits to the Government, but remains Governor of Cauca. This, it is thought, will not be approved by the President. The Government has now ten thousand troops under arms. The impression was that Gen. HERRAN would be elected President, the only opposition to him being among those who desire the severe punishment of the Revolutionists, and fear HERRAN's kindness of heart.

The report going the rounds of the Press that Maj. GEO. H. THOMAS had been defeated by the Indians, does that officer great injustice, and is entirely false. Maj. THOMAS' official report, just received at the War Department, gives full details of his attack on the Indians on the morning of the 25th of August, and their rapid flight on fresh horses. Only one Indian dared to remain and guard the abandoned stock, but he succeeded in wounding Maj. THOMAS and several men with arrows before he was killed. The official report continues: "It affords me pleasure to be able to testify to the good behavior of the whole party, small as it was; and could we have possibly overtaken the Indians, I am satisfied that few, if any, of them could have escaped, although this was the first time that most of the men have encountered a hostile Indian."

Capt. JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General, has relieved Capt. SETH WILLIAMS, who starts about the 1st of December for Oregon, of which Department he is appointed Adjutant-General. Capt. WILLIAMS has been in the Adjutant-General's office here for several years, and has established an enviable reputation as an executive officer.

Lieut. COOK, of the Fourth Infantry, and Lieut. ARMSTRONG, of the Second Dragoons, have received sixty days' leave of absence. Q.

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Failures of Banking Houses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The banking-house of JOSIAH LEE & Co. suspended payment to-day. The firm consisted of GOVER & BROTHERS, who succeeded to the business after the retirement of LEE, CARTER & DALRYMPLE, and are now doing business under the name and style of LEE & Co.

The firm was among the oldest and best known houses in Baltimore, having existed nearly forty years. The failure has been caused by the depression in stocks.

Another leading stock and banking house is also reported to have suspended payment from a similar cause.

Rumors are also rife about other stock operators being seriously crippled, but I withhold the names.

There is much excitement in financial circles.

Politicians are unusually active. The Republicans and the Unionists have separate processions to-morrow night, when disturbances are apprehended. This will be the first Republican procession in Baltimore. The Democrats will have their grand procession on Friday night. Intense excitement prevails.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31—P. M.

The failure of JOSIAH LEE & Co. is a bad one. They have large deposits, which are in jeopardy. Their liabilities are probably half a million, though the extent of their indebtedness is not yet ascertained. Their assets have gone into the hands of Trustees, and there are only slight hopes of obtaining an extension.

The Banking House of APPLETON & Co. has also positively suspended. The excitement still continues, and stocks are much depressed. W.

Financial Affairs of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

In the Milledgeville papers of this morning appears a portion of the able and interesting report of PETERSON TENNANT, the Comptroller of the State. His report is for the year ending Oct. 20, 1860.

The cash balance in the Treasury is	$374,820 54
Deduct undrawn appropriations	241,727 90
Leaving a net surplus of	$133,092 64

GOOD ASSETS OF THE STATE.

The Comptroller states that the good assets of the State amount to $807,025. In these assets he does not include the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which belongs to the State, and which paid into the Treasury as net earnings in 1859 $420,000, and in 1860 $450,000.

The receipts into the Treasury for the past year, from taxes, net earnings of State Road, bank dividends, and all sources, amount to $1,453,930 78. The expenditures for all purposes were $1,179,110 24, leaving a balance of $274,820 54.

The following table shows the total value of the various items of taxation in Georgia in 1859 and 1860:

Property subject to Taxation.	Value in 1859.	Value in 1860.
Land	$149,547,360	$161,764,965
Slaves	271,698,894	282,894,865
City and town property	32,139,314	36,139,415
Money and solvent debts	96,134,701	107,336,268
Merchandise	13,531,697	15,577,193
Shipping and tonnage	631,721	943,940
Stocks, manufactures, &c.	4,428,132	4,034,252
Household and kitch'n furnit'e.	2,260,937	2,374,284
Other property not mentioned.	29,315,069	42,427,296
Total	$609,589,975	$672,292,447
Number of polls	98,945	99,746
Number of professions	2,838	2,699
Number of Dentists	92	96
Number of Daguerrean Artists	57	66
Number of free negroes	1,213	1,225
Number of acres of land	33,459,223	33,345,289
Number of Slaves	443,364	450,083

In 1859 the increased value of taxable property over 1858 was $70,534,762; and this year the increase is $62,702,472, making an increase over the past two years of $133,237,234.

GEORGIA PUBLIC DEBT—IN BONDS.

Due in 1861, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	$10,000
Due in 1862, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	32,500
Due in 1863, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	45,500
Due in 1863, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	60,000
Due in 1864, 7 per cent.	100,000
Due in 1862, 7 per cent	28,000
Due in 1863, 6 per cent., now redeemable *	16,500
Due in 1865, 6 per cent	190,000
Due in 1868, 6 per cent., now redeemable *	262,500
Due in 1869, 6 per cent	74,000
Due in 1869, 5 per cent	

Due in 1870, 6 per cent	109,500
Due in 1871, 6 per cent	156,250
Due in 1872, 6 per cent	639,000
Due in 1872, 7 per cent., redeemable in 1862	100,000
Due in 1873, 6 per cent	171,000
Due in 1873, 6 per cent	75,000
Due in 1874, 6 per cent	177,000
Due in 1884, 7 per cent	100,000
Due in 1878, 6 per cent	200,000
Due in 1879, 6 per cent	150,000
Due in 1880, 6 per cent	493,000
Total public debt in Bonds	$2,670,750

*The State of Georgia in 1843 reserved to itself the right to redeem certain Bonds after ten years. These, amounting to $218,000, are within that reservation.

There are twenty-five banks in operation in Georgia, with an authorized capital of $17,000,000, but they only employ $9,028,078. The tax in this State on Bank Stock is 39 1-16 cents on the one hundred dollars, or six times more than other capital.

There are eighteen agencies of South Carolina Banks in Georgia, and they pay taxes only to the amount of $1,680 44.

The Comptroller's report contains a list of the names of the agents, and names of Insurance Companies in Europe and America, which pay taxes in this State. The total tax paid by them is $1,578 06.

The report also gives a synopsis of the several bank charters; when the banks were chartered; the time the charters expire; the capital stock; the amount of business authorized to be done in proportion to the capital stock paid in; the personal liability clause, &c.; also a list of the banks which withdrew from business with credit; banks chartered that have never gone into operation; banks that went into operation but failed, or that suspended specie payment and business altogether.

Altogether the report of the Comptroller-General of Georgia is a valuable and interesting document to financial circles.

Movements of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade arrived at Lexington this morning, and were conducted to Ashland by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. The Board afterwards partook of a dinner given by the merchants of Lexington, when they were escorted to this city by a Committee of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, arriving at 6 o'clock this evening. They partake of a grand banquet here to-morrow night.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Travel on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has been interrupted by a freshet. Connections will not be made for a week.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived at Macon to-day and was received by his friends with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired in his honor.

The Nebraska Election.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Later returns from Nebraska elect DALY, Republican, Delegate to Congress by 111 majority.

Sailing of the Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock, with 74 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax, but no specie.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Slave-trade—Miscellaneous Items—The Rupture between Spain and Venezuela—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

It was very generally reported in this city, at the close of the last and beginning of the present week, that the steamship *Granada* had landed a cargo of Africans, 1,912 in number, at or near Sierra Morena, on the 16th inst., and that they had all been sold for $1,200 each, on a credit of three, six and nine months. It was added that there were twenty-five owners of the expedition, at least about half of whom reside in New-York. This report I have pleasure in stating has since been contradicted, and I trust it is without foundation.

The steam-slaver *City of Norfolk* has been got off the reefs by the Spaniards, and was towed into this harbor a few days ago by the Spanish war-steamer *Velasco*.

The brig *Byron*, of Newtown, was brought into this harbor on the 22d inst., a prize to the Spanish war-steamer *Neptuno*, by whom she had been captured a few days previously near Sagua la Chica, with 371 Africans on board. The poor wretches were in a most miserable condition, and twelve of them have died since their capture by the *Neptuno*.

The beautiful new Spanish screw steam-frigate *Blanca* arrived in this port on the 20th inst. from Guantanamo, where she has been at anchor the last two or three months, she having brought out to Porto Rico the new Captain-General of that Island. She is, to all appearances, one of the finest vessels of her class ever built.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the Jurisdictions of Cardenas and Colen, recently united their forces to break up a runaway negro settlement forming in the mountains. They burned all the negro ranches and captured six runaways, the "*property*" of Don JULIEN ZULUETA. The settlement was being formed in the most inaccessible part of the mountain called Las Nueva.

The large commercial house of ECHORTE, LAVIE & Co., at Sagua la Grande, on Sunday, 14th inst., which had been left in charge of a Chinese, was attempted to be entered by some burglars, who killed the faithful Chinese who defended the property of his masters. The burglars then made their way to the counting-room and attempted to break open the iron chest with instruments and with gunpowder. The chest contained a large amount of money, and resisted their efforts to break it open. No clue has been obtained of the burglars.

A Mr. HENRY HARRISON, an American, who keeps a boarding house in Industria-street, outside the walls, was attacked a few mornings ago by three men when on his way to market. They robbed him of his gold watch, and inflicted a slight wound in his neck with a pointed knife.

On 16th inst., a man was stopped in the public streets at Cardenas, by two footpads, who attempted to rob him, but he pulled out a six-shooter and fired right and left. The footpads made themselves scarce.

The forty Chinese who rebelled at the tobacco store, (referred to in my last letter,) surrendered at last to the police. The ringleaders are known, and are in custody.

A robbery took place on 19th inst. at a house in the Calle del Prado, outside the walls, and $391 and other valuable property, was carried off.

Eight negroes and two negresses were stolen from a house in Piginoua-street, last Monday. Five of them were found in San Miguel-street, outside the walls of this city, in the possession of a man who alleged he had bought them of a stranger.

It is proposed to construct a railway from Porto Principe to Santa Cruz of the South.

A printing office has been established at Guanajuy, some 20 miles from this city, and it is believed a paper to be called the *Noticioso* will be started before the close of the year.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of 18th inst., a whirlwind, blowing from three points of the compass—north, south and east—which was accompanied by heavy rain, swept away houses, trees, &c., &c., at Bayarred, in this Island. Fortunately, it only lasted about eight minutes.

A census is shortly to be taken of the inhabitants of this Island, by order of the Queen of Spain. The last census, I believe, was taken in 1836.

A freight train from this city to the Union Station ran off the track, in the thirty-second mile from this city, on 23d inst. Beyond the detention of the train from Matanzas for two or three hours, no damage or injury was effected.

On 24th inst. the Spanish steamer, *Ocean Bird*, arrived from Porto Rico, Porto Plata, St. Thomas, &c., &c., bringing dates from the former Island to 17th inst. The "news" is of very slight import. However, I translated the following from the *Diario de la Marina*, of 25th:

The subscription for obtaining a statue of the Queen of Spain, at Porto Rico, amounts to $1,541 88.

The representative of Spain at Ecuador had arrived at Porto Rico, *en route* to Spain, where he goes on leave of absence for a year.

From Venezuela the dates are to the 6th inst. Nothing is said about the difficulty with Spain. The Constitutional forces were beating the rebels. Fresh conspiracies had, however, been discovered and the Government was endeavoring to discover the leaders. Six or eight Venezuelans, who had disembarked and taken refuge at Curacoa, were disarmed and made prisoners.

In Valencia a "Militad," who had obtained the confidence of the Government, was discovered to be working against it. His accomplices had been arrested and will soon be punished.

The small-pox is making sad ravages at Puerto Principe, in this Island. Entire families have been swept away by this loathsome disease.

The Cortest Italian Opera Troupe open at the Varieties Theatre, on Saturday evening, with the "Traviata." Every seat in the house is engaged. I hope, on some of the evenings, to find standing room.

The Marquis and Marchioness DE ALMONDARES' give a grand fancy-dress ball on the evening of 27th inst., at which I hope to be present, and as I do not "trip it on the light fantastic toe" shall be enabled to sit quietly in a corner taking notes mentally for the benefit of your readers. The weather is delightful. Public health is perfect.

COMMERCIAL.

The clayed Sugar market continues active, transactions being upon the basis of 9 reals ℔ arrobe for D. S. No. 12.

MOLASSES—The little clayed in this market is held at 3½ reals. Muscovado a real higher ℔ keg of 5½ gallons.

EXCHANGES very dull. I quote Sterling 13⅛@14¼ ℔ cent. premium; New-York, 60-day bills, 3⅛@4¼ ℔ cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 5¼@6 ℔ cent. premium.

FREIGHTS—Very little doing. Any quotations would be nominal—therefore I prefer not giving any.

American Protection Abroad.

The following is the letter addressed to Secretary CASS by a gentleman just returned from Panama, on the very slender protection that the American citizen abroad can obtain from his Government. It has been already briefly noticed in our telegraphic dispatches from Washington, and we commend it to those who may yet labor under the delusion that the honor and interests of the Republic are confided to safe keeping:

BREVOORT HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR—You are aware (as it was ratified under President BUCHANAN'S Administration, as Secretary of State,) that the treaty of New-Granada gave the right and imposed the duty upon the United States to protect the interoceanic transit of the Isthmus of Panama. No other Government has acquired the same right, or assumed the same obligations. And apart from the treaty, the interests of American citizens involved in the Railroad, (the chief means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States,) and those who cross upon it with our mails and treasure, superadd to such treaty engagements the general duty of our Government to maintain their legitimate interests. Hence, I do not perceive that the inclination of our English cousins to get new footholds all over the world, and especially in Central America, need be encouraged as to this particular part of the American Continent. It is notorious that for months past the British naval force on the coast of Central America and southward have been more efficient in the protection of even American interests than our own. The arrest of the filibuster WALKER was by a British ship-of-war; the late opening of the River Magdalena, (stopped by the revolutionary forces, in defiance of law and treaty,) the commerce of which is almost entirely carried on in American steamers, is due to the intervention of a British ship-of-war. There are constantly British vessels of war at the termini of the Panama Railroad.

You are aware of the recent temporary and joint intervention and occupation by British and United States forces, to save Panama from sack and pillage by a band of negro desperadoes. I was there on the 11th instant, when the town was again menaced, and in a state of great excitement, and affrighted women and children were fleeing for refuge to the foreign Consulates. Besides a permanent guard at some of the Consulates in Panama, of about twenty British marines, the boats of the British frigate *Clio* were manned, and, mounted with cannon, moored close to the town, ready to land at a moment's warning.

The only United States vessel-of-war at either terminus was the sloop *St. Marys*, Capt. PORTER, and she was under peremptory orders to sail immediately for Golfe Dulce, and where a considerable number of her crew were detached, forming a party, under Lieut. JEFFERS' orders, for the hydrographical survey for the projected Chiriqui Railroad speculation. Consequently the gallant Capt. PORTER could not exercise any discretion, and the entire protection of the transit was left to the British forces.

To save the honor of our country from the humiliation of her citizens being obliged to rely (to prevent a repetition of the Panama massacres of April 15, 1856) upon the generosity or charity of the captain of a British frigate for the protection of their lives and property, and for the protection of the mails of the United States, the Panama Railroad Company offered, if Capt. PORTER would remain at Panama, to send, at its own expense, one of its steamers with the surveying expedition, and bring them back after completing the surveys. By this means, though a matter of several thousand dollars loss to the railroad company, Capt. Porter was enabled to remain.

This state of things is exceedingly mortifying to American citizens. Surely, Americans in America ought not to be forced to fly to the British flag for protection!

But when the importance of this transit route is estimated—when it is considered that six hundred tons of United States Mails, near one hundred millions of American bullion, and fifty thousand American citizens, and many millions of dollars worth of American merchandise, annually pass over the route, it surely ought not to be regarded as a matter of secondary importance.

I feel no disposition to animadvert upon the Chiriqui speculation, or the views of those interested in it, but I deem it entirely proper to call your attention to the fact that the absence of the United States ship *Brooklyn* for months from Aspinwall, and the withdrawal of the *St. Marys* from Panama, (only prevented by the patriotic offer of the Panama Railroad Company,) both to be engaged exclusively under orders of the Secretary of the Navy in aid of the speculative and speculating Chiriqui project, (a notorious humbug,) ought, I think, to receive your attention. The appropriation by Congress for the survey of the expedition was limited, I learn, to $10,000, but it is probable that the auxiliary aid of the Navy Department afforded in the employment of public ships, officers and men, and the use and consumption of public property, is nearer a quarter of a million. Certainly, the President cannot be aware of this perversion of the Naval forces, public treasure and property devoted to the naval service, to subserve private and personal speculating purposes! It has been, in this instance, to the detriment of public interests and the neglect of the proper legitimate duties of that branch of our Governmental force, made imperative by treaty stipulations, demanded by every dictate of national honor, and required by that high obligation of protection to those who owe and yield to their country patriotic allegiance. Of the influences, nor of the motives which have induced the very censurable course I have brought to your attention, I have nothing to say. Whatever they may have been, even if merely errors of judgment, they are no relief to the mortification American citizens at home or abroad must experience at such occurrences.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
H. S. SANFORD.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.—A MAN SHOOTS A WOMAN AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Quite a tragedy occurred at a little before 1 o'clock to-day, at store No. 43 Hanover-street, opposite the American House, occupied for the sale of boots and shoes by REYNOLDS, MOLLENDY & Co., whose place of manufacture is in the town of Randolph. We have obtained the following facts in regard to the matter, which caused a great sensation in the neighborhood of its occurrence: A young woman of the name of FANNY MAY, not over twenty years of age, of good personal appearance and pleasing address, has been for the last four or five years in the employ of Mr. J. G. HERNANDEZ, a German Jew in the wholesale peddling business, formerly of Lawrence, but lately removed to Washington-street of this city. Mr. HERNANDEZ is a fine-appearing and well-dressed man of 28 or 30 years. He is married and has three children.

Miss MAY states that Mr. HERNANDEZ was desirous that she should continue in his employ, which for good reasons of her own, probably, she declined. He was quite pertinacious, but finally made an appointment to meet her this forenoon at the store of her brother-in-law, a member of the boot and shoe firm who keep at No. 43, when she was to furnish him with a copy of the account between them. They met at this store according to appointment, and after a little figuring Miss MAY handed to Mr. HERNANDEZ the account. Up to this time nothing unusual had been noticed in his appearance, but on receiving the account he suddenly drew a pistol, a six-barreled revolver, and aiming at Miss MAY'S head, fired it. The screams of the woman and the discharge of the pistol were heard in the adjoining store, kept by Messrs. WILSON, FAIRBANKS & Co., and Mr. WILSON at once went in to ascertain the trouble. Miss MAY, who was sitting in a chair when HERNANDEZ first fired, threw herself into the arms of her brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. HALL, who had a narrow escape, the ball from the second discharge of the pistol passing over and in close proximity to his head, and lodging in the wall. It was at this moment that Mr. WILSON came in, when HERNANDEZ, finding that he had failed in his attempt, suddenly turned the pistol around, aiming at his abdomen, and fired, after which he swallowed something, supposed to be poison, calmly divested himself of his coat and vest, and laid down upon a box, remarking to some one who desired him to go to a carriage which had been procured to carry him home, "Let me die in peace." He was eventually conveyed to his home, No. 32 Leverett-street, and is supposed to be in a dying condition.

Miss MAY was taken home to Allston-street, in a carriage by Mr. WILSON, when it was soon ascertained that she had fortunately escaped all serious injury. The ball probably after striking the forehead glanced off without inflicting any wound of a severe character. It appears that there had been some trouble in regard to the settlement of accounts between them, but Miss MAY had not the least reason to anticipate a deadly assault at the hands of her former employer. The pistol was taken charge of by Mr. WILSON. Three of the barrels have been discharged and three are yet loaded with powder and ball.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 30.*

—Mrs. John C. Calhoun, relict of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, has been for some time on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Clemson, near Bladensburgh. She is now sixty-eight years of age, with an eye scarcely dimmed by age, cheerful in conversation, and refers with pleasure to her many valued associations during former residences in Washington and Georgetown. The lady of the departed statesman does not choose to trouble herself with politics, and within the past few weeks she has wrought, and exhibits to her friends, a large and splendid curtain of crotchet work, done with her own hands, "and without the aid of glasses," adding that "this was but the first of ten which she had undertaken."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL.—The Breckinridge Democracy held a mass meeting in City Hall Square last night, to listen to an address from JAS. T. BRADY, Esq. Not less than five thousand people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. EX-ALDERMAN WILSON, of the Eighth Ward, presided.....The Banner Republican Club, of the Third Assembly District, held a public meeting last night in the Fulton-street Wigwam, which was well filled. The principal address was made by Lieut. Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who exposed the folly of voting the Fusion ticket, unless it was to benefit the Secession candidates. Gen. DURYEA presided.....The Eleventh Ward Republicans held a meeting last evening in Granada Hall, when addresses were made by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY and SALMON WINCHESTER, Esq.....The Republicans of the Ninth Ward also held a meeting last night in their Wigwam. Addresses were made by JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., and OLIVER T. BEARD, Esq.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The injunction granted last Saturday, by Judge GOULD, at Troy, restraining the City Railroad Company from operating the Furman-street route, was served yesterday—the two Companies having failed to make an amicable arrangement, as was proposed, for the management of this route. It is supposed that an arrangement would have been made but for the injunction obtained, but the City Company positively refused to consider or make any proposition so long as the injunction was hanging over their heads.

NEWLY MADE CITIZENS.—During the present term of the City Court 1,800 persons took out their final naturalization papers. These were divided between the two parties as follows: Republicans, 564; Fusion 620.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—MARY FINLEY, residing on North Fourth-street, near North Sixth, was arrested yesterday for attempting to kill her husband, aided by MICHAEL ARMSTRONG, who was also arrested. FINLEY, the husband, accused the defendants of an improper intimacy, when they jointly made an attack upon him.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

AMERICANS VS. ENGLISH.

This match—in which eighteen Americans and eleven English were to play—was commenced yesterday on the St. George's ground. The match was arranged for the benefit of Mr. Sadler. Thirteen of the Americans were on the ground, and they chose G. Wright and Kimberly to help them. The score stood at night as follows: Americans 84, English 51, and six of their best men out with four wickets to fall.

A Ten-mile Trot.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

A ten-mile trot takes place here on Saturday next, between *Gipsy Queen*, of Chicago; *Capt. McGowan*, of Louisville; and *Lady Gay*, of Cincinnati, for a purse of $2,500. The two former horses trotted a ten-mile race at Louisville last week, making a dead heat. This is the only case of the kind known in the United States.

Flora Temple Wins Again.

CORNING, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Flora Temple and *Geo. M. Patchen* trotted here to-day. *Flora* won in three straight heats—time: 2:33¾, 2:31¾ and 2:31; track very heavy.

The Billiard Tournament.

CONCLUDING GAME BETWEEN KAVANAGH AND TIEMAN—KAVANAGH VICTORIOUS.

Yesterday, LYNCH'S rooms, in Union-square, were crowded to suffocation with all the most noted professional billiard-players and amateurs of this and neighboring cities, besides many from other parts of the country. An alteration in the programme substituted a game of 1,000 points—four-ball carom game—instead of one of 500 points; and, in consequence, the first game between Messrs. LYNCH and CRABY was not played. The result of the game was entirely unanticipated.

At the conclusion of the sixteenth innings, TIEMAN was ahead of KAVANAGH by 239 points. A succession of bad breaks—the balls being left in such a position at the close of several of KAVANAGH'S innings as to prevent TIEMAN from counting, lost TIEMAN the victory by 254 points. Several most brilliant shots were made by both players, who were about equal in their ability to "nurse"—keep together the balls, to enable them to make several long "runs;" but the advantage was evidently on KAVANAGH'S side, in being able to count on combination shots round the table. KAVANAGH, in the early part of the game, had to play on several bad breaks, while TIEMAN had the good fortune on his side, which, in the latter part of the game, changed to the side of KAVANAGH. Great applause was liberally bestowed upon both players, and, although the two splendid runs of KAVANAGH, toward the close of the game, secured him the victory, TIEMAN'S defeat does not detract from his well-earned reputation as a first-class billiard-player.

The following gives the runs: TIEMAN, 0, 55, 5, 7 0, 2, 5, 3, 29, 1, 53, 43, 5, 10, 61, 156, 0, 0, 9, 10, 3, 73, 24, 11, 19, 0, 43, 0, 15, 16, 59, 8, 0 20—total, 745. KAVANAGH, 0, 55, 20, 9, 10, 2, 9, 2, 15, 0, 13, 0, 51, 2, 8, 0, 6, 4, 18, 10 95, 142, 4, 8, 26, 8, 41, 51, 118, 144, 22, 25, 56, 29—Total, 1,005.

To-day, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, commences the tug of war between Mr. PHELAN and his "Boy," DUDLEY KAVANAGH. The game is one of 500 points.

As complimentary tickets have been issued only to a very limited extent for gentlemen accompanied by one lady each, patience will become a virtue with the hundreds who will be in waiting to hear the result.

—In the town of Ludlow, (Mass.,) there is living a soldier of Napoleon, past eighty years of age, named George Hynes. He entered the French army in 1795, then not quite fifteen, and continued a soldier till near the close of the Russian campaign. He was repeatedly wounded. He fought at Austerlitz, Leipsic, Marengo, and Borodino. He was present as a cavalry soldier at the terrible crossing of the bridge of Lodi—was wounded in the engagement, and three of his brothers slain. He attended Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, and with painful interest recalls the siege of Acre—the forced march across the burning sands of the desert—the thirst and hunger experienced, and the skirmishing with the Mamelukes, who continually harassed their flank and rear. He was with the French army upon its entrance into Moscow, but disheartened, and seeing nothing but disaster before him, with thirty-five others left the service, and finally arrived in this country.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Polar Refrigerator
Still triumphant. To the long list of Premiums we add:
First Premium at the North Carolina State Fair.
First Premium at the Indiana State Fair.
"I have used the Polar Refrigerator in my family, and pronounce it superior to any with which I am acquainted."—*Prof. Horace Webster.*
BARTLETT & LESLIE, Manufacturers,
No. 428 Broadway.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream" This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

The Best New-York Shirts made to measure by IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st, and No. 381 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 330, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

NIMMONS—BEDELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, SAMUEL NIMMONS and AMELIA A. BEDELL, all of this City.

ALLEN—BONNER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Andrew Stevenson, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss MARY BONNER, of this City.

WHITTY—BONNEAU.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at the Church of Divine Unity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. WILLIAM WHITTY, of Newark, N. J., to MARY C., daughter of Francis Bonneau, Esq., of this City.

ADAMS—BRIGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, W. IRVING ADAMS to MARION L. CLAPP, only daughter of Hon. George Briggs, all of this City.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

TRUMBULL—CLAPP.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. HORACE TRUMBULL to Mrs. ALMIRA CLAPP, both of Jersey City.

ALDRICH—REEVE.—In Mattituck, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. Hamlin, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, Jr., to HELEN M., daughter of James Reeve, of the former place.

BALESTIER—SMITH.—In Rochester, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Claxton, HENRY WOLCOTT BALESTIER, of Bloomington, Ill., to ANNA B., only daughter of Hon. E. Peshine Smith, of Rochester.

CAMPBELL—WATSON.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Mr. Williams, GEO. W. CAMPBELL to VIRGINIA, daughter of Alex. Watson.

DIED.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ADOLPHUS, son of John W. and Maria W. Andreas, aged 4 years and 1 month.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, 84th-st., near 10th av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ADDISON, only son of Abm. W. and Sarah M. Kennedy, aged about 1 year and 2 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on the north side of 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Friday morning, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

AL-BURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINA TUCKER, wife of Rev. John Al-Burtis.
The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons Edward K. and Clement W. Al-Burtis, and those of her late son-in-law, Frederick W. Barclay, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN DAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, Mrs. DEBORAH VAN DAM, in the 94th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Manley, No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GULICK.—At his residence, Bushwick, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JOSEPH GULICK, in the 67th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at the D. R. Church, Bowronville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Grand-st. and Peck-slip Ferries every 10 minutes. Remains will be taken to Monmouth Co., N. J.

CONKLIN.—In Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, EMMA L., wife of Isaac P. Conklin, aged 27 years.
Funeral from her late residence, at 3 P. M. to-day, (Thursday.)

HENING.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, FANNY C., daughter of Robert M. and Sarah C. Hening, aged 8 months.

CHRISTIAN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, ISABELLA S. CHRISTIAN, aged 26 years, 7 months and 19 days.

☞ Troy *Times* please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.
Send to No. 164 Duane-st., for a pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the Drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 519, Oct. 31, 1860.
5, 17, 11, 18, 40, 33, 73, 33, 56, 44, 30, 39.
Class No. 520, Oct. 31, 1860.
15, 65, 74, 49, 25, 12, 72, 19, 23, 26, 18, 56, 10, 67.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 31, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

The Spirit of '76 could not be kept down by British bayonets, neither can JAMES PYLE'S pure DIETETIC SALERATUS be kept down, or its progress stayed by all the spurious imitations that throng the market. Be sure the name "James Pyle" is on the package. Depôt, No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers' LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY Co., publishers of this paper.

JAPANESE TEA.
THE RESULT OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.
The subscriber has just received a large supply of Japanese Tea, of choice quality, branded Oolong, imported by Cary & Co., per ship *Urania*, which can be furnished at lower cost than China Tea of corresponding grades. Lovers of choice Teas will do well to call and give them a trial. JAS. F. JOYCE,
Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 81 Catharine-st.

DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE
ON
"COMMERCE IN A HIGHLY UNBUSINESS-LIKE POINT OF VIEW."
At Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

THE LARGE NEW ORGAN JUST ERECTED by Messrs. GEO. JARDINE & SON, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington av. and 35th-st., will be exhibited by some of the most eminent organists of New-York, on THURSDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.
THE INDEPENDENT
is now acknowledged to be the largest one of the kind published, but one in the most desirable Family Newspapers in this country. It circulates throughout the entire North from Maine to Oregon, and is also gradually making its way into the Border Slave States. Its corps of Special Contributors numbers more of the distinguished writers known in American Literature than can be boasted by any other similar publication. Among these contributors are Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; JOHN G. WHITTIER, the *Quaker Poet*; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (one of whose sermons, revised by himself, appears in the INDEPENDENT every week;) Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Chapel, in this City, whose writings are instructive to all read

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 204 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist a chamber of an laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, who has four years' City experience from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, 17 years of age, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; is used to the care of children, and is a good plain nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, or laundress; is very neat, tidy, a young woman who is very competent and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; she throughly understands her business in either capacity; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 46 6th-av., near 8th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and sewer in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; strong nurse preferred; can be seen for three days at No. 21 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY, BREAKing up housekeeping, desires to procure a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 9 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; would go as laundress. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a neat, tidy Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine ironer. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av., first door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Three years' City reference. Call at No. 53 West 12th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A German girl a situation in an American family as chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at No. 216 Mulberry-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family; can be seen at her last employer's; good reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 31st-st. Can be seen from 9 until 3 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—SITUations are wanted by two young women—one as chambermaid; the other as laundress; they both understand their business thoroughly. Call at or address the residence of their present employer, No. 18 Washington-square, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—WANTed, situations, by two competent women; one as chambermaid and to do the fine washing or plain sewing; and the other as waitress; has done the thing but waiting for the last six years; has lived with the best families, and can produce the best testimonials. Apply at No. 364 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family, and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; has a reference of five years; no objection to the country. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av. Best of City reference given.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced Scotch Protestant woman; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply for two days at No. 54 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to travel with a lady; is an excellent nurse, and willing to assist in washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, in the boot and shoe store, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook. No objections to a private boarding-house or the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies, creams and desserts; also, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at the millinery-store in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side street.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook, and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman now disengaged; has filled the situation for a number of years in the old country and in this country; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, made dishes, boning game and fowls; has good City reference. Call at No. 2 Bowling Green. Ring the bell.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, ices, jellies, and bread and biscuit baking, in the best manner. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Cornelia-st., between 4th and Bleecker, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has many years' experience in this country cooking; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, puddings, and all kinds of desserts; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 63 1st 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., and first floor on second flight of stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, all sorts of desserts, &c.; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended in her present situation, where she can be seen, at No. 8 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the grocery corner University-place and 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years in one family; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 379 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 660 Hudson-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

A COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do good plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 20th-st., corner 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, by three Welsh girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid in the same house; and the other to take care of a small child. Call at No. 115 East 12th-st, between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook and to wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waitress by two competent girls, who lived four years with their late employer; call at No. 166 3d-av., north of 18th-st., during two days.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German Protestant girl, as good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; she is willing to make herself useful; call at No. 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands her business well; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, first floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; call at her present place, No. 36 University-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; can bake well and can come well recommended; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker; she understands her business thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Address A. M. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days, stating where an interview may be had.

A FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as forewoman in a dress or cloak-making establishment by a competent dressmaker, who has taken entire charge of a first-class house in a Southern city; would not object to go South. Address E. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation in a private family to do general housework; can cook, wash and iron well, bake bread, and understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A GERman widow, well acquainted with the American household, a place as housekeeper, either for a single gentleman or a family, and has no preference if in the City or country. Call next Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 92 7th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A German Protestant woman, with her daughter, (14 years of age,) desires a situation in City or country; the mother to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; the daughter as chambermaid and nurse; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to go to Cuba or the South as lady's maid; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; is not afraid of a large wash; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-rate laundress, who can take the charge of washing and ironing, a situation in a private family; good City reference can be given. Inquire No. 131 24th-st., cor. 7th-av., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 20th-st., in the store, for two days.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse for small children; has lived 2½ years with her present employer, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 45 East 23th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; the care of an infant preferred; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 230 7th-av., 2 doors from 25th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptional references can be forwarded; no objections to going South for the Winter with a respectable family. Call or address, for two days, No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South, or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 359 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 29th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference can be given, on calling at No. 166 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can fit ladies' dresses neatly; also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to travel with a family; has the best of reference, if required. Call, or address, to No. 148 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation for a seamstress; she is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would not object to the care of a growing child in a permanent situation. Apply at No. 71 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, not being permanently engaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will address No. 37 West 24th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, reliable girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as seamstress and dressmaker or family seamstress; makes children's clothes, and is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress or plain cook, or laundress; does up linen in style. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 166 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman accustomed to the care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good recommendations. Call at No. 58 East 23d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl about 17 years of age, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Situation wanted by a person of good experience who understands hair dressing, dressing of ladies' fine muslins; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as laundress and lady's maid; has no objection to travel; understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Apply as No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, and one that fully understands how to instruct children. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 165 West 18th-st., for two days, in the rear.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a smart, tidy Protestant young girl as waitress; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

A WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED situations by two respectable young girls; one as first-class waitress, as the other as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses of all kinds, and has worked at the trade, and understands her business thoroughly; have no objection to go together; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

A WET NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND a situation for a young woman, with a fine breast of milk. Apply at No. 290 2d-av., third door above 18th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or lady's maid to a family going to California on the steamer of the 11th; she offers her services as an equivalent for her passage. Call to, or address, for one week, Miss WHITE, No. 87 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTABILITY can immediately obtain nice, tidy, well recommended servant girls of all stations and various nations, at the first-class Female Employment Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Over 70 girls at the office every day.

MALES.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPer's situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is an excellent penman, and can be highly recommended as regards honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man lately arrived from the old country, (a passenger belonging to the ill-rated steamship *Connaught*,) as clerk or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., No. 29 2d-st., for two days.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Russian young man, 19 years of age, as clerk or light porter in some manufacturing business; has the best of reference for capability, industry and steadiness. Address JOHN F. MEYERS, No. 73 1st-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and anything connected with the several diseases of the horse and his treatment. Has 8 years of the best City reference. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Address MOS., Box 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 50 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single middle-aged man, who fully understands his business; can furnish undoubted references from his last and former employers as to qualification; is well acquainted with the City; will be found honest and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for this week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in this City. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 East 26th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, to whom he will give a good recommendation. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands his business, knows the City well, and comes well recommended from his last employer; no objections to go South. Address JAMES, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A GOOD MAN, (PROTestant) as farmer, coachman and gardener, with the best of reference, wants a situation; is a good driver and groom; will do all the chores about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERman Protestant man, with best of reference from first-class families, desires a situation in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; also willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call or direct to GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, 24 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom, &c.; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady and careful driver. Has good recommendations from his last place. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man 16 years old, as coachman or stable boy; has good reference from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged man, a situation as collector, and to attend to office business, or to act as cashier in a restaurant, where a responsible man is required; best references produced; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address G. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A ENGINEER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of 15 years' experience, an engagement as engineer in this City or Brooklyn. Fully understands repairing machinery, &c. Address H. S. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener, by a Scotchman, married, no children; wife is a first-class cook or dairy woman; or would engage as a single man; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, cows and farming in general; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; are willing to make themselves generally useful; have good reference. Address O. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; would be willing to go South; has had twenty years' experience and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway, until engaged, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a first-class groom and coachman; has the best of references as to capability, industry, honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. 6th-av. and 11th-st., N. Y.

A MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, wish situations with a gentleman in the country; understand their business; got good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Address J. H., Hart's fruit store, No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young unmarried man, as waiter in a gentleman's family; has the best of references, and no objections to go South if required. Address D. M., No. 871 Broadway fruit store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man; is fully competent and understands his business in all its branches. Best of references given. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of City reference from his last employer; address J. R., No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., Daniel Noonan's grocery store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady man, in a private family, as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by one who has lived with the best families and has the best of City references. Call at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can drive a carriage and pair of horses if required. Has ten years' reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 63 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL GERMAN BOYS' EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 695 6th-av. A charitable institution for the benefit of the homeless suffering boys of the City. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and families will consult their interest by calling.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

2,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 79 and 81 29th-st., near 6th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hardwood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown-stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000, terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises, 34th-st. is a one hundred-foot street.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 500 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-st., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE DWELLING NO. 86 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—full-size, 4 story high stoop, modern and complete in all respects. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x60 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE WATERBURY
COPYING TABLET AND CASE CO.
Have completed and for sale various sizes and prices of their
CELEBRATED COPYING MACHINES.

No. 1. NOTE PAPER	$6
No. 2. LETTER PAPER	10
No. 3. CAP PAPER (open)	15
No. 4. CAP PAPER (covered) CABINET	20
No. 5. MAMMOTH, FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE, RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND OTHER COMPANIES' USE	50

Office and Salesroom,
No. 79 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between the Post-office and Broadway.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and all who have much or little copying to do, will find this Machine indispensable, as it insures UNIFORMITY OF COPY, free from blot or blur, EITHER UPON WRITING OR COPYING PAPER; will copy 100 PAGES AT ONCE, and give six duplicate copies of each page at the same time; COPIES ALL KINDS OF WRITING INKS, and in most cases OLD WRITINGS—all of which results the Company guarantee.

It is used in connection with the ORDINARY LETTER-PRESS, and does away with the necessity to wet or dry the paper by hand.

LAWYERS, and all that part of the business community who are now paying for HAND-COPYING upon writing paper by the folio, or who hire clerks to do the work, can, BY THE AID OF THIS MACHINE, PRODUCE FAC SIMILES with surprising rapidity and perfection, as the owners of over five hundred machines in daily use in this City can testify.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR FRENCH cook, who understands cooking thoroughly, and will assist in washing and ironing. Wages $8 or $9. At No 136 West 14th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant cook; one who can bring the best of recommendations, may apply for a situation at No. 63 East 17th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SMART ACTIVE PROTEStant girl wanted in a physician's family; one that understands general housework, that can read and write and can come well recommended; none others need apply. Apply at No. 183 Hudson-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN, AS waitress, about twenty-five years of age, in a private family

AUCTION SALES.

A. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

A. W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid and superb works of art contained in the private residence, No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatel; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silver, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will be positively sold without reserve. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 1st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Mortgage sale of the entire stock of a manufacturer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suits, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds; centre-tables, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock,
At No. 361 Hudson-st., corner King-st.,
The entire stock of hardware contained in the above store, comprising a general assortment of heavy and shelf goods, stoves, tin-ware, &c., to be sold without reserve for cash, by order of the assignee.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
On Thomas-street—One parcel on the north side of the street, 100 feet west of Church-st., size 26x100 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

M. C. Edey, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
FURNITURE, WINES, PICTURES, &c.,&c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,
Will sell THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., by order of Administrator to close an estate, furniture, wines, pictures, &c. See *Herald* advertisement.

Henry H. Leeds Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb miaco cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.
Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.
Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Rivington-st., near Eldridge-st., Household furniture, consisting of ingrain carpets, 3-ply ditto, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany tete-a-tete, mahogany arm and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth, rockers, mahogany bookcase and secretary, rockers, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, side-tables, workstables, hair-mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, window shades, ottoman, mirrors, hall-stand, oil-cloth. Also a large range, heater, cooking stove, &c., including a large assortment of kitchen fur-niture, crockery and glassware, &c.

J. W. Porter & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the 5-story dwelling No. 218 West 14th-st., west of 8th-av., the whole having cost over $15,000, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suites, elegantly carved centre and side tables, mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oak dining-room furniture. Also, a great variety of chamber furniture, beds and bedding, crockery, glassware, silverware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—Comprising a large and general assortment of excellent furniture, mirrors, lace curtains, window shades, dinner and toilet crockery, cutlery, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, school desks, chairs and benches. Also, 25 new parlor and cooking stoves, &c.
At 1 o'clock P. M. an express wagon.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.
TIN WARE, HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of hardware, table and pocket cutlery, &c. Also, 224 dozen Paris skate straps, six cases No. 3 axe-helves, together with a large lot of tin ware, comprising dippers, graters, milk and water pails, milk pans, large and small, oilers, pails in nests, wash-basins, match safes, spice boxes, &c. Terms, four months' credit.

Wm. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 Pearl-st., balance of E. Cauldwell's stock, 300 to 400 lots of choice goods, worthy the notice of retailers; also, shelving, &c., and one of Singer's sewing-machines, in complete order.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORder of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:
122 Rifles, flint lock.
1,385 Rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—J. H. BURLEY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, kitchen ware, &c.
SAMUEL STONE, Administrator.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTings, books, &c., by PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 29 Butler-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, fine paintings, engravings, 600 volumes of valuable books, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a two-seat w agon, and one single light wagon. Both made to order and to be sold without reserve.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' half-welt, double sole and water-proof boots.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newberg, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
fm1-law6wTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o26-law10wTh
ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.
WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-lawtuTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, farmer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
Executor of said deceased.
my31-lawtuTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-lawtuTh

BLACKBERRY PLANTS MAY BE SAFELY put out in November. Offshoots from bearing, my plants, will be furnished, in packages of 50 plants, $3; 100, $5; 500, $20, and 1,000, (enough for an acre,) $40.
WM. LAWTON, No. 15 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.
On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.
These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.
The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.
The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, via Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.
The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.
The Company own 275,800 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 30 per cent. nett on its capital.
About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.
Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 62 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	100	20 Grocers' Ins. 50
60	Marine Bank	50	10 People's Ins. 50
20	Phœnix Ins.	50	10 Williamsburgh Ins. 50
20	Home Ins.	100	40 Fulton Ins. 25
40	Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100	32 Exchange Ins. 30
50	American Tel. Co.	100	10 Columbia Ins. 100
20	Humboldt Ins.	100	14 Hunterdon Copper Co 50
4	Excelsior Ins.	50	20 Ætna Ins. 50
75	Hamilton Ins.	15	100 Mad., Ind. & Peru R. 50
29	Brooklyn Ins.	17	25 Standard Ins. 50
29	Grocers' Ins.	50	4 American Expr's Co, 500
10	Hope Ins.	50	40 Brevoort Ins. 50
40	Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	160 Commercial Scrip 50
29	Harmony Ins.	50	42 Phœnix Bank 20
10	Bank of Commerce.	100	

$400 Mad., Ind. and Peru R., dividend certificates.
4,000 Mobile and Ohio R., 3d mtg. Bonds.
2,000 New-York and Harlem R. 3d mtg. Bonds.
3,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d mtg. Bonds.
500 Logan Co. Mining and Manuf. Co. 1st mtg. Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer.
Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.
FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS, } Finance Committee.
JAMES HOW,

Office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 12 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.
E. M. GILBERT, President.

No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.
MOUNT VERNON R. R. BONDS.—THE PAYment of the November interest of these Bonds is deferred until 1st December for the purpose of registration. Holders will please in the meantime send or present the numbers of their Bonds and Coupons to the office for registration.
CHAS. W. LEWIS,
Treasurer Mount Vernon R. R. Co.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

President's Office, Hudson River Railroad, New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Oct. 19, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF CITY OF Louisville, issued to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date at the Bank of America.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville Water Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank.
CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Society will be held at the American Bible Society's House THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock.
M. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold the regular stated session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By D. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels Self-cure."—Prof. Stevens (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mail'ed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9, evening. *Consultation en Francais.*

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DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

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RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6.30 or 10.30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams Bridge, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train, East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train, East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

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B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

within the continent, if we except the Spanish Island of the Gulf and Brazil, which was not free. All that the Republicans asked was that this should remain free. Who would say it was not better? There were abundant examples before them of the comparative benefits of the two systems of free and servile labor. Look at Virginia. In the Revolution formost among the States, now under the influence of this great curse fallen from her noble position to that of a third-rate State. Her ports, her unequaled lands, her vast mineral riches and resources made her foremost. Would you constitute our future States upon the model of Virginia or of Ohio. But they told us that this policy interfered with equality of the States. What, he asked, do you mean by equality of the States. They are trying to make a fusion of all parties, not for any good, but to prevent the election of LINCOLN by the people—thus throwing the election into the House, where Arkansas equals the State of New-York. They want the Slave States to have five judges in the Supreme Court, while the Free States have but four. Our opponents do not agree on any one point. The Breckinridge Party believes that our glorious flag carries Slavery into any territory the moment we become its possessor. The President of our United States has declared that Slavery as truly exists in the territories of our country as it does in the State of Georgia. Who believes that? In my opinion that is next to blasphemy. I don't believe there is an intelligent man in New-York who would indorse any such doctrine as that, if it was put to him as I have put it to you. The South knows its right, and laughs at the efforts of Northern doughfaces who are trying to force this doctrine upon the country. Next came the very respectable Bell men. What are they for? The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. But of what laws? That they don't tell us. Next came the Douglas men. We owe Douglas a great deal. He has helped the Republicans considerably, and we will be respectful in our treatment of him. The Douglas men do not believe in Popular Sovereignty—they would sooner put their head into a lion's mouth, or their hands into the fire, than give the country to Popular Sovereignty pure and undefiled. DOUGLAS was asked to incorporate in his bill the clause permitting the people to elect their own Governor, but he declined, and subsequently voted against it. Whoever votes for the Fusion votes as much for the worst as for the best. You can't make a choice. But let me say a word about the flagitious and silliest attempt ever made by politicians to affect votes. An attempt has been made to get up a panic—a panic about property. But how absurd. If there *is* any danger let each property-holder vote for LINCOLN that the election may be made by the people, thus saving the trouble which would be almost certain to follow a struggle in the House. But there is no danger of trouble—this talk is all bosh. This way of carrying an election is but a poor imitation of Chinese tactics. The Chinese thought that by making noises on their gongs they could frighten the English soldiers, who had tight straps to their trowsers, and who having fallen on their faces would be unable to get up, and the Chinese could then cut their throats. In conclusion, he said this panic attempt is the only parallel to the Chinese absurdity. [Laughter and cheers.]

REMARKS OF HON. G. A. GROW.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW was then introduced. He said he was not in the habit of making excuses, but he appeared before them with a Western fever, which must be his excuse for speaking but briefly. The question before the people is now, What shall become of the public lands? The Republicans ask that it be set apart in free homes for free men. Under the present system any man can buy all the land the Government owns, and the wildest schemes are possible to the non-resident land speculator—consequently the son of toil is compelled to compete not only against the savage and the natural enemies of civilization, but against the rapacious speculator, who having bought at $1 25, demands for the same land from $5 to $10 per acre. By this system $1,200,000,000 have been taken from the men who peopled the wilderness, of which only $200,000,000 have gone into the hands of the Government. The Republicans demand a change, so that the poor man can find a free land and a free home. [Cheers and applause.] What right has the Government to be sustained in this outrage upon the workshop and the farms of this country? What class of men is this on whom the Government forces this injustice. No blessing from God shall be seized by the Government and made use of as means of speculation. Let the Government speculate in the atmosphere as soon as in this territory. The land policy has come down to us from unholy sources. Mr. GROW here entered into a labored *expose* of the land system as shown in the older countries, contrasting it and its effects with that proposed by the Republican Party—and, as may readily be imagined, created great enthusiasm amongst the many farmers and sons of toil who composed a great part of his audience. In continuation he said, the law-makers of the party are the ones from whom you are to ascertain the policy of a party. By their fruits ye shall know them. How do we find the parties standing on this great question of the Homestead bill? In the last Congress, the representatives from Slave States, with but three exceptions, voted against the Homestead bill. In the last session a Homestead bill passed the house—so that, let a man come from where he will, if he chooses to go out and take his chance, clearing the land, tilling the soil, and making himself a home, we are glad to have him come. We don't believe that Yankees are the only men fit to be shot by Indians. 22 Democrats out of 93 voted against it. The speaker entered into a general discussion of the merit of the Senate and House Homestead bills—showing that the defeat of the bill was the result of the veto of the Old Public Functionary. Look at the record. A Democratic President kills one bill by a veto, and a Democratic Vice-President kills another by his casting vote. Great Democracy, isn't it? But the Democracy says it has nothing to do with BUCHANAN. You can't come that—you made him President. You can't find a man in Pennsylvania who will admit that BUCHANAN was born in that State. Why the very Quakers are after him—22,000 of them—and, as WHITTIER says, when the Quakers come out, LINCOLN goes in. They didn't all come out at the last time, but they will next time.

The arrival of the large Wide-Awake Delegation from Brooklyn, escorted by the Flushing battalion, interrupted the speaker, who gave way for a few moments, during which EX-GOV. KING was introduced, and made an energetic and telling speech.

REMARKS OF EX-GOV. KING.

He said he could not forbear to speak a few words of cheer. All accounts from all quarters come to us with assurance of a great victory. We were on the eve of an election which would decide the question of the predominance of the Republican Party, or of its opponents. The great constitutional question of the mode in which these questions were to be settled would also be decided. There was no other authority but the people, in whom all power resided, and no section or party could repudiate the great voice of the whole people when constitutionally expressed. Equal rights for free men, and free soil for all men were the principles now offered for the approval of the people, and he believed the people would heartily indorse them. No other had announced these principles. He was an old Whig and a tariff man, and he wished the labor of the poor man protected. The money which had been squandered for contracts should be expended for improving the rivers and harbors of the country. They were for an economical administration of the Government. BUCHANAN came into power with $20,000,000 in the Treasury, all which had been squandered, and the Government run in debt over sixty millions besides. He was a Northern man in sentiment and feeling, but he would do his Southern brethren no harm. The charge that they wished to interfere with their slave institution was false, like all the other base charges which had been made against them. They would leave Slavery where it was, but when they talked of carrying their local laws into the free Territories and establishing the blighting curse of Slavery there, he said hands off, not a step further shall Slavery go! He paid a handsome eulogy to LUTHER C. CARTER, and urged the people to return him to his place in Congress.

The Ex-Governor spoke with great energy, his voice being heard clear and strong above the surrounding clangor of the Wide-Awake bands. He was vociferously cheered.

Mr. GROW then came forward and concluded his speech upon the Homestead bill.

Mr [BELLOWS followed Mr. GROW, and continued speaking until nearly 11 o'clock. It was near midnight when the procession and people retired from the ground.

The Fifth Congressional District—John Duffy Indorsed for Congress.

There is a wonderful vivifying power in light. We speak not of the "glorious luminary"—but of blazing tar-barrels, waving torches, and Wide-Awake lamps. All varieties of these inducements to popular assemblage were exhibited last night throughout the City. They nowhere shed a fiercer glare than in the Fifth Congressional District—a District where the candidates at one time defied all ordinary attempts at enumeration, but have now decreased to the comprehensible number of five or six. One of these is Mr. JOHN DUFFY, whilom Consul at Galway under the Pierce *régime*, now a citizen of the District which he aspires to represent in Washington, as the advocate of the Workingman's rights, and the unflinching supporter of the "Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

The meeting was held in the open space which marks the confluence of Grand-street and East Broadway. As no particular time had been set for the beginning of it, so no particular time was kept; and while the crowd round the platform were making anxious inquiries of each other as to when the band should arrive, and the boys were cracking jokes around the tar-barrels, a long train of people attired after the manner of the Wide-Awakes, carrying lamps, and preceded by a band, passed in tantalizing and unpleasant contiguity down the street, and, by various illumined devices, testified their everlasting devotion to the fortunes of NELSON TAYLOR, one of JOHN DUFFY'S Democratic opponents.

After these had passed, an enthusiastic Celt, who had obviously been paying his respects to a prominent establishment over the way, mounted the platform and insisted, in a style of rhetoric that immediately won the attention of his audience, in saying something that might have been laughable, had it not been unintelligible. The current answer to any one who asked, "Who's that?" was, "Why don't you know him! That's GOGGS!" He was removed by "a gentle hint."

At length, a long line of torches were seen streaming down Grand-street; a procession, with banners approached; the platform in a few moments was crowded, and the business proper was duly begun.

Mr. JAMES LOWE was, on motion of Mr. FRASE, appointed Chairman.

The list of Vice-Presidents included the names of Dr. Joseph Wilton, Alderman Russell, Richard O'Grady, James Ohany, John Burke, M. D.; P. T. Brennan, M. D.; John Gaynor, John Galvin, M. D.; Robert Nichols, M. D.; Fenton McEvoy, Peter Mitchell and James Lee.

The list of which these names form but a tithe, was in conjunction with a long array of Secretaries, adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOWE presented as the first speaker, Dr. HILTON, Ex-Coroner, who, in the course of a few brief prefatory remarks, asserted Mr. DUFFY'S claims on the popular regard, not only because of his being the Union candidate, but as being, himself, a workingman, and a sterling representative of the workingmen's interests and rights.

The report of the Committee by whom Mr. DUFFY was elected, and a series of resolutions indorsing that report and the policy of the party in whose behalf Mr. DUFFY asks the suffrages of the people of his district, were carried by acclamation.

Mr. DUFFY was himself the next speaker, and was received by shouts of welcome. He addressed himself to the questions which the impending election is to settle, and took particular pains to speak of the positions assumed by the Republican Party, which, he gave positive assurance, was bound to be defeated if the people only elected to Congress men opposed to the recognized views of the more prominent Republican leaders. He based his claims to election on the ground that in the profligate desire to gain power, and promote personal designs, whether of dishonesty or ambition, the great body of the masses in this City, the mechanics and laboring men, were utterly disregarded, and would inevitably be ignored if the Republicans or other unscrupulous candidates of other parties were placed in positions which would enable them to perpetuate the oppressions to which the laboring classes were subject—oppressions which, if he were elected, he would use every effort to suppress. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers, which were vociferously renewed as he retired from the front of the platform.

Mr. JAMES ROCHE followed in a spirited address, which was mainly devoted to a comparison of the qualifications of Mr. DUFFY and of his opponents respectively. His review, so far as Mr. DUFFY was concerned, was hugely flattering.

Mr. HOLLYWOOD, Mr. BOYLE, and other gentlemen, followed in speeches laudatory of their favorite candidate, and the meeting, which had been very well-behaved throughout, broke up with cheers for DUFFY and the Union ticket.

Seventh Congressional District Republican Ratification Meeting.

A very large mass meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, at Jackson-square, last evening, indorsed the nomination of AUGUSTUS F. Dow for Congressman from the Seventh District, with a great deal of enthusiasm. Three bonfires were blazing, rockets rose, and the Wide-Awakes of the three Wards, marshaled by another (Gen. J. H. HOBART) WARD, marched by during the evening in great force, and looking exceedingly well, amid the loud cheers of the multitude.

GOV. WASHINGTON SMITH presided over the main stand,—there were three of them,—and Judge QUACKENBUSH, JAMES W. FARR and others were the Vice-Presidents.

GOV. SMITH expressed his thanks, announced the object of the meeting, and urged the election of Mr. DOW. He reminded the people of what the Republicans of Maine, Indiana and Pennsylvania had been doing, and commended their example.

After a song from "Old Abe's Choir," and the adoption of a series of resolutions, indorsing the Chicago Platform and the candidates—during the reading of which a portion of the platform gave way—

ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., was introduced as the "Young American Orator," and made a brilliant speech. They were indeed, he said, engaged in an irrepressible conflict between right and wrong, good and bad—between the principles of the Republican Party and all that was corrupt that was opposed to them. He dwelt at length upon the importance of the measures which the followers of LINCOLN seek to instil. During his address another of the stands, on which "Old Abe's Choir" was singing another song, broke down. At the third stand at the same time Dr. M. EYRE FOY, which, if the applause which accompanied and followed it and the testimony of those who heard it goes for anything, struck a chord that reverberated. SOLOMON L. HULL, A. J. DITTENHOFER, T. B. VAN BUREN and C. S. SPENCER also spoke effectively at the same platform.

SILAS B. DUTCHER said he was there because he was a Republican, and he was a Republican because the Republican Party stood by the principles of the fathers of the Republic. [Applause.] The time had arrived when a change in the Administration of the Government was become absolutely necessary. The Democratic Party was sunk in corruption, and the people were rising in their might to wipe them out. [Applause.] He would not speak to them on the subject of Slavery further than to say that the Republican Party was the white man's party. [Cheers.] Mr. DUTCHER reviewed the course of the Democratic Party in opposition to the Homestead Bill, and told how manfully the Republicans had supported it. He charged that the Democrats had obtained power in the land by false pretenses, declared that it should be ousted, that that party was dead and that DOUGLAS had killed her. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was as certain as that the moon shone in the heavens. Mr. DUTCHER enlarged upon the advantages that were sure to follow, told general anecdotes illustrating his position, and concluded amid prolonged cheers.

JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq., was the next speaker. He addressed himself to a demonstration of the importance of rightly representing the Republicans of New-York in Congress. He asserted that the rights of the poor were trampled upon in this country, and that the party in power was responsible for this state of things. He viewed it as almost providential that the Republican Party had sprung up to assert the rights of the down-trodden both at the South and at the North.

SOLOMON L. HULL, in a brief speech, demolished the charges which the Fusion Party brought against the Republicans. He denied that the Republicans desired amalgamation with the blacks, and declared that when he was traveling in the South he never saw a Democrat that he did not see a mulatto near. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HULL concluded a humorous and forcible speech amid loud applause, and the meeting adjourned.

Mass Meeting of the German Democracy—The Union Ticket Indorsed.

The German population of this City who adhere to the Democratic Party, and go for the Fusion ticket, held a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening. The Hall was well filled, and considerable of a crowd was collected around the building outside. Banners were suspended on the walls in the rear of the stage, with the following inscriptions in German:

"Justice to white men, native and immigrant. No decrease of naturalization rights."

"The support of the Union as the bulwark of Freedom on earth."

"Political and social supremacy for the American settler, whether of European or other origin. Civilization against barbarism and cannibalism for the sake of humanity."

"Opposition to Sectionalism, which stirs up fanaticism and disturbs public peace, and prosperity, for the sake of the general good."

"Opposition to all attempts of European Governments to give a foothold in this country for institutions contrary to our democracy—for the sake of freedom and progress."

"Opposition to centralization of power in Congress and the Legislatures of the States against the will of the people for the sake of Popular Sovereignty."

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Coroner SCHIRMER, who nominated for President Mr. WM. A. KOBBE, one of the electors on the Union ticket. Mr. KOBBE, on taking the chair, was greeted with applause, and after expressing his thanks for the honor done him, proceeded to state briefly his views of the political aspect and condition of the country. He believed the doctrines and tendencies of the Republican Party to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the Union, and considered it the duty of the German population of the country to rally to its defence. In the event of LINCOLN'S election, Mr. KOBBE thought that the White House at Washington would be converted into a sort of negro asylum for the dissemination of Republican philanthropy, "instead of being, as it ought to be, the Council Chamber for the discussion of the great commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country."

At the close of Mr. KOBBE'S remarks, Mr. C. DRUQUE read a list of Vice-Presidents, comprising many of the most prominent German merchants and business men of the City.

OTTO' SACHSENDOOL was then introduced, and addressed the audience in the German language at considerable length.

He was followed by Mr. OSWOLD OTTENDOEFER, the Editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, whose remarks were received with frequent manifestations of applause.

The meeting was also addressed by LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, and one or two others, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of citizens of New-York and vicinity, declare, as German adopted citizens, that they will devote the efforts of this critical period to the Union, knowing as they do, and appreciating the degree of friendship with which they have been received in this Western hemisphere as that they will cleave to the Union and the Constitution, and will endeavor, to their utmost, at the approaching election, to elect the Union Electoral ticket, and hinder the success of the Republican Party, who endanger this blessed, free and glorious new Fatherland.

A large meeting was held outside of the building, at which GEO. C. BORCK presided, and SAMUEL WIEL, Dr. FERCK, Dr. MEEKELS, and Mr. A. CARLING made speeches.

Republican Meeting at Mamaroneck.

The Republicans of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck, hold a mass meeting at Mamaroneck village, on Friday evening next. Judge NELSON, candidate for Congress from that District, Judge BEEBE and others, will address the meeting.

Republicans Disappointed.

It was erroneously announced that Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, would address the Republicans of this City in the City Hall Park last evening. Many Republicans and other citizens visited the appointed place, only to be disappointed. The TIMES office was besieged with inquirers on the subject. Mr. CURTIN was not apprised of any preparations for him to speak. He will probably address the Republicans of New-York at Palace Garden, and, in the course of the week say a cheering word for the cause in New-Jersey.

Be on Hand.

In some of the Districts voters may find themselves subjected to much inconvenience if they are not early at the polls. Yesterday morning, for instance, over 900 names had been registered in the Third District of the Eighteenth Ward. It is evident that such a number of votes as this can only be polled by industrious work all day long, and those who desire to avail themselves of the right of suffrage should remember that a crowd around the polling places in the afternoon, is only to be avoided by attending to their duty early in the morning. Doubtless there are other Districts in the City to which the same caution would apply.

Mr. Odell and the Slave-Trade.

The original of the following communication has been sent to Mr. ODELL:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

To MOSES F. ODELL, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: If any apology is required for my addressing you without having a personal acquaintance with you, it will be found in the fact that you occupy the position of a public man, being a prominent member of the Democratic Party, a Federal office-holder, a candidate for Congress, and a conspicuous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which gives to the electors of your Congressional District the right to know your sentiments upon the great questions and political topics now presented to the American people for their action at the coming election, and to myself, as a member of that Church, the right to know what your principles are touching all questions of religion and morality.

I see a statement in the public journals that you are in favor of, and advocate reopening the African Slave-trade. I have seen no contradiction of this charge by you, and lest some of your Methodist brethren and friends might be misled in forming a just estimate of your principles and worthiness to represent them, those who are now undecided as to whom they should cast their votes for, many of whom reside in your District, and who undoubtedly will be solicited to vote for you, I think it right and due to the Church to which you belong, that you should make a frank avowal of your sentiments, and state your views as a Christian upon the justice and morality of the African Slave-trade. If you are in favor of that traffic please to accept this as a challenge, publicly, to discuss with me the subject in your District at any time prior to the election. Very respectfully yours,

SANFORD L. MACOMBER, 166 Elm-street.

The Election Returns and the Police.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
No. 7 Broad-street, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

To John A. Kennedy, Esq., General Superintendent of Police:

DEAR SIR—On election nights our messengers have frequently had much difficulty in gaining admission to the Inspectors' rooms, and in order to facilitate the collection of returns on Tuesday next, I beg to ask, on behalf of the Associated Press, that you will on the day of election give special instruction to the Policemen on duty at the several polling districts to admit our messengers to the rooms of the Canvassers with as little delay as possible, and under such regulations as you may think proper to order. Each authorized messenger of the Associated Press will be furnished with a suitable card of admission Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent of the New-York Associated Press.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

D. H. Craig, General Agent of the Associated Press:

DEAR SIR: Being desirous of affording every facility to the Associated Press, I have issued the following General Order to the Captains of Police.

Truly yours, JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Superintendent.

General Order.

CAPTAIN—*Sir*: You will direct the Police on duty on the respective polls in your Precinct, at the ensuing election, to afford to the messengers of the Associated Press every facility for obtaining access to the rooms of the Canvassers.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, General Superintendent.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The Canvassers of every Election District will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, *who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the Agent.*

Numerous attempts having been made, which in many cases were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canvassers and poll clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals comprising the Associated Press are the TIMES, *Tribune, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Herald, Express, Sun, News, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Day Book, Staats Zeitung, World, Demokrat,* and *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of New-York Associated Press.

Is Pennsylvania Safe?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent State election in Pennsylvania resulted as follows:

Curtin	262,000
Foster	230,000
Curtin's majority	32,000

In consequence of this result the Republican and Democratic papers alike concede the State to LINCOLN by a large majority. But what grounds have they for so doing? The vote in November will probably not be much larger than that cast this month, and a change of 16,000 votes will be sufficient to defeat the Republicans. Now, such a change is not only possible, but likely. CURTIN was exceedingly popular, and the coalition on FOSTER was by no means cordial. It is estimated that, at the least, 25,000 Bell and Douglas men voted the "people's ticket." But now the fusion in the electoral ticket is complete, and none but Republicans will vote for LINCOLN. The true Republican strength in the Keystone State cannot exceed 240,000, while the Anti-Republicans probably number at least 252,000. It appears to me that LINCOLN is by no means certain of the 27 electoral votes of Pennsylvania, and that the Republicans should not turn all their attention to New-York, for on the morning of the 7th of November they may awaken to find themselves defeated in a spot where they regarded themselves as invincible. WIDE-AWAKE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL.—On Tuesday afternoon, a little girl named ANTONIA ROHRET, attending Public School No. 5, in Fourth-street, while descending the stairs leading to the street, slipped, and fell almost from the top to the bottom. She struck the back of her head with considerable violence, but at the time it was believed that she was not seriously injured. Soon, however, after her return to her aunt's residence, at No. 58 Avenue B, she became insensible, and died in the course of the night. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that the fall had occasioned her death.

PROBABLE RESULT OF A HUSBAND'S VIOLENCE.—Information was yesterday left at the Coroner's office by the friends of a Mrs. TAYLOR, living at No. 117 Madison-street, to the effect that she was in a dying condition in consequence of violence inflicted upon her by her husband, THOMAS TAYLOR. It is said that he beat her last Sunday night, causing the rupture of a blood vessel, and that her precarious state resulted from hemorrhage. The matter will be investigated to-day.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIAL TEA PARTY.—The teachers and friends of the Mission Sunday School, located at No. 189 Mott-street, enjoyed themselves last evening in a social gathering. Some 200 sat down together in these Mission rooms, and were served with tea and other good things by a number of young men. There was some good singing, in which the young ladies took part. Mr. LONGMORE, the Superintendent of the school, Rev. Mr. FERRIS and Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE, were the speakers.

School of the Reformed Dutch Church.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

It is questionable if a bevy of more beautiful girls or a band of brighter-looking boys were ever got together than were last night assembled in the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, to celebrate the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the School. The body of the church was filled with proud parents, and gratified uncles and aunts, and sympathizing brothers and sisters. One hundred and fifty men and matrons to be, occupied the platform, the boys dressed in the trimmest of roundabouts and the girls in the purest of white dresses. At one end of the church stretched the appropriate inscription, "Prayer and Effort," and over the stage, "*Nisi Dominus Frustra.*" It was a goodly sight to see.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and an anthem by the 150 voices, the Senior Arithmetic Class, armed with slates, took their position in a semi-circle, to be examined by the Principal. The answers were readily and correctly given; indeed the spirit of calculation is seldom seen so fully developed in ones so young. One curly-pated little girl was always ready with a solution to the proposed problem, but by some mishap she generally got it wrong. The mystery of the cyphers rather puzzled her, and she sometimes forgot to cast them off. After the arithmeticians came the singers, and the chorus, "O, Sing Sweet Bird," was trilled by a number of bird-like voices. Miss JENNY ANDERSON, Messrs. WM. B. M. JORDAN, LOUIS C. L. JORDAN and JAMES S. HUTLER then indulged in a dialogue: "Who is the Greatest," nearly settling on SIMMS-BOOZER-NO-KAMI as one of the greatest men, and the Prince of Wales as another. The third catechism class were then examined, and the knowledge of sin, original and actual, which they displayed, was really wonderful. "Gentle Words," a well written composition, was read by Miss. SARAH C. MOTT. Master WM. B. JORDAN favored the company with a declamation. JOAN and JENNY and Master JAMES J. HUTLER followed it with "Out to Battle." A pretty little Miss sang "Oh, had I the wings of a Dove;" the junior class were examined in Reading, Spelling, Geography and Grammar, and a Duett, "The Old Pear Tree," by Misses ANDERSON and MABLE, with a chorus by the whole, then closed part first.

A dialogue, "The Folly of Hunting Judgment," by Masters Grining, Tracy, Green, Jordan, Ackerman, Hahn, and Crum, initiated part second of the programme. The senior class was catechised in the Constitution of the United States, displaying a familiarity with that important instrument which would have astonished the Great Expounder himself. Then came a chorus, "The Happy Spirit Land." "The Old Clock on the Stairs" was well delivered by Master LOUIS A. JORDAN, after which the senior class were examined in the catechism, displaying as admirable an acquaintance with that as they previously had with the Constitution. A composition, "Farewell," was read by Miss ANN E. ROSE, and then came the distribution of premiums by Rev. H. D. CANSE. Honorary mention was made of a number of scholars who had not been members long enough to entitle them to premiums. The following is the list of those who receive the honors of the graduating class:

Miss Maria A. Anderson, Miss Lavenia Anderson, Miss Jessie Anderson, Miss Ann Amelia Banks, Miss Kate M. Blauvelt, Miss Sarah J. Eagleson, Miss Margaret Hermann, Miss Julia Perrine, Miss Ann Eliza Rose, Miss Mary E. Van Houten, Miss Martha Van Houten, Miss Cornelia Veen, Miss Hatfier S. Wisburn, Miss Maria L. Wens, Miss Louisa Willsey, Miss Sarah J. Willsey, Thomas A. Bancker, William O. Banks, Obadiah Banks, John M. Berry, Adolphus W. Campbell, James W. Crolius, John Jacob Diehl, Jr., James H. Demarest, James H. Eagleson, Thomas J. Ferguson, John Ferguson Giffing, Louis E. Genin, Charles H. Jones, Charles J. Kelly, John P. Krechting, Henry F. Lippold, George H. Lehmkuhl, Charles C. McKibbin, James B. Powles, Frederick Steins, Hermann C. Steins, John D. Veen, Emil Walser, Christian Wenz.

A prize of four volumes, offered by one of the Trustees to that pupil who should evince the *greatest improvement* in study and deportment, was bestowed upon Miss ANNA LEFFERTS, with the explanation that the limitation obliged the omission of the name of the *best* scholar in the school. A parting song, written by a former graduate, was sung, after which the valedictory was spoken by Master HENRY F. LIPPOLD. HANNIBAL delivered a good address to his soldiers on the Alps, but Master LIPPOLD spoke with quite as much purpose last evening to his fellow-students and graduates. A brief address was offered by Rev. Dr. CANSE, after which the audience and scholars were dismissed with the singing of a doxology. Throughout, the exhibition was highly creditable to the School, to its Principal, and to the Trustees.

Trial of Marshal Rynders.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

Three o'clock yesterday afternoon had been fixed by Justice WELSH as the time for holding the examination in the case of Marshal RYNDERS, who is charged with the commission of an assault some days since upon Mr. WM. BARNEY, of Brooklyn, when that gentleman was at the office of the defendant upon business. Soon after the appointed hour all the parties presented themselves before the magistrate. Mr. RYNDERS bringing with him a number of witnesses, and having JAMES T. BRADY and ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esqs., as his counsel, while Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, grandfather of the complainant, and Mr. BARNEY, his father, appeared on the opposite side. Justice WELSH signified his readiness to proceed, when

Mr. Barney, Sr., said: Mr. Noyes, counsel for the complainant in this case, is detained at this moment in an argument in an important railroad case in the Supreme Court, and it is impossible for him to leave until 4 o'clock. He can be here at that time, if your Honor will delay the proceedings.

The Court—That will make it rather late for us; I think it had better go over to some other day.

Mr. Holmes—Mr. Brady and myself are here in behalf of the defendant, who has come here to meet this charge. We have all our witnesses present with one exception, and their examination will exhaust the day. As, however, the other side is not ready, and most of our witnesses are in attendance at a great sacrifice of valuable time, would it be asking too much of the Court to throw this case over until after election. Most of these gentlemen are interested in political matters, and will be very much engaged until after election. I think politics as sacred a matter as any other business which can be followed. Even your Honor sometimes shows an inclination to indulge your taste in that direction.

The Court—This examination was set down at an hour later than is desirable and I should not like to commence it after this time of the afternoon. I shall let it go over until some day next week when it will not be my court week, and then I can give my undivided attention to it, therefore I appoint next Thursday, and shall take it up at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Holmes—At 10 o'clock we have motions in the civil Courts to dispose of, and that hour would be very inconvenient for us. Could your Honor say a quarter before 11 on Thursday next?

His Honor assented and remarked, "Well, make it 11 o'clock."

The Court then rose, so did the parties, their friends and the spectators. Marshal RYNDERS, however, did not leave the room without making a remark, for he turned to the reporters and said, "I am quite willing my friend here (Mr. BARNEY) shall have all the advantage of the publicity given to this matter without a counter-statement being made." Having thus spoken he departed.

Arrest of Alleged Forgers.

LARGE SEIZURE OF ALTERED BANK-NOTES, COPPER-PLATES, ETC.

Within a few days Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, has been in the receipt of information which satisfied him beyond a doubt that an extensive business in the way of altering bank-notes was conducted at the house No. 41 King-street, occupied in part by two brothers, both young men, named ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS. He accordingly obtained a warrant authorizing a search of the premises and placed it in the hands of Officers BENNETT, MCDOUGAL and WILSON, who on Tuesday afternoon executed the commission with which they were intrusted. Having entered the house, Officer BENNETT determined upon taking a position in the rear yard to prevent the egress of any person in that direction, and turning the knob of the door which he supposed led to the yard, he was surprised to find that it opened into an extension-room where ANDREW ROBERTS had been apparently at that very moment engaged in the manufacture of the worthless bills. His arrest was immediately effected, and a search of the apartment resulted in the discovery of several packages of counterfeit notes, mostly of the denomination of tens, upon Southern banks, in various stages of manufacture. In addition to the bills, two copper-plates were found, with engravings upon them corresponding to impressions upon some of the unfinished notes, which were still damp and had evidently been recently taken from one of two presses, used for printing bank-notes, which also were found in the room. The notes, plates and other implements were seized, and, with the prisoner, taken to head-quarters, after which the other suspected forger, SAMUEL ROBERTS, was apprehended at a saloon called the Oyster Bay, at the corner of Spring and Mercer streets, of which he is said to be the proprietor. A further search of the house in King-street was then prosecuted, and more of the counterfeits were obtained, as well as four Savings' Bank books, in the name of ANDREW ROBERTS, representing sums, the aggregate of which amounted to between $5,000 and $6,000, and other valuable property. It is supposed that the prisoners have been engaged for many years in the pursuit of altering genuine bills of broken banks to supply the demand of professional operators for forged papers of this description, and the notes seized bear testimony to the fact that they were altered by a skillful hand. Upon counting the paper it was found that it represented nearly $4,000, most of which required only a few touches of the manufacturer to make it ready for use. The prisoners were, yesterday afternoon, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination, on the charge preferred against them, and pending the result of the hearing they were committed to prison.

Mr. William Mulligan, Mr. F. McCabe and Judge Russell.

ANOTHER STREET FIGHT.

About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, BILLY MULLIGAN made a savage assault upon his old enemy, FRANK MCCABE, whom he encountered at the corner of Broadway and Prince streets, and both men having been arrested, were taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where they were locked up—the former on a charge of disorderly conduct, and the latter as the complainant in the case. The prisoners, however, had not been long in custody before City Judge RUSSELL, in response to a request of their associates, went to the Station-house and released them upon bail, in the sum of $500 each, furnished for their appearance at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, before Justice QUACKENBUSH. At the appointed hour MULLIGAN kept his faith, and presented himself at the Police Court, but MCCABE did not appear. The affidavit of the policeman who made the arrests was, however, deemed sufficient to warrant the magistrate in requiring the accused to give bail for trial on the charge, and the sum of $500 having been fixed upon, a surety was found and he was discharged. Judge RUSSELL has thrice during the present week opened Court at the same Station-house, and discharged prisoners under similar circumstances.

Police Reports.

THE HAVANA ROBBERY CASE.

Pastor Riemus, the Cuban, who was arrested last Tuesday on a charge of having robbed his late employers, Messrs. Carbajosé, Ybaraybal & Co., merchants at Havana, of $20,000, was yesterday taken before Justice WELSH for examination. The agent of the firm, by whom the accused was pursued to this City, was unable to swear to the identity of any of the money which has been rescued, and the prisoner was discharged from custody. A short time afterwards, however, Riemus was rearrested in a civil suit commenced against him, and his bail in the case was fixed at $20,000. Having failed to give a surety for that amount he was placed in the Eldridge-street prison. Officer HYDE has been successful in recovering within a fraction of the entire amount alleged to have been stolen.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Four ruffians made an attack, at a late hour on Tuesday night, upon Mr. James McCurdy, of Williamsburgh, as he was passing the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, for the purpose of robbing him. Finding that he had no money, they beat him and kicked him until he became insensible, and then ran off. The unfortunate man was subsequently found by a Fourth Precinct policeman and conveyed to the Station-house, where, after the lapse of an hour or two, he revived sufficiently to leave for his home. So far his assailants have escaped arrest.

—It is said that Mrs. Dan. Rice has brought a suit for divorce against her husband. The wrongs of which she complains are not stated.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—"You Americans," said the Duke of Newcastle, "make the fastest and handsomest river steamers in the world." "And the prettiest girls," added the Prince of Wales. "And the most elegant and becoming hats," continued the Earl of St. Germans; "look at this hat, I bought it of a manufacturer named KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and tell me if you ever saw one more beautifully finished, graceful in form or distingue in appearance?" The Prince and suite had to admit that KNOX'S hat knocked all others, English or Parisian.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.
The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.
The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him.
Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.
GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
J. GURNEY & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS AND COLDS PROMPTLY CURED.—By anointing the throat and chest with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment all painful breathing is quickly relieved and the soreness and inflammation removed, while the Pills allay fever and the complaint disappears in a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

The Siamese Twins, with the "What is it?" Albinos, Aquaria, and the great drama of "Joseph and his Brethren," are attracting scores of thousands to Barnum's Museum daily.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2845. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, at Seneca Falls.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The Conflict Between Freedom and Slavery.

What Mr. Seward Thinks of the Union Ticket.

The Republicans of Seneca County turned out in vast numbers at Seneca Falls, on Wednesday. Some fifteen to twenty thousand were present. The stage was located in a grove on the south bank of Seneca River. It was festooned with evergreens, and on the arch was the inscription—"Welcome SEWARD, Defender of Civil and Religious Liberty." A large number of Irish and German citizens and several of the Catholic clergy were seen in the crowd.

Mr. SEWARD spoke about an hour and a half. He was followed by Rev. B. IVES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the evening there was a very general illumination of the town, and the Wide-Awakes made a magnificent display. Large delegations were present from Auburn and other places.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A crisis in individual life is when a man either passes safely through some perilous accident, or surmounts some apprehended mortal disease; or, on the other hand, falls before that danger or succumbs to that disease and dies. A political crisis is a period in which a nation surmounts some national disease or avoids some national peril and takes new assurance of long life, or, failing to surmount or avoid, suddenly or slowly languishes and dies. Politicians, perhaps, abasing themselves through the influence of interest and passion, tell us very often that the town in which we live, or the State to which we belong, or the country of which we are members, is in a crisis—misjudging, because crises occur but seldom even in the course of individual life, and really at very distant periods in the life of a nation. On all hands, however, there is an agreement that this Republic of ours is now in a crisis, and I confess, as I believe, it to be true. If this Republic shall pass safely through this crisis it takes then assurance of long endurance—practically, of immortality. If it fails to pass safely through this crisis, it will languish and die.

To know how to pass safely through this crisis, it is necessary to understand its nature. To understand its nature it will be necessary for us to go back to the beginning. The moment we get back to the beginning of our national existence, we perceive the fact, clear, unquestionable, uncontested, that this nation was designed and made to be not a monarchy, nor an aristocracy, but a Republic. That can be a republican nation only which is a free nation, for freedom or liberty is the vital principle of every Republican Government, of every Republican State. That principle is, that the people of the State must be free and must be equal. When we say that the people of a country are free and equal, we mean precisely what we say; in other words, we say that in that nation the citizens enjoy civil and religious liberty, and that all, practically all of its citizens, enjoy the rights of personal safety, of freedom in the pursuit of happiness—which involves freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of suffrage, and, above all, freedom of religious conscience.

This you will all recognize at once, as the nature of the Republic which our fathers intended to establish, and which we all confess, and the world confesses, they did establish. It did not then mean that each and every human being within the jurisdiction of this Government, when it was first established, was, or must immediately be, entirely free. That was impossible, because slaves and slavery existed in the land at that time as now, and there was no process by which every human being in bondage in the United States at the first foundation of the Government could be emancipated and raised to the condition of a freeman. But it did mean this, that the great mass of the people were and should remain forever free; that Slavery should be inferior and subordinate to freedom, and that freedom should be the general and normal condition of the people who constituted the nation, and that thereafter all the changes should be, not from freedom toward Slavery, but, from existing and tolerated exceptional Slavery, upwards toward freedom. [Applause.] This was all that could have been attained in this country at that time, and this country was in a better condition to establish a free government and institutions of freedom than any other people that had then existed on the face of the globe—better indeed than any other people now enjoy.

There were thirteen of these States. This was not to be a consolidated nation, consisting of only one people, under one jurisdiction alone, like France, or like Russia, but consisted of thirteen equal States, and those States were to remain forever thereafter, and each of them should be, in a large degree, a sovereign State, all of them, of course, should be equal. This was, therefore, in the beginning a Republic of thirteen States, and as time should advance, it was designed and expected that the number should be increased up to twenty, up to thirty—which number you see we have already passed—and in distant years increased to forty, to fifty, to sixty States—a thing not impossible, scarcely improbable for many to see who are no older than the lad who sits here upon the stage before me. Now, none of these States—practically none, for the exception of Massachusests is practically unimportant—had an entire population of free men. There were slaves in every State, and Slavery was mingled with Freedom in each one throughout the whole country. But, nevertheless, Freedom was recognized, and not Slavery, in founding the Federal Government, as the element which prevailed in every one of those thirteen States, and what was to be done was to take care that Freedom, and not Slavery, should prevail and predominate as far as should be possible in all the other States, which, under any circumstances, and at any period however remote, might be admitted into the Union.

There was, as you see, Slavery existing then in every State in the newly formed Union, and there was Freedom existing and predominant in it also—and these were in conflict.

Let unthinking persons who deny that there is a conflict between Freedom and Slavery wherever they existed together in the country, and that that conflict is irrepressible, (applause,) answer me whether, taking its Declaration of Independence, which was the first utterance of the American nation, he does not read in the very first sentence of that utterance the existence of a conflict between Freedom and Slavery? He certainly will read there the assertion that "all men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; and among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Did they assert a mere truism, which all the world accepted and upon which all the world had based all their institutions, or did they assert a truth that some other authority denied and rejected? They asserted a truth which no nation before this had ever asserted, and which was disputed in this country at the time, and was in dispute, is in dispute still over the whole face of the globe. Let me ask the unthinking person who denies that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, whether every page of the history of the United States does not bear testimony to the conflict between Freedom and Slavery for the period of eighty years, that that this nation has endured? What else have we had from the beginning but attempts at compromises—compromises, and breaches of compromises, of the dispute between Freedom and Slavery? And if it was so at the beginning, and has been so through the middle, how is it now? Upon what issue are the American people divided in this political crisis except the conflict between Freedom and Slavery for supremacy in the Republic.

So, fellow-citizens, unless this conflict shall sooner end in the manner designed by Him who created man, and called into existence all nations, as he did all men, that is to say, shall end in favor of the right, it will be an irrepressible conflict until this nation shall cease to exist, and shall give place to some other, in which the same conflict shall be renewed.

There was then a conflict between Freedom and Slavery in the beginning, and our fathers had to choose between Freedom and Slavery as the elementary and vital principle of the Republic. Our fathers, differing from their descendants, widely differing from you—strange that it should be so—were unanimous in accepting and adopting Freedom, and rejecting Slavery as the elementary and vital principle of the Republic. Not one statesman of them all proposed at any time that all the American States, all of which practically then were slaveholding States, should continue and remain forever slaveholding States, and that every new State which should come into the Union in the course of ages should also be a slave State. If there was one such statesman in any one of those thirteen slave States, please name him to me, because his name and action have escaped my reading of history.

Not one statesman of the Republic proposed an equilibrium or an exact balance in which Freedom should be one principle and Slavery another, of equal force and value, in the Government of the United States—that is to say, that one-half of the States should be Free States and the other half of the States should be Slave States, and that each should remain free and slave through all time, as they were at the beginning, and that of all future States, to be admitted, one-half should be free, and the other half should be slave and thus should remain so forever. If I am mistaken in this, and if there was any statesman of that day who proposed an equal balance between Freedom and Slavery, I beseech you to name him to me, because his name is not found in my reading of American biography.

Not one statesman in any part of this Republic proposed to leave the conflict between Freedom and Slavery to accident or to chance; to let Freedom and Slavery oppose each other, the one to prevail over the other as it might, careless whether Freedom was voted up or voted down, or whether Slavery was voted up or voted down. [Great applause.]

Many of you are committed to a theory something like this last, and to a candidate who views it as a saving principle and a sovereign remedy for a great national disease. If there was one political philosopher of this class in the early days of the Republic, I pray you to name him to me, because I have been unable to find that name inscribed on the roll of the founders of the Republic.

Fellow-citizens, there was a way in which this Government could have been established upon either of these three principles. There was a way in which this could have been made a Republic, not of Freedom, but of Slavery, and if there had been a statesman who desired such a government, the process would have suggested itself to them very simply, and he would have propounded it to the conventions which framed, and to the people who accepted our State and Federal Constitutions. The way would have been simply this: prohibit emancipation in all the thirteen States; prohibit the immigration of foreigners from all countries into the United States or any of them—because immigrating foreigners were freemen—deny naturalization to the foreigners who were found here, keep them practically disfranchised, and therefore in the class of slaves; perpetuate the African Slave-trade, so that, for all time to come, the future inhabitants of the United States upon whom they must depend for labor, for the great business of society, should be African slaves; declare Slavery to be not only an element existing in each State, but declare that it shall be perpetual; declare all this and take one step more—let the Federal Government, the Congress of the United States, shut up the common domain from which all the future States were to be created—that domain stretching between the river Ohio and the great lakes to the Mississippi—declare that that domain shall be open hereafter, not to Freedom at all, but to slaveholders and Slavery.

Now, you see how easy it would have been at that day, adopting this simple programme, to have made not the Free Republic our fathers bequeathed to us, but a Slave Republic.

There was a way also for the statesmen of that day, if that had been what they desired and what they meant, to make a Republic in which Freedom and Slavery should be held in equilibrium, and remain so forever. Divide the Thirteen States, so that in just one-half of the territory of each Freedom should exist and Slavery be unknown, and that in the other half Slavery should exist and Freedom be unknown; admit, of all the future States, just one-half free and the other half slave; open your ports to the emigrants from Ireland, and Scotland, and England, and France, and Germany, and Holland and Switzerland, and admit just one-half of the labor requisite for the country free; keep open the African Slave-trade at the same time, and receive the other half of the labor African slaves.

Here you would have had that perfect equilibrium between Freedom and Slavery which those who oppose the Republican Party say is exactly the condition in which the country can live and flourish, and to which they propose to bring us by the policy upon which they now insist.

There was a way also by which the third system—the don't know and don't care system, that by which freedom or Slavery should prevail just as time and accident should determine—might have been established. How was that to be done? If there had been any statesman maintaining the creed of DOUGLAS at that time he would have taken good care that the Congress of the United States should have no power to abolish the African Slave-trade; that it should have power at the same time to admit and naturalize foreign immigrants; that Congress should be obliged by the Constitution to admit a State, slave or free, just as it should offer itself, without discretion; and he would have taken good care to have the Supreme Court bound up so that it should not interfere with the question should it come up in a Territory. [Laughter and applause.] And when that course had been adopted, then the slaveholders would have been invited to carry as many slaves into the new Territories as they could, and the foreign laborers to go in as freely as they could, and as soon as they got into the Territory begin to vote it up, or to vote Slavery up or down, vote both ways according as they chose; and when they were about voting it up or down, just invite the slaveholders in other States to intervene upon the side of Slavery, and the emigration societies of the Free States to intervene upon the side of Freedom; and then, being unable to settle it at the ballot-boxes, they would, of course, resort to rifles and cannon, and what they could not vote up or down, fight up or fight down, to the great delight of the country and for the edification of mankind. [Applause.]

It is not needful, fellow-citizens, to say that such a Republic as would have been established upon any of these three principles could not have existed seventy years, and therefore I pass it by, though it is my opinion that a Republican Government can stand at all only upon the principle of Liberty being ordained paramount to Slavery.

The people of the country, then having before them these three systems, adopted one entirely different from them all, and that was the principle of making Freedom paramount in the Federal Government, and everywhere, so far as they could, to the principle of Slavery. They based society and all its institutions upon it. We have grown to our present growth upon this principle, and it has become the fixed, settled habit of our material life. We live hereafter if we continue in this habit of maintaining Freedom or liberty paramount to Slavery; and we perish whenever we change that habit, for it is with nations as it is with individuals, the nation that forsakes and abandons the healthy habit which is in harmony with its very constitution, declines and perishes.

Now, how was this principle of Freedom paramount to Slavery established? The fathers encouraged every one of the thirteen original States to emancipate their slaves just so soon as they could consistently with the interests and comfort of society then existing. It proposed to nobody to abolish Slavery all at once, and to substitute universal freedom all at once. It is neither the course of nature, nor the course of human life conducted with wisdom, to make any great change all of a sudden; but time enters, and is an essential element of, all great human achievements. Then they prohibited the African Slave-trade, not all at once, because that might produce a shock if suddenly done; but they prohibited it after twenty years, and said to the slaveholders and those in the Slave States, "Make good use of your time; twenty years you may import the black bondsman into the country and hold him a bondsman ever, but after that period there shall never be another slave imported into any State of this Union, whether its institutions be free or whether they be slave institutions." They took one further step. They invited the foreigners of all lands, the freemen of all lands, of all conditions and all climes, into the country, to fill up the void which was to be made by preventing the importation of slaves, and declared, that after giving evidence of character and loyalty, they should be admitted to become citizens of the United States equal with the native. Aye, even with the first-born of the Republic.

They took one further step, and that was to make, so far as possible, all the future States that should be so far as possible, all the future States that should be admitted into the Union become, not Slave, but Free States. They just building a wall along the banks of the Ohio river where those new States were to be erected, and said, "This soil shall be Free soil—it shall never be trodden by the foot of a slave; and every State that shall be erected here shall be, not a Slave, but a Free State, forever."

Having adopted these few simple measures, the fathers set themselves down contentedly, and said to themselves: "It has been well and wisely done. Practically, we have not all Free States and universal Freedom, and for the present we have more Slave States than Free, but we have so arranged the forces of Freedom and Slavery in organizing the Republic that in sixty years there will be more Free States than Slave States; in eighty years there will be twice as many Free States as Slave States; in a hundred years, or thereabout, there will scarcely be a Slave State; and at some period within a hundred, or five hundred, or a thousand years, every man under the Government of the United States will be a freeman, and Slavery in this land will exist only in history."

Does any man deny now that this was well and wisely done? If so he must wish it had never been done; he must wish that this wise and judicious arrangement had never been made? Let us see what would have been the consequence if it had not been made. Take a single State. If this arrangement which I have related to you had not been made, this State of New-York, in which, when this system was adopted, every seventeenth inhabitant was a slave, would have been a Slave State now. Does any man living in this State, or out of it, in any Slave State, in any foreign country, regret that New-York is a Free State? Is there a man who so much hates this glorious State of ours, and so much hates the human race, that he would be willing to have this, not as it is now, a Free State, but a Slave State. There is not one wheel upon this river that would be in motion if this were a Slave State. There is not one mine of salt or iron (we are not wealthy in mineral resources) that would not have been closed up long ago. The City of New-York, a metropolis worthy of a great State, worthy of a great nation, worthy of a great continent, and rapidly advancing to be the first and greatest city of modern times—the first, therefore, and the greatest of all the cities which have existed in the whole tide of time—what would it have been now if this had been left to be a Slave State, instead of a Free State? Oh, if I were pleading here in such a case, the then dominant cause and interest of my country, what would be the burden of my theme? Slavery! leave it untouched, or the nation crumbles to the earth. And who would have been my audience? Not the intelligent, enlightened, happy, joyous, mercurial freemen I see around me, but slaves, sleek and fat because supported like animals, and trained and disciplined to be bought and sold as cattle. Certainly I should have had none of these Irish and German friends of mine around me, who rejoice that they have come into a Free State, and exercise the offices and franchises conferred upon them by voting to establish Slavery in other States. Strange inconsistency!

You are all contented—everybody is contented—with society as they find it in the State of New-York. We would not be changed backward for anything. We must, ourselves, in every event, be free. But, if there be any who think that this prosperity and contentment is confined to the State of New-York, go, then, through Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and even Kansas; after the controversy is ended, and I ask, Where is the human being, on the face of this earth, that is so hateful of human happiness, so hateful of the welfare of our country and of our race, that he would be willing to have Freedom excluded from these States and Slavery introduced in its place? Suppose for a moment that this State, instead of adopting the policy of the Fathers making this free, and sought to make all the other States free within the range of its constitutional powers—suppose it had been a Slave State, what kind of freedom would even the freemen in it enjoy to-day? Not the freedom of speaking just what they think, or writing just what they speak, or thinking just as they please, and worshiping God in every form and with every ritual that suits their conscience, but they would have the liberty to write, to speak, to think, to vote, to pray, just exactly what the slaveholder desired them to write, speak, print, vote and pray. [Cheers.]

Is any body then discontented or dissatisfied with the existing actual condition of things in the country? Not a man. Everybody is satisfied that it was rightly and wisely ordered in the beginning. If there be anybody here who is discontented, I pray him to speak. Is this country all too free for you? Is there any danger of its ever going to be so much more free as to be too free for you? Is the Republic already so great for you that you would have it less, or contract it in its dimensions? [Cheers and cries of "No!" "No!"] Is the Republic too rich, too prosperous—our people too happy for you—the commerce, the seas, and any nation in the whole world, is it too broad, is it too enriching, is it too refining, and you would have it reduced? Not at all. [Cries of "We will never have it reduced," and laughter.] Or the influence of this nation breaking up aristocratic and despotic systems over the whole world? Do you dislike this? Would you have this a miserable slave Republic, which would be mentioned in the counsels of kings and emperors, and in the conclaves of aristocracy, not with respect and honor and fear, as it now is, but with scorn, contempt and reproach? No, no. There is nobody wants this country less prosperous, less great, less free, less powerful than it is now.

If, fellow-citizens, going on just exactly in the track which was laid out by the fathers, it is going to be so much greater than it is now, so much broader, so much wiser, so much happier, aye, and even so much more free, that those who come 50 years after us, will wonder at our contentment, with being satisfied with such a country as we now have, does anybody want to arrest it? The way that all this is to happen is by multiplying the Free States in the West, and taking care, as fast as possible, to see that Slavery is reduced and diminished in the old States. Not by any force that anybody is to apply, for there never was any force contemplated nor used, but simply by teaching by example that compensated labor is more productive of wealth and happiness in a society than slave labor—that morality is better than crime, and humanity is better than inhumanity, and that virtue is the surest and safest guide to national prosperity and greatness. But if anybody does want anywhere to arrest the growing prosperity and greatness of the Republic, there is one simpler way to do it. I can show him exactly how to do it. Encourage all the Slave States to combine and to perpetuate Slavery forever. Reopen the African Slave-trade, and open the public domain to Slave States instead of Free, and the whole thing is done—secured to be done, at least, in the twinkling of an eye. I am sure that you do not want such a sad perverseness to come over the people of this country as to produce such a shock and such a change—rather with me and with the Fathers you would continue discountenancing, reducing and circumscribing Slavery, just as they did, as vigilantly as they did, and then wait to see Canada and all British America to the shores of Hudson's Bay, and Russian America to Behring's Straits, and Spanish America to the Isthmus of Panama, and perhaps to Cape Horn, all coming into this Republic, as they all would come voluntarily, as they could not be kept from coming, for it would require the sword to stop it, if you would only admit them as equal States, and carry to them the blessings of your Free States, and not the dangers of Slave States.

But, fellow-citizens, it is hard, I confess, that just what I have been stating to you as the great reverse of our condition, forever to be avoided, is the very subject brought into question in this canvass. The question in this canvass is whether you shall keep this nation a Republic of Freemen, or reverse all its policy, and henceforth make it a Republic of Slavery. It were better, if it were ever to be a Slave Republic—better that it were made so in the beginning, than that it should have been deferred for us to have committed such a crime against mankind to change now your freedom to Slavery when the National pulse is the healthiest, when the whole form of the nation is rounded out and full, and when its habit of existence is freedom. To inject slavery into its veins now would be to smite it immediately with a poison under which it would languish for a time and dissolve and die. It could have been made a Slave Republic in the beginning peacefully. It could be made a Slave Republic now only by revolution resulting in anarchy. But how does this question arise? It arises in this way. There is nobody discontented among us, but south of Mason and Dixon's line there is discontentment, and unhappiness, and despondency, and a feeling amounting almost to despair. South of the Delaware River, I should have said, are six States which, like the other seven at the beginning, were Slave States, which declined to take the counsel of the fathers, as the seven kept and retained Slavery, and they retain it yet. Are they discontented or unhappy because they suffer harm or damage from this being a great Republic? If so, will any one here who fully sympathises with the nation and they have many of that class—will any one tell me what wrong, what injurious measure any one or all of the Slaves States in this Republic have ever suffered from the policy which has made this and kept this a free Republic? Have they not enjoyed freedom? Have they not enjoyed the freedom of having Slavery? Has any one deprived them of the right, of the power—has any one enjoined upon them, enforced upon them, an unwilling duty? Not one. Have they been taxed oppressively? They have submitted to only equal taxation, and no other could be enforced. Have they not enjoyed equal representation? Aye, a representation equal to that the Free States have, with the addition of two-thirds of all the slaves. They complain of no wrong, of no suffering that they have endured; and they could not complain, for they themselves have administered the Government itself for the whole period of fifty years. They make no complaint against the Government and its action, as they could not, because they were exercising the Government, and the Free States have resigned it to their hands. What, then, is the difficulty—the ground of their discontentment? Nothing but this: That Slavery, confined to the natural increase of Slave-labor, and being of its nature inert, without vigor and force—that Slavery does not produce prosperity for them equal to the prosperity which free labor and freedom produce for the States which abolished Slavery. This is the whole and all of the complaint they have—that we of the Free States prosper more than they of the Slave States. They under the system of their choice, however, and we under the system of our choice. They have still one complaint, and that is that Free States multiply so, that when we had in the beginning only one Free State and they had the other twelve, they have now only fifteen Slave States, and we have eighteen Free States, without counting the last and youngest and bravest one, which they still continue to deny to us.

This disembodiment it is that works upon them to desire a change. What is that change now which they desire and which they are seeking to produce, and could be produced only by our consent? We can do nothing without taking their views. It is to make no more Free States or to make less. To reduce the relative number of Free States in the Republic by admitting hereafter Slave States, and enable them to provide the material for these Slave States by consenting to reopening the African Slave-trade, and then by neglecting the free and voluntary immigrant from Europe exclude with him our own children from the common soil of the Republic. And now I come to the question, how it happens that we are in the crisis which I have described, and confessed it is that for the sake of peace and harmony we have gone so far with them, conceded to their discontents so long that they have procured in direct opposition to the action of all the social causes in the country—they have procured from the Congress of the United States laws, from the President of the United States edicts, from the Supreme Court of the United States judgments, which all lead directly to enable them, if we don't prevent the further passage of such laws, if we do not prevent the further issuing of such edicts, if we do not prevent the further registering of such decrees, then the African Slave-trade will be reopened, and all the Territories which shall come in hereafter as States will be Slave Territories, and not Free Territories, or at least so large a number of them as to subvert the predominating power of Freedom, which has been established, and to introduce Slavery as an element in the Constitution of the Republic.

Now, fellow-citizens, I speak not unconscious of the place where I stand. I am surrounded by citizens of the county of Seneca—a county which has been known to me intimately for a long period—that one county lying between two beautiful lakes, transparent as crystal, with a soil as rich as ever the human hand subjugated for supplying the wants of man,—a county in the very centre of Western New-York, which has stood obstinately, I will not say very obstinately stood, fixed in resisting, in dissenting from the people of the regions around it, maintaining continual toleration, not for Freedom but for Slavery, conversion not to Freedom but conversion to Slavery. For nearly forty years that I have known it, a balance of one or two hundred votes turned the scale if it ever did turn, in favor of Freedom, and the same balance has turned it nine-tenths of the time, I think, in favor of human bondage. I know where I stand—I know where you stand, and I know that this persistency in maintaining or defending Slavery here, while not you but your neighbors of Cayuga and Wayne, Ontario and Tompkins, and all other sections of this State, have arrested the footsteps of the invader of Slavery in Kansas and turned him back—I know you have not done this. God knows there is no such perverseness among men that they can be insensible to the difference between right and wrong, justice and injustice, Liberty and Slavery, humanity and cruelty. You have done it simply because you would not listen. You had your guides, grown-up men as you are—from childhood up you had your parties—your Whig Party, your American Party and your Democratic Party, and they had their leaders. You must take care for the triumph of your leaders, must you not! [Cheering and laughter.] You must see that they were sent to the Legislature, and sent to Congress, and sent to the public offices, and you had no time to listen to those who told you that the man that you called your leader is but the ephemeris of a day, that he perishes by to-morrow. But Freedom or Slavery is the interest of humanity for all conditions and all ages. And you have gone on supporting, boasting that you are Old Line Whigs, until you have come to a pretty pass. [Laughter.] Where is your Old Line Whig Party now? This irrepressible conflict that you have contemned and despised, has broken the back of your Whig Party, and its power descended into an hospitable grave. You have supported Know-Nothingism and Americanism too, not, I am sure, because you are so intolerant as those principles would indicate, but because it was a convenient dodge to escape from considering the question of Slavery in its Federal relations. How much longer do you propose to support it? Do you expect that the time is coming soon when you can get the American people to proscribe a man because he was born in Ireland or Germany, or worships God with a ritual different from your own? My idea is that you have tried long enough, and found out that of all the contrivances in this world of a government of people where universal suffrage exists, and universal intelligence prevails, secrecy is the least hopeful. Now you have tried Democracy; have not you tried it about long enough? One would think so, unless you are so wedded to it that you will adhere to it and persist in clinging to it—to the dead body in the grave. Where is your Democratic Party now? You had one a year ago, and then six months ago you had two. [Loud cheers and laughter.] But now you have none at all. If you indeed have a Democratic party, it has a creed. What is it? It is a creed adopted by a Committee of merchants in New-York—an eclectic creed—taking from the three creeds the whole—and nothing. If you have a Democratic Party, you have got a candidate for President—who is it? Give me his name. [A VOICE—BRECKINRIDGE.] How do you vote for him? By voting for DOUGLAS? You are mistaken. It was not BRECKINRIDGE, but DOUGLAS. But if it is DOUGLAS, how do you vote for him? By voting for BELL. You may think there is no end to the self-delusions which honest men can adopt and practice upon themselves. You may labor under the belief that you have a candidate, but the nearest approach to it is that you have three; and of two of them, every Democrat must affirm that neither is a Democrat, while the men who vote for the three with you affirm that your candidate is no Democrat. But you have three candidates. Now, according to my poor judgment, and I am a simple man, but such as my judgment is I will give it to you, and that is, that the next thing for a party to have no candidate at all, is to have three candidates, and vote for them all at once. I reason it out in this way: that the Constitution will not let us have but one President at one time, and if you are voting for three you are voting for nobody, and that is just what you are doing. [Laughter.] Now, I pray to invite you, Old-Line Whigs, and Native Americans, and Unionists, or whatever you call yourselves, and Democrats, to consider whether this kind of politics is going to hold out much longer. If you will take pains to take the record of the votes of the people of the Free States, for now they are the controlling power, on this subject for the last twenty years, you will be able to mark the cycles of one year, or two, or three, or four, or five, or six, or seven, down to twenty years, and you will find that whereas at the beginning of that period, Free-Soilers, as Republicans were then called, were not to be found one in a township, they have increased in numbers year by year so largely and so strongly that it is perfectly sure that in ten years more the whole population will be Republicans. Of course I except Seneca County. [Laughter.] How long do you think you can stand out in this way? [A VOICE—"Less than a week."] I don't think many years. I will suggest to you a reason why it is not worth while to try. It is a practical country where we live in, and it is better after you have made practical, complete and satisfactory trial, in finding that the world, the whole world, won't agree with you, there is a comfort in giving up and coming into an agreement with the whole world; and the second is, there is great discomfort in being pointed at by your children, by your neighbors, by your countrymen and their children, as being singular, obstinate and perverse. And that is just what you are coming to. You don't know it; but every one of you—I may almost say I have heard you—reproach the "Old Fogies" of this land. Haven't I? I have heard you reproach the old Federalists of this land—haven't I? I have heard you curse the memory of the Tories of this land—haven't I? Wherein did the Old Fogy and the old Federalist and the old Tory differ from the Democrat, so called, of Seneca County to-day?

He differs not at all. He stood out for what his conscience told him was right, until the whole world judged that he ought to have surrendered his opinion to reason and conviction. You think there was something very weak and absurd in old-fogyism. There was nothing at all. It was an element of the Whig Party—its principle was to insist upon a virtuous administration of the Government. It was right to be a Whig and utterly absurd to be an "Old Fogy." What was Federalism? It was not vicious in itself. It was a principle of Union at the period when that principle was the saving principle of the country. It was virtuous, and right, and honest, and honorable among all men to be a Federalist; but it was a mighty mistake when the controversy about the Union was all ended to be an old Federalist. And so to be a Tory was not wrong in the beginning, for the sentiment of the Tory was allegiance to the Government of the country; and ten years before the Revolutionary war broke out—aye, five years—all the people were Tories. Aye, on the day that it did break out, more than half the people of the United States were Tories. It was loyalty to the Government which was recognized as a true and rightful Government of the country. It was not wrong in the beginning to be a Tory, but it was very bad business in the end to stick to it, after patriotism had given allegiance its new direction—no longer to the King, but to the United States of America. Do not believe that the name can save you. Either of these names had as much sanctifying grace in it as this magic word "Democracy" has now, and take my word for it, in six years hence there will not be a man in this crowd that listens to me now that will not regret that he did not change and go with the people of this country in saving themselves from the restoration of Slavery. Besides, it is a sad thing to think that we may live to be so old and continue to be so perverse that we may lose the sympathies of our neighbors, our fellow-citizens and our countrymen. Why, I desire as the greatest good, that when my time for active life shall have passed, I may sit down at home, enjoying the respect and confidence and good-will and esteem of my neighbors, all of them, among whom I include, of course, all the people of Seneca County. What a sad thing for me to think, if I were a Democrat, and persisted as you do, I should go into retirement all the world forsaking me and leaving me, because I had not wisdom and sagacity and kindness enough of nature to secure friends who should surround me in old age. And then to think, once more, of what a fearful thing it is, that when you die your eyes are to be closed by the hands of strangers, and you are to be carried to the grave by those whom you denounced as enemies to yourself and the country!

Such seems to be the sad end you are preparing for yourselves. It is fearfully true, that the man who persists in living, henceforth, and dying, a Democrat, if he lives to old age, will have the sorrow, in his closing hours, of knowing that his pall-bearers, the mourners, the priest, and the whole procession, at his funeral, will be of that class of his fellow-citizens which, during all his life, he stigmatized as Black Republicans. [Great applause.]

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The following are the additional subscriptions to the testimonial for Capt. WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schaffer*, handed in to Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL: H. L. Routh & Son, $25; Geo. F. Stephenson & Co., $25; R. W. Montgomery, $20; W. H. Merry, $5; Chrystal & Donohue, $25; Wm. Halsey & Co., $25; H. Waldron & Co., $10; E. G. & B., $20; De Camp & Moore, $10; Wm. Watts & Son, $25; Cash, $5; Cash, $5; James W. Trask & Co., $10; J. N. Smith & Co., $10; W. H. Price & Co., $20; W. B. A., $50; Ball, Black & Co., $50; D. Appleton & Co., $50; Benj. Whitlock & Co., $50; Tufts & Colley, $25; William Agnew & Sons, $25; S. L. Duryee, $10; Gale & Willis, $20; S. M. & B. Cohen & Co., $10; Borsdorff & Winter, $20; Noble, Brown & Co., $10; Allan McLane & Bulkley, $25; Fred. Butterfield & Co., $50; Osborne & May, $10; F. Marquand, $25; J. Nicholson, $50; H. W. T. Male & Co., $50; Joseph Jacobs & Co., $25; Dayton & Co., $20; Howit & Co., $50; Peter Lorillard, $50.—Total, $915. Previously acknowledged, $5,091. Grand total, $6,006.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bohemian at Father Point and the Europa at Cape Race.

Preparations of the Pope to Leave Rome.

Hostility of the Church Against France.

Recall of the Russian Ambassador from Turin.

RENEWED HOSTILITIES NEAR GAETA.

AUSTRIAN WAR MOVEMENTS.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 18th, *via* Londonderry 19th ult., passed here this morning at 5 o'clock, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th.

When the *Bohemian* left Liverpool great rejoicings were going on in honor of the reopening of the splendid free library presented to the town by WM. BROWN. Thousands of volunteers were out in procession, and business was generally suspended. Lord BROUGHAM and numerous other celebrities were taking part in the proceedings. A great meeting of workingmen was held in the Amphitheatre the previous evening, and presented Mr. BROWN with a handsome testimonial.

The Queen and Court had arrived at Windsor from Germany.

The Queen had recovered from her indisposition.

Punch has a leading picture, in which he is introducing the Prince of Wales to his pretty Miss Columbia, with the assurance that he don't get such a partner as her every day.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the departure of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris was considered the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome.

The same authority says, seldom has the spirit of hostility been so general in the Church of France, and never has it been more boldly displayed. Pastorals, circulars, allocutions and sermons denounce and all but implore divine vengeance on the invaders of the Papal States, and by implication on the Emperor. The whole prelacy are aroused from one end of the country to the other.

The French note to the Federal Council, states that independent of the insults offered to the French flag at Sion, a French subject was maltreated on that occasion. France, therefore, claims that a searching inquiry be instituted, and expresses the hope that the guilty parties be punished, and full satisfaction accorded. The Federal Council has directed the Government of the Valais to make the necessary investigation.

The Paris Bourse was firm, steady, and closed on the 17th at 69.10.

ITALY.

The Paris *Patrie* says as soon as the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Sardinia is proclaimed, GARIBALDI will resign his political authority, and assume the title and functions of Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of Southern Italy. He will exclusively occupy himself in preparing for war next Spring, and will make an appeal to all Europe for volunteers.

It is confirmed that a French merchantman laden with stores for Gaeta had been captured by GARIBALDI's ships, but as the blockade was not recognized by France, she would probably be restored to avoid unpleasant consequences.

The Turin *Gazette* says Prussia has simply made some remarks against the entry of Sardinian troops into Naples, but Russia made no communication. It was reported, however, *viâ* Berlin, that the Russian Ambassador at Turin had been recalled, and that the Sardinian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had received his passports.

It was stated that 14,000 Piedmontese troops had already reached Naples by sea. After VICTOR EMANUEL reviews them, they will march to Caserta, to be joined by those entering by the Roman frontier.

The resignation of the Marquis PALLAVICINO had been announced but not confirmed.

Dispatches from Naples say that a fresh attack of the Royal troops had been repulsed.

Count MARI, the representative of Sicily at Turin, had resigned.

The *Times* says that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was not authorized to promise that England will teach the King of Sardinia political morality, or defend the treaty of the Holy or any other alliance against the national interests of the Italian race.

The *Times* urges upon VICTOR EMANUEL the necessity of speedy action at Naples, as Warsaw may take advantage of the delay to throw its protection around FRANCIS. It was quite time that VICTOR EMANUEL had scattered the Bourbon forts and driven away its King. The delay will be inexcusable.

The *Daily News* says the Emperor will not be so far duped as to join the Warsaw Conference.

The *Times* does not think that the dead-set of the French Episcopals, or the strong pressure of Austria and Russia, will induce him to waver in his Italian policy, which has cemented and confirmed England's favor.

HANOVER.

The abolition of the Stadt Dues is on the eve of settlement. The sum to be paid Hanover is £460,000; England and Hamburg pay £153,000 each, and the remainder by the other States interested.

SYRIA.

Disturbances are reported at Damascus, occasioned by the levy.

SPAIN.

Judicial proceedings had been commenced against RODRIGUE SERTIA, the man who fired at the Queen of Spain. He has confessed, and says he was employed by HERNORE PRADE, a Deputy of the Cortes Alli.

Mr. O'SHEA, an eminent Madrid banker, died after a few hours' illness.

AFRICA.

The human sacrifices at Dahomey far exceeded the number reported. The victims were reckoned by thousands.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 20th of October, *viâ* Queenstown 21st, was boarded at this point at 5 A. M., today, by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. She carried out news of the burning of the *Connaught*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather in England continued unsettled and stormy.

A Gotha newspaper supposes that the only daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, just turned seventeen, is the destined bride of the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE.

Count PERSIGNY, the French Minister to London, had gone to Paris on summons of the Emperor. It was reported that he would soon replace M. THOUVENEL in the Foreign Office.

The French bishops and clergy continue boldly and vigorously to defend the Papal cause. It was believed the Papal Nuncio at Paris would not return.

The Bourse, on the 19th, was firm and animated, the Rentes closing at 68f. 90c.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL had not reached Naples.

The last steamer took out a report that PALLAVICINO, the Pro-Dictator of Naples, had resigned. Later dispatches say he and the Ministers remained in office on account of the popular demonstrations, and the expected arrival of VICTOR EMANUEL.

It was reported that a fresh attack by the Royalists on the Garibaldians had been repulsed.

A telegram from Naples announces the release of Count ARRIVABENE, and his recovery from his wounds.

The movement of the French upon Viterbo and other places within fifty miles of Rome caused great dissatisfaction among the inhabitants.

Petitions to the King of Sardinia and NAPOLEON on the subject were being most numerously signed at various places.

It is reiterated that Austrian troops were largely concentrated on the frontiers, and there was an unconfirmed rumor that 4,000 Austrians from Mantua had crossed the Po.

It was reported that the national vote in Sicily would not take place till the 29th.

The Sardinian Chambers closed their session on the 19th, after adopting an address to the King expressive of their homage and gratitude.

THE LATEST, BY TELEGRAPH FROM QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The departure of the Russian Ambassador from Turin is offic

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Landing of the Allied Expedition—The Chinese Position on the Pei-ho—Plan of Attack—Mr. Ward with the Allies—The Threatened Attack of the Rebels on Shanghai.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860.

An English gun-boat arrived here yesterday morning from the Gulf of Pecheli with news from the allied forces. The allied fleet anchored about nine miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 30th of July. The British fleet alone numbers fifty pendants and one hundred and forty transports. The debarkation commenced on the 1st of August. The French secured the glory of coming in ahead of the English by leaping into the water and sinking knee deep in mud. The English waited till the tide receded a little and secured a more comfortable landing. The forts at the village of Pehtang were occupied the next day, having been previously abandoned by the Chinese. No attempt was made to defend them, and a number of gun-boats took up their position in the Pehtang River.

The Chinese position on the Pei-ho River is a very strong one. The approach to the Ta-ku forts is by a raised road or causeway, two or three miles in length, and about sixteen feet wide. On the right and left is low marshy ground, that on the left being very soft—that on the right hard enough to bear a horse in dry weather, but not at any time sufficiently hard to admit of the movements of cavalry or artillery in large force. Between the further extremity of the causeway and the Ta-ku forts is an entrenched camp of Tartar troops, estimated at 40,000. On the Allied right, at a distance of about four miles, is another Tartar camp of forty or fifty thousand men. It is supposed that the plan of attack will be first to destroy this camp on the right, reach the hard ground there, and thus take the forts and the camp in front of them in flank. The approach by the causeway would be difficult and dangerous. The steamer bringing this news left on the 11th inst. The attack had been delayed on account of heavy rains, but it is supposed that operations would begin on the 12th or 13th, if the weather were clear. If long delayed, it was apprehended that much sickness would ensue, not only from the malaria of the marshes, but from the abominable stench of dead horses and cattle thrown overboard from the English transports, and carried back and forth by the tides. The American Minister, Mr. WARD, in the steamer *Hartford*, was present at the anchorage, somewhat to the annoyance of the Allies. The Chinese authorities were, of course, very friendly, and sent large presents of fruits and fresh provisions. The junks bearing them coolly passed through the Allied fleet, and were captured, of course, but were courteously released at the request of Commodore STRIBLING. One of them, in returning, found it hard pulling to get along against the tide, and called on an English steam gun-boat on their way with a request to be towed in.

It is not easy to see what advantage could be gained by the presence of two American steamers at the Pei-ho in the midst of the allied fleet, that would at all compensate for the risks run by American citizens in Shanghai in consequence of their absence. When they left, Su-chan was in possession of an immense army of rebels, known to be exceedingly anxious to get possession of Shanghai. Ever since the fall of that city some apprehension has been felt that they might pay us a visit. A number of foreigners—missionaries and merchants—have visited Su-chan and been well treated. Some of them have been permitted to visit the chiefs, and their uniform declaration has been that they wished to maintain friendly relations with foreigners, but must have possession of the Chinese city of Shanghai. Last week an English gentleman had returned from Suchan with the startling announcement that an expedition, numbering some twenty thousand men, had actually started for this place. He had seen them embark on their boats, and had been told by the "Chungwang,"—Faithful King—himself, that their destination was first Sung Kiang, and then Shanghai; of course our settlement was at once thrown into a state of excitement, mixed up with some slight degree of alarm. We had no American man-of-war, and no English man-of-war, except a little dispatch boat. A French frigate dismantled, just out of dock, could be of little service. As to troops, we had but 1,500 men. On Tuesday morning a rebel proclamation was found posted up around the settlement, stating that they intended to come very soon. Mr. BRUCE and M. BOURBALON have determined to hold the city to the last extremity against them. We have received a reinforcement of 200 men from Chusan and three gun-boats. Our gun-boat *Saginaw* was here, but has left, to-day, for the North with Mr. WARD'S mail, having orders to go immediately on the arrival of the mail, under any circumstances. The settlement is now in a thorough state of defence, but the line is long and our men insufficient. We have many rebels and many vagabonds in the heart of our settlement, and much mischief might be done in case of attack.

While I am writing, a rumor reaches me that the rebels are within four miles. If this be true the time of trial may be near at hand. The hour of the steamers leaving is very near, and I must be off to inquire into the state of matters outside.

On further inquiry I find it probably true that the rebels are not very far off. Two gun boats have gone to meet their boats to inquire their intentions. We have been annoyed so much with false rumors that we know not what to believe. On Thursday night last, some of the ladies and children were sent on ship-board for security, but last night it was thought that the courage of the rebels had begun to fail them. Should they venture to attack, they will have to sustain a great loss, and there is every probability that they will be repulsed. It was however a great mistake to leave so small a force here for the protection of the settlement, if they meant to hold the Chinese City, also against the Insurgents. Fifteen hundred men are not sufficient to hold a front of four or five miles against 20,000 men, even if they are little more than a rabble—at least it is not sufficient to give the residents that sense of security which we were entitled to expect.

Should the rebels attack Shanghai it will be equivalent to a declaration of war against England and France, and who can tell where it will end?

S.

The Adams Express Company in Luck.

ARREST OF PARTIES WHO HAD ROBBED THEM IN MARYLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

"We recently stated that a package of bank notes, amounting to $9,445, sent by the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore to the Hagerstown Bank, through ADAMS & Co.'s Express, had been broken open on the route and $3,360 abstracted. The Express Company promptly made good the amount stolen, and immediately set themselves to work to detect the robber. The officers and agents at Harrisburgh, a few days since, had their suspicions aroused against a young man named OLIVER SIMMONS, a messenger in their employ, and on his arrest he confessed his guilt. The Harrisburgh *Union* says:

When asked what he had done with the money, he said that he had spent thirty dollars, had fifteen on hand, and had burned the rest in Wetzel's swamp. He told Col. BINGHAM, the President of the Company, where he had spent the money, and also took him to the place where he burned the balance, and showed him the ashes and fragments of the notes, which fully satisfied the Colonel that what he had said was true. He recovered the notes spent by SIMMONS, and had him committed to jail. It is alleged, and generally believed, that SIMMONS is partially insane, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that he was once, for a time, confined in the State Lunatic Asylum. The proof being made to the Bank that the money had been destroyed, and the numbers of the notes having all been preserved by register, there will probably be a release, and the Company will lose very little in the end. The young man will probably be again consigned to the State Lunatic Asylum."

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* has the annexed paragraph:

"It will be recollected that on the night of the 16th April last, ADAMS & Co.'s safe was thrust from the car and robbed of $16,000 in cash. The act was done near Westport, in this State, when the cars were under full headway, but it was not discovered till the train reached New-York, when the safe was missed. Three days later, it was found under the trestle-work of a bridge, near Westport, the bottom knocked out, and $16,000 in cash which it contained, abstracted. Measures were taken to ascertain who the robbers were, but the officers have not deemed it proper to make public till the present time. Last evening, Oct. [illegible] persons were arrested at Bridgeport; one [illegible]son was Mr. STEBBINS, the through baggage-master between New-York and Boston. As yet, we believe none of the money has been recovered."

The New-Haven *Palladium* states that STEBBINS has confessed his crime, and implicated others in the business. It is said that he was detected by being seen to have in his possession one of the $500 bills stolen from the safe.

FACTS ABOUT HUNGARY.

Popular Sentiment—Heavy Taxation—War of Races—Veneration for Kossuth—Deceptions Practiced upon the Emperor—How Americans are Received in Hungary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Saxony, Monday, Oct. 8, 1859.

I shall devote this letter to the relation of facts in the present condition of the Hungarians, which have come to my knowledge through a couple of friends who have just returned to Freiberg, after a long journey in Hungary and Transylvania.

In the first place, Hungary has changed, like all other European countries, since 1849. The present demands of her people are somewhat different from what they were then. The feeling among the several tribes and the several religions is widely different from the mutual hatred which reigned ten years ago.

Ever since the Hungarian rebellion was crushed out at Villagos, Austria has treated Hungary as a conquered province. The amount of taxation is something incredible. Many estates are eaten up by the taxes alone. I heard of one case where a man was taxed 18 per cent. on his capital, which brought him a return of about three per cent. This was probably something extraordinary; seven years of it would make a man a beggar, though he were a millionaire to begin with. But the Wallachians and the Sclavonians, who were the instruments of Austria against Hungary, have been treated with scarcely less rigor, and they say they will not be so fooled again.

The Sclavonians have, it is true, an old feud with the Magyars. They were the first inhabitants. They came from Bohemia, and settled in the Justa, or great plain, which stretches southward from the Carpathian Mountains. Here they tended their flocks. The Magyars or Turcomanni, a Mongolian tribe, drove them into the mountains, at the close of the ninth century; and, being a nation of horsemen, kept the plain for themselves. These distinguishing characteristics have existed ever since. The Sclaves are still shepherds in the mountains. The Hungarians still ride upon the plain. It would be too much to say that the jealousy between the races is gone. The Magyar despises the Sclave as an inferior being, and does not love him for the injuries he received from him in '49. But against the oppressions of Austria, it may be said they present a common front. The Wallachs still more inclined to sympathize with the Hungarians, but are entirely under the influence of their priests, who are tools alternately of Austria and Russia. Many of their churches are supported by Russian gold, and half, at least, own the Czar as their spiritual head. The rest, although they belong to the Greek Church, still acknowledge the Pope.

But the mightiest change is, that in the public feeling of Hungary herself. There is a unanimity, an enthusiasm, a determination, which bodes ill to the House of Hapsburg.

The Magyars are a childishly enthusiastic and excitable people. They love their country, and are proud even of its drawbacks. If you complain of the bad traveling on their great sandy plains, they say: "Yes, indeed, *there's* traveling for you! You don't get along so fast over *our* roads, we can tell you!" Take two or three proverbs:

"The earth is a hat, and Hungary is a feather in it!" "Extra Hungaria non est vita: si est vita, non est illa!" (Out of Hungary there is no life: or, if there is, it is not *our kind!*)

Some of them go so far as to say, "*Our* God has *two* sons: JESUS CHRIST and LOUIS KOSSUTH!" This latter extravagant hyperbole (to put the mildest term upon it,) is found among the peasants; but all classes alike mention KOSSUTH with veneration and love. The people call him "our LOUIS." If you whisper in their ears, "Elian KOSSUTH," (VIVA KOSSUTH) they will throw their arms about you, and call you brother. In one place, upon the utterance of his name, the whole company arose, and uncovered their heads with the greatest reverence, and in perfect silence.

The conduct of GORGEY is as much a puzzle to the people of Hungary as to all the world. Why he surrendered at Vilagos, no one can tell. His chances of success were better than in many a battle which he had already won. It is proved that he knew of the projected desertion of 20,000 of the enemy to his standard. And yet the vulgar supposition that he was bought over by the Russians or the Austrians, seems improbable. There is no evidence of his having been bribed. He is living in comparative obscurity, as a Professor of Chemistry at *Klagenfurth*. He possesses neither wealth nor distinction. His conduct, if it was prompted by any selfish motive, entirely failed of its object, and remains as unexplained and unrewarded as it was unexpected.

But while the Hungarians remember "our LOUIS" with so much affection and veneration, they seem no longer to desire a complete separation from Austria. They know that they could not exist as an independent State, and would be contented if their Constitution were restored to them, whose blessings they never have been permitted to enjoy. For the Constitution which they demand is not the old feudal one, but the new one, which their magnates adopted in March, 1848, and which their enemies seem persistently to ignore. This Constitution did away with the feudal system, and transformed the peasant-vassal into a tenant.

The freedom of speech in the Kingdom is startling. Every man is hostile to the Government, and no man hesitates to say it openly. Even the officeholders (so far as they are natives) join in the universal sentiment. The German element (which consists of Saxons from the mouth of the Elba, and some Suabians, who all came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and settled mostly in Zipser County) is entirely Magyar in feeling, and will go as far in opposition to the Government as the Hungarians themselves.

As a sort of negative hostility towards Vienna, the national costume has been revived, and is worn with *furore* by all classes. The most ordinary day-laborer will have his embroidered breeches, top-boots and half-hussar jacket. But the queerest item is the spurs. The original Magyars, as I have already said, were a nation of riders, and a pair of spurs is therefore considered an indispensable part of the national costume. Everybody wears spurs—the waiter that brings you wine, the "knecht" that blacks your boots, the barber that shaves you. They walk in spurs, dance in spurs, fight, sing and pray in spurs, and, for all I know, they sleep in them. Hungary is the country now, above all others, to adopt that full-dress uniform recently discarded by the Texans,—a cocked-hat and—*spurs!* This fashion has not yet lasted a year. It began after the close of the Italian war.

Few intelligent men know less about the condition of Hungary than the Emperor of Austria. It is almost impossible for him to get at the truth upon the subject. When he made a tour through that portion of his realms the army of officials prepared everything for his coming, so that he saw nothing but the bright side. In two weeks' time a splendid road was constructed, by the labor of thousands; in Gran every inhabitant was forced to turn out and stand in the line on the banks of the river, in order to give him a "cordial welcome." The recusant were fined four florins each.

Abrudbanya and Zalathna are two once flourishing towns, which were plundered by the Wallachs, the inhabitants being massacred and the houses burned. They remain to the present day in ruins. Judge of the consternation of the official when the Emperor determined to go to Zalathna, in order to visit the gold mines at Vercspatak. Something must be done to prevent his seeing all this devastation. Putting their heads together, they at last concluded to cover the houses in the principal streets with banners and evergreens, so that their charred walls, and their desolate emptiness, could not be seen. It was done. The unconscious monarch rode through the streets of a city apparently arrayed to give him a festive greeting. The streets were filled with an extempore population. The shops were closed for joy that had not been open for years; and the success of the stratagem was complete. Abrudbanya lies on the direct route to the gold mines, but the Emperor's geographical knowledge was not minute enough to make him notice that his officers struck into a long, circuitous way, and *avoided this second town altogether.*

All Government officials are obliged to have pictures of the Emperor and Empress hanging in their houses, and all innkeepers are expected to do the same thing, to show their loyalty. But that this loyalty is not deep and trustworthy the Emperor must know. It was related by an eye-witness that on one occasion, during his journey, a body of eight hundred Hungarians rode out to meet him and pledge their allegiance anew. As he saw them coming he thought it an attempt upon his life, and screamed at them to "*Go back!*" gesticulating in a manner more excited than dignified; nor could he be satisfied till the cavalcade turned and rode away without an interview!

In some parts of Hungary and Transylvania French influence is unmistakably at work. Many of the inhabitants look forward to the coming of Prince NAPOLEON, and firmly believe that he has been seven years studying the Hungarian language, in order to be able to assume the throne when the proper time arrives. Many French pamphlets are in circulation among them, all of which are ultra-revolutionary in their character. They are dated "*Paris*, 1860," and treat of *The Hungary Question, Hungary and Austria, &c.* In one place, my friends say, they were mistaken for Frenchmen, and a man began to tell immediately how many he had "brought over," and how many could be "relied upon," with much more that was quite unintelligible to them; but on finding that they were Americans he left them and they never saw him again. These intrigues, if they have real existence, are as yet nothing to the great voice of the nation, speaking for the Constitution, the mother-tongue, tolerable taxation and free tobacco. For one of the most patent causes of dissatisfaction in Hungary is the tobacco monopoly. Once each man might grow enough tobacco for his own use without asking leave; and every peasant could procure for himself, free of cost in money, the sole luxury of his life. Now Hungary is subject to the same law with the other crown lands and provinces; a tax must be paid even on tobacco grown at home, and all sale is utterly forbidden. Further, the Government adulterates its tobacco, as it does its coin-currency, and it is next to impossible, at any price, to get the pure article. The peasants smoke the best tobacco, for they smuggle it straight from Turkey.

I cannot better close this desultory letter than by quoting the account given me of the reception of these two young Americans in Abrudbanya.

"Everywhere we went, the name American was a passport for us to instantaneous favor. The hopes and dreams of the Hungarians are as great, in relation to our country, as their ignorance. They are beside themselves with joy at meeting one of us; they do and say things, with nothing but their childish enthusiasm to incite them, which are usually considered the effect of strong drink. In Abrudbanya, which has such sad cause to remember the scenes of '49, where the Wallachs, rich with the spoils of their murdered neighbors, have now taken up their abode, we were received by the small remnant of Hungarians with distinguished honor.

They instituted a dance in our honor. The burgomaster, the doctor, and all the notabilities were present, (for, it must be observed, although the Wallachs are most numerous, they are not fit to hold offices, and these remain in the hands of Hungarians. The Wallach nation is the only one that never produced a distinguished man!) The principal dance was the national *Czárdás*, (pronounced *Tchárdash.*) It is wild, even to fury, and rather deficient in grace. The musicians, as is universal in Hungary, were gipsies, whose swarthy faces and matted hair added to the wierd, strange character of the scene. The room was small and not brilliantly lighted. Imagine now the scene. The crowd of leaping figures shouting at intervals, (office-holders and all,) "*Viva Hungary! Viva! Viva!*"—the wild "*zigeuner*" playing without rest or pause—the slouched hats, the tight-jackets, boots and spurs, the flashing eyes and flowing beards of the dancers—for women were in the minority. We whispered in the burgomaster's ear, "Viva KOSSUTH!" The burgomaster cried, "*Du bist mein Bruder!*" lifted one of us in his arms and bore him triumphantly about the room, amid cries of "*Hi! Hi!*" and "*Viva!*"

Dance out your freedom, brave, noble, boyish nation! On with the *Czárdás!* Hurrah for the topboots and spurs! *Hi! Hi!! Viva Elian Kossuth!*

R. W. R.

THE DISUNION PROBLEM.

Its Probable Solution—Views of Southern Presses and Politicians.

The Washington *Star* thinks it absurd for the Republicans to ridicule the Disunion agitation as got up to defeat them at the polls. It thinks that in case of their success it can only be quieted by Mr. LINCOLN "at once satisfying the South that he designs making a conservative Whig Administration, rather than the Republican Abolition Administration his Northern and Eastern supporters demand at his hands."

It proceeds:

"While we do not believe that if the naked question of secession on account of his election, or no secession on that account, be left to be decided by a popular vote of the Southern States, the immediate secession project would receive the sanction of one-fifth the voters, we are sensible that in nearly every Southern State the Disunionists *per se* have the control of the machinery for effecting State and popular action, and can only be prevented from using it as they please by such action on LINCOLN'S part as we suggest.

We have no faith whatever in the power of the so-called Union Party of the South to stem the current of the tide of affairs there, unaided by such demonstration from LINCOLN himself. They are not a live party, and possess a very small share of the popular confidence. Hundreds of thousands regard their leaders as being really willing to submit to the success of any conceivable scheme of abolitionism, sooner than risk a dissolution of the Union, and therefore regard them as being almost as dangerous enemies of the South as the Abolition leaders themselves.

The immediate danger lies in the fact that matters can be precipitated in some two or three Southern States without submitting the question to a formal vote of the people; and that if force be used by the General Government to compel those States to submit to the authority and laws of the Union, all the rest of the Southern States will be drawn by degrees into the quarrel on the side of their section, even though at this time a large majority of their several populations may be decidedly opposed to secession on account of LINCOLN'S election.

The sectional disruption of the Democratic Party, it will be remembered, grew out of the action of the Alabama Democratic State Convention. That body adopted an extreme position, and instructed Alabama's delegates to the Charleston Convention to withdraw from it if their action was not accepted as the basis of the future position of the Democratic Party upon the question of Slavery in the Territories. It is safe to say that four-fifths of the Democracy of the South, however sincerely they may have believed in the abstract justice of the demand of the Alabama Convention, were decidedly opposed to the scheme of making a test of the Alabama Platform. Nevertheless, on coming together at Charleston, and getting into a muss over them, not only Alabama, but half the balance of the South withdrew from affiliation with the Northern Democracy—to be followed at Baltimore by all the rest, with the exceptions so insignificant as to impress on the minds of all the fact that the whole Southern Democracy had taken position with Alabama.

Now, if South Carolina and Alabama prepare to leave the Confederacy after the 4th of March next, what power but one to grow up in their own midst will prevent Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas from joining them within three months afterwards? There is but a single hope left that such a power may grow up there. That hope lies in the generation of a confidence throughout the South that LINCOLN'S Administration cannot fail to be conservative upon the Slavery question; and LINCOLN only can generate such a confidence. The first gun fired to the end of subjugating seceding States will annihilate every prospect of a Union Party in every Southern State."

MORE FUSION.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* grows more furious as election approaches. In a recent issue it says:

"Unquestionably our people are preparing to take care of themselves, in the event of the success of Black Republicanism. The agents of the Free-Soil power are getting more chary in the expression of their sentiments and opinions about the duty of the South—from all quarters come the notes of resistance. As soon as the election is over our citizens will be pretty well united. God send that day speedily! We glory in the fact that the "Overt-Act" men are gradually disappearing. The blood of the South is becoming hot. The day is not three weeks off when the 'agents' and 'pioneers' will have to be very, very cautious. The best men of the South—aye, and of the North, too—have declared that the South must not, cannot live under Black Republican rule. If for no other reason, the South would resist the Lincoln Administration on account of the mulatto HAMLIN. And the true Southern sentiment is making itself felt. Every day adds to its strength. Glorious South Carolina will lead the way, and Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi will follow and stand by her side."

POSITION OF GOV. WINSLOW, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* reports a recent speech of Gov. WINSLOW. In the course of it he said:

"He was no Disunionist, but he scouted the idea of the compulsion or coercion of a State. For the present he thought that even in the event of LINCOLN'S election, the Republicans would be powerless for harm, being restrained by an anti-Republican majority in all the other coordinate branches of the General Government. But the time might come, and that full soon, when the case would be different—when North Carolina might deem it necessary to the preservation of her rights and the maintenance of her honor to assume a separate and independent position, and call upon her sons to rally under her banner. Should that day come, he for one would be found by the side of North Carolina, to whom his first allegiance was due."

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN ON MR. LINCOLN AND THE THREATS OF DISUNION.

As the telegraph has already announced, Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN spoke at St. Louis on Monday last. The *Democrat* brings an abstract of his address. He considered that the present election was of momentous importance. All that was asked of the people is that they should preserve the Government and the Union, and thereby have peace and prosperity, and Mr. CRITTENDEN then referred to the four candidates before the people, and asked which would accomplish this result best. Mr. BELL needed no defence, nor did Mr. EVERETT. Mr. DOUGLAS he believed to be a national man and a statesman, and he was his second choice for the Presidency. Both the Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats he considered sectional, and he could not and would not support either of the candidates whom they advanced. Mr. CRITTENDEN concluded as follows:

"Now for Mr. LINCOLN. He is an Anti-Slavery man. He may be a very good man, and I believe him to be so. He is a Kentuckian, and that speaks well for him. I believe him to be an honest, patriotic man, but his party is sectional, and that will undoubtedly control his course. There are four States that have bound themselves by a sealed league to secede in case of his election. They are men of high honor and determination.

I will not say the Republicans are Abolitionists, but they sustain the abolition of Slavery, not only in the Territories but in the States. That is the spirit of their creed. They would destroy the white man that the blacks might be free. Is not this fanatical? And thus they desire the fall of a noble race, that an inferior race may be free.

The South, in face of all this, feels she is exposed to a servile insurrection. Under these circumstances, is it not natural she should feel sensitive, and defend herself with desperation? She remembers the raid of JOHN BROWN, his entrance into Virginia, (with seventeen men,) and the honor paid his demise; she sees the continual threats made by this party. Mr. SEWARD preaches the "irrepressible conflict." Is that not preaching a crusade against the South? And is not this an excuse aggravated before, and insulted now, for the course of the South at this time? Could she feel safe with such a President? That's her condition, whether you censure or condemn her. She lays her condition before you, and begs you not to force Mr. LINCOLN on them, for they would be forced out of the Union. Is it not right, then, they should be heard? Why is his election to be insisted upon in the face of such fatal consequences? Do not insist upon putting him in the Presidential chair, for the result will certainly be perilous. Take BELL and EVERETT, and with them you will have tranquillity and harmony. I am no partisan. I have endeavored to be more of the patriot, and less of the partisan. I put to you the question, which you must answer at the polls, and that is, Will you vote for Mr. LINCOLN when the South begs of you not to force him upon them?

VOICE—Suppose a majority elects him?

I would sustain him. But he would get only one-third of the popular vote, and how could he be maintained with such a majority against him, and also the House and the Senate both in the majority against him? He would be powerless. They could keep from him his salary. [Cries of "Good," "good."] What could he do? [A VOICE—Split rails.] Why, when he can do no good, and his election would sever this Union, why insist on his election? I condemn the disunion of the South. [Cheers.] But I have only been showing you the cause, but the South has mistaken their remedy. Her troubles would accumulate the moment she left the Union, and no telling where they would end.

They expect in the South to force all in the South to go with them; but I denounce such treachery to the Government. [Cheers.] But pause; what would be the effect of a secession of four or five States? The chain would then be broken. How would it be remedied? Who would coerce them? They are high-minded men—brave and honorable. They say they will not wait his inaugural address, but as soon as he is elected they will secede. They will make their movement in November next, and prepare for the conflict. Mr. BUCHANAN is now President, but he has not the energy to coerce them. They are not afraid of Mr. BUCHANAN, but expect that after his past course he will connive at disunion. And when Mr. LINCOLN comes to take his seat he will find the whole movement perfected. It becomes us, then, to look and see that no man who desires the welfare of the Union can vote for LINCOLN. BELL and EVERETT are the men to give peace; and it is time to lay aside all strif and passion, and carry them into the Presidential chair.

Mr. C. then reviewed the pecuniary panic that would result from Disunion. Depend upon it, if Mr. LINCOLN is elected these men o the South will keep their word. We shall have Disunion, I know not of how many States. I prefer not to prophesy. But the South must and will secede. We can then never have the same perfect Union. There will be a war then that will last a long time. What ought the South to do? They should bear it for a while, and abide by the Constitution. They should unite more closely with those States which would defend her, and await another election; an I the worst that Mr. LINCOLN could do would bring them out right. [Cries of "Good, good."] Now, you men of the South, unite with the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri, and the Republican Party can do us no harm, even if they intend it. And why should you secede and abandon us your countrymen? It is not constitutional or magnanimous. [Cheers.]

Mr. C. then spoke of the prosperity that would accrue to St. Louis in case of harmonious union. In forty years St. Louis would have a million inhabitants, and the Mississippi Valley seventy-five millions. There would then be no use for the sword; public opinion would rule, and confer more blessings than all the armies ever did. You have the greatest inland city in the Union; but if we have disunion where would you be?

Fellow-citizens, I am exhausted, and must close. [Cries of "Go on, go on!"] I have endeavored to speak to you freely." I desire not to think for you, but present a few ideas upon which you can think and act. We have now a glorious Union—who will pull it down; who will lay on the first hand? One party wants to abolish Slavery everywhere; but among them all where could there a man be found to lay his hand on this great work? I would expect, did I attempt such a thing, my arm to fall palsied by my side; but I hope, and my prayer is, that this Union may be perpetual; and, with sentiments of gratitude and thanks for your attention, I bid you good night.

GOV. SEWARD ON THE CRISIS.

In his speech at Fredonia last Friday, Gov. SEWARD spoke as follows:

Who threatens, who attacks the Union? It is the Democratic Party of the Slave States. There is no Democratic Party anywhere else. The panic-makers in the North are appealing to us to save the Union from the secession of the Slave States. The way we deal with a robber, is to tell him when he demands our purse, and we are the strongest, take it if you can get it. The way to deal with Secessionists is, to say, we adhere to the Union and our rights; and tell them to take all their rights by the exercise of suffrage, and remain; if they will not, it will be for them to decide, and the responsibility rests with them. If the Union is to them what it is to us; if it is not a guarantee of peace and concord, as it is to us; if, on the other hand, it is to them a curse, it were better they had seceded long ago. If it is to them what it is to us, they will remain; they are better in than out. The thought of disunion ought to be denounced. There should be no bargaining with the threat of disunion. It is treason. To be afraid of treason is to multiply traitors. The Democratic Party met the threats of disunion in the wrong way. If they had said in 1820, We shall be loyal to the Union, there would have been no compromises or breaches of compromises. In 1820 the number who threatened disunion was small; it is now very large, because so many consider it necessary to bargain with traitors to keep them in the Confederacy. We are a great people. We can have no fear of a dissolution of the Union. They tremble, but it is not in human nature that thirty millions of people will be kept in a chronic fear of anything. The thing the American people will have is freedom to speak and act; and they will have it, union or no union, with slaveholders or without. The way to settle it is to look at the element on which they act to terrify us to keep them in. They say that they will go out of the Union so that it will cost us more to get our sugar and cotton. Stocks will go down. The streets in New-York City will be into grass. What will wheat cost you in that case? What will your negroes be worth? When grass grows in the streets of New-York, what will cotton be worth? Who will carry it to Europe cheaper than we do? Who will protect your negroes better than we, with FILLMORE and his marines.

I wish you could once be with me in a Slave State, and see what a sensible people they are. You never hear anything said about disunion there. They have no more idea of going out of the Union than you have. Then why the threats and alarm on that subject? It is because the Castle Garden and Central Committee concludes it is best to have a new panic, to keep the people of the Free States from assuming control of the Government, and attending to these questions themselves. When they conclude something must be done, they raise an alarm about JOHN BROWN, and the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and spring the alarm at the North, and are sure of four years more. They will take BRECKINRIDGE for President, with Slavery to be voted up. You mean to insist on a man for President who does care that Slavery shall be voted down. No argument can be addressed to the heart of the people in its defence. The heart of every man rebels at its touch—every man knows that Slavery is unjust, that it is evil. We are met by the charge, Take care, we shall lose our trade. The danger is in the pocket. We raise wheat, corn and cattle, and here in Chautauque, I beg to know whether it can be proved that slaveholders prefer to eat rancid butter at 25 cents a pound, to good Chautauque butter at 16 cents.

How different is the attitude of the Republican Party! It appeals to no man by terrors, but by sentiments of virtue and humanity; it says to all, we commend freedom to you, because it is right, just and humane.

Now, fellow citizens! is it not time to have an end of this controversy about the Union; an end of Disunion and treason; to put the Government into the hands of a President, Senate and House of Representatives, who are loyal to the Constitution, instead of leaving it in the hands of a party who require you to keep making new sacrifices to save the Union, and use it only to continue in power.

The fifteen Slave States have no longer a power to secede. They can ally themselves with no one. They have scarcely the number of half the freemen of the North and West. They can scarce sustain themselves. Brazil and Russia are the only sustaining Governments tolerating Slavery; and they are both abolishing it by adopting our policy to bring it to an end. Over Europe there is no power that would accept the protection of the Slave States. The United States is the only country where Slavery is a Power. In Europe, from the governor to the peasant, you will not find a people, whom the Democratic Party of this country would not pronounce Abolitionists. The Emperor of France would not do what you have done so long—compromise with Slavery. Go forward, fellow citizens, and do your duty. That does not require you to invade the Slave States, or interfere with their rights. They are sovereigns: there and you are strangers. You have a just right to bear testimony in favor of truth, justice and humanity. All you do is as the popular sovereigns. Say to the slaveholders, this is our land and yours. You own the Territories in common with us. If you can vote Slavery into them you have the right; but if we can vote it out, God helping us, we shall do it.

MR. YANCEY THROWS OFF THE MASK.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Mr. YANCEY, in his speech at Springfield, Ky., the other day, used with strong emphasis the following language:

"If LINCOLN is elected, three States at least will certainly secede. I came to Kentucky to induce you to vote for BRECKINRIDGE. Do it and your delegates shall be received in the Southern Confederacy which will be called to decide upon the course of the South."

The *Journal* remarks on this proposal:

"The vile traitor who held out such an offer as this to induce the freemen of Kentucky to sustain the Disunion faction in the Presidential election, was permitted to depart unharmed in person from the soil of Kentucky, and we are glad he was. We trust that he is reserved for some punishment commensurate with the outrage perpetrated by him. We did not know there was a man living insolent, impudent, audacious enough to undertake to bribe Kentuckians into voting for the ticket of the Disunionists by the proffer of the favor, the privilege, the reward of admission into a Convention of foul traitors. His very tracks, wherever he set his feet, should be shovelled from the soil of our State and thrown into South Carolina or the Atlantic Ocean."

ANOTHER PROJECT.

The Louisville *Journal* of Monday last makes this remarkable statement:

"We have had a conversation with a gentleman, a remarkably shrewd and well-informed politician, who left Washington City last Friday evening. He states that some of the principal Breckinridge leaders from the South, among whom he mentions Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, and Judge MEEK, of Alabama, held a consultation on Thursday at Brown's Hotel in Washinton, and agreed upon a general plan of action in the event of LINCOLN'S election, which they professed to regard as a certainty. On Friday, Mr. WIGFALL spoke without reserve in regard to the plan adopted by them. He said that South Carolina was to take the lead—that, within thirty days after LINCOLN'S election, South Carolina, having declared herself an independent sovereignty, would send an embassador or Minister-Plenipotentiary to the United States Government at Washington, asking recognition as such. The belief was, that the President would receive the South Carolina Minister, inasmuch as his organ, the Washington *Constitution*, has asserted a State's right of secession to be unquestionable. If the Government should receive the South Carolina Minister, then the other cotton States, in whatever order they might choose, should, having severally declared their independence, send Ministers to Washington for recognition and reception in behalf of their respective sovereignties. And, when a sufficient number of Southern Sovereignties shall have been established and recognized, then they are to hold a general Southern Congress or Convention, and adopt, if they can agree, the terms of a Southern Confederacy."

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says:

"As an appropriate accompaniment to the above, we give the substance of a conversation recently had at Washington by a prominent Lancaster Democrat, with one of the most distinguished and most pugnacious of the South Carolina Secessionists. Being in the South Carolinian's room, our Lancaster friend asked him for his candid, private opinion as to what the South would do in case of LINCOLN'S election. His reply was, substantially, that they would do nothing more than *talk*. A Convention would be called, flaming speeches made, and strong resolutions passed declaring what they would do in case the new Administration did certain things, which nobody is silly enough to imagine will ever be attempted. This the South Carolinian intimated, was the least they could do, by way of letting themselves 'down easy' from the position they had recently taken."

HON. JEFF. DAVIS TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"JEFFERSON DAVIS is to make his great speech on Saturday next, Nov. 3, at Vicksburgh, Miss., in which he is expected to lay down the course that the Southern States must pursue in the event of the election of LINCOLN. As I write I have before me an advance copy of the *Mississippian*, published at Jackson, in that State, and the known organ of Mr. DAVIS. In this paper it is announced that a grand collection of the military of Mississippi and the Southern States is to be held at Jackson, on Thursday, the 8th of November. Premiums of from $100 to $200 are offered for the best dragoon and infantry in Mississippi, and a sweepstake of $200 for the best company in the South. From the same journal I cut an extract from the Vicksburgh *Citizen*, said to be a Douglas paper, which announces Col. DAVIS' great speech of the 3d, as follows. The *italics* are not mine:

'Although differing widely with Col. DAVIS in regard to the political issues of the day, we yet recognize in him one of the greatest minds, if not the greatest, in the South; and should war come, as come full well it may, between the sections, JEFFERSON DAVIS will prove a tower of strength to the Southern cause. Not only is he one of the greatest statesmen of the country, but, as a military man, he is justly regarded as without an equal in the Republic. *He will, doubtless, be the generalissimo of the Southern army.*'"

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Monomaniacs of Massachusetts—The Congressional Elections—Speculations on the Probable Result.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The news of the October elections has been received in Boston; the Prince has been received in Boston; the political parties have all made their nominations and demonstrations in Boston; and now Boston, wrought up to fever heat on the question of who shall represent her in the next Congress, and deluged with addresses, oral and documentary, of natures political, historical, biographical, financial and philosophical, awaits, as best she may, the awful Ides of November. The cry is BURLINGAME or APPLETON—BIGELOW or RICE—under which King, Bostonian, speak or die! Boston has been called the Modern Athens. Perhaps justly so called. Certainly, however, those from whose prominence, as her representatives, she earns that fair title, however deeply erudite they may be on the subject of Athenian politics, are equally and blissfully ignorant of the politics of America. Boston may be Athenian, but, alas! it is also provincial. As it was in 1820, when ridden by the rump of the Federal Party, so is it now in 1860, when ridden by the rump of the Whig Party. Old forms and old natures meet us under new faces and new names. The Essex junta has but given way to the Suffolk junta.

To such as look at them coolly and philosophically at present, the politics of Massachusetts, and of Boston, as part of Massachusetts, are a simple, an instructive, and, at the same time, an amusing study. They are simple because there is but one, and only one, *real* party in the field. They are instructive, as exhibiting the growth of great truths and great ideas in the minds of a free people, from a first germ of thirty years ago to a present ripe maturity. For it is now nearer thirty than twenty years that the great principles of the Republican Party have been slowly working out their way through or against cumbrous old party organizations, until at last, throwing off all foreign and discordant elements, they have taken complete possession of the popular mind, and have taken tangible shape in the formation of a pure and simple Free-Soil Republican Party. In recent years the progressive steps have been distinct and well defined—ascending from GARDNER and the dark days of the Know-Nothings, to BANKS and the misty arguments of the economists and utilitarians, and now up to ANDREW and a political Republicanism, founded on humanity and morality. Finally they are amusing, because of the forcibly-feeble and ponderously-light natures of the would-be parties opposed to Republican success.

Of the election of JOHN A. ANDREW—and that by an overwhelming majority—no rational doubt has ever been entertained. True, the "conservatives" were in convulsions over Mr. ANDREW'S nomination, because, as they allege, he once said JOHN BROWN was right. Being in convulsions at this, they forthwith nomin

Rhode, because we cannot help regarding them as *Breckinridge electors*. The remaining thirty-two doctors we look on as gentlemen fully competent to understand the obligations incurred by them in accepting a nomination on the Democratic ticket, accompanied by the resolution of the Convention declaring DOUGLAS and JOHNSON the sole nominess. Any Democrat who desires to see DOUGLAS made next President by the vote of a combination of electors, or who desires to see JOHNSON, as second on the list, elected as *acting* President by the Senate, should vote for these thirty-two electors. As to whether the other three—WESTERVELT, BROWER and RUSSELL—should be scratched off, we do not feel ready to advise."

DOUGLAS AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WM. WEBB, formerly United States District-Attorney for Kansas, publishes a letter in the *Western Argus*, published at Wyandotte, K. T., sustaining Judge DOUGLAS' denial of all complicity in forming the Lecompton Constitution, and corroborating his statements of the interviews which he had in Washington with Gen. CALHOUN on the subject. When the Lecompton Convention had made its decision, Mr. WEBB thought it proper to send his resignation of the District-Attorneyship to Mr. DOUGLAS, through whose influence he procured the post.

In reply he received the following private note:

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was some fifteen days on the way, and only reached me three days ago. While I do not agree with the action of the Constitutional Convention, if I am correct in my version of the facts, I am free to say to you that I do not apprehend that the President will remove you from office on account of the course you thought it your duty to pursue. Much allowance must be made, at this distance, for the erroneous version of the facts. I can only say that I am now, as ever, your friend, and will do all I can to sustain you in your position. I do not believe that it will be necessary to tender your resignation, and hence shall not do so unless I find, when I get to Washington, that I am mistaken as to the intention of the Administration. In regard to CALHOUN, he need have no apprehension, for I have reason to believe that the President approves his conduct, although I must confess that I do not, with the lights now before me. I fear that he has made a fatal mistake, and got us all into trouble. I regret the present position of things in Kansas, and fear the consequences. I do not pretend to pronounce a final judgment, as I have not seen the Constitution or proceedings of the Convention. As to myself, my course is plain. I must stand on the principles of the Kansas act, and go wherever it carries me, and defend it against all assaults from any quarter. I shall do this in a kind spirit towards the Administration and all my friends.

Yours truly,

WM. WEBB, Esq. S. A. DOUGLAS.

MORE HANGING.

The subjoined pleasant paragraph occurs in a letter written to the Galveston (Texas) *Christian Advocate* by H. W. SMITH, of Waxahachie:

"I see in your paper of Sept. 27, an extract from a letter from me in a relation to Rev. Mr. BEWLEY, of Fort Worth notoriety. At the time I wrote I gave you what were the facts at my late visit to Fort Worth vicinity. But I wrote after my return to Alta Springs, more than one hundred miles from Fort Worth. I now find on this visit to this country, that since I was here before, the said Mr. BEWLEY was followed to the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., taken and brought back to Fort Worth, and on the 13th of September, 1860, was hung on the same limb of the same tree on which Mr. CRAWFORD had been hung before. The letter found near Fort Worth, and published in your paper some time ago, was certainly addressed to Rev. Mr. BEWLEY. It is further stated here, that the son-in-law of Mr. BEWLEY, Rev. Mr. WILLETT, has been taken in Missouri, and is now on his way back to Fort Worth, where he will hang on the same limb. This part of information is by letter from the eastward to a gentleman in Fort Worth. The information in relation to Mr. BEWLEY is *true*. I regret that the thing has got into confusion. At the time I was here prior to this I wrote the facts. But he has been brought back since, and was hung, I suppose, about the date of my letter to you, or perhaps a few days prior to that time. You, however, have the precise date in this, of his execution, and I think there is little doubt but that Rev. Mr. WILLETT is on his way back—a few days will determine that; if he is, he will certainly hang on the same tree."

Mr. WEBB states that he showed this letter to Gen CALHOUN, and that he remarked that it was the first expression of opinion from Mr. DOUGLAS which he had seen. He expresses it as his opinion that the gentlemen who affirm that they were shown a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS to Gen. CALHOUN have mistaken a newspaper slip for this document, as Gen. CALHOUN, about the time referred to, frequently exhibited an article taken from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* as the expression of Mr. DOUGLAS' views.

A SANGUINE SOUTHERNER.

The Richmond *Whig* bases its belief that Mr. LINCOLN may yet be de defeated on the following calculation:

"We hear that a meeting of the best informed and most active politicians of New-York was held a few days since, and the estimate made by all was, that the counties south of Albany would give a majority against LINCOLN of at least 75,000! Last year they gave only 35,921. It is not considered possible for the remainder of the State to give over 50,000 Black Republican majority. Last year these Republican counties gave a Republican majority of 34,481. The struggle there last year was manifestly made to secure the nomination of SEWARD by the Republican Convention at Chicago, and his friends bent every energy on the Abolition and Republican strongholds. It does seem impossible that they can give over 40,000 increase upon last year's vote, and if our conservative friends' estimate of these Southern counties is correct, we cannot see how LINCOLN can carry the State."

In the next place, there is New-Jersey, which, in an aggregate vote of about 105,000 in 1856, gave FREMONT only about 20,000, and which last year elected a thoroughly conservative old-line Whig Governor by an overwhelming majority. At the present time there is only one electoral ticket in New-Jersey, in opposition to the Lincoln ticket—the Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge men having compromised their differences on Friday last, and entered into a cordial union on the same electoral ticket, for the purpose of carrying the State against LINCOLN. We do not think, therefore, there is any doubt at all that the vote of New-Jersey will be cast against LINCOLN.

Independent of New-York and New-Jersey, we think there are good grounds for the hope that Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, to say nothing of Pennsylvania, will also cast their votes against LINCOLN. It thus appears at least that there is a wide margin for hope and confidence on the part of the conservatives throughout the country."

NOT SO BAD.

Hon. R. A. PRYOR publishes a letter denying that his remarks have been so personally offensive towards Judge DOUGLAS, as charged in some of the newspapers.

Reasons for Voting the Republican Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a man who has not one penny to gain or to lose by the success or failure of any of the candidates for the Presidency now before the public, to state his reasons for the vote he expects so soon to give. And before stating these reasons, I wish to say a few things in reference to myself.

1. I am no politician; and for *mere* politicians I have a great disregard. They are not to be trusted by fair men.

2. I am no Abolitionist; in public and private I have opposed abolitionism as insane philanthropy, as tending to aggravate the evil it would remove. yet I am no Pro-Slavery man.

3. I am a minister who believes the Old School Presbyterian Church to be *the* Church of this land, as to its catholic and conservative spirit, and as to the intelligence of its ministry and membership. And with its deliverances on the Slavery subject I cordially coincide. This much you will permit me to say for myself, in order that my reasons may be free from the imputation of improper motives.

I have made up my mind to vote for LINCOLN;—not because he is the best man that could have been selected from his party; not because he is a more able man than his competitors; not because I expect from him a more patriotic administration than from DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE or BELL; but,

1. Because I wish it to be definitely settled that the majority of the people of this land have the right to say who shall be their President.

2. Because I am sick, to the highest point of disgust, with the cry of disunion from the South. I wish the cry to be stopped; and nothing will stop it sooner, or better, than the election of LINCOLN.

3. I wish to satisfy the South that they are as safe under the rule of a Republican as of a Democratic President. And the only way fully to satisfy them is to put the question to a fair trial, by the election of LINCOLN.

4. I wish to have it settled that the Constitution of the United States is the safeguard and bulwark of all our interests, North and South, and not the President, from whatever party he may be selected. When the Constitution is violated, then is the time to resist, or to secede, if the violator cannot be brought to justice according to law.

5. The question as to whether a citizen with Republican views may be safely elected as President, has to be settled sooner or later; now is the best time to settle it.

6. I believe that LINCOLN is a fair man in ability, up to the average of our Presidents hitherto; of fair moral character, and that with patriotic integrity, he will administer the Government, as to every part, and every interest, of the country.

7. I like a *straight-out* man of whatever party. If not honest in his convictions, he is in his actions. I have a strong disrelish for *fusion* movements and men. It is seeking to do, by unfair means, what they cannot do by fair.

These are my reasons for the vote which I expect to give for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a few days. And I invite all those who consider these reasons to be good ones, to vote with me. The election of LINCOLN I shall esteem a political blessing to the whole country. JOHN WITHERSPOON.

Advice to Workingmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the aid of your valuable journal, I beg to say to the workingmen of New-York and the adjacent cities, that it is now in their power to materially improve their condition, by choosing only good men to office, and thus secure a prosperous condition of trade. This is the best way to obtain plenty of work and good wages—a far better way than by "strikes" and other combinations which were so rife last Spring.

It is the duty, and should be the aim of every workingman, to examine the character of every candidate in his district, and vote only for the best, regardless of his party. In this way they can confer an everlasting benefit on themselves, their families, and the public at large.

By giving the above a place in your paper, you will much oblige a sincere friend of the

WORKINGMAN.

The Alleged Abolition Plot in Texas.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

LAMAR Co., Texas, Sept., 1860.

Seeing that the many Rumors and reports which were circulated through our State a few months since, as to Abolition emissaries, insurrections, etc., are being published and accredited by many of the papers in the older States, I desire, through the columns of your paper, to say to my friends in Kentucky, and to the public generally, that all such rumors are altogether unfounded. It is true, that during the exceedingly hot and dry weather of the past Summer, there were many destructive fires in the State of Texas. The town of Henderson was nearly destroyed—that of Dallas greatly damaged, and some houses burned in other towns in different parts of the State. But the origin of these fires, as far as yet ascertained, was either from the ignition of matches or some other accidental cause. I have not been able to learn of a single instance in which there was the slightest evidence that it was the work of an Abolition emissary—in fact, I don't believe there is one in the State, though there are some characters nearly as bad.

As to the reports that poison had been found in the possession of negroes in various and sundry parts of the country, and in wells, &c., they are all false, as far as I have been able to learn. I have not met with a single man who knows of an authenticated instance. Yet these reports were published by all the papers in the State, and accredited by many, and the people in many parts were excited almost to desperation. Who originated these reports, and for what purpose, are the questions that have perplexed the good citizens of our State for some time past. Such reports are certainly calculated to injure the State, and keep away such emigrants as desire to come. Why, then, should the people of Texas circulate and give credit to them?

It is the opinion of many of our best citizens, after mature deliberation and thorough investigation of the subject, that these reports had their origin in the minds of scheming politicians, and are a part of that great plan concocted and being put in execution to "nerve the Southern arm and excite the Southern mind, preparatory to precipitating the cotton States into a revolution." R. B. D.

PERSONAL.

—Political excitement must be raging high in Virginia. The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* tells the following incident:

"The fairer portion of creation now manifest as much or more interest than the males, and on Saturday afternoon last a couple of ladies residing in the same building on Second-street became so much excited that they got to blows. One declared that her husband should not vote for Mr. BELL if there was not another man in the United States to fill the place, and this declaration so nettled the young lady with whom the conversation was held, that she struck the great admirer of Breckinridge across the noddle with her fan, breaking a head ornament to pieces, and arousing all the terrible passions of her antagonist's nature. At it they went, and for a while, silks, satins, laces, feathers, flounces, and ribbons, flew about in wild confusion. The disgraceful scene was only terminated on the arrival of a gentleman from a distant part of the house, who, hearing the noise, hastened to the spot, and thus probably saved the life of one or both."

—Alexander Randall, a well-known artist in Louisville, Ky., was married a few months ago to Miss Margaret Cheatham, a respectable young lady of New-Albany, Indiana. What was her surprise, a short time since, to find that her husband was not devoting his entire energies to her support, but that a second Mrs. Randall claimed part of his earnings. She got out a warrant for the arrest of her supposed rival, when she ascertained that Randall had been married to her many years ago in Canada West, and that he had by her several children, two of whom, a boy of 17 years of age and a girl 8 years younger, are now living in Louisville with their mother. Mr. Randall was at once apprehended as soon as this state of affairs became manifest, and is now in jail. He has hitherto had a high reputation in the city where he has resided.

—There is a singular divorce case in progress at Hartford, Conn. The grounds on which the divorce is asked by the lady petitioner are summed up in the testimony of her sister. She averred that respondent was not very attentive to his wife in her sickness, but was rather disposed to ignore her ailments, and make her do the work of a healthy housewife; that he did not administer to her comfort as he should have done; that he treated her brutally on many occasions; that he drew a knife across her hand in January last, and cut her; that he once kicked her badly; that he had turned her out of the house; that he had denied her sugar and *gin* in her sickness, because he thought rum was better; that he had in various ways refused to administer to her comfort; that he struck the food from her mouth, at one time, when she wanted to eat; that he said her child wasn't his, but "a bloody Irishman's;" and that respondent "threw brother Harry Miller" at his spouse.

—The Boston *Transcript* gives the whereabouts of the artists who make that City their abiding place: "Gerry is getting ready for his sale, which takes place next month. He will have a fine collection to show his friends, as in addition to his Swiss pictures, he has been busy the past Summer in New-Hampshire. Gay is still at Hingham, and has as yet sent none of his last productions to Boston; and Champney yet lingers among the Conway hills. Williams and Ordway have sketched together this Summer, and filled their portfolios with fine subjects for pictures. We regret to learn the latter is quite at ill his home in Dorchester. Griggs has been studying at Bethel, Me., and also at Nahant, and has made great improvement during the past Summer—a picture of Nahant rocks, at Williams & Everett's, is treated in a masterly manner, and is a fine piece of color. Brackett has been to Umbagog Lake, in search of trout, he having many orders for portraits."

—The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has issued a pastoral letter to the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in his diocese, laying before them the condition of the starving people of Kansas, and recommending that individual and congregational offerings be made for the relief of the suffering. The Bishop made his appeal after consultation with clerical and lay friends who were well informed regarding the fact.

—Mr. Shears, who gained an extensive reputation for enterprise by running the famous newspaper-express train between this City and Albany, has found a new field for the exercise of his energies in the West, where he has formed a partnership with a kindred spirit, Mr. Shaver. Together they are running newspaper expresses over the Michigan Southern Railroad.

—A young lady in Providence, R. I., lately became disgusted with life and determined to commit suicide. She went to a druggist to purchase strychnine, but he, suspecting her intention, gave her a powerful emetic instead. She took it and was effectually cured of her rash purpose.

—Rev. M. H. Bixby, pastor of the Friendship-street Baptist church, in Providence, has resigned his charge, with the intention of returning to Burmah, where he formerly labored for years in connection with the Maulmain Mission.

—The Sevres porcelain, bronzes, &c., purchased by the late Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, at the sale of the effects of Louis Philippe, was disposed of at auction on Tuesday. All the articles brought good prices.

—Mr. Prescott, of Lowell, Mass., was seriously injured some months since in consequence of his horse taking fright from the screening of coal in a building near the street through which he was being driven.

—A young gentlemen of Grantville, (Ga.) eloped last Monday night with Miss Jennie Strickland, a pupil of the College at that place. The Georgia papers are quite in a flutter about the matter, although it seems nobody objected to the match.

—"Fanny," a pet dog belonging to Gov. Seward, died in consequence of having poison administered to her a few days ago. This is the fourth dog which Mr. Seward has lost in this way within the last two years.

—Colman and Boughton, two of our American artists, have taken a studio together in Paris for the Winter. Neither is studying with any of the masters.

—Greenough, the sculptor, has finished a beautiful bust of a daughter of Mr. Mason, of Boston.

OBITUARY.

—Dr. WILLIAM D. EGAN died at Chicago, Ill., on the 28th. He was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, emigrated to this country when a very young man, and after a pedagogical career in the Canadas, in this City, and in Virginia, commenced the practice of his profession in Mississippi, in the year 1832. After a brief residence there, he penetrated to Chicago, and by successful operations in real estate accumulated great wealth, which he used generously in promoting the interests of the place of his residence. Dr. Egan was elected Recorder of Cook County in 1843, which office he held for four years; in 1852 he was sent to the State Legislature from the Chicago District, and four years ago he was a prominent candidate for the nomination of Lieut.-Governor of Illinois.

—Lieut. George Snedicor, who served as a private in the Eutaw Rangers, during the war with Mexico, died at Lexington, Miss., a few days since, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from a wagon in which he was riding.

—The decease of Hon. Jonathan Child, a prominent citizen of Rochester, occurred on the 27th

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 5278, 5359, 5457, 3091, 5279, 5217, 5254, 1477, 2080, 5158, 5258, 1727, 5012, 2188, 5383, 4615, 5835.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Argument Continued in the Seventh-avenue Case.

The People et al. vs. *John Kerr et al.*—Mr. Evarts now followed Mr. O'Conor on behalf of the defendants in the argument.

The counsel began by remarking that he should not touch upon the questions of law argued by his colleague who preceded him. He should confine his remarks to another branch of the case. In the first place, it was not for the Court to pass upon the fitness of the Corporators named in this act, nor upon the *wisdom* of the act. It was only for the Court to determine whether the act was valid and Constitutional. It mattered not if it was wise, or whether or not it had conferred franchises upon worthy persons. That branch of the case, brought in and confirmented upon by the plaintiffs, counsel would dismiss without further notice.

Mr. Evarts then proceeded to argue at length the following points:

First—The whole success of the parties adverse to the construction of railroads in the streets of the City of New-York, in the litigations prosecuted to prevent, by injunction or otherwise, the laying or running of such railroads, is limited to these propositions:

1. That a railroad in a public street is such an interruption of the common right of way as makes its structure a nuisance, in the absence of its authorization by legislative act.

2. That the rights and powers and duties of the Corporation of the City of New-York in and over the streets of the City do not include or protect a grant to individuals (or a private corporation) of the right or franchise of building and working a railroad in the streets of the City, but that legislative authority is essential to support such a grant.

3. That the abutting proprietor suffers such a special injury from the nuisance created by the railroad, from its interruption of the common right of way, as will give him a standing in Court for an appropriate private remedy of prevention or redress.

4. That the Attorney-General is the necessary party in Court for the prosecution of the action which rests upon the nuisance created by the railroad, as an interruption of the common and public right of way.

All that part of the controversy in the previous City Railroad litigations which turned upon the profligacy or corruption of the City Government, or any of its Departments, in the actual or proposed grants of the right or franchise involved in those litigations, of course, has no application to the general subject.

Second—If the act of the Legislature from which the defendants, named as grantees therein, derive their right or franchise be valid, its authority disposes of all the points judicially determined adversely to the construction and working of railroads in the streets of the City.

1. Authorized by the Legislature, the quality of nuisance is no longer predicable of the structure and working so authorized.

2. The public inconvenience, for which the Attorney-General could maintain an action, and the special private injury, for which the abutting proprietor could maintain an action, have both fallen into the predicament of "*damnum ubique injuria*," and no action remains to either.

3. The action of the City Government in permission or in furtherance of the structure or working of the railroad, is no longer open to question as beyond its corporate powers or illegal.

Third—The principal and preliminary question, therefore, is upon the *validity* of the law itself.

It is of no service for the plaintiffs, whether the people or the private plaintiffs, to show how good a case they would have against some imaginary parties in a hypothetical case if there was no such law.

It is unprofitable to the defendants to defend rights independent of this law, for they, the defendants, find their whole right in the law.

1. The law is valid unless its repugnancy to the Constitution be shown, or its lack of authenticity from its not having been passed according to the constitutional requirements in respect of enactment be shown.

2. The objection to the authority of the act, in that it failed to receive the assent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, depends for its force wholly upon the question whether the act "appropriates public moneys on property for local or private purposes." (Cons. Art. 1, Sec, 9, Piff's Points, p. 30, subd. viii.)

It seems impossible to say that the "People of the State of New-York" have an estate in the land of the streets of the City of New-York, or that, if they have, this act appropriates such estate to either a private or local purpose.

3. The only allegation of *invalidity* of this act, from repugnacy to the Constitution, is in that it authorizes the taking "of private property for public use without compensation." (Cons. Art. 1. Sec 6.)

This inhibition of the Constitution covers only the subject of *property*, capable of being taken, and capable of ascertainment in value as compensation. It does not touch the case of those "who, although their property is not taken, suffer indirect or consequential damage." (Radcliff's Exise *vs.* Mayor of Brooklyn: 4 Coms., 195.)

4. Neither the plaintiffs, "The People, &c.," nor the private plaintiffs, have the least estate or property in the land of the streets, which is supposed to be intended to be "taken" for the purposes intended by the act.

5. Neither the plaintiffs, "The People, &c.," nor the private plaintiffs, have the least right to represent the estate or property of the Corporation of the City in the streets, to prevent the taking of *its* property against its consent, or without compensation, or otherwise, upon any of the allegations of this complaint, to involve the aid of the Court in protection of the corporate property of the City for any threatened mischief.

6. No basis is shown in the complaint for any intervention of a preventive remedy to arrest a profligate or wasteful or corrupt appropriation of the City's property, by the corporate authorities or any of them.

If any such basis were shown it is now the settled law that a citizen, tax-payer or corporator, has no standing in Court to present such breach of public trust. *Doolittle vs. Supervisors of Broome County. Roosevelt vs. Draper. Davis vs. The Mayor.*

Reduce the parties plaintiff to "The People, &c.," by the Attorney General, and strike out from the complaint all except what touches the action of the corporate authorities, and the cause of action dwindles into mere frivolity.

7. As respects the right of action, to some extent supported in the City Railroad cases heretofore, to wit: that of "The People, &c.," by the Attorney General, to arrest municipal executive appropriations of public property to uses beyond their corporate powers, the existence of the act of the Legislature displaces such right of action.

It is absurd for "The People, &c.," by the Attorney General to claim that the appropriation by the corporate authorities is illegal, when "The People, &c." by their Legislature have authorized and directed the appropriations to be made.

After Mr. Evarts concluded, Mr. Anderson in a few remarks submitted the following points on behalf of the Corporation.

First.—The State has no direct interest in, nor control over the streets of the City, nor has the State any right to interfere with the franchises of the corporation, nor to attempt to override the action of the Common Council in respect thereof, while such action does not transgress the provisions of the charters of the corporation.

(*a.*) All the "estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, which the people of the State ever had of, in and to all lands at any time left for streets or highways in the City of New-York, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." (Dongan Charter, § 2, Davies' Laws, p. 149; Dongan Charter, § 39, Davies' Laws, p. 195; Act of 1691, 1 Smith and Liv., p. 12; Act of April 16, 1787, 1 Greenl., 444; Act of March 17, 1793, 2 Greenl., 32; Act of 1813, Davies' Laws, 544, § 192.)

(*b.*) The said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are seized in fee of all lands taken by proceedings in Supreme Court under act of 1813. (Act of 1813, § 178. Davies' Compilation of Assessment Laws, p. 17.)

(*c.*) If any one has the right to authorize a railroad in the streets of the City, it is the Corporation and not the State.

The right to run a City railroad is a franchise, and the right to dispose thereof is vested in the Corporation by its charters. (Cited supra.)

Upon what terms or conditions the Corporation might lawfully give such consent, it is unnecessary now to inquire.

Second—No cause for an injunction against th Corporation has been shown.

(*a.*) It does not appear that the Corporation is either "doing or about to do, or procuring or suffering any act to be done in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action." Code, § 219.

(*b.*) The alleged cause for an injunction against the Corporation is at folios 75 and 76 of complaint. The suggestion is there made that the plaintiffs are *apprehensive* that the Corporation may possibly at some time do something. There is not even an averment that the Corporation has any intention to act adversely to the rights claimed by the plaintiffs. But such averment, though much stronger than the one made, would not show a cause of action. (Van Ness *vs.* Hamilton, 19 John., 372; People *vs.* Manhattan Co., 9 Wend., 351.)

(*c.*) This *apprehension*, if it had any force or foundation, is more than overcome by the resolution which is forth in Valentine's affidavit, showing the *animus* of the Corporation in respect to this attempted trespass of the State upon chartered rights.

Third—The Court has no power to restrain legislative action by injunction.

(*a.*) The adoption of a resolution by the Common Council is a legislative act by a legislative body. (42 of Charter of 1857; Laws 1857, p. 874.)

(*b.*) If a resolution is adopted which is invalid, action under it may be restrained until the adoption of the resolution; a suit to restrain is premature. The passage of a resolution works no injury and a resolution may never be passed. (Suffern *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York. New-York *Transcript*, Aug. 1, 1860.)

Fourth—The affidavits show that the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and other private plaintiffs have no interest in the streets which is not common to all other persons. The trust then is a public and not a private trust.

That class of persons who are private persons cannot therefore maintain an action against the Corporation in respect to the use of the streets. (Doolittle *vs.* Supervisors of Broome, 18 N. Y. 157; Roosevelt *vs.* Draper, 7 Abbott 106; Wanuck *vs.* The Mayor, 28 Barb. 210; Hale *vs.* Cushman, 6 Metcalf 425.)

(*a.*) It follows that even were the Corporation about to act *both* classes of plaintiffs who appear in this suit would not be entitled to an injunction.

It cannot be granted, at least at this stage of the case, to *one* class *alone*, and it must therefore be denied to both.

Mr. Noyes then rose to reply, but it being late, the Court adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Noyes concludes the argument.

Liabilities of Directors in Insurance Companies.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

James Harper et al. vs. *Royal Chamberlain et al.*—This case was argued some three weeks since before Justice BONNEY, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs, it will be remembered, are Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the well-known publishers. They brought this suit against the Directors of the New-York City Fire Insurance Company, to hold them personally liable for the amount due on a policy of insurance issued by the Company to the plaintiffs upon their printing and publishing establishment, burnt some six years ago. The complaint charged that the Directors of the Company published false representations of the amount of capital possessed by the Company, in consequence of which the plaintiffs were induced to insure in the Company. One of the defendants demurred to the complaint.

Justice BONNEY has now rendered his decision, overruling the demurrer. The following is his opinion:

BONNEY, J.—The defendant Hobbie has demurred to the complaint in this action, and alleged nine grounds of demurrer, neither of which is composed in the grounds of demurrer specified in section 144 of the Code. The supposed defect in the complaint, which the pleader probably intended to allege, is that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. But this ground of demurrer is not so taken or stated as to be available to the defendant. And if properly stated, in my opinion the demurrer could not be sustained. The complaint states, in substance, that the defendants being Directors or Trustees of the New-York City Insurance Company, pretended to be organized for the transaction of business on the plan of mutual insurance, under the act of April 10, 1849, fraudulently made false representations to the plaintiffs and others in relation to the capital and condition of the Company, with intent to induce the plainfiffs to effect insurance with the Company and pay to it premiums therefor. That plaintiffs, induced by such representations, did make a contract of insurance with said Company and pay the Company the sum of $150 premium therefor, and that by reason and in consequence of these facts, plaintiffs have been injured and sustained damages as stated in the complaint. In my judgment the statements of the complaint are sufficient to maintain an action. (Pontifex *vs.* Begnold, 3 Mann & Granger, 63. Cross *vs.* Sackett, 6 Abbott, 247.)

The amount of damages which the plaintiff can recover is not now a subject for consideration.

Judgment must be entertained for plaintiffs on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twents days on payment of costs.

Levi S. Chatfield in support of the demurrer; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

PATENT CASE—BEFORE JUSTICE NELSON, NOV. 1, 1860.

James Draper et al. vs. *Moran, Kelly & Co.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants for an alleged infringement of letters-patent of Doughty & Draper, for what is known as "the woven skeleton skirt." The case was brought to trial yesterday, and a verdict of $2,000 found by the jury against the defendants. The defence set up by the defendants was that the invention was not new, and was not patentable, and that the patent was void. In all of which the defendants failed, and the patent was sustained by the Court and jury.

United States District Court—NOV. 1.

Before Judge BETTS and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One gold and diamond snuff-box, one diamond brooch set in silver, and one gold and diamond bracelet.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit the goods as having been imported into the United States without paying duty. The goods were claimed by Dr. Deshowitz. The Government proved the seizure of the goods at Ball & Black's, where they were on public exhibition as having belonged to Mme. Rachel. They proved also that the doctor brought the goods to Tiffany's, to have them appraised, stating that he had bought them as mementoes at the auction sale of Mme. Rachel's effects, but was now desirous of parting with them. It also appeared that one of them had been sold at the time of seizure. The defence claimed that the articles being mementos only, and personal property and effects of the claimant, and second-hand articles, were not subject to duty. The bracelet was presented to Mme. Rachel by Queen Victoria, and the snuff-box by Louis Napoleon.

For the Government, Judge Roosevelt and Mr Henry; for claimant Judge Whiting and Mr. Clark.

Court of Special Sessions.

AN OCTOGENARIAN IN COURT—AN EXTEMPORIZED ALBINO—THE COURT AND COUNSEL DISCUSS AMALGAMATION.

Justices CONNOLLY, BROWNELL and STEERS yesterday disposed of thirty-eight bail cases. Of thirty-two persons charged with assault and battery, one did not appear, and his bail was forfeited, nine were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, two were fined, one was discharged under suspended judgment, six were allowed a postponement, two had settled their cases, and two were acquitted.

Of six persons charged with petty larceny, one was sent to the Penitentiary, one was fined, one was dismissed, no witness appearing against him, and three were acquitted.

The doings of the Court were only of ordinary interest. The audience was put in good humor by the appearance of a very roguish-looking colored boy, charged with having assaulted the friends of another boy, whom he had attempted to transform into a Caucasian by the use of a paper of flour upon his face. The friends of the extemporized Albino interfered with the operation, and received a drubbing for their pains. The culprit was at first fined two dollars. But, upon representation of his mother that she could ill afford to pay the fine, and her promise to restrain her son from a repetition of his antics, the fine was remitted, to the great delight of the youngster.

An old woman, 80 years of age, had been assaulted by a more youthful female; but having been detained by her infirmities from attending at Court in proper season, the case had been called and dismissed before she arrived. An effort was made to have the case called up at the next session; but the Court refused the motion, and the old lady was advised to enter a new complaint. She walked only with great difficulty on account of her extreme age; and the discoloration of her face produced by a blow, gave evidence that somebody ought to be ashamed of herself.

A black woman was arraigned for having stolen $4 from the pocket of an Irishman, who appeared against her. Counsel for defence asked that his client might not be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of a man who manifested shameiessness in portraying his own grossness, as he had in his testimony; but the Court sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Rooney* vs. *Avery.*—The petition must set forth more facts.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Mohlstodt, &c.*, vs. *Walsh.*—Motion granted.

Bulkely, &c., vs. *Marksel, &c.*—Motion in part granted.

Cabrera vs. *Cabrera.*—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1.

$14,000	Tennessee St. 6s	87½	
1,000	do	87⅝	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	98	
5,000	do	86¾	
4,000	N. Car. State 6s	92½	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	76	
5,000	do	76½	
20,000	do	76½	
2,500	Cal. State 7s	92½	
1,000	N.Y.C.B.'76, C.B.	102	
2,000	Erie R. B., '75	62	
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ct. 1st m't Sink. F. Ct. Bd.	96¾	
5,000	La.C.&M.L.G.B.	13	
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.s.f.c.B.	99	
50	Bk. of Commerce	100	
125	Canton Company	17½	
17	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94	
121	Penn. Coal Co.	81	
250	Pacific M. S. Co.	92¾	
50	do	b10 93	
100	do	b5 93	
50	Chic., B. & Q.R.cpg	82	
50	do	s30 81½	
6	N. J. Central R.	112½	
7	do	113	
10	N. Y. Central R.	81	
100	do	81½	
240	do	81⅝	
500	do	81¾	
125	do	s10 81¾	
500	do	s15 81¾	
100	do	81⅞	
450	do	82	
50	do	b30 82½	
200	Erie Railroad	30	
400	do	29⅞	
800	do	29⅝	
50	do	b30 30¼	
100	do	s60 29⅝	
200	do	s10 29¾	
50	Hudson River R.	58½	
350	do	58	
200	do	s30 57½	
10	Harlem Railroad	17¾	
55	do	17	
600	do	16⅞	
100	do	b30 16⅝	
100	do	16⅞	
1000	do	16	
100	do	s30 16¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref'd	39	
50	do	b30 40	
1060	Reading Railroad	41¾	
450	do	41⅝	
200	do	41⅞	
250	Chi. & Rock I. R.	63½	
250	do	s30 63½	
250	do	63¾	
35	do	64	
100	do	64⅛	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	41½	
50	do	41⅝	
550	Mich. Central R.	61	
250	do	b60 62	
50	do	s30 60¾	
150	do	s15 60⅝	
95	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	17	
50	do	16¼	
50	do	16⅝	
400	do	16½	
10	Mich So & N.I.G.S.	37	
300	do	36¾	
150	do	s7 36¾	
100	do	s15 36¾	
150	do	s30 36⅝	
10	Panama Railroad	122½	
30	do	122	
45	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72	
1000	do	71	
100	do	s10 71	
50	do	s10 71¼	
50	do	s10 71⅜	
50	do	71¾	
300	do	71⅝	
300	do	s30 70¾	
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95	
195	Gal. & Chic. R.	70	
650	do	69⅝	
250	do	s30 69½	
50	do	s60 69¾	
150	do	b60 71	
650	Cleve. & Tol. R.	33	
100	do	33⅛	
40	do	34	
150	do	33⅛	
400	do	b30 34	
100	do	s30 33⅜	
50	Wyoming V. Coal Co	66	

SECOND BOARD.

110	Pacific M. S. Co.	93	
100	do	s30 92½	
50	do	b10 92¾	
100	Canton Company	17½	
200	N. Y. Central R.	82½	
200	do	s10 82½	
50	do	b30 83	
200	do	s60 82½	
100	do	82⅝	
400	Erie Railroad	s60 30	
150	Hudson River R.	58	
150	do	s15 57½	
50	Harlem Railroad	16¾	
200	Reading Railroad	42	
100	Harlem R. Pref'd	39	
50	do	b30 40	
1000	Mich. Cen. R.	61½	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅛	
100	do	b60 35	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¼	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38	
100	do	38⅛	
400	Illinois Cen. R. S.	72⅛	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 70½	
250	do	70¾	
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	65	
20	Mil. & Miss. R.	10½	

THURSDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Stock Market, which closed late yesterday under a depression of 2 ℔ cent. from the prices of Tuesday, gradually recovered after the first call of the list this morning, and presented a fair appearance at the Second Board. The orders to buy State Stocks were better, and the improvement in Virginias, from the forced sales of yesterday

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BROGAR'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—CONCERT.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN REPRESENTATIONS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Bohemian* off Father Point, and the *Europa* off Cape Race, we receive four days later news from Europe. The most important intelligence is that the Russian Embassy has quitted Turin. No particulars are given; but the diplomatic rupture is probably caused by the invasion of Neapolitan territory by Sardinia. There was also a report that the Sardinian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had received his passports. The departure of the Papal Nuncio from Paris is also announced, and the event is looked upon as the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome. In other respects Italian affairs remained generally unchanged. A *corps d'armée* of 15,000 Piedmontese is said to have reached Naples. According to the Paris *Patrie*, GARIBALDI, as soon as the annexation of the Two Sicilies to Sardinia has been proclaimed, will resign all political authority and assume the title and duties of the Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of Southern Italy. Queen VICTORIA and her suite had returned to England from Germany.

Our correspondent at Shanghai furnishes us with interesting details of Chinese news to the 18th of August. The Allied fleet anchored a few miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 30th of July, and the debarkation commenced on the 1st of August—the French securing the honor of first landing by jumping into the water and wading ashore. The forts of the Peh-tang Village, having been previously abandoned by the Chinese, were occupied by the Allies next day. The position of the Chinese on the Pei-ho River is represented to be a very strong one, and, in addition to these fortifications, they have two bodies of troops, one numbering 40,000, and the other from 40,000 to 50,000. It was expected that the attack would certainly be made on the 12th or 13th, as a longer delay might result in a great deal of sickness, from the malaria of the marshes. Mr. WARD, our Minister, was with the Allied fleet, as was our entire naval force on the station. This fact gave great dissatisfaction to the American residents of Shanghai, who could not see the necessity of two American war steamers at the Pei-ho, especially when Shanghai was threatened by a Rebel force of 20,000, which was reported to be only four miles off. The whole available force in the city to defend it was only about 1,500 men.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cahawba*, we receive later news from Havana. There were reports of another steamer having landed a cargo of negroes from the coast of Africa. Our correspondent transmits the information that the bark *Lyra*, of New-York, had been sold to slave-traders, and would sail from Havana to the Canary Islands and thence to the coast.

The Republicans of Baltimore paraded last night, about 300 Wide-Awakes turning out with torches, capes and caps. They were grossly insulted during their progress through the streets, and several bricks were thrown into their ranks,—without, however, any injury of serious consequence. They were protected by a large body of policemen, under command of Chief-Marshal KANE. They marched to the Front-street Theatre, where attempts were made to organize a meeting and deliver addresses, but a crowd of antagonistic people filled the Theatre, who interfered with the proceedings to such an extent as to call for the interference by the police, who cleared the building of all but Republicans. After a few brief addresses the meeting dispersed. The benavior of the Baltimore mob on this occasion was most disgraceful, but the conduct of the Police force was worthy of praise. The parade of the Bell and Everett Minute men also took place last night, and is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair.

The speech of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, delivered at Seneca Falls on the 30th ult., will be found in full in the columns of the TIMES this morning.

Those friendly to the election of JOHN C. MATHER, to represent the Third Congressional District, met last night in large numbers at the junction of Franklin, Hudson and Varick streets, Fifth Ward. Ex-Recorder TILLOU presided, and speeches were made by Judge BOWNE, of Otsego; PETER Y. CUTLER, H. L. CLINTON, the candidate Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, and others. Altogether the meeting was considered a success.

The Aldermen held a brief session last evening. The Chamberlain's statement showed that the City Treasury balance was $2,188,060 10, on Wednesday, including $600,000 then collected of this year's taxes. Upon a rumor that one of the parties intend to hinder the Opposition at the polls next Tuesday, was grounded the passage of a resolution for the appointment of as many special officers for that day as the Sheriff may choose, to protect the rights of voters. The Annals of Congress, from 1789 to 1824, were announced to be sent from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, to be placed in the City Library. A resolution was passed providing for a Committee of ten, to ascertain whether the contract for paving Sixth-avenue has been carried out. The Councilmen concurred with the Aldermen in granting the wharf at the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, for the use of the new ferry to Jersey City; also, to empower the Sheriff to appoint, at his discretion, as many special deputies as he deemed best, to protect the polls on election day, against the alleged threatened obstructions by the Wide-Awakes. The latter measure was denounced by Messrs. PINCKNEY and LENT as wholly unwarranted and unnecessary—they alleging that no interence whatever was proposed with honest voting.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a report was adopted touching the liabilities of shipowners in case of collision, and recommending that the laws of England and America should be uniformly the same; that the Consuls of both countries should have jurisdiction over all petty crimes committed on board the vessels of either, and deserters be dealt with by the same authority, according to the laws of either country; recommending that foreign ships should have the right of registration in the United States as the ships of other nations have in Great Britain; and also recommending the discussion, in the Chamber, of the propriety of throwing open to British shipping the coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it being understood that Great Britain would reciprocate, by abolishing all "light-dues," "passing tolls," "local charges" and "compulsory pilotage," in the Colonial trade of the American lakes.

The subscriptions for a testimonial to Capt. WILSON and crew, which are still going forward, now amount to nearly $6,000. The *Minnie Schiffer* has sailed from Boston for Mobile, whence Capt. WILSON will proceed to New-Orleans.

The brothers ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBBERS, who were apprehended last Tuesday, and brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, on a charge of forgery, were yesterday taken out of the custody of the criminal authorities of this City and sent to Connecticut, on requisition from the Governor of that State having been forwarded for their return thither. The prisoners are implicated in the recent robbery of $16,000 from the Adams Express Company—the box containing the money having been thrown by the thieves out of the baggage-car of a New-York and New-Haven Railroad train, near Westport, Conn. Much regret was expressed that the necessity existed for surrendering the accused, as the evidence in the forgery case seemed complete and strong enough to place their conviction beyond question.

An investigation by the Fire Marshal of the circumstances attending the burning, on last Monday night, of the grocery and liquor store No. 238 Division-street, has resulted in a charge of arson against its proprietor, a German, named Simon Katz. His nephew, Louis Katz, a lad 16 years of age, yesterday made a full confession in the case, admitting his guilt of the incendiarism, which, he says, was instigated by the accused. Both parties are under arrest.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, Mr. EVARTS concluded the argument of the private defendants in the Seventh-avenue Railroad case, and Mr. Anderson submitted, in a short argument, points on behalf of the Corporation. Mr. NOYES concludes the argument to-day. At Special Term of the same Court, Justice BONNEY overruled a demurrer to a complaint against the Directors of the New-York City Insurance Company, seeking to make them personally liable for a policy for $10,000, issued upon property of the HARPER BROTHERS. In the United States Circuit Court, the case of DRAPER against MORAN, KELLY & Co., for an alleged infringement of letters patent of DOUGHTY & DRAPER, for what is known as the woven skeleton skirt, was brought to trial, before Judge NELSON and a jury. The defence set up was that the invention was not new, and not patentable. The patent, however, was sustained by the Court, and a verdict of $2,000 was rendered against the defendants.

The Stock Market yesterday opened at the lower prices of Wednesday afternoon, but gradually improved and left off firm in the afternoon at an advance of 1@1¼ ₩ cent.; New-York Central 83 ₩ cent. against 81¾ the previous afternoon.

The favorable market news by the *Bohemian* encouraged buyers to purchase the principal kinds of Breadstuffs freely, and an unusually active business was transacted. Prices of Flour and Wheat advanced. Cotton was in request at buoyant rates. Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Whisky, Hemp and Oils were quiet. Provisions were unsettled. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Effects of the Disunion Cry.

The efforts of Southern politicians to coerce the judgment of Northern men by threats of dissolving the Union, and the subsequent passage of non-intercourse resolutions, in case the Republican Party should be successful at the polls next Tuesday, must certainly be based on very false and degrading estimates of the manhood and morals which have control of public action in the Free States. For only too much of the contempt in which it is held by Southern leaders, the North has to blame its own previous and most pernicious folly in the selection of unworthy representatives. We have invited the contempt of the South for years by sending politicians of the invertebrate class to represent us at Washington—men who had not moral courage enough to stand up in the dignity of their constituencies and speak out the honest sentiments of those who sent them. It is for these offences—in great part the sins of our fathers—that we, their children, are now compelled to endure the daily insult of secession threats. This is our appointed penance for so long having allowed a class of supple and time-serving place-hunters to misrepresent our opinions and cast suspicions on our manhood, in both Houses of Congress, and all the other branches of public life having access to the Southern ear.

But all the experiences of life go to prove that complaisance which fails to receive appreciation at its true worth is certain, at one time or other, to become soured at its source, and curdle into a brief but peremptory demand for equal and exact justice. When the prophet, who speaks only smooth things from a courteous desire to avoid offence, once learns that his hearers regard him as a coward who dare not truly reveal the disastrous and boding visions which flash before his sight, the chances are a thousand to one, if he be a man of human passions, that he will shake off the palsying chains of politeness, place his tongue in full communication with his brain, and allow the stern figures of his prophetic insight to stalk abroad in the dismal garniture of congenial language. Thus it is with the Northern mind in its observations on Southern institutions. We have not wished to shock our pleasant brethren of the South by revealing the hideous omens which have long been visible to every intelligent eye in the Free States, when contemplating the effect which disunion could not fail to produce upon the South. It has been the sincere wish of our good feeling that they should never realize the dangers hovering over them, nor be taught how entirely they are dependent both for safety and prosperity upon their alliance with the North.

But it would now seem that our politeness has been mistaken for poltroonery, our courteousness for a lack of moral courage, our true fraternal affection for a sordid and unscrupulous spirit of gain. Proud of that "chivalry," which was for the most part a complimentary endowment made by Northern orators, the addlepates of secession have finally come to believe that it is but for them to threaten and for us to fall—for them to stamp their feet at a given point, and for us to retreat precipitately, forgetful of our rights, while cowering under the fury of their glances. Time has been when this calculation would have proved correct, but that time has passed. The boldness of Southern menace, and the audacity of Southern insult, conspire to leave us no peg of courtesy on which to hang the pretence of a graceful yielding. We are face to face with a direct and haughty attempt to domineer by terror over the Northern mind; and for prompt resistance to such presumed ascendency, all the instincts of Northern manhood for the first time are aroused and cry aloud. If they make the issue of secession on a candidate legally elected by a majority of the electoral colleges, we stand prepared to meet it. There are points at which concession becomes disgrace; and sad as will be the alternative of offending our brethren of the South, it would be a less evil than the voluntary surrender of our rights under the coercion of Southern alarmists. The North will elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ASSEMBLY CONTEST IN KINGS.—The contest for Assemblymen, in Kings County, acquires especial interest from the circumstance that the Democratic Party has, in three of the Districts, renominated members who last Winter distinguished themselves by their fidelity to all the profligate measures that distinguished the session. Messrs. CALLICOT, DARCY, and JONES, were found voting steadily for the grid-iron abominations until they were sent to the Governor. After their return with a veto, Mr. CALLICOT was the only one of the three who had grace to abandon his needless support of the bills, and vote with Mr. FISHER, the Republican member from the County, who consistently opposed them throughout. Messrs. JONES and DARCY were more faithful to their millionaire proprietors. And whenever occasion offered for the steadfast and earnest promotion of corruption, did these three worthies coherently addict themselves to that duty, and win golden opinions, if no other, for their unfaltering consistency.

To the people of Brooklyn, it is, of course, a matter of very little moment whether or not New-York be involuntarily and helplessly encaged beneath endless iron bars. But to restore to the Legislature a character for purity, which it has not possessed within recent memory, is as much a matter of self-interest to Kings, as it is to New-York or Erie; and the Republicans of that county have accordingly presented tickets in the Districts heretofore represented by these three defaulting gentlemen, which bear satisfactory warrants for capacity and honesty. Messrs. COMSTOCK, CAMMEYER and ANDRUS are the names opposed respectively to Messrs. CALLICOT, DARCY and JONES, in a community whose intelligence, exerted independently of party dictation, should ensure the most emphatic censure of legislative profligacy, and the election of representatives who shall be proof to corrupt influences. All right-minded men will, we trust, support in this instance at least, the Republican nominations.

American Protection Abroad.

The capture of the late WILLIAM WALKER by a British man-of-war has afforded an opportunity to the London *Times* to have another fling at the United States, and to accuse us of being unable to keep the police of our own seas. Unfortunately the accusation is borne out by facts, and particularly by Mr. SANDFORD's letter to Gen. CASS, published in yesterday's TIMES. Every American citizen who has interests at stake in foreign countries knows perfectly well that they receive but slender protection from the United States Government; and Mr. SANDFORD, who has just returned from Panama, furnishes us with a fresh example immediately in point. That Isthmus is the most important highway of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It is estimated that fifty thousand American citizens, six hundred tons of United States mails, a hundred millions of American bullion, and many millions of dollars' worth of American merchandise are annually conveyed across this transit;—yet when an outbreak like that of 1856, was recently threatened by the savages that infest the isthmus, protection for the lives and property of American citizens could only be obtained at a heavy cost to the Railroad Company.

MR. SANDFORD, in his letter to Secretary CASS, instances the capture of WALKER and the opening of the river Magdalena, as cases in which American citizens are under obligations to British men-of-war for succor and protection. But other examples of administrative incapacity, quite as humiliating to our national pride, can be produced in abundance. A correspondent at Shanghai, whose letter appears in this morning's TIMES, confirms the report previously received, that during the late attack of the Rebels on that city, American residents were indebted to British power for their safety. During the revolution in Sicily the American flag was seldom seen in Italian waters, and during the Syrian massacres American citizens in Beyrout were never allowed such consolation and comfort as the appearance of a national vessel would have afforded them. The petty Republics on our own continent have long been permitted to treat with contempt, and indefinitely postpone the just claims of our people, and from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, whenever an American finds himself in need of protection, he does not dream of seeking it under his own flag, or from his own Government. With some few exceptions, the representatives of the United States abroad, appointed since Mr. BUCHANAN's elevation to the Presidency, have not reflected honor on their country or sustained the reputation of its diplomacy.

The disrepute into which it has been possible for a single Administration to bring the foreign policy of the country almost exceeds belief. If there was no other cause for the condemnation of the President and the clique of desperate politicians who have propped him up in his weakness, this is sufficient to consign its authors to outer darkness. For this the sectional candidate for the Presidency is, with others, responsible to the country. The foreign policy of the Administration merits from the people a signal rebuke; and such a rebuke it will undoubtedly receive at the polls on Tuesday next.

ONE WAY TO REDUCE THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.—One of the latest watchwords of revolution, issued by the Secession Party, is the exclusion from the polls of colored voters; or the omission of their ballots from the count. Judges and Inspectors, who are sworn to compliance with the instructions of the Election law, are exhorted to commit this snug tit-bit of Union-saving perjury. Why not? Has not the United States Supreme Court decided that negroes are not citizens of the United States; and what right, we are asked, has an individual State to qualify negroes as voters, that would not extend equally to "dumb brutes"—oxen, asses, or dogs? The only reply is, that the entire subject of the electoral franchise and its basis, has been left by the Constitution to the several States. Each State has to say who shall vote for Presidents, just as it says who shall vote for Governors, or other local officers; it is one of those reserved powers of which so much is just now heard from the other side of Mason's and Dixon's Line. Should, therefore, the extreme case of the quadrupeds be urged seriously, it would be sufficient perhaps to say, the whole matter belongs to the individual State; and, it would certainly not be for a party, who, upon a question of State rights, is actually dissolving the Union, to press the matter further. But the Constitution offers something more than negative testimony in the case. At the South these very negroes are notoriously classed with the brutes; are described by political orators and authorities as subject to the same conditions, and exposed to transfer and treatment as brute property; and yet they are permitted by the Constitution to have great and mischievous weight in the control of the Federal Government. That equality of States, so constantly appealed to, would seem, therefore, to demand logically, that the "brutes" who are good enough to send members to Congress from the South, are good enough at the North to take part in the choice of a President—a view that will probably be reduced to practice on Tuesday next.

But the thirst for disorder, which prompts this Union-saving suggestion, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It may be intended simply to frighten colored voters from the polls, or to discourage them with the impression that their votes if cast will be rejected. But there is much reason to suspect the hint to be intended for the most incendiary purposes; to excite tumult, and embarrass the result by those popular outbreaks, in which ballot-boxes are apt to be crushed or stolen, and the popular voice lost in riot and uproar. The fact throws instructive light upon the motives of these advocates of union, and law and order, who, to prevent revolution, secretly prompt the multitude, whose worst passions their appeals have succeeded in arousing to acts of revolutionary and lawless violence, and point clearly the way in which the treasonable task shall be enacted. It is to be hoped that on Tuesday there will be enough good citizens at the voting places to insure that every man, whatever his shade, who is entitled to vote, shall exercise his right, in defiance of insult, forcible interference, or fraud. The Republic may well be despaired of, when fear stands between the elector and his highest civic privilege.

Russia and Italy.

If we are to accept the extremely positive but equally uncircumstantial assertion of a Sunday morning telegram sent from Liverpool to Queenstown, the Warsaw Conference has borne its first fruits; and the magnificent speech in which the Count DE CAVOUR has just laid down the grand basis of Italian development has been met by the interruption of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Russia and Sardinia. So far as the immediate policy of VICTOR EMANUEL is concerned, a step of this kind can hardly be thought likely seriously to interfere with the now inevitable effort of the King of Italy to make his great title a reality and the people who put their faith and hope in him a nation of united freemen. Russian embassies have been withdrawn, ere this, from other Courts on the like provocation, without formidably shaking the fabric of social or political order by their defection. Constitutional Spain continued to exist very comfortably for nearly a quarter of a century without the benignant presence of a Muscovite envoy in the corridors and the galleries of the Escurial. And it is much more than probable that ALEXANDER II., if he has thus committed himself against the current of the times, will see good reason to repent of the weakness which has bent him from the wise policy of his Premier, GORTSCHAKOFF, long before the Italian monarchy will find itself incomplete without the ornamental presence of his representative near the person of the Italian King.

For Russia, such action taken by the Czar would be indeed a lamentable thing, were it at all conceivable that it could be followed by any approach to a cordial reconstruction of that fatal Austro-Prussian system which led the Czar NICHOLAS blindly and haughtily onward to the Crimea and to the grave.

For Italy, the Legations of Russia, and, for that matter, of the German Powers, may follow the Legation of France without essentially compromising her destinies. In modern times the diplomatists of legitimacy have learned to respect accomplished facts. The Kingdom of Italy is still in process of formation. The steps through which King VICTOR must pass onward to the destined capital already prepared for him by all the prayers, and hopes, and dreams and deeds of the Italian race, in these long centuries of almost desperate expectation, are necessarily revolutionary in their form, and in no slight degree subversive of traditions which diplomatic Europe still feels itself forced to respect. The Legitimist Powers and even the French Empire, which has become legitimate since it has forced its sister empires to swallow the Napoleonic death-warrants of Vienna, must perforce stand aside and look askance, while VICTOR EMANUEL, and GARIBALDI and CAVOUR are doing their great work. That work once done, the conditions of the position will be found to materially be changed. FRANCIS II. of Naples will take his place with HENRY V. of France, when the Kingdom of his ancestors shall know his presence no more; and even Pope PIUS himself may live to see the Ambassadors of the great Powers which now deplore his misfortunes, lending the glory of their embroideries and the gleam of their stars to the festivals of the Italian Crown in the saloons of the Vatican.

A MODEL FRIEND OF THE UNION.—A correspondent of the Norfolk *Argus*, sends from Austin, Texas, interesting news of the Order of the Golden Circle. He tells us the active field operations of the band have been postponed until after the election, at the request of "several Southern Governors;" and that if Mr. LINCOLN be elected, the Order will be subject to the commands of those Governors; whereas, if he be not elected, the Mexican campaign will open with "large pecuniary assistance from several of the Southern States." The services of the organization are evidently therefore to be transferred from the southwestern to the northern frontier of these States in the event of disunion. But the most striking item of intelligence refers to the Governor of Texas. The writer says: "Gen. HOUSTON, with whom Gen. BICKLEY and myself had a conference this morning, not only assured us, but he promised the people of San Antonio, last week, in a public speech, that he should again *take the field and cross the Rio Grande with the largest possible force of Texans and other volunteers*, if Spain made a hostile demonstration against Vera Cruz."

Assuming that Old San Jacinto did employ such language, an assumption not to be made too rashly, seeing the witness is anonymous and unvouched for, it might be suspected that the case of AARON BURR and the penalties of treason have escaped the memory of the filibustering Governor. But the suspicion would no doubt be unfounded. The most deplorable difference between the condition of the country in 1806 and 1860 is notable in the fact that projects which then brought men to trial and to jeopardy of their lives, are now broached fearlessly, and without exciting any profound public feeling; and are carried forward towards realization without any intervention of Government. Gen. HOUSTON, who is stumping his State, denouncing treason to the Union, and breathing the bitterest maledictions upon those who would put it in peril, baits on this journey to encourage an enterprise which, if it be not wanted to aid directly in the crime of dissolution, is pledged to enter upon a career of treason no less criminal, and only less dangerous to the Confederation in that its results will be less immediately experienced. His obligations to the Federal Government, and to his own official position, made it his duty to arrest these men, and disperse their followers. That duty he fulfilled by pledging himself to head their lawless expedition, and plunge the country in a causeless war, which would be accompanied and followed by an interminable train of evils. For the credit of a man whose public life has not been entirely discreditable, it is to be hoped the language has been falsely reported. But it gathers much probability from the previous declarations of the old chief, and from the impunity with which these petty conspirators use Texas for their purposes; and we are justified in accepting a tale as a fresh illustration of that Union sentiment which finds expression in incessant plans for the overthrow of the Union. HOUSTON merely differs from others of his kind, in being an audacious partisan, and very little of a politician.

The Aldermen and the Election.

Their Excellencies, the Board of Aldermen, last evening endeavored to deserve well of their country by passing the following resolution proposed by Mr. PLATT:

"*Whereas*, It is currently reported and believed that there exists in this City an organized body of men who intend, on the day of election, to obstruct the polls, and, by a systematic plan, challenge every voter they can in order to keep back the electors and delay voting on that day, therefore,

Resolved, That the Sheriff of this County be requested and authorized to appoint as many special deputies for each and every district, where the election is held, as he may deem proper to defend the rights of the electors of this City."

That the paternal PLATT and the rest of our civic fathers should cherish a tender regard for the rights of the electors of New-York can surprise no one. It is to these electors that PLATT himself and his fellow-fathers owe their own political existence, and when we consider what manner of men they are, it is extremely natural that the practice of challenging illegal votes should be regarded by them with absolute abhorrence. Once establish this practice firmly, and upon an extended basis, and what becomes of the Platts? The particular occasion for the particular demonstration which these worthy officials have now made in favor of the liberty of unlicensed voting is to be found in the revelation just made by that apocalyptic journal, the *Leader*, of this City. The *Leader*, to which the secrets of all political hearts are known, announced on Saturday that the

"Republican leaders have concocted a plan for stationing two Wide-Awakes at every polling-place, with instructions to challenge and delay every vote which they do not know to be pledged to their own interest. Every man betraying symptoms of foreign birth in his dress or dialect is to be challenged for proof of citizenship, while every other Democratic voter will be made to swear to his residence, and that he has no bets pending on the result. They have also prepared elaborate arguments against allowing fire-engine or hook and ladder houses to be given as places of residence—every trick and artifice to secure delay in the enrollment of votes being resolved upon."

To this flagitious plot the Republican Police are further declared to have made themselves parties; and the upshot of the matter, it is supposed, is to be the practical exclusion, by delay and annoyance, of some forty thousand voters from the polls, and the serious consequent reduction of the Democratic majority in the City.

On the strength of this precious story the responsible civic officials of New-York now propose to turn the Sheriff into a kind of extemporaneous Captain RYNDERS, and to organize under his command a new Empire Club, to be styled "Special Deputies," whose duty it will be to preserve the purity of the ballot-box by breaking the heads of an indefinite number of Republican voters.

The Sheriff is hardly, we think, the man to accept the greatness thus thrust upon him; but we invoke the most peremptory action of public opinion to prevent, in time, the consummation of a plan which profoundly threatens the peace and order of the metropolis.

THE NEW DIAMOND NECKLACE.—Even amid the excitement of the great Presidential election the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* preserves its refined interest in the calmer aspects of social history, and watches over the æsthetics of mankind. It has just put aside LINCOLN and Disunion for an hour, to inform us all that nothing can be more indecorous than for a Prince who has dined with a Governor to send any token of his grateful good-will to a Governor's wife. To the ordinary mind, it may not appear, in the very throes and crisis of our national affairs, to be a matter of much significance whether His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, did or did not send a diamond necklace to "Mrs. Governor MORGAN" of New-York. To the more enlightened *Courier and Enquirer*, the question appears second only in significance to the mystery of that other diamond necklace which the unlucky Cardinal Prince DE ROHAN fancied himself to be giving, once upon a time, to the Queen MARIA ANTOINETTE of France. Our polished cotemporary accordingly devotes half a column of space to show that the rash creatures who have dared to charge the heir of England with offering brilliants to the Queen-Regnant of Albany, have impugned the character of ALBERT EDWARD "as a gentleman," and proved themselves to be as ignorant of civilized propriety as so many Kaffirs. That no doubt may remain on this subject, says the *Courier* to the world, "a friend of ours once dined with the Queen," and coming away thankful for his dinner and his wines, never dreamt of sending the Queen so much as a blue glass breast-pin. This settles the controversy. Of course no Prince could ever think of doing what was not done by a "friend of the *Courier and Enquirer*." The circumstances are so exactly parallel that there can be no doubt of the "right thing" in each case. One only cloud, therefore, now rests over this brilliant vision of Editors, Princes, Queens, dinners and diamonds. It is the heartrending thought that we are left to the cruel mercy of conjecture in respect to the name of the "friend who once dined" with her most gracious Majesty of Great Britain. What can it possibly be?

WONDERFUL CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.—About eighteen years ago, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS presented a petition to the House of Representatives, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and proposed its reference to a Special Committee, with instructions to report against the object of the petitioners. This petition was received by the South with a storm of indignant denunciation, and HENRY A. WISE was foremost in insisting upon the censure of the venerable patriot and friend of Union, for, simply, out of mere reverence for the right of petition, offering such an insult, as he regarded it, to the Nation. This occurred at a time when Slavery was excluded from nearly all the Territories of the Union by act of Congress, and when not even Mr. WISE proposed or dreamed of repeal. The same Mr. WISE *now* insists that the Union shall be dissolved because a man is about to be elected to the Presidency who insists that that act of Slavery restriction was constitutional.

Moral.—Mr. WISE has joined the Democratic Party.

—A distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn, whose reputation for benevolence is as great as that for eloquence, received, a few days since, a letter from a responsible Southern gentlemen, stating that he had thirty-five slaves whose market value was $30,000, but which he would sell to this clergyman for $20,000, pocketing the loss cheerfully. Circumstances render an early sale to some one or at public auction, imperative, and rather than have his servants parted and their family ties destroyed, he would make the necessary sacrifice by selling them cheap to any party desirous to make them free.

THE BALTIMORE EXCITEMENTS.

Parade of the Republican Wide-Awakes and Bell and Everett Minute Men.

Insults to the Republican Procession.—Proceedings at the Front-street Theatre Interfered With.—Disgraceful Proceedings.—Courageous Efforts of the Police.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Republican Wide-Awakes, numbering about three hundred uniformed and bearing torches, are now marching through the streets with music, banners, &c. They are guarded by a strong police force under Marshal KANE. There is an immense crowd of spectators, who have groaned and hissed them, but there have been no other outrages, excepting that a brick was thrown into the ranks by some rowdy. There is a general disposition to allow them to pass undisturbed, and a determination on the part of the authorities to protect them. They will hold a mass-meeting, after the parade, in the Front-street Theatre.

The Bell and Everett Minute Men, numbering, with other clubs, seven to ten thousand, are now also marching in torchlight procession through the principal streets. It is a grand affair. The whole population seems to be on the pavements, in the windows, doors, &c. There is intense excitement, and the city is illuminated. They will also have a mass meeting in Monument-square.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—10 P. M.

When the Wide-Awake procession was about entering Front-street Theatre to-night, it was rushed upon by a crowd of half-grown boys and men, and scattered in all directions. Banners, torches and transparencies fell, and the boys picked them up. The excitement is intense, but there has been no personal injury, except that GEO BARRETT, one of the Wide-Awake Marshals, is said to have been hurt with a brick.

When all got inside the theatre, the hisses, groans and howls were such that it was impossible to hear the speakers. About a hundred and fifty of the Police force endeavored to preserve order.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—11 P. M.

After the Wide-Awakes and their Republican allies, amid great excitement and the terrible commotion caused by the immense crowd of spectators and turbulent boys outside, got inside the Theatre, the others rushed in, filling the Theatre to suffocation. There was an evident determination on the part of the spectators to break up the meeting.

Finally, order being partially restored, Col. WM. E. COALE, Chairman, came forward and attempted to call the meeting to order. Immediately groans, hisses and howlings echoed throughout the building. Voices could be heard vociferating: "Go it, old King COALE! you would steal a nigger whole." "O, you niggerified hypocrite! why did you lie about the Bell and Everett men offering to coalesce with the Black Republicans? O, you nigger worshipper!"

Multifarious other such expressions were howled out stentoriously. A slight interval of partial quiet finally ensued, when President COALE again endeavored to call to order and announce the object of the meeting, the names of the speakers, &c.

At last Rev. Col. FRENCH S. EVANS, editor of the *Patriot*, got the floor to make a speech. He was greeted with awful howling and hissing, and with cries of, "You old hypocritical nigger worshipper!" &c. He commenced speaking, and at the end of every half sentence, shouts, yells, hisses and howlings drowned his voice. He courageously persisted, and endeavored in a loud voice to make himself heard, but he encountered a perfect bedlam. The infernal regions could not have exhibited a greater scene of confusion, and amid it he was compelled to desist and retire in disgust, quietly making his exit through the private stage gateway without effecting his part.

At this point the confusion reached a higher point, and it was determined to clear the theatre of all but the Republicans. Police officers, numbering nearly two hundred, under the command of Marshal KANE, were put to work, and after half an hour the entire building was disgorged of the turbulent spirits. They congregated in the street and on the pavements outside, continuing to groan, hiss and howl, whilst quiet was restored inside, leaving, however, but few to participate. The Wide-Awakes sat sparsely in the parquet, whilst the Republican officers and orators occupied the stage, platforms, the dress circle and the boxes.

E. JOY MORRIS, of Philadelphia, now made a brief speech, and was uninterrupted. Another person, name not mentioned, spoke briefly, and was followed by Dr. WEISS, a German, who said a few words. Things now looked dispiriting and dreary, when Col. COALE announced a motion to adjourn, which at 11 o'clock was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

A good many Republicans, being intimidated, had previously made their way out; and many, fearing trouble, did not unite with the procession or go to the theatre.

About the time the adjournment was made known amongst the outsiders, there were several rushes of the crowd to meet the Republicans coming out; but they were, amid a strong police force, enabled to make their exit unmolested.

A few bricks and missiles were thrown at the procession of Wide-Awakes as they passed through the streets. And some of them, as also a few spectators, were hit, but not seriously hurt. One or two police officers were slightly, though accidentally, injured. About a dozen of the offenders were arrested.

WM. GUNNISON, Esq., a noted Republican, who encountered the previous skirmishes, thinking discretion the better part of valor, refused to unite with his friends. No pistols, nor any kind of deadly weapons, were used. The whole object appeared to be to break up the meeting and signify a disapproval of such open demonstrations in a Southern city.

Col. KANE, Chief Marshal of Police, and his men, acted nobly, winning high praise for preserving order so well as they did. The prospects appeared very "rocky" at times.

The Bell and Everett procession has just passed up Baltimore-street to Monument-square, to join the immense mass meeting now being held there. It was three miles long, and magnificent. The chief feature was five hundred mounted minute men. Various speakers addressed the meeting at the square. The most prominent business men, merchants, mechanics, &c., were in the procession. All now agree that Maryland will go for BELL and EVERETT.

The Breckinridge Party have a grand demonstration to-morrow night, as also the Douglas men; but both act separately, and with marked hostility to each other.

W.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860—P. M.

There has been a decided excitement in financial and stock circles to-day, caused mainly by the suspension, this morning, of the well-known Banking House of JOSIAH LEE & Co. Their notes and drafts have gone to protest. This house was formerly known as the banking establishment of JOHNSTON & LEE, commenced by them between thirty and forty years ago. After Mr. JOHNSTON's death it did business under the name of JOSIAH LEE & Co., and after Mr. LEE's demise the same nominal firm continued up to this time, but the present proprietors are J. GOVER & BROTHERS. Messrs. DALRYMPLE, CARTER & LEE, Jr., retired from it two or three years ago, as did also Mr. RESIN, who was one of the moneyed partners until six or eight months since. The Messrs. GOVER have always sustained a high credit and unblemished reputation, and the name of their house will well-esteemed at home and abroad. Losses and [illegible]

tunate stock operations caused their present suspension. Securities they had on hand and negotiated for declined heavily. The amount of liabilities I have not ascertained, but it is supposed to be very considerable. They had on hand a great many deposits of merchants, &c. What their real ability is, or future course will be, time only can show. It is hoped they may obtain an extension and be able eventually to resume.

The banking and stock house of Messrs. APPLETON & Co. is also reported to have suspended, having fallen into difficulties from a depreciation in stocks. There are various other rumors—necessarily consequent upon such a state of excitement—touching speculators in mining and other depreciated securities, but it would be imprudent to mention names. Stocks of all kinds declined to-day.

The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy will have their last rally on Friday night. They are able, certainly, to make an imposing show. On the same evening there is to be an outpouring of the Douglas hosts. Their Invincibles are well organized. It is expected two thousand of them can be mustered into ranks. So you see Baltimore is in a state of political and financial fermentation, with the Stock Market "knocked into a cocked hat." Our city is filled with strangers who have come to see the cattle show now progressing. These, with Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS at the Holliday-street Theatre and the immediate prospects of a dissolution of the Union, give us our hands full. XENOPHON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Money is stringent. The banks to-day had double the usual offerings for discount, and were unable to accommodate to the extent of the demands of the merchants.

It is supposed that the depositors with LEE & Co., will lose three hundred thousand dollars. There are scarcely any assets. It is a very bad failure.

From Washington.

THE NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA—THE KANSAS SUFFERERS—NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Semi-official advices received here show that, owing to the energy of President OSPINA, to Gen. HERRAN'S direction of war operations, and to the patriotism of the people, the revolution in progress in the Republic of New-Granada, may, by this time, be considered at an end. In the decisive action of Oratorio, fought by 3,500 men, 600 were left on the field; and in the combat of Manizules, Gen. MOSQUERA lost 200, out of 2,500 men. It is mentioned as a noticeable fact, that no revolution commenced in New-Granada has ever triumphed; and that the present one, which seemed likely to be the longest and the most fatal in its results, is the soonest repressed. The principles which the revolutionists have been fighting for, were the expounding of the Federal Constitution in a nullifying sense, but the victorious party are now urging a revision of the Constitution in a more conservative spirit.—[The readers of the TIMES will recognize the above intelligence as having been published, yesterday morning, in our special dispatch from Washington.]

Some incorrect statements have been made in regard to the temporal protection given to the city of Panama by the American and British men-of-war. The Intendente of that State, while employing the city troops in pursuing the negro insurgents therefrom, requested the joint landing and services of both squadrons; and as soon as they were considered of no further use, orders were consequently given for the withdrawal of the forces. At the latest dates, only six British marines remained in the city, but not by authority of the Intendente.

TRADDEUS HYATT, previous to leaving Washington for Boston, on Tuesday, for the purpose of obtaining relief for the sufferers in Kansas, laid before the President of the United States extracts from documents, under oath, to show the deplorable condition of the people of that Territory.

Two hundred thousand of the three hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent-office Report, ordered by the House of Representatives, have been printed.

The long-mooted question in regard to the New York City Post Office is at last, probably, settled. Attorney-General Black has approved the title of the Dutch Church property, where the office now stands. The site had already been accepted, subject to the decision in regard to the title.

From the Plains.

THE MISSOURI AND WESTERN TELEGRAPH LINE—INDIAN TROUBLES, ETC.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Missouri and Western telegraph line is completed to this place, and we are now in direct communication with St. Louis. The Company are prepared to receive and forward dispatches to and from California in connection with the Pony Express, which delivers them at the eastern terminus of the "Placerville Telegraph line over which they can be telegraphed to any part of California. The tariff from St. Louis to any part of California is $6 40 for the first ten words, and 23 cents for each additional word. Telegraphic connections can be made with the Pony Express at St. Joseph as heretofore, but a day and a half and sometimes two days can be saved by making the connection at Fort Kearney.

Col. MILES arrived here on the 21st inst. The commanding officer and surgeon of the post are greatly embarrassed by the importunities of the sick and indigent returning Pike's Peakers, there being no facilities for the comfort of the sick outside of the Army provided by the Government.

On the 26th of October it commenced blowing and raining with great fury. On the 27th it was cold, and snow occasionally fell. The thermometer on that day was 36 degrees above zero.

The Indians are quiet. All the Pawnee braves have gone South on a grand buffalo hunt.

Capt. SULLY, with Company F, Second Infantry, is expected to return to this port from the Pawnee agency on the 4th prox.

Mr. G. T. INGLE, a resident of Monmouth, Iowa, returning from Pike's Peak, was left by two of his traveling companions, names unknown, at the Hospital door on the 25th of October, when they galloped off. Dr. SOMERS humanely took him into the Hospital and attended him, but he was too far gone with fever to recover, and shortly died.

Col. CROSSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, arrived from Utah to-day. Capt. HEATH, of the Tenth Infantry, accompanied him.

The thermometer this morning stood at 30°.

Numerous trains are passing both East and West daily.

Another Counterfeit in Circulation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 1.

Spurious bills on the Boone County Bank have made their appearance here. The plate is genuine, but the signatures are bad imitations. The paper is of much lighter texture than the genuine, and presents a dingy, greasy, blurred appearance. The filling up is coarse, and on the large notes bunglingly done. This counterfeit, appearing simultaneously with the genuine, has cast a suspicion upon those interested in the Bank as parties to the fraud.

Grain Receipts at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Wells' Commercial Express of to-day contains a footing up of receipts of corn at this point from the crop of 1859, amounting to a little over 16,000,000 bushels. From the crop of 1858, the receipts were only 4,500,000 bushels; from the crop of 1857, they were 8,250,000 bushels. The *Express* considers it probable that corn receipts at Chicago from the crop of 1860, will reach 20,000,000 bushels.

The Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Territorial Board of Canvassers, composed of Gov. BLACK, Chief-Justice HALL and the U. S. District-Attorney HOWARD, met to-day and canvassed the returns for Delegates to Congress. MORTON, Democrat, has 14 majority over DAILY, Republican, and has been awarded a certificate of election.

For New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Philadelphia* sails for New-York, *via* Havana, on the 3d, and the *De Soto* on the 4th.

Weather at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Snow commenced falling about noon and is still falling.

NEWS FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of the Karnak—Advices from Turk's Island—Wreck of American Vessels.

The Cunard mail steamer *Karnak* arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, N. P.

By this arrival we have Nassau papers to the 20th of October, inclusive.

The brigantine *Alma*, Capt. BROWN, not being able to procure more than 55 tons of guano, put into Nassau on the 19th of October for additional cargo, and was to proceed forthwith to New-York.

Turk's Island advices of the 13th of October have been received. The Legislature had been convened for the purpose of laying before the members the decision of Her Majesty's Government in regard to certain ordinances passed at the last session.

The weather at Turk's Island has been very unsettled. Several vessels had arrived to load with salt. Ten cents per bushel was considered the market price.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 17th inst., says:

"The schooner *Arctic*, RHODENWELL, master, left this afternoon for New-York with a cargo of 200,000 fine oranges, raised at Mount Vernon, and shipped by Messrs. JARRETT & PERSTON. She also took a quantity of shaddocks, forbidden fruit, &c.

We regret to state that the *Arctic*, in striving to cross the bar, drifted ashore at 5 P. M., to-day, at Silver Cay, where we fear, like the *Medway*, she will become a wreck."

The *Guardian*, of the 20th, has the following paragraph:

"The American schooner *Twin Sister*, (275 tons, JOSEPH MERCER, master, from Salem, Mass., bound to Galveston, Texas, sprung a leak on the 11th inst., a week after leaving port, and put into this harbor on Thursday evening for repairs. The leak has been stopped, and the schooner is only waiting for a fair wind to proceed on her voyage. The *Twin Sister* belongs to Cleveland, Ohio, and came down the St. Lawrence to Salem, where she took in 550 Merino sheep, 4 stallions, 5 mares, 1 bull, 1 cow, 4 pigs, 3 shepherd's dogs and 2 hounds. Two of the sheep died in consequence of over-crowding. The whole of the animals are being taken to Texas by Mr. GARDENER, who, having purchased a large tract of land in that country, intends them for a breeding stock. We are informed that the sheep are worth £20 per pair, and the horses £40 each."

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Third District Congressional Ratification.

MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF JOHN C. MATHER FOR CONGRESS—SPEECHES OF EX-RECORDER TILLON, JUDGE BROWNE OF OTSEGO, AND OTHERS.

In amicable contiguity to the scene of the Williamson and Wood ratification meetings in the Third Congressional District, the friends of JOHN C. MATHER for Congressional Representative of that District, met last evening in the vicinity of the principal Fifth Ward liberty pole. As much light as possible was thrown upon the subject by the presence of a thousand torches and transparencies, and the continual display of pyrotechnics. The gathering rivaled the Republican demonstration, recently held at the same place, in numbers, and the Wood ratification in point of respectability. The stand was brilliantly set off with Chinese lanterns, torches, fireworks and banners, and during the evening the scene was enlivened by the arrival of the Clubs from different parts of the District.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE called the meeting to order, and moved that EX-Recorder TILLON take the chair, which motion were declared carried.

SPEECH OF EX-RECORDER TILLON.

Mr. TILLON, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

The meeting was one of extraordinary importance, in view of the importance of the coming election. There was no duty demanding more reflection than that of voting. There were two great parties now demanding their support. On one side was a party the tendency of which was to disturb the happiness of a large part of the people of this country—especially of the South. On the other side was the party of the Union, which was determined to preserve the institutions of our fathers. Which would they choose? Misery or happiness? Harmony or dissension? They should look well to their Representative in Congress, and secure a man capable of performing his duty. A man of character for integrity, of resolution, valor, courage, judgment and honesty. They should see that they acted conscientiously, wisely, and prudently. The object of this meeting was to oppose the party whose success would endanger the Union.

Mr. WINNE read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was chosen *nem. con.*

Mr. S. KEYES read a series of resolutions denouncing the Republican Party; indorsing the Union Electoral ticket; approving the nomination of JOHN C. MATHER as the only Union Democratic nominee for Third Congressional District, worthy of the support of the people; calling upon BENJAMIN WOOD to withdraw, and not give aid and comfort to the Black Republican Party, and predicting in the latter event the election of Mr. MATHER.

The resolutions being adopted, Mr. P. Y. CUTLER was introduced, and proceeded to address the meeting:

SPEECH OF P. Y. CUTLER, ESQ.

He said they had met on this auspicious occasion, previous to the coming contest, to determine who should be the Chief Magistrate of this great confederacy. It was a struggle involving consequences never before presented. On the one hand was a candidate claiming the suffrages of but a section of the people—whose claims could be presented in only one-half of the Confederacy. That candidate was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The aim of the party was to make war upon an institution which had been the institution of our fathers, of our brothers, and historically connected with the Republic. Whether Slavery was right or wrong was not the question. We had agreed not to interefere with it where it exists. Yet the Republican Party sought an irrepressible conflict. Suppose they succeeded in precipitating 4,000,000 of black men upon the Forth. Those who were industrious would come into conflict with Northern labor, and the other portion would fill our prisons and penitentiaries. Then the commerce of the country would be annihilated. Property and labor would be depreciated at least one half. It was madness in Rephblicans to risk this result. The people of the South saw these aggressions and justly said they could do nothing but sever the partnership heretofore agreed upon. The Constitution was but articles of copartnership which one party could not be expected to respect, if it was violated by the other. But, should the Republican Party succeed? ["No, no."] It reminded him of a young gentleman in Illinois, who made up his mind to get married, and when the magistrate asked him whether he would like the lady for his wedded wife, he replied, "Pass on; that's an unnecessary question." [Laughter.] Solit was unnecessary to ask the people whether they would accept ABRAHAM LINCOLN for their President.

Mr. CUTLER passed to the consideration of the claims of Mr. JOHN C. MATHER to represent the Third Congressional District. Mr. MATHER would favor the granting of free homesteads, as he had always heretofore acted as his constituents would have acted in his place. Let them see that Mr. MATHER was elected, if they would go to the polls and take as many voters as they could, and see that the votes were cast for JOHN C. MATHER, they could certainly elect him. He cordially and earnestly commended Mr. MATHER, and hoped they would all zealously and earnestly support his claims.

SPEECH OF JOHN C. MATHER.

Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, the candidate on whose behalf the meeting was assembled, spoke as follows:

He was happy to see on this occasion such an outpouring of the true Democracy of the District. He wanted simply to tender them his thanks for their presence. He had no doubt that if the same spirit prevailed they would prove successful on the 6th of November. Personally interested as he was, he would not occupy their time, but reiterated his thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF SAMUEL F. BOWNE OF OTSEGO.

He feared that he should not be able to do credit to himself, or interest them, on account of indisposition. But while his voice held out he was willing to persuade his fellow-citizens of the importance of the coming election. The day had never come until now that any party claimed to elect a candidate on sectional views—their platform of principles and oratory being embodied in the negro topic. By the spirit which animated our fathers our present Constitution of compromise was adopted. Slavery under it was protected by State law. All the States but one then favored Slavery. The organic law of the nation protected Slavery then and now. By what right then did the Republican Party wage a war against Slavery? The time had come when the Union was in danger. The Democratic Party was, unfortunately, divided. But, there was virtue enough left in the Democracy of the State of New-York to save the Union. [Applause.] Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had proven recreant to their trust. The duty of saving the Union, therefore, devolved upon New-York. [Applause.] He who watched over us as a nation during the Revolution, would in this crisis preserve the Union. [Applause.] When had the South encroached on the rights of the North? ["Never."] Yet, from the day that Abolitionists started, there had been assaults upon the South. Efforts had been made to free the slaves, and to excite them to insurrection, down to the time of the result of the teachings of SEWARD, BEECHER, SUMNER and HALE, when Virginia was invaded by JOHN BROWN. Yet Republicans disclaimed that work. How hypocritical! They placed JOHN BROWN in a seat but little higher than the Saviour of men. They had the impudence to pretend to be conservative. SEWARD said all the States must be free or all slave.

A VOICE—He's small potatoes, anyhow.

He would praise them if they had the manliness to assert their principles boldly. On Tuesday next the question was to be determined whether the Union was to be dissolved. The difficulties in Texas were the natural result of the teachings of the Republican Party. Could the South be blamed, then, for advocating Disunion? He was no advocate of Disunion, but, for one, if he lived South, and was treated as the Southerners have been treated, he would be for Disunion. ["Yes, yes."] Where was the workingman's interest? In the name of Heaven and all they held dear, he invoked them to cherish and preserve the liberties so nobly won by our fathers. [Applause.] This demonstration convinced him that New-York would be true to the Union, and be victorious in this contest. Keeping Mr. LINCOLN away from from the White House, and putting a Democrat near it—JOHN C. MATHER. [Applause.] He eulogized the acts of Mr. MATHER as a Canal Commissioner and member of the State Senate. Mr. WOOD was in a good business, that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. [Laughter.] Let the people leave him in that business and elect JOHN C. MATHER. Let them guard against the frauds of the Republicans and see that the ballot-boxes be guarded. Let dissension be healed and a glorious victory be achieved. He was reminded of an assertion of a Republican orator that the Democracy was sure, in spite of their fights, to come together at the polls. [Laughter.] Their quarrels had been compared to the caterwaulings of the feline race, but he thought it would hardly pay to get up quarrels on that supposition. [Applause.]

After speeches by H. L. CLINTON and others, the meeting adjourned amidst great enthusiasm for Mr. MATHER.

Senator Seward at Palace Garden To-Night: GRAND WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

The Republican mass meeting to be held at Palace Garden to-night, at which Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and other distinguished citizens will speak, will undoubtedly be one of the largest gatherings held in the Metropolis during the campaign.

Another grand parade of the Wide-Awakes of the City will take place during the evening in honor of the coming of Gov. SEWARD. The Grand Marshal, Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, has issued the following order:

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS,
GRAND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, No. 618 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

[ORDER NO. 19.]

The several Ward and Independent Wide-Awake Clubs of this City will parade on Friday evening, Nov. 2, in conformity with directions from the Wide-Awake General Committee.

The formation will be made at 8 o'clock precisely in the following order:

First Division, comprising the Morgan Artillery, First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth Wards and Lafayette Wide-Awakes, will form on Fifteenth-street, (north side,) right on Seventh-avenue.

Second Division, comprising the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, Knickerbocker Artillery and Union Wide-Awakes, will form on Seventh-avenue, (west side,) right on Fourteenth-street.

Third Division, comprising the Yorkville and Zouave Wide-Awakes, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, will form on the south side Fourteenth-street, right on Seventh-avenue.

Fourth Division, comprising the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second Wards and Liberty Wide-Awakes, will form on Seventh-avenue, (east side,) right on Fourteenth-street.

Capt. S. A. BUNCE, with his command, (City Wide-Awakes,) and Capt. PENNY, (Lookout Club,) will report to the Grand Marshal at Palace Garden, at 8 P. M.

Commandants are particularly enjoined to select careful men to use fire-works, as many accidents occur through carelessness.

The front of sections will be twelve, and Commandants will see that the proper *wheeling* distance is maintained while in column of march.

As soon as each company has attained its position in line, torches will be extinguished except one on the right of each section, until the signal is given for lighting up.

Notwithstanding the arduous duties imposed upon the Wide Awakes of this City during the last twenty days, it is to be hoped that every Wide-Awake will parade on this occasion, the last before the election.

The County Ratification meeting will take place at Palace Garden, on the evening above mentioned, when Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and other eminent orators will address the citizens of New-York.

Banners, with the names of our candidates, (local or otherwise,) will not only be permitted, but it is actually required that a full and fair exhibition of our candidates' names should be made to the public.

The route will be through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, to Eighth-street, to Broadway, to Canal, to Bowery, up Bowery and Fourth-avenue, to Union-square, where the whole force will be reviewed by the orators of the evening and members of both Central Republican Committees, the Central Republican Campaign Club, the Wide-Awake General Committee, the Young Mens' Central Union and their guests.

No Company will be permitted to leave the line until the route of march is gone through with.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to the Adjutant, at No. 618 Broadway, at 7½ P. M.

It is necessary that every Club should be punctual.

SIGNALS—First gun, to light up; second gun, to wheel into column; third gun, to march.

Grand Marshal at Headquarters from 4 to 6 P. M.

By order of
J. H. HOBART WARD, Grand Marshal.
W. MARTIN GILLESPIE, Adjutant.

National Democratic County Convention.

The Breckinridge General Committee, sitting as a City, County and Judiciary Convention, met last evening, at Thorp's Hotel on Union square, Philip W. Engs, Esq., presiding. During a brief session the following nominations were made:

Register—James Lynch.
Supervisor—Christian Schwarzwaelder.
Surrogate—E. C. West.
City Judge—John R. Livingston.
Recorder—John T. Hoffman.
Justice Superior Court—Michael Ulshoeffer.
Justice Supreme Court—George S. Barnard.

Republican Central Campaign Club.

SPEECH OF HON. G. A. GROW.

This Club met last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, in order to accommodate the large numbers desirous of hearing Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who was announced to address the Club. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. GROW was greeted with vociferous applause, and made an eloquent speech, confining his remarks entirely to the subject of free homes, as set forth in the Homestead bill, which the speaker introcuced into the last Congress. He was followed by the Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, who adverted in fitting terms to the silly threats of disunion so rife in the South. The meeting was also addressed by Hon. Z. K. PANGBORN, and broke up with three cheers for the Republican ticket.

Fourth Congressional District Ratification Meeting.

The friends of Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, the candidate of the Douglas Democracy for Congress from the Fourth District, held a meeting last evening to ratify the nomination, and promote the chances of their favorite in the coming election. The meeting was held at the junction of Madison-street and the New-Bowery. A spirited band of music, volleys of sky-rockets, and other pyrotechnics, speeches of a laudatory character, from Messrs. EDW. J. KNIGHT, E. YARD, Mr. CASSERLY and others, with a torchlight procession, constituted the programme of the evening. It was unanimously declared that the Alderman ought to, should and would be elected. His claims were based upon the fact that Mr. TUOMEY had steadfastly supported the rights of the working classes to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, at the hands of the Government, in the public stores and elsewhere.

The Veterans of 1812 Declare for Lincoln.

The Veterans of 1812 met in considerable number last evening at No. 618 Broadway. ISAAC M. PRYPE, one of the most venerable of their number, was chosen to preside. Speeches were made by TRUMAN SMITH and O. ABBOTT. After a mutual conference, a resolution was adopted with great unanimity, that the Soldiers of 1812 would vote for the candidates of the Republican Party.

The Fourth Ward Republicans.

The friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN in the Fourth Ward met last evening at No. 354 Pearl-street. HENRY H. HURLAT presiding. Speeches were made by Dr. M. E. FOY, CHARLES SPENCER, DELAFIELD SMITH, and others.

Union Meeting.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and Mr. JAMES E. THAYER, are to speak at Cooper Institute this evening.

A Card from Chauncey Shaffer.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the morning newspapers of this day that I was last evening nominated as a candidate for Congress by "the People's and Workingmen's Convention" of the Sixth Congressional District.

I beg leave to say, without waiting for any official information, that, while entertaining the most profound respect for the workingmen of my Congressional District, I cannot consent, under the present circumstances of the canvass, to accept such nomination. That there may be no mistake in the matter, I beg leave here to say, that I shall vote for Mr. CONKLIN for Congress, if able to get to the polls on election day.

Very respectfully yours,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, No. 5 Beekman-street.

—Lieut. Henry M. Robert, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army has been elected Professor of Engineering and Drawing in the North Carolina Military Institute. Lieut. Robert is a native of South Carolina, and was graduated at West Point with the second honor of his class.

—Rev. Dr. Magoon has been encouraging Boston artists by ordering a White Mountain View, of Gerry; A Court Scene, by Griggs: and A Sketch, by Johnston.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair.*
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes, with ladies', misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Infant Beauty.
"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Health is Wealth, and Sickness Poverty Indeed.—Read and see if Dr. Ayer's Medicines do not do something to enrich mankind:

CHICAGO, 12th November, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER—*Respected Sir:* I should be wanting in common gratitude if I did not acknowledge to you what your skill, or more accurately your Extract of Sarsaparilla, has done for my wife. She has been for some years afflicted with a humor, which comes out upon her skin in the Autumn and Winter with such insufferable itching, as to render life almost intolerable. It has never failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before Spring, or to at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence. By the advice of our celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Kimball, I gave her your Sarsaparilla. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than we had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured, but still continues taking the Sarsaparilla to insure a complete expulsion of the disease from the system. Yours, respectfully,

BENJ. CARTER.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers.
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stich that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

ESCHWEGE—VON HEIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. C. F. E. Stollmann, JAMES ESCHWEGE and AUGUSTA VON HEIN.

BROWER—GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. J. E. Scarles, Mr. EDWARD BROWER to Miss SARAH L., daughter of Chas. H. Griffin, Esq., all of this City.

PENTZ—SHANNON.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Seward, GEORGE B. PENTZ, of New-York, and MARGARET C., daughter of Wm. Shannon, Esq., of the former place.

STONE—WELLS.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wilson Phrauer, Mr. HORACE STONE, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss MARGARET L. WELLS, daughter of the late Alexander H. Wells, of the former place.

HALSEY—STUYVESANT.—In Denville, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the house of J. B. Bussinger, Esq., by Rev. J. F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, Mr. WM. H. HALSEY, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Mrs. MARY GOURD, daughter of T. M. Stuttevant, Esq., of the above place.

DIED.

SEWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, of diphtheria, HENRY FRANKLIN, son of Henry C. and Marie E. Seward, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 7th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

SKIDMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, BURTIS SKIDMORE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 93 Clinton-place, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, of typhoid fever, ANN ELIZA, wife of Jacob P. Ferris, aged 29 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 267 West 30th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, SARAH, wife of John P. Smith, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 246 Elizabeth-st.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ADOLPHUS, son of John W. and Maria W. Andreas, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, 84th-st., near 10th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, PHEBE D. COOPER, aged 32 years.

CARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, SARAH CARMAN, wife of William W. Carman, aged 56 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family and the members of Long Island Lodge, No. 362 F. A. M., Brooklyn Chapter No. 148 of R. A. M., and Washington Division No. 4, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 204 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

VAN DAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, Mrs. DEBORAH VAN DAM, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law John W. Manley, No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JOHN LIVINGSTON, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 182 Grand st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GULICK.—At his residence, Bushwick, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JOSEPH GULICK, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at the D. R. Church, Bowronville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Grand-st. and Peck slip Ferries every 10 minutes. Remains will be taken to Monmouth Co., N. J.

DUNN.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., JOHN DUNN, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Maspeth, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 11 A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

HOWARD.—In Astoria, L. I., HENRY HOWARD, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry F. Blackwell, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market slip at 1 o'clock.

ROGERS.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ELIZA MARTHA, wife of JOHN ROGERS.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. Washington Smith, Scotland-st., Orange, this day, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SNEDEKER.—In Saratoga, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, STEPHEN C. SNEDEKER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hempstead, L. I., this day, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORTON.—In White Plains, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ABRAHAM B. HORTON, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house, and 11 o'clock at the old Methodist Church.

SUMMERHAYS.—In Rome, Ga., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Mrs. CATHERINE SUMMERHAYS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 521, Nov. 1, 1860.
15, 16, 35, 29, 72, 19, 57, 74, 14, 20, 3, 32, 13.
Class No. 522, Nov. 1, 1860.
69, 55, 8, 40, 64, 5, 14, 66, 39, 25, 31, 12, 15, 45.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 1, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860.
To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:
GENTS: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:
"No. 199—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."
Very respectfully,
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

Infant Beauty.
"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions,

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

IONA GRAPE VINES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN MARKET.

The stock of excellent vines which I offer, comprising all the new and valuable varieties; is larger than that of all others combined, and of quality unapproachable. My illustrated Catalogue, fourth edition, is a complete manual for the choice and management of the vine, and is sent for two three-cent stamps. Descriptive Catalogue and wholesale list sent for one-cent stamp, to agents, or those who wish, by forming clubs, to get good and true vines cheap for their neighbors, and without cost for themselves. Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y. C. W. GRANT.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES—A MOST VALUABLE article for baking cakes; in using these griddles they require but one greasing; they bake the cakes brown, spungy and beautiful. For sale by J. FAGAN, No. 113 Beekman-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

A GIRL HAVING A WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, is very desirous of getting ladies' sewing by the week or day. Can be seen all this week at No. 89 Columbia-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A BILLIARD-TABLE IN good order. Apply for three days, at 48 West 38th-st.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW R. IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED to communicate with his friends, and relieve their anxiety.
MONTREAL, October, 1860.

THE HOLDER OF TICKET NO. 61 IS hereby notified that he is entitled to a prize of a fifty-dollar gold piece, drawn at a fair lately held in Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
800 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, for children.....25 cents per yard.
800 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
500 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
800 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

369 **SOLOMON & HART,** 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE
THE LADIES
at our beautiful CLOAKS,
WHICH FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS, SURPASS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

THEY ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPRISES
MEXICANS, FRENCH SACQUES, PALETOTS,
ZOUAVES, BASQUES, BURNOUS, &c., &c.
and all other styles of Cloaks,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to the following facts, which enables us to UNDERSELL other large establishments.

We purchase all our goods for CASH—thereby saving from 10 to 20 per cent. under those who buy on TIME.

Our Expenses are 75 per cent. less than Broadway stores.

The Garments are all MANUFACTURED in the ESTABLISHMENT, under our own immediate supervision, and we thus save a large percentage.

These advantages should induce every Lady who requires a CLOAK or FASHIONABLE GARMENT, of ANY STYLE OR PRICE, to call and examine our IMMENSE STOCK, and thereby save from 40 to 50 per cent. on their purchase.

Remember the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM.
NO. 272 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. B. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the infant "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATTING, &c., &c.,
For sale at low prices.
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

FURS.

49 BROADWAY—FANCY FURS—49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FURNISHED house, with gas, water and other conveniences, located very convenient to the depôt; would be let either for the Winter or for a longer period. For particulars address Box No. 3,699 New-York Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1830 and 1820. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by C. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman who has four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A grown girl, 17 years of age, a situation as chambermaid or care of children, and is a good plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a respectable and reliable young woman, as chambermaid, or waitress, or nurse and chamber maid, or fine washing; can give satisfactory city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av, near 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, or laundress only, by a young woman who is very competent and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; she throughly understands her business in either capacity; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has no objection to children; best of City references. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; three years' reference; can be seen for three days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A Wanted situations by two Protestant young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; has to the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, INtelligent girl, wishes employment either as chambermaid and waitress, or for housework, in a small family; has the best of City references. Call or address "KATE," at the Large Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to do light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a neat, tidy Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine ironer. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st., for A. B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; call at her present place, No. 35 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—SITUations are wanted by two young women—one as chambermaid; the other as laundress; they both understand their business thoroughly. Call at or address to the residence of their present employer, No. 18 Washington-square, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family, and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; has a reference of five years; no objection to the country. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 375 6th-av., first floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av. Best of City reference given.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced Scotch Protestant woman, to take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply for two days at No. 54 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to travel with a lady; is an excellent nurse, and is very trustworthy; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, in the boot and shoe store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook. No objections to a private boarding-house or the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, is good-natured and obliging, desires an engagement. Wages $10. The family with whom she now lives are about leaving the City, and will bear cheerful testimony to her character and competency. Apply at No. 16 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies, creams and desserts; also, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at the millinery-store, No. 637 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side street, first floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, such as meats of all descriptions, soups and desserts of all kinds. Call, for two days, from 11 to 6, at No. 81 Charlton-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., third floor, front, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as protessed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended in her present situation, where she can be seen, at No. 8 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a respectable family, by an English cook; understands English cooking in all its branches; can make pastry, jellies, soups, &c. No objection to the country. Satisfactory reference given. Call at 207 East 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the grocery corner University-place and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AND active woman, employment as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for this week only, at No. 149 East 33d-st., second house west of 2d-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; both can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; would both like to get in the one house, as they are agreeable to one another. Call for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO SISters are desirous of obtaining situations together or separate, one is fully competent as an experienced cook, has lived years in first-class families; the other as chambermaid and sewing, or as waitress; no objection to assist with care of children. Can be seen in their present place, No. 94 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do good plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, by three Welsh girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid in the same house; and the other to take care of a small child. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; would assist in washing; would go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meat and poultry; is a good baker. Good City references. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook and excellent baker; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a very reliable, faithful girl, as above; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer can please the most particular; is of neat appearance, truthful, honest and obliging; refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; can bake well and can come well recommended; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker; she understands her business thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Address A. M. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days, stating where an interview may be had.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AS FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as forewoman in a dress or cloak-making establishment by a competent dressmaker, who has taken entire charge of a first-class house in a Southern city; would not object to go South. Address E. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation in a private family to do general housework; can cook, wash and iron well, bake bread, and understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A GERman widow, well acquainted with the American household, a place as housekeeper, either for a single gentleman or a family, and has no preference if in the City or country. Call next Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 92 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged American lady, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse in a private family; address or call, for three days, Mrs. J., No. 50 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A German Protestant woman, with her daughter, (14 years of age,) desires a situation in City or country; the mother to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; the daughter as chambermaid and nurse; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable middle-aged woman, to take care of an invalid lady and make herself generally useful. Can give good references. Inquire for Mrs. LIVINGSTON, No. 28 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to go to Cuba or the South as lady's maid; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; will make herself generally useful; wages $7. Also a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 20th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South; or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and sew; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 359 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can fit ladies' dresses neatly; also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to travel with a family; has the best of reference, if required. Call, or address, to No. 148 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation for a seamstress; she is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would not object to the care of a growing child, in a permanent situation. Apply at No. 71 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, not being permanently engaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will address No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with light chamberwork or take care of grown children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A North of Ireland girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; or will go by the week; understands shirt-making and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 271 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, reliable girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as seamstress and dressmaker or family seamstress; makes children's clothes, and is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress or plain cook, or laundress; does up linen in style. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl about 17 years of age, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Situation wanted by a person of good experience who understands hair dressing, dressing of ladies' fine muslins; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st, second floor.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 8, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man that thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; last employer can be seen in the City, with whom he has lived for 2½ years, and disengaged in consequence of his selling out. Respectable parties call or address P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 56 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended from his former and last employer's; understands waiting at table, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with one of the first families in this City. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 East 28th-st.

A COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, SENDing his horses to the country for the Winter, is desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERman Protestant man, with best of reference from first-class families, desires a situation in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; also willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call or direct to GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged man, a situation as collector, and to attend to office business, or to act as cashier in a restaurant, where a responsible man is required; best references produced; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address G. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of 15 years' experience, an engagement as engineer in this City or Brooklyn. Fully understands repairing machinery, &c. Address H. S. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Prussian by birth, wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, greenhouse and hot-house departments; is an excellent landscape gardener, and he has had good practical experience in the business. Apply at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; would be willing to go South; has had twenty years' experience and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway, until engaged, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of active business habits, a situation in any respectable capacity where merit would be rewarded by advancement; is considered a first-class salesman and good accountant; salary no object whatever; unexceptionable Philadelphia and New-York City reference. Address LONDONDERRY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man; is fully competent and understands his business in all its branches. Best of references given. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by one who has lived with the best families and has the best of City references. Call at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can drive a carriage and pair of horses if required. Has ten years' reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant cook; one who can bring the best of recommendations, may apply for a situation at No. 63 East 17th-st.

**AS COOK.

AUCTION SALES.

A. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
AND THE TRADE.

A. W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid and superb works of art contained in the private residence, No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatel; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silver, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will be positively sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, north-east corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Matteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, DeBlock, Eclmont, Ommegarck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Lantse, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the above paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery (excepting family portraits) as left by him at his decease.

The gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design from SATURDAY, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb miseo cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead, do., washstands, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant rosewood marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining-tables, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO,

An imported parlor organ, playing thirty tunes, in perfect order.

Also, a rosewood 5½-octave melodeon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Rivington-st., near Eldridge-st.: Household furniture, consisting of ingrain carpets, 3-ply ditto, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany tete-à-tete, mahogany arm and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth, rockers, mahogany bookcase and secretary, rockers, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, side-tables, work-tables, hair-mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and sheets, window shades, ottomans, mirrors, hall-stand, oil-cloth. Also, large range, heater, cooking stove, &c., including a large assortment of kitchen fur- niture, crockery and glassware, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock, in front of our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a full-blooded black hawk horse, can trot in 2:50. Also, a beautiful pair of chestnut horses, 15½ hands high; a bay mare, 15 hands high, can trot in three minutes; a gray horse, 16 hands high, 9 years old; a bay mare, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness; a handsome mahogany bay horse, can trot in three minutes; a dark brown horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high; a dark brown, 17 hands high, sound and kind; a bay Morgan horse, can trot in less than 3:30; a sorrel horse, Duroc and Messenger stock, can trot in three minutes.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 Pearl-st., balance of K. Candwell's stock, 300 to 400 lots of choice goods, worthy the notice of retailers; also, shelving, &c., and one of Singer's sewing-machines, in complete order.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

	LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues.,	Oct. 23,	10½ A. M.	Tues.,	Oct. 23, 2½ P. M.
Wed'y,	Oct. 24,	11 A. M.	Wed'y,	Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct. 25,	11½ A. M.	Thur.,	Oct. 25, 3½ P. M.
Friday,	Oct. 26,	12 M.	Friday,	Oct. 26, 3½ P. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	27, 3:10 P. M.	Mon.,	Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Mon.	Oct.	29, 2½ P. M.	Tues.,	Oct. 30, 7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CAPITAL of $10,000. An old established house wishes a competent business man of mature experience, with the above capital, to become the resident partner, and take charge of a branch house in Havana. Not only his own capital, but property to a large amount will be under his care. The party must be of good standing and a safe, reliable business man. All communications strictly confidential. Address W. D. R. C., *Journal of Commerce*.

FOR SALE—A POPULAR PATENT MEDICINE business, well established, economically conducted, and capable of being safely extended to any amount. For particulars, address A., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT OF B. LUERSSEN, Syrup and Cordial manufacturer and Rectifier and Distiller, No. 101 North Moore-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME BREATH, A SOUND OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 833 Broadway, corne of 13th-st.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWENTY-four inch cylinder. It is in the best running order, and is nearly new. Can be seen at No. 187 West 42d-st., in the rear. Sold for the want of use.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A machine for molding board-paper. Can be seen for three days at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. E., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William E. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of Edwards Pierrepont, resigned.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article: which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES.
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
JEREMIAH HALEY, JR.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

ASTROLOGY

NB.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 104 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in the cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. HARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

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Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect in time. Try them. Ladies, in case of necessity, Dr. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local ills, well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
OLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circlar.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WETTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TRASK, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $90; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their superior line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars,

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NEW TREASURY OPERATIONS—SPECIAL OFFICERS TO WATCH THE WIDE-AWAKES—CONTRACT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Aldermen met at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the President in the Chair. The usual statement of the receipts and disbursements at the City Treasury was received from the Comptroller and filed. The figures include $600,000 of the collections of this year's taxes, and are as follows:

Balance, Oct. 25	$822,871 52
Receipts	2,614,745 76
Total	$3,437,617 28
Payments	1,249,557 18
Balance, Oct. 31	$2,188,060 10

Alderman PLATT offered a resolution, that was adopted, in favor of directing the Sheriff to appoint as many special deputies as he may think proper, to protect the rights of voters at the polls next Tuesday. This action was prompted by a story to the effect that the Wide-Awakes have effected an organized plan to obstruct the polls, to the detriment of the Opposition.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior stating that a set of the Annals of Congress, from 1789 to 1824, were forwarded, to be placed in the City Library.

The President was authorized to appoint a Committee of ten to ascertain whether the contract for paving Sixth-avenue, from Bank-street to Forty-second-street, has been carried out.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW FERRY TO JERSEY CITY—RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The Board of Councilmen met, yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Upon the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen for granting a ferry franchise and the lease of the slip at the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, considerable discussion arose.

Mr. LENT moved to amend as follows: "Provided the said slip will bring as much as it is worth for commercial purposes." He was in favor of the ferry, but was opposed to giving away the use of a valuable pier to a new Ferry Company, for private benefit, which ought to be a source of revenue to the City. He was opposed to voting away the City property for nothing. The amendment was lost.

Mr. PINCKNEY was in favor of the ferry, but no grant of the commercial wharves in the City should be given away where the City was to be the loser. The New-Jersey Company owned the property at the foot of Harsimus-street, where the terms of the charter required this ferry to terminate on the other side, and there could be no public competition in the case.

Mr. SHAW advocated, concurring with the Aldermen in granting the franchise on the terms expressed. The present accommodations, from the foot of Cortlandt-street, were insufficient, and the new ferry would accommodate all the up-town Wards lying on the North River. The City would be greatly profited by the new facilities offered. The slip brought nothing now, and the City could receive only benefit by the grant.

Mr. LENT opposed the motion at length. We were asked to establish a ferry for the benefit of parties in New-Jersey. The Hoboken Company were willing to pay for their pier $1,000 a year. He wished some specified sum mentioned for the use of the pier.

Mr. PINCKNEY took the same view, and offered to amend by inserting "provided no bid be received by the Comptroller for less than $1,000 per annum."

The Yeas and Nays were called, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Hall, Perley, Munson, Kane, Lent, McCarty, Townsend, Pinckney, Allen and Decker.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogert, Jones, Shannon, Burns, Hogan, Rauleb, Van Tyne, Costello, McConnell, Van Wart, Shaw, Campbell.

The amendment being lost by 12 to 10. The motion to concur was then adopted—15 to 7.

Mr. SHAW rose to a question of privilege, and wished to correct the report in some of the City papers of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board. He was therein represented as calling Councilman PINCKNEY a liar. The remark was not applied to that gentleman at all, with whom he entertained relations of great friendship, but to another Pinckney, not a member of the Board. The error grew out of the identity of names.

The motion to concur with the Aldermen, in the resolution concerning the alleged Wide-Awake interference with voters on Election day elicited considerable discussion, principally between Messrs. PINCKNEY and SHAW—the former in earnest disclaimer on behalf of the Wide-Awakes that they intended to interfere with honest voting, while the latter advocated the motion, apparently giving full credence to its statements. Mr. JONES renewed his motion to concur, and moved the previous question. The ayes and noes being ordered, it was sustained 15 to 6, and the Board then concurred in the resolution by the same vote.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WITH MR. LINDSAY—PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MARITIME LAWS, &C.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Thursday, Nov. 1, at their Building. The attendance was not large, there being but twenty-one members present.

In the absence of the President, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the first Vice-President, occupied the Chair. The minutes of the last regular meeting and the special meeting of the 9th were read and approved.

Messrs. ABRAHAM B. BAYLIS, CHARLES BUCKINGHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr., were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration in place of BENJ. H. FIELD, whose term had expired.

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a report of the conference with Hon. W. S. LINDSAY on the 10th October, according to the appointment made at a special meeting on the 9th, and which report contained the following conclusions:

1. LIABILITIES OF SHIPOWNERS.—The Executive Committee agree with Mr. LINDSAY that an international arrangement should be made providing for the application of the existing laws of Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of collisions, in the Courts of both countries. That is to say, the liability of the shipowners of both countries should be uniformly the same, and actions against them in the courts of either country should be governed by the laws of their own.

The Committee, however, consider the valuation proposed by Mr. LINDSAY of £15 per ton for ships and steamers (freight included) as too high. They believe that £10 per ton would be sufficient for the former, and £15 per ton for the latter. But in any law that may be enacted the Committee think the actual value of the defaulting vessel should be established, and determine the liability.

The Committee also agree that to provide against collisions at sea it is advisable that the same rule of the road be adopted by both countries.

2. CRIME AT SEA.—The Committee agree with Mr. LINDSAY in regard to the assimilation of the laws in reference to crimes committed at sea; and that the Consuls of both countries should have jurisdiction over all petty crimes and offences committed on board the vessels of either, whether in port or at sea; and that deserters from the vessels of either country should be promptly dealt with according to the laws of the country to which they belong.

3. LIGHTS AT SEA.—The Committee also agreed with Mr. LINDSAY in his recommendation that the ships of this country be required to carry lights similar to those required by the British law.

4. SHIPPING OFFICES.—The Committee join in the recommendation that shipping offices be established in the principal ports of the United States for the purpose of engaging and discharging crews of American ships; and that the privilege of shipping men at these offices be extended to British ship owners, provided similar rights are extended to American shipowners in British ports.

5. REGISTRATION OF SHIPS.—The Committee admit the propriety of debate in the Chamber on Mr. LINDSAY'S proposition that foreign ships should have the right of registration in the United States, as the ships of other nations have in Great Britain.

6. COASTING TRADE.—The Committee see no objection to discussing in the Chamber the propriety of throwing open to British shipping the coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it being understood that Great Britain would reciprocate by abolishing all "light dues," "passing tolls," "local charges," "compulsory pilotage," "colonial coasting and intercolonial trade," and the coasting trade of the American lakes.

On motion, the report was accepted, and Mr. OPDYKE then moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Executive Committee on proposed changes in the maritime law as relates to the liabilities of ship-owners, crime at sea, lights at sea, and shipping-offices, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to prepare and submit to the Chamber a memorial to Government, in accordance with the recommendations of said report; and that so much thereof as relates to the registration of ships and to the coasting trade be referred to another Select Committee, with instructions to investigate the merits of these propositions, and report thereon at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. OPDYKE OGDEN moved to amend, so that the same instructions be had in reference to the action of the first Committee suggested as were given to the last, that the merits of the subject might come up for discussion before the Chamber.

After some debate upon this point, Mr. OGDEN withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

By unanimous consent, and on the suggestion of Mr. DAVID OGDEN, the subjects embraced in the first four points of the resolution were referred to the Committee on Collisions.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress on the subject of steam communication between San Francisco and China, stated that the discussion of the memorial submitted by the Committee at the last meeting was the order for the consideration of the Chamber to-day, but as there was a limited attendance of members, and as he regarded the subject as one of great importance, he moved its consideration be postponed to the next regular meeting.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair announced that the Committee to whom was referred the letter of the President of the United States relating to the immunity from capture of private property upon the ocean, which had previously submitted majority and minority reports, had since agreed upon a unanimous report, and he asked Mr. MARSHALL, of that Committee, to present the report.

Mr. MARSHALL moved that the Committee have authority to withdraw the previous reports, which being carried, he submitted the unanimous report, in which the Committee state that in their opinion the further agitation of the subject by this Chamber at the present time is not desirable, and they therefore recommend that the Committee be discharged.

The report was adopted.

Mr. DAVID OGDEN asked if the Committee having charge of the Codification of the revenue laws, had, with the aid of their expert, prepared a report. He could not find that there had been any meeting, and to his mind it looked like a political dodge.

Mr. OPDYKE said that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. GRINNELL, was not present, and he presumed that he was somewhat engaged in politics. He would say, however, that there had not been any meeting for several months, and the last action taken by the Committee was that there should be a memorial drawn up by the expert. This was done and submitted, and was not deemed satisfactory by the Committee, and, as the subject was so vast, it was concluded to let it lie over during the Summer months. He thought it would be desirable now to have the subject taken up, and, after election, he presumed the members of the Committee would have leisure to give it the attention it deserved.

The Chair announced the reception of photographs of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON, her commander, and Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*, presented by Mr. Fox, of St. Johns, N. B.

The Chair named as the Select Committee on the fifth and sixth points recommended by the Executive Committee, Capt. Ezra Nye, Oliver Slate, Wm. T. Coleman, F. W. Jones and Wm. Nelson.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The statement of this Board, for the week ending yesterday, shows 7,627 inmates of the various institutions under its charge. Deaths, during the week, 38; discharged, 1,491; sent to Blackwell's Island, 342; sent to the State Prison, 2. The inmates are distributed among the various institutions as follows: Almshouse, 1,573; Workhouse, 1,255; Randall's Island, 649; Bellevue Hospital, 339; Lunatic Asylum, 775; Penitentiary, 716; City Prison, 328; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 354; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 106; Colored Women, 290; Randall's Island Hospital, 285; Small-pox Hospital, 19; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at nurse, 30; City Cemetery, 16. Total, 7,637.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants arrived during the week ending Oct. 31, were 1,306, making a total of 89,866 since January, being an increase of 23,474 over the number to same date last year. The amount received for commutation of passengers during the week is $5,178, and the balance in the Treasury, $15,502 09. The Castle Garden Committee on Wednesday presented a lengthy report upon the booking of passengers and sale of tickets in Europe, denouncing the system as an evil of great magnitude, in which the poor emigrant is robbed of his hard earnings. They adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the system of booking passengers in Europe, for the purpose of transportation over the Railroads in the United States, and the evils of which were so fully exposed in the memorial addressed to the Governments of Europe in November, 1855, is deemed injurious to the best interests of the emigrant, subjecting him to the risk of loss and disappointment, and merits the condemnation and the disapproval of this Board.

At the same time the report says that the exclusion of agents of railroads having agencies abroad, from selling tickets in Castle Garden, would tend to break up the system; and that this would destroy the practical and beneficial effects of the depôt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—MR. PHELAN THE VICTOR.—The last game of the Billiard Tournament was played yesterday at the Billiard Rooms, Fourteenth-street, Union-square. The game, according to announcement, was between DUDLEY KAVANAGH, the winner of the prize cue, and Mr. PHELAN. The room was crowded with gentlemen and ladies. Messrs. PHELAN and KAVAGNAGH were warmly applauded upon entering the arena, and also at times during the game. Great interest was shown by the audience during the fluctuations in the game, which for the first two hundred points was greatly in favor of KAVAGNAH, PHELAN seeming out of practice. As the game progressed, both came out within a few points of each other on completing each hundred, up to the sixth hundred, when PHELAN took a decided lead and kept it, winning the game by 60 points, out of a total of 750. In his play Mr. PHELAN showed some splendid combinations, by which he made most difficult caroms after taking four or five cushions. His ability to nurse the balls, and when they had separated, of bringing them together again was astonishing in many instances. KAVANAGH made a fine display also, in every point of the science of billiards. Thirty innings were played, averaging 25 points. PHELAN'S highest runs over 40, of which there were several, were 61, 46, 75, 54, 60, 68, 51 and 58.—Total, 750. KAVANAGH run 49, 148, 43.—Total, 660. The prize cue will be presented to Mr. KAVANAGH at 2 o'clock today, by Mr. PHELAN, at his rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of this body was held, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The Committee previously appointed to look for a site for the permanent location of the Institute, reported several sites for the consideration of the members, but the precise locations were withheld to prevent public competition. A resolution was offered authorizing the Trustees to determine upon a site, and to purchase the same for the erection of a building to be occupied by the Institute. After the usual angry discussion, which always takes place upon every subject brought before the Institute, the resolution was adopted. A resolution authorizing the Trustees to sell the property of the Institute, situated on Broadway and Leonard-street, was also adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE AT HARLEM.—Shortly after five o'clock, yesterday morning, a large dwelling-house, owned by Mr. J. BLAKEMAN, and occupied by Mr. THEODORE MOTT, located in One Hundred and First-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, was nearly destroyed by fire. How the flames originated is not known. The loss is stated to be about $6,500, which is not covered by insurance.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—The body of an unknown man was taken yesterday from the water at the foot of Watts-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. Deceased appeared to be a seafaring man, about 28 years of age, and he had probably been in the water a week. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

Denoument of the Forgery Case.

THE BROTHERS ROBERTS SENT TO CONNECTICUT ON A CHARGE OF HAVING ROBBED THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY—CLASHING OF AUTHORITY—DETECTIVES IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

The brothers ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS, who were arrested last Tuesday afternoon by the Detective Police, in connection with the seizure of a large quantity of counterfeit bank-notes, were yesterday sent to the State of Connecticut, under the authority of a requisition from the Governor of that State, in custody of a Deputy-Sheriff of Fairfield County, a charge having been lodged against them of being implicated in the robbery of about $16,000 from the Adams Express Company. The circumstances attending the arrest of the accused and their surrender into the custody of the Connecticut authorities, are somewhat peculiar, and the case yesterday occasioned considerable excitement at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The explanation of the matter appears to be as follows:

Ever since the 16th of last April, when a safe containing $16,000, belonging to the Adams' Express Company, was stolen from a train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the Detective Police have been engaged in searching for the robbers and recovering, if possible, the funds, an incentive to unusual efforts having been given by the offer of a reward on the part of the Express Company of $5,000 for the arrest of the thieves and restoration of the money. The robbery was accomplished by throwing the treasure out of the baggage-car while the train was approaching the town of Westport, Conn., and three days afterwards the box, which had contained it, was found empty under the trestle work of the railroad bridge, near the place mentioned. Some of the bills (a description of which hod been furnished the police) were traced into the possession of a man named STEBBINS, who had for some years been employed as baggage-master by the Railroad Company, and in whose cherge the car was when the robbery occurred. Accordingly, last week his arrest was effected at Bridgeport, whither a Detective had been sent to meet him, and a $500 bill, said to be one of those which were stolen, was found in his possession.

When he found himself in custody, STEBBINS made statements implicating several persons in the robbery, and among these parties were the brothers ROBERTS. The Governor of Connecticut was informed of the matter, and consequently, on Monday last, a requisition was forwarded here requiring the surrender of the accused. Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, was notified by the Sheriff of Connecticut to arrest the brothers, and he detailed Officers RENNETT, McDOUGAL and WILSON for the purpose, without having informed them of the nature of the offence with which the men were charged. In performing this duty, the officers found that they had stumbled into the manufactory of a gang of counterfeiters, and were elated with their good fortune. This transpired on Tuesday afternoon, and when the evidences of this second offence were taken to Police Head-quarters, a desire was at once begotten, on the part of somebody, to seek the conviction of the prisoners for the supposed felony committed in this State, and prevent their surrender to Connecticut. Accordingly, they were locked up at the Detective-office, and on Wednesday morning the charge of forgery was laid before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. An examination was fixed for the afternoon, and at the time appointed, the prisoners were taken before the magistrate, who deemed the testimony against them conclusive, and yesterday morning he determined to hold them upon the charge, having decided to require $10,000 bail from each. Before announcing his decision, however, Justice QUACKENBUSH learned from an unofficial source, the facts in relation to the requisition, consequently he dispatched his chief clerk, Mr. JAMES MURRAY, with the papers in the case to the office of the District Attorney, for the purpose of obtaining the advice of that official in the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case. Mr. WARNERBURY, however, declined having any connection of any sort with the affair, and during the absence of the clerk Sheriff KELLY appeared at the Court with the requisition, and demanded the surrender of the prisoners into his custody. Pending these proceedings the two brothers remained in the examination room of the Police Court in charge of BENNETT and McDOUGAL, who held them by authority of a temporary commitment from the magistrate, and having learned where they might be found, the Sheriff, accompanied by two deputies, presented himself to take them. The detectives suddenly found themselves placed in an awkward position with no means of ridding themselves of responsibility. The Sheriff ordered his men to arrest the prisoners, but the Police officers exhibited their commitment from the magistrate, and urged their duty of retaining their charge. The Sheriff said that he should disregard their authority, and the policemen replied that they felt called upon to resist any attempt to dispossess them of their prisoners. The Sheriff persisted in the enforcement of his order, and a fight between the clashing authorities would doubtless have occurred, had not Justice QUACKENBUSH heard the altercation and interposed. By his advice the prisoners were yielded to the Sheriff, and soon thereafter were on their way to Bridgeport. As far as they are concerned, however, the transfer will probably be of no advantage, as in avoiding the Scylla of forgery here they are likely to strike upon the Charybdis of robbery there, the evidence in both cases being strong.

Confession of an Incendiary.

THE RECENT FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET—SHOCKING CASE OF ARSON.

On Monday night the grocery and liquor store No. 238 Division-street was burned down, and certain circumstances in connection with the occurrence led to the arrest of SIMON KATZ, owner of the premises, his nephew, LOUIS KATZ, a boy of sixteen, and a young man named JACOB DAVID, on suspicion of having set the place on fire. Mr. A. E. BAKER, the Fire Marshal, has since been investigating the case, and the lad KATZ yesterday made a full confession of the guilt of himself and uncle, but exonerated the prisoner DAVID of participation in the offence. From this evidence a charge of arson in the highest degree will probably result, as the crime was committed when a family named DALTON were asleep in the rooms directly over the store, and Mrs. DALTON was almost suffocated before she escaped from the building. Following is the confession:

My name is LOUIS KATZ. I am 16 years of age; was born in Germany, and have no parents living. My uncle is SIMON KATZ; he lives at No. 32 Attorney-street, and he also kept a grocery and liquor store at No. 238 Division-street, corner of Attorney street. I have been living with my uncle about five months; he paid my passage to this country, and I attended his grocery and slept in the store. About 14 days ago my uncle compained that he was doing a poor business and wanted to go back to the South. He wanted to sell out the store, and he advertised it for sale in the newspapers. Two or three days before the fire, my uncle said he could not sell the store and that he would burn it out. He wanted me to set fire to it, and I said "No, I did not like to do it," and told him of the danger to people who were sleeping overhead. He replied that I was to call out fire very loud, so that the people would get out. My uncle then said that he would so fix the store that I would only have to put the candle to it. I still told him I did not like to do it. He said I must do it; that I need not be afraid, and that they could do me no harm. He said he would take me South with him. He told me he had $1,200 insurance on the stock, and could not get the money unless he burned the store, and to be very particular not to tell JACOB DAVID anything about it. On Monday afternoon, Oct. 29, 1860, the day of the fire, my uncle said I must burn out the store that night. At about 6 o'clock that afternoon I saw him place a lot of paper, which looked like newspaper, between some boxes and barrels within three or four feet of the can which contained about three gallons of burning fluid. On the Saturday before, my uncle had sent for five gallons of burning fluid. On that evening my uncle told me how to set the place on fire. He told me that he was going to the Lodge in Delancey-street, and that I was to shut up the store between 10 and 11 o'clock, then to turn off the gas, light a candle, and wait until JACOB was asleep, when I was to take the candle and set fire to the paper which lie had placed between the barrels and boxes; and as soon as I had done this, to go right to bed; then I was to wait in the back part of the store until the fire was seen outside, and the alarm given, then for me to go in the entry, out at the side door, and call fire, so as to wake the people up stairs, and give them an opportunity of saving themselves. I did just as my uncle had told me to do. I had $6 of my own money, and with it I bought an overcoat on Sunday last; that coat I took to my uncle's house on Monday, so that it should not be burned. I asked my uncle if I had not better take my other clothes from the store to the house. He said, "Oh! never mind; they did not cost much, and I will buy you some more. DAVID slept in the store with me for about a month or six weeks. He was not a clerk in the store. My uncle told me to wait until JACOB was asleep before I set fire to the paper. About four or five weeks before the fire, my uncle sent away the other clerk, having only myself as clerk. I thought I was obliged to to do as my uncle told me, as he said nothing would be done to me if I did. The above statement is all true. Signed, LOUIS KATZ.

Police Reports.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM THE CELLS AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

Ludwig Kelling, who was apprehended last Saturday on a charge of having attempted to cut the throat of Wm. Konig, a grocer in Houston-street, of whom he was jealous, escaped from the prison at Jefferson Market on Wednesday afternoon, and so far he has not been found. He availed himself of the opportunity for flight which was afforded by the engagement of the keeper in transferring prisoners from the cells to the cart provided for their conveyance to the Tombs, and it is thought that a mason named Conway, who was making repairs to the prison, aided him in escaping. Conway was arrested and committed for examination in the matter.

ATTEMPT TO REGISTER AN ILLEGAL VOTE.

A man named John B. Jackson, claiming to live at No. 240 Washington-street, yesterday presented himself before the Board of Registry of the Third District, Third Ward, and desired to register his name as a voter. Inquiry demonstrated that he was neither a resident of the house in question nor of the Ward, and consequently he was arrested. Justice WELSH committed him for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FUSION TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The long talked-of Fusion torchlight procession came off last evening, but it hardly came up to the expectations of its originators. By actual count, at two different points, one person counted 1,300, and the other 1,400. The procession was just fifteen minutes passing the City Hall. The line was formed at 7½ o'clock, and passed through DeKalb and Fulton avenues, Joralemon-street, Court-street, Atlantic-street, Clinton-street, Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, in the Western Distridt, and through some of the principal avenues in the Eastern District. Besides the Brooklyn clubs, there were Fusion organizations from New-York, New-Jersey, Bay Ridge, East New-York and Greenpoint. About one-half of the men on foot carried either lanterns or torches. There were a few transparencies, (none of a local character were allowed,) three boats and a number of flags, composed the display.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction granted by Judge GOULD at Troy on Saturday last, restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from operating the Furman and Classon-avenue routes, over which they claim exclusive jurisdiction, was dissolved Thursday night, and the running of the cars on these routes—which had been suspended—was resumed yesterday morning, the travel being interrupted just twenty-six hours. The stopping of the cars on Classon-avenue created quite a panic on Thursday, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 people were incommoded.

BROOKLYN COMMERCE.—During the month of October 94 vessels arrived in the docks of this City, and landed the following cargoes: Sugar and molasses, 41; naval stores, 21; wood and lumber, 1; dyewood, 5; iron, 6; coal, 3; guano, 1; salt, 3; hides and wool, 6; assorted, 3; ballast, 2; coffee, 1; cotton, 1.

NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The new steam fire-engine lately received by Engine Company No. 7, Eastern District, will be tested this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the corner of Graham-avenue and Ainslie-street.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Hartford, Conn., were circulated in this city on Thursday evening last.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—At the great Democratic demonstration in City Hall Park, on Thursday night last, the Breckinridge candidate for Sheriff, ex-Alderman McNamee was unanimously endorsed.

NEW-JERSEY.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered his very popular lecture last evening at Paterson, N. J. An immense audience had gathered at the spacious hall to hear the speaker, and if we may judge from their bright eyes and beaming faces, their clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, they were highly pleased with the intellectual feast prepared for them by the eloquent Divine.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS SENTENCED.—In the Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN, and Associate Judges FINK and POPE, the following-named persons were arraigned and sentenced yesterday noon:

Bridget Middleton, for larceny: ten days in the County Jail.

Peter Nestle, stealing fowls; County Jail, fifteen days.

Ann Hogan, larceny; County Jail, thirty days.

James Kain, assault and battery on an officer; County Jail, thirty days.

Edwin Rodgers, (indicted for attempting to burn and strangle his wife to death,) and found guilty of assault and battery; County Jail, sixty days.

Thomas Maloney, assault and battery on his wife; fined $50.

M. L. Lucas, assault and battery on his sister-in-law; fined $25.

Wm. Jones, petit larceny; County Jail, thirty days.

James La Cost, petit larceny; County Jail, thirty days, and $25 fine.

Washington Masters, assault and battery on two convictions; County Jail, thirty days each, (terms to run together,) and $40 fine.

Samuel Kensey, assault and battery; County Jail thirty days.

Jacob Ginnatti, assault and battery; fined $15.

William Clayton and Mary King, malicious mischief, breaking windows; County Jail thirty days each.

Martin Regan, (boy,) picking pockets; State Prison one year.

Wm. H. Irving, for assault and battery, fined $50, and for petit larceny, thirty days in the County Jail.

John A. Fei, for perjury; State Prison two years.

James Walsh, passing counterfeit money, two convictions; State Prison two years each, the sentences to run together.

Wm. M. McDonnell, atrocious assault and battery on Mr. Beatty, with intent to kill; State Prison four years.

James McGee, an accomplice with McDonnell; State Prison three years.

Chrystopher Flynn, who pleaded guilty to an atrocious assault and battery and attempt to kill Balshaw; State Prison three years.

In all the above cases the convicts were fined the costs of Court.

The criminal business has been nearly completed for the term.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—The Slave Trade—Miscellaneous News.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 4 days and 3 hours from Havana.

The *Cahawba* left New-Orleans on her regular day, 25th ult., at 8 A. M., anchoring at Havana at noon on the 27th ult., from whence she took her departure the following day at noon. The local news from Havana is uninteresting. There were reports of another steamer having landed a cargo of negroes—from the coast of Africa—on the island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1860.

Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since I closed and dispatched my last letter, per *Star of the West*, but yet I have gathered an item or two of "news," although I fear they will not be deemed of any great importance. The bark *Lyra*, of New-York, has been sold to the slave-traders for $7,000—*much more than she is worth*. She goes hence to the Canary Isles, and from thence to the coast of Africa for a cargo of "ebony"—that being the flash term here for Africans.

A seizure of a considerable quantity of lard was made a day or two since on board the schooner *H. A. Brown*, from Baltimore, by the Customs, the lard not having been on the manifest, but stowed away among her cargo of coals. I hear the vessel as well as the lard has been seized, as also a lighter in which it (the lard) was being discharged at night.

Several Custom-house officers, who were bribed to shut their eyes during the period the lard was being discharged from the vessel, have been suspended.

The period of the expected accouchement of her Excellentissima the Condesa of San Antonio, fast approaches. I have been favored with a private view of a painting in oil, by an amateur artist named ROMERO, a godson, I believe, of His Excellency the Captain-General, which painting it is intended to present to the Condesa as soon as may be deemed prudent after her accouchement. The picture represents two cherubs descending from Heaven, bearing between them a splendid cushion, upon which rests a beautiful infant; beneath is a cradle, from which are suspended all the various orders of knighthood, crosses and ribbons of merit with which the Conde de San Antonio has been decorated by his grateful Sovereign. The painting, as a mere work of art, possesses great merit, whilst the subject is delicately yet poetically handled.

The steamship *Habana*, Capt. MCCONNELL, on her passage from New-York to this port, got and remained on the Florida Reef 24 hours. She was got off by throwing overboard a portion of her cargo—potatoes, apples and lard. The weather is delightful. Public health as perfect as it is ever here.

Our Winter visitors need no longer hesitate to come here.

Our hotel-keepers are all prepared to receive their expected visitors.

The markets remain without any change.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana, 28th ult., has arrived. The news from Havana is unimportant. Sugar was firm at 9@9¾ reals. Stock in port 100,000 boxes, 300 hhds. Molasses, 3½ reals per keg. Exchange on London 12⅞@14 premium; on New-York 2½@4. Freights dull.

More Proscription.

A VIRGINIAN VISITS HIS HOME AND IS OBLIGED TO LEAVE.

Another case of proscription in Virginia has just come to our notice. A resident of this City, born and brought up in that State, ventured a few days since to visit his relations who still reside in Norfolk County. He left this City on the 11th, and soon after his arrival in Norfolk went back in the country about 18 miles,—near a small place known as Deer Creek. The excitement regarding the recent insurrections in that vicinity had hardly subsided, and as the gentleman expressed, "they were flogging negroes and the devil was to pay generally." He kept his counsel, however, and supposed that he would be allowed to visit his relations in peace as he has done for the last eight or ten years; but the very day after his arrival he heard that some one had announced the advent of an Abolitionist. A few hours afterwards, as he was out of doors conversing with a friend, an individual whom he took to be a genuine fire-eater, approached him and blusteringly demanded whether he were not there "electioneering for LINCOLN. If you are," he proceeded, "you had better make yourself scarce, for no Northerner who cannot prove that he is sound on the Slavery question can stay here a day,—no, nor two hours, for that matter." As our friend had been careful not to express any opinions likely to involve him in difficulty, he might have interposed an emphatic denial to the first of the charges brought against him; but he preferred to keep quiet. Under the circumstances he deemed it expedient to materially curtail his visit, and returned some days earlier than he had intended. He escaped without being subjected to further insult or threats of violence, and while avowing that his experience has made him a more earnest Republican than he ever dreamed he could be, expresses the hope that this incident may open the eyes of others to the necessity of adding a few more votes to Mr. LINCOLN'S majority in this State. We have the name of this latest victim to Virginian intolerance.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. JOHN T. BARRAND, whose death at Petersburg, Va., was announced yesterday by telegraph, entered the service on an appointment from Virginia, and is credited with fourteen years and 11 months duty. He was consequently only a little over two years unemployed. Death is removing the names of Southern officers from the register very rapidly.

In compliance with instructions from Washington, the officers of the corvette *Vandalia*, who are to report officially to-day to Commodore BERESE, arrived in town yesterday. The following is a list of those who were ordered to the vessel: Commander S. P. LEE, Lieuts. NAPOLEON COLLINS, W. A. WEBB, HENRY WILSON and —— FLEMMING. The *Vandalia* will be ready to go in commission in ten days.

The officers of the Metropolitan Station assembled yesterday at the Navy-yard for payment, and received about $15,000.

The Marine barracks at Brooklyn, are now garrisoned by about 60 men, mostly recruits. Capt. BRYOOT, Capt. TAYLOR, Lieut. READ and Lieut. HOLMES are the principal officers. Recruiting is rather dull, few men being accepted, except such as possess honorable discharges. The marine force will soon be located on Flushing-avenue.

The official report of the Naval Board has been submitted to the Navy Department, and confirms, in every respect, that published by us four weeks since. The *New-Orleans* and *Delaware* are the only line-of-battle ships rejected. The conversion of the seven vessels which "passed muster" would cost $3,064,000. The Board will be immediately dismissed.

The U. S. flag-ship *Savannah*, Com. JARVIS, U. S. steamers *Powhatan* and *Susquehanna*, also, U. S. storeship *Supply*, were at Vera Cruz Oct. 5.

AFFAIRS IN JEFFERSON TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes as follows from Denver City, (J. T.,) under date of Oct. 17:

"Certain parties here are making a desperate effort to resuscitate the dead corpse of a Provisional Government organized here about a year since, under the auspices of a powerful clique, who are not popular in the mountains, and the people failing to rally to its support and thereby secure its enforcement, it fell dead, and all attempts at this time to revive it will prove a failure. I can find but very few in favor of keeping up the form of an organization under the Provisional Government, and those few being subject to the charge of being influenced by their interests—they having possession of the offices under it—they have but little influence. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling an election for members of the legislative bodies, the executive and judicial officers, which comes off next Monday, and the following names are announced as candidates for the respective offices: Governor, R. W. Steele, Mount Vernon; Secretary, L. W. Bliss, Idahoe; Auditor, C. R. Bissell, Mountain City; Treasurer, Green Russell, R. Gulch; Attorney-General, Samuel McLean, Mountain City; Chief Justice, J. Bright Smith, Denver; Associate Justices, C. C. Post, Mountain City, and William Brackett, Hamilton; Marshal, Reuben Borton, Golden City.

A meeting is called to meet in this city this evening, to nominate officers for the Legislature from this County, but a combination is being formed among the opponents of the movement to take possession of the meeting and adjourn it without putting any one in nomination—a most effective way to put a quietus upon the future using of the ghost of a "Provisional Government for the Territory of Jefferson."

Congress will be petitioned to provide for our necessities at once, by organizing a Territorial Government, and early in December our application will be presented to that honorable body, by our Delegate, Mr. WILLIAMS."

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE, AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party. Photographs of H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE, on view at BRADY'S GALLERY.

Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN. GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. J. GURNEY & SON, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—KNOX is holding a mass meeting every day at his salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. The participants therein are Democrats, Republicans and Unionists, and however they may differ politically, they all agree as to the excellence, beauty and cheapness of his Fall Style of Hat, and the object of these daily gatherings is to obtain specimens of KNOX'S skill.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

THE SIAMESE TWINS remain on exhibition at Barnum's Museum until Saturday the 10th inst. All the other wonders and curiosities of the Museum are to be seen in connection with them, and at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., the great play of "Joseph and his Brethren" will be performed.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—50,000 yards of English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; 2,000 Rugs and Mats;

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2846. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOV. SEWARD IN THE METROPOLIS.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

HIS SPEECH AT PALACE GARDEN.

The Political Issues of the Day Discussed.

Ineffectual Struggle of Thousands to get Within Hearing Distance.

MULTITUDES AT OTHER STANDS.

UNRIVALED DISPLAY OF WIDE-AWAKES.

Such an exuberance of enthusiasm as welcomed Mr. SEWARD at Palace Garden last evening has rarely, if ever, been equaled by the reception of any public man in this City. The large hall was densely crowded at least half an hour before the time announced for the meeting to commence; and, when the assemblage was called to order—like the crush at Queen Katharine's coronation—there was hardly room to wedge in another finger. Seats were ignored as the pressure from the rear and the sides increased, until the undulating surface of sweltering heads resembled a vast measure crammed with well-ripened fruit. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and gaily-colored posters announcing the names of Republican candidates, and, set off with the stars and stripes, the following inscription appeared at the back of the back of the stage:

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—*H. Clay.*

Previous to the organization the utmost confusion prevailed among the audience; those without the hall, in the garden, pressing lustily for admittance, and those within shrieking with pain at the increased pressure. Meanwhile, the music was finally heard amid the uproar, and the ladies, favored with seats in the gallery, viewed the exciting scene with evident apprehension, as the creaking and crashing of demolished seats mingled harshly with the discordant din. In vain were three other meetings organized in various parts of the garden—the mass still pressed towards the spot where Mr. SEWARD was to speak. Mr. D. D. CONOVER, at twenty-five minutes past seven, stayed the tumult temporarily by proposing WM. M. EVARTS for Chairman. A deafening "Aye" indorsed the selection, and Mr. EVARTS took his seat. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., and Mr. FRANK SHEPHERD essayed to read lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, but the audience anticipated them, went it blind, and adopted the lists before they could be read, amid loud calls for "SEWARD." Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON and Mr. HIRAM BARNEY announced the nominations of the Judicial and County Conventions, which likewise provoked more calls for "SEWARD." Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER then undertook the most difficult task yet—the reading of the resolutions indorsing the National, State, City, County and Congressional nominations of the Republicans. The audience uproariously expressed its impatience for Mr. SEWARD to appear, and would hear of nothing else. Nor would they be quieted by the effort of the President, Mr. EVARTS, to address them. He vainly represented that Mr. SEWARD was not on the platform, and that he would detain them briefly. They would listen attentively for a moment until some one more impatient than another, would call for "SEWARD," and the hubbub was increased. They discourteously requested Mr. EVARTS to "Cut it short," to "Put it in the TIMES and we will read it in the morning." After speaking briefly of the wonderful progress of the party, Mr. EVARTS finally yielded, and introduced Hon. THEO. N. POMEROY, the candidate for Congress in the Auburn District.

Mr. POMEROY commenced by promising not to detain them longer than the moment of the arrival of Mr. SEWARD, and proceeded to speak of the glorious victories in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and of the futile opposition to the onward march of Republicanism, illustrating his argument by telling anecdotes. While in the midst of a story about a Hard-shell Baptist, a general movement on the stage attracted the attention of the audience. In another moment some one proclaimed the arrival of Mr. SEWARD.

Had an earthquake shook the building, or an electric shock permeated the intricate ramifications of every frame, there could not have been a more general uprising. The audience rose *en masse*, cheered, stamped, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and rent the air with a long and deafening welcome, rising to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm as Mr. SEWARD advanced to view. It was a spontaneous outpouring to which the homage to HENRY CLAY, the reverence to KOSSUTH, or the more recent popular honors to the Prince of Wales seemed but a circumstance—at least such was the impression on the inspiration of the moment.

Mr. SEWARD requiring a few moments' repose, the Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club was introduced, to while away the weary five minutes with a song. They appropriately chose "There's a good time coming, Boys." The audience was satisfied that there was "a good time coming," but obstinately refused to "wait a little longer," and persistently refused to "wait a little longer." They said they had waited long enough, and wanted to hear Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD at length was brought forward by Mr. EVARTS, and, after the thunders of applause had subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would surprise, I doubt not, the citizens of this Metropolis, who meet daily on 'Change, and who are found at night in the political and social circles, if I were to claim that I, whose home is in a distant rural district, feel an equal interest and an equal pride in the prosperity and greatness of New-York. [Cheers.] And yet I know not why I should not. The City, and the country around which sustains it, are not separate and isolated from each other, but they are parts of one whole. The town stands by common consent for town and country. Certainly an inhabitant of the suburbs may justly feel that he shares in all the pride and in all the glory of the City, as he certainly is seldom altogether exempt from its misfortunes and disasters. But when a city extends its dimensions so far on all sides as to make the State its suburbs, and, when extending still further, it embraces the most remote regions of the country within its suburbs, then he who lives outside, as well as he who resides within the city gates, feels his heart warm with the impulses of patriotism, for the town and the country have become one. [Here the Senator was for some minutes deterred from speaking by the confusion in the vast standing audience, owing to its crowding forward towards the stand. When they had subsided he resumed.] Fellow-citizens, I have sometimes thought that a man who lives in the country could see about as well what is going on as one who lives in the midst of the excitement of the town or capital, upon the principle that if you stand a little further back you are apt to see just about as well. I certainly have thought so within a few weeks past, when I have seen the journals of this Metropolis talking of the "rural districts" of distant Counties, and even of States, as "provinces of New-York," and I think so now, when I see Presses in New-York echoing the sounds and alarms of sedition, insurrection and disunion in distant rural districts. For to me nothing is more plain than that this is a country in which there are no provinces,—least of all any provinces which owe allegiance to the City of New-York; and, on the other hand, that this is a country in which there are no rural districts, near or far, North or South, that can dissolve the bonds which bind them to the commercial and social circle of the Metropolis. [Cheers.] In the spirit of such a pride in the City in which we stand as a patriot may feel, I shall hope that I can speak profitably, if I treat of the political questions of the canvass in their relations to the Metropolis of the country. In the beginning of our history the City of New-York was as unconscious of its then future destiny as the country was ignorant itself of the destiny of the City. At the beginning of this century it was a small provincial town. It had just lost the seat of the Federal Government. Its inland navigation was all included in a sloop navigation from New-York Bay to the Overslaugh at Albany, together with the navigation of Long Island Sound. Public-spirited citizens of New-York cast about to see what they could do to continue the prosperity which New-York had then recently enjoyed in consequence of its being the Federal capital. They concluded that it was useless to try to make a commercial City on New-York Bay, because the commerce of the country was destined to be enjoyed by Boston and Philadelphia; and the wise men of the day, after casting around for all other resources, finally concluded that this Island, upon which we stand, was exactly the best spot in the whole country for the establishment of schools, which by bringing in pupils from large portions of the surrounding country, would make a tolerably fair town of Manhattan Island. I do not know whether the experiment was attempted, but if it was, there is no doubt that New-York was soon distanced in the race of education by Princeton and New-Haven. I do not know whether the people of New-Jersey and the people of Connecticut had better qualifications for instructing the young, but I must confess, and I speak it, nevertheless, with reverence, that the Scotch, the English and the Irish schoolmasters and the Dutch, which New-York City then employed, if they were to be judged from those they sent out through the rural districts in my childhood, were not altogether the best qualified persons for the task of public education. [Laughter.] Manhattan Island, Fellow-citizens, fell, by the disposition of a wise Providence, within the circuit of a great State and a great nation, and although that State and that nation thought little and cared less for the City of New-York, yet, like a great State and a great nation that thought deeply, they thought long and they cared wisely for themselves. The State owned a broad region, rich in forest, mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources, lying south of the St. Lawrence and west of the Falls of Cohoes. Any one could see that a great and flourishing State must arise here if this great region should be peopled with free men, intelligent men, and if its settlers could be furnished with facilities for access to this, the only seaport within the State. The United States owned a still greater domain, lying just west of the domain of New-York, stretching to the Mississippi river, and bounded North by the Lakes, and South by the river Ohio. Everybody did see that the United States must become a great nation if they could spread the civilization of intelligent, free men over this vast domain, and could connect the seat of that flourishing portion of the country with an adequate seaport on the Atlantic coast. Manhattan Island stood just exactly in that point to which all the commerce of Western New-York, all the commerce of Western America must converge, if only the right policy was adopted to concentrate that commerce here. To make this great State and this great nation it required legislation; not any exercise of power or of force, but only proper and wise legislation to direct and invigorate the existing social forces amongst them. Therefore, no body at that day proposed to conquer any additional Territory, or to subjugate foreign nations for the purpose of increasing the greatness of our own. What did it require? You will see in a moment what it required from what was done. In all the State of New-York there were then only 300,000 inhabitants, and of these, every seventeenth person was an African slave. There were in the United States only four millions of people, and of this sum half a million were African slaves. Everybody could see that a great State could not be built in New-York upon the basis of a population consisting of only three hundred thousand souls—a white population. Everybody could see that a great nation could not be created in the United States upon a basis of only four millions of souls, and that at that time the element of increasing force was the increase of African negroes instead of white citizens, as well in the State of New-York as in the United States. The reason was an obvious one. The African Slave-trade was in full force, and it was vigorously exercised for the profits of the white man; and much as men may denounce the assertion of an irrepressible conflict, [tremendous cheering] between freedom and slavery in the same community, it was apparent and manifest then that this importation of African negroes amounted to an exclusion of European freemen. There was a bounty and bonus upon negroes, and there were expenses, burdens, costs and losses upon white men. I do not know how it is. It is for these philosophers who deny the irrepressible conflict to-day to say how it is, that so early as it was, and as it has been to this day, that wherever a State will admit imported African negroes, voluntary emigrants from Ireland, England and Germany, will not go. What was to be done to make this great State and this great nation, manifestly was to diminish the vigor and the force of African labor—to diminish it and arrest it, and on the other hand to stimulate and invigorate the force of free emigration. Does anybody doubt that? It required, secondly, a system of internal improvement to be commensurate with the greatness of the regions which were thus to be inhabited, and it required that the free labor population should be eductated and trained so as to be able to maintain a Republican Government. This thing required the coöperation of the Federal Legislature, and of the State Legislature. The Federal Legislature addressed themselves to their work in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and in the Congress which succeeded the Constitution. These three Federal legislative efforts settled the whole matter in a manner simple and practical. It did not extirpate or attempt to extirpate African Slavery. It did not emancipate or attempt to emancipate the African slaves. It did not even arrest at once the African Slave-trade; but it did encourage all the Slave States to remove Slavery themselves as soon as they practically could without disturbing the peace and order and the interests of society, of which the States were left the sole judges. The next step that they took was to prohibit the African Slave-trade, not immediately, but after the expiration of twenty years, and to declare that from and after that time no African slave should ever be introduced into the United States. They took one step now on the side of free labor. They encouraged free labor by federal laws, by inviting the emigrant from Europe, the exiled poor and penniless, no matter whether he were Catholic or Protestant, or Jew, or Greek, or Gentile—no matter whether he were an Englishman, or a German, or a Pole, or a Hungarian—they invited him to come; and insomuch as the cost of transportation was great, and the voyage hazardous, they declared that he might sell his labor which he should perform for years after his arrival to pay the expenses of his transportation to this free land from his native soil. They took one other broad and liberal step, and that was, they declared, by laws of uniform naturalization, that the freeman immigrating into this country, from whatever land, should, after sufficient probation to establish his character and his loyalty, be admitted as a citizen of the Republic and of every State in it, too, whether Free State or Slave State, on the same footing with the native born. They took one more step, more effective than all the rest, and that is that they shut up the whole of the unoccupied, unsettled, national domain, upon which all the future States were to be erected—they shut it up against Slavery and slaves then and forever. [Applause.] This is what the Federal legislative authority did. Hear now what the States did. The prize of commercial greatness and glory was equally sought by the thirteen States. Seven seconded the wise—I had almost said, and I *will* say, the pious policy of the Federal Government, and abolished Slavery from all their borders. Not all at once—not by violence—not by confiscation; but they took such measures in the year 1800 or thereabouts, that whereas in the year 1800 every twenty-eighth person was a slave, in 1828 not one slave was found upon the soil of the State of New-York. Six others of the States followed in the same policy. But six more—the more Southern States—declined to pursue that policy, but they still determined to compete for the great national commercial prize. The State of New-York had, in its early days, enlightened statesmen—men who had not learned the demoralizing doctrine of the times, that virtue and Freedom enfeebled the State, and that Slavery is the necessary element of national greatness. Among the great men and great statesmen and patriots of that early period, were CHRISTOPHER COLES, HAMILTON, JAY, the CLINTONS, TOMPKINS and RUFUS KING; and coming later, but not unworthy of the noble association, JOHN W. FRANCIS of the City of New-York. [Applause.] The thoughts of these enlightened men, then called speculation and imagination, filled the age in which they lived, and they projected, and there have since been completed all the great thoroughfares of commerce, from New-York Bay to the St. Lawrence and to the Lakes. And other States have continued the work until these same channels of intercourse and commerce between the City of New-York and other portions of the continent now reach the very borders of our civilization in the West. One thing more was necessary, and that was education—education for a free people. The foundation of a system of education, equally fair, just and impartial, among all the classes of the citizens was laid in the City at an early day, and after much attention was finally introduced and established permanently in the City of New-York. Here, fellow-citizens, I have told you in these very few words the whole foundation of all the prosperity of the State of New-York, which now, after a period of only sixty years, counts a population of four millions, and a commerce surpassing all the other States, as well as the foundation of the prosperity of the United States, which now, instead of four millions, counts thirty millions,—and which have established in the City of New-York, as the one port which alone was adequately adapted to the commerce inland, surpassing that of any other capital, and a foreign commerce second only to one in the world. [Applause.] Surely, fellow-citizens, if, instead of being now before citizens of this metropolis of this great State of the United States, I had told this story to a stranger in a foreign land, he would have said: "You have told me of that Atlantis—that happy Republic which the ancient philosophers conceived, and the ancient poets sung, and which the hard experience of mankind has hitherto proved to be an impossibility and a fabrication. (Cheers.) And now for the future of New-York. I, myself, when I was even older than some bearded hearers before me, sought recreation and rest out of the City of New-York by hanging around the open tomb of the Potter's Field, and what is now Washington-square. I think a very able and ingenious writer in a morning newspaper yesterday called my attention to a fact that to a certainty, established by demonstration, that within a period of one hundred and fifty years, the population of the United States will be 300,000,000—that it would surpass China. I doubt not his figures are accurate. What, then, is it to be fifty years hence?—for it is to be a gradual progression. What a hundred years hence—only a hundred years—is to be the magnitude and the population of the City of New-York? Take into view only one agency—two agencies,—the combination of the great State of New-York and of the United States in increasing their own greatness, and the greatness and glory and magnificence of New-York City follow as its legitimate result. This commerce is to be soon not merely a national commerce, but the commerce of the continent of America. I need not tell you that the port which enjoys the commerce of the continent of America, commands at once the commerce of the globe You have now seen what is, and you have seen who has produced it. What remains is to consider what is needful to secure that future of the city, as well as of the country, for which you as well as myself are necessarily and naturally and justly so ambitious. What can it be, my dear friends? What can it be that is needful to be done but to leave things to go on just exactly as they have gone on hitherto—to leave Slavery to be gradually, peacably circumscribed and limited hereafter, as it has been hitherto, and to leave the increase of our own white population, and the increase by foreign immigration to go on just exactly as they are already going on, and to leave the canals and railroads in full operation as they are, and to leave your systems of education and toleration to stand on the basis they have already attained. [Applause.] There, if you please, is what I understand by *Republicanism.* [Tremendous applause.] I do not know what complexion it wears to your glasses, but I do know that men may call it black, or green, or red, There is the whole question in this political canvass. There is no more. If you elect that eminent, and able, and honest and reliable man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to the Presidency—[loud and prolonged cheers]—and if, as I am sure you will during the course of the next four years, you constitute the United States Senate with a majority like him, [applause,] and at the present election establish the House of Representatives on the same basis, you have then done just exactly this: you have elected men who will leave Slavery in the United States just exactly where it is now—[cheers]—and who will do more than that: who will leave freedom in the United States, and every foot and every acre of the public domain, which is the basis of future States, just exactly as it is now. [Cheers.] There are laws of Congress, there are edicts of Presidents and Governors, there are judgments or pretended judgments of the Supreme Court, [laughter and cheers,] which have a tendency if they should stand, and if they should be continued and renewed by future Presidents, and future Congresses, and future Judges of the Supreme Court, to change all this thing, to put Slavery over into the Free States again—["Never!" "Never!"]—and to send Slavery into, and Freedom out of the Territories of the National domain. All that we propose to do, all that you will do and, God be thanked, all that it is needful to do, is to take care that no more such laws, no more such edicts, no more such judgments or pretenped judgments shall be rendered. Why, then, since it is so simple, shall we not go on in the same way which was begun by our fathers, and which has been prosecuted so long and with so much success? They tell us that we are to encounter opposition. Why, bless my soul, [laughter] did any body ever expect to reach a fortune, or fame, or happiness on earth, or a crown in Heaven, without encountering resistance and opposition? What are we made men for but to encounter and overcome opposition arrayed against us in the line of our duty. [Applause.] But whence comes this opposition? What is it? I have already alluded to the fact that fifty years ago, when the seven Northern States abolished Slavery, the six Southern ones did not see their interest in the same way, and they declined to accept and adopt the policy of the day and of the age, and having retained Slavery, and the world found out just about the same time the usefulness of cotton as a fabric or material for human clothing, and an invention was made which made the manufacture of cotton easy.

Then the Slave States, retaining their slave labor, proceeded to build up a great interest on the growth of cotton, and when they had grown cotton, and made it a great material interest in the country, they then fell down before it, and did homage to it. I do not say they paid worship to it, but they anointed it King [laughter,] and they pronounced allegiance to cotton to be a political duty. Did anybody interfere with that homage? Did anybody complain of it? Never! They were men at liberty, like ourselves, to raise a commercial and political king—a social king—within the Republic. But they set up the throne in *our* midst, and said that *we* must bend and bow before it too. [Laughter.] But from that requirement we have modestly but firmly—not always very firmly, neither [laughter]—but with tolerable persistence, declined to comply. Now they find that their system does not build up great States like New-York, but on the other hand that the six States which pursued their system have remained stationary, or relatively so. The greatest and finest site for commerce on this continent is New-Orleans, and in early life I made a pilgrimage there to see whether it was not true that New-Orleans was to supercede and supplant New-York, the capital of my native State, as the seat of commerce on this continent. I found that whereas there were some ten times the population in New-York that there was in New-Orleans, that it was increasing in a ratio of such magnitude that when New-Orleans would have a quarter of a million, New-York would have a million and a half. Shall I tell you the reason? I found it in the fact that when I went out in the night in the City of New-York, I saw the cobbler's light twinkling in his window in the gray of the morning or late at night. I saw everything *made*, as well as sold, in New-York; but when I came to the city of New-Orleans I found there that everything was sold and nothing was made. After trying in vain to find any article of human raiment that was made in New-Orleans, I did see upon a sign opposite the St. Charles Hotel this inscription: "Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows made and sold here," I said, I have found one thing that is made in New-Orleans! coarse wagons, carts, and rough and rude wheelbarrows, but on crossing to inspect the matter a little more minutely, before entering it in my notes, I found that I had overlooked some words printed in smaller letters, "at New-Haven," [laughter,] and that the sign was rightly to be read: "Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows made at New-Haven and sold here." [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, this is not a reproach. It is not spoken reproachfully, it would ill become me to so speak it. But it is their system. They employ slaves, and in New-York—I was going to say that we employ, but I think I will reverse it and say that freemen employ their masters, [cheers,] the manufacturers. This is but an illustration. The principle is the same in every department of industry and manufacture. Now the Slave States not only build no great cities, but they build no great States, compared with these States—these Free States. There is one other distinction, and that is, the Free States multiply and replenish the continent with Free States, but the Slave States fail to multiply and replenish the continent with Slave States. And they say that the reason is not in the nature of Slavery and Freedom, relatively, themselves, but in the injustice of not allowing them to establish slave territory; and they are going to say next, as they logically must, that they should reopen the African Slave-trade, and so furnish a supply for new Slave States. The opposition is founded upon these facts;—is it reasonable to concede to it? We cannot concede to it unless we are willing to wreck the prosperity, and growth, and greatness of our City, of our State and of our country. That would seem an end of the argument, but they then resort to terror and to menace. They tell us that they will withdraw their trade from the City of New-York, unless she will vote—unless her citizens will vote—as they require them to vote—as their supposed interest dictates. Is it best to yield to that? Why, fellow-citizens, New-York is not a province of Virginia or of Carolina, any more than it is a province of New-York or Connecticut. New-York is the metropolis of the Country. New-York must be the metropolis of the Continent. [Cheers.] Her commerce, like her principles, must be elevated, equal, just, impartial towards every State. Towards freedom, at least, if it must be tolerant of Slavery. [Applause.] But they proceed to tell us that if we do not concede to their demands they will secede and dissolve the Union. Will they? Shall we then surrender? That involves the question whether they will secede and dissolve the Union if we do not. What then is it we propose to do which they require us not to do? Why it is simply to vote for the man we prefer over the three men, or the no man which they prefer. [Laughter and cheers.] Is there any offence in that? That is just what the Constitution says we may do, and insomuch as there must necessarily be differences of opinion among men, the Constitution requires every man to vote, not for the person somebody else has selected, but the man he himself prefers to have elected. [Applause.] Well, they say that they must nevertheless take offence, and we ask them why, if this is right? "Why, yes, so far you are all right," say they. "Why, then, will you dissolve?" They reply: "We will dissolve because that Mr. LINCOLN and a Whig Congress will commit aggressions upon us after they are elected." "Very well," we say, "but is it not prudent—is it not reasonable—to wait for them to be elected first, and then to commit the aggressions or attempt to commit them? [Applause and laughter.] They answer, "No; we cannot afford to wait for the overt act, because that overt act may never be committed, [laughter,] and if it shall be committed we shall have become so much demoralized that we cannot resist after that." [Great laughter.] Well, I will not argue the latter point, for I do believe better of them than they proclaim of themselves. I know their humanity, their spirit, their courage and their chivalry, [applause,] and I know enough of human nature to know also that he that waits until an overt act is committed before he strikes back will be able to recover his rights a thousand times sooner than he who strikes before any overt act is committed. [Cheers.] But why shall we expect that the President, Mr. LINCOLN, and his Cabinet, and the Congress will commit aggressions against the Slave States? They cannot do it constitutionally, and what they cannot constitutionally do cannot be done. [Cheers.] Besides, who are these men who are destined to commit these unconstitutional aggressions? They are citizens of the United States, chosen by their fellow-citizens, as, if not altogether the best, yet from the best of every part of these United States. Are they less likely to be honest, and just, and wise, and prudent statesmen than the men selected from the same constituency who have heretofore been chosen to fill the same places? [Applause.] Aye, they tell us this Republican Party is driven on by enthusiasts, and madmen, and fanatics, and that these will control instead of being restrained by their associates. This Republican Party that next Tuesday is to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, [enthusiastic cheering,] what will it be but a majority of the American people? If it is less than that it cannot elect anybody, and if it elects anybody it will be precisely the same American people that has tolerated the Government in the abuse of Constitutional powers, out of tenderness to the South and to the Slave States, for a period of fifty years. [Cheers.] It will be as forbearing still as it can be, and maintain the principles of freedom, and to maintain those principles as I have already shown you, involves no action of the Government in any unconstitutional mode. But they tell us that "you are arguing only upon reason." What we fear is, that the South, the Slave States, will not listen to reason. They are excited, they are disturbed, they are passionate, and they will go out of the Union, reason or on reason, right or wrong. Well, fellow-citizens, I think very differently of the South, as I do of the North. The election of a Chief Magistrate of a great Republic of thirty millions brings every party and every interest to use the best arguments to sustain its cause that it has. We give them the arguments which have been submitted to you so often here, and which have attempted to renew to-night. They give us in return—what? Denunciation and threat. Well, these are not a very effective, they are not a very logical form of argument, but they are not to be blamed who use them for that—they are all the arguments they have. [Great cheering and laughter.] And what is it our duty to do? To threaten back again? To fulminate menace for menace and denunciation for denunciation? No: but to listen and hear with patience, with kindness, with fraternal feeling and sympathy. For we do expect them to hear our arguments, and our arguments are much harder to bear than theirs. [Applause and laughter.] I do not think these threats before election are evidences of revolution or disunion after the election, for the simple reason that I have always found that the man who does intend to strike a fatal blow does not give notice so long beforehand. [Laughter.] And for ten, aye twenty years, these threats have been renewed in the same language and in the same form, about the first day of November, every four years, when it happened to come before the day of the Presidential election. A man intoxicated may threaten, but he never knows what he will do when he is sober, as all the world knows that no sober man can tell what he may not do when he is in a state of intoxication. A man in a passion never can tell what he will do when he is cool, as everybody knows from his own experience that he very often does when he is cool much wiser things than those he meditates doing when he is in a heated passion. [Applause and laughter.] These menaces are made by the politicians in the name of the people of the Slave States. As I have said, what else can you expect them to do? Why, it was but the other day, in the State of Michigan, that a citizen asked me what I thought of the State of New-York. I said I thought it was sure for LINCOLN. He said to me, then, that DOUGLAS had just come from the State of New-York, and they had told him "DOUGLAS claims that he is going to carry the State of New-York." "Well," said I, "my good friend, how can I help it if DOUGLAS does say so?" [Laughter.] "Well," said he, "I want to know whether you think that he thinks so?" [Great laughter.] Said I: "I certainly cannot answer for what Mr DOUGLAS thinks; but now, my dear, good friend, will you allow me to ask you one question? If Mr. DOUGLAS is running for the candidacy of the Presidency, and if he is canvassing for himself, and if you ask him whether he thinks he is going to carry the State of New-York, when it is necessary for his success that he should carry it, what else can he tell you except that he thinks he will?" [Laughter.] So I do not doubt but that these Southern statesmen and politicians *think* they are going to dissolve the Union, but *I* think they are going to do no such thing; and I will tell you in a very few words why. He who in this country thinks that this Government and this Constitution can be torn down, and that this Union of States can be dissolved, has no faith—first, in the Constitution; he has no faith in the Union, no faith in the people of the States, no faith in the people of the Union, no faith in their loyalty, no faith in reason, no faith in justice, no faith in truth, no faith in virtue. I am not unwilling to see the members of that class of the American people brought up, so that we may see them altogether. For my part, I, on the contrary, have faith in the Constitution, faith in the Union, faith in the people of the States, faith in the people of the Union, faith in freedom, faith in justice, faith in virtue, and faith in humanity. The Constitution and the Union have stood eighty years only upon the foundation of such a faith existing among the American people. It will stand and survive the Presidential election, and forty Presidential elections after; aye, I trust an hundred and a thousand, because the people, since it was established, have grown wiser, more just, humane and virtuous than they were when it was established. [Long and euthusiastic cheering.]

After Gov. SEWARD had concluded, the Republican Glee Club sung "Dixie," amid loud plaudits; and "Old Abe's Choir" rendered "Ain't we glad Abe's going to the White House?" very effectively. Then Mr. EVARTS came forward and said that the procession of the Wide-Awakes was part of the evening's exercises, and that they might have an opportunity to see it, the meeting was adjourned.

As soon as the announcement was made, Gov. SEWARD's friends surrounded him and shook him heartily by the hand. Men climbed on to the platform, and pressed around him, and it was with difficulty that he made his way through the crowd. As he descended into the Garden he was loudly cheered. Conducted by General Superintendent KENNEDY, he slipped through a side-door on Fifteenth-street to avoid the throng, and entering an open barouche, with Mr. EVARTS and others, was driven rapidly away. It was long before the immense concourse in Palace Garden succeeded in squeezing itself out into the adjacent streets.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The anxiety to get positions inside of the building, within sight and hearing of the distinguished Senator, caused the hall to be compactly filled before 7 o'clock P. M. As the crowd poured in and found that there was no chance to get within hearing of Mr. SEWARD, they contented themselves with standing-room in the open area of the Garden, the larger and denser part of them pressing close up to the doors and windows, through which they could obtain an occasional glimpse of the speaker, or catch a possible sentence from his lips. Not a foot of space within the large inclosure was unoccupied. Three stands were prepared, one on each of the three sides of the Garden, where meetings were organized, and speaking was begun and continued with the inside proceedings. The multitude pressed closely about these centres of attraction, and listened with attention.

STAND NO. 1.

At Stand No. 1 SIMEON DEAPER was the first speaker, who held the attention of some two thousand listeners, while he defined the great doctrines of the Chicago Platform, comparing them with the position occupied by the Bell-Everett Party, and denouncing with great severity, the schemes and threats of the disunion schismatics. He was loudly applauded. Mr. POMEROY, of Auburn, followed Mr. DRAPER, in a strong address, which was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause. A. OAKEY HALL, Mr. MILLIGAN and others also spoke.

STAND NO. 2.

At stand No. 2 JOHN H. WHITE presided, and addresses were made by ELLIOTT F. SHEPPARD, THOMAS B. VAN BUREN and JAMES FAIRMAN. Shelton's Band discoursed occasional and spirit-stirring music. Mr. VAN BUREN spoke in demonstration of the local nature of Slavery under the Constitution, and showed the futility of any other policy than that of its limitation by law. Mr. FAIRMAN spoke for half-an-hour, showing that we may have the forms of a Republican Government without its substance, with the working classes in a state of dependence, by the prostrated industry of the country.

STAND NO. 3.

At the North Stand WM. A. DARLING presided, and affective addresses were made by JOSEPH CENTER, Mr. FRANKHEIMER, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Dr. SNODGRASS.

The entire front of Palace Garden on Fourteenth-street was also filled with spectators and Wide-Awakes, who had come to the meeting on an escort of Gov. SEWARD, and who remained for the purpose of paying him a similar honor when he had finished his speech, by escorting him back to the Astor House.

THE TORCH-LIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

We are told that DIOGENES once indulged in a solus search through the streets of Athens, with a lantern in his hand, for an honest man. A resuscitated Greek in our City last evening might have thought that several thousand peripatetics had taken up the search which the old Cynic abandoned in disgust. He would have been fortified in this opinion by the fact that the noctivigant gentlemen with torches confined their guest to the upper part of the City, not looking in the vicinity of the City Hall, nor approaching within several Roman-candle shots the purlieus of Wall-street. But the resuscitated Greek would have been mistaken in his conclusions. The illuminated gentlemen were simply vigilant Wide-Awakes, desirous of proving that they were not sleepy on the eve of election. Forming in Fourteenth-street, the Light Brigade charged down Fifth-avenue, through Eighth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Canal, through Canal to the Bowery, then up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, they moved in lines of linked light long drawn out. Torchlight processions are no novelty in our streets of late, and so often have they been described, that one's pen necessarily runs in a rut. Men gather like moths around any species of illumination, and a torch and a tar-barrel are all that is necessary to bring a crowd into Broadway. It is customary on these occasions to compare Broadway to a sea, and to say that it "billowed" with emotion, but last evening it did not resemble a sea so much as usual, nor did it billow so much as formerly. Dropping the marine metaphor, we will compare it to a cornfield. It seemed

"One mighty *maize*, and all without a plan."

Men encroached upon each other's corns in an insane desire to get as near the curbstone as possible, and little boys, with an utter regard of their personal comfort and pantaloons, perched themselves on park palings while the procession passed. The procession moved along as all its predecessors have done this season—a pillar of fire before, a cloud of smoke behind, and an abounding smell of bad kerosene everywhere. Roman candles were burnt with an utter disregard of the present poverty of the Pope, while occasionally an ambitious Wolsey of a rocket rushed above the less pretentious pyrotechnics, to meet with a cardinal discomfiture in mid-air, and "fall like a bright exhalation of the evening, to be seen no more of men."

And lamp-posts stand beneath the hanging eaves
In silent sorrow as the torches pass,
Grieving—if aught inanimate e'er grieves—
That kerosene should shame the City gas.

With banners and with badges, torches and transparencies, the Light Infantry of the Republican army defiled through the brick gorges, terrible as an army with torches—an occasional torch, however, extinguished by the rude breath of the passing wind, presenting itself to the gaze of observers as a veritable *lucus a non lucendo*. Midway in the procession were borne several lusty ears of corn. It may be remarked that Democratic demonstrations have a more comfortable and less conspicuous way of carrying this cereal, or its equivalent.

Passing the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Union Club, directly opposite to which are the Headquarters of the National Union Club, a very good opportunity was afforded for observing how opinions differ in politics. While on one side of the street, in response to the sharp numerical cheer of the Wide-Awakes, rose ringing huzzas, young men crying "Hi, hi," until their voices became low, from the other shot sibilant sounds and groaning and gibing. But notwithstanding the party feeling no collision occurred; the minute-men kept the peace for an hour, nor did the Wide-Awakes attempt to test the mettle—Bell-mettle—of their opposite neighbors. The most unkind remark offered was that of a Wide-Awake Captain: "Let the poor fellows groan," said he, "they are near enough to their dissolution to warrant it."

Taken all in all, the demonstration of last evening was a most creditable one, both in point of numbers and in the appearance and conduct of those who took part in it. The length of the procession was variously estimated, from one mile to ten, according to the politics of the party making the estimate.

The honor of escorting Gov. SEWARD in the early part of the evening, from the Astor House to Palace Garden, devolved upon the "City Wide-Awakes," and a more trusty band of men could not have well been chosen. They convoyed the distinguished Senator through Broadway, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, landing him safely at the entrance in Fifteenth-street, without encountering any illustration of the "irrepressible conflict" theory on the line of march.

ATTACKS UPON THE WIDE-AWAKES.

As the procession was passing down Broadway it was greeted with cheers from a number of Republicans who had stationed themselves in front of the Headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Union, Stuyvesant Institute. The meeting-room of a Bell and Everett Club is on the opposite side of the street, and some of the members took umbrage at the demonstrations of applause and applied approbrious epithets to the Republicans. Finally, several of the Fusion Party made a rush toward where the Republicans were standing, and calling them "negro stealers." "sons of b—s," &c., seemed bent on inciting a riot. Officer GROOT, of the Fifteenth Ward made an attempt to drive the rowdies back and in so doing, found it necessary to arrest a man named WM. H. TRAVIS, who appeared to be foremost in the disorder. The crowd made an effort to rescue this man from the custody of the policeman, who, however, was enabled to retain his prisoner by the appearance of Capt. CAFFREY with a reinforcement, and the turbulent people were dispersed, not, however, until some heads had been bruised. In the course of the disturbance, Officer LEFFERTS took one H. A. SMITH into custody, and both the prisoners were taken to the station-house, and locked up.

While this affair was transpiring another scene of excitement was witnessed in front of the New-York Hotel, where a large crowd had collected. Several well-dressed men came out of the building and mingled with the people, inciting them to make an attack upon the procession, and using language which the exercise only of extreme forbearance on the part of the Wide-Awakes forbade them to retaliate. The ardor of the rioters at this point was soon dampened by the arrest of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, one of the leaders, whom Sergeant BANTA conducted to the Station-house.

On the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twelfth-street a more serious disturbance than either of the others occurred. About a dozen firemen had stationed themselves at that point, having their fire-caps on, and as the procession defiled by them it was met by jeers and epithets provocative of ill-temper. Officer TAYLOR, of the Fifteenth Ward, remonstrated with the firemen, who are said to have been members of Engine Company No. 23, but they refused to heed his words, and threatened him with violence. Shortly afterwards, however, they disappeared, but almost instantly returned with a reinforcement of their ranks to the number of thirty or forty, and an attack was made upon the procession. The rioters attempted to take away the torches of the Wide-Awakes, but the latter resisted them, and for a few moments a desperate fight was in progress. The firemen were armed with clubs and wrenches, which they used freely upon the heads of the Wide-Awakes, of whom several were knocked down, and dispossessed of their torches. Finally, however, the torches were recovered from the assailing party, who were driven back by the sheer force of numbers. The police came up soon after the fight occurred, but did not make any arrests.

After the designated line of march had been passed over the procession formed itself into an escort for Mr. SEWARD, and conducted him to his quarters at the Astor House, where he retired amid vociferous cheers.

Great Wide-Awake Demonstration in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn experienced a novel sensation last evening—produced by an unusual display of the Wide-Awakes. Accustomed as her people have been to the parade of small bands of these auxiliary political organizations, they were nevertheless taken by surprise, and more than gratified at the success which attended this effort, and they made a full night of it. The procession was organized by the Grand Marshal, Col. JESSE C. SMITH, on Fourth and Grand streets, at about 8 o'clock, and arrived at its destination probably at about 3 o'clock this morning. If its size should be judged by the same rule used by the *Express* in estimating the fusion procession of Thursday evening, there must have been at least 25,000 men in line. Persons at different points, however, were able to count from 1,900 to 2,500, and every man was in full uniform. Marching in pretty close order, frequently presenting a front of 18 files, the time occupied in passing a given point was 20 minutes. The windows of public and private buildings, notwithstanding the unreasonable hour, everywhere on the route of the procession, and the sidewalks on either side, were filled with people, and many houses were brilliantly illuminated. One of the most prominent of these was the house of Mr. CROWLEY, on Bedford-avenue. The Wide-Awakes were in the best of spirits, and were everywh

is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of person and property, *on the high seas*, in the Territories, or wherever else its jurisdiction extends." What hidden meaning lurks under that innocent-looking clause "*on the high seas*?" Let that be adopted by a National Convention, and ratified by a popular election, and it would speedily be followed by a decision of the Supreme Court, again pronouncing slaves to be property, and declaring *commerce* in one kind of property, at home or abroad, to be just as Constitutional as commerce in another; and then we might expect Senator DOUGLAS, or some new instrument of Slavery, to introduce a bill declaring that the existing laws prohibiting the Slave-trade, "being inconsistent with" the decision of the Supreme Court, are "*inoperative and void*"—the true intent and purpose of Congress being to permit the people of every State to carry on, both at home and abroad, commerce in any kind of property they may see fit! Does this sound extravagant? Is it one whit more extravagant than would have been a prediction in 1853, that the Missouri Compromise would be repealed by precisely such a proceed, and on precisely such an argument in 1854? And have we not indications far more abundant and conclusive that this is their intention now, than we had that that was their intention then?

MR. YANCEY'S INACCURACIES.

But let me come for proofs on this point still nearer home. One of the leading public men of the South, Mr. YANCEY, has recently made a tour of the Northern States, in the course of which he addressed the people of Rochester, as of other Northern cities, on the subject of Slavery. He took the ground that the Constitution provided expressly for the increase of Slavery, —and that Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies insisted that they should be permitted to import slaves until 1808, against the wishes of the South. I do not know whether Mr. YANCEY took that position in Rochester; (cries of "he did," "he did,") but in a published report of his speech at Syracuse, I find it set forth in the clearest terms; and I will read to you from that speech enough to present his claim:

"In reference to two points the Constitution itself says, in the Fifth Article, it should not be amended before 1808. One of those points was the right to carry on the Slave-trade, and the other was the extra representative power given to the Slave States based on three-fifths of their slaves. *They were so careful to guarantee that slaves were property, and that they might be brought in for twenty years, that they put it into the Constitution that however much it might be desirable to have it amended in that particular it should not be amended.* They would not allow the Legislature power to sit and legislate upon the Slave-trade as they thought proper, but they said it should not be made the subject of legislation, and that it should not be the subject of Constitutional amendment before the year 1808. *Who proposed that provision? Massachusetts! Who resisted it? Virginia!* The head of the Northern Colonies proposed to keep up the trade for at least twenty years; the head of the Southern Colonies proposed to abolish it. * * *

Did our Fathers wish Slavery to be abolished; did they say '*widen its basis, increase its numbers, trade in it for twenty years longer*, spend millions and millions of dollars, spread it over a larger territory,' and yet did they design after that to go to work and abolish it, to destroy so much property, and break up all the social relations of society founded upon it? This is entirely at war with the assumed fact that our Fathers thought that an irrepressible conflict existed between free and slave labor. The truth is, *our Fathers did not think so.*"

Now I cannot suppose Mr. YANCEY ignorant of the history of the country, or unacquainted with the debates which led to the formation of the Federal Constitution. He must be aware of the fact, recorded in MADISON'S record of those debates, that RUFUS KING on behalf of Massachusetts, and Mr. LANGDON of New Hampshire, strongly advocated giving the prohibitory power, "—that is, the power to prohibit the Slave-trade at once, "to the general government;"—that Gen. PINCKNEY declared that "South Carolina can never receive the plan *if it prohibits the Slave-trade*;"—that Mr. RUTLEDGE, the other delegate from South Carolina, followed this up by declaring that "if the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will ever agree to the plan, *unless their right to import slaves be untouched*, the expectation is vain";—and that it was this threat of secession, on the part of the Southern States, which led to any restriction being placed on the power of Congress to prohibit the Slave-trade,—as it has led to many similar acts of equally unwise legislation from that time to this. [Applause.] Mr. YANCEY must be aware also that when the Committee reported, as a Compromise, that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited before the year 1800, it was Gen. PINCKNEY of South Carolina, who "moved to strike out 1800 and insert 1808,"—and that this was conceded by the Northern Colonies on the avowed ground that it was better under all the circumstances "to let in South Carolina and Georgia, on these terms, than to exclude them from the Union." And when the other clause—the fifth article—of the Constitution, providing its own amendment, was under consideration, Mr. YANCEY must know that it was Mr. RUTLEDGE of South Carolina who said that "he *would never agree* to give a power by which the *articles relating to slaves* might be altered by the States not interested in that property, and prejudiced against it;"—and it was in consequence of this protest that the clause forbidding such alteration was inserted in that instrument.

All these are plain matters of history which it would be an insult to Mr. YANCEY'S understanding to suppose that he did not know. I am driven to the conclusion, therefore, that when Mr. YANCEY attempted to fasten upon Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies, the responsibility of having continued the Slave-trade until 1808, he committed a conscious and intentional perversion of the facts of history. [Applause.]

But Mr. YANCEY goes on to prove from the provisions of the Constitution that our fathers in that instrument recognized, intentionally and carefully, slaves as *property*. "I prove," says he by the section giving the "*slaves representation*," "that our fathers recognized them as *property*." To my mind the fact of giving them representation proves exactly the opposite. The representation of property in any form finds no place in our Constitution. Our system of government excludes it. It is a Government of the *people*, and not of property; and the very fact that slaves are permitted to be represented at all, proves that they are regarded not as property, but as persons. And the language of the section which Mr. YANCEY quotes designates them expressly as *persons*. By what right, therefore, or on what ground does he assume that they were regarded as property, and that this peculiar kind of property was the only kind that was permitted to be represented in the Federal Government?

But "I show," said Mr. YANCEY, "by this Slave-trade section that our fathers regarded slaves as property." I cannot see in it the slightest evidence of any such thing—the faintest possible pretext of any such inference. That Slave-trade section declares that Congress shall not prohibit before 1808, "the migration or importation of such *persons* as any of the States now existing may think proper to admit." This applied to New-York and to the importation of Irishmen and Germans, just as much as to South Carolina and the importation of Africans; but does it, therefore, imply that these Irishmen or Germans were to be imported as *property*? Yet the inference is precisely as strong in the one case as in the other.

But, says Mr. YANCEY, "I show by the fugitive-slave section—providing that they should be delivered up if they escaped—that our Fathers regarded slaves as property." I can see nothing of the kind in that section. It simply declares that "*persons* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another," shall be delivered up. Does the fact that they are to be delivered up make them property? Certainly not—for fugitives from justice are also, by a preceding clause, to be "delivered up." Yet there is no pretence that *they* are regarded as property. Does the fact that they are "held to service or labor" under State laws make them property? Not necessarily; because an apprentice may be held to service in the same way, and yet he is not property?

The very language cited by Mr. YANCEY proves exactly the opposite of his assertions. In every instance in the Constitution where slaves are referred to at all, they are spoken of as *persons*:—and the idea of a person excludes the idea of property. A *person* has a will—has a conscience—has responsibility and rights which cannot be conceived of as belonging to property. You cannot connect the idea of a personality with a horse, or a dog. They may be property, because they cannot be persons. You may have a property in the *labor* or service of a person;—but the person himself cannot be property. [Applause.] And this distinction was clearly and carefully maintained in the Constitution, through all its provisions, by the framers of that instrument. Mr. YANCEY must be aware of the fact that when this article of the Constitution was under consideration, the word "*servitude*" in the original draft was struck out, and "*service*" unanimously inserted, "the former," as Mr. MADISON says, "being thought to express the condition of slaves, and the latter the obligation of free persons." Does this look like an intent to regard slaves as *property* in this provision? The fact is, they are nowhere regarded or spoken of in the Constitution as property. They are not represented in Congress as property, but as persons:—they are not imported as property, but as persons:—they are not recaptured, when they run away, as property, but as persons. And, if you will glance through the discussions of the Revolutionary period of our history, whenever the question came up of taxing property to pay the expenses of the war, it was universally held by the slaveholders of that day in the Southern States that their slaves should not be taxed, because they were persons and not property. And the three-fifths clause came into the Constitution against the wishes of the South, because at the outset the question was one of taxation, and they regarded their slaves not as taxable property, but as persons whom it would be unfair to tax like free men, because their faculty of labor was less. Indeed, it is admitted by the South—and has been admitted by Mr. YANCEY himself—that the Fathers did not hold the opinions of Slavery now maintained in the Southern States. I have in my hand a speech made by Mr. YANCEY, in a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1858, in which he contended for a reopening of the African Slave-trade, and after referring to the sentiments of JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON, MADISON and MONROE, added: "Then I say that the old fogies of that day entertained opinions in relation to Slavery which we of this day are unanimously agreed *are not sound*." Yet this same Mr. YANCEY attempts to persuade the people of Rochester that these same "old fogies" were perfectly "sound" on the Slavery question—that they provided for its increase, widened its basis, and had no thought or wish that it should ever disappear. [Applause.]

SHALL SLAVERY BE EXTENDED?

Now, I have dwelt upon this, perhaps, at too great length. But it is a vital point in the whole controversy. It is the specific doctrine on which the whole question turns. The object of proving that slaves are property under the Constitution, of the United States is to establish the *right and the duty of the Federal government to protect it, wherever its power extends*,—upon the sea and on the land, wherever the flag of the Union floats.

The issue of the impending canvas, therefore, is simply this:—*Shall Slavery be extended by being carried, under the Constitution and with the aid of the Federal Government, into the Territories*,—and *increased by reopening the African Slave-trade*? The Democrats of the South say YES. The Republicans of the North say NO:—and they mean to make that NO practical and effective. [Loud and prolonged applause.] This is the issue—and the only issue—of the pending canvas, so far as the question of Slavery is involved. [Applause.] The Republican party stands pledged against any such increase or extension of Slavery, on this continent, from this time forward and forever. [Applause.] They oppose the reopening of the African Slave-trade, partly because they believe we have Africans enough on this continent already; and they oppose the extension of Slavery into new Territory, partly because they know Slavery to be an evil to the society in which it exists, and they are therefore unwilling to plant it in regions now free from its blight; and partly because they are unwilling to give it any greater political power than it now enjoys in the affairs of our common confederacy.

We have now four millions of negroes in our country. They have been thrust upon us against our will and against their own. They are an element of weakness—an obstacle to our national advancement—a burden to be carried, whether slave or free. We have duties as men and as Christians towards them which we must discharge. But we want no more of them. We have more of them now than we can properly provide for. Their condition at the best reflects no credit upon us as philanthropists or as Christians, and before we add to their numbers it becomes us to make some better provision for those we have already. Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, tells us he regards the African slave-trader as the Christian missionary. Possibly he may be—but not after the model which I most admire. I prefer the missionary who will take Civilization and Christianity to the African savage, rather than one who kidnaps the savage and hangs him as a dead weight upon our Christianity and Civilization at home. I concede that the negro may be better off here than in Africa: but he would be better off still in my parlor, or in yours, than on a cotton plantation at the South. This is no reason, however, why we should bring him to either place. Our Government does not exist for the purpose of importing savages in order to civilize them. We have other work to do with which that would seriously interfere.

But beside and beyond this reason, we know Slavery to be an evil—not merely a wrong to those who are its subjects, but an impediment to the society in which it exists. We believe we find in facts under our immediate observation, abundant proof that a State which adopts Slavery as its form of labor, advances less rapidly in the career of development, is weaker materially and morally, than one which bases its social system on free labor. How can we come to any other conclusion when we compare the progress made by the neighboring States, one free and the other slave, in any or all the elements of social growth? Compare Virginia with New-York—or Ohio with Kentucky—or South Carolina with Massachusetts, in any respect, and note the difference. Take it in regard to the single point of mental culture, which is a good test of social growth. In New-York there is one free white adult in 36 of the whole number who cannot read or write; in Virginia there is one in 7. In Massachusetts there is one in 125; in South Carolina there is one in 6. In Pennsylvania—which we have never considered a very enlightened State until since the last election—[laughter and applause]—there is one in 32; in Georgia there is one in 7; in Ohio there is one in 26, in Kentucky there is one in 8; in Vermont there is one in 62, in Tennessee there is one in 5. Now what makes this broad and striking difference? Is it not perfectly just and fair to trace it to the only point in which they differ materially from each other—this, namely, that Slavery exists in the one and not in the other? Can we ascribe it to anything else? Now we say that we will not extend an institution which produces such results—which blights industry, which oppresses one class of the community and demoralizes and degrades the other—into new regions; we will not do anything to fortify it or make it perpetual; nor will we permit it to seize upon any larger share than it now enjoys of the political control and government of our common country. Upon that point the Republicans of the country stand firm and immoveable. [Applause.] It is for that position they fight—and it is that position they are about to win. [Applause.]

Now why should there be any difference of opinion or of action on this subject, especially among the freemen of the Northern States? Is there any one here who thinks that Slavery *should* be extended and increased—that it ought to be carried into the territories, and new Slave States added to the Union, and that the African Slave-trade ought to be reopened? No one believes that. Of the three political parties arrayed against us, though they all work in that direction, only one ventures to take such ground before the world. Neither the Douglas nor the Bell parties believe in any such sentiment as that,—though the one declares its entire indifference to the subject, and the other is afraid to avow any opinion whatever upon it. There is a general concurrence of sentiment, especially throughout the North and West, that Slavery ought not to be increased or extended in any way, under any pretext or in any degree. [Applause.] Yet the Republican Party offers the only organized and resolute hostility to that extension. It is the only party which takes ground against it. Why then do not all who are opposed to it join us in making that resistance effectual?

THE ACCUTATION OF SECTIONALISM AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I suppose, in the first place, it is because they regard us as a *sectional* party. They see the Republican Party confined mainly to the Northern States. They are told we have no votes at the South, and that in the event of our success the South can have no representation in the Executive Department of the General Government. To a certain extent this is true, but not wholly. We have support in several of the Southern States, and in nearly all of them there are thousands who substantially agree with us in sentiment. But whose fault is it that this has become a sectional question? Why is the North united against the increase of Slavery? Simply because the South united first in *favor* of it. In 1848 you remember Mr. WEBSTER, in his Marshfield speech, deplored the fact that there was no North; that the North never had united in a vigorous and conscientious opposition to the extension of Slavery. That was true, and it was because the South, up to that time, had not openly manifested to the whole world her united and determined purpose to make that extension the aim of all her efforts. Her encroachments up to that time, and even later, had been cloaked under plausible pretences of another character. Texas had been annexed on the plea that the defence of the nation required her accession. The compromise measures of 1850 were passed from an apprehension that the South would dissolve the Union. And through all these movements the South had been more or less divided on these issues, and had maintained its distinct political parties. But in 1854, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was brought forward, what did we see in Congress? In the Senate every Senator from a slaveholding State, with the single exception of SAM HOUSTON, voted in favor of its repeal, and of opening all the Federal Territories of the Union to Slavery. Even Mr. BELL, although he voted finally against the bill because it permitted foreigners in the Territory to vote, gave his support to the repealing clause when it was first proposed as an amendment to the original bill. And in the House, out of 134 members from the Slave States, only *nine* could be found to vote against the bill. Here was a Union of the South in favor of extending Slavery. What remained but for the North to unite against it? In what other way could it be prevented? The North had, and has now, merely this choice: to sit down quietly and *permit* it, or else unite against it. Can there be any doubt as to the path of duty in this matter? Every day since that date has made more manifest the purpose of the South; fortunately every day has also made more manifest the corresponding duty and determination of the North. [Applause.] Mr. DOUGLAS has said that the principles of the Republican Party cannot be patriotic or just, because we cannot proclaim them in the Southern States. Neither can he proclaim the doctrines of Christianity among the savages of Patagonia; but does that prove that those doctrines are not true? His principle would commit to the intolerance of a section the rule and guidance of the whole country. It would make the brutality and the ignorance of men the test of truth—the standard of principle and of public duty. There can be nothing in this objection of sectionality, then, which should influence the conduct of an independent citizen, or prevent his resisting the increase of Slavery, by bringing into power the only party pledged against it.

EQUALITY OF STATES.

But it is urged, in the next place, that we do our Southern brethren injustice,—that we deprive them of their constitutional rights, when we thus exclude Slavery from the Territories of our common Union. *The equality of the States* is put forward as the principle which forbids our thus restricting it. All the States are equal under the Constitution;—and we must hold the institutions of the one to be just as good, just as rightful, legitimate and moral,—just as promotive of human happiness, as those of any other. Any distinction between them, in this respect, is an impeachment of their equality, and degrades those against which it obtains. Now, the institutions of a State depend upon its laws. And certainly there is nothing in the Constitution which requires us to pronounce the laws of one State to be as just, as good, and as beneficent as those of another. Each State judges for itself, and acts for itself, in this matter; and it would be quite as reasonable to require that we should pronounce the land in one State to be as good as the land in another.

This question of State Equality is a very old question in our history. The controversy in regard to it, goes back to the very earliest efforts at union for the common defence. The demand for equality among the States,—the jealousies of the small States, and the ambition of the large ones,—constituted the main difficulties which our fathers encountered in carrying forward the war of the Revolution. State Equality then, was conceded as a matter of necessity. So, too, in the Confederation which preceded our present form of government, each State had an equal vote with every other, and when the several States united in the call of a Convention to form a new Constitution, Delaware refused to go into Convention unless it were first stipulated that the doctrine of State Equality should not be infringed upon. The threat of disunion, you see, is older than the Union itself. [Laughter.] It became necessary, therefore, to define that doctrine in the Constitution,—to point out how far, and in what respects, the States should be equal under the new form of government which was to be established, and in what respects they should be unequal. It was provided, for example, that in the Senate the States should be equal,—that they should have precisely the same vote, the same weight in the Union, so far as that body was concerned, whatever might be their population, their wealth or their size. In the House of Representatives, on the other hand, it was provided, with equal distinctness and certainty, that they should vote according to their population—that large States should have a large vote and that small States should have a small vote—that the States, in other words, should *not* be equal. So also in the election of a President; it was provided by the Constitution that the people and the States acting together, should elect the President —each State being entitled to two votes without regard to its size or population, and then to a certain number more, in proportion to its population. Thus New-York has two electoral votes as a State, and Delaware has two also on the same ground—and then New-York has 33 more, 35 in all, because her population entitles her to them, while Delaware has but one more, or three in all, because her population entitles her to but one Representative. In the election of a President, therefore, by the people, the States are unequal. But if through any neglect of duty—any unforeseen contingency—any successful conspiracy, coalition or fusion of disaffected parties, the people should fail to elect a President, (laughter,) then the States were to elect one through their representatives in Congress, each State casting one vote, and only one, whatever might be its population or its size—the People being thus punished by a loss of power for failing to perform so important and so solemn a public duty. [Applause.] Thus, in the one case, the States are unequal, in the other, they are equal. So also the States are equal in the faith and credit to be given to their public records. So, too, they are theoretically equal in this, that a citizen of any one has the same rights and immunities in any other as the citizen thereof. I cite these examples to show that this whole matter of State equality was fixed and settled by the Constitution. It was settled on the basis of compromise. Equality was granted to the States in certain important respects, and it was denied in others. Its basis was distinctly laid down and its limitations were strictly and rigidly defined. The Constitution tells precisely in what particulars they are unequal. Now I should like to know by what authority these Southern statesmen add to these provisions of the Constitution? What warrant have they in that instrument for insisting upon an equality of State institutions and laws—in addition to the equality of rights and powers provided by the Constitution itself?

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

But, it is urged, the Federal Government has no right to discriminate between them in regard to their rights of property. Whatever the laws of any State make property, it is said, the Federal Constitution must treat as property and protect as property,—and any discrimination in this respect is injurious and degrading to the States against which it is made. I have seen this claim laid down nowhere more clearly or distinctly than in a speech by Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, from which, with your permission, I will read a single clause:

"The advocates of State Rights," says Senator BROWN, "have always held that the Territories are the common property of the States; that one State has the same interest in them as another; and that a citizen of one State has the same right to go to them, as a citizen of any other has. The corollary, therefore, has been *that a citizen of any State has the same right as the citizen of any other State to go into the Territories, and take with him whatever is recognized as property in the State from which he goes. Thus, if a citizen of Massachusetts may go and take with him a bale of goods, a citizen of Tennessee may go and take a barrel of whisky; and if a citizen of New-York may go and take a horse, a citizen of Mississippi may go and take a slave. It must be so, or else the equality of the parties is destroyed.* Tennessee becomes inferior to Massachusetts, and the rights of the Mississippian are inferior to those of the New-Yorker."

Here is a clear definition of "State Equality," as that phrase is used by Southern politicians. And it amounts to this,—that the citizen of every State is entitled, under the Federal Constitution, to take with him into the Federal Territories, the *local law* of that State on the subject of property. For property is the creature of law. Whatever is property at all, becomes so by virtue either of the common law or of the local law. We concede the right of every man to take with him whatever is property by the common law or by virtue of the Federal Constitution; because the common law and the Constitution go with him into the Territories, and have just as full force and effect there as in the States. But it is not so with his local law. He cannot carry that law beyond the jurisdiction of the local sovereignty that made it. And whenever that which is property only by virtue of his local law passes beyond the jurisdiction and the operation of that law, it ceases to be property at all. Unless, therefore, he can carry the local law of his State with him into the Territories, he cannot carry the *creature* of that local law,—the property which it has created and which ceases to be property the moment it passes beyond the boundaries of its power. I shall not stop to argue this point at any length. Let me simply seek to illustrate it. Suppose that a State, in chartering a bank, should make its notes a legal tender in payment of debt. One man in New-York has a ten-dollar bill on the Bank of Rochester, another in Mississippi has a ten-dollar bill on the Bank of Natchez. Each in its own State, within the limits of the law which gave it that faculty, is legal tender for the payment of debts. Suppose both go to a territory of the United States—taking their bills with them—and there offer them in payment of debt. Could the Federal Government insist that they should be thus received? Would it continue in the territory the operation of the local law which made them a legal tender in the States from which they came? Certainly not. But suppose the New-Yorker had taken a ten-dollar gold piece into the territory; the Federal Government would have insisted, if necessary, that that should be received in payment of debt because it is a legal tender under the Federal Constitution. "But that," says the Mississippian, "is unjust to me. That discriminates against my State. Mississippi becomes inferior to New-York and my rights as a Mississippian are held inferior to those of the New-Yorker. If he may take his gold I must be permitted to take my note, and if one is received as a legal tender the other must be also, because it is so received in the State from which I came, what would be the reply? "You did not bring your local laws with you. *Change your bill into gold*, where the law gives you the power to do it, bring your gold into the Territory, and then you stand upon an equal footing with every other citizen. It is not your property that is refused admission, but only the particular form which your local law has given it. [Applause.]

Take one more illustration of this same point. You know that lotteries were once permitted in all the States. Now they are tolerated only in a part of the States and are excluded in the rest—the matter being regulated wholly by local law. In Georgia a man may invest a hundred thousand dollars in a lottery, and it becomes *property* within the limits of that State. If he brings his lottery into New-York and attempts to sell it—attempts to treat it and trade it as property—the law of New-York treats him as a criminal. Suppose he goes into a Territory and makes the same attempt there. Will the Federal Government protect him in the enjoyment of what was his property in the State from which he came? Certainly not. It ceased to be property the moment it passed beyond the boundaries which limited the operation of the local law which created it. But is he, therefore, deprived of his right? Is he, therefore, denied access to the Territories with his property? Not at all. He is simply required to convert it into something which is property by the Constitution or the common law,—and then he is entitled to its enjoyment. Let him sell his lottery in Georgia where it is property,—and take the proceeds to the Territory, and the Federal Government will protect him in holding it when he gets there. [Applause.]

Now the case of a slave is precisely parallel. The Mississippian cannot carry with him into the territories that which is property only because the local law of Mississippi makes it property; but he is not, therefore, denied the right to it. Let him convert his slave property into some other form—let him sell his slaves in Mississippi, and take the cash which he receives for them into the Territories. Then he has something which the common law and the Constitution recognize as property, and which they will protect him in holding and enjoying as such. [Applause.] Now why is not this enough? Why are not Southern slaveholders satisfied with *thus* taking their property with them? Because it is not the property *per se* they seek to hold there—it is the *local law* which makes it property which they desire to transfer to the Territories. They want their slaves there—not their value merely —because they want the political power which their slaves will give them. [Applause.] They want, not simply the property, the cash value of their slaves—because property is not represented in our form of government; they want their "*persons*"—because three-fifths of those "persons" find full representation in Congress and the Territorial Legislature. [Applause.] They want slave *law*, and not slave property—slave *power*, and not slave value merely; and that is precisely what we of the North insist they have no right to claim, and what they shall not have. [Applause.]

Thus far, then, I find no valid reason why any man who is opposed to the increase and extension of Slavery, should hesitate to join the Republicans in making that opposition practical and effective. We deny them nothing to which they are entitled,—we deprive them of no Constitutional rights,—we do them no injustice in any form.

THE DISUNION PANIC.

I now come to another consideration which probably deters many from joining in this attempt to prevent the increase of Slavery. It is the fear of *Disunion*. It is the apprehension that the South may consider themselves injured and dishonored by such action on our part,—that they may regard their institutions as no longer safe, and that they may, therefore, fulfill their threats of secession if the people elect a Republican President. [Cries of "We have no fears." "They won't do it," &c.] Very well, I don't think they will, and I believe very many are deterred from acting upon their honest convictions of public duty by this apprehension. It may not be very creditable to their moral courage, but it is creditable to their sensibility and to their regard for the Union and the public peace. Now I think there is quite as much courage and good sense in facing a danger, assuming it to be real, as in sneering it out of your thoughts and denying its existence. A man who does not believe in ghosts is entitled to no credit for not fearing them. The man who does believe in them, and still walks right up to one and looks him in the face and demands that he shall give an account of himself, certainly shows the most courage of the two. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I think a great many good men believe in this disunion ghost; and I don't think it will be time entirely wasted to look it in the face, and see precisely to what extent we ought to be frightened by it and how far it should swerve us from what our judgment tells us is the path of duty. [Applause.]

Very much of this talk of disunion is purely for effect. It is intended to accomplish a purpose. As I have already shown you, it is a favorite argument with the South, and has been from the very foundation of the government. Whenever they have a hard point to carry they carry it by threats. They secured twenty years' immunity for the Slave-trade in that way. They forbid an amendment of the Constitution in regard to Slave representation in that way. They passed the Compromise measures of 1850 by that argument; and they are now endeavoring to prevent the election of a Republican President, and to promote the extension, the increase and the perpetuation of Slavery, by the same process. And in this, I think, they are doomed to signal and disastrous defeat. [Applause.] Very much of this, therefore, may be set down to motives of political and sectional partisanship.

And yet I have no doubt that there is, in the Southern States, a Disunion Party—an organized conspiracy of able, energetic, ambitious men, who aim, distinctly and consciously, at the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. It is a small party, but it understands the power of organization and the ability of a few, on the occurrence of a proper opportunity, to coerce the many into cooperation or acquiescence of its plans. I think there is a second class of men at the South who are, in conviction and from instinct, hostile to disunion; but who, nevertheless, have so exaggerated a fear of Northern hostility to Slavery, that they look upon secession as likely to become an unavoidable necessity. And there is a third class who revolt at the thought of such a step, but who see nothing to be gained as yet by openly denouncing it, while they think that the election of a Republican President may possibly be prevented by menaces of disunion, and who, therefore, take no steps to dispel the impression which those menaces may convey. This, it seems to me, according to the best information I can obtain, is a just representation of the public sentiment of the South on the subject of disunion.

I am quite prepared, moreover, to see a movement in the South towards disunion upon the election of a Republican President. Indeed, the leading politicians in several of the Southern States are so far committed to such a movement, that I do not see how they can possibly withdraw without forfeiting their self-respect and incurring the contempt of the people both at the North and at the South. South Carolina has already called a meeting of her State Legislature to take action on the subject. Alabama has provided for a State Convention for the same contingency. Other States have taken similar action, and others still are preparing to do so. But it must be remembered that up to the day of election all parties at the South have a common object in acquiescing in the cry of disunion. They all desire the defeat of the Republicans—and they hope this cry may aid in accomplishing it. But the moment the election is over this motive ceases to operate. They are then brought face to face with a very different state of things. Disunion ceases to be a means of coercing the politicalfaction of the North, and becomes a question of home concern. It becomes a practical matter, requiring practical action, and they must meet it in that spirit.

Suppose at the outset they are unanimous for disunion. The first question to be answered will be, *when* shall we dissolve the Union? This question is already actively and warmly discussed. One party replies, instantly on the election of LINCOLN, that is to say on the 7th of November next—Wednesday of next week, for on Tuesday LINCOLN, as they very well know, is to be elected. [Laughter and applause.] Oh, no! says another party, the mere fact of an election is nothing—wait until he is inaugurated, which event is to occur on the 4th of March next. But that, says a third, affords no greater reason for secession; wait until he commits some "overt act" of aggression upon our rights. Now here, you see, are three distinct parties at the South on the simple question—*When* shall we dissolve the Union?

HOW CAN THE UNION BE DISSOLVED?

There still remains the question, *How* shall we do it? and upon this point there will be at least three parties also. Indeed, three parties are already in the field. One says we must do by it a Confederation of all the Southern States. The second denounces that as utterly impracticable, and advocates a union of the Cotton States alone. Ex-Speaker ORR says he is in favor of secession just as soon as Georgia and Alabama will join South Carolina. A third party declares this to be equally impracticable, and insists upon the separate secession of some one State, in the faith that others will follow suit. But the great difficulty is to get any one State to take the lead. Faith in each other does not largely characterize the Southern States. They are like boys eager to chase a ghost in a church-yard—all ready to go, but each dodging behind the other, and no one quite ready to take the lead. [Laughter.] Col. KEITT is the only really plucky man among them. He proposes to secede on his own hook. He intends to leave the Union solitary and alone,—whether ten States or one State, or no State at all follow his example. And, like all really plucky men, he has the unanimous approbation and the hearty good wishes of the whole people. Nobody, either North or South, will offer the slightest opposition to his secession. [Laughter.] Now here, you see, are at least three more parties on the question—*how* to dissolve the Union? As I have already said these parties are already formed and in the field, and it is rather a significant indication of the future course of events that in Charleston, as well as in New-Orleans, the coöperationists have carried the election against the separate secessionists. As soon as the Presidential election is over, and the canvass becomes active at the South, there will be a sharp conflict of parties on each of the points I have named, and the result, in my judgment, will be, that the party which is in favor of *uniting the South in a Convention* on this subject, and of waiting for an *overt act* at the hands of the Republican Administration, will carry the day. That is the party which will triumph in the end, and we shall have a *Southern Disunion Convention* as the issue of these Disunion threats. [Applause and laughter.]

THE SAFETY VALVES.

Well, now, every day that Convention sits, the Federal Union will grow stronger and stronger! In the first place, there is no such *safety-valve* in this country, for the escape of pent-up and explosive wrath, as a Southern Convention. [Laughter.] The South has been holding Conventions for the past fifteen or twenty years. I can recall, within my short experience, ten or a dozen of them. It was fashionable for a number of years to hold Commercial Conventions at the South, for the purpose of establishing "direct trade" with Europe. The object was a very simple one. A Northern merchant would accomplish it in a week, by chartering a ship, advertising for freights at a low rate, and starting for a foreign port. He would have no difficulty in establishing "direct trade" with Europe. But every Southern Convention that has been held on that subject has proved an utter failure. It has ended precisely as Professor LOWE'S attempts to cross the Atlantic in a balloon have ended,—in the bursting of the balloon and the escape of a great deal of very unpleasant gas. [Laughter.] The Conventions start with a unanimous declaration in favor of direct trade. But the moment they come to discuss the practical means of establishing it, not ten men in the Convention can be found to agree, and the longer they discuss the project, the more widely do they differ. [Applause.]

Now, when the Southern Disunion Convention meets, the first question will be, whether they shall dissolve the Union at all. Well, upon that point, I think they will have some difficulty in reaching a harmonious conclusion. I have no idea that New-Orleans will surrender the Mississippi River, which creates her commerce, and is worth more to her than the whole cotton crop of the South. I do not believe Louisiana will surrendor the one cent a pound protection on her sugar, which she now enjoys at the hands of the "oppressive and tyrannical" Federal Government. I do not believe that Tennessee will consent to be cut off from the commerce of the same Mississippi,—or that Kentucky will consent to be the breastwork for the extreme South against the North,—or that Virginia will join a Confederacy the leading object of which is utterly to destroy the value of her negroes by deluging the South with fresh supplies from the coast of Africa. All these considerations, and many more that might be mentioned, will constitute formidable obstacles against reaching even a general assent to the policy of disunion. But suppose they agree upon this—what next?

Then come up certain grave questions as to the means of maintaining this new confederacy. A separate national existence is an expensive luxury. Especially if that nationality is to rest upon an idea which the whole civilized world holds in abhorrence, must it provide for all the contingencies of war with other powers. If the South is to have a confederacy of its own, it must have an army and a navy of its own, and they must be large enough and efficient enough not only to preserve peace at home, but to cope with any of the powers that may be arrayed against them. They talk of reliance on treaties with foreign powers—of placing themselves under the protection of France or of England. There is no power on the face of the earth so dead to all the moving impulses and instincts of the age, as to undertake the protection of a nation resting upon negro Slavery as the basis and sole reason of its existence—unless upon terms equivalent to its complete subjugation. NAPOLEON, powerful and arbitrary as he is, would not dare thus to outrage the free sentiment of the French people upon which alone he relies for the stability of his imperial throne. And does any sane man dream that England—which led the way in this Anti-Slavery crusade, which gave a hundred millions to free the slaves in her own West India Colonies,—would stoop from her high place among the nation, to become the accomplice in such a crime against humanity and the Christian civilization of the age? [Applause.] The South must go into this business, if it goes at all, without support or confidence, and under the lowering indignation of the Christian world. She must stand prepared to maintain her position by her power. She must have armies and a navy adequate to that dreadful emergency.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

Now what are her resources for such an undertaking? I know it is quite common to speak of the South as rich.—as far richer than the North, because she raises cotton which all the world must have. Mr. YANCEY sang this song of triumph during all the progress of his crusade in defence of Slavery through the Northern States. I presume he told you here, as he told the people elsewhere, that the South was much richer than the North because it exported a much larger share of its domestic produce. [Cries "yes," "he did."] Well, now, it may be worth our while to examine that point a little,—for it is one that is constantly thrown in our face, and I presume it has misled some persons into the belief of the superior wealth of the Southern States. If it will not trespass, therefore, too much upon your patience, I will give it a little attention.

Mr. YANCEY begins by laying down the rule of political economy, by which the annual increase of any community in wealth is to be measured. He says:

"Now the amount a nation *can annually spare from its own necessities, is the measure of the increase of its wealth.* If one raises 1,000 bushels of wheat, he has also his horses and oxen to feed, and laborers to feed, and himself and family to support out of it. If, therefore, it takes 500 bushels of his wheat to do all that, the amount and measure of his accumulation is only worth 500 bushels of wheat. So *what this country has got to spare is the gauge by which you ascertain the value of its industry.*"

Very well. This rule is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Mr. YANCEY then proceeds to apply it to measuring the yearly accumulation of the nation at large. He finds that this country exported last year products of her domestic industry to the amount of $287,392,080. The sum, therefore, measures the surplus of the country, over and above the supply of its necessities, for that year. Mr. YANCEY then proceeds to analyze this sum—and he finds that of the whole amount the North exported only about $118,000,000, including *ice*; while the South exported over $200,000,000, including *hemp*. [Laughter.] The South thus exported nearly twice as much as the North, and is therefore nearly twice as rich.

This is all very plausible. But it is not so conclusive as it appears to be, from the trifling circumstance that Mr. YANCEY forgot to apply to it the principle with which he started, namely, that exports to measure wealth must be exports of *surplus*, after all the expenses of the individual or the community have been defrayed. Let me take his own illustration. A farmer in Monroe County raises a thousand bushels of wheat. He takes enough of it to mill to supply his laborers and his family with flour. He sends enough of it to a home market to buy the groceries, the dry-goods, and whatever else he needs, and to raise money to pay his workmen. After he has thus paid all the expenses of his farm out of his crop, he sends the residue to market. He *exports* it, and that measures his profit for the year. And that is the case all through the North.

How is it with the cotton planter? He devotes nearly his whole plantation and the labor of his slaves to raising cotton, because it is the most profitable crop he can raise. He gets it in;—and what does he do with it? He cannot eat it. He cannot manufacture from it the clothing he needs. He cannot pay his family expenses out of it. *He exports it all.* But it is not all surplus—for his expenses have not yet been deducted from it. How has he paid them? By borrowing money on the credit of his incoming cotton crop. By drawing against it on New-York. Mr. YANCEY went on to tell you that he buys all the clothing for his slaves—their shoes, their hats, their blankets—all the plows, and hoes, and agricultural implements of every kind—the pork the negroes eat, and nearly all the supplies of the plantation, from the Northern States. Very well—but why not deduct these expenditures of the cotton crop before you estimate the *surplus*? Mr. YANCEY stated the aggregate amount of these purchases from the North at about $200,000,000 a year. Well, that is equal to the whole cotton crop of the Southern States! Deduct from it the expenses, as they should be deducted—and what becomes of the boasted surplus—the accumulated wealth of the Southern States? [Applause.]

The fallacy of the argument lies just here:—the *whole crop* of the South is exported and is therefore counted as profit:—while from the Northern crop is first deducted everything needed for home consumption, and two hundred millions more sent to the South, according to the estimate of Mr. YANCEY himself! [Applause.] It is sometimes said that figures won't lie,—and so they won't, if you let them alone. But put them in the hands of a skillful sophist, like Mr. YANCEY, and the nine digits can be made to tell more lies than all the letters of the alphabet, or all the words in WEBSTER'S Unabridged! [Laughter and applause.]

Now I have submitted this to refute the assumption that the resources of the South are so vast, and so superior to those of the North as they are sometimes represented. They are far inferior in every respect, and if the South sets up a separate Confederacy, how will she raise the thirty or forty millions a year essential to its support? Not by a Tariff, for she believes in Free Trade, and all her hopes of diverting commerce from the North is by throwing her ports open to the trade of the world. Well, then, she must

Jarvis, if he cannot quite do it. "There's no trusting those fellows up in the mountains," said he. Where a year ago there was not a Black Republican, this year I hear of great clubs. The shiftless fellows have got the idea that LINCOLN is going to be elected and all—well, they won't be held. But to match this, a "Breckinridge man from principle" says the Republicans will carry the city as easy as a boy carries a jack-knife in his pocket. DOUGLAS will take the whole Irish vote. But, remember, that the minute you get out of San Francisco you strike the Pike region, where there is neither Irishman nor negro, and there GWIN will get his supplies. GWIN, by the way, is in the mountains, with a blue shirt on, a dudeen in the corner of his mouth, and Pikes around him, to whom he is laying it down that the Black Republicans are trying to dissolve the Union, and bent on keeping him from getting a Pacific Railroad. He has not yet been seen in San Francisco.

The Douglas organ in the city, up to the day of the announcement of the Oregon election, protested that the talk of Fusion in Oregon was a Roorback. Since hearing the news, it argues that the men in the Legislature were elected as Fusionists, not as Douglas men, and are not generally even Democrats; that, in short, they are all Republicans, though—like BAKER himself"—"Non-interventionists."

The German J. B. Democrats have been trying to get Senator BENJAMIN to make them a speech. He declines just yet to do it, but promises that he will when the New-Almaden case is ended. When that will be you can judge from a single fact. It was opened for argument before Judge HOFFMAN last Monday by Mr. PRACHNY, who is just concluding his preliminary statement. EDMUND RANDOLPH, whose brief addresses to popular audiences are three and a-half hours long, is to follow him. Then Senator BENJAMIN and Mr. RANDOLPH to follow him. Then REVERDY JOHNSON, then Mr. RANDOLPH again. Then there are two other very fluent counsel for the claimants, each one of whom Mr. RANDOLPH will be sure to follow. About New-Years we hope to hear Senator BENJAMIN address the German J. B. Democrats on the great issues involved in the canvass, which will be closed on the 6th of November next.

The echoes of the three hundred guns for BAKER had hardly got a fair night's sleep, before the Italians in town stirred them up again with a hundred or two hundred guns for GARIBALDI. The Sardinian flag floated over the summit of Telegraph Hill, and over many houses about town on Tuesday, of which day the Italians made high holiday, closing their stores, and in all Italian ways demonstrating their joy over the entrance of the hero into Naples. They fired the cannon morning, noon and night, and played the fireworks after dark again.

The Broderick will case is admitted to probate at last, and JOHN MCGLYNN and ANDREW J. BUTLER appointed executors without bonds. The contestants have taken the proper steps to carry the case up to the Supreme Court. It has been very amusing to hear how the witnesses swore to and fro as to the characters of A. A. PHILLIPS and Mr. HOFF, of your City, the subscribing witnesses to the will. The very day before the will was admitted, Col. STEVENSON swore that PHILLIPS was a man of excellent character, of light hair and blue eyes, a native and a Christian, while WILLIAM MEEHAN swore that the same much-discussed MR. PHILLIPS was a dark complexioned man, and generally reputed to be an Israelite. The Broderick property is held to be worth $200,000—with some debts outstanding.

Judge MCALLISTER, of the Federal Court, delivered a very deliberate, indeed, rather a slow lecture the other evening on "Dueling," denouncing it as absurd, without any knightly or classic precedent, unholy and barbarous. The Judge is a Southern man—a Georgian, I believe. He had a very fashionable audience, made up mostly of Episcopalians, and persons who have or expect to have soon business in the Federal Court.

Our stout Prince LOT has, "for his health," been receiving his friends at the Hawaiian Consul's, attending the fair races, and to-day he goes up to experience the courtesies of the State at the hands of our excellent Irish Governor.

We had a big fire last night that consumed Dr. VERMEH's classical school, or seminary—quite a noted institution here—and some other buildings close by it on Bush-street. GLAUCUS.

The Senatorial Election in Oregon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SALEM, Oregon, Tuesday, Oct. 2—3 P. M.

The Legislature have at last elected Senators.

On the thirty-fourth ballot, JAMES W. NESMITH received 27 votes for the long term and Col. E. D. BAKER received 26 votes for the short term, to expire 4th of March, 1865. The result was effected by a union of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans.

Our people begin to think Oregon is worth living in yet. The enthusiasm of the citizens of this city is unbounded, while the Lane men look gloomy, and assert that it will add thousands to their electoral ticket in November next.

I have not time to write more now, as the stage is about leaving. I will give you a full history of all in a day or two.

NEW GRANADA.

British Protectorate of Panama—Unwarrantable Arrest of American Officers—Correspondence between the American and English Commodores—Withdrawal of the British Troops from the Isthmus—The Chiriqui Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

I wrote you in my last that the British guard, stationed on shore, ostensibly to protect the British and French Consulates, were assuming and exercising a protectorate over the city by challenging all persons who passed through the streets on which these Consulates are situated; and that probably these assumptions would lead to a correspondence between the British and American commanders. This interference having gone on for a fortnight without official protest, Capt. MILLER's officers became more emboldened, until, on Saturday night last, Lieut. W. E. FITZHUGH, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, on his refusal to acknowledge the right of the sentinel at the French Consulate to hail him, was arrested by the guard and kept in confinement for nearly an hour, until Lieut. WELCH, of Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Clio*, who was at a ball given by the Intendente and his friends to Capt. MILLER, could be sent for, when he was released. On the next evening, Dr. JOHN P. KLUGE, Surgeon of the Panama Railroad, and Mr. DIAS, a conductor of the road, were arrested, on their protesting against the hail of the sentry, and *kept in confinement all night.*

Lieut. FITZHUGH having brought his case officially before Com. MONTGOMERY, that officer on Monday morning addressed an energetic note to Capt. MILLER, and sent it by his Flag-Lieut. ROLANDO, on board the *Clio*. Lieut. F. states that on his arrest the Sergeant was sent for, who went for the Lieutenant of the Guard; that the Sergeant returned with orders from the Lieutenant to detain him and his companion, Mr. ENGLE, of the Chiriqui Expedition, as prisoners, *and to shoot them down if they attempted to escape.* Lieut. WELCH, to Lieut. FITZHUGH's question, "By what authority am I hailed and stopped?" replied, "I have orders to do so." In his letter Com. MONTGOMERY, after recounting the facts, said to Capt. MILLER that he need not be informed that such unusual and seemingly unnecessary proceedings on his part could only be regarded as aggressive towards the United States, and of a nature to demand the immediate adoption of measures for the reëstablishment of the neutrality of the city and Isthmus, which had been violated by his forces.

This letter brought Capt. MILLER immediately on board the *Lancaster*, when he attempted first, to palliate his action, and then to place the onus on the shoulders of the Intendente and the British Consul. He said his sentries must walk *somewhere* in the streets; that they could not be cooped up all night in the entries of the Consulate, &c. To which Commodore MONTGOMERY replied that they must not exercise any authority one inch beyond or outside the private property of these Consular residences; and he expressed great surprise that Capt. MILLER should claim to do anything more, or that he should surrender the command of any portion of his force to anybody out of his ship. "At any rate," he remarked, "the practice must be immediately stopped, or else I shall resist to the extent of the discretionary power placed in my hands by my Government." After some further conversation, Capt. MILLER said, "I shall withdraw my force at once. I had intended to withdraw it to-day, as I am going to sea on Wednesday." And before four hours the whole force was withdrawn.

Before Capt. MILLER left the *Lancaster*, the complaint of Dr. KLUGE, accompanied by a note from the U. S. Consul, was received on board, which Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY made the subject of another communication to him, in which he said that the reëmbarkation of his forces and consequent removal of the causes of complaint, *and the improbability of a recurrence of them*, made any further comment on past proceedings useless; and that any future communication he might find it necessary to make on the subject, would be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Pacific.

Capt. MILLER on Tuesday replied to Flag-officer MONTGOMERY'S two letters in a sort of round-about manner, partially denying that he had given any authority to his officers to challenge, laying the blame on the British Consul and Intendente, and saying that he had no information that any others than the three named had been interfered with, (notwithstanding the thing has been of public notoriety for three weeks past, and Com. MONTGOMERY had informed him that he would likely have to communicate other cases which had come to his knowledge of like nature.)

On the 22d, Flag-officer MONTGOMERY addressed a note to the Intendente, asking him whether the exercise by a foreign force of police service over Panama, since the joint evacuation of the British and American forces on the 8th inst., was under his sanction.

To this letter the Intendente replied, that neither before nor after the date mentioned had he invested any foreign force with the attributes of a police, unless the services rendered by the American and English forces in Panama since Sept. 27 might be looked upon as such, &c.

This letter not being satisfactory to Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, he has addressed the Intendente another missive, in which it is presumed he has asked him to state categorically whether he assumes or not the responsibility of the proceedings alluded to.

In all this matter, Flag-officer MONTGOMERY has only performed a plain duty—for aside from the political argument used, the annoyance had become almost unbearable, and had led to much ill-feeling between the natives and foreigners here, as well as between the Americans and English. Yet, we have been so little accustomed on these shores to see any great respect paid to the American flag, that we are all heartily thankful to him that he has convinced both the English and all others in these parts, that the American Eagle "still lives." While *he* is in command here, we have no fears of any recurrence of these or kindred outrages.

The United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, employed on the Chiriqui expedition, returned from Bocas de Toro to Aspinwall, last week, and sailed again for the former port on Monday. The route indicated by Government for a survey, had been found impracticable for a railroad. The geologist of the party had examined the coal beds, and, I understand, has found coal in abundance, and of good quality, at Chiriqui Lagoon and vicinity; but it is understood it will not answer for sea steamers. On the 13th of September Lieut. MORTON, chief of the Topographical Department, left the party at or near the summit, with orders to wait for him till the 1st day of October, when he would return from the Pacific side; but the Lieutenant not returning at the time indicated, his party rejoined the *Brooklyn*. On the return of the vessel to Bocas del Toro, it was the intention of her commander to send out a party to look for Lieut. MORTON, (if he had not previously returned,) and then to survey a new route, which, it was expected, would be found practicable for a road. The *Brooklyn* will be back to Aspinwall about the 5th of next month, and will then take the whole party to the United States.

The United States steam-sloop *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Panama on the 19th inst., having left Callao on the 10th. The steam corvette *Narragansett* left Callao on the 8th inst. for Panama, *vid* Guayaquil, and is hourly looked for here. The steam-corvette *Wyoming* is at Callao, waiting to bring away our Minister. The *Narragansett* will go to Golfito to bring back Lieut. JEFFERS and party, on her arrival here.

The Legislature has passed a law pardoning all except the leaders, engaged in the attack on the city on the 27th September, who will come in and lay down their arms. One man was fool enough to accept the invitation a few days ago, and was severely flogged for his credulity. This example of clemency will not be very seductive to others. The Legislature has also a bill under consideration pardoning some Americans and others for hanging a negro or two in 1851, who committed a barbarous murder at Taboga, in this bay.

Sixty or seventy men, lately withdrawn from the Government force at Cauca, were shipped to Santa Moria on the 24th, to join ARBOLEDA's force there.

We have no later news than that furnished in my last, in respect to the revolution in this Confederacy.

Last night the French Consul gave an entertainment to the Intendente, British Consul, and Capt. MILLER, of the *Clio*, and at about 9½ o'clock the party commenced firing rockets, blue lights, &c. The throwing up of rockets being the signal agreed on that "American troops must be sent on shore," Capt. RUDD, of the *Lancaster*, immediately sent his boats to the shore, with 150 men, with cannon and small arms! And all this trouble because our dignitaries were "on a bust." The *Clio* was at Taboga. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador in Peace—The U. S. Minister to Peru Demands His Passports—A Peruvian Frigate Lost with Great Loss of Life—Attempt to Burn an American Ship—Guano Contracts—Bolivia—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

The British steamship *Valparaiso* brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 20th October, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th.

ECUADOR.

Peace once more prevails throughout the whole country. GARCIA MORENO is at present the civil head of the Government, and Gen. FLORES at the head of the Military Department. Of course a convention to frame a new Constitution will soon be held, and an election for President will follow. No doubt FLORES will be chosen. Ecuador has resumed the tri-colored flag of FLORES of 1845.

PERU.

Mr. CLAY, U. S. Minister to Lima, finally sent in his *ultimatum* in respect to American claims on the 2d inst., which was for a settlement of the claims for the seizure of the *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson* within five days, or a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Peru. President CASTILLA declined to accede to the demand of Mr. CLAY, and gave as one reason for his refusal that he could not annul a decision of the Courts, which had declared the two vessels lawful prizes. Mr. CLAY responded by showing that within a year or two CASTILLA *had* set aside the decision of the Courts, and quoted the instances. The President declined to send Mr. CLAY his passports, or rather urged him to remain, with the view, it is presumed, of offering new conditions of arbitrament. The Lima *Comercio* urges that the whole matter be left to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, "as that Court has an enviable reputation throughout the civilized world, and would not sully its high character by an unjust decision, even in the case of its own citizens as against a Foreign Power." The decision of the Paraguayan question by an American Arbitrator, against the HOPKIN's claim is quoted as an instance of American probity, as is also the case of the Spanish vessels seized off Anton Lizardo, the confiscation of which was declared illegal by an American Court. I have always been inclined to believe that the money expended in the war against Paraguay was a dead loss to the country, but am now disposed to concede that the nation has gained infinitely more than it lost, in the reputation the decision of Mr. JOHNSON has given us abroad for high-toned justice and generosity. The United States steam corvette *Wyoming* is waiting at Callao the *dénouement* of the diplomatic comedy now enacting at Lima. I learn from good authority that although a fleet of three steamships have been waiting for a month or two in front of Callao to give force to the demands of Mr. CLAY, President BUCHANAN instructed Flag-officer MONTGOMERY that in no case must he commit any hostile act against Peru.

On the 9th, while in theact of raising the frigate *Callao* on the new sectional dock at the Island of San Lorenzo, the dock gave way, capsizing the frigate, and her masts, striking the sides of the dock, were broken off, the ship sinking in forty-five feet of water, and carrying the dock along with her. There were over 400 persons on board, principally the crew and officers of the vessel, but including visitors, to witness the operation of raising the vessel, and among them was President CASTILLA. It is thought that about 60 persons were killed or drowned, 40 or 50 badly wounded, and as many more slightly injured. Some prisoners in chains on the lower deck were drowned, as were also many sick between decks. The vessel lies on her side, only a small portion of her being out of water. She was a fine steam-frigate of 44 guns, built in England about six years ago. She is the same vessel that young MONTERO, a midshipman, three years ago, while his Captain was gone ashore, succeeded in taking over to VIVANCO, with all her crew, which chief held possession of her for nearly a year, till he was defeated at Arequipa. President CASTILLA luckily had gone on shore only two or three minutes before the accident. Among the killed was Col. SOLARES, an old soldier of the revolution. The dock was entirely new, and cost $400,000. It is thought the ship will be a total loss.

On the 6th, the American ship *Lucy L. Hall*, SIMMONS, of Boston, with a full cargo of guano on board for the Mauritius, took fire in the port of Callao, (supposed to have been set by the crew,) and but for the united efforts of the crews of the French and American war vessels, must have been a total loss. A portion of her upper deck forward, foremast and fore and main rigging were destroyed, but the cargo remained uninjured. It is said the crew grumbled about going to sea in her, alleging that she leaked badly, and this and other circumstances leads the Captain to charge that they set fire to his vessel while he was on shore. The crew are in confinement on board the United States steamer *Wyoming*, waiting the action of the United States Consul.

The United States flag-ship *Lancaster* sailed for Panama on the 10th. The United States corvette *Narragansett* sailed for Panama on the 8th, to touch at Guayaquil. The United States corvette *Wyoming* is to wait the orders of Mr. CLAY.

H. B. Majesty's steamer *Vixen*, and the French frigates *Serieuse* and *Bayonaise*, were at Callao.

There is some talk that CASTILLA will send a force against FLORES at Guayaquil, but it is generally believed he will not do so. There is also a good deal of talk of a war against Bolivia.

ZARACONDEGUI & Co., who decline the guano contract on account of several modifications made by the Government in its original proposals, have finally taken it for England and the United States, agreeing to advance the Government $3,150,000 at 4 per cent.

The amount of guano shipped in the month of September was 88,517 tons register, of which 16,934 tons went to the United States, and 13,946 to England.

Don PEDRO GALVES has been appointed Minister from Peru to France.

BOLIVIA.

Letters from Tacna say that the attempted revolution against President LINARES by Ex-President BELZU had been nearly suffocated—BELZU and AGREDA being in the city of Puno with only a small force. Two or three officers and 14 sergeants and corporals of the regiment Sucre which revolted in favor of BELZU, as well as some civilians, were shot on the 22d September in presence of the whole of the Government troops.

CHILI.

There is nothing from Chili, except that Congress had been prorogued for 20 days.

The Government would send a strong force in November against the Aranco Indians.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived at Valparaiso from New-York on the 26th September, and sailed for San Francisco next day. I sent you the arrival of the *Granada* by last mail. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Costa Rica—Gen. Moras' Late Unfortunate Expedition—News from Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama on the 21st. She left San Jose de Guatemala on the 10th, La Libertad in Salvador on the 12th, Realejo in Nicaragua on the 16th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 18th.

COSTA RICA.

The force sent down from San Jose to attack President MORA at Punta Arenas returned immediately after the defeat of the latter and the executions that followed, leaving only a small garrison behind.

Tranquility prevails at present in Costa Rica, and it is likely the public peace will not be disturbed again for a year or so. But the blood of MORA and CANAS will not sink into the ground unavenged. Their many and powerful friends will not let the sanguinary men at the head of the Government enjoy for a very long period the fruits of their ferocity. In fact, the dastardly conspiracy which drove MORA from his country, and his subsequent murder, has destroyed the peace of Costa Rica, and set her back for twenty years in the career of prosperity she was enjoying under his wise Government.

Gen. JOAQUIN MORA, brother of the President; Don MANUEL CANAS and wife, and Señor ARGUELLERO, who took refuge on the American bark *Reindeer* after the fight, went to Salvador on the last trip of the steamer *Guatemala*.

I wrote you in my last that letters had been found on Gen. CANAS compromising President BARRIOS, of Salvador, in MORA's attempt to oust the usurpers. These letters have been published, and show BARRIOS to be a greater rogue than his worst enemies ever charged him with being. The first letter dated Aug. 26, 1860, is addressed to MONTEALEGRE of Costa Rica. In this letter he says: "I am disposed to march a force to aid Honduras against WALKER, but to be on an equality as to arms with the fillibusters, I need rifles. I pray your Excellency to have the goodness to send me, by the steamer *Guatemala*, on her next voyage, two or three hundred rifles, without forgetting the cartridges, &c., which will be paid for or replaced by this Government."

His second letter, dated Sept. 11, 1860, is to Gen. CANAS, who was just about to embark in the *Guatemala* for the attack against the usurper MONTEALEGRE. In this missive he gives CANAS some military advice in regard to the occupation of Costa Rica. He tells him to send a vessel to San Juan del Sur, in order that he may send him assistance in men, and that he BARRIOS, will provide them with arms, powder, &c. He hopes MORA will have good luck in his expedition, and says his success will conduce to many things useful to Central America, and to a true alliance of the Central American States. In a postscript he speaks of powder for the expedition which he has forwarded to La Union, in Salvador, for its use, and tells CANAS he must not forget to take it on board on his way down the coast in the *Guatemala*. When it is known that President MORA and Gen. CANAS went to Puenta Arenas on the very steamer, which on her return trip was to bring BARRIOS the rifles he asked for, and that these rifles would be met at Punta Arenas by MORA's expedition, the treachery, and rascality of the foregoing proceeding will appear perfectly clear.

In connection with this matter, it is now known that an agreement subsisted between Presidents MORA and BARRIOS, that in case the first succeeded in Costa Rica, they were to seize upon and appropriate the whole of Nicaragua. SALVADOR was to take the Departments of Segovia, Matagalpa, Leon and Chinandega; Costa Rica to have the transit, Rivas, Chontales and Granada. MORA went so far as throw out this threat when the *Guatemala*, on her way down, touched at Realejo.

Dr. HOGAN, formerly of Philadelphia, who married in San José, and who owns a plantation there, has been exiled, and goes to Salvador. Young MEDINA has also been exiled, with several others. His father, CRISANTO MEDINA, an American citizen and agent of the Panama steamers, is held a prisoner in the house of Señor CARRAZO.

NICARAGUA.

The government, as a measure of security against WALKER, and against the Department of Leon, from which it apprehended a revolt against its authority, had gone from Managua to Granada. MARTINEZ, not being willing to trust CHAMORRO, to whom he had resigned his power as President, had resumed the office. Several new decrees of the Government, one of which was that every citizen should give 90 cents, or three days work a year, toward the improvement of the roads, had given a great deal of dissatisfaction. Mr. DIMITRY, United States Minister, and Mr. HEISS, special agent, were still in Nicaragua, endeavoring to induce MARTINEZ to call Congress together to act on the American treaty, and a report has gained some credit that that body will meet on the 15th December. Others say that the treaty is not popular in Nicaragua, and that the Government does not care enough about it to go to any extra trouble or expense to encompass its approval. Señor JERONIMO PERETZ, formerly Secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington, has been made Minister of the Interior *pro tem.* Mr. DIMITRY seems to have some sort of a transit speculation on hand, but the better class of people in Nicaragua are opposed to the reopening of the route on any terms, while the common people favor it.

The country is improving a very little in its business, agriculture, etc. Several capitalists are planting coffee trees, raising indigo, and getting india rubber. Granada has been rebuilt in good style. In fact, the improvemept there is so great that many say WALKER did the people a real service in burning the old city.

SALVADOR.

Gen. BARRIOS, with his force of 5,000 men, is "spoiling for a fight," and it is not supposed his ambition will allow him to remain quiet much longer. The most unfortunate thing that could have happened for Central America was the death of WALKER. While in constant fear of the great fillibuster, these States remained at peace at home, and united. Now, they will go to revolutionizing, and get up wars against each other on the most frivolous pretences. Salvador has already suspended diplomatic intercourse with Nicaragua because the newspapers of the latter country were allowed to write against him, and Costa Rica will no doubt cut Salvador. In Nicaragua, the Government is distrustful of the people—and the old feud between Leon and Granada will soon be renewed.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

There is nothing of interest from either of these Sates save that the people nearly went wild on the official promulgation of the death of WALKER. All the bells in the churches were hammering away day and night, and more powder was wasted than would have supplied a division on the day of Solferino.

F. W. R.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REV. JOSEPH SCUDDER.

It will please our readers to know that the health of Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER is so far restored as to enable him to preach once more with something of his usual power. A service of about eight years in India, under an unfavorable climate, rendered his return to the United States necessary. He remained in England and France three months, where he consulted high medical authorities respecting the nature and treatment of his disorder. At present he is staying at West Farms, Westchester County, where, with judicious care, we trust his energies will be recruited. He is to preach next Sabbath in Dr. ELMENDORF's church, Brooklyn. If earnestness of manner, and power in delineating with graphic fervor the theme of discourse, are desirable in a preacher, then will it be easily confessed that in these particulars few preachers equal Mr. SCUDDER.—*Christian Intelligencer, Nov.* 1.

REV. DR. BACON AND THE A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, publishes a long letter in the *Independent* correcting certain misrepresentations which he claims have been made of the course that he took at the recent meeting of the American Board of Missions. He says:

"For myself, the affirmation that I am opposed to resolutions about slavery in the Board is ludicrously false. Was I opposed to resolutions about slavery in the meeting of the Board at Brooklyn fifteen years ago?—or in the meeting at Hartford six years ago?—or in the meeting at Utica five years ago?—or in the meeting at Detroit two years ago?—or in the meeting at Philadelphia one year ago?—or in any other meeting of the Board since I became a member of it?"

MORE TROUBLE.

The *Evangelist* calls attention to the publication in the *Home Missionary* of a long article designed to demonstrate that the credit of organizing the Home Missionary Society belongs to the Congregationalists and not to the Presbyterians. It says:

"If this use is to be made of the publication of the Society, the common organ of two denominations, let it be understood, and let the fact be announced when they take up their annual collections. Since *The Home Missionary* is published at an expense to the Society of between four and five thousand dollars, it might be well—before taking up the next collection for Home Missions in Rev. Mr. BARNES' church, in Philadelphia, or Rev. Dr. ADAMS' in this City—to state what proportion of the funds asked for is to be employed in misrepresenting the Presbyterians in *The Home Missionary*. We would ask our Congregational cotemporaries who have been so indignant at what they considered the outrageous perversion of sacred funds by the Tract Society in publishing in their own defence, if there is any difference between that act and this? Perhaps some one of those journals which have denounced the former act as a gross misappropriation of funds sacredly devoted to charity, will now have the manliness to administer to its own brethren a rebuke which is greatly needed."

ANOTHER APPEAL.

The religious journals publish another appeal from the Tract Society. It says:

"A careful examination shows that for some years past the benevolent expenditures in foreign cash appropriations, grants of publications at home, and colportage, have exceeded the benevolent receipts. The excess of such expenditure during the last year was above $25,000; that excess before the close of the present year will be above $50,000, unless donations be largely and speedily increased."

Religious Services To-morrow.

The dedication of St. Peter's Church, corner of Warren and Hicks-streets, Brooklyn, will take place at 10½ A. M. Signorina PATTI and Signor STIGELLI are to sing in the choir. An admission fee is to be charged.

The next monthly sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, of St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, will be delivered in the evening by Dr. CROOKS.

Rev. C. E. HARRIS, of the Greene-street (M. E.) Church, will discuss "Sensation Preachers and Sensation Preaching" in the evening, and "Religion in Politics" in the morning.

Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach the first anniversary sermon of the St. Peter's Young Men's Association, at St. Peter's Church, in the evening.

Gen. JOAQUIN MORA, brother of the President; Don MANUEL CANAS and wife, and Señor ARGUELLERO, who took refuge on the American bark *Reindeer* after the fight, went to Salvador on the last trip of the steamer *Guatemala*.

"The Responsibility of American Citizenship" will be the subject of a discourse it the afternoon by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor of the Twentieth-street Universalist Church.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE is announced to preach in the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner Madison and Governeur streets in the evening.

Rev. W. H. BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Railroads.

ARGUMENT IN THE SEVENTH-AVENUE CASE.

The People et al. vs. *John Kerr et al.*—Wm. Curtis Noyes now concluded the argument in this case at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, occupying the entire day. Mr. NOYES again elaborated the plaintiffs' points, (which have been already published in the TIMES,) answering the counsel for the defence incidentally. He quoted many authorities, and contended as before published, that the Legislature nor the Corporation could *alien* the property of the primal owners, in the streets. Decision was reserved.

The Walton Divorce Case.

JUDGMENT FOR THE WIFE ON DEMURRER.

John Walton vs. *Ellen M. Walton.*—The plaintiff in this action was the unfortunate victim of the Walton tragedy, which occurred in July last, and which is familiar to the public. He had instituted an action for divorce against his wife Ellen, alleging extreme cruelty for cause. The particulars of the case have been once or twice published in the TIMES. The defendant demurred to the complaint as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a course of action. The demurrer was recently argued before Justice SUTHERLAND at Special Term of the Supreme Court. The Court now rendered judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, and granted leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint in twenty days on payment of costs. As the plaintiff is no more, of course no further action can be taken, and the case ends.

Non-resident Banks suing in the name of resident plaintiffs.

Geo. W. Clark vs. John D. Phillips & Co.—The plaintiff sets forth in his complaint that on the 21st of December, 1859, the defendants gave their note to Messrs. Benedict & Farman, for $1,000, payable in three months, and that the latter firm indorsed the note over to the plaintiff. The defence was that the note was made solely for the accommodation of Benedict & Farman who, as alleged, were largely indebted to the defendants. It was averred that although the note was presented in the name of the plaintiff, it was solely for the benefit of Benedict & Farman, and had been obtained by them from the Hatters' Bank of Danbury, in which bank it had been secured by collaterals and discounts for their benefit.

The action now came on for trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice ALLEN, and upon the trial it appeared that the note was originally an accommodation note, the plaintiff receiving it after it was over-due, on an account, to apply what he should collect; and the Cashier of the Hatters' Bank testified that it had been discounted by that Bank, and was not paid, to his knowledge—one of their Directors having brought it to New-York, the Bank retaining a receipt for it. The Cashier did not know if the Bank owned the paper.

The Court held that the action could not be maintained, and that it should have been prosecuted by the real owner and holder of the note.

Barrett, Brismade & Barrett, for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis, for defendants.

United States District Court—Nov. 2.

Before Judge BETTS and a Jury.

RACHEL'S JEWELS.

The United States vs. *One Gold and Diamond Snuff-box, &c.*—This case, which is brought to forfeit the articles which were bought by one Dr. Deschowitz at the auction sale of Rachel's effects in Paris, and brought by him to this country as his personal effects, and offered by him for sale here without payment of duty, was continued this morning. Judge Whiting summed up the case for the claimant, and Judge Roosevelt for the prosecution, and the case having been submitted to the jury, under the charge of the Judge, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Solmus* vs. *Rutgers Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Southwark vs. *Conley, et al.*—Referred to J. Nathan.

Amory vs. *Maurice.*—Referred to D. Hobart.

Wenlock vs. *Fencher.*—Default opened on payment of disbursements, and costs of motion fixed at $7, plaintiff to be at liberty to enter up judgment as security.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 16,059 bbls. Flour, 253 bbls. Corn Meal, 101,953 bush. Wheat, 24,746 bushels Corn, 102 bushels Rye, 20,880 bushels Barley, 4,240 bushels Oats, 440 pkgs. Provisions, and 658 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 5,700 bags Rio, part at 14c.@14¾c.; 1,650 bags Laguayra, part at 14¾c.@15c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c., and 200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders have been only partially successful in establishing a further advance in prices of State and Western Flour, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely unless at previous quotations. At the close the inquiry was restricted, owing, in part, to the firmness of the principal receivers, but chiefly to the rise in freights. Sales today, 18,300 bbls., including superfine State, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 99	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25

Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.... 5 90 @ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request a previous prices. Sales since our last 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Less activity has been discernible in this line to-day, owing mainly to the rise in freights, and partly to the firmness of holders. Receipts have been fair for the season, and buyers have been somewhat reluctant to pay higher rates for desirable lots than those current yesterday. A partial improvement was established in the day, but the market closed with less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 185,000 bushels, part to arrive, including white Canada at $1 51; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 46@$1 56, chiefly at $1 46@$1 50; amber Western at $1 25½@$1 30; red Winter Western at $1 26@$1 38; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, part at $1 22@$1 23; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 31; Racine Spring, part at $1 25@$1 30; Chicago Spring, inferior to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; white Long Island at $1 55@$1 60; amber do. at $1 40; red State on private terms; white Kentucky at $1 58@$1 60, ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been made of 84,000 bushels at 69½c.@70½c. for mixed Western, afloat, in store, and to arrive; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 73c.@74c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel; sales 4,200 bushels. Barley continues in demand; sales 26,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at 79c.@80c.; Canada East at 70c.@75½c. and State, at 66c.@70c., ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	492,759	548,690
Wheat, bushels	12,338,943	6,945,308
Corn, bushels	14,946,720	4,243,867
Oats, bushels	1,465,562	1,156,221
Rye, bushels	259,607	197,657
Barley, bushels	469,451	448,557

Reducing the Flour to bushels, the total receipts of Grain since the 1st of January amount to 31,944,268 bushels, against 15,736,123 bushels received during the corresponding period in 1859.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Oct. 30, 1860:

Flour, bbls	10,755
Wheat, bushels	1,187,079
Corn, bushels	605,104

Referring to BROOM CORN, Wells' Chicago *Commercial Express* of yesterday, says: "Several causes have combined to produce a still lower market for Broomcorn, chief among which are the facts that heavy shipments East have cut off orders from that direction, and that the stock accumulates here beyond the home demand. We note small sales of inferior at $25 ℔ ton, common to fair at $30@$35 and $40, and several lots good quality at $45@$55. A very superior lot of green brush sold at $60, considered outside. This is a very wide range of prices, but shows the unsettled and heavy state of the present market. Of course a good deal has been withdrawn from the market, and is held out at $60@$65."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19@$19 12½; New Prime at $14 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales, 180 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request; sales, 340 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Stocks in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Nov. 1: 20,472 bbls. Pork, and 12,946 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 35,642 bbls. Pork, and 14,921 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Oct. 1, 1860; and 34,332 bbls. Pork, and 12,804 tcs. and bbls. Beef, No. 1, 1859.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BRIGAND'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.—SIMPSON & Co.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PAUL JONES—RAOUL—MY WIFE'S COMB—DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The address of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, at Palace Garden, last evening, was listened to by as many thousands as could get within sound of his voice, while innumerable thousands of Republicans in different parts of the grounds, unable to get within ear-shot of him, were listening to other orators, who addressed them from platforms erected in the open air. Mr. SEWARD, when he presented himself in the hall, was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He spoke for an hour and a half, presenting with remarkable succinctness the issues of the day. He commented upon the prosperity of New-York City and the Free States as compared with that of New-Orleans and the Slave States; ascribed it to the influence of free institutions; gave his reasons for asserting that the Republican Party stands precisely where the Fathers of the Republic stood; and declared that it was his belief that the threats of a dissolution of the Union would cease when LINCOLN was elected. After the speech Republican songs were sung, and the meeting adjourned. During the evening the Wide-Awakes paraded in great force, looking exceedingly well.

A very large and enthusistic meeting was held in Rochester on Wednesday evening, to hear a speech from Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, on the leading Question of the Day. We copy an excellent report from the Rochester *Democrat and American*. Mr. RAYMOND examined in detail and thoroughly refuted the arguments of Mr. YANCEY and other Southern agitators in favor of Slavery propagandism by means of introducing the institution into Northern Territories and reopening the Slave-trade. Mr. RAYMOND further discussed the question of disunion in all its bearings. He saw in the threat nothing to dissuade any citizen from voting for Mr. LINCOLN, and believed that the masses of the South were utterly opposed to secession.

A very numerously attended meeting of the Union Party was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, which was addressed by Hon. JAS. S. THAYER, of this City; Hon. JAS. K. CLINTON, of Mississippi, and Hon. C. L. VALLINDIGHAM, of Ohio. AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., occupied the Chair. All of the speakers expressed their apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union in case of the election of LINCOLN, and Mr. CLINTON said it was his firm belief that Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina, would in that event immediately secede.

The Breckinridge and the Douglas Democrats made separate torchlight parades in Baltimore last night. That of the Breckinridge men was the most numerous and best appointed, being aided thereto by Government patronage. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed on both sides, and the demonstrations ended with mass meetings and speeches.

By the steamship *Hammonia*, at this port, from Southampton, on the 18th ult., we receive London papers of that date—two days later than the *Fulton's* mails. The London *Times* asserts that a new alliance has been cemented between Russia and Austria, and further believes that an attempt will be made to induce the Court of the Tuilleries to adopt a more conservative policy. The *Times* thinks that Vienna has made promises of acquiescence in Muscovite plans in return for the Czar's assistance. The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* characterizes the Warsaw meeting as one that will tend to guard the peace of Europe from dangers and evil chances. The French Bishops are very bitter in their denunciations of Piedmont for the invasion of the Papal States. According to the correspondent of the London *Times* the Papal Nuncio, who has left Paris, will not return.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing nearly a million and a quarter in treasure and the California mails of the 11th ult. Our correspondent transmits particulars of the late Senatorial election in Oregon, of which we have already received notice by the Overland mail.

There is no later intelligence concerning the civil war in New-Granada. From Panama we learn that the British Protectorate over the Isthmus had led to disagreeable results. It seems that the sentries stationed at the British and French Consulates since the late riot, had received instructions to hail all persons passing these houses; and two American citizens—one a naval officer—refusing to respond, had been arrested. The matter was brought before Commodore MONTGOMERY, who addressed a note to the British naval commander, and it was speedily followed by a withdrawal of the British force from the Isthmus. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had arrived at Panama, from Bocas del Tora, and reports that the route between that port and Aspinwall is impracticable for a railroad.

From Peru we learn that the American Representative, Mr. CLAY, had delivered his *ultimatum* in regard to the claims of American citizens against the Government of that country. The *ultimatum* was rejected, and Mr. CLAY had demanded his passports, but President CASTILLA was urging him to remain and reopen negotiations. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Peruvian Government, if the Lima Press reflects its views, to leave the whole question to the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The attempted revolution in Bolivia had been suppressed. We obtain by the *Northern Light* a fortnight's later advices from the different Central American States, but they are quite unimportant.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 22d of September. The terrific storm which visited that place on the 29th and 30th of August had very little effect on the commerce of the port, as the goods and vessels lost were mostly insured in Europe. The extent of the damage to American shipping was stated in our former advices. The amount of goods in bond in the city was so great as to necessitate the renting of storehouses by Government, and cargoes were often sold at a loss. We receive also later intelligence from Montevideo. The debts of the country, amounting to one hundred millions of settled claims, had been adjusted at ninety-five per cent. discount. The tone of the Montevidean Press is represented to be very bitter towards Brazil, with which country an open rupture was probable. The Brazilian Minister had retired and gone home.

We have received our correspondence from Salt Lake City to the 22d ult. The "Chief Apostle," HYDE, had delivered in the Bowery a very abusive harangue against the Government and people of the United States, in the course of which he intimated that the Mormons entertained no present intention, at least, of quitting their "inheritance" in Utah. The appointment of Judge J. F. KINNEY to the Chief-Justiceship of the Territory gives great satisfaction. The general news is unimportant.

H. M. BATES, late State Treasurer of Vermont, is discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount—between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He has absconded, and is supposed to have gone to Canada.

Two steam-boiler explosions are reported in our columns this morning—one on the Mississippi River and the other in New-Haven. The steamer *H. R. W. Hill* blew up on Wednesday night, on her way from Memphis to New-Orleans, and the number of killed is reported at thirty, besides from forty to fifty injured. In New-Haven, yesterday, a boiler exploded in the factory of DAW & BROTHERS, makers of wood-work for carriages, tearing away a portion of the building and severely injuring several persons, one or two of whom will probably die.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice BOSWORTH sustained the demurrer of the defendant to the complaint in the divorce suit of JOHN WALTON *vs.* ELLEN M. WALTON. The plaintiff, who was murdered in July last, is given twenty days in which to amend his complaint. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, WM. CURTIS NOYES concluded the argument in the Seventh-avenue Railroad case, and the decision was reserved. Mr. NOYES spoke on behalf of the plaintiffs.

There was a dull Stock market yesterday, with less disposition to move either way. On the political influences which have been affecting the market pending the election, New-York Central closed 82½, United States Fives 102 ℔ cent.

Shipowners claimed much higher rates on freights, and business in breadstuffs was, consequently, restricted. Prices of the principal kinds improved a shade, closing with less buoyancy. A fair demand prevailed for Coffee, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Pork and Beef. Sugars attracted more attention. Fish, Hemp, Oil, Naval Stores, Metals, Rice, Seeds and Spices, were inactive. Whisky was depressed. The changes in other branches of General Trade, as well as in Family Markets, were unimportant.

The Cowardice of Disunion.

That was a happy thought of Mr. BOTTS when he denounced the idea of the South deserting the Union on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, as "base, cowardly and unmanly." It is to run away, he says, "not only before we are whipped, but before we are even struck a blow." The Government of the Union owns hundreds of millions of public lands, to say nothing of the millions which have been invested in the public buildings at Washington, in the naval ships, in the forts and arsenals, and in the Custom-houses and Post-offices. The people of the several States are joint tenants of this vast property; and the proposition of the disunionists is for the South to abandon it all, to turn it all over to the States which adhere to the Union, from sheer cowardice—from the apprehension that the Republican President may, in the face of his pledges, invade Southern rights.

What would be thought of a private individual who should act on this disunion policy, with reference to his private property? He is tenant in common with two other men in an estate—they combine and elect a steward to manage it against his wishes, and by way of vindicating his rights, he is advised to abandon the estate, incontinently, to his co-tenants! Would any man of spirit take such advice, or any true friend give it?

It is idle to say that the seceding States would demand their proportion of the Federal property. No doubt of it. But would they get it? GLENDOWER could "call spirits from the vasty deep." But did they come? To suppose that the Northern Confederacy would make such a concession to the seceders is to suppose, not merely peaceable secession, but a perfect willingness on the part of the Federal Administration to break up the Government. It would amount to a direct premium on treason, to offer a ratcable proportion of public property to the traitors.

When we reflect, therefore, upon the fact that the people of the United States own more than a thousand million acres of public lands, together with more than one hundred million of other property, and that the proposition of the Southern Disunionists is to abandon this untold wealth to the North, from mere apprehension of injury from a Republican President, we think that Mr. BOTTS has justly characterized it as "base, cowardly and unmanly."

But the Disunionists will say that the South will be excluded from its share in the Territories as completely, if she remains in the Union, as if she goes out—that the exclusion of Slavery from them is the exclusion of the South. This reply assumes that the South has no other interest than Slavery, and no other people than slaveholders. The Slavery propagandists and Disunionists make bold on all occasions to take this position. But the country knows that it is as false in fact as it is insulting to four-fifths of the white population of the South, who have no direct or indirect interest in Slavery.

There were in 1850, 347,000 slaveholders in the South. There may be at the present time 400,000, and if we allow each of these persons to be the head of a white family, four in number, there would be 1,600,000 free persons who are directly and contingently interested in slave property. It is estimated that the white population of the Slave States is now about 8,000,000; and deducting the slaveholders and their families, we have 6,400,000 of white people whose interests are identical with those of the people of the North. Now, admitting, for argument's sake, that the Republican policy would deprive the 1,600,000 slaveholders of their rights in the Territories, will the 6,400,000 non-slaveholders agree to abandon theirs, also, by going out of the Union, merely to oblige the slaveholders? We think not. When these facts shall be brought to their attention, as they will be by the friends of Union in the South, they will indignantly repel the cowardly proposition of the Disunionists.

It is needless to say that we dissent from and deny the proposition that the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories is the denial to the Slaveholder of their equal share in the public lands. They would still be at perfect liberty to go and settle on them, or to buy them, and keep them until the immigrants from the North and the South settle around them, and render them valuable. This, we know, has been the custom of slaveholders for many years; and many of the largest fortunes in the South have been made by the investment of money, by slaveholders, in lands which owe all their fabulous increase of price to the exclusion of Slavery from them. Southern men and Northern men are alike withheld, by the Republican policy, from spoiling this prosperity by importing negro slaves, to degrade white labor.

VIRGINIA ARMING.—We learn through a private channel that the attempt to raise a Company of "Minute Men" at Richmond, (Va.,) originated in a quarter which, so far from entitling the movement to respect, has brought it into general contempt. A friend writes us that "All sensible men are quietly aughing at the matter. Virginia is prepared unanimously to resist any invasion of her rights, but her people are not disposed to organize an armed resistance to men of straw, that every popinjay politician or disappointed demagogue may set up as a target. The present movement is in reality too contemptible, when its origin is known, for notice; but before this reaches you its author may telegraph to the *Herald* that Virginia is arming for resistance. In fact, some ambitious tailor has ornamented his windows with the terrible South Carolina cockade; and the trio of traitors of the New-York Press will no doubt soon announce this fact with all the alarming portents of capitals. The most burning disgrace that, in my opinion, can now be inflicted on the State of New-York, would be the election of the Fusion ticket, based as it is upon the assumed cowardice and corruptibility of the people."

This opinion of a highly intelligent Southern gentleman as to the character of the appeals which the Fusionists make to the voters of New-York, accords entirely with that expressed by the Charleston *Mercury*, in an article which we copied from that journal some days ago. High-toned Southerners of all shades of opinion agree in regarding the tactics of the Fusionists as base, mercenary, and insulting to the people; and widely as they differ from us, they concede to us too much *integrity of purpose* to believe that the corrupt combination to defeat LINCOLN can succeed.

The Herald for Disunion.

The *Herald* of Wednesday has a strong article in favor of the secession of the Southern States, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN's election. The treasonable manifesto of the *Herald* is founded on the text furnished by the census of Delaware. It seems that Delaware contained 2,290 slaves in 1850, which number, according to our disunion neighbor, has been reduced, during the last ten years, to 1805; and that journal is deeply moved at the thought that four years of Republican rule will serve to wipe out this remnant of the peculiar institution, and transfer Delaware from the side of the South to that of the North. In the meantime, the same melancholy fate, it is apprehended by our superannuated cotemporary, will befall Missouri. That State, it argues, is now bounded on three sides by Illinois, Iowa and free Kansas, with the tide of free immigration flowing into it from the North, and from Europe, thus leaving no hope for the preservation of the venerable institution of Slavery. During the same brief space of time, or at any rate, within ten years, Washington, Jefferson, Dacotah, New Mexico, Utah, and other territories with strange and unpronounceable names will be filled up with free populations, and admitted into the Union, and the editor of the *Herald* announces, with a shudder of horror, that within a very few years there will be twenty-eight free to fourteen Slave States. In view of this impending calamity, the organ of the disunion traitors urges upon the South the importance of immediate action. Secession, it maintains, is their only hope of safety, in the event of a Republican triumph at the approaching election. It is natural, we know, for men who have no fixed purpose or principles, to become timid and time-serving as they grow old; but we cannot help calling to mind the fact that only three or four years ago the *Herald* urged and advocated, while it predicted the speedy overthrow of Slavery, not merely in Delaware and Missouri, but in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. But now, in the weakness and imbecility of old age, it revolts at the consequences of its own teachings, and turns away in horror from its own offspring.

We have not given credence to the stories of millions having been raised by the merchants of New-York, to bribe newspapers and voters, in behalf of the Fusion ticket. Doubtless many thousands have been collected and expended in this way, but we acquit our cotemporary of having been excited to extraordinary zeal by the beggarly subsidies which the Fusion Committee have doled out to its needy pensioners. The known trick of deserting to the strong side on the eve of the battle, which is recognized as a characteristic of our neighbor, would preclude any very liberal offers from the weaker party, even if money were more abundant. No. It is but just to admit that the *Herald's* ardor in the cause of disunion proceeds more from fright than from mercenary considerations. The gasconade and bluster of YANCEY, KEITT and QUATTLEBUM, have been too much for the weak nerves of its conductor. His case is rather calculated to excite commiseration for imbecility, among thoughtful people, than indignation at the treasonable doctrines which his fears have dictated.

The Future Post-office.

The vexed and veteran question of the Post-office seems on the verge of settlement. The deeds and vouchers of title of the Dutch Church property have passed the scrutiny of the Attorney-General, and been found in all respects valid; and, but for the additional formality exacted by the act of Congress, that the transfer be sanctioned by the State Legislature, there is nothing to prevent the immediate preparations for building. Perhaps, indeed, this Legislative assent will be regarded as so much a matter of course, that operations will be commenced in anticipation of it. If so, it is quite time that the public should have information upon two or three points of direct bearing upon the general interest and convenience; and in regard to which the authorities in charge of the business are thought to be unduly taciturn. For it may not be too violent a stretch of Democratic doctrine, to consider public opinion as a very safe judge of what is best adapted to popular wants, and what is really promotive of popular convenience: a position submitted with more than ordinary diffidence in the present case, seeing that in the choice of a site, the idea of respecting the wishes of Democratic majorities has been superciliously disregarded; and the office is to be permanently placed where nine-tenths of the community do not want it. With so marked a proof that the masses are deemed by these parties incapable of exerting a sound discretion in matters relating to themselves, it may be, in fact, impertinent to propound one or two inquiries, such as these:

Has any plan for the building been fixed upon; and if it has, what are its details? In the course of the discussions, the subject has provoked, time and again, a variety of suggestions, many of them sensible, and more of them otherwise, have been elicited, and generally made public in the journals, and so placed within reach of the designer or architect. These should be examined, and where commendable adopted. To have faults of contrivance and arrangement added to the radical fault of location, would be the consummation of ill-management. The rumor has been current that the Department declines to solicit the plans of professional architects, preferring to have its own ideas reduced to paper, brick and mortar. The probable fruit of such presumption would be greatly increased cost and public dissatisfaction. Any such policy will, we hope, be abandoned.

Will any steps be taken to widen the streets leading to the new Post-office? It is superfluous to say they are already too narrow for the business now transacted at the Dutch Church. What with sidewalks so contracted as to admit of two persons passing only with difficulty, and which are nevertheless thronged throughout the day; and what with the countless vehicles crowding the carriage-ways, mail-wagons recklessly driven, swelling and confusing the mass, it is evident that the avenues are even now quite unfit for their uses. What they will be hereafter when the business of the office grows with the expansion of the country, and the increase of foreign correspondence, it is easy to foresee. They will furnish incessant proofs of the error which so disregarded the exigencies of public convenience. We conceive it to be an inevitable and immediate necessity to widen every street in the immediate vicinity of the office. It is needless to say the work should precede the erection of the new building.

It will also be a matter of interest to know where the business of the office will be conducted, during the interval required by masons and carpenters. It was one of advantage of a different site, that there would be no such anarchical period; but it is in present circumstances unavoidable, and in due time it will be of general concern to know the *locale* of the office *ad interim*. The question, however, is one that can wait; the others demand an earlier answer.

The Fate of a Platitude.

The project of Alderman PLATT has come to an untimely end. Having passed the august assembly which that gentleman illustrates, it had an equally speedy transit through the Board of Councilmen, and only needed the assent of the executive officer of the county, Sheriff KELLY, to become a week's law of the town. But Sheriff KELLY declines the office tendered him, and vetoes the measure. It might have been a snug thing and a pleasant to have obliged ten or twelve thousand muscular friends by paying them five dollars each for doing, and authorizing them to do, what would otherwise have been unrewarded and illegal, namely, the punching of innumerable Republican heads, the terrifying of timid Republican voters, and the triumphant defeat of the Wide-Awakes. But the Sheriff has looked up the statutes, and found that his *posse* can only be mustered in the presence of actual riot or insurrection; in short, that he has no warrant for levying war in time of peace; and that the shoulder-hitters would be as completely unsheltered by the forms of law, if deputized by him, as if they entered the conflict without such authentication. So they are left to the latter alternative, with its beggarly pay.

The truth is, the Common Council fell into an error or two, from which maturer reflection would have saved them. They should have addressed their resolves to Mayor WOOD. That functionary has yet to acquire a reputation for taking a restricted view of his perogatives, and has more than once showed with what masterly and audacious leadership he can wield the valor of the fighting classes. Had his aid been sought in this extremity, it is impossible to over-estimate the ingenuity with which the plain letter of the law would have been strained to furnish the show of authority, and the zeal and energy with which the contest would have been conducted. It is, in fact, deplorable that through Aldermanic thoughtlessness so capital an opportunity has been lost to His Honor.

As it is, we shall be obliged to submit to see peaceful men go to the polls unstaid, vote without hindrance, and depart unmolested. The prevention of dishonest voting will have to be submitted to. In short, the tame and undramatic traditions with which the Metropolitan Police have surrounded election day will be preserved, to the exclusion of those violent, desperate and deadly affrays which once lent such sanguinary interest to the festival. And all because Sheriff KELLY has proved unequal to the occasion; and because the sturdiest friends of union and harmony will not fight without indemnity where the clubs of a well-disciplined and courageous police are among the risks to be encountered. With this result, the era of election bullyism may be regarded as finally closed.

DOUGLAS OUT OF THE CANVASS.—The Saint Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, a leading organ of Mr. DOUGLAS in the West, has a very sensible article on the issues of the present canvass. It argues that the result of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana indicates, beyond a doubt, that these States will give their electoral votes to Mr. LINCOLN, and it regards such an event as a proper repudiation by the people of the corrupt scheme of fusion that political wire-pullers and office-holders have endeavored to concoct. The *Democrat* expects to see every Slave State go for BRECKINRIDGE, and adds:

"If these premises are correct, DOUGLAS, and the principles which he represents, are, practically speaking, no longer at issue in this campaign. The canvass is reduced, by indications which are prophetic both in their tenor and force, to a contest between LINCOLN and a Free Code on the one hand, and BRECKINRIDGE and a Slave Code on the other. This is a result which all who cherish the peace and harmony of the Union must deplore; but, deplorable or not, it is a plain fact, which cannot be gainsaid or obliterated, and which should, therefore, be looked at and acted upon as such, frankly and manfully. And being a fact, the voice of the North in the expression of its sentiments at the polls, will neither be feeble nor uncertain. A million majority will show the fidelity of the Northern masses to the instincts of their section, when these are appealed to by an issue which cannot be avoided or delayed."

The real issue could not be more clearly put; and, coming from such a source, the exposition will doubtless have its influence on Western voters. It is an issue already accepted in this State, and many citizens whose political preferences are for Mr. DOUGLAS, will, in the utter hopelessness of his success, cast their votes for Mr. LINCOLN rather than aid, under the cover of "Fusion," an avowed Disunionist. The St. Pauls *Democrat* abandons the hope it once entertained that the extirpation of Southern Ultraism and Disunionism can be achieved by the agency of Mr. DOUGLAS in the present campaign; but regarding this "as the great act needful to be done," it will greet its accomplishment "through any agency that Providence may appoint."

FASTIDIOUS.—The "Dolbear Commercial College of New-Orleans" advertises for several first-class teachers in the various branches of a scientific and literary course of education; but by way of *nota bene* the advertisers put in a condition which is likely to interfere with the prospects of a large class of enterprising people. It is as follows:

"N. B.—No *fanatic* who thinks it right to steal, rob and murder, need apply."

Why the worthy trustees should feel called upon to narrow down competition in this way we are unable to say. We hope that the interests of the Institution under their care will not suffer by the manifestation of this exclusive and intolerant spirit.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Rev. N. S. S. G. BEMAN, D. D., the pastor of a Presbyterian church in Troy, and the step-father of the very much overrated Southern spouter YANCEY, is one of the most energetic men of his age, in the world. He is at the head of the Polytechnic Institute in Rensselaer county and annually sends forth scores of educated young men from that institution, besides attending constantly and personally to the varied duties of an extended pastorate.

—A large, if not the largest publishing house in England, has paid a merited compliment to two of the New-York reporters who accompanied the Prince on his American travels, by requesting them to prepare a *résumé* of the entire trip for publication prior to the Christmas holidays.

RALPH FARNHAM, the sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the recipient of much kindness from our late royal guest—has voted at every Presidential election, and has made up his mind to vote for LINCOLN on Tuesday next.

Mr. WILLIAM PAGE, a distinguished American artist, who has recently received a commission from Rev. Mr. BEECHER, delighted the members of the Atheneum Club, last evening, with an eloquent lecture on Art.

F. B. CARPENTER is painting a full length portrait of Ex-Gov. CLARK—a duplicate of which is to take an honored position in the picture gallery of our City Hall.

—BROWN's picture of the Bay of New-York, which will shortly be sent to London for the Prince of Wales, is still on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery.

—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has received five hundred invitations for this Winter's lecturing tour. He has as yet accepted but twenty-five.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Dispatches from New-Granada—Probable Failure of the Nicaraguan Treaty—Army Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2.

The dispatches from New-Granada, the contents of which I gave yesterday, were wrongly stated to have been received from Minister JONES, instead of the Legation now in charge of the Vice-Consul at Bogota.

The Nicaraguan Treaty will probably fall to the ground, as the Nicaraguan Congress will not be convened, in spite of Mr. DIMITRY's efforts, in extra session before the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications shall have expired.

SANDFORD's letter to the Secretary of State, relative to the Chiriqui Expedition, is regarded by the Administration as an impertinent intermeddling, and unworthy of consideration.

Gen. A. S. JOHNSON has been assigned to the command of the department of Texas.

Gen. HARNEY has been offered his choice of the departments of the West and California. He will probably select the former, and relieve Col. SUMNER. The order of assignment will be made to-morrow.

By the death of Gen. CLARK, Lieut. Col. SEWELL, Eighth Infantry, is promoted to be Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, and Maj. HOFFMAN, of the Sixth, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Infantry; Lieut. BLAKE, Eighth Infantry, to be Captain of the same, and Second Lieut. BLISS, of the Eighth Infantry, to be First Lieuten ant of the same.

Capt. BENHAM, finding it impossible to attend to his duties as Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, will be relieved as soon as the Secretary of War selects his successor. Q.

POLITICS IN BALTIMORE.

Parades of the Breckinridge and the Douglas Democracy—Excitement Throughout the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Breckinridge Democratic procession to-night was large and enthusiastic. It contained about four thousand torch men uniformed, and five hundred mounted men having banners, transparencies and music. They marched through the principal streets, which were partially illuminated. The procession contained a large number of boys. The uniforms and torches were all furnished gratuitously, it is supposed, by "Uncle Sam."

The procession is supposed to have been two miles long. There was much enthusiasm. The spectators were not so numerous as on last night, the weather being unfavorable. A singular feature was the procession heartily cheering the Bell-Everett Head-quarters as it passed, and receiving hearty responses. The whole affair passed off creditably, and the appearance of the procession was much admired.

The Douglasites also had a procession, numbering a thousand Douglas Invincibles and others. They are also holding a Douglas mass meeting in Monument-square, which is attended by about four thousand. There is speaking and great enthusiasm.

There is intense excitement throughout the City. The Unionists are also holding large meetings. Maryland is generally conceded to BELL.

The United States Marine Band, from Washington, was in the Breckinridge procession, and also many Washingtonians. W.

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi—Thirty Persons Killed—Fifty Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 2.

The steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded on Wednesday night. Thirty persons were killed, and forty to fifty scalded.

Explosion and Loss of Life in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Nov. 2.

A terrible accident has just occurred here. The boiler of the factory of DAW & BROTHERS, makers of the wood-works of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building and badly injuring several persons. One, a boy, named JOHN KANE, will die from a fracture of the skull. Two others, G. G. BALDWIN and GEORGE DEWOLF, were badly scalded. Another boy, named JOHNSON, was badly injured. Another boy, named RICE, is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with the ruins.

The Vermont State Treasurer a Defaulter to a Large Amount.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 2.

H. M. BATES, late State Treasurer, is ascertained to be a defaulter to the State to a large amount. Reliable authority puts the amount at $30 000 to $40,000 and it may exceed $40,000. Measures of security were taken last night by attaching the property of his bondsmen. BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Nov. 2.

H. M. BATES, the, defaulting State Treasurer, absconded from Northfield last night and has probably fled to Canada. The amount of his defalcation, as far as ascertained, is $42,000, and it is expected that further disclosures will increase the amount.

Serious Assault.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 2.

About 9 o'clock, this morning, a lawyer of this city named JOHN PERCY, entered the premises kept by JOHN CRANFIELD, as a porter-house, on Broadway, and committed a violent assault on him—throwing a handful of Scotch snuff in his eyes, and then beating him over the head with a heavy cane, making three bad wounds. CRANFIELD drew a revolver and shot PERCY twice, both balls entering the stomach. PERCY cannot survive. The quarrel arose out of a suit for the possession of the premises occupied by CRANFIELD. PERCY bore a very bad character, and the sympathy of the community is entirely with CRANFIELD, whose action is considered entirely justifiable.

Sheridan Knowles.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES, lost in steamer *Arctic*, was not the author, but the Philadelphia Agent of the American Bank-Note Company, charged with the performance of work for the Emperor of Russia.

Earnings of the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Hudson River railroad earnings for October are $193,950. Increase over the same time last year, $23,800.

The City of Manchester Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 1, *via* Sackville, Nov. 2.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock P. M., of Thursday. All well. She had experienced fine weather.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE EAGLE HOAX.—The denizens of Wall-street and vicinity, yesterday afternoon, were the victims of a hoax which, if the number of those taken in is a fair index, was one of the greatest magnitude. About noon small squads of people were seen collecting about Trinity Church and looking at the spire to discover the whereabouts of an eagle which it was said, was perched on a projection near the dial. The crowds increased constantly for two or three hours, and at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, quite a number were still looking for the bird. Some said it was an eagle, others an owl, all agreed it was a wonderful bird of some kind. Thousands of people saw it, and no doubt many a family circle was interested last evening by the recital of the wonderful sight. But if another examination is made this morning it will be found that the only material from which the audacious biped was manufactured was an architectural ornament and an excited imagination.

SUICIDE OF A BARKEEPER.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'KEEFE upon the body of LEONARD MEYERS, a man 22 years of age, who had been employed for some time past as barkeeper at Kessler's Hotel, No. 475 Pearl street. It was proven by the testimony that the deceased had been of late addicted to intemperance, and in a fit of despondency on Thursday evening, he retired to his room and blew out his brains. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named THOS. COMASKY was found on the sidewalk opposite No. 43 Laurens-street, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the stomach. He was so much intoxicated that he could give no intelligible account of the manner in which he had been injured. The police removed him to the New-York Hospital, and it was thought that he would not recover.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—PRESENTATION OF CUES.—Yesterday the ceremony of presentation of the cues to the champion and his rival of the late Billiard tournament, was performed at Mr. PHELAN's rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. The presentation speeches were delivered by Mr. WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The champion cue was received by Mr. KAVANAGH, and the Berger cue by Mr. TIEMANN.

TREASURE TROVE.—A trunk belonging to Mr. PEREGO STANDOSO, No. 6 Clinton-place, was lost overboard a few days since from on board the steamship *Bienville*, and the lid having burst open, most of the contents sank. On Thursday, however, officers HANDY and SUTTON fished up a portion of the property, consisting of jewelry valued at $600, and restored it to its owner.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE EXHIBITION.—We understand that a steam fire-engine, built by the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, N. H., will be worked at Riley's Pole, (Fifth Ward Hotel,) this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and may be seen at the house of the Exempt Engine Company in the Park.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS.—We would call attention to the fact that the concert of to-day will probably be the last or last but one of the season. The roads and drives are in especially fine condition, and we recommend the public to muster there in force this afternoon.

Fire in Houston-street.

BURNING OF A CABINET MANUFACTORY—LOSS $30,000.

A fire broke out last evening, soon after 6 o'clock, in the large cabinet manufactory of SWIFT & SCHAFFER, located at Nos. 124, 126 and 128 EAST Houston-street. It originated in some accidental way, in the varnish-room, on the fifth floor of the main building, in which at the time two boys were at work, and so quickly did the flames spread, that it was impossible for the lads to escape except by the rear entrance on Second-avenue. Not many minutes elapsed after the discovery of the fire before a distance included within the radius of half a mile from the premises was brilliantly illuminated by the flames, and firemen hurried to the place from all directions. Operations were promptly commenced with the object of subduing the fire, but the combustible character of the stock nullified every effort, and in a very short time all three buildings were destroyed. The loss on the stock of cabinet-ware is estimated at $15,000. Upon it is an insurance for $10,000 in the St. Mark's, Park, East River, Kings County and Rutgers Insurance Companies. Mr. A. W. SWIFT owned the buildings, and the loss upon them probably amounts to $15,000; insured for $10,000 in City Companies. The premises No. 6 Second-avenue, also constituted a portion of the manufactory, connected with it by a bridge on the top. The fire was prevented from reaching this building, but the stock it contained was damaged probably to the extent of $300; insured for $4,000. The wall of No. 128 Houston-street fell over upon the roof of the adjoining building, No. 130, owned by Mr. W. Q. HUTTON, and occupied by that gentleman. Mr. W. REED, Mr. MARTIN MOLONEY and Mr. GASKELL, all of whose furniture is much damaged by water. None of the loss in this respect is covered by insurance except that of Mr. HUTTON. The roof of the building was crushed in by the falling wall, and a damage of $500 was caused. Covered by an insurance of $4,500 in the Pacific, and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

Lecture on Art, by Mr. Page.

Mr. PAGE, the artist, on Thursday evening, delivered a lecture before the Athenæum Club, his subject, "Art." In the narrow limits of a paragraph it is impossible to give a fair abstract of this really interesting and ably written paper. A curt statement of the principal points which Mr. PAGE intends to convey in the series of lectures to which this of last evening is simply introductory, is all that is possible. As a thinker he repudiates the popular error that Art and Religion are mere matters of taste and opinion, having no fixed foundation in Truth, and as an Artist he is naturally indignant at the presumption of those who, ignorant of the first rules of Art, attempt to criticise it. To quote his own words: "It should be only with knowledge, both theoretical and practical, that one dare tread over the threshold of this subject, and enter its temple, and that with head and feet uncovered, and with a thrill of awe in that presence which must penetrate every true soul with a sense of its grandeur, and his own unworthiness, and make him call for something more than the mere power of stringing words cleverly together to aid him. Each art, according to the very sensible conclusions of Mr. PAGE, has its compensating powers which makes it foolishness for the advocates of any particular art to place their favorite above the others. So far from thinking that art perished with the Greeks, he draws a glowing picture of what it is destined to achieve, in "the happy day when the artist shall be as true as they were to Nature, and this image of nature be informed and made vital by the inner life flowing from a knowledge of the only living God."

Mr. PAGE proposes to deliver additional lectures before the Athenæum on the same subject, and that they will be eminently interesting, none who had the pleasure of listening to the first of the series, can doubt.

New-York Sanitary Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in the Cooper Institute last evening—the President, Gen. MATHER, in the Chair. RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS and J. N. MCELLIGOTT were elected members of the Association. Dr. GRISCOM reported that the papers in the case of CATHARINE GORDON, the suicide, who purchased poison of an East Broadway druggist, who neglected to comply with the law regulating the sale of poison, were in the hands of the District-Attorney, by whom they would be presented to the Grand Jury for action at their next session.

Mr. HALLIDAY offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There are in various sections of the City houses into which the Croton water has not been introduced; *and whereas*, in many instances families occupying such houses are obliged to resort to grog-shops for their supply.

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to confer with the authorities, to have an ordinance passed compelling the introduction of the Croton on every lot occupied by dwellings, or securing the establishment of public hydrants in sufficient numbers to enable the poor to supply themselves with as little inconvenience as possible.

A general discussion upon the subject of street-cleaning, and the manner in which that work was performed in New-York, was had, in which Gen. WETMORE, Mr. HALLIDAY, Dr.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Two Days' Later Mails by the Hammonia—The Russo-Austrian Alliance—Denunciations of Piedmont by the Roman Church—Anti-Mazzini Demonstrations in Naples.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg on the 18th, and Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. We receive London journals of the 20th—two days later than previous mails.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that 4,000 Austrians, from Mantua, had crossed the Po and taken up their quarters at Revere, which town is still under Austrian dominion. The *Presse* adds: "This news has produced a sensation at Turin."

The *Patrie* announces the concentration of Austrian troops on the frontiers, which, it says, has caused a similar concentration of Piedmontese troops.

According to the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, Russia has decided upon recalling her Ambassador from Turin, and going further than France in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Piedmontese Government. The motive for this measure is attributed to agitation which prevails in Poland and Hungary.

The departure of the Nuncio from Paris, says the *Times* correspondent, is considered to be the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome. His Holiness declared to an Irish ecclesiastic, who had an audience about a fortnight ago, that he considered himself nearly a prisoner.

The Madrid *Espana* says that the official withdrawal of the Spanish representative from Turin will not take place until after all the Ministers shall have returned to Madrid and held a Council.

THE RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

From the London Times, Oct. 18.

What has passed between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna we know not, and perhaps shall never know, but, at any rate, the result is a reconciliation of the two long-estranged despotisms. That Vienna has made promises of acquiescence in Muscovite plans in return for the Czar's assistance is not improbable, and that the two Courts will endeavor to draw Germany into their alliance by the bait of a guarantee against France is, we presume, pretty certain. Russia has always preserved her influence over the German Courts through the matrimonial connections of the Imperial family, and the Czar so far deserves the confidence of Prussia and the minor States that it is probable that no temptation which France is likely to offer would induce him to acquiesce in the invasion of the Rhine. But it would seem that the new allies do not despair of rallying a still more powerful Sovereign to their cause. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has remonstrated with the French Minister at St. Petersburgh on the encouragement given to revolutionary doctrines in Italy.

Within the next few days every art will probably be used to induce the Court of the Tuileries to adopt what is called a decidedly Conservative policy. The great object of the alliance, of course, is to keep together the shattered fabric of the Austrian Empire, and to save, if possible, the wreck of the Pope's temporalities. That troubles are in store beyond any that the much-afflicted Court of Vienna has yet had to experience is plain to the astute advisers of the Czar, and they have apparently come to the conclusion that it is more for Russian interests that things should remain as they are, and that Austria should linger on as a subservient friend of their master, than that the Empire of FRANCIS JOSEPH should be broken up and Russia come in for her share in common with other Powers. The contagion of liberal opinions is spreading even in the secluded regions of Central Europe in a manner which makes the Russian authorities anxious. No territorial gain which they could expect through the collapse of Austria could compensate them for political disquiet in their frontier provinces. Hence the resolve of Russia, and her appearance on the scene as the champion of peace and order.

THE WARSAW MEETING.

The *Nord* has the following:

"The more the great crisis in Italy hastens to a solution the more is public attention drawn to the proximate meeting at Warsaw. We must warn our readers against false and premature conjectures. All that is allowed to be said as yet, without going beyond the truth, is that this event will have a decidedly pacific significations. The circumstance that the Minister of War, Gen. DE ROON, will accompany the Prince Regent to Warsaw has given rise to all sorts of conjectures. Advices from Berlin state that it was the express wish of the Emperor ALEXANDER that the honorable General should attend the meeting."

The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* has the following:

"If anything can be said beforehand respecting the Warsaw meeting, it is that it will tend to guard the peace of Europe from dangers and evil chances, and that its result will be an understanding at which the whole of Europe will rejoice. An understanding between Sovereigns brings nations closer together and averts war."

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, which is a semi-official organ of the Austrian Government says:

"We believe we can state that before leaving for Warsaw the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will have taken decisive measures relative to the organization of his Empire, and especially as regards Hungary, which will prevent its being said that the interview at Warsaw influenced *a posteriori* the internal situation of Austria."

THE ROMAN CHURCH AROUSED.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

It is seriously believed that M. SACCONI, the Papal Nuncio to the Tuileries, has seen the last of the Imperial Court, at least in the character of representative of the Holy Father. Indeed, according to present appearances, His Holiness will soon be relieved from the trouble and expense of having representatives at any Court. What passed at the audience between the Emperor and the Nuncio was, it appears, edifying enough. As might be expected, the Emperor expressed all his sympathy for the Pope, and his hopes that His Holiness will come out triumphant from his present trials. This was extreme good nature, when we remember the way in which the Pope characterized the celebrated *brochure*, and M. SACCONI was hardly courteous enough to even seem to accept these good wishes as genuine.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17—7 A. M.

Whatever may be thought of the cause defended by the bishops, there can be no question of their courage. Seldom has the spirit of hostility been suspended in the Church of France; and never has it more boldly displayed itself. Pastorals, circulars, allocutions, and sermons denounce, and all but implore Divine vengeance on the invaders of the Papal States. One of the most daring in tone and language is the Bishop of Poitiers, whose allocution appears to-day, and of which one or two short extracts will give you a notion of the feeling of the French episcopacy:

"The limits of iniquity are passed," cries Monseigneur PIE; "public morality is openly mocked at; robbery seems to have become the new international code. Rome and its environs, we are now told, are more than what St. Peter ever possessed. Yes, it is true, much more than St. Peter ever had, for St. Peter dwelt in the catacombs, and he lived under Nero, who caused him to die on a cross. If the catacombs (I will not call you NERO, but some CÆSAR of the Lower Empire holding sway at Rome) be all that you require for the spiritual chief of the whole world, for the guide of two hundred million consciences, say the word. For our parts, we are sure, we have no doubt whatever that the successor of St. Peter will be always assisted from on high, and he will know how to do his work in the catacombs, and even under the sceptre of tyrants."

In the Bishop of Orleans' discourse, "perfidy," "violence," "calumny," "insults," "treacherous war," "dark intrigues," provocations in the dark," "open attacks," "concealed treachery," &c., are the expressions used to designate the policy of Piedmont, and, by implication, that of the Imperial Government. The whole prelacy is roused from one end of the country to the other, and there is not a village curate but recounts to his rustic flock the terrible denunciation of his superiors. The Emperor is doubtless unmoved by this storm of invective, though he must know that Piedmont is not the only object of it. The clergy were his most powerful auxiliaries during his ascent to power. They are not wanted any longer. The time has gone by when a semblance of reverence from the Church was indispensable or useful. The Imperial authority is too firmly rooted to care much what priests, bishops, or even Popes think, say or do, and his Majesty must feel relief at being able to display his real feeling. He need no longer conceal the indifference with which he regards them, and he may dismiss them all from his thoughts."

ANTI-MAZZINI DEMONSTRATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Later than the hour to which I brought up my correspondence last night, demonstrations again appeared, and large crowds went to the offices of the National Unitarian Association. The members were sitting in discussion, but the mob outside, with torches and banners, began to utter cries of "Down with MAZZINI!" "Down with the Republicans!" "Down with the *Associazione Nazionale*!" and their conduct was so menacing that the members were compelled to take to flight amid the insults of the crowd.

The feeling is less strong towards the high-minded, however exalted, leaders than to the scum from the provinces, who are many of them men of no ballast, no scruples, and have nothing to lose. With the more respectable of them, as MAZZINI, LIBERTINI and RICCIARDI, and others, the dream is of Italian unity, which they believe to be compromised by the advance and concessions of the Piedmontese, while the mass of the Liberals fear that the principle of monarchy will be sacrificed to republicanism. The following correspondence, which bears upon the question, merits attention:

GENERAL DICTATOR: The National Unitarian Association, which received so many expressions of affection from you, through the director of its committee, this day demands of you its sentence of life or death. Your word shall be our law. The Pro-Dictator declares all political associations broken up, while discussion is more than ever necessary, and ours is the only discussion in Naples. MM. VALENTINI, NICOLA DE CAPRA and FRANCISO MARCHESE be charged to present our prayer to you in the name of liberty. In every case believe in the sentiments of our devotion.

For the Directing Committee,
G. RICCARDI, } Hon. Secretaries,
G. LIBERTINI, }
MICHELE DE URCO,
RAFFAELE COLUCCI,
NICOLA DE CAPRA.

The Dictator received the deputation benignantly, and was pleased to write with his own hand the following answer:

The Unitarian Association will continue, being under my special guarantee. G. GARIBALDI.

CASERTA, Oct. 11, 1860.

This correspondence, published in the form of a handbill, has been circulated widely. The official journal of last night publishes also an address of GARIBALDI to the people, which was meant to be a *Calmante*, but it does not prove to have been so, as crowds are going about the streets with banners waving, and the magic "81" in their hats. Their shouts are now rising up under my windows:

To the citizens of Naples: To-morrow VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will break down the frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of that brave people, will appear among us.

Let us worthily receive the sent of Providence, and scatter in his path, as the pledge of our redemption and of our affection, the flowers of concord—to him so grateful, and to us so necessary. No more political colors, no more parties, no more discords! Italy one, as the people of this metropolis wisely determine, and the King Galantuomo are the eternal symbols of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and the prosperity of the country.

NAPLES, Oct. 12. G. GARIBALDI.

Further per Europa off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. MOODIE, left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 20th; and Queenstown P. M. of the 21st ult.

She encountered strong westerly gales the entire passage to Cape Race.

The *Persia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 20th.

The *Europa* passed ships *Yorkshire*, *Ben Lomond*, *Guy Mannering*, *Resolute*, *Portsmouth* and *Empire*, going into Liverpool. Oct. 25, lat. 51° 30', lon. 24° 43', passed steamer *Canada*, for Liverpool; all well.

The Vigo Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 2.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool 18th, *via* Queenstown 20th ult., for New-York, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. to-day. She has experienced strong head gales during the entire passage. The *Vigo* has 330 passengers; all well on board.

CITY POLITICS.

The Boston Pilot Libel on Mr. A. J. Williamson.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have been instructed by PATRICK DONAHOE, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Boston *Pilot*, to cause the annexed cards to be published in the New-York papers as an act of justice to Mr. WILLIAMSON. While Mr. DONAHOE is opposed to him in politics, he feels it his duty to undo, as far as lies in his power, the injury which the publication of the atrocious libel referred to may have done Mr. WILLIAMSON. The editor of the *Pilot* has been grossly imposed on by his New-York correspondent, and I am authorized to say that he promptly discontinued the services of this slanderer as soon as the facts were brought to his knowledge. Respectfully,

JAMES S. ANDERSON.

THE PILOT OFFICE, No. 23 Franklin-street,
BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 1, 1860.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I regret extremely the appearance in my paper of the 27th ult., of an article reflecting upon your character, signed "T. L. N." As is usual in the hurry of business, the "bent" of the article was not discovered until I was written to by my agents, Messrs. H. DEXTER & Co. I immediately replied that I was willing to make the *amende honorable* in any way that might be suggested by the party aggrieved. I even stated to H. D. & Co. that I would delay the publication of my issue of the 3d inst., in order to repair the injury. But not having received the required correspondence, I was obliged to go to press without inserting a reply to the slanderous article referred to.

I have been called upon by several gentlemen known to me as men of character and responsibility, in New-York and Boston, who have pronounced the article of my correspondent "a gross and unjustifiable libel" on the character of Mr. WILLIAMSON. I have no hesitation in disavowing and retracting any and all the statements made in that letter, being now satisfied that the charges made by my correspondent have no foundation in fact. I make this retraction freely and of my own accord. I have never known Mr. WILLIAMSON, therefore could have no motive in lending my columns to asperse his character. Mr. WILLIAM BURNS, his deceased partner in business, has been brought to my mind as an old and social acquaintance, and the aspersions cast upon him, without cognizance on my part to whom they alluded, is a source of grievance to me. In short, to sum the whole matter up, I feel that I, as well as the parties referred to, have been grossly imposed upon, and I deem that I am but doing justice to myself, as well as the parties aggrieved, in making thus public my feelings. My friends, the news agents of New-York, but do me justice in the accompanying statement, when they say:

"That had the publisher of the *Pilot* been aware of the character of the article referred to, he would not have allowed it to appear in his journal."

If more is demanded of me to repair the injury done, my columns are at the service of Mr. WILLIAMSON or his friends. Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK DONAHOE.

The New-York news-agents, as soon as their attention was called to the assault made on Mr. WILLIAMSON by the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*, promptly drew up the following card, expressing their opinion of the article in question:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Our attention has just been called to a gross and unjustifiable libel which appeared in the last issue of the *Boston Pilot*, which not only assails the character of your deceased and lamented late co-partner, Mr. WILLIAM BURNS, but also reflects, in coarse and malignant language, upon your integrity as a business man and a private citizen. A reason for his having been written may, perhaps, be found in the fact that you are now a candidate for Congress in the Third District of the city. We feel convinced that had the publisher of the *Pilot* been aware of the character of the article referred to, he would not have allowed it to appear in that journal, and we assure you, that had we known that the issue of that date contained the defamatory matter alluded to, we, in our capacity of News Agents, would not have allowed a single copy of the paper to have been circulated under the auspices of our several houses; because we do not care to be made the instruments for the circulation of slanders against the candidates of *any* political party, and for the still stronger reason in the present instance, that we know the article in the *Pilot* to be false and malicious in every particular.

We have each known you from the beginning of your business as a publisher in this City, about fifteen years since, during which, or the greater part of which time, we have had frequent dealings with you, in all of which you have manifested the utmost jealousy for your good name, and have acted toward us in a most honorable and upright manner. We feel satisfied also that all who have been placed in similar relations toward you, will fully and unqualifiedly indorse all that we now say on this subject, and hence we are led to assure you that wherever you are known, the article in question will not, in the slightest manner, affect the high estimation in which you are justly held.

We are led to use this strong but just language, because we deprecate this most gross and indefensible method of political warfare, and because we desire to promptly and effectually redress any injury which we may have unwittingly done to you by circulating the paper referred to, and thus have impliedly given our sanction to one of the most wicked and baseless libels which has ever before come to our notice.

In conclusion, we desire to say that, whatever differences of opinion may exist among your fellow citizens as to the political questions of the day, you may rest assured that the honorable men of all parties who know you, either personally or through a well-earned reputation, will unhesitatingly indorse your honor as a gentleman, and your integrity as a man of business.

We are, very respectfully, your friends and obedient servants,

H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-street.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, cor. Ann and Nassau sts.
SAMUEL YATES, No. 100 Nassau-street.
HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY, 22 Ann-st.
JOHN F. FEEKS & CO., No. 25 Ann-street.

Third Assembly District.

The contest in the Third Assembly District, between the opposing candidates for Representative honors, is waged with considerable warmth. The friends of MR. WM. H. GILSON, the Republican candidate, urge his claims on the ground that he is honest and reliable, and that his opponent, Hon. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF, has hitherto represented the District greatly to its discredit. The adherents of the latter support him with equal ardor.

The Election Returns to be Collected by the Police.

It has usually been the custom on the evening of election day, for citizens who have found it impossible to get standing-room at the newspaper offices, to congregate at Police Head-quarters in hopes of learning the result of the canvass, but as no measures have heretofore been taken for the collection of the returns on the part of the Police authorities, the information obtained from this source has not been very satisfactory. For the advantage of the public in this respect a plan has recently been devised for promptly obtaining the result of the canvass of each ticket, and the information will be transmitted from each Station-house by telegraph to the Central Office, whence the intelligence will be disseminated to all parts of the City. A general order in reference to the matter, the substance of which is as follows, was yesterday issued by Superintendent KENNEDY: The police telegraph instruments, after sundown of Nov. 6, inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns, making exceptions only in case of the occurrence of any serious disturbance requiring aid, giving the locality of a fire, and informing of the detention of lost children. No communication must be made from one Station-house to another during the period of the transmission of the returns, unless by order from the Central Office. The captains are ordered so to dispose the members of their command as to insure the transmission of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the various election districts in each precinct to the several Station-houses, whence the information is to be sent immediately to the Central Office. No questions, however, relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered at the Central office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed the result will be telegraphed by general alarm to each Station-house for the convenience of citizens residing in the vicinity. One sergeant will be specially detailed to operate the telegraph instrument at each Station-house from sunset to 12 o'clock P. M., when he will be relieved by another, who will continue the duty until the canvass shall have been finished.

The Sheriff will not Appoint Special Deputies to Protect the Polls.

On Thursday evening the two Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen concurred in a resolution authorizing the Sheriff to appoint as many Special Deputies as he should think proper to protect the rights of voters at the polls. Sheriff KELLY, however, by advice of his Counsel will not appoint any Special Deputies for any such purpose. The amendment to the Metropolitan Police act passed this year deprived him of all power to make deputies, except in case of insurrection or rebellion, that power being devolved upon the Commissioners of Police. Mayor WOOD has not yet signed the aforesaid resolution, but will give it his mature consideration.

A Response to Mr. Henry's Private Circular.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

To J. J. HENRY, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—You have done me the honor to send me a political circular, headed (Private,) urging me to vote the Union Ticket. Permit me to say that I cannot consider any political communication private.

My political antecedents are well known to a large circle of my fellow-citizens. I have always been a National Whig! and though now nearly fossilized, yet I have retained sufficient signs of life to vote for Mr. FILLMORE for President, and without doubt I should have voted for Messrs. BELL and EVERETT—men whom I sincerely esteem, and for whose election I would make considerable effort—if there was the slightest chance of success.

But, Sir, you very well know the Fusion movement only proposes to throw the election into the House, and thereby keep the whole country in a prolonged political agony; I, therefore, prefer that the people shall by their vote secure the election of Mr. LINCOLN, who I believe to be a good honest-hearted Union-loving man; quite as much so as either of his three opponents, and quite as likely to carry into effect those national views which I have always cherished.

Therefore I am contented, under our peculiar circumstances, to vote the Republican Electoral Ticket. "Further, may I be permitted to remark, that, out of our sixteen Presidents, the South have had ten—seven from Virginia, three from Tennessee—leaving the Free States but six, a majority of whom were, without doubt, entirely favorable to Southern views and interests. Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD WALKER, Publisher.

Daniel Webster and Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The various exciting questions connected with the politics of the day in the United States have been so thoroughly ventilated and discussed in your very able journal, that there really seems to be but little left, and, indeed, little required, to enlighten the public mind upon the subject of individual right or legislative obligation.

It is not the object of this communication to offer any new ideas or suggestions, but rather to refer to the learned and forcible elucidation of all the principles involved in the approaching elections, by the late distinguished Expounder of the Constitution, DANIEL WEBSTER, to which my attention has recently been directed on reading his speech in reply to Col. HAYNE, of South Carolina, in the Senate, in January, 1830.

A quotation or two may not be out of place in this connection:

"I admit that there is an ultimate violent remedy, above the Constitution and in defiance of the Constitution, which may be resorted to, when a revolution is to be justified; but I do not admit that under the Constitution and in conformity with it, there is any mode in which a State Government, as a member of the Union, can interfere and stop the progress of the General Government, by force of her own laws, under any circumstances whatever.

This leads us to inquire into the origin of this Government and the source of its power. Whose agent is it? Is it the creature of the State Legislatures, or the creature of the people?

If the Government of the United States be the agent of the State Governments, then they may control it, provided they can agree in the manner of controlling it; if it be the agent of the people, then the people alone can control it, restrain it, modify or reform it. It is observable enough that the doctrine for which the honorable gentleman (HAYNE) contends, leads him to the necessity of maintaining, not only that this Government is the creature of the States, but that it is the creature of each of the States severally, so that each may assert the power for itself, of determining whether it acts within the limits of its authority. It is the servant of four and twenty masters of different wills and different purposes, and yet bound to obey all. This absurdity (for it seems no less) arises from a misconception as to the origin of this Government and its true character. It is, Sir, the people's Constitution, the people's Government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people. The people of the United States have declared that this Constitution shall be the supreme law. We must either admit the proposition or dispute their authority. The States are unquestionably sovereign so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this supreme law. But the State Legislatures, as political bodies, however sovereign, are yet not sovereign over the people.

So far as the people have given power to the General Government, so far the grant is unquestionably good, and the Government holds of the people, and not of the State Government. We are all agents of the same supreme power—the people."

The learned expounder says much more on this subject, but chiefly for the purpose of welding (if I may use the expression) his argument. I will not, however, trespass upon your indulgence, nor on the patience of your readers, by giving the additional links in his chain of reasoning, but rather conclude with the request that you will annex to this communication his sublime apostrophe to liberty and the Union, (on the 342d page of the third volume of DANIEL WEBSTER'S Works,) as being eminently applicable to the present occasion.

Respectfully yours, A REPUBLICAN.

Kings County Assemblymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have fallen into an error in your article of this morning upon the Kings County Assemblymen, in regard to the votes of Mr. CALLICOT, who has been renominated by the Democracy for the Third Assembly District.

Mr. Callicot voted against sustaining Gov. Morgan's vetoes, and in favor of the Gridiron Railroads, in every instance. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The steamship *Illinois* is temporarily withdrawn from the Havre route in order to receive new and powerful boilers. The steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, sails to-day, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying the United States mails for England and France in place of the *Illinois*.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.
The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.
The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him.
Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.
GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
J. GURNEY & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP WARM AND DRY!
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
and
BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
for Ladies, Gents., Boys and Children; also, everything desirable for Fall and Winter wear, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT.—We saw a well-known citizen run over by a stage in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. He ran over to No. 212 Broadway, for the purpose of procuring one of those superb hats of KNOX's, which so pleased the Prince of Wales. Of course, he purchased it, or it would be out of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofula, salt-rheum, ring-worm and the most inveterate cutaneous eruptions are cured with certainty by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The most virulent cases of these diseases have yielded without failure and within a short period.

[Advertisement.]

STAMMERING CURED, HOWEVER CAUSED, by a new method, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, Articulist. Office and residence, No. 106 Ninth-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

68 AND 70 — Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap — 68 AND 70
MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,
By simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.
☞ "No grease is required."
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.
BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES ☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

The Polar Refrigerator
Still triumphant. To the long list of Premiums we add:
First Premium at the North Carolina State Fair.
First Premium at the Indiana State Fair.
"I have used the Polar Refrigerator in my family, and pronounce it superior to any with which I am acquainted."—*Prof. Horace Webster.*
BARTLETT & LESLIE, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stich that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Judge Pierrepont having Resigned, will devote himself to the trial and argument of causes in the various Courts of the State and of the United States, and to counsel business generally. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

What Did they Cost?
Only $12 for the Suit! at
GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Bartlett's Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—For warming churches, dwellings, stores, &c., are the best. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers No. 426 Broadway. Send for a Circular.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 6th-av. and 28th-st. The proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions and family medicines.

MARRIED.

SELENINOFF—HIGGINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., NICHOLAS S. SELENINOFF, formerly of the Russian Imperial Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH J. HIGGINS, of New-York.

MILLIGAN—COIT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, SAMUEL G. MILLIGAN to ADDIE J. COIT, eldest daughter of Dr. B. B. Coit, of San Francisco.

FELLOWES—MCCREADY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, JNO. P. FELLOWES, Jr., to CHARLOTTE RHODES MCCREADY.

SMITH—TAYLOR.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. Lord, AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH, of Appleton, Wis., to EDNA JOSEPHINE, daughter of B. F. Taylor, Esq., of Chicago.

DIED.

MCKEE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 2, Mrs. HANNAH MCKEE, in the 64th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 456 West 25th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CORNWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, of consumption, MARY B., widow of the late Timothy Cornwell.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 19 Ridge-st., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, JAMES KELLOCK, a native of Dumfreishire, Scotland, aged 58 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 473, 8th-av., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Thursday evening last, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, GEORGE L. HAVEMEYER, in the 43d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 196 West 15th-st., on Monday next, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITTLESEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at No. 42 Market-st., Mrs. ABBY R. WHITTLESEY, wife of Deacon Henry Whittlesey, aged 69 years and 11 months.
Her remains will be removed to Connecticut for interment.

BRUIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 11 P. M., Mr. JOSEPH BRUIN, in the 48th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, near Broome-st., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M.

BISHOP.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, suddenly of apoplexy, THOMAS E. BISHOP, in the 55th year of his age.
Further particulars hereafter.

WESTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, FANNY A., eldest daughter of Edward and Eliza N. Weston.
Funeral from No. 23 West 20th st., on Sunday Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, ELIZA, relict of the late James K. Roe.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Charles J., Carlisle N., William D. and Thomas W. Roe, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Charlton-st., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M.

SKINNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, BENJAMIN SKINNER, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Clinton-place, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, SARAH, wife of John P. Smith, in the 33d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 Elizabeth-st.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, ANNA MORROW, daughter of George J. and Maria F. Harris.
Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 35th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAYT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, ANNIE M. L. HAYT, only daughter of James R. Hayt, in the 16th year of her age.
Funeral services will take place on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 37 East 28th-st. Her remains will be taken to Pattersen, Putnam County, N. Y., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

CAREY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, JAMES BRADY CAREY, only son of P. H. Carey,

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 881 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS..... 17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children.....25 cents per yard.
800 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
200 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
500 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
300 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
2,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

303. CANAL-STREET. HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY. 303.

This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of

1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.

2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged there in supplying them.

3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.

N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.

THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. R. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 36 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N.B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
Boots and Shoes for Children.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the infant's "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
French Calf-Skin Boots.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
Prices.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
Locality.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 33-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATTING, &c., &c.,
For sale at low prices.
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

MME. DEMORESTS NEW AND GREAT improvement in Hoop Skirts, are cheaper than ever. Great reduction in prices—better than the best and cheaper than the cheapest. Call and examine and do not be deceived by the worthless imitations found elsewhere. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 289 and 320 Canal-st., No. 344 Grand-st., No. 119 Eighth-av., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

UNION COMMITTEE ROOM,
NO. 49 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

READ
THE LETTER OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN
TO
WILLIAM KENT,
ON
THE UNION. ITS DANGERS,
AND HOW THEY CAN BE AVERTED,
Can be had in quantities at the office of this Committee.
J. J. HENRY, Chairman.
Jesse Read, Secretary.

VOTERS
WISHING TO KNOW
WHERE TO VOTE,
WHAT OFFICES ARE TO BE FILLED,
WHO AND WHAT ARE THE CANDIDATES,
Should buy the
NEW-YORK SUN,
For MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 5 and 6.
Containing
THE VOTER'S COMPLETE GUIDE
to the
GREAT ELECTION.
For sale everywhere.
Price one cent.

TO POLITICIANS.
As the Election returns come in, politicians will want to compare the result with the votes of former years.
THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK
for 1860, 1 vol. cloth, 254 pages,
contains the election returns as far back as 1824, beside a vast amount of historical matter. Price, $1.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860
Contains the election returns as far back as 1856. Price, 13 cents. For sale at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, No. 154 Nassau-st.

REGULAR
DEMOCRATIC AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Supervisor,
SMITH ELY, Jr.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL.—EIGHTH CONgressional District, comprising the 12th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d wards. Union, Mozart, Tammany, Breckinridge, People's and Tax-Payers' nomination. For Representative in Congress, ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE, the People's choice.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.
The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities, they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled
ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.
Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt assention.
The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address
GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary.
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.
P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 420 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MILLINERY.

MME. REANIER, (OF PARIS,) NO. 19 5th-av., respectfully announces to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that they will always find a choice selection of Paris Bonnets and Ball Decorations at her rooms, as above. Also, a variety of Mourning Bonnets.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADway.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable and reliable young woman, as chambermaid, or waitress, or nurse and chamber maid, or fine washing; can give satisfactory city reference for the above situations; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 488 6th-av, near 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has no objection to children; best of City references. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; three years' reference; can be seen for three days at No. 91 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted situations by two Protestant young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, INtelligent girl, wishes employment either as chambermaid and waitress, or for housework, in a small family; has the best of City reference. Call or address "KATE," at the Large Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to do light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a neat, tidy Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine ironer. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st., for A. B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; call at her present place, No. 35 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—SITUations are wanted by two young women—one as chambermaid; the other as laundress; they both understand their business thoroughly. Call at or address to the residence of their present employer, No. 18 Washington-square, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family, and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av. Best of City reference given.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced Scotch Protestant woman; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply for two days at No. 45 Amos-st., two doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, is good-natured and obliging, desires an engagement. Wages $10. The family with whom she now lives are about leaving the City, and will bear cheerful testimony to her character and competency. Apply at No. 16 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies, creams and desserts; also, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at the millinery-store, No. 637 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side street, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 Times Office.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, such as meats of all descriptions, soups and desserts of all kinds. Call, for two days, from 11 to 6, at No. 81 Charlton-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., third floor, front, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as protessed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended in her present situation, where she can be seen, at No. 8 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a respectable family, by an English cook; understands English cooking in all its branches; can make pastry, jellies, soups, &c. No objection to the country. Satisfactory reference given. Call at 207 East 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the grocery corner University-place and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AND active woman, employment as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for this week only, at No. 149 East 33d-st., second house west of 2d-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer living in the New-England States. Address O., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; both can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; would both like to get in the one house, as they are agreeable to one another. Call for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO SISters are desirous of obtaining situations together or separate, one is fully competent as an experienced cook, has lived years in first-class families; the other as chambermaid and sewing, or as waitress; no objection to assist with care of children. Can be seen in their present place, No. 94 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do good plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, by three Welsh girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid in the same house; and the other to take care of a small child. Call at No. 218 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meat and poultry; is a good baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook and excellent baker; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WORTHY competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook, and a first class washer and ironer; makes good bread and pastry; has the best of recommendations. Apply 378 6th-av., 1st floor front.

AS COPYIST OR TEACHER.—A LADY DEsires an engagement as reader, copyist or day teacher of music. Satisfactory reference given. Address Miss L., No. 227 East Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker; she understands her business thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Address A. M. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days, stating where an interview may be had.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to work by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call for two days at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AS FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as forewoman in a dress or cloak making establishment by a competent dressmaker, who has taken entire charge of a first-class house in a Southern city; would not object to go South. Address E. G., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A GERman widow, well aquuainted with the American household, a place as housekeeper, either for a single gentleman or a family, and has no preference if in the City or country. Call next Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 92 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged American lady, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse in a private family; address or call, for three days, Mrs. J., No. 50 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable middle-aged woman, to take care of an invalid lady and make herself generally useful. Can give good references. Inquire for Mrs. LIVINGSTON, No. 28 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to go to Cuba or the South as lady's maid; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; will make herself generally useful; wages $7. Also a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 30th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South, or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and sew; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 369 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can fit ladies' dresses neatly; also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to travel with a family; has the best of reference, if required. Call, or address, to No. 148 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation for a seamstress; she is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would not object to the care of a growing child in a permanent situation. Apply at No. 71 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, not being permanently engaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will address No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with light chamberwork or take care of grown children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A North of Ireland girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; or will go by the week; understands shirt-making and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl about 17 years of age, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A situation wanted by a person of good experience who understands hair dressing, dressing of ladies' fine muslins; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 25 years of age, a situation as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employer. A good penman, and first-rate testimonials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 8, M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, SENDing his horses to the country for the Winter, is desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st., GERRY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; is civil and obliging and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; last employer can be seen in the City, with whom he has lived for 2½ years, and disengaged in consequence of his selling out. Respectable parties call or address P. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 56 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended from his former and last employer's; understands waiting at table, and is willing to take himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can give satisfactory references as to character and capabilities. Last employer can be seen in the City. Apply or address P. D., at Bradley & Co.'s Livery Stables, Nos. 8 and 10 East-31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 East 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERman Protestant man, with best of reference from first-class families, desires a situation in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; also willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call or direct to GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged man, a situation as collector, and to attend to office business, or to act as cashier in a restaurant, where a responsible man is required; best references produced; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address G. T., Box No. 196 Times Office, for three days.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of 15 years' experience, an engagement as engineer in the City or Brooklyn. Understands repairing machinery, &c. Address H. S. C., Box 213 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a Prussian by birth, wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, greenhouse and hot-house plants; is an excellent landscape gardener, and he has had good practical experience in the business. Apply at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, wishes a situation as clerk; is well acquainted with the business. Inquire at No. 302 West Houston-st., corner of Greenwich.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference from his late employer, a letter addressed to W. M., Box No. 193 Times Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of active business habits, a situation in any respectable capacity where merit would be rewarded by advancement; is considered a first-class salesman and good accountant; salary no object whatever; unexceptionable Philadelphia and New-York City reference. Address LONDONDERRY, Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man; is fully competent and understands his business in all its branches. Best of references given. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by one who has lived with the best families and has the best of City references. Call at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can drive a carriage and pair of horses if required. Has been years' reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A MANUFACTURER'S office, a boy about 17 years old; must write a good hand, be quick at figures, reside with his parents in Brooklyn, and give unexceptionable references. Address, with references, Box No. 1,984 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a young girl to do light chamberwork, assist in the sewing, and take care of children, in a small family. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., near 2nd-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant cook; one who can bring the best of recommendations, may apply for a situation at No. 63 East 17th-st.

A KITCHEN-MAID.—WANTED, AT NO. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., a person having served in the above capacity, in England or Scotland. Hours, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl, who is fully competent, as waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 78 East 21st-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

NURSE WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN HARTford, Conn., a young woman, (Protestant,) Scotch or English preferred, who has experience in the care of children and can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at No. 81 East 12th-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen, at WILKES & MOYNAN'S, No. 691 Broadway. None need apply but those who can give good references. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARABURFT OF IRON,
THE BEST STOVE POLISH IN USE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John, cor. Dutch-st.,
New-York.
IMPROVED WIRE DOOR SPRINGS,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS AND PROgress.—A new discovery, patented in France and the United States, for the prevention of railroad accidents, is presented to the public approbation by A. MORTERA, Engineer. Models have been submitted to the inspection of, and approved by, leading railroad men throughout the country, especially H. UHRY, Esq., Superintendent of locomotive works, and J. P. Dougherty, Esq., at Danforth, Cook & Co.'s, at Paterson, N. J., and the inventor desires to enter into relations with a capitalist who will assist in bringing this important invention into general use. M. MORTERA will be happy to give particulars, and exhibit his models, any day from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 99 Crosby-st., New-York.
P. S.—Messrs. Coudert Brothers, Advocate of M. Mortera, No. 49 Wall-st.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

JEWELRY FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST of importation; also, show-cases, one large mirror, and iron safe; the entire lot will be sold together, or single articles as desired; ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to call from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 191 Broadway, one flight up, Room No. 4, every day until disposed of.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES—A MOST VALUAble article for baking cakes; in using these griddles they require but one greasing; they bake the cakes brown, spungy and beautiful. For sale by J. FAGAN, No. 113 Beekman-st.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroid

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On SW. Cor. West Broadway and Franklin-st.—The three-story and basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of the first class. Size of lot 28x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

On SE. Cor. Varick and Beach Sts.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable. No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

On SW. Cor. West Broadway and Beach-st.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 25.7x69.3 and 54.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Nov. 5, will be sold the elegant furniture contained in the first-class private residence No. 153 West 21st-st., (which is to let,) between 7th and 8th avs. The entire contents of the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, among which is elegant parlor suites in brocade, superb rosewood piano forte, rich carpets, curtains, pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, statuary, bronzes, paintings, oak dining-room furniture rich silver, French china, table cutlery, chamber furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. The house was furnished but a short time ago, and everything is in complete order. Catalogues at the house. Sale, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock; at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Mortgage sale of the entire stock of a manufacturer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furnitnre of various kinds; centre-table, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve. *Also*, six elegant large travelling trunks.

M. C. Eddy, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,

will sell THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) new and second hand vehicles of all descriptions, harness, robes, &c.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead, do., washstands, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant rosewood marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and palliasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining-tables, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO,

An imported parlor organ, playing thirty tunes, in perfect order.

Also, a rosewood 5½-octave melodeon.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses and beds, kitchen furniture.

JOHN HELDRETH, Attorney.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John st. Sale comprises a choice lot of camellias, azaleas, cacti, double Chinese primroses, ferns, &c, &c., from Mr. Louis Menand, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly or high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of stores and frame houses, 10 three-story brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

BOND-STREET.—FOR SALE, IN BOND-ST., a four-story house, in complete order, together with the lot on which it stands, being of extra size. Possession can be had, if wanted, at an early day. $10,000 to $15,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Price, $27,000. This is a good opportunity for investment. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE DWELLING NO. 63 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—full-size, 4-story, high stoop, modern and complete in all respects. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE OWNER GOING abroad.—A fine house on 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; four-story, brown-stone, with every improvement and convenience, 25 by 60; has just been painted throughout and put in prime order. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. ABERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW brick corner house; water and gas throughout, with high brown-stone stoop, marble mantels, heater extending to third story. Price $4,300—cash $1,000. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE of improved property in Leonard-st., near Broadway, well rented, for a farm or country seat near New-York City. MATTHEWS & CO., No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—One of the new three-story brick houses on DeKalb-av., near Raymond-st., walking distance from the ferries. The house has Edgewood water, cold and hot, to third story, sewerage, gas, wash-tubs, range, Vesuvius heaters to third story, and replete with every convenience for a moderate sized family, and will be rented to a good tenant for $350 per annum. Inquire of J. H. HAVENS, No. 315 Fulton-av., or FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance-way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av. D. E. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Day-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 181 Front-st., New-York.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGHstoop house, just painted throughout, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 216 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depots, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st., or address the owner, J. F. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[Official.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York city, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Redeemable 1st January, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY,

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 16,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, 176 Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets, and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELLERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, OR COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

Office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.

E. M. GILBERT, President.

NASSAU BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1860.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The Transfer-Books will be closed until the 13th inst.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st. New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

President's Office, Hudson River Railroad, New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Office of the Receiver of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, Oct. 17, 1860.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds on the Eastern Division of this Road will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 163 Bowery, New-York, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville Water Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15.000.—ATLANTIC, SUN, NEW-YORK and Union Mutual Insurance Scrip for sale at No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. F. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels Self-cure."—Prof. Stevens (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by Ross & Touset, 121 Nassau st.; Okie, Dayton & Jones, No. 29 Ann-st.; Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; Trenwith, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 656 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE, UNDER LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organisation that degree of tension which is requisite to give the system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERG'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Indis Chill Specific—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE
FOR THE PILES IS
BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT.
For sale at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner of Pearl.
Agents wanted for City and Country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without delay or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND REED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parsons, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.		Leave Reed Bank.	
Tues., Oct. 23	10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct. 23,	2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct. 24,	11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 24,	3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct. 25	11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 25,	3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 26,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 26,	3½ P. M.
Sat., Oct. 27,	3:10 P. M.	Mon., Oct. 29,	7 A. M.
Mon., Oct. 29,	2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 30,	7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. William A. Vail, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Sexton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, want to hire a well furnished medium-sized house until the first of May next. Location between 6th and Madison avs., 23d and 39th sts. The best care will be taken of the furniture. Address A. B., Box No. 2,088 Post office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—PLEASANTLY located in the vicinity of this City, for which a productive business water-front in Brooklyn will be given in exchange. Apply to ALMET REED, No. 108 West-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. Watson, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. Terry, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or

UNION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by Hon. James S. Thayer, of New-York, Hon. James K. Clinton, of Mississippi, and Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

One of the largest meetings of the Fusion Party yet held in this City during the campaign assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by JOSHUA J. HENRY, who named for Chairman AUGUST BELMONT, Esq.

MR. BELMONT'S REMARKS.

MR. BELMONT on taking the Chair, returned his thanks for the compliment paid him, and said that in four days more the audience would be called upon to express their sentiments at the ballot-box, and to do their part towards defeating the Republican Party, whose success, in his opinion, would be the forerunner of a dissolution of the Union, and the consequent horrors of a civil war. He had an abiding faith in the honesty and patriotism of the people, and felt confident that in this present political juncture of the Republic, they would put aside all minor differences of opinion and rally as one man to the support and preservation of the Union. [Applause.] After some further introductory remarks he introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Hon. JAMES S. THAYER.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES S. THAYER.

Hon. JAMES S. THAYER then presented himself, and was received with loud demonstrations of applause. When silence was restored he said:

I shall not, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, in alluding to what I have seen and heard from others during the last six weeks in different parts of the State of New-York, give you simply my own opinions and judgments. I will state to you facts, and upon those facts you can make your own estimate and form your own judgment as to the probable result in the great State of New-York in this Presidential canvass. I have visited and spoken, during the last six weeks, in nearly one-half of the counties of the State of New-York, [cheers,] and I have not attended a political meeting in a town of a county, or of several counties, where it has not been stated by our own friends, and admitted, in almost every instance, by our political opponents, that in point of numbers, in demonstration, in enthusiasm, in earnest and determined efforts, it exceeded similar meetings and similar demonstrations of the Republican Party. [Loud cheers.] I have not been in a county, where after a careful canvass and estimate of the Democratic and the Union men, they have not given it as their deliberate opinion, in all of these counties where the ballots range from one thousand to seventy-five hundred, and in some instances to eight thousand—that the majorities would not be cut down in every single county from five hundred to twenty-five hundred. [Cheers.] You are hardly aware, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, of the state of feeling, and of the causes that have been to work for four years to produce this result. They know and understand this to-night, only as a matter of interest—not merely as a question of facts; but they are deeply impressed in the great moral work, and they feel individually the result of that domination that for so many years has been exerted over them in every county and in the towns throughout this State. They know and see that this Republican Party, by its acts, by its support, and by all of these agencies, they have reared it up to this point, which is almost as a galling servitude upon them—they know that it is, in its single character, in its opinions, and in its practical working, Abolitionism. [Cheers.] They understand this, too, in the rural districts, for they have been fighting it for four years, and they have been fighting it in all their legal offices. Why, this Republican Party in the country has taken possession of all the local seats of power and influence, and that has been demonstrated to you. You thought, last Winter, perhaps, that the exhibition at Albany, which was got up there, that it was a dead and stagnant pool there that gave the offensive odor; but, gentlemen, the stream only ran as high as the fountain, and every one of these influences emanated from different parts of the State of New-York, and there was but the concentrated essence of that spirit which has been at work to curb, to blind and to mislead our fellow-citizens in the politics of this State. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—That is so,

Mr. THAYER—I say, fellow-citizens, that they understand in the country that this Republican Party is an Abolition Party, and its leaders are old Abolition leaders who, ten years ago in some of these now strong Republican counties, might have been exhibited as sights—something that men would have paid a small fee to see. Such are now the leaders of the Republican Party; and in almost all the instances that I have seen or heard of in the State of New-York these leaders are preaching Abolitionism and nothing else. Why, I can tell you that in most of the counties of this State, except in some of the conservative places here near New-York, on the line of the Hudson river, these men who preach mere Republican doctrines would find no hearers, or no answering voice or sympathy. I state to you as a fact, upon which you can base your own conclusions, that this election will be the result of four years of active organization and determined effort to dethrone this Republican Party in the State of New-York. Why, gentlemen, this late result in some parts of the Union, which was written in golden letters in the banquet-hall of Republicanism—that 25,000 majority—I tell you that before the ides of November there will be another handwriting on the wall in this very banquet hall. [Loud cheers.] It has only nerved our people, our Democratic Union men throughout the State to a higher and nobler effort, and they already feel that they have the whole duty to perform. They have felt, then, fellow-citizens, that it belonged to New-York to be the Gamaliel in this great conflict of the sections. [Cheers.] That she alone could scatter that opposition which has been gathered to bear her down and remove the Union from that prosperity and tranquility in which she has so long reposed. It was then that she avowed that here against her rocky and defiant base this mad Atlantic wave should be stayed. It was then that she determined to plant her rifle in this impenetrable fortress that none but the steady aim could poise and direct it. It was then that she determined that with the roll of the morning drum beat on the 6th of November every man should be at his post of duty, and that when the sun went down on that day his parting splendor would answer joyously to the unbroken radiance that beamed from the holy azure field of our glorious victory. [Cheers.] That he would not illumine these flags of victory that have been so boastingly planted in our faces for the last three months, but would rather gaze upon the signal of distress. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, they feel in the counties I have visited, that this Government is broken up if the issue is forced upon the South of secession in self-protection, whether they have a complete or practical justification for it. They feel already that the embittered feeling of violent prejudices—that the mutterings of stifled treason as well as the open, bold and defiant proclamation of resistance to the Constitution, are enough to give at best some cause for any overt act on the part of the South, and that when they secede, whether they will be completely justified, or not, there will be the fact, and that while we wash our hands of it we will hold you—you Republicans, who forced this issue upon the South—responsible for the consequences. [Cheers.] They say, fellow-citizens, in the country, in respect to this thing: "We know the feeling of the Republican Party with us; we know that its aim and tendency is towards Abolitionism; and we know that the South will judge of it by the language of leading public men, and by the language of the leading organs of that party." Yes, my friends, they understand these things, I think, better or quite as well as we do here, because they feel the consequences which follow out of the insolence and domineering conduct of this party. Why, the feeling has progressed through the country, and it must necessarily be so. You cannot teach one portion of the people of this country to hate another portion. Eighteen States to stand on a line of hatred with other States and then expect that they will turn round and embrace their neighbors. I tell you that they already begin to feel that when once the flood-gates of human passions and prejudices are let loose they will not only leap against and ride over one section of the country, but that those at home will be tossed by them, excited by them, and drawn with all the wild theories and all the display of uninfluenced passions, which is exhibited among men, when once the restraint of the Constitution and the laws are taken off. [Cheers.] Yes, you take about eighteen million of people of the Northern portion going South to bring back Seceders, and I tell you for every man that starts on that errand there is one behind him to match him. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, what is the essence of this thing? What is the purpose and what is the aim of the Republican Party? I will state the simple truth and you will find I am right. The Republican Party has no Republican sentiment within it. All parties hitherto in this Government and all parties under any form of government but rightly organized derive the basis of their action when they claim there is invasion or encroachment upon their Constitutional powers or liberties, from their Government and that Constitution itself. That must be so. What is the Republican Party in its mildest phase? Not Slavery? And is our Constitution an Anti-Slavery Constitution?

A VOICE—No, Sir.

Mr. THAYER resumed—Is our Government an Anti-Slavery Government? [Cries of "No."] Of course not, and it was not made so. It is neither an Anti-Slavery nor a thorough Slavery Government.

A VOICE—That is right.

Mr. THAYER—Neither is ours an Anti-Slavery nor a thorough Slavery Constitution. How, then, can a party based solely upon Anti-Slavery sentiments—whether you take it either as Anti-Slavery even against extension or against its existence—how can you properly meet an issue growing out of that Constitution, or out of that Government?

A VOICE—You cannot do it.

Mr. THAYER—The very moment that you have got a party Anti-Slavery in the sense of being opposed to Slavery, then you have got a secession party, and then you have got a party that has no political aim or principle. What, then, have you to with it? Why perhaps, as LOUIS NAPOLEON has the standing army of half a million of men, if he cannot employ them in some legitimate purpose he may in some other way, and that to make war if necessary. [Laughter.] I say that the Republican Party, having no basis, no political faith, no fundamental, elementary principle growing out of the Constitution or the Government, it becomes ungovernable and must lead to discord. Are you going to have, for instance, in this State, 200,000 voters or 250,000, a large dominant party and with no purpose under heaven—no political shield by them? Why, it is mockery. [Hear, hear.] I repeat, that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people rightfully and lawfully to control it; but it leaves to the people in their own form power to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. [Cheers.] On that principle we can stand and last, and I tell you the people in the country understand this and look to it as a fixed and elemental principle. It grows directly out, not only of the theory, but the exact form, and form both of the political Government and Constitution of the United States, and the Democratic men and Union men have and will gather around the flag of the Constitution and triumph under it. [Loud cheers.] Why, gentlemen, the Abolition party feel this; and hence you find that all the thoughtful men of that party are seeking to go back to this simple sentiment, from these feelings and prejudices of the sympathies of the heart and conscience that all feel who are unsteady and uncertain of the positions they advocate; and the first thing they do is to go back and attempt to plant themselves upon some of the old policies and opinions of government. They talk to you that once our fathers were Abolitionists. Mr. LINCOLN stated on this very platform and undertook to show to you that the policy of the Government from the outset was that Slavery should not be extended, and that it should terminate, and in order to prove that he cited to you an ordinance of '87, and told you how, under that ordinance, that twenty-one out of thirty-nine of the framers who signed the Constitution had given in their adhesion to the doctrine. Mr. LINCOLN told you a good many facts about all these things, but I have not time now, upon this occasion, to go into a discussion of them. I beg your attention, however, to one single fact which has been stated. All the thoughtful men of the Republican Party, eager to have some firm basis to act upon, attempt to rely upon historical pleas of the Government. Now, what was the effect of the Ordinance of 1787, which was in operation three years without an Anti-Slavery clause? And when it was adopted in 1787, those who have given us the true history of the matter—BENTON, among others—say that the Anti-Slavery clause was put in there because it gave to the South what they could not do, to capture their fugitive slaves in the Territories. I am not arguing against the ordinance of 1787, for it was wise and beneficent. They understood what it was at the time, and I don't think that you will dispute but that it was so also. Now, when it is referred to as a historical fact as the basis upon which a party argue, let us have all the facts connected with it, and then let us see how much Anti-Slavery there was in it, and the reason it was passed. I have only to mention a simple fact, that that ordinance was passed by the old Confederation, that had all the power over the Territory that the Crown of Great Britain had given by Charter to Virginia, and that then the Government of the United States had all the power over it that Virginia had under the Charter. I can show you, gentlemen, that when they attempt to pass themselves upon historical facts, they do not state them plainly and truly. And I contend that down to 1820 there was not in the history of this country a single original exercise by Congress of the power of this Government, under the Constitution, over the subject of Slavery in the Territories. What has been the policy of Government on this subject? Why, the question has been dealt with as statesmen deal with all great questions—according to the circumstances attending the case at particular times. Mr. SEWARD tells you that the whole plan of this Government was right down to 1820. That it was all right during the Revolutionary epoch; that in 1820 there was a diverging, and that then we started upon the wrong policy. Why, after the formation of the Constitution, did we not go on admitting Slave State after Slave State? You see that it was part of the condition of secession that the States up to the Mississippi should have Slavery if they wished it, and why would they accept secession with that limitation upon it. Why, we are told that Mr. JEFFERSON preferred to put an Anti-Slavery clause upon all the Territories of the United States, and that it was not adopted, and the fact that Mr. JEFFERSON proposed that, and it was not adopted, is, I think, a fact that goes to show that it was the policy of the Government. [Laughter.] Why, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by France with the solemn agreement that we would protect the rights of the people in that territory. I am not, fellow-citizens, giving you now my own notions in respect to these things. If any person disputes them, let them refer to BENTON or others as to the powers granted to the Free States. And I only refer to these historical matters to show that the Republican Party cannot find any resting-place in the history of this Government. I charge, then, that the Republican party, are nothing more or less than an Abolition party, [cheers,] and that they cannot be otherwise. And now, if you will allow me, I will refer to some of the Conservatives of New-York; but not to the organs of the party, or to the public men, SEWARD or CHASE, who may say "These are not my sentiments." But I will select from our own City some of the most prominent men. I will select some of the men among the legal profession who are entitled, and who have the largest degree of confidence from their personal and business associations, and who are supposed to represent the views of this Republican party. I will take up the NEW-YORK TIMES, and I will read some extracts of a speech, as reported in that paper, of Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, than whom no gentleman stands higher in this community, both professionally and otherwise. I certainly think in this speech I shall find the real doctrine of the Republican Party without any of its excesses; and why I refer to this is because no constitutional man—even a Union man—may take it for the purpose of ending this question one way or the other. They might give a vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, just as once SAM PATCH said he could jump the Genesee Falls, to show that some things could be done as well as others. [Laughter.] Well, now, what does Mr. NOYES say? He says that "The Republican Party is formed for what purpose?" He begins with this; and the part which I shall call your attention to is at the close of his speech, and seems to embody the whole of it. He says: "The commandment, Thou shalt not steal, applies as much to a man's labor as to his property." He then goes on to cite the law from an old Code of South Carolina, which gives rewards for runaway slaves, to be returned dead or alive, and giving a gradation of rewards as the scalps were returned with one ear or with two ears. [Laughter.] "Scalps, ear on or off." [Laughter.] He then says, in the close of his speech, "The Republican Party has been formed to oppose a system that is perpetuated by such laws." Now here, gentlemen, is a moderate conservative man, in the City of New-York, in this great commercial emporium that makes this assertion. It is a very mild charge, simply that all slaveholders are thieves! It means that or nothing. They tug the slave-holders under the Commandments of God, and they even, I suppose, go as far as to fix the crime of murder upon them, as HELPER does. Mr. NOYES goes back 120 years and brings that code up. Why it is a gem that ought to be set in that crown of horrors that presses the maddened brow of CHARLES SUMNER himself, [cheers and laughter.] And I think the incarnate devil, who seems to possess the soul, before the time, of that eminent Republican, must envy the legal research here displayed. [Loud cheers and laughter.] I make the assertion, with all due respect, but I must say that I would recommend to Mr. NOYES, when he has exhausted his legal research in the direction of South Carolina, that he turns his attention to some of the colonial laws and usages of New-England. [Laughter, and cries of "Good, good."] Let him refresh himself and the Republican Party by citing some of the statutes that regulated the capture of slaves in Africa by our fathers. [Renewed laughter.] Let him see how they were treated on the middle passage; how they were stowed in Boston, and in the port of Salem until they were sold into Southern Slavery. [Applause.] And in this connection, fellow-citizens, I will refer to another gentleman, who stands equally prominent as a citizen and eminent as a lawyer—one whose name has been mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. SEWARD himself—a gentleman who partakes largely of the confidence of this community, and justly so, in many respects. I do not speak so, politically. I desire to treat him with all due respect. I refer to Mr. W. M. EVARTS, who, upon the 18th of October, made a speech at Auburn, in which he discussed the political relations of the various parties in this Presidential canvass. It was proper—eminently so—that Mr. EVARTS should go to Auburn to make that speech. He was there, and the expectancy of the people was excited to know what his opinions would be, after he had delivered in Chicago, in feeling terms, the funeral oration of what was then supposed to be the political demise of Gov. SEWARD. [Applause.] It was time that he looked a little after the mantle that was to fall upon himself. He had noticed and called attention to the manner in which that mantle had been placed in that great Republican Wigwam. Look, says he, at this place, which BRYANT made—see the rent the envious GREELEY gave; worse yet through this place the well-beloved MORGAN stabbed. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Now, Mr. EVARTS found on his arrival at Auburn that the Governor was not quite as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR when he fell at the base of Pompey's Statue, and if there were a shade of disappointment that passed over him, I should, with my respect for him, lay it to the account of that last infirmity of noble minds. And in order that I may not misstate, and that you may not misunderstand the conservative views of this gentleman, speaking for the conservative Republicans of New-York, particularly the City of New-York, I will read to you what he says upon that point. It is very short. I knew, when I heard that Mr. EVARTS had made a speech, that it would be an able one, well arranged and well digested, and I was curious to see how he would breathe into it that living and vital principle that animates the rules of his party, namely, Abolitionism. He was there under the immediate countenance of his great master, and he could not flinch the issue. And now, gentleman, I will read what he says, as reported in the NEW-YORK TIMES:

"There is a small party which I have not yet named, and which has its candidates before the people—a party which seems wholly devoted to the inspiration of the single idea of liberty, and which seems to me to have failed in a true courageous comprehension of the duty of American citizens in this behalf. I am sure I don't know precisely by what name this party is called now; sometimes it has been called the 'Liberty Party;' by its opponents it has generally been called the 'Abolition Party,' and sometimes the 'pure Anti-Slavery Party.' GARRIT SMITH, I believe, is its candidate for the Presidency. I am inclined to think that, so absorbing, so controlling, has this party regarded the sentiment of Liberty as running through even the abject class of our population, in certain States of our Union, they really do give it predominance and preëminence over the sentiment of Union; and that, if they could have their own way, and had to choose whether they would carry on to its final triumphant success, this principle of Liberty at the sacrifice of the Union itself, they would be obliged airly to say that Liberty or Disunion was the feeling and hope of their hearts. I don't criticise the sentiment. It is an honest, manly and brave sentiment."

The meanest, the most unholy and devilish sentiment that ever entered into the human breast, in any age or country. He then goes on: "And whenever honest, manly and brave sentiments are avowed and enforced before the people by the fair acts of public influence, I have not a word to say against them, nor a frown to give to their supporters." I reckon not, Mr. EVARTS, with your calm observation and eye, that you would be the last man to frown upon four-fifths of the people that you are addressing.

"I think, however, that the members of this party fail of their full duty. They do not, perhaps, love liberty too much, but they do not appreciate the fact that the Union is at the bottom of liberty, all that we have or may have, and that that liberty which cannot be promoted in the Union, cannot be promoted out of it." [Applause.]

Of course there must be a little comment, by way of soliloquy, when he had thrown in the Abolition weight that made this even scale kick the beam, he must drop in a few ounces, scruples he had none. There, then, gentlemen, is no frown, no word of criticism, no approving smile, but a welcome recognition of the spirit of liberty that animates the Abolition Party. [Cheers.] How long do you expect one-half of this country will remain under a common Government with us, when such sentiments as uttered by these conservative gentlemen representing the conservative portion of the Republican Party, were uttered, and these epithets are heaped upon them. No word of criticism, no frown, only a single comment that they may fall of their whole duty, and may be perhaps a little ahead of himself, and love liberty too much,—only the same criticism that the real friends of liberty and true freedom are now uttering over that glorious sentiment of liberty that actuates and animates GARIBALDI and his legion, that he may carry the principle a little too far, and endanger all. That is the only comment. I would that these men—eminent, respected, conservative men—could stand where they stood ten years ago, and instead of invoking this hellish spirit of Abolition, and following it in the Republican Party, would invoke the genius of the Constitution:

Thine most, when friends turn pale and traitors fly,
When hard beset, thy spirit, justly proud, dares defy
For peace, truth, freedom, union,
A sullen priesthood and a raving crowd.

'Midst the din of all things, fell and vile,
Hate's yell, Envy's hiss, Folly's bray,
Remember me, and with an unforced smile,
See riches, baubles, flatterers pass away.

Now, then, gentlemen, because you are to listen to much more able remarks than I can make, I will say but a few words in closing, and it is in continuation of this same thought. Why could not these public men—why could not those who enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens—have given us thorough, sound and constitutional doctrine for all these great questions? Gov. SEWARD himself paid a visit to Gov. BANKS, at Massachusetts. Oh! that he could have gone there, not to visit the grave of the Sage of Quincy, but to kneel at the grave of OTIS, and walk up that smelling mount of Bunker's Hill, where WARREN fell, and PUTNAM rallied the militia of New-England. It has been said, gentlemen, of Attila, that wherever his horse's foot trod, there the grass never grew afterwards. I wonder if that seed that was plucked there in Massachusetts, and of the Massachusetts school—I wonder if, as he gathered it there, and passed from the great lakes to the head waters of the Mississippi—I wonder if the seed of constitutional liberty will ever grow where this seed has been scattered, and where it now lies and remains still. When public men fall away from their great duty, when conservative men leave these places to be filled up, where will you not rally in the defence of your country? What a stake is at issue? You tell me that there is no danger—that this means nothing. I believe, gentlemen, that whether it may come sooner or later that it will be the beginning of the breaking up of this Government. How can it be avoided with the feelings that exist now between the North and South. THOMAS BENTON, upon the last page of his memorable work in which he he gives the results of his observation, experience and views of thirty years' life in Congress uninterrupted—when his son-in-law, Mr. Fremont, was the Republican candidate for Presidency—what does he say? "A sectional convention now divides this country, arrayed one half against the other—the North against the South—and it will, unless speedily checked, destroy the frame of the Union as it has already destroyed its fraternity and good feeling. [Loud cheers.] And then he adds with solemn and significant warning, and he was a man who had not only participated largely in the public affairs of his own country, but also had read history deeply, that in all the families of nations two evils beset them, a corrupt election of the chief magistrate, where he is elected, and sectional contention when interest and ambition are at issue. Both of these evils now beset this country, and the people, always honest in purpose, patriotic in sentiment, are unaware of the danger of becoming instruments in the hands of their leaders. Shall your Government, your Union, and your Constitution be preserved? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Shall the wide arch of this mighty empire fall? [Cries of "No, no."] Behold its altitude! Survey its extent! On its foundations you can mark the rising tides of the stormy Atlantic and the tranquil Pacific. It is covered all over with every product, with everything fair and fruitful that grows upon the American soil. The cotton-plant and the clover-blossoms festoon it. The orange leaf, and the evergreen intertwine it, and adorn it; and shall it fall to the earth, and leave not one stone upon another of all that the wisdom of our fathers, and that we of this generation built up? [Cries of "Never, never!"] You have already seen the key-stone under the pressure of sectional power giving way. Will you, with that sharp and bitter point of an "irrepressible conflict," pry off and tumble to the earth in a shapeless ruin the massive block upon which DE WITT CLINTON wrote "Empire?" [Cries of "No, no!" and loud applause.] Will old Virginia dig up, and cast into the unfathomable abyss of disunion and blood the corner-stone upon which is written, "*Sic semper tyrannus?*" [Loud applause and cries of "No, no."] Well, then, let the keystone fall, with New-York and Virginia pressing close together, the solid, broad and cemented masonry of the old Thirteen shall stand forever, upholding and preserving all the others, old and new. [Applause.] And if the majestic arch of our Confederacy cannot be lengthened, it shall be widened until it hangs its crescent form above the Polar seas of the North and the narrow isthmus of the South, and in less than fifty years, within the life-time of some who now hear me, it shall echo with the resounding tread of more than a hundred millions of people, all keeping time in a steady and unjostling step to a choral strain, so sweet, so full and so grand that no discordant note shall ever fall upon the listening ear of a great and mighty people.

[Tremendous applause, amid which the speaker resumed his seat.]

When Mr. THAYER had concluded, the Chairman then introduced Hon. JAS. K. CLINTON, of Mississippi, who said he appeared before them to speak for the far off State of Mississippi. He belonged to the great Conservative Union party of the country; his first choice for President was STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, [cheers]; his next was for BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, [cheers]; and his last for the noble and true-hearted Statesman from Tennessee, JOHN BELL, [cheers.] Why was it that in this great, prosperous and free country there was so much angry strife and contention between one section and the other? Was it the fault of the South? [A voice, "No."] When had the South ever attempted to encroach upon or interfere with the rights or the property of any Northern State? Did they, when the Government was founded, and 12 out of 13 States had Slavery, attempt to force the institution upon the single State which had it not? Not at all. And now when the non-slaveholding States had grown to be the majority, we find them seeking to destroy the property of the South, a large portion of which was sold to them by the North. As to the abolition of Slavery in the South it was out of the question. Even if they were disposed to abolish the institution, they could see no way in which it could be done with safety either to the blacks or whites. And of one thing he could assure them, that this Union would be rent asunder and the land drenched in blood before Slavery would ever be abolished by the pressure of any outside party organization. [Applause.] After alluding to Slavery in Virginia, and expressing his belief that it was a permanent institution in that State, he spoke of the prospect of a dissolution in the event of LINCOLN's election. Without wishing to alarm or intimidate any one, he said that candor compelled him to say that it was his firm belief that if Mr. LINCOLN was elected on Tuesday next, the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina would secede from the Union. [A VOICE—"And Texas."] Although, personally, he did not think that the bare election of LINCOLN would be a good cause for secession—[applause]—yet he did not hesitate to say, that if the inauguration of LINCOLN was to be the inauguration of the principles of the Republican Party, as proclaimed at the North, every Southern State ought immediately withdraw from the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. CLINTON closed with an appeal in favor of the Union.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, was then introduced, and said that his apology for appearing there was that the Union was in danger, and that the great battle-ground for its preservation was the State of New-York. He came there from the defeated but not conquered conservative army of Ohio, to sound a note of warning, and to say to the people of New-York that it rested with them to roll back the tide of fanaticism that threatened to overwhelm the country, and to save the Union from destruction. [Applause.] Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proceeded to speak of the principles on which the Union was formed, and claimed that the spirit of those principles had been violated in the organization of the sectional Republican Party.

Mr. BELMONT, before adjourning the meeting, proposed that all Union men close their places of business on election day, and exert themselves to bring out all their friends to the polls.

The proposition met the unanimous approval of the audience, and the meeting broke up with nine cheers for the Union ticket.

Perversion of Military Authority to Party Ends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday afternoon, while standing on the porch of the Marine Barracks, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, I saw one of the marines come forward, and ask permission from the officer of the day (Lieut. JACOB READE) to go out and register his name as a voter, in view of the approaching election. The officer inquired whom he intended to vote for.

"For honest old ABE LINCOLN," replied the man.

"For LINCOLN! then go back; you can't go out, Sir," said the officer, turning on his heel, while the soldier went back to his quarters.

This occurrence interested me somewhat, inasmuch as I had seen the same officer approached by one of the corps not five minutes previous, and make the same request, with an entirely different result. Among other inquiries, the man was asked how he intended to vote.

"I shall probably vote for BELL and EVERETT," was the answer.

Thereupon the officer ordered: "Sergeant, send for a corporal to accompany this man out, that he may register his name," adding, as he gayly swung his sabretache, "If you were going to vote for LINCOLN, by G—d you should not stir a step."

I need not add this impertinent meddling with the rights of citizenship on the part of a United States officer, meets with the severest reprobation among the corps, there being an impression in many minds that such conduct comports neither with the dignity of official station, nor the common instincts of a gentleman. To be sure, this is but an individual instance of interference with civil duty by military force, and the parties immediately interested will be left to form what opinions they choose; but how far military authority is to be prostituted to the uses of political trickery, is a matter which touches the honor and good name of the entire *corps de armée*, and challenges the attention of every candid and fair-minded citizen. Respectfully, &c., VINDEX.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1860.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Board.

$40 000 U. S. 6s '74	102	100 Hudson River R.	25
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	97½	100 Harlem Railroad	18
20,000 do	97½	25 do	18½
3,000 Virginia St. 6s	95½	25 do	18½
14,000 do	96½	60 Harlem R. Pref	30
8,000 N. C. State 6s	93	200 do	30
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	76¾	100 Reading Railroad	42
1,000 do	76¾	100 do	42
1,000 Cal. State 7s	90	100 Erie R. Pref	77½
1000 N.Y.Cent.6s ex in.	94	100 La C. & Ill. R.	1½
6000 Erie R. Con. Bds. '71	93½	100 do	1½
12000 H.R.3d m.bs exin.	89½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38½
1000 Mich. S. 2d m. bds.	89	50 do	38½
2000 Mich. Cent. 8 p. c. 1st m. S.F. Con. Bds.	96½	100 do	38¾
1000 do	95¾	40 Panama Railroad	122
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	18	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	73¾
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st W.	54	50 do	73¾
1,000 Ill. C. & W. 2d M.B.	45	50 do	73
20 Merchants Ex. Bk	99	150 do	73¼
25 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do	72
7 Stonington R. R.	75½	13 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	95
7 do	75¾	250 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94	275 Gal. & Chi. R.	71
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	200 do	71
11 do	92¾	100 do	71
50 do	91¾	300 do	70¾
50 do	92	50 do	71¼
50 do	92¾	50 do	71¾
50 do	93	100 Cl. & Tol. R.	34
371 New-York Cen. R.	83	900 do	34¾
100 do	82¾	295 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	65
50 Erie Railroad	30¾	200 do	64¾
300 do	30¾	100 do	64¾
200 do	30¾	400 do	64¾
250 do	30¾	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	83
100 do	30¾	50 Cin. Ham. & Day. R.	78
50 do	31¼	10 Col. & Xenia R.	87

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '74	102	10 Harlem Railroad	16½
1,000 Missouri 6s.	76¾	20 do	16½
1,000 Erie 2d Mort. B.	99½	10 do	17
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	93	70 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38¼
3,000 M. S. 2d M. Bds.	89	100 do	38
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mtg.	29	100 do	38
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	45	50 do	38¼
100 Canton Company	18	125 Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾
135 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	50 do	70¾
200 N. Y. Central R.	82½	50 do	70¾
6 do	83	120 Clev. & Tol. R.	34
300 do	82½	100 do	33¾
200 Erie Railroad	31	300 do	33¾
25 do	31¼	100 do	33¾
12 do	30¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	65
100 Hudson River R.	58	100 do	66
100 Harlem R. Pref.	40½	50 C., B. & Q. R.	82
900 Reading Railroad	42		

FRIDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Stock market to-day exhibits less excitement and more decided dullness than at any time since the high state of political feeling and agitation was brought to bear upon it. The disposition outside the Exchange or the Street appears to be to await the result of the election and the turn or course of events which is likely to follow, while the speculators inside and near the Board are, for the most part, content to work on the mere fluctuations from day to day. In other words, there is the palpable absence of anything like a vigorous movement for either the rise or fall, and at the same time, we think, a less panic feeling in the street than earlier in the week. The concern in the result of the election may not have diminished—indeed, the evidences are that it has not, but there is a truce, for the moment, between party discussion and the price of Stocks—neither *Bull* nor *Bear* feeling exactly assured of what is to come next. And this State of things, as intimated above, may continue through the next three or four days. The fluctuations in the leading speculative shares are equal to about ¼@¾ ₩ cent. compared with yesterday afternoon, the turn on New-York Central being against the market, and the same on most of the Western Stocks, while New-York and Erie and Hudson River continue to show a fair degree of firmness in both price and demand. The State Stocks are higher on Tennessees and steady on Virginias and Missouris, while the Federal 5 ₩ cents are weaker, selling at 102 ₩ cent. for the '74s, including interest since July 1. The Railway Bonds are irregular; New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. and Hudsons firm, the Hudson thirds selling to the extent of $12,000 at 88½, ex-interest paid yesterday. Michigan Centrals, Erie Convertibles, Wabash Seconds and Illinois Centrals are a fraction weaker. At 4 o'clock the general market was a shade weaker than the printed sales for Shares, and closed on the street about as follows compared with Wednesday and Thursday afternoons:

	Wed.	Thrs.	Fri.		Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Central	81½	83	82½	Galena	70	71	70½
Erie	30	31	30¾	Rock Island	63¾	65¼	64¾
Reading	41½	42¾	42	Illinois Cen.	72¾	72¾	72
Pacific	93	92½	92¾	Toledo	33¾	34¾	33¾
Panama	124	123	122½	Mich. Guar.	37¾	38	38
Harlem	16¾	16¼	16½	Mich. South'n	17¾	17¾	16¾
Hudson	58¾	58¾	58¾	Mich. Central	62¾	62¾	62
Harlem Pref	41½	39½	40¾	Burlington	83	83¾	82

The advance in the rates for Money, outside of Bank, this week, is equal to ½ ₩ cent. on very prime mercantile bills, and 1 ₩ cent. on fair signatures. The former are 7 ₩ cent. on the minimum, while the range of the latter is from 8 to 10 ₩ cent., and in some cases, on single names of fair standing, to 12 ₩ cent. The change is felt more perhaps in the classification of the paper than in the price for Money on strictly prime indorsed bills. The Stock Brokers continue to supply their wants easily at 6 ₩ cent., on call, without notice, but such is the caution of the moment, growing out of the political agitation, that even 30-day negotiations on Federal security, such as Treasury bills, are rather difficult at this rate. Some lenders prefer to place their means temporarily on this security at 5 ₩ cent. The Exchange market for Saturday's mail, which goes out by the Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, in place of the *Illinois*, is comparatively steady for Bankers' bills at 108@108¼. The quotations for Merchant bills take a wide range—107@107¾ ₩ cent. The California steamer this morning delivered $1,241,939 in Bullion, as follows:

Wm. Hoge & Co	$10,000	Z. Einstein & Bros.	7,000
Order	12,596	Howland & Aspinwall	29,033
Wm. Hoge & Co.	58,000	Am. Exchange B'k.	38,000
Am. Exchange B'k.	55,000	Jennings & Bewster	6,000
P. Naylor	10,000	Richard Patrick	28,800
Trevor & Colgate	10,000	L. VonHoffman & Co.	99,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	45,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	20,000
H Cohn & Co.	14,000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Schuchardt & Bros.	17,700	Freeman & Co	36,600
Baker & Morrill	15,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	244,316
W. F. Fields & Co.	15,000		
J. B. Wier	4,182	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	18,782
R. Meader & E. Adams	11,000		
Wm. Silligman & Co.	31,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	66,500
De Rham & Co.	31,000	Am. Exchange B'k.	32,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	35,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	174,500
Metropolitan Bank	82,948	Total	$1,211,939

The Federal Treasury at the close of October held in its various depositories, subject to draft, $3,870,663; exclusive of the sums held subject to the checks of disbursing officers.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for October foot up better than at any time for three years, as follows:

October, 1860	$193,950 63
October, 1859	170,157 48
Increase	$23,793 15
Earnings for the last three years in	
October, 1858	$140,782 87
October, 1859	170,157 48
October, 1860	193,950 63

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday last, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,447 04	203,837 05
Shipped South	16,368 07	687,947 10
Total	23,815 11	891,784 15
For corresponding time last year:	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,111 05	165,181 09
Shipped South	13,650 10	515,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2847. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

Names of the Candidates Before the People.

Besides the Presidential Election, there will take place to-morrow elections for various State Officers, Assemblymen, and Congressmen in New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, New-Jersey, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Delaware. New-York has to elect State and Judicial Officers a Congressional Delegation, and a House of Assembly; Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota have to elect State Officers and Congressmen, and New-Jersey, Wisconsin, and Delaware elect Congressmen only. We publish below the names of all the candidates before the people including the Electoral Ticket for the State of New-York:

NEW-YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Republican.	Fusion.	Radical Abolition.
W. C. Bryant.	G. C. Emmons.	Fred. Douglass.
J. O. Putnam.	H. J. Redfield.	J. C. Harrington.
J. A. King.	S. B. Strong.	Geo. W. Putnam.
E. W. Flake.	J. R. Brower.	C. A. Hammond.
Andrew Carrigan.	J. A. Westervelt.	Otis Simmons.
Jas. Kelly.	E. F. Purdy.	Ber'j. Horton.
Sigi'm'd Kaufman.	W. A. Korbe.	W. F. Sheldon.
Fred. Kapp.	*J Depeyster Ogden.*	Z. Brockett.
Wash. Smith.	W. B. Duncan.	Geo. L. Brockett.
W. A. Darling.	Stephen P. Russell.	J. P. Beekar.
W. H. Robertson.	Adrian R. Conger.	Robt. Mike.
Geo. M. Grier	*Hon. B. St. John.*	Olney Place.
E. H. King.	E. B. Strong.	Jos. Osborn.
J. R. Carpenter.	*Wm. Kent.*	E. W. Loomis.
J. F. Winslow.	Martin Springer.	W. L. Lyman.
J. H. Ten Eyck.	*James Kidd.*	Ellis Clisbe.
N. E. Sheldon.	Isaiah Blood.	Wm. Shattuck.
R. S. Hale.	*H. C. Ross.*	H. B. Lewis.
A. Beakwith.	David C. Judson.	J. W. Sawyer.
H. Churchill.	Charles Goodyear.	Ira Hills.
J. E. Allaben.	Geo. C. Clyde.	T. G. White.
B. N. Huntington.	*John Mesw.*	Hugh Smith.
S. D. Phelps.	A. S. Higgins.	V. Kingsley.
J. J. Feote.	L. B. Crocker.	W. Greggs.
H. Dewey.	Pierson Mundy.	W. S. Laney.
J. L. Voorhees.	John M. Strong.	Mont. Merrick.
W. Van Marter.	E. M. Anderson.	H. Littlefield.
J. R. Seeley.	*Jas. M. Putner.*	J. B. Edwards.
P. L. Jones.	*Miles H. French*	O. Calkins.
J. L. Wadsworth.	*Chas. Carroll.*	W. Babcock.
E. M. Parsons.	Addison Gardner.	S. T. Fyler.
C. C. Parker.	J. B. Skinner, 2d.	H. Collins.
E. S. Whaler.	*Lorenzo Burrows.*	W. O. Davall.
J. Greiner, Jr.	W. William.	J. Kendall.
Jas. Parker.	S. D. Caldwell.	S. H. Taft.

Breckinridge men in small capitals—Bell men in Italics—Douglas men in Roman letter.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Douglas Dem.
Governor	E. D. Morgan.	Wm. Kelly.
Lieut.-Governor	Robt. Campbell.	Wm. C. Crain.
Canal Comm'r	Saml. H. Barnes.	Wm. W. Wright.
State Prison Insp.	Jas. K. Bates.	Wm. C. Rhodes.
	Brck. Dem.	Rad. Abolition.
Governor	Jas. T. Brady.	Wm. Goodell.
Lieut.-Governor	H. K. Viele.	Sid. A. Beers.
Canal Comm'r	J. M. Jaycox.	Zenas Brockett.
State Prison Insp.	Robert W. Allen.	Ellis Clisbe.

COUNTY AND JUDICAL NOMINATIONS.

	Republican.	Tammany.
Register—John Keyser.		Mat. W. Brennan.
City Judge—J. Sedgwick.		J. H. McCunn.
Recorder—T. B Van Buren.		J. T. Hoffman.
Surrogate—D. R. Jacques.		E. C. West.
Sup. Sup. Court—R. W. Bonney.		Geo. G. Barnard.
Judge Sup. Court—J. W. White.		M. Ullshoeffer.
Supervisor—W. R. Stewart.		Smith Ely, Jr.
	Mozart.	Brck. Dem.
Register—Jas. Lynch.		James Lynch.
City Judge—Fused with Tam.		J. R. Livingston.
Recorder—A. D. Russell.		Fused with Tam. and U.
Surrogate—Fused with T. B. U.		Fused with Tam. and M.
Sup. S.C.'s—Fus'd with T. and B.		Fused with Tam. and M.
Judge Sr. C.'t—F. A. Tallmadge.		Fused with Tam.
Supervisor—Fus. with T. and U.		C. Schwarzwaelder.
	Union.	Ind. Dem.
Register—Fused with Brck.		J. M. Trotter.
City Judge—Fused with Brck.		J. R. Livingston.
Recorder—Fus. with Tam. Br.		A. D. Russell.
Surrogate—Fus. with T. B. M.		E. C. West.
Sup. Sup. Ct.—J. Leveridge.		J. M. Barbour.
Sup Supr. Ct.—Fused with Moz.		P. Y. Cutler.
Supervisor—Fus. with M. and T.		Smith Ely, Jr.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Republican.	Douglas Dem.
1.	Luther C. Carter.‡	E. H. Smith.
2.	James Humphrey.‡	Moses F. Odell.*
3.	A. J. Williamson.	Benj. Wood.†*
		J. Y. Savage, Jr.ϕ
4.	J. Commerford.	M. Toomey.
5.	Wm. Wall.	D. D. Winant.*
		John Duffy.†ϕ
		N. Taylor.†ϕ
6.	F. A. Conkling.	J. W. Chanler.
7.	Aug. F. Dow.	Elijah Ward.†*
8.	Abram Wakeman.	J. C. Delaplaine.*
9.	Thos. Nelson.	Edward Haight.ϕ
10.	C. H. Van Wyck.‡	D. B. St. John.*ϕ
11.	P. H. Sylvester.	J. D. Steele.
12.	Stephen Baker.	Ambrose Wager.*
13.	A. B. Olin.‡	J. McConihe, Jr.*
14.	T. W. Olcott.	Erastus Corning.*
15.	Jas. B. McKean.‡	E. E. Davis.
16.	W. A. Wheeler.	Aug. C. Hand.
17.	S. N. Sherman.	H. G. Foote.
18.	S. H. Mix.	Chauncey Vibbard.
19.	Richard Franchot.	Charles Mapies.
20.	Roscoe Conkling. ‡	De Witt C. Grove.
21.	R. Holland Duell.	S. C. Hitchcock.
22.	W. E. Lansing.	B. F. Chapman.
23.	A. W. Clark.	Jas. F. Starbuck.
24.	Chas. B. Sedgwick. ‡	Lake J. Tefft.
25.	Theo. M. Pomeroy.	Wm. C. Beardsley.
26.	J. P. Chamberlain.	J. L. Lewis, Jr.
27.	Alex. S. Diven.	H. A. Dowe.
28.	R. R. VanValkenburgh.	C. C. B. Walker.
29.	Alfred Ely. ‡	M. F. Reynolds. *
30.	Aug. Frank. ‡	Martin F. Robertson. *
31.	B. Van Horn. (long term)	
	E. R. Reynolds. (short term)	
32.	E. G. Spaulding. ‡	S. G. Harm. * ϕ
33.	R. E. Fenton.‡	A. Sheldon.

* Indorsed by the Union Party; † indorsed by Mozart Hall; ‡ present member; ϕ indorsed by the Breckinridge Democrats.

The Breckinridge Democrats have made the following nominations, besides indorsing those marked above:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	E. T. Smith.	18.	M. Myers.
4.	J. E. Kerrigan.†	21.	J. C. Nelson.
5.	John Hanford.	23.	George C. Sherman.
	James H. Lynch.	24.	Luther Hay.
6.	John Cochrane.*†‡	26.	George N. Clark.
8.	J. C. Willett.		

The Union Party run candidates of their own in the following Districts:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Richard Jennings, Jr.	3.	W. Hewett,
4.	T. J. Barr.	22.	S. C. Hitchcock.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dists.	Republican.	Anti-Rent.	Democratic.
1.	J. I. Slingerland.	Benj. Staunton.	Jay Gibbons.
2.	L. Benedict, Jr.	A. J. Cornell,	A. B. Banks.
3.	R. H. Froyn,		H. Lansing,
4.	Albert G. Sage.		W. J. Wheeler.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1.	Wilks Angel.	
2.	Lucius L. May.	W. H. King.

BROOME COUNTY.

F. H. Burt. L. Northrup.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1.	N. J. Norton.	Russel Martin.
2.	F. Philbrick.	

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1.	Hiram Benton.	Geo. O. Rathbon.
2.	Smith Anthony.	J. W. Shank.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

1.	H. A. Prendergrast.
2.	H. Smith, Jr.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

L. Robinson. S. T. Arnot.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1.	Thomas Carter.	
2.	S. E. Lewis.	

CLINTON COUNTY.

H. McFadden. Wm. T. Crook.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Republican.	Brck. Dem.	
1.	Sam. Lasher.	Wm. M. Miller.	L. Le Roy.
2.	N. S. Collins.	Dan. D. Barnes.	Alex. Davis.*

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Loami Kinney. John S. Dyer.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1.	S. E. Smith.	F. M. Wheeler.
2.	D. Waterbury.	Hiram Meeker.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1.	J. B. Dutcher.	A. K. Chandler, F.
2.	S. J. Farnum.	J. H. Otis.

ERIE COUNTY.

1.	S. V. R. Watson,	Jay Pettibone,
2.	Victor M. Rice.	Aug. B. Fitch.
3.	Dexter Ewell.	Benj. H. Long.
4.	Zeb. Ferris.	E. B. Frye.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Martin Finch.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

W. Andrus. E. L. Meigs.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

J. H. Burr. Daniel Potter.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Geo. W. Wright. J. G. Shepard.

GREENE COUNTY.

Ira Sherman. Gilbert Bedell.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1.	John Marsh.	N. S. Henderson.
2.	Josiah Skull.	Ezek. Spencer.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1.	D. Montague.	Benj. Mason.
2.	D. J. Wager.	Nat. Whiting.
		R. Deming, (B.)
3.	H Bailey.	Jason Clark.
		A. M. Cook, (B.)

KINGS COUNTY.

1.	Thos. McElrath.	A. J. Provost.
		J. Fitzgerald, (B.)
2.	M. O. Moore.	D. T. Easton.
		J. Cavanagh, (B.)
3.	N. Comstock.	T. C. Callicott.
		T. Dewitt.
4.	J. E. Cammeyer.	Jas. Darcey.
	Union.	
5.	L. C. Andrus. J. C. Jacobs.	W. C. Jones.
		W. H. Campbell, I
	John M. Stearns. Robt. Woodland.	J. Nesbit.
		John Linaky.
7.	Geo. C. Fisher.	A. J. Spencer.
		W. S. Milledoler.

LEWIS COUNTY.

E. Baldwin. J. M. Gardner.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1.	Matthew Wiard.
2.	Geo. Hyland.

MADISON COUNTY.

1.	Orin B. Lord.	
2.	James Barnett.	Mat. J. Shoecraft.

MONROE COUNTY.

1.	Martin Roberts.	L. Benedict.
2.	Louis H. Morgan.	Elep'z Trimmer.
3.	Benj. R. Wells.	Jas. H. Warren.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

J. J. Radcliffe.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

	Republican.	Brck. Dem.	Tammany.
1.	Jos. A. Gardiner.	Jacob L. Smith,	James Hayes.
		James Hayes.	
2.	Ira H. Tuthill.	John Cavanah,	Wm. Walsh.
		Dan. Learny.	
3.	W. H. Gibson.	M. W. Burns.	J. Woodworth.
4.	Lewis Hopps.	W. O'Shea,	Wm. W. Kinne.
		T. Montgomery,	
		John Conway.	
5.	J. J. Shaw.	C. Blauvelt.	Geo. B. Hale.
6.	Edw. A. Frazer.	Fused with Moz.	S. T. Webster.
		and Tam.	
7.	J. Wilson Green.	Dan. Young,	James Nash.
		Jos. R. Dunn.	
8.	O. G. Sawyer.	L. E. Hill.	L. E. Hill,
	A. Craft.		O. H. Bogart,
			J. R Dunn.
9.	H. N. Sherwood,	C. H. Innes.	J. D. McGregor.
10.	Robert B. Boyd.	John Bulley, Jr.	D. Crawford.
11.	John Hooper.	W. McConkey.	J. Hardy.
	C. H. Tucker.		
12.	Charles Curtis.	G. T. Campbell.	And. Smith,
	J. Lambrecht.		G. T. Campbell.
13.	Charles Birdsall.	Thos. Higgins.	Alex. Ward.
14.	Jesse Fonda.	Ed. Murray.	R. C. Hutchings.
15.	E. C. Johnson.	Fus'd with Tam.,	G. W. Varian.
		Moz. and Un.	
16.	Dennis McCabe.	F. J. McDonough	H. Arcularius.
17.	John P. Cumming.	S. P. Ingraham.	J. Jarvis Jones.
	Mozart Dem.	Union.	Independent.
1.	John Callahan.		Jas. Fitzgibbons.
2.	Fused with Tam'y.		
3.	C. B. Woodruff.	William Myers.	
4.	Wm. McCauley.		
5.	Fused with Brck.		J. P. Gaw.
6.	Fused with T. & B.		
7.	Dan. Young.	J. Mansfield Davis.	E. J. Samon.
8.	John J. Reilly.	Andrew Craft.	N. L. Hansen.
		Andrew Lewis.	
9.	John Caffrey.	John M. Ramsey.	E. E. Dean.
10.	Luke F. Cozzans.	David Crawford.	Thos. Wallace.
11.	Fused with Brck.	Fused with Tam.	
12.	Fused with B. & U.	Geo J. Campbell.	
13.	Andrew Smith,	Geo. B. King.	
	fused with Mozart.		
14.	T. B. Voorhes.	Elbert Robinson.	
15.	Fus'd with T., B., U.	Fus'd with T., B., M.	
16.	Crandall Rich.	L. E. Kerr,	Ed. Dunn.
	F. T. McDonough.		
17.	Fused with B. & U.	Fused with M. & B.	

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1.	H. P. Smith.	L. S. Paine.
2.	O. P. Scovill.	John Porter.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1.	James McQuade.	Francis Kernan.
2.	L. T. Marshal.	G. I. Bronson.
3.	Geo. H. Champlin.	M. L. Kenyon.
4.	Wm. Lewis.	D. G. Drummond.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

		Lib. and Temp.	
1.	J. Emerick.	Isaiah Wilcox.	L. Norton.
2.	A. Myers.	C. D. B. Mills.	E. Clark.
3.	Abner Chapman.	Benj. Horton.	M. Britton.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1.	P. H. Field.	Amos Jones.
2.	S. H. Ainsworth.	W. G. Lapham.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1.	S. Fullerton, Jr.
2.	Howard Shaw.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Gideon Randall. Wm. H. Pells.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1.	D. C. Littlejohn.	Leander Babcock.
2.	R. K. Sanford.	
3.	M. Salisbury.	Dan. Dimmick.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1.	E. E. Ferrey.	James Young.
2.		R. M. Townsend.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1.	J. Ordronaux.	James Maurice.
2.	Edwin Mills.	

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1.		C. J. Saxe.
2.	L. C. Ball.	S. Greenman.
3.	Anson Bingham.	Theo. Karnes.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Minthorne Tompkins. N. D. Ellinwood.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1.	C. Richardson.	N. M. Curtis.
2.	E. A. Merritt.	J. R. Brinkerhoff.
3.	C. S. Chittenden.	J. O. Bridges.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1.	Joel Seymour.	John Fulton.
2.	James Sumner, Jr.	J. Ellsworth.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

A. Macomber. Jas. S. Woodruff.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

S. B. Griggs. Jos. Buckbee.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

T. L. Nichols.

SENECA COUNTY.

Eben Munson. W. Johnson.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1.	D. B. Ryan.	Hosea Longwell.
2.	Jeffrey Smith.	S. V. Lattimer.
3.	Redman Davis.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

		Union.	
1.	J. H. Tuthill.	B. D. Sleight.	A. J. Bergen.
2.	Ed. C. Foote.	Alex. Bergen.	

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sam. McKoon.

TIOGA COUNTY.

C. F. Barber. L. P. Legg.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

J. W. Dwight. John Gauntlett.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1.	R. Loughran.	R. H. Hill.
2.	Geo. T. Pierce.	J. Clark.
3.	Benj. Turner.	J. H. Kortright.

WARREN COUNTY.

Walter A. Faxon. T. S. Gray.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1.	Peter Hill.	C. L. Allen.
2.	N. M. Catlin.	T. T. Vaughn.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1.	T. Robinson.	Jas. M. Wilson.
2.	J. W. Corning.	Luther Sanford.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1.	Ethan Flagg.	W. J. McDermott.
2.	Sam. Hooper.	N. H. Odell.
3.	Benj. F. Camp.	W. Marshall, Jr.

WYOMING COUNTY.

J. J. Doolittle. S. S. Hammond.

YATES COUNTY.

John Hatmaker.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republicans.	Doug. Dem.
Governor	J. A. Andrews.	E. D. Beach.
Lt. Governor	J. Z. Goodrich.	Chas. Thompson.
Secretary State	O. Warner.	S. W. Bowerman.
Treasurer	H. K. Oliver.	Silas Pierce.
Auditor	Levi Reed.	J. E. Esterbrook.
Attorney General	D. Foster.	C. O. Lamb.
	Brck. Dem.	Union.
Governor	Benj. F. Butler.	A. A. Lawrence.
Lt. Governor	D. N. Carpenter.	Geo. Marston.
Secretary State	W. U. Comstock.	Thos. Parsons.
Treasurer	Geo. Donnett.	Sam. A. Elliott.
Auditor	J. W. Manseur.	J. Henry Hill.
Attorney-General	G. W. Warren.	Henry Morris.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Douglas-Democrat.
1.	Thomas D. Elliott.	Moses Bates.
2.	James Buffinton.	Aaron Hobart.*
3.	C. F. Adams.	Leverett Saltonstall,†*
4.	A. H. Rice.	E. B. Bigelow.†*
5.	Anson Burlingame.	W. Appleton.†*
6.	J. B. Alley.	J. Knight.
7.	D. W. Gooch.	Chas A. Welch.*
8.	C. R. Train.	A. R. Brown.
9.	Eli Thayer, (Ind. Rep.) G. F. Bailey.	Levi Heywood.
10.	Charles Delano.	Josiah Allis.
11.	H. L. Dawes.	N. T. Leonard.
Dist.	Brck.-Democrat.	Union.
1.	F. C. Sanford.	D. Fisher.
2.	J. Wilson, Jr.	
6.	Geo. B. Loring.	O. F. Lord.
7.	Geo. Johnson.	
8.	Jas. C. Abbott.	W. E. Faulkner.
9.	S. W. A. Stevens.	
10.	Benning Leavett.	
11.	John M. Cole.	

*Indorsed by the Union Party.
†Indorsed by the Breckinridge Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Doug. Democrat.
Governor	Richard Yates.	Jas. C. Allen.
Lieut. Governor	F. A. Hoffman.	L. W. Ross.
Auditor	O. M. Hatch.	Geo. H. Campbell.
Sec. State	J. K. Dubois.	Bernard Arntzen.
Treasurer	W. Butler.	Hugh Maher.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	N. Bateman.	Edward M. Roe.
	Breckinridge Dem.	Union.
Governor	Thos. M. Hope.	J. T. Stuart.
Lt. Governor	Thos. Snell.	H. C. Blackburn.
Auditor	Harvey S. Smith.	Jas. D. Smith.
Secretary of State	B. T. Burk.	James Monroe.
Treasurer	W. H. Cather.	J. Stamper.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	J. H. Dennis.	D. J. Snew.
	Radical Abolition.	
Governor	John Horsack.	
Lt. Governor	J. W. Bushnell.	
Auditor	J. Stout.	
Secretary of State	Phineas Church.	
Treasurer	Thos. Filer.	
Supt. Public Instruction	James Baneford.	

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	E. B. Washburne.	T. A. C. Beard.
2.	Isaac N. Arnold.	Aug. M. Harrington.
3.	Owen Lovejoy.	Robt. N. Murray.
4.	Wm. Kellog.	Robt. G. Ingersoll.
5.	Benj. M. Prentiss.	W. A. Richardson.
6.	Henry Case.	J. A. McClernand.
7.	J. T. Cunningham.	Jas. C. Robinson.
8.	Jos. Gillespie.	Philip B. Fouke.
9.	D. T. Linegar.	John A. Logan.

The Radical Abolitionists have nominated G. W. Barrett in the District represented by Mr. Lovejoy.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	Austin Blair.	J. S. Barry.
Lt. Governor	James Birney.	W. M. Fenton.
Treasurer	John Owen.	E. Farnsworth.
Auditor Gen.	L. G. Berry.	H. Pennoyer.
Sec. State	Jas. B. Porter.	W. Francis.
Atty. Gen.	C. Upson.	Chauncey Joslin.
Com. Land Office	Saml. S. Lacey.	Saml. L. Smith.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	J. M. Gregory.	F. W. Sherman.
Bd. Education	Edwin Willetts.	John V. Lyon.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Brck. Dem.
1.	B. F. Granger.	G. V. N. Lothrop.	J. D. Conley.
2.	F. C. Beman.	S. C. Comfinberry.	S. N. Gantz.
3.	F. W. Kellogg.	T. B. Church.	John Ball.
4.	R. E. Trowbridge.	E. H. Thomson.	

IOWA.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Supreme Judge	George G. Wright.	James Grant.
Secretary of State	Elijah Sells.	J. M. Corse.
Auditor	J. W. Cattell.	Geo. W. Maxfield.
Treasurer	J. W. Jones.	Jno. W. Ellis.
Attorney-General	Chas. C. Nourse.	Wm. McClintock.
Reg. of L'd Office	A. B. Miller.	Patrick Robb.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dists.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Sam. R. Curtis.	C. C. Cole.
2.	Wm. Vandever.	Ben. M. Samuels.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	J. T. Nixon.	J. F. Leaming.
2.	J. S. N. Stratton.	Aug. Green.
3.	Alex. P. Berthoud.	W. G. Steele.
4.	B. B. Edsall.	Geo. T. Cobb.
5.	Wm. Pennington.	N. Perry.

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Douglas Dem.
Auditor	Chas. McIlraith.	Herman Trott.
Clerk Supreme Court	A. J. Van Vorhes.	Jacob J. Noah.
		Breckinridge Dem.
Auditor		J. H. Welser.
Clerk Supreme Court		W. B. Leech.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Douglas Dem.	Breckinridge Dem.
1.	Cyrus Aldrich.	John M. Gillman.	Jas. W. Taylor.
2.	Wm. Windom.	James George.	A. J. Edgerton.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	J. F. Potter.	John E. Arnold.
2.	Luther Hanchett.	Jas. D. Reymert.
3.	A. Scott Sloan.	C. H. Larrabee.

DELAWARE.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Brck. Dem.	Union.
Geo. P. Fisher.	E. S. Reed.	Benj. T. Biggs.	G. P. Fisher.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Estimate of Election Results.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

The evidences of our impending election are not yet very strong at the Capital. Except about local candidates, there appears to be less talk and movement than there was four weeks ago. Since the October elections excitement has subsided here. Probably the admitted fact that the State will go Republican has something to do with the calm now prevailing. When it is only a question of majorities, there is not much to induce the prospective victors to extra exertions, and nothing to hold those doomed to defeat up to the ordinary route-work of the campaign. When a party makes up its mind to defeat, it rarely maintains front enough to secure itself from annihilation.

In other parts of the State there appears to be more activity than here. An extensive correspondence with men who know what is going on, gives me strong assurance that the State is, as a whole, being thoroughly worked. The northern counties, I conceive, are this year likely to lead the Republican column. From my correspondence, which covers the entire State, I have been at the pains to make a table of what the vote on Presidential Electors is likely to be in the several counties. You can take it for what it is worth, I stipulating only that I shall not be held accountable if the official vote shows some wild guesses:

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Albany	200	Lewis	1,000
Allegany	4,000	Livingston	1,900
Broome	1,200	Madison	4,200
Chautauqua	5,000	Monroe	3,000
Cattaraugus	1,500	Montgomery	300
Cortland	2,000	Niagara	1,200
Cayuga	3,500	Oneida	5,000
Chenango	1,500	Onandaga	5,000
Columbia	800	Ontario	1,700
Clinton	500	Otsego	1,500
Chemung	300	Oswego	4,000
Delaware	1,200	Orleans	1,200
Dutchess	1,000	St. Lawrence	7,200
Erie	2,000	Saratoga	1,000
Essex	1,600	Schenectady	300
Fulton	500	Steuben	2,000
Franklin	300	Tioga	300
Genesee	2,000	Tompkins	1,500
Herkimer	2,700	Washington	2,000
Jefferson	3,000	Wayne	2,500
Seneca	200	Wyoming	2,000
Schuyler	800	Yates	1,700
Ulster	300	Warren	1,000
Totals			87,100

MAJORITIES FOR FUSION.

Greene	200	Richmond	100
Hamilton	100	Rockland	300
Kings	3,000	Schoharie	700
New-York	23,000	Sullivan	500
Orange	300	Westchester	1,800
Putnam	250	Suffolk	100
Queens	100		
Rensselaer	800	Totals	31,250
Majorities for Lincoln			87,100
Majorities for Fusion			31,250
Clear majority for Lincoln			55,850

I think the estimate for Delaware is too low for the Republicans by 400, and that the Democratic majority in Rensselaer will be less, by 700, than I give them—I shall be greatly surprised if the Republicans do not carry the County.

Be assured that there is to be more scratching than was ever before done on an electoral ticket. The certainty of defeat has created distrust, that is being freely manifested.

Outside of New-York, the lately-manufactured panic has operated the wrong way. Instead of weakening, it has strengthened the patient to whom it was administered. I have assurances of this by every mail, and in many instances from Americans who had joined the Fusion movement.

The Union Committee has worked destruction to any hopes the Fusionists might have had, in another way. The parade made of the money that was to be raised to save the Union, has created a demand for material aid which all the money in Wall-street would not satisfy. Failing to get what they demand, what are called the "egg" men will be indifferent, and so the party will lose their services. Had not their expectations been aroused they might have put in a few efforts gratis. As it is, they consider themselves cheated, and are highly indignant.

Politics is a trade that evidently the Fusion Committee have not served their time at. LEO.

Where the Story Started.

Mr. R. J. Lackey, who revealed the fact that officers in the Treasury Department were plotting for disunion, wrote a letter to the *States and Union* telling why he was removed from his post in the Treasury Department. He says:

"My chief offense appears, however, to consist in the fact of my having alluded to unofficial conversations held at various times with Judge Hillyer of Georgia, Solicitor of the Treasury, and head of the bureau in which I was lately employed.

The good Judge is a rampant fire-eater, and if not for smashing up things generally, goes in at least for armed resistance to Lincoln, if elected, and has made no concealment of his views for months past—having expressed them freely to myself and scores of persons of my acquaintance. Now, as I am a peaceful, law-abiding man—i. e., "submissionist," and in favor of giving Lincoln—or anybody else constitutionally elected—a fair trial, I was much shocked at hearing such treason to the Union uttered in high places, and expressed myself to that effect. This is about the whole story. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

LOCAL POLITICS.

Our County and Judiciary Contest.

Having carefully examined the whole ground, we feel safe in stating that the vote which will be polled to-morrow, in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, will astonish all those who have relied upon previous computations of Democratic strength. We believe that the Republicans will poll *for* their general ticket not less than *thirty-five thousand votes*, while the Democrats and Fusion men will fall somewhat short of fifty-five thousand. This calculation is based on a careful estimate of the names polled on the Registry books, and the number of polling-places in this City.

For the Republican local and judiciary ticket, we fear that a defeat is in waiting. While all intelligent men and lawyers admit that our candidates for the Judiciary—Bonney, White, Sedgwick, Van Buren, and Jacques—are superior on personal and professional grounds to Barnard, Ulshoeffer, Tallmadge, McCunn, Hoffman, Russell and West, the Democratic nominees, will probably poll a much larger vote than the Republicans, more especially such of them as have been dexterous enough to obtain both the Tammany and Mozart nominations.

In the County ticket headed by John H. Keyser for Register, and Wm. R. Stewart for Supervisor, the chances would seem to be that the latter will run ahead of his party strength, and the former, unless special effort be made to prevent it, is in danger of falling behind it—the Republicans naturally working hard to maintain their numerical equality in the Board of Supervisors with the Democrats. Should Smith Ely, Jr., the nominee of Tammany Hall, and Col. Christian Schwarzwaelder, the Mozart candidate, be elected, this equality will be lost, the Democrats of the Board then standing seven against five, instead of six to six, as contemplated by the statute creating them.

In the contest for Registership the friends of Mr. Keyser have reason to fear that there will be great "selling out" of their candidate, more especially in the Third, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts, in order to secure votes for Williamson, Conkling and Wakeman. That such will be done to a very great extent we have reason to believe; nevertheless, in a contest so fierce and evenly divided as that between Lynch and Brennan, Mr. Keyser has a chance of slipping in, which his friends should be careful not to throw away.

On the Congressional Districts the real struggle of the Republican Party will take place, every vote in the next House being of importance to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. In the Third District, with so popular a Democrat as John Y. Savage, Jr., running against Mr. Benjamin Wood, the chances would seem to be in favor of Amor J. Williamson's election. In the Fourth District, Mr. Commerford, the Republican nominee, has but a poor chance unless his friends go into a wholesale trade with the friends of Judge Brennan for support. Mr. James G. Kerrigan, the Mozart candidate, will probably be elected from this District. In the Fifth District two Democratic candidates continue in the field, which will probably suffice to elect Mayor Wall, of Williamsburgh, the Republican nominee. The Sixth District is equally divided between Messrs. Chanler and Cochrane, so that the friends of Mr. Conkling, the Republican candidate, will have a fair chance to make what arrangements they please. In the Seventh District, Hon. Elijah

GOSSIP FROM PRAGUE.

The Comparative Attractions of Dresden and Prague—A Wilderness of Crockery—The Deserted Appearance of Prague at Night—The Palaces—Habits of the People, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRAGUE, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1860.

Why Americans, and even English, who swarm in Dresden, should rarely visit Prague, one of the most interesting capitals in this part of Europe, is a mystery which can only be explained by the circumstance that the former is decidedly preferable for all purposes of practical loafing. Not without justice has the Saxon capital been styled the Florence of Germany. It is so full of museums and collections of historical knick-knacks that knowledge may be lapped at almost every street corner. That species of sportmanship called killing time can be pursued there with great success; the most careless eye can scarcely fail to bag a fact or two. The only drawback to Dresden which I can recall at this moment is the China show, which impressed me as being one of the most stupendous bores in Europe. I am free to confess that my appreciation of crockery is entirely secondary to what that crockery supports in the way of convertibles. The handsomest pattern I have ever seen on a plate has been a beefsteak or a mutton chop in certain stages of hunger and physical exhaustion, and a punch bowl, howsoever fine and delicate its outline, seems to me nothing more than a hollow mockery without its just complement of the steaming fluid from whence it takes its name. A person with these sentiments can hardly be expected to enjoy more than a dozen dark cellars of pots and pans, or go into raptures over a pie-dish or a sauce-bowl, simply because he is told he cannot buy the like in any part of Europe. Decidedly the two stricken hours I gave to the crockery muse of Dresden were the saddest and severest I have passed for many long years. Apart from this show the place is peculiarly attractive, and illustrates magnificently and elegantly the vast resources which the Germany of to day brings to the business of loafing, not only for foreigners, but for the natives themselves, who have naturally a large appetite in this direction. It has never been my good fortune to meet with a people who had a greater faculty for taking it easy, and this too in the face of downright earnest labor, oftentimes but illy rewarded. Go where you will, from the most splendid village, belonging body and soul to some prince, who would faint if he were but brought within smelling distance of his beloved people, to the Imperial City, the Kaiserstadt of Vienna, where magnificence, elegance, good temper and sausages seem to be forever struggling for the ascendancy, and you find among all classes a just and admirable distribution of work and play. I suppose the blue devils do hold a place among the other temporal diableries of Austria rule, but they must assuredly have a hard time of it, and are frequently produced by the skeleton which is locked up with the political key. I think, indeed, I have seen one man possessed of them. I mean the regular blue devils, not the political ones. He was a trumpeter, and having from constant blowing on his instrument, been, as it were, in a strong draught from infancy, had got red and catarrhal in the nose, and otherwise pinched and wheezey in disposition. Being a good performer, he had had his day, and seen the vanity of human wishes. He was now a very blue man, and utterly beyond the cheering influences of ordinary pleasures. You see he had been in the army, and exhausted all the usual charms of heroic pipe-clay; he had been in the Church as principal trumpeter in the orchestra there; he had been in the world, where, from his perch in the ball-room, he looked down upon the fripperies of fashionable life, till he could sorrow and snuff no more; he had exhausted artistic ambition by playing with the best players until the best playing seemed nothing more than mechanism to him; early in life he had taken to valves and pistons, and to the casual observer was young and frisky, and well calculated to shine to advantage in light and giddy music; but at heart he was a misanthropic and gloomy trumpet—a trumpet who swore wrathfully at WAGNER, because that eminent composer was addicted to the use of the instrument; a trumpet who looked upon beer as a weak invention of the enemy, and silently and spitefully imbibed Kimmel; a trumpet, in a word, of powerful odor, but no grace. He, I believe, was the only man I have met who was not prepared, at the shortest possible notice, to join heartily in a day's pleasure; about the only creature in all Germany who, if kept away from the closet aforesaid, was not prepared to give his heartiest and kindliest coöperation to any or every species of vagrant loaf that could be devised by man.

The City of Prague lowers gloomily on the stranger who arrives by night; the streets, at that time, seem to be inordinately wide, and the side-walks being paved with little round pebbles, worked into a sort of tessalated pattern, are particularly exasperating to the temper and feet; the lamps are few, and badly supplied with something which comes through the pipes like gas, but don't burn like it; the Austrian officers more clanky and cigary than usual, and the hotels so modest and quiet in their appearance, that they seem to have retired from business, and to sell wine and beer merely out of regard to one's feelings, and in accordance with the benevolent foundation of their institution. By the time the traveler reaches his bed-room he is generally in a condition to start again. It seems improbable that he will desire to stay an hour longer than absolute sleep requires. When the morning comes, his astonishment is all the greater to find himself in the midst of a city of the cheeriest commercial activity; with stores in every direction, and people hurrying to and fro with that peculiar speed which the pursuit of money can alone impart. Most large cities appear to the greatest advantage in the early evening, when the streets are filled with people and the stores glitter with light. It is different however, here, where the entire town seems to shut up at 7 o'clock, and to hide itself until early morning. One reason for the gloominess of the streets is the prevalence of palaces—great dreary ranges of white-washed buildings, looking more like stables than human habitations, and often stretching their wearisome length through whole streets. Against such heavy odds the store-keeper would struggle in vain. His lights would be swallowed up in the blackness of neighboring dead walls, and serve merely to make darkness visible.

Palaces abound in all German capitals, but here they literally infest the streets, and are, for the most part, commonplace in style and wearisome in detail. The porches and doorways, however, are generally adorned with handsomely chiseled statues—some of them possessing rare vigor—and the interiors are frequently enriched with invaluable art treasures, which those who are interested therein may freely inspect. The Bohemian nobles are famous not only for their wealth, but for the excellent use they make of it. Statuary seems to have been a passion with them; works of great merit are scattered all over the town; the bridge alone possesses twenty-eight groups, some of them excellent both in design and treatment. Prominent among the number is that of St. JOHN NEPONNIC, a gentleman who earned distinction in the Calendar by refusing to divulge the secrets confided to him in the rite of confession by a royal lady, whose husband, rendered savage thereby, caused the reverend gentleman to be flung into the river. His body, discovered by citizens, was recovered by reason and with the aid of a halo of miraculous light which shone over a certain spot in the river where it lay. St. JOHN NEPONNIC is now the patron Saint of bridges in all Catholic countries, although, as he went over the wrong way, I cannot see that he added to their security. A magnificent monument is erected to his memory in the Church of the Headschin—where his remains are interred—built entirely of silver, and weighing nearly two tons. A piece of his constant bones is inserted in a sort of star, and placed at a convenient height from the pavement of the church, so that the devout may reach it with their lips. On the bridge every one takes off his hat as he passes the Saint's statue, which, from a distance, creates the impression that at that spot a constant gust of wind prevails.

Inasmuch as there are many Bohemians in Bohemia, and a considerable proportion thereof in Prague, the shop signs are generally written in two languages—the German and the Bohemian—thereby adding another to the hardships which the traveler has to encounter. Extrinsically, the Bohemian alphabet looks as if it might mean a great deal more than the English; all the vowels seem to have a natural tendency to become dipthongs, and the consonants, beside starting out little legs and runners where least expected, appear to possess the valuable quality of serving backwards, forwards and upside down, resembling in that respect the queer inscriptions which one sees on apothecaries' bottles, and which always seem to me to have been conceived by an insane short-hand writer. In the market places one has an opportunity of hearing the language in all its spoken force, for the market-women are not only loquacious, but critical, and unacquainted with any other dialect. If I may form an opinion from certain vigorous episodes which I experienced, it is a tongue rich in figurative Billingsgate, and capable of offensive and defensive application. The markets themselves are both extensive and well supplied, and in the abundance of tomatoes, green corn, (it comes late here,) and pumpkins, reminds one of home emporiums. It will not interest your readers to know the price of butter, but it may amuse them to learn that half an egg may be purchased—either the white or the yellow. The peasants who attend to this branch of business make a great display of their wares, exhibiting pots containing nothing but the whites, and half-shells, containing enormous yolks, floating temptingly in their natural basins. Lemons, also, are sold either whole or in portions. Lots of thrifty folks go to market for half a lemon, and are happy. Is it not ridiculous, the idea of a people being contented with a state of society that admits of half an egg and a fraction of a lemon! Some people, you see, are determined to be happy under any circumstances, and really don't know any better.

One of the most curious sights of the place is the Jews' quarter, with its myriad of Israelites, its old synagogue, and its older burial-place. Learned men who have inquired into the subject, agree, I believe, that in Prague the earliest European settlement of the Hebrews was made, but have not quite satisfied themselves as to the date. Some enthusiasts affirm that its foundation can be traced to a period anterior to the fall of Jerusalem, when Jew slave-dealers were established here to supply the Eastern market with blonde maidens. It is sufficient for present purposes that the most obstinate and prejudicial nose cannot refuse credence to the theory of extreme antiquity which this part of the city undoubtedly enjoys. Smells of the most ancient and captive character cry aloud to the unbeliever, especially in the direction of the synagogue and burial-place, where they are truly cloud-compelling. Literary men have been accustomed to regard the broom as the natural enemy of their kind, but the most crotchety Dryasdust would yearn for a besom in the old synagogue of Prague. For more than six hundred years the place has been unwashed, unswept, uncleansed; antique draperies of cobweb hang from the rafters and beams; and huge spiders, with heads of unnatural size, and eyes like lobsters, look down defiantly on the shuddering Christian, who would crush them with his heel if he dared. Thousands of devout Israelites creep into this dingy temple daily—the women separated from the men by a prodigious wall, perforated to admit of sound reaching them only, but not thick enough to prevent black lustrous eyes flashing through the crevice, brighter with curiosity, it is to be feared, than the law permits. The stirring of the feet shifts the dust in clouds, so that a very feeble imagination can easily realize the sensation of being submerged in a very muddy river, where a tabernacle has been wrecked, and the sun seldom penetrates. Most assuredly is it the darkest, most dismal and noisome hole that one can see inhabited in Europe. During my visit the services of the church were being performed by a gentleman who—I say it out of no disrespect—appeared to be in the greatest possible hurry to get through with them, as well he might be, considering the place. The congregation was composed of men of all ages and conditions, with a large proportion of smart young fellows who appeared to have dropped in for a short pray and to see what was going on; they stood in all sorts of positions, twiddling their watch-chains and looking amazingly wide awake. I am absolutely certain that, five minutes after my arrival in the synagogue, every one of these young men had fully satisfied himself of the precise money value of every article on my back. It was impossible to remain in a single spot for more than a minute without being surrounded by three or four enthusiasts who—all the while repeating the responses of the service in a confidential and familiar manner, as if they formed a part of a conversation in which I was expected to take part—scrutinized minutely the texture and present condition (alas! it was once better) of my coat, my pantaloons and boots, (which, fortunately, had been repaired so scientifically and elaborately that I believe, even now, they looked fully equal to new.) By a most happy chance I was without jewelry. You will not be able to appreciate the sensation of relief which the knowledge of this fact brought to me, without being informed that my most splendid personal adornment consists of a pin, which in most society, I am vain enough to believe, is a credit not only to the artist who produced it but to the wearer. Commercially regarded it is merely a useful trifle whose wealth is not to be estimated by jewelers and lapidaries. My friends have been kind enough on one or two occasions to compliment me on the lustre of the stone, and I have in select circles felt justified in speaking of its water. The setting is elegant—I will say no more. It is, I repeat, an elegant trifle, and generally affords me much satisfaction; but had I worn it on the present occasion, its weight might have crushed me to the ground. I should have sneaked through that sacred place like a miserable impostor who knew that he had been found out, and who dreaded that one of those amazingly bright young men would follow him to the porch, and make him an offer of a dime ornament in exchange for the jewel of his affection.

There are many other synagogues both in this part of the town and elsewhere, for the Jews are no longer restricted to the quarter which is named after them, as they were in the olden time. The new synagogue, however, is close at hand, and being only two or three hundred years old, is comparatively modern and elegant in all its appointments. The windows by which it is lighted are placed high up in the wall, as it to avoid being overlooked—a precaution long since useless, for the surrounding graveyard has grown, foot upon foot with centuries of the dead, until it is now on a level with the outside sills, so that one has to descend into the synagogue. And such a rank, rotten, weedy, desolate place as that old graveyard of the Jews, was surely never seen. It looks for all the world as if some horrible convulsion of nature had expended itself here by throwing up innumerable mounds of gravestones, heaping them together chaotically, and convincing the spectator that howsoever deep he might delve, there would be others; or as if the crowded dead, uneasy and suffocating in their narrow homes, were still struggling and sweltering, and heaving ghastily for a place near the surface. Everywhere dust, too—dust that has been walled in for centuries upon centuries, and made rank and fit food for ghouls by sickening odors and horrible contact. What vegetation there is looks wild and savage; and some cannibal elder trees, that have lived here for hundreds of years, throw their withered arms aloft, and writhe and distort themselves in an agonized way, as if their horrible diet had driven them mad.

The gravestones are very ancient—the oldest being of the seventh century. They are for the most part mere masses of coarse stone, deeply engraven with inscriptions in Hebrew. Many eminent men are interred here, their resting places being easily distinguished by the little heaps of votive pebbles and stones which have been deposited there by the relatives and admirers of the deceased, as tokens of respect. The strong affection of the Jews, which even in the worst of their people is constant and lovely, stretches back in this simple way to unknown centuries. Year after year the descendants of men who were eminent for their lives come hither from all quarters of the world with their little token of remembrance, their modest tribute of respect and affection, to ancestors whose virtues have become traditions. How many families are there of the recognized nobility of the world who can look back to the first blood of their race with this proud devotion. MARIA THERESA prayed and wept by the side of her dead husband for thirteen years, and the event was regarded as so remarkable that it has found a place in history. Here is a people that has done the same thing towards those it once loved and cherished with beautiful constancy for hundreds of years, and with no other chronicler than a good conscience.

C. B. S.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Late Storm—Americans Safe—Montevideo in Trouble with Brazil—Public Debt at Discount—Vessels Coming from the United States—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

The terrible storm which passed over this place on the 29th and 30th ult., and which threw more than a dozen vessels on the shore, has affected very little the commerce of this place. The goods and vessels were insured in Europe, and the wrecks and damaged goods gave activity to our beach for a few days. It was a fine thing for our shipping that not a single American vessel suffered, except one or two slightly, from others running against them.

This City and Montevideo below, and Parana above, are about to be connected by a telegraph. It is rather an imitation of other countries than an outgrowth of the necessities of the country. Along the little railroad of the West there is a line of telegraph, but as the stations are in sight of each other, and but two engines are used, and the whole length of the railroad is but two hour's run for a horse, it is hardly a necessity.

Our Montevideo neighbors seem to have skill in getting into trouble. The debts of the country, amounting to one hundred millions of settled claims, have been adjusted at *ninety-five per cent. discount.* The 5 per cent. of acknowledged debt is in process of payment, and considering the margins usually put on such claims, there will be no great loss to the original claimants. But after settling the public debt at such a disgraceful discount, the tone of the Press towards Brazil is intolerably bitter. Brazilian writers reply in the same spirit, and the result is most likely a war. The Brazilian Minister has retired and returned home. An article in a Brazilian paper which I have seen this morning, says, "*We ought and we are able to make war upon Uruguay.*" If this should occur, it would most likely involve the Confederation, but we hope for better things.

We have reports of 24 vessels from the United States for this port now on the way and many of them due. They are brought, no doubt, by the news of peace and the resultant opening of so large a territory to the commerce of this port. But as to many articles there must be loss. Lumber is in good demand, and must continue to be so. Coarse cottons are in demand for the up river trade; butter, lard, hams, pork are always in demand.

So large a quantity of goods are now in bond that the Custom-house has been obliged to rent storehouses in all parts of the city for storing goods. The amount on hand does not seem to reduce prices much for the consumer, though cargoes are often sold at a loss.

The navigation of these waters is becoming somewhat unsafe. The rivers, whose agency in the course of ages has brought from the Andes these broad plains, are still carrying down a debris which fills up or changes their channels. Steamers run on the banks and sometimes stick there for days or weeks. The outer roads here are also being filled up with hulks of vessels burned in port or sunk at their anchors. If Government would spend some of its squanderable cash in removing such obstructions it would be progress. But as ship-building is not done here, nor do many of these countries own ships, it is not a matter of interest.

The Convention which is to pass on the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Buenos Ayres, is now in session, and we hope for the most favorable results.

The vessels that leave the United States after this letter is published will be likely to obtain wool for home freight. It is abundant in February, March and April.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Prince Lot Kamehameha Arrives—How he Carries Himself, and Where—The Bay District Agricultural Fair—Thoroughbred Stock, Camels and Fancy Cattle—Gov. Downey's Dig into Douglas—Why the Census should be Abolished.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

Our Prince has arrived, and, in our quiet, undemonstrative way, we are enjoying him. On Thursday morning a pretty yacht of 156 tons, the *Emma Rooke*, (a little sister of the bark *Yankee*, both having been sired by a New-London builder,) came into our harbor, flying the royal standard of Hawaii. She left the Sandwich Islands on the 29th of August, reached Victoria in 18 days, tarried there 5 days, and then in 8 days more made San Francisco. On board the *Emma Rooke* came Prince LOT KAMEHAMEHA and his three Aids, Maj. SPAULDING, Col. HAALAHEA and Maj. KALAHANA. The Prince is the only surviving brother of the King of the Sandwich Islands, than whom, by the way, he is older. He inherited a fortune, and his old uncle named the younger man as his successor, deeming his poverty an advantage for a King. From the letter of greeting that he bears to Gov. DOWNEY, it appears that his titles are "Prince General KAMEHAMEHA, Commander-in-Chief under the King, member of his Privy Council of State and the House of Nobles, and Minister of the Islands." He makes his trip for the benefit of his health, having suffered lately from an affection of the liver, the result of a congestive fever. The Hawaiian Consul and the consignee of the yacht welcomed him on his arrival, and secured quarters for him at the International Hotel, over which ever since the royal standard has been floating. An hour or two after his arrival, I met the Prince and his two native aids returning from a stroll. They are stout fine-looking fellows; I don't believe there are three larger men to be found in San Francisco. All were dressed in the latest English fashion that we are cognizant of, with thick overcoats, patent-leather boots, heavy gold watch guards, and two of them with glistening tiles, while the Prince sported a plaid jockey cap.

The same evening, the three made their appearance at the Agricultural Fair in the Pavilion. They went early and left before the crowd came. They stopped longest among the vegetables, but made quite a halt of course before NAHL's large picture of the royal family of Hawaii, in which group of dashing horsemen and women riding astride the saddle the Prince himself is a prominent figure. On this occasion the Prince wore his hat at an angle of 30 degrees to the perpendicular, had his hands thrust half way into the pockets of his pants and presented something of the appearance of a b'hoy. His color is that of a light mahogany. He talks English fluently, and in his face and carriage shows clearly that he is a well-posted man of the world. The three would have arrested the attention of any crowd for their size and bearing, even if they had no more color in their faces than as many Yankees. Judges say there is no question that the microscope would develop in their blood "the globules of nobility."

On Friday Prince LOT and his Aids went out to the Cattle Show, and had a place on the Judges' stand from which to see the races. On Saturday Gov. DOWNEY sent down his Private Secretary with greetings; having received the letter from Mr. WYLLIE, Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Island, in which the King's deep interest in the growth of California, and his wishes for the perpetual endurance of the friendly relations which for forty years had subsisted between the American Confederation and his kingdom, were handsomely expressed. The Governor entreats a visit from the Prince to the capital, that he may in person tender his assurances of respect. In the afternoon His Royal Highness rode out to San Mateo, to San Jose, and thence to the Warm Springs. He will visit Sacramento in a day or two, take a trip through the rich agricultural valleys, and into the nearest mining districts. Our city, through the President of the Supervisors; our Military, through Gen. JOSH. HAVEN, and several foremost citizens, have tendered him more hospitalities than he consents to accept. He means, indeed, to stay but a week or so in California. By the way, he denies the story which has gone the rounds, that when he and his brother, the present King, were visiting the States some years ago, they were ordered away from the first table on a Mississippi steamboat. He says it grew out of the fact that on one occasion, being disposed to enjoy the highest style of Yankee luxury, they took a seat in a smoking-car on a railroad train, and were recognized by a friend more zealous than wise. He denies that he ever had any insult put on him here, and so has none to forget or forgive.

When the State Agricultural Society determined, last Winter, in violation of its constitution, to have still another Annual Fair at Sacramento, there were heard howls of indignation from every part of the State. The seven counties that border on San Francisco Bay nursed their wrath till it was fully grown, and then arranged for a Bay District Fair to be held in September. That Fair opened during the last week, its magnificent collection of fruits, flowers and vegetables being displayed in the Pavilion, while its cattle-show is held about a mile beyond the Mission Dolores. In all respects but one it is proving a beautiful success; but financially, it threatens to be a dead failure. There is an astonishing number of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and swine. For its population, probably no State is better stocked with pure blood. But inasmuch as it costs no more to import a first-class animal than one of a doubtful pedigree, it is not after all surprising that when men do import they fetch the best. The thirteen Bactrian camels, brought over from the Amoor River a few months since, are among the attractions of the ground. When they were exhibited in the city, soon after their arrival, they were thin, bare of wool, and really repulsive. Their humps hung over their sides mere flaps. They were hollow-eyed, gaunt and very melancholy. Now their eyes glisten, their humps are plump and erect, and a beautiful wool that eclipses the pretensions of the finest merinos covers their hides. They are to be sold in a few weeks at auction, and somebody will doubtless try the experiment of a camel express across the plains with them.

The display of fruit is very rich, and, to one who remembers how young the orchards must be, amazing. The culturists who have succeeded in getting fine fruit without irrigation make much of the fact—and some of the most successful among them say that deep culture is irrigation enough. The great majority of orchards in full bearing in our vicinity are not, as you might suppose, composed of dwarfs, but of standards. But the fruit-growers complain that it will never pay to continue in their business, so many orchards have been planted and they are so prolific. Either you must give us a Pacific railroad, and so enlarge the market, or they must turn to other sources of profit. The berries and the grapes they can turn into wine, but what shall be done with the tons of apples, pears, quinces and peaches? I was surprised to see how many have gone to raising almonds. Fine crops are produced directly across the Bay. The hard-shell variety is proof against all our weather, but the soft-shells scent a frost from afar. A little further south they roll up figs in abundance. Grapes that dwarf the Eschol clusters come in from all directions.

It was very odd to see an Agricultural Fair without any gambling going on. Not a sweating cloth,—not a roulette table; not a little joker was visible about the premises. An enterprising policeman discovered a single blackleg in a secluded corner rattling the dice, and arrested him forthwith, since which time there has been no betting unless on the racing horses.

There has been nothing stunning in the political way lately. Gov. DOWNEY, happening into town the other night, was seized and dragged into the Douglas Central Club meeting, where he made a brief speech. His Excellency manifested a good deal of boldness at an hour when there was not much of the article to be found in the State. The day that he heard DOUGLAS was nominated for the Presidency, he started in for DOUGLAS, and has never swerved since. In his speech on this occasion, (and, by the way, he was not born to make speeches,) he said he did not wait to see how Mr. LATHAM went or how Mr. GWIN went. He called colored people "niggers." He said nothing could prevent DOUGLAS from getting the vote of California at the next election. He gave his great leader a dig in the ribs that probably he did not intend. Said he, "I am attached to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS because his principles are sound, and just and right. I am not a candidate for anything in the world, for, if I were, I assure you I would not be here; *I would not go out to canvass for myself*—I'd trust the people." Then, seeing that a dead silence had settled down upon his audience, he blushed, and, adding, "I'm one of those unfortunate fellows who work all their lives, and leave the talking to politicians," sat down.

The Republican State Committee says that through their faithful aids they have actually canvassed and registered 28,550 names of men, in the State, who will vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN on the 6th of November. Weekly the Republicans have a mass meeting, which is well attended, and where the enthusiasm gets more and more irrepressible. Uncle Abe's Choir always does good service—and the "Anvil Chorus" is a great favorite. They bring in a log, place it on saw-benches, and as the chorus is reached, with mauls and hammers they drive the wedges in. On the encore, the log is generally split; then come screams and cheers for LINCOLN, and the way is paved for the next orator.

Oregon, at last accounts, had concluded to forego her privilege of being represented in the United States Senate. The Republican arms are extended to either party that may be disposed to fuse, but neither dares to risk the embrace. The fugitive Breckinridge legislators are in their seats, helping to do up the local legislation of the State, but they hold their carpet bags in their hands, ready for a new stampede the moment there is danger of another joint Convention to elect Senators.

Our Winter, or rainy season, has been inaugurated during the past week by a gentle shower each night. The days have been clear and calm, the nights divided between star-light and slight rains. When the sound of the first one was heard, a little past midnight, it seemed as if a miracle had been wrought. The dry spell broken, it is possible again to have a beaver or a bonnet spoiled, and from remote closets,—we have no garrets,—umbrellas are dragged out again and kept in handy places.

We go in for the total abolition of the census. It is either a swindle and a humbug, or else it convicts us of being outrageous brags, which is quite as bad. It was settled long ago that California had half a million of inhabitants, and the intelligent canvassers for our City Directory a year ago estimated the population of San Francisco at 80,000. But the census is likely to return us but 60,000 people in the city, and but 400,000 in the State. It would console us if all over the country the Marshals were always as mole-eyed. But no stupidity of canvassers can cheat us of our savory Mongolian element. In Calaveras County the whole population is returned as 16,245, of which 9,216 are foreigners, and of them 3,669 Chinese. In Klamath every third man was a pig-tail. The agricultural counties have the largest proportion of females. In some of them the voters are to the whole people as one in five, while in some of the mining counties more than one-half of the population are voters.

It created a sensation when, Saturday morning, the *Golden Age*, two days over-due, and the *John L. Stephens*, which left here on the 11th September, came *tantem* into port. When it was found that the *Stephens* had only smashed up her machinery the day after leaving Acapulco, bound south, had caused the detention of her passengers only ten days, and that it will cost but two months' time and $30,000 to repair her, the topic ceased to command further attention. But that was a long tow the *Age* gave the *Stephens*, all the way from Acapulco.

GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

The News of Walker's Capture—Walker and Mora—A Combination against Nicaragua—Proposition to Annex it to Honduras—A Monarchy Desired—Singular Letter from the President of Honduras—Mr. Dimitry Pressing for a Convention—The Treaty and the Transit Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEON, Nicaragua, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

The news of WALKER'S capture and execution was received here on the 28th ult., and occasioned such a ringing of bells and firing of guns as you have seldom heard. The great mass of the people, however, appeared to be perfectly indifferent about the matter. The defeat and execution of MORA, in Costa Rica, was actually the cause of more excitement than the downfall of the "gray-eyed man of destiny." There is a singular coincidence connected with the fate of these two distinguished individuals. It is well known that through MORA, WALKER met with all of his reverses in Nicaragua. The first check he (WALKER) met with was at Santa Rosa; the second, at Rivas, in April, 1856; and the third and most fatal, the seizure of the steamers on the San Juan River, and the capture of the fortified posts of Seraquipi, Castillo and San Carlos, on the same river. It is admitted by all who are acquainted with the history of the fillibuster invasion in Nicaragua, that WALKER and his followers could never have been driven out of the country if he had not lost the control of the lake and river steamers. The whole power of the Central American States combined could not have dispossessed him but for this unfortunate result; and this result was due to the energy of MORA and his Costa Rican soldiery. As regards the fate of these two noted characters, how similar they are! For instance, the immense expense entailed upon Costa Rica by the war on the fillbusters, and the great loss of life occasioned thereby, did more towards the overthrow of MORA than any other cause. Finally, he turns fillibuster himself, makes an attempt to regain his lost power in Costa Rica, is defeated, captured, and, with his *second* in command and 18 others, is executed. WALKER makes a similar attempt to regain his lost power in Nicaragua, and, with *his* second in command, meets with a corresponding fate. The execution of both takes place within the same month of the same year—in fact, there may not be one *week's* difference in the day of their death. Perhaps no two men on earth hated each other more bitterly; they were the cause of each other's downfall; their "*destiny*" has, indeed, come to a sad end.

Now, that the fear of WALKER, the fillibuster, is at an end, many of the leading Nicaraguans are becoming alarmed at a combination proposed against them by certain parties in the other Central American States. MORA, it is said, was in this combination, and if he had succeeded in Costa Rica, the whole plan of operations would have speedily matured. It was (or is) to destroy the existence of Nicaragua as a State, altogether, and to annex her to one of the other States. A letter has recently made its appearance, written by BARRIOS, the ruling President of San Salvador, to President CARRERA of Guatemala, in which he proposes that San Salvador shall be annexed to Guatemala, and Nicaraugua to Honduras. He contends that this is necessary, on the grounds that these little Republics within themselves have proved a perfect failure; that they are subjects of laughter for the whole world; that his experience in Europe and the United States justifies the assertion, however unpalateable it may be to his countrymen. The Nicaraguans are therefore considerably excited in regard to this movement, though there are many no doubt here, who approve of it, and would like, if it was possible, to have the whole of the Central American States under one strong Monarchical Government.

President MARTINEZ and Cabinet have moved the Government, temporarily, from Managua to Granada, where at present is our Minister, Mr. DIMITRY. He is still pressing the authorities for a Convention to settle the claims of American citizens, but with doubtful success. The United States Senate's amendment to the treaty will no doubt be ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress, which will meet early in December. The Senate required the ratification to take place in these six months. This will make its term of expiration the 27th of December, and the regular session of the Nicaraguan Congress will not take place until the 1st of January, 1861. In order to overcome the difficulty, President MARTINEZ has consented to call Congress together two or three weeks in advance of the regular session, so as to act upon the treaty within the time prescribed.

I was mistaken in stating that VANDERBILT had proposed to give a bonus of $100,000, in his new application, for the Transit. He only offers to make an advance of $100,000 to the Government of Nicaragua *on account* of the tax to be levied on each passenger crossing the route. The finances of Nicaragua are in such an impoverished condition that even this proposition would be very tempting, coming from any other source, but, of all men, the Nicaraguans have the greatest fear of VANDERBILT. They are afraid to trade with him or *trust him*, so I do not believe he has much chance for the Transit. They may not even concede it to any other party, for fear it will finally fall into his hands, and, therefore, the probability of reopening the route is very remote.

From the African Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOANDA, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

Since my last, not much of importance has happened.

The Duke of Oporto, brother to the King of Portugal, has arrived in a fine steam frigate, and the town is full of shows and decorations prepared for his reception. But the young Prince appears to decline to favor the African shore with his company, and complains of fever, etc., which necessitates his sojourn on board his ship.

From Kinsembo and Abriz, I learn that the native tribes have withdrawn their troops towards the interior around the Congo, and the Portuguese are in full possession. The American factories of Messrs. BROUSS & Co. have not been troubled since the appearance of the sloop *Marion* at Kinsembo.

A court-martial has been held on Lieut. MCDOUGOUGH, on board the steamer *San Jacinto*, and his case and several others have been tried.

In port, ship *Sebastian Cabot*; barks *Semaca*, *Wm. H. Shailer*, *Ann*, *Mary*, *John Gilpin*, and *Starlight*.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Chief Apostle Hyde on the United States Government and People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Oct. 22, 1860.

The city is all in a buzz this morning over great preaching yesterday, in the Bowery. The Chief Apostle HYDE, opened the ball in a most extraordinary discourse upon "precedents" that had been established by the Gentiles towards the Mormons, setting forth that the measure that had been measured to the followers of JOSEPH SMITH, or as they style themselves, the Saints, that some would be measured to them again. It was the most extraordinary speech I ever listened to. Nearly all the United States officers now in the city, were present, and a number of officers of the army, and a good many of the non-Mormon population.

The Apostle set out with an allusion to the report about the Mormons leaving this Territory, and, from his remarks on that head, conveyed the idea that many of his brethren had concluded not to further improve their homesteads. He stated unreservedly, that a time for removal would come, but urged the continuance of improvements; and as everything gets "nailed with scripture," preparations for the next better world was the argument. From this, he branched off to the consideration of the action of the people of the United States when they (the Mormons) would attempt to return to take possession of their "inheritances" in Missouri and in Eastern States, where they had been located. Epitomized, his discourse was as follows:

The Mormons had been driven and spoiled, and, according to his hypothesis of measure for measure, those who drove them should be driven and spoiled, and the nation at large having acquiesced in the Missouri and Illinois drivings, should, in consequence, have the vials of wrath poured out upon their unbelieving heads, and lightnings, storms, tornadoes, hail, pestilence, earthquakes, war and niggers, were to do up the dreadful of the prediction. Taking

"Another view" of things. Many men had come here for the purpose of seducing women. The plan had been concocted in Congress, and talked of there when they spoke of sending the army. The nation permitted this and had gone far enough to establish the precedent. "The time would come when all the women from the days of Adam down to the end of time would be given to the servants of the Lord." That means, I suppose, that all the nations for at least six thousand years have some day or other to have a great resurrection, and all the unbelieving male genders are to be banished somewhere to howl and yell and gnash their teeth in one eternal eternity of single cursedness. There's a hope for unbelievers; but what a hope for the believers! All the pretty, charming, enchanting fair sex—never mind whether they believed or not—fair Caucaassin or sable Luba, all are to ornament and illustrate "the good time coming." And the Apostle, anticipating some complaining, took that in hand and answered for the Judge of all: "Out of thine own mouth do I judge thee, O wicked servant." Of course that point is clear and settled. Then—

"There was another matter." The Mormons had been charged with rebellion. It was said that they all deserved to be hung up by the neck,—deserved to be exterminated. Alluded to President BUCHANAN's pardon and the attempt of the judges to afterwards make capital out of it against the people of Utah. He reviewed the nations, and said they were all illegitimate governments; none of them acknowledged the Lord's sovereignty. If, therefore, the people of an illegitimate government considered that they, the Mormons, the only true patriots and supporters of the Constitution, deserved to be hung up by the neck, what, at the time of "measure for measure," walking by the "precedent," would be done to them? The hemp will be in the hands of the servants of the Lord. There's another beautiful prospect. He very kindly added they would be merciful and not use it.

He came back again to the removal of the Saints, and gave a terrible picture of the dreadful what's to come. How all you people, unbelieving souls, are to have the agony piled on to you, till you are to summon your wise men, as did the ancient Assyrians, in the time of your difficulties, and then possibly see where your interest lay, and pray the Mormons to come back again, and send their money, teams and carriages to transport them back to the Zion in Jackson County, Missouri. Of this latter provision, however, he was not quite so certain—"President YOUNG" could put himself right on that—one thing was undoubted, when the Saints did leave here, they would just go where they had a mind to, and the Lord's right arm would clear the way before them; and then it was no longer to be "JOE" SMITH, but JOSEPH SMITH, and How do you do, Sir. The Apostle is a stout, round, healthy-looking gentleman, very susceptible of warming up with his subject—his countenance betraying great warmth, while, with a natural disposition to be jocular and have a pulpit smile, and the audience join in the appreciation, he succeeded admirably yesterday with his fling at the tarnation set that had behaved so badly to the only true disciples.

BRIGHAM followed, and pitched in hot and heavy. He did not indorse the apostle on the style of going back to Missouri. He never would accept of any such assistance from their enemies. They had been driven to the place they wanted to come to, and they would look back when they were ready, and ask no odds of the mean crowd that had hunted them all the time. It was of no consequence to anybody whether the things spoken to-day were as doctrine or as speculation; if they came they came. One thing he did know: the wicked would get measure for measure. He was complained of for having so many wives; but he had nothing like what he yet expected to have, and that was his business. He would not go back by the assistance of the United States. He came here without them, and they might go to Jericho. He would see the time when they would need all the money they had in the States for themselves, and their enemies would yet go barefooted, while they had in abundance. He wanted to have nothing to do with them—to have no affinity with them. He expected to yet own enough here himself to take back all the people to Jackson County, Missouri, and he would ask no odds of any of them. He knew that the gentlemen in the States, of a certain class, thought very little of him, but he could assure them that they never could think less of him than he did of them. They had corrupted themselves, and were only fit for the wrath of God, and of that they would have abundance. He could see them, and understand them, and know them, but they never had enough in them to see the path in which he walked.

They had come here to hang the Mormons, but the Mormons could have hung them and sent them to h—l cross lots. They would not do it, but would clothe them and feed them, and offer them salvation, and all they had ever had in return was the offer of corruption, of h—l and d—nation. Help us! the United States never will have the ability to help us. They drove us into the midst of the Lamanites, and the day would come when they would take the land of Zion. Hear it, all ye people, ye are bringing upon yourselves the things you hate. Talk of the wisdom of the nation ever being assembled to devise anything for good; it never can be done. The wise men never meet together but they make things worse than what they found them.

They had killed JOSEPH SMITH; that was right enough; he had finished his work; he had sealed his testimony with his blood, and his testimony was now in force. No man can enter the Courts of Heaven without JOSEPH SMITH's permission. He could not change it, for the Lord Almighty had decreed it, and if ever one of them passed through the gates into the Holy City, it is because JOSEPH SMITH said so.

The United States may say, Come back, but do you think they would ever honestly carry out their own arrangements? No, they never would with the Saints. The United States might do many things, but will they? They might forsake their infernal meanness, but will they? God would promote the purpose of His people. He would bring them back to their inheritances. He had lands in the East, in Missouri and in Illinois, but he could not be left in peace to occupy them. He had not violated the laws. No; he lived above them. Why had he been driven? Because he testified that JOSEPH SMITH was a Prophet of the Lord. Who were aliens, and hostile to the laws of the United States? The Government had violated every principle of the Constitution in making war against their own subjects; and if they were judged by the Constitution, every one of them would be condemned. The people here had never violated the laws; they never violated the laws in Illinois, or in Missouri, and the Governor there had exterminated them. If he had been judged by the Constitution, him and all his mob would have been hung as high as Haman. They had all violated the Constitution, from the President downwards

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Completion of the River Improvement — Richness of the Mineral Region—Estimated Cost of Producing and Value of Products.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

Since I wrote you before I have been on a visit to the Deep River country, and have passed some days in an examination of the navigation improvement and the mineral wealth of the country it has opened to the world.

As I have before stated, the improvement of the navigation of the Deep River was commenced many years ago. It originated with a company of capitalists, who, after expending a large amount of money, were forced to abandon the work, sacrificing what they had already expended. What had already been done was sold at auction, the State becoming the purchaser. In April, 1859, ELWOOD MORRIS was appointed chief engineer of the work, and directed to make an accurate survey of its condition, and the cost of putting it in successful operation. This was immediately done—the estimated cost, $89,000, promptly appropriated, and since that time every available resource has been employed to bring it into use.

In the improvement of the navigation, it has been necessary to construct nineteen locks, with of course a corresponding number of levels, for slack-water navigation, varying in length from one to twelve miles. The channel thus created varies in depth from eight to twenty feet, and has a breadth of from five hundred to one thousand feet. The capacity of the locks are sufficient to pass boats of one hundred and twenty-five tons, and the entire navigation is well adapted to the use of tugs and barges.

In anticipation of the probable completion of this improvement, and the facilities it would afford for transporting minerals and mineral products from the basin of the Deep River to the seaboard, so long ago as 1854 some gentlemen turned their attention to the value of the deposits described by Professors OLMSTEAD and EMMONS, and since found to be correctly laid down by Capt. CHARLES WILKES and Chief Engineers MANSON and HUNT, of the Navy.

In 1858, on a call of the Legislature of this State, Mr. WILLIAM GEMMELL, of Glasgow, Scotland, who had visited the mineral lands, presented to that body a written report of his own personal observations. Mr. GEMMELL is widely known as a practical iron-worker, and had visited the iron deposits for the purpose of comparing them with deposits of a similar character, of which he had experience in his native country.

After briefly describing the country, the extent of the coal and iron formations, the means of access, &c., Mr. GEMMELL adds: "I found the region exceeded in value and importance the representations made to me." He then sums up the results of his notes, as made during the progress of his examination:

FACTS REGARDING THE UNIVERSAL DEPOSITS IN CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New-York from $6 to $7 a ton.
2. It is very easy to work and free of faults.
3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron, being free from sulphur.
4. Blackband iron ore overlies and underlies the coal, and can be mined from the same pits and openings.
5. The Blackband is in deposits eighteen inches and six feet thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large proportion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character, that from twelve to sixteen gallons of Kerosene Oil can be extracted from it while it is being calcined, to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the blackband iron ore in Scotland.
6. Hematite iron ore, clayband, and also magnetic iron ores, are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the Blackband and Coal.
7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quantity, and at a price less than in Scotland; the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages paid for mining.
8. The Deep River flows through the region, and its products can be conveyed to the seaboard from $1 to $1 10 per ton.
9. The lands can be procured at prices not much higher than agricultural lands, and every acre of the mineral land is, I consider, worth ten acres of the "Big Vein" coal lands in Cumberland. It may be called a virgin region.

Being requested by the Committee of the Legislature to give them at length his opinions as to the practicability of working the minerals he had described, so profitably as to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise, and by the products of the mines pay a revenue to the State, in the form of tolls on the river improvements, Mr. GEMMELL addressed a second letter to the Legislature, in which he was at some pains to present not only his conclusions, but to detail the facts which had led him to his conclusions. Omitting the arguments, I copy the estimates he presented:

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

"I confine myself," says Mr. GEMMELL, "exclusively to the manufacture of pig iron, and from my knowledge of the manufacture of it in Scotland, I speak with confidence of the cost of its production from similar materials I saw around me in my tour of inspection.

It will take 4 tons of blackband ore (raw) to make 1 ton of pig, at a cost of say 60 cents per ton	$2 40
It will take 2½ tons of coal to melt, heat the heaters, and fire the engines, say at 60 cents per ton	1 35
Limestone, for flux, say 10 cwt., at $3 per ton	1 50
Labor at furnaces, engine, &c., (50 per cent. more than in Scotland)	2 00
Incidental charges, wear and tear, interest, salaries, &c	1 25
The pig-iron would not cost over, per ton	$8 50

Furnaces erected on Scotch principle are capable of each making 200 tons per week; this is the usual make of Scotch furnaces with the latest improvements to make iron from blackband ore, and it far exceeds in quantity the produce of any furnaces on this Continent, and also the produce of furnaces in other parts of Europe, where they are not blessed with the blackband.

The consequence is that Scotch pig iron costs less than any produced in the world. But in Chatham County, the proximity of the coal to the ore is more favorable than in Scotland; and there a lordship is paid for the coal, of 6d. to 1s. per ton., (12 to 24 cents,) and for the blackband a lordship varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. sterling per calcined ton. These two facts far more than counterbalance the extra price that will be paid for white labor, and therefore pig iron can be made cheaper in Chatham County than in Scotland.

To manufacture pig into railroad, or merchant bars, costs with us. (in Scotland,) including profit to manufacturer, about, in round numbers, double the price of the pig—that is to say, if a manufacturer pays 60s. per ton for his pig, he can afford to sell his bars, with a handsome profit, at £6 per ton, provided he does not pay more than 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ton for his coal. In Chatham County the coals can be mined for sixty cents per ton, and bars can therefore, in my opinion, be made much cheaper there than in Scotland.

For reasons I stated to you verbally, I would not choose to identify myself with any other branch of iron manufacture than pig, although all the other branches which will grow out of the supply of pig iron—such as bars, plates, rods, locomotives, &c.—will hold out most tempting inducements to people from Pennsylvania, &c., to locate themselves with their capital where they will find such *cheap* and good iron and coal. Then the command of cheap pig will attract founders to the region for manufacture of pipe and other castings. In Glasgow a founder does a good business if he pays 60s. for his pig, and gets 85s. for his large pipes. Brooklyn is using, just now, 30,000 tons of water pipes, for which the Corporation pays about $41 per ton. These could have been made in North Carolina at $8 per ton for the iron, and $6 to $7 per ton for casting—say $15 per ton."

These, it will be recollected, are estimates made from close observation some time ago. Since they were presented to the Legislature, extensive works have been erected, and the business of manufacturing iron and oil, and mining coal for market, is being extensively prosecuted by several companies, prominent among which, for the extent of its operations and the capital invested, is "The Cape Fear and Deep River Coal and Iron Company."

I made a careful examination of all the works, and shall at an early day forward you the results which I obtained. They will be curious as showing the enterprise which has penetrated the interior of our State, and which is beginning to be felt in every branch of our home industry. They will be more curious in another respect—that they show Mr. GEMMELL's estimates to have been far below the actual facts—the cost of producing and the extent of the products being so much below and so much above his figures as to tempt the belief that he was an inexperienced tyro instead of the careful, practical and scientific mechanic he is known to be. S.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, has the following paragraph:

"The case of LAURA KEENE vs. WHEATLEY & CLARKE, arising out of the performance of the comedy of "Our American Cousin," and which has been the cause of much litigation in the United States Circuit Court, was yesterday made the subject of a decree by Judge CADWALADER. Following the opinion delivered several months ago, the Judge says: 'It appearing that Miss KEENE's literary proprietorship of the comedy in question is derived from a non-resident, alien author, she has no copyright therein, or statutory right of exclusive dramatic representation thereof. But upon the points involved in the question, whether, independently of the statutes, Miss KEENE is entitled to relief, the Court is of opinion that, as the comedy has never been printed, and has never been published otherwise than by theatrical representations; and as Miss KEENE's own theatrical representations of it were not the means through which the defendants were fairly enabled to represent it—their unauthorized theatrical representation of it was such an infraction of her rights as entitles her to relief. And the Court is of opinion that the proper pecuniary compensation for her indemnity is the value of such license under her hand and seal, accompanied with a fairly written copy of the comedy, as would have authorized and enabled the defendants, after adequate preparation, to bring out the comedy.'

With this view, the parties have leave to apply for an issue, to find the value of a license, and the case is referred to a master to report the nightly profits of the actual performance of the comedy."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS (M. E.) CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.

The Southern Illinois (M. E.) Conference was lately in session at Bunker Hill, Illinois. During one of the meetings, the hanging of Rev. Mr. BEWLEY, by a Pro-Slavery mob in Texas, was announced. A series of resolutions was adopted denouncing the outrage in the most forcible terms. Besides this, the Committee on Slavery reported a series of resolutions rejoicing in the fact that, from the commencement of its existence, the Methodist Church had occupied decidedly Anti-Slavery ground; avowing a determination to refrain from participation in all opposition to Slavery which is not of a peaceful and legal character, and soliciting the friends of Methodism everywhere "to frown upon all attempts for the forcible dissolution of the relation of master and slave, which, by the sanction of municipal law, exists in the Slaveholding States of this Confederacy;" affirming the right of the "brethren everywhere, freely and peacefully, to discuss the evils of Slavery; and insisting that such discussion cannot, under any circumstances whatever, constitute the least infringement upon the natural or vested rights of any portion of the citizens of our country."

The resolutions also declare:

"That in order to demonstrate the compatibility of an Anti-Slavery Church, distinctly averring its determination to labor for the extirpation of Slavery, with social order and tranquility in slaveholding communities, we point with satisfaction to the history of our ecclesiastical organization from the date of its earliest existence, and to the statistics exhibiting the great numbers both of masters and slaves, who have been gathered into its pale, and furnished with the bread of life through the labors of its ministry.

That, notwithstanding the opposition indicated by our votes at our last annual session, to all changes then contemplated in the provisions of the discipline concerning Slavery, we nevertheless acquiesce in the action of the late General Conference touching that matter; and that in the view of the advisory character of the new chapter upon Slavery, we regard it as really more lenient to our brethren who are unhappily connected with Slavery, than were the provisions of the former chapter; consequently, we have not the least sympathy with any movement wherever inaugurated, that contemplates the secession of any annual conference or conferences from the church, in consequence of the introduction into the discipline of the chapters upon Slavery."

The following facts are recommended by the resolutions to those members of the M. E. Church who are inclined to utter opinions favorable to Slavery in the abstract:

"First, that no influence in all the land is arrayed with more inveterate hostility against the church of their choice, than is the case with the Slave power of the country. Second, that the utterance of Pro-Slavery sentiments by our church members, is an exhibition of disregard for the deliberate and solemnly expressed opinions of the entire church. Third, that such utterance has a tendency to expose our brethren upon the border to persecution. Fourth, that Christian people cannot consistently treat with indifference the clearly expressed opinions of the church of their choice upon questions either of morals or doctrine. Fifth, that to sanction Slavery, is virtually to approve of the African Slave-trade, which has been decided to be piracy by the leading powers of Christendom, but which, in consequence, we fear, of the teachings of professed Christians of our country, is being prosecuted in defiance of law, and involving many of our citizens in complicity with crime of the most revolting character.

THE UNITARIANS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* publishes the address of the Unitarian Autumnal Convention, recently held at New-Bedford, Mass., to the "Western Unitarian Christian Union," of England, in answer to their "Address to the Unitarian Ministers and Churches in the United States of America," dated Bridport, May 23, 1860. The document recognizes the propriety of English Unitarians interesting themselves in behalf of "the oppressed millions in these United States," and declares that members of the denomination in both countries should sympathize and coöperate in their endeavors to correct everything that is amiss in either country, and to remove every obstacle that may lie in the way of human progress in one or the other. Then, having assigned as another reason for this mutual sympathy, especially on the subject of Slavery, the fact that the system, which it declares, "the larges stumbling-stone, the hugest rock of offence that was ever laid in the way of human progress in any part of the world in any of its ages," was put here by those who were the ancestors of the inhabitants of both countries, the address proceeds as follows:

"We honor, we magnify the British philanthropists and statesmen for all they have done for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, and the emancipation of the enslaved throughout the West Indies. We feel ashamed before God and mankind that our nation has not followed your good example. Our only apology is, that the difficulties in our path of duty were and are much greater than those which you so gloriously surmounted.

The chief of these difficulties, brethren, your nation put and still keeps before us. It is the immense value of our cotton trade with England that, more than all things else, strengthens the hands of the American slaveholders. The manufactures of England have created the demand, which our cotton plantations alone can supply. This has enhanced the value of slaves more than double, and created a demand for a much greater number of them than can be furnished by their natural increase. Consequently the African Slave-trade is virtually reopened, if, indeed, it were ever closed."

The address further declares that the mountainous iniquity of our country cannot be removed by the power of money, for it would manifestly have been impracticable for the British people of 1833 to have achieved that deed of humanity which made the 1st of August, 1834, the brightest in their national calendar, had they been called on for twenty hundred million instead of one hundred million of dollars. Two other methods are left by which to accomplish the over throw of American Slavery,—civil war, and moral and religious influences. The first of these cannot be thought of, but christians in England can unite in a resort to the latter. The address concludes with the following paragraphs and an expression of thanks for the communication to which this is a reply:

"But, brethren, allow us to tell you that you may and must coöperate with us to the overthrow of American Slavery, by appliances laid in your own country, and to your own fellow-subjects and fellow-Christians. It cannot be that hundreds of thousands of English people, who are gaining to themselves the comforts of life, and the tens of thousands who are accumulating wealth out of the manufacture of cotton raised in these United States—it cannot be that they are wholly guiltless of the crimes and cruelties that are incident here to the production of that article. Nay, are they not the receivers of what we have obtained for them by crimes that are worse than theft?

The liveliest concern should be manifested by all Christians in Great Britain for the bondmen in this country. Unwearied pains should be taken to quicken and increase Anti-Slavery sentiments and feelings throughout your country, for your own sakes scarcely less than for ours; not only that you may exert a more and more redeeming influence upon us, but that you may avert from your countrymen and yourselves the demoralizing effects of any participation in this great iniquity of our nation."

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY is the author of the paper.

HOPEFUL AND JUBILANT.

On the 15th ult. the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Unitarian Chapel at Upperthorpe, near Sheffield, England, was performed by Miss SHORE. After the proceedings consequent upon the principal event of the day had concluded, Sir JOHN BOWRING stepped forward and said:

"On Saturday last the *Times* newspaper announced in its leading article, in reference to my connection with the Unitarian body, that Unitarianism was nearly extinct. Your presence here to-day, and the event we are now celebrating, and the initiative you are now taking, is an emphatic answer to that averment. Unitarianism extinct! No more than the rolling of the tides, or the shining of the sunbeams. The question, my friends, now is, not where Unitarianism is, but where it is not. It has penetrated our universities, it is heard in our cathedrals, it is represented by the most illustrious men in some shape or other, it is pervading the world, and, whatever may be the differences with respect to other truths and other doctrines, I venture to say that the great truths of Unitarianism are recognized in every portion of the Christian Church. Happily, Unitarianism is the religion of liberty—the religion of progress. We know that no truth can be imperiled by inquiry, and we will give ourselves the example to encourage others to follow truth wherever it may lead them; and be sure that the God of truth, with great benignity and complacency, looks down upon all His creatures who are struggling to find their way to Him, who is the great representative of truth, who sits on the throne of truth, and who, for the conveyance and communication of truth to all creatures, sent His chosen messenger, Jesus Christ. It is not only among Christians that the principles of Unitarianism are being more and more developed, but also among heathen nations. I, as you know, have been a great traveler. I have been again and again struck with the sympathy I have found in the enlightened men of many religions with the doctrines Unitarianism teaches. You cannot persuade a Brahmin or a Buddhist that a child is born in impurity. No; he has heard that Jesus Christ blessed little children, and said, 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' And so let us welcome the child—innocent and pure—the great trust God has given us; that is the beginning of man's history, and his end will be universal redemption."

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This organization has been in session at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the week. The annual report of the Executive Board showed that the total receipts during he year had been $16,200. With the balance on hand at the close of the financial year preceding, the entire amount in the treasury was $18,468 03. Of this sum, $10,130 had been expended, leaving a balance on hand of $2,338 03. The whole number baptized during the year was 994, and the number received from other religious bodies 332—making the total number of additions 1,450; of which 106 were in Jamaica, 80 in Nova Scotia, 33 in New-Brunswick, 190 in Canada West, and the remainder were residents of the different States. Syria and Jamaica are the only foreign fields in which the organization labors. It has missionaries in 13 States. One of the most prominent questions for discussion was the method of increasing the efficiency of the Board.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1461, 1499, 1493, 1497, 1503, 1261, 849, 683, 1451, 1453, 1343, 1477, 1369, 1373, 15, 801, 515, 745, 967, 203.

Part II.—Nos. 1438, 1808, 1586, 1012¾, 1012, 1314, 1456, 1470, 1480, 1484, 1422, 1426, 1428, 1444, 1532, 1008, 1576, 198, 1462, 1646.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 222¾, 581, 813, 967, 641, 937, 627¾, 987, 991; 963, 765, 703, 605, 609, 413, 759, 833, 907, 999, 1001.

Part II.—Nos. 764, 684, 828, 818, 830, 832, 831, 696, 640, 836, 838, 844, 846, 850, 852.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1856, 373, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2141, 405, 2060, 2062, 363, 1763, 1578, 243, 2591, 1730.

Part II.—Nos. 1882, 2156, 2182, 1996, 295, 331, 380, 381, 1735, 1870, 1972, 1642, 1758, 1863, 2084.

Court of Special Sessions.

POVERTY MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS—BABY THIEVES—THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR NO OFFENCE—AN ERRING YOUTH.

Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY, and STERRS, on Saturday disposed of seventy-three cases, as follows: Of thirty-six prisoners charged with assault and battery, one was discharged by request of complainant, eight were dismissed, no witnesses appearing against them, the complaint against one was withdrawn, three were allowed postponement, five were discharged under suspended judgment, seven were remanded for sentence, five were fined, three imprisoned, and three acquitted.

Of thirty-seven charged with petty larceny, five were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, six were discharged under suspended judgment, one was remanded for sentence, twenty were imprisoned, and five were acquitted.

In answer to one complaint for assault and battery, four daughters of Erin were placed at the bar. All had joined forces to take vengeance for an injury done one of their number by a fellow-countryman. Two of the prisoners were unmarried, and all four occupied one room, together with the husbands of two. In reply to questions of the Court, one of the girls said she was forced by lack of employment to accept such quarters, though she would prefer a different arrangement. Both girls were dismissed, while their two seniors were sent to the City Prison.

Two little girls, of 11 and 13 years of age respectively, were sent to the House of Refuge, for stealing various articles from a store. They both wept bitterly, and confessed their guilt. The father and mother of the younger were in Court, and declared that their daughter had been induced by her companion, who was viciously disposed, to join in the commission of the offence; that the older girl was a professional thief, supporting her father and mother by her calling, and had employed the smaller girl to screen her from detection. Their appeal, however, was in vain, and they left the Court-room, the mother wringing her hands, and exclaiming, "How often I have told her it would come to this, if she didn't mind me and keep away from that wicked girl."

Two young women and two boys were brought up on a charge of assault and battery. Their counsel stated to the Court that they had already been in confinement three months, while the prosecuting officer had sought in vain for the slightest particle of evidence against them. The Court deeming that the prisoners had paid a sufficient penalty for innocence, ordered their discharge.

A young man of respectable appearance was placed at the bar on a charge of larceny. His mother, a lady of refinement, stood beside him, and appealed in his behalf. Mr. Beale informed the Court that the boy belonged to a respectable family, but that having formed the acquaintance of a disreputable young woman, he had left his mother's house, and gone to live with his paramour. He had committed the offence for which he was arraigned, to enable him to meet the demands of his companion. His mother promised to send him away to some friends in Nova Scotia, if he was discharged, and the Court ordered him to be remanded until she should make an arrangement so to do.

Practice.

COSTS WHERE PARTIES ON A JOINT BOND APPEAR BY DIFFERENT ATTORNEYS.

The Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. *Thomas Wilson et al.*—This was an action against four defendants on an indemnity bond. One defendant is described as principal and the others are sureties, the three being partners at the time of signing the bond, but not at the commencement of this action. Two of the defendants appeared by the same attorney, and each of the others appeared by separate attorneys, answering separately. No two of such attorneys were partners. On the trial the complaint was dismissed.

At the special term of the Superior Court the following opinion was now rendered concerning the costs in the action: BOSWORTH, J.—Each attorney is entitled to a full bill of costs, there being no just ground to pretend that several attorneys were employed colusively, with a view to increase the costs to be paid by the plaintiff if he should fail to recover. Any party sued, as a general rule, has a right to select such attorney as seems to him expedient; and where several persons united as defendants, though sued on their joint bond, employ separate attorneys in good faith, not partners in business, they will be severally entitled to costs, if the plaintiff fails to recover. As the order denying a motion made for a new trial specifies $10 as the whole costs of such motion, only that sum can be charged against the plaintiff. Each attorney cannot claim $10 costs of such motion, while such order is made.

Stenographic Reports.

BY WHOM COSTS ARE TO BE PAID.

Arnoux vs. *Phelan.*—BOSWORTH, J.—(Same Court.)—Where the Court appoints a stenographic reporter, under Sec. 250 of the Code, as amended by Chap. 459 of the laws of 1860, and orders the expense thereof to be paid the parties equally, the prevailing party cannot tax the money thus paid as a disbursement. The Code by requiring this expense to be paid by the parties absolutely, without any provision that either may reclaim, in any event, the sum paid, disposes of the question by whom the expense is to be borne. The object of incurring it is not the relief of the Court alone. The parties are benefited, not only by a saving of time at the trial, but by a saving of labor and expense in the preparation of a case or exceptions, and amendments thereto, if either moves for a new trial. Arnoux *vs.* Callendor, the same decision is made.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

The parties indicted for offences connected with the slaver *Erie*, were this morning brought up in Court and arraigned on the several indictments against them, and by their counsel, Mr. Joachimssen, put in pleas of not guilty.

United States District Court—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Gold and Diamond Snuff-Box, &c., &c.* In this case, which is brought to forfeit the articles which were bought at the sale of Rachel's effects in Paris, and brought into this country without payment of duty as personal effects, the jury brought in this morning a sealed verdict in favor of the Government, forfeiting the goods.

The Excise Judgments.

A WORTHLESS AGGREGATE.

In the Court of Common Pleas the Commissioners of Excise have entered up six hundred judgments in the liquor cases. Fines and costs, these judgments amount to an aggregate of about $36,000. This penalty is as likely to be collected as the offender is to stop his traffic.

The Supreme Court Judgeship.

Justice JAMES W. WHITE, appointed by the Governor, *vice* Justice PIERREPONT resigned, on Saturday last appeared in his place on the Bench.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court convenes this day at 10 o'clock A. M., when non-enumerated motions will be heard. Non-enumerated motions will also be heard on Thursday next, and continued on Friday of next week until finished.

Twenty cases on the enumerated calendar will be called each day, and no more, until the further order of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The November Term of this Court will be held in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The calendar will be called on Monday, November 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Van Norden vs. *Cholwell.*—Execution and levy set aside.

MONETARY AFF AIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	86	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	76⅞	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	93	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	103	
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	82	
1,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs.	101⅛	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs	88½	
3,000	Har R. 1st M. ex i.	96⅜	
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	58	
25,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	77	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93	
1,000	La Cr. & M. L. G. B.	18	
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	55	
2,000	Goshen Branch B.	77	
3,000	H'n. & St. Jo. R. B.	66	
15	Milw. & Miss. R.	10¾	
300	do	11	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	11½	
165	Pacific M. S. Co.	92	
50	do	91⅜	
25	do	91½	
510	N. Y. Central R.	82	
250	do	b30 83⅛	
100	do	s5 82	
100	do	s10 82	
500	do	83⅛	
100	Erie Railroad	s60 30¼	
100	do	b60 31	
100	do	30¾	
250	do	30⅜	
50	do	s60 30⅜	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	s60 57⅜	
350	do	58⅜	
1,000	Harlem Railroad	16¼	
250	Harlem R. Pref.	40	
20	do	40¼	
250	do	39¾	
50	Cleveland & Pitts. R.	41	
227	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	82	
50	do	81⅜	
8	do	81	
100	Reading Railroad	41⅜	
100	do	41¾	
100	do	41⅞	
200	do	s60 41¾	
450	Mich. Central R.	61⅜	
50	do	61⅛	
200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16¾	
50	do	16⅞	
250	do	17	
600	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	38	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	38¼	
200	do	71⅝	
100	do	s30 71¾	
100	do	b30 72	
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95	
350	Galena & Chi. R.	70¾	
170	do	70⅞	
200	do	b3 71¾	
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 34½	
600	do	33¾	
230	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	65	
50	do	64⅞	
470	do	64¾	
100	N. Y. Central R.	82¾	
5	do	82½	
50	do	82¾	
90	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17	
400	Hudson Riv. R.	s60 57¾	
300	do	58⅛	
100	Reading R.	s30 42	
100	do	42¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72	
200	do	s60 72	
150	Gal. & Chic. R.	71¼	
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	64¾	
100	do	s60 64½	
50	do	b60 65¾	

MONDAY, Nov. 5—A. M.

The trade of the past week in this City, has been somewhat unequal. While the Grain and Shipping business continues active and advancing, the prices for Breadstuffs being stiff and the rates for freight higher, the sales of dry goods and groceries are falling off, and the complaint of dullness is quite general. This is partially owing to the advanced stage of the season, but mainly to the Election excitement, which will probably culminate on Tuesday or Wednesday next—the agency of the telegraph being such as to put an end to suspense a few hours after the closing of the polls. The same cause creates a feverish Stock Exchange, and to a greater degree than we have ever known this sensitive and erratic department of business to be affected by political agitation. On Saturday afternoon, while the dull feeling that, naturally precedes the event upon which speculation has been running for afortnight, continued, there was rather a firmer tone to prices and a disposition to buy on the recent heavy decline. The Money market is dearer on mercantile paper, owing, in part, to the fuller line of Discounts reported on the last Bank return, and to the preparations for the heavy payments on the 1st and 4th November; and also, in some degree, to the preference manifested by some of the outside lenders; and also with a few of the Banks, to place their surplus means at call, until after the Election. The Import entries of the week are considerably ahead of last year, $4,093,939, (including the Dry Goods table in our last paper,) to $2,619,006. This renders it probable that the total Custom-house return for October, with which we shall be favored in a day or two, will show a moderate increase on last season, though the sum for the ten months of the calendar year is still behind 1859. The Export clearances of domestic produce continue heavy, $2,168,781 for the week, against $1,305,990 same week last season, placing the total for October ahead of any previous month within the TIMES' record of the past nine years. The Export of Specie on Saturday, the only considerable sum for the week, is $166,700 against $1,519,773 same week last year. The deliveries from California on Thursday were $1,241,000, while the net gain of the Sub-Treasury from the Banks through the week, on account of payments for the new Public Loan, is $752,000. We look for no material change in the Specie Average, (which will be a rising one,) on the Bank return this afternoon; while the probability is that the Loans and Discounts will average higher than on last week's statement. Exchange has fallen to 108@108¼ on London, and f.5.20@f.5.18¾ on Paris, and in good supply with the Bankers, some of whom are buying merchant bills against Grain and Cotton to good advantage. Money is worth 6 ℔ cent. on call, 7 ℔ cent. on the very best class of Discounts, and 7½ to 10 ℔ cent. on fair selections of mercantile bills. The general supply keeps abundant, where the security is has been in classifying mercantile credits, and margins, in some cases, are demanded by lenders at call on Stock security.

As we expect to be able in a few days to present our monthly report of the Custom-house returns of Trade, we omit this morning our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States			103@102
New-York Central	80¾@84	@81½	@83½@82	@82½
New-York and Erie	28¼@33½	@29¾	@31¾
Reading	41¾@42¼	@42	@42½
Rock Island	61¾@66¼	@63¾	@65
Michigan Guaranteed	35½@38¾	@37	@38
Michigan Southern	15¾@17½	@15¾	@17½
Michigan Central	59¾	@63	@61¼	@62
Toledo	32¾@34½	@32	@34½
Galena	71	@73	@70½	@71¾
Illinois Central	71	@74½	@71¾	@72¾
Panama	121	@124	@122	@123
Pacific Mail	92	@93	@91¾	@92
Missouris	76¼	@76¾
Virginias	88	@84¼	@86¾
Tennessees	88	@87	@88
Illinois Central Bonds	94½	@93	@93¼
Hudson River	58	@60	@57	@58¾
Harlem Preferred	38¾	@40	@39¾
Burlington and Quincy	79½	@85	@81	@82
Harlem Common	15¾	@17½	@16¼	16¾

The fluctuations in the above table reflect the feverish character of the Stock Market through the week, while, at the same time, the closing figures show an ultimate advance on nearly all the Share descriptions, and also, from the lowest point on State Stocks. Some sales of Federal Fives were made near the close of the week at a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on the '74s to 102, which, with the accumulated interest since July, is equal to about 100⅜ for the Loan just awarded at Washington, and to be paid for by 22d inst. The payments in anticipation amount to $1,850,000 at New-York, and other advance settlements have been made at Washington with over-due Treasury bills in place of gold. The fall in Virginia State Sixes was quite sudden on Wednesday to 84½, but as the forced sales were understood to be on some small peremptory orders from Baltimore or Richmond, the price soon recovered to 86¾ ℔ cent. The variations in Missouris and Tennessees since Saturday week are not important, though neither recovered, as their intrinsic soundness and credit, in the absence of political agitation, would seem to deserve. The Railway Bonds are more depressed in the demand than in price, as a general remark, the orders both to buy and sell having been, in a measure, suspended, during the extreme fluctuations in the Railway Share market. The New-York road shares are also better than at the close of the previous week, by nearly 2 ℔ cent. on Central, 3 ℔ cent. on Erie, 1 ℔ cent. on Harlem, and ½ ℔ cent. on Hudson. The Western shares are also higher by 3½ on Rock Island, 2 on Toledo, nearly 2 on Illinois Central, 3½ on Burlington, ½ on Galena, 2@2½ on Michigan Southern, and 2¼ on Michigan Central. There was less political panic at the close of the week, on the market generally, and while the substantial activity of demand may not be fully revived until after the Presidential election is over, and its probable sectional consequences fully weighed and determined, we regard it as quite probable that the volume of transactions will show a decided increase by the close of the present week.

The sale, under mutual foreclosure, of the New-York and Erie Road, preparatory to reorganization under the new grant from the Legislature of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, is postponed from 25th inst. to the 28th of January, in consequence of some legal informalities, which it would not be safe for the new corporation to disregard, growing out of the first advertisement of the property in Pennsylvania. To correct these, and to conform strictly in all the States, with all and several their Court decrees, a fresh notice of sale is now necessary to be advertised, and the proper legal extension of the time taken.

The following is the division of the late quarterly returns to the Bank Department of the Banks of the City and State of New-York:

	City Banks.	Other Banks.	Totals.
Capital	$69,290,475	$42,543,872	$111,834,347
Net profits	7,559,329	4,826,659	12,385,988
Circulation	9,186,897	22,572,230	31,750,127
Due Banks	21,271,956	8,434,650	29,706,606
Deposits	81,283,120	34,907,346	116,190,466
Miscellaneous	1,029,951	7,408,591	8,438,542
Total	$189,621,728	$120,693,348	$310,315,076
Loans	$120,271,555	$79,842,279	$200,113,834
St'ks, b'ds, &c.	13,081,452	23,518,335	36,599,787
Real estate	6,312,021	2,563,770	8,875,300
Due by Banks	7,368,021	9,798,977	17,167,040
Cash items	22,418,015	3,005,776	25,423,791
Specie	20,116,447	1,594,377	21,710,824
Overdrafts	54,175	369,825	424,000
Total	$189,621,723	$120,693,348	$310,315,076

The following returns of the October traffic on the Railways have come to hand:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN OCTOBER.

	Oct. 1860.	Oct. 1859.
Hudson River	$193,950	$170,157
Illinois Central	306,711	248,902
Cleveland and Toledo	93,583	78,282
Galena and Chicago	254,554	195,933

The increase on the Burlington and Quincy is reported to be $55,000—the official figures not yet at hand. From the Land Department of the Illinois Central, the returns, as already published, are especially encouraging. The cash collections are $140,000, and the new sales $293,000.

The State Canals continue their large increase of revenue. The Albany *Journal* reports as follows:

Amount received for tolls for the fourth week in October, 1860, (estimated)	$161,900 00
Do in 1859	96,107 65
Increase in 1860	$65,092 35
Amount of tolls received for the month of October, 1860, (estimated)	$559,420 23
Do. in 1859	306,915 47
Increase in 1860	$252,514 76
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the month of October, 1860, (estimated)	$2,592,842 15
Do. in 1859	1,447,436 51
Increase in 1860	$1,145,405 64

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
F. & R. R. R.	38,059	1,440,166	46,453	1,710,647	250,479
Schuyl. Canal	45,298	1,149,850	23,545	1,185,660	35,810
L. Val. R. R.	14,762	507,184	16,614	659,092	151,908
Lehigh Canal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—MRS MERRILIES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Prince Albert*, whose arrival at St. Johns is elsewhere announced, we receive two days later advices from Europe. They are not of an important character. The meeting at Warsaw of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had taken place, but nothing had transpired as to the Conferences. According to the latest intelligence from Naples, the vote on the annexation question, was in the act of being taken. It is said that the title of Prince and the rank of General would be offered by VICTOR EMANUEL to GARIBALDI. The text of the Prussia dispatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States by Sardinia has been published. It refuses to accept Count DE CAVOUR'S justification.

The steamship *Borussia*, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, left on Saturday noon, with 137 passengers, and $166,700 in specie; the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, with 192 passengers, sailed at the same time. Owing to the violent easterly storm which prevailed they, with the Southern steamers, came to anchor at Quarantine, and finally left on Sunday morning.

Later advices from the Pacific coast reach us by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 20th of October, and arrived at St. Joseph on Thursday afternoon. The delay in the transmission of the news from that point was caused by the prostration of the telegraph line. The steamship *Cortez* sailed on the 20th for Panama, having on board nearly a million in treasure, destined for this City. The vessel lost by the pilot in entering the harbor of San Francisco in a fog turns out to have been the steamship *Granada*, which sailed from this port on the 14th of July, destined to form, with the *Moses Taylor*, a new line in the California trade. There is no hope of saving the vessel, though the engines may be recovered. We have reports of more Indian massacres in Oregon. An emigrant train had been attacked by the Shoshones, who killed a large number, and drove the remainder away from the wagons. Two of them had arrived in the white settlements, after subsisting on dried horse-meat for twenty-one days. The attack was made between Salmon Falls and Fort Boise. Advices from British Columbia are to the 10th of October, but there is nothing of importance.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces an arrival at that port from Campeachy, with intelligence that a civil war has broken out in Yucatan, caused by the imposition of inland duties on goods from Campeachy, and a contention for the revenues of the Island of Carmen. Preparations for hostilities were going on, and Campeachy was marching troops on the capital.

A very extensive counterfeiting operation has been brought to light at Lebanon, Ind., in which the cashier and several others connected with the Boone County Bank, in that place, are concerned. It is supposed that they have circulated from $300,000 to $500,000 in counterfeit bills on that institution. The spurious and the genuine notes are from the same plate, with the names of the Auditor and Register forged on the former. The President of the Bank has fled, from which circumstance, it is inferred that he is deeply implicated in the transactions.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a portion of Mount Vernon Mills in the upper part of Troy gave way, and fell outward upon a building adjacent in course of erection for ORR & Co., paper makers. About 9,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the mill, and about half of it fell among the ruins. A workman named PATRICK LEYDEN, was seriously but not fatally injured. Mr. COURTNEY, contractor for ORR & Co., was slightly hurt. Messrs. HANNAMAN and SAXTON, owners of the mill, lose about $5,000. The building that fell was erected last Winter.

The withdrawal of JOHN C. MATHER as the Tammany candidate of the Third Congressional District was immediately followed, on Saturday evening, by the nomination of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., in his place. Mr. SAVAGE has long been identified with the Tammany Democracy, with whom he enjoys great popularity. He was a delegate to both the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions.

A mass meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Eighth Congressional District to ratify the nomination of ISAAC DELAPLAINE, the Fusion candidate for Congress. Speeches were made by Gen. TALLMADGE, Mr. DELAPLAINE, and others, and the meeting was largely attended, notwithstanding the rain.

The judgment entered up in the Common Pleas, so far, by the Commissioners of Excise, against the different liquor dealers, prosecuted for violating the Excise Law, amount to six hundred, and penalties attached, costs and all, to the aggregate of about $38,000.

The stormy weather checked business materially. Transactions in Breadstuffs were limited. The high claims of shipowners were against active movements. Prices of Flour and Wheat were lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay, Sugars, Coffee, Tallow, Provisions, Iron, Hops and Common Rosin. Whisky attracted more attention. The freight engagements were comparatively light. There were 546 vessels of all classes in port.

The dullness continued in the dealings of the Stock market on Saturday, but prices at the close were firmer than on Friday afternoon, with some signs of improved demand for the New-York and the Western road shares. Central, 82⅛; Erie, 31⅞. No change in Money affairs.

WOE TO BABYLON, THAT GREAT CITY.—ST. PATRICK won the faith of his fellow-creatures as a prophet, on the strength of preaching after his head was cut off. GEORGE SANDERS seems to be emulating the Apostle of Donaghadee, and having been decapitated, is now foretelling all manner of woes to follow to the United States generally, and New-York in particular, from the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

The last vaticination of our headless friend, is addressed to the manufacturers of New-York, who are solemnly entreated to consider what their fate will be when the Union shall have been dissolved, the South have become an independent importing nation, and New-York, in self-defence, will have to be declared a free port, like Hamburg and Bremen, and so will be flooded with all manner of foreign goods. The prospect is dreadful, and when a free-trader like GEORGE depicts its horrors, we cannot but listen with reverence. We hope the manufacturers will do as much.

Nevertheless, it occurs to us that the manufacturers may possibly think the matter over for themselves, and that it may strike some of the more skeptical and hardened among them, that the machinist or the cabinet-maker who declines to vote for LINCOLN to-morrow eat Belgian engines and Paris arm-chairs should lie heavy on his heart some ten or twenty years hence, will be, after all, only aping the servant-girl who burst into tears before the kitchen oven, at the thought that if she should ever become a happy bride, her hypothetical future babe might fall into the fire and singe off its precious head.

Mr. Lincoln's Views on Slavery—His Course Towards the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You, of course, must be aware that at the approaching election there will be thousands of votes deposited against LINCOLN by men who are probably as much opposed to the *extension* of Slavery as he is.

Why is this?

Simply because they believe that Mr. LINCOLN means to wield the power of the party, whose head he is, *directly against the South and her cherished institution.*

And why do they hold this belief?

Because the language of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches admits very plainly of such a construction.

Now, it is useless for you or other Republican Editors to undertake to reassure such men, or to convince them that they are mistaken in their *interpretation* of Mr. LINCOLN'S words. They, of course, suppose themselves quite as capable as you of arriving at a man's true meaning and intent from the language of which he makes use.

I take it for granted that, confident as the Republicans feel of success, they would not object to having that success made still more certain.

What then is to be done?

Let Mr. LINCOLN come forth boldly and state in words that can admit of no question, that in case of his election, so far from interfering with Slavery where it now exists, *he will, as in duty bound by his inaugural oath, protect and uphold the South in her rights in this respect.*

You tell us this is what Mr. LINCOLN means. If so, let us have his own assertion to that effect.

During the past four weeks, I have, as occasion offered, questioned forty-seven gentlemen with regard to their views as to the approaching election. Eight of them I found to be Republicans. Fourteen are Anti-Republicans under any and all circumstances, whilst the remaining twenty-five intend voting the Union ticket, *because they believe Mr. Lincoln, if elected, means to make an attack upon Slavery where it already exists.* Every man of this twenty-five would vote the Republican ticket, if he could have the assurance from Mr. LINCOLN himself to the contrary.

I have no doubt that where one vote might be lost to the party by the course proposed, five would be gained. ANTI-ABOLITION.

We have very little doubt that what our correspondent states is substantially true—namely, that very many persons who are really opposed to the extension of Slavery, will vote against LINCOLN for the reason assigned. But this must be simply because they are unacquainted with what Mr. LINCOLN has already said upon the subject of Slavery and the rights of the South, and judge of his sentiments from the misquotations and misstatements of his opponents. Some very unscrupulous forgeries have been palmed off as declarations of Mr. LINCOLN—while in no case have his enemies quoted fairly and fully what he has said on the question at issue.

With our correspondent's suggestion, that Mr. LINCOLN ought to have made some new declarations on this subject, we do not concur. Anything he might have said while he was a candidate would have been justly open to the suspicion of having been said for effect:—while it could not have been stronger or more directly to the point than what he has already and repeatedly said, at a time when his motives were not open to any such construction. Nor is it, as our correspondent suggests, a case of "interpretation." All that can be necessary to satisfy any fair-minded man of Mr. LINCOLN'S disposition to respect the rights of the South to the fullest extent, is simply to *read his own declarations*, in his own words,—and then to judge of their meaning, and of the character of the man who makes them, in the same manner as you would judge any other man's language under any other circumstances. The only sentiment ever quoted from Mr. LINCOLN which gives any color of plausibility to the charge that he intends to interfere with Slavery, is that from his speech at Springfield June 17, 1858. We copy it in full—and leave our correspondent to judge how far it warrants any such conclusion

"MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure *permanently* half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved,—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. *Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction;* or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South.

Have we no tendency to the latter condition?"

This needs no "interpretation;" it is a simple statement of a belief that the "further spread" of Slavery must be arrested before the public mind will be at rest. This speech was made on the 17th of June, and Judge DOUGLAS immediately seized upon it as affording ground for the charge that Mr. LINCOLN advocated interfering with Slavery in the South. To this charge, on the 10th of July, at Chicago, Mr. LINCOLN made this reply:

"In this paragraph which I have quoted in your hearing, and to which I ask the attention of all, Judge DOUGLAS thinks he discovers great political heresy. I want your attention particularly to what he has inferred from it. He says I am in favor of making all the States of this Union uniform in all their internal regulations; that in all their domestic concerns I am in favor of making them entirely uniform. He draws this inference from the language I have quoted to you. He says that I am in favor of *making war by the North upon the South for the extinction of Slavery*; that I am also in favor of inviting (as he expresses it) the South to a war upon the North, for the purpose of nationalizing Slavery. Now, it is singular enough, if you will carefully read that passage over, that I did not say that I was in favor of anything in it. I only said what I *expected would take place.* I made a prediction only—it may have been a foolish one perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that Slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do so now, however, so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech.

Gentlemen, Judge DOUGLAS informed you that this speech of mine was probably carefully prepared. I admit that it was. I am not master of language; I have not a fine education; I am not capable of entering into a disquisition upon dialectics, as I believe you call it; *but I do not believe the language I employed bears any such construction as Judge Douglas puts upon it.* But I don't care about a quibble in regard to words. I know what I meant, and I will not leave this crowd in doubt, if I can explain it to them, what I really meant in the use of that paragraph.

I am not, in the first place, unaware that this Government has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I know that. I am tolerably well acquainted with the history of the country, and I know that it has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I *believe*—and that is what I meant to allude to there—I *believe* it has endured, because during all that time, until the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public mind *did* rest in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction. That was what gave us the rest that we had through that period of eighty-two years; at least, so I believe. I have always hated Slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist—I have been an Old Line Whig—I have always hated it, but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction. [Pointing to Mr. BROWNING, who stood near by.] BROWNING thought so; *the great mass of the nation have rested in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction.* They had reason so to believe.

The adoption of the Constitution and its attendant history led the people to believe so; and that such was the belief of the framers of the Constitution itself, why did those old men, about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, decree that Slavery should not go into the new Territory, where it had not already gone? Why declare that within twenty years the African Slave-trade, by which slaves are supplied, might be cut off by Congress? Why were all these acts? I might enumerate more of these acts—but enough. What were they but a clear indication that the framers of the Constitution intended and expected the ultimate extinction of that institution? And now, when I say, as I said in my speech that Judge DOUGLAS has quoted from, when I say that I think the opponents of Slavery will resist the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, *I only mean to say, that they will place it where the founders of this Government originally placed it.*

I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that *I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the Free States to enter into the Slave States, and interfere with the question of Slavery at all.* I have said that always; Judge DOUGLAS has heard me say it—if not quite a hundred times, at least as good as a hundred times; and *when it is said that I am in favor of interfering with Slavery where it exists, I know it is unwarranted by anything I have ever intended, and, as I believe, by anything I have ever said.* If, by any means, I have ever used language which could fairly be so construed, (as, however, I believe I never have,) I now correct it.

So much, then, for the inference that Judge DOUGLAS draws, that I am in favor of setting the sections at war with one another. *I know that I never meant any such thing, and I believe that no fair mind can infer any such thing from anything I have ever said.*"

Certainly this is sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most fastidious. It needs no "interpretation;" indeed, any attempt to "interpret" it would only tend to obscure its meaning. It is impossible to frame sentences which convey a more precise meaning, and it is not easy to excuse any intelligent and fair-minded man, after reading them, for persisting in the charge that Mr. LINCOLN is for interfering with Slavery in the Southern States.

So again in a subsequent speech on the 16th of October, Mr. LINCOLN used the following language in referring to the same point:

"The Republican Party think Slavery wrong—we think it is a moral, a social and a political wrong. We think it is a wrong not confining itself merely to the persons or the States where it exists, but that it is a wrong in its tendency, to say the least, that extends itself to the existence of the whole nation. Because we think it wrong, we propose a course of policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong, *in so far as we can prevent its growing any larger*, and so deal with it that *in the run of time* there may be some promise of an end to it. We have a due regard to the actual presence of it among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and all the Constitutional obligations thrown about it. I suppose that in reference both to its actual existence in the nation, and to our Constitutional obligations, *we have no right at al to disturb it in the States where it exists, and we profess that we have no more inclination to disturb it than we have the right to do it.* We go further than that; we don't propose to disturb it where, in one instance, we think the Constitution would permit us. We think the Constitution would permit us to disturb it in the District of Columbia. *Still we do not propose to do that*, unless it should be in terms which I don't suppose the nation is very likely soon to agree to—the terms of making the emancipation gradual and compensating the unwilling owners. Where we suppose we have the Constitutional right, we restrain ourselves in reference to the actual existence of the institution and the difficulties thrown about it. *We also oppose it as an evil so far as it seeks to spread itself. We insist on the policy that shall restrict it to its present limits.* We don't suppose that in doing this we violate anything due to the actual presence of the institution, or anything due to the Constitutional guaranties thrown around it."

Now, there are various other points connected with this general subject, in regard to which Mr. LINCOLN has made declarations equally explicit and equally satisfactory. In a speech made at Freeport, Ill., August 27, 1858, for example, after replying directly to several questions which had been put to him by Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. LINCOLN went on to state his opinions on each point still more fully; and we copy those remarks as follows:

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

"In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that *I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave law.* Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing Fugitive Slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, *without lessening its efficiency.* And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, *I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of Slavery.*

ADMISSION OF SLAVE STATES.

In regard to the other question, of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, I state to you very frankly that I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another Slave State admitted into the Union; but I must add, that if Slavery shall be kept out of the Territories during the territorial existence of any one given Territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt the Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a Slave Constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, *I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, *I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions:* First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia: and, in the language o HENRY CLAY, 'sweep from our Capital that foul blot upon our nation.'

DOMESTIC SLAVE-TRADE.

In regard to the fifth interrogatory, I must say here, that as to the question of the abolition of the Slave-trade between the different States, I can truly answer, as I have, that I am *pledged* to nothing about it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature consideration that would make me feel authorized to state a position so as to hold myself entirely bound by it. In other words, that question has never been prominently enough before me to induce me to investigate whether we really have the constitutional power to do it. I could investigate it if I had sufficient time, to bring myself to a conclusion upon that subject; but I have not done so, and I say so frankly to you here, and to Judge DOUGLAS. I must say, however, that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the Constitutional power to abolish the Slave-trade among the different States, *I should still not be in favor of the exercise of that power unless upon some conservative principle, as I conceive it, akin to what I have said in relation to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.*

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

My answer as to whether I desire that Slavery should be prohibited in all the Territories of the United States, is full and explicit within itself, and cannot be made clearer by any comments of mine. So I suppose in regard to the question whether I am opposed to the acquisition of any more Territory unless Slavery is first prohibited therein, my answer is such that I could add nothing by way of illustration, or making myself better understood, than the answer which I have placed in writing.

Now in all this, the Judge has me, and he has me on the record. I suppose he had flattered himself that I was really entertaining one set of opinions for one place and another set for another place—that I was afraid to say at one place what I uttered at another. What I am saying here I suppose I say to a vast audience as strongly tending to Abolitionism as any audience in the State of Illinois, and I believe I am saying that which, if it would be offensive to any persons and render them enemies to myself, would be offensive to persons in this audience."

There is not a candidate now before the people who has given more full, clear and precise explanations of his position on every one of these important points, than Mr. LINCOLN. His language needs no "interpretation," it speaks for itself. Nor does it dodge or evade any single question; it meets them all fully and fairly—not in the tone and manner of a man seeking votes, but of one who desires his precise opinions to be clearly and distinctly understood.

There are other points connected with the general subject, not now directly in issue, perhaps, concerning which Mr. LINCOLN'S avowals of sentiment have been equally explicit. From his rejoinder to Judge DOUGLAS, at Charleston, Ill., on the 18th of September, we copy the following, giving

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.

"Judge DOUGLAS has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know the Judge never asked me the question before. *He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship.* This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge DOUGLAS has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge DOUGLAS tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power, *I should be opposed to the exercise of it.* That is all I have to say about it."

And from a speech made at Peoria as long ago as in 1854, we quote the following, giving

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

"Before proceeding, let me say I think I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If Slavery did not now exist among them, they would not introduce it. If it did now exist amongst us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold Slaves under any circumstances, and others who would gladly introduce Slavery anew, if it were out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top Abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave-masters.

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of Slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. *I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution.* My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me that, whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would all perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? *Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not.* Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill-founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.

When they remind us of their constitutional rights, *I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly;* and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery, than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one.

But all this, to my judgment, furnishes no more excuse for permitting Slavery to go into our own free territory than it would for reviving the African Slave-trade by law. The law which forbids the bringing of slaves *from* Africa, and that which has so long forbid the taking of them *to* Nebraska, can hardly be distinguished on any moral principle; and the repeal of the former could find quite as plausible excuses as that of the latter."

We submit these rather long extracts from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches for the purpose of enabling that class of men whom our correspondent represents, to judge for themselves, from his own declarations, *whether* Mr. LINCOLN is, or is *not, conservative enough to be trusted on this subject.* We certainly know of no public man in this country whose opinions concerning Slavery are more thoroughly sensible, moderate, conciliatory and considerate toward the South, than his. All that he claims the right, or feels any disposition, to do, in regard to Slavery, is to *stop its increase.* That is the whole scope and purpose of his policy. That is his idea of the object and aim of the Republican Party. And if those who concur in the wisdom of that policy will not vote for LINCOLN in order to carry it out—because he has been represented as holding ultra views on the general subject,—they will never vote for anybody who holds the same opinions. No man ever will be nominated who will not be misrepresented; and it will be a very long time before any man is nominated whose record is so clear, explicit and satisfactory as Mr. LINCOLN'S.

THE PROSPECTS OF SECESSION.—It is perfectly evident from their own admissions that the Disunionists of the South know that they are in a minority even at home, and that they will experience a great deal of difficulty in persuading any State to take the lead. The Charleston *Mercury*, in a long article, discussing the subject, says:

"But, unfortunately, the true and devoted Southerners as yet make but a minority of the whole Southern people. Even among the States nearest to being ready for secession, the question will be, *"which State shall move first?"* It is obvious that *all of the slaveholding States will not be willing to secede immediately.* It is certain that not one of these States bordering on the Northern section will now, *or at any future time*, be ready to unite in any first movement of separation. But these, and all the most submissive, of Southern States or people, will be *compelled* to follow the leading of any more prompt States."

Of course, then, South Carolina will eagerly take the lead. She must covet the post of distinction in this emergency. The *Mercury* does not seem to insist upon such precedence. It says:

"But, on other grounds, not selfish, *South Carolina earnestly desires that some other State shall now assume the honorable position of leading in the movement of secession*, which, whenever made, she will immediately follow, and bravely sustain. But delay by all the States, and for more than a short time, will be the greatest, the most reprehensible and most fatal of errors. It is all-important to the most perfect success of secession, and to the action being unassailable by, or invulnerable to, enemies of every kind, that the *first movement shall have been consummated and completed* before the Abolition President shall be inaugurated, and before he and his Brown-Helper party and section shall have possession and control of the Federal Treasury, and patronage of the Army and Navy, and of all the political power of the United States."

The *Mercury* proposes, therefore, that the Legislature call a State Convention immediately after LINCOLN'S election,—and then, it says, "this Convention should invite coöperation, and also *offer the precedence in the designed movement of Secession to any and all of the Slave-holding States.*" The plan is a very good one. But we don't think there will be a great rush of Southern States to accept this tempting "offer." Cats have learned something since monkeys began to use their paws to pull roasted chestnuts out of the fire.

The Republicans and Slavery.

Senator SEWARD, in his speech on Friday night, declared the whole aim and duty of the Republican Party to be, *to leave Slavery just where it is.* They do not seek to abolish or disturb it; but they do propose to prevent its extension or increase. It is not easy to see what objection any rational man can make to such a policy. The whole disturbance which prevails through the country has been caused by the efforts of the South to increase Slavery. They have pursued this policy steadily for some years past, covering its purpose by charging its opponents with designing to interfere with it where it now exists.

Senator SEWARD'S declaration on this point ought to have weight with candid and fair-minded men. He has always been regarded as among the most advanced of the Anti-Slavery Republicans. If any one had designs upon Slavery in the South, he was supposed to be the man. But his disclaimer on this point is direct and complete. All he aims at is *to have Slavery left where it is*,—and this is all the Republican Party proposes to do about it.

The Charleston *Mercury* not long ago declared that the success of the Republican Party would put an end to the slavery agitation as a *sectional* question. "It will cease to be a contest *between the North and South*," said the *Mercury*, and will be transferred to the Southern States." Is not that precisely where it belongs? Has it not been a standing reproach for years that we were meddling with a subject which did not concern us,—that we were stirring up a sectional agitation,—that the question of Slavery belonged exclusively to the South, and should be left for the South to manage? Yet this is precisely the result which the Charleston *Mercury* dreads and deprecates, as the result of a Republican victory.

We venture the prediction that, in less than one year after the incoming of a Republican Administration, that party will be generally recognized as the most truly national and conservative party in the Union. It proposes the settlement of the Slavery question on the only possible basis,—that of checking the increase of the evil, and leaving it to the operation of natural causes and the laws of social economy.

Fraudulent Registration of Votes.

We are likely to need larger jails. The vigilance of our Republican Wide-Awakes is dragging to light hundreds of cases in which *votes have been falsely registered.* Our police reports mention some arrests already on this ground; but in most cases those who have been "spotted" will be allowed to attempt the consummation of their crime and thus make the evidence of their guilt clear and unmistakable. It is not so generally known as it should be that the legal penalty for *falsely registering* a vote is a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. And with our present Police arrangements, and the active vigilance of the Wide-Awakes, who have taken in hand the special duty of watching the polls, there is scarcely one chance in ten of escaping detection and punishment.

In some cases of arrests already made, it is only fair to state that the guilty parties appear to be young men who have been persuaded, through ignorance or foolishness, to commit this grave offence against the law. They probably did not reflect that an attempt to prevent the true expression of the popular will in a matter so important as the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, is one of the most dastardly crimes that can be perpetrated in a free country, for it strikes at the root of all representative institutions. We do not apprehend that the evil, now that it has been so thoroughly exposed, can be carried out to any great extent. It is one crime to register falsely, but it is a heavier one, and one more difficult of commission, to cast a spurious vote in the ballot-box. Detection, under the close scrutiny that will be maintained to-morrow, will be almost certain.

But for the sake of those who have been ignorantly misled in this matter, it is well perhaps that they have received this warning, and have been thereby saved from the commission of the higher crime of false voting—an offence that would destroy their good name, and exclude them from the society of honest citizens. The penalty for false registration, as already stated, is *a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary*, and those who have already committed this crime, had better pause before they commit another which will make detection certain, and will double the measure of their punishment.

A MUSTER OF TROOPS—THUNDER IN THE INDEX.—In the Richmond papers appears a notification that two large bodies of troops, constituting a portion of the force which Virginia contributes to the cause of the South, are to muster in serviceable order in the public parade-ground in that city, on the seventh day of November; and we are pointed to the presumption that they would not thus early be placed in marching order if they were not to be thus early wanted. On Wednesday, therefore, we may safely imagine the entire military arm of secession to be nerved and outstretched for action. Ex-Gov. WISE, with dashing uniform and the blue cockade, may be conceived of as mounting his charger to head those columns of Minute-men whom he has bidden to the conflict, and LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS PRYOR may be depicted at a convenient grindstone in the act of bringing to a keener edge the dagger which is to pierce the breast of Mr. LINCOLN, and give peace to the country. What ragged regiments shall pour into Charleston, and what brilliant marches and counter-marches across the country shall be executed by the barbarian legions of the back country of North Carolina, are only to be preconceived by reference to those great popular uprisings in other times, when indignant races have risen in revolt against oppression, and called the very *arrière-ban* of the nation to arms. And all this we are to witness by the middle of the week.

While the daring and energetic character of the movement is not to be questioned, there is room for doubt whether it may not be premature. If the movement is to be based on a result of the election, it would seem sensible for the South to wait until the returns are in. But if these steps are to be taken in any event, or if the leaders are so assured of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, as to regard delay as superfluous, we can only applaud and encourage the promptitude of their measures. At the North business is suspended until the election is decided, and the South shall have declared itself upon the result. But if the South hastens to reverse this order of anticipation, and lets us know its intentions before we know the returns, suspense will sooner be terminated, and business will resume its activity. This most desirable result we shall be willing to accept on any terms, and shall be properly grateful.

The truth is, however, that the senseless immaturity of these proceedings is the highest evidence of their insincerity. If they were not intended to act upon the election, they would evidently not be paraded with such anxious publicity before the world. If they are intended so to act, we have at once a capital sedative for all apprehensions; for it is not thus that aggrieved, earnest and resolute men enter upon a solemn enterprise—an enterprise they profess to regard as involving the independence of their political institutions, the safety of their property and the prosperity of their industry. To such a cause they would bring a lofty courage and determination too dignified for silly bluster, too much concentrated upon a great purpose to waste itself upon profitless and suspicious displays. For these reasons, the right-judging will regard these demonstrations as fully-sufficing evidence that no sincere and coherent resolution underlies them, and will witness, with increasing complacency, the swelling of the mimic thunder, because satisfied that no lightning attends it. The mere fact that the services of troops are called for on Wednesday next, is, in short, proof entirely convincing that they will not be wanted at all. Let the timid apply this anodyne to their quaking hearts.

The Registership.

For the office of Register, the Republican nominee is Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER, of the Ninth Ward, a gentleman in all respects deserving the most hearty support of his party. A builder by occupation, Mr. KEYSER was formerly an Old-Line Whig of the Henry Clay school, and his adhesion to Republican principles is sincere and thorough. He is now an active and ardent Republican, and as such is entitled to the support of all men professing like principles with himself.

But the question of the Registership which, with the Republicans, is mainly one of so much pecuniary gain to a particular individual, is to the Democrats a question vital to the organization of their party. If Mr. LYNCH, as the representative of Mayor WOOD, should succeed, the powers now in control of Tammany Hall will at once surrender their trust and drop out of politics, thereby allowing Mr. WOOD to resume control of a Democratic Party united in itself, and polling an overwhelming majority against the Republican ticket.

If, on the other hand, Judge BRENNAN should be successful, the feuds in the Democratic Party will doubtless be still kept up. The friends of Mr. BRENNAN are active and sanguine, relying in great part upon the dislike entertained by the voters of Irish birth against the dissection of their dead relatives, which Mr. LYNCH is said to have favored. The evidence upon this point would appear clear, Mr. T. DALY, late Warden of Bellevue Hospital, making oath to the facts, and appealing to Ex-Governor PATRICK HENRY for substantiation of his charges.

Judge BRENNAN, personally considered, bears a high character for honesty, industry and fidelity to his public duties—in all these respects presenting a remarkable contrast to Mr. LYNCH, whose only public act of any notability was the order to surrender all bodies, "claimed or unclaimed," of those who should die under the jurisdiction of the Almshouse Department to the medical staff and medical students for dissection.

There will unfortunately be much "trading" upon Congressional candidates in the Republican ranks; and as between LYNCH and BRENNAN, there can be no doubt that the latter will prove the stronger and more honest candidate. Meantime, we advise all Republicans to adhere strictly to their own nominee, Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER, and to allow the party consequences to take care of themselves. This is the course prescribed by fair dealing, and we doubt not that it will prove the most efficacious in the end.

Democratic Dilemmas.

The leaders of the Democracy believe, or affect to believe, that the triumph of the Republican Party in the elections of to-morrow will be followed by the dissolution of the American Union. They accordingly charge it upon the Republicans that they, and only they, are to be held responsible for this fearful and imminent catastrophe. Like the timid Lord Mayor of London in the time of the Gordon riots, who complained to the affrighted Catholics that "if they would only have been Protestants the mob wouldn't have burnt their houses," these excellent patriots profess that if the Republican Party would only have ceased to be Republican the Union would be safe.

This is all very well so far as it goes. But it is an old prejudice of honest people, that a man who has it in his power to prevent a wrong from being perpetrated and fails to do so, is at least as guilty as the perpetrator. If we take the Democracy at their word, and believe that the Union really is to perish on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, we have still a right to doubt whether the Republicans are to be made responsible for this result, for the same Democracy assure us that it is only the demoralization of their own party which has made Mr. LINCOLN'S election certain.

This leaves them to choose between the following dilemmas:

Either the Democrats in council at Charleston and at Baltimore knew that the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency would dissolve the Union or they did not. If they knew this, and in the face of this knowledge preferred the gratification of their party feuds, and a divided loyalty to their contending chieftains to the general interest of the nation, then they are themselves the makers of the mischief they deplore. On their own showing they could have beaten Mr. LINCOLN, but they preferred to have Mr. LINCOLN beat them. And they must therefore be content to be regarded either:

1. As impostors who care nothing for the Union which they pretend to adore, and of which they assume to be the sole defenders; or,

2. As incapables who did not foresee in

from the results which are staring them in the face in November.

In the first rank, their present outcries may well be treated with sovereign contempt. In the second case, sensible men may be pardoned for believing that the Union is in no more danger now than it was in June, and that those who proclaim its impending dissolution are just as poorly informed on the subject, and as far from being conjurors now as they were then.

Another Shag for the Disunionists.—Nothing is easier than to threaten disunion. But unfortunately, disunion cannot be effected by resolutions or by words. It is a practical thing, to be accomplished by practical movements. And it is a little discouraging to the more ardent leaders of the plot, to see how rapidly obstacles present themselves whenever any practical steps are proposed.

Here is one which is very small, but not without its importance. The Governor of Alabama has been instructed by the Legislature to call a State Convention, forthwith, "upon the election of a Republican President,"—to meet within forty days from that time. Now the question arises, *when* is this proclamation to be issued? The Charleston *Mercury* says it should be issued just as soon as the Governor is *satisfied* that a Republican President has been elected,—instead of waiting until the vote of the Electoral Colleges are counted and declared on the second Wednesday in February. "But," it adds, ingeniously, "*We have reason to know that the Governor of Alabama does not think it his duty to act as we suppose the resolutions of Alabama require.*"

That is a difficulty, to be sure! The Governor is in no hurry about disunion. He prefers to wait a little, and so gives a very liberal interpretation to the resolutions of the Legislature. There will be a great many such little points to be adjusted, we suspect, before the plan is put into working order.

Testing our Manhood.—The election tomorrow will afford a fair test of the moral courage and independence of our merchants. The only argument which has been used to induce them to vote against Lincoln has been the *threat* of disunion. It is not very creditable to any party or any section to make such a threat; but it would be very discreditable for any community to be driven by it into any course of action which its sober judgment does not approve.

If our merchants, or other citizens, believe that the election of Lincoln would not promote the general welfare, it is their right and their duty to vote against him. But if they approve the principles which he represents; if they oppose any further spread of Slavery in this country, and still will not vote so as to secure that end, because the South threaten disunion, they prove themselves utterly unfit to exercise the right of suffrage at all.

We have no fears for the result of the election in the State at large. Out of the City of New-York, these menaces excite only indignation. They prompt thousands of men to vote for the Republican ticket, in order to vindicate their Constitutional rights to elect their own rulers. It is a little humiliating that there should be any doubt as to the manner in which these threats will affect the City of New-York. We trust the result will show that our people also take counsel of their judgment, and not of their fears.

Affairs at Washington—The Feeling at the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

I learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a tour in the Southwest, that while much excitement and ill-feeling will exist if Mr. Lincoln shall be elected, there is no indication among the people of a purpose to dissolve the Union. It is believed that South Carolina will secede, and that the only danger is that an attempt to constrain her by force may awaken sympathy, and elicit the co-operation of other States. My own opinion is, that the harshest policy which the Federal Government can pursue towards South Carolina is to leave her to herself; and that the most expeditious way of bringing her back, is to let her go. She will soon find that she has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. At every point where per railroads penetrate into the adjoining States it will become necessary for the Federal Government to establish Custom-houses, and the effect will be to strip Charleston of half her trade immediately. She will at the same time lose the benefit of the United States Mails, for which her citizens pay back to the Department about one-third the cost. Her commerce is now almost exclusively with her sister States. This would be at once subjected to the burden of our tariff duties, and the effect would be instant commercial ruin. Nine-tenths of the merchandise now introduced into the port of Charleston arrives free of duty, from the North. As an independent State, she would be compelled to tax these goods, in order to raise revenue, to support her army and navy. Her people have been crying out against Federal taxes these thirty years; and is it probable that they would bear fourfold heavier taxes imposed by the State with patience?

To these difficulties there would be added the imminent danger of insurrection. The slave population of the South constitutes only one-eighth part of the inhabitants of the Union, but the independent Republic of South Carolina would contain two slaves to one white person—or, in other words, two domestic enemies to one citizen.

The clergy of this city connected with the Union prayer-meetings attest their profound regard for the union and peace of the country by proposing to dedicate the next Sabbath to "special and earnest prayer to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, that He will continue to bless our beloved country; that He will deliver us from our perils, and preserve us as one people in prosperity and peace." They appeal to their brethren in the ministry, "and to all God's people in the United States and their Territories," to join them in this praiseworthy purpose. It is to be hoped that the clergy in those portions of the South from which the threats of Disunion proceed, will give the whole day to the object here indicated; and in other parts of the Union similar services could not fail to be attended with good effects, in softening partisan rancor and extravagance. Success to the movement. Observer.

—There is one artist in New-York pre-eminently deserving patronage, who has given us some of the finest cast caricatures of the day, but who does not meet from the public that recognition which is so universally extended him by his brother artists and the art-world generally. We refer to Bogers, and we are led to this remark by the view of his first ideal work, entitled "The Fairy Whisper." A boy has thrown himself on a bank of flowers, with all the graceful abandon of childhood. The softest of breezes seems to blow the hair from his young brow, and to undulate almost imperceptibly through the flowers around. A fairy, one of those mystic messengers of the flower nature, is whispering some sweet dream to his child heart. The flowers he just plucked are falling from his dimpled fingers, and, with eager parted lips, he listens to the wonderful voice of nature—his soul entirely absorbed—every faculty concentrated into expectation. This is excellently expressed in his earnest face, whose expression, radiant with all the infantity of a rare poetic intelligence, still remains exquisitely childlike. A subscription list has been opened for the sale of this work at the Crayon Gallery.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Granada—Nearly a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—Later from Oregon and British Columbia.

St. Joseph, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Pony Express, with dates to the 21st from California, arrived yesterday afternoon, but was detained here in consequence of the telegraph line being prostrated by a severe storm.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 20—3:40 P. M.

The wreck of the steamer *Granada* (which is the vessel lost off the Heads instead of the ship *Meteor*) was sold on the 18th, for $9,400 to the California Steam Navigation Company. The general impression is that the engines can be removed uninjured, and will be worth $40,000.

The *Granada* was owned by M. O. Roberts, of New-York, and left that port on the 14th of July last for San Francisco. The circumstances of her loss are as follows:

The ship had been running under easy steam during the day, and as the weather was very foggy Capt Howes deemed it best, as there was no pilot-boat in sight, to anchor the ship until he could get a pilot and the weather clear up.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the ship being in 13 fathoms of water, the anchor was let go, the weather still being very thick and a fresh gale blowing. At 4 o'clock they were boarded by pilot-boat No. 2, and the pilot assured Capt. Howes that he could take the ship up to the city without any difficulty, and that at that season of the year these fogs were of very common occurrence, and, furthermore, that they were only six miles from the entrance to the harbor. At 5 o'clock the anchor was weighed, and the ship proceeded slowly under the control of the pilot, Capt. Howes being in the pilot-house looking out for the engine bells.

They sighted Mile Rock and the pilot took his departure therefrom, and in ten minutes afterwards breakers were run close aboard; at this time the ship was "hooked on," and running at full speed. Capt. Howes immediately rang the bell to "back her," but the headway was so great that it was impossible to stop her. She struck head on, and soon swung broadside to. It was now high water, dense fog, and the gale increasing rapidly; the vessel thumped badly, and soon the feed-pipe to the donkey engine was broken, and the ship began to rapidly fill with water. At 8 o'clock there was five feet of water in the hold, and the fires were soon extinguished.

Capt. Howes went to the city, which was only five miles distant, for assistance. The gale now was so furious that all hands were obliged to abandon her to save their lives.

On the morning of the 14th a steam pump was sent down to the wreck, but the vessel had settled in the sand, and there is no hope of saving her. Her back is broken. The *Granada* has been for several years employed in the Southern and California mail service, and was, in July last, sent out with the *Moses Taylor* to form a new California line. She was valued at $150,000, and there was no insurance on her. She was an A 2 ship, and had, previous to her leaving New-York, been thoroughly overhauled, and being a good sea-boat, was well fitted for the service she was destined to enter.

The steamship *Cortez* sailed this morning for Panama with $1,022,566 in treasure. Of this $911,600 was destined for New-York, $9,000 for England, and $20,000 for Panama. The *Cortez* also took silver ore to the value of $60,000, and 250 passengers.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. Clark, on the 18th, was attended by all the military and a large concourse of citizens.

Colonel E. Baker, the Senator elect from Oregon, arrived at San Francisco on the 18th of October, and will leave for Washington on the 11th of November.

Colonel Beall has been officially notified of his succession to the command of the Department of California by the death of Gen. Clark.

There are no new features in the political canvass, but all the parties say, as goes Pennsylvania so will probably go California and Oregon.

OREGON.

Advices from Portland are to the 13th of October.

A bill providing for a Congressional election in November next, has passed the lower House of the Legislature, the object being to nullify the late Congressional election, when a Breckinridge Democrat was elected by the people.

The Dallas *Mountaineer* contains a letter written from the Umatilla Indian reservation, by its Superintendent, on the 3d of October, giving an account of another Indian massacre. The letter says that two brothers named Keith arrived here yesterday, reporting that the train to which they belonged had been attacked by the Shesbrones or Banach tribe of Indians; that a large number of immigrants had been killed, and the remainder driven away from their wagons and scattered. The brothers Keith arrived here much exhausted, subsisting on some dried horse meat for 21 days. The names of the murdered are as follows: J. Myers, Wm. Acttley, Lewis Lawson, Justice Cress, Charles Kersner, Elijah Otter, his wife, three children and one son. When the Keiths left the train there were alive Joseph Meyers, wife and five children; A. McNorman, wife and five children; Daniel Chase, wife and three children; Samuel Gleason, Charles Jeffy, M. Munson, and six children of Elijah Otter. When last heard from they had nothing to eat. Some provisions have been started to their assistance, and it is hoped they will arrive in time to save them from starvation. The attack was made between Salmon Falls and Fort Baise. If yet alive the supplies will save them.

Correspondence from the Dalles, dated Oct. 10, says that Col. Wright had ordered Capt. Dent with one hundred and fifty men into the Snake country. They were to start on that day. It was doubtful, however, if they could release any of the survivors of the massacre.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Advices from British Columbia are to the 10th of October.

The Government of Vancouver's Island was about to advertise to borrow $50,000, at 12 per cent. interest, for the purpose of improving the harbor of Victoria. The mining news does not vary from previous accounts. It relates the usual items of discovery, with nothing very startling.

The schooner *Langley* recently sailed from Victoria on an exploring expedition to the northwest coast. She was manned by a crew of six men, whose purpose was to thoroughly explore the coast for precious metals as far as Sitka. She was fitted up with two three-pounders. The leader of the party is the celebrated Sebastopol Russian, well known as a successful prospector on Fraser River.

The whale-ship *Eliza Adams* brings news from the Arctic whaling fleet to 10th September. She left East Cape Sept. 14, and was five days getting through Behrings Strait. Sept. 16, in the Strait, saw ten whaleships, all bound south. She took, during the cruise, 1,140 barrels Polar oil, and 17,000 pounds bone; during the voyage, 4,000 barrels of oil and 5,000 pounds of bone, of which she has now on board 2,000 barrels oil and 17,000 pounds bone.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

News from the Sandwich Islands per bark *Yankee* is to Oct. 2. No whalers had arrived since the last advices. There was no news of interest. The ship *Rawara*, from Boston for Hito, touched Honolulu the 17th of September.

The ship *Moonlight*, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, passed Honolulu the 15th of September.

The Arctic fleet this season averages 600 bbls. oil and 10,000 lbs bone. The following report from the Arctic fleet was brought by the bark *Yanker*:

Aug. 27, ship *Helen*, North, (of New-Bedford,) 650 bbls.; *John Howland*, Weldon, (New-Bedford,) 600 bbls.; *Florida*, Fish, (New-Bedford,) 730 bbls.; Sept. 16, *Magnolia*, Pierce, (New-Bedford,) 750 bbls.; 14th, ship *Lewis*, Neil, (New-Bedford,) 450 bbls.; 15th, *Jireh Swift*, Earl, (New-Bedford,) 400 bbls.; the latter had been around east of Point Barlow, bound direct to New-Zealand; 2d, *Marcia*, Billings, (New-Bedford,) 500 bbls.; Aug. 27, *W. C. Nye*, Soule, (New-Bedford,) 700 bbls.; Sept. 3, *Metacoma*, Hinds, (New-Bedford,) 400 bbls.; *Nory*, Sawent, (New-Bedford,) 240 bbls.; 15th, *Hercules*, Otheam, (New-Bedford,) 750 bbls.; Aug. 27, *Robert Edwards*, Wood, (New-Bedford,) ——; Sept. —, *Braganza*, Turner, (New-Bedford) 1,850; Aug. 25, *H. Ruceland*, Kelby, (New-Bedford,) 200 bbls.; Sept. 14, *Montezuma*, Tinkin, (New-Bedford,) 150 bbls.; —. —, (Fairhaven) 800; 18th, *Speedwell*, Gibbs, (Fairhaven,) six whales; Aug. 30, *Arab*, Grinnell, 500 bbls. whale; Sept. 10, *George Washington*, Brightman, (Wareham,) four whales; bark *Gosnold*, Clark, (New-Bedford,) six whales; *Pauline*, Steem, (New-Bedford,) two whales; *Ochmulgee*, Queen, (Edgarham,) 1,000 bbls. whale; the *Vail Yard*, of Edgartown, had done well: *Massasoit*, Percival, Mattapoisett, clean; *Electra*, Brown, (New-Bedford,) had done well; Aug. 27, spoke bark *Cleone*, Simmons, and heard from her in September, having taken two whales in Plover Bay last Fall before the ice clearing, and five whales this season.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

There is no news of much interest to forward by this express. The market is quiet with few changes of consequence. Domestic liquors are a good deal lower. Whisky 42½c. and pure Spirits 40c. Alcohol 70c.; but other goods remain much as last quoted, with limited transactions. The weather is rainy, and the wet season may be considered opened. Freight continues [illegible] the top of the market for the best loading vessels, with a tendency to lower rates. The ship *Trenton* is taken up for New-York, and the French ship *Mount Forrest*, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrived 19th, ship *Black Prince*, New-York; ship *Derby*, New-York; whaleship *Elisha Adams*, 24 days from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,140 bbls. oil and 17,000 lbs. bone. Sailed 19th, ship *Oracle*, Liverpool, carrying 27,000 sacks wheat; bark *Betty*, Dinebacs, Cork, carrying 9,000 half sacks flour and 6,000 sacks wheat; bark *Constance*, New-Zealand, carrying 9,000 sacks wheat, lumber, and other California products; 19th, bark *Trent*, Liverpool, carrying equivalent to 5,000 bbls. flour.

Another Express Telegraphed.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Pony Express, with California dates to Oct. 24, has passed here. The through packet was locked, and there being no key here, we failed to obtain the summary of news for the Associated Press.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse with Peru—The Question in Dispute to be Submitted to Congress—Political Excitement—The Disunion Cry, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Official dispatches from Peru represent that Mr. Clay had demanded his passport, at the same time addressing a note to the Government explaining his reasons therefor. President Castillo was taken by surprise, as he had been led to believe that his proposition, which had been forwarded by Mr. Clay, would be acceptable to the Washington Cabinet. In reply, the Government transmitted Mr. Clay's passport, with a reiteration of their argument in answer to his note. Señor Zagarra is instructed to remain here until further orders from Lima, when he, too, will probably withdraw, and thus terminate all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. The sentiment here, outside of the Administration, is all in favor of the position assumed by Peru. Mr. Buchanan will submit the issue to Congress for action. Look out for another Paraguay decision.

The most intense excitement prevails here now touching the Presidential Election, but it is wholly untrue that we have any panic among business men. The suspension of two houses in Baltimore, from over speculation in copper mining stocks, has not affected the Washington Banks in the slightest degree.

A number of Southern men, just arrived here, report the popular feeling to be in favor of secession, and they express the confident opinion that several States will secede in case of Lincoln's election. Everything is in commotion. The city is quite full of strangers, many remaining here in order to receive early election returns.

Glenn opens the Theatre with Jefferson to-morrow, with flattering prospects of success. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 4.

It is not generally known that there is no treaty existing between the United States and Chili, and has not been since 1850. Flag's *Commercial Regulations*, prepared at the State Department, and published by authority of Congress in 1856, state that the treaty of 1832 is still in force, but examination recently at the State Department has resulted in the ascertainment of the fact otherwise. Chili, in 1849, gave the twelve months' notice, according to the thirty-first article of which both the treaty and the subsequent convention are ended.

The survey of the boundary between Washington Territory and the British Provinces will, it is expected, be completed during the present year. The San Juan question will practically come before the two Governments on the respective reports of the Commissioner of each nation in relation to that disputed point.

Conflagrations.

FIRE AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 3.

A destructive fire is raging on Main-street, between Jules and Felix streets. The whole block will be swept away. Vigorous efforts are being made to confine it to that locality, and they may succeed.

St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The fire last night did not prove as destructive as was supposed. It was confined to the square in which which it broke out. Only six buildings were consumed. The principal losers are G. P. Livermore, dry goods; loss, $5,000; no insurance. A. J. Smith, clothing; goods little damaged; fully insured. Western Hide and Leather Company, goods saved damaged. H. D. Hare, furniture; loss, $8,000; insured $4,000. F. McLoughlin, loss $2,000; no insurance J. Perry, building; loss, $5,000; no insurance. Wm Pat, dry goods; loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000. The fire was accidental.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Leavenworth, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Fort Scott *Democrat*, of Oct. 27, confirms the report of the burning of seventy-four dwellings on the Cherokee Neutral Lands, by the order of the Indian Agent Coraw. Much indignation was felt in Southern Kansas at the severity of the measure taken by the authorities.

FIRE IN NEW-MILFORD, CONN.

Danbury, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 3.

There was a large fire in New-Milford last night. It is repoated that ten buildings were destroyed, including the Bank, Housatonic House, six stores and two dwellings. The loss is heavy. The fire is still burning.

Danbury, Ct., Saturday, Nov. 3.

At the fire in New-Milford, fifteen buildings were destroyed, including the Litchfield County Bank and the Housatonic House. Loss, about $35,000; insurance, about $15,000, in the Hartford and New-Haven offices.

CHAIR FACTORY BURNT AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Nov. 4.

John Mitchell's extensive steam chair factory, on Columbia-street, between Western-row and John-street, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $75,000 to $100,000; insured for $45,000.

Affairs in New-Haven.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION—BODY RECOVERED—SERIOUS AFFRAY.

New-Haven, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The boy, Henry Rice, who was killed by the steam-boiler explosion at Dann & Brothers' coach factory, yesterday, was found under the ruins last night; nearly all his bones were crushed. The boy John Kane lives, but with no hope of his life. G. G. Baldwin and George De Wolf are very low. Joseph Van Riper was badly scalded, but may live. The cause of the accident was poor boiler iron. The loss of property is about $5,000.

A serious affray occurred in this city late last night, at the Temple Lunch, by which Geo. S. Stafford, printer, was stabbed in the abdomen and is not expected to live. The wounded man and two friends were in a dispute with three students, whose names are Baldwin, Belden and McCulloch. Belden used the knife and McCulloch, of the law school, a slungshot, and Baldwin, a medical student, is said to have been only a spectator. All three are in jail. The affair has produced general excitement.

News from Pike's Peak.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Western Stage Company's coach which left Denver City on Monday, with the mail, passed here for Omaha on Thursday morning, with a full load of passengers.

The messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s express, reports a terrific storm on the plains on the 26th and 27th of October, causing the loss of from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle.

There is no important news from the gold regions.

The express bound west passed here on the 2d inst., being a few hours behind time, owing to muddy roads.

The thermometer stood at 32° at 7 o'clock this morning.

Civil War in Yucatan.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Brilliant*, from Campeachy Oct. 13, reports the outbreak of civil war in Yucatan, caused by the imposition of inland duties on goods from Campeachy, and a contention for the revenues of the island of Carmen. The General Government, and the neighboring provinces prepared to invade Campeachy, but the latter anticipated their movements, and was marching troops on the capital to conquer a treaty of peace. The Juarez Government was endeavoring to stop the sale of Yucatan.

From Havana.

New Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Habana* has arrived from Havana, Oct. 30. The *Quaker City*, from New-York, arrived there 30th. Sugars were firm at 9@9¾ reals. Molasses very scarce and active. Sterling Exchange [illegible] premium. Exchange on New-York [illegible]

Steamboat Explosions.

EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER H. R. W. HILL.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The total number of killed by the explosion on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill* is 29, and the wounded reach fifteen to twenty. The clerk's statements as to the number killed and wounded was incorrect.

EXPLOSION IN MOBILE BAY.

Mobile, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The tow-boat *Baltic* exploded this morning. Several persons were killed and wounded.

Accident to Senator Douglas.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The deck of the steamer *Virginia* gave way last night while Mr. Douglas was making his farewell speech. He with the crowd was precipitated below. Fortunately no one was hurt. Mrs. Douglas held on to the railing of the steamer and was rescued uninjured. Both returned immediately to the hotel here.

Fall of a Building in Troy.

PART OF THE MOUNT VERNON MILLS DESTROYED—ONLY ONE PERSON INJURED.

From the Troy Times of Saturday.

This morning about 8 o'clock, the rear end of the new storehouse erected last Fall by Messrs. Hanneman & Saxtons, Millers at the State Dam, and adjoining the old Mount Vernon Mills, fell to the ground with a loud crash, seriously injuring one man, and creating loss of property variously estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000. The accident occurred whilst the workmen engaged in that portion of the mill were absent at breakfast; had it occurred a few moments earlier, some six or seven workmen would have been carried down with the ruins, and undoubtedly killed.

The building erected last Fall was designed as a store-house for grain, and in the rear of it the elevator discharged cargoes of wheat into the building. About nine thousand bushels of wheat were stored upon the floors of the building, and ten boat loads more were to be put in to-day. The wheat was carried down with the store-house, together with about 500 barrels of flour, most of which will be saved provided it can be secured before the fall of more rain, of which there is every prospect at this hour. The main building—the store-house—was a large structure, 75 by 60 feet in size, but only about one-quarter of fell (the north-west corner of the edifice,) which in its descent crushed down some sheds erected upon the premises of Messrs. Orr & Co., paper manufacturers, and used by workmen engaged in making an addition to the Messrs. Orr's factory. Under these sheds several laborers had been at work just a minute before the fall, only one man, Patrick Gladdin, at the time remaining there. Gladdin was engaged wheeling away the dirt excavated for a cellar, and as the building fell attempted to get out of the reach of the falling mass. He ran only a short distance, when he was struck down by a timber and crushed upon a large stone. His forehead was severely cut, and it is probable he sustained internal injuries of a serious nature. He was taken home, and attended by Drs. Brinsmade and Adams.

The store-house was constructed of brick—the walls being from eighteen inches to two feet thick, and capable of sustaining almost any weight. The supposition is that the piers which supported the centre of the building were not sufficiently firm to support the weight on the floors, and the consequence was that the walls were pressed out. The elevator, which extended out from the building, still remains, but as the end connected with the store-house is now unsupported, it is feared that the weight of the other portion is so great as to endanger its fall. Portions of the wall this morning were in a bad situation and liable to fall at any moment. Workmen have already been set at work removing the rubbish and securing the wheat.

Execution of a Matricide.—Ezra Brainerd was hung at Three Rivers, C. W., on the 25th inst., for having murdered his mother some months since. Since his conviction strong efforts have been made to have him pardoned on the ground of insanity, and wretched dogerel which he has had published in a paper at Three Rivers would seem to indicate that he was far from being in his right mind. A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* sketches the closing scene of his life. He writes: "Shortly before 11 o'clock a door leading to the convict's cell was closed and the hangman proceeded to pinion his victim in the dimly-lighted dungeon, screened by the closed door from the looks of the people in the jail hall. The constables who accompanied him state that while being pinioned Brainerd requested Sheriff Ogden to convey his body after execution to Melbourne in the Townships for burial, and that the twenty dollars in gold among his effects be appropriated for the purpose. The Sheriff promised to comply with his request. He also said to the hangman, "You are pinching me, you are beginning to murder me too soon." The convict pinioned, a rope was placed round his waist and the party led by the Sheriff proceeded up the two flights of stairs to the room leading to the drop. Brainerd walked up the steps coolly and more unconcernedly than any of the spectators. In the room the executioner took his hand off Brainerd's neck and drew back the bolts of the door, outside which was the drop. As he did so the crowd, which now amounted to about 2,000, and in which many women were to be seen, simultaneously exclaimed, "*Le voila, le voila,*" and swayed to and fro for a few moments, eagerly looking up at Brainerd, who stood calmly gazing out into the rain. The hangman stepped out on the drop and pulled down the noose. Rev. Mr. Caron said, "Brainerd, humble yourself, repent; in ten minutes you will be no more, and facing your Creator." Words to this effect he repeated twice, but still Brainerd made no sign, and looked down at the crowd. Precisely at 11 the preparations completed, Brainerd was led out on the drop, and the executioner placed the noose around his neck, having previously partly drawn the black cap down over his face and removed his hat. Brainerd saying that the wind would blow it off. He stood facing east, and exclaimed, in low tones, to the people outside, "Strangers, they are going to commit murder. I am innocent."

He was deaf to all the entreaties of his spiritual advisers, and refused to be baptized before stepping upon the scaffold. When the drop fell he appeared to suffer horribly; owing to the rain the rope had stiffened, and when cut did not close on the victim's neck. The fall, though six feet, did not appear sufficient to dislocate his neck. Whirling rapidly around with the rope, his body was visibly agitated by his convulsive efforts to loosen his hands, every nerve seemed to writhe in agony, and after a short struggle a horrid choked sound issued beneath his clenched teeth. Gradually it ceased, and with it the upheavings of the chest and the agitation of the limbs. A few gasps, and in a few moments Ezra Brainerd had expiated his crime.

Infant Beauty.

"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream" This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Judge Pierrepont having Resigned, will devote himself to the trial and argument of causes in the various Courts of the State and of the United States, and to counsel business generally. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

Deluse—Shannon.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., Charles H. Deluse to Margaret T., youngest daughter of Robert T. Shannon.

Mackay—Backhouse.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Budington, Mr. John Mackay to Kate Isabella, daughter of Hon. E. T. Backhouse, all of that City.

Snelling—Coles.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Edward Templeton Snelling to Grace, daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles, Esq.

Shaw—Morton.—In Whately, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. A. McKinstry, of Harwinton, Conn., assisted by Rev. J. W. McLane, of Whately, Mr. Gilbert L. Shaw, (of the firm of Shaw, Rupert & Co.,) of Rockport, Ill., to Miss Elvira W. Morton, daughter of J. B. Morton, Esq., of Whately.

DIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 4, Matilda W., wife of Freeman Bloodgood, in the [illegible] year of her age.

[illegible] Thompson, [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible] Mc[illegible] in the [illegible] inflammation of the brain, Emma, only child of Thomas A. and Maria McOsker, needed 7 months and 29 days.

The funeral will leave No. [illegible] 5th av. at 2 o'clock, on Monday, 5th inst. The friends of the family and of Miss M. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend.

Havemeyer.—In this City, on Thursday evening last, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, Thomas L. Havemeyer, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 126 West 15th-st., on Monday next, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Sillick.—At his residence, in Yorkville, on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, Rev. Bradley Sillick, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the M. E. Church, 86th-st., near 4th-av. His friends and those of his son, Rev. J. A. Sillick, and his sons in-law, Rev. P. C. Oakley and A. M. Osbon are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken on Tuesday to White Plains for interment.

☞ Northern papers please copy.

Sinclair.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 3, Charlotte Ada, eldest child of Wm. T. and Elizabeth W. Sinclair, in the 8th year of her age.

Moore.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, at 5½ o'clock A. M., Sophia, eldest daughter of George and Sophia Moore, aged 18 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Warriner.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, Solomon Warriner, late of this City, aged 58.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the Times of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of *two* others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

New-Orleans, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

Lee, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employés, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely safe motor, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

New-Haven, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 525, Nov. 3, 1860.

6, 34, 28, 40, 21, 72, 60, 70, 13, 7, 52, 19, 51.

Class No. 526, Nov. 3, 1860.

35, 27, 30, 67, 74, 21, 69, 34, 3, 22, 36, 55, 12, 46, 72.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

BY HON. GEO. BANCROFT,

THE GREAT HISTORIAN.

NUMBER THREE, AND LAST OF THE SERIES.

READY TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
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JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers' LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. Raymond, Wesley Co., publishers of this paper.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
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MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

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DRY GOODS.

BLACK CRAPE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS, STELLAS,
AND
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
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PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,
In the Fashionable Shades,
PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Poult de Soie, Moire, Rose De Neuve, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SILKS,
at 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
From Auction—Very Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINDOW SHADES MOIRE ANTIQUE,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
At $1 75 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GREAT SILKS FROM AUCTION.
62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
They will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
CARPETS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.,)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie.) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.
These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
Of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains.
Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 576 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
E. M. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
In Lace Curtains we exhibit by far the largest stock in the City, and at large reduction in prices.
Curtain Materials, new Brocades, new Satins, very choice and beautiful patterns, shown the present week for the first time.
Furniture Coverings in all the new materials from the lowest to the highest prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LEWIS & SEACORD
Respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their old stand, No. 635 Broadway, and have opened their model
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING BAZAAR,
At No. 773 Broadway,
Next above the corner of 9th-st.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
IRISH SHIRTINGS AND LINEN SHEETING.
Reduced prices still continued.

ZAPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 2,199 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in the English branches, also music, would like to make an exchange with the above as an equivalent for board. A French or Spanish family preferred. Call or address TEACHER, No. 247 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A lady who has good vocal and instrumental attainment, and can instruct three small children in the early branches of an English education. Address B. G. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Winter in the City, would like to teach one or two children, a few hours daily, as compensation for her board. References exchanged. Address G. T. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A MILITARY TEACHER, NOW ENGAGED in teaching the tactics as an exercise, in a large school, desires to form an engagement with another school in the vicinity of New-York City. Address HARDIE, White Plains, N. Y.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly competent to teach English, French and music, wishes a few pupils for instruction at their residences. Apply to Miss RICE, No. 48 West Washington-place.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY QUALIFIED to fill the position of governess and housekeeper, capable to take care of children's wardrobe, and superintend their studies. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY COMPETENT to teach the Spanish language. Address Box No. 4,562 Post-office, giving reference.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a few gentlemen and a family's washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for the week at No. 127 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging and competent to care children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted in a private family by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. Good references given; may be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent person to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer; will travel with a lady; is also a first-class waitress; will go as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st st., two doors from 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; can give a good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience as cook in a private family; will be found competent for her business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, at No. 408 3d-av., in the grocery store, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; or would do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AND active woman, employment as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for this week only, at No. 149 East 33d-st., second house west of 2d-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer living in the New-England States. Address O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, with the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at the office of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 29 Wall-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WORTHY competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker: best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a very highly-recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, trustworthy woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9; less, a regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COPYIST OR TEACHER.—A LADY DEsires an engagement as reader, copyist or day teacher of music. Satisfactory reference given. Address Miss L., No. 227 East Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to work by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call for two days at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family: or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen; no objection to go out of the City; reference unexceptionable. Address Mrs. W. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork, and assis. in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; she understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and general work; also hairdressing, if required; would go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 97 Houston-st., between Thompson and Lawrence.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A SOBER steady young woman, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 14 years, who can take the take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 12th-st., near Broadway, music store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands perfectly how to instruct children. Best City reference given. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop skirt store for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's under-clothing in the neatest manner; will be found faithful and trustworthy; no objections to assist in the nursery or with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A LARGE NUMBER of most respectable servants, both Protestant and Catholic help, competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, chambermaids, several neat, tidy, experienced nurse and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class help can be suited at HENDERSON'S Old Established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest domestics without any disappointment.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—About 100 first-class servants, ready for situations, can be seen at the oldest, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 293 8th-av., near 29th-st.; only tidy, civil, capable and obliging girls, with good recommendations, allowed here; employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good and faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 5th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, F. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 25 years of age, a situation as bookkeeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employer. A good penman, and first-rate testimonials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, this No. 8, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended from his former and last employer's; understands waiting at table, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses, and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A Scotch Protestant young man wishes the above situation. Is an active, sober and steady servant; is a good driver, and understands the raising of stock. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, wishes a situation as clerk. Is well acquainted with the business. Inquire at No. 302 West Houston-st., corner of Greenwich.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has good City references, and no objection to go to the country. Call for three days, at No. 193 7th-av., first floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 6 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain, and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st., (near 6th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMS takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal. Dr. and Mrs. RICHARDS can be seen at No. 270 4th-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock every afternoon till Nov. 7—at which time the Winter Session begins.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES FOLSOM, OF Cambridge, Mass., receive a limited number of young girls into their family for board and instruction, and, if orphanage, or the absence or illness of their parents, makes it desirable, for a continuous residence or home for their early years. They are under the constant charge of Mrs. Folsom, who gives them maternal care in their physical, intellectual, moral and religious education. The number is limited to four; there are now two vacancies. She refers in New-York, to Wm. C. Bryant, Esq.; Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Rev. Dr. Edward Robinson and Hon. Geo. Folsom. For terms, or any further particulars, address MRS. CHARLES FOLSOM, Cambridge, Mass.
Oct. 30, 1860.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

A NEW CARD.—COMMENCE THIS DAY.—Reduced charges, viz.: writing classes, $5, full course; private lessons, $10, full course; book-keeping, $15 per quarter; arithmetic, $10 per quarter. Cheap writing classes for ladies or gentlemen, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, $2 50 for 10 lessons. Apply all this week, at the new and elegant Academy, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one or the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American lady of education and refinement, who has recently met with reverses of fortune, desires a situation as resident governess in some genteel and refined family; would have no objections to going South or West, or to a pleasant place in the country; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home. Address N. R. L., Union-square Post-office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 509 Broadway, can always obtain good situations. They acquire manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good bookkeepers. N. B.—Business men can have private rooms and take a special practical course.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 317 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 27 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department.) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 663, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 150 2d-av.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, Monday, Nov. 5, will be sold the elegant furniture contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., (which is to let,) between 7th and 8th avs. The entire contents of the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, among which is elegant parlor suites in brocade, superb rosewood piano forte, rich carpets, escritoire, pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, statuary, bronzes, paintings, oak dining-room furniture, rich silver, French china, table cutlery, chamber furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beds, bedding, mattresses &c. The house was furnished but a short time ago, and every thing is in complete order. Catalogues at the house. Sale, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On Eighty-sixth-st.—100 feet wide—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.
On Eighty-seventh-st.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.
This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 87th-st.
On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; contains gas, &c., it covers several lots, and will be sold with the above, or with the lots. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be by peremptory.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE and Grounds at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two-story house, with stable, ice-house, &c., and about 3 acres of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Now occupied by Rollin Sanford, Esq.
Cards to view the premises, and full particulars, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.
A. J. MINOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION TO-DAY.—The elegant contents of the dwelling of the late Dr. Springer, No. 56 West 18th-st., will be sold, THIS DAY, at auction, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The house is furnished throughout with every article both necessary and ornamental, usually found in a first-class residence. Particular attention is called to the pianoforte, which will be found to be a superior instrument in every way.
J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 Pearl-st., A large and positive cash sale, in lots for dealers. Note early, Cash and get bargains. No postponement.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Jones-st. Sale consists of a choice assortment of camelias, azaleas, ferns, roses, &c., &c., from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN.—WANTED, A MECHANical draughtsman: one who has had practical experience with steamboat and marine engines. Inquire at the Office of the Novelty Iron Works, foot of 14th-st., East River, New-York City.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE FULLY competent to take charge of a first-class store: none other need apply. Inquire at the drug-store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE WAITer, who is capable, honest and sober, will hear of a good place in a private family by addressing Mr. HUGGINS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; none but a Protestant, with best of City reference, will be employed. Apply at No. 75 9th-st., first house east of 5th-av., for two days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S SEWING machines, capable to work on cloth or light woollens, and who can do binding with the guage. Competent hands only need apply, at No. 81 Murray-st., 4th floor.

MILLINERY.

MME. REANIER, (OF PARIS,) NO. 19 8th-av., respectfully announces to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that they will always find a choice selection of Paris Bonnets and Ball Decorations at her rooms, as above. Also, a variety of Mourning Bonnets.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway corner of Duane-st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLAIN NEW-ENGLAND FAMily, having room to spare, would be willing to let a few rooms very neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. House new and in fine condition; furniture ditto. Family social. Table well supplied with good substantial food, well cooked. Location could not be improved. Terms moderate. Call at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY and 4th av., Nos. 389 and 401 4th-st.; a suite of finely furnished rooms, together or separate, on 2d floor; also, two upper rooms, can now be had, in these pleasant houses; the table will be found sumptuous; dinner at 6. Reference must be satisfactory.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class accommodations, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of adults, residing in 9th-st., near Broadway; unexceptionable reference required. Direct to A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, with name and address.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEman and wife, can be accommodated with a room or room with bedroom adjoining, on the third floor, at No. 178 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM MAY BE HAD, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, No. 404 4th-st., convenient to 4th-av. cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE ROOMS, in second and third stories; one handsome front room on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 26 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A family residing at Yonkers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant; the whole or a second or third floor preferred; location between 14th and 38th sts., and west of 3d-av. Terms not to exceed $140 to $150 per month, payable weekly. Address YONKERS, care of A. M. Sweet, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a room, 14 to 16 feet square, with gas, grate, and convenient to bath, with breakfast and tea, without dinner; a private family, with plain living, preferred; would like secretary or writing-desk and book-case in the room; location near Broadway, and above Bleecker-st.; will be permanent if suited. Address, with terms, (which must be moderate,) and other particulars, in full, B. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family, board, and a large-sized room; terms not to exceed $40 per month, including gas and fire; would prefer a family willing to take in part payment lessons in French and music; and also the use of a good piano; best references given. Address BOARDERS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at *table de hote*. Private tables and meals, *a la carte*, as heretofore.

A NELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments on the first floor, including parlor, bedchamber and dining-room, to let, with private table. Also, single rooms, or rooms in suite, if desired, with full board. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a strictly private family, who keep none or but few other boarders; locality, between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, A. P. H., Box No. 137 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY, AN INVALID, AND MAID, want two large rooms with board, in a private family, in a pleasant situation in the country, not more than 30 miles from town. The most repectable references will be required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 2,239, Post-office, N. Y.

NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., one or two nicely-furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining; also, very pleasant single rooms, with all the modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—First-class families and gentlemen desiring rooms for the Winter, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

WINTER BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife only, occupying a large and commodious house, pleasantly located near a depôt in Orange, would be glad to accommodate a family with board for the Winter. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, IN A modern house above 4th-st., a parlor and two bedrooms, connecting and unfurnished, on the second or third floor; also, furnished hall bed-room. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 455 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—IN BROOKlyn, near the Mansion House, for a single man, with fire and lights, without board. References given. Private family preferred. Address W. H. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE FURnished room on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms; also, rooms for three or four single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; 5 minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET, A SUITE OF furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Dubois, No. 80 East 21st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., opposite the Park.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a couple of gentlemen a nicely furnished room and bedroom, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 85 Amity-st.

A LADY, AN EMINENT VOCALIST AND Teacher of the Piano, would like to give lessons in exchange for board, in an agreeable family; best reference given and required. Address A. J., Brooklyn Post-office.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with every pleasant room, overlooking New-York, in family private. Inquire at No 1 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH or without breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom to let to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,500 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock county, and the county is acknowledged to possess the best soil and climate in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Janesville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-story brick of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts.,

FINANCIAL.

[illegible], HENDERSON & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
[illegible] CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Redeemable 1st JANUARY, 1880,
BEARING INTEREST at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in [illegible]

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the principal and semi-annual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the additional Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 198 miles, extending from PENSACOLA CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfected between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, and Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection, at Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $1,000 per mile.

The Company owns 375,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $750,000, and $486,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

Nearly one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Northern markets, and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Bayreut, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 Williamst.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	$100	20 Humboldt Ins. 100
50	St. Nicholas Bank	100	50 Chicago & N. W. R. 100
5	Guardian Ins.	100	20 Standard Ins. 50
20	City Ins.	70	50 Home Ins. 100
100	Mad., Ind. & Peru R.	100	10 Beekman Ins. 25
200	Primastic Man. Co.	10	10 Logan Co. M. & M. Co. 100
20	Phœnix Ins.	50	600 Kerosene-Gas L. Co. 25
10	Metropolitan Ins.	100	100 Brooklyn Central R. 50
2,000	Anchor Ins. R. Stock	50	50 American Tel. Co. 100
50	Hope Ins.	50	10 American Coal Co. 100
20	Jersey City Ins.	50	50 Hamilton Ins. 15
10	Saratoga & Wh. R.	50	30 Marine Bank 50
20,000	Scioto and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mort. Bonds.		
1,000	Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.		
7,000	Chicago, Peoria and Indiana R. 1st Mort. Bonds.		
2,000	Mount Vernon Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.		
5,000	Treverton Coal Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.		
$20,000	Note of Thos. H. Penney & Co., due Nov. 1860.		
371	60	Check of A. H. Hager, payable Aug. 20, '60.	
200		Check of Joseph J. Dean, payable Aug 20, 1860.	
1,000		Stock Note of Robert F. Kirkpatrick for $200, with order for 6 340 pounds of scrap steel, and order for 6 pounds ingot steel, as collateral.	
2,000		Syracuse and Binghamton Rail. 2d Mort. Bonds.	
1,000		Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.	

Exact regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 5. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon the certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.
E. M. GILBERT, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. BREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank.
CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

CORPORATION BONDS.—$35,000 CITY OF Newark, N. J., bearing interest six per cent. per annum, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE.
No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

$500,000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan,) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ÆTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement chimney, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
HASLETINE & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR- ance of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 636 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—WILL SOME YOUNG LADY who is really so free from prejudice as not to fear this method of forming an acquaintance, and who has a heart to feel as I do, answer me? I want some one to attend to live for. I am 27 years of age—in a very responsible business in New-York—belong to one of the best families in the country, and bear a perfectly good character and reputation—am tired of living alone in the world and want a companion. Address C. K. S., Box No. 33 Williamsburgh Post-office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND, Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

BOSTON CRACKERS.
BAKING
Of every description manufactured by
J. HOYT, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. O. Bancroft, Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, [illegible] Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, duly appointed by a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and in judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 26th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad at Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and both since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 152 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,654; 1,026 platform cars, numbered 91 to 2,960; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,653; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 31 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Sayers, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule A, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Hornellsville, Rondout, Goshen, Newburgh and Northampton, and elsewhere, and all the property of every kind and description belonging to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1860, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 13th day of August, 1860, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1860, and situate in the said City of New-York and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that certain portions of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.
PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
n5-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next. S. D. LAW,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum. No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1860.
R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of November, 1860. All persons having claims against the said firm, or indebtedness to the same, are notified to present their claims and make payment to AZOR S. MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway, who is authorized to settle and receive all such claims and debts. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.
JOHN G. STEARNS,
A. S. MARVIN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Fire-Proof Safes, (Wilder's patent,) on the same premises heretofore occupied by Stearns & Marvin, at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. Factory, corner Avenue A and St. Mark's-place. A. S. MARVIN,
SAMUEL PULESTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. W. K. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
JEREMIAH HALEY, Jr.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MEETING.

Those who feel interested in the construction of the People's Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the Central Route, *via* Pike's Peak gold mines and Utah, are invited to attend a
MASS MEETING
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Ex-Gov. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, will present the claims of the enterprise to the favorable consideration of every citizen of New-York. The meeting will also be addressed by other able speakers.
NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

VETERAN CORPS, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of the corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of interest to the corps will be presented. By order.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres.
ABM. COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Col.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RAMSEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A RESolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting, or attempting to vote, illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within 20 days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
OCT. 13, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK REGULATIONS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have made the following regulations:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

THE MEETING AT WARSAW.

Views of the Sardinians Into Neapolitan Territory.

THE PRUSSIAN PROTEST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 22d of October, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock on Friday night, but the telegraph wires not being in working order, it was impossible to transmit her news to the Associated Press.

The dates by the *Prince Albert* are two days later than those by the *Europa*, at Halifax.

The news is not very important.

The Royal meeting at Warsaw was progressing.

Nothing as regards the annexation question communicated by the 21st of October. The result had not been definitely ascertained, but it was stated that annexation voted almost unanimously for annexation.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 22d of October.

The steamer *Prince Albert* has 66 cabin and 660 steerage passengers. Her engine was broken down for forty-eight hours on the passage.

The Galway Steamship Company have ordered three new steamers to be built, in place of the *Connaught*, by JOHN LAIRD of Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Little political news is unimportant.

The Duke of Richmond died at London on the 21st of October, aged 70 years.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia were all at Warsaw, together with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Count RECHBERG and other prominent Ministers.

Nothing had transpired as to the Conferences.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted that Russia has positively refused to enter into any engagements with Austria which might lead to a war.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Emperor received an autograph letter from the CZAR of Russia, explaining the nature of the Warsaw meeting, depriving it of any significance hostile to France.

The *Gazette de Lyon* has been suppressed on account of its incessant appeals for agitation, its attack on the Government, and its disdain of good advice.

The Bourse was flat and drooping at 66f. 75c. for the Rente.

ITALY.

Naples telegrams of the 21st of October announce that the vote on annexation was then being taken; much enthusiasm existed, and immense crowds had assembled at the voting places. All was quiet at the latest dates. The King of Naples issued a protest, declaring he would consider the voting null and void.

It was reported that, after annexation was effected, the title of Prince and the rank of General would be offered to GARIBALDI.

A Naples telegram of the 21st says that GARIBALDI has officially declared he would lay down the Dictatorship on the arrival of VICTOR EMANUEL.

The head of Gen. CIALDINI's columns encountered and beat a corps of Neapolitans at Isernia. The General commanding the corps, with his officers and 800 soldiers, and flag, were taken.

Another dispatch says that CIALDINI captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

VICTOR EMANUEL arrived at Salonia on the 21st of October.

It was reported that provisions were beginning to fail at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French Minister of Marine had received a dispatch announcing that GARIBALDI's ships of war had captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing the Austrian flag. The same authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontiers were increasing, but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given the most positive assurances that she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The Piedmontese troops were encamped at Rieti, ten leagues from Rome.

The text of the Prussian dispatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States is published. It censures the action of Sardinia and rejects CAVOUR's justification, but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of Prussia.

The Austrian official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes a reply to manifesto from the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the Constitution are proposed. Legislative power is only to be exercised henceforth with the cooperation of the Provincial Diets. The Hungarian Court of Chancery is restored in Hungary, and other important concessions are made to that province.

Gen. BENEDICT and Archduke ALBERT WILLIAM have been sent to Italy.

INDIA.

Bombay letters of September 26th, and Calcutta of September 15, are received, but they contain little news that has not been anticipated.

Commercial telegrams from Bombay to the 27th of September report imports dull and drooping. Cotton and Exchange 2s. 0½d. Freights advanced 10s.@ 15s.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

The sales of COTTON to-day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet, but firm.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Since the sailing of the *Europa* there has been no market at Manchester.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, HOPE & Co., and others, report FLOUR firm and partially advanced 6d. ₱ barrel. WHEAT active at full prices. CORN active and advanced 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter; sales of mixed at 38s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD inactive. TALLOW generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22

ASHES—Pots and Pearls are quiet. SUGAR steady. RICE firm. COFFEE steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull. RESIN steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

WHEAT—active for English and firm for foreign. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet but firm. RICE firm, with an advancing tendency, owing to the reduction of duty in France. TALLOW quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The London Money Market is generally unchanged, with an active demand.

Consols for money close at 92¾@92¾, and for account at 92¾@93.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 23—11 A. M.

The markets have not yet opened.

COTTON is held firmly.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

The market for American Securities is dull, without material alteration in prices: Illinois Central Railroad, 21 dis.; Erie Railroad Stock, 29¼@37¼; New-York Central Railroad, 80@82.

The Europa at Halifax and Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night, and sailed again for Boston at 3 o'clock this morning, where she will be due to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

The *Europa* reports having passed, on the 20th of October, at 1 P. M., ships *Yorkshire*, *Ornson*, *Guy Mannering*, *Resolute* and *Portsmouth*, going into Liverpool; 25th, at 1 A. M., lat 51° 30', lon. 24° 43', passed steamship *Canada*.

Annexed is a list of the passengers per *Europa*:

Mr. Ashworth, Mrs. Baynes, Messrs. Brodellis, Boyer, Binet, Berkes and lady, Boutelier, Bideau, Croft, child and lady, Miss Chadwick, Calzago, Colins, Dixon, Demesu, Miss Draper, Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Fourdainier, Mrs. Finney and children, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, Guiness and lady, Mrs. and Miss Gardner, Gilmore and son, Gleeson, Haggard, Hardy, Poper, Hackes, Hyams, Miss Hooper, Hamilton, Hames, Hunnewell, Irwin, Johnson and lady, Jeffereys, Leon, Meeking, Motley, Miss Muller, Moher, Mann, Mail, McLeish, Matheson, Rev. Mosely, Nichols and lady, Norcross, Pasquet, Gen. Palfrey and lady, Reid, Rooper, Mrs. Reid and son, Sponsel, Stair, Schodtz, Tennent, Smith, Spence, Dr. Stanton, Miss Stamford, Miss Stewart, Tuttle, Temant, Threefall, Terry and family, Trignet, Miss Talmie, Tucker, two Mrs. Tucker, Veroom, Vanderthal, Venman, Whitworth, Wiley, Ward, Wenworth, Wetherby, Mrs. and Miss Wetherby, Warren, Westhead.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day. Her mails were forwarded by the Sunday night train due in New-York to-morrow morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALCONER THE STREET PREACHER AGAIN.—EDWARD FALCONER, the temperance lecturer and open air preacher, who has been apprehended almost every Sabbath during the past six months, for violating the City ordinance which prohibits street preaching without a license, as usual fell into the hands of the police yesterday. He was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, where a charge was preferred against him, the complainant being one of the officers of the Broadway Squad, who stated that he had found the prisoner addressing a crowd in the City Hall Park. The magistrate said that the offence which FALCONER had committed was merely a misdemeanor, for which it was illegal to make an arrest on Sunday. He therefore discharged the accused, and told the policeman that he could obtain a warrant for his rearrest on the same charge any week day that he might choose to ask for it.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon MRS. FEATHERSGILL, an aged lady, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of her residence, corner of Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, to the pavement, and received injuries which soon caused her death. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest in the case.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—On Saturday afternoon the body of an unknown colored man, dressed in sailor's clothes, was washed ashore at the Battery, near Pier No. 1, North River. The Coroner was summoned and the remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where they will remain a day or two for identification.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Nov. 2, 1860:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 26	184	113	297
Admitted to Nov. 2	25	36	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	36	59
Died	6	12	18
Remaining at date	180	113	293

Males, 256; females, 37.

The Storm of Saturday.

The prolonged and unusually mild weather of the past week terminated what was regarded as the Indian Summer on Saturday. The soft south wind which had prevailed for several days, and given to the atmosphere uncomfortable warmth and moisture, then changed to the northeast, with signs of a storm, and towards noon the wind increased to a stiff gale, accompanied with rain. Throughout the afternoon the City and surrounding country was deluged with the heaviest rain-fall of the season, putting an end to all out-door business, and, generally, to travel. The cars and stages furnished comparatively little accommodation, when everybody wished to ride, and multitudes without umbrellas and overshoes went home drenched by the storm. The Eastern steamers prudently remained at their respective wharves, not deeming it safe to attempt the navigation of the Sound in the teeth of so violent a gale and so dark and murky a night. The two foreign steamers which left at noon, as well as all the Southern steamers, came to anchor below, and awaited the return of better weather. At 8½ o'clock P. M. the wind canted to the southeast, and, for nearly two hours blew with the force of a hurricane. Vessels at anchor on the Jersey side of the bay dragged their anchor, most of them having both anchors down and all their "scope" out.

There has been very few arrivals to notice for the past 48 hours. We hear of no disasters on the coast, although the wind at Sandy Hook on Saturday was from East to E. N. E. Capt. CROCKER, of steamer *Boston*, from Philadelphia, reports having it fresh from W. to S. W. from 3 P. M. of that day, and bringing it with him to this port. No damage was sustained along the piers or among the shipping, except the Portuguese schooner *Carlos Alberto*, which vessel dragged ashore on Governor's Island, but will come off at high water. The pilot-boat *Fanny*, in passing out Sandy Hook on Saturday night in a heavy sea, jumped her bowsprit out and returned to the City to replace it. The Spanish ship *Serafina*, from Charleston with a cargo of cotton and staves, bound to Santanda, put into this port yesterday leaky, having experienced heavy weather. The ship *Marathon*, from Leghorn, encountered on Saturday night, when within 15 miles of the Highlands, a very heavy gale from E. S. E., during which she had a number of her sails split. The brig *Echo*, from Port-au-Prince, when off the Capes of Delaware on the 3d, took a violent gale from E. S. E. to E. N. E. and bearing to S. W., but sustained no damage. Most of the large fleet of vessels that have been detained by the adverse winds proceeded to sea yesterday. The steamer *Borussia*, of and for Hamburg, sailed from Quarantine at 6½ A. M. The *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, also sailed from Quarantine at 8 A. M.

Notwithstanding the fury of the storm, little damage was done beyond the destruction of a few awnings, signs, shade-trees, &c. At Washington Parade Ground four trees were uprooted, and the Democratic Liberty-pole, at the corner of Houston-street and Second-avenue, came down with a crash. A small portion of the Ninth Avenue Railroad depôt was also blown over, but the damage can easily be repaired. The streets were never in a cleaner condition.

The Slave-Trade.

"South-street," who keeps a bulletin of the movements of slavers, and reports them through the *Evening Post*, gives the following statements: The *Louisa*, (reported heretofore as having gone on a slave cruise,) has returned from St. Jago de Cuba, and will probably fit out directly from this port. The *Erie*, *Weather Guage*, *Kate*, *J. J. Cobb* and *Thomas Achorn* are all in custody of the United States authorities. At Norfolk, Va., there are the *Triton* and *Storm King* under seizure. The *Falmouth* has sailed for Havana, after "changing hands" in the customary way. The *Kate's* party, it is hinted, know all about the *Falmouth*. The *Cygnet* and *William* are still at Mobile. Capt. BOWEN, who landed 1,300 slaves from the *Sultana*, reported to have been the *Mohawk*, has managed to get out of this port as master and part owner of the ship *Nightengale*. The other owner is a Portuguese merchant, doing business in this City. The vessel has since arrived at Liverpool, (a roundabout way to the Coast of Africa,) and if she takes a cargo, she will carry 2,000 slaves to Cuba. A small brig, formerly schooner rigged, lately sailed from a Southern port for the Coast and a slave cargo. The slaver *Wanderer* cleared from Havana on the 1st of October but on the 27th still remained at that port. The *City of Norfolk*, steamer, has been towed into Havana; the brig *Nancy* has sailed from the same port for a cargo; the *Ardennes* was still there, and the schooner *Byron*, captured by a Spaniard in New-York, has been sold there. Cuban parties have ordered a propeller from New-York to undertake the same enterprise in which the *City of Norfolk* so nearly succeeded. The proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba is pronounced a "stool pigeon affair."

Chess Contest between New-York and Brooklyn.

A chess match has been arranged between the York and Brooklyn Clubs, and instead of the customary consultation games, the contest will be carried on in the following manner. Each Club has selected six players, who, according to their relative strength, are numbered from one to six. The players whose numbers correspond are to play three games (exclusive of draws) and the Clubs scoring the greater number of games is to be the victor. The New-York players are: 1. Theodore Lichtenhein; 2. James Thompson; 3. Samuel Loyd; 4. E. Schultz; 5. O. E. Michaelis; 6. Dr. Barnett. The Brooklyn players are: 1. Fred. Perrin; 2. N. Marache; 3. W. Horner; 4. B. Rice; 5. W. Endall; 6. J. Gallop. The match commenced on Friday evening, Nov. 2, at the New-York Club, and will be continued this evening at the Brooklyn Club.

Immense Counterfeiting Operations.

ARREST OF THE PARTIES.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind, Saturday, Nov. 3..

JAMES MCLEAN, Cashier of the Boone County Bank, of Lebanon, Ind., J. B. HUSSEY, ALBERT H. HAGER, MILES A. BIDLEY, and J. D. CHAPMAN, connected with the same institution, were arrested to-day charged with forgery and circulating the money fraudulently issued, and were committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail each. It is supposed that these parties have circulated from $300,000 to $500,000 in counterfeit bills of the Boone County Bank, in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Forty-five thousand dollars in genuine notes were issued by the Auditor of the State. The spurious and genuine notes are from the same plate, while the Auditor's and Register's names are counterfeited on the former. A. SPOONER, President of the Bank, made his escape from this city to-day. About $100,000 of this counterfeit have been received by the bankers here from correspondents in the West. Several hundred dollars in spurious bills were redeemed at the bank at Lebanon yesterday.

Police Reports.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Mr. Daniel D. S. Hyer, residing at No. 465 Fourth-street, while passing up Mercer, near Spring-street, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, was assaulted by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of $40. Yesterday, Henry B. Gegg and Thomas Flanegan were apprehended on a charge of having committed the robbery, and Aaron Clarke, a colored lad, who witnessed the transaction, positively identified them. Both the accused were held by Justice QUACKENBUSH pending an examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF A PAPER MILL BY FIRE.—At about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and while the storm was at its height, a fire broke out in the buildings occupied by Messrs. HAMILTON & DONNELSON, at the corner of Carroll and Nevins streets, and the entire establishment, including buildings, machinery and stock were destroyed. The buildings occupied by this Company were three in number, all constructed with wood. One was 30 by 50 feet, three stories high; another was 30 by 100 feet, 25 feet high, and the third was 30 by 40 feet, 25 feet high. The total loss is estimated at $55,000, which amount is covered by insurance in different New-York and Brooklyn offices. The fire is said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The firemen turned out with their accustomed promptness, and were able to prevent the fire from spreading to adjoining property.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This Church was formally opened for worship yesterday morning. High Mass was celebrated at 10½ o'clock by Right Rev. Bishop BACON, and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS. The music consisted of MOZART's 12th Mass, under the direction of M. MELVILLE, organist of the church. The solos were sung by the following named artists: ADELAIDE PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor STIGELLI and Signor COLLETTI. During the service the following additional pieces were sung: "Ave Maria," by SCHUBERTH—ADELAIDE PATTI; the "Quis est Homo," from ROSSINI's Stabat Mater—by PATTI and STRAKOSCH; and the Cugas Animan, Stabat Mater—by STIGELLI.

NO FUSION FOR SHERIFF.—A Committee of the friends of Mr. MCNAMEE, Breckinridge candidate for Sheriff, and a similar Committee composed of the friends of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, Douglas candidate for the same office, were in session nearly all day Saturday, at the City Hall, with a view of making some plan whereby both wings of the party could unite upon one candidate for the office of Sheriff. The friends of MCLAUGHLIN offered to pay all expenses thus far incurred by MCNAMEE and his friends, and a bonus of $5,000, if he would withdraw. Mr. MCNAMEE's friends spurned the bribe, and refused to treat at all, unless both candidates were first withdrawn. As the friends of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN had no idea of taking him down, in any event, they of course declined.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were only 96 deaths reported to the Health Department during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 14; women, 18; boys, 20; girls, 34; adults, 32; children 64; males, 44; females, 52. There were 14 deaths by consumption, 9 by scarlet fever, 3 old age, 2 from exposure; 60 of those who died were under 10 years of age, and 12 over 50; 74 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: 1st, 2; 2d, 2; 3d, 3; 4th, 3; 5th, 7; 6th, 9; 7th, 5; 8th, 6; 9th, 9; 10th, 13; 11th, 13; 12th, 2; 13th, 3; 14th, 3; 15th, 2; 16th, 9; 17h, 1; 18th, 1; 19th, 3.

ACCIDENT BY THE STORM.—The high wind, Saturday night, blew down a portion of the gable end of a new brick building constructed by Mr. CLARK at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues. The wall fell upon the roof of a cottage house occupied by a Mr. WILSON, and broke through to the second story, a large quantity of debris falling upon a bed from which a babe had been taken less than one minute before. Fortunately no person received the slightest injury. The loss by the accident is about $1,000.

THE LATE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT JAMAICA.—At a Republican meeting held at Jamaica, L. I., Thursday night last, where an address was made by THEODORE TILTON, Esq., Father FARRELL, a Catholic resident priest, much respected in that vicinity, declared in favor of Republican principles. He occupied a seat on the stand at the meeting, and also illuminated his house on the occasion.

ACCIDENT.—PATRICK MCCORMICK, employed in the kindling wood factory at No. 274 Atlantic-street, got caught in the machinery Saturday, and had one of his hands sawed off at the wrist before he could be extricated.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mrs. ACOMTANTS, residing on Myrtle avenue near Raymond street, was seriously burned, Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she held in her hand.

DROPPED DEAD.—A laborer named JAMES TREMBLE, residing at No. 10 Lawrence-place, on Saturday, while engaged at No. 75 Joralemon street sawing wood, dropped dead. His death was caused by a disease of the heart.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An intemperate woman named ROSE DARLING fell down a flight of stairs at No. 74 Warren-street Friday night and broke her neck.

SKELETON FOUND.—The skeleton of a human being was dug up in Hoyt, near Dean-street, Saturday. It was placed in charge of Coroner HORTON.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth Church was, at an early hour last evening, crowded, packed and filled to overflowing with people, drawn by the various motives of worship, curiosity or habit. The church is always well filled; but the audience last evening exceeded any we have ever before witnessed in that or any other temple of the Lord. Far out upon the sidewalk, blocking up the passage, and attracting continual additions was a pushing, wriggling, tip-toeing crush of humanity vainly endeavoring to gain admittance within the already repleted building, while the outside supports of the windows and the several side entrances to the church were impenetrably lined with eager gazers, who, though they could not hear a word, were, at least, better off than their neighbors who could neither hear nor see.

The near approach of the national election justified the thousands who gathered there, in the expectation that the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, would express, in some decided and *sui generis* style of matter and manner, his views, preferences and desires therewith connected.

At 7½ o'clock Mr. BEECHER commenced the services by reading a hymn, of which this verse is an exponent, and in singing which the vast congregation joined most heartily:

> "Then shall the Lord a refuge prove
> For all the poor oppressed,
> To save the people of his love,
> And give the weary rest."—*Watts.*

Following which was a very earnest and heart-touching prayer, urging the Divine interference in behalf of the poor and oppressed in this and other lands.

The text from which Mr. BEECHER preached is found in Matthew 22d chapter and 21st verse: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars, and unto God the things that are God's." He commenced by saying that hostile and opposing forces mutually hating a third party frequently are found united in a simultaneous attack thereupon. In the time of Christ—the time to which the text refers, there were two wicked and corrupt sects—the Pharisees and Herodians, who detested and abhorred, while they also feared the Saviour, whose discomfiture and downfall they desired above all things. So they formed a *Fusion*, swallowing their bitter animosity toward each other, and in a mean, mousing manner, fused in a sneaking attempt to entrap Christ. It was not the first time that the two sides of the Devil have come together and failed to catch what they supposed was between, and if appearances are not very deceitful, it was not the last. [Sensation.] He then detailed the circumstances under which Christ made use of the expression quoted in the text, the plastering and quieting flattery administered by the Pharisees, the well-timed but seducing query put by his enemies, and the significant, simple and unanswerable reply made by the Saviour.

Assuming the ground that duties owed by citizens to God and country are never incompatible, and that the truest piety is invariably coincident with the truest patriotism, he showed the intimate relations which exist between the political and religious duties of a a good citizen and that while the creed of a Christian should be "God and his fellow-men, piety and patriotism, country and religion, one and inseparable," the Devil's creed is "religion is religion and politics is politics."

He then considered the several duties owed by Christians to the country in which they live.

The first duty was a *virtuous and upright life*, which was of far more consequence to the general prosperity than people are disposed to believe. It is necessary for one's own happiness, for the comfort and respectability of his offspring, for the cause of God in the world, the integrity of public as well as of private affairs, and on considerations pertaining to the daily intercourse of this life and the vast eternal life beyond the grave.

The second obligation is that of *industry and frugality*, in elucidating which he exploded the theory that a man's idleness and wickedness affected himself alone; but that, on the contrary, as the filling of each individual cell was so much towards the completion of the full comb, so was the special exertion in the lines of industry and prudence, so much towards the general weal and prosperity of the country at large. As well might a rotten plank in the bottom of a ship say its rottenness was of no account to its fellow planks, or a decaying apple in a barrel deprecate the complainings of its fellow apples, as an unworking, idle man think that his lack of industry and attention to business was no loss to the community in which he lives.

Thirdly, we owe an "*unforced and large obedience to the laws of the State in which we live.*" "To this," said he "there is but one exception—and that is when we are directed to commit a sin—*then* we should disobey the law, submitting, however, to the penalty, until the law becomes too onerous, when we should fall back upon the God-given RIGHT of revolution—the absolute right of revolution—which no king or ruler, or convocation of rulers can ever take from a free and an enlightened people. In general cases, indeed in the vast majority of cases, we owe and should cheerfully render an exact obedience to and compliance with the law of the land—for even in Austria there are twenty wholesome laws to one obnoxious one—here in free America, where no tyrant makes our statutes, but where we rule ourselves, we should and do find a much greater proportion of deservedly respected and worthy to be obeyed commands.

Fourthly, We owe *that noble gift—a well trained and well reared household, that will fear the Lord and love their country*. Under which head he expatiated upon the desirability of having an educated and God-fearing youth rather than an uneducated and Devil-serving multitude of children. A man might without doubt secure in an honorable, worthy method, the transmission of his name to generations yet unborn, by the giving of a large and well-planted park to his native town, but how much more noble a gift would be a family of well-drilled, loving and patriotic children, who would delight in honoring the unstained name of their Father, while they obeyed the laws of God and executed righteous judgments among the people.

Fifthly, *A cheerful and hearty participation in the necessary burden of sustaining the Government.* At this point, without gloves, and in the most unceremoniously decided manner, Mr. BEECHER pitched right and left into the members of Christian Churches who shirk jury duty, militia duty, civic duty of all kinds, and the paying of taxes in particular. "As men grow rich they grow mean. Why I know men—pious men—who actually perjure themselves about the value of their property, that they may save what is justly due the City for taxes. They are as *mean* as—well—meanness has tunneled them from end to end, and the biggest one lies through the heart, and the Devil daily runs his trains through and through."

Sixthly, We owe a duty *of maintenance not only of the framework of the law of the land, but of the ideas which are the vital principles of the law.* We have no right, because we are Christians, to spend all our time in praying and reading; we should feel it to be our Christian duty to aid in all good public enterprises; to help make and execute the laws; to attend personally to the selecting and electing of public officers, and in every possible way do all in our power towards elevating the tone of political morals. There are parts of this and the adjacent cities which are literally in the hands of the servants of the devil. Men who but recently from States Prison, having hardly stripped off the striped uniform in which they used to work, attend our Courts and pretend to ponder with justice over the affairs of law and equity. *They* have time to attend to public duties, but Christians have none. You dull, stupid Christians, sit with your prayer-books in your hand continually, or you are bringing to God good gifts, saying we have no time to attend to CÆSAR"—but, I can tell you, God won't have you nor your gifts unless you will take care of CÆSAR too. [Laughter.] It is a notorious fact that we have wicked and corrupt judges on the Bench, and I charge it as a crime upon the churches of the City—upon you—unless you can show that you have done all in your power to avert the terrible fact of the placing into corrupt hands the mighty power now wielded by them. Mr. BEECHER then administered a scathing rebuke to those wicked men who had brought both the State and National Governments to so corrupt and vicious a pass, and scored well the apathetic movements towards reform of the members of our churches, contrasting in a most vivid manner their interest in the movements of GARIBALDI and the fate of Italy with the most vital interests of their mother country. In allusion to the vast extent to which the most shameless and barefaced bribery is carried on in local and more important elections, even amongst men the most respectable and influential, he said "Ah! I knew it—I *knew* it would be so, when ten years ago, the announcement that God's law was higher than a human enactment, was received with shouts of derision and the pointing of fingers of scorn—starting, at the Captal of the Nation, and God knows, echoed chiefly from the very pulpits all over the land." He then reviewed the political happenings and changes of the last thirteen years, recounting with much feeling and vigor the struggles which were made by the early adopters of the Republican faith—of their defeat in 1848—their hoped-for victory and their defeat in 1856, and proceeded thus: Thank God! thank God, we are on the eve of a decisive election—of a struggle which cannot be stayed from a victorious termination. Some dear timid men will say, Oh! my! what *will* happen? What will happen! Well, I'll tell you—[advancing to the edge of the platform with projecting head, each hand supported by a stalwart knee, and with a mirthful expression in his eye,] Well, I'll tell you—NOTHING!! [Sensation.] Don't be alarmed, some of you are selling your stocks and others are melting their silver plate and doing other nonsensical sillinesses. What's the use? I wouldn't melt it *all* if I were you. There will be use for it certainly a week yet! Oh! Why don't you run home, jump into your cradles and let your grandma's rock you? For shame, let babies fear fairy tales and run from the Black DOUGLAS—but let not *men* act so. Take my word for it—all the barking will be done before the election, and there will be no biting after it. [Sensation.] But *—do* take a stand somewhere. Come out and be men. Of all men, these middle men, whose life is their middle—who get kicks and cuffs from either side and praise from none—these are of all men the most miserable and the most detestable. We approach our National election. When the sun of Tuesday goes down, the sun of ages will decline and a new one, with healing in its beams, will arise for the joy of all beholders. I think that after Tuesday, the wheel will have passed the centre; justice, equity, truth, liberty and love, and all of them, will be established forever.

The above is but a brief and necessarily imperfect sketch of a very interesting discourse which occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, riveting the attention of some three thousand people.

City Poor Given up to Dissection by James Lynch.

From the New-York Leader.

All non-professional men who have ever had occasion to visit a dissecting-room, can well understand the intense loathing and horror with which even condemned malefactors shrink from that portion of the death-sentence which delivers over their bodies after execution to be dissected for the instruction of medical students. No sight can be imagined more revoltingly hideous and horrible than the scientific shambles in which human carcases are cut up, disemboweled, torn limb from limb, dissected and tossed from hand to hand by the young acolytes of surgical science. Half a dozen bodies in this way come to be mingled together in one disgusting mass of flesh, bone, tissues, hairand bowels. Different students carryoff particular limbs or organs for home dissection; and then the mingled remains are placed in sacks and carted away at midnight, to be dumped out of sight in whatever sinks or holes the surgeons may have selected for this purpose.

Such is a true though brief picture of the fate which awaits all human bodies handed over to surgeons for the instruction of their pupils; and such, we regret to say, was the fate held in reserve for all who died under the jurisdiction of the Almshouse Department of our City while Mr. JAMES LYNCH, now running for the office of Register, was one of the Ten Governors. This charge is of so serious and grave a nature that we have been at special pains to verify all its particulars by affidavit, before either lending our own credence to it or demanding the belief of an astounded and disgusted public. But the evidence that JAMES LYNCH, in company with two of his Associate Governors, did really issue the odious decree for this disposition of the dead, stands and has stood ever since the 3d day of last February, open to public inspection on the records of Bellevue Hospital; and we have further the unimpeachable testimony of Mr. DALY, late Warden of that Institution, that he energetically though vainly remonstrated with LYNCH, at the time of receiving the order, against permitting such "outrages upon the bodies of the dead and the feelings of the living."

The order itself, which we subjoin, is couched in language carefully selected with a view to conceal the full enormity of its meaning. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital is directed, in order to furnish "medical students" with "facilities for instruction" in anatomy, to give up for dissection "all dead bodies, claimed or unclaimed," or as many of them as may be "deemed necessary" by the visiting surgeons or physicians. Of these dead bodies the "Medical House-staff and Medical Students are allowed to make examinations"—this being as delicate a way as possible of informing Mr. DALY, that he must deny Christian burial to all who should die within the hospital, and deliver over their dead bodies to the medical students of New-York for dissection—whether said bodies should or should not be claimed by grieving friends and relatives. Here follows the order given by JAMES LYNCH and his two associates, whose names we omit, copied verbatim from the records of Bellevue Hospital; and after it, in justice to the late Warden, we subjoin his certificate of having protested at the time to Mr. LYNCH against the revolting inhumanity o such a decree:

THE ORDER SIGNED BY JAMES LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1860.

T. Daly, Esq., Warden of Bellevue Hospital:

SIR: In order to allow FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION you will permit a POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION ON ALL BODIES, CLAIMED OR UNCLAIMED, if such are deemed necessary by the Visiting Surgeons or Physicians; and under their direction and supervision the Medical House Staff and MEDICAL STUDENTS are allowed to make such examinations.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES LYNCH, Committee

MR. DALY'S STATEMENT THEREUPON.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1860, Seventy-first-street.

The order of JAMES LYNCH, GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE, whose signature was known to me, I received in due course of business, and was obliged to comply with the terms, though not without REMONSTRATING EARNESTLY WITH MR. LYNCH on the inhumanity of such a proceeding, and the OUTRAGE UPON THE MINDS of the LIVING AND FEELINGS OF THE LIVING to which it could not but lead.

THOMAS DALY.

Late Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

We feel that further comment on this case could only cause unnecessary pain to the surviving relatives and friends of those who may have died under the jurisdiction of the Almshouse Department during the sway of this ruthless decree. We shall, therefore, not cite the particulars of that case in which the pigs of Gowanus Bay were found feeding on the mangled remains of a human body, which was traced back to Bellevue Hospital. In deference to feelings which should be sacred, we omit many of the harrowing details already in our possession, and are content to let the judgment upon JAMES LYNCH be based alone on the intrinsic barbarity and irreligion of this cruel order.

Let it never be lost sight of, that this surrender of the unfortunate dead to the saws, scalpels and dissecting knives of our medical students, was made by JAMES LYNCH almost as the first act of that power which the generosity of the humbler classes had given him. He sought, forsooth, to repay the many thousand working men who had spent their time and zeal, their labor and money in his cause, by handing over to the doctors for the "instruction of their pupils," the dead bodies of all men, women and children belonging to the very class which had endowed him with authority! These are the facts of the case, moderately stated and without coloring. We submit them to the serious and solemn consideration of all who believe that the dead have rights, and that the bodies of men and women are entitled to Christian burial.

Jersey City.

KIDNAPPING.—A man named J. H. HULT was brought before Recorder TILDEN on Saturday morning, charged with attempting to kidnap a young girl in the employ of Mr. CHABOTTE, merchant, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City. An investigation of the facts showed that the accused was endeavoring to get the girl to leave Mr. CHABOTTE's employ, in order, as he alleged, to get larger wages in New-York. The prisoner was discharged on promise of vacating the State.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—Ex-Alderman WM. R. BROWN, having declined the nomination, Mr. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH has received the Fusion nomination for Assembly for the Second Assembly District.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND SUITE,

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Last week of the Siamese Twins at Barnum's Museum. Also, last week of "Joseph and his Brethren." All the world will be there to see them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull; demand moderate and chiefly local; Superfine, $4 60. WHISKY steady at 16½c. PROVISIONS—The only sale reported is of 40 hhds. Bacon Shoulders at 8½c. Hogs in improved demand for immediate delivery; sales of 1,000 head at 6¾c.@7c., deliverable next week; three houses are packing Pork. LARD is in demand at 10¾c. Money in fair demand, but the demand is not equal to the supply, at 10@12 ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York dull, but in good supply at ⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 19,000 bales. Receipts of the week 19,000 bales, against 22,000 bales the same time last year. Decrease, 15,250 bales. Exports, 19,000 b

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2848. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CLOSING UP FOR THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Immediate Secession Recommended by the Governor of South Carolina.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Efforts of the Administration to Carry Maryland for Breckinridge.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Letters from Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature—Secession Recommended—Call for Volunteers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, recommends, in view of the probable election of LINCOLN, that they remain in session until the result is known, and that they then take such action as will prepare South Carolina to meet the emergency. He thinks the only alternative left is the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He strongly recommends such action, and declares that no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

He also recommends that the military force of the State be reorganized, and that it be put in a position to be available at the shortest notice.

He further recommends that the services of one thousand volunteers be immediately accepted.

The message is well received by all classes. Z.

MARYLAND.

Intense Political Excitement in Baltimore—Police Arrangements—Probable Result in the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

The political excitement here is intense. Meetings are being held by all parties throughout the City.

Extraordinary police arrangements have been made to secure a quiet election.

The Breckinridgers now bet that their candidate will carry Baltimore, but refuse any wager on the State, unless they are given considerable odds. The Bellites are also sanguine of carrying Baltimore. The Douglas vote gives indications of falling off.

The Lincolnites are determined to stick to their candidate. The *Patriot* urges them at all hazards to oppose BRECKINRIDGE.

Government money flows here liberally. Many strangers are in the city. The powers at Washington are moving heaven and earth to carry the State for BRECKINRIDGE.

Virginia is generally conceded to BELL by all parties. W.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Politics in Virginia—Western Virginia Against Disunion—Gov. Wise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

The interest in the election at hand is earnest and warm. It is expected that LINCOLN will certainly be elected by the people, and if he is not we shall all be greatly disappointed. Many honest, well-disposed people hope that LINCOLN will be elected, in the confident belief that it will end agitation, after a week or so of bluster. Everybody dreads such an event as sending the election to the House of Representatives, excepting, perhaps, a few who have no interest at stake, no principle at heart, and no visible means of notoriety or even existence aside from their political adventures. Merchants and mechanics are united and outspoken in their condemnation of Southern politicians. They complain that business is in danger of being injured by their inflammatory appeals to sectional prejudices. They do not hesitate to say that the Union would be quite as safe in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE and his adherents. Some only laugh at the mountebank antics of Gov. WISE, who they say has got astraddle of his "high horse" again, and with a white napkin bound around his throbbing temples, he is careering and prancing up and down the country about Norfolk, seeking whom he may excite to his own folly. Already Gov. LETCHER has censured him and has expressed himself determined to show him no countenance if he dares to commit any "overt act" against the Union and the peace of the States. His revolutionary Princess Anne resolutions have received a cold condemnation from all save a few admirers and backers of the Pryor class. WISE has not yet gone so far as he did in '56, when he threatened to rush to Washington and shoot FREMONT in case he should be elected. Perhaps the half-crazy Ex-Governor thinks the job of assassination safe in the hands of ROGER A. PRYOR, who already feels chagrined to observe the significant smiles of men at *his* ambitious desire to become a "modern Brutus." ROGER thinks he *could* use the Bowie knife if he really got the point of the thing once behind a fellow's shoulders!

As the Democracy are so bitterly divided against each other in this State, the indications are altogether that Virginia will go for BELL and EVERETT. Very little fraud is anticipated, as the voting here is done *viva voce* as well as by the ballot, so there is little chance for deception; besides, each voter's name is written on the back of his ticket, and an entry corresponding with the name of the candidate of his preference is made in the clerk's book.

As to disunion, you cannot find ten men who candidly admit it in the whole city. If, say they, a Republican administration should attempt to force obnoxious measures within the borders of the Slave States, them they will resist them, and demand that their rights be respected. Almost everybody frankly says, "We don't see why the Union should be dissolved, and our interests put in jeopardy, in the event of any man's election to the Presidency in the form prescribed by the Constitution. We demand that the Constitution shall be respected, and if we reject and secede from an administration duly and constitutionally formed we will be committing treason ourselves, and proclaiming to the world our own inconsistency. P. G.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday, Nov. 5.

The greatest crowd that was ever witnessed in this city gathered together on Saturday to listen to Hon. HENRY A. WISE. His appearance was greeted with the out enthusiasm. His speech is pronounced on all sides as the greatest effort of his life. He spoke for four hours, and was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. He declared before God that he would never submit to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At the conclusion of his speech the Princess Anne County Resolutions were adopted, amidst a deafening enthusiastic uproar.

The General State of Southern Feeling—The Fears of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

Looking from this point over the Southern country for the chance to send some matter of interest, I find that almost every speaker of prominence has retired from the field. The election of LINCOLN is looked upon as a surety, and the only exertion now being made is on the part of each party to bring out its entire strength on the day of election. The fire-eaters have no more to say, except to call, by published letters, upon the Democratic Party to reunite, to use the language of a Georgia politician, for the purpose "of quieting resentments, and infusing a fraternal spirit, and in uniting the State in harmonious concord after the election." All eyes are turned to New-York, and those are few, indeed, who look for success as against the Republicans there. In the meantime there is quite a stagnation here, and hereabout, in business circles. The Southern people will not be convinced that something dreadful is not about to happen, and they are moving, in all matters involving pecuniary considerations, with the utmost caution.

Next to the doings in New-York, the people southward of this keep intently watching South Carolina. The approaching meeting of her Legislature, under the peculiarly worded call issued by her Governor, is noted here as the index to the action of the Cotton States. When she shall have moved they will act, and it is to be seen whether the body of men of those States, conservative as they are in their views upon the Constitution, can be induced to take unconstitutional means to procure a doubtful and certainly barren constitutional right. The only hope, as expressed by the Southern fire-eaters, is that Carolina will, in the event of LINCOLN's election, bring about a conflict between her local and the Federal authorities, and thus by the shedding of some of her blood inflame the hearts of the Southern youth. These, unrestrained by the superior wisdom of their sires, will "plunge the Cotton States into revolution," and thus the aim of the "Disunionists *per se*" may be attempted to be brought about. As this is the hope of the Secessionists, so it is the fear of the conservative men of all parties. The vote to be given in a few days will develop the strength of each side; and, from my experience in the South, I believe that vote will be so cast as to leave the Southern Confederacy men in a hopeless minority. M.

FROM ALABAMA.

Public Sentiment on the Disunion Question in Alabama—The Reaction Commencing.

Extract of a Letter from a Private Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

Our people are in great trouble to know what will be done in the event of LINCOLN's election. Just such a state of excitement has never existed here before. All Northern men are again looked upon with suspicion, simply because all Northern men are found on the Union side, as is perfectly natural. This whole trouble originated in Alabama. The split of the Democratic Party was fixed up and determined upon at the last session of our Legislature. As a part of the scheme, it was enacted that in such an event, the Governor was required "to call a Convention within forty days," apparently giving the question to the people. What else? Fearing the people, caused another step to be taken which should precipitate the matter *before the people could be heard*, viz: the Governor was also required to send delegates to meet those from any other State who should ask it. Now it is believed by many that the plan is for South Carolina to take steps to go out, "anyhow," and call on other States to send delegates. These delegates will meet and pledge their aid and that of their respective State, and urge South Carolina to precipitate matters, bring on a collision if possible, and then, as a matter of pride or sympathy, look for aid from States which could not be counted on, except on the ground that a sovereign State was about to be driven back by force. Here in Montgomery County, the head-quarters of the Fire-eaters, should the question be put to a vote, shall Alabama go out of the Union, because of the election of "Old Abe," *it would be defeated by at least four to one*, and in other parts of the State by a still larger majority, and yet the thing may be done, and many think it will be, by this precipitating process. That such is their plan, can admit of no doubt. For my part, my judgment says all will yet be well—that we shall weather the storm. My fear, however, sometimes comes in conflict with my judgment.

Now that the question is disposed of [illegible] to some extent, people do not hesitate to express themselves freely for or against it. [illegible] everyone assumed the question, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fear the result, unless by some trick it should be taken out of their hands.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Attempt to Create a Disunion Sentiment—Opinion of the New-York Fusion.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

We have some missionaries from South Carolina among us, in the shape of a brace of "cockades." Two of her "minute-men" are here, trying to induce the sober conservative sentiment of Memphis to belie itself and join in a revolutionary movement, to be started when the Disunionists of South Carolina shall tap the drum. Last evening a meeting was held, when about half a dozen infatuated individuals agreed to join the treasonable organization. Upon the strength of this, at least one of the representatives of Carolina got "boozy," and seeming to have money to spare, he hired him a band of music and serenaded certain Breckite politicians. The result was a number of speeches, including three from a Mr. SHILMAN, or HILMAN, who, being frequently interrupted on the occasion of his last effort, by loud cries of "Hurrah for Bell," and "Hurrah for Douglas," thus expressed himself:

"I hate JOHN BELL (uproar)—I despise JOHN BELL. I despise DOUGLAS. (Uproar renewed.) I love JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Gen. LANE. They are the only men in the country worth a cent."

The noise here greatly increasing, he hallooed out: "Band, for God's sake, give us a tune—'Hail Columbia,' 'Yankee Doodle,' 'Dixie,' or any other national air."

The band played, poorly enough, "Dixie," and the crowd dispersed, leaving the worthy hater of JOHN BELL discoursing learnedly upon "constitutional right."

The New-York Fusion is everywhere spoken of as the only hope of these Southern sectional agitators, and yet their denunciations of it should warn Northern men of the danger of entering into its support. Nobody here speaks of it with confidence in its result to their benefit. All denounce the men who are engaged in it as partners in an "unholy alliance." They love the treason, but the traitors they despise. They speak of New-York as a community to be bought and sold; proclaim that they will not again get into her power in affairs pecuniary, and in public speeches say that vote whatever way she may, Southerners cannot trust her. Those who (if there be any) would sacrifice their principles to their trade, will find that they gain nothing by the bargain, for the South will not buy more liberally or export more freely to the State of New-York, should she desert her high trust now than if she assert her prerogative, and elect an honest President.

It may be well for the Fusionists who long and labor for DOUGLAS to remember that their party organization is in the hands of the Brecklites. The South has not only heretofore controlled their action, but forming now the bulk of the party, and bringing in the only Democratic States which are left, she has the organization, and the Douglas men of the North, should they again unite, must not only do so at the expense of principle, but by the desertion of DOUGLAS in his fight, to retain the organization. M.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Crisis in the South—Modification of Southern Sentiment—The Administration in Mississippi—Senator Iverson, of Georgia, Expounds.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Oct. 27.

I write this in one of the high places of the fire-eaters; hear their boastings of independence in trade and commerce, and listen to their threats directed against the much-belied Northern States, and yet, around us, while these very boasts are uttered and threats are fulminated, there are direct evidences in the want of pecuniary assistance, in the scarcity of food and in the low price of cotton and negroes, to the contrary of them all.

Business has already received a severe shock, caused by the speculations of sharpers upon the exaggerated fears of their fellows. A majority of the banks of the South are now advancing upon cotton bills due North after the day of election. Cotton is piled up on the river bank all the way from Memphis to Vicksburg. In some instances much cotton remains unpacked in the field, and this in a season of short crop, because the owners will not invest in more slaves than they now own. Add to all this the fact that in the gulf States, as I am told, there is not enough corn or bacon for the slave population beyond March 1st. Then must be noticed the fact that the State government and the agricultural associations are the one by furnishing arms and the other by the offer of prizes, endeavoring to excite the military spirit of the young men among the country, and a still more disenheartening condition of things is presented.

GOVERNOR PETTUS and JEFF. DAVIS are doing all that lies in their power to bring the people of Mississippi up to their own peculiar notions as to the demands of "Southern rights and Southern honor," but I find upon my visit, that upon a fair vote, they would be, as DAVIS was before, outnumbered. As the day of election approaches, there are wonderful changes taking place. The *ultimatum* of Mississippi becomes modified each day, until now I find, in conversations, that the fire-eating community is divided among itself. There are not only conservative men who, claiming a certain perogative as a constitutional right belonging to them, demand that it shall only be procured by a course in obedience to the Constitution, but there are a mass of men who, having no interest in Slavery, desire an opportunity to give free expression to their thoughts, which favor not the abolition of Slavery or the emancipation of slaves, but the passage of a homestead measure, with provisions in the territories for freedom, where they may—leaving behind the "cancer on the political body"—themselves become freemen indeed.

Beyond these, as I have said, there is a great modification on the part of those who have of late spent so much time in assailing Northern men and Northern manners. True, little groups of men get together at out-of-the-way county seats, and adopt resolutions by the score for Northern circulation; but even these—meant to intimidate our voters—have assumed a milder form, although they invariably contain the old falsehoods which preface all such manifestoes. They all state that LINCOLN has made "the avowed and undisguised declaration, upon his part and on the part of his supporters, that the common Government *shall* be administered for the destruction of the rights and equality of the Southern States of the Union." They then generally tell us of the devotion of the South to the Union—of their love of the Northern people—and close by an appeal to all Southrons to forget old party ties, and rally for a Southern Confederacy, unless the Northern people give a "clear constitutional guarantee of our right." You will see here is a contingency proposed. Southern men spend too much of their leisure in studying political matters not to be well aware that the Fugitive Slave law is more effective to their ends than is any other law which is so odious to a majority of the people. They know that migration with slave property to the Territories is a barren right. They own it all, and merely reply to me that these things belong to them of right, and they are going to have them. Three or four persons have said this in my hearing to-day, and I can but pity such men as would stake the happiness and welfare of the Union upon such an abstraction.

The news of JOE LANE's overthrow in his own State, while it encourages the Bell men, has cast a shade over the friends of the Breckinridge movement—at least over those who are honestly supporting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE without reference to a secession movement. Your views, presented Oct. 23, on the subject of disunion, seem to meet the views of the people in this the Capital of the State of Mississippi. A majority of them only maintain the right of States whose local sovereignty is overthrown, or whose local institutions are invaded, to secede. DAVIS, PETTUS, YANCEY, and the rest of them, will hardly be able to get anything done beyond that in this State.

JAMES BUCHANAN's Administration is more bitterly denounced in this State than in any other I have passed through. To say so much is to say a great deal, for I have not heard the first man, woman or child, office-holder or office-seeker, speak the first word of favor for it.

I have learned here that there is a fair prospect for a duel between JEFF. DAVIS and Ex-Gov. FOOTE. Words used in political speeches the cause. FOOTE is understood to have been exceedingly severe upon DAVIS, and it would not be astonishing if the code was consulted in the premises.

A letter written by Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, is being extensively circulated here and hereabouts. In it he denies that he ever recommended the slaughter of every man who should accept office in the South under LINCOLN's Administration, but explains that any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President would be no better than a Black Republican, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment. C. M.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Distribution of Tickets at Head Quarters—Police Arrangements, &c.

The "night before election" was actively spent at the [illegible] Central Campaign Head Quarters, and in making or hearing speeches, but in distributing [illegible] for Breckinridge to the ballot boxes to-day. [illegible] the crowd dropped in by scores, [illegible] [illegible] departed, and all about midnight, they will continued to call on the same great errand, as they esteemed it, for their country's good. Threats of a dissolution of the Union, or of a cessation of business and financial operations, between the South and North did not seem to terrify them. And yet, in all good judgment, they were just that class of persons who would be most injured by any depression of trade interests. But their faith was great that LINCOLN's election would not only not sever the Union, but, on the contrary, would rather tend to cement it. There was no excitement whatever in the neighborhood, and the casual passers along Broadway were not aware that any preparations were in progress for the great event of to-day.

Nearly opposite, in Broadway, are the Head-quarters of the Union Volunteers. In the same way, for some hours, the devotees of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE (if we might judge from the portraits and inscriptions on the walls, although it was nominally a room for the Fusionites to meet in,) obtained their tickets, though with a little more privacy than the Republicans indulged in, and lingered around, discussing the prospects of to-day. They said a great deal about rain. Their ideas seemed to vacillate between the fluctuations of the barometer, and the salvation of the Union, according to their notions of the way, by which the Union was to be saved. If it should rain to-day,—why, then, there would be such a jam at the polls, that thousand of votes could not be deposited. This opinion, however, was adverse to that held by another division of the party. If it should rain to-day, according to this section, the *élite*, the finely stepping, finely dressed, Republicans would stay at home. Which difference of opinion we leave the weather and the impulses and energies of all good citizens to decide. There was no excitement, whatever, at the Union Head-quarters, and nothing seemed to indicate that anything greater than a single Ward contest, in which no feeling was enlisted, was about to take place.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Association met at No. 426 Brooms-street, last evening. The Executive Committee was first in session and then the Financial Committee laid their heads together in full conclave. The object was to derive means for furthering the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and doing all possible good at the polls to-morrow morning and throughout the day. The meeting was largely attended, and all present seemed to be Wide-Awake in regard to their duties to-morrow.

The Fourth Ward Republican Association met at their head-quarters, No. 354 Pearl-street. H. H. HEDLAT in the Chair. Some two hundred persons were present. The report of the Executive Committee, defining the arrangements for election was adopted. The speaker expressed confident expectation of polling seven hundred in the Sixth Ward. Two Republican business meetings were held, one at No. 53 Bayard-street, and the other at No. 100 Elm-street. Both meetings were fully attended. At the Bayard-street meeting D. B. DIVINE acted as Chairman, and a thorough organization was effected for the election, by the appointment of challengers, ticket distributers, &c. At No. 100 Elm-street, P. C. VANWYCK presided, and tickets were enveloped to all the voters in the Ward. All the other arrangements were made, and they expressed the belief that the Republican vote of the Sixth Ward would be doubled.

The Thirteenth Ward Democratic Legion assembled at No. 68 Ridge-street, GEORGE W. WOOD presiding. Tickets were distributed, and a large number appointed to officiate about the polls. They indorsed MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for Register, and JOHN DUFFY as candidate for Congress from the Fifth District.

The Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Democratic Central Club met at O'Connell's Hall, No. 138 Mulberry-street, WM. MACAULEY in the Chair. This was quite a large meeting, nearly one hundred being present. They indorsed the Mozart Hall nominees, and appointed 200 persons to "guard the polls."

In the Fourth and Sixth Wards bonfires blazed in many of the streets, and knots of excited politicians gathered at the corner groceries to discuss the prospects of the approaching day's contest. The rain, which began to fall about 9 o'clock P. M., dampened the fires and scattered the talkers to their homes or other congenial shelters. The advantage in numbers and enthusiasm was decidedly with the Republican meetings in nearly all the Wards.

The National Union Minute Men of the Seventh Congressional District, favorable to the election of JOHN W. LAYTON to represent the District in Congress, assembled last evening at the hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, where they formed themselves into a procession, and preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by a cannon, marched through the principal streets of the District, bringing up at last to the residence of their candidate on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, where they were hospitably entertained and treated to a speech. A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt in the District at the withdrawal of Mr. WOLFE in favor of Gen. WARD, and many of the Anti-Republicans are determined to run a third candidate, even though it should result in the election of AUGUSTUS F. DOW, the Republican candidate.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes was held at their Head-quarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, last evening, to designate the election districts to which members of the Club should be assigned, in order to watch the polls and prevent illegal voting. Several members were assigned to each district, and the Republican interests of the Ward will be well attended to during the day. If any one succeeds in depositing an illegal ballot he will have to be more wide awake than the Wide-Awakes themselves.

Similar meetings were held in the other Wards, by several party organizations.

We are requested by Mr. OSCAR G. SAWYER to state that he is not a candidate for the Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District. Mr. ANDREW CRAPT is therefore the sole Republican nominee in the field.

Several of the City Judges, in speaking of the candidates for the office of Registrar, gave the name of the Republican candidate as JOHN H. KEYSER. The H. is superfluous. He is plain JOHN KEYSER.

A warrant was issued yesterday, by Justice KELLY, for the apprehension of WILLIAM PALMER, a young man residing at No. 56 Beach-street, who is charged by Mr. EDWARD W. PRATT, a member of the Board of Registry for the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward, with having fraudulently registered his name. The accused, it is alleged, claimed to have resided in the District in question thirty days, but it transpired, upon inquiry, that he had only lived there two weeks.

Last evening the County Clerk had received the returns of registration, from all of the 217 election Districts, excepting eight. The Districts unreported are the Second District of the Fifth Ward, the Tenth District of the Fourteenth Ward, Sixth and Tenth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Fourteenth Districts of the Twentieth Ward. The following is the total of registration, by wards, as returned:

Ward.	No. Returned.	Ward.	No. Returned.
1	2,565	13	4,501
2	788	14	4,388
3	1,088	15	6,020
4	3,435	15	7,273
5	3,277	17	10,852
6	3,895	18	8,143
7	6,086	19	4,007
8	5,850	20	6,189
9	7,589	21	8,216
10	4,543	22	7,512
11	7,669		
12	3,437	Total	116,957

Elsewhere we publish an official list of places for holding the polls.

Not anticipating any disturbance, but to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, General Superintendent KENNEDY has directed that 100 policemen, comprising the detective force and the Court squads, shall hold themselves in reserve at the Central office, corner of Broome and Elm streets. There will also be a force of from 25 to 50 men in reserve at each of the following places: City Hall, Eleventh and Twentieth Ward Station houses. At each of these places large omnibuses will be held in readiness to convey the officers to any part of the City where their services may be needed.

To the Electors of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Before casting your Votes for Member of Congress in this District, read a few facts which develop the most startling instances of corruption, insolent *bargain and sale*, and disregard of the political rights of American citizens, that can possibly be imagined. The contest calls for your most serious consideration, and *this you should give to it* before casting votes which *must* defeat either Honesty or Dishonesty.

It is no longer a contest confined to the choice of mere political principle. The Candidates in the field are AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, and BENJAMIN WOOD, all of whom are well known to the old residents of the District, as also to the community at large. As for Mr. WILLIAMSON, he is universally acknowledged to be one of the most liberal, upright, and indulgent employing printers in New York; treating his employees with the same liberality, and giving them the same prices that he desired and demanded when he was himself dependent upon his labor as a journeyman for a livelihood. As one of the many instances in proof of this, it may be stated that when in 1853 business was in a very prosperous condition, Mr. WILLIAMSON voluntarily raised the wages of the printers in his employ; and to this act of his were the printers, in all parts of the city and its adjacencies, indebted for an *established* advance in the scale of prices they had hitherto received. Other and many convincing evidences of Mr. WILLIAMSON's determination to support and advocate the Rights of Labor have been for years presented to the public throu h the columns of the New-York *Dispatch*, of which paper he is the editor and publisher. The articles in this paper, ever since he has had sole control of it, have been earnest and able in defence of the great vital principle of Land Reform, of which principle he is known to have been one of the earliest and most enthusiastic supporters. Again, if more proof be wanting, turn to the proceedings of the Common Council, when he was Alderman of the Second Ward. The records will show that he invariably cast his vote, and exerted his influence, irrespective of personal advantage, in favor of yielding right and justice to labor and its hardy representatives. And let those with sisters and mothers, who are unfortunately compelled to earn their bread by work, bear in mind that in no newspaper of this City has the seamstress found an advocacy so intelligent and ardent as in Mr. WILLIAMSON's *Dispatch*. Now let us draw the *per contra* picture.

Mr. WILLIAMSON's leading opponent is Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD. What has he done to entitle him to a seat in Congress. Why does he ask for it? Is it because having openly, defiantly and unfeelingly been a breaker of the laws of the State of New-York all his life, that he now asks to be elevated to the post of a maker of laws for the United States? Is it because the immense wealth he has gained by the persistent violation of law, has been taken, piecemeal, from the pockets of the poor and honest toiler? Is it because he never, in all his life, performed one day's useful labor? and that he looks upon a poor man as a tool to be used only by BENJAMIN WOOD for his political and pecuniary aggrandizement? Here is an issue which ought to be alone quite sufficient to prevent the honest man of means, and the unfortunate disciple of hard work, to exercise the franchise in his favor. But this is not the only serious question to be settled in this contest. Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD acknowledges his unfitness for a seat in the Federal Legislature, by candidly declaring that his money will elect him, in defiance of public opinion, and that he relies upon that exclusively for success. His only confessed claim is that he is rich,—rich, it should be added, at the expense of the dependents of our factories and workshops. This declaration he has made in no idle or evasive mood; for he has proven that he really believes the free citizens of the chief City in the Union can be bought like cattle, by scattering his money in all parts of the district (and also out of it) without stint; indeed, with lavish prodigality! Moreover, this wicked estimate of human nature, formed from associations which it is needless to specify, has induced him to make direct overtures of brilliant bribery to gentlemen holding prominent and responsible positions in the party opposed to the one of which he figures as the candidate, although, in truth, BENJAMIN WOOD has no party but his family, and no principle but himself. He has paid to JOHN C. MATHER, another Democratic candidate, a large sum of money to abandon the field on the eve of the election, and so betray his friends and irremediably degrade himself.

By this infamous purchase, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD hopes to force many who have no confidence in him to cast their ballots in his favor, and so secure his elevation to the post he covets. Listen further, honest citizens. WOOD has freely and publicly declared that he will spend $50,000 to insure his desires, and that he can (and will) take money on election day, and buy all the votes necessary to render his triumph complete and beyond doubt!

Must this man's banking accounts—his purse—outweigh all that should be held dear in social and political life? Must they conquer unblemished integrity, render of no avail a life-time of earnest devotion to the cause of human progress, and nullify the intent of the glorious right accorded to every free citizen to choose, upon principle, who shall govern him and make his laws?

Are you so deaf to the call of honor as not to regard this appeal to your proper judgment as of great moment to your further welfare? Shall we learn, from the result of the struggle of Nov. 6, that there is no longer any public virtue left in New-York, and that the assertion of a Judge, recently resigned, that no one is elected to office who is powerful for anything but mischief, is correct? Shall the money—nefariously and plausibly extorted from the poor—now be partially restored to the latter, that they may prostrate themselves to the level of serfs with success, for the enemy of all that is reputable and right? Will the electors of the Third Congressional District sell, for "a mess of pottage," the dearest right of independence that a freeman can exercise?

Forbid it, Truth! Forbid it, Justice! Forbid it, Decency! Let your ballots crush the awful effort, here exposed, to convert the polls into shambles for the sale of the dearest privileges of the native and adopted citizen. Let your suffrages, on the 6th, exhibit your admiration of the spirit which animated the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and gave all of you the freedom and prosperity you enjoy, and which are now the envy of the world.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1860.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Adriatic at this Port and the Persia off Cape Race.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The Principle of a European Congress Agreed Upon.

Immense Armaments of Austria.

The Russian and Prussian Protests Against Piedmont.

Approaching Termination of the Revolution in Naples.

Important Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

Restoration of the Hungarian Constitution.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 3, } *vid* SACKVILLE, 5th. }

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on Saturday the 27th, *vid* Queenstown the 28th, arrived off Cape Race at 9 P. M. on Sunday, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Persia* has 200 passengers.

Her advices are two days' later than those received by the *Adriatic*.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 25th, and the *Glasgow* at Liverpool the same day.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

Affairs in Italy remain unchanged.

The Warsaw meeting terminated on the 26th. A vague but unreliable report prevailed that the principles of a European Congress was agreed upon.

It was reported that the Austrian Government had proposed mediation with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question.

The position of the hostile forces in Italy was literally unchanged.

Some details of the voting on the question of annexation confirm the previous reports that the result was almost unanimously in favor of annexation.

The British Legion in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded.

Spain had withdrawn its Ambassador from Turin, leaving its affairs in the hands of a *Chargé*.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, protesting against her course in the affairs of Italy, and ordering her Legation to retire, is published. It is very strong in its tone.

It is stated that the English Admiral is going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King of Naples.

An imperial decree raises the price of tobacco in France 20 per cent.

The Emperor NAPOLEON held a military council relative to the formation of a new plan of an army of reserve. All the Marshals attended.

The *Opinione Nationale* caused considerable sensation in all quarters by publishing an article, branding the Warsaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy, on the part of the Governments represented there, against France, and also charged England with being a "go-between."

The same journal gives a report that the Government of Austria proposes to negotiate with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question. She will resort to arms with the countenance of her new allies.

The Warsaw meeting abruptly adjourned on the 26th, owing to the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia. The Royal parties and their Ministers held a conference on the 25th. Nothing authentic transpired, but a statement was afloat that the principle of a European Congress was adopted.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—An order has been issued to prepare for the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH, as King of Hungary, next Spring.

Warlike preparations are being extensively increased on the Mincio.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Three per cent. Rentes closed at 68f. 80c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 27.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: The sales of the week amount to 53,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 6,500 to exporters. The market was unchanged, and with the exception of good staples, which were firm at full prices, quotations were barely maintained. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Orleans Fair, 7¾d.; Orleans Middling, 6¾d.; Mobile Fair, 7¼d.; Mobile Middling, 6¾d.; Uplands Fair, 7¼d.; Uplands Middling, 6¼d. Stock in port, 727,000 bales, of which 558,800 bales were American.

The Advices from Manchester are favorable, and Yarns have slightly advanced, with a little speculative inquiry.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet. WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a slight decline. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: "FLOUR is steady, but quotations barely maintained for some brands; quoted at 28s. 6d.@32s. 6d. WHEAT is downward and has declined 1d.@2d. per cental since Tuesday's market; Red Western 11s. 6d.@12s. 4d.; Southern 12s. 6d.@13s.: White 12s. 9d.@14s. CORN quiet; the advance checking business; mixed and yellow 34s. 6d.@39s.; white 42s.@45s."

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Oct. 27.—BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: The PROVISION market is generally steady. BEEF dull. PORK quiet but firm. BACON quiet. LARD, more doing, at a slight decline; quoted 62s. TALLOW has slightly advanced; quoted at 56s.@57s. 6d. for North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Oct. 27.—CLOVER SEED active and slightly advanced; quoted at 47s. 6d.@54s. ASHES quiet; Pots, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls, 28s. 6d. SUGAR buoyant; Rio firm, and holders demand an advance. LINSEED OIL quiet, but steady. COD OIL 32s. 10d.@33s. RESIN steady; common, 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d., on the spot; 5s. 3d. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and slightly advanced; quoted 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; closing at 35s. TEA has slightly advanced.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING.)

Oct. 27.—WHEAT firm, at 64s.@68s.; red, 60s.@64s. IRON firm, at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for both bars and rails; Scotch Pig firm, at 52s. 3d. SUGAR buoyant and advanced 6d. TEA firm; common Congou 1s. 3½d. COFFEE quiet, and declined 6d.@1s. 6d. for Ceylon. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 56s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and slightly advanced; quoted at 34s. 6d. LINSEED OIL dull, at 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Oct. 27.—Consols closed on Friday at 92¾@93 for money and account. The money market is [illegible] unchanged, but there is less demand for discount. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £149,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 20½@21 discount; [illegible] @40; New-York Central, 64.

LATEST MARKETS.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 28.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 27.

Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for money and account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 4,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 96f.; *bas*, 92f. The market is quiet; prices easier, but quotations unaltered.

THE NEWS BY THE ADRIATIC.

The United States Mail steamship *Adriatic*, J. J. COMSTOCK, commanding, from Southampton on the morning of the 26th ult, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Very little has transpired respecting the Imperial Conference at Warsaw. A telegram from Warsaw says that all goes on smoothly, and that the principles of a European Congress had been adopted. The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia were to remain in Warsaw until the 26th ult.

A letter dated Turin, Oct. 21, thus describes the recall of the Russian Minister: "Prince LEON GAGARIN, charged with the Russian Legation to our capital, yesterday presented a note to M. CAVOUR, in which he officially signifies the recall of the whole Legation. This recall is notified on the ground that the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has never taken any notice of the communications and verbal representations which the Court of St. Petersburg thought fit to make to Piedmont respecting everything connected with recent events, and especially as regards the entrance of Piedmontese troops into the Kingdom of Naples. M. CAVOUR, on receiving this communication, immediately telegraphed to the Marquis SAUVI, the Sardinian Minister at St. Petersburg, to demand his passports. Prince DE GAGARIN leaves to-morrow for Paris."

The *Constitutionnel* says: "At the moment when the interview at Warsaw gives rise to all kinds of comments, it will be learnt with interest that the Emperor has received an autograph letter from the Czar. We believe we are correct in stating that this letter explains the interview at Warsaw in such a manner as to deprive it of any significance hostile to France."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Emperor of Austria will find himself grievously in error if he hopes to conciliate the Hungarian exiles by the charter which he has vouchsafed to their native country.

According to the same correspondent, "A French traveler, arrived from Verona, confirms all that has been said as to the great preparations for war made by Austria, in Venetia, for some time past. Verona alone contains within the citadel and the intrenched camp which protects it, 100,000 men." He adds that it would be difficult to form an idea of the immense works which has been raised for its defence. The citadel can always be supplied with provisions from the mountains. Mantua and Peschiera are likewise strongly garrisoned. The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 150,000 men. The Plain of Mantua is studded with fortifications, and Peschiera is a little Verona.

The *Patrie* asserts that a note has been addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, recognizing the absolute right of Austria as regards Venetia, and adding that for all ports of Italy the right of non-intervention should be absolutely exercised by Europe.

The following telegram, dated Naples, Oct. 23, is the latest from the seat of war in Italy.

"Cajazzo and the vicinity have been evacuated

that threats had been made against the Christians in consequence of the war &c. FUAD PASHA, and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste to Damascus.

FRANCE.

The Latest Quarrel Between Garibaldi and Cavour — Pinderemine. Successes — The Warsaw Conference—Departure of the Papal Nuncio from Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

People are beginning to believe more and more that the quarrel between Naples and Turin, between GARIBALDI and CAVOUR, was only a diplomatic dodge to insure the acquiescence of Europe in the entry of VICTOR EMANUEL into the dominions of FRANCIS II. Certainly, no better dodge could have been invented by CAVOUR to bring about this desirable end, for the many-headed monster of 1848 is not yet forgotten, and it is only necessary to parade the word republican before the eyes of the great Powers to obtain their blessing on any combination which does not concern them nearly. Revolution and a republican success in Italy, with a man of GARIBALDI'S calibre as chief of the movement, would have awakened all Continental and troublesome spirits in Europe, and again brought democracy and despotism to an open rupture. VICTOR EMANUEL was easily accepted as a remedy for this threatened evil.

CAVOUR'S speech is interpreted as meaning that, by NAPOLEON'S act or consent, the Pope will either be forced to quit Rome or to renounce his temporal power, in either of which case VICTOR EMANUEL will be proclaimed King of Italy, and Rome will become the centre of the new kingdom. As regards Venetia, it is best to wait for events, and in the meantime organize all the military resources of the kingdom. Thus, with a determination to possess both Rome and Naples, there is a conviction that nothing is lost by procrastination, since public opinion is daily undergoing more and more of a change in favor of such an issue to the struggle. Rome will therefore fall to VICTOR EMANUEL peaceably in due time, while Venetia will be taken from Austria by a war, but not yet—not till the new kingdom can organize its military forces.

These successes of the Piedmontese in Italy have thrown the ultra Roman party into a rage that knows no bounds. At no period in the history of the Roman Church has there been a greater excess of passion, or a more complete abandonment in the use of vile and abusive epithets. From the Pope down to the humblest defender of his cause in the pulpit or the press, there is a sort of orgie of abuse and of defamation which does neither good to the interests of the Pope nor to the religion they defend. Thus the over-zealous Catholic journals of Paris, emboldened by the passionate language of the Pope himself, speak of the late temperate proclamation of VICTOR EMANUEL as "a tissue of bold falsehoods," and call the king himself a "crowned brigand."

These violences of the advanced section of the Church leaders only injure their own cause, since it is known that the Emperor NAPOLEON is much displeased at them. The publication of the letters of Gen. LAMORICIERE, relating to the late campaign in the Roman States, has not tended to increase the Emperor's sympathy for the extreme Papal party, for he can there see that he was not only believed by them, but that they considered him their enemy and were ready to enter into any combination which would weaken his power or influence.

The French papers, and particularly the legitimists, condemn loudly, and very properly, the conduct of the Provisional Government at Naples for allowing a pension to the widow and children of a soldier who attempted the life of King BOMBA two years ago, and was executed for it. But they forgot that by a royal *ordonnance* of LOUIS XVIII., dated the 12th of October, 1814, letters of nobility were accorded to JOSEPH CADOUDAL, "as a recompense for the fidelity and devotion" of GEORGE CADOUDAL, his son, who had attempted to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON. History is a terrible dead weight to those who allow passion to get the better of their judgment.

The famous Conference of Warsaw, so many times put off and so much discussed, takes place more than ever at the end of this month. A Belgian paper informs "astonished Europe" that this meeting was conceived, organized, and brought to perfection by three women, but none of your ordinary women, nothing less than the Queen of England, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the Empress of Austria. We are not informed whether the ladies are to form a part of the meeting, or whether they furnish the notes on which the negotiations are based. Nevertheless, we can predict that they will be excluded from the interesting conclave, and thus they remind us of Moses, who, after conducting his people to the promised land, and perceiving it from afar, was denied the satisfaction of entering it.

Is it not a little singular too that this absolutist tribunal should have chosen for the seat of its deliberations the Capital of Poland? It is thus at Warsaw that the heirs of the thrones on which will forever rest the odium of having parceled out that kingdom and of having committed the foulest political sin on record, are to meet to deliberate on the retrograde measures, which are to keep the restless spirit of progress and civilization where it is. Fortunately neither of the three gentlemen who are to compose this imperial and royal caucus are possessed of intellect enough to be very dangerous either as diplomatists or as royal intriguers.

At Naples, where it is known GARIBALDI does not like NAPOLEON, the caricaturists are amusing themselves immensely at the expense of the latter. Thus among other good things, they publish an engraving, showing NAPOLEON seated in a chair with his skull opened, and his brain laid bare, while around him are the different monarchs of Europe trying to discover his thoughts. It is needless to say that the curious spectators are even, at this odds, totally baffled in their desires. This reminds us of what a well-known Russian diplomatist lately said of NAPOLEON, in a private conversation, when asked his opinion on the imperial policy. "Sir," said the diplomatist, "NAPOLEON has no policy; he does not know himself from one day to another what he is going to do. He waits for events to unroll themselves, and seizes his chances as they pass by."

Speaking of diplomatists, it is a fact that from time immemorial diplomatists have been in false positions, but never was there one in a worse position than Signor WINSPEARE, the Ambassador of King FRANCIS II., at Turin. St. Laurence—was it?—and Guatimozin can boast of having suffered some when on the burning gridirons which bridged their way into the other world, but Signor WINSPEARE has been on that gridiron for two months, and still there is no relief for his sufferings. This Ambassador, without Embassy of a King, on the retired list, cannot and dare not recognize any of the acts lately accomplished in Italy, and while every decree is published in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, he is obliged to move, act, eat and sleep in the name of FRANCIS II. Every grave situation has a comic side. Signor WINSPEARE'S position at Turin is the comic side of the Italian question.

There is a lot of young men of fortune at Naples at the present moment, mostly Englishmen and Americans, who amuse themselves by going out by rail every morning to GARIBALDI'S quarters before Capua, and with valuable guns of long range which they have purchased for the purpose, pick off the men at the outposts of the Royal army all day and return to the city in the evening to boast of the number of game they have "bagged" during the day. This irregular warfare, carried on for amusement, and by men not enrolled in the army, is nothing less than assassination, and ought to be denounced as such and arrested. It is a nice distinction to make in certain aspects, but as a moral question it is quite clear.

The departure of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris, after an interview with the Emperor, which is said to have been very cold and formal, not only excites a deep feeling in the Catholic world, but has given rise to the supposition that the Pope has actually proposed an ultimatum to Napoleon, to the effect that if he does not assist the Papal army in reconquering the Roman Provinces his Holiness will leave Rome. One thing is certain, the persons who wish to see the Pope adopt this latter course are delighted with the withdrawal of his Ambassador from Paris. At the same time the Emperor is deeply offended at the attempts which have been made and are making in France to coin political capital against him over the grave of the Marquis DE PIMODAN.

A duel, with swords, has just taken place between two well-known writers in the literary journals of Paris, Messrs. MONSELET and BARRIERE—result, a prick in the hand of MONSELET.

MALAKOFF.

French Policy in Italy.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Oct. 25 has an article on the Emperor's Italian policy, which, according to the London *Times'* Paris correspondent, is dictated by the very highest authority: "The policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the writer observes, has been attacked with equal violence by two classes of opponents; one declares that although the French Government, in stopping short at Villafranca, desired to check the revolution, to save the Pope, and to reconcile the various Italian Princes with their populations, yet nothing of that programme has been carried out, as the revolution has swept across the whole Italian peninsula, invaded Sicily, and avowedly intends to attack Venetia at no distant period; on the other hand, the opposite party says to the Emperor's Government, 'You took in your hand the grievances of Italy, gave an irresistible impulse to a whole people, spent the money and blood of France in the cause, and now, when a dynasty so odious and unpopular as that of the Neapolitan Bourbons, is attacked, you not only refuse your support to the generous men who have devoted their energies to the triumph of Italian unity, but you prolong at Rome an occupation which irritates the national feeling of the populations, and prevents the sentiments of freedom from expanding to its legitimate extent.'" The article in the *Constitutionnel* adduces arguments to prove that neither of these extreme courses could be with prudence adopted by France. It says:

"What do those persons, who would wish to see the Emperor turn against Italy, call on him to do? They ask him to place himself out of the pale of all the principles he represents and all the rules he has laid down. They ask him to renounce the moral authority which he exercises for the welfare and the peace of Europe. They wish him to contradict himself, and, so to speak, to change his nature. But is that possible? Can the Emperor forget that he is the elect of universal suffrage, and the representative on the throne of the ideas of the new society and of all the progress of civilization? Can he betray the origin of his name and of the mission which he holds from the confidence of the French people? His enemies desire it, no doubt, but they esteem him too much to hope for it. And to what would such a defection serve? To weaken the prestige of the Emperor without advantage to any one. There is one thing which the whole world now understands, even those who regret to see it, namely, that the great influence of the Sovereign of France is one of the elements of the equilibrium, and of the security of Europe, and, moreover, one of the most precious resources she can invoke in the troubled situation of most States. The treaty of Villafranca responded to a high conception; and it is profoundly to be regretted that the treaty has remained a dead letter; but the Sovereigns who signed it never had the pretension to impose by force of arms the rights which were reserved in it. That pretension would have been irreconcilable with the situation which the treaty was to consecrate. Austria lost at Solferino her supremacy in Italy, and, except her sovereignty in Venetia, retained nothing; *but ought France to inherit the very situation which she has wrested from the House of Hapsburg?* Ought she to impose her domination on Italy after having destroyed that of Austria? Ought her promises of enfranchisement to end in such a falsehood? In fact, we could not restore former Governments to abandon them on the morrow of their restoration to the inevitable reaction of the national spirit. After having restored them, it would have been necessary to protect them by a military occupation of their capitals and fortresses. We, the liberators of this people, should become its jailers! Rome, Bologna, Perugia, Ancona, Florence, Parma, Modena, Palermo, Naples, condemned to live under our protection, *they would be simply slaves with a change of masters.*

What would Italy have said, what would England have said, what would all Europe have said? They would have looked upon Italy thus protected as a French Italy. And for the advantage of whom would the Emperor have turned his arms against his old ally, the King of Sardinia, and have placed himself in flagrant disaccord with England? For the advantage of Governments which, according us neither their sympathies nor their confidence, have no right to demand such sacrifices!

The Emperor cannot and will not make sacrifices, except for a just cause, for Governments which are not hateful to their own people and are not the enemies of France.

Thus, in every point of view, for the maintenance of the legitimate influence of the Emperor in Europe, for the maintenance of our good relations with the other Powers, for the truth of our policy, for the very honor of France, such conduct is not possible.

Was the other line of conduct less possible or less dangerous?

Italy is passing through a great crisis of her destiny, and is, in fact, in revolution. A revolutionary situation has temporarily replaced for that country the regular conditions of international existence. Hence the profound perturbations, the infractions of public law, the violent invasions, the precipitate annexations which we have witnessed! Could France lend a hand to such wild movements? At present, perhaps, we excite distrust, but if we had encouraged Piedmont, instead of blaming her, what would have happened? We should necessarily have had to break off with Russia, which has just withdrawn her ambassador from Turin; with Prussia, which protests; with Austria, which feels herself menaced. We should inevitably have drifted into universal war. The fortune of France, her labor, her industry—all that would have been abandoned to the hazards of a gigantic conflict. The Emperor would have changed his part and his character; instead of being the moderator of the revolution, he would have become the leader of it; instead of being the pacificator of Europe, he would be her terror; instead of being the powerful arbiter in questions of equilibrium, he would have lost the very titles of his jurisdiction; and, though elected by 8,000,000 of suffrages and representing the national will, he would have become nothing more than the instrument of a party.

Neither of these two attitudes was in keeping with the interests of our country, with the mission of the Emperor, with the character of our institutions, with the movement of new ideas which prevail everywhere.

France could no more assume the part of Austria in Italy than she could serve the revolution; she could no more favor revolutionary annexations than she could favor absolutist reactions. When the Emperor called upon the Italians to be the soldiers of a great cause, so as to become the citizens of a great country, he did not mean Piedmont only, but Italy.

His sentiments, like his mission, have not undergone any change; he still wishes to assure the independence of the Peninsula without encouraging anarchy there. A recognized Sovereign by the whole of Europe, he is not allowed to approve the violation of international law. A Sovereign elected by universal suffrage, he cannot make himself the support of Kings whose people forsake them.

Finally, *the intervention of France against Piedmont would be a contradiction*; the intervention of Austria in Italy would be an offensive return towards a position she has irretrievably lost; complicity with Sardinia would be a defiance to Europe and a compact with revolution.

What, then, is to be done? What line of conduct is to be followed? Many objections have been raised against the meeting of a Congress. A Congress could only be impossible if an agreement could not be established between the Powers called upon to form it. Is that the case? During the last year a very profound movement has taken place in Europe, but it is not sufficiently recognized. When the French Emperor, at the beginning of 1859, pleaded the cause of Italy he had scarcely on his side the opinion of his own country. But now everything is greatly changed. England, which then demanded the inviolability of the treaties of 1815, now favors Italian unity; Prussia, in a recent document emanating from the distinguished statesman who directs her foreign affairs, recognizes in Italian nationality a happy presage for Germany; Russia, under the influence of a liberal Sovereign, also shows herself disposed to take into account a new element in the life of nations: Austria herself has an immense interest in escaping from the uncertainties which weigh so heavily on her, and the reforms she has just accorded proves that she is resolved to enter on a liberal course. As to France, faithful to the interests which she has defended not being engaged to any one, she would in a Congress derive advantage from the reserve with which she is reproached and the moderation she has known to maintain. Better than any other Power, perhaps, she would be able to indicate the points of a compromise between all divergencies. After having enfranchised Italy, supported the Pope at Rome, blamed the invasion of the Roman States and of the Two Sicilies, and caused the principle of nonintervention to be respected by respecting it herself, she cannot be suspected either by Italy, or by the Papacy, or by Europe. We have too much confidence in the wisdom of the Sovereigns who would be represented in a Congress not to be convinced that they would understand how much the spirit of compromise constitutes the condition of the reestablishment of order in the Peninsula. Italy, organized and powerful, is henceforth a European interest; and Europe, in consecrating, by an act of her high jurisdiction, that organization, would prove herself both far-seeing and just."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Summary of European Events—Gen. Fanti's Report of the Late Sardinian Campaign—New Literature—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

If we don't get any important news for six hours,—a battle, a siege, a surrender, the upset of a Ministry, or a new *idée Napoleonienne*, we Britons get very discontented, and fancy that it is wrong. To-day, the telegrams have been rather quiet. There is, however, news, partly private and partly public, that an insurrection is pending in Spain. That nation is out of humor,—it has just lost its crack bull-fighter, being "*cruelly*" gored by a bull, who did not understand the proper theory and correct practice of bull-fights. Then, again, the army is out of temper. O'DONNELL issued an order to arrest its chief favorite, Gen. PRIM, and the men don't like being encamped at this season, and being decimated by cholera. DON JUAN is decidedly looking up. Two or three London newspapers are indirectly backing his claims. His manly, straightforward address to the *Times* has made him many friends. He is so liberal a Roman Catholic, that the ultra-Papist call him a Protestant. NAPOLEON III. is far from popular in France just now. The fact is, that he is not respected by Frenchmen of honor on account of the undignified want of candor and probity which he has shown. It is felt that the despotic powers of Europe are rallying for a struggle against liberty. Can the Emperor ally himself against them? On the other hand, can he choke the nascent freedom of Italy, which he has helped to evoke? The threatening attitude of Austria since the confabulation of the Eagles—I ask pardon of the great American Republic, I should have said Vultures—may be considered ominous, and yet I should hardly think Austria would strike the first blow, should Venetia not be attacked.

I have just seen the Report of Gen. FANTI of the late Sardinian campaign. Never was a more complete record of a thorough, systematic thrashing, without break or cessation, from the march on Pesaro to the capitulation of Ancona. Every fresh engagement, skirmish and assault made the feathers of LAMORICIERE fly. That specimen of the Gallic cock is now bare as PLATO'S fowl, and discovered to be a very small bird indeed. I should think he has not a crow left in him. If he have, it must be a very feeble Irish echo indeed. Mind, I believe that the unwounded Irish "martyrs" at Spoleto were only victims to a bad cause and worse generalship. It is absurd to attribute cowardice to Irishmen, whether fighting for Devil or Pretender. If "Faugh-a-ballagh" was not the rallying cry of the Irish during the late campaign, it was the result of bad fare, bad treatment, mutiny, disorganization and disgust. The report of FANTI makes no mention of the Irish. This is the unkindest cut of all. As for LAMORICIERE he made no fight. I had not seen FANTI'S Report, when I pronounced him a humbug. I now repeat it in the superlative degree—a savage bully dwindling down to a meek and mild capitulator, with a damp pocket-handkerchief cheating his honorable nose by constant application to his chivalric eyes—a the-atrical, tinsel bravo, cruel and fierce to children and women, very amenable to reason when enforced by men. Listen to FANTI:

"The fall of Ancona terminated this short campaign, but no less glorious for your Majesty's army. In 18 days we won the places of Pesaro, Urbino, Perugia, Spoleto, San Leo and Ancona. There fell into our hands 28 field-pieces, 160 pieces of wall artillery, 20,000 muskets, more than 500 horses, and from 17,000 to 18,000 prisoners, with all the enemy's generals,"—and I add, the *fame* of LAMORICIERE.

"Take it up gingerly,
Drop it with care."

It is a very brittle "Brummagen" article, not warranted for European use.

Am I too severe on LAMORICIERE? This is the man whose language only lately was: "Seize twenty-five of the discontented, shoot ten of them, and now I must get some breakfast."

We may expect SALA'S "Temple Bar" Magazine out shortly. I predict that it will be far "smarter" than that of the *Cornhill*. Although Mr. THACKERAY, in an unguarded moment, accused SALA of "dull verbosity," the Temple is a neighborhood abounding in attic salt. All the attempts made by THACKERAY to explain away the fatal words are met with *parvenue* disdain. SALA is a self-made man, and self-sufficient withal. And why not? The beauty of it is, that the "dull verbosity" is an accurate, a "Hogarthian" imitation of THACKERAY'S own best style. Hence the fatal words, "to *Greece* the direful spring," that will yet supply the buttermen of the metropolis. Doubtless THACKERAY deems SALA a bore.

"So have I heard, on Afric's sullen shore,
Another lion raise another roar,
And the first lion thought the last a bore."

The best attack on spirit-rappings has been made by G. M. REYNOLDS, the English pumpkin-grower, who has buried the fame of that which made his money under the money itself, and who is fast building on that artificial foundation a new paroonic reputation. He went to see Mrs. MARSHALL, the medium, and reported his observations in full in his own newspaper. "The sperritts," as Mrs. MARSHALL said, "was very unkind that day." They allowed Mr. REYNOLDS to see a hole in the floor, and various other little cabalistic devices, which the true believer does not notice.

GRANTLEY BERKLEY, in tight trowsers and shrunken calves, is lecturing upon America, and tells the stalest anecdotes of that country, mingled with his "young" experiences—stale as the foulest odor of tobacco smoke and saliva, which he represents as the constant accompaniment of a Yankee drawing-room. Unlike THACKERAY, it is evident that *he* does not meditate revisiting the States.

The Prince's Visit to the United States.

THE RICHMOND MOB AND THE IRISH INSULT.

From the London Times.

It was hardly to be expected that the Prince of Wales should pass through the United States without some display of discourtesy on the part of a small section of the people. In every free country it is in the power of an insignificant minority to set itself against the feelings of the public, and, by its violence, noise, and ill-breeding, to call down on the nation of which it forms a part the censure of the unthinking. We have had in this country sufficient proofs that a faction may sympathize with all the country detests, and may glory in displaying its malevolence and narrow-mindedness in the face of popular indignation. God forbid that we should ever desire that the people of any country which has a common origin with our own should be drilled to uniformity of opinion, or be tutored in enthusiasm by a police. It is one of the good effects of liberty that any outrage is sure to call up corresponding demonstrations of good feeling, and we doubt not that the vulgar and unprovoked attack made on the Prince of Wales at Richmond, Virginia, will augment the cordiality with which more important cities and a more enlightened class will receive the representative of a friendly nation. It is hardly necessary to assure the English people, as our New-York correspondent does, that the Americans are disgusted at the conduct of the Richmond mob, and that they have no sympathy with the acts of the Irish emigrants in New-York. Whatever has happened, or shall happen, the American people have given ample proof that they appreciate the spirit of the Prince's visit, and know how to respect themselves in respecting their youthful guest.

After traveling many hundreds of miles in the far West, after being received with rough, but sincere politeness, by the inhabitants of prairie villages, or the solitary pioneers who are hewing their way gradually through the forest, the Prince of Wales, in his journey East, came to the capital of Virginia, an old English town, which contains some memorials interesting to the traveler. Here, urged on but what impulse we know not, but perhaps stirred up by some Irish or semi-Irish demagogue, a disorderly mob treated the Prince and his party in a manner which was not only a violation of courtesy, but of their rights as travelers under the protection of the law. The Prince and his suite went with the Mayor of Richmond to visit the Capitol, and, there being no police, the crowd proceeded to press on the party and to subject them to every kind of insulting remark. It must be premised that nowhere in the Free States is there to be found, among the native Americans at least, a class so ruffianly and depraved as are the lower class of whites at the South. These worthies are the drinking, swaggering, swearing, gambling, revolver and bowie-knife using gentry, who furnish so many paragraphs to the newspapers, and have almost come to be taken as the type of the American character. Fancy a mob of four or five hundred slave-dealers, horse-dealers, small planters, liquor-store keepers and loungers, together with, probably, a large sprinkling of blackguardism from Ireland, and you will probably have the crowd that rushed after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle. Accustomed to uncontrolled dominion over the streets, ready for any deed of violence, from the tarring and feathering an Abolitionist to the burning alive of an insurgent negro, a Southern mob is capable of being led away by any worthless fellow who gets its ear, and, when once excited, is soon beyond the control even of its leaders. It appears that at Richmond the crowd began by being merely curious and jocose. They pushed in, and allowed the Prince's party no privacy whatever.

This has been the first instance of rudeness met by the Prince since he has been in the United States, and it will probably be the last, so far as the Americans themselves are concerned. But we are told that it was probable the Prince's visit to New-York would not pass off without some display of ill-will on the part of the Irish population. We make no doubt that, in this Gotham having given the public warning of what they are inclined to do, the respectable inhabitants of New-York have taken care that a stir should not be cast on their city by such machinations. Very great preparations had been made for receiving the Prince in what is really the metropolis of the United States. As the municipality does not command the confidence of the inhabitants, a Committee had been formed, and a ball was to be given to the Prince on a scale of unusual magnificence. A review or parade of the City militia was to take place on the 11th, and it was in expectation of this parade that the "Irish-born citizens" of New-York met to show their animosity to England and the English Crown. * * * * By all means let the Irish stay away. It will be remembered that when the heir to the Constitutional Throne of England—the representative of the people which has founded and organized liberty—visited the great city of the Western World, he was received with cordiality and respect by men of all classes and opinions, and that only Irish Papists refused to do him and his country honor. It will also be remembered that this took place in the year 1860, at a time when a band of these same Irish, who had sold themselves to be cut-throats of a foreign ecclesiastic, were lying in a Piedmontese prison, having surrendered without striking a blow, in a manner which had moved the scorn and derision of the world. By all means let the Irish "citizen-soldiers" stay away. While the review is going on they may employ themselves in a representation of the gallant defence of Spoleto, or in one of those long marches which Gen. LAMORICIERE prescribed as the only cure for their riotous propensities. The Prince of Wales will not miss them, and all respectable American citizens will be glad to get rid of their presence, even if it be only for a few hours. That the New-Yorkers will be at all taken by their demonstrations or their manifestoes we do not for a moment believe. Ten years ago Irish grievances was a creed in the States; but now times are altered. The old verbiage about the Government which has driven them from "their homes," and which "continues to destroy their kith and kin in the land of their nativity," is now pretty well used up. The Irish will only have given another proof of their stupidity and malevolence, and in a few days their demonstrations will receive its condemnation from all parts of the Union.

Wreck of American Vessels.

From the London Times.

The bark *Vermont*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, stranded during a heavy gale of wind, on Saturday last, on Barnett's bank near Fleetwood, on the Lancashire coast. At the time the sea was running very high, which caused the ship to slip both her anchors in the offing, and drive on to the bank. As soon as her perilous situation was observed, the life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution was immediately launched, and subsequently taken in tow by a steam-tug, which took her to windward of the ship. After some difficulty and considerable skill on the part of the crew, a communication was effected with the wreck from which fifteen men and a pilot were fortunately taken off. They were safely brought on shore about 1 o'clock. As soon as they were landed the services of the life-boat were again called into requisition; but the result of her proceedings has not as yet been reported. This excellent life-boat has only been on this important station about 12 months, but during that period she has been instrumental in rescuing during very stormy weather 27 persons from a watery grave from the wrecked vessels:—*Anne Mitchell*, of Montrose; *Catherine*, of Newry; the *Jane Roper* of Ulverstone; and the bark *Vermont*, of Halifax, as above related. Captain WASEY, R. N., Inspecting Commander of Coastguard, and COXSWAIN FOX, have on each occasion been off in the life-boat. It was only on Thursday night last that another American ship, the *Martha Whiteman*, took the ground, during a heavy gale of wind, in Dundrum Bay. The life-boat which the National Life-boat Institution had just sent there was immediately got ready on observing the signals of distress, and proceeded on her transporting carriage a distance of six miles, through a dark road, with a view of succoring the ship's crew, but they declined to leave their vessel as the tide was fast receding.

ITALY.

Speech from Garibaldi.

On the morning of the 18th ult., the Dictator addressed the people of Naples from the balcony of the Foresteria, the place whence he spoke to them on his entry into Naples. This is the first public appearance GARIBALDI has made for nearly a month in Naples, and as such created a considerable crowd, possibly of three or four thousand persons. He was accompanied by all his staff and a good number of officers. He spoke very slowly and distinctly, and his words, as far as they could be taken down amidst the murmurs of the multitude, were these:

"The city is in tumult; I regret it, and the more so that in those tumults there breathes a party adverse to me and to all I do. That party prevented me last year from leaving the Cattolica to come to your assistance; that party prevented me from taking the money destined for the million of muskets for the expedition of Sicily; that party sent FARINA to Palermo to hasten the annexation of Sicily—an annexation which, if it had been completed, I should not have been able to come to your liberation. People of Naples! I know that party; they do not wish Italy one, and they seek to create disturbance among the people, and embarrassments for me. But I will not permit disorders. So long as I am with you these sowers of tumult shall effect nothing. When you have anything to say to me send me a commission. I desire neither marquises nor princes; sufficient for me are men of good hearts, even though clothed with a jacket. The cry of 'Death' was raised against this and against that man, and against my friends. The Italians ought not to cry 'Death' except against the stranger, and among themselves all should be respected and loved, since all concur in forming the liberty of Italy.

Yesterday I said that the King would enter; to-day I have his letter. On the 10th the Piedmontese troops crossed the frontier of those Provinces, and in a few days VICTOR EMANUEL will place himself at the head of his valiant army. In a few days, then, we shall see our King. Let this transitory state pass in calm, with prudence, with moderation; so that the Neapolitans may show themselves that brave people that they are. [Great applause.] *In a few days this provisional state will cease, and, in spite of her enemies and of those who do not desire it, 'Italy will be one.'* (Here, raising a finger, he was followed by a unanimous cry of all assembled."]

Address from Garibaldi.

GARIBALDI has issued another address to the people of Italy. It is entitled, "Of the Present State of Europe, and what it might be in the Interests of Government and of the People." Its leading idea is thus embodied:

"Let us suppose that Europe formed one State, who would think of troubling her, of disturbing the peace of Europe, this sovereign of the world? Would not an European Confederation, proposed by the Chief of the French Empire, and which would diffuse security and happiness throughout the world, be better than all the political combinations which daily torment and irritate this poor people..... I ardently desire that my words may be heard by those to whom God has confided the holy mission of doing good, and they will certainly do it, preferring to a false and ephemeral grandeur the true grandeur based on the love and gratitude of the people.

G. GARIBALDI."

Tyranny of the Ex-King of Naples.

From the Opinione Nationale.

We receive from a sure source the news that orders of the most odious nature, and prescribing against the liberals ferocious treatment such as might have been thought impossible in the present age, have been issued by the court of Gaeta. We abstain from details until we receive the official documents which are promised.

Victor Emanuel's Title to the Kingdom of Italy.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

By this time, with an unanimity which is not wonderful, the Neapolitans will have voted themselves subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, under VICTOR EMANUEL. *The title, therefore, will be complete.* Theoretically, unanimous election is, without doubt, *the best title by which any King can hold a sceptre.* The longest hereditary succession is but the original title of the first possessor transmitted through his descendants. Choice or force, election or conquest, are at the root of all our Royal trees; and, of the two, election is surely to be esteemed more valid than conquest. It was the title of the chiefs of our German ancestors; it is the title of our own Royal House; and it is the title of the Emperor who has watched over and nurtured this rising electoral kingdom. It may be suggested that to make such a ceremony as election by universal suffrage strictly valid there should be a vacancy, as there was in the days of Saul, and also in those of JAMES II., and also in those of NAPOLEON III. But perfect unanimity in the electors almost presumes a vacancy, especially if there be moral reasons to justify their casting off their old allegiance. The Neapolitans have quite as good a case against their FRANCIS II. He has certainly broken the original compact between prince and people, and, if he has not deserted the kingdom, he has certainly abdicated the functions of government. *The title Victor Emanuel has obtained is therefore perfectly good according to all the principles of public law, if only he can reduce it into possession.* * * Now, then, is the opportunity of VICTOR EMANUEL. *If he does not seize this opportunity to drive the King of Naples into the sea, or, more humanely, into a seagoing boat, he is not the man for his time.* A few words, a high bid, a new phase of policy, may change all. This crown of Italy is worth an energetic clutch, now that, after such doubtful play for it, it is within reach.

The Great Powers in Italy.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER FROM TURIN.

Russia has withdrawn her Minister and broken up her diplomatic establishment at Turin. Prince GAGARIN, however, before quitting, communicated the following note to Count CAVOUR:

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28, (Oct. 10.)

MON PRINCE: Since the preliminaries of Villafranca put an end to the war in Italy, a series of acts contrary to right have been accomplished in the Peninsula, and created there the abnormal situation of which we now see the extreme consequences developing themselves. The Imperial Government, from the commencement of this situation, considered it a duty to call the attention of the Sardinian Government to the responsibility which it would take upon itself if it gave in to dangerous impulses (*entraines*).

We directed the Russian representative to it at the time when the revolution of Sicily began to receive from Piedmont that moral and material support from which alone that movement could have taken the proportions it attained. In our estimation, the question exceeded the sphere of local complications. It directly touched upon the principles admitted as a rule of international relations, and had a tendency to shake the very basis upon which rests the authority of established Governments. We accepted with deep regret the motives alleged by Count CAVOUR, which did not allow him to oppose more efficient obstacles to these intrigues (*menées*), and we took note of his disavowal of them. By this, its attitude, the Imperial Government feels convinced that it gave the Court of Turin a sincere pledge of its desire to keep up good relations with the said Court; but it also thinks it has given sufficient hints of the resolutions which would be forced upon his Majesty the Emperor on the day in which the Sardinian Government could allow itself to be influenced by those impulses which the feeling of the international duties had till then induced it to repudiate. I regret to say that these resolutions could now no longer be adjourned. The Sardinian Government directed its troops, in the midst of a profound peace, without any declaration of war, without any provocation, to cross the frontiers of the Roman States; *it openly came to an understanding* (a bargain or compact—*il a pratiqué*) *with the revolution established at Naples*; it has sanctioned its acts by the presence of Piedmontese troops, and that of high Sardinian functionaries who were placed at the head of the insurgent forces without ceasing to be in the service of King VICTOR EMANUEL. Finally, it has just crowned this series of violations of right by announcing, in the face of Europe, its intention *to accept the annexation to the kingdom of Piedmont of territories belonging to sovereigns who are yet in their own States*, and who there defend their authority against the violent attacks of the revolution. By these acts the Sardinian Government no longer allows us to consider it as a stranger to the movement which has upset the Peninsula. It takes upon itself all their responsibility, and puts itself into flagrant contradiction with the right of nations. The necessity it alleges of combating anarchy could not justify it, since it only throws itself on the path of the revolution to gather its heritage, not to arrest its progress and repair its iniquities. Pretexts of this nature are not admissible. This is no question merely of Italian interests, but of a general interest common to all Governments. It is a question of those eternal laws without which no social order, no peace, no security, could exist in Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor deems it impossible that his Legation should any longer reside where it may have to witness acts which his conscience and convictions reprove. His Imperial Majesty is compelled to put an end to the functions which you fulfill at the Court of Sardinia. It is the will of our august master, consequently, that upon seeing these instructions, you should ask for your passports and instantly quit Turin, with all the *personnel* of the Legation.

You will inform Count CAVOUR of the motives of this supreme decision, and read to him the present dispatch, leaving with him a copy of it. Receive, mon Prince, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

M. le Prince GAGARIN, &c."

THE PRUSSIAN DISPATCH.

The following is a translation of the dispatch addressed by Baron SCHLEINITZ, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, Prussian Ambassador at Turin, in reply to the Sardinian memorandum of the 12th of September:

COBLENTZ, Oct. 13.

To his Excellency, Count Brassier de St. Simon, at Turin:

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: The Government of His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, by communicating to us, through its Minister at Berlin, the memorandum of the 12th of September, seems itself to have wished to elicit from us the impression produced upon the Cabinet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by its recent acts, and the principles by which it has endeavored to justify them. If we have not replied to this request before, your Excellency will be able to appreciate the motives of this delay. For, on one hand, you know how much we desire to maintain good relations with the Cabinet of Turin, and, on the other hand, the fundamental rules of our policy are too well known for you not to perceive the radical difference of principles that every explanation must necessarily establish between us and the Government of the King VICTOR EMANUEL. But in presence of the more and more rapid march of events we could no longer continue a silence which might give rise to lamentable misconstructions, and throw a false light on our real sentiments. It is, then, in order to prevent erroneous impressions that, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I shall explain to you, without reserve, the view we take of the last acts of the Sardinian Government and the principles developed in the aforesaid memorandum.

All the arguments of that document uphold the principle of the absolute right of nationalities. Assuredly we are far from wishing to dispute the great value of the national idea. It is essentially the openly-avowed moving power of our policy, which in Germany will always aim at the development and the reunion of the national Powers in a more efficient and powerful organization. But, while it allows immense importance to the principle of nationalities, the Prussian Government cannot on that account admit the justification of a policy which would renounce all the respect due to the principles of international law. On the contrary, far from regarding these two principles as incompatible, it considers that it is only in the legal way of reforms, and, by respecting existing rights, that a regular Government is permitted to realize the legitimate wishes of the people.

According to the Sardinian note, everything should yield to the national wishes, and whenever public opinion should have pronounced in favor of those wishes, the existing authorities ought to abdicate their power in the presence of such a manifestation. But a maxim so diametrically opposed to the most elementary rules of the right of nations could not be put in force without most serious danger to the quietude of Italy, to the balance of power, and the peace of Europe. To sustain this maxim the road of reform is abandoned for that of revolution.

Nevertheless, it is by resting on the absolute right of Italian nationality, and without alleging any other reason, that the Government of His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, has demanded of the Holy See the dismissal of its Foreign troops; and that, without even waiting for its refusal, it has invaded the Papal States, the greater part of which it occupies at the present moment. Under the same pretext the insurrection that burst out on this invasion have been supported, and the army that the Sovereign Pontiff had raised to maintain public order has been attacked and dispersed. And, far from stopping in the course it is pursuing in contempt of international right, the Sardinian Government has just given orders to its army to cross the frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples at different points, with the avowed object of going to the assistance of the insurrection, and to effect a military occupation of the country.

At the same time the Piedmontese Chambers are discussing a project of law having for its object to effect new annexations by virtue of universal suffrage, and thus to invite the Italian people to declare formally the deposition of their Princes. It is in this way that the Sardinian Government, while invoking the principle of non-intervention in favor of Italy, does not abstain from the most flagrant infraction of the same principle in its relation with the rest of the Italian provinces. Called upon to pronounce our sentiments on such acts and principles as these, we can only deplore them deeply and sincerely, and we believe that we are strictly performing our duty in expressing in the most explicit and formal manner our disapprobation both of these principles and of the application that it has been thought proper to give them.

While inviting you, M. le Comte, to read the present dispatch to M. le Comte de CAVOUR, and to leave a copy of it with him, I take the opportunity, &c.,

SCHLEINITZ.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

It is not difficult for the youngest reader to recollect the time when Austria was declaring to France that she had not the least intention to strike the first blow against Sardinia, but Sardinia was acting so offensively that really, &c., &c. And then, it will also be recollected, Austria in a moment of excitement crossed the Ticino, and France came down upon her, and all that is now going on succeeded in natural sequence. But, as the Eastern proverb says, "An ostrich will always be an ostrich," and so we say, "Austria will be Austria still." *Austria is at this moment making the same preparations and alvo the same declarations.* She is declaring she will respect the new English-and-French-born heresy of non-intervention, which causes to PIO NONO such paroxysms of disgust, and she is massing her troops upon the Po, building a steam fleet on the Guarda Lake, and making Verona impregnable. Meanwhile VICTOR EMANUEL is raising his insolent head as King of Italy and GARIB

University of Pesth are not to begin this Fall, until further notice from Government. The Government dare not open the University, for fear of new agitation of the question of the language to be used by the Professors in their lecture-rooms. But this arbitrary closing of it seems to be a very dangerous remedy; for it is calculated to inflame the Hungarians to still greater passion and determination.

The Reichsrath, if ever it had the confidence of the Hungarians, seems to have lost it now. They expect nothing from its compromise measures, and will not submit to be bound by them.

AUSTRIA.

A New Constitution Granted to the People.

The *Vienna Gazette* of Oct. 23, contains the following documents relating to the new Austrian Constitution. They are as follows:

I.

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO—TO MY PEOPLES.

When I mounted the throne of my ancestors the Monarchy was exposed to violent concussions.

After a struggle, which was most painful to my feelings as Sovereign, it was requisite, as was the case in almost all the violently disturbed countries on the European continent, to bring about a stricter concentration of the power of the Government. The welfare of the public in general, and the prosperity of the peaceful inhabitants of the Monarchy, rendered such a concentration of power absolutely necessary to quell excited passions, and the painful recollections of the past, rendered the free movement of the various elements which has so recently been in conflict impossible.

It was my wish to learn the wishes and necessities of the various parts of the Empire, and I, therefore, by my patent of the 5th of March, 1860, established and convoked an enlarged Reichsrath.

In consequence of the reports submitted to me, I have at this day found good to issue and promulgate a Diploma relative to the "*staatsrechtlichen*" constitution of the Monarchy, to the rights and position of the several Kingdoms and countries, and to a renewed "guarantee" for the representation of the "*staatsrechtlichen*" tie of the whole Monarchy.

I fulfill my duty as a Sovereign by thus bringing into accord the traditions as to legality and lawful claims of my countries and peoples with their actual necessities of the Monarchy, and with full confidence in the matured judgment and patriotic zeal of my peoples. I leave it to them to develop and strengthen the institutions which have been given, or restored by me. I hope that these institutions will, by the favor and protection of the Almighty, prosper and prove a blessing to the country, and I trust that He, in whose hands are the fortunes of Princes and Nations, will not withhold His blessing from the measures which I, in conscientious solicitude, have taken for the welfare of my subjects. FRANCIS JOSEPH (M. P.)

VIENNA, Oct. 20.

II.

IMPERIAL DIPLOMA FOR THE REGULATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STAATSRECHTLICHEN AFFAIRS OF THE MONARCHY.

We, FRANCIS JOSEPH I., by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, of Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, Archduke of Austria, &c., do hereby make known unto all men:

Our ancestors of glorious memory having determined to draw up a certain form of succession for our most illustrious house, his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty CHARLES VI., did, on the 19th of April, 1713, establish that final and immutable order of succession which, known under the name of "Pragmatic Sanction," the same having been accepted by the lawful estates of our various kingdoms and countries as a State, fundamental and family law. The settled order of succession, the indivisibility of the Empire, in accord with the rights and liberties of the abovenamed kingdoms and countries, and the fidelity, devotion and bravery of its inhabitants, enabled the Austrian Monarchy, which, by means of State and international treaties, had gradually been enlarged and strengthened to resist all attacks and to overcome all dangers.

In the interest of our house and of our subjects, it is our sovereign duty to uphold the political power and influence of the Austrian Monarchy, and to give security to the same by establishing a clear and unequivocal state of things; and by endeavoring to bring about a harmonious cooperation of the different parts of the empire. Those institutions and laws which are in accordance with the historical claims and rights of the different kingdoms and countries are the best guarantees for the indivisibility of that tie which connects them.

In consideration that the elements of general organic constitutions, and of harmonious cooperation have been enlarged and strengthened by the equality of all our subjects before the law, by the light of religious liberty guaranteed to all, by the privilege of all ranks and classes to serve the State, by the common obligation to take up arms in defence of the State and to bear the burdens of the same, by the abolition of the intermediate customs-line—and in consideration that the concentration of the power of Government for the management of the highest duties of State are absolutely necessary to the security of the Monarchy, and to the well-being of its several countries, we have, in order to equalise our different kingdoms and countries and to give to our subjects a properly-regulated share in the legislation and administration, resolved—on the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction, and in virtue of our own sovereign will—to issue the following as a durable and immutable fundamental law of State, *as well as for our own rule of conduct as for the rule of conduct of our successors in the Government. We do resolve and ordain as follows:*

1. The right to issue, alter and abolish laws will only be exercised by us and our successors *with the cooperation of the lawfully-assembled Diets, and respectively of the Reichsrath, to which body the Diets will have to send the number of members fixed by us.*

2. The things to be settled with the cooperation of the Reichsrath are: All legislative matters which relate to the rights, duties and interests of our several kingdoms and countries, such as the laws connected with the coinage, currency, public credit, customs and commercial matters. Further, the fundamental principles of a system for the establishment of banks privileged to issue notes, and the legislation in respect to the post-office, telegraphs and railroads. The manner of managing the conscription for the army will in future be discussed with the Reichsrath, and the necessary arrangements made, with its cooperation, for settling the matter in a constitutional way. The Reichsrath will cooperate in the introduction of new taxes and imposts, in raising the already existing taxes and dues, and more particularly in raising the price of salt. The Reichsrath will also, in accordance with our resolution of July 17, 1860, cooperate in the making of new loans. Neither the conversion of already existing State debts, nor the sale, change, or mortgage of the real property of the State can be ordained without the consent of the Reichsrath. The examination into and the settlement of the amount of the Budget for the coming year must take place with the cooperation of the Reichsrath, as must the examination into the State accounts and the results of the financial administration of each year.

3. All matters of legislation which are not mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs will be managed by the several Diets; by the kingdoms and countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown in the sense of their former constitutions and in the other kingdoms and countries in the sense of, and in accordance with, the constitutional provincial statutes.

However, as there are some matters of legislation in those provinces which do not belong to the Hungarian Crown—that are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, and as such matters have for a long series of years been subjected to one common treatment and decision, we reserve to ourselves the right to treat them with the constitutional cooperation of the Reichsrath, but with the assistance of the Reichsraths of these provinces.

"A common treatment can also take place, even if the matters to be settled are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, should such be the wish and express desire of one or other of the provincial Diets.

4. This our Imperial Diploma shall at once be placed in the archives of our kingdoms and countries, and shall in due time be entered in the laws of the land in an authentic text, and in the language used in the country. Directly after their accession our successors shall attach their Imperial signature to our Diploma, and authentic copies of the same shall be sent to the several kingdoms and countries where they are to be entered in the laws of the land.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto attached our signature and imperial seal, and have ordered the diploma to be placed in our family court and State archives.

Given in our capital and residence of Vienna on this 20th of October, 1860, and in the 12th year of our reign.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.
COUNT RECHBERG.

By Imperial order.
BARON v. RANSONNET.

Effect of the New Manifesto in Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24—7 A. M.

If the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH flatters himself that he will conciliate the Hungarian exiles by the charter which he has vouchsafed to their native country, he will find himself, I fear, grievously in error. I believe there is hardly one among them who does not regard it as merely an instalment of the great debt he owes them,—that, paltry as they declare it to be, it has been wrung at the last moment by fear, and that it would not even now be wrung from him did he not despair of enlisting the aid of Russia in his designs against Italy. They who think so may be wrong, their prejudices or their resentments may have warped their judgment, they may hate so strongly as to reject any grace from such a hand; events may prove that they are unjust; but that their opinion or this policy is, as I state, is most certain. What effect may be produced in Hungary itself when the Imperial Manifesto shall have reached its remotest districts I cannot say, but one cannot look but with suspicion on the telegraphic dispatches from Vienna, dated Sunday evening, which state that the telegraph from Pesth proclaims that "the enthusiasm was immense and general throughout Hungary." By this time it may be so for aught we know; but I fear it was impossible for the telegram writers at Pesth to know much about that "general enthusiasm," for the simple reason that the telegraph is far from being general in Hungary; that in Hungary there is as yet no network of railroads; and that the telegraphic wire is to be found only where the railroad exists. It is hardly necessary to observe that it is most difficult for the Government to know, on the evening of Sunday, the effect on distant populations of a manifesto which was promulgated at Vienna on the same morning. How Pesth, Presburg, and some few towns connected by the rail or the wire feel, might be known or guessed; but respecting the remoter districts, on the Turkish frontier for instance, the Vienna functionaries must at that moment have been ignorant.

The great value of Parliamentary institutions consists in the right vested in the representatives of the people to grant or to refuse supplies to the Government. To vote troops, and subsidies to maintain them, or to resist the encroachments a tyrant would make on the liberties of his people by refusing him the means of doing so, is the surest guarantee of a nation's freedom. That guarantee Hungary possessed before 1848. It was abolished in 1849; and I do not find in what we as yet see of the Imperial Manifesto that it is restored; on the contrary, the patent reserves the power of raising supplies in men and money to the central Government of Vienna. It may turn out an error; but the new Diet does not appear to be a much more efficient body for government than a Council-General in France.

Before 1848, Hungary enjoyed its territorial integrity. In 1849, it was treated somewhat in the same fashion that Savoy has been by the Prince of whose race it was the cradle, for the benefit of his powerful and magnanimous ally. It was dismembered; Croatia, Voivodia and Transylvania were torn from it, and this dismemberment is maintained by the patent.

Hungary Proper is the only portion of the empire which is affected by the manifesto. The favor accorded to the other provinces consists of promises—promises which are not now for the first time made, which have been made once or twice a year for the last twelve years; which are now the accents of fear, and which may remain as much unfulfilled as in the past. Six or eight months ago, when the Grand Duke ALBRECHT was recalled from Hungary and Gen. BENEDEK appointed Governor-General in his place, the Government declared that an act would be immediately promulgated reestablishing the Comitats, and convoking the Diet within the shortest possible period. The next morning the declaration was forgotten.

From the London Times (Editorial.)

After relying for twelve years on force alone, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH *has at length recognized the fact that there are other conditions necessary for the preservation of power.* The first act of repentance has now been performed, but it remains to be seen whether the day of grace has not passed by, and the sacrifice of pride and personal authority has not been made in vain. Since the Emperor ascended the throne, *no such important step has been taken as the restoration of constitutional freedom to the Hungarians.* This great change in the institutions of the empire is professed to be made by the imperial decree, of which we publish a summary elsewhere. In appearance it is, indeed, large enough. If all that is there expressed be loyally carried out it is difficult to believe that the mass of the Hungarians can be otherwise than contented by the concessions of the Emperor. But so many doubts, such universal distrust, prevail throughout the country, that we must wait to learn in what spirit the Imperial decree has been received before forming a judgment of its ultimate effects. It is plain that if the Hungarians consider the new reform to be insincere, or to be wrung from the sovereign only by the fears of the moment, *they are likely to use them only as the means of furthering the independence of their country by the disruption of the Empire.*

SWEDEN.

Abolition of the Passport System.

From the London Times.

The Swedish Government has just taken a step in advance of all other Continental Powers. It has decreed the abolition of the passport system. Though the state of Europe is not particularly encouraging, and though wars and rumors of wars might have furnished more timid rulers with pretexts for delay, the Government of Sweden has struck boldly at the nuisance. It has not done the good work negligently or with reserve. The entire system, with all its complicated abominations and follies, is swept away at once, and it is openly proclaimed that anybody may henceforth enter the Swedish territory, traverse, or leave it with as little hindrance or affront as would be encountered in our own country. Such an act deserves all praise, and we can only hope, for the sake of civilization, that so good an example may speedily find imitators. We are aware that in some of the German States common sense has proved too strong for law, and that the system, though not formally abolished, has been allowed to drop gradually into disuse, but Sweden, we believe, is the first of the continental kingdoms which has been enlightened enough to repudiate this mechanism of mischief by a public edict, and declare that as far as her territories are concerned every one shall be free to come and free to go.

Sweden has led the way gallantly, and within the last few weeks even absolute Russia has modified the regulations of her passport system. Free Italy is not likely to lag behind in such a race, and, perhaps, before long we shall see Europe relieved of a system which has done more mischief than any other species of restriction. There is no commerce which it is more desirable to encourage than that between men and men; no custom more pernicious than that which by confining people to the place of their birth deprives them of the liberality of feeling which intercourse with their fellow-creatures would create. If war is ever to be made impossible by the mutual acquaintance and esteem of nations, the good work must be commenced by the abolition of a system which treats every man as a criminal on his defence as soon as he sets foot in any country but his own.

Latest Intelligence per Adriatic.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The *Times* in its second edition quotes a letter from Warsaw, which says that the presence there of the Emperor of Austria appears to be ill viewed by all parties. It is not, however, thought that any demonstration of ill feeling will be made.

A JOKE UPON MRS. HOOD.—At breakfast he offered to give my mother a few hints on buying fish, adducing his own superior experience of the sea as a reason for informing her ignorance as a young housekeeper. "Above all things, Jane," said he, "as they will endeavor to impose upon your inexperience, let nothing induce you to buy a plaice that has any appearance of red or orange spots, as they are the sure sign of an advanced stage of decomposition." My mother promised faithful compliance in the innocence of her heart, and accordingly, when the fish-woman came to the door, she descended to show off her newly-acquired information. As it happened, the woman had little but plaice, and these she turned over and over praising their size and freshness. But the obnoxious spots on every one of them still greeted my mother's dissatisfied gaze. On her hinting a doubt of their freshness, she was met by the assertion that they were not long out of the water, having been caught that morning. This shook my mother's doubts for a moment, but remembering my father's portrayal of the Brighton fishwoman's iniquitous falsehoods, she gravely shook her head, and mildly observed, in all the pride of conscious knowledge, "My good woman, it may be as you say, but I could not think of buying any plaice with those very unpleasant red spots." The woman's answer was a perfect shout: "Lord bless your eyes, mum! who ever seen any without 'em?" A suppressed giggle on the stairs revealed the perpetrator of the joke, and my father rushed off in a perfect ecstacy of laughter, leaving my poor discomfited mother to appease the angry sea-nymph as she could.—*Hood's Memorials.*

Strange News from Kansas.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD TROUBLES—THE SETTLERS ON THE CHEROKEE INDIAN LANDS DRIVEN AWAY BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

A correspondent, whom the Leavenworth *Times* considers reliable, writes from Mapleton, (K. T.,) under date of Oct. 25, detailing strange proceedings against the hardy and industrious pioneers who had settled, during the last six years, on the Cherokee Neutral Lands, a district which embraces an area twenty-five miles by forty in extent. He writes:

"A few mornings since, these settlers were surprised by the report that the United States troops were on the way from the south to drive them from their premises. In a few hours the report was confirmed by the appearance of the Indian Agent, whom they call Col. COWAN, accompanied by a Company of Cavalry, sixty in number, commanded by Capt. STURGESS. They commenced immediately applying the torch to the dwellings of the settlers, traveling northward with their work of devastation and ruin. Nearly all the settlers on what is called the "Lightning Creek Settlement" were thus visited by them. They came on to Cow Creek, a branch of the Dry Wood, and there showed the same relentless spirit. The news of their destructive raid traveled before them, and the settlers on the Dry Wood rallied to the number of three or four hundred, and sent a Committee of Conference to visit the "Colonel." The Committee contended that, whatever might be his right to disturb the settlers further south, that they on the Dry Wood were on what is called the "eight-mile strip," and that they were on no part of the Cherokee tract, but on lands now subject to preëmption. At least, they contended that, since that question was yet in a measure unsettled, that they should be favored, and allowed to remain until a new survey could be made, and the whole matter legally adjusted.

Finally a written pledge was signed on the part of the citizens that they would abandon that district previous to the 25th of November next, provided the agent would spare their dwellings at this time, and leave the country. Accordingly, the incendiary withdrew but threatened that, if every man of them did not leave before the day specified, he would burn not only their houses next time, but all their feed, grain, and everything he could find valuable.

When this news came to our citizens in this portion of the county, they immediately sent down delegations to learn the facts and report. Some of those gentlemen have returned, and report the most distressing scene. *Seventy-four houses have been burned, and at least one hundred families turned out upon the bare prairies,* all by that subtle acquaintance of ours called the power of the Federal Government. I have, during the last twenty-four hours, conversed with at least twenty persons from that country, and all give it as the saddest scene ever witnessed in Kansas. Women and children are now sheltered in the bushes along the creeks, mourning their hard fate.

A meeting was held last evening at Marmaton, some four miles this side of the land referred to. It was largely attended, both by delegations from Dry Wood and other portions of this county. All I have here written was more than confirmed by those who spoke. One gentleman stated that he knew of a case where this Col. COWAN came to a house in which a lady was sick, having a child but two days old. All their pleading was in vain. He ordered his men to carry her out on her bed and lay her upon the prairie. His orders were obeyed, and the house was fired. A mass-meeting is called at Cato, on the Dry Wood, next Wednesday. The indignation is very general, and the excitement high. I understand a Committee is now on the way to see Gov. MEDARY.

Yesterday morning, just after Capt. STURGESS' Company had started South, a messenger arrived, "on his third horse," from Fort Leavenworth, with orders for him to start for that place immediately."

An Answer to Gov. Wise.

A meeting of friends of the Union was held in the Opera House at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday evening last, to consider the secession resolutions offered by Gov. WISE a few days previously at a meeting in Princess Anne County. Mr. JOSEPH LEGAN and Hon. J. S. MILLSON made addresses, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we regard the Constitution of the United States, whatever may be its imperfections, as the best safeguard of liberty and human right ever yet divined by human wisdom; and that, in view of the good it has secured, as well as the evil it has averted, we prefer it to any other form of government hitherto adopted or suggested among mankind.

2. That we regard the Union of the States, under that Constitution, not only as the best means to our continued prosperity, but as necessary to the best hopes of the world, and look upon disunion as the greatest evil that can befall us, *save dishonor.*

3. That no one section of the United States more than another, has the right to name and to elect any citizen to the Presidency, and that it is the duty of all parts of the Union to acknowledge and give due obedience to the Government, under any President who may be constitutionally elected, *so long* as the Constitution and laws shall be faithfully kept and executed.

4. That it is unreasonable to regard the elevation of any citizen to the Presidency, who shall be elected by a Constitutional majority of the people, as an act of aggression, or from which, *of itself*, we may infer designs hostile to our rights and liberties.

5. That we have sufficient confidence in the people of the United States, in their love of the Union, and reverence for the laws, to believe that they will, upon all just occasions, oppose and resist any clear violation of the Constitution, whether attempted in wantonness or under the forms of law. But we hold, that to anticipate and assume such violation, under existing circumstances, is at once unwise and unjust, and we shall regard the appointment of "Minute Men" and "Committees of Safety," as contemplated in one of the resolutions adopted by a portion of the people of the County of Princess Anne, on the 17th instant, as the exercise of authority unknown to the laws of the State of Virginia, and of an irritating and revolutionary character.

6. That we have seen nothing to justify any distrust in the constituted authorities of the State, that they will not in due time and in a proper manner, vindicate the laws and maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth.

The resolutions were then adopted, a single voice dissenting.

A Portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th is received. You request me to inform you what I know personally of Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, first, as to his intellectual capacity; second, his consistency; third, his good citizenship; fourth, his experience in political economy; fifth, his strength of will; sixth, his religious belief and practice; seventh, his moderation; eighth, his social qualities, &c.

As far as I am able I will answer your questions as they are propounded. In reply to the first, Mr. LINCOLN, though lacking in the refinement and cultivation of the schools, possesses more than ordinary intellectual capacity. This is, I think, clearly proven from the published political debates between him and Mr. DOUGLAS, in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois.

1. I am not politician enough to answer for the consistency of a politician. It is much in Mr. LINCOLN'S favor that he can use the language to be found on page 106, in the second joint debate at Freeport, Aug. 27, 1858, between Mr. DOUGLAS and himself. (*Vide Debates of Lincoln and Douglas*, published by FOLLETT, FORTES & Co., Columbus, Ohio.)

2. Respecting the good citizenship of this gentleman, I can answer most emphatically. In all the relations of husband, father and neighbor, he is without reproach.

4. I am a Democrat, and, therefore, not the proper person to answer for Mr. LINCOLN on this point.

5. Many persons think Mr. LINCOLN lacking in will. I do not. My reason is, that any man, born and bred in the West, and engaged in political life so long as has been Mr. LINCOLN, surrounded by all the temptations to rascality and sharp dealing of Western life, coming out unscathed, and with unblemished reputation for integrity, must have not only a will, but one that is very determined. Mr. LINCOLN I believe to be an honest man.

6. His religious belief I do not know. The Presbyterians claim him. He very rarely attends public worship.

7. "His moderation" is "known unto all men."

8. He enjoys a joke; tells a good story; is very kind and affable, and withal a most worthy gentleman. Faithfully yours.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE IN ILLINOIS.—The following paragraph, which we find in the Galena (Ill.) *Courier* of the 26th, gives the *dénouement* of an outrage perpetrated at that place which we have already noticed:

"The gentlemen who left here a few days ago in pursuit of the two negroes who had been kidnapped from this place, a short time since, returned this morning, bringing with them the two negroes they were in pursuit of, and also another which had been kidnapped by the same persons some six weeks before, from Dubuque, Iowa. They were decoyed away by a man calling himself GEORGE WILDER, who was properly named JOHN GOODWIN, and who was accompanied by his father-in-law, named PETER I. BOLTON, both residents of Caldwell County, Missouri. These two men murdered JERRY BOYD, one of the kidnapped negroes, on the 30th of September last, near Iowa City, Iowa. The men are respectably connected in Buchanan County, Missouri, about fourteen miles south of the City of St. Joseph. One of them, BOLTON, the first captured, was committed to jail, in St. Joseph, on the charge of kidnapping, in default of $2,000 bail. The other, GOODWIN, was taken charge of by the gentlemen from this city, who brought him within forty miles of Hannibal, Missouri, on their way to this place, when he slipped his irons, and jumped from the car window while the train was running at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, and escaped.

About two months ago they succeeded in decoying away a woman from Dubuque, named MARY BAKER, and lately took from this place MARY BOYD, wife of JERRY BOYD, who was murdered, and a mulatto girl about 14 years old, the daughter of a colored woman in this vicinity. When the gentleman from Galena arrived where the negroes were, the bargain was made, and the negro-buyer was at St. Joseph getting the money to pay for them. The price for them was $1,700. In the meantime the fact of the murder of JERRY BOYD came out through MARY BOYD, his wife, and information was sent here of the whereabouts of the negroes and the men."

How JERRY BOYD was murdered is thus stated:

"We understand Mrs. BOYD states that when the party had traveled three days out from Galena, they encamped by night some sixteen miles from Iowa City. Here some movements made by GOODWIN and BOLTON excited the suspicions of JERRY that all was not right, and he loaded his gun and revolver in the presence of the kidnappers. The next morning GOODWIN and BOLTON held a consultation, GOODWIN urging the necessity of getting rid of JERRY by killing him. While JERRY was sitting down near the wagon, GOODWIN stepped up to him saying, 'JERRY, I am afraid of you,' and fired, first shooting him in the breast and then in the head. The murder was committed in the presence of Mrs. BOYD and the mulatto girl."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7. Enumerated, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1493, 1497, 1261, 683, 1451, 1453, 1477, 15, 801, 515, 745, 203, 1131, 1187, 101, 1209, 285, 315, 1343, 1091, 1389. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday, when the following numbers will be called: Nos. 1438, 1808, 1586, 1012¾, 1012, 1314, 1480, 1064, 1422, 1426, 1428, 1444, 1532, 1006, 198, 1462, 1542, 538, 570, 1416.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2005, 2060, 2001, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211. *Part II.*—Nos. 2077, 2105, 2106, 2109, 2148, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2189, 2197, 2198, 295, 1972, 2084.

Lynch's Street Cleaning Contract.

THE MANDAMUS DENIED.

The People ex. rel. Patrick Lynch et al. vs. *The Board of Aldermen.*—It will be remembered that the relators claimed to have received a contract from the City Inspector for cleaning the streets for five years, claiming to be the lowest bidders.

The Aldermen refused to confirm the contract, and the relators obtained an alternative *mandamus*, with the usual order to show cause. The Aldermen returned that they had acted in the matter and had refused to confirm.

The relators thereupon moved that the return be quashed for insufficiency, and a peremptory *mandamus* issue, to compel the Board to confirm the contract.

The matter was before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and the following opinion was now rendered. The cause has been once or twice stated in the TIMES.

LEONARD, J.—The Relators obtained an alternative *mandamus*, requiring the Aldermen to take action and pass upon or confirm the award of a contract to the Relators for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York for the term of five years, or show cause, &c.

The Aldermen return that they have taken action thereon, and have refused to confirm the award of the contract.

The Relators now insist that the bid made by them was the lowest offered; that the Inspector has awarded them the contract, as by law he was compelled to do, they being the lowest bidders; that their security for the performance has been approved, and that the Aldermen have no such discretion, as they claim, of refusing to confirm the award.

The only question to be considered is, whether the Aldermen can, in their discretion, reject or refuse to confirm the award of their contract, under such circumstances.

The case of The People *ex rel.* Dinsmore *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board, (6 Abb., P. R. 42,) is, I think, decisive of the question. The City Ordinances lawfully made forbid any contract to be executed for the City for a sum exceeding $250 until it has been confirmed by the Common Council. Without considering whether the contract in question was an advantageous one to the City or not, it is evident that the power to confirm implies the authority to reject. Any unjust or extravagant contract ought to be rejected, although it should be the lowest and most favorable offer made. It would be an idle ceremony to refer the proposals, estimates and contracts to the Common Council, if this was, in all cases, to confirm the contract, provided it appeared to be the lowest offer. It is necessary that the power to reject as well as to confirm should be vested in the Common Council. Their discretion ought to be wisely exercised, but if it is not so exercised, this Court cannot interfere to supervise the manner in which the discretion of the Common Council is manifested. The Court might not, probably would not be able to exercise any better discretion in respect to confirming or rejecting a contract for City work than the Common Council. The Common Council are answerable to their constituents for the manner in which they exercise their discretion, but not to the Supreme Court. If a peremptory *mandamus* could be invoked for such a cause, the ultimate power of City legislation might come to be finally devolved upon the courts.

This Court can compel the Common Council to act in certain cases, but cannot define the manner of their pursuing their legislative duties.

The application for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the confirmation of the award of the contract in question is denied.

J. R. Whiting for relators; Henry H. Anderson for respondents.

The Columbia College Law Students.

THE CASE SUBMITTED.

Matter of the Admission to the Bar of the Columbia Law College Graduates.—Prof. Wedgwood now filed, at the General Term of the Superior Court, the *remittiturs* in these cases from the Court of Appeals, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

In answer to a question of Justice SUTHERLAND, the Professor stated that the argument of the questions involved in this controversy was heard *ex parte* before the Court of Appeals. Similar action was taken in regard to the University students.

The Board of Ads Isaacs Menken.

Chas. S. Matthews vs. *John C. Heenan.*—This case, which has been frequently noticed in the TIMES, and which was now to have been tried, was further postponed until Jan. 14.

An Alleged Pickpocket Bailed.

Matter of Mary Parmly.—At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the prisoner was brought up on an application for bail, charged with picking pockets. The bail was fixed at $500, and one G. B. Bennett became surety.

Court of General Sessions.

The November Term of this Court was opened yesterday, by Judge RUSSELL. The Grand and Petit Jury rolls were called, and excuses of jurors desiring to be discharged from service were heard. Recorder Barnard came upon the Bench for a few moments, and announced an affirmative decision upon a motion made on the last day of the October term, for the discharge of Maurice Harris, indicted for larceny upon his own recognizance.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The calendar for Wednesday was not made up when the Court adjourned, but will be published to-morrow in our legal column.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The motion calendar of this branch of the Court will not again be called until Thursday next, or until there is some accession of Justices. This is occasioned by the session of the General Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Matter of the Estate of Bonnaffe.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Kenaith vs. *Bassett.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Matburn vs. *Matburn.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Lewis vs. *Barr, Assignee, et al.*—The papers are not properly prepared, and are with the General Term Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Bride* vs. *Gray.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Folsom vs. *Stewart.*—Referred to C. A. Peabody.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Arnoux* vs. *Phelan.*—New trial granted unless defendant stipulates to deduct $35 50 from his costs.

Arnoux et al. vs. *Callendar.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5.

$84,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	
6,000	do	87¾	
14,000	do	87½	
20,000	do	87	
10,000	do	87½	
6,000	Cal. State 7s	92	
5,000	do	91¾	
1,000	N.Y. Cen. R. 7's	106¾	
2,000	Erie 2 M. Bs	99¾	
29,000	Erie R. 3M.B.,'53	91½	
3,000	Erie R. 4 M. Bs.	82	
6,000	Har. R. 1 M. Bs.	95	
3,000	Mich.Cts&CtistM Snkg Fd.Con.Bs	96¾	
8,000	Mich.So.2d Mt Bs.	58	
2,000	La.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	17	
5	Park Bank	113	
100	Canton Co	s30	17½
54	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.c	92	
1,580	N. Y. Central R.	82¾	
100	do	s5	82¾
50	do	s10	82½
100	do	b30	83
100	do		82¾
100	do	b15	82¾
100	do	s30	82½
100	Erie Railroad	s10	31¾
100	do	s30	31¾
1000	do		31¾
50	Hudson River R.	s10	89¾
500	do	s60	59
200	do		60
980	Harlem Railroad		17
10	Harlem R. Prefer'd		40
200	do		40¾
200	Reading Railroad		42½
100	do		42¾
200	do		42¾
100	do	b15	43
100	do	b10	43
10	Mich. Cen. R		62¾
50	do		62¾
50	do		62¾
100	do		63¼
150	do	b5	63¾
25	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		17¾
1000	do		17¾
200	do		17¾
200	do	b60	18
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		73
150	do		39½
150	do		39¾
150	do		40
150	do		40¾
700	Ill. Cen. R Scrip		74
50	do	b30	74½
1250	Galena & Chi. R.		73
100	do		72¾
650	do		72¾
350	Cleve. & Toledo R.		35
100	do	s30	35
100	do		35¼
300	do		35¾
100	do	b60	35¾
11	Chic. & R. I. R.		65½
100	do		66
150	Mil. & Miss. R.		12
100	Indapl's & Cin. R.		50
50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	opg	84
100	do	opg	85

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87¼	
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	77	
5,000	do	77¾	
2,000	Cal. Large Bs. 7s	90	
7,000	Cal. State 7s	91¾	
5,000	do	92	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	95	
10,000	do	s10	95
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M.Bs.	57¼	
4,000	do	57	
2,000	Har. R. 1st M	95	
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	98	
50	Pac. M. S. Co	b10	93
25	do		93
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	83¾
225	do		83¾
50	do	b10	83¾
25	do	b15	83¾
100	do	s60	83¾
100	do		83¾
200	Chic. & R. I. R.		65¾
50	do	b60	65¾
150	Erie Railroad	b60	33½
500	do		33
100	do	s60	32
100	Hudson Riv. R.		59¾
125	Harlem Railroad		17¾
150	Harlem R. Pref		40¾
350	do		40
200	do		40¾
600	Reading R.		42½
18	Mich. Cen. R.		63
300	Mich. S. & N. I R.		17¾
300	do	b30	17¾
350	Mich.S.&N.I.G S'k.		40¾
100	do		40¾
100	do	s10	40¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		74
50	do		73¾
150	do		73¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		72¾
150	do		72¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		35¾
10	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		84½

MONDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 27:

Increase in Loans	$1,871,958
Decrease in Specie	603,508
Increase in Circulation	306,120
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,613,804

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 5, 1859.	Nov. 3, 1860.	Oct. 27, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,008	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	120,118,037	125,234,584	123,362,626
Specie	20,228,342	22,195,092	22,798,590
Circulation	8,627,421	9,429,423	9,123,103
Gross Deposits	96,733,901	109,353,017	107,016,038
Exchanged	23,060,003	29,673,601	28,950,426
Undrawn	73,673,898	79,679,416	78,065,612
In Sub-Treasury	4,608,687	5,639,258	4,887,003

The Bank returns show a moderate reaction on the Specie line, though the average is a rising one, by reason of the California receipts which went into Bank on Friday. The Loans and Discounts, as anticipated, are on the advance, partly in preparation for the heavy payments of the 4th November, but mainly because of the general strength of the Bank movement, and of the confidence felt by the management in the prosperous condition of our Export trade in both Cotton and Breadstuffs. The circulation, as usual on quarter-day, shows a temporary increase. The deposit line is also considerably up, though this increase will come off with the payments into bank on the 4th. The Money market to-day is much the same as at the close of last week, 6 on call and loan, and 7 ₩ cent. on the very best double-name discounts. The classification continues very strict in mercantile paper, and the turn of the market is against most of the single-name dry-goods line, varying 8 to 12 ₩ cent. Exchange opens a fraction firmer, and London is quoted 109¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PETRUC AND FANCI—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOLL PITCHER—THE FOUR LOVERS—THE LOTTERY TICKET—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Southampton on the 20th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing five days' later mails, and three days' later advices than those received by the *Prince Albert*, at St. Johns; and the steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 28th, was intercepted yesterday off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press. A large portion of this morning's TIMES is devoted to the news, which is of considerable interest. It is reported from Warsaw that the Imperial Conferences had been satisfactory to the illustrious personages concerned, and that the principle of a European Congress had been agreed upon. The promulgation of a new Constitution at this time by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is deemed significant, though, as far as Hungary is concerned, it is not believed that the restoration of a portion of her ancient privileges will quell the spirit of insurrection and revolution that is gaining ground there every day. We publish, among our extracts, the Prussian and Russian protests against the intervention of Piedmont in behalf of the revolution in Italy. Russia only has recalled her representative from Turin. There was a rumor that Great Britain was committed to the same policy, but the London *Times* indignantly denies its truth, and in an article, not very complimentary to Prussia, declares that England would not follow in the lead of any despotism. An article in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, under the head of "French Policy in Italy," is supposed to have emanated from the Emperor himself. It shows that the proper course for France is non-intervention, and explains the impossibility of her interfering either in behalf of despotism against Italy on the one hand, or in behalf of revolution against constituted authority on the other. The London *Times* speaks of the article as "Napoleon's quiet reply to the divine-right demonstration at Warsaw." From Italy the news is not of an important character. According to a telegram from Naples, dated the 23d ult., hopes are entertained that Capua will soon be evacuated by the Royal troops. We are once more assured that the Pope has no intention of leaving Rome. The Austrian war preparations in Venetia are being carried out upon a stupendous scale, and the impression strongly prevails that she will soon actively interfere against the Revolution. Our English, French, and German correspondence, received by the *Adriatic*, presents a full review of all the European news of the day.

The readers of the TIMES do not need to be informed that the Presidential election takes place this day. As pertinent to the occasion, we publish this morning a variety of matter bearing on the struggle, prominent among which will be found telegrams and letters from various of the Southern States, giving a reflex of the condition of sentiment in the various localities from which they are forwarded. The Governor of South Carolina, it will be seen, in his message to the Legislature of that State, recommends, in view of the probable election of LINCOLN, that they remain in session until the result is known, and that they then take such action as will enable South Carolina to meet the emergency in a proper manner,—which the Governor believes to be by immediate secession. Excitement yesterday was running very high in Baltimore. Meetings of all parties were held throughout the city. It is understood that a tremendous struggle will be made by the Administration men to carry Maryland for BRECKINRIDGE, but it is probably sure for BELL and EVERETT. The Republicans of Baltimore intend to vote a straight ticket, and in the present improved condition of the police of that city, we shall be able to ascertain what their exact strength is.

At the special request of a number of prominent citizens of Georgia, the United States Arsenal at Augusta, in that State, has been placed in possession of Federal troops; and the Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., is to be occupied by a company of the Second Cavalry, at the request of citizens of that place. This movement is intended as a measure of precaution in view of any possible trouble which may arise from the result of the Presidential election.

The merchants of the City in favor of LINCOLN'S election assembled in great numbers in Wall-street, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday. Mr. JAMES GALLATIN presided, and speeches were made by him, and by WM. CURTIS NOYES and STERNE B. CHITTENDEN. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and the attempt of some rowdies to interfere with it seemed only to increase the ardor of the Republicans.

We have details of Utah news to Oct. 12. Judge KINNEY had arrived from the East, and was warmly welcomed by the Mormons, with whom he is a great favorite. The Mormon Conference commenced on Saturday, the 6th, and was in session two days and a half. During its progress BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and ORSON HYDE made speeches indicative of the present Mormon feeling in regard to the people of the States and to the Army, from which we infer that it is not a very amicable one. It was indicated at this Conference that the hand-cart system of emigration is to be given up. YOUNG intends, in the Spring, to send ox-teams with the missionaries to the States, which will return in the Fall laden with merchandise and emigrants. The cash tithing paid into the Mormon Church for the years 1857-8-9, and to Oct. 1, 1860, amounted to $14,552-99, of which amount about $4,500 was raised in Salt Lake City. It is the declared intention of BRIGHAM to recommence the building of the Temple next Spring.

We have received files of Hayti papers to Oct 13, but they are unusually destitute of interesting intelligence. The priests all over Hayti are preaching the observance of the Sabbath, and the people appear disposed to follow their precepts. The country is quiet, and the Government occupied with purely local affairs.

The storm of the latter part of last week extended over a great portion of the country, and did a considerable amount of damage. On the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, in Western Maryland and Virginia, an immense body of water fell, and all the streams flowing into the Potomac were much swollen. The rise in that river was almost unprecedented, though the damage resulting is not so great as might be expected. On the east end of Long Island the gale was very severe. In New-Haven, on Sunday evening, many trees were prostrated, and the steeple of the Wooster-place Church (Second Baptist) was thrown upon the square. Its height was about 240 feet. The bell, perch, entablature, columns, and other front works also fell, crushing the iron fence around the church, but doing little other damage. Had the steeple fallen to the north or south it would have crushed two or three private mansions. The loss is $4,000 or $5,000.

At General Session of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the cases of the College law students were submitted, and decision reserved. At Chambers of the same Court, Justice LEONARD held, in the case of PATRICK LYNCH *vs.* THE ALDERMEN, that the Board could confirm or reject contracts in their discretion. In the Marine Court, the case of JOHN C. HERMAN, sued for the Board of ADA ISAACS MENKEN, was again postponed until Jan. 14. The November term of the Court of General Sessions was opened, but no business of importance was done.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, and the improvement in prices equal to an average of one per cent. on the Railway Shares; New-York Central 83½; Erie 33 per cent. The Exchange market rather firmer. No change in the rates for Money.

Sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive. Prices of Flour and Corn were quoted higher. Desirable lots of Wheat were quite firm and buoyant. Barley and Oats were doing better. Rye was depressed. A limited business was reported in Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Whisky was more inquired for, as were also Hay and Hops. The freight engagements were restricted, owing, chiefly, to the scarcity of shiproom and the high claims of shipowners.

The Election To-Day.

It is universally conceded that the vote of New-York to-day decides the Presidential question. Every other Northern State is surrendered to LINCOLN. The great West will pronounce for him by enormous majorities. No one has a moment's doubt about any New-England State,—and the vote of last month rendered it absolutely certain that Pennsylvania will vote for him by at least 30,000 majority. The decision of the question, therefore, rests with New-York;—and so certain is the vote of the whole interior, that nothing less than forty or fifty thousand against him in the City can cast a shadow of doubt on the result in the State at large.

The most remarkable feature of the canvass has been the fact that the Republicans are the only organized party in the field. Theirs is the only platform of principles and the only candidate for which any citizen has a chance to vote. The Opposition to LINCOLN are united upon no candidate, nor do they agree upon any political principle. No man can tell what would follow their success,—what principles would come into the ascendant,—what man would take the guidance of public affairs. Indeed the only result of electing the Fusion ticket would be to throw everything into greater confusion than ever. Instead of ending the Presidential contest it would only be just commenced. The agitation throughout the country would be greater, more violent and more ruinous to business than ever before, and we might look forward to a Winter of political turmoil, business stagnation and commercial disaster. Business men in this City begin to see this tendency and dread the result. If the defeat of LINCOLN would end the contest, or put the matter in the way of a peaceful solution;—if it would elect anybody else or settle the principles and policy of the Administration, there would be some show of excuse for pressing it with so much zeal. But no such result is anticipated, or even claimed by his opponents.

The simple truth is, the political parties—and especially the Douglas Democrats,—have been made to play a purely subordinate part in this whole Fusion movement. The active leaders of the whole crusade have been a firm of dry goods merchants in this City,—who have cared far more about advertising their business at the South than about saving the Union or defeating LINCOLN. And the expiring faction of Know-Nothings, and the ultra Pro-Slavery *Hards*, saw at the outset that their only chance of salvation lay in fastening themselves upon the Democratic Party and being kept from utter extinction by its strength. If the Douglas Democrats had run a ticket of their own, with their own candidate and upon their own platform, they would have had at least 20,000 more votes than the Fusion ticket will get, and would have held the organization, the strength and the prestige of the party after the contest was over. As it is, even if the Fusion ticket should succeed, half the victory inures to their copartners, and they themselves become powerless. For the Douglas Democrats, Fusion is the gravest mistake a political party ever committed.

The attitude of the Republican Party is eminently national and conservative,—and its success will do more to suppress the sectional agitation of the Slavery question than any other result. It seeks no interference with Slavery,—but aims only to check its increase. Its candidate is an eminently just, upright and conservative statesman,—pledged by his opinions, his declarations and his life against any invasion of Southern rights and any denial of Southern justice. The whole country has confidence in his honor and his fidelity to the Constitution:—and that confidence will not be misplaced or betrayed.

Universal Suffrage in Europe.

The influence that American example is having on European politics is manifest in many recent events; but especially in the progress so rapidly made by the idea of universal suffrage. A few years ago the Emperor of France acknowledged the potency of this influence. He submitted his claims to the greatest throne in Continental Europe to the decision of the ballot-boxes, and rules now by virtue of the indorsement he thus and then obtained. He liked the principle and its workings, and so did and do the French people who accepted the result that they themselves had accomplished.

And a few months since the idea was revived. When it was difficult for potentates and politicians to decide the fate of Savoy, when Europe was on the brink of a war because of the uncertainty of Savoy's fate, the ballot-box was allowed to determine what protocols and diplomatic notes had in vain discussed, and for the second time was a peaceful result attained. Now, however, a still more important homage is paid to the principle which lies at the basis of American institutions. A king enters a foreign State at the head of an army; VICTOR EMANUEL, descended from a line of kings, a legitimist, not like LOUIS NAPOLEON a splendid upstart, but one of the old stock, offers to refer his claim to the sovereignty of a nation to the vote of the people over whom he aspires to reign. Kings no longer govern by divine right, unless we read anew the proverb which declares that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The proclamation of the Sardinian sovereign is in this one aspect among the most significant circumstances in the history of the century. It is an acknowledgment of the power of the people, of *their* "divine right;" it is a step taken that cannot be retraced by one party, and will not be forgotten by the other.

Had the proposition come from GARIBALDI or the other revolutionists, one would not have been surprised. GARIBALDI has been in America and knows what the ballot is; and the revolutionists would naturally be inclined to follow the practice of those whose success had been founded in revolution. Had even LOUIS NAPOLEON suggested this appeal, we might have considered it but one more evidence of his wonderful sagacity in foreseeing what must be, and accommodating himself to events in advance. But the King of Sardinia only knows of the ballot that by it he lost Savoy. Yet he is willing to abide by its judgment; and while Cabinets and Courts are determining what shall be done with Italy, he marches across another Rubicon, and offers to the people that decision at which monarchs and ministers were so long in arriving. We fear that the King of Sardinia's action will have more weight with the world than the sneers of diplomatists, and the doubts of men who do not understand the age in which they live.

Treason at Washington.

The fact that Secretary COBB, the leading spirit in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, is a disunionist, open and above board, is not denied by either himself or his friends. We have it on the authority of journals printed in his own State, that during a recent visit to his Southern home, he unhesitatingly counseled resistance to the Administration of a Republican President, and secession from the Union in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. During his visit to this City a few days ago he made no scruple to reiterate the same views in the presence of several gentlemen of his party; while from Washington, we have the full particulars of a disunion plot, in which one if not two or three of those who stand nearest him in official position, avowed their active sympathy.

The revelation of this conspiracy against the Union, in which Mr. COBB'S most intimate, personal and political friends are engaged, has been made by a gentleman of highly respectable character, a Virginian by birth, and a Missourian by adoption, whose education, family connections, and social position, command for his statements the implicit confidence of all who know him. It is in vain, therefore, to attempt to disregard his statements as unworthy of consideration. *They are uncontradicted.* The Washington *Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, so far from vindicating a member of the Cabinet from the charge of disunionism, confirms it by the daily promulgation of similar sentiments. The conductor of that journal, an Englishman by birth, is in full sympathy with the plotters of treason. The following extracts leave no room for doubt on this point. The *Constitution* of Saturday last quotes the remark from the *Commercial Advertiser* that Mr. LINCOLN will be quietly inaugurated on the 4th of March next, and that "most of those men who have been raising such a hue and cry about dissolution will live to be heartily ashamed of themselves, and to become the laughing-stocks of their respective neighborhoods." Upon this text the official organ comments as follows:

"This kind of language supposes the men at the South to be mere cowardly braggarts, who talk loud in advance, but who humble themselves instantly when they come to confront the issue. The men who use this insulting language will find their mistake."

Such is the comment which the organ of the Administration makes upon the suggestion that Mr. LINCOLN will be peaceably and quietly inaugurated, and that the preachers of treason will be laughed at. The Republican paper quoted throws out no threat that the traitors will be punished, nor uses any harsh language in reference to them, yet the official paper regards it as a grave insult to the South. In the same issue of the organ, the leading editorial, headed "New-York to the Rescue," threatens disunion in the event of LINCOLN'S election, by the strongest implication, in every sentence. In the same paper of the day preceding, we find a speech by Mr. DE BOW, the conductor of the *Review*, from which we take the following extract:

"I do not see any hope of averting a dissolution of the Union, after the election of LINCOLN, unless Virginia would come forward and say to her sisters: '*Stay your movements at secession, and we will unite with you in demanding, through a Convention, such amendments of the Constitution as will secure us in all the future, and, failing in that, pledge ourselves to go with you.*' Such an offer might have the effect. I am unable to say. It was proper for Virginia to lead, but her rejection of the Carolina proposition, after the John Brown raid, was not very promising; and the proposal of Gov. WISE to raise Minute Men and arm the State, for the purpose of fighting an Abolition Government, *in the Union*, was the *gentlest* roar he had yet heard from that lion. I have great respect for Virginia, but she can only be brought into action by outside pressure; and when she is brought to the election, none doubt what she will do. She has permitted Abolitionists to find a home in her midst, and they paralyze her. Her true sons admit it, and urge other States to take that lead which, in the days of '76 or '98, belonged to her."

This treasonable speech was made before the Jackson Democratic Association, at Washington, on the 29th ult., and appears in the President's, or rather in Mr. COBB'S, organ, on the 2d inst., under circumstances which warrant the assumption that it is fully approved by the editor. It seems, then, that there is one condition on which the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN will counsel the South to abide in the Union if Mr. LINCOLN shall be elected President, viz: if Virginia will promptly come forward, and say to her sisters: "Stay your movements at secession, and we will unite with you in demanding, through a Convention, such amendments of the Constitution as will secure us in all the future, and, failing in that, pledge ourselves to go with you."

It is fair to assume that this proposition is to be made, in the name of reason and moderation, to the Southern Convention, and if that body acquiesces, the North may still have a chance to regain favor in the eyes of the champions of the African Slave-trade. This is our last and only hope, according to the official organ, and if we fail to catch at it, all will be lost.

Treason stalks abroad in the open day at Washington; it sits in the Cabinet councils, and basks in the sunshine of Executive favor. It lives upon the public treasury, and publishes a newspaper at the expense of the nation, which audaciously insists that the Union must be dissolved if a majority of the people think proper to dismiss its corrupt employes from power.

There never was a greater mistake made than that which these traitors to the Constitution have committed, in the attempt to frighten the American people from the discharge of their duty. Thousands and tens of thousands of votes will be recorded for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, in consequence of these impudent disunion threats, which would otherwise have been given to some one of their opponents. Even in the South we learn that BRECKINRIDGE is losing ground rapidly in consequence of the disunion bluster of his friends. The fact to which we have heretofore drawn attention is apparent to all, that none talk of disunion but the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE—in other words, the holders of office and power. These broken-down political desperadoes have not the faintest hope of ever regaining power again while the Union lasts, and they audaciously proclaim that they will break up the Government unless they win at the coming election. They may as well make up their minds for the worst. They will be buried from power by the indignant voice of a free people, and we shall then see what they will do about it.

The Vote of the State.

MONDAY—P. M.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW told me this afternoon, on the steps of the Assay Office, that you gave it as your opinion since your return from the western part of the State, that LINCOLN could not carry New-York State. This statement is made publicly in Wall-street and is doing us great harm. If it is not true you ought to contradict it in to-morrow's TIMES. Your friend, H. C. B.

Mr. BARLOW, whom I have not seen since my return on Saturday night, has been misinformed. I have expressed no such opinion, nor do I entertain it. I have visited Onondaga, Jefferson, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston, and other Western counties within the last ten days, and have everywhere seen unmistakable indications of a sweeping Republican vote. Indeed, all the energy, confidence and organized effort are on that side. The *fusion* has hurt the opposition throughout the interior, by rendering it impossible to conduct the canvass on any basis of principle, or to advocate the election of any candidate. I am satisfied that if DOUGLAS had been supported by the Democratic Party resolutely and steadily from the date of his nomination, his vote in this State would have been 20,000 higher than the Fusion vote will be now. The Democrats of the country districts are disgusted at being compelled to give seventeen votes for BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, in order to secure the privilege of giving eighteen to the man of their choice.

The only question I have heard raised in the country has been as to the effect of the disunion panic, and the amount of the fraudulent vote, in the City. In the country, the disunion clamor makes votes for the Republicans;—their only apprehension is that their brethren in the City may be more easily frightened.

The Republicans of the interior promise to take care of anything under 75,000 majority from this end of the State. My own opinion is that LINCOLN'S majority in the State at large will not be less than 40,000. H. J. R.

Law and Order in Baltimore.

No people cry out more piteously against violence and intolerance, when they are themselves the victims, than the propagandists of Slavery. They will not suffer a Republican to make a speech, or to avow his sentiments in private conversation, where they have the power to punish him; but the faintest indication of intolerance manifested by their opponents is heralded forth as the most unheard-of crime. They seem to forget that in all the Slave States they utterly and totally suppress free discussion by violence, that they tar and feather men on mere suspicion of being Anti-Slavery in sentiment, and hang them when convicted before Judge Lynch, on negro testimony. Yet if a Democratic procession should be jostled in the streets in a Northern city, we should not hear the last of it for six months.

The Baltimore *Sun*, as the organ of the Reform Party in that city, though less prone than most Southern Democratic organs to counsel or apologize for violence, furnishes a striking case in point. For years past that journal, with a Jesuitical profession of regard for justice, fair dealing, and freedom of speech, has cried aloud against the violent proceedings of the American Party. It has whined and lamented the absence of law and order, and insisted that Baltimore was forever ruined and disgraced by the rowdyism of the dominant party to which it happened to be opposed. After years of struggle, the American organization was overthrown, and the Reformers, of which the *Sun* is the organ, have obtained power. In the meantime a new party has sprung up, embracing thousands of citizens, and most of them foreign-born citizens, of whose rights the *Sun* has all along professed to be the especial champion. But the new party is opposed to Slavery, and this circumstance seems to deprive it of all claim to justice, charity, or to fair dealing, and the organ of the Reformers justifies a mob of the vilest ruffians in assailing the new party with bricks and stones! It is, therefore, clear that the *Sun's* repugnance to Plug-Ugly rowdyism was not an abstract sentiment of the editor's mind, but a special objection founded on the misdirection of Plug-Ugly enterprise.

MOTIVES TO ACTION.—The inevitable exhortation to voters may, for once, be spared. Before this issue of the TIMES reaches its readers, multitudes of them will have accomplished their great civic duty, and be quietly enjoying the consciousness of a day well spent. But even to those whom we address earlier in the day, and before they have paid their yearly tribute to the Constitution and the country, it would be wholly superfluous to appeal with the usual commonplaces which are supposed to affect the conscience of the most obdurate elector. There is in the occasion itself every argument for action. The positions assumed by the two great parties who divide the people, are such as to compel each individual to the exercise of his decisive right. Thus the fusion combination bases its very existence upon the averment that the Union is in danger; and that so great is the hazard, and so close the contest, no citizen can decline to vote without incurring the responsibility of that calamity. The Republican Party, on the other hand, asserts this to be the critical and final struggle which is to decide whether Slavery shall be indefinitely increased and Slavery become a national institution, or whether the just balance and equilibrium of the Government shall be restored. It also, with great reason, predicts far graver danger to the Republic in case LINCOLN is not elected to-day, and the contest be transferred to Congress, than if by the universal energy of Republicans that alternative be avoided. Never before have the people been solicited by such urgent inducements to the fulfillment of a simple obligation. The stimulus acts equally upon partisans of al sorts, and may be trusted to act effectually.

SECURITY IN VOTING.—One of the causes accounting for the largely increased registration of the present year is the security afforded to voters by the organization and drill of the new police. Under the displaced system it required much the same sort of courage which impels men to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, to incite the elector to discharge the first obligation of citizenship. An election without its affrays and riots was, in fact, a social anomaly, of which instances were not remembered. The police, sympathetic with the disorderlies, refused all efficient interference. If arrests were made, it was the abused and disappointed voter, who was carried ignominiously to prison, while the ruffian, who did the wrong and inflicted the insult, was left on the ground, to do further partisan service of the same description.

That the tranquil, reserved and demure citizen, to whom all crowds are an abhorrence, and tumult an abomination, should forego his elective franchise, rather than encounter such distasteful incidents, was to be expected; and the fact accounts for that remarkable disproportion which was observed between the ratio of the voting to the entire population, in the City and in the country. Five-sixths of the male adults in the rural districts would be found to have done their duty at the polls; while in town less than three-fifths usually voted.

Under the actual *régime* we may expect to see this difference disappear. While there is still much in the places selected for the business, and very much in its incidents and surroundings to repel the diffident and fastidious, there is no reason to apprehend scenes of violence or personal injury. Against such outbreaks the number, character, and disposition of the actual police are ample guarantees; and the most timid may fulfill their imperative duty to the Republic without any more disagreeable attendants than the delay to which the enhanced list of electors exposes everybody.

A BACK-HANDED DEFENCE.—The wags down South are not all dead yet. And now and then they palm off a very good joke upon some of the sentinels of disunion in the Southern Press. The Charleston *Mercury* must have been napping when it permitted a correspondent thus to comment on the discovery of a Mr. MCLEAN, of Maryland, that Slavery is the cause of our rapid national progress:—

"Well may Mr. McL. rushing out in the market, place exclaim with the philosopher of old, '*Eureka, Eureka*—I have found it—I have found it.' It is not to our 'free institutions' that we owe our magic growth, *but to our slave institutions.* Men of the South! will you permit this wonder-working institution—this *social, moral* and *political blessing*—this *beautiful and admirable solution of that difficult problem* of the proper relation which labor should bear to capital—this *true and only preservative of our cherished republican form of government in its original purity and beauty*—in a word, this '*great gift of God*',—will you, we ask, permit it to be torn from you by the ruthless grasp of your Northern foe, by a base submission to Abolition rule? You cannot, for your safety forbids it—you dare not, for your manhood forbids it—you *dare* not, for your *honor* forbids it!

And if African Slavery has produced such results in this country, when its proceeds have been diffused among some thirty States, what may we not expect when those only among whom it exists and are responsible for it, shall be permitted to enjoy the full benefit of its rich fruits. *The imagination is dazzled and bewildered in contemplating the brilliant destiny that awaits us in a Southern Confederacy.*

PHILO-CUFFY."

No man can suppose for a moment that this is written in sober earnest. It is simply a caricature of the general style in which Slavery is defended in the South,—and nothing certainly could make that style more ridiculous. The *Mercury*, however, falls headlonglong into the trap, and opens its columns to this sharp attack on an institution which it proposes to dissolve the Union for the purpose of preserving.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The contest in the Third Congressional District is assuming a very curious shape. Mr. MATHER'S withdrawal took very much by surprise those of his own party who did not know him; but others would have been much more astonished if he had persisted in running against a candidate who had so much money, and was so willing to use it, as Mr. WOOD. Mr. SAVAGE, who has been nominated in MATHER'S place, is a man of different temper, and will neither be driven nor bought off the course.

The canvass is probably the most open and shameless attempt to buy a Congressional District ever seen in this country. Mr. WOOD comes from another district,—is utterly without experience, special fitness or ambition for public life, and runs for Congress avowedly on the strength of his wealth. His Republican opponent is a practical business man, an old resident of the Ward, and in every way worthy the support of the party. It will not be at all to the credit of the District if he should not be elected.

THE JUDICIARY.—We are likely to have some very disgraceful results in our Judicial elections to-day. Candidates are in nomination for the Bench who would much more appropriately take the place of criminals; and as rigid party discipline seems to be the order of the day, there is great danger that some of them may be elected. We should very gladly have seen and aided some movement, irrespective of party, to preserve the honor and integrity of our Judiciary from the perils which threaten them. But no such movement was attempted in any form likely to make it effectual. Individual votes will be given for Judicial candidates without regard to party, but this will scarcely effect the result. The great mass of each party will vote for its own candidate; and it is fortunate, therefore, that the Republican candidates are without exception worthy, qualified and unexceptionable men.

THE CLOUD WITH A SILVER LINING.—The panic manufactufers withdrew from business too soon. Yesterday, notwithstanding the imminence of election day, and consequently of that crisis which was to plunge the country in irremediable ruin, the Stock market insisted upon recovering its tone; the bank returns assumed a more cheerful and encouraging aspect; in short, the reaction from the abnormal and factitious action of the last four weeks fairly set in. It is to be lamented that so much damaging industry should have been spoiled for the want of a very little final perseverance. One day more would have sufficed to satisfy the world that while these panic rumors were quite baseless, they were not wholly without existence in the breasts of those who uttered them. As it is, we see that both the financial and the political world agree in thinking that ABRAHAM LINCOLN may be made President without dissolving the Union.

THE REGISTERSHIP.—The Republicans have a very excellent candidate for Register, and with the division in the ranks of their opponents, a very fair chance of electing him. He is a mechanic, of integrity, intelligence and popularity,—and will make a faithful and efficient public officer. There is a warm contest in the Democratic ranks between LYNCH, who represents Mayor WOOD, and Judge BRENNAN, who is the candidate of Tammany Hall, and personally much the stronger man of the two. But with this the Republicans have no concern.

THEY MUST KEEP THEIR WORD.—Hundreds of Democratic officials have declared that they will never hold office under a "Black Republican" President. It will be a great relief to Mr. LINCOLN to get rid of these gentry on the easy condition of their voluntary resignation; but we greatly fear that they will put him to the unpleasant task of making them keep their promises. It is related of an honest Quaker that when a rude fellow gruffly refused his kind invitation to dine, but afterwards reconsidered the matter and wished to come to the table, Broad-brim said, "No, friend, thee shall not tell a lie in my house." Mr. LINCOLN comes of this Quaker stock, and if he has not invited the Disunionists to remain with him, he will be sure to make them keep their voluntary pledge to resign.

THE BRECKINRIDGE STATE TICKET.—We are requested to state, in reply to sundry rumors that have been put in circulation by interested parties, that the Breckinridge and Lane *State Ticket* has not been withdrawn, but that it will be run in this City and throughout the State at all hazards. It is deemed important that that section of the Democratic Party should cast as large a vote as possible, for the purpose of controlling the Democratic organization of the State hereafter. It is obvious, moreover, that if LINCOLN is not the next President Gen. LANE will be; and the dispensation of the patronage of this State will, in that event, fall entirely into the control of the Breckinridge wing of the Party.

AN ERROR.—Several of our cotemporaries have stated that the Electoral ticket is to be indorsed "President." This is a very grave, if not fatal, error o tickets so indorsed. The Electoral ticket is indorsed "Electors."

We clip the above from the *Courier and Enquirer*. It is a great mistake and may create some uneasiness, even if it does no mischief. The Electoral tickets have been properly indorsed "*President—Number One.* The heading on the inside is "For Electors," but the indorsement is properly given above.

A Last Word to such as Don't Know What To Do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many people strongly and conscientiously opposed to extending Slavery, and believing in the right to prohibit it in the Territories, are nevertheless tempted to vote the "Fusion" ticket, hoping thereby to conciliate and tranquilize the South.

It is a vain hope! For if it be right and proper to prohibit it, and we are deterred by exhibitions of Southern excitement and violence, what is to prevent the same exhibitions hereafter, in order to coerce us when we *cannot* yield without becoming objects of scorn to mankind? There is nothing to prevent it; on the contrary, the same means will be resorted to in cases of even trivial importance when it has been once demonstrated that they are effectual.

If the cause of Slavery-extension triumphs at this election, it is most certain that the two other demands will be made, namely, the resumption of the African Slave-trade and a general protection of slave property everywhere.

The Slave States even now existing are deficient in laborers; for white emigrants will not go there: hence if the whole continent be opened to Slavery it is a logical consequence that the importation of slave laborers from Africa will be demanded. And it will be demanded with violence and threats of universal ruin if the demand be refused; for, it will be plausibly urged, the equality of the States in the Union is denied while some of them have the privilege of becoming populous with white laborers, and others are prohibited from acquiring a corresponding number of negro slaves, and then we'll hear just such a yell as stuns us now.

As to the demand for general protection of slave property everywhere, it will certainly be made if we admit the principle that slaves are property at *common law*. But this we deny; for while we were yet colonies, subject to the laws of Great Britain, it was decided that slaves were property only where the *local laws* made them so, and this has been the subsequent decision of our own courts and the common opinion of the people in *all* the States, until just at this present time.

But if in opening the Territories to Slavery we adopt the principle that slaves are property at common law, then the General Government is bound to protect it wherever it is bound to protect other property, and we cannot escape the conclusion that it must be protected in the Free States, and on the high seas, and in foreign countries. We may therefore expect that the South will call for this protection in its usual boisterous way if she succeed in carrying the points at issue in this election.

Our "Fusion" friends may say (and mean what they say) that when these demands are made, they will firmly refuse, no matter under what direful threats they may be urged. But let each ask his own conscience if, a very little while ago, he had not determined to refuse firmly to aid in extending Slavery? Yet now he refuses no longer, not because he has come to approve, but because he has been made to fear disaster to the Union from the violence of those who insist on the extension. From this let him judge if he will be able to resist more extreme claims when urged with threats of even greater violence; or if the danger will not be more imminent then than if resistance should date from the present? Now is the time to be firm, even with reference to demands not yet made, but sure to come in the future, if encouraged by present success; for it is *probable*, to say the very least, that if LINCOLN be elected, no actual insurrection will follow the many menaces that have been hurled at us; whereas, should he be defeated, the defeat will be attributed to the effect of these threats, and they will be used even more freely hereafter, and so stimulate those who triumph through their means, that they will be more than ever disposed to punish resistance by bloodshed. CITIZEN.

Large Fire at Poughkeepsie.

FIFTY MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last, the citizens of Poughkeepsie were startled from their slumbers by an alarm of fire. It was discovered, between 4 and 5 o'clock, issuing from the wholesale cooperage establishment of Messrs. SLEIGHT & FAULDING, at the foot of Dutchess-avenue. The fire department were soon at the spot, but by this time the flames had gained fearful headway, rendering the attempts of the firemen to extinguish the fire futile. By their efforts, however, the flames were confined to the burning buildings, which raged fiercely for nearly two hours, illuminating the country for a considerable distance around. Shortly after 6 o'clock, the whole lay a mass of blackened ruins. Nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at $12,000. In the building were some fifty or sixty boxes of tools, belonging to those employed. Some of them were worth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. A large amount of stock piled on the outside of the building also caught fire, and was consumed. There was but an insurance of between $2,000 and $3,000 upon the building, the rest being a total loss, amongst which were the tools belonging to the workmen. These, numbering about fifty, are thrown out of employment by this unfortunate occurrence. Shortly before the fire was discovered, some boatmen who were on the dock state that they saw a light in the upper part of the principal building, but that they took no further notice of it, supposing it to be one of the workmen on business. In fifteen minutes after, the flames burst forth, when the alarm was given. This fire was also the work of an incendiary. Everything was quiet when the building was closed for the night, on Friday, the fires, as usual, being carefully extinguished, and the building examined.

THE FAILURES IN BALTIMORE.—Of the recent failures in Baltimore, the *Patriot* of Saturday says: "We learn that Messrs. JOSIAH LEE & Co., (GERARD and GEO. P. GOVER,) whose suspension was recently announced, have executed an assignment to STEVENSON ARCHER, Attorney, of Harford County, all of their property, which consists of debts due the firm, a considerable landed estate in Harford County, and all their personal property in said county. The terms of the assignment are that the partnership property shall first be devoted to the payment of partnership debts; their individual property to pay individual debts, and after the payment of individual debts, balance of the individual property to pay partnership debts. It is the impression, from our best sources of information, that the condition of the partnership will not realize more than 15 cents in the dollar. Deed of assignment will be recorded in Hartford county, and the estate settled in the Court of that county.

P. GOVER & Co. also stopped on Thursday and have made an assignment. The affairs are in better condition, and will pay about 75 cents on the dollar.

DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Federal Troops in Possession of the Arsenals at Augusta, Ga., and Fayetteville, N. C., at the Request of the Citizens.

The American Minister for New-Granada—The Washington Aqueduct—Gen. Harney Assigned to the Department of the West.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

It is now well ascertained that Federal troops have been placed in possession of the Augusta Arsenal, at the special request of a number of prominent persons of Georgia; and at the request of citizens of Fayetteville, N. C., Brevet-Major ANDERSON'S Company, (D.,) of the Second Cavalry, were ordered yesterday to take immediate charge of the Arsenal at that place. What mean these orders?

So many Government employes have left in order to vote to-morrow, that the public business is virtually suspended in this City, and so great is the excitement that nothing will be done until the result of the election is known.

Gen. JESUP left Washington this afternoon for New-York, *en route* for Bogota. Before leaving he received special instructions relative to the Chiriqui contract, and had a long interview with Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON.

Secretary FLOYD has not yet selected a successor to Capt. BENHAM on the Washington Aqueduct. Col. DE RUSSY supervises the whole work, and having lately inspected the several Reservoirs expresses a high opinion of the engineering.

Gen. HARNEY has received orders assigning him to the command of the military department of the West, with his head-quarters at St. Louis. Q.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

Our friend, Secretary FLOYD, has been unfortunate again in finding a Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct supple enough for his purposes. Capt. MEIGS, one of the most accomplished engineers, as well as one of the most honorable gentlemen in the army, was selected by JEFFERSON DAVIS, to superintend the Aqueduct, the Capitol Extension, and other public works about Washington, with reference to his eminent fitness for the position. During the continuance of Mr. DAVIS in the Cabinet everything went on swimmingly. He had no dental friends to reward with contracts for the performance of work of which they had no more knowledge than the man in the moon; and he seems to have considered the appointment of MEIGS to superintend the work as equivalent to placing the whole direction under his hands. But the retirement of Mr. DAVIS, and the appearance of the great patron of the "Lobby" upon the political stage, was the signal for the conversion of the appropriations made by Congress for these public works into a fund, to be used in rewarding the Secretary's friends. The nature of some of these rascally jobs and contracts I have already exposed, in former letters; and I showed from the official correspondence, that the peremptory refusal of MEIGS to be made the instrument of the Secretary in misappropriating the public money, was the cause of his dismissal from the superintendency, and the substitution of Capt. BENHAM in his place.

But an "irrepressible conflict" is inevitable between Secretary FLOYD and any disbursing officer under him, who dares to interpose between the public crib and his faithful friends, and Capt. BENHAM finds himself in the same predicament from which MEIGS was relieved by the high-handed act of his removal. I learn from an unquestionable source that the resignation of Capt. BENHAM has been caused by the same system of sinister intermeddling with his duties which caused the rupture with Capt. MEIGS. FLOYD insists on his right to give out all the contracts to his friends, and fills every petty office and employment with his favorites, without regard to the opinion or feelings of the Superintendent. The two overseers who were employed by FLOYD, against the remonstrance of MEIGS, to superintend the solitary Hibernian whom MEIGS appointed to take care of the tools and machinery while the work was suspended, have been paid their salaries of seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars each; while certain contractors have been paid some seven or eight thousand dollars, which Capt. MEIGS protested against paying and refused to pay. It was this refusal which cost him his place.

But the immediate cause of Capt. BENHAM'S resignation grows out of the Neilson claim of $500,000—just the amount of the last appropriation for the Water-works—a claim based on the assumption, that they, as the owners of the land and water privileges about the Great Falls, have been injured to that extent by the diversion of the water of the Potomac into the Aqueduct. This claim was adjudicated before the Montgomery County (Md.) Court a year or two ago, and the sum of $150,000 was awarded to the claimants; but neither party was satisfied with the decision, and by mutual agreement between the Government and the claimants, the award of the Court was set aside. The parties now come forward and demand of the Government the modest sum of half a million, and Mr. FLOYD directs that a new adjudication be had before the Courts, and that Capt. BENHAM, as the representative of the Government, shall employ counsel, and rebut the claim. It is said that this officer, conscious of his unfamiliarity with the case, and fearful that he may be overreached and disgraced by mismanaging the business, on the part of Government, recoils from the duty, and resigns. I confess that this is an unsatisfactory solution of the mystery; and I predict, that when the truth comes to light, it will be found that Mr. FLOYD has required Capt. BENHAM to submit to conditions, in the management of the matter, at which his honor and self-respect revolt. It would be idle to speculate upon what these conditions or concessions may be, and I therefore dismiss the subject, after reminding the reader that in the parallel case of DEGROOT, Secretary FLOYD awarded the claimant four times as much as Mr. COBB, with all the facts and circumstances before him, decided to be due to him *and three others*.

I have omitted to mention a fact in connection with the disunion plot, in which the Treasury officials are implicated, that the head of that Department, as I am informed, is anxious to ascertain on what terms the United States arms which have been placed under the custody of the Georgia authorities, can be remodeled and transformed into the far-shooting instruments of which we hear such wonderful tales. It is possible that some inventor or improver of firearms may be able to enlighten the valiant Secretary on this point; and as he is evidently too modest to advertise in the official organ for proposals, he will thank me for this notice.

Since I last wrote you Mr. LACKEY, of whom I have so often spoken, has published a letter in the *States and Union*, in which, without going into particulars, he substantiates the statements I have made. He charges Mr. HILLYER, the Solicitor of the Treasury, with being a rampant disunionist, who stands ready to resist the election of LINCOLN. In reference to the miserable dodge which the *Star* attempts, he states that PHILIP CLAYTON, the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, was not the person alluded to by him as the revealer of the disunion plot. Without saying who it was, he leaves the inference that it could be no other than the Solicitor of the Treasury, a pious Baptist gentleman of amiable manners, and the bosom friend of Mr. COBB. This gentleman, I believe, was brought to Washington by the Secretary, and, at any rate, he is a Georgian. He is said to be an honest man, and above the meanness of denying or prevaricating about this matter.

The leading Democratic paper in North Carolina, the Raleigh *Standard*, which [illegible] support to BRECKINRIDGE, says [illegible] lina will not go out of the Union. It repudiates Ex-Gov. WISE'S silly plans of preparation. Intelligent men from that State say that it will go for BELL and EVERETT. The *Standard* admits that the disunion threats have injured the prospects of BRECKINRIDGE.

It is now definitely ascertained, on the authority of letters from responsible men in Texas, as well as on that of gentlemen recently returned from that State, that all the stories of insurrections and well-poisonings are utterly false. There is not the slightest foundation for them, and the people on the spot can only account for their origin on the hypothesis that they were invented for political effect, to benefit the disunion candidates. A more base and infamous system of tactics was never invented. Fortunately they recoil upon their inventors, and while they have failed to frighten Northern men from their propriety, they have seriously damaged the Texans themselves, by deterring people from emigrating to the State. It is to be lamented that the whole injury does not fall on the vile demogogues, who invented the falsehoods, for their own selfish ends. But a community which suffers such stories to go uncontradicted for so long a time, deserves to suffer. It turns out, as I predicted last Summer, that the conflagrations were the consequence of the long drouth, which rendered their light frame buildings peculiarly inflammable. OBSERVER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The ratifications of the Cass-Herran Treaty were exchanged to-day at the State Department. The Commissioner on the part of the United States will not, however, be appointed until the meeting of Congress.

Minister JONES left here to-day. He will return to Bogota in the steamer on the 12th.

A contract for a portion of the Navy Yard supplies for the year commencing Dec. 1, for the Washington, Gosport, Charlestown, Kittery, Brooklyn and Pensacola stations, has been awarded to H. N. GIFFERT, of this city, who has given the necessary bonds. These supplies consist principally of lumber, copper, nails and oils, to an estimated amount of upwards of $100,000.

Arms for Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 5.

Col. DIMMOCK, commandant of the State Armory, leaves for Washington to-night, by order of the Governor, to purchase arms for the State. Political excitement runs high.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The *Globe*, to-day, in reference to the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, says, authoritatively, that an arrangement has been made by which the other principal banks of the Province stand ready to assist and defend the Bank of Upper Canada whenever necessary.

Fire at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5.

The finishing mill of the Parsons Paper Company at Holyoke, was nearly all burned to-day. Loss $60,000, one half of which is insured at Springfield, Hartford and New-Haven. The manufacturing mill was unharmed.

A Colored Burglar Shot.

NEWBURYPORT, Vt., Monday, Nov. 5.

A colored man, giving the name of JAMES F. PICKERING, late of California, was shot dead last night while robbing a dwelling house. Numerous burglaries have recently greatly excited our citizens.

Post-Office Robbery.

HOLLIDAY'S, Pa., Monday, Nov. 5.

JOHN A. MCCONNELL, Assistant Postmaster at Newry, Blair County, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mails.

The Arabia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston 31st ult. *viâ* Halifax, passed Cape Race *en route* for Liverpool, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cumberland* is expected to arrive here every day from Portsmouth, N. H. She is to be the new flag-ship of the Home Squadron. The *Cumberland* was formerly a frigate, but is now a "double-decked corvette." Her appointment as flag-ship is in direct opposition to the well-established custom, in obedience to which Commodores and Admirals have recently been placed on steamers by almost every power. She comes here to take on board an armament of twenty-four guns, which has been especially prepared for her. The razee *Savannah*, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th inst., will also be at the Navy Yard in a few days, so that the old and new flag-ships of the Gulf Squadron are destined to be beside each other for a few weeks at Brooklyn.

The cause of the non-arrival at Panama of the steam gunboat *Narragansett* is explained in a letter from the Pacific fleet. That vessel had been ordered to Guayaquil, with the American Consul, CASSUNOVA, on board, whom the officers were to see installed peaceably in his office before they left. The *Lancaster's* departure from Callao, a flying rumor stated, was occasioned by the inability of that ship to perform hostile duty, owing to the damaged state of her machinery. A correspondent (whom we do not know personally) believes that the *Wyoming* and another man-of-war would be placed at the disposal of Mr. CLAY.

The armament of the Brooklyn navy at present is as follows: serviceable, one 11-inch gun; six 10 inches, (old pattern;) twenty 10, (old pattern;) seventy-four 9 inches, (new pattern;) sixty-two 8, 63 cwt.; thirty-eight 8, 55 cwt.; one 64-pounder, 107 cwt.; two hundred and three 32-pounders, 57 cwt.; twelve 32's, 51 cwt.; sixty-four 32's, 42 cwt.; ninety-nine 32's, 33 cwt.; eleven 32's, 27 cwt.; total, 591 good. Unserviceable, (old models,) thirty-two 42-pounders, larger guns; eight 42's, razeed to 8-inch; eighty 42's, (casinades;) ten 8 32's, 60 cwt.; ten 32's, caronades; six 24's, do.; four 18's, (grenades;) two 12's, shot guns; four 9's; one 6; total, 255 bad—altogether 846 guns. On board *North Carolina* about 50 guns and caronades.

We have interesting and important army news from the West by the late mails. The soldiers in every department were busily employed protecting citizens and Government property from hostile Indians. Some officers say, however, that in half the "squabbles" the whites are more to blame than the red skins. A deputation of citizens from Sonora, in Mexico, had made an unreasonable application to Capt. HAYMAN, of the Seventh Infantry, commanding at Fort Buchanan, to redress several alleged grievances under which they were suffering, but the officer of course could not interfere on his own responsibility.

Lieut.-Col. P. MORRISON, with Companies C and H, Seventh Infantry, arrived at Fort Buchanan, 144 days out from Salt Lake City, having marched 1,600 miles. Two companies of the Seventh were left on the Mimbres, 200 miles east of Fort Buchanan, and the remainder of the Regiment attached to the Naval expedition in New-Mexico. The officers were, besides Col. Morrison, Lieuts. Evans, Stivens, Ingraham, and Bascomb, and Capt. Hayman. Col. MORRISON was absent from the Fort reconnoitring the country, looking for a suitable locality for a post in case he abandons Fort Buchanan.

The court-martial of Col. HOWE had concluded its business at Camp Floyd, and next mail will bring the Department the report of its decision. The troops from Northern California had all arrived at Camp Floyd. The officers were Lieuts. MORRIS, in command, GORDON, company E, SANDERS, company H, and Surgeon MOORE, on the 24th of September, and arrived at camp on the 23d ult. They had with them about twenty men, women and children whom they had saved from the tomahawks of the Northern savages, 150 head of cattle, and a few horses. Lieut. SANDERS, with a detachment of troops from a temporary camp on the Portneuf, had gone to the relief of an emigrant train which had been attacked near that place. On their march they met the women and children almost in a perishing condition, having traveled two days and a half without food, most of them without shoes, and no more clothing for day or night than they had on when they fled at the crack of the Indians' rifles from their camp fires at the place of attack.

The *Jamestown*, fitting out for service at Philadelphia, will be ready on the 18th inst. The *Water Witch* is out of Quarantine. The ordnance of the Philadelphia Yard was recently inspected with satisfactory results.

To the Benevolent.

A temporary aid is specially solicited on the part of an English family, of ten persons, who, from want of engagements and sickness, are compelled to make an appeal for temporary help. The highest testimonials accompany this earnest application. Any contribution will be received and acknowledged by Rev. T. R. CHETHAM, in charge of the Episcopal Mission Church of the Incarnation, at his residence, No. 93 Lexington-avenue, New-York.

BRAZIL.

Anxiety about the Seminole—Failures in Rio—Politics—The Emperor of Brazil and the Count D'Aguilla—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the United States steamer *Seminole*, which sailed from Norfolk, nearly 70 days since, for this port, which anxiety has been much augmented by a report just reached us from the River La Plate, to the effect that a burning steam-propeller, built of wood and evidently an American build, had been fallen in with off Pernambuco, entirely abandoned. It is to be hoped that this story is as devoid of truth, as a similar one propagated in Philadelphia on the departure of the frigate *Congress*.

Business matters have been going on very badly in Rio, another failure among the flour dealers having taken place—a Mr. CARNEIYE, whose liabilities reach the enormous sum of $1,000,000. They have a happy way, however, of settling these matters in Brazil; for I have just learned that he has compromised with his creditors by promising to pay them 60 per cent., *when and how he likes*. The business, however, is to be continued under a commission of his creditors, of which Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., are at the head. The coffee crop is coming in very abundantly, and the dealers having reduced their prices, is being shipped in very large quantities, particularly for Europe, where the quotations are very high. Exchange is now at 27d. sterling to the milreis, being the par value.

The Houses of Deputies and the Senate having nearly completed their labors for the season, are about to close, and the honorables are daily quitting the scene of action. They have succeeded in doing nothing—not even passing the celebrated finance bill which, according to Minister FERRAZ, was about to raise the country to the highest pinnacle of eminence. The Emperor is much pained about affairs in Naples, and particularly displeased with the manifesto issued by his brother-in-law, the Count D'AQUILLA, on his departure from Naples, which has given great offence to the whole Brazilian nation. Mr. LISBOA, the son of the Brazilian Minister at Paris, leaves by the French steamer of to-day, with a letter written by the Emperor to his brother-in-law, demanding a retraction of that portion of his letter which stated "that he had refused a sovereignty while in Brazil." I am told that the wife of Count D'AQUILLA, the Princess JANUARIA and sister of His Majesty Don PEDRO, is about to return to Brazil in the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*, which has been placed at her disposition.

Flag-officer SANDS is here in the *Congress*. He has just started on a visiting tour to Major ELLISON and to inspect the American works on the Don Pedro Second Railroad.

The *Dacotah* sailed from here on the 14th inst., for China. The *Bainbridge* also sailed a few days since on her return to Boston after a cruise of two and a half years' active service. The *Dolphin*, Commodore STEEDMAN, will also sail for Norfolk in about a month. Her orders have gone down to the River La Plate, where she is at present stationed. The *Pulaski*, Capt. MACOMB, has gone up to Paraguay to pay President LOPEZ an official visit. The French mail packet, *La Guyenne*, which sails to-day, takes home a large number of passengers, and the English steam packet company are already beginning to feel the effects of the competition. Yours truly,

THE MAJOR.

THE LATE STORM.

Great Freshet in the Alleghany Mountains—Church Steeple Blown Over in New-Haven—Damage on Long Island, &c.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 5.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, Nov. 4.

During Friday and Friday night the Alleghanies, particularly on their eastern slopes, in Western Maryland and Virginia, were visited by rains of extraordinary steadiness and volume. All the streams forming the source of the Potomac, as well as those emptying into it, near this place and Piedmont, rose to a great height on Saturday.

During the day, yesterday, the rain ceased, and the sky became clear, but the quantity of water that had fallen was so great as to swell the Potomac for a brief period to a height almost unprecedented. The south branch of that river, which unites with the principal stream some twelve miles east of this place, seems to have swollen more rapidly and to a greater height than the other fork. Great quantities of driftwood, including fences, etc., were floated down all night on Saturday; and it is feared that considerable damage may be done in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, Virginia, through which the south branch flows.

It is across the mouth of this river that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now erecting one of its new and substantial iron bridges, to replace the large wooden bridge at that point. This work has made considerable advancement towards completion, and the bed of the river was occupied by some of the temporary props required for the use of the workmen in putting up the new bridge. These offered some obstruction to the volume of water and driftwood borne down by the freshet; and at one time on Saturday night it was feared that a part of the superstructure of the uncompleted bridge might be destroyed, and thus cause considerable interruption to the movement of trains upon the road.

No interruption to the tonnage trains of the road, (which are now unusually large) was suffered during the period of alarm. The night express trains, however, as a measure of prudence, were not allowed to attempt the crossing of the bridge until this morning. The passengers coming east are stopping here, and those going west at Hancock.

The bridge is reported to have escaped without any injury whatever, and, with the exception already stated, no derangement to the business of the road will occur from the freshet.

Some fifty miles east of this point, between Sir John's Run and North Mountain, the railroad is located along the river at about fifteen feet above ordinary water-mark, for a distance embracing some ten or fifteen miles. Here, for the greater part of the distance, the track was more or less overflown by the great rise in the waters, which came down so rapidly that even the broad bed of the river could not carry them off fast enough. At Sir John's Run the water rose above the floor of the Railroad Company's telegraph office, more than two feet above the track. At Cherry Run, opposite Old Fort Frederick, 122 miles from Baltimore, and about 12 miles east of Sir John's Run, the water was also fully as high above the railroad track. This is the point at which the railroad was so much threatened last Spring, at the heavy freshet of April. Since that, however, a most substantial masonry wall has been put in, which has safely withstood the violent action of the waters in their present extraordinary rising.

The most serious consequences of this freshet appear to have fallen upon the coal mining interests in the vicinity of this place and Piedmont. The Willis Creek, emptying into the Potomac at Cumberland, and George's Creek, at Piedmont, both seem to have risen to an unprecedented height, attended with serious damage to the lateral railroads which bring coal from the mines to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One of the engines of the Mount Savage Railroad is reported to have fallen through a bridge, on its way to this city, the foundations having been impaired by the waters. It is thought that but little coal can be brought to Cumberland for several days. At Piedmont, the damage to the George's Creek Road is reported to be probably greater, and a like interruption to the large coal trade concentrating at that point.

We have been unable to gather further details of damage by the freshet, which, on account of its steadiness, may have occasioned much loss to private property along some of the streams. On the western slope of the mountain there was also much rain, but it does not seem to have been attended with any very unusual damage in any quarter.

Information has been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of whose officers is understood to have reported that the grand bank at Dam No. 3 is entirely washed away, and further serious injuries are apprehended. There being no telegraph stations there, near the line of the canal, at its principal dams, no fuller information can be had as yet. During yesterday the waters generally abated very much, and no further damage at any point seems to be apprehended. We have not heard of any lives being lost, or any personal injuries sustained.

FALL OF A CHURCH STEEPLE IN NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 5.

On Saturday evening a very severe gale of wind accompanied by rain, came upon us from the Northeast, and raged with great fury for several hours. At about 8 o'clock, the tall and slender spire of the Wooster place Baptist Church was blown over, with a crash which was heard half a mile or more to the leeward, and yet the gale was so strong that it was not heard in the rear lecture-room of the church to which the steeple belonged. The spire is about 235 or 240 feet high, and has long been the terror of the neighbors, who feared some such catastrophe. Fortunately, the wind was just in the right direction to send it clear of the neighboring houses, and it fell in precisely the spot in which it could do the least injury. It fell across the street, and on to Wooster-square, coming down with a force which mashed the timbers like pipe-stems, and broke the lighter wood-work up into innumerable splinters and fragments. A young tree which stood in the track of its fall was stripped of every branch, as if with a hatchet, and its upright trunk stands amid the ruins as smooth as if trimmed by hand. Aside from crushing two lengths of the iron fence of the Green this was all the damage, except to the church itself. The tower of the church is of brick, twenty inches thick, and the timbers of the spire were carried down into the tower about twenty feet, to a level with the roof only. It was at the base of this frame that the break occurred, the front wall being thrown out by the spire, which carried with it the gable-end and front of the portico, and three of the pillars which supported it, but doing no further damage to the body of the church than breaking a few panes of glass. The bell fell with the tower, and the top of it was broken off.

The cupola of the City Hotel was also blown down by the gale, a fine silver poplar tree on Wooster-place was uprooted, and in the fall broke down the fence of the Green. The spire of Temple-street Church was blown in; a tree in Prospect-street was blown over, and innumerable branches were broken and twisted off trees in all parts of the city.

A frame of a house being erected for SAMUEL H. HARRIS, in Davenport-avenue was prostrated, the roof of a barn in Whalley Avenue, was taken off, and several unfinished buildings in different parts of the city were more or less injured. A willow tree in Broad street, a cherry tree in JAMES FARMELO'S yard, Church street, two willows [illegible] and plenty more traps about the city were knocked over. Skylights, hair-trades &c., are missing from a good many buildings, and a good deal of similar damage was done.

The fans of two windmills, erected by Mr. O. F. WINCHESTER, on Prospect-street, were blown off, but the building was preserved, probably by the weight of a heavy tank of water it contained.

A brig, the name of which is not given, is ashore off the mouth of the harbor, with both masts gone. The *Elm City* left New-York at her usual time, there being then no unusual weather. When the storm became severe, she put into a harbor and rode it out, arriving safely at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE STORM ON LONG ISLAND.

The storm of Saturday evening was very severe on the East end of Long Island, and its ravages were very disastrous—demolishing houses, out-buildings, fences, chimneys, trees, &c.

The wind-wheel of the grist-mill belonging to Mr. THOMAS ORRISAN, at Hempstead Branch, was blown down on to the roof of the main building, which it demolished, causing a damage of $1,200.

A house belonging to Mr. SILAS CARRL, near Carrl Station, was damaged to the amount of $300, by both chimneys being blown off, and partially destroying the roof.

At Farmingdale, the damage to fences and shade trees was very considerable.

The Way Merchants, Traveling on Business, are Treated in the South.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

An article in your paper of this morning, induces me to offer you the essential facts in regard to my recent experience in the South. To save space and repetition, I refer your readers to my card in this morning's *Commercial* for a statement of the prudence I used, and *one* of the causes of my interruption.

It has been verbally stated here that I met with trouble in Atlanta, which is entirely destitute of truth. There and at Macon I was treated most courteously. At Columbus no one offered me any insult that I am aware of, though, as I afterwards learned, those Rome (Ga.) *Courier* missiles had been copied there before my arrival. At Nashville, Clarksville, McMinnville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Morristown, and other places in Tennessee, I was treated with all the respect and kindness that any Democratic business man could even desire.

I arrived at Rome, Ga., Saturday evening, attended church and Sabbath school the day following; called on the merchants on Monday, and left, when ready, on the evening train. At this place much of the bitter disunion spirit was constantly revealing itself; and here, in the *Courier*, originated the article which proved a leading instrumentality in bringing on the trouble in which I became involved in Montgomery. At Marietta, Griffin, West Point and La Grange, Ga., all on whom I called acted the part of gentlemen.

I arrived at Montgomery, Ala., on Friday noon, 26th ult., and put up at the Exchange Hotel, one of the largest and most deservedly popular public houses in this country. At night I went to hear a speech from Senator TOOMBS, which was full of treason, and admirably calculated to arouse the most violent feelings of all who heard him, towards the people of the free States, and prepare them for the part some of them acted during the afternoon of the following day. I can give the substance of this speech from my notes, if desired.

This Breckinridge rally called to Montgomery an unusual number of the followers of Messrs. YANCEY, TOOMBS & Co., who had no better business on hand than retailing the senseless falsehoods in regard to Republican complicity in the destruction of life and property in Texas, (which Gen. SAM HOUSTON says, in his Austin, Texas, speech, never occurred by *any* agency,) indulging freely in strong drinks, and working themselves up into an earnest desire to take the lives of some members of the party they believed about to wrest from them the power so long held and so basely abused. Under these peculiar circumstances, one of the leading merchants on whom I called very imprudently questioned me in regard to my political views, &c., not thinking that he was kindling an excitement among those who listened that it might soon be impossible to control or subdue. Passing over incidents which, though of much interest, as showing the progress of mobs, the management of vigilance committees, &c., &c., would occupy too much space, we arrive at the searching of my trunk by members of the vigilance committee, the declarations of outsiders, intermingled with the most horrid oaths, that they would gladly shoot me down on the street as though a mad dog, cut me up with knives, and amuse themselves in various ways at the expense of my life, and pass on to the time when the members of this committee, numbering 35, and including some of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Montgomery, who had me in charge, and the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel became seriously alarmed for my safety.

During all this time the apparent danger which threatened my life seemed like a dream to me, though I saw evidence in the very looks and all the actions of those who sought to protect me that it must be real to them. My extraordinary composure, even when threatened with being sent to a plantation a few miles out, ornamented with ball and chain, to work in place of a slave that had escaped to Ohio, till our people would return him, seemed to enrage my persecutors. The scene of excitement my slavery would cause, which rose before my mental vision, was so ludicrous as to render it difficult to conceal my mirth. It was almost as amusing as the Montgomery *Advertiser's* description of my nose and whiskers.

But I must leave incidents, and hasten to a close. After hiding me away for some time, in an unfrequented part of the hotel, away from light, or anything to reveal my locality, and assuring the crowd of my innocence of "incendiary documents," with promises that the Vigilance Committee would give me my deserts, the mob reluctantly and slowly dispersed. Your well-meaning correspondent "C," is greatly in error in his reference to my fears, my "hasty retreat," the desire of the citizens of Montgomery to protect me, and their censure of the Vigilance Committee. The truth is, so far as human agencies were concerned, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, my life was preserved by some of the members of that Vigilance Committee, and the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel. If the professions of those "conservative" citizens were sincere, why did they not, like brave, generous men, hazard their lives, if necessary, in protecting an innocent stranger? This is the first I have heard of this stuff, and it comes too late. The truth is, those who are so clever *now*, were afraid of the mob and the Vigilance Committee *then*.

Mr. HARGROVE and others, who were most active in securing my protection, advised me by all means to leave on the night train for some other place, (allowing me to go where I pleased afterward,) assuring me my life would probably be the forfeiture if I had the imprudence to stay longer. To this I, of course, consented, and they took me from a private rear door into a carriage, proceeded by a circuitous route to the neighborhood of the depôt, waited there more than one hour; left the carriage, and walked, (two by one route, and two by another, to avoid notice,) to the depôt; seated me where least likely to attract attention. One checked my trunk, and another purchased my ticket, which one of them brought to me; waited till the train was about to move, bade me good night, and departed.

Were not this article already too long, I could give the history of an outrage upon a New-York merchant that was, if possible, less excusable than the one I have described. Respectfully, &c.,

S. STRAIGHT.

CHARGED WITH INCITING REBELLION.—A correspondent writes to the Petersburgh *Express*, from Pettsylvania, C. H., under date of Oct. 30: "Our Circuit Court is now in session, his Honor Judge GILMER presiding, and has just fairly commenced upon a large docket, upon which there are, all told, over five hundred cases. The Grand Jury is now in session, and is doing a big business. To-day an indictment was found against a man named DODSON, for advising and inciting negroes in this State to rebel and make insurrection. He was examined last night, and the proof was as follows, almost *verbatim*: DODSON was overheard to tell negroes in their cabin at a late hour of the night, 'that the children of Israel were in greater bondage than they, (*i. e.* the negroes) and that they threw of the yoke of Slavery by themselves; that the negroes of St. Domingo had overpowered their masters and set themselves free, and if they (the negroes of Virginia) would only be determined and show that they were in earnest, the North would send them help; that there were 500 men in this county who would help them, and that many of the remainder would do nothing against them, and that in a short time they could all be free." Straws show how the wind blows, so I think this language, when used in the heart of Virginia, tells the tale. I wish you would hurry up ANDERSON & Co., in their armory arrangements. We want some good shooting irons.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is destined by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Before Which Are Exhibited, Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Floor Shutters, Sheet Vaults, &c. Every description of Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 25th-st., 24-av., and 26th-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CARR—TYLER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 5, by Rev. Lot Jones, WILLIAM R. CARR to SUSAN A., youngest daughter of the late William Tyler, Esq., all of this City.

Manchester, England, Malta, Mediterranean and California papers please copy.

BRADFORD—BLOSSOM.—In Buffalo, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, ANDREW GRAY BRADFORD, of New-York, to ANNA, only daughter of the late Ira Allen Blossom, of Buffalo.

WHITE—SANDS.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, A. Foster, Esq., by Rev. Z. N. Humphrey, Mr. HUGH A. WHITE to Miss CATHARINE M. SANDS, all of that city.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 4, MATILDA W., wife of Freeman Bloodgood, in the 39th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 Thompson-st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M.

KETTELMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 5, PETER KETTELMAN, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 157 West 18th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GANSE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, at the residence of his son, Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, Mr. JOHN GANSE, aged 71 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, in West 23d-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock.

POLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, of scarlet fever, JULIA LANDIN POLMAN, aged 7 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 107 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M.

COVEL.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, JOHN C. COVEL, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Green-street M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PINE.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 1, Miss ELIZABETH M. PINE, daughter of James Pine.

EBNINGER.—At Salem, Ill., on Saturday, Nov. 3, of typhoid fever, GEORGE EBNINGER, son of the late George Ebninger, of this City, aged 29 years.

OTIS.—In Houston, Texas, on Monday, Oct. 26, of bilious fever, in the 27th year of his age, JAMES F. OTIS, youngest son of the late Hon. Oram G. Otis, of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Ballston and Litte Falls, N. Y., papers please copy.

ENTWISLE.—At Manchester, England, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, EDWARD ENTWISLE, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS

STATE TAXATION.

[illegible] in a Republican [illegible] New-York Times of [illegible] on the Subject of [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Daily Times of the 26th September, under the head of State Taxation, is a communication, [illegible] the signature of "Paul," on the subject of the action of the State Assessors, and the Equalization Board, in which he gives details [illegible] the counties whose valuations were increased [illegible] decreased in 1859 and 1860, with some animadversions as to the cause which led to the adoption of [illegible] system of assessing by officers appointed [illegible] by authority of the Legislature to assess and equalize the valuation of the several counties with reference to the levy of State taxes. "Paul" has indulged largely in his slang, charging upon the County of Oneida the whole cause of this enactment, and attacking thereby her integrity. I answer by saying that whatever may have been the action of her local officers in making assessments of real property from time to time, no such motives as "Paul" suggests have governed their actions. Their labor has been performed without a thought of the State [illegible] He might have charged with equal propriety that the City of New-York was the scapegoat [illegible] is and has been assessed and equalized at a lower figure than the County of Oneida. But enough has been said on this subject, my object and intention being particularly to point out some of the inaccuracies in "Paul's" statement, which I fear [illegible] him have gone out to the public. I say a few. I take up four counties, to wit: Albany, [illegible] York and Oneida, without having examined others to satisfy myself whether there were [illegible] inaccuracies or not; but those I am about to state will perhaps disparage the whole. For this purpose I will begin with Albany County, whose valuation, "Paul" states was increased in 1859, to the amount of $395,097. Albany in 1859, taken from 1858—see report of State Assessors, table B, p. 27. Equalized value of real estate by County and State Boards, home or county valuation, home $30,931,504; State Board, 30,234,596, real property valuation reduced $696,908. Here, then, was a decrease instead of an increase, as stated by "Paul." Her valuation for real and personal estate, in 1859, see for real estate on file in Comptroller's office, $30,234,596; personal estate, see report of State Assessor, page 27, $8,310,141; in the aggregate, $38,544,737; in 1860 equalized by State Board at $39,044,737, an increase of $500,000, as "Paul" states it to be, bringing it up to the valuation of 1859, within $196,000 of the home valuation of 1858.

Erie County, "Paul" says, was increased in 1859, $6,288,694, while I shall show she was decreased in her valuation to the amount of $3,418,778. "Paul" says: "The State Assessors were bitterly attacked in this County; strange, indeed, they should attack that body, when their action had reduced their State levy to the amount of $8,-[illegible]." (See report State Assessors, page 27, Erie County home valuation of 1858; (the bases for [illegible] December,) $43,249,639; real estate personal, or [illegible],000; total, $50,170,619." Now, take the real estate, $43,249,639, being the home valuation, the State equalization was $39,830,861, or $3,418,-[illegible] less than County equalization. Hence Erie County was decreased in her valuation of real [illegible] more than $2,000,000, instead of having been increased, as "Paul" said, over $6,000,000. Now, take the State equalization of real estate, $39,830,-[illegible] page 27, Assessors' report; add the personal property, $6,920,980, table B, page 27,) and the amount for real or personal estate is $46,751,-[illegible] being the amount for real and personal for 1859.

Now, take the equalization of State Board for real and personal estate for 1860, (see Comptroller's Office, on file, $47,251,841; deduct from that sum home valuation, $46,751,841, and it shows an increase of $500,000) as "Paul" states. The presumption, in my judgment, is, that her own Assessors assessed her intelligently in 1858. Now, take Oneida County, which "Paul" said had been increased in her valuation $8,320,549, and I will show you the figures to prove her increased valuation by State Board, to be $8,775,239. Home valuation 1858, (see Assessors' report, page 27, $13,-731,283; personal estate, see same report, page 27, $8,142,857; together, $16,864,140.) The amount as equalized by the State Board, 1859, real property, $22,496,522. Add the personal property $8,142,857; (see report, page 27,) total, $25,639,-379. Now, deduct her home valuation of real and personal, $16,864,140, and it leaves $8,775,239, instead of a less sum than stated by "Paul."

The County of Genessee reduced about 374 millions in 1859, though estimated by home valuation of real estate at $29 the acre, and equalized by State Board at about $25 the acre is one of the exact counties of the State in regard to the value of her lands, and is the residence of one of the State Assessors, she stands assessed or equalized at about $25 the acre compared with Oneida at $31. Nominal assessment of Genessee by State Assessors $45. Compared with Oneida at $36. The former, reduced by the *act of squatter sovereignty* to $25 the acre, while Oneida is to $31. This fact is very noticeable. Now and lastly we will take a view of the action of the State Assessors and the State Board of the City and County of New-York, and see if its true that her valuation was increased more than 12 million dollars in 1859. Home valuation of her real estate in 1858, $368,373,948. $370,054,782 State equalization of her real estate or 1,680,834 dollars increased in 1859. Equalization by State Board of real estate $370.054,782. See on file in Comptroller's office personal estate report, p. 29, $29,162,848,694. The aggregate is $532,903,-476 being the real and personal estate as equalized in 1859. Now take the home valuation, $368,373,-948, add to this the personal estate, 162,848,694 dollars, the aggregate of which is 531,222,642 dollars; now deduct this sum from the equalization by the State Board, real and personal, and it leaves 1,680,834 dollars, the increase for 1859, instead of more than 12 millions as stated in "Paul's" table. Now I will open to your view especially the manner and result of the action of the State Assessor in regard to the valuation of the real estate in the City of New-York. The State Assessors say in their report of 1859, see pages 8 and 9: "The City of New-York could not be included in any of the foregoing classes. The Assessors had but a brief space to devote to it, and have made their estimates necessarily from imperfect data, which will be corrected during the ensuing year. From such facts as they could collect, they assumed the City to contain 14,000 acres, which at 12 lots to the acre would give 168,000 lots, and that they would average not far from $2 per foot, or $5,000 per lot. But as there were many parks, public squares, and lots occupied by public buildings, upon which no tax could be levied, a sum equivalent to the value of nearly 30,000 lots was deducted, leaving the valuation of real estate as it now stands in Table B. Although the aggregate valuation of the personal and real estate of the City of New-York, as fixed by the State Assessors, is so large—exceeding the enormous sum of $850,000,000—yet it is by no means exaggerated, and below rather than above its actual value. In this sentiment the writer agrees with the State Assessors;—and you, Messrs. Editors of the TIMES, will be surprised when I tell you that this 850 millions of valuation was equalized by the State Board at the sum of $532,903,476 —or more than 300 millions less than they show by their report. (See p. 28.) No person on reading their report would have doubted their statement above quoted unless they went into a personal examination of all the facts and figures, some of which the equalization was only to be found in the Comptroller's office. I will now give you the figures: Home valuation by Assessors, $368,373,948 real estate. (See equalization table.) Add to this sum the personal estate—(see their report, page 28, Table B) [illegible],848,694, which in the aggregate is [illegible],642. Compare this with the equalization of the Comptroller's Office by the State Board, [illegible] will be found that the aggregate of real and [illegible] estate is, for 1859, $532,903,476, being an [illegible] valuation of that year of $1,680,834, [illegible] instead of $12,558,194, as "Paul" [illegible] keeping pace shoulder with the increase as [illegible] this is correct. And now, Mr. Editor, I propose to analyze this matter, and show you that the City and County of New-York was in 1859, and still is in 1860, as equalized by the State Board, lower than any other county in the State. Your local assessors have, in 1859, assessed her estate, real and personal, at about $[illegible],000, while the State Board have equalized it at $[illegible],783, being an increase over 1859 of about $17,000,000. The basis of the estimate, as made by the State Assessors in 1859, was 138,000 available lots of 7-12ths of an acre, which latter they estimated to contain 2,500 square feet. A lot, therefore, was called $5,000, or $60,000 per acre. Look at it carefully under the equalization by the State Board. It averages a very little over $1 per foot, an exceedingly low mark in my judgment. This year shows an increase of about $17,000,000; still, it needs to be increased more than $300,000,000 to bring it up to the $2 per square foot. Any man, therefore, who goes into an investigation of facts, must come to the conclusion that she is equalized at a lower mark than any other county in the State.

A FARMER OF ONEIDA.

Mr. Hotaling's Statistics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been considerably annoyed and assailed by one of the agent reporters for the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and also by one in the employ of the New-York *Herald*, for giving, as they falsely charge me, erroneous statistics in regard to the size of the Free States, which I made in my speech delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute last Monday evening, and to which you made respectful allusion in your paper of last Tuesday. I took my figures in regard to the number of square miles embraced within the *Free States* situated *east* of the Rocky Mountains, at the date of the census, from CORNELL'S Geography, which professed to take them from the last Census report, as I had not any Census report then in my possession, I was charged by Mr. STONE with an error in regard to the square miles in the Free States amounting to 155,980 miles less of territory within the Free States east of the Rocky Mountains than was given in the last United States census.

In order to place myself right before the public, provided I was wrong, I have procured a copy of *J. D. B DeBow's Compendium of United States Census*, 1850, and I find a table on page 36 giving a list of the different States and Territories of our Union, and that the number of square miles in each State and Territory is distinctly given, although all are footed up together. I have carefully selected out the Free States from the Slave States, and also separated them from the Territories, and by the aid of Mr. GEO. WILSON, Clerk in the office of the Chamber of Commerce, give below the name of each of the Free States then in our Union, situated east of the Rocky Mountains, and also the number of the square miles in each of the Slave States then in our Union, precisely as stated in the table, as follows:

Square miles in the Free States east of the Rocky Mountains, in 1850, as per Census Report:		Square miles in the Slave States in 1850, as per Census Report:	
Maine	31,766	Delaware	2,120
New-Hampshire	9,280	Maryland	11,124
Vermont	10,212	District Columbia	60
Massachusetts	7,800	Virginia	61,352
Rhode Island	1,306	North Carolina	50,704
Connecticut	4,674	South Carolina	29,385
New-York	47,000	Georgia	58,000
New-Jersey	8,320	Alabama	50,722
Pennsylvania	46,000	Mississippi	47,156
Ohio	39,964	Louisiana	41,255
Wisconsin	53,924	Texas	237,504
Illinois	55,405	Missouri	67,380
Indiana	33,809	Tennessee	45,600
Michigan	56,243	Kentucky	37,680
Iowa	50,914	Arkansas	52,198
		Florida	59,268
Square miles	456,617	Square miles	851,508

In my speech, I stated that there were 454,590 square miles of land embraced with the easterly Free States, taking my figures from "Cornell's Geography"—which differs from the census table only—(2,027) two thousand and twenty-seven square miles—and also, the figures respecting the Slave States are here put down at 851,508 square miles. I took my statement of the number of square miles in the Slave States also from "Cornell's Geography," which is used mostly in all our public schools, and is considered as good authority as any other geography in use, and which gives 926,760 square miles as embraced within the Slave States, and which differs from the Census report 88,016 square miles. I have for my authority "Cornell's Geography" and also an Atlas published by D. APPLETON in 1856—giving also my precise figures as the size of that State, 325,520 square miles. I have somewhere seen a geography *which gives to that* State, three hundred and sixty-one thousand square miles—but as no two authors seem to agree in regard to the size of the different States and Territories of our Union, it cannot be reasonably expected that a person giving either one of the different authorities can satisfy persons who seldom venture to make on their own responsibility a truthful statement, but are always best prepared, and fitted by nature, for the most ungentlemanly and unjust criticism upon those who sincerely endeavor to present the most reliable facts to the public within their immediate ability to obtain.

I notice, also, on the same page of the Census report, (page 36,) in a table a little below the one from which the above statistics were taken, this statement, that: "In the non-slaveholding States, not Territories, there are (in 1850) 612,597 square miles. This, at first, appeared to be an erroneous statement; but California, having been admitted into the Union as a State during that year, should, of course, be deducted from the above figures, viz.: 155,980 square miles taken from 612,597, leaves for the Free States east of the Rocky Mountains, according to the census figures, just 456,617 square miles—which only varies about 2,000 square miles in the whole estimate of Free States from the statement made in my speech at the Stuyvesant Institute. SAMUEL HOTALING.

PERSONAL.

—It is stated that Mr. Bonner, when he invited Mr. Buchanan to become a contributor to his journal, proposed to pay his Excellency for his productions, and a thousand dollar check was the offered retaining fee. He, however, declined the generous offer of Mr. Bonner, although some of his best friends advised him to accept it.

—All Theodore Parker's writings have been transferred to Ticknor & Fields, who will publish the work he left in manuscript on Historic Americans. The memoir of Mr. Parker will be included in the same volumes, and is now occupying the pen of Rev. Mr. Weiss.

—Mr. Montgomery Blair recently brought an action in the Circuit Court of Washington, D. C., against Wm. Carey Jones, (Mr. Benton's son-in-law) to test the right of the latter to possess the furniture, books, &c., of the late Thomas H. Benton. The case was decided on Saturday in favor of Blair.

—Mr. Ralph Farnum's claims to being considered the oldest Revolutionary veteran now are contested. Mr. Nathan Dean, of Georgia, who was a soldier in 1776, and fought through the war, is now in his 110th year.

—Mr. Barnum has been in Philadelphia making preparations to open a Museum there. It is to be located in Chestnut-street, and will, in its principal features, be similar to the establishment in this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
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RETAIL.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING.
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
In Lace Curtains we exhibit by far the largest stock in the City, and at large reduction in prices.
Curtain Materials, new Brocatelles, new Satins, very choice and beautiful patterns, shown the present week for the first time.
Furniture Coverings in all the new materials from the lowest to the highest prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LEWIS & SEACORD
Respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their old stand, No. 655 Broadway, and have opened their model
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING BAZAAR,
At No. 773 Broadway, Next above the corner of 9th-st.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
IRISH SHIRTINGS AND LINEN SHEETING.
Reduced prices still continued.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ Cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,189 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 685½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging and competent to care of children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman wishes a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted in a private family by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. Good references given; may be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent person to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer; will travel with a lady; is also a first-class waitress; will go as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st st., two doors from 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking; bonning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Notes or applications addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience as cook in a private family; will be found competent for h r business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, at No. 408 3d-av., in the grocery store, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; or would do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, with the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer living in the New-England States. Address O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, with the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at the office of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 29 Wall-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 186 East 21st-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation for a very highly-recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $5 a month, in a respectable family. Apply at No. 296 East 9th-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married German now in the country, to take charge of a farm; he understands farming perfectly; is a good gardener and knows the management of horses and cattle in general. Address F. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A steady, industrious middle-aged woman, a situation as general servant in a small private family, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 201 Avenue A, top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen; no objection to go out of the City; reference unexceptionable. Address Mrs. W. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork, and assis. in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; she understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and general work; also hairdressing, if required; would go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 97 Houston-st., between Thompson and Lawrence.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A SOBER steady young woman, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 14 years, who can take the take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 12th-st., near Broadway, music store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is a good seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse, that is capable of taking a baby from its birth; the best of City references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser, and has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands perfectly how to instruct children. Best City reference given. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop skirt store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years can be given. Call at No. 127 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's under-clothing in the neatest manner; will be found faithful and trustworthy; no objections to assist in the nursery or with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 125½ West 27th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN English woman of middle age, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of nursery; testimonials will be given as to her integrity and capability. Call at No. 60 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, &c.; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 349 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL desires a situation as seamstress; has her own sewing-machine, and can go to the best embroidery and needlework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a good family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., first floor, front room; to be seen for this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant female wishes a situation as seamstress, or nursery governess, or to take charge of a child; no objection to the country; reference if required. Apply at No. 62 6th av., near 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress. Good City reference. Apply at Carson's dye-store, 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has good City references, and no objection to go to the country. Call for three days, at No. 193 7th-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 32, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 8, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man of respectability; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Advertiser is a Protestant. None other need apply. Address W. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a single [illegible]middle-aged man, who is honest and trustworthy; can furnish first-class City reference; understands horses; is civil and obliging, and will be found fully competent. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for this week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses, and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A Scotch Protestant young man wishes the above situation. Is an active, sober and steady servant; is a good driver, and understands the raising of stock. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; is willing to assist at anything where his labor is required. Address for 2 days, E. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WIFE, WHO have the highest testimonials for character, &c., are desirous of engaging with a first-class family either in the City or the country; the man is fully competent to wait on table or to take the charge of a carriage and a pair of horses; the woman is a first-class cook, and can make every description of pastry, &c. Apply until engaged, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 29 Vesey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class accommodations, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of adults, residing in 9th-st., near Broadway; unexceptionable reference required. Direct to A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, with name and address.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a large second story room in a private family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, by applying at No. 48 South 5th-st., within three minutes' walk of the ferries, Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. H

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x84 feet, more or less. Held subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

ON SE. COR. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including a right of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 25.7x69.3 and 54.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 150 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.

ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.

This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. G. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of various kinds of men's, woman's and children's heavy goods, adapted to the season.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large and positive cash sale in lots for dealers. Vote early, them come and get bargains. No postponement.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses and beds, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, kitchenware, cooking-stove, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such tracts as may be required, and the principal parts of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Janesville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THORBURN, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, 40 excellent brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x46 feet; lot 25x98 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., an elegant English-basement house. Price $17,000. It will also be leased to a private family. Also, in 26th-st., near 4th-av. and Madison-square, a new, 4-story, high-stoop house, 20 feet front, price $17,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. ABERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW brick corner house, water and gas throughout, with high brown-stone stoop, marble mantels, heater extending to third story. Price $4,300—cash $1,000. Apply at No. 19 Jersey-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 39d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY AND basement house No. 39 Willow-place, Brooklyn, suitable for a private residence or boarding-house; gas chandeliers in the house; to a good solvent tenant, $450 per annum; only 5 minutes from Wall-st or South Ferry. Apply on the premises, or to H. D. HUNT, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimension of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 51 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

THE ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled

ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size bed to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address

GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary,
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 49 Madison-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa. French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.

For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. SEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPANese Teas from Yedo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry dwellings, residences, farms and villa-sites for sale, situated on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 36 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. E. MASSELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Baker-st., Tuesdays.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER 1st, A comfortable house, with 7 good bedrooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place or the vicinity preferred; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, C. P. F., Box No. 3,163 Post-office.

WANTED—MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public that he is selling off his stock of Mantels at cost. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 178 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 26th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, via Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.

E. M. GILBERT, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CORPORATION BONDS.—$35,000 CITY OF Newark, N. J., bearing interest six per cent. per annum, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for sale.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONington Railroad Co Stock—Sold and new bought. One share New-York Opera House for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
AND W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and F. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A RESolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting, or attempting to vote, illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within 20 days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
OCT. 13, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of November, 1860. All persons having claims against the said firm, or indebtedness to the same, are notified to present their claims and make payment to AZOR S. MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway, who is authorized to settle and receive all such claims and debts. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

JOHN G. STEARNS,
A. S MARVIN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Fire-Proof Safes, (Wilder's patent,) on the same premises heretofore occupied by Stearns & Marvin, at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. Factory, corner Avenue A and St. Mark's-place. A. S. MARVIN,
SAMUEL PULESTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. W. K. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
JEREMIAH HALEY, Jr.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., Oct.	23, 10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct.	23, 2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct.	24, 11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct.	24, 3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct.	25, 11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct.	25, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct.	26, 12 M.	Friday, Oct.	26, 3½ P. M.
Sat., Oct.	27, 3:30 P. M.	Mon., Oct.	29, 7 A.M.
Mon., Oct.	29, 3½ P. M.	Tues., Oct.	30, 7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 132 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE MAURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Ames-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
of Richard Cornelison, deceased.
o30-law6mTu*

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WETTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Rondout-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed by any vessel afloat,) has double engines under deck, and possesses many compartments, which, besides affording great safety in event of collision or stranding, to [illegible] work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL E. POE, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard, and red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 16, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C

...ERVIEW OF MERCHANTS.

...Speech, in Front of the Merchants' Exchange.

...Speeches ...Chittenden ...Wm. Curtis Noyes.

...street, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, ...before the time appointed for the meet... ...yesterday, presented a scene of un... ...and excitement. Here and there men ...in little knots talking earnestly; about ...the building crowds were beginning to ...now and then there was a cheer, and ...groan, accompanied with ribaldant and ...was echoed with a hollow sound from ...granite front. Daily within the same ...the loud-mouthed auctioneers make the ...with their announcements of ...; to-day, when whose appe... ...to break up the meeting of the ...to the scandal, which one in ...believe to, that with their hootings the ...only publishing to the world the price ...opposition to the Republican candidate.

...known as the "Bouquet Man," made ...Republicans good-natured, and called ...all manner of disparaging utterances and inter... ...their opponents by reading his "Thirty-... ...why ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be ...President of the United States." He was ...brickbats, bills and apple-cores; his voice ...drowned in a deluge of din; he was compelled to ...pause in his remarks; but ever, as the ...died away for a while, he would resume the ...of his discourse where he had dropped it, and ...Republican cried till he was compelled to stop ...again.

The crowd was constantly increasing. It was composed principally of business men of note. We observed, too, some of that higher class of gentlemen of ...leisure, who seem to live by a visible means ...Mr. WILLIAM MULLIGAN and other ardent ...of the Union arrived some time before the ...commenced, and stationed themselves on the ...platform in front of the second-story windows of the office, whence at intervals, while the meeting was in session, they disseminated Fusion documents. At ...o'clock the whole street was choked up with people. ...Capt. SILVER was present, with a Police force sufficient to quell the disturbance which, he said, the ...of the crowd had probably come to create; ...Messrs H. Grinnell, James Gallatin, Sterne B. ...den, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and ...other distinguished citizens, stood near the base ...of the huge pillars of the Merchants' Exchange ...W. E. Dodge, Esq., of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE ...& Co., called the vast assemblage to order. As he ...so, a flood of Fusion documents descended from ...upon the heads of the crowd.

Mr. DODGE said: Fellow-citizens: We are met to-gether here to-day, in response to the following call: [Read the call.] They were there, he said, not to ...adopt any seditionary measures, but to consider the ...advantages that would result from Mr. LINCOLN's elec... ...and the evils that would follow if the election were transferred to the House of Representatives. He nominated Mr. JAMES GALLATIN for President of the meeting, and loud responses confirmed the nomination.

Mr. DURRIE DUER presented the following list of Vice Presidents, which was accepted by acclamation:

Fitch Pell.	Jonathan Sturges,
John Jacob Astor,	William A. Booth,
[illegible] Lenox,	John C. Green,
James Beekman,	George Opdyke,
Charles H. Marshall,	William E. Dodge,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Stephen Knapp,
Robert B. Minturn, Jr.,	James G. King,
Robert B. McCurdy,	Samuel Hotaling,
James Harper,	Charles R. Beebe,
William T. Brady,	Henry A. Huribut,
Wm. H. Vermilye,	D. Randolph Martin,
Timothy G. Churchill,	S. S. Wyckoff,
	Isaac Seymour.

Secretaries were appointed, and then Mr. GALLATIN said:

REMARKS OF MR. GALLATIN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met together, not to indulge in captious or trivial complaints—not to give utterance to the voice of faction—but for a higher, for a nobler purpose.

The call to preside over such a meeting is an honor to be highly appreciated by any man; for myself, I tender you my acknowledgments for such an evidence of your confidence.

Under our glorious ancestors had by force of arms won the freedom of their country, they, by the wisdom of their councils, framed a Constitution to preserve that precious gift to their latest posterity. That Constitution does not give to the Congress or the President of the United States power to interfere with slavery in the different States. This, with other rights, was reserved by the States, and these rights we held to be sacred and inviolable, and not to be set aside, without failing in our duty to God, to our country, to our own honor and to posterity.

Should the electors fail to choose a President, the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives. I shall not repeat to you the reasons which ought to induce you to make every effort to prevent this. You will perceive, more clearly than I can tell you, that your security depends on it altogether. This now can be effected in no other way than by the election of Mr. LINCOLN. That the best interests of our country demand this is my firm conviction.

Whether his election will accomplish all the good which we anticipate is not for fallible man to predict; in electing him, however, independent of all party considerations, we shall look to him for the faithful maintenance of the constitution and the laws, and from his past history, his known integrity and firmness of purpose, I am persuaded that we shall not be disappointed.

Mr. J. AUSTIN STEVENS, in presenting the following resolutions, said:

Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR was to have presented the resolutions which will be now read to you, in case he should be able to finish an engagement to meet the Trustees of Columbia College this afternoon. As he has not been able to do so, the duty which he would have gladly performed but for this circumstance will devolve upon me.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is now conceded on all sides that to-morrow's election must inevitably result either in the success of LINCOLN or in the failure to choose a President by the people, in which event the choice will devolve on the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, Persistent efforts are making to stifle a free expression of the public will by threats of disunion, seconded by concerted movements to create a panic deeply injurious to commerce and other industrial interests of the country; and

Whereas, In a conjuncture like this it is the duty of every citizen to exert his influence in behalf of the right by a frank declaration of his sentiments and convictions; therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens and merchants deeply interested in the honor and welfare of our country, we cannot contemplate without painful anxiety the grave issues of transferring the Presidential contest to the House of Representatives; that events in our own experience, as well as all political history, warn us of the danger of intrusting such an election to the legislative body, where the sure results are scenes of intrigue, corruption and violence, embittered by intense sectional animosity; and that neither the composition nor the temper of the present Congress, as illustrated in the struggle for its organization, dispose us to trust the peace of the country in its hands, when the prize at stake is the Presidency of the United States, with a patronage of $360,000,000.

Resolved, That we have witnessed, with surprise and regret, the renewed efforts of ultra Southern politicans and Presses, by menaces of Secession in the case of LINCOLN's election, to deter the people of the North from an independent exercise of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That while we will yield to none in our devotion to the Union and fidelity to the Constitution, nor in our determination to uphold the constitutionality rights of every section of the country, we must yet say to our Southern brethren, in all frankness, that we are determined to maintain with equal firmness our own right to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship that we accord to them; and that we should regard it as a derogation of our manhood and self-respect to yield to arguments which have been lately addressed, not to our reason, but to our fears.

Resolved, That the base attempts of the unscrupulous partizans to influence the election by setting on foot a panic, designed to injure the business interests of our country, deserves, and should receive, the stern condemnation of the whole community; and that it is high time a party using such means to coerce public opinion and court votes should be expelled from power.

Resolved, That, relying on the good sense of the body of our people, we believe that they entertain neither the seditious sentiments charged upon the South nor the desire to infringe on Constitutional privileges ascribed to the North.

Resolved, That in our opinion the time has come when every one who believes in the fundamental principle of our institutions, namely, that the will of the majority is the law of the land within Constitutional limits, shall promptly rally to the support of the party proclaiming this principle, and frown down all seditious attempts to break up the Union by threats of secession from any quarter.

Resolved, That we recommend our fellow-citizens to vote for Mr. LINCOLN, the Republican candidate.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

REMARKS OF S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. STERNE B. CHITTENDEN was then introduced. He said he had consented two or three hours before to say a few words at this time, but he had no opportunity to prepare for the occasion. He was appalled and well nigh dumb with the magnitude of the great battle on the eve of which they stood. On the morrow the battle for which they were all preparing was to be decided. On the one hand was the Republican Party struggling to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN President, [applause,] and on the other hand were the remainders of all old defunct parties that ever existed, struggling by every disreputable means to defeat the honest intention of the only conservative party in this country. [Applause.] Suppose they defeated him—what then? The election would go to the House, and the past history of our country showed that that would injure the best interests of the country. He was not a party man. He asked what would be the effect if this excitement was to be continued until March 4, as it would be by the defeat of LINCOLN. It would concentrate all those hostile elements at the national Capitol, and every merchant knew that would imperil the stability of affairs. It would be death and destruction to all our commercial interests. [Cheers.] He cared not for the success of party, but if the white men of the North would be freemen, they must now assert their manhood and manifest by the triumphant election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] He had business relations with every section of the Union. Many of them desired the election of LINCOLN, as the means of release from the same system of terrorism in the South under which some lived here at the North. [Mr. CHITTENDEN had been interrupted several times by ironical cheers. They were repressed here, and the offenders, after a brief tussle, were ejected from the crowd. After that, with the exception of the occasional ringing of a small bell, all proceeded quietly.] Mr. CHITTENDEN commented upon the language of some Southern journals urging disunion, and advising Southern merchants to repudiate their debts at the North. If there was anything that was beyond argument, perfectly patent and plain to all intelligent men, it was that the defeat of LINCOLN by the means proposed would violate the best principles of the country, so far as the people's privilege of electing a President was concerned. Such a defeat would precipitate upon the interests of this City every conceivable disaster. If they elected LINCOLN, they elected an honest man. [Applause.] It was a remarkable fact that on the evening of the last day of the campaign it could be said that the character of their candidate was unreproached. [Applause.] It was unreproachable. [Loud applause.] LINCOLN stood where WASHINGTON, MADISON and JEFFERSON stood, and after he was elected, and passion was quieted down, people would be surprised to find how conservative he was. It was not a question between LINCOLN and any other man. He (Mr. CHITTENDEN) was no partisan. He was as ready to shoulder a musket to fight for the South as for the North. [Applause.] And so it was with the people of the North. [Prolonged applause.] He had no difficulty in convincing Southern gentlemen who would not buy goods of him that he was not less conservative than those who would eat dirt and crawl on their hands and knees for the sake of Southern custom. [Applause.] There were no disunion men at the North. [Loud applause.] The only Disunionist he ever knew was a high priest of the Abolitionists, who said the election of LINCOLN would stop the Slavery agitation, and therefore he was going to vote the Democratic ticket. [Applause.] If LINCOLN was elected it was as certain that all this excitement would cease as that the morrow's sun would rise. Mr. CHITTENDEN, when he had concluded, retired amid loud cheers.

REMARKS OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., came forward and was greeted with "three cheers and a Wide-Awake!" He must beg their pardon, he said, for he feared that he was in danger of spoiling this meeting, after the speech of the eloquent merchant who had just addressed them. The vigor of his remarks proved that those who were not accustomed daily to address audiences could, when they were aroused to the importance of the issue, utter stirring words. He recognized in the President of this meeting a descendant of the friend and associate of the author of the ordinance of 1787. [Applause.] Both were devoted to the principles of freedom. They were met to consider, on the eve of a great election, how they should cast their votes. He would not talk of the beauty or deformity of any candidate. He would leave that mode of discussing the issues of the day to [A VOICE—"To GERARD"] those whose tastes ran in that direction. He should speak the words of truth and soberness. He came not as a mere party man, but because the merchants had asked him to come. Mr. NOYES complimented the merchants as a class, told how much he was indebted to them, and paid a tribute to the memory of JOHN JOHNSTON and GEORGE GRISWOLD. He declared the assertion that the Republican was an Abolition party a foul slander. The Abolitionists voted against the Republicans and supported the party in power. While the Republicans maintain that Freedom was better in itself than Slavery; that it was better for the territories; and that the ordinance of '87 should in spirit be supported, they still maintained that every State within its own jurisdiction had full control. They maintained that, because it was essential to State sovereignty. They maintained that Slavery was wrong, but in case of an insurrection at the South, or danger to their Southern brethern, they would be the first to fly to their rescue, to quell sedition and to restore order. [Applause.] They maintained that LINCOLN was eminently conservative. [Applause.] They all knew that he was selected, on account of his conservatism, to be the standard-bearer before the leader whose services to the party had been distinguished and seemed to entitle him to place. LINCOLN came forth, almost like a second CINCINNATUS, from his field of labor to serve the country. [Applause.] Their opponents confessed that he was not only without reproach but beyond reproach. [Applause.] What gave him his eminence? The fact that he was pitted against the Democrat who sought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in order that he might be President, and demolished him in Illinois, then, as he would demolish his hydra-headed opponents in the present contest. Mr. NOYES examined Mr. LINCOLN's record at length, to show on what ground he stood. And what did the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN propose? They had no candidate. They had set aside the proceedings of all their Conventions, and had placed before the country seven electors supporting one set of principles, ten supporting another set, and eighteen supporting another set—all in antagonism to each other—so that all who voted for his own ticket, voted for the representatives of another that he abhorred. Would the Breckinridge men support the principles of DOUGLAS? How do the Bell-Everett men like the proposal to open the Slave-trade? Would they swallow that? [No.] In short, the hybrid ticket did not stand by any one set of principles. It was like that sailors' dish, composed of fish, pork, potatoes, and everything thing that could be found on shipboard. The only resource was to vote for the man who was conservative and stood by his principles—ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois. [Prolonged applause.] The fundamental principle that the representative should carry out the will of his constituents was violated in the Fusion ticket, 'for all sorts of antagonistic principles were embodied in that ticket. The only thing urged against LINCOLN was "Danger to the Union." Was there any danger to the Union in a man who, when by 5,000 majority he had defeated DOUGLAS in Illinois, before the people, submitted to the unjust law by which his opponent was made Senator, nevertheless? Was there any danger to be feared from a plain man, who, living on few hundreds a year, was called to administer the Government? He congratulated them that there was no such thing as disunion in the North. [Applause.] He thought there was no danger of defeat, but there would be danger in sending the election to the House of Representatives. Mr. NOYES alluded to the unwholesome excitements of the times when the House before had to make choice of important public officers, and said the men engaged in the present attempt to distract the country would surely have their reward. [Applause.] He would like to see who would dissolve this Union. It could not be done. [Applause.] It could not be done because the Constitution forbade it, and what the Constitution forbade could not be done. [Applause.] Again, it was said no Southern men would take office under LINCOLN. This would not be found to be so. It was said that he could not get men from the South to enter the Cabinet. He could name five of them who would accept seats in the cabinet. [A VOICE—Name them.] Mr. NOYES named CHAS. F. JENKINS, of Georgia, Mr. REEVES, of Virginia. Gen. HOUSTON, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, FRANK BLAIR, C. M. CLAY and JOHN BELL himself. Other names were suggested by persons in the crowd. "Oh, don't name them," said Mr. NOYES, "there are too many of them already." [Laughter. A VOICE—How about Gov. WISE?] Mr. NOYES said he did believe Gov. WISE would accept; at all events, he did not think it would be wise to ask him. (Laughter and applause.) But, after the election, he thought Gov. WISE would think better of his course. If any agitations at the South should follow he believed that patriotic Southerners would support the United States Government and the Union. [Applause.] Woe to that man who lifted his finger against the Union. [Applause.] Woe to that man who took the first step towards it. He would be lost—gone forever.

Mr. NOYES concluded amid loud applause, and then there were cries for "EVARTS" and "GRINNELL" The Chairman said it was late, and declared the meeting adjourned. The crowd gradually dispersed, the Republicans cheering, and the Fusion adherents hooting as at the first.

Letter from the District-Attorney.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION HAVE THE POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS TO UNREGISTERED VOTERS.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1860.

Joshua J. Henry, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to state my opinion in regard to the power of Inspectors of Election to administer the oath to a "householder of a District," which is required by the act known as the Registry law, to prove that an unregistered elector is "an inhabitant of the District." The law does not in express terms give that power; but it seems to be clearly its intention, from the language employed, that they shall exercise the power, and, indeed, such action on their part seems indispensable to its present operation. So strong is my conviction on that point, that I should not hesitate to administer the oath, if acting as an Inspector.

Yours, respectfully,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Penalty for Betting and Illegal Voting.

NEW-YORK CITY, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you draw attention to the law respecting betting at elections? Very many seem to be ignorant of it. The provision of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election who previous thereto shall make any bet or wager, or be directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager, depending upon the result of any election at which such person may offer to vote."—(1 R. S., 433.)

The penalty for voting contrary to law is as follows:

"Any person not duly qualified to vote under the laws of this State, who shall knowingly vote or offer to vote at any general or special town or charter election in this State, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULTS.—EDWARD YOUALL was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, yesterday, for committing a brutal assault upon his wife. JAMES KENNIS, for a similar offence, was committed to answer by Justice CARDWELL.

POLITICAL.—Nearly all of the political organizations held meetings last evening, at their respective quarters, and appointed challengers for to-day, and distributed tickets. Many of all parties are wide awake, and the contest, to-day, will doubtless be a lively one.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS.—Fourteen of the veterans of the war of 1812 were in session last evening at the Star Hotel in Lispenard-street. The eve of our election, like the eve of a battle, is generally an affair of solemn moment and all-absorbing interest, but the veterans who met last night worried their heads very little with politics. The only allusion to the pending canvass was an inquiry as to the sentiments of a certain candidate for reelection to Congress upon the Pension question, and how he had voted during his previous term. The apprehended dissolution of the Union ruffled not one hair on those gray heads. Possibly they felt assured that the Union would last as long as they did, and gave themselves no trouble beyond. "After us the deluge," may have been their thought. The veterans had a more important question to settle among themselves than the fate of the Union. Secession and disunion had crept into their own ranks. Their corps was divided upon some questions of little moment, and last evening a proposition came from the other wing for a coalition. It was proposed that they unite on the 25th of this month in a parade, burying all animosities, and elect new officers for the whole corps. After some little discussion the proposition, with some modifications, was adopted, and a Committee appointed to confer with a Committee from the other wing upon the coalition. A new member was admitted to the Society upon his producing proof of having shouldered a musket in the War of 1812; and it was announced that the corps now numbered 97; several of the veterans, during the past year, having marched, with knapsacks on their shoulders, in advance of their companies, to that land where all, sooner or later, are destined to bivouac. It was mournful to think that at each successive monthly meeting the number of veterans in session would become less and less, that one by one the ripe old heads would fall like blades of corn before the ruthless reaper, until, in the course of a few years, not one would be left to tell how he crossed muskets with the Britishers in the war of 1812.

After some unimportant discussions, and the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.—On Sunday last, a man representing himself to be a hand on the steamer *Jonas C. Heartt*, called at the Third Ward Station-house, and said that on the evening previous MANUS FARREN, another man attached to the vessel, had fallen overboard and was drowned, notwithstanding efforts had been made to rescue him. The body of FARREN was yesterday recovered at the slip foot of Dey-street, near where the steamer lay at the time, but it exhibited so many marks of violence that grounds are afforded for a supposition that he was murdered and thrown into the water after life had become extinct. Half of his underlip appears to have been cut off, and over each eye is a deep gash, seemingly made with a knife or sharp instrument of some sort. Sergeant BREVOORT, of the Third Precinct Police, inquired into the matter, and arrested PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, also an employe on the steamer, on suspicion that he was acquainted with the circumstances attending the man's death. MCLAUGHLIN stated that he was asleep at the time deceased got into the water, but admitted that he and several of the crew had been on a spree that evening, and, after returning on board the steamer, deceased had a quarrel with the man who reported the matter on Sunday to the Police. The name of that individual he did not know, as he had shipped the very day the occurrence transpired, and he left the vessel on Sunday last. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending Nov. 3, gives 396, as the number of deaths during the period named, which, compared with the number during the corresponding week of last year, is a decrease of six. Of the number there were 102 men, 83 women, 101 boys, and 110 girls. The principal diseases were—Apoplexy, 3; bleeding, 3; bronchitis, 4; cholera infantum, 5; do. morbus, 3; congestion of brain, 8; do. lungs, 7; convulsions, infantile, 27; croup, 11; disease of kidneys, 3; cancer of stomach, 2: do. breast, 2; consumption, 37; diarrhœa, 6; diphtheritis, 10; debility, 7; dropsy, 11; do. of chest, 2; do. of head, 13; erysipelas, 5; fever, scarlet, 23; do. typhoid, 6; do. typhus, 4; whooping cough, 2; heart disease, 6; inflammation of bowels, 8; do. of brain, 11; do. of lungs, 15; do. stomach, 5; do. throat, 4; marasmus, adult, 3: do. infantile, 25; measles, 2; palsy, 4; small pox, 8; teething, 5; burned or scalded, 3; casualties, 7; killed or murdered, 2; lock-jaw, 2; old age, 3; premature birth, 10; suffocation, accidental, 3. Nativity—United States, 248; Ireland, 99; Germany, 29; England, 10; British America, France, Italy, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales, and West Indies, 1 each; unknown, 3.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—From some unascertained cause a fire broke out yesterday morning in a frame stable, situated in the rear of lot No. 1,405 Broadway. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested the fire had communicated to the gable-end of a three-story frame tenement house at the corner of forty-fourth-street, partially burning it, and thence extending to another one-story frame building between the stable and the dwelling. CHAS. NAGLE, a butcher, occupied the first story of the house on Forty-fifth-street as a store and residence. His loss is about $50 by water; insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The upper part of the house was tenanted by several families, all of whom suffered some by the wetting of their furniture, and none of them were insured. The premises were not materially injured. On the front of lot No. 1,405 Broadway, is a grocery, kept by C. PLOTH. The building escaped the flames, but the stock owned by Mr. PLOTH, which is insured, was slightly damaged by water. Mrs. MEYER occupies extension rooms in the rear of the grocery, as a dwelling. She was also burned out, but most of her furniture was saved. Four horses were in the stable when the fire was discovered, but they escaped.

THE LAURENS-STREET SHOOTING CASE—FATAL RESULT.—On Friday morning last, a young Irishman, named THOMAS COMANSKY, was found dying upon the sidewalk opposite No. 43 Laurens-street, his condition having been produced by a gun-shot wound in the abdomen. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital where his death resulted yesterday. While in the institution he made a statement to the effect that a negro, whose name he did not know, had shot him, but he was drunk at the time and consequently was ignorant of the cause of the trouble between them. This explanation is not considered satisfactory by the Police, who are of opinion that deceased was wounded while engaged in the commission of an offence against the law. He resided at No. 35 Laurens-street, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

CHARITY ABROAD VS. CHARITY AT HOME.—An appeal for money to purchase a young female slave, residing in Virginia, was made in the Church of the Puritans last Sunday evening. Her mother, a free woman, was present. The case was stated by Mr. FAIRBANK, who also read letters from Hon. W. H. SEWARD and others, commending the object. About $170 was at once contributed in the church, and principally at the prayer-meeting preceding the public service. It appeared that a balance of $360 was needed, in all, to redeem the slave. The success of this collection seemed greatly to disturb the leading author of the appeal for British aid to sustain a party in that church. This appeal Dr. CHEEVER is now urgently prosecuting in England against the recent protest from members of his church.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Yesterday forenoon a man named EDWARD GOLDEN, employed as a truckman at VORHIS' stone-yard, foot of Fortieth-street, East River, whilst driving through Centre-street, near Walker, was thrown from his position in consequence of one of the wheels of the truck having caught in the railroad track. The vehicle was laden with three large foundation stones, and GOLDEN having fallen directly before the wheel, was run over and injured so badly that he died at the New-York Hospital during the course of the afternoon.

Police Reports.

ROBBING A BOON COMPANION.

On Saturday evening John C. Adams and Valentine Eschenfelder visited several drinking saloons, and indulged in sundry liquid tokens of friendship. About midnight, as they were walking through Fifth-street, near Avenue C. Adams suddenly drew a dirk-knife and, threatening his companion's life, seized his watch and chain and ran off. The victimized German called upon the Police in a loud voice, and the Police responded in the person of Officer Reeves, of the Eleventh Precinct, who gave chase to the robber and eventually arrested him. The prisoner was taken before Justice STEERS yesterday, the property recovered, and Adams locked up as a warning to him.

VINDICATING HER HONOR.

A Swede named Frederick Laurence Jacob Johnson, yesterday went into the lager-bier saloon No. 192 North William-street, and, during the absence of the proprietor, made insulting propositions to his wife. She called to her assistance some Germans who were in the place, and they administered a deserved thrashing to Mr. Johnson, who received a severe cut upon his head. From this occurrence a rumor arose that a dreadful stabbing affray had taken place, and for some time much excitement was occasioned.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most horrible murder was committed, it is supposed on Tuesday night, by ROBERT STEWART, living in the Sand Hills, about four miles from Columbia. His house has been shut for a day or two. This excited curiosity, and finally suspicion, so strong that the door was forcibly entered. He was found lying on a bed by the side of the dead body of his wife. Upon examination it was found to be most horribly mutilated from head to feet. The head was severely cut in several places, and the body had been punched and disfigured with a piece of iron, which the fiend must have heated for the purpose. He had been on a drunken frolic, and was still in that condition when he committed the horrible deed. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. STEWART was committed to jail to await his trial.—*Columbia South Carolinian, Thursday.*

R. R. R., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE, AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party. Photographs of R. R. R., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE, on view at BRADY'S GALLERY. Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.
FINE PARIAN STATUARY,
RICH CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.
OVINGTON, BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
AN ELEGANT HAT.—If any man doubts the possibility of being able to obtain an elegant, graceful or fashionable hat down town, let him call at the classical emporium of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and he will there find an assortment of every description of head-gear, the style and quality of which cannot be excelled. KNOX is decidedly the popular down-town hatter, and deservedly so.

[Advertisement.]
The most reliable remedies for the cure of ulcers, old sores on the legs, &c., are HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, composed entirely of vegetable and balsamic extracts. They never fail. Plain directions for use in every disease.

[Advertisement.]
THE SIAMESE TWINS close their engagement at Barnum's Museum next Saturday. They sail for California on Monday next.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT—another advance in freights has checked the demand—market without important change; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; 5,000 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 05; 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 15. CORN closed firmer; sales 17,000 bushels at 50c., but held at 51c. at the close. OATS dull at 26c. BARLEY dull at 62½c. RYE steady; sales 400 bushels at 65c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—25c. on Wheat to New-York; no shipments of Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 131,478 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Lake Imports*—(since Friday morning)—24,397 bbls. Flour, 1,082,966 bushels Wheat, 262,860 bushels Corn, 2,010 bushels Oats, 3,471 bushels Barley, 360 bushels Rye. Total bushels Flour, reduced to Wheat, 1,473,542 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT closes firmer, but quiet; sales 2,600 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 09, and 14,000 bushels Northwestern Club, at $1 14 afloat; Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. higher on Grain, with an advancing tendency. Flour 48c., Wheat 17c., Corn 16½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,262 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 13,400 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,795 bbls. Flour, 76,100 bushels Wheat, 4,700 bushels Corn, 13,700 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm; sales moderate. WHEAT—More doing, but supplies limited; sales 6,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 17; 5,500 bushels Red State, at $1 28; and car lots do. at $1 23. OATS steady, at 33c. @35½c.; sales 30,000 bushels. CORN dull; the quantity offering is light; sales 8,500 bushels Western mixed, at 67½c.@68c. BARLEY in fair demand: prices strong; sales 30,000 bushels, at 68c.@71c. for State; 78c. for Canada East; and 82c. for do. West. WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 21¾c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet; sales 42,000 bush. at 88c. for North Western Club; 84½c.@85c. for No. 1; 81½c.@82c. for No. 2 in store. CORN firm and ½c. higher; sales 19,000 bushels at 36c.@36½c. in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bush. Wheat; 2,400 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour; 92,000 bush. Wheat; 53,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS easier; 1½c.@1¾c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street and Ohio $5 62½; City Mills, $5 50. WHEAT steady; red, $1 25@$1 33; white, $1 38@$1 65. CORN—Yellow, 64c.@68c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $19 75. COPPER quiet but steady at 14c.@15c. WHISKY, 20½c.@20¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet but steady. CORN dull and quotations barely sustained; yellow, 71c.@72c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. COPPER very firm; Rio, 14c.@15¼c. WHISKY, 23c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 5.

COTTON dull; sales to-day at 11c.@11¼c. for Middling. SUGAR dull at 6¾c.@7c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES at 35c.@39c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d. Exchange on London 106¾@106⅞; and with bills of lading 105@106. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@¾ ₱ cent. discount.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 60; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾; Sight Exchange on New-York par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad..5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 168 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia* will close to-morrow, Wednesday, at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

The Cuban mails by the *Matanzas* will close on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Asia	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Nov. 10	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	Nov. 10	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Nov. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Hammonia	Nov. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Atlantic	Nov. 20	New-York	Havre
Prince Albert	Nov. 20	New-York	Galway

FROM EUROPE.

Anglo-Saxon	Oct. 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Oct. 31	Southam'n.	New-York
North American	Nov. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	Nov. 3	Liverpool	Boston
John Bell	Nov. 3	Glasgow	New-York
Vanderbilt	Nov. 7	Southam'n.	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Matanzas	Nov. 8	New-York	Matanzas
Karnak	Nov. 12	N. Y., Nassau & Hav'a	

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 5—*In steamship Adriatic, from Southampton, 4c.*—Capt. A. G. Gray, Right Rev. Bishop Kip and son, Rev. W. Adams, D. D., lady and 2 daughters, T. M. Adams, Miss James, Miss Wetmore, Miss Ketchum, Col. Pickens, (Ex-United States Minister to St. Petersburgh,) lady, daughter and family, Col. Jay, U. S. A., and lady, Frederic Schuchardt, lady and family, James M. Brown, lady and family, Augustus L. Brown and lady, Miss C. W. Brown, Miss Amelia Yard, Samuel McLean, lady and family, Miss Cochran, Walter B. Comstock, H. M. Naglee, Mrs. W. L. Marcy and daughter, Mrs. Brown, G. B. Deforrest, lady, son and family; W. R. Calhoun, Secretary of the United States Legation, Paris; Dr. Chas. D. Smith and lady, Mrs. Waller, Major G. de Rumine, Cornelius Baker and lady, Miss Phoebe A. Baker, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss H. Baker, Miss Laura Baker, Miss Julia Baker, Miss Annie Crane, Miss Annie Day, Mrs. Gostenhofer and child, H. Monhu, Wm. Henderson and lady, New-Orleans; Miss Henderson, Miss H. S. Zacharie, New-Orleans; C. Lillo, R. Murphy, C. Thomson, G. Conover, G. W. Melville, C. Bridgingle, J. H. Meredith, Gen. N. Jones, J. P. King, Giraud and lady, Dr. Rodman, Miss Rodman, J. S. Hotchkiss, J. Knewer and family, A. French, lady and child; W. S. Merrill and lady, J. B. Waring and lady, A. Errickson, Miss M. Fellows and maid, Miss Hodges, J. C. Talabot, Tyler Davidson, John A. Morris, J. Coffin, G. Griswold Gray and servant, A. Hasenbeig, H. Darling and lady, J. A. Whittaker and lady, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Brockenbury, P. Allen, Jr., lady and servant; Dr. N. L. Trothinghan, lady and two daughters; Robt. S. Copley Green, lady and family; H. Clay, E. P. Jones, Miss.; Mrs. Leyburn, H. B. Middleton and wife, Mrs. Johnson and 2 children; W. Kidd, lady and family, W. Kidd, Jr., R. Kidd, Miss Ogilesby, Miss Lebarbier, C. W. Darling and lady, G. B. Dorr, Miss Murray, S. F. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss C. Walker, Miss Heywood, P. Simms, Mr. Peet, New-Orleans; Mrs. E. Krakowza and 2 children, Mrs. E. de Brosses Hunter, Miss M. M. Tompkins, H. K. Dean, Mrs. Dean and daughter, Miss Giraud, Miss Langsdon, C. Lafitte, R. J. Johnson, G. A. Conover, E. W. Hillgard and wife, J. J. Thorn, E. Gourgand, F. Zamoni, A. W. McDonald and son, J. Rockwell and 2 friends, C. B. Tatham, lady and family, F. B. Elliott, A. R. Chisholm, Mrs. Fuller, W. H. Hurnell, J. H. Elliott and lady, J. Crusius, Mr. Newmar, J. A.

The New-York Times

VOL. X.—NO. 2849. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Astounding Triumph of Republicanism.

The North Rising in Indignation at the Insolence of the South.

Abraham Lincoln Probably Elected President by a Majority of the Entire Popular Vote.

Forty Thousand Majority for the Republican Ticket in New-York.

One Hundred Thousand Majority in Pennsylvania.

Seventy Thousand Majority in Massachusetts.

Corresponding Gains in the Western and North-Western States.

Preponderance of John Bell and Conservatism at the South.

Results of the Contest upon Congressional and Local Tickets.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. MORGAN.

The canvass for the Presidency of the United States terminated last evening, in all the States of the Union, under the revised regulation of Congress, passed in 1845, and the result, by the vote of New-York, is placed beyond question at once. It elects ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, Vice-President of the United States, for four years, from the 4th March next, directly by the People: These Republican Candidates having a clear majority of the 303 Electoral votes of the 33 States, over all three of the opposing tickets. They receive, including Mr. LINCOLN'S own State, from which the returns have not yet come, in the

New-England States	41
New-York	35
Pennsylvania	27
New-Jersey	7
And the Northwest	61
Total Electoral for LINCOLN	171

Being 19 over the required majority, without wasting the returns from the two Pacific States of Oregon and California.

The election, so far as the City and State of New-York are concerned, will probably stand, hereafter, as one of the most remarkable in the political contests of the country; marked, as it is, by far the heaviest popular vote ever cast in the City, and by the sweeping, and almost uniform, Republican majorities in the country.

The State of Pennsylvania, which virtually decided her preference in October, has again thrown an overwhelming majority for the Republican candidates. And New-Jersey, after a sharp contest has, as usual in nearly all the Presidential elections, taken her place on the same side. The New-England majorities run up by tens of thousands.

The Congressional elections which took place yesterday in this State have probably confirmed the probability of an Anti-Republican preponderance in the next House of Representatives, by displacing several of the present Republican members.

The new House of Assembly for New-York will, as usual, be largely Republican.

Of the reelection of Gov. MORGAN there is little or no question. By the scattering vote thrown for Mr. BRADY in this City, the plurality of Mr. KELLY over Gov. MORGAN is partially reduced, while the heavy Republican majority in the country insures Gov. MORGAN'S success.

The rival Presidential candidates against Mr. LINCOLN have probably divided the Southern vote as follows:

FOR MR. BELL.

Virginia	15	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	12		

FOR MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

South Carolina	8	Florida	3
North Carolina	10	Mississippi	7
Georgia	10	Texas	4
Alabama	9	Arkansas	4

DOUBTFUL.

Missouri	9	Delaware	3
Louisiana	6	Maryland	8

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The following States yesterday elected members to the next Congress:

New-York	33
New-Jersey	5
Massachusetts	11
Illinois	9
Together	58

The Anti-Republicans (tested by the election of Speaker PENNINGTON) have in the present Congress, from

New-York	5
New-Jersey	1
Massachusetts	11
Illinois	5
Together	22
And the Republicans	36—58

The Anti-Republicans gain a member in the Fourth (Boston) District of Massachusetts—Mr. W. APPLETON over Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

In New-York the Anti-Republicans retain all the five Districts, as in the present Congress, and gain, thus far, the member for the Second (Brooklyn) District, and the Seventh (City) District, now represented by Mr. BRIGGS, American, who voted for the Republican Speaker. The other contested districts outside of New-York and Brooklyn, have not yet been heard from.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

FIRST WARD.

	Republican.	Fusion.
First District	143	439
Second District	104	382
Third District	107	318
Fourth District	52	114
Fifth District	98	188
Total	504	1440
Majority		936

SECOND WARD.

First District	119	214
Second District	103	294
Total	222	508
Majority		286

THIRD WARD.

First District	80	219
Second District	75	127
Third District	86	174
Fourth District	35	51
Total	285	571
Majority		286

FOURTH WARD.

First District	189	346
Second District	149	446
Third District	44	381
Fourth District	40	281
Fifth District	27	332
Sixth District	21	184
Seventh District	48	43
Total	528	1833
Majority		1305

FIFTH WARD.

First District	139	240
Second District	92	147
Third District	148	313
Fourth District	229	291
Fifth District	137	309
Sixth District	145	273
Seventh District	164	298
Eighth District	99	280
Total	1133	2150
Majority		1018

SIXTH WARD.

First District	24	48
Second District	26	86
Third District	57	266
Fourth District	57	310
Fifth District	38	466
Sixth District	55	727
Seventh District	31	162
Eighth District	70	290
Ninth District	38	462
Total	396	2817
Majority		2421

SEVENTH WARD.

First District	136	246
Second District	79	446
Third District	148	214
Fourth District	95	193
Fifth District	145	362
Sixth District	273	257
Seventh District	122	230
Eighth District	125	304
Ninth District	132	277
Tenth District	109	426
Eleventh District	72	288
Total	1436	3363
Majority		1927

EIGHTH WARD.

First District	113	250
Second District	201	366
Third District	116	255
Fourth District	124	205
Fifth District	106	371
Sixth District	141	219
Seventh District	171	249
Eighth District	254	314
Ninth District	152	276
Tenth District	76	272
Eleventh District	109	224
Twelfth District	73	264
Total	1644	3124
Majority		2480

NINTH WARD.

First District	242	453
Second District	275	362
Third District	437	512
Fourth District	251	321
Fifth District	255	340
Sixth District	196	200
Seventh District	250	299
Eighth District	247	285
Ninth District	184	250
Tenth District	165	261
Eleventh District	217	402
Twelfth District	169	316
Total	2,938	3,944
Majority		1,006

TENTH WARD.

First District	263	340
Second District	266	334
Third District	261	414
Fourth District	206	329
Fifth District	288	423
Sixth District	178	350
Total	1462	2193
Majority		731

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District	111	295
Second District	94	298
Third District	132	270
Fourth District	170	277
Fifth District	144	229
Sixth District	52	141
Seventh District	80	230
Eighth District	105	304
Ninth District	128	193
Tenth District	94	163
Eleventh District	127	186
Twelfth District	117	245
Thirteenth District	95	319
Fourteenth District	172	257
Fifteenth District	56	128
Sixteenth District	131	251
Seventeenth District	50	165
Eighteenth District	82	263
Total	1,940	4,205
Majority		2,265

TWELFTH WARD.

First District	78	191
Second District	176	477
Third District	181	415
Fourth District	281	349
Fifth District	109	309
Sixth District	165	317
Total	990	2058
Majority		968

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District	229	328
Second District	219	405
Third District	140	408
Fourth District	182	358
Fifth District	173	290
Sixth District	147	203
Seventh District	77	137
Eighth District	175	233
Total	1342	2362
Majority		1020

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District	52	186
Second District	36	343
Third District	50	228
Fourth District	50	412
Fifth District	128	224
Sixth District	133	310
Seventh District	102	218
Eighth District	54	225
Ninth District	73	423
Tenth District	67	455
Total	745	2824
Majority		2079

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District	223	261
Second District	192	332
Third District	132	302
Fourth District	269	316
Fifth District	119	154
Sixth District	174	164
Seventh District	155	192
Eighth District	181	376
Ninth District	177	191
Tenth District	116	212
Total	1745	2522
Majority		777

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District	244	296
Second District	280	367
Third District	344	475
Fourth District	272	440
Fifth District	251	284
Sixth District	345	438
Seventh District	178	399
Eighth District	25	88
Ninth District	315	368
Tenth District	206	272
Total	2520	3422
Majority		902

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District	206	262
Second District	—	—
Third District	222	354
Fourth District	220	335
Fifth District	262	357
Sixth District	—	—
Seventh District	278	395
Eighth District	104	398
Ninth District	54	361
Tenth District	83	196
Eleventh District	185	397
Twelfth District	304	195
Thirteenth District	163	231
Fourteenth District	40	370
Fifteenth District	82	300
Sixteenth District	185	239
Seventeenth District	326	123
Eighteenth District	142	351
Total	2828	4786
Majority		1958

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District	266	331
Second District	136	239
Third District	209	452
Fourth District	125	147
Fifth District	130	185
Sixth District	—	—
Seventh District	165	273
Eighth District	87	176
Ninth District	129	226
Tenth District	74	262
Eleventh District	159	297
Twelfth District	98	326
Thirteenth District	48	455
Fourteenth District	52	242
Total	1,768	3,831
Majority		2,073

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District	212	419
Second District	200	384
Third District	229	443
Fourth District	263	373
Fifth District	170	206
Total	1,174	1,848
Majority		774

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District	78	237
Second District	191	259
Third District	216	414
Fourth District	224	234
Fifth District	158	251
Sixth District	213	300
Seventh District	207	239
Eighth District	195	289
Ninth District	161	300
Tenth District	157	253
Eleventh District	212	364
Twelfth District	193	366
Thirteenth District	155	298
Fourteenth District	302	324
Total	2748	4322
Majority		1574

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District	163	236
Second District	116	271
Third District	149	231
Fourth District	147	266
Fifth District	106	244
Sixth District	99	198
Seventh District	74	186
Eighth District	108	161
Ninth District	157	219
Tenth District	224	206
Eleventh District	223	209
Twelfth District	191	273
Thirteenth District	236	276
Fourteenth District	227	225
Total	2230	3483
Majority		1253

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District	139	261
Second District	183	298
Third District	212	248
Fourth District	229	236
Fifth District	137	159
Sixth District	126	116
Seventh District	154	244
Eighth District	167	181
Ninth District	245	268
Tenth District	—	—
Eleventh District	159	312
Twelfth District	52	224
Thirteenth District	46	143
Fourteenth District	75	81
Total	1,944	2,780
Majority		845

RECAPITULATION.

Wards.	President, 1860. Repub.	Fusion.	Sec'y of State, 1859. Leavenworth, (Rep.)	Jones, (Am.)
1	504	1,440	236	1,096
2	222	508	141	292
3	285	571	142	312
4	528	1,833	202	1,247
5	1,133	2,151	297	1,305
6	396	2,817	154	1,678
7	1,436	3,363	671	2,112
8	1,644	3,124	803	1,884
9	2,938	3,944	1,621	2,365
10	1,462	2,193	698	1,314
11	1,940	4,206	955	2,698
12	990	2,058	601	1,350
13	1,342	2,362	659	1,643
14	745	2,824	314	1,743
15	1,745	2,522	1,204	1,349
16	2,520	3,422	1,434	2,230
17	2,828	4,786	1,614	3,086
18	1,758	2,831	1,314	2,200
19	1,194	1,848	733	1,282
20	2,748	4,222	1,657	2,790
21	2,230	3,483	1,246	2,205
22	1,944	2,780	1,136	1,700
Totals	33,522	60,697	18,272	38,482
Anti-Republican Majority				27,075
Majority of Jones				20,180

GOVERNOR.

Ward.	Republican. Morgan.	Fusion. Kelly.	Breckinridge. Brady.
1	504	1381	9
2	233	323	48
3	275	509	52
4	361	1546	190
5	1198	1994	73
6	379	2701	129
7	1459	2966	225
8	—	—	—
9	3051	3440	205
10	1417	1843	50
11	1936	4024	121
12	—	—	—
13	—	—	—
14	731	2616	141
15	1809	2223	75
16	—	—	—
17	—	—	—
18	—	—	—
19	—	—	—
20	2747	3776	378
21*	2081	2711	453
22	—	—	—

* Incomplete.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The partial returns thus far received indicate the election of the following gentlemen:

Judge of the Supreme Court—GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Justice of the Superior Court—MICHAEL ULSHOEFER.

Recorder—JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Surrogate—EDWARD C. WEST.

City Judge—JOHN SEDGWICK.

Register—M. T. BRENNAN.

Supervisor—C. SCHWARZWAELDER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following candidates are reported as chosen for this City:

Third District, BENJAMIN WOOD, (Dem.)
Fourth District, JAMES E. KERRIGAN, (Dem.)
Fifth District, NELSON TAYLOR, (Dem.)
Sixth District, JOHN COCHRANE, (Dem.)
Seventh District, ELIJAH WARD.
Eighth District, ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

So far as the returns in the City have been made up, they indicate that the vote will be against the proposed amendment to the Constitution in favor of negro suffrage by a very decided majority.

BROOKLYN.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Wards.	Republican.	Fusion.
I	561	609
II	—	—
III	960	774
IV	1016	960
V	561	609
VI	—	—
VII	—	—
VIII	384	599
XIX	793	1111
X	1244	1556
XII	—	—
XIII	1387	1282
XIV	—	—
XV	758	616
XVI	1190	1238
XVII	100 majority.	—
XVIII	267	164

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN THE STATE.

	President, 1856. Majorities. Rep.	Opp.	Sec. of State, 1859. Majorities. Rep.	Opp.	President, 1860 Prox. Majorities. Rep.	Opp.
Albany	....	8626	....	1963	....	....
Allegheny	4149	....	2638	....	4000	....
Broome	1400	....	576	....	....	....
Cattaraugus	2386	....	1073	....	1500	....
Cayuga	3294	....	2649	....	3500	....
Chautauqua	3173	....	2379	....	....	....
Chemung	109	....	38	....	500	....
Chenango	1982	....	868	....	....	....
Clinton	....	786	68	....	....	....
Columbia	....	1183	....	177	....	....
Cortland	1787	....	934	....	2000	....
Delaware	251	....	216	....	....	....
Dutchess	....	540	167	....	....	....
Erie	....	6188	....	1960	....	....
Essex	775	....	676	....	....	....
Franklin	....	1276	....	2	....	....
Fulton	1185	....	223	....	....	....
Genesee	1096	....	1267	....	2000	....
Greene	....	1715	....	763	....	....
Hamilton	....	218	....	173	....	....
Herkimer	2194	....	1765	....	....	....
Jefferson	3695	....	1886	....	....	....
Kings	....	14975	....	5071	....	5500
Lewis	1562	....	441	....	....	....
Livingston	....	34	830	....	1760	....
Madison	3086	....	1871	....	3500	....
Monroe	....	169	2272	....	....	....
Montgomery	....	122	....	379	....	....
New-York	....	40000	....	20190	....	27000
Niagara	51	....	385	....	....	....
Oneida	3195	....	2993	....	3000	....
Onondaga	4129	....	2781	....	3500	....
Ontario	690	....	467	....	....	....
Orange	....	1846	....	932	....	....
Orleans	621	....	618	....	....	....
Oswego	3388	....	2154	....	3000	....
Otsego	1549	....	557	....	....	....
Putnam	....	612	....	192	....	....
Queens	....	3629	....	2235	....	....
Rensselaer	....	3810	....	2831	....	....
Richmond	....	1760	....	891	....	50
Rockland	....	1795	....	1002	....	....
Saratoga	....	503	....	65	....	....
Schenectady	....	386	....	1	....	....
Schoharie	....	2091	....	1162	....	....
Schuyler	1100	....	63	....	....	....
Seneca	....	727	....	460	....	....
Steuben	2019	....	909	....	2000	....
St. Lawrence	6416	....	4499	....	7500	....
Suffolk	....	1632	....	988	....	....
Sullivan	....	1930	....	1432	....	....
Tioga	742	....	443	....	1000	....
Tompkins	1119	....	766	....	1500	....
Ulster	....	5691	....	1562	....	....
Warren	461	....	506	....	....	....
Washington	1894	....	1761	....	....	....
Wayne	2289	....	1446	....	2500	....
Westchester	....	3691	....	2225	....	1000
Wyoming	1594	....	1316	....	....	....
Yates	1723	....	1038	....	....	....
Total	....	44478	....	1450	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

GENESEE COUNTY.—Batavia—Lincoln, 130 majority. LEROY—Lincoln, 214 majority. Alexander—213 for Lincoln.

WYOMING COUNTY.—Attica—Lincoln, 131 majority.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—Genesseo—Lincoln, 124 majority. Avon—Lincoln, 116 majority. Dansville—Fusion, 24 majority. Lima—Lincoln, 110 majority.

Rochester City, complete—Lincoln, 975 majority.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Chemung—Lincoln, 100 majority. Horseheads—Lincoln, 30 majority; Republican gain, 75.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—The town of Corning gives Lincoln 238 majority. Hornby—Lincoln, 79 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.—Town of Ithaca—Lincoln, 679; Fusion, 862. Fusion loss of 31.

TIOGA COUNTY—Barton, 90 majority for Lincoln—Republican gain, 87; Owego, Lincoln's majority, 300; Nichols, 152 Lincoln's majority; Smithboro, Fusion, 7 majority.

Three towns in Livingston County give Lincoln 351 majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Manchester, Lincoln, 57 majority; Phelps, Fusion 5 majority.

SENECA COUNTY—Seneca Falls, 62 majority for Lincoln.

CAYUGA COUNTY—Auburn City gives Lincoln 449 majority—a Republican gain over any previous vote of 149. Eleven Election Districts give 415 Republican gain over 1659.

SENECA COUNTY—Waterloo, 25 majority for Fusion.

WAYNE COUNTY—Palmyra, Lincoln, 67 majority; Marion, Lincoln 305 majority; Macedon, Lincoln 163 majority; Williamson, Lincoln 243 majority; Ontario, Lincoln 244 majority; Arcadia, Lincoln 148 majority; Lyons, Lincoln 195 majority; Savannah, Lincoln 141 majority; Galen, Lincoln 257 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY—Carmel, Lincoln 25 majority; Patterson, Lincoln 76 majority; Southeast, Lincoln 6 majority; Kent, Lincoln 52 majority.

CLINTON COUNTY—Plattsburgh, 41 Lincoln majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Malone, 253 Lincoln majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Syracuse gives Lincoln 680 majority. Elbridge gives Fusion 18 majority, and Morgan, Republican, 77 majority. Lysander gives Lincoln 279 majority. Van Buren—Lincoln 118 majority.

CORTLANDT COUNTY—Five towns give Lincoln 1,100 majority, indicating a majority in the County of 2,000.

OSWEGO COUNTY—Oswego City, Lincoln 263 majority. Mr. Littlejohn is reelected to the Assembly. Volney, Lincoln 281 majority. Scriba, 188 majority for Lincoln.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Ellisburgh 128 majority for Lincoln. Morgan's majority is 105.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Oswegatchie, 352 majority for Lincoln. Five towns and three districts give Lincoln [2,261 majority. Republican gain over last year 800. Colton 132 Lincoln majority. Louisville 187 Lincoln majority. Norfolk 140 Lincoln majority. Parisville 385 Lincoln majority—a gain of 135.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Enfield, Lincoln 57 majority; Republican gain, 8. Danby, Lincoln 348, Fusion 174; Republican gain, 55. Ulysses, Lincoln 120 majority; Republican gain, 74. Town of Newfield, Lincoln 32 majority; Republican gain, 33.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Addison, 4 Fusion majority. Lavona, Lincoln 200 majority; Caton, Lincoln 250 majority; Cohocton, Lincoln 154 majority; Bath, Lincoln 100 majority; Erwin, Lincoln 42 majority; Wayland, Lincoln 24 majority; Cameron, Lincoln 126 majority; Rathboneville, Lincoln 39 majority.

NIAGARA COUNTY—Niagara Falls Electoral ticket, First District, Lincoln 248; Fusion 294. Second District, 86 Fusion majority.

MADISON COUNTY—Lenox—Three Districts give 303 Lincoln majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Rome, 105. Fusion majority. Annville, 14 majority for Lincoln; a Republican gain of 125. Utica City—Lincoln's majority, 100. Kernan, Democrat, elected to the Assembly in the First District by about 400 majority. Kirtland—Lincoln, 138 majority; a gain of 89 votes over 1859. New-Hartford—Lincoln, 358 majority—a loss of 37. Deerfield—Lincoln, 25 majority; a loss of 11. Sangerfield—Second District—Lincoln's majority, 35; Morgan's 34.

MADISON COUNTY—Hamilton, Lincoln, 382 majority. Madison—Lincoln, 272 majority.

GENESEE COUNTY—All the towns but one and a half give Lincoln 1,615 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Town of Skaneateles, Lincoln 112 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Thirteen towns give a Republican majority of 1,283; Republican gain over last year of 250. Both Republican Assemblymen elected.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Seven towns give Lincoln 358 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Canajoharie, Lincoln, 32 majority; Morgan, 26. Palestine, Fusion, 44 majority; Kelly, 49. Minden—First District—Lincoln 115 majority. Mohawk—Fusion majority, 46; Vibbard, Congress, 52 majority; Radcliffe, Member of Assembly, 28 majority. Republican gain, 69. Glen—Lincoln majority 36; Vibbard, Congress, 9. Fish, Republican, Assembly, 135 majority. Republican gain, 29.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY—Nine towns give 1788 Republican majority.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Six towns give 516 Republican majority.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—Three towns give 632 Republican majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

First Ward—Lincoln over "Reading," 99 majority.
Second Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 817.
Fourth Ward—Lincoln over Douglas, 71 majority.
Fifth Ward—Reading over Lincoln, 4.
Sixth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 350.
Twelfth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 560.
Fourteenth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 336 majority.
Sixteenth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 546 majority.
Twentieth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 1,062 majority.
Eleventh Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 215.
Ninth Ward—Lincoln over Douglas, 814.
Seventeenth Ward—Reading over Lincoln, 79.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 327.

These returns indicate Lincoln's plurality in the city 10,000 or 12,000.

Franklin County gives Lincoln 1,100 over Breckinridge and Douglas.

Lehigh County gives a small Lincoln majority.
Snyder County, Lincoln, 650 majority.
Union County, Lincoln, 1,000 majority.
Mifflin, Lincoln, 260 majority.
Dauphin County, Lincoln, 1,600 majority.
Chester County, Lincoln, 3,000 majority.
Westmoreland, Lincoln, 200 majority.
Centre, Lincoln, 700 majority.

LANCASTER COUNTY—8,000 for Lincoln.
HUNTINGTON COUNTY—1,500 for Lincoln.
ALLEGHANY COUNTY—10,000 for Lincoln.

Scattering returns from the interior show large Republican gains over the Governor's vote.

Lancaster City gives 86 Republican majority, a gain of 363.

Columbia, Republican by 179, a gain of 115.
Hollidaysburgh, Republican by 33—a gain of 72.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Trout Run, Lincoln, 82 majority; Canton, Lincoln, 375 majority.

BRADFORD COUNTY—Troy Borough, 52 Lincoln majority; Lewisburgh, 274 Lincoln majority; Wolf, 37 Lincoln majority.

Lycoming, Jersey Shore, 34 Republican majority.

CLINTON COUNTY—Lock Haven, Republican gain o 30 over the State election.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Wilkesbarre, 136 Republican majority.

MONROE COUNTY—Danville, North Ward, 194 Republican majority; Pittsburgh complete, 2,457 Republican majority; Allegheny City, Republican majority 1,678. Increase in thirty-one Districts heard from 2,300 on October.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—West Farms.—The Union Electoral ticket has a majority of 147; Kelly, 495; Morgan, 379; Brady, 54. Congress, Haight, Union, majority 125.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

One Hundred and Forty-nine towns, not including Boston, give Lincoln, 58,290; Douglas, 15,724; Breckinridge, 3,197. These towns comprise about half the State. Lincoln's plurality can hardly be less than 70,000.

Mr. Andrew is elected Governor by about the same vote. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Alexander H. Rice is reelected to Congress in the Fourth District.

Anson Burlingame is defeated in the Fifth District.

In the Ninth District Gen. N. Banks is elected to Congress by 1,500 majority over Mr. Thayer.

The Republicans have carried all the Congressional Districts, except the Fifth, in which Mr. Burlingame is defeated.

CONNECTICUT.

Mr. LINCOLN has 270 majority and 1,348 plurality. Six towns, including Hartford, show a Republican gain over last Spring, of 1,015. LINCOLN'S majority in the State will be several thousand.

Norwich—LINCOLN, 1,257; DOUGLAS, 802; BRECKINRIDGE, 72; BELL, 26.

Westport—LINCOLN, 269; DOUGLAS, 92; Fusion, 215.

Reading—LINCOLN, 176; BRECKINRIDGE, 86; DOUGLAS, 3.

Ridgefield—Lincoln, 290; Union, 29; Douglas, 4; Breckinridge, 113.

New-Canaan—Lincoln, 308; Douglas, 13; Breckinridge, 8; Union, 182; Bell, 6.

Walton—Lincoln, 237; Douglas, 29; Breckinridge, 84; Bell, 10.

Bridgeport—Lincoln, 1,110; Breckinridge, 462; Douglas, 475; Bell, 29.

Fairfield—Lincoln, 396; Breckinridge, 189; Douglas, 11; Bell, 30.

Easton—Lincoln, 121; Breckinridge, 85; Douglas, 5.

Monroe—Lincoln, 113; Breckinridge, 137; Douglas, 6; Bell, 1.

Huntington—Lincoln, 150; Breckinridge, 121; Douglas, 19; Bell, 8.

Weston—Lincoln, 55; Breckinridge, 99; Douglas, 1; Bell, 2.

Trumbull—Lincoln, 161; Breckinridge, 144; Douglas, 25; Bell, 1.

Norwalk—Lincoln, 746; Breckinridge, 193; Douglas, 93; Bell, 38; Fusion 51.

Stratford—Lincoln, 203; Breckinridge, 86; Douglas, 37; Bell, 15; Fusion, 11.

Newtown—Lincoln, 305; Bell, 4; Fusion, 366.

Brookfield—Lincoln, 122; Breckinridge, 103; Douglas, 377; Bell, 1.

New-Milford—Lincoln, 352; Breckinridge, 171; Douglas, 92; Bell, 7.

Roxbury—Lincoln, 91; Breckinridge, 48; Douglas, 61; Bell, 1.

Bridgewater—Lincoln, 99; Breckinridge, 98; Douglas, 28.

Kent—Lincoln, 14; Breckinridge, 30; Douglas, 89.

North Canaan—Lincoln, 147; Breckinridge, 38; Douglas, 66.

Cornwall—Lincoln, 222; Breckinridge, 58; Douglas, 50; Bell, 3.

Canaan—Lincoln, 128; Breckinridge, 9; Douglas, 134.

Salisbury—Lincoln, 317; Breckinridge, 74; Douglas, 134.

Washington—Lincoln, 79; Breckinridge, 99; Douglas, 34.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The returns show that Vermont has gone for Lincoln by 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Johnston	215	201
Cumberland	522	314
Portsmouth	198	75
Middletown	110	21
Hopkinton	292	32
Westerly	319	73
East Greenwich	165	133
Barrington	78	53
Little Compton	141	39
Tiverton	152	87
Fall River	251	63

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

West Greenwich—Lincoln, 125; Douglas, 67.
Coventry—Lincoln, 333; Douglas, 175.
Cranston—Lincoln, 267; Douglas, 448.
North Providence—Lincoln, 564; Douglas, 485.
Smithfield—Lincoln, 818; Douglas, 456.
Bristol—Lincoln, 373; Douglas, 247.
Providence—Lincoln, 3,813; Douglas, 2,069.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.—Lincoln, 7,202; Douglas, 4,675.
NEWPORT COUNTY.—Lincoln, 1,444; Douglas, 647.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Lincoln, 1,519; Douglas, 894.
KENT COUNTY.—Lincoln, 1,246; Douglas, 657.
BRISTOL COUNTY.—Lincoln, 667; Douglas, 462.

There are two towns yet to be heard from, James town and New Shoreham.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

GOV. PENNINGTON is elected to Congress by a majority variously estimated from 1,400 to 1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—Matavan Township, 50 Dem. majority.

MARYLAND.

The Union men claim the State by not less than 2,000.

Baltimore City complete: Breckinridge, 14,850; Bell, 12,619; Douglas, 1,562; Lincoln, 1,082.

Returns from various Counties show considerable gains for Bell, but not sufficient to overcome the heavy

Evening Post, Morning, Noon, and Night.

Latest Intelligence.

Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866.

I was much amused by a story about the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, which I heard in the cafés last night. It is said that the Emperor, who is very fond of the Empress, and who is always ready to do anything to please her, has lately been much annoyed by the importunities of a certain Mme. Rimbaud, who has been constantly pestering him to grant her husband a commission in the army. Rimbaud is a tailor, and has a large business in the Rue de la Paix, and his wife, who is a very handsome woman, has been in the habit of frequenting the Tuileries, and of making herself very agreeable to the Empress. Rimbaud, however, has not been able to get his commission, and his wife has been unable to get him one, although she has tried very hard. The Emperor, who is very much annoyed by Mme. Rimbaud's importunities, has at last told the Empress that he will not have her in the palace any more, and that she must tell her friend that she is not to come there. The Empress, who is very much attached to Mme. Rimbaud, has been in great distress about this, and has been trying to find some way out of the difficulty. She has at last hit upon a plan which she thinks will be successful. She has told Mme. Rimbaud that she is not to come to the palace any more, but that she is to go to the Emperor's private room at the Tuileries every morning at 8 o'clock, before he gets up. The Empress thinks that the Emperor will be so much pleased at this mark of attention that he will grant Rimbaud his commission at once. Mme. Rimbaud is very much delighted at this arrangement, and has been to the Tuileries every morning for the last week. The Emperor, however, is not at all pleased, and has told the Empress that he will not have Mme. Rimbaud in his room at all hours of the morning, and that he will not grant the commission. The Empress is very much annoyed at this, and has told Mme. Rimbaud that she is not to go to the Tuileries any more. Mme. Rimbaud is very much annoyed at this, and has told her husband that she will not go to the Tuileries any more. Rimbaud is very much annoyed at this, and has told his wife that he will not

KANSAS.

A New Page in the History of the Territory — The Removal of the Cherokee Neutral Lands—The Settlers Driven off by U. S. Dragoons—Seventy-four Houses Burnt—Heartless Outrage in Utter of Pro-Slavery Men, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON, Bourbon Co., Monday, Oct. 29, 1860.

A new page is again presented in that popular volume so well known as the "irrepressible conflict." In the last page I furnished, the scene was laid in Texas, and I will offer a "foot-note" to that before proceeding with another.

The Rev. Mr. WILLETTE referred to then, as a probable victim of the tyranny that is fast developing in the South, has made his escape, and is now safe with his family in this neighborhood. He relates much that shows the relentless policy on which Slavery seems now to depend, that I must pass by for more recent incidents. He made his escape by living *eight days* in the woods, with no food except nuts and other eatables furnished him by nature. Other fugitives are still arriving, and they generally intend to settle here permanently. About fifteen miles south of here, there is a tract known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. It is about twenty-five miles north and south, by forty east and west, and extends to the southern boundary of the Territory. When Kansas became opened to settlement six years ago, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, its southern boundary was fixed on the 37th parallel. At that time, but few knew the conditions of the treaty by which the Cherokees claimed this land, and the emigrant settled upon it as upon other land in Kansas, intending to use his preemption right. The Cherokees were not on it themselves, and have not been, and like the New-York Indian lands, it was supposed that if the Indians had any valid title to it, Congress would soon treat for it, and the settler would never know any difference between this and the adjacent lands. With honorable purposes, and in the best faith, some three or four thousand people have thus settled upon that district, and many of them have been there five and six years, and now have ample fields under cultivation with other valuable improvements.

Government has neglected to take any steps to determine the strict question of title, and these people have lived on, somewhat remote from the bulk of Kansas population, in some respects as a colony by themselves. They have formerly been attached, however, to Bourbon county, for judicial purposes, and the Legislature of last Winter provided for a county organization there, changing the name of the county at the same time, from McGee to Cherokee. But at the late term of the District Court in this county, Judge WILLIAMS decided that he had no jurisdiction over cases from that District. This was regarded as a novel discovery, and the people wondered "what next?" The Judge had taken an oath to support the organic act, and that act made the southern boundary of Kansas twenty-five miles further South. It was believed there was a silent motive lurking somewhere that would see long be exposed.

A few days ago the Indian agent, who goes by the name of Col. COWAN, attended by a company of sixty United States dragoons as a *posse*, came upon the southern settlements by surprise, and commenced driving away the inhabitants and burning their houses. He traveled northward, visiting every family on Lightning Creek, and burning the most of the houses for several miles. On Cow Creek he did the same, but on the Drywood, he was met by about three hundred of the citizens, who had learned the character of his mission in advance of him, and were anxious, if possible, to preserve their homes. These men were generally inexperienced in such matters, and had seen less of the oppression our Government delights to taunt Kansas with, than those who have acted in her former conflicts. From this cause, probably, Col. COWAN received a less belligerent greeting than would have been given him among the "old guard." Besides, they knew less, at that time, of the inhuman conduct of the agent, than they have since learned. There was but little time for reflection. They saw but one alternative, either to see their houses consumed, or by some compromise get him away, until they could get time for preparation and counsel. Under these circumstances, what is called a treaty, was adopted by those present. By this they are bound to remove from the lands before the 25th of November next, or he will burn out every one he then finds on the ground. He threatened, as he was leaving, to not only burn their houses then, but hay, grain and every other kind of property.

Thus, "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and the "mud-sills" separated. Messengers soon came to us with reports of what had occurred, and our citizens also sent delegations down there, to learn the details more fully. From all these sources we have information that is reliable. A meeting was held at Marmaton last Wednesday evening, a town four miles this side of the disputed district, when these delegations and other citizens of the county were present. The meeting was held to a late hour, and about twenty gave their experience upon those lands. I never listened to any narrative of a more barbarous and cruel raid, during any of our Kansas struggles, than was there given. It was enough to sadden the most savage heart to hear those aged fathers tell of the distressing scenes they had just witnessed.

It appears that seventy-four houses were burnt in all, and not less than one hundred families are cast upon the bare prairies just as Winter is approaching. Women and children are grouped together along the ravines and in the bushes like flocks of sheep, and they are trying to remain a few days in that condition until some general plan for the future is agreed upon. The agent disturbed no other property but the houses, except that they made common plunder of whatever they required for their own comfort and for feeding their horses. Still the settlers are but little better off than they would be if hay and all had been burnt, for they are so far away from such shelter as they will have to find if they go away, that rails, fodder and such things as they must have for their stock this Winter, will hardly pay for moving. It is, virtually, being stripped of everything but life, at the worst season of the year—all by the force of Government—*for some purpose.*

It is told by many witnesses that the agent manifested the spirit of a brute through the whole affair. He is said to be a native of Georgia, and whenever he was assured by any settler that he was from a Slave State, or would prefer a Slave State to any other, he was not molested and his house was passed by. Thus, for a space of ten miles over the burnt district there may be seen a house burnt on the left, one saved on the right—one burnt here, another left there, as if all power was in his hands to save or destroy. One incident is related that must be embalmed. I heard the same from at least ten different gentlemen, and the facts will be sworn to if desired. An old gentleman with a large family had watched the progress of these incendiaries during the day, and they had approached near his own house before encamping for the night.

In the evening he walked over to the camp and tried to prevail on the colonel to spare his house and home, as he was a poor man without it, but with it he was in good circumstances. The colonel was cold and crusty towards him, and gruffly replied that he would have a visit in the morning.

The man returned home, sad and dejected. Sleep afford him little consolation that night, but he talked over with his wife the misfortune they were about to share. He suspected the cause of the discriminations made in favor of certain families previously, and resolved to try the experiment rather than submit willingly to the Federal ordeal. In the morning he called again upon the agent and renewed his appeal.

"Where were you from when you came to Kansas?" inquired the colonel.

"From Missouri," was the answer.

"Where shall you go to if you are driven out?"

"To Arkansas, down on Soldier Creek."

"Have you friends living there?"

"Yes, all the friends I have in the world live there."

"Well, Sir, you had better go back home, and I'll come along there soon, and we'll talk the matter over—but you needn't put your things out until I come."

The man went home, but he found his wife, in her alarm, had carried the furniture all out before his return. He let it remain, however, and in due time the Colonel and his *posse* came along.

"Well," says the Colonel, "what is all this for? I told you not to get your things out till I came."

"I know you did, but my wife had them all out before I got back."

"It's no matter; just get in and ride with me a little ways, and we'll talk the matter over."

He did so; and, after a very social chat, the Colonel remarked, among other things: "Now, if these people had all been of your grit, they would not be driven out."

"Just so," was the reply.

They soon parted; the house was not molested, and his furniture soon stood as firm as before. The best of the story is, the man was from Wisconsin, and his relatives are living in Canada; but he wanted to prove the sincerity of this J. B. decree, and he has done so. I was slow to believe all this, until I had evidence unmistakable.

Another instance is given where they came to a house in which a lady was sick. She had a child but two days old, and instinct, even without reason or compassion, would, in ordinary cases, have pointed a line of duty, but this Georgia monster ordered her carried out on the bed and laid upon the prairie, and then, before her own eyes, he applied the torch to the dwelling. It is said that Capt. STURGISS, who had command of the company, shed tears on this occasion. The husband was absent from home during the occurrence. I heard still another version of the cause of his partiality, in burning the houses, which I am not prepared to either confirm or deny, but will pass it along unindorsed. It is said that the agent burnt the houses of all those who were suspected of tearing down his notices some weeks ago; that he was actuated by revenge in the whole proceeding. The facts are these: Several times during the last three years, threatening or insulting notices have been posted throughout that district, warning the settlers to leave before a given time. They have always proved to be bogus, and the settlers were tired of seeing such a parade of mockery. It is now claimed that Col. COWAN put up such notices prior to his visit, and that they were torn down for the same reason that others had been, and for this offence the burning penalty was visited upon the "ungodly."

Another story is told of the agent, that seems in keeping with his other acts. The Osage Indians, situated further West, have a similar tract of land, on which the whites have settled to some extent. The same instructions have been issued to the agents of the respective tribes. The Osage agent would not molest the inhabitants on their land, and when Col. COWAN ascertained this, he volunteered to put them all off, on condition that he could have *the full pay* for doing it. Money, then, has something to do with this outrage, on the part of the agent, but on the part of the Government there is another motive, no less infamous. In conversation with a very worthy gentleman, Col. COWAN reemarked that if the inhabitants now on the neutral lands would consent to make the northern limit of those lands the southern boundary of Kansas; and also, if the people of Kansas would consent to the same boundary, they might all go back and stay on their farms, and he would not molest them—thus making his own edict superior to a law of Congress.

Precisely here is the whole case in a nut-shell. Slavery is warring against free territory on every side. Kansas has conquered a peace, still the South now seeks to wrench from us a strip of our consecrated soil, under the subterfuge of an Indian treaty. They want it to go with the Indian Territory on the south, where Slavery already exists, and seem to think that if our Territorial officials will sanction the scheme that the sovereigns will give up the contest. It may prove unfortunate that their slight acquaintance with the people of Kansas has led them into this delusion. We want no better evidence that this grand design moves the whole machinery. Senator GREEN's speech, last Spring, told us as much, but less openly. The irrepressible signs from many of the Southern States, are pointing at the same result. Well, if they are not done with Kansas yet it is time to know it. One thing may be relied on. After all the other insults and opprobrium the oligarchy has sought to inflict upon us, we shall not quietly permit our State to be dismembered to aggrandize the South.

It sums up about this, then: those settlers on the neutral lands will in all probability remain there, and there will be no more burning of houses. The 6th of November happens to come before the 25th this year—and the skies portend a change of weather after that time. In any event, the people of Kansas don't intend to spare those lands, or the people living there, and if they ask for protection against such an abuse of power as was recently exhibited, it will be rendered with more than an ordinary relish. All this will be proved better next Wednesday, when a mass meeting of all the citizens living on the neutral lands is called at Cato, a town on the Drywood, and other citizens of Kansas are invited to attend and counsel with them. It is expected that a plan for the future will there be adopted, by which Kansas as a unit will abide.

Now, some may contend that we are at the old game in Kansas again—*disobeying the laws*, and the law and order party are, as ever, in the right. I will grant, that in any other place in the Union, almost, that admonition would be just. Usually, there is a mode of settling all these difficulties, growing out of titles, without resorting to the arbitrament, that Kansas chooses in this instance. By the common law of nations, all civilized people are held to the observance of every act that will ultimate in peace. But here is a case already opened, and one side has dealt the aggressive blow. Whose duty is it then to cry out, "Hold, enough?"

If some amicable mode of settling the question in dispute had first been tried, or some negotiations, known even to savage nations, had been suggested, the case would be different; but no, at the approach of Winter, they light the torch and burn to the ground seventy-four houses, without trial or adjudication. Under these circumstances, by the help of God, "the next thing will be something else."

RANDOLPH.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN MISSOURI—A WOMAN LYNCHED.—On the 27th ult. Miss SUSAN JEMIMA BARNES, who resided about eight miles from Fulton, Mo., was brutally murdered by a negro woman in her employ. All of the white folks belonging to the family had gone to church, about two miles distant. Miss BARNES had prepared dinner and was sitting in the kitchen knitting when she was first attacked. A strand of yarn from the ball which she dropped showed that she had retreated through several rooms before she was finally overpowered. She was found with her head so beaten and broken that not a whole bone remained, except the right cheek bone. Her brains were scattered over the floor, a large pool of blood was under her head, and there was every indication of a terrible struggle having taken place between her and the murderess. There were the marks of bloody hands on the wall, blood on everything about the house, and evidence that, in all probability, a knife had been used at some time during the difficulty, as Miss B.'s hand was very much cut.

A Coroner's inquest, which was immediately summoned, it was found that a colored woman named TERRY, with whom Miss BARNES had had some difficulty, had changed her dress on the day of the murder. When questioned about it, she gave contradictory replies, and search was immediately instituted for the dress which she was known to have had on. It was finally found concealed in a corn-shock, where the woman had been working, and was completely covered with blood. This, of course, was sufficient evidence for the Jury, and they found her guilty of the murder. The final result the Fulton *Democrat* thus describes:

"The woman was immediately taken in charge by the deputy constable, Mr. HENRY WILLING, who proceeded with her, with all speed, towards Fulton. The excitement among the by-standers was so intense that the constable feared there might be some violence attempted. He therefore procured a horse for the negro, and came on with all speed. He was, however, too slow. The crowd, incensed beyond endurance, put spurs to their horses, and overtook Mr. WILLING about three miles east of this place.

There they demanded the body of the negro, and Mr. HENRY WILLING, finding himself surrounded by a company of some forty or fifty exasperated men, allowed the mob to take her from him—in fact, he could [illegible] most imminent peril.

We understand the mob took her a short distance from the road and hung her to a tree, where she still remains.

BACON'S WORKS.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON. Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, R. L. ELLIS and D. D. HEATH. Vols. XI. and XII., being vols. I. and II. of the Literary and Professional Works. Boston: BROWN & TAGGARD, 1860.

It is natural at a time when the Inductive Philosophy is fast bringing the whole visible and invisible world under its sway, that investigation should go back to the fountain-head in that Mind to whom, rightly or wrongly, is ascribed the chief share in effecting that change in the speculative spirit of man (and therewith that transformation of his whole outer life) which separates us by so broad an interval from all former ages as positively to mark an era in history. BACON's works, influence and life, accordingly have recently been made the subject of extraordinary study. Setting aside the numerous Eng'ish contributions—the latest of which is the remarkable work of Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON (*Personal History of Lord Bacon*) announced as forthcoming in England—CHARLES REMUSAT in France (*Bacon and His Times,*) and KUNO FISCHER in Germany (*Francis Bacon: Realistic Philosophy and Its Age,*) may be mentioned as having given profound appreciations of BACON, and thus forwarded among "foreign nations" that fame which the dying philosopher, with noble pride, bequeathed to them as a testimentary legacy.

But the best point of this new impulse to the study of the master, is the noble edition of his works, whereof two volumes are now issued by BROWN & TAGGARD, of Boston. It is a reprint from the edition in 7 vols. 8vo., recently brought out in England under the care of Messrs. ELLIS, SPEDDING & HEATH—the *octavo* being transformed into a graceful *duodecimo* of which 15 are to complete the set. In typographic execution and make-up it is truly superb. The editorial work, too—collation of texts, translation, annotation, etc.—may be pronounced perfect, while the original prefaces show a high philosophic and scientific culture. The works have also, in this edition, undergone an entirely new arrangement which throws new light on their relation to the author's mind and life. In fact, to the extent attainable, we now have the immortal progeny "perfect in their limbs and absolute in their members as he conceived them."

Tried by that test to which all books must come—what food do they afford for our spiritual nurture?—there is, of course, much in BACON that is now of little living interest. It is the *spirit* of the Baconian Philosophy which is of perennial worth. That spirit, so healthy, so Catholic, is a permanent discipline. To feel at home in the midst of life in a comprehensive and practical, and at the same time ideal and aspiring manner, is the perpetual lesson we learn from communion with this profound and penetrating nature. And what a training is that pregnant style, that Kosmic breadth of imagery! His analogy-loving faculty seizes the salient feature of each object and *fixes* it, so to speak, in an expression which forthwith acquires the solidity and splendor of the finest sculpture.

The question as to BACON'S true place in the development of modern philosophy has been much discussed of late. The results go largely to modify the extreme views at one time current—views which ascribed to BACON the *invention* of the Inductive Method and the entire impulse to the scientific movement of the past two centuries. This was superficial and absurd, and could not but be dispelled. All eminent individual achievement is essentially cumulative. Such is a fundamental law of modern criticism. Accordingly, the history of Science is clear in its testimony of the long line of stout inquirers who, in the middle ages, wrought in the true spirit of inductive investigation. These arose chiefly among the alchemists and their immediate followers. ROGER BACON, ALBERTUS MAGNUS, ARNOLDUS DE VILLA NOVA, RAYMOND LULLY, and even BOMBASTES PARACELSUS made an immense number of experimental trials of the properties of matter, and described the results with precision. Friar BACON, four hundred years before the advent of his namesake, had so passionate an instinct for what is positive in science that he actually claimed an equal rank for observation with reason. It was in the person of these workers that the so-called metaphysical era of scientific history was aspiring towards a higher stage of development.

It may also aid rightly to place things, if it be remembered that cotemporaneous with BACON, but *before* the publication of the *Novum Organum*, KEPLER had given a splendid practical illustration of the logic of induction in the discovery of those three laws which created Celestial Geometry, GALILEO had founded Dynamics, GILBERT had instituted his highly rational magnetical speculations, and HARVEY had discovered the circulation of the blood.

Thus the times were ripe for the advent of that magisterial mind who was to seize the spirit which unconsciously guided the creative sallies of those scientific seers, give it logical shape as a method, and put it into the hands of mankind as a conscious instrument (*organon*) of universal conquest in the realms of matter and mind.

BACON'S glory is to have felt more deeply and to have proclaimed more emphatically than any of his cotemporaries that revolution in the method of scientific research with which the age was big. That his profound precepts, aided by his lofty eloquence, reacted on the movement it is not permitted to doubt, and he well stands in the imagination as the leader and legislator of that army of prophetic investigators under whose influence the European intellect was then astir, and whose efforts destroyed forever the spell of superstition and scholasticism which had fettered the intellect, liberated the sciences, and inaugurated the mightiest mental movement humanity has ever experienced. When we recollect that all that BACON taught was the art and rule of *observation*, it may seem strange that so apparent a principle should have effected such a revolution in the development of science. But when we consider the enormous power of a leading conception, it is easy to see how a doctrine grounding itself on the utter vanity of the proud attempt to proclaim laws to nature from the throne of human reason, and teaching the imperious necessity of marshaling, arranging and systematising the facts under consideration, must, in thus completely changing the attitude of the mind towards nature, have exercised a potent influence over speculative thought.

The methodology of the Inductive and Positive Philosophy is now nearly perfect. All more or less understand its spirit. The first aim of positive science is the collection of facts. It is not the only object, but it is the great preliminary one. Science must be rooted and grounded in facts, that is, in Nature. The facts thus sifted by a complete classification, the mind may proceed to translate particular facts into the language of general facts or theories—the word "theory" standing in the inductive method not for a conjecture, but for the certain statement in one general proposition of all that is ascertained to be possessed in common by any given number of simple facts. At the same time there is ever present the great doctrine of the Realistic philosophy which draws a broad line of demarcation between the knowable and the unknowable, and teaches that science has to deal exclusively with *phenomena*, leaving the search into *causes* and *essences* as utterly barren. Such are the leading doctrines proclaimed by BACON. They created a revolution in the speculative thought of mankind, and it is to them, in great part, that we owe that magnificent body of generalizations which constitute modern physical science.

Meanwhile it begins to be understood that discoveries are not always due solely, or even mainly, to the inductive process. Indeed, many of the sublimest sallies of scientific divination—instance those strokes of intuition through which HAUYS created crystallography, and OKEN threw into anatomy the doctrine of homologies—are acts of [illegible] instinct. A [illegible] discovery is [illegible] integral spontaneous act of creative intelligence.

It is connected with BACON'S own over-estimate of the value of induction that he thought it would, as he expressed it, "leave little to acuteness and strength of genius, but bring all degrees of intellect nearly to the same level." It is needless to observe how far this view is removed from the real state of the case. Is it not plain that the value of induction depends mainly on the structure of the mind that uses it—on the power of seeing analogies—making happy guesses, without which, as NEWTON observed, no great discovery was ever made—in fact, on the general sagacity and activity of the intellect?

And so it remains that the essential genesis of every discovery is mystic and incommunicable, after all. Pursued day and night by the tantalizing secret, the scientific seer casts himself passionately upon nature—stretching out beseeching hands. At first he is apprized that he is approaching the shore by the aromatic smells and the flocks of land birds, but he nears and nears, till gradually the outlines define themselves on the field of vision and the solid continent stretches out before him.

The Canadians and the Prince.

SALE OF THE PRINCE'S FURNITURE AT TORONTO.

From the Toronto Globe, Saturday.

The furniture, glass, china, plated ware, and other articles used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite during their stay in Toronto, were sold by public auction at Government House on Thursday and yesterday, and attracted a large number of bidders. Mr. F. W. COATE, of the firm of WAKEFIELD, COATE & Co., was the auctioneer, and kept the audience in good humor on both days. In many instances the articles sold far above their value, and the sum realized for the whole was $8,235, the estimated value being about $6,000. An offer of that sum was telegraphed to the Government at Quebec a few minutes before the sale commenced, and also an offer of $40.0 a year as rent for the house for a number of years, but the offer was received too late. It was the intention of the gentleman who made the offer to open Government House as a private hotel. On Thursday, the furniture and effects in the kitchen, dining-room, drawing-rooms and ball-room were sold. The furniture in the drawing-rooms, which was beautifully decorated to the bedrooms. In the bedroom occupied by the Duke of Newcastle, the furniture, which was of black walnut, brought good prices. A very handsome black walnut dressing bureau, with marble-top and British plate-glass, 44x24, was purchased by Mr. A. MANNING for $66. The bedroom occupied by the Prince, however, was the great centre of attraction, and when Mr. COATE entered and took his stand on the bed on which ALBERT EDWARD had slept, there was quite a commotion among the crowd. The gentlemen behaved in the most gallant manner to the ladies, and allowed them to occupy the best places. The first lot put up was four walnut damask chairs, worth between $4 and $5 each. After a little spirited bidding, they were purchased by Dr. CAMPBELL at $5 75 each. A couch to match, worth about $40, was knocked down to Mr. R. M. TODD for $30. An easy chair of a similar description, worth $40, was sold to Mr. PERKINS for $30. A very pretty walnut fancy table was sold at its full value, $16, to Mr. HECTOR CAMERON. A walnut towel-horse, worth about $1, was knocked down to Mr. E. J. MUSSON for $3. A very handsome British plate chimney-glass, 36x52 inches, was, after a very spirited competition, bought by Col. G. T. DENISON for $47; the value when new was about $40. The prince, however, had surveyed his features in it, and surely this was worth $7 extra. A richly-carved writing-table, with two drawers, was next offered. The bids at first were rather slow, but gradually rose to $80, when Sheriff JARVIS was declared the purchaser. It is stated that the cost of the article was $120, so that the worthy Sheriff got a good bargain. A richly-carved dressing-bureau and glass was sold to Mr. B. H. DICKSON, for $120. This was within $20 of its value when it came out of the manufacturers' hands. The superbly carved washstand with marble top, with the furniture attached, was, after a very spirited competition, sold to Mr. ANGUS MORRISON, M. P. P., for $72. The manufacturers' value was about $65, but Mr. MORRISON, for his extra $7, will have the pleasure in future of washing his hands and face in the same basin as a scion of Royalty. The member for North Simcoe was the purchaser also of the beautifully carved wardrobe, having the crest of the Prince neatly cut on top. The price was $100, and it is said to be worth $120 at least. The "richly-carved bedsted, with spring mattrass," on which the Royal youth had reposed was next offered. Mr. COATE again made a short speech, and $100 was the first bid. "It cost that sum to pay the wage of the man who did the carving," exclaimed Mr. HAY. "Put him out," shouted several gentlemen. "I'll give $110," shouted a broker, who was followed by a lady offering in a timid voice $120. "130" quickly said Mr. MANNING, in a decided tone, as if he meant to be the purchaser. $140, $150, $160 and $170 were the next bids. At the latter figure the auctioneer had to stop, the competitors declined going further. "It is worth at least $230" said Mr. HAY, but his remark did not have the desired effect, and the Royal bedstead was knocked down to Mr. MANNING for $170. The hair mattress, weighing 51 pounds, was sold for 72 cents per pound. JACQUES & HAY sell similar ones at 50 cents per pound. The feather bolster and two pillows sold at 82 cents per pound; they can be bought at the manufacturers at 65 cents. Mr. MANNING was the purchaser of both lots. Seventy-eight yards of tapestry carpet was disposed of to Mr. G. M. HAWKE at $1 25 per yard. Carpets of a similar texture can be purchased at any of the stores at $1 10 per yard. The window-binds, curtains, valances, cornices and tassels were bought by Mr. R. BEATY for $22 50 each window. This was a decided bargain, as the fittings of the two windows cost $60 each. The two bell-pulls by which the Prince rang for hot water, were knocked down to Mr. JOHN MOORE at $1 35 each. This completed the articles in the room occupied by his Royal Highness, and the sum realized was $891. Several gentlemen in the room were prepared at the commencement of the sale to offer $800 for the lot. Maj.-Gen. BRUCE's room came next in order, and the furniture, which was similar to that in the one occupied by the Duke of Newcastle, brought about the same price. The same remark applies to the Earl St. Germain's room. The auctioneer considers that on the whole the furniture sold well, and the bidders were apparently well pleased with their purchases. The sale was brought to a conclusion about 4 o'clock, and to-day will witness Government House, which lately had a Prince of the blood beneath its roof shorn of all its glory. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

The following Calendar will be taken up this morning:

The People *vs.* Morris Harris. Same *vs.* Elizabeth Smith. Same *vs.* Robert Stringer, Joseph Caffin and David A. Tully. Same *vs.* William B. Gress. Same *vs.* Edward Cartin. Same *vs.* Thomas Burdett. Same *vs.* Thomas Hartman and Henry Schmidt. Same *vs.* John Price and Richard H. Williams. Same *vs.* Benjamin Macklow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '74	102⅜	150 Harlem R. Pref.	b20 41
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87¼	550 do	40½
5,000 do	87	50 Second-av. Rail'd	100
14,000 Virginia St. 6s	90⅜	2300 Reading Railroad	42⅜
1,000 do	90¾	50 do	42¾
2,500 do	91	500 do	b60 43⅛
4,000 do	91⅜	300 do	43⅜
3,000 do	92	300 do	b60 43¾
6,000 Missouri State 6s	77¼	500 Mich. Central R.	64
6,000 Ohio State 6s	105 1/2	50 do	30
15,000 Erie R. 2d M. bs '83	91¾	650 M. S. & N. I. R.	18
600 Hudson R. R. 1st M	106	100 do	18 1/2
3,000 Hudson R. R. 2d M.	102½	200 do	b30 18¾
4,000 Harlem R. R. 1st M.	95	100 do	b30 18¾
5,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs	96¾	100 M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k.	42⅜
12,600 Gobrer B. Bds.	80	50 do	42¾
1,000 Mo. So. S. F. Bs.	80	50 do	s60 41¾
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	17⅜	1200 do	41¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M	97½	100 do	42
400 Erie Railroad	c 33	85 Panama Railroad	123
16 do	c 33⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	b30 74½
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. R.	66¾	850 do	74
10 Am. Exch. Bank	98	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11⅜
100 Union Bank	100¾	100 do	11⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	100	36 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	94
10 Seventh Ward Bk.	130	75 Gal. & Chicago R.	72⅜
130 Penn. Coal Co.	81	150 do	72¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 84	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅜
368 do	83½	50 do	s60 35¼
90 do	83⅞	350 Chi. & Rock Is R.	65⅜
60 Hudson River R.	c 60	50 do	65¾
50 do	c 59⅜	5 Chic. Burl'n & Q. R.	84
350 Harlem Railroad	17⅞	58 do	84¼
440 do	18	50 do	84⅜
300 do	17⅛	10 Del. L. & West. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87⅛	150 Hudson Riv. R.	89¾
5,000 do	87½	200 Harlem Railroad	17¾
2,000 Virgin a St. 6s	92¾	200 do	b30 18
13,600 Missouri St. 6s	77¾	25 Harlem R. Pref	41
7,000 N. C. State 6s	95	500 Reading R.	42⅝
4,000 Cal. Large Bs. 7s	90	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18
2,000 Cal. State 7s	92	5 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k.	41
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M Bs.	59	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'rip	s30 74
20,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	78⅜	200 do	74¼
15 Bank of Commerce	100	200 do	74¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	94	50 do	74½
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	11	110 Gal. & Chic. R.	73
200 do	11⅜	100 do	s15 73¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	35¼
250 do	85⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	65⅛
125 do	83⅜	25 Chi., R. & Q. R.	opg 84⅛
100 do	83¾	100 do	opg 84
225 Erie Railroad	33⅛	200 La Crosse & Mil. R.	13
200 do	33⅜	100 Del., L. & West. R.	90

TUESDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, 1860. During the month of October the entries of Foreign Merchannise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$10,974,428
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,817,461
Free Goods	1,911,515
Total entries	$15,703,404
Against 1859	12,987,400
Increase this season	$2,716,004

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign [illegible] to the value of $1,663,633. The value of [illegible] of the previous month, withdrawn from Public Warehouses during the month, is $3,018,893, or $200,933 more than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $15,904,338.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of October were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,287,230
Foreign Goods Reexported	469,000
Specie	2,106,345
Total of all Exports	$12,662,653
Against October, 1859	
In Domestic Produce	$4,752,779
Foreign Reexported	725,318
Specie	5,344,153—10,822,256
Increase in October, this season	$1,840,397

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	14,096,000	16,459,000
October	16,703,000	12,987,000
Total ten months	$199,254,000	$208,897,000
Foreign Specie	2,030,000	2,481,000
Total of all	$201,284,000	$211,358,000
Decrease in Imports this year		$10,074,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,782,000
February	5,693,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,936,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,333,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
Total ten months	$73,655,000	$48,225,000
Foreign reexports	6,608,000	6 501,000
Total	$80,263,000	$54,728,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	8,354,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,751,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
Total ten months	$44,457,000	$62,272,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$73,655,000	$48,225,000
Foreign Reexported	6,608,000	6,501,000
Specie	44,457,000	62,272,000
Total nine months	$124,720,000	$116,998,000
Increase this year		$7,722,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,184,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,068
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
Total ten months	$33,050,866	$33,733,694

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,679	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,603	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 13	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,290	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Aug. 2	988,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Sept. 2	934,553	Total, 10 mos.	$33,007,585
Sept. 12	791,661		
Sept. 23	1,202,657		
Oct. 14	870,157		
Oct. 20	992,484		
Oct. 23	810,225		
Total, 10 mos.	$28,092,029		

The Stock Exchange continues firm and prices on the Share list rather higher on the average than yesterday. On State Stocks there is also a further improvement, and Virginias rapidly advanced *five per cent.* to 92 ₩ cent., at the first Board, and subsequently to 93@93⅛ ₩ cent. And upon this advance three rousing cheers were given for the Old Dominion by the Brokers at the Board, and quite a patriotic *furore* was made to interrupt the regular business of the morning session. On the Railway Shares only a moderate business was registered at the morning Board, owing in part to the indisposition of speculative sellers to meet the market at the advance. In the afternoon prices further improved on Erie, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, and the bidding continued firm for New-York Central, with sales at 83¾ ₩ cent. On the Street, at 4 o'clock, prices left off nearly as follows, compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park—cor. Spruce and Nassau sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 13½ cents a week—mailed for Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year, if sent to one address for Five Dollars. Clubs will send us a *Club of* FIVE *subscribers*, and receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Five Dollars as a *Half* as his compensation.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; Three Dollars; Five copies Five Dollars—Clergymen who will send us a *Club of* TEN *subscribers*, shall receive an extra copy for himself. One Dollar as his compensation. The Weekly Times forwarded to Clergymen at the lowest rates. Specimens forwarded on application.

THE NEW-YORK CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of each Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, Twenty-five Cents.

Subscriptions received by H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers, No. 113 Park-row, New-York City.

Advertisements.

Amusements To-Day.—Queen's.

Amusements To-Night.—Bowery Theatre and Pantomime—Winter Garden—Burton's Theatre—Playing with Fire.

Lectures To-Night.—Captain Kyd—Four Lectures by Fire.

Miscellaneous.—Spencer's & Rogers' Circus.

Panorama.—Day and Evening—Steamer Hudson—Trip to Albany and the Berkshires.

Public Meetings To-Night.—Castle Garden, White's Saloon—Ethiopian Serenaders.

Public Sale To-Day.—No. 280—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Art—Pictures.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Presidential campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty has reached its termination, and has unquestionably resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President. In reaching this conclusion, we have very imperfect information from States which the consent of all parties had assigned to the Republican interest, but from which have been regarded as doubtful States there are overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket. The result in this City, where the Anti-Republican interest has obtained a plurality slightly exceeding twenty-seven thousand, has, in connection with such meagre returns as could be had from the counties, demonstrated the election of Lincoln in this State; while in Pennsylvania, where a serious reduction of the Democratic majority of Curtin in October was looked to by all parties, that majority for Lincoln is swollen to an indefinite figure, little less than a hundred thousand. From Connecticut we also have large Republican gains, indicating the astonishing growth of the Republican sentiment. It would be unsafe to estimate the actual majority upon the Presidential ballot, but it is safe to announce the election of Mr. Lincoln, as entirely assured. As incidents of this general result, we may mention that Mr. Seward has probably carried both Maryland and Virginia.

In the present edition of our paper goes to press, we have too few returns from the Congressional canvass to announce a final list of the successful candidates. In Massachusetts Mr. Burlingame has been defeated by Mr. Appleton, the Union candidate; and Mr. Eli Thayer (Ind.) is beaten by Bailey, (Rep.) The Republican tickets were elsewhere successful. In this City, Mr. Woop is chosen from the Third, Mr. Kerrigan from the Fourth, Mr. Taylor from the Fifth, Mr. Cochrane from the Sixth, Gen. Ward from the Seventh, and Mr. Delaplaine from the Eighth District. From New-Jersey, we hear the gratifying intelligence that Speaker Pennington has been re-chosen over Perry, his Fusion antagonist.

The local issues of this City have been diversely settled; though we have no conclusive returns of the officers. The impression, however, prevails, in view of such figures as have reached us at this hour, that Mr. Barnard is chosen Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Ulshoeffer, Justice of the Superior Court; John T. Hoffman, Recorder; Edward C. West, Surrogate; John Sedgewck, City Judge; Matthew T. Brennan, Register, and C. Schwarzwaelder, Supervisor. The count for Assemblymen is still unfinished.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* arrived at this port last night at midnight, and we are thus enabled to place before our readers further details of the advices than were telegraphed from Cape Race. In the city of Naples, 154,000 votes were cast for annexation, and in Palermo there were 36,232 votes in favor of annexation, and only 667 against. The King of Sardinia had made a highly important speech in reply to the address of the Neapolitan Delegation, in which he said, in reply to the threats of Austria, that he should be ready for her next Spring, when he should have 400,000 men-at-arms. The Pope himself now, he says, writes to him with kindness, and, although the Powers of Europe are displeased, none but Austria threatens. He is satisfied, he says, with Garibaldi. Italy has no nobler spirit or son. The British Legion had been under fire at Capua for the first time, and had conducted themselves with the utmost bravery. They had been specially thanked by Garibaldi. It was stated in the *Opinione Nationale* that Austria had proposed to enter upon negotiations with France in order to bring about a pacific solution of the Italian question. No new movements of a military character had taken place in Italy.

Our correspondent at Bombay furnishes us with a variety of interesting intelligence from India and China. Complaints are made of the American Consul at Bombay, Mr. Hatfield, in various cases in which he has been called upon to adjudicate. The old superstitions of India, our correspondent informs us, are gradually being abolished through the influence of schools, newspapers and literature, which is being introduced by the English. At Canton, great excitement existed on account of the seizure by the French of a Chinese junk permitted to carry arms by the authorities, and employed by the British Commissariat to transport cattle. Several of the crew were killed, and when some of the chief Chinese merchants went to remonstrate, they were flogged. A large party of pirates had been attacked and nearly all killed, near the port of Wauchu, by the British naval forces, after a desperate resistance. The pirates were led by Europeans, two of whom were captured.

Later advices reach us from the Pacific Coast by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 24th ult., and arrived at St. Joseph on Monday morning. News of the result of the Pennsylvania Election reached San Francisco on the 22d, and created a great excitement in political circles. The Republicans were jubilant, and anticipated carrying California for Lincoln in consequence of the increased confidence which would be given by the result, while their opponents were correspondingly depressed. Mr. Baker, the newly elected Senator from Oregon, was stumping the State, and was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Accounts from the Washoe mining region state that a tunnel had been completed which struck the Comstock lead two hundred feet below the surface, at which depth the ore yielding $1,200 per ton. The Oregon Legislature had adjourned, but is to meet again in special session in January, for the purpose of hearing a report from the Code Commissioners who had been received from the Ochotak [illegible] end of September, by the arrival of the ship *General Williams* at San Francisco. [illegible] detailed reports of all the whalers [illegible] disasters. The ships generally had [illegible] voyage. Breadstuffs were restricted, chiefly to [illegible] of shiproom and a further [illegible] freights. Prices of Flour [illegible] Corn was a shade lower. Provisions were inactive, as were likewise Hides, Skins, Wool, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Rice and Molasses. Sugars and Coffee attracted more attention. Cotton and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Tobacco was in good request. Other branches of trade presented no very remarkable changes.

The Stock market was again firm in prices yesterday, although only a moderate amount of business was accomplished. There was a large demand for Virginia State Stock, with a rise from yesterday of 5 ₱ cent., which called forth three cheers for the Old Dominion from the Brokers. The Custom-house returns of Trade for October show a gain in the Export of Domestic Produce, over the same month last season, of over 100 ₱ cent.

The Election—Lincoln Triumphant.

It is too early to speak confidently of detailed results of yesterday's election. But there can be no reasonable doubt that the Republicans have elected their President. It has been universally conceded that the issue lay with New-York,—and New-York casts her vote for Lincoln. What the majority will be cannot yet be known. We believe, however, that it will fall very little, if any at all, below our estimate of 40,000. Pennsylvania has very largely increased her majority of October, and there is no reason to doubt that the New-England States and the West are largely Republican.

We have no disposition to exult over this victory, signal and important as it is. The contest, on the part of the Republicans, has been throughout one of principle;—on the part of their opponents it has been waged almost exclusively on the basis of fear. There has been no union of principle among them,—nor have they been able to concentrate their strength upon a single candidate. The result is what might have been expected,—disorganization, demoralization and defeat.

This election will inaugurate a marked and most important change in the administration of the Government. The policy of extending Slavery, and increasing its political power, will now be checked. The Slave interest will no longer impose its claims and its law upon the Federal Government. The Constitution will no longer be regarded as a mere instrument for fortifying and increasing Slavery. The African Slave-trade will not be reopened, and more vigorous and effective measures will be taken for its suppression.

But above all, we shall have established at Washington a rule of honesty and patriotism, in place of the corruption, imbecility and intrigue which have controlled our public councils for the last few years. It is quite time we had a change in these respects. The Republicans now have it in their power to lay the basis for the most useful, popular and permanent admisistration the country has seen for a long time. But they must not conceal from themselves the obstacles which they will be compelled to encounter.

The Vote of Virginia—Disunion Rebuked in the South.

One of the most gratifying of the results of the canvass is the fact that Virginia has cast her vote for Bell and Everett. The Disunion movement could have received no heavier blow than this, at the hands of the Old Dominion. Mr. Jefferson always regarded Virginia and Pennsylvania as the great safeguards of the Union;—so long as they stood by the Constitution, he did not believe that any portion of the Confederacy would withdraw. They occupy a central position and exercise a very strong influence upon both sections of the Union. The extremes of opinion prevail in the extremes of the Confederacy — and the interposition of these two great States would always prevent any hostile collision between the remoter and more ultra members.

Virginia has now cast her vote in the most direct and unmistakable manner, against the Disunionists. There can be no doubt that Kentucky and Tennessee have done the same thing; and we should not be at all surprised to find that in Georgia and Louisiana and in other Southern States, the united Douglas and Bell strength far outweighs the vote given to Breckinridge. If this is so, it will be almost impossible for the Disunionists to make any movement towards the accomplishment of their schemes. South Carolina can do nothing without the support of Georgia,—nor can either Alabama or Mississippi take a single step towards secession so long as Louisiana on the frontier of one, and Georgia on that of the other, refuse their coöperation. The special Message of the Governor of South Carolina,—of which we gave a synopsis yesterday, shows no disposition to act hastily,—and the Governor of Alabama, as we learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, does not consider himself called on by the resolutions of the last Legislature to summon a State Convention, until the *vote of the Electors at Washington in February* shall inform him that a Republican President has been elected.

These things indicate a disposition, on the part even of the most ultra and extreme Disunionists, to await the developments of Southern sentiment, before taking any decisive action on the subject; and if they do this, there can be no doubt of the result. It was perfectly safe to predict in advance that the people of the South would take no hasty step in this matter—that they would take a practical view of the whole subject, and put down every movement towards disunion, unless they could see their way *through* very clearly, and satisfy themselves that their condition would be better out of the Union than in it. The vote of the Northern slaveholding States shows that a very large proportion of the Southern people had made up their minds on this point in advance of the election, and were quite willing to pronounce the judgment they had formed, at the polls. The result in those States will greatly discourage the Disunionists, and convince even the most recklessly obstinate of them all that their cause is hopeless. We should not be greatly surprised if they were to yield at once to these evidences of a hostile public sentiment, and make no further movement towards the consummation of their schemes.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the main motive for acquiescing in these disunion menaces has ceased to operate. So long as they promised to defeat Mr. Lincoln, all classes at the South were quite willing to give them currency,—because all had a common interest in accomplishing that result. Now, however, they have no such temptation to silence. Every Southern man has now a direct interest in silencing the disunion clamor,—because it can accomplish no political purpose, while it deranges business, impairs credit, renders property insecure and interrupts the whole current of social life. We have very little doubt, therefore, that we shall speedily hear of *Union meetings* in nearly all the Southern States,—and of the strongest possible protests against secession, from prominent and influential public men in every portion of the South. And three months, we venture to predict, will put an end to all talk of disunion—until another Presidential election.

Official Life and the Republican Victory.

One petition at least in the political litany of every honest and respectable citizen of New-York was yesterday heard and answered. The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States may or may not be that "direful spring of woes unnumbered" which the opponents of the Republican Party have for months proclaimed that it would be. It may or may not result in the dissolution, immediate or proximate, of the Union; in the annihilation of Northern commerce and of Western agriculture; in the subjugation of New-England by frantic armies of ruined manufacturers from New-York under the command of George Sanders, and in the erection of a Southern Empire to be protected by the Turcos and ruled over by Prince Napoleon. These are all eventualities on which it is not worth while just yet to speculate, which no one would thank us for treating gravely, and which it is hardly fair either to the course of events or to the temper of the still excited public mind to deal with in any other fashion.

But whatever else may come to pass in the way of "almost impossible good or ill" one thing is assured to us by the utter and final overthrow of the existing national Government. The City of New-York has seen the last in all the high places of Federal dominion of the ancient and most fish-like race of the Rynderses. The downfall of the old Democracy at Washington brings down with it from every post and nook of the national offices in this great Metropolis, an undistinguishable cloud of corruption long nestled there to the offense and indignation of all decent men, whose cruel destiny has compelled them to have any dealings with the Government. We would be sorry to be misunderstood as including under this general description all the public servants appointed by Mr. Buchanan to office in New-York; we certainly do not so include those whom, having appointed them, our Old Public Functionary has since most assiduously and successfully labored to alienate and to annoy. We mean only the confidential and selected persons of the Presidential phalanx; the men whom, like Rynders, he has advanced to offices once held respectable, only to make those offices synonymous with all that is vulgar, violent, indecent and vile. It is not many years ago that the office of Marshal of the United States was regarded by citizens of New-York as one which no man need blush to hold. It is to the theory and practice of the now demolished Democracy that we owe the association of this and kindred offices with personal habits and social repute of such a kind, that it may even be a little difficult for the incoming Administration to prevail upon men of character to accept them. Had the rule of the Rynderses endured a few years longer, this difficulty would have grown into an impossibility. The traditions of office are a part of the moral treasure of the State. It is a positive element in the national prosperity that the seats of power should be balanced to the thoughts and dignified to the ambition of the best men in the community, by the memories which belong to their past. Of course, the philosopher who takes a sublime satisfaction in scorning the influences which affect his fellow-creatures, will say that it matters very little to the honest official of to-day, whether his predecessor was or was not a vagabond. It is no doubt equally true that no man ought to feel himself unfitted for the company of his fellows because his father happened to be hung for horse-stealing. But there is a great deal of human nature in all of us; and men of orderly and respectable life cannot be rationally expected to step without a sort of disgust into the shoes of persons whose hands they would be extremely unwilling to take. The new dynasty of the nation has therefore a specific work in this direction to do, which has been deferred quite as long as the public service can bear. The simple prospect that the ordinary executive offices of the Federal Government in this City are no longer to be filled by persons whose society it is impossible for respectable men to endure, by the associates of rowdies, shoulder-hitters, emigrant-runners and political gamblers, by bullies whose good-nature itself is scarcely less intolerable than their insolence: this is of itself, or should be, sufficient to reconcile many a decent Democrat of New-York to the results of the conflict which was yesterday brought to its consummation of triumph less over the principles than over the perversions of his own political party.

The Administration and Disunion.

The Republicans have elected their President—but the power and responsibility of administering the Government do not devolve upon them until the 4th of March, 1861. For the four coming months the Democratic Administration remains responsible for the conduct of public affairs. Whatever perils may menace the Union, they must meet them. The country must rely upon Mr. Buchanan's wisdom, firmness and patriotism, to avert whatever dangers the country may be compelled to encounter during the brief but important period for which he will still remain in office.

It is, indeed, greatly to be feared that the Administration at Washington will now be found to be the most serious peril in the path of the Republic. Beaten and disgraced throughout the Northern States, it is this Administration which has betrayed the South into its untenable attitude of the last four years; and it is this Administration which may now be expected to attempt its last revenges alike upon those who have conquered it, and upon those whom it has cheated by doing all in its power to make bad worse at the South. One man, at least, who holds a place of power in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, a man of desperate political fortunes, and of a political reputation fast blackening into ruin, has already shown no uncertain symptoms of such a purpose. The War Secretary Floyd, has already begun to take ostentatious steps towards preserving the Federal property in various parts of the Southern States from capture by the people or the authorities of the States. Troops have been ordered, for the first time in many years, to occupy the arsenals at Fayetteville in North Carolina, and at Augusta in Georgia. Were this done merely as a precautionary measure against any sudden outbreak of popular frenzy, and by way of keeping Southern mobs out of the way of temptation, there would be no fault to find with it. But if this were the motive of the Secretary, it is not easy to understand why he should have overlooked the Federal posts in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, where the population is known to be most angrily excited, to descend upon the comparatively tranquil and conservative regions of the South. If it were his object to arouse in these very regions that popular ill-temper which the sudden parade of force is so apt to awaken, he could not have timed or placed his measures more adroitly. And it is not unreasonable, therefore, to warn the Northern people in time that they are thus in danger of being committed by a reckless Federal authority to collisions of which no man will lightly assume to estimate the possible results.

A Real Danger at the South.

We regard the result in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, as having substantially dispelled all the danger of disunion which the election of Lincoln was supposed to involve. But another peril of a still more fearful character may arise in its place. There is reason to apprehend *negro insurrections*, more or less extensive, in various portions of the South. How far they will spread, or with what circumstances of horror and atrocity they may be attended, it is impossible to predict. But we fear that they will take place in many sections of the South, and that very considerable inconvenience and suffering may result from them.

There can be no doubt at all that the negroes in every portion of the Southern States have been taught to believe that Mr. Lincoln, if elected President, would set them free. They have heard this asserted, over and over again, by stump speakers,—and in political conversations,—and read from partisan newspapers from one end of the country to the other. This assertion has been the whole staple of the warfare waged against the Republicans in the Southern States. The orators of the Breckinridge Party have made the charge in the most open and explicit manner, and the other parties have felt that they had no special interest in contradicting it. It is impossible that the slaves should not have heard it incessantly, and equally impossible for them to know that it was utterly untrue.

It will be remembered that precisely such outbreaks followed the election of 1856, although the Republican candidate was not elected:—in Tennessee, particularly, they were numerous and alarming. Various statements, which have recently met our eye, show that the negroes have imbibed the same notions concerning Lincoln as prevailed concerning Fremont,—and it would not be at all strange if they were to lead to the same and even worse results.

The responsibility for these outbreaks cannot be laid at the door of the Republican Party. Its orators and journalists have had no access to the ears of the Southern slave. They have had no opportunity, if they had the least desire, to instill into his mind false and delusive hopes of emancipation as the result of Lincoln's election. All this has been done by Southern men,—by slaveholders themselves. The *Missouri Democrat* puts the case very clearly and justly in an article published some days since, in which it says:

"We deliberately assert that the Southern assailants of the Republican Party are the authors of this grievous delusion, and the overt acts which have followed or may follow in its train. The slave has heard strange noises in the air whenever he has heard the Republican Party spoken of by its opponents. *He has heard the white man, his owner, declare at public meetings that the sole object of that party is the abolition of Slavery.* It has been dinned into his ears so often—the Press and the stump have so rung with it—that he believes it at last. To confirm him in his error, *the incendiary speeches of the Abolitionists are republished in the papers which his master reads, as the authorized expression of Northern sentiment.* No wonder that he believes the prophetic day of universal emancipation is at hand. Such is the meaning of the declarations he has heard from the lips of those to whom he looks for instruction and information. If pious, he chants the more popular of the hymn-book melodies with a new emphasis, imagining that he is already transported to Canaan, Happy Land; and if he is otherwise disposed, he probably sets about concocting plots to accelerate the great event. That disturbances should result from the bitter disappointment he is doomed to suffer, comports with the very nature of things. The recoil and agony in his case must be as great as that experienced by the God-forsaken Millerite, whom no chariot of fire or cloud bears away from the housetop to the happy realms of light."

We trust that Southern men will act with better judgment now than they have shown during the canvass in this respect,—and that they will do whatever may lie in their power to prevent their falsehoods from bearing their proper fruit. But whatever may happen, they cannot, with any show of justice, hold the Republicans responsible.

Health of the Metropolis.

October is generally one of the most agreeable months in our changeable climate, and in our cities it is usually one of the most healthy. The past month has proved to be somewhat an exception to the general rule, being colder and more stormy than the average of Octobers. The effect upon the public health has not, however, been very marked. In the four weeks ending October 27, there were 1,611 deaths in the City, an increase of 107 over the corresponding period in 1859. This increase of mortality is no more than proportionate to the increase of population. Of the 1,611 deaths in the four weeks named, 852 were males and 759 were females. This is in accordance with the usual rule in all large cities. During the year 1859, the proportion of the sexes who died in New-York was 116 males to 100 females. But in the living population of this City there is constantly an excess of females, the proportion in 1855 being 92 males to 100 females. We find then, here, as in other northern cities, the curious fact that with a large excess of females among the living, there is constantly a large excess of males among those who die.

One of the tests of the condition of the public health in cities is the proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases. This class includes all the contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases, or those which are supposed to depend, to a greater or less extent, upon causes which might be removed. The number of deaths in October, from this class, was 391, or nearly one-fourth of the whole number. This is about the average proportion, during the year, in the City of New-York. Some of the most prominent diseases of this class are scarlatina, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers of various kinds. Of the 1,611 deaths in October, 72 were from scarlatina, or about 4½ per cent of the whole number. This disease destroyed 840 children in the City, during the year 1859, and during the last three months of that year the deaths were 51, 94, 120—making a total of 265. Experience shows that scarlatina prevails most in cold weather, and we must expect an increase of mortality from it during the coming months.

Cholera infantum, diarrhœa and dysentery are rapidly decreasing, though during the four weeks named they destroyed 122 persons, of which number only 22 died during the last week. These diseases cause a large proportion of the mortality in this City, amounting, in 1859, to 2,196, or one-tenth of all the deaths. They are, however, mostly confined to the warm weather. Seventy-seven of the 1,611 deaths in October were from fevers of various kinds. These diseases usually prevail in the Autumnal and early Winter months, and may be expected to show an increase in the weekly mortality for some months to come. There seem to be, however, no indications of an epidemic of fever, and the deaths at present are mostly attributable to local causes.

Diphtheria was the reported cause of 1, 2, 4 and 6 deaths, or a total of 13, during the four weeks of October. This disease is a comparatively recent addition to the causes of death in the weekly reports of this and other cities. It is more or less prevalent in all our cities at the present time, and in some of them much more so than here. In Philadelphia during the same four weeks there were 43 deaths from diphtheria. It has not yet been epidemic in any Eastern city except Albany. It was epidemic there in the Autumn of 1858, and destroyed about 175 children. This disease, like scarlatina, is mostly confined to children, a large majority of the victims of both diseases being between 3 and 10 years of age. Like scarlatina it is also a disease of cold weather and may be expected to increase during the next two or three months. The small number of deaths in October does not indicate the probability of an epidemic here this year; but we are compelled, from our observations of the history of the disease, to expect that it will hereafter add largely to our bills of mortality. Of the 1,611 deaths in October, 107 were from inflammation of the lungs. It is probable that more than half of this number were the children of foreign parents. Cellar tenements, and the foolish exposure of infants to the weather without sufficient protection, are the causes of hundreds of deaths every year from this disease. One-seventh of all the deaths in October were from consumption; more than half were under 10 years of age; 90 were from violent causes; 94 from convulsions; 23 from small pox, and 182 from marasmus. We suspect that the word "marasmus" as often indicates ignorance in diagnosis as the true cause of death.

The review of the mortality of the City in October presents nothing of a remarkable or startling character. There seems to be no prevailing epidemic, the diseases incident to the season are not more prevalent than usual, and though it would be easy to show that many deaths occur which might be, and should be, prevented, the health of the City is probably as good as we could have reason to expect.

The Election and the Police.—The householders and inhabitants of New-York have cause to rejoice in the proof which was yesterday given them of the efficiency of our Police system. The most exciting general election which our times have seen, yesterday drew out the largest vote ever deposited in the ballot-boxes of the Metropolis. Nearly 100,000 citizens, representing a majority upon whose passions every possible inflammatory influence had been for weeks at work, and a minority, stung by attacks the most unsparing and unscrupulous, into an iron temper of determination, met on this field of conflict and exercised the highest prerogative of their civil state in such an absolute freedom, even from disturbance or annoyance of any kind, as could not have been guaranteed to a like population, in like circumstances, any where else in the world by regiments of armed men. Quietly, unostentatiously and impartially the guardians of the public peace did their duty, reported at every point by the general good sense and good feeling of the people, with an unanimity beyond all praise, as it certainly was beyond all expectation. A happier augury could not be asked for the new era of our national politics, nor could a higher testimony have been offered to the actual organization of our Municipal Police. No honest man in his senses can think without a shudder of the scenes which must yesterday have been enacted in our streets had the protection of order been confided to the reckless Janissaries upon whom in former days the care of our homes and our highways reposed. The henchmen of Mayor Woop, those heroes of his Honor's siege of the City Hall, would have made wild work with the great contest of 1860. Let not the very completeness with which the Police of yesterday did their duty blind us to the merits of the organization which alone has made that completeness possible.

South Carolina and the Presidency.—Our correspondent at the State Capital of South Carolina sends us the information,—which may possibly startle the shattered nerves of our neighbor, the *Herald*,—that the Legislature of that State has elected Breckinridge President, and Lane Vice-President. At first sight, this looks rebellion. It looks as if the Palmetto State had determined to try conclusions with the rest of the Union, and had stalked into the field under the banner of a new Pretender to the throne. We shall probably, therefore, have predictions of battle, murder and sudden death in all their forms.

We apprehend, however, that the movement has no such importance. South Carolina, as the world knows, does not entrust the choice of Presidential electors to her people. They are appointed by the Legislature, and according to a law of Congress, must be appointed on the *same day* in all the States of the Union. South Carolina, therefore, was only obeying a law of Congress yesterday in appointing electors to vote for Breckinridge and Lane. Instead of being a disunion movement, this was an act of fresh fealty to the Constitution.

Mr. Jefferson on Sectionalism.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is from a letter from Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Samuel Harrison Smith, the founder and original proprietor of the *National Intelligencer*, with whom he was on terms of the warmest friendship:

Monticello, April 12, 1821.

My Dear Sir: I received yesterday your favor of the 5th, and now inclose for Mr. Barton a letter of introduction to M. De Lafayette, the only personal acquaintance I have now living in France.

On politics I can say little to you, having withdrawn all attention to them from the day of my retirement. My confidence in both of my successors has been so entire that it assured me all was going on for the best under their care. I am sorry to see our expenses greater than our income. Debt and revolution are inseparable as cause and effect. It is the point of peculiar sensibility in our people, and one which they will not long endure. Parties will be arranged on the principle of reformation, and there can be no doubt which will be the strongest. It would do some good if it could obliterate the geographical division which threatened and still threatens our separation. This last is the most fatal of all divisions. It has ever been my creed that the continuance of our Union depends entirely on Pennsylvania and Virginia. If they hold together nothing North or South will fly off.

I firmly believe all the Governments of Europe will become representative. The very troops sent to quell the spirit of reform at Naples will catch the fever, and carry it back to their own country. We owe to all mankind the sacrifice of those morbid passions which would break our Confederacy, the only anchor to which the hopes of the world are moored.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Important Speech of Victor Emanuel to the Neapolitan Delegation.

He Proposes to be Ready for Austria in the Spring.

Garibaldi's British Legion Under Fire.

The Conference at Warsaw.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at [illegible] on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 28th of October, arrived here last night at [illegible]. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, and published yesterday.

The *Glasgow* reached Queenstown, and the *Canada* Southampton, on the morning of the 28th of October.

The *Sardinia* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th.

The Liverpool papers of the 30th report the departure of the *Canada* at Queenstown, but she had not been heard of when the *Persia* left Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

We have some few details of the voting on the annexation question. In the City of Naples 154,000 votes were cast for annexation. At Palermo there were 36,232 votes in favor of annexation to 667 against.

It is stated that the English Admiral, Mundy, had left Naples for Gaeta, not to break the blockade, but to protect the flight of the King.

Signor Farini having been appointed Extraordinary Royal Commissioner at Naples, had been replaced in his post of Minister of Interior by Signor Mezzacapo; and Signor Montegnolo had been appointed Commissioner of Sicily.

The King of Sardinia, in his reply to the Neapolitan deputation, is reported to have said: "Austria continues to threaten me. Not long since I received a note from her, through the Emperor of the French, which was full of passion. Austria is preparing for next Spring; but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms. I shall perform my duty as king and soldier. Let us all do our duty as Italians. The Pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The Powers of Europe are displeased, but none of them, except Austria, threaten. I am satisfied with Garibaldi. He may be a little capricious, but Italy has no nobler spirit or son. I have several times offered him artillery, but he has refused it. He flattered himself that he could take Capua by a bayonet charge."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that on the 19th the British Legion were under fire for the first time. The Royalists came out in strong force, and the English were opposed to them, and drove them before them within the walls of Capua. Eight of the Legion were killed, and 30 wounded.

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The British Legion is immediately attached to Garibaldi. Garibaldi reviewed the men. In the name of Italy he thanked England, in the person of her volunteers, for the great sacrifices she made in men, arms and money to uphold the cause of national independence, and concluded by saying it was the proudest moment of his life that he had under his command, and for his support, a legion of the free children of England."

The entire French force in the Roman States does not yet much exceed 19,000 men.

Official documents show that the statement of the bombardment of Ancona having been carried on after a flag of truce had been held out, is a complete hallucination.

It was reported that efforts had been made to induce Lamoricière to accept the post of Papal Minister of War, but he declined.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, in which the Russian Minister to Turin is ordered forthwith to demand his passports and quit Turin with all the personnelle of the Legation, is published. In it Prince Gortschakoff assumes a high tone towards Sardinia, and denounces her actions.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

A Warsaw telegram, of the 25th, announces that on that day the three Princes and their Ministers held a conference of an hour's duration.

Nothing is said as to the result of the proceedings, beyond a questionable statement in the Paris *Opinion Nationale* that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris received a telegram on the 24th, to the following effect, 'At Warsaw everything goes well. The principle of a European Congress has been adopted. Communicate this in proper quarters."

The Royal party, on the 26th, were to have left Warsaw for Skoernewicz on a hunting excursion, but the illness of the Dowager-Empress of Russia caused a change in the arrangements, and the members of the party would leave for their respective homes on the 26th.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie* deny the report in the *Opinione Nationale* relative to the Conferences.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston was on a visit to Yorkshire, presiding at sundry educational and other meetings. His speeches were devoid of political allusions. The Yorkshiremen were very enthusiastic in their reception of the Premier.

The supplementary Convention to the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty is published in full. The new tariff includes ships, metals and mechanical instruments of every description.

The trial in the mysterious murder of a wealthy old lady at Stepney, London, had resulted in the conviction of Mullins, the man who came forward as informer, and charged an innocent man with the commission of the deed. Sentence of death had been passed upon Mullins.

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree had been issued raising the price of tobacco in France 25 per cent. This measure caused great dissatisfaction in the lower classes.

The Emperor had held a Military Council at St. Cloud, at which all the Marshals of France, with the exception of Bosquet, who is unwell, were in attendance. It is said that the Emperor wished to consult them on a new plan he had suggested for the formation of an army of reserve.

The Army of Lyons was about to be reinforced.

Considerable sensation had been caused in Paris by the publication of an article in the *Opinion Nationale*, in which it is asserted that the meeting of the Sovereigns at Warsaw is nothing else but a conspiracy against France, and that England has acted the part of a "go-between" in this reconstruction of the Holy Alliance. The article affirms that Austria, assured of a certain amount of support from Russia and Prussia, will no longer pause, but will endeavor to occupy Modena, Florence and Bologna, and then call for a European Congress to re-establish her in Italy. The *Opinion Nationale* denounces the scheme, and calls on the Emperor Napoleon to defeat it, by recognizing Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, and espousing his cause.

The recent article in the *Constitutionnel* on the Emperor's Italian policy, also continued to attract attention, its inspiration being attributed to the Emperor.

The *Opinion Nationale*, of the 26th, states, under reserve, that Austria had proposed to enter upon negotiations with France in order to bring about a pacific solution of the Italian question, and that in the event of the negotiations being unsuccessful Austria will resort to arms with the contenance of the Sovereigns, her allies.

Baron Hubner had a private audience of the Emperor on the 25th.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes closed on the 26th at 68.50.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to reach Vienna from Warsaw on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, and the authorities at Vienna were preparing to give him a solemn reception.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary had received orders to commence preparations for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, the event being fixed for next Spring.

Slight disturbances took place at Pesth on the evening of the proposed illumination of that city.

Rumors were afloat of a commercial treaty between Austria and England—but there is nothing to authenticate them.

It is asserted that the warlike preparations of Aus-

Fair Trade Journal

Local Artisans Showcase Their Work

Saturday, 7 November 1908

Editorial

Our Duty to Support Local Craft

The Fair Trade Association has long argued that the money spent on a hand-made object remains in the community, circulating from one neighbour to another, while money spent on a machine-made object flows away to distant factories and never returns. This week's exhibition in the Town Hall makes the argument visible. Here are the potters, the weavers, the basket-makers, the carvers, and the bookbinders whose livelihoods depend on the choices we make when we shop.

We urge every reader to visit the exhibition before it closes on Thursday. Look at the prices, ask the makers how long each piece takes, and then consider whether the mug you drink your morning tea from, or the shirt you wear to work, could have been made by someone you might meet in the street. In most cases, the answer is yes.

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The Yale-Haven Affray.

YOUNG STAFFORD—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

From the Journal of Monday Morning:

At about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a party of young men were frolicking at the Temple Saloon, corner of Court and Orange streets, when three others, MESSRS. A. BALDWIN, of Newark, and B. K. BARNES, of Brooklyn, medical students, and W. H. MCCULLOUGH, of Albany, law student, who had been walking and driving, passed by them on their way out. It is stated that STAFFORD made an insulting allusion to the other party, whereupon one of them, GEORGE S. BARNES, a young man of about 23, asked him what he meant. [illegible] in which STAFFORD said he was struck by a slung-shot. The students went out, STAFFORD and his friends followed. A fight occurred, when the students left the others and [illegible] but returned again, and [illegible] in which McCULLOUGH was [illegible], and young STAFFORD was again struck [illegible] and stabbed in the abdomen with a [illegible] by BARNES as it is supposed. He cried out "I am stabbed," and was taken into the saloon. [illegible] and TOWNSEND were called, and assisted by DR. DWIGHT, one of the medical students, who is [illegible] had no hand in the actual fight, examined and dressed the wound. They found an upward cut in the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded [illegible] ten inches, but did not discover any cut or [illegible] of the intestines. He was taken home and [illegible] paid to him, but he suffered intense [illegible] continued to sink through Saturday and Sunday, until 7 P. M., when he expired.

The three students were arrested at once by the police, and taken to the lock-up. As they were going [illegible] McCULLOUGH threw something over a fence. A [illegible] heard him what it was, and he replied it was a [illegible] he had picked up to defend himself with. [illegible] a search was made, and it was found to be a [illegible] shot. A dirk-knife was also taken from him, and a [illegible] knife was picked up where the affray took place. Some of the party on the other side were [illegible], but made no attempt to use any weapons.

Russell, Majors and Waddell.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The temporary stoppage of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, heretofore noticed, was occasioned, as is [illegible] by the failure on the part of the Government to forward at the usual season large army supplies for the Interior, and for the transportation of which they were contractors. This firm have recently made such payments and so arranged their business as to render [illegible] satisfactory to our bankers and others, and will [illegible] going ahead as usual. We [illegible] pleased to be able to make this announcement, as the firm has been long and favorably known throughout the West; and all concede their large wealth and general usefulness, (in connection with their various enterprises in opening up and developing the interior, the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, of which their Mr. RUSSELL was the proprietor, and the firm the largest stockholders, as also the *greatest of all enterprises*, the Pony Express,) have contributed more to [illegible] public sentiment and firmly establish the great Central route to the Pacific as practicable for a fast daily mail, than the combined action of all others. Men of such gigantic enterprise should be remembered, and we doubt not an appreciating public will award to this company a valuable mail service during the next Congress.

Enterprise of the New-York Press—The Foreign News.

From the Babylon (L. I.) Democrat.

The general agent of the New-York Associated Press was in our village a few days since for the purpose of feeding some carrier pigeons which the Association are about to employ for the purpose of intercepting the in-bound European steamers off Fire Island. The same parties have, for many years past, employed pigeons at Halifax, N. S., and at Sandy Hook, where they have proved of great service, and have, doubtless, contributed in no small degree to the Associated Press's world-wide reputation for successful enterprise in outstripping all their opponents—whether [illegible] mere agents or speculators—in the early receipt of the European news. Prompted by their past successes and inspirited, perhaps, somewhat by the expressed determination of a majority of the directors of the American Telegraph Company to [illegible] the Associated Press, and themselves control all the news of the old world and the new, the Association have, we understand, decided to extend their Pigeon Express to every point along the coast, from New-York to Cape Race, where it is possible to have the steamers intercepted. Arrangements to that end are thus to be covered in addition to Sandy Hook and Fire Island, are, we understand, Montauk Point, Nantucket, Portland, St. John, N. F., and Cape Race. The breed of birds used by the Association is the celebrated Antwerp carrier, which, when properly trained and used, will, we are [illegible] assured, fly at the rate of one mile per minute, and unerringly, from the point where they are [illegible] to their home. Each bird will carry, when properly adjusted to its legs, matter enough to make a column of our paper, and our readers will be gratified to learn that we have made arrangements by which we shall be able to receive by the Association's birds, all the interesting points of each steamer's news, within [illegible] few moments after the steamer arrives in the [illegible] in the vicinity of Fire Island. The birds have been located in excellent quarters upon the premises of Mr. S. C. SMITH, in our village, and we understand they are soon to be put to work. The news will be sent to New-York from the nearest telegraph station by a relay of carriers, as circumstances may require.

THE DEFALCATION IN VERMONT.—Mr. DEAN, of Barnard, on Thursday last, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives of Vermont, now in session at Montpelier, touching the defalcation of the late State Treasurer:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be and are hereby directed to ascertain why the taxes due, as appear by the Auditor's report, have not been collected by the late Treasurer, as provided by the statute. Also, to make a full investigation in relation to the affairs of the late Treasurer, connected with his office, and in relation to all moneys deposited with him as Treasurer, and all disbursements made by him; and that said Committee have leave to sit during the session of the House, and have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to employ a clerk, if they deem it necessary.

After debate, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which, with the Treasurer, will investigate it. The correspondent of the Burlington *Times* writes:

Mr. DEAN, the defaulting Treasurer, absconded some time last night from Northfield. He is supposed to have fled to Canada. I am informed by Mr. PAGE, the efficient State Treasurer, who has been incessantly engaged for the past twenty-four hours in the unpleasant labor of ferreting out this matter, that the defalcation is ascertained to have reached at least $42,-000, and there is great fear that this amount may be increased.

The news of the defalcation creates quite a panic in the Legislature and may sensibly affect the passage of the Agricultural Bureau and State House appropriation bills."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 60 Beekman-st., N. Y.

DR. KENDALL, NO. 53 BOND-STREET, removes corns and bunions instantaneously, without pain, cutting or bleeding, by a new discovery. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Refers to Dr. DIXON, M. D., editor *Scalpel*.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address T. R. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—A MEDICAL MAN [illegible] who will have a free first class cabin passage in a favorite clipper ship round Cape Horn as companion to an invalid, by addressing A. M., Box No. 967 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-York *Times* for the years 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859. Address (post paid, C. M. W., Box No. 3,347 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A CHILD FROM its birth. Inquire of Mrs. VORTMAN, No. 63 East Broadway, third floor, front room.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEment at P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 289 Broadway. He respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and fashionable Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the most novel and fashionable Fur House, together with cheapness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADway.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
RICHMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And at [illegible]
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT CLEARING SALE FROM AUCTION.
All-wool DeLaines, 25c., 31c., 37½c. and 50c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

QUILTS, BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS.
Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

VELVET WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Crimsons, 25c.; at cost; a large assortment of Worsted Goods, Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 130 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Sherry's. Store formerly at 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
IRISH PRINTING AND LINEN SHEETING.
Bodygee prices still contin[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLAS,
AND
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
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At 50 cts., 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
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LORD & TAYLOR,
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PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,
All the Fashionable Shades.
PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Fuschia, Magenta, Rose De Neuve, &c., &c.
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EVENING SHADES MOIRE ANTIQUE,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
At $1 75 per yard.
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No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CONTINUATION
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GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
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PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
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BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.
These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
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To effect a total clearance.
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
Of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains.
Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In consequence of alterations to be made in adding the adjoining building, the entire stock must be closed out. The store will be closed to-day, to arrange and mark down the prices.
Will open the two stores on
THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
$40,000 worth of Lace, Ribbons, Collars, Sets, Bands, Flowers, Bonnets, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods
SELLING OUT.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 5c. and 6c.
Clearing sale of Rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 10c. to 12c.
Clearing sale of Rich Ribbons, half price, 15c. to 18c
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 37c.
Clearing sale of Head Dresses, 37c.
Clearing sale of Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk and Straw Bonnets.
Clearing sale of Chenille Scarfs, 6c., 8c.
Clearing sale Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Silk Fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6., 9c.
Clearing sale of Gloves and Hosiery.
Clearing sale of lined Lisle Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale of lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale of lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c. 18c.
Clearing sale of Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gauntlets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
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At KINZEY'S clearing sale may be found
15,000 pairs of the cheapest Kid Gloves in the City.
2,000 pairs of assorted Kid Gloves, 25c., 31c.
3,500 pairs of dark Fall and Winter colors, 44c.
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6,500 pairs of all colors best (6s.) Gloves, 62c., 63c.
Clearing sale white Merino Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale fleeced lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Cotton Hosiery, 6c.
Clearing sale Wool Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing out 3,500 pairs finer Hosiery very cheap.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 50c., 63c., 75c.
Clearing sale ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c., 8c., 12c. 15c.
Clearing sale ladies' Worked Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 31c., 50c., 56c.
Clearing sale best Steel Skirts, 13, 20, 30 springs, 50c., 75c., $1.
Clearing sale 3,500 pieces Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale Woolen Hoods, nubias, cheap.
Clearing sale rich French Flowers, half price.
Clearing sale rich French Feathers, half price.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 10c., 12½c., 18c.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of all our auction goods.
Clearing sale of our entire wholesale stock.
Will open the two stores at 10 o'clock THURSDAY MORNING. During this sale will open at 10 A. M.
WM KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., 2d st and 22d sts.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall stock of
FLANNELS,
Manufactured especially for our best
RETAIL TRADE.
Real Welsh, 4-4, to 10-4, for Skirts.
SAXONY WELSH,
Patent Unshrinkable
SAXONY,
SWANSDOWN, heavy.
BALLARD VALE. 4-4 SHEARER
English and American, Canton, and all the best washing flannels manufactured
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BROCATELLES,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
TAPESTRIES,
RUGS.
New Goods to open on MONDAY.
The new color is a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
In Lace Curtains we exhibit by far the largest stock in the City, and at large reduction in prices.
Curtain Materials, new Brocatelles, new Satins, very choice and beautiful patterns, shown the present week for the first time.
Furniture Coverings in all the new materials from the lowest to the highest prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; will be well recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 12 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as Chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a young woman with good City references, and willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; good City reference of five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to sew; speaks English and French; has good City reference. Call at No. 214 3d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good reference for both situations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid, and fine washing or waiting. Can give good reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED—A SITuation, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in washing; has 4 years' City reference. No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable and well-educated French girl, a situation in a respectable family to take care of children; no objection to go in the country or South. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-rate carver; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel as head cook. City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a steady, middle-aged woman; understands cooking in all its various branches, soups, jellies, pastry, boning fowls, made dishes; a small private family preferred to an agent; good City reference. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear of the baker's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience in this country as cook; will be found competent of her business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Notes or applications addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for several years in this City in the most respectable families; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, in a small private family; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; good City references can be given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 186 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but those that live a short distance in the country and willing to pay good wages. Apply at No. 236 Spring-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEriened woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; she fully understands her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 33d-st., room No. 8; the best City reference given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, with the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 117 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands her business. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 304 Mott-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman; can give the best City references, and can be seen at No. 84 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two sisters; one as an experienced and competent cook; no objection to assist with the washing in a small private family; the other as waitress or chamberwork; would assist in the care of children. Have the best of references from their last place where they have lived over six years. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer and is well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD GIRL WANTS A SITuation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also, by a young woman, as chambermaid and nurse. The best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Call at 56 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 186 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $5 a month, in a respectable family. Apply at No. 296 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in washing; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 278 6th av., first floor front.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A steady, industrious middle-aged woman, a situation as general servant in a small private family, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 201 Avenue A, top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen; no objection to go out of the City; reference unexceptionable. Address Mrs. W. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 38 Pitt-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A VERY RESPECTABLE German girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO procure a situation for a highly respectable person whom she has known many years either as lady's maid or housekeeper; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful. Any note sent to No. 16 West 25th-st., will receive immediate attention.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as laundress; has City references from one of the best families in the City, where she has lived for a length of time. Apply or address note to Madame GANVINE, 89 West 24th-st., until suited.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman with three year's City reference, a situation as laundress; will wait on a lady; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and does lady's fine sewing; is willing to travel; wages $9; also, understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged English woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing to make herself useful when time allows. The best of City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTED, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 63½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is a good seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse, that is capable of taking a baby from its birth; the best of City references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 306 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 399 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 26 East 12th-st., near University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and plain sewing; best City reference can be given. Call at 136 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser, and has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a competent person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go South with a kind family; has good City references. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the grocery-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years can be given. Call at No. 127 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; would go out by the day, week or month; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlishwoman of middle age, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of nursery; testimonials will be given as to her integrity and capability. Call at No. 60 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, &c.; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 349 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL desires a situation as seamstress; has her own sewing-machine, and can do the best embroidery and needlework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a good family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., first floor, front room; to be seen for this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant female wishes a situation as seamstress, or nursery governess, or to take charge of a child; no objection to the country; reference if required. Apply at No. 62 6th av., near 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress, or do a little chamberwork; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's dresses and do all kind of family sewing, and also embroidery and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference, if required. Call at No. 238 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active young woman as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place; has lived in both positions in the first families in the City, from whom she has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room and saloon; reference from her present employers. Call, for two days, at No. 375 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress. Good City reference. Apply at Carson's dye-store, 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general housework, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-avenue, near 23d-st. Only nice tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

WANTED—TO OBTAIN A GOOD PLACE FOR the Winter for a girl 12 years old, trusty, neat and industrious, to take care of a child or do light work in a house. Inquire for two days of her present employer, No. 81 West 26th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH COOKS, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses and waiters, at the Church, Home and Intelligence office, No. 11 Laight-st., corner St. John's-lane, Canal-st.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks French and English, wishes a situation to travel with a family to Europe. Good City references given. Address T. KEHL, No. 276 West 22d-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman in the country or groom in the City; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk cows, &c; has done so for the past Summer; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Englishman as coachman in a private gentleman's family; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to the country; satisfactory reference will be given from his late employer. A note addressed to J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man as coachman; has a knowledge of gardening; can produce good reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; would have no objection to go into the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man of respectability; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Advertiser is a Protestant. None other need apply. Address W. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a single (middle-aged) man, who is honest and trustworthy; can furnish first-class City reference; understands horses; is civil and obliging, and will be found fully competent. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for this week

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDDE & CO.

HENRY H. LEDDE & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 26 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in grimcrepe, rose and black walnut dining room suite in leather, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, dining tables, mahogany bed-à-tetes in hair cloth, rosewood pianos, &c. rosewood sofas and pillows, feather beds, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, dining tables, mahogany bed-à-tetes in hair cloth, rosewood pianos, &c. Also, two superb carved rosewood suites in satin, 14 pieces very elegantly upholstered shell pattern. Turkish easy chairs, solid rosewood suites, splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs, with solid pearl keys.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture in the five-story residence, No 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., being in perfect order and the very best description, consisting of every thing to be found in a first-class residence, such as a very superior rosewood piano-forte, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, parlor reception chairs, elegant Turkish easy chairs, superb marble mirrors, oil paintings, oak dining-room furniture, china, glass and silver ware, together with a large variety of fine bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, carpets, &c. The whole having cost over $10,000, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers without reserve, in consequence of removal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A SPLENDID SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE and Furniture at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a fine two-story house, with stable, ice-house, &c., and about 3 quarters of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within the 20-minutes' walk of the depot. Now occupied by Rollin Sanford, Esq. Carriage to view the premises, and full particulars, can be had at the Auction Rooms.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORder of Col. R. E. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:

2,228 rifles, flint lock.
1,389 rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of various kinds of men's, women's and children's heavy goods, adapted to the season.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ¾c., Jonquills 3c., Anemonies 3c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcissus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address
P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., (excluding men's, boys' and youths' grain, calf and big double-sole water-proof boots.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—BY ORDER OF CHAS. A. PEABODY, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the valuable property No. 43 Spring st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22; $6,000 can remain on Bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such an investment. The place comprises about 20 ordinary full sized lots, handsomely wooded and laid out, with large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 9th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to J. HUNT, No. 113 4th-av., New-York; or CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—NO. 5 HANOVER-PLACE—A SNUG two-story and basement cottage, gas and water, in perfect order; location and neighborhood unexceptionable; near to Fulton-av. cars. The above house will be sold under foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1860, at 12 M., at City salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at public auction.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 68 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x46 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depôts, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st. or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.

BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa. French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPAnese Teas from Yeddo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $26 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
E. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 65th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1st JANUARY, 1869,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY,

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,200,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $630,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $650,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last may be earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. net on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Bayrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 88 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.
E. M. GILBERT, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.
Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

CORPORATION BONDS.—$35,000 CITY OF Newark, N. J., bearing interest six per cent. per annum, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

$500,000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan.) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONington Railroad Co Stock; old and new bought. One share New-York Opera House for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	4:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
6:55 P. M.	

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6:20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 9:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M., Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 7, and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 6:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 26. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North LaRue, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:48 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 164 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often produced by insecurity, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$2
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 164 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 112 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. Will sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dunne-pl., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 453 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out that the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local and well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STUYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Berkley, Administrator of John A. Underhill, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Matthew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
c31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS E. DURYEA, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons—To the Defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 30th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860. H. B. HIBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
c31-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent,
s26-law10wW. Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15 law6mW*

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$138
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Saturday, Oct. 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

a medal, and to have its name washed, for its good behavior yesterday.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh ward is bounded by Grand, Catharine, Division streets and the East River, and contains eleven districts. One of the largest votes ever cast in the Ward—in fact the largest—was polled yesterday. From the time at which the polls were opened until nearly sunset, a trail of people occupied the adjacent sidewalks, patiently awaiting their turn to do what they considered their duty to their country, by depositing their votes for their respective candidates. The Breckinridge State ticket was ignored, the Union ticket being the favorite. The Lincoln ticket made a good run, but is, no doubt, beaten by the Unionists. There was considerable challenging on both sides, which was the cause of considerable delay, and several parties were unable to vote in consequence.

EIGHTH WARD.

The election in this Ward was conducted throughout the day in the most quiet and orderly manner—more so than in an ordinary election of Ward officers. Not a single arrest was made from sunrise to sunset for any offence whatever. A little excitement was created early in the morning by the appearance of a man hanging by the neck to a telegraph pole in Greenwich-street, near Spring. On a closer inspection he was found to be only "a man of straw," and from certain papers found in his pockets he was supposed to have been intended to personate Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, the Mozart candidate for Congress in that District. He was taken down by some policemen and conveyed to the dead house, to await the recognition of his friends.

NINTH WARD.

This Ward was also very quiet during the forenoon, but in the afternoon two or three skirmishes occurred, one of which was of a serious character. DENNIS CUNNINGHAM and ROBERT CALKIN got into an altercation at the Eleventh District polls, during which CUNNINGHAM stabbed CALKIN with a large cheese knife, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound. It was a political quarrel about the comparative merits of MORRISSEY, BRENNAN and JAMES LYNCH, the Tammany and Mozart candidates for Register. CUNNINGHAM was locked up to await examination.

JAS. PERRY was also arrested and locked up for an assault upon JACOB ROBINSON.

FRED. TRAINOR was arrested for illegal voting at the Eleventh District polls. He succeeded in depositing his vote, and is said to be not a resident of the Ward.

TENTH WARD.

This Ward lies between the Bowery and Rivington, Division and Norfolk streets. It is usually a very orderly Ward, and was particularly so yesterday. Here, as in other Wards, the "heaviest vote ever known" was cast. There was not the slightest approach to a disturbance, although in two districts, the third and fifth, some ill-feeling was occasioned by challenging. The entire vote was "got in" in this Ward, but only with difficulty, owing to the unusual number offering themselves as voters and the delay interposed by the challengers.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Throughout the Eleventh Ward there were no unusual occurrences to distinguish the day from ordinary elections. In the Fourth District, which was a large one, some seven hundred being on the register, only four hundred and fifty-six votes were polled. About fifty persons were unable to get their votes in. The following arrests were made: JOHN BULGER, for disorderly behavior, committed in default of bail; AXEL ODELL, for interfering with the officer, also committed; JAMES A. SHANNESSY, for attempting to vote illegally at the Eleventh District, on complaint of Officer G. W. CHURCH; and FRANCIS O'NEIL, for the same offence, at the Eighteenth District—the latter on complaint of Officers MERSHON and BRATTY. During the day 45 men were kept in reserve at this station, with an omnibus in readiness to convey them to any desired point. The election returns began to be received from this Ward at 6 o'clock P. M.

TWELFTH WARD.

This part of the City, embracing Harlem and Yorkville, remained undisturbed throughout the day, while the voting proceeded with animation, and the vote polled proved as great as at any previous election.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

As early as the polls were opened, a large crowd had assembled at each of the eight districts of this Ward, which is bounded by Norfolk, Rivington, Division and Grand streets. Here, as elsewhere, there was an unaccountable number of voters who filed in, en queue, trailing themselves along the sidewalk, like an exaggerated serpent. And here, as elsewhere, in all the districts, there was no disturbance, or further approach to it, than the arrest of two parties for illegal voting, who were discharged by the magistrate, (Justice STERRS,) after examination. At the Fifth District two men were arrested for overturning ticket boxes, who were also subsequently discharged.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Two men named RILEY and MCGUINNESS, *alias* "Santa Anna," were arrested in this Ward during the forenoon for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. With these exceptions no arrests were made during the day, and the Election went off in an unusually quiet manner.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

This Ward, always quiet and orderly, was more so than ever yesterday. No disturbance of any kind occurred during the entire day, and not a single arrest was made. The larger portion of the votes were cast before noon, and, with the exception of the Second District, the polls were nearly deserted during the latter part of the day.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth is commonly a quiet Ward on election day, and yesterday it was preëminently so. The crowds at the polls were unusually large, and men stood in line with the steadiness of veterans, awaiting their turn to deposit the precious documents which bore the expression of their sovereign will. There were only two persons arrested at the polls during the whole day. These were EDWARD BLANEY and PATRICK GRESHAM, taken in custody by Officer HUGHES for disorderly conduct, in the First and Second Districts. The chief excitement was in the Ninth-avenue, in the vicinity of the streets in the lower part of the Ward. There a few rowdies, who were drinking freely, amused the crowd by their gibes and jests, and their offers to fight any passer-by, "or any other man, for a thousand dollars," but they were more talkative than demonstrative, and nothing came of it all. Just as the polls were closing, a fight occurred on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, in which a number of rough fellows, who had been "spilin'" for it all day, took part. Two of their number commenced bantering each other in fun, and ended by tackling each other in earnest. Their friends rushed together from all quarters, and the police with commendable alacrity plunged into the thickest of it, and put an end to the fight speedily. Still the people lingered, and presently, by way of diversion, another rowdy knocked down his next neighbor. Then there was another rush, and another interference by the police, and that ended it. Nobody was arrested, and nobody was injured.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The voting throughout this Ward proceeded without difficulty or particular excitement, until about 3½ o'clock P. M., when a fight took place in the Eleventh District, No. 123 Avenue-A, known as Mackrellville, between some parties who had attacked and upset some of the booths of the Republicans. In the fight, a man named COSTELLO was badly hurt about the head. He was taken to the Hospital by Officer DAVIS. Another, named JACOB TERIS, was also injured, and taken home by his friends. Two or three others were slightly injured, and ran off before they could be arrested. The rioters are well known. In several of the Districts the polls were closed before all had voted, and toward the close there was considerable crowding and pushing for chances to get in, which required all the efforts of the Police to control. The day was one of the hardest for the Police which they have experienced for a long time. EDMUND GLEASON was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, for attempting to vote illegally.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The election in the Eighteenth Ward opened early and vigorously, a large part of the votes being in before 2 o'clock P. M. In some of the Districts which were large, with small facilities of access to and egress from the polling-places, delays occurred which were the cause of much complaint, many being obliged to leave the polls, and others were unable to get their vote in. In the Sixth District, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, there was not a moment's respite throughout the day. At 4½ o'clock P. M., seventy-five persons remained in line, waiting for their turn, many of whom had been there for over two hours. When the final "Hear ye," was heard announcing the close of the polls, some forty or fifty had not voted. One old German, who said he was a Democrat of twenty years standing, and a "Hard-Shell, too," waited from 1 till 3½ P. M. unable to get in. He then declared in terms more emphatic than polite, that "dis country vas von humbug," and left in disgust. There were about 800 registered, and some 550 votes cast. Toward evening some drunken persons made a little disturbance, but the police soon quieted them without difficulty. THOMAS MULLIGAN was arrested for illegal voting, he having "bet the drinks" with some one who challenged his vote. MULLIGAN then "swore it in," and the person with whom he made the bet complained of him and caused his arrest. The polls were closed at 4:53 P. M., the boxes sealed and delivered to the canvassers, one of whom offered violent complaints against one of the Inspectors, charging him with unfair management, and told him if there had been no law he would have snaked him from behind the boxes. A number of suspicious characters crowded into the room where the canvass was to be made, and insisted on seeing the votes counted.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The vote polled in this Ward was very heavy, while yet at the close of the polls a large number of voters stood in line at the Second and Third Districts, awaiting their turn, but were cut off by the expiration of the time allotted for holding the poll.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Quiet prevailed, too, in the Twentieth Ward. There was an uncommon dearth of drunkards and loafers. There were plenty of adult idlers and urchins about the polls, of course, but we hardly came across one of the regular rollicking ruffians insulting anybody and everybody through mere wantonness, with no special grudge against anybody, but shouting, screaming, dancing and assaulting indiscriminately, from pure love of the thing apparently—the type of your full-fledged New-York rowdy on election-day. There were several arrests, but none of them for very flagrant offences. The Police force of the Ward, augmented by details of twenty-two Central Park Police, commanded by Sergeant KEEFE, and of ten men from the Third Precinct, was judiciously distributed by Captain MCKELVEY, and was prepared to quell any serious outbreak. None, however, occurred. Officer HATCH arrested an Irish dock vagrant named HENRY CRISTER, who presented himself at the polls partially intoxicated, and attempted to vote illegally. He said he lived on a schooner lying at a wharf on the North River. Inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that the statement was false. DENNIS EARLY and BERNARD REILLY, both Irish, were arrested for exposing liquor for sale on election day. They promised to shut up their shops, and were permitted to depart. Several arrests for disorderly conduct and fighting at the polls were made, but none of them were very outrageous cases.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The voting progressed harmoniously until the close of the polls, and at all hours during the day the lines were full of voters.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The election passed off like a love-feast in the Twenty-second Ward. Two men were arrested for illegal voting—JAMES MCDERMOTT, an Irish boatman, in the Third District, and JAMES W. SLOWER, in the Eighth District. At the polling-place of the Eleventh District, corner of Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, at sunset, a poor German, full of lager, whose name was MICHAEL PROSTNER, was plagued a good deal by some rowdies and finally struck one of them. Officer GREER took him to the Station-house to keep him out of harm's way.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

TAMMANY DISCONSOLATE.

Marshal Rynders, in an Irreverent Manner, Concedes the Victory to Lincoln.

The crowd which gathered about Tammany last evening, dispersed and reassembled several times before the old wigwam showed any signs of life. Not only was there no "Rynders pocket-piece," to scare the echoes in the Park, but there was no tar-barrel, there were no rockets or Roman candles. Not to speak of a full Band of music, there was not even a single drum or fife. Tammany was dismal. Tammany was abyssmal. Tammany, in fact, was nowhere, till about eight o'clock, when the gas in the large room was partially lighted, and a tolerable crowd, in some twenty minutes, found admission. And then, where was the pride of Tammany? Three or four hundred men, and an equal number of boys, constituted the audience who were to listen to, approve and applaud the speakers. Councilman MCCONNELL, in the absence of Marshal RYNDERS, took the chair. He said that the object of the meeting was to receive the returns of the election for the different Wards of the City, which he trusted would result in a great victory for the Union ticket. The Eleventh Ward, he knew, was 2,305 majority for that ticket.

A VOICE—Give us a song.

MCCONNELL—I cannot sing, but I feel thunderingly anxious to give you a great majority.

A VOICE—What about the Seventh Ward?

MCCONNELL—In the Seventh Ward there are 7,000 majority for the Union ticket.

The speaker continued to enlighten the audience concerning the majorities in favor of the Union ticket in the Sixth, Ninth and Eighteenth Wards, when just at this point Marshal RYNDERS made his appearance. Of course he was cheered very loudly. Of course he was called to speak immediately, and of course, with his accustomed modesty, he declined. But having declined, he was prevailed upon to reconsider the matter, and did it very effectively by mounting the platform, and yielding the election to LINCOLN in the following terms:

SPEECH OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

My friends and fellow Democrats! The City is all safe. [Cheers.] I had hoped that the country would be so, too, but there are those who can smell a nigger a mile and a half off, and they have prevented it. The Ninth Ward, I am glad to say, has done its duty. It has gone 1,000 for the Fusion ticket, where I expected it would have gone 1,000 against us. I have been working pretty hard, boys, and I am pretty hoarse, and I can add, that I have done all I could to secure a victory.

VOICE—So have I.

RYNDERS—If you have, I will treat you to a bottle of wine at the Pewter Mug. I say that I have made every effort that I could, and if the Democratic Party has fallen to the ground, I cannot help it. If there are any Black Republicans here, and they have won the ticket, let them ride the nigger if they like—a real black nigger, a woolly-head, with pouty lips—and if she is a nigger wench weighing 250 pounds, she will spoil GREELEY'S white hat.

The Marshal proceeded to say that he was doutful whether the majority in their favor in the City would overcome the majority against them in the State, but of one thing he was sure, if the "old gentleman above" had taken proper care of His best people they would win the day. As for the Republicans, they ate niggers, drank niggers and slept niggers, and awoke in the morning black on one side of their faces. The Union Party had been crushed out by the Democratic Common Council, who had refused to increase the number of polling Districts in the City of New-York. If the Democrats, if the Fusionists had not had time to vote to-day, it was the fault of that Common Council. They had not had time to vote, and thousands of votes had been crowded out. Call to account these men; who have been derelict in this matter, whether they are my friends or not, or your friends or not. This business of the increase of polling places should have been attended to in August, and why was it not done? It was their duty to have provided places for the people to vote. Why had they not done it?

The Marshal here diverged into a little personal piece of business. He said: Old LEWIS TAPPAN came into my office, the other day, with an hypocritical voice, and face like the devil. He asked me for instruction in the case of those three little niggers. I said to him, "I have given you all the instruction I can." I told him also that I wished the devil had him, and that I would like to hang him. "I hate the whole race of you," said I. He replied, "I don't hate you, I don't hate the devil." "Well," I said, "You would be ungrateful if you did hate the devil for he is your leader." And then when he said something whining and hypocritical to me, I told him again, "I hate the whole race of you, and if I could hang all of you I would; I court your hatred, and I want it, and I would hang every son of a b—h of you." And I would. So help me God, I would. Not that I hate any individual,—not even in the Black Republican party, only so far as they have destroyed our party. They are dirty rascals, and not deserving of my hate.

Here a gentleman handed to the Marshal the returns of the Seventh Ward, giving 1,200 majority for the Union ticket. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—How has the State gone?

ANOTHER VOICE—I can state that ANSON BURLINGAME is defeated in Massachusetts. [Vociferous cheers.]

RYNDERS—I already owe a man a hat, and another a bottle of champagne, and, if that is true, I promise you a new coat.

VOICE—Don't make make a fool of yourself, RYNDERS.

RYNDERS—Don't you make a d—d fool of yourself. Dry up. Here come some more returns.

The returns for the Eighteenth Ward were handed in. The Marshal announced the majority 2,500 for the Union ticket. [Cheers.]

VOICE—How about the State?

RYNDERS—I don't know. It's getting hot here, open that window.

The window was opened, but had immediately to be closed, the wind blowing too strong. The Marshal at this point, stepping to take breath, three cheers were given for him, and three, with a tiger, for the Union.

The returns of the Seventh Ward were handed in. The Marshal announced them to be 1,500 majority for the Fusion Ticket. [Loud cheers.]

RYNDERS—If your hurrahs could put us in, God damn me if the devil could put us out. The devil had great influence in the Wide-Awake procession the other night, and I wouldn't wonder if he didn't beat us. I have not heard from the bloody Sixth or the bloody Fourteenth ——.

A VOICE—The Fifteenth Ward—the Black Republican Ward—gives 1,977 majority for the Union Ticket. [Three enthusiastic cheers.]

RYNDERS—And here are some more returns handed to me. The Seventh Ward gives 1,500 majority, [renewed cheers,] and the Tenth Ward 935.

VOICE—How about New-Jersey?

RYNDERS—She is out of the United States, and won't do us any good unless we get New-York.

Assisted by a friend, the Marshal here figured up the returns, and stated that the Union ticket was nearly 20,000 ahead, with four or five Wards to hear from. The announcement was received with very feeble cheers, whereupon the Marshal said that the Fusion Party had been badly treated, having had at least 10,000 votes shut out for want of a sufficient number of polling places. They had been shut out by the delay of the Black Republican Inspectors. "When I went to vote this morning," said the Marshal, "I was asked three times by a man who ought to have known me as well as you do, what my name was. 'ISAIAH RYNDERS,' said I, and I had to repeat and repeat it, and the last time I said, 'ISAIAH RYNDERS, and be d——d to you.' I suppose, from my appearance, he did not think I had a 'local habitation and a name.'"

A VOICE—How has the City gone?

RYNDERS—Well, from 28,000 to 30,000.

VOICE—That is pretty good, but how about the State?

RYNDERS—A fellow once said to me that birds were of such a gender, I forget what gender, and perhaps he didn't know himself what gender, and so I say that the State is of a doubtful gender. But the City of New-York stands for Union, let other places have done what they have. Every man who lives in this City, who has voted our ticket, has a right to say to the world that we are a conservative City, [Don't knock that man's hat over his eyes, don't,] and if the people in the country will trample upon us, for the love of the negro, let them bear the ignominy of it, and if the Union is dissolved, we can proudly say, "Never shake your gory fingers at us; we have stood by the rights of the white people of this country, and if we are beaten, we are beaten honorably."

The Marshal left the platform amid loud applause. Calls were made for the Chairman, but he had disappeared, and there being no other speaker present, the audience lugubriously dissolved itself, the Marshal announcing it as his opinion that LINCOLN would be the next President.

AT THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

General Rejoicing.

The Republican rejoicings filled the City last night. They celebrated their triumph in the streets; they gathered in shouting crowds around the newspaper-offices; they inundated the Station-houses, and threw up their hats as the returns were announced; they assembled at the Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, in such numbers, that once wedged in one could not turn around to come out again. There Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER took the Chair, and, with Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD and Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, received the returns, and from time to time computed the probable result. Mr. CONOVER read the figures, and every time he read the people cheered or jeered, according to the complexion of the news. The enthusiasm, which was wild, as soon as it was known how much below the estimate of the Fusionists was the result in the First Ward, increased steadily as the night wore on, and was incontinent at last. Never were there gathered together so many persons in so excellent a humor. While they were waiting for news from some Ward not yet heard from, all were talking and laughing at once; some were giving lusty cheers for LINCOLN and the whole Republican ticket; some were cracking jokes at the expense of the Opposition; those without were endeavoring to elbow their way in, and some within, half suffocated, were trying to force their way out. It was just such a hubbub of hilarity, in short, as you would expect to hear in the Republican Head-quarters on the night of the Republican victory. One, more enthusiastic, was incessantly proposing three cheers for somebody. He proposed three cheers for Gen. WARD; they were given with gusto. He proposed three more for Mr. CONOVER, and three more for Mr. SPENCER; they were given. Then he proposed "Three cheers for me." They were not given. Then, by way of variety, he proposed three cheers for Mr. CONOVER again. Here that gentleman interposed and requested that less noise should be made, and that men would stand still; he did not know how long the floor of the room would support such a mass of enthusiastic people. A man mounted a chair at the remote end of the room and shouted out the name of a friend, whom he said he wanted to go to a fire that was raging not far off. "There's a fire every where," said Mr. SPENCER, and that brought down the house—almost the floor—again. Loud as the din was during these interludes, as soon as the Chairman announced more returns, quiet was immediately restored—to be lost again amid a storm of cheers as soon as they were read. Thus, till a late hour, they kept it up at No. 618 Broadway.

At the Head-quarters of the various Republican Clubs, too, there were immense throngs. The City Wide-Awakes were at their rendezvous in force, and at Stuyvesant Institute the jam was irrepressible. The interior of the building was choked with people, the entrance was blocked up, and the sidewalk in front was black with Republicans. With the thunders of the thousands there assembled, the vicinity like the rest of the City, was kept thoroughly and wide awake.

BELL AND EVERETT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Great Enthusiasm,

The principal head-quarters of the Bell and Everett men in Broadway was thronged as early as 7 o'clock P. M., by an eager multitude, whose impatience to learn the first tidings of the election manifested itself in shouts and other demonstrations. A steady stream poured in and out of the hall, which, from the confined state of the inside atmosphere made it almost impossible to breathe it. The meeting finally overran, and a large concourse blocked up the sidewalk in front of the building. It was not long before straggling returns from the Wards began to come in, and, as they were announced from the platform, a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. They shouted and cheered, waved hats, clapped hands, stamped, whistled, crowed and then cheered again. The crowd pressed up towards the platform, and mounted the benches, which gave way, one after another with a crash, precipitating the perchers to the floor amid derisive shouts and laughter. The announcement that APPLETON had beaten BURLINGAME in Boston created a furore of delight, and the whole company gave themselves up to yells, shouts and huzzas which were perfectly deafening. The announcement that New-Jersey had given eight thousand majority for fusion, and that "PENNINGTON was defeated," created another paroxysm which vented itself in a long, strong, and tumultuous pow-wow, which would have startled a tribe of Narragansett Indians. A motion was immediately made and carried, to receive New-Jersey into the Union. The news that the Ninth Ward had polled 1,000 majority for Fusion, brought out another prolonged and ear-splitting round of cheers, given after the most approved modern style, ringing the changes first on "U-n-i-o-n—Bell-Everett—tiger," and then with their "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven—t-i-g-e-r!" In some cases the official returns were read as they were handed in, and at others the President would state that he had learned from an "authentic source" so and so. A transparency quoting the 1,000 majority in the Ninth Ward was finally brought into the hall, which appeared to set the whole meeting crazy with excitement, and for a time the din and confusion was perfectly appalling. The excitement had now reached a pitch which it was difficult to control, and it took the President, with the aid of several assistants, by signs, gestures, and grimace, to bring them to listen to what he wished to communicate. Seizing the transparency aforesaid, with one of the Union banners, they rushed out of the hall, and for several minutes flaunted it before the eyes of their astonished neighbors, the Republicans across the way. They then marched up and down Broadway, shouting with all their might and main. A statement that Niagara Falls had voted by a small majority, the Union ticket, brought out another *torrent* of the customary demonstrations.

The enthusiasm had now reached such a pitch that the delighted Bell-Everett men punched each other in the ribs and knocked each others' hats down over their eyes.

The impression by this time was strong throughout the meeting that New-York City had given from 40,000 to 50,000 majority for the Union ticket, that the State was safe for BELL and EVERETT; that New-Jersey and Rhode Island had gone the same way—in a word, that the Republicans were tectotally "squelched," and the Union saved. In this comfortable frame of mind they shouted themselves hoarse, and having exhausted themselves by degrees, adjourned to carry the good news to all parts of the City.

At the Newspaper Offices.

If any one doubted last evening that the telegraph wires were big with the fate of this glorious Union, a walk in the vicinity of the different newspaper offices would have speedily convinced him to the contrary. Such crowds as were gathered around the doors of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* are only to be seen on these quadriennial occasions of the country's salvation or destruction. Even our mundane neighbor suffered from a temporary deluge of humanity, and crowds rushed to read the latest entries in the *Day Book*. The publication offices were soon filled; "happy thou," thought the crowd outside, who have gained admittance to the inner mysteries. It is very probable that the minnows in the North River envy those which are snugly boxed up and labeled sardines. Anxious to see as well as to hear the outside crowd flattened their noses painfully against the panes—one would have imagined that they thought to smell out the returns. They climbed on each other's shoulders and stood on each other's heads in a vain attempt to peer in at the second story windows. Curiosity, apprehension, exultation—these and all other emotions, were as plainly stamped on each individual countenance as the Eagle on a quarter or the Georgius Rex on an old-fashioned pennypiece. These emotions found expression whenever returns came in from a Ward or a County. There were cheers and groans and hurrahs and hisses. And until the night had grown old and morning was born, the clamorous crowd demanded more news and later intelligence. They demanded to know the fate of the Union before daybreak, and many of them learnt it before they went home. But it is questionable whether the majority of them would find out during the coming Presidential term whether the country were saved or lost, if it were not for the information supplied by their party newspaper.

At the Fifth Ward Hotel.

At the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, there was a commingling of spirits. The sentence is meant to be metaphorical, yet it may also be understood in a literal sense. Republicans were there, as well as Union men and Disunion men. Truth compels the admission that the Republicans were in a respectable minority, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in noise. Bets were offered on all sides in relation to the result of the City election, but few were actually made. When it came to putting up the money, it was generally found that neither party had any, and so the talk all went for nought. When the returns came in from the different Wards, and were chalked on the huge black-board over the counter, the cheers were vociferous. That is, from one side of the house—the Republicans were reticent of their applause. "Where are the caps and capes?" asked exultant Democrats. "Wait," replied the patient Link and Lincoln men, "you have your time now; we'll have ours to-morrow." Most singular good humor seemed to prevail on all hands, and even the remarks of the defeated in reply to their triumphant taunters were more in sorrow than in anger. Great anxiety was visible among the frequenters of the Fifth Ward Hotel to know the result of the general election; and the early advent of the TIMES to enlighten their souls this morning was eagerly looked for by all parties.

Thorp's Hotel, Union-square.

This place, the Head-quarters of the Breckinridge and Lane Party, was entirely deserted during the evening. The superior advantages for learning the result of the election afforded by the newspaper offices down town, drew off nearly all the partizans who were wont to congregate there, and as the returns did not furnish much occasion for rejoicing, to the adherents of that ticket, they did not come back to their Head-quarters to celebrate their victory.

At the Pewter Mug,

The quondam head-quarters of the real Democracy, quiet reigned supreme. At 9 o'clock that famous resort of the unterrified contained thirteen humans, three of whom, worn out by the arduous labors of the day, were sleeping, possibly dreaming, of the snug berths they had been promised if John Smith or Wm. Jones was elected. The others were imbibing quietly and steadily.

IMPROMPTU WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

They are Attacked by Armed Men.

A short time before 12 o'clock midnight, an impromptu gathering of the City Wide-Awakes took place, and preparations were made immediately for a demonstration. A banner bearing a full-length portrait of "Old ABE," with a broom in both hands, in the act of sweeping out the White House, and surmounted by the inscription, "Clear the track!" was carried in front of the procession. Forming in platoons of six abreast, they marched down Broadway, through the Park, and, halting in front of the TIMES office, gave rousing cheers for the success of the Republican ticket. The procession then marched down Park-row, headed by the banner, and marching to the tap of a drum. When they had reached a position opposite the Astor House, several rowdies broke into the procession and tore down the banner, while one of the party, at the same instant, struck one of the Wide-Awakes a heavy blow upon the mouth. This was the signal for a general fight; clubs and stones were freely used by all parties, and one of the rowdies, finding himself overpowered, drew a knife and made a rush at those nearest him, swearing that he would murder every Wide-Awake that he could get a hold of. Another drew a revolver and threatened to blow the first man's brains out who approached him. These actions and threats kept the Wide-Awakes at some distance, when one of the party shouted, "What, shall three or four loafers frighten us?" and instantly a rush was made, and before either party could use their weapons they were disarmed and badly beaten. Another of the assailants drew a heavy club, while the two parties were fighting at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, and struck one of the Wide-Awakes a severe blow upon the head, felling him to the ground. Hardly had he committed the assault, however, than he was seized by a number of the Wide-Awakes and most unmercifully pummeled. Finally he broke from them and entered an Eighth-avenue car, which had just started, and escaped. A number of the Wide-Awakes now went up Broadway, preceded by the banners, and the rest dispersed.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

A Large Number of Voters Prevented from Casting their Ballots—An Excited and Disappointed, though Tolerant Throng.

At the second district poll of the Tenth Ward, located in Atlantic-street, near Smith-street, the election proceeded with the utmost spirit, mingled with good order, from sunrise to sunset. A very large vote was polled, and but for the inadequate facilities afforded for extending to the voters of the Ward the rights of franchise no cause for dissatisfaction would have marred the proceedings of the day. As it was, however, a large number of voters, probably one hundred and fifty, who were in every way eligible, were debarred the privilege owing to the expiration of the allotted time for voting, ere they could deposit their ballots. As early as 6 o'clock nearly one hundred voters were on the ground, and as soon as the poll was opened a line, which soon numbered upward of a hundred, was formed, and eventually doubling in force. During the day the line fell but little short of one hundred, and as the hour approached for closing it became apparent that many would be deprived of an opportunity to deposit their ballots. No little excitement ensued from this cause, and during the rest of the day, Inspector FOLK remained on the ground with a strong force of Police. The crowd toward evening became more and more excited, while it continued to gain in numbers. At four o'clock nearly five hundred persons were on the ground, though good order prevailed. Precisely at the hour of sundown the poll was declared closed, and at that moment over one hundred voters stood in line, awaiting their turn to deposit their ballots. The disappointment expressed was of the most bitter nature, and not a few berated soundly the neglect of the proper parties in not providing more ample means for voting in the Tenth Ward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAURENS-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of THOMAS COMANSKY, whose death has been already announced as having resulted from a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, received last Friday morning. Numerous witnesses were examined, but the testimony failed to develop any facts tending to establish the identity of the person who inflicted the wound. A verdict was therefore rendered of death from "Peritonitis," superinduced by the injury. Deceased resided in Laurens-street, near where the Police found him after he had been wounded.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF MANUS FARREN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday prosecuted an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of MANUS FARREN, a deck hand attached to the steamer *Jonas C. Heartt*, whose body was found on Monday evening in the river at the foot of Dey-street, with marks of violence about his head and face, leading to a belief that he had been murdered. Dr. G. E. BEURON made a post-mortem examination of the body, and testified to his belief that deceased had come to his death by drowning. Other witnesses showed that FARREN had been fighting, and that when he returned to the steamer on Saturday night, he was so much intoxicated that he stumbled overboard. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, and resided in Newark, whither his remains have been taken for interment.

Exciting Race at Poughkeepsie.

One of the finest races of the season took place at Poughkeepsie on Monday, between WILLIAM BERGEN, of that city, and JOSHUA Ward, of Newburgh, the acknowledged champion of America, for $500. BERGEN challenged any man in the country to row him a distance of five or ten miles for a sum of money and the championship, and the friends of WARD at once persuaded him to accept the challenge. The race was agreed between the parties to come off at Poughkeepsie, and the course to be rowed was twice around that recently rowed at the late regatta at that city. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the signal was given, BERGEN gaining the advantage of a boat's length in the start. This slight difference was soon, however, overcome by WARD, and the men rowed for miles nearly side by side. Nearly two thousand persons, from all parts along the river, were present to witness the race. A barge, filled with persons, steamed up and down the river. This was mostly filled with ladies. The Poughkeepsie crew, in their four-oared boat, rowed alongside of their champion, and cheered him on, while the Newburghers were provided with a small steamboat, which easily kept alongside of the rowers. The course was about ten miles. On the home stretch BERGEN was slightly ahead, and would probably have won the race, if he had not made a mistake in crossing the river to the opposite side of the stake boat, to that which was agreed upon by the judges as the winning side, and before this difference could be regained, WARD had passed him and won the race by only 3¼ minutes. Time, 83 minutes and 86½ minutes. It is expected that another match will be made up between them immediately.

Gov. Morgan and Ex-Quartermaster Mitchell.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I desire to add to the explanation you have deemed it proper to make in reference to this subject.

When the Governor's hospitalities were accepted by the Prince of Wales and his party (consisting of fourteen,) the task of filling the few remaining seats was a delicate one. The propriety of making the dinner an official one was manifest; but as there were eight State officers and but four seats, to have discriminated would have been invidious. The Governor decided, therefore, to invite the resident members of his military staff.

On the morning of the day that the Prince was to dine with the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the city. Upon expressing regret that his table was full, and that he could not, therefore, invite the Lieutenant-Governor, I remarked that I would see one of the gentlemen of the staff and ask him to withdraw his acceptance; and for that purpose I went immediately to the office of Col. RATHBONE, Aid-de-Camp, who was out. Leaving his office, I met Gen. MITCHELL in State-street, and asked him to give his seat at the Governor's table to the Lieutenant-Governor. He answered curtly, "I shan't do it." I remarked that his "answer to a very proper request surprised me." He inquired why he "was asked to give up his seat." I answered that I "had just called to make the request of Col. RATHBONE, who was absent; that Gen. JOHNSON, another member of the staff, had gone to West Point, to escort the Prince; and that meeting him, opportunely, I had asked him to do just what it was usual and proper for members of the suite of a President or a Governor, a General-in-Chief, under similar circumstances, to do.

The insult to Gen. MITCHELL (if asking him to waive his claim in favor of the second officer in the Government is insulting) was one for which I am wholly responsible.

The charge that "Gen. MITCHELL was excluded from the Governor's table because he is a hotel keeper," is preposterous—especially preposterous, when the suggestion and the request were mine—not the Governor's. If any such idea could have entered my head, it would have prevented me from asking Governor KING to appoint, and Governor MORGAN to reappoint, Gen. MITCHELL.

Respectfully, yours, THURLOW WEED.

REPLY OF EX-QUARTERMASTER MITCHELL.

To the Editor of the Herald:

EVERETT HOUSE, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

I have hitherto taken no part in the controversy in relation to the recent behavior of Gov. MORGAN towards myself. My friends have done in the matter as they saw fit, unaided and unasked by me. I find, however, in the *Evening Post* of Nov. 1, a letter from THURLOW WEED, which is so utterly incorrect in all its statements referring to me, that I feel it only due to myself to deny them publicly.

Taking up the paragraphs in Mr. WEED'S letter in their order, that gentleman did not meet me in State-street, but went to Congress Hall in search of me. Not finding me there, he sent Mr. SPRINGSTEAD for me. The latter met me in Broadway, and said that "Mr. WEED was in the Union Bank, and wanted to see me right away," and in the Union Bank the conversation alluded to took place.

My reply to Mr. WEED, when asked to give up the seat at table, was not "I shan't do it;" but "I do not want to do that." Mr. WEED thereupon said, "You must do it; you embarrass the Governor exceedingly; he wants your seat for the Lieutenant Governor. I have declined my invitation; you have had the honor of being invited to the dinner, and have also the honor of having the Prince at your house—this is sufficient." I then asked Mr. WEED if the members of the Staff were to be asked to decline. He replied that "they were; he was going at once to see them, as the Governor wished to invite the other State officers in their stead." I told him that I would think about it and see Gov. MORGAN. I went at once to the Governor, told him of the conversation with Mr. WEED; said "I did not wish to embarrass him, and would resign my seat at the table, but with the understanding that the other members of the Staff should also resign;" to which the Governor replied that Mr. WEED would see them at once, and that he should invite in their stead the remainder of the State officers, according to their rank.

From the Executive Chamber I went to the office of the Adjutant-General, who told me that he had that morning offered his seat at table to the Governor, but that the offer was at once declined. Gov. MORGAN had previously told me that Col. RATHBONE had also offered to give up his seat; and as he is simply Aid, and inferior in rank to the Quartermaster-General, the query naturally suggests itself, why was not the offer accepted? Another query that seems appropriate is, how shall Mr. WEED'S statement, that he declined his invitation, be reconciled with the declaration of the Governor that not a single civilian had been or should be invited to the dinner. It is well to mention here that the Lieutenant-Governor was not present at the dinner, and no other State officer was invited.

On the morning after the dinner, by the advice of many Republican friends, I sent in my resignation to the Governor, and left Albany that afternoon, and have been absent until now both from this City and Albany. Mr. WEED was aware of my absence, and consequent inability to answer his assertions.

In regard to the concluding paragraph of Mr. WEED'S letter, and the insinuation it contains, I simply declare that I have held the office of Quartermaster-General for the last six years, and was not until now aware that I had been indebted to Mr. WEED for the place. The position was unsought by me; and not one word of conversation in regard to it ever passed between Mr. WEED and myself.

Respectfully yours, JAS. L. MITCHELL.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2850. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

More of the Great Popular Pronunciamiento for Republicanism.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln Placed Beyond Doubt.

Bell and Conservatism Leading at the South.

New-Jersey the Only Free State Known to be Untrue to Freedom.

Delaware to be Represented in Congress by a Republican.

DEFEAT OF SPEAKER PENNINGTON.

Republican Losses and Gains on the Congressional Ticket.

How the News is Received North and South.

The returns received during yesterday entirely justified the enthusiasm with which the Republicans received the first intimations of victory. The fact that Mr. LINCOLN is to be the next President of the United States, if it needed confirmation, received it in each successive flash along the telegraph wires, until speculation settled down upon the mere calculation of his majority. But speculation was even here at a loss, so unexpectedly large were the majorities. We give in the subjoined table the estimates and actual figures, so far as they have been received from the States indicated. They will of course be modified hereafter:

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Maine	20,000
New-Hampshire	9,000
Vermont	11,000
Massachusetts	55,000
Rhode Island	——
Connecticut	10,000
New-York	40,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
Michigan	26,000
Ohio	32,000
Indiana	27,000
Illinois	15,000
Wisconsin	12,000
Iowa	——
Minnesota	10,000

MAJORITIES FOR BELL AND BRECKINRIDGE.

Rhode Island	4,000

MAJORITIES FOR BELL.

Kentucky	12,000
Maryland	——

MAJORITIES FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Delaware	2,000
North Carolina	——
Louisiana	——

MAJORITIES FOR DOUGLAS.

Missouri	5,000

From the Southern States our information is extremely scanty. Maryland is generally conceded to BELL; while Virginia remains in doubt, both parties claiming it. Delaware is secured to BRECKINRIDGE by 1,700; and North Carolina is also his by a small majority. The few returns received from Georgia and Arkansas place Mr. BELL in advance of his two competitors. Louisiana is regarded as safe for BRECKINRIDGE by a handsome majority. Mr. DOUGLAS is supposed to have Missouri, and Mr. BELL Kentucky.

The Congressional elections have resulted in the loss of one Republican member in Massachusetts; the gain of one and the loss of three in New-York; while three Anti-Lecompton Democrats have been replaced by Fusion Democrats. In New-Jersey, Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON has been defeated in the Fifth District, and a Straight Democrat has taken the place of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, thus making a loss to the actual Opposition of two members. The delegations from the Western States appear to be without change. Delaware sends to Congress Mr. FISHER, the "People's Candidate," who was supported by the Republicans.

In this State the Assembly promises, from such data as we have before us, to give a good working Republican majority.

NEW-YORK.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The latest returns received foot up as follows:

LINCOLN'S MAJORITIES.

Alleghany	3,749	Montgomery	264
Chemung	500	Monroe	3,525
Broome	1,672	Niagara	1,273
Chatauqua	5,000	Oneida	3,500
Chenango	1,950	Onondaga	4,209
Cattaraugus	1,500	Ontario	2,107
Clinton	400	Orleans	1,619
Cayuga	6,000	Oswego	3,750
Cortlandt	2,000	Otsego	1,000
Columbia	250	Rensselaer	25
Delaware	1,000	Saratoga	1,500
Dutchess	500	Schenectady	150
Erie	1,000	Schuyler	600
Essex	1,000	Steuben	3,000
Franklin	700	St. Lawrence	7,000
Fulton	500	Tioga	1,000
Greene	1,966	Tompkins	1,343
Genesee	2 000	Ulster	500
Herkimer	2,020	Warren	700
Jefferson	3,500	Washington	2,700
Lewis	925	Wayne	2,025
Livingston	1,955	Yates	1,500
Madison	3,330		
Total			77,267

FUSION MAJORITIES

New-York	27,000
Albany	1,500
Kings	5,443
Queens	627
Richmond	1,833
Westchester	1,000
Putnam	90
Rockland	966
Wyoming	1,314—39,773
LINCOLN ahead	37,494

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dists.
1. E. H. Smith, Fusion, gain.
2. Moses F. Odell, Dem., majority 2000, gain.
3. Ben. Wood, Dem., plurality 1773.
4. J. E. Kerrigan, Dem., majority over Tuomey 1463.
5. William Wall, Rep., majority over Taylor 3381, gain.
6. —— Conkling, Rep., majority over Cochrane and Chanler 74, gain.
7. Elijah Ward, Dem., majority 1674, gain.
8. Isaac C. Delaplaine, Dem., majority 3,573.
9. Edward Haight, Dem., majority 1550.
10. D. B. St. John, Dem. (doubtful.)
11. P. H. Sylvester, Rep.
12. Stephen Baker, Rep., majority 800.
13. A. B. Olin, Rep., majority 400.
14. Erastus Corning, Dem. gain.
15. James B. McKean, Rep.
16. W. A. Wheeler, Rep.
17. S. N. Sherman, Rep.
18. S. H. Mix, Rep.
19. Richard Franchot, Rep.
20. Roscoe Conkling, Rep.—majority, 4,000.
21. H. Holland Duell, Rep.
22. Wm. E. Lansing, Rep.
23. A. W. Clark, Rep.
24. Charles B. Sedgwick, Rep.—majority, 4,000.
25. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Rep.—majority, 6,000.
26. F. B. Chamberlain, Rep.
27. A. J. Duen, Rep.
28. R. R. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
29. Alfred Ely, Rep.
30. Augustus Frank, Rep.—majority, 8,000.
31. R. Van Horn, Rep, long term; E. R. Reynolds, Rep., short term.
32. E. G. Spaulding, Rep.
33. R. E. Fenton, Rep.

The vote between St. John, Union, and Van Wyck, Republican, in the Tenth District, is very close, and the result can only be determined by the official returns.

In the Ninth District, Mr. Haight's majority over Nelson is 1,560.

CITY VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Wood. Fusion.	Williamson. Rep.	Savage. Tam.
First Ward	1289	583	61
Second Ward	269	319	20
Third Ward	468	310	30
Fifth Ward	1516	1237	363
Eighth Ward	2947	1978	225
Total	5889	4507	699
Majority for Benj. Wood			673

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Kerrigan. Mozart.	Tuomey. Tam.	Commerford. Rep.
Fourth Ward	1030	738	592
Sixth Ward	1362	1461	352
Tenth Ward	687	711	1600
Fourteenth Ward	1352	1297	809
Total	4672	3923	3353
Majority for Kerrigan			750

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Taylor, Fusion.	Wall, Rep.	Duffy, Mozart.
Seventh Ward	2056	1350	1202
Fourteenth Ward	1524	1267	786
Brooklyn Vote	3247	4268	1016
Total vote for Taylor			6237
Total vote for Wall			5885
Total vote for Duffy			3074
Majority for Wall			58

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Cochrane, Fusion.	Chanler, Tam.	Conkling, Rep.
Eleventh Ward	2053	2125	1878
Fifteenth Ward	1707	640	1784
Seventeenth Ward	2701	2006	2023
Total	6461	5571	6535
Majority for Conckling			74

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Ward, Dem.	Pow, Rep.	Leisen, R. & E.
Ninth Ward	3524	3099	——
Sixteenth Ward	3187	2485	——
Twentieth Ward	4129	2795	——
Total	10,840	8380	——
Majority for Ward			2460

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Delaplaine. Dem.	Wakeman. Rep.	McCahill. Indpt.
Twelfth Ward	1,634	1,219	——
Eighteenth Ward	2,344	2,041	——
Nineteenth Ward	1,337	1,351	——
Twenty-first Ward	3,527	2,327	——
Twenty-second Ward	2,769	2,306	——
Total	12,611	9,298	——

Majority for Delaplaine, 3,573.
Nelson, Republican, for Congress, 7 majority.
Brewster, Republican, for Assembly, 59 majority.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

More complete returns than those published in our yesterday's issue exhibit the following as the Judicial ticket elected:

Judge of Supreme Court—GEO. G. BARNARD, Union Dem.
Judge of Superior Court—MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, Tammany.
Recorder—JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Tammany.
City Judge—JOHN H. MCCUNN, Union Dem.
Surrogate—EDWARD C. WEST, Union Dem.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Supervisors—SMITH ELY, Jr., Dem., and Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, Dem.
Register—JOHN KEYSER, Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The following is the result for Assemblymen in this City.

District.
1. John Callahan, Dem.
2. William Walsh, Dem.
3. Christopher Woodruff, Dem.
4. Lewis Hopps, Rep., (probable.)
5. John J. Shaw, Rep.
6. Samuel T. Webster, Dem.
7. Daniel Young, Dem.
8. Andrew Craft, Rep.
9. Horatio N. Sherwood, Rep.
10. Luke F. Cozzens, Dem.
11. John Hardy, Dem.
12. Andrew Smith, Dem.
13. E. C. Burdsall, Rep.
14. Robert C. Hutchings, Dem.
15. George W. Varian, Dem.
16. Henry Arcularius, Dem.
17. Jay J. Jones, Dem.

KINGS COUNTY.

The following gentlemen are reported elected:

Dist.
1. Andrew J. Provost, Dem.
2. Marquis D. Moore, Republican.
3. Theophilus C. Callicut, reported elected this morning, is now said to be defeated by Nathan Comstock, Rep., by 39 majority.
4. James Darcy, Democrat.
5. W. C. Jones, Democrat.
6. J. Nesbitt, Dem.
7. George H. Fisher, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1. Ethan Flagg, Rep.
2. N. Holmes Odell, Dem.
3. Benjamin F. Camp, Rep.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

W. R. Knapp, Fusion.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

—— Brewster, Rep.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. John B. Dutcher, Rep.
2. John H. Otis, Dem.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. J. Emerick, Rep.
2. A. Myers, Rep., (doubtful.)
3. Abner Chapman, Rep.

GENESEE COUNTY.

G. W. Wright, Rep.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

A. Macomber, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. Martin Roberts, Rep.
2. Lewis H. Morgan, Rep.
3. Benjamin R. Wells, Rep.

ALBANY COUNTY.

1. Jay Gibbons, Dem.
2. Lewis Benedict, Jr., Rep.
3. H. Lansing, Dem.
4. W. J. Wheeler, Dem.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. D. C. Littlejohn, Rep.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1. Wilkes Angell, Rep.
2. Lucius L. May, Rep.

CHATAUQUA COUNTY.

2. Hiram Smith, Rep.

WARREN COUNTY.

Waller A. Faxon, Rep.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1. C. J. Saxe, Dem.
2. L. C. Ball, Rep.
3. Anson Brigham, Rep.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Martin Finch, Rep.

ORANGE COUNTY.

S. Fullerton, Jr., Rep.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:

As far as received, Members are elected as follows:

Republicans	80
Democrats	20

The Republicans will doubtless have two-thirds of the Assembly.

The SENATE—Largely Republican—holds over.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

Great Gains for the Republicans.

The result in Kings County exceeds the expectation of the most sanguine Republican. In a total vote of about 36,000, the Union Electoral ticket received a majority less than 5,000, which, owing to the unpopularity of fusion, gives nearly every local office to the Republicans.

The following officers are elected:

CONGRESS.

Fifth District—Wm. Wall, Rep.
Second District—Moses F. Odell, Dem.
Sheriff—Anthony F. Campbell, Rep.
Supt. of the Poor—Jacob C. Dey, Rep.; Wm. M. Muckmore, Rep.
Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep.
School Commissioner—Homer Barbett, Rep.
City Judge—George G. Reynolds, Rep.
Police Justice—C. Perry, Rep.
Justices of the Peace—Wm. M. Boerum, Rep.; John Q. Adams, Rep.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—A. J. Provost, Dem.
Second District—M. D. Mone, Rep.
Third District—Nathan Comstock, Rep.
Fourth District—James Darcy, Dem.
Fifth District—L. C. Andrus, Rep.
Sixth District—George H. Fisher, Rep.
Seventh District—A. J. Spencer, Dem.

For several of the offices above named the vote is very close, and the official canvass may change the result given above.

The Fusionists full expected to obtain a majority of at least 10,000 in this County.

The vote cast exceeds that of any previous year by about 6,000, but it is no larger than was anticipated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The returns come in slowly. From the figures received it is thought the Fusion ticket is successful by about 4,000.

FUSION MAJORITIES.

The following are reported Fusion majorities:

Union County	300
Hunterdon County	700
Somerset County	150
Warren County	500
Middlesex County	500
Hudson County	1,282

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The Congressional Districts will be represented as follows:

1—John S. Nixon, (Rep.)
2—John L. N. Stratton, (Rep.)
3—William G. Steele, (Dem.)
4—George T. Cobb, (Dem.)
5—Nehemiah Perry, (Dem.;) majority 440—a gain.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans have elected 11 Senators and the Democrats 10.

The Assemblymen at present foot up 33 Democrats and Union and 28 Republicans.

THE VOTE IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The majority in Hudson County of Perry, Dem., for Congress, is 797, which elects him.

The following were the successful candidates for County officers:

Members of Assembly—Franklin B. Carpenter, (Rep.,) First Assembly District. Theodore F. Randolph, (Fusion,) Second Assembly District. Michael J. Vreeland, (Rep.,) Third Assembly District.

Sheriff—John Francis, (Fusion,) reëlected.

Coroners—Thomas Gaffney, of Jersey City; Frederick W. Bohnstedt, Hoboken; and James H. Donnelly, Hudson City, (Fusion.)

CONNECTICUT.

TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND REPUBLICAN PLURALITY.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Connecticut gives 10,180 Republican majority, and 26,000 plurality for Lincoln.

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Hartford County	1888	New-Haven County	996
Litchfield County	1442	Fairfield County	1660
Middlesex County	261	New-London, County	1456
Tolland County	858	Windham County	1619
Total			10180

MASSACHUSETTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND REPUBLICAN PLURALITY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Presidential vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of nine small towns, foots up—Lincoln 104,467, Douglas 34,007, Bell 22,017, Breckinridge 6,072.

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Hampshire Co	3,609	Plymouth Co	3,274
Franklin Co	2,674	Duke's Co	105
Norfolk Co	1,834	Barnstable Co	1,482
Hampden Co	2,620	Essex Co	6,451

FUSION MAJORITY.

Boston	926

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The vote for Andrew, Republican, for Governor falls 2,626 behind that of Lincoln.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.
1. Thomas D. Elliott, (Rep.)
2. James Buffinton, (Rep.)
3. C. F. Adams, (Rep.)
4. A. H. Rice, (Rep.)
5. Appleton, (Union Dem.)
6. J. B. Alley, (Rep.)
7. D. W. Gooch, (Rep.)
8. C. R. Train, (Rep.)
9. G. F. Bailey, (Rep.)
10. Charles Delano, (Rep.)
11. H. L. Dawes, (Rep.)

The Fourth Congressional District gives Rice, Republican, 7,293; Bigelow, Douglas, 6,599.

The Fifth Congressional District gives Appleton, Union, 8,015; Burlingame, Republican, 7,756.

The vote of the Ninth Congressional District gives Bailey 8,784; Thayer, 7,183.

The Republican candidates for Congress in all the other Districts are elected by large majorities.

THE LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE—Thirty-eight Republicans and two Democrats elected.

HOUSE—Twenty-three Republicans and seventeen Opposition elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LINCOLN MAJORITIES.

Philadelphia (over all)	873
Philadelphia (over Fusion Ticket)	17,494
Philadelphia (over Fusion and Douglas)	7,791
Franklin County	1,100
Snyder County	650
Union County	1,000
Mifflin County	260
Chester County	3,200
Westmoreland County	200
Centre County	700
Lancaster County	7,500
Huntington County	1,500
Alleghany County	10,000
Wyoming County	200
Wayne County	200
Indiana County	2,500
Delaware County	1,660
Cumberland County	400
Luzerne County	1,000
Carbon County	500
Bedford County	100
Blair County	1,800
Cambra County	tie.
Clinton County	200
Dauphin County	1,600
Erie County	4,000
Lebanon County	2,116
Lehigh County	100
Lycoming County	600
Montour County	50
Northumberland County	50
Perry County	500
Schuylkill County	1,500
Susquehanna County	2,000
York County	100

FUSION MAJORITY.

Monroe County	1,200
Berks County	1,000
Columbia County	200
Fulton County	150
Northampton County	1,000

DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Breckinridge's majority in the State is 1,700. Fisher, (People's Party,) for Congress, has 363 majority. Breckinridge local tickets are elected in Kent and Sussex Counties, and "People" in Newcastle.

MARYLAND.

The latest returns from Maryland indicate that Bell has probably carried the State. Howard County gives Bell a gain of 419.

VIRGINIA.

THE RESULT STILL DOUBTFUL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7—P. M.

Returns received since morning show a gain of 2,000 for Breckinridge. It is a close contest between Breckinridge and Bell.

The Bell Party claim the State, but the leading Democrats express the utmost confidence that Breckinridge has a small majority.

The Democrats are encouraged by gains in the Seventh District. They are now anxiously awaiting the returns from the "Tenth Legion." The returns from Rockingham last night were unreliable. Both parties are still confident.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Taylor County—Bell, 50 majority.
Lewis County—Breckinridge, 300 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The indications are that Breckinridge has carried the State, as he gains as far as heard from. New-Hanover gives him 1,000 majority.

GEORGIA.

But few counties have been heard from. Fifteen counties (official) give Bell 6,665; Breckinridge, 5,267; Douglas, 4,260. The returns come in exceedingly slow, and the result is uncertain.

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

A special dispatch from New-Orleans says that Bell carried the city, but Breckinridge will carry Louisiana.

ARKANSAS.

BELL TAKES THE LEAD.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FORT SMITH—Bell, 250; Breckinridge, 231; Douglas, 164.

FAYETTEVILLE—Bell, 355; Breckinridge, 336; Douglas, 70.

MISSOURI.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

KANSAS CITY—Douglas, 487; Bell, 368; Lincoln, 185; Breckinridge, 131.

LEXINGTON—Bell, 617; Douglas, 311; Breckinridge, 135.

ST. JOSEPH—Douglas, 1,064; Bell, 721; Lincoln, 410; Breckinridge, 226.

BOONEVILLE—Bell, 312; Douglas, 303; Breckinridge, 105; Lincoln, 11.

INDEPENDENCE—Bell, 449; Breckinridge, 342; Douglas, 369; Lincoln, 1.

SPRINGFIELD—Bell, 115; Breckinridge, 183; Douglas, 182; Lincoln, 21.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Min., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The entire Republican ticket is elected in St. Paul and Ramsay County. The City of St. Paul gives 186 majority for Lincoln; St. Anthony, 221 majority for Lincoln; Minneapolis, 278 majority for Lincoln; Brooklyn, 113 majority for Lincoln. Wabash County—Eight towns give Lincoln 137 majority. Goodhue County—About 800 majority for Lincoln. Dacotah County—Five towns give Lincoln 125 majority. Winona County gives 500 majority for Lincoln.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Walworth County, thirteen towns, give Lincoln 1,490 majority. Rock County gives 3,300 majority for Lincoln. Waukesha County, complete, Lincoln 438 majority. La Crosse County, 760 majority for Lincoln. Sauk County, 12 towns, 778 majority for Lincoln. Milwaukee City and County, complete, give Douglas 1,808 majority, a Democratic loss of 1,700 since 1859. The Republicans gain, in all parts of the State, as far as heard from. Dane County is estimated about 400 majority for Lincoln. The State has doubtless gone by 10,000 for Lincoln. All the Republican Congressmen are elected.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Twenty-three counties in Ohio show a Republican gain of 7,551 over Murray's vote in October, when he had over 25,000 majority. Corresponding gains elsewhere will give Mr. Lincoln 40,000 majority.

KANSAS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Returns from Atchinson, Kansas, elect all the Democratic members of the Legislature and all the County officers, by about 200 majority. Large Democratic gains are reported.

ILLINOIS.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The latest returns from the Republican State Committee at Chicago show that the Republicans have carried the city by 3,092, and the State by 15,000 majority.

The Republicans carry four of the doubtful Legislative Districts in the central part of the State, thus giving them a majority of five in the House and one in the Senate.

The Congressional delegation will probably be unchanged.

HOW THE RESULT IS RECEIVED.

AT THE WEST.

From the Home of Mr. Lincoln—How He Received the News—Speculation as to His Course, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Mr. LINCOLN has not yet given any public intimation as to the policy of his Administration. I have every reason to believe that he will not depart from the usual custom of newly-elected Presidents. In answer to all inquiries as to what will be his course, he asks, "Have you read my speeches?" If the question is still pressed, he quietly hands over one of the pamphlet publications of his speeches in the late controversy with Mr. DOUGLAS.

The general opinion here is, that something more serious than the present state of affairs will be required to elicit from Mr. LINCOLN at present, any further declaration of principles, or an assurance that the South need fear nothing from his policy. The idea is that he will deal out equal and exact justice to all sections of the country, and that it would be admitting just cause for suspecting his honesty if he should reutter at this time any professions of loyalty to Union, or disavow any design of infringing upon the rights of the South. It is regarded as a matter of course that he believes what he has said, therefore it would be superfluous for him after his conservative record as member of Congress, his frequently expressed belief in regard to the States rights doctrine, and above all his strictly constitutional elevation to office, to put himself out of the way to allay the groundless fears of his bitter opponents, at the risk of being deemed a coward by his friends.

That Mr. LINCOLN is a man of sufficient ability and nerve to meet any exigency, is conceded by all who know him. I believe, from what I see of him here, that he will prove a second JACKSON—only more so. When he thinks proper to make a *pronunciamiento*, you may depend upon it he will do so.

Mr. LINCOLN has been about town all day, and accessible to all who choose to speak with him. He has occupied the room of the Executive in the Capitol, and has been freely congratulated by his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. LINCOLN spent most of election-night in the Telegraph-office, where he heard returns and received private dispatches with a most marvelous equanimity. Those who saw him at the time say it would have been impossible for a bystander to tell that that tall, lean, wiry, good-natured, easy-going gentleman, so anxiously inquiring about the success of the local candidates, was the choice of the people to fill the most important office in the nation. Even during election day and night, Mr. LINCOLN was about town attending to his business as usual. Many of his Springfield acquaintances will long remember how he sat in a social circle at the Cheny House, while the returns were coming in, and indulged alike in pleasant chat and his propensity for story-telling.

So far as the Cabinet is concerned, there are so many conflicting rumors afloat, that I cannot credit any. Mr. LINCOLN is not at all anxious to gabble, and I don't believe he has told any one his intentions in this regard. It seems to be generally conceded that Mr. SEWARD will be tendered the mission to the Court of St. James, and that Mr. BELL will be offered the department of the Interior, or some other seat in the Cabinet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 7—P. M.

Mr. LINCOLN was this evening captured by a number of his friends who carried him to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where about three hundred citizens spontaneously collected and earnestly but vainly pressed him for a speech. They finally got him in the Speaker's chair, and speeches were made by Messrs. SWETT and ORME, of Bloomington, FARMER, JOAB, WILKINSON and others.

A dispatch was received by Mr. LINCOLN, stating that Indiana had given twenty thousand Republican majority.

Mr. LINCOLN finally made the following speech—his first public address since his election:

"The representation of Coles and Douglas Counties is elected on the Republican side. We expected it would be so—and so it is pretty generally these times." [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. LINCOLN finally, in a jocular way, took advantage of his position as Chairman, to say that it was customary for the presiding officer to call some distinguished member to the Chair. He accordingly called Mr. KENT to take his place, and retired through a side door, in spite of vociferous calls for him to speak. O., JR.

AT THE SOUTH.

The Feeling in Maryland—Conservative Sentiments—A General Acquiescence in the Result.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Excited crowds have been congregated around the newspaper offices and the head-quarters of the different parties all day. The election of LINCOLN was generally anticipated, and the people express no surprise.

The general tone of public sentiment is consistent with acquiescence with the result. Many say they worked hard and honestly to prevent the election of LINCOLN, but now, as he is to be President, they will see all his acts carried out and at every hazard support the Constitution.

Embittered feelings have already greatly subsided, and not a solitary disunion sentiment has been heard from any one. The Breckinridge and Bell men and the Douglasites seem determined to abide by the decision of the people. The anxiety, indeed, appears greater than ever to counsel moderation on the part of the sister Southern States, and to avert any hasty acts—all denouncing secession unanimously, and disapproving of the hot haste of South Carolina towards interrupting the harmony of the Confederacy.

There is a willing confidence in Mr. LINCOLN's conservative purposes and a determination with very many to give him a fair trial. A large body of conservative people are content to take a fresh start, in the hope of a better state of things henceforward.

Such is the real condition of affairs. The people want the Old Hunkers supplanted by better men, and if they could not get it done by BELL, they are willing that LINCOLN shall be the man, and are glad that the corrupted Democracy is wiped out. The Unionists and the opponents of the

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.

Views, Opinions, Sentiments and Purposes of Abraham Lincoln.

HIS POSITION ON SLAVERY.

Is he Sectional and Ultra, or Conservative and National?

Now that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to be President of the United States during the next four years, all parties are equally interested in understanding his precise position on the great question by which the country has been, and still is, so profoundly agitated. During the canvass it suited the purposes of his opponents to represent him as an Abolitionist—as a man utterly reckless of the rights and interests of the Southern States, and disposed to make war upon Slavery, wherever it exists, regardless of its effect upon the prosperity of the country and the stability of the Union. It was to this purpose that his friends denied the truth of these representations; what they said was characterized the natural zeal of political partisans. But now that the election is over, and the result fixed, we have all one common interest in ascertaining upon what principles his Administration will probably be conducted.

Fortunately his public speeches, made long before his name had ever been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, afford ample material for such a judgment. And we are quite sure we shall do the public an essential service by publishing the following extracts from those speeches, giving his views upon each of the prominent points to which the Slavery agitation has given rise:

MR. LINCOLN'S DECLARARATION OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

From Mr. Lincoln's Speech at Springfield, June 17, 1858.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government cannot endure *permanently* half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. *Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction*; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South.

MR. LINCOLN'S EXPLANATIONS OF HIS MEANING IN THIS DECLARATION.

From Mr. Lincoln's Reply to Douglas, July 17, 1858.

In this paragraph which I have quoted in your hearing, and to which I ask the attention of all, Judge DOUGLAS thinks he discovers great political heresy. I want your attention particularly to what he has inferred from it. He says I am in favor of making all the States of this Union uniform. He draws this inference from the language I have quoted to you. He says that I am in favor of *making war by the North upon the South for the extermination of Slavery*; that I am also in favor of inviting (as he expresses it) the South to war upon the North, for the purpose of nationalizing Slavery. Now, it is singular enough, if you will carefully read that passage over, that I did not say that I was in favor of anything in it. I only said what I *expected would take place*. I made a prediction only—it may have been a foolish one perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that Slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do now, however, so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech.

Gentlemen, Judge DOUGLAS informed you that this speech of mine was probably carefully prepared. I admit that it was. I am not master of language; I have not a fine education; I am not capable of entering into a disquisition upon dialectics, as I believe you call it; *but I do not believe the language I employed bears any such construction as Judge Douglas puts upon it.* But I don't care about a quibble in regard to words. I know what I meant, and I will not leave this crowd in doubt, if I can explain it to them, what I really meant in the use of that paragraph.

I am not, in the first place, unaware that this Government has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I know that I am tolerably well acquainted with the history of the country, and I know that it has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I *believe*—and that is what I meant to allude to there—I *believe* it has endured, because during all that time, until the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public mind *did* rest in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction. That was what gave us the rest that we had through that period of eighty-two years; at least, so I believe. I have always hated Slavery, I think as much as any Abolitionist—I have been an Old Line Whig—I have always hated it, but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction. [Referring to Mr. BROWNING, who stood near by.] BROWNING thought so; *the great mass of the nation have rested in this belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction.* They had reason so to believe. The adoption of the Constitution and its attendant history led the people to believe so; and that such was the belief of the framers of the Constitution itself, why did these old men, about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, decree that Slavery should not go into the new Territory, where it had not already gone? Why declare that within twenty years the African Slave-trade, by which slaves are supplied, might be cut off by Congress? Why were all these acts? I might enumerate more of these acts—but enough. What were they but a clear indication that the framers of the Constitution intended and expected the ultimate extinction of that institution? And now, when I say, as I said in my speech that Judge DOUGLAS has quoted from, when I say that I think the opponents of Slavery will resist the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, *I only mean to say, that they will place it where the founders of this Government originally placed it.*

I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that *I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the Free States to enter into the Slave States, and interfere with the question of Slavery at all.* I have said that always; Judge DOUGLAS has heard me say it—if not quite a hundred times, at least as good as a hundred times; and *when it is said that I am in favor of interfering with Slavery where it exists, I know it is unwarranted by anything I have ever intended, and, as I believe, by anything I have ever said.* If, by any mistake, I have ever used language which could fairly be so construed, (as, however, I believe I never have,) I now correct it.

So much, then, for the inference that Judge DOUGLAS draws, that I am in favor of setting the sections at war with one another. *I know that I never meant any such thing, and I believe that no fair mind can infer any such thing from anything I have ever said.*"

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

From Lincoln's Reply to Douglas, Sept. 15, 1858.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is very much in the principles that Judge DOUGLAS has enunciated that I most cordially approve, and there

...shall have no controversy with him. In ... has made evident that *all the States have the ... to do exactly as they please about all the r do-... relations, including that of Slavery, I ... entirely with him.* He places me wrong in ... of all I can tell him, though I repeat it again ... insisting that I have no difference with ... upon this subject. I have made a great many ... some of which have been printed, and it ... entirely impossible for him to find anything ... over put in print contrary to what I ... upon this subject. *I hold myself under ... constitutional obligation to allow the people in ... States to decide for themselves, without interference, direct or indi-... as they please, and I deny that I ... right to interfere with them, even ... constitutional obligation.* I ... that I am placed improperly—... improperly, in spite of all I can say—... that I entertain any other view ... regard to that matter.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS MUST DO.

From Lincoln's Speech in Cincinnati, September, 1860.

I say that we must not interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We *must not prohibit an efficient Fugitive Slave law* because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, and we must have it. *But we must prevent the extension of the institution*, because the general welfare requires us to extend it. *We must prevent the revival of the African Slave-trade, and the enacting of a Dred Scott decision, slave code.* We must prevent each of these things being done by Congress or Courts. *The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.*

...ENDORSE SOUTHERN MEN.

There are plenty of men in the Slave States that are sufficiently good enough for me to be either President or Vice-President, provided they will ... their sympathy with our purpose, and will ... themselves on the ground that our men, upon ... constitute for them. There are scores of ... men in their character for intelligence ... and integrity. If such a one will place ... upon the right ground, I am for his occupying ... place upon the next Republican or Oppo... ticket. *I will heartily go with him.* But, ... he does so place himself. I think it a mat... perfect nonsense to attempt to bring about a ... upon any other basis; that if a union be ... the elements will scatter so that there can ... for such a ticket, nor anything like ... The good old maxims of the Bible are ... and truly applicable, to human affairs, ... in this, as in other things, we may say here ... he is not for us is against us; he who ... not with us scattereth. I should be glad ... some of the many good, and able, and no... of the South to place themselves where ... confer upon them the high honor of an ... upon one or the other end of our ticket. ... to my soul good to do that thing. It ... doubtable us to teach them that, inasmuch as ... of their own number to carry out ... principles, we are free from the charge that we ... more than we say.

THE REAL ISSUE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

I have stated upon former occasions, and I may as well state again, what I understand to be the real issue in this controversy between Judge Douglas and myself. On the point of my wanting to make an issue between the Free and the Slave States, there has been no issue between us. So, too, when he expresses that I am in favor of introducing a *perfect social and political equality between the white and black races.* These are false issues, upon which Judge Douglas has tried to force the controversy. *There is no foundation in truth for he charge that I maintain either of these propositions.* The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing it upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of Slavery as a wrong, and of another class that *does not look upon it as a wrong.* The sentiment that contemplates the institution of Slavery in this country as a wrong is the sentiment of the Republican party. It is the sentiment around which all these gather—all their arguments circle—from which all their propositions radiate. *They look upon it as being a moral, social and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the Constitutional obligations thrown about it.* Yet having due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should as far as may be, *be treated as a wrong*, and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to *make provision that it shall grow no larger.* They also desire a policy that looks to a peaceful end of Slavery at some time, as being wrong. These are the views they entertain in regard to it as I understand them, and all their sentiments—all their arguments and propositions are brought within this range. I have said and I repeat it here, that if there be a man amongst us who does not think that the institution of Slavery is wrong in any one of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform. *We disclaim sympathy with him in practical action.* He is not placed properly with us.

HOW REPUBLICANS REGARD THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

We oppose the Dred Scott decision in a certain way, upon which I ought perhaps to address you a few words. We do not propose that when Dred Scott has been decided to be a slave by the court, we, as a mob, will decide him to be free. We do not propose that, when any other one, or one thousand, shall be decided by that court to be slaves, we will in any violent way disturb the rights of property thus settled, but we nevertheless do oppose that decision as a political rule, which shall be binding on the members of Congress or the President to favor no measure that does not actually concur with the principles of that decision. We do not propose to be bound by it as a political rule in that way, because we think it lays the foundation not merely of enlarging and spreading out what we consider an evil, but it lays the foundation for spreading that evil into the States themselves. We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject.

I will add this, that if there be any man who does not believe that Slavery is wrong in the three aspects which I have mentioned, or in any one of them, that man is misplaced, and ought to leave us. While, on the other hand, if there be any man in the Republican Party who is impatient over the necessity springing from its actual presence, and is impatient of the Constitutional guarantees thrown around it, and would act in disregard of these, he, too, is misplaced, standing with us. He will find his place somewhere else; for we have a due regard, so far as we are capable of understanding them, for all these things. This, gentlemen, as well as I can give it, is a plain statement of our principles in all their enormity.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that *I think under the Constitution of the United States the people of the United States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave law.* Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing Fugitive Slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, *without lessening its efficiency.* And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, *I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of Slavery.*

ADMISSION OF SLAVE STATES.

In regard to the other question, of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, I state to you very frankly that I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another Slave State admitted into the Union; but I must add, that if Slavery shall be kept out of the Territories during the territorial existence of any one given Territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt the Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a Slave Constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, *I see no alternative, if we mean the country, but to admit them into the Union.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to this, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I would be exceedingly glad to see Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Were I a member of Congress, *I should vote, with my present views, to let in favor of endeavoring to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia*, unless it would be upon these conditions: First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be by a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and, in the language of Henry Clay, "sweep from our Capital that foul blot upon our nation."

DOMESTIC SLAVE-TRADE.

In regard to the fifth interrogatory, I must say here, that as to the question of the abolition of the Slave-trade between the different States, I can truly answer, as I have, that I am *pledged* to nothing about it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature consideration that would make me feel authorized to state a position so as to hold myself entirely bound by it. In other words, that question has never been prominently enough before me to induce me to investigate whether we really have the constitutional power to do it. I could investigate it, if I had sufficient time to bring myself to a conclusion upon that subject; but I have not done so, and I say so frankly to you here, and to Judge Douglas. I must say, however, that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the constitutional power to abolish the Slave-trade among the different States, *I should still not be in favor of the exercise of that power, unless upon some conservative principle, as I conceive it, akin to what I have said in relation to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.*

WHEN THE SLAVERY QUESTION BECAME OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

From Mr. Lincoln's Speech, July 17, 1858.

Although I have ever been opposed to Slavery, so far I rested in the hope and belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. *For that reason it had been a minor question with me.* I might have been mistaken; but I had believed, and now believe, that the whole public mind—that is, the mind of the great majority—had rested in that belief up to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But upon that event, I became convinced that either I had been resting in a delusion, or the institution was being placed on a new basis—a basis for *making it perpetual, national and universal.* Subsequent events have greatly confirmed me in that belief. I believe that bill to be the beginning of a conspiracy for that purpose. So believing, *I have since then considered that question a paramount one.* So believing, I thought the public mind will never rest till the power of Congress to restrict the spread of it shall again be acknowledged and exercised on the one hand, or on the other, all resistance be entirely crushed out. I have expressed that opinion, and I entertain it to-night.

And now, as to the Judge's inference, that because I wish to see Slavery placed in the course of ultimate extinction—placed where our fathers originally placed it—I wish to annihilate the State Legislatures—to force cotton to grow upon the tops of the Green Mountains—to freeze ice in Florida—to cut lumber on the broad Illinois prairies—that I am in favor of all these ridiculous and impossilbe things.

It seems to me it is a complete answer to all this to ask, if, when Congress did have the fashion of restricting Slavery from free territory—when Courts did have the fashion of deciding that taking a slave into a free country made him free—I say it is a sufficient answer to ask, if *any of this ridiculous nonsense about consolidation and uniformity did actually follow?* Who heard of any such thing, because of the Ordinance of '87? because of the Missouri Restriction? because of the numerous Court decisions of that character?

THE CAUSES AND CURE OF SLAVERY AGITATION.

In complaining of what I said in my speech at Springfield, in which he says I accepted my nomination for the Senatorship, (where, by the way, he is at fault, for it he will examine it, he will find no acceptance in it,) he again quotes that portion in which I said that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Let me say a word in regard to that matter.

He tries to persuade us that there must be a variety in the different institutions of the States of the Union; that that variety necessarily proceeds from the variety of soil, climate, of the face of the country, and the difference in the natural features of the States. *I agree to all that.* Have these very matters ever produced any difficulty amongst us? Not at all. Have we ever had any quarrel over the fact that they have laws in Louisiana designed to regulate the commerce that springs from the production of sugar? Or because we have a different class relative to the production of flour in this State? Have they produced any differences? Not at all. They are the very cements of this Union. They don't make the house a house divided against itself. They are the props that hold up the house and sustain the Union.

But has it been so with this element of Slavery. *Have we not always had quarrels and difficulties over it?* And when will we cease to have quarrels over it? Like causes produce like effects. It is worth while to observe that we have generally had comparative peace upon the Slavery question, and *that there has been no cause for alarm until it was excited by the effort to spread it into new territory. Whenever it has been limited to its present bounds, and there has been no efforts to spread it, there has been peace. All the trouble and convulsion has proceeded from effort to spread it over more territory.* It was thus at the date of the Missouri Compromise. It was so again with the annexation of Texas; so with the territory acquired by the Mexican war, and it is so now. Whenever there has been an effort to spread it there has been agitation and resistance. Now, I appeal to this audience (very few of whom are my political friends,) as national men, *whether we have reason to expect that the agitation in regard to this subject will cease while the causes that tend to reproduce agitation are actively at work?* Will not the same cause that produced agitation in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was formed—that which produced the agitation upon the annexation of Texas, and at other times—work out the same results always? Do you think that the nature of man will be changed—that the same causes that produced agitation at one time will not have the same effect at another?

This has been the result so far as my observation of the Slavery question and my reading in history extends. What right have we, then, to hope that the trouble will cease—that the agitation will come to an end—*until it shall either be placed back where it originally stood, and where the fathers originally placed it, or, on the other hand, until it shall entirely master all opposition?* This is the view I entertain, and this is the reason why I entertained it, as Judge Douglas has read from my Springfield speech.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE EQUALITY OF NEGROES AND WHITES.

From Lincoln's Speech, Sept. 18, 1858.

While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know *whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people.* While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that *I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races*—that *I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people*; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I *as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.* I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. *So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes.* I will add to this that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance, and that I heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge Douglas' old friend Col. Richard M. Johnson. I will also add to the remarks I have made (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject,) that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it; but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, *I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes.* I will add one further word, which is this: that I do not understand that there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, propose as the best means to prevent it that *the Judge be kept at home* and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure. I do not propose dwelling longer at this time on this subject.

FURTHER STATEMENTS CONCERNING NEGRO EQUALITY.

Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length, but this is the true complexion of all I have ever said in regard to the institution of Slavery and the black race. This is the whole of it, and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the negro, is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I *have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black races.* There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, *am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position.* I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I hold that he is as much entitled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge Douglas he is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, *he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.*

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

My declarations upon this subject of negro Slavery may be misrepresented, but cannot be misunderstood. I have said that I do not understand the Declaration to mean that all men were created equal *in all respects.* They are not our equal in color; but I suppose that it does mean to declare that all men are equal in some respects; they are equal in their right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Certainly the negro is not our equal in color—perhaps not in many other respects; still, in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, he is the equal of every other man, white or black. *In pointing out that more has been given you, you cannot be justified in taking away the little which has been given him. All I ask for the negro is that if you do not like him, let him alone. If God gave him but little, that little let him enjoy.*

When our Government was established, we had the institution of Slavery among us. We were in a certain sense compelled to tolerate its existence. It was a sort of necessity. We had gone through our struggle and secured our own independence. The framers of the Constitution found the institution of Slavery amongst their other institutions at the time. They found that by an effort to eradicate it, they might lose much of what they had already gained. They were obliged to bow to the necessity. They gave power to Congress to abolish the Slave-trade at the end of twenty years. They also prohibited it in the Territories where it did not exist. They did what they could and yielded to the necessity for the rest. I also yield to all which follows from that necessity. What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races.

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

Before proceeding, let me say I think I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If Slavery did not now exist among them, they would not introduce it. If it did now exist amongst us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold Slavery under any circumstances, and others who would gladly introduce Slavery anew, if it were out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top Abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave-masters.

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of Slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. *I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do as to the existing institution.* My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me that, whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would all perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in Slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? *Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, it is well known that those of the great mass of the white people will not.* Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill-founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.

When they remind us of their constitutional rights, *I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly*; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into Slavery, than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one.

But all this, to my judgment, furnishes no more excuse for permitting Slavery to go into our own free territory than it would for reviving the African Slave-trade by law. The law which forbids the bringing of slaves *from* Africa, and that which has so long forbid the taking of them *to* Nebraska, can hardly be distinguished on any moral principle; and the repeal of the former could find quite as plausible excuses as that of the latter.

PERSONAL.

—We may soon look for the return of Mr. Rarey. Just at the present time he is imparting his knowledge of the horse to classes of twenty-five pupils each at Aldershott, and so great has been his success that horses operated upon have been put into the ranks at the end of three days. Mr. Rarey expects to leave England about the middle of November.

—Late advices from Paris speak of a studio opened by Coleman & Boughton, of this City, which is the favorite resort of many of the heaviest and most constant patrons of art. A Russian nobleman, named Glomiahntherski, has ordered from Coleman four large landscapes, the price for each of which will exceed $1,000.

—Miss Gove's Radish-boy, which is said to be a portrait of a son of a Governor in an Eastern State, is now on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery, and richly merits the attention paid it. Miss Gove has recently finished a portrait of Rev. Dr. Cummings, which is not only a correct picture, but a very fine painting.

—Dr. Lyman Beecher, who cast his first vote for Washington, was taken by his son, on Tuesday, to the polls that he might cast his last vote for Lincoln. As the venerable man, with flowing and silvery locks, entered the room the crowd parted right and left, and silently made way for him.

—"Old Joe Sweeney," the original banjoist, died at the paternal mansion in Appomatox Co. (Va.), on the 27th ult., aged 45 years. He had played his favorite instrument in nearly every State of the Union, and in many of the countries of Europe.

—Among the names of the passengers who arrived by the *Adriatic*, we notice Col. Pickens, ex-United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and lady, Right Rev. Bishop Kip and son, Rev. Dr. Adams and family, and Mrs. Secretary Marcy and family.

—Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, who suffered at Newport several weeks last Summer from an attack of typhus fever, has so far recovered his strength that he rides out daily. At present he is at his home in Charleston, S. C.

—Mr. Joseph Proctor, one of our American tragedians, has completed a most successful engagement in Bolton, and proceeds to Preston, previous to his return to London, where he is engaged to play at one of the theatres.

—Col. F. W. Lander, second of Mr. Potter in the duel which he did not have with Mr. Pryor, was married at San Francisco on the 13th ult., to Miss Jean Margaret Davenport. Rev. T. Starr King performed the ceremony.

—The law must be the element of Count Johannes. Considering himself aggrieved by an account of the Prince's Ball, which appeared in the Boston *Atlas and Bee*, he has instituted a suit for libel against that paper.

—Lieut. Maury is soon to visit England to arrange for the publication there of an important work on which he has long been engaged: *The Meteorology of the Ocean.*

—Three free men of color were arrested in New-Orleans, a few days since, charged with having come into the State on the steamboat *Isaac Newton*, contrary to law. They were sold into slavery, as was expected.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

How the Reception is Considered by the English Correspondents.

From the Special Correspondents of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

The Prince of Wales has entered New-York. These few words tell of such an ovation as has seldom been offered to any monarch in ancient or modern times. It was not a reception; it was the grand impressive welcome of a mighty people. It was such a mingling of fervent, intense enthusiasm, of perfect good order, of warmth and yet kind respect, that I am fairly at a loss how to convey in words to English readers any adequate idea of this most memorable event. I have had rather a considerable experience of Royal progresses both at home and abroad, and until yesterday's demonstration believed that there could be very little that was new in such displays. In the welcome to New-York, however, I found that I had much to learn. There was no pomp or pageantry attempted of any kind, no grand liveries or gilded coaches. There was a military procession, but that was only an item in the great feature of the day which was the welcome of the people. It was such a welcome as only a whole people and a free people could ever give, and in the details of its enthusiasm and its good order there was much, strange as it may seem, that made such a reception possible only in New-York. In Paris it would have been a Governmental affair of soldiers and *gendarmes*; in London it would have been a mob with an immense police force to control it. Here it was simply the people turning out in hundreds of thousands. A huge sea of decorous, but most enthusiastic spectators, who even at the spots where they were the densest were yet so quiet, so impressive in their majesty of good order, that at no one place did they seem to have a single element in common with what we call a mob. It seemed more a gigantic meeting of the citizens of New-York, convened for some great and solemn rejoicing along the whole length of the city, than the mere chance mustering of its busy, restless and excitable population. It was such a grand display of popular enthusiasm, there was such a dignity in the calm reliance felt by everyone in the preservation of order, such a perfect warmth and geniality of kindness evinced from highest to lowest towards the young visitor, as made the whole demonstration, perhaps, one of the most remarkable of its kind that has ever taken place. Quiet and demure as are the English people, there are yet few Englishmen who can realize the fact of the whole inhabitants of an immense city turning out to witness a spectacle and give a cordial welcome, intrusted at the same time with the duty of keeping order among themselves. Yet this was actually the case at New-York; and along three miles of road, thronged with half a million or more of spectators, there were not fifty policemen, and even these were only stationed at intersecting streets to stop carts and vehicles from entering in the line of route. Yet description does not easily convey the idea of such a multitude—the strict, the rigid good order and good humor that prevailed. This, too, was not for an hour, or only while the Prince was passing. It was the unvarying demeanor of the whole concourse from ten in the day till past six at night.

With these few remarks to serve as the text of my narrative, I must turn aside for an instant to notice the progress through Baltimore and Philadelphia. At the former city only a halt of one night was made, but it was sufficiently long to give fresh proofs, if proofs were needed, of the extraordinary warmth and cordiality with which the Prince has been welcomed all through the United States. With the exception of the rudeness at the visit to the Capitol at Richmond, there has been no place at which his reception has not been enthusiastic. At Detroit and at St. Louis it was rather coarsely demonstrated by the crowd, it is true. But, even when most intrusive, it was, after all, kindly meant, and intended in its rough way to do honor to the occasion. At Baltimore (which not a year ago was the most riotous and disorderly city in the Union) the quiet good order of the crowd and their cheering tokens of respect and welcome were beyond all expectation, and certainly must have given the Prince a most favorable impression of the people of that fine city. On the following morning (the 8th) the journey was resumed to Philadelphia, the second city in the Union, both for size and importance. Unusual crowding might have been expected here, for the Royal party arrived on the day of election—the very crisis of the long and fierce struggle between the Republicans and Democrats. There was a great crowd, it is true, just as there was in New-York yesterday, but one very similar to it in its orderly, decorous enthusiasm. Next day he rode and drove about the splendid city, went to the races and the public buildings, receiving everywhere he passed the most respectful recognition and cheers. Yet there was no mobbing, and not even at the door of his hotel,—where there was a very large crowd awaiting his return—did word, look, or gesture escape which was not of such kind respect as would have gladdened an Englishman to witness. In the evening the Royal party went to the Opera, to a grand performance of "Martha," given in their honor in a theatre which, for size and magnificence, is equal to the best in Europe. The whole of the audience—the *crème de la crème* of Philadelphia society—rose *en masse* as the Prince entered, and rose again and remained standing while the "National Anthem" was sung. A little inquisitiveness on the part of the opera glasses would have been excusable, but with perfect good taste, nothing of this kind was attempted. The whole theatre rose again as the Prince quitted the building, but this time their fervency was not to be restrained, and the house rung again and again with cheers and clapping hands, and fluttered all over with waving handkerchiefs.

Yesterday morning the royal progress recommenced afresh. The route taken to this City was by ferry to Camden, from Camden to Amboy by rail, and thence in the *Harriet Lane* to the landing-place here at the Battery on the extreme lower end of the Broadway. The public of New-York had been so schooled and abused by all their journals as to the necessity for a quiet, yet kindly welcome, that one would almost have thought, from the tone of the articles, that the populace of this great City were a mere horde of untutored miscreants—people to whom it was necessary to point out the most ordinary rules of civilized intercourse. In fact, throughout the whole course of this tour, with few exceptions, the New-York journals have never ceased to heap dirt upon the manners and customs of their own countrymen. A little crowding at the country towns, the mere harmless curiosity of villagers, *en route*, has been transformed in the columns of certain newspapers into studied outrages, and visited, in the columns of the New-York *Herald* particularly, with such a downpour of maudlin "Billingsgate," as if any sensible American ever minded how that journal raved, must have made the poor country people regret the hour they ever saw His Royal Highness at all. In the same style the New-Yorkers were lectured and denounced *en avance*, and there was a constant succession of coarse articles, in which the people of this great City—the people who received the Prince yesterday with a grand dignity, such as I never expected to see in any concourse of citizens in the world—were held up daily as little better than a horde of savages. How these insulting diatribes were borne goodness only knows; they were enough to make the very name of his Royal Highness odious to all sensitive Americans; in fact, so strong were some animadversions that I know they gave rise to much uneasiness both among English and Americans, who in their mind's eye pictured an open barouche with the Prince in it tossed like a little boat upon the surges of a violent, irrepressible, rough, half-drunken mob, all trying to shake hands with him and clamber into the carriage at once. And all these things were written of the people of New-York who gave the Prince such a reception yesterday! Can the Americans wonder at their being so misunderstood abroad when thus libeled to their very teeth by the second journal for influence and importance in the United States?

The Prince embarked on board the *Harriet Lane* at Amboy, where there were great crowds and great enthusiasm, of course. Gen. Scott received him on the part of the military of New-York, and Mr. Peter Cooper, as representing the Committee of citizens who gave the ball this evening at the New-York Opera-house. There were a few presentations of other gentlemen, and, these over, the whole party sat down to a superb collation. There was not much in the way of scenery on the run down to the "Empire City." The land is low and monotonous, though fertile and heavy with crops of corn. It was near 2 o'clock before New-York came in view, presenting, as always happens on these great occasions, its most unfavorable side towards the approaching visitor. It seemed a long, low, interminable mass of red brick houses, with hosts of shipping on the water; making up with their tall spars for the want of spires over the dusky wilderness beyond. Boats laden to the very edge of the water were skimming to and fro in the distance, like flights of summer flies, and wall-sided steamers, with their tiers of decks crowded at every spot, went striding about with a great splash like ...press bathing. These ... bells, of course, and ... whistles; but, on the whole, the ... of the enthusiasm was ... especially when compared with the marvelous reception given to the *Great Eastern* only a few months back. In fact, all the interest was concentrated on the shore and the procession up the Broadway, and, though there was no lack of animation in the harbor, it seems now to have been a mere nothing after the reception in the city.

As the Royal steamer came in view the guns from the batteries pealed forth their Royal salutes with slow, dignified regularity, shrouding the town in huge masses of white smoke that drifted over city in a thin veil of cloud, like the mist of a Winter's morn. Gradually objects grew more and more distinct; the Battery was seen, a glittering mass of regiments, the walls, the windows, the roofs of the houses along shore; the masts and yards of all the vessels in the harbor; the quays and wharfs, the trees, and every spot or post from which a glimpse could be obtained was one dense sultry-looking mass of human beings, all seemingly in motion, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, cheering and clapping their hands. All the air seemed filled with a hoarse, undulating roar, as from the waves of an angry sea. The landing-place was at Castle Garden, the spot where emigrants are received and housed by the State of New-York on the first days of their arrival. Its general appearance is like neither garden nor castle, but it was a convenient spot, and close to where the troops were drawn up for inspection by His Royal Highness on the Battery, where the landing is nominally supposed to have taken place, for it was there that the ceremony of the day began. All around the buildings called Castle Garden had been put into perfect order, and flags of England and America were intertwined everywhere. Mr. Mayor Wood, with the Aldermen of the City, were in attendance here, and as the Prince landed his Worship advanced, and, address ing the Prince, said, "Your Royal Highness, as Chief Magistrate of this City, I welcome you here. In this welcome I represent the entire population, without exception." The Prince bowed, and said, "it affords me sincere pleasure to accept your hospitality, which, I have no doubt, will be worthy of the great City of New-York. Here the *alias* of Baron Renfrew was entirely dropped, as indeed it has been now for some days past—all invitations to *fêtes* and public notices of reception being given in the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The members of the Corporation and Gen. Sandford, commanding the Militia of New-York, having been presented to the Prince, the royal party proceeded at once to the office of the Emigration Commissioners. Here the Prince changed his walking dress for the uniform of Colonel. The Duke of Newcastle wore his uniform of Lord-Lieutenant, Gen. Bruce, Col. Grey, and Maj. Teesdale also assumed their full uniforms and orders. The horses which each of the rode during the Canadian tour had, with delicate thoughtfulness, been purchased for their use on this occasion, and, mounted on these, and accompanied by the principal American officers, the party issued from Castle Garden towards the Battery. A long, deep, tremendous, sustained cheer greeted the Prince, whose appearance astonished every every one. Slight and almost boyish in his appearance in morning dress, in uniform and on horseback he looks a young nobleman, of whom, apart from his exalted position, any Englishmen might be proud to see acknowledged as a representative of his nation. He sits a horse as only young Englishmen can, and receives his homage of welcome with the easy grace of one to the manor born. Certainly, as he cantered down to the Battery, his horse rearing and prancing with timidity at the tumult of cheers around, he looked even worthy of the great welcome that awaited him, and more than this it would be difficult to say. In the Battery were drawn up in successive lines five brigades of the New-York Militia—mustering in all some 6,000 or 7,000 men. Taken as a type of the Volunteers of this country, they certainly were splendid specimens. In the Third-Brigade were the Seventh-Regiment, the pride and admiration of New-York. They are undoubtedly, a most perfect body of soldiers, equal in all the minute technicalities of disciplne to our very best line regiments. I must own, however, I cannot share in the feeling here which awards all praise to the Seventh-Regiment, and I cannot pay the Militia of New-York a higher compliment than to say that, to my unprejudiced eyes, there were several other regiments there almost, if not quite, as good as the famous Seventh. The Fourth-Brigade, to use Lord John Russell's simile, was "conspicuous for the absence', of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. Corcoran and his officers and men refused to turn out to welcome the Prince. No national slight is implied here. The Sixty-ninth Regiment is almost entirely composed of Orangemen, many of whom do not blush to avow their sympathy even with the Kingston fanatics. They refused, therefore, to parade, and with this last impotent display of wrath from a disappointed turbulent faction let us hope we have done with the subject. The insult, however, will not be passed over so lightly in New-York. Col. Corcoran will, it is said, be tried by court-martial and dismissed for refusing to obey orders, and the whole Regiment itself may probably be disbanded, for the feeling is strong against it. The inspection of the Militia merely consisted of riding slowly along the front of each corps. Every Regiment drooped colors and presented arms as the Prince approached them, surveying with open admiration the handsome uniforms, the erect, steady military aspect of every company, regiment, and brigade on the ground. As a Volunteer Militia they certainly formed a body of men of whom any nation might feel proud. Our own Volunteers will arrive at the same perfection in time, but they are yet too young to fairly bear comparison with these picked corps of New-York. Let our regiments, however, look to it in time, for when next his Royal Highness sees them reviewed he will judge of them by the high standard he has seen here. The inspection took a very long time, almost too long for the patience of the multitudes in Broadway, who had been waiting and waiting for long, weary hours. From 10 o'clock in the morning the immense concourse had been slowly collecting. Before 12 o'clock all were in their places, and here it was past 4 o'clock and no Prince in sight. At last the long inspection terminated, and a carriage drawn by six coal-black horses, came into the Battery for the Prince, with a train of other vehicles for the rest of the suite. The open barouche for his Royal Highness was plain, but excessively handsome. It had been built expressly for the occasion, and cost the City more than a thousand dollars. The Prince sat with Mayor Wood on his right, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons facing. Amid the most tumultuous cheers the carriage went in from the Battery towards the inclosure called the City Hall Park—a park not by any means as large as the recent inclosure at Camberwell which has been honored with that title. Here the visitors caught a full view of Broadway, and it was one of the grandest and most impressive sights which his Royal Highness is ever likely to witness. Broadway, I must say now, is not the Elysium of thoroughfares which Americans suppose it would be. In ten or twenty years hence it will certainly be the finest street in the world. Now it is too unequal. Here is a row of colassal marble palaces, six or seven stories high, and next a small hiatus of ordinary shops, built when New-York was in its nonage. Next comes a grand series of buildings carved in solid stone, with shops as large and extensive as small towns, and employing almost a population of assistants. To these succeed cast-iron stores, with richly decorated fronts, tinted to resemble bronze, and then again white marble and granite, Bath stone and brick—a wild bizarre street, a pattern book of shops and palaces such as one sees no where else in the world, such as could only arise in a fast-growing young empire like America. From the City Park, however, none of the inequalities were seen. It only seemed one long vista of lofty palaces, thronged from base to summit with thousands of people. Both sides of the way for miles were lined with a dense mass, which seemed to vibrate slowly in its massive undulations backwards and forwards in constant heavy waves. Balconies, windows, roofs, story over story to the lofty house-tops, were white with eager faces. Every tree along the road clustered with people,—every railing; every post, even the distant chimney-stacks were occupied. It was one vast concourse of citizens, such as few people have ever seen assembled together, such as is not likely to be seen again in our time. When the Prince entered this great avenue of human beings a long deep cheer went up, such as could only be given by hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic people. It seemed less a cheer than a prolonged outburst of welcome—the welcome and greeting of an empire.

It is impossible to describe the route from this point. The impression left was grand, but vague and undefinable, as that of the ocean in a storm. Flags and banners were across the road, but they seemed as solid as masonry compared with the endless flutter of handkerchiefs—a flutter that seemed to make the whole avenue glimmer and flicker—that rippled out over the fronts of massive distant buildings like flakes of snow that formed a perfect fringe above the huge black crowd of heads. Hats went into the air, and handkerchiefs too, at last, and there were cries of "God save the Queen!" with "You're welcome to New-York!" and cheers and shoutings, even gestures of kindly feeling and delight, such as carried even the coldest away with the headlong torrent of enthusiasm. In vain you sought to catch a glimpse of anything definite—the vague immensity of the whole impressed you too much. There seemed to be no details such as usually belong to a vast assemblage of people of all ranks,—so quiet here, and confusion of such endless at another spot. It was one continuous welcome that can neither be told nor forgotten. At one church—the Episcopal church, as it is called—the chimes were ringing prettily "God save the Queen." Yet from that edifice some eighty years ago Dr. Inglis (in later times Bishop of Nova Scotia) was expelled for reading prayers for George III., after the Declaration of Independence. Here it was now chiming the national anthem, and all New-York mad with exultation and delight, welcoming the great grandson of the same George's descendant, who had only a few days before been to the tomb of Washington bare-headed, and planted a tree to shade the place of sepulchre of that great man. Who can ever believe in the permanence of hereditary antipathies after this? What antipathy, rather, can be hereditary between such empires as England and America

...ational law, to attend Society of Pewterers upon the dinner which finished animal life, which he accomplished with...ility, politeness and ease.

Edward Cooper, a respectably dressed and gentlemanly-appearing prisoner, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was next placed at the bar, and pleaded guilty.

The circumstances of the case, as stated to the Court by Mr. Louis L. Wertheimer, the complainant, were that the prisoner came to his store, and bargained to deposit with the witness certain goods which he expected to receive soon. He also produced a draft drawn on the "Massachusetts Bank" for $100, and signed James Adams, which he deposited with the witness as security for the payment of $30, of which he obtained a loan. Upon presentation, the check proved to be worthless, and the complaint was made.

The prisoner addressed the Court in substance as follows: I am an old man of nearly 63 years. I have done business largely in this City, but am probably nearly or quite forgotten here now. I was overwhelmed in the crisis of 1857, and since that time have been unsuccessful. I have no family. My wife and children are dead. When I borrowed this money, I supposed it could be paid without resort to the check. I belong in Massachusetts, and found myself here without money. I drew the check, knowing that it would be honored, but intending to pay the money borrowed upon it. I intend now to pay it, and shall do soon as I am able, after my release. I never was in a criminal court before, and hope I never may be again.

When asked by the Court why he had signed the check "James Adams," he said that is my real name; but when I was arrested I gave a false name, lest some of those who know me formerly should hear of my disgrace.

The Court accepted his plea, and in consequence of his appearance and his advanced age, suspended judgment, and he was discharged.

William B. Green, 19 years of age, was next brought to the bar, charged with burglary. He pleaded guilty in the third degree, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Thomas Hartman and **Henry Schmidt**, charged with burglary, stated that their counsel was absent, and the trial was postponed till to-day.

Robert Stringer and **David A. Tully** pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and were remanded till Friday for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

For Burglary.—Thomas Burdett, John Hartman, Henry Schmidt and Bahr Jacobowsky.

For Grand Larceny.—William Stevens, Margaret Watkins, Daniel Cain, Charles Livingston, William Roberts, *alias* Cooke, (second offence.)

For Assault and Battery.—Mary McBride, George H. Vogt, Hamilton Moore.

For Mayhem.—Robert S. Gray and John Gray.

Foreign Administrators.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

James C. Gulick vs. *Ellen P. Gulick and Frances M. Gulick and infant, by her guardian, &c.*—The facts in this case, as set forth by the plaintiff, are as follows: In the years 1851 and 1852, John C. Gulick and Richard M. Gulick were residents of the State of California; while so residing John became indebted to Richard in the sum of $2,200, for money loaned; and after such loan, and in April, 1852, Richard died intestate at California, leaving personal property there; after the death of Richard, John possessed himself of the property left by Richard, to the amount of $2,000; in 1855 John died at Honolulu, leaving the defendants, Ellen P. Gulick (his widow) and Frances M. Gulick (who was sued by the name of Millicent F.,) his only child; the defendant Ellen P., was appointed administratrix of the estate of John, in California; she and her daughter, Frances M., at some place beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, took possession of John's property to the extent of from $15,000 to $20,000, and Ellen P. has brought the property so taken into this State, and has the same here, and that Frances M., her daughter, claims some interest therein.

The complaint also shows that the plaintiff, in November, 1857, was appointed the administrator of Richard M. Gulick, deceased, by Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, Surrogate of the County of New York, and then demands that the defendants account to the plaintiff, and that he be paid the indebtedness of John to plaintiff's intestate, and for the property of plaintiff's intestate, which John took after his death.

Both of the defendants demurred to the complaint on the following grounds:

First.—That the Court has no jurisdiction of the subject of this action.

Second.—That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue.

Third.—That there is a defect of parties plaintiff.

Fourth.—That there is a defect of parties defendants.

Fifth.—That several causes of action have been improperly united in the said complaint.

Sixth.—That the new complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant.

The argument on the demurrer was heard at Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, who overruled the demurrer, giving judgment for the plaintiff thereon in the following opinion:

SUTHERLAND, J.—On the facts stated in the complaint, I think the defendant Ellen P. Gulick is *prima facie* liable for the amount which the plaintiff, as administrator, &c., claims to recover to the extent of the personal property of John C. Gulick, deceased, brought by her into this State, and in her possession here; and on the facts stated in the complaint, I think the defendant, Millicent F. Gulick, was properly made a party under sec. 128 of the Code.

The defendant Ellen P. Gulick is not liable as a foreign administratrix in this action, but she is *prima facie* liable, on the ground that she has property in her possession within the jurisdiction of this Court, which ought to go to discharge the claim of the plaintiff as administrator, &c., of Richard M. Gulick, deceased.

The action may not result in any conflict of jurisdiction between the Courts or authorities of this State and those of California, where it is alleged the defendant, Ellen P. Gulick, was appointed to administer on the estate of John C. Gulick, deceased.

Perhaps there was no other claim against John C. Gulick's estate than the plaintiff's, or the claim she seeks to recover.

At all events, if in due course of administration, according to the laws of California, the assets which Ellen P. Gulick has in her possession in this State will be exhausted by other claims against the estate of John C. Gulick having a preference, or, if the amount which the plaintiff is entitled *prima facie* to recover, will be reduced by other claims against John C. Gulick's estate equally entitled to payment, it is for the defendants to set up and prove these facts.

That the complaint contains *prima facie* a good cause of action against both defendants, I think, follows from the cases Campbell *vs.* Tousley, 7 Cowen R., 64, and McNamara *vs.* Dwyer, 7 Paige, 239, and the section of the Code before cited.

The plaintiff must have judgment on the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

From that judgment the defendants appealed to the general term of the Court, contending for the same points set forth in the demurrers. The argument was now heard on appeal, and decision reserved.

H. D. Van Orden and Geo. Edmonds for plaintiff; Nelson Smith and L. J. Goodall for defendants.

Quarrels Among the Tenants of Washington Market.

Doherty vs. *Williams.*—In July, 1859, the parties to this action both claim to be legal tenants of Washington Market—each claiming a permit to occupy the same stand. A quarrel ensued, and Doherty some way interfering with the receipts of the stand in question, he was assaulted and knocked down by Williams.

This action for damages is the consequence, which was now tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $52. It appeared on the trial that Doherty was the authorized tenant at the time of the assault; but as the Court of Sessions had charge of the *criminal* offense involved in the assault, the Court instructed the jury that they could render a verdict only for the extent of the injuries absolutely suffered by the plaintiff. As these did not appear great, the verdict was but sufficient to carry costs.

Important Opinion Touching Actions of Arrest.

Varona vs. *Carbonall & Glassen.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest made before Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas. The following opinion in the case explains the facts involved:

DALY, J.—Where a draft is accepted upon the promise of the drawer to remit funds to meet it, and he fails to remit the funds, an action against him may be maintained by the acceptor, if the latter has, in consequence, become liable upon the draft to other parties. It is not essential to the right of action in such a case that he should have paid the draft; it is enough that he is liable to pay it to another than the drawer. Port *vs.* Jackson, 17 L. R., 239, 245; Thomas *vs.* Allen, 1 Hill, 145; Churchill *vs.* Hunt, 3 Denio, 321; Holmes *vs.* Rhodes, 1 Bos. & Pul., 636; Hodges *vs.* Bell, 7 T. R., 98.

In the ordinary contract to indemnify and have harmless, actual loss or damage must be shown to recover upon the contract—Gilbert *vs.* Winan, 1 Comst., 550. It may be regarded as an agreement to repair a loss, and unless the engagement is to indemnify against liability—Rockfeller *vs.* Donnelly, 8 Corv., 623—it must appear that the party indemnified has been put to actual loss or damage. But the undertaking in the case was a very different one. The defendant promised the plaintiff, that if he would accept the draft, the defendants would remit to the plaintiff, before the draft matured, the money wherewith to pay it. The acceptance of the draft by the plaintiff was a good consideration for the defendants' promise. The defendants did not remit the funds as was promised, and it is for the breach of this agreement that the action lies. The case of Port *vs.* Jackson, 17 Johns, 240, is directly in point. There an action was brought by a lessee against the assignee of the lease, to recover certain ground-rent due by the terms of the original demise which the assignee had neglected to pay. It was objected then, that until the plaintiff had paid the rent he could maintain no action; but the objection was overruled, the Court holding that the assignee, having covenanted to pay the rent, and the day being past and the rent left unpaid, the covenant was broken; that the action was therefore maintainable, and that the measure of damages was the amount of rent remaining unpaid. In Holmes *vs.* Rhodes, supra, it was held that nondamalficators could not be pleaded to an action upon a bond of indemnity, where the condition was for the payment of a sum of money by a certain day; and the principle is now settled that, if a bond be conditional for the payment of money at a certain day, though really given by way of indemnity, the debt accrues from the day mentioned in the condition, and does not arrest the damnification. (Toussant *vs.* Martenant, 2 Tome 100, Martin *vs.* Court id. 640; Hodgson *vs.* Bell, 7 id. 97. Note to Cutter *vs.* Southern, 1 Sound 11.) The right of action for the work of this contract was therefore complete; and as the affidavits to the effect that the defendant, Carbonall, fraudulently induced the plaintiff to accept the draft not intending to remit the funds, but for the purpose of obtaining the plaintiff's acceptance, and such was the fact, a sufficient ground was shown to justify his arrest in the action upon the contract. The motion to discharge from arrest must therefore be denied.

The Street Preacher's Case.

HE DON'T SUCCEED.

Edward Falconer vs. *The Police Department.*—This was an action in the Marine Court against the Police Department for a false imprisonment, the plaintiff having been arrested and held in custody for preaching temperance, &c., in the public streets and parks, on the Sabbath.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Examiners of Applicants for Admission to Practice.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have appointed J. W. Edmonds, E. C. Benedict and Mr. S. Bidwell as Examiners to examine applicants for admission and practice as counselors, &c.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Schaffner* vs. *Schneller.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	64
10,000	do	87¼	285	do	63¾
5 000	Virginia St. 6s..	92	300	do	s30 63½
8,000	do	91¾	50	do	s60 63½
1,000	N. C. State 6s	94	100	do	s10 63½
6,000	Missouri St. 6s.	74	200	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	41
5,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. Ex	99½	50	do	40¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	81½	100	do	b30 42¼
5,000	do	81	50	do	b30 42
500	E. R. 8th m. bs.	71	150	do	s30 40¾
6,000	E. R. Con. bs. '71	60	100	do	b10 41
4,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. con. bs	96½	5	Cleve., Col & Cin R	94
2,000	Mich. do. 2d m. b.	59	12	N. J. Central R	114
1,000	Mich So sk. fd. b	78	300	M. So. & N. I. P.	b30 18
5 000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	96	400	do	17¾
9,000	L. E. & W. 1 m. b	75	270	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	73
1,000	L. E. & W. 2 m. b	46	450	do	72¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	84	300	do	b60 73½
300	do	83½	100	do	b10 73
500	do	s10 83¾	50	do	s30 72¾
300	do	83¾	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11¾
200	do	s10 83¾	85	do	13
300	do	r60 83¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 70½
200	do	b15 83¾	600	do	s60 71
200	do	b10 83¾	150	do	71
100	do	b30 84	200	do	71¼
100	do	b60 84¼	300	do	71¾
1100	do	83¾	400	do	71¾
200	do	83¾	350	do	b30 71¾
70	Canton Co	17¾	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	35
100	do	s30 17¾	700	do	34½
2000	do	17¾	100	do	b30 34½
400	Erie Railroad	34½	100	do	b30 34¾
50	do	34½	50	do	b60 34¾
400	do	s60 34	100	do	b30 34¾
100	do	s10 34½	100	do	s30 34¼
100	do	b10 34¾	250	do	34¾
100	do	b60 35	150	do	s5 34¼
100	do	b30 35¼	550	do	34¼
1225	do	34¾	50	do	b10 34¾
100	Hudson River R.	59	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	64
50	do	s30 58¾	100	do	b10 61
200	Harlem R.	b30 17¾	150	do	b30 64¾
510	do	17¾	10	do	65
700	do	17¾	10	do	64¾
300	do	b60 17¾	100	do	b60 65¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 41¼	50	do	64¾
500	do	40¾	25	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	83½
100	do	40¾	50	do	82¾
100	do	b30 40¾	100	do	b30 83
100	do	b30 40¾	50	do	b30 82¾
100	Reading Railroad.	42¾	50	do	s30 82¾
300	do	42	100	do	83¼
100	do	41¾	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 92¾

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87½	100	Hudson Riv. R.	58
6,000	Missouri St. 6s..	78	35	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	40
5,000	do	b60 78¾	100	do	b60 40¾
4,000	Kentucky S. 6s.	104	200	do	s30 39¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	92	100	do	s60 39¾
3,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	96¾	200	do	s10 39¾
4,000	M. & So. S. F. Bs.	77¾	100	Panama Railroad	122
400	Erie Railroad	33½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72½
100	do	33¾	100	do	s30 72¾
125	do	33¾	25	Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾
150	do	s30 33½	150	do	71
200	do	b30 34	100	do	s30 70¾
15	do	33¾	100	do	b60 71¾
280	N. Y. Cen. R.	83½	50	do	s30 70¾
100	do	s10 83	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	33¾
800	Harlem Railroad	17	150	do	s30 33¾
50	Harlem R. Pref.	40	100	do	33¾
170	Mich Cen. R.	s30 62¾	230	Chic. & R. I. R.	64½
100	do	s10 62¾	100	do	b30 64¾
100	do	s15 62¾	100	do	64¾
100	do	b30 63	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	12¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I R.	17½	50	do	12¾
100	do	17¾			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The result of the Presidential Election announced this forenoon created no surprise on the Stock Exchange, as the only question previously discussed for a day or two related to the magnitude of the New-York State majority in favor of the candidate whose certain success was foreshadowed by the October elections. The first impression on the market this morning was a feeling of relief that the election was disposed of without any suspense as to the final result, and some orders and a partial inclination among the Brokers to speculate for a rise, appeared on the opening of business on the Street and at the early Board. Taking New-York Central as the standard or "consols" of the Share market, the first report was of firmness, some considerable sales being made at 83¾@83¾@84 ₩ cent. But as the demand was freely met, and rather an eagerness shown by one or two parties to meet the demand, the tone of the Share dealings generally weakened as the list was called, and by the hour of adjournment the market was off 1@1¼ ₩ cent., Central closing 82¾, and subsequently selling on the Street at 82¼ ₩ cent. At the Second Board, further orders to buy were filled at 83@83¼ ₩ cent., and then the price again returned to 82¾ ₩ cent. The fluctuations in the Western Shares were in something near the same proportion, weaker, if anything, than Central; while Erie and Hudson River showed a comparatively steady confidence. In the State Stocks there was less business than yesterday in Virginias, while stiffer prices were paid for Tennessees and Missouris. The impression obtains, since the arrival of the *Persia*, that the purchases of Virginias, yesterday, were on peremptory order by telegraph from Cape Race, for London account, where both Federal and State securities are in better request, with a considerable inquiry for Virginia Coupon Bonds. The circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, by the present steamer, remarks that:

"During the early part of the week there was but little animation in American Securities, but within the last few days an improved feeling has been manifested. Large purchases have been made of Virginia and Pennsylvania State Stocks, and investments to some extent have been made in New-York Central, Michigan Central and Erie Bonds. In Illinois shares an advance of 2 ₩ cent. has been established, the last price being 19¾ discount. Erie shares very steady at 39@40. Illinois extended options, 1863, have been done at 6 premium."

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Share market on the Street was dull in tone and weak in prices, with the following comparative quotations:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central	83¾	82¾	Toledo	35½	33¾
Erie	34¼	33¾	Reading	42¾	41½
R. Island	65¾	64¾	Ill. Central	74¼	72½
M. Southern	18	17¾	M. Central	64¼	62½
M. Guaranteed	42¾	39½	Galena	73	70¼

Since the election, the market for Money shapes in favor of a quiet confidence both at Bank and on the Street. The heavy Conservative or Union vote thrown in the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and by the important commercial city of New-Orleans, is not without its practical influence in quieting whatever of serious apprehension may be felt in regard to the angry sentiments of another section of the South. Today, there is less pressure to negotiate mercantile bills than at the close of last week, and where the signatures and indorsements are strictly first-class, outside buyers came forward at or near the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. For all paper below prime, the rates are irregular, running from 8 to 12 ₩ cent. and in some cases we hear of fair single-name dry goods bills being done at 15 discount. Exchange scarcely maintains the appearance of firmness noticed on Monday, and we restore our quotation, 108@108¼ on London for first-class Bankers. Money at call to the Stock Brokers continues easy at 6 ₩ cent.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a prominent citizen of St. Louis to his friend and relative in this City, a holder of Missouri State Bonds:

"I have a letter from the State Treasurer to-day. He assures me the interest will be paid on all our State Bonds, and that the mill tax will be ample—that our revenue does not come in until January, consequently he always has to anticipate a little. He says he shall sustain the State credit at any cost, and will announce his readiness in a few days."

We learn through our files by the *Persia* that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway has been called, to be held in London, in December next, so as to allow time to secure the attendance of the President and Vice-President from Canada. A report of the London Directors was issued Oct. 26, the object of which was to make known the condition of the Company's finances, as made up from the accounts to the 30th of June. After announcing the impossibility of meeting the interest due Oct. 1 on the second preference bonds, this report says:

"It has already been mentioned in the circular of the 13th of July, that although authority had been given to raise £1,500,000 on bonds or stock of the Company, to pay off liabilities and to increase the rolling stock, and to meet the current wants of the year, the Directors were unable to obtain it on any terms. A memorial was accordingly drawn up and presented by the Directors in Canada to the Executive Government, pointing out the existing condition of the undertaking, and praying for relief. The London Directors had fully expected to have received before now an answer to this application; but the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had so entirely absorbed the time of the various members of the Government that they were unable to take the subject into their serious consideration, and they have now only authorized your Directors to announce that the subject of the Grand Trunk Railway will be brought under the notice of Parliament, and that the Government are about to issue a commission to inquire into its affairs.

The Directors announce an earnest desire that the investigation should be made a thorough one, and propose that one or two gentlemen well versed in railway management, in whom the English subscribers would have confidence, should proceed to Canada, and in conjunction with the proposed Government Commission, and for the purpose of coöperating with it in its important investigation, report to them the result of their observations.

Annexed is an estimate of the Company's liabilities in England:

To loans and bills payable in England	£1,782,669
Bills drawn by the Company from Canada	235,564
Total	£2,018,233
Ex Collateral	353,000
Balance	£1,705,232

The London Directors have at present no exact return of any further floating indebtedness which may exist in Canada for additional rolling stock provided since March, and other expenditures, but have desired such a report to be made.

Since the estimate of the wants of the Company in March last its pecuniary position has been deteriorated by the payment of interest on Bonds and Loans £161.000

Difference in value of assets from fall in prices. 250,000

Totals	£411.000

While on the land to be resold, and valued at £120,000, only a small portion, realizing £5,000, has been sold, which will explain the increase in the net requirements of the Company at the present time, as compared with the statement issued in March last.

The following is the last reported

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 27.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 27.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$5,366,765	$5,447,343	$2,444,124	$2,640 877
Canal Bank	2,608,078	2,699,127	1,307,202	1,341,649
Louisiana	3,369,256	3,383 930	1,725,375	1,698 884
Louis'a State	5,153,540	5,205,128	2,002,530	2,002.180
Mec. & Trad	1,417,638	1,434,972	430,627	258,328
Bk. of N. O	1,774,047	1,686.923	579,404	535,489
Southern Bk	654,752	654,300	235,535	291,130
Union Bank	1,563,914	1,478,335	454,716	420,737
Merchants'	567,472	572.727	159,388	135,588
Crescent City	966,757	1,012,506	195,930	221,230
Bk. of Amer	1,013 933	1,022.070	473,438	449.133
Total	24,455,564	21,607,161	10,008,169	$9,988,225
	Decrease	$151,607	Increase	$19 944

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 27.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 27	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$2,978,085	$3,018,190	$3,849,643	$3,719,103
Canal Bank	775 675	790,250	1,188,345	927,360
Louisiana	664,624	699 104	2,767,830	2,680,345
Louis'na State	1,556,875	1,588,536	3,949,565	3,988,903
Mec. & Traders	292,056	296,520	719,525	684,911
Bank of N. O	460,450	473,425	891,979	756,366
Southern Bk	204,295	223,075	285,060	307,373
Union Bank	970,475	975,965	1,098 962	1,011,949
Merchants' Bk	379,750	391,036	273 393	294,392
Crescent City	260,300	262,425	282,405	292,566
Bk. of America	210,540	208,815	978,713	988,294
Totals	$8,163,109	$8,296,640	16,272,920	15.556,362
	Decrease	$133,531	Increase	$716,558

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 27.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 20.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 27.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$1,404,742	$1,087,523	$255,936	$233,026
Canal Bank	585,594	201,390	86,396	107,731
Louisiana	221,011	165,089	64 206	81,190
Louisiana St	502,917	455,286	35,949	65,849
Mec. & Traders	133,382	168,433	20,599	27,649
Bank of N. O	227,638	219,732	95,659	82,978
Southern Bank	508,906	375,444		
Union Bank	177,981	210,733	112,026	147,43
Merchants' Bk	28,945	51,209	41,625	36,495
Crescent City	147,465	86,872	18,555	15,057
Bk. of America	2,531	25,551	536	
Total	$3,940,930	$3,037,262	$691,524	$797,406
	Increase	$903,668	Decrease	$105,882

The following is the report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,025 18	210,863 05
Shipped South	17,995 00	705,942 10
Total	25,020 18	916,805 13

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,111 05	165,181 09
Shipped South	13,650 10	515,573 12
Total	17 761 15	680,755 01

COTTON MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS—Past Wk.	RECEIPTS—Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Gt. B.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Fr.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—Oth. F. P.	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	128,000	602,000	43,000	5,000	6,000	184,000	40,000	25,000	229,000	517,000
1859-60	139,000	784,000	59,000	10,000	3,000	229,000	60,000	23,000	312,000	518,000
1858-9	124,000	684,000	50,000	20,000	9,000	153,000	74,000	21,000	248,000	446,000
1857-8	44,000	293,000	17,000	6,000	4,000	104,000	25,000	16,000	145,000	194,000
1856-7	91,000	539,000	12,000	9,000	7,000	62,000	50,000	22,000	134,000	350,000
1855-6	65,000	536,000	30,000	10,000	5,000	192,000	43,000	39,000	274,000	294,000

The circular of MESSRS. NEILL BROTHERS in regard to the crop, remarks:

"The weather continues favorable for picking, and there is less disposition to indulge in the extreme low views occasioned by the recent frost. We regard the circumstances as unchanged. The more forward portion of the second growth having matured before frost, has partly retrieved the previous damage by drouth. The upland crops, however, still show a material deficiency compared with last year, particularly in Georgia and Alabama. In Texas and Louisiana there has been no killing frost, and in the former State the yield will result better than at one time expected. The swamp lands and river bottoms promise well and may even equal last year, while the overflowed lands which produced little then, will this year make full crops. The weather is still an important feature in crop calculations, and much will depend upon the remainder of the picking season. Hitherto it has been excellent on the whole, and the bulk of the upland crop has already been secured in good condition, but proves very deficient in staple. On the rich heavy lands, however, which, as usual, are producing the best crops this year, the yield will be mainly dependent on the weather henceforward for gathering, and it is, therefore, too early to form a reliable estimate."

The following is the Illinois Central Railroad Company's statement for October, 1860:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

17,192.18 acres sold for	$293,620 62
48,839.43 acres sold since Jan. 1 for	$798,901 07
1,237,260.53 acres sold previously for	15,735.837 02
1,286,099.96 acres. Total	$16,534,738 09
Construction Bonds canceled in October	$78,500
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,589,500
Total Bonds canceled	$1,668,000
Cash received for lands in October	$140,457 68
Total since Jan 1	596,123 43
Total cash and Bonds to Oct. 31, 1860	$3,903,551 33

NOTE.—Cash receipts in October applicable to cancellation of Construction Bonds, $78,447 47; applicable to Interest Fund, $45,471 73. Miscellaneous Accounts, $14,574 96.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Earnings in October, 1860	$307,185 79
Earnings in October, 1859	248,902 86
Increase	$58,222 93
Earnings since 1st January, 1860	$2,185,350 26
Corresponding period, 1859	1,673,425 74
Increase	$511,924 52

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a dividend of 10 ₩ cent. out of the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable at their office on the 14th inst., (the election day for a new board.) The statement of the board shows a surplus of $498,532 84, after paying said dividend, and after having paid $128,960 10 for the purchase and cancellation of 1,422 shares of the Company's stock—the amount of over-issue made by the late Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 29,095 bbls. Flour, 398 bbls. Corn Meal, 97,025 bush. Wheat, 7,676 bushels Corn, 1,084 bushels Rye, 14,445 bushels Barley, 1,293 bushels Oats, 209 pkgs. Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 618 bbls., including 413 bbls. Pots and 205 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request, including adamantine, chiefly at 18c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE.—Sales have been limited to-day, but prices have been sustained. 270 bags Rio brought 14¼c.@14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo 14¾c.@14¾c., and 100 bags St. Domingo 12¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COPPER.—Refined Ingot has been in demand at prices ranging from 21c.@21½c. ₩ lb., at which holders offer their supplies freely. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations.

COTTON—Has been slightly dealt in, sales having been reported of only 900 bales at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	8	8	8¾	9¾
Middling, ₩ lb	11½	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	13	13¾	13¾

FISH—All kinds have been sparingly sought after at, in the main, former figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been more freely offered to-day, and as the demand has been restricted, especially from shippers, prices have declined. Export movements are still seriously impeded by the difficulty of procuring freight room. Sales to-day, 17,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 65; mainly at $5 52½@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80. ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 45
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,270 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 400 bbls. charged hands. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled to-day. Lots afloat have been quite freely offered, and have not been much sought after; prices of such have declined materially. Lots in store have been in fair request, and have been generally quoted less depressed. Freight-room is very scarce, and rates for the principal ports of Great Britain have again advanced. Hence, shippers are not disposed to buy freely. The amount of Wheat afloat in the harbor is quite heavy, and in the absence of an active export inquiry, receivers are trying to store their supplies. This movement progresses very slowly, as the number of boats waiting to discharge in the vicinity of the principal stores, is unusually large. Many holders complain of the delay and the consequent losses in demurrage, &c. We have heard of sales of 162,000 bushels, including Canada White at $1 45@$1 47½; White Western at $1 42@$1 55, chiefly at $1 42@$1 49; red and amber Western, in store, at $1 35@$1 37; red Winter Western, afloat, at $1 32½@$1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, afloat and in store, at $1 28@$1 32, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; Chicago Spring, poor to very choice at $1 19@$1 24½; red State at $1 30@$1 32; white Genessee at $1 45@$1 48; white Southern at $1 56, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, 122,500 bushels, at 72c. @73c. for sound mixed Western, afloat and in store; 72c.@73c. for round yellow. Rye continues depressed at 72c.@74c., ₩ bushel. Sales 2,500 bush. Barley is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 22 500 bushels, including Canada West, fair and very choice, at 80c.@87c.; Canada East, inferior to fair, at 68c.@73c., and State at 68c.@72c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 950 bales North River at 75c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at very full prices. We quote: New, ordinary to very choice at 32c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales were reported of small lots of Old Crop New-Orleans, at 45c.@46c.; Porto Rico, at 35c.; and 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Business has been very quiet here to-day. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 50 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 50, and of Crude Whale, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 1,200 bbls. Northern at 53c. ₩ gallon; 750 do., inferior, at a price not transpired; 1,190 bbls. South Sea at 55c.; 150 do., dark, at 50c. ₩ gallon; 1,200 bbls

...NOV. 8, 1860.

...NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This Evening.

...—Hamlet.

...—Peter and Fanch—

...—Flying with Fire.

...—Rose Eneer—Magic Trum... ... Wife.

...—Goshens & Rogers' Circus.

...—Day and Evening—Siamese ... Is It?—Joseph and his Brethren.

...'s CAMPBELL'S, Nibblo's Saloon—Ethiopian ...

...—No. 596—Whitlock's Free Gallery ...

...HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—Mr. De Cordova's ... Rooms, "Broadway."

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

...returns which we are enabled to ... morning, are extremely meagre, but ... satisfactory. They sustain the first tidings ... undoubted election of Messrs. Lincoln and ..., and while the first wild estimates of ..., as was to be expected, seriously ..., there is no question about the over... majority secured by the Republican ... Some interest is still felt in the contest at ... South, as measuring the relative strength of the ultra and conservative sentiments in that section. Mr. Bell appears likely to have gained ..., Kentucky and Virginia, while returns ... from Georgia and Arkansas are unex... favorable to him. Mr. Breckinridge is ... in Delaware, North Carolina and ..., while Mr. Douglas prevails in Mis... We are without reports from the other ...

The Congressional canvass has resulted in a ... the Republicans of five members, compen... the gain of one in New-York, and perhaps ... in Delaware. The Administration Democrats have gained eight members; four from the Republicans, and four from the Anti-Lecomp... party; and submitted to the loss of one in Dela... The Western delegations, so far as report... true to before.

The returns of the Gubernatorial vote in this State is very imperfect. The Republican vote on this ticket, so far as heard from, falls below the Presidential count.

The Assembly is also incomplete, but there is ... to demonstrate the Republicans to possess a majority.

The local issues in this City have been decided by the election of Mr. Barnard as Judge of the ... Court, Judge Ulshoeffer as Justice of the Superior Court, John H. McCunn as City Judge, ... T. Hoffman as Recorder, Smith Ely, Jr., ... Schwarzwalder, as Supervisors, and John Keyser as Register.

The news of the triumph of the Republicans has ... no one by surprise, but of course it has given rise to different emotions in the various portions of the Confederacy. South Carolina is naturally the first point to which attention is directed. A ... from Richmond informs us that private ... have been received in that city, to the ... that the Federal office-holders in Charleston immediately resigned their positions when they ascertained the result. In Virginia, where the ... element still obtains to a considerable ..., the result is not regarded with any special ..., in fact, our correspondent informs us ... there is no more excitement than at any pre... Presidential struggle. In Maryland the tri... of Mr. Lincoln appears to be regarded with the greatest equanimity, and with a determination to uphold his Administration so long as he carries out the guarantees of the Constitution. In Washington the opposition to the new order of things appears to have centred in hostility to the Wide-Awakes, whose quarters were yesterday morning invaded by a mob, which destroyed the furniture and otherwise damaged the premises. Everywhere at the North and West the news is received with the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of the victors, and with good-natured acquiescence by the vanquished.

The screw steamship *Vigo*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th and Queenstown on the ..., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Persia* ... papers of *ten* days later date. The screw ... *Edinburg*, also from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived yesterday. She left the lat... port on the 25th ult.

There was a meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening, at which Dr. Osgood read the plan of the *Doomsday Book of the State of New-York*, a work intended to contain a com... record of the family registers of the residents ... State—the volumes of which, as fast ... completed, are to become the prop... of the Society. Valuable additions were ... to the Library by donations, and a letter was received from Gen. Bruce, of the Prince of Wales' suite, acknowledging the satisfaction of the royal party on perusal of the resolutions passed with reference to their visit. Hon. Wm. B. Read, of Philadelphia, was announced to deliver the address commemorative of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Society.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last night, the annual report of last year was disavowed, and after a lively debate, the President and Clerk of the Board were directed to draw a new report, and publish it under the sanction of the Board. The sum of $1,800 was appropriated for a hot-air apparatus in Ward School No. 14 in the Twenty-first Ward. A requisition was drawn upon the Comptroller for $100,000. The sum of $1,400 was appropriated to make certain alterations in the Primary Schools Nos. 23 and 24. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the action of the Evening School Committee presented a report recommending the amending of the statute.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration exhibits the following results: Num... of arrivals during the week ending Nov. 7, ...; received for commutation, $3,518. There was no quorum of the Board.

The Aldermen and Councilmen had no quorum last evening, and adjourned to Monday evening.

Dr. Watson, President of the Academy of Medicine, last night delivered a lecture, on the occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of that institution, at the Hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue. The subject of his discourse was, "The Character of the True Physician." It was greatly applauded, and a copy, on motion of Dr. J. M. Smith, requested for publication.

In the Marine Court yesterday an action brought against the Police Department by the street-preacher, Faulkner, for false imprisonment, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The November term of the Court of General Sessions was formally opened yesterday by Judge Russell, ... a charge to the Grand Jury, after which a va... of cases of minor importance were disposed of.

The stock market opened, yesterday, after the ... of the Presidential election, with some ap... animation, but soon after gave evi... of ... in prices, which, on the Share ..., ranged ½ @ ½ ₱ cent. lower than on Tuesday ... Central 82¼@82½. In Money ... rates are steady.

Flour and Wheat were depressed and unsettled. ... movements were checked by a further ad... in rates of freight. Corn was active and buoyant. A limited business was transacted in Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, Metals, Naval ...

The Republican Administration—Mr. Lincoln's Views on Slavery.

Now that the election is over, we trust the Disunionists of the South will receive no more aid and comfort from the opponents of the Republican Party in the Northern States. It would probably be too much to expect that the organs of the Opposition should at once remedy the injustice they have done the Republicans, in representing them as aiming at the liberation of Southern slaves. But they can have no further interest in concealing from their readers, the real sentiments of the President elect upon the subject of Slavery, and the issues which have been decided by this campaign. They have nothing to gain now, certainly, by misleading the public mind on these points. Like all other citizens, they are interested in the preservation of the public peace and the perpetuity of the Union:—and they ought to take it for granted, except upon the most irresistible evidence to the contrary, that no man whom a constitutional majority of the American people may elect to the Presidency, will ever willingly disturb the one or endanger the other.

There can be no sort of difficulty in ascertaining Mr. Lincoln's opinions concerning Slavery and its relations to our Federal Government,—or in inferring from them what the general tone and character of his Administration will be. Though he has taken small part in public life hitherto, he has had occasion very frequently to declare his sentiments on this subject, and that, too, in a form at once definite and calculated to inspire confidence in his entire sincerity. Indeed, it is impossible for any one to listen to Mr. Lincoln, or to read what he has said or written, without the firmest faith in his sincerity and candor. His speeches carry with them the most conclusive evidence of his honesty and good faith. During all that long debate with Judge Douglas he never, in a single instance, stoops to misconstruction, or to undignified retort, or swerves one hair's-breadth from the most unimpeachable fairness and courtesy. He exposes the sophistries of his opponent with great acuteness and force, and bears down upon his positions with resistless logic. But he never deals in invective; he never dodges or evades any point made against him,—and the whole tone and temper of his speeches is rather that of a judge, solicitous only for the truth, than of a partisan seeking a political victory. We know no public man of the day who evinces the great qualities of fair-mindedness, of mental as well as moral integrity, and of a sincere and profound conviction of the justice of his opinions, in a higher degree than Mr. Lincoln.

We publish this morning a variety of extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, in which his views upon every point involved in the present canvass, so far as Slavery is concerned, are stated with great clearness and the most perfect frankness and candor. We ask for them the careful attention of all who wish to form a judgment as to the tenor of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and especially of that large class of men who have been led to regard him as ultra and sectional in his hostility to Slavery. No one who will read these extracts carefully and candidly, can require any further assurances as to the course which his Administration will pursue. Even his inaugural address can throw no additional light upon this point,—and anything he might write or say in advance of his accession to office, would be utterly superfluous.

There can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any man, that Mr. Lincoln regards Slavery as a moral, social and political evil,—and that it should be dealt with as such by the Federal Government, in every instance where it is called upon to deal with it at all. On this point there is no room for question,—and there need be no misgiving as to his official action. The whole influence of the Executive department of the Government, while in his hands, will be thrown against the extension of Slavery into the new Territories of the Union, and the reopening of the African Slave-trade. On these points he will make no compromise nor yield one hair's-breadth to coercion from any quarter or in any shape. He does not accede to the alleged decision of the Supreme Court that the Constitution places slaves upon the footing of other property, and protects them as such wherever its jurisdiction extends; nor will he be, in the least degree, governed or controlled by it in his Executive action. He will do all in his power, personally and officially, by the direct exercise of the powers of his office and the indirect influence inseparable from it, to *arrest* the tendency to make Slavery national and perpetual, and to place it in precisely the same position which it held in the early days of the Republic, and in the view of the founders of the Government. On this point, we take it for granted, he will be firm and immovable—so as to put it beyond the hope of any class or any section to change his purpose.

Upon all other points his speeches justify us in saying, that he will be tolerant and considerate of the rights and interests of the Southern States, to the utmost extent which any man can ask. He holds each State to be completely sovereign over its own affairs, and denounces any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States, as unconstitutional and unjust. While he believes that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, he is opposed to its exercise unless with the free assent of a majority of the inhabitants and with full compensation to the owners of the slaves. He asserts the right of the South to a Fugitive Slave Law which shall be effective in its operation. He declares his opposition to negro suffrage, and to everything looking towards placing negroes upon a footing of social and political equality with the whites;—but he asserts for them a perfect equality of civil and personal rights under the Constitution. He acknowledges the difficulties surrounding the question of Slavery;—frankly confesses that he sees no way of bringing it to a safe and specdy end;—deprecates the agitation which has grown out of the attempt to extend it, to nationalize it and make it perpetual,—and declares his belief that by the arrest and defeat of that attempt alone, can this agitation be allayed.

The number of persons who openly and avowedly aim at the extension and nationalization of Slavery is comparatively small. But aside from them we see, in Mr. Lincoln's declared opinions, no reason why any considerable number of the American people should withhold from him that liberal confidence which is due to every man whom the American people may elevate to the highest office in their gift.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

On Friday, the 2d inst., a boiler of the Mississippi steamer *H. R. W. Hill* exploded, instantly killing thirty-nine persons. The same day a boiler blew up at New-Haven, fatally injuring three or four persons. The next day the boiler of the tow-boat *Baltic* exploded in Mobile Bay, killing and fatally injuring several people. On the 24th ult.—a little over a week ago, a boiler explosion occurred at Lee, and another at Lowell; and the day before there was another at New-Orleans, each one killing its man and injuring others.

Meanwhile boilers are multiplying wherever power is required—under saloons, warehouses and sidewalks; and without many exceptions, the principle upon which their proportions and quality are dictated, is—how to save first cost.

The causes of boiler explosions have been so thoroughly investigated within a few years, that the only safe and reasonable ground to take about them is that they are *never* accidental—that they can *always* be prevented—that they are, in fact, nothing more nor less than bad material, malconstruction, or reckless management. That either electricity or hydrogen gas (the only gas that can be set free in a boiler,) can be a cause of explosions, is quite impossible. On this subject, the leading chemists of Europe have given an unanimous opinion, sustained by the most conclusive experiments. Not only is there too little electricity generated, but the metal of the boiler and its attachments conduct what there is to the earth. And there can be too little hydrogen gas made in a boiler to cause an explosion, while what is made will not explode without there is oxygen from without admitted to it, after which the steam would prevent ignition, even if there were heat enough present to ignite the explosive compound. Without detailing the facts and principles involved, since nothing short of a complete essay on the subject would enable the unprofessional reader to convince himself, it is sufficient for present purposes to mention that the very best professional opinion, or rather, belief, is, that all explosions *begin* with the simple, and in itself harmless rupture due to overpressure, or of the inability of the boiler to carry the ordinary pressure. While a part of a boiler may be five times stronger than the ordinary force tending to rupture it, (this is the common proportion of actual to working strength,) another part, one plate or one strip of plate, or a single joint or a single rivet, may be so defective as to be on the point of rupturing, from the first, and may at last yield at a minimum pressure, carrying total destruction with it. There is a difference in the quality of the best boiler plates which is fearful enough to contemplate; but when we consider that cheap plates *are* made, which, instead of carrying 60,000 pounds to the square inch, will break into pieces under a heavy blow from a hand-hammer, and that there are thousands of steam-engine owners who are willing to risk everything to save first cost, who invariably get the cheapest work; and, moreover, that too many boiler-makers are capable of using anything which the outside public will recognize as iron, we shall observe where we stand as to the original quality of the boilers which strain and simmer above, around, and beneath us in our daily walk.

But the gradual deterioration of boilers is probably the leading cause of their failure. And to this and its detection and remedy we would direct especial attention. Among the 1,018 boilers under inspection by the Manchester Boiler Association in 1859, 14 boilers were found to be in a dangerous condition and 100 in an unsatisfactory condition from the fracture of plates, while there were 44 cases of dangerous and 153 cases of unsatisfactory corrosion, besides other defects. One explosion only occurred, instead of perhaps 20 which must have taken place, without this rigid system of examination. During the month of October alone, the examining engineers of this Association made 765 visits, and discovered among the serious defects which were at once remedied, 12 cases of corrosion, 15 of fracture, 38 safety valves out of order, 13 pressure-gauges, inaccurate, 18 water-guages, defective, 10 blow-off cocks, dangerous, and 22 furnaces out of shape; there were 50 boilers without glass water-guages, 31 without blow-off cocks, 65 without back-pressure valves, 12 without pressure-guages, and 4 with fusible plugs corroded. These are boilers which are under constant inspection. Just think of it; we should like to know the state of several hundred boilers in this City that are not inspected, and of the scores of them that have never been looked at by an engineer since they came into service—boilers which were not only bought at the lowest figure, but which are at the exclusive mercy of raw laborers who never attempt to discover defects, and who could not recognize them when pointed out and explained. The breakage of iron fixtures and structures is a most common circumstance, and because this first simple fracture is usually the end of the matter, we think very lightly of the multitude of causes which are constantly at work, destroying the texture of the metals. But after the rupture of boiler plate, there usually follows an explosion, and we are all aghast at the terrific results, as if there was anything unprecedented or unexpected about them. While it is always more economical, in the long run, to prevent disaster by rigid examination and immediate repairs, no very fearful results generally occur from letting defect show itself in failure, as in case of vehicles, implements, and any machinery, except that of railways and vessels. But we cannot afford to risk the rupture of boiler plate—of iron which in almost any other service might fail harmlessly enough. The most rigid scrutiny will sometimes overlook fatal defects—instead of which nine-tenths of all our boilers are never examined at all.

People may undertake to sneer at the theories and deductions of scientific men, and to insist on the impenetrable mystery of boiler explosions. One thing, however, they must admit that the metal of boilers is exposed to unusual causes of deterioration, and that a thin and weak vessel will not resist a certain pressure so safely as that of heavy uniformity and strength. Simple as this is, it is enough. If the owners of boilers will only practice what they believe, these terrible slaughters will rarely occur. Till they do practice—till they at least make some show of caution by subjecting their boilers to frequent and competent inspection, the public should, and we hope it will, brand them as wilfully accessory to the murder of any victims whom their boilers, exploding, may kill. And that there are hundreds of boilers *certain to blow up*, no intelligent person who is at all familiar with the subject, will dare to deny.

On the whole, we advise the traveler, as he sets out on the journeys of the coming Winter, in view of the rotten boilers and bridges, the cinder plates and tinder appointments of ships without bulkheads, and the destruction of trains by the alternate rigidity of frost and violence of freshet, to assure his life and make his peace with Heaven.

St. Louis versus New-York.

It used to be the peculiar boast of Western men that they could run faster, jump higher, dive deeper, and peel more bark in a day than any other individuals under the sun. Lately, however, material progress has become the special object of glorification. Æneas was not prouder of having founded a State, nor Alexander of having built a city, than is the Western settler who "reckons" that his quarter section may be exactly in the centre of some great future Porkopolis, and that Porkopolis the capital of a sovereign State. If Manhattan Island was once sold for $25, and an American eagle judiciously invested, has often, under the enchantment of speculation, expanded into a fortune, why, indeed, despair of wealth in view of this romantic feature of the West,

"Where numerous cities decorate the land,
With scarce a house to show you where they stand."

The last sixty years have exhibited an astonishing growth of cities, already large at the beginning of the century, a result to which the universal application of steam, the influx of gold, and the mania for speculation have mainly contributed. Most of the European capitals have grown apace, while second and third-rate cities have remained stationary, or only shared the general increase in wealth and population of the countries in which they are situated.

The late census shows that while New-York and St. Louis have increased in size and wealth far beyond anticipation, other cities and especially the rivals of St. Louis in the West, have fallen considerably below what was expected of them. Why New-York should contain nearly a million of inhabitants we all can comprehend; and we are not yet prepared to admit the claim of the St. Louisians that their city is destined to be the metropolis not only of the West, but ultimately of the Union.

It is urged, on their part, that a central inland position, connected with the ocean by means of a river, like that of London, Paris, Rome and Pekin, is most conducive to the growth of metropolitan cities, and that this analogy holds true of St. Louis in a more perfect degree than of any other city in the country.

Rivers have, indeed, been the great civilizers of the world. They have been the moving highways of the nations. They reach their friendly arms far over the continent. The old migrations crept slowly along their banks, and much of the world's commerce still passes through their channels. A few years ago a number of American and English gentlemen were traveling in company, when one of the latter remarked that there was a river in England up which ships could sail sixty miles. "Why!" exclaimed one of the Americans, "we have in our country a stream up which you can sail nearly 2,000 miles, and then reach the mouth of another, navigable almost 3,000 miles further."

Near the confluence of these two rivers—the Missouri and Mississippi—is situated St. Louis, surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and within a few miles of inexhaustible mines of coal and iron. By the former of these rivers she is brought into connection with that immense and fertile *terrain*, extending to the base of the Rocky Mountains. By the latter is opened to her the great grain-producing regions of the Northwest, and those distant areas not yet fully explored. The Ohio stretches away to the Middle States, while the Lower Mississippi furnishes an outlet for her commerce and that of her sister cities.

We need not state here how far these natural advantages are modified by the use of railroads, but there is no prospect of St. Louis being eclipsed by a rival west of the "Father of Waters;" and when the Pacific Railroad is completed, she will become the great distributing point of the commerce of India and China on this continent. Streams of immigration will also flow thither from the pent-up millions of Asia; and the city which now presents stranger contrasts, and a more perfect mosaic of nationalities than any other in the land, will contain a vast population, speaking almost every language and representing almost every variety of the human race. During the last decade St. Louis has gained 106 per cent. in population. Her citizens boast of the largest hotel in the world, and are said to have expended $8,000,000 in building in 1859.

These ideas have been suggested by the great Fair of St. Louis, the fourth annual report of which we have before us. It is the enterprise of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, whose exhibitions have become *par excellence* the Fairs of the Union. The citizens have erected for these occasions a building larger than the Coliseum at Rome, though we can hardly suppose that the Arcadian Fair Grounds, in the language of the report, are "as lovely as were ever delineated by poet or artist, when their rapt spirits soared from earth in quest of ideal beauties." Nearly $30,000 have this year been expended in premiums to competitors from all parts of the country; and thousands of strangers are drawn thither annually. Let the enterprising citizens of St. Louis persevere in this course, and if she should fail to become the metropolis of the Union, she will, at least, remain the Queen City of the West.

The News at Mr. Lincoln's Home.—We have a report from our Special Correspondent at Springfield, Illinois, of the reception of the news of the election and its result by Mr. Lincoln. He seems to have received it with quite as much coolness and complacency as any other citizen. It probably did not take him by surprise half as much as the news of his nomination;—but neither seems to have disturbed him in the least, or to have interrupted the usual quiet and even tenor of his way. "Old Abe" is not an excitable man, evidently.

Our Correspondent says that Mr. Lincoln is beset on every side with inquiries as to the policy of his Administration, and that his uniform reply is: "*Have you read my speeches?*" It is pretty clear from this that he has no occasion for making up a new set of opinions for the emergency, and that he intends to make the principles and opinions set forth in his speeches the basis of his administration of the Government. He has no thought of publishing any letter or address on the subject,—partly because he has nothing new to say, and partly because he sees nothing in the condition of the country to call for such a step. The public, we do not doubt, will acquiesce in the propriety of this decision.

Speculations as to the composition of his Cabinet can have no value whatever, because, we presume, Mr. Lincoln himself has given no thought to the subject as yet. There are a great many considerations to enter into such a question, and there is no danger of its being decided without mature deliberation.

Old Pictures and Modern Buyers.

The Fine Arts are taking their place, at last, among the serious elements of our national industry and commerce, and on purely material grounds have earned a right to the attention of political economists. The moralist and the statesman are never likely to underrate the permanent importance to the national character of this development of human capacity, and it is unnecessary to insist upon considerations which have become commonplaces in the month of every lecturer whose "mission" it is to glorify the Beautiful, like Sir Edward Bulwer, with a large B, and of every distinguished orator who undertakes the inauguration of a statue, a gallery, or a school of design. The more prosaic are not, for that reason, the least positive and significant aspects of the question of national æsthetics. It is a good thing in itself, and in its consequences for the State, that the creation of works of art at home and the importation of them from abroad, should have grown from insignificant incidents into prominent features of the national industry and commerce; and every influence which can aid in the healthy progress of artistic activity among us merits the attention and the assistance of the public mind, quite as much, to put the matter on its lowest grounds, as if it concerned the improvement of live stock, or the extension of the iron trade.

We have a good word therefore to say, and we say it cordially for the intelligent enterprise which has led a citizen of Boston, already well known in the world of art, to bring to this City, the great natural emporium of American commerce, and the natural center of all our national activity, his collection of genuine and well-selected pictures of the earlier masters of Italy. Mr. James J. Jarves, after years of devoted study and research, has succeeded in forming a gallery of paintings which may fairly be described as a historical treatise on the origin and growth of modern Christian Art. Through six centuries of that patient and marvelous progress which divides the tentative and timid religious designs of the tenth Christian century from the ample and glorious picture-poems of the age of Raphael, Mr. Jarves' indefatigable assiduity has pursued the delicate thread of human genius. He has worked upon an idea, and aimed at a systematic result. His idea was to illustrate the principles which have presided over the gradual expansion of painting in Christendom from Symbolism up to Art; and his result to set the story of this expansion visibly before the eyes of all lovers and students of art in America as accurately at least, if not so magnificently, as this can be done in the grandest galleries of the old World.

It is surprising, indeed, to see how rich a success has rewarded Mr. Jarves' loyal labor in a field so full of difficulties. The concurrent testimony of the most conspicuous critics and connoisseurs of England, Italy and France, of men like Rio, Ruskin, Eastlake and Bucci, is a brilliant, but well-merited tribute to the reality of this success, and to the good faith of the earnest amateur who has achieved it. There is scarcely one really illustrious or important master in any of the great Italian schools between the thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries, who is not represented in Mr. Jarves' collection, by some work which at least may serve to indicate truly the qualities of his genius, if it fails to do full justice to the height of his powers. Cimabue and Giotto cease here to be mere names to the untraveled American artist, and Raphael himself is present in a small but beautiful composition, which has other than circumstantial evidence to offer in support of the claim which Mr. Jarves makes for it to admiration and to study. Exhibited for the present in the manner of galleries in general, this collection is destined by its owner to a more enduring place in the public interest of New-York. It is his purpose, as we understand, to fix it in our City as the nucleus of a genuine national gallery of genuine pictures, which may at some future day deserve a name and place among the great collections of the world. We wish him all success in the execution of this patriotic conception; and we trust that our cousins, the Athenians of the East, will bear him no ill-will for selecting the "great and wicked City" of Gotham for its achievement. The ultimate consequences for good of such a design, carried out to triumphant realization, would require a volume adequately to portray. The immediate effect upon the commercial aspect of the Fine Arts of a collection so admirably adapted to educate the taste of the purchaser as well as the talent of the painters of pictures, may be instantaneously appreciated. It was but the other day that we commented upon a particularly flagrant instance of the facility with which the real value of works of Art can now be misrepresented, and the most extravagant assumptions made to pass current in cash in regard to the compositions of "the great masters." At a house in the Fifth-avenue, under the cover of a reputed taste in the possessor, an auctioneer of the highest respectability was compelled to offer for sale, and purchasers were found to buy, as "originals," pictures purporting to be the work of artists whose genuine paintings are so well known and so highly esteemed that their names in the catalogue of any European sale of equal credit would draw buyers together from all parts of the continent. Transactions of this kind, which do an equal wrong to the auctioneer, who has no choice but to accept the assertions of his principal, and to the public which is thus exposed to deception, would soon become impossible, were the public eye and the public judgment made familiar with the genuine productions of an art which cannot be extensively developed in any country, without drawing to itself a constantly increasing share of the capital and the thought, as well as exerting a constantly increasing and most profound influence upon the habits and tastes and character of the people.

A Democratic Interpretation.—The Pennsylvanian, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia, has some brief comments on the result of the election, in the course of which it says:

"The ultimate results of this election must for sometime remain in abeyance. It remains for the fifteen Slave States to say whether the Union shall continue, or whether by secession this glorious sisterhood of thirty-three States shall be reduced to eighteen. That occurring, *it will then have to be determined whether the Middle States will consent to remain in association with the New-England States*, and whether the empire of the Northwest will remain as it is, or set up for itself. Let disintegration once begin, and no man can tell where it will stop."

The vote in Pennsylvania and Ohio is so very much as if "the Middle States" would hesitate whether to remain in the Union, or join the seceding South! Probably, when the returns are all in, the position of "the empire of the Northwest" will be equally doubtful.

Our City Congressmen.—So far as our City is concerned the Republicans have gained. Wall is elected in the Fifth District, represented in the present Congress by Mr. Walsh, a Democrat. Ward succeeds Bowne, and this is not a loss to the Republicans though it is gain to the Democrats. Cochrane is elected in Mr. Cochrane's district, and Delaplaine, Democrat, carries the district now represented by Clark. Mr. Wakeman, the Republican candidate in this district, deserved success, for his ability, industry and acquaintance with public affairs. Williamson, in the lower district, made a very strong and creditable contest against Wood, but the financial popularity of the latter proved too strong for him. His vote proves that he had a strong hold upon the esteem and confidence of the laboring men of the district.

Reception of the Prince of Wales in New-York.—We copy from the London *Times* the report given by its special correspondent of the Reception of the Prince of Wales in this City. Besides its interest as a picturesque and striking description of an important event, it will be read with special pleasure on account of its cordial and thorough appreciation of the welcome extended to the Prince by the people of this country. There are passages in it which indicate a lack of accurate information concerning us, but this could scarcely be otherwise under the circumstances. Although the letter refers to a past event in our history, it will still be read with interest.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—To-night Miss Cushman, for the first time during her present engagement, will appear in her great character of *Romeo*. It was in this personation that she established her enduring fame in this country and in England. Nothing can surpass her acting in that scene where the decree of banishment is announced to her by *Friar Laurence*, or in that where she does "remember an apothecary." But, indeed, she is excellent throughout, and it is difficult to praise one scene above another.

The management, with a view to present this play to the public in the best possible manner, have engaged Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who has specially come from Philadelphia, for the purpose, to represent *Juliet*. Mrs. Bowers is an actress of well merited fame, and will worthily play the important part she has undertaken. Mrs. Arnold will be the *Nurse*, Mr. Couldock will be the *Mercutio*, and the other characters will be sustained by Messrs. Drew, Lanham and the regular members of the company.

An Extra Pony Express for California.

Fort Kearney, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

An extra Pony Express with the election returns for California, left here for Carson Valley at 1 o'clock to-day. It took also a considerable number of private telegrams. Both rider and horse were tastefully decorated with ribbons, &c., and they departed amid the cheering of a large and enthusiastic gathering. This run is expected to be quicker than any ever yet made between here and the outer station of the California telegraph lines. The ponies leaving St. Joseph Thursday, 8th, and Sunday morning, 11th, are also to make double quick time, calling here for the latest telegraphic dates.

The coach of the Western Stage Company, which left Omaha Monday morning with the mails and a full complement of passengers and express matter, passed here early to-day. Weather mild, with tokens of rain. The Pike's Peak pilgrims are hastening both to and from the mines in goodly numbers.

The Burning of the Neil House in Columbus.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The entire Neil House was consumed. The loss on the building is $150,000; insured $10,000. The loss on furniture is $40,000; insured $10,000. Blynn's jewelry store; Allen & Awls' shoe store; Richards' dry goods store; Clark's shoe store and Rose's clothing store were burned, but the goods were mostly saved. Odeon Hall was damaged. The total loss is $200,000 to $300,000.

Another Steam-Boiler Explosion.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Detroit, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller *Mohawk* exploded her boiler at 4 o'clock this morning, while crossing St. Clair Flats. Five persons—the second engineer, three firemen and one deck-hand—were instantly killed. The propeller sunk in 11 feet of water. Her upper works are badly shattered, but it is believed that she can be raised and brought into port.

Condition of Ohio and Cumberland Rivers.

Parkersburg, Va., B. and O. R. Terminus, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Ohio River at this point is twenty feet deep. The Cumberland River is also in good navigable stage. Boats are plenty for Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Clarksville and Nashville.

Conviction of Byerly for Forging Election Returns.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Byerly, convicted of forging election returns in the Fourth District, has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment and $300 fine.

—Rev. Mr. Smith, familiarly nicknamed Jo Smith, Jr., seems determined that the world shall bear in mind the fact that he is a son of a prophet. He has recently put forth tenders, in the shape of letters, to the fair sex, requesting their early entrance to his happy home, and promising, on the word of an honest Mormon, to do the best he can for them, and to make their condition a peculiarly happy one.

Great Fire at Hoosick Falls.—The mowing machine establishment of Walter A. Wood, Esq., at Hoosick Falls, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Monday night. How the fire originated is not known, but by the time the flames were discovered they had gained so great headway that it was impossible to check them. In addition to the factory the shops of L. C. Ball and Lyman Wilder, immediately adjoining, were consumed, together with two or three small dwellings in the rear of the latter.

A long row of dwellings located further off, and also occupied by employes in the shop, was several times on fire, and all moveables were taken out of them, but their destruction was prevented by the most strenuous and unceasing labor.

The long bridge connecting the village and the works was partially destroyed—nearly one-quarter of the west end being burned, and communication thus cut off. The other end was saved by the constant employment of a force pump at the factory of Chas. A. Merritt, by which immense streams of water were poured upon it.

At 12½ o'clock, a messenger was dispatched to Bennington, Vt., a distance of eleven miles, on horseback, to inform Conductor F. C. White of the fact. He immediately sounded an alarm there—Spartan Engine Company No. 1 were collected and taken down at once by an extra train, which was generously furnished by the Troy and Boston Road. This company got at work at once, upon reaching the ground, and were employed three hours. Although the destruction of the factory was almost complete when they reached the ground, they were of good service in preventing a spread of the flames to other property.

Mr. Wood's loss is estimated at $200,000, and he is only partially insured. He at once made his plans for commencing, to-day, the erection of temporary buildings in which to carry on operations, and in a few days will be in full blast again.

—Major Thomas D. Carneal, late of Frankfort, Ky., died of dropsy, on Saturday, at the residence of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati. He was one of the original proprietors of Cincinnati, and after the Company laid out the city, sold his interest to Bakewell, Page & Co., of Pittsburgh. In his varied real estate operations he has accumulated a large fortune. At the time of his death he was [illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

We are again passing through all the agreeable and disagreeable emotions of a war panic. The massing of Austrian troops on the frontier of Italy, and the interview of Warsaw, are the basis of this panic. The French Ministerial journals endeavor to show that Austria has determined to act only on the defensive, but the facts, in the eyes of the public, do not sustain this view of the subject. If Austria, by the meeting of Warsaw, can frighten NAPOLEON into a position of neutrality on Italian affairs, the invasion of the Duchies and the Romagna will take place at once. But we firmly believe that Napoleon is still the friend of Italy; and that, so long as England remains firm, he will defy all the combinations that can be made against him. The matter then stands just as it has stood ever since the peace of Villafranca. If Austria takes the offensive in Italy, NAPOLEON will interfere; while, if Piedmont takes the offensive, it will be on her own responsibility.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia assured the Emperor of France by letter that the meeting of Warsaw was not conceived in a spirit inimical to him; but what was the necessity of the meeting at all, if it was not to take into consideration a protest against the events in Italy, in which NAPOLEON indirectly acquiesced? What the public will see of the result of the deliberations at Warsaw will be a protest against the new international doctrine which has been introduced in Italy—a protest which will contain all the points made out in that of the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, lately published. But what the public will not see will be exactly that which would interest them most; it will be the secret programme for eventualities yet to arrive. The letters of assurance of the two Emperors may not show a hostile intention to France; but they certainly do not contain an assurance of friendship—a difference which just now has its value.

For the prognosticators the manner of the interview of Warsaw has its indications. Thus, while the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia lodge together under the same roof, the Emperor of Austria occupies a palace by himself. The one is thus the isolated European monarch, while the others have the air of saying to him—"Take care, we understand each other on our side; we are a united family; if you wish to enter our company you must come to our conditions. Your Reform your forfeit or there will be no trade."

But the Austrian, with his well-known pride, seems to reply that he can take care of himself. Whether his treasury is full or empty, he appears always capable of maintaining the life and the vigor of his military institutions. His war preparations at the present moment are of a really formidable character. He is erecting new fortifications in Venetia, and especially at Peschiera. He is erecting forts, in fact everywhere; he is piling them one upon another, so that his Italian possessions are just now the paradise of engineers. Not content to build forts on the surface of the earth, he is also putting them under the earth, like many greedy landlords, who utilize the cellar as well as the garret. In other words, he is digging mines, in order to blow up any enemy that may succeed in placing foot on his possessions. In a short time, if we are to believe the reports, all the accessible spots of Venetia will be mined. This subterranean strategy does the greatest honor to the Austrian Government, which thus gains another point of resemblance to the mole.

The *Constitutionnel* published yesterday a five-column manifesto on the Italian question, which sets forth the policy of the French Government in a very clear light, as far as it goes. The document was written most probably by M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, author of the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress," and it was not only published by authority, but the *Constitutionnel* this morning admits that the article is official. (M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE is now at the head of the bureau at the Ministry of the Interior, which has control over the Press He has the entire confidence of the Emperor and the Cabinet, and is the generally chosen agent of the Government for these semi-official communications.) This article, which has naturally made a great sensation, terminates with a recommendation to the European Powers to recognize the new Kingdom of Italy under VICTOR EMANUEL as the wisest and best course. Thus the Emperor of France is prepared, so soon as VICTOR EMANUEL shall enter Naples as the King of Italy, to recognize the new kingdom, and recommends the same course to his brother monarchs. This recognition once declared by France, NAPOLEON becomes the natural ally and protector of the new kingdom, and there can then be no intervention on the part of Austria. This action on the part of the French Government has given immense satisfaction to the Press and the public, if we except the violent Catholic party, which still clamors for the maintenance of the secular power of the Pope. The article is a sort of counterpoise to the meeting of Warsaw, and will throw a wet blanket over the deliberations of that body. Any other declaration on their part would throw them into a position of open hostility to France—a position they certainly do not wish to assume, at least for the present. The declaration of the French Government is therefore looked upon as a sort of check-mate to the decisions of the monarchs at Warsaw, and which, being published in advance of their's, will prevent them from taking the advanced ground they might otherwise take. In this light the publication in the *Constitutionnel* is a regular *coup de mâitre*, and belongs to that category of happy diplomacy for which LOUIS NAPOLEON has become so famous.

The French Government, then, is engaged to recognize as legal the conquest of the Two Sicilies, belonging to FRANCIS II., and the Marches and the Umbria, belonging to the Pope. She is not only engaged to their recognition, but she advises the other European States to do the same. England will adopt this advice at once, and perhaps Prussia, but the latter with a protest. As for Russia and Austria, it does not matter much whether they recognize the new state of things or not, but sooner or later they will do so, unless a war takes place.

As regards Rome, people are beginning to believe more and more that the army of 24,000 men France is collecting there is intended as much as a safe-guard against Austria as a protection for the Pope. It is still more certain that the secular power of the Pope is condemned, and that VICTOR EMANUEL and his successors are to reign in the city of the Cæsars. It is written and must come true.

GARIBALDI is again at the apogee of his glory. The almost unanimous vote of the people of the Two Sicilies in favor of annexation to Piedmont, shows the legitimists and the rest of his detractors that he did not mistake the sentiment of the people when he undertook their liberation. When, by the aid of such a man, a whole nation repudiates a dynasty at the ballot-box, it is a slanderous rendering of history to place this man in the category of brigands and filibusters. We are pleased to see, too, that there is an improved tone in the ordinary abuse of GARIBALDI in the legitimist and ultra catholic parties. The terms brigand and scoundrel are no longer so freely used, but we have heard of one of his detractors who could think of no worse or better epithet to apply to him than that of *mouchard*.

However, in the arguments against the unification of Italy, one of our Royalist journals has been reduced to worse straits than that. "The unity," it says, "might be made in square countries like France or Spain, or in a triangular country like England. But with an excessively prolonged form like that of Italy, in a country [illegible] history offers but one example of unity, and that was under the Romans." If Piedmont wishes to reconstruct Italy! Let him, then, remodel the work of God and make the Peninsula square!" After that it must have Pitholls. Who ever heard of forcing patriotism into mathematical lines? But it is, nevertheless, in order to make the country square, that M. DE CAVOUR wishes to go to Rome! Some people are never satisfied.

FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Judge Kinney—The Mormon Conference—Mormon Feeling Towards the States—Brigham Young's Plans—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

Judge KINNEY arrived from the East by last week's mail. He is warmly welcomed by the Mormons, both in public and private.

The Deseret State Fair closed last Friday, on which day also came off the races.

The Fair gave place to the Mormon Conference which commenced on Saturday, the 6th. The weather was not of the most obliging kind, for during the greater part of the night of the 5th we had such a heavy rainy time, as we had not had since Spring. The snow fell as low as the base of some of the mountains, and the morning was cold, and it smacked of Winter most decidedly. Frosts have since occurred nearly every night, and corn, sugar-cane, beans and the various kinds of vines show the sere and yellow leaf.

The Conference lasted two days and a half. On the 6th it was held in the Tabernacle, BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, GEORGE A. SMITH, EDWIN D. WOOLLEY and JOSEPH W. YOUNG being the speakers. A comparatively slim congregation assembled, perhaps owing to the unfavorable state of the weather.

On the 7th, the weather fine, but cool, the Conference continued in the Bowery. This day the audience was "prodigious." Among the Gentile attendants were Judges KINNEY and CROSBY, and Capt. RUTH. The speakers were BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON HYDE, JOHN YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and JOHN TAYLOR.

The Conference was resumed on the morning of the 8th, and closed at noon. BRIGHAM was the speaker. ORSON HYDE presented the numerous Mormon Church authorities, who were all voted for unanimously. JOHN T. CAINE read a report of the cash tithing of the Mormon Church for the last four years, and also of the subscription of the new Missionary Fund.

Of the present Mormon feeling in regard to the people of the States and to the Army, BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and ORSON HYDE gave indications. HEBER told a dream, which he said he had immediately previous to the advent of the Army in 1857. He dreamed there was a great flood of waters coming from the East, but stopped, by an immense pile of drift-wood, a little way off. Finally the stream burst through, rushed down the cañon into this valley, and took a southwesterly direction. Immediately, Salt Lake City was full of hogs, running madly about and foaming at the mouth, and great were the exertions the Mormons made to escape them. By-and-by, when HEBER and his brethren had settled well down again to their usual avocations, they one day lifted up their eyes and said to one another: "Where are all those hogs gone?" And behold! not a hog was to be found in all the land. Thus endeth HEBER's dream.

In one of his addresses, BRIGHAM incidentally said he thanked God they had been driven for the last time, an expression which may be taken into consideration when the Polygamy bill again attracts the attention of Congress.

ORSON HYDE strove to prove that the grand split in the harmonious Democracy at Charleston, was part of the fulfillment of a certain prophecy of JOSEPH SMITH about the dissolution of the Union, and that the Utah War was the fatal rock on which they split. The Republican party, should they get into power, and "Honest Abe," should he inhabit the White House, will do well therefore to "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

I have taken the trouble to hunt up, from the Mormon publications, this favorite revelation, referred to so confidently by Mr. HYDE, and here it is, title and all:

"*A Revelation and Prophecy by the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, Joseph Smith, given December* 25, 1832.

"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States, and the Southern States will call upon other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations, in order to defend themselves against other nations; and thus war shall be poured out upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshaled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass, also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceedingly angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation; and thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes, and the thunder of heaven, and the fierce and vivid lightning, also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption decreed, hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of the Saints, shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth, from the earth, to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold, it cometh quickly saith the Lord. Amen."

So you see, the Mormons have no ultimate hope for the perpetuity of the Union.

One thing was pretty well indicated at Conference—that the Mormon hand-cart system of immigration has had its day. It is the declared intention of BRIGHAM to send ox-teams from this city in the Spring, with missionaries, the teams to return in the Fall with merchandise and immigrants. It appears that this is to be the method of immigration and trade for the immediate future. Last Spring such a train went from here, and it has lately returned with the same oxen, reported in excellent condition, and with scarcely a casualty. BRIGHAM said the hand-cart system had been pretty well tried, and, though successful in the proper season, yet it was not altogether satisfactory. It would seem that the awful disasters of the hand-cart expeditions, when they were caught in the snow on the Upper Platte and the Sweetwater, in October, 1856, still grate horribly on the memory, the remembrance being kept alive by numerous crippled unfortunates, who were frost-bitten during that time of wretchedness, and who ever and anon obtrude upon the sight in the streets of this city and the settlements of the Territory.

BRIGHAM earnestly exhorted the brethren to keep their money out of the stores here, and to send their dollars, and oxen, and wagons to the States, and there buy their goods, and then haul them home in their own wagons, and by their own oxen. This matter is worthy of the attention of Utah merchants, and of traders on the frontiers.

The statistics of the new fund to fit out missionary elders to their destination, and to support their families during their absence, were read as follows: $12,554 95 subscribed, and $7,001 50½ paid; $893 40 had been expended in fitting out those recently started for the East. Most of the above was subscribed in this city.

The cash tithing paid into the Mormon Church for the years 1857-8-9, and to Oct. 1, 1860, amounted to $14,592 99, of which amount about $4,500 was raised in this city. BRIGHAM had expended for public works and other church purposes the sum of $84,797 and a few cents, the excess of expenditure over the receipts being made up by the sale of lumber, wagons, horses, oxen, sheep, &c. He took particular pains to inform his hearers how very strictly all his accounts were kept, and that there was no mixing up of private accounts with the accounts of the church. His pocket-money was the only cash not accounted for in black and white, and that money was the fees he charged for divorcing people.

BRIGHAM also announced his intention of recommencing the Temple next Summer. He pitched into the bishops, too, and their wives, for eating the eggs, and butter, and bacon, instead of sending them in for the use of the men on the public works. One would think the poor bishops were talked to sufficiently to considerably reduce their dimensions.

Judges SHAVER and KINNEY and Col. THOS. L. KANE, especially the last, Gentiles though they were, were severally promised a pretty good berth in the millennium, which, by the by, was near at hand. Indeed, all "honorable men" among the Gentiles were guaranteed a great deal better place than they ever dreamed of. Very consolatory this, after all.

The Probate Court of this county has concluded the trial of DELOSS M. GIBSON for murder. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The Judge sentenced the culprit to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. A young man named JOHNSON was the victim of this murder in a street of this city. This case was taken from the Probate Court by Judge SINCLAIR last year, and the prisoner had been in custody ever since, awaiting his trial, until the Probate Court again took the case in hand.

The Court-martial at Camp Floyd is reported adjourned, to meet again at Fort Leavenworth. Col. CROSSMAN, Lieut.-Col. STOWE, Capts. HEATH and TURNLEY, Lieuts. NORRIS, HIGBY and PERKINS, and Dr. BREWER, have left, or soon will leave, for the East, to attend the Court when it reopens.

Several Mormon trains—one of immigrants and the rest of goods—have arrived during the week past.

A Mormon genius, of the name of W. W. PHELPS, gives the following as a translation of certain "characters or imitations of old Hebrew letters," said to have been found near Newark, Ohio: "The law of the Lord binds the Lord to inquire the anointed to rule the earth."

Judge FLEMMING, on the road to Carson, writes the following to Mr. GRAMEY, of this city, by which it will be seen that the Judge and his fellow-travelers are having a hard time of it:

"DUTCH CREEK, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860.

We have reached this point in safety, but, for the last two days, have had bad weather, cold, and six inches of snow. Last night, altogether, was the most disagreeable of my life. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached this place—a good many of our party nearly frozen.

Just in the evening, in Egan's Ranyon, we had an alarm of Indians. They had their fires on the mountains, which they extinguished when they saw us; we drove to the station, a short distance, which was burned down a second time. We here expected an attack, but had none. There were but five of us, as the ambulance was an hour and a half a head with the remainder of our party. It was dark, and snowing hard, and our watch for that period was indeed disagreeable, but our company came up and we went safely on. Remained here all day.

Marshal GRIGG wishes to be kindly remembered."

The Exodus of Negroes from South Carolina.

THE REFUGEES IN PHILADELPHIA—WHY THEY LEFT THEIR HOMES.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 7.

We alluded, some days ago, to the arrival in Philadelphia of a large number of free colored families from South Carolina. The inquiries of many readers as to these persons, and the curiosity of the great mass of citizens relative to their distresses, have induced us to state the causes which influenced their immigration, and the character of the parties themselves. In 1822, it appears, further emancipation in South Carolina was forbidden. All slaveholders giving up the right of ownership thereafter were obliged to resign their "people" to the care of trustees, who vouched for their freedom, paid their personal taxes, and made legal disposition of their property. Any number of persons up to twelve might thus be guardians of the emancipated, and a tax receipt, in the free negro's possession, was evidence of his disenfranchisement. The panic in South Carolina, consequent upon the John Brown raid, the disunion of the Democracy, the election of Speaker PENNINGTON, and the Chicago nominations, was marked in the month of August last by stringent legislative enactments against the free people of color. Virtually, they were to be made slaves. A single man must become their guardian; they were to be entered in the assessments as his *slaves*, and must carry about them certain copper badges, whereupon they were numbered. If found without a trustee they were to be sold at the block; if failing to procure badges of servitude, to undergo a fine of $20; and if at any time destitute of them, to be fined or imprisoned. No security was thus afforded to the free man and woman. If their trustee were avaricious he could sell them with impunity, and their property was liable to summary wanton seizure. They were regarded as slaves by the law, and their fears magnified the existing oppressions as initiatory to a series of outrages eventuating in their practical thraldom.

Despairing then, of justice or mercy in the Palmetto State, those of them possessed of sufficient means to remove, looked to the North as a refuge. Many were assisted by conscientious guardians, and we have the best authority for the statement, that up to Nov. 1, *more than seven hundred and ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston alone.* It took all the resources of some to reach New-York. Of the number named, about one hundred and fifty made Philadelphia their destination, and others, who contemplated a more Northern home, have since removed to this city. We have visited about fifteen families of these, and the statements we have made are gathered exclusively from their testimonies.

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two thirds are tradespeople. The men are carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and masons; the females, mantuamakers, milliners, laundresses and nurses. We read a long list of certificates from white ladies of Charleston, stating that one of these was an "excellent and faithful nurse." One testimonial was addressed "to the ladies of the North," and certified that the bearer had attended her through a "long and dangerous sickness"—a fact which does not go far to show the gratitude of the recent Palmetto legislation.

Another party bore a certificate of his proficiency in plastering from a master-mason of Charleston.

A handsome married woman, almost white, exhibited her "badge," or, as she facetiously termed it, her "putty goole watch." It was a diamond-shape plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the inscription: "Charleston, 1860—Servant, 1243."

This delicate piece of jewelry was punctured with a hole, and suspended thereby from a string. She had given $2 for it. Her husband had a similar one, labeled "Porter," for which he gave $4. The man and woman had been one day behind-hand in "taking out" these badges, and they were fined $40 for being dilatory.

We asked the latter whether it was probable that others would leave South Carolina. She said that most of those possessing the means to emigrate had already done so. We know one of our colored residents who has sent, at various times, to those needy people of his race, $80 for passage money. Many of the refugees parted with their property at ruinous rates, and many have still some effects in Charleston. The latter class made revelations of their difficulties with timidity, fearful that their property would be jeopardized by undue complaint. We could see, however, that property considerations had little influence compared to dearer relations. Many of these ebony Evangelines have left in their Southern Acadia relatives and friends, for whose safety their fears are ceaseless. The mother of a yellow girl told us that her daughter had a "young feller in de Souf whose safety 'peared to weigh like on her mind," and as she said this, her son, a tall young man, with glossy locks, was observed to wear an anxious look, as if he, too, had lost somebody in Carolina. We were told that one of the refugees had left an aged mother in Charleston. The old lady, on being solicited to come away with the family, replied that she had passed a lifetime in "de Souf, and, please God, she wanted to die dar: nobody wanted to make a slave of de weakly ole 'oman."

The troubles of these ebony people will not be appreciated by the white masses. Parties incredulous of the sensitiveness of feeling existing among them should visit their humble boarding-houses in this city. Many of them are almost white. Several purchased their own freedom some years ago. One woman was directed to leave the State by her trustee, who was fearful that at his death certain unprincipled members of his family would attempt to coerce her into absolute Slavery. The refugees took passage in the New-York steamers through white sponsors, who testified to their freedom. Most of these unfortunates are destitute of employment. Parties in need of domestics, &c., can be directed at this office of the whereabouts of such parties.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.—The following paragraphs are taken from an affidavit which has been filed in the Justice's Court of the Parish of St. Bernard, Louisiana:

Personally came and appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace duly qualified and commissioned, of the Parish of St. Bernard, I, ERNEST CUCULLU, who, being first duly sworn, declares and says: That, from information received from MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman slave of AUGUSTUS W. WALKER, of the Parish of St. Bernard, he has learned and believes, and charges that the said AUGUSTUS W. WALKER has for a long time past treated all his slaves in a most inhuman and cruel manner, and still continues so to treat them.

He particularly charges, from the information so received, that the said WALKER has kept the said MARIE LOUISE constantly working for two months past, and has daily whipped or caused her to be whipped, during that time, although she is affected to such an extent with falling of the womb as to render it improper and inhuman to require her to work at all, and to make it necessary that she should remain in bed.

He further charges, from the information received from the said MARIE LOUISE, that, for about one month, the said WALKER has kept confined and imprisoned two others of his slaves, JEFFERY and BILL, and has whipped, or caused them to be whipped, daily; and has, during all that time, kept their hands tied behind their backs, so that they could not use them in eating.

Affiant further says that Mr. GEORGE DE BERTTON was the overseer of the said WALKER up to about two or three weeks since, and affiant has reason to believe that he will be a material witness to substantiate the charges made against the said WALKER. Affiant has been informed by said GEORGE DE BERTTON that the said WALKER is cruel and ill-treats his slaves, and furthermore, that the negro I saw who drowned himself a few weeks ago, was chastised most unjustly, and it was the cause of his committing suicide.

Affiant further declares that he was informed from Mr. ST. MARE SARPY, who has been overseeing on the said WALKER's plantation, that he has seen the said WALKER whip in a cruel manner his slaves, and particularly a young girl, 11 years old, whom he whipped, or caused to be whipped, in three different times the same day, eighty lashes each time; and, furthermore, that the said WALKER overworked his negroes.

(Signed,) J. E. CUCULLU.

Sworn to and subscribed at the parish of St. Bernard this 31st day of October, 1860, before me,

(Signed,) PHILIPPE TOCA,
[True copy.] Justice of the Peace.
PARISH OF ST. BERNARD, Oct. 31, 1860.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT PICTON, C. W.—On the night of the 12th of October, Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON were murdered near Picton, C. W. Suspicion was directed against SETH SMART, an Indian, and his sister, MARY SMART. After a tedious pursuit, for they left the vicinity soon after committing the deed, the two were arrested at Branford, C. W., a few days since. On Friday, the prisoners were brought before Mayor JONES and a bench of County Magistrates. Sergeant-Major CUMMINS, after relating the particulars of the capture of the prisoners, stated that while on their way down from Toronto to Picton, the male prisoner after being duly cautioned that anything which he said would be used against him at his trial, acknowledged to him that he was present when the murder was committed. He had, he said, only come out of the Penitentiary about a month previously, having served a period of four years for cattle stealing. During his incarceration, his wife had decamped with another Indian, and he left his mother's house on the night of the murder for the purpose of stealing a cow in order to procure money to go in search of the missing wife. He had no intention to commit murder when he started, but while in the vicinity of Mr. PETERSON's residence, he met two men and a boy whom he had never seen before. They entered into conversation, and it was then decided to murder Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON and rob, and afterwards set fire to the house in order that evidence of the crime might be obliterated. The boy entered the house and killed both, and then took possession of several articles and set fire to the house. The fire burned through the floor and then fell into the cellar and was extinguished.) He (Sergeant-Major CUMMINGS) asked SMART who these parties were, and he replied that he had seen them in Toronto jail while he was confined there on his way down, but immediately added, "Oh, never bother about them, I will be hanged and that is enough." Various articles which belonged to Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON and which were found upon SMART was known to have hidden there, were identified by [illegible] and SMART was committed on suspicion of murder. He was committed for trial. His sister was discharged for want of evidence.

BURGLAR SHOT AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—A number of residences have lately been broken into and robbed in Newburyport, Mass., and on Sunday night on suspicion that the dwellings of Mrs. ALBERT WOOD, Mr. JOHN OSGOOD, Hon. MIGAJAH LUNT and Mrs. JOHN WILLIS, might be assailed, police officers were stationed there to guard against the burglars. About 1 o'clock the watchman stationed in the house of Mrs. WILLIS heard footsteps outside, and soon afterwards an attempt was made to cut out a square of glass with a diamond. This did not succeed, and the burglar next tried a "jimmy," which pried up the window. After the noise this operation occasioned, the burglar waited some time to see if his movements had caused an alarm. But all was quiet, and he removed his boots preparatory to entering. Just as he had climbed into the window, the policemen, according to his instructions, fired at him with a pistol, and the shot took effect in the burglar's breast.

The noise attracted the attention of the police and gentlemen in the other houses in the neighborhood, and the burglar ran about five minutes, bleeding most copiously from his wound. He fell twice, but recovered himself before his pursuers could reach him. He climbed over a fence and fell, unable to rise. His groans revealed the place where he lay. He lived about five minutes after he was taken, and in that brief time acknowledged that he had robbed the houses above-named, and told where some of the missing property was hid.

The burglar proved to be a mulatto of large frame and great physical strength. He was a stranger in the city, and it was found had registered his name at the Franklin House as JAMES F. FICKERING, of California. There are reasons to believe that he is from Providence, R. I. Upon his person were a valuable gold watch, and other expensive articles. Two negroes, supposed to be his confederates, were subsequently arrested in the town.

—Isabella Hinckley, the well-known vocalist of Albany, will return home some time during the present month. She is to give two concerts in Albany and one in Troy.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*

BROWN'S TROCHES Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES ☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.

For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Great Rush for Boy's and Children's Clothing! AN EXTRA LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF OVERCOATS, FROCK COATS, JACKETS, PANTS, &c., &c., AT OAK HALL, NOS. 84, 86 AND 88 FULTON-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOWNING—ROBERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Geo. L. Hare, at the Central Methodist Church, SILAS DOWNING to ANNA, only daughter of William H. Roberson, Esq., all of New-York.

FARDEN—STARR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., WARD C. FARDEN, M. D., to MARY E., only daughter of Matthew M. Starr, Jr., all of this City.

MCDERMUTT—BARNUM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Strickland, JOHN L. MCDERMUTT, M. D., of New-York, to Miss EMILY H. BARNUM, of Jersey City.

DEMUND—EMMANS.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Currie, FREDERICK C. DEMUND, M. D., to PHEBE J., only daughter of Hon. John A. Emmans.

DIED.

WALKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, EDWARD HOYT WALKER, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 350 Broome-st, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CENTER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, EDWARD C. CENTER, in his 52d year.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKINLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, ROBERT MCKINLEY, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 97 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BIGHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, ROSE [illegible] wife of Benjamin Bigham, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., and Maria [illegible] aged 19 years.

[illegible] Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, [illegible] Carmine-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

MUNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, in the 49th year of his age, ANTHONY RAYMOND MUNSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., without further notice.

CONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, ELIZA JANE CONNELL, aged 16 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, MAGGIE E., daughter of Chas. H. and Amelia Wright, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, James Johnson, No. 280 High-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LALOR.—At No. 6 Huntingdon-st., South Brooklyn, the residence of his mother, on Tuesday night, Nov. 6, WILLIAM E., third son of the late Richard Lalor, of Cascade, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

LANE.—In South Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, suddenly, SARAH LANE, aged 60 years and 3 months.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, WM. HAMILTON, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at Friends' Meeting House.

MEEKS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, ROBERT L. MEEKS.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church at 11½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LODER.—In Rye, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, POLLY ANN, wife of Benjamin Loder, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, 9th inst., at 1¾ o'clock P. M. Cars leave 4th-av., corner 27th-st., (New Haven Railroad Depôt,) at 12¼ P. M.; returning, leave Rye at 4½ P. M.

KNEVALS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, SAMUEL D., youngest son of Sherman W. and Lucy M. Knevals, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.

RICKERS.—In Middletown, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 29, HELLEN, daughter of Thomas Sheppard, Esq., and wife of Frederick H. Rickers

☞ New-Orleans and Middletown papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, except exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] FIFTY DAYS.

[illegible] WHOLESALE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE PRICES,

COMMENCING OCT. 20,

AT

NO. 881 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found

[illegible] BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
[illegible] pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
[illegible] ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
[illegible] for children.....25 cents per yard.
[illegible] FRENCH SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
[illegible].....$17 50 each.
[illegible] ORGANDIE MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
[illegible] FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
[illegible] MANCHESTER CHINTZES.....16½c. per yard.
[illegible] MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
[illegible] FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
[illegible] Gentle's HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.

Together with other

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,

Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

[illegible] have just added to our stock a number of new [illegible] patterns of

CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS

[illegible] Styles, which we offer at great bargains.

[illegible] every description made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR.

[illegible] all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,

At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 180 Fulton-st.

AT KINSEY'S

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

In consequence of alterations to be made in adding the [illegible] building, the entire stock must be closed out. The store has been closed to arrange and mark [illegible] goods.

Will open the two stores on

THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

$30,000 worth of Laces, Ribbons, Collars, Sets, Bands, [illegible], Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods

SELLING OUT.

Clearing sale of Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 5c. and 6c.
Clearing sale of Rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 10c. to 12c.
Clearing sale of Rich Ribbons, half price, 15c. to 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 31c.
Clearing sale of Head Dresses, 37c.
Clearing sale of Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk and Straw Bonnets.
Clearing sale of Chenille Scarfs, 6c. 8c.
Clearing sale Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Silk Fringes, 1c., 3c., 3c.
Clearing sale Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6., 9c.
Clearing sale of Gloves and Hosiery.
Clearing sale of Lisle Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Real Silk Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale of Hand-Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale of Silk Gauntlets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk Gloves, 10c.

At KINSEY'S clearing sale may be found

[illegible] pairs of the cheapest Kid Gloves in the City.
[illegible] pairs of assorted Lisle Gloves, 25c., 31c.
[illegible] pairs of dark Fall and Winter colors, 44c.
[illegible] pairs of dark Fall and Winter Colors, 50c.
[illegible] pairs of all colors best (8s.) Gloves, 60c., 63c.
Clearing sale white Merino Hose, 12c.
Clearing sale fleeced-lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Cotton Hosiery, 6c.
Clearing sale Wool Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale Fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing out 3,500 pairs Ager Hosiery very cheap.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 50c., 63c., 75c.
Clearing sale Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale Gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c., 9c., 12c., 15c.
Clearing sale Ladies' Worked Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 31c., 50c., 56c.
Clearing sale best Steel Skirts, 13, 20, 30 springs, 50c., 75c., $1.
Clearing sale 2,500 pieces Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale Woolen Hoods nubias, cheap.
Clearing sale rich French Flowers, half price.
Clearing sale rich French Feathers, half price.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 10c., 12½c., 18c.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of all our auction goods.
Clearing sale of our entire wholesale stock.

THE [illegible] the two stores at 10 o'clock THURSDAY MORNING. During this sale WM. KINZEY will open at 10 A. M.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., 21st and 22d sts.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.

HATS, CAPS, SHOES

AND HOSIERY.

This is unanimously conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the place of resort for taste[illegible]men of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of

LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS'

HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.

[illegible] BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged there in supplying them.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK, Floss, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.

N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best city and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.

CANAL-STREET. 303.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK

AT

RETAIL.

E. R. & J. E. CONKLING,

Importers and Jobbers of

CARPETS, &c.,

NO. 63 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,

[illegible], from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to

RETAIL BUYERS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.

Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and

SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,

Of the manufacture of

J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

FLANNELS.

We are now opening our Fall stock of

FLANNELS,

Manufactured especially for our best

RETAIL TRADE.

Real Welsh, 4-4, to 10-4, for Skirts.

SAXONY WELSH,

Patent Unshrinkable

SAXONY,

SWANSDOWN, heavy.

BALLARD VALE, 4-4 SHAKER

English and American, Canton, and all the best washing flannels manufactured.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.

Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,

Have made

A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES

of their very heavy stock of

RICH LACES

and

PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

BROCATELLES,

SATINS,

BROCADES,

TAPESTRIES,

REPS.

New Goods to open on MONDAY.

The new color in a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering,

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FURS.

Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,

No. 371 Broadway, New-York,

Importers and Manufacturers,

[illegible] to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened at No. 371 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,

Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,

Sole Agents

for those well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

FLOWERS.

Mme R. HARRIS & SON,

No. 729 Broadway, New-York,

Flowers, Head dresses, Coiffures, &c. &c., From Duties, of Paris, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

QUILTS,

BLANKETS,

TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS.

Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BONNETS.

Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,

No. 729 Broadway, New-York.

Bonnets from Alexandrine Gauze, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. [illegible] Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 695½ Broadway.

SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. [illegible] Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of [illegible] and well-selected Furs. This is now universally acknowledged to be the house for the most novel and fashionable goods, manufactured with tastefulness of style, quality and [illegible] for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell at a slight set at wholesale price. Ladies [illegible] Remember the old-established PARENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM, No. 709 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.

RICHMOND GOOZ, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 264 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Call for two days, at her present employer's, No. 38 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; will be well recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 12 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; the best City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and assistant in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 27th-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 158 West 22d-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 3d-av., near 18th-st—call in the stove store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; good City reference of five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to sew; speaks English and French; has good City reference. Call at No. 214 3d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork, plain sewing and to take care of children, or to do waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good reference for both situations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid, and fine washing or waiting. Can give good reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED—A SITUation, to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to assist in washing; has 4 years' City reference. No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., fourth floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young American girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the tailor's store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; will be found faithful and capable; is an excellent needle woman; can do all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 360 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable and well-educated French girl, a situation in a respectable family to take care of children; no objection to go in the country or South. 405 Broome-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing. No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices, &c., French and English style; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt factory, No. 151 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a steady, middle-aged woman; understands cooking in all its various branches. soups, jellies, pastry, boning fowls, made dishes; a small private family preferred; wages good City reference. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear of the baker's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience in this country as cook; will be found competent of her business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking of all kinds of meats, soups and game, and jellies; understands pastry and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; also first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for several years in this City in the most respectable families; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as cook, in a small private family; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; good City references can be given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE spectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but those that live a short distance in the country and willing to pay good wages. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; she fully understands her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable girl as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, also baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Rivington.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent young woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c., or would go as laundress; does any kind of fine washing, and can flute and plait. City reference. Call at Mrs. Millar's, No. 177 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; bread, biscuit and pastry; has City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing or to go in the country. Call at No. 116 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, gravys, and all kinds of desserts; very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 48 West 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman of many years' experience as first-class cook; will be found competent for her business; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 21st-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman, as cook; understands all branches of cooking; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 43 West 23d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jelly, game, and family dishes; wages, $9 to $16. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 33d-st., room No. 5; the best City reference given.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands her business. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 304 Mott-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 71 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman; can give the best City references, and can be seen at No. 84 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two well-recommended servants, together or separate; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other, as chambermaid and assistant in washing, or the charge of children; both have lived together for five years in their last place; no objections to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two sisters; one as an experienced and competent cook; no objection to assist with the washing in a small private family; the other as waitress or chambermaid, or sewing; would assist in the care of children. Have the best of references from their last place. where they have lived over six years. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business. The best of City reference given from her last place. where she has lived for the last five years. No. 209 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, with undoubted references from her last employer, wants a situation, in City or country, as cook and assist in washing and ironing; knows her business in all its branches, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Call at 66 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-rate cook washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she fully understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook and to do the washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place: can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted situations, by two well recommended Protestant girls, as cook and chambermaid, and for a small girl to mind children. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; has the best reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, for a very reliable, faithful servant-girl, a situation in either of the above capacities; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer excels; is of neat appearance, truthful, honest and obliging; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.]

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, situations, one as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing and ironing. The other as first-class waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing. Have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; will make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 158 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A "DOWN EAST" LAdy perfectly conversant in all kinds of family work, and an economical manager in household affairs, is desirous of having the charge of a widower's family or would devote herself to the care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Salary a secondary consideration. Address Mrs. H. CONE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 38 Pitt-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser; understands all kinds of sewing no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY' MAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO procure a situation for a high'y respectable person whom she has known many years either as lady's maid or housekeeper; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful. Any note sent to No. 16 West 25th-st., will receive immediate attention.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 29th st., first door from 6th av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND GOVERNESS.—A young American Catholic lady wishes to get a situation as lady's maid and governess to a child, and hairdresser; has no objection to travel; will find first-class City references. Call at No. 192 East 33d-st., 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as laundress; has City references from one of the best families in the City, where she has lived for a length of time. Apply or address note to Madame GANVINE, 89 West 24th-st., until suited.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman with three year's City reference a situation as laundress; will wait on a lady; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and does lady's fine sewing; is willing to travel; wages $9; also, understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged English woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing to make herself useful when time allows. The best of City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse, who is capable of taking care of children, and has good reference from her last place, in which she has lived three years. Apply at No. 44 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 399 6th-av., third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent to take charge of the nursery in any capacity; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTed, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl desires a situation in City or country as nurse or ladies' maid; is a first-class dressmaker and embroiderer, and an excellent hairdresser; is capable of teaching the French language; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED. BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; will be found dutiful and obliging; a good home preferred; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 158 East 26th-st.

AS NURSE. &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to walk on an invalid lady; no objection to go South; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 26 East 13th-st., near University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and plain sewing; best City reference can be given. Call at 136 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a competent person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go South with a kind family; has good City references. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the grocery-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; would go out by the day, week or month; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, or will take care of growing children and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT PERson wants a situation with a family or lady; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objection to filling the capacity of lady's maid; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress, or do a little chamberwork; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's dresses and do all kind of family sewing, and also embroidery and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference, if required. Call at No. 220 West 25th-st.

AS SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR.—A seamstress, with a sewing-machine, wishes employment in families; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, shirts and dressmaking; terms moderate; also, an operator will go to work on their own machines; can work Grover & Baker's, Weed's and others. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Inquire in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families. Can give good City references if required Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room and saloon; reference from her present employers. Call for two days, at No. 375 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, a professed waitress, in a private family; has no objection to do some chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid or laundress. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 19th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable married woman. Has excellent reference. Apply at No. 375 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses nurses, general housework[illegible], &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-avenue, near 23d-st. Only nice tidy capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor E. FAMOLI, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED AS COOK—A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands soups, meats, game, cake and all kinds of dessert; has no objection to assist with the washing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institution in either of the above capacities; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer excels; is of neat appearance, truthful, honest and obliging; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.]

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, situations, one as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing and ironing. The other as first-class waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing. Have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; will make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 158 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A "DOWN EAST" LAdy perfectly conversant in all kinds

AUCTION SALES.

Superior Household Furniture, Piano-Fortes, &c.
THIS DAY, NOV. 8,
At No. 5 Second-st., near Broadway.
By order of Mr. Charles Spencer, Willoughby-st., removing to Harlem.
Mr. Worthy, Jr., will sell a large and general assortment of furniture, in excellent order: Rosewood and mahogany sofas, in hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture; handsome mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and oak extension-tables, marble-top hat-stands, pier-glass, sewing-machine, &c.
At 1 o'clock P. M.
One horse wagon and one spring cart.
At 3 o'clock P. M.
Superior Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lot of plain school and office furniture, stoves, &c.

Wm. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.
BULBOUS ROOTS
At auction THIS DAY, Nov. 8,
At No. 5 Broad-st.,
Consisting principally of double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., &c., by catalogue.

S. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—S. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Ostade, Vanbrick, Wouwerman, Stuart, Gole, Rubens, Vanbrick, Reithout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Goldsmith, Durand, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery will be open to free exhibition at the room of the National Academy of Design, from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson rep; black walnut dining room suite in leather, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top centre, half marble-top, rosewood cottage chairs, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, dining tables, mahogany bed-steads in hair cloth, rosewood pianos, &c. Also, two superb carved rosewood suites in satin, 14 pieces very elegantly upholstered in the pattern. Turkish easy chairs, solid rosewood suites, splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs, with solid pearl keys.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, STOVES, PATENT HEATERS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Bleecker-st., the entire furniture of a family removing from 38th-st. It will comprise everything in the line of good parlor, dining-room, bed-room and basement, including one very superior rosewood piano-forte, 7½ octaves, richly carved all round, and made by one of our best City makers; also, three or four parlor suites almost entirely new; several tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, chandeliers, stoves, bedsteads, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale positive.

Edward Somerindyke, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SOMERINDYKE, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in various coverings, marble-top stageres, centre and sofa tables, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, oak and walnut ding-room and library furniture, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of English, German and American heavy and shelf hardware, &c. Also, 20 pattern cards of Eyre, Wand & Co.'s celebrated pocket knives and scissors; together with 2,200 lbs. white cotton rope. All in fine order and adapted to the hardware trade; also, 110 dozen Sheffield files, assorted. Terms four months.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 7 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, looking glass, &c.
WHITING & GILBERT, Attorneys.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ¾c., Jonquilla 3c., Anemonies 3c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcissus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address
P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., a large assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Jonquilles, Iris, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Warranted fresh importation and true to name.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain, calf and kip double-sole water-proof boots.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The Ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or stages drawn with or without passengers nor any."

This above ordinance was duly adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"Sec. 16. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
AND W. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court*.—JOHN LEDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant, vs. CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. Smith, Defendants.—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an order of sale to me directed, from the Court above mentioned, in the cause above entitled, pending in said Court, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the door of the [illegible] known as the "Mansion House," in the village of Norwalk, in Huron County, Ohio, on the [illegible] day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the [illegible] and premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, by right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided for the same; the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, road-houses, and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, and other locomotive machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of steps, both [illegible] and unstrapped,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

Terms of sale and other property are appraised at [illegible]
W. H. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
Henry Bacon and Hoxie, and Spaulding and Matthews, Solicitors for Complainant.
Postponement.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
W. H. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

2,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the thriving town of Janesville, Wis., for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from the patentee owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 4th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, new finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—NO. 5 HANOVER-PLACE—A SNUG two-story and basement cottage, gas and water, in perfect order; location and neighborhood unexceptionable; near to Fulton-av. cars. The above house will be sold under foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1860, at 12 M., at City salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at public auction.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x68 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WEST 45TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 363 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement Brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the
NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO.,
No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWLAND, No. 16 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 51 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.—SOME SPLENDID FLOORS IN NEW houses, 23d-st., marble mantels, gas pipes and fixtures, everything in the best finish; for first-class tenants. Call soon as they are going off like hot cakes. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, first-class house (the west house of a row of five) on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen between 8 and 10 A. M.
A. LESTER, No. 163 Chambers-st.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 211 East 50th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Neighborhood strictly first class. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, 18 Wall-st., Room 20.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled
ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address
GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary.
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.

BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPAnese Teas from Yedo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE FIRM OF HENRY A. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. PLATT alone will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st. Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets to handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corne of 13th-st

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed the ir office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ÆTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the lower parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

COAL.

COAL.—$5 PER TON FOR BEST QUALITY, FOR (furnaces, ranges, grates, and stoves: screened and delivered from under cover; 2,000 lbs. per ton warranted. D. F. LAWLER removed from No. 54 Wentth-st., to No. 231 Elizabeth, between Prince and Houston sts.
LAWLER & HOAG.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—ON THE LINE OF A RAILroad, within one hour of New-York, in exchange for City property. Address, with full description, MERCHANT, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—Bush's MAGIC CHARM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Bleecker-sts.; and other druggists. Depot No. 195 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
$7,000	Anchor Ins. R. Stock	40	Stuyvesant Ins.
30	People's Insurance	20	Jersey City Ins.
30	Brooklyn Central R.	40	Hope Insurance
20	City Insurance	50	Staten Island Bck Co.
49	Washington Ins.	100	Brooklyn Gas Lt. Co.
40	Beekman Ins.	30	Bowery Insurance
600	Kerosene Gas L. Co.	40	United States Ins.
40	New Amsterdam Ins.	70	Hamilton Insurance
400	South Pacific R. R.		

$54.06 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
10,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortg. Bonds.
4,000 St. Louis Co., (Mo.,) 7 ₰ Cent. Bonds.
400 Madison Ind. and Peru R. R. 8 ₰ Cent. div Bds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 12. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale room, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate, and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861: and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONington Railroad Co Stock; old and new bought. One share New-York Opera House for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED FOR THREE OR FIVE years on a good house in this City, worth $8,000. Apply to IRELAND & CO., No. 122 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels Self-cure."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his special ty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON, No. 5 Park-row, New-York, has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 259 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1 with book. Formula discases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and it used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without a single instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint that has lived in care to others, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT—4 lots on Washington or West sts., below Canal; 6 lots above Canal-st.; 4 lots on Madison-av., west of Broadway, for which cash and mortgage will be paid. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—THE UPPER PART OF A BRICK house, four or five rooms, with bas ment; rent not to exceed $350; family small. Address Box No. 262 Lower Post-office.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. Worrell, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday Nov 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 4 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
No. 86 West-st. and No. 336 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3

THE ELECTION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

Buchanan Administration are convinced that the issue "irrepressible conflict" was between conservatism and patriotism, looking to the country's future interests, on the one side, and the demoralizing lunacy on the other. They rejoice at the [illegible], and the downfall of the old Democratic [illegible]. This sentiment generally prevails in the hearts of all Southerners who voted against BRECKINRIDGE and the existing Administration. They wanted to see the Administration party "wiped out," and they will now have [illegible] opportunity. W.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Yesterday the election for President and Vice-President of the United States was held throughout the several States of the Union, and we have sufficient returns from New-York to indicate that the State has given a majority of the vote to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which, with the States heretofore conceded to him, assures a majority in the electoral college for LINCOLN and HAMLIN as President and Vice-President of the United States. As we cannot offer to the readers of the *Sun* any [illegible] upon so inauspicious a result, we are disposed to do no more than announce the fact this morning, and await the developments that [illegible]

Declaration of Federal Officers in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Private dispatches received here from Charleston state, that Judge MAGRATH, Attorney of the State, and the Collector of the Port of Charleston, declared their positions on hearing of LINCOLN'S election. K.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 5—12 P. M.

An caucus was held to-night, at which it was ascertained that a large majority of the Legislature are for immediate secession by State action.

An immense crowd assembled this evening at the Congress House and serenaded Senator CHESNUT. He spoke long and eloquently, declaring the last hope of the Union gone and resistance unavailable. The speech was enthusiastically received, because Mr. CHESNUT was hitherto uncommitted.

It is rumored that Senator HAMMOND will follow suit.

Messrs. BONHAM, RHETT, Ex-Governor ADAMS and others, spoke also in the same strain.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Many resolutions were adopted in the South Carolina Legislature Thursday, on the question to call a Convention of the people of the State for the reorganization of the militia, and preparations for the defence of the State, Mr. BUIST urging in the House the resolution that said action should be "prompt, immediate, unqualified, effective and decisive in case of LINCOLN'S election."

WILLIAM W. BOYCE, M. C., spoke from the steps of the Congress House on Tuesday night, urging secession in case of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. He was followed by other prominent Carolinians.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the news of LINCOLN'S election at Charleston was received with long-continued cheering for a Southern Confederacy.

At Augusta stern indignation was expressed. Different portions of the South, which have been heard from, favor calling State Conventions to deliberate on the course of policy. It was reported in Columbia last night that the South Carolina Legislature will soon send a Commissioner to the Georgia Legislature to confer about prompt action.

No Excitement in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Whigs are all well pleased at the result of the election, while the Democrats are somewhat indignant. There is far less excitement, however, than was anticipated—in fact, there is no more than at any previous Presidential election. K.

Outrages upon the Wide-Awakes at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a party of about two hundred proceeded to the Republican Wigwam, broke open the doors, rushed in violently, destroyed the different pieces of furniture, took away the Lincoln and Hamlin streamer and several Wide-Awake uniforms. Pistols were fired and window lights extensively broken. Only six of the many who had assembled to hear the election returns were in the building at the time. Nine arrests have been made. There was much general disorder during the night at public places.

AT THE NORTH.

Excitement and Enthusiasm in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

There is considerable excitement in this city over the election results. To-night several clubs are out; the Corning Pioneers and Little Giants are parading over CORNING'S victory, and the Wide-Awakes are out in force rejoicing over the general result in the Union and the success of LINCOLN.

The Central Club of Wide-Awakes have adopted resolutions, introduced by Prof. AMASA MCCOY, declaring that necessities may arise for the continuance of the organization, and resolving to keep up the same as a permanent political organization.

VILLARD is elected to Congress by about 400 majority. Serenading parties have been playing opposite Mr. CORNING'S house during the evening.

An Independent View of Mr. Lincoln's Position.

From Forney's Press.

We know nothing of Mr. LINCOLN'S qualities beyond that which has been written and spoken of him by his organs and friends, and from this we are free to estimate him as an upright and patriotic citizen. Much would be expected of him, even if he passed into the Presidential Chair in tranquil times, but now that certain men are threatening to break up the foundations of the public peace, there will be demanded from him every attribute of statesmanship—great prudence, great courage, and a fervent and constant patriotism. He will have time to reflect profoundly upon his mission—time to reject the counsels of extreme men—time to weigh in the balance of his judgment the complaints of the sensitive South—time to measure his own capacity to meet his new emergencies. He should, first of all, review and respect the prejudices of those who live in the Slave States. They are his fellow-countrymen—bound, in the ties of blood and interest, to the millions of the Free States. Many of their complaints arise from their peculiar condition, from their minority relations to the rest of the Union, and from events with which Mr. LINCOLN has had no sympathy, and over which he has had no control. If he bears himself wisely in his grave office, he will not only rivet them more firmly to the Union, but he will, at the same time, put into outer darkness the evil spirits of both sections, who for years have been sowing the seeds of fanaticism and dissension among a happy population.

Let Mr. LINCOLN *reciprocate all the amicable feelings of conservative Southern men.* He is solemnly committed against all attempts to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, and we believe he will do his duty to enforce the execution of the Fugitive [illegible]

Mr. LINCOLN does not go into the Presidential chair as the leader of the Republican organization. He ceases to be a partisan the moment he becomes the Executive, and if he needed instruction and admonition against giving way to factional or selfish course, he will find it in the voluminous back resources for posterity the follies, the treacheries and the corruptions of his immediate predecessor. In the selection of his Cabinet, Mr. LINCOLN will realize his first and most delicate responsibility. We have no right even to advise, much less to dictate to him, but he cannot fail to see that he is not indebted for his position to the mere strength of the Republican organization, but to the breaking in the Democratic Party; and he should make it his study to surround himself by such advisers as will at once convince the country that he intends to administer the Government economically and wisely, and after the best models of the Union-loving patriots who have gone before him.

The Douglas Ticket in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

By the returns from the different wards of our city, as well as from other portions of the State, it will be seen that the straight Douglas Electoral ticket has received a large number of votes, notwithstanding *the formal withdrawal by the Committee which originally appointed it.* No pains whatever were taken to circulate it. On the contrary, vigilant efforts were made to suppress it, and it was only because we supposed that a few of our citizens wished to vote in strict accordance with their convictions that we announced that those who were anxious to procure a pure Douglas ticket could do so at this office. It is now evident that if it had been regularly kept in the field it would have received the support of an immense number of the Democrats of the State, as many thousands of the friends of DOUGLAS have voted for the Reading ticket because they could not procure the straight ticket, and because the Douglas Committee had taken the position that the Reading Electors were bound to support Judge DOUGLAS, and nobody else.

AT THE EAST.

Republicans Jubilant in Massachusetts—The Defeat of Mr. Burlingame.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Republicans are jubilant over the general result, and 100 guns will be fired to-day.

The defeat of Burlingame somewhat depressed the enthusiasm of the Republicans last night, and charges of frauds in the First Ward are to be investigated.

Mr. Rice, who is reelected in the 4th district, received quite an ovation from his friends during the evening.

From the Boston Advertiser.

In the hour of the general triumph the Republicans experience a piece of pretty severe discipline in the defeat of Mr. BURLINGAME. He loses his election, in a very heavy poll, for the want of 257 votes. His own city of Cambridge, which gave him 243 plurality two years ago, turned yesterday against him the cold shoulder of 18 plurality for Mr. APPLETON. But for this he would have been elected. Thus is a prophet not without honor save in his own home. There is a most extraordinary increase in Mr. APPLETON'S vote in Ward 1 in Boston, so large as to suggest the suspicion of fraud, and we presume the matter will be investigated. It may possibly turn out, after all, that Mr. BURLINGAME is the true choice of the District. For the present, however, we must assume, however reluctantly, that the figures which we have are correct.

Let no man, at home or abroad, misconstrue the defeat of Mr. BURLINGAME into any halting on the part of Massachusetts with regard to her abhorrence of the extension of Slavery. In the same Wards and towns composing the Fifth District, which have elected Mr. APPLETON to represent them in Congress, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has a plurality of 4,000 over JOHN BELL, the next highest candidate for President; and unless we are mistaken in the figures which we have at hand at the time of writing, the vote of LINCOLN outnumbers that of BELL, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE united, in the district. We know that many citizens (acting upon what we think a mistaken policy) voted for LINCOLN *and Appleton*; tickets of this sort were printed and freely circulated. While Mr. BIGELOW is defeated in the Fourth District, Mr. APPLETON owes his election in the Fifth, to the belief on the part of these voters, holding the balance of power, that he will support the moderate and conservative measures of LINCOLN'S administration as unreservedly as Mr. BURLINGAME. In support of this belief they have pointed to the old Whig platforms, Anti-Slavery planks included, to which Mr. APPLETON has over and over again subscribed, differing in no essential respect from the Chicago platform of to-day.

From the Atlas and Bee.

There can be no doubt that gross fraud was perpetrated in Ward 1 yesterday. The number of ballots cast exceeds the names upon the voting list by some two hundred, as we understand. This is the first attempt at ballot stuffing on an extensive scale that has ever been attempted in Boston. It was done in behalf of an aristocrat and millionaire of Beacon-street, who is expected to realize the benefit from the atrocious outrage. This gross fraud will not be allowed to rest. It will be thoroughly investigated at once, and this result, we feel assured, will set aside the election. Should a second ballot be had the result will be reversed. Mr. BURLINGAME could not be defeated on a fair, honest vote. Let the whole thing be sifted to the bottom. Ballot-stuffing can never thrive in Boston.

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

The Republicans and Their Triumph—General Feeling and Speculations—A Grand Display of the Wide-Awakes to Come.

The Republican pulse continues to beat high. Chanticleer is perched on the back of the American Eagle, and with flapping wings and a sonorous note proclaims his joy at the victory. The return of the the First NAPOLEON from Elba did not create a greater excitement than the returns of the present election. All day yesterday the inquiry was in everybody's mouth, "What's the latest news?" Newspapers were in demand. What, with the cries of the urchins who vended them, the demonstrations of the jubilant and the groans of the wounded, the Metropolis of yesterday was to the every-day New-York as Babel to a charnel-house. Every omnibus that carried its dozen of citizens businessward in the morning was a reading room, a political meeting-house and a *pseudo* stock board, all in one,—*e pluribus unum.* Some read the papers, some fought the bloodless battle o'er again, bringing their batteries of profound argument to bear upon the proposition that they "knew LINCOLN would be elected;" and some in sarcastic mood bewailed with mock seriousness the heavy losses from depreciated stocks that were sure to follow the dire calamity of the inauguration of the chosen of a majority of the people. In the streets, in the restaurants, in offices and counting-houses—counting certain counting-houses out—such was the tenor of the talk, and the character of the occupations of all to whom a leisure moment came. There were few Fusionists to be found. There was a dearth of Democrats—a scarcity of those who professed and called themselves Bell-Everett men. Republicans everywhere seem wide awake, while

"Drowsy tinklings lull the distant fold"

of their bell-ringing opponents. Distant, indeed—for this side of Mason and Dixon's line there is hardly a tintinnabulation, where but yesterday the Callithumpians seemed let loose.

We searched in vain for some one that could tell us of the feelings of the defeated. Every one declared himself a Lincoln man, or else said nothing. We visited the Custom-house and studied the *triste* physiognomies of the Federal office-holders. Some looked blue and sat shivering at their desks; but it was a cold day,—very cold,—much colder than the few that preceded it. At length passing through Nassau-street we met an acquaintance,—one whom we had heard during the campaign expressing his predilections for DOUGLAS, and his blissful anticipations of Arcadian Winters in office at Washington under the Douglas dynasty. We hailed him; he was in a great hurry and couldn't stop,—bank just closing,—all that sort of thing. We took him by the button; that is the shot across the bows that will always bring one to. He stopped, and, after a moment's attention to our inquiries, "My dear Sir," he said, "I'm a Lincoln man, *and always was!*" We pursued our investigations in that direction no further. In all seriousness, we heard less about Disunion yesterday than we have heard any day in a month past; we heard quite as many jokes about Dry Goods and Salt River as have come to our ears within the same period; and we learned nothing that would lead us to suppose that the people of the fairly beaten parties will acquiesce now in the expressed will of the people a whit less gracefully than the Republicans submitted when they were overborne four years ago.

Of course, there will be demonstrations on the part of the Republicans "all the country through." What shall be the nature of them is already a subject of discussion. The Republican State Executive Committee will meet next Tuesday—probably at Albany—and arrange the preliminaries of a grand celebration. The Chairman, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, in jocose mood, observed yesterday, that for his part, he believed the best way would be to roast a large elephant somewhere in the centre of the State, and invite all the people. A bystander remarked that it would certainly be a "big thing." The Wide-Awakes of the City will have a grand parade some day of this week or the next.

The Lamentations of the Defeated.

Our metropolis just now is one great Rama. Lamentation is in the streets and wailing on the corners. People are weeping for their candidates and will not be comforted, because they are not. Mourners are visible in the parks, and in the "private parlors" of the hotels, and in all other public places. They go about with streaming eyes and red noses, surveying the field of battle, and bursting out with renewed grief when they recognize the features of a friend among the slain. Sometimes they become lugubriously jolly, sit down in each other's laps, mingle their woes, clink their glasses together, and become convivial upon tears. These sad scenes are the inevitable result of all great victories. Battle-fields are not pleasant for promenades on the day after a battle. The dead tell no tales, but the wounded do not [illegible]ntain so discreet a silence, and cry out pretty loudly. Their cries blend sadly with the shouts of the victors. It is useless to say: "They were rascals and deserved to be killed." The conviction that they were fellow-creatures forces itself upon the most unthinking mind, and it is ever natural to sympathize with suffering humanity. A sensitive spirit would take no delight even in the agonies of an Alderman; and it is questionable whether any man, unless, indeed, he had been brutalized by several years in Congress, would feel any especial pleasure in witnessing the crucifixion of a Common Councilman. We venture to assert that even the most biased Wide-Awake is possessed of a feeling akin to sympathy, if not sorrow, as he meets a discomfited colonel, a disjointed captain, or a scattered sergeant in the late Democratic Army. And his heart would be harder than the nether millstone if he did not. The man who can exult in the present pangs of RYNDERS would enjoy the whirring of a cock-chafer impaled on a pin with diabolical delight. It is a great pity, however, that the defeated do not take their fate with more equanimity. Is the balm of a local triumph insufficient to soothe the wounds of their national defeat? Religion should teach them to bear their woes with resignation—Philosophy should teach them composure. Relieved from the great and arduous duty of saving the Union in its integrity, they can now devote themselves assiduously to saving the pieces. In addition to this, the pious task devolves upon them of burying the dead and making provision for the wounded. The expenses of the battle, too, remain to be paid, and this should afford sufficient employment to do away with idle grief. Wring out your handkerchiefs, gentlemen, pass around the hat and quietly bury your dead.

How the Fusionists took their Defeat.

The quiet which attended the actual election on Tuesday was only a foreshadowing of the manner in which the result of that election was received yesterday. SHAKESPEARE says that man is a creature who "looks before and after." The "after" of the election, with the "great hereafter" that was predicted by the Southern Press and Northern Fusionists, in case LINCOLN should be elected, was quite mildly treated by the parties which suffered defeat. It is to their credit that, being defeated, they bore it handsomely. Fusionist met Republican amicably at the breakfast table,—amicably in the street, amicably in the store, and, in fact, in an amicable manner, invited him to "just take a little, it won't hurt you."

One of our wandering reporters in a ramble around town, tried to find out some discordant element in the popular sentiment, and to that end visited the chief hotels, especially those which Southerners do most approve; also the restaurants, the public places of resort, and (but it was only as a matter of duty) the drinking saloons. Thus the New-York Hotel, the Lafarge, the Metropolitan and the St. Nicholas were approached with the very best results. Although a large number of Southern gentlemen and families were residing at each of these popular establishments, there were no symptoms of revolt, of dissatisfaction even, or of anything else than a disposition for enjoyment. Nothing whatever was there to indicate that the Government would change hands on the 4th of March next, and, after that, according to YANCEY, WISE and other equally good authorities, "the deluge." That any calamity threatened the Union seemed as far from everybody's thoughts, as the idea that a volcano might break out in the Central Park, and by its eruption convert our Empire City into another Pompeii or Herculaneum. Of course the election was a frequent theme of conversation, and there were not those wanting who expressed disappointment, with an occasional acerbity of accent, but they were not numerous, and were easily led to change the subject. Human nature is a singular compound of contradictions. We readily accept to-day, especially when we cannot help it, what we denied and defied yesterday. Thus it was, that some "fire-eaters," Northern and Southern, whom our wandering reporter met on Monday, rampant for BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, BELL, LANE—anybody but LINCOLN—and secession, with absolute ruin to the country, if he was elected—were discovered yesterday to be as mild as newly-weaned lambs.

In places not so important as these large hotels, those restaurants and saloons, which (in the path of duty only) our wandering reporter visited, everything was equally quiet and congenial. Where, before election, and on the day of election, bands of men, eight or ten strong, with tumblers in their hands, half filled with some kind of fluid, would impress, with said tumblers on the counter, and with very audible vocal accompaniment, their devotion to the "U-n-i-o-n," there were the same men yesterday, a trifle melancholy, perhaps, "sadder but wiser," quaffing lemonade, or ginger soda, with the very slightest dash of brandy in it, with no tap of tumbler or vocal accompaniment whatever. One thing was on some occasions, but not often, peculiar in their conduct. If, in the street, they espied a Republican friend approaching, something novel in a store window, some architectural ornament in a new building, or an examination of the sky, in anticipation of rain, would so divert their attention, that they allowed their Republican friend to pass. There was also a sheepishness in their countenances which strangely contrasted with their boastful and defiant physiognomy during the last five or six weeks.

Sometimes our Reporter encountered an office-holder—one in the Custom-house, for instance. He was an exception to the general rule of placability and pacificality. He was as ugly as a disturbed snake. Then, on the other hand, making a virtue of necessity, another would say, "Well, after all, perhaps LINCOLN'S election will be for the best—may tend to settle things generally, if he is not aggressive, and—do you think there will be a general routing out of us small office-holders?" This shadow of a man, rabid Fusionist on Tuesday, becoming a convert to bread and butter, and roast beef with gravy, devoutly wishes today that he had been a Lincolnite ever since the Chicago Convention.

Our wandering Reporter sums up his experience of yesterday in one comprehensive and satisfactory sentence: LINCOLN'S election, acknowledged gloomily and with discontent by his opponents, is, nevertheless, accepted as a fixed fact, without detriment to the Union or to the business relations with the South, but attended with unpleasant results to numerous parties who have to vacate lucrative posts to make way for new-comers.

The Victors and the Vanquished at their Respective Head-quarters.

The Bell-Everett Party gathered, last evening, at their rallying hall in Broadway, though with numbers much reduced, and with greatly chastened enthusiasm as compared with Tuesday night. Some two hundred persons visited the head-quarters during the evening, apparently to pick up such crumbs of comfort as the corrected returns might afford them, and to hear what might be dispensed from the rostrum. There was no formal organization of the meeting, but one of the officers introduced Mr. MORGAN, a gentleman from Tennessee. Mr. MORGAN excused himself from making any lengthy remarks, as he was suffering from a severe hoarseness, contracted by his severe labors during the last few days of the canvass. He had not closed his eyes since yesterday morning, and he had not, therefore, to open them very wide this morning to learn—as he did at a very early hour, by reference to bulletins—that they had been badly beaten. He regretted, as they all did—most deeply regretted—that they had not been victorious; but they would bear their defeat with that equanimity which a consciousness of being in the right inspired. They had now only to wait and see what would come of it, and who were responsible.

A banner, inscribed in rather bad taste, and referring to the defeat of Mr. BURLINGAME, was displayed on the platform, and supplied the lack of better material for producing shouts of derision.

At the Republican head-quarters there was a very large gathering, and addresses by A. C. HILLS and PARKE GODWIN. The best of humor prevailed. The speakers advised the practice of moderation in the enjoyment of their victory, and the most circumspect regard to the feelings of the vanquished party. The Republicans could afford to be magnanimous.

A procession of Wide-Awakes, under the lead of Alderman BRADY and Mr. VAN RIPER, visited the residences, first of JOHN KEYSER, in West Twelfth-street, and afterwards of JOHN T. SHAW, in Vandam-street, to congratulate them upon their election. Both gentlemen appeared and made pithy addresses in response to the cheers which called them out, and thanked their friends for the compliment of the visit.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

An old man, giving the name of JAMES W. SLOVER, who represented that he had spent the last four weeks in electioneering for the Fusion Party, presented himself at the poll of the Eighth election District of the Twenty-second Ward early on Tuesday morning and deposited his ballots without let or hindrance. In the afternoon his enthusiasm had increased to such a pitch that he tried to get in "just one more vote" for the candidates of his choice. To do this he presented himself, shortly before the polls closed, at the same place where he had voted in the morning, and his attempted fraud having been detected, he was taken into custody. Justice CONNOLLY sent him to prison pending an examination into the case.

The following named persons were also taken before the police magistrates yesterday on charges of having unwarrantably attempted to exercise the elective franchise: James Scales from the First Ward; Michael Smith from the Fifteenth Ward; Wm. Gaatz and John McCaffrey from the Tenth; Jas. McDermott from the Twenty-second; Charles O'Hearn and Michael Dorrs from the Twenty-third; Edward Gleason from the Seventeenth; David P. Bryant and Henry Wilson from the Seventh, and James O'Shannessy and Francis O'Neil from the Eleventh. Three or four of the accused are also amenable for having violated a provision of the Registry law, the penalty for which offence is severer than that imposed for voting illegally—the latter being punished by confinement for a term of six months in the Penitentiary, and the former by imprisonment for not less than a year. The Police Commissioners have given permission to the members of the force making the arrests to receive the $100 reward offered for each conviction in a case of this kind.

Mr. Yancey's Political Observations in New-York.

Mr. YANCEY made a speech in New-Orleans after his return from the North, in the course of which he said:

"If New-York is lost to Mr. LINCOLN, then we go into the scramble in the House. But the probabilities are that LINCOLN will get New-York. I traveled through New-York, and *the Bell men were working faithfully for the Union ticket, and the Douglas men stood by with folded arms.* Although I was using all the influence I possessed in favor of the Union ticket, and in favor of his getting the vote of that ticket in case it would secure the defeat of LINCOLN, yet the Douglas papers flung their Parthian arrows after me, denouncing me with the grossest calumny.

The Bell papers received me with respect, and parted with me with cordiality. The Douglas papers received me with calumny, and parted with me with lies. They used every effort to nullify whatever influence I might have excited in behalf of the Union ticket. What did this mean? It meant, perhaps, as many of our friends feared, that the Douglas party was in secret combination with LINCOLN. I fear, indeed, that this is the case. I wish to God it were not so. Yet if the Union ticket should be elected, and it could elect Mr. DOUGLAS, let its vote be given to him, not for his sake, but for the little good it might do the country.

Another Dred Scott Decision Coming Soon.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

It has been asked whether the United States Supreme Court will not adjudicate the pending Territorial question—that is, the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery. In the Dred Scott case, the Chief Justice gave his opinion to the effect that the Territory, as a creature of Congress, could not do what Congress could not do. *But a case has arisen which will bring that particular question directly before the Court for decision.* It will involve the distinct question of the right of a Territory to exclude or abolish Slavery. Should the Court decide that the Territory cannot exercise this power in a particular case, the Territorial authorities must be bound by it; and if in any case the processes of the Court should be resisted, the United States Marshal must be supported to any extent by the Executive of the United States. The case which I refer to is to come from Kansas. The Territorial question may perhaps thus be settled by the admission of Kansas, and by the expectedecision of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SMALL EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY HALL.—In the absence of any news from the various City Departments, the components of which were engaged, yesterday, in cyphering up the grand result, a small excitement was created in the City Hall by way of affording an item for the reporters. It appears that Mr. JOHN CALLAHAN, who ran for and claims to be elected as member of Assembly from the lower district, was violently opposed by THOMAS BYRNES, Superintendent of Lands and Places, long a resident of the Fifth Ward, and who, claiming the right of free speech, had expressed very openly his opinions as to Mr. CALLAHAN'S qualifications for the office to which he aspired. These not being remarkably favorable, aroused the ire of the member elect, and yesterday afternoon, while CALLAHAN was surrounded by friends, Mr. BYRNES was discovered approaching the City Hall, in the vestibule of which the party were standing. Mr. BYRNES, unconscious of any premeditated attack, entered the Hall on business, when he was accosted by Mr. CALLAHAN, and angry words ensued, the result being that Mr. CALLAHAN was caught by the throat and so tightly squeezed, that he called for some friend to cut his cravat. Mr. BYRNES got off with a torn coat. The fracas caused, for a time, much excitement in and about the City Hall, but it gradually subsided after the belligerents had separated. The greatest damage done during the affray, was the blacking of the eye of an innocent porter who chanced to witness the affray, and who was unguarded enough to express his disapprobation of the proceedings.

LECTURE ON CENTRAL AFRICA.—Those who desire to learn more than they know at present regarding the recently explored districts of Central Africa, would do well to attend the lecture which is to be delivered this evening at Mr. GARNETT'S Church by Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, one of the Commissioners of the Niger Valley Exploring party. Mr. CAMPBELL sailed from Liverpool in the Royal Mail steamship *Ethiope*, and on the 20th of July, 1859, landed in the Roads of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, in the Bight of Benin, Gulf of Guinia. Having spent six weeks there, he visited successively Abbeokuta, Ijaye, Oyo, Ogbimoshaw and Ilorin. Mr. CAMPBELL'S description of these towns, of the adventures which he had in reaching them; his sketches of the characteristics of the different tribes, and of the peculiarities of the section of country through which he passed, and his advice to those who may be desirous of visiting these interesting regions, will be well worth hearing.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—A drowned man, apparently 40 years of age, who, from his dress, is supposed to have been a sailor, was yesterday found near pier No. 8, East River. The body of another man was found in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River. It is said that he jumped off the dock a short time before for the purpose of drowning himself. In both cases inquests will be held to-day.

DEATH FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—On Tuesday evening, a Mrs. HARRIGAN, residing at No. 38 Lewis-street, was found dead in her room under circumstances leading to the belief that she had been beaten to death. Her husband, PATRICK HARRIGAN, was arrested on suspicion that he caused her death, and the matter will be investigated by the Coroner.

THE SLAVER ACHORN.—Before U. S. Commissioner BETTS yesterday, JOSEPH SANTAS, a Portuguese, was offered as bondsman for the release of the slaver *Thomas Achorn*, which was seized in August last as a slaver. The brig was valued at $2,485. The case was postponed until Saturday next.

BROADWAY BE-RHYMED.—Mr. DE CORDOVA, "induced by the earnest representations of friends," will repeat at Clinton Hall, this evening, his humorous and unquestionably successful poem, "Broadway."

Police Reports.

A THIEF BETRAYED BY DRUNKENNESS.

On the 24th of last month, Mr. Renne B. Randolph, proprietor of a lumber-yard at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, found it rather warm weather to work with his coat on; therefore he doffed the garment and placed it on a wood-pile. A short time afterwards he found it hid in a bed of weeds, and on searching the pockets discovered that his wallet and a quantity of valuable papers, notes, checks, &c., that it contained had been stolen. A search was made for the thief, but nothing was heard of him until last Sunday, on which day a young Irish laborer, named Thomas Clary, called at the residence of a man named John Murphy, in Thirty-eighth-street, and being very drunk at the time, he sat down before the stove, produced a lot of documents and put them in the fire. One of the papers dropped from his hand, and Mrs. Murphy being curious to know what the young man was destroying, picked it up, and an examination showed that it was one of the identical notes which had been stolen from Mr. Randolph. The arrest of Clary on a charge of larceny resulted, and additional proof against him having been developed, he was yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial.

A LARGE BUSINESS IN SHOP-LIFTING.

On Tuesday morning Officer Lefferts arrested two men, named William Martin and Otto Eating, both of whom it is alleged have been successfully engaged, for a long time past, in shop-lifting. The particular transaction which led to their arrest was the theft of half-a-dozen plated forks from the store No. 232 Bleecker-street, but on searching them, a quantity of pawn-tickets were found, representing several hundred dollars' worth of property, consisting principally of cloths, dress-goods, &c., all of which is believed to have been stolen. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY, who directed a policeman to obtain the goods from the pawn-offices, and they now await claimants at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. A second complaint has been lodged against the accused by Francis Dalton, tailor, at No. 140 Eighth-avenue, who alleged that they had stolen a blue cloth frock coat from him.

POLEING ON ELECTION DAY.

John Cassidy and John Cleary, young rag-pickers, were brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, on a charge of burglary. On Tuesday afternoon, they provided themselves with a long pole, having a hook fastened to the end of it, which ingenious contrivance was used for the purpose of stealing. Their first essay in this direction was made at the house of Mr. Peter H. Jackson, No. 118 East Thirty-first-street, where they opened a basement window, thrust in their pole, and hooked a woolen shawl from the lounge. Before they got the article, however, the servant-girl discovered them and had them arrested. Both the lads were committed for trial, in default of bail in $1,000 each.

REVENGE A DUELING AFFAIR.—Major DOWNER, an eccentric Indian Doctor, disappeared from St. Louis on the 18th ult., and no trace was found of his whereabouts until the following letter was discovered on the 31st in the room which he had occupied at a hotel in the City.

CARONDELET, Oct. 16, 1860.

DEAR SIR: These lines I pen to you one hour before my death. I die with great resignation, in the waters of the Mississippi River, in order not to impose upon the hospitality of the house of some friend; otherwise I could have died much more convenient. My corpse I bequeath to the Humboldt Institute, so that science may be a gainer by it. My stomach must be a wonderful picture, and I would like myself to have a look at it. As soon as my corpse is found please forward it to Dr. HAMMER, by a sealed letter, through one of my friends, Aug. PAULSEN, who lives near Boernstein's Opera House. You will perceive that I decline the mock honors of a ridiculous funeral. The expenses of the transportation of my body the Institute will, of course, bear.

You are among my oldest Berlin friends. Show yourself worthy to fulfill the will of a dying man. My body has a special mark, viz.: a scar on the left leg from a bullet shot, with which a French hero honored me. Now, good bye, and keep a kind remembrance of me. Your friend, LOUIS DRUCKER.

P. S.—Have the goodness to communicate these lines to some paper for publication.

This Dr. DRUCKER was born in Berlin, Prussia, published a comic paper in London, and in 1852 emigrated to this City, where he was first wine merchant, then cigar dealer, afterwards hotel keeper, and finally Indian Doctor. Many doubt whether his pretended suicide is not, after all, a feint.

ELOPEMENT AND REPENTANCE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writes: "Quite an excitement has been created in the town of Manchester, just across the river, in consequence of the elopment of one of the prettiest young girls of that town, with a man who had succeeded in gaining a place in her affections. They came over to Richmond last Friday night during the heavy rain, and secured apartments at one of our prominent hotels. The departure of the pair becoming known in Manchester, a party of young men came over in pursuit, and found the young lady, but could not find the wretch who had so grossly betrayed her. If they had, he would have received one hundred lashes and a coat of tar and feathers. The scoundrel had left the girl bright and early the next morning, and made good his escape. The young lady, who is just 16 years of age, and of rare personal beauty, was conducted to the residence of her aunt. The villain who has so grossly betrayed her is from the Yankee States, and many years older than the young girl whom he had promised to marry."

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.

FINE PARIAN STATUARY,

RICH CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.

OVINGTON, BROTHERS,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LETTER FROM J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.

ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 24, 1860.

Mr. OLCOTT—*Dear Sir*: I have used the "Oak Orchard Mineral Water" quite extensively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.

My first patient had a large Phagedenic Ulcer, extending from the hip to the knee. The water was administered in table-spoonful doses four times daily, and the ulcer was covered with lint saturated in the water twice daily. The improvement was most decided and marked from the first day of its use, while the usual remedies had produced very little effect. In about five weeks from the commencement of the treatment he left the hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.

In several other cases, which I propose to notice hereafter, the water was found to be very efficacious.

The diseases in which I have found it most useful are as follows: Ill-conditioned ulcers, diseases of the skin, passive hemorrhages, diarrhœas depending on an atonic condition of the mucous membranes. In depraved and impoverished conditions of the body from specific disease and from intemperance.

I have used it with great advantage in hemorrhoids, fistula in ano and perineo, hemorrhages from the rectum, and several other forms of disease.

In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the reputation it has acquired as a remedial agent and the remarkable properties as a tonic and astringent indicated in its chemical analysis. I propose to give it an impartial and extensive trial, and will give you my results so far as they may be of value. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.

H. W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) sole agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Do you want to be considered a man of taste? Buy your Hats of KNOX. Do you want to acquire the air distingue? Purchase at once one of KNOX'S new-est Fall styles. Do you want to win the smiles of your lady-love? Go to KNOX, and he will furnish you with one of his "Irrepressibles." Everybody knows the place, northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RUMOR OF A DUEL.—It is asserted in certain quarters, that a Custom-house officer has challenged a gentleman for "cutting him out" with his lady love. The gentleman is rather homely, but passes for a handsome man when he has on one of those becoming Fall hats made by KNOX—212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For the certain cure of croup or scarlatina, use HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. In ninety-nine times out of a hundred, they arrest the progress of the disease, and snatch the victims from untimely death.

[Advertisement.]

S. H. CROOK'S NEW HOTEL, on the European plan, will be opened to-day at 12 o'clock, M. No. 74 Chatham-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand; sales 1,300 bbls. WHEAT lower, but in good demand; sales, 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c.@98c; 12,000 bushels No. 1 do.; 1,016,000 bushels North Western Club, at $1 02; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 02. CORN steady, and in good demand; sales 60,000 bushels at 50c. WHISKY steady; sales, 50 bbls., at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS closed dull, at 35c. on Wheat, 23c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—17,000 bushels Wheat, and 18,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 02@$1 03, and 2,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 08. CORN quiet. BARLEY in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bushels Brighton at 63c., and 14,000 bushels Hamilton on private terms. RYE dull; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian on private terms. OATS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm: Flour, 49c.; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 17½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—42,000 bushels Wheat, 10,500 bushels Corn, 25,600 bushels Barley, 11,700 bushels Rye, 3,900 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—4,894 bbls. Flour, 56,400 bushels Wheat, 1,450 bushels Barley, 5,800 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull and 5c.@10c. lower. WHEAT quiet and 1c. lower; sales 52,000 bushels; 86c. for Northwestern Club, 82½c.@83c. for No. 1, and 80c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady; sales at 36c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—13,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS declining; engagements made 12c. for Wheat to Buffalo. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York 1 @ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales; prices easier but quotations unchanged. SUGAR qui

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2851. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

HOW THE RESULT IS RECEIVED.

Demonstrations and Speculations at Lincoln's Home.

CONJECTURES ABOUT THE CABINET.

The President's Policy to be Conservative --Disunion Scouted.

Sentiment of the South for and against Disunion.

State of Feeling at the National Capital.

Probable Course of Southern Federal Office-Holders.

Comments of the Press North and South.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Speculation is rife among prominent politicians most intimate with the President elect and supposed therefore to be well-informed as to his probable course. The composition of his Cabinet is freely canvassed, and the following are the names most prominently mentioned:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.....New-York.
SIMON CAMERON.....Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM C. RIVES.....Virginia.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

JOHN BELL.....Tennessee.

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.....Kentucky.

FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.....Indiana.
—— CHANDLER.....Michigan.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.....Virginia.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.....Maryland.

It is hoped that the Union Congressmen will work with the Republicans, thus securing a Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. LINCOLN is continually receiving applications from Southerners for office, and every train brings politicians. Mr. LINCOLN receives his friends freely at the Executive rooms, but visitors must tell short stories.

Preparations are in progress for a grand demonstration in Springfield, with illuminations, a parade, a mass meeting and speeches.

The idea of secession is scouted here by all parties. It is believed that Mr. LINCOLN will be conservative, even at the risk of offending his own party, and that he will administer the Government without regard to his election by our section.

The State returns indicate that the lower House is sure for the Republicans, and the Senate probably, which inspires confidence in the re-election of Senator TRUMBULL. The State election is highly important also, in view of the efforts of the Republicans to secure a fair apportionment, so that a majority of the popular vote will give a majority of the Legislature. The present apportionment is unfavorable to the Republicans; as instanced in 1858, when Mr. LINCOLN received a majority over Mr. DOUGLAS, but failed to secure the Legislature. Mr. LINCOLN appears to take more interest in the State returns than in his own success.

O., JR.

Alarm at Washington—Silence of President Buchanan—Gen. Lane Ridicules the Idea of Secession—No Resignations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

There is evidently great alarm here at the position of affairs in the South, the most serious difficulty being apprehended from the resignation of Federal officers, particularly those connected with the collection of the revenue. The Collector of the port of Charleston has already tendered his resignation, and the Department apprehends that his subordinates will do likewise. "What's to be done?" seems to be a puzzling question with the Administration—and, strange to say, Mr. BUCHANAN still maintains an unbroken silence on the subject—not even expressing an opinion to any member of his Cabinet. In Cabinet meeting to-morrow it is anticipated that he will indicate his views. A rumor current on the street this morning, that the President had already determined to issue a proclamation, has no foundation in truth, as I learn from reliable authority.

Gen. LANE, who ridicules the idea of secession or disunion, had a long interview this morning with the Secretary of War, in company with Gov. STEVENS. The General claims that a suspicion of secession is an imputation upon the intelligence of the Southern States. He looks as calm and good-humored as if defeat had not overtaken the Democratic Party.

I am happy to announce that there is no probability of the wheels of the Federal Government stopping at this point in consequence of resignations. Many promised to resign, but none have done so—not even Secretary COBB.

Our whole population condemn the outrage perpetrated on the *Era* office by a few outlaws. Several have been arrested and severe punishment awaits them.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Numerous letters, from respectable sources, continue to be received by the Administration, communicating statements respecting the condition of affairs in the South, and asserting that, according to present indications, South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union. As yet, there has been no formal consideration of the subject in the Cabinet, and therefore no course of action, in view of such a contingency, has been adopted. Notwithstanding the reserve of Cabinet officers, it is known that, on the distinctive legal question of secession, they do not all agree. This difference among them has revived the rumor that Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON are on the eve of resigning their positions, but there is authority for saying that it is without foundation.

No troops have recenrly been sent to Southern posts, nor is any movement of this character contemplated.

The Feeling in the South—The Secession Sentiment not generally Popular—Message from the Governor of Georgia—No Movement in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Members of the Brokers' Board here had dispatches to-day from prominent parties in South Carolina and other Southern States, which give assurances that there will be no secession or disunion at present, or under BUCHANAN'S Administration, nor at any other time, unless overt acts are committed by Mr. LINCOLN.

The excitement is cooling down in Virginia. The general sentiment is in favor of awaiting the issue, and testing the Republican Administration. The same feeling gains strength everywhere in Maryland with all parties.

I have indirect information from Charleston, to the effect that the steamer *Keystone*, running between Philadelphia and Charleston, on arriving in the latter city to-day, was met at the wharf by an excited crowd, and the captain was requested to lower his colors, which he did. This seems doubtful. No prominent citizens participated.

The South Carolina Legislature has done nothing definite yet regarding secession. The rumored resignation of the Federal officers in Charleston, is not credited.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a message making numerous suggestions for Southern protection, the protection of slaves and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, but he does not advocate secession or disunion. He thinks a very critical moment is at hand, requiring great wisdom, forbearance, &c., to prevent the disruption of the Confederacy, and the insufferable encroachments on sacred Southern rights.

So far as Southern feeling can be ascertained, there is a positive division of opinion amongst the people of the Cotton States on the absorbing question of disunion and secession. A Charleston merchant told me to-day that his interests compelled him to support the Union, and that a large conservative body in the State agreed with him.

There was some excitement in Charleston, to-day, about a Boston ship arriving in the harbor with the Palmetto flag flying. The people supposed it was done to conciliate good will.

W.

The Sentiment in Virginia—Comments of the Press—No Probability of Any Movement towards Secession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Large majorities are coming in for BRECKINRIDGE, and two to one is bet on the State going for him.

In regard to secession, the Richmond *Examiner*, of this morning, has the following:

"The denial of the right of any State to leave the Union will at once prevent any reunion of the States. The attempt to coerce one will lead to a general civil war, and that once commenced, no man can pretend to guess at its direction or its results. Let no man think that he or his State can lie idle and avoid this approaching conflict. Firm, wise, resolute and prompt action can alone avert the disastrous catastrophe of war. We entreat all Virginians to put an end to these angry partisan conflicts, and to take counsel as to the action they must pursue."

Neutral in politics, the Petersburgh *Express*, of this date, has the most sensible article of any, which says:

"To drop metaphor, the people must now consider what their interests and welfare require them to do in a crisis big with the fate of the Republic. Statesmen and patriots must now come forward and take counsel together upon public affairs. This is no time for heartless politicians and crazy fanatics and infuriated declaimers to be permitted to have their way."

The Petersburgh *Bulletin* dissolved the Union this morning, but in doing so dissolved itself. *Vide* the two paragraphs below:

"With this number of the paper the publication of the *Bulletin* will be discontinued for the present.

The Federal Union in effect no longer exists. It was virtually dissolved last Tuesday, by the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. We are on the brink of a revolution, of which none can say what the issue may be. Let us hope for the best."

The following I take from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this date:

"It will be seen that the South Carolina Legislature is now engaged in considering the question of calling a State Convention with the view of adopting measures for seceding from the Union and arming the State. Other States will doubtless pursue a similar course. What will be the final result none but He who watches over the destinies of the world, and thus far has vouchsafed to us peace, prosperity and happiness, can foretell. Let us hope for the best;—'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'"

The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the result, says:

"It now seems to us clear, too, that if the Democratic Convention at Charleston had dealt justly and fairly with Judge DOUGLAS, had given him the nomination to which he was entitled, and had yielded him the hearty and zealous support they have been accustomed to give their candidates—he would have rallied to his standard a host that would have borne him triumphantly into the Presidency. To the Breckinridgeites, led on by YANCEY, and to the corruption of the Buchanan Administration, we attribute the election of LINCOLN, more than to the influence of the Slavery question. YANCEY and BUCHANAN have done the deed. Would that they only had to meet its consequences; but these will fall upon the country and upon each individual citizen. We pray heaven that the country and they may pass them unscathed!"

Mr. GLASS, Post-master of Lynchburgh, and Editor of the *Republican*, in a card in his paper, says "he will not hold office any longer than BUCHANAN'S term, and if any Lincolnite wants it now, he can have it by saying so." There are plenty of others who would take it.

The much talked of Cavalry encampment commenced yesterday. There are fifteen companies in the encampment.

LINCOLN'S election has been confirmed, and from what I can gather about secession from the sovereign people, opinions are about divided. If, in case LINCOLN does not commit an overt act, it is put to the people, the Union men will be largely in the majority.

News from South Carolina is anxiously looked for.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The vote of the State, as far as heard from, gives BRECKINRIDGE a majority of 2,065. There are 70 counties yet to hear from, which gave LETCHER a majority of 325.

There is very little excitement now about the election of LINCOLN. We are all waiting to hear from South Carolina.

S.

Prospect of the Secession of South Carolina—Action of the Legislature—The Resigned Federal Officeholders, &c.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Speaker of the House last night received a dispatch from Virginia, tendering the services of a volunteer corps in the event of South Carolina's secession.

EDMUND RUFFIN spoke last night. He said Southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the secession of South Carolina. His speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring addresses were made.

Efforts were made yesterday in the Legislature to wait for Southern cooperation, but failed. *A State Convention is to be called.* The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention meet on the 17th.

Messrs. BOYCE, BONHAM and KEITT urge the call for a Convention and immediate action.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

A large body of citizens called on the resigned Federal officers last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

A dispatch in the *Courier*, from Washington, says BUCHANAN will resist nullification, but not secession.

The bark *James Gray*, owned by CUSHING'S Boston Line, lying at our wharves, under instructions from her owners, has hoisted the Palmetto flag, and fired a salute of fifteen guns.

JAMES CONNER, District-Attorney, has resigned. Messrs. COLCOCK, Collector, and JACOBS, Deputy-Collector, have notified the President of their resignations.

Message of the Governor of Georgia—He Does Not Approve of Calling a Southern Convention—Important Recommendations.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Gov. BROWN, in a special message to the Legislature, thinks but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary for the restoration or the future protection of their rights. He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our Government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts. Subsequently he is pointedly severe on Massachusetts laws, and says if the laws of Massachusetts cause plunder from Georgia citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate them. He advises reprisals, and says, let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizing of such amount of money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State for indemnifying the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought into Georgia, to tax them as she deems proper. He advises the passage of a law taxing goods and merchandise twenty-five *per centum* introduced after the 1st of January, if manufactured in, or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New-York, Wisconsin or other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly legislation is repealed. Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil code, protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist. He says, in my opinion the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he is unworthy the confidence of the people of Georgia, who refuses to vindicate her power at any cost, and maintain her Constitutional rights at every hazard. He believes the legislation recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of the States. It will destroy sectional controversy, and narrow down the issue to a contest between individual States. He says if the Legislature fails to enact laws, he recommends that the people should rise in their might, and at the ballot-box demand their enactment.

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself. So long as all the States abide in good faith by the Constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the other. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause was only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

The message fills twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. A full review of offensive Northern legislation concludes thus: For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must be met sooner or later, he recommends that the sum of a million of dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and prompt provision made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the Treasury, as fast as the public expenditure require. Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute, should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights, we should reply: "The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."

MASS MEETINGS IN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA—DISUNION RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The mass meeting of the citizens to-night was the largest ever held here. Capt. JOHN W. ANDERSON was chosen President, and CHARLON H. WAY, Secretary. The following resolutions were moved by Capt. T. S. BARTON, seconded by Col. HENRY R. JACKSON, and supported in an eloquent and patriotic speech by Hon. W. LAW BELL, Elector of the State at Large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

We, the citizens of the County of Chatham, ignoring all party names and issues, cordially unite in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States ought not and will not be submitted to.

2. *Resolved*, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution, at the earliest practicable moment, to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to cooperate with the Governor in calling a Convention of the people, to determine on the mode and measure of redress.

3. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. *Resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organise and arm the forces of the State.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be sent without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respectively members.

The colonial flag of Georgia was raised this afternoon on Green's Monument, Johnson's square, in the presence of an immense multitude. Addresses were made, and great excitement prevailed. Capt. BARLOW, Col. JACKSON, Mayor JONES, and others, are now addressing an immence crowd of citizens in Johnson's square.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night for the formation of a club of minute men. Spirited addresses were made, and a large number enrolled.

Great Wide-Awake Demonstration to be Made in Hartford.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Nov. 8.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the original Wide-Awakes, held this evening, it was decided to make the State demonstration on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, to which every Wide-Awake Republican Club of the State is invited. Several companies from other States will also be present.

H.

Formation of Minute Men in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Placards are posted about the city calling a Convention of those favorable to the organization of a corps of "Minute Men."

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Comments of the Executive Organ on the Election of Lincoln.

From the Constitution, Nov. 7.

From the returns which have reached us we are forced to the lamentable conclusion that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been elected President of the United States from the 4th of next March.

We declare this opinion as to the eventful result of yesterday with sorrow which has no source in party defeat. The people of the Northern States, by an apparently overwhelming majority, have rendered their verdict on an issue fully made up, and after full deliberation, and that verdict says that *they deny that fifteen States of the Union are entitled to equality in the Union; and that the future policy of the Federal Government shall be based on active deadly hostility to the South and her institutions.* What the effect of that verdict, immediate or ultimate, will be, we do not intend to prophesy. We see in the immediate future gloom and storm, and much to chill the heart of every patriot in the land. We can understand the effect that will be produced in every Southern mind when he reads the news this morning—that he is now called on to decide for himself, his children, and his children's children, *whether he will submit tamely to the rule of one elected on account of his hostility to him and his, or whether he will make a struggle to defend his rights, his inheritance, and his honor.*

A SECOND ARTICLE ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

From the Constitution, Nov. 8.

THE DEMANDS OF THE CRISIS.—When we received the indisputable evidence early yesterday morning that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been elected President of the United States from the 4th of next March, we stated briefly the issue that had been decided by that action of a majority of the people of the Northern States, and the manner in which that action was likely to be viewed by the people of the South.

We have watched the progress of the contest with anxious care and deep solicitude. We were enabled to judge, separated as we have been from the excited contestants of both sections, with calmness and unbiased observation. We have endeavored earnestly and faithfully to counsel that action on the part of the whole people which we felt would allay the strife and give continued peace and happiness to the country, and we deplore with bitter sorrow that our advice has been rejected, and that the present crisis has been permitted to occur. We knew what vast interests were involved in the struggle. We regarded it not as one between political parties, but as one on the issue of which depended considerations, which, in the estimation of every sincere patriot, transcended immeasurably partisan success or personal interests.

The crisis has come. A sectional majority of the North have pronounced judgment, and we have already stated how the men of the South will be likely to regard that decision. To ignore the danger is to resist the evidence of our senses. To mis-state, or rather to understate, the issue, is to criminally mislead public opinion. It is best that the men of the North and of the South should look the facts, startling as they may be, squarely in the face, and guide their future conduct with a perfect knowledge of the case they have to meet. We have not attempted to suggest what that conduct ought to be, nor have we indicated what course or policy the South ought to pursue with a view to redressing her wrongs or insuring her safety. *We can only hope that that course and policy will be well considered, cool and wise; that the men who will have to act will discard passion, anger and excitement, and take counsel only from their sense of justice, their honor, and that patriotism which every true-hearted American must feel.*

We are not without hope that, although the political horizon is now apparently bounded on all sides by dark and lowering clouds, portentous of coming tempest, a bright spot will yet appear and the danger be averted. But if that hope, so dear, so precious to every friend of this country and its institutions, is to be realized, it is not by the continuance of the taunts, threats, and boasted possession of superior numerical strength on the one side, nor by hasty, passionate and inconsiderate action on the other. It is not in the hour of heated exultation at a victory won, or of anger at defeat sustained, that we can look for that wisdom and coolness which alone can devise a successful adjustment of the present momentous difficulty. If adjustment be possible, it will not be found in force, nor in precipitate acts of hostility. It will be found in the patriotism, statesmanship, and sagacity of the American people, who, if honor and safety will permit, will use every exertion and consent to any sacrifice rather than destroy a Union and institutions which have been the source of so much happiness, so much prosperity, and which, if preserved, promise to our country a career of power and wealth beyond the power of human imagination to conceive.

The attempt to distort our remarks into a recommendation of disunion is as unjust as the effort to hold others responsible for our language is disreputable. In the silent hour of the night we gave expression to the honest impulses of a heart full of sympathy with a section of our country threatened with wrong and danger.

Treason in South Carolina—Message of Gov. Gist.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, enacts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed. The annual meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, by a constitutional provision, will not take place until the fourth Monday in November inst. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me, to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, to convene you that you may, on to-morrow, appoint the number of Electors of President and Vice President to which this State is entitled.

Under ordinary circumstances your duty could be soon discharged by the election of Electors representing the choice of the people of the State, but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate, by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that, in the event of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S election to the Presidency, *a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress.* My own opinions of what the Convention should do are of little moment; but, believing that the time has arrived when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say *that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union.* The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has the right, peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

If, in the exercise of arbitrary power and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, *it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force;* and whatever may be the decision of the Convention, representing the sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution. I would also respectfully recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to this general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we can confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events, and safely trust our cause in His keeping

WM. H. GIST.

Demonstration at the Capital of South Carolina.

PUBLIC MEETING AT COLUMBIA—SPEECHES BY SENATOR CHESNUT, R. BARNWELL RHETT, GOV. ADAMS AND OTHERS.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

A serenade was given to Senator CHESNUT, Representative BONHAM, and some members of the General Assembly, this evening, by over one thousand citizens. Eloquent replies were made by Messrs. CHESNUT and BONHAM. Mr. CHESNUT spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked them for the cordiality with which they had received him. Often he had spoken as a representative of the people in the halls of the Legislature, and sometimes in primary assemblies, but always with the earnestness and conviction which became an honest man and a patriot, but never had he spoken to the ear of his countrymen with that deep sense of the obligations which now pressed upon him. If he did not speak to them with that exaltation of feeling, which unclouded hope and an undoubted prosperity alone can inspire, he trusted that he would be far, very far, from addressing them under the influence of an unmanly despair. *Before the setting of to-morrow's sun, in all human probability, the destiny of this Confederated Republic would be decided.* He solemnly thought, in all human probability, that the Republican Party of this country would triumph in the election of LINCOLN as President. In that event, the lines of our enemies seem to be closing around us, but they must be broken. They might see in the hurried baths of these starched men of livery the funeral cortege of the Constitution of the country. Peace, hope, independence, liberty, power, and the prosperity of sovereign States may be draped as chief mourners, still in the rear of this procession there is the light of the glorious past, from which they might rekindle the dying blaze of their own altars. We see it all—know it all—feel it all. It was evident we had arrived at the initial point of a new departure. We have two ways before us. In one of which, whether we will or not, we must tread; for, in the event of this issue, there would be no repose. In both lie dangers, difficulties and troubles, which no human foresight can foreshadow or perceive, but they are not equal in magnitude. One is beset with humiliation, dishonor, emeutes, rebellions, with submission, in the beginning, to all, and at all times, and confiscation and slavery in the end. The other, it is true, has its difficulties and trials, but no disgrace. Hope, duty and honor shine along the path. Hope beckons you at the end. Before deciding, consider well the ancient and sacred maxim, "Stand upon the ancient way—see which is the right, good way, and walk in it." He then referred to the fearless conduct of the American Colonies eighty-five years ago, when the British undertook to bind them down without their consent or the authority of the British Constitution. All knew the result. Thirteen free and independent States were ushered into the family of nations. He alluded to the insignificant causes of that Revolution, as compared with the issue now before the country. That issue now was: *shall New-Englanders—avowed enemies, without the Constitution, without their consent—bind Carolina and determine for the people in all cases, whatsoever?* [Cries of "Never." "Never."] Or shall Carolina be governed by Carolinians? [Cries, "Yes! yes!"] This covered all questions which now press for immediate solution. That it is the settled purpose of the Northern States and will of Congress under rule of the Black Republican Party to govern them in all cases whatsoever, in violation of the Constitution and without their consent, was apparent from the past conduct in their multiform claims, arrogant pretensions and avowed intention. For forty years, under the formation of Societies they have continued to agitate, to disturb the peace and endanger the lives of Southern people. They had broken their oaths, under the Constitution, and the plighted faith made therein, by seducing and keeping Southern property; had passed laws making it criminal in their own citizens to do that which the Constitution enjoins as a duty. Deep solicitude was felt here and throughout South Carolina as to the great and important events now transpiring, and he came among them to meet their agents and contribute his humble mite in the way of counsel, and to take his share of the responsibility which every public man in South Carolina should be prepared to do. He spoke of the election of a Black Republican Speaker, of the Democratic Party, to rend asunder which, the true men had been separated from the untrue. South Carolina supported BRECKINRIDGE and LANE with a few true men of the North who stand by her side. But the question now was would the South submit to a Black Republican President and a Black Republican Congress, which will claim the right to construe the Constitution of the country and administer the Government in their own hands, not by the law of the instrument itself, nor by those fathers of the country, or by the practices of those administered seventy years ago, but by rules drawn from their own blind consciences and crazy brain? They call us inferiors, semi-civilized barbarians, and claim the right to possess our lands and to give them to the destitute of the Old World and the profligates of this. They claim the dogmas of the Delaration of Independence, as part of the Constitution, and that it is their right and duty so to administer the Government as to give full effect to them. The people now must choose whether they would be governed by enemies or govern themselves. For himself he would unfurl the Palmetto flag, fling it to the breeze, and with the spirit of a brave man determine to live and die as became our glorious ancestors, and ring the clarion notes of defiance in the ears of an insolent foe. He then spoke of the undoubted right to withdraw their delegated powers, and it was their duty, in the event contemplated, to withdraw them. It was their only safety.

Mr. C. *favored separate State action*, saying the rest would flock to our standard. They should be just to themselves, just to the great cause in hand, just to posterity, and the God of Justice would stand by their side—peril all, and trust in God. In past times, their altars had been altars to a well-ordered and enlightened liberty; it behoved them to rescue their land from the relentless foe, put aside all minor consequences, and resolve upon the great event, and if true, strike for their altars and their firesides. "Strike for the green graves of your sires, God and your native land."

Gen. BONHAM followed in a spirited address, in which *he deprecated delay in the assertion of the separate secession of the State of South Carolina from the Federal Union in the contingency of Lincoln's election.* Her action would, in his judgment, be the signal of a combined Southern movement, that would inevitably be crowned with brilliant success.

Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT referred, in thrilling tones, to the illustrious deceased, with whom he had acted in the incipiency of the measures which were now so rapidly ripening. They were not dead; their spirits, their example, called us to rise to the level of the great duty before us. That duty he had long counseled; it was to escape the fanaticism, the injustice, the greed, and the shameless effrontery of our foes, by taking our destiny into our hands. The question to be decided was, whether we would submit to be ruled by the North, or whether we would, like men and freemen, resolve to govern ourselves. Mr. RHETT very happily *ridiculed the idea of any invasion of our soil*, and in any event called upon the country to stand fast by right and duty. South Carolina had a history—had bred a noble race of statesmen and patriots—had nurtured a people brave, intelligent, of immaculate honor, of unsullied integrity. She was to this country what Athens had been to Greece, and she owed it to herself to interpose her sovereignty in this great crisis in behalf of regulated liberty.

Ex-Gov. ADAMS showed that every class of our people were equally and vitally interested in the decision of this matter. His advice was, *to try the virtue of the great principle of State Rights, and the remedy of separate State action.* His faith in the doctrine had increased with the necessity for its exercise. The concession was upon us, and nothing but the most active measures could take us safely through it. *Gov Adams scouted the idea of coercion.* The accession of States to the present Government was not the result, in any degree, of force; their withdrawal, in spite of the empty threats of DOUGLAS at Norfolk, where he pandered to the Black Republicans, could not be prevented by force.

Mr. WARREN, of Camden, and J. D. TRADEWELL, of this city, followed in effective efforts.

Speech from a Judge of the Supreme Court.

At a railroad celebration in Savannah, Ga., on the 2d, in response to a toast complimentary to the Supreme Court of the United States and to Chief-Justice TANEY, Judge WAYNE, one of the Judges, made the following remarks:

MR. MAYOR: As one of your constituents, I thank you for having brought together so many of the citizens of South Carolina upon the present occasion. No man can feel more pleasure in their society than I do, and none can congratulate the communities of Charleston and Savannah upon the completion of this enterprise more than I do. The forbearance which a judicial officer must observe will restrain me from saying much that I would otherwise say, and that will be said—and upon a proper occasion. (Great applause.) I am to thank you, Mr. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, for thinking of the Supreme Court of the United States. This day week I left in Washington our venerable leader, in the enjoyment of better health than he has had for many years, and in the unclouded possession of his great faculties. But I will say to yourselves, and to the respected Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston present, that *what that Court has determined she means to enforce.* [Thunders of applause.] And, moreover, that *we look with calm indifference upon all threats made to reorganize that Court.* What it has said it will adhere to; and if it is not enforced, it will not be because they have not called upon the proper authorities. [Renewed applause.] I beg to be excused from saying more. I feel, however, the compliment paid to the Court and to our venerable senior it will, I know, be peculiarly gratifying. [Applause.]

Speech by one of Mr. Buchanan's Office-holders.

At the same railroad celebration referred to above, W. F. COLCOCK, Esq., United States Collector for the port of Charleston, responded to a toast complimentary to South Carolina. After returning his thanks, and speaking of the coming triumph of the Republican Party, he went on to say that if they asked him what South Carolina intended to do, he believed, taking the present state of feeling in South Carolina, that she *does intend to secede from the Union.* [Great applause and cheering.] I am no prophet, said he, nor the son of a prophet; but I know this: and I beg you to remember that it is only my own individual opinion. Our Legislature meets on the 5th of November next. On the 6th they will vote for Electors. It is the purpose of our Legislature not to adjourn until the close of the annual session. As soon as it is known that LINCOLN is elected, they will call a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to meet together before he goes into office, *for the purpose of putting the State out of the Union.* [Applause.] When you ask me, "Do you believe your people are in favor of separate State action?" I tell you that I believe that when the State of South Carolina decides to go out of the Union, she will do so *in the confident hope and expectation that she will have the assistance of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.* [A Voice—"They will," and applause.] We have been in correspondence in South Carolina, with the leading men in these States; at *first we found considerable divisions of sentiment; but now I believe we have good ground to hope that these States will follow and sustain South Carolina. One thing Georgia can do. Her Legislature meets on the 7th inst.* Allow me to say, as a citizen of South Carolina, that you could impart confidence to my State by passing a joint resolution declaring that the Representatives of Georgia assure the people of South Carolina, knowing the sentiments of her people that if she goes out of the Union her people will follow. [Applause.] We met on Monday, you met on Wednesday. On Wednesday send a messenger over (we will receive the message on Saturday), assuring South Carolina that if she goes out of the Union, Georgia will stand beside her. *We do not want to take the first step.* We have waited ten, twenty years, and have not yet obtained what we want. If you go out first, it is certain that we will join you. If we go out first, there is some doubt whether you will send the message to us. It is no easy matter to pull down one Government and build up another. I tell you that it is a work that requires the courage and wisdom of the bravest and most intelligent people. When you dissolve this Union, you will undertake a work that is worthy of you. If you undertake it, prepare for danger. If you advance you will meet danger; if you stand still you are certain to meet death. I tell you the best plan is for Georgia to take the lead, and for South Carolina to follow.

The Plots on Foot in Washington.

From the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

I could startle you with information that I possess in regard to the men who are pledged never to submit to the inauguration of LINCOLN. Consideration for Mr. BUCHANAN may prevent any decided overt act until LINCOLN'S inauguration; but the latter is destined to meet the issue on the very threshold of his Administration. As there are no more elections to affect, people may begin to believe, presently. I assure you of my belief, founded on good reasons, that the Union of these States will not exist on the 4th of March next.

The effect of the election on the people of this city is very strong. The anticipations of the slave population are not less noticeable, they believing yesterday that they were to be freed to-day. I learn that the same impression prevailed among the negroes of Georgetown and Alexandria. The slaves in *the towns* are believed to be pretty generally corrupted by intercourse with free negroes and disguised Abolitionists.

A distinguished military man now in this city has authorized a telegram to Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, tendering his sword in aid of a secession movement in that State.

All business in the Departments, save the preparation of the annual reports for Congress, is about suspended.

Taxation for Disunion Resisted in Alabama.

Last Winter the Alabama Legislature passed a bill authorizing a tax of $200,000 to be raised to defray the expense of arming the State, and giving the Governor power to appoint two Commissioners from each county, with power to determine the course which the State should take in the event of the Lincoln election. The tax-gatherers of Alabama are now collecting this tax from the poor and rich alike in that State; and a portion of the citizens of Madison County, Ala., have assembled together, and solemnly resolved to resist its collection. Here are their resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as freemen, abhor the Military Law passed by our Legislature, and now, in this public manner, *denounce the law as unconstitutional, and subversive of our liberties as freemen.*

Resolved, That *we will resist this military tax by all lawful means*, yet it be attempted to be enforced in any manner or shape.

Resolved, That we recommend to all citizens and freemen of the State of Alabama to do as we have done—take a bold and legal stand against the enforcement of this Military law.

Resolved, That when our State requires our property and lives in defence of what we may consider her honor and the safety of her citizens and their property, we will freely give both; but we are not willing to surrender up our property, liberty and lives to an unconstitutional and intolerant act of our Legislature.

The Financial Stringency.

The Charleston *Courier* attributes the present scarcity of money in the South to the fact that the cotton crop is not yet paid for, and to the alarm of large numbers of citizens of Southern States in Europe and in the Northern States. These travelers it estimates spend annually $300,000. The *Courier* remarks in conclusion:

"The election of LINCOLN will, in all probability, destroy the present Confederation. If it does not, it will certainly shake it to its centre. It becomes prudent men, therefore so to shape their course as to meet the shock with as much preparation and as little at stake as possible. This has led to the shortening of the time on which drafts would be taken on Northern acceptors. In case of difficulty, it would be better that they should not have the cotton and the money too. It is the period when we will be out of debt to them, and it would be best that we should not have an account more than square. Our crops are coming rapidly forward, and are bringing good prices. Both the North and Europe must have our cotton, and if we will not take their paper they will bring us their money; and the Banks will soon be in a condition to extend all the necessary facilities for the legitimate purposes of trade.

The commercial community of this city, although sorely pressed by the curtailment to a somewhat greater extent than usual of those facilities to which they have been accustomed to look, are, nevertheless, as sound and reliable, at this time, as at any other period. But we would make one suggestion, which seems to us apparent, and that is, that our business men have been accustomed to rely too entirely on Bank facilities for their permanent capital, as I employ too little of their own means in their business."

The Union Sentiment in Virginia.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Virginia, in Rockbridge County, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the allegation that Virginia "is so hitched to the Southern States that they can drag her into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of her people," is a foul calumny and aspersion on this noble old Commonwealth, and a gross insult to her people.

Resolved, That we verily believe that *nine-tenths of the people of this State will be opposed to resisting the General Government, so long as it may be administered in conformity to the Constitution, and the common benefit of all the States.*

Resolved, That Virginia owes no "duty to the South," or any other quarter of the world, except to discharge those Constitutional obligations resting on her as a member of the Union, and such as every civilized community owes to every other; and that she has the ability and resolution to maintain her rights, from whatever quarter they may be assailed.

Gov. Houston on the Troubles in Texas and Disunion.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Independence, Texas, on the 21st, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Gov. HOUSTON:

"In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Give God the glory! breath divine has stirred the Human tide,
As storm-winds stir the sleeping waves along Atlantic's side;
And lo! the nation's heaving heart has surged and swelled to drown
The traitor-tyrants leagued to crush the poor and helpless down!
The waters cover them to-day, serene and deep and still;—
So perish every curséd thing that works the people ill!

* * * * * *

The rosy morn is shining bright across the virgin seas,
As landward proudly drifts the bark that bears the Genesee.
What splendors play upon his brow! what tears are in his eyes
To hear the fall of crystal streams and see the wood-lands rise!
To feel the fresh wind fan his cheek, and know that morning smiles
Above the dream of weary years—the sacred Sunset Isles!
"Thank God!" he murmurs as he kneels to kiss the wondrous shore,
"For only He has guided me to fair San Salvador!"
December wails amid the pines and stormy are the skies,
As spent and worn in Plymouth Bay the panting Mayflower lies.
O slight was she to brave the sea and bring across the foam
God's pioneers of Liberty to find a purer home!
"Thank Heaven!" they cry, and leave her deck, and howling forests dare,
Armed with a faith that naught could scathe and girded round with prayer.

A Summer noon by Schuylkill's side—sweet clamor in the sky—
And eager crowds that shout to hear the joyful peals go by;—
For well they know what tidings go those rapturous chimes between,
And all along the line they call, "God bless the bold Thirteen!
Now King and Crown we trample down that Man erect may stand,
And Equal Rights and Freedom be the glory of the land!
Ring merrier, Bells! while echo swells till earth knows what ye mean,
And cries from all her hills and dells, 'God bless the bold Thirteen!'"

Ah! these were days of prophet-power—a linked and mystic three—
The soil—the seed—the stately flower—and heritors are we!
But, glory be to God alone! the noblest day is *now*,
For richest fruit is ripening fast on every drooping bough,
And high amid the topmost leaves, the birds of promise sing
Of grander growth, in warmer air, through many a budding Spring!

* * * * * *

Give God the glory! Let a shout of victory fill the air,
And wind to wind, with clarion note, the swelling chorus bear,
From where, by blue Pacific's shore, Nevada's mountains rise,
To far Franconia's granite peaks that cleave New-England skies!
And let it thrill the listening Slave, and whisper soft that he
Beneath his own magnolia's shade a Freeman yet shall be!
For Right has won, and Truth begun her pure and equal sway;—
Give God the glory! only He has brought this blessed day!

O Lands that still untrodden lie within the waiting West,
Rejoice that Freedom now shall be of all your gifts the best!—
Great Oregon whose towering pines make many a valley dim,
And in whose streams the wild deer drink and fairest salmon swim,—
Nebraska, home of grassy vales and brooks that clearest flow,
And Kansas with its pastures green where roams the buffalo,—
And all the golden realms that lie by Colorado's side,
And where the Rio Grandé sweeps still southward in its pride,—
Ye shall not hear the bondman's curse nor hear the bondman's cry,
But wide o'er all your fertile fields the dews of peace shall lie;
And harvests wave, and cities shine, till lo! from sea to sea
The sun shall gild, with rising smile, the Homesteads of the Free!

Now, when the bells of brave July for patriot worship call,
Remember 'twas November wrought the bravest deed of all!
And let this holy triumph be the nation's joy and praise,—
Its watch-word in the coming time—its loftier Marseillaise!
And glad, and strong for future years, let all the people say,
"Our Father's God be glorified! *The Nation's born to-day!*"

Nov. 6, 1860. DEAN.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Doctrine of the Irrepressible Conflict—Its Application in Kansas—Fugitives from Texas—Sketches of Personal Experience.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

There is a righteous significance in the term "irrepressible conflict" that all have not yet understood. Instead of its being one of the "glittering generalities" of a politician, it is a truism that will endure as long as Republican Governments are warring with the anarchies of the past. Its application may have been slightly prophetic at the time it was first uttered, but to-day it requires neither seer or prophet to discover that such a conflict is actually shaking our Government to its foundation. In many instances it is as a hidden volcano, slumbering in the midst of the chaos and confusion of political discords, that only awaits some general crisis to develop the surging element in all its marvelous power. Day by day we get a clearer view of its reality, and the millions that constitute our Government are drawing off upon one side or the otherwith a regularity no less remarkable than predictive.

The facts pertaining to this intestinal war are slowly finding their way into the public journals, and it will soon be known that the first representations, coming from the people in sympathy with the peculiar institution, were utterly false. The present commotions in Texas are in no way caused by an attempted insurrection among the blacks, nor by any collusion among the Abolitionists and negroes. Nothing of .his. Neither is it especially a raid against the Methodists in that State, as the papers have generally told us.

I have recently traveled through several of the counties of Southern Kansas, and there learned the most that I know of these matters. I was surprised to find in nearly every neighborhood families who are fugitives from Texas, and have lately arrived in Kansas, where they intend to remain, as the most accessible place that will give them protection. They are generally persons of middle age, who have left property in Texas, and many have left their families there, being obliged to flee for their lives. Those I saw were very intelligent, civil, and gentlemanly in their appearance, and would seem the last persons to disturb the quiet of any community.

From these persons I learned some of the most cruel and heart-rending tales I ever listened to. In some cases they would equal any of the ruffian barbarities that have made our own history so memorable in the past. But a small proportion of these enormities have yet appeared in print, and in several cases I met with, it was the request of the parties that I should withhold the facts for a few weeks, lest it might be carried to the ears of their oppressors, and thus interfere with purposes they were still hoping to accomplish, relative to the recovery of property or friends. In nearly every case these fugitives have arrived without money—generally with hardly a team. This accession to our population, in some sections, is so large, that it has a material effect upon the destitution and need of aid among our own people, for never will it be said of a Kansas citizen, while he has a pound of bread remaining, that he has turned from his door a slave-hunted victim of Texas persecution.

It appears that a large district in Texas—a dozen or more counties—is at present under the espionage of the slave-king, who rules with a rod of iron. The citizens are thoroughly organized into District Committees, and all are expected to join them who believe in the *divinity* of Slavery. All who do not swear by their creed, are marked, hunted down by the Committee, tried by what is but a mockery of a Court of Justice, and often sentenced to death. Every species of false charges are brought against any one they desire to put to death, and no inquisition was ever more absurd or oppressive than some of these proceedings.

In Bourbon County I met a Mr. S——, who had arrived in the Territory some two weeks before, leaving in Texas his family and over $20,000 worth of property. He had always been an industrious, law-observing eltizen; had a large store of goods, kept a hotel, owned 800 acres of valuable land, and 600 cattle. He never took any part in politics, seldom voted, but was a conservative Free-State man. He was *no Methodist*, but a Universalist in sentiment. Such a man seemed an alien to the Commonwealth of Texas, and some plan must be devised to prove him an outlaw.

An old law exists in the Texas statutes, forbidding any person from trading with the slaves; but no one regards it in their neighborhood dealings any more than the people of Indiana do the "Black Law." Nevertheless, here was a hiding-place. So, a negro was sent to the store of Mr. S——, to sell a ham, and he unsuspectingly bought it. His foot was in. He was arrested—tried by the Committee, and condemned to be hung for violating a law of the State, and also for being an *Abolitionist*. He was not hung, but is now in Kansas, without a dollar of his money, and with no prospect of meeting his family again at present, perhaps never.

I also saw the wife of Rev. THOS. M. WILLETTE, of Torren County, Texas. He was a minister of the Methodist Church North, and had labored in Texas and Arkansas for several years. He was never regarded as a *radical* upon any question, but acknowledged himself to be a moderate Free-State man. He had always been at peace with his neighbors, and was everywhere regarded as an intelligent, inoffensive citizen, until Texas undertook to drive out or hang every *Abolitionist*, as they term all who disbelieve in the divine origin of Slavery. Since last February he and his family have been driven from pillar to post, without a house or home. He was first taken and tried by the committee and sentenced to be hung, but another committee learned of the case, came to his rescue, and tried him again and acquitted him, on condition that he would leave the country immediately. He left, and went to Washington County, in Arkansas, where he had formerly preached, supposing that he would be safe among his old congregation. But he soon discovered that the same organizations, the same committees, with the same objects, existed there as in Texas, and that they were in constant communication with each other. He was, therefore, obliged to take refuge again in the mountains with his family, for they were in hot pursuit of him, and his life alone would pay the forfeit if taken. They covertly held communication with the "outer world" awhile, and saw the same steps being taken as in Texas to drive out and hang every one charged with Abolitionism. They there resolved to find refuge in some free territory, and it was agreed that they would start for Kansas. Mrs. WILLETTE and her brother GEORGE PARSONS started together in the morning, in a lumber wagon, and Mr. WILLETTE was to leave in the evening, as soon as he could travel safely, in company with a young man, and they were to ride ponies. They were to meet at Fort Scott, and those who got there first should wait for the others. She had been in the Territory over two weeks when I saw her, and nothing was heard of her husband. She was in the most distressing suspense, and could not speak of him without great agitation. It was her premonition that he was hung, as he had been so often threatened with that fate. He was an old friend of Rev. Mr. BREWLEY, whose death by hanging for the same offence has been widely published, and they were but eighteen miles apart when ambushed in the mountains of Arkansas. It was rumored that they wanted them both to take back to Texas as an example. One they have had, and I fear for the other.

After leaving Mrs. WILLETTE I learned from a gentleman who had just been across the line into Missouri, of an incident that may or may not have application to the same case. He said that down some seventy-five miles in the State a man and a boy had recently been seized on suspicion and urged to confess their business and destination. After being choked several times, the boy at last told them that they were going to Kansas, and that the man had a wife there he was going to meet. "Well," said the Missourians, "that is crime enough anyhow, and we'll take him back for that, if for nothing else;" and he was taken back to Arkansas—it was said to be hung. They were both horseback, and I have great fears that we shall know no more of Mr. WILLETTE alive.

Mrs. WILLETTE was determined to never set her foot on Slave soil again, she had been so tormented the last three years, and all who get away have the same feelings She said they had not been permitted to take their religious papers—the *Christian Advocate* had been kept from them for months, and public sentiment forbid their holding the regular prayer-meetings. They could not assemble together as Northern people for any purpose, unless some were among them who believed Slavery to be a divine institution. At present a Northern man does not dare to speak there, and they are fast hanging or driving away all they suspect to be unsound on the great question.

Their hatred is not confined to persons of northern extraction, or who have recently emigrated to Texas, but it strikes at all classes and all ages. One case was related of a very worthy and industrious gentleman who emigrated to Texas many years ago from Illinois. He had opened a large farm, made valuable improvements, educated a large family of interesting children, had finished his work, died and was buried there on the homestead. His children had risen to fill useful positions in society, and were esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances, as among the most respected citizens of the county. This raid upon Free State men commenced the past year, and they were driven from the country. The have even been banished from the grave of their lamented father for opinion's sake. Indeed, this is the "irrepressible conflict."

Every man and woman I saw protested solemnly against there being a word of truth about the thousand rumors of slave insurrections, burning of houses, fomenting troubles, and the like, by the Abolitionists. In some cases, it was believed, they had fired their own buildings to furnish a pretext for these false charges.

What, then, is the grand secret of this conflict, I asked? I invariably had the same answer from every fugitive I saw. It is, that the time is near when Texas intends to be divided into two or more States, according to the terms of her annexation. That the portion away from the Gulf is largely mixed with people from the Free States, who prefer Freedom to Slavery, and the slave power wants all the strength they can get by dividing the State, but dare not risk the Northern portion, until it has been purged of all traces of her freedom-loving population. So they prefer to use the sovereign arm of the undivided State, knowing it has the power to wield any force that may be required to defend her idol institution. This power they are using, to kidnap, hang, or drive into free territory just that portion of her population that they want to be rid of, when the proposed division shall take place. It is not Methodism, but Republicanism that they war against. They combat every fundamental principle on which the permanency of our Government depends. Even free thought is not tolerated—much less free speech. Here, then, at the present hour, is the fullest exhibition of the madness and folly that is slowly but surely bringing us all to the realization of duty. How long can such a conflict be repressible? Go into Southern Kansas, to-day, where these incidents are recited, and ask, how long?

There is need of a full chapter relative to Eastern aid for Kansas, and the pretended agents who are fast swarming over the States, but I only have space for a word. That word shall be an admonition to all, that we have no Territorial organization from which such agents emanate, and there is nothing to give you any confidence, or to save you from imposition. I protest against the whole begging scheme, as now conducted, and fear that those who claim to be our friends will impose upon you, and disgrace us.

Even the much flaunted plan of relief we have waited so long for from Mr HYATT, I fear will not prove genuine. I hope I am misinformed—but if he is turning it all into the building of a certain railroad in Kansas, in which he has a large personal interest—or in the towns it connects, then that too will prove a cheat and a swindle. Kansas asks for no such partial benefactions, and the word to all should be, BEWARE! There is actual suffering for provisions and clothing in more than half of the counties in Kansas, but no Howard has yet appeared to offer a complete remedy.

The Territorial Railroad Convention, at Topeka, is to be held to-morrow, and from present indications, it will be largely attended. We had three frosts in succession last week, and they have *frozen* the last lingering hope from our crops. It is now warm again and pleasant. The late election news is most reviving. It is like food and drink to our people. We almost forget our temporary sufferings, in our joy at the glorious victories, and strike the old chorus,

"There's a good time coming, boys," &c.

RANDOLPH.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A New London Magazine—Reminiscences of Temple Bar—The British Legion in Naples—Murder Trial—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

The *Temple Bar Magazine*, which is about to burst forth into flower, as the Chrysanthemums of the famous Temple Gardens yield to King Frost, will be a success. I like the title. Where is there such a place in Europe as the Temple? Time-honored, associated with the names of JOHNSON, GOLDSMITH, and many more celebrities of a former age, its successful barristers have done and do much in the world, and its briefless barristers do more. In those Temple Chambers works preponderately a far larger amount of the brain of England, than in any other locality of the same extent. See there, that lurid light in yonder window—lurid, because the night is foggy, and the blind yellow with age! Within sits ——, writing the next day's first leader for the *Times*. There, where you hear those sounds of mirth, is a group of men, who have enrolled themselves into a Club, and call themselves *par excellence* "The Twelve." Not a man of them but has made his mark in some department of literature, science, art or politics. Student, philosopher, jurist, mechanician, writer, dramatist, playwright, inventor—everything is there represented, and much of the best. It is a perfect human beehive, that quiet old Temple, with its variegated gardens, and Fountain-court, with the subdued din of Fleet-street omnibuses rolling past, and the hoarse cries of bargemen floating up on the murky air from the river. Another feature of the Temple is its perfect freedom from the laws of chaste morality. Visions of crinoline, and veiled bonnets and *espiègle* hats are constantly flitting in and out. Most of the wearers are young and pretty and mysterious. Whence do they come and whither do they go? We must not inquire too curiously. Many a grave judge and celebrated counsel could tell if they chose. One portion of the Temple "Paper Buildings," is modern; the ancient buildings which stood there in the memory of the present generation were burnt down, as it was said, by the famous Judge MAULE, of facetious memory. This worthy is reported to have placed his lighted candle *under* his bed on the night when these gloomy old buildings were last seen standing in relief against a cloudy sky, by the old watchman who cried the hour, a ceremony only lately abolished in favor of the new police, in the Temple. Of Judge MAULE some capital anecdotes are related. One is, that on a very pretty female witness being examined in Court, he was very particular in taking down her address. After the trial, he ran up against the High Sheriff on the door steps of the house where she lived. "Judgment, before execution, Mr. Sheriff," if you please, said MAULE. On another occasion, a wretched laboring man was tried before MAULE for bigamy. The man had a drunken Xantippe of a wife, who ran away from him, and there was every excuse for his offence. MAULE summed up and addressed him with great severity. "Prisoner," he said, "you might have appealed to the laws of your country for relief. There was an action at law open for you. It would probably have cost you only about £1,000. You could then have gone to the Ecclesiastical Court, and then to the House of Peers. For £5,000 you might have avoided the miserable and guilty position in which you stand." In this strain he continued for twenty minutes to rate the stupefied prisoner, who had not a £5 note in the world, and whose scanty chattels his drunken virago of a wife had pawned. "All this you might have done," said MAULE, "and thus escaped this sinful act; for which the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for the period of—one day."

To revert to the *Temple Bar Magazine*. The name is a happy one; pregnant with good things and seasoned with the promise of Attic salt. The *Cornhill Magazine* is dreary in the extreme. The "Roundabout Papers" are a direct insult to the British understanding. "Framley Parsonage" is high-class novelism and water; very weak and thin. The whole thing wont do. People must have something even from SMITH, and ELDER, and THACKERAY, for their shilling. SALA is sharp and clever, and there will be young blood and the spirit of opposition, which is a weighty element, in the new periodical. By-the-bye, your "Special" labors under a mistake about the "dull verbosity," which SALA attributed in the *Cornhill* to his own Hogarthian papers. He put the words in inverted commas; they were printed without them. He quoted that which THACKERAY had said in a moment of careless acrimony to a mutual "friend," who repeated it to SALA. Hence the split! The hollow egg of that brief friendship was shattered, and all the compliments of all the courtiers in the world could not restore it to its pristine shape.

I have private news from Naples. The British Legion has been in action, and GARIBALDI was much pleased therewith. One ensign and seven men fell. They are probably all men of family and condition. They drove the Neapolitans into Capua. There is sad dissension among the British officers. I told you that STYLES was likely to be arrested. He was so, as the Regiment made its popular entry into Naples. He is released, but I do not know under what conditions. The fact is, I fancy, that STYLES came to England accredited by GARIBALDI to raise a legion, but utterly without money even for personal expenses. He possibly raised some from men wanting commissions, which he could not, or did not afterwards ratify. He quarreled with "Col." HICKS, to whom he promised the command of the expedition, under conditions not fulfilled by HICKS. The latter rushed over to Naples. There he got young SARSFIELD, *alias* Lord SEYMOUR, a son of the Duke of Somerset, to back his pretensions, accused STYLES and DE ROHAN, and got things into a muddle. Unquestionably, this HICKS is an unreliable man, utterly unfit for the commission to which he aspired. He told untruths about his antecedents, and falsified his promises. He was kicked out of a room at Harwich by Gen. WHEAT, but got first to Naples with his version of the story. As for Lord SEYMOUR, he is young and inexperienced, and is doing much mischief. Being Col. PEARD'S Secretary, he is in a position at present to do so. He has been twice chastised—once by Col. LEVESON, and once by an old gentleman, who, on being told that his age protected him, replied by mocking the youthful aristocrat down. These things are unpleasant, and have a relish of scandal; but I think you will find them true—*vero e mal trovato*, you will say. I have had them from unquestionable authority. To improve matters, DE ROHAN carried some letters to MAZZINI, and was arrested in consequence, and detained four days at Paris.

The British Legion was well received at Naples, after much delay and some hardship, and was at once complimented by being sent to the front to receive its *baptême de feu*. Complaints are made that its equipment, &c., have cost GARIBALDI £1,200. Surely, it is dirt-cheap at the price. Surely, the Dictator will pay it cheerfully. It would have been better as a free gift; but what can you expect from desultory, sympathizing subscriptions? About £1,000 was raised, and Mr. HODGE generously gave £1,000 more, the rest being done on credit.

The murderer of the old woman at Stepney was tried yesterday and to-day (the 25th and 26th) and found guilty, and sentenced to death by the Lord Chief Baron. He was defended by Mr. BEST, and made himself a solemn and imposing asseveration of his innocence. Never did a ruffian better deserve his fate. To kill an old miser is bad enough, but the curse of Cain is doubled on a wretch who, to make more profit, lays a plot to destroy an innocent man, and cause him to suffer the penalty of the dreadful crime. In the days of JONATHAN WILD, these things were often done by the monsters of Newgate Calendar romance. I know of no better parallel to the character of MULLINS than the once notorious JAMES BOLLAND, executed for forgery, March 18, 1772. This demon in human shape got himself twice appointed officer to the Sheriff of Middlesex, and in that capacity ruined numbers of unhappy persons without the slightest remorse, even though they died the victims of his perjury. These cases are more revolting than even that of the pirate HICKS and other atrocious and wholesale murderers.

The child-butchery at Road still remains a mystery. There was, in my judgment, a very undue and improper attempt made by some one who wrote to the *Times*, to throw suspicion on the father. I do not say this in the unhappy man's favor, because I do not wish to express an opinion on the case. Every statement thus made was rebutted immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have not made a very successful appearance at Drury Lane. MATHEWS looks worn out and washed out. His buoyancy has deserted him, his style has lost its crispness, his movements their rapidity; and, in short, to those who knew CHARLES MATHEWS in his prime, this protraction of his stage existence is painful in the extreme. As for Mrs. MATHEWS, she makes but an indifferent *soubrette* at best, and is far below par as an actress. Mrs. STIRLING, who is with them, is in the autumn of her days, but has some of the fine tints about her, which make an autumnal day sometimes no bad apology for Summer; but, on the whole, the combination is melancholy, and one quits the stage-box with a sigh, instead of leaving it satisfied or amused. Poor LEIGH MURRAY, who ought now to be in his prime, is no longer fitted for the stage, through unfortunate ill health. He still lingers on—sometimes appearing, but more often disappointing the provincial audience by the substitution of another piece. The opera of "Robin Hood" is a thorough English success. E. T. SMITH, the enterprising, advertised the whole *libretto* in the *Times*. It is not long since the *Times* refused a short advertisement on the plea that it contained poetry. I suppose that the Libretto of an English Opera is not usually considered to be poetry. "Robin Hood," however, does credit to the writer as well as composer. That single advertisement cost SMITH $500, and doubtless pays him well. I was, however, rather surprised by its insertion in the London *Times*. Among the English opera singers who will take a prominent part this Winter season are Miss PAREPA and Miss LAURA BAXTER, (Mrs. BAYLISS.) I believe that I predicted the success of the former in your journal, before she was known to fame. This lady has become an *immense* favorite with the British public. Although young and good looking, she is very stout, and presents a perfect picture of smiling confidence and jollity, if I may use such a term. Miss BAXTER has a handsome face and figure, and a magnificent contralto voice. The Italian Opera is in full swing, with TIETJENS and GUIGLINI. The French plays commence with "Armand" and "Doche." PYNE, HARRISON, HAIGH, SIMMS REEVES and LEMMENS SHERRINGTON keep up the claims of English music and English singers. In fact, although we have had no Summer, we are bound to have a Winter in the musical and dramatic world, which is not likely to be one of "discontent." The new piece at the Adelphi, called the "Colleen Bawn," is founded on the once popular novel of the "Collegians," yet the gifted author of that novel, and also of a highly esteemed classic drama, died unappreciated and neglected, and there seems even now but little recognition of his name. The "Colleen Bawn" is called in the play-bills "a new and original drama" by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq. In one sense it *is* original, for it is decidedly not stolen from the French.

I will now relate an anecdote of British and theatrical honesty. Some fourteen years since, an English gentleman translated the famous French drama of "Rita l'Espagnole," written by *three* French authors, and played nightly at the Porte St. Martin, just three-and-twenty years ago. Being desirous of bringing out the talent of a young English actress, he allowed her to submit the manuscript of the translation to Mr. ANDERSON, who then had Drury Lane. The thing fell through and the manuscript was, *of course*, not recoverable. Not very long ago, a "new and original" play, by Mr. ANDERSON, was announced and produced, called "Clouds and Sunshine." It was noticed by The *Times*, whose critic observed that he fancied that something like it had been produced years ago at Paris. Moreover, he thought some part of it had been suggested by BULWER'S "Lady of Lyons." The translator of the piece was mightily amused on perceiving his old friend "Rita" under a new name. But the best of the joke was that he had long since discovered in "Rita" the foundation and suggestion of the "Lady of Lyons." Was not this a rich concatenation? He sought to obtain a printed copy of "Clouds and Sunshine," but it was not to be had. The circumstances certainly suggest that Mr. ANDERSON thought he had got a prize in some poor devil of an author's original piece, long since abandoned and lost sight of in hopeless despair.

Madame MARIO, not the wife of the tenor, but formerly the *fair* lecturer, Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, is really acting nobly and usefully at Naples, as head nurse and hospital superintendent. Remembering, as I do, her delicate face, *blonde* hair, and fragile-looking form, I read of her ministering to the sick and wounded in the cause of Liberty with great interest. Her husband, a very good-looking young Italian, has fought bravely, and was one of the small band who first cast themselves on the main shore from Sicily, and took to the mountains of Calabria. The Marchioness DELLA TORRE, who fights like a man, and of whom half the Garibaldian officers are said to be enamored, is a heroine of a different style and mould.

"The Dictator," writes DE ROHAN, "looks gray and haggard." Who can wonder at it? Yet who does not rejoice at the noble fidelity of the warrior and liberator to his King? What can the sneerers and doubters now allege against the "Washington of Italy?"

The "Workmen's Volunteer Brigade," which has now enrolled 1,250 men, is not yet recommended for acceptance by the Court of City Lieutenancy. The false and contemptible plea against it is that it is a *class* corps. Yet, among two hundred men, taken at random from the books of the corps, there are seventy-four different trades and occupations. Moreover, there are plenty of existing class corps. Do not some persons in London deserve to be undefended in case of a French invasion?

Mr. WHITWORTH, whom Lord PANMURE would *not* patronize, and whom the War-Office still rejects, has been sent for by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who is determined to adopt both his cannon and his rifle. If England falls, she will indeed be struck by arrows feathered from her own pinions. Her own science, invention, nay, her own productions, will be arrayed against her.

Your remarks concerning the loss of the *Connaught* are most telling, yet Messrs. PALMER & Co., her builders, are included in the selection by Government to send in tenders for two new iron-plated ships. I don't think these gentlemen would be very likely just at present to receive an order from New-York, under your recommendation.

PERSONAL.

Americans Registered at the Office of Messrs. L. HEBBETTE, KANE & Co., in Paris, for the week ending Oct. 24:

NEW-YORK.
Orlando W. Joslyn,
George A. Bennett,
E. E. Dormann,
J. Hampton,
B. W. Halstead,
John J. Gibbons,
F. W. Lowe,
James D. Davis,
M. J. Henriques, wife,
Alford Lockwood, lady,
Miss Eliza Henriques,
H. J. Trowdoridge,
O H. Mildeberger,
Master Mildeberger,
Frank H. Cozzens,
Thomas Norton, family,
R. H. S. Cowmendo, wife,
Charley A. Clinton.

PHILADELPHIA.
Thos. Silver,
Albert Molton.

CALIFORNIA.
C. W. Novroms.

CINCINNATI.
Tyler Davidson,
J. S. Armstrong.

BUFFALO.
C. E. Coleman.

CHICAGO.
Dr. E. N. Ellinwood,
Geo. Spring.

SYRACUSE.
P. Downer.

—A young lady, belonging to one of the first families in New-Orleans, and who never had any reason to complain of her father's want of generosity in supplying her with pin-money, was detected a few days since in an attempt to rob a lady of her pocket-book containing $75. She had laid it on the counter of the store, and turning her back for a moment was surprised to find it gone. When detected, the young lady protested with tears that an irresistible impulse, but no desire for the money, urged her to the felony.

—Old smokers are taking all the comfort they can from the fact that Ralph Farnham, the Bunker Hill veteran, commenced smoking when he was 40 years of age, and has kept it up ever since.

—The sex of the Zoyara may be considered as settled. He, she, or it, was married last week, in St. Louis, to Frank Drew, the comedian.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—We find in the English papers an account of admissions made by the students at the great French Veterinary School at Alfort, to Dr. FRASER, concerning the continued practice of horse torture at that school. The Doctor states that the students "unhesitatingly admitted that, in addition to practicing vivisection for the sake of physiological research or experiment, every operation which could by possibility be required to be performed in the course of veterinary practice was, on two days of the week during the session, performed over and over again by the teachers and students, on living (diseased or worn-out) horses, operations of the most exquisitely painful nature being successively performed on different parts of the same horse, until nature gave way, the wretched animal having been tortured to death by knife and fire, in as barbarous a manner as man or devil could devise. To add to the brutality, horses which have only been partially experimented on are often left till the next operating or experimenting day, (not the following day,) when a renewal of their torture takes place. His question as to whether they ever gave chloroform or ether to the animal before vivisection, was answered in the negative, and with a derisive smile."

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.—The volunteer movement has extended not only over the entirety of the islands there, but to the remotest sections of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Even in India do her subjects pant for the glory and honor of the musket and the sword. Lord CANNING has issued an order authorizing the early formation of a volunteer corps in every Presidency, town and hamlet of India. The conditions are that the Government will give a rifle and bayonet for every member as soon as a corps of not less than fifty members—except in special cases—has been enrolled. The volunteers are to provide their own uniform and choose their own officers, the Government retaining a veto on the appointment of the commanding officer. They must also go through the usual drill, and submit to occasional inspection by an officer deputed by Government. Ammunition for practice, and the use of the Government targets and practicing ground, will be allowed them. In Bombay considerable progress has been made in the formation of volunteer corps.

INDIAN GIVER.—A Mr. PEMBERTON loved a maid—her form was tall and slender—her name was CUCKSEY, and he called her "Cucksey-Ducksey." During his courtship of her he gave her three rings as tokens of love. Having become fickle, Miss CUCKSEY was told that she must return the gifts. CUCKSEY declined—PEMBERTON insisted,—then sued her before a tribunal in Lambeth, the presiding judge of which decided that the rings were but tokens of affection, and unless she claimed them as tokens of unchanged love for her early swain, she must the rings deliver. Whereupon Miss CUCKSEY, having lost her old lover, and not wishing to lose her new one, reluctantly gave up the rings, saying, with much emphasis, "that if any *one* man was meaner than another, *that* man was an "Indian giver."

CHARLES LEVER IN A SQUALL.—This well-known and highly appreciated novelist, and his young daughter, have recently passed through a watery trouble, which came nigh to being the deep waters not only of earth, but of the land beyond. While sailing pleasantly in the Gulf of Spezzia their little bark was upset by a squall in a sea, the waves of which were rolling high. The boat filled and went down immediately. The novelist had three tasks before him—the saving of his daughter's life, his own life and his daughter's dog's life. Aided by some barrels which, fortunately, rolled toward them, the three floated, and floated on the rising tide, as LEVER had often floated on the top wave of popular favor, until a passing boat was hailed, and, in mercy, took them in, and on to safety.

A STEP TOWARDS CONSOLIDATION.—For many years the abolishment of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been a prominent item in the Governmental budget. At last it seems to be near its fate, and the Cork *Herald* undertakes to predict that this important office is doomed. We quote:

"We can state on credible authority that one of the earliest measures to be introduced by the Government during the next session, will be a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Thus the long-threatened suppression of this office is at length about to be accomplished, and the project of centralization as regards the administration of Irish affairs, so steadily pursued by the English Government, will be fully completed."

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The action of the Irish Brigade at Spoletto is the topic of much discussion in the foreign journals. However badly, in a moral sense of the expression, some of them may have acted, there seems to be but one opinion concerning their bravery. The commanding officer speaks thus:

"Nothing could exceed the bravery of the Irish. Among those he commanded were Italians, Swiss, Austrians, and Belgians. The Italians, he said, when the firing commenced, ran under the beds of the Citadel; the Swiss got drunk; the Austrians fought well enough; but the bravery of the Belgians and Irish was seldom, if ever, surpassed."

NOT AN ENGLISHMAN.—Another Irishman—EUGENE O'RIELLY—a Colonel in the Piedmontese army, and the one who led the charging force, already conspicuous in the annals of war, at Castelbidardo, has been greatly exercised in his mind because the *Times* noticed him, in a leading article, as a "gay and dashing young Englishman," to which he took grave exception, and wrote the *Times*, correcting the libel, saying that he was an "Irishman true, and his name was O'RIELLY."

DEATH FROM HEAT AT BOMBAY.—The Bombay *Gazette* mentions the very extreme heat prevalent at Doona, which is so very intense as to prevent many people from the performance of their ordinary duties. Amongst others, the case of Mr. SPOONER'S daughters is an exceedingly sad one. It seems that they imprudently went out on a fishing excursion, and, unhappily, with no sufficient covering for their heads, with which to avoid the heat of the sun.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS.—The parting words of VICTOR EMANUEL to M. DE TALLEYRAND the other day were these: "It is all no fault of mine. I cannot help myself. If I didn't make war on the Austrians next Spring, I should have to make war on the Italians! I prefer the former, for, at all events, and whatever should happen, I must be better off after a campaign against the foreigner than after one against my own countrymen."

HISSINGS ABROAD.—Free speech and the free expression of opinion thereon do not appear to be confined to this country. Prof. BLACKIE, while delivering a lecture on "Mechanics," in Dumbartonshire, enunciated an opinion which drew down upon him the hisses of part of his auditory "Hiss on," said the Professor; "I observe that I am always hissed when I announce any important truth."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—St. Peter's Church, in the Isle of Thanet, is one of the grandest and most imposing of all the ancient temples. It has of late years been suffered to fall into decay, until some months since, when it was entirely renovated and restored to its pristine glory. During the restoration a curious piece of paneling, most beautifully sculptured in alabaster, was discovered, and has been sent to the British Museum for preservation.

A LUCKY WOMAN.—The Princess DARINKA (widow of Prince DANILO, of Montenegro,) has taken up her residence at Cattigne for the purpose of educating her daughter, and the Senate, desirous to show their esteem for the Princess Dowager, has invited her to be present at their sittings. Her private fortune, which was estimated at 500,000 florins, has been augmented by a donation of 100,000 florins from the State.

A MARK OF ESTEEM.—ABD-EL-KADER, the Emir who so efficiently protected the Greek subjects and Christians generally during the late events at Damascus, has received from the King of Greece the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of the Saviour, as a conspicuous mark of his esteem and satisfaction.

WHAT H. R. H. IS TO DO.—The Prince of Wales will return to Oxford immediately upon his arrival in England, where he will remain until December, residing at Frewen Hall, when, having finished his academical connection with that University, he will go to Cambridge and become a member of Trinity College.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The deaths in London for the week ending October 20, numbered 1,116; the births to 1,600, of whom 939 were boys, and 861 girls.

Menacing Attitude of the East—France Not to be Coerced.

From the Paris Opinion Nationale.

We must not deceive the public, nor attempt to lull it to sleep; it is of no use telling it, as the *Constitutionnel* does—doubtless with the best intentions—that Austria has made up her mind to remain in a defensive attitude in Italy, and that the Warsaw Conference is animated by the best feeling towards France and her Government. All that is untrue, and can only be looked upon as the wretched expedient of men who shut their eyes to danger because they have not the heart to take the virile resolutions which it should impose.

It is not true that the Warsaw Conference is animated with friendly or even pacific intentions towards us. *The interview is nothing else than a conspiracy against France*, inspired by fear of our revolution and principles, and by the desire to stifle in Italy that revolution which is the sister or daughter of ours. The English Cabinet, aided by Prussia, has been the instigator and the godfather of this bastard reconstitution of the Holy Alliance. Vexed at its failure to prevent the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the English Cabinet has spared no pains to raise up enemies against us. It is the English Cabinet which stirred up Switzerland, frightened the Belgians, and which now, by the instrumentality of Prussia, blows the fire at Warsaw. We are even assured that the head of the foreign office, who lately accompanied the Queen to Coblentz, spoke of France and her Government, during the whole time of his stay in Germany, in such a decidedly hostile manner as to leave no doubt as to his real sentiments. The receives of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in favor of Austrian domination in Venetia, contained in a published dispatch, show plainly enough that the English Cabinet is entering upon a totally new course of policy with regard to Austria. This unlooked-for policy appears so singular, that it has given rise to strange rumors in England itself. An eminent member of Parliament goes so far as to insinuate in a correspondence which has been published, that in the higher regions of English policy there exists a project to upset the Imperial Government at any cost, and to put in its place a dynasty which England has ever found more docile.

As to Austria, it is not true that she is resigned to remain on the defensive. The statement is neither true nor likely. The very concessions which she has just made to Hungary are merely designed to enlarge her means of action in Italy. The appointment of Gen. BENEDEK to the chief command in Venetia, is a symptom not to be overlooked. Gen. BENEDEK passes for the man of action of the Austrian army—the man for difficult situations. He was Governor of Hungary, and he is recalled and sent into Italy. What to do?

Let us add that in taking the offensive in Italy, Austria will be acting for the best in her own point of view. Now that she is assured of a certain amount of support from Russia and Prussia, why should she wait till VICTOR EMANUEL shall be master of the whole of Italy, and in a better condition to resist her than he is now? Why should she defer the attack upon her enemy until he has 300,000 men to oppose her. And, in point of fact, *Austria does not mean to wait.* She is massing her troops upon the Po, and she will cross the river one of these first days.

Her plan is, if our information be correct, to leave Lombardy alone for the present, but to occupy Modena, Bologna; and Florence, and then to ask for a congress to reestablish him in Italy, on a footing little different from that of Villafranca. Once mistress of the heart of Italy, the recovery of Lombardy will only be a question of opportunity, which she will solve according to time and circumstances.

This combining is not wanting in boldness or ability; but one question remains: What will France do?

If by an accident France were to take it into her head to interfere twenty-four hours after Austria, then this very pretty scheme would be very likely to fall into the water; Austria would run her head against a second Solferino, and this time she would not be let off with the loss of Lombardy.

And at this stage of discussion that great diplomatic machine called the Warsaw interview stands forth in all its utility. It is hoped to intimidate France by the phantom of a European coalition, and to force her, out of fear of a general war, to lie upon her arms, and look on passively at the shameful spectacle of an Austrian restoration in Italy. Let the heir of the name and throne of NAPOLE

INDIA AND CHINA.

The American Consul at Bombay—Charges of Dereliction against him—The System of Fees—Progress of Civilization in India—The Latest China News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

You were made aware one year ago of the conduct of the American Consul at this port (Mr. L. H. HASFIELD,) in investigating a charge of "brutal ill-treatment" preferred against Capt. Low, by two of his crew. Capt. Low commanded the *Helen Mar*, which left New-York early in 1857 for trading in the East Indies, and in the Fall of the same year his wife was buried at Penang. Although this charge of "alleged ill-treatment of his wife, which caused her death," was not preferred until two years after her death actually took place, and although during that time the *Helen Mar* had been in a number of Consular ports, yet it was made to appear that no opportunity offering was the reason of the delay on the part of "these friends of law and justice" in bringing the matter to light. But the American Consul had an Herculean task to perform,—for, with little knowledge of the sphere of his duties, he organized an irregular Consular Court, and after considering upon the matter until the very last of September, informed Capt. Low that he had found him guilty, and that he should at once send him home under arrest to stand his trial. The Consul then applied to the local Government for assistance in arresting and delivering over into safe custody the body of Capt. Low, and in answer to this request got a very rebuking "No!" "the Government does not see fit so to do." The whole affair was a disgraceful farce, and the American Consul the butt of ridicule here for all parties.

Soon after this affair, we had the *Emma Jane* case. The Consul went on board this vessel and told the men that if they had any complaints to make against Capt. Wood that he would discharge them and give them each three months' pay. He found half a dozen of the crew who took this tempting bait, and laid out a long string of charges against the chief mate; such as making them march across the deck with handspikes on their shoulders; and one Dutchman swore that the mate shoved his head down the hole of the roundhouse. Well, he discharged these men, and upon Capt. Wood's protesting against it, he refused to deliver over the ship's papers, and the *Emma Jane* went to sea with only a receipt for her papers. But the Consul conferred with the Acting Consul-General at Calcutta, and it may be presumed that he was lectured for his presuming conduct, as he forwarded the *Emma Jane's* papers by the very first mail to Calcutta, whither she had gone.

But the Consul was unfortunate in making friends, and a memorial went home to your Government, signed by nearly all the American residents in Bombay, praying for his removal. To his own disgrace be it said, he never thought fit to inform the American Government of his action in either matter until he had received a peremptory order from the Secretary of State to the effect that all the papers relating to both affairs should be forwarded at once.

Since that time, however, he has carried things with a high hand, and now stands accused by the American Government of "Prostituting the United States seal into a runner after ships," and of which his Government appear to have indisputable evidence in the shape of a *Dubauke paper bearing the seal of the United States*, which was affixed by Mr. L. H. HASFIELD, and has been furnished them by some one of his friends, probably. They have called upon Mr. HASFIELD to answer these charges, which he did by sending in his resignation by the last mail, to save his feelings the pains of a miserable dismissal.

The system which has obtained, with our own more than with any other Government, of remunerating Consular officers at those ports where the American trade is considerably restricted by circumstances, by fees, is one of the most unjust enactments in the statutes. It wholly subverts the feeling deep in every American mind of the protection which his Government ought to afford him, and which should be secured by his birthright. It is but natural to suppose that any man who seeks the office of American Consul at a foreign port for the mere sake of the remuneration, will take every advantage of making "All things count in his favor;" and where his salary is a fixed one, the onus of forwarding statements regularly to the head of the Department operates as a slight check on any thought of unlawful exactions. But where "My pay is made up of my fees," there the same regularity of forwarding statements of business does not exist; and we see the poor seaman, working for a small monthly wage, mulcted of one month's pay before the Consul will give him a discharge; robbed of another month's pay before he is able again to ship, and where he has shipped for a voyage to a foreign port, and to return, and the vessel is sold at such foreign port, the three months' pay is taken from the ship, and the unfortunate seaman, though unable to ship on board another vessel for three months thereafter, must pay his board for this period out of the advance note he obtains, and the Consul pockets the two-thirds as "my fees."

In such cases our rulers will tell us: "There is your remedy!" pointing to our Government. But how many, of all the seamen in the American Merchant Service, know how to go about it? How many have the means, or can afford the time? And how many return directly to the United States?

Were it not for the extreme jealousy existing between the American and the English Governments a remedy for this growing evil would easily be effected. It would not, perhaps, be well that the local Governments in such instances should dispose finally of any such complaints; but if the evidence of all such complaints could be taken by a magistrate, and forwarded for the information of the American Government, the Consul at any English port would be constrained to do greater justice to seamen under the protection of the American flag. The voice of the TIMES is heard and heeded in the councils at Washington, and in its tone of independence and fearlessness in favor of the oppressed, it must work good for those unfortunates without whom there could be no prosperity, commercially, of any nation.

The trammels of superstition on the minds of the natives of India are being broken through by the schools, the newspapers, and the literature introduced into the country by the English nation. The old custom of burning the widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband was with some difficulty put down years ago; but other less cruel customs are yet sustained with vigor, one of which is the law against the remarriage of Hindoo widows. The young girl of four years of age, and often less, is married to an old reprobate of thirty years, who has already exhausted all the strength of manhood in the vices of concubinage, so that if the young girl lives to arrive at the age of puberty, it is only to be bound down to an imbecile old wretch who must make her life miserable; but if she has been more fortunate, in finding that she attains that happy age that the devil has claimed as his own her betrothed husband, a life of single blessedness is her destiny.

But young India is learning a thing or two. He has found out that the priest is no more an incarnation of the gods than himself, and he hates the humbug of the imposition which thus consigns a very large number to life-long wretchedness. The Maharajahs, or high-priests, are being pounded and ridiculed, and lampooned with an awful amount of energy, and one or two widow remarriages have already taken place among the Hindoos.

Vishnoo is making a move to silence his opponents. A Maharajah has made his appearance in Bombay, from Churat; he has called upon some of the educated natives of the city, and condescended to visit a girl's school, founded by one of the most wealthy, which is pronounced a terrible innovation upon Hindooism, and which should be *reformed*—backwards! On the 21st ultimo a meeting was appointed, when the *Sudkeredas* (reformers) appointed umpires in the discussion with the Maharajahs, and made effective arrangements with the police to keep the mob in order. When all had arrived, and everything was ready, the Maharajahs wanted to carry on the discussion in Sanscrit, so that the vulgar might not share in the benefits of the discussion; but this was overruled.

It was next proposed by the Maharajah that the Shastres should be the sole appeal in the discussion, but the Sudheredas rejected this appeal in matters where the Shastres manifestly contradict reason. The Maharajah, on the other hand, took his stand thereon, and refused to discuss the question of remarriage at all, unless the Shastres were accepted as the final authority of God's will therein. At this point the meeting was adjourned, the Sudheredas running considerable risk from the mob, which abused them terribly.

The matter will be resumed in a few days. The whole community is alive on the subject—the Maharajahites trembling for the little thread of power which now sustains them, and the Sudheredas determined to dare much in the effort to destroy the iron priest-craft that holds the people in bonds. There is hardly one of the Sudheredas that does not speak English with more or less fluency, and this knowledge is at the root of this evil, which the Maharajahs now so loudly complain of.

The rulers of the country have lately passed an Income-tax Act, by which every honest man is compelled to pay the modest moiety of four per cent. of his earnings into the Government Treasury. It is held by the most able advocates of the needs of the country that no necessity of any such measures existed, and the Bombay *Times and Standard*, in some very able articles on the political economy of India, has shown conclusively that no deficiency that could be attributed as debited to India was now existing, and that England has fathered a debt of her own on this country, only because the burden would set lighter at home. None of the tax has been collected yet. The first quarterly instalment will be due on the 1st of November next, and it is currently believed that a stock of European bayonets will have to follow every commission intrusted with the levying of the tax, and ditto the collector in collecting it. So much, in a few words, for the English system of ruling India. All through the upper provinces the cultivators are selling their children at eight annas (25 cents) each, owing to the scarcity of food; and this is the class of people who will pay, and the prosperous times when they must pay, four per cent. of their hard earnings. You remember the old anecdote of the hardened sons in a country filled with rattlesnakes, and the parson's prayer: "And, O Lord, send one great big rattlesnake to bite John, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring John to repentance." Not even the bite of rattlesnakes, which hurried into eternity so many of England's sons and daughters in 1857, will bring the covetous creature to repentence. It is a strange system of rule we now live under, and no one can foresee what will be its termination.

Although the greatest success has attended the introduction of American varieties of cotton in the planting districts of Dharwar, yet the fact that the Liverpool buyers purchase the American staples first, and only take the Indian staples when a surplus is called for over the American in market, proves that it is not of a quality equal to the American growth. The Indian produce will find it hard to struggle against such a competition; and his dishonesty in exporting a few bales of good with many of the very worst, reacts fearfully upon the honest Indian cultivators who are striving to work up an interest at home in favor of Indian products.

The China mail, which arrived here on the 8th inst., brings very little news of interest with regard to the movements of the Allied forces. At Manilla on an American transport vessel (name not given) the crew had mutinied. She had on board a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. Her Majesty's Indian navy steamer *Zenobia* left Hong-Kong on the morning of the 6th August, to see after her.

Our own correspondent, writing from Chusan under date the 28th July, says: Great excitement was naturally created here a week ago when the French captured under our very eyes, a junk permitted to carry arms by the Chinese authorities, and employed by the British Commissariat to bring cattle from Ningpo. The crew were taken and battened down below the deck. Two men were killed—one with sword bayonet, and the other with the but end of a musket. The chief Chinese merchants in the Island went to the French Commissioners to remonstrate. They were shown into a room, and were all then and there flogged by way of adding insult to injury. Such a flagrant case cannot be overlooked. An inquiry was set on foot immediately. It was a piteous sight to see the dead bodies of the murdered who had all the appearance of having been suffocated, mourned over by their families, and the indignant crowd crying and wringing their hands as they paced up and down the Bund in very agony of spirit. Lieut. L'APELLIER rode to make arrangements for the funeral. His horse grew restive, and he was thrown, and fractured his skull. Men said it was a judgment. A regular inquest could not be held on the bodies, for no witnesses were forthcoming; and the relatives objected to a *post-mortem* examination, as, in their idea, it would prevent the transmigration of the souls of the departed, or (terrible idea) they might possibly enter the body of the women—the Chinese doctrine being that if a woman is industrious and virtuous, a loving mother and an affectionate sister, the highest future reward to which she can look forward is that her spirit may pass into the body of a *man*.

The *Kestrel* gunboat has just returned from a trip down the coast in search of pirates. The port of Wanchu has long been blockaded by them. They have found it a very profitable business. On reaching Wanchu, the pirates made a determined resistance. They possessed seven large lorchas armed with from twelve to fifteen guns. *The leaders were Europeans.* They fought for an hour and a half, and not a man escaped alive to tell the tale of that day's fight, with the exception of two we took prisoners—a German, and an Englishman named WILLIAM KILBURN, *alias* Tuckey Bill, a scoundrel who has long been the terror of every one in these parts. Seven of our men, and French marines and sailors were wounded. The Chinese mustered some five hundred men, and came to our aid. They killed all the pirates who escaped to the shore.

Peace is looked for, and it is not unlikely that the regiments now in China will take their departure ere next Spring.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Elbe Tolls—An Unhappy Bookseller—The Elector of Hesse—New Arrests in Hungary—Dr. Barth—The Last Joke of the Saxon Police—The Weber Festival—The Jubilcum at Berlin, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRIEBERG, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

A letter from Hanover, dated the 7th inst., states that a number of financial and diplomatic adepts, specially summoned for the purpose, are taking part in the Cabinet deliberations, on the subject of the Elbe Tolls. No one thinks of prolonging the present system; but the sum which Hanover shall demand as indemnification for giving up the tolls is not yet decided upon. It is said that her pretensions will be, this time, quite moderate, compared with former occasions.

Poor bookseller FICKE, of Bremen, on a visit to the enlightened State of Hanover, allowed himself to speak "disrespectfully" in a bar-room (or beer-room, which is German for the same thing) of the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse. Perhaps bookseller FICKE was drunk—if so, he must have been doubly sobered at finding himself condemned to four months' imprisonment, with labor.

The Elector of Hesse has had a meeting with the Prince Regent at Coblenz. If this have the political signification which is attributed to it, he may incline more to the Prussian policy hereafter. It looks undeniably *mean* for the Elector to desert Austria, who has done so much for the Elector, just at this moment of her need. But the time to convert a government, as well as a man, is when *its side* begins to be the losing one. If the Elector were a free American Sovereign Elector, now, he would be an old Hunker, change his mind and come out for LINCOLN, and pushing his claims after the 4th of March, get perhaps a Post-office for his eminent services. It's very probable he would rather be a Postmaster, even to the House of *Hohenzollern*, than dwell in the tents of Cassel any longer.

From Austria we have more news of sudden arrests in Pesth, including many prominent citizens. LASZLO IMRE, one of the most influential men in the *Comitat* was arrested on the night of the 30th September Count EDWARD CAROLYI, returning from Ostend, was, taken in Salzburg.

The Senate of Bremen has voted two hundred thalers for the journey of THEODORE VON HEUGLIN to Africa, to seek tidings of the fate of EDWARD VOGEL.

Dr. BARTH, whose extensive African travels have made him celebrated, has just issued, in an extra number of *Petermann's Geographical Communications*, an account of his last journey in Asia Minor. It is not a very successful description. First, it is undeniably dull. Its detailed accounts of personal adventure have all the tediousness of detail, without the interest of adventure. Secondly, its scientific worth is much diminished by the fact that the Doctor's science is limited, and cannot be trusted either as to facts or opinions. It is a pity that those men whose energy and health best fit them for explorers are not the men whose scientific knowledge is most calculated to make their explorations successful and thorough. HUMBOLDT was a brilliant exception. DR. BARTH is neither brilliant nor an exception. Yet, after all, his books are useful books, and he is worthy the praise which he receives, as a bold traveler. I am only saying that if he knew more, he could tell more.

Our Saxon police authorities have issued directions to the departments, concerning the passports of Tuscans, Modenese and Parmese, which are made out by Sardinian authorities. The annexation not yet being recognized by the German States, and especially not by Saxony, all such passports are *null and void*, and Saxon officials are forbidden to *visa* them, while, at the same time, the bearers are not to be deprived of them, nor otherwise molested. That's like the old woman that used to tend the gate of Zurich, saying to passers-by, "*If ye've got a pass, show it; but if ye haven't got any, no matter!*" The gentlemen with "null and void" passes seem likely to be better off than any other class of travelers.

The Weber Festival, last week, in Dresden, was not only a splendid, but also a pleasant one. In spite of unfavorable weather, the unveiling of the new statue of the great "Tone-poet" came off successfully, and the performance of "Oberon," and other of his compositions, in the Opera-house, found universal applause. You may be sure the speeches of the week were not wanting in patriotism. It was made especially clear that WEBER composed for the Fatherland, and in the "Fatherlandish spirit"—whatever that may be: moreover, that he was roused to an original style, and emancipated from the schools, by the political emancipation of his country. Do not be too quick to suppose that this style of patriotic talk means much. It may mean a great deal, or nothing at all, according to the source from whence it comes. The princes of Germany have adopted the phraseology of the National Movement, while they fight the thing itself with bitter perseverance. But *Union* and *Freedom* mean something different, in their mouths. When Max or Johann uses these terms, he means united—Bavaria or Saxony, and free Max or Johann.

On the other hand, occasions are multiplying themselves, all over the country, where these words are plainly spoken and faithfully applied. Take, for instance, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Berlin University, which was celebrated on the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst.

In the great aula of the University, richly adorned for the occasion, stood the Rector, to receive the congratulations of numerous deputations from all parts of the country. The Magistrates of the city, represented by the Burgomaster, at the close of their address announced the establishment by the city of four yearly prizes (one in each Faculty) of 70 thalers, and twenty stipends of 60 thalers each, to be given to poor students. One of the Prussian Ministers brought as a present from the Prince Regent, the decree authorizing the immediate erection of an Anatomical building. But most interesting was the appearance of a great number of Professors, delegated from the different German Universities. Their speaker was Prof. Privy Councilor MITTERMAIER, of Heidelberg, who has lectured at the Heidelberg University for *fifty-one* years, and is known throughout the world as the foremost authority on criminal law. He was chosen, as the oldest Professor present, to present the congratulations of the elder Universities to their younger and stronger brother.

Among other things, he said that the fortune of a University which was born as a giant in the beginning and had accomplished more in fifty years than others in centuries, interested nearly, not only its sister institutions, but the German Nation. All eyes have been fixed upon Prussia since the days of STEIN, but with especial confidence again in our days. The discord between the North and South of the Fatherland was on the wane; this day's celebration was at once a festival of German Science and a proof of German Unity and steadfast German sentiment, &c.

The reception and cordial reply which these strong hints received, is one of those straws from which the knowing ones judge the course of Prussian winds. It is asserted every day, and in all quarters, that if the proper opportunity arrives for the consolidation of the German *Bund*, Prussia will not hesitate to take the lead and keep it.

R. W. R.

POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

Excitement in the State—The Disunion Feeling—Mr. Toombs' Speech—Mr. Douglas—Mr. Yancey—Prospects of Secession.

ALABAMA, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

I have seen something of political excitement; I am, at least, familiar with all phases of the disease in the country and large cities of the North. I was South of the "dark" line a year ago, when the whole South trembled under the events of Harper's Ferry—a time when each village gathered its vigilance committee, and every cheek seemed blanched with excitement—but I have never encountered an excitement so deep and pervading as I now find on every side. The feeling is sustained by the great secession movement on the one side, and the strong conservative reaction on the other. Neither side is without its orators. A week ago Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, addressed an audience of about two thousand persons in the theatre at Montgomery. As might be expected, it was a call to arms; no form of appeal or invective was omitted which was calculated to urge on the masses to secession, and, if necessary, civil war. The sagacious sachem of the South hoped only to behold the "night which decided the victory of LINCOLN, ushered in by the booming of the cannons of the South." Nor did he give his war-cry unsupported by words of argument. "In a few more years our slave population will have increased from the eight thousand of the Revolution, to twelve millions. If, then, the slave territory remains the same, either the blacks must run away from the whites, or the whites will run from the blacks. The South, therefore, must, whether she will or no, take in Mexico, Central America, the isles of the sea." He did not mention to what point, when all these were filled, the troublesome incubus must be shifted. The world on the tortoise, the tortoise on the elephant, but the elephant in mid-air. You are doubtless aware that within a few weeks an attempt has been made in Georgia and this State to fuse all parties against the North. The arrangement proposed is, that while each party votes for its own candidate, the entire electoral vote shall be cast for the candidate who shall defeat LINCOLN. The effort promises to be successful with the partisans of BELL and DOUGLAS, but the Breckinridge party repudiate the whole proceeding. Hopes are entertained that the fusion will carry the State for the Union Party, and many build high on the prospective success of that party in New-York. The happy family relations existing between the best wing of the Democratic Party and the Unionists was evinced a few evenings since by the entrance of Judge DOUGLAS under the escort of a procession of the partisans of MR. BELL. In consequence of his Norfolk speech, a strong prejudice—to call it by no worse name—had sprung up in the community against the Senator from Illinois, and threats were recorded that he should not attempt to speak here with impunity, and whispers of the favorite indignities of the latitude went the rounds. But courtesy prevailed, and his entrance was unlisturbed, if we overlook the single exception of the discharge from an unknown hand of a missile never, I believe, dangerous, but in no case looked upon as specially honorary. Ah, that the sails which have shifted so dexterously and swelled so sensitively to every Southern breeze should come to such a recompense! The English of this is, that MR. DOUGLAS was "egged." To-day he addressed from the steps of the Capitol a throng of from eight to ten thousand people.

If there was any eloquence in the man the scene was calculated to draw it forth, for glancing over the heads of the defiant but impulsive crowd, and beyond the city, his eye might rest on the valley of the Alabama, stretching away for miles to the north, and twinkling in the soft light of an Autumn sun. It cannot be doubted that he proved equal to the occasion. To those familiar with his other speeches this had nothing peculiar. There was the same historical *resumé*, the same delightful egotism, the same pugnacious denunciations of opponents, a little querulousness for the desertion at Charleston and Baltimore, and some pipe for the *next* Presidential election. Still it was a success. He gave the very substance of his Norfolk speech, but went away popular.

On leaving by boat for Selma, where he was announced to speak on Saturday, an accident occurred which barely escaped proving serious. While he was addressing a small crowd, which had assembled to witness his departure, the deck broke, and precipitated the future President, (!) with many others, to the deck below. No serious injury resulted, and opponents take pleasure in recalling that it was while he was speaking of YANCEY and the effects of his Northern tour, wishing "that every Southern Firebrand might go North and every Abolitionist come South," that the crash and descent took place. The effect of his speech on the Union sentiment is perhaps not too favorably represented by the—at this time—extraordinary remark let fall by a planter while returning from the meeting, "Well, if LINCOLN is elected, *perhaps* we can stand it for four years." It is this old conservative element which is to be the anchor of the State for the next few months. The question which disturbs all parties here is, How strong is it? It is useless to disguise the fact that the secession sentiment is now the popular one, and that the political speakers are few who dare breast the popular current enough to speak directly against it.

On Monday night Mr. YANCEY will speak for the first time since his return from the North. This man, as is well known, while his extreme measures remove him from the confidence of a large class, is yet the idol of many others, and wields by his eloquence a power so great that should Alabama secede it would be fair to attribute it to his influence.

And now *will* Alabama secede? Time only can determine. According to an act of Legislature, as soon as a Republican result is made certain, an election will take place throughout the State for the purpose of appointing members to the Convention, which is authorized to take in final consideration the question of secession. This Convention must take place, on the 7th inst. therefore depends the action of the State. The contest may be severe, but I have no question of the result.

BRECK.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 26, 26½, 27, 28½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1451, 1453, 801, 1515, 1187, 285, 745, 315, 1343, 1021, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1439, 1441, 1435, 613, 1511, 1343. *Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 3091, 5217, 5158, 5012, 5383, 4515, 5728, 5817, 5826, 2871, 5906, 3951, 5335, 2039, 1764, 5769, 5836, 5381, 5330, 6030, 5537, 5538, 5216, 5443, 6089, 5308, 4527, 4393, 5992, 5614, 5918, 5910, 6085.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 641, 627½, 963, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1041, 967, 967. *Part II.*—Nos. 822, 858, 858, 860, 864, 874, 878, 522, 640, 830, 836.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1873, 2247, 2249, 2250 to 2258, 2260, 2261, 2262. *Part II.*—Nos. 2213, 2100, 2115, 2.34, 2.35, 2238, 2239, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2245, 2246, 112, 295, 2184.

Court of General Sessions.

A VARIETY OF CASES OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

The first case called on yeste day was that of Mary McBride, charged with a felonious assault. The District-Attorney stated to the Court that in an affray between John Thomas and his wife, the prisoner interfered. Thomas was stabbed in the affray, and made charge against the prisoner. But as the complainant's wife had since confessed to having stabbed her husband herself, and as the accused had already been in confinement a month, the ends of justice would be best subserved by a discharge of the prisoner on her own recognizance; and she was accordingly discharged.

Daniel Caton was next placed at the Bar, charged with grand larceny.

Martin Keho, the first witness for the prosecution, testified that on the night of the 4th of October he met prisoner in a lager-bier saloon in the the Eighth-avenue, between 11 and 12 o'clock; witness, after having drank several glasses of beer, started for home, when the prisoner offered to accompany him. Arrived at the door of the witness, the prisoner insisted on going in but was pushed back, and after a short resistance, went away. Witness immediately missed his silver watch, worth $15, and a gold chain, worth $20. He called at once an officer who went in pursuit of the thief. Next day he recognized the prisoner who had been arrested, as the one who had accompanied him home. Neither the watch nor chain were recovered.

There was no further witness on either side, and the Court having briefly alluded to the points of the testimony, and explained the requisite elements of a grand larceny, the Jury at once rendered a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner stated to the Court that he was a hackdriver. He had not been prepared for trial to-day, as neither his counsel nor witnesses were present, he having been defended by counsel assigned by the Court. He did not know who his lawyer was, as his friends had obtained one during his confinement. In view of these facts he was remanded till to-day for sentence, when his witnesses shall have been heard by the Court.

Thomas Burdett was next placed at the bar, charged with burglary in the first degree. He was ready for trial, but had no counsel. The trial proceeded, Judge Beebe volunteering for the defence.

Jane Burke, the first witness, testified that on the 16th of October her room, at No. 13 Baxter-street, was fastened by a chained shutter. She left the room early in the evening; when she returned, a short time after, she found the chain broken, her trunk burst open, and a coat, dress and pair of pantaloons, worth in all about $35, had been abstracted therefrom; she has seen the prisoner before; he lives about a block off.

Michael McGovern next testified that on the evening of the burglary he saw the prisoner intoxicated in front of No. 13 Baxter-street; afterwards saw him coming from the back yard of the house in possession of various articles of clothing, a coat and some garment of silk; the prisoner said, "Don't tell any one that you have seen me here."

Upon cross-examination the witness stated that he had been several times arrested, and had been on the island. Subsequently to seeing prisoner he had been informed in a store that a "crib had been cracked," and he had then stated what he knew concerning the case; witness had never been arrested for larceny; he had come from the island two months ago, where he had been sent for an assault and battery.

Hannah Flood next testified that she had known the prisoner five years, and lives in the same house with him. On the night of the alleged burglary, he was in the room with her from six o'clock till morning. Witness at first stated that she was prisoner's wife, but subsequently modified her statement by saying that she only "lived with him as his woman."

There were no further witnesses, and Judge Beebe briefly summed up to the jury. No connection between the prisoner and the stolen articles had been shown except by the testimony of a criminal himself. On such proof the jury should hesitate before sending a man to State Prison for ten years.

The Court briefly reviewed the testimony, the jury retired, and shortly returned with a verdict of acquittal.

The Court addressed the prisoner: "You have served one term in the State Prison, and have now by chance escaped a second conviction. Let this be a warning to you. If you are brought into Court again, you will probably receive a severe sentence. You are now discharged."

The case of Hamilton Moore, a colored man, charged with assault and battery, was then called. The complainant had received satisfaction, and consequently the complaint was withdrawn upon payment of costs by the prisoner, who was then discharged.

The next case was that of William Johnson *alias* Cooke, charged with grand larceny, (second offence.) To the indictment the prisoner's counsel, Judge Stewart, offered a plea in bar. The two points of the plea were: First, that there had been irregularity in transferring the case from the Special Sessions; and, second, that the prisoner, having served a six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, had subsequently been convicted of a second offence, and imprisoned in State Prison for four years and six months. As the first offence had been alleged in aggravation of the second, it was not now competent to aver the first offence in aggravation a second time. Such a course would infringe on the spirit of the maxim which allows no man to be tried twice for the same offence.

To the plea the District-Attorney demurred, and the demurrer was sustained by the Court.

The prisoner's counsel then put in a plea of not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

Robert F. Allison, the first witness, stated that on the 25th of September last he was employed by the Fall River Steamboat Company as detective. He saw the prisoner in the afternoon on board the *Metropolis*, in the gentlemen's cabin, while the boat was at the North River pier. He watched the prisoner who excited his suspicions. Soon he saw the prisoner take a coat from a chair, put it on and leave the boat. Witness followed and claimed the coat, which was given up. He then took the coat back to the boat and found the owner. The prisoner was then given in charge of another officer. Upon the prisoner was found a pocketbook containing $15, two small keys and a handkerchief.

Mr. Shepherd Plympton next testified that he was on board the *Metropolis* on the afternoon of the theft. Just before the boat started Mr. Allison brought a coat, which the witness recognized as his own. Its value was $15. He had left it on a table in the cabin.

Mr. Sparks, a Deputy-Clerk of the Court was next called, and proved the previous conviction of the prisoner, April 17, 1855, of attempt to commit grand larceny, and his sentence of six months to the Penitentiary therefor. Mr. Sparks distinctly identified the prisoner as the one formerly convicted.

The indictment on which the former conviction was based, was offered in evidence by the prosecution and objected to by the defence, on the ground of variance between it and the one alleged in the present indictment. The Court ruled the indictment out, but admitted the minutes of the Court, after a long discussion by counsel. No further testimony was adduced, and the case went to the jury on the charge of the Court. After a short absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty. (Second offence.) The prisoner was remanded till Monday for sentence.

The next case was that of John Hartman and Henry Schmidt, indicted for burglary. The prisoners pleaded not guilty; and the prosecuting officer proceeded to the examination of the complaining witness, when on application by counsel for the defence, a juror was withdrawn, and a plea taken of guilty of an attempt at burglary. On this plea Hartman was sentenced one year, and Schmidt six months, in the penitentiary.

Margaret Watkins was next put to the bar on an indictment for grand larceny. She pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced six months to the penitentiary.

Robert L. Gray and John Gray, indicted for mayhem, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and at the request of the complainant, were discharged under suspended judgment.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—Bahr Jacobowsky.
For Assault and Battery—Robert Green.
For Felonious Assault—Mary Brown, Charles Meyer, James Netten, Joseph S. Hunt, Jr.
For Forgery—Ann Crane, Sarah Chapman, Margaret Donahoe.
For Grand Larceny—Lewis Smith, Catharine Smith, Mary Baker, Henry Brosins, William Roberts, Thomas Watson, Michael Toot, *alias* Norton, Charles Livingston, William Stevens.

Court of Special Sessions.

AN INVENTOR IN COURT—JOHN E. ENRIGHT "ON HIS MUSCLE."

In this Court, yesterday, Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS disposed of 51 cases.

Of 38 persons charged with assault and battery, two were discharged by request of complainant, twelve because no witnesses appeared against them, three under suspended judgment, and one by acquittal; two failed to appear and forfeited bail, eleven were allowed a postponement, one was sent to the General Sessions, and six were convicted and fined.

Of two prisoners charged with keeping a disorderly house, one was discharged and one convicted, and judgment suspended.

Of two charged with misdemeanor, one failed to appear, and forfeited his bail, and one was allowed postponement.

Of nine persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged, no witness appearing, one was granted postponement, five were sent to the General Sessions, one was imprisoned, and one acquitted.

The case of Reuben N. Carlyss, charged with petty larceny, excited some interest. The prisoner was a young man, apparently about twenty years of age. The complaining witness accused him of stealing certain electrical and other scientific instruments, while in the witness' employ. The prisoner stated to the Court that he never had been in the employ of the witness, but that having discovered a new method of gilding plate and glass, he had shown it to the complainant, who was so well pleased with it that he invited the inventor into partnership with him. The prisoner had obtained certain necessary instruments for carrying on operations, upon his partner's order. A part of the work, consisting of delicate lithography, made it necessary to take the instruments to his own room, instead of conducting operations in the dusty shop. Because the business had been more expensive than the complainant had expected, he refused further supplies, and demanded possession of the instruments. This being refused, he made the complaint as stated. The young man's intelligent and decorous deportment in Court gave sufficient evidence of his veracity, and he was acquitted, with friendly advice from the Court.

Among the assault and battery cases was that of the notorious John E. Enright. When his case was called, he was not in Court; but as he had conferred with one of the Justices in the morning, his trial was postponed.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 7.

Before Judge Nelson, and a Jury.

Adams vs. Van Brunt, impleaded, &c.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of certain promissory notes made by the firm of Van Brunt and Watrous, of which firm he alleged that the defendant, Tunis Van Brunt, was a member. The defendant denied that he was a member of the firm, or liable for its debts, but the jury found a verdict against him, and in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $7,362 18. For plaintiff, Mr. Whiting; for defendant, Mr. Lord and Gen. Sanford.

Judge SHIPMAN took his seat on the Bench, yesterday morning, and the two were engaged all day in hearing an argument in a case in the Circuit Court, for the Connecticut District, the case of Frederick G. Sickels *vs.* The Falls Company, a case involving the patent for the Sickels cut-off. Argument was made by Mr. Dickerson, for the plaintiff. Mr. Stoughton and Judge Curtis appear for the defence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8.

$2,000	Tex. St. 6s, '90.	87⅛	100	Hudson River R.	57⅛
18,000	do	87	50	do	57⅛
16,000	Virginia St. 6s.	90	250	do	57
2,000	Missouri St. 6s.	77⅜	100	do	s60 56⅜
1,000	do	77⅜	50	do	b30 57⅜
10,000	do	77	500	Har. R. Prf'd	s60 38⅛
5,000	do	s60 76	50	do	36⅛
1,000	Cal. State 7s	92	600	do	39
11,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	99⅜	150	do	39¼
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	92	400	Reading R.	b60 42
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	85	100	do	41
5,000	Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. cp. bs.	98	50	do	40¾
21,000	Mich. S. 3d m. bs	56	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	b60 81
10,000	Mich. S. sk. fd. bs	77	28	do	81
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. bds.	94	100	do	s30 80
5,000	La C. & M. l. g. bs	19	700	do	80
6,000	Del., L. & W. 3 m	95	100	Mich. Central R.	b30 62
80	National Bank	102	100	do	61⅜
10	Bk of St. of N. Y.	101	13	do	61⅜
14	Bank of Commerce	100	50	do	62¼
15	Am. Ex. Bank	98	150	do	s30 61
15	Metropolitan Bank	111	50	do	61¼
1900	Harlem Railroad	16⅛	100	do	b30 61⅜
100	do	16⅜	550	Mich S. & N. Ind. R.	17
850	do	16⅜	100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	38
100	Penn. Coal Co	81	600	do	s30 38
10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	opg 93⅜	250	do	38⅛
20	do	opg 92⅜	15	Ill. Central R. Scrip	72
105	do	opg 93	200	do	71
100	do	b10 93	200	do	71⅜
50	N. Y. Central R.	82⅜	28	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	94
165	do	82⅜	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11⅜
100	do	b60 82⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 69⅜
50	do	b10 82⅜	550	do	69⅜
210	do	82½	100	do	s10 69⅜
100	do	s10 82	375	do	70
600	do	s60 81⅝	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	33⅜
750	do	82	1206	do	33⅜
528	Erie Railroad	33	200	do	s10 33⅜
600	do	32⅞	500	do	s60 32⅝
800	do	s60 32	300	do	b60 34
100	do	s30 32⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 64
25	do	32⅜	725	do	63⅝
200	do	b10 33	100	do	b10 63⅜
200	do	b30 33	300	do	s30 63
100	do	s7 32⅜	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	12
10	Second-av. R.	100	95	Del., L. & West. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103	750	N. Y. Cen. R.	81⅜
3	660 Cal. State 7s	93	5	do	81⅜
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.	77⅛	400	do	81⅜
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93	50	do	b30 82⅛
100	Erie Railroad	b10 33	100	do	s30 81⅝
200	do	33	100	do	s30 81⅜
200	do	s15 33	150	do	b60 81⅜
100	do	b15 33¼	25	do	82
100	Mich. Cen. R.	62	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 70
150	Chic. & R. I. R.	63

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FARCE—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LA TOUR DE NESLE—THE EVIL EYE—PAUL JONES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the few additional returns of the election received, we gather nothing which changes the result as already announced. We publish, however, this morning, a great variety of interesting matter indicating the manner in which that result has been received, especially in the South. Sentiment is varied, but the preponderance seems to be against any immediate movement looking to disunion, and in favor of awaiting some "overt act" on the part of the incoming Republican Administration which may justify such action. South Carolina, of course,—if we are to place reliance upon the dispatches received,—is in favor of an immediate movement towards secession, and her prominent public men, well known for their advocacy of a Southern Confederacy, are urging it with all their eloquence. It is announced that a State Convention is to be called at once. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, sent a special message to the Legislature of that State yesterday, in which he disapproves of the idea of calling a Convention of the Southern States, and declines to recommend the appointment of delegates. He thinks, however, that the constitutional rights of the South have been violated, and suggests a measure of retaliation in the shape of reprisals. In this connection he points particularly to the State of Massachusetts. The Governor contends for the right of secession—not, however, while each State of the Confederacy fulfills, in good faith, its constitutional obligations—and that the withdrawal of one State virtually dissolves the whole compact of Union. In Virginia and Maryland, there is comparatively very little excitement. It is not probable, judging from the telegrams of our special correspondents, that a movement towards disunion will be countenanced by the majority. At the National Capital there appears to be considerable alarm at the position of affairs, and serious difficulty is apprehended from the resignation of Federal office-holders, especially those engaged in the collection of the revenue. The Collector of the port of Charleston, as we yesterday announced, has already resigned, and it is feared his subordinates may follow his example. If they have not done so already, however, there is not much probability that they will. Meantime President BUCHANAN maintains an unbroken silence in reference to the matter, even to the members of his Cabinet. It is expected that he will indicate his views to-day, in Cabinet meeting. It is not considered probable that any of the Government officers at Washington will resign, notwithstanding the threats previous to the election.

A Republican mass meeting, called by the Young Men's Republican Union, for the purpose of holding a jubilee over the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, was held at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The building was filled by a joyful and enthusiastic gathering, and speeches were made by WM. C. BRYANT, HORACE GREELEY and others.

Still another steamboat explosion is reported. A telegram from Chicago states that the propeller *Globe*, which arrived at that port from Buffalo yesterday morning, exploded her boiler at the dock, killing 13 persons and wounding several others. The boat, which was made a complete wreck, was owned in Buffalo.

A fire broke out a few minutes before 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the drying-room of the Astor House, which, though discovered at an early moment, raged for nearly three hours before it was subdued. The extent of damage done to the laundry and kitchen departments amounts to about three thousand dollars, though we are informed by Mr. STETSON that the business of the house will not be interrupted. A man named BRADY, who was employed as a waiter and night-watchman, was so badly burned that he was conveyed to the Hospital, where he soon afterwards died.

The examination of Marshal RYNDERS for an alleged assault upon LOUIS TAPPAN and Young BARNEY, at the office of the Marshal on the 22d ult., commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH at the Tombs Police Court. Only one witness was examined, Mr. BURNS, of Staten Island, whose testimony tended to show that a wordy contest took place between TAPPAN and RYNDERS, conducted in the Marshal's usual rough style, but that, further than this, he saw no assault committed by any one. The case was adjourned to Tuesday next, at noon.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and with the usual punctuality. Messrs. STEWART and ELY were heartily congratulated upon their return to the Board, thus keeping up the equalization of party which renders it the surest safeguard of the City's interests. The business transacted was not of special importance, and after a session of two hours, they adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, when they will act as County Canvassers. The Board of Councilmen failed to have a quorum last evening, and consequently transacted no business.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, resolutions were adopted paying a tribute of respect to the late Dr. COVEL, physician of the City Prison, and condoling with the family of deceased. The old dispute with the Commissioners of Emigration, about the care of lunatics, was revived in a sharp correspondence between the two Boards. The weekly statement gives the number of inmates in the institutions at 7,593, being a decrease of 44.

Lady FRANKLIN, yesterday, visited the Rutgers Female Institute, when she was introduced to the young ladies by Rev. Dr. KRBBS, who made a short address. Remarks were also made by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, after which Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, in behalf of the young ladies of the Senior Class, presented Lady FRANKLIN with a richly-illustrated volume.

The Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, in St. Mark's-place, was opened, last evening, with appropriate ceremonies. Some five hundred spectators were in attendance.

Additional subscriptions to the Wilson Testimonial Fund swell the amount to $6,446.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday by 1 @ cent than at the close on Wednesday, and 2 @ cent. below the first prices paid on Wednesday morning. New-York Central, 81¼. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

Flour was depressed and buyers had any existing advantage. A lively business was transacted in Wheat, but at irregular prices. Corn opened buoyantly, and closed heavily. Cotton was a shade cheaper. Provisions, Rice and Tallow attracted rather more attention. The public sale of [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Sugars were [illegible] Molasses, as were [illegible] Rice and Lumber. Hay [illegible] Hops were actively [illegible] former.

The South in Relief—The Prospects of Disunion.

We are not surprised,—nor in the least alarmed,—at the symptoms of resentment and the movements towards secession which greet the news of LINCOLN'S election in the Southern States. We have never supposed the South would sit down quietly and submit at once to Republican ascendency in the Federal Government. The stake for which they have been playing is too high. They are too deeply committed to permit any such retreat. They would incur the scorn and contempt of their own people if they were thus to quail before the spectre they have invoked. They are compelled to go ahead,—if only to prove that they were not hypocrites and knaves in their threats.

We look, therefore, for a great deal of violent talk in the Southern States. Their Governors and Legislatures and journals will denounce the Union and proclaim their determination to withdraw from its obligations and to repudiate its protection. They will call Conventions, and organize their militia and make all the preparation in their power for secession—and for war,—for in *spite* of all their talk about a *peaceful* separation, they know well enough that peace could not last sixty days after a dissolution of the Union. All their movements will be angry, violent and menacing. They will very seriously damage all the business and financial interests of the South, and perhaps affect injuriously those of the Northern States. It is not at all impossible that South Carolina may adopt resolutions of secession, and vote herself out of the Union. For all these things, and many more like them, we are fully prepared. They are to be deprecated, but we do not see how they are to be avoided. They are the results of what we believe to be a causeless panic, and find no just provocation in the event to which they are ascribed—the election of a Republican President.

But we have entire faith in the final subsidence of these waves of popular frenzy in the Southern States. We are well assured that the ablest, wisest, and most influential men of the South look upon Disunion as the most fatal step which they could possibly take, and that they only await the propitious moment for throwing their weight into the scale of justice and of safety. They may not at once breast the storm and denounce the secession movement:—but they will prevent all sudden commitments and action, and insist upon the most careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings before any final steps are taken. This will be the best service they can render to the Union cause,—for with every day of discussion the Union will grow stronger in the confidence and attachment of the South.

There is one delusion which Southern Disunionists may as well dismiss from their minds at once. They evidently cherish the belief that the Federal Government will never attempt to *coerce* a seceding State to return to the Union. Much of their confidence is based upon this expectation. Now, this is mere nonsense. Its truth or falsehood depends wholly upon what they mean by secession. South Carolina may undoubtedly withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress if she chooses: she cannot be "coerced" into sending them to Washington. If she decides to stop the mails, and forbid the establishment of Federal Post-offices within her limits, there is no reason why the Federal Government should force them upon her. If her juries acquit men charged with offences against the Federal laws.—if her citizens refuse to serve as Federal Marshals, or Judges,—the Government need not specially interfere, for it has no direct interest at stake.

But if a vessel entering Charleston refuses to pay the Federal duties, the Government has no choice but to compel payment. If a vessel proposes to leave Charleston without a proper clearance under Federal authority, the Government vessels will compel her return or seize and confiscate her as a lawful prize. And if South Carolina troops take possession of Fort Moultrie, the Federal Government has no choice but to send a man-of-war thither and drive them out. These are acts of positive aggression—acts of war, and must be met as such. If South Carolina chooses simply to *stand still*, she may consider herself in or out of the Union as she may prefer. But if in any way, she makes war upon the Federal Government, she must not look for peace.

In our judgment the less we of the North have to do with this matter the better. The Union will be safe in the hands of the South alone. The moment the issue is made we shall find a powerful Union Party in every Southern State. It will comprise the great bulk of the property of the South, and will rally to its support all who have anything at stake in the welfare of the country or of their own State. The discussion of this subject will no longer be all on one side. The whole subject will be fully canvassed in all its bearings,—and unless the Yanceys and kindred Catalines of the South light the flames of civil war by some act of desperate infamy, the whole South will eventually become perfectly satisfied that every evil they suffer from the present Union would be infinitely aggravated by its dissolution.

THE ELECTION AS VIEWED BY THE JOHN BROWN MEN.—That sturdy orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS, poured out a fresh vial of his wrath in Boston on Wednesday evening, in the form of comments upon the election of LINCOLN. We print his speech,—partly on account of its brilliant and attractive ability, and partly because it presents the view of the election taken by the only party of avowed Disunionists in the Northern States. It is one of Mr. PHILLIPS' sharpest and most stinging diatribes. Every sentence hisses with malignant scorn and indignation. LINCOLN, SEWARD, BANKS and all the practical statesmen who concur in their opinions, are branded as traitors and hypocrites, while all his admiration is reserved for BROWN and GARRISON, and those who believe with them in plunging the continent into civil war, in the vain hope to benefit the slave. Mr. PHILLIPS very justly, however, regards Mr. O'CONOR as one who meets this issue in the right way. That eminent lawyer declares that no man who believes Slavery to be wrong can tolerate its existence, or refrain from making open war on all who maintain it. This is the position of Mr. PHILLIPS precisely.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the grounds on which Mr. PHILLIPS denounces Mr. LINCOLN are precisely those on which the country bases its hopes that he will have a successful and beneficent administration. Whatever Mr. PHILLIPS may do, a President of the United States cannot ignore the Constitution, nor disregard or evade its requisitions. Whatever he may think of Slavery, he must recognize its existence in States over whose domestic affairs the Federal Government has no control, and give full weight to the rights and interests of those whose fortunes are identified with it. Mr. PHILLIPS, some time since, paid Mr. SUMNER the very damning compliment of saying that he thought him incapable of keeping the oath he had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. We are very glad to find that he has no such praise in store for Mr. LINCOLN. He does him nothing more than justice in denouncing his purpose to abide by the Constitution in all its parts.

The Governor-elect of Massachusetts came in for very unqualified praise at the hands of Mr. PHILLIPS. This is a bad beginning—but we have too much faith in Mr. ANDREWS' good sense to believe that this eulogy was fully merited. If the people of Massachusetts desired a Governor of Mr. PHILLIPS' way of thinking, they would probably elect Mr. PHILLIPS himself.

Analysis of our Local Contest.

The analysis of our local vote on County and Judicial offices, will well repay the most attentive consideration. It is a political chart which must long exercise an important influence over our City affairs, its main features being very salient, and its chief points of instruction standing out with marked and peculiar prominence. For the benefit of all parties, and in a spirit perfectly impartial, we ask attention to the many strange and significant combinations developed in our local returns of last Tuesday's vote.

In the nominations made by Mozart Hall, we see a deliberate attempt to organize political success on the basis of an appeal to the sympathy of voters with men of their own origin, irrespective of party lines. Thus, a German was put forward in the person of CHRISTIAN SCHWARZWAELDER, and Germans were asked to vote the entire ticket, in gratitude for this concession to their country. In like manner, JAMES LYNCH, a native of Ireland, was put forward to catch the Irish vote, upon like grounds; and, finally, a powerful appeal was made to members of the Native American Party by the nomination of FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, one of their former leaders, to the office of Judge of the Superior Court.

This coalition, openly without any other cementing principle than the desire of success, ran its ticket; and in the results now before us, we can estimate the fidelity of the various parties to their bargain. The Native Americans would seem to have acted in good faith, the vote for JAMES LYNCH running up to nearly or quite thirty-two thousand; while, on the other hand, it is evident from the vote of not quite twenty-one thousand polled by TALLMADGE, that the Irishmen adhering to Mozart Hall did not forget their old hostility to the Native American nominee. Numbers of Irish-born voters must have cast their ballots for JAMES W. WHITE, their countryman and co-religionist, to give him the majority which is said to have elected him alone out of the whole Republican ticket.

Again, in the case of Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, we find that he runs nearly six thousand behind Mr. LYNCH; and this, although it is conceded that five or six thousand German Republicans gave him their votes, on the ground that he was their countryman, and the only countryman they had upon any of the tickets. This shows what is technically known as a "cheat," to the amount of eleven or twelve thousand votes, adverse to the German nominee of Mozart Hall. As the Native Americans have been proved faithful to LYNCH, an Irish Catholic, it is not likely that they would have felt any particular dislike of Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, a German Protestant; and this brings us down to the conclusion that the Irish voters of Mozart Hall must have thrown overboard their own nominee for Supervisor—some of them in favor of WILLIAM R. STEWART, the Republican candidate, who runs ahead of his ticket, though with the loss of five or six thousand German Republicans—and others by dropping the Supervisors' ticket altogether, and allowing the office to pass unvoted for.

On comparing the votes cast for BARNARD and MCCUNN, with the vote given for EDWARD C. WEST—all three nominees having secured both the Tammany Hall and Mozart nominations—it will be seen that BARNARD runs three thousand votes behind WEST, with a corresponding gain to BONNEY, the Republican nominee; while Mr. MCCUNN runs fourteen thousand votes behind WEST, and but three thousand ahead of JOHN SEDGWICK, the Republican nominee, who runs fully six or seven thousand ahead of his ticket. Had it not been for the Breckinridge men, who kept a candidate for this particular office in the field, and for this office alone, Mr. SEDGWICK would probably have received a decisive majority of the seven thousand votes polled for LIVINGSTON. The causes which led MCCUNN and BARNARD to run so badly behind their tickets, were partly of a professional nature, arising from the hostility of lawyers to pretensions considered excessive;—but in MCCUNN'S case there was also a religious sentiment at work, this candidate belonging to a church and coming from a part of Ireland not popular with the Irish voters of Mozart Hall, who are chiefly from the Southern and Western portions of the island gem. Add to this that Mr. SEDGWICK, the Republican nominee, possessed great personal popularity and the respect of many thousand voters irrespective of party lines.

But the most curious vote of all is that for Recorder, in which Mozart Hall, the special pet and *protegé* of the *Herald*, allows the *Herald's* candidate for the Recordership to run about fourteen thousand votes behind the balance of his ticket. ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL was made City Judge four years ago by a bargain driven with FERNANDO WOOD, by the *Herald's* editor; and the support of that paper in this last contest was pretty publicly stated to be at the disposal of whatever organization would promise to secure Judge RUSSELL'S election to the higher office which he sought. This bait, rejected by Tammany Hall, was eagerly clutched at by the Mozart people, and the result is that we find them, having used the *Herald* through many years as the special organ of their billingsgate against Tammany, now quietly "cheating the eye-teeth" out of the only candidate in whose success the *Herald's* editor took deep personal interest! It is curious, too, that this missing vote of fourteen thousand can nowhere be found. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Tammany Hall candidate, runs but about three thousand ahead of his ticket, and these three thousand votes—as already shown in the case of BARNARD—are cast by members of the legal profession, irrespective of party lines. This drives us to the conclusion that fourteen thousand Mozarters must have drawn out, and thrown aside Judge RUSSELL'S ticket, without substituting any other in its place.

The votes given for the office of Register are peculiarly curious—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, the Tammany Hall nominee, and a very popular man, running five or six thousand votes behind the balance of his ticket, while LYNCH certainly does no more than poll the full vote of Mozart Hall in its coalition with the Native Americans. The truth is, and may as well be told, that many of the Tammany Hall leaders, who were intrusted with the duty of attending to particular Wards, were not true to their trust, but deserted and sold out to the enemy. Some of the men in charge of BRENNAN'S interests must have worked the Lynch ticket pretty openly; but the majority contented themselves with drawing out and casting aside the ballot for Register altogether. All who know anything of the Democracy residing to the south of Fourteenth-street, must be aware, that on a *viva voce* vote as between LYNCH and BRENNAN, the latter would have had a two-thirds or three-fourths preponderance of voices. But by the machinery of the organization playing false to its candidate in certain Wards, the popularity and personal respect enjoyed by Judge BRENNAN were rendered of no avail. We are vigorously assured by Democratic friends, that for these sins the day of reckoning is not far removed.

Reviewing the whole contest in its Democratic aspect, it will be seen that Mozart Hall has suffered ruinously in the encounter. Not only have all her County and Judiciary candidates been defeated, but the unblushing frauds perpetrated against the Native American Party, will render any further alliance between Mayor WOOD and that party impossible. The attempt to achieve political success by pandering to the proclivities of ignorant men for candidates of their own country and creed, can never be repeated in this City with any hope of popular indorsement. Tammany Hall, though defeated on the Registership, having carried all her other candidates—with the exception, perhaps, of Judge of the Superior Court, which is still in doubt—has good reason to be satisfied.

Sardinia at Sea.

Not the least important feature in the present array of forces which are to acquire for Italy her place among the nations, and to maintain that place when won, is the naval armament of the States now so nearly reunited under the sceptre of King VICTOR. Italy is destined, not less by the hereditary genius of her people than by her geographical position and the character of her enormous coast-line, to become a great maritime Power whenever she becomes a Power at all. If Holland and America may lawfully dispute the right of modern England to sing the proud song which claims for Britannia the empire of the waves, Italy, from the height of her magnificent mediæval history, may smile at the pretensions of all. She it was who first made navigation mistress by the compass, over all the accidents of cloud and wind and tide; she it was who gave to mankind the mighty oceans, now become the highway of commerce between old Europe and the new continents, revealed by the genius, and reached by the daring of an Italian sailor. Three centuries have dimmed the glory of Venice, of Pisa, of Florence, and of Genoa; but they have neither changed the outlines of the Italian peninsula, nor destroyed the qualities of the Italian race. A single glance at the map will show how marvelous are the natural maritime advantages of the wonderful country which is now hailing with a thousand voices the dawn of her new era, and the greatness of her heaven-sent deliverers. VICTOR EMANUEL, welcomed in the South as King of Italy by the overwhelming acclammation of eleven millions of Italians, upon whom rested six short months ago the pall of the basest of Bourbon despotisms, has now added to Genoa and Leghorn and Spezzia, each the possible centre of a commerce equaling that of Trieste or Marseilles, the whole sea-coast of Sicily and of Naples. Palermo, Messina, Naples, the numerous ports of Calabria and the Tarentine Gulf, Ancona and her Adriatic sisters offer to the new Kingdom, even while Venice still awaits her hour, inlets and outlets of traffic which place it at once upon a level with the busiest nations of the Continent. The enterprise which has fought its way so gallantly up, in the face of all the trials and troubles of a divided Italy, till Genoa and Leghorn have carried the flags of Sardinia and of Tuscany into every sea, will take a fresh and startling impulse from the new prosperity of an Italy independent and united.

Meanwhile, the military aspect of Italy upon the sea abundantly justifies the assertion of the London *Times*, that Austria, attacking the new Kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL, will be like a dog fighting an otter in the water. The combined navies of Sardinia, Tuscany and Naples, in point alike of their numerical strength and of the quality of the vessels and the seamen which compose them, make the notion of any contest on the part of Austria in the Adriatic ridiculous. The Italian fleets are powerful enough to sweep the Austrian Navy from the sea and blockade the whole Austrian coast within a month from the declaration of war. The part played by the French Navy before Venice, in compelling FRANCIS JOSEPH to recognize the folly of attempting a continuance of the war of 1859, is fresh in the recollection of the world. The recent manœuvres of the Sardinian Navy before Ancona, and the share taken by the gallant Admiral PERSANO in the capture of that formidable Papal stronghold, prove how much Italy may expect from her own seamen when the last act of the Italian drama, so defiantly anticipated by the heroic King VICTOR, shall open in the approaching Spring. If the soldiers of Italy have proudly refuted at Palestro, at San Martino, at Castel-fidardo and the Volturno, the cheap slanders, so long cast upon the bravery of their race, the sailors of Italy, at Ancona, have not less truly approved themselves worthy descendants of the ancient masters of the Mediterrean. The Sardinian fleet of five screw-steam frigates, one sailing frigate, and three steam sloops-of-war, left Naples, Sept. 10, took part on the 18th in the land action near Ancona, which followed the defeat of LAMORICIERE, and after opening fire on four successive days with spirit and effect against the heavy fortifications of Ancona, finally attacked these fortifications in form on the 28th. The Admiral's ship, the *Maria-Adelaida* led the assault, followed by the *Charles-Albert* and the *Victor Emanuel*. The first named of these frigates, commanded by Count ALBINI ran in within 600 yards of the Fort della Lanterna, and supported by the second, which was warped in by its daring Captain, DELLA MANTICAR within point-blank range of the batteries, in a very short time silenced all the guns of the fort, blew up the powder magazines, with more than three hundred of the Pope's Austrian soldiers, and compelled the city to surrender. Foreign eye-witnesses of this dashing naval exploit unite in their commendations of the quiet audacity with which it was achieved; and the King of Italy did not over-state the truth, when in his order of the day, published at Ancona on the 4th of October, he pronounced the sailors of Sardinia fit "successors to the glory of Venice, Pisa, and Genoa," and declared that "great destinies await the Italian navy."

England and Ireland in Italy.

Our Irish fellow-citizens owe the Pope and his mendicant Bishops a scurvy debt for the attitude into which they have seduced the Irish people on the great cotemporary question of Italy.

Thanks to the stolid obstinacy of the Roman Pontiff, and to the reckless or venal misrepresentations of his hierarchy, the Irish name will go down to posterity disgraced with the double stain of a mercenary attempt to win fame and cash at the expense of Italian freedom, and of an ignominious failure in that attempt. The world will hardly know which most to despise, the odious spectacle of Irishmen embarking in suits of green and silver to do the dirty work of a tyranny repudiated even by the hirelings of Switzerland, or the pitiful spectacle of the same Irishmen surrendering with scarcely a blow struck in battle, at their first shock against the indignant defenders of the Italian soil. It is now established, beyond a peradventure, that the "Legion of St. Patrick" in the Romagnas, richly merited the compliment addressed to another famous body of volunteers, and showed themselves indeed "soldiers in peace, in war citizens." They robbed the peasantry on their marches, drew their weapons on their comrades in their barracks, provoked their commander into treating them like so many refractory Arabs, and then when they came within reach of the soldiers of CIALDINI, literally threw down their arms and begged for quarter, which was granted to them with the most insulting indifference by their conquerors.

All this was bad enough, and not easily to be borne by the countrymen of SARSFIELD, who dispute WELLINGTON with England, and MACMAHON with France. But how much more poignant does the lesson become when the story of the Irish of LAMORICIERE is contrasted with the conduct of the English of GARIBALDI? It cannot be pleasant for the most orthodox of Celts to think of the figure cut by his brother-Celts at Castel-Fidardo: but how is he to endure for a moment the rival spectacle of the Saxons at the Volturno?

England sent her volunteers to Italy as well as Ireland. There were no priestly benedictions pronounced, no invocations of history uttered over the one, as there were over the other. The Englishmen went to Italy under the ban of His Holiness, and in the teeth of the thunders of the Vatican. The Irishmen styled themselves crusaders, and paraded the keys of St. Peter on their pea-green banners. But the Englishmen went to help an injured and outraged people in the great Armageddon of Liberty; and when the time of battle came, they stood to their work like men, and won the just applause of the first living soldiers of freedom—the popular hero, not of one race only, but of all free tongues and free hearts the world over. Perhaps it is not wholly discreditable to the Irish "martyrs of Castel-Fidardo," that they preferred surrender on the field and a pacific ejection from the camp of the victorious Italian army, to slaying their fellow-creatures, in the name of the Church. Yet mankind have an obstinate prejudice in favor of pluck; and as the Irish have never shown exactly the temper of Diogenes, but, on the contrary, have been rather remarkable in history for the decent value they put on the good opinion of their fellow-mortals, it is to be hoped that the story of 1860 in Italy may not be altogether thrown away upon them. The foolishness of a MITCHELL, and the blunders of a SMITH O'BRIEN, are trifles to be forgiven and forgotten, when compared with the serio-comic misfortunes and dishonor of the Pope's Brigade and their Roman campaign.

THE REAL LORDS.—Not a great while ago the London *Saturday Review* had an article on those whom it called "Imitation Lords," the younger sons of the nobility. These it described in no flattering terms, as an incubus on the aristocracy, and an anomaly in the institutions of England. They had none of the power or wealth, and all of the pride and inefficiency of the Peers. England was recommended to get rid of them by either affording them means to support their dignity, or depriving them of a dignity which they could not support.

If these are the imitation Lords, lookers-on have recently been able to distinguish the real ones. If there are features in the English system which are not admirable in their own eyes, there are others which even strangers are forced to acknowledge, show well. When we see old men like Lord BROUGHAM and Lord PALMERSTON, each of them past the three score years and ten, beyond which the Psalmist declares man's strength is ordinarily but labor and sorrow; and yet each of them full of strength, full of work, full of power; when we see them exerting an influence over home politics, over social questions, over foreign affairs—taking an interest in science, in literature, in art, in trade,—making speeches on all sorts of topics, while they are performing all their duties as legislators and ministers, it is impossible not to know which are England's real lords. One of these men springs from old stock, another is elevated from the commonalty; thus, again, do they illustrate that happy facility which the English Peerage has, for assimilating to itself fresh additions, for receiving impressions of the strength and talent of the classes below it, and making them thus effectually contribute to its own stability and permanence.

The real lords of England are not the lazy patricians who waste at the turf, or in fashionable frivolity and the dissipations of the gambling-table, and still worse associations, the time and the fortunes they inherit; but rather the men whose interest in every subject that concerns their countrymen is profound; whose labors in every public sphere are prolonged and arduous; who, whether born in the higher ranks of English life, or rising to those ranks by dint of their talent and energy, shake hands not only to defend their order, but to ally its interests individually with those of the entire empire.

When Lord PALMERSTON, whose power in continental politics, and whose position in the Cabinet of VICTORIA, are all so conspicuous, found time and inclination, last month, to go to Leeds and preside over a meeting of the Mechanics' Institution, and to discuss in detail the social progress of the working people; when Lord BROUGHAM, an octogenarian, ripe in years, in honors and in culture, concerned himself, at the same time, to address the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, as well as the more pretentious Social Science Association, they both lorded it bravely; they proved themselves not imitation, but real lords; such as the defenders of the English aristocracy may well be proud of—such as cannot but extort a tribute of admiration from the stubbornest republicans.

Our City Judges.

During the canvass our neighbor the *Tribune* warned the public against a plot which the TIMES was supposed to favor, to *fuse* with a portion of the Democrats on a Judiciary ticket. It was well known that a very influential portion of the Democratic Party was utterly disgusted with the character of some of their judicial nominations, and stood ready to unite with the Republicans in supporting Judge BONNEY and JOHN SEDGWICK, Republicans, against Recorder BARNARD and JOHN MCCUNN, provided the Republicans would support Judge ULSHOEFFER for the Superior Court and E. C. WEST, for Surrogate. They were prompted to this proposal, doubtless, partly by political motives;—but it was nevertheless calculated to maintain the character and dignity of the Judiciary, and to meet the wishes of the great mass of the better portion of our citizens.

The *Tribune* interposed its veto upon such an arrangement,—and the party for which it speaks followed its dictation. The result is the election of BARNARD in place of BONNEY, and of MCCUNN in place of SEDGWICK. True, Mr. JAMES W. WHITE is elected Judge in place of ULSHOEFFER, and thus far the Republicans may claim a victory. But we doubt whether even they will regard this as an adequate compensation for what they and the City lose in the other cases.

This is not the first time our neighbor has deliberately sacrificed grave and important public interests to its somewhat eccentric devotion to party drill and discipline.

THE SALE OF VENICE.—It is proposed by European politicians to solve the Venetian problem by inducing Austria to sell the City of the Sea. Evidently the preponderance of public opinion will force the young Emperor either to give up his sovereignty over the disputed province, or to fight for it; and those who cut their Gordian knots by that which glitters more than the sword, and is sometimes as effectual in dissipating difficulties—gold, are anxious to allow Austria this chance of retiring with dignity from a contest in which she is certain to be worsted. To be sure it rather shocks one's romantic notions to talk of selling Venice; of passing over from hand to hand, for a consideration, the lions of St. Marc and all on which they have so long looked down; to sell the Bridge of Sighs and the Ducal Palace, and the Rialto, where merchants once did congregate; to put up at auction the Lagoon; to barter the memories and associations and glories of this city once so renowned, as you would so much corn or flour, seems odd indeed.

And what shall be the price, and who shall be the appraisers? How much will be allowed for the fame of the Doges, how much for the renown of TITIAN? What will the recollections of Shylock and Othello bring? How much will be got for the "moonlight sleeping on this bank?" How much for the gondoliers that sing the Songs of TASSO? How much for the architecture and the Seven Lamps? How much for the Stones of Venice?

Will it be sold in lots to suit the purchaser? Shall one be able to bid for a piece of the Bucentaur, or to put a value on the black curtain that hides the picture of FALIERO? Poor FALIERO! had he known that Venice would ever come to this,—would be bargained for and knocked down for a price,—his famous curse would have included another clause. BYRON'S poetry, intense as it is, was not half intense enough; neither the ducal conspirator nor the lordly poet foresaw the depths to which Venetia was doomed to fall. Venice, with its aureole of fame, that clings to it as the halo does to the Saints in the pictures of its own masters; Venice, that named herself Queen of the Adriatic; Venice, that wedded the Sea; Venice, that subdued Cyprus, and sent the Crusaders of Europe in its ships to Constantinople; Venice, that led the cities of Platz and Stev up against the Austrian Emperors; Venice, that has drunk the cup of shame, that has been betrayed and trampled upon, that is now excluded from the hope which animates the Peninsula; Venice finds yet another dreg in her draught; she must pass under another mortification ere she steps upright to join her fellows. She must be sold into freedom.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.—According to late advices from Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Parliament had almost closed its labors for the present session, but had not granted the subsidy asked for the establishment of a line of steamships between Para and New-York. It is barely possible that at the last hour the bill was passed, but the prejudice and opposition that the measure elicited, rendered the defeat of this important national undertaking almost a positive certainty. The advantages to Brazil were clearly set before the House of Deputies by Senhor DE ALMEIDA, one of its members, and a leading advocate of the enterprise. He proposed to run a line of first-class steamers between Para and New-York, touching, *en route*, at St. Thomas, Barbados and at the English and French Guianas. This would place New-York, on the one hand, and Rio de Janeiro, on the other, not only in direct steam communication with each other, but in direct communication with all the West India Islands, and all the principal cities of the Spanish Main. It is the one link wanted in the American network of steamship lines, and since it has been rejected by Brazil, it only remains for the American Company to carry out the undertaking on their own responsibility. By touching at St. Thomas the line would then connect with English steamers which run every fortnight to Southampton, Havana, Aspinwall, Nicaragua, Mexico, Honduras, Jamaica and the Leeward and Windward Islands; at Barbados it would connect with the English steamer that runs to Trinidad; and at Para it would connect with the Brazilian line of Amazon steamers that ascend the river 4,000 miles, and also with the English steamers that run to Rio Janeiro and the States of La Plata southward to Patagonia. It is astonishing to think how Brazil can so far neglect her interests as to refuse a paltry subsidy to a line that would place her in immediate communication with all the West India Islands and with every State on the Pacific and Atlantic slopes of this Continent. To her it is an enterprise of great national importance; for the establishment of steam communication with New-York alone could not fail to be followed by a large increase of trade and demand for Brazilian produce. To us the matter is but one among a thousand

commercial understandings of direct interest to no one except to the parties immediately concerned.

Rejoicing with those that Rejoice.—The editor of the *Tribune* is quite right in supposing that we regard the election of his business partner, Mr. B. F. Camp, to the Legislature "with satisfaction." We should do this in any case on general principles:—but in this particular instance we have also the pleasure of congratulating our neighbor on having secured *one* vote for the United States Senate. Every great enterprise, it must be remembered, has small beginnings,—and this will do for a start. It is not at all impossible that, with due deligence, Mr. Greeley may increase the number of his supporters.

How he Looks.—The fine portrait of Lincoln, painted by Hicks last Summer, is to be exhibited by Mr. Schauss, at his Gallery, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway. It is decidedly the best likeness ever made of the President-elect, and will serve to correct many of the false notions that have been current concerning his personal appearance.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions for Our Minister to New-Granada—The Peruvian Claims to go over for Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Instructions to Gen. Jones, touching the unsettled questions with New-Granada, were completed to-day, and after being considered in Cabinet to-morrow, will be forwarded to him at New-York.

As the Peruvian claims have been several times pressed on the attention of Congress by the present Administration, and no attention has been paid to them, Mr. Buchanan declares his purpose to wash his hands of the business, and leave it for his successors.

Lieut. Bayard, First Cavalry, has four months' leave of absence on account of his health. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Only $2,500,000 of the late loan has been paid into the Treasury. Bidders, however, have until the 22d inst. for this purpose.

Formal notice for the presentation of outstanding Treasury notes will not be published until there shall be ample means for their payment.

The President has appointed J. Hosford Smith, of New-York, Consul-General at Constantinople; Theodore B. Wheaton United States Attorney for New-Mexico; Daniel A. Robinson, of Michigan, Consul at Aspinwall. They were commissioned to-day.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BLOWN UP.

Explosion of the Propeller Globe—Thirteen Killed, and Several Others Wounded.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The propeller *Globe*, which arrived from Buffalo this morning, exploded her boiler at her dock at 10 o'clock this forenoon, while getting up steam for the purpose of hoisting out freight. Several persons were killed and a number injured. The killed are: Mary Ann Golden, Patrick Dorcuys, James Hosris, all of Chicago; Benj. Wilson, first engineer, Fogerty, second engineer, and four firemen. The injured are, the Clerk, slightly; N. Laddington and Michael Cusick, of Chicago; Peter Barnhelt, of Erie; John Hayden, of Rochester; Julian Hatch and David Dana, of Chicago, and the first mate, all badly. The boat is a complete wreck.

The boat is owned by Wm. O. Brown, of Buffalo, valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

In addition to those killed by the explosion of the propeller *Globe*, reported to-day, are Davis Gibbons and three deck hands. Peter Barnhard, one of the injured, has since died. The whole number of those at present known to be killed is 13. The explosion was caused by pumping water into the boiler, which was exceedingly hot, and had but a trifling amount of steam on.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 5th, has arrived here. She reports Sugar quiet but firm; stock in port, 52,000 boxes.

Vera Cruz, Friday, Oct. 26.

The assault on Guadalajara was made in six columns of 1,500 men each. It is reported that Castillo and seventy-two officers had been captured and shot.

Puerto Rico, Saturday, Oct. 27.

We have had heavy rains, and the Coffee crop will be small.

The New-York State Printing.

Albany, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Legislative printing for the next two years was awarded this evening by the Secretary and Comptroller to Weightson & Co., of Cincinnati.

The printing for the Department was awarded to Weed, Parsons & Co.

The Steamer Chippewa Valley Sunk.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The steamer *Chippewa Valley*, loaded with wheat and flour, struck the bank and sunk near Tremplean, Wis., on her way south from Hastings Nunn to-day. No lives were lost, but her cargo is a total loss.

Conflagrations.

FIRE AT FORT GAINES, GA.

Fort Gaines, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

A fire has consumed the Agency Bank of Columbus, and several stores and dwellings. Loss, $50,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Williamson Springs Hotel, in Anderson District, was burned yesterday. The hotel and furniture was valued at $60,000. B. F. Marsden's store was also burned. Loss, $12,000. Insurance, $10,000, in Northern Companies.

FIRE AT CLINTON, N. Y.

Clinton, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The barn of John Leary, together with the contents, hay, grain and one pair of horses, was consumed by fire last night.

Naval Intelligence.

Safety of the "Seminole"—Rumors of her Loss Unfounded.

We have seen a private letter, dated Maranham, Sept. 21, in which the writer, the First Lieutenant of the *Seminole*, says that he expected to sail the next day for Rio *via* Pernambuco. We are glad to be able to state that this information dispels any immediate apprehensions of the safety of the *Seminole*. The news of her imagined loss was based on a report that reached Rio on the 25th September *from the River La Plata*, to the effect that a burning steam-propeller had been encountered off Pernambuco, entirely abandoned. It is impossible this burning steam-propeller could have been the *Seminole*, as on the 21st September—long after the "burning propeller" was seen—the *Seminole* was safe in Pernambuco.

The United States steam-sloop *Hartford* was at Shanghai, China, on the 5th July, all well. Her machinery was in excellent condition. Five or six courts-martial had been held on board the *Hartford* since her cruise began.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, which arrived at Boston from the coast of Brazil last week, is to be put out of commission at once. Her officers have been detached; her crew will be paid off and discharged to-morrow, and the marine guard transferred to the Charlestown barracks. The vessel will then be dismasted, and turned over to the authorities of the Navy-yard.

The Navy Department has placed at the disposal of Her Catholic Majesty of Spain, the conveniences of the Brooklyn Yard for the overhauling of a frigate or steamer, the *Banreguela*, which is expected here every day. The Spanish Admiral, now in this country, will, it is said, leve New-York in the ship referred to.

At noon, yesterday, a crew of nearly three hundred sailors, and a corvette's guard of marines, were marched on board the *Vandalia* at Brooklyn, and shortly after the flag was hoisted, and the vessel then put formally in commission. The *Vandalia* will haul into the stream to-morrow, and will make her final preparations for sailing for the East Indies.

The United States corvette *Saratoga* is to be in commission to-day at Philadelphia, and will sail in a short time to reinforce our squadron on the Coast of Africa. The *Saratoga* is a 16-gun sloop-of-war of the second-class, and will carry about 250 men, who were recruited at Philadelphia. Her officers are: Commander, A. Tattse; Lieutenants, J. J. Guthon, C. M. Hayse, J. Madison; P. M. Ramsay, Master; Marine Officer, H. B. Taylor; Surgeon, C. W. Jeffrey; Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Lindsay; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Boatswain, G. Smith; Carpenter, J. W. Stinson.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—Miss Cushman as "Romeo."—A house thronged in every part, and so uncomfortably thronged that many persons had to retire for lack of facilities for seeing or hearing, was the deserved welcome offered to Miss Charlotte Cushman last night, on the occasion of her first appearance for nearly four years, in the character of *Romeo*. Old playgoers can remember her in that character at the "Park" in the first flush of her fame, when her sister Susan played *Juliet*. We were unable to detect, last night, any falling off in the energetic or the intellectual rendition of the part. In "sober verity," as the phrase goes, she was never more herself, never more "our own Charlotte" of the by-past years.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who came from Philadelphia especially to undertake the part of *Juliet*, is not unknown in this City, as many performances of hers can well witness, but, last night, she added largely to her artistic reputation, by her acting as *Juliet*. It almost divided the applause of the house with that of *Romeo*. Indeed there seemed to be Montague and Capulet parties among the audience, who, however, managed things very amicably, by readering to Miss Cushman the applause that was her due, and to Mrs Bowers all that was due to her. And as that applause was continuous, it is fair to suppose that all parties, including the audience, were satisfied.

Mr. Dyott's *Maycutio* is deserving of high praise. Mr. Coulbock's *Friar Laurence* was a little heavy, but good in the main. Of the other characters we have nothing to say, except to remark that the *Nurse* of Mrs. Absolds was very bad.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Speeches of Wm. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley and Others.

The Stuyvesant Institute was well filled by Republicans last evening, in response to a call from the Young Men's Republican Union for a gathering of the victors in the lately decided contest, for conference and congratulation. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Chas. T. Rodgers, the President of the Young Men's Republican Union, who said that in the language of the immortal Perry, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and they had met there to-night to rejoice over the victory. After a few introductory remarks relating to the part taken in the contest by the Young Men's Republican Union, he introduced as Chairman of the evening Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant, who was received with loud and long-continued cheers.

Mr. Bryant, on taking the chair, said that they had met to-night to celebrate one of the most important moral and political victories that had ever been achieved. The youngest of his hearers might live till the next century and not witness another election so pregnant with great results as the one through which they had just passed. And, best of all, they had triumphed. [Applause.] The enemy was conquered. At their feet lay the carcass of that odious slave oligarchy which for so long a period had ruled our country, ruled Northern men, and tyrannized over both. [Tremendous applause.] And they, the young men he saw before him, had aided in dealing that terrible blow which had at length struck the creature to the earth. [Renewed applause.] There it lay before them, dismembered, lifeless, dead, and from that death there was no resurrection. [A Voice—"Thank the Lord."]

The old era had passed, never to return. A new era had commenced, in which there would be no attempt to force upon an unwilling people a barbarous institution, at once a curse and a calamity to any people; no more attempts to resume that traffic accursed, of God and man, the African Slave-trade; no more attempts to purchase members of Congress and bribe them to enact laws which their consciences disapprove. [Loud applause.] For the part that they, the young men, had taken in the contest, the approval of their own consciences would furnish the best reward, and he exhorted them, through all coming time, to cherish the memory of this great victory, which, without their aid, and the aid of such as they, could never have been achieved. He had long been an observer of public affairs, though never in public life himself, and never intending to be, but only a commentar on public measures, yet he never knew a virtuous cause to be steadily pursued, without in the end being crowned with victory. He remembered when the cloud was no bigger than a man's hand. It now filled the whole scope of the heavens, and shed abundant showers; the dry fields were filled with moisture, and they would enjoy a bountiful harvest. [Applause.] He would not detain them further, but would introduce Mr. McCormick. Mr. McCormick spoke of the joy that he felt at the success of the Republican ticket, and proceeded to review the position and candidates of the various parties, whose combined strength they had succeeded in overpowering, and that, too, without any barter or sale, and without appealing to the cupidity or timidity of the people.

After a couple of songs from the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, the Chairman introduced Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., who pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Wm. Cullen Bryant, and after "wrapping the drapery of his couch about him," deposited him beneath the tombstone, on which he wrote the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of Wm. Cullen Bryant, who as Presidential Elector of A. D. 1860, helped to free his country from the long tyranny of a slave oligarchy, by voting for Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Spencer was followed by Horace Greeley, who spoke of the peculiar features of the recent campaign, which distinguished it from all previous Presidential elections. There were first, that there had been no man-worship in this contest, but it had been solely one of principle; second, the Republicans had conducted in personal detraction of the opposition candidates. It was not the fault of the Republican Party if they had not been allowed to proclaim their principles in all sections of the country. Had they been thus allowed, the South would have been disabused of their errors in regard to the party, and he believed they could have fairly challenged the support of a majority of Southern men. As it was, he believed that when they came to be better understood, as they would be after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, their measures would be cheerfully acquiesced in by all the moderate men of the South.

Theo. Tilton was then introduced by Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Tilton thought that of all men who had contributed to the present success of the Republican Party, that man was Horace Greeley, and that the cheers with which he was greeted were well deserved. Mr. Tilton indulged in some reminiscences as to the manner in which the editor of the *Tribune* received the election returns in 1844, and contrasted it with the joy which stamped his face when the returns came in on the evening of the 6th of November. He alluded to the magnitude of the Republican victory, and the important results it was destined to work in the history of the nation. By the vote of Tuesday he thought we had trebled the value of every acre of land in the West. It had been claimed that cotton was King. [Voice in the crowd, "Labor is King."] Yes, labor is King; because our hay crop is worth seven times the value of the Southern cotton crop, has any Northern man ever been heard to say: "Hay is King?" in that event people would say he had hay on his hands. The free labor of the North has outstripped the slave labor of the South by thirty-five hundred millions of dollars, and by the vote of Tuesday the country has declared in favor of free labor. The South will never go out of the Union—all apprehensions on that score are groundless. If the South secedes from the Union, we will go with her, and so make it all square on that ground. Once before, when the South threatened to secede, it was resolved in Charleston that the inhabitants should wear gilt buttons on their coats, stamped with the palmetto, and it was one of the conditions that none of the buttons should be made at the North. After every one had the buttons sewed on their coats, it was discovered that every one was made in Waterbury, Conn. The first secession of South Carolina ended by a plucking off of the gilt buttons, and the present threatened one would end in a similar manner. By cherishing the great principles of Freedom no section of the country was in danger; for, while God was with us, man could not be against us.

Hon. James A. Briggs was then introduced, but the audience clamoring for a song, the Rocky Mountain Glee Club responded with a campaign ballad, calling on the people to unite in hailing their prairie king. The Glee Club being encored, took the stand again, and amid conflicting cries for various popular songs, gave "Where! Oh where, is the Lordly Party?" with variations of "Where! Oh where, is the Mighty Seward?" "Where! Oh where, is Jimmy Buchanan?"

At the conclusion of the song, Mr. Briggs, in response to numerous calls, took the platform. Mr. Briggs alluded to the movement which is taking place everywhere in the world in favor of Freedom; in Italy the people are rallying around the standard of Garibaldi. Shall we be behind hand in the great demonstration? No! no! We have met the enemies of Freedom at the polls, and have struck down Wrong while we inaugurated Right. Let us work on for the reformation of our Government and check the progress of corruption. The Republican Party merit the confidence of the people, as they will ever be as zealous of the rights of the minority as ready to acquiesce in the wishes of the majority. Mr. Briggs then urged the importance of advocating railroads, internal improvements, freedom of the Press, and guarding the privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Briggs remarks, it was announced that the Glee Club would sing a new song, composed expressly for the occasion. The song was after the manner of "Villikins and his Dinah," with chorusses illustrative of the various incidents in the campaign, and the prospective inauguration of Lincoln. If the success of music may be judged of by the applause of an audience, the new song was more successful than any opera which has been produced this season. Such uproarious applause as greeted it would have caused Spartacus to stand on his head in grateful acknowledgment, if not to bring back the ghost of poor Julius.

Mr. John Comerford was then introduced. Mr. Comerford went on to give a *resume* of the difficulties which had attended the introduction of bills for distributing the public lands among the people, and spoke at length of the advantages which would result from the distribution. He said it was not so much by contest with Slavery as by their Homestead bill that the Republicans achieved their victory. When taunted with being an old Democrat and yet going with the Republican Party, he always replied that the Republican Party went with him. He was not here to find any fault with the South; he was willing to give them everything guaranteed to them by the Constitution. In allusion to the action of the Dry Goods Committee, he spoke of the pitiful patriotism of men who could not feel the loss of their country until it came home to their own pockets, commenting on the action of the merchants at their meeting in the Exchange in contrast. He thought that the advocates of Slavery extension were the enemies of the white race, and designed to perpetuate the black to the exclusion of the white. He had no apprehension of a dissolution of the Union. The South will come to their senses and hail the election of Lincoln in the end as a boon. He allude l very feelingly to the present corruption of the Government, and was apprehensive that in the event of a longer continuance of Democratic rule, bribery would become a virtue.

Mr. Commerford's remarks were cut short by cries for a song, and a new song was announced by a new choir and sung with great applause. The audience seemed more anxious for songs than for speeches, and called loudly for "Dixie." But their wish was not gratified, and Augustus F. Dow next took the stand. Mr. Dow said that the slumber from which the Democratic Party had been waked reminded him of that of the Turk in Hallock's poem of Marco Bozzaris. He repeated the poem at length. He congratulated the Republican Party upon their triumph. In defining the position of the party he said it held that we had no more right to interfere with Slavery where it existed in Southern States than we had if it were established in England; but we have a right to forbid its extension into free territory. He briefly explained the circumstances which caused the loss of his district to the Republicans and his own defeat.

Mr. Dow was followed by Rufus W. Andrews. Mr. Andrews said that the cry that the Republican Party was a sectional party was false; that the principles of Mr. Lincoln to-day were the principles of Henry Clay years ago. We owe a debt of gratitude to the laboring classes who gave us this victory, not to the mass of merchants who were frightened by the cry of wolf, and we should endeavor to repay it by giving them a Homestead bill. He hoped that Mr. Lincoln immediately on his inauguration would turn out the present rats in the Custom-house, and in the Cabinet, appointing honest men in their place. To the victors belong the spoils. The Democrats would not allow a Republican to remain in office one moment, and the same measure should be meted to them. He advocated a tariff, and thought that Pennsylvania gave her vote for Lincoln in expectation that he would give them a tariff. Speaking of Mr. Buchanan, he hoped that Lincoln would send him to Sardinia to assist glorious Garibaldi. Like all other speakers of the evening, Mr. Andrews reaffirmed the intention of the Republican Party to adhere to the Union and carry out the principles of the Constitution.

A song by the Club was followed by calls for Spencer. This gentleman announced that a report would be read by the Secretary of the Y. M. R. U., after which he would speak to them so long as they were disposed to listen, as he didn't feel like going home at all. The report contained a statement of the work done by the organization. The total amount expended during the campaign is $5,101. Thanks were extended to the editors of the various Republican newspapers in the City for their kind and commendatory notices of the meetings, and to the corps of reporters for their uniformly faithful reports of weekly gatherings. After a few humorous remarks by Mr. Spencer, who kindly reconsidered his determination to speak all night, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Shocking Casualty.—Early yesterday morning, a Mrs. Elwig, residing at No. 112 Barrow-street, had occasion to leave home for a few minutes, and she locked up her two children—a boy of four years and an infant five months old—in a room together. When she returned she found the bed-clothes in flames, and the babe almost dead in consequence of the lad having found a box of matches which he had ignited and fired during her absence. The little sufferer was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where its death soon occurred.

Fire in a Hoop Skirt Manufactory.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Pyne's hoop-skirt manufactory, rear of 58 West Twenty-eighth-street, and it extended to the opposite house, No. 93 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by Archibald Sweet. Mr. Pyne suffered a loss of $1,000; insured for $500; and Mr. Sweet was a loser to a similar extent; he was fully insured. The cause of the fire has not transpired.

The Case of Mrs. Horrigan.—An investigation by Coroner Schirmer into the circumstances attending the death of Ann Horrigan, who died on Tuesday last at No. 38 Lewis-street, as was supposed from violence at the hands of her husband, yesterday resulted in a verdict exonerating the accused, and attributing the woman's decease to excessive drinking. The injuries and bruises upon the head and face of deceased resulted from a fall. She was 45 years of age.

Death of Anthony B. Neilson.—Anthony Bleecker Neilson, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, who died in this City on Tuesday, was buried yesterday afternoon from Calvary Church. Business in the Insurance Company of which he was President was suspended at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral was attended by a large number of merchants, and also by most of the Presidents of the Insurance Companies.

Fire at the Astor House.

ONE OF THE WAITERS BURNED TO DEATH, AND THE GUESTS GREATLY TERRIFIED—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the drying-room of the Astor House laundry, a large apartment located at the extreme rear of the premises, and forming no part of the main building. Mr. Stetson himself discovered the flames as they burst fiercely through the door-way of the drying-room, and, hastily summoning several of the servants, in the hope of avoiding a panic among the guests, an effort was at first made to extinguish the fire without assistance from the firemen. The means at hand, however, were found inadequate to the task, as the dry wood-work burned like shavings, and the attempt was quickly abandoned. An alarm having been given, the firemen responded with their accustomed alacrity, and, although the remote position of the fire made it difficult and inconvenient to reach, a very brief interval elapsed before several streams were gushing upon the flames, and in less than half an hour afterwards all outward manifestations of the disaster had disappeared.

Some of the guests and other inmates of the hotel were in bed when the fire broke out, and being aroused by the noise consequent upon the operations of the firemen, they rushed wildly into the hallways, which soon became almost impassable for the jam. To add to the consternation of the panic-stricken, the building was pervaded with a dense smoke which almost blinded them while making their way to the office, but finally the Police, who had stationed themselves at various points to preserve property and prevent disorder, by the exercise of a little discretion, succeded in allaying the apprehensions of all who believed their personal safety to be endangered.

Notwithstanding the fact that the flames were so quickly subdued, the fire continued to smoulder, and at 9½ o'clock it had extended to the rooms in the main rear building, occupied on the third and fourth floors by servants, and on the fifth by boarders.

The heavy streams brought to bear upon it by two steam fire-engines, which were early on the ground, and renewed exertions on the part of the firemen generally, soon had the effect of checking its further progress, and finally, after over three hours' hard work, the fire was completely extinguished.

Not a great while after the discovery of the fire, it was ascertained that Thos. Brady, a young Irishman, employed as night watchman and bell-boy at the hotel, was still in his room, directly over the burning laundry, where he had gone to bed scarce an hour before. A fellow-servant who was with him when the smoke reached the apartment in which they were asleep, stated that both had endeavored to make their way out, but he only had succeeded, Brady having been overcome by the smoke and fallen to the floor. Wm. Mead and Samuel Spackman, members of Hook and Ladder No. 1, instantly undertook to rescue the poor fellow, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, they entered the room where he was by placing a ladder upon the roof of the piazza on the south side of the building. Guided by his groans they groped their way to the spot where he lay, and picking him up they carried him, though half suffocated themselves, through the door down the stairs. His clothes were found to have been burned to tinder, and his flesh in many places had cracked down to the bone. He complained of inward burning, and it was thought that he had inhaled the flames. Measures were adopted for the alleviation of his sufferings, and he was placed on a litter and removed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterwards died.

The damage is not so great as might have been expected—the total loss probably not exceeding $10,000. The exterior of the building exhibits no indications of the occurrence, and although one of the kitchens was destroyed, the resources of the establishment are not disarranged, for beyond a slight temporary inconvenience, the ordinary business of the hotel can be transacted as usual. How the fire originated has not yet transpired. The drying-room was heated by steam and there was no fire in the vicinity. It had been in use a long time, and the intense heat to which the woodwork had been subjected had made it so dry that it burned like paper.

From the best information that could be obtained, we give the following estimates of losses and insurances:

Messrs. Stetson & Co's loss on furniture and fixtures, $3,000—insured as follows:

Eagle	$5,000	N. York Equitable	10,000
Empire City	5,000	Lorillard	5,000
Manhattan	5,000	National	5,000

The building is owned by William B. Astor, and it is damaged to the extent of about $5,000—insured for $100,000 as follows:

Ætna	$10,000	Greenwich	5,000
City	10,000	Firemen's	10,000
Bowery	5,000	Howard	10,000
Continental	5,000	Knickerbocker	10,000
Eagle	5,000	N. Y. Fire & Marine	10,000
North American	10,000	United States	10,000

The stock of Hunt & Dusenbury, Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, was damaged by water, probably to the extent of $500; insured for $20,000, as follows:

New World	$5,000	Gebhard	$5,000
Republic	5,000	East River	5,000

The furniture of Spalding's Express Office, No. 1 Vesey street, was slightly damaged by water. Marsh & Co's Truss establishment, in the same store, also sustained some injury in a similar way. Covered by an insurance of $6,000 in the Broadway and Mechanics and Traders Insurance Companies.

H. G. Lawrence, Book-seller, No. 2 Vesey-street, suffered a little by water. Insured for $4,000 in the Manhattan Company.

The stock of Hewlett & Windsell, Tailors, No. 3 Vesey-street, was also damaged to the extent of about $500 by water. Insured for $3,000 in the Irving and Mercantile Companies.

Messrs. Stetson & Co. return their sincere thanks to Mr. John Decker and the members of the New-York Fire Department for their noble and successful efforts in subduing the fire.

The Trial of Marshal Rynders.

Justice Welsh having appointed yesterday, at 11 o'clock, as the time for holding an examination in the case of Marshal Rynders, who is charged with the commission of an assault upon Wm. Barney, Jr., grandson of Lewis Tappan, the defendant presented himself at Court, and announced through his counsel, R. Holmes, Esq., his readiness to undergo an investigation.

The complainant and his grandfather were also promptly in attendance, and, after half an hour's delay, occasioned by the absence of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., their counsel, the case was called on. Mr. Hoskes asked permission first to examine, on behalf of the defence, Thomas C. Burns, who was in attendance at great personal inconvenience, because of sickness in his family. Mr. Noyes assented, and Mr. Burns was examined. His testimony tended to show that there was very little violence used towards either Mr. Tappan or Mr. Barney.

Mr. Brady, of counsel for the defence, as well as the defendant himself, having business in one of the United States Courts, an adjournment of the case until Tuesday next was then asked. Justice Welsh assented, and appointed 12 o'clock as the time of meeting.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Office of Coroner.—The Secretary of State directed no call to be made for the election of Coroner in the First District of the city. But Ex-Coroner Redding, it seems, had his eyes open, and got up a ticket with his name upon it, which received about 100 votes in the Ninth Ward. He now claims that he is entitled to the office, now held by Coroner Herton, on the 1st of January next. But there is also another claimant. Mr. Wm. Murphy was one of the Democratic candidates at the recent election for Coroner in the Second District. By some mistake, a portion of his tickets were printed for the "First District," and about 400 of these tickets were polled before the error was corrected, so that if any one gets the office by this series of mistakes, it will doubtless be Mr. Murphy.

Wide-Awake Demonstration.—The Eleventh Ward Wide-Awakes, on Wednesday night, serenaded Anthony F. Campbell, Esq., Sheriff elect, and the party was invited to Union Hall, where they partook of refreshments. The Wide-Awakes then proceeded to the residence of L. C. Andrus, Esq., member of Assembly elect, for the Fifth District. After mutual congratulations and a speech from Col. Jack, the corps proceeded to the residence of Wm. M. Mushmore, Superintendent of the Poor elect, where, after passing the compliments of the season, the Wide-Awakes returned to their quarters.

[Advertisement.]

Brooklyn China Warehouse.

Fine Parian Statuary,

Rich Cut-Glass, &c., &c.

Ovington, Brothers,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Persons suffering with costive bowels will be promptly cured of this frightful complaint by using Holloway's Vegetable Pills. They neither gripe nor sicken the stomach, but stimulate the bowels to a mild and healthy action.

[Advertisement.]

The two favorite attractions of Barnum's Museum, the Siamese Twins and "Joseph and his Brethren," are withdrawn after this week. Whoever would see them again must do it to-day or to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

Appropriate.—The Fall Hat for Gentlemen, manufactured by Knox, No. 212 Broadway. It is just the fabric for the season.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Immense Stock

of

Winter Clothing, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.

No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair-dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon,

NO. 655 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all size, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India Rubbers, &c., with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Parker—Hutchings.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Barron Parker, Jr., to Miss Jennie Hutchings, all of this City.

Taylor—Berge.—In this City, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor, J. Macgault Taylor to Sarah Sherman, daughter of the late Louis Berge, both of this City.

Chapin—Grinnell.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. C. Butchers Abijah W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Grinnell, daughter of Joseph B. Harris, Esq., of this City.

Florance—Hendricks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Florian B. Florance, of Philadelphia, to Sarah, daughter of Montague M. Hendricks, of this City.

Peck—Simmons.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. G. A. Peltz, Edwin Peck, of Ancram, N. Y., to Miss Emily Simmons, of Philadelphia.

Hurley—Oakley.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. B. Adams, Mr. T. C. Hurley to Miss Euphemia, youngest daughter of Jacob Oakley, Esq., all of this City.

Sherwood—Hawley.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Edward T. Hiscox, Joshua Sherwood to Annie C., daughter of John Hawley, Esq., all of this City.

Heermans—Wilson.—In Brooklyn, at St. John's Church, on Thursday Nov. 8, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, D. D., Mr. Thomas Heermans, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Martha A. Wilson, of Saugerties, N. Y.

Blatchford—Hamilton.—In Nevis, Westchester County, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Creighton, Richard M. Blatchford, of New-York, to Angelica, daughter of James A. Hamilton, Esq.

Young—Ketchum.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, Edward Russell Young to Mary C., youngest daughter of Charles G. Ketchum, Esq., both of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

Thompson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at his residence, No. 23 Abingdon-square, of congestion of the lungs, Benjamin Thompson.

His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., his former residence for interment.

Jackson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Sarah E. Jackson, daughter of the late James A. Jackson, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West 30th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Arrowsmith.—In this City, on Thursday morning early, John Arrowsmith, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, John Camerden, No. 349 West 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Johnston.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, Rachael Ann, wife of Benjamin B. Johnston.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3 White-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Geaunerett.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Georgina H., wife of James M. Geaunerett, aged 31 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 259 Jay-st., this (Friday) afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Whiting.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Laura, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 56 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Lane.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, suddenly, Sarah Lane, aged 60 years and 2 months.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 217 Hicks-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in the New-York Bay cemetery.

Arthur.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Mrs. Eliza Haight Arthur, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John B. and Edward P. Arthur, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 11th inst., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

Meeks.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, Robert L. Meeks.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church at 11½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Loder.—In Rye, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, Polly Ann, wife of Benjamin Loder, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave 4th-av., corner 27th-st., (New Haven Railroad Depôt,) at 12¾ P. M., returning, leave Rye at 4½ P. M.

Faulkner.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Jacob Faulkner, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 3 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

Wyman.—In Pittston, Luzerne County, Penn., of consumption, Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. Amherst Wyman, Esq., and daughter of the late James Wheeler, Esq., of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., aged 30 years and

HEAVY SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Acting on information received last week, Chief Detective Woop, with a posse of men from the Twentieth Ward, last evening made a descent upon the tavern of MANASSAH PAICE, (better known to the police as "Minnie" PAICE,) and there discovered between $5,000 and $6,000 in counterfeit $5 notes on the Western Bank of this city.

As soon as the police entered, PAICE, suspecting their errand, immediately ran up stairs, bolted a door after him, and then sprang out the second story window and effected his escape. Two other men, one of whom is charged with bringing the notes from New-York, were secured, and a thorough search of the house was instituted.

The notes were found in nearly every part of the house—in the cradle, under the carpets, in the beds, in the closets, in the yard, and on the shed. Over $5,000 was thus recovered, all of it in 5s. They were all good imitations of the genuine, with the large V in red ink on the face. All are lettered "C," and dated March 1, 1850. It is not known that any of the money had been put in circulation. A hearing of the parties arrested will take place to-day.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Tuesday.*

—Mr. Wm. J. Maltby has accepted the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, Maine. Mr. Maltby has been in Europe for the last five years, devoting himself entirely to the study of the Modern Languages and Literature. He is now on his way home, and will commence his duties in the College at the beginning of the Spring Term.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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EDMUND ABOUT'S GREAT ROMANCE,

THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS;

The Press all pronounce this a wonderful book, and even superior to his former writings:

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No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS and INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES, PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS, LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS, HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains.
Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CREAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
$60,000 worth of Laces, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts and Fancy Goods AT KINZEY'S.
Clearing sale of ladies' lined Gauntlets, 15c.. 18c.
Clearing sale of ladies' lined Gauntlets, 25c., 31c.
Clearing sale of ladies' Silk Gloves, 10c.
Clearing sale of ladies' Best Silk Gloves, 13c.
Clearing sale of Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gloves, 25c., 31c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gloves, 44c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 3c., 4c.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 6c., 8c.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 10c. 12c.
ALL THE RICH RIBBONS, HALF PRICE.
Clearing sale of ladies' and misses' fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of ladies' heavy Ribbed Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of gents' Wool Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Merino Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale of Cotton Hose, 6c.
Clearing sale of all the finer Hosiery and Gloves.
STRAW BONNETS, HALF PRICE.
Clearing sale of all our needle-work Collars, 3c. to 75c.
Clearing sale of Bands, 6c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of ladies' and gents' Handkerchiefs.
Clearing sale of Lace Veils, 18c., 50c.
Clearing sale of French Flowers and Feathers.
Clearing sale of Woolen Goods.
Clearing out all the cheap lots of auction goods.
In consequence of the immense crowd yesterday, the stores will not be open until 9 o'clock A. M., to give time to arrange stock for the day's sales, as our intention is to clear out the entire stock.
Our wholesale customers attended to from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., 21st and 22d sts.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK AT RETAIL.
E. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of CARPETS, &c
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,
Have made
A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES of their very heavy stock of
RICH LACES and PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—ON THE LINE OF A RAILroad, within one hour of New-York, in exchange for City property. Address, with full description, MERCHANT, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN ATLANTIC-ST., NEAR HENRY, Brooklyn, a PORTE-MONNAIE containing between $30 and $40 (in gold) and a pair of ear-rings. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

MME. REGNIER (OF PARIS) ANNOUNCES to the ladies of New-York and vicinity that they will find a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets and Head-dresses of all descriptions at her rooms, 19 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, 26 No. 21 West 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 264 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Call for two days, at her present employer's, No. 35 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 180 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing or nurse and seamstress, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork, plain sewing or washing; has lived 4 years in her last place; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 160 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 158 West 22d-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 3d-av., near 18th-st—call in the stove store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and waiting in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 110 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, one who is perfectly willing and obliging, and can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Thompson-st., Room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by an American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl to do chamber work, plain sewing and to take care of children, or to do waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant young woman wishes a situation, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has not been long in this country, but can, however, give satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., fourth floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, desires a situation for a servant, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, between the hours of 11 and 1, for two days, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young American girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the tailor's store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; will be found faithful and capable; is an excellent needle woman; can do all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 356 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing. No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking of all kinds of meats, soups and game, and jellies; understands pastry and is a first rate baker; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread, cake and pastry maker; no objection to do part of the washing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first class cook; also first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, also baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Rivington.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent young woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking baking, &c., or would go as laundress; does any kind of fine washing, and can iron and plait. City reference. Call at Mrs. Millar's, No. 177 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; bread, biscuit and pastry; has City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing or to go in the country. Call at No. 116 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook. She understands her business well, and serving up large dinners in the best style; has four years' experience from her last place in this City. Can be seen at No. 153 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, gravys, and all kinds of desserts; very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 48 West 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman of many years' experience as first-class cook; will be found competent for her business; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands all branches of cooking; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 43 West 23d st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, boning and pastry, soups and jelly, game, and family dishes; wages, $9 $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL UNderstanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference; would do the washing of a small family. Call at No. 387 9th-st., near Avenue D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 71 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced, first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., down stairs, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and is competent to take charge of a dairy. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10 h st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 18th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two well-recommended servants, together or separate; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other, as chambermaid or assistant in washing, or the charge of children; both have lived together for five years in their last place; no objections to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business. The best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. No. 209 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only, by a Protestant English woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Welsh girl, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups, &c.; City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she fully understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook and to do the washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; has the best reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th str., in the bakery.]

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, situations, one as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing and ironing. The other as first-class waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing. Have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, by a very respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; no objections to go in the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; will make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 158 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference from her last place; is a good bread baker. Apply at No. 347 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as above; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place No. 14 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A "DOWN EAST" LAdy perfectly conversant in all kinds of family work, and an economical manager in household affairs, is desirous of having the charge of a widower's family or would devote herself to the care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Salary a secondary consideration. Address Mrs. H. CONE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF refined education, but in reduced circumstances, desires the position of housekeeper or companion. Address E. M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family by a respectable Protestant widow woman; she would prefer to go where there is no other help; prefers a comfortable home rather than high wages; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 381 Greenwich-st., near the corner of North-Moore.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No 450 West 16th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and excellent baker of bread, and can get the best of reference. Call at 23 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid; understands her business in all requirements in dressmaking and millinery. Address, by note, G. W. E., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; no objections to travel with the family; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND GOVERNESS.—A young American Catholic lady wishes to get a situation as lady's maid and governess to a child, and hairdresser; has no objection to travel; will find first-class City references. Call at No. 192 East 33d-st., 2d door.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR STEWARDESS.—A highly respectable and competent person, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as nurse; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent to take charge of the nursery in any capacity; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTed, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse, who is capable of taking care of children, and has good reference from her last place, in which she has lived three years. Apply at No. 44 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av,

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; will be found dutiful and obliging; a good home preferred; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; has six years' City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to go South; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or will do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two well-recommended servants, together or separate; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other, as chambermaid or assistant in washing, or the charge of children; both have lived together for five years in their last place; no objections to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business. The best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. No. 209 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only, by a Protestant English woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Welsh girl, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups, &c.; City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she fully understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook and to do the washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; has the best reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th str., in the bakery.]

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, situations, one as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing and ironing. The other as first-class waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing. Have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, by a very respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; no objections to go in the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; will make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 158 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference from her last place; is a good bread baker. Apply at No. 347 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as above; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place No. 14 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A "DOWN EAST" LAdy perfectly conversant in all kinds of family work, and an economical manager in household affairs, is desirous of having the charge of a widower's family or would devote herself to the care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Salary a secondary consideration. Address Mrs. H. CONE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF refined education, but in reduced circumstances, desires the position of housekeeper or companion. Address E. M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family by a respectable Protestant widow woman; she would prefer to go where there is no other help; prefers a comfortable home rather than high wages; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 381 Greenwich-st., near the corner of North-Moore.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No 450 West 16th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and excellent baker of bread, and can get the best of reference. Call at 23 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid; understands her business in all requirements in dressmaking and millinery. Address, by note, G. W. E., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; no objections to travel with the family; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND GOVERNESS.—A young American Catholic lady wishes to get a situation as lady's maid and governess to a child, and hairdresser; has no objection to travel; will find first-class City references. Call at No. 192 East 33d-st., 2d door.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR STEWARDESS.—A highly respectable and competent person, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as nurse; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent to take charge of the nursery in any capacity; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTed, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse, who is capable of taking care of children, and has good reference from her last place, in which

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER

SALE OF THE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE

CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av. :

The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz. : Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presioni, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntingdon, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.

MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

[illegible] TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

On Bay Cor. West Broadway and Franklin-st.—The three-story [illegible] building and lot, [illegible] HOLLAND MUSEUM HOTEL, well-[illegible] a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x36 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

On the Cor. Varick and Beach Sts.—The three-story [illegible] building and lot, with brick stable in the rear, No. 34 [illegible] Varick-st. Lot 20 feet front by about 100 feet deep, more or less. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

On the premises [illegible] Sale peremptory.—The [illegible] building and lot, fronting 20 feet 6 inches on Beach-st., [illegible] Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of [illegible] Executors.

[illegible] ORDINARY SALE OF [illegible] FURNITURE, [illegible] RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

[illegible] HOLBROOK will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) [illegible] o'clock, the entire splendid and superb [illegible] of art contained in the private residence, No. 278 [illegible] 14th-st., near 5th-av., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full [illegible] in brocatel; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etagere, [illegible] lace curtains, mantel and pier [illegible] mirrors, [illegible] marble statuary [illegible] from China vases, centre and pier [illegible] and chairs, [illegible] furniture of every description, [illegible] ormolu tables, cut China, cut glass of ruby and white, silver, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will be positively sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

BULBOUS ROOTS

At Auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 9,

At 11 o'clock, by

WM. H. FRANKLIN, at No. 5 Broad-st.

2 cases choice Bulbous roots, suitable for family use, consisting of double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, &c., by catalogue.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

By LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 45 Murray-st.

Important sale of fine French flowers of the latest importation.

A large stock of knitted goods, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, broche shawls, hosiery, &c., &c.

The trade is invited.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange :

On Eighty-sixth-st.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

On Eighty-seventh-st.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.

This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family, contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, and kind in all harness; also a bay horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, and kind in all harness. Have been driven together, and are well matched. Also, a pair of chestnut-colored cart-age horses, about 16½ hands high, about ten years old, very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use; cost $900.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sal-sroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in various coverings marble-top etageres centre and sofa tables, sofas, arm and parlor chairs rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LANDSDOWNE HOUSE and Grounds at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a two-story house, with stable, ice-house, &c., and about 3 acres of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Now occupied by Rollin Sanford, Esq.

Cards to view the premises, and full particulars, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. HODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Piano-forte, carpets, curtains, mirrors bedsteads, mattresses &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 9 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Grand-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise, in part, of velvet, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, one rosewood piano forte, marble-top furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, extension tables, china and glassware, mirrors, paintings, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON AVENUE A.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange :

On Avenue A—10 lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts., sizes 20 and 20.5x101.5½ each; 57th-st is 100 feet wide, opened and graded, and 58th-st. is cut through.

The lots are on grade and very choice.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Drybergh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st. :

STUFFED BIRDS—Arranged singly in groups, and under glass shades—all of which have been beautifully prepared by one of the first taxidirmists in the City.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c, Narcissus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—BY ORDER OF CHAS. A. PEABODY, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the valuable property No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22; $6,000 can remain on Bond and mortgage.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st, an assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation.

A. MORTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE FIRM OF HENRY A. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. PLATT alone will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Bayrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 30 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 22 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby [illegible] will be paid upon [illegible] holders who did not [illegible]

[illegible]

Office of the Receiver of the R. I. Ex. Co., No. 128 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day :

Geo. Griswold, John Bridge, Eben. Collamore, R. R. Stuyvesant, Alb't J. Delatour, James B. Windle, Charles Haight, Wm. O. Hoffman, Stephen A. Main, John Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK.—AT AN ELECTION HELD on Monday, 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Nathan'l Hayden, Wm. K. Belcher, Benj. W. Clapp, Geo. C. Collins, Wm. L. Conklin, Jos. M. Cooper, Thos. Davenport, Thos. Woodward, John B. Dunham, Benj. W. Merriam, Alfred L. Rowe, Chas. J. Shepard, Chas. Sandford, Geo. Opdyke, O. W. Woodford.

And at a meeting of the Board, this day, Nathaniel Hayden was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREIER, Cashier.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

Office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 9 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Construction Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 7 per cent., on improved property in this City. None but principals need apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

$60,000 OR $30,000 WANTED ON bond and mortgage on first-class property, which is assessed for double the amount of loan. Address R. D., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer Mattano.)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	6:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	
4:55 P. M.	

Time of leaving Hunter's Point : 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860 trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows : For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 5:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams Bridge, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 8 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 8, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave :

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5.55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:10 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 13 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 8 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hicksville, 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.

ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, building, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals as he may deem for his interest.

H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

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DR. L. CORBETT, SURGEON OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers as the most popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, treading upon [illegible] [illegible] should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* This enlarged plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great life remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a specific class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disguising or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the failings of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, ball-oon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fires or fires above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person tune, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, rags or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in accordance to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances :

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such or like ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.—The returns of election and polls list must be filed forthwith at the County Clerk's office. Canvassers who have not filed their returns will do so at once to save unnecessary trouble

JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz :

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BREADALBANE, MIDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
DEERWEGER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

sailing, together with others, a ship every five days.

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X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send for call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21. Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPO

THE ELECTION.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

here, and a great many were leaving our State. Only the other day a gentleman from Northern Texas had told him, that on his way in, he had met two hundred wagons, with at least five persons to each wagon, on their way to Arkansas and Kansas—some leaving for fear their negroes would be falsely accused of incendiarism, and hung; and others for fear they, as not being slaveholders, might be charged with being Abolitionists, and lynched.

He had been accused of being violent and abusive in his speeches, but he did not think he ought to be blamed, when forced to the wall, for striking out. He had buried his personal dislike to BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, and BELL, and was for either one of them to beat LINCOLN. He said nothing in favor of BRECKINRIDGE, nothing for or against DOUGLAS; but Mr. BELL had been with him on the Nebraska bill, for which the people of Texas, three years ago, rebuked him, SAM HOUSTON, but time has shown he was right.

However much he might regret the election of LINCOLN, still, *if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not.*

The Governor was very severe on CALHOUN and South Carolina, but lauded BENTON, CLAY, and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust, and to heap abuse upon South Carolina and her doctrines."

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ELECTION.

A General Onslaught upon Lincoln, Seward, and People in General.

WENDELL PHILLIPS achieved a lecture at Boston, on Wednesday evening, which proved to be a speech on the election of LINCOLN. The *Atlas* reports it as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If the telegraph speaks truth, for the first time in our history, the *slave* has chosen a President for the United States. [Cheers.] We have passed the Rubicon, for Mr. LINCOLN rules to-day as much as he will after the 4th of March. It is the moral effect of this victory, not anything which his Administration can or will probably do, that gives value to this success. Not an Abolitionist—hardly an Anti-Slavery man—Mr. LINCOLN consents to represent an Anti-Slavery idea. A pawn on the political chessboard, his value is in his position; with fair effort, we may soon change him for Knight, Bishop or Queen, and sweep the board. [Applause.] This position he owes to no merit of his own, but to lives that have roused the nation's conscience and deeds that have ploughed deep into the heart. Our childish eyes gazed with wonder at MAELZEL's "Chess Player," and the pulse almost stopped when, with pulling of wires and creaking wheels, he moved a pawn and said, "check." Our wiser fathers saw a man in the box. There was great noise at Chicago—much pulling of wires and creaking of wheels—then forth steps ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But JOHN BROWN was behind the curtain, and the cannon of March 4 will only echo the rifles at Harper's Ferry. Last year we stood looking sadly at that gibbet against the Virginia sky. One turn of the kaleidoscope—the picture is LINCOLN in the balcony of the Capitol, and a million of hearts beating welcome below. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. SEWARD said in 1850: "You may slay the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day; the dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls to-morrow." They slew the martyr chief on the banks of the Potomac; we buried his dust beneath the snows of North Elba; and the statesman Senator of New-York wrote for his epitaph, "justly hung," while party chiefs cried "Amen;" but one of those dead hands smote to ruin the Babylon which that Senator's ambition had builded, and the other lifted into the Capitol the President of 1861. [Applause.]

The battle has been a curious one, mixed and tossed in endless confusion. The combatants, in the chaos, caught up often the sword of their opponents, and dealt the deadliest blows at their own ranks.

The Democratic Party, agitating fiercely to put down agitation, break at last into a general quarrel in their effort to keep the peace! [Laughter.] They remind one of that sleepy crier of a New-Hampshire Court, who was ever dreaming, in his dog naps, that the voice of Judge or lawyer was a noisy interruption, and always awoke shouting "Silence." Judge LIVERMORE said once, "Mr. Crier, you are the noisiest man in Court, with your everlasting shout of "'Silence.'" [Laughter.] The Abolitionists ought to be very sorry to lose Mr. DOUGLAS from the national arena. [Applause.]

But the Bell-Everett Party have been the comfort of the canvass—the sweet-oil—the safety valve—the locomotive buffer which, when collision threatened, broke the blow, and the storm exploded in a laugh. [Great merriment.] They played Sancho Panza to DOUGLAS' Don Quixote. [Renewed laughter.] We can afford to thank them. It is fair, however, to confess that they differ from that illustrious Spaniard. His chief anxiety was about his dinner—their distress rose higher than loaves and fishes—they tremble for our glorious Union! [Laughter.] The passions of men were all on fire—the volcano in full activity. They confessed they did not know what to do; but they determined not to do they knew not what. Their's was the stand-still policy—the cautious *statu quo* of the old law.

Now, WHATELY says there are two ways of being burned. The rash moth hurries into the flame and is gone. The cautious, conservative horse, when his stable is on fire, stands stock-still, and is burnt up all the same. The Everett party chose the horse policy when their stable took fire. [Applause.] Don't you hear the horse's address: "In this stall my father stood in 1789. Methinks I hear his farewell neigh. How *agitated* the crowds seem outside there! I'll have no platform but that my father had in '89"—and so he dies. Yet the noble animal wished only her own harm. His mistakes drag none else to ruin. Four millions of human beings beheld their fate hanging on this do-nothing, keep-silent, let-evil-alone party. Then their appeals to us to keep silent, to cease criticising whips and slave auctions, hangings and burnings of men for free speech; their kindly assurances that if *we* would only be still, no harm would come—the whole trouble was our noise; they implored us not to cherish this dislike to these constitutional and necessary measures! Like the viper-peddler in Spain, who exhibited his stock to the inn guests all the evening, descanting on their life and vigor, and when at night, in the utter dark, one traveler felt something crawling on his face, cried out: "It is only my vipers; they are all loose; but if you'll only lie perfectly still and quiet, they won't hurt you the least." [Applause.]

But Republicanism has triumphed. [Loud applause.] The Democrat may forget his quarrels and prepare to die with decency. For the Bell-Everett Party, one egg has given a chicken. Mr. APPLETON is elected. Ann street and Beacon-street have fused. [Merriment.] As the constituents could not be admitted to Mr. APPLETON's house—there not being police enough to watch them—[great merriment]—the speeches were made outside, and we get all the secrets. Mr. STEVENSON thinks the election of Mr. APPLETON the most important that has taken place since the adoption of the Constitution." I observed, last Summer, in the country, that the geese always bowed when they entered a barn, for fear of hitting their heads. [Laughter.] Mr. BURLINGAME needs no praise of mine. He stood like HANCOCK and ADAMS, the representative of an idea, and the city that rejected him disgraced only herself. [Applause.] As the old English judge said of a sentence he blushed to declare, "To this I seem to pronounce sentence not on the prisoner, but on the law itself." It is Boston, not BURLINGAME, that has cause to blush to-day. [Cheers.] I do not envy Mr. APPLETON his seat. You remember WEBSTER painted WASHINGTON leaning one great arm on Massachusetts and the other on South Carolina. Methinks I see our merchant prince entering. One hand rests familiarly on the shoulder of Beacon street, the other on a cambric handkerchief, twice doubled to save the possibility of his touching the shoulders of Ann-street. [Laughter and applause.] What is his first act when seated—he, the representative of the fag-ends of a half dozen parties,—the broken meat of the political charity basket? He speaks the voice of Boston, the home of SAM ADAMS, in this glorious hour! What will it be? When SHERMAN is named for Speaker he says "no," while the heart of Boston says "yes." And what is his second and his act? To gather round his table DAVIS and MASON—men who gloried in the blow which exiled SUMNER from the Senate for four years, and made CARLESTON comfortable for his life—men who come for his wine and not for his wit,—and Boston, in his person, sinks to be their associate, no, their lackey. I affirm, he does not represent Boston. [Cheers.] Look at its Lincoln vote! I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober—from Ann-street cozened by old fogies to Ann-street under guidance of her native instincts. [Loud applause.] Mr. APPLETON represents neither the merchants of Boston nor its grog-shops—though his friends boast of having carried him by their aid. They are both too good for him.

But the Bell-Everett Party cannot say with FRANCIS I., at Pavia, when he addressed the first lady by position in the State, "Madam, we have lost all but honor," since the soreness of expected defeat led them to insult an invited guest, a lady, and that lady, like the mother of FRANCIS, the first by position in the State. [Loud applause.] Of the first Governor of Massachusetts, (unless we count ENDICOTT, and then call WINTHROP our *second* Governor,) the last historian writes: "The qualities that denote the gentleman were eminently his. Cordial and ready to every expression of respect and courtesy, he gave all their due, whether in great or little things." Good and bad qualities, they tell us, are inherited—pass down with the blood. To be sure, now and then they lie latent for one generation. Can ours be the generation of eclipse? It must be so, for surely the ignorance of good manners which offers an insult is trivial compared with the silence of those who know better than their lackeys, are as responsible for the act, and refuse acknowledgment or a protest. [Applause.]

Well, the battle is ended. What have we gained? Let us, ladies and gentlemen, who care nothing for men or for offices, whose only interest is justice and the great future of the Republic, look round and weigh the spoils.

Everybody speculates, the pulpit affirms, the merchant guesses, and the oracular Press lays down the chant guesses, and the oracular Press lays down the chant guesses, and the oracular Press lays down the law. Why should not the Lyceum be in the fashion? To begin, then, at home. For the first time within my memory, we have got a man for Governor of Massachusetts, a frank, true, whole-souled man. [Cheering.] That gain, alone, is worth all the labor. But the office is not the most important in the Commonwealth; only now and then it becomes commanding; in a sad Burns week, for instance, when Mr. WASHBURN was masquerading as Governor, and when, as EMERSON said, "if we had a man and not a cockade in the chair, something might be done;" or later, when the present Chief Magistrate pushed Judge LORING, on false pretences, from his stool. Such occasions remind us we have a Governor. But in common times the Chief-Justiceship is far more commanding—is the real Gibraltar of our State contests. JOHN A. ANDREW should have been Chief Justice. [Applause.] You remember they made the first WILLIAM PITT Earl of Chatham, and he went into eclipse in the House of Lords. Some one asked CHESTERFIELD what had become of PITT. "He has had a fall up stairs," was the answer. Gov. ANDREW or Judge ANDREW sounds equally well. But I like the right man in the right place. The Chief-Justiceship belongs to the party of progress. Their Sparta can point to many sons worthy of the place. SEWALL, HEAR, DANA, or we might have offered another laurel for the brow of our great Senator, were it only to show him that the profession he once honored still remembers her truant son. [Great applause.] The outgoing Administration which entailed that office on talents, however respectable, which be ong to the party of resistance, placed itself beside ARNOLD selling West Point to the British. Such an appointment was the Parthian arrow of a traitor and a snob.

Then we have LINCOLN for President—[applause]—a Whig—a revolutionary Whig—a free-loin-loving Whig—a Whig in the sense that JEFFERSON, HAMILTON and WASHINGTON were Whigs. How much is that worth? I said we had passed the Rubicon—CÆSAR crossed the Rubicon borne in the arms of a people trampled into poverty and chains by an oligarchy of slaveholders; but that oligarchy proved too strong even for CÆSAR and his legions. Judged by its immediate success, CÆSAR's life was a failure as much as JOHN BROWN's; the Empire rotted into the grave which Slavery digs for all its victims. What better right have we to hope? Let us examine. The Republican Party says now what Mr. SUMNER said in 1852, that it "knows no better aim, under the Constitution, than to bring back the Government" to where it stood in 1789. That is done; the echo of cannon from ocean shore to the Rocky Mountains proclaims it accomplished.

How much is such success worth? I suppose you will not claim that Mr. LINCOLN is any better than WASHINGTON. As only Abolition telescopes have dared to discover any spots on that sun, certainly, while Mr. EVERETT lives and the *Ledger* is printed, no one will presume to say there can be a better President than WASHINGTON. Indeed, Mr. SEWARD asks with supreme contempt of any man who undertakes to improve the Constitution, "Are you more just than WASHINGTON, wiser than HAMILTON, more humane than JEFFERSON?" Well, then, WASHINGTON, parading the very policy which Mr. LINCOLN proposes to follow, launched the ship of State on seas white with the fervor of the revolutionary love of liberty, and made shipwreck. Every Administration grew worse than its predecessor, and at last Slavery, having wound its slimy way to the top of the Capitol,

"Stands hissing at the nobler man below."

The whole argument of the canvass has been that the experiment of self-government under this Constitution, began by the best of men, has been a failure. "The country is wrecked; take us for pilots or you are lost"—has been the cry of the Republicans. Mr. SUMNER has drawn the sad picture so well and so often that I need not attempt it. Our Presidents took of the slave power—our army used to force Slavery on our own Territories and neighbor nations—free speech punished with death in one-half the Union and met with insult and starvation in the other—the Slave-trade reopened—and our most distinguished scholar telegraphing apologies when his son sits at school beside a colored boy, and explaining his own indiscreet freedom of speech as the sad result of anodynes—[applause]—surely Mr. SEWARD, seeing all this, was right in confessing, at Rochester, in 1858, "Thus far, our course has not been according to the humane hopes and expectations of our fathers." And in 1860, "Not over the face of the whole world is there to be found one Representative of our country who is not an apologist of the extension of Slavery." And again, in Kansas, a month ago,—"Our fathers thought Slavery would cease before now; but the people became demoralized; the war went back. *back.* BACK until 1854, until all guarantees of freedom in every part of the United States were abandoned * * and the flag of the United States was made the harbinger, not of Freedom, but of Human Bondage."

At Rochester, he went on to paint the picture of our national wreck so darkly that his own feelings lead him in conclusion to declare, that if the final battle goes against him, he will leave America, shake the dust off his feet, and find a "more congenial home—for where liberty dwells, there is my country."

But Mr. SEWARD closes that speech in hope—hope grounded on this, that the Republican Party has arisen. "It is a party of one idea; an idea that fills and expands all generous souls; the idea of equality—the equality of all men before human tribunals, as they are all equal before the Divine tribunal and laws."

That is his rainbow of hope. It is a noble idea—equality before the law—the mark which an old Greek declared two thousand years ago distinguished freedom from barbarism. Mark it, and let us question Mr. LINCOLN about it.

Do you believe, Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that the negro is your political and social equal, or ought to be? Not a bit of it.

Do you think he should sit on juries? Never.

Do you think he should vote? Certainly not.

Should he be considered a citizen? I tell you, frankly, no.

Do you think that when the Declaration of Independence says "all men are created equal," it intends the political equality of blacks and whites? No, sir.

If this "idea that fills all generous minds" be equality, surely Mr. LINCOLN's mind is as yet empty. If this is the only hope of our being able to achieve what our fathers failed to do—mount those Arab horses, Mr. SEWARD, and fly to the desert. But you can't fly with me, as the song goes; first, because, if we are defeated, I mean to die in the last ditch [applause]; and secondly, notwithstanding this emptiness of Mr. LINCOLN's mind, I think we shall yet succeed in making this a decent land to live in. [Cheers.] May I tell you why? Place yourselves at the door of the Chicago Convention. Do you see Mr. LINCOLN? He believes a negro may walk where he wishes, eat what he earns, read what he can, and associate with any other who is exactly of the same shade of black he is. That is all he can grant. Well, on the other side is Mr. SEWARD. He believes the negro should sit on juries, vote, be eligible to office—that's all. So much he thinks he can grant without hurting the Union.

Now raise your eyes up! In the blue sky above you will see Mr. GARRISON and JOHN BROWN! [Prolonged cheering.] They believe the negro has the same right to fight that a white man has—the same claim on us to fight for him; and as for the consequences to the Union, who cares? Liberty first and the Union afterwards is their motto. [Cheers.] Liberty first, and, as the Scotch say, "Let them take care who come ahind!"

That Convention selected LINCOLN for [their standard-bearer. Enough gain for once. "First the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear." Dr. WINSHIP began with a dumb-bell of ten pounds; after four years he used two hundred in each hand. The elephants, when crossing a river, send the smallest first. Don't mount those Arab steeds yet, Mr. SEWARD! "Wait a little longer." Who knows whether that *Liberator*, whose printing office Mayor OTIS could not find in 1835, may not be issued from the eastern room of the White House in 1873, and Mr. SEWARD himself, instead of saying that JOHN BROWN was "justly hung," may dare then to declaim, as CHARLES O'CONOR does now, in the Supreme Court at Albany—

"A man who knows that the law under which he lives violates the first principles of natural justice * * is bound to strive, by all honorable means, to break down and defeat that law. Among these honorable means is the right of armed resistance—the sacred right of revolution. * * * The laurel wreath of victory surrounds the name of WASHINGTON. Ill-success, defeat, overthrow and death, in an ignominious form, might have been his fate. Such was the fate of many who in this respect, perhaps were as pure and virtuous as he. We revere the name of EMMET; we revere the name of WALLACE, of every virtuous man who has perished in unsuccessful attempts to achieve the independence of his country."

And, therefore, if negro Slavery be a thing so unjust and so wicked as my friends and their associates esteem it, I must admit that we cannot consistently refuse the same tribute to the recent Abolition martyr, JOHN BROWN. He fell! So have many illustrious champions of justice. He failed! So did EMMET and so did WALLACE. His means were inadequate. So were theirs; the event proved it. He struggled, indeed, for the liberty of a distant people, who were not his kinsmen, who were not of his color, who had few claims upon his sympathy, and none upon his affections. That may be an argument against him with those who think that heroism and virtue should never be disinterested; but it has no real weight.

We have not been in the habit of withholding our meed of praise from KOSCIUSKO, PULASKI, DE KALB or LA FAYETTE, all of whom fought, and two of whom perished for us. We withheld not our tribute of admiration from LA FAYETTE when, in his old age, he visited our country. No one asserted that he should have stayed at home instead of coming in aid of a remote and distant people, and imperilling his life for their emancipation. Nor have we received him as the people's guest, and the whole American nation, from one end of our Republic to the other, bowed down in heartfelt homage to his virtue. How can my learned friends, with their avowed principles, withhold from JOHN BROWN the tribute of their admiration, or from his deeds the sanction of their approval?

That is the opinion of CHARLES O'CONOR, the head of the New-York Bar, the new-fledged orator of Democracy, and the counsel for VIRGINIA in the LEMMON case.

I expect to live to hear that sentence quoted in 1873, under the very dome of the Capitol, by some Senator anxious for a Presidential nomination! [Applause.] Do you doubt it? Why, it is not impossible that VIRGINIA herself, clothed and in her right mind, may yet beg of New-York the dust of JOHN BROWN for some mausoleum at Richmond, as repentant FLORENCE pleaded successfully to have the dust of that outlawed DANTE, whom a century before she ordered to be buried alive. [Great cheering.] You think me a fanatic, perhaps? Well, I have often thought so once or twice before. [Laughter.] May I tell you the reasons of the faith that is in me? It is not hung on President LINCOLN or any other President. I think little of the direct influence of Governments. I think, with GUIZOT, that "it is a gross delusion to believe in the sovereign power of political machinery." To hear some men talk of the Government, you would suppose that Congress was the law of gravitation and kept the planets in their places. Mr. WEBSTER sneered at the Anti-Slavery and kindred movements as "rub-a-dub agitations." Judge STORY plumes himself on our Government's abolishing the Slave-trade in 1808, as if in that it was not the servant of CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE, BENEZET and WOOLMAN.

I never take up a paper full of Congress squabbles, reported as if sunrise depended upon them, without thinking of that idle English nobleman at Florence, whose brother, coming to him from London, happening to mention the House of Commons, he languidly asked, "Ah! is that going still?" [Great merriment.] Did you ever see on Broadway—you may in Naples—a black figure grinding chocolate in the window? He seems to turn the wheel, but in truth, the wheel turns him. [Laughter.] Now, such is the President of the United States. He seems to govern, he only reigns. As Lord BROUGHAM said in a similar case—LINCOLN is in *place*, GARRISON in *power*. [Applause.] "Rub-a-dub agitation" forsooth! as if Mr. WEBSTER could have a Whig party or anything else in these reading days, without that agitation which calls into being and sustains the Press, which melt and moulds the popular will and heart. What would the *Tribune* be without the Anti Slavery movement? Let progressive men be mum and the *Tribune* would starve. We could better do without it, than it without us. The tale of pontifical quieting agitation, and let expecting progress, or even life, is like the present Shah of Persia (not one of whose subjects in fifty thousand can read, and not one in a hundred thousand can write,) exclaiming, when Sir GORE OUSELY told him of the huge revenue from the British Post-office, "I'll have a post-office to-morrow." [Loud applause.] You might as well have jury trials in Timbuctoo. [Laughter.] It is worse than making brick without straw; it is making bricks without clay.

Observe, I do not deprecate statesmanship. It requires great ability to found States and Governments, but only very common talent to carry them on. It took FULTON and WATT to create the steam engine, but a very ordinary man can engineer a train from Boston to Albany.

Some critics sneer at old histories for recording only what Government did. They should recollect how much, in old times, Governments covered the whole field of human life—trade, letters, religion and industry. The annals of a dynasty were then, to a great extent, the history of the times. We call for different histories because the times have so much changed. At present it is not cabinets, but art, science, literature, opinion, fashion and trade that mould national character and purpose. These the London *Times* confessed, a dozen years ago, were infinitely more than statutes or parties. The late canvass was won by a dozen LINCOLNS. The agitation was yeomanly service to liberty. It educated the people. One such canvass makes amends for the cowardice of our scholars, and consoles us under the [illegible] of Harvard College. [Laughter and applause.]

Civilization dwarfs political machinery. Without doubt, the age of FOX and PITT was one in which the prejudices of Courts and the machinery of Cabinets had large sway. But how absurd to say even of PITT and FOX that they shaped the fate of England! The inventions of WATT and ARKWRIGHT set free millions of men for the ranks of WELLINGTON; the wealth they created clothed and fed those hosts; the trade they established necessitated the war, if it was at all or ever necessary. Berlin and Milan decrees would have smothered every man in England. The very goods they manufactured, shut out from the Continent, would have crowded the inhabitants off their little island. It was land monopoly that declared war with France, and trade fought the battle. NAPOLEON was struck down by no eloquence of the House of Commons, by no sword of WELLINGTON. He was crushed and ground to powder in the steam-engines of JAMES WATT.

COBDEN and O'CONNELL, out of the House of Commons, were giants; in it, dwarfs. Sir ROBERT PEEL the cotton spinner, was as much a power as Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Prime-Minister. We went to store at the Lord Chancellor, not for his seals and velvet bag, but because he was HARRY BROUGHAM of the *Edinburgh Review*. ROWLAND HILL and ADAM SMITH—GRANVILLE SHARPE and *Pilgrim's Progress*—the London *Times* and the Stock Exchange—outweigh a century of Cannings and Palmerstons, Gladstones, Liverpools, and Earls of Grey.

By the side of the New-England Primer, LYMAN BEECHER and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the New-York *Tribune* and *Herald*, all our thirteen Presidents kick the beam. The pulpit and the steamboat are of infinitely more moment than the Constitution. The South owes the existence of Slavery to-day to the cunning of a Connecticut Yankee, ELI WHITNEY; and FULTON did more to perpetuate the Union than a Senate Chamber of Websters. I will not say that Mr. BANKS, at the head of the Illinois Railway, (if he ever gets there,) will be a more influential man than while Governor of this State, but I will say that the founders and Presidents of our railways are a much more influential body than the Senate of the Union.

Still, though I think little of political machinery, I value the success of the Republican Party; not so much as an instrument, but as a milestone. It shows how far we have got. Let me explain. [Laughter.] You know geologists tell us that away back there, before Moses, [laughter,] the earth hung a lurid mass of granite, hot, floating in thick carbonic acid gas for an atmosphere—poison—thick gas. Gradually the granite and choke-damp, as miners call it, united and made limestone; then more choke-damp was absorbed, and sandstone came; more still, and coal appeared. By this time the air had parted with all its poison, and was pure enough to breathe. Then came man! Just such has been our progress. Our Government hung a lurid, floating mass in the poisonous atmosphere of New-York *Observers* and *Heralds*, Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, Pro-Slavery pulpits, Union meetings, Calhouns, Everetts, Websters and Hallets, slave-hunters, Curtises. The chemical process began. They were partially absorbed. We had Whig parties, anti-Texas meetings and Free-Soil factions. The change went on, and finally we have a party that dares to say Slavery is a sin—in *some* places! The air begins to grow almost pure enough to breathe. [Applause.]

Scientific men think that electricity did much to hasten the coming of limestone and coal, and the disappearance of poison gas. In our case, too, electricity—by which I mean the Garrison party—[loud laughter and applause]—flashing through and through and all over the lazy heavens, quickened our change also. But the growth will be a great deal quicker in time to come. [Loud applause.] One great evil of politics, one that almost outweighs the help it indirectly gives to education, is the chains it puts on able men. Those chains are much loosened now. Listen to Mr. SEWARD on the prairies. Notice how free and eloquent he has been since the Chicago Convention. And this change is not due to age. You know, I am apt to say, among other important things, that you can always get the truth from an American statesman after he has turned seventy, or given up all hope of the Presidency. [Applause.] I should like a law that one-third of our able men should be ineligible to that office, then every third man would tell us the truth. The last ten years of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were the frankest of his life. In them he poured out before the people the treason and the indignation which formerly he had only written in his diary. And the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY has told us more truth since he was eighty than he ever did before. [Applause.] They tell us that until this year they have not been able to survey Mount Washington; its iron centre warped the compass. Just so with our statesmen before they reach seventy, their survey of State is ever false. That great central magnet at Washington deranges all their instruments.

Let me take the speeches of Mr. SEWARD as an illustration of American statesmen. I take him because he is a live man, and a worthy sample. [Applause.] I agree with the doctor's rule—*medicamenta non agunt in cadaver*—("dead men's bodies are no test to drugs.") But he is a fair test—a real live statesman; not one of those petty politicians who hang on agitation for what they can pick up, as I have seen birds in Summer watch round a horse's feet for the insects his tread disturbed. No, he is a statesman.

In 1848, at Cleveland, Mr. SEWARD said: "We of New-York are guilty of slavery still by withholding the right of suffrage from the race we have emancipated. You of Ohio are guilty in the same way by a system of black laws still more anti-theoretic and longer known. * * It is written in the Constitution of the United States, *in violation of the Divine law*, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave who takes refuge at our firesides from his relentless pursuers."

Mark the confession; the Constitution he stands sworn to support *violates the Divine law*. Does he advise his hearers to obey it? Oh, no. He goes on: "Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you would your paternal gods." This is one of his methods of "an effective agitation on Slavery." That sounds well. No twaddle about non-extension. No wonder Senator MASON summoned such a bloody fanatic before the Harper's Ferry Committee!

Well, in the Senate, in 1850, he declares that "the law of nature, written in the hearts and consciences of freemen, repudiates the fugitive slave clause;" that "we cannot be either true Christians or true freemen if we impose on another the chain that we defy all human power to fasten on ourselves;" and he "thinks it wrong to hold men in bondage, at any time, and under any circumstances." But yet, at the same time, having counseled Ohio to resist the slave clause, and denounced it as "a compact no Christian nation would ever make," he goes on to pledge himself to use only "constitutional and peaceful means" to resist Slavery, all about the paternal Gods to the contrary notwithstanding! You need not summon him, Mr. MASON! He won't do any harm! In 1854, just after Harper's Ferry, he tells the South, that if their sovereignty is assailed, within or without, no matter on what pretext, or who the foe, he would defend it as he would his own! You see, peaceful measures *against* Slavery: guns and bayonets *for* it!

Do these words mean that? Oh, no! Go with me to Madison, in September, and stand before that beautiful capital between the three lakes, and you will hear these same lips saying: "When the numbskull of human beings makes an effort to lift himself to a higher liberty, if the United States orders me to lift a finger against him, I will throw office, ambition, birth-place, to the winds. Whoever wishes to take the wings of the morning, and fly for greater liberty, he shall have every aid I can give him." [Loud cheers.]

It is good! It sounds like Kossuth! Now, then, we understand him fully. He will never help a slaveholder, and believes all races equal. Not quite. He is in favor of complete equality, social and all? Is the country as open to the black man as the white? Oh, no! In February last he declared that the man who said so libeled the Republican Party. And at St. Paul, in September, he bade them remember this was the country of the white man! and lets them understand that the Republican Party opposes *extension* of Slavery only. In 1850, he declared "this violation of the Divine Law," which he calls "the Constitution," this "compact which no Christian State would ever make," and no Christian man could ever obey—"the only just and equal Government that ever existed! no other Government ever could be so wise, just, free and equal!" And he affirms no time or change could ever produce one more beneficent! Last Friday, in New-York, he said that whoever doubts that this Constitution (this "violation of the Divine law") will "last forever, has no faith in reason, no faith in justice, no faith in truth, no faith in virtue." If this be true, then "violations of the Divine law seem about as criminal as the Divine law itself;" and the Italian who prayed "Good Lord, good Devil," was a sensible man, and was only laying a very prudent and necessary anchor to the windward! [Laughter and applause.]

At Washington, in February, he thought JOHN BROWN "was misguided and desperate," and "justly hung." He talks of "social horrors" and "disunion," and irons his face out to portentous length and sadness. [Laughter.] But at Chicago, in September, JOHN BROWN, he says, "was the only one man (when the Missouri Compromise was repealed) who hoped against the prevailing demoralization, and cheered and sustained me (Mr. SEWARD) through it!" And at St. Paul, he snaps his fingers at disunion, and, amid shouts of derisive laughter, cries out, "Who's afraid?"

They exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in 1851, a Damascus blade, so flexible that it could be placed in a sheath, coiled like a snake. Something like it seems Mr. SEWARD's conscience, only the blade boasted it could *bend*—SEWARD, after coiling in and out, insists on our believing he never bent a whit!

But hear him now, since the nomination at Chicago! See the lion toss his free limbs on the prairies! Standing in Kansas, with the spirit of JOHN BROWN hovering over him, his name written on every hill-top, hear the old Governor proclaim, "All men shall have the ballot or none; all men shall have the bullet or none." Crossing into Missouri, he says, the principle that every man should own the soil he tills, and the head and hands he works with, "is going through, it is bound to go through;" when a by-stander said, "Not here," he retorted, "Yes, *here*. As it has gone through eighteen States of the Union, it shall go through the other fifteen. It is bound to go through all of the thirty three States of the Union, for the simple reason that it is going through the world." [Prolonged applause.]

That smacks of good old fashioned John Brown and Garrison Abolition.—not non-extension! I know Mr. EVERETT will deem such words very indiscreet. [Laughter.] I knew an old lady to whom a friend had given a nice silk umbrella. She had kept it standing in a corner twenty years, when one day her grandson seized it to go out. "You're not going to take that out in the wet," she exclaimed. "Never while I live!" That is just like Mr. EVERETT's free speech. [Laughter and applause.]

They say, if you stand on the prairie, of an August night at full moon, you can hear the corn grow, so quick are nature's processes out there. Ha! you hear by Gov. SEWARD that day, you might have heard him grow. [Loud applause.]

And as SEWARD grows so grow millions of others, and thus the world moves. "The sword," says VICTOR HUGO, "is but a hideous flash in the darkness—Right is an eternal ray." Wait! Be patient! In 1790, what Boston rebel boys felt, JAMES OTIS spoke, GEORGE WASHINGTON achieved, and EVERETT praises to-day. The same routine will go on. What fanatics feel, GARRISON prints, some future SEWARD will achieve; and at the safe distance of half a century, some saintly EVERETT will embalm in matchless panegyric. [Cheers.]

You see exactly what my hopes rest upon. Growth! The Republican Party have undertaken a problem, the solution of which will force them on to our position. Not Mr. SEWARD's "Union and Liberty," which he stole and poisoned from WEBSTER's "Liberty and Union." No; their motto will soon be "Liberty first"—a long pause—then "Union afterwards." [Applause and a solitary hiss.]

Why, I myself was under the railway at Rutland and Burlington, when the great fire broke out. Both companies could see the Englishman's ass how well their six-penny squirts and old pails could put out the fire. But it raged on, till one-quarter of the city was in ruins. "Mynheer LINDLEY, what shall we do?" cried the frightened Senators of Hamburg. "Let me blow up a couple of streets," he answered. "Never, never, never!" Another day of flames. "Mynheer LINDLEY, blow up the streets and welcome, only save us." "Too late," replied the engineer. "To do that, I must blow up the Senate House itself." They debated an hour, and then said, "Mynheer LINDLEY, save us in your own way." In one hour the Senate House was in ruins, and the fire ceased.

"Be quiet, Mr. GARRISON," said 1830. "Don't you see our six-penny Colonization Society and our old-fashioned pails of church resolves, nicely copied and laid away in vestries; see how we'll put out this fire of Slavery." But it burned on fiercer, fiercer. "What shall we do now?" asked startled Whiggery. "Keep the new States free—abolish Slavery in the Districts—shut the doors against Texas." "Too much," said Whiggery; "we are busy now making WEBSTER President, and proving that Mr. EVERETT never had an Anti Slavery idea." But the flames rose on. Republicanism proposes to blow up a street or two. No, no, nothing but to blow up the Senate House will do; and soon frightened Hamburg will cry: "Mynheer GARRISON, Mynheer GARRISON, save us on your own terms." [Loud applause.]

You perceive my hope of freedom rests on those rocks: 1st, mechanical progress. First, man walked, dug the earth with his hands, and ate what he could pick up; then he subdues the horse, invents the plough, and makes the water float him down stream; next come sails, wind-mills and water-power, then sewing machines lift women out of torture; steam marries the continents, and the telegraph flashes news like sunlight over the globe. Every step made hands worth less and brains worth more; and that is the death of Slavery. You can make apples grow one-half pippin and the other half russet. They say that the Romans could roast one half of a boar and boil the other side (laughter;) but I am sure you cannot make a nation with one half steamboats, sewing machines, and Bibles, and the other half slaves. [Cheers.] Then another rock of my hope is these Presidential canvasses—the saturnalia of American life—when slaves like SEWARD are unchained from the Senate House, as of old in Rome, and let loose on the prairies to fling all manner of insult on their masters. He may veil it all hereafter in dignified explanations, but the prairies give back an hundred-fold for all seed dropped there. [Applause.]

Then the ghost of JOHN BROWN makes Virginia quick to calculate the profit and loss of Slavery. Beside this, honest men, few, but the salt of the times, and school-houses and pulpits and now and then a stray Prince, who, looking down South, declines to venture among barbarous people; last, unlike St. Paul's case, they show him very little kindness. So, with trade, arts, letters, conscience fashion, now and then a college redeemed from Old Fogies, now and then a Saint, and now and then a Hero lent us by Heaven—we may come at last to be as wise as NAPOLEON, and believe "there is no power without justice;" we may grow to be as good Christians as CICERO, and hold that "baseness can never be expedient;" we may be as good Protestants as DE TOCQUEVILLE, and declare that "whoever loves Freedom for anything but freedom's self, is made to be a slave."

It is indeed cheering to notice the general tone of speaking in this canvass—the much nobler tone of Mr. SEWARD, for instance, in speaking of the Union on the prairies, than it used to be. I recollect a striking picture he drew in 1850 of the value of the Union, and every line was *dollars!* "Amplitude of territory," increase of population, "fields, workshops, ships, mines, the plow, loom, anvil, canals, railways, steamboats" and the "navy"—all earthborn. Now he cries, "Whoever says trade is the cement of the Union, libels the idea of American civilization." That is good! [Applause.]

The saddest thing in the Union meetings of last year was the consumptive presence, in all of them, of the clink of coin—the whistle of spindles, the dust of trade. You would have imagined it was an insurrection of peddlers against honest men. [Laughter.] Mr. EVERETT, at Faneuil Hall, when he sought for the value of the Union, could only bewail the loss of our "commercial intercourse," the certainty of "hostile tariffs," and danger to the "Navy!" And this is literally all the merits of the Union that he catalogues! No; I do him injustice. He does ask, in trepidation, in case of disunion, "Where, oh where will be the flag of the United States?" Well, I think the Historical Society better take it for their Museum. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. O'CONOR, too, who gave the key-note to the New York meeting. The only argument he has for the Union is his assurance that if we dissolve there'll be no more "marble store fronts" on Broadway, and no brown-stone palaces in the Fifth-avenue! Believe me, this is literally all he named, except one which Mr. EVERETT must have been under an anodyne to have forgotten, but which, perhaps, is better on the whole for Mr. O'CONOR, being an Irishman, to recollect—it is this: In case of dissolving, we shall no longer own the grave of WASHINGTON, which, Mr. EVERETT having paid for, the New-York peddling orator thinks it hard to lose! And so it strikes me!

But I must confess those pictures of the mere industrial value of the Union made me profoundly sad. I look, as beneath the skillful pencil trait after trait leap to glowing life, and ask at last, Is this all? Where are the nobler elements of national purpose and life? Is this the whole fruit of ages of toil, sacrifice and thought—these cunning fingers, the overflowing lap, labor vocal on every hillside, and commerce whitening every sea—all the power of one haughty, overbearing race? Is the zeal of the Puritan, the faith of the Quaker—a century of colonial health, and then this large civilization, does it result only in a workshop—logs melted in baths and perfumes, and men grim with toil? Raze out, then, the Eagle from our banner, and paint instead Niagara used as a cotton mill!

Oh no! not such the picture my glad heart sees when I look forward. Once plant deep in the nation's heart the love of right, let there grow out of it the firm purpose of duty and then from the higher plane of Christian manhood we can put aside on the right hand and the left these narrow, childish and mercenary considerations.

"Leave to the soft Campanian
His baths and his perfumes;
Leave to the sordid race of Tyre
Their dyeing vats and looms;
Leave to the sons of Carthage
The trade and the oar;
Leave to the Greek his marble nymphs
And scrolls of worldly lore."

but for us, the children of a purer civilization, the pioneers of a Christian future, it is for us to found a capitol whose corner-stone is justice, and whose top-stone is Liberty; within the sacred precincts of whose Holy of Holies dwelleth One who is no respecter of persons, but hath made of one blood all nations of the earth to serve Him. Crowding to the shelter of its arches I see old and young, learned and ignorant, rich and poor, foreign and native, Pagan, Christ

The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Interesting from Mr. Lincoln's Home---The Latest Cabinet.

THE QUESTION OF DISUNION.

A More Healthy Tone of Feeling in the South.

Doubts About the Secession of South Carolina.

DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER IN THE CABINET.

President Buchanan Thinks there will be No Secession During his Term.

TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Stampede of Southern Students in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9.

I find that Mr. LINCOLN is not insensible to any uneasiness in the minds of candid men, nor to any commercial or financial expression of disturbance in the country. If there be such still, he does, so far as at present advised, deem it unnecessary for him to make or authorize any public declaration. He thinks candid men need only examine his views already before the public.

Leading Republicans here are opposed to giving the secessionists any satisfaction as to what will be LINCOLN's course. They say: "What is the use of letting your enemy know what you will do when he attacks you? Why tell him, if he strikes you, where you are going to hit him? Why should LINCOLN put his enemies on their guard? Is it not better that the Secessionists should be in the dark as to how they will be treated?"

Mr. LINCOLN is still receiving all who choose to call at the Executive Room. The Sucker State is well represented. Honest farmers, sturdy ploughboys, eminent lawyers, judges, drovers—all are received cordially, and authorized to keep calling him Uncle ABE.

Mr. LINCOLN laughs good-naturedly at the various Cabinets made up for him by the newspapers. His attention was directed to-day to Mr. CURTIS NOYES' Wall-street speech, suggesting RIVES, BOTTS, BELL and WINTER DAVIS for Cabinet positions. He laughed, and said he thought that was enough for the South. He said that some were not content with giving him one name, but mentioned two or three for each office. He continues to receive applications for office from Southern men.

The following Cabinet was made up for him to-day by the Democracy of this place:

Secretary of State.....WM. H. SEWARD.
Secretary of War.....F. P. BLAIR, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy.....H. W. DAVIS.
Secretary of the Treasury.....JOHN SHERMAN.
Postmaster-General.....H. ETHERIDGE.
Attorney-General.....S. T. LOGAN.
Secretary of the Interior.....JOHN HICKMAN.
O. J.

Feeling at Washington—Meeting of the Cabinet—The Question of Secession Discussed—The President thinks there will be nothing done before the 4th of March.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, during which the present unfortunate State of affairs in the South was freely discussed. President BUCHANAN expressed himself as confident that South Carolina would leave the Confederacy, whether it be called nullification, secession or revolution. On this point all agreed, but the President did not believe that secession would actually occur during his term He anticipated that things will go on as they are until the fourth of March; but should the issue be precipitated before that time, he thinks it would be madness to attempt coercion, as the slightest collision would disrupt the whole country, and involve us in irretrievable ruin.

The hope was generally entertained by the Cabinet that the cool judgment of the best men of the South would prevent secession on the part of other States, unless some conflict should occur—Secretary COBB alone excusing the extreme position of South Carolina.

The message of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, was severely criticised, that portion suggesting a repeal of the penal laws being pronounced the ravings of a lunatic. The commercial policy recommended by him was approved, and pronounced by several members of the Cabinet to be the proper remedy for the evils complained of; but should South Carolina hasten matters and annul the resolutions adopting the Federal Constitution, she will be let alone by the present Administration.

No effort will be made at present to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Federal Judges. If South Carolina does not desire the Federal Courts, the President thinks no one should complain; and as the Collector at Charleston has *not* resigned, as rumored, there is no embarrassment felt here.

The whole number of Federal troops, from Maryland to Florida, is less than 1,000, 500 of whom are in the Artillery School of Fort Monroe—the rest being a few scattered Companies, three of them at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. Nearly the entire military force is employed at present West of the Mississippi River.

President BUCHANAN will act on the idea of the constitutional right of a State to secede, but at the same time will offer in his Annual Message an argument disapproving of it. On this point the Cabinet are divided.

Should peaceable secession not take place prior to the 4th of March, the opinion was expressed in the Cabinet to-day that a conflict would be certain, and a dissolution of the Union inevitable.

It is much regretted by all influential men here that Mr. LINCOLN did not come out with a conservative *pronunciamiento* when called on for a speech. His reference to previous speeches is regarded as unfavorable.

Gen. JOHNSON, having selected the Department of California in preference to that of Texas, has been assigned to that command, and Maj-Gen. TWIGGS to Texas. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

No apprehension exists in official quarters that any efforts will be made to seize the forts or other public property in the South, as no such movement would be tolerated by the authorities of the States in which they are located. The questions which now distract the people of that section being of great delicacy, nothing will be done by executive authority which would tend to exasperate the public mind against the General Government at this juncture, while, however, the President will perform his duty of duly enforcing the laws.

The resignation of the Federal officers at Charleston being contingent on the acceptance by the President, time will be allowed them to reconsider their action.

An erroneous report has prevailed that the President intends issuing a proclamation, but it will be remembered, that Gen. JACKSON did not pursue such a course until South Carolina had passed the nullifying ordinance.

The Cabinet to-day held their first meeting since the Presidential election, but no question in connection with Southern events required formal action.

The Feeling in Virginia—Disunion Discountenanced—One County in the Old Dominion for Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Southern Press continues to discuss the question of secession, *pro* and *con*. It will in the end amount to nothing but talk, if no aggressions are made on the rights of the South.

The news from South Carolina is viewed with indifference. If she wants to go out of the Union she can go peaceably. Virginia will not go with her, that is certain. Before she is out one year she will find what a great mistake she has made, and undoubtedly will fall into the traces again.

The Goldsboro, (N. C.,) *Tribune* proves itself to be a false prophet when it says: "We do not believe that this Union will endure three months. The announcement of the Republican victory of the North sounded to our ears like a death-knell of this United Confederacy."

The Raleigh, (N. C.,) *Press* is also an evil conjecturer. Hear what it says: "We repeat what we said a short time ago—there is no more hope for the Union as it has existed than there is for the dead and the lost." Its neighbor, the *Register*, is of a different opinion altogether, and vehemently opposes disunion under any circumstances.

The Richmond *Examiner* still continues to agitate for disunion. Does the *Examiner* wish to precipitate the South into scenes of bloodshed, carnage and revolution?

The Richmond *Whig* opposes secession and disunion; and agrees with the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which ventures to affirm that Louisiana will neither lead nor follow in any secession movement. She acknowledges a fealty to the Constitution, and regards her own honor too highly to favor extreme measures before they become the last alternative. In the words of the illustrious JACKSON, whose memory she reveres, "compared to disunion, all other evils yet experienced are light; because that brings with it an accumulation of all."

The Petersburg *Express* opposes disunion in the following strong language. I indorse every word of it, as every good citizen will:

"As long as this Union can be preserved with honor—as long as there is the faintest hope or chance or prospect of the present unhappy and fearful dissensions being appeased or moderated—It is the sacred duty of every citizen to do all in his power to effect that end. We are for the South. Part and parcel of her, our interests are identified with her interests, and her fortunes are our fortunes. There breathes not within her beautiful sunny borders a soul more devoted to her rights and welfare than ours. Yet at the same time we have such a veneration for the Union which our fathers handed down to us,—such a deep solicitude for the cause of free institutions, which must perish if the fabric in which they are enshrined in our land is broken up—that we cannot contemplate without emotions of horror the approach or imminence of a calamity so appalling."

Returns from little Tennessee give BRECKINRIDGE a gain of 3,500.

A letter to the *Whig*, to-day, states that the scattering returns from Hancock County (Va.) show that the county has gone for LINCOLN.

DOUGLAS' vote in Virginia will not exceed 12,000.

It is rumored that JOHN BELL will have a Cabinet office, and that Mr. BOTTS will be Secretary of State. Should Mr. LINCOLN make these appointments, he will do a great deal to harmonize the Southern antipathy to his rule, and at the same time allay sectional feelings. S.

The Feeling in Maryland and Elsewhere in the South—No Probability of Disunion—Calmness Returning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 9.

The feeling here to-day is feverish under the exciting advices from South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States, but confidence in the ultimate result continues strengthening. Stocks of all kinds declined, but mainly owing to moneyed operators taking advantage of the crisis to demand call loans. The money market is feverish, banks acting cautiously, and refusing large offerings from merchants and others. There is no real scarcity of capital, but capitalists are indisposed to let it out until public sentiment assumes a more settled basis, which is confidently anticipated when the first flush of disappointment subsides.

You can safely say that Maryland is uncompromisingly opposed to disunion. The Union feeling strengthens hourly in all parts of the State.

A dispatch from Columbia this afternoon informs me that the Senate has just passed a bill, with only one dissenting vote, providing for the calling of a State Convention to consider the subject of secession, and fixing the 8th of January as the day of electing members thereto, and the 16th of January for the Convention to assemble. It is generally believed that the House will demand an election, and the meeting of the Convention at an earlier day.

Extreme politicians continue much excited, and disposed towards absolute secession, but others counsel moderation and cautious action. The feeling in Charleston and other Southern cities is less violent—the people finding two sides to the question with influential parties.

The sentiment in New-Orleans is decidedly adverse to secession or a disturbance of the Federal compact, without a better pretext than the constitutional election of a President. The *Picayune* has a decided conservative article; also the *Bulletin* and other papers.

Prominent journals South generally advise patience, calmness and reasonable submission, rather than dangerous, inconsiderate haste. This is especially so throughout Virginia and most of North Carolina.

It is believed that South Carolina's disposition to postpone the question until January, indicates a conviction against precipitate action. Gentlemen from Washington, to-night, say that matters there are less excited. W.

The Feeling in Georgia—Formation of Companies of Minute Men—A Highly-Colored and Somewhat Amusing Dispatch.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The telegraph lines are down south of Augusta, and we have nothing, in consequence, from Milledgville.

Meetings are being held all over Georgia for forming Minute Men corps. A meeting has been called for Augusta to-morrow night. It will be managed by the most talented and conservative citizens, and decided measures, loooking to the secession of Georgia, will be adopted.

A highly exciting scene occurred in this city this afternoon. A Northern man, named THAYER, a homœopathic doctor and former resident, recently returned, was charged with uttering Abolition sentents. Thursday night he was ordered to leave the city. Refusing, he was waited on by a crowd this afternoon. The crowd, which increased to several hundred, was addressed by several citizens, some urging summary treatment, and others a milder course. While the crowd was engaged listening, THAYER was conveyed off to the rear of the hotel and escaped. The citizens aided his safety in consequence of the entreaties of THAYER'S wife and children. It is presumed he is off safe.

The feeling is gradually widening and deepening into hostility to the Yankees among all parties.

A Military Convention of the State will be held next Tuesday at Milledgeville.

Gov. BROWN'S special message has been approved. During its reading in the Legislature there was warm applause.

Delegations of South Carolinians are visiting Georgia. Sedate and conservative Georgians have mounted cockades. The South is in earnest, depend on it.

We have not a line from Charleston.

N. H. T. WALKER, Brevet-Lieutenant in the Army, who is reported to have resigned his commission, will be a candidate for Colonel of the Augusta Volunteer Battalion. The election will be held on Saturday night.

It is reliably reported that several hundred thousand Minute men are already enrolled South, and the enrollment continues.

There is much excitement in Charleston consequent upon orders to remove the arms deposited in the Citadel to Fort Moultsie—said removal being unauthorized by the Secretary of War. The arms will probably remain at the Citadel.

Reports are circulating in the South about the burning of the Astor House, *Tribune* office, and battles in New-York with the Republicans and Democrats.

LINCOLN was burnt in effigy in Florida near the Navy-yard, yesterday. The wildest extravagances are reported and measurably accredited.

Palmetto flags are floating from many streets in Charleston.

The *Key Stone State* steamer had to haul down the United States flag and put up the Palmetto flag before arrival at the port of Charleston. It is so reported here by the passengers.

It is reported here that cotton in a Boston steamer was unloaded in consequence of a determination of the people of Charleston not to allow cotton to go to Boston. Other kinds of extravagances and reports are afloat.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

How the Election of Mr. Lincoln is Received at the South.

IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says:

"The great national or *sectional*, battle has been fought, and although the official report of it has not been completed, there can be no manner of doubt that victory has perched upon the Black Republican banner. The issue has been disastrous to the Union cause; for the triumph of sectionalism has laid the foundation for all the mischiefs and ills to the country which were predicted and deprecated by WASHINGTON in his Farewell Address. It is a gloomy exercise of the mind to contemplate the new aspect of things, but the people must look at it and ponder it. It is time now for the wisest hands and most patriotic hearts in the land to enlist in the great work of adjusting matters in such a way as to save the Republic, if possible, from the almost certain perdition which stares it in the face. * * *

To drop metaphor—the people must now consider what their interest and welfare require them to do in a crisis big with the fate of the Republic. Statesmen and patriots must now come forward and take counsel together upon public affairs. This is no time for heartless politicians, and crazy fanatics, and infuriated declaimers to be permitted to have their way. *They* have been the men to precipitate the country into the sectional strife which has just culminated in the issue of life or death to our institutions, which now stares us in the face. To their inflammatory and detestable appeals to the popular passions is alone attributable the calamitous condition of the country.

Let the people then summon up their energies and grapple at once with the danger that is upon them. Let them with composure, firmness and dignity meet the trial which has befallen them. In moments of imminent peril, *coolness* and *self-possession* are the greatest of reliances. On the other hand, wild excitement and despair are sure leaders to destruction. At all events, they certainly make matters worse. Let these considerations be laid to heart, and let them be the guides of action.

The *Express* has the following paragraph elsewhere: "EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., of Hanover, the distinguished agriculturist and champion for Southern rights, passed through the city on Tuesday evening, *en route* for South Carolina. Mr. RUFFIN, it will be remembered, purchased a number of old JOHN BROWN'S pikes, last December, and presented one to each Governor of the Southern States. He is an ardent defender of the rights of the South, and his visit to South Carolina is looked upon as indicative of something connected with the present political furore."

The Alexandria *Gazette* of Thursday says: "The election of LINCOLN, as next President, has, at least, not taken the country by surprise. The result was expected as well as dreaded. It has long been seen that the organization of his friends in all the Northern and Northwestern States was so thorough as to give him the majority not only over any other party, but over all other parties combined. * * * *

The crisis is upon us, and we must *continue* to do our duty to our country! Rashness, recklessness and wildness are not now to be thought of, or countenanced. Wisdom, moderation and patriotism must now prevail, or the direst consequences may follow. Brawling demagogues must not be suffered to pervert the public judgment, or lead the people to their own destruction."

The old Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* is actively contending against the ultraists and their extreme measures, proposed in that section of the State. It meets them at every turn, and denounces their efforts to overturn the Government, or resort, at this time, to revolutionary proceedings.

Gov. LETCHER having refused to arm the Light Dragoons of Petersburgh, Va., with Colt's revolvers, as was anticipated, they have determined to arm themselves with carbines. On yesterday, four of the officers of the company waited upon the citizens to aid them in the purchase, and in less than two hours secured the sum of $1,450. The purchase will require some $1,600.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes on the 7th:

"I understand that a dispatch was received at the Executive Department of this State, to day, from South Carolina, announcing that the Palmetto State is no longer considered by her citizens a member of the Confederate Government. All the United States officers have resigned. This intelligence is said to have created considerable excitement here, and particularly among those who deem the election of LINCOLN just cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Great crowds have assembled around the bulletin boards of the various newspaper offices, to-day, and the intelligence has proved anything but welcome to the great body of our citizens. The election of LINCOLN is truly a national calamity. May God avert the storm which seems to be now impending."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

The sensation stories which the New-York *Herald* is publishing from Virginia and Washington, under flaming captions, such as "Virginia is Arming Herself," "Immense Excitement in Richmond," "Preparations for Secession and for Civil War," "Organization of Committees of Safety and Minute Men in Virginia and the South," may possibly astonish those Northern readers, if there are any such, who do not understand the "*Herald's* style," but they can astonish nobody as much as they do the people of Virginia. There is not the slightest foundation for a single one of these statements, except that a small county meeting on the seaboard adopted Ex-Gov. WISE'S resolutions in favor of the organization of Committees of Safety and of Minute Men. Saturday last, which one of the *Herald's* correspondents alleges was a day of terrific military and sectional excitement in this city, was the dullest and flattest day I have seen this year.

It was the last day of the annual Virginia Agricultural Fair, which had begun on the Monday previous, and which had drawn together by far the greatest crowd ever seen in Richmond upon that or any similar occasion. This vast assemblage, composed of the flower of our Virginia population—of our fair women and brave men—poured out day after day to the Fair grounds, excited by the bright skies and the beautiful and peaceful spectacle, and the interchanges of social courtesies and kindnesses, which none appreciate more highly than our Virginians, but *not* excited about political subjects, nor permitting even an apprehension of disunion to cloud the mirror of the universal gayety and happiness. Saturday was the breaking-up day, the city was deserted by the strangers, and instead of "immense excitement," there was that apathy and lassitude which always follows a period of extraordinary exhilaration and enjoyment.

As to the stories of "Virginia Arming Herself," "Batteries of Rifled Cannon about to arrive in Richmond," they has no other foundation than the steps which have been taken by the State authorities, in obedience to an act of the Legislature, passed last Winter, appropriating half a million for changes in the State armory, and providing for the better arming and defence of the State. This act was the product of the JOHN BROWN raid, and was adopted with the view of defending the State from such incursions in future. It had no connection whatever with the plans of disunion, in any shape or form. The act was passed long before the meeting of any of the Presidential Nominating Conventions, and the arms have been obtained from time to time, in pursuance of that act. If any rifled cannon are on their way to Richmond, of which I have no other knowledge than the *Herald's* statement, and if other arms have been contracted for, the explanation is that which I have given.

It is pretended by some of these sensation letter-writers that Gov. LETCHER, of this State, is preparing to put Virginia in a fighting position, in the event of LINCOLN'S election to the Presidency. There is not a word of truth in the assertion. The writer of this has known Gov. LETCHER well for the last twenty years, and has conversed with him lately on the absorbing topic of public interest. *He has no affiliation whatever with the Secessionists.* A good thing was said lately in a conversation of Gov. LETCHER with a Southern Governor, who was overflowing with fire and combativeness, on the subject of fugitive slaves. The Virginia Governor asked the Southern fire-eater if his State had suffered much from the running off of slaves to the North? "No," was the answer, "but we sympathise with *you*." "*I wish you would show your sympathy in some other manner*," Gov. LETCHER replied. How absurd to impute to such a man disunionism, or any policy looking towards it. He is one of the calmest and soundest minds in the State, belongs to a District where in none of the three parties can there be found a disunion man, and is himself a firm supporter of DOUGLAS.

The largest slaveholders in this State are at this moment the most conservative and Union men in it. That is a fact to which I challenge contradiction from any quarter. Nay more, *it is true of South Carolina.* I heard only a few days ago, from one of our most estimable and reliable Democratic citizens, that one of the wealthiest, probably *the* wealthiest and largest slaveholder in South Carolina, who is able to equip and arm at his own expense several regiments of soldiers, was solicited by Mr. RHETT to give his support to the secession cause. His reply was this: "Mr. RHETT, every one one knows that I began life here a poor man. I made all my money in the Union, bought all my negroes in the Union, raised all my cotton in the Union, sold it and got the proceeds of it in the Union, and I think the Union is good enough for me. *I desire to live and die in the Union, and I shall exhort my children to do the same.*" Mr. RHETT told this story himself to my informant. *And such is the general sentiment of the largest slaveholders in the South.* It is the sentiment of men who know their rights, and who consider it no more necessary to proclaim eternally their intention to defend their property than their intention to protect their lives, their wives, or children, if attacked by robbers and ruffians. When that attack comes, depend upon it, they will be heard from, but their "tongue" will be in "their swords."

I beg to mention a significant circumstance in connection with the wonderful stories of the *Herald's* correspondents about Minute-Men and organized rebellion in Virginia. A gentleman of this city, of the Yancey school, has caused a badge to be made like the cockade now worn in South Carolina, and this emblem of secession has been exposed for sale in one of our most conspicuous shop windows for a week past. During that week, in addition to the large population of our city, there has been an immense accession of strangers from all parts of Virginia, and in all that time, and with all that crowd, *only one of these secession cockades has been sold.* From these facts, your readers may judge what amount of reliance is to be placed in the flaming stories which the New-York *Herald* is daily publishing about vast excitement and preparations for military resistance in Virginia. The whole State is as calm as a Summer's morning, calm in its conscious strength and courage, and impregnable in its devotion to the Union.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE QUESTION OF CALLING A CONVENTION.

From the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

Mr. BUIST, of Charleston, called for the special order which had been made for 1 o'clock, viz.: So much of the Governor's message as relates to the call for a Convention, the reorganization of the Militia and defence of the State; also the resolutions in relation to the appropriation, made at the last session, of $100,000 for militia contingencies.

Mr. BUIST addressed the House, and spoke in substance as follows:

He said that the subjects embraced in the Message of his Excellency the Governor, and made the special order for this hour, as perhaps is well known to the members of the House who have examined the journal of proceedings, are the recommendations as to the call of a Convention of the people of the State, and the practical measures to be taken with regard to the defence of the State, and also the resolution of his friend and colleague from Charleston, (Mr. CUNNINGHAM.) He proposed to direct his attention alone to the subject of the Governor's Message. The matters therein referred to, he could well say, were such as required grave consideration. By directing attention, however, to that document, it would be seen that the recommendations of his Excellency were predicated upon a contingency, namely, the result of the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the untoward consummation of that great national contest, which is upon this day agitating our great country throughout its length and breadth. Inasmuch as such was the case, his own opinion was that it would be impolitic for the House to take any action upon the subject of the recommendations until the result became known; but if it be so, as we have every reason to expect and anticipate, that the consummation will be untoward, and that Mr. LINCOLN will receive a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, then he might be permitted to remark that it was his individual opinion that the time for action had come—and that action should be immediate, unqualified, effective and decisive. The reasons which influenced him in pronouncing this judgment it would be inappropriate at that time to set forth. He might, however, claim the attention of the House on some future occasion. The views which he had indicated were the result of a calm deliberation upon this question, and with a view of directing the attention of the House to it, and of affording an opportunity of disposing of the recommendations, he would propose the following order:

Ordered, That so much of the special order as relates to the call of a Convention of the people of the State, the reorganization of the Militia, and the defence of the State, as referred to in message number one, of his Excellency the Governor, be discharged, and that the said matters be made the special order for Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S resolution, authorizing the Governor to use the $100,000 appropriated at the last session for purposes of common defence, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBIA—SPEECH OF MR. BOYCE.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 6—P. M.

Hon. W. W. BOYCE was serenaded, this evening, by a large concourse of citizens, and replied in substance as follows:

I thank you for this manifestation of kindness, and attribute it to the deep interest which you take in the present condition of affairs; and, indeed, the condition of our country is such as to demand the earnest consideration of every lover of his country. In all human probability the nominee of the Black Republican Party is at this moment elected President of the United States.

From this fact arises the greatest question which we, the people of South Carolina, can possibly be called upon to decide—one which I hope we will consider and determine among ourselves in a spirit of fraternal kindness, with all due allowances for the opinions of all classes of our people, whatever their opinions may be. In my opinion *the South cannot submit to the election of Lincoln*, because he is the nominee of a sectional party—a party confined altogether to the Northern section of this Confederacy.

It was not into such a Union that our ancestors entered—it was not a Union of one section dominant over another, that WASHINGTON, MADISON, RUTLEDGE, and other great men entered, and if there is no other objection, this alone would be sufficient. Why stay in a Union where we are to be subjected to another section? This is not the only objection to this party. Besides being sectional, it is a party filled with animosity to the South and her institutions—it is a party which hates us and would delight in our ruin—a party which would rejoice to see the torch applied to our dwellings.

To such a party why should we submit? If we submit to this, we will submit to even greater evils. It is a party founded upon a system destructive to our whole social fabric, and which would reduce the beautiful South to a howling wilderness. Can we submit to such a party? In my opinion, we should not ask if that party hates us. I tell you, in proof of what I say, you can refer to their societies. Look to their Press, their public speakers, look to their sympathy expressed, not only by mobs and violence, but by Representative bodies, in their Courts of Justice, as evidence of this. There you find the John Brown feeling. The bells toll with all the pomp and circumstances of pageantry, as if a great martyr had suffered.

When we remember what BROWN intended, we understand their sympathy towards us. The question then is, what are we to do? In my opinion, the South ought not to submit. If you intend to resist, the way to resist in earnest is to act; the way to enact revolution is to stare it in the face. I think the only policy for us is to arm as soon as we receive authentic intelligence of the election of LINCOLN. It is for South Carolina, in the quickest manner and by the most direct means, to withdraw from this Union. Then we will not submit, whether the other Southern States will act with us or our enemies.

They cannot take sides with our enemies; they must take sides with us. When an ancient philosopher wished to inaugurate a great revolution, his motto was to dare! to dare! to dare! My idea, then, is that our policy is to dare, to dare!

Mr. BOYCE was followed by Gen. WM. E. MARTIN, Col. CUNNINGHAM, SIMPSON, RICHARDSON, and others, who contended that to submit to the election of LINCOLN is to consent to a lingering death.

IN MARYLAND.

THE SOUTH MUST REMAIN IN THE UNION.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 9.

The fact is now beyond peradventure. And an exclusively sectional candidate has been elected to the chief magistracy of the country. He is expected to take the reins of government, and rule with authority over the people of sovereign States who reject his principles and avowed policy as in direct conflict with their constitutional rights, their institutions, their interests, their equality in the general confederacy, their honor, dignity and self-respect.

In the very flush of such an offensive triumph as this, when in her perplexity the South is at a loss what to do for her own safety, she is taunted with the purpose of treason, and her citizens who talk of escaping from consequences which they believe threaten her integrity, are already branded as traitors by the minions of this newly fledged and unhallowed power. The treason is not with the South. In her Federal compact she was supposed to be secure in constitutional rights and the perfect equality of the States. But she is taught by bitter experience, under the exercise of a mere popular majority in one section of the Union, that she may be reduced and subjugated at will.

It is, in this extremity, her obvious duty to consider wisely, temperately and fearlessly, the crisis of the hour, and to act decidedly and harmoniously. The treachery which assails her is not of her provoking. She has meditated no wrong against the North; has devised no aggression and sanctified no crusade against her fellow-citizens. The North has originated, nursed, cherished, and finally invested with the power of Government, the hostile spirit of disloyalty to the Constitution. And the issue thus presented to the acceptance of the South, while it denies the right to escape from her avowed adversary, and stigmatizes such a purpose as treason, leaves her no alternative but submission.

Under all these circumstances, and which we are by no means disposed to consider in all their odiousness of character, the South needs the utmost measure of forbearance, and of such devotion to the Union as she has never in all her trials been required to exercise before, to govern and guide her in this emergency. The act of deliberate secession, and which has been ascribed to her as a thing of choice, will be, should the necessity ever occur, most repugnant to her. And it was to avert an apparent necessity which threatened her that the man, who, of all others, has been stigmatized as the embodiment of secession, has within the past month or two traversed the North, and made appeal after appeal to the reason, intelligence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens there; but, unfortunately, so far as the result is indicative, without avail.

We can but insist, therefore, at such a crisis as this, upon common decency in the treatment of States and people occupying so anomalous a position as the South must do, in the Union or out of it. In the Union she must remain for a time, at least, subject to a power she can neither recognize civilly, socially, nor politically. And in all that time, with an uncertain future before her, must live on the hope of her emancipation from the most odious thraldom that could be inflicted upon her. Out of the Union she could only exist burdened with regrets as an unwilling separatist, having chosen an undesirable political independence because her first choice has been rudely and offensively denied to her, with an equality of the rights and honors of Confederation.

IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN LETTING ITSELF DOWN GRADUALLY.

From the Constitution, Nov. 9.

We would suggest, in perfect good humor, to those of our city cotemporaries who are so troubled about our course, who lament with such touching sincerity our want of common sense, and fervently desire that we shall "cool off," that it is "love's labor lost."

We may be very treasonable, or very foolish, because we cannot entertain the opinion that Southern men are likely to accept Mr. LINCOLN'S election without murmur, complaint or remonstrance, yet we confess that we cannot do so, and we believe, further, that we are not singular in our opinion. It will be terrible to receive the ignominious punishment of traitors with which one of our neighbors threatens us, and it is lamentable to feel that another pities our folly and want of common sense. But we must bear both the future and present calamities, if there is no other escape than by abandoning the belief that Mr. LINCOLN'S election is fraught with extreme danger to the Republic.

We have no ambition to find favor in the sight of Mr. LINCOLN. We announce now our determination to earn his disfavor, and thus leave the field open to others who are less foolish and are endowed with more common sense than ourselves. If others have discovered the transcendent merits of Mr. LINCOLN within the last two days, and are convinced that his rule will be beneficent, just, and acceptable to the South, they have the perfect right to sing his praises and declare their convictions from every housetop. But let them not express their gratitude that they are so much better and wiser than their neighbors. We shall never dispute their title to the high places in the Lincoln synagogue, nor feel the least envy if they receive the highest rewards he can bestow.

Whoever charges us with recommending disunion states what he knows to be an infamous slander; and as we now solemnly assert that we shall never bid for Mr. LINCOLN'S patronage, there is no need for its repetition by those who seek to conciliate the President elect.

WHAT A SOUTHERN CONVENTION SHOULD DO.

From the States and Union, Nov. 9.

The Message of Gov. GIST to the Legislature of South Carolina, which we print elsewhere, is calculated to excite not only the people of the Palmetto State, but those of other States, North as well as South, from different causes. When the Executive of a sovereign State feels it his duty to write such a message, it must command attention. It is true that the continuously protesting position occupied by the State, the feelings of which it would appear Gov. GIST expresses, will detract somewhat in the minds of many from the importance of the document, and the position of South Carolina. Still we cannot overcome evils by underrating them.

It is needless for us to say that, in our opinion, Gov. GIST takes an unconstitutional view of the issue—hence his necessity for means outside of the Constitution to meet it. While insinuating an idea that his action is guided by the State-rights doctrine, he virtually does not recognize it; for, if he did, he would not fear the incoming of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or any other worse individual to the Presidential chair. To the firm State-rights believer and practical advocate, the Federal power has no danger and conveys no fear. It is the error of the Secessionists that they argue like inhabitants of provinces desirous to rebel against a recognized despotism, instead of citizens of free sovereign States, having and sharing equal rights in a Confederacy of equal States. The mode of protestations in which their leaders indulge does not partake of that temper which is the accompaniment of conscious equality. It is pitched in a key of rebuke or remonstrance, which, to one not used to the ebbs and flows of political resources, would indicate that the States represented by them were either above or beneath the others in the Confederacy—one of which is quite as absurd as the other.

The State-rights doctrine gives to every State its own destiny. Under such a faith, and in the practice of it, the State is as independent of Federal intrusion as a private family.

The Convention suggested by Gov. GIST ought not to be confined to the State of South Carolina. For the facilitation of peace and an expression of the whole opinion of the Southern States, we would like to see them meet together—as some such movement appears to be necessary. Let them come calmly together—let good, sound, mature men, representing their best interests and their dearest rights meet in council—as their fathers did when founding the Independence now so recklessly trifled with, and when almost all of the old thirteen were Slave States. Let them be actuated by a desire for the public welfare, and the same abnegation of self interest—let them meet as the representatives of living, breathing, and patriotic people; not as the mere representatives of themselves and their own views and own ends; and let them determine, like the noble men who entered the old State House of Philadelphia, on the night of the 3d of July, 1776—to come to an understanding, to yield their personal frenzies to the popular voice, as indicated by the will of the majority; and though they go into council with differing views and policies, to come out with a united faith, and an identity of purpose suitable for the defence and preservation of the identity of interests they represent.

Such a convention—if held in a spirit of wisdom—if convened not for the purpose of issuing inflammatory manifestoes and the display of pyrotechnic speeches, but to ponder on the best means of self-preservation instead of suicide—would, we firmly believe, result in a healthy consolidation of conservative opinion, such as would be a standing barrier in the way of all wild and treasonable projects in future.

SECESSION IN NEW-YORK.

Meeting of Southern Medical Students---Resolutions to Return Home Adopted.

Speeches by Mr. Clinton, of Mississippi, Dr. Marion Sims, Col. Dick, of Maryland, Gen. Bynum, of Tennessee, and Others.

In the papers of Friday morning, Nov. 9, a call appeared for the Southern Medical Students attending lectures in this City, to meet at the hall of the Medical College, on Fourteenth-street, to take action as to their course in remaining here or going home, since the result of the election of Tuesday. The Faculty, however, being unwilling that the hall should be used for political purposes, refused to open it for the meeting, and consequently the place of meeting was changed to the Democratic Head-quarters on Broadway, opposite Astor-Place.

The room was nearly filled with Southerners from nearly every State south of Mason & Dixon's line.

The hour of meeting was 8 o'clock, but it was half-past 8 before the house was called to order. The meeting was organized by appointing a Chairman; also four Secretaries, and a committee of three from among the students, on resolutions.

At this juncture it was announced that the Reporters of the *Herald* and *Express* would be allowed to remain, but that those of the other City papers were requested to withdraw.

Hon. Mr. CLINTON, of Mississippi, was then introduced to the meeting, who prefaced his remarks by saying that he would say nothing to them that he would not say to his brother or his only son. He stated that before last Tuesday he was a firm Union man, and that for three months he had been traveling through the North, at his own expense, striving to open the eyes of the people of the North, and to lead them to a right decision, but that since the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the highest office in the gift of the people he was for disunion, and the sooner the better. The Union at first contained but one free State, and twelve slave States, and the slave States had been yielding to the demands of the free States till they exposed themselves to ridicule by further concessions. He was ready to make sacrifice of his property, prospects, and even his wife and children for the sake of Southern honor. He closed by advising the young gentlemen immediately to return to their Southern homes, and withdraw their patronage from Northern institutions.

Previous to Mr. CLINTON'S speech, Mr. CHARLES W. ASHBY, of Culpepper Court-house, attempted to make a few remarks in favor of moderation and calmness, but was hissed, and finally only allowed to proceed upon his avowing himself a friend to the South and Southern institutions.

Dr. MARION SIMS, of this City, next was called for. He assured the gentlemen that he had a right to speak to them, as he was bound by the tenderest ties to nearly every Southern State. He did not wish to talk politics, but to address them a few words of tenderness. He counseled the students to remain here, as the opportunities for learning from actual observation were much greater than in any Southern city. They were surrounded by friends, not enemies. Most of the Medical Faculty were Southern men, or men with Southern preferences. He advised the young men to wait till their respective States seceded, and then be ready to go to their assistance.

Dr. SIMS was followed by Capt. St. CLAIR MORGAN of Nashville, Tenn. He said that till last Tuesday he was a Union man, and had organized, trained and commanded the body-guard of the Union candidate—JOHN BELL—but now he was for immediate disunion. Dr. SIMS had said that when any State *had* seceded, then it would be time for Southern students to leave. He held in his hand a telegraphic dispatch which he read:

Richmond, Friday, Nov. 9.
Southern students, welcome to Richmond. South Carolina has seceded.

He advised every Southern medical student to leave immediately for his home.

Col. DICK, of Maryland, was next introduced as "the man who gave BROOKS the cane to whip SUMNER with." He said the young men should not wait for their States to secede, but should go home and urge them to secede.

The Commitee on Resolutions then presented the following report:

Whereas, The people of the North, by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President and HANNIBAL HAMLIN as Vice-President of these United States, have signified their hostility to the South in thus elevating to office sectional candidates—

Resolved, 1. That we withdraw our patronage from Northern institutions.

2. That we leave immediately for our Southern homes.

3. That we thank the people of this City for the stand they have taken for the Union and the Constitution, and shall always remember them with gratitude.

There resolutions called forth remarks from various persons, after which Gen. BYNUM, of Chattenooga, Tenn., took the stand. He agreed with the gentlemen who had spoken, advising the students to go home, for since the Black Republicans, under the lead of SEWARD, GREELEY, CHASE and GIDDINGS, had made the decision they had at the late election, Southerners would expose themselves to ridicule were they to remain here.

Mr. CLINTON came forward to state that he was not a New-York Southerner, but a Mississippi Southerner, and as such he had given his advice to the young men.

One of the students attempted to indorse Dr. SIMS' views, but was hissed down by the rest.

Dr. SIMS offered as an amendment to the first and second resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we leave this City for our homes as soon as any State secedes."

A VOICE—"South Carolina, the little palmetto, has already seceded."

Mr. ASHBY called the attention of the audience to the fact that the dispatch was not dated in South Carolina, but in Richmond, Va., and that if South Carolina *had* seceded, it would be known in New-York as soon as in Richmond.

The question

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now that the people have finished President-making, it is probable that our publishers will devote themselves assiduously to the making of books. Little people seem to enjoy the favor of these latter gentlemen amazingly, and books are discovered for their benefit as plentifully as kind nurses are wont to scatter *bons-bons*. These little clear-paged volumes are as indicative of the coming of Christmas as are the first flakes of snow which begin to drift downward through the air. The APPLETONS have prepared for their delectation *New Fairy Stories, for My Grandchildren*, translated from the German of GEORGE KEIL by R. W. LANDER. Germans are always at home in Fairy Land. They can move their goods and chattels, pipes and philosophy, into the clouds at a moment's notice, and discourse with shadows and sunbeams as familiarly as with old acquaintances. It is safe to commend any fairy tale of German origin. Even though a thin haze of transcendentalism and misty irreligion may be discernible, it is powerless to fog a child's mind. Children generally get at the kernel of a fact, and reject the bitter husk, more readily than grown people. If you give them a sugar-coated pill they are sure to nibble off the sugar and discount the bitter balance of the globule. KEIL, however, deals only in moral fairies, and is perfectly unobjectionable. The same publishers give their young friends an opportunity of spending *Time with Maggie and Emma*, which book is edited by Miss MCINTOSH. The young ladies whom Miss MCINTOSH introduces to the world of jackets and short frocks are very pleasant indeed, and will probably become favorites. But the crowning blessing which the munificent APPLETONS vouchsafe to family circles is *The Young American's Picture Gallery*, containing five hundred wood-cuts of everything in and out of nature, including Gen. WASHINGTON on his celebrated white horse, the *Great Eastern*, Gen. PUTNAM and JULIUS CÆSAR. The illuminated picture on the cover, of a Cupid performing an aerial journey on a frog's back, would alone suffice to keep a baby's eyes open, and mouth correspondingly closed, for an entire week.

If the great little sisterhood and brotherhood of pinafores and pockets do not vote CLARK, MAYNARD & Co., a bushel of thanks for their bushel of beautifully bound books, entitled *Dickens' Little Folks*, they will be very derelict of their duty. The series consists of twelve volumes; *LittleNell*, from *Old Curiosity Shop*; *The Child-Wife*, from *David Copperfield*, and enough other of DICKEN'S exquisite child-creations to make up the dozen. The characters that have made busy old brokers stop in their money-counting to clear their eyes of tears, or brush a smile from the corners of their mouth, cannot fail to interest the head and heart of children of smaller growth.

Little by Little, or the Cruise of the Flyaway, as narrated by Oliver Optic, and published by PERKINS, BLAKEMAN & MASON, has an especial interest for the ears of those young gentlemen who long to go down upon the sea in great ships. The author, whose real name is WM. T. ADAMS, has "done this thing before," and is quite successful in his efforts to interest and amuse. Withal, he always builds his stories on a truthful base, and points them off with a moral. In this instance he takes his boy-hero through some very probable and instructive experiences, and builds him up, *little by little*, from sailing a skiff to the command of an ocean steamer. The moral is good.

Paul Blake, or the story of a boy's perils in the Islands of Corsica and Monte Christo, is a very readable book, written by ALFRED ELWES, and published by SHERMAN BROS. The title of the book explains the contents capitally. Its plot is interesting, and following the hero through the pages of the book in his wanderings and perils is so much easier than would be an actual journey to the islands of which we are told, that no one can be puzzled to make choice. Much information may be gleaned from *Paul Blake* in relation to a locality comparatively unknown.

The Young Hop-Pickers, by the late SARAH MARIA FRY, is a little book published by the American Tract Society. The scene of the story opens in a hop garden, and progresses in a hop garden, finally hopping over into another country. Tracts are distributed among the young hop-pickers, and the book, of course, ends with the conversion of everybody.

In *May Coverly*, published by J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, we have the trials of a young dressmaker, as the advertisement says, "An excellent book for the young."

Of religious books we have a better representation this Fall than of those of lighter character; *Methodism Successful and the Internal Causes of its Success*, by Rev. B. F. TEFFT, published by DERBY & JACKSON, is a history of Methodism from its first dawn to the present day, and an examination of the causes and forces which have tended to its development. By Methodists, at least, the book will be well received, though other denominations may object to it as being somewhat *ex parte* in its conclusions.

The Great Preparation, by Rev. JOHN CUMMING, published by RUDD & CARLETON, is a companion to *The Great Tribulation*, foreshadowed by the same author, and given to the public some time since. Rev. Dr. CUMMING is a transatlantic Miller, a clerical Yancey, predicting the speedy disruption, not of this Union alone, but of the whole great globe. In his introduction to the present volume, the Reverend Doctor makes allusion to the French Imperial Head in rather uncomplimentary terms;—while he does not believe with the author of *Armageddon*, or with FABOR, that NAPOLEON is the eighth and last Imperial head; or, with others, that he is the Anti-Christ of the last days, he says that it "does seem plain that he is inaugurating the 'Great Tribulation,' and is destined to inflict or bequeath no common complications on the European ten kingdoms." People entertain different opinions on different sides of the water. In our Metropolis, one would be very apt to designate the departed Japanese, or the present Aldermen, as approaching nearer to types of tribulation than the Emperor NAPOLEON. Whether the prophecies of Dr. CUMMING are destined to meet with a speedy fulfillment or not, however, preparation for the end of earth can never be ill-timed.

The *Life of Rev. Richard Knill, of St. Petersburgh*, edited by Rev. CHAS. M. BIRREL, of Liverpool, is printed by the American Tract Society. The labors of a very useful minister, in a foreign capital, are briefly told, and the biographer's task appears to be performed with fidelity.

The Benefit of Christ's Death comes to us from the hands of SHELDON & Co. This work, originally written in Latin by AONIO PALEARIO, a Reformer who was burned alive by the Inquisition in the middle of the sixteenth century, subsequently translated into French and published at Lyons, is now reprinted from an old English translation. So great was its popularity when first published, that 40,000 copies are said to have been sold in six years. It remains to be seen whether it will be as well appreciated in this latter day.

The custom of embalming the sweet singers of the land in blue and gold is becoming quite prevalent now-a-days, and CLARK, AUSTIN, MAYNARD & Co. confer this honor upon N. P. WILLIS and Mrs. FRANCES SARGANT OSGOOD, giving us charming little duodecimo editions of their poems. WILLIS has been so often criticized and recriticized—so much praised and so much abused—that there is really nothing new to be said about either himor his works.

It is quite certain that when disposed to touch the organ, he has produced some scriptural poems as fine as any in the language, and at a later day none more lightly than he have thrummed the spiritual guitar. And of Mrs. OSGOOD it is also too late to say anything. Her poetries have gone as widely through the land, and are as well known, as the voices of birds. There are few hearts, indeed, which have not echoed the notes which her graceful fingers invoke as they sweep the lyre, and there are none among us who are not proud to call her countrywoman. If the honors of blue and gold are not conferred on any less deserving, they will be rare little gems, indeed,—these ducats-cino volumes.

The Budget Closed, by JANE ANTHONY EAMES, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is, as the title indicates, the last of a series of similar works. Mrs. EAMES has previously favored us with *A Budget of Letters*, and *Another Budget*, and this she designs as the closing one. Although library shelves teem with books of travel, and every spot of interest on the continent has been so often described, that one can lay his finger upon it as he would on a tulip in his own garden, this book of Mrs. EAMES is by no means devoid of interest. It consists of familiar letters to a friend, telling, in a pleasant, chatty style, what the fair authoress saw in Constantinople, in Cassel, in Cologne, and a host of other places of note; how she voyaged up the Rhine and down the Rhine; what she experienced in Paris, and her views and impressions of European things generally.

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a beautiful edition of LOCKHART'S *Spanish Ballads*, on tinted paper, and with a portrait of the translator. It is, perhaps, hardly correct to call him a translator, as it is generally admitted that these ballads are bold and spirited paraphrases, rather than exact translations. Be this as it may, to LOCKHART the ghosts of poets are especially indebted. His edition of *Burns*, to our thinking, is the best ever published, and in his old Spanish ballads he exhumes and reburnishes some of the rarest gems of poetry extant. The ballads relating to the Cid are rich in historic interest, and pictures of Moorish superstitions and practices are to be gleaned from them that were to be vainly sought elsewhere.

THE SIX NIGHTCAP BOOKS.

NIGHTCAPS. BIG NIGHTCAP LETTERS.
NEW NIGHTCAPS. LITTLE NIGHTCAP LETTERS.
BABY NIGHTCAPS. FAIRY NIGHTCAPS.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY.

We have received three more of these famous juveniles, making six in all, to be sold in a box, or separately, if desired.

They are the most delightful books for little people we have ever read, running over with fun, and abounding with admirable precepts. In the story of the "Doctor," in the first of the series, there is an irresistible bit of comicality, which we heartily commend to the attention of *grown-up* children. The author's political affinities are here made laughingly apparent.

For the dainty, brilliant, exquisite *Fairy Nightcaps* we have no words to express our delight. It is one of the fairy books that will *live*; and the children now gathering round the Winter fire to listen to the lovely story will be sure next Summer to hunt in the hare-bells and morning-glories for these dear little American elfins, so graphic is the history of their life.

The *Baby Book* and *Little Nightcap Letters* will make "Aunt Fanny" a beloved name in every nursery. Indeed, all are admirable, but especially we commend the *Fairy Book*, from which we extract a pleasant bit of description. It is where the Fairy Slyboots saves little Minnie from the wasp, a task imposed on him as a penalty by the Fairy Queen:

"Alighting and thanking his friendly courser, Slyboots clambered up by the luxuriant rose-vine fastened against the cottage wall, and in a moment had dropped noiselessly into the room.

It was flooded with sweet clear moonlight. Clusters of roses were peeping in at the windows, but none were half so lovely as the little human rose-bud lying so quietly in her tiny white bed. She might have come out of Elfin land—she was so fair and sweet; her merry blue eyes closed, her little song-voice stilled, and a lovely flush on her soft cheek from the kissing of the warm and balmy wind, which danced in and out of its own sweet will.

Hovering over her—a malignant gleam in his eyes—was the wasp. Already was his body curved to inflict the mean and cruel sting upon the defenceless child, when, with a bound, Slyboots was upon him, cut him sharply with his sword, and then scampered out of the window and took refuge in a great rose, apologizing to the little fairy whose home it was. With his back against the rose-leaves, and his shield on guard, Slyboots waited for the fray.

Out came the wasp, breathing fire and fury; his usual snarling hum changed into a fiendish roar of rage. Then did begin a most tremendous battle! The fairy's blows fell thick and fast upon the horny head of his enemy, who vainly sought to sting him; but the trusty shield was never off duty. The wasp kept up a horrid din, as with maddening ferocity and desperation, he tried to find his foe, for he was now blinded with the blows. Panting with pain and roaring with rage, he flew round and round, returning each time with four-fold fury to the charge, till at last a well-directed stroke of the elfin's sword cleft his head asunder, and he fell prone to the earth with one prodigious kick of all his feet in the air together.

Down jumped Slyboots from the friendly rose, and making sure of the death of his enemy by sundry bangs and whacks with the flat of his sword, quickly made a stout rope of corn silk, and fastening it round the head of the wasp, began his joyful journey back to the fairy hollow."

The South Sea Whaling Trade.

An important statement relative to the Southern Whale Fishery appears in the evidence given by Mr. BLYTH, a London shipowner, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Merchant Shipping, the *Blue Book* of which inquiry was issued a day or two before the departure of the last mail *viâ* Cork. Mr. BLYTH was formerly in the South Sea whaling trade, but has relinquished it, and is now engaged in the Indian trade. The following is the statement referred to:

In 1820 there were 137 ships from England in the southern whale fishery, comprising 40,738 tons, navigated by 3,701 men, including 814 apprentices. At that time there was a protective duty of £26 12s. per ton on the oil, and of £95 per ton on the whalebone; and a bounty of £400 to £600 on certain ships was given by the Government for taking apprentices,—one or more for every 50 tons. In 1843 the protective duty was reduced on sperm oil to £15 15s. per ton, on whale oil to £6 6s. per ton, and on whalebone to 20 per cent. *ad valorum*. In 1849 these duties were wholly repealed, and in 1860 not a single ship is left, and nine of the shipowners are bankrupt or insolvent. In 1820 there were 110 American ships engaged in this fishery; in 1846 they had increased to 735, and in 1859 to 625. Between 1849 and 1860 Great Britain has paid for oils and whalebone imported from America, £3,774,640.

Mr. BLYTH adds, that Sir R. PEEL'S object in repealing the duties was to diminish the cost, while, on the contrary, the price of sperm oil is 12 per cent. higher, that of whale oil 23 per cent. higher, and that of whalebone 40 per cent. higher, since the repeal of the duties, than during the two years preceding their repeal. In a table delivered to the Committee by Mr. BLYTH, however, he values the articles at the same price for each of the last ten years. He was aware that there is no differential duty levied by the American Government in favor of oil brought into American ports in American vessels, and that consequently the increase of the sperm oil trade could not be due to the protective duties, the loss of which he represented to have been the ruin of the British whaling trade. Mr. LINDSAY asked, what advantage American shipowners have over British in this trade, when Mr. BLYTH replied, "Because they take a greater extent of it; they have better information for their people in it, and they are nearer the locality, and it is more their business." Mr. LINDSAY continued, "Then, in fact, the great increase of American shipping in that trade arises altogether from the fact that their situation is better, they are more skilled in it, and they follow it up with more perseverance than the British shipower." "Yes," was the reply, "they make more a business of it, and they can do it at a less expense than we can." The whole question seems to be embraced in these two queries of Mr. LINDSAY, and Mr. BLYTH'S replies to them.

—The case of young William Blue, now paying the penalty for passing counterfeit coin in a Western State, is a hard one. He is the son of a wealthy New-England farmer—graduated at an Eastern college, married a young lady of this City, went West, lost all his money by speculating in land, became reduced to want, was tempted and led into the commission of his first crime, for the doing of which he was arrested within twenty-four hours, tried within a month, and leaving his wife and three little ones with no money and few friends, has entered the State Prison, where for years he will mourn his folly and his fault.

—Mrs. Latham, wife of Senator Latham, and daughter of Dr. Birdsall, U. S. A., is journeying hitherward, overland from California, with her husband. She, though an invalid, has thus far enjoyed the trip exceedingly, experiencing but few inconveniences, and none but what sink into insignificance when compared to those to be met on the sea route.

CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Beautiful Weather—Progress of California Towards Civilization—Political Excitements—The Primes from the Sandwich Islands—The Almaden Case—Sporting and Theatrical Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

If I had not said it so often, I would say: "What a glorious morning, and what splendid weather!" There's no use in talking, California can get up some of the most magnificent mornings any country can produce. This is our Summer, the harsh northerly winds having ceased blowing, doing away with the dust that has been thrown in our eyes for three months past. The fact is, California is rapidly becoming a very delightful country to live in; things are settling down to a very substantial and respectable state of affairs, and we are becoming civilized and more like the Eastern cities. We have tailors, hatters and shoemakers that give credit, and when bills are presented, we tell them to call again. We begin to owe money, get in debt and don't pay, just like you more civilized people. In fact, we are fast becoming similar in our views and ideas on the question of debt; that is, think it all nonsense to settle up as long as it can be avoided, and shall soon add to our coat of arms the motto, "Base is the slave who pays." We begin to wear out our old clothes and black our own boots, smoke meerschaums for economy, go around the block to save a dollar on a purchase, take small change, and no longer scorn the omnibus tickets. We begin to do little mean things just like other people. Some few ladies have been known to fix up their old bonnets; and there is a melancholy instance, which I now place on record, of the wife of a friend of mine having declined buying a stunning silk at AUSTIN'S, that another lady friend recommended, on the ground of "Couldn't afford it." Our prestige is gone. No longer will returned Californians be expected to pay $5 cab hire from the steamer to the Metropolitan, when the fare proper is but a dollar. We have come down to a calculating basis, and begin to look sharp after the dollars. We don't buy peace and quietness from organ-grinders by throwing two-fifty pieces, and we no longer pay ladies from Ireland $50 a month to wash dishes in silk dresses and snub their mistresses. "Things is workin'," and appearances generally indicate a healthy state of affairs in this country at no distant day.

Just about these days we are suffering under a fearful prospect of political ruin. Your correspondent has heretofore been a non-combatant, and has been waiting some years for a good man to be nominated for something, that he might cast his maiden vote for him. A friend much given to politics and brandy and water, read me a long lecture upon my neglect of duty as a good citizen in not joining the body politic, and wound up by fearfully conjuring me to vote for Scroggins. I set to work to investigate the matter, and before I had given one day to it, found that no matter what banner I fought under, I was bound to be thrashed out. A Republican assured me that there would be no more show for the Breckinridgers than a feline in what-do-you-call-it without her scratching apparatus. A Breckinridger told me DOUGLAS was "nowhere," and a Douglas man mentioned privately that the Republicans and Breckinridgers had taken passage for Salt River. I am still on the fence. Night and day we have processions, illuminatians, speeches—thank fortune it's most over. I have been called upon by committees innumerable from every part, and requested to subscribe a hundred dollars for the cause; in every instance have been tendered a fat berth in the Custom-house, Post-office, or some other Federal Institution where the work was light and the pay heavy. I offered in each case to subscribe the required sum, payable from my first month's salary, when I got the place, but somehow the credit system don't seem to meet with favor in politics. I have promised to join the strongest party just as soon as I know which it is, and in so doing consider that I am doing my duty to my country and myself—self first, country any time when it is convenient.

We see by the papers that you have been entertaining a live Prince, and showing him the great country that he don't rule over, parading fat cattle and children for his inspection. No doubt he will return firmly impressed with the idea that the John Bulls and the Pope's Bulls are not a circumstance to the Yankee Bulls, which he had better not take by the horns. We are not behind hand either in bulls or Princes, having on exhibition here, at the Agricultural Fair, plenty of the former and one of the latter. Prince KAMEHAMEHA, from Honolulu, is here paying us a visit, having arrived a week or two since in his yacht *viâ* Victoria. The Prince is a splendid specimen of humanity, a little off color, it is true, but nevertheless a very handsome man, being over six feet high, and finely formed. He has been about the country sight-seeing in a plain way, and dispenses with all the flummery of receptions, &c. I saw him the other day flattening his nose against a window, looking at some painting in a picture frame shop, and stop at a fruit stand and invest a dime in a big red apple, and offered to stand treat for a supply for his two aids, who did not seem disposed to partake. He wandered about town, ate, drank and slept just like an ordinary mortal, in plain clothes, and at the hotel never once called for roast baby or missionary steak. He sails for Honolulu to-morrow.

The clipper-ship *Storm King* sailed yesterday for Hong Kong with an assorted cargo. She had a lot of horses and live Chinamen on deck, ditto in the cabin, ditto in the steerage, and a hundred or so defunct Celestials in the hold, besides grain and other vegetables. It is an established fashion among the Chinese that die here to go home to be buried. Hundreds come here under the Cooley system, being hired in China by wealthy Chinese Companies, who give bonds to return them within such a time, and they do so, and it don't seem to make any difference whether they are dead or alive; they are bound to return them to their friends alive or pickled, as the case may be, and if they choose to die it is the Cooley's fault, not theirs—they serve to make up the number all the same.

The great Almaden case is in course of trial. Mr. PEACHY, the leading counsel for the claimants against the United States, commenced his argument on Monday last, and thinks he can close in a day or two, when he will be followed by Mr. BENJAMIN and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and Mr. RANDOLPH will reply for the Government,—Judge MCALLISTER and Judge HOFFMAN on the bench, very grave and seemingly very tired of the case. Yesterday being the last day of the Fair, Judge MCALLISTER moved an adjournment, as the Court wanted to go out to the Fair Grounds and see the bulls. The Court-room is crowded to excess daily by the the legal fraternity and those interested in hearing the arguments in a case of such magnitude—millions of dollars being at stake. The expenses are enormous, the claimants having already expended over $150,000 in procuring testimony, paying counsel, &c., and it will probably cost them $50,000 more, with but a faint chance of winning the case, in my humble opinion.

The California Steam Navigation Company are likely to have opposition again on the river, as a large steamboat is being built by somebody, with a view, I presume, to extorting black mail from the Company, which is already paying fifty or sixty thousand dollars a month in subsidies, which seems very foolish; but it is the best plan after all, and results more favorably to the Company than to attempt to run off any opposition boats. The stock fell from 34½ to 29 in one day, when it was announced that there would be no more dividends paid just at present, as the Company intend to strengthen themselves to be well prepared for the coming contest. They can make an opposition boat a very profitless institution if they try. I think the concern the best managed Company ever known *anywhere*,—the three or four gentlemen at its head are capable of ruling all Europe.

The new steamer *John B. Wright*, built to run either on the river or outside, concluded to accept a reasonable remuneration and not go on the river, but they have put their boat on the coast route between San Francisco and San Pedro and San Diego, in opposition to the *Senator*, now owned by S. J. HENSLEY, Esq. The California Steam Navigation Company having sold the *Senator*, *Brother Jonathan* and *Pacific* to Col. H., confine their business now to inland navigation exclusively. We have the *Columbia*, *Panama* and *Cortes* running on the Oregon coast, as usual, it being the Pacific Mail Company's line.

The best time on record, by double team, was made on the Pioneer Course last week, during the Fair, by *Glencoe Chief* and *Jim Barton*, to wagon, the last heat having been trotted in 2:40½. The horses had never been driven together six times. When you beat that we will try again.

There is to be a grand gala day at the Pioneer Course to-morrow, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums—the proceeds for entrance to the track is to be divided equally between the Protestant and the Catholic Asylums. The fastest nags are entered, and there will be some half-dozen races—between *Jim Barton*, *Glencoe Chief*, *Rattler*, *Shot*, *Daniel Webster*, *Pacific* and *Young America*—the three latter being pacers, capable of doing the mile close to 2:20. All the ladies are going as a matter of duty entirely—it is not for a moment to be supposed they would go under any other circumstances. It is to be a genteel affair—the parties owning the horses to drive. So say the bills—but the subscriber happens to own one of those nags, acquired on a slow note with horse-collaterals, "and if the court knows herself, and she think she do," you won't hear of your correspondent's risking his precious bones in one of those spider-web sulkies, that a chap must be lifted into, and take his chances of being shot out of with a velocity equal to a Congreve rocket, to bring up on his thinking appairatus on the sharpest picket of a fence a mile in circumference.

I remember taking a ride once with CHARLEY ROBINSON, who has a Horse Factory and Renovating Asylum for antediluvian nags out back of Poughkeepsie, where he takes a green three-year old Vermonter, fresh from the plow, and in three months brings him out in a shape that causes the animal to lose his own identity and render an introduction to himself necessary—and by the same token brings the nag down to New-York and sells him to HORACE JONES for a thousand dollars. I visited CHARLEY'S establishment once upon a time, in company with a friend of mine that lives opposite the Metropolitan, who knows hoss and hoss-talk better than any man in New-York. CHARLEY hitched up a streak-of-lightning and a telegraphic message together, into a light wagon with two seats, and we started to do ten miles and catch the train due at Poughkeepsie in about 30 minutes. We started with a jerk that nearly dislocated my neck, and all I could see from that moment was a confused mass of trees, rail-fences and cows, all going the other way, as if the what's-his-name had kicked them on end. The dirt flew, and a shower of mud, gravel, small boulders, bits of plank-road, &c., filled the air, and our mouths, every time we opened them to holler whoa! I held on to the seat, and my hoss-friend held on to CHARLEY'S coat-tail, until we brought up with a sudden jerk at the platform, just as the cars were moving. We scrambled about, and finding a vacant car, began to repair damages. I removed a large patch of mud from nose, and a pound or two of gravel from my pockets, and felt grateful that I was sound and not distributed on the road, as I certainly expected to be. My friend, the horse Solomon, didn't say much, but when I asked him how he liked that ride, he shook his head and remarked, I am afraid I could not conscientiously recommend CHARLEY as being what you might term a remarkably quiet driver.

The camels that were to have been sold on the last day of the Fair were withdrawn in consequence of a slight difference of opinion between the owner and the public—the difference being just $800 per camel, $400 being offered and $1,200 asked. There are 13 of these camels that were imported from Tartary this Summer by Mr. OTTO ESCHE, a merchant doing business at the mouth of the Amoor River. The very smart man that edits the Los Angeles *Star* has announced to the world that camels are a failure—as one of the animals belonging to the Government at that place, having been dispatched across the desert, died from exhaustion. The Editor says, and it seems to give him intense satisfaction, that such was the case, and he announces it with as much glee as he would the name of a new subscriber. The camel died from some cause, and died on the desert, where no respectable camel ought to have died. They may have, by way of experiment, deprived him of sustenance for a couple of weeks previous—still, being a camel, it was his business to take it as he could catch it, and if he could get nothing to eat, he should have imagined he had plenty and gone on about his business, and not brought disgrace upon his kind in the manner he did.

In the way of theatricals, we have been treated the last week to the legitimate, with that popular and ever welcome actress, JULIA DEANE HAYNE. She was warmly greeted on her appearance, after an absence of three years. Time seems to have dealt gently with her, and she is still a very pretty and attractive woman. She is now playing an engagement at Maguire's Opera-house to large and appreciative audiences. With this single exception we are starless just now, all the great lights having departed, leaving us in despair—the most pathetic leave-taking being that of Professor ANDERSON, the Wizard of the North, as he calls himself. The Professor persisted in laboring under two great hallucinations, one being that he was the greatest man of the age, and the other that we were sorry to part with him, and he writes us five solid columns of comfort and consolation in the *Herald*, which brought tears to the eyes of the—compositors who set it up. The Professor insisted that his leaving was a great affliction to the community; possibly, it may have been; but, if so, we should command the admiration of mankind for the philosophical and heroical manner in which we have borne his loss.

Miss DAVENPORT was married two days since to Col. LANDER, of Wagon-road notoriety. The happy couple went off immediately on a slight wagon-road expedition to the Crystal Springs, to pass the honey-moon, about twenty-five miles from here. She will probably leave the stage, or has left, for good.

In the Operatic way we have nothing new to mention. The Company headed by SQUIRES and Madam ESCOTT having been vibrating about among the provincial villages of Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, trying to cultivate a taste for the Fine Arts in the benighted communities of those primitive abiding-places. I don't know how the company succeed in that respect, and have grave doubts, but financially and pecuniarily speaking, I believe they did a good business. Madam ESCOTT is a very great favorite with us, and extremely popular. Her only misfortune is, in not having been born in Italy instead of Vermont. Not that those who appreciate music in any shape, and from any source, would be influenced, but there is a set of "would-be's," semi-civilized, vulgar people who imagine a thing must be Foreign to be good, especially in Opera. Still the Opera-going public in this city, I think, fully appreciate both SQUIRES and Madame ESCOTT. I have never seen their "Trovatore" excelled. Not even on the boards of the "Academy of Music."

As an actress, Madam ESCOTT is far ahead of any of the Prima Donnas I have yet had the good fortune to see, and she would doubtless make her mark in Tragedy. Her *Lucrezia Borgia* is splendid, and never fails to draw a full house. Madam ESCOTT is what we might term a home production, and the same may be said of SQUIRES, and they are certainly deserving of great credit for their perseverance, energy and the study necessary to surmount the difficulties of a thorough musical education.

They have sung at the Opera House here through two successful seasons, and never once to a thin house. As a tenor, SQUIRES is the most pleasing, and wears better than any we have ever had here, and I doubt if the same would not be said of him with you. The company are about to commence a new season, and are to bring out several operas not before produced here, and I prophesy their continued success. They are worthy people, very popular, and enjoy the highest respect of the community; and, laugh at us as you may, character and morals affect very materially the success of any artist in this place. It is the secret of the great success of both JULIA DEANE HAYNE and Madam ESCOTT. By the way, in my last I mentioned the rumor that SQUIRES was soon to take unto himself "a better half," and the great distress in the feminine community thereat; but peace reigns again in Warsaw. It was a false alarm, and nobody hurt. It was stated so positively by a person who ought to know that such was to be the case, that I thought I was warranted in mentioning it, but I take it all back, and apologize for the misery I may have caused "the girls he left behind him." He is safe, and still single—*Nil desperandum*.

PODGERS.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Slave-Trade Treaty and the Necessary Force for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late incidents on the coast of Africa have evinced the strange fact at last that Government is actually engaged in the suppression of the Slave-Trade, and is not, as was believed, sending a strong force on the African and Cuban waters, simply "to conform with the treaty of 1842."

By the Government's agents four vessels have been captured around Cuban shores, and two around the Congo—every one of them loaded with more than 500 Africans, to be sold on the island of Cuba, the great slave mart of the age.

For the purpose of stopping the inhuman traffic, a squadron of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all about eighty guns, must be equipped to enforce the laws and rights of each of the two countries, in accordance with the treaty with England.

If the eighty guns must be on the coast of Africa, I would advise the Government to send out a "line-of-battle ship," perhaps the old *North Carolina* or *Pennsylvania*, mount her with the necessary armament, and dispatch her to Africa. This would be in compliance with the treaty—and, if this is everything that is necessary for the suppression of the Slave-trade,—a new area has been opened and a new light is thrown on its features. If Government would conform with this suggestion, the inveterate dealers in human flesh would be well pleased and their pockets increase in riches. Why don't the anti-Abolitionists of the great South advise their delegates in Congress to look into this matter, and get Mr. TOUCEY to alter his course of proceedings?—thus saving a waste expense to the Treasury.

Would it not be cheaper to send out one line-of-battle ship, with no steam and consumption of coal, than four steamers and other sailing vessels; and would it not prove to be the right course to pursue for the reopening of the Slave-trade and for the saving of millions to the Government?

But our Democratic Government, manned by able men, and pestered by English influence, has taken a different view of the English treaty, and has at last found out that for "the suppression of the Slave-trade," 80 guns are not necessary, but the auxiliary steam-power on board of our vessels of war.

It has been the custom for years to send three or more sloops-of-war to the coast of Arica; the consequence of which has been that only one capture was made by them, which actually had the ebony stowed in her hold. All these sloops were dispatched around the Congo, with a large quantity of guns, varying in number, and equipped and manned by energetic officers and crews—by whom a capture would have been made with a very pleasing effect—yet all returned without reporting any evident success in their grand enterprises.

But now the African coast is filled with steamers, not only English but Americans, and the progressive stand and the actual meaning of our Government can no longer be misunderstood. Northern influence has at last succeeded to prevail, and an effort is made to annihilate the traffic.

We have at present four steamers and two sailing sloops on the Coast of Africa. To forward the ideas of Government, I would suggest to do away with the sailing vessels now on that coast, and to dispatch at least five more steamers in their stead. The expense would not be much heavier, and our English friends would be sincerely convinced of the fact that Government is really prohibiting the Slave-trade.

Lately two slavers, with over 1,500 negroes, have been captured by our steamers off the Congo—none by the sailing vessels of that squadron—and as the Slave-trade is now carried on with such an energy, and steamers are taking the leading part of that traffic, and to capture a steamer a faster one is needed—it will be not only necessary to send out steamers, but vessels of such superiority and capacity as to be enabled to seize any piratical vessel in a chase. An equal evidence of this fact has been displayed on the coast of Cuba, where our steamers have captured four slavers, and where it had not even been thought advisable by our Government to send any sailing vessels at all.

The beneficial use of steam for the impediment of the Slave-trade is ocular, and the construction of more steamers for that purpose has been recommended. Why would it not be advisable to leave out in the treaty of 1842 the clause, "to carry in all not less than eighty guns," or to *do away with it entirely*. If a force of eight steamers, with five guns each, were stationed about the African shore, it would be quite sufficient, and more effectual benefit would be gained through them than by sending large and heavy armed ships, which cannot overtake a steamer or go in chase of her against a strong head wind or in a dead calm.

The Slave-trade is now carried on with great success to its dealers; evidence of this consists in the large number of vessels clearing from New-York and other ports for the Coast of Africa—and a stricter attention and more careful mode of search is necessary for its suppression. Yet all these careful suggestions and actions of our Government officials will never gain the wonted success, as long as there is a market for the slaves, and the purchase of them in Cuba is not prohibited.

The furtherance of the African Squadron, by sending out more steamers, will eventually prove insufficient, and instead of this, I would suggest that the African Squadron be entirely taken away from the Coast, and sent around the island of Cuba.

This island is not so large but that a steamer could be stationed every hundred miles around it, and prevent every vessel from landing its cargo.

When the market is not supplied with negroes, and its effects are felt, the traffic will soon stop, as the profits to those who engage in it will be entirely lost, and an unnecessary expense will overbalance the risk run by the owners. They will cease fitting out vessels for that purpose, and as it will prove a bad speculation, money will be kept at home and used there in a profitable circulation.

Twenty small steamers would be an adequate force to send there, and the expense would not be much greater than what it is now. The African squadron would not be necessary, as the vessels exporting slaves from the Congo would be seized in the event of their nearing Cuba, and soon this great basis for dispute would be settled by its entire annihilation.

The force employed on the Coast of Africa consists now of six vessels of war. Instead of the *Constellation*, *Portsmouth* and *San Jacinto*, let Government send five small steamers like the *Fulton* or *Michigan*; and instead of the *Savannah*, *Sabine* and *Brooklyn*, employed on duty in the Gulf, let five small ones like the *Waterwitch* or *Saginaw* be sent, and the squadron round Cuba would muster thus—the African force consisting of three steamers and five others (supplied for three sloops,) and the Cuban force of four steamers (now stationed there,) and five others supplied for three sloops. A squadron of seventeen steamers is then composed to surround Cuba, and as the coast of the island is about 1,000 miles in length, one of these steamers would only have a cruising ground of less than 100 miles for the surveillance of importation of slaves. Let then be added the three steamers suggested in Mr. WILSON'S bill, and a force of twenty small steamers will be thrown around Cuba, as the only effective impediment against the importation and sale of African slaves.

NAUTICUS.

The Result in the Fifth District of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of the canvassers in this District to one fact before they announce the official count for Member of Congress. Many of the Fusion tickets, which were headed respectively BELL and EVERETT, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and Fusion Democratic, bore the name of WILLIAM PENNINGTON for Member of Congress, instead of that of NEHEMIAH PERRY. At some of the polling places, as I can testify from personal observation, these ballots were counted simply by the catch words which I have mentioned, the name of the candidates for Congress not receiving so much as a glance. Now, would it not be well for the friends of Gov. PENNINGTON to insist on a legal and accurate count of all the ballots cast in the District, before they resign themselves to be misrepresented by Mr. PERRY. To be sure, it might not result in returning Mr. PENNINGTON, but I have no doubt that Mr. PERRY'S majority, which has already fallen off materially from the 3,000 which he claimed before election, would suffer a still further and very gratifying reduction.

T.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Würzburg Propositions—The Celebrations of the Battle of Leipsic—King Max Put Out by a Student, and the Student Put Out by the Police—The Court of Princes—The Crisis in Austria—Paraguay and the Zollverein—Large Sale of Pictures to a Rothschild—New Opera by the Duke of Coburg—The Crown-Lands of Austria—Field-Marshal Benedek.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

The so-called "Würzburg Propositions" have been handed in at last to the Courts of Austria and Prussia. They comprise the programme of the Southern and Middle States of Germany, in reference to the vital question of the "War Constitution of the Confederation," or the command and arrangement of the German armies in case of war. I need not say that this programme fails to reach the present anarchy and confusion in the military affairs of the country; for it preserves the divided command of the army, which is the source of all this evil. So long as every little Prince will insist upon being a commander-in-chief in time of war, there is no possibility of united military action on the part of the Confederation.

The anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic was celebrated in an unusually enthusiastic manner at Munich. A grand festival was held in KNAUS'S Beer-Cellar, which was ornamented with flags of blue and white, the Bavarian colors, while a great German Eagle was hung with the black, red, gold of the Revolution, and the colors of Schleswig-Holstein, which were half hidden in black crape. The entertainments consisted of beer, enlivened by music, and music, varied with beer. King LUDWIG, who was at Darmstadt, answered a dispatch sent him by the Committee, congratulating him upon the Battle of Leipsic, in the somewhat exaggerated strain: "Never did I receive a telegram which gave me so much pleasure. Heretofore, as now, I was always only German, through and through."

The ex-King's picture hung in the festive hall, side by side with that of "Father ARNDT," who died under sentence of imprisonment from a Bavarian Court. It was more of a compliment to the living sovereign than to the dead poet.

Many songs, revived on this occasion, had their birth in the "war of German freedom," in the early part of the century. The final display of fireworks included an immense piece, representing the Battle of Leipsic.

The same city, where this took place, contains a bronze obelisk to the memory of the Bavarian soldiers who fell in the Russian campaign, and other wars of NAPOLEON, *fighting against their countrymen*, in the French ranks. The obelisk is cast from captured cannon, and bears, as part of its inscription, the words: "They died for the Fatherland." Not long ago, King MAX was making a very patriotic speech at the May-fest of the Munich artists, and alluded to the "brave Bavarian Army, which is ready to die for its country." A young Russian student in the crowd pertinently, yet impertinently, asked, "Which country, pray?" and added the well-known words on the obelisk, "*Auch sie starben für's Vaterland!*" The royal orator was so disconcerted by the untimely question, that he could not proceed with his memorized speech, until the police had marched off the offender.

To return to the Battle of Leipsic. The occasion was celebrated at other places in Germany besides Munich—such as Würzberg, Heidelberg, Leipsic, Gera, Hanover, Wiesbaden, Nürnberg, Nördlingen and Stuttgart. Here in Freiberg a few cannon shot were fired; but none of us knew what it was all about, and attributed it to some royal birthday, or to a sudden activity in blasting on the line of the railroad.

I need scarcely tell you that this great demonstration at Munich belonged to that class which are instituted by the Court party

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Spirit of the Press—Notices of Religious Movements—Services To-morrow.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE ELECTION.

The *Independent* is jubilant over the election of MR. LINCOLN. It says, in commenting on the result:

"The power of the slave-interest at Washington is broken. The incubus of Slavery is thrown off from the Federal Government. For the four years after the Fourth of March next, offices under the General Government will be had not for subserviency to Slavery and to the sectional interests, institutions and measures of the South, but for an honest and capable devotion to the righteous ends of Government under a Constitution of Freedom. The slaves are not emancipated—for no voting or legislation at the North can reach their case. And yet the day of their safe and peaceable emancipation will be visibly hastened by the inauguration of an era of freedom at Washington. The seat of Government is emancipated from the rule of the bludgeon and the bowie-knife. The Post-office is emancipated from the terrors of mob-law. The highways of trade and travel are freed from the ruffianism of slave-drivers. Northern cotton-merchants are emancipated from the dread of disunion. And, most of all, speech and pen and vote at the South, will be emancipated from the terrorism that has so long repressed any honest and manly sentiment against Slavery."

The *Observer*, writing while the contest was pending, says:

"Whoever is President, the country is ours. Whether the man of our choice, or one whom we oppose, is called to administer the Government, it is our duty and our desire as good citizens to submit to the decision of the people, and do all that in us lies to preserve the country from violence or disorder. This we say while yet the election is in the future; though a *single day* will now decide the question on which such momentous consequences depend."

The *Churchman* allows itself to speak on the subject. It remarks:

"As was almost universally expected, the returns show that MR. LINCOLN has been elected to hold the most responsible office in the gift of the people of these United States. Many and reasonable fears have been expressed as to the policy which will be inaugurated on the accession to power of the leader of the Republican Party; but we trust that, by God's blessing, those fears will prove groundless, and that peace and prosperity will continue to bless us as a nation. But we know that these results can only be expected so long as we are a God-fearing and God-serving people; and that if we forsake God, He will also forsake us. In one sense, we must accept the aphorism, *vox populi, vox Dei*, though we have ourselves not the slightest doubt that all Governments, not excepting our own, as they now exist, are founded on essentially wrong principles, and that neither earthly king nor ballot-box are Heaven-ordained. As Christians, and, consequently, good citizens, our duty is to submit to the powers that be, as ordained of God, but still to strive for the right as God has permitted us to see it."

The Montreal (C. W.) *Witness*, in its issue of the 7th, says:

"The future of a nation hangs upon to-day, and that the first nation in the world, with the exception of Great Britain. We have very little doubt how the election will turn out. It is everywhere expected that a tall, hard-working, teetotal Western pioneer is going to be sent by the national vote to take up his residence at the White House. Yet it will look rather queer, to have no more respectable Presidential levees, &c.; for how could they be respectable without something stronger than coffee to refresh the guests? Even Canada will look puzzled, and wonder how a nation will get on with a teetotaler at its head."

PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

Recently English Protestants in Spain addressed a memorial to the Home Government, urging that steps should be taken to secure them greater religious liberty. One of the modifications more particularly urged was the necessity of repealing a law which has long been in force, forbidding, under heavy penalties, the profession of any other than the Roman Catholic religion. This "profession" includes all acts of united worship, anything like the meeting of a congregation, even in a private house. The London *Times* has taken up the cause of its countrymen in earnest. It says:

"As it is, the religious interests of our countrymen in Spain have suffered deeply from the existing state of the Spanish law. We are told of 3,000 or 4,000 English who reside regularly in that country as merchants, clerks, agents, engineers, railway people, miners and founders, besides twice as many travelers or visitors at the Spanish ports, taken there by pleasure, or trade, or health. With this large number of English dispersed all over the country, Protestant worship has only hitherto been held in four places in Spain—Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga and Bilboa, with one or two others occasionally visited by the Bishop of Gibraltar's chaplain; in fact, at this moment we believe it is only going on in two—Madrid and Malaga. Indeed, it was only last November that the Embassy at Madrid began to have a chaplain at all. For 15 years Col. STOPFORD read the service at his own house, and one pious layman represented the whole Anglican Church—bishops, priests and deacons—at the Spanish capital, to the complete satisfaction of the whole Embassy, its chief and officers, and all the English residents in Madrid, who considered their spiritual interests as quite safe in the hands of the excellent Colonel, and expressed no desire for a more regular ministry. It must be candidly confessed that the religious interests of our countrymen have not suffered the less at the hands of the Spanish law from the fact that when persecution takes the simply negative form of obstruction to public worship it is very apt to be seconded by a principle of indigenous reluctance on the part of the intended worshipers, whose hearts are in too great sympathy with the law. The respect felt for Spanish law by the four hundred residents of Barcelona was such that only fifteen attended service when the Bishop of Gibraltar's chaplain officiated there last Christmas. One defaulter was very sorry, but "his little savings" were really in peril if he attended heretical worship. * * * * * There can be no reason at the present day for keeping up an absurd and unjust prohibition, scouted by all the Roman Catholic countries of Europe except Spain—scouted even by the Papal Government itself. Such a law must go to the wall as soon as ever an English Government formally asserts the right of its subjects to united worship—as a right which stands on exactly the same ground as that of any social meeting—as a right which they cannot with any religious honor abandon, and which Spain cannot without the grossest scandal and injustice refuse."

THE BAPTISTS IN OHIO.

The Convention of Baptists in Ohio assembled in Zanesville on the 35th. About 300 persons were in attendance. Rev. H. M. RICHARDSON, of Hamilton, preached the opening sermon, and the State Board submitted its report. From it we learn that the amount of missionary labor performed was equal to 537 weeks, by one man. Number of baptisms by missionaries, 218. The Convention is out of debt, and has a surplus in its treasury. The report recommended the commencement of no new mission, unless the Convention were prepared and determined to sustain it, until a self-supporting Church was established. The report was adopted.

The Treasurer's report presents the following statistics: Total receipts, $3,713 01; expenditure, including debt, 2,763 99. Balance, $959 02. The missionary sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. DOUGLAS, returned missionary from the Bassein Station. A collection of $60, to be equally divided between home and foreign missions, was then taken. Resolutions were adopted fixing upon the sum of $5,000 to be raised during the ensuing year, and designating Mansfield as the next place of meeting.

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

On Sunday last the one hundredth anniversary of St. Paul's (P. E.) Church, in Philadelphia, was celebrated. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWTON, delivered a sermon at the morning service, in which he reviewed the past and present condition of the Church, before a large and attentive audience. St. Paul's Church has a very interesting history. It was the fourth Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and the congregation was the third of that denomination. St. Peter's having been erected as a "Chapel of Ease" to Christ Church, and both congregations for many years forming a single corporation.

The first Episcopal Congregation formed in the city was Gloria Dei, (the Swedes Church,) which was organized in 1676, several years before the landing of PENN. Christ Church was organized in 1695, and St. Paul's in 1760, the present church edifice having been erected in 1762, under the supervision of its first pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCLENACHAN. Among the Rectors who have officiated in St. Paul's, were Rev. Drs. MCCOSKRY, PILMORE, ALLEN, BENT and STEPHEN H. TYNG, at whose suggestion a number of improvements were made to the building. At present the congregation is in a highly-flourishing condition, the debt which was incurred by remodeling the church having been entirely removed.

DR. CHEEVER IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from London on the 16th ult., sketches Dr. CHEEVER'S progress. On Thursday, the 11th inst., a meeting of ministers and laymen, connected with the Evangelical Churches of the metropolis, was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, to extend Dr. CHEEVER fraternal greeting. Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, the Chairman of a former meeting, apologized in a note for his non-attendance, and said that he gave the £50 which he had contributed to Dr. CHEEVER himself, and not to his congregation. The correspondent writes:

"Dr. CHEEVER is now in Scotland. On Sunday, the 14th, he preached to crowded congregations in Glasgow; in the morning, in the Eglin-street Church (Congregational); and in the evening, in the Zion Church, (Free.) He will hold a series of meetings in Glasgow, previous to going to Edinburgh, where an enthusiastic reception awaits him. Measures are in progress in London for the delivery, in London, of a course of lectures by Dr. CHEEVER on his return from the North. It will probably consist of six discourses, St. James', Freemasons' or Exeter Hall will be taken for the occasion. Some distinguished person will preside on each occasion. This course of lectures will be followed by an aggregate public meeting, at which it is expected Lord BROUGHAM will fill the chair."

NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

The congregation of the Park Presbyterian Church (Rev. T. L. CUYLER'S) will break ground for their new edifice on Monday next, at 4 P. M. Several addresses will be delivered. It is proposed to erect a building of the same form and dimensions with Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S present church.

STRENGTH OF THE UNITARIANS.

The *Christian Freeman*, of London, advances the following assertion:

"One hundred years ago there were somewhere about one hundred Unitarian ministers in the world; now there are nearly three thousand distinctly so. There was then a population of about fifty thousand Unitarians, principally in Transylvania, now there are about two millions of Christian Unitarians. One hundred years ago there were about one hundred and twenty Unitarian churches, now there are not less than three thousand five hundred."

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. Dr. WM. HOGE, colleague of Dr. SPRING, will preach on behalf of the Female Magdalen Benevolent Society, in the Pilgrim Church, Rev. Dr. STORRS', corner Remsen and Henry streets, Brooklyn, in the evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the objects of the Association, which commend themselves to the sympathy and aid of the whole community. The Association is in excellent hands, and is managed with great energy and wisdom.

There will be a meeting, in the evening, at Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, to bid farewell to Mr. GILBERT, who goes as a missionary to Callao, Peru, under a joint commission from the American and Foreign Christian Union and the American Seaman's Friend Society.

Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS, Secretary of the New-York Evangelical Alliance, will preach, at 3 P. M., in the Local Preachers' large tent, junction of Broadway, Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. There will be preaching in German at 4½ P. M., and in English at 7 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., will preach the sermon.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., will preach to the young at 3 P. M., in the Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The third quarterly concert of the Sunday-School will be given in the evening.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Youth's Burman Bibleand School Society will be held in the er-street Baptist Church this evening.

The annual sermon before the Ladies' Misson Society of the Stanton-street Baptist Church will be delivered in the evening by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent report of the New-York Commissioners of Emigration has given publicity to erroneous and prejudicial statements concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which should not be suffered to remain without notice and correction.

It is stated that the system of booking emigrant passengers in Europe was adopted by the New-York Roads as a measure of self-defence, whereas the facts show that the New-York Central Railroad commenced the system, about eleven years since, with MESSRS. WOLF and RISCHMULLER as their agents, both in this country and in Europe. A similar arrangement was shortly afterwards entered into by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with Messrs. WEED and MABEY. The competition thus created by the New-York Roads compelled the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Spring of 1855, to adopt the same system.

As an agreement for the exclusive privilege furnished the New-York roads, it is asserted, in the Commissioners' Report, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company "passes through a neighboring territory, and has no interest in common with our City and State." If a road that furnishes a route to any point in the West, Northwest or Southwest, beyond Cleveland, from sixty to one hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other; that opens to New-York a rich section of country which cannot be reached in any other way; that carries from New-York 35,000 tons, and pours into her lap 60,000 tons of freight per annum, is entitled to no consideration from the business interests of this City, such an assertion might be warranted.

It is understood that the European agents add from 20 to 25 per cent. to the net rates, so that the emigrant pays no more for the ticket in Europe than in New-York, (the ocean passage excepted,) as the same per centage is added at Castle Garden.

The agent sent to Europe in 1857, by the Commissioners, could not effect any arrangement with the Governments of England and France, to abolish the booking system. It was so obvious that the plan proposed by the Commissioners placed them in the position of mere emigrant agents for the New-York roads, that the great advantages to accrue to the emigrant could not be seen by the authorities of those countries. In Germany, however, their plan was successful, and the result is that the New-York roads have the entire control of the route for emigrants arriving from Bremen or Hamburg.

The Commissioners state in their report, that they have certain arrangements with the New-York Central and Erie Companies, and are ready to grant the same privileges to other roads on the same terms. In reply to this, it may be said that the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company uniformly expressed their willingness to enter into any general arrangement in which all the roads could unite upon equal terms in Castle Garden, and have been as uniformly refused such advantages by the Commissioners.

The expenses of the landing dépôt paid by the New-York Companies, on which so much stress is laid, are *paid by the Emigrants*, as the "Commutation money" of two dollars per head, charged to the shipowners, is included by them in the price of the ticket sold to the emigrant for the Atlantic passage.

The great object of the immigrant, on his arrival in this country, is to get safely, quickly and comfortably to his destination. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has carried a large number annually, and no complaint has ever come back of ill-treatment, baggage being lost, or the practice of any extortion. It will be the aim of this Company in the future, as it has been in the past, to maintain the superior advantages of its route, notwithstanding the efforts of the Commissioners to convey the impression that the immigrant's only safety in going to the West, is by way of Buffalo or Dunkirk.

McDONALD & BISCHOFF,
Emigrant Agents Penn. Railroad,
No. 8 Battery-place.

Railroad Brakes Worked by Steam.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The numerous and disastrous accidents which have occurred on railroads in this country, from the inability to arrest a train in motion with sufficient promptness, have turned my attention to the subject of an improved brake.

I have gone on the assumption that steam, which is used to drive a train, may also be used to stop it, and have invented a system of applying it which I believe will be perfectly effectual. I can simultaneously stop all the wheels of a train, without clashing or danger of any kind, and without the slightest chance of damage, to locomotive, cars or passengers. My system dispenses with brakemen altogether, the whole control of the train being in the hands of the engineer. I am sure that it will be found very economical, and contribute largely to the safety and good management of railroads.

I shall be happy to explain it to any persons interested, who may call at my office, No. 99 Crosby-street.

AUGUSTIN MORTERA.

A Word of Precaution to Salesmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Annually, many business men die from disease of the lungs, caused directly or indirectly by going into the basements and sub-basements of their stores, while heated by exercise consequent upon showing the country merchant through their entire up-stairs stock. It is not an unusual thing for a salesman, (or member of the firm,) dripping wet with perspiration, to go down stairs into an atmosphere that is *cold, damp and impure*, and remain perhaps an hour. Is it not strange that each exposure does not produce inflammation of the lungs or rheumatism. Many of the cases of consumption are clearly traceable to a "cold" taken while selling a "bill" down stairs. The best protection (until basements are so constructed that they are absolutely free from dampness, with plenty of light and good ventilation,) is to always wear substantial *woolen* under-garments. Never go into the basement to sell a bill of goods without wearing a *woolen coat*. If an old or thin coat has been worn while selling the customer up-stairs, *put on a thicker one when you take him into the basement*. Mc.

Affairs in Honduras.

FATE OF COL. RUDLER—AMERICANS FINED AND IMPRISONED.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes as follows from the Ruatan Bay Islands, under date of Oct. 23:

"I take the opportunity to send you a few lines by the good-looking Captain of the fillibustering schooner *John A. Taylor*. I presume that Her Majesty's steamship *Gladiator* brought you the news of the death of WALKER; the surviving members of his party were on board of her.

I notice that a Truxillo correspondent of one of the Havana papers pretends to give his dying speech. I know that this cannot be relied upon, from the best authority. I have also been informed that not an American or Englishman was present when he was so brutally shot, of which you have no doubt the full particulars; he died a true Catholic, and was attended to the place of execution by a priest of that denomination. It is said that his effects and some letters that he wrote just before his death, were handed over to the American Consul. He told the commandant, to whom he was handed over by the English, in reply to some insulting remark, that he was not the only WALKER in the United States. I am almost positive that, from the moment of his capture, he was not allowed to see any person whatever except the officials in command.

The people here very generally condemn the conduct of the Captain of the *Icarus*, in surrendering him and Col. RUDLER unconditionally to the "Spaniards."

I believe that Lieut.-Gov. PRICE has been recalled from Belize to Jamaica. He will leave the colony a pearl without—Price.

The last brilliant act of his Excellency was the imprisonment of MR. HOGAN, of the very respectable firm of HYDE, HOGAN & Co., large mahogany cutters. I do not know the particulars; but after three days' confinement he was released, and immediately commenced suit for $50,000 damages, and has since gone to England to lay his case before the home Government.

A few days since two Americans arrived here from the interior of Honduras. They report having met with Col. RUDLER and his guard at a small village between Truxillo and Comayagua; he then had the fever, but did not complain of any ill-treatment on the part of his captors, and seemed on the whole to be doing very well; they also state that the country was quiet, and that they were everywhere treated with respect. The people generally seemed to be very much opposed to the present Government, but very cautious in regard to expressing their opinions.

I understand from a friend that in a late debate in the Honduras Assembly, the proceedings of which were published in the Government organ at Comayagua, that one of the opposition members objected to receiving the Bay Island on account of the extra expense which such a course would entail upon the country. He was replied to by a Government member, who states that on the contrary the people of those Islands were wealthy, and were not only able to be taxed for the support of a garrison at Ruatan, but could undoubtedly be induced to pay the $5,000 annually to the Mosquito King for the education of his subjects, which the treaty called for.

Two days before the arrival of the *Taylor*, Mr. JONES and Mr. THOMPSON, two persons belonging to the island, who had committed no offence, were seized with their vessel in the act of carrying plantains (are plantains contraband of war?) to Gen. WALKER by the *Icarus*, and delivered to the authorities at Truxillo, were discharged after five weeks' imprisonment and the payment of $300.

A Curious Duel.

From the St. Louis Republican.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

One of the funniest duels that I ever heard of, came off a few days ago on the Gentilly Road, the principals being two young French creoles of the Second District, Messieurs ST. ROMES and CARRIERE. Their cause of action dates back a twelvemonth or more, and had its origin in an accusation preferred by C. against ST. R., of having written a letter to the *Life in Boston*, (excuse me for expecting you to name the filthy sheet in the *Republican*,) in which he maligned the character of a virtuous and highly respectable young lady of this city. CARRIERE, who was acquainted with the lady, denounced him in unmeasured terms, and the consequence was, that he was attacked in the street by ST. R. and his brother. Although the parties were well armed, and well disposed to use their weapons, only a small and harmless quantity of blood was drawn, in consequence of the officious interference of outsiders, who had no interest in the matter, and had no invitation from either party to render their services.

As the fates would have it, these unfortunate young men, after indulging a prospective hostility for more than twelve months, while their respective friends maintained an armed neutrality, met, renewed their quarrel, bandied injurious epithets, and finally exchanged blows. A challenge from CARRIERE to ST. ROMES followed, and the latter at once proved beyond all question his faculty for doing extraordinary things. To the horror and amazement of every connoisseur and amateur of the science of single combat, he chose *flint-lock* pistols for the weapons, and, what was worse, the challenger was bound to submit to this incomprehensible, old fogyish notion, and take the chances of popping his man off with a weapon that might not go off at all, and if it did, would certainly go—fizz—bang! They met at the usual place of fighting, and endeavored to preserve the utmost courtesy and the extreme of stoical composure. The preliminaries were arranged, and they were put in position. The word was given, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" "Ready!" "Fire—one—two—three?" and a simultaneous click, click, of the two ineffectual old flint-locks, was the only response to the dreadful summons, while the two combatants ducked their heads in anticipation of the tardy leaden messengers. There was not even a flash in the pan, and so it was decided to pick their flints and try it again. Again CARRIERE'S pistol, like an obstinate mule, refused to go; ST. ROMES', also, gave a click, and then, as if changing its mind, discharged a cloud of smoke from the pan, followed by another from the muzzle, and a stunning report, like that of a heavily loaded musket. Nobody was hurt, and CARRIERE'S seconds then withdrew their man, concluding that it was wasting time to fight when he couldn't get a shot and stood no chance of being hit himself. He, however, took the affair (which the bystanders looked upon as a good joke) in high dudgeon—swore terribly at his bad luck—entreated piteously for another chance—thought he could fix "the cussed old flint so it would go next time," and represented, in forcible and moving terms, the injustice of being shot at and not permitted to have an answering crack at his enemy. It was all in vain; his seconds refused to act, and the other party destroyed his last hope by withdrawing from the well-fought field.

THE HOMICIDE IN NEW-HAVEN.—One of the Police Courts in New-Haven, Conn., is now investigating the homicide of young STAFFORD. On Wednesday morning a most affecting scene occurred. The mother of young BELDEN, who had just arrived in town, came into the court-room, and threw herself upon her son's neck, sobbing, "My son, my son, how came you here?" She finally sank into her son's arms, where she remained in an almost unconscious state throughout the day.

—Thomas H. Benton Bruner, a barber in St. Joseph, Mo., recently succeeded in winning the heart and hand of one of the fair damsels in that city. While he was enjoying his honeymoon he received information that a wife who had prior claims upon him, was about coming to see him; and to avoid an unpleasant scene, he left there suddenly, writing a note to his second wife, to inform her that he would return in a few days. Soon she received a letter, stating that he had been killed on the railroad and that if she desired to have the body of her deceased spouse she must come for it. Her brother-in-law at once procured a coffin and started, but when he reached the town at which the letter was dated, he learned that the whole story was a hoax. At last accounts he was in pursuit of the gay deceiver, asserting most solemnly that the coffin should not go back empty.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

COMPROMISE OF ASSAULTS—SENTENCE OF A GIRL TO SING SING—A THIEF TRIED WITHOUT COUNSEL—ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A GERMAN BY HIS MISTRESS.

The first case yesterday was that of Joseph S. Hunt, Jr., indicted for felonious assault. He pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Toots, *alias* Norton, arraigned upon four indictments for burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial on Monday next.

William Roberts, indicted for larceny, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded till Monday for trial.

Mary Brown, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and judgment was suspended at the request of the complainant.

The case of James Quinn, remitted from a magistrate, on the complaint of the Public Charity Commissioners, under the bastardy act, was postponed one week.

Thomas Watson was next placed at the bar, on an indictment for grand larceny.

The prosecution commenced the examination of the first witness, Mary Reardon, a servant in the house in which the alleged larceny was committed. Without concluding the examination, however, a juror was withdrawn, and a plea taken of guilty of an attempt. Prisoner was then remanded for sentence.

Lewis Smith and Catherine Smith were next put to the bar, indicted for grand larceny.

Wm. E. Strow testified that he was book-keeper in the clothing store of Dayton & Gilder, at No. 35 Chambers-street. On the 15th of October he saw Lewis Smith in the basement. Smith immediately came towards the witness and inquired for some person whom witness did not know. witness next saw four coats, worth $35, lying on the stairs beside the prisoner; the woman, Catherine Smith, was also beside him. No further witnesses were examined. Upon inquiry, the Court learned that the prisoners were married, and, therefore, instructed the jury that they must acquit the woman, whom the law presumed to be acting under the compulsion of her husband. In the case of the man, the jury must find according to the facts proved. While the jury were consulting, a member of the bar asked the Court that he might address them a few words as *amicus curiæ*. The Court refused the application, as the case was already in the hands of the jury. The verdict, rendered after nearly two hours absence of the jury, was acquittal for Catharine, who was discharged, and of guilty against Lewis, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The sentence was accordingly passed, of two years in State Prison, the lowest term which the law allowed.

The case of Charles Meyer, indicted for felonious assault, was next called. Counsel stated that the prisoner was absent in Europe, and asked, therefore, a postponement. The Court denied the application, and the bail was forfeited.

Sarah Chapman and Margaret Donahoe, indicted for forgery, were then put to the bar. The prisoners were good-looking American girls, who had been passing counterfeit money. Several witnesses testified to the good character of Margaret Donahoe, who was only 17 years of age, and had probably been led into the commission of the crime by her older companion. The Court discharged Margaret under suspended judgment, and sent Sarah two years to the State Prison. The latter asked that she might be sent to the Island, instead of State Prison, that her mother's feelings might be spared. The request was refused.

The prisoners, Stringer and Tully, indicted for larceny, were next brought out for sentence, upon their previous plea of guilty. Proof of Tully's good character was given, and judgment suspended. The present was Stringer's second offence, and he was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

MARY BAKER, apparently about 20 years of age, indicted for larceny, was next brought to trial. Lewis Rosenthal, a German, testified, through the interpreter, that he had frequently seen the prisoner in his store and elsewhere. On the 19th of June $709 were stolen from him; two hundred of it being in bills, the rest in gold. He went into the prisoner's room with her, when she took the money from the pocket of his pantaloons, which he had left hanging on a chair while in bed. He saw the prisoner carry his clothes out of the room, and take the money therefrom. She then threw the garments inside the door and went away. At first he thought it was a joke, and said nothing. Upon cross-examination witness stated that he was 53 years of age, and had a wife and children in Germany. Yet for the last three years he had been living with the prisoner; nearly a year of which time the pair had passed for man and wife. The witness then went into details of his connection with the prisoner, showing that he had been accustomed to counsel with her in general matters, and that she had known for several weeks of his having the money about him.

No other witnesses were called in the case, and the counsel for the defence briefly summed up to the jury.

The jury should not place confidence in the statements of a man confessing unblushingly that while he had a wife and children in Germany, he had been living in adulterous intercourse with the prisoner. The witness in his present testimony had contradicted his affidavit made for the prisoner's arrest. In the affidavit, which the counsel read, the witness had sworn only that he suspected the accused, while on the present trial he testified to having seen her take the money.

The Court commented briefly on the testimony, and charged that if it appeared that the complainant allowed the prisoner to take the money, without interposing any objection, it would be no larceny. The jury must also give due weight to the fact that the complainant had allowed three months to pass after the alleged larceny before making a complaint. The jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was, therefore, discharged.

Henry Broslue, who had been indicted for grand larceny, as having received the property alleged to have been stolen by the prisoner last tried, was brought out and discharged by proclamation, the District-Attorney stating that he should not press the prosecution.

The prisoner Halpin, indicted for assault and battery committed on the person of Policeman Williamson, was brought on, when the complainant withdrew complaint, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, when a Calendar, which will be found at the head of our legal column, will be taken up.

Can Sovereignty be Guilty of Laches?

IS THE COLLECTION OF TAXES BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS?

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The Mutual Safety Insurance Company and Henry W. Johnson, Receiver.*—This was a motion to set aside the Referee's report made in this case. That report, made by Edward P. Cowles, awarded to the People an amount of about $43,500, as the proportion of taxes due from the corporation known as "The Mutual Safety Insurance Company," for a period of six years previous to its dissolution in October, 1850. The People claimed from 1843, for for seven years.

The action was commenced by the entry (by consent) of an order of reference under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, to determine the plaintiffs' claim against the receiver, for taxes levied upon the company for the years 1843 to 1849, inclusive. The cause having been tried before such referee, he made his report thereon to this court in favor of the plaintiffs' claim, which the defendant now moves, under the provisions of the statutes above referred to, to set aside.

The Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1838, amended in 1843, so far as respected the time fixed for publishing its annual statement.

It was organized and commenced, and continued the business of insurance until the 5th October, 1850, when, upon application of the majority of the Trustees, it was, by a decree of the Supreme Court, dissolved, and the defendant, Henry W. Johnson, was appointed Receiver of its assets.

Prior to such dissolution, and during the respective years 1843 to 1849, inclusive, taxes were levied upon the Company, and warrants for the collection thereof issued to the Collector or Receiver of Taxes at the respective times. Payment was demanded and refused, and no personal property was found upon which to levy.

The substance of the defence on the reference was that the evidence did not establish that the taxes had been properly levied; that if such taxes had been properly levied, still the respective claims therefor had become and were barred by the statute of limitations; that even if the claims were valid, still the plaintiffs were only entitled to a report for the taxes levied without interest, and that as to the payment of such sum, the State has no priority over the other creditors of the Company.

The Referee decided and reported accordingly, that the taxes had been properly levied; that while the statute of limitations could be set up by the Receiver, yet that it only applied to so much of the demands in suit as to which more than *six* years had run "after the right of the State matured and before the dissolution of the corporation," and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for so much of their demands as to which six years had not elapsed *from the time they accrued up to the dissolution of the corporation*, together with interest from the time they became the property of the plaintiffs; and that the question of priority of payment should be reserved until the final distribution of the trust fund, or until the further order of the Court upon the subject, and that plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the several sums of principal, with interest on such sums from the several dates following, up to the date of his report, (above given.)

It appears that the assets in the hands of the receiver amount to about $70,000, while the liabilities of the Company amount to about $200,000, (including the taxes in suit.) The defendants appealed from that report, and their appeal was now heard at General Term of the Supreme Court. The appellants claim that this proceeding to enforce the payment of the taxes claimed, is bound by the statute of limitations. The people respond that at common law, taxes were part of the Royal Revenue, and had priority over all other claims against the property of the persons assessed, and that in this State the People succeed to the rights of the Crown. The statute giving preference to taxes, in the distribution of estates of deceased persons, was only an affirmance of the common law. It was also argued that it was a part of the Royal prerogative that no laches should be imputed to the King; nor should he suffer by any negligence of his officers; in this country the people also succeed to the prerogative rights of the Crown. It had been held in the case of the United States *vs.* Nicoll, (12 Wheaton, 505; 3 Mason, 446; 9 Wheaton, 720; 1 Peters, 1 Mass. 347,) that laches is not imputable to Government. Decision reserved.

E. H. Owen and Chas. O'Conor for appellants; L. Tremain for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Williams* vs. *McFarland*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Scott* vs. *Cotton*.—Motion denied—costs to abide event.

Shardlow vs. *Ellis*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same*.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Same vs. *Same*.—Granted; costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	86½	250	Harlem R. Pref.	39
5,000	do	86¾	100	do	38¾
4,000	Virginia St. 6s.	88½	50	Reading Railroad	40¾
4,000	do	88	250	do	40½
5,000	N. C. State 6s	94	350	do	40¾
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.	76¼	100	do	s15 40¾
10,000	do	76	350	Michigan Cen. R.	60¾
5,000	do	s60 76½	450	do	s30 60½
500	Cal. St. 7s	93	15	do	61
2,000	do	94	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16½
5,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	99¾	150	do	16¾
8,000	E. R. 6th M. B.	72	50	do	16¾
12,000	Har. R. 1st M.	95	87	New-Jersey Cen. R.	114
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	75½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	37½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83¾	400	do	37¾
4,800	do	94	300	do	37¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	54	300	do	s30 37¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	27	200	do	s10 37¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	97½	100	do	b30 37⅝
1,000	L. E. & W 1st M. B.	74	100	do	b60 37¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	46	360	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	71
1,000	D., L. & W. 2d M.	85	15	do	71¾
17	Bank of New-York.	100	50	do	b30 71½
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	97½	350	do	70¾
6	Metropolitan Bank	121	100	do	s30 70¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	81¾	100	do	s30 70½
300	do	81½	150	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11¾
300	do	b60 82	1300	Gal. & Chic R.	69½
1100	do	81	150	do	69¾
100	do	s15 81	200	do	69¾
100	do	s10 81	100	do	s30 69¾
650	Erie Railroad	34	200	do	s10 69½
150	do	s30 33½	50	do	b30 69¾
200	do	s15 34	759	Clev. & Tol. R.	33
100	do	s10 34	700	do	32¾
25	do	34½	200	do	s30 32½
50	do	34½	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	62¾
100	do	b60 34½	500	do	61
50	Hud. Riv. R.	57	200	do	61½
50	do	56½	100	do	s30 61½
45	Harlem R.	16½	400	Chic. Bur. & Quin. R.	79
350	do	16¾	50	do	78¾
100	do	s30 16¾	50	Milw. & Miss. R.	12
50	Del., L. & Western R.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.	60
$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87½	100	do	b60 61
5,000	La. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	18	100	do	s30 59¾
170	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	16
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 81¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	68
100	do	bnwk 80½	150	do	67¾
100	do	s10 80½	100	do	s30 67½
1000	do	80¾	1200	do	67⅜
300	do	80½	900	Mich. S. & N. I. 6 Pr.	36
900	do	80	50	Panama Railroad	132
100	do	s8 80¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	70
200	do	b60 81	100	do	69¾
100	do	b60 81½	50	do	69½
180	Harlem R.	s30 16	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	31½
150	do	16¾	300	do	31¾
800	Erie Railroad	34	200	do	31
300	do	s30 33½	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	60
50	do	33¾	100	do	b30 60½
500	Hud. Riv. R.	56	50	do	b60 60¾
50	Reading Railroad	39¼	200	do	59½
1200	do	39	300	do	59
100	do	38	50	do	s15 58¾
235	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	78			

FRIDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange grows more feverish with the angry political discussion from the South, and the fall to-day is assisted by the sudden turn of the Gold Exchanges in favor of that quarter. The telegraphic advices from New-Orleans place bills on England at a figure which attracts prompt means, in Gold itself, by express from this City, as a speculation. This operation has been going on for some days without being felt by the large Banks having correspondence with the South, and the impression is that a few millions will suffice to restore the Exchanges to their ordinary equilibrium. The only damage to confidence, growing out of it, is the impression that the sudden unwillingness of the New-Orleans Banks to move the Cotton crop freely, by the usual purchase of Exchanges both on New-York and Liverpool, is the result of political distrust in the harmony of the Union. But thus far we see no other evidence of such feeling at New-Orleans; none certainly on the popular vote on Tuesday for the Presidency, and we much doubt whether the State of Louisiana will manifest, in any

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in British America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 11½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—THE FRISKY COUPLE—THREE THIEVES—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the highly interesting special dispatches from various points, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the disunion feeling in the South has already reached its culminating point, and that a calmer condition of the Southern mind is gradually being attained. Even in South Carolina, according to our latest accounts, the people are not so ready for extreme measures as we were led to infer from the first intelligence following the knowledge of the success of Mr. LINCOLN, and, of course, unless South Carolina takes the lead, it is not probable that any movement towards a disruption of the Union will be made in any other quarter. A dispatch from Columbia, received yesterday, announces that a bill had passed the Senate providing for the calling of a State Convention to consider the subject of secession, but fixing the 8th of January as the day for electing delegates thereto, and the 16th of January for the assembling of the Convention. The House may insist upon an earlier day, but there is evidently a disposition not to be too precipitate. From Washington we learn that the President and Cabinet held a meeting yesterday, at which the condition of affairs in the South was discussed. President BUCHANAN, according to the dispatch of our correspondent, is confident that South Carolina will leave the Confederacy, *but not during his term of office*. Should the issue, however, be precipitated before that time, he believes it to be madness to attempt coercion, as that would have the effect to disrupt the whole Union. It is understood that Secretary COBB alone excused the extreme position of the Palmetto State. The hope was generally entertained that, even in case she saw fit to secede, the cool judgment of the best men of the South would prevent any such action on the part of other States. At any rate, should South Carolina annul the resolutions by which she adhered to the Federal Constitution, *she will be let alone by the present Administration*. It seems that the rumor of the resignation of the Collector of the Port of Charleston was untrue, but that the Federal Judge has resigned, as stated. No effort will be made at present to fill the vacancy, as the only embarrassment occasioned will be felt by the South Carolinians themselves.

A meeting of the Southern Medical Students in this City was held last evening at the Breckinridge head-quarters on Broadway, opposite Astor-place, to take action as to whether they should go home or remain here, since Mr. LINCOLN has been elected. Hon. Mr. CLINTON, of Mississippi; Dr. SIMS, of this City; Capt. MORGAN, of Tennessee; Col. DICK, of Maryland, and Gen. BYNUM, of Tennessee, addressed the meeting. The spirit of the assemblage was decidedly in favor of disunion, and of Southerners leaving the City immediately. Speakers favoring these views were applauded, while those advocating milder measures were hissed down.

People of course are particularly busy in the formation of Cabinets for Mr. LINCOLN—for which, according to the dispatch by our Springfield correspondent, he is duly grateful. The latest one, made up yesterday, fixes upon Mr. SEWARD for Secretary of State, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., for Secretary of War, HENRY WINTER DAVIS for Secretary of the Navy, JOHN SHERMAN for Secretary of the Treasury, H. ETHERIDGE for Postmaster-General, S. T. LOGAN for Attorney-General, and JOHN HICKMAN for Secretary of the Interior.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, which reached this port yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Havana to the 5th inst. She brings the officers and crew of the American ship *China*, Capt. WIGGINS, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, which was burnt at sea on the night of the 8th inst. The Captain of the *China*, whose statement of the occurrence we give elsewhere, can give no explanation of the origin of the fire. A mutiny had occurred on board the American bark *Champion*, in sight of the harbor of Havana, which port she had put into for water and provisions, on her way from Cienfuegos to San Juan de los Remedios. The Captain, after exhausting every effort to induce the crew to return to duty, was compelled to shoot the cook, who was the ringleader in the affair. He then put into Havana harbor, and delivered himself and his men to the United States Consul, who will send the rebellious crew to Key West for trial. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the examination before the Consul, which tended to establish the fact that the Captain was compelled to the course he pursued in shooting the ringleader. The health of Havana continued good. The Slave-trade seems to be in as flourishing a condition as ever. A fresh cargo of Africans had been recently landed, and another vessel had left for the Coast. Our correspondent furnishes a variety of interesting intelligence, prominent among which will be found a description of a grand fancy dress ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Almendares.

The citizens of New-York will no doubt be glad to learn that the West Washington Market controversy is in a fair way of adjustment. The Commissioners of the Land-office met on Thursday evening, at Albany, to consider the matter, and Attorney-General MYERS, from the Committee to whom was referred the question of the value of the property, the condition of the suits, &c., made a report, which recommended that the Board should at once take measures to ascertain the price at which the property could be disposed of to the City. The Board reassembled yesterday, and adopted a resolution that a conference should be had with the City authorities, to learn upon what terms the City is willing to take from the State a release of all its title; and for the purpose of enabling the Committee having the matter in hand to act promptly, it was further resolved that surveys of the property should be completed at the earliest practicable moment. The Board then adjourned, with the understanding that it should assemble again on the 29th inst. Judge BRONSON, the Corporation Counsel, was present at the meetings of the Board, and the parties on both sides expressed the most earnest desire that the controversy should be brought to a close immediately.

In the action to recover for personal injuries, tried in the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, CREED and wife *vs.* HARTMAN, the jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict of $600 for the plaintiffs. An interesting case, involving the question whether the claim of a State for taxes against a subject may outlaw, was argued before the General Term of the Superior Court. The action was entitled The People *vs.* The Mutual Safety Insurance Company, and HENRY W. JOHNSON, Receiver. In the Common Pleas, the HESSER divorce case, tried before Judge DALY, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. There was very little business of especial interest in the Court of General Sessions. Most of the cases on the calendar were disposed of without lengthy trials. An American girl was sent to Sing-Sing for passing counterfeit money, and a prisoner convicted of larceny received a similar sentence. LEWIS ROSENTHAL, 53 years of age, who has a wife and children in Germany, appeared against a girl of 20, and charged her with having stolen $700, while living with him as his mistress. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Stock Market had another fall of 2½ @ cent. on the general Share list yesterday, New-York Central closing at 79 @ cent. and the Western Roads under considerable depression.

Rates on freight to British ports tended downwards,—and shippers, taking advantage of the reaction, evinced more disposition to purchase Flour and Wheat, especially the latter, freely. Prices of Flour were depressed; of Wheat, more regular, and, in some instances, firmer. Corn was heavy and lower. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Cotton, Groceries, Hay, Adamantine Candles, Tallow, Whisky, and Spirits Turpentine. Metals, Rosin, Tar, Hemp, Fish, Lime, Spices, and Foreign Liquors were lightly dealt in. Hops, Rice and Tobacco, were in good request.

The Right of Secession.

Somebody has telegraphed to the Charleston *Courier*, from Washington, that President BUCHANAN "recognizes the right of secession, but not of nullification." This is a distinction without a difference. If Mr. BUCHANAN has authorized any such announcement his case is more hopeless than we had supposed it to be. He must be dreadfully frightened, by the menaces of the South, to dream of making any such distinction as the basis of official action.

What is secession? It is a withdrawal from the Union,—a termination of the partnership with the other States. If South Carolina secedes, she no longer holds herself bound by the Federal Constitution, nor amenable to Federal law. She ceases not only to take part in Federal legislation, but to yield any obedience to the laws of Congress. She will refuse to pay the duties on imported goods, imposed by the Federal Tariff. She will no longer recognize the necessity of supplying vessels that may leave her ports with clearances from the officers of the Federal Government. The laws of the United States have no longer any application to her, and she will refuse obedience to them in any case whatever. All this is necessarily implied in the idea of secession. In what particular, then, does it differ from nullification? It is only a higher and more aggravated form of it. Nullification may consist in refusing obedience to a single Federal law. Secession involves the refusal to obey *any* law of the Federal Congress.

The Southern Disunionist journals are laying great stress on their assumed right to secede. They are very fond of asserting that this is only a partnership of States from which any one member may secede at will.

They forget, apparently, that this very question was raised and *decided* before the adoption of the Constitution. New-York was unwilling to accept that instrument and join the Union which it created, unless she could terminate her connection with it at pleasure. Her proposal was to join for five or six years, with the right then to withdraw if she desired. ALEXANDER HAMILTON was inclined to favor the compromise, and wrote to MADISON in regard to it from Poughkeepsie July, 1788, in these terms:

"You will understand that *the only qualification will be the reservation of a right to recede*, in case our amendments have not been decided upon, in one of the modes pointed out by the Constitution, within a certain number of years, perhaps five or seven. If this can, in the first instance, be admitted as a ratification, I do not fear any further consequences. Congress will, I presume, recommend certain amendments to render the structure of the Government more secure. This will satisfy the more considerate and honest opposers of the Constitution, and with the aid of them will break up the party.

Yours, affectionately, A. HAMILTON."

And here is MADISON'S reply:

NEW-YORK, Sunday evening.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday is this instant at hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a conditional ratification: that it does not make New-York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; this principle would not in such case be preserved. *The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and* FOREVER. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, and I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. *The idea of reserving the right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned—worse than rejection.*

Yours, JAMES MADISON.

New-York finally abandoned her claim, and "adopted the Constitution *in toto*, and FOREVER." And so did all the other States. No one of them has any right to secede,—or to withdraw from the obligations and responsibilities of the Union. In the language of Judge SPENCER ROANE, President of the Electoral College of Virginia in 1808, "it is *treason* to secede."

As we said yesterday, we presume mere *resolutions* to secede will not be considered treasonable, nor will they require any action on the part of the Federal Government. If Mr. BUCHANAN meant only this when he is said to have "recognized the *right* of secession," it is all very well,—because this does not constitute secession at all. Some "overt acts" are required to consummate that offence, and call for the interposition of the General Government. South Carolina may proclaim, and resolve, and declare independence as long as she likes:—but until she does something more than this, we presume she will not be molested. But if she refuses to pay Federal duties,—or takes possession of a Federal fort,—or in any other way resists, violently and by State authority, the operation of Federal law, the Federal Executive must either *coerce* obedience or prove faithless to his oath of office.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM, AFTER ALL.—We are delighted to perceive that the *Journal of Commerce* has come to the conclusion that President LINCOLN is not likely, after all, to plunge the country into the bottomless abyss of Abolitionism and ruin. "The victory," our neighbor thinks, is mainly "a barren one." With the law-making power against him, the President can do little but distribute the offices. And "the naked triumph of the Republican Party," under such circumstances, it adds, "is not an occurrence so alarming as to justify haste in the action which the Southern States may feel called upon to take."

This is consoling, and all the more so, perhaps, because the *Journal* has been somewhat tardy in finding it out. It was just as evident before the election as it is now, that one branch at least of Congress would be opposed to a Republican President;—yet then the *Journal* daily alarmed its credulous readers, and astonished the rest of mankind, by elaborate declarations that instant dissolution would be very likely to follow the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

There is only one point on which the *Journal* still has misgivings; and that is this:

On one point, and one only, does the President possess the ability to do real injury to the property and material interests of the South. The Fugitive Slave law is the security provided by the Constitution for the possession, undisturbed, of their property in slaves. The inquiry now becomes pertinent, whether, as President, Mr. LINCOLN will pursue the policy so clearly favored by his active supporters, and *let the laws go unexecuted*, or adopt the line of duty pointed out by his oath of office, and *see that the laws are faithfully executed*. If the former, *no execrations would be too severe, and no impeachment too quick and certain*,—if the latter, he will possibly save his country from division and blood, at the expense of the party which has raised him to power.

This is all very well, so far as it goes. But is not the *Journal* mistaken in regard to there being only one point of doubt? Are there not some other laws which require to be faithfully executed as well as the Fugitive Slave law? And does not our recent experience prove that a President may leave these unexecuted as well as that?

Take, for example, the laws against the African Slave-trade. Scores of men have engaged in it. One man in Savannah has imported a cargo of negroes openly and avowedly,—taken them to Federal officeholders and dared them to execute the laws against him. He is still at large, and the law is unexecuted. We have heard from the *Journal of Commerce* no denunciations of the President,—no declarations that "no Executive can be too severe, no impeachment too quick and certain," for such a breach of duty. We hear of Northern men in the Southern States being lynched,—searched, scourged, abused, exiled, and even hung,—for no offence but merely on suspicion of holding unpopular opinions. The *Journal* has no thunders to launch against the President who permits all these things to pass without even noticing their existence.

Is it tenderness towards the President, or towards Slavery, which leads the *Journal* to make such a broad distinction in these cases?

The Result in New-Jersey.

The case of New-Jersey, as the only State east of the Rocky Mountains, which gave a majority adverse to freedom, and submission to the absolute will of the Slaveholding oligarchy, is so much of an anomaly as to warrant peculiar attention and study. It is hardly worth while to say that devotion to the Union had no more to do with the result than in any adjoining State; for the willingness to transfer the election to the more hazardous chances of the House is the worst possible evidence of such loyalty. By what secret then, the influences favorable to LINCOLN, which pervaded so thoroughly every neighboring State, which actually flowed up in vast surges to the very frontier, giving Pro-Slavery Philadelphia to the Republicans, and disappointing all the calculations of fusion in New-York—why these waves stopped on the boundaries of this little Commonwealth, and left it unbaptized, may reasonably puzzle those who are unacquainted with the politics of this singular people.

For, as Australia is in geography, so is New-Jersey in politics,—an exception to all general laws. Its only correlative may in fact be found on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. New-Jersey is the South Carolina of the North. As the more Southern State is unlike its neighbors in the possession of an aristocratic form of Government, wherein the slaveholders are the dominant and privileged class, so in the Northern State, the people have no independent voice in the Government, but are ruled by a privileged order, composed of the great Railroad interests, who not only pay the taxes, but administer the laws, and dispense the patronage of office. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, controlled by Messrs. STOCKTON and STEVENS, have recently monopolized, among other things, this political power. They have prescribed to the people its nominal Governors and Legislators; they have been generally successful in naming the Judiciary; they have procured the choice of its own servants as United States Senators. The Legislature has merely recorded its edicts; and, in the infatuation so apt to affect despotic authority, it has ventured to challenge a contest with other railroad influences, which might otherwise have abstained from hostility. For the last two years, the whole complexion of politics in New-Jersey has been taken from an angry conflict between the Amboy Company and the New-Jersey Railroad. The causes of this dire warfare are of no importance here. The Amboy Company having chosen to ally itself with the Democratic Party, as that most pliant to its domination, the New-Jersey Railroad Company identified itself with the Republicans. All the resources of wealth, influence and argument, have been brought to bear by these rival interests. The contest has nearly always inclined to the side of the Amboy Company. They have both built railroads merely as measures of political expediency. They have managed and directed the Press. They have spent money in all directions, and in ways not uniformly consistent with a sound condition of public morals. And if the battle has ended in favor of the Monopoly Company, it must be attributed to the fact of its being in possession of power, and the patronage to influence the people; and of its being unboundedly prodigal in its use of corrupt influence. This is the master-key of the otherwise inscrutable politics of our neighbor. The conflict was not as elsewhere national, and aiming at the adjustment of great national issues. It was simply a tilt between local factions, to whom extraneous consequences were matters of indifference. It is well thus to understand that in New-Jersey the Fusion or Union Party is simply the Monopoly Party; while the Republicans were under the leadership of the New-Jersey Company.

So complete has been the victory of the former interest, even on the seat and soil of the latter, that having formerly taken WRIGHT from his saddlery to fill the seat of DAYTON in the United States Senate, it has now removed Mr. NEHEMIAH PERRY from his shears and broadcloth to succeed Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON in the House. It is superfluous to say that had either of these new men elevated themselves to such honors by personal merit, great would have been their credit and great the value of their example. But this is not claimed even by their warmest supporters. They are known to have been instruments in the hands of a powerful faction, who not only choose such as more easily handled, but as inflicting a profounder mortification upon their adversaries. The election of Mr. PERRY has indeed not only the attributes of a humiliating victory, but also of the yet more humiliating triumph. The beaten are not only so, but they are also ashamed. Their loss is doubled and intensified, by the knowledge that it is by such a tool and such influences his own community have been brought to reject an accomplished and faithful public servant in the middle of an honorable career. It is only a later reflection that will admonish them that the shame and the humiliation belong, where unfortunately they are not likely to be felt.

Austria and Venetia.

Anstria has taken the first step towards the liberation of Venetia. Not, indeed, with the good will or the conscious participation of the Imperial Government, for the same hand which signed the new charters of the provinces confirmed the appointment of a strictly military martinet to the highest civil authority in Venice, and the gorges of the Tyrolean Alps are resounding with the rattle and roar of trains crowded with troops hurrying to Verona and Mantua, while the bells of Pesth and Comorn are ringing in the restoration of Hungarian institutions to the Hungarian race. The defiance flung down to FRANCIS JOSEPH, so haughtily at Naples by the King of Italy has been taken up as haughtily at Vienna, and all Europe awaits in apparent anxiety the collision now deemed by half her wisest diplomats inevitable, between the liberator of the Peninsula and the despot of the Northern Adriatic. In the tone, the temper, the language and the official acts of the Viennese Government, Venetia is still more sternly than ever claimed as an inalienable appanage of the Crown of the Hapsburgs. All official Europe beside, from ALEXANDER II. and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF at Warsaw, to VICTORIA and Lord JOHN RUSSELL at London, agrees at last with the far-seeing Emperor of the French in regarding the Austrian dominion at Venice as an impossibility, to be tolerated, perhaps, provisionally, in the hope that toleration may lead to a settlement of the question otherwise than by war, but not at all to be entertained as a permanent element in the European system. So much has been won for common sense and common justice in the diplomatic world by the courage, the genius, and the good faith of the great Sovereign who spoke at the Tuileries in the hearing of all mankind, on the first of January, 1859, those memorable words, which have proved to Italy the "Open Sesame" to a once seemingly hopeless future. It is now an easy common-place of European opinion that Venice belongs naturally to the Venetians. Eighteen months ago it was revolution to hint the thought, and NAPOLEON was denounced as the enemy of mankind for putting the thought into deeds.

Nevertheless, though all Europe see and speak the truth, Austria sullenly closes her eyes, sets hard her lips, and sword in hand, protests against its triumph. She is mistress of Venetia, and mistress of Venetia she will be. It is in vain that Russia and Prussia at Warsaw—eager to remove so formidable a complication from the field of European politics, and to make the strength of Eastern Europe available in the approaching imbroglio of the Ottoman dominions and their dependencies—urge the modern view of things upon their proud and passionate young ally. FRANCIS JOSEPH has learned nothing from his own misfortune, and he has forgotten nothing of the traditions of his house. Judged by the imperial attitude, the liberation of Venetia and the consequent pacification of Italy were never so far off as now. Yet, we repeat that Austria has really and irrevocably committed herself to the deliverance of her oppressed Italian subjects.

A few words will suffice to make this plain. The power of Austria in Italy, originally maintained by the assent of all Europe, encircling and supporting a direct military usurpation, now rests on the sword, and the sword alone. The overthrow of the system of 1815 was completed at Villafranca, and has been ratified by every subsequent step in Italian history. As King VICTOR most truly said, in his marvelously gallant and straightforward speech to the Neapolitan Deputies, "the Powers of Europe pout, but Austria only threatens," in the face of the changes which have so gradually and yet so rapidly developed themselves in the condition of Italy. In point of practical fact, whatever the diplomatic theory of the matter may still continue to be, Europe has acquiesced in the abolition of the old idea of legitimacy, and in the sustitution of natural affinities and the sovereign popular will, for the balance of power and dynastic necessities. Sixty years ago Europe thought it perfectly rational and proper that the independence of a handful of Italians should be sacrificed to "compensate" a Hapsburg Prince for losing the allegiance of another handful of Flemings. To-day Europe, which has no hand to lift against the expulsion of the Bourbons from thrones consecrated by inheritance, by treaties and by public law, is altogether divorced from any practical connection with the stipulations which secure Venetia to her tyrant. Austria rules still in the City of the Doges, simply because neither Venice nor the Italian King have yet found strength enough to eject her. When that strength shall be found, Austria knows full well that she must bear the brunt of its onslaught alone. This is so true that the Austrian journals have already begun to take a defensive tone against Italy. The parts played by VICTOR EMANUEL and FRANCIS JOSEPH in 1859 are reversed in 1860. It is the Austrian now who assembles his troops along the line of the Mincio to prepare himself against the coming of his foe—the Italian who threatens, draws the sword and makes ready his rifled cannon for the assault.

Relying then upon her army alone for her position in Italy, what has Austria done? Under the pressure of financial burdens utterly unendurable, and of a taxation stretched to its utmost limits, the Government of Vienna has abolished at one sweeping blow the whole centralized system founded twelve years ago by Prince SCHWARZENBERG, and upon which the possibility of maintaining the vast existing armaments of Austria absolutely depends. The charters just granted by the Emperor are the proclaimed condemnation and open renunciation of that whole scheme of policy to which the project of ruling Venetia by force, logically and inevitably belongs. By these charters, addressed particularly to the Kingdom of Hungary, (for with characteristic duplicity, the Austrian Government has only promised, not conceded, the like charters to the other parts of the Empire,) the local importance of the most prosperous and powerful of the Austrian States is restored to them. The whole Austrian Ministry is radically reconstructed. The military command of the army disappears in a Constitutional War-Ministry, the finances, confided provisionally to M. VON PLENER, are to be subjected to the control of a council of supervision; the Ministers of Public Worship, of the Interior and of Justice, are abolished. The ancient Constitution is reëstablished in Hungary, with the Hungarian Chancellorship and its vast ecclesiastical patronage, with a Hungarian Ministry of Police, supreme in all questions of the liberty of the subject as against the Crown, and amenable on the one hand to the Supreme Court of the nation, and on the other to the Parliament, which is also called back into being with all its ancient functions of legislation. It is then to the opinion and the public sense of three-fourths of his subjects that the Austrian Emperor will henceforth be compelled to appeal when he is driven to the wall for the means of keeping on foot his huge military establishment. How is this appeal likely to be answered?

Already Austrian subjects are oppressed with a weight of taxation which recalls the state of France under Cardinal DUBOIS. In Styria, in Gallicia, in Transylvania, the imposts levied upon landed proprietors amount to more than one-third of their incomes. In all the cities taxes of proportional severity hamper industry, load down the population, and exasperate the public temper, since all Austria sees that these colossal exactions have not sufficed to keep the Imperial flag in Lombardy, nor even to secure the payment of the Imperial debt at home. The new Charters of the Empire leave to the Imperial authority the financial control only of the least prosperous sections of its dominions. In spite of the general activity of the Empire in the year of peace, 1856-7, when the burdens of the Crimean War were lifted from the land, and those of the Italian War had not yet been imposed, a direct taxation of more than forty millions, and an indirect taxation of more than sixty millions of dollars, left a deficit in the Treasury of twenty millions of dollars. This deficit has since been more than doubled, in spite of the subsequent developments of taxation. Let the desperate march of Italy upon Venetia once begin, and what KOSSUTH will be needed to rouse the Austrian as well as the Hungarian populations against a new and necessarily tremendous aggravation of the weight under which the Empire now staggers?

Duties of America and England in Regard to the Slave-Trade.

The distrust which attends all the beneficial propositions of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, has relaxed in the single instance of the Slave-trade. The public is half convinced that so far as this Government possesses power, the Administration is disposed to use it vigorously and earnestly for the suppression of the traffic; and it is quite certain that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will prosecute the duty with at least equal energy. The fact, therefore, that a well-defined policy is found to exist, naturally excites attention to the mode of putting it in action; and elicits from those best acquainted with the subject a variety of useful and practical suggestions, some of which may be found in the letter of a correspondent in another column. Of these it may be profitable to state the purport.

Under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, we are presumed to maintain on the coast of Africa a squadron eighty guns strong. We actually keep there four steamers and two sailing vessels. The predominance of steam in the squadron, of course, accounts for the increased efficiency of the force, demonstrated quite recently by its capture of two slavers, and the rescue of 1,000 negroes from Serocludi, in Cuba. The uselessness of sailing vessels for the service is manifested not only by its traditional inefficiency, and the circumstance that none of the late successes have been achieved by that arm, but by the new device of the traders in employing steam rather than wind in expediting their ventures. It is patent that to attempt the pursuit of a slave-steamer with a sailing vessel is, under ordinary conditions, an absurdity. So long, therefore, as we continue to observe the English treaty, it is clearly our wiser plan to withdraw the sailing squadron, altogether; and as the great object is to patrol the largest possible extent of coast, it is also clear that if eighty guns be maintained on the station, it is most desirable that they be distributed among fifteen or sixteen small vessels, rather than among two or three large ones; for the achievements of the gun-boats off Cuba, prove that a ship of the line is not required for the seizure of a slaver. And—still assuming the continued maintenance of the Ashburton Treaty—those very achievements show how much more valuable is a coast guard at Cuba than at Congo. The captures at the former point of outlook are two to one for those at the latter; which proves that the slave ships are more fortunate in escaping from Africa than in reaching the Antilles, simply because greater vigilance is possible on a restricted than on an extended coast. It would indeed be out of the question to so blockade the African coast as to absolutely prevent the departure of vessels, but so to cover the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico is perfectly practicable; and in the stop which would presently be put to the practice, the economical advantages might exceed the aggravated cost involved in re-transporting the negroes to Africa. It is most desirable, therefore, to have such an increase of the watching squadron in the West Indies, as to leave each steamer no more than a hundred miles of coast to patrol.

But the Ashburton Treaty is, we hope, to be modified so as to release this country altogether from the *surveillance* of the Gold Coast. We have given satisfactory assurances of our good faith in desiring the termination of the trade. We are in a position to demand a similar assurance from Great Britain. It is quite time that Spain, bound by reiterated obligations, which she notoriously disregards to prevent the trade with her colonies, should be brought either to the observance of her covenants, or to the abolition of Slavery. It is true that the results of this coercive policy might affect English holders of Spanish bonds, and English consumers of Cuban sugars; but the whole business is one of sacrifices, and there are those who see in the actual long-suffering of John Bull, a careful calculation of his own interests, rather than that magnanimous philanthropy which inspired the originators of the Anti-Slave-trade movement. It is at no slight direct expense that we maintain these beneficent squadrons; and we also thus foster a rival for our own productive industry at the very door of our mart. If, however, diplomacy cannot be thus directed upon Spain, where it should obviously act, it may at least acquit us of so much of our self-imposed and unselfish task as sends costly fleets to a coast which has [illegible] valuable officers and gallant men. This concession is obviously demanded by a benevolence which includes whites as well as blacks; and, by an expediency which recognizes so much greater utility in the Cuban than in the African coast-guard. Thus much, therefore, if no more, we are entitled to ask.

WILL CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY RESIGN?—As it is known that Judge TANEY is now quite old and very feeble, it is often inquired whether he will not resign before the incoming of a new Administration in order that the old Administration may have the appointment of a successor. In the absence of all direct information, the following anecdote is submitted as throwing some light on the subject—from which we should infer that he belongs to the race of officeholders who seldom die and never resign:

"When the Library in the Capitol was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out and enveloping the building, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appeared in his seat at the usual hour, looking quite tranquil and undisturbed. 'May it please your Honor,' said an officer of the Court, 'will the Court to-day?' The Chief Justice looked up, and coolly and significantly asked, 'Is the court-room really on fire?' 'Oh no, not yet,' was the answer. 'Then we'll set all to it,' added the Chief. And the Court did sit, and transacted business as usual, amid all the commotion about it."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET PROPERTY.

Proposal to Sell it to the City—The Whole Subject Referred to a Select Committee to Confer with the City Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Commissioners of the Land Office met, last evening, for the purpose of considering the matter of the West Washington Market property.

All the members of the Board were present, and in addition, Judge BRONSON, Corporation Counsel, and Comptroller HAWS.

Attorney-General MYERS, from the Committee to whom was referred the matter of the value of the West Washington Market property, the condition of the suits, etc., made the following report:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the Land Office.

The undersigned, to whom as a Committee it was referred to inquire and report as in the annexed resolution, respectfully report:

That for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property in question a communication was addressed on the 7th September last to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York inquiring the cash value of the same, to which inquiry the annexed communications and map have been received, showing the property, including forty-eight feet deep along the entire front on West-street, which was found by the verdict of the jury to belong to the City to consist of forty-four City lots, after extending the existing streets through the same, and estimating the value of these lots at the sum of $10,000 each, and making the aggregate value, divested of all questions of title or possession, and independent of any equitable claim thereon of the City of New-York, or rather of any claims of said City to consideration in the purchase growing out of the circumstances of the case, the sum of four hundred and forty thousand dollars—a sum which seems to your Committee, from the best information they are able to obtain the fair value of the property. There are, however, various considerations which may increase or diminish this value.

If the property were to be used in perpetuity for market-stalls, as at present, its value, or the income which might be derived, would represent a value much above the price above specified. But its use for a market depends entirely upon the volition of the authorities of the City, and it would not, in the judgment of the undersigned, be safe to calculate value upon the assumption that the City would continue such use, in case the Corporation should cease to have, or claim the proprietorship of the property.

The Act of April 3, 1786, (Davies' Laws 304 and 396,) provides for laying out West-street, as the permanent exterior street on the West side of the City; and the Act of April 9, 1813, sec. 227, provides: "That no building of any kind or description whatsoever, other than said piers and bridges, shall at any time hereafter be erected upon the said streets or wharfs, or between them respectively, and the river to which they respectively shall front and adjoin." (See Davies' Laws, p. 557.)

This last act, though unrepealed, seems not to have been enforced, and practically to have fallen into disuse. If enforced against a purchaser other than the Corporation of the City, the Board will see the value of the property in question would be greatly reduced from the above estimate. It would probably be competent for the Legislature, however, to repeal that law, or to exempt the property in question from its operation.

The undersigned further respectfully report, That they find an action in ejectment was brought by TAYLOR and BRENNAN, your lessees, against the City of New-York, and the numerous occupants of said property, which was tried before Justice PETTIT and a jury, in the latter part of 1859, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, except as to forty-eight feet thereof, next West-street, the entire length of the property, and as to that the verdict was for the defendants.

Judgment was entered on that verdict, and the plaintiffs had execution thereon, and were, by process of law, put in possession of the premises recovered. This judgment was facilitated, if not in part based upon certain stipulations made by the then Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, and during the last Summer the judgment was on motion set aside by the Supreme Court, and the possession of the said premises has been restored to the City. The proceedings restoring said possession to the City are claimed to have been illegal, but the controversy is now about in the position in which it was commenced—the City and its tenants being in possession, with a suit pending to recover that possession from them.

The property, or at least the greater portion of it, has been filled in by the City or under its license beyond the Charter limits and in violation of law. The title to all that portion is in the State, and the City, save by the authority conferred by the act of 1858, incapable from want of corporate power to take or hold that title. That act authorises your Board to convey to, and the said City to take the same, "upon such terms as the said Commissioners shall deem equitable in view of the expenses incurred by the Corporation of said City, its grantees or lessees in reclaiming said lands and improving the same." What these expenses have been the undersigned are unable to state, except that there is a judgment standing against the City for about fifty thousand dollars for building the bulkhead in front of this property in the Hudson River.

Upon this statement of facts the undersigned respectfully recommend that this Board at once determine the price which it shall "deem equitable in view of the expenses incurred by the Corporation of the City in reclaiming said land and improving the same." And that the title of the State thereto be offered to the Corporation of the City for the said price so fixed; and that in case the said Corporation refuse or neglect to purchase, that the same be without further delay sold at public auction, the said price or such other price as shall be fixed by this Board, being the price assessed thereon by this Board, and below which no bid therefor be received. The purchaser to take the title the State has and without recourse to the State in case of failure to recover and maintain possession. The purchaser to have the use of the name of the people of the State and their Attorney-General in prosecuting any and all necessary actions for the recovery of the premises upon giving an indemnity against costs and expenses of such actions.

In addition, the Attorney-General stated that on consultation with Gov. MORGAN, and by the Governor's advice, he had applied to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, the leading land auctioneer in New-York, for an appraisal of the value of the market property. Mr. BLEECKER responded, in a letter which Attorney-General MYERS read to the Board, in which he estimated the lots—if the street lines were carried out, to be worth $10,000 each.

Judge BRONSON stated to the Board that he understood certain surveys were being made of the property claimed to belong to the State. He inquired if the maps of such surveys were before the Board. If they were, and the Board was ready to enter upon the subject, he was ready to submit some remarks, and perhaps a proposition.

The State Engineer stated that the maps inquired for were not ready to be reported to the Board.

Judge BRONSON then said that the City had maps which would be here this morning, and which would show all that was essential to a proper understanding of the matter.

Whereupon, after some desultory conversation, the Commissioners of the Land Office adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

On reassembling this morning, the point was raised by the Lieutenant-Governor, that under the law of last Winter, the Commissioners of the Land Office could not make any disposition of the property in dispute, until the surveys ordered by the State had been completed.

The Attorney-General thought the Board might hear and consider any proposition that Judge BRONSON had to submit, though the surveys of all the harbor of New-York might not be completed by the State Engineer. All that was essential was the proper knowledge of the boundaries of the two or three plots for which the City desired a release from the State.

After a protracted interchange of views, without any prospect of arriving at any definite conclusion, the Secretary of State submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee to which has been referred the resolution relating to the survey and sale of the West Washington Market property, and

offer property in the City of New-York, claimed to belong to the State, with authority to inquire into the value of such property, and to report to this Board what action should be taken by the State in the premises, be instructed, after the completion of such surveys of those portions thereof known as the West Washington Market property, the Lowber property, the Hubert-street Pier, and the pier foot of Walker-street, and, after ascertaining the value of said property, to confer with the authorities of the City of New-York, and ascertain and report to this Board upon what terms the City is willing to take from the State a release of all its title, whatever it may be, to all said property.

The committee referred to is composed of Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, Attorney-General MYERS and State Engineer RICHMOND.

This resolution was discussed at length and finally adopted without a division.

Then, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to act promptly, Attorney-General MYERS offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be and he hereby is instructed to cause surveys of the property mentioned in the above resolution to be made and completed at the earliest practicable moment; and without delaying the same for the completion of the surveys of the residue of the lands about the City of New-York.

The Commissioners then adjourned, with the understanding that the Board would meet again on the 29th of this month.

It is evident that the State and City Authorities are approaching a satisfactory adjustment of this question. Judge BRONSON, in the course of his conversation with the Board remarked that he was tired of the whole matter—that he had slept with it for six months and that it was an unpleasant and unprofitable bed-fellow, and one that he was anxious to be rid of.

Attorney-General MYERS, the law-officer of the State, evidently coincided with his legal friend. He manifested an earnest desire to close the controversy as speedily as possible, in such manner as to respect the rights of the State and the equities of the City. With the legal advisers of the State and City authorities, intent apace on equitable adjustment, it probably will not be long protracted.

The Canal Board, after a session of two days, has adjourned to the 29th inst. Nothing of importance was done during the meeting.

The State printing for the Legislature was relet to CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, for the next two years, at a maximum price of $38,000 a year. The printing for the Departments goes to the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co., at the rate of $1 per hundred for each and all of the various blanks used about the State Hall.

The Board of State Canvassers meet in this city on the 21st, to ascertain the result of the late election. Not a very difficult job, is it? LEO.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

Loss of the American Ship China by Fire ---Safety of the Crew.

Mutiny on Board the American Bark Champion—Havana News—The Slave-Trade—Miscellaneous.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Havana, having left there last Monday, 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

The *Quaker City* was delayed on her voyage by going to the assistance of the American ship *China*, Capt. WISGINS, which was discovered to be on fire on the evening of the 6th inst., at 7 P. M.

The officers and crew and their baggage were taken on board of the *Quaker City* at 10 P. M., from the bark *Ocean Bride*, (35 days from Minatitlan, bound to Liverpool,) which vessel was already at the scene of conflagration.

Before the *Quaker City* left her (30 miles northeast of Cape Carnival,) the *China* was burned nearly to the water's edge.

The captain can give no account of the origin of the fire, which he had discovered twelve hours previous to abandoning her. The *China* was eight years old, owned in Portland, Me.; 725 tons register, and had in 2,277 bales of cotton; twelve days from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

The statement of the Captain of the *China* is as follows:

Left the bar of the Mississippi Oct. 25, for Liverpool. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Nov. 6, at noon, lat. 29° 50', long. 80° 12', discovered a strong smell of burning cotton; searched to find where it originated, and found it came through the cabin floor; closed all ventilation to smother the fire; saw a bark to leeward, kept off and spoke; she proved to be the bark *Ocean Guide*, of Liverpool, 35 days from Minatitlan, bound to Liverpool; requested him to keep us company, which he did, steering to the northwest to endeavor to make St. Augustine, it being the nearest port; 4 P. M. fire gaining rapidly, got the boat out; 5 P. M. ship getting very hot, the pitch melting in the seams; 5:30, finding no hope left of saving the ship, clewed down the sails, and saved all we possibly could, which time and circumstances would permit; at 6:30 the fire broke out: abandoned the ship and went on board the bark at 7 P. M.; the ship was enveloped in flames; at 9 P. M. the steamship *Quaker City* spoke us, and kindly took us all on board; the last seen of the ship she was burned nearly to the water's edge; how the fire originated I am unable to say; the *China* was a good ship, built in Freeport, Maine, in 1852; 725 tons register, owned in Portland, Maine; had a cargo of 2,277 bales of cotton on board.

I hereby wish to express my thanks, in behalf of my officers and crew, to Capt. SHUFELDT and officers of the *Quaker City* for taking us off the bark and landing us at this port, and their kind treatment to us while on board their ship.

The health of Havana still continues good, and the weather was excellent when the *Quaker City* left.

The American bark *Champion*, Capt. NICHOLS, bound from Cienfuegos to San Juan de los Remedios, put into Havana for water and provisions. On sailing again the crew mutinied in sight of the harbor and the Captain, after much deliberation, was compelled to use force to restore them to obedience—in doing so he shot the cook, who seemed to be the ringleader. Subsequently he returned with his ship to the port and delivered himself and men over to the American Consul, who will send them over to Key West in the United States steamship *Crusader* for trial. The evidence before the Consul was such as not only to exonerate but sustain the Captain in the unfortunate act.

The American bark *Newton*, with 300 negroes on board, was captured by a Spanish vessel of war near Cardenas.

Nov. 4, arrived steamer *Isabel* from Charleston. Nov. 5, arrived steamer *Empire City* and bark *Griffiths* from New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

An investigation of a very serious character took place on the 30th ult., before THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., United States Vice-Consul General in this Island, upon charges preferred by JAMES B. NICHOLLS, Master of the ship *Champion*, of Bath, Maine, against Alex. Cook, cook and steward, Jno. Stevens, James Edwards, David Seaman, James W. Sinclair, J. J. W. Packwood, Jno. Lewis, Samuel Harris, and Edward James, the crew of the said ship, for mutiny and attempting to take the lives of the Officers and Master of said ship, and to seize the vessel at sea, on the morning of said 30th of October. The witnesses examined were Mrs. Nicholls, wife of the master of the ship, W. P. Hackens, chief mate, Samuel Coupland, second mate, Edward R. Nicholls, cabin-boy, and, I believe, a son of the master, Edward Henry Nicholson, boatswain of the ship, and Robert Brown, a seaman, who was at the *wheel* at the time of the difficulty on board. As all the witnesses agreed in the leading features of the case, to avoid needless repetition, I shall endeavor to put their testimony into the form of a narrative.

On the morning of the 30th October ult., the ship *Champion* proceeded to sea. When just outside the Moro Castle, ALEX. COOK, who was cook and steward, came aft and asked for molasses. The Captain told him (the cook) he must be more careful with the stores, or there would be an altercation in the ship. The cook replied he did not care a d—n, he would not be more careful. The Captain ordered the cook to go to the galley, he jumped on the deck and swore if the Captain put a hand on him he would take his life. The cook had his knife in his hand at this time. The Captain went into his cabin, and coming out with his revolver in his hand, called the first and second mates to assist in putting the cook into irons. The cook went into his galley and closed one of the doors, he still having his knife in his hand. The Captain and first mate went round and got hold of the cook to prevent his doing mischief, and got him down in the spars alongside the rail. Whilst so doing the chief mate was overpowered by four or more men. The cook pushed the Captain down and took the revolver as it was falling from the Captain's hand. At this time, PACKWOOD, who was known on board as JOHNSON, had hold of the Captain's neck saying, "Kill the son of a b—."

The cook having the knife in one hand and the revolver in the other, walked up and down the deck and said he was Captain of an American ship, and he was going to show his power.

The Captain asked him (the cook) to give up the revolver, but he refused to do so, using the last-named expression. The Captain went into his cabin and coming out again asked the cook to give up the revolver, which he still, marching up and down the deck, refused to do. The Captain's wife also asked him to give her the revolver, but he refused to do so. Having repeated this request several times, the Captain retired to his cabin, the muzzle of a gun was seen projecting from the cabin door, the report of a gun was heard, and the cook fell down mortally wounded, and died in about five minutes; a grain of shot from the gun wounded SAMUEL HARRIS in the leg, and upon his complaining of it, the Captain said it was quite unintentional; if he would come aft he would dress the wound for him. The body of the cook was washed and put into a canvas coffin. The Captain afterwards told the men he would serve them all the same if they tried it any more. They answered they did not intend to. The greater part of the crew used insulting language, preventing the officers in the execution of their duty. JOHN LEWIS and PACKWOOD were identified by the chief mate as two of the four or more who overpowered him.

The deceased cook was heard the previous evening by the cabin-boy to say, "He (the cook) was going to have a mutiny." All the crew, except the boatswain and the man at the wheel (ROBT. BROWN) were ordered by the U. S. Vice-Consul-General to be kept in prison, and they will all, no doubt, be sent to the United States for trial.

The grand fancy dress ball, given by the Marquis and Marchioness of ALMONDARES, at their elegant mansion, nearly opposite the Belen Monastery, was one of the most splendid reunions at which it has ever been my good fortune to be present.

The Reporters of the New-York Press were, I find, somewhat ertatic in their descriptions of the ball given at the Academy of Music in honor of the Prince of Wales. But had any of these gentlemen who wield such ably-descriptive pens, been present at the ball I am about to attempt a description of, I feel assured they would confess it threw all the efforts of the New-York Committee into the shade, as much so as does the beauty of our Cuban belles that of your cold and frigid North.

Imprimis—The mansions of the aristocracy of this city are better adapted in all the leading features for a *salon de dance* than is your Academy of Music. The apartments in all the stories of the mansions are connected with folding-doors, which being thrown open form a ball-room equal in size, and superior in elegance and beauty, to even the Academy of Music. There is one attractive feature at the residence of the Marquis of ALMONDARES that calls for particular observation. The simply chaste yet noble staircase composed entirely of pure white Italian marble, which produces an effect which I must leave to the imagination of the reader, no words that I can command being capable of describing its chaste beauty. But enough for the elegance of the mansion. Permit me to essay a description of the ladies, or of some of them, who were present, and of their attire. There were several young ladies who were attired to represent butterflies, of whom only two were known to your correspondent—they are named IRENE ENLUTE and ROSITER OROSCO—both being of a style of beauty that

——"Would they begin a set,
Might quench the zeal of all professors else—
Make proselytes of those they but bid follow."

There were four ladies attired as Queens—Mrs. PEPILLA ARMENTERO DE CARDENAS, with a magnificent long train, was the one most *distingué*.

Mrs. LABORDE made one of the prettiest *Filles de Regiment* mortal eyes ever beheld. Miss LOLA HENRERA, daughter of the noble host, appeared as *Aurora*, and was truly the very incarnation of rosy morn. Her dress, of cobweb-like fineness, was of pink and blue and white, with a Mosaic crescent and brilliant stars, which were, however, in splendor outshone by her dark, dark eyes. Her cousin, who bears the same name, appeared as *La Folie*.

Mrs. ALDAMA appeared as *Music*, with at least a million dollars worth of diamonds in her attire. "Music hath *charms*," it is said, but in the case of Mrs. ALDAMA, we might in her matronly beauty and gorgeous display of wealth, say that every note in the gamut, from *re* to *do*, was represented by a *chain* of diamond notes that in no other land can be surpassed. Miss MERCEDES OROSCO as *Euterpe*, Miss LEONORA MOLINER as *Undine*, looking as fresh and beautiful as though she had but just ascended from Old Ocean's deepest caves. Miss RITA DUQUESNE, daughter of the Marquis of that name, was attired, *a la Pompadour*, in yellow silk, &c., &c., and looked very charming. But I must pause; for were I to continue to name even but a tythe of the beauties that were in the *salle de dance*, I should require an unreasonable portion of your valuable space. One word of censure I must add—the majority of the ladies wore white powder in their hair—a fashion that prevails, I understand, at the Spanish capital just at present, but which to my taste is not becoming our creole beauties, nearly all of whom possess a wreath of ebon tresses, unequaled by any other ladies in the world.

Not a single gentleman appeared in character, the dull black coat and unwhisperables being universally worn with white vests, &c.

The music was excellent, two bands, one in the *salle de danse*, the other, a full military one, in the grand entrance hall. The supper and refreshments were *recherché* and abundant. It will suffice for me to say to any one who has ever been in this city that they were supplied by that prince of culinary artists, BERNALD.

Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and all retired delighted with the time they had passed.

From "gay to grave." Señor DON JOSE SILVESTRE SANLATIS, Oidor (Judge) of the Real Audiencia (Superior Court) of this Island, died last Saturday a week, and was interred the next day with great pomp.

His remains were first taken from his late residence on men's shoulders to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese and a large body of the clergy, the Regente (Chief Justice) of the Superior Court, and delegations of the following bodies: the Royal Colonial Council of State, the City Corporation, the Faculty of the Royal University, Board of Health and bodies of the Volunteer Militia Officers. From the Cathedral the remains were conveyed in a splendid hearse to the cemetery, followed by a long line of carriages and a large concourse of the most respectable of the inhabitants of this City.

The body of a dead child, apparently of color, was placed at the door of the residence of the Assistant Curate of the Parish of Guadalupe, in this city, on the evening of the 28th ult. No doubt the mother knew the father of her *dead* offspring.

Hitherto soldiers have mounted guard at the theatres here on the evenings of performances. By order of the Captain-General the practice is to be discontinued.

We have had brief visits from the U. S. steamer *Crusader* and British steam-frigate *Valorous*, Commander ALDHAM. She took nine days to come here from Bermuda, and therefore must be looked upon as a "slow coach."

A new Captain of this port, (Harbor-master we should term him,) DON BLAS GARCIA QUESADA, arrived in the last Spanish mail steamer from Spain, *vice* DON TOMAS ACHU Y ALOVEUR, relieved. The Spanish Government evidently believes in rotation in office, allowing its officials to remain on this Island only long enough to obtain wealth and then removes them.

Señors DON MELITAN LAJAN, Spanish Consul-General in Costa Rica, and DON JUAN CALLEJON, Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, also arrived here by same conveyance.

The *Quaker City* brought, among her passengers, M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, Minister of France to the Government of MIRAMON in Mexico.

M. DE SALIGNY had a grand dinner given in his honor, last Thursday, by his Excellency the Captain-General. A large number of officials and the British and French Consuls were of the party.

We have intelligence of the landing of two more cargoes of slaves, one at the Isle of Pines, the other at or near Trinidad de Cuba.

The notorious brig *Nancy* sailed 30th ult. for San Tomé, coast of Africa. Not the slightest doubt exists but that she has gone to return with a cargo of Africans. She was detained here some time since by the Spanish Courts, under a charge of being fitted out for the Slave-trade. Her cargo was then discharged, and though it was of a suspicious character, yet the Spanish Courts did not deem it sufficiently so to order her confiscation, and she was given up and returned to New-Orleans. Since then she has been engaged in legitimate trade; but, as stated above, she sailed on 30th ult., under the command of her former first mate, for the coast of Africa. The *Crusader*, however, is close upon her heels, and may possibly capture her.

There is abundance of amusements in this city at present. First, the Italian Opera Company, which has obtained possession of the Teatro Tacon. FANNY appeared as *Lucia* on Saturday evening. A Spanish Opera and a Spanish Dramatic Company. Signor BLITZ and his learned canaries are at the Villa Nucon. A fight between a black Brazilian bear and a bull took place at the Bull Ring last Sunday. I know not which conquered. Col. WOOD, with the sea-lion, Albino Family, and ostriches, are here, and he promises us ADAMS' California Menagerie, a troop of Minstrels, the Swiss Bell Ringers, and, finally, the celebrated Black Swan.

The weather is cool, with frequent northers.

Sugar—Very little doing. No alteration in rates.

Molasses—For the small quantities, clayed, purchased last week as high as 4 reals (25 cents,) per keg of 5½ gallons, was paid.

Freights—Nothing going to the northern United States; 25, 37½ and 50 cents have been accepted to ballast or fill up.

Exchanges dull. I quote sterling, 13 to 13¼ per cent. premium. New-York 60-day bills, 2½@3¾ per cent premium. New-Orleans short, 55½ per cent. premium.

Dollars, Mexican, on shipboard, 8 to 9 per cent. premium. Doubloons, (in bond,) 1¾ to 2 per cent. premium.

The Great Bank Fraud.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9.

The Boone County (Indiana) Bank fraud excites considerable consternation among bankers about Western paper-money. The real source of the over-issue is not yet discovered. The intimation that the engraver is implicated is not borne out by facts, as the plate has not always been in his possession. The fact that the spurious issue was printed from genuine plates does not implicate him any more than it does the Bank officers or Auditor, who now holds the plates.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 9.

The *Leader* Government organ of to-day says that the Government, in view of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's application for relief, will immediately appoint three Commissioners to institute a searching inquiry into all the affairs of the Company. The Commissioners are to be Mr. GRANT, Manager of the Northern Railway, and Messrs. LANGTON and THUDIAN.

The National Guard of Boston Visiting New-York.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The National Guard, Capt. JOHN W. HYDE, accompanied by the Germania Band, left this afternoon for New-York, by the Stonington route.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Friday, Nov. 9.

The repairs on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, caused by the late freshets, will be completed by Saturday. The sale of through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points will be resumed at New-York and other stations on Tuesday morning.

LECTURES.—Rev. JOHN LORD, whose ability as a lecturer has made him widely popular, commences a series of six lectures at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening. They are entirely new, and treat of the representative women of the various ages and eras of the world's history. They will attract the attention and reward the attendance of all who are fond of lectures.

Dr. STEPHENSON delivers the first lecture of his course on "The Eye," this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Opthalmic Hospital, No. 63 Third-avenue. The proceeds of the lectures are donated to the support of the Institution.

Ex-Gov. GEO. S. BOUTWELL will speak on the subject of the "People's Pacific Railroad," at the Cooper Institute, next Thursday evening. A very interesting address may be expected.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.—HICKS' portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to which we alluded yesterday, is on exhibition for a few days in the window at No. 629 Broadway, instead of at the corner of Ninth-street, as we stated yesterday.

To Advertisers.

The enormous circulation of THE TRIBUNE makes it THE BEST MEDIUM in which to advertise. The number of copies printed and sold this week reaches the vast number of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES, a larger number, we presume, than has ever been printed by any other newspaper. Advertisements inserted in DAILY TRIBUNE for 10 cents per line: in SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 cents per line; and in WEEKLY TRIBUNE for $1 25 per line each insertion. Address "THE TRIBUNE," No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Piles! Piles!!—All who suffer with piles should procure Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It never fails to produce a permanent cure, and patients once restored by it are never troubled with it again. Agent, No. 158 Bowery.

R. M. Patrick's Defiance Salamander Safes are worthy the attention of all buyers, and his PARLOR PLATE SAFES are the best, as to style, finish and durability, that can be found in the City.

Call and examine at No. 63 Murray-st.

N. B.—Ladies, if you wish your plate secure, get a Parlor Safe.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 24-av.; and 26th-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS, &c." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing HOARSENESS and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent HOARSENESS. From their perfect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Rogers & Raymond,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway, Ask especial attention to their MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING, for these THREE REASONS. It is UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, FRESH IN STYLE, and has NO RIVAL IN CHEAPNESS!

P. S.—Call and see the new styles of Overcoats, Business Clothing, Traveling and Sporting Suits, Dress Suits, &c., &c.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and fleh thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trees and Plants For sale by KING & MURRAY, FLUSHING, L. I.

For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted. Office, VERNON & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair-dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Misses and Children's Bloomer Hats—Furs— Furs; the most elegant variety in the City. KELLOGG, No. 321 Canal-st.

Suggestive.—Strangers in Town should select a Fall Hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Immense Stock OF WINTER CLOTHING, &c. GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway.

Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap

68 AND 70	MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP," in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.	68 AND 70
68 AND 70	☞ "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.	68 AND 70

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

The Old Java Coffee Pot— Distills the rich aroma. It is an improvement on the Old Dominion.—*Scientific American.* BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Undershirts and Drawers, All sizes, styles and prices, at retail at PER&GO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.

What Did they Cost? Only $12 for the Suit! at GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

The Polar Refrigerator—With Filter and Water Cooler combined. Warranted superior to any in use. BARTLET & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

BURNETT—HORN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, GEORGE B. BURNETT to JOSEPHINE M. HORN, eldest daughter of Albert Horn, Esq., all of this City.

FARRELL—IRVINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Mr. JOSEPH FARRELL to Miss REBECCA IRVINE, both of New-York.

GOETTING—WOERNING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, GEORGE GOETTING, of Hanover, Germany, to Miss ANNA WOERNING, of this City.

CARE—SIMS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the Church on University-place and 10th-st., by Rev. Dr. Potts, CHARLES H. CARE to MARY V., eldest daughter of Dr. J. Marion Sims, of this City.

PRATT—RUGGLES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. STOTT, Mr. CALVIN K. PRATT, of Brooklyn, to SUSAN T. RUGGLES, daughter of James Ruggles, of Rochester, Mass.

RYDER—IRWIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. H. C. Montgomery, MITCHELL RYDER to CLARA, daughter of James Irwin.

GORHAM—HALL.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. HOSMER, GEORGE GORHAM, Esq., of Canandaigua, to Miss EMILY A., eldest daughter of HON. N. K. Hall, of the former place.

DIED.

COLLORD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 9, suddenly, MARY, daughter of George W. and Amanda M. Collord, aged 6 months and 9 days

Particulars of the funeral will be given in this evening's papers.

PETRIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, ANN, daughter of James S. and Catherine Petrie, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 159 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, of consumption, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 10th inst., from the residence of his uncle, John Campbell, No. 85 East Houston-st. Also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge room, No. 163 Bowery, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect. By order of the N. G.

COOPER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, MOSES COOPER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 Suffolk-st.

CANNON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, CHARLES JAMES CANNON, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 Varick-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

NORTON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, CEPHAS H. NORTON, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 East 23d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LONG.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, of disease of the heart, MRS. CATHERINE A. LONG.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Abingdon-square. Her friends are invited to attend.

MEAD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, PHINEAS SPRAGUE MEAD, son of George W. and Catherine E. Mead, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Forsyth-st.

SALOMON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, ELLA, wife of Hayim M. Salomon, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Leo Wolf, No. 9 West 20th-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WATTS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry D. Sedgwick, ALEXANDER WATTS, of Stockbridge, Mass., in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, this (Saturday) afternoon, 10th inst.

SPOTTEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 9, THOMAS SPOTTEN, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 119 Bowery, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

ARROWSMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning early, JOHN ARROWSMITH, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Camerden, No. 249 West 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, RACHAEL ANN, wife of Benjamin B. Johnston.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3 White st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHITING.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, LAURA, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 85 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ARTHUR.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Mrs. ELIZA HAIGHT ARTHUR, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John B. and Edward P. Arthur, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 11th inst., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, precisely, without further invitation.

CURTIS.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Nov. 9, WILLIAM H. CURTIS, aged 50 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, George A. Curtis, and of his brothers-in-law, P. H. Holt and A. T. Clayton, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 Hudson-st., Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FAULKNER.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, JACOB FAULKNER, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 3 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

FIELD.—On the 8th inst., at her late residence, King-st., Greenwich, Conn., JANE FIELD, widow of Aaron Field.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on First Day, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, being the 95th anniversary of her birthday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 535, Nov. 9, 1860.

68, 26, 11, 28, 39, 15, 56, 64, 30, 44, 36, 48, 12.

Class No. 536, Nov. 9, 1860.

4, 26, 41, 63, 2, 9, 69, 58, 16, 33, 57, 17, 43.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 6 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

MISSISSIPPI CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Plataer & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné,

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain.
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED ARE VERY happy to state that the fire in their warehouse this morning, will cause them but very little delay in their regular business, and trust that their numerous friends and patrons will not hesitate to send forward their orders as liberally as heretofore. Very respectfully,

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
No. 15 Beekman-st.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—The subscribers beg leave to inform politicians and others that they are prepared to furnish, at short notice, fireworks of every description and device.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Pyrotechnists,
North Point, Jersey City.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
A new and complete edition, in "blue and gold," of
WILLIS' POEMS,
with a new portrait.
Price, 80 cents.

Also, in blue and gold,
A new and complete edition of the Poems of
MRS. FRANCES S. OSGOOD.
Price, 75 cents.

The above volumes are uniform in style to the attractive volumes, in blue and gold, of Longtellow, Tennyson, Morris, &c., &c.

CLARK, AUSTIN, MAYNARD & CO.,
Publishers.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The DAILY GLOBE, containing the proceedings of the next session of Congress in newspaper form, and the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, containing them in book form, revised by the speakers, will be printed by me during the session to commence on the 3d of next December.

For one copy of the *Daily Globe* until the 1st day of next April.....$3 00

For one copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* during the session.....$3 00

The *Congressional Globe and Appendix* go free through the mails.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanys it.

JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 20,
AT
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
5,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
20,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
200 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, for children.....25 cents per yard.
200 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
200 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
200 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
2,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
2,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
20,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains. Cloaks of every description made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

303. CANAL-STREET. HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY. 303.

This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.

N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.

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THOMAS S. REYNOLDS.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK AT RETAIL.

H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N.B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
for the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 48-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

FLOWERS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York,
Flowers, Head dresses, Coiffures, &c., &c., from Duties, of Paris, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

BONNETS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York,
Bonnets from Alexandrine Gauze, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Association of St. George's Church, in aid of St. Luke's Hospital, will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., Rev. Mr. HOWARD, and Rev. Dr. TYNG. A collection will be made for the funds of the Association. Members of other kindred Associations are especially invited to attend.

DR. JOHN THOMAS, EDITOR OF THE *Herald of the Kingdom*, and author of *Elpis Israel*, and other works, calculated to emancipate the minds of this benighted generation from the thrall of INFIDELITY and CLERICAL TRADITION, having returned from the South, will resume his expositions of the Holy Scriptures on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Room No. 6, Clinton Hall, New-York, and every week thereafter.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d st. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. HAGANY, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. I. H. TYNG, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles TO-MORROW EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL PREACH a Sermon to the young, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Strangers, especially the young, are invited.

REV. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., WILL preach the annual sermon before the Ladies' Mission Society of Stanton-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. The friends of missions are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. A. H. WELLS, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—REV. ST. G. SAWYER, Pastor, at the Historical Library, 21st-av., corner 11th-st. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—SOUTH BROOKlyn—Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A FAREWELL missionary meeting will be held in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. GILBERT, the Missionary, will be present. Addresses from several clergymen may be expected. Mr. GILBERT goes out to Callao, Peru, under a joint commission from the A. & F. Christian Union and the American Seamen's Friend Society.

THE BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—this Church is now worshiping in the basement of their new Church edifice, in 34th-st., near the northwest corner of 8th-av. The pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach TO-MORROW (Nov. 11) in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The weekly lecture on Tuesday evening and Prayer meeting on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The room is pleasant and the seats are free.

MR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, PASTOR elect of the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, will be ordained next THURSDAY EVENING, the services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Wm. ALVIN BARTLETT, of the Tabernacle, will preach the sermon, and the other services will be conducted by Drs. CLARK, STORRS and RUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn; Rev. Messrs. MATTISON, of New-York, TYLER, of Brooklyn, and others. All are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-third-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The third Quarterly Concert of the Sunday School connected with this church will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Good singing by the children, and addresses by Capt. HART, of the City Hall Police, and others, may be expected. Parents and friends of the cause are earnestly invited to be present.

TENT SERVICES.—REV. CHARLES C. GOSS, Secretary of the New-York Evangelical Alliance, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Local Preachers' large tent, junction of Broadway, 38th-st. and 8th-av. German preaching at 4½, and preaching in English in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School MORNING and AFTERNOON, and prayer meetings during the week, as usual.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, PASTOR OF THE First Freewill Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, having just returned after an absence of six months in Europe, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. THOMAS GOADBY, of England, will preach in the same place in the EVENING, at 7½. The public are invited.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Youths' Burman Bible and School Society, connected with the Sabbath-School, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, H. H. LAMPORT, Esq., and the Pastor, Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D. The public are invited to attend.

LEE-AV. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—REV. JARED SCUDDER, of the Arcot Mission, India, will preach at 10½ A. M., and address the Sunday School meeting at 7 P. M. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½, the Pastor, Rev. J. M'C. HOLMES, will preach the third in a series of discourses on Prayer. Sabbath School at 1¾ and 7 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—A PERmanent ministry and no "Presiding Elders." Prof. MATTESON will preach for this new organization, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning Subject—*What Kind of a Resurrection do the Scriptures Teach?*

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Elder WM. SHEPPARD will preach in the above Church, on SUNDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, morning—*The Bread of Life.* Evening—*The Preparation for and the Coming of Christ.* Love Feast at 3 P. M. Come and welcome.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

"BEHOLD CLOUDS FROM THE EAST" and from the North unto the South, and they are very horrible to look upon, full of wrath and storm." The Herald of the Coming. One will preach TO-MORROW, at 7 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. There will be service in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING, until the 1st of May, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. (Seats free.) Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—*God and Human Nature.* Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M.

HON. AND REV. H. W. HILLIARD, OF Alabama, will deliver his popular lecture on *Milton*, at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1860. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BEthesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach his first annual sermon TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 11th. 10½ A. M. EVENING services at 7½ o'clock. Monthly Missionary Concert of the Sabbath School, at 3 P. M. precisely.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 11, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D.

A. MERWIN, Rec. Secretary.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The afternoon session of the School will be devoted to singing and addresses.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) 34th-st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) Nov. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING a course of sermons to the young will be commenced.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. T. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Service on LORD'S DAY, (Nov. 11,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*Christian Behavior.* For the Evening—*The Duty of the Christian Minister.*

BERKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, SECOND-av., between 50th and 51st sts.—entrance on 50th-st. Rev. WILLIAM MCALISTER will preach in this Church, TO-MORROW, 11th inst. Services commencing at 4 P. M. Teacher's Bible class at 9 A. M. Sabbath School at 4 P. M.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN WILL preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT G. PIKE, Esq., will address the Sunday School in the afternoon.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the fourth lecture in review of Rev. Dr. Thompson's book, entitled *Love and Penalty.*

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF THE Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver a lecture at the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Mount Lebanon and its Tribes—with Notes on the Recent War.* Tickets 25 cents.

THE FUTURE OF MAN.—THE SECOND OF A series of lectures, on this subject, will be delivered by the pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Topic—*What is the State of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection?*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. R. HANKS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Williamsburgh, gives the closing lecture of his series on the history and doctrines of the leading denominations, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject: *Universalism.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Presidence No. 186 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Morning, an annual sermon. Evening, a sermon to the young.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY every Sunday. Subjects on the 11th, at 3 P. M.—*Which is the best state of Society, Freedom or Slavery?* At 7½ P. M.—*Reception of Foreigners, with particular reference to the Japanese and the Prince.*

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in the new Hall on 33d-st., one door east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ministry of Joy.* Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, of Greene-st. M. E. Church, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon, on *The Gift of the Holy Ghost.* Seats free.

REV. DR. FERRIS MAY BE EXPECTED to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath evening) in the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner Madison and Catherine sts. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATION—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 50th st. Seats free. Services at 10½ and 7½. Children's service at 3½ o'clock. Rector, JAMES B. HEADLEY, No. 82 10th-st.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, PASTOR OF THE First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Divine Service TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., OF CHICAGO, will preach at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING, in Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 31th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.

SIGMOND GOCK, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed as regular chambermaid by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid wants a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call, for two days, at No. 157 Cherry-st., Brooklyn where she is now chambermaid. She would be willing to wait on table, if necessary.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork, plain sewing or washing; has lived 4 years in her last place; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 160 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or chambermaid and waiting in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, one who is perfectly willing and obliging, and can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Thompson-st., Room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, desires a situation for a servant, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, between the hours of 11 and 1, for two days, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread, cake and pastry maker; no objection to do part of the washing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook. She understands her business well, and serving up large dinners in the best style; has four years' experience from her last place in this City. Can be seen at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL UNderstanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire, for two days, at Room 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference; would do the washing of a small family. Call at No. 387 9th-st., near Avenue D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as professed cook; understands pastries, creams and jellies; can also make side dishes; has 15 years' reference from the best of families. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 525 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced, first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., down stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 25 Amity-st. Good reference given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchen-work for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meats and pastries; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Welsh girl, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups, &c.; City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly-respectable Protestant girl, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class laundress and chambermaid; is competent for any of the above capacities. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, by a very respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; no objections to go in the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference from her last place; is a good bread baker. Apply at No. 347 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as above; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 14 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF refined education, but in reduced circumstances, desires the position of housekeeper or companion. Address E. M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation: is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and excellent baker of bread, and can get the best of reference. Call at 23 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid; understands her business in all requirements in dressmaking and millinery. Address, by note, G. W. E., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; no objections to travel with the family; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR STEWARDESS.—A highly respectable and competent person, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; has six years' City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress: can take the entire charge of a baby, or will do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of children; is a neat sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 156 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation for a Protestant American girl, as seamstress or as nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; is capable of teaching them; or would like the care of an invalid. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an active young woman, as professed waitress; has lived in some of the first-class families in this City; has most undoubted reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as waitress, and the other to do chamberwork and washing; can give good reference. They can be seen in their last situation, No. 36 East 21st-st., for a week.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general housework. &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av. near 23d-st. Only nice, tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

WANTED,—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to learn the millinery trade; a private establishment, where she could board in the house, preferred. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS MANAGER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as manager in a cotton-mill, spinning medium counts. Address W. S., Post-office, Williams Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, aged 28, an experienced book-keeper and cashier, wishes employment till Jan. 1, writing up, balancing books, collecting or similar business, or would accept, immediately, permanent employment as book-keeper, cashier or clerk. Expectations moderate. References: Messrs. Vattman & Lloyd, Moses Taylor & Co., Meiiah & Co., Mount Hope Manufacturing Company, and others. Address, till Nov. 14, A. G. V., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a professed coachman, a man who has given long services with respectable families in this City; is highly recommended. Address P. F., No. 122 20th-st., rear, second floor, near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STEADY man, a situation as coachman; has been 15 years in this country, and understands his business perfectly; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at No. 249 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A GENTLEman, not using his horses for the Winter, wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular. Address A. H. & CO., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—AN YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DEsires a situation in some gentleman's establishment; has lived for many years in one of the best families in the old country; has good City references; would like to travel. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family; can produce good City references. Call at No. 60 West 17th-st.

AS WAITER, &c.—A MAN WITH THE BEST of reference, wants a situation as waiter or light porter; will make himself useful; is smart, clean and tidy, and of good disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES a situation in some mercantile house; he thoroughly understands the routine of an office, &c.; good, plain writer; the best of references given. Address, J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE FIRMS ATTENTION.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man who is well acquainted with the dealers throughout the country. References from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110

First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.

A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crown's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 703 Broadway, and Price's No. 864 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway booksellers; Barnten's, No. 46 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which have enjoyed an unparalleled patronage for 10 years past, may now be regarded as among our national institutions; over 1,000 students have been registered and in attendance within the past year hailing from nearly every State in the Union.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Mrs. M. F. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 317 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 29, East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE

CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.:

The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together, with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntingdon, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.

MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. W. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

RICH ARTISTIC BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, &c.

On MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock,

Embracing the entire rich and costly furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The furniture is all new, having been used but two months, and comprises elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade, among which is a beautiful rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher, with stool and cover, two solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in green and gold brocatel, comprising fourteen pieces; reception chairs, in tapestry, Turkish chairs and lounges in velvet and tapestry, elegant front mantel and pier mirrors, silk and Lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, marble top etageres, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. Superb rosewood chamber furniture—hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French shades, ormolu clocks; oak dining-room furniture, rich China, crystal cut-glass, silver ware, &c., with over 600 yards tapestry and other carpets, marble hall stand, rich chandeliers and gas fixtures, &c.

N. B.—House to rent, possession immediately.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, NOV. 12,

At 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 122 Joralemon, between Court and Clinton sts.

Rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson satin brocatelle, sofa, arm-chair, six reception chairs, walnut extension-table, mahogany hat-stand, velvet carpets, oil cloths, all in excellent order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; rosewood etageres and secretaires, centre and side tables, with marble-tops; rich reception and arm chairs, in rosewood and satin; French plate pier, and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatel window curtains; elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, English Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlids, pillows, bolsters, &c.; rich dining-room furniture, English oil-cloth, stair carpets, rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Also, an invoice second-hand carpets, consisting of royal Axminster, velvet, medallion, Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, various sizes.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.

Stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades, all of which have been beautifully prepared by one of the first taxidermists in the City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.:

Splendid six-year old mare, sound and kind.

Also, a large bay horse, sixteen hands high, ten years old.

Also, a pair of chestnut horses, seven years old, sound and kind.

Also, a black horse, six years old, sound and kind.

Also, a gray saddle mare, warranted sound and kind.

Also, an imported English saddle horse, sound and kind, warranted.

Also, a black team of horses, warranted sound and kind.

Also, a splendid span of black mares, warranted sound and kind.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 8 years old, about 15½ hands high, long tail, kind and spirited in harness, a good saddle-horse; also, a top buggy, in good order; also, a light box-wagon, made to order by Beardsley, full patent axles, and in good order.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c., Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcesseus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, wardrobes, chairs, tables, curtains and kitchen furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of, four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.*

The complaint in this act on was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of November, 1860. n3-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's, No. 192 Broadway.

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ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

AND

No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 52 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 39 Wall-st.,

BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO., No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

Geo. Griswold, John Bridge, Eben. Collamore, R. R. Stuyvesant, Alb't J. Delatour, James B. Windle, Charles Haight, Wm. O. Hoffman, Shephen A. Main, John Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1860.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.: Wm. H. Johnson, Edward Bridge, Edward Corning, Nathan T. E. James, John F. Seymour, Charles A. Coe, James Stuart, James P. Wallace, Samuel H. Rokenbaugh, Curtis Noble, Robert Schell, William Kumbel, Charles Stanton, William Boyd and Abel Denison; and Isaac N. Seymour, Abraham B. Embury and Felix Astoin were chosen Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reelected President.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company, payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Construction Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 6, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 7 per cent., on improved property in this City. None but principals need apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS mortgage, $1,600—two years at seven per cent. interest for sale. Address AVENUE, Box. 109 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation.

A. MORTON,
PERSONS P. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 36 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE FIRM OF HENRY A. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. PLATT alone will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

KING OF HEATERS!!!

LITTLEFIELD'S GREAT STOVES AND FURNACES. ONE FIRE WILL LAST ALL WINTER, Without rekindling or forming clinkers. Also, STEAM, WATER AND HOT AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, STOVES, RANGES, etc. TIBBETTS & CO., No. 690 Broadway.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 197 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 668 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole frame-work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"Self-cure and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF A Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 535 Broadway, corner of 123d-st.

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed their office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SPORTING.

KENOSIA TROTTING PARK,

DANBURY, CONN.

A purse of $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, will be trotted for on the above Course Nov. 15, 1860.

J. McMann names b. m. ..... Flora Temple.
Samuel McLaughlin names ..... Widow McQuade.

GEO. HALLOCK, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, FRED. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35; For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ..... Oct. 15
MONDAY ..... Nov. 12
TUESDAY ..... Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau $45
To Havana $50

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

MAIL STEAMER FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The steamer ZULU, EDWARD GOODWIN Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, for the above port, on SATURDAY, 10th November at 2 o'clock P. M. For passage apply to

WALDEN & BOOTH, No. 57 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMER ZULU, FOR KINGSTON, Jamaica. A steamboat will leave the end of Pier No. 4, North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., TO-DAY, (Saturday,) to convey the mails, passengers and baggage to steamer ZULU in the stream.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CITY FINANCES—THE POLICE THANKED FOR THEIR CONDUCT ON ELECTION DAY—THE NEW CITY HALL.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received,—showing as follows: Balance on hand Oct. 27, $415,368 77. Receipts, $1,534,651 39. Total, $1,950,020 16. Payments, $734,570 57. Balance, Oct. 31, $1,215,449 59. The Comptroller on Thursday sent in his regular monthly statement of expenditures and balances in the Departments, stating that the appropriation for advertising was exhausted, and recommending that the balance under the head of "Printing and Stationery," unexpended, be transferred to that account. The paper was referred. The Register sent in a communication that a volume of the records had been so much mutilated by handling and searching as to render it almost useless, and asking that it be supplied immediately. A resolution to that effect was referred, with power.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Board for the zeal and fidelity with which the Police had discharged their duties on election day, as also for their urbanity and courtesy to citizens throughout the day. The resolution was not only passed unanimously, but every member spoke in the highest high compliments to the force, individually and collectively.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution calling upon the Croton Council to allow a portion of the Park for the erection of a Court-House, which is imperatively necessary, and for which an appropriation of $100,000 has been made by the Legislature.

Mr. TWEED took occasion, upon the offering of the resolution, to state that the communication of Judge Pierrepont, tendering his resignation on account of the inadequacy of accommodations, was incorrect from beginning to end, and more than that, was a libel upon the whole City. The assertion, or rather the language, which must be drawn from his letter that all our young girls were "growing up to be prostitutes, and our young men thieves," was an unprecedented libel upon the community. He would say, of his own knowledge, that three years ago, when the nomination of Judge was made, no one was more zealous to secure that nomination, or made more persistent efforts to secure it than Judge Pierrepont, who at the time occupied small, inconvenient and badly ventilated offices, (when compared with those assigned to the Judges,) where he transacted all the business which was intrusted to him. He thought it absurd that such a man should complain of want of accommodations, when those furnished by the City were so far superior to any he had ever before enjoyed, and the idea that because a lawyer had been elected Judge he must have velvet carpets at $30 a square yard, with furniture to match, was simply preposterous. The resolution was adopted.

The Board of Estimates of Police asked for an appropriation of $1,368,090 for the support of the Department for the ensuing year, added to which must be the sum of $217,450 for the Brooklyn District. The whole matter was appropriately referred.

A long debate ensued upon a motion to pay the Clerk of the Commissioners of Excise $150 extra compensation, and which has been vetoed by the Mayor on legal grounds, in which many subjects were brought in, but the matter was finally laid over.

Scores of bills from the owners or occupants of the various polling places, as also from Canvassers and Inspectors, were referred, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday at 12 M., when they commence their duties as County Canvassers.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEATH OF DR. COVEL—WHO SUPPORT THE LUNATICS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly meeting of this Board took place yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., at their rooms in Bond-street; present Messrs. DRAPER, BELL and NICHOLSON. By report of the Committee of the Whole, it appeared that 361 persons have been transferred to the Workhouse at Randall's Island, viz.: 149 males and 212 females.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Dr. Covel, long the physician of the City Prison; applauding the faithful services he had rendered the City; condoling with his family, and voting the necessary sum to defray his funeral expenses.

The correspondence between Mr. DRAPER and Mr. Verplanck, President of the Commissioners of Emigration, in reference to the old dispute between the two Boards as to the maintenance of lunatics, was read. Mr. DRAPER asserted in his letters that Mag Groose and Mary Russell, recently arrived, were sent away by their relatives in order to get rid of them, and to throw them upon this institution for support during their lifetime.

Mr. Verplanck replied somewhat tartly that he was ignorant of the facts stated, and charged that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had not supported any of their lunatics. He advised that both Boards should meet and endeavor to adjust their misunderstanding.

Notice was sent to the counsel of the Board that they were ready, at any time, to proceed with the suit pending between them.

Contracts were awarded to Mr. Vandervoort, for carpenters' work, amounting to $396; to Watson & Hard, for mason work, $675; and to N. G. Garaty, for plumbing in the extension of the Idiot House, $220. The following is the weekly statement:

Number remaining Oct. 27		7,637
Admitted		1,845
Total		9,482
Died	51	
Discharged	1,470	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	363	
State Prison	5	1,889
Total		7,595
Decrease		44

BUSINESS IN THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The City Departments have not yet recovered from the dullness attendant upon the election—there being absolutely nothing doing. The Receiver of Taxes, however, is doing a large business—the office being crowded during the hours allotted to the receipt of moneys, and the clerks are kept as busy as bees. The reduction of seven per cent. per annum on all taxes paid previous to Dec. 1, stimulates many to pay during the current month, and consequently the receipts are daily very large. In the Croton Department, some bids were to have been opened yesterday, but a postponement was rendered necessary by the absence from the City of the Comptroller. They will be opened on Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ADVENTURES OF A LOOKING-GLASS.—On yesterday a lady engaged one of the City Express wagons to convey a large and valuable looking-glass to the upper part of the City, but through some carelessness on the part of the driver it was broken. Complaint was made at the Mayor's Office, and the driver brought before the First Marshal, who directed that the glass should be restored. This was promptly complied with by the owner of the express line, but the driver, instead of delivering it at the house of the owner, or even notifying her of the replacement of the glass, took it to the Mayor's office, where it was placed in an embrasure of a window outside the railings, and a notice was sent to the owner to call and receive it. Meantime, and before the lady reached the office, a poor Irishman, who was looking for employment, started into the Mayor's Office, and gladly availing himself of the bench which stands there to rest his heavy limbs, he sat down, and leaning his head against the corner of the embrasure, was soon enjoying the pleasures conferred by "tired nature's sweet restorer," and went off to the land of dreams. The corner against which his head reclined was sharp, his head was round, and as a consequence, it slipped, his body followed, and the consequence was the entire demolition of the glass a second time, as he fell directly upon it. Of course, any claim for damages as against him would have been preposterous, and the unfortunate owner of the glass has only its memory and its associations for her consolation.

PHILADELPHIA STREET-CLEANING—VISIT OF A COMMITTEE FROM THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THAT CITY.—Last night a Committee of nine members of the Common Council of Philadelphia arrived in this City, for the purpose of witnessing the operations of the street-sweeping machines invented by Mr. SMITH, and which have been long and successfully used on Broadway. Mr. SMITH has recently put in operation another machine, which not only performs its duty well as a sweeper, but throws the dirt into the box, and when that is full unloads itself, leaving the carts which follow to remove it. Two of these were tried on Thursday night, and their performance was a decided success, whether on the smooth pavement of Broadway, or the rough cobble-stones of other streets. The Philadelphia officials intend to test both machines thoroughly, and, if satisfied with their performances, to place them on the streets of that city.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—A lad, aged 3 years, named ANTHONY RYDER, whose parents reside at No 28 Pell-street, died on Thursday from the effect of scalds received by the upsetting of a kettle of hot water.... RICHARD FLANNIGAN, aged 27 years, while riding on the platform of the steam-elevator in the store of Messrs. ALTHAUS & SON, corner of Greene and Houston streets, was instantly killed yesterday by coming in contact with a portion of the frame work of the elevator. It was in violation of the rules of the establishment to ride upon the platform, and the deceased had been especially warned against so doing by the foreman.... On Thursday evening MARY LYNCH, aged 45 years, of No. 269 West Thirty-ninth-street, while engaged about the stove, set fire to her clothes, and was so seriously burned that death ensued in a few hours. Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests in the above cases yesterday, resulting in verdicts of accidental deaths.

MORE ARTILLERY PRACTICE BY THE CITY GUARD.—The City Guard, under command of Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, contemplate visiting Fort Hamilton on Monday, Nov. 12, for the purpose of further practice with the sea-coast guns. It will be remembered that this corps made their first attempt in artillery practice at Fort Hamilton in July last, a full account of which was given in this paper. This will be the second attempt to test the availability of citizen soldiery for harbor defences. A large number of military gentlemen, members of Assembly, City officials, &c., have been invited to accompany the City Guard and witness the drill. On their return from Fort Hamilton they will make an afternoon street parade in their Company uniform, with DODWORTH'S celebrated Band.

BERGER, BILLIARDS AND THE LADIES.—Many ladies who witnessed the contest between Messrs. PHELAN and KAVANAGH, at Lynch's rooms in Union-square, as well as other fair friends of our amateur lovers of the game of billiards, having had their curiosity awakened to witness the wonderful performances of Monsieur BERGER, the French Professor commenced on Thursday to give a short, course of afternoon exhibitions at Lynch's for the especial gratification of those ladies and gentlemen who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning how he accomplishes such wonders by the *masse* shots. It is almost needless to say that M. BERGER delighted his fair audience and their male friends. The evening exhibitions are continued at Phelan's, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the regular preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, ADAM NORRIE; First Vice-President, John T. Johnston; Second Vice-President, Robert Gordon; Managers, Alex. McKenzie, William Paton, Geo. Cruickshank, Allan Hay, Robt. B. Campbell, James Fraser; Treasurer, Robert Hyslop; Secretary, Robt. Dinwiddie; Assistant Secretary, Ramsay Crooks; Physician, Alex. Elder, M. D.; Chaplains, Rev. Dr. Jno. N. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Jno. Thomson.

COLLISION.—About 8 o'clock Friday evening the steamer *Montague*, of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, when off Governor's Island, came in contact with the sloop *James Henry*, from Croton, with a cargo of brick, cutting her down to the water's edge, which caused her to leak so badly that it was deemed prudent to run her ashore on Governor's Island, where she now lies full of water. The *Montague* had her rudder carried away. No blame can be attached to the pilot of the steamer, as the sloop had no light up at the time.

THANKS TO POLICE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners on Wednesday the following resolution was unanimously adopted and transmitted to Messrs. ROBINSON, (Superintendent,) CROWLEY, CHAPIN, POLHAMOUS, ROWLAND and FLANLEY, the gentlemen forming the telegraph corps: *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are eminently due to the conductors of the Police Telegraph for their efficient services in that Department on the occasion of the election held on the 6th inst.

NORTHERN HAY AND SOUTHERN COTTON.—Mr. THEODORE TILTON, in his speech at Stuyvesant Institute, night before last, did not say, as reported, that "the Northern crop of hay was seven times greater than the Southern crop of cotton," but that seven Southern crops might be named, which, taken together, were not equal in value to the single Northern crop of hay.

A WOMAN FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner SCHIRMER Thursday held an inquest upon the body of ISABELLA TREVIWICK, a native of Scotland, 33 years of age, who was so badly scalded on Sunday last, in consequence of the accidental overturning of a pot of boiling water, that death resulted on Wednesday. Deceased resided at No. 359 West Twenty-sixth-street.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—Early Thursday morning a man named PATRICK HART was arrested for drunkenness, and he was confined at the Seventh Ward Station-house. A few hours later he was found dead in his cell, having hung himself with his cravat.

Visit of Lady Franklin to Rutgers Female Institute.

Lady JANE FRANKLIN paid a visit to the Rutgers Female Institute on Thursday, between 1 and 3 P. M. She was received at the entrance to the buildings by Mr. PIERCE, the Principal, and by him introduced to the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to be present on the occasion. Accompanied by the officers of the Institution she visited the school-rooms of the several departments, after which she was conducted to the chapel, where the classes were assembled in charge of their respective teachers. Lady FRANKLIN was then introduced to the school by Rev. Dr. KREBS, who spoke in the following language:

YOUNG LADIES OF THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE: In that care which we exercise for you, we have always been aided by the noble examples of true womanhood to whom we could surely refer for illustration of the virtues we have endeavored to inculcate and develop in you. The history of your sex in all time, and in your own country and age, is bright with such names. It is our happiness this morning to introduce you to a noble lady, who honors us with a visit from that land from which we proudly claim our descent, whose history, science, and literature, language and religion are our common inheritance. I select from the fair registry of that land, these three, or four, whose names, familiar with us as household words, belong to the world, and are enshrined in every gentle, in every manly heart. VICTORIA, Queen of England, herself the brightest ornament of the crown she wears; ELIZABETH SOMERVILLE, her sex's first compeer with the great lights of modern science; ELIZABETH FRY and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, ministering like angels of mercy amid the wretchedness of prisons and hospitals; and that true-hearted woman, may I not say it even in this presence, the illustrious wife and widow of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, whose self-sacrificing devotion, when even Governments were wearied out, could still enlist the sympathy and service of brave and sagacious men both in England and America, until her heroic perseverence wrung from the Arctic Seas and Polar ice the ten years' mystery of her adventurous husband's fate. Young ladies, I have the honor to present you to Lady FRANKLIN.

After the singing of the national hymn by the pupils, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS made some appropriate and feeling remarks. He spoke of the objects of the Institution, its great success, and its future promises; of the high privileges of the young ladies of the present day, and of their obligations to educate themselves in such a manner that should render them worthy the name of woman. He also referred to the large number of those who had received their education in "Old Rutgers," and closed by saying that his feelings overpowered him in witnessing the meeting of one who had, by her noble deeds and true womanhood, connected her name with the history of the world, and those of younger years, just commencing the career of life. He could go no further.

The Principal then introduced Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, who placed upon the table in front of Lady FRANKLIN a large and beautiful quarto volume, richly illustrated, one of the publications of the Smithsonian Institute, and spoke substantially as follows:

We have all listened with pleasure to the felicitous terms in which the President of this Institution has introduced Lady FRANKLIN to its members and friends. I am charged now with a response, of which I am most happy to be the organ, from the young ladies of the Senior Class, speaking not for themselves only, but for all their associates in the Collegiate Department. It is embraced in the following note addressed to their honored visitor:

"Will Lady FRANKLIN—whose name has become dear to us as a household word for womanly love and devotion—accept our thanks for the great pleasure which her visit to our Institute has afforded us? May we ask to be still further gratified by her acceptance of this volume, entitled *The Algæ of America*, which the Senior Class, in behalf of the Collegiate Department, would present as a slight tribute of their esteem?

As humble friends and admirers of the noble characteristics manifested by her ladyship, we respectfully subscribe our names."

After reading the names appended, Dr. SMITH continued, and addressing himself to Lady FRANKLIN, said: Your Ladyship will deem the volume selected, I am sure, both from the channel through which it is published and its subject matter, a peculiarly appropriate one. From those laws of association which pertain to every mind, and which are as imperishable as the mind itself, you cannot but feel a special interest in a work devoted to the Marine Botany of America. I have great pleasure now in presenting this volume to your Ladyship, with the note which I have had the honor to read.

The exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

ANNIVERSARY ORATION.

The public were invited to attend the anniversary meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society. The attendance was far less than the occasion and the very interesting nature of the exercises deserved. After an appropriate prayer, Dr. JOHN WATSON, the President of the Academy and orator of the evening, was introduced at precisely 8 o'clock. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, but the attention of the audience never flagged for a moment during the whole of this time. His main theme was "the character of the true physician," and he discussed the requisites, both natural and required; the duties and the mission of the medical practitioner in all the varied relations and circumstances arising from his position. Dr. WATSON vindicated the character of the profession in this country, insisting that although there were, perhaps, fewer examples of (as it were) concentrated or monopolized learning in America compared with Europe, yet the mass of our physicians were more than equal in knowledge and practical tact to the mass of the physicians in other countries. He also dwelt at length upon the manners and general conduct of a physician to his patients, and spoke of the mental and moral influences that he should be ever ready to exert in his practice: to gain and preserve the confidence and respect of his patients, to aid in the discovery of disease, to enter largely into the treatment, to advance the cause of honor, science and human justice, and to soothe and comfort the sufferers from irremediable ills. He illustrated the facts, principles and suggestions in his address with innumerable anecdotes and sketches which, however familiar they may have been to the well-read of the professional gentlemen present, were exceedingly *appropos* to the subject, occasion and general audience, and displayed an inexhaustible fund of medical lore of all times and all nations. After he had concluded, Dr. Jos. M. SMITH moved that the thanks of the Academy be tendered to Dr. WATSON for his elaborate and valuable address, and that the latter be requested for publication, and diffused widely among the students and profession generally, as well as the public. Dr. ALEXANDER STEVENS seconded Dr. SMITH'S motion, and it was, of course, unanimously carried, and after an invitation to all present had been tendered by the President of the Historical Society to visit the Society's valuable library and picture-gallery, the meeting adjourned.

Fires.

IN A WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $70,000.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the sub-cellar of the wholesale drug-house of PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-street, and notwithstanding the fact that the fire companies promptly repaired to the place, where they worked faithfully, the fire continued to smoulder until near noon, and not until that time was it completely extinguished. The fire was confined to that portion of the building in which it broke out, and the flooring of the story above was not even burned through. The stock of drugs stored in the cellar was so valuable, however, that the quantity destroyed is estimated to have been worth at least $70,000. The entire building is occupied by Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER. It forms one of the handsome row of six-story brown-stone buildings at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, owned by WHITLOCK BROTHERS, after whom they were named. Persons passing by the premises would not even suspect that a fire had occurred inside; the exterior of the buildings have not been injured at all, and, in fact, it is thought that the damage to the interior may be repaired for $1,000.

Following are the names of the Companies in which Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER have insurances upon their stock:

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2853. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

The Prospect of Disunion Daily Diminishing.

Probable Action of South Carolina and Georgia.

Resignation of Senators Chesnut and Toombs.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatches from Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, &c.

VIEWS FROM THE PULPIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The spasmodic excitement in our community received a new impulse, yesterday, with the news of the resignation of Senators CHESNUT and TOOMBS, but this soon gave way to a feeling of gratification at the prospect of getting rid of Mr. TOOMBS. It is well known that he had contemplated resignation, whether LINCOLN was elected or not. Every one expresses the hope that the report is true, although his family is now here making arrangements for the Winter. Mr. CHESNUT'S resignation would be a necessity, if South Carolina should secede, of which there seems to be some doubt, if the Convention be postponed till January.

I have alluded to the regret felt at Mr. LINCOLN'S silence when called on for a speech; but his friends here justify it, on the ground that he is not yet elected, and a speech might damage him in the Electoral College.

Gov. CORWIN reached here yesterday, and is looking remarkably well. He believes LINCOLN'S Administration will be highly national and conservative; but yet thinks a little fear will be the best nostrum which can in the meantime be administered to the Southern extremists. He does not think it advisable for Mr. LINCOLN to give any expression to his views until after the Electoral College shall have met, as such an expression would only be construed into an evidence of alarm on his part, and would do no good.

The action of South Carolina merchants, in refusing to pay their honest debts in the North, is severely condemned here. One agent for New-York houses passed through here yesterday on his return home, with $700,000 worth of claims, without having collected a dollar. His employers had telegraphed him to return.

Speculations as to Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet are rife in political circles. Information has been received here that RIVES would decline if office were tendered him. Hon. GEORGE W. SOMERS, of Virginia, and Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas, are named by prominent Republicans as likely to be tendered Cabinet appointments. It is said that the Senate would refuse to confirm either HENRY WINTER DAVIS or JOHN MINOR BOTTS as Cabinet officers.

The resignations of Southern gentlemen in office here do not come in as fast as promised; only one—a Mr. ALLEN, of Georgia—has yet made good his threat. On the fourth of March, no doubt, many will follow suit to avoid removal. Q.

Sentiment in Maryland—Disunion Not Generally Countenanced—The Fugitive Slave Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 11.

Several South Carolinians are now in Baltimore wearing cockades. They are merchants purchasing goods, formerly dealers in New-York and Philadelphia. They are much excited and incensed at LINCOLN'S election, but complain most of the Northern States nullifying or rendering inactive the Fugitive Slave law. This is, in fact, the chief complaint of all Southerners with whom I converse, and the main burthen of complaint of the Southern journals. Southerners say that themselves and friends will stop all possible dealings with Northern cities until this grievance is absolutely stopped.

Affairs here are much excited, and money is very stringent, the Banks acting with extreme caution. One man on Saturday paid three dollars per day for one thousand dollars, on good collaterals. Capital is abundant, but people are cautious. Stocks are depreciated.

Some prominent officers of Georgia and South Carolina banks here expect confidence in the Union eventually, but think there will be much trouble before things are permanently settled. Intelligent persons here from Washington say the excitement there is abating, but there is anxiety to know the President's programme.

The Western papers and the Western merchants here are free from apprehension. Many of the largest dealers report full confidence in the South, and assert their willingness to sell Southern merchants goods on the usual credit. The Virginia banks, at Norfolk, Richmond, and elsewhere, are putting out very little paper, and do little business. Heavy demands are making on them for specie.

All Marylanders stand firm for the Union, and discountenance Secession generally, and though there is new excitement in the South, there will be a peaceable submission, especially if the North shows a disposition to repeal the laws interfering with the Fugitive Slave law. W.

Sentiment in Virginia—No Prospect of a Secession of the Old Dominion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 11.

If it were not for the office-holders, the disunion sentiment in Virginia would have died out some time ago. The Federal officers in this State will not resign, but will hold on till removed,—so they inform me. Should South Carolina or Georgia secede, Virginia will be non-committal. She will not allow, though, Federal troops to pass through her dominions to coerce into the Union the seceding States, South.

In Washington they hear strange news occasionally. For instance: The Virginia Senator received a telegram last night stating that Gov. WISE would be in that city on the 4th of March next with 5,000 Minute-Men. This is of course absurd.

An old firm of high standing in this city received notice, yesterday, from a New-York firm, informing them that the latter could not trade on time—times look so scary.

The TIMES and *Herald* inform us, to-day, about the meeting of Southern students, and their intention to secede from Northern institutions. It is considered a capital thing for the Southern institutions; but they won't carry out their intentions longer than six months at farthest.

Everything is quiet here, notwithstanding the times look warlike down in the Sunny South.

The *Enquirer* comes out strong for disunion at last. It considers it unwise for the South to trust to the presumed moderation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN or the preservation of this Union to one party. It considers that the path for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union is now the path of a bold refusal to submit to the invasion of Southern rights; and for this purpose calls a State Convention to assemble as soon as possible.

When the North commits aggressions on the South, and encroaches on her rights, then it will be time enough to call a State Convention, and not before. The mass of the people think and act for themselves;—they don't do as the politicians tell them, but just do to suit themselves and their own interest.

FEELING AFTER THE ELECTION.

ALL EXCITEMENT CALMING DOWN—VIRGINIA WILL NOT FOLLOW SOUTH CAROLINA—WHERE IS GOV. WISE?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The excitement which disturbed a few nervous individuals on hearing the news of LINCOLN'S election is steadily calming down. Most of those who voted the Bell-Everett ticket are [by no means dissatisfied with the result of the election, if we may judge by their manner, and the self-complacency with which they listen to the mutterings around them. They evidently feel no danger immediate nor remote. They seem to regard the talk of the Breckinridgers as meaning but little more than the chagrin and wounded vanity of the proud, overbearing Democracy, who have so long swayed the rod of political rule, as to acquire an air of insolence toward all others, as has become intolerable. The immense vote given in favor of BELL and EVERETT shows the increase of sentiment in opposition to the Democracy, a circumstance that has elevated and not depressed their spirits. When it was rumored that Virginia had gone for BELL, the rejoicing was very great, and on the night of the election the Opposition were out in strong numbers, with banners, music, transparencies, and pine torches, parading nearly every street in the city. Several Douglas adherents joined in the procession, some of whom were placed in the front ranks. On one transparency was inscribed "Bell and Everett vote in the City, biggest ever made. 1860." Another announced that Mr. YANCEY was in the market, if any wished to buy, thus: "YANCEY for sale," and a third with the rather impious declaration, "LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE be d—d!" which was interpreted as a sort of irreverent kind of independence of both those gentlemen. Besides the above, were a couple of German mottoes of striking local significance to the initiated. Cannon were fired, and a big blaze generally was kept up till a late hour of the night. At the Merchants' Exchange speeches were made, at the close of which the most enthusiastic cheering and hurrahing was given for the Opposition ticket.

The Democracy chafe considerably under their overwhelming defeat, but sensitive and excited as they are, they can hardly be called Disunionists, for if you ask one of them his opinion seriously, he will answer, "There is no telling where these fearful dissensions will end: we must guard well our State rights," or that "We must identify our interests with the South and resist every encroachment upon our institutions," and similar expressions. In all candor, there is far less excitement in this section of the Old Dominion now than there was a year ago, following the invasion and awful end of JOHN BROWN. Then one-half the people spoke of disunion openly as their only safety from similar aggressions. Now more than half say, "Wait and see what the President elect will do—he has been elected by the voice of the people, and with no ability as a law-maker, he can accomplish little without some unwarrantable stretch of power that must necessarily involve him in the most direful consequences; and that if the Union can be preserved with honor, let it, in the name of God and man, stand as it is. Now this does not look like a deliberate determination to destroy the Union, even if South Carolina should secede, which event a few men will persist in saying will be a call for Virginia to follow. Georgia and South Carolina may lead off in some wild or revolutionary movement, but Virginia as a State will not follow them. Individuals with more recklessness and the false, deceptive hope of a little glory, may volunteer their services to the seceders. It is said that a company of fellows, without either moral or pecuniary resources, are even now forming in the West Ward of this very "Cockade City," for the express purpose of joining the Palmetto Army. They style themselves the "West Ward *Trojans*," and avow they will take up their line of march, if they can raise by contribution a sufficient amount of money to defray their expenses. No doubt some of the citizens will cheerfully subscribe a sum large enough to get rid of the ambitious fellows, as the West Ward is to this city what the Five Points were to New-York ten years ago. A few years since—during the Kansas troubles—a Company was gathered from this same Ward which called themselves "The Virginia Voluntares," and left the place to aid their Southern brethren upon the bloody fields west of Missouri. A more dirty, forlorn, unwashed, miserable, ragged set of wretches never left a civilized city than those same "Voluntares." Indeed, I never saw a worse, or harder-looking crowd, excepting the "Plug-Uglies" of Baltimore; and yet, long before they reached the scenes of turmoil and disturbance, they talked loudly of the land of their nativity, and boasted that they were genuine, original "F.F.V.'s." They went out at the expense of the generous Chivalry, but their fate was never ascertained, as none of them ever returned, except their leader, a respectable citizen, who, after losing $1,500, hard cash, came back a more sober and a wiser man than when he left, and seldom afterwards allowed the word "Kansas" to be mentioned in his hearing. And so will be the fate of the "Trojans" who go among the rebels of the South.

There is a company of cavalry here, composed of very respectable men, who organized themselves soon after the John Brown raid. A short time since they applied to Gov. LETCHER for a supply of Colt's revolvers, with which to be armed for any emergency. The Governor unhesitatingly refused their modest request. Not to be baffled in their determination, they have just dispatched their chief officer, Dr. R. E. ROBINSON, to Baltimore, to obtain carbines and the like for the dragoons. Gov. LETCHER doubtless thought that Colt's revolvers in the hands of a Virginia company of horse would be like the rifle which the catamount got away from DAVY CROCKETT, when the redoubtable Colonel said, "The varmint won't know how to use it arter he's got it."

The Press of Virginia differ in views as to the future course of Virginia in the present state of affairs. The *Bulletin*—Breckinridge-disunion sheet—declared, on the morning after election, that the Union was dissolved! and things generally destroyed and dead. In another paragraph, it duly informed its small clique of readers that its present kick was the last—that its own-self was dissolved with the Union—it would appear no more on the face of the earth. The *Express*, neutral, and by far the most sensible sheet hereabouts, is open and avowedly against Disunion, and calls upon the people to consider well what they are about to risk—perhaps throw away forever in the wild impulses of exasperated passion. Its accomplished editor says: "Whilst we shudder at the dreadful sight [disunion,] we see hundreds and thousands of hands at work not striving to protect or save it, but to push it over into the precipice down into the dark and unfathomable depths below." And further on, he says: "We cannot but contemplate with emotions of horror the approach or imminence of a calamity so appalling,"—a sentiment that is generally felt and indorsed through this section.

The Union has, indeed, a hold upon the affections of every true Virginian, which cannot and will not be loosened by any action, however extreme, of the cotton States. Even Gov. WISE has failed to make good his solemn, but rash oath, when he said: "I will never remain in the Union twenty-four hours after LINCOLN'S election, so help me God." It is supposed that he is still in Princess Anne. P. G.

TELEGRAPHIC AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE QUESTION OF CALLING A CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Mr. MOSES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to report a bill providing for a Convention of the people of this State.

Mr. REETT offered a substitute, providing for the call of a Convention, and arranging the details thereof.

Mr. MAYFK moved that the consideration of the resolutions be postponed until to-morrow, which did not prevail.

The resolutions offered by the Senator from St. Helena (Mr. REETT) were then withdrawn, and the resolution offered by the Senator from Claremont (Mr. MOSES) was agreed to.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. LEBESNE, and were made the special order of the day for to-morrow at P. M.:

Resolved, That the ascendency of the hostile, sectional, anti-slavery party, styling themselves the Republican Party, would be sufficient and proper cause for the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That it is unadvisable, at this time, to assemble a Convention of the State for any other object than secession from the Union; and equally so to leave the Union, except for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That in case of the election of the candidate of that Party to the office of President of the United States, instead of providing unconditionally for a Convention, the better course will be to empower the Governor to take measures for assembling a Convention, so soon as any one of the other Southern States shall, in his judgment, give satisfactory assurance or evidence of her determination to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. BUIST gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State.

Mr. TRENHOLM submitted the following resolutions, which were read, and, on motion, were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Resolved, As the sense of this General Assembly, that the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of the United States, will be the triumph and practical application of principles incompatible with the peace and safety of the Southern States.

Resolved, That a Commissioner be elected by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, to proceed immediately to Milledgeville, the seat of Government of the State of Georgia, whose Legislature will then be in session, to announce to the Government of that State that South Carolina, in view of the impending danger, will immediately put herself in a state of efficient military defence, and will cordially cooperate with the State of Georgia in measures for the protection of Southern interests; and to express the readiness of this State to coöperate with the State of Georgia, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, in withdrawing at once from the Confederacy; and to recommend the calling of Conventions simultaneously in both States to carry this measure into effect, and to invite the coöperation of all the Southern States in withdrawing from the present Union, and forming a separate Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Committees on the Military of the Senate and House of Representatives, be instructed to meet during the recess, and to prepare a plan for arming the State, and for organizing a permanent Military Bureau; and that the said Committees be instructed to report by bill to their respective Houses, on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be instructed to sit during the recess, and prepare a bill for raising supplies necessary to carry into effect the measures recommended by the Military Committee, and to report by bill on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested immediately to apply the $100,000 appropriated by the last General Assembly to the purchase of arms.

Resolved, That immediately after the election of the Commissioner to the State of Georgia, the General Assembly do take a recess until the third Monday, being the 19th day of November instant, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. R. B. REETT, Jr., submitted the following resolutions, which he read, and moved that they be made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to:

1. *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly convened*, That a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina is hereby ordained to assemble in the town of Columbia for the purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of the State, in view of her relations with the Northern States and the Government of the United States, and thereupon to take care that the commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment.

2. *And be it further Resolved*, That on the twenty-second day of November, instant, and on the day following, the managers of elections for the several election districts in this State shall, after giving public notice, as in cases of elections for members of the Legislature, open the polls and hold elections in their respective election districts for delegates to the said Convention, in all respects in the same manner and form, and at the same places, as elections are now conducted for members of the Legislature. And all persons who are qualified and entitled by the Constitution and laws of the State to vote for members of the Legislature shall be qualified and entitled to vote for said delegates to said Convention; and in case of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation, removal from the State, or refusal to serve, of any person elected a delegate to the said Convention, the presiding officer of said Convention shall issue his writ, authorizing and requiring the managers of elections in the election districts in which such vacancy may have occurred, after giving due notice thereof, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy, as in cases for the election of members of the Legislature.

3. *And be it further Resolved*, That each election district throughout the State shall be entitled to elect and send to the said Convention a number of delegates equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives which such election district is now entitled to send to the Legislature, and the delegates to said Convention shall be entitled to the same freedom of arrest in going to, returning from, and whilst in attendance on said Convention, as is extended to the members of the Legislature.

4. *And be it further Resolved*, That all free white male citizens of this State of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

5. *And be it further Resolved*, That the delegates elected to said Convention shall assemble at the State Capitol on the 17th day of December next.

6. *And be it further resolved*, That the delegates who shall attend the said Convention shall be authorized to receive from the Treasurer the same pay and mileage as members of the General Assembly of this State now receive. That said Convention may be continued by adjournment from time to time so long as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid: provided, however, unless sooner dissolved by their own authority, the said Convention shall cease and determine in two years from the day on which the said Convention shall first assemble.

Mr. RHETT said he offered these resolutions to avoid delay of passing a bill, as there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent calling a Convention through a resolution.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to arm the State.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution that the Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives be required to obtain a list of the names of the officers and members of the House of Representatives, with their professions, occupations and Post-offices, and cause the same to be printed and laid on the table of each member of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. READ gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill for the better protection and defence of this State.

On motion of Mr. READ, it was ordered that when the House adjourn it stand adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. CAREW gave notice of a bill to provide for the speedy trial of all persons charged with attempts to excite insubordination and insurrection among slaves, or of circulating printed pamphlets, books, &c., calculated to produce like results, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the police regulations of the State in regard to free negroes.

THE RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CHESNUT—PROPOSITION TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS, &C.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 10.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. MARSHALL, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the immediate enrolment of ten thousand volunteers, and for the proper organization and equipment of the same. It was made the special order for Monday.

The President stated that the following communication had been laid before the chair:

COLUMBIA, Nov. 10, 1860.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

I herewith resign the appointment of United States Senator from South Carolina.

JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.

The reading of the letter was following by applause.

The Senate concurred in the House Resolutions fixing November 21st as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and recommending other Souther States to do likewise.

The House accepted enthusiastically Mr. CHESNUT'S resignation.

A bill passed authorizing the Banks to suspend specie payments.

The House then took up the Senate's Convention bill, and after a prolonged discussion, and the adoption of amendments fixing the time of electing delegates on Dec. 6, and the time for the Convention meeting on Dec. 17, the bill passed unanimously.

The Senate, in night session, concurred with the House amendments to the Convention bill, and the bill as amended passed unanimously.

There is great rejoicing among the citizens here at the prospect of early secession. The State flag—a red star, on a white ground—is waving from all public places.

The resigned Federal officials were sent here as a Committee from the Charleston Resistance Meeting, and were received triumphantly at the cars. There was a great Minute Men demonstration to night in their honor.

Dispatches received here from diplomatic sources are said to contain assurances of the readiness of the European Powers to recognize the independent Cotton Sovereignties.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 10.

On the opening of the House of Assembly to-day for business, the Speaker announced that he had received a communication from Mr. CHESNUT, resigning his position as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. WHALEY offered a resolution that the resignation be accepted. He said that what under other circumstances would be regarded with regret, could now be only recognized as an act of loyal devotion to South Carolina.

Mr. DESAUSSURE made a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending a bill for the postponement of the act requiring the banks to have one-third of gold and silver to two-thirds of their issue. The report was unanimously adopted.

The necessity of prompt action for the relief of the banks is strongly urged, as expresses are daily bringing bills from the surrounding States, and demands for specie are almost hourly made.

A bill was introduced to provide a police in relation to persons coming from States hostile to the South.

Mr. ALRICH made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, making amendments to the Senate bill calling a convention of the people, by inserting that an election be held on the 6th of December instead of the 6th of January, and that the Convention meet on the 17th of December instead of the 10th of January.

Mr. BLACK, of York, opposed the amendment, and wanted more time to canvass the Senate bill.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Union, said that the agriculturists in the upper country wanted more time.

Mr. WINSWORTH interrupted with resolutions relating to declaring the opinion of South Carolina and inviting coöperation.

These resolutions were tabled.

The resolutions from the Charleston meeting were introduced, when the House went into Committee o the Whole, and a discussion ensued on Mr. ALDRICH'S report from the Committee on Federal Relations.

At the conclusion of the debate the question was put, "Shall the bill for calling a Convention pass and be sent to the Senate?"

Here another discussion followed.

Mr. ALDRICH said that all had favored the Senate's bill, but the developments the last twenty-four hours had brought out made decided action necessary. Telegraph messages are constantly arriving, calling on us to act.

Messrs. BOYLSTON, CUNNINGHAM, THOMPSON and BLACK followed in eloquent speeches.

A vote was then taken by ayes and noes, when the bill calling for a Convention was unanimously passed, the whole number present (one hundred and seventeen) voting "aye."

The State Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening to consider the amendments of the House to the bill calling a Convention. Forty-one Senators were present, and all of them voted in favor of the bill as amended; so it was unanimously passed.

It is expected that Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi will go with South Carolina.

Mr. SIMONTON offered a resolution in the Senate that the Governor be requested to raise ten thousand volunteers. The resolution will be considered on Monday.

This evening a great crowd have assembled in front of the Congaree House, numbering over two thousand men.

The Minute Men are also out in great force, marching down the main streets and making a grand display of fireworks.

Judge MAGRATH and Messrs. CONNOR, COLCOCK and CUNNINGHAM, addressed the crowd in front of the Congaree House.

RESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS IN CHARLESTON.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

The inquiry has been frequently made of me, "What will you do if LINCOLN is elected?" My reply has been, I will answer when the time comes. The time has come, and I now say, I will not serve under the enemy of my country, and whether South Carolina secedes, concedes, or submits, I will resign my office. WM. C. COLCOCK,

Collector of the Port of Charleston.

Messrs. Editors: As I do not desire that my friends and the community shall be in doubt as to my position as a Federal officer, I beg leave to say, I will not hold the office of Surveyor, or any other office, under a Black Republican President. M. JACOBS, Port Surveyor.

Messrs. Editors: The crisis in our affairs requiring a public expression from all holding Government office, I deem it due to myself to state my position. I can perceive nothing which requires officers of the Customs to retire from office at the present time. On the contrary, every consideration of the duty they owe to the community renders it obligatory upon them to defer their action. The retention of office is in aid of the community. Their retirement would practically suspend all commerce, and be equivalent to a blockade, as nothing could enter or leave the port.

I shall await the action of the State, and in any event shall stand or fall with her. Not being a leader in her councils, I await the call of those who are, and am ready, at a moment, to obey. Until that call be made, I see neither wisdom nor patriotism in any individual action on my part.

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7, 1860.

THE POSTMASTER REQUESTED NOT TO RESIGN.

Sir: In view of the announcement which has been made this morning of the resignation of many Federa officers, we desire to express our opinion that the interests of our State and community would be jeopardized by the resignation of the Postmaster here. We therefore request that you should not resign until the State assumes, in her sovereign capacity, the management of her postal arrangements. ***

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MAGRATH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The last term of the United States District Court, in and for South Carolina, was opened and closed on Wednesday, 7th November, under Judge A. G. MAGRATH.

Judge MAGRATH inquired of the Grand Jury if they had any presentments to make. Foreman ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Esq., then addressed the Court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR: It is understood to be one of the functions of the Grand Jury to make presentments of nuisances, and to suggest to the Court and to the country such reforms in law, or in its administration, as may to them seem proper. These presentments are predicated upon the stability of the Government, and are designed to promote its gradual and steady progress to the highest civilzation. Hence, it was the purpose of this Jury to lay before the Court some matters suggested by the indictments submitted to them; but the events of yesterday seem to render this unnecessary now. The verdict of the Northern section of the Confederacy, solemnly announced to the country through the ballot-box on yesterday, has swept away the last hope for the permanence, for the stability of the Federal Government of these sovereign States; and the public mind is constrained to lift itself above the consideration of details in the administration of law and justice, up to the vast and solemn issues which have been forced upon us. These issues involve the existence of the Government of which this Court is the organ and minister. In these extraordinary circumstances the Grand Jury respectfully decline to proceed with their presentments. They deem this explanation due to the Court and to themselves.

Thereupon Judge MAGRATH announced his resignation in these words:

The business of the term has been disposed of; and, under ordinary circumstances, it would be my duty to dismiss you to your several avocations, with my thanks for your presence and aid. But now I have something more to do, the omission of which would not be consistent with propriety. In the political history of the United States, an event has happened of ominous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The State of which we are citizens has been always understood to have deliberately fixed its purpose whenever that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its wishes. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

While thus acting in obedience to a sense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it must produce. The department of Goverement which, I believe, has best maintained its integrity and preserved its purity, has been suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under the Constitution of the United States, is now closed. If it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before its altar has been desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny.

May I not say to you that, in the future which we are about to penetrate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of that God who will guide us in the right way, should be our confidence in our State, and our obedience to its laws. We are about to sever our relations with others, because they have broken their covenant with us. Let us not forget that what the laws of our State require, become our duties. And that he who acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sopereign authority which we must maintain inviolate.

To you, gentlemen of the Jury, I may speak as the representative of the Jurors with whom I have been connected, and to you I now give expression to that conviction I have always had of the fidelity with which the responsible duties of Jurors have been here discharged.

To my brethren of the bar, whose uniform courtesy and aid have made my official intercourse and duties the sources of pleasure and instruction, I tender the assurances of my kind and grateful recollection.

To the officers of this Court, with whom I have been so long and pleasantly connected; to the Attorney of the United States for this State, whose ability and fidelity, in the discharge of his duties, merit the highest commendation; to the Marshal, whose zeal has ever kept pace with the obligations of his office; to the Clerk, whose experience has ever been generously exercised in the business of the Court; to all other officers, who have invariably been exact in all they were required to do—with all of whom my official relations have been productive of the highest gratification—I now tender, as the last official act which I shall here discharge, my kindest wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

The manner and the act were equally impressive and affecting, so that there were few dry eyes among the spectators and auditors, as Judge MAGRATH divested himself of the Judicial Robe, which he had worn with acceptance, fidelity and honor, to claim the independent position and privileges of a citizen of South Carolina.

SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE—HIS VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

A telegraphic synopsis of Gov. BROWN'S message has already been published. Below we give the concluding portion of the document in full:

"Whether the sovereign will of the people of the Southern States, shall, in this crisis, be ascertained by a general Convention of all the States, hereafter to be called, and all shall act together in concert, or whether each State shall decide for herself, without conference with the others, are questions upon which a diversity of opinion may exist.

I entertain no doubt of the rights of each State to decide and act for herself. The Union is a compact between the sovereign States of which it is composed. Each State in the Union is in point of sovereignty the equal of every other; and neither is dependent upon another for any of the attributes of sovereignty. So long as all the States abide in good faith by their constitutional engagements to each other, and the compact is not violated, a State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. If, however, the compact is violated by the refusal of part of the contracting parties to abide by it, and submit to its burdens, while they receive the benefits arising from it, the other parties are no longer bound by it, but may declare it a nullity, and refuse to abide by it on their part. It is an essential part of the law of contracts, that both parties are bound, or neither is bound, and if one violates the contract, the other is no longer bound.

But I may be asked who is to judge of the violation of the contract? I answer that each sovereign State, from the very nature of the case, must judge and decide for herself. There is no common arbiter between them, each being sovereign, acknowledges no higher power on earth. The Federal Government is but the limited agent of all the States, and has no right to assume to dictate to the principals, from which it derives all the power it possesses, nor to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the creator, whose creature it is, and by whose consent alone it exists for a single day. It is not to be presumed that a State will secede from the Union without just cause. Of the sufficiency of the cause each sovereign State must judge for herself. When her decision is made, no one has a right to reverse the judgment, because no higher power exists to which an appeal can be taken. The right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union, when, in the judgment of her people, the compacts of the Constitution have been violated, can only be denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

I am aware that some have attempted to analogise the right of a portion of the States of the Union to secede from it, even for just cause, to the right of the Colonies to secede from the British Government; and as the Colonies possessed only the right of revolution, it is argued that the sovereign States of the Union possess no other right. There is no just analogy between the two cases. The Colonies, prior to the Revolution, were not sovereign. They were subjects of the British Government, created by it, and belonged to it. They had never even claimed to be the equals of the Bri ish Crown, nor had that Government ever recognized them as such, or formed any compact with them as sovereign Powers. When, therefore, they withdrew from the Government of Great Britain, it was a case of rebellion on the part of the subject, against the power of the sovereign—in other words, it was revolution—and upon their success depended their exemption, from the penalties of treason to the Government whose subjects (not equals) they were, till they had established their right of sovereignty by force of arms. But the States of the Union are not the subjects of the Federal Government, were not created by it, and do not belong to it. They created it, from them it derives its powers, to them it is responsible, and when it abuses the trust reposed in it, they, as equal sovereigns, have a right to resume the powers respectively delegated to it by them. Upon my mind there is no doubt that Georgia or any other State in the Union has a perfect right to secede from it whenever the people, in their sovereign capacity, decide for themselves that the compact has been violated by the other States. And neither the Federal nor a State Government has any more right to make war upon her, for the exercise of this act of sovereignty than they have to make war upon her for the exercise of any other one of her sovereign powers. Should Georgia determine, while I exercise the Executive power, to secede from the Union, on account of the violation of the compact by other States, I should deny the right of any other State or Government to coerce her to return to it. In such case the allegiance of her citizens would be due to her alone, and each would be entitled to the protection of her flag. This they should have. And if any other Government should interfere, and assume jurisdiction over them, and take the lives of any of them upon a charge of treason to its authority, for following the flag of Georgia, I would retaliate promptly, by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree, two of the subjects of such Government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should thus be illegally taken. I need only add that I regard the question of separate State action, or of united action upon the part of all the Southern States, as a mere question of policy, and not as a question of right. As the cause of the Southern States is a common cause, and as the aggressions upon their rights are common, I should think it wise that their action be common.

If the fifteen Southern States of the Union should meet in Convention, and determine to secede from it, there would be no war, no bloodshed. So many of the Northern people are dependent upon our cotton and our trade for employment, and for the necessaries, as well as the luxuries of life, that they could neither afford to fight us, nor to stand by and see others do it. Nor could the Government of Great Britain afford to witness an invasion of the Southern States. We are planters, a large portion of the people of England are manufacturers. We come in competition with none of their interests. Our interests and theirs are mutual and reciprocal. The people of the Northern States are the rivals of the people of England in manufacturing and shipping. Both are dependent upon us for cotton. Four millions of the people of Great Britain look for the means of their support to the cotton crop of the Southern States of this Union. An invasion of our soil, which would cut off a single crop of cotton, would shake the pillars of the English throne, and the cry of "Bread or blood" would at once control the action of the Government, the army and the navy of Great Britain in our favor.

I am aware that the opinion is entertained by many, that the Southern States, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, would be in a worse condition than they now are, in reference to the recapture of their fugitive slaves; as it is said large numbers would escape, and we would have no process by which we could recover them from any portion of the Northern Confederacy. This is a great error. In case of a separation of the two sections, and the formation of new governments, the people of the Northern Confederacy would no longer feel that they were connected with Slavery in the South, any more than they now are in Cuba or Brazil. Most of the Northern States have already enacted stringent laws against the importation of free negroes among them. They would not desire such a population in their midst, and would be willing to spend money to rid themselves of it. They would need our cotton, as they now do, and would find our trade still indispensable to their prosperity. We should then have the power to regulate our own revenue laws, tariffs, &c., and to discriminate against them, and in favor of European States, if we choose to do so, by imposing export duties on cotton purchased by them, and import duties on manufactured articles sold by them to our people. This they could not endure and prosper. The result would be that they would, if required, enter into a treaty with us to bring back our fugitive slaves, and deliver them to us at the line, if we would agree to a favorable commercial treaty with them, by which they could buy our cotton and sell us their goods upon equal terms with other nations. A similar treaty, for a like reason, could be made with the English Government, by which Canada would no longer be the harbor of fugitive slaves.

The sentiment, no doubt, prevails in the Northern States, that the people of the South would be in great danger from their slaves, in case we should attempt to separate from the Northern States, and to form an independent government. Insurrection and revolt are already attempted to be held in terror over us. I do not pretend to deny that Northern spies among us, might be able occasionally to incite small numbers of slaves, in different localities, to revolt, and murder families of innocent women and children; which would oblige us promptly to execute the slaves who should have departed from the path of duty, under the deceptive influence of Abolition incendiaries. These instances would, however, be rare. Our slaves are usually under the eye of their masters or overseers. Few of them can read or write. They are not permitted to travel on our railroads, or other public conveyance, without the written consent of those having control of them. They have no mail facilities, except such as their owners allow them to have, and no means of communication with each other at a distance. They are entirely unarmed, and unskilled in the use of arms. A general revolt would, therefore, be impossible. But the more important fact, which is well known in Southern society, is, that nine-tenths of them are truly and devotedly attached to their masters and mistresses, and would shed, in their defence, the last drop of their blood. They feel and recognize their inferiority as a race, and their dependence upon their owners for their protection and support; whose smile of approbation constitutes their highest enjoyment. They have not been accustomed to claim or exercise political rights, and few of them have any ambition beyond their present comfort and enjoyment. In case of a plot or conspiracy, the secret could be communicated to but few, till some would learn of it, who would immediately communicate it to their masters, and put them upon their guard. This would lead to an immediate seizure and execution of a few of their leaders. We have, therefore, but little cause of apprehension from a rebellion of our slaves.

Let us, for a moment, contrast our difficulties with *our laborers*, in case of division, with the difficulties which the Northern people would have with *their laborers*.

Many of the Northern masters, or employers, if they prefer the term, are now in possession of large fortunes, which they have accumulated by the use of the strong arms of white laborers among them, who have labored and toiled and dropped the briny sweat, for weeks, and months, and years, in their service, and have received from them in return a meagre compensation; which, in health, has barely enabled them to support themselves, in a simple style, denying to their families most of the comforts of life, and in sickness has often left them in destitution, and actual wants of the necessaries of life.

While those who receive the benefits of the labors of others, are living in stately mansions, amid ease and luxury, and faring sumptuously every day, the laborers whose toils brought these comforts, must spend their days in unpleasant dwellings, and often in miserable huts, doomed to perpetual obscurity, and denied, even in sickness, the comforts of life, produced by their own hard labors.

But who are those honest, sturdy laborers, who are kept in a position of inferiority to those who assume to be their earthly masters? who require them to drive their carriages, black their boots, and do for them all kinds of menial service? They are *white men*. They belong to no inferior race. They are not only free, but they are the sons of freemen, who shed their blood to secure liberty to their posterity. These men have political rights, inherited from their ancestors, which are inalienable. They have the right to bear arms, and thousands of them know how to use them. They can read and write, and correspond with each other about the wrongs inflicted upon them.

Should a separation take place, and the Northern States take up arms against the people of the South and attempt to incite our slaves to insurrection, these Northern white laborers who have suffered so much injustice at the hands of those who have wrung from them the hard earnings of the sweat of their brows, should not only be informed of their rights, but they should be encouraged to rise in their might and divide among them the surplus of such Northern capitalists as have received their labor for many years without making just compensation. After they have declared their independence of those who assume to be their masters, and who will not associate with them, nor permit their families to associate with them as equals, they should be invited to join our standard and to associate with us upon equal terms. They should be liberally rewarded for their services, should no longer be required to perform the menial service of the negro, and should be taught that the true aristocracy in the South is an aristocracy, *not of wealth, but of color and of conduct*.

We should not hesitate to spend whatever sums of money may be necessary, to give proper information upon this sub

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"MR. LEE'S PLAN—March 29, 1777"—THE TREASON OF CHARLES LEE, Major-General, second in command in the American Army of the Revolution. By GEORGE H. MOORE, Librarian of the New-York Historical Society, &c. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street. 1860.

Two questions of peculiar difficulty have long perplexed the historians of the war of American Independence—the Conway Cabal and the singular conduct of CHARLES LEE in the Jersies and at Monmouth. The researches of Mr. SPARKS have gone far towards clearing up the obscurities of the former: the first part, especially of the latter, and inductively the whole of it, forms the subject of the volume before us.

Gen. LEE died in Philadelphia, on the 2d of October, 1782. His letter-books and papers passed into the hands of WILLIAM GODDARD, of Baltimore, editor of the Maryland *Journal*, in which LEE'S ill-timed attack upon the character of WASHINGTON, under the title of "Some Queries political and military, humbly offered to the consideration of the public," had originally appeared, and one of the four legatees to whom he bequeathed his landed estate in Berkely. Soon after the death of Gen. LEE, Mr. GODDARD issued proposals for the publication of select portions of his papers in three volumes: a publication which, by the important documents it would have contained, and the no less important ones which it would undoubtedly have called forth from authentic sources, under the form of comment and answer, would have rendered great service to American history. Unfortunately the plan was never carried out, and it was not till 1792, that an imperfect substitute appeared in a single octavo of 439 pages, prepared by EDWARD LANGWORTHY, of Georgia, in 1787, sent to England for publication, and brought out at last as a contribution to the history of the "mother-revolution," under the excitement awakened by the revolution of France. A biographical sketch, a reprint of several essays, tracts, and squibs, and about a hundred letters to and from Gen. LEE, make up the volume; too evidently the work of an ardent admirer to be accepted as a trustworthy guide in disputed questions. Many years passed away and LEE seemed to have taken his place in the history of the war, as a man of great military experience fine talents and liberal sentiments, but of a disposition so wayward, such impulsiveness of passion, and such a natural turn for sarcasm and invective, as to have detracted materially from the value of his services as a soldier and the pleasure of his society as a friend. This impression was confirmed by the elaborate biography drawn from family sources by his maternal relative Sir HENRY BUNBURY, and still more by that which Mr. SPARKS, already familiar with the subject through his previous studies, wrote in 1845, with the Goddard collection before him. And while a certain diversity of opinion prevailed concerning particular acts, the severest censure passed upon him was that he was arrogant and vain, and the sternest condemnation, that he had yielded to an ambition too common to be classed among unpardonable sins!

It was not, therefore, without a mixture of incredulity and surprise that we learnt that Mr. MOORE had in his possession a paper in the handwriting of Gen. LEE, which proved him to have been a traitor to the American cause under circumstances of peculiar infamy. As librarian of an important historical institution, Mr. MOORE had won for himself a reputation which gave great weight to his opinions. He was familiar with the study of manuscript documents. He possessed too sound a judgment to take up an opinion lightly; too sincere a love of truth to be led astray by the search of novelty; and had drawn his ethics from too pure a source to do willful wrong to the character of the living or of the dead.

On the other hand, it seemed strange that so interesting a fact should have been kept secret during eighty-three years, and long after all personal motives of concealment had passed away with the persons themselves; that men skilled in the interpretation of human motives, and suffering from the mysterious waywardness of a colleague at a critical hour, should never have suspected that colleague of anything worse than willfulness and arrogance; that systematic treachery should have been so uniformly concealed by capricious bearing as to have escaped detection even when extended to acts that hardly seemed to admit of any other interpretation; and that so many historians, writing under such different influences, and seeing their subject from such different points of view, should have concurred in praising a man for qualities which he never possessed, and attributing to him services which he never performed.

Still it was a question not of opinion but of evidence, susceptible of demonstration by the same processes that apply to other questions of fact, and too important, both in itself and in its bearing upon other questions, to be lightly received or hastily set aside. The debt that we owe to the past is a holy debt. The men who won for us the independence which has made us a great nation, won for themselves a claim to that honor which we are especially commanded to cherish for the authors of our being, that our days may be long in the land which our God hath given us. Woe to the country that forgets her great men, or suffers an unmerited imputation to be cast upon their memory! And woe, too, to her who permits arrogance and presumption to usurp the place of merit, and makes her praise worthless by bestowing it without discrimination upon the corrupt and on the pure!

In the case of Gen. LEE the whole question turns upon the authenticity of the document upon which this startling accusation is founded. For, if it could be shown that the letter attributed to him was actually his composition, it would be impossible to deny any of the conclusions which Mr. MOORE has drawn from it. And here the principles of investigation are so simple, that it is difficult for one familiar with such inquiries to go astray.

In the Winter of 1857–8, a stranger called upon Mr. MOORE at the Library of the New-York Historical Society, and offered him several documents relative to the history of the War of Independence, among which was a paper in the hand-writing of CHARLES LEE, filling eight pages of foolscap, and indorsed in the hand-writing of HENRY STRACHEY, Secretary to the Royal Commissioners, Lord HOWE and Sir WILLIAM HOWE, as "Mr. LEE'S Plan, 29th March. 1777." It was evident that these papers, if genuine, must have belonged originally either to the collection of one of the HOWES, or to that of Mr. STRACHEY, and had found their way to the United States by one of those accidents to which all private collections are exposed in passing through the hands of heirs and legatees, not always sufficiently interested in them to watch over their preservation. They could hardly be forgeries; for forgeries are never committed without a motive, and there could be no motive for forging a paper like "Mr. LEE'S Plan" at such a distance of time and under circumstances like those under which it was first brought to light. Of the hand-writing there could be no doubt; for LEE'S is of that peculiar kind, which though not hard to imitate in single letters, is of all the most difficult to imitate successfully as a whole. The character which it gives to a page is one of singular homogeneity; drawn, you would say, from the character of the writer's mind, and betraying those secret workings, which though unrevealed by words, often find expression in actions which we thoughtlessly call mechanical. There is an air of boldness about it, which at the first glance would give you the impression of a frank and open nature, scorning concealment and going directly to its object. But as you look at it more closely doubts begin to arise; here and there signs of hesitation show themselves, a certain dissatisfaction steals over you as you observe the sharp angles, the harsh outlines, the utter want of harmony, the letters that seem every now and then to shrink away and try to hide themselves from observation in the midst of their blustering companions. Compare it with the bold, firm, secure touch of WASHINGTON'S—the letters clinging together like parts of an uniform whole, and the lines, though distinct and regular, set close as if from fullness of thought, combined with habits of prompt and decisive action. There are few handwritings which it would be more difficult to imitate in a document of any length than Gen. LEE'S.

Mr. STRACHEY'S, though not equally well known, is enough so to leave no doubt as to the genuineness of the indorsement: a circumstance which, as far as our belief in the authenticity of the document depends upon the question of chirography, would seem to be decisive in itself; for why should a forger add voluntarily to the difficulties of his task and the chances of detection by undertaking to imitate two well-known hands instead of one?

The second test, the evidence of style, is equally decisive. Gen. LEE'S style is that of a man of good society, familiar with the use of the pen, and ambitious of saying smart things in a striking way. His language is rather that of a man of the world than of a scholar; abounding in idioms and the phraseology of social life, belonging to the age of the Lounger and Mirror, rather than that of the Tatler and Spectator, and betraying a leaning to mannerisms of Junius which we should naturally look for in one who was willing to be thought the author of the most celebrated political letters of the age. But an occasion like this was not suited to the display of his stronger points and more characteristic traits as a writer. Simplicity, perspicuity and directness, are all that we should look for in the mere exposition of a plan of action; and a careful comparison of the letter to Sir WILLIAM HOWE, with the other compositions of the same class which were acknowledged by Gen. LEE, would convince the most incredulous that they might easily have come from the same pen.

It was by the evidence of the handwriting that Mr. MOORE was led to purchase these documents; having gained possession of them, he was enabled to add to that first evidence, proof of another character, drawn from the principal document itself. This document is a plan of action, drawn up by Gen. LEE, to enable the English leaders to "bring matters to a conclusion in the most compendious manner." It is based upon the supposition that, in "the continuance of the war, America has no chance of obtaining the ends she proposes to herself;" and proposes, as a death-blow to the power of Congress, the occupation of a new line upon the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, bringing the war to the doors of the wealthy German farmers of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and effectually cutting off the communication between the Northern and Southern States. Now, as this plan was the very reverse of the one agreed upon by Sir WILLIAM HOWE and the English ministry, discussed and digested during the Winter, and suddenly changed within three days after the receipt of Mr. LEE'S communication, are we not justified in concluding that it was that communication which produced the change? The English General had made his preparations to act by the Hudson River, and in conjunction with the army of Canada. He did act by the Chesapeake Bay, attacking Pennsylvania from the south, and leaving the army of Canada to its own resources. That he did not adopt the whole of LEE'S plan may have proceeded from a natural and even unconscious distrust of the source from whence it came. Its outline, its fundamental idea of a separation between South and North, by acting from the centre, was adopted; and when it failed, what more natural than that Sir WILLIAM HOWE should have hesitated to tell the world that he had been led into the capital error of his career by listening to the counsels of a traitor?

If we accept this interpretation, the conduct of the British General in 1777, a mystery to his contemporaries and even to some of his colleagues, becomes perfectly intelligible. We can see, too, why a document of so much interest remained so long concealed, and why in the discussions and animadversions which the blunders of the war called forth, no allusion should have been made to the real cause of the greatest blunder of all.

We regard it as singularly fortunate that a paper of such importance should have fallen into the hands of so able a scholar as Mr. MOORE. Sound judgment, thorough research, just appreciation of character, an acute perception of the logical connection of events chronologically disjoined, and a ready command of clear, precise and appropriate language, have enabled him to make a volume which, taken in all its bearings, may unhesitatingly be pronounced the most important monograph ever contributed to the history of the war of Independence. The conclusions at which he has arrived rest upon so sure a basis, that they must be received as fundamental facts. Mr. BANCROFT has accepted them in his eighth volume, which, wherever LEE is mentioned, bears abundant evidence of his full appreciation of Mr. MOORE'S labors. Mr. EVERETT has accepted them in his article upon WASHINGTON for the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*. And had they been made public a few months' earlier, they would have been incorporated in the last great work of IRVING—that golden link in the immortal chain which binds him forever to the hearts of his countrymen.

These results may be summed up in a few words. Hitherto CHARLES LEE, with some vices and many faults, had held a place by the side of GREENE and LAFAYETTE, SULLIVAN and GATES, MCDOUGAL and HEATH. Henceforth he will be classed, and as an inferior only in desperate daring and unfailing presence of mind, with BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Personal Paragraphs.

— The present Governor (DOWNEY) of California is a little, pleasant-faced, smooth-tongued Irishman. For years he was a prominent politician in the region of Los Angeles, devoting himself to the political fortunes of Senator LATHAM, then a promising young lawyer of Sacramento. Subsequently, through LATHAM'S influence he was elected as Lieut.-Governor on the ticket with himself; and when LATHAM, the Acting Governor, was declared Senator, DOWNEY, by virtue of his position, became the head of the State Government, in which capacity he has developed and exhibited the most remarkable executive ability, and is in favor with all parties, cliques and clans.

—The daily noon prayer-meeting which has been in successful operation during the past three years at the "Old South" Church, in Boston, is attended by an average number of one hundred and fifty members of different denominations, the great majority of whom are prominent and influential business men. The meeting of Tuesday last (election day) was very interesting, and a very impressive spirit of submission to the Divine will in the eventful period of the Nation's history was manifested by all present.

—Melborne (Australia) rejoices in the fiddling of MISKA HAUSER, and is divided into the most agitated and violent cliques concerning the merits of two dancers; the one is French, elegant, supple and jolly—the second is a youthful, blooming Spanish Creole, with large, soft eyes, rosy complexion and figure tall. They appear jointly, setting off the beauty of one against the other, and causing the most frantic enthusiasm and senseless partizanship among the rival supporters.

—JAMES REDPATH, the biographer of JOHN BROWN, is in New-England acting as an agent of the Haytien Government, and endeavoring to induce colored people to emigrate to that Republic. Unfortunately for the success of his schemes the colored population is too well satisfied with its present state, and cannot be argued into leaving comforts and civilizations for trouble and possible happiness.

—Our modern Mayors are not always so cute as those officials of whom we read in the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*. Mayor BISHOP, the worthy guardian of peace in Cincinnati, was arrested the other night on suspicion of being a horse-thief. He was following in the honored footsteps of Haroun al Raschid, and trying to catch the watchman asleep, got caught himself.

— Large advance orders have been received by the publishers, for the writings of THEODORE PARKER, which have been embodied in a tempting volume by TICKNOR & FIELDS. The memoir by JOHN WEISS is comprehensive, truthful and in no way offensively complimentary.

—The small pox having broken out with great virulence in the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, the students have deemed it best to "vamose the ranch," and the stampede has taken away one and all of the pupils.

WILL THE SOUTH SECEDE?

Significant Speeches and Letters—Plain Talk to the Southerners.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY JUDGE ROBERTSON, OF KENTUCKY.

On the evening of Monday, the 30th ult., Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, for many years a member of Congress from Kentucky, delivered a speech at a Bell and Everett mass meeting in Covington. After viewing some of the positions taken by Mr. YANCEY, Judge ROBERTSON discussed at length the unconstitutionality of secession. While on this subject he said:

"Can any State break up the Union? Must not the people have power to defend themselves—to preserve their Government? Can any one member of the Union, becoming discontented or factious, break up the Union? What sort of Government would you call that? All the States are partners in the Union, and could South Carolina by retiring from the Union dissolve the partnership? Does not the Constitution provide that it shall not be altered, changed or amended, but shall be binding on every State and every citizen until three-fourths of the States by their legal representatives shall concur in revoking, changing or amending it? Are we dependent upon the accidental will of an accidental majority in a little State for all the blessings we enjoy under this glorious Constitution? Could South Carolina by blocking her ports affect the commerce of the United States? Could she by blocking her ports paralyze the power of the General Government to regulate commerce? Could she absolve herself from the obligation to pay her portion of the debts of the United States?

Gentlemen and ladies, I know this is a dry subject; it is one upon which I would like to dwell, if time and occasion would permit. I know it is dry, and, therefore, I will not labor for the purpose of proving that nullification and secession are both equally unconstitutional. If a State choose to revolt by rebellion, she has a natural right to take notice that when a State or any faction of people revolt, they must take the chances. If they succeed they may be called patriots. If they fail they will be denounced as traitors, and will meet the doom of traitors. [Applause.]

Judge ROBERTSON then proceeded to show how this principle was to be applied in the present crisis. He alluded to the nullification troubles in 1833, and charged that there was just as much proof now that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a nullifier and seceder as that Mr. YANCEY belonged to that class of politicians. Then speaking of the Norfolk questions, he said:

"Well, now they talk about DOUGLAS' answer being infamous. They say—suppose every Southern State, including Kentucky, should secede, would you then, as a Kentuckian, join an Abolition army to force Kentucky to remain in the Union? There is secession that can't be healed. There is revolt that it is hopeless to try to put down. That is not the question. Suppose the people of the other States are opposed to secession, and a particular State shall try to secede. They say it would be wrong to use an army to subdue her. There is the crisis. That is the practical test of the powers of all Government. Moral suasion and advice is generally sufficient, but if that is not sufficient, if they will insist upon rebelling, you must use the proper power. If an army be necessary, it is the duty of the United States to call the army into service.

What did Gen. WASHINGTON do? Did not he himself in person, head an army to go to Western Pennsylvania, to put down the whisky insurrection? Were not STRICKERTS and others prosecuted and convicted of treason, but as the thing had passed off, he wisely and prudently pardoned them? But had the same crisis occurred again, Gen. WASHINGTON would have said it is too late now to compromise. If this thing is persisted in, the sooner the experiment as to whether we can maintain the Government is decided, the better for us and our posterity.

You will find, I think, if they bring us to that extremity that you hear something about—treason against the United States—that the agitators will find whether there is a Government of the United States that can hang you for treason. I would resort to that extreme remedy if absolutely necessary. What would I do, suppose, for illustration, South Carolina, in the event of LINCOLN'S election, should secede? She cannot move her geographical position. Suppose she says she is out of the Union. I say you have no right to go out; but as you say you are out, and will insist upon going out, you are not entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and you shall not have it. If you don't choose to send members of Congress to Washington, we can get along without them. If you don't choose to invoke the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, we won't press it upon you. As long as you stand out in defiance of the Constitution, you shall practically be treated as if you were out of the Union. If you want the mail, you must get it the best way you can. No mail shall pass the last post-office northwest of your State line. But there is one thing you must do. You must pay duties upon imported goods. To make you do this, I will use no force, but will send to hover round your harbor an American vessel, and whenever it sees a ship from abroad coming towards your port with goods to be unloaded there, not permit it to pass into the port until the duties are paid. That would be an act of aggression—no war. What could they do? Governor WISE—General WISE, that wants to hunt up an army to fight—who would he fight, where would he fight? How would South Carolina get along? She would have no mail, no representation in Congress, no participation in the Judiciary of the United States, no opportunity to get any goods imported without paying duty. She would, in fact, be starved out. If she should levy an army to send to Washington City, then I would call that treason, and then I would use force. It never would be necessary to resort to that extreme remedy. Here you have a quiet, sure and safe antidote against ultimate secession. I have detained you too long upon this first topic, but it is an important one."

Then the speaker attempted to settle the proposition that "All question about Slavery in the Territories has been repeatedly settled ever since the inauguration of the Constitution, and the present agitation on that subject is, for all practical utility, to the slaveholding or to the non-slaveholding States, unreasonable and hopeless of good, either to the North or to the South, or to the white or the black race." His next point was that the election of Mr. LINCOLN or any other man would not justify a dissolution of the Union, and that there is no cause existing or probable that would justify a dissolution of the Union.

In the first place, said Judge ROBERTSON, "we are not certain that Mr. LINCOLN will be elected. I believe he will be beaten if all the elements of opposition vote against him, as they did not do in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. If they had voted against LINCOLN in these States, they would have defeated the Republican ticket. If the Breckinridge men go in New-York with the Douglas men and Bell men, I will guarantee that he is beaten in New-York. I am not sure that he will get Indiana. When you analyze the thing you will find it is altogether probable that the opposition will carry Indiana. I was riding in the cars to-day, and met a gentleman from Illinois. This gentleman was a very intelligent man, and he seemed to be posted. He said that he was perfectly sure that DOUGLAS would carry that State. But suppose that Mr. LINCOLN should be elected. Is it to be announced that the election of any man by the constitutional suffrages of a majority of the people is any ground for resistance or revolution? As well might the Republicans say that if BRECKINRIDGE is elected they will dissolve the Union—they will have revolution. There is not the semblance of right in the thing. What could he do? I understand he is pledged to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. In the next place he is pledged to veto any bill for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. He is an honest man, an upright, firm man, and if elected President of the United States he will administer the Government according to his best judgment. I am against his election, as I would be against my father's, if he were a sectional candidate. [Applause.] I will feel just as secure if Mr. LINCOLN is elected as I will if any other man is elected. He is too sensible to try to do anything upon the subject of Slavery. He knows it will do no good, but produce disturbance, and perhaps revolution. But then he has no power to do anything. There is a large majority in the Senate against him, and I think it is probable there will be a majority in the House. It is altogether probable that this majority will continue four years, so that if Mr. LINCOLN should want to pass an act interdicting Slavery anywhere he could not do it. What harm can he do? Who will Gen. WISE fight? Where will he fight, and what will he fight for if LINCOLN is elected? Why, he would have less to fight against than the Knight of La Mancha had. A man who talks that way can safely be called a crazy man.

Now, for what would you dissolve the Union or secede, in the event of LINCOLN'S election? For what would you give up this glorious Union, with all its consecrated, holy and refreshing memories? For what would you break the bonds that have so long united us as a happy people? For what would you blast the hopes of these people, when the whole world looks to us as a model Government to work out the problem of the feasibility of the project of self-government—the last experiment that will be made for ages? For what would you bring about either revolution or imminent revolution, involving the most shocking horrors—which I will not specify, because it might be in bad taste? If this Union be dissolved, from this or any other cause, what section will suffer most? The South, undoubtedly. Who will protect the slaves then? You will have no Federal Constitution to do it. Kentucky will be expected, I suppose, to take a prominent part in this tragedy. It was once the dark and bloody ground, and they will want to make it so again. From Mason County, Kentucky, in the last five years, more slaves have been abducted than from all the Southern States combined. Still, Kentucky, with all her loss, stands for the Union; and the South that has lost nothing, is for disunion. Are we to vote for the candidate of a party who is trying to do all this?"

The speaker next demonstrated that Mr. LINCOLN would owe his election, if he were successful, to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Kentucky had been urged to go with the Secessionists, and he appealed to his hearers to give a negative answer to the propositions which Mr. YANCEY had made them. If Kentucky goes for BRECKINRIDGE, said he, it will give an impetus to the movements of the Disunionists. They will be encouraged. But if by a large vote Kentucky decides against secession, you rebuke it, and put a check to it. The Disunionists cannot get along without Kentucky. She is a Union State. They can't get along without Kentucky. They are not willing to make the move, unless they have some evidence that Kentucky will be with them. I say to you, vote so as to convince the Disunionists that they have no hope in Kentucky. I now say that if Kentucky does not so vote, and if secession should occur, Kentucky will be responsible for that secession. If Kentucky does so vote, and secession does not occur, Kentucky will have saved this Union. [Applause.]

LETTER FROM HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, in a letter dated at Hillsboro on the 15th ult., writes:

"But if it shall please Providence to afflict the country with the election of LINCOLN, while we shall regard it as a calamity deeply to be deplored, and shall increase our vigilance over the rights of our section, and be at any moment prepared to defend them, it will be our duty to prevent a dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers, for that cause alone. The President of the United States is not a sovereign, is not an elective monarchy, but a representative Republic. High as this office may be supposed to exalt the man, he is at last but the servant of the people, and clothed with powers only to do good. If these powers are perverted to our injury and oppression, resistance will be made with united hearts, and with the hope of success; but who can prepare a declaration of independence, appealing to a candid world for its approbation and sympathy, upon the ground that we have been out-voted in an election, in which we took the chances of success, and a candidate has been elected, who, nowever obnoxious, we did not deem unworthy to compete with us for votes? The revolution (for by whatevar name the change may be called, this is the effect,) should have been made earlier, or must be postponed later. If there has not been sufficient cause for it heretofore, *the choice of a President, made according to the provisions of the Constitution, is no cause at all. By his fruits he shall be known and tried, not by the hands which implanted him in office.* Let us not injure a cause capable of the best defences, and admitted to be in peril, by taking counsel of passion instead of wisdom. Let us wait the action of the new President, no matter who he shall be—make resistance to acts if they shall demand it; but let us not prostrate in the dust the fairest fabric of government ever devised by the wisdom of man, by yielding to the advices of those whose sensibilities outrun their judgments, and still less of those who there is reason to believe seek cause for dissolution, rather than dissolution for any cause."

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

Under date of Raleigh, (N. C.,) Oct 13, Hon. B. F. MOORE writes:

"Although the recent news from Pennsylvania is very adverse to our hopes, and well calculated to dampen the ardor of a political party competing alone for the spoils of office, yet the mission of our party is immeasurably higher than the attainment of dignities and official emoluments. It is to arouse the love for the Union, to save it from a threatened shock; to prepare the public mind to maintain its integrity against the madness of disappointment, and the supreme folly as well as the supreme wickedness of dissolving it in the event of LINCOLN'S election.

The advocates of such a step forget, in the blindness of their excitement, that the consummation of that event for such a cause, would, at once, both concede to the world the incapacity of man for self-government, and proclaim aloud throughout all North America, that African servitude is the weakest and most difficult to be maintained of all institutions, in a land of freedom and laws. The formation of a Southern Republic upon the ruins of the Union would begin in distrust and jealousy, proceed with acrimony and embittered divisions among themselves, and end in a total disruption.

Founded, if founded at all, amid the heats of party spirit, in which extreme opinions on fundamental principles would be embraced with ardor; imposed on thousands of dissenting and unwilling freemen, with no choices but submission or exile; embedded on the dogmas of nullification and secession, at will and without question, it would epitomize, in ten years, all the revolutions of France, and all the broken confederacies of South America.

With a free-soil border of 1,500 miles and an Indian and Mexican boundary yet longer to defend by arms on land, the whole army of the present Union would not half serve for the defence. With 2,000 miles of sea coast to protect, every ship of our present navy would not be too many for her need; while the internal and foreign administration of the Government, conducted even without extravagance, would be both costly and burdensome. All these would be necessary to maintain her respectability among the powers of the earth, even if we were perfectly united at home as one people, and with one heart. *A Southern Republic could not maintain her position without an ample treasury and a strong sword.*

I know the reliance of the Disunionists for protection. Cotton, they say, is King, and will *command* the courtesies of the earth. *But cotton is a god at home, as well as a king abroad.*

If the Southern flag should be insulted on the sea, and we cannot avenge the disgrace for want of marine, will we cease to grow cotton? If we are invaded, and a maritime Power shall command our coast with permanent military positions, and drive every sail from the sea, will we turn into a wilderness our snowy fields of cotton? No such consequence will follow. If the Powers of the earth will let us grow cotton, we will continue to do so, without reference to our dignity or independence. We shall never stop its cultivation to humble an oppressor. In this separate Confederacy, if united at heart, doubtless the proud spirit of the South will, in the outset, make heavy and cheerful sacrifices to maintain its dignity and honor; but enthusiasm and excitement have but an hour to live, and then will come repose and heavy taxes—repose but to be disturbed by alarms and wars and taxes but to be multiplied and endless. I say nothing of the probable condition of the Northern Republic; doubtless that will be bad enough, if our whole trade can be diverted from her—a difficulty which seems to me insurmountable, so long as the Chesapeake Bay on the east, and the "King of Floods" in the great Valley of the Mississippi on the west of the mountains, shall draw their tributaries alike from the Free and the Slave States.

In the Union we have more than a million of friends, who will come around us in danger. They take our side at the ballot-box; and in the day of threatened peril will fight our enemies upon their own soil. If we withdraw from the Union we shall lose the efficiency of their friendship for our defence, and leave them no alternative but consolidation with our foes. Most truly did the father of his country proclaim to us that the Union is the 'palladium of our safety.' Why should we manifest such unbecoming fears of LINCOLN? He can turn neither the Army nor Navy upon us, while we sit under the shield of the Constitution. He can command no legislative powers to harass us by oppressive laws. He can claim no power above the Constitution, and we can defend ourselves under it.

If he should be elected, I, for one, do not fear him; and my prayer shall be as ever, for the prosperity and happiness of our country."

Affairs at Washington—President Buchanan and Disunion—Claims against Peru—Mexico and Spain.

From the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

I regret to say the alarm for the safety of the Union is on the increase here, even among the coolest and most conservative of men; and many profess to believe it gone beyond the hope of redemption. *Senator Wigfall, of Texas, called upon President Buchanan yesterday*, and notified him to make up his mind as to what would be his policy in the event of a secession of the Southern States, as it would certainly take place before the close of the present Administration, should Mr. LINCOLN be elected President. Mr. BUCHANAN is said to have exhibited great alarm at this formal Senatorial announcement, and is now greatly exercised on the subject. A distinguished gentleman repeated to him a remark made a few days since, by Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, to the effect that he was hurrying the arming of all the State troops, as he was determined to arrest the progress, through the State, of any Federal troops bound Southward. This would be treason in both the spirit and the letter of the law, and yet the Governor of Virginia does not conceal his views and purposes from the world. Have we not, then, fallen upon evil times?

The call made upon the Governor of Louisiana to assemble the Legislature of that State, in extraordinary session, is regarded here as the first toss of the ball, and *the Secessionists are terribly chagrined that Gov. Houston, of Texas, will not follow suit and call together the Texas Legislature*, which otherwise cannot assemble for twelve months to come. Old SAM is sound to the core on the Union question, and, if armed with the power to do so, would hang every Secessionist as a traitor. This the Southern leaders well know, and hence they dispair of any immediate countenance or sympathy from the Lone Star State—a state which voluntary parted with her separate independence and sovereignty in order to enjoy the blessings of our Federal Union. Is it not expecting rather too much of Texas now to suppose she would be willing to aid in dismembering the Confederacy.

President BUCHANAN spent most of the day, yesterday, in close consultation with Secretary CASS, of the State Department, in relation to the condition of American claims against Peru, as the dispatches from Mr. CLAY, our Minister at Lima, submit a new proposition for their settlement. Mr. CLAY has been instructed, at several different times, to submit our *ultimatum*, and if not accepted by the Peruvian authorities, to demand his passports, and return immediately home. These instructions he has not obeyed, because, as the State Department supposes, he dislikes to terminate his mission, but as is suspected by others less charitable, because he is personally interested in these baseless claims upon Peru, and desires to secure some settlement before he leaves the country. It will be recollected that several vessels of war were ordered to Callao, at the suggestion of Mr. CLAY, for the purpose of frightening the Peruvian Government into terms These last dispatches report that President CASTELLO had been received and entertained on board the United States steamer *Lancaster* in grand style, and was treated with the greatest consideration by our officers. This, surely, was an odd way to frighten President CASTELLO into terms. It may be that Mr. CLAY perceived the folly of the course he proposed to pursue, and then tried the opposite policy—flattering attentions. It is understood here that the new propositions of Peru will be rejected by our Government, as they do not concede the point for which the Administration has been contending, viz., that Peru was *wrong* in seizing and confiscating the two vessels unlawfully engaged in taking guano. The question of damages our Government is willing to leave to arbitration, provided Peru will admit her course to have been wrong on principle. This Peru declines doing, but is willing to leave both questions to a friendly arbitration. This in turn the Government here declines, and thus the matter stands.

El Capitan MARTINEZ, of the Spanish Navy, is spending a few days in our city, where he is quite a favorite with those who have been fortunate enough to make his acquaintance. He is one of the most distinguished officers in Her Catholic Majesty's service, and is at present attached to the Havana Squadron. It was Capt. MARTINEZ who commanded before Vera Cruz when the correspondents of the New-York *Herald* fabricated those sensation paragraphs about anticipated hostilities between the United States and Spain. Instead of any unkind feeling or misunderstanding having existed between the officers of the two Governments, Captains JARVIS and MARTINEZ were on the most friendly terms. This fact I have from Capt. MARTINEZ himself, who speaks in the highest terms of the officers attached to our Home Squadron.

But a conclusive proof of the utter falsity of all these rumors that Spanish hostilities and Spanish aggressions on this continent is the fact that Capt. MARTINEZ is now here, charged by his Government with the duty of having constructed at American shipyards three first-class frigates of war for the Spanish navy, her own yards being already occupied with ships in the course of construction. Spain would hardly commence an undertaking of this magnitude in our country if she were contemplating, and now actually carrying on territorial aggrandisements on this continent. The contract for these ships will probably be concluded in a few days with some of the New-York builders. X.

FROM CANADA.

Slow Trips of the Canadian Steamers—More about the Chaudiere Gold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

The New-York papers should ask the reason why the Canadian Ocean Steamships, know as ALLAN and EDMONSTONE'S line, carrying not only the Canadian but the United States Mails, have been making such lamentably slow trips of late. The Canadian Companies obtained a contract from the Federal authorities by pretending that they could make the passage from land to land in less than six days, and would put the Mails on shore at River du Loup, 120 miles down the St. Lawrence. They have, however, in fact, always brought the Mail-bags up to Quebec, and they are in the habit of taking at least a fortnight to do it in. I don't say that the Chicago people do not find it to their interest to have part of the Mails brought this way, but when we consider that, by reasonable exertion on the part of the Company, at least four days quicker transit could be made than is actually made, some remonstrances should be addressed to the Company (or the Canadian Government,) by the American Press, if not by the Post-office Department. This fact should also be borne in mind, that the United States pay the Canadian authorities something like $300,000 per annum for ocean postage, being more than the Canadians themselves pay. So Uncle Sam can speak with authority if he chooses. I have no doubt that the Canadian newspapers would have teemed with articles about this matter were it not that the Ministerial journals are afraid of embarrassing the Government by mentioning the facts, and that the opposition journals are controlled by Hon. GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the opposition, who received $20,000 as a loan from ALLAN, EDMONSTONE & Co., for which amount they have a judgment registered against him. You see we have log-rolling and lobbying, bribery and corruption on a small scale, even here.

A good deal more gold, taken from the tributaries of the Chaudiere River, has been brought to town. There are evidently profitable diggings there, known to a few,—but the parties who left this to find out the locality, have not yet returned.

Culpable Delay of the English Mail for New-York and the Western States—Carelessness on the Part of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

I wrote to the *Times*, a day or two since, about the shockingly long passages now being made by the Canadian line of ocean steamers, which usually take a fortnight to come from Liverpool to Quebec, whereas they used to make the run in ten days. I urged that there was herein ground for complaint on the part of the United States Post office Department. I have now to bring under the notice of the readers of the same journal, and, I hope, under the special notice of the editor, an instance of unwarrantable delay on the part of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

The Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon* did make a tolerable passage on her last trip, arriving at Quebec last Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock—a voyage of less than 12 days. Her news was even then anticipated by the *Persia's*, at Cape Race—but let that pass. The mail was put on the Grand Trunk train, which should have left at 6, but did not start till 7 P. M. The Company made no exertions to recover the lost time, although the train was only on the table to run to Montreal in 13 hours—a distance I have traveled in five. In consequence of this culpable neglect, the mail bags arrived at Montreal an hour too late to be put on the New-York train, and lay a whole day in that beautiful city! Nor is this all. The mail for the Western States had to lay over another night at Toronto, owing to similarly defective arrangements. The consequence war that the *Persia's* mails not only got to New-York at least 24 hours ahead of the *Anglo-Saxon's*, which had started two day's in advance, while they are also ahead here, at Chicago and other cities West. This is too bad! What excuse the Canadian Post-office Department can give to that of the United States, I do not see. An humble apology is all they can offer. And in how far it will be profitable for the United States and England to allow Canadian railroads and steamships to continue to be their mail carriers, I am equally unable to say. Uncle Sam certainly ought to feel a little indignant, and I can only hope that his giving expression to his feelings will make the steamship owners and the railroad company wake up a little. I know that some members of our Government, who happened to be on the train I speak of, administered a severe rebuke and something like a threat of non-payment for mileage to Mr. BLOCKWELL, the manager of the Grand Trunk. If the American Postmaster-General backs them up, some good effect may result.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20 to 29 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.— Enumerated Calendar.—Nos. 4, 11, 11½, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 515, 1187, 285, 745, 315, 1343, 1021, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1441, 1435, 613, 1511, 737, 1, 987, 677, 1503. *Part II.*—Nos. 1438, 1462, 538, 570, 1804, 988, 1004, 1812, 1816, 1818, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 963, 987, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1031, 703, 759, 222½, 1007½. *Part II.*—Nos. 828, 860, 864, 872, 874, 522, 640, 830, 836, 856, 844, 686.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2253, 2254, 1935, 1856, 373, 2141, 2062, 363, 1763, 2591, 2211, 2237, 2263, 2266, 2268. *Part II.*—Nos. 2100, 2213, 2238, 2239, 112, 295, 2184, 2269, 2271, 2272, 1929, 2077, 2188, 2198, 4629.

Court of Special Sessions.

A JUDICIAL JOKE—A MAN BEATS HIS MISTRESS AND HER CHILD—MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLES—FRAUDULENT VOTERS IN COURT.

On Saturday, Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS, disposed of seventy-five cases.

Of 27 persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing, four were allowed a postponement, two were fined, seven were imprisoned, two were acquitted, six were discharged under suspended judgment, and the charge against three was withdrawn. Of forty-three charged with petty larceny, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, six were allowed a postponement, twenty were imprisoned, eight were acquitted, and six were remanded for sentence. Of four charged with illegal voting, one was remanded for sentence, two were acquitted, and one was remanded for further investigation. One person charged with illegally registering himself as a voter was remanded for sentence.

The mirth of the audience was occasionally excited by the remarks of prisoners, and the witticisms of the Court. One prisoner evinced the lasting impression which titles, in the land of his birth, had made on his mind, by constantly addressing their Honors, as "My Lords." Another prisoner, a young man, arraigned for striking his father, when asked why he had done so, replied, "Because I didn't like him to lock me *out*." "Very well," said the Court, "you shall be satisfied, for I will lock you *in*."

Against a prisoner, Doyle, a woman appeared with her child in her arms. She stated that the accused lived with her, and was the father of her child. That on the morning after election he came home drunk, and abused and beat herself and child. Prisoner said he had a

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

$4,000	U. St. 5s, '74	100¼	150	Mich. Central R	58
4,000	Ill. Cen. 6s, 6s	94¾	100	do b10	58
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	76	50	do s10	57⅜
1,000	do	75¼	300	do	57⅜
5,000	Cal. State 7s	92	150	do	57⅜
4,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs	104	50	do b10	57⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	80	100	do s10	57⅜
1,000	Erie R. Bs. '75	81	100	do b30	58⅜
2,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '63	81	50	do	57⅜
2,000	do	80¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	15⅜
5,000	do	80	50	do	15¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93½	225	do	15
1,000	do	93	50	Panama R s30	120
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	17⅜	100	do b30	120
2,000	do	17	50	do	119¾
5	Bk. of the Republic	117	170	do	119
14	Penn. Coal Co	92	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	34½
55	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	92	200	do	34⅜
50	do	91¾	200	do s30	34⅝
300	do	92	150	do	34⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R b30	79⅜	500	do	34⅜
577	do	79	30	I. Cent. R. R. scrip	69
50	do	78⅜	10	do	68⅜
1050	do	78⅜	200	do	68
100	do s10	78⅜	200	do	67⅜
200	do s30	78¾	300	do	67⅛
240	do	78¾	225	do	66⅜
100	do s10	78⅜	100	do b10	67
1175	do	78⅞	600	do b15	67
10	Wyoming V. C. Co.	66⅜	5	Gal. & Chic. R.	66
200	Erie Railroad	32⅞	400	do	65½
1100	do	32	1410	do	65
100	do s15	31⅜	700	do	65⅛
300	do s30	31	75	do s10	65⅜
50	Hudson R. R.	55	50	do s60	65
550	do s15	54⅛	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	29⅛
200	do s15	54⅛	100	do	29⅜
100	do s10	54¼	200	do	29⅜
100	do s15	54	100	do	29⅞
20	Harlem R.	16	50	do	30
1100	do	15⅛	600	do	30
200	do	15⅜	1175	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	57⅜
400	do b60	16	550	do	57⅜
50	Harlem R. Prefer'd	37½	150	do	57⅜
200	do	37	205	Chic., Bur & Qn. R.	73
200	Reading Railroad	35	100	do	73¼
200	do	35⅛	225	do	16
100	La Cr. & Milw. R.	11	150	Milw. & Miss.	14
10	Del., L. & West. R.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Indiana St. 2½	93	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	36
10,000	Erie R. 3d m. bs. '83	91¾	50	do s30	36⅛
10,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	16	250	do	35⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	100	150	do s10	35⅛
105	do	99	150	do	35⅜
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	90¼	200	Panama R s15	119
200	do	90	100	do b60	120
200	N. Y. Cen. R b30	79⅜	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	15⅜
200	do bnwk	78⅞	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
200	do	78⅜	100	do	67⅜
200	do s5	78⅛	100	do s30	68
200	Erie Railroad	32	200	do s10	67⅛
100	Harlem R.	15⅛	100	do s30	67⅛
50	do	15⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	66
50	Hud. Riv. R.	55	200	do	66⅜
100	Har. R. Prf'd	37⅛	100	do s30	66¾
100	do	37¼	250	do	66⅜
200	do	37	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	31
100	Reading Railroad	37	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	58
200	do	37⅛	200	do s10	58
50	Mich. Cen. R.	59	100	Chic., B. & Q. R. s10	77⅜
50	do	58⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11
100	do s30	58⅜			

MONDAY, Nov. 12—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was disturbed, and in several departments rendered quite dull and on a stand, by the Presidential election and the excitement from the South which follows the result. The Export movement of Produce is an exception. This continues active and notwithstanding a further advance in freights early in the week, the Corn Exchange finds a counteracting advantage in the continued favorable Grain advices from abroad. The receipts of both Grain and Flour from the West are very large, and the near approach of the close of Canal navigation stimulates the immediate movement. It is intimated from Albany that the Canal revenues for the season, growing out of the extraordinary Grain trade with the West, will exceed *three millions of dollars*. There is a light business doing in Dry Goods and Groceries, although the entries of Foreign Merchandise in both departments are ahead of the corresponding week last season. The dullness is attributed in part to the political agitation of the country, but the advanced stage of the Fall season must also be taken into the account. Both the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges begin to be embarrassed by the threatening attitude of South Carolina, and the financial concern which her example inspires in the more conservative quarters of the South. The license, amounting to a recommendation to suspend Specie payments, if carried out, before time is afforded for the calmer consideration of the issue of disunion, will, we apprehend, further complicate this difficulty. The sales of Charleston drawn bills on England were embarrassed by the question for the packet on Saturday. In some cases the corresponding Banks here remitted Gold to Charleston as requested, without making disposition of the Sterling Exchange intended to cover it. The utmost liberality, in this way, has thus far been manifested by New-York, and will, no doubt, continue to be shown to the full extent that prudence, under the threatening circumstances of the case, will permit. But the stoppage of payment by the Charleston Banks must, of course, change the whole nature of our Banking intercourse with that city. For the first time, our own Money market, near the close of the week, manifested sensitiveness to the present unhappy state of things at the South, and both Merchant and Money lender were, as a general remark, disposed to hold up until the storm blows over, or its true direction and consequences, as near as may be, ascertained. The same signs of caution preceded this feeling here from New-Orleans, where the Exchanges suddenly turned against New-York and England below the ordinary Specie standard at this season of the year, thus inviting remittances of Gold by express from New-York, which are going forward daily to a moderate extent. In the decrease of Foreign demand, and with the regular California receipts to take the place of our remittances South, the inconvenience to the Banking movement here is much less than the profound concern everywhere felt for the cause of disturbance. The rates of Exchange on Europe necessarily weaken here with the cheaper purchases of bills at New-Orleans, and the amount wanted, in the ordinary course of the Import trade, is comparatively moderate. We quote first-class Bankers on London 107¾@108 ℔ cent. The rates of Money are dearer on Discounts, by 1 to 3 ℔ cent. outside of Bank, with increased caution in the classification of bills. On call, where the collateral is unquestioned and the margins liberal, 6 ℔ cent. is accepted by lenders, who prefer to place their means at immediate command, while 7 ℔ cent. is now the rule with a good many of the Banks and private Banking firms. The Stock Brokers are not at present heavy borrowers, the volume of speculation on the Exchange having been considerably reduced, as compared with October, and much of it that remains being for the further fall in prices, either on sellers' options or borrowed Stock. On this point, the Circular of SKYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for Saturday's steamer, remarks:

"The operators for the fall are assisted by rumors of secession movements in the Southern States; buyers are inclined to wait until the Southern political effervescence has subsided, and so offer but slight resistance to the downward tendency of the market. Still the commission houses have a fair amount of orders, and purchases to a limited extent, for investment, continue to be made. It is worth remark that, although prices decline, the same feature of the market which we noted last week prevails, viz., a scarcity of cash stock—the "shorts" having to borrow largely from day to day to make their deliveries."

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	102@102¼@102
New-York Central	82⅛@84@78@79⅛
New-York and Erie	31¾@34⅛@31⅛@32⅛
Reading	42⅛@35@37⅛
Rock Island	65@66@57⅛@58⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	38@42⅛@34⅛@35⅛
Michigan Southern	17⅛@18@15¼@15⅛
Michigan Central	62@57⅛@58⅛
Toledo	34⅛@35½@29⅛@31⅛
Galena	71⅛@73@65⅛@66⅛
Illinois Central	72⅜@74⅜@67@68
Panama	123@124@119@119⅛
Pacific Mail	92@93@90@89¾
Missouris	76¾@77⅛@75¼
Virginias	86¾@86⅜@86⅛@86⅜
Tennessees	88@86⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	93¼@94@93
Hudson River	58⅛@60@54@55
Harlem Preferred	39⅜@40½@37
Burlington and Quincy	82@85⅜@75½@79
Harlem Common	16¾@17½@15¼@15¾

The fluctuations of the Stock market through the week were singularly feverish. A good demand was shown on Monday on the eve of the Presidential election, and the same feeling continued through the next day. After the result was known on Wednesday forenoon, a further improvement in prices, with some appearance of buoyancy, took place, but before the close of that day the market turned in the opposite direction and ruled heavy, and declining for the remainder of the week. The disposition, however, to force sales at the early Board on Saturday, made such comparatively cheap figures on many of the Railway shares, as to induce a reaction in the afternoon, when prices left off from 1 to 1½ ℔ cent. above the lowest sales of the morning; the general Share market manifesting more steadiness, while the State Stocks were not pressed on sale at the reduced prices. It is scarcely necessary to add that the political operation of the week is the principal element that now affects the dealings of the Stock Exchange, absorbing for the moment the ordinary material influences which govern particular Securities, and direct the public confidence as to the future course of prices. The sentiment of the Street is much divided as to how long this agitation is to be kept up, as well as how far it should of itself enter into the value of Northern and Northwestern Railway property, or the price of the Public Stocks of the hitherto unquestioned conservative States of the South. The latter are too extensively pledged and implicitly trusted in what are called the Free States for the security of Banks of Saving in the East and Banks of Circulation in the West, to authorize a question of *Sectional* difference against the public faith, which Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., have solemnly plighted for the principal and interest of those Stocks under all trials and circumstances, financial *or political*.

The import entries at New-York for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $4,334,805 against $2,483,693 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,793,495 against $1,280,540 same week last season. And the Export of Specie $195,324, against $1,068,470 same week in 1859. The Specie balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury stands $5,736,796 against $5,639,258 at close of the previous week. As the last Bank Average was a rising one on the specie line, and against this some parcels of Gold have been remitted South, we look for no material difference on the statement to be made up this afternoon. The line may fall a few hundred thousands below $22,000,000. This time last year it stood $20,186,000, and with $800,000 less than now in the Sub-Treasury.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to $199,254,000
Add week in November 4,334,408
Total to date $203,588,408
Against same time in 1859 214,619,699
Decrease in 1860 $11,031,291

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 $80,263,000
Add week in November 1,793,495
Total to date $82,056,495
Against same time in 1859 57,312,519
Increase in 1860 $24,743,976

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 $44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1 378,000
Total to date $44,835,000
Against same time 1860 65,860,243
Decrease in 1860 $21,025,243

The interest due Aug. 1, 1860, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will be paid on and after the 15th inst. at the Bank of the Republic.

We learn that Mr. JOHN B. WARING, President of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, died on Friday last, soon after his return from Europe, where he had vainly sought an improvement of health.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Company is to take place on Wednesday next, 14th inst, There has been some canvassing for proxies in view of a probable change in part of the Direction, but it would be well for as many Shareholders as possible to attend in person, first revoking their proxies, and then looking closely into the nature of the changes contemplated, as well as into the advantage and propriety of selecting the best men from all the tickets which may be proposed. We have not made inquiry into the merits of the differences likely to be canvassed, and suggest the general personal attendance of the Stockholders, without prejudice against a partiality for the whole or part of the old Board. It is, after all, the right way to determine all corporate elections, where the office of the concern is within reach of the individual Shareholders. This productive steamship property, and the Panama Railway, are likely to be less prejudiced by the present political excitement, in the Atlantic States, result as it may, than other great carriers nearer home.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	42,069	1,499,955	36,199	1,746,846	246,891
Schuyl. Canal	46,754	1,196,604	27,174	1,212,834	16,230
L. Val. R. R.	15,068	522,252	13,752	672,844	150,592
Lehigh Canal	34,216	913,015	23,606	981,402	68,387
Scranton S'th	13,650	515,573	17,995	705,942	190,369
Do. North	4,111	165,181	7,925	210,863	45,682
Pa. Coal Co	20,189	639,559	18,042	643,935	4,376
Del. & H. Co	17,308	530,465	17,973	426,632	103,830
Wyoming So	——	513,156	——	408,662	104,493
Do. North	——	335,726	——	334,264	D. 1,462
Shamokin	6,399	147,184	6,488	171,260	24,076
Trevorton	2,754	102,631	1,772	76,858	D. 25,173
Broad Top	2,999	107,337	1,682	159,093	51,756
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,310	55,084	3,012	83,298	28,214
Lykens Valley	2,608	49,755	2,322	61,020	11,265
Total	210,435	7,292,877	177,043	7,895,756	——

The falling off this week (says the *Miner's Journal*) is heavy, and there will be a considerable falling off next week also; and there is every indication now, that the supply of Coal will be short in the market, if the Winter should prove a severe one. The cities connected with the Coal Regions can, of course, obtain a supply, but more distant places, not so favorably situated, may suffer.

The Canal receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the first week of November, 1860, and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	54,400	1,097,000	235,100	307,100
1859	79,100	502,800	28,700	339,100
Decrease	24,700	Inc. 594,200	206,400	Dec. 32,000

The aggregates for the years 1860 and 1859:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	997,700	14,226,900	13,307,100	2,140,100
1859	586,200	3,045,200	2,470,500	1,589,800
Increase	411,500	11,181,700	10,836,600	550,300

Amount of tolls received 4th week in Oct., 1860 $162,161
Amount of tolls received 4th week in Oct., 1859 96,057
Increase (about 60 per cent.) $66,104
Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including the 4th week in October, 1860 $2,593,203
Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including the 4th week in October, 1859 1,447,328
Increase in 1860 $1,145,875
Tolls in 1860 to Nov. 1 $2,593,303
Tolls received in 1859 from Nov. 1 to close of navigation $276,617
Add 60 per cent. 165,970 — 442,687
Estimated toll for 1860 $3,035,890

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for October, 1859 and 1860:

	1859.	1860.
Passenger earnings	$11,134 43	$15,366 32
Freight	13,745 50	20,127 72
Mails and Express	1,046 33	2,531 98
Total	$25,926 26	$38,026 02
Last year		25,926 26
Increase		$12,099 76

The Boston Money Market is thus reported by the *Daily Advertiser* of that city, at close of last week:

"The money market in this city remains without any important change. The sudden and active demand for money for stock investments, noted last week, cost the banks a large amount of specie and led to a little uncomfortable feeling. That demand, however, has mainly subsided, and as there is no other call outside of the ordinary routine, money has now become a little easier. The banks have no very large supply of paper offering, and can meet the demands upon them with little trouble. During the week the loss of coin has ceased, and they had, as we understand, made a small gain in specie up to yesterday morning. The feeling seems to be more cheerful than it was early in the week, and rates are probably very little, if at all higher."

VIRGINIA PUBLIC DEBT, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Amount of certificates of State 6 ℔ cent., registered debt	$18,436,641 63	
Amount of certificates of State 5 ℔ cent., registered debt	322,000 00	
Aggregate amount of the registered debt of the State		$18,758,641 63
Amount of certificates of debt issued in the form of Coupon Bonds, payable in New-York		12,624,500 00
Amount of certificates of debt issued in the form of 5 ℔ cents. Sterling Coupon Bonds, payable in London		$1,865,000
Aggregate public debt		$33,248,141 63

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 16,200 bbls. Flour, 231,617 bush. Wheat, 51,489 bushels Corn, 3,370 bushels Rye, 2,631 bushels Barley, 17,875 bushels Oats, 2,019 pkgs. Provisions, and 984 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at uniform rates. Sales 3,600 bales, mainly *in transitu*. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	8	8	8½	8¾
Middling, ℔ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is less active for State and Western Flour, and prices of low and medium brands are tending downward. Sales 13,450 bbls., including superfine State chiefly $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, mainly at $5 47½@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 300 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour in moderate demand, in lots, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, to-day, yet prices of desirable lots have not varied materially. The export inquiry has been restricted, although rates on freight to the principal parts of Great Britain have favored shippers. The reported sales since our last comprise 162,000 bushels, including Canada White and Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 41@$1 55, mainly at $1 41@$1 47; red and amber Western, in store, at $1 37½@$1 38½; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 33@$1 37, chiefly red at $1 34@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, afloat, at $1 27@$1 28, and in store on private terms; Milwaukee Club, afloat, at $1 25@$1 26½, and store at $1 27@$1 28. Racine Spring, part at $1 24; Chicago Spring afloat, at $1 19@$1 22, and on shipboard for Liverpool, at $1 24; red State, part at $1 32; and white Kentucky at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in very moderate request at reduced prices. We have heard of sales of only 34,000 bushels, at 69c. @70c., chiefly at 69c. for mixed Western, afloat; 71c. for do., in store; and 71c.@72c. for round yellow, afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 72c.@73c., ℔ bushel. Sales 1,200 bush. Barley is unchanged; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, including Canada West, 80c.@87c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Canada East, 72c.@76c., and State at 70c.@71½c. ℔ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the canals to and including the 7th of November, have been as follows:

Canal open	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 26.
Flour, bbls	997,700	536,200	1,643,400
Wheat, bush	14,226,900	3,045,200	7,736,800
Corn, bush	13,307,100	2,470,500	6,233,500
Barley, bush	2,140,100	1,589,800	2,681,500
Rye, bush	286,400	297,500	465,000
Oats, bush	5,729,300	4,364,700	3,989,500

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue active and buoyant, including New ordinary to very choice at 34c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales have been unimportant, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of about 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $22 50@$22 for No. 1, and $21 50@$22 for No. 2, on time.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been rather quiet, the recurrence of the Federal election having had a tendency to keep buyers at home. Most of the business done has been on orders, which, from the West especially, are coming in more freely. Prime over weights continue in demand, but the stock is almost exhausted, and buyers find difficulty in supplying themselves. For light weights, of which description the stock is unusually light for the season, the demand is increasing. Prices are steady, within the range of our quotations. The receipts from tanneries continue extremely light. The week closes with rather an increased inquiry. For Oak Tanned a fair demand prevails at unchanged prices." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter, light Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, for banding, good, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 13c.@14¾c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c., on 6 months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $19 18¾@$19 25, and Prime at $14@$14 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 10½c.@11¾c., and Shoulders at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is inactive; sales 160 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in request, at steady rates; sales 275 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in more request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 15½d.@16d.; Corn, 14¾d.@15d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops, 1d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 16d.@16¼d. ℔ bushel: Hops, ⅝c.@¾c. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 620 tons, to Antwerp at $9,000; a Br. schooner to Cork and a market, previous to our last, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 16d.; a bark, 25,000 bushels, to New-Ross, Ireland, 17d. in shipper's bags; a Dutch bark, 320 tons, to a direct port in Ireland, Corn or Wheat, 17¾d. in bulk; a bark, 20,000 bushels, same voyage, 17d. in bulk and shipper's bags; a brig, 12,000 bushels, same, Corn 17d. or Wheat 17¾d. in bulk; a Br. brig, 220 tons, to Glasgow, Wheat 14¾d. in shipper's bags; a bark, 600 tons, same voyage, 25,000 bushels Wheat 14d. in shipper's bags, and 300 bbls. Flour 4s.; a Br. bark and a Br. brig, same, 16s. in ship's bags, Flour 4s. 3d., and Resin 3s. 6d.; a ship, 650 tons, same, 14d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 4s.; a ship to Falmouth for orders, 17s., Wheat; a bark, 648 tons, to Plymouth, 17d., both in ship's bags; a ship, 600@700 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 14d. in shipper's bags; a bark, 400 tons, hence to Liverpool, 16¼d.; a ship, 1,050 tons, to arrive hence from Boston, to load for Liverpool, £2,850; a bark, 496 tons, hence to Liverpool, Flour, 4s. 3d.; a For. bark, 400 tons, to arrive here, to any port in the United Kingdom, 16d., in bulk; a brig, 248 tons, to Cadiz, Malaga and back, $3,000; a schooner, 100 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $880; one, 131 tons, to West Indies and back, $475 ℔ month; one, 147 tons, same voyage, $1,300; a Br. brig, 145 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $4; a bark, 348 tons, from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $8 under and $7 on deck; a schooner, 198 tons, to Sagua and back, Molasses, $3 50; one, 267 tons, to Cardenas, $2,800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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REMOVAL.—WM. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of the celebrated English Patent Spring Rollers, for Window Shades, removed to No. 78 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of the boys' and youths' clothing business, with a moderate amount of means, may hear of a favorable opportunity to join a house now forming, by addressing, with real name, S. & CO., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN A PLANING, lumber and box business in this City. A person with $3,000 to $4,000 capital will find this a favorable opportunity to engage at once in a profitable business. Address with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000. The best of reference given and required. For particulars, address J. W., care Hubbard, Burges & Co., No. 78 Reade-st.

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THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The DAILY GLOBE, containing the proceedings of the next session of Congress in newspaper form, and the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, containing them in book form, revised by the speakers, will be printed by me during the session to commence on the 3d of next December.
For one copy of the *Daily Globe* until the 1st day of next April $3 00
For one copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* during the session $3 00
The *Congressional Globe and Appendix* go free through the mails.
No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it. JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1860.

TRAVELING AGENTS

Are paid $30 to $60 per month to canvas for the RURAL AMERICAN. Details sent in paper. Direct as above.

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FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, to superintend the household duties of a gentleman's family; she can give the best testimonials from families where she has lived for the last seven years. Address E. A., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

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AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to assist with children; would go South with a good family; the best of City reference given if required. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 19th-st.

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WANTED,—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to learn the millinery trade; a private establishment, where she could board in the house, preferred. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, aged 28, an experienced book-keeper and cashier, wishes employment till Jan. 1, writing up, bal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ D. M. DEWEY is our Agent at Rochester.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES AND FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOTHER GOOSE—HORSESHOE ROBINSON—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DAY and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The secession excitement in the South continues gradually to subside, and everywhere outside of South Carolina and Georgia the probability of a disunion movement grows "small by degrees and beautifully less." It is true, Senator CHESNUT, of South Carolina, and Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, have resigned their seats in the United States Senate—so the telegraph informs us—but no particular significance is to be attached to the action of these gentlemen, inasmuch as it was the declared intention of the latter to resign whether the Republicans succeeded in electing Mr. LINCOLN or not; and as the former could hardly do otherwise in the face of his repeated declarations. On the other hand, indications of movements on the part of the conservative people in the Slave States now begin to reach us. A meeting has been held in Augusta, Georgia, at which resolutions were passed, deprecating hasty action; and our dispatches generally show that a better feeling is everywhere beginning to prevail.

Yesterday Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER devoted the day to lessons drawn from the signs of the times. His morning sermon inculcated "Faith in God's overruling Providence," while the evening discourse traced the causes and effects of political events of the last fifty years in America, and the consequent duties of Christians. Full reports may be found on another page. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered a sermon in the morning on the political application to be made of the principles of Christian charity conveyed in Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 31st of October, arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Persia*. The causes which led to the disruption of the Conference of Sovereigns at Warsaw were subject of speculation in the prominent journals. The London *Times* insists that it was in consequence of the impossibility of any agreement among the antagonistic elements of which the Conference was composed. The Neapolitans had made another attempt to retrieve their fortunes in the field, in an attack upon the troops of VICTOR EMANUEL. After a desperate struggle, however, they were repulsed, with the loss of a great number of men taken prisoners. Preparations were being made by GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL in conjunction to strike a decisive blow. Austria, through her Minister at Paris, had given an explanation of her immense armaments. She insists that her only purpose is to defend herself from aggressive attacks. There is very little other news of interest.

The steamship *Fulton* left this port on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, with 93 passengers and $185,600 in specie. The *Vigo* left at the same time for Liverpool, with 120 passengers and $1,000 in specie.

We have advices from the Pacific coast to the 31st of October, by two Pony Expresses—one telegraphed from St. Joseph and the other from Fort Kearney. The steamship *Moses Taylor*, the first of the new "People's Line," was advertised to sail on the 19th inst., to connect at Aspinwall with the *Coatzacoalcos* for this port. The news of the October elections, resulting as they did in such a sweeping triumph for the Republicans, appeared to have paralyzed both wings of the Democracy, and the Republican leaders were hopeful of carrying the State for LINCOLN. At Peru, in Eldorado County, a remarkably bold robbery occurred on the evening of the 29th of October. Eight men, with masked faces, entered the store of PEARSON & Co., and demanded the keys of the safe, which they procured, and took all the money and specimens of gold which the safe contained. Mr. PEARSON made a movement to leave the room, when two shots were fired at him, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover. Six other men were in the store at the time, but the robbers got off with their booty. The advices from Oregon are to Oct. 24. It was believed that the accounts of Indian massacres in the Snake country has been much exaggerated.

Capt. ISAAC GILLY and a man named MAHONEY, both of whom are patients in the New-York Hospital, were poisoned on Saturday by the mixture of Croton Oil with their food, and the former is not expected to recover. Circumstances have been developed in connection with the case leading to the supposition that the poison was administered by a young sailor named H. W. JENNINGS and two other persons, all of whom are also patients in the Institution, with the object of causing GILLY'S death and then robbing him of $200 which he had in a belt about his waist. The suspected parties are in custody, and they admit having given the oil, but excuse themselves by saying it was done by way of a joke and not with a criminal design.

The large stables owned by CHARLES LENT, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, were burned down early last evening, and 80 of the 121 horses which were in the buildings were burned to death. Mr. LENT'S loss is estimated at $10,000 and none of it is met by insurance.

An important opinion was rendered at the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, by BOSWORTH, J., touching the liability of capital stock of a corporation, invested in United States stocks, to taxation. In the Court of Special Sessions there was an unusually large calendar of petty crimes; five cases of fraudulent voting were investigated, and two of the accused were acquitted. A full report will be found in our legal column.

There was a further heavy fall in Stocks on Saturday forenoon, prices touching the lowest point of the season on most of the railways. In the afternoon a reaction occurred, of 1@1½ ₱ cent. New-York Central, after selling down to 78, closed 79¾@¾. In the Money market there is increased caution among lenders, but no pressure among borrowers. Exchange lower—107¾@108 on London.

Flour was heavy and, in some instances, cheaper. Wheat was mainly sought after by shippers, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable lots. Corn was dull and lower. Cotton attracted more attention at steady rates. Sugars, Rice, Whisky, Tallow, Spirits Turpentine, and Provisions were in moderate request. Hay and Hops were in fair demand. Metals, Hemp, Oils, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Freights were less active, and rates tended downwards. There were 486 vessels of all classes in port.

Southern Excitement and What Will Come of It—Mr. Lincoln's Policy.

It would be singular if all those in the extreme South who threatened a dissolution of the Union before the election, should immediately subside into peaceful submissionists the day following that event. There is no reason why they should. There is no more danger or inconvenience in persisting in the policy which has been pursued for years, now that it is ascertained that we are to have a Republican President, than there was in the days of JACKSON or TAYLOR or FILLMORE. The Disunionists of South Carolina and the Gulf States have dictated the policy of this Government, with the exception of four or five years, during the last quarter of a century. They have given their support to the Democratic Party on the single condition that its administrative policy should favor the extension of Slavery, and rigidly withhold patronage from all who oppose or refuse actively to coöperate in the support of pro-Slavery measures. Whenever there has been any shrinking on the part of the Northern Democracy from this policy, the Southern ultraists have, until recently, had little difficulty in reining them into line by threatening to break up the party and the Union itself. The tactics of the ultraists have never disappointed them but once, and it is not surprising that those who have so long relied upon them should still have faith in their virtue.

The ebullitions of passion, indignation and disappointment which have been exhibited in the Cotton States during the last few days, therefore, give us no surprise. They were expected; and they rather disappoint us by their moderation than by their excess. It will be noted that while individuals declare that the Union should be dissolved, legislative bodies, the Governors of States, and public meetings, only propose to call Conventions, or to send Commissioners to sister States, or to raise military companies by way of preparing for emergencies. But they invariably avoid committing themselves or the public to downright treason. This is wise and prudent, and we are gratified to see it. There is much real uneasiness in Southern minds growing out of misrepresentation of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party, and the President elect. A General Convention, or a series of State Conventions called to deliberate upon the posture of affairs, cannot fail to be attended with good results. Threats of disunion are always thrown out in the heat of passion—they generally constitute the climax of fire-eating orators, and mean no more than the hard swearing in which very excitable or thoughtless people indulge. But the discussion of a proposition to secede from the Union, before a deliberative body charged with the responsibility of acting in the name of the whole people, must necessarily draw forth a full and frank statement of the perils and difficulties which are to be anticipated outside of the Union, as well as those which are to be apprehended within. Many weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before these State Conventions can be elected and drawn together; and in the meantime, public opinion will have been sobered down by discussion and reflection, and the Conventions will meet under circumstances more favorable to calm deliberation than the moment in which the stunning news of the Republican triumph reached their constituents.

While these exciting movements are taking place in the South, the President elect will be busy in search of materials for his Cabinet. He will not confine his inquiries to the States which gave him their suffrages; and what is unprecedented in the case of a President triumphantly elected by the people, he will not fail to take into his Council men who were arrayed against him during the late exciting canvass. The selection of such men as JOHN BELL, JOHN M. BOTTS, EMERSON ETHERIDGE and WINTER DAVIS to take charge of the several Departments of the Government, in company with wise and firm men of his own party in the Free States, cannot fail, without any sacrifice of principle, to conciliate the respect and confidence of the great majority of Southern men. Such an Administration may not be exactly what the South would have, but it will give assurance that Mr. LINCOLN meditates no encroachment upon the rights of the States and no line of policy insulting or injurious to the South.

The active energies of this great country are now directed to the formation of Free States out of the uninhabited territories. It would be next to impossible to counteract this national impulse, by a Federal Administration thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Slavery propagandism; while to an Executive in full sympathy with the masses, the task of checking the spread of Slavery will be easy. There will be no necessity for Congressional legislation; and the enactment of a Wilmot Proviso, supposing the thing possible, with majorities in both branches of Congress committed strongly against that policy, would be an act of wanton offence to the South, and highly prejudicial to the diffusion of liberal ideas in that section of the Union.

We assume that this will be the policy of the President elect, from the palpable necessity of the case, as well as from all we have learned of the wisdom, moderation and good sense of that distinguished person. With both branches of Congress against legislating for the prohibition of Slavery, he could not, if he were so disposed, do anything more than recommend the policy; and he will be too wise and too politic to advise an unnecessary, impracticable and offensive measure, the only effect of which must be to repel the conservative and Union-loving people of the South from his support.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN has been sufficient to reassert the time-honored constitutional power in Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories; but, practically, there is no necessity for exercising the power at the present time, and no occasion can arise for its application unless new Territories are acquired. The Republican Party are now the masters of the situation, and their policy, as it regards the Territories and Slavery, is a "masterly inactivity." They should inculcate their principles of Slavery restriction, and encourage their diffusion North and South; but they have no occasion for legislative measures. It is now evident that a Pro-Slavery party can never regain power in this country, and that Slavery can never be extended. What we now have to do is, simply, to keep public opinion right, and we hazard nothing in predicting that every foot of the public domain will be converted into Free States by the free choice of those who are destined to settle on it.

If any Republican is disposed to doubt the potency of Federal patronage in moulding the institutions of the Territories, we refer him to the case of New-Mexico, where Slavery has been nominally established on a soil as little favorable to the institution as that of New-England. It is well known that this has been accomplished by the direct and persistent efforts of the Slavery propagandists whom Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN have sent there as Governors, Judges, and in other official capacities. When these amateur cultivators of the exotic weed shall be taken away, it must inevitably die; and the last remnant of Slavery in the Territories may in this way be wiped out by removing its official propagators, and substituting honest friends of Freedom in their places.

We believe that "the logic of circumstances" will necessarily constrain the incoming Republican Administration to the adoption of a line of policy not essentially different from that above indicated, and that this policy will develop itself in time to satisfy the great mass of Southern men that they have nothing to fear from Mr. LINCOLN. We are, therefore, quite sanguine in the belief that the South will not be precipitated by a few disappointed demagogues into irretrievable ruin, merely to make good the threats of these braggarts. No one has threatened disunion except the adherents of BRECKINRIDGE, and this fact of itself, by betraying an arrogant love of power and tenacity of place, will disgust the honest and conservative masses, and cause them to recoil from the desperate and treasonable schemes of the Disunionists.

The American Party.

The members of the Albany Regency made a bargain last August with the firm of HUNT, BROOKS and DUER, of the following nature: The Regency were to give the naming of ten men on the Fusion Electoral ticket of the State to Messrs. H., B. and D.; in return for which Messrs. H., B. and D. agreed to give to the said Fusion Electoral ticket the full vote of the American Party—said vote to be judged by that cast for MILLARD FILLMORE, in the struggle which elected JAMES BUCHANAN to the office of President.

Charmed with such an offer, and bamboozled by the blandishments of BROOKS, the enduring affection professed by DUER, and the harmonious utterances of HUNT, the too confiding Regency did not object to make payment in advance. They allowed Messrs. HUNT, BROOKS and DUER to name their ten American Electors, and they were adopted by a Democratic State Convention, over which the Regency rode and ruled with a rod of iron. But let us see the result. Let us, by an appeal to those figures, which cannot lie, discover in what manner and to what extent the sellers-out of the American Party have failed to deliver their goods.

Commencing with the County of Albany, where that potent spirit, P. CAGGER of No. 57 State-street, holds undivided sway,—we find in 1856 this county gave to Mr. BUCHANAN 7,751 votes; to Mr. FILLMORE, 5,301 votes, and to Mr. FREMONT 5,016. Now if Messrs. HUNT, BROOKS and DUER had carried out their bargain in good faith, the Fusion of the Americans with the Democrats should have given a clear and triumphant majority last Tuesday to the Fusion Electoral ticket of 7,036 votes. But Messrs. H., B. and D., did not carry out their bargain, as is abundantly evidenced in the fact that the Fusion ticket only received 1,350 majority in Albany County.

But the case of Erie County is still a grosser instance of deception on the part of the American leaders. Four years ago, the voters of Erie cast 7,536 ballots for JAMES BUCHANAN; for MILLARD FILLMORE 5,520, only leaving 6,901 votes for Col. JOHN C. FREMONT. Putting the Democratic and American vote together, it will at once be seen that the Regency were entitled by contract to a majority of 6,155 for their Fusion Ticket; but what must be the disgust of all upright commercial minds, on learning that this very County upon last Tuesday gave a majority of more than one thousand eight hundred for LINCOLN and Liberty!

Coming nearer home, we find that Kings County gave 14,174 votes for BUCHANAN; for FILLMORE, 8,647; and for FREMONT but 7,846. From these figures it is clear that Fusion should have received a majority of 14,975 ballots in this county, if Messrs. H., B. and D. had been faithful observers of their bargain. But the fact is that Fusion only received 4,652 majority, thus proving that not only must the entire American vote of 8,647 have gone over to the Republicans, but also that 1,675 Democrats must have joined them to make up the difference between the actual majority for Fusion upon last Tuesday evening and what it should have been had the full American and Fillmore vote been cast in its favor! We thus learn that in Kings County, not only did the Regency not receive one single American vote in return for the ten electors given to Messrs. HUNT, BROOKS and DUER, but that they even lost more than 1,675 Democratic votes by the bargain—these probably being adopted citizens driven into the Republican ranks by their dislike of the Native American Party.

In like manner we find that Renssalaer County gave 4,415 votes for BUCHANAN, 4,548 for FILLMORE, and 5,153 for FREMONT. This County should therefore have given a vote of 8,963 for the Fusion ticket, which would have been a majority of 3,810 over the Republican vote. But, in the words of a lamented orator, whose name, just at present, we fail to remember, "things in general have changed greatly since William Henry died;" and have changed so greatly in Renssalaer County that between sunrise and sunset on last election day, the benighted citizens gave a majority of 286 for LINCOLN.

Passing to Monroe County, the same failure of HUNT, BROOKS and DUER to carry out the terms of their contract with the Regency for the delivery of the American vote at the Fusion warehouse, will be made painfully conspicuous. BUCHANAN had 4,683 votes here; FILLMORE, 3,070—an aggregate of 7,753; while the "Pathfinder" had but 7,584 sustainers. Monroe County should, therefore, have given a majority of 169 to the Fusion ticket, whereas it really did give a majority of 3,525 to LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The same general results are observable through all the other counties of the State; but we shall content ourselves with noting that the City of New-York, which should have given, according to the figures of four years ago, a majority of 44,054 in favor of Fusion, did only actually give a majority of 28,887 in favor of the Anti-Republican coalition.

Under such circumstances as these, should the Albany Regency bring an action against Messrs. HUNT, BROOKS and DUER for obtaining ten electors on the Fusion Electoral Ticket under false pretences, what jury of intelligent politicians in the land could fail to find the three prisoners guilty? It is a case manifestly within the meaning of the statute, and the Board of Canvassers in every county might be safely cited as witnesses for the prosecution. Messrs. CAGGER, CHURCH and RICHMOND are entitled to the undivided sympathy of all who have hearts to feel for innocence made the prey of criminal deception.

But as every cloud has its silver lining, so this calamity which has overtaken the Central Democratic managers must prove fraught with blessings to all the honest voters of our State. We shall no more have a little knot of intriguers parading round from State Convention to State Convention, professing that they carry a Power of Attorney for the full American vote in their pocket, and offering to dispose thereof—always for "consideration paid in advance"—to the highest bidder. We have got rid forever of the men who are in the habit of demanding "half the State ticket," under penalty of supporting the "Jacobs on the other side of the way;" and for this, if for no other favor, let us gratefully thank the Fusion mongers of our City and State. A few discarded officers of the Native American Party may still be in the market for sale; but the rank and file of that organization have cast in their lot, once and forever, with the supporters of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN.—The official organ at Washington seems to be in an amiable mood. Forced to recede from its disunionism, it seeks comfort in commonplace mendacity. Deprived of a new luxury, it falls back upon its accustomed diet. We do not see that its falsehoods are any more nutritious than usual, but they are somewhat grosser, and evidently cost more effort.

In its issue of the 9th, the *Constitution* devotes a column to the TIMES. Its aim is to distort our recent remarks on a real peril which hangs over the South, into a menace. We told them they were in danger of negro insurrections, because they had constantly informed their slaves that Mr. LINCOLN, if elected, would set them free. The *Constitution* says this is "holding negro insurrections *in terror* over the South." "Not a word of rebuke," adds this journal, "has the Editor for those who would precipitate the catastrophe he describes." The Editor of that sheet knows perfectly well the intrinsic and essential falsehood of his version of our remarks. He knows perfectly that there was not a syllable in the article which warrants any such construction as he puts upon it.

We simply warned the South of an impending danger, for which their political demagogues are alone responsible. Does the *Constitution* deny the reality of the peril? Or is it only solicitous to shift the responsibility for it from those to whom it belongs? If the latter be its purpose, its anxiety is natural:—for it has done quite as much as any other journal to lay the foundation for such insurrections throughout the South. Wherever it has had access to any slaveholding community, it has filled their ears with the falsehoods which may bear their fruit in these bloody scenes.

WHITHER HAS HE FLED?—We have on record a speech delivered not many weeks ago by Gov. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, in which that always moderate and pious gentleman made the following declaration: "I will never remain in the Union twenty-four hours after LINCOLN'S election, so help me God!" This solemn and fervent vow was received with cheers by the intelligent citizens of Princess Anne County, who well knew the Governor and his fidelity in keeping every promise. But now, the melancholy contingency which was to cause the departure of Mr. WISE out of the United States having arisen, his many friends at the North are anxiously inquiring, to what part of the earth has he betaken himself? His devotion to the South forbids us to believe that he can have crossed the briny deep to Europe, at a time when the sunny section of his nativity may at any moment need his trenchant arm to point with his sword the road of her conquering legions as they march Northward to camp in New-York. This destination, then, being placed out of the question, many believe that he has retired to Coney Island, which clam-producing region has been formally dissevered from the United States by the decree of Gov. GIL. DAVIS, bearing date last Wednesday morning.

NOT SO GREAT A SACRIFICE, AFTER ALL.—That the Federal officers of South Carolina, who have resigned their places, are still not wholly destitute of some prudential considerations, may be inferred from the fact that, on the very day of their forwarding to Mr. BUCHANAN the documents dismissing Uncle Samuel from his capacity of being their employer, some friends of theirs introduced into the State Legislature a bill providing that the patriotic gentlemen in question should continue to receive out of the State Treasury the same salary which was allowed them by the National Government.

This strikes us as being a very good bargain for the resigned officers. They are now individuals of leisure, with nothing to do save receiving the thanks of a gallant people for their "chivalrous self-sacrifice;" while at the same time they will continue to draw just as many dimes and just as many dollars as Uncle Samuel formerly paid them for the discharge of arduous and responsible duties! On these terms there are very few of us who would not resign the occupations by which we now earn our daily bread. There is a good deal of method in the madness of these people, after all. But what does *the State* gain by the change?

Amusements.

The Philharmonic Society will be able, ere long, to "declare the close of its sweet century." The 75th Concert was given on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, and brought together the faithful Company of the musical elect in large numbers. The serious political and financial complications of the day, however, produced their effect, and relieved the throng from that outside pressure which, in past times, has so often swelled the coffers of the Society at the expense of the comfort of their audiences.

SCHUMANN, BEETHOVEN and MENDELSSOHN were represented in the orchestral programme. The first of these composers, put on his trial for murdering harmony (of which crime he is constantly accused by half the cosmopolite critics of the art,) was patiently heard through his third Symphony, and acquitted by a competent jury. No unseemly applause, however, followed the verdict, and the approval won by this composition was so modest in its sincerity that it seemed to have been rendered rather to the masterly evolutions of Mr. EISFIELD and his musical Seventh Regiment of performers, than to the ideas of the "divine ROBERT." This third Symphony throws up here and there a sweet or sparkling musical thought, but lacks general spirit and fire. The opening *Allegro* savors of MOZART and flows limpidly along, in a clear stream, revealing the light fancies which make its bed. But it grows turbid soon with earthy deposits, and sudden inbursts of subsidiary torrents. ROBERT SCHUMANN in music recalls ROBERT BROWNING in poetry. The gold of each lies not in placers, but in the rock, and must be patiently sought for, bored after, and blasted out. Still, gold in each case does exist, and we may say of SCHUMANN as SOCRATES said of HERACLITUS, "What little I could understand of his works was admirable; and what I could not make out I have no doubt was equally excellent."

MENDELSSOHN is—who shall say how different? The overture "Calm at Sea," was indeed a "happy voyage." It reminds you, indeed, in many of its airy and fantastic complications, of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," but take all MENDELSSOHN'S typical music, it leaves behind a delightful thrill not unmingled with regret. This master has a delicious coquetry in his way of answering with a new melody the heart's unuttered *encore* of one which has already moved it, that is eminently worthy of study and consolation. BEETHOVEN, it is true, could ring and modulate themost fairy-like *motif* through all the inspired metamorphoses of harmony as wonderfully as DEMOSTHENES held up PHILIP for honors to the gaze of Athens, but we admit a personal preference for the opulence of melodic invention. However, our last word was with BEETHOVEN on Saturday, for the overture to Leonore No. 1, (played now for the first time here,) sent the audience home in that gently pensive mood which a belle may be supposed to carry away with her bouquets from a ball at which she has won a victory in every dance, but has been forced to resign for each success, a partner quite as worthy of her charms as him she chose.

The three chief works of the evening apart, the Concert of Saturday was admirable. Mme. SCHREDER DUMMLER sang the remonstrance of the *Princess* in "Robert le Diable" with intense feeling, and a liquid purity of voice which made us almost forget that we were hearing music which the world has admired for a quarter of a century.

HERR NOLL also must have his thanks for the courage with which he ventured into the forest aisles and profound recesses of VIEUXTEMPS' stirring *Concerto* in F sharp. He begun, indeed, with a somewhat tremulous and uncertain touch, but gradually warmed into a spirited and well-accented interpretation of the composition.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Inauguration of the People's Line—The New Almaden Case—Political Matters.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to and including Oct. 27, arrived here at noon to-day. Through some error the news was not intercepted at Fort Kearney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

There have been no arrivals since Oct. 24.

Sailed, United States steamer *Saranac*, for Panama, Oct. 25; ship *George Lee*, for Hong Kong, Oct. 26; and ship *John Marshall*, for Puget Sound.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 12, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* is advertised to sail for Panama Nov. 19, to connect at Aspinwall with the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, for New-York, thus forming what is denominated "The People's Line" between San Francisco and New-York. Not much confidence is yet expressed that this line will really go into operation, although the agent, who is a son of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, protests that his principals are in earnest for a permanent opposition to Commodore VANDERBILT. The price of passage in the first cabin is advertised to be $150.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, addressed an immense audience in this city, last evening. He avowed his intention to abide by the doctrine of non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories, not as a principle, but as a policy.

Two men were dreadfully lacerated at Eruso Valley on the 25th, by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Republican victories. One of them, named GAYLORD CAMPTON, will probably lose both eyes.

The great New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine case is still pending in the United States Circuit Court. The argument was opened for the claimants by J. C. PEACHY, whose speech occupied a week's time. He was followed by EDMUND RANDOLPH, for the Government, who spoke during the entire session of another week. Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, for claimant, has been speaking continuously for the past three days, and has just closed, and Mr. RANDOLPH has commenced his reply. REVERDY JOHNSON speaks next for the claimants, when Mr. RANDOLPH will make the closing argument for the Government. As an intellectual struggle, this case has seldom had an equal.

The Directors of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad have let out the contract for completing the work within three years, for two millions of dollars. The distance is about 45 miles.

The 29th of November has been appointed by the Governor for a day of general thanksgiving.

Recent intelligence from Oregon says that the account of the late massacre of emigrants by the Sheke Indians was much exaggerated. Col. WRIGHT had received positive information that all but eleven of the trains had arrived at the settlements in safety, and that strong hopes were entertained of the escape of the eleven that had become separated from the main body.

The first considerable rain of the season occurred in Oregon on Wednesday, Oct. 17.

STILL LATER NEWS.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The Pony Express, from San Francisco on the 31st of October, passed here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. By this arrival we get the following news:

The Pony Express from St. Louis on the 10th of October, arrived at San Francisco on the 29th.

The argument in the New-Almada Quicksilver Mines case continues. RANDOLPH having spoken continuously on the side of the Government every day since the departure of the last express. He is still in the midst of his argument. REVERDY JOHNSON speaks next, when Mr. RANDOLPH makes the closing argument. The Court-room has been crowded during the trial, nearly all the lawyers of the city giving their constant attention to the great intellectual struggle.

The political campaign draws towards a close with less excitement than anticipated. Disastrous Eastern news seems to paralyze both wings of the Democracy. Senator GWIN and Ex-Senator WELLER, on their political tour, arb coldly received, sometimes postponing a meeting for want of an audience. The Douglasites fare little better. All parties concede LINCOLN'S election, and the Republicans are gaining strength rapidly, as they recruit mostly by drawing volunteers from the Douglas Democracy. The Breckinridgers are gaining some incidental advantage, almost the only advantage they have had since the campaign opened.

The Republican leaders are hopeful of carrying the State, and were not the election so near at hand, making it difficult for politicians to change in favor of the prospective winning side, the State would be given up by all parties to the Republicans.

On the evening of the 29th eight men, with masked faces, went into the store of PEARSON & Co., at Peru, Eldorado County, and demanded the keys of the safe, at the same time presenting pistols at Mr. PEARSON. He gave up the key when they opened the safe and took all the money and specimens of gold it contained. Mr. PEARSON made a movement to leave the room, when two shots were fired at him, one taking effect just over the right eye. He is not expected to live. Six men were sitting around the stove when the robbery was committed, but being unarmed they did not offer any resistance.

Large quantities of ore of the Calaveras Copper Mines await purchasers. San Francisco shippers will only pay $35 per ton for it landed on the wharf. The miners are still busy running tunnels, &c.

The dates from Oregon are to the 25th of October. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th, having passed a large number of bills and a score of memorials to Congress. The Committee of Ways and Means estimate the current expenses of the State for the two years next ensuing at $62,600. The recent massacre of emigrants by the Snake Indians forms the principal cause of the memorials to Congress. The establishmen of military posts along the line of the overland travel from the Missouri River to some safe point on the Columbia River is also prayed for,

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Arrived, Oct. 27, steamship *Uncle Sam*, from Panama: 29th, ships *Golden Fleece* and *Golden State*, both of which left New-York the same day, and reached this port within a few hours of each other.

Sailed, Oct. 27, ships *Panama*, for Liverpool; *Mary Ogden*, for Callao; 30th, *Neptune's Favorite*, for Callao; *Ocean Bird*, on a whaling voyage. The clipper-ship *Meteor* has commenced loading a cargo of one hundred tons of wheat for the English market.

Trade with the country continues moderately active. The quantity of goods going forward to the interior is large, but the city trade use the opportunity to reduce stocks, preparatory to the wet season, making new purchases in rare instances, and then only of sufficient extent to fill orders in hand from their own customers. The market evinces little change since the last report. Candles were quiet; sales at 23½c.@23¾c. Butter has been quite active for Isthmus. The *Uncle Sam* brought 1,675 packages, a good deal of which was heated. Favorable news coming to hand at the same time of diminished shipments from New-York, a better feeling arose enabling holders to attain an advance. The range of 27½c.@30c., with choice to extra at 29c.@30c.; other provisions are quiet and unchanged. Foreign spirits are heavy. Domestic spirits are drooping; a small lot of American brandy changed hands at 51c. The export demand for Wheat continues steady at $1 50 for choice. Some small purchases of Barley have been made for New-York.

There is an increased demand for Money, and for the steamer for to-morrow short loans are done at 1¾@2 ₱ cent. Sight Echange on New-York is advanced to 2¼@2 ₱ cent., according to amount. Gold bars rule at $8 70@$8 80, and the supply ample. Full average treasure shipments will go forward to-morrow.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

Cause of the Failure of the Warsaw Conference.

Another Victory of the Piedmontese Over the Neapolitans.

Explanation of the Intentions of Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 31st October, arrived at this port late last night.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Oct. 28.

The *Olive*, (American,) from Liverpool to Calcutta, was abandoned July 26; a portion of the crew were landed at St. Helena on Sept. 10.

The *Chamois*, of Halifax, N. S., was stranded, Oct. 27, near Rugen, but will probably get off. Cargo saved.

The *North Briton* went ashore on Tuesday, at 6 A. M., at Ballycastle, about two hours' sail from Londonderry. Every exertion was being made to float her. The grain was being thrown overboard, together with other articles. Assistance had been sent from Londonderry, and no anxiety was felt for passengers or ship.

There were no signs of the *Vanderbilt* at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FAILURE OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The *Daily News* says: "It is very generally asserted and believed that the failure of the Warsaw Conferences mainly arose from the prominence given by the Czar to a revision of the Treaty of Paris—that being the main object of the policy of Russia."

The *Times* says that the cause of the breaking up of the interview was ostensibly on account of the illness of the Empress Dowager of Russia, but really because the terms on which the Emperors met each other were such as to render a protracted intercourse extremely undesirable.

WARSAW, Friday, Oct. 26.

It is stated that the Warsaw interview maintained to the last a purely personal character as regards both the Princes and their Ministers. At the interview on Thursday last, no stipulation was made, no convention of any kind was concluded, nor was even a protocol drawn up.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has conferred upon Count RICHBERG the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Andrew.

The Emperor of Austria has presented to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF a snuff-box richly set with diamonds.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The official *Gazette* maintains that the Pontifical prisoners are treated with generosity and solicitude.

NAPLES, Saturday, Oct. 27.

King VICTOR EMANUEL has arrived at Teano.

An engagement took place yesterday between the fourth *corps d'armée* and the Neapolitan Royalists. After a combat of two hours the latter fell back upon Gangliano, leaving a great number of prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese.

To-morrow the Court of Cassation will proclaim the result of the voting on the question of annexation.

NAPLES, Sunday evening.

The official return of the voting on the question of annexation, in the cities and provinces of Naples, is as follows:

Ayes.....185,468 Noes.....1,607

In the other provinces the votes are equally favorable to annexation.

LATEST ITALIAN NEWS.

TURIN, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

EMANUEL had arrived at Sessa.

GARIBALDI had gone to the head-quarters of the King.

SESSA, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

After the concentration of the Sardinians yesterday, a reconnaissance was made by the Sardinians on the left bank of the Gurigliano.

NAPLES, Saturday, Oct. 27.

GARIBALDI and EMANUEL, whose military operations are now combined, are preparing for a battle with the enemy.

VICTOR EMANUEL is, nevertheless, expected to enter Naples on the 30th. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—The result of the voting in the Kingdom of Naples, with the exception of two provinces, from which are still wanting, are as follows: Ayes, 1,102,499; Noes, 9,371.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 27—LAMORICIERE has been created a Roman noble.

AUSTRIA DECLARES HER INTENTIONS.

According to instructions received from Count RECHBERG, Prince METTERNICH has explained to M. THOUVENEL the Austrian policy.

His explanation contains four points:

1. The interior policy of every State being intimately connected with its exterior policy, Austria will fulfill with sincerity the reforms announced in the "Diplom" of Oct. 20.

2. Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria will maintain her line of defensive policy. The *present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than that of repelling any attack.*

3. Austria will not abandon the system of non-intervention.

4. Austria considers that the assembling of a Congress would not bring about a practical solution of the Italian question, unless the great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which, however, there is little likelihood.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern* will remain open to visitors during the Winter. Some 30,000 persons had visited her during her stay at Milford Haven.

The Prince of Wales had not arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

On Friday, Oct. 26, Lord PALMERSTON presided over the annual meeting of the Leeds Ragged School Society.

His Royal Higness Prince ALFRED embarked in the *Euryalus* on Wednesday, Sept. 19, for England. His reception throughout the Cape Colony has been of the most grgtifying character.

The Duke DECAZES died at Paris on Thursday, Oct. 25, in the 61st year of his age. He was one of the "notabilities" of the First Empire and the Restoration. The Duke has left a mass of papers, particularly his correspondence with the Duke DE RICHELIEU, during his London Embassy.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"It is stated that the Emperor has decided that a fourth battalion shall be raised for every infantry regiment in the service. The Minister of War is already taking measures to carry the Emperor's decision into execution."

The *Times* says: "We hear with sincere regret that Chevalier BUNSEN has been suddenly taken very dangerously ill. The absent members of his family have been summoned, only it is feared, to be present at the death-bed of this distinguished man, whose loss would be lamented by a large circle of friends in England."

Earl MANVERS died at the age of 82 on Saturday last.

The *Times* says that Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER was seized with a sudden and severe attack of illness, which has caused serious anxiety to his friends.

A return has been made up at the War Office which shows the sums that have been voted by Parliament to meet the expenses of hostilities in China. These make up a total for the current year not far from £10,000,000—the entire

tween France and England, and which was concluded on the 13th October.

The Customs tariff subjoined to said convention will come into operation Nov. 1, 1861.

The *Moniteur* announces that on Oct. 30 the Emperor will review the Imperial Guard in the *Bois de Boulogne*, on which occasion there will also be a sham siege and encampment.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 29.—The *Monitrur* publishes the following decree concerning those articles of merchandise of British growth or manufacture, specified in the treaty of commerce, which are imported into France otherwise than in French or British vessels: "1. A surtax of 25c. per 100 kilos will be levied upon articles which are either free from all entry dues or liable to a maximum duty of 3f. per 100 kilos. 2. The surtax decreed in the law of April 16, 1816, will be applied when the duty exceeds 3f. per 100 kilos."

SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.—The *Patrie* says: "Prince METTERNICH and Baron HUBNER were received yesterday by the Emperor. It is asserted that Baron HUBNER will leave to-night for Vienna."

Prince NAPOLEON'S yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*, has arrived at Cherbourg, to be refitted and provisioned for a long voyage.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts concur in announcing that for some days past greater activity has been observed in commercial circles.

The consumption of tobacco in France increases in an immense proportion. In 1815 it was only 53,000,000, and 1858 178,000,000, having in that time more than tripled. There is a net balance, in the budget in the present year, to the Treasury of 125,498,467f.

The price of wheat and flour remains firm in the Paris market.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Federal Council, yesterday, replied in a note to the demands of the French Government concerning the affair of the flag of *Sion*.

The Federal Council observes that, before the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, no vessels hoisting foreign colors ever landed on the Swiss shores, and maintains the theory expressed in a former dispatch in reference to international offences.

BERNE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The result of the elections for the National Council took place yesterday, in the triumph of the National policy, represented by M. STROMPFLIS. The opposition party of Vaud obtained a majority over the Government.

The elections for the new Federal Assembly com mence to-day. It is expected that the Liberals will obtain a majority everywhere, except in the Canton of Lausanne. The new Assembly will meet in the first week of December and proceed to the election of the members of the new Federal Government. The Marquis DE TURGOT is expected to return in a fortnight to his post as Ambassador of France.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sunday, Oct. 29.

In yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet the notice given by Sardinia of the blockade of Ancona was discussed. The Assembly resolved upon simply shelving this notice, declaring at the same time that they could not altogether agree with the policy of Sardinia in Italy.

The Federal Diet resolved in the same sitting upon the expediency of equipping the Federal fortresses with rifled guns, and declared that it gratefully accepted the offer of Prussia in reference to this new kind of armament.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Marshal O'DONNELL has declared that the Government of Morocco has only asked for a longer delay for the payment of the war indemnity.

Ros ROSAS is about to proceed to Rome on a mission; but that Spain is resolved to observe strict neutrality as regards the affairs of Italy.

Financial and Commercial News.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evenining, Oct. 29.

The English funds are rather less weak to-day, but transactions have been unimportant. The first bargains were 92¾@92⅝ for Money, and the final prices were 92⅝ for Money, and 92⅝@93 for the account. The next Consol settlement is fixed for the 6th of December, and the last price for that date was 93@93⅛.

In the Discount market the demand was moderate. There were no Gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day.

THE TEA TRADE, OCT. 29.

The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 987,955 lbs., which is an increase 41,745 lbs. on the week.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30—The English Funds opened at an improvement of an eighth, and the market generally has exhibited firmness, although the highest prices were not maintained to the close. Consols for Money were first quoted 92⅝@93, at which they were quoted at the close, and 93 for for Nov. 8. For the new account, Dec. 6, the final operations were 93⅛@⅜. The market, apparently, was not influenced by any political news.

In the discount market, the best short paper is readily taken at 3⅛ ₱ cent. At the Bank there is a full average demand. In the Stock Exchange, loans were offered at 2 ₱ cent.

At present the impression seems to be that no advance in the Bank rate of discount will take place. On Thursday, the last price from Paris was 69, showing an advance of an ⅛.

Illinois Central and New-York and Erie declined.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 29.

There has been considerable excitement in the market to-day, in consequence of the reported killing frost in the Southern States being corroborated, and the sales exceed 25,000 bales, 15,000 on speculation and for export. American descriptions having advanced ¼d. ₱ lb., other sorts are partially ⅛d. lower.

OCT. 30.—There has been an excited demand for Cotton again to-day, and sales exceed 23,000 bales—13,000 on speculation and for export. Prices ¼d.@ 1-16d. higher than last Friday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 29.

The market was firm at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, OCT. 30.

A good demand was experienced for WHEAT at fully the prices of Friday, or about 1 ₱ cental lower than on Tuesday. There was a reduction of fully 6d. ₱ barrel; sack FLOUR unaltered; OATS 1d. ₱ 45 lbs. dearer. BEANS brought 1s. ₱ qr. more money. INDIAN CORN was in good request at 29s. for prime yellow and mixed, while white, from scarcity, is worth 46c.@47c., ₱ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

OCT. 30—SUGAR advanced 16d. ₱ cwt. COFFEE flat TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet. SCOTCH PIG IRON 52s.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 7—9½ P. M.

Case beats McClernand in Springfield City 76, and about 50 in the county—but the election of McClernand is conceded.

The delegation will stand as before—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 5—with a slight hope of Gillespie's election in the Madison and St. Clair District. Richardson beats Prentiss by a reduced majority.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S RE-ELECTION INSURED.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 7—9 P. M.

Sufficient returns have been received to insure a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Senators elect stand:

Republicans	78
Democrats	55
Doubtful	1

The Senators holding over were equally divided—six Republicans and six Democrats.

The House stands:

Republicans	42
Democrats	33

Majority on joint ballot, excluding the doubtful Senatorial District composed of Fulton and McDonough, 11.

MISSOURI.

Forty-four Counties of Missouri give Bell, 34,428; Douglas, 32,909; Breckinridge, 14,976; Lincoln, 13,456. Bell will carry the State by a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000.

TEXAS.

Returns from Texas indicate that the State has gone strongly for Breckinridge. His majority in Galveston is 500, and in Houston 300.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is certain for Bell by about 2,000 plurality.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth County, official.—For State Senator, Anthony Reckless, Democrat, 4,196; Bennington Gill, Republican, 2,977. For Congress, Augustus Green, Democrat, 4,075; J. L. N. Stratton, Republican, 3,131. Average of the Democratic ticket, 3,995. Average of the Republican ticket, 3,096. Average of the straight Douglas ticket, 16.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The *Gazette* has returns from 115 counties. Bell gains over Goggin's vote 13,174; Breckinridge gains 8,137.

GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 11.

It is barely possible that Breckinridge may obtain a majority in Georgia; 28 counties are yet to hear from.

Statement in Regard to Western Trains.

ATCHISON, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 10.

The *Champion*, of this city, publishes a statement of the number of trains which have outfitted at this place this season for the gold regions, Utah and the forts on the Plains. Ninety trains, composed of 1,773 wagons, employing 2,020 men, 693 mules, 38,171 oxen, and carrying 3,230,000 pounds of merchandise, have gone out. This amount is double that of any previous year.

Conflagrations.

BURNING OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL IN BUFFALO—LOSS OF LIFE.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the kitchen of the Clarendon Hotel, and rapidly spreading, destroyed the main building situated on the corner of Main and South Division streets, and the wing extending through to Washington-street. The wing on South Division-street was saved.

H. Q. CHAMBERLAIN, oyster dealer, jumped from the fourth story and was almost instantly killed. Mr. CARLAND, of the firm of CARLAND & BEIRNE, clothiers, was burned to death. The building was owned by ORSON PHELPS, and valued at $90,000, upon which there is an insurance of $40,000 in New-York and New-England Companies. The furniture, owned by Mr. HODGES, of the American Hotel, and Mr. BICKFORD, proprietor of the Clarendon, was mostly destroyed. Loss on furniture about $9,000, fully insured. Mr. H. PEABODY, druggist, loses about $3,000 above his insurance. Minor losses will make the total loss not far from $120,000, upon which there is an insurance of $50,000. There was a heavy rain falling at the time, which prevented the fire from spreading beyond the building. It is rumored that four servant girls are lost, and it is thought that many strangers have perished also. One man in the fourth story raised a window and explained that he was a stranger and could not find the way out, and couldn't live another minute in his room, and begged the crowd to save him. He was not seen again.

SAW-MILL BURNT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The extensive saw-mill of M. & L. GLENN, in the Seventeenth Ward, with a large quantity of lumber, was entirely destroyed by fire last night.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 9.

The latest Mexican advices say that MARQUESAS, with 5,000 men, occupied Queretaro.

The Liberals had seized $100,000 worth of Church plate.

The steamship *Clyde* has arrtved at Havana with Vera Cruz dates of the 28th ult.

The Constitutionalists had lost 2,000 men by the explosion of a mine at Guadalajara. They afterwards raised the siege.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., has arrived here.

The Juarez Government had granted an extension of the Tehuantepec charter. Señor OCAMPO had been appointed Foreign Minister, and Señor MATA Minister of the Treasury. The members of the British Legation had permanetly retired from Mexico; a portion of them came by the *Tennessee*. The Constitutionalists are still before Guadalajara. The country is in a dreadful state. MIRAMON proposes to resign. The British, Prussian and Spanish Ministers, with Mr. MCLANE, were at Jalapa, and it was believed some decided step was contemplated.

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Western Stage Company's coach from Denver City, on Monday morning, passed here for Omaha at 5 P. M. yesterday, with the mails, a full load of passengers and the Express matter. It brought no news of importance from Pike's Peak or the Plains.

The Pony Express, going West to-day, passed here at 11 A. M., being considerably ahead of time.

The California Overland Central and Papois Pony Express matter from St. Joseph, on Tuesday, passed here at 11:45 this morning, being several hours behind time, caused by heavy roads.

There is a rumor current here that the Pony Express is to be discontinued between this place and St. Joseph, making this its Eastern Terminus.

Two coaches of the Overland Express, which left Denver on Tuesday morning last, passed here between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, both coaches loaded with passengers.

From Papois, by this arrival, we learn that Judge MCLANE, who was arrested some time last week, escaped, and was rearrested on Saturday, the 3d inst., when he gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance on Monday, the 5th inst. The charges against him are not specified, but, according to the statement of the *Rocky Mountain News*, it must be a grave one.

The weather is clear and warm.

The schedule time for the Pony going West to pass here is at 1 P. M., on Mondays and Fridays; but, until to-day, the usual time of passing has been, since the establishment of the telegraph office, from 6 to 8 P. M., on Mondays and Fridays.

News from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 5th inst. The news is unimportant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *Bienville*, from Havana on the 8th inst., has arrived.

Sugar was dull at 8¼ reals. The stock was 85,000 boxes against 30,000 boxes. Grinding had commenced and the crop was excellent. Molasses was quoted at 3½ reals for clayed.

Exchange on London was at 12¾@18 per cent. premium, and on New-York, 2@4 per cent. premium.

Freights were dull.

The steamships *De Soto* and *Philadelphia* sailed for New-York on the 6th inst.

The Medical Student Trouble in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 10,

R. K. BELDEN, medical student, and his companions, had their final examination at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on the charge of killing GEORGE S. STAFFORD with a dirk knife. BELDEN was committed for murder, and W. H. MCCULLOCK was held in $5,000 bail, and W.A. BALDWIN in $3,000, as aiders and abetters in the crime.

The Superintendency of the West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Maj. BEAUREGARD, Captain in the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and will relieve the present Superintendent at the close of the approaching semi-annual examination of cadets.

Six Schooners Ashore.

OAKVILLE, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Six schooners, viz.: the *Antelope*, *Great Western*, *Brainard*, *Gem*, and two others, were driven ashore here during the gale last night. No lives were lost.

Schooner D. G. Shannon Ashore.

SQUAN BEACH, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The schooner *D. G. Shannon*, Capt. ROWE, from Boston for Philadelphia, in ballast, came ashore this morning at 3 o'clock, north of Squan Inlet. No lives lost.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. CORVETTE CUMBERLAND.

Last night the United States corvette *Cumberland*, the new ship appointed to relieve the sloop-of-war *Savannah* on the Home Station, arrived outside the lights and came temporarily to anchor. She will come up this forenoon to the Navy-yard, and will fire the usual salutes for the Commandant. The *Cumberland* comes to his port to take on board a fine armament which has been prepared for her by the Ordnance authorities, and to complete her crew. She has at present about 230 men attached to her, who were drummed up in Boston; the marine guard, comprising about 40 "gray-backs," are graduates of Washington. A cabin for Com. PENDERGAST has been fitted up on the vessel's spar-deck. We append a list of the officers now on board the *Cumberland*: Captain, J. Marston; Lieutenants, J. S. M. Moray, Alexander Murray, James H. Rochelle, Charles H. Green; Fleet Surgeon, Thomas Dillard; Assistants Do., Jas. D. Grafton and Frederick Vanbilber: Sailing Master, J. O. Selfridge; Captain of Marines, M R Kintzing; Lieutenant Do., Chas. Heywood, late of Brooklyn; Paymaster, Petrell, and subordinates. The *Cumberland* is a 24-gun vessel, having formerly been a first-class frigate.

A detachment of 50 United States troops left this City on Saturday in the steamer *Jamestown* for Norfolk, whence they will be immediately transferred to Fort Monroe. They were recently enlisted men, and looked soldier-like.

A large detachment of United States troops was to have left this City to-day for California, but special orders from the War Department postponing their departure have been received. Order No. 8, from Head-quarters of the Army, assigns the post of Commandant of the Department of Texas to Gen. TWIGGS; and that of Adjutant-General to Major W. A. NICHOLS.

The *St. Louis* (corvette) returns immediately from Florida, where she put in to repair, for Vera Cruz. She is one of the vessels regularly attached to the Home Squadron. The late Commodore MCINTOSH'S family left the Warrington Navy-yard for Mobile, in the gun-boat *Mohawk*. The *Crusader* was expected at the former place.

The California mail brings us news to the effect that the steam-frigate *Saratoga*, after being thoroughly overhauled at San Francisco, had joined the Pacific Squadron again. The gun-boat *Narragansett* was about to leave Guayaquil for Panama. The officers and men of the fleet, generally, enjoyed good health.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Arrived to-day from Camp Floyd, Utah, First Lieuts. NORRIS and HIGH, with twenty dragoons, *en route* for New-Mexico. They will leave to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth. Orders were received by yesterday's mail to send from here all the Government teams but six; as wood has to be hauled eleven miles, it has excited great anxiety among the officers how they are to collect fuel for the Winter.

The last three days the weather has been clear and warm.

SUPPOSED PLOT TO POISON AND ROB A SICK MAN.

Three Patients at the New-York Hospital Arrested for Mixing Croton Oil with the food of Another Patient—One of the Prisoners States that it was Done by way of a Joke.

On Saturday evening the discovery was made at the New-York Hospital, of a plot on the part of some one to poison Capt. ISAAC GILLY, master of the coasting schooner *Sea Bird*, who, for some time past, has been a patient in the institution, under treatment for intermittent fever. The circumstances of the occurrence, as narrated by the officers at the Hospital, are as follows: Capt. GILLY occupied a bed in the same ward with three men named H. W. JENKINS, CHAS. BROWN and JOHN KEIGER, and a few days since in their presence he took from his person a leather belt, containing $200 in gold, and having counted the money, he replaced it about his waist. The exhibition of this little hoard seemed to have excited the cupidity of the three patients whose names have been mentioned, and a plot was concocted by them, as subsequent developments appear to indicate, by which they were to obtain possession of the money. Accordingly on Saturday last, at dinner time, some Croton oil was poured into the soup which had been served to Capt. GILLY, but the unpleasant taste which was thus imparted to the mixture, induced him to leave it almost untouched. During this time it is said that the man JENKINS had narrowly watched the action of the Captain, and, having observed what disposition had been made of the broth, he took occasion to overturn the bowl which contained it upon the floor, as if by accident, hoping in this way to destroy the evidences of the plot. Capt. GILLY had not entertained any suspicion that the nauseous compound contained poison, therefore he made no statement of the case to the nurse in charge of the ward. Later in the day he obtained permission to take a walk, and while down-town he placed his money in one of the savings' banks, returning to the Hospital in time for tea. At tea-time he and another patient, named MAHONEY, were each supplied with a bowl of milk. Its appearance, however, was very dark, and, although the matter was made the subject of remark between them, it did not deter either from swallowing a large draught. Soon afterwards both were taken ill, with symptoms of having been poisoned, and the peculiarly unpleasant taste of the milk led them to believe that the dose had been administered in that. Mrs. REYNOLDS, the nurse, was informed of their suspicions, and to satisfy herself, she tasted some of the mixture which GILLY had left in the bowl. The result was that her lips became blistered, and Dr. HARRIS, the house surgeon, was made aware of the matter. After tasting the milk, the doctor unhesitatingly stated that it had been tinctured with Croton oil, and immediately Superintendent DARRAGH was sent for. Meantime GILLY and MAHONEY had become so sick that fears were entertained that they would not survive the night, and a messenger was dispatched to the office of the Detective Police, asking assistance to investigate the circumstances. Detectives BENNETT and MCDOUGAL were detailed to inquire into the case, and having done so, they took JENKINS, BROWN and KEIGER into custody, a linen coat which had been worn by the former having been found partly saturated with Croton oil. The prisoners were taken to headquarters, where all of them are now detained pending an investigation by a magistrate of any charge which shall be brought against them. JENKINS admits that the poison was placed in the soup and milk by himself and the other accused parties, but states that it was done for a "lark," and with a desire to "physic" Capt. GILLY. This story, however, is not fully credited. It has not yet transpired whether the prisoners obtained the oil from the Hospital dispensary or from a drug-store, but in either case it is not probable that they could have been ignorant of its poisonous properties. At a late hour last night the patient MAHONEY had recovered sufficiently to be considered out of immediate danger, but Capt. GILLY'S symptoms were still unfavorable.

EXTENSIVE STAGE STABLES BURNED DOWN.

Eighty Horses Roasted Alive—A Tenement House Endangered.

The one-story frame buildings, covering five lots of ground, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, used as stables for CHARLES LENT'S "Red-bird line" of omnibuses, took fire shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, and were soon completely destroyed, involving the destruction of eighty horses, two omnibuses, several sets of harness, and a quantity of feed. The fire broke out in the hay-loft, occasioned, it is supposed, by the carelessness of an employe of the establishment, and so rapid was its progress that the firemen, although they quickly responded to the alarm-bells, at once became satisfied of their inability to save the buildings from destruction, and consequently their exertions were mainly concentrated upon one object—that of saving the horses, of which there were 121 in the stables. The task was one of much difficulty, and could be only partially accomplished, it being next to impossible to stir the animals, as they had literally become asphyxiated with fright. By blindfolding them, however, 41 of the 120 were led out of the stalls, but the remaining 80 were roasted alive. It was intensely horrible to hear the mad neighing and loud groaning of the agonized brutes as the fire swept over them, and when the flames had been subdued the feeling of horror was changed to one of disgust at sight of the charred and half-burned bodies which lay scattered about. Mr. LENT estimates his loss at $10,000, each animal being worth on an average $100, and the destruction of buildings, omnibuses, feed, &c., makes up the other $2,000.

There was no insurance whatever upon the property. The neighbors have complained for a long time past at the apparent carelessness of the stable-men in handling their lamps, and the fire is attributed to that cause. The flames extended to the tenement-house in the rear of the stables, No. 315 Thirty-first-street, and injury to the building to the amount of $200 was done. The occupants, besides having a portion of their property destroyed by water, were greatly alarmed for their personal safety, and many were forced to leave the building. A dwelling-house at No. 334 Tenth-avenue, owned by JOHN QUIGG, sustained a slight injury. For the short time that the fire raged, the heavens were brilliantly illuminated.

The Southern Medical Students in this City.

The Southern Medical Students who were so violently attacked with inflammatory speeches and a morbid desire for immediate secession, last Friday night, are in a state of convalescence, we are pleased to learn. Not one, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has left the City for a warmer climate, or is likely to do so very soon. A further study of the diagnosis of his peculiar case has convinced each of them that they may hibernate at the North without injuring either the state of his constitution or the Constitution of his State. The flare-up, like many another, has simply ended in smoke. Two of the three framers of the resolutions by which, in JOHN BROWN'S day, the Southern medical students at Philadelphia left the City of Brotherly Love, are now attending lectures at the New-York University Medical College in Fourteenth-street, and intend to complete the course. Except Paris and London, there is no city in the world in which the young idea may be taught to cut like a surgeon and dose as a doctor should, to so great advantage as in New-York.

The Medical Colleges and Hospitals of the Metropolis have a name beyond the water. All in this country who seek to study medicine know this, and none will lightly sacrifice the opportunities here afforded them.

A Flushing Railroad Drawbridge Carried Away.

On Friday last, while the drawbridge over the Flushing Creek was turned to permit a vessel to pass through, by some mismanagement or bad steering, the vessel struck the abutment, which sustains the revolving portion of the bridge, with such force as to throw the whole structure from its position. The draw was so much damaged as to require a suspension of the through trains, but the cars, which were fortunately on the Hunter's Point side of the creek at the time, continue to make their regular trips, with the exception of that to Flushing. By the efficient exertions of Mr. BOTTORFF, the Superintendent of the Road, the bridge was put in thorough order on Saturday, when the through trains resumed their regular trips.

DEATH FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE—NEGLIGENCE SOMEWHERE.—MARY and BRIDGET KINNEY, sisters, residing at No. 246 East Eighteenth-street had a dispute together about two weeks since, which resulted in a fight. During the encounter, BRIDGET beat MARY to such an extent that is was necessary to remove her to Bellevue Hospital for medical attention. Subsequently BRIDGET was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, by whom she was imprisoned, pending the result of her sister's injuries. On the 2d inst. MARY died, and was buried, without an inquest having been held on the body, or information of her demise having been communicated to the Police Magistrate, and, as a consequence of this neglect, BRIDGET still remains in prison. The fact of MARY'S death having yesterday come to the knowledge of Justice CONNOLLY, an investigation of the matter will be made.

BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.

FINE PARIAN STATUARY,

RICH CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.

OVINGTON, BROTHERS,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD JOKE—A TRIP TO EUROPE FOR NOTHING.—They tell a good story about certain wealthy parties married recently in an aristocratic locality. It appears that the bride-to-be and her family labored under the not uncommon but ludicrously snobbish idea, that a properly magnificent and *distingué* bridal outfit is only to be purchased at Paris; and actually made a special voyage to Europe for the purpose of purchasing manties, jewelry, &c., in the French Capital. Of course, they paid enormous prices for everything, giving over one hundred dollars for a single mantilla. Highly elated, they returned to New-York bringing their rich purchases with them; but between the day of their return and that fixed for the wedding, it was divulged in high circles, that a majority of the Parisian articles, and especially the gorgeous mantilla, had been offered for sale in a Broadway establishment. In fact, the bride had seen Mantillas, Cloaks, &c., at the Crystal Palace Emporium of Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS, so superior to her French articles, that she had the latter placed on sale in Broadway, and gave a full order to Mr. ROBERTS!

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *ecartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's UTERINE CATHOLICON is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. For SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, and charges prepaid to the end of Express line from New-York.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and certain other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

For Asthma, Bronchitis and Rheumatism try HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, and be assured of a prompt and radical cure. During half a century's practice these remedies have been used with a marked and unfailing success.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 11.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton*—C. A. Meier and lady, Miss Ellerherst, R. Berger, Mr. Ladler, Chas. Limberr, Miss E. Metz, Alma Wespler, A. Ullmann and family, F. Schulenberg, P. Le Dantee, C. Poppe, M. Schroder, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Loley and family, and 250 in the steerage.

NOV. 11—*In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana*—J. C. Paez, J. Miranda, A. Lagritour, R. Alcock, R. Aiken, Mr. Hallman, M. Mendwit and 3 daughters, J. Fernandes, F. Arrigimaga, J. A. Dalton, E. Rameres, R. Dunbar, Capt. J. G. Pendleton, Mrs. M. A. Coons, Miss Drinkwater, Mrs. M. C. Nichols.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.... 4 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate... 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, ——.

Barks White Sea, Evans, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Gem of the Sea, Patterson, Malaga, Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brigs Altavela, Reid, Wilmington, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Wm. Rice, Cowell, Galveston, ——; Maria, Guilhomat, La Rochelle, King & Godillot.

Schooners Susan, Bearse, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; C. Gaskill, Dutton, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. A. Griffin, Forder, Grenada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Gazelle, Williston, Providence, master; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; W. H. Gould, Smith, Gibraltar and a market, S. Nickerson; Oxford, Washburn, Gibraltar, J. R. Dow; Three Brothers, Elzey, Tappahonock, Van Brunt & Slaght; Banquet, Newell, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Sloops Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master; Georgs Washington, Bertram, New-Haven, master; Willard, Cann, Newport, master.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

U. S. Frigate Cumberland, Commarston, Portsmouth, N. H., 4 ds., was anchored outside the Bar last night.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, via Southampton Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Gelpecko, Keutgen & Rechett. Nov. 1, lat. 49 50, lon. 8, passed ship Augusta. (Brem.) Same day, passed ship Post, (Brem.,) bound E. 8th, lat. 43 24, lon. 58, passed Dalphine, bound W. The B. has made the passage from Scilly to Sandy Hook in 10 ds.

Steamship De Soto, Johnson, New-Orleans and Havana Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Crocheron. Nov. 7, experienced heavy gales; wind from S. E. to N. W.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Underwriter, Germain, Boston 36 hours, having ship E. Z. in tow.

Ship E. Z., Hodges, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to Zerega & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug Underwriter.

Ship Roger A. Heirn, Stewart, Bordeaux Sept. 30, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig W. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) Small, Cienfuegos via Charleston, (where she put in distress,) 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Mayflower, Peterson, Sag Harbor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wide World, Burns, Moorehead City, N. C., 6 ds, with naval stores and cotton to D. C. Murray. Has experienced very heavy weather. lost foresail, &c.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (new, 130 tons,) West, Essex 2 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish.

Schr. Charger, Kelsey, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Patterson, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Haskell, Rockland 7 ds., lime.

Schr. Roan, Adams, Elizabethport, for Harrington.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Arion, Austin, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Hamor, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pilot, Furbush, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Bark Exeter, (Br.,) from the Mediterranean 50 ds., by pilot boat E. Forrest, No. 14; also, bark Native, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Ardrossan Sept. 29; bark Vesta, (Brem.,) Steengraef, from Bremen Sept. 18; also, 1 ship unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, (and passed the Battery, at 12¾ P. M.;) Vigo, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; Zulu, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jam.; Augusta and R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Arr. ship Sebastocook, Chase, from Riga; barks Edisto, from Stockholm; Modena, from Charleston; J. and E. Young, from Ardrossan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10—Arr. ships Coriolanus and Anna F. Schmidt, from Liverpool; Reaper, from London; Tempest, from Amsterdam; Express, from Leghorn; bark Evadne, from Rockland.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schooner Isadora, Peel, went ashore 10 miles S. of Barnegat on the night of Nov. 9. Crew saved.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8—The schr. sunk by the schr. Racine off Presque Isle proves to be the Kyle Spangler, bound down, with corn. The crew were saved in a small boat.

Letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 124, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,
Ask especial attention to their
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
for these
THREE REASONS,
It is
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, FRESH IN STYLE,
and has
NO RIVAL IN CHEAPNESS!
P. S.—Call and see the new styles of Overcoats, Business Clothing, Traveling and Sporting Suits, Dress Suits, &c., &c.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and elastic tread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfect

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS.
MAGENTA, FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CONTINUATION SALE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
2,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children.....25 cents per yard.
250 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
200 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
3,000 pieces 6-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
600 pieces 6-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
2,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.,)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

355 BROADWAY. 355

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION AND FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
viz.:
Silks, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At less than Half the Cost of Importation!
OTTOMAN VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c.,
At less than Cost of Importation.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMELS HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable shawls,
GREATLY UNDER COST.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
In great variety,
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices!
MOURNING GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Greatly Reduced.
STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.

2,000 BALMORALS AT $1 50,
JUST LANDED,
In addition to our great sale of the entire balance of our wholesale stock
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
And lower than the panic prices of '57,
AT
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite the attention of their customers to their large and choice stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
including the recherche novelties of the present season, unsurpassed in make, style and price.
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN
FRENCH MERINOS,
Velours,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 450 dozen of ladies' hem-stiched handkerchiefs, all linen.
Selling prices 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
Selling prices 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
Selling prices 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 2s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts,
Counterpanes and Comforters,
Lace and Muslin Draperies,
and Curtains,
Sheeting and Pillow-Casings,
Now offered at a large reduction in prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
Just received
Also a superb assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Embracing the latest Paris novelties.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer some of the
Greatest bargains in
SILKS, at 4s., 6s., 7s. and 8s,
All cost almost 30 per cent. more than the prices now asked.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are receiving daily,
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
IN BEAVER-CLOTH, PLUSH AND VELVET.
Also, OPERA CLOAKS, in great variety.

LACE CURTAINS,
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the
Season's Importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8.
From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham
and
Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of
25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains,
Very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED.
BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

Chantilly Points.	Pt. Gauze Sets.
Chantilly Veils.	Pt. de Venize Sets.
Chantilly Flounces.	Pt. de Bar. elone Sets.

SETS COLLARS, BARBES CAPES, COIFFURES of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES and styles, all of which we offer at prices to secure immediate sale.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,
RETAIL.
In connection with our usual large stock of
Curtains and Coverings,
On MONDAY
We shall exhibit a line of entirely new design, and very beautiful, in
BROCATELLES,
and
COTTELLINES,
for curtains.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FR. LOESER & CO.
Sell new Zephyr Worsteds at 15 cents.
Call and examine their new styles of Dress Trimmings and Knitted Goods, No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS
OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS,
&c., &c.,
Made after the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
And trimmed in the most elegant manner
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
The STYLE OF CLOAKS for the CITY OF PARIS being now fully established, we shall be
PREPARED TO SHOW OUR CUSTOMERS
On MONDAY, Nov. 12,
ORIGINALS and COPIES
OF ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED,
which have been
RECEIVED BY US PER LATE STEAMERS.
ALL ORIGINALS of IMPORTED CLOAKS WE OFFER AT COST.
Copies and others by our own designers, and comprising
A SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
IN
SILK,
CLOTH
and VELVET,
Will be offered by us at RETAIL from this date, and during the season,
AT OUR LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
LADIES will please notice that being large and exclusive dealers in Cloaks and Shawls, our stock is necessarily at all times fresh, and always of the newest.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

869 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, AND
GLOVES,
At a great sacrifice on cost,
For convenience, they will be removed to their Retail Department.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set.
ALSO,
A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3.
Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Adriatic*, a magnificent assortment of
NEW SILKS,
OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
$40,000 worth of Ribbons, Laces, Collars, Sleeves, Setts
Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery, Skirts, Trimmings, Woolen Goods, Fancy Articles.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT
In order to make room for alterations.
AT KINZEY'S THE SALE WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, AT 10 A. M.
Clearing sale of Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Rich Bonnet Ribbons, half price.
Clearing sale of Trimming Ribbons at 3c., 4c., 6c.
Clearing sale of Colored Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Fancy Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Black Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Trimming Velvets, 3c. 6c. 9c. yd.
Clearing sale of Needle-work Collars, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Needle-work Setts, 44c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
Clearing sale of Worked Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 6c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 44c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk Nets, 10c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Head-dresses, 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of French Flowers, entire bunch, 20c.
Clearing sale of Fall and Winter Flowers, 3c. spray.
Clearing sale of Colored and Black Feathers.
Clearing sale of French Hair Ornaments.
Clearing sale of Straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Straw Bonnets, 31c., 50c., 63c.
Clearing sale of Trimmed Bonnets, cheap price.
Clearing sale of Millinery Goods, all styles.
Clearing sale Ladies' lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing sale Ladies' and Misses' Silk Gauntlets, 25c. 28c.
Clearing sale Ladies' fine lined Lisle Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale Ladies' heavy lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
Clearing sale Misses' Silk Gloves, 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale Misses' Cotton Gloves, 2c.
Clearing sale of our best Kids, 50c., 56c., 60c.
Clearing sale of French Kids, 31c., 41c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' and Misses' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Merino Hose, 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Merino Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Fine Hose
Clearing sale of Children's Wool Hose.
Clearing sale of Brown, Blue, Green and Black Silk Vests, 10c., 12½c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Scarfs, 6c., 8c., 15c.
Clearing sale best Steel Skirts, 31c., 50c., 75c.
Clearing sale of our entire Wholesale Stock at Retail.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

301. FROM LATE AUCTION SALES. 301.
SPLENDID BARGAINS
IN
RICH DRESS AND OTHER GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS
In the following Dress Goods:
EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES, Small, neat Figures,
At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost $1 50.
RICH FIGURED and STRIPE SAYADERES,
At $1 per yard—Invoice Cost $1 40.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per Yard—Invoiced at $1 25.
LOOK AT THE PRICES,
and
EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.
MADDER COLORED PRINTS at 6½ cents per yard,
Warranted Fast Colors.
WHITE DEMET FLANNELS—VERY FINE,
Only 12½ cents per Yard.
500 Pairs ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3—Manufacturer's Cost $5.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains at this season,
To offer to our Retail Trade, in

Napkins,	Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,	Doylies,
Blankets,	Quilts,
Table Covers,	Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths.	Towelings,

And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, to furnish a house or hotel.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS,
MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c.,
Below usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. BOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON. Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and seventy-five thousand having been issued the first twenty-three months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than the present Bell, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 30,000 copies. Prices, in paper covers, 15 cents, postage 2 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100, postage 5 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

MELODEON CHEAP.—A PRIZE MELODEON, piano style, with fancy trimmings, for sale very low at Mr. BRAINERD'S Piano Establishment, Nos. 73 and 75 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Also, an excellent 6¾-octave Piano-forte at No. 141 East 21st st., near 3d-av., for $180.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 38th-st.

A CLASS OF SINGING FOR YOUNG Ladies is opened every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, from 11 o'clock to 12, at MR. MILLET'S, No. 92 East 31st-st. Music Reading, Choral Singing. Terms, $12 quarterly, payable in advance.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER of piano, flute and violin, to go a short distance into the country twice a week. Inquire of Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The annual address and poem before this Association will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. Orator, John D. Van Buren, A. M., Class of 1829. Poet, John Lockwood, A. M., Class of 1847.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
James W. Fowler, Class of 1839, Chairman; Henry A. Taller, Class of 1852; Chas. A. Silliman, Class of 1850.
N. B.—Members of the Association are informed that the Annual meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the Committee.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT ATTENTION!
A meeting of the friends of JEREMIAH BESSON, for Alderman of the above District, will be held at Waterman's Hotel, corner of Varick and Canal sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4 SONS OF Temperance will hold a public meeting in their hall, No. 5 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Now that the exciting election is over we want the people to sign the pledge and be free from rum. Good speaking and singing. All are cordially invited to be present. ALEX. CAMPBELL, C. of Com.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in the Consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. ROCHE, of the Methodist Church. Subscriptions will become due on that day.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its regular meeting on MONDAY, 12th inst., room No. 19, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meetings public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., President.
CHARLES WAGER HULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 6 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER WHITE, M. D., President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by ANDREW A. SMITH. Subject—*Spheres of Usefulness.*
L. H. HOLMES, Chairman.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Union-square, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of six lectures in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, and continued on successive Mondays and Thurdays, until finished.
SUBJECTS.
Nov. 12.—PAULA—*The Roman Christian Woman.*
Nov. 15.—PHILIPPA—*The Woman of Chivalry.*
Nov. 19.—ELIZABETH—*Woman as a Sovereign.*
Nov. 22.—MADAME DE MAINTENON—*The Woman of Society.*
Nov. 26.—MADAME DE STAEL—*The Literary Woman.*
Dec. 3.—MARY LYON—*Woman as an Educator.*
Tickets for the course, $1 50; schools and ladies, $1 single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., and at the door.
For this course only a limited number of tickets will be sold.

LECTURE BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN, of Brooklyn, on *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1860, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be procured at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st; R. E. Peterson's, No. 144 Bowery; P. V. Winter's No. 252 Bowery; D. & S. Bailie's, No. 748 Broadway, and at J. Davenport & Sons, No. 217 Water-st., and No. 155 Avenue C.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL LECTURE in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-st. and Avenue C, MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 P. M. Subject—*The Stump and one of its Sprouts.* Admission 25 cents.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO room together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and enjoy the comforts of a home, by addressing HOME, Station E, New-York Post-office, 8th-av. Terms $9 per week, including gas and fire. References given and required. Location, 24th-st., near 7th-av.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can find a desirable suite of rooms, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODated in a private French school—no objection to children—in 23d-st. Address A. B., Madison-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.—Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at *table d'hote*. Private tables and meals *a la carte* as heretofore.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, from Dec. 1 to April or May, with a small parlor on the second or third floor and two bedrooms on the floor above. Price must be moderate, and the location west of 5th-av. and above 14th-st. Address Box No. 2,276 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE FURnished room on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms; also, rooms for three or four single gentlemen, at No. 18 Willow-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; 5 minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

$1 PER WEEK.—A SMALL FURNISHED front room, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, will be let to a non-smoking single gentleman keeping regular hours; or a back room for 80 cents per week. Location, South 3d-st., near 10th. Address X. C. W., Box. No. 138 *Times* Office.

NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., one or two nicely-furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining; also, very pleasant single rooms, with all the modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., CORNER WARREN, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable suite on the first floor; also, a pleasant room on the third floor, which will be vacant in a few days, to rent for the Winter, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONVEnient to the ferries, in a first-class house containing modern improvements, by a family with two children attending school. Best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES returning to the City for the Winter, may find elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, with private table, or board in the family. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 53 East 28th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—AT southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., rooms commodious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

TO LET, WITH PARTIAL BOARD—ONE or two rooms, in a private family, with all the modern conveniences, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—AFTER THIS WEEK —A suite of rooms on the second floor, with bath, gas, &c., to a family or a party of single gentlemen. References required. Apply at 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board; private locality, suitable for a family or single gentleman; house first-class. Apply at No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a furnished front room on third floor, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 121 Charles-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, somewhere below 14th-st.; price not to exceed $7 per week. Address W. A. B., Box 167 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 966 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AT $10—BOOK-KEEPING.—AN EXPERIenced merchant will give a special practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. This course will be invaluable to business men and clerks, who wish to understand the best methods of keeping books by double entry.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A COLLEGE PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, TO take charge of one of the very best Academies in New-York State, a Principal of experience and reputation, (Presbyterian preferred;) salary from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Address, with reference, A. P., Box No. 100 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, state qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF much experience in teaching desires a situation as tutor in a private family; he teaches the English Classics, French and Music. No objection to go South or West. Testimonials of the highest character. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, Station D, Bible House.

A LADY RESIDING IN THE UPPER PART of the City, who has had experience in teaching in instrumental music, would like a few scholars to teach at their residences. Terms—$16 for twenty-four lessons. For particulars, address R. G. PARDEE, Esq. No. 599 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Location on the Hudson, within an hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation in a family or school to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and music; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Post-office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires a situation as nursery governess. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WEDDING

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Buy and Sell Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Butch. & Drov. Bank	25	29 Marine Bank..... 50
20	Goodhue Insurance..	100	80 Pacific Insurance.... 25
40	Brooklyn Central R.	50	40 Fulton Insurance..... 25
40	Cal. Mar. Ins.....	100	100 U. S. Guano Co..... 100
40	Broadway Ins.....	25	20 Commerce Ins..... 100
40	Washington Ins.....	50	40 Astor Insurance..... 25
35	Home Insurance....	100	100 Mad. Ind. & Pera R. 100
40	People's Insurance..	50	40 Great West. Mar. Ins. 100
20	Exchange Insurance.	30	80 Hamilton Insurance. 15
20	City Insurance.....	70	20 Ætna Insurance..... 50
20	Excelsior Insurance.	50	

$5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 ₰ cent. Income Bonds.
5,000 American Telegraph Co. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Jersey City 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
40 Madison Ind. and Ft. W. R. Dividend Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 15. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO., No. 110 } BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

Geo. Griswold, John Bridge, Eben. Collamore, R. R. Stuyvesant, Alb't J. Delatour, James B. Windle, Charles Haight, Wm. O. Hoffman, Stephen A. Main, John Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP } COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL } NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Construction Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. Stock, redeemable in 1873. Interest quarterly. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circlar.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

SPORTING.

KENOSIA TROTTING PARK,
DANBURY, CONN.

A purse of $1,000 mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, will be trotted for on the above Course Nov. 15, 1860.
J. McMann names b. m.....Flora Temple.
Samuel McLaughlin names.....Widow McQuade.
GEO. HALLOCK, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A STEAM LIGHTER. Address Box No. 7 N. Y. Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment o the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day or September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property, and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the use in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, chosen in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 182 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,231 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,960; 367 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 22 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkark, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1851; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, on the sale and release aforesaid, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andres Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business in London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

S. D. LAWS,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum, No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. FRIDLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
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MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chulagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

SHIPPING

"ISABEL LINE."
FROM CHARLESTON TO HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail steamship
ISABEL,
WM. ROLLINS, Commander.
The Postmaster-General having changed the days of sailing of this line,
The steamship ISABEL
Will leave Charleston on the
1st, 12th, and 25th November,
And will leave Havana on the
6th and 17th November, and Dec. 1;
After which date she will leave Charleston on the 10th and 25th of each month, and Havana on the 16th and 1st of each month. For safety, speed, comfort, and pleasure, this line cannot be surpassed.
Passage can be secured on application to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York;
Or MORDECAI & CO., Charleston.
Mails for the steamer will be made up at the Post-office for the dates named in the advertisement.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. H. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c. NOTICE.—The steamers of the above line will leave now at 3, instead of 4 o'clock.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and SOUTHSIDE Railroads for LYNCHBURG, TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.
The MOUNT VERNON succ

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

[Concluded from First Page.]

MEETING OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 11—9 P. M.

The Secessionists are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night.

The Savannah resolutions have been unanimously adopted, after being amended, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the only remedy for the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is immediate secession.

This resolution was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the South are due to the brave and gallant men of the North who attempted to roll back the tide of fanaticism at the recent election.

Resolved, That this meeting is pledged to submit to a rate of taxation to raise $1,000,000 to arm and organize the military of the State.

A further resolution was then adopted, condemning the action of the citizens' meeting this afternoon, and declaring that the resolutions adopted by that meeting did not express the sense of the community.

Col. ANDERSON, of Savannah, is now addressing the meeting, arguing in favor of decided and immediate action by the people of the South.

The most intense excitement prevails.

THE LATEST.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 10—11 P. M.

The meeting of the Minute Men has just adjourned.

The speeches made were very animating and exciting, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheers.

A delegation of ten Minute Men was appointed to attend the Military Convention which is to be held next week at Milledgeville.

The people here are greatly rejoiced to hear that South Carolina has unanimously passed the Convention bill.

SENTIMENT IN ALABAMA.

A CONVENTION TO BE CALLED—MILITARY MOVEMENTS, &C.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Nov. 9.

Gov. MOORE is absent from the capital. On his return he will issue an address to the people stating the time at which he will call the Convention. He thinks that under the instructions of the last Legislature he is not authorized to call a Convention until the Presidential electors have balloted in December.

All parties here will unite in sending disunion members to the Convention. In Northern Alabama the contest will be between separate State action and co-operation. Many influential citizens are tendering money and arms to Gov. MOORE. The military are organizing.

The military companies of this city, fully armed and equipped, have tendered their services to the Governor. Our citizens are all unanimous for disunion. A plan for secession will be organized next week. The Governor, Supreme Court Judges, Circuit Judges, both the Senators and all the Congressmen, save one, are for disunion.

The city of Mobile will be against secession, but nine-tenths of the country districts are for disunion.

The Minute Men are organizing, and will have 30,000 members enrolled before Jan. 1.

A meeting of the leading politicians of the State of all parties has just been held, and resolved to insist upon an immediate Convention. The citizens indorse the action of their leaders.

Gov. MOORE has not yet reached Montgomery, but will undoubtedly recede from his first position and call a Convention forthwith. No other course will satisfy the people.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Mr. YANCEY is speaking here this afternoon to a large and enthusiastic crowd of people, who have assembled at Estell Hall.

SENTIMENT IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 9.

Placards are posted all about the city, calling a Convention of those in favor of organizing a corps of Minute Men.

The Minute Men of this city met this evening and passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call the Legislature into session. Blue cockades are worn by a few in the streets.

SENTIMENT IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSE, Nov. 8, *via* Columbus, Nov. 10.

The clouds are lowering. There is a profound sensation amongst our people. The Legislature will undoubtedly call a convention of the people to devise some plan of action.

THE POLITICAL PULPIT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.

Faith in God's Overruling Providence—What Israel Should Do.

MORNING SERVICE.

Yesterday was a great day at Plymouth Church. Thousands of people gathered there early in the morning—it having been announced that Mr. BEECHER would preach a sermon relating to the present state of affairs in the Republic. Not room enough was left unoccupied for the thinnest man in the two cities, and a solemnity not unmingled with curiosity pervaded the vast assemblage. As will be seen by the reports below, Mr. BEECHER preached both morning and evening on the topics of the day, and rarely has he been surpassed in manner or matter even by himself. The text on which the morning's sermon was based, is found in Isaiah li. 7, 16. "Hearken unto me, ye that know righteousness, the people in whose heart is my law; fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings," &c.

These are the sublime consolations with which the prophet comforted the downcast and timid men of his day. Men who, poor and timid, and humble, and downcast, and oppressed, were continually put to shame and confusion by the rich, the haughty, and the influential, who scorned, contemned and despised them. Like men in every age, they were living by sight and not by faith—they looked upon the *face* of things and not upon the secret causes of operations. When a little simple child first goes out to sea, and a storm bursts upon the ship and terrible waves run in upon it, and howling winds smite it, and it reels and rocks and careens, and the groaning timbers strain and scream, and the sails and cordage fill the air with clack and clamor, he is sure that safety is at an end, and terrified at the destruction which is certain upon him. He is amazed to see the captain, his father, going about sternly resolute, but without quaking; the man at the wheel is calm and watchful, and the sailors are alert and hearty in cheerful obedience. After awhile the child gathers confidence—not so much because *he* sees any change in affairs, or because he sees *how* they are to be kept in safety, as by the conviction that the Captain *does* see the how and the where. He puts confidence in him, and instead of trusting to the evidence of his own senses in the matter of danger, he puts trust in this being who seems to him, at that time, almost divine and superhuman, and we praise these qualities in a child which rebuke his senses, and consider them heroic. So with men. In times of public distress, when all things seem let loose, God speaks in a voice of majesty, and with infinite dignity He *rebukes* His people. And why? Not because they employed their judgment in calculating upon the facts of life, and saw things just as they were—confused, tumultuous, threatening,—but because they forgot Him—leaving out of their calculation the very chiefest in it, *—God's presence in and control of human affairs*—becoming the prey of fear and panic. Men are continually leaving God out of their accounts and calculations in temporal affairs. They live entirely by sight, not through faith in God,—they forget his sovereign relation to and above all things—they forget that he is God.

1. *Those men do this who calculate only by natural law*—law which is the handwriting of God. There is no harm in taking this into consideration, but in forgetting what is besides. If they expect to solve all problems by the means of natural law, they certainly will stumble and fall. We should remember that this handwriting has a *hand* which *wrote* it, and that these laws are but the pathway of God, which is to be studied by the light of God.

2. *Those do it who calculate only from knowledge of their fellow-men, a sense of their habits, interests and tendencies.* Experience is doubtless indispensable to the conduct of affairs; it is good for merchants, for mechanics and for tradesmen; it is, if we read the right kind of men, good reading. We ought to know every man and all about him. The more elevated the position we may occupy, the more accurate should be our knowledge. A President, a Governor, a leader should one and all be absolutely familiar with the habits, the tendencies and the secret springs which govern the action of man. But men who base their calculations on nothing else are fools, leaving out that which gives potency and efficiency to human movements. Like what the ocean would be were the moon to forsake the Heavens, or the revolving earth without the sun, would man be who should attempt to wage life's battle or voyage this sea of life without the strong arm or the piloting finger of his Heavenly Father—God.

3. *Those do this who judge alone by secular experience.* Experience of this kind is relative in goodness. What is fit for one place would be unfit for another. Take a man who was born on ship-board—has always eaten, drank and lived on ship-board—and set him on shore with all his accumulated experience, and see how much it would be worth. True, there are great laws based upon experience, which, humanly speaking, it would be safe to follow, but we should remember that God's thoughtful and moral and providential government over men and nations is supreme, and this should never be forgotten. In common things, men are grown wise, but not so in great affairs. How many boys do exceeding well in water; as long as they can touch bottom, they have no fear, they are as brave as whales, and smash hither and thither, vastly enjoying themselves, till suddenly they find themselves out of depth—they flounder, and swallow water, and cry for help, and are very glad to be drawn once more on to the firmer land. And so with children of a larger growth who go dancing along the way of life, while affairs are quiet, and peaceable, and easily managed, but who cry aloud, and run this way and that in their fear and trouble, dreading, lest at the next move they and their all be swept from the face of the earth. Oh! how pitiable—how utterly childish is this state of men. Let them depend on God—the moment they try to find rest in other ways, they are open to all and every mundane fluctuation.

We learn, then,

1. *That God is the supreme and absolute ruler of earth and men.* In scenes of wildest confusion below He is serene above. Some suppose that God makes men as we make watches. The watch having once been properly and entirely made, is given into the hands of the owner, who thenceforth is to attend to its repair, its regulation, its cleaning, and its winding. And so that he having swept the vast circle of the earth, having made it populous with men, and having given it its pendulous motion, said, "Here, you must take care of it now," and then went off to build another world, to take his rest, or to sit afar off in some distant sphere, with no care or thought of that which so recently occupied his thought, his time, and his supervision. This is not the testimony of the Scriptures—Old or New—or the revelation of God. Having made the earth, God takes care of it, tending it as a father does his child. He is its ruler—father—mother. Indeed, so much is he God, that if man steps, by thought or deed, beyond a certain point, he intrudes upon the province of God. When men are beyond their depth—when they are vainly attempting their own salvation—when they find the whirl of events is beyond their weak control, and they complain and grumble—the Divine Master, rebuking them, calls out in tones of thunder, "Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in all the earth."—(Ps. 46: 10.)

2. *He is the God of Nature.* He framed its laws and maintains their operations. They are but words by which we signify the ways in which God is ascertained to conduct himself. He has not merely *made* these laws, but keeps them in order, and absolutely controls them. We should believe that He will hold all these laws to their proper course—for this is the foundation of confidence in all things. Therefore, to a certain extent, when men seek to search the laws of nature, they are attempting to find out God.

3. *He is supreme, also, over men.* There are two ways in which we can act upon our fellow-men—compulsorily and influentially. We can, by superior physical force, say to men: "You *shall* work for me, and the fruit of your toil shall be mine;" and they, rather than submit to what might be a worse fate, acquiesce in our demand; or we can, by reason of persuasive price, or alluring temptation, influence them to do our will just as completely as by the other process. The Divine Mind acts influentially in all bounds of the world, and at all periods of time. Even when to us it seems that all is in confusion, all is working well. See the freckled sea when many streams meet: how apparently troubled is every part; and yet all moves on for some definite spot—some predetermined end. Have you ever been through Hell-Gate? How the water boils and bubbles and whirls, and yet every drop is obeying a law as exact and nice in its regulation as that which acts upon the gold-weighing balance at the Mint. So, when we find men in trouble, and all things going wrong, we are apt to think that the system is not working rightly, and that men are broken away from it. Not at all. God governs the mind of man, and causes their very wrath to praise him.

4. *God uses instruments that men cannot.* Wars, revolutions, rage, wickedness of all sorts and kinds—these are mere tools in the hand of Omnipotence. He is the God of hosts, he is the God of revolutions, (that is, of good revolutions—revolutions that *mean* something and do something—and all others are of no account—it is only those that dive down deep, that take hold and subsoil all human affairs that are fit to be called revolutions.) He does not use them carelessly; he *guides* them—always with a purpose—also to an end. Raids, wickedness, turmoils, strifes and forces of soul are like storm winds; they are not fit toys for children, or for weak and foolish men, while in the hands of our God they are powers affecting the interests of time and purposes of eternity. No man upon inspecting a banquet-room could tell what a kitchen is; and certainly no man upon inspecting a kitchen could tell what a banquet is: nor could you imagine what the dye-vat and the factory are from a sight at the finished fabric; neither can you tell of the peace and prosperity of the world from the causes that produced it.

Mr. BEECHER here took up and analyzed the course of LUTHER. What would his confessor have answered if any one had asked concerning his prospects for the future? Why, he would have shrugged his shoulders, prayed for him, considered him rather a hopeless case, and laughed at the idea of his ever attaining any great felicity in this world or joy in the world to come. The misfortunes and trials of LUTHER were the baptizing and education given him of God. One would have supposed, that after a while, God would have allowed him to shine forth prosperous and happy—but he didn't. As fast as he rose the clouds rose too, and he, with his companions, prayed and prayed for these trials to be removed, for which *we* thank God. We laugh—they didn't—except LUTHER, and he, thank. God, was Christian enough to laugh and enjoy himself. When we make swords, we don't deal with them as we do with to-be-soothed babies, but we take the iron and heat it with hot fire, and we put it under the trip-hammer, which smites it as if thunder had kissed it, and we put it through all imaginary trials, that it may be fit for the hour of battle, when we may trust our lives to it, and when it will not fail us. So when God made our Puritan fathers, he made swords, and they were swords of God—swords which people generally regretted having caused to spring from their scabbards. What did they contend with? How did they bear their trials? How were they regarded by the great, the wealthy and the powerful?

Here Mr. BEECHER reviewed at great length, with power and most eloquently, the early, middle and later stages of the Puritan struggle, showing that all human judgment was utterly at fault concerning them and their actions, and that a Divine plan had been followed by them in each and every step of our great ancestors. The struggles and trials of WESLEY, his companions and followers, were illustrations of the same great principle and used in the same way by the speaker.

This is the course prescribed for us, if we desire rest and peace in God. A man who looks at God, seeking first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, cannot be disturbed. On the tops of our steepled churches we frequently notice weather-cocks, which turn this, that or the other way, according as the wind may chance to blow—(and thus we can generally tell which way the wind blows by looking at the church)—and men look at the cock and see it go round and round, never once thinking of the straight, stiff rod of iron which points directly up to heaven, never varying, though the cock goes at every breeze, but always silently pointing upward. So should we be—not turning, the subjects of every fear and commotion, but looking with unswerving confidence and faith towards God the Ruler and Director of all. If we did not know these facts,—if we had not all our life long been educated to believe this, we might be pitied for our vacillation, but not blamed; but as it is, it is *shameful*. I am ashamed when I hear a Christian man, (a worldly man has no God,) who is loved by the Jehovah Christ, who might enter into the very secret chamber of God and touch his heart and be sustained by him, complain and murmur, and run to the stern of the ship to wake up Christ, lest all on board should be engulfed by the waves around. Let the overladen Christ sleep! He is *in* the ship; he sleeps but for a moment, then there will be a calm.

The great length of this discourse forbids our giving it more at length, as we wish to give a sketch also of the evening's discourse, and a hasty summary of the balance includes the condition of a man's mind who permits himself to be swayed by the tides of human affairs, and more particularly of politics.

I have seen, said he, a populous cheese and its occupants. How greedy they are—how nimble—how agile—how they squirm in and out—how they crawl one over another—how they fight and tussle—how they quarrel and struggle for this and that. Ah! I say to myself, men are not the only politicians in the world. I don't know as we ought to say hard things of politicians. They are punished enough,—and we wouldn't, but they attempt to teach and corrupt the young. They are ravens, blinded by intense selfishness, filling the air with words of warning and of fear.

On the hill-side where I spend my Summers I have often sat while reading, till a dark shadow would cross my book, and my ear would catch the odious "Caw, caw, caw" of the crow. They might distract my attention for a moment—they might fill my eye for a second, as lazily they swept in circle after circle, till too far off for view, but I never thought of asking their opinion about healthy flesh—or about anything connected with the sanitary condition of the country's cattle—neither shall I do it in politics any more than in nature. Let these people crow till they are hoarse—they are not your teachers—God is. Go to him.

Other men take counsel from commercial causes. Business is the place for fluctuations, it is there that the fires of the lower part of human nature burn the fiercest; and although it or those who attend to it are not to be despised, you should not go there for teachings in troublous times. Have rest in God. Aye, though the sea roar with storm, He sits in everlasting peace. Neither should you go to the moods of worldly men for advice in uneasy times. The world is but a poor thing after all. In ordinary affairs it is wise enough, but beyond that the most of men are very foolish. Take the world as a whole and men do not average much. One day all is quiet and serene with them, and the next all is panic, trouble and uproar. They are all uncertain, like a distracted and disordered compass, which points one way as well as another. Some men who are the very strongest in calm and quiet times, but who have no abiding and settled moral principle, are the weakest, and silliest, and most perfect fools in times of public disturbance. In olden times sailors were brave and chippy while the headlands were in sight, but the moment they got out to sea, and the waves began to roll in heavily, or the winds to blow stiffly, they would cry out aloud for fear, give up control, and let her drive whithersoever the ship might choose. (See Acts.)

Possibly it may occur to you that I am preaching about affairs of to-day in New-York—perhaps drifting towards politics. Well, perhaps I am; and if it will do you any good, I have no objection to your thinking so. It does me good—heart good—to see all things going just right, and all men crying and boo-hooing about it. When everything is straight, people fearing to be eaten by dragons; good Christian men praying and singing all day Sunday and getting on as far as Tuesday, when a little trouble comes, and forgetting their prayers and their songs they cry out—and rush to their chests—to their money—their stocks and bonds—and look to each other and to great men for comfort and for consolation. Oh! ye fools! oh! ye FOOLS! Does not the God of Omnipotence reign, and does he sleep forgetful of those matters precious to him as the apple of his eye? Be men—be Christians—or die at once. Can you take counsel of your money bags? I fear they are your gods, and that they are your idols. Don't let us be temper-tossed; but ask which way points righteousness, justice, humanity, truth, social purity, public faith. Do right—Bank up or Bank down, we should desire above all things the success of God's cause. Who will miss *us* after we are gone? We are but pale, half burned bricks, good to fill in with, but of little account after all. If we are only safe in Christ's love, if He is our mediator and our friend, we shall be well enough off in the *end*—and the now should always be subservient to the *end*. Now is the time to preach the gospel—to utter words of truth. Christ is coming. Let us stand near to God. He is now answering the prayers of the past 25 or 30 years, and the fruit is at hand; shall we then submit to panic or to fear? Nay, let us trust in God, forgetting at no time that he reigns and has reigned for all eternity, and if the storm and darkness do gather around us, we shall be safe. For "though clouds and darkness are round about his throne, yet justice and judgment are the habitations thereof." But I shall have more to say to-night. Let us pray.

"WHAT ISRAEL OUGHT TO DO."

EVENING SERVICE.

The congregation in the evening, inside the Church, was no larger than that in the morning, simply because no more could be gotten in, but that on the outside was really tremendous. It would be a good plan for out-door stands to be erected, and the people who crowd at the temple gates could then receive spiritual consolation of one sort, if not the kind they desire. The services preliminary indicated the nature of the discourse, and the prayer and hymn warmed the audience up to a pitch which nearly equaled that of the reverend clergyman, when, with an unction, an emphasis and an enunciation peculiarly his own, he read the following text, which, with the context, may be found in—

I Chron., 12: 32. "Which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."

Saul was a man of courage—of many good and kind sympathies. But he was proud, jealous and despotic. Much of his time he had spent, between wars, in chasing David. He had a peculiar spite against him. What had David done? It would be difficult to say. He was peaceful, loving, faithful. He performed every duty with scrupulous fidelity—a brave soldier, a faithful adherent, a wise and good man. Yet Saul found all manner of fault with him, and kept the kingdom in a turmoil with his foolish envy and anger.

At length Saul came to an end. His army was defeated, and he *slew himself*. Bad, rash men are fond of falling on their own swords.

Then all the people began to consider what next was to be done. It was natural that David should be chosen King. And the men of Issachar were the *men of understanding of the times*. They knew what ought to be done, and they *did* it. The event justified their sense. Never was a reign more glorious, nor a people more prosperous, than under King David. To be sure, he had his troubles, All good men have troubles—and so do all good Governments. David had a fair and comely son, with a corrupt heart, who stood complaining in the gates of the neglect and injustice of his father. He contrived for a few days to get power, but was overthrown, and riding away from the conflict, was caught by the hair of his head and hung dangling in an oak tree. And that is very good fruit for an oak tree to bear; and if every traitor in this way played acorn, unwillingly, the country could afford to plant oak trees in the belts and groves all over the continent.

Our Savior (Matt. 16; 2, 3,) reproached the religionists of his day, for lack of the very quality which was praised in the sons of Issachar—"*understanding of the signs of the times.*" They were stupid. They saw no moral significance in the events of the day in which they lived. They were shut up in other books, and lived in the past. Let us not resemble them. *Now*, if ever in the world, men should understand the moral meaning of events of the day in which they live.

In books of history epochs and dates are made, memorable by typographical art. There is a blank space left when one period closes. There is a new chapter begun with capitals, and the margin is made significant with signs. So it is in books of history, but not in history itself. The grandest events dawn with no more noise than the Morning Star makes in rising. The greatest developments complete themselves, and modestly wait in silence. We must be sensitive and sensible if we would see the beginnings and endings of great things.

And now another historic date is reached. The Landing of the Pilgrims gave the first dates of moral significance to this Continent. The Fourth of July is world-renowned as another momentous point of time. But the *Sixth of November* will hereafter take rank with the Landing of the Pilgrims and the Declaration of Independence. They are all related. They are links in the chain of gold by which God is measuring Time, and fixing the eras of moral development.

We have entered upon a new day. The wheel is turned completely around—it has made one entire revolution. It is fit that we should consider to-night the intrinsic and moral value of things done.

Therefore, I propose—

I. To give my interpretation of what things God has spoken by the voices of events, in the half century past.

II. To consider the relation of those results and events to the Future.

III. To inquire what things further *Christian men ought to do?*

I. *You should remark the proof, in a new form of the essentially ruinous nature of all despotisms.* What *is* a despotism? Any Government which employs its force for its own benefit at the expense of the governed. Any Government may be despotic; it is in the spirit, not the form. On the other hand, all Governments which are maintained wholly and directly in the interests of the citizens, are essentially good—even though imperial, monarchic or aristocratic in *form*. Despotisms wear themselves out, and all things based in the violation of justice must, sooner or later, perish, or else there is no Divine Government in this world. We have had before our eyes a lesson *of the same thing*. The despotism of the plantation differs from others only in being bolder, more irresponsible, more entirely subject to temptations of avarice, lust and arbitrary power. Such a system carries with it inevitable weakness to all elements of good, and growth only in elements of evil. It wears out the land, demoralizes the conscience, corrupts the public morals, prevents increasing intelligence, and brings the whole society into the precincts of barbarism. Meanwhile, you shall find the family likeness preserved, and every argument, every plea, palliation and excuse for oppression made since the days of Nimrod and Pharaoh are reproduced for its defence in our land. You shall find as the defences of Slavery nothing but the old clothes of past despotisms. Sermons go masquerading in the servile rags with which despotism was defended out of the Bible for a thousand years, and thus Spain, Austria and old Rome have opened their dead hands and given to modern politicians the very materials of defence which they employed, and tombs of 2,000 years old have been opened and ransacked, and the dead bodies brought out, and the filthy rags which encased them are torn off, and their veins have been opened and the virus taken therefrom, and the attempt made to innoculate the young arm of the new State. They lanced the bared arm. They put in the poison—but *thank God!* it did not *take!* For a little time the place looked red—but the body resisted—health thrust it out!

You will observe, too, now, as always before, that wasting evils in bodies politic, seek to reinvigorate themselves by some interchange with neighboring health, and when resisted or refused, you will always find the same imagined sense of wrong. Slavery in our land has acted with the very instincts of the *genus* to which it belongs. I do not see how they could very well have borne any other course of history, for it is undeniable that Slavery seized the reins of this Government more than fifty years ago. It has acted by the promptings of *its* instincts, as the wolf does by his, or the eagle or the lion: it is a bird of prey, and it has preyed upon us. It is not simply the nature of oppression to take the supremacy—it is a matter of necessity; it is life or death. It must muzzle our institutions, weaken the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights, swathe the Constitution by putting it into the hands of political undertakers, who, by *construction*, are to bury the whole power of liberty. If that spirit which burned at one time in Northern and Southern hearts alike, which permitted the statesmen of the entire land to meet in harmony together, presided over by that great and good man, (though much abused by eulogies since,) WASHINGTON, had continued until now, to animate and administer the affairs of our Government, do you believe there would have been a single Slave State within our borders? Nay! But a new spirit began to make its presence felt. It was the spirit of investigation, which, in God's providence, at this time became a fact felt and patent. When Christ, coming to the grave of his departed friend, called "Lazarus, come forth!" and he came bound hand and foot, the Jews sought to kill him, because he was a living evidence of the miraculous power of the Saviour. And so when the rising spirit of Christian Liberty began to make its presence felt, it was *the necessity of Slavery* to demand in Congress and through all the channels where traffic gave influence that it should be stopped, for Slavery cannot exist if free speech is allowed. These incompatible things never can travel together. It is an institution of dumbness—it will permit no discussion.

It is pertinent for us to ask, What is the nature of an institution that cannot sustain itself without putting out the eyes of its watchers and cutting out the tongue of free speech? Let it once be settled that Slavery is right, and must stand, there is then no help for us. Silence, except in praise and deference, must be had. There is a certain kind of free speech and free discussion allowed even in South Carolina, in Georgia and Alabama. It is that free discussion which permits every man who believes in slavery to speak, and nobody else. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the venerable GIDDINGS, and SLADE, and other such men, began to speak in Congress, the inevitable results took place. A struggle ensued, and the silence of not only these men was demanded, but that of the whole land; and speech was treason, unless on one side: and there were men mean enough to talk thus among us—men who were servile enough to have black skins, and who were born white only by mistake. Muzzles must always go where shackles go.

3. Next came the great step westward. The Texas history—that too was inevitable. Once let a bound be put around Slavery and say to her, "thus far and no further," and her doom is only a question of time,—she poisons her own self, like trees which corrupt the ground in which they grow, until they die from the effects of their own exudings. It can only live as does the nomadic Arab who moves his tent from place to place,—and like the Arab, if confined to a circumscribed place, it would soon die. To stand still is death; it must go on.

4. The war with Mexico, the acquisition of territory by a justice, interpreted exactly by the Chief Justice of the high seas, by those laws of equity called footpads—is only another step of the same kind. It was a legitimate step—a step natural for the defence of Slavery—and if Slavery is right then these things are right; and as in the old myth, a fastidious dragon demanded for his daily dinner the fattest, fairest, plumpest damsel of the neighboring city and got her, so granting the right of Slavery to be at all, we must give to it such fruits as may legitimately be demanded by the system.

It is but a single step nearer, to the recent events, be abolition of the Missouri Compromise; the desecrate debauches of justice in Kansas and the Dred Scott decision, together with these other bolts already forged in that styx of injustice and ready to be launched against liberty as soon as success had given them a term of four more years. The manacles, the hooks, the chains, the lock were all ready for the victim, and the key was about being turned when God, by the omnipotence of the *vote*, sent them one and all to the ground: and once down, you'll never get that manacle on again.

6. In all this aggression and wrong in behalf of a system of the veriest and most unmitigated iniquity, there has been, as we should expect, a constant outcry—of what? Of all the world, what? Why, of aggression and wrong done *them*. They have taken advantage of temporary power to do all the harm they can, and having turned the ship end for end, and seeing now that their time has come, they cry out that they are victims, and that they have been wronged. (See 1 Kings, 18: 17 and 18.) Mr. BEECHER here in a humorous manner told the story of Ahab, who, having done all the mischief he could, met one day a poor, half-starved prophet, against whom he instantly began to declaim, saying: Ha! ha! is it you who troubles Israel?" and said he: "What you read in the book you can read on the plantation!"

That long period has come to an end. The last Western step is taken, the last inch of territory to be corrupted by Slavery has been filched. The noble circle is completed, the robber career is ended, and you and I are permitted to see the day.

Now, consider, I pray you, some of the events which have happened on the other side:

1. When God sent to Israel, in a very dark and corrupt day, he sent—not a king—but one poor man, Moses, who made his effort and failed. Then exiled himself in the wilderness, and after forty years, again, a solitary man, a shepherd, he returned and accomplished his mighty work.

2. When at an after period Eli had grown old and his sons corrupt, and were the unprotesting witnesses of wrong, a *little child* heard the voice of the Lord calling in the darkness of the night.

So the beginning of *this* great work was in *the call of a few humble men*. It was not Legislatures or States; it was not Courts or Assemblies; it was not any part of organized society—all these had too much else to take care of to be able to risk anything on *unpopular justice*.

God spake to a few unknown men. These were the truest martyrs this age has seen. Many of them are now dead, or rather they have burst the bonds of this world, and now *truly live*; they glimmered here—there they blaze. But a few of them are still with us, and it is a pleasant magnanimity to speak well of those from whom, in so many essential points, we differ. I wish, to-night, to raise my voice in testimony to the faithfulness of such a man as WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the scourge of the Church and of its ministry. Much as I lament his spirit and his blindness, there never was a more stalwart and heroic man, in any age, standing up to speak against wickedness. Ages are more just than the years in which heroes live and work; and when we, and many thousands more, are sunk and forgotten, *he* will live and be remembered for his *Christian opposition to Slavery*.

There were with him a few others—not a long list. At that time I could have read the names of all the Anti-Slavery men without interrupting much the course of my sermon. A rabid, foaming mad dog would be considered a mild circumstance in comparison with an Abolitionist. And those who dared to avow themselves such had to bid farewell to popularity—almost to thrift, and certainly to all advancement or honor.

The beginnings of this strife were inauspicious of success—full of tumult, rage and violence, for they were the first outbreakings of a disease. The malaria of the West often will completely fill the system of a man who gets acclimated to it, without bringing on while there any chills or fever. It lies dormant till he returns to the bracing air of the eastern sea-board which develops it in its intensity. Just so Slavery had been gradually imbuing the minds of all the North with its foulness, but it was unknown till the stimulating efforts of healthy, justice-loving men roused it from its sleep. It is even already incredible with what venom and intensity of hatred the first Anti-Slavery efforts were opposed.

Almost every organization of society set itself against the new movement. The family, the school, the College, the Caucus, Parties, Legislatures, Churches, Consistories, Presbyteries, Synods and Assemblies, Boards of Publication and Boards of Missions, Bankers and Brokers, jobbers and shippers, makers and venders—all cried out against it. What chance of success was there? But, it lived. How many times did Assemblies kill it? How many hundred times did resolutions squelch it? How often did they triumphantly place their foot upon it, and (suiting the action to the word) raising it to see the dead body—it was not there! It was like Herod after the Infant Christ again. He succeeded in killing a few babes, but Christ lived and grew to the stature of a *man*.

Suppose twenty years ago I had preached this sermon—which side would you have stood on then? What a vast journey you have traveled! You smile to *think* of it now—yet then how different!

Never was the invincible might of weakness more illustriously exemplified. We ought from this to derive some lessons.

I. Your power, over all resistance, of a *moral principle steadily pressed*. It cannot be destroyed. The policy in regard to tariff may go one way or another; questions of banks or economies may turn indifferently—but a question of absolute truth, purity, is mightier than the whole world. The orb of time becomes its shield—it fights and conquers. *Right* is a host, there can be no doubt or question of its triumph.

II. We learn the *power and safety of Free Speech*.

When the demoniac boy was brought to Christ, at the approach of the Saviour the demon cast the boy down, and convulsed him and tore him. The politic men of Christ's day would have said: "See, you have done him harm rather than good." And yet the Devil went out of him. "Peace" was the cry. Every man's policy was to let Slavery alone. But isn't it better to be convulsed, and rid of the Devil, than left in peace and be *possessed?*

Some men say: "Oh, these *talking* men, let's see them *do* something." But free speech is God's safety-valve for the world. When people are not allowed to speak revolutions and wars burst forth. When the safety-valve is wide open and the steam is screaming and roaring away, there is no danger. But when the safety-valve is shut, and there is no escape for the pent-up forces except through the rivet-holes and seams of the old boiler,—then *stand off!* By the same token I am glad to hear of so much *talking* in South Carolina. [Laughter.] The safety-valve is open—let the steam blow off and we need not fear the bursting. Barking dogs don't bite—dumb ones do.

Free speech is not only *safe* but also *powerful*. Weak in its beginning, God has by it made this whole nation to rise in its might. That which ruled is brought down, that which was oppressed is being brought up. If you are in a cause, first see if it is grounded on God Almighty, then *talk* it. Don't let any one muzzle you. There is no risk in it, it is perfectly safe, and God gives it a mighty power.

From this point Mr. BEECHER continued with great force and his characteristic eloquence of manner, to consider various other *lessons* of the day which we have no room to report as fully as we could wish. After eulogizing free speech, he enlarged on, thirdly, *The Educating Power of all these Events*. You would not like to go to school to a black man, nor even with black men, but God has sent a black schoolmaster to you. By his training there has been more reading, and there is more knowledge of liberty and human rights in all the North, and the upper tier of Southern States, than there was before the first tap of the drum in our great Revolution.

4. Consider the *thriving by defeat* which belongs essentially to every *moral cause*. How many funerals of this cause have I attended? How often has it been killed outright, and yet wouldn't die? You might as well try to put all the air of a room out of the window—it comes in at every crack and crevice. Defeat! It is what makes heroes. It converts gristle to muscle. It makes men invincible. You are never so near victory as when defeated in a good cause. When Christ was betrayed by the Judas kiss, when he sank by the wayside under the cross, when he was lifted upon the accursed tree, when by his unutterable agony the heavens were darkened—*he died*, TO LIVE. His victory was complete. So with everything that has Christ in it.

5. Never fear to go with minorities for a *right thing*. Consider the feelings of those men, now patriarchal, that have endured to this hour of victory.

The speaker here drew a vivid contrast between the attack on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in Congress, for simply advocating the *right of petition*, and the fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a *leader* of the great Anti-Slavery cause, is chosen the Executive of the country's laws.

6. The essential grandeur of such a revolution in the public mind—such a victory over every element of power on the wrong side, and that too by *conviction of judgment and conscience*.

Sevently, we should pity those among us who are still blind, and so stupid as still to croak disaster and downfall to the cause of Right.

Mr. BEECHER then took up the second branch of his discourse, which treated of

The relations of this History to the Future.

Prophesying, said he, is very easy—it is the fulfillment only that gives trouble; yet men were made to prophesy, and to predict effects from causes.

1. *We are born prophets—let us, then, prophesy.* He then alluded to this as the termination of a gigantic struggle and movement in direction of evil. The end, to be sure, is not yet, but it is no small thing that a check has been given. As in the freshet of 1832, when the Ohio River submerged villages and hamlets, floated off houses and barns, and played the very mischief with property of all kinds, and men felt blue and trembled, how were their hearts rejoiced to hear their men, hurralring, say, "It has *stopped rising*." Then they knew that its fall would soon begin. So we, who have just seen the checking of the *progress* of this monstrousity, feel rejoiced in the prospect of its death.

2. *We may believe that we have by this victory averted war and bloodshed which really seemed inevitable.* Ten years ago I thought nothing but a fraternal war could terminate this struggle—for one or the other of the two elements—Freedom and Slavery—must necessarily give way. They cannot be united, though they may be in juxtaposition. One or the other must succumb—you cannot serve God and Mammon, and now that one is in the ascendant, we may believe that the day of *conflict* is passing—before now or never should have been the strife.

3. *The whole North will become more and more regenerated.*—On this point Mr. BEECHER was very happy, and his description of his traveling through the State of Virginia unmolested, was not only graphic but exceedingly amusing.

4. *The day is at hand when the tier of Northern Slave States will wheel into line.* (This day the speaker hailed with an exceeding, great, long and eloquent hail, which evinced a love for his Southern brethren, and a desire for their present happiness and future welfare, such as would make Gov. WISE stare with astonishment, and the blatant YANCEY regard with unmingled and unaffected surprise.)

5. *The destiny of this nation when intestine evils and discords are all removed.* (On this point, as might be inferred, Mr. BEECHER waxed eloquently patriotic, and pictured, as none can do more easily than he, the magnificent picture which opens up to this country when its energies are unclippled and its powers at liberty for full expansion.)

The third portion of the discourse gave forth his ideas of the

"Duties incumbent upon Christians at this time,"

1. *We must deepen the channels of principle.* Because it has become a political power at which we rejoice, though on just that account are we in danger of lowering the standard of principle to aid party convenience. (This he deprecated in the strongest manner, pointing out the inevitable destruction which awaited any party or sect which went in for expediency at the sacrifice of principle.)

2. We must not now go to sleep. There is work to be done. This is but the beginning after all. We must fill all means of education and every organization of society with the *love of Liberty*.

3. We must have courage to meet all the *consequences of victory*. Of course we shall hear threats, and find some real difficulties and dangers, but after such a battle of thirty years we may be expected to stand up under all the perils of victory! If not, shame on us!

4. *Firmness.* Should we attempt the prudence of wavering and good-natured compliance, we would certainly have a relapse, and the whole work would have to be begun again.

5. *Conciliation, but not compromise.* We gain nothing by the suppression of our real convictions—softening down of truth; a servile and beseeching way of speaking it will never thrive. It provokes, in the end, more than any other way. We are more than ever to honor *Liberty*. We must find it in God's Word, in the Constitution, in the history of the people, and in our institutions. We must hold up our head for Liberty, and nowhere else so much as in this money-ridden Metropolis.

6. *Sympathy* we must have, and an enlarged patriotism which takes in the whole of our country. We must show by our conduct that we are, and *always were*, truer friends of the South than their cowardly two-faced allies.

7. *As to disunion*, secession and all those fantasies—there is nothing in them. I have been dealing with realities, and these things don't belong here. This talking about secession is like the talking of a patient who would wish to cut off his head in order to get rid of the ills of life. Mr. B. illustrated the secession of the South by picturing a steamboat on the North River jugging away with half a dozen heavy-laden barges in her rear—as many canal-boats at her side, and a heavy raft far away to stern, and the threatenings of said slow boats to cut the rope that kept them to the tug, what would be the condition relative of the tugged and tuggees? Just such would be the positions relative of the North and the South, after the secession of the latter. We *hope* they won't cut the rope; but really they mustn't try to scare us about it. We have a little of Bunker Hill left in us, and if it was impossible to scare us in the days of the Revolution, with *real* war and trouble, how can they with manifestations expect to do it? I say these things in the spirit of love and good-nature, I hail the day which is now upon us. Oh! the contrast with this and the days gone by. Once we are united. North and South, all were animated by a common spirit of fraternal love—all things were done for the common good, and selfishness was unknown. Why not again? Why should we not take the initiative? I look for the day when the whole Atlantic slope will be represented in a harmonious council—when the Palmetto and the Pine will be entwined together, and all danger will be passed away, and we will rise together for Freedom; and a spectacle of glory such as belongs to no other period than the latter-day glory, will be presented to the admiring, wond

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

Secession Sentiment Rapidly Losing Ground.

The Conservative People of the South Beginning to Move.

Mass Meeting at Henderson, Ky., to Denounce Disunion.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO BE LET ALONE.

News from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other Points.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

It is the settled intention of the Administration to allow South Carolina to take any position she pleases—suspend the Courts and stop all the mails, provided she does not attempt to interfere with the public revenue, or open a port. Should this be done, a Revenue-officer on board a man-of-war will immediately attend to them. This I have from reliable authority. Mr. BUCHANAN hopes that there will be no effort made to interrupt the collection of the revenue before the experiment of secession shall have proven a bad speculation, and have been abandoned.

Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island, is here, looking well. He seems sanguine that the trouble will blow over.

Gov. MEDARY reached here this afternoon from the West, much excited at the state of affairs, and thinks that nothing but a thorough reformation in the Republican Party can save the country.

Several leading Virginians here represent it to be the purpose of their State to become the mediator between the sections when South Carolina shall have accomplished secession. When secession shall be no longer a threat, but a fact, it is understood that South Carolina will send Commissioners to Washington to arrange the terms of separation, when Virginia will propose a basis of settlement on which the Confederacy may be renewed and continued. This basis will require that no one be elected President unless he receive a majority of both sections of the Union, and that no law be passed except by a majority of the members representing both sections,—thus securing the approval of a majority of the whole people in each case. Virginia will propose this as fair to all, and offering full protection to North and South. If refused, then the whole South will reorganize on a new basis among themselves, leaving the other States to do likewise. This intended course of Virginia was discussed at the President's House today, and much speculation had as to the course of the Northern States.

Hearing of Gov. WISE's active movements in organizing Minute Men, Gov. LETCHER, it is said, addressed him a note, hinting that he (Gov. WISE) was no longer Governor of Virginia, but that another had succeeded him, who would take care of the public interest of the State.

The opinion in well informed circles here is that Mr. BUCHANAN will stave off any issue presented until the close of his term.

There seems to be no fear here of resignations enough to give the Senate to the Republicans.

It is a singular fact that States in a position secure against injury from the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law are the only States making this alleged non-execution of the law a pretext for secession. What a comment this upon the Border States, which would thus seem to be regarded as incapable of taking care of their own interests. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

We are privately informed that the Declaration of Independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, requires confirmation.

As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition, either on the part of the Administration or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere in the present Southern movements, except, perhaps, in a friendly spirit.

It is now probable that the President will soon issue an address or proclamation, as the election of delegates to the South Carolina Convention is to take place at an earlier day than was recently anticipated, and as, in consequence, there would not be sufficient time for the general circulation of an appeal through the annual message, as originally contemplated.

Such is the fear that Washington will not be continued as the seat of Government, that the value of real estate has been sensibly affected by the secession movements.

It is understood that TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, can, if he will, occupy a prominent position in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and in the event of his declining to do so, an invitation will be extended to Mr. EWING or VINTON of the same State.

Mr. GRAHAM or BADGER, of North Carolina, is also as confidently mentioned in this connection.

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

We extract the following paragraph from a special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The Union men of the South are delighted at the prospect of the resignation of the Disunionist Senators, inasmuch as they will now proceed to organize a great Union party, and sweep the South—filling the vacated seats with firm friends of the Constitution and the laws. I hear JOHN FORSYTH of Alabama, JAMES GARDNER, of Georgia, Col. PERRY, of South Carolina, Col. WM. H. POLK, of Tennessee, MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana—all Douglas Democrat—named in connection with the probable election of Union Senators, in the place of those who have resigned or may resign.

The threatened secession of the Southern fire-eaters from the Senate of the United States is but following the example set by Mr. YANCEY and his friends at Charleston and Baltimore. I am happy to inform you, however, that the greatest Seceder of them all (Senator BAYARD, of Delaware,) will not resign his seat; and it is also given out that the Vice-President will cling to his six years, after the 4th of March, with determined tenacity. You will remember that he said, in his great Lexington speech, that he was looking with anxiety and pleasure to the time when he would represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States.

Among the many propositions for bringing peace to the country is one that will no doubt be greatly discussed. It originated with Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, and is to the effect that if the Presidential Electors could be elected in single Districts, as Representatives in Congress are chosen in all the States in the Union, there would be no danger of a mere geographical or sectional party. I understand that Gov. WALKER, at an early day, intends to elaborate this idea.

Sentiment in Maryland—The Secession Idea Scouted—Inaugural Address of the New Mayor of Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

There are rumors to-day that prominent officers in the Baltimore Custom-house and Post-office have tendered their resignations, *to take effect after Lincoln appoints their successors*, but they are awaiting confirmation.

Public feeling is still feverish, owing chiefly to the financial pressure and the decline in stocks. The Bank officers are much exercised as to how they will meet the exigency, and relieve the merchants, who press hard for loans.

Business of all kinds is interrupted, but the Union sentiment is strengthening. The people make the excuse for the most Secession leaders, that they are disappointed Breckinridge politicians. The chief complaint is against those Northern States nullifying the Fugitive Slave law.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, the new Mayor of Baltimore, was inaugurated to-day. His Inaugural Address ignores all political partiality. It also takes strong conservative and Union grounds, and says the election of LINCOLN, constitutionally, affords no justification for the disruption of the Confederacy, and that there can be no doubt the policy of the people of Maryland is to sustain the Union, as no cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify its overthrow. He advises firmness, patience, and moderation; and hopes favorably regarding the future, contending that only an overt act, or an encroachment on sacred rights, can justify resistance; and besides, constitutional redress can best be had within the Union.

A dispatch just received from Charleston, this evening, says that South Carolina is not disposed to wait. She confidently counts on Georgia, Alabama and Florida uniting with her blindfolded.

It is believed their course will depend on South Carolina's action. The excitement promises soon to take a definite shape. If of a reasonable character, it will be sustained through the whole South.

The Banks do not intend to suspend unless they are compelled to sell Sterling Exchange, or are forced by necessity. W.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR BROWN.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

WM. GEORGE BROWN, the Reform Mayor, was inaugurated to-day. He closed his inaugural address with a strong expression of Union sentiment. He declared he expressed the unanimous voice of the people of Baltimore, the largest of all Southern cities, when he said that the true policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union so long as she could do so with honor and safety. In conclusion, he said, "no cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify the overthrow of the noblest and most beneficent Government ever established by human wisdom, and which is consecrated and endeared to the hearts of all, not only by the abundant blessings of the present moment, but by the sacred memories of the past and the great hopes of the future."

The expediency of calling a mass meeting of the citizens to sustain the Union is much canvassed by our business men. A Southern gentleman made his appearance on Baltimore-street this morning, with a blue cockade on his hat. He was regarded with much curiosity, but evidently with very little favor.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We rejoice to think that, notwithstanding the noisy demonstration, and the calm determination also, of men in some of the Southern States, the intervening period, before the 4th of March, will bring cool reflection and forbearance. We have every confidence in the sober second thought of the people, especially in the Southern States, where an impulsive disposition may drive men to sudden threats or preparations, but where the institutions are such, the habits of the people, their situation, the nature of their property, and their every interest, that conservative action must eventually prevail.

It is to be observed, that all this note of angry preparation which comes to us from some of the Southern States, is not at all defensive. It is aggressive. While yet the fate of the Union is in the hands of those in whom the South has had most confidence, these acts of disunion are performed. Before Mr. LINCOLN has been inaugurated, *they* inaugurate rebellion and secession against the government themselves control.

These things are to be regretted, not feared. We have every faith in the other States of the South. We look to Virginia and North Carolina, to Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. No such sentiments can control the Old Dominion. She founded this great Union, and her children will defend it to the latest generation. We find, in her reception of the last Commissioner from South Carolina, a token of what her conduct now will be. Mr. RUFFIN is *not* a representative of the sentiment of Virginia; but Mr. MILSON, from the Norfolk District, is.

The folly of men cannot be prevented; but we may hinder its spread and its effects. Anger and outrage, rebellion and war, quarrel and disturbance have always existed, and their recurrence may be looked for; but there also recurs a time, constantly, when peace and good-will resume their sway. To that season, sure now to come, and the quicker by reason of the present violence, we look with confidence and hope.

Sentiment in Virginia—Result of the Election Uncertain—No Excitement Whatever.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 12.

At the time of writing the returns are coming in slowly. It is uncertain yet who has carried Virginia, BRECKINRIDGE or BELL. According to the *Enquirer's* figuring, BRECKINRIDGE is seven hundred ahead, with fifteen counties yet to hear from, which gave LETCHER a majority. Mr. GRAHAME, of the *Whig*, sums up the returns thus: One hundred and twenty-eight counties heard from give BELL 349 majority. If the twenty-five counties to hear from give twenty votes each for BELL he will carry Virginia by three majority. I am inclined to think that BRECKINRIDGE has carried the State by a very small majority. The official vote only will show.

The cavalry encampment broke up on Friday night. A heavy shower put a damper upon the military spirit.

There is much indignation here in regard to the insult to Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS in Alabama. Had it been perpetrated here, the miscreant would be lynched.

There is no excitement here, whoever has carried the State. "Order reigns in Warsaw." S.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 12.

The affairs of the South attract much attention here, and the people are calmly awaiting the issue.

Meetings will probably be held in all the different Counties of the State before the Legislature meets, for an expression of public opinion.

TELEGRAPHIC AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—HOW SHALL THE MONEY BE RAISED?

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Upon motion of Mr. DANTZLER, Hon. ED. RUFFIN, of Virginia, was invited to a seat on the floor of the Senate.

At 12½ P. M. the following Message was received from his Excellency the Governor, and read by Gen. States Rights GIST:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In recognizing the primary allegiance of every citizen to the State of South Carolina, the Federal officers in her limits may be subjected to pecuniary loss, by the forfeiture of their official bonds, if they should tender their resignations and they were not accepted. And it would be unjust for the State to require or permit the patriotic acts of her citizens to involve them in heavy pecuniary losses, which, to some, may be the loss of their entire estates.

I would therefore respectfully and earnestly recommend that the State should indemnify them for whatever losses they may sustain by an act so honorable to themselves, and indicative of such devotion to her. WM. H. GIST.

On motion of Mr. GARLINGTON, the Message was ordered to lie on the table, and that Senator offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly that the citizens of South Carolina who have held offices under the General Government, and who have resigned, or may hereafter resign, in consequence of the success of the Black Republican Party, in the late election for President of the United States, should be indemnified against all loss from the breach of their official bonds, growing out of such resignation.

The resolution was ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

Mr GAILLARD, from the Committee on Federal Relations, pursuant to the resolution adopted yesterday, reported a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State. The bill received a first and second reading, was made special order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 P. M., and the bill was ordered to be printed.

At 1 P. M. the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day for this hour.

Mr. GARLINGTON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the special order of 1 P. M. this day, as to the Message of his Excellency the Governor, be discharged, and that so much of said message as refers to the organization of the militia, the call for volunteers, and preparation for the defence of the State, be referred to the Committee on the Military; and that so much as relates to the call of a Convention of the people of this State, be made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

The resolution was agreed to, and the order was made accordingly. So much of the special order as refers to the resolution offered by the Senators from St. Philip's and St. Michael's and Anderson, in reference to Federal affairs, was discharged, and the same subject was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12½ P. M.

Mr. MARSHALL offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the military defence of the State be referred to the Committee on the Military and Pensions, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of receiving, organizing, arming and equipping volunteers for immediate action, and putting the State in proper position for defence.

Mr. MARSHALL presented the report of the Committee on Military and Pensions in relation to a resolution from the House of Representatives on the subject of the appropriation of $100,000 of the last session for military contingencies, recommending concurrence. Report was immediately considered, and the resolution was concurred in, and returned to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it shall stand adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 M.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, Senate adjourned at 1:20 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met pursuant to adjournment. After prayer, by Rev. Dr. J. L. REYNOLDS, the House entered upon business. Notices of sundry resolutions and bills were given.

Mr. BUIST introduced a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State.

Mr. MCGOWAN introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to consider and report to this House whether business begun at the present session of this General Assembly may be continued over to the next session—whether regular or adjourned.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. BUIST:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the citizens of South Carolina who have held offices under the General Government should be indemnified against any peculiar liability they may incur in consequence of their resignation of such offices on account of the election of the candidate for the Presidency of the Black Republican Party.

Upon this resolution some discussion ensued, in which Messrs. WALLACE, THOMSON, BUIST and BOYLSTON participated.

Mr. THOMSON moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which motion he sustained by some remarks.

The motion was carried.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Mr. M. P. O'CONNOR introduced a resolution that the sum of $1,000,000 be raised forthwith for the defence of the State.

Mr. COFFIN said that he held in his hand a pamphlet drawn up by military men, showing that the amount named was not necessary. He suggested a reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JOHNSTON, although he was as much in earnest as any one, was not willing to pass a bill to raise a million of dollars without indicating how that money is to be raised. Let us show that it is to be raised in a way not to be a burden upon the poorer classes of our population. I will here announce a principle, upon which I expect to act—viz.: that the particular species of property which is to be protected should bear the burden of the cost of that protection.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that the object of his resolution was not to spend the money immediately, but that it should lie in the Treasury, to be spent as it is needed. I should regret to have it go forth to the world that South Carolina hesitated to raise a million of dollars for her defence. I refer you to a familiar instance in Roman history, where CICERO said: "CATALINE is at the gates of Rome, and will you pause and deliberate?" Now, I ask, in a time similar to this, will South Carolina pause and deliberate? I hope not. Let it not go to the papers that South Carolina hesitated to raise one million of dollars for her defence. Are we in earnest, when we speak about taking the State out of the Union? If we are, we should have our minds made up for every consequence. I am prepared for it, let the issue be what it may. We will appropriate millions to railroads—but now we hesitate to appropriate one million for the defence of our State. When railroads are to be built, no inquiry is made as to what classes pay the money.

Mr BOYLESTON said: This is a very grave thing about which we are speaking. The main object is not to have an empty Treasury. He moved the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word *Resolved*, and insert: That it be referred to the Committee on the Military to inquire and report what sum of money is necessary to place the State in a proper attitude of defence.

Mr. J. HARLESTON READ, Jr., said he would vote on the resolution of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and oppose the resolution of the gentleman from Charleston. He could not see that if a gentleman does not choose to go a more hasty way of raising the money, that he is less patriotic than the one who wishes to take the hasty way.

Mr. WHALEY said: I intend, so help me God, to take no step backward in this matter. We must meet the great issues, and the money must be raised, I care not upon whose scheme. I would, perhaps, be in favor of leaving to the Committee how much should be raised, if the resolution to raise a million had not been brought in. He did not want it to go forth to any paper that we asked for a dollar that was not given. He knew men were afraid of taxation, but he had the honor and principles of his State at heart more than money.

Mr. JOHNSTON rose for explanation, and said: His words were that that particular species of property which was in jeopardy, would bear the burden of its defence, and he believed that other property than slaves was in jeopardy. All he wanted was, that the means of raising should be specified in the order to raise.

Mr. O'CONNOR hoped that the gentleman would exonerate him from any intention of casting any disrespect upon him. It is, he said, perfectly immaterial to me in what manner the money is raised. He hoped, for the sake of the cause in which we are engaged as a people, determined to resist the election of a Black Republican President, that we would abandon threatening and bullying, if we intended to do anything. If it had been so before, let it be so no longer.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM regretted to hear fall from the lips of the member from Charleston—that if we do not pass this bill now, and in the form in which it was offered, it would amount to a refusal to raise the money. He moved to lay the bill and its amendment on the table, for the purpose of introducing a *bill*. And then he asked if he could divide his motion, and moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was carried.

He introduced a bill to arm the State. This bill had received the first reading.

A member called for the special order of the day at 5 o'clock, in regard to the appointment of a day of prayer and humiliation.

Mr. COFFIN moved to change the time from 22d to 21st November, in consequence of an election in the State on the 22d.

Mr. MULLINS suggested, if we are to ask the other Southern States to unite with us in this matter, we should be careful of the phraseology, and moved that it be referred to a Committee of five for this purpose.

Mr. COFFIN had no objection, and the motion was carried.

A motion was made to appoint next Saturday as the day of adjournment. Laid on the table.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Monday, Nov. 12.

The Senate bill to suspend the penalties of suspension of specie payments by Banks passed its second reading in the House.

The Convention bill was read the third time and passed unanimously; its title was changed to an act, and sent to the Senate to be ratified to-morrow morning.

Mr. TRENHOLM'S resolutions that the Joint Committee on Military of both during the recess prepare a plan for arming the State, and that the Joint Committee on Finance prepare a scheme to raise the necessary supplies were adopted.

Mr. COFFIN proposed that the President of the Bank of the State be authorized to advertise, till the 2d of November, for sealed proposals for a loan of $100,000. He was authorized by a friend to say, that he would take $108,000 at 1 per cent. premium. Not considered.

The bill to arm the State was recommitted.

A resolution was passed for the managers to give notice of the election.

The resolution for the Committee on Military to inquire into the propriety of fortifying various exposed towns on the sea-coast, was lost.

The House met this evening, and read the Bank bill a third time. Its title was changed to an act, and it was sent to the Senate for ratification.

SPEECH OF HON. EDMUND RUFFIN.

Hon. EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, made a speech in Columbia on Wednesday evening. After a few introductory remarks, he said:

"There was no want of matter for discussion on this momentous occasion. The great subject of Southern wrongs, and the remedy by secession from the hostile North, had been his almost single idea, his chief study, and subject for reflection and for action in his obscure sphere for years past. He had performed his duty as a citizen in giving his vote at home, and immediately had come on to Columbia, as fast as steam could bring him, to be at what he supposed would be the head-quarters of the first defenders of the South and of secession, whether South Carolina had the co-operation of other States or acted alone. For, if without other aid, he deemed it proper in every respect that South Carolina should secede alone, and without a day of unnecessary delay. The speedier the action, the more effective it would be. The [illegible] will inspire confidence [illegible] South Carolina [illegible] encourage and embolden the timid, and decide the hesitating, and the more will it intimidate enemies and silence actual submissionists.

He grieved that his own State was so far behind South Carolina in support of this cause. He would heartily rejoice if it were otherwise. But that desire was prompted only by the ardent wish that his native State should boldly assume and worthily take her position abreast (if not in advance) of the first asserters and maintainers of Southern rights and independence. But if looking at the question in reference to utility, it is best as it is—not for the border States to be either careless of, or inimical to, their more Southern and ardent brethren; but, whatever the prompting feeling, that the border States shall not (as they certainly will not) secede at first, or even very soon after, the more patriotic and ardent. By remaining in their present connection under the Federal Government, the border Southern States, in Congress, will be able to prevent illegal and warlike attempts by the North on a single or a few seceded States. Further, and what is more to the purpose, the border States—and he vouched for Virginia and would pledge his life for her performance—would stand as an impregnable barrier of defence for the seceded States against any military invasion, through her *territory*, from the present Federal Government under Northern rule. But no such attempt will be made.

If, however, Abolition insanity should go so far as to invade South Carolina, the blood of the first man spilled in defending his country would bring Virginia and every other Southern State to the rescue, and to share the political destinies of South Carolina.

He would not occupy time with argument to show the wrongs of the South, or to urge their being resisted. Neither was required before this audience, or in this noble and patriotic State. He only would urge that that which is deemed right to do shall be done quickly. He fully believed that if South Carolina seceded alone, she would not remain alone a month. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or Florida, or all of them, would soon come to her aid. But if he knew certainly that it would be otherwise, and that South Carolina would be permitted to stand alone and unaided in her noble effort—further, if he believed (as he does not believe) that every danger, every hostile aggression of the Northern enemy, every calamity which Northern Abolitionists and Southern Submissionists predict, would come upon and ruin the seceding States, he would still urge the action. For if such ruin is to come upon the South, with all its effort to defend itself, it will more certainly come from submission to Abolition rule in a somewhat longer time. We had better perish, if perish we must, like brave men, with arms in our hands, than, like base submissionists, after a few years' respite from the already-pronounced death-sentence. If South Carolina shall be placed in this position, he who gave the advice will, to the utmost extent of his enfeebled powers of both body and mind, share in the defense, and in the consequences, whether they shall be calamitous or successful."

SPEECHES BY COL. ORR AND OTHERS.

The *Spartan*, of Spartanburgh, states that several distinguished gentlemen in attendance on Court at that place were serenaded on Tuesday evening. It gives the following brief report of the speeches made:

Hon. J. L. ORR, in response, addressed the citizens, taking the same position as he did on a previous occasion, viz: deliberate action on the part of South Carolina—the sending Commissioners to other Southern States, and pledging South Carolina to act with them.

Col. J. P. REED followed him. He regarded the election of LINCOLN as sufficient cause for dissolution. His first allegiance was to South Carolina and the Southern States. He hoped the action of the South would be calm.

Gen. GADBERRY said that the North was hopelessly Abolitionized. For himself he would say, "sooner than see South Carolina submit to such degradation and dishonor, he would rather have her sunk in the sea and its waves dashing over her. If we could get no cooperation, he thought South Carolina should act for herself, and take her destinies into her own hands."

Gen. MCKISSICK followed. He also took high ground, and said the election of LINCOLN could not be submitted to.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We take the following paragraphs from the Charleston *Courier* of the 9th:

The times demand coolness, calmness and steady resolution, not impulsive demonstrations, or fiery outbreaks of vehemence and youthful passions.

We rejoice in being able to state that our city has so far, notwithstanding the intense and all-pervading excitement, exhibited the characteristic moderation and order of our population.

Some symptoms of ill-advised, but well-intended, demonstrations, on the part of individuals, have occurred: and we refer to the matter now only to remind all citizens of the importance of avoiding such errors.

"Let all things be done decently and in order" and let us meet, as citizens of a well-ordered Commonwealth, the great issue presented.

Elsewhere the *Courier* says:

"B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq., United States Assistant Treasurer, who has been absent from the city, returned yesterday in the Savannah train. We are reliably informed that he now repeats his previous declarations, not to hold office under LINCOLN under any circumstances whatever. His official trust will be resigned so soon as the same can be done with due respect and regard for the present excellent Chief Magistrate, by whose appointment he holds office.

Will some of the Northern journals favor us with the names of the many applicants from South Carolina, who, according to their report, have besieged LINCOLN with requests for office.

The very honorable office of United States District Judge for South Carolina is now open to any one who can get it and take it.

SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A DETERMINATION ON ALL SIDES TO REMAIN IN THE UNION—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—UNITED STATES SENATOR, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The result of the election in this State is that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has our electoral vote. I have always anticipated such a result, but had the opposition been united, it would have gone for BELL—or rather had there been any hope of electing BELL, he would have been our choice.

Our city is excited to-day by dispatches from South Carolina, telling us of secession movements, and inquiring what we will do. Our people have but one response to make. *They affirm wutedly their determination to remain in the Union until the Constitution is violated*, and until they have tested the result of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. They will not be coaxed or driven into an overt act themselves, nor will they countenance it in other States.

In a conversation I had to-day with Gov. ELLIS, he expressed the most calm and conservative views. He sees no cause for excitement, any more than there has existed for the past four years. The Legislature meets on the 19th. The Governor's Message will counsel moderation and devotion to the Union. It will be firm in its declaration of State Rights, but will express the conviction that the North will be just and true to the South.

Our State Treasurer, Hon. D. W. COURTS, warmly protests against disunion movements. He will take prompt measures to assure your capitalists and others interested in our State securities, that they will be promptly met, and that North Carolina will not avail herself of the excitement now prevailing in the extreme South to repudiate her public or private obligations.

In confirmation of these statements, I give you the following extract from the *Raleigh State Register*, of this morning. The *Register* is the most influential paper in the State, and speaks the sentiments of the leading politicians:

"If LINCOLN has been *fairly elected according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws*, then we, for one, are willing to give his administration a *fair trial*. Now, if this frank and honest avowal on our part subjects us to the serious charge of being either a 'submissionist' to the North or a 'traitor' to the South, then let it be written down *against us*: yea, let it be also *engraved upon our tombstone* after we shall have been *hanged* for our 'treason,' that we 'loved not wisely but too well' the glorious teachings of a WASHINGTON, and of *all those revolutionary heroes and sages who were the achievers of our liberties, the framers of our Union, and who transmitted that Union to us cemented with their blood*.' Aye, let it be written down against us in *characters of living light*, that we *died* with these words upon our 'traitorous' lips,

'Ours were the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.'"

Our Legislature, as you are probably aware, meets but once in two years. The session which commences on the 19th bids fair to be the most important that has ever been held. In addition to the question of secession, which may be broached, it will have to elect a United States Senator, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and three Judges of the Superior Court.

Some movement will also be made towards extending our works of internal improvement. We are beginning to realize the importance of intercommunication, and shall expect to push our system as far as it may be profitably extended. It is remarkable that every railroad or other public work yet brought into use has *paid*—which encourages us to go on. We may go one step too far, but under the impetus of increased facilities we are rapidly acquiring State and individual wealth.

The Loop River improvement, of which I have [illegible] before its power for [illegible] and one [illegible] tolls are already largely in excess of the estimates. A full cargo of coal from the Egypt mines has been shipped to New-York. If there is a grate in the TIMES building, try it. You will find it more combustible, more lasting, and burning more brilliant and clear than the best sea coal. S.

ADVICE TO THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

If it be true that LINCOLN is elected President, stocks of all kinds and property generally will fall in price. A panic runs like fire in dry stubble. Let every business man stand firm, and do all he can to ward off the effects of the panic. Let as little property be sacrificed as possible. Instead of pressing our debtors, or selling property of any kind to provide the means of living or extravagance, let us economize and live on less than heretofore. Let us especially beware of a panic in slave property. *Slavery in the States is in no danger.* Those persons in the States south of us *who are anxious to open the Slave-trade, and import barbarians into this country, would not object to a panic which would reduce the selling price of slaves in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina to three or four hundred dollars each.* The proposition to limit Slavery to the States in which it now exists, if even adopted by Congress and approved by the President would amount to little. Slavery can no more be limited by act of Congress than the Mississippi can be arrested in its course. It *will* spread to and take root in all new regions where the climate and soil demand it. It would, therefore, be unwise to rush slave property into market at a sacrifice on account of LINCOLN'S election. *Let us stand firm, strengthen our defences in the Union, and keep a strict eye on our slaves. Let us see to it that they are governed better than heretofore at home, so that when away from their homes they may give less trouble to the police.* There is no danger to be apprehended from the slaves, if bad white men are watched and kept away from them. Left to themselves, they are contented and happy, and much more loyal and respectable than the Abolitionists are themselves. A negro slave who knows his place, and who is faithful to his master, is a gentleman when compared with such white men as SEWARD and SUMNER.

SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—MOVEMENT TOWARDS CALLING A CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 12.

Mr. HARTRIDGE has introduced a resolution in the Legislature declaring Georgia out of the Union. A similar bill has been introduced, and calling a Convention to ratify it. Both have been referred to a Committee.

Senator TOOMBS' resignation is to take effect on the 4th of March, unless Georgia sooner secedes.

A resolution was offered instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the counting of the electoral votes of those States which nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It was made the special order of the 20th.

A resolution was offered contemplating a call for a Southern Convention in February, at Atlanta.

One of the provisions of the retaliatory bill exempts all foreign goods and merchandise imported to the Georgia and other Southern ports from State, county and corporation tax after the 1st of January next.

A bill has been introduced into both Houses calling a Convention, to which all Federal affairs are to be referred.

The Military State Convention met to-day. The attendance was large. Resolutions were passed favoring secession.

Gov. BROWN made a strong resistance speech, declaring the right of secession and the duty of other States to sustain that right. He declared if the Federal troops attempted coercion, for every Georgian who fell in the conflict, the heads of two Federal soldiers should atone for the outrage on State sovereignty.

There is nothing interesting from the Legislature.

SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

RUMOR RELATIVE TO MR. BRECKINRIDGE—MASS MEETING TO DENOUNCE DISUNION.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 12.

This morning's *Commercial* says that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has determined to make a trip to the cotton States and address his fellow-citizens, urging them to abide in the Union.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12.

The rumor that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is going South to make Union speeches, or to interfere in any manner with the troubles of the Secessionists, is without foundation.

The Bell and Douglas parties held a meeting here to-day, and passed resolutions denouncing in strong terms any attempts at secession or disunion by any State. Speeches were made by LESLIE COOMBS and others.

HENDERSON, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, irrespective of party, was held here to-day, Ex-Gov. DIXON presided. Strong Union speeches were made by Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas men. Union resolutions were unanimously adopted and secession was strongly deprecated. A meeting of the people of the whole country is called for Saturday next at Louisville.

DISCOUNT ON SOUTHERN BANK BILLS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12.

Brokers are charging 5 per cent. discount on South Carolina and Georgia bank bills.

WHAT THE KENTUCKY NEWSPAPERS SAY.

The Louisville *Courier* alludes to the statement made by Mr. YANCEY at New-Orleans, that Kentucky would never allow Federal troops to cover her soil in order to coerce seceding States. It declares that this position is altogether unwarranted, and urges the holding of Union meetings to demonstrate that the sons of Kentucky are not only in favor of the Union, but opposed to disunion. It says:

"If this shall be done, and if the people of the rest of the Border States shall do likewise, the terrible responsibilities of disunion will stand forth so distinctly in their true light, the hands of the Union men in the Gulf States will be so strengthened, and the restraining influences natural to deliberation and delay will be so multiplied and augmented, that we may look with some confidence to the speedy breaking away of the disunion cloud now forming above the Southern horizon and to the reappearance in that most tempestuous quarter of the fair sky of peace and order. Heaven grant so grateful an issue. But if the event should unhappily prove different, and the distempered factionists of the South should wickedly and willfully provoke a collision with the National authorities acting in the line of the prudent as well as the legal discharge of their constitutional duty, then we shall have washed our hands of the blood of the traitors, if their blood shall be shed, and will have nothing with which to reproach ourselves or to upbraid our country. Men of the Border States, and Kentuckians especially, we call on you to instantly set yourselves right, beyond the possibility of misconception, before the South and the Union."

The Louisville *Democrat* declares that Kentuckians see no cause for dissolving the Union in the election of Mr. LINCOLN. There is much territory which was acquired by the common efforts of all the States, and this cannot be relinquished without some substantial reason. "We are willing," it says, "that any community shall manage its own affairs in its own way, but we deny them their right to manage our affairs for us, and take on half of our country at their own caprice. Whenever they appeal to us against oppression, Kentucky will be ready to meet the oppression; but a real grievance must be made out, not a fanciful one. LINCOLN can do no harm to anybody. He will have trouble enough with his own party—enough to make him wish he had never been thought of for President. He may split rails, but he can't manage his party by itself, let alone troubling the South. It is for the people of the South to act in this matter. The present condition of things is her own fault. A little wisdom and statesmanship, instead of folly and sectional temper, would have avoided it all. A little moderation and common sense will avert all the evils now."

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says:

"If, upon coming into office Mr. LINCOLN should evince a determination to enforce the laws and carry out strictly the provisions of the Constitution, we see no reason why the country cannot, not only survive his Administration, but advance in prosperity and greatness. There are many branches of business besides office-holding which may be followed with profit. We are not one of those who believe that a failure to obtain control of the Federal patronage is a good cause for secession or revolution. Give Mr. LINCOLN a chance.

His hands will be completely tied. He will be utterly powerless for evil. He will not even have the power to appoint an officer without the consent of a Democratic Senator. At present there is no cause for either a panic or a revolution."

SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner*, in the couse of an article headed "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved," says:

"We hold that there is no evil existing—no evil threatened, even in the excited imagination of these mad Disunionists—for which the remedies secured to us by the Federal Union and its Constitutional guarantees are not fully adequate, and vastly to be preferred, under all circumstances, to any remedy of secession or revolution.

As we said at the outset, we must meet this question at once, if our fears are realized by the announcement of LINCOLN'S election. There are mad spirits in the South determined 'to precipitate the Cotton States into revolution.' Tennessee must not allow its conservative strength in the Union to lay dormant at such a crisis. She must put herself upon the record at once, in some form or other, with immediate and direct reference to this question. The moral weight of her position will have an important bearing upon the peace of the country. She must give the [illegible] of the South—the impracticable abstractionists and dreamers who would pull down the edifice erected by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and their compeers, and build air-castles in its stead—to understand that they must not count upon *her* cooperation."

The Nashville *Patriot* does not regard the action taken by South Carolina in a very serious light. After ridiculing Gov. GIST'S Message at some length, it says:

"We entertain the loftiest respect for Gov. GIST; we greatly admire his remarkable strength of character, as well as his scholarly mind as exhibited in his masterly State paper labeled 'No. 1,' and we have always been of opinion that South Carolina is about the only State in the Union that is entitled to any constitutional rights, or is worth a continental cuss: but notwithstanding that respect, that admiration, and that opinion, we would advise him and South Carolina to adjourn their Legislature as soon as it fixes up the electoral business, and then go home, strap down their pantaloons, and hire somebody to hold them until old ABE gets to meddling with matters that don't concern him, and *then* feather in upon him and wear him out."

SENTIMENT IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Evening News* tells how much Mr. LINCOLN can not do because he has the House and Senate both against him, and concludes with this appeal:

"Are not these facts sufficient to assure the South against all detriment from LINCOLN'S election? Let our Southern brethren, then, not flee out of the Union, from imagined dangers, but stay where they are, meet all responsibilities, and aid us to defeat the aims of Republicanism by opposing the sectional measures of LINCOLN'S Administration."

The St. Louis *Courier* (Breckinridge) takes a different view. It says: "To tell the truth the South will not, and *cannot* submit. It is all very well to call upon her to await an 'overt act,' before she asserts her rights and prepares herself to defend them; but all must confess that her patience is at last worn out, and that she has in future no other remedy for her wrongs, than *stout and bold resistance*. What would she gain by a trimming and time-serving policy? What would either she or the country gain should she consent to 'lick the hand just raised to shed her blood?' What would she gain by standing with folded arms to witness the kindling of the lurid fires of insurrection and servile war? She has a duty to herself to do, paramount to all other duties, and without doubt she will perform it."

The Missouri *Republican*, which has supported Mr. DOUGLAS, gives currency to a rumor that Mr. LINCOLN will soon make a speech in response to a serenade that will be given him, and that he will then take

BOHEMIA.

Gossip from Carlsbad—The Procession of the Water-Drinkers—Peculiarities of the Different Springs and the Diseases for which they are Specific.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLSBAD, Bohemia, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

It is 5 o'clock A. M., (be kind enough to imagine the thing, if possible,) and, as I open my window and look up into the dull gray eye of the sky, and read the rainy destiny of the day there, streams of people, of both sexes and of all ages, glide silently through the streets, giving each other morning salutations in a dismal sort of way, and looking, in spite of polite disguises, terribly out of sorts at having hurried out so early. So steady is the concourse that the town already assumes an inconveniently crowded appearance, and one begins to wonder where all the people will find accommodations. Except that the promenaders are considerably cleaner than any pilgrims it has ever been my good fortune to meet with, they might readily be mistaken for religious devotees piously wending their way to some favored shrine. They are only water-drinkers—the early topers of this place, who have to drink eight or ten goblets before breakfast, and therefore commence with the first daylight. Each one, you will perceive, bears a cup of porcelain or glass—here called *Bechers*, and warranted to hold six ounces—as a talisman wherewith to exorcise the demons of disease, and cast them out. You may take my word for it that no pilgrim ever counted beads more zealously than they count the number of their highly respectable drinks.

The Springs of Carlsbad are very numerous and very celebrated. For many years they have been an unfailing source of wealth to the town and adjacent country. According to the best authorities, they all emanate from one family pot, and differ from each other merely in temperature and the presence of greater or lesser quantities of carbonic acid gas. The waters in all other respects are identical; weigh the same, and contain the same ingredients, yet are totally different, not only in their action but in their taste. I have no appetite for figures so early in the morning, or I would give you their chemical analyses; it will suffice that there is a good deal of something mixed up with a vast proportion of hot water, and that the result is a not unpleasant drink. The hottest spring has a temperature of 165°, and is generally recommended to individuals of a phlegmatic temperament and of a torpid or inert nature. It is called the Sprudel, and is generally regarded as most powerful, exciting and penetrating in its nature, and for these reasons recommended to patients affected with gout, urinary concretions, or with chronic diarrhœa, arising from atony and relaxation of the bowels, and to females suffering from spasmodic affections. It is apt to produce vertigo, oppressive headache, buzzing in the ears, sparkling in the eyes, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, and other agreeable admonitory symptoms, so that many who commence its use are compelled to abandon it after a short trial. The coldest spring is called the Schlossbrunnen, which has a temperature of 118°, and differs from all the others mainly in the quantity of carbonic acid gas with which it is impregnated. Children, females, and weak and irritable men generally commence with this spring, which is mild in its action and agreeably stimulating. Between these two extremes are seven other sources, all differing in temperature and taste, although similar in constituent parts. The Mühlbrunnen, with a temperature of 127°, appears to occupy the happy medium, and is altogether the most popular with doctors and patients,—more than dividing the honors with the world-renowned Sprudel. The Springs, however, are excellently graduated, in a thermal point of view, and the weakest stomachs can be accommodated with the precise degree of heat. There need be no stinginess on the subject, for the whole country hereabouts is one huge mineral basin, and sends forth a medicinal boiling spring wherever a boring is effected. In this vicinity the hole need not be a very deep one, for the cauldron in which the water is boiled has its lid above ground, and on this lid, with steam and hot water bubbling and spirting up in all directions, is situated the town of Carlsbad. By breaking through a half dozen yards, we get into the cauldron itself, but all attempts to explore it have been failures, owing to the heat of the natural crust or lid by which it is protected, and the immense volumes of steam which burst forth when an opening is made. It is a most comfortable thing to know that if by any chance the springs should ever be stopped up we must thereupon be instantly blown into space, for it gives us a due sense of the power of our remedy, and of gratitude to the city authorities here who clean out our safety-valves and bore new ones every three months, to prevent accidents.

The Sprudel being the best known spring, is, of course, the lion of the place, and every visitor pays his respects to it as in duty bound immediately on arrival. Like most of its associates, it is situated on the banks of the River Tepel, (so called because its water is tepid,) into which it pours an enormous refuse stream of two million gallons per day. The upper part of the cauldron to which I have referred is seen bulging out of the bed of the river like a huge aquatic monster seething, sweating and spirting as if it had been harpooned in a shallow spot and couldn't get away. The principal jet is protected by a sort of temple, and resembles the City Hall fountain when turned down to three or four feet. From this the cups of the drinkers are charged by girls stationed there for the purpose, who place them in a long-handled dipper and return them filled and scalding hot to their owners. The pulse of the spring beats at the rate of forty ebullitions in one minute, and indicates a current of sixteen kilderkins in the same space of time. The water is supposed to come from a depth of eight thousand feet and to lose 42 degrees of heat in its ascent. Whether this is so or not there cannot be a doubt that the Sprudel is by all odds the most magnificent hot spring in Europe and but very little inferior to the geysers of Iceland.

There is certainly no mistake about the water being hot; the hardest mouths wince at its temperature. Nothing can be more amusing than to see a couple of hundred people crowding to the natural bar where this cheering fluid is dispensed, enveloping themselves in steam, and emerging presently in a moist and excited condition, with a cup so hot that they can scarcely keep it in the gloved hand, yet so zealously prized that not a drop is allowed to go to waste; to see the whole crowd, with their cheeks distended, blowing into their cups like eager schoolboys, and slinking into corners where they may gulp it down, and nobody see the wincing and coaxing it through glass tubes, and scowling fiercely every time they burn themselves, and pretending to be used to it, and, in a word, doing everything to make people believe that it is anything but hot. An interval of fifteen minutes is allowed between each cup, and this is improved in promenading up and down a covered way, where a band of music plays from 6 o'clock until 8 A. M., under the direction of young LABITZKY.

Every one is expected to say that the cooler springs here taste like their veal soup. It is the popular way of describing hot springs in all parts of the world, and a form of words quite applicable to those of Carlsbad. I heard it ten minutes after my arrival in three different languages, and so frequently since, that I accept it as definite. An American, of an independent turn, hazarded the opinion that *his* spring tasted like warm water in which a chicken had been dipped, but no one paid any attention to him, and the remark, in point of fact, was regarded as a sort of affront, by reason of its originality. Like their veal soup, therefore, we will say it is, with a handful of rusty nails thrown in, in the hottest springs.

After drinking the last cup, an hour's pause is prescribed for the proper digestion of the thin veal soup. It is usually passed in gentle exercise, and ordinarily secures a first-rate appetite for breakfast, a meal to which the patient sits down with real thankfulness, after being on his legs for three hours. The thoroughfares in which the baker's shops are located become crowded—for every one buys his own bread, and eats it dry—and so lively that it is difficult to believe this is the same Carlsbad to which we came in the still noon of a Summer day, and found deserted and extinct. A swarm of human beings crowds the market-place, and the statue of CARL IV. looks simply jolly, not drunk. Every one carries a paper bag containing the morning's allowance of bread, (the only eatable permitted for breakfast,) and every one is in a hurry to get under the trees opposite some favorite coffee house, and, with a pot of perfectly heavenly coffee, to commence operations. Carlsbad is famous for its bread, and really it is so good that one scarcely desires to partake of anything better. There are various kinds, but it is all small, light, crisp, and easily digested; three or four little rolls, like baked napkins, or a like number of long sticks for soaking, with a miniature pot of coffee, constitute a breakfast which a king might envy. When you have partaken of this, the principal labors of the day are at end; the streets become once more deserted until 1 o'clock; every one, in point of fact, "dries up." [For my own satisfaction, I may here remark that the theory of taking breakfast in the free air is much more pleasant than the practice. Speaking for myself, I can conscientiously say that every time I have conformed to that German custom, I have invariably and indubitably caught a thundering cold in the head, and being gifted with a powerful sneeze, have kept up such a firing that the simple Teuton mind has been filled with wonder and alarm.

Those who do not "dry up" in the hours preceding noon, do the other thing, and put themselves in soak. There are all sorts of baths—warm, cold, vapor, mud and shower—for their accommodation. The doctors generally combine the internal with the external use of the waters, but approach the latter with the greatest caution. The springs are said to be very dangerous if used injudiciously, and so industriously is this cry of wolf kept up that many timid persons are kept away from Carlsbad by it. Certain organic and acute diseases are undoubtedly injured by the action of the water in whatsoever way they may be taken. Dr. MANNL, a practitioner here of renown, gives a list of them, namely, "acute inflammations of the organs; acute fevers, such as the gastric, catarrhous, rheumatic, erysipelaceous, nervous and exauthematic; profuse congestions or hemorrhages, profuse hemorrhoids or discharges per vaginum; organic faults of the lungs, the heart and the great blood vessels, (aneurism, ossification of the valves,) all degrees of pulmonary consumption; disorganization and suppuration of important organs, cancer and syphilitic affections; mere vital debility arising from exhaustion and many dyocrasies, such as dropsy, scurvy, chlorosis, chronic diarrhœa, softening of the brain or spinal marrow, and marasmus." I know an instance myself in which a gentleman from America was not allowed to taste the waters, but was urged by his medical advisers to leave the place immediately—a hard decision for one who had traveled so far and so hopefully in search of health, but a convincing proof that the doctors here do not hesitate to perform their duties, even when by so doing they utter a poor creature's death sentence.

And talking of the faculty, we have more than an American average; there are twenty-five physicians in regular practice, all well-informed and thoroughly instructed men. In the season they have plenty to do, and may be found every morning at the wells chatting to their patients, but in the Winter time it is dreadful to reflect how much they must be bored with each others' company. Perhaps to keep their hands in they play at being sick, and gravely feel one another's pulses, and order one another six cups a day and a bath, and pretend to pay one another handsome fees with infinite gratitude and politeness. We may rest assured that whatever they do they certainly will not take their own medicine unless in the last extremity.

With the cry of wolf in your ears you call in one of these learned gentlemen on your arrival, and lay all your troubles before him; he listens to you with patience and then proceeds to pinch all the tender places on your body; behaves very viciously towards your liver, punching and bullying it in every possible manner; tries to discover a conspiracy in your lungs, and goes eaves-dropping about your heart, evidently regarding your important organs as so many little sneaks, who want to cheat him in some way. Having made you sore both in body and temper, he smiles benevolently at you like an amiable detective officer, and prescribes the spring at which you are to drink. If your case goes on favorably you will not need to see him again at your rooms. He will keep his eyes on you at the Wells and see that you move on. C. B. S.

Terrible Calamity.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL IN BUFFALO—LOSS OF LIFE.

The telegraph has already announced the destruction, by fire, of the Clarendon Hotel, in Buffalo. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following particulars:

"We are called upon to-day to chronicle one of the most lamentable occurrences with which our city has ever been visited. About 12½ o'clock last night the alarm of fire was sounded, which was found to be the Clarendon Hotel, corner of South Division and Main streets. As near as we can ascertain, from the rumors which are afloat, the fire caught in the kitchen part of the building, running back to Washington-street, from what cause has not yet been ascertained. The wing on South Division-street, and the adjoining buildings on Main-street, are comparatively uninjured, the fire having been confined the to hotel building proper, on the corner, and that portion before mentioned as running back to Washington-street, used as kitchen, bakery, washrooms, and as sleeping apartments by the employes of the hotel.

The most terrible feature of the night's disasters, however, is the loss of human life; two well-known citizens being among the lost. Mr. H. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of the firm of ROWE & CHAMBERLAIN, oyster dealers, on Washington-street, who boarded at the Clarendon, and whose room was in the fifth story, was awakened too late to make his escape by the stairs, and in his terror, as it is supposed, leaped from his window, on the Main-street side, to the pavement below, by which he was so horribly crushed and mangled that, having been removed to MATHEWS' drug-store, he died, after lingering in unspeakable agony for about half an hour. It is probable that he lost his presence of mind in consequence of excitement and terror; as he was spoken to by those below, and told to wait a few moments, and a ladder would be raised, by which he might safely reach the ground.

WILLIAM A. CARLAND, of the well-known firm of CARLAND & BEIRNE, of "Gothic Hall," also lost his life. There were innumerable rumors afloat this forenoon, in relation to this gentleman. He was visited in his room at the Clarendon, last night, about twelve o'clock, by Mr. C. H. COWAN, since which time he has not been seen. We ourselves aided in tracing out several rumors to the effect that Mr. CARLAND had been seen by different persons after the fire, but in every instance they proved to be without foundation. Many of his friends have also been engaged in like manner during the morning, and, we are grieved to say, in all cases with the same result. The conclusion is inevitable, that Mr. CARLAND perished in the flames.

Two women employed in the hotel, BRIDGET MULCAHEY, cook, and ANN MCAULAY, chambermaid, are also set down among the lost, as their friends, after diligent search and inquiry, have been unable to discover any traces of them.

A woman named ALICK WHITE, also one of the employes, was rescued by ROBERT GARDNER, Assistant-Foreman of Eagle Hose Company No. 2, in a manner which should entitle that gentleman to the warmest gratitude of every friend of humanity. She was at the window of the rear portion of the building on Washington-street, and Mr. GARDNER mounted a ladder which had been raised, and, surrounded by smoke and flame, seized the woman in his arms and bore her part way down the ladder, where he delivered her into the hands of Fire Marshal LOVE, and immediately returned into the building in search of another said to be still in the hotel. We understand, however, that no other person was discovered by him.

As we have before stated, there are hundreds of rumors flying about, and all is excitement, which renders it a matter of impossibility, at this time, to give a clear and reliable account of the whole extent of the disaster. Some accounts place the number of those killed as high as fifteen or twenty, but we trust and believe that this is very much exaggerated.

The losses by the fire, as far as we can ascertain the facts, are as follows:

ORSON PHELPS, owner of the Clarendon. Loss $80,000 to $84,000; insured for $27,000, in various companies.

E. H. MILLINGTON, umbrellas and furnishing goods—loss $5,000, insured for $2,000.

W. H. PEABODY, druggist—loss about $8,500, insured in various companies for $5,500.

S. FELTON, news depot, books and stationery—loss about $1,600, insured $400.

CARLYLE'S ESSAYS.—The American edition of *Carlyle's Essays*, published by BROWN & TAGGARD, of this city, has pleased even the crusty author. In a private letter to the editor of the edition, CARLYLE writes: "It is one of the prettiest books imaginable; printed with beautiful accuracy and taste; beautiful paper, careful index, nothing deficient, nothing superfluous—perfectly got up in all respects." We understand that an edition of *Macaulay's Essays*, printed at the Riverside Press in a style of equal beauty and elegance, is soon to be published.—*Boston Transcript.*

FROM HAVANA.

An Unauthorized Appropriation—The Tax on Real Estate—The Sugar Crop—Interesting Statistics—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

It is now 9 o'clock, A. M., and both the *Philadelphia* and *De Soto* are in port a full day before their appointed time. As neither of these ships will, I presume, tarry here longer than three or four hours, I have not a spare moment to prepare this letter, which will necessarily be somewhat brief. I, last evening, by the merest chance, obtained the perusal of the *Journal of Commerce* of 24th ult. In it to my surprise, I found, *without acknowledgment*, the statistics of the *Coolie Trade* which I sent to the TIMES exclusively. Indeed my entire paragraph was copied *verbatim et literatim* by that paper. This is a two-fold robbery; first of the TIMES, and secondly of myself. I possess some sources of information that are not available to any other correspondent here. The statistics of the Coolie Trade were derived from one of these, and it has a mean appearance in the *Journal of Commerce* to copy such a paragraph without acknowledging the source whence it was obtained.

The following instance of gross injury was recently perpetrated upon a friend of mine in this city:

The Government of this island impose a tax of, I believe, ten per cent., upon all sales of real estate, slaves, &c., &c. A year or two since a friend of mine sold a slave for $600, and the Alcalde before whom the sale was legalized decided the seller of the slave and not the purchaser must pay the tax. Recently my friend purchased a slave for precisely the same sum of money, and the sale was legalized before the same Alcalde, who in this latter instance decided the purchaser and not the seller must pay the tax.

In vain Señor Alcalde was reminded of the decision he had given in the previous instance.

He was perfectly oblivious of it, and smiling, showing his white teeth through his black mustache, said such was the law, and it must be obeyed. Against this there was no appeal—at least, no appeal that would not involve a larger amount of money than the entire value of the slave.

A work has recently been published, entitled *The Island of Cuba*, which bears the imprint of "Havana, 1860," but which, unless I am greatly deceived, was printed in New-York, in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of which State I notice it has been entered by its author, Mr. CHARLES REBELLO, of Cardenas. The book contains valuable statistics relative to the production of sugar in this Island in the crops of 1859 and 1860, and the names of all the sugar estates in the Island, their product, position, &c., &c.; also, the comparative product of sugar in Louisiana as compared with that of this Island. The immense price demanded for the book here ($8 50) has alone prevented my being possessed of it. I looked it over though, at the bookseller's, and made a few mental notes, which I send you. The quantity of sugar produced in this Island in the crop of 1859–60, is stated to be 563,674 tons. The total production of the world is stated to be 2,500,000 tons, of which it will be seen Cuba produces nearly a fourth part. Louisiana, the nearest and greatest rival of this Island, gives this year 22.62, in proportion to the produce of Cuba.

There are in Cuba 409 estates whose machinery is driven by animal power. In Louisiana 316 estates, whose machinery is driven by animal power. In Cuba there are 956 estates whose machinery is driven by steam and water power. In Louisiana 992 estates whose machinery is driven by steam or water power. The total number of sugar estates in Cuba is stated to be 1,365. In Louisiana, 1,308. Cuba produces 825,896 pounds; Louisiana, 195,042 pounds of sugar. There are various other statistics in the book of great value, but my memory does not enable me to send them to you. I can with safety commend the book to your merchants engaged in the trade with this Island. The United States steamship *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, has again been in the harbor, and did not, I believe, *overhaul* the brig *Nancy*, as I had hoped she would have done.

"Old Adams's" California Menagerie arrived a day or two since in the bark *Griffin*, from New-York, and Miss GREENFIELD, the Black Swan, in the *Empire City* on the 5th inst. The bull whipped the Brazilian bear at the bull-ring on Sunday.

At Cienfuegos, recently, two bandits named HERNANDEZ *alias* the Yunker, and a mulatto named VALENTIN CABELLO, attempted to escape from the police who were conveying them to prison, and they (the bandits) were both killed. The British steamer from Vera Cruz is in port, but I have not time to furnish any information she may have brought. Information has just been brought me that the *De Soto* will not leave until to-morrow, and I therefore drop my pen until then to send you the latest intelligence.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

We have a new Captain of the Port, Don BLAS GARCIA TUFSADA, *vice* Don TOMAS ACHA Y ALVEAR. Spain evidently leans to "rotation in office." She allows her officials to remain in Cuba long enough to acquire comparative wealth and then removes them.

Señor Don JUAN CALLEJON, the new Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, has also been in this city. The former Spanish Consul at that city charged four dollars for the requisite passport to persons coming on this Island. In all other cities in the United States the Spanish Consuls charge but *two* dollars for the passport.

Among the passengers per *Quaker City* in her last trip from New-York, was Mr. DABBIS DE SALIGNY, Minister of the Emperor of the French to the Government of MIRAMON, in Mexico. His Excellency, the Captain-General, gave a grand dinner party last week in honor of M. DE SALIGNY. All the heads of Departments and the French and British Consuls were present on the occasion.

Mr. C. BOLTON is the Acting Consul of Austria in this city during the absence of Mr. SCHARFENBURG, the Consul.

The Spanish steamer *Union*, which arrived 2d inst. from Vera Cruz, brought private letters which contradicted the report published in the American papers of the capture of Guadalajara by the Juarez forces. The British steamship *Clyde*, whose arrival you are above advised of, confirms the advices brought by the *Union*. Letters from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult. have been received by the *Clyde*. I translate the following from the impression of the *Diario de la Marina* of this morning:

"Our correspondent says, among other things: The division which left this capital under the command of Gen. MARQUEZ has recovered in less than 15 days. Queretaro and Guanajuato, and to-day is within a short distance of the enemy, and will soon be between his fires and the plaza of Guadalajara. Gens. WOLL and CASTILLO are each day giving proof of their worthiness of the confidence which has been reposed in them. According to the accounts we have received, the Revolutionists will soon have to quit the field; but their destruction is almost certain. In another letter written at the capital in the last hour, it is stated that the Federal forces that were around Guadalajara had suffered a great loss by the explosion of a mine, killing and wounding about 2,000 men. In consequence of that event, and fearing the arrival of Gen. MARQUEZ with his division, the enemy had resolved to leave the place, but it was not known what direction they had taken.

Mr. G. B. MATTHEWS, British Charge d'Affaires, went to Jalapa on the 26th ult."

A fire took place at the Gas Works in this City night before last, which was extinguished by the aid of a new fire-engine recently received from the United States, without doing any great damage.

COMMERCIAL.

The Sugar Market continues very languid although holders have reduced their pretensions a real a arrobe. D. S. No. 12 may now be had at 8¾ reals a arrobe.

Molasses clayed here can be obtained at 3¼ reals a keg.

Freights still, without any American vessels being engaged.

Exchanges very dull. I quote sterling 13½@13¾ p cent. premium; New-York 60 day bills 3½@3¾ p cent. premium; New-Orleans (short) 5@5½ p cent. premium.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIES.—The Story County (Iowa) *Advocate* of the 1st inst. states that DANIEL SWEARINGEN, with his wife and four children, recently from Tuscasawas County, (Ohio,) while on their way from Nevada to their farm near Fort Dodge, were overtaken by fire on the prairie. It says:

"Before any measures could be taken for protection, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflamable material in the wagon was on fire, and before Mr. S. could make his way out of the wagon through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately as he fell out of the wagon, he was kicked by one of the horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others. He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon, burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children, already dead. His own clothing was burned entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in the head, face and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eye-sight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literly burned up in the wagon. Of one, nothing could be found but the skull; the other a charred mass, in which was no trace of humanity left.

One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned.

The dead are MARY ANN, the wife of Mr. SWEARINGEN, aged 30 years; SARAH JANE, REBECCA ELLEN, GEO. DALTON, and SABRINA, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven, and two years.

The calamity occurred about seven miles Northwest of this place, on the Fort Dodge road, in a small bayou or commencement of a water channel.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

From the London Times, 31st.

The Prince of Wales has now brought to a close his long and laborious progress through Canada, New-Brunswick and the United States. Any of our readers whose fortune it may have been to accomplish the same circle must know that, even by a person traveling in a private capacity, master of his own time and enabled to arrange just as he pleases the intervals of repose and relaxation, such a tour is not accomplished without very considerable fatigue. The extraordinary wetness of the Summer has, indeed, saved his Royal Highness and his suite from the burning heat and all-penetrating dust which are the ordinary concomitants of railway traveling in America, but it nevertheless speaks well for the stamina of our royal house that the Prince seems to have borne up against an ordeal of extraordinary severity with unfailing health and unflagging spirits. It is also most gratifying to England to believe what, considering the sort of observation to which the Prince was exposed, we think we may consider as perfectly plain—that on no occasion has the very young man on whom has devolved the arduous duty of representing the Crown of England and the dignity of its heir apparent in the face of minute, and perhaps not always friendly, criticism, done or said anything which has left behind it an impression other than creditable to himself and agreeable to those with whom he has been brought into contact. Such a success argues a tact and discretion on which this country may have great reason to congratulate herself hereafter.

We confess that we view the termination of this progress—an experiment so new and in some respects so perilous—with feelings of very considerable relief. The state of Canada was by no means fitted in all respects for a Royal visit. We do not believe that there exists in Canada at this moment any considerable feeling hostile to the British connexion, but though on very good terms with the mother country, the two provinces, and the two nations which inhabit them, are on very ill terms with each other. The contest for political power is unusually keen, men's minds are more than ordinarily excited, and it required, as our readers will have observed, the utmost prudence and circumspection to save the Prince from being made an accomplice in local and party squabbles, from which, in ordinary propriety and fairness, men of every opinion should have combined to keep him studiously aloof. It is, however, very probable that the firmness and good sense shown in resisting the insolent and vulgar dictation of the Orangemen at Kingston relieved the Prince from other and still greater difficulties. Knowing how large a portion of the population of New-York consists of Irish Roman Catholics, the class among the people of the United States most hostile, or we hope we may say alone hostile, to Great Britain; remembering also how the minds of these men must be inflamed by the present position of the Pope, and the indifferent attitude which England has assumed towards him; considering also that the visit to New-York was paid in the very heat of the Presidential contest, we confess that we were not without misgivings that it might suit the interest of some party or other to get up an Anti-English demonstration in New-York, which must have ended in a riot, and very possibly in bloodshed. We do not doubt that the chances of this danger were very much diminished by the firm stand which was made against the pretensions of Orangemen in Canada, at whatever expense of momentary and partial popularity. The only really unpleasant incident which has occurred during the tour was the conduct of the mob at Richmond, the capital of Virginia. The truth is, *Richmond is a place which the Prince should never have been taken to visit.* If there be a place justly odious to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, it is that mart where the human animal, which is now almost the only produce of Virginia, is ruthlessly sold for consumption in the dreary plantations of the South. *From such a spot every humane and intelligent traveler turns aside with invincible repugnance*, and we can hardly regret that those who were so ill-advised as to turn aside from their path to come in contact with this abomination should have had a specimen of the quality of a population that subsists on the buying and selling of human life.

We cannot doubt that the Prince of Wales has seen in the course of his tour many things which will be of the utmost advantage to him in the course of his future life. He has gained what no one can acquire by living at home at ease—some idea of the vast scale on which Nature conducts her operations. He has crossed a stormy ocean, to enter a Gulf as long as the whole Island of Great Britain, ending in a river of the vast dimensions of which nothing in Europe can give the faintest idea. He has seen those wonders of the world, the Lakes of North America, receding one behind the other, till the voyager is led, without being aware of the change, into the very heart of an immense continent. From the St. Lawrence he has passed to the remote Mississippi, and thence to the beautiful banks of the Ohio, and has crossed in a railway car the lofty range of mountains which divide the Eastern from the Western waters. Above all, he has seen the mighty cataract, that solidity prodigy of Nature which she has made no attempt elsewhere to rival. But, besides and beyond the majestic aspect of nature as developed in the new world, the Prince has had some opportunity, though necessarily brief and imperfect, of contemplating the moral and political phenomena which render America the school of statesmen and the study of philosophers. He has seen, wherever he went, except, indeed, in the States which are blighted by the curse of Slavery, the most astonishing proofs of energy and industry. It was, perhaps, no great wonder, that by a lavish expenditure of British capital a vast bridge should be erected across the St. Lawrence, and we certainly could have wished that the journey of the Prince had had some better chosen object than the opening of a work the proprietors of which were notoriously in a state of insolvency. But no one can look at the neat villages and happy homes of New-England and the exuberant abundance and comfort of Western Canada without being filled with admiration at the patient industry which has realized such results, in defiance, in the one case, of a barren soil, and, in the other, of a severe and forbidding climate. Nor is it possible to view without astonishment, hundreds of miles further West, the rude but successful efforts which are forming a similar state of society in the prairies of Illinois and on the hunting-grounds of Minnesota. The fatigues and duties of his journey cannot have left the youthful Prince much time for reflection, but he must have compared the scene before him with those with which he is familiar on the Continent of Europe—in Italy, for instance, or in Germany—and must have felt that the main cause of all this happiness and all this progress is that liberty and self-government, the dearly-prized inheritance of the nation over which he is called to rule, which they have carried with them to those vast countries. The institutions of America differ from ours, and we have never hesitated to express our preference for the Constitution under which we live; but that must not prevent our doing full justice to the merits of a nation in whose fame we claim a common interest, or admitting that their institutions, though not to be coveted by men who have the happiness to live in England in the reign of Queen VICTORIA, are far superior to any that are to be found in any other country except that from which they sprang. The reception of the Prince of Wales at New-York, where hundreds of thousands of men combined—without soldiers to preserve order, as on the Continent, without police to preserve order, as among us—to offer to the heir of our crown a reception the most flattering to him and the most honorable to themselves that can be imagined, is in itself a lesson to every one to whose hands power is or may be committed of the wisdom of obtaining the cooperation of the people to accomplish the ends of government. Happy is the prince who governs a nation which has learnt in the ordinary affairs of life to govern itself, that can be its own police, its own army, that can frame its own laws; and recognizes the duty of obeying them without fear and without compulsion. Of the machinery of government the Prince could, of course, see little or nothing; but of the external manifestations of the two forms of popular sovereignty which exist side by side in Canada and the United States he has seen more than any one person ever saw before. We hope and believe that the lesson will not be lost, and that the future King of England will bring to the throne of his ancestors, whenever Providence may call him to it, a wide and generous sympathy with his fellow-creatures, and a noble confidence in the destinies of a race which extorts in the East and the West the wonder of mankind at institutions which they cannot imitate, and at a progress and prosperity which they find it impossible to attain.

An English View of the Prince in New-York.

THE BALL—BARNUM'S—AND THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

From the Special Correspondence of the Times.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

New-York is mourning in sackcloth and ashes over the failure of the great ball. Certainly, as a *fete* so long talked about, so long preparing, and which it was asserted was intended to eclipse all other displays of the kind, ancient and modern, it was rather a failure. When I was there it was past 1 o'clock in the morning, and even at that time, though many had left, it was much too crowded to make moving about either easy or comfortable. I then heard that the floor of the ball-room, which had been boarded over the pit at about three feet from the ground, had sunk so much in the centre as to form a large hole and necessitate the introduction of carpenters to restore it before the dancing could be commenced. Some exaggerated the *contretemps* into a perfect catastrophe, others pooh pooched it as a thing not worth notice. I could get no reliable information *pro* or *con.*, and as the mail closed in two or three hours from that time I came to the most prudent determination that I could arrive at under the circumstances—that of saying nothing about it till I was sure of what really had occurred. I have since found that it is quite true, however, that some thirty feet square of the floor did sink in the centre of the *parterre* about three feet, forming a kind of wooden pond in the very space set apart for such dancing as the crush permitted. The whole thing, however, though indicating a good deal of miscalculation on the part of those in charge of the carpentering portion of the details, was, after all, more a ridiculous incident than anything else, and certainly by no means justified the "sensation" notices of it on the following day, in which what I am told was an almost noiseless bend was spoken of as a "tremendous crash," and so on. Nobody was alarmed—half the people in the house did not know of it—and a few carpenters repaired the whole damage in an hour. The preparations had been profuse, and all that lavish expenditure could do to secure success was applied, but not notwithstanding the grand surroundings and the real magnificence and suggestiveness of the scene the spirit of festivity seemed to be absent. Only the most eminent citizens of New-York had tickets, and even here a man does not attain to eminence till 40, after which age he never attains to eminence in a ball-room. The result of this was that the very life-blood of these *fêtes*—young gentlemen and young ladies—were in a manner excluded. In fact, there were scarcely any young men there, and far too small a proportion of young belles. Perhaps, too, the whole effort was too great for the occasion. The spontaneous and unexpected out-pouring of the masses of citizens on the day of the Prince's arrival was an event of infinitely greater interest and magnitude than the colossal entertainment in which the gay excitement of the tour was here to have culminated. I should judge, moreover, that the tastes and feelings of the people of New-York are not well adapted to a celebration of this kind. The very cautious manner in which it was arranged gives evidence of this. A number of merchants, men of much wealth and occupying the highest social position, assumed the management of the ball. In order to insure the respectability of the company, it was arranged that the names of all holders of tickets should be submitted for approval of a committee—a proceeding never adopted in Canada. A singular circumstance connected with the disposal of the tickets, was the distribution at the same time of admonitory notes, describing minutely the style of dress in which gentlemen were to appear. This occasioned some merriment; but, in spite of the public assurances to the contrary, it is by no means certain that the suggestion was wholly needless. What is called "the best society" in New-York is composed of very diverse and inharmonious elements. The standard of aristocracy is wealth, and wealth is so suddenly gained and lost that the citizen who to-day holds the humblest station may to-morrow lead his social coterie. The merchant who until yesterday was ready to scoff at frivolities of fashion, may to-morrow be startled into the necessity of yielding to its most imperious laws. And so the scrupulous Committee, bent at least upon exterior elegance and symetry, thought it wisest to forestall all possible ignorance upon the subject of dress—no insignicant consideration upon an occasion so showy as that they had in charge. In this guarded manner they consummated all their plans, acting under the natural belief that with every condition of decorous adornment and external requirement properly supplied the first and most important step to ultimate success would be achieved.

The ballroom, filled with its throngs of guests—of whom, by the way, there were at least a third too many—was undoubtedly as brilliant a picture as any the Royal party had witnessed. The regulation as to dress was gracefully submitted to, not always to the advantage of individuals, but greatly to the benefit of the mass. The apparel of the ladies present was, I might almost say, recklessly magnificent. The only jewels generally worn, were diamonds, and these were in such profusion that the floor and the galleries sparkled like dew-laden baks of flowers in a bright sunlight. The room itself—a very large and gaudily-frescoed theatre, about one-fourth less in size than Gye's—was hung about with such embellishments as good taste justified, and altogether the scene was more dazzling than any which the Canadian ballrooms presented, always with the single exception of that at Montreal.

The day of Saturday was passed in driving round the City, and making private calls and visits to some of the chief objects of interest along the Broadway. The first was to Mr. BRADY's photographic establishment, where a number of admirable portraits of the Prince, alone and surrounded by his suite, were taken for the members of the Historical Society, with whose wish to have these interesting records of the royal visit the Prince had at once complied. The sittings over, the whole party drove to BARNUM's Museum—a building in which all sorts of vulgar monstrosities and curiosities, more or less real, have been gathered together by that prince of showmen, Mr. BARNUM. The enterprising proprietor was himself absent on this occasion, but his deputy attended to receive the illustrious visitor, and showed him over its *bizarre* collection, sometimes containing objects of almost interest, sometimes the merest rubbish, and absurdities of deformity. His Highness next drove to the magnificent jewelry establishment of Messrs. BALL & BLACK. This building is a very recent addition to the rows of superb stores that abound in the Broadway, and is one of the finest even in that splendid avenue. The rooms in it are of a height and size such as we have no notion of in London, and decorated with a magnificence which would appear lavish and almost absurd for places merely meant for business shops. Of course, in such a building the stock of plate and jewelry is displayed to most unusual advantage, and a very grand effect produced. The details of this effect, however, scarcely repay examination. There are no grand works of art in gold and silver, while for exquisite reproductions of ancient cups and salvers, or rich minute objects of bijouterie, there was not as much in the whole store from top to bottom of American manufacture as can be found in a single case at Birmingham. I say this in mere justice to our own great goldsmiths, whose stock in trade certainly as much surpasses those of the stores of New-York as their places of business are utterly eclipsed by the buildings here. An immense crowd collected round Messrs. BALL & BLACK's establishment while the Prince was visiting in it, cheering so determinedly that at last his Royal Highness was obliged to show himself at the balcony in acknowledgment, to the intense delight of the crowd, who roared themselves hoarse with enthusiasm. From the Broadway the Royal party went to Gen. SCOTT's house in Twelfth-street, off the Fifth-avenue. This was, of course, a strictly private visit, and one which when it became known gave immense satisfaction to the New-Yorkers, for the General, as an old and distinguished veteran, is one of the most popular men in the State. A stay of more than two hours was made here, after which the party returned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all along the route being crowded with enthusiastic people, who cheered him till the air rang again. By the way, I may allude to the fact that the New-York *Journal (Herald?)* electrified the City by coming out with an edition in which was an account headed, "Attempt to Assassinate the Prince," and which went on to state that a bloodthirsty miscreant aimed a heavy blow at His Royal Highness while stepping into his carriage, and swore that he would take his life, &c. There is no truth in this. A drunken man refused to move from the private door of the hotel; so was taken up. As at the station he persisted in saying if he was let go he would return to the Fifth-avenue, and that ALBERT EDWARD never should be king, if he had to invade England with 10,000 men to prevent it, he was locked up till he got sober, when he at once expressed regret for his misconduct, and was discharged.

These are the real facts of the "attempt to assassinate the Prince." No reliance can be placed on any of these "sensation" articles. It is publicly known here that they are fabricated to order, and until confirmed by the New-York *Tribune* and TIMES, are scarcely ever noticed or attended to.

Late on Saturday night the grand torchlight procession of the firemen, in honor of the Prince, commenced, and continued promenading the streets till past 1 o'clock in the morning. The volunteer fire brigades of New-York always form a most important and picturesque element in all processions. As fire brigades, however, they are most colossal shams, as any one who takes the trouble to examine into the organization and working of the whole force can see in a short time. At Boston and Cincinnati their uselessness has long been seen through, and a regular paid force, like our own fire brigades, substituted in their stead. At Philadelphia, also, the volunteers have been to a great extent done away with, and in a short time will be superseded entirely. Among the intelligent citizens of this City the fire brigades are no more believed in than they were at Boston or the "Queen City." Their torchlight processions, however, (which are always remarkably splendid,) make them popular with the people, and what is of more importance to their conservation is that they form rather too strong a political organization to be rashly meddled with. I am told that they number among themselves some 10,000 votes, and influence more than four times that number. The functionary who would be rash enough to propose their being superceded by regular paid corps must make up his mind, whether he failed or succeeded, to forego public life in New-York entirely. New-York volunteer firemen, therefore, are still among the institutions of this State, and the result is that in no other city of the same size in the world are fires of such common occurrence or commit such destructive ravages. Their processions, however, I must do them the justice to state are always admirably managed, and most effective in their general brilliancy.

On Saturday night all the volunteers of the various compan

in length and weighs 373 pounds. Before it could leave the vessel, an iron bolt, over an inch in diameter, had to be broken off. The bolt appeared to have been snapped asunder as easily as a pipe-steam could be broken.

The *Globe* was one of the oldest of our lake craft now in commission. She came from the stocks as a side-wheel steamboat in 1848. Subsequently she was altered to a propeller. Her present engines were comparatively new, having taken the place of the old ones, which were condemned about four years ago. She was registered as a B 2 vessel, with a valuation of $17,000. She was insured for $5,000, but as marine policies do not cover loss or damage by explosion, the loss will fall entirely upon her owner, Mr. WILLIAM O. BROWN, of Buffalo. She was commanded by Capt. AMOS PERRY, one of the oldest and best of lake navigators.

Another Steamboat Explosion—Five Lives Lost.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller *Mohawk*, Capt. PERRATT, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with a full cargo of flour, wheat, &c., blew up at the Flats last night. The particulars, so far as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows:

The *Mohawk* arrived a little below the lighthouse at a late hour last night, when a vessel was seen anchored in the middle of the channel, a practice so frequently commented upon by the Press as dangerous and reprehensible. Capt. PERRATT attempted to make his way around the vessel, and in doing so, got aground. The night was spent in fruitless efforts to work her off until about 4 o'clock this morning, when the starboard boiler exploded with tremendous force, blowing off the decks over the boiler, and somewhat shattering the upper part of the stern. Two firemen were killed, and another injured so severely that it is thought his recovery is impossible. The second engineer, Mr. KIRKWOOD, together with one deck hand, were doubtless blown into the water, and either perished by the scalding steam or were drowned, as nothing has been seen of either of them since the casualty.

Capt. PERRATT and the surviving crew had hardly recovered from the shock occasioned by the terrible accident, when the startling discovery was made that the boat was on fire. The flames were, however, soon extinguished, but while this was being accomplished, the water found its way through the fracture in the stern, and the hull soon filled and settled down in about eleven feet of water. She has 22,000 bushels of wheat in her hold, which is doubtless insured. Her deck-load consists of flour.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, the second engineer, leaves a wife and two children in Buffalo. The missing deck-hand was a colored man named PRESTON BROOKS. We have not been able to obtain the names of the others, but we learn they were shipped at Buffalo.

Capt. PERRATT is here engaged in procuring steam pumps and a tug with which to save as much of the cargo as possible, and raise the wreck and have her towed to this city for repairs.—*Detroit Advertiser, Oct. 7.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"I have seen at HARPERS' the opening pages of DICKENS' new serial, *Great Expectations*, the first chapters of which will be issued in the *Weekly* on Wednesday next. They pay him for it £1,125. It is to run through nine months, and each number will be published here about a week in advance of its publication in England. JOHN MCLENAN is at work on the illustrations. The HARPERS have also secured, for £600, the early sheets of the *Cornhill Magazine*, which is to contain a new story by THACKERAY. This will be published in the *Magazine*. The *Magazine* will likewise soon contain a new tale by the author of *Adam Bede*—one of the tenderest, truest, and most fascinating of story-tellers. *Great Expectations* promises to be one of the cleverest things DICKENS has done. Its opening is very brilliant. His last work, *A Tale of Two Cities*, was entirely unique, showing a vein he had not hitherto worked, and it will hold its place in our literature as one of the most vivid and impressive of all literary illustrations of history. It combined the romance, the terror, the pathos of the French Revolution, as no other book except *Carlyle's History*. The new work will strike a livelier key. The HARPERS have also in press Mr. MOTLEY'S *United Netherlands*, a continuation of that *History of the Dutch Republic*, with which, some years ago, he astonished and delighted the reading world, first of this country and England, and afterwards of France, Holland and Germany, into the languages of which countries his work has been translated. Curiously enough, though one of the greatest historians in our language, Mr. MOTLEY'S name is yet to be found in a historical dictionary or other such record of small and great celebrities. How he came to write the *Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic*, he has finely described in a letter written some time after the death of PRESCOTT.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term—Nos. 14, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 10, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1187, 285, 316, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1441, 1435, 613, 737, 1, 809, 349, 389, 1338, 1418, 1347, 1519, 1521, 1523. *Part II.*—Nos. 1402, 1004, 968, 1824, 222, 1654, 1362, 1638, 1678, 1766, 1282, 1766, 1646, 1648, 1426, 1416, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 967, 1003, 1009, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1029, 1031, 703, 222½, 1007½, 55, 57, 813, 937. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 856, 844, 685, 56, 698, 688, 862, 894, 668, 800, 902.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1935, 363, 2591, 4634, 2374, 2276, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2285, 2286, 2287, 1576, 1638. *Part II.*—Nos. 2238, 2239, 2184, 2077, 2188, 2198, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2292, 2296, 2298, 2299, 2301, 1909.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

EXCEPTIONS—PRACTICE.

Miles Reed et al. vs. *The Schooner Fanny.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioners' report. The action was for seamen's wages. A report was made and filed on March 16, 1860, and on the 27th March the claimant obtained an order giving him four days to file exceptions. These exceptions were filed, and on hearing the report was referred back to be rectified by stating the amounts due the libelants severally. The report was so rectified, and new exceptions being filed to it, the cause was brought on for argument.

Held by the Court—That all objections on the part of the claimant to proceedings in the cause by the libelant before his order of March 27, 1860, must be deemed waived by the order asked for and obtained by him, and cannot now be regarded unless the specific doings be before the Commissioner are pointed out and reported to the Court for examination. It is not to be presumed that errors in fact or law were committed by him. They must be pointed out by specific allegations, and the Court must be put in possession of the grounds on which they rest in order to be able to adjudge upon their justice.

The service of the libelants is not disproved, and no means are supplied by which the Court can legally deny the propriety of the Commissioner's decisions.

Exceptions, therefore, overruled and report confirmed. Decree for the libelants for the sums reported due them severally.

For libelants, Mr. Nash; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

WAGES—PRACTICE—RIGHT OF CREDITORS TO INTERVENE.

John W. Stevens, et al., vs. *The Brig Roseway Bell.*—This was an action for seamen's wages. The libel in this case was filed Aug. 1, 1860. On July 26, William B. Perego filed a libel against the vessel for another claim, and took out process. Other libels were filed by other creditors on the 31st of July and on the 1st and 9th of August. On Aug. 28 proclamation was made in this case, and all persons were defaulted except the parties who had filed libels against the vessel who appeared by their proctors, and by consent of all parties a decree of condemnation and sale was made under which the vessel was sold and the proceeds, $1,400, brought into Court.

On Sept. 11, Perego intervening for his interest as libelant, filed his answer in this suit, taking a general issue to the allegations of the libel, and an order was made the same day that his answer should be deemed the answer of each of the other parties who had commenced suits; and on these pleadings the action was brought to a hearing, it not appearing that any party represented the vessel or the fund in Court, nor that the other actions had been carried forward to decrees.

Held by the Court—That it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is competent for other creditors to intermeddle in this case, on a bold denial of any knowledge of the matter on his part, without showing some conflict of the libelant's suit with an existing interest in them in the vessel or fund. But the Court will at least accept that volunteer defence as a caution that the libelant's are endeavoring to possess themselves of a fund which is subject to various claims without showing any legal right to it themselves.

That the persons carrying on the controversy in opposition to the libelants had no status in Court which entitled them to interfere with the proceedings further than to consent to the fund being brought into Court, or to have personal notice of the taking of depositions by the libelants in their own suit.

That the certificate of the Commissioner is regular and entitles the depositions to be read.

That the objection that one of the libelants testifies to his own interest, and is therefore inadmissible, is of no importance, as he is competent to testify for his co-libelants, and his statements are corroborated by other evidence; and, moreover, the parties who raise the objection are not named in the process and prove no right in the vessel or legal capacity to contest the suit.

That nothing is shown impugning the right of the libelants to recover, and a decree must be rendered in their favor.

That the other claims have not been so established as to enable the Court to recognize them as affording the libelants any lien on the fund. No order can accordingly be made in reference to the remnants of the fund.

For libelants, Messrs. Richardson and Dillaye; for respondents, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Dykers.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Nelson.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Benjamin W. Pycock—The same* vs. *William O. Merle D'Aubigne.*—Indictments for passing false invoices through the Custom-house with intent to defraud the revenue.

The United States vs. *Enrique Sauri.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the brig *G. F. Williams.* Sauri was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. *Rudolph Blumenberg.*—An indictment for perjury in swearing that he was worth $12,000 on executing the bond on which the slaver *Orchis* was given up to the claimants.

STOLEN BONDS.

Richard P. Lardner vs. *John L. Murray.*—This was an action of replevin to recover three bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Co. and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. for $1,000 each, with coupons attached. The bonds were stolen from Mr. Lardner, who resided in Philadelphia, his safe being broken open in the night, and ten of these bonds taken. The next morning an application for a loan of $2,000 was made by a person who called himself Dr. Bates, of Milford, Sussex county, N. J., upon these three bonds. The broker to whom he first applied, not knowing him or the bonds, introduced him to the defendant who had dealt in the bonds before. The Dr. had no mercantile references in the City, but was acquainted with Dr. Mott and some other Doctors here. He stated that he bought the bonds of a Mr. Lardner, of Philadelphia, to invest, but was going to buy some land and so wanted to raise money on the bonds. Thereupon Murray wrote to Philadelphia to inquire about Lardner and the bonds, but made the loan without waiting for an answer.

Lardner now brings this action to recover the bonds. The case is still on.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Evarts, Southway and Choate; for defendant, Mr. Fullerton.

Constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act.

THE POLICE COURT CLERK CASES.

John C. Devoy vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Edwin Bouton was formerly a Clerk of one of the Police Courts of the City, and assigned his claim to the plaintiff. Bouton was appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in December, 1857, under an act of the Legislature of April, 1855. Prior to the appointment—April, 1857—the Metropolitan Police act was passed, section 20 of which authorized the Police Commissioners to make these appointments.

The trial of the case now came on before Justice MULLEN, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and in support of their case, having shown the performance of the duties for which the salary was claimed, the plaintiff contended that the Metropolitan Police act was unconstitutional and void, and could not, therefore, affect the validity of the claim.

Upon motion of defendants' counsel, however, the Court directed a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the Court of Appeals having decided that the Metropolitan Police act was constitutional and valid, that must end the case.

Felix Hart, for plaintiff; Rufus F. Andrews, for the City.

The Registry of Vessels no Evidence of Ownership.

Michael Ruff vs. *Chas. Johnson et al.*—This was an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in an action to recover for supplies sold and delivered to the bark *J. Wells, Jr.*

On the trial of the cause in the Court below the Court excluded the record of the bill of sale of one-third of the vessel, offered as evidence, showing a particular date when one of the defendants was owner, also the registry of the vessel in the name of all of the defendants. The Court so ruled on the ground that it was not provided in the act of Congress directing such records that they should be used as evidence. The plaintiff was non-suited and appealed. The Court heard the argument and at once affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

E. C. Benedict for appellant; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Money and Mutton.

ALLEGED USURY.

Alonzo D. Wallace vs. *James McCarty.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $2,900, loaned by the plaintiff to the defendant, and alleged still to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant admits the loaning of the money, but alleges that the loan was upon the condition that he should pay to the plaintiff a usurious rate of interest.

It appears from the defendant's answer that the money was borrowed to enable the defendant, who was engaged in selling sheep on commission, to pay for certain sheep previously bought, and the rate of compensation which the plaintiff was to receive for the use of his money, was at one cent per head for each head of sheep sold by the defendant. This the defendant alleges to have been an amount exceeding the interest upon the money loaned, calculated at seven per cent.

The case is now on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

Shaffer, Garvin & Dodge for plaintiff; Townsend, Dyett & Raymond for defendant.

An Exchange of Favors.

WHAT IS ACCOMMODATION PAPER?

The Troy City Bank vs. *Thomas McSpedon and Chas. W. Baker.*—The plaintiffs as indorsers sue the defendants as makers of a note payable to the order of M. L. Samuels & Co. for $1,800.

The defendants set up by way of defence that the note was made at the request and for the accommodation of Samuels & Co., and, as they aver, without consideration; and that it was placed in the hands of the plaintiffs by Samuels & Co. as collateral security for a prior indebtedness. As a matter of law, defendants' counsel contended on the trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice STRONG, that as the plaintiffs parted with no value for the note, a mere prior indebtedness could not be adjudged a sufficient consideration to make the defendants liable as makers.

It appears from the history of the case that the note was made, together with five others, under a written contract, by the terms of which the payees agreed to give the makers $400 weekly in bills of the Troy City Bank, in consideration for the making of the notes, the defendants agreeing to take them up as they severally matured. It also appears that Samuels & Co. made but one payment under the agreement referred to, they having deposited this note with the Bank as collateral, as stated; and that they failed in business within a month subsequently to the date of the agreement. Nor did the plaintiffs make any advances whatever upon the notes in suit.

Justice STRONG found, as matter of law, that there was a sufficient consideration for the making of the note, and that for the purposes of the suit, the plaintiffs were *bona fide* holders—the note being business paper.

From that finding of the Court the defendants appealed to the General Term, where the argument of the same questions was now heard and decision reserved.

J. D. and T. D. Sherwood and John W. Edmonds for appellants; E. L. Fancher opposed.

Will of Jim Crow Rice.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted.—The will of Jim Crow Rice, *alias* Thomas D. Rice, the great original delineator of negro character, and founder of the negro minstrelsy enterprise, was now admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

The devises of the will disposed of but little property, and confined the bequests to the family of the testator.

The will of George W. Miller, long contested by the widow on the ground of incompetency in the testator, was now admitted.

The facts of the case and the particulars of the will have been previously published.

Court of General Sessions.

THE PORTUGUESE COUNTESS IN COURT—DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION "BAD COMPANY"—A SERVANT ASSAULTED BY HER EMPLOYER—BURGLARS ON THE STAND—AN INNOCENT MAN IN THE BOX—A RUSSIAN WOMAN'S TONGUE.

Recorder BARNARD presided yesterday in the Court. Several prisoners were arraigned, their pleas taken, and time of trial fixed. Elizabeth Doyle was discharged, the Grand Jury having dismissed the bill against her. William and Martin Churchill had previously pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and as the provocation was on the other side, were fined $5 each.

A prisoner, Carpenter, had pleaded guilty to assault and battery; but as the Court had learned of his reformation, he was discharged under suspended judgment.

A prisoner, Crawford, who had pleaded guilty to a similar offence, in view of mitigating circumstances was also discharged. Another prisoner, O'Brien, for a similar offence was fined $10.

Charles Livingston, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was remanded.

Joseph McCann, indicted for petty larceny, was next brought out. As he had been used for a witness in another case, on the motion of the District-Attorney he was discharged.

Ann Crane pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, by advice of counsel, and was remanded for sentence, until mitigating affidavits could be furnished.

Madelina Pedro, notorious as the Portuguese Countess, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was brought out. The Court briefly addressed her. "You have been charged with obtaining money under false pretences. We have come to the conclusion that we cannot punish you for what you have done. You are therefore to be discharged. As titles are at a discount in this country, perhaps it would be quite as well for you to go back to your own, where you can enjoy yours, and the prerogatives to which you seem to think it entitles you." The prisoner was then discharged.

Michael Harris pleaded guilty to an attempt at petty larceny, and attributed his misdeed to having got into "bad company." "Where were you," asked the Court. "In a Democratic procession," said the young man, with a serious look and tone which excited great mirth. When asked what he did for a living, he replied, "I am a laborer." "Well," said the Court, "as secession seems imminent the interests of labor will doubtless be uncertain and the wages small. I will, therefore, provide you with work till next Summer. I shall sentence you to seven months on the Island."

The first case tried before the Jury was that of Patrick McIntyre, indicted for assault and battery.

John Cosgriff testified that on the 8th of September last the prisoner came to the witness' place of business, and was ordered out. He refused to go, saying he wanted to get a neck-tie which was in the house. Witness attempted to push him out, when he was seized by the prisoner in a very dangerous manner, and his clothes were torn in the scuffle.

Mr. Gibbons simply testified to witnessing the occurrence as described by the last witness.

Mrs. Cosgriff testified also to the same effect.

Mr. John C. Sturtevant, called for the defence, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cosgriff dragged the prisoner into the house by the neck, and closed the door, when the policeman came and made the arrest.

Mr. Geo. W. Sturtevant, next called, stated that the prisoner had been in his employ two years, during which time he had sustained a good character for sobriety and peaceableness.

There were no further witnesses, and after a few minutes' consultation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment in the City Prison thirty days.

Henry Herman, indicted for assault and battery, was next placed at the bar for trial. Catherine Nugent, the first witness, testified that she left the employ of prisoner on the 11th of August last. She had served as a domestic in his family one month. On the 12th of August she went to the prisoner's house, and had a dispute concerning a difference of 75 cents, in a bill for wages; prisoner refused to pay the full bill, because the witness had broken a pitcher, worth 75 cents; prisoner then paid the full bill, and thrust the witness violently to the stairs, and tried to push her down them, striking her at the same time in the face and breast; she then made her escape at the front door: no one else was present, except prisoner's little child.

There were no further witnesses for the prosecution, and Adolph Herman was called for the defence. He was a nephew of the prisoner; he saw the occurrence described by last witness; Catherine made a noise and disturbance, and was ordered by prisoner to leave; she refused to go, and persisted in making disturbance, when the prisoner opened the door and gently pushed her out.

Jacob Foss next testified that he saw the difficulty between prisoner and the first witness, while he was sitting in the next room. He also corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and stated further that Catharine accompanied her refusal to leave with profanity. He testified to the good character of the prisoner, who was an importer, and whom he had known for fifteen years.

Counsel for defence briefly addressed the jury. He doubted if they would believe that the prisoner, whose appearance denoted him a gentleman, would commit an unprovoked assault on a poor servant girl. Besides, the servant was a much more powerful person than the prisoner, and it was, therefore, very unlikely that she would suffer herself to be dragged about and beaten, as she had testified, by the prisoner.

The case was submitted without argument by the prosecution, and the Court briefly charging the jury, they withdrew. After a short absence they returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Bahr Jacobowsky was the next prisoner tried. He had been indicted for burglary.

The first witness, Marcus Stehl, testified that he was in the shoe business, and had a shop. On the 21st of September he left the shop locked at 11 o'clock at night. Next morning he found his place broken open and every thing stolen. He had left, the night before, forty-two pairs of shoes, worth $4 each, and also a pistol. These were gone. Afterwards he was shown three pairs of shoes by the Police at the Court. He identified them by the leather, and the manner of their make, he having made them himself.

Officer Smith testified that he found the shoes, which he showed to the last witness, partly at the prisoner's residence, one pair being on his feet. He also found one pair of them on a boy's feet at No. 64½ Hester-street.

Yetta Goldberg, the next witness, was stopping at the prisoner's house shortly after the alleged burglary. She saw there a large number of boots and shoes, on the floor. Prisoner was not a shoemaker, but worked for a butcher. The boots were in the room of a man named Hoffman. At this point the witness, who was a Russian, broke into a torrent of talk concerning herself, her child, Hoffman, her husband, boots and shoes, and various other irrelevant matters, which the combined efforts of Judge, prosecuting officer and counsel for the defence were unable to restrain or stem. When the witness had concluded, the Court and counsel on both sides begged her to leave the stand, which she at length reluctantly did, and the trial proceeded.

There were no further witnesses for the prosecution.

Wolf Werner, the next witness, stated that he did not take the boots in question to the prisoner's house. A stout man, whom he did not know, asked him to take away from the prisoner's house two heavy trunks, and paid him for his labor seventy-five cents. He had no arrangement whatever with Jacobowsky.

Counsel for defence then addressed the jury. The finding a single pair of boots on the prisoner's feet ought not to be taken as evidence of his guilt, since an article of so common merchandise might very easily have been innocently bought. Besides, the same reasoning would also convict the boy on whose feet a pair of the boots was found at No. 64½ Hester-street. Further, the boots found in the prisoner's possession had not been identified as a part of the property stolen. They may have been boots of a similar make bought at the shop before the burglary was committed. The counsel set forth the prisoner's theory, that the witness Yetta Goldberg and the stout man, Hoffman, had come to board with the prisoner, and had paid him for a week's board, with a pair of the boots which they, in company with the witness Werner, had doubtless stolen. The presence of the last-named witness had been procured only by compulsion, he being unwilling to risk himself in a court of justice. The same condition of things was also true in respect to Yetta Goldberg. This was not the first nor the twentieth time that she had been in a court of justice. The jury should not believe such witnesses. The prosecution submitted the case without argument, under the charge of the Court. The Court explained to the jury what constituted the offence of burglary, and charged that this had not been proved against the prisoner. If the facts, however, warranted, they might find him guilty of larceny. He then reviewed the testimony on this point, and said: "Were I on the jury I could not believe one word of the witness Werner's statement; and I think it would be well for you to throw it entirely out." The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of acquittal.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—Michael Toot, *alias* Norton, Patrick Langdon.

For Grand Larceny—Edward Small, Henry Ward, William Rogers, Mary Parmlee, Patrick Farrell, John S. Snyder, Rosana Murphy.

For Felonious Assault—John Costello, Henry Hinch, Joseph Baker, Thomas Shea, James Netten, Nicholas Christman.

For Assault and Battery—Marv Costello.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Timothy O'Leary.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There was a session of this Court yesterday, held by Judge GOULD, pursuant to adjournment. Without, however, transacting any business, it adjourned after a few minutes till this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder in the First Degree—John F. Williams, Charles Manhattan and Thomas Slavin.

For Murder in the Second Degree—Martin Halligan.

For Misdemeanor—New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

For Illegal Sale of Passenger Tickets—James Enright and Steven Gordon.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Rice et al.* vs. *Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Baden* vs. *Bodoconochi.*—Case settled.

Reed vs. *Scranton.*—Proceedings dismissed without prejudice, &c.

Bostwick vs. *Frankenheimer.*—Judgment settled.

Luttz vs. *Betz.*—Case settled.

Lewis vs. *Abraham.*—See memorandum with Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

$5,000 U. St. 5s, '71	s10 100	200	Reading Railroad		35
13,000 Virginia St. 6s	86½	100	do		34⅜
15,000 do	b30 87	400	do		34
4,000 do	87	200	do		33¾
17,000 N. Car. St. 6s	83	100	do	b60	34½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	75½	150	Mich. Cen. R.		65⅝
10,000 do	b30 76¾	100	do		65¼
2,000 do	75½	300	do		65
5,000 do	75	550	do		64⅜
5,000 do	s60 74½	50	do		64⅜
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bds	99	75	M. S. & N. Ind. R.		14
1,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs.	83 91	150	do		13⅝
5,000 M.C.& ₱ ct. 1st M.		350	do		13½
S. Fund Con. Bonds	95	150	do	s20	13
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	55	200	Panama R.	b60	119
5,000 do	54	50	do		117
5,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	74	86	do		116
7,000 do	73½	150	Mh. So. & N. I. G. Stk.		32
12,500 Ill. Central R. B.	92½	150	do		31⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	50	250	do		31¾
1,000 do	49	300	do		31
100 Canton Co	b30 17	100	do	s20	31
150 Pacific M. S. Co	85	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64
50 N. Y. Central R.	78	200	do		62
250 do	77⅜	50	do		61⅝
150 do	77⅜	300	do		61
500 do	77¾	17	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		95
100 do	b30 78	150	Gal. & Chicago R.		63
100 do	b60 78⅛	100	do		62½
200 do	77¾	1000	do		62
1550 do	77	150	do		61¾
200 do	b10 77	50	do		61⅝
50 do	b15 77	250	do		62¾
50 Erie Railroad	30⅜	1000	do	s10	62
200 do	30⅛	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.		28
750 do	30	250	do		27½
300 do	29¾	100	do	s5	26
200 do	29¾	100	do	b30	28
200 do	twk 29	100	do		26¾
400 do	29	2100	do		26½
250 do	s10 29	750	do		27
150 Hud. R. R	52	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		53
200 do	s10 51	350	do		53⅜
50 do	b60 53	100	do	s10	53½
150 do	51¾	100	do		53¾
50 do	51¾	150	do		53⅞
125 do	51	50	do	s10	53½
50 do	s30 50¾	550	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		75
115 Harlem R	15	750	do		74⅜
100 do	14¾	50	do	s10	74½
1150 do	14½	50	do		74¾
100 Harlem R. Prefer'd	34	50	do		75⅛
700 do	33	300	do		76
160 do	b30 33	12	Del., Lack. & Wes. R		87
100 do	32	36	do		85
50 LaCrosse & Mil. R.	11¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74	100	100	Reading Railroad		34
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	75	600	do		33¾
7,000 Cal. St. 7s	91	100	Mich. Cen. R.		65
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92¾	100	do		64⅝
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	71	100	do	s10	62¾
5,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	15	100	do		62
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	100	M. So. & N. I. R.		14
5 do	85	50	do		13¾
15 N. Y. Cen. R.	76	15	do		14½
50 do	75¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G Stk.		31½
150 do	75⅝	100	do	s10	31
700 do	75¾	400	do		31½
250 do	75¾	100	do	s10	31¾
300 do	s30 75	150	Panama R.		116½
100 do	b10 75½	100	do	s10	116⅛
100 do	75¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.		61½
450 Erie Railroad	29	400	do		61
100 do	s10 29	1,000	Clev. & Tol. R.		27
50 Hud. Riv. R.	50¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b15	51
300 do	51	50	do		52¾
100 do	s30 50¾	100	do		52½
150 Harlem R.	14½	300	do		52⅜
100 do	14¾	100	do		52
250 Hud. R. Prfd.	33	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.		74½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60	5	do		74

MONDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 3:

Increase in Loans	$402,131
Decrease in Specie	1,069,636
Increase in Circulation	118,689
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	654,305

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 12, 1859.	Nov. 10, 1860.	Nov. 3, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	121,200,352	125,636,715	125,234,584
Specie	20,186,056	21,125,429	22,195,062
Circulation	8,443,555	9,548,112	9,429,423
Gross Deposits	97,654,179	105,551,805	109,353,017
Exchanged	22,973,988	26,526,509	29,673,601
Undrawn	74,680,191	79,025,296	79,679,416
In Sub-Treasury	5,094,642	5,736,706	5,639,258

The Bank returns, on the Specie line, reflects the movement last week of Gold to the Cotton ports. The decrease is about a million of dollars; rather more than anticipated, though still leaving a strong average for this season of the year. The Loans and Discounts are comparatively steady. The Deposits are off in proportion to the difference between the falling off in Specie and the moderate addition made to the Discount line. The latter is probably on a declining average at present from the curtailment within a few days of the demand accommodations on Stock collateral. The market for Money to-day is further unsettled by the financial, as well as political news from the South, and the heavy fall in Stocks here. Lenders, outside of Bank, are, for the moment, indisposed to operate, and the Discount Brokers report, in consequence, a dull demand for mercantile paper, of even the best grades, while there is no marked pressure from borrowers at the advanced rates, as quoted on the Street. These rates range 8@10 ₱ cent. for indorsed bills, 90 days to 4 months, and 10@15 for fair single names; the latter being widely classified according to the preference of the buyer for particular names. On demand Loan, Money is now generally quoted at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the Stock Brokers were called upon to pay up, partly on account of the narrow margins left on their collateral from the recent rapid decline in prices. That this movement, rather than any additional or very exciting news from the South, contributed materially to the further precipitate fall on the Stock Exchange to-day, there seems to be little question. And a difficulty of this nature, so suddenly brought about, while producing a panic fall, at the outset, as we have witnessed to-day, must soon cure itself, so far as the general temper of the market is concerned. Forced sales to meet money loans on demand, and weak contracts where the margins of the buyer have run out, will be rapidly closed up, to be followed by a new and stronger class of buyers. In reference to Southern news, to-day, we remark that, while rumor has been busy with the suspension of the Charleston Banks, no such event had been advised to their correspondents here, up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the opinion of well-advised parties in the South Carolina trade is, that a suspension will not necessarily follow the license granted by the Legislature to carry a reduced proportion of Specie to Liabilities. The Liverpool news of a further large advance in Cotton, and some disposition manifested in this market to-day to renew the purchase of Charleston drawn Exchange on England, will strengthen the position of the Banks in that city. There was only a moderate amount of Gold sent to New-Orleans to-day by express. Remitters in this way are apprehensive of a sudden upward turn in the Exchanges at that point. The Sub-Treasury pays out half a million to-day, as against $150,000 received; reducing the balance to $5,394,688. Exchange on London, 107¼@107¾.

The additional fall on the Stock Exchange, to-day, amounted to a fresh panic on most of the Railway Shares, which was kept up for several hours after the Money wants of the street had been supplied, and apparently without reference to the first cause of the forced sales of the morning. Taking New-York Central as the standard, the decline since Saturday afternoon is *five per cent.*, and since this day week about 10 ₱ cent. Harlem, Hudson, and the Western Shares fell in something like the same proportion. New-York & Erie not so much. The State Stocks were nearly as good as on Saturday, though still feverish, with a wide difference between the bidding and the offers to sell. In Railway Bonds, where forced or peremptory sales were attempted, lower prices were made, say 3 ₱ cent. off Michigan Southern Sinking Funds, and 4 ₱ cent. off Michigan Southern Second Mortgage. In Federal Securities there was a partial disposition to press sales at par and with the general panic feeling on the market to-day, the credit of the General Government was scarcely an exception to the prevalent depression.

We cannot, perhaps, better convey to our readers the extent and nature of the Stock panic to-day than by giving the closing figures, (which are about the lowest of the day,) in contrast with Saturday afternoon, and also in contrast with the rates early last week, on the eve of or immediately after the Presidential election:

	To-day.	Saturday.	Last week.	Decline.
New-York Central	74	79⅛	84	10
New York and Erie	29	32⅛	34½	5½
Reading	33¼	37½	42½	8¼
Galena	60½	66¾	73	12½
Rock Island	52	56⅝	66	14
Illinois Central	60	68	74¼	14¼
Panama	116½	119¾	124	7¾
Toledo	26½	31¾	35½	9
Pacific Mail	85	89¾	93	8
Hudson River	50	55	60	10
Harlem Preferred	32½	37	40½	8
Mich. Guaranteed	31	35¾	42½	11½
Missouri Sixes	75	75½	77¾	2¼
Quincy	74	79	85½	11½

The actual business done to-day at the reduced prices is scarcely above the average daily transactions of late, the market falling off as each particular Stock was called at the Board on the sale of a few hundred shares. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the Street speculators for the further fall in prices followed New-York Central down to 74 ₱ cent., but the prevalent feeling was of a less panic nature than earlier in the afternoon.

Adams' Express Company have issued a notice to the effect that of $16,000 in Bank Bills abstracted from a safe, belonging to the Company, on the night of the 16th of April last, $7,000 of the stolen bills have been traced into the possession of parties who are now under arrest for the robbery. These stolen bills to the amount of $7,000, were exchanged by these parties in the month of September last at the Alfred Bank in the State of Maine, and they received in exchange therefor an equal amount of money in the bills of the Alfred Bank of the denominations of $50 and $20. Those bills, as it is supposed, have been, or will be, brought to the City of New-York for exchange and circulation. The Company claim that these bills of the Alfred Bank, being the proceeds of the bills stolen from its safe, are the property of the Company, and that the Company is entitled to reclaim the same, or their value, in whose possession soever they may be found. They therefore notify the public of the claim of the Express Company, and request that if any of such bills of the Alfred

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Interesting Indications of the Crisis.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of this morning contains, in addition to its usual comprehensive Summary of News, foreign and domestic, a very complete representation of the condition of affairs throughout the country, as resulting from the Presidential Election. In particular, may be found a

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS

on the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and two

SERMONS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER,

on the Duty of the Citizen, in view of the crisis, as delivered last Sunday in the Plymouth Church.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MARBLE HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES AND FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MYSTERIES OF PARIS—WALLACE—MY WIFE'S COME.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Nibio's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our readers will not fail to be more and more convinced, from the perusal of our dispatches this morning, that the disunion sentiment is rapidly losing ground in the South. The more conservative portion of the population of the Slave States are at last waking up to the necessity of making some movement to stay the tide which might otherwise overwhelm them, and the result is seen in the altered tone of the advices from all quarters. At Henderson, Ky., a mass meeting was held yesterday of men of all parties, at which strong Union speeches were made by Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell men, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the abhorrence felt by all sensible people at the idea of a separation of the States. Arrangements were also made for holding a great mass meeting of the whole country at Louisville at an early day, having the same purposes in view. From Washington, we learn that it is the intention of the Administration to make no move towards coercing South Carolina, excepting in a certain contingency. She will be allowed to take any position she pleases—to suspend the Courts and to stop all the mails if she will—but not to interfere with the public revenue or to open a port. The moment this is done a man-of-war will convey a revenue officer to Charleston, to see the laws enforced. It is stated to be the purpose of Virginia to attempt the office of mediator between South Carolina and the Federal Government in case secession actually takes place, and that an effort will be made to effect a rearrangement on a basis which will prove satisfactory to all sections of the country. What the proposed basis is to be may be gathered from the dispatch of our correspondent.

By the *North American*, whose arrival at Quebec is elsewhere announced, we receive one day's later European news. The questions propounded by Austria to the Emperor of Russia at the Warsaw Conference, are published, and they amount in substance to a demand for Russian aid in the event of another war with France and Italy. The Russian answer is not given, but it is stated that an Austrian diplomatic note would soon be published giving the result. The European journals are generally unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure. Austria positively declares that her present policy is purely a defensive one, and that the concentration of troops in Venetia is only intended to repel an attack. From Italy we learn that a Sardinian flotilla had cannonaded the Royalists near Gaeta, but were interrupted by the French. The *North American* brings the intelligence of the death of Lord DUNDONALD, better known as Lord COCHRANE, in his 85th year. There was also considerable doubt as to the recovery of Sir CHARLES NAPIER from his late severe fit of illness. Latest advices by the *North American* report the capture of the Taku forts in China by the Allies, with a loss of 400 to 500 men, and the occupation of Tien-tsin.

By the steamship *De Soto*, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, we received our correspondence from Havana to the 6th inst. There is no news of special importance. The Sugar market was very languid, and holders had reduced prices somewhat.

We have advices from Utah to the 19th of October, in a letter from our correspondent at Salt Lake City. The new Federal Judges, KINNEY and CROSBY, apparently find favor with the Mormons. Their predecessors have invariably ruled, in cases where the authorities of the General Government and the Territory came in conflict, in favor of the former, which had the effect of greatly exasperating the Saints at various times. For instance, the United States Marshal was decided to be the proper officer to execute judicial processes emanating from the Federal Judiciary, whether in the United States or Territorial cases; while the Mormons insisted that he was the proper officer only in United States cases, and that the Territorial Marshal should act in all others. This view, it is understood, has been adopted by the new Judges, and the consequence is they are received with decided marks of favor. Dr. FORNEY, the late Indian Agent in the Territory, had again arrived in Salt Lake City from the East, on business connected with his late office. He seems to have considerable difficulty in setting up the affairs of his agency. The weather continued delightful, and the sugar-cane crop was being rapidly worked up. The amount of wheat harvested in the Territory during the season is estimated as high as two millions of bushels.

Our telegrams from Washington informs us that Mr. THADDEUS HYATT yesterday had an interview with the President in reference to the sufferings of the people in Kansas, and that the latter informed Mr. HYATT that the land-sales could not be postponed in accordance with his desire, but that such was the construction of the law the actual settlers would be allowed to refile their preemption claims, and that they would not be disturbed in their possessions. The President expressed sympathy with the sufferers in their present destitute condition, and headed a subscription list in their behalf with a check for $100. It is hard to forget old scores, however, and Mr. BUCHANAN could not omit the opportunity of saying that he thought some of the settlers had harshness behaved very badly.

They have another [illegible] slave excitement in Chicago. A negro woman was arrested there last evening, by the United States Marshal, on the claim of STEPHEN C[illegible], of Nebraska, who alleged that she was [illegible]. The Marshal, while taking the woman to jail, was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, who compelled him to deliver her to the City police, who lodged her in the Armory for safe keeping. The negroes express a determination that the woman shall not be taken away from the city.

The Dutch divorce case was to have commenced at Naperville, Ill., yesterday, having set down for the first day of the termof the Court; but although the Court met and organized, the case was not called. It is understood that a continuance will be asked for to-day on the part of Mr. BURCH, for the purpose of obtaining certain testimony. The trial is expected to last about ten days.

In the Board of Aldermen, last night, a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, announcing the expiration of his term of office, and also his "holding over" under the Charter, until the appointment of his successor. He gives a report of the condition of his Office, financially and otherwise, which we publish in full, and which will be found interesting. Alderman BRADY presented a resolution, which was adopted, concerning the difficulties between the Artisans' and the Shoe and Leather Bank, as custodians of the funds of the City, a Special Committee of three being appointed to investigate and report to the Board in matters in which the interests of the City may seem to require information. The usual weekly document of receipts and expenditures was received from the Comptroller's office. In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution by Councilman SHAW was adopted, requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the next Legislature, asking for the passage of a law authorizing the creation of a fund for paving streets and avenues with the trap block pavement. The Board accepted an invitation to attend a review of the National Guard of Boston, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in the Park.

In the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice MULLEN held in one of the "Police-Court-Clerk-Cases," that as the Metropolitan Police Act had been decided constitutional by the Court of Appeals, the action for salary of the plaintiff, an appointee of the Mayor and Aldermen, could not be sustained. In the Surrogate's Court the will of "Jim Crow Rice," *alias* THOMAS D. RICE, was admitted to probate. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge GOULD held a brief session, but adjourned without transacting any business. Several murder trials, the case of ENRIGHT for ticket swindling, and that of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for misdemeanor, in running over a person, are on the calendar for to-day. In the General Sessions, MADALINA PEDRO, the notorious Portuguese Countess, arrested for swindling operations, was discharged. There were one conviction and one acquittal under a charge of assault, and one acquittal on an indictment for burglary. Other cases of minor importance were disposed of without jury trials.

The turn against the Money market at the close of last week, together with the political agitation at the South, affected Stocks yesterday to the extent of *five* ₩ *cent.* additional to the fall of Saturday. New-York Central closed at 74 ₩ cent. State Stocks were only ½@1 ₩ cent. worse than on Saturday. Money was dearer on paper, and rather difficult to be come at by some of the Stock Brokers. Exchange fell to 107½ ₩ cent. The Bank return indicates that about a million of Gold has been sent to the relief of the Southern Exchange market, chiefly to New-Orleans. The remittances fell off yesterday, while the Government Sub-Treasury disbursed half a million of dollars.

Business was generally depressed. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Whisky were lower, and holders were eager to sell. The stringency in the money market affected trade very unfavorably. At the reduced prices shippers bought Flour and Wheat rather freely, especially in view of the increased supply of freight-room and the decline in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain. Cotton was steady, but not active. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Naval Stores, Fish and Foreign Liquors were inactive. Hay and Hops were in good demand. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Disunion Panic.

Men, after all, are very much like sheep. They go in droves, and not only follow anybody who will take the trouble to lead them, but they run, when anybody will take the trouble to scare them. A flock of sheep will leap fences, cross ditches, flounder through swamps and lose half their aggregate fleece, at the chance bark of a wretched Scotch terrier,—when they happen to be in the mood. That a crowd of brokers in Wall-street have the same habit, and obey the same impulse, our readers may satisfy themselves by taking a look at the stock sales of yesterday. That body of wise men, held by some people to be thermometers of public opinion, acted as if the world was to come to an end next week. Perhaps it will,—but we don't believe they would be the persons to find it out in advance.

There seems to be a great panic about disunion. We cannot, for the life of us, see the least foundation for it. Our Southern brethren talk loudly about secession,—but they have done little else for the last ten years, and they are doing nothing more now. People act as if disunion were mentioned now for the first time in the history of the world,—as if no Southern man had ever before breathed the faintest wish or thought of any such proceeding. Just before the election,—if brokers and their panic-stricken victims will take the trouble to remember,—there was a very general declaration on the part of the South that secession should *instantly* follow the election of LINCOLN. We took it for granted that if these threats were to be executed, Fort Moultrie would be seized within twelve hours after the receipt of the election news, and that the soil of every seceding State would bristle with bayonets. Yet a week has elapsed and not a solitary practical step has been taken towards disunion. Even South Carolina has ventured no further than to call a State Convention,—and that, too, is a month off;—and this has created such a panic among her own people as to compel the suspension of specie payments by her Banks. One United States Senator has resigned, and half a dozen are candidates for his place. A Federal Judge has left the Bench,—a Collector has ceased to draw his salary,—but the people request the Federal Postmaster to retain his place, as they still desire to receive the Federal mails. That's the upshot of disunion in South Carolina up to this time,—and South Carolina leads the seceding host!

In Georgia Senator TOOMBS resigns his seat—after March 4th! IVERSON's term expires then also. There's talk in the Legislature of taxing Northern goods,—and a public meeting in Augusta—numbering a hundred or two persons, without property, position or influence, have resolved to raise a million of dollars to arm the State! That's all that has been done in Georgia,—though a good deal more has been said. But from all the indications of public sentiment in the State, there is no reason to doubt that *three-fourths* of the people will put an extinguisher upon the whole disunion project the moment it takes any shape tangible enough to be got at.

In Alabama—Mr. YANCEY's State—the Governor has decided not even *to issue the call* for a State Convention until after the electoral votes have been counted—which will be in February! The Legislature has taken not a single step towards disunion, while public meetings are held to resist payment of taxes levied last Winter to arm the State.

This is all that disunion amounts to, thus far, in the whole South. Not a single Federal law has been resisted. Not a solitary fort has been seized. Not a vessel has attempted to leave a Southern port without a proper clearance,—nor one to enter without paying Federal duties. The whole machinery of the Federal Government goes on in every Southern State, precisely as usual. True, there is a great deal of talk,—a great many resolutions,—a great many very violent and very foolish speeches:—but what of that? Was there ever a time of excitement when there were not? Talking never dissolved a Government. Resolutions are perfectly harmless. If nothing more is done than this towards dissolution, we shall "keep step to the music of the Union" for a long time to come.

The simple truth is, the movement in the South is much less formidable than it threatened to be before the election. The only danger to which the Union was ever exposed was from some sudden movement, some hasty act of rash men, which should commit the South to action. Nothing of this sort has been done. The danger of it is well-nigh passed. The States which intend to secede, also intend to do it deliberately. The whole movement will resolve itself into a Convention of the Southern States, and when that meets, the Union is safe. The whole subject must then be discussed in all its bearings, and such a discussion can have but one result.

Why not let South Carolina Secede?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of a few gentlemen at the residence of one who (with his forefathers) has always been a Democrat, it was unanimously agreed that it would be much better for this country to let South Carolina go peaceably out of this Union, with, however, the distinct understanding that she *forever stays out*, and never makes an application to be readmitted; and also that she be allowed to go on the most liberal terms, each gentleman present having expressed a willingness to give liberally from his own private purse, if necessary, to secure such a result.

And this feeling was not from any hostility to South Carolina, or her people, or her institutions, but to get rid of the eternal noise and trouble her *politicians* give this country.

A State (the same number of whose white population might be taken from the City of New-York without hardly being missed) makes more trouble and noise in this Confederacy than all the other States together.

We say, *in the name of common sense*, let her go on her own terms—but *never let her come back.*

AN OLD WHIG.

This communication expresses the feeling of thousands, of all parties, on this subject. The whole country would feel relieved if South Carolina could be translated out of this Federal vale of tears into some region of solitary sovereignty, where she would have none to molest or make her afraid. But the trouble in the case is, it can't be done. We can no more let her go out of the Union than she can go out of her own accord. The Constitution imposes upon the Federal Government duties towards the States as well as upon the States duties towards the Federal Government. Both are obligatory, and neither can be shaken off by either party. They are embodied in *laws*, of the most sacred and solemn character, and while those laws exist they must be enforced.

There are just two ways in which secession or disunion can be effected;—one is by Revolution, which involves war as a matter of course; and the other is by an *amendment of the Constitution*. As that instrument now stands, peaceful secession is impossible,—not because it would contravene any specific provision or prohibition which it contains, but because it would abrogate and emasculate the entire Constitution. For if one State can secede peacefully, another may—and *all* may. One may go because her slave property is not protected; another because her cotton manufactures are not protected; a third because the national debt weighs too heavily upon her,—and so forth. For any reason they may choose to allege, or for no reason at all, all the States would be at perfect liberty to sever the bonds which hold them together, and dissolve the Union into its original elements. This is absurd. No construction of the Constitution which permits such a proceeding has any basis in common sense.

Nor is there any more wisdom in the suggestion, that South Carolina may secede, *if the other States assent*. It is not a case for assent, or for the action of the other States at all. It is simply a case of obedience and disobedience to a fundamental law. The Constitution imposes certain obligations upon all the States, and all the people of the Union. Obedience to the laws of Congress is among these obligations. Secession is simply a refusal to obey those laws. It may not take that form at the outset,—but it must come to that in the end. South Carolina may resolve upon secession,—may declare herself out of the Union,—may withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress,—refuse to permit her citizens to be Postmasters, Collectors, Marshals, or Federal Judges, and ignore utterly in words the authority of the Federal Government, without nullifying *in act* any Federal law. So long as she confines herself to these demonstrations, the Federal authority may not be called on to exercise coercion. To that extent she may be permitted to "secede." But secession in this form is a mere phrase. The time must come when it will take the shape of resistance to Federal law: and then the Federal Government can no longer ignore or assent to her recusancy. If her troops seize upon Fort Moultrie, for example, they will be seizing Federal property, and the Federal Government must resist the robbery and regain possession. If her merchants refuse to pay duties on imported goods, those goods must be seized and held by the Federal Government as security for the satisfaction of Federal law. If a vessel leaves Charleston without a proper clearance from Federal authority, she may be seized by any Power as an unauthorized cruiser on the high seas, and forfeited as lawful prize.

It is said, to be sure, that South Carolina will stipulate with England or France that Charleston shall be a free port. But neither England nor France, nor any other Power, will treat with South Carolina, or hold with her any diplomatic intercourse whatever, until her independent, national existence shall have been established and formally recognized by the leading nations of the earth. When Texas revolted from Mexico, no nation could hold terms with her until her independence had been recognized by other Powers. It was not until after the decisive battle of San Jacinto that even the United States were prepared to hold intercourse with her as an independent Sovereignty. No nation on earth would recognize or respect the flag of South Carolina on the high seas, until her independent existence as a nation had been conceded by the Federal Government of the Union, or established against that Government by force of arms.

This is one way in which South Carolina can get out of the Union,—but it is not likely to be peaceful. The other is by an *amendment of the Constitution*. That instrument provides fully and carefully for its own amendment. If any State is dissatisfied with its provisions in any particular, it may seek to change them. If South Carolina desires liberty of secession, let her propose an amendment of the Constitution to that effect. The Fifth Article provides fully for such contingencies. It defines the steps by which such amendments may be sought. Let South Carolina avail herself of this provision. Let her demand that Congress shall propose amendments, permitting her to withdraw from the Union. She will find plenty of support in all sections.—and we have very little doubt that three-fourths of the States would, with the utmost alacrity, give it their votes, and thus secure its adoption. Such a mode of seceding would take some time,—but not half as much as the only other mode open for her adoption. She will find it much easier to secure an amendment of the Constitution, than to accomplish her object by revolution.

But in one way or the other, she must seek secession if she seeks it at all. Her talk about peaceful secession under the Constitution, is blatant nonsense. Possibly through the imbecility or criminal complicity of this Administration, she might be tolerated in such a proceeding. But this would be only a temporary respite. Whenever the Federal Government should fall into the hands of men who recognize the obligation of an oath, she would be held to her allegiance. Nothing but a change of the Constitution, or a conquest of her independence in the field, can achieve her independence.

The Street Department.

Last evening Street Commissioner SMITH announced to the Board of Aldermen the expiration of his official term, and that he now only awaits the appointment of his successor to hand over the Street Department, with all its books, papers and accounts in good order, to whomsoever shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen in his stead. This is far more of a loss to the City than to the officer who ceases to be her servant; but we have faith that for some weeks to come—possibly for some months—the Mayor and Board of Aldermen may fail to come to any mutual understanding as to the person who shall succeed Capt. SMITH in control of the Street Department.

Unless strong public rumor be altogether astray as to the Mayor's intentions with regard to this office, Mr. HENRY WOOD—formerly manager of a band of minstrels, and brother to the Mayor—is the person to whom we must look as our future Street Commissioner, contingent on his being able to "make it all right" with the Board of Aldermen. We know that Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, the tobacconist, and Supervisor JOHN R. BRIGGS, have both strong hopes of being the lucky men; but both, in that opinion which forms the atmosphere of the City Hall, are doomed to disappointment.

It is not likely that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD will take any serious steps towards the appointment of Mr. HENRY WOOD until after the December election. The Mayor is a shrewd man, and is anxious, above all other things, to secure a Board of Aldermen of his own way of thinking. By pleading to his adherents that the present Board is against confirming any nomination he might make for the office of Street Commissioner, the very strongest possible inducement is held out to all who have been promised places in the Street Department under the next *régime*, to work for the success of Mr. WOOD's Aldermanic nominees. Those who have been so promised probably embrace six or seven thousand; and as there are only, at the very outside, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty places to be given away in the entire Department,—an immedate appointment of Mr. HENRY WOOD, or any other nominee from the same quarter, would be likely to result in arraying against the Mayor next December, many thousands of those who are at present his most energetic and hopeful supporters. It is easy to feed and retain men on promise, while performance continues manifestly impossible; but once let the opportunity of fulfillment pass without bringing the pledged reward, and wolves are not more savage than the grand army of "the cheated" will become. Street Commissioner SMITH's head is therefore safe until after next December election. That some name certain to be rejected, and sent in for that purpose, may be laid before the Aldermen by the Mayor, we hold to be quite probable; but the real nominee, in whose behalf he Board of Aldermen are to be previously "made all right," will certainly not be heard of until after the charter election.

THE ENLARGED BATTERY—A PAIR OF LAWLESS SQUATTERS.—For many years the citizens of New-York have lived under the delusion that the Battery was public property, and that the cession of that once beautiful spot to the City by the Legislature was a valid grant. Recent events, however, which have transpired, would fairly lead to the inference that there must be some flaw in the title under which the City claims ownership. Not many weeks since we recorded the action of the the Common Council granting to GEORGE LAW the privilege of constructing a bulkhead north of pier No. 1 East River, to correspond with the enlargement of the Battery, and as a consideration for the enormous expense which such a work would entail upon that public-spirited citizen, they kindly added the grant of a perpetual ferry franchise to and from Staten Island, which franchise, by the way, Mr. LAW had enjoyed gratuitously for many years. Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller, notwithstanding his ardent admiration of Mr. LAW's desire to advance the interests of the City, could not find any Law which warranted the donation of such a privilege, slight as it was, and he took the only means at his command to remedy the error into which our municipal Solons had fallen; he closed up the "right of way" to the ferry by means of heavy stone posts and iron chains. Nothing daunted Mr. LAW procured from Mr. VANDERBILT the right of way to his own ferry-boats across the property owned by Mr. V., and the ferry continues to run.

Mr. VANDERBILT has, however, entirely eclipsed his great cotemporary and rival. He has not wasted any money, but assuming that he has as good a right to the public domain as any other citizen who pays taxes, he has taken possession of his share, without troubling himself to consult or purchase the municipal authorities. A few days since laborers were observed engaged in laying a block for a pier-head, about two hundred feet south of Pier No. 1, North River, and about the same distance from the line of the enlarged Battery, and so rapidly did the work progress, that by Saturday the block was laid, and piles were on the ground ready for the construction of the pier. Of course, no one knew who was constructing this addition to our City's wharf accommodation; but, at length, it reached the ears of the Comptroller, and measures were at once taken to eject the great squatter from the public domain.

Yesterday, accordingly, the appearance of matters was somewhat changed. The Pilot Commissioners, who had addressed the Attorney-General of the State with reference to the encroachments upon the vested rights of the City, received a reply authorizing them to prosecute the Commodore in the name of the State—to demand an immediate removal of the obstructions which he placed in the harbor, and to exact a penalty of $25 for every day during which such obstructions remained. Owing to the energetic measures taken by the Pilot Commissioners, it is not improbable that Mr. VANDERBILT may be called upon to remove the obstructions which he has placed in our harbor without color of law.

It is not too much to say that this act on the part of the great Commodore is almost unparalleled in its impudence. New-York has so long been ruled by those wonderful men, LAW and VANDERBILT, that many begin to have doubts whether they, and not the City, are the owners of the water-fronts and ferry franchises. Mr. LAW enjoys two ferry monopolies for which he pays no rent, and Mr. VANDERBILT now desires to erect on the public domain wharf accommodations for his steamships, without so much "as by your leave."

The unwritten history of this Battery enlargement, if made public, would expose a series of frauds and corruptions which should make New-Yorkers blush for their City. A contract without surety, payments to the amount of over seventy thousand dollars for work never performed—a delay of years beyond the time fixed for the completion of the work; and now a new contract is to be entered into to renew the same operations,—the discovery having just been made, after the lapse of years, that the former one was illegal, and that the work proposed to be done under it has never been performed!

An Aldermanic Wit.

The solemn duty has devolved on us of praising a member of the Board of Aldermen. Fully alive as we are to all the ridicule—all the suspicion—which must attend such a step, we can only nerve ourselves to the performance of the task by an earnest conviction of its justice.

Let us say then, at once, that we regard Alderman BRADY as deserving well of the public for the motion made by him last night to have a Special Committee appointed, with power to investigate and report "all necessary information connected with the custody and safe keeping of the City funds, the amount of interest paid thereon by the institution in which such City funds are deposited, together with such other information as, in the opinion of such Committee, the interests of the City or the public may seem to require."

This resolution is not only admirable in object, but most sarcastically brilliant and witty in its wording. The Committee, forsooth, is to report the "amount of interest" paid to the City by the "institution" in which our public funds are now deposited! Could any irony be more effective, or any sarcasm more clearly suggest the painful probability under which we labor of losing both interest and principal at one fell swoop?

It is very true that at the time of the present Chamberlain's appointment, Mayor WOOD gave the Board of Aldermen to understand that Mr. PLATT would pay interest to the City for the use of its funds in helping to prop up the falling fortunes of a Bank which has since come to grief, despite this aid. The City was only too glad to save its principal—if it has saved it—out of the sudden collapse which overtook that particular "institution;" and hence the delicate poignancy of Alderman BRADY's wit.

Again, what satire can be more bitter or discriminating, than is conveyed in that disjunctive conjunction which the resolution places between "the interests of the City *or* the public?" Here, by the touch of a masterhand, the natural relationship of the "public" as the plundered, to the "City," meaning the City officials, as the plunderers, is at once revealed and absolutely laid bare in eight very simple words! Why does not BRADY quit politics and court the favors of the satiric muse? Not ARISTOPHANES in all his glory could have surpassed the flashing irony of that suggestion relative to the payment of "interest" to the City by whatever "institution" may now have charge of that pecuniary Arab—the Public Purse.

Unlike all other moneys which have their own strong abiding places, fastened with grim bars and subject to a thousand precautions,—"the City deposits," says Alderman BRADY's preamble, "have been transferred from one Banking-house to another," until it has now become a matter of mere conjecture as to whether they are tenement-lodgers by the week in the Park Bank, or have been sent for a month to nurse in the Bank of the State of New-York? These deposits, as pictured by the Aldermanic bard, are less happy than the foxes, less happy than the birds of the air. Our public money has now a run for its life to escape the collapse of one "institution," and is afterwards kept on the wing for weeks in search of an "institution" that will consent to take it in and do for it. We take off our best hat to Alderman BRADY, and hail him as the great satirist of the Common Council.

A POCO-CURANTE PRESIDENT.—Washington correspondents agree in representing Mr. BUCHANAN as indifferent to the fact that Federal law has ceased to be administered in South Carolina. "If," we are told, "South Carolina does not desire the Federal Courts, the President thinks no one should complain." On this point, as on some others, people will be met with who dissent from the Administration view. Those, for instance, whose bills upon South Carolina Banks and merchants have returned protested, may fairly complain if they are precluded from the only medium of collection which, in the actual condition of things, can be made available. It is needless to say that to sue upon such claims in the local courts, would subject the litigant to personal hazard, uncompensated by any possibility of success. The United States District Court is the only tribunal accessible; and if, Judge MCGRATH having declared that court finally closed, the President does not reopen it, he will exhibit an indifference to two or three provisions of the Constitution, remarkable even in that Old Public Functionary. One collector, we are informed, returned yesterday to this City with $700,000 of bills due from South Carolinians, not a dollar of which could be had. If the holders of these obligations be appealed to, we suspect the President will find a strong disposition to complain, if there be no judicial authority maintained to aid in their enforcement. Or has Mr. BUCHANAN, from long habit, come to think that any state of things satisfactory to the South, should be acquiesced in everywhere?

A PLEASANT GATHERING.—Prof. CHARLIER had a very large and pleasant gathering of his pupils and their parents at his house in East Twenty-fourth-street on Friday evening. It was in celebration of his wife's birthday, and in accordance with his annual custom. Over a hundred boys were present, and everything went off with great *éclat*. A distribution of gifts, over four hundred in number, and many of them very handsome and valuable, by a lottery in which there were no blanks, formed a somewhat noisy but very agreeable feature of the evening. This was followed by an elegant and bountiful supper. The lads of the school showed their appreciation of their teacher's attentions by the present of a very elegant opera cloak to Mrs. CHARLIER. Prof. CHARLIER is a very successful and popular teacher, and has one of the most flourishing schools in the City.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT QUEBEC.

The Bombardment of Gaeta Prevented by the French.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Design and Failure of the Warsaw Conferences.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Capture of the Taku Forts by the Allies.

DEATH OF LORD DUNDONALD.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool Nov. 1, *via* Londonderry 2d, arrived at this port at 6.30 P. M. of Sunday.

The Cunard Company announce the recommencement of their fortnight screw line to New-York on Tuesday, the 27th November.

The *Etna* has been sold.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at Cowes on the 1st.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the 1st.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

On the 27th the Sardinian flotilla cannonaded the Royalists near Gaeta. The French Admiral dispatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral BERSEZIO retired and returned to Naples, expressing regret at the conduct of the French.

There was nothing as to VICTOR EMANUEL's visit to Naples.

It was denied that Austria had informed the European Cabinets of her intention to send an ultimatum to Turin. On the contrary, she had reiterated her assurance of pursuing a purely defensive policy.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts, on the authority of an official dispatch, that VICTOR EMANUEL was to immediately bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by GARIBALDI's troops.

It was reported that King VICTOR EMANUEL would confer on GARIBALDI the title of Prince CALIPINI, with an income of 3,000 lire, and would decorate him with the Order of the Annunciation.

LAMORICIERE had been created a Roman noble, and a medal struck in his honor.

TURIN, Friday.

Admiral PERSANO had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious expedition under Gen. TURR, has been declared a pure invention.

VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI, whose operations were combined, were preparing for battle.

FRANCE.

Formidable naval and military preparations were going on, and some writers construe the recent council of war at St. Cloud as a palpable indication of an eventual campaign. The Emperor, on the 31st, reviewed 20,000 men near Paris, bivouacking, and all the proceedings of a regular campaign were represented.

The Bourse on the 31st was firmer. Rentes advanced ¼c., closing at 69f. 25c.

Prince METTERNICH and Baron HUBNER were received by the Emperor on the 28th.

Very active warlike preparations were going forward in France, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against France taking part in any new conflict between Sardinia and Austria.

Prince METTERNICH had explained to the French Government the present policy of Austria. Internal reforms would be carried out in all sincerity; and, as regards external matters, she will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than for repelling any attack.

Austria considers the assembling of Congress useless, unless the great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which there is little likelihood.

It was reported that the Austrian Envoys had notified the Emperor that unless the warlike preparations of Piedmont were discontinued, and the Hungarian Legion disbanded, Austria would immediately commence hostilities.

Five hundred of the Irish Papal Brigade had passed through France *en route* for Ireland.

Judicial proceedings had been instituted against the *Opinion Nationale* for the publication of false news.

The London *Daily News*, of the 31st, says the Emperor of the French has placed four ships of the line before Gaeta with orders to prevent an attack on that fortress by Admiral PERSANO, and if necessary to sink his ships under these circumstances.

Admiral PERSANO will take no part in the approaching siege of Gaeta. The *Daily News* denounces this as direct intervention by France, and says Europe must not be allowed to remain a victim to all this mystery and repeated surprises.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Count RECHBERG had given explanation to the Diplomatic corps relative to the Warsaw interview.

Austria put the three following questions to Russia:

Will your Government recognize the facts which have been, or may be, accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great power, what would be their attitude in the event of another war, and its being transferred to German territory?

What would Prussia do?

The answers are not given, but Count RECHBERG stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving the results.

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says, at Warsaw not the slightest demonstration was made to the French programme.

LONDON, Friday.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna supplies information as to what passed at the Conference. The monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but did little more than exchange opinion concerning the state of Europe, which was drawn up but not signed, because the sovereigns and their ministers could not come to an understanding on several matters of importance. GORTSCHAKOFF failed to convince the Russian and the Austrian statesmen that it would be advantageous to all parties if the treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision. Russia is exceedingly desirous of regaining her position on the Danube, and doing away with the neutrality of the Black Sea. It is related that GORTSCHAKOFF and RECHBERG had an altercation at the very first interview.

LATEST.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the Sovereigns at Warsaw united in promising assistance to Austria if she were attacked by Piedmont.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The steamer *Condua*, which was conveying overdue China mails, met with an accident to her shaft.

The China mails are not yet received, but the following details had come to hand of the taking of the Taku Forts. The Northern Forts were captured after three hours' fighting, and the others surrendered. The Allies lost 400 killed and wounded. They occupied Tien-Tien. The Ambassadors were there, and would soon proceed for Peking with a cavalry escort.

The rebels had withdrawn from Shanghai.

The *Times* trusts that the telegram had brought

false news, and that Lord ELGIN is not going to Peking without an army, as that is exactly the opposite of what he should do to obtain a permanent peace. Nothing more is necessary than that Peking should know that England has an arm long enough to reach her and chastise any breach of faith. So long as the Emperor believes his capital out of reach, so long will he care little what treaties he may sign to remove any immediate pressure. The *Times* hopes therefore that the Ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Peking, accompanied by a force sufficient to make such impression on the Imperial mind as to render any Chinese expeditions unnecessary for many years to come.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Dundonald died in London Oct. 31, aged 85.

Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER had been seized with sudden and severe illness, and there was considerable anxiety as to his recovery.

Parliament had been further prorogued from the 6th of November to Jan. 3.

RAREY had given, at the Crystal Palace a farewell demonstration prior to his departure for the United States.

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia was dead.

POLAND.

The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while ALEXANDER was at Warsaw, that his Majesty was unable to conceal the vexation he felt.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'DONNELL in the Cortez, on the 29th, reiterated that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protested against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of NAPOLEON towards the Spanish Government; but that Spain was resolved to preserve a strict neutrality in the affairs of Italy.

Marshal O'DONNELL announced in the Senate that ROSAS would proceed to Rome on a mission.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The *Times* was still without comment on French intervention at Gaeta, and the Paris journals have not yet adverted to the subject.

The *Times* considers that unless some unforeseen event changes the fortunes of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon sovereign from Gaeta.

A Naples letter of the 27th says that GAVAZZI was to preach his first sermon in the principal church of the Jesuits.

The *Times* asserts that Austria can scarcely even now make up her mind that the game is lost in Italy. No doubt had the northern potentates shown her more active sympathy, and had her diplomacy been more of a success, she would have done some desperate deed.

Brazil and River Plate mails have arrived. News mostly anticipated. Hides were dull. The wool crop promised well. Freights low. Exchange 66¼@67. At Bahia the stock of sugars was nearly exhausted; sales unimportant. Cotton—No sales for exportation. Exchange 26¾. At Pernambuco the entries of the new crop of sugar were trifling. Cotton—No change in value. Freights dull for want of produce. Exchange 25½@26. At Rio Janeiro coffee was firmer at an advance of 50 to 100 reis; demand for superior good. Exchange 27 to 27¼.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says the Government has contracted with private shipbuilders for the immediate construction of 150 iron-cased steam gunboats, to mount a single rifle in the bows and have a small draft of water.

Captains in the French mercantile marine have been informed, by circulars from the Minister of Marine, that in the event of war they will be taken into the service as second lieutenants. As the proposition has given dissatisfaction, it is said that it will be proposed to give them a pension.

It is reported that Mr. WHITWORTH has contracted to supply the French with any number of his rifles at £4 each.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Thursday evening, says: The Bank Court, to-day, made no alteration in the rate of discount, but further withdrawals of gold continue. It is believed that an upward movement must be expected in the course of a week or fortnight. The news from China, to-day, is favorable to the general prospects of the market, so that any rise that may be adopted is not likely to be followed by the necessity of further steps in the same direction. The Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The Paris Bourse was also closed, in consequence of the festival of All Saints. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank was £50,000.

China telegrams received yesterday, *via* Trieste, state that an early submission was expected. The settlement of silk amounted to 8,000 bales.

The public sales of tea yesterday went off in most cases at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the three days, including Wednesday, were 65,000 bales, including 36,000 bales to speculators and exporters. There has been an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb. The late news from America caused the rise in quotations. There is a large speculative inquiry, and the market closes with an upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods being quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day about 12,000 bales; market very firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are generally steady and quiet. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR opened dull with quotations barely maintained, but closed firm at 30s.@32s. WHEAT quiet and firm; Red Western 11s.6d@12s.4d.; Southern 12s.6d.@13s.; White 12s.9d.@14s. CORN opened quiet, but closed with more firmness; Mixed 38s.9d.@39s.; Yellow 39s.39s.6d.; White 40s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are quiet. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 63. Tallow steady at 57s.@57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR buoyant. RICE firm. COFFEE quiet. ASHES quiet, for both Pots and Pearls, at 28s. 9d.@29s. RESIN steady; Common, 5s. 5d.@5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 34s. 6d.@35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR buoyant at an advance of 6d.@1s. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW firmer at 60s. LINSEED OIL, 30s.

The money market is generally unchanged. Consols close at 92¾@93 for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 21 discount; New-York Central Railroad Shares, 81¾; Erie Shares, 39.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* is not yet published, but the following figures are official. Sales of the week 111,000 bales, including 46,000 to speculators, and 10,000 to exporters. The lower qualities have improved ⅛d., and in some cases ¼d. ₱ lb.; fair and middling qualities have advanced ⅛d.@¼d. The upper grades have advanced least. Stock in port 668,000 bales, of which 512,000 are American. The official quotations are not procurable.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

The Breadstuffs market opens quiet but steady. CORN firm: yellow 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

LONDON, Friday—Consols 92⅞@93.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL—Friday.

An average attendance of the trade. WHEAT in good consumptive demand at Tuesday's extreme rates. Flour steady at previous prices. INDIAN CORN strong and improved 3c.@6d. ₱ quarter; no good offering under 48s.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Supply of foreign grain moderate. Weather dry and cold. English and Foreign WHEAT sold pretty well at Monday's prices. Floating cargoes were off at full rates, and if sellers would only yield a little, the coast would soon be clear. FLOUR sold fully as well. Indian CORN up to 48s. OATS 6d. dearer.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Dundonald.

The death of Lord DUNDONALD is announced this morning in our European news. Few men have had so eventful a career, and have been permitted to reach the advanced age of 85 years. The deceased, THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth Earl of Dundonald, and better known to fame as Lord COCHRANE, went to sea in 1793, and in 1795 fought his first action with the French, whom he defeated off the North American coast. In 1799, as commander of a party sent to relieve the *Lady Nelson* cutter, then surrounded and attacked off Cabritta Point by several French privateers and Spanish gun-boats, he displayed that desperate gallantry for which he became remarkable in after life. In 1800 he captured the French 74-gun frigate *Le Généreux*, and was appointed her acting captain. Thence he was promoted Commander of the sloop-of-war *Speedy*, and during the ten months that he held this appointment he took 14 of the enemy's vessels. On the 8th of August, 1801, Lord COCHRANE received his commission as Post-Captain. The *Speedy* herself ultimately fell into the hands of a French 74-gun frigate, but during the action Lord COCHRANE displayed such conspicuous courage that the conqueror refused to accept his sword, requesting him to wear what he had so nobly used. During the next five years Lord COCHRANE distinguished himself in a variety of ways. Among the Spanish prizes that he captured was one from the La Plata, with nearly a million in specie. He destroyed the semaphores along the French coast, carried by storm the battery at Pointe l'Equillon, and during January, 1807—some days short of a month—he took and destroyed fifteen of the enemy's ships. In 1808 Lord COCHRANE cooperated with the Spanish patriots of Catalonia, against NAPOLEON, and was engaged in many brilliant enterprises on shore and at sea. In April, 1809, he was selected, from his daring intrepidity, to command a fleet of fire ships intended for the destruction of the French fleet, then lying at anchor and blockaded by Lord GAMBIER, in the Basque Roads. On the night of the 11th of that month he went on board one of the explosion ships containing 1,500 barrels of gunpowder, and performed the hazardous service confided to him most effectually. For this act he received the Knighthood of the Bath. At this time the illustrious sailor was member of Parliament for Honiton. It is to his political course and his continued opposition of the Ministry, that the ruin of his own prospects of promotion is, in the first instance, attributed. His stock-jobbing operations, in 1814, did him more serious injury. Early in that year a false report was circulated that NAPOLEON had fallen, on which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord COCHRANE and several of his friends sold out to a large amount. He was tried and found guilty of being implicated in the fraud, and was sentenced to a heavy fine, a year's imprisonmment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the Order of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. The sentence to the pillory was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him for their representative, and, under circumstances of extraordinary daring, he broke out of prison and reappeared in his place in Parliament. In 1818 Lord COCHRANE accepted the command of the Chilian fleet, and mainly contributed to the success of the Chilian war of independence. The cutting out of the *Esmeralda* from the guns of the Castle of Callao, has always been regarded as one of his most celebrated exploits. In 1823, Lord COCHRANE gave his services to Brazil, and was appointed by the Emperor to the command of the Brazilian fleet, and created Marquis of Maranham. In 1827 and 1828 he served in Greece. In 1830 he was reinstated in his rank in the British Navy, and in 1847 the Order of the Bath was restored to him. He became Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1841, of the White in 1851, and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1854. Lord COCHRANE was the possessor of various foreign orders of merit and distinction. As a scientific man his reputation stood high, and the projectile which he invented for blowing up fleets, is said to be overwhelmingly destructive. A pamphlet written by the Earl, entitled "Observations on Naval Affairs," attracted considerable attention at the time of its publication. Lord DUNDONALD was engaged, at the time of his death, in writing his personal memoirs. Two volumes have already appeared, and it is to be hoped that the others are sufficiently advanced for publication.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from New-Mexico—The Operations Against the Indians—Military Matters—The Suffering in Kansas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The War Department is in receipt of heavy mails from New-Mexico and the Department of the West, but the news has been already received and published. The three columns sent out against the Comanches and other hostile Indians had been forced in by the approach of Winter, and operations had ceased.

Col. SUMNER, being relieved by Gen. HARNEY, is granted four months' leave of absence.

Lieut. SWEITZER, First Dragoons, takes temporary charge of the rendezvous for the mounted service in New-York—Lieut. OGLE, now in charge, being ordered to report under arrest at Carlisle Barracks.

Major MYER, Signal Officer, is a member of Col. FAUNTLEROY'S Staff, Department of New-Mexico.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The President to-day informed THADDEUS HYATT that the land sales in Kansas could not be postponed, but that such was the construction of the law, that actual settlers would be allowed to refile their preemption claims, and should not be disturbed in their possessions. The President said some of the settlers acted very badly, but they were, nevertheless, human beings, and should be relieved and protected. He gave credence to Mr. HYATT'S representations as to their sufferings, and said he would appeal to Congress in their behalf. As an earnest of his sympathy, the President headed a subscription-list with a check for $100.

A portion of the money seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO, a short time ago, from the conducta to Tampico, is on the way to New-York for the purchase of arms and ammunition through the same party, who, for the last two years, has been sending similar supplies to the Liberal army.

From Pike's Peak.

OMAHA, N. T., Monday, Nov. 12.

The Denver Mail coach, with seven passengers and $8,432 in gold dust, and $9,000 in the hands of passengers, passed here Saturday evening.

The snow at the Upper-Platte crossing is reported to be from seven to twelve inches deep.

An extra coach arrived here at noon to-day, with seven passengers, through from Denver in five days.

Denver dates are to the 6th inst.

Miners are generally going into Winter quarters in the towns.

W. P. MCCLURE, charged with an attempt to kill a Mr. GOLDRIN, had submitted to the city authorities, and was to have his trial on the 7th.

The weather in the mountains is reported cold, with considerable snow.

This coach brings no mail or express.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos 9th, has arrived. Spoke steamer *Star of the South* 10th, with 900 United States recruits, from New-York for Cavallo. On the Rio Grande business was stiller, and the second crop was in.

The Indians were ravaging Northern Mexico.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

Considerable excitement was caused here to-night by the arrest, by the United States Marshal, of a negro woman named ELIZA, who escaped from Nebraska City, N. T., a short time since. The woman was claimed by STEPHEN T. KUNCKLES, of Nebraska. The Marshal, in taking the woman to jail, was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, and was compelled to give the woman to the city police, who lodged her in the Armory for safe keeping. An effort will be made in the morning to take her to Springfield, for examination before Commissioner CORNEAL. The streets in the vicinity of the Armory are crowded with negroes and some white persons, in a high state of excitement, who declare their intention to prevent the woman being taken away from the city.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 12.

Although the Burch divorce case was set for the first day of the term, which commences to-day, nothing was done.

The Court simply organized its Grand Jury, and read the docket of cases. To-morrow it is understood the counsel for Mr. BURCH will move for a continuance on the ground of a desire to show up the character of certain witnesses whose depositions against the chastity of Mr. BURCH have been taken in St. Louis. The friends of Mr. BURCH say they will be able to demonstrate the existence of the greatest and most atrocious conspiracy against him that it is possible to conceive of.

Mrs. BURCH'S party declare that in unveiling the acts of her husband they are only exposing the hidden deformity of a monster.

Feeling runs high.

The regular panel for a Jury is already here, and is composed principally of farmers.

The trial, when it commences, will probably last ten days.

The Recent Lake Disasters.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *J. H. Drake*, owned in Chicago, ran into the pier last night and carried the lighthouse completely away, and sunk across the channel, completely blocking the harbor up.

The propeller *Cushman*, in endeavoring to enter the harbor, ran into the schooner *Industry*, which was lying at the West Pier, cutting her in two. The propeller was slightly injured.

OAKVILLE, C. W., Monday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Great Western* was got off to-day; the *Antelope*, *Brainard* and *Gem*, are still aground, but not much injured yet; the steam-tug *Paige*, from Oswego, is here to assist. The schooner *Paragon* is still ashore at Niagara, C. W., in two feet of water, leaking badly. The schooner *Berlin* is still ashore at Wellington Square, with no immediate prospect of getting her off.

Another Boiler Explosion.

OMAHA, N. T., Monday, Nov. 12.

The boiler in DAVIS' steam saw-mill, situated in the south part of the city, exploded this afternoon, completely demolishing the building, killing the engineer, named BENJ. KIRKPATRICK, and injuring two others. Mr. KIRKPATRICK leaves no family. Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, the owner of the mill, and a workman named LEFTNER, are seriously scalded, but it is hoped both will recover. The mill is a total wreck. The boiler was thrown a distance of 100 feet. Loss, $3,500; no insurance.

The Recent Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 12.

The remains of Mr. CARLAND and two female servants have been taken from the ruins of the Clarenson Hotel. Search for others has been discontinued, as no one else is missing. The full extent of the loss of life by this fire, as far as known, is four persons.

Additional Election Returns.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Alexandria *Gazette* has returns from 141 counties. BELL gains 14,138; BRECKINRIDGE, 9,067.

TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

Texas gives a large majority for BRECKINRIDGE.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Nov. 12.

Complete returns from the territorial election for member of the House of Representatives, show a large Republican majority.

Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd last evening, assembled in honor of LINCOLN'S election. The streets were illuminated, and salutes fired, and the Wide-Awakes paraded with full ranks.

Aid for the Kansas Sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Nov. 12.

There was a large and spirited meeting here to-night to inaugurate measures for relieving the people suffering from famine in Kansas. Gov. SPRAGUE presided. Several speeches were made, and a handsome sum was subscribed.

From the Arctic Expedition.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Dr. LONGSHOW, who went out with Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition, has returned. He left the explorers frozen in the ice, where they expected to remain till June next. All well and hopeful.

Condition of the Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The official statement of the Canadian Banks for October shows an increase in circulatoin over the corresponding period of last year of two million dollars.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VISIT OF PHILADELPHIA AUTHORITIES TO WITNESS STREET-CLEANING BY MACHINES.—A delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of a Select Committee of nine members of the Common Council, the Chief Commissioner of Highways, and his two Assistant Commissioners, the Chairman and Committee of Highways, together with several members of both Boards of the Common Council, visited New-York on last Friday, for the purpose of investigating the subject of cleaning streets by street-cleaning machines. Notwithstanding the storm on Friday night, the entire delegation were out at a late hour, witnessing the practical working of the machines on Broadway. At their request the machines were operated upon a few blocks of cobble-stone pavement, being the pavement in use in Philadelphia. The merits of the machines were freely discussed, several of the party expressed their agreeable surprise, having had no idea that the machines had power or capacity to sweep such mud and slush as they were then doing. The inclemency of the weather prevented their stay to witness an extended trial. As it was, they got a thorough soaking from the rain, which fell in torrents during the whole time. On Saturday morning they called upon the Mayor, who gave them some information in regard to our municipal affairs and the subject under consideration. At the Mayor's suggestion they called upon City Inspector COL. DELAVAN. During the conference with that gentleman, the present or old plan of cleaning streets, &c., was regarded as a costly farce, unworthy of such cities as New-York and Philadelphia. Col. DELAVAN furnished the Committee with a variety of useful information in respect to the sanitary regulations of New-York. In reference to the sweeping machines, the City Inspector freely declared his opinion of their usefulness and economy. In the afternoon the Committee visited the stables in Twenty-eighth-street, and thoroughly inspected the machines, two of which were operated before them at their desire on Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The work was done quickly and thoroughly. The gentlemen returned home by the 6 P. M. train on Saturday.

BETRAYAL OF FIVE-SCORE WOMEN.—ESCAPE OF THE DECEIVER.—Considerable interest was excited yesterday morning at the Detective Police office by the appearance of nine damsels fair—some in high glee and more in great anger—who had come to demand reparation and justice. Each of them had been betrayed, they said—as well as over a hundred other confiding maids—by one Prof. DOWNING, of No. 54 East Broadway, who had lately been advertising to teach the lucrative "art of changing common photographs and lithographs into oil-paintings on glass," for the small sum of $5 paid in advance for each pupil. Last week the Professor formed a class, numbering over a hundred members, who had been attracted by his alluring offers, and the introductory lectures, explanatory of his process, were given. So far everything was satisfactory to the class, and yesterday morning they repaired to the "rooms" to hear the third lecture in the course. But a surprise was in store for them. The Professor had dishonored his obligations and fled, his doors were locked, and his halls deserted. The fair ones were justly indignant, and nine "representative women" appointed themselves a committee to lay their grievances before the Police. Sergeant DICKSON, to whom the appeal for redress was made, assured the complainants that measures should be adopted to bring their betrayer to justice, and a description of his appearance was taken for forwarding to the Police of the Eastern cities, in which direction he is supposed to have departed. From information subsequently obtained, it appeared that on Saturday last the Professor took in to partnership Mr. J. ARMAND, of No. 63 Duane-street, who paid $200 in gold for a share in the business. Of course he makes another victim. The net result of the swindler's operations for a week is supposed to be $1,000.

THE CASE OF POISONING AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—JOHN JENKINS, CHARLES BROWN and JOHN KEIGER, the three men who were apprehended on Saturday night, charged with having attempted to poison Capt. ISAAC GILLY, a patient at the New-York Hospital, by mixing croton oil liniment with his food, were yesterday taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, for examination. Depositions were made by Dr. SAMUEL S. HARRIS, House Surgeon at the Hospital; MARY REYNOLDS, one of the nurses; and JOHN RAY, her assistant, as well as by Detectives MCDOUGALL and BENNETT. The testimony of these witnesses corroborates the statement of the case, which has already been published in the TIMES. Mrs. REYNOLDS avers that on Saturday, at dinner time, JENKINS, who was assisting at the table, pointed to a plate and inquired "if that was the plate for that Yankee near the door." She answered "Yes; it makes no difference which plate you give him." A few minutes later, when the patients were coming in to dinner, she observed JENKINS put something into a bowl of soup which stood on the table where the Captain was to take his position, and stir it up with a spoon. In doing so he spilled some of the soup upon the tablecloth, and having been rebuked for carelessness he caught up the bowl, upon which an oily substance was apparent, and threw the contents into the slop-pail. At tea-time, Capt. GILLY partook heartily of milk, which was subsequently ascertained to have been mixed with a large quantity of croton oil liniment. The accused were committed to prison pending further developments. Capt. GILLY still remains in a precarious condition, his symptoms presenting no more favorable appearance than at first.

THE STUMP AND ONE OF ITS SPROUTS.—The lecture of Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, before the Young People's Christian Association of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, was well attended, last evening, despite the somewhat unpromising appearance of the weather. Mr. MILBURN has an extended reputation as a lecturer, and crowds invariably go out to hear the blind man eloquent. The subject of his lecture, last evening, was "The Stump and One of its Sprouts." Mr. MILBURN dug the stump and its origin from obscurity, and elevated it to an eminent place among the "institutions" of the country. The particular sprout to which the better half of the lecture was devoted was the popular lecturer. As might be expected, the conclusions which Mr. MILBURN drew as to the durability and usefulness of this particular sprout, were favorable in the extreme. The audience seemed to concur with him in opinion, for they certainly listened to the lecture very attentively.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The lecture on "Social Responsibilities" by JOHN B. GOUGH, listened to by a large and attentive audience, was but another presentation in attractive garb of the orator's well-known temperance views. We have frequently given our impressions of Mr. GOUGH'S style of speech and action. His audience, as usual, was carried away, and at the close, on the suggestion of Mr. WM. E. DODGE, resolved itself into an organization, to be known as the "Metropolitan Temperance League," and chose the following officers: President, Eleazer Parmley; Vice-President, F. W. Ballard; Secretary, Austin Abbott; Treasurer, John Falkener; Executive Committee, R. N. McCurdy, Richard C. McCormick, and others.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. JAMES C. FLETCHER for a long time a resident of Brazil, is announced to deliver to-morrow evening a lecture on the resources of the Empire and the working of its Government. Mr. FLETCHER, who is the author of *Brazil and the Brazilians*, lectures by special invitation from many distinguished citizens, and will doubtless be welcomed by a large audience.

CARELESSNESS WITH CAMPHENE—ANOTHER VICTIM.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at No. 484 Seventh-avenue, upon the body of CATHARINE MCMULLAND, an Irish girl, 26 years of age, who died on Sunday evening in consequence of burns received ten days previously. From the testimony of her mother it appeared that deceased threw some camphene into a stove and set fire to it for the purpose of making a blaze to light a candle. The bottle containing the fluid burst in her hands and her dress was soon in a blaze. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the St. Nicholas Society was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. There was a very large attendance of members, and the election resulted in the choice of the following officers, most of whom, including the President, are the same as last year: President—HAMILTON FISH; First Vice-President—Judge ROOSEVELT; Second Vice-President—John Van Buren; Third Vice-President—J. Romeyn Brodhead; Fourth Vice-President—Chas. R. Swords; Treasurer—Wm. M. Vermilyea; Secretary—R. S. Mount, Jr.; Assistant Secretary—Worthington Romeyn. The Board of Managers (twelve in number) are the same as last year, with the exception of Dr. Jacob Harsen in place of Jas. H. Kipp, deceased. Rev. Drs. Thos. D. Vermilyea and Wm. L. Johnson were elected chaplains, and Drs. Wood and Beadle physicians, with Drs. Francis and Anderson consulting physicians.

BILLIARDS AND THE LADIES.—Monsieur BERGER gave an exhibition yesterday afternoon before a large party of ladies and gentlemen. In addition to his own extraordinary performances, he played a game of 100 points with DUDLEY KAVANAGH, and beat him 58 points. He also played a game of 50 points with Mr. PHELAN, and beat him 20 points. The exhibition and games were played on a new French carom table, which has been made by PHELAN & COLLENDER, after the model of Mr. BERGER'S table. He will visit Boston on Monday next.

EXPRESS TRAINS TO ALBANY AND THE WEST.—Six fast trains are now running on the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad daily. Connections are made with the New-York Central, and passengers are taken through to the principal Western, Northwestern and Southwestern cities. New and comfortable cars have been provided for the trains, and great improvements have been made upon the line. The expresses leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and the mail train at 10 A. M.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A young colored woman, named ANN SEGAR, was admitted to the New-York Hospital on Sunday evening in a bad condition, from the effects of a large dose of laudanum which she had taken with the idea of ending her life. Deceased had been in depressed spirits for some time. Her recovery is doubtful.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The entire gallery of paintings and engravings of the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, Esq., is to be sold this evening, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers, at the National Academy of Design, corner of Tenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

City Guard Artillery Target Practice at Fort Hamilton.

The New-York City Guard, commanded by Capt. M. LOVELL, went to Fort Hamilton yesterday for the purpose of target firing with sea coast artillery. The excursion was made on the ferry boat *Peconic*, which had been generously furnished for the occasion, free of charge, by the Union Ferry Company. Among the invited guests were Brig. Gen. HALL, Maj. J. C. BURNHAM, C. P. SMITH, Esq., President Union Ferry Co., Col. BOSTWICK, of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. LANSING, N. Y. S. M., Col. SWEENY and Scargt. JOHNS, U. S. A., J. M. B. LOVELL of Savannah, Ga., Hon. Mr. TOWNSEND and many other distinguished military gentlemen. The Guard numbered about fifty-six muskets, and were accompanied by Dodworth's full military band. On arriving at Fort Hamilton it was found that the greater portion of the target, which lay at a distance of over a mile from the shore, had been out away during the morning by a schooner, leaving merely a low black line on the water which was ill adapted for the purposes intended. It was resolved, however, to use this, and seven of the heavy barbette guns of the fort, thirty-two pounders, were at once manned and prepared for action. Four rounds of seven guns each were fired. In the first round, the best shots fired were the first and fourth, each of which, it was judged, struck within fifty or sixty feet of the mark. The second shot was also a fair one, and all were excellent line shots. In the second round, the first two shots fired each struck the target, cutting it loose from its moorings and starting it floating down the Bay. The sixth was a fair shot, but all the others in this round were very wild. In the third round, the sixth gun again fired a good shot, but the target was moving so rapidly now that great difficulty was experienced in getting it in range, and all the others in this round were wild. In the fourth and last round the best shots were the third, fourth, and seventh, which struck, as near as could be judged, at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet from the mark. The target had now floated so far down as to be out of the range of the guns, and the firing was stopped. The gunners of the two guns which struck the target were Messrs. C. HUBBARD and L. BURKE. The gunner of No. 6, which also did some very fair shooting, was Dr. MCNEIL. The officers of the Fort who were present admitted that the firing was generally much better than that of the regular soldiers. On the return to the City a bountiful collation was set out, and after it had been disposed of speeches were made, songs sung, etc., until the boat landed at the foot of Wall-street, whence the Guard proceeded to their Armory.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer"
N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES.
Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW.
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."
DR. J. F. W. LANE.
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN.
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON.
St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON.
LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trues to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 33 Platt-st.

Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moore's Rural American is now taking the lead in the Agricultural Press, being the largest, most elegant, cheapest and most valuable weekly of the kind in the United States. See advertisement of it.

Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!
We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.
We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 358, 359 and 360 Broadway.

No. 13 Beekman-st.—For sale, to let or lease —This elegant six-story brown-stone house, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for any business. Basement and sub-cellar very light and dry. LOT FULL SIZE. The corner building adjoining, fronting, also, Nassau-st., which is yielding a large interest, and considered one of the most eligible corners in the City, can be had in connection with the Beekman-st. store, by any capitalists or Company, if desired, to whom it will be made an object. Also for sale, the lot and building NO. 11 READE-ST., 25 feet front by half the block to Chambers-st. For further particulars, inquire of
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and White-st.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,
Ask especial attention to their
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
for th-se
THREE REASONS.
It is
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, FRESH IN STYLE,
and has
NO RIVAL IN CHEAPNESS!
P. S.—Call and see the new styles of Overcoats, Business Clothing, Traveling and Sporting Suits, Dress Suits, &c., &c.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Who will Suffer?—When Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, &c. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 489 Broadway.

Just received, per last steamer, a large as-sortment of Fate's Cork-Sole Boots and Slippers. Also, warm velvet fur Boots and Over-Shoes.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WARREN—MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. H. F. Roberts, Mr. HENRY WARREN to Miss KATE MCLAUGHLIN, all of this City.

DIED.

COLLIER.—In this City, on

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS Of every description. LORD & TAYLOR'S, No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS. MAGENTA, FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO, And all other FASHIONABLE SHADES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS. MOIRE ANTIQUES, FASHIONABLE SHADES, and RICH PARIS SILKS, in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY KIND, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE by PRIVATE TREATY, of LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS, Forming the estates of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT. (Formerly Geo. Bulpin.,) And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., (Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st., BANKRUPTS, Now congregated at the store, No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at 50 PER CENT. BELOW IMPORTATION COST, Will be offered at UNPARALLELED PRICES, To effect a total clearance. J. W. PROCTOR, Transferee.

355 BROADWAY. 355

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF FALL GOODS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION AND FROM AUCTION, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, viz.: Silks, from 50 cents per yard. SILK AND VELVET ROBES, At less than Half the Cost of Importation! OTTOMAN VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c., At less than Cost of Importation. SHAWLS! INDIA CAMELS HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable shawls, GREATLY UNDER COST. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, In great variety. At Less than Manufacturers' Prices! MOURNING GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., Greatly Reduced. STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN FRENCH MERINOS, Velours, Poplin Reps, Delaines, Cashmeres, &c., &c. From recent auction sales, And below the cost of importation. CHAS. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS. We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, at AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO. Have now open NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS. Just received Also a superb assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, Embracing the latest Paris novelties. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer some of the Greatest bargains in SILKS, at 4s., 6s., 7s. and 8s, All cost almost 30 per cent. more than the prices now asked. NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City. CHAS. G. HOOK. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK AT RETAIL. M. & J. E. CONKLING, Importers and Jobbers of CARPETS, &c., NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK. Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to RETAIL BUYERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS, Of the manufacture of J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS. Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations, AT RETAIL. Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5. From $8 to $6. From $10 to $4. From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $15. The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham and Muslin Curtains, Will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. A few soiled and auction Curtains, Very low. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., (Late Peter Roberts.) No. 429 Broadway, Have made A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES of their very heavy stock of RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES. An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS. RETAIL. In connection with our usual large stock of Curtains and Coverings, On MONDAY We shall exhibit a line of entirely new design, and very beautiful, in BROCATELLES, and COTTELLINES, for curtains. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED. BY MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway. Chantilly Points. Pt. Gauze Sets. Chantilly Veils. Pt. de Venize Sets. Chantilly Flounces. Pt. de Barcelone Sets. COLLARS, BARBES CAPES, COIFFURES of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES and styles, all of which we offer at prices to secure immediate sale.

FURS. Mme. R. HARRIS & SON, No. 501 Broadway, New-York. Importers and Manufacturers. Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 501 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

WAMSUTTA MILLS. WILLARD, WOOD & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Barclay-st., Sole Agents for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 32-inch, 30-inch and 27-inch SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

FLOWERS. Mme. R. HARRIS & SON, No. 729 Broadway, New-York. Flowers, Head-dresses, Coiffures, &c., from Duties, of Paris, just received by the steamer Europa.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 655½ Broadway. SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS, &c., &c., Made after the LATEST PARIS SHAPES, And trimmed in the most elegant manner FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS, MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c., Below usual prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHARLES STREET, No. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

The STYLE OF CLOAKS for the CITY OF PARIS being now fully established, we shall be PREPARED TO SHOW OUR CUSTOMERS On MONDAY, Nov. 12, ORIGINALS and COPIES OF ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED, which have been RECEIVED BY US PER LATE STEAMERS.

ALL ORIGINALS of IMPORTED CLOAKS WE OFFER AT COST. Copies and others by our own designers and comprising A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS, IN SILK, CLOTH and VELVET, Will be offered by us at RETAIL from this date, and during the season, AT OUR LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. LADIES will please notice that being large and exclusive dealers in Cloaks and Shawls, our stock is necessarily at all times fresh, and always of the newest. CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway.

359. MAGENTA BROCATELS AND ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS. 359.

359. LACE CURTAINS. AT REDUCED PRICES. 359.

359. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, AT VERY LOW FIGURES. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, OF SATIN DE LAINES, PLAIN and BROCHE COTELINES and BROCATELS. Made to Order by the Best Upholsterers. 359.

359. WINDOW SHADES. FOR STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS, AT KELTY'S BROADWAY. 359.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12, THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK OF HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, AND GLOVES, At a great sacrifice on cost, For convenience, they will be removed to their Retail Department. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Comforters, Lace and Muslin Draperies, and Curtains, Sheeting and Pillow-Casings, Now offered at a large reduction in prices. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY. JAMES GRAY & CO. Have just received per *Adriatic*, a magnificent assortment of NEW SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway. We have always very desirable bargains at this season. To offer to our Retail Trade, in Napkins, Table Damasks, Linen Sheetings, Doyllies, Blankets, Quilts, Table Covers, Floor Baizes, Wine Cloths, Towelings, And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, of furnish a house or hotel.

BONNETS. Mme. R. HARRIS & SON, No. 729 Broadway, New-York. Bonnets from Alexandrine Gauze, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A Protestant German woman, honest and obliging; must be a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 105 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 3.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged woman, who is tidy, orderly and economical in her habits, and thoroughly qualified to take the management of a gentleman's household where the family is small; none need apply but those producing first-class City references as to general character and capabilities. Address H. O. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO WEST FOR THE Winter, a faithful, reliable, experienced woman, to take care of an infant. Those having good recommendations may apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—DRY GOODS SALESMEN wanted by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

WAITERS.—WANTED, TWO MEN WAITERS for private families; must be clean and tidy and well recommended. Apply at the Broadway employment institution, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. JOHN G. I. ACKERMAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER FOR A MACHINE shop, 2 clerks, 1 bar-keeper, 3 porters, 3 men to drive horses and carts, 6 men for steamers, 4 boys for trades and stores, 4 girls to travel, a stewardess for a steamer. Call at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE—ONE RESiding in the neighborhood preferred; from 15 to 18 years of age. Apply to S. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SOBER AND industrious man and wife, to take charge of a small farm, a short distance from the City; references required. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 363 Bleecker-st.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining an occupation as daily governess in some private family; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; salary moderate; pupils not to exceed 12 years of age. Address F. R., or call at Howe's confectionary store, corner 46th-st. and 7th-av.

A COLLEGE PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, TO take charge of one of the very best Academies in New-York State, a Principal of experience and reputation, (Presbyterian preferred;) salary from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Address, with reference, A. F., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boy's boarding-school. Location on the Hudson, within an hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VISITING governess has the hours from 9 to 12 unoccupied. Terms $50 per quarter for English and music. French, Spanish and drawing if required. Best references. Address M. R. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Box No. 3,063 Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation in a family or school to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and music; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Post-office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS. A LADY DE-sirous of [illegible] a family or school to teach the English, French, [illegible] Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a first-class family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the children, or fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or to wait on ladies and sew; best of City reference from their last situations. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a small, private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; has two years' good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or to mind children and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted as chambermaid or child's nurse for a smart, neat and very respectable girl; is a nice sewer, fond of children and willing to make herself useful; is a very smart waiter girl; wages about $5 a month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; has excellent references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or general houseworker; no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by respectable young woman as chambermaid or seamstress; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 9th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a small private family; can give good references. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen at No. 166 Orchard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can give good reference where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 9th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SOber, faithful woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; is a neat sewer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable person to take charge of an infant from its birth, and will travel with a lady; also, a situation wanted by a first-class waitress, or will go as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st., a few doors from 2d-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable American woman, to take charge of one child and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. The best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 364 9th-st., 3d floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, who is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has suited some of the best families in the City; and is also a first-rate baker, and has good City reference, or can see the lady that she lived with last. Call at No. 65 Avenue B, between 4th and 5th sts., in the rear house, for two days, if not engaged. Can make good soups.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference; notes, or applications, addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to, and can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of game, pastry and jellies, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to take a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., west side, near 18th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a very excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 493 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the store next to the druggist's.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but a private family who resides a short distance in the country, and is willing to pay good wages. Apply for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable experienced woman in a private family as cook; is a good smart baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as experienced cook; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived over eight years. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking; has lived five years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 3d-av., corner of 27th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, desserts, &c. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation such as in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts; can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 32 East 25th-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can give the best of reference; no objection to City or country; Staten Island preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 213 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has lived in first-class families several years, from whom she has reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at the corner of 31st-st. and 6th-av., in the bakery.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 62 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 62 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as competent cook, and to assist in the washing, or can take a first-class laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st. City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has 5 years' City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at 232 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th av.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A GERMAN PROTestant young woman desires a situation as first-rate meat and pastry cook. No objection to assist in laundry work if required; knows her business in all its branches, and is obliging and willing to please employer in every respect. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—FIVE very respectable German girls want situations in gentlemen's families; two sisters—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other one as chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing; also, the three others would like to be employed as chambermaids, nurses, or for sewing, &c. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly-respectable Protestant girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class laundress and chambermaid; is competent for any of the above capacities. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, for a good, faithful girl, who is a very good cook and a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent references from the last gentleman's family she served; is not so particular about high wages as a good place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES an engagement to go out by the week or day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 113 West-15th-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good faithful domestic (for the City or country,) as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references.

A GOOD COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation; is an excellent baker; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMMRICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, to superintend the household duties of a gentleman's family; she can give the best testimonials from families where she has lived for the last seven years. Address E. A., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American lady of middle age, who is careful and industrious; understands cooking and baking; is accustomed to keep house for gentlemen, or would take a situation as nurse to an invalid. The best of City references given. Apply at 30 Delancey-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable, steady young man, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; he is a careful hand over horses, and a good, steady driver; will assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 376 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days, at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or as waitress and chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress by one who thoroughly understands her business, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 114 7th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; or can do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of reference can be seen. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; also understands fluting; best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 193 East 14th-st., third floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 2½ 6th-st. Inquire for 3 days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-class laundress; good City references. Can be seen at 118 7th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE by a Protestant English woman; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; best of City reference; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

A NURSE.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near the corner of 23d-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress and chambermaid and do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 22d-st.

A NURSE &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 37th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last five years. Call at No. 64 West 30th-st., for two days—third floor, front rooms.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference; seven years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS DEsirous of a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting children's clothes and is a good operator on a sewing machine; would take charge of children, or do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Address M. T. Y., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, cloaks and basques; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; she can come well recommended as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 234 6th-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; she has no objection to assist in the care of children; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 238 1st-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and also would do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at M. A. Ennever's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young girl in a private family; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room and silver. Refers to her present employer. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 15.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 466 6th-av.; best City reference.

A WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY A thorough waitress, a situation in a private family or private boarding house, to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Also, a cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, and fancy dishes; wages $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

A WET-NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a most excellent and healthy nurse, (milk five months old,) with the very best recommendation from an old employer, at whose residence she can be seen, for two days, No. 360 West 23d-st.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 26 East 20th-st., or inquire personally at the same place on Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE BY A young lady who has attended in a gentleman's furnishing goods and fancy store for five years. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery. Good reference given.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN [illegible] Iris-h, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall on Astor-place, [illegible] Broadway, late Bible House. French and German [illegible] Miss FIELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED as barkeeper in a hotel, or as clerk in a wine-store, by an honest, steady, attentive man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address G. T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 30, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires an engagement; satisfactory City references can be given; has had experience in manufacturing, commission, coal and hardware business. Address, for five days, A., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a store; has been in a gentleman's furnishing and fancy store for five years. Can give good reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, active young man, in a store, or as light porter; is well acquainted with the City, and willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference furnished. Address S. T. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant single Englishman a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; has long experience in England and this country in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; his reference is unexceptionable from Europe, and can produce the best of City reference; is unexceptionable reference in every department can be had; has no objections to go in the country; can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store. Address J. R., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as coachman, who truly understands the care and treatment of horses; best of references, also, to his late employer, who has sent his horses to the country. Address DALY, No. 75 Murray-st., or No. 10 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE

CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av. :

The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz. : Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presioni, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.

MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange :

ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.

This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family ; contains gas, &c. ; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top ; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak buffets, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, easy chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPRAGUE & KANE, Attorneys.
No. 7 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. J. Dreyburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the elegant paintings and engravings of the late Charles M. Leupp, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M. at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising rosewood piano, mahogany sofas, bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, carved tables and French carpets, stoves, bookcases, oil-cloths, lace curtains, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN WARE, &c.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway, comprising a large variety of articles, in lots adapted to the City and country retail trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of seasonable goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—By order of CHAS. A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell the desirable property, No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No 444 Canal-st., carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. : everything for housekeeping. By order of JAMES SACKET, Attorney.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 3c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the finest roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

I. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Sheriff, I. M. MILLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, the 3-story house and lot No. 17 Watts-st., running through to an alley in the rear.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China and fancy ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. Regular weekly sale for Dealers ; free goods, free sales. No postponement and goods well packed for shipping.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY.—THE 3-story and basement, modern-built, brick house, containing 18 rooms, located on the corner of Erie and South 1st sts., near Hamilton Park, Jersey City. The subscriber wishing to remove to the country, the property will be sold cheap, with part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises after 6 o'clock in the evening, or at Oyster-boat No. 516, foot of Canal-st., New-York, during business hours.

THOS. D. CHRISTIE.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-story brick, now building, for sale or to let. Apply to A. J. HUNT, No. 113 4th-av., New-York ; or to CHAS. POWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very desirable 2-story and basement brick house, on 18th-st., near 7th-av. For particulars, inquire at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 45TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. F. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERRY, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of ELDRAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 257 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 169 Tremor Office, addressed N. D. O., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER 1ST NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bedrooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred ; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

PANELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices ; also, Mattresses, Pillows, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.
Near Sears east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLES OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 48 Robinson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next ; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place ; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say :

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. Stock, redeemable in 1873. Interest quarterly. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear ; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part ; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan ; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the
NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO.,
No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE four-story modern house and stable, No. 185 East 39th-st. The large store Nos. 110 and 112 William-st. Also, to let or lease, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance-way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 98 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn ; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WHITLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLACE IN WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County—40 acres ; good buildings ; splendid view of Sound ; two miles south of depôt. For particulars, apply to E. P. LAWRENCE, No. 249 7th-av., where a drawing of the place can be seen.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A COSY RESidence, comprising a dwelling 38x32, summer kitchen, stable, and 2 acres in lawn, garden, orchard and forest. Price, $10,500. D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 1 Spruce-st., where an accurate sketch can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 41 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition ; 400 pages, nearly 100 pictures ; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. ; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st. ; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st. ; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st. ; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y. ; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies ; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable ; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood ; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane to No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S treatise—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York ; or can be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, FEMALE, is the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all that by calling Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Niblock's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patience never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, prescribed it his duty, in gratitude, to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail ; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient ; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies ; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows :

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening ; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening ; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances :

"Sec. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars ; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein. Klaegerin. wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird biedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben. im Termine vom

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
MORGENS 10 UHR.

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen, Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen.—rechts beistaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen geestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER! She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband ; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents ; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead ; green on starboard bow ; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with RAILROADS for Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot ; to City Point, 8 cents ; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (staterooms and meals included,) $8 ; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf : From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29 ; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in every respect first-class. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the

MURDER AND FIRE-RAISING IN BERGEN.

Startling Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

THE HUSBAND UNDER ARREST.

Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, commenced an investigation upon the body of Mrs. JANE ABSOM, wife of WM. ABSOM, market gardener, residing at Communipaw, who died very unexpectedly on Friday morning last. Owing to some family difficulty and alleged threats against the life of deceased, her brother, JOHN BAMMEY, applied to the Coroner for an investigation. The Coroner accordingly took charge of the body, and on Saturday a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. QUIDOR, of Jersey City, and Dr. [illegible]. The attending physician, Mrs. ABSOM had been in poor health for many months, of a complaint to which females are only subject, but which, in his opinion, would not have caused death in a long time, if ever.

On Wednesday last Dr. BOOTH was called, and found Mrs. ABSOM very sick, and complaining of a great deal of distress in her stomach. The Doctor left some Dover's Powders for her to take that night, and upon calling the next day (Thursday) was told that she rested pretty well during the night, but that the severe pains returned as soon as the effects of the powders passed off. The Doctor left a similar prescription for that night, and on the following morning learned that Mrs. ABSOM had died of convulsions. The *post mortem* revealed the fact that death was not caused by the disease referred to, and the other organs were in a healthy and natural state. The stomach was removed, and showed evident signs of inflammation. Without being opened it was sent to Prof. DOREMUS for the purpose of having the contents analyzed.

The husband said he thought his wife had taken poison to destroy her life. The inquest was held at SMITH'S Hotel, on the Plank Road, and the following testimony was taken:

Dr. J. S. Booth testified—I reside in South Bergen, and have attended Mrs. Jane Absom for several years, but more particularly the past six months; she has been complaining of a local disease, ulceration of the vagina; it was very distressing to her, but not particularly dangerous; the case was a very tedious one; Dr. Alcott was also called in and saw the patient at my suggestion; so far as that was concerned, she might have lingered a long time; if it ever proved fatal it would have been some time hence; she died about two o'clock A. M. Friday last; I was not present; on the 29th of October last I was called in, and she said she had had an abortion; I think the inflammation at stomach commenced with the first visit; she had considerable hemorrhage and pain, and there were some symptoms that her statement was correct; she told me she had gone some weeks over her time; the vomiting continued, and she complained of a great deal of distress in her stomach, and could keep nothing on it; think that continued three days before she could retain anything on her stomach; she was a little better after that for a few days, but the pain in her stomach continued; the second day before she died I administered five grains of Dover's powder and one-quarter grain of opium; she told me the next day (Thursday) that she had slept very quietly that night, until the very early; the powders were ordered to be given me once in four hours through the night; I told her then that I would leave her the same thing for that night (Thursday); think I left her four powders of the same; told her she must keep quiet and take a little nourishment, and I thought the irritation of the stomach would pass off; she said as soon as she lost the effect of the powders the day before, the distress came on again; I was surprised to learn that she was dead the next morning; next afternoon (Friday) Mr. Absom said that every time he gave her a powder she went into spasms; he described them as being very agonizing, and that she was very much convulsed; he said the last one he gave, she went into spasms, and continued so until she died; I told him that was very strange, as there was nothing in those powders to have that effect; they would have a contrary effect; the powders were precisely the same as those I left before; I had no medicine with me that could produce that effect; she has complained bitterly for aking time of his unkindness toward her, and his intimacy with other women; was out nights, and when he came home he was very rough and abusive, and had threatened her life; she has made these complaints from time to time, but more particularly a few weeks before she died; think she made the first complaint a year or more since; she related a good many little circumstances, and that she believed her husband was trying to poison her, and that he would finally kill her; I used to advise with her, as I sympathized with her in her suffering; he treated her very badly; she made complaints to me two days before her death, and within three or four days of her death she spoke about her suspicion that her husband would try to destroy her; there was something very peculiar about her case, and I could not account for the pain in the stomach and nausea; she thought it was caused by the disease for which she was being treated having extended upward; that could not be so; the disease, on examination, was not so extensive as I had supposed; I visited deceased every day since the 29th October until the afternoon before she died; there was something about her stomach—the irritation—that I could not account for, and I felt apprehensive of serious results; she mentioned some little circumstances which caused her to suspicion him; one was that she found a box of ointment in bed, with a reddish cast; her husband came in and asked for it; she denied knowing anything about, and he threatened to kill her if she did not give it up; she gave it up; she gave some of it to Mrs. Bloy opposite, in a rag, and Mrs. B. showed it to me; I thought but little of it, and told Mrs. Bloy I guessed he would not poison her with ointment; I spoke to Absom, and he denied ever having any ointment; I have been on the look out for this, (that he would poison her,) but did not want to condemn the man until I saw something positive tending that way she stated that she woke up one night and found her husband standing over her with a small syringe, trying to inject something into her nose; he had his finger or thumb on her lips, pressing them together; this was just before she was taken sick the last time, (the 29th October;) she asked him what he was doing, and he replied that he was measuring her face; she always appeared to be very modest, sensible, strictly correct, virtuous, and a sensible woman; she was not subject to that kind of vomiting; after the 29th October, think deceased told me that she thought her husband was trying to poison her; from the 29th of October until her death she gave me no cause to suspect that he was trying to poison her any more than her suspicions; I never knew of her having a fit or spasm before; on the day after her death, Dr. Quidor and myself called to examine the body; I saw Mr. Absom in another room, and he said, "You know, Doctor, that she has been taking poison, for the last two years, to destroy her children;" I told him that I did not know anything about that as I had never seen anything of it; when I went out again, he wanted to know if we had found anything; I told him that we had not got through yet; he said he hoped they would not find anything to implicate him; he appeared to show considerable anxiety; he said when he gave her the powders she went into convulsions, and the last one she was still worse; he took charge of deceased that night; asked him where the other two powders were, and he said he had burned them up; he gave no reason for this; I thought this very singular, as I have seen powders there that I had prescribed months previous; that morning I looked around to see if I could find the remaining powders; did not discover any difference in Mr. Absom's conduct on the morning after his wife's death; he did not cry any; I asked Absom about the powders on Friday morning, and also on Saturday; Absom said that when deceased was dying, she grabbed at his throat to choke him.

Dr. John E. Quidor, of Jersey City, testified: I made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Jane Absom, in connection with Dr. Booth, on Saturday last; we found upon opening the chest the lungs highly congested, being filled with dark blood; upon carrying our operations further we discovered severe congestion of the stomach and symptoms of acute inflammation all round the region of the stomach; we could discover no signs of inflammation in the lungs; they did not adhere to the ribs in any part; the pleura and diaphragm were in a natural condition; the heart, liver, spleen, kidneys and bladder were in the usual condition, free from disease; we opened the head and carefully removed the brain and examined it minutely; we saw no signs of apoplexy; no inflammation of the brain; no injury to the cranium; we came to the conclusion that the brain was perfectly healthy, and she could not have had convulsions from disease of the brain, as it was healthy; children and persons have convulsions from irritation of the stomach; a person to take any irritating substance into the stomach, or injected into any of the avenues of the body, bowels or nose, would produce convulsions, providing the substance used was active enough to cause it; we found the vagina in a state of fungoenic or chronic ulceration; it seemed to be of long standing; the disease was local in its character, not depending upon any specific cause in any other part of the body; consequently it could not of itself have caused death, or any ways near it; in conclusion, as we found the brain and all the organs of the body in a natural condition, we could not see how death could occur without some great cause; we then directed our attention to the stomach; and for myself I would say, from the congestion and signs of acute inflammation in the region of the stomach, that death must have been produced by inflammation of the stomach; we found the coats of the stomach engorged with blood, and evident signs of acute inflammation through the coating of the stomach: we thought it best not to open the stomach, but to reserve it for future analysis; could not tell what caused that inflammation; it might be produced by any corrosive poison by being taken into the stomach: the Dover Powders given by Dr. Booth would produce a contrary effect; they ought to have a tranquilizing effect, and were very proper to be administered in such a case; I saw no signs of an abortion having been produced; saw clotted blood in the vagina which a woman would have by her monthly periods; saw no distinctive indications of impregnation; women sometimes take cold, and pass their usual time; think they are pregnant, take medicine to bring on their periods, and think they have abortioned; the only great cause for the death of this woman was in the region of the stomach; the lungs were also filled with blood; anything that would affect the respirative organs would produce this effect to the lungs; all acrid poisons have a tendency to produce inflammation and congestion; they act mechanically from the stomach, and produce inflammation; secondly, all the soluble portion of the poison is taken into the blood, consequently would be carried through the lungs, then to the left side of the heart, and then throughout the circulation; the actual effect is through the blood; the inflammation of the stomach is merely local; I heard Mr. Absom say that his wife had been in the habit of taking poison the past two years in order to cause her death.

By the Coroner—After the *post-mortem*, after you came into the room, I think you asked him how long she had been taking poison? A.—He said for two years, or more; he said she took the last the day before she died; he said it was a white powder, [illegible]; after taking the powder, he said she was taken with severe pains, and would vomit up dark-colored matter; would be very thirsty, and wanted to drink a great deal of water; Absom described the pain in the stomach as a burning sensation; he remarked that if stomach as a burning sensation; he remarked that if she was a mind to take poison it was none of his fault; she was a mind to take poison it was none of his fault; said her object in taking poison was always to produce abortion, and that she procured them in New-York; he said she kept the poison in the bureau, and that he had cleared it out; the Coroner told me I had better follow him up-stairs and examine the bureau drawer myself; he unlocked the drawer and it was filled with various little articles, in natural condition; he put his hand in the drawer to feel, and I told him to stand back, that I would save him that trouble; when I found a small white powder, wrapped up in a paper; he turned to me and said: "Doctor, I depend on you; do what you can for me; I know she has taken poison; but I did not give it to her, she took it herself; I have a family of children, and would not like them to be disgraced;" I asked him if he ever gave her one of those powders; Absom said, No; I asked him if he ever saw her take one of those powders; he said, Yes; I asked him when; he said that on the night previous to her death (which was Thursday) he came into the room suddenly, and she had got up out of the bed and was standing by the mantlepiece with a teacup, mix up a powder and drank it off; she then went and laid down on the bed and said that she had taken poison, and wanted to kill herself; I said, Why did you not give the alarm? he answered that he had been accustomed to it, so it was an old thing; I then asked him as regards the powders left by Dr. Booth; he said the doctor left three powders; I asked the color of those powders; he said they were of a light-ish-brownish cast, with some whitish particles of powders mixed with it; I asked him what time he administered the first powder; he replied, eight o'clock in the evening; he said he was in the bed and no other person in the room at the time; I asked him what effect the powders produced upon her; he said as soon as it was down it threw her into convulsions; she vomited very hard, complained of great burning pain in the stomach, and wanted to drink all the time; he then retired and got up again at one o'clock and gave her the other bottle as directed by the Doctor, and that threw her into convulsions more violent than before; I asked him how it was that he came in between the hours of eight and one, and saw her drinking medicine out of a cup? he equivocated in his reply, but stated she had taken the poison; I asked him in regard to the third powder Dr. Booth had left; he told me that he had burned it up; I asked him if these powders produced exactly the same effect that the heavy white powder did. He said he could see no difference in the effect; then I started to go down stairs, and he said, "I hope you will stand by me and do all you can for me;" I told him if he was innocent I certainly should; he stated that he knew that she had taken poison, but he was innocent of it; he stated what we found on the *post-mortem*; I told him that we had found evidences of inflammation that might be produced by poison; when he remarked, "I did not give it to her, Doctor, do all you can for me;" I asked Absom when he was last at New-York? he told me two days before his wife died, which was Wednesday; he was certain of that fact; said he was home all day on Thursday, and did not go to New-York; I asked, were you in the room with your wife all day Thursday, or where was you? he said, "Oh, yes! I was in New-York on Thursday; I had forgotten it; I am in the habit of going pretty much every day; the bureau was in the same room where she died.

Dr. Booth, recalled, and corroborated the evidence of Dr. Quidor in regard to *post-mortem*, adding: Absom asked me if we had put everything back again; I said the Coroner had taken the stomach and intestines to be analyzed in New-York; his countenance changed, and he manifested more anxiety than I had seen him at any other time, and said if his wife was poisoned it was not by him.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John Bennett testified: I reside at No. 140 Little Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and am a ship-joiner; I knew the deceased; she was my sister; I saw her alive four weeks to-morrow, when she came to my house, complaining very much of sickness and ill-treatment she had received from her husband; she complained of pains in her chest and stomach; she stayed at my house about three hours; I had a long conversation with her; I had been sick for some time, and not able to talk to her concerning her troubles; she told me she did not think she would be long in this world; I asked her why she should say so; she said that she was afraid to go home; I asked her why, and she said her husband had threatened to take her life so often; I sympathised with her, and told her never mind, to go home, that he would not shoot her as he had promised to do the night previous to that; I told her that he would not do it, as he had promised to do it so often, and had promised to do it to me; he told her the week previous that he would soon fix her; this was what she told me; she said she was afraid of drinking any gruel or tea that was sent up stairs for her, for fear he would poison her; I told her not to drink anything, without Mrs. Bloyd or Mrs. Robinson gave it to her; she said to me, "You know how bitter my husband is against Mrs. Bloyd; he would not suffer her to come to the house if he knew it;" that is all the conversation that took place between me and her the last time I saw her; Absom called at my house last Saturday week, and I came in while he was there; I asked him how Jane was, and he replied, "Much about the same, always complaining;" never heard my sister say that she would take her own life; do not think she was that kind of a woman; she has said to me, upon several occasions, especially the last time I saw her, I could say "That no one had killed her but her husband;" about six weeks ago, I asked her if she had been to New-York lately; she replied that she had not in four or five weeks; I made the remark to her, "If you go to New-York before I get well, go and see Mrs. Sutton, for her husband has gone blind;" she told me she would if she could get any money from her husband; when I saw her the next time, I asked her if she had been to New-York, and she said no; she had been too sick to go out of the house since she saw me before; I then said to her, "Why don't you get another doctor?" and asked her if I should send Dr. Ludkins up to her; she told me "no;" I told her I would pay the expense; she said: "You know the difference that has taken place between you and my husband;" I went to Mr. Absom's house on Sunday evening last Summer, having previously offered to my sister to pay the expense of another doctor, when Mr. Absom took hold of me by the collar, and, ordering me out, threatened to shoot me if ever I came there again; my wife was with me at this time; I never went to his house again until last Friday, when he threatened to shoot me in the room where my deceased sister was lying; do not think my sister has been able to go to New-York in the last two months; she told me that she had some $3 laid away in a small cedar box, and that it had been broken open and the money taken out; do not think she could have poison in her bureau drawer without her husband knowing it he used to beat her, and she told me that he has pointed a pistol at her; never heard her say that she wished she was dead; all the trouble I have had with Absom was on account of my sister; Mr. Absom's daughter came to my house and told me her mother was dead, on Friday morning; my sister has told me that he has said the first child was not his; they have four children; I have known Mr. Absom about eight years; think that was about six months after the death of his first wife; Mr. Absom married my sister in my house at New-York; on that Friday morning the undertaker asked Mr. Absom what caused her death; he said, "I don't know, some of these doctors poison people on purpose to practice, and then they open them to see what they die of;" Mr. Absom said he would have her opened; I said "don't you trouble about that, I will have that all right; he said nothing before me about her poisoning herself; he said that she died of strangulation, and that no one was present but himself; Mr. Speer, Mrs. Mallison, Mrs. Robertson, and the hired girl, were present when Mr. Absom spoke about his supposing she was poisoned, &c.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. Mary K. Bennett, sworn—I am the wife of John Bennett, and reside in Jersey City; I knew Mr. and Mrs. Absom; last saw Mrs. Absom alive about five weeks ago, at our house; had a conversation with her; she wished I knew or could find out where Mr. Absom spent his time, more particularly nights; she complained of being sick for a long time past; she said her illness was all on account of "that brute," meaning her husband; she said no one knew how much she had to suffer beside herself; never heard her say she would destroy her life; have heard her say that she was afraid to go home of a night for fear he would shoot her, as he had threatened to several times; Mr. Absom was at our house Saturday a week ago; I asked him how Jane was; he said she was sick, as usual; I asked if she had been keeping her bed; he said she had; that same week until Wednesday, when she was up a little while; that he was angry when she came down; he said he hoped the next time she came down it would be feet first, or any way they could get her down; this was on the Saturday previous to her death; I inferred that he hoped she would be dead; when I remonstrated with him, he remarked that he would say what he thought proper; he did not care for any one; he said that if she lived for any length of time, he would not provide for her or any of the children; he said she would not live until Christmas; that he was able and would take care of the children when she died; do not know of my own knowledge of his keeping company with any other woman; he gave no reason for saying that she would not live until Christmas; I was at Mr. Absom's house on Friday morning last; did not hear any conversation between my husband and Mr. Absom; he had left before I got there; Dr. Booth and Mr. Absom were talking together when I went there; I understood Mr. Absom to say that if he had heard what he understood Bennett had said up in the room, he would put him where his sister was; did not hear Mr. Absom say that day what was the cause of her death; Mr. Absom turned myself and husband out of the house some two years ago, when we called to see Mrs. Absom, who was very sick; the difficulty arose out of my husband wishing to procure another physician; Absom then told my husband that he would shoot him if he ever came on the premises again.

Mrs. Margaret Moore, sworn: I reside in Bergen; was at Mr. Absom's house on Friday, when young Mr. Speer was there; did not hear any conversation between Mr. Speer and Mr. Absom; Mr. Bennett stood at his sister's head, and said Mr. Absom has got his long wish at last; Absom said it was no place to talk of such things here; if he should shoot him he would be serving him right; I was at the house on Tuesday last; Mrs. Absom was sitting up; she told me she felt very weak; I have been to the house nearly every Wednesday, washing, for the last six years; I saw Mr. Absom always very kind to her; think she told me she was down in Jersey City about three weeks before she died; said she went to see her brother; she helped me wash about five weeks ago; Mr. Absom appeared to be the boss of the house; never heard Mrs. Absom threaten to take her own life; I came on Friday last between nine and ten o'clock to wash; the oldest daughter told me her mother was dead; I never heard any trouble between them but once, and that was last Summer; she was abusing Mr. Absom for going with some one else; she told me it was Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Absom was very deaf; she told me once or twice within a couple of months that Mr. Absom was not very good to her.

William Boyd testified: I reside in Communipaw; have heard Mrs. Absom say that Mr. Absom did not use her well for the past two years; she said he was in the habit of going there, with other women; she said it was the [illegible] girl who lived there some two years since; the wife stated that he was in the habit of keeping company with this girl; I believe that jealousy was all the trouble between them; have heard Mrs. Absom say she caught Julia (the hired girl) and Mr. Absom together at the slaughter-house, near the canal; this was last Spring.

The inquest was not adjourned at 8 P. M. last evening.

ARREST OF MR. ABSOM.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner GAFFNEY considered the proof against Mr. ABSOM of such a nature as to warrant his temporary arrest. He accordingly issued a process, and Constable HAYBECK took him into custody, to await the verdict of the jury.

Mr. ABSOM is a respectable-appearing man, about 40 years of age, and is in comfortable circumstances. He has been twice married, and has two children by the first wife and four by the last one.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE ARTISANS' BANK AND THE CITY FUNDS.

This Board met last night, pursuant to adjournment, the President, Alderman PECK, in the chair.

A remonstrance of the Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, in relation to the opening of Seventy-fourth-street, through their grounds, was presented by the President, and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Alderman BOOLS offered a resolution to tender the use of the Chambers of the Board to the Judges of the Superior Court, for three weeks. It was opposed by Alderman GENET, but was adopted.

Horatio P. Carr was appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in the place of James G. Osborne, whose term of office has expired.

Alderman BRADY presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Since the appointment of a City Chamberlain, *vice* A. V. STOUT, the City deposits have been transferred from one banking house to another, and whereas certain transactions have recently transpired, seriously affecting the credit and stability of the institution in which the City money is now or has been very recently deposited; and

Whereas, Assurances were made to the Board, that from and after the appointment of a new custodian of the deposits of the City, interest would be paid on such deposits, no such interest payments, however, have as yet been made thereon, to the knowledge of the Board; be it therefore

Resolved, That a special Committee of three be appointed to investigate and report to this Board, at an early day, all necessary information connected with the custody and safe keeping of the funds of the City, the amount of interest paid thereon by the institution in which such City funds are deposited, together with such other information as, in the opinion of such Committee, the interests of the City, or the public may seem to require.

Adopted.

The following report from the Street Commissioner was received, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The two years for which I was appointed Street Commissioner on the 11th of November, 1858, having expired, I now, under the Charter, only hold the office until the appointment of my successor.

My last report was to the 30th of September, and was given in detail. I purpose in this communication to state the present condition of the Department, and briefly to refer to some of the modifications and changes made in the manner of transacting the public business of this office since my first connection therewith.

There have been drawn upon the Comptroller, from Jan. 1 to date, requisitions to the amount of	$1,378,441 01
There remain of the appropriations under the control of the Department, balances amounting to	554,178 28
Since the commencement of my connection with this Department, including the time that Edward Cooper was Street Commissioner (viz.: from April 19, 1858,) to this date; there have been expenditures incurred, and requisitions made upon the Comptroller, by the Street Commissioner for the payment thereof, amounting to	$3,554,604 91
Since the last quarterly report of the Collector of Assessments there have been transmitted to him for collection assessment lists amounting to	29,747 30
He has collected and deposited with the City Chamberlain	77,524 81
Returned uncollected to the Clerk of Arrears, assessment lists amounting to	3,649 98
And has in his hands uncollected, assessments amounting to	431,875 64
From the 22d of April, 1858, to date, there have been collected and deposited with the City Chamberlain	2,697,199 02

In various quarterly and annual reports, I have had occasion to fully discuss the requirements and condition of the Street Department.

I would now only advert to the fact that this varied and important business at the time Mayor TIEMANN came into office in 1858, was in an extremely disordered condition, the result in part of ignorance, neglect, and designing fraud, and in part of defective laws, increased no doubt by the fact that, for some time previous there had been two claimants for the office of Street Commissioner, both trammeled by injunctions preventing the regular and systematic transaction of the public business.

Previous to 1858 it was customary for the Street Commissioner from time to time to draw upon the Comptroller for one or more hundred thousand dollars as he thought proper. Upon these general requisitions the public money was received into his possession, and accounted for by vouchers, or receipts of persons to whom he (the Street Commissioner) made payments. I objected to this system, and refused to receive the money, and insisted that the Finance Department should make payments upon the proper requisition from this Department. This, in my judgment, is the most important change made in the manner of conducting the public business since my connection with the Department.

The system adopted for the transaction of business, the keeping of accounts and making payments, is similar to that of the Bureau of Construction under the Treasury Department of the General Government at Washington, and was described in my first quarterly report to your Honorable Body, under date January 31, 1859, as follows:

"The Superintendent of the Bureau having charge of a particular kind of work, or the furnishing of supplies, makes to the Street Commissioner a written report setting forth the facts in the case, and his recommendation thereupon. If approved, the Street Commissioner or Deputy certifies to the necessity of the expenditure, as required by the Charter, and orders the work to be done, or the supplies to be furnished. The Superintendent, after the execution of the work or delivery of the articles, examines the bill rendered to him, and if it is found correct he has triplicate vouchers made out in regular printed form, on each of which the account is copied. The original bill is filed in his office, and the triplicate vouchers certified by him are transmitted to this Department; if approved, they are certified by the Street Commissioner or Deputy, entered in the books of this office, and a requisition is then drawn upon the Comptroller by the Street Commissioner, for the amount of the voucher. The requisition with triplicate vouchers appended is then sent with letter of transmittal to the Comptroller, by whom a warrant is drawn upon the treasury in favor of the party to whom the money is due, and this warrant is given to the party upon signing a receipt for the amount upon each of the triplicate vouchers. The Comptroller retains one of the receipted vouchers, and sends the other two to this office, one of which is filed here, and the other is transmitted to the office of the Bureau under which the expenditure was incurred. These triplicate vouchers form the basis of the whole system of payments and accounts, and in themselves are a record of all the money transactions of the Departments, of which there is a complete file of original papers in the office of the Comptroller, in this office, and that of the Bureau under which the work was done."

After more than two years' trial of this system I am perfectly satisfied with its operation. In this connection I take great pleasure in referring to the manner in which the books and records of this office are now kept. Previous to the 19th of April, 1858, when Mr. Edward Cooper was appointed Street Commissioner, no journal had ever been kept, and it was difficult or impossible to ascertain what the transactions of the Department had been. The books now furnish the most exact information, and in every form in which it can possibly be required, and in connection with the monthly reports from the different bureaux, enable the head of this Department to transact its business with a rapidity and facility which two years ago seemed an impossibility. This result has not been accomplished without close attention and diligent endeavor on the part of many of my subordinates, and to them I owe my warmest thanks.

The business records of the whole Department have been brought from a state of confusion bordering on chaos, to a degree of clearness, regularity and accuracy that will compare favorably with that of any other establishment, either public or private.

In regard to the practical execution of work, while it has not always been what was desired, still I think that in the main the City has received an equivalent for the money paid in nearly every instance, and that peculation and fraud once so common has been, since the commencement of Mr. Edward Cooper's term of office, almost entirely unknown in this Department.

I have before this adverted to the defective laws and Charter of the City, and will here repeat that they are fearful trammels upon a law-abiding officer, and give every excuse for evasion and open violation to those who choose to disregard them.

Prominent amongst my former recommendations to the Common Council, and perhaps the most important, is that of a change in the fiscal year. Established precedent and ordinary judgment would seem to have made the necessity for the proposed change too plain to admit of a doubt. Nevertheless it has been bitterly opposed in this City, and notwithstanding the recommendation of the Common Council, has never been even discussed in the Legislature. It is a matter of vital importance, and the financial affairs of this City, as regards appropriations and expenditures of money cannot be properly regulated until this change is made.

Important recommendations have been made by myself and Mr. Edward Ewen, in regard to the business of the Bureau of Street Improvements, including assessments for local improvements, change in the mode of appointing Inspectors of contract work, changing grade (especially on the west side of the City) opens to conform to the [illegible] established by the Harbor Commissioners, and change of ordinance relative to street-numbers &c. They have not always met with the attention to which they were entitled.

In my first report it was recommended that some plan be adopted, and I have never ceased to urge the necessity, for making the wharves of durable materials. Nothing has as yet been done. Recommendations have also been made concerning the other Bureaux, not necessary to mention in this communication. In calling attention to my previous reports and recommendations, I take this occasion to say that, had I fully known the lamentable condition of the business and records of the Department, the confusion, disorder and trouble connected with past unfinished transactions, and the inadequate authority conferred by the Charter and laws, I would not have accepted office in the Department. Having undertaken it, however, I have endeavored to discharge the duties properly; whatever success may have resulted therefrom is due mainly to the talents, zeal, industry and integrity of the officers associated with me in the Department. My thanks, and those of the community, are due to the gentlemen who have so strenously exerted themselves in the great work of establishing every part of this varied, complicated and extensive business upon its present basis. I have felt constrained to allude to recommendations made by this Department, which have not been favorably acted upon by the Common Council, and I now, with great pleasure, refer to the many ordinances passed by your Honorable Body at the suggestion of this Department, and beg leave to tender my sincere thanks to the members of the Common Council for the courtesy and kind politeness with which I have on all occasions been treated by them in official intercourse.

I am not sorry to have arrived at the end of my specified term of service, and shall endeavor to regulate the business so that it can be turned over to my successor in good condition, without delay, whenever he may be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,
GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

The following weekly document was received from the Comptroller's Office:

Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The following statement exhibits the balance in the Treasury, Oct. 31st ultimo, the receipts and business on Thursday, Nov. 8, inst., according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer to this office:

Balance Oct. 31	$2,198,060 10
Receipts	1,861,117 50
Total	$4,049,177 60
Payments	2,381,762 07
Balance Nov. 8	$1,667,415 53

Ordered on file.

The Report of the Committee of Arts and Sciences in favor of appropriating $500 for a full-length portrait of Harry Howard, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was laid over under the rule.

Some routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A FUND FOR PAVING STREETS AND AVENUES.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

A resolution offered by Councilman SHAW was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the next Legislature, asking for the passage of an act authorizing the creation of a fund for paving streets and avenues in this City with trap-block pavement.

An invitation to attend a review of the National Guard of Boston, now on a visit to this City, to take place in the Park at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, was accepted.

The Comptroller's monthly statement of appropriations, expenditures, &c., in his Department, was received and ordered to be printed.

After considerable routine business of no general interest, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last night, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The glass ballot boxes used at the recent election were loaned the city by the maker. A resolution was presented and adopted, appointing a special Committee to make arrangements for purchasing the same. The Corporation Counselor submitted the annual report, from which we obtain the following facts:

STREET OPENINGS IN PROGRESS—Division, Third, (E. D.,) Downing, River, Myrtle-avenue, Utica-avenue, Third-street, (widening,) Bedford Road, (closing,) Whipple-street, Warren, Marcy-avenue, York, Union-avenue, Flatbush-avenue, (grading,) Grand-street, Trotter.

STREETS OPENED.—Atlantic-avenue, Middle-street, Butler-street, Bushwick-avenue, Bond-street, Brooklyn-avenue, Fourth-street, closing Atlantic Tunnel. There are 40 suits pending in the Supreme Court, and 38 in the City Court. Thirty-eight suits have been tried and settled. A petition was received from Assistant Corporation Attorney, W. C. B. THORNTON, asking for payment of salary. He says that he has received no salary since January last, because the Corporation Counselor draws it and neglects to pay it over to petitioner. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee. The City Treasurer made the following statement of the funds in his hands:

General Fund	$553,127 02
Special Fund	150,414 35
Sinking Fund	8,102 24
Total	$711,643 61

On motion a Committee of three was appointed to make the annual examination required by law, of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Board of Water Commissioners.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Ground was broken, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Oxford-street, for a new church edifice for the Park Presbyterian Society, which now worships in a small building on the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avenues. The new church will be of the Romanesque style of architecture, of plain brown stone, with a front of 84 feet on Lafayette-avenue, and extending back 144 feet on Oxford-street. The front tower will be 75 feet high, and the one at the rear 111 feet with a spire reaching 190 feet. The auditorium will be 90 feet by 76, and will be finished in a similar style to Plymouth Church, and will contain 285 pews, with seats for 1,650 grown persons. If necessary, seats for 350 more persons can be added. The lecture-room, which is to be located at the rear of the church, will be 90 by 29 feet. The building complete, it is estimated, will cost $50,000. At the breaking of ground, yesterday, there was a large attendance of people. Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF read a portion of Scripture; Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON made a prayer; after which, Rev. Mr. CUYLER, the pastor, made an address, and formally commenced the excavation by throwing up a shovel-full of earth.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Aldermen met as a Board of Canvassers at 5 o'clock last evening. The returns received by the City Clerk were presented and opened. As a number of the returns had been deposited, by mistake, with the County Clerk, a Special Committee was appointed to receive the same and present them to the Board on Wednesday evening next, to which time the Board adjourned.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Kings County Supervisors will meet at the City Hall to-day, to canvass the returns of the late election.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30. Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 6.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *ecartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!

10,000 yds. English Velvet Carpets, at $1 per yard.
25,000 yds. English Brussels Carpets, at 6s. to 8s. per yard.
20,000 yds. Three Ply Carpets at 75c. to 87½c. per yard.
50,000 yds. Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.
5,000 yds. English Druggets, 3 to 4 yards wide.
2,000 Hearth Rugs, at $2 50 each.
3,000 yds. Floor Oil Cloths, 31c., 50c, to 75c per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, Church and Office Carpets, at prices far below any quoted in this City, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in ten spacious sales rooms.

[Advertisement.]

The Irrepressible Conflict is not a circumstance to the irrepressible KNOX, who still remains stubbornly obstinate in his course, and will insist on selling the best, the neatest and most stylish Hats and Caps in the City at the very lowest prices. He cannot be convinced of the evil of his ways, and No. 212 Broadway still remains an irrepressible institution.

[Advertisement.]

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DROPSY.—Hundreds of cases of confirmed dropsy pronounced "incurable," have been radically cured by HOLLOWAY'S celebrated vegetable Pills. Their powerful action on the liver, blood, kidneys, &c., leaves the result beyond a doubt.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Purify the blood, and avoid fevers and sickness, by using
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
Price 25 cents a box.
Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The leading physicians and professors of medical colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT closed with a declining tendency; sales, 55,000 bush., at 84c. for Northwestern Club; 81c.@82c. for No. 1; 79c.@80c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady; sales, 26,000 bush., at 36c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat, 32,000 bush. Corn, 45,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—700 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bush. Wheat, 103,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¾ @ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales. The market opened firm and closed at the outside rates; middling 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR firm at 6¾c.@7¼c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR quiet at $5 62½@$5 75 for fully fine. CORN, 70c.@75c. FREIGHT on Cotton to Liverpool ⅛d. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅛@⅜ discount.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR very dull and nominal; sales trifling at $4 75@$4 80. WHEAT dull. WHISKY firm at 16½c. Hogs very dull and lower; sales 1,000 at $6 50 for light and $6 70@$6 75 for heavy. MESS PORK declined; sales at $17 50. LARD declined at 10¾c., with more sellers than buyers. Sight Exchange and money market unchanged.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR without important change; sales 1,400 bbls. WHEAT dull, at $1 25 for Winter Red State; sales 6,000 bushels. OATS—sales 26,000 bushels State and Canadian, at 35¾c. CORN salable in car lots, at 67c. for Western mixed. BARLEY dull with fair receipts; sales 14,000 bushels, at 80c. for Canada West; 68c. for Seneca County; 72c. for Lake Shore; and 75c. for Canada East. WHISKY—sales 200 bbls., at 21¾c.@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2855. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

The Latest Advices from the Various Southern States.

Growing Unpopularity of the Disunion Movement.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature.

KEITT'S LAST SPEECH AT THE CAPITAL.

Specimen of a South Carolina Declaration of Independence.

A SENSIBLE VIEW FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Feeling in Maryland—Advices from South Carolina—Maryland will not countenance Disunion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Information from Charleston says the wildest enthusiasm prevails. The women emulate the men in their enthusiasm for secession. The Palmetto Flag is everywhere flying. Business, however, is stagnant. Not a single bale of cotton was being shipped North on Southern account. Every third man wears a cockade, and only two Unionist voters are known in Charleston—one an old retired Scotch merchant, and the other a native Carolinian. The people do not mistrust LINCOLN, but they deprecate his advisers and his party principles.

North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas are confidently expected to unite in secession. A communication is to be sent to the Governors of Maryland and other States, asking their coöperation. The Charlestonians think Baltimorians will refuse to allow LINCOLN's officers in Baltimore to hold their places. This is sheer nonsense. There are too many Breckinridgers, Bellites and others anxious to get them.

Conservative Virginians are taking a strong stand against the precipitate action of the extremists in the South. Indications are now increasing that the Union people of the South are determined to take a stand against disunion, and will soon call public meetings to express the public sentiment. It is believed that the South will be prominently divided on the subject, preponderating against a dismemberment of the States.

The financial crisis continues in Baltimore, and stocks are further depressed.

The Feeling in Virginia—Course of the Different Party Papers—Disunionism Unpopular.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Most of the Breckinridge papers continue to fulminate for disunion, while the Douglas, Bell and neutral ones advocate union till our rights are invaded. The Richmond *Whig* to-day, under the caption, "Suggestion to the people of Virginia," thinks the people of Virginia ought to preserve a "masterly inactivity" for the present, and throws out the suggestion not as a partisan, but as a Virginian, devoted to the rights and honor of the Commonwealth, looking with an eye single to the maintenance of her rights and honor at any cost. It advises then, not to indulge in hasty committals, adopting any rash, ill-advised policy, but to patiently, dignifiedly await the development of events. Let there be no passion, excitement, wildness, on the part of any of us, either in view of what has already passed, or the probabilities of the future. In short, let the people of Virginia be quite calm for the time to come.

I am astonished to find the following in the Raleigh *Standard*, the Breckinridge paper, under the caption of "Stand Firm." It suits Richmond as well as Raleigh:

"Let us especially beware of a panic in slave property. Slavery in the States is in no danger. Those persons in the States south of us, who are anxious to open the Slave-trade, and import barbarians into this country, would not object to a panic which would reduce the selling price of Slaves in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, to $300 or $400 each."

Through travel is resumed to-day on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad for the first time since the freshet.

Two to one is betting on BOTTS' holding a Cabinet office under LINCOLN.

All the State papers disagree as to who has carried Virginia.

Money market tight. A dollar looks as big as a cart-wheel. S.

Feeling in South Carolina—Violent Speech of Keitt—Adjournment of the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Mr. KEITT was serenaded by the people at 12 o'clock last night. He made an exciting speech, urging prompt and decided action. He said that Mr. BUCHANAN was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accursed Union. If she could not accomplish it otherwise, she would throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and involve all the States in common ruin.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning. Nothing of interest transpired. The members are now *en route* to their homes.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Private information received here states that the Charleston Light Infantry have taken charge of the Government arms, supposed under sanction of Federal authority, in the absence of Government troops.

Georgia and South Carolina Bank Notes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Georgia and South Carolina Bank Notes are taken at five per centum discount.

Feeling in Mississippi—The Legislature to Assemble.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Gov. PETTUS has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature to consider the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of Mississippi, than the late election and past action of the Northern State governments promise.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Washington Constitution.

A citizen of South Carolina has sent us the following as one of the proposed forms of declaration of independence to be submitted to the Convention which is to meet on the 17th proximo:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that, although all men are created wholly unequal, mentally, morally, and physically, yet they are all equally entitled, under every civilized government, to the full protection of their lives, persons and property, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while ills are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Southern States of this Union, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of Federal Government. The history of the present Northern States is a history of repeated injuries, insults and usurpations, all having a direct object in the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Southern States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

1. The Northern States of this Union have for many years warred against our peculiar institution of Slavery, instigated by the dictates of a relentless fanaticism, which declares that institution to be a moral sin, what we hold to be a Divine institution, established by God himself in the following decree enunciated to Moses on Mount Sinai: "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are around about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids; moreover, of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and they shall be your possession; ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondsmen forever." And we further hold that this Divinely established institution was always sanctioned by our Saviour and his Apostles.

2. A large number of the Northern States *nullified the Constitution* of the present Union by passing laws to prevent the fulfillment of that Constitution, which declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their owners; the principle of which fugitive slave law has the express and sacred sanction of St. Paul the Apostle.

3. The Northern States of this Union have declared that the people of the Southern States shall not emigrate with their property into the Territories, which rightfully belong to them equally with the North; and that the people of the South shall not have their property protected by the Federal Government, when such protection is (as above declared) the sole end and object of all governments.

4. Those Northern States have, by a relentless and unscrupulous majority, constantly imposed heavy taxes, not simply without, but directly against our representation and our consent in the general Congress, by levying onerous and excessive duties upon goods imported in return for, and purchased by our cotton, rice and tobacco, in order to protect and encourage their own manufactures, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns and cities, at the evident and direct expense of the products and labor of the South.

5. Those Northern States have elected by an overwhelming sectional vote a President and Vice-President, both from their own section of country, in direct opposition to our wishes and our protests, neither of whom have received one single vote from our section, and whose express creed is that "there is an irrepressible conflict against Slavery, which can never cease until Slavery is extinguished."

We have for long years in vain appealed to their sense of justice and common right; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow and abandon these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt and destroy our connections and our Union. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, of honor, and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the Northern States is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as a free and independent State we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHAT THE OFFICE-HOLDERS WILL DO.

The following cards appear in the Charleston papers:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been frequently interrogated during the last two days as to whether I would continue to hold the office of United States Commissioner, I consider that it is due to myself that my fellow-citizens should not misunderstand the position I occupy.

A United States Commissioner derives his office not from the Government, but by appointment of the United States Judges, and is therefore subject only to them. On the resignation of the Judge, if not by that act deprived of office, my occupation is virtually so far gone that there is nothing left for me to resign, and I am, to all intents and purposes, *functus officio*.

Respectfully, &c., R. C. GILCHRIST.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1860.

To the Editors of the Evening News:

GENTLEMEN: Having held office under the Federal Government for thirty-one years; I trust it is scarcely necessary to inform my friends that I shall not hold my office as Navy Agent, at this port, under a Lincoln Administration.

Very respectfully, yours, B. D. HERIOT.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the Charleston News:

SIR: Holding the office of United States Army and Navy Pension Agent for South Carolina, I may be pardoned for obtruding myself upon the notice of the public at this time, but it can hardly be necessary to say that when my native State acts in her sovereign capacity, my allegiance to her is paramount, and I stand or fall with her. Very respectfully yours, BENJ. J. HERIOT.

To the Editors of the Evening News:

Heartily indorsing the sentiment of *the rest of the family*, I beg leave to announce to my numerous friends of the Press at the South, that I propose shortly *to resume my old occupations*. Occupying only a subordinate position as one of the Federal officers, I am not called upon to offer any resignation at this time, but will simply repeat what I have long said to my friends, that *whether South Carolina secedes* or submits, my present "occupation's gone."

EDWIN HERIOT.

MESSRS EDITORS: From a sense of duty to myself, and to the State of South Carolina, to which, as a citizen, I owe individual and devoted allegiance, I would state that under no circumstances will I hold the office of United States Commissioner (under my present, or any future appointment) under the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Respectfully, GEO. W. EGLESTON.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

GENTLEMEN: Performing duties of a purely civil and scientific character for the General Government, I have considered it unnecessary to obtrude myself upon the public—a thing I am always unwilling to do. But, in order that my position may not be misunderstood, I beg leave to say, through the columns of your paper, that I am now, as ever, ready, at the call of the State of South Carolina, to devote myself and my fortunes to her service, and await her dictation and summons. Very respectfully,

EDWARD B. WHITE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1860.

RALLY OF THE SECESSIONISTS IN CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 10.

In accordance with the published notice desiring an expression of sentiment on the part of our citizens, an immense gathering filled Institute Hall last evening.

JOHN H. HONOUR, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, W. C. COURTNEY, J. B. D. DE BOW, and a number of others, acted as Vice-Presidents.

W. E. MIKELL, L. F. LE BLEUX, W. TENNENT, Jr., and THOMAS MIDDLETON, Jr., Esqrs., acting as Secretaries.

L. W. SPRATT, Esq., addressed the immense auditory ably and eloquently in reference to the now engrossing subject of thought and deepest concern among our people, and concluded by offering the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is now certain that Mr. LINCOLN has been elected President of the United States; and, whereas, that election determines the fact that the powers of this Government have passed to the hands of a section only of this Union, and of a section implacably hostile to our interests and our institutions, we, citizens of Charleston, deeming it our privilege to express to the General Assembly of this State, in session now, our hopes and wishes upon this emergency, and deeming a call of a Convention to consider of secession a measure eminently demanded by the exigencies of this occasion. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That it be urged upon the General Assembly to promptly call a Convention of the people of this State to meet at the earliest possible moment and sever our connection with the present Government.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent by telegraph to our Senators and Representatives in that Assembly, with the request to place them before their respective Houses.

The flag of Georgia was at this moment borne into the Hall, and the effect upon the vast assemblage, when it was unfurled, may be imagined; we have no words to indicate the state of enthusiasm which it excited.

At this time Hon. A. G. MAGRATH entered the Hall, and was received with the most exciting demonstration.

JAMES CONNER, Esq., followed Judge MAGRATH in a spirited address.

WM. LAIDLER, Esq., then presented the subjoined resolution, which was seconded by GEORGE N. REYNOLDS, Jr., Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to proceed to Columbia, to recommend to our Delegation in the State Legislature, now in session, to act immediately in reference to the call of a Convention, and that the Committee consist of Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Hon. W. F. COLCOCK, and JAMES CONNER, Esq.

The meeting was also addressed by THOMAS Y. SIMONS, Esq., B. R. CARROLL, Esq., and the eloquent, the trumpet-tongued JACKSON, of Georgia, who was received by a waving of hats and the general uprising of the audience. Hon. W. F. COLCOCK also addressed the meeting, S. Y. TUPPER, Esq., introduced Mr. BARROW, of Georgia, who was also received with all the demonstrations of joy and delight.

On motion of Capt. E. M. WHITING:

Resolved, That a special train of cars be provided to convey the Delegates from this meeting to Columbia.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN COLUMBIA.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Nov. 10.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Hon. W. F. COLCOCK, and JAMES CONNER, Esq., reached Columbia yesterday evening. They were met at the depot by a large crowd. Mr. BUIST, the Chairman of the Charleston Delegation, received them with a few pertinent and eloquent remarks. The Mayor and Aldermen, also gave them a cordial reception, extending to them the hospitalities of the city. About 8 o'clock, the Minute Men began to march down to the Congaree House with music and fireworks. When they reached there a crowd of about two thousand had assembled. Gen WALLACE introduced the guests of the city. Capt. J D. TRADEWELL welcomed them in an eloquent speech of some length. They each came forward and addressed, in an able and impressive manner. Mr. A. P. CALHOUN, Col. CUNNINGHAM, Col. BUIST, Col. GREGG, Gen. GARLINGTON, M. W. GARY, W. WHALEY, Gen. MARTIN, and Mr. R. B. RHETT, Sr., addressed the assemblage.

EXCITEMENT AT COLUMBIA.

We have never seen more enthusiasm than was created by the action of the Legislature on yesterday. On Friday, the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, appointed the first Monday in January as the day for the election of delegates to the State Convention. This gave general disappointment. When the bill came to the House, the time was altered to the 6th of December, and the 17th of December as the time for the Convention, by a unanimous vote. It was then returned to the Senate, and adopted by a unanimous vote. The enthusiasm is immense, and no doubt exists now that South Carolina will go out of a Union in which she, and the other Southern States, have been subjected to a sectional domination which depletes her through its revenue and commercial system, and which, in total disregard of her treasure expended, her blood spilt, and her Constitutional rights, now proclaims through the majority of numbers, that she shall be excluded from the common domain of the Federal Government. The day of Southern Independence has dawned, and yesterday's action will sooner or later secure a Southern Confederacy. The South alone must govern the South. The passage of a bill by a unanimous vote of both Houses, is an unprecedented act in the history of our State Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

NO REBELLION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

From the Vicksburgh Whig.

From the 4th of March next, the country is to be for four years headed by a Black Republican; and the question now presented to us and to each man in the land, is: What is my duty in this crisis in our national affairs? What does patriotism require of me? How, as a true man, recognizing all my responsibilities as a citizen of the United States, as a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and as a member of society, am I to comport myself? Shall I follow the rash and mad advice which the Governor of this State, forgetting the dignities and solemn trusts of his post as guardian of the safety and rights of the *whole* State, has, in advance of the actual fact, urged upon the people? Shall I yield to the passionate and inconsiderate teachings of our United States Senators, who, *sworn* to support the Constitution, have recommended to the people of Mississippi, in the contingency that is now upon us, to break the bonds imposed by that sacred instrument and put ourselves into a hostile attitude to the Government under which we live, and over which they themselves but yesterday sought earnestly, by the peaceful and lawful method of the ballot-box, to place a ruler of their own choice? Shall I, in consequence of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, odious as it is, obnoxious as he is, dangerous as he may be to our rights and mortifying to our pride as the success of his party is, and ultimately disastrous to us as will be their policy if it finally prevail, shall I refuse to submit to his Government, throw off my allegiance to it and raise the standard of rebellion against the constituted authorities?

For our part, our course is already taken. We answer these questions, each and every one, at once and emphatically in the negative. *We do not mean to rebel against the Government because an obnoxious man has been made President. We do not mean to raise the standard of resistance. We do not mean, either by precept or example, to advocate secession or revolution, until a necessity arises for a resort to such stern and terrible remedies.* When the Administration of a Black Republican touches upon our rights, we will resist it *in the Union* by every effort and means to which, under the Constitution and laws, as honorable men, we can resort. If it prevail over us, and proceed to deny or deprive us, so much as by one jot or tittle of our clear and undeniable rights, then if resistance in the Union be unavailing, resistance out of it, and to the bitter end, and to death itself, would be our advice, which we trust also we would be manly enough to illustrate by our example. But merely because a danger threatens us, we shall not rush into wild and mad schemes, which will lead us we know not where. Because a President who holds that the South has no rights under the Constitution of the United States in the common Territories of these United States has been elected, but who is powerless, because both branches of Congress are against him, to enforce his views, we shall not advocate a secession from the Union, the inevitable result of which must be *a total abandonment of all our interest in these Territories forever*. We shall advocate no such blind and suicidal course. We shall not be so unjust to Kentucky and Virginia, and all the border States, as to abandon them and leave them, at still greater odds, to contend against contemplated aggressions which threaten them a thousand fold more than us. No. We shall *submit* to the evils, confessedly great though they may be, of Mr. LINCOLN's election, and will, armed as we have ever been with truth and right on our side, maintain the rights of our State and our section, dauntlessly against the enemies of the Government both at home and abroad. With a clear conscience, with the Constitution and the law on our side, in defence of what we believe right and the true interests of the people, we will stand by the Union of these States, and oppose, with all our power, every attempt at its dismemberment. *We agree with the Sovereignty of Mississippi, regarding secession as revolution, and we do not consider revolution justifiable until our oppressions are intolerable to us, as a free and independent people.* This great nation ought not to be destroyed or disfigured by the successful efforts of the mad advocates of disunion. Its majestic pillars ought not to be overthrown through the passions of disappointed demagogues and politicians, or the more sincere but equally dangerous schemes of open revolutionists. And we mean to oppose, and defeat if we can, all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to drag or drive the people into open hostility to the Government under which we this day enjoy the greatest amount of liberty and happiness of any nation that ever existed. Let others do what they will, for us, we will stand by the *Union, the Constitution and the laws!* * * * *

The Breckinridge men are not all for disunionism, as some of the *excessives* seem to think. His greatest strength lay in the fact that he was known to despise the issue on which his friends down this way were running him. Judge ALONZO SNYDER, of Tensas Parish, one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the Breckinridge faction in Louisiana, declared openly before the election, that if LINCOLN should be elected, and an attempt made to dissolve the Union, he would become a candidate for the State Convention on the *Union ticket*. There are numbers of other Breckinridge leaders in that State who notoriously occupy the same position.

GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican* comments upon the proceedings at a meeting which was held there some days since, and the result of which has been announced by telegraph. The *Republican* says:

"For ourselves, we may add, that we think the time has arrived for something to be done either for a reconciliation or a separation. We cannot live as we have lived. Dissolution, if not something worse, surely awaits us under the existing order of things. No better day to look this question sternly in the face and deal with it practically, will be found than the present. A movement of the Southern States now, conceived in virtuous and patriotic motives and carried forward with that dignity, wisdom, moderation, and freedom from excitement that should mark the conduct of a people who feel they are in the right, we believe will result either in restoring peace and harmony to this great but unhappy country, or in the honorable, rightful, and independent political existence of our own section. We hope for the former; we believe true wisdom and firmness will obtain it; but should the latter be our destiny, it will be no fault of our own. On all questions that may arise, Georgia should avoid precipitate action, and on reflection, *act for herself*. She should sternly refuse to be embroiled, or driven into measures, by others, against her own will and the convictions of her best judgment. Whatever may be her course we shall be with her, as loyal son, irrespective of individual views, and to the end of the chapter."

A writer in the Atlanta *Locomotive* urges the necessity of stopping the wheels of Government, "now that the American Government in all its branches has passed into the hands of an Anti-Slavery majority, without the hope of any change in the future." He suggests the following plan to accomplish the ends aimed at:

"A majority of the Senate of the United States constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. Without that quorum no law can pass, no resolution be received from the House, nor can the Electoral votes of the various States for President and Vice President be counted so as to ascertain the choice, or declare who shall be President of the United States from the 4th of March next. By the absence of every Senator from the South, and the Senators from California and Oregon, and every Representative, the Government of the country is at a stand-still; no appropriations can be made, no officer of the United States can receive his salary. By this course, if there is suffering, it will not fall on the South. But we may bring the insane fanatics of the North to a full comprehension of the ruin they have brought on themselves. When every city at the North is in a state of bankruptcy and every manufacturing establishment closed, and the employes turned out to starve on a godless community, they will realize what they have heretofore ridiculed."

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has another plan which it thus presents:

"We think now, that a Convention of the Southern States should be postponed, for it is well understood, that in no case, or under any circumstances can a sectional Black Republican President rule the Slave States. This, we believe, is the settled and unalterable determination of the South. Our only advice is, stand firm South! Such then being the facts of the case, a Convention of each Southern State is unnecessary for the present at least, but let there be a National Convention of all the States, to convene the first day of January, in Washington City and composed of delegates, two only, from each State, elected by the people, and let the object be a final and unchangeable settlement of the Slavery question, and all other differences which agitate the public mind and alienate the two sections. In that Convention let each section of the Confederacy present its *ultimatum*, and then, if a satisfactory and amicable adjustment of all differences cannot be effected, then, and not till then, should the South withdraw and establish a separate Government. Such a Convention should be composed of the ablest, the most experienced and conservative men. If such shall be the will of the people, they need not fear the result. And let the action of that Convention be referred to the people for rejection or ratification."

Elsewhere the *Confederacy* has this startling paragraph:

"The country is in revolution and solution, and a few more taps will precipitate the fair fabric into chaos and irretrievable ruin. We learn that a mob has already set fire to the *Tribune Office*, New-York, and likewise to the Astor House, which has been for many years the head-quarters of the leading fanatics of the North. It has been in the Astor House that the various schemes for the destruction of Slavery have been concocted by SEWARD, WEED, HALE and GREELEY. And it has been through the columns of the *Tribune* and *Herald* that the poison has been disseminated broadcast over the land. It is nothing but *justice* that an indignant and outraged people should have lain these dens in ruins."

The Atlanta *American*, after certain calculations, concludes:

Sixthly—All who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion if LINCOLN is elected.

The following call appears in the Savannah *News*:

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF CHATHAM COUNTY: I am authorized by his Excellency Gov. BROWN, to arm and equip 100 men with the latest and most approved weapons. Those of you who are anxious to attach yourselves to a military corps, *ready to meet any call from the South*, at a moment's notice, are invited to meet at my office, at 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the 7th November.

None need come who cannot furnish his own horse.

C. A. L. LAMAR.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* concludes a long article with this paragraph:

"South Carolina can make nothing by secession. She will not then be half as independent as she is now. If she sets up peaceably by herself, she will be subject to any aggression that she has not the physical power to resist. When she deals with the rest of mankind, she should recollect there is no limit to power but power. In this Union, the present generation are as secure as their fathers. They have even less to bear that is offensive. It is true that an Anti-Slavery party has elected a President by accident, by a vote which will lack a million of the popular vote of the Union. He will be an Executive without power and influence. He can't get along with the Government, except at the mercy of his opponents. He can't take a dollar from the treasury without their permission. He must conciliate the South, or execute no Federal law in this half of the Union. Masterly inactivity in the South, without the breach of any law, would render the operations of the Federal Government here a nullity. Let every patriot stand by the Union, and the Constitution, and the laws. We shall have the power and influence of three millions against two of the voters, if any illegal or constitutional aggression is attempted. It is a fact that the North is less Anti-Slavery now than it was in 1820. Then a Slave State could not be admitted into the Union; now Cuba would be admitted in a month after the meeting of the next Congress, if she were ready to come. There is no danger in LINCOLN nor his party; they have no power; the latter will have no existence two years hence. Its victory will kill it. Such considerations must occur to Southern men sooner or later. They will certainly occur to those who come after them. Their descendants will condemn the folly of the hour; and the historian would regard the secession of a State, for any reason now existing, as an extraordinary exhibition of folly and recklessness."

The *Courier* says:

"Kentucky will not go out of the Union in consequence of the election of LINCOLN. We do not suppose there is one man in it who thinks she will take such a step. She will wait and hope, until there is no room for hope. But she will not aid LINCOLN or Gen. DOUGLAS in hanging the citizens of any State for obedience to the Constitutional authorities of such State. She will not become the hangman of the Federal Government in such a case. *She will never permit an army of Northern mercenaries to be marched across her territory to force one of her Southern sisters to remain in a Union from which in a proper manner she has determined to withdraw.* She will advise moderation, counsel prudence, urge forbearance, use all her influence to induce the Southern States to remain in the Union until there is hope for peace, or justice, or safety in it; she will, and can, and ought to do no more."

Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE publishes a letter in the Louisville *Democrat*. He declares it as his belief that the question of secession is to be thrust upon the nation, no matter who is President. He says:

"These Southern men know that Gen. JACKSON is not President. They know that they have friends in the present Cabinet, and if they succeeded in electing their Southern sectional candidate, they believed that this doctrine of secession would exercise a controlling influence in the formation of the new Cabinet. When, in 1832, South Carolina threatened secession and resistance to the laws of the United States, Gen. JACKSON did not weaken the Executive arm in the South, but added to its strength there. Has this been done by the present Executive? The right of peaceable secession does not exist, and forcible resistance to the laws of the United States, by the citizens of any State, though acting in obedience to the authority of such State, is treason in such persons.

I have been pained to hear so many of the promising young men of my native State contending that a State had the right to secede from the Union, and to resist the authority of the United States within its limits, to form compacts and conclude treaties with foreign States, and with other States of the Union.

I am anxious that the people of Kentucky shall speak upon this subject, and speak in a tone and manner which will be understood at home and abroad. I feel anxious that those who supported Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in Kentucky, who do not believe in this assumed right of secession, or who do not desire that the Union shall be dissolved, may unite with all Union men on this question. Let us all unite upon this one question, that the Disunionists may know they have no allies or sympathizers among the citizens of Kentucky.

How shall this be done? Allow me to suggest that the State Committees who may think with us upon the subject, shall forthwith jointly call a Convention of the citizens of Kentucky, in such mode and manner that each county opposed to secession shall send delegates to represent them in such mass convention. If this is to be done, 'then it were well it were done quickly.'

If the State Committees will not act, then I propose to meet in your city, at such time as may seem best, say fifty of my fellow-citizens, and make the call for such mass Convention. I hope all the papers in Kentucky opposed to secession will do me the favor to publish this letter."

MARYLAND.

MESSAGE OF THE NEW MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

The concluding portion of the Message of the Mayor of Baltimore, which was briefly sketched by telegraph, is as follows:

A period of great prosperity appeared to be opening for this city, but the prospect has been suddenly clouded by the effect produced on some of the Southern States by the recent Presidential election. As this is a matter deeply affecting the welfare of this community, which is inseparably bound up with the preservation of the Union, I may be permitted to allude to it here, so far as to express the hope that wise and prudent counsels may prevail.

The election of a President, according to the provisions of the Constitution, however unacceptable he may be to any portion of the Republic, can afford no justification for its disruption, and in any event, there can be no doubt about the course which policy and duty alike require the people of Maryland to pursue. While the citizens of this State are sensitive in regard to their constitutional rights, and are justly indignant at the enforcement of laws by some of the States which practically nullify one of those rights, and while they have suffered at least as much from unwarrantable intercourse with the institution of Slavery as the people of any other part of the United States, they have always been steadfast in their devotion to the Union; and will, doubtless, so remain, unless acts of aggression should be perpetrated or sanctioned by the General Government—a contingency which I hope and believe there is no reason to apprehend. I am confident that I express the unanimous sentiment of the people of Baltimore—the largest of the Southern cities—when I say that the true policy of Maryland is to adhere to the Union, so long as she can do so with honor and safety, but to stand prepared by constitutional means and within constitutional limits, to protect her rights, should they be assailed, and, in the meantime, to rest calmly in the hope that justice will be done her by the Government of the Union, which was created, and should be administered, by the whole people, for the common weal.

Surely no cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify the overthrow of the noblest and most beneficent Government ever established by human wisdom, and which is consecrated and endeared to the hearts of all, not only by the abundant blessings of the present moment, but by the sacred memories of the past and the great hopes of the future.

HASTY ACTION DEPRECATED.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 13.

There is but one explanation of the course pursued by the Georgia Legislature, and by those Senators already elected who have signified their intention to withdraw from their position. If there was ever a time when the presence in Congress of men identified with Southern interests was important, that time, according to the showing of these very gentlemen, is the present. If there was ever a crisis in which good men and true were needed to stand in the breach and resist aggression—according to their own showing—that time is now. Only in their places, on the floor of the Senate, or in the more turbulent Hall of Representatives, can these gentlemen effectually serve their constituents. In the Union they have a battle-ground where the enemy has no advantage of position, no superior alliances, no overwhelming array of forces; but out of it they fight up hill, with the sun in their faces from the start.

There is no outspoken patriot who has dared to refer to this fact among the angry men who are now threatening to tear themselves away from the Confederacy. We do not think, we have never thought, that the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina have no cause of complaint. We do not imagine that the revolutionary talk of to-day is a sham game. On the contrary, we know that the most prominent Disunionists and Seceders are in earnest, and the explanation to which we referred above, the explanation of this disregard of their true strength *in* the Union, is that they are Disunionists *per se*. It would have been a disappointment to them if LINCOLN had been defeated, because the most potent argument for secession would have been wanting.

We are deeply anxious to see this excitement allayed, and we cherish the hope that a more conservative feeling will be manifested in the deliberations of the conventions that may be called by the Gulf States. There is a fearful responsibility resting upon the men whose course in the present crisis will shape the future of this once happy country. No amount of transient fame will compensate them for the enormous evil that they may do by hasty action now. It is one thing to talk vehemently of wrongs endured and of vengeance due—it is quite another thing to destroy a nationality that has never had an equal upon earth.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* sketches the history of the Slavery agitation, and then proceeds to show that the Government is to be used as a permanent hostile agency against the institution of African Slavery. It says in conclusion:

"The policy of this Government is fixed. It will be active, energetic and relentless. This is no speculation, no idle dread, no ephemeral fancy of ours. It is the decree of powers and influences as resistless as fate, as indisputable as any truth in morals. The South knows what it is to expect. It cannot rest under this burden. It cannot obey this power. Its ruin is certain from this policy. Political power in this Government is about to be lost to it forever. Its property, its pecuniary interests, the sovereignty of its States, are and must be held at the will of the majority of the Northern people. In six months its power of resistance or of securing equality will be gone, if it does not make a prompt decision as to its line of action. What that action will be ought to be subject of careful as well as early consideration. States are already considering it through their authorised agents. They must and will decide for themselves. But it would be well for all to be in communication. A crisis such as this does not allow time for dilatory counsels or hesitating action. * * * Virginia cannot, if she would, stand by and see the Slave States sundered. A power above that of Government or of party commands their union. Safety is only to be found in the close embrace of men and States who must have a common destiny, to whom kindred in blood, thought and interest give a common polity and have raised up a common assailant. They must have a common protection against those who would assail them. A common destiny awaits them, and united counsels should precede united action."

TENNESSEE.

THE SOUTH MUST NOT WEAKEN HERSELF.

From the Memphis Enquirer, Nov. 9.

South Carolina must move by herself, if at all. Such indeed seems to be the prevailing resolve. If the State proceeds to extremes, takes possession of the public buildings and offices, and erects her own independent government, it will certainly create a profound sensation. Not, however, so much on account of the act itself, for that is trivial, and would be heard of with decided gratification by many a National man who has been bored nearly to death with the disunion rockets from that quarter, were it not to be apprehended that more important and conservative States would also be drawn into the measure. Let the country be convinced the secession movement is not to carry off any State but South Carolina, and the subject would scarcely excite more than curiosity. That State would most likely be permitted to try the experiment without interruption from the General Government, or from any other quarter, and it would no doubt be rather a laughable spectacle. They would be too proud ever to ask to be taken back, but in ten years, a man worth a thousand dollars would be considered rich, if they carried on their government in a style commensurate with their haughty pretensions. The next generation might undo the action of the present, and probably would, as it could be done without inconsistency. But will Georgia go with South Carolina in this thing? If not, there is an end of the danger, be it more or less. Alabama and Mississippi would not join South Carolina, separated by an intervening State of the old Republic. In Georgia there is a strong Union party; so also in Alabama, and we may suppose that a measure so important as secession will not be insisted on by a bare majority in any State. Anything short of an overwhelming majority would not like to take the responsibility of so uncertain an experiment.

If this is correct, Georgia will stand fast, and secession will be confined to the Palmetto Empire. Mississippi would look on with longing eyes, perhaps, but the scheme would be impracticable with Alabama and Georgia adhering to the Constitutional Union. Mississippi, however, might make part of a union with Texas, but Louisiana is faithful to her nationality, controls the mouth of the great river, and, in short, would spoil the Southwestern Union. The best course, after all, seems to be to stand together. Weaken not the ties which now bind us by similar institutions and fortunes, so that, if need be, our whole strength may be cheerfully put forth for our mutual protection. A divided North and South is bad enough, but a divided South is still worse.

THE PEOPLE MUST CONSENT TO DISUNION.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

It is the habit of those who publicly exhibit their spurious patriotism by their street talk in denunciation of every man, no matter how pure, who may have recommended the secession of a sovereign State, in the event of LINCOLN's election, to charge that YANCEY and RHETT, and this man and the other is going to break up the Union. If their fulminations arise from fear let them dismiss their apprehensions. Mr. YANCEY nor Mr. RHETT nor no other man can accomplish so gigantic a thing. Nor can any Legislature. The people of the sovereign State desiring to secede can alone determine the question. If a State Legislature deems secession proper, as the Legislature of South Carolina, so we are informed by telegraph, has concluded, its next step is to call a Convention of delegates representing the people in their most ample and perfect sovereignty, to decide whether or not it will secede. Unless the power is confided by the organic law of the State to the Legislature, in which event the people would be committed to it, the Legislature cannot finally accomplish that object. Therefore, before a State secedes, a convention of the delegates representing her people will have to be held. The people will have to vote on the election of delegates, and thus the question comes up directly before them, and as they determine, the act will ensue.

Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, one of the *monstrum horrendums*, whose Gulliver proportions these timid conservatives fear can destroy the Union by his own individual act, expresses the idea in a clear and forcible manner. In his speech at Tyler, Texas, on the 3d of September, 1860, he said:

"Is any one stupid enough to suppose that Mr. YANCEY or Mr. RHETT can dissolve this Union? Can it be done except by the people? Does any one suppose that *the people* would elect a Legislature to call a Convention to dissolve it, *unless the Union had actually become a curse?* Could two such elections take place without much delay and discussion? Are the people incapable of self-government, and can they not be trusted with the management of their own affairs? Have they not a right to live under such government as suits them? Have they not the right to alter, amend, reform or abolish their forms of government when they see fit? If not, are they free? What is the meaning of the bills of rights adopted by the people of the different States? Are they sounding brass and tinkling cymbals? Does the acknowledgment of a right involve the necessity of exercising it? Does not all experience show that men are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms of government to which they are accustomed?"

We hope, then, that those who are alarmed will banish their fears. The people of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and the other frightful precipitating States are bound to have their say in the matter. The vote of the humblest man in either of those Commonwealths will count as much as that of Mr. YANC

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Col. E. D. Baker's Speech—An Immense Mass Meeting of Republicans—How the War Wages—Local Politics—All but the Democrats Indorse the People's Ticket—Edward Stanley, Bell-and-Everett Man, Welcoming Baker—The Mysterious Triple Murder—Opposition Steamer Advertised—Gossip, News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[PER PONY EXPRESS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.

Last night we had the greatest political demonstration of the season. It was the occasion of the new Oregon Senator, Col. BAKER'S, welcome. His friends rallied in such throngs, in and about the American Theatre, as never were packed into, and spilled out of, any building in California, to hear any man, before. Everybody was there, and hosts of ladies beside. The Colonel was equal to the emergency. He had hard work to make his Popular Sovereignty and his thorough-bred Republicanism travel in harness together without hitching, but he did it. He took back nothing of the Popular Sovereignty of his Oregon speeches, nor bated a hair of his old irrepressible, up-to-the-handle Anti-Slavery. He rode along the lines drawn up for the battle, assuring the timid, confirming the courageous. He spoke two hours and a quarter, and not a fellow budged an inch from his seat till he had ended. He takes down and puts out of sight all others of our Pacific orators. He is merry, by instinct, in his most serious arguments. How he sometimes carries away his audience an incident will show. He had been saying that "even where despotism is rife, ideas of personal liberty are thriving. Even under the shadow of the throne of Russia—on the banks of the Seine, where the ashes of the First NAPOLEON repose—where the British Queen in majestic dignity presides over a nation of freemen—everywhere abroad, the great ideas of personal liberty spread, increase, fructify. Here—ours is the exception! In this home of the exile, in this land of constitutional liberty, it is left for us to teach the world that Slavery marches in solemn procession! that under the American stars Slavery has protection, and the name of Freedom must be faintly breathed—the songs of Freedom be faintly sung! GARIBALDI, VICTOR EMANUEL, hosts of good men, are praying, fighting, dying on scaffolds, in dungeons, oftener yet on battle-fields, for Freedom. And while this great procession marches under the arches of Liberty, we alone shrink back, trembling and afraid, when Freedom is but mentioned." The audience cheered, of course, but a gentleman on the platform, whom every one knew—an invalid—apparently carried away with enthusiasm, rushed to the footlights, and with extended arms, excessive vehemence, and hollow voice, exclaimed: "It is true! it is true, gentlemen! We are slaves, compared with the rest of the world. The Colonel is right!"—then, pale as a ghost, staggered back to his seat.

Possibly, some may think that the Colonel since his election may be a little lukewark in his Republicanism—cooled by the fusion in Oregon with the Douglas Party. Let such read the following, and judge for themselves. He had been talking about the Union, when pausing suddenly he said:

"But here somebody recovers his wits and seems to address me: 'Col. BAKER, what say you of SEWARD'S irrepressible conflict?' Why, this. If Mr. SEWARD had that opinion, I think he did right to express it. And I apprehend it is your opinion, too. [Laughter.] You don't think Slavery is going to last forever? God is too good for that. A thousand years is as one day in His sight, and it may take some time for it utterly to decay. I hope diseases won't last forever; I don't know that death will; I very much doubt if Slavery will. You, Breckinridge men, if there is a little vein of piety in you, inherited from your mother, [laughter,] not practiced by you perhaps—even you must hope that some day Slavery will be abolished. Mr. CLAY—and he was no Abolitionist—used to felicitate himself that, by the freest slaves of our land, civilization would yet be carried to the banks of the Niger. Read POPE'S Messiah—I don't know that POPE was an Abolitionist—though inspired poets are apt to be. [Applause.] HOMER was, SHAKESPEARE was, the Bible is, and POPE would be in very good company if he was. So long as there is a slave and a master in the world the slave's heart will throb for freedom. Educate him and he will fight for it. Nerve him and he will die for it—and you, to save your soul, can't help saying: 'Hurrah for the weaker party!' [Cheers.] I would shoulder my rifle to suppress insurrection; and yet in my own impulses, in the depth of my own reflection, I feel that if Mr. SEWARD, looking forward with the eye of a great statesman and philosopher, said the conflict was irrepressible—God go with him! I indorse the sentiment. [Tremendous cheers.]"

As the Colonel is famous for perorations, I think you will pardon me for reporting entire, imperfectly of course, as I am not up to that sort of thing, his concluding remarks. He had been saying that whatever was nominated in the bond he would abide—no more. Then he proceeded:

"In the presence of God—I say it reverently—freedom is the rule and slavery but the exception. It is a marked, guarded, protected exception. There it stands. If even public opinion must not be allowed to visit its dusky cheek too roughly, be it so; but go no further than the terms of the compact. We are a city set on a hill. Our light cannot be hid. As for me, I dare not, I will not, be false to freedom. [Cheers.] Where the feet of my youth were planted, there, by freedom, my feet shall ever stand. I will walk beneath her banner. I will glory in her strength. I have watched her, in history, struck down on an hundred chosen fields of battle. I have seen her friends fly from her; her foes gather around her. I have seen her bound to the stake; I have seen them give her ashes to the winds. But when they turned to exult, I have seen her again meet them face to face, resplendent in complete steel, brandishing in her right hand a flaming sword, red with insufferable light. [Vehement cheering.] I take courage. The people gather around her. The Genius of America will at last lead her sons to freedom. [Cheers.]

People of California, you meet soon, as is your custom every four years, to conduct a peaceful revolution. There is no danger. Disunion is far away. The heart of the people is right. It is a plain, honest, simple duty you have to perform. All the omens are good, and the best of omens is a good cause. On the Pacific coast we have labored long—we have been scoffed, beleaguered and beset. One year ago, a few days past, I, your champion, in your fair State, was beaten in a fair contest. With my heart some what bruised, my ambition crushed, one week later I stood by the body of my friend BRODERICK, slaughtered in your cause, and I said, 'How long?' [Sensation.] The tide is turned. The warrior, indeed, rests. He knows no waking—nor word, nor wish, nor prayer can recall him from his lone abode. In San Francisco I speak to hundreds, thousands who loved him: and in another, and, were I not in such a presence as this, I would say on a higher arena, when I shall try to speak for him, as I will, [A rumble of applause, increasing at last to repeated cheers,] I hope, and believe, I shall be able to say that his ashes repose among the people whom he loved so well, and who are not altogether forgetful of the manner of his life, nor of the manner and method of his departure.

People of San Francisco, you make me very happy and very proud. Your kind words greatly cheer me as they have often cheered me. I rejoice that a State, generous and confiding beyond any man's deserts, has placed me where I may be able to serve you. Believe me that as I can—not as a mere party follower or party leader—if I can serve you, I shall be extremely happy and extremely fortunate. And now, thanking you again and again, I bid you a cordial, heartfelt, affectionate farewell."

The whole audience rising as the orator took his seat, cheered him. It was half after 10, and he had spoken two hours and a quarter. But crowded as the house was, and suffocating in the galleries, not a dozen who succeeded in getting within sight of him, retired before the close. There were many ladies in the aisles of the dress-circle who stood to the last, but would not leave.

[There were loud cries for FREMONT. Mr. SULLIVAN, the Chairman, coming forward, said that Col. FREMONT did not seem to be present on the platform. "Well, hunt him up then," cried a voice, which provoked merriment. But as he could not be found, the crowd fell to cheering for LINCOLN, HAMLIN, BAKER, and the colors. Uncle ABE'S Choir came forward, the log was brought in, and the song of "The Maul and the Wedge"—the anvil chorus—was well rendered. Then with more cheers, the meeting was dismissed, and the great mass of men and women thronged into the street.

When the Colonel had his formal reception here on Monday last, men of all parties and professions turned out to welcome him. There was but one significant incident occurring. Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, who two years ago was the Republican nominee for Governor of the State, has during the canvass stood aloof from all party connections. But on this occasion he was present by arrangement, and made the principal speech. He was sweet upon the Republicans, and prophesied the certain election of LINCOLN, yet pronounced himself a Bell and Everett man. A leading Republican proposed three cheers for him, when he sat down, which were given heartily. It looked as though the programme was likely to be—EDWARD STANLEY, a lover of the Republicans, a Bell and Everett man from principle, and not at all offensive to the Douglasites,—for United States Senator in place of GWIN. Long ago, the *Bulletin* named him and EDMUND RANDOLPH as two men, upon either of whom the opposition to GWIN might successfully rally. Mr. STANLEY would command the admiration of the better part of the community and the respect of all. He is one of the chief pillars of the Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Standing Committee, which in the absence of Bishop KIP, is the chief Episcopal authority in the diocese. He buries himself about law matters, and is only foremost in a most reputable works.

The New-Almaden case, after boring our folks for months, has at last become an attractive entertainment. Mr. PEACHEY, our worthy, lavender-gloved State Senator—who, by the way, is not unfrequently spoken of as a gentleman who would spend as much money to be elected United States Senator as GWIN himself, if there were any promising opening for him at the hands of a Democratic Legislature—accomplished his opening address for the claimants against the Government in little over a week. Mr. RANDOLPH, for the Government, replied, occupying only another week. Senator BENJAMIN commenced his argument for the claimants on Monday, and finished last evening. Being a distinguished stranger, and not having dulled the edge of his reputation by lecturing, he drew beautifully. The United States Circuit Court room is very large, but it was filled to its uttermost daily. Ladies, lawyers and Judges—for none of the civil Courts were in session during the week—thronged it even to the steps leading to the Bench where Judge HOFFMAN presides, and Judge MCALLISTER keeps him company. The Senator is making this terribly tedious case interesting, and reducing the complications of its history to its lowest terms.

The great mystery of the murder of THEOPHILUS JOHNSON'S family remains as inexplicable as ever. Theory after theory has been exploded, and the excitement is abating without the public receiving any satisfaction as to the cause. Mr. JOHNSON is a well-to-do house-carpenter, who owns a milk ranche under the shadow of Lone Mountain—a solitary place in the chapparal, away from traveled roads, and with no neighbors near. His wife was a worthy woman, a member of Rev. Mr. LACY'S church, who, notwithstanding the long distance from town, was a regular attendant upon the church services. Her daughter ANNE, a sharp girl of thirteen, belonged to the Sabbath School, and generally rode in with her father, as he came to his work, to attend to day school. The only son was 15 years old, a member of the High School. On Monday last the father and son came to the city early. The son reached home just before dark, and found his mother dying on the bed, the clothes saturated with blood. Half-way under the bed was his sister, dead, with terrible wounds on her head. The lighted candle was under the bed, which was slowly consuming. The room was full of smoke, the doors locked, he having effected his entrance through the window. The lad rushed to the nearest neighbors, then springing into saddle, hastened to town. Riding in, the horse threw him. But a friend of the family cared for him, gathered his story, and rushed on for the police. Chief BURKE mounted a force of officers and set them to scouring the hills for the murderer. A hired man, WILLIAM COOKE, who had been with the family but a few days, was missing. The axe belonging to the house, and which he had been working with, was found, covered with blood, by the girl's side. Suspicion pointed to COOKE as the murderer. Early next morning a thorough search was organized, and soon COOKE was found, lying on the ground near a patch of ground that he had been spading, his skull broken, his brains scattered—murdered, evidently, with the same axe that dispatched afterward both mother and daughter—for Mrs. JOHNSON only lingered twenty-four hours longer, and then died. Very many rumors have been afloat pointing to various persons, and dozens have been arrested on suspicion, but no light comes of their investigation.

Mr. C. A. WASHBURN, of the *Times*, and one of the Republican Electors, has been very sick of a liver trouble; but he is now recovering.

The *Sarsnac* left to go down the Coast last Thursday. She is said to be in excellent order.

People begin to doubt whether, after all, Mr. GWIN may not be kept at home, where he is so well appreciated. Members of the State Republican Committee begin to figure it out that California can be carried for LINCOLN. My faith is not equal to the belief, however, though a terrible revolution is sweeping down through the valleys.

To the amazement of everybody an opposition steamer for Panama is to-day advertised to leave here on Monday, Nov. 19—the *Moses Taylor* to meet at the Isthmus the *Goatzacoalcos*, the rates of passage being put at $150, $100 and $75 to New-York. Capt. MCGOWAN is having his "rolling Moses" scrubbed and cleaned and put in perfect order, and is bound to go at the appointed time,—providing he does not get orders from the other side to stop, and just those orders are the next things we look for.

The *Uncle Sam*, with the passengers who left New-York on the 1st of October, is not yet heard from. Being twenty-six days out already, the presumption is getting ground that there has been more trouble at the Isthmus.

The death of F. P. TRACY at Lowesville, N. Y., has caused deep regret here, especially among the Republicans, who very highly appreciated his talents as a partisan orator. The Courts respect his memory by early adjournments.

The Republicans ate a whole roasted OX, listened to a speech from Col. BAKER, made a Wide-Awake torch-light procession, and, it is to be hoped, many converts, at Petaluma last Tuesday. The Breckinridge people go over the Bay to eat cattle, roasted whole, to-day. The Douglas folk have indulged in no great demonstration lately.

For municipal offices, which excite a great deal more attention than all other offices combined within the city, the people have put forth an honest ticket, asking no questions as to the National sentiments of their nominees. The Republican County Convention indorse them all, with a single exception. But some violently partisan members of the Republican Party bolt. This is nuts for the Democrats. Warming with its refreshment, they have succeeded in fusing upon part of a local ticket, in spite of the objurgations of their organs. The heads of the several tickets are as follows: Peoples', Republicans', and Bell and Everett nominees for Judge of the Twelfth District Court, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL; for District-Attorney, NATHAN PORTER; for Chief of Police, MARTIN J. BURKE; for President of the Board of Supervisors, (*de facto* Mayor,) H. F. TESCHEMACHER; for Tax Collector, E. H. WASHBURN; for Superintendent of Streets, GEORGE T. BOGEN. Democratic (Fusion) nominees: for Judge of the Twelfth District, WM. T. GOUGH; for Chief of Police, WM. B. FAIRMAN: for Tax Collector, NATHAN K. MASTEN; for District-Attorney, E. A. LAWRENCE; for Superintendent of Streets, GEO. D. NAGLE. Most of the incumbents of these offices are paid in the honor of the position,—the Tax Collector excepted, whose fees are supposed to count up to $30,000 annually. All efforts to limit his profits have failed thus far. The People's nominee pledges himself to take but $8,000, and turn the balance into the City Treasury. There is every reason to believe that the People's Municipal ticket will be elected, as usual. If so, have faith in San Francisican popular sovereignty henceforth.

GLAUCUS.

From Idahoe Territory.

CONVENTION AT CENTRAL CITY—NOMINATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

CENTRAL CITY, Idahoe Territory, October, 1860.

For the last three days, a Delegate Convention has been in session here, and early last evening, having concluded its labors, it adjourned *sine die*. During its rather stormy deliberations, it was ably presided over by SAM. C. HULL, Esq., from the Spanish Bar, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents, and LEWIS N. TAPPAN, of Denver, as Secretary; THOMAS GIBSON, of Denver, and Dr. CARLTON, of Spring Gulch, Assistants. Seventy-one delegates, representing the several districts, were in almost constant attendance, some of whom made every effort in their power to break up the Convention, secure its adjournment, without accomplishing the objects for which it was convened, but in this the factionists were unsuccessful, and the business to be done announced in the call, was completed. First, the plan of a judicial system; the repudiation of the Provisional Government; the nomination of delegates to Congress; the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, and Commissioners to Washington. Second, the appointment of an Executive Committee to superintend the arrangement for elections, &c., &c.

A Judiciary Committee was appointed to draft a plan, and submit it to the Convention, for the establishment of three judicial districts in the Territory of Idaho, to define the duties of the Judges, Sheriffs and Clerks of the said districts. The report was made and adopted, and on the 20th of November next it is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. If ratified, the Judges, &c., are to be elected and enter upon the discharge of the discharge of their official duties.

On the 6th of the same month, an election is to be held for the election of a Delegate to Congress. Col. MORGAN is the nominee of the Convention for this position. Delegate to the Kansas Legislature, Ed. MCCOOK, of Central City, is the nominee. Mr. MCCOOK was formerly Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, and also a Delegate to the Nebraska Legislature. Rev. Mr. WILKINSON is the nominee.

The Committee on Business reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention, declaring a repudiation of the action of the late Golden City Convention, including its indorsement of Mr. WILLIAMS, who claims to be a Delegate to Congress from the Territory.

Also, a resolution declaring the want of confidence on the part of the people in the so-called Provisional Government, as expressed in the recent vote, and protesting against all attempts to impose that Government upon our people. The people of this Territory are not even willing that they should play Government, thinking it may in some way or other compromise them, by construing their silence into an indorsement of the movement; therefore are they opposed to keeping silence at this crisis, but are determined to slay the beast without further ado.

The Convention, in its proceedings, ignored the name of Jefferson, as applied to this Territory, and used that of Idahoe instead, and if the judicial system as adopted by the Convention, be ratified by the people, as provided, the style of all processes shall be, "the people of the Territory of Idahoe," conceding to the people themselves the selection of the name for their Territory. Idahoe is to be the name.

The nominees of the Convention for the office of delegates to Congress, Kansas and Nebraska, go instructed to do all they can to secure the speedy organization of this Territory, and to protest, in behalf of the people, against any action calculated to postpone said object, or to interfere with the boundaries as already defined. The delegate to the Kansas Legislature, Mr. MCCOOK, is instructed to enter his protest against the incorporation of any portion of Idahoe Territory into the proposed State of Kansas.

The five commissioners were appointed to go to Washington to cooperate with our delegate in securing a speedy organization of our Territory, grants of land for school, railroad and agricultural purposes, extinguishment of Indian title to the land, and appropriations of money for public improvements, the same as heretofore granted to other Territories.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Federal Judges in Favor with the Mormons—A Bit of Scandal in the Courts—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

The present "sign" appear to warrant one in guessing that the new Federal Judges, KINNEY and CROSBY, will have pretty smooth sailing in Mormon waters. ECKLES, SINCLAIR, and CRADLEBAUGH, in the days of their glory here, adopted a rather austere and restricted policy towards the Territorial Courts, Marshal, and Sheriffs. The rulings of these three Judges virtually ignored the existence of the offices of Territorial Marshal and Sheriff. The United States Marshal was decided to be the proper officer to execute Judicial processes, emanating from the United States Judiciary, whether in United States or Territorial cases. The rigid pushing of these rulings caused the transfer of certain prisoners from CRADLEBAUGH'S Provo Court, in the Spring of 1859, to Camp Floyd, for military safe keeping, which prisoners were subsequently dropped, like hot potatoes, in double quick time, by Gen. JOHNSTON and U. S. Marshal DOTSON, on receipt of advices from Washington, to the infinite delight of the Mormons and the no small chagrin of the Gentiles in general.

The Mormon Judges, lawyers, and politicians urged that the United States Marshal was the proper officer in United States cases, and the Territorial Marshal and Sheriffs the proper officers in all Territorial cases. Whatever may be the legal merits of either side of this question, one thing is certain, that the question, and the action of the Judges thereon, developed a great amount of bad talk and bad blood, and it does seem as though the three Judges and the Marshal, somehow or other, could not sustain themselves in their position.

Judges KINNEY and CROSBY indicate that their rulings will be favorable to the Mormon view of this much-debated question, that is, that said Judges will honor the Territorial Marshal as the executive officer of the Courts in Territorial cases, and the U. S. Marshal as executive officer of the Courts in United States cases.

Again, the late revocation, by Judges KINNEY and CROSBY, of an order, made a short time ago by Judges CROSBY and HENNIKEN, appointing the times and places for holding the several District Courts in the Territory, on the ground of informality and inconsistence with the intent of Congress, is another mollification of Mormon soreness.

The people of the States have been so accustomed, of late years, to hear startling cross-purpose tidings from Utah, that surely, if only for the sake of variety and of rest, a slight change in the character of the news must be welcome. Besides, it need not be for too long a time, for if it becomes too dull and wearisome, the "rotation" principle will give a very fair chance for diversion next Summer. For a little while, then, we must be content if the spitting, snarling, growling, cat-and-dog-customs of the good old times of Judges ECKELS, SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH fall into desuetude.

Some time ago, the firm of RODGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS made over some kind of an assignment of their effects to the firm of LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO., of this city. But certain Eastern creditors of said RODGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS were so unreasonable as to be dissatisfied with that sort of arrangement, so the matter has got into the hands of the lawyers, and Deputy-Marshal CUNNINGHAM has been very busy of late with writs of attachment and all that sort of thing, which he unceremoniously sticks upon bags of sugar, chests of tea and bales of calico, at the expense of the afflicted firm of RODGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS. This firm came to Utah last year, rather too late in the day. They could only gather then "the gleaning of grapes after the vintage was done." They evidently did not take at the flood that happy tide in the affairs of men which then leads them on to fortune.

Nor was Mr. CUNNINGHAM satisfied with digging into the dry goods and groceries alone, for he put his dreaded fingers upon certain mules and wagons which were nearly ready for a journey to Pike's Peak, or some other promising country.

The privilege is generally conceded to the Mormons of doing things differently to what other folks do. And it is evident that the Mormon editors share in this privilege. See, from the following extract from the *Deseret News*, how the Mormons tell news in parables:

"LEFT IN A HURRY.—It was currently reported yesterday that, on the evening of Monday, there was a display of 'civilization' made by a transient trader, in a way and manner that attracted so much notice that he thought it advisable to seek refuge in another county at his earliest convenience. If the facts are as stated, he will probably consider himself safer at Camp Floyd than elsewhere during his stay in the Territory."

Surely the good people in the States will consider the above enigmatical paragraph as clear as mud, quite. But, for the benefit of those who cannot see very far into a millstone, I will say that a man named BARNES, of the firm of MOORE & GREEN, stands currently charged with administering a stupefying draught to a young woman named NEAL, at a house kept by a man named MCCORMICK, in this city, and then taking care of her all night. The affair created quite a sensation, and I suppose Mr. BARNES thought it not quite healthy for him, and so posted off to Camp Floyd.

Many people who have not lived in a Mormon community cannot understand the indignation of such a community in view of such a proceeding.

Of course, a splendid lawsuit hangs upon this affair, and the initiative has been taken. The Mormon newspapers, perhaps wisely, publish very little of such matters. Else, probably as much might be made of this as of the Shaw-Carstang affair at St. Louis.

Dr. FORNEY arrived from the East by last mail. It seems to cost the doctor many journeys and a great deal of trouble to settle up the affairs of his agency.

The last Mormon train from the East this season arrived this week. Mr. N. R. WRIGHT brought in a merchant train of about eleven wagons. This merchandise belongs to a number of people, who clubbed their mites together in the Spring and sent for their goods from the States by Mr. WRIGHT, who charges 15 cents per pound freight.

A company of Mormon emigrants, under Capt. ELISHA MALLORY, arrived a week ago from California, with nineteen wagons. Several of the company were from Australia.

The weather continues delightful, and the sugar-cane ripens and is being worked up rapidly by the dozen or so of mills in this city and immediate vicinity. There has been a greater breadth than usual cultivated this year, but much is being cut down before fully matured, for fear of frost. The molasses sells for $3 per gallon, only half the price, however, which has been charged for molasses brought from the States. Beet molasses sells for $2.

The amount of wheat raised in the Territory the present season is variously estimated at from one to two million bushels.

The contract for furnishing grain for the use of the Army in Utah, has been awarded to LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. at $1 for oats and $1 25 for wheat, corn and barley, per bushel. The Mormons grumble sadly at these figures.

The following, condensed from a recent sermon by BRIGHAM, is too good to be lost, as it is very consolatory to an unblest class of ladies:

"For the sisters who felt disconsolate about not having any children, he had a word of comfort, viz.: that they will see the day when they will have millions, and when they have filled an earth like Eve has done, they will learn that that is but the beginning of their posterity and creation."

Are the Germans Know-Nothings?—The German Vote for Supervisor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial in Friday's Daily TIMES, headed "Analysis of our Local Contest," a passage occurs reflecting unjustly upon the *political intelligence* and the *patriotism* of the German Republican voters of New-York. In the name of this large and respectable class of your fellow-citizens, the insertion in your esteemed paper of these few lines is respectfully requested.

You say that "it is conceded that 5,000 or 6,000 German Republicans gave him (Mr. SCHWARZWAELDER) their votes, on the ground that he was their countryman, and the only countryman they had upon any of the tickets." The truth, Mr. Editor, is that all the twenty-two German Republican Associations of this City, representing a well-organized phalanx of at least 9,000 voters, repudiated *unanimously, and without any exception whatever*, the claims of Mr. SCHWARZWAELDER, on the ground—firstly, that he was, and always had been, an opponent to the party of human freedom; secondly, because by his election the balance in the Board of Supervisors might have been lost; and thirdly, because they considered the reputation of Mr. SEWARD, the Republican candidate, as a man of education, intelligence and respectability, as entitling him to their hearty support.

It is highly improbable that Mr. SCHWARZWAELDER received more than fifty German Republican votes throughout the City of New-York—perhaps not so many—which can be easily shown from a comparison of the votes cast for other officers.

Yours, very respectfully, B.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

MR. RAREY'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, the great American horse-tamer, took final leave of his English friends at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The exhibition presented no feature of novelty, beyond the fact of its being a leave-taking, and the numerous audience which it attracted. The whole of the immense Handel Orchestra was crammed to the roof, and presented a most imposing appearance. The same may be said of every portion of the transept that was not railed off as an arena, whilst the first, second, and even third galleries exhibited each its dense and eager rows of human faces. The Russian Ambassador and a numerous suite, occupied the Queen's gallery, and there were also scattered amongst the lower crowd an exceedingly numerous and conspicuous sprinkling of Orientals. Mr. RAREY began with *Cruiser*, who is now a model of docility and patience. Like Col. Crockett's squirrels, he comes down without the trouble of firing. He bends his knee for the strap, and falls, with ease, if not with dignity, the moment it becomes his cue to do so. He looked thin on Saturday, and his coat was rough, but neither of those symptoms is uncommon with horses at this season of the year. *Cruiser*, who is now the property of Mr. RAREY, goes with him to America, to assist in disseminating the new philosophy of horse-taming. After him came a chestnut, which was, if possible, still more docile; but here the harmony of the arena terminated. When the chestnut had been duly hobbled, tumbled, and otherwise done for, the whole transept suddenly became vocal with the unearthly screams of the Irish mare, who was about to receive her first initiation into the restraints of a civilized *manège*. This animal and another horse of fierce disposition were brought into subjection, and then Mr. RAREY delivered his farewell, in a few simple, manly words, full of friendly regrets and good feeling. He acknowledged the unfailing kindness he had always received from the people of England, and the fair hearing which had been given to his rather novel theories. He hoped he had done some good in the cause of humanity, by pleading as he had done the cause of our best friend, the horse, and by showing, to the best of his humble ability, the means by which its usefulness might be preserved without those protracted and brutal systems of training which at present caused cruel and needless suffering. He (Mr. RAREY) was about leaving England, perhaps forever; but he should to his last moment retain a grateful recollection of the friends he had made and the kindness he had received during his rather protracted sojourn in the old country. This address was vehemently cheered, and its delivery brought the interesting farewell performance to a successful termination.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Manchester *Guardian*, in an article on the probable extent of British grain importations during the present year, and their effect on the money market, arrives at the following conclusions: "1. That the position of the Bank of England at this moment is such that an advance in the rate of discount may be expected, judging from precedent. 2. That the grain importations are likely to be on a scale which will keep up a demand for gold for the Continent, and at the same time check the customary remittances from America. 3. That there is little prospect of a cessation, or even a material diminution, of these influences, during the remainder of the year, and consequently, that when an advance in the rate of discount shall be resolved upon, it is likely to be sustained. On the other hand, there is the possibility that affairs in China may be brought to a speedy termination, which would end the drain for that quarter, while the circumstance must also be recognized that, owing to the political condition of the Continent, money is lower in most of the principal foreign cities than in London, and that there is consequently a tendency for capital to flow to this country. Hence, although the chances are in favor of an increase in the value of money, there is ground to suppose that any changes that may be found necessary will be of a moderate character."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PRINCE'S NEW-YORK RECEPTION.—The English are immensely proud of the way in which their Prince was received in New-York. The London *News* says: "The gain to both countries is enormous—literally incalculable, being of that profoundly vital and moral kind that cannot be reckoned by commercial arithmetic. An immediate mercantile advantage, a tariff, a treaty, a railway concession, has, of course, a definite value, and can be at once appreciated by all. But the friendly disposition that tends insensibly to the amicable settlement of disputed questions, and facilitates a thorough oneness of policy and interests, is a permanent gain of a far higher kind." And the London *Star* says that "the Prince has been received in New-York with a demonstrativeness of interest and admiration which only the heir apparent to the crown of a kindred and friendly nation, the son of a mother respected abroad, as she is beloved at home, for her conspicuous personal virtues, could look for among a republican people."

A COSTLY PRESENT.—The following anecdote is going the round of the foreign journals: When the late Madame BOSIO, the eminent cantatrice, who died not long since at St. Petersburg, was singing one night at a private party at the residence of Prince ——, she noticed a beautiful Havana lap-dog, as white as snow, lying on a sofa. Madame BOSIO, soon afterwards, at the request of Prince ——, sang a favorite air by GLUCK. This piece was received with enthusiastic applause; and the Prince, addressing the fair artist, said, "What can I do, Madame, in acknowledgment of the pleasure you have given us by singing that beautiful production of our national composer?" "Give me your little dog, Prince," she immediately replied. "You shall have him to-morrow, Madame." The next day the servant brought the animal. As it was very cold that day, the Prince had wrapped the little fellow in an Indian cashmere worth 15,000f., and he begged Madame BOSIO to accept the dog with his wrapper."

COLLECTION IN DUBLIN FOR CAPT. WILSON OF THE MINNIE SCHIFFER.—Since Mr. PERSSE, United States Consul at Galway, forwarded to the Dublin *Evening Mail* office ten guineas, as his subscription to Capt. JOHN WILSON, who so nobly came to the rescue of the sufferers in the *Connaught*, numerous citizens of Dublin have followed his example. The *Mail* says: "We suggest that a committee should at once be formed for the purpose of taking charge of the work of guiding and eliciting the expression of the public gratitude to the gallant Captain of the *Minnie Schiffer*. We shall ourselves feel pleasure in doing all we can to assist, and we have no doubt that all our cotemporaries (not otherwise preoccupied) will cooperate with us in so truly catholic an undertaking." Some of them, indeed, have already taken steps in that direction."

STRANDING OF THE NORTH BRITON.—This steamer, of whose arrival out we have just learnt, went ashore on the morning of the 31st ult. at Ballycastle, a fishing village about two hours' sail from Londonderry. The *North Briton* called in at Londonderry at 4 A. M., and after landing her mails and some passengers proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool, and about two hours after leaving she ran ashore near Ballycastle during a dense fog. The telegraph dispatch announcing the accident states that every exertion was being made to float the ship off; that the cargo—the grain portion—was being thrown overboard, together with other articles, in order to lighten the steamer. The dispatch also adds that assistance was being sent round from Londonderry, so that there is no occasion for uneasiness either as regards passengers or ship.

DEATH OF ALBERTO MARIO.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* learns by private letters from Naples that Signor ALBERTO MARIO, the husband of Mme. JESSIE WHITE MARIO, has been killed. He was sent by GARIBALDI at the head of a column of one thousand men, to put down a reactionary movement in Molise. The patriots were overpowered and cut to pieces by a body of Neapolitan soldiers six times their number. Only forty out of the thousand are reported as being saved, and in that number MARIO'S name does not occur. The encounter is said to have been tremendous, the Garibaldians having fought like lions, and against desperate odds. Signor MARIO was a member of a very old Venetian family, who, all his life, has taken an active part against Austrian oppression. He lived for a long time in this country and in England, and, with his wife, joined GARIBALDI in April last.

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CAPE.—The people at the Cape are quite as enthusiastic about the gentle manners and graceful bearing of Prince ALFRED as people at the antipodes are about those of his brother. A writer from D'Urbin, Port Natal, goes into ecstacies over the fact that the boy Prince rode fifty-two miles in one day and killed sixteen bucks to boot. He is described as a splendid horseman. When the *Eurydalus* left the Cape the Prince was put on the first watch: "All the Middies flocked round him, and when he told his twenty-days' tale, they said: 'Ah, Prince, it's all very fine, but tell that to the marines; we will wait till JOCELYN comes, that we may compare notes.' This anecdote was told at the Governor's table that afternoon."

THE SWORD OF TIBERIUS.—The curious in antiquities will be glad to learn that the sword of TIBERIUS is for sale at Mayence, among the collection of JOSEPH GOLD, recently deceased. It was discovered in that town (the Moguntium of the Romans) some years since, while excavating for a new fortification. It has occupied the learned classical writers of Germany much, and they have written as many pamphlets about it as did our antiquarians about "Bill Stump's mark."

THE PRINCE'S COLLEGIATE COURSE.—It appears to be somewhat doubtful whether the Prince of Wales will enter Cambridge University as a member of the College of which the Prince Consort is an honorary member, the authorities at Trinity College not yet, it is said, having received any official information on the subject; and a rumor is abroad that he will place his name on the boards of Magdalene College.

STEAM SHIPPING IN ENGLAND.—Great activity prevails, just now, in British steam shipping. There has been, in the past month, a good demand for new and second-hand steamers, and a fair amount of tonnage has consequently changed hands. Several builders have entered into contracts for new steamers, and other contracts are in course of arrangement.

APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF THE NEAPOLITAN BOURBON.—The *Moniteur* quotes the following from the *Gazetto di Genova*: "We know positively that the English Admiral, MUNDY, has received orders from his Government to place a vessel of war at the disposal of FRANCIS II. and his family, for the purpose of conveying him away from the Italian States."

ALARMING ILLNESS OF BARON BUNSEN.—The illness under which Baron BUNSEN has been for some time suffering, has suddenly taken so dangerous a turn that the absent members of his family have been summoned to the family residence at Bonn; only, it is feared, to be present at the deathbed of the Baron.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

Various novelties in material have been prepared for the forthcoming season. We notice, also, a few of last year's goods with new faces, by the difference in pattern and general character. We may mention, among others, the *popline de laine*, in large plaids, or spotted with *petits pois*; the *reps*, with wide stripes downwards—green and black, or violet and black, are the most elegant colors for this material—printed *foulards de laine*, in dark grounds, with small bunches of flowers; and a new material called Turin velvet, a perfect imitation of terry velvet, but composed of silk and wool.

These fabrics are made with plain skirts, but very full; and the bodies generally have tight sleeves.

The *corsage à plastron* is very elegantly worn, and is very becoming to some figures. It is applicable to almost all materials. We noticed a very elegant dress of violet *taffetas antique* made in this style. The *plastron* was of black velvet, richly worked with jet beads. The sleeve was tight. At the top of the arm was a full puff, cross-barred with black velvet. In each diamond formed by the trimming, was a small jet hanging ornament. The skirt was entirely without ornament, excepting at the pockets. One on each side was defined by black velvet, shaped and trimmed like the *plastron* on the body.

Though *moires* and *Pompadour* silks are worn, *taffetas*, *antiques* and satins seem at present the favorite wear for a *toilette habillée*. Of these, the emerald green and the new shade, called *Havanne*, are the colors most elegantly worn.

Black *moires* are very elegant, and their effect depends entirely upon the style, and of the trimming by which they are accompanied. For instance, we have seen a black *moire* with a *bouillonée* of apple-green silk, and a *ruche* of black *guipure* in the centre. The sleeves were tight and had two puffs of apple-green silk at the top. Between them was placed a *ruche*.

Some dresses are being made with the skirt perfectly plain in front, the plaits commencing about two inches on either side of the fastening.

The Zouave jackets are beginning to be slightly wadded. Some are edged with a quilting of silk, of the same color as the skirt with which they are worn; others are trimmed with *chicorée ruchings*, an ornament likely to continue in favor throughout the Winter.

Many dresses that we have seen have been trimmed with *pattes* of velvet. We noticed a silk dress, *couleur Havanne*, which had small *pattes* of black velvet, edged with narrow *guipure*, placed down each seam in the skirt, and three rows on the body, one on each shoulder and the other between.

The *Macaron* and *Pierrot* buttons are still worn, and have a very nice effect when worn with thick dresses, on which a more elaborate style of trimming would be out of place.

Indoor skirts are worn with a slight strain, especially when made of satin. All kinds and styles of *passementerie* are making their appearance; some are extremely elegant. The skirts of some dresses are made *en pointe*, and embroidered *en soutache*, commencing very wide at the hem, and gradually diminishing towards the waist.

For evening dresses, light materials are most in request, such as *tarlatanes*, *nets*, *tulles*, *illusion*, crape, &c.; the *bouillonnées*, or narrow flounces, are the usual trimmings. The latter are generally set on very full, and fluted.

For *married* ladies, so simple a style of dress is, of course, not necessary. Lace takes the place of *tulle*, and jewels that of flowers. Lace flounces should have under-flounces of *tarlatane*, or they are apt to hang too heavily.

The *paletôt* and the *burnous* are reproduced with very slight variations. They are made of velvet, cloth, *taffetas antique*, &c. They are often trimmed with a new style of lace which has made its appearance, and is called *llama* lace, and with *macaron* buttons. *Passementerie* is a favorite ornament.

We have seen some large cloaks, confined at the waist with large plaits: a small *pélerine* falls a little below the shoulders. Some mant

LAW REPORTS.

In Court Calendar—Wednesday, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term—Nos. 6, 14, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 613, 737, 839, 101, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1578, 1650, 1654, 1656, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1688, 1690, 1694, 1698, 1700.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1003, 1609, 1615, 1621, 1623, 765, 1027, 1031, 222¾, 1007¾, 937, 336¾, 998. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1035, 1576, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2144, 2263. *Part II.*—Nos. 2239, 2184, 2077, 2188, 2198, 2290, 2313, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 1870, 2084.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

DELAYS OF JUSTICE—A COURT WITH NO TRIALS—GORDON, THE TICKET-SWINDLER, CONVICTED.

Trials in this Court were commenced again yesterday, before Judge GOULD.

The first case called was that of James Enright and Stephen Gordon, indicted for the illegal sale of passenger tickets. Counsel for Enright asked for him a separate trial, and postponement till to-day. Counsel for Gordon asked a delay for him also, as he had "not been informed that the trial was to come on to-day until he was brought here in custody of the officer this morning. The counsel had not been called into the case till to-day."

The Court's decision upon the request was delayed until it should appear whether there were any other trials ready. Before the decision, however, Gordon's counsel assented to immediate trial, and the case of Enright was postponed.

The case of John P. Williams, indicted for murder in the first degree, for having caused the death of Susannah Williams, his wife, on the 12th of July last, was next called on, and postponed one week, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, by whom the prisoner's insanity was expected to be proved. By consent of the prosecution, postponement was granted.

The next case called was that of Martin Halligan, indicted for murder in the second degree, in having caused the death of his wife, Mary Halligan, on the 5th of August last. Counsel for defence asked postponement that he might have time to examine the case. The adjournment, after much discussion between counsel, Court and prosecution, was allowed. As the ground upon which all the cases on the Calendar were put off, had been that insufficient notice had been received by counsel, of the time of trial, the Court suggested that either more care should be taken by the prosecution in giving notice, or else that no notice should be given at all. Accordingly the District-Attorney proclaimed that hereafter no notice whatever would be given to counsel, of the day of trial, but that the session of the Court would be considered sufficient notice to counsel to be ready every day. Attention of gentlemen practicing in this Court is directed to the notice at the foot of this report.

Charles Manhattan, indicted for murder in the first degree in having stabbed, with a meat-knife, Richardson Gray, on the 10th of September last, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was remanded for sentence until after the trial of Thomas Slavin, indicted with him, which would fully develop the facts in the case.

The case of Steven Gordon, indicted for ticket swindling, was then proceeded with to the extent of impanneling a jury, when a hitch occurred; some important witness having "stepped out," a scene of "a suspended action," or "power in repose," occurred. Ten of the jurors, the prosecuting officer and the bar devoted themselves with assiduity to reading the papers—the court engaged in a quiet chat with a friend—the clerk with poised pen awaited coming events, and the reporters refreshed the inner scribe with lunch, or went out for a breath of fresh air.

At length, when all patience was exhausted, the case proceeded at a venture, without waiting longer for the absent witness.

Assistant District-Attorney Anthon, before examining witnesses, briefly set forth to the jury the nature of the offence charged, and explained the law for its punishment. The statute enacted that only the owners of ships, and agents receiving a *written* appointment, should engage in the sale of passenger tickets for those ships. After a statement of the facts expected to be proved,

James M. Pusher, the first witness, was called. He testified that he first saw Gordon at his office in Weststreet; he went to the office in question to get second cabin tickets, for his sister, Mrs. Choate, to go to California; the prisoner said he didn't think he could get him second cabin tickets, and his sister then objected to going in steerage, on account of her health; prisoner then said she should have a good berth and good fare, and attention; he said the price would be one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and a half; she then concluded to go; witness then asked where his sister could stay till the ship would sail next morning; Gordon, pointing at Enright, said, "This man is my Steward, and will take good care of her." Enright said he should charge one dollar and a half for a night's lodging for the lady and her little child; Gordon said he could not have the tickets ready till next day; witness then paid the prisoner the amount demanded, and waited till the tickets were ready; when they were prepared, prisoner gave them to Enright, and instructed him to give them to the lady; Enright did as ordered, and told the lady which ticket she should pay out this side of the Isthmus, and which the other; witness did not read the tickets after this the witness was passing the prisoner's door, when Gordon asked him in, and told him to wait till afternoon, and he would give him a free ticket home, (witness resides in Massachusetts,) and that if he would pay twenty dollars more, his sister should have as fine a berth as any lady in the ship; witness had not the money, and therefore refused. The statement of these last offers by the prisoner was objected to by counsel, and ruled out by the Court. Prisoner was here shown a ticket but could not identify it.

Daniel B. Allen, agent of Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, the next witness, stated that no agents but himself were appointed by the Company for the sale of tickets; the prisoner was not appointed an agent, so far as the witness knew. A ticket was here shown the witness, who recognized it as one issued by the Company. He identified the signature of the ticket-clerk; the regular price for such a ticket—being for a grown person and a child—was one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the Directors of the Company, by resolution, had delegated the appointment of agents to the President, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Upon cross-examination, the witness stated that there are other special agents appointed by Mr. Vanderbilt, who may also sell tickets; there are none such, however, in this City; they are in Boston and other distant places.

Jeremiah Lawson, the next witness, testified that he saw Mrs. Choate on the *North Star* last June, having in her possession a ticket, which the witness believed to be the one shown him. The ticket which Mrs. Choate had was a steerage one.

Capt. J. W. Hart, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified that he had seen the prisoner in prison frequently, and had been asked by him what would be done with his case. Prisoner seemed to think Capt. Hart the cause of his being proceeded against. The Captain replied to him, "Your business has brought you here; mine, as a policeman, was to arrest you." Prisoner said he didn't know that he was violating the law, in overcharging on the ticket; he had only acted for others, and received no personal benefit for his act. The prisoner said to the witness that he had sold the ticket, and should have pleaded guilty in Court at first, had he not been persuaded by the other party not to do so.

Counsel for defence objected at the close of this testimony, that no evidence had been given by the people that Gordon was not authorized to sell, and he was, therefore, entitled to his discharge.

The Court ruled *that if the prisoner had a license it was for him to prove it.*

No further witnesses were examined on either side, and the counsel for defence briefly addressed the jury. He dwelt chiefly on the theory, that Gordon was the innocent dupe of Enright, who was the real criminal. The jury certainly would hesitate before sending to the State Prison the unsuspecting tool of a designing rascal. The District-Attorney then closed the case for the people, with a few words to the jury. It was true the provisions of the law were very stringent, but a man had only to pursue an honest course to avoid their effect. The prisoner, however, had joined with his partner in committing a fraud upon strangers and emigrants. He should therefore be made to feel the penalty of the law,

The Court then explained the law to the jury. There is no hardship in a law which can only punish criminals; and no man who secures a written appointment is in the slightest danger from the present law. If the prisoner sold what purported to be a ticket, no matter whether it was a genuine one or not, and did not prove affirmatively on the trial that he had a written appointment, he must be convicted. The only question, therefore, for the jury to decide upon, was whether or not the prisoner did make a sale of what purported to be a ticket, since he has failed to produce any proof whatever of his appointment.

The jury then retired, and after five minutes' absence, returned with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence until after the trial of Enright; and the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For homicide—Thomas Slavin, John Egan, Francis Enright, Lorenzo Stewart and David Finley.
For ticket-swindling—James Enright.
For felonious assault—William Mulligan.
For exhibition of theatricals on Sunday—Edward Hamman and Otto Hoym.

NOTICE TO COUNSEL.

The District-Attorney will hereafter give counsel no notice of bringing any case to trial in this Court. The fact of indictment and the session of the Court will be deemed sufficient notice.

Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARS SENTENCED TO SING SING—A THIEF ESCAPES BY A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT—DISAGREEMENT OF JURY IN A TRIAL FOR THEFT—INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE FOR CRIME.

Most of the cases yesterday were disposed of without trials before the Jury.

Edwin Small, indicted for grand larceny, for stealing a coat and an accordeon, was placed at the Bar, and pleaded guilty to petty larceny. He was sentenced by the Court to six months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Shea, indicted for felonious assault, put in a plea of "guilty of assault and battery with an attempt to do great bodily harm." His plea was accepted, and in order that he might have time to put in mitigating affidavits, the passing of sentence was postponed till the first Saturday in December.

Joseph Baker, also indicted for felonious assault on William Totten, put in the same plea as the last prisoner, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Henry Ward, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced two years to State Prison.

Michael Toot, *alias* Norton, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sentenced three years and eight months to State Prison.

Patrick Langdon, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree, and introduced witnesses to prove that he was intoxicated at the time that he committed the offence. The statement of the complaining witness showed that the prisoner attempted to pull open the front shutters, without any apparent effort to avoid making noise, but even talked so loud that the witness' wife heard him, and waked her husband, who made the capture.

The Court said intoxication was no excuse for crime. The counsel said that in the present case it might rebut the presumption of intent. The Court, however, was not convinced; and sentenced the prisoner to Six months to the Penitentiary.

John H. Snyder, indicted for grand larceny, was next brought to trial. The testimony introduced by the prosecution proved the larceny by the prisoner of a check, worth $45, from a Mr. Creamer, with whom he had had some business transactions. Owing to a variance between the indictment and the proof, the Court instructed the Jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which they did.

John Costello, indicted for a felonious assault, pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery. But as it appeared from statements made to the Court that the assault was of an aggravated nature, the prisoner was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Rosanna Murphy, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a silver watch, was next tried. The jury, after an absence of considerable length, reported that they were unable to agree, and they were therefore discharged. The prisoner was remanded for trial before another jury. The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For robbery, John Boxius.
For forgery, John Lean.
For assault and battery, Daniel Hepburz, Wm. Arnold *alias* Arnoux.
For felonious assault, James Taylor, Geo. H. Voght, John Warren, Wm. Rigby, Morris Bunyan, Alexander Turner, Henry Hinck.
For receiving stolen goods, Morris Sullivan and Patrick Sullivan, Sarah Ward.
For larceny, Pis-ic Pike.
For grand larceny, Patrick Farrel, Wm. D. Chandler, Thos. Clark, Chas. Moro.

Court of Special Sessions.

FRAUDULENT VOTERS IN COURT—DISCHARGE OF ENRIGHT, CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING AN OFFICER—PETTY CASES DISPOSED OF.

In this Court, yesterday, fifty-one cases were disposed of as follows: Of twenty persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses against them, two were discharged by request of complainant, four were discharged under suspended judgment, one was remanded for sentence, two were fined, and seven were imprisoned. Of twenty-five persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged because no witness appeared against him, two were discharged by request of complainant, two were discharged under suspended judgment, five were acquitted, seven were remanded for sentence, and eight were imprisoned. One person convicted of malicious mischief was imprisoned. Five cases of illegal voting or registering were disposed of as follows: In the case of Thomas Trainor it appeared that the prisoner had been taken out of custody on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Henry Wilson did not appear when his case was called, and it was therefore postponed, his bail forfeited, and an attachment issued against him. John B. Jackson, whose trial we reported on Monday last, was sentenced one month to the Penitentiary. James Scoles, whose trial we also reported at the same time, received the same sentence. John Bryant, tried at the same time, and remanded until to-day for decision, was acquitted.

The postponed case of the notorious John E. Enright came on yesterday for trial. The testimony adduced proved that two strangers in the City had gone to Enright's sailors' hotel to stay; but finding that they were in the wrong place, determined to leave. The prisoner refused to let them have their baggage, unless they would pay him three dollars. But as they had taken no meals at the house, and really incurred no expense, they refused, and procured a police officer, the complaining witness in the present case, to go to the house and assist them in securing their rights. Without having any written warrant or order, he did so, and while at the house was assaulted by the prisoner. It was for this assault that the prisoner was now arraigned. The Court, upon consideration, decided that as the officer had exceeded his powers, and was really a trespasser, the prisoner was justified in his action, and was therefore entitled to his discharge, which was ordered. The Court then adjourned.

The Lelands and the "Valley Bank."

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE'S PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Amos Robbins and Eli Robbins vs. Henry A. and Stephen D. Dillaye.—This case has been several times published. The action was brought by the plaintiffs as indorsers and holders of two promissory notes made by the defendant, Stephen D. Dillaye, and indorsed by Henry A. Dillaye. The defence on the trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court was, first, that the notes were discounted by the Messrs. Lelands, at their Valley Bank, at usurious rates. The defendants testified that they obtained the bills of that bank for the notes, supposing that they were good; but that they were far below par value, and were subsequently offered back to the Lelands, and were refused. The second defence was that the Valley Bank was insolvent at the time the notes were there discounted, and that the Lelands knew such to be the case when paying out their bills for the notes in suit, and that they fraudulently kept the fact from the defendants.

The jury found for the defendants on the trial, and this was an appeal to the General Term from the judgment entered on that verdict. Case argued and decision reserved.

B. G. Hutchings, for appellants; Tracy, Powers and Talmadge, for respondents.

Charitable Bequests.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF TITLE.

The American and Foreign Christian Union vs. *James S. Chandler et al.*—Peter Chandler, at his death, devised to the American Protestant Society $6,000, payable six years after his death, to the Treasurer of the Society made the beneficiary. Since that date the beneficiary, together with two other societies, have consolidated under the corporative name of the plaintiffs herein; and they all join as successors and claim title to the bequest.

The executors now refused to pay the bequest, contending that as at the time specified for the payment of the legacy, no beneficiary existed, no party could now claim, and the amount named must revert back to the general estate of deceased, becoming a portion of the residuary estate.

The case was referred, and the Referee held that the plaintiffs could not maintain the action.

Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court from that decision. The appeal was now argued and decision reserved.

Irving S. Campbell and Judge Edmonds, for plaintiffs; H. Sheldon, opposed.

Conflict of Federal and State Authorities.

THE WICKELHOUSEN-WILLETT CASE.

Jacob Wickelhousen vs. James C. Willett.—The particulars of this case were fully stated in the TIMES of February 10, at which time it was on trial at the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN.

It will be remembered that, in January, 1858, the House of Representatives commenced the famous "Fort Snelling Investigation." It was subsequently found that one John D. Williamson, then confined in the jail of this County, would be an important witness in the matter. He was, accordingly, commanded to attend at Washington by subpœna, but, of course, did not do so, as he was in the custody of the Sheriff, under an execution against his person at the suit of the plaintiff herein. The House thereupon adjudged Williamson guilty of contempt, and placed a warrant for his arrest in the hands of Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms Glossbrenner, who came on here and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to his custody by the Sheriff, exhibiting his authority. The Sheriff complied, and the result was this action for the escape of the prisoner and judgment debtor of the plaintiff, although it was conceded that Williamson was wholly insolvent at the time of the Sheriff's surrender of him, and that he immediately returned to the jail limits upon his release from the custody of the Federal officers.

Justice HOFFMAN held that the action of the Sheriff in the premises was justified, and that the plaintiff could not recover. That opinion was printed in full in the TIMES of a few weeks since.

The plaintiff now appealed to the General Term of the Court, where the argument was yesterday heard, and decision reserved.

Ashley & Maurice for appellants; A. J. Vanderpool for Sheriff.

The Funds of the Supreme Court.

This Court has now on deposit in the United States Trust Company, in trust for litigants, $105,020 12. This deposit was recently transferred from the Park Bank by order of the General Term.

Justice LEONARD now entered the formal order that the City Chamberlain be required not to disturb the deposit except by the further order of the Court.

Verdict in the Mutton Case.

Alonzo D. Wallace vs. *James McCarty.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of yesterday, at which time it was on trial before Justice LEONARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court. The jury came to the conclusion, after hearing the evidence, that the transaction was a valid one, and that it should be sustained; and notwithstanding the one cent per mutton-head-usury set up by the defence, verdict was given for the plaintiff, for the entire sum claimed, a little over $8,000.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Habeas Corpus of Peter Bolge.*—Motion for discharge denied.

Matter of Ann Stewart.—Motion denied.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Stewart* vs. *Smith.*—Commissioners appointed.

Barne vs. *New-York Marble Company.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion.

Ogle vs. *Crosby.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion.

McDougal vs. *Cassaat.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

THE RESULT IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says: "We think there can be no reasonable doubt of the defeat of one of the Bell electors, EDMUND BREWER, on the Fusion ticket, although it is not certain which of the Republicans is successful. The vote is close between the four Fusion electors not on the Douglas ticket and the Republican electors, but our opinion is that three of them are elected. We make the Fusion majority on these electors only 441. Gov. OLDEN has notified the following Senators to assemble with him and the Secretary of State at the State House on Tuesday, the 27th inst., to canvass the vote of the State cast at the recent election: WM. HENDRICKSON, of Monmouth; JONATHAN COOK, of Mercer; THOMAS L. NORCROSS, of Burlington; JAMES CAMPBELL, of Somerset.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13.

$2,000 N. C. St. 6s	90	20	Reading Railroad	33	
18,000 Miss. St. 6s	73½	100	do	32	
2,000 do	73	600	do	31½	
4,000 Cal. St. 7s	90	300	do	31¾	
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	103	100	do	31⅞	
3,000 E. R. 8th M. B.	67	1580	Mich. Cen. R.	49	
6,000 Mich. So 2d M.B.	50	100	do	s20	49
13,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½	150	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	12¼	
5,000 do	92¾	100	do	b60	13½
15,000 La.C.&M.L.G.B.	15	60	do		13¼
3,000 Cl.&Tol.S.F.Bds	68	405	do		13
10 Bank of Commerce	97	600	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		30
12 National Bank	101	200	do	s10	30¼
110 Pacific Mail S. Co.	83	200	do	s10	30⅝
371 do	82	1000	do		30½
50 do	82½	300	do		30¾
100 do	b5 82	250	Panama Railroad	115	
1,900 N. Y. Central R.	70	100	do	s10	115
250 do	70¼	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
850 do	71⅛	20	do		59
200 do	b60 74	2 00	do		58
150 do	70⅜	200	do		58⅛
150 do	s10 70⅜	100	do		58½
100 do	70⅜	100	do		58⅜
200 do	b9 71	200	Galena & Chic. R.		59¼
100 do	b10 71	100	do	b30	59⅜
50 do	b10 72	300	do		58⅞
1450 do	71	100	do	s30	58⅝
100 do	71¼	1700	do		59
300 Erie Railroad	27	100	do	sswk	59
350 do	26¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.		25
200 do	s10 26	100	do		25¾
50 do	s3 26	30	do		27⅜
400 do	26¾	500	do		26
100 do	s10 26⅜	200	do		26⅜
300 do	26¾	50	do		27
10 Hudson R. R.	49⅜	400	Chi. R. I. R.		52
800 do	48	400	do		51⅞
100 do	48¼	750	do		51¾
200 do	48	50	do	b60	54
100 Harlem Railroad	13¼	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		74¾
700 do	13	700	do		74
25 do	13¾	50	do		73¾
200 do	b60 13¾	300	do		73
300 Harlem R. Pref	31	100	do	s10	74
67 Stonington Railr'd	70	100	do	s60	73
10 New-Jersey C. R.	112	90	do		73¼
125 Mil. & Miss. R.	10				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia St. 6s	85	95	Mud. Riv. R.		68¼
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	73	10	do		48¾
5,000 do	72¾	100	do	s10	48⅞
10,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	82¾	100	Har. R. Prf'd	b5	32
5,000 U. St. 5s, '74	100	70	do		32
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s	90	100	Reading R.	b7	32¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	90	150	do		33
11,000 La.C.&Mil.L.G.B.	15	1,600	Ill. C. R. Scrip		60
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	70	100	Mich. Cen. R.		50
10 Bank of New-York	98	50	do		50¼
2 Harlem R.	14½	105	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S's.		31⅝
100 do	13¾	70	do		32
200 Clev. & Tol. R.	28	5	do		31¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	71	100	do	s10	31⅝
250 do	70¾	50	Panama R.		115
100 do	s10 70¾	120	do		114¾
50 do	s30 70½	700	Gal. & Chic. R.		60
200 do	70¾	100	do	s10	59½
150 do	70¾	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60	53
100 do	b10 71	300	do	b60	55
50 Erie Railroad	27	100	do		53½
200 do	s10 27	300	do	b30	54½
50 do	s15 27	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.		73
100 M. So. & N. I. R.	14¼	100	do	s10	73

TUESDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

We have to report the lowest and most feverish market for Stocks for the season. The panic feeling at one time this morning appeared to run as wild as in some of the blackest days of 1857. But the cash as well as time orders which subsequently were made at the Board of Brokers checked the further decline in prices, though still leaving the market much unsettled. From all we can gather of the fresh cause of sacrifice and depression this morning, we infer that another turn of the screw was given on demand loans by a number of the money lenders, either at Bank or on the Street. The earliest sales of Central, for example, on the Street, were made by parties anxious to realize the ready cash, and who accepted the first bids for fear of still lower rates at the Board. The Stock, opened before the regular morning session at 73, and soon sold down to 72, and at the Board the first bids of 70 per cent. were eagerly accepted, and over 6,000 shares sold at that figure and at 70½@71 ℔ cent., being a decline of 3½ ℔ cent. on the lowest business of yesterday. Erie next fell 3 ℔ cent., Reading 2, and Hudson 2. But when the Western list was reached, there seemed less willingness to follow prices down, and a fair amount of orders were filled, particularly in Illinois Central, Rock Island and Galena. The State Stocks, on the other hand, were in less demand, and some few parcels were forced at a further reduction of 2 ℔ cent. on the previous low prices, Virginias being done at 85, North Carolinas at 80, Tennessees at 82½, and Missouris at 73 ℔ cent. In Federal Securities a small sale of '74s was done at par, including interest since 1st July. In Railway Bonds, a few Foreign orders appeared for Illinois Centrals and New-York Centrals, the latter being but partially offered on the full bids of last week. Michigan Southern Seconds fell off to 50 ℔ cent., Erie Fifths to 67 and La Crosse Land Grants to 15 ℔ cent. At the afternoon Board the orders to buy and the general tone of the demand were more encouraging, and 1@2 ℔ cent. had to be paid on the lowest points of the morning to bring out sellers. Illinois Central shares were again in large demand, and a good business done in Rock Island at a rise of 2 ℔ cent, and the same advance bid on Toledo. The Michigan roads 1 ℔ cent. up and New-York Central and Erie 1@1½ ℔ cent., the latter closing as well as on Monday. At 4 o'clock the Share Market closed nearly as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	74	72¾	Panama	116⅜	115
Erie	29	29	Pacific	85	84
Reading	33¾	33⅜	Toledo	26½	26
Galena	60¾	60	Hudson	50	49¼
Rock Island	52	54	Harlem Pref.	32¾	32
Illinois Central	60	60	Mich. Garanteed	31	31⅝
Missouri 6s	75	73	Mich. Central	52	51⅝

These closing figures, it will be noticed, differ but partially from the last rates of yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the urgent nature of the early sales of the day, and the fair inference would seem to be that the market has an improved support on cash orders from outside parties, some of whom are paying for and withdrawing their purchases from the Street. In the absence, therefore, of further excitement among the Money lenders tomorrow, and consequent pressing calls upon their demand borrowers, the chances are that the market for the present has seen the worst. The heavy fall of 15 ℔ cent. since this day week, and the fact of great and undoubted ability in the community, as compared with former panic seasons, to buy dividend-paying Stocks, and to speculate, if tempted by low figures, in the less substantial descriptions, are calculated to strengthen this view of the course of demand. Another point suggested is, that after the adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature the political agitation for some weeks, at least, will be less violent.

The market for Money bears heavier for the moment on some of the demand borrowers on Stocks and Bills Receivable, than upon the regular dealers at Bank. The latter are generally well accommodated, and the ability of the leading Banks to facilitate the mercantile wants of their customers and at the same time lend all proper support to the movement of Southern produce, is not seriously questioned. The amount of Gold already sent to New-Orleans has improved the Exchanges in that quarter, while the large advance in Cotton reported from Liverpool has given increased activity and cheerfulness to trade at nearly all the Cotton ports. Even at Charleston the confidence is general, judged by the tenor of the private advices, that the Banks of South Carolina will pass through the immediate crisis without suspending payments in Specie, and their Sterling Bills have better currency in this market, though at low figures, in which they are by no means singular to-day, as the rates have ranged 106 to 107½ ℔ cent. for what in ordinary times are classed No. 1 Bills. The local supply is increased by another heavy week's shipment of Grain, &c. We learn that the collections now falling due at Mobile and New-Orleans for New-York account, on factors' acceptances and merchant notes, are generally well met, and returns are coming home every day. The occasional defaults in that quarter of the South are thus far in no way conducted with political distrust in the Union, or the right of mercantile repudiation on sectional pretexts.

In Discounts, outside of Bank, the market here continues unsettled, and the rates more than usually wide and uncertain. Outside moneylenders, for the moment, seem indisposed to buy paper with anything like ordinary freedom, even at advanced rates, though we see no evidence that this feeling is likely to continue long.

The omission of a figure in this morning's Bank Table made the Specie return of the Bank of the Republic $393,000, instead of $1,393,000, as in the manuscript from the Clearing House.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,356,135	$1,504,820	$3,471,351
Previously repor'd	53,876,219	56,323,616	81,468,707
Since Jan. 1	$55,232,354	$57,828,436	$84,940,058

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in the first week of November, were:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$36,036 00	$30,396 00	Dec.	$7,646 00
Passengers	11,796 24	11,831 98	Inc.	$5 74
Total	$49,832 24	$42,227 98	Dec.	$7,610 26

The Macon and Western Railroad earnings for October were:

1860	$39,531 89
1859	41,727 27
Decrease	$2,195 33

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$107,612 98
Total Payments	134,231 92
Total Balance	5,371,269 22

The receipts include $44,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative view of the average condition of the Banks of South Carolina, from their returns to the Comptroller-General of the State, for the month of October:

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank State	2,152,714 58	632,14: 51	1,224,357	100,452 64
Col. Bra'ch	918,715 80	216,673 14	.....	4,065 30
Camden Br	167,088 55	4,541 79	.....	1,031 40
S. W. R.	511,730 20	280,915 99	147,590	63,519 01
Fire & Mc.	676,193 25	227 762 59	152,220	64,586 51
Union	496,092 13	167,164 56	187,580	95,711 92
State	677,419 39	255,657 99	388,130	55,727 87
S. Carolina	914,293 02	234,846 95	102,175	50,227 37
Charleston	2,183,680 43	529,535 95	632,730	320,691 69
Bar. &Ex.	950,299 75	290,052 44	495,540	78,826 98
People's	708,155 29	125,884 72	248,625	151 031 16
Compere'l	799,097 98	149,300 06	260,045	77,222 80
Newberry	118,361 62	51,272 01	385,810	45,446 20
Planter's	45,549 91	17,261 79	290,875	36,370 05
Exchange	248,788 31	53,557 12	393,085	41,822 89
Merchant's	206,796 83	21,797 22	238,314	20,494 16
Chester	151,698 19	63,192 21	528,805	73,363 02
Camden	315,720 90	86,548 39	155,800	21,452 77
Hamburg	238,686 62	68,328 21	485,747	78,864 83
Georgetown	180,816 19	64,137 50	161,915	26,297 93
Totals	12,674,949 44	3,497,122 05	6,435,242	1,486,898 43

The aggregates are as follows:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$14,962,486 88	Specie	$1,406,898 43
Circulation	6,435,242 43	Real Estate	684,141 28
Profits on hand	2,130,837 76	Bank Notes	375,030 35
Due Banks	3,201,495 13	Due from Banks	773,936 54
Deposits	3,497,122 05	Discounts	12,674,949 44
Due State	2,928,812 28	Dom. Exchange	10,306,808 70
Other Items	241,430 36	For. Exchange	258,182 15
		Bds. and Stocks	2,903 971 76
		Suspended Debt	1,489,978 81
		Branches	1,674,748 17
		State	140,331 23
		Other items	695,538 04
Total	$33,383,625 90	Total	$33,383,625 90

By comparing this Statement with that of the previous month, an increase is discerned in Circulation of $346,206 25; an increase in Domestic Exchange of $911,319; an increase in Foreign Exchange of $92,371; an increase in Discounts of $5,298; and a decrease in Specie to the extent of $276,438.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	Receipts—Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	Ex. for Past Week—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	137,000	799,000	62,000	21,000	13,000
1859-60	156,000	940,000	59,000	17,000	7,000
1858-9	142,000	826,000	42,000	19,000	7,000
1857-8	62,000	345,000	26,000	2,000	5,000
1856-7	93,000	632,000	24,000	6,000	3,000
1855-6	86,000	632,000	54,000	24,000	7,000

	Exports since September 1.—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	226,000	61,000	38,000	325,000	548,000
1859-60	288,000	77,000	30,000	395,000	575,000
1858-9	175,000	83,000	28,000	286,000	505,000
1857-8	130,000	27,000	21,000	178,000	212,000
1856-7	86,000	56,000	26,000	167,000	390,000
1855-6	346,000	47,000	46,000	359,000	208,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 141,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 27,000 over 1858-9; and the exports exhibit the following results:

Comp'd with	Gt. Brit.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last year	Dec. 62,000	Dec. 16,000	Inc. 8,000	Dec. 70,000	Dec. 36,000
1858-9	Inc. 51,000	Dec. 21,000	Inc. 10,000	Inc. 29,000	Inc. 44,000

The crop prospects, Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co. notice thus:

"A continuance of favorable weather for picking at the South has rather favored the larger crop views lately, but without causing any change of moment in current estimates beyond modifying the very low figures. Few parties yet venture to speak confidently of the ultimate result, while so much depends upon future weather. The storm and early frost this year precluded the expectation of a large crop, while the course of receipts thus far, if taken as a criterion, points to a moderate yield, as compared with last year. The low stage of rivers hitherto, however, doubtless accounts for part of the falling off.

An important feature in this crop is the comparative scarcity of the better qualities and good stapled cotton. The injurious effects of the drought during Summer, in this respect, were not confined to the highland crops, but affected much of the lowland cotton, though to a less extent. The early receipts at the Gulf ports usually present an ample supply of the best stapled cotton, but this year they are difficult to find in quantity, even at New-Orleans, and always command full rates. The receipts, up to the present time, have comprised a larger proportion of the low grades than usual, which also tends to enhance the value of the better qualities, as the demand is chiefly for these."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 22 bbls. Ashes, 24,-15b bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. Corn Meal, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 35,123 bushels Corn, 1,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Five Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PETSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed yesterday, that the disunion movement in the South is unpopular with the great mass of the people in those States in which it has been inaugurated, excepting perhaps in South Carolina. Our dispatches, and the numerous newspaper extracts which we give elsewhere, almost all tend to this conclusion. The South Carolina Legislature adjourned yesterday, and the members have retired to their homes. Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature, to consider the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of Mississippians, but he does not, so far as we can gather from the dispatch announcing the fact, say one word about secession. Indeed, it is a significant fact that the first newspaper which reaches us from the State containing the intelligence of LINCOLN'S election has a long article denouncing disunion in the severest terms. We find in the Washington *Constitution* one of the forms of Declaration of Independence that is to be submitted to the South Carolina Convention. It embodies a portion of the American Declaration of Independence, with the list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in that State. A copy of this, it is understood, has been laid before the President—of course in a spirit of bravado.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., *vid* Queenstown on the 4th, we have advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *North American*. There is not much that is actually new, though we receive confirmation and fuller details of previous intelligence. The capture of the Taku forts by the Allies was not accomplished without a desperate resistance on the part of the Chinese. The most important of the forts was carried by assault, with the loss of two hundred French and about the same number of English put *hors du combat*, while a thousand Tartars were found killed in the fort, including the General-in-Chief. The other forts capitulated successively, and the Allies soon afterwards occupied Tien-tsin, where the Ambassadors were met by Chinese Commissioners, and were expected soon to proceed to Peking with an escort of cavalry. It was believed at Paris that the object of France in hindering the blockade of Gaeta was merely to give an opportunity to the ex-king of Naples to make his escape, and thus prevent the complications which would follow his capture, which otherwise might be considered imminent. Capua was attacked by the Piedmontese and Garibaldians on the 1st inst., and capitulated the next day. The text of a dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin had been published, which was rather in contrast to the one emanating from the same source a short time ago. He acknowledges the right of the people of Southern Italy to throw off their allegiance to FRANCIS II. and cannot blame the King of Sardinia for receiving them as his subjects. He says further that "Her Majesty's Government will be gratified to see the people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe."

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* arrived at this port at a late hour last night, with the mails from the Isthmus, New-Granada and California. The news from the latter point is not so late by a week as we have received by the Pony Express, the latest advices by which are to Oct. 27.

From New-Granada the intelligence is interesting. The correspondence between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY and Capt. MILLER, of Her Majesty's ship *Clio*, and between the former and the Intendente-General of Panama, the object of which was, to fix the responsibility for the interference with the rights of American citizens by the British sentinels, had terminated in an unsatisfactory manner in both instances. Capt. MONTGOMERY had exchanged several notes with both parties, and had finally closed with one to each, in which he reviewed the whole matter, and expressed regret that he had been unable to obtain a satisfactory reply. The correspondence will be forwarded to the State Department, and may be the basis of an unpleasant dispute. The Revolutionists in the interior had made no new movement of importance. The members of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition had arrived at Panama from Golfo Dolce.

The news from Central America is of no special interest. The fate of MORA and CANAS was attracting considerable attention in Salvador, and had called out in the *Gaceta Oficial* a bitter article against Costa Rica, which was attributed to BARRIAS, the President. It was apprehended that a difficulty might arise between Salvador and Costa Rica, if BARRIAS continued at the head of the Government.

The Pony Express is telegraphed from Fort Kearney, with advices from San Francisco to the 3d inst. On the 1st the steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board over a million in treasure for this port. The political canvass in California was closing with the impression on all sides that the State would go for LINCOLN.

By the arrival of the mail from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, we receive intelligence that Capt. GEORGE MCLANE, of the Mounted Rifles, was killed by the Navajo Indians on the 13th of October. He was on a scout with his company at the time, and coming upon a party of redskins, he made a charge upon them, in which he received three bullets in his body, killing him almost instantly. Previous to his death he killed four of the Indians with his pistols. There is no other news of particular moment from the Territory.

The schooner *Wm. L. Cogswell*, of Northport, L. I., was on Monday seized by Surveyor HART, while she was lying at anchor in the North River, under circumstances strongly favoring the suspicion that she was bound on a slave voyage. She was taken in charge by Capt. FAUNCE, of the *Harriet Lane*, and towed to Atlantic Dock.

The Board of Benevolent Societies, associated for the suppression of impositions upon strangers by the fraudulent sale of passenger tickets, met last evening at the German's Saving Bank, Mr. JELLINGHAUS presiding. A very gratifying report was read by Mr. JOHNSTONE, Counsel of the Board, showing that the bogus ticket-offices had mostly been closed up. Great satisfaction was expressed with the results of the year's labors; votes of thanks were tendered to the Counsel, and also to Capt. HART, and arrangements made for the prosecution of all offenders. The conviction, yesterday, of the notorious STEVE. GORDON, was referred to with satisfaction, and the recent pardon of FRANK FOWLER by Governor MORGAN, with strong disapproval.

In the case of the charge made by WILLIAM BARNEY, Jr., against United States Marshal RYNDERS, for assault and battery, the complaint was yesterday withdrawn.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the various cases on the Calendar were called, but none of the prisoners were ready for trial. Most of the day was wasted—hearing motions for postponement. But one trial was had—that of GORDON, indicted with ENRIGHT for ticket-swindling. GORDON was convicted; the trial of ENRIGHT was set down for to-day. In the Court of General Sessions several burglars were sentenced to State Prison; one prosecution was quashed by flaw in the indictment, and in one case the jury were unable to agree. In the Special Sessions there were several cases of petty crime, and five cases of fraudulent voting or registering were disposed of. JOHN E. ENRIGHT, charged with assault upon a police officer, was acquitted. The case of WIRKELHAUSEN *vs.* WILLETT, brought to recover for the escape of a prisoner, involving the question whether or not a Sheriff is responsible for the absence of his prisoner when taken from his custody under a Federal writ, was again before the Superior Court on an appeal to the General Term. No decision is yet rendered.

Another heavy fall in Stocks opened on the market yesterday forenoon, New-York Central touching 70 ₩ cent. But the subsequent turn was decidedly upward, and in the afternoon the market closed firm, and, with few exceptions, at prices as well as on Monday. New-York Central, 72½; Erie, 29. The Money Market remains unsettled, but less feverish. Exchange fell to 106½@107½.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active. Prices of most kinds favored buyers. Cotton was salable and steady. A limited business was transacted in Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Fish, Candles, Foreign Liquors, Spices and Whisky. Hay and Tobacco attracted less attention. Hops were in good demand. Freights were depressed, and rates lower.

The Fugitive Slave Law—What Can Be Done About It?

The most embarrassing duty which devolves upon the administrators of the Federal Government, results from the enforcement of the law for the return of "fugitives from labor." There are those who, by a strict and literal construction of the Constitution, pretend to deny that the clause providing for this object, refers to negro slaves; and much ingenuity has been expended in the maintenance of this evasive proposition. But the great body of the American people, of all parties, accept the clause in question, in good faith, and insist that it devolves upon the Federal Government, or else upon the States, the duty of surrendering to their owners slaves who may run away from their service, and seek shelter in any of the States of the Union. The Southern States demand the rigid enforcement of this provision of the Constitution as an essential condition of Union. The free States admit the legal obligation, but the moral sense of their people revolts at its fulfillment, and it is easier to rally the *posse comitatus* in resistance to the law, than in aid of the Federal officers whose duty it is to execute it.

The evils growing out of this unfortunate state of things are almost incalculable in their effects upon the public mind. They produce nearly all the bitterness of sectional antagonism, and implant in the bosoms of the people on the two sides of Mason's and Dixon's line that peculiar spirit of personal hate and rancor which exists between the slaveholders and the Abolitionists. The laws regulating Slavery in the Territories are general in their operation. But the question of restoring a fugitive slave to his master is a personal affair of special interest to the parties immediately connected with it, and to the friends and neighbors engaged for or against it. On the one hand, there is the Slaveholder with his property at stake, and the tenure by which he holds it denied and disregarded by a mob. His family and friends are deeply moved at what they regard as a flagrant outrage upon his and their Constitutional rights, which is thus brought home to them, and a feeling of deep resentment and hatred of "the North" takes possession of their bosoms. The Press and the politicians take up the cause of the injured slaveholder, and thus the flame of sectional antagonism is spread over a wider circle, until it finds additional fuel in similar outrages done to other slaveholders.

On the other hand, the seizure of a man on the claim that he is a slave, and must be transported to the South, to serve a master for life, for no crime except that he loved to enjoy freedom, is an incident well calculated to arouse the generous indignation of a free people, and to nerve the hearts of brave and sturdy yeomanry to resist the law. It is a well known fact that it is only "the baser sort" in all the Free States, who will volunteer to enforce the Fugitive Slave law; while the most that respectable people will do in that way is to remain passive, and let the officers of the Federal Government perform the duty which the law imposes, without obstruction.

Such are the difficulties which every Administration of the Federal Government must meet. A rigid effort to enforce the Fugitive Slave law is the sure road to the favor of the slaveholders, but the display of any zeal in that way is sure to react in the Free States, and gradually to thin out the ranks of the party which sustains the Executive. Both the Whig and Democratic Administrations have experienced the greatest embarrassments and injury from this source; and that of the Republicans, from the decided Anti-Slavery sentiment which pervades a large part of its ranks, is in a position to feel with ten-fold force, the difficulties which are inevitably connected with the responsibility of putting this obnoxious statute into execution.

What then can be done? Is there no common ground on which the two sections can meet? Cannot something be done which shall at once save the slaveholder from serious loss, and yet respect that moral sentiment of the North which will always render it impossible to return all the fugitives? We shall not speak with any great confidence on this point. But there is one plan which at least deserves consideration. *It is simply to provide by law for paying to the slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them.* This proposition was made in the Senate of the United States, in 1850, by Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina, but it found no favor at that time. The country had not yet experienced enough of the harrowing effects which flow from the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; but by this time the most skeptical must see that there can be no peace, no confidence, no harmony between the North and South, until this chafing and irritating wound shall be healed.

If any such law should be enacted, it should be so framed as not to encourage the running away of slaves by relaxing the vigilance of the slave owners. The compensation should not be so ample as to make them indifferent whether the slaves run off or not. Such a state of things might be attended with rather more expense than the Federal Government would be willing to incur; while a law which should give the owner such indemnity as would be equivalent to the value of the slave, less the expense of his recovery under the Fugitive Slave law, would involve no great addition to the public burthens.

The Census of 1850 shows that for one year immediately preceding the enumeration, 1,011 slaves escaped from their masters, "and had not been heard from." This number, then, includes all those who were lurking in the neighborhood, or at no great distance from home, with no thought or prospect of getting to the free States. If we reflect that the greatest number of fugitives escape from the border States, and that the slave population in all these is declining, we have no reason to suppose that more fugitives find their way to the free States now than in 1850. Let it be assumed, therefore, that 1,000 escape annually, and that they are for the most part in the prime of life. They will then average $1,000 each in value, or $1,000,000 in the aggregate. When we consider that the expenses of the Federal Government are now annually about seventy millions, it will be seen at once that this additional item, to be expended in payment for the fugitive slaves, would be no great matter; while the good it would accomplish in allaying sectional animosities would be incalculable. Who would think of weighing a million of dollars in the scale against the peace and perpetuity of this great nation of confederate States?

We will not now attempt to sketch the details of such a law as we suggest, but by way of anticipating objections, we may remark, that it should commend itself alike to the slaveholders, and to the people of the North, who are now saddled with the odious responsibility of returning the fugitives. Of the one thousand slaves who annually escape to the Free States, perhaps not more than one-tenth part are ever recovered. Their owners will, therefore, do admirably well to recover two-thirds of their value; or even one-half instead of one-tenth. The fugitives themselves would be relieved from a world of anxiety and peril of being returned to Slavery; and one would think that their friends, the Abolitionists, who can be supposed to have no motive in aiding them to escape, but philanthropy, would give their hearty support to such a measure; while the Republican President and his supporters would be drawn to it as a means of escape from the odious responsibility which rests on them, of enforcing a statute at which the better and nobler instincts of human nature revolt. They would, at the same time, by pursuing the policy here indicated, give to the South and to the country an assurance of a spirit of compromise and conciliation which, at the present moment, would be of incalculable value to the cause of Union.

Public Justice Hindered.

Since the beginning of the present month there have been arraigned in the Special Sessions one hundred and six persons charged with the commission of assault and battery. Of these, thirty-five, or one-third, have been discharged, either by the request of complainants or their non-attendance as witnesses. At the common law, as every one is aware, a criminal prosecution cannot be instituted by a private individual, but only by the people. Private indemnity for injury sustained can be recovered only by suit in a civil Court. Though the statutes do not expressly abrogate this ancient and well-established principle of law, they have yet rendered it in some respects an utter absurdity. For while the people remain the party to a suit against a criminal, it is difficult to understand how a private individual can withdraw or compromise it. Yet the exercise of such a right derives its sanction from a statute now in force; and a prosecution brought for the vindication of the *public* justice, and *public* safety, may be arrested whenever the assailant shall be able to buy or bully or coax his accuser from his design.

We commented in terms of censure a few weeks ago upon the action of the City Judge in taking especial pains to favor two noted bullies with an adjournment of their case, in order that they might prevail on the public officer, whom they had beaten in the street, to withdraw his complaint. It is very easy to see how a threat of renewed violence, or a tempting bribe, might constrain a timid or greedy complainant to silence.

The statute allowing the prosecution to be withdrawn, upon the satisfaction of the party chiefly aggrieved, was doubtless designed to do away with the public expense of a trial, when the offence committed, though technically against the people, was really, or at least principally, against a private individual. The mistake consisted in not either making the offence an entirely civil injury, to be remedied by a personal suit, or else leaving it, as at common law, a crime against the public, which no private individual could compromise. The record of the court, to which we have referred above, illustrates how often in the present condition of the law, the complaint for assault is used as an instrument of oppression. It has come to be a settled custom among some of the lower classes in the vicinity of petty courts, for matrimonial squabbles to end in the making of complaint by the wife against her husband, without the slightest design of appearing as a witness against him. His conviction and punishment would deprive the wife of her support, derived from his labor. Knowing, however, that a criminal prosecution is only a harmless weapon, by which she may send her partner to spend a night in the Tombs, and subject him in the morning to the disgrace of the criminal box, until she shall appear and evince her womanly meekness and compassion by giving magnanimous consent to receive again her humbled liege into her service and support, she hastens to a magistrate, who receives her plaint and arrests the accused, in vindication of *public* justice!

To such an order of farce as this, are a third of all the prosecutions for assault in the Court of Special Sessions reduced. Under such a law, any person who wishes to spite an enemy, has only to make a complaint which he never intends to prosecute, and in which he would fail if he did, to see his victim arrested and locked up for the night. We know of no better remedy for such a state of things than the passage of a law making all assaults, not now felonious, simply private injuries, to be remedied by damages in a civil suit. Assaults with dangerous weapons should remain as they now are, felonies, which the party complaining cannot compromise. Either let us have such a change as this, or else return to the former condition of the law, and allow no suit, brought for the vindication of public law, to be compromised at the option of a private individual.

CAPT. RYNDERS' ASSAULT.—It will be seen by our legal record that the complaint against Marshal RYNDERS, for having assaulted Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN and Mr. BARNEY, while calling on him upon business, was yesterday dismissed, with the assent and, indeed, on the the application of the complainants. This step was taken by their counsel, Judge EDMONDS, who gave as a reason for it the fact that the case was now fully before the public, and they were quite content to leave it to the public judgment.

The excuse seems to us quite insufficient. It would have been just as strong against commencing the process as against dismissing it. The affidavits narrating the incidents had been published before complaint was made. If they were true, as we do not doubt they were, RYNDERS committed a gross outrage upon public decency, as well as a shameful violation of the proprieties of his official position,—and he richly deserves whatever punishment the law would inflict. We can readily understand that the complainants, as individuals, might be unwilling to press the complaint, with what might seem to be personal inducements; but the public sense of justice will be dissatisfied with its withdrawal.

Three Noble Brothers.

An enterprising citizen of the First Ward, named JOHN E. ENRIGHT, has long attracted public attention by his bold and successful manœuvres for the acquisition of property not his own, and the fury of his attacks upon whomsoever should be rash enough to attempt interrupting his "business." Again and again, month after month, and year after year, has he been paraded before the public as a professional emigrant swindler, a professional ticket swindler, and on incidental charges of assaults and batteries of every kind. So great, indeed, has been his fame in these accomplishments, that our worthy Mayor—ever vigilant to foster the seeds of democratic virtue—not many months ago procured the appointment of this distinguished First Warder to a sinecure position under the City Inspector, with a salary attached thereto of twelve hundred dollars a year.

At the time, there were many, even of those most disposed to accept the Mayor's judgment as infallible, who regarded the reward bestowed on JOHN E. ENRIGHT as excessive. Many as were the faces which he had "mashed" on election day; numerous as were the heads he had split open on primary election evenings, and countless as were the emigrants whom he had converted into good Democratic voters of our City, by robbing them on their arrival of all the funds which should have carried them out West, to become respectable settlers of Ohio or Wisconsin,—notwithstanding all these services, we say, to that cause, of which Mayor WOOD is the illustrious champion, there were nevertheless some niggardly and grudging spirits who regarded JOHN E. ENRIGHT'S reward as too liberal, contending that the Mayor would have abundantly satisfied all his just demands by making him School Commissioner or School Trustee of that region which is the scene of his renown.

But the Mayor, as a general thing, knows his men pretty well, and is seldom apt to overestimate their worth. It now appears that, while apparently only rewarding the most conspicuous brother, he was in reality acknowledging his respect for the services and virtues of an entire family. That this may be apparent to every one, let us unroll the record of three noble brothers for yesterday, to-day, and the day following:

Yesterday JOHN E. ENRIGHT was charged at the Court of Special Sessions with an assault upon a police officer, but as he had been so merciful as not to rip the officer up with a knife, or shoot him through the heart with a bullet, the case was, of course, pooh-poohed out of Court—no doubt with an intimation to the officer that he should consider himself lucky for having escaped so cheaply. To-day, JAMES ENRIGHT—JOHN E's deserving brother—will be tried on an indictment for ticket-swindling, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on evidence which has already convicted the notorious STEPHEN GORDON, his partner in the offence, and in the charge of the prosecution. No doubt GORDON—as he is not on trial before Judge RUSSELL—will be sentenced to-day to two years in the seclusion of State Prison; and as the same evidence which convicted GORDON is arrayed with even greater strength against JAMES ENRIGHT, there is every fear that Mayor WOOD'S Ex-Health-Warden may lose the fraternal consolation and assistance of brother JAMES for a period of twenty-four calendar months.

As to FRANCIS ENRIGHT, the third male member of this distinguished family, he will probably be concentrated off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard a larger naval force than any that has assembled in Wallabout Bay for many a year. It will consist of no less than five men-of-war, four American and one Spanish, in commission, fully equipped, and manned by nearly 1,500 men. We annex a list of the ships:

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
North Carolina, R. S.	300	2,633	30
Corvette Savannah	200	1,726	24
Corvette Cumberland	300	1,720	24
Corvette Vandalia	300	783	20
Spanish Frigate Barranguela	220	800	10
Total	1,420	7,662	108

The *Savannah* returns from a cruise on the Home Station; the *Cumberland*, which came up to the yard yesterday, relieves her; the *Vandalia* is about to sail for the East Indies: the *Barranguela* puts in for repairs, and the *North Carolina* is the permanent receiving ship.

The Spaniards, fresh from Vera Cruz, will form an exaggerated idea of our naval strength, surrounded by so formidable a squadron. We hope the lesson will not be lost upon them when they return to their station.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, resolutions were adopted directing that the resolutions recently passed by the Board of Supervisors, complimenting the Police force for their efficiency in preserving the peace on election day, should be publicly read in the various Station-houses. Permission was accorded Detective ELDER to receive a present of $20 from SILAS C. HOY, agent of the New-York Express Company, for services rendered. The resignations of Patrolmen WM. B. CARPENTER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ISAAC JOHNSON, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOMAS O'GORAM, of the Broadway Squad, were received and accepted.

A TRIFLING ERROR—WORTH CORRECTING.—Our Democratic friends seem to be laboring under some delusion in regard to the actual condition of our Federal Government. They are greatly alarmed lest the Union should be dissolved, and are calling loudly on Mr. LINCOLN to issue a Proclamation, or do something else to save it. They evidently think that LINCOLN is already President, and they look to him for safety now as they looked to Gen. JACKSON in 1832.

This is a mistake. Mr. LINCOLN is not President. He is simply a citizen of the United States, as any other, without office, and without absolute certainty of occupying one. Death, or revolution, or a failure of the Electoral College to select him, may either of them intervene to prevent his reaching the Presidency; and in fact any utterance he might needlessly, and, indeed, presumptuously make at this moment, might itself defeat his election. It will be time enough when he is in office to fling upon him official responsibilities. Until then he has merely to do his duty as a private citizen.

Our friends must excuse us for reminding them that Mr. BUCHANAN is President of the United States. Under all the circumstances they are quite excusable for forgetting it. But the fact is so, nevertheless. The constitutional obligation to maintain the integrity of the Union, to preserve public order, and to see that Federal laws are administered, rests wholly upon Mr. BUCHANAN, who has to aid him all the legislative, the military, and the naval force of the Government. It is for him to see that the Republic suffers no harm. The means and the authority in his hands are equally ample. No resort to extra constitutional methods is required, or would be warranted. It is proposed that a Convention of the several States be summoned by the President, to confer and act upon the demands of the South. Evidently, the President has no more power to convoke such a body than Capt. RYNDERS; and such a body, if convoked, could exercise no powers within the Constitution without trenching upon the functions of Congress; and it could, of course, exercise none beyond it; so that in any event its deliberations would be as revolutionary as any excess to which Southern madness threatens to go. The project is simply one of a half-dozen ingenious contrivances for relieving President BUCHANAN from the fulfillment of duties he clearly desires to evade. They will, we venture to predict, prove utterly abortive; and the Executive will be left the alternative of practically abdicating its functions, or of courageously meeting the crisis. Mr. BUCHANAN is the man, and his opportunity is before him.

THE GREAT SQUATTER AGAIN.—The Comptroller, yesterday, had an interview with Messrs. BACHE and BLUNT, Pilot Commissioners, accompanied by their counsel, W. A. BUTLER, Esq., with reference to the encroachments of the mighty "Commodore" upon the harbor. It was decided that, for the present, the Pilot Commissioners, backed by the State, should do the legal fighting, (which has been commenced,) and that when occasion demanded the Comptroller should step in and assert the rights of the City. Mr. VANDERBILT, nothing daunted by the threats of injunctions, fines and prosecutions, resumed the work on his pier yesterday, and he will probably pay little heed to Courts or injunctions, but will build his pier, and *secure* official sanction hereafter, and thus purchase exemption from all pains and penalties.

Naval Intelligence.

Mr. KING, the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has received instructions to commence work on the machinery of the U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke*. Some alterations contemplated will be effected, while others are not approved. The *Roanoke* is the largest propeller in the navy, and has been comparatively useful. There is employment for fully half a year on her machinery alone.

The patriotism of Americans sojourning in China has been sorely wounded by the Commodore of the American Squadron there, who neither dressed ship nor fired a salute in honor of Independence Day. The neglect is considered the more reprehensible from the fact that every week the *Hartford* is called upon to celebrate foreign anniversaries.

Before the expiration of this week there will probably be concentrated off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard a larger naval force than any that has assembled in Wallabout Bay for many a year. It will consist of no less than five men-of-war, four American and one Spanish, in commission, fully equipped, and manned by nearly 1,500 men. We annex a list of the ships:

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
North Carolina, R. S.	300	2,633	30
Corvette Savannah	200	1,726	24
Corvette Cumberland	300	1,720	24
Corvette Vandalia	300	783	20
Spanish Frigate Barranguela	220	800	10
Total	1,420	7,662	108

The *Savannah* returns from a cruise on the Home Station; the *Cumberland*, which came up to the yard yesterday, relieves her; the *Vandalia* is about to sail for the East Indies: the *Barranguela* puts in for repairs, and the *North Carolina* is the permanent receiving ship.

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THE HOME OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Congratulations of the New Executive—What will be His Policy?—His Personal Characteristics—Political Record, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

Springfield, the home of our newly elected President, is just now the Mecca of Republicanism—at least so far as regards the pilgrimage to this point. Our prophet, however, is not dead, but liveth, and, unlike most prophets, is not without honor in his own country. His honest, open-hearted, manly, free and easy, and yet dignified manner, together with his ability and uprightness, have secured him here personal friends, who love and respect him, whether as "honest Old Abe" or President of the United States. So far as personal demeanor is concerned, he will, doubtless, prove the most truly democratic President we have yet had—for he is emphatically one of the people. The nation will, perhaps, forego his alleged uncouthness and ugliness for the sake of his admitted honesty.

I must, however, differ point-blank with those gentlemen who assert, as did the Adonis of the New-York Bar, that "Mr. LINCOLN could split a rail by looking at it." I make the startling announcement that Mr. LINCOLN is handsome! It is, I know, a natural and political impossibility for any man with the Custom-house and Post-offices prospectively under his control, to be ugly. Therefore, the announcement of Uncle ABE'S election created an instantaneous revolution in public opinion on this subject. But whether his good fortune has added to the benignity of his countenance or not, I cannot say, though I am sure that I have rarely met a more affable, cordial and benevolent facial expression than that of Mr. LINCOLN in his happy moments. So long as these happy moments continue I will vouch that our new President will never be taken for a scare-crow.

Although the tide of politicians, who will no doubt overflow this place between now and next March, has already begun, Mr. LINCOLN is to be seen in the vicinity of his accustomed localities as much as ever, and upon general topics he is as voluble and full of anecdote as usual. But as to his Administration and his policy his lips are sealed. He thinks that if his many public speeches and his course as a member of the National Legislature are not sufficient indications of his policy, the present is no time to amplify his utterances on that subject.

The consequence of this course is that he is not bothered long by impertinent inquiries, which may be prompted by his apparent freedom. A gentle hint, or, if that is not regarded, a stern word aptly put, will bring the interrogator to his senses. The same discretion, which has kept Mr. LINCOLN silent throughout the recent exciting campaign, will prevent his saying anything hastily in the present crisis—if the position of our Southern brethren may justify the belief that we have reached a crisis.

The great body of the Democratic Press in the West scouts the idea of secession, and the Douglas papers especially denounce the extremists bitterly. The *Register*, of this city, a strong opponent of Mr. LINCOLN, makes the following manly avowal:

"We think it is the duty of every Democrat to give to his (Mr. LINCOLN'S) Administration (not his party) every aid and support that the Government can constitutionally demand of citizens, and if, in the exercise of its high duties, the arm of treason be raised, it will be the duty of every Democrat, when called upon, to aid the Government in all constitutional measures to put down the treason, punish the traitors, and protect the American Union."

The Union men of all parties appear to have confidence in Mr. LINCOLN'S conservative record. They point to his vote against the unconditional abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, his genuine Popular Sovereignty bill for effecting the voluntary abolition by the owners themselves and their fellow-citizens of the District, and the compromise clause allowing Southern officers of the Government to take their slave-servants with them into the District, temporarily.

The utmost reliance is placed in the good sense of Southern men to see that Mr. LINCOLN is not inimical to their rights, from his straightforward answers to Mr. DOUGLAS as to his policy on the isms of the day. It is thought here, that the fact of Mr. LINCOLN'S Southern parentage, birth and matrimonial connection, will have great weight with the real lovers of the Union in the South, and, at least, prevail upon them to wait for some overt act of oppression before making efforts at secession. As early as 1837 he recorded his belief that Congress had no power over Slavery in the States. Nearly every one of his speeches breathes the utmost devotion to the Constitution and the Union, together with the strictest respect for Southern rights. He needs, in the opinion of conservative men here, no better voucher than his memorable answers to Mr. DOUGLAS' categories, which drew even from Senator BENJAMIN a compliment to his conservatism, and the remark: "It is impossible, however we may differ with the man, not to admire the perfect candor and frankness with which these answers were given." Even Mr. DOUGLAS himself said: "Mr. LINCOLN is one of those peculiar men who perform with admirable skill everything which they undertake."

But, it is asked, what will Mr. LINCOLN do with the Secessionists? That question is best answered by Mr. LINCOLN himself in his Leavenworth speech:

"Your own statement is, that if the Black Republicans elect a President, *you won't stand it!* You will break up the Union. That will be your act, not ours. * * * * * * * * *

So, if consititutionally we elect a President, and, therefore, you undertake to destroy the Union, it will be our duty to deal with you as old JOHN BROWN was dealt with. We shall try to do our duty. We hope and believe that in *no section will a majority so act as to render such extreme measures necessary.*"

The news of the border Slave States having supported Mr. BELL would seem to justify Mr. LINCOLN'S views. Certainly, if these States, which have the strongest ground of complaint against the North, can afford to stay in the Union, the Gulf States can afford it. If those who lose the most runaway slaves make the least complaint and the fewest threats, it seems fair to concede that the disunion clamor of the Gulf States, as they say out here, "won't amount to shucks."

But if the Southern Confederacy is formed, and the Government mails and custom-houses are confiscated, Mr. LINCOLN is pledged to pursue the same course that he has justified, in the case of old JOHN BROWN of Ossawattamie, and that he has the nerve to do it, not a man here who knows him can doubt.

One of the strongest elements of union in the South will be the office-holding element. Already Mr. LINCOLN has received bushels of applications for office, and the South is fully represented. Even a Georgia Postmaster is among the number of prayerful petitioners that his head may be spared. His interest in the union is measured exactly by his salary, and the thousands of other Southern office-holders are in the same category. They are well aware that no Southern Confederacy could offer such fat pickings at the public crib. Some of the would-be office-holders, however, ought to have more sense than to send to the President elect *unpaid* messages. Mr. LINCOLN received the following:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

HON. A. LINCOLN: The Young Men's Republican Union of New-York congratulate you upon your election to the first office in the gift of man, and through you congratulate the country upon the certainty of an honest, able and efficient administration of its affairs for the next four years.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Vice Pres't, &c.

For the information of politicians who wish to reach this place from New-York, I may as well state that either of the great routes, the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, agree to bring passengers here in about the same time, and at the same price, the fare and contingent expenses being about $33. Double this for the return and you have the nice little sum of $66 requisite for an Eastern man to visit the President elect, while the journey here occupies full forty-eight hours. This time and money will keep away most of the small-fry politicians, and save Mr. LINCOLN the persecutions of PIERCE at Concord, or BUCHANAN in Pennsylvania. I am not sure, however, that the hungry politicians of the West will not more than make up the difference.

Your correspondent's journey hither was noteworthy. On election eve the line of the Erie road in New-York State was illuminated with cheering Wide-Awakes. As we passed through Pennsylvania and Ohio, on election day, the Lincoln cheers echoed along the route, while on Wednesday our progress from Toledo through Indiana and Illinois, was attended by a triumphal succession of announcements of Republican victories. Everybody seemed to have caught the Lincoln fever, and an unfortunate Douglas man in the cars, who ventured to dissent, was immediately surrounded and overwhelmed with a mountain of Lincoln arguments.

A vote taken on the cars showed that LINCOLN had 63 and all the Opposition but 48. Rejoiced at the result, your correspondent pocketed the afflicting information of the canvasser, who, as he passed through, while taking the ballot, said: "How do you vote? Oh, you're not a voter." We thought of our three-year-old at home, and bewailed our youthful inexperience.

P. S.—The latest news is that the ladies all favor LINCOLN because they like by-men.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN REGENERATION.

THE CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.

Another Note from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Taku Forts.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 3d, *via* Queenstown P. M. of the 4th inst., arrived at this port at 1 P. M. to-day, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday night.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown the same evening.

The *North Briton* sustained no damage through getting ashore at Ballycastle.

It was stated that the *Etna* had been bought from the Cunard Company for INMAN'S New-York and Philadelphia line.

The *Australasian* (screw) takes her place in the Cunard mail line in December.

ITALY.

According to the Neapolitan accounts CIALDINI was beaten by the Neapolitans with great loss at the Garigliano, some dispatches placing his losses as high as two thousand killed and wounded, and five guns.

Official dispatches from Turin say these assertions are completely false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated on the following day.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows:

NAPLES—Friday.

Capua capitulated to-day, and the troops leave with the honors of war, but lay down their arms at the Porta di Napoli of Capua. To-morrow they come to Naples. Naples is all illuminated, and there are great rejoicings. An attack on Gaeta is shortly expected.

It is denied, *via* Turin, that Admiral PERSANO had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists, near Gaeta.

VICTOR EMANUEL had crossed the Garigliani.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir WM. DENISON is gazetted Governor of Madras.

The meeting of the Atlantic Mail Company (Galway line) on the 1st, was merely *pro forma*, and was adjourned to the 22d November.

The *Daily News* publishes the text of the dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin, dated Oct. 27. Lord JOHN says the great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented, and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his army? His Lordship says Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons to throw off their allegiance, and cannot therefore blame the King of Sardinia. The dispatch closes as follows: Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of the people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

FRANCE.

It was believed in Paris that the object of France, in preventing the blockade of Gaeta, by sea, is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and to prevent complications, were he captured. The French journals offer no explanation.

Ten additional iron-cased frigates had been ordered by the French Government.

The Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes, 69f. 35c.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

A Berlin dispatch says the three Powers agreed to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails reached London in time to be forwarded by the *Canada*, *via* Queenstown.

The details had not reached Liverpool when the *Canada* sailed from there, but there were a few additional particulars of the capture of the Taku forts.

The French version agrees with the English. It says, on the 21st the allies, after a vehement resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku forts. Two hundred French and 200 English were put *hors de combat*. One thousand Tartars killed, were found in the fort, among whom was the General-in-Chief. The other forts surrendered successively the same evening. The capitulation gave the allies the whole country as far as Tien-tsin, and 600 brass guns of large calibre. The Ambassadors proceeded to Tien-tsin, where Chinese Commissioners attended them to open negotiations. It was reported that the Ambassadors would soon proceed to Peking with a cavalry escort.

The China tea markets were dull. Imports were in great demand. Exchanges rather lower.

Calcutta telegrams report symptoms of disaffection in the Sixth European Regiment at Dinahpore.

The Calcutta import market was dull.

THE LATEST.

Full details of the capture of the Taku forts are received, and confirm the telegrams, but add nothing important. The Chinese evinced considerable military skill.

TURKEY.

It was reported that the Government was about negotiating a loan of sixteen millions sterling at Paris at 3½. A national forced loan is also spoken of.

Great financial fluctuations were occurring at Constantinople.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of the week amount to 111,500 bales, including 47,000 to speculators and 10,000 bales to exporters. There has been an advance on all qualities, especially on the middling and lower grades, amounting on the week to ¼@⅜ of a penny ₱ lb. Fair qualities have also improved slightly, the improvement being caused by late advices from America. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the fullest prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¾d.	7d.
Mobile	7¾d.	6¾d.
Uplands	7¾d.	6¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 607,000 bales, inclusive of 512,000 bales of American.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable, and holders of goods demand an advance.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 98f. Bas 92f. The sales of the week have been 18,000 bales. Stock in port, 123,000 bales. There has been an advance of 1f.@4f., and the market closes buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for BREADSTUFFS is active. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: FLOUR at a partial decline of 2d.; quoted 28s.@32s. 6d. WHEAT quiet but firm; Red Western 11s 3d@13s.; White 12s.@14s. CORN has an upward tendency, with a slight advance on all qualities; Mixed 30s. 11d.; White 43s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for PROVISIONS generally quiet. Messrs. BIGLAND, ARENA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Beef dull. Pork quiet and firm. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet at 63s. Tallow firm at 54s.@60s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES steady; Pots, 28s. 6d.; Pearls, 29s. 6d.@29s. SUGAR buoyant at an advance of 6d. for refining. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, with a slight advance. LINSEED scarce and advanced 6d. LINSEED CAKES firm, at extreme prices. LINSEED OIL firmer, at 30s. 3d. FISH OILS, transactions unimportant. RESIN steady; Common, 5s. 3d. @5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 34s. 6d.@35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular quotes: BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON firm; Bars and Rails, £5 5s.@£5 10s. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE active, but quotations are hardly maintained. RICE firm. TEA unchanged, closing dull. TALLOW slightly advanced; quoted 61s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 34s. 6d.@35s. LINSEED OIL dull, at 29s. 6d.@30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet, but steady. The China news exercised no influence on consols. The money market was unchanged, but the continued withdrawal of gold from the Bank led to the expectation that the rate must soon be raised, possibly next week.

Consols 92¼@93 for Money and Account. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £307,000. The market is generally unchanged in rates.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Week, including 31st. BREADSTUFFS steady. ASHES dull. COFFEE quiet. OILS dull. RICE firm. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BELL, SON & Co., report State Stocks buoyant and slightly dearer, with large purchases of New-York and Ohio State Stocks, reimbursable next January. Railway Securities are generally unchanged. United States 6s, bonds of '68, 98@100; do. 5s, 94@94¾; Kentucky 6s of '58 and '72, 92@94; Maryland, 5s, bonds, 93@95; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@87; do., do., bonds of '77@88@89; Tennessee 6s, bonds, 80@82; Virginia 6s of '86, 63¾@64; do. 5s of 88, 81@83.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening.—The receipt of letters from America per steamship *Vanderbilt*, caused renewed excitement on the Cotton market this afternoon, and a further advance was experienced. There was a large speculative inquiry, and the sales are variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 bales, all of which were made late this afternoon.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—COTTON—The sales of COTTON to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters.—the market closing buoyant at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. over official quotations on all descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. CORN buoyant, at extreme prices.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols closed at 93 for Money and Account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales to-day were: Illinois Central Shares, 23 dis.; New-York Central Railroad, 79@81; Erie Shares, 35⅛@36¼.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

CAPT. MCLANE KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 28th ult., arrived here to-day.

Capt. GEORGE MCLANE, of the Mounted Rifles, was killed by the Navajo Indians on the 13th of October. He was out on a scout with his company, and when within about twenty-five miles of Fort Defiance, a party of Indians were overtaken. In the charge upon them Capt. MCLANE killed four Indians with his pistols. When the charge was made, and the word to rally given, the Captain became separated from his men and was seen to fall from his horse. His foot became entangled in his stirrup and his horse being frightened, ran off, dragging him a considerable distance before he was stopped. When his men came up they found that he was dead. He had three shots in him, which must have produced instant death. So perished one of our bravest and noblest officers by the hands of the red skins. Capt. MCLANE was a son of Senator MCLANE, of Delaware. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at Albuquerque. The Indians, after the death of Capt. MCLANE, made their escape.

Business in Santa Fé is very dull. There is considerable snow and cold weather beyond the crossing of the Arkansas River. From thence the weather has been pleasant. There is no news from the Plains of any interest.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The parties in the Burch case are all here, and the legal gentlemen to whose care the case has been intrusted, have all arrived. The Clerk's Office already contains a mass of sealed depositions bearing upon the case, taken at St. Louis, Chicago, Albany, New-York and Cincinnati, most of them at the instance of Mrs. BURCH, with the intention of showing the cruelty practiced towards her by her husband.

The case was reached this morning when Mr. MILLER, counselor for Mr. BURCH, moved that the depositions in the case taken at St. Louis be ruled out; these relate entirely to the character of BURCH, and could likewise, the counsel alleged, be proved prevaricated and false. After consultation the counsel for defendant agreed to the motion and it was so ordered. The case was then set for to-morrow morning. It is thought two days will be required in impanneling a jury.

Mme. VENICE, whose deposition has been taken in Cincinnati by counsel for Mrs. BURCH, was arrested in that city yesterday for perjury.

Aid for the People of Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Three car-loads of provisions arrived here yesterday and the day before, for the relief of the settlers of this Territory, making six car-loads within the past week, and each car-load ranging from six to eight tons.

Teams are at present here waiting to be loaded, from Greenwood, Butler, Breckinridge and Otto counties. Supplies are given to those only who have proper credentials from the neighborhood from which they come, and are duly authorized by the Relief Committee to receive them.

The settlers in some portions of the Territory will need help throughout the Winter.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

As the stormy season in the mountains is near, and the Post-office Department having failed to order mail service between Inlesberg and Placerville, from semi-monthly to weekly trips, there is to be new schedule time for the pony express, to take effect on the 1st of December, namely: From St. Joseph to San Francisco fifteen days, and between Fort Kearney and the outer telegraph station in Utah, for telegrams, eleven days.

A Case of Accidental Shooting.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

P. STRONG, in the Commissary Department, U. S. A., was accidentally shot dead at Kearney City, about two miles west of this place, on Sunday evening, the 11th, by Mr. MOUNT, a discharged Sergeant of the United States Army, who was on his way East from Camp Floyd.

The Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph on Sunday morning, passed here at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, was dedicated to-day. The exercises consisted of addresses by Gov. BANKS, President FELTON, Professor AGASSIZ, and Dr. JACOB BIGELOW. A large and interested audience was present. The Museum is endowed with $225,000, of which $100,000 is by the State, and the remainder by individual donations.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The weekly Bank Statement shows the following footings:

Capital Stock	$37,831,700
Loans and Discount	64,089,000
Specie	4,818,000
Due from other Banks	8,023,000
Due to other Banks	9,088,000
Deposits	19,647,500
Circulation	7,792,000

The Chicago Fugitive Slave Case.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The fugitive slave excitement is ended. A warrant was issued late last night for the arrest of the woman claimed as a slave, for disorderly conduct, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff ANDERSON. In attempting to take her from the armory to the jail, she was rescued by a negro mob, and carried off.

Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad ran off the track near Burlington this morning. Three cars were smashed. An employe was slightly injured.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The mails per the *Europa* will close about 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 11 o'clock.

The Albany Burgesses Corps.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Burgesses Corps, of this city, have resolved to go to Washington, to attend the inauguration. They will turn out 100 muskets.

Fire at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A fire at Palmyra, Mo., last evening, destroyed from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of books, dry goods, &c., together with stores.

Sailing of the Steamship Bienville.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The United States mail steamship *Bienville* sails for New-York 15th inst.

PERSONAL.—We are indebted to the Purser of British steamship *Kangaroo*, for favors received, and attention to our packages of papers.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This Board met yesterday, first in the office of the County Clerk, where they were sworn in by Mr. CLANCY, and, having elected Mr. TWEED Chairman, proceeded to their own chamber, where they were resworn by the Chairman. Some confusion was visible at first, but it was quieted by the adoption of a motion to commence with the canvass of the First District of the First Ward, and proceeded regularly through each District of the various Wards, commencing with the Electoral ticket, and going through the entire ticket in regular order.

Mr. STEWART, before the canvass commenced, moved that, in case any objections were raised in the course of the session, which might provoke discussion, that the matter be laid over, and made the first order of business for the next day. Mr. STEWART, in answer to a question from Mr. PURDY, stated that there was no desire or intention to take undue advantage of any temporary or accidental majority, and if such should occur, he hoped the members would pair off so as to preserve the present equality of the Board. His resolution was unanimously adopted, and the canvass was commenced with the First District of the First Ward. The process is tedious and uninteresting beyond belief, except to those who are compelled officially to be present, and from present indications the entire twenty days which the law allows, will be consumed before the canvass is completed. The duties of the clerk (Mr. H. Carr) who represents the County Clerk are not only tedious, but arduous, as he has to follow and record the votes as read by the Supervisor and repeated by another clerk, and a daily session of four hours will be apt to test his equanimity. As the TIMES has already recorded the official votes, it will not be necessary to recur further to the progress of this canvass, except where disputes may arise, and there is the promise of one already proffered by Mr. PURDY, who stated that when the occasion should arise he had some affidavits to present which might affect the result so far as certain parties were concerned.

Up to the hour of adjournment Saturday, the four first Wards only had been canvassed, and the returns of all save the First Ward were received and confirmed, with some trifling emendations. The returns from the First Ward were, however, so loose and imperfect, that they were returned to the Supervisor (DAVIS) who had the lower District in charge, and who will at once cause the clerical errors to be corrected. The Board will meet daily until the canvass is completed, and will sit about four hours each day; but if a contingency arises, which is not impossible, with reference to the election of Register, upon which more doubt now hangs than upon any other candidate, the hours may have to be doubled, in order to complete the work within the time prescribed by law.

THE BUDGET FOR 1861.

The Comptroller has for some time been preparing his Budget for 1861. He still lacks the estimates from one Department, although it should have been sent in on the 1st of November. This delay arises from the neglect in the Mayor's office to send in the estimates of probable expenses for that important Department. It is not impossible that the Harlem Bridge expenses may have something to do with this delay, but certain it is that the financial budget of the City for 1861 is kept back because the head of the City Government has not responded in due season to the calls made upon him for information as to the sum necessary for its support, which every other Department has long since presented.

CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS.

Two bids were opened yesterday at this office—one for a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which was awarded to Thomas Crimmins, at $5,602 45; the other for a sewer in Lewis-street, between Stanton and Hester streets, was awarded to Matthew Murray, at $1,378 50. As neither of these works can be carried to completion during the present season, the award of contract is a mere formality, and only made in compliance with the requirements of the Charter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS FROM RECKLESS DRIVING.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, of No. 1,021 Broadway, was riding on the Bloomingdale road in a light wagon, accompanied by Miss WHITE, a lady acquaintance, and when near Fifty-ninth-street, an omnibus came into collision with the vehicle with such force as to smash it. Mr. DAVIS, consequently, was thrown violently to the ground, and received injuries of a dangerous character. Miss WHITE escaped with severe bruises. Persons witnessing the occurrence agreed in stating that it was intentionally brought about by WILLIAM BURNS, the driver of the stage, who, having been arrested, was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for examination.... HENRY SHEFFIELD, driver of stage No. 111, of the Fourth-avenue line, while intoxicated on Monday evening, drove his vehicle recklessly through Broadway. Opposite Barnum's Museum he ran into a party consisting of Mr. SEBASTIAN MECKEL, his wife and son, and Miss NETTIE KLATZOTH, his wife's sister, visitors from Albany, who had witnessed the performances and were crossing over to the Astor House, where they boarded. Mrs. MECKEL's arm was broken above the elbow, and two fingers of Miss KLATZOTH's left hand were crushed. Officer CAIRNES, of the First Ward, arrested SHEFFIELD, and Justice WELSH held him to answer.

A NEGLECTFUL POLICEMAN.—Justice CONNOLLY yesterday released from confinement the young woman BRIDGET KINNEY, whose detention has already been published in connection with the death of her sister ELLEN. It appeared that ELLEN was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 24th ultimo, and the same day Officer VERMILYEA, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested BRIDGET and took her before Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge of having violently assaulted the sick woman. The Magistrate, consequently, had the accused imprisoned, pending the result of the injuries she was charged with having caused. Nothing further was done in the case until the 10th inst., when Justice CONNOLLY was informed that the woman had been dead more than a week. Suspecting irregularity somewhere, he prosecuted an inquiry as to the circumstances of her demise, and was told by the Hospital physician that it was solely the result of natural causes. BRIDGET was, therefore, released, after having been imprisoned for a term of nineteen days, ten of which had elapsed after her sister died, and the wrong thus done her is attributed solely to the negligence of Officer VERMILYEA, who failed to report the death of the patient.

AID FOR ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—On Sunday evening exercises were held in Dr. TYNG's Church, (St. George's Chapel,) Stuyvesant-square, under the auspices of an Association of the young men belonging to the Church, to aid in the support of St. Luke's Hospital, in this City. Very interesting reports and addresses were made, and several hymns and appropriate pieces of music were sung by the choir of the South Dutch Church, under the lead of Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE. The Society's efforts have accomplished a great amount of good, and a large fund has been received, and judiciously expended, in ameliorating the condition of very many of the worthy needy. A collection was taken up, which was doubtless a worthy response to the plea for charity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' FESTIVAL AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Sunday-School teachers of the various Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal churches of this City, held a Festival last evening in the great hall of the Cooper Institute. Over thirty schools were represented by about 1,200 officers and teachers, and the pastors of the churches to which they belonged. Several Bible classes were also present. Mr. C. C. NORTH, President of the City Sunday School Society, presided on the occasion. About 9 o'clock, refreshments, consisting of ice-cream, cakes, etc., were distributed among the audience. The exercises consisted mainly of short addresses by various pastors and laymen present.

FIRE ON THE KINGS-BRIDGE ROAD.—At about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a three-story frame house, on the Kings-Bridge Road, opposite Gillelan's Hotel, was burned down. The lower floor was occupied by JOHN BROADHEAD as a grocery and feed-store, and the upper floors as a dwelling. The total loss is estimated at $7,500; covered by insurance in City Companies. In consequence of a belief on the part of the firemen that the burning building was in Westchester County, no efforts whatever were made to save it. How the fire originated has not been explained.

FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, THOMAS MCCALLUM, one of a party of laborers employed in leveling a lot in Fifty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, had his skull fractured by a large piece of stone projected from a blast. He was standing at a point 400 feet distant from the place where the blast was fired, and it was supposed beyond reach of the fragments of stone. Soon after the occurrence transpired he was removed to his home, No. 275 West Thirty-ninth-street, where his death quickly resulted. Another piece of stone struck a horse and passed entirely through his neck, making a hole similar to what might have been made by a cannon ball, and causing the instant death of the animal.

DEATH FROM THE INHALATION OF CHARCOAL GAS.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at No. 165 Essex-street, upon the body of MARGARET HANNAH SCHNEIDER, a native of Germany, 33 years of age, who was found dead on Monday morning upon the floor of her own room. From indications presented, it was apparent that deceased had been suffocated by inhaling carbonic acid gas, arising from burning charcoal, which she had been using for cooking purposes in a close room. She was a widow, living alone.

CLASSES AT THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—Classes for French, German, Book-keeping, Penmanship and Mathematics, will commence at the Woman's Library in the early part of December. The terms for each class will be less than half the sum usually paid for tuition, while the Professors will be the best that can be had. Names are now being taken at the Library in the New-York University. The classes will be limited to twenty in each.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—The annual address and poem were delivered before this Society last evening, in the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society. The orator of the occasion was JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Esq., of the Class of 1820, and the poet was JOHN LOCKWOOD, Esq., of the Class of 1847. The anniversary festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this evening.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.—A meeting of the residents of the Third Aldermanic district was held last evening at Waterman's Hotel, Varick-street, at which Mr. JEREMIAH BESSON received the unanimous nomination as independent candidate for Alderman at the coming Charter election. The preamble and resolution will be found on another column.

RECITATIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library, have arranged with M. TASISTRO to recite from memory the play of "Hamlet," at Clinton Hall, this evening.

The Complaint Against Marshal Rynders Withdrawn.

The further hearing of this case at its adjournment on Thursday last, was set down for Tuesday (yesterday,) at 12 o'clock, before Justice WELSH at the Tombs. Shortly after that hour the parties, with their counsel, were in attendance.

Ex-Judge EDMONDS, in addressing the Court for the complainant, said: I appear as counsel for Mr. BARNEY, as Mr. NOYES is absent from the City, having been called away by important business in Philadelphia. In their behalf I rise to say that in view of the testimony given on a former occasion by Mr. BURNS, we have no disposition to press this matter any further, as we regard the publicity given to it by the published affidavits of the gentlemen whom I represent, amply sufficient without pressing the matter further, and we leave the public to judge of the facts.

Mr. HOLMES—I had supposed we appeared here to respond to a judicial investigation and not in an appeal to the public, and however ingenious this mode of getting rid of the matter may be, and however ingenious the mode of making this assault through the newspapers under pretence of an appeal to a judicial tribunal may be; I shall take the liberty of calling your Honor's attention to some facts made apparent by these affidavits, which will further affect the disposal of this case on its merits; I allude to the discrepancies existing in the affidavits of the complainant and his grand father. I have reference to the positive contradiction that is shown to their statements as to the main matter of fact—that is the assault.

Judge WELSH—It strikes me that what you submit will be an additional reason that the case should be dismissed on its merits.

Mr. HOLMES—Yes, Sir; and that our discharge should be full and ample. Mr. Tappan swore that when this assault was committed he saw Capt. RYNDERS drag the complainant by the hair of his head to the door from the corner furthest from the door, whilst the affidavit of Mr. BARNEY states that the assault was committed by Capt. RYNDERS taking him around the waist and turning him away and again taking him by the waist. Now there is here confessedly one assault charged against RYNDERS by BARNEY—one act, one laying of his hands upon the person. Now here were two affidavits standing directly opposed to each other, and they are sworn to in a judicial proceeding.

Judge EDMONDS said that as long as the matter had been fully placed before the public he was perfectly willing to have the case judicially dismissed.

Judge WELSH said, that of course the complaint was so dismissed.

Another Slaver Seized.

For a week past attention had been attracted to a schooner loading at one of the North River Piers, the character of her cargo being strongly suggestive of a slave voyage. On Monday, everything being ready, the vessel left her Pier, No. 5 North River, and came to anchor near Bedloe's Island, preparatory to leaving port, when Capt. FAUNCE, of the Revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, sent a portion of his crew on board under the direction of Surveyor HART, and took charge of the vessel, and had her towed to the Atlantic Dock, where she was placed in charge of a Government officer. Her cargo will be overhauled at an early day, when demonstrative proof, it is anticipated, will appear, of the intended illegal character of the voyage. Her destination, according to the statement of the officers and crew, was the West Coast of Africa. The schooner's name is the *William L. Cogswell*, formerly commanded by H. W. PENNY, 270 tons register, and owned by J. W. SMITH, of Northport, L. I. The captain asserted that he was bound on a trading voyage to the Coast.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

No. 13 Beekman-st.—For sale, to let or lease—This elegant six-story brown-stone house, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for any business. Basement and sub-cellar very light and dry. LOT FULL SIZE. The corner building adjoining, fronting, also, Nassau-st., which is yielding a large interest, and considered one of the most eligible corners in the City, can be had in connection with the Beekman-st store by any capitalists or Company, if desired, to whom it will be made an object. Also for sale, the lot and building NO. 11 READE-ST., 25 feet front by half the block to Chambers-st. For further particulars, inquire of
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and White-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 782 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Skates.
"OPENING DAY" (WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14)
OF
WINTER FASHIONS FOR THE FEET,
AT THE
"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."
The public are invited to call and examine our boundless variety of Skates—from 50 cents to $25—Straps, Skate bags, Shinny-sticks, Books on the Art, and, in fact, everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Out of town orders attended to promptly.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

"By their Fruits ye Shall Know Them."—Those who wish to know the relative merits of Sewing Machines and their work, should purchase, use and test the articles of children's clothing for sale at No. 495 Broadway. They are sold at cost, are required in every family, and they exhibit the work of the best machines in fair contrast with the work of all the inferior sewing machines.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Just received, per last steamer, a large assortment of Este's Cork-Sole Boots and Slippers. Also, warm velvet fur Boots and Over-Shoes.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Toothache cured in five minutes by DR. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The Illusive Wig, made only by Cilrehugh. Parting's unmistakable. No turning up behind. Fit warranted. Band, braids, curls, &c. Wholesale and retail. No. 290 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—OGDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, Mr. R. W. BENEDICT, Jr., to Miss SARAH A. OGDEN.

WOODHOUSE—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan, Mr. CLARENCE O. WOODHOUSE to Miss MARGIE H. STUYVESANT, daughter of Joseph R. Stuyvesant, Esq., all of this City.

CRANSTON—THAYER.—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 12, by Rev. A. De Witt, Mr. W. G. CRANSTON to Miss MARCIA A. THAYER, all of Hoosick Falls.

DIED.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, EMMA M., wife of Ward B. Chamberlin.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 199 East 10th-st., on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. J. CLIFF MORRISON, in his 44th year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, DANIEL S. COLLIER, aged 67 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 West 13th st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Orange County papers please copy.

PRICE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, CHARLES W., eldest son of Charles W. and Sarah A. Price, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, at the residence of his parents, corner of 12th-av. and 31st-st. Members of the family, and of the Eighth Company of the National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend.

Rest in thy blissful sleep, sweet boy,
Till angels bid thee rise,
To taste in Heaven that endless joy,
Above the starry skies.

HOWARD.—In Astoria, on Monday, Nov. 12, EMILY FREEMAN, daughter of the late Henry Howard, of Astoria, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SELLECK.—In Millneck, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 11, Mrs. MARY, wife of Joseph Silleck, in her 62d year.

Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

JAMES.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Nov. 12, EDWARD K. JAMES, in the 56th year of his age.

MERRITT.—In Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County, N. Y., 11th month, 11th, SARAH ANN, widow of John Merritt, in the 88th year of her age.

FELT.—In Wrentham, Mass., on Sunday evening, Nov. 11, ALMIRA S. FELT.

DUBOS.—In Paris, at the residence of Edouard Dubos, No. 20 Avenue Gabrielle Champs Elysées, Madame MARIE LAURENCE DE PEREZ, aged 37, wife of Professor Louis Dubos, No. 42 West 30th-st., New-York.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Butcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Sale, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS
MAGENTA, FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Trustee.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
In addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
Just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
Is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS..... 17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
200 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children.....25 cents per yard.
100 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
200 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
5 0 pieces 4 4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

2,000 BALMORALS AT $1 50,
JUST LANDED,
In addition to our great sale of the entire balance of our wholesale stock
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
And lower than the panic prices of '57,
AT
No. 561 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite the attention of their customers to their large and choice stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Including the recherche novelties of the present season, unsurpassed in make, style and price.
No. 561 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN
FRENCH MERINOS,
Velours,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
Just received
Also a superb assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Embracing the latest Paris novelties.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
H. & J. E. CONELING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS,
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $8. From $10 to $8.
From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham and Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains, very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED.
BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
Chantilly Points. | Pt. Comte Sets.
Chantilly Veils. | Pt. d'Venice Sets.
Chantilly Flounces. | Pt. de Bar ne Sets.
COLLARS, BARBES CAPES, COIFFURES, of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES and styles, all of which we offer at prices to secure immediate sale.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY. 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS
OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS,
&c., &c.,
Made after the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
And trimmed in the most elegant manner
FOR FIRST CLASS TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS,
MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c.,
Below usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 450 dozen of ladies' hem-stitched handkerchiefs, all linen.
Selling prices 1s 6d., worth 2s.
Selling prices 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
Selling prices 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
500 Gents.' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 2s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts,
Counterpanes and Comforters,
Lace and Muslin Draperies,
and Curtains,
Sheeting and Pillow-Casings,
Now offered at a large reduction in prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are receiving daily,
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
IN BEAVER-CLOTH, PLUSH AND VELVET.
Also, OPERA CLOAKS, in great variety.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Adriatic*, a magnificent assortment of
NEW SILKS,
OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set.
ALSO,
A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3.
Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains at this season,
To offer to our Retail Trade, in
Napkins, Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings, Doylies,
Blankets, Quilts,
Table Covers, Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths. Towelings,
And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, to furnish a house or hotel.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Clearing out sale of Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Setts, Trimmings, Laces, Woolen Goods and Yankee Notions.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10 A. M.
Closing out sale of heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, 10c.
Closing out sale of Merino Hose and Half Hose, 10c.
Closing out sale Ladies' and Misses' Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Closing out sale Gent's heavy Brown Half Hose, 8c.
Closing out sale Cotton Hosiery, all kinds, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing sale small Wool Hose, 4c.
Closing sale small Cotton Hose, 3c.
Closing sale Ribbed Wool Half Hose, 9c.
Closing sale fine Hose all kinds.
Closing out sale of Lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Closing out sale of fine Lisle lined Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Closing out sale of fine Kid Gloves, 31c., 44c., 50c
Closing out sale black and colored Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Closing out sale black and colored Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Closing out sale Black and Colored Lace Veils, 10c., 18c.
Closing sale fine gilt Belts, 50c
Closing sale French Flowers, half price.
Closing sale Trimmings, half price.
Closing sale Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Closing out sale of Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 13c.
Closing out sale of all our rich Ribbons less than cost.
Closing sale of Needle-work and Lace Collars, less than cost.
Closing out sale best Steel Skirts, 31c., 37c., 50c.
Wholesale buyers attended to before 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 2d st and 22d sts.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
RETAIL.
In connection with our usual large stock of Curtains and Coverings,
On MONDAY
We shall exhibit a line of entirely new design, and very beautiful, in
BROCATELLES,
and
COTTELLINES,
for curtains.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
An assortment in fine variety of coloring, width and prices, just landed from steamer *Persia*, and for sale by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged English or German Protestant woman, as child's nurse, who has had experience, and can bring the best of testimonials. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, for two days, at No. 56 East 20th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a girl 16 or 17 years of age, as child's nurse and seamstress; she must be neat and obliging, and give reference from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED—A THOROUGH groom and coachman, English preferred. One with good recommendations from last place of service will apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A Protestant German woman, honest and obliging; must be a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 105 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 3.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FEMALE COOK, WHO understands her business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 26 East 13th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, for a small family, two good Protestant girls; one to cook, wash, iron, and bake, and to make herself generally useful. The other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist the cook when required. Inquiries can be made with regard to the situation at No. 94 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO WEST FOR THE Winter, a faithful, reliable, experienced woman, to take care of an infant. Those having good recommendations may apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, in the country, a good, honest, middle-aged woman, as nurse and seamstress (Protestant preferred); must have City references. Address Box No. 33, Rye Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., stating when and where an interview may be had.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A CAPABle Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, willing to assist with chamber-work and make herself useful in the family; the best of City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (SINgle man,) with unexceptionable reference, wanted at No. 283 5th-av. Apply at the basement door, before 10 o'clock A. M.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAK-MAKERS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS Cloak-makers, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., to A. T. STEWART & CO. Entrance in Reade-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

LOST AND FOUND.

OWNER WANTED—FOR TWO DRESSES LEFT at No. 58 West 23d-st, on the evening of the 1st inst.

GREEN-TURTLE DINNER.—A GRAND Turtle Feast will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at John Wilson's Cottage, corner 51st-st. and 7th-av., from 12 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Soup and steaks prepared by and for the benefit of R. C. MONTGOMERY and W. P. DENMAN, Ex-Presidents of Hoboken Turtle Club. Tickets $1 each; can be had at John Wilson's Cottage, corner of 51st-st. and 8th-av.; JOHN KELLY'S, No. 288 Bowery-st.; and of ISAAC MORGAN, 3d-av. and 126th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a first-class family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the children, or fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or to wait on ladies and sew; best of City references from their last situations. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two young girls situations—one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and wait on a table; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses, or would do chamberwork if required; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting, or to mind children and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 13th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or general housework; no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business perfectly. Testimonials satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would see to children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good reference. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and whiting, or as waitress in a small private family; can give good references. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 725 3d-av., corner 49th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen at No. 166 Orchard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A LADY wishes to procure for a young woman who has lived in her family for eighteen years, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse for one child, an infant; she is in every respect a most valuable servant. Address JULIA, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid or nurse; has six years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can give good reference where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a nice girl as chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend to be honest and faithful. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 West 39th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED.—A respectable Scotch girl wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse; is capable to assist with any other kind of work; of a willing and obliging disposition; satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 137 Attorney-st., near Stanton-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable American woman, to take charge of one child and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. The best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 361 9th-st., 3d floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, who is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has suited some of the best families in the City; and is also a first-rate baker, and has good City reference, or can see the lady that she lived with last. Call at No. 65 Avenue B, between 4th and 5th sts., in the rear house, for two days, if not engaged. Can make good soups.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and bread; good recommendations given. Also, a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; a short distance in the country preferred. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as plain cook; is an excellent yeast washer and ironer; also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to take a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a very excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 493 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the store next to the druggist's.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as experienced cook; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived over eight years. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies. Good City reference given. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamber work and washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 456 2d-av., above 30th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable experienced woman in a private family as cook; is a good smart family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking; has lived five years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 3d-av., corner of 27th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands all kinds of ments, game, soups, jellies, desserts, &c. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts; can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 94 10th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian woman, and as laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 109 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 61 Sheriff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first-class, understanding the business in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, middle-aged woman, a situation to do good cooking, washing and ironing; also, a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing or housework; good reference can be given. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; good references from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE WOman, a situation as competent cook. Has no objection to assist in the washing, has lived seven years in one family; has reference according. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference in her last employers can be given; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A faithful, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework: is an economical and neat girl, and an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday and Thursday.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 2d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 433 6th-av., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and baker, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has 5 years' city reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at 233 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., in the bakery.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found in every way competent for her duties; is an excellent maker and baker of bread; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES an engagement to go out by the week or day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 113 West 15th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY respectable young Protestant German woman wishes a situation in a private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake well; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A GOOD COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation, is an excellent baker; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 66½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a strict yet conscientious and industrious person, and would be willing to make herself useful; she can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., for one week, at No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an intelligent middle-aged American widow lady; she would give her services for the board of an only son, a fine little fellow, aged 13 years, who is from home from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. For full particulars call, for two days, at No. 42 Butler st., Brooklyn. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American lady of middle age, who is careful and industrious; understands cooking and baking; is accustomed to keep house for gentlemen, or would take a situation as nurse to an invalid. The best of City references given. Apply at 39 Delancey-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days, at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family. Has City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or as waitress and chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress by one who thoroughly understands her business, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 114 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; or can do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of reference can be seen. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; also understands fluting; best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 193 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good laundress, wishes to take washing by the month or by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 2½ 6th-st. Inquire for 3 days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-class laundress; good City references. Can be seen at 116 7th-av.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A SITUAtion wanted in a boarding-house or private family by a highly respectable woman with best of references; is a very good cook and baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 578 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE by a Protestant English woman; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; best of City reference; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 4th-av., between 22d and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; would do the baby's fine washing or plain sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children; and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLEaged, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, and do all kinds of fine sewing; no objection to the country; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 329 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent nurse's nurse; can do laundry sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 7th-av., near the corner of 22d-st.

AS NURSE, &c. OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman who is fully competent for the duties of a situation in a City country, in either of the above capacities; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses in the best styles; understands well the washing and ironing of a muslin; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as nurse and chamber-maid, or as waitress and chambermaid and do plain sewing; is thoroughly understands her business, very best of City reference; from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 21 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as nurse or chamber-maid, or general housekeeper; is of clean habits in her person and kitchen, and civil and capable; good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotchwoman; has good City reference. Call at No. 11 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., for a few days.

AS NURSE &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; seven years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.,

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier-glasses, gas chandeliers, library secretary book-cases; carved and plain rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture; oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.,

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—Made by the first manufacturers in this City, (removed to our store for convenience of sale,) consisting of two families, embracing every kind and description of good new and second-hand furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, mirrors, stoves, patent furnaces, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak buffets, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, sofas, arm-chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON AVENUE A.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AVENUE A—10 lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts., sizes 20 and 25.4x91.5½ each; 57th-st is 100 feet wide, opened and graded, and 58th-st. is cut through.

The lots are on grade and very choice.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on 4th-av. 15th and 35th sts. We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOURTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—Southeast corner, two lots, each 24 8½x80 feet.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—One lot, north side, 105 feet east of 7th-av., 20x103 feet 3 inches. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Two piano-fortes, parlor furniture of all kinds in rosewood and mahogany, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Bethune-st., the entire furniture of two families, embracing every kind and description of good new and second-hand furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, mirrors, stoves, patent furnaces, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camellias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Drybrough, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. An inspection of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECHERCHE SALE OF A COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOMELY FRAMED.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of oil-paintings, mostly by foreign artists. To be sold without reserve, by order of JULES LE BRUN, Receiver.

L. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN WARE, &c.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock at their sale-room No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway, comprising a large variety of articles, in lots adapted to the City and country retail trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of seasonable goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus 3c., Jonquilla 3c., Anemones 3c., Ranunculus 3c., Narcissus &c. The prices mentioned will be forwarded to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 129 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF A MILLINERY.—On TUESDAY at 10½ A. M., at No. 97 Fulton-st., by FRED & COLE—comprising ribbons, laces, trimmings, flowers, ruches, bonnets, stands, show-case, oil-cloth and fixtures.

THOMAS MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

I. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Sheriff, I. M. MILLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, the 3-story house and lot No. 17 Watts-st., running through to an alley in the rear.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf kip and grain double-sole water-proof boots.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., 5 cases Dutch bulbous roots, in lots to suit purchasers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depôts, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st. or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvements, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st, New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTED, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The building must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c, and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE and lot in a respectable neighborhood, in Brooklyn, within three miles of Fulton Ferry. A new house containing about nine rooms, and with gas and water introduced preferred. Address stating terms and situation, H. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 30th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 *Times* Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

TO LET.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE.—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO 52 MARion-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET, in one of the best locations. Inquire at 415 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Esq., No. 30 Pine-st.

BILLIARD TABLE.

Wanted, a second-hand table in good condition. Address with description and price, Box No. 463 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,500 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, adjoining the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 3½ ordinary-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY. THE three-story and basement, modern-built, brick house, containing 16 rooms, located on the corner of Erie and South 1st sts., near Hamilton Park, Jersey City. The subscriber wishing to remove to the country, the property will be sold cheap, with part of the purchase money if desired and mortgage. Inquire on the premises after 6 o'clock in the evening, or at Oyster-boat, No. 516, foot of Canal-st., New-York, during business hours.

THOS. D. CHRISTIE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories (brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very desirable lot on 155th-st., near 7th-av. For particulars, inquire at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length; nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person use into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

AND'W G. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	4:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 9:30 or 10:3 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7 and Hunter's Point at 7 30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express train, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 8 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NO. 7 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 23d August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 5 William-st., New-York city, until TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON ON THE TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the 6 per cent. Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1886.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency, on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 62 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election on the following Tuesday, appointed for the 11th inst. and, if not, and will be re-opened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILCOX, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. Stock, redeemable in 1872. Interest quarterly. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS CLEBLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Hobert, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Paul ner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsil-i Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crowell C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kersey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Auburn, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William L. Van Nostrand, George Stallwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Berkley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John P. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John L. Burst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles I. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, King County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS B. DURYEA, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 26th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860. H. B. HUBBARD,
o31-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent,
Albany, N. Y.
s26-law10wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK. Jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 26 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great-Britain, Diplomas de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sedillot, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses in the long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause of debility, for marriage, they are especially advised to try this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3 effectually cures diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases, 4 times quantity of small.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of large.....10

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 6. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 19 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every female is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and flutterings of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book who is curing all such patients by hundreds.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from New-Granada and Central America.

The Misunderstanding Between the American and British Naval Commanders at Panama.

Unsatisfactory Termination of the Correspondence.

Anticipated Trouble Between Salvador and Costa Rica.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last night, with the California, Isthmus and Central American mails.

The California news by this arrival has been anticipated by the Pony Express, which has brought advices to Oct. 22.

It will be seen by our correspondence below that the correspondence between the American and British Naval commanders, relative to the arrest of American officers by British sentries on shore at Panama, has terminated unsatisfactorily.

The detachment of United States troops, 230 in number, under Capt. WALLACE WICHERT, left New-York on the 22d ult., arrived safely at Aspinwall in good health, having conducted themselves in an orderly manner, owing to the excellent discipline observed by those in command.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *North Star* and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express for the early delivery of our news packages.

NEW-GRANADA.

Unsatisfactory Termination of the Correspondence between the American and British Naval Commanders—No Further Revolutionary Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

In my last, I furnished you with the outlines of a correspondence between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, Capt. MILLER, of Her British Majesty's ship *Clio*, and Señor J. M. HURTADO, Intendent-General of Panama, the object of Com. MONTGOMERY in opening said correspondence having been to fix upon the proper person the responsibility of the interference with the rights of American citizens, by the British guards, ostensibly on shore to protect the British and French Consulates. Capt. MILLER'S last note to the Flag-Officer, not having been very satisfactory to the American commander, the correspondence was finally closed on their part by a note from the latter, in which he repeated the dissatisfaction with which he viewed the unwarrantable detention and imprisonment of several Americans in the British guard-houses, and concluded by laying down to Capt. MILLER a set of rules by which, he conceived, naval commanders should be governed on a foreign soil when called to protect the Consulates of their nations. This last note was forwarded to the Mexican coast for Capt. MILLER, who had got under weigh and sailed for Mazatlan only a few hours after addressing a missive to Com. MONTGOMERY, to which it was a reply.

The correspondence with the Intendente does not seem to have met a more happy finale. The Intendente dexterously avoided any direct response to the question as to whether he was responsible for the conduct of the British forces. Some four or five notes passed on either side, when Com. MONTGOMERY, becoming apprehensive, from the nervous appearance of some of his own, as well as of the Intendente's sentences, that the correspondence might lapse into a style bordering at least upon the undiplomatic, wrote a "last note" to his Excellency, in which he recounted the facts complained of, and his regret that he could get no satisfactory explanation of them from any quarter.

This correspondence of course will be laid before the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and may lead to important results. For it cannot be denied that British naval Commanders are getting to assume a too pressing parental care over the States and Republics hereabouts. They have long ago knocked the Monroe doctrine "higher than a kite," and bye-and-bye, if they are not watched, will begin to quote these intermeddlings as precedents for interferences and occupations that shall leave the United States very little to do save to wipe the plates, and stand behind the chair of the British lion, while he is masticating his tropical repast.

The city is tranquil. On the 25th ultimo, the Intendente-General sent sixty or seventy more men from Panama to Santa Marta, to assist in the defence of that place, against the revolutionists. We have later dates, to the 25th, from Buenaventura, in the State of Cauca, but no news of importance. Gen. MOSQUERA is probably at Cali, with 2,500 men, more or less, with the view of trying to reach Bogota, if he can keep the State of Antioquia neutral, in which, however, I think he will fail. The port and Custom-house of Buenaventura are in the hands of the Government, which fact is due to the energy and activity of the Intendente of Panama, in whom the revolutionists have found a most uncompromising opponent. In fact, no man could have done more than he to stifle the revolt, considering the little means he has had with which to carry on his operations. He has got the little steamer *Laura Frances* repaired and ready for sea, and will probably send her to Carthagena to blockade that port.

Several of the Panama negroes engaged in the late revolt, have come in and delivered themselves up, under the amnesty law.

We have the steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, the steam-corvette *Narraganselt* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* in port. The *Cyane* and *Levant* are daily expected. The *Wyoming* is at Callao. The steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, is due to-day. If she arrives, I will telegraph to Aspinwall or the *North Star* any news she may bring. The Valparaiso steamer is due to-morrow.

The members of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition will arrive here to-day, on the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Golfo Dolce. The steam-sloop *Brooklyn* is expected at Aspinwall from Bocas del Toro, to take them to the United States.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Fate of Mora and Canas—Feeling in Salvador against Costa Rica—The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

Since closing my Panama letter, the Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* has arrived, bringing dates from Guatemala to Oct. 24, Salvador to the 30th, Nicaragua to the 31st, and Costa Rica to Nov. 2. The news is unimportant.

The Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador papers only contain the usual verbose "*ordens*" and "*decretos*," with the exception of one number of the *Gaceta Official*, of Salvador, which has a very interesting article on the late attempt of President JUAN RAFAEL MORA to regain the position of which he was so unjustly deprived in Costa Rica. This article characterizes, and justly, too, the administration of MONTEALEGRE, in Costa Rica, as cruel and barbarous; and his friends and adherents as the Jews of America—cowards and assassins. It says that MORA and CAÑAS had only 227 men with which to oppose MONTEALEGRE on the 17th September. Of these, the gallant Col. ARANCIBIA lost 79 in two sorties which he made on the enemy previous to the 26th September—that on the night of the 28th, Gen. CAÑAS had only 110 men in his entrenchment at Angostura, the balance being under command of the MORAS in the town of Punta Arenas. Of these 110 men, 80 ran away at the first fire, and with only 30 men, Gen. CAÑAS resisted the attack of the Government party, under DON MAXIMINO BLANCO, who had 1,500 men, according to his own report. The editor denies that Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, favored the expedition of MORA and CAÑAS, and prints an effecting letter from Gen. CAÑAS to his friend BARRIOS, written only two hours before his death, in which the good old General says he sacrificed himself for his friend MORA, and against the advice of BARRIOS. The whole article, which appears to be semi-official, is very bitter against Costa Rica, and evidences a feeling that may lead to unfortunate results, if Barrios shall remain long at the helm in Salvador.

From Costa Rica we learn that all the prisoners in the country are full of the victims of MONTEALEGRE'S tyranny. Señor CRISANTO MEDINA and his son, leaders and merchants of San José, have received orders to quit the country; and it is thought that thirty or forty more will be sent away, either to the North or South, on the next Panama steamer.

Mr. JULIUS BAHLCKE, of Hamburg, an old merchant of Nicaragua, died lately in that Republic.

The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, under command of Lieutenants MEARON and JEFFERS, arrived here from Golfo Dolce last night in the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, all well and will go home on the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, expected to-day at Aspinwall from Bocas del Toro. The Railroad Company took Lieut. JEFFERS and his party to Chiriqui, and brought them back gratis, there having been no United States ship here to spare to do the service.

F. W. R.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, on the 3d inst., passed here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the following California news:

Sailed, 1st, steamer *Uncle Sam*, for Panama, taking 160 passengers and $1,188,000 in treasure, of which $1,162,000 is for New-York.

The names of the passengers per the *Uncle Sam* are as follows:

George Davidson, wife, infant and servant, J. W. Simonton, Jessup E. Marcellus, Rev. Mr. Naples, Rev. Mr. Beckwith and family, A. Gilman, C. A. Swift, Mrs. Hannan, L. Myerscheberp, H. C. McCready, Frank Mills, Edward Kiebitz, W. H. Wagener, J. C. Mensdorfers, Miss M. S. Armstrong, D. Alley, L. T. A. Piper, J. L. Stanley, ISAAC Allerd, Jr., and wife, Capt. Greenup and infant, S. Stevens, H. Phillips, R. Grant Collins, C. K. Herrick, D. Pinkham and wife, A. Roberts, A. Jameson, O Morton McGill, S. C. Armstrong, J. J. Davis, S. W. Davis, Master George Canah, B. F. Harder, J. Campbell, W. W. Fish, J. L. Blake, Austin A. Spicer, J. Morrissey, Dr. J. N. Green, A Peer, Mrs. Peter R. Mortand, J. Jamison, Miss A. J. Wardwell, H. Ernest, S. B. Sherburn, J. B. Hoyt, D. Harper, E. L. Daniel, and 102 in the steerage.

The list of Treasure shipments is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$165,000	D. O. Mills.....	50,000
Alsop & Co.....	161,715	J. Seligman & Co....	40,000
Bather & Church....	104,500	Jaffe, McCohen & Co.	40,678
Parrott & Co.....	101,604	J. B. Wair & Co....	32,275
B. Davidson.....	89,000	Reynold, Kets & Co.	30,000
Abel Grey.....	85,000	John B. Newton & Co.	13,228
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	59,500	Edward Parker.....	8,500
Levi Straus.....	59,000	F. B. Thomas.....	5,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	53,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co...	4 000
Schame & Bros.....	52,12[illegible]	ther shippers.....	22,529
Tallant & Wilde....	50,000		

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, advertised as one of an opposition line to Panama, has been withdrawn.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 19th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 1st inst.

REVERDY JOHNSON has been speaking for the last two days in the New-Almeda mine case.

A statement is published showing the yield of FREMONT'S Mariposa mines in the last five months to exceed $171,000. Nothing is said about the expense of working the mines during the same time, so that the actual profits cannot be arrived at,

Gov. DOWNEY has declined the appointment of Commissioner in behalf of the State to act with Lieut. MOWRY to fix the boundary of California. The work must therefore be delayed until the next Legislature.

The political campaign is drawing to a close. All parties concede the State to LINCOLN.

The municipal election in this city promises to be unusually exciting. The merchants and business men have agreed to close their stores and workshops and devote the time to the election.

Accounts from the peninsula of Lower California represent that a band of Mexican Indians and California thieves and murderers have lately entered that Territory, and committed the most atrocious outrages upon many persons. Ten natives had been murdered, and one American. The band had declared their intention to kill twenty-three persons, including the Governor, Judges, Counselors of State, and the priests. The whole country was alarmed, and had fled for protection.

The Governor had 150 men, and had sent to San Diego for aid. A whale vessel was dispatched down the coast from San Diego on the 31st ult., with considerable ammunition and such supplies as were necessary for offering resistance.

Advices from Oregon are to the 27th ult., overland. They convey but little intelligence.

Gov. DOUGLAS, of British Columbia, has visited the Creek Mines with a revenue officer, calling on every trader and compelling him to pay as high as $1 20 for the privilege of selling goods to the miners. The excitement continued at the new diggings, and miners are reported to be making from eight to twenty dollars per day. Claims are selling at $1,000 to $1,200.

Rich mines had also been discovered in Douglas County, Oregon, which are thought to be extensive.

The whaleship *Massachusetts* arrived to-day, in 32 days from the Ochotsk Sea. She entered that sea May 14; found whales very scarce and large quantities of ice; cruised in the lovorque and southwest lays, and left the North Shore Oct. 1; came out of the sea on the 7th of September; since then had light winds. Reports, saw and heard from the following vessels: Ships *Jeannette*, 500 barrels; *Florida*, 500 barrels; *Maria Theresa*, 300 barrels; *Congress*, 800 barrels; *South Boston*, 500 barrels; *Cambria*, 550 barrels; *St. George*, 700 barrels; *Othello*, 700 barrels; *E. T. Mason*, 800 barrels; *Hibernia*, 900 barrels; *Euphrates*, 1,000 barrels. Saw going in bark *Alice Frasier*, clean, to remain through the Winter.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* did not get away at the usual hour on the 1st inst., in consequence of a suspicion entertained by U. S. Marshal COLEMAN, that a certain individual had taken passage whose presence was required in this State to settle some accounts with his creditors. He was not found on board at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, when the *Uncle Sam* fired a salute and steamed away.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Arrived, 1st, ship *Indian Queen*, from Bordeaux.

Sailed, 2d, ship *Mettor*, for Callao.

During the past three days trade with the country has been fair, and the weather fine. Transactions from first hands, however, are only to the extent needed to replenish jobbers' stocks for daily trade. The approach of the rainy season causes dealers to be cautious about making any large purchases.

The sales since the report per the last Pony Express comprise: Candles—3,500 boxes of Adamantines, at 23¾c. ₱ lb., and 100 boxes of Sperm, at 42½c. Coffee lower; 300 bags of Rio at 15¾c.@17c. ₱ lb. Cigars—40,000 at auction, leaving a loss. Iron—50 tons Scotch Pig at $35. Molasses and Syrup—50 bbls. of New-York at 62½c. ₱ gallon. Nails—300 kegs at 5 sec. Oil—3,000 gallons Coast Whale at 37½c.; 1,250 gallons Kerosene at $1 75@1 85. Butter—500 firkins, *via* the Isthmus at 28c.@30c. and 300 firkins *via* Cape Horn at 12½c.@22c. Lard—17c. for common; Ketchings 18c.; Aldens 19½c.; J. H. & Co's 21c. Pork—60½ bbls. Mess at $10 25 and 19 bbls. clear at $11. Bacon—15 hhds old at 13½c. and 46 cases of new at 15c.@16c. Rice—Small transactions in foreign. Sugar—30 hhds New-Orleans at 11c.@11¼c., refined in brisk request to-day at 15c. Foreign Brandies—190 packages; market suffers under the news from France. Domestic Liquors—Small sales at last quotations. Whisky—100 bbls. at 42½c. The Breadstuffs and Grain market is unchanged either with respect to the demand or ruling rates since last reports.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murder and Robbery at New-Lotts.

JAMES COLLYER, a farmer residing near the Cypress Hills Plank Road, about one and a half miles east of East New-York, in New-Lotts, Queens County, was found dead in his own barn at an early hour yesterday morning, with his skull badly fractured, and there were other evidences that a murder had been committed. The deceased took a wagon-load of produce to the New-York market Monday afternoon, and returned home at about 6 o'clock in the evening, with between $100 and $200 in his pocket. Soon after supper he went to the store of Mr. J. TIERNEY, in the vicinity, where he transacted some business, had a pitcher filled with beer, and left for his stable. He paid a bill at the store, and, while doing this, exposed considerable money, when a man present remarked, "COLLYER, you are flush to-night." This attracted the particular attention of two German laborers present, —father and son—and it is said that they stepped forward and looked at the money. As soon as Mr. COLLYER left the store, the two Germans went out also, and as this was the last seen of Mr. COLLYER alive, it was at first supposed that the Germans had committed the murder. Detectives FROST and DENTON, of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon arrested the two Germans in Williamsburgh, on suspicion, and committed them to the cells of the First Precinct Station-house; but the officers do not believe that they participated in the murder. They gave their names as JAMES and HENRY SCHAFF. Late Monday evening, Mrs. COLLYER, the wife of deceased, feeling anxious at the long absence of her husband, went to her door and looked towards the barn, which is about two hundred yards distant from the house, but seeing no light concluded that he had been detained at the store, and she retired for the night. She was much surprised at not finding her husband at home in the morning, and immediately went to the barn to ascertain if his team was there. The first object that attracted her attention upon entering the barn—the doors of which were wide open—was the dead body of her husband lying in a pool of blood. Her shrieks brought to her side several inmates of the house, and she was removed in a swoon to the house. The alarm was at once given, and the Coroner of Queens County (Mr. WOOD) was soon there. Upon examining the body, it was found that the skull was badly fractured—evidently by a blunt instrument, such as the head of an axe, or something of that kind. His pockets were turned inside out, and all of his money and a gold watch were gone. The hook attached to the chain of the watch was still remaining in the buttonhole of his vest, the murderers, in their hurry, evidently having broken the chain. A straw knife lying near the body, was besmeared with blood, and as the wound on the head could not have been made with this instrument, it is supposed that deceased made a desperate resistance to the murderers before they accomplished their purpose.

Information of the murder reached the Deputy-Inspector's Office in Brooklyn at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the police were sent out to trace the murderers. The two suspected Germans were soon captured, as above stated, by Detectives DENTON and FROST. These officers believe that the real murderers are still at large, and expected to secure the real culprits last night.

The murdered man was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and under the old police system, was a patrolman attached to the Second Precinct in this City. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and several children.

A PHYSICIAN CENSURED.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a child two years old, named WILLIAM HARTUNG, who died on Sunday under suspicious circumstances. The child was taken sick on Thursday, and on Saturday the father applied to a Dr. BERGHAUS, in New York, for medicine, when powders were given, and the child died the following morning. The Doctor, who had never seen the child, gave a certificate that it died from laryngitis, when, in fact, as was ascertained by Drs. BERRY and WILKEYS, death was caused by inflammation of the kidneys. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above, and censure Dr. BERGHAUS for giving the certificate.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The body of an elderly man, whose name is unknown, was found yesterday morning in an area-way, on Columbia near Baltic-street, where he had fallen and broken his neck, while intoxicated. The body was taken to the dead-house for identification. The fingers are all off the left hand of deceased, and one is missing from the right hand.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening at their rooms in the Washington-street Institute. Twenty-seven new members were admitted, and an essay was delivered by Mr. A. A. SMITH, on "Usefulness," which was followed by the usual discussion.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The second of the Mercantile Library course of lectures was delivered last evening in the Athenæum by Rev. HENRY GILES, of Boston. Subject—"Need of great men for an age." The lecture-room was well filled by an attentive audience.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, when considerable routine business was transacted, but none of special interest. The Board adjourned until the first Tuesday in December.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors met as a Board of Canvassers yesterday, organized and adjourned until 1 o'clock to day.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.—CITY COURT—10½ o'clock A. M.—Nos. 10, 30, 5, 16, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 7, 10, 13, 30.

Board of Delegates of Benevolent Emigrant Societies.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Ticket Offices Closed—Arrests Made, &c.

The annual meeting of the various Benevolent Societies associated for the protection of emigrants and strangers against ticket swindlers, held their annual meeting last evening at the German's Saving Bank, Cooper Institute. There were present delegates from the following Societies: Messrs. Wm. Jellinghaus and Willy Wallack, German Society; Robert Waller, Philip Pritchard, St. George's Society; M. J. Paillard, Swiss Society; S. J. Joseph, Portuguese Hebrew Society; Joseph Seligman, Hebrew Society; L. Brandt, Scandinavian Society, and Robert Johnstone, Counsel of the Board.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS congratulated the Board upon the success of its labors in suppressing the business of ticket-swindling in the City, and asked the attention of the Association to the report of Mr. JOHNSTONE, Counsel of the Board, which was read to the meeting as follows:

I have no new cases of ticket-swindling to report since your last meeting. There has not been any complaint for probably two months. So completely has the ticket act of last Winter frightened the runners that they have either given up their offices or are now doing an honest business. The following ticket offices have closed since the 1st of May:

No. 11 Battery-place, kept by one Patrick Quinn. It is now a clothing-store.

No. 109 Cedar-street, kept by Duffy & Gilmore, is now a porter-house.

No. 143 Liberty-street, kept by Eugene Calahan, is now unoccupied.

Frank Fowler's old place, corner of Chambers and West streets, is now a liquor-store.

No. 153 Greenwich-street, kept by George L. Ward, is now a jewelry-store.

No. 515 Canal-street, kept by Deagle & Riley, is now a cigar-store.

No. 460 Canal-street, kept by Fitzgerald & Drake, now is unoccupied.

No. 11 Hoboken-street, kept by John Andrews, now unoccupied.

No. 166 Greenwich street, kept by A. W. Nathan & Co., now a porter-house.

The following arrests are all that were made since the first of last May:

Chas. F. Gilmore, arrested by Capt. Hartt, on complaint of Rev. John James, of Missouri, for defrauding him out of $250 in the sale of California tickets. Held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Welsh. James afterwards received his money back and clandestinely left this City before the time of trial. Patrick Duffy, charged in the above complaint for conspiring with Gilmore to defraud James, fled to Jersey, where he remained until the complainant had left.

May 13—Louis Wentaug, a clerk in Selover's office, No. 157 Cedar street, was arrested by Officer Davidson, upon complaint of Julius Kruschke, of Wisconsin, for selling a bogus ticket to Bremen. Committed by Justice Connolly. Shortly after the complainant left, and has not been heard of since.

June 27—Others Lawson and Mason arrested James Enright and Stephen Gordon, upon complaint of Jas. M. Pushe, of Portland, Maine, for defrauding him out of $148, in the sale of a California ticket for his sister. Enright was held to bail for $1,000, and Gordon committed by Justice Welsh to prison, in default of bail, where he still is.

July 13—Capt. Hart arrested Geo. L. Ward and John Gilbert, charged by Wm. Stolz with selling him a ticket on the *Manhattan* to Liverpool, without being authorized to do so by the owners or consignees. These men were indicted and tried in General Sessions last October and acquitted by the Jury under the charge of Judge Russell.

Aug. 1—Officer Mason arrested Isaish Selover, of No. 157 Cedar-street, charged with defrauding Francis borges out of $30 on passage to France. Complaint was afterwards withdrawn.

Aug. 14—Nicholas Miller, arrested by Officers Lawson and Mason, for soliciting as a runner without a license; tried at Special Sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the City Prison. He afterwards applied, unsuccessfully, to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

Aug. 28—Henry Smithurst was arrested by Officers Lawson and Mason, on complaint of Rev. Ezra D. Shaw, in selling him a ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad, without being an agent for that Road. Committed by Justice KELLY, in default of $500 bail. Smithurst has since been tried on a previous indictment, and convicted.

You will perceive that in the majority of instances above cited the complainant left for his destination and never returned to prosecute.

Frank Fowler, who was convicted last Winter for obtaining money from an emigrant by false pretences in the sale of a ticket to Hamburg, has, I am told, recently been pardoned by Gov. MORGAN.

Previous to the passage of the Ticket act of last Winter, Mr. Ludwig Semler estimates the sum obtained from travelers in this City by the fraudulent sale of passengers tickets, at $150,000 a year. Mr. Semler was two years the Chief of the Emigrant Bureau founded by Mayor WOOD for the purpose of protecting travelers against those frauds.

That you might see the effect of the ticket-act of last Winter, I wrote to Mr. Semler, requesting him to state as far as he was able the extent of those frauds previous to 1860. In reply he writes: "I am not in possession of the records kept by me from the years 1854 to 1857, of complaints made at the Mayor's Office by travelers and strangers that were defrauded in the sale of passenger tickets, but they must have exceeded 3,000. Besides there must have been many cases of the same nature that never came to the knowledge of the authorities, for the reason that the parties defrauded would not find it out until the moment of their departure, or probably not until after they had left.

Mr. Semler attributes the number of these frauds to the insufficiency of the old law, and the political influences controlled by the runners and the corruptions of the Police as it then existed.

I will now read a letter from Justice Welsh, who is one of the Justices of the First District Police Court, where all complaints for violating the ticket-act are made. This letter is in reply to a letter I sent him a few days since.

In reply to your favor of the 8th inst., inquiring the effect of ticket act of last Winter, I will briefly say:—Its effect has surpassed expectation. It appears for the good it has accomplished great credit is due to the Board of Delegates of Benevolent Societies, who procured the passage of the act; and I may add that the act is largely indebted for its efficiency to the system and vigor with which prosecutions under it have been advanced by Capt. Hartt of the Police Precinct of the City Hall. In this respect the law has been tested more effectually than is usual.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. WELSH.

Before concluding, I cannot not state that I concur with Judge Welsh in regard to the efficient services of Capt. Hartt. Were it not for his integrity and perseverance little would have been accomplished in breaking up the business of the ticket-swindler compared to what has been done.

Mr. President, I believe that those frauds known as "ticket swindles" have ceased to exist, and will never be practiced to any extent again. All this has been done before your Board has been one year in existence.

The members expressed great satisfaction with the results thus far attained, and declared their determination to omit no exertion to bring to condign punishment every person who should be detected in violating the law.

Mr. PRITCHARD moved the thanks of the Society to Mr. JOHNSTONE, the counsel of the Board, for his efficiency in prosecuting the ticket swindlers, and bringing them to justice, which had so materially contributed to the suppression of ticket-swindling. The motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. JOHNSTONE returned his acknowledgments.

On motion of WILLY WALLACK, the thanks of the Board were voted to Capt. HARTT, of the City Hall Police, for his valuable and efficient services in carrying out the Ticket act of 1860.

The officers of last year were reelected, and the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in May.

Police Reports.

A POOR PLACE FOR COUNTING MONEY.

About two weeks ago, in the day-time, an aged man named Samuel Robinson, residing at No. 172 West Thirty-first-street, stopped at an oyster-stand at the corner of West Broadway and Thames-street, and partook of a stew, after which he emptied his pockets of a quantity of silver change and undertook to count it. This action on his part was observed by two degraded fellows, one a white man named Wm. Sickles, and the other a colored person, known only as "Charley," who fell upon him with clubs, and having knocked him down, stole his money and escaped. The old gentleman, as soon as he was able, went home, and his injuries prevented him from informing the Police of the matter until Monday last. A description of both the highwaymen was then obtained from the keeper of the oyster-stand, and it resulted in the arrest of Sickles, who has been fully identified by the complainant. Justice WELSH yesterday committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The negro, Charley, will probably be apprehended to-day.

AN UNDESIRABLE BOARDER.

A woman named Mary Sullivan was apprehended, on Monday night, suspected to have stolen $200 from a bureau-drawer in the room of Michael Hawkins, No. 66 Oliver-street. The prisoner boarded at the house, and had access to the complainant's bedroom. On her possession $100 was found, and this is believed to be a portion of the stolen funds. Notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, Justice WELSH committed her for examination.

The Supposed Wife-Poisoning in New-Jersey.

Coroner GAFFNEY and Jury continued the inquest on the body of Mrs. JANE ABSON, at Bull's Head Hotel, yesterday, and the testimony elicited was mainly corroborative of that given on Monday. The Coroner committed Mr. ABSON to the County Jail until Friday, to await the result of the inquest, which was not concluded yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *carte de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's UTERINE CATHOLICON is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. For SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, and charges prepaid to the end of Express line from New-York.

Address JOSHUA F. TAYLOR, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and certain other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

SKATES.—"Opening Day" (Wednesday, 14th) of Winter Fashions for the Feet. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."

CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN are delighting thousands at Barnum's Museum. They are seen at all hours, as are also the "What Is It?" Aquaria, Albinos, &c. The great drama, "Rose Elmer," is played both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR PILES.—HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment. Thousands who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of commendation. It never fails, and is prompt, mild and painless.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD ADVICE—BUY A HAT.—To obtain it cheap, stylish, becoming and fashionable, visit KNOX, No. 272 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—No sales of moment. Red Winter Western, at $1 30; White do., in lots, at $1 45@$1 50. Cargoes of White Canadian were offered, afloat, at $1 40, without finding buyers. RYE in lots at 70c., and heavy. CORN sold early in the day at 66c. for Western Mixed; this afternoon 5,400 bushels do. sold afloat, at 65c. OATS, 35½c. for State; sales 25,000 bushels. BARLEY—sales 27,400 bus els Canada West at 79c.@80c. including 5,300 bushels choice do. on private terms. WHISKY, lower; sales 50 bbls., at 21c. WOOL—sales 10,000 lbs. Extra, and 5,000 Super-Pulled on private terms.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT lower and in moderate demand; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 01; 18,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 98c.; 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 10. CORN dull and lower; sales 18,000 bushels, on private terms. No sales of other grains. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 25c. on Wheat, 22c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 197,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—252,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and 1c.@1½c. higher; sales 58,000 bushels, at 82c.@83c. for North Western Club; 80½c.@81c. for No. 1; 78½c.@79c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 36c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—9,200 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange on New-York very scarce, and Bank rates advanced to 2@3 per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR—Market unsettled; Howard-street and Ohio nominal at $5 50. WHEAT very firm, at $1 33@$1 40 for red, and $1 45@$1 65 for white. CORN firm; yellow, 70c.@72c.; white, 72c.@76c. PROVISIONS quiet, steady and unchanged. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY dull at 20½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Nov. 13.

Stocks heavier. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Ocean Mails.

The German mails, by the *Hammonia*, will close to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 13.—*In the Steamship Canada, from Liverpool*—Mr. Cabot and lady, Miss Hawes and maid, Mr. Johnson and sister, Mrs. Osborne, Misses Davidson, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. Davidson and lady, Mrs. Cook and servant, Mrs. Butterfield and child, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Perkins and lady, Mr. Bilgar, Mr. Wadelech C. A. Savory, Mr. Audery, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Butterfield, C. J. Macdonald, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Cuthebert, Mr. Norris, Mr. Street, Mr. Ross and lady, Mr. Knight, Rev. Dr. Wayland, B. Shaet, Mr. Carson, C. Brown, Mr. Osborn and son, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Cole, Mr. Kolce, Mr. Lock, Mr. Tre Ey, Mr. Hazzard and lady, Mr. Stanton and lady, Mr. Wenbers, Chas. Tupan, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Sayer, Mr. Green, Mr. Brodley, lady and 2 children Mr. Palmer, Mr Evans, Mr. Hubbard, Capt. Saunders, Mr. Adam, Mrs. Turner and 3 children, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Jackson, Anoneron, R. Brown, Mr. Mead [illegible]—Mr. Paton, Pacific Hotel, New-York; Mr. Knowles.

Nov. 12—*In the ship Kangaroo, from Liverpool.*—Rev. W. Forsaith, Mr. Patten, Mr. Russel and family, Mary Veecey, Miss Penrose, B. A. Monise, Rev. E. McGlynn, Mr. Heath, A. Midnef, G. Venables, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Seely, Mr. Cauley, Mr. Entwistle and lady, Mr. Chatterden and lady, Mrs. McLean, Dr. Wright and lady, Mrs. Wrigdon and family, R. Longman and family, Mr. Park and family, Mr. Beuleuger, Mr. Destuell, Mr. Killeen, Mr. Benaussie, Capt. Boys, R. T. Smith, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Davis, Mr. Vonleek, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Salar, and 45 in the steerage.

In Stromship North Star, from Aspinwall.—Mr. White and lady, F. McClanahan, Theo. Lapley and servant, J. Lewis, J. M. Tarleton, C. Ashley, H. P. Isaac and lady, I. N. Medina, Mr. Kendall and lady, S. C. Gore and 2 sons, S. Knox, B. Farnukle, S. W. Johnson, Gardner C. Fenner, Lieut. McKeever, U. S. A., and servant, Mrs. Jackson and 2 children, S. Marcial, S. N. Paget, J. Hartman, W. B. Hooper, Lieut. Roberts, Lieut. Mac Feely, lady and servant, Maj Bullard, Gen. Thompson, Wm. Lapham, Mr. Freey, lady and child, Mrs. Lovejoy, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Thomson and lady, Mr. Melville, Mr. Hull, Mr. Lowe, J. Lowe, Mr. Wilkins, S. N. Shakleford, W. Sanderson, Mr. Wolney, Mr. Crocker, J. Davison, S. A. Ballou, C. P. Beene, S. Gowes, J. Cox, W. R. Upham, G. S. Packard, J. Wilson, J. R. Black, Thomas Nott, Thomas Evans, S. Keech, J. N. Wheeler, W. Thrasher, A.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2856. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

A BETTER FEELING GAINING GROUND.

Refutation of Ridiculous Stories--Letter from Mr. Botts.

A Grand Union Mass-Meeting to be Held in Virginia.

Good Effects of Keitt's Last Speech.

What the President will Do in Case of Secession.

FURTHER NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

In the absence of official information, the War Department discredits the report that the Washington Light Infantry are in possession of the Charleston Arsenal. It may have originated in Capt. GARDNER'S sending up for some articles for Fort Moultrie, including paint and percussion caps. These were sent to the wharf from the Arsenal, but the owner of the wharf refused to let them be forwarded to the Fort unless directed to do so by the town authorities. The articles were returned to the Arsenal, as there was no immediate necessity for them at the Fort. Had the storekeeper been so disposed, or had the troops been directed to guard the property against mob violence, official information would no doubt have been telegraphed here. Fort Moultrie is not dependent on the Charleston Arsenal for supplies.

The *Intelligencer* this morning contains an "authorized" correction of two supposed errors in my dispatch in Monday's TIMES. It denies that Mr. CORWIN said that fear would ever operate on the South, or that he attributed certain unworthy motives to Mr. LINCOLN. The TIMES dispatch contained no such statements, and the authorized correction was quite superfluous. There is evidently a better feeling here to-day in reference to the Southern difficulties, and strong hopes are now expressed that a few speeches like Mr. KEITT'S will arouse the Southern States to avert, if possible, a "common ruin," by arresting mad fanaticism.

The President, it is said, is possessed fully of all the schemes of the seceders, and will meet the responsibility devolving upon him when the hour for action arrives. As before stated, nothing but interference with the collection of the revenue will precipitate that hour.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Many of the prevalent reports and conjectures concerning the action of the Government are untrue and most of them exaggerated. The course of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the present excitement, either at the South or North, as it will endeavor fairly, firmly, and impartially to perform its duty, as cases for its action may arise, always keeping the Constitution and the law in full view.

The remark attributed to Representative KEITT that the President is pledged to secession has been received here with much astonishment, and his friends do not believe that he is correctly reported. It is well known that the President has never made such a pledge in any public paper, and his most intimate friends have never heard anything from his lips which would lead to the belief that he entertains any sentiment which is not warmly in favor of preserving the Constitution in all its integrity.

The Postmaster at Orangeburg, Mr. KEITT'S residence, has forwarded his resignation as Postmaster, to take effect on the 1st of January, unless, he says, his much-abused and best-beloved State of South Carolina shall sooner secede. The resignation has been accepted, and he has been requested to designate a suitable person as his successor, who will give the proper bonds for the discharge of all the duties required by the laws and regulations of the Post-office Department. In the event of no such person being found to fill the office it must be discontinued.

Lieut.-Col. GARDNER has, in the ordinary routine of business, been relieved of the command of Fort Moultrie, and will be succeeded by Major ANDERSON, who is next to him in rank in the First Regiment of Artillery.

The newspaper report that Fort Moultrie was occupied by a military company of Charleston is the only information received of it in this city. The War Department has neither given an order nor received any communication on the subject.

The five thousand stand of arms recently mentioned as having gone South, were purchased in Washington by Virginia for the use of that State. They were of inferior quality.

A FEW SEASONABLE WORDS.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from a "Southern Cotton Planter," whom it states, is a gentleman of high character, a native of the South, and the owner of three hundred slaves:

"As a cotton planter (and not on a small scale) of a 'Cotton State,' and as owner of some (not a few) Slaves, my opinion, based on my own knowledge, may have a little weight with my brethren of the South.

On the election to the Presidency of Mr. LINCOLN, according to the form, if not the spirit, of the Constitution, I *see no cause for the secession from the Union of any one of the 'Cotton States,' to say nothing of other States.* Neither interest nor honor require that step, so fatal to the State that takes it, and so disastrous to the Union. Far otherwise. Such a step would inflict injury on ourselves, on our friends and on our country, without avenging our wrongs on our enemies. The fanatics and other Abolitionists will triumph at Southern secession and Southern losses.

I will not discuss the right of secession, nor the inevitable horrors of disunion, but shall confine myself to the one point—there is no excuse for Disunion furnished by the election of Mr. LINCOLN. He has been elected according to law. With a majority of both Houses of Congress opposed to him, unsustained by the Supreme Court, President LINCOLN can do no harm to the South, nor to the country, as a mere executive officer of the Government, were he ever so much inclined to do so. He is powerless.

Mr. LINCOLN does not owe his election solely to the negro question. Accident having lately led me to the North, I was amazed to find how many other issues, local and otherwise, were insuring him success; and none of them more potent than the idea of breaking up the present political organization.

Among the friends of the South at the North there is a noble band, by no means small—but unfortunately not now in the majority, as shown by the election returns—of pure conservative men who have stood stoutly by the South, and, if necessary, will fight for it and the Constitution. On one defeat will the South desert such true and tried friends? In the next trial, with their aid, victory will perhaps perch on the Southern banner, if unhappily Southern interests are hereafter to be distinct from those of the North. There seems to be no reason why there should be any difference of interests between the North and the South, or any sectional animosity. Sectionalism is to be frowned down, engendered as it has been by the prefference of party to that of country.

We have been beaten at the ballot-box. Now, let the South give Mr. LINCOLN a fair trial. His friends, on whom reliance is to be reposed, assure us that, a President, Mr. LINCOLN will faithfully adhere to the provisions of the Constitution, as construed and understood by sound jurists at the South, and that he will protect the sovereignty and local institutions of the Southern States, Slavery and all, quite as faithfully as he will protect the rights and interests of the North and of the whole country; that he is an able and honest man, "of unimpeached integrity," who will walk in the footsteps of HENRY CLAY and of President FILLMORE. Would not that satisfy every constitutional Union-loving Southern man? *Fiat justitia!*

The Feeling in Maryland—Feverish Condition of Public Sentiment—Inflammatory Dispatch from South Carolina—The Money Market.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Public sentiment here is feverish regarding the Southern question. The proposition to call a Union meeting is opposed by many as injurious at present. Maryland's interests, they say, are unavoidably with the South, and if the South secedes unanimously, we must join her. Dispatches of to-day, dated from Charleston, Columbia and elsewhere South, exhibit increasing excitement throughout the Cotton States, favoring secession. It is said that no power can prevent South Carolina from seceding. Every candidate to her coming Convention is required to be pledged to immediate secession.

Intelligent men of all classes solemnly aver that nothing but the Northern States, repealing, on the first opportunity, their acts interfering with the Fugitive Slave law, can save the Union. This is Maryland's universal sentiment, and she will join the South in demanding that.

A dispatch from Charleston says that a large rice mill in the city limits was totally destroyed by fire last night; loss $200,000. The Charleston firemen are in uniform, and under military organization.

The Charleston Light Infantry took possession of the arsenal at the urgent request of the Mayor and citizens who feared that the Federal force would be incapable of protecting the large quantity of arms therein, in case of a popular outbreak.

It is believed that the South Carolina banks will all suspend in a few days, though it is said that the merchants will meet their obligations. A serious financial crisis prevails.

The taunting tone of some of the extreme Republican papers is adding fuel to the Southern flame. The people say that matters now are too serious for such insults.

The monetary crisis continues in Baltimore. All stocks are further depressed. The Banks are greatly exercised to afford even partial accommodation, and a suspension of specie payment is anticipated if the difficulties and excitement continue much longer.

The present Southern view of affairs is that Northerners must advocate compromise and concessions, and encourage forbearance, or the Union will be inevitably dissolved.

W.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14—P. M.

There was a considerable run on the Citizens' Bank here to-day, but it continued paying promptly till closing hours. It is apprehended that the run will be renewed to-morrow.

This has always been considered a strong Bank. It has had the City deposits.

W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The money market is very tight. There is no discounting by the banks.

Two firms on Market-street have suspended payment.

THE PANIC IN VIRGINIA.

Some very Alarming Stories Spoiled—Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts.

The following extract of a private letter from Hon. J. M. BOTTS, shows how much reliance is to be placed on some of the alarming reports that reach us from the South:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1860.

MY DEAR ——: The letters published in the *Herald* from this place, in regard to the feeling and condition of things in this State are fabulous and unfounded to the last degree. There is nothing in the world going on here, relative to raising and arming and drilling troops, that would not have occurred if there had been no election at all—even to the encampment and parade of cavalry in this vicinity, which was gotten up last spring for the purpose of getting up an "*esprit de corps*," and which broke up last night, and all have returned to their homes and daily avocations—yet it is announced by the correspondent of the *Herald*, among a thousand-and-one other stories, equally as unfounded, that it was a preparation for war, growing out of the election of LINCOLN. Virginia is sound to the core on the Union question, and has no idea of being hitched to, or dragged into any movement that looks like one of disunion. I am truly, and sincerely yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

The Feeling in Virginia—A Grand Union Mass Meeting to be Held—A State Convention Proposed—Condition of the Markets.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

A Grand Union Mass Meeting, irrespective of parties, will be held at Staunton, next Saturday. The call is signed by 48 prominent citizens, among whom are Hon. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, Judge BALDWIN, Mr. YOST editor of the *Vindicator*, HUGH SHIPPER, and GEORGE TAYLOR.

Meetings are being called in all the rural Press, to consider the state of affairs.

The *Enquirer* this morning, in a leader under the caption, "What Will Virginia Do?" thinks that the longer the question remains unanswered, the greater will be the danger that besets the Union. Silence misleads both sections, and tends to encourage the North in the belief that Virginia will remain an idle spectator in any conflict which BUCHANAN or LINCOLN may undertake against the seceding States. The *Enquirer* goes for holding a State Convention immediately, as without such Convention Virginia is liable to be involved in a civil war. It desires that the Convention shall decide what course to pursue. That is a question for the people as well as for itself, which speaks for thousands who agree with it. All are for a united South in the Union if possible, which it prefers; but that denied, it is then for a united South as the only means of preserving Southern rights and Southern institutions. It was with a view to concentrating public opinion upon a State Convention, as well as to prepare the people for any unforseen emergency, that Gov. WISE inaugurated the minute-men organization, which contemplated no private raid upon the Federal Government. Now that the canvas is past, political animosities are subsiding, and calm reason is doing justice to the patriotism of all parties, it throws oil on the troubled waters by hoping to see the late canvas with all its animosities forgotten.

The Virginia Press is very indignant at New-York voting for LINCOLN, and then holding a meeting to console the South. It considers it adding insult to injury. The official reported and estimated vote of the State gives BRECKINRIDGE only 160 majority, with six counties to hear from.

The Money Market is stringent. Stocks are very flat. No sales of any kind are made, and none are offered. Wheat has declined five cents. Tobacco is firm at a small advance; small sales. Flour is dull at $6 75@$7; for superfine extra $7 25@$7 50. Richmond is the largest milling City in the world.

S.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* this morning repudiates the course of Senators TOOMBS and CHESNUT severally, and hopes that their example will not be followed by others. It says that if they would let reason and not passion direct their policy, they would see that it is the interest of the South, if she has any interest in the Union, to retain a full representation in Congress, and with the aid of Northern conservatives to control the Executive branch of the Government, should it manifest a disposition to encroach upon our rights.

The *Republican* urges resistance to the Lincoln rule, and says that if the South ever passes under his yoke, she is gone forever. Prompt action, it thinks, is the only *desideratum* for the Cotton States in the present emergency.

S.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer* urges a State Convention at an early day, which might settle peaceably the dangerous question. It says it was with a view of concentrating public opinion upon a Convention, as well as to prepare the people for any unseen emergency, that Gov. WISE inaugurated his Minute-Men, and that he contemplated no raid on the Federal Government.

From Our Richmond Correspondent.
RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

I hardly know how to commence this epistle,—whether to discuss first, the "Rights of the States," or the momentous and now the all-absorbing subject, "Union or Disunion." As I am an ardent admirer and supporter of both the individual rights of the States, and of the Union of the States, it makes very little difference which, both subjects being identified with each other.

I agree with that old and respectable conservative journal, the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in many points of its late able article on the subject in a recent issue. The *Picayune* takes no part in partisan contests, and is free to consider this subject from unprejudiced views in regard to facts. In the annals of history, modern or ancient, has a change in any instance ever occurred in the allegiance of any State or people, or any section of a nation, without a resort to arms. Society in all its bearings and phases, under whatever form it be organized, so fears the effect of sudden political change and rulers, no matter whatever are the tenure of power vested in them, so love the possession of authority, that even different races, uncongenial in character, taste, religion, habits of thought and means of happiness, once bound unwillingly, even together in common fealty to each other under one executive head, cannot break the mosaic government thus constituted into original elements, giving them liberty for re-arrangement on the principle of natural and national affinity, except by terrible convulsions that spreads ruin and desolation in their path. Has one man got the right to set his house on fire just because it belongs to him, and burn it down, to the imminent danger of another? Or can he pull it down because he has a right to do so, if by so doing he brings others to destruction?

I think the simile is applicable to South Carolina at present. She has no right under the sun to embroil other States in warfare because of mere imaginary wrongs. It's time enough to secede when the Constitution is violated, and not before. It is her duty, as a State of the Union, to remain in the great Confederacy as long as she can do so under the rights of the Constitution. What applies to her is equally applicable to other States. None can secede till their rights under the Constitution are invaded, without violating the solemn compact entered into when the glorious constellation of the Union was formed. Dissolving this Union, which has been for years the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, would show that a free people were incapable of self-government, and that a Republic was an unstable Government.

I go for every State managing her domestic institutions in her own way; *non-intervention* is the best policy and the only one that will give peace and tranquility to the country at large. Let the North attend to her own business and interests and the South to hers. The one ought not to dictate or impose on the other. We are a nation of a common brotherhood entered into fraternal bonds of union for protection from foreign Powers. Then why fight and quarrel among ourselves? In giving utterance to the above, I believe I speak the mind of every conservative right-thinking Virginian.

A Foolish Report Refuted.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The *Mercury*, in referring to a dispatch in a Philadelphia paper about taking Fort Moultrie says, it is totally unfounded, and unless Northern journals send out more reliable correspondents, they must expect to suffer in their pockets as well as have their fears excited by unjust apprehensions.

Another Foolish Report Silenced.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *South Carolina* arrived to-day from Charleston. Capt. BAXTER pronounced the report that the cargo was taken from the ship a hoax, and that the business and social experience of his late visit to Charleston was entirely satisfactory.

A Massachusetts Schoolmaster Sent Home.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

WM. C. WOOD, a graduate of Harvard College, has arrived here in the steamer *South Carolina*, from Charleston. He was civilly requested to leave the State and his passage to this port paid. Mr. WOOD was in South Carolina to fulfill an engagement as a school teacher in the Barnwell District.

The Feeling in Georgia—Positions of Prominent Men.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Speeches are nightly made by Senator TOOMBS, Hon. THOS. R. COBB, and others, in favor of secession.

Messrs. STEPHENS, JOHNSON and others oppose secession.

A bitter feeling exists in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of Mr. IVERSON and HOWELL COBB, relative to the Senatorship.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day.

The Steamer Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The reported conduct of the Captain of the steamer *Keystone State*, at Charleston, was much exaggerated. He did not haul down the American and hoist the Palmetto flag, but merely saluted the Carolina flag by dipping his colors.

Providing for Bank Suspensions.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The South Carolina Legislature, previous to its adjournment, passed a bill removing the restrictions against bank suspensions.

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY.

The Progress and Spread of Unionism in Kentucky—Her Loyal Sons, of all Parties, Coming Forth and Speaking Out for This Union—Union Meetings, and a Mass Union Convention of her Citizens to be Held.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Though CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq., and other officious New-York friends of the South have been virtually advocating and counseling the secession of one or more Slave States as practicable, easy, "designedly afforded" by "our admirable federative system," and justifiable; and have talked flippantly about the possibility and probability of an "independent Southern Republic," "the United States of Southern America," springing into being "fully armed and equipped, with all the elements of good government in full action," upon the mere election of LINCOLN, or his faithful execution of the laws of the land—we hear nothing of the sort from anybody in the Slave State of Kentucky.

Since Mr. LINCOLN'S election, the Secessionists here, if there be any, have kept dark and mum. They now scarcely squint at secession. The only point and stand our Breckites now make is that Kentucky will not let Uncle Sam's troops cross her territory to whip in any of her skittish Southern sisters. They freely admit that Kentucky will not kick up or flash up because Mr. LINCOLN will be President, but will "wait and hope;" and, while not pledged unconditionally to the Union, nor to the surrender of her rights for the sake of peace, still believe there are peaceful remedies within the Union for all impending evils, and will urge upon her sisters moderation and forbearance, and use all her influence to induce them to remain in the Union "until there is no hope."

Doubtless, most if not all Kentuckians who voted even the "Disunion ticket," are or will be outspoken Union men,—for the indefinite postponement of disunion here and everywhere. Many will join with the Bell and Douglas men in the Union demonstrations soon to be made in every County of our State. In my notion, they can't help themselves, if they would. Their numbers and influence are so small that they are bound to go with the Union tide. Hardly one in nine voted for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in this city or county; and the Bell and Douglas Union sentiment has swept the State. If Gov. MAGOFFIN dare resist it, he and his hangers-on will be swept out of sight and hearing in short order.

The voice of Kentucky is already most emphatic for this Union. Yanceyism within her borders is played out. HENRY CLAY still lives; and YANCEY'S JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is dead. Let the cockaded fire-eaters, TOOMBS, KEITT & Co., understand her and her true position, and take heed. On their account, and for their sake, she will go further. Her illustrious sons are now speaking out. Tennessee and Missouri will do likewise, for they are yet inspired by Gen. JACKSON and Col. BENTON.

Kentucky's Crittendens, Wickliffes, Nicholases, Robertsons, Davises, Moreheads—her former Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Judges, Legislators, Representatives and Senators in Congress, and members of the Cabinet—all her most influential representative men of to-day—all her most distinguished editors and orators—all her largest farmers and merchants, and her people, irrespective of party, in County meetings and Mass Convention, will proclaim in thunder tones her unshaken devotion to this Union, her unabated dread of disunion, and her utter antagonism to the alleged right, duty, policy, or possibility of secession of any State bordering the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Atlantic Ocean.

PONTIAC.

What Shall be Done with a Seceding State? —Henry Clay's Opinion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

I remember well how Mr. CLAY used to talk, write and speak on this point. Though when on the brink of the grave, his eye flashed with its old fire, his form rose to its full height, and his voice recovered its commanding tone, whenever secession was even alluded to in his presence. He had no patience with the bare suggestion of the idea. He was for crushing out all agitation of such a topic. Were he living now, he would be for lopping off the hydra head of secession by the strong arm of the offended law. He would be for keeping the Federal machinery at work in every State, and the Federal officers everywhere at their posts to administer justice, transport and distribute the mails, and collect the Federal revenues. He would have no parleying with actual traitors to the general Government. He would be for forthwith putting down or stringing up all nullifiers and seceders. Public enemies who dare attempt "peaceful secession" or "take the chances of revolution," would find no mercy from him. In April, 1851, I heard Mr. CLAY emphatically declare to Mr. PRENTICE and other friends, in the reading-room of the Galt House, that he approved the marching of the United States army into South Carolina, to resist her secession, if she dare attempt it.

HENRY CLAY'S general opinion of the way to treat secession and nullification, as I heard him state it publicly and privately, and as he expressed it in his letter of Oct. 3, 1851, to DANIEL ULLMAN and others of your City, was this:

"Suppose the standard should be raised, of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority, and the dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. The duty of executing the laws and suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the United States. No human Government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and that the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength."

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Enthusiastic Reception—What He Thinks of the Election—No Cause for Disunion—Lincoln to be Fitted.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in New-Orleans on Thursday last, from Mobile. He was received at the depôt by a great crowd, and Hon. PIERRE SOULE made an address of welcome, to which Mr. DOUGLAS responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Each time I visit New-Orleans, the kindness of my friends and your citizens places me under increased obligations. I appreciate this reception. This vast crowd, in the midst of this pouring and drenching rain, and with a still darker cloud hanging over our country, calculated to depress the heart of the patriot, shows that there is yet hope for our glorious Union

This is no time to despair or despond. The bright sun will soon chase away these clouds, and the patriots of the land, laying aside partisanship, and forgetting former partisan strife, will rally as one man, and throttle the enemies of our country. [Cheers.] Although an Abolitionist may have been elected to the Presidency of the United States, *the gallant fight which the Democracy have made in the Northern States has secured Representatives enough, united with the South, to put Mr. Lincoln and his Administration in a minority in both Houses of Congress.* [Cheers.] *There is no act which he can do which will violate or impair the rights of any citizen of any State of this Union.* [Cheers.] This is no time to indulge in crimination and recrimination. The contest for the Presidency has ended, and with it, allow the asperities which it has engendered to pass away. [Cheers.] But we must never forget the principles on which we stand. [Cheers.] I can make any sacrifice short of principle. Men are of no consequence, principles are everything. [Cheers.] In the contest, then, with the flag of the Union over us, and non-interference by Congress on the subject of Slavery still emblazoned upon our banners, the National Democracy will drive back Abolitionism, put down sectionalism, and restore peace and harmony to this glorious country. [Cheers.] I renew to you, Sir, and to these assembled friends, my grateful acknowledgments for your kindness on this occasion. [Immense applause.]

Judge DOUGLAS was then escorted to the St. Charles Hotel. There was a procession and great enthusiasm. The *True Delta* says:

A rush was made for the St. Charles Hotel, and in a moment the whole street was densely packed, and the adjacent balconies and windows crowded. The great porch of the hotel and every place near was full, and there arose loud, deafening cheers for DOUGLAS, which continued until he went into the hotel. For a few minutes after the band ceased playing the vast crowd, expecting him to make his appearance, were comparatively silent. Then there rose cry after cry for DOUGLAS! DOUGLAS!

The great statesman then came forth. Everybody knew him at the glance. Not a man in all that multitude who was not familiar with that proud, erect and massive form, the "stormy eyes," broad, heavy brow and firm lips of the man before them. There was no such thing as mistaking him for anybody else. Like all men who have made their mark upon the age in which they live, by the mere force of character, service and intellect, DOUGLAS has an unmistakable individuality which separates him from ordinary human beings.

His speech was interrupted by frequent vociferous cheers, and it was strange to see how his words held that great audience. There they stood, some in the most uncomfortable positions, pressed against each other, jostled, jammed, with faces upturned, and rending the air with shouts when an emphatic or particularly felicitous or patriotic sentiment was uttered by the speaker. Now his face glowed with patriotic pride when he talked of the glory of the "model Republic" and its proud future, and now expressed the deepest indignation while speaking of the incendiaries who would pull it to pieces, and who, though they had arrived at power, could yet be driven from the high places which they might profane. His eyes flashed, his brow knit, his lips became compressed, and his singularly clear and emphatic enunciation became clearer and more emphatic when he spoke of LINCOLN as being powerless with both Houses of Congress against him, and holding only the place of President, "would be less an object of contempt than of pity." But here is his speech:

JUDGE DOUGLAS' ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: Two years ago, when I had just concluded a struggle in defence of the Constitution, the Union, and the equal rights of the States, in my own State, I came here on private business, and you gave me such a reception as had never before been extended to me. [Cheers.] Then I came before you as a victor in a great contest, and you received me like a conqueror. [Cheers.] And now I appear before you, having just gone through another and still greater struggle in defence of the same principles and the same rights, defeated in the contest, and yet you extend to me a welcome which could not been excelled, even if I had come among you as the President elect. [Loud cries of "You will be in 1864." A banner, bearing a fine painting of DOUGLAS, with "1864" inscribed upon it, was here waved aloft amid the wildest cheering and enthusiasm.] These are the right kind of friends. [Cheers.] They adhere to a man in the right, whether defeated or victorious. ["Hurrah for DOUGLAS," and cheers.] I have pleasure in believing that this demonstration is not intended as a mere personal compliment to myself. It is the more gratifying to me, because it is the evidence of your devotion to those great principles of self-government and constitutional liberty to which my life is devoted. ["That's it," and cheers.] I believe that if we are faithful to the Constitution, there is no grievance which cannot be remedied under that instrument and within the Union. [Cheers.] If we are true to ourselves, there is no grievance for which disunion would be a remedy. [Cheers.] All we have to do is to maintain inviolate every provision of the Constitution, perform faithfully every duty it requires, and fulfill every obligation it imposes. [Cheers.] So long as we live under a constitution which is the supreme law of the land, it must be administered so as to secure equal rights, equal justice and equal protection to the people of all the States. [Cheers.] These principles of equality are not confined in their operation to the States alone, but extend to the Territories and wherever else the American flag waves over American soil. [Cheers.] Let us now bury the excitement and angry passions which have manifested themselves during the contest. Let us lay aside all partisan feeling and act as become patriots and lovers of our country. [Cheers.] Let us unite to put down sectionalism and Abolitionism, and every other element of political and national discord. [Cheers.] Let no grievances, no embittered feelings impair the force of our efforts. Let us put ourselves to work to rescue the Government of the country from the hands of those whom we think unworthy to administer it. [Cheers.] If ABRAHAM LINCOLN is President, what harm can he do? ["None."] There is a majority against him in the Senate and a majority in the House of Representatives. He is powerless for mischief—all he can do is to fill the offices, and the majority in the Senate will reject those he nominates if they are not good men. [Cheers.] He will be an object of commiseration and pity rather than of fear. [Cheers.] Then why should we break up the best Government that the sun in its circuit around the earth ever shone upon, merely because we have been defeated in a Presidential election? [Cheers.] Let us rather rally with renewed energy and dauntless courage to the performance of our duties, and rescue the country from those hands in which it should never have been placed.

Reported Illness of Senator Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

It is reported that a dispatch has been received from Milledgeville, stating that Mr. DOUGLAS is exceedingly ill at some place, probably in Mississippi.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In reference to the action of the Legislature, in calling a State Convention, the Charleston *Mercury* has the following:

The news of the passage of the Convention resolutions, by an almost unanimous vote, at Columbia, was received in this city on Saturday night with demonstrations which have, perhaps, never been equaled in the political history of the country. Our whole community seemed to breathe freer and deeper, and upon every brow sat confidence and hope. It was as though the glorious sun had suddenly dispersed cloud, and mist and vapor, and sent its illuminating rays to every heart and home. Men looked each other in the face, as men should who feel that, under God, their destinies were at last in their own hands. The doubting demon was exercised. In the spirit and temper of the times, a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to be held within four weeks, to pronounce upon her remedies in the crisis which is at hand, means *disunion: means the separation of South Carolina, whether alone or with others, from the Union, which can only be a badge of infamy to her!* It is so hailed in this community. The decree has gone forth, and must be registered in the tablets of history. Well done to our noble Representatives! The day that brings them back again to the hearths of their constituents, will be prouder than those which witnessed the triumphal processions of Imperial Rome. In the glowing language of CICERO, "The very foundations of the city will move from their places and go forth to meet them."

The *Mercury* also has this paragraph:

"We learn from a gentleman, who arrived last evening from Mississippi, that the opponents of BRECKINRIDGE at Okolona, hung Mr. YANCEY in effigy on the morning of the 6th. The figure to represent him carried a Mobile *Mercury* under one arm and a *Prairie News* under the other. We are obliged to them for our part of the compliment."

THE MINUTE MEN OF CHARLESTON.

The objects of the Minute Men may be gathered from the following preamble to the Constitution:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of South Carolina, cognizant of the grave issues which will be inaugurated by the election of a Black Republican President of these United States, and deeply impressed with the necessity of the formation throughout the South of a political organization, having for its object the preservation of the political integrity and equality of the Slaveholding States, and recognizing, as we do, to the fullest extent, the importance of maintaining the doctrine of States Rights, which justifies the right of secession as a constitutional resort of a people whose rights under the Federal Compact have been violated and trampled on, do hereby form ourselves into an Association, to be known under the name and style of the "Minute Men," for the purpose of sustaining our equality *in* the Union; or, failing in that, to establish the independence of our State *out* of it.

And we do further pledge ourselves, in the event of the election of LINCOLN, and a consequent call for a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, to vote for those, and those only, who, as members of such Convention, will, in default of coöperation, advocate separate State action.

THE HARPERS' PERIODICALS PROSCRIBED.

The *Mercury* makes the following announcement:

We learn that on Friday all the book-houses in this city, who have heretofore sold *Harpers' Weekly* and *Monthly* publications, closed their accounts with the publishers, and returned the copies on hand. The last number of the *Weekly* opened with a biographical sketch and full length portrait of ABE LINCOLN, the illustrious rail-splitter.

GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel* sketches the recent message of Gov. BROWN, which had just been sent to the State Legislature, and says:

"During the reading, the disunion element of the Senate attempted to get up a little excitement or enthusiasm, by occasionally cheering the reader when he recited the most savage passages; but they constituted such a small portion of the crowd that it is hardly worth speaking about. The Governor is regarded here, in disunion circles, as an honest, able, and patriotic fellow. So he is, I suppose; but I think, in fact, I know, that the Senate, by a large majority, does not concur with him in some of the extreme views he takes in his Special Message on our Federal relations.

All seem to be satisfied that LINCOLN is elected President of the United States. I have heard a pretty general expression of opinion as to the best policy to be pursued in this emergency, and it is my opinion that at least *four-fifths of the members of the present Legislature are in favor of waiting until some 'overt act' is committed.* Some think he will make a good President, and are in favor of waiting to see; some give one excuse, and some another. As yet no resolution or motion has been offered in relation to this matter. If it be a fact that the Rail-splitter is elected, it is highly probable some one will want action immediately; but I think any proposition to act, except it be to *keep still, if such a thing could be, will be voted down unanimously.* More on this subject hereafter."

The Special Message was referred to a Joint Committee of fourteen—seven from each House.

The Columbus *Times* says:

"We learn that on the night of the election, some negroes in this city were heard to shout for LINCOLN in the streets. The negroes must be better posted than we imagined. They no doubt hear that LINCOLN is an Abolitionist and in favor of their freedom, and have caught the cue. *No Abolitionist instigated it.*

ALABAMA.

In the course of an article reviewing and condemning the course of the Breckinridge Democrats in the recent contest, the Mobile *Register* says its main purpose is to "warn the people against the effort surely to be made by the leaders of the Yancey school, of using the Breckinridge Party as the instrument for 'precipitating,' without consulting, the people of these States into a revolution. Comprising the majority of the professional politicians, this party, of course, has a majority in most of the Legislatures of the Southern States, and it is by acts of the several Legislatures and by individual acts that it is attempted to commit us, whether we will or not, in a manner which will array Southern pride and Southern patriotism against Southern judgment, well knowing that with our people that pride must and will overrule mere interest, just as a man will defend a friend for an act which in itself he disapproves. The slightest spark once thrown into a powder magazine, it is too late to talk of prudence and precautionary measures. *Let, therefore, every true Alabamian insist on the calling of the Convention,* for which the Legislature, in the exercise of its lawful powers, has provided. It is rumored that the Legislature will be convened to absolve the Governor from the necessity of calling that Convention, and will then proceed to take measures to place the State in an attitude of irreconcilable hostility. This timely exposure of the plot may serve to nip it in the bud. Let the Convention be called, *let the questions involved in our future action be thoroughly discussed before the people,* and then let every true man obey the will of the people in this their sovereign capacity, under penalty of being treated as a traitor to the land which gave him birth or shelter. We are not children to be 'precipitated,' but men who can and will resolve on a course in which to persist, come weal, come woe."

The Montgomery *Mail* contains this paragraph:

"We feel at liberty to state now, publicly, a remark made by us on the day of the Lexington speech by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in reply to our remark that South Carolina would certainly secede on the election of LINCOLN. 'That,' said he, 'or the secession of any other State ends our federative system. All the delegated powers revert. The power to coerce resides nowhere."

☞ The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company this day announce a reduction in the price of their Sewing Machines. It will be remembered that this Company recently gained important suits against rival manufacturers, and established their right to a monopoly under their patents; this reduction, in view of all the circumstances, does credit to their sagacity as well as liberality.

—Judge Douglas was in Mobile on Thursday last. The *Advertiser* tells what he thought of the result of the election. It says: "The Judge places little confidence in the reported news from Illinois. He says it will take two or three days to hear from Egypt, where the great Democratic strength lies. *He is quite confident that both Illinois and Indiana have gone for him.* We sincerely hope that he is correct in this. He thinks, moreover, that the conservatives have gained in Congressmen, and that if LINCOLN is elected he will find a strong conservative majority against him in both Houses."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

LETTERS FROM MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

What his Neighbors Think of his Election—A Personal Interview—A Characteristic Visitor—Col. Ellsworth in a New Character, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

Mr. LINCOLN'S firm determination to keep quiet, yet remains unshaken. It seems evident that his plan is to act precisely as he would were there no apprehension threatened in consequence of his election; to rely upon the support of intelligent men of all sections familiar with his oft-repeated declaration of principle, and, firmly adhering to constitutional forms, to await with becoming dignity his inauguration as President of the United States. What has he to do with secession in the South during Mr. BUCHANAN'S term? That is Mr. BUCHANAN'S business. Of what effect would be an announcement from him that he does not intend to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South? Has he not repeatedly declared his principles from every stump in the State, and have they not been spread by the Press broadcast through the land, so that he who runs may read?

Such are the arguments urged here why Mr. LINCOLN should not take any further means to appease the South. It seems to me that we never had a President elect more circumstantially pledged upon the various public questions of the hour than is Mr. LINCOLN. He takes precisely the same ground on the Dred Scott decision that JACKSON did on the National Bank—he will support the Constitution as he understands it. In his speech at Chicago in July, 1858, he takes this constitutional stand on that subject:

"We let this (slave) property abide by the (Dred Scott) decision, but we will try to reverse the decision. * * * Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it *peaceably.*"

Again he says:

"I do not understand that the framers of our Constitution left the people of the Free States in the attitude of firing bombs or shells into the Slave States."

What could be more explicit than this:

"I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the Free States, to enter into the Slave States and interfere with the question of Slavery at all."

As to his alleged indorsement of negro equality, what could be more explicit than this:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. * * * I, as well as Judge DOUGLAS, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

It is charged by the extremists that he is an Abolitionist. How clear is his declaration solemnly recorded on the Journal of the Illinois Legislature:

"I believe that the institution of Slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the proclamation of *abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than to abate its evils.*"

When, aside from these plain declarations, he stands upon the Chicago Platform, which recognises the full right of each State, under the Constitution, to control its local affairs, who shall say that Mr. LINCOLN has not *promised* at least to be the President of the people, and not of a section; of the whole country, and not of the North?

Let me recapitulate some of the reasons why public sentiment of the West scouts the cry of disunion as unlikely to result disastrously.

1. Mr. LINCOLN is a Southern man, being of Southern birth, parentage and matrimonial connection.
2. He is unmistakably pledged to conservatism.
3. The majority of the States are already pledged to support him.
4. The South is divided as to the expediency of the union.
5. The Disunionists themselves are divided as to the exact time and pretext for secession.
6. The Disunion leaders are not likely to risk their necks by the first act of treason.
7. If secession takes place under Mr. BUCH

If his personal character would disgrace the friendship of any President. To be sure, there are men with rough clothes, who put up their muddy boots on the stove, roll up their pants, wear seedy hats, and are browned with toil in the open air—hard-fisted, sharp-featured, blunt-spoken men, who say "Uncle Abe" before they think of it, and then beg his pardon. They can't help it. They knew him as "Honest Abe," or Mr. LINCOLN, and he tells them to call him what they please. The scenes of cordial greeting are really noteworthy. There is little of the obsequious fawning, puerile flattery of the office-seekers—of course there is some, but it is the exception and not the rule. Now and then a blunt old farmer will blurt out something about "old Cronies," and perhaps suggest the [illegible] the Secessionists. But, the truly Republican President passes it off with a smile, [illegible] I never knew a public man who knew so well how to hold his tongue, and yet not offend his best friends. And yet Mr. LINCOLN is so honest, that it seems to me a miracle that he does not [illegible] in some way by telling too much truth. Perhaps he has taken warning by the Scarlet letter—the Donnelly letter of Gov. WISE, the epistolary misfortunes of Mr. BUCHANAN, or the thousand other instances of confidence betrayed, secrecy violated, or development of correspondence not intended for the public eye.

The arrangements for the grand demonstration of this and adjacent cities progress rapidly. The scene will be one of the most animated and enthusiastic ever known in the West. Springfield will be in a blaze of glory. O., Jr.

Springfield, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

While on my visit to Springfield, your correspondent could not but conjecture the possible circumstances under which he would meet the newly-elected President of the United States. Imagination [illegible] a modest, unpretending room, the centre of admiration of the prominent leaders of his party, the subject of a volley of congratulations, the gallant and [illegible] victim of the over-zealous attentions of enthusiastic friends, vainly endeavoring to obtain a minute's rest, a moment's peace.

But, how strikingly different was the fact!

Learning, with some difficulty, the locality of the office of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Lawyer," the place was found to be a meagerly-furnished room on the second floor of a somewhat time-worn building. On the right-hand side of the street door, as you go up stairs, is a window, the sign, about a foot long, and a few inches wide, tacked awry on the wall, bearing the following record:

LINCOLN & HERNDON.

Climbing the steep staircase, and peering through the darkness of the Egyptian passage-way, another modest sign—economically printed on paper, and a long, lean, lank, skeletonic hand, supposed to be an accurate drawing of "Uncle ABE'S" digits—directs you to the aforesaid law apartment.

"Is Mr. LINCOLN in?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know where he may be found?"

"Well, he may be at home, and he may be at the State House."

"How shall I find him in the State House?"

"You go up stairs, and you see a dark passage-way leading to the northeast; at the end of that is the Executive room, and there you will probably find Mr. LINCOLN."

With not the remotest idea of the direction of northeast, but having a firm confidence in the dark passage, [illegible] with the perseverance of Japhet in search of a father, we groped our way through the first dark passage, and find somebody at the end thereof in the act of [illegible] the door.

"Is that you, JOHN?" said the voice; and desisting from his occupation the gentleman stood erect.

The voice and the erectness alike revealed the object of our search.

"I was looking for Mr. LINCOLN, Sir, and I believe—"

"You are right, Sir, this is the man."

And, sure enough, it was *the* man. He obligingly [illegible] the door, invited us to walk in, and we found ourself alone with him, whom—but twenty-four hours previously—the people had declared to be the Chief Executive of this mighty nation. There was no [illegible] room, no noisy politicians, no boisterous throng of congratulating friends, no hapless victim of privileged attention—but, a serene, goodnatured, cordial gentleman, accompanied only by two little boys, [illegible] on the point of going home to his tea!

As I have frequently said, the associations that surround Mr. LINCOLN here, seem to give promise of a people's President. Free to converse with all, while discreetly abstaining from anything but general topics; keeping himself to himself; not unconscious of the storm of desperate opposition that his election has occasioned in some quarters, Mr. LINCOLN preserves an equanimity that inspires confidence in his friends. It is not the apathy of the stoic, the inertia of one unconscious of danger, or the phlegmatic silence of a sluggish temperament. No: it is the calm and dignified self-reliance of a man who has marked out his course—of a pilot who knows every rock, and though his ship may have to be slowed, or stopped, or backed, as the intricacies of the channel may require, has yet an undeviating conviction that he will get safely into port.

The comparative quietness with which matters have been conducted in Springfield since Mr. LINCOLN'S election, seems to be a conspiracy against Jenkins. If Gov. WISE would only lead his army out here and storm the wigwam, or if Mr. PRYOR would only come out to carry into execution his alleged intention to act the part of BRUTUS, the ink might flow from the sensation pen. But, serenity prevails, and if we would know anything of the policy of the new Administration, we have only to peruse our well-thumbed tracts of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches. If we would know the next Cabinet we must draw upon the imagination. If we would know what Mr. LINCOLN thinks of secession—we come back to the speeches, and lo! Jenkins is disconsolate.

I think I said something about ink. That reminds me of a good story illustrating a point of Mr. LINCOLN'S character—a story which I believe has never been published. It runs thus: A few years since a young man had occasion to visit Springfield to collect some bad debts. He had an inkling of the proper legal course to pursue, but, in order to be more certain, sought the opinion of a first-rate lawyer, and was referred to "Honest ABE." The questions were put and answered, and the young man was assured that the course he proposed was the correct one, and was satisfied. But, "what would Mr. LINCOLN charge for his advice?"

"Oh, nothing for so small a matter," was the reply.

"But," insisted the young man, "I do not wish to avail myself of your legal knowledge without paying forit. Here are five dollars."

Uncle ABE still refused, and the young man plead in vain, and at length insisted that he should be allowed to make some present.

"Well," said the next President, "when you go down stairs just stop at the stationers, and send me up a bottle of ink!"

Not many years after, that young man contributed some more ink; and, although he had dealings with the South, the last ink was spread over a Lincoln and Hamlin electoral ticket.

Speaking of the South, reminds me of politicians, and thinking of politicians, reminds me of an appropriate passage in one of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches on the subject of the distribution of Federal offices:

In his speech at Springfield, in July, 1858, Mr. LINCOLN says:

"Senator DOUGLAS is of world-wide renown. All the anxious politicians of his party, or who have been of his party for years past, have been looking upon him as certainly, at no distant day, to be President of the United States. They have seen in his round, jolly, *fruitful* face, post-offices, land-offices, marshalships, and Cabinet appointments, chargeships and foreign missions, bursting and sprouting out in wonderful exuberance, ready to be laid hold of by their greedy hands. * * * on the contrary, *nobody has ever expected me to be President.* In my poor, lank, lean face, nobody has ever seen that any *cabbages* were sprouting out."

Isn't that a forewarning of the fate of many a patriotic citizen anxious to "cabbage" a fat salary in the Post-office or Custom-house?

Speaking of custom, reminds me of a curious custom of Mr. LINCOLN while playing chess—for be it known to the disciples of CAISSA, the devotees of MORPHY, PAULSEN, ANDERSSEN, STAUNTON, LICHTENHEIN, and the army of[chess-players, that Mr. LINCOLN takes delight in the movements on the ordinary, as well as on the political chess-board, and plays a very fair game, but not a first-rate one. He has a habit of whistling and singing all the time—his musical ability being confined to one tune, and that tune, I sagely suspect, is "Dixie's Land." While playing chess, Mr. LINCOLN seems to be continually thinking of something else. Those who have played with him say he plays as if it were but a mechanical pastime to occupy his hands while his mind is busy with some other subject, just as one often twirls a cane, or plays with a string, or as a pretty coquette toys with her fan.

The way any man plays, either at a game of skill or of chance, is generally a pretty fair index to his character. Success or defeat—the chances—the vacillations in the probability of triumph—the turning point in the struggle—the exhibition of temper under all circumstances—the stubborn defence in hopeless resistance—the spirited attack with the weaker force, and all the incidents of mimic warfare contribute to develop the strong points of a man's disposition. How does Mr. LINCOLN suffer by judgment under this rule. He plays what chess-players call a "safe game." Slowly absorbing the strength of his opponent's [illegible] combining his own energies in the [illegible] watching the opportunity of dashing in at a weak point in the [illegible] of his adversary's strength, self-reliant in adversity, magnanimous in success, and undaunted by defeat, he is the model of a chess general. His abstractedness, however, must not be regarded as applicable to ordinary pursuits. He seizes a point in conversation with remarkable quickness—often anticipating the meaning before the sentence is concluded.

As a lawyer, Mr. LINCOLN has been most successful in criminal business. His power with a jury is proverbial, and he has been intrusted with the most important criminal as well as civil business in the State. It is estimated that he resigned no less than $20,000 worth of law business in 1858, to engage in his campaign with Mr. DOUGLAS. He is better as an advocate before the Supreme Court than as a practitioner in the Circuit, and is considered one of the best men at the Bar of the State to arrange and present a case clearly. He conducts a cause with the most extravagant show of honesty. It is often charged that he admits too much; that he almost admits his client's case away. But he is very successful nevertheless—aiming, as he does, to show that on his own premises, his opponent is wrong—exactly as in chess he lets his opponent take the attack, because he thinks he can successfully defend himself.

I must enter my protest against being ranked with the "quidnuncs," who, according to the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday, (published on Saturday,) are represented to be located here at Springfield, marking out the course of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, and framing Cabinets for him. I have taken great pains to avoid making Mr. LINCOLN responsible for any foreshadowing of his administrative policy in which I may have indulged. I have given what opinions I hear among prominent politicians, and directed attention, as Mr. LINCOLN himself has done, to his published speeches as the best indication of his coming policy. If that makes me a "quidnunc," I trust I am not such a terrible fellow after all.

The triumph of the Republicans in this State already suggests the rapidly-approaching termination of Mr. DOUGLAS' senatorial career; Mr. N. B. JUDD, the efficient Chairman of the State Republican Committee for three years, has already been mentioned for the succession. O., Jr.

From Another Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

As Mr. LINCOLN is a characteristic man himself, he must of course have characteristic visitors. Of this class is honest farmer JOAB WILKINSON, who made a brief speech here on Wednesday night last, and was rewarded with the glory of having his name divided into three by the telegraph. JOAB is a great favorite hereabouts. He is a brother of Senator WILKINSON, from Minnesota, though that does not occasion his popularity. JOAB has individual peculiarities. He is possessed of Benicia-Boyan muscularity, acquired by hard work at the ax and in the fields. The cut of his clothes would agonize a Broadway tailor, and the length of their service would preclude the possibility of his appearing in them at the Prince's ball, even were his boots free from the soil of the prairies. Nevertheless, JOAB is not liked for his clothes, his strength or his boots, but for that which the tailor and the bootmaker do not control—his honest, manly heart and his good nature. If there is a crowd in town, JOAB is sure to be there, and sure to be called upon to make a speech, tell a story, or sing a song—either of which JOAB can do. Of course JOAB came to town to congratulate Mr. LINCOLN on his election, and when the populace had captured the new President and seated him in the Representative Hall, they captured JOAB too, and since they could not make Mr. LINCOLN speak, they made JOAB speak. JOAB acknowledged that he was a little too elevated to speak, but added, apologetically, that they did not have such an election as this every day. He was glad that the people had elected an honest man in the place of a scoundrel. The old fusion hen had cackled and set, and concluded to bring forth a brood of chickens, but the eggs had proved addled. JOAB was particularly severe on the tape-sellers of New-York, and rather rejoiced that the alliance of the merchants, the Five-points, and the Dead Rabbits, had failed to slaughter Honest Old ABE.

JOAB has known Mr. LINCOLN about a quarter of a century or thereabouts, and though his old friend has got to be President, and he still farms it in Macon County, JOAB thinks he has as good a right to be remembered as anybody—and so he is.

Mr. LINCOLN'S faculty of remembering individuals is remarkable. He is continually receiving visits from those whom he has not seen for years, and seems to recall readily the most unimportant details; the boundaries of farms, the peculiarities of maiden aunts, the hobbies of venerable farmers, all seem to have retained a place in his memory without having crowded out more important matters, and he patiently hears the latest news on these subjects, while he tosses about carelessly the huge ax and wedges which are strewn on his table, and which manufacturers have sent him in case he should ever take to rail-splitting again.

The number of letters received by Mr. LINCOLN is, of course, appalling, and utterly beyond his power to read, much less to answer. They form quite a feature in the mails to this place, and though they do not require an extra train, are still numerous enough to keep his private secretary, Mr. NICOLAI, as busy as a bee—doubtless, finding out that nine-tenths are simply impertinent.

Mr. LINCOLN, as I have said, was considerably anxious about the concluding returns from the State, upon which depended the political complexion of the the Legislature. He accounted for the delay on the ground of the curiosity of those having charge of the returns in the out-of-the-way districts, where there were no telegraphs. "Each man," said he, "thinks he will wait with his return, so that when he gets to town all the rest will be in, and he can go home without delay, knowing the result. The consequence is, each is waiting for the other." This was undoubtedly the fact, and was peculiarly vexatious when the last return was to come from a district in which the Republican was elected by a majority of but seven votes. The Republicans seem now to fear only that they may be figured out of the Legislature by sharp County Clerks, or the manœuvres of acute canvassers. The race is a very close one, and the stake well worthy of the contest.

Among the active speakers for LINCOLN and HAMLIN in this locality was our old friend Col. ELLSWORTH, of the Chicago Zouaves—now studying law in Mr. LINCOLN'S office. He will probably be admitted to the bar next March, and settle down for two or three years into legal practice.

Col. ELLSWORTH, on his return from an electioneering trip a few days since, found no less than three hundred letters, mainly asking information concerning the Zouaves. One inquiry about the uniform has been repeated so many times that he has been obliged to have his answer lithographed. He is now engaged in preparing an elegant diploma for presentation to the various companies that entertained the Zouaves on their recent tour. The diploma will be of large size, suitable for framing, and will have a *fac simile* of the Zouave uniform.

Several novel propositions have been made to Col. ELLSWORTH for a Zouave European tour. One plan is to take four men from each State, (with the necessary time and means,) and drill them to the perfection of the Chicago Zouaves, and then to make the tour of Europe—semi-pedestrian. Another plan is to take one hundred young men from the City of New-York, and pursue the same course. That would give Europeans rather an exalted idea of our militia.

I notice that my mention of the rumor, that Mr. BELL would go into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, has excited comment, and in some quarters ridicule. Of course, I am not responsible for the rumor—only for circulating it. At the same time, there are prominent Republicans here who think that Mr. BELL might even go into the Department of the Interior without great violence to Mr. LINCOLN'S Territorial policy. They urge that, though Mr. BELL favored the Missouri Compromise, he sided with the Republicans in opposing its repeal. He voted against the Nebraska bill, seconded the Republican efforts to defeat Lecompton, and voted for the admission of Free Kansas and for the abolishment of the odious Territorial laws against the freedom of speech and of thought on the subject of Slavery. The idea is, that Mr. LINCOLN might strain a point for the purpose of securing the vote of the Bell Congressmen, and it is urged that this would be specially proper should the Bell party prove the bulwark of the Union in the South.

From the anecdotes in circulation here concerning the humorous disposition of Mr. LINCOLN, one would be almost led to suppose that he would absolutely write a funny President's Message. That would certainly create a more general desire to read those usually dry documents. One illustration of his peculiar faculty for enlivening a dull subject is mentioned in his introduction to a lecture on "Discoveries and Inventions." He commenced by saying that: "one of the first discoveries was that of Eve, when she discovered her nakedness; and one of the first inventions that of the fig leaf to hide it."

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

[illegible] of the Republicans—How the Ball Opened—Cry in Regard to the Position of Indiana as a Doubtful State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The election is over and we come out of the struggle with drums beating and colors flying. As the smoke of battle drifts from the field we can estimate the value of victory. It is perfectly clear that Indiana is a Republican State, sound to the core, and only to be driven from the ranks of Freedom by folly on the part of our leaders. Indiana—the most doggedly conservative of all the States of the North—the steady, unflinching ally of the South, so long as it was possible to follow the lead of that section, is at last disgusted with the arrogance of Southern demands, and roused into contempt for the empty vaporings of Southern terrorists, and wheels into the Republican line with a promptitude and dash full of significance. The South, upon sober, second thought, may well question the wisdom of a policy which has lost her such a friend.

Indiana was a Southern colony. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas furnished the great body of her population, until, within a few years past, the Northern part of the State has been occupied by Eastern people. During her territorial existence an effort was made to induce Congress to repeal the restriction of Slavery contained in the Ordinance of '87, so far as Indiana was concerned. JOHN RANDOLPH, and other Southern statesmen, united with Northern Members of Congress to keep Indiana from becoming a Slave State. Some time after her admission, a delegation of Kentucky gentlemen, headed by JAMES GUTHRIE, waited upon our Legislature, and at their instance, as early as January, 1824, a stringent Fugitive Slave law was adopted, giving the master, or his agent, the power to arrest without warrant, and Justices of the Peace jurisdiction to try and determine the claim in a summary manner. But a little while ago our present Minister to Prussia, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, was preparing a block of marble for the Washington Monument, inscribed, "Indiana knows no North, no South"—ambiguous phrase—reflecting on the intelligence of Hoosierdom, but which Gov. WRIGHT rejoiced to utter *ore rotundo*, from every stump in the State; and to show how cordially it was adopted, invited JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and the embryo Vice-President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, to Indianapolis, to shake hands with him over it, and generally to glorify over the value of the Union, and to stump-speak it into security. Our Constitution of 1851 declares that no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State; declares all contracts with such immigrant children of Ham to be void, and imposes on all persons who may employ them, or in any way encourage them to remain in the State, a fine, which may be $500. This provision was submitted to a separate vote of the people, and was ratified by over *eighty thousand majority*. Its application, under certain statutory provisions, by our Supreme Court, has been equally truculent. Some years ago a decent negro barber, practicing the tonsorial art at a town on the Ohio River, married a negress who had come into the State during the Summer of 1854. He was indicted and fined for encouraging this colored woman to remain in the State. As he thought the spirit of the law could hardly be construed into an inhibition of marriage any more than into a denial to negroes of the privilege of being born in Indiana, he appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court held the marriage void, as a contract made with a negro, within the meaning of the Constitution, and declared that the husband could only be regarded as any other person who encouraged the negro woman to remain in the State. Now, any humane person would consider this going quite far enough. Not so the amiable Judge who read the opinion. Setting the example for the future decision of the Dred Scott case, he goes out of the record, to show how an infamous law may be infamously handled, and suggests, "It may not be improper to observe, though not before the Court in this case, that ELIZABETH herself seems to be liable under the 9th section of the act, to the same penalty for coming into the State or settling here." *Barkshire vs. The State, 7. Ind.* 389. Fugitives have always been yielded up readily, and, in some instances, acts of barbarity towards negroes and the vilest kidnapping have been tolerated. Such is the temper that has at last grown tired of subserviency, and now recognizes the injuries that

"Call forth
The indignant spirit of the North."

The victory of the 6th is one of principle. Politicians will busy themselves in hunting for specious reasons to account for what to them seems only a capricious change. It is, however, absolutely true that the result marks a grave and permanent change of popular sentiment, gradually forming during many years past, and at length precipitated by the suicide of the Democratic Party. When the decisive hour approached, the ranks of the Republicans were swelled by the accession of thousands from the Douglas wing who were nearest the line that marks the division of opinion betwixt us and them, while of those who did not vote with us, it is safe to affirm, the majority will give their support to conservative, National and State Administrations, and will sincerely rejoice in the display of a firm front against the Disunionists. I repeat it, Indiana is now so firmly fixed in her allegiance to Freedom that nothing but the folly of our leaders can deprive us of her support.

It is at home that we have most to fear. Nearly twenty years ago, under the guidance of JAMES WHITCOMB, altogether the subtlest and most powerful leader the Democracy of this State have ever followed, the Whig Party went under; and, although the opposition has once or twice achieved a partial success, the State has virtually been under the political control of Democrats ever since. A stranger might safely assume, what is perfectly well known here, that matters generally are in an unsavory condition. The greatest abuses exist. These are to be exposed and reformed. This work requires the hand of a master—one who, in addition to pluck and sense, has the confidence of the people. It may turn out that such an anomaly exists as a rogue here and there amongst the Republicans. Such gentry will always be a little forward in concealing or palliating abuses by whose indulgence they may themselves make profit. In short, if we mean to consolidate the somewhat heterogeneous mass of which our party is at present compounded, and to perfect a durable and trustworthy organization of it, we must work honestly and efficiently under some honest and efficient leader. We have talked enough about official insolence and corruptions; the shameless jobs and more shameless extortions; the wanton usurpations of our defeated enemies, to have the eyes of men upon us expecting to see something done towards reform.

It was because HENRY S. LANE was believed to have the qualities of courage and integrity that he was conspicuous amongst those named for Governor. He possessed absolutely the confidence of men. He is, indeed, peculiarly fitted for the office and the occasion. He has sufficient experience of public affairs, and knows an honest man from a knave. Sagacious, prudent, economical, he is prompt to act, and steady of purpose. He is, too, a well-informed person, apt of speech, of courage not to be trifled with, and integrity that no man suspects. When to these traits are added the humane and more generous qualities of our nature, and the manners and habitudes of a gentleman, we have an admirable person for the office of Governor. We shall be sure that old abuses will be corrected, and new ones nipped in the bud. The knaves who may slip into office will be watched. The party will work harmoniously together, and, by its discipline as well as its principles, command successive triumphs.

It is seldom, indeed, that any man is offered so splendid an opportunity of usefulness. But we have reason to fear the appeals made to Col. LANE'S ambition; and that he will consent to forego the prize just awarded him, with all the frbits of honor and substantial reputation to which it is the key, to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States. WABASH.

Important from Sonora.

The following is a translated extract of a private letter addressed to a distinguished Mexican citizen now in this City:

THERMOSILLO, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

Gov. PESQUEIRA has defeated the Yaguis Indians, who, under GANDARA, had encompassed Thermosillo and Guaymas.

Gen. D. ANGEL TRIAS left the capital of Sonora on the 8th inst. for the United States. He brings with him the grants for his railroad. Gen. TRIAS has had an interview with GANDARA, and has persuaded him not to continue the war against his country just at the moment when the Liberal party is succeeding in all parts of the Republic.

Note from Mr. Anderson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your paper of this day that my name is mentioned in connection with the office of Street Commissioner. The statements therein contained, as far as I am concerned, are wholly erroneous. I am not an applicant for that or any other office, nor would I accept one if tendered. Yours,

JNO. ANDERSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[illegible] Greenery—Funeral of Gen. Clarke—Gossip Baker of Town—[illegible] Fair—Arrival of the Washington—Public Meetings Regulated—The Public Mismatch Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

Thursday was a curious day. From sunrise to sunset half-hour guns were fired from the Fort, Alcatraz Island, and the *Saranac*. From 3 o'clock to 5, minute guns were fired—all in honor of Brig.-Gen. CLARKE, the Commander of the California Division of the United States Army, whose funeral was attended in the afternoon. Meanwhile the *Brother Jonathan* arrived about 10 o'clock from Oregon, with Senator BAKER on board. The most irrepressible of the Republicans, unable to retain their enthusiasm, set guns to blazing away from Rincon Point and Telegraph Hill, so that the echoes from the 200 guns of joy over BAKER got mixed and confused with the minute guns resounding the general grief over the deceased Commander. All this would have been well enough in a City like yours, which can sustain a public funeral and a public wedding at the same hour, and the joy of the wedding guests never reach the ears of the craped mourners; but in a town of our size it was shockingly incongruous. But lest my letter be incongruous too, I will drop one of the topics.

Brig.-Gen. NEWMAN S. CLARKE died suddenly on Wednesday morning, before one in ten of his friends knew that he was sick, of diarrhœa. The General was of Connecticut birth, but entered the army from Vermont, in 1812. His gallantry at the battle of Niagara made him Brevet-Captain. He was in Mexico in 1847, and for his meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz was made Brevet-Brigadier-General. He has been Commander of the California Division ever since Gen. WOOL went East, in 1857. Gen. CLARKE was eminently modest and unassuming. I had set at the same table with him for weeks, and had learned the name of every inferior officer and hanger-on of the army there before discovering that the bluff, ruddy-faced, short old gentleman was the boss of them all. He was great on attending to his own business; he had no sort of taste for politics, and no ambition to go outside the lines of his clear duty. This trait made him a favorite of the Administration at Washington, who appreciate a man of unquestioned capability and popularity who could refrain from figuring on his own account at such a distance from Head-quarters. He was reputed plucky and quick,—far more so than one would gather from his personal appearance, which was that of a man far past his prime, whom it would be but decent to relieve of his responsibilities and permit to retire to rural shades and the society of his family. He had not completed the 68th year of his age. He was a constant attendant at the Episcopal Church of which Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER is rector. He was watched over with loving care by his aids in his sickness, which, on the evening before his death, he thought was rapidly abating. His remains lay in state at the Tehama House, where he had rooms, (boarding at the Oriental,) until Thursday noon. Then all the volunteer companies in the city, all the United States soldiers that could be spared from the forts and the Presidio, all the officers in town, the Heads of Departments and distinguished citizens in procession, bore his body to Trinity Church, where the Episcopal service was read, after which it was conveyed to Benicia and deposited in the Army vault.

The same day all the firemen were out in uniform to bury the remains of JACOB EZEKIEL, a prominent member of the Fire Department, who died on the preceding day. He was a volunteer in Mexico, and gained laurels there. He leaves a mother and brothers in your City. As is the custom whenever a fireman dies, the flags on all the engine-houses were set at half-mast.

At the same hour, the Catholic church bells were tolling to a funeral service over the dead body of LAWRENCE S. WILLIAMS, formerly one of our State Senators, and not unnoted in the local politics of the past.

But Col. BAKER had come. While the cannons were booming a salute to him, he was captured by the friends who think they will have most need of him, and conveyed to the residence of his son-in-law. One of his friends proposed to the President of the Supervisors (all the Mayor we have) to call a meeting of the Board to pass a flattering resolution which he had kindly drawn up. The call was made, but the President had to go up to Benicia as a pall-bearer with the funeral *cortège* of Gen. CLARKE. The Republicans of the Board could not see any particular reason why they should glorify the Colonel just now, so they preceded the Sergeant-at-Arms, and went early to the bosoms of their families, leaving the Democrats of the Board without a quorum. There is to be a grand demonstration over the Colonel, however, none the less because of this *faux pas*. There are to be torch-lights, exploding fireworks, more gunnery, and a grand speech from the Colonel himself.

Politics, after a week or two of comparative rest, has broke again suddenly like a quarter-horse, and threatens to distance every other consideration. But not national politics. The work of that sort is mostly done. Now all eyes are turned on municipal matters. The People's Committee has nominated a ticket of worthy men, about whom there is no scandal—honest, capable, true men. The Republicans, by their postponement of any action in this direction, have given such clear evidence that they intended to adopt entire the People's Municipal nominations, that sundry bolters, calling themselves "True Republicans," have issued an address—one that was rejected in the County Convention—demanding a stir and a charge for the city spoils. To the intense disgust of the "True Reps," one of the Republican organs pronounces the movement unwise and uncalled-for, and the other passes the subject over without comment. The two factions of the Democracy have been coquetting for a week over a project of fusion on a Municipal ticket, but that has fallen through, and is no longer thought of. Each party has in its Conventions passed resolutions denouncing any bulkhead scheme, and every party has studiously rejected all bulkheaders from all its tickets, the Douglasites alone excepted. This faction, which in the State is eminently respectable, in the City is essentially "REUB. MALONEY'S gang," and a very hard one at that.

Gen. SHIELDS, whom nobody has succeeded in inveigling into a political speech, has at last written a letter to an up-country club, in which he admits that although in this dire emergency he would prefer STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to any other man in the States for President, "yet as he is not the accepted candidate of the united Democracy," he is "forced to range himself on the side of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE." But he admits that he has no feeling on the subject.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON preached a very fair sermon on Thursday evening, on the "Duty and Policy of Church-building. What is known here as "The McAllister crowd," a very worthy crowd, by the way, for the sake of getting funds to raise a new Episcopal church for one of the younger MCALLISTERS, has started a course of lectures. Gen. SHIELD'S delivered the first, Judge MCALLISTER the second, and night before last came the third by REVERDY JOHNSON. The distinguished Marylander did not announce his topic—nobody could guess what it would be. He had once before appeared in public here, but that was at a Fireman's Ball, when no one knew whether he would talk five minutes or fifty, nor at what hour he would begin, so that but a very small circle had heard him. Substantially, then, this was his first appearance, and the newspapers intimated that it would be his last. The house was crowded with beauty, intellect, fashion, and all that. The lecture proved to be a sermon—such an one as we hear very often from quite common-place clergymen, on the benefit to individuals and society of the Christian religion, from which as a corollary grew the obvious duty of building churches. The better part of the audience were pleased, for it was a refreshment to hear a lawyer and a statesman preach, even if he did not preach remarkably well. A great many ladies were delighted. Their lords, who never would go to church, had got a good sound sermon unawares. The only secular things in the discourse were an allusion to GARIBALDI, to the blessed Union, and to the glorious climate of San Francisco. These, of course, were applauded with all vigor.

Speaking of climate, this is the first nasty day of the season. It rained in the morning enough to convert the dust into mud, and of consequence handkerchiefs, which are principally used here to centre perfumes in, are brought to bear once more in a Down East way, and several hundreds are sniveling their first cold. Dr. GIBBONS, of Alameda, who is our sane "E. M.," shows that we are entitled by the meteorological average precedent of the last nine years, to 2⅛ days of rain in October. About midway of November the same authority shows us that umbrellas should resume respect and esteem.

Our State has been in bad odor at the Post-office Department at Washington—a condition of things which I hardly need add is reciprocal. Our complaint of the Postmaster-General is that all he does for us is bungled, and that he does nothing which by any possibility he could leave undone. His complaint of us is that there are scores of two-penny defalcations occurring here, which, owing to the fact that the San Francisco Postmaster acted as the Government's go-between, both for receipts and expenditures, the head of the Department never could satisfactorily ferret out and punish. But a reform is now inaugurated. Hereafter the Interior Postmasters are to make their quarterly returns to the Assistant-Treasurer at this point, and to forward [illegible] certificates to Washington. If, hereafter, [illegible] Postmaster dies too [illegible] the Postmaster-General [illegible] at the corpse, and not [illegible] on the proper object after [illegible] at the San Francisco Postmaster. It is no very notable reform, but it will probably help our State's reputation in the bureau of Mr. ZEVELEY.

The wrecked steamer *Granada* still lies imbedded in the sand a few hundred yards away from the southern pillar of the Golden Gate, apparently, when viewed from the beach, as sound and tight as ever. At low water she can be boarded dry-shod. The surf has been rolling quite heavily for some days back, but it is a Pacific surf, and she stands it finely. All hope of getting her off was given up some days ago, and on the recommendation of the Board of Survey all that remained of her was put up at auction. A large crowd attended the place of sale, for it was "funeral day," and business drooped. Hull, engines, boilers, everything that constituted the *Granada* as she lay in the sand, was offered in one lot. The first bid was $1,500, which took the auctioneer's breath away. The second was $2,000, which the knight of the hammer tolerated with a stern, resigned air. FREDERICK BENJAMIN came in soon after with a bid of $4,000, which afterward, being crowded by a rival bidder, he amended to $5,000. Then JAMES SMILEY came in with a bid, as if under protest of his better judgment, and being slowly crowded up the scale, was the last man who made a bid—$9,400. The auctioneer cried long and wearily. The wreck was being sacrificed—indeed, she was hardly to be deemed a wreck—she was a noble vessel, only six years old, unfortunately located. Some parts of her machinery had been jerked out of bearing, that was all—for $1,000 a lighter could come alongside, and take everything out without peril. She was well worth $40,000, but nobody had the money to spare, and she was struck off to SMILEY, who represented the California Steam Navigation Company, for $9,400.

We are patiently awaiting the arrival of the *Washington* with the passengers who left New-York on the 21st of September. They have a tedious time of it. Probably they were compelled to spend a week among the glib-tongued Isthmus Arabs, waiting for the *Washington* to get a crew; they ought to be thankful that the week was not spent on that side of the Continent where the *Vanderbilt* shadow falls. No uneasiness is felt for them here, knowing as we do there were such probable reasons for a detention of a week past their time. But our steamer letters and our New-York files we sadly miss.

The Bay District Agricultural Fair was a profound attraction while it lasted; though, whether it was the financial success, that was rather desired than hoped, we do not learn. The races that the Society provided drew immense crowds from all the region round. It was amusing to see the Mexicans dashing in from all quarters toward the race-course all day long, cantering their horses, that never were guilty of a trot, the broad-flapped saddles profusely decorated with silver plating, the wooden stirrups fronted with great leathern guards, and at each saddle-bow a lasso coiled. A Mexican horseman scarcely leaves his lasso home when he is going to a funeral. On the last day of the races, a native rode a wild horse round the course, unsaddled and unbridled, making marvelous time, and scarcely frightening the crowd of women and children a foot beyond the circle that edged the course. The annual address before the Society was delivered by the Rev. Dr. SCOTT—a spicy, learned and popular essay, of which the last sentence was quite memorable—"They that rock the cradle rule the world." I wonder if it was original.

There was not a roulette-table on the Fair grounds during the week. One fellow rattled his dice-box on the first day, was arrested, gave bonds, forfeited bail, and has not been heard from since.

The clergy note it as a good sign that during the present exciting political campaign, not an appointment has been advertised throughout the State for a political speech on Sunday. The politicians may have talked politics in the mountains on the Sabbath, but if they have, the newspapers have omitted mention of it. This is a new order of things. The Bay District Agricultural Society did permit their stock grounds to be open on Sunday, however, and there was some scrub-racing on the course. They pocketed the profits, though disclaiming the responsibility which the proprietor of the Course assumed. Last Tuesday the jockeys got up four big races, and divided the whole handsome profits of the day between the two orphan asylums. The managers of the asylums were not consulted, and were thankful for the money.

I saw a watermelon the size of a large traveling-trunk the other day—weight 68½ pounds. It was raised at Marysville by Mr. BRIGGS. It was one of ten, all nearly of the same dimensions.

Mr. LAURENZELL, of one of the New-Almaden mines, is having a carriage built after the model of Senator LATHAM'S, with improvements, in which, with his wife and children, he expects to make a leisurely trip across the Plains to the East. It can be construed into a tolerable two-story bedroom by night, or at meal times put on the aspect of a dining hall.

They are having a deal of trouble in the Tuolumne Company about their big ditch. A system of canals and ditches which cost $1,500,000, and which supply 6,000 miners with water nine months of the year, are rendered useless by a pack of hounds who blow up the flumes and make it necessary to stop the flow of water. The villains complain that the company is a monopoly, and that the water rates are extortionate. But the people are stirred up about it and will be likely to stretch some folks' necks pretty soon if the outrages continue. GLAUCUS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same calendar as on Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52 to 62, 62½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 809, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1541, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1091, 1451, 1453, 1439, 745, 987. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1890, 980, 1828, 1804, 1362, 1426, 986, 1902, 1901, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Same as Tuesday, and Nos. 746 and 1041 added. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2305, 2206, 2308, 2144, 2203, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2250. *Part II.*—Same as on Wednesday.

THE TICKET-SWINDLING CASES.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ENRIGHT, THE TICKET-SWINDLER, CONVICTED—BLUNDERS AND DELAYS IN THE TRIAL—COM. VANDERBILT AND HORACE F. CLARK ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT.

In this Court, before Judge GOULD yesterday, the case of James Enright, indicted for ticket-swindling, was first called. Counsel for defence asked a postponement of the trial, on the ground that "one of the most influential public journals in this City had that morning published, no doubt with the best intentions, an article under the title of "Three Noble Brothers," of such a character as to make it impossible for his client to have a fair trial in the same community in which such an article was published on the morning of trial." The paper in question was proffered to the Judge, who retained it for perusal. He said that the publication of the article would not be a sufficient ground for postponement, but its perusal by a juror might be good ground for a challenge. The case must, therefore, be proceeded with.

A long delay here occurred on account of the absence of witnesses summoned by the prosecution. An officer was dispatched with attachments for them, and while the Court was waiting, several cases were called and the day of trial postponed. At length, as in the case of Gordon the day before, the District-Attorney proceeded at a venture without awaiting the arrival of witnesses. As the impanneling of the Jury proceeded, several individuals were challenged, for either having been on the jury which tried Gordon, or for having made up their minds in favor of or against the prisoner, by what they had heard or seen in the public prints. One of the questions asked by counsel for defence, of a juror challenged for "principal cause," was, "Is there any impression on your mind with reference to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner which it would require evidence to remove?" The District-

spread by parole to hold as a mortgage only. The plaintiff avers that in September, 1858, he paid the defendants $446, as "interest, &c.," on said advance, and took a receipt therefor from their attorney—$196 being interest, and $250 a share, or bonus. At the expiration of three months he avers that he paid $99 as an additional installment of interest. It is then alleged that the defendant, Cornell, transferred the property to his father-in-law, and procured a resolution to be passed by the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to take a lease of the property, at a rental of $1,500 per annum, to be used as a Court-room. Plaintiff, in conclusion of this series of extraordinary charges, avers that he has since tendered the defendants the entire loan, with interest, which has been declined by them, they claiming absolute title, under the Referee's deed. He asks that the deed may be declared to be a mortgage only, and that the defendants be compelled to accept of the necessary sum to cancel the same.

The defendants aver, by way of answer, that they bought the property absolutely, but agreed with the plaintiff to sell it to him for an advance of $500 upon the amount paid for it within six months. As to the $350 alleged to have been paid as a bonus by the plaintiff, they say it was a consideration for Johnson's consent to an extension of time beyond the six months, in which plaintiff had the privilege of regaining his property for the advance named. They also aver that the plaintiff was to pay a rent for the use of the premises, an interest on the sum paid by the defendants, and also the taxes, assessments and other charges upon the property. The case is still on, and will likely continue a day or so to come.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; L. B. Peet and John Graham for defendants.

The Twelfth Ward School Case.

ACTION OF LIBEL.

Laura H. Gildersleeve vs. *John Vance.*—The plaintiff in this case was formerly principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37, in the Twelfth Ward. The defendant is one of the editors of the New-York *Sun*, and is also one of the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward School.

The plaintiff was removed from her position some months since, upon the alleged ground of incompetency; and she now claims that her misfortune was through the malice of the defendant. As alleged in her complaint, the defendant represented to an illegal meeting of the Board of Trustees that she was incompetent, and that it was upon that representation that she was removed. She avers that the statement of Mr. Vance was malicious, and that the vote removing her was upon an occasion when the required notice to the Board of Trustees was not given. It was also claimed that the case was aggravated by a publication in the *Sun*.

The action now came on for trial before Judge Hilton in the Common Pleas, and the Court ruled that it must be shown that Mr. Vance actually made the statements charged, and further that they had the effect claimed before evidence could be given tending to show malice. Case still on.

J. O. Robinson & Peter Y. Cutler for plaintiff; J. Stuyvesant & A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendant.

Suit to Recover a Deposit of Uncurrent Funds.

COUNTRY MONEY AND CITY BANKS.

Nelson W. Hoit et al. vs. *the Bank of Jersey City and Ira Fowler.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, deposited by the plaintiffs in the Jersey City Bank, on the 18th day of September, 1857, in uncurrent funds. It appears that the plaintiffs had an understanding with the Bank, by which the Bank was to receive the uncurrent funds of the plaintiffs, at a certain rate of discount, and the funds in question were deposited under this arrangement; the plaintiffs paying ¼ per cent. discount.

The deposit was made at the request of the defendant, Fowler, who brought the money in Yates County Bank bills to the plaintiffs and requested them to deposit it in their bank and give him a check for the amount payable upon the next day in order to meet a note then to mature. The deposit was accordingly made, the check given and paid by the Bank; but on the 21st the Yates County Bank failed, before the bills deposited had been redeemed, and therefore they remained valueless in the hands of the Jersey City Bank.

It appears that the deposit was not made until after three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th; and the Bank alleges that the deposit was received after the usual banking hours for the sole accommodation of the plaintiffs, and it was customary in such cases to credit the deposit as of the next day, and that the plaintiffs had knowledge of this custom; that the bills were sent on the morning of the 19th to the agency of the Yates County Bank for redemption, but that the agent then refused to redeem them.

The plaintiffs' claim that the bills were deposited *as money* in the ordinary course of their business with the Bank; and seek the judgment of the Court as to whether the defendant Fowler or the Bank is liable to them for the value of the bills, and a judgment of the Court against either one or the other, agreeable to their determination.

The Bank asserts that they acted merely as the agents of the plaintiffs, and it was their custom, and known to be such by the plaintiffs, to send such bills to the agency for redemption, and if not redeemed to deduct the amount from the depositor's account.

The case is now on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Leonard.

John C. Dimmick and Wm. Fullerton for plaintiffs; Edgar S. Van Winkle for the Bank; John C. Hurd for defendant Fowler.

Judgment by Default.

WHAT CONSTITUTES UNREASONABLE DELAY.

Elias J. Pattison vs. *Jared G. Bacon.*—In this action, judgment was recovered against the defendant, upon a promissory note more than a year ago, by default.

The plaintiff proceeded to enforce his judgment, and procured the appointment of Geo. Day, Esq., of Troy, Receiver of the judgment debtor. The Receiver brought an action against Bacon and wife, to set aside an alleged transfer of valuable real estate and Bank-stock, which is yet pending.

The defendant now moved before Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of Supreme Court, to open the judgment in the original action, and to allow him to defend upon affidavit tending to show that the consideration of the note sued fai'ed, and that he had lately learned it.

The plaintiffs' affidavit tended to show a different state of facts. The papers were of considerable length.

The Court held that the motion came too late. That if the motion could be granted, the application should have been made within a year. Motion denied.

Spier & Nash, for the motion; E. J. Pattison and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham J.—*Archer*, &c., vs. *Cocks.*—Referred to Mr. Ulcboeffer.

Cocks vs. *Bradford.*—Motion granted.

Grogan vs. *McCann.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to renewal.

Stokr vs. *Gregory.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Morrison vs. *Liddle.*—Motion for reference granted.

Wilson vs. *Tucker.*—Motion granted.

Wilder vs. *Lane.*—Motion granted with costs.

Holden vs. *May.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Pattison vs. *Bacon.*—Motion denied.

Stewenald et als. vs. *Townsend.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Russel et al. vs. *Morgan et al.*—Referred to Ulschoeffer.

Managers of Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Lindenmuller.*—Motion granted.

Munson vs. *Davis.*—Commission may issue without stay of proceedings. Costs to abide event.

Comstock et al. vs. *Kelly, Sheriff.*—Motion denied.

Ford vs. *King.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Zimmerman vs. *Rabeltes.*—Motion granted.

Petition of A. Smith for Receiver of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Marine County Bank vs. *Denniston.*—Motion granted by default.

Hicks vs. *Charlick.*—Motion granted.

Thompson vs. *Wilber.*—Motion granted.

Bedell vs. *Reed.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish, to appoint receiver and take necessary security.

Leonard, J.—*Merchants' Insurance Company* vs. *Hinman.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Bilhofer vs. *Harback.*—Receiver directed to sell a portion of the property; $10 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14.

$11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	82	50	Harlem R. Pref. 34
5,000 Vir. St. 6s	b30 87	165	do 35
500 do	85⅛	10	Stonington R. 70
1,000 do	87	350	Reading Railroad 35
7,000 Missouri St. 6s	73	400	Michigan Cen. R. 53
15,000 do	72⅛	400	do 53⅛
11,000 do	72¼	50	do 54
6,000 Cal. State 7s	89	265	do 53⅜
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92⅛	100	do 53⅝
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bds.	96	350	do s60 53⅜
20,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	75	200	do s60 53¼
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	80	250	do s60 53
1,000 Goshen Br. Bds.	68	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. 15⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92⅜	175	do 15¼
500 do	93	965	do 15
4,000 do	89	550	Mch. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 35
10,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	15	400	do 34⅜
9,000 do	14½	250	do b20 35
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	47	450	do 34½
10,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	44	450	do s30 34
18 American Ex. Bk.	96	100	do s10 34¼
200 Pac. M. S. Co., ex d.	78	50	Panama Railroad 116
150 do	76½	137	do 115
5 do	78	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 65
475 Erie Railroad	31	60	do 64⅛
550 do	31¾	100	do b30 64½
400 do	32	120	do 64
150 do	b30 32¼	300	do 63⅜
200 do	31⅞	700	do 63
20 Norwich & Wor. R.	40	100	do s30 62⅞
180 N. Y. Central R.	73	100	do b30 64
1550 do	73¼	150	Gal. & Chic. R. 61½
100 do	73⅝	100	do 61
300 do	s30 73¼	100	do b60 62½
200 do	s60 73¾	50	do b30 61½
2000 do	73½	600	do s60 60
350 do	s10 73¼	200	do 60¼
225 do	73⅜	320	do 60¾
50 do	b30 74⅜	350	do 60¼
200 do	b60 75	300	Clev. & Tol. R. 28
100 do	b10 74	50	do 27⅜
27 do	74	300	do 27½
18 do	74¼	650	do 27¼
80 Hudson River R.	51	1050	do 27
1000 do	s60 50	200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. 54
180 do	51¼	65	do 53⅜
100 do	s10 51⅜	700	do 53½
175 do	51⅜	100	do b30 54½
200 do	s10 51⅜	50	Ch. Burl. & Q. R. R. 73
40 do	52	200	do 72¼
200 do	b10 52	50	do s10 72
100 do	b30 52¾	250	do 72
80 Harlem Railroad	15	200	do s60 70⅜
230 do	15⅛	100	do 71
200 do	s10 15⅝	22	La C. & Mil. R. R. 1
150 do	16	40	N. J. C. R. R. 100
600 do	15⅛	10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co 90
300 do	15⅞	5	Bank of Commerce 96

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

Compared with the lowest prices of yesterday there is a recovery to-day of *five per cent.* on the Stock Exchange. This difference is drawn from the price of New-York Central, which is usually assumed as the standard of the market. In some of the other Railways the recovery is greater, in others not quite so decided. The fluctuations of the day have been less violent than on Monday and Tuesday, the various momentary turns being followed, generally, by a firmer tone. Central opened at 73, sold up to 74, then down to 72⅞, again up to 74, and finally, at 4 o'clock, sold at 74¼ ₱ cent., cash, with 76 bid, buyer 60 days. The recovery in Erie, from the lowest point yesterday, was 5½ ₱ cent., and the advance well supported to the close of business, 32 ₱ cent. being the last price. Illinois Central 6½ ₱ cent. better than the lowest transactions of yesterday, and also strong to the close of business. Of the other Western Roads, we remark a general further recovery in price, the only exceptions being Galena and Chicago, and Burlington and Quincy, which were pressed on sale, said to be for Western account, at 60 ₱ cent. for the former and 71½@72 for the latter. After these sales 60¾ was bid at the close for Galena. Both the Michigan Roads were firmer, and the Guaranteed Southern in demand at 34½@35 at the early Board, as against 31 ₱ cent. yesterday morning, and 34 at the Second Board. Reading improved 1½ ₱ cent.; Harlem, 2 @3 ₱ cent.; Hudson, 3@4 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail 4 ₱ cent.—the latter selling at 78 ex dividend this afternoon. On the State and Railway Bond list the changes from yesterday were less favorable than on the speculative Shares. The calls for Money notified yesterday caused some forced sales of Tennessee Sixes as low as 81 ₱ cent., Missouris at 72½@¾, Erie Fourth Mortgages at 75, and Illinois Central Bonds at 89, with a recovery in the last-named to 91 ₱ cent. There was a corresponding decline in Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents, and further sales of Michigan Southern Seconds at 50 ₱ cent. The sacrifices on State Stocks and Railway mortgages from the extreme pressure for Money on Monday and Tuesday are now believed to be nearly over, and as none of the Southern States, whose Bonds are in market, are classed otherwise than as conservative on the question of the perpetuity of the Union, there would seem to be no reason why they, any more than the Federal credit itself, should suffer in the present crisis. All our advices, private and public, from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri are conclusive on this point. The Public Stocks of Georgia are not often found in this market of late, but if daily dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the same remark might with truth be extended to the credit of that State. It is not believed here that she will consent to place her material advantages of commerce and inland intercourse tributary to South Carolina, in the event this State should insist upon separation from the Union, with Charleston as the main seaport of an independent Southern Power. On the contrary, it is not difficult to see that Savannah would redouble her importance to the whole country should the port of Charleston be made the subject of temporary blockade or non-intercourse, or final alienation from the great commercial system of the Union. The last contingency we are yet far from anticipating, however.

At the latest hour for Street dealings, after the Second Board, the following prices obtained on the Share list:

N. Y. Central	74¾	Erie	32
Galena	60½	Hudson	51¼
Rock Island	54⅜	Harlem	16
Mich. Guaranteed	34	Mich. Central	53½
Quincy	72	Toledo	28¼
Ill. Central	63½	Reading	34½

The favorable change in the confidence of money-lenders to-day is not less decided than the Stock market. The dead-lock of yesterday in the negotiation of mercantile paper, outside of Bank, has been removed, and a fair currency restored for first-class names, some of which have been passed at 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, or only 1 ₱ cent. over the Bank rate, and others at from 10@12 ₱ cent. Some fair single names, which could scarcely be forced on sale yesterday at 21@24 ₱ cent., were quoted this afternoon at 15@18 ₱ cent. On demand loan, the Stock Brokers were rather easier accommodated, though negotiations in this way are still embarassed by the unusually cautious scrutiny of the collateral. The rate is generally 7 ₱ cent. to the best firms, and this was paid to-day on Federal as well as Railway Stocks. The relief felt to-day was from the reduced wants of borrowers on the Stock Exchange, consequent on the withdrawal of a good sum of Stocks from the Street on cash purchases made by outside parties yesterday and this forenoon. At 2 o'clock one of the leading speculative Stocks was about as scarce for delivery on the Street as Money itself. Exchange has scarcely taken shape for Saturday's mail, which will go out, by steamer *Atlantic*, for Havre and Southampton. The rates are again lower, however, and 106@107¼ ₱ cent. is called the range for first-class Bills. Sight Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans is reported 99¼@99½, a further improvement of ¼@½ ₱ cent. The amount of Gold sent to that point to-day is $100,000. To other Southern cities, $110,000.

Dispatches from Charleston to-day renew the assurance that the Banks of South Carolina will *not* suspend the payment of Specie. The action of the Legislature granted no direct license of the sort, but simply suspended the severe penalties of the act of 1857, in the event they should be driven to suspension.

The annual election for the Pacific Mail management, to-day, resulted in a union upon the following list of names: William H. Aspinwall, Howard Potter, Samuel W. Comstock, Francis Skiddy, F. W. Wolcott, Charles A. Davis, James T. Soutter, Daniel B. Allen, and Allen McLane. The last three are new members, to take the place of William H. Webb, Charles H. Russell, and William H. Davidge, who declined a reëlection. We believe there is no opposition to the ticket. The statement of the Company made up to the 1st inst., is as follows:

Dr. to dividend May 18, 1860	$400,000 00
Dr. to paid on account four steamships	203,184 03
Dr. to Stock purchased (to retire over issue)	128,960 10
Dr. to surplus Nov. 1, 1860	898,532 14
Total	$1,630,676 27
Cr. by Surplus May 1, 1860	$911,188 61
Cr. by net earnings steamers	586,028 11
Cr. by interest	42,451 52
Cr. by Mail service	91,008 03
Total	$1,630,676 27

The vote was nearly unanimous, the ticket polling 32,500 Shares, of which Mr. D. B. Allen received 32,137; Mr. Soutter and Mr. McLane each 32,400; and the remainder each 32,500.

The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the annexed summary of the movement of goods in bond at this port during the month of October, together with the stock in warehouse Nov. 1:

Total value goods in bond Oct. 1, 1860	$12,757,161
Entered warehouse from foreign ports in Oct.	2,817,461
Received in bond from other domestic ports	70,491
Total	$15,645,113
Withdrawn for consumption here	$3,018,393
Reshipped to foreign ports	489,613
Transhipped to other domestic ports	201,826—3,709,853
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1860	$11,935,281
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1859	10,010,308
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1858	9,554,562
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1857	26,098,161
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1856	12,548,680
Leaves stock in warehouse Nov. 1, 1855	10,364,263

This shows a decrease in the stock, since Oct. 1 of nearly two million dollars, leaving the total now in bond a little below twelve million dollars.

The following are the estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the week ending Nov. 7, 1860, and for the corresponding week of 1859:

	1860.	1859.	Decrease.
Passengers	$1,556 34	$18,167 16	$2,650 82
Freight	32,733 25	41,000 00	8,266 75
Miscellaneous	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Total	$52,249 59	$63,167 16	$10,917 57

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week of November:

1860	$48,865	1859	$47,829
		Increase	$4,038

The following was to-day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$113,380 77
Total payments	137,107 99
Total balance	5,347,542 00

The receipts include $41,000 for customs.

The following is the specie list per *North Star* from Aspinwall:

Atlantic & Pac. Co.	$16 564	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	$32,000
J. B. Thorne	5,000	Kirb, Byrne & Co.	6,000
Am. Exchange Bk.	40,000	Metropolitan Bank	21,888
W. S. Coleman & Co.	44,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	78,000
E. R. Mudge & Co.	8,000	Taffe M. Cahill & Co.	54,333
W. Seligman & Co.	21,000	Am. Exchange Bk.	85,000
Order	12,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	7,900
J. B. Wier	4,463	P. Naylor	9,000
H. Cohen & Co.	16,000	R. Patrick & Co.	54,000
J. Patrick & Co.	30,000	E. Kelly & Co.	21,000
R. Meader & C. Adams	18,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	43,298
Metropolitan Bank	64,517	Neustadter Bros.	24,000
Z. Einstein & Bro.	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	89,000
Bally & Lunder	17,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18,500
J. Hiller & Bro.	37,300	Total	$911,620
E. Kenly & Co.	32,000		

The following is a comparison of the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1860, with the same months of 1859:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Rec. 9 ms.	$861,667 45	$708,984 31	$152,683 14 or 26 p. c.
Exp. 9 ms.	350,021 19	288,946 58	69,074 61 or 25 p. c.
N. e'gs do.	$541,646 26	$428,037 73	$113,608 53 or 27 p. c.
The following disposition has been made of the net earnings			$541,646 26
Interest 9 months, including $33-, 333 33, accrued but not payable		$158,063 60	
Dividend 7½ ₱ cent., 9 months		270,710 00	—$428,773 60
Surplus of earnings			$112,872 67

Of this surplus there has been applied to the purchase of engines, $46,800; and expended on property or permanent accounts, $25,932 14. There was applied to the payment of $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds, over the amount received on stock, $28,600, and the remainder, $11,540 43, is either on hand in cash or appears in an increase of the accounts receivable.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

October, 1860, were	$587,242 06
Earnings, October, 1859	474,605 93
Increase	$112,636 13

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 84 bbls. Ashes, 19,160 bbls. Flour, 405 bbls. Corn Meal, 107,195 bushels Wheat, 6,728 bushels Corn, 1,125 bushels Oats, 818 pkgs. Provisions, and 257 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. American Yellow at 34c.@34c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—A lively inquiry prevails for Adamantine at 17½c.@18c. ₱ lb. Other descriptions are inactive.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 30 bags Laguayra at 14¾c.; 70 bags Maracaibo at 14½c.@14¾c.; and 285 bags Rio at 13c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in request at from 21c.@21¾c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	8	8	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	11¾	11¾	12⅞	12
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DYEWOODS—Have been unusually quiet, and prices have been generally nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather more active for most kinds of State and Western Flour to-day; but, as holders have offered their supplies freely, prices have been tending downwards. Sales have been reported of 14,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 40 @$5 47½; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 65@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in slack request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 285 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Calcric. and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been less sought after, including layer, at $2 45, and bunch at $2 30@$2 32½ ₱ whole box. A moderate inquiry prevails for currants, chiefly at 5¼c.@5¾c. for new crop, and 3¾c.@4c. for old ₱ lb. Other articles have been quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, and as holders of desirable lots have been less eager to sell, prices of such have exhibited more firmness and regularity. We have heard of sales of 163,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 48; Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 40@$1 50; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 32 @$1 34, and in store at $1 35@$1 36; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26@$1 27; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 26; Racine Spring at $1 23; Chicago Spring, afloat, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 17@$1 21; red State at $1 31@$1 33; white Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 73,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western, afloat; 71c. for do., in store; 73c. for White Western, and 71c. for round Yellow, afloat; 72c. for Yellow Southern and Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 70c.@71c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed; sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels, including Canada West at 73c.@78c.; Canada East at 70c., and State, part at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 700 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including New ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 23c.@27c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $22 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are neglected.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 80 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have occurred in this line.

LEATHER—The demand is fair for oak-tanned, but limited for hemlock-tanned; Sole at about former rates.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention, chiefly at $2 90@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 603 bbls.; estimated stock, 6,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request at from 39c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 1,093 bbls.; estimated stock, 10,000 bbls. Tar has been in fair demand, at from $2 75@$3, chiefly at $2 80@$2 90 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 657 bbls.; estimated stock, 800 bbls. Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 40@$1 45, Strained at $1 47½@1 52½, No. 2, at $1 65@$1 95 ₱ 310 lbs.; and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 1,770 bbls.; estimated stock of Common at the close, 20,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuaner has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 13, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	51,752	44,090
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	141,796	58,865
Resin	589,253	434,565
Tar	46,578	21,016

OILS—Business in all kinds continues very quiet, here. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 475 bbls. Crude Sperm, part, if not all, at $1 50; and, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, "2,000 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, (in Edgartown, owned by parties here,) at 55c. ₱ gallon; also, 200 bbls. do. here at the same price, and 200 do. do., as it runs, at 54½c. ₱ gallon." In Mattapoisett, 260 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 49 ₱ gallon, delivered at the depôt in Fairhaven. In Nantucket, 375 bbls. (crew's part) of the *Sea Ranger's* cargo sold at auction on the 7th inst., at $1 40 ₱ gallon, cash.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 12, 1860	69,085	138,068	1,352,500
Same time last year	83,887	197,247	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been made of only 400 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $19@$19 12½; and Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, including Hams at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Shoulders at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is unchanged; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more demand and is steady; sales 370 bbls., at $6 75@$8 40 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 00 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese attracts more attention at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 31@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, comprising only 350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TIN—All descriptions have been quiet to-day, at former rates.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive here. In New-Bedford sales have been made of 12,000 lbs. Ochotsk, at 70c.. and 3,000 lbs. Northwest at same price. Two lots 4,280 lbs. damaged Ochotsk, and 1,626 do. badly damaged, of the *Black Sea's* cargo, were sold at auction, the former at 60c., and the latter at 47¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 340 bbls., in lots, part at 20½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shippers have taken advantage of a further decline, and a livelier business was reported, to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d. @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 13d.@14¼d.; Corn, 12¾d.@13¾d., ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¾d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¾d.@1d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@ 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@15½d. ₱ bushel: Hops, ¾d @¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 11,000 bush. Wheat, to London, at 15d., in shipper's bags; a British brig, 230 tons, to Galway, 17d., in bulk; two British brigs, to Cork, and a market, 17d., in bulk, the above Saturday—subsequently, a brig, 367 tons, to Dublin, 15¾d., in shipper's bags; a Norwegian brig, privilege three ports in England, 15¾d., in bulk; a Swe. bark, 20,000 bushels corn to Liverpool, 14s. in bulk, to be taken from store: a bark from Mobile to Liverpool, cotton, ⅝d., or if to Havre, 1¼c.; a brig, 350 tons, from St. Marys to Rio Janeiro, $5,000; a schr., 180 tons, from Jacksonville to Nuevitas, lumber, $10, and back to New-York, 38c. and $3; a Br. brig, 170 tons, to St. Thomas, coal, $3 75, and back from Port-au-Prince, logwood, $4; a brig, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Guadaloupe, lumber, $14 25, and back from south side Cuba on private terms; a schr., 125 tons, to the Windward, 75c., and back from Cuba, fruit, $400; one, 130 tons, six months' voyage, $525 ₱ month, with privilege of six months more at $550.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 14, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The general tone of the market is easier and prices lower. Our English shippers are in the market for medium grades of State at 15c.@17c., and for the better qualities of Western at 12c.@14c. A moderate amount only is being shipped in consequence of want of ship room. Houses in the Southern trade are afraid to fill their orders, and but a small portion of the usual amount has gone South the past week. South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama buy nearly their entire consumption of Butter and Cheese in this market, while the cities of the other States South take nearly as much more. As Butter and Cheese are luxuries that can be dispensed with, it is easy to see that the stoppage of this outlet would effect the present price of Butter fully as much as the cessation of the California demand two years ago. Our advices from the country indicate a large amount of Butter still in the hands of dairymen; and while we think the English demand will keep the market clear of medium grades of State at 15c.@16c., we do not believe the general price of Butter will be any higher.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	12	@	13
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb.	13	@	15

CHEESE

Is more active without any improvement in prices. Contracts that have accumulated in store are being shipped forward.

Fine State, ₱ lb.	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb.	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb.	9½	@	10¼
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb.	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₱ lb.	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb.	10	@	11

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce—20c.@21c. for good lots. Lime Eggs are beginning to arrive in considerable quantity, and thus far have sold at 16c.@19c., according to quality and condition.

Lime Eggs, ₱ dozen

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MASKS AND FACES—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PSYCHE AND FANCY—TOODLES & FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—MOTHER GOOSE—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —AFRICO CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the National Capital, the intelligence reaches us that a decidedly better feeling prevails in reference to the excitement in the South, the dispatches received there warranting the belief that the comparative calmness which will follow the first ebullition of feeling will bring with it a corresponding caution, which must prevent the commission of any act which would tend to precipitate disunion. Our dispatches from various points this morning will tend to confirm this view. The last intemperate harangue of Mr. KEITT, the apostle of South Carolina Disunionism, is bearing its legitimate fruits, in "giving pause" to honest men. His assertion that President BUCHANAN is pledged to uphold secession, it will be seen, is flatly denied. Virginia is moving in the right direction. A grand mass meeting of all those opposed to disunion, without distinction of party, is to be held at Staunton, on Saturday, in which prominent men will take part. We publish an extract of a private letter from Mr. BOTTS to a gentleman in this City, in which he takes occasion to refute some of the ridiculous stories which have been put in circulation, in reference to the feeling in the Old Dominion.

Senator DOUGLAS, on his arrival at New-Orleans from Mobile, on Thursday last, was received at the dépôt by an immense crowd, and Hon. PIERRE SOULE delivered an address of welcome, in which he assured him that he was received as a vanquished man, with the same enthusiasm as would have greeted him had he been victorious. Mr. DOUGLAS made a short speech in response, and was subsequently escorted by a procession through the streets, to the St. Charles Hotel, where he made another speech. He deprecated disunion on account of the success of Mr. LINCOLN—more especially as both houses of Congress would be in opposition to him, and his hands would be tied, even if he had the disposition to injure the South. He thought, in fact, that Mr. LINCOLN was rather to be pitied than otherwise.

EX-Mayor SWANN, of Baltimore, addressed a large meeting at the Bell and Everett Head-quarters, last evening. He advised that all the States, North and South, send delegates to a General Convention, at which the North should guaranty the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law and "the equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories."

The Republican General Committee, at a special meeting last evening, passed a series of resolutions regarding the present political crisis. A willingness is expressed to bear the consequences of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, be they what they may, but confidence is reposed in the stability of the Government, precluding any fear of a disruption of the Union.

According to the dispatch of our correspondent at Washington, the action of the British Government in withdrawing her Minister from Mexico and suspending diplomatic relations with that country, is exciting considerable speculations in official circles. So far as is yet ascertained, no special cause for this movement has been assigned. Meantime the American Minister, Mr. MCLANE, has been instructed to coöperate with the Spanish and French Ministers in attempting to secure a suspension of hostilities, and the establishment of a Provisional Government until the people of Mexico can decide by ballot which faction they will be content to receive as the dominant party. This policy is now regarded by the Administration as the only one through which the present unhappy condition of affairs can be terminated.

The Spanish steam frigate *Benenguela*, Commander DE ARIA, arrived at this port last evening from Havana. She came here for repairs, and will proceed to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, where she will be taken on the Dock. The *Benenguela* mounts 57 guns, and carries 390 men.

No business of special importance was transacted by the Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday. Bills footing up a round sum were received for fitting up the polls for the late election. According to the official statement of the County Treasurer, there are now $674,501 92 in his hands.

In the Board of Education a resolution was adopted ordering the salaries of the dismissed Fourth Ward teachers to be paid for the two months, inclusively, between the time of their original dismission, which was declared to be illegal, and the time when they were legally dismissed.

A lecture was delivered before the New-York Teachers' Association, last evening, by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, upon "Education—Its Diversity of Methods and Unity of Purpose." It was an hour in length and was listened to by a large and intelligent audience.

The second day's session of the Board of Election Canvassers was as formal and spiritless as calling off figure columns, and incessant repetition of the names of recent candidates for office could make it. For the First, Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth Wards, the canvass was completed yesterday, making eight Wards gone through with so far. It is the intention to furnish the canvass this week, if possible.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday transacted no business, the cases on the calendar not being prepared by the defense. In the Oyer and Terminer the entire day was occupied in the trial of JAMES ENRIGHT, for ticket swindling. He was convicted. Several witnesses, among them Com. VANDERBILT and HORACE F. CLARK, neglected the summons of the Court, and were brought in by officers, on attachment. The HERMITAGE HALL case against ex-Alderman CORNELL, in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice MONCRIEF, is now on trial, and will likely occupy several days. In the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the Twelfth Ward School case, GILDERSLEVE vs. VANCE, is also now in progress.

There was a recovery yesterday, of 5 ₩ cent. in stocks from the lowest prices of the panic market of Tuesday, and a brighter feeling generally in Money affairs. New-York Central 74¾; Erie 32.

Sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive. Prices of Wheat and Corn favored sellers. The decline in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain, encouraged shippers to purchase freely. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay, Hops and Tallow. Adamantine Candles were in lively request. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Seeds, Whisky, Naval Stores, Dyewoods and Foreign Liquors were quiet. There were 462 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been abundantly supplied during the week, the total receipts at all the City Yards for the week ending yesterday numbering 5,950 beef cattle, 134 milch cows, 771 veal calves, 17,287 sheep and lambs, 10,862 live hogs. Total, 35,204, which is an increase of 16,840 over last week. The prices of beef cattle remained about at last week's advance up to this morning, when large fresh receipts, and the fact that butchers had laid in considerable supplies from the irregular receipts during the week, knocked prices down about $5 ₩ head. At this reduction the yards were about cleared out, although the market dragged heavily. Milch cows are in fair demand, and good animals are $5 ₩ head higher than a month ago. Veal calves have sold well, and the pens are empty. Sheep and lambs are in excess, and prices 37½c.@50c. ₩ head lower. Live hogs are in fair supply with a good demand, and prices about as last week.

Secession—How is it to be Accomplished?

The idea that a State can secede from the Union whenever a majority of its people see fit, for any cause, or for no cause, and with the passive acquiescence of the Federal Government, is the strangest folly of the day. Those who maintain this proposition, seem to overlook the fact that the President of the United States has taken an oath to support the Constitution, and see that the laws are faithfully executed. Among the duties of the Executive, as defined in the second Article of the Constitution, it is declared that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Article Sixth declares that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The next clause declares that "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." The President, before entering upon the duties of his office, "shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

How any rational man can suppose, in view of these facts, that the President, whatever be his feelings, can waive the execution of the laws in States which may claim to have seceded from the Union, is a mystery which we are unable to solve. If the Presidential office were in the hands of the most uncompromising disunionist in South Carolina, he could not, as a man of honor, hold the position and suffer the laws and Constitution to be trampled under foot. His oath would constrain him against his inclinations, to employ all the land and naval forces of the Union in their enforcement; and if he could not, conscientiously or consistently do this, he would be impelled by his horror of perjury to resign the office.

The very idea of laws, and of an Executive to enforce them, implies that resistance may be expected. The old Confederation had no power to enforce its laws upon the States; it had no power to collect revenue or to punish disobedience; and the consequence was, that its laws amounted to mere recommendations, or petitions to the bounty of the States. The States took their time for the payment of their quotas, and the consequence was, that many of them were in arrear for years together, and the Federal Treasury was ever on the point of bankruptcy. This failure of the States to pay their respective shares of the public burdens was the great obstacle which WASHINGTON had to encounter in the successful prosecution of the Revolutionary struggle; and his letters teem with complaints on the subject. Finally, after the war terminated, and the vital necessity for contributions ceased, some of the States almost ceased to pay any attention to the appeals of the Congress; and a disruption of the Confederacy, with a loss of all the advantages gained by the war, seemed inevitable, unless the hands of the General Government could be strengthened. This perilous condition of things at length brought the people to their senses, and a Convention was called, "in order to form a more perfect Union." The great distinguishing feature of the Constitution framed by this Convention is the power which it confers upon the General Government "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." It was thus specifically clothed with power to do what the States had been tardy or neglectful in doing, viz.: to collect the taxes.

These facts will not be denied by any candid and intelligent man. They are among the most conspicuous incidents of our American history; and they leave not a shadow of doubt that the very object of the change from the original league of States to the "more perfect Union" was to enable the General Government to collect the taxes, and enforce the laws in cases where any of the States may become indifferent or averse to their enforcement.

Mr. BUCHANAN, therefore, has no alternative but to enforce the laws, however much he may regret the necessity of bringing the Federal Government into collision with those of any of the States. Mr. LINCOLN will be placed in precisely the same predicament. He may wish to avoid the shedding of blood. He may desire conciliation and compromise, but he has no discretion. If the laws be resisted, they must be enforced.

The Disunionists themselves must be conscious of the correctness of these positions, as their military preparations clearly imply. Why prepare for war if they only mean to assert a Constitutional right? They admit by their appeal to arms, that they are proposing to do what must necessarily bring them into collision with the Federal Government. They profess to desire a peaceable secession, but they are taking a course which must necessarily bring them in conflict with the United States authorities. This is certainly not the part of prudence or of safety.

If any of the States wish peaceably to secede from the Union, the proper course would seem to be *by a change in the Constitution.* This may be brought about in either of two modes, which are pointed out by the Constitution itself. Amendments may be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, which amendments "shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

By an amendment to the Constitution any State or States may be, at their request, declared to be no longer parts of the Union, and the terms and conditions of the secession, and the future relations of the seceding States to this Union, may be arranged on the most amicable principles; and when we reflect that this is the only possible mode of effecting a peaceable dissolution of the Union, is it not worth while to try it? If it becomes clearly apparent that any one, or several States of this Union, by the unanimous voice of their people, desire to secede from the Union, we believe that there are few who would insist on holding them as conquered provinces. There would, in that case, cease to be a union of equal States, and in its place we should have a consolidated Government, resting on force for its maintenance.

While, therefore, we reject the idea of a discretionary power in the States to secede, whenever a majority, or plurality of their people may become disatisfied with a law, or an Administration, as utterly untenable, and inconsistent with the powers confered upon the Federal Executive by the Constitution, we at the same time admit the injustice and inexpediency of relying upon force to bind States together which have become permanently alienated. If the Cotton States, therefore, wish to go out of the Union peaceably, if they wish to avoid the horrors of civil war, and to live in peace with a people who are to become alien to them, they should not begin by resisting the laws, and thus precipitating war, but by proposing a General Convention, or an alteration of the Constitution. Is it not better to try this course, rather than rashly to involve themselves in a conflict the terrible issues of which no man can foresee?

Treatment of Kansas by the Administration.

Kansas has been as sedulously kept in the background during the Lincoln-Fusion campaign as it was prominently placed in the foreground during the last Presidential struggle. In the present campaign, questions of more tremendous import, affecting the integrity, if not the existence, of free constitutional government, have entirely overborne the murmurs of our hapless trans-Missourian sister, whose faintest shriek formerly reverberated throughout the Republic. But the political condition of Kansas at the present time, and during the past four years, furnishes a very forcible comment on the misconduct of the Administration. From 1856 till the present time Kansas has been in a chronic state of disaffection towards it,—as virulent as its causes were outrageous. The feelings of her settlers toward Mr. BUCHANAN are those of positive personal *hatred*, and that, too, of an intensity that could have been produced only by long-continued injustice. They bear no resemblance in their nature to the disapproval of his general policy which is so universal in the Free States, nor to the chagrin of his life-long friends whom, when in power, he has forsaken and maligned, nor even to the somewhat intense enmity of the Forney and Saunders type; they are more akin to the feeling which PERIO and his compatriots may be supposed to entertain for BOMBALINO, than anything for which the history of this country furnishes a parallel.

The article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the Presidency of Mr. BUCHANAN, says that even "in the last year of his term of office, the affairs of Kansas remain to be settled, and are still as doubtful and dangerous as ever." So far as any pacifying action on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN is concerned, the reviewer is correct, but in so far as the question in dispute four years ago related to the triumph of Freedom or Slavery in the Territory, that has been unalterably settled by quite another power than that of the President, and in quite another way from what he and his faction anticipated.

But, for his defeat by the squatters in that contest, the President has had his revenge, more overwhelming to them by far than the wager of battle; and terrible indeed to many a poor pioneer has been the vengeance which he has taken.

During the turmoil and struggle of 1855–6, the rifle was more familiar to the hands of the Kansas farmer than the plow, and little was done by them except to break up patches of land here and there, on which they might raise enough corn for their immediate necessities; but 1857, and a new Administration, opened cheerfully upon the Territory; tens of thousands of emigrants, rich at least in brawny arms, poured in, and the generous soil gave them responsive welcome; while under the political control of WALKER and STANTON, peace was everywhere established. But the corn had not yet sprouted, and peace had hardly begun to bear fruit, when the President quarreled with WALKER, and confusion once more ran riot from the Kansas to Fort Scott; the border forays were reopened all over the Southern Counties, and the bloody massacres of the Marais des Cygnes and the struggles of MONTGOMERY and JOHN BROWN, almost opened up the prospect of a war of extermination. More dreaded by the squatter even than this, however, a proclamation from Washington announced that all the lands in the Kickapoo and Lecompton Land Districts (comprising nearly the whole of the settled portions of the Territory) were to be forced into market, and sold to the highest bidder, and each penniless pioneer was thus compelled either to obtain $200, or see the fruits of his labor devoured by speculators. In 1858, the financial crash of the previous year made itself felt with crushing severity in Kansas, and property was depreciated to such an extent that three-fourths of the lots in every town and village were sold, to pay their taxes. But still, during both this and the following year, the President ceaselessly distressed and drove away the settlers by continued sales of their lands before they had husbanded a single bushel of corn. And now comes 1860 with its unparalleled drouth, and concentrates all the miseries of the past in general famine; and now too, in the very hour of their distress, it is announced that the President has ordered the sale, on the 3d of next month, of the tract known as the "New-York Indian Lands," comprising over 200,000 acres, and on which are hundreds of half-starving settlers, while it is also stated that the United States dragoons have, just on the verge of Winter, driven off 74 families from the "Neutral Lands," and burned down their cabins.

Had these lands all been kept back from forced sale, as the circumstances demanded—had the settlers been given time to pay for them, as has been the rule in other new States and Territories—had Kansas been admitted to the Union, for which she has earnestly prayed thrice, and had the customary grants of land been given for public works and railroads—had the constituted authorities maintained public peace and order—gaunt Famine would not have reared its head to-day in that fair Territory, nor would her deserted cabins and fleeing people furnish such a monument of desolation to the misrule and imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN. Amid the general joy that will pervade the country next March at the close of his term of power, none will be so deep as that of Kansas; and no State in the Union will hail with such rapture the day of redemption in the election of the great Western Pioneer as the long-suffering and now dejected and famine-stricken people whose cabins dot the mighty expanse between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains.

The Warsaw Comedy of Emperors.

The mother of ALEXANDER II. deserves a place among the noblest maternal heroines of history. She has rescued her son from a great peril, at the expense of her own comfort; for an Emperor cannot afford to become ridiculous, and the position of the Czar at Warsaw, in the company of the Prince Regent of Prussia and of the Emperor of Austria, was fast verging upon the absurd, when the Dowager Empress of Russia threw herself upon her sick-bed, telegraphed to her Imperial child that her life was in danger, and broke up the preposterous conference, into which he had so weakly suffered himself to be seduced. We all of us, alas, know what it is to meet by accident at the corner of the street somebody whom we know very well, for whom we care very little, with whom we have no sort of relations to maintain, and to whom consequently we have nothing in the world to say. The first moment of the collision passes off well enough. We shake hands, smile, are delighted to see one another, charmed or disgusted as the case may be with the weather, and each having just read the same newspaper, ardently inquire of each other as to the news of the day. Then comes a fearful pause. Each burns to escape; neither wishes to reveal his flame. We stand, and smile, and babble incoherent nonsense. In that supreme instant a hodman, carrying bricks to the top of a neighboring house, considerately drops from his ladder and is dashed to pieces at our feet, or a horse takes fright in a primitive van, and rushes, with a chaos of wheels, behind him, through a druggist's window. We are shocked at the calamity, but under cover of its friendly tumult our demon drops us; we shake hands once more, and slip relieved away, each about his own business. The Empress-Dowager of Russia has been the falling hodman and the runaway horse of the embarrassed Emperors at Warsaw.

Announced with portentous intimations of coming woe to all the world; with angry mutterings from Vienna of new Holy Alliances to protect the bastinado and the Pope; with ill-concealed ecstacies over anticipated coalitions against the new NAPOLEON, from the English Press, the Warsaw Conference has come to pass. Two Emperors and a Prince Regent, representing the three Powers upon whom history has set her enduring hand as the robbers of Poland, meet in the Polish capital to devise ways and means for elevating international law in the respect of mankind. Diplomacy has a thousand courtly phrases for the objects proposed to themselves by these crowned confederations. We have selected the vaguest and the most decorous of them all. Journalism, however, has a larger license of accurate description, and may frankly tell the frank truth. Russia, Prussia and Austria are disturbed at the progress of modern rights, and would like to see if nothing can be done to prop up ancient wrongs. Austria is unhappy at the prospect of losing the last of the provinces which she stole fifty years ago from Italy, and cannot convince herself that other imperialities in which she takes delight as well territorial as political, are absolutely safe in the present temper of mankind. Russia is vexed at the constraint under which she has been put by Western Europe to keep the peace and wait events in the East. Prussia, with Silesia and Posen under her heel, fears that a NAPOLEON of 1860 may imitate a FREDERIC of 1760, and carry France eastward over the Rhine as the dashing FRITZ carried Prussia southward along the Elbe. Neither of the princes who now stand for these States exactly loves his brother princes, but each of them probably remembers and trembles at the proverb which assures us that when "thieves fall out, honest men come by their own;" and so each is anxious to see if he cannot make some arrangement with his fellow-sovereigns which shall fortify himself without too much strengthening them. This is the plain English of the Warsaw Conference, and one can hardly imagine a more delicate satisfaction than it must have afforded to the Emperor of the French to be invited to join so agreeable a party. There is always something amusing in the subtlety of intriguers, but of all conceivable varieties of subtlety none is so amusing as the wide-eyed, open-mouthed subtlety of a thorough-paced princely blockhead. And when the Emperor of Austria begged the Emperor of the French to come and stultify himself by joining with Prussia, Russia and himself in a protest against the progress of Italian liberty, the trap was so very simple as to be positively as "good as a play." NAPOLEON could have gone to Warsaw only to confirm in that capital that solemn abrogation of the whole system of 1815, which events have already so nearly accomplished. As this was not the entertainment offered him, NAPOLEON did not go. In his absence the whole affair has lost even the outward appearance of dignity and importance. It has made the "legitimate Powers" and their high-minded adviser, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, just a trifle more ridiculous than they were before, and the Czar ALEXANDER has his mother only to thank for rescuing him from the stage before the whole audience had fairly caught the spirit of the joke and burst into inextinguishable laughter.

Two people only of importance have any reason to rejoice in the Polish pow-wow of 1860. The Austrian Minister, Count RECHBERG, is the finer for it by the Grand Cordon of St. Andrew, presented to him by ALEXANDER, and the Russian Minister, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is the richer for it by a snuff-box, set with diamonds, which has been laid in his palm by FRANCIS JOSEPH. Perhaps it was hardly worth while to shake all Europe for a yard or two of ribbon and a pinch of powdered tobacco. To Italy, and to Liberty, however, it was abundantly worth the while that all men should be made to recognize how completely the ruler of France has won his great game; how impotent the dynastic diplomacy of Europe has become; and what irresistible power, after all, reposes in the logic of right, and the secular drift of common sense.

AN UNWISE PROCEEDING.—It is announced that the Burgesses Corps, of Albany, have resolved to attend LINCOLN'S inauguration at Washington in their military capacity. We hope they will change their purpose. It has never been usual for organized bodies of this kind to take any part in the inauguration ceremonies, and the proclamation of such a purpose now can have no other effect than to exasperate the South and increase the sectional feeling which is already much too strong. If the members of this Corps desire to be present on the occasion, let them go as individual citizens,—as civilians, and not as a military organization. No plan could be devised better calculated to lead to collision and strife than the gathering of such companies from different sections of the country. There is an implied menace in the announcement of their intention to go, which is wholly needless and mischievous. It is the duty of every Northern man to allay, rather than increase the existing excitement; and we trust that, upon reflection, the Burgesses Corps of Albany will see the propriety of doing nothing that shall augment the hostility which is likely to greet the incoming Administration.

England on the Isthmus.

We have received, by the last two mails from Panama, full particulars of the late unpleasant misunderstanding between the American and English Naval Commanders on the station, and are now able to form an opinion of the merits of the dispute. Our readers already know that the town of Panama was threatened, some weeks ago, with a repetition of the terrible massacre of 1856, and that, to avert the danger, a large force of British and American seamen and marines was landed from the ships-of-war in the harbor. So far, so good; for, in a time of such imminent peril, and in a country where the Government is notoriously unable to preserve order, American citizens would be as thankful for British protection as for the protection of their own flag. At any rate, the intervention was timely, as by its means the outbreak was checked.

As soon as their services were no longer required the American forces were withdrawn, but the British remained in possession. This act of itself is sufficient to call forth a protest from our Government. The United States are preëminently interested in the Panama Isthmus, as being, at present, the most important highway of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States. Over this transit there passes annually, fifty thousand American citizens, six hundred tons of American mails, one hundred millions of American bullion, and many millions of dollars worth of American merchandise, and it is perfectly clear that our interest in the tranquillity of the transit immeasurably transcends that of any other Power on earth. Setting aside altogether the silly vaunt of our "Monroe Doctrine," we cannot allow any Power, and especially a rival commercial Power, to assume a Protectorate that the United States do not equally share, or gain a foothold upon the Isthmus that may work to our disadvantage. This Great Britain has done. British marines kept guard over Panama long after all fears of a disturbance had been quieted, and their interference with the liberty of Panama residents became at last highly offensive and insulting. When, however, they went so far as to arrest American officers, the American Commodore very properly interfered, and insisted upon their withdrawal. A correspondence ensued between the British Commander and Commodore MONTGOMERY; and the former, by acceding to the American demand, has probably saved a vast amount of diplomatic writing and explanation.

It has been evident for some time past that British influence in Central America has acquired an undue predominance; but for this we have only to thank the utter inefficiency of our own Administration. While American Representatives in Central America have been squandering their time in drunken debaucheries, and otherwise proving themselves incapable of performing or even understanding their duties, British Ministers like Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and Mr. WYKE have been making treaties in which all the privileges that the United States ever sought to obtain are fully conceded. In Panama, also, Great Britain, encouraged by our apathy and neglect, has assumed a protectorate which we ought not to tolerate for a moment, but which our citizens are compelled to accept, as long as the American Government shows itself incapable of maintaining the police of American waters. We trust, if there is any life at all left in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, that explanations will be demanded from the Governments of New-Grenada and Great Britain concerning the late Isthmian dispute. Great Britain has always professed an earnest wish to secure the neutrality of all the important highways between the Atlantic and the Pacific. We desire nothing more for Panama. But we are certainly more deeply interested than other nations in having the safety of that Isthmus guaranteed, and this cannot be done while a foreign Power is permitted to land troops, arrest American citizens, and maintain an offensive protectorate as long as a local Intendente may choose to permit the intrusion.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.—Private letters have been received in this City from the Secretary of War, announcing practically his acceptance, as a constitutional necessity, of the result of the late Presidential struggle; and stating that he would regard all attempts to dissolve the Union on account of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, as measures, both premature in their time of initiation and only tending to throw discredit on those who would impeach and convict, in advance, a candidate who has received the suffrages of States representing a majority in the Electoral College of the United States. Gov. FLOYD'S assurances are of the most decisive character,—being accompanied by his declaration of a purpose to do everything in his power to prevent the success of disunion schemes.

This is very gratifying. But unfortunately the telegraph at the same moment brings us news that the Federal arms at Charleston have been placed under the protection of the Charleston Light Infantry. We may expect to hear presently that Fort Moultrie is in the custody of the Charleston Artillery, and that the Custom-house has been intrusted to the care of the Treasurer of South Carolina. If these reports are well founded, they place Mr. FLOYD in the unpleasant position of announcing his purpose to do one thing, in order that he may with the greater security do exactly the opposite. We shall await further advices, however, before deciding him guilty of so discreditable a proceeding.

THE FUGITIVE CASE AT CHICAGO.—It may be well to anticipate the clamor which the recent negro escapade at Chicago will provoke among declared Disunionists, by having it distinctly understood that the fugitive involved had not escaped from any Slave State; but that she came from the Territory of Nebraska. While the constitutional obligation to return a slave who has fled from "a State" is accepted by the great body of Northern people, there is discovered neither constitutional or legal requirement for returning a slave who has fled from a Territory—and especially a Territory where Slavery has only an exceptional existence, without any claim to satisfying a popular want, or prevailing as a popular institution. [illegible] in regarding [illegible] law, in the absence of [illegible] legal being; and [illegible] has never been [illegible] ka. The [illegible] in the dearth of [illegible] the order of things to be established next year, this occurrence, following so soon after a Republican victory, may be absurdly and mischievously misinterpreted by the indifferently provided casuists of secession. The simple fact is, a negro held to service without warrant of law in a Territory escaping, there can be no warrant of law to recover him, where Slavery is positively illegal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BALL—ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND BALANCE PAID.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Prince's Ball have made a full adjustment of their accounts, and find a surplus of $12,260 on hand! Here is their statement of receipts and expenses:

RECEIPTS.

From the 400 members of the General Committee, $100 each	$40,000 00
For 23 Supplementary Tickets, issued by order of Executive Committee, at $15 each	405 00
For proceeds of articles left over from ball	511 05
Total	$41,026 05

EXPENSES.

Committee on Invitations, (Isaac H. Brown's bill,)	$56 00
Committee on Tickets and Finance—sundry bills	605 05
Committee on Reception—sundry bills	144 00
Committee on Music and House—sundry bills	4,410 00
Committee on Decorations—sundry bills	7,644 45
Committee on Supper and Floor—sundry bills	13,466 00
Committee on Police and Carriages—sundry bills	945 00
Committee to proceed to Canada	nil.
Committee to proceed to Washington	nil.
Clerk hire, printing, stationery, &c.	1,875 10
Total	$28,745 05
Balance on hand	$12,280 00

The Executive Committee have accordingly sent a check to each of the 400 members of the General Committee for $30 65, the amount to which they are entitled. Here is an example for the Japanese Committee to follow. Let them make up their accounts and give them to the public. The election is over now, and they can afford to close up this business. Or, do they prefer to wait until the *Charter* election is over also?

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD SENT HOME.—The first person excluded from South Carolina, in its present non-intercourse temper, is a schoolmaster. Mr. WM. C. WOODS, of Massachusetts, had repaired to Charleston to fill a pedagogical engagement in the Barnwell District, but with that keen scent for men of his sort, which distinguishes the owners of souls, his mission was detected, and with astonishing lenity, considering the gravity of his contemplated offence, Mr. WOODS was merely returned to Boston by the following steamer. It is, indeed, high time that some check should be put upon the incendiary attempts of Massachusetts to enlighten those who sit in the shadow of the palmetto. From the time Commissioner HOAR was gently dismissed by the chivalry, notwithstanding the subversive nature of his errand, to this moment, more or less activity has existed upon that track of the underground railroad, which returns to the South in exchange for its runaway negros, fugitive school-masters from New-England. What the teaching and example of these men have been, may be seen from a glance at the present attitude of the northernmost Slave States, who instead of sustaining South Carolina in its daring and defiant posture, disclose a painful willingness to wait and make sure what there is to dare, and what to defy. Such are not wanted in South Carolina. The demand is for drill-sergeants and tacticians, of which New-England is a tardy leader.

TRANQUILIZING THE SOUTHERN MIND.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* makes the following suggestions:

"The conservative men of New-York might do something towards tranquilizing the Southern mind by an appeal, not to the South, but to the Republican North. Let the Legislatures of the Northern States, which have enacted laws obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave law *be called together by their Governors, and then let those laws, so obnoxious to the South, be repealed.* This would be a step towards conciliation, but there is no ground to hope that it will be taken."

The only States which threaten disunion are those which have never, comparatively speaking, lost any fugitive slaves. They are the States of the extreme South, whose slaves cannot reach the North except by passing through the border Slave States. Those States have reason to complain that their fugitive slaves are not returned:—but they are not the States which are now threatening disunion. South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, which are the seceding States, have lost no fugitives. They have never suffered in the least from the obnoxious laws to which this correspondent refers.

It is not easy to see, therefore, how the repeal of those laws could possibly have the effect which he anticipates. He is quite right, moreover, in saying that no such action can be taken, under menaces of disunion. He would himself despise any Northern State that should repeal any law on its statute book merely on the strength of such a demand.

A SECESSIONIST SAMSON.—The chivalrous KEITT is reported as inviting his constituents to fling their arms around the pillars of the Federal temple, and bring universal ruin upon the country. Mr. KEITT obviously borrows his metaphor from the story of Samson, and discovers analogies between the temple of Liberty and that of Dagon. But KEITT is hardly strong enough to bear away the gates of Gaza; and South Carolina is not by very long odds the Holy Land. The only thing fairly common in the parallel is the blindness of the two destroyers, in which perhaps the modern rather exceeds the scriptural hero. But the blindness of the Hebrew without his strength would never have worked the miracle; a fact that in the prevalent obscuration may have been lost sight of. It is nevertheless important.

A PEACE-OFFERING FOR THE COUNTRY.—The *Journal of Commerce* is greatly alarmed for the peace of the country, and very anxious for the adoption of some plan whereby it may be preserved. One of its correspondents makes this timely and sagacious suggestion:

MESSRS. EDITORS: How will the Senate of the United States, in counting the Electoral vote to be cast for President in December, consider the votes cast by the nine States, which, in violation of the Constitution, have passed personal Liberty bills? Will the votes of those States be counted in? *Or will they, as Inspectors of Election, reject votes cast by persons not qualified to vote?* A. B.

We should like to know what the *Journal* thinks of the suggestion. Will it not favor the public with its opinion?

We are requested by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS to state that he *prepaid* the telegraphic message sent by him to Mr. LINCOLN, which was referred to in the letter of our Springfield Correspondent yesterday.

[illegible] Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The withdrawal of the Minister and the suspension of diplomatic relations with Mexico by England, is the subject of much speculation in official circles here. No special cause seems to have been assigned. In the meantime, Mr. McLANE has been instructed to coöperate with the Spanish and French Ministers, in securing a suspension of hostilities and the establishment of a Provisional Government until popular elections can be held. This policy has been yielded to by the Administration, as the only hope of terminating the civil war.

Heavy mails were received at the Department this morning, from the Pacific, but containing nothing of special interest not heretofore published.

Assistant-Surgeon SHORT is assigned to duty with the recruits to sail from New-York on the 21st inst., for San Francisco.

Major ENOCH STEEN, First Dragoons, is assigned to the command of Fort Walla Walla.

A detachment of troops from Fort Walla Walla, under Capt. DENT, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to the scene of the reported massacre of emigrants in the vicinity of Salmon Falls, on the Snake River, to recover the survivors, if any, and to punish the aggressors. The detachment is to be composed of Company E, First Dragoons, and details from Companies I, B and E, Ninth Infantry—the latter mounted on mules with forty days' rations and an ample supply of ammunition. Assistant Surgeon TAYLOR accompanies the expedition.

The Warm Spring Reservation is to be protected by Lieut. GARDE and eighteen privates of Company H, First Dragoons. Q.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

RICHMOND COUNTY—[OFFICIAL.]

For Union ticket	2,370
For Republican ticket	1,408
Union majority	962
	Majority.
For Kelly	705
For Crain	766
Smith, (Congress)	868
Wright, (Canal Commissioner)	742
Wandel, (County Treasurer)	764
Ellingwood, (Assistant Treasurer)	675
Behan, Rep., (School Commissioner)	132
Rhoders, (State Prison Inspector)	748
Vaughn, (Justice Sessions)	673
Goold, (Coroner)	633
Against Suffrage	2,385

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The official vote of New-Jersey is now in. The following persons are elected Electors: Wm. Cooke, Democrat; Joel Parker, Democrat; Theodore Runyon, Democrat; Joseph C. Hornblower, Republican; Charles E. Elmer, Republican; Edward W. Ivins, Republican, and Isaac W. Scudder, Republican.

The three Douglas Democrats are elected by from 3,000 to 4,000 majority.

The straight Douglas ticket carried just enough votes from Messrs. Vroom, Wurtz, Condict and Brewer to defeat them. Messrs. Brewer and Wurtz are defeated by some 1,500, while the others lose it by from 100 to 200. In some parts of the State the people voted as though the news of the fusion had never reached them.

Take all the vote together there is a majority of from 3,000 to 4,000 against LINCOLN.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The last accounts are unexpectedly favorable to Bell, and the full official returns may be necessary to decide the result in this State.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The popular majority against BRECKINRIDGE in this State is nearly 2,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Eighty-three counties (official) give LINCOLN 107,631; DOUGLAS, 84,531; BRECKINRIDGE, 11,235; BELL, 5,003. LINCOLN'S plurality 22,500, and will probably reach 23,000. Majority over all, 5,000.

Resignation of the Governor's Private Secretary.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., has resigned as Private Secretary of Gov. MORGAN. It is said that he will resume the practice of law in New-York. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, a gentleman, unexceptionable in every respect, and deservedly popular with all parties, is appointed Private Secretary in place of Mr. BLISS.

Mr. DOTY was Deputy State Treasurer from 1850 to 1858, and has been Chief Clerk of the Executive Department for two years past. JOHN H. LINSLEY, now Deputy Clerk, has been appointed Chief Clerk.

Fire at Eagle Harbor.

SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Intelligence has just been received that the Northwestern Mining Company's warehouse at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, has been burned with the Winter supplies. The machinery was saved.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14—11 P. M.

The steamship *Canada*, from Halifax, is signalled. She will arrive up to port between 1 and 2 A. M. Her news has already been telegraphed over the wires.

Republican Demonstration at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Republicans and Wide-Awakes are having a grand torch-light procession and illumination to-night. The whole city is in a blaze of light, and the procession is a very large one.

Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

ELSTNER & FISHER, flour dealers, have failed, and made an assignment. Their liabilities are not stated.

Burning of the West Point Rice Mills.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The *Mercury* reports the burning of the West Point Rice Mills last night. Loss $75,000. The fire was caused by the machinery.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The *Europa* sailed at 11 o'clock, with 28 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Approaching Trial of Burch vs. Burch—Excitement in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The approaching trial of the Burch divorce case excites considerable interest in the community where all the parties are so well known. The court at which the case is to be tried opens to-day at Naperville, DuPage County, about thirty miles from this city, and in a few days Chicago will be well represented there. Both parties have been busy preparing evidence to be submitted, and it is conceded that each will do the utmost to blacken the character of the other. A vast number of depositions have been procured throughout the country, and not a stone has been left unturned on either side, to develop the alleged criminality of the other. Michigan-avenue—the Fifth-avenue of Chicago—will, it is said, come in for a thorough overhauling, and so complete will be the investigation that not even the sacred precincts of the Presbyterian Church will be inviolate. The prurient details will no doubt rival the memorable *exposés* of the Sickles trial. The newspapers of Chicago are preparing for a sensation era during the two or three weeks of the trial, and some of them are making arrangements for extensive telegraphic reports. The relation of Mrs. BURCH to Hon. ERASTUS CORNING of New-York, and the prominent financial position of Mr. BURCH in this city, creates a lively interest among the upper ten thousand, while the million are anxious for the scandal necessarily incident to such domestic relations. All the evidence that abundant means and the best legal skill could procure, has been obtained, and the private conduct of husband and wife in all relations, and under all circumstances, is likely to be divulged for the benefit of the nation's gossips.

Although the court opens to-day, the case will probably not be reached before Wednesday. Mr. BURCH proposes to apply for a postponement, which will, of course, be resisted, and if granted, Mrs. BURCH will make application for the custody of the youngest child, which must give rise to an acrimonious and mutually aggressive discussion, besides eliciting some of what is called the rich evidence. I doubt not your readers will be surfeited with the scandal long before the case is closed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

NAPERVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

By agreement between the counsel, the trial of the divorce case was postponed this morning until Monday next. The consent of the counsel of Mrs. BURCH to the withdrawal of the St. Louis depositions relieves the case of one of its most obnoxious features. It is said that among the great mass of depositions still on file, the admission of which will be strenuously contended for, are many of a character equally obnoxious to Mrs. BURCH's attorney's, and equally dangerous to his success if substantiated.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Address of the Breckinridge General Committee of New-York.

APPEAL IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

At a meeting of the National Democratic General Committee, held at Thorp's Hotel, No. 8 Union-square, last evening, an Address to the Electors of New-York who supported BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was unanimously adopted, of which the following is the concluding portion. Five thousand copies were ordered printed in pamphlet form for distribution. After rehearsing the complaints of the South, the Address proceeds:

It is our opinion that there are, even in the Republican ranks of the North, fewer Abolitionists than our friends of the South suppose, and an effort is to be made to prevent Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration from interfering with or impairing the equality of the South in the Union. Assurances of this kind are very general in this region. In view of these facts, and considering how momentous must be the consequences of breaking up that Union of Sovereign States which the blood and wisdom of our ancestors organized, we earnestly entreat our brethren at the South not to resolve upon any act which may dissever our Confederacy at this time.

Let us wait at least until the 4th of March next, and then learn upon what principles Mr. LINCOLN proposes that our General Government should be administered. Let us see what class of men will be called to his Cabinet. If, in the selection of doctrines or Ministers, he evince a tendency which may be regarded as calculated to impair the rights of any portion of our Confederacy, it will then be time enough to take definite action. If secession should now take place, and the Southern Senators resign, the whole power of the Government would be placed in Mr. LINCOLN'S hands, and all Southern coöperation taken from the patriotic men of other sections who are prepared to support Southern rights to the last extremity. This withdrawal would be particularly deplorable in view of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN is to have a majority against him in the House as well as the Senate, if our friends remain where they are.

Brethren of the South, we call upon you not to desert us who have to the best of our capacity, and without hope or chance of preferment, profit or reward, other than the consciousness of having acted well, maintained the political doctrines which you advocate. Do not leave us in a hopeless and enduring minority. Do not infer from the vote in this State that the South has so few friends here as the canvass might seem to indicate. Mr. DOUGLAS drew off from their natural allegiance masses of men who, from personal preference, or the habits of organization, adhered to him, and we had no aid from any of the ordinary organizations by which the Democratic ticket is generally supported. We had to rely upon the staunch and fearless support of men whom no mere party call could control, no persuasion allure, and no fear drive away from their sense of duty to the whole country—the men who stand up and battle for the Constitution and the Union, and equality in the Union to all the States. The strength of the Breckinridge party in this City is in no degree exhibited by the vote for our State ticket. We were unable to have it circulated at some of the polls, for lack of organization and the means to insure active electioneering. Although we consented to support what was called the "Fusion ticket," and did all in our power to promote its success, we had no aid or encouragement of any kind from the Committee of Fifteen, about whose operations so much has been said. We were in no way represented in that body. It assisted the Douglas faction, while it ignored us, and, with a policy as unwise as its motives were no doubt good, failed to achieve the object which it might at least have much more promoted by a course more just towards the National Democracy. Mr. BRADY, our candidate for Governor, for reasons already stated, received less than 5,000 votes in this City, while the number cast for Mr. LYNCH, our candidate for the local office of Register, was about 31,000. A Douglas organ in this City declared, before the election, that the vote for Register would be the true test of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S strength here, a fact worthy of recollection. But it is not to be always thus. The future is full of promise, and already we are engaged in ample preparation to make it yield a glorious harvest. Mr. DOUGLAS is, of course, annihilated. He never can be a candidate of the Democracy again, and if his vulgar ambition is ever to be gratified by his retaining a nomination destined to defeat, it must be when he has formed a new league with the Republicans, and promised them, as an equivalent for the Abolitionists who may leave the Republican ranks disgust at its shortcomings, such of his servile followers as may be dastardly enough, for his sake or their own, to become traitors to their party and its principles. Candidates whom the South can support, and acceptable also to the National Democracy of the North, have, as a capital whereon to urge forward in pursuit of honorable victory, the vote cast for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and, perhaps, as the contest has become in all respects a national one, those also which BELL and EVERETT obtained. Thus will be formed the great national party of our country, and around its banner all the true Democrats will rally, leaving the obsolete leaders of decayed factions in the ignominious obscurity and pitiful impotency which their meanness, folly, or corruption has secured for them. Is the hope or the opportunity for thus concentrating our forces to be destroyed by the South? That is the question to be dealt with by our friends there, and to be dealt with now. Its solution we leave to those friends, confiding in their honor, patriotism and chivalry. We are ready and eager to contend for and maintain all their rights in any contingency; but to give the struggle even one ray of hope must have their earnest and persistent coöperation. Will they remain with us or leave us? We "pause for a reply," but we do not fear it. We think we can behold in the brighter days of our country soon to come, the splendid spectacle of a united and irresistible party, which, trampling down the bigot and the fanatic, whose false and odious heresies about the negro race have too long disturbed our repose, will place the Constitution, with all its sanctions and guarantees, in such position and keeping as that every American citizen, in all parts of our country, shall, under its wise execution, have protection for all his property and an equal enjoyment with his fellow of all the territory as of all the welfare which our nation may acquire.

In the name of our past history, in the name of humanity, regulated by liberty, civilization and progress, in the interests of commerce and property, by all the ties of fraternity and good will that ought to exist between the South and the National Democracy of the North, by all that is good in past, present or future, we ask you to trust the fate of this battle to us. Ours is a common cause. The attack is made here. Trust the defence to us. We will resist the enemy successfully. We have stood by you; stand by us; and, notwithstanding the imminent peril now threatening the common country, we will thus survive the shock, and preserve, unimpaired, this glorious Union of free and equal sovereign States, composed of free and equal white men.

In making this appeal at the present juncture, we are impelled not only by the considerations already presented, but by the evidence daily accumulating, that even uncertainty as to the course the South will pursue is seriously endangering our business interests, and rendering probable a commercial revulsion far more general and disastrous than that of 1857, from the effects of which we have scarcely yet revived. Such a result would be productive not only of permanent injury to our City and all the interests depending upon it, but would entail on thousands of our laboring Democratic brethren during the coming Winter, if not for a much longer period, want and suffering to a fearful extent.

To our brethren in this State who have so nobly stood by our flag in the late canvass, we tender our heartfelt congratulations. Badly prepared for the contest, we yet made a gallant stand. Our men were not numerous, but they are honest, fearless and heroic. They compose at this moment the only Democratic Party in this State—a fact which all other organizations professing to entertain Democratic doctrines will, ere long, acknowledge. We must not rest or rust in ignoble repose, but at once and in the utmost diligence proceed to perfect an organization throughout the City, State and nation, and prepare, when an election again occurs, to obtain over all our opponents a brilliant victory. Let us hope that nothing may occur to prevent an achievement so admirable, and that when next a President of the United States is to be chosen, those States may still remain together in the same bond of union which connects them now, the tie being made more secure by the well-established enforcement of the political creed which distinguishes the National Democracy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILIP W. ENGS, GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, JOHN A. STEMIER, JOSIAH W. BROWN, F. W. BURDSALL, THADDEUS P. MOTT, JAMES D. FLYNN.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

G. W. SMITH, Chairman.

WILLIAM CANTWELL, JAMES HESTON, Secretaries.

Independent Democratic General Committee.

PARTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR THE CHARTER ELECTION.

A meeting of the Independent Democratic General Committee, composed of delegates from all the Wards of the City, met last evening at Military Hall, No. 195 Bowery, for the purpose of making nominations for the coming Charter election. Mr. J. ROSENBOURGH was President of the meeting, and Mr. MYER MASTEN officiated as Secretary. The President, in stating the objects of the meeting, adverted to the heavy vote given to the nominees of the Committee at the recent election as a proof of its power and influence. Mr. H. DAVIES denied the statement of several newspapers that this was a "Hebrew German Democratic Committee." It was, he stated, a Committee of Democrats acting together as citizens of New-York without regard to sect or nationality, having for their object solely the good of the people. He also alluded to the force they possessed in all the Wards of the City. The nomination of officers for the Charter election was then gone into.

For Aldermen, the only nomination made was that of Nicholas Seagrist of the Twenty-second Ward, for the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, which he at present represents. The other nominations for Aldermen were deferred until Wednesday evening next.

For Councilmen, the following nominations were made:

Fourth Councilmanic District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards:

John Hogan, of the First Ward. John Baulch, of the Fourth Ward. Mortimer Sullivan, of the Fifth Ward. Morgan Jones, of the Sixth Ward. Thomas Smith, of the Seventh Ward. Jacob Pecare, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Fifth Councilmanic District—Comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Geo. H. Raymond, of the Eleventh Ward. Fred. Repper, of the Eleventh Ward. John McConnell, of the Thirteenth Ward. A. Miller, of the Thirteenth Ward. Fred. Rollwagen, Jr., of the Seventeenth Ward. J. M. Reynolds, of the Seventeenth Ward.

Seventh Councilmanic District—Comprising Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Thomas Higgins and E. Timpson.

The other Councilmanic nominations for the remainder of the Seventh and the Sixth Districts were postponed until Wednesday evening next.

The following nominations were then made:

School Commissioners—Ninth Ward, Myer Masten; Eleventh Ward, Saul Buchsweiler; Thirteenth Ward, John H. Trapp; Seventeenth Ward, G. N. Herman.

Constables—First Ward, Thomas Roach; Seventh Ward, Robert Stanwood, C. F. Klench; Eighth Ward, A. Moses; Tenth Ward, A. Neubauer; Eleventh Ward, L. Oberle, L. Bryant; Thirteenth Ward, John Botts, S. A. Smith; Seventeenth Ward, W. Schloss, J. Lennon.

The nominations of the remaining School Officers and Constables were also postponed until Wednesday evening next. The meeting then adjourned.

Novel Measures of Adjustment.

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR SWANN OF BALTIMORE.

Last evening, the Young Men's National Union Club, held a large meeting at the Bell and Everett Head-quarters on Broadway, HENRY W. HILLIARD of Alabama had been announced to speak, but he was unavoidably detained.

Hon. ELI P. NORTON, President of the Club, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, pertinent to the present condition of the country. He was opposed to the action South Carolina was now taking, and believed the Bell and Everett men were just as willing to fight disunionism South, as they had been to crush sectionalism North. [Cheers.]

Ex-Mayor SWANN, of Baltimore, was introduced to the meeting, amid great applause. He felt at home among the friends he saw around him, knowing them to be lovers of the Union, and opponents of any party which sought its dismemberment. He claimed to be as conservative a man as there lived south of Mason & Dixon's line, but nevertheless felt that there was real danger to the Union. He thought that Mr. LINCOLN should reassure the country by avowing conservative sentiments, and expressing his determination to enforce existing laws. [Cheers.] In case the danger grew greater, he would advise a Convention, not of Southern States but of all the States, and the settlement of the disturbing question, by pledging the North to the following propositions:

1. That hereafter the North should recognize, without qualification, the institution of Slavery as it has existed under the Constitution.

2. The honest enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law.

3. The equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories.

He believed that upon the basis of these propositions, all present evils would be corrected, and our Government move on in harmony forever.

The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock.

The Republican General Committee.

IT TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, the following resolutions, after a stormy and protracted discussion, were passed:

Resolved, That we greet our countrymen everywhere with hearty congratulations upon the great success of 1860, and rejoice with them in the national character that freedom now maintains; henceforward neither silence or an unmanly denial of her name shall be the way to influence or public trust.

Resolved, That we are well content to bear the consequences of elevating ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, with due respect declining to solicit from him any expressions of his opinions or purposes, or his resignation as President elect, so as to soothe the tumult of any disturbers of the public peace whomsoever, believing that he will be just as ready to do the one as the other.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the stability of the Government our fathers made, we have no fears of its disruption by defected politicians of any State; there is the power and the will to defend the Constitution with forbearance, but without faltering.

Resolved, That, having achieved a triumph in the State and nation, it is our duty to save the City also, and we acknowledge the obligation to deserve by honorable nominations the support of all good citizens. Coalition we abhor; coöperation we invite.

The only other business transacted was arranging for the primary elections, which were fixed for next Tuesday evening.

☞ Gov. BOUTWELL, of Mass., will address our citizens on the subject of the People's Pacific Railroad this evening, at the Cooper Institute. Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE and Hon. HORACE GREELEY will also speak on the subject.

☞ Dr. LORD'S first lecture on "Representative Women" was a highly artistic and eloquent production, and was received by a large and cultivated audience with evident satisfaction. He lectures to-night at Clinton Hall on "Phillipa, the Woman of Chivalry."

No. 13 Beekman-st.—For sale, to let or lease—This elegant six-story brown-stone house, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for any business. Basement and sub-cellar very light and dry. LOT FULL SIZE. The corner building adjoining, fronting, also, Nassau-st., which is yielding a large interest, and considered one of the most eligible corners in the City, can be had in connection with the Beekman-st. store, by any capitalists or Company, if desired, to whom it will be made an object. Also for sale, the lot and building NO. 11 READE-ST., 25 feet front by half the block to Chamber-st. For further particulars, inquire of

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and White-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Certain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*

BROWN'S TROCHES Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES ☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 3 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depot.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 800 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Ware,
Paris Fans, Card Cases, Port-monnaies,
Silver Ware for Wedding Presents, &c., &c.,
The subscriber is now selling at much less than the usual prices.

Having been appointed agent by three different manufacturers of Jewelry for the sale of their goods, he is now selling all styles of Gold
Ear-rings, Pins, Bracelets,
Watch-Chains, Neck-laces, Lockets, &c., &c.,
At much less price than any other house.

Ladies are invited to call and examine before purchasing. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.—The most important announcement of to-day, is the fact that the first-class Sewing Machine—the GROVER & BAKER legal and genuine—is greatly reduced in price, and thereby placed within the reach of all. This is good news for the thousands of families everywhere desiring the GROVER & BAKER Machine, and a memorable day of deliverance to the unlimited number of persons who have been enslaved by vexatious troubles in using inferior machines, which make the old Shuttle-stitch with Rotary Hook, Bobbin and Leather Pad.

"By their Fruits ye Shall Know Them."—Those who wish to know the relative merits of Sewing Machines and their work, should purchase, use and test the articles of children's clothing for sale at No 495 Broadway. They are sold at cost, are required in every family, and they exhibit the work of the best machines in fair contrast with the work of all the inferior sewing machines.

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 463 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias' Lin-IMENT in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Hats, Caps, Furs, for Gents, Ladies, and Children.
An unrivaled assortment of newest styles.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—McKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. West, Mr. H. BARKULOO HUBBARD to MARGARET G. McKAY, daughter of Samuel M. McKay, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

POOLE—MEIGS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, SAMUEL H. POOLE to JULIA A., daughter of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

KELLOGG—HAWES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, of Stamford, RODNEY KELLOGG, of Hartford, to MARY E., daughter of Dr. John Hawes.

MEEKER—MANNING.—In New-Durham, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. John B. Thompson, W. BLOOMFIELD MEEKER, of Elizabeth, and AUGUSTA, daughter of Stelle Manning, Esq., of New Durham.

DU VERNET—WHITELSEY.—In Old Saybrook, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. P. H. DU VERNET, of Jersey City, to Miss MARY D. WHITELSEY, of the former place.

BROKAW—GOULD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, ISAAC V. BROKAW, of New-York, to Miss ELLIS, daughter of Joseph Gould, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

COUNTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 6 A. M., THERESE COUNTY, a native of France, and an old and faithful domestic in the family of Wm. E. Collis, aged nearly 70 years.

Funeral from No. 49 Market-st., at 2 P. M., this day, (Thursday.) The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. J. CLITZ MORRISON, in his 64th year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, PHINEAS FREEMAN, in his 51th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. Alfred Freeman, No. 73 Union-square, corner of 16th-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LAVERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, DAVID LAVERY, aged 35 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the New-York Hospital, (Duane-st. entrance,) on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SISTARE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, NANCY SISTARE, widow of the late Joseph Sistare, in the 66th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (Dr. Potts'.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, (without further invitation.

MANSFIELD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, Miss FRANCES C. MANSFIELD.

Due notice will be given hereafter of the funeral.

FREEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, son of Solomon and Sarah Rogers Freeman, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 278 Union-st., Brooklyn.

CORNELL.—In Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, PETER CORNELL, aged 80 years, 7 months and 24 days.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 11 A. M., from the Baptist Church, in Rosendale. His remains will be interred in Montrepose Cemetry, Rondout.

HANCHETT.—In Syracuse, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, EMMA BARLOW, wife of John C. Hanchett, and sister of B. R. Barlow, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, in this City, in the 38th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT, BY TELEGRAPH,
AT THE LOUISVILLE
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 843, Nov. 14, 1860.
44, 46, 62, 18, 8, 17, 54, 1, 20, 26, 75, 28, 57, 10.

Class No. 844, Nov. 14, 1860.
69, 66, 65, 61, 31, 72, 8, 7, 21, 50, 28, 11, 14, 74.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the onth, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION!

A great Sermon, in which this distinguished Preacher gives his views of the moral value of the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, appears in full in this week's issue of

THE INDEPENDENT.

This Sermon was preached on Sunday Evening last, to a dense and crowded audience, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and held their breathless attention for an hour and a half.

Mr. Beecher said, "The SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, 1860, will hereafter take rank with the Landing of the Pilgrims and the Declaration of Independence; they are all links in that Golden Chain by which God is measuring time and bounding the eras of the world's progress."

In this Sermon, Mr. Beecher gives his opinion of the Despotism of the Plantation and what is to become of it.

He depicts the progress of Emancipation in the Border Slave States;

He makes a graph

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VANITY FAIR.

A large and varied stock of Buttons on hand at the office of VANITY FAIR, which will be distributed gratis to those gentlemen who bursted their buttons off when reading the report of some's first letter in the last number of VANITY FAIR.

Lots of FUN in PORTS in our TO-DAY. All Newsmen have it.

ARTEMUS WARD ON POETS.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ME."

VANITY FAIR. OUT TO-DAY.

WHAT WAS GEN. WASHINGTON'S FORT?

ARTEMUS WARD tells you TO-DAY in VANITY FAIR, the only Original Comic Paper published in America. For sale by all Newsmen.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (four hundred thousand having been issued the first twenty-four months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than Bell No. 1, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 50,000 copies. Price, in paper covers, 25 cents, postage 3 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $35 per 100, postage 6 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

MME. DEMOREST'S FASHIONS—JUST OUT to-day—great improvements. No. 3 of MME. DEMOREST'S Illustrated Quarterly Report of the Winter Fashions—interesting to everybody and his wife. Wonderful combination of fashion and economy. Fashionable aristocracy available to the million. A Magazine of all the latest Paris fashions for ladies' and children's dress, illustrated with over 30 engravings, with full descriptions and explicit instructions, together with fine paper and typographical neatness, all for 5 cents.

DRY GOODS.

359. MAGENTA ERSCATELS 359.
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to Order by the Best Upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
FOR
STORES,
CHURCHES and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. 359.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 29-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers.
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened at No. 251 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and tasteful assortment of Furs.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
An assortment in fine variety of coloring, width and pulses, just landed from steamer *Persia*, and for sale by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other Choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
EDWARD COGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WET BLACK SILKS.—NARROW AND WIDE, heavy and high Lustre, just received and for sale at a great reduction from regular prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 49 Bay-st., New-York City.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
No. 7 Union-square, and on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The next term will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MUSIC.—A GERMAN LADY, VERY COMPETENT in as a teacher of vocal music and the piano, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where, in return, her instruction in the above branches of education would be received as an equivalent. Being an excellent musician, she would be happy, also, to accept of a situation as soprano in a church choir.
This advertisement is inserted on behalf of the lady in question, by the following gentlemen, to whom she begs to refer: C. C. TIEMANN, No. 31 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; Wm. SCHARFENBERG, No. 63 West 38th-st.; Dr. CHAS. GUILMETTE, No. 78 6th-av.
Applications may be made at the music store of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 256 6th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JARED FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Harrison's, No. 45 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, all Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Beckley, No. 111 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 338 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. VIGUIET DE MONTEIL WISHES to form a ladies' class for conversation and reading in the French language, twice a week, at her residence, No. 52 East 30th-st. For terms and particulars apply as above. Private lessons.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department.) No. 372 Broadway, corner 1859-st. Opens Sept. 18. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, of Chickering's, No. 702 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of much experience in tuition, is desirous of making an engagement in a gentleman's family or school as daily governess; acquirements the higher and ordinary branches of an English education, French, music, drawing, &c.; most satisfactory City references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

A TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF Classics and English branches, whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station D, Post-office, Bible House.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young lady to teach English, French and music in exchange for board in a respectable private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Best references given and required. Address J. C. P., Union-square Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VISITING governess has the hours from 9 to 12 unoccupied. Terms $40 per quarter for English and music. French, Spanish and drawing if required. Best references. Address F. L. L., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 20 East 30th-st., or inquire personally at the house thereof Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. E. S., Box No. 3,103 Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT SHERRELL'S,
No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

CORKWOOD OF FINE AND HEAVY QUALITY.—Several hundred various kinds of Corkwood for sale low; also, patent Cork-cutting Machines, at the cork factory, No. 41 Centre-st. S. W. SMITH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also will be obliging. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A two young girls situations—one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and wait on a table; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses, or would do chamberwork it required; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED—A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, seamstress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 till 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business perfectly. Testimonials satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a small, quiet family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing and ironing; is neat and experienced. Good City reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 6th-st., near Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the washing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 East 16th-st., front room, first floor, from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would see to children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good reference. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plaiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 858 3d-av., for two days, in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 725 3d-av., corner 49th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and assisting in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 27 Grove-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children; has lived in her last situation 9 years; everything can be said in her behalf. Call on, or address, No. 108 St. Mark's-place.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A LADY wishes to procure for a young woman who has lived in her family for eighteen years, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse for one child, an infant; she is in every respect a most valuable servant. Address JULIA, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; has six years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young woman, who is neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity, which she perfectly understands; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a nice girl as chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend to be honest and faithful. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 West 39th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A RESpectable Scotch girl wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse; is capable to assist with any other kind of work; of a willing and obliging disposition; satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 137 Attorney-st., near Stanton-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and bread; good recommendations given. Also, a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; a short distance in the country preferred. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, game, jelly, &c.; understands French and English cooking; best of City references given. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as experienced cook; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived over eight years. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies. Good City reference given. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamber work and washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 486 2d-av., above 30th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable experienced woman in a private family as cook; is a good smart family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who understands the cooking of all kinds of meats and soups; is also a competent baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman of many years' experience; would like a permanent home in a small family, or would do housekeeping and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 30 West Washington-place, corner 6th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable girl, as cook in a first-class American family; understands French and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., for two days. Best City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with her business in all its branches; good City reference will be given. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City for many years; the best of City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., front room, second story, for two days.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first-class, understanding the business in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 91 10th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian woman, and as laundress; has been 3d and 4th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., down stairs, back room.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general housework'rs, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class, Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.; only nice, tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations, allowed here; employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

COOKING.—DINNERS DRESSED IN THE FIRST style of fashion at $2 a day. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 86 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, middle-aged woman, a situation to do good cooking, washing and ironing; also, a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or housework; good reference can be given. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last employers can be given; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and a first-rate laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands her business well; has good reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Apply at No. 135 East 11th st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable elderly woman as a good, plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to do the coarse part of the washing; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 122 Amity-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.; to be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A faithful, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an economical and neat girl, and an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday and Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AS A GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron in a private family by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Inquire at her present place, No. 50 East 37th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given by her present employer. Call for three days at No. 47 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and baker, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable girls, situations; one as first-rate cook; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; they have best City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 260 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable, steady, colored girls in City or country; one as first-class meat and pastry cook, will assist in washing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable women, one as professed cook, and the other as laundress, in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 86½ Bleecker-st., at the ladies' outfitting store.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted for an experienced and most respectable servant, as child's nurse; is entirely capable to take the charge of an infant from birth; will be found in every respect a most desirable servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is of strictly conscientious and industrious person, and would be willing to make herself useful; she can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., for one week, at No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an intelligent middle-aged American widow lady; she would give her services for the board of an only son, a fine little fellow, aged 13 years, who is from home from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. For full particulars call, for two days, at No. 42 Butler-st., Brooklyn. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days, at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young English woman, to do general housework or chamberwork, or as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 10½ [illegible].

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family. Has City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS INVALID ATTENDANT, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant Englishwoman as attendant upon an invalid lady, or child's nurse, or for any light work in a family; has been ten years in her present place; note addressed to B. H. E., (her present employer,) Brooklyn, will secure an interview.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; also understands fluting and goffering. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who understands the cooking of all kinds of meats and soups; is also a competent baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman of many years' experience; would like a permanent home in a small family, or would do housekeeping and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 30 West Washington-place, corner 6th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable girl, as cook in a first-class American family; understands French and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., for two days. Best City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with her business in all its branches; good City reference will be given. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City for many years; the best of City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., front room, second story, for two days.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first-class, understanding the business in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 91 10th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian woman, and as laundress; has been 3d and 4th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., down stairs, back room.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general housework'rs, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class, Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.; only nice, tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations, allowed here; employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

COOKING.—DINNERS DRESSED IN THE FIRST style of fashion at $2 a day. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO take charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer, and will travel with a lady; has good references; also, first-class waitress, or will go as chambermaid, and will assist in fine washing; has good City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., a few doors from 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotch woman; has good City reference. Call at No. 11 Hudson-place, West 34th st., for a few days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by a Protestant girl; has no objection to travel; has City reference. Call at No. 17 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest style; or would wait on an invalid lady; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; is perfectly competent of the above; best City reference given. Call at No. 91 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., until suited.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress: is accustomed to the care of children; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 208 West 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as above; can do embroidery, chamberwork, sewing; no objection to do ladies' fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to assist with children, or light chamberwork; City reference given if required. Call at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner 29th-st., 2d floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with light work; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-rate seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses; is also a good baby nurse; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, with best of City testimonials, a situation as seamstress and to assist in light housework; no objection to do fine washing. She can be seen for a few days at No. 160 West 23d-st

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt-making and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, until engaged, at 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a German girl, who speaks the German and English language fluently, as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, or address Mrs. P. Smith, No. 122 East 48th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid wanted, by one who has served in the above capacity. City references of the highest character. Would have no objection to go out to sew by the day. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 49th and 41st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do part of the fine washing; has good references. Call at the baker-store, No. 519 6th-av., corner 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American girl as seamstress, or nursery governess; can take children's clothes, or attend to chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two or three days, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of fancy sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; will go by the week or month. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress; would have no objections to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., below 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACtive young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork, and make herself generally useful; best of City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 88 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. None but private families need apply.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel, tidy girl, a situation as regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing, ironing and fluting; or as seamstress and lady's-maid; quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress in a private family; has no objections to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived over five years. Call at No. 31 West 12th st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 17 East 14th-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an excellent and healthy married woman, (Protestant,) with the very best recommendation from an old employer, where she can be seen for two days; milk five months old. Apply at No. 360 West 23d-st.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—The American Friendly Institute, No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square, for providing families with good, trustworthy and capable servants, of both sexes; home and foreign domestics, for City or country. Ladies will call and examine our reference list. Respectable girls wishing situations will apply immediately. J. COOK, Agent; W. H. POYNTON, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE BY A young lady who has attended in a gentleman's furnishing goods and fancy store for five years. Can be seen till engaged at No. 265½ Bowery. Good reference given.

MALES.

AS AGENT.—HARDWARE—ATTENTION—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man of experience; has a good knowledge of the country and dealers; references from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as barkeeper in a first-class house, where there are two men. Apply at Tilford's & Co., No. 10 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give undoubted references from his last employer, who can be seen in the City, and with whom he has lived nearly three years. All letters addressed to P. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable, sober Englishman, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and not afraid of work; no objection to any part of the United States; can produce the best of reference. Call or address for three days J. N., No. 49 Stanton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable German man, as coachman, in a private family, with the best of City references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Clarendon Stables,

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
MONSTER SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.
On East Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, Cortlandt-av., and rear of Thomas Riley, dec'd.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On E. Con. West Broadway and Franklin-st.—Two three-story basement brick building and lot, fronting on the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of long and high reputation. Size of lot 25x94 feet, more or less. Will be subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.
On S.E. Con. Varick and Beach Sts.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.
On S.W. Cor. West Broadway and Beach-st.—The three-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 25.7x67.9 and 64.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.
All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.
Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST. HOUSES AND LOTS.
TO CARMEN AND OTHERS.
A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On E. Side 3d-st.—Five four-story brick houses and lots, with stables in rear, Nos. 206, 208, 210, 212 and 214, near 1st-av. The houses contain Croton and are in first-rate order.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BULBOUS ROOTS
AT AUCTION THIS DAY. THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, by
WM. H. FRANKLIN, at No. 5 Broad-st.
Two cases of choice Bulbous Flower Roots, consisting principally of double and single hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, &c., &c., by catalogue.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Washington-place, corner of 6th and South 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany parlor suite, in hair cloth; rosewood centre tables, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, window curtains, window shades, gilt cornices, etageres, &c.; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak hall furniture, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, oak arm-chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, Jr., vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
Sprague & Ham, Attorneys.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st. Regular Weekly Sale—Comprising a general assortment of mahogany, walnut and rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany piano, pier glass, lace and damask window curtains, fine oil paintings and engravings, stove and heaters, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and oil cloths, &c. Also a burglar and fire proof parlor jewelry safe.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 437 Hudson-st.,
By order of the Assignee,
The contents of store, consisting of stoves, hardware and house-furnishing goods, fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., to be sold without reserve.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73, William-st., 300 lots assorted English, German and American hardware; also, a large assortment of fine table cutlery, and fine pocket knives and scissors, on cards, being strictly patterns; also, 2,200 lbs. white cotton rope.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
RECEIVERS SALE OF A COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOMELY FRAMED.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of oil-paintings, mostly by foreign artists. To be sold without reserve, by order of JULES LE BRUN, Receiver.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of the handsome furniture to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—By order of CHAS. A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell the desirable property, No. 45 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquilla 3c., Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcissus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address
P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, blankets, comforters, kitchenware, &c.

I. M. Miller, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Sheriff, I. M. MILLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, the 3-story house and lot No. 17 Watts-st., running through to an alley in the rear.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf kip and grain double-sole water-proof boots.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 16th and 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.—Sale comprises a choice lot of healthy plants, suitable for the parlor or greenhouse, from J. E. RAUCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY.—THE 3-story and basement, modern-built brick house, containing 16 rooms, located on the corner of Erie and South 1st sts., near Hamilton Park, Jersey City. The subscriber wishing to remove to the country, the property will be sold cheap, with part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises after 6 o'clock in the evening, or at Oyster-boat No. 516, foot of Canal-st., New-York, during business hours.
THOS. D. CHRISTIE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy-st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—BROWN-STONE house in exchange for lots; 10 new houses to exchange for merchandise; 6 new houses to exchange for Western lands. To let, a furnished house. First class, to May or longer. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn; No. 92 Broadway, 12 to 3.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(Official.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio,
Columbus, 28th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 55 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby consummated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
50	Atlantic Bank	50	10 Relief Insurance 50
100	Butch. & Drov. Bank	25	40 Chatham Bank 25
20	Marine Bank	50	40 People's Bank 25
20	Resolute Ins	100	40 Fulton Bank 25
100	Gallatin Ins	50	19 Home Insurance 100
20	Atlantic Ins	30	20 Humboldt Insurance 100
10	Exchange Ins	30	100 Excelsior Insurance 50
49	Lafayette Ins	50	50 Brooklyn Central R. 50
40	Beekman Ins	25	25 Empire City Ins 100
35	Relief Ins	50	25 Commonwealth Ins 100
200	St. Mark's Ins	25	50 Chicago & N. W. R. 50
100	Mad., Ind. & Peru R.	100	20 Etna Insurance 50
50	Amer. Telegraph Co	100	100 Coal Mine Ins 100
40	Washington Ins	50	10 Goodhue Insurance 100
100	U. S. Guano Co	100	100 Great West. Mar. Ins. 100
100	Hamilton Insurance	15	20 Commerce Ins 100

$400 Madison Ind. and Peru R. R. Dividend Bonds.
4,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
15,000 Trevorton Coal and R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
2,500 Jersey City 6 per cent. Bonds.
12,000 Racine and Miss. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
1,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 19. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

President's Office, Hudson River Railroad, }
New-York, Oct. 30, 1860. }
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, }
New-York, Nov. 7, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY No. 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.
The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.
There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.
These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.
Apply to the
NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO.,
No. 61 Chambers-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING IN BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., to let; a marble front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., to let; a brown-stone front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., to let. Owners having houses for sale or to let, cannot place their property in better or safer hands than KAVANAGH'S, who attends to his own business, and can give the most respectable references for promptness and regularity in making his returns. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 861 and 863 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance-way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av. D. R. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS.—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 82 MARion-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

BILLIARD TABLE.
Wanted, a second-hand table in good condition. Address with description and price, Box No. 163 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages, nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels Self-cure."—Prof. Sylvus (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 656 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st. to No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES, Elastic Stockings, knee Caps, &c., for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces for expanding the chest, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, instruments for deformities, &c., scientifically applied by Drs. GLOVER & THORNE. Offices, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNPORTUNATE Had disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.
The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.
No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.
No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.
No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.
No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.
No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.
No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.
No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.
No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target, or transparency.
No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.
The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.
The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."
The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
"Sec. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
AND W. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTed, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The buildings must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c, and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one, two or three medium-sized brick houses, in good order and in a respectable location—say, situated in the 8th or 9th Wards of this City. An exchange on a cash basis can be made by applying to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—WANTED TO rent, a place of 10 to 50 acres, with good house and barn, in a healthy location, not more than 25 miles from this City, Westchester County, near the Hudson, preferred. Address, with house, accommodations and rent, L. P., Lower Post office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 *Times* Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, TWO parlors or one large room, between Cranberry and Montague sts., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 39 Pineapple-st.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—Bush's Magic Cream Liniment.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-sts.; and other druggists. Depot No. 166 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $78 and $90.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, $1 per

CITY AFFAIRS.

MORE AFFAIRS AT THE CITY HALL.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP—THE MAYOR AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Hall was alive yesterday with rumors relative to the removal of Street Commissioner SMITH and the appointment of HENRY WOOD in his place. The friends of JOHN R. BRIGGS have not given up all hope for him yet, as it is all but certain that the Aldermen would confirm his name, if it were sent in; but they will require a very great deal of manipulation before doing the same thing for the Mayor's nominee. Alderman BOOLE thinks that such close relations between the Mayor and Street Commissioner are detrimental to the public interests, and a majority of his fellows in the Board are of the same way of thinking. They are not willing to subject their party to such a storm of odium as was aroused by the DEVLIN administration, merely for the benefit of a single family. They say that with Mr. BEN. WOOD in Congress, and Mr. F. WOOD Mayor, an effort should be made between them not to centre the whole balance of City patronage round their domestic hearth-stone.

Mayor WOOD, however, seems desperately bent on the measure, and yesterday all the Aldermen deemed worthy of notice were sent for, and received in his private office. On coming out therefrom, these officials, who were all acting in concert, assembled together in the lobby, and compared notes. It appears that to seven of them in succession the Mayor had represented that he "already had nine votes pledged to Smith's removal," but that out of regard and affection for them, individually, he would give them "with him" for the future, and that he would consent to have a tenth man in the comparison of notes produced great laughter, making it clear that the Mayor had in reserve, as they suspected, but two in favor of removing his friend Smith, and that seven were actually needed before the latter could be considered "all right." Those with that NICHOLAS SHARKEY and GILBERT M. PLATT are the two Aldermen suspected of being in favor of the Mayor's programme.

Further rumors flew round the City Hall, to the effect that an entirely new Aldermanic combination had been made—BOOLE and GENET to be clenched overboard, and two men who are now "out in the cold" to be taken up in their places. Those on the inside had a chuckle at this, but the report was no doubt designedly given its effect on outside circles in the upper wards of the City. It is said that the Mayor is very seriously disturbed by the appointment of the Special Committee to investigate and report upon the financial condition of the City funds, and the "amount of interest" paid thereon by the several banking institutions which have recently had the custody of the same. Alderman BRADY, the mover of this Committee, and its chairman, is regarded as very keen on a scent; and the Aldermen assisting him, BAGLEY and BOOLE, are neither of them men likely to be very chary of the Mayor's reputation, should anything turn up to expose the deficits found by the Committee of the Sinking Fund in the funds of the Artisans' Bank.

In the Street Department there is much shivering and shaking amongst the minor employes, but apparently without any just cause, unless the Mayor alters his present intention and sends in the name of Supervisor JOHN R. BRIGGS, to whom the place is generally conceded to be due. Mr. BRIGGS has men in the Board of Aldermen who would change their votes for him on personal considerations, and even to some extent sacrifice their own interests so to do. The Mayor, it is said, first resolved to send in the name of Mr. BRIGGS as a "dyer," for the mere sake of compliment. But finding out how the Board stood, he has been afraid that he would be taken at his word. Should the Street Commissioner fall, the City Inspectorship, Dr. E. DELAVAN, is next on the list of the condemned. As the Mayor has no more brothers known to the public, it is possible that his brother-in-law, Mr. SCHIEFFELIN, may succeed to the lucrative and patronage-dispensing office.

On the whole, the Aldermen seem to think that they have a very good Street Commissioner at present, and that, if they were to remove him, the effect would be to justify the Legislature next January in putting the Department into a Commission similar to that of Charities and Corrections, with Capt. SMITH as one of the Democratic members. In order to stave off this evil, they are in favor of retaining him until, at least, after the end of the next session at Albany. By that time one-half the present Board of Aldermen will either have been re-elected or changed, and new combinations will have become necessary to maintain the ascendency of the Aldermen as against the Mayor. FERNANDO WOOD claims credit for having been the first to discover the power and importance of the Mayoralty in its exercise of "one man power." Let BOOLE also receive such credit as may be due to him for having been the first to invent and work to profit the countervailing majority or "ring"-power of the Board of Aldermen. It must be the prayer of all honest citizens that BOOLE and WOOD shall continue at variance for ever.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ROOMS FOR THE SHERIFF'S JURY—ELECTION BILLS AND STATE OF COUNTY FINANCES.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at 4 P. M. yesterday—Mr. STEWART, the President, in the chair—a long discussion ensued upon an application of the Sheriff's Jury for permission to use the Common Pleas Court for their sessions.

Mr. BOOLE insisted that it was the business of the Sheriff to furnish a room for his jurors, as litigants were taxed for the expense. He was opposed to City carpets being spit upon and ruined, and City desks and chairs being whittled and defaced without any indemnity, as had been the case for years past.

Mr. PURDY insisted that the whole thing was a crusade against the Sheriff.

Mr. TWEED moved to amend by giving the jurors the use of the room occupied by the Grand Jury in the new City Hall.

On the votes being taken, the original resolution prevailed.

Mr. W. GOE sent in a bill amounting to $178 70, for posting at the polling-places, in the recent election, maps of the City Election-Districts. The bill was appropriately referred.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay $800 from the appropriation for County Jails, for iron braces and girders for the new jail being erected in Ludlow-street, the same being additional to those enumerated in the original specifications.

Bills amounting to several hundred dollars were submitted, for fitting up the places where the recent polls were held. According to the bills, it will cost the City from $10 to $66 for putting the City polling places in proper order for voting.

The Comptroller transmitted the statement of the County Treasury up to the 8th inst., as follows:

Balance, Oct. 31	$1,212,449 59
Receipts	441,275 78
Total	$1,653,725 37
Payments	979,223 45
Balance Nov. 8	$674,501 92

The Board adjourned till next Tuesday.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled at 10 A. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED, the President, in the Chair. It is the intention of the Board to finish the canvassing the present week, if possible, although by statute they could draw pay for twenty meetings.

The canvass of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth Wards completed the day's work. No material errors were found in the returns of these Wards, and those made by the Ward-canvassers were duly confirmed.

A protest was submitted by DENNIS MCCABE, objecting to the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, on the ground that two canvassers, instead of three, as required by law, made up the returns. Mr. MCCABE declares that through the absence of the third Commissioner, his rival candidate for Assembly, Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS, was illegally declared elected.

The Board sat for six hours without intermission.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PAYMENT OF THE FOURTH WARD TEACHERS.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening. President CUMMINGS in the chair.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of paying the salaries of the teachers of the Fourth Ward, who were dismissed last Spring, for the time intervening between the 16th of May, when they were illegally dismissed, and the 16th of July, when they were again dismissed legally. The report was adopted and the teachers ordered to be paid.

A communication was received from Mr. E. HIRST, Principal of School No. 18 in the Nineteenth Ward, appealing from the action of the local Board, removing him from his post, and ably defending himself against the alleged reasons for such removal. It was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

A resolution confirming the nomination of THOMAS FITZGERALD for School Trustee of the Fourth Ward, in place of JOHN OLIVER, removed from the Ward, was adopted. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

EDUCATION—ITS METHODS AND AIM.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a lecture last evening before the New-York Teachers' Association in the hall of the Board of Education, upon the subject of "Education—its Diversity of Methods and Unity of Purpose." The hall was well filled with a large and appreciative audience, composed mostly of teachers, male and female, of our Public Schools.

The lecturer commenced by saying that the importance of general education was now universally acknowledged, at least in this country. This was not always so. There was a time when thinking was an aristocratic privilege, and reading and writing a princely prerogative. As late as the time of, HENRY VIII., many of the nobles of England were unable to write their names or to read their Bibles. But while all now agreed as to the necessity of education, there was a difference of opinion as to the methods by which it should be accomplished. There were schools in this country as well as in Europe, in which education was one-sided; where religious and political bias was instilled into the mind of the pupil; but this was not the case with our Common Schools. The aim of education in the schools should be to assist and direct the natural education which every one acquires in his intercourse with the world. The lecturer dwelt at length upon the different aspects of education, as natural and artificial, human and divine, popular and scholastic. He spoke of the prejudices existing in this country against all education that did not appear to be immediately practical, and defended the study of all dead languages, and all that kind of education generally termed scholastic. He closed by recommending to his hearers to read a book on education, by HERBERT SPENCER, lately published by the APPLETONS, which he regarded as the most thorough, profound and able work that had ever been written upon the subject. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to the reverend Doctor for his gratuitous and able discourse.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BED-CLOTHING FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—The premonitory advances of Winter are already felt at the Newsboys' Lodging-House by numbers of destitute boys, who are compelled to sleep on benches there, or to leave in search of barges, empty basements, stoops or ash-boxes, owing to the deficiency of bed-clothing at this Institution. To meet the wants of this numerous class of boys, another dormitory has just been fitted up, capable of accommodating sixty boys, in addition to seventy in the original bed-room; but the humane and considerate friends of these unfortunate children will do well to help them by contributing, what will be of inappreciable service to humanity, warm and comfortable bed-clothing, to make the Winter pass them less drearily than it has been their wont to experience in former years. By referring to the report of the Institution, it will be seen that nearly twenty thousand lodgings have been provided for these poor boys within a year, and that about fourteen thousand meals have been given to them. Several hundreds are now happily located in country homes, and many who have made the Lodging-House their permanent abode have acquired settled habits of industry and morality, which will subserve the future interests of society as well as their own. The work tells for itself, and those interested in it would do well to visit the Institution. Gifts of bed-clothing, and of such donations as the benevolent may deem suitable, will be thankfully received at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, C. O'CONNOR Superintendent; or they will be sent for to the address of the givers.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT—SIX ARRESTS.—Last evening, a man named FREDERICK AMSON, was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., at a store in the Eighth Ward. The counterfeit being a new one, information of its appearance was communicated to Police Head-quarters, and thence transmitted by telegraph to all the Station-houses. The result was that five other persons were arrested as follows: In the Seventh Ward, WILLIAM BREED and WILLIAM HURLY, and in the Fourteenth, FRANKLIN PEYANT, MARY BRADY and ABRAM BRUCE. These parties had all endeavored to dispose of the worthless paper to trades-people, and they will be taken before a magistrate to-day.

Lecture on Brazil by Rev. J. C. Fletcher.

The rooms of the Historical Society were filled last evening by ladies and gentlemen, who came to hear Rev. JOHN C. FLETCHER discourse upon Brazil. The lecture was delivered at the invitation of a large number of distinguished gentlemen, many of whom were present last evening, and if inference may be drawn from inclined heads and listening ears, not one of them regretted having affixed his name to the paper which brought Mr. FLETCHER before them as a knowledge-giver.

Brazil is by no means a *terra incognita*; travelers have left their prints upon nearly every foot of its soil, and we have the result of their observations and impressions in volumes without number; and yet Mr. FLETCHER manages to travel over a ground which has been very illy explored before. Of all men, he has enjoyed superior facilities for studying that brightly illuminated tropical page, the valley of the Amazon. For many years a resident of the country, and for a greater part of the time occupying a diplomatic position, he has enjoyed opportunities of which he has fully availed himself.

In his lecture last evening, Mr. FLETCHER devoted much space to a consideration of our present commercial relations with Brazil, and practical suggestions as to how they might be improved. It seems that the United States, although pushing her traffic to other and more remote corners of the world, with most unflagging energy, is lamentably behind other nations in developing a trade with Brazil. Our ships four years ago went thither freighted with but three commodities—ice, apples and codfish. The English and French had for years been flooding the country with their manufactures. As an illustration of the enterprise with which the former nation push their wares, Mr. FLETCHER stated that in the interior of the country he found DAY & MARTIN'S blacking stood preëminent, and that the people would use no other. On inquiring into the reason, he was informed that, first, it was an excellent article, and, secondly, that it had been advertised by gratuitous distribution until every one was familiar with its merits. In the same manner, English thread is given away for a year, in order that a demand for it may be established. From this we come to the most unwilling conclusion, that Jonathan sometimes allows himself to be distanced in shrewdness. The superior mail facilities enjoyed by England tend greatly to give her a monopoly of the Brazil trade. Thus, the English merchant writes to inquire of the Brazil market, receives his answer in twenty-five or thirty days, and his vessel is loaded with a cargo of the goods in demand, and on her way to Rio Janeira, before the American receives his letter. And the Englishman has exchanged his cargo for coffee, at a profit, disposed of his coffee in Boston at a profit, and is on his way to sell his cargo of American goods in Liverpool at a profit, while the American vessel is creeping down the coast with a cargo of ice, apples and codfish. During the past year, England made $10,000,000 in the Brazilian trade; sold $24,000,000 and imported but $15,000,000, while we sold to Brazil about $5,000,000—more than three-fourths of which was flour—and imported from her to the value of nearly $23,000,000. In this trade we are distanced by every other nation on the globe, even by effete Spain and Portugal.

To correct the present state of things, Mr. FLETCHER advocates the establishment of a line of steamers to place us in direct communication with Brazil, showing by incontrovertible arguments how it will redound to the development of her commerce and of ours. He also urges the necessity of a reciprocity treaty. At the present time we have in fact no treaty at all. France has one by which she claims, on any of her citizens dying intestate, to administrate on their estate; but whenever an American dies in Brazil, his estate is administered by the Brazilians. Again, we take three-fourths of Brazil's great staple, coffee, and admit it to our ports duty free, while she exacts upon our flour an import duty of about $1 25 per barrel,—charging at the same time an export duty on her coffee. Once when an American threatened to obtain from our Government the exaction of a discriminating duty upon coffee, the Brazilians took the alarm at once and lessened their duty on flour. A reciprocity treaty we must have, and this can only be obtained by sending out the right kind of men as representatives. A man of courtly manners is as much needed at the court of Don PEDRO SEGUNDO as at the Court of St. James, and certainly much more than in Japan. Mr. FLETCHER here alluded to the many millions our Government has spent in opening trade with the Japanese, when it must be many years before we derive the benefit from it that would have been received from the same money employed in furthering our commercial relations with Brazil. If the Union Party had succeeded he would have urged the sending of GEO. S. HILLIARD as a minister; but as another Administration is to be in power he gives his voice for N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts.

A wrong opinion has guided the character of our exports hitherto. We have confined them to Yankee notions, to the exclusion of hardware and machinery. And of cotton goods, of which Brazil annually buys over $14,000,000, we only sell her a little over half a million, and yet even this limited trade has doubled in the past five years. The universal Yankee, it seems, is poorly represented in Rio Janeiro, since in 1854 Mr. FLETCHER could only count 50 natives of the United States, babies and all, while thousands of other nations had their homes there.

Few would believe that Brazil is larger than the star-spangled land which we glorify; yet, by the reports of the Topographical Bureau, our country contains but 2,936,166 square miles, while Brazil is accorded by other nations an area of 3,400,460.

In richness of soil, as well as in expanse of country, Mr. F. fegred that we would have to yield the palm to Brazil. The valley of the Amazon, alone, contains 2,333,000 square miles of the most fertile land that ever the sun smiled upon—nearly a million of square miles more than is embraced by our boasted valley of the Mississippi.

Botanists will be gratified, or perhaps astonished, to learn that a plant is found in the interior of Brazil, nearly, if not quite identical with one growing in North Carolina. Printers will be pleased to learn that that tropical country is their paradise; that advertising and subscriptions are invariably paid in advance, and that three-fourths of a paper is always filled by advertisements at most remunerative prices. The Press, too, is unshackled; and religion is nearly so. It is allowable to worship God in any form men choose; but a building in the form of a temple is only allowed to be used by Roman Catholics. The steeple and bells give the temple form, which is forbidden by other denominations.

On the subject of Slavery the Brazilians have no question and no trouble, no fusion and no confusion. The putting down of the African Slave-trade in 1850, has virtually done away with Slavery in that country, and a few years more it will have ceased altogether.

At present blacks are allowed to vote. The possession of an income of $20 per annum constitutes the sole qualification for voting, and color has nothing to do with it at all. The blacks of that country are a superior race to ours, and this may be traced to the fact of their being educated. They have eminent professors and doctors among the sable population, and in their intelligence you think no longer of distinction of color.

Admirers of LONGFELLOW in this country will be glad to learn that DON PEDRO DE SEGUNDO—a monarch, by the way, to whom Mr. FLETCHER accords every virtue—is a most ardent admirer of our great poet, and has read *Hiawatha*, as well as *Hyperion* and *Kavanagh*. The pictures of the country which Mr. FLETCHER drew, were so pleasant, that at the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. OSGOOD, in offering complimentary resolutions to the lecturer, expressed a wish that when he again spoke he would tell us of Brazil's snakes, bugs, and other unpleasant attendants, that the glowing account of the beauties that evening given might not kindle a spirit of emigration which would wholly depopulate our fair country.

A Discarded Lover's Challenge to Fight His Rival.

PEDRO A. ORZALI, an Italian, living at No. 216 William-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young French artist, named LAROME LOUIS, whom he charged with sending him a challenge to fight a duel. The accused had become enamored of the same lady on whom the affections of ORZALI had been set, and, as a consequence, they became enemies. The fair one seemed to favor ORZALI'S suit, and a day or two ago an encounter occurred between the rivals, which resulted in the thrashing of the Frenchman. He, therefore, gave his emotions expression in the following cartel:

NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1860.

ITALIAN COWARD!—Without heart, without soul, without shame, and without pity—you triumph, for you have stolen my mistress—the only being I had upon earth, and, moreover, in this foreign land. I have loved her, I do love her, and I shall love her as long as a breath of existence remains in me; and however disgusting to have her come soiled by your arms, I shall still receive her, and cover her with sincere kisses—that which you never had for her, for you have only stolen her through the bait of your gold and your money. This values nothing. But I love her, and hate thee. I leave her to thee, coward! The only thing I desire is that there was in thy miserable breast enough of blood to make it move. Tell me whether you are able to spare it for your courage. Then take arms! Let us cross the water one fine evening, and there, alone, without witnesses, or with witnesses, in the face of God let death decide. There will be more credit for you to kill me thus, than to assassinate me without arms, as I am thrown down into dirt without giving me time rise. At twenty-five paces, if you want it, we shall fire together until one of us two be dead. If not, keep yourself upon your guard, for I declare to you *vendetta*, and I shall kill you as soon as I could. I shall, perhaps, be hung, but this is immaterial to me, for I have nothing in this world which attaches me to it, if it be not my good right for my Susanné to weep over my deceived love, and to die with sorrow in covering her with kisses. Fight loyally, with equal arms, and I shall retract the name of "coward," which you deserve by your conduct towards me, and by your seduction of my well-beloved.

LAROME LOUIS, No. 23 West Broadway.

P. S.—If she loves me no more, and if she wishes my death, tell her to be at the place of battle, and I will permit myself to be killed without defending myself—but when falling I shall still cry, "I love thee—forgive."

The accused was taken before Justice WELSH and examined. He there fell upon his knees, and made most abject apologies for his indiscretion, stating that he did not intend to injure ORZALI at all, and had written what he had in a moment of excitement. The Magistrate being satisfied that his offence was the result of a love-addled brain, reprimanded him and let him go.

Fires.

IN A PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.

At 5 o'clock last evening, a fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the paper box manufactory of LEGRAND SCHWAB, on the second floor of No. 23 Cedar-street, and coumunicating to the third floor, occupied by the same party, caused damage to the extent of $700. Said to be insured. The first floor was used as a salesroom by the Gutta Percha Roofing Company. Loss $100. Damage was done to the building to the amount of $300. Some cotton batting in the adjoining building also ignited, but by throwing it into the street no further damage was done.

IN A BOARDING HOUSE.

A fluid lamp exploded in the kitchen of ARTHUR HERMAN'S boarding house, No. 75 Beekman-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, and set the place on fire. Before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of $550 was done. Insured for $4,500 in the Continental Insurance Company.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF "PROFESSOR" DOWNING.

The five-score young women, each of whom was defrauded of $5 by putting confidence in the promise of "Professor" Samuel W. Downing to teach them a process of transferring photographs and lithographs to oil-paintings on glass, will be gratified to learn that their deceiver is under arrest. It has transpired that Downing left the City on Sunday evening last for Boston, but his departure was so hurried that he forgot a portion of his property, consisting of clothing and papers. With the object of obtaining it, he yesterday returned to his former quarters, No. 54 East Broadway, not knowing at the time that an exposure of his swindling transactions had been thoroughly made in all the daily papers. His presence there was made known to Officer Eagleston, of the Seventh Precinct, who took him into custody, and Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for examination.

STILL ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the night of the 7th inst., Mr. James Keegan, residing at No. 112 West Thirty-third-street, was on his way home, through Thirty-fifth-street, when two men met him, and inquired if he wanted to buy some apples. Before he could reply to the singular question, his watch was snatched from his vest pocket by one of the men, who ran off, and Mr. Keegan having attempted to follow, the other highwayman interposed his foot, tripping him, and causing him to fall and hurt himself badly. Both the ruffians in consequence escaped, but on Tuesday evening a young man named Robert Edgar was apprehended, suspected of being one of the offenders, and subsequently having been identified by Mr. Keegan as the person who snatched the watch, Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed him for trial.

A DENTIST LOSING HIS TEETH.

Charles W. Hudson, residing at Newark, N. J., was yesterday brought before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, on a charge of having passed two counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Belvidere, N. J., in payment for a set of artificial teeth, to Ezra P. Hoyt, a dentist, doing business in the Bowery. Mr. Hoyt sent the bills in question, with other money, to the East River Bank for deposit, but the teller rejected the counterfeits, and returned them to Mr. Hoyt, who only then learned that they were bad. Hudson stated that he was unaware that the bills were worthless, but the magistrate would not credit his assertion, and committed him for trial.

RAID ON STREET-WALKERS.

Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday evening, dispatched a few of his men to arrest any prostitutes who might be found in the streets. In the course of two hours, nineteen were taken to the station-house, the majority of whom had been found near Madison-square and in the neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Yesterday all the prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and disposed of as follows: Five were discharged for want of sufficient evidence; two were reprimanded and set at liberty, while the remaining twelve were each fined $5, and in default of payment sent to prison for five days.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Charles Strasser, a book-keeper, employed by Wm. R. Sluyter, merchant, No. 24 Cortland-street, absconded from the City on the 27th ult., taking with him about $2,000, belonging to his employer. From the fact that among the property embezzled was a check of Mr. Sluyter, signed in blank, which had been filled up for upwards of $800, and afterwards converted into European gold, the supposition is entertained that Strasser has fled to Europe. The detectives have been searching for him, but as yet they have utterly failed to trace him.

THE VICTIM OF A STRANGE WOMAN.

Hiram Sands, a visitor to the City, stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, on Tuesday evening met Sophia Price, a street-walker, and permitted her to take liberties with him. In the course of their conversation, she managed to steal his pocket-book, containing $14 in cash, and a note for $60. As quickly as he discovered his loss he caused the woman's arrest, and Justice WELSH held her to answer a charge of larceny.

THE ROBBERY IN WEST BROADWAY.

Yesterday, Officer Fields, of the Fifth Ward, succeeded in effecting the arrest of Charles Perinchief, the young negro who acted as the confederate of Sickels in the robbery, a few days since, of Mr. Samuel Robinson at an oyster stand in West Broadway. Justice WELSH committed the accused for trial. He is said to be a notoriously bad character, having but recently served a term in the Penitentiary.

Appeal for a Friendless Old Lady.

The benevolent are appealed to on behalf of an old lady who is living friendless and alone, and in circumstances of great destitution, at No. 72 Sullivan-street. Mrs. HART, the lady referred to, is about eighty years of age. She has hitherto contrived to eke out a support for herself by doing ladies' fine needlework, but this employment now so greatly taxes her eye-sight and strength that she cannot earn sufficient to pay her basement rent, much less to provide the most scanty food. Our reporter, who visited the place yesterday to inquire into the case, found her without a morsel of food, save the remnants of a few cold potatoes from which she had subsisted for two days. She is a very intelligent and lady-like person, whose manner and conversation show that she must have seen far better days. Those who feel prompted to assist this worthy old lady, can do so by making at her place in Sullivan-street, or by sending donations for her to this office.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder at New-Lots.

The Police are still busily engaged in ferreting out the murderer of JAMES DERBYOICH KOLYER, who was murdered in his own barn last Monday night, at New-Lots. The two SPRATTS—father and son—arrested on Tuesday by Detectives FROST and DENTON, were discharged yesterday, there appearing no evidence against them.

Coroner WOOD, of Jamaica, impanneled a jury yesterday, and after viewing the body adjourned until to-day. A young man named "GEORGE," who was a short time ago in the employ of deceased, and with whom, it is alleged, he had some difficulty, was arrested yesterday and committed to abide events.

The Police are now in pursuit of a young man named JOSEPH LAMBERT, who, it is surmised, knows something about the murder. He was in TIERNY'S store on Monday night while KOLYER was there, and tried to borrow $10 of him, but was refused. He left the store before KOLYER did and reached his boarding-house late at night, and requested an early breakfast, as he wanted to go away. In the morning he paid a back board-bill in bills and gold, and left before breakfast, and has not been seen since. The character of the man, and the fact that he had money on Tuesday, and none the night before, has caused suspicion to rest upon him. LAMBERT is about twenty years old, and recently has been employed as a watchman of the repairs on the Jamaica Plank-road, between East New-York and Snediker's. He severely stabbed a fellow-workmen a few days ago, and as a warrant had been issued for his arrest, there are some who believe that he has only cleared out to avoid being arrested for that offence. Considerable excitement still prevails in the neighborhood of the place where the murder was committed. The premises where KOLYER lived were rented from a man residing in Brooklyn. The house stands on a high hill, between the Jens' and Cypress Hills Cemeteries, overlooking the Jamaica Plank-road, and about one-fourth of a mile from it. The barn is about 200 feet east of the house. The deceased left TIERNEY'S store, which is on the Plank-road, directly opposite the house, at about eight o'clock Monday evening, and said he was going to feed his horses in the stable. Early the next morning, his wife, who had become alarmed at his absence, went to the stable, and discovered his lifeless body, face downwards, on the floor, just inside of the doors. The padlock which he had unlocked to enter through a small door, was still in one hand. His pocket-knife was lying on the floor, in a pool of blood where it doubtless fell when his assassin rifled his pockets. A pocket-book, usually carried in one of his pantaloons pockets, was found thrust into a vest pocket.

The wounds consist of a deep gash in the crown of the head, evidently made by some blunt instrument. There are two or three wounds on the right side of the neck apparently made by a dirk-knife; a cut over the right eye which might have been made by falling upon the floor, and an abrasion of the skin on the right side of the head. The blow near the top of the head broke the skull so as to let a portion of the brain fall out.

It is supposed that the murderer must have been inside of the stable, or that he entered close behind deceased, and that the first blow was struck on the top of his head just as he entered the door; that he fell forward upon his face in the position found, and that the knife was used in fact after he was dead.

The funeral of deceased will take place at 2 o'clock P. M, to-day, at the Methodist Church in the vicinity.

DAMAGE FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.—The case of HIRAM CURTIS *vs.* THEODORE P. HOWELLS was brought to a close in the Circuit Court yesterday, and $3,720 damages awarded. The suit was brought to recover $20,000 damages for non-performance of contract in receiving a large quantity of ground bark.

WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.—The City Wide-Awakes, of New-York, visited this city last evening, as the guests of the Rocky Mountain Club. They paraded through some of the principal streets and made an excellent appearance.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arrested three men named JOSEPH SCHALLER, SAMUEL MOSSOP and FRANK SWAERY, on suspicion of having stolen jewelry valued at $1,200 from the house of ALBERT ROGERS, No. 35 South Sixth-street. They were committed for a hearing.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.—GIBSON WILSON and RILEY, arrested by the Police of the Second Precinct, on the 6th inst., were committed by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to answer a charge of burglary preferred by Mr. DOBINSON of No. 65 Fulton-street.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.—JOHN WILSON and GEO. HAINS, convicted of burglary in the Court of Sessions, were yesterday sentenced each to a term of 9 years and 6 months in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—By the semi-annual report of Fire Marshal BELKNAP, for the six months ending Oct. 31, it appears there were lost by fires during that time property valued at $72,222, all of which was covered by insurance.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.—CITY COURT—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 21, 49. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 50, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 7, 13, 30, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81.

New-Jersey.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE POISONING CASE.—The inquest upon the body of Mrs. JANE ABSON, whose death is thought to have been caused by poisoning, was continued yesterday, at the Bull's Head Hotel, in Communipaw. Miss JULIA ANN KENNEDY was the only witness called. She had been a servant in the house, and Mr. ABSON, it had been charged, had been over-attentive to her. She testified that she had lived in the family as a servant, and had never known Mr. ABSON to treat his wife harshly, while she was in his employ. When the inquest had been adjourned for the day, JULIA was held as a witness when wanted.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *ecartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURGE THE SYSTEM.—Purify the blood, and avoid fevers and sickness, by using

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Price 25 cents a box.

Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The leading physicians and professors of medical colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

[Advertisement.]

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

"Opening Day" (Wednesday, 14th) of Winter Fashions for the Feet. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."

CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Out-of-town orders promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]

SMALL POX.—This most fatal disease to which childhood is subject can be deprived of its virulence by using HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The Pills allay the fever, and the Ointment soothes the pain and induces sleep.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of *Medical Common-Sense*, of Saratoga Springs, has returned to his Winter offices, No. 546 Broadway, New-York, where he may be consulted from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DO IT.—Buy your Fall Hat, if you want an elegant and cheap one, at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT easier; sales 4,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 06; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 08; 4,000 bushels Red State at $1 12; 3,500 bushels Canada Club, and 2,200 bushels White Canada, on private terms. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—89,500 bushels Wheat, 11,400 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Peas. *Exports*—5,235 bbls. Flour, 86,100 bushels Wheat, 31,600 bushels Corn, 9,200 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and 10c. lower. WHEAT firm but 1c. @1½c. lower; sales 53,000 bushels, at 82c. for North Western Club; 79c. @80c. for No. 1; 77c. @78c. for No. 2, all in store. CORN firm; sales 18,000 bushels at 36c. @36½c., in store. OATS firm at 17c. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce at 2¾ @3 ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR unchanged—at $4 75 for Superfine. WHEAT dull, and buyers demand a reduction. WHISKY dull at 16½c. MESS PORK very dull at $16 75 @$17. Hogs very dull, though for good are offered $6 40@$6 50 for present delivery. Money in improved demand. Sight Exchange unsettled, but advanced ¾ ₱ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR not and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, in consequence of stagnation in the money market, nothing doing. CORN dull and lower; sales 12,000 bush. at 40c. OATS steady; sales 11,000 bushels at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 20c. on Wheat; 22c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 139,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—287,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, in lots, at $1 40@$1 46 for White Michigan; $1 26 for Red State; $1 16 for State, and 6,000 bushels White Canada, afloat, on private terms. RYE—Sales 2,000 bushels at 68c. OATS firm; sales 14,000 bushels at 35½c. for State. CORN unchanged; sales 4,600 bushels at 65c. for Western Mixed, afloat. BARLEY less active; sales 10,000 bushels at 75c. for Canada West; 65c. for Two-rowed State; 73c. for Four-rowed do.; 63c. for Winter. WHISKY—Light sales at 20c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR dull and depressed; Howard-street, $5 50; City Mills, $5 25; Ohio is offered at $5 37½. WHEAT dull and lower; red, $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 60. CORN buoyant; yellow, 70c. @72c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. MESS PORK, $19 50. LARD, 12c. COFFEE dull. WHISKY dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; prices irregular; sales checked by the difficulty of passing Exchange. SUGAR dull, and declined ¼c.; at 6c. @7c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 27c. @30c. The rest of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 43¾. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bush. at $1 27@$1 26 for Red, and $1 40@$1 50 for White. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bush. at 69c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 22c. @22½c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales, at 10¾c. @11c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 12,400 bales; receipts of three days, 11,800 bales. Sterling 105@106.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON dull: sales, to-day, 1,000 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *vid*

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2857. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

Condition of Public Sentiment in the Slave States.

THE UNION ELEMENT SHOWING ITSELF.

Voices from Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, and Elsewhere.

Conventions to be Held in Georgia and Alabama.

The Virginia Legislature to be Convened.

More Disunion Diatribes from South Carolina.

GOV. WISE PRONOUNCED INSANE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of War has received intelligence to-day that the troops held the Charleston arsenal at the request of the United States Naval Storekeeper, who apprehended a possible attack from a mob.

The sensation dispatches sent northward are evidently designed to effect Wall-street. The whole difficulty seems to be turned into a stock-jobbing machine.

A distinguished Virginia statesman arrived here this evening, and announces that the disunion sentiment is apparently spreading in his State. Gov. LETCHER has been appealed to, to call together the Legislature without delay, but no response has yet been made.

Gov. WISE is pronounced to be deranged. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

It seems that Senator HAMMOND'S resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be forthwith sent to South Carolina.

The Collector at Beaufort has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican Administration.

It has heretofore been stated that the subject of an address was under Executive consideration, but it now appears the idea is abandoned in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to give information of the state of the Union.

Virginia for the Union—The Times Article on the Fugitive Slave Law—Spirit of the Virginia Press—False Reports.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Information just received from Huntsville, Ala., states that Hon. W. R. B. COBB, the representative of that District in Congress, is strongly opposed to disunion.

Gen. MILLSON, representative in Congress from the Norfolk District, of this State, is opposed to secession.

The Census returns show that Virginia will have three additional representatives in Congress.

The TIMES article on the Fugitive Slave law meets with general approval. Its remedy, to provide by law for paying to the slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them, is regarded as just. If the North will do this, she can repudiate the law to-morrow, and there will be no disunion. There is a desire to know whose pocket the money will come out of.

The *Examiner* does not wish Virginians to alter their relations with other people in the Union, by the disruption of business or other ties which unite them, except when their preservation will alter the really just and equal relations which exist between them. It thinks that Virginia and the South should unite in demanding and acquiring the power to preserve those relations which the Federal Government, as the agent of a sectional majority, will inevitably alter. If Virginia intends to preserve the Union relations upon which the prosperity of all men engaged in trade between the two sections is dependent, she must acquire for herself and the South the power of protecting slave property and maintaining its value against the action of sectional majorities or the Government. It was rumored in the city to-day that KENT, PAINE & Co. were going to suspend business, and that THOMAS R. PRICE & Co., SUMNER & Co., and CLARKSON & ANDERSON, old and well-known wholesale firms, had discharged their clerks on account of the stringency of the times. On making inquiries, however, I found the rumor to be without foundation. It was put in circulation to create a panic for speculating purposes. These firms are well known in your City, and stand high here.

Letters received here state that the Knights of the Golden Circle are starving in Texas. They censure Gen. BICKLEY severely for misleading them on a wild-goose chase. They are anxious to come home to the Old Dominion.

The *Enquirer* of this morning is informed that all the members of one of our Military Companies, uniformed, armed and well drilled, have undertaken to perform duty as "Minute-men." What do the Broadway belles say to the following? "Quite a large number, too, of the ladies, it is said, have invested their pin-money in revolving pistols, which they are learning to use with effective accuracy."

The millers refused to buy wheat to-day on any terms, and it declined again. Corn fell eight cents a bushel.

The majority of the Virginia papers, notwithstanding that LINCOLN was a sectional candidate, do not consider his election a sufficient cause for dissolution, if he is Constitutionally elected.

It is not decided yet who Virginia has gone for. The official vote only will tell. It is a very close contest. S.

The Virginia Legislature to be Convened.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Gov. LETCHER has called an extra session of the Legislature for the 7th of January, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action it necessary in this emergency.

Maryland for the Union—No Extra Session of the Legislature to be Called—Character of the Dispatches from the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Governor of Maryland will peremptorily refuse to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the Southern question, unless the movement shall become general.

A dispatch received here to-day from an intelligent citizen of Mobile, expresses the opinion that Alabama will join the seceding States, though the writer deprecates such action, and is determined to vote against it.

A prominent merchant of, and just from, Georgia, told me to-day that Georgia will most probably secede.

A Baltimore merchant, just returned from a Southern tour, says that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede, but that the general sentiment of North Carolina is decidedly in favor of the Union. The Breckinridge politicians are the chief Disunionists. PRENTICE, the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is now in Baltimore, *en route* to the North. He says that Kentucky spurns secession and disunion.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says that Northern drummers and agents soliciting custom in the South, are viewed with great scrutiny, and some of them register themselves at the hotels as hailing from Baltimore.

There was no further run on the Baltimore Banks to-day, but affairs are very stringent. Money merchants and stock operators are seriously crippled, but no actual failures are announced. Some of the leading Railroad stocks have slightly improved. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Rather a better feeling prevails in commercial circles to-day.

There was something of a run on the Citizens' Bank, but all the demands were promptly met. The best informed express full confidence in the soundness of the bank.

Many manufacturing establishments, clothiers, &c., have reduced the number of their hands. This is severely felt by the working classes, but it is hoped that confidence will soon be measurably restored, and the former activity of business resumed.

North Carolina for the Union—Sentiment of the Press.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, in an article on disunion, disapproves of secession, and will, in future, as it has ever done, in the past, contend for the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws as interpreted by the Judiciary. It advises its readers not to engage in the work of breaking up the Government, and says that not one in ten citizens are in favor of a dissolution from the existing cause.

The *Register* denounces EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, for his disunion proclivities, and says that he does not represent the popular feeling of Virginia; that by his own admission he has been a life-long disunionist, before he commenced the crusade against the Union.

The Raleigh *Standard* contradicts the *Herald's* telegram from that place, in which it is stated that the Governor and Council were in session, and that the Legislature would be summoned as soon as North Carolina was ripe for secession. The *Standard* thinks that the condition of the times requires calmness, determination and firmness of action, and that passion ought to be discarded. It wants to know what Mr. BUCHANAN will do if the States secede.

The *Daily Press* thinks that the only remedy for Southern wrongs is secession.

Convention to be Called in Georgia—Proceedings of the Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The leading men of all parties had a conference to-day, and unanimously agreed to a State Convention. They recommend resistance—the time and mode to be settled by the Convention. Good feeling prevailed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 16.

There was considerable discussion in the Senate to-day, on the motion referring the Million Appropriation bill for arms and munitions, to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that the money be subject to the control of the Governor. Many Senators objected to placing the sword and the purse in the same hands, when the proposed reference failed. The bill will proceed in regular order and will pass.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts until 1861. Laid over.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of Federal coercion being employed against a seceding State, to employ the effectual military forces of Georgia to resist such coercion. This resolution will pass.

Senator TOOMBS made a powerful secession speech last night.

Mr. BARTOW followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with Sovereignty in the Federal power, and that all State lines be obliterated.

A Convention to be Called in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Governor of the State will issue a call for a State Convention to assemble on the 6th of December. He urges the people to prepare for secession.

Parade of Minute Men at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 16.

Six hundred Minute-Men, with the military and firemen, turned out here last night in a grand torch-light procession in honor of secession. A meeting was afterwards held, at which Ex-Speaker ORR made a speech espousing secession. He was followed by Mr. KEITT and others.

The State Fair is progressing satisfactorily.

Florida with South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A dispatch received at Charleston from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina.

Union Demonstration in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Thursday, Nov. 15.

A grand Union demonstration is soon to take place in Boon or Randolph County.

Kentucky and Tennessee Money.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Augusta brokers buy Kentucky and Tennessee money at 5 per cent. discount, payable in Georgia and Carolina money.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—The Business Accomplished—Gov. Gist—Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia—Secession to be Precipitated—Excitement Around the Hotels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The grand object for which the Legislature of South Carolina was called together, to take the initiatory step towards secession, having been accomplished by the calling of a Convention, the body will adjourn at noon to-morrow. As the regular session commences on the 26th, the members will have less than two weeks to canvass their Districts. It is the general impression here that Senator CHESNUT, who sent in his resignation as United States Senator, will be in the Convention.

His Excellency, Gov. GIST, accompanied by his wife and daughter, paid a visit of inspection to the new State Capitol, now in course of erection, this morning, and I am told was highly pleased with all he saw. After the inspection, I had the honor of an introduction to the Governor, and I must say I found him a most affable and amiable gentleman. He says that offers of volunteers are coming in from all quarters of the South, and that a distinguished officer of New-York City has volunteered his command to assist in fighting the battles of South Carolina. As the State does not at present happen to be at war, the gallant volunteers will be duly informed when their services are needed. The Governor does not look like a man who would seek a fight, but when once in for it his friends say he is one of the very last men who will yield. He is one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State, immensely wealthy, and is represented as not caring a fig for anything but the welfare of his people and the honor and integrity of the Palmetto State.

The character second in note to the Governor appears to be the venerable EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, who, with his long flowing white locks and his blue cockade, is the observed of all observers. As soon as he had cast his vote in Virginia for President, Mr. RUFFIN came on here. He has the privilege of the floor in both Houses, and appears to be incessant in his labors for secession.

There appears to be a general desire manifested to have the difficulty between the North and South adjusted before the inauguration of the new President. Prominent members of the Legislature proclaim that it is desirable to have a settlement of the relations between South Carolina and the United States settled during the existence of the present Administration. As the secession of one or more of the sovereign States must be communicated to the President of the United States, it is also deemed highly important that all that South Carolina intends doing shall be laid before the present Congress. So that, with the Convention and Legislature both in session, Columbia will be rather a warm place for the coming couple of months.

What is most remarkable, the people of South Carolina do not desire to have the National Capital of the new Confederacy within her borders. They say that the possession of and scramble for office will only tend to contaminate her people. The knowing ones name Atlanta, Ga., as the place at which the first Southern Congress will assemble. That such a body will meet ere long there seems to be no doubt here. No people could be more determined than those of South Carolina. Times look gloomy, indeed. The agents for Northern houses are not selling enough to pay their hotel bills, and many have already left the South for their homes.

The Legislature has had two important bills under consideration during the day, both of which were disposed of before the adjournment this evening. One is called the Bank bill, which is intended to allow the banks to suspend specie payments, (in case of a war with the United States,) without a forfeiture of their charters; and the other is a bill appropriating $400,000 for thoroughly arming the State. A strong and successful effort was made in the House to refer the Army bill to the Military Committee, with instructions to report on the first day of the regular session. It is publicly asserted that the State at the present time is better provided with all kinds of arms than any other State in the Union. The Senate passed the Bank bill, and it was sent to the House and concurred in. Both Houses adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, previous to which they agreed to adjourn *sine die* at noon.

The resignation of Senator HAMMOND will be offered and accepted this morning, that gentleman having telegraphed last night that it would be here by mail.

The wildest excitement prevailed about the hotels last night. In front of the Congaree House loud calls were made for Mr. RHETT, a member of the Senate, but he declined making a speech. A gentleman in a stentorian voice exclaimed from the portico, "As far as the State of South Carolina is concerned, the day for speaking has passed—the day for action is at hand." A similar attempt was made to get a speech from Ex-Gov. ADAMS, who arrived in the evening train, and is stopping at the United States Hotel, but he also declined. Mr. ADAMS, however, has privately expressed himself as highly gratified with the action taken by the Legislature in reference to calling a Convention. Several military companies paraded at night, and made quite a fine display. They were lustily cheered as they passed through the streets.

The Cooper Opera Troupe gave a concert here last night, and had a full and very fashionable audience. The Patti Troupe were here last week and did a very fair business. Z FOR X.

FROM ALABAMA.

Disunion Meeting—Speeches of Gov. Moore, Mr. Pettis and W. L. Yancey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 10.

A general mass meeting was held this evening to take into consideration the action proper for the the State in the present crisis. CHARLES T. POLLARD was chosen President of the meeting, being supported by a numerous corps of Vice-Presidents, most of whom a few days since represented the strongest conservative element of the city. The speaking of the evening was opened by Gov. MOORE.

After expressing his pleasure at the unanimity which prevailed between the political parties so lately at strife, he displayed the wrongs which the South had for years suffered from the North—the violation by State enactment of the constitutional bond of union, the aggressions of Abolitionists—and ended by pronouncing, amid the most tumultuous applause, his advocacy of secession. He declared his intention to publish, as soon as judicial counsel would permit, the date for the meeting of the Convention. A nice question, which promises to delay this meeting, is now puzzling the lawyers; a question as to the interpretation of the clause of the legislative act, which declares that the Convention shall be held within forty days after the publication of the election of LINCOLN. Are they to wait until the electoral vote in February, or is the election of the electors sufficient? Legal advisers seem to favor the former interpretation, prejudice will probably carry the latter.

He was followed by Judge PETTIS, brother of Gov. PETTIS, of Mississippi. THOMAS WATTS, a prominent advocate of the Bell Party, followed, wearing the cockade; and, finally, WM. L. YANCEY.

Mr. YANCEY'S arguments are an epitome of those given by all. He began by establishing the right of a "sovereign" State to withdraw from the Union, when the terms of the contract were broken, arguing that all those States which had made laws obstructing the action of the Fugitive Slave law had already nullified the bond of union. He advised a convention of all the gulf States; to the end that, after a *separate* State withdrawal, a new Union might be formed, and a Southern Republic. He stated that the border States would not *immediately* secede, but would act as a bulwark to those further South, and that they had bound themselves to permit no Federal army to cross their territory. He stated, furthermore, that the present Administration, conceding the right of individual States to secede, would take no offensive measures, and that the next Congress, having a Democratic majority, would render such measures impossible on the part of Mr. LINCOLN. He stated that he would rather die than become a slave to the North. He defied the bayonets of the coercive officer, and closed with an announcement of the South Carolina Convention for Jan. 8, and the resignation of TOOMBS. The enthusiasm of the meeting was unquestionable, and if the *State* were to be controlled by the feelings of its capital, secession would be inevitable.

BRECK.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston *Mercury*, it seems, is fearful that matters will not be so harmonious as desirable. In reference to the choice of delegates to the State Convention, it holds the following language:

"This election is no holiday amusement. This is no time for personal or party divisions. Our course here upon this occasion, is to have a powerful moral influence, not only upon this State, but upon the other Cotton States. This is not merely a Convention to inaugurate the secession of the State from the present Federal Government; but its future destinies are to be wielded, and its future connections made with foreign Powers, and other States North and South. Its powers are unlimited, and it will sit, perhaps, for many months. Its province is to see that the State receives no detriment, and it will sit so long as its counsel or its action shall be necessary to the State, to ward off peril, or to secure our future power and prosperity.

Its mission is the gravest that can devolve upon any deliberative assembly, and the position of our people in this election partakes of its gravity.

It is a time when passions, personal or party, should be stilled—when every man should regard himself simply as a citizen of South Carolina. And for her welfare let all men unite.

Already we hear of men being offered as candidates from all parts of the city. This is wrong. This is no time for contests. We have this suggestion, therefore, to make:

It is desirable there should be but one ticket run in these Parishes—but twenty-two names offered, upon which all parties, except Union men, can unite. Let the twenty-two names be selected by the leading men of the two old parties here, eleven being of each party. Of course, after the action of our Legislature, with a view to secession, it is expected, and will be required, that each man, whose name shall go upon the ticket, shall be pledged, under his hand, to vote for the immediate secession of the State, in any event, before January 1, 1861.

The names decided upon will then be submitted, through a public meeting called for the purpose, to the approval and support of the *whole community*, without any division or difference as to a choice of individuals. The public good demands such an arrangement.

All party lines will then be healed up upon an equal compromise of men; a glorious unanimity of sentiment and determination will be exhibited to the whole State, to the whole South and the whole North. It will be a great triumph for the State. It will spread courage abroad throughout the State and the South, who might then be induced to follow in our lead. Then will we learn whether the people of this Commonwealth are "the spoilt child" to be "spanked" into "submission to the rule of the Northern majority." Let us all be true to our beloved State.

The Boston *Journal* gives this version of the story that the Captain of the *Keystone State* was compelled to lower the Union flag and hoist the Palmetto when entering the harbor of Charleston. It says:

"There was no compulsion about the matter, and the Palmetto flag was not displayed until the steamer had arrived at her berth, which happened to be at the wharf where the brig *James Gray* was lying. When she reached the wharf a convivial party were on board the brig, celebrating the raising of the Palmetto flag on board that vessel, an account of which has been published. A party of young men passed over from the brig to the steamer, and politely requested the Captain to participate in the excitement of the day and hoist the Palmetto, which he did in a good-natured way, and was subsequently invited to dine on board the brig. The utmost good feeling prevailed all round.

We would observe, in this connection, that a dispatch the other day stated that Col. HARDEE, of the United States Army, had obtained permission, and would attend the recent military parade in Virginia. We are informed by a gentleman who has just received a letter from Florida, that Col. HARDEE was in that State, and, of course, did not go to the Virginia muster."

The same paper puts the story regarding the school teacher, Mr. WOODS, in a milder form than that in which the telegraph expressed it. It says:

"Mr. Woods was engaged as a tutor in the interior of South Carolina, and had just reached that State when the recent disunion fever broke out. Soon after his arrival at the place where his services were required, he found the community very much excited, and was told by his employers and others that perhaps his own safety and comfort would be likely to become endangered if he accepted the position he was to occupy, and advised him to return North. This was done in the kindest manner, and an offer was made to pay his passage home. He accordingly left, and suffered no molestation except on one occasion, when in the railway cars, at which time he was somewhat hustled, but received no harm, as the conductor of the train afforded him protection. He arrived in Charleston in the height of the excitement, and was advised to procure the services of an officer, which he did, and with his consent was placed in the guard-house for safety. He immediately took passage on the steamer and returned home."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Monday, contains these paragraphs:

"Our city was excited on Sunday by various and contradictory rumors of a mournful occurrence in the town of Mount Pleasant. On diligent inquiry, we find the substance of the fact to be as follows:

On Saturday evening a party of lads, or young men, assisted by a negro boy of Mr. T. HAMLIN, were engaged in burning effigies of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. They were assaulted by JOHN M. BARRE, who fired on them a double-barreled gun, wounding all of them more or less, and it is supposed destroying the eye of one of the lads. According to our information, these lads were not trespassing.

The Vigilance Committee of Mount Pleasant arrested BARRE, and have him now in confinement, after applying forty lashes.

Four years ago, on returning from the Cincinnati Convention, Capt. R. C. DAVIS, of the steamer *Charleston*, amended his ensign by reducing the number of its stars to fifteen. He has used this flag of fifteen stars since that period, and on being questioned, replied hopefully and confidently that the time would soon come when his flag would have a meaning and a purpose. That time has come, and we congratulate Capt. DAVIS on his patriotic and prophetic foresight."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, the Convention Bill was read the third time and passed unanimously. The title was then changed to an Act, and the Bill sent to the Senate.

Mr. TRENHOLM called for the special order, which was the resolution in relation to the election of a sectional President.

The third and fourth of the series were withdrawn, and the following proposed: That the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and House, be instructed to sit as a Joint Committee during the recess, and prepare a plan for arming the State, and for organizing a Military Bureau, and report by bill to each House at the regular Session; that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to sit during the recess with the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and prepare a scheme for raising the necessary supplies, and carry into effect the measures recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRENHOLM thought the resolutions so plain that it was hardly necessary to say anything in recommendation. The members ought to have more time to consider the features of the bills offered by the Committee on the Military. He said there was $150,000 already in the hands of the Governor. The propriety of raising $400,000 on bonds did not make itself apparent to him. It might be necessary to raise $250,000 by taxation. It always had been the practice of the Committee of Ways and Means, in issuing bonds, to consult with the President of the Bank of the State, reviewing with him in detail, and arranging the matter to suit the convenience of that institution.

Mr. COFFIN was unwilling to return to his constituents without having done something; and having ordained a Convention that would shortly carry the State out of the Union, it was necessary to place ourselves in a position, in which, if attacked, we could meet force by force. He thought no time was to be lost, as it might be necessary to get arms and munition from Europe. He was unwilling to purchase them from the North. It would take time to issue bonds and make remittances. He thought there was very little difference between the resolutions and the bill of the Committee. In making postal arrangements, providing for ministers to foreign courts, additional judges, we would require the means, and it might be necessary to resort to additional taxation. As there was $150,000, it might do for such purposes, and not raise taxes; but, if need be, the people of South Carolina will not shrink from paying any amount to defend their honor and secure peace, safety and happiness to their posterity. His plan is that the President of the Bank of the State be authorized to advertise until 23d November for sealed bids for $400,000, no amount to be issued under par value, State bonds and stock. He had assurances from friends in Charleston of no difficulty in raising the amount. It had been proposed to raise the interest to 7 per cent. He was opposed to it, and was authorized by a friend to say that he would be willing to take $10,000 at 1 per cent. premium. The reason why he would name the 23d of November for having the bids opened, was to allow the President of the Bank to report to the Legislature the result. If $400,000 was not taken up then, the Legislature was to determine what was the best mode of raising the amount. He hoped the resolutions would not pass.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM thought Mr. COFFIN'S argument conclusive. The Committee on Military had already reported a bill for arming the State. If the resolutions were adopted they could only report to the House the same bill next session. It would take time to raise the money, and events are pressing us. Suppose the Convention carry South Carolina out of the Union, should she be not prepared if coercion was attempted.

Mr. MULLINS favored the resolutions. The Governor was authorized to purchase arms, that would be enough until the regular session. One regiment had procured its own arms. The bill ought to be solemnly considered. With regard to finances, he thought we should have a thorough examination of our resources, and gain all the information we can from the wisest military men.

The discussion was continued at great length by Messrs. Cunningham, Read, McGowan, Screven, Coffin, Edwards and Macfarlan, and finally the resolutions, slightly amended, were agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH offered a resolution that the Clerks of the Senate and House publish the acts calling the Convention.

Mr. BOYLSTON amended by saying, "Managers give the usual notice of election." Agreed to.

Mr. MULLINS offered a resolution that the Committee on Military inquire into the propriety of fortifying North Island, Georgetown; the entrance North Santee, South Santee, North Edisto and South Edisto, Port Royal and St. Helena. Lost.

Mr. POPE'S resolution for the assessment of the value of lands in the State, was lost.

Mr. DURYEA'S resolution for the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of adding to or altering the Charleston Citadel Academy, so as to make it a convenient place for the arms of the First Regiment of Artillery, within its walls, was agreed to.

At the evening session, the bill for suspension by the banks was read a third time, the title changed to an act, and sent to the Senate.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Legislature convened on the 7th. Mr. C. J. WILLIAMS was chosen Speaker. The following is the only part of his opening address which bears upon the exciting topic of the day. After alluding to local topics, he said:

"But for the moment above, and superior to all these, will be presented the vexed questions arising out of our Federal relations. Let us hope that now the strife of the recent political contest is ended, we can deliberate on this subject as brethren having a common interest, as patriots actuated by the sole purpose of preserving the honor and the institutions of our beloved State. The most important crisis that the country has known since the adoption of the Constitution occurred on yesterday, and the next intelligence that may reach us will be that the Republican Party, triumphant in the Northern States, has at last undisputed possession of the Federal Capitol.

The object and aims of the party are too well known to need comment.

It has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in all the Free States.

It has excluded your property under the forms of law, from equal participation with other property, in Territories acquired by the common blood and the common treasure.

It has declared its settled policy to admit no more Slave States into the Union, thereby restricting you to your present limits.

It proposes to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the arsenals, in the forts and dock-yards, and finally to interfere with the trade between the States.

It has entered within the precincts of the holy church, and desecrated its altars to an Anti-Slavery God.

It has prevailed in every class of Northern society, and destroyed the fraternal bond of union between the States.

And finally announcing the doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict,' it has declared that this Government, framed by our Revolutionary ancestors, cannot longer exist, half slave and half free.

Under the domination of such a party, what will be the attitude of Georgia within the Union? Representatives of the people, it is a question for you to determine. Let 'wisdom, justice and moderation' control your deliberations—laying aside political animosities for the moment, let there be no divisions as to our policy. The preservation of our State's equality in the Union, dictates that we should be one in feeling, one in purpose, and one in action."

The telegraph has spoken of certain resolutions offered by Mr. DELONG, two hundred copies of which were ordered to be printed. The preamble to these resolutions, which is quite long, reviews the causes for complaint generally alleged against the North, and proceeds as follows:

"Looking to this state of affairs, Georgia sees nothing in the past for which to reproach herself. Ever ready to comply in letter and spirit with the Constitutional obligation, she has never exacted of others more than she conceded herself, and even mindful of the great principle which underlies all free government, and is the key stone of our Constitutional liberty, that 'Governments instituted among men, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' she claims by virtue of her sovereignty, in the absence of any agreed tribunal, to decide for herself upon her own obligations, and also upon the wrongs she has received from her colleagues, conceding to the other States the same rights and privileges.

In view of this declaration:

Be it Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the Constitution being the only bond of Union between the different States of our Confederacy, and the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, having by their Legislative acts nullified the same directly or indirectly, and thereby broken the compact of Union without the consent and against the protest of the other parties to the Constitutional compact, are no longer constitutionally a constituent portion of the United States of America. Refusing to fulfil their obligations, they receive the benefits of the Union only by sufferance of the other States, and the State of Georgia is not, and ought not to be bound by the action of States aforesaid in the Electoral Colleges of the United States, and hereby protest against their exercise of this power and privilege.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use all constitutional means within their power to prevent the votes of the States named in the preceding resolution, being counted in the Electoral College; and in view of the fact that it is threatened that many thousand Northern men organized under the name of 'Wide Awakes,' will be necessary to secure the inauguration of their favorite, the Governor of this State is instructed to protect, if necessary, with all the power of the State, our Senators and Representatives in the discharge of this duty, and to demand of the President that the power of the Federal Government be used if necessary, for their full protection.

Resolved, That in the event this solemn protest is ineffectual to exclude the votes of the aforesaid States from being counted in the Electoral College of the United States, and by the votes of said States the general result be changed and the election decided, and thereby Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN, sectional candidates upon a sectional platform, be elevated to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively, it en such election is revolutionary in character, unconstitutional in fact, and ought not to be submitted to by a free people.

Resolved, That in the event of such election, our Senators and Representatives are instructed to withdraw from Congress and return home, and the Governor is instructed thereupon to call a Convention of the people of the State, to adopt new safeguards for our future security.

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to transmit these resolutions to the Governors of each State of the Confederacy not having nullified the laws of the Federal Government made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and that such States be, and they are hereby earnestly invited to coöperate with Georgia in the manner herein indicated, to preserve our Federal Constitution from destruction, and ourselves from degradation and disgrace.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Locomotive* writes from Milledgeville on the 9th:

"Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS I am glad to find here talking boldly and manfully for his country. He is doing a good work, and is entirely absorbed in pointing out the proper course for the South to pursue in the present emergency. Would to God we had a thousand Bob Toombses in this State.

Hon. H. V. JOHNSON is also here, but seems considerably humiliated. I learn he has made up his mind to *submit*.

Judge IVERSON is also here. But the Legislature has postponed the election of United States Senator. The postponement will, however, in all probability, be reconsidered.

We find great division of sentiment among the members as to what the Legislature should do politically, and I am mortified to say it, but, from present indications, I fear it is true, that *no positive or decided action will be taken.*"

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"The first suggestion we have to make in this crisis is, that it shall be a penal offence for any citizen of the Slave States to buy or sell any article *whatsoever* to a citizen of the Free States.

2. The Courts of the Southern States be closed against all citizens of the Free States, in the collection of debts."

The same paper calls on "every member of Congress to resign his position as Senator or Representative." It also says:

"We notice that the *Stars and Stripes*, which has ever been the pride of American citizens, that but a few days ago so proudly waved its tri-colored folds to the breeze, over the armory of the Gate City Guards, has to-day been misplaced by a flag bearing a single star.

And from the flag-staff of the Atlanta Grays, the renowned stars and stripes are reversed; the stars are down as emblematical of distress and chaos. It is a mournful spectacle, and especially so, when we contemplate the agencies which brought it about. Small politicians, political parvenus, and trimmers are the curses of Republics."

The Savannah *Republican* says of Gov. BROWN'S special message:

"This document seems to give anything but satisfaction to the advocates of extreme measures in this latitude. They fully expected that Gov. BROWN would demonstrate openly for the secession of Georgia from the Union, but so far from this, he *recommends retaliatory measures*, heretofore suggested, often and over again, by the newspaper Press, and maintains that *instead of dissolving the Union, his policy will serve to 'strengthen' it.*"

Exaggerated rumors were in circulation regarding a difficulty which was said to have transpired on the plantation of W. C. CLEVELAND, near Milledgeville. A negro had been severely punished for saying that he supposed the negroes were to be freed, now LINCOLN had been elected, and then the trouble stopped.

ALABAMA.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 10th, urges the people to take the control of the Convention which is soon to be called, into their own hands, and not to allow it to be managed by professional politicians, whom it terms "the *fungi* of national prosperity." Delegates to it should, moreover, be men of Southern birth. Besides this, Alabama should have due consideration for the rights of sister States in determining her own course; and the *Register* expresses the hope that the questions presented will be discussed without "Union-bigotry on the one side or Yankee-phobia on the other. By Union-bigotry," it says, "we understand that blind passion which would sacrifice all else to a poetical idea, which would invite future insults by a promise in advance of a tame acquiescence, the "*propter vitam vivendi perdere causas*," as contemptible in a nation as in an individual. And by Yankee-phobia, we understand that equally blind fanaticism which, under the guise of excessive devotion to the South, overrates the power of another section at the expense of our own; which is haunted by hallucinations of imaginary dangers and exaggerates real ones; and which, *if it does not make us as contemptible as the first, makes us as ridiculous in the eyes of the world.* The one would advise the course of a confessed coward; the other, that of a swaggering bully. Is it necessary to add that both are equally alien to true, calm, collected courage?

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* thinks the withdrawal of some of the Gulf States from the Confederacy inevitable if they are left to act alone. Then effective State laws setting aside and destroying Congressional enactments will be passed, and free trade between the Gulf States and the other States remaining in the Federal Union, will be broken up. Virginia must not stand idly by and witness this catastrophe. The *Examiner* says further:

"In no way *can a dissolution of this Union be avoided but by the concerted and united action of the slaveholding States.* Virginia must confer with her sister States through agents armed with plenary authority by her people. She can do this most efficiently through a State Convention. Her agents must not be mere deputies or ministers of Government. They must be the authorized agents of the people. They ought to discuss here and ascertain what will and ought to give the security they desire. They should be prepared not only to counsel, but to give assurance to the other slaveholding States that Virginia has a common destiny and intends to make a common cause with them.

MARYLAND.

The Cambridge (Md.) *Intelligencer* contains the following:

"We are requested to announce that there will be a public meeting held at the Court-house on Monday week, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of condemning the disunion policy of certain Southern States, and expressing a devoting and a determination to sustain Mr. LINCOLN in the administration of the Government. We heartily commend the movement to our citizens. A prompt and decided action in favor of the supremacy of the laws and the Union of the States upon the part of the conservative citizens of the South will infuse into the Southern heart, a spirit of loyalty which will effectually destroy the iniquitous schemes of the mad Disunionists. This is no party meeting. It is a meeting of citizens. Democrats, Douglas men, Republicans and Union men are all invited. Let the people meet, and let the people speak."

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FAILURE OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Operations of the Allies in China.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., *via* Halifax, arrived at Boston at 12½ o'clock yesterday morning. The mails by the *Canada* reached this City yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent sends the following telegram: "It is true that the French Government gave orders to the French Admiral to prevent an attack on Gaeta by sea. It is also true that the Admiral was not under the necessity of communicating these orders to the Sardinian Admiral, as the attack had not been attempted."

It is officially announced that the news published in a message, dated Rome, 30th ult., to the effect that Gen. CIALDINI had been beaten by the Neapolitans, is completely false.

The three Northern Powers agreed at Warsaw to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question. The Poles, it is said, displayed such a wild spirit while the Emperor ALEXANDER was at Warsaw, that His Majesty was totally unable to conceal the vexation and annoyance he felt.

The Dowager Empress of Russia died at St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., at 8¾ o'clock.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"The Government has entered into contract with private shipbuilders for the immediate construction of 150 iron-clad steam gun-boats, on the model of that built at Bordeaux on the Emperor's design. They are to be of small draft of water, and will mount a single rifle gun in the bows."

The Minister of Public Instruction has published a circular, addressed to the directors of colleges and schools in France, forbidding the use of tobacco and cigars by the students. It is said that the physical as well as the intellectual development of many youths has been checked by the immoderate use of tobacco. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Prefect of the Seine are unceasing in their exertions to remedy the evil.

The *España*, of Madrid, affirms that, as in the present month of November the Moors will have paid more than half the indemnity they owe, (240,000,000 reals out of 400,000,000,) the evacuation of Tetuan will take place very shortly.

Great preparations were being made at Plymouth to receive the Prince of Wales, whose arrival was hourly expected.

The papers report a serious mutiny in the Dutch East India army in the islands of Batavia and Java. It was promptly arrested, and the ringleaders were executed.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The Ultimatum of Austria—Conferences are Odorous—The Pesth Riots—Austria on the Mincio—Disaffection in the Army—A Moderate Diet—The Hessian Constitution—Prussian Peers—Kladderadatsch, and the Fable of the Tom-cat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, SAXONY, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

This week is one of great doubt and uncertainty. The Warsaw Conference has come to an end, no one knows how. Austria has made a decisive communication to France, whose contents are variously reported; the answer of France is equally unknown, and the position of Prussia and Russia is more puzzling than all.

According to well-informed German journals, the Austrian Ultimatum proposes the mediation of France to bring VICTOR EMANUEL to reason, and threatens war if this means prove unsuccessful, adding that to this course Prussia and Russia have given their approval.

The apparent result of the Warsaw Conference does not confirm this report. Nothing seems clearer than that the young Emperor was disappointed in that interview. He put up with a great deal of discomfort—attended a ball where only twenty-five ladies were present among several hundred gentlemen—visited the theatre, which had been perfumed by the abominable patriots with *asafœtida*—and all for nothing. Just as matters might have put on a business aspect, the Empress-mother of Russia is taken ill, and must see her son. And FRANZ JOSEPH went back as anxious as he came.

One cannot blame the Poles for being a little excited by the appearance in their midst of the representatives of the three destroyers of their nationality; but posting incendiary hand-bills, throwing vitriol on costly dresses, and putting *asafœt

tution of 1831, guaranteed to the people, should be restored to them as their right; and no half-way concessions will satisfy the Cabinet of Berlin.

If the Hessians at last get their liberties, the most outrageous despotism in Germany will cease to be. Americans will not mourn at the humbling of the petty tyranny which sold so many thousand miserable men to slaughter our fathers, and to this day calls their slavish obedience "loyalty and valor." (I quote from a very recent article in favor of the divided military command in the German army.)

The *Kreuzzeitung* continues its philippics on the new nominations to the House of Peers, and went so far, in a late article, as to remind the Government of the fate of CHARLES STUART, who undertook, by creating new Lords, to carry his measures through Parliament. It is no wonder that the Jesuits are incensed by the measure in question. The Prussian House of Peers was their last defence. It had set its face resolutely against all reforms, blocked the wheels of government at the most critical moment, in short, sacrificed every other consideration to the preservation of the privileges of the hereditary nobility, and the glorious principles of ultra conservatism. The Prince Regent has hesitated long, out of consideration for the King, before overturning finally the policy of the last reign. The death of his brother would have relieved him from his perplexities, by making him a King; but the old man still drags on his feeble life; and the Prince can wait no longer. The new appointment to the House of Peers are distributed among extensive landowners, or eminent jurists and merchants, who will of course cast their votes for governmental reforms. We may hope that a new era is secured to Prussia. The parallel drawn by the *Kreuzzeitung*, between the Prince Regent and Charles I. is too absurd to require a reply.

Kladderadatsch, the Berlin *Punch*, finds ample scope in the present state of affairs for its witty criticisms and caricatures. Much of it cannot be translated; but the point of the following fable in verse is founded on human nature, and, therefore, will be the same in all tongues.

The *Perseveranza* states that many personages have forsaken King FRANCIS II. at Gaeta, who were but recently rewarded by him for their faithfulness in misfortune. The *Kladderadatsch* applies this fable from the last century:

In one short night, a luckless wight
Was reft, by fire, of all.
No friends he found;—his very hound
Came no more at his call.

An old tom-cat cared not for that;
But faithful at his side
Kept howling so, his silent woe
Thereby was magnified!

"Ah," said the man, "you only can
Be true in time of need!
Alas! I'm poor; I've nothing more—
Stay! here's a bit of bread!"

"Come share the prize," he sadly cries,
"I have but this alone!"
"I SCENTED THAT!" exclaimed the cat,
Then snatched it—and was gone!

R. W. R.

The Failure of the Warsaw Conferences.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Vienna Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau has informed the public that no stipulations were put to paper, and no agreement entered into at Warsaw, but the assurance has to-day been given me that the statement is not quite correct. A programme of some kind or other was drawn up at Warsaw, but not signed, because the Sovereigns and their ministers were unable to come to an understanding on several matters of importance. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF endeavored to prove to Prince HOHENZOLLERN and Count RECHBERG that it would be advantageous to all parties if the Treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision; but he failed to convince the Prussian and Austrian statesmen of the correctness of his views. Russia is exceedingly desirous to regain her former position on the Danube, and to do away with the neutrality of the Black Sea, but no Austrian statesman will voluntarily allow her again to establish herself at the mouth of a river which is of such a vital importance to Austria. It must be supposed that the Prussian Minister was even less docile than Count RECHBERG, as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF appeared to be less satisfied with the former than he has with the latter. During their sojourn at Warsaw, the monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but a person who is likely to be well-informed on the subject has given me to understand that they did little more than exchange ideas and opinions concerning the state of affairs in Europe. It is related that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Count RECHBERG had an altercation at their very first interview, and it is not at all unlikely that such was the case, as they are both irascible. The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while the Emperor ALEXANDER was at Warsaw that his Majesty was totally unable to conceal the vexation and annoyance he felt. The relations between the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Prince Regent of Prussia appeared to be very good. The Emperor ALEXANDER was extremely kind and attentive to his illustrious guest, and the only perceptible difference in his treatment of them was, that he was somewhat more punctilious with the Emperor of Austria than he was with the Prince Regent of Prussia. Should there be a European Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy, it will be found that Austria and Prussia consider the conditions of the Treaty concluded at Villafranca binding. The Emperor of Austria left Warsaw four or five hours earlier than the Regent of Prussia did.

From the Berlin National Zeitung.

Every indication proves that the interview at Warsaw has been without result, as was expected. Austria has done her best to turn it to account. The new Constitution of the Empire was granted at the last moment, in the hope, doubtless, that it would be hailed with enthusiasm throughout the whole Austrian Empire, and especially in Hungary. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH wished to appear before the other Sovereigns surrounded by a number of those manifestations.

The magic formula of the Diploma was to make them believe that all the old sores of the Imperial State were healed. The Empire, made young again, was to resume its full strength, its former weight, in the councils of Cabinets. Everything indicates, it must be admitted, that the Austrian Government had no intention to allow the fruits of the changes operated at home time to ripen, but wished to cull them at once.

If Austria had found some support from Prussia and Russia, she would, it appears, have at once commenced war in Italy. The army of the Tyrol, of Venetia, and of Dalmatia has been considerably reinforced, and the evident sign of Austria's intentions was the nomination of Gen. BENEDEK to the chief command of the troops.

It might have been foreseen, despite the recall of the Russian Ambassador from Turin, that those plans would not find an echo at St. Petersburg. It is also allowable to believe that the Prussian Government endeavored to persuade Austria to remain on the defensive in Italy. It is difficult to believe that Austria will have the courage to recommence the dangerous game of last year, although, with a sort of despair, she always has recourse to extreme resolutions, which, at that period, ended in such a sad experience.

We have always denied any vital strength to the machinations of the coalition which were set on foot in various quarters during the Summer; they have only served to consolidate the position of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The sovereign of France, even derives from them this advantage, that the national spirit of France is excited by the threats which result from all these underhand manœuvres, and that France will follow the Emperor the more willingly in his ulterior march.

It is a proof of great confidence when, in the last article of the *Constitutionnel*, the Emperor NAPOLEON places himself simply opposite the Warsaw Conference as the renovator of the system of European States, called to heal ancient wounds precisely because he is not bound by Legitimist traditions, and that he can examine without prejudice the interests of peoples and make them prevail. Can we absolutely refuse to admit the justice of those proud words? Can we deny the French policy, despite a certain egotism with which it must be reproached, that it has not really exercised a salutary and beneficial action?

If, on the other hand, the opposite tendencies, supported on formal right, had been victorious, everything untenable and bad would have been consolidated; not only would the oppression of peoples not have put an end to, but it would even have been increased.

As long as that resistance has no other basis than that which it has hitherto possessed, as long as liberal public opinion cannot stand by its side, it will be struck with absolute impotence.

That impotence is clearly visible in the Conference at Warsaw, and not the slightest counter-demonstration has been made to this programme of the French Government.

When we recall to mind all the princely conferences of this Summer, from Baden to Warsaw, we behold in the most incontestable manner that all the extraneous support which Prussia has sought for cannot offer her the slightest guarantee. Russia is paralyzed, and can scarcely help us in the West. Austria has nothing to offer us, and only seeks to turn us to account in a manner most hateful to our people. England, on the only question which has a real interest for us—the question of Schleswig-Holstein—is on the side of tyranny and oppression. England finds the French alliance a better investment, and any attempt at an approximation calls down upon us a shower of abuse which would seize upon the first given pretext.

Under these circumstances it becomes more and more necessary for Prussian policy to detach itself from all Legitimist theories, from all illusions of the parentage of race, natural alliance, &c. This policy must acquire at last a perfectly independent position, which, under the circumstances, will allow it to act as well in concert with France as with any other Power. Without such a position it will end in our being dragged into a war with France, while all the other great States make use of us according to their good pleasure, for all sorts of diplomatic manœuvres, without remunerating us by any notable concession for our friendly service, which they pay us for with insults.

The salvation of Prussia lies in a liberal internal policy, which must assume a more energetic character than it has hitherto done, and in the advance of national tendencies connected therewith. There alone will Prussia find the sources of her moral and material power, and, once that power acquired, she will not be wanting in allies; they will voluntarily offer themselves on all sides, and she need not anxiously seek for those which only bring her prejudice and humiliations."

French Intervention in Italy.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 31

The very distressing, though to me not surprising, intelligence arrives by two distinct telegrams that the French Admiral, LESSARREUR DE TIMAN, interfered to stop the Piedmontese fleet from firing upon the Neapolitan camp, and to prevent a body of Sardinian troops from landing at the mouth of the Garigliano. Happily there is no ground to believe that Admiral MUNDY, who is also at Gaeta, and who, it has been insinuated, was instructed to act in concert with the French Admiral, had any or part in this matter. How, after this intervention, NAPOLEON III. will contrive to keep up his reputation as the great friend of Italy, I am at a loss to conceive. It is quite plain that his conduct is calculated to prolong a hopeless struggle, and to cause the useless sacrifice of thousands of lives.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Particulars of the Capture of the Taku Forts by the Allies—The Ambassadors Going to Peking.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on Sunday, Nov. 4, with Hong Kong dates of Sept. 12.

The *Times* gives full details of the capture of the Taku forts. Their special correspondent says: "I am unable to confirm the important statement that it is the intention of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS to proceed to Peking as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry." The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The conquest of the forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days, when the Allies established themselves at Ochtang. They had still a march of twelve miles before them before they could arrive at the object of attack.

The Chinese were learning the art of war, and contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that their positions upon the road had been taken with considerable military skill and fortified with much care.

A Tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops of China were placed behind the works.

It was thought that if the weapons of the Chinese had been equal to those of the Allies, the contest might probably have compared with several European battles. The English and French acted together with harmony and equal gallantry in the attack.

The Allies had got to within half a mile of the Great North Fort, which appears to be the key to the whole position, although some difference of opinion is said to have occurred among the Generals on this point.

The French commander agreed to send his forces to the attack, leaving to Sir HOPE GRANT the responsibility. The attack was made on the morning of the 21st, four English and four French gun-boats drawing the attention of the forts lower down on the northern bank, when the batteries opened. The execution of the Armstrong guns was found to be tremendous, as their shells pierced and burst the walls of the fort, and an awful explosion shook the ground. But amid the ruins the Tartars stood to their guns. When the field-pieces advanced, and riflemen got under the walls, the fire was still hot and many were struck by rude missiles. Here much of the loss to the Allies was experienced. The resistance of these Tartars was at last overcome. The surrender of other forts followed, not without some chicanery on the part of the Viceroy. The loss was severe—22 officers were wounded; 2 dangerously, 13 seriously, and 7 slightly. The Forty-fourth Regiment had 10 men killed, 50 wounded, four mortally and thirty-eight dangerously. The Sixty-seventh Regiment had six killed and forty dangerously wounded. Total British killed and wounded, 161.

From the London Times, Nov. 2.

We are "as we were" with the Chinese Government. The expenditure of between ten and twelve millions of money has brought the reoccupation of those Taku Forts, which have become so celebrated by the success of the treacherous attack upon Admiral HOPE'S Squadron in 1859. We are now, therefore, in the same position as we were in when Admiral SEYMOUR, in 1858, battered down these defences and went up to Tien-tsin, with, however, these two points of difference—that the Chinese have a victory to chuckle over, and that we have a vast expenditure to deplore. The manner of the taking of these forts seems to have been in this wise: Our correspondent's last letter described very accurately the landing of a large portion of our force at Peh-tang, at the mouth of a little river about twelve miles to the north of the Pei-ho. The intention then was to march southward from this place until the troops struck the Pei-ho, when they would necessarily find themselves opposite to the rear of the Taku forts, which are upon the northern bank of that river. We are now told that the Northern forts have been taken, and that the others have surrendered, the Chinese soldiers, for the first time in the history of our wars with them, marching out, as they will not fail to say, in triumph. It would appear, therefore, that the plan resolved upon had been carried out, and that, either with or without the co-operation of the gun-boats, but most probably with such coöperation, the attack was made from the north. That there should have been a hard fight of three hours is not astonishing, even with the overwhelming force, and the terrible warlike engines with which the commanders of the European forces were supplied. They may be reasonably supposed to have desired to acquire possession of the forts without cost of life to their own men, and to have made use of their arms of precision and rifled cannon, keeping their own men safe, and demonstrating to the enemy how useless further resistance must be. But that the Allies should have lost so many men in killed and wounded in this business, does certainly excite our astonishment, and we shall wait with anxiety the arrival of our correspondent's account of the affair, which we hope may show that such an expenditure of life has not been unnecessarily incurred.

If it shall be proved that it has really been found necessary that to drive a Chinese force out of one of their ten thousand fortresses we must make these enormous preparations, and lose all these men, we must come promptly to the conclusion that war in China has entirely changed its character, and we must apply ourselves to reason upon that unpleasant fact. The Bogue Forts were, to look at, as tremendous and impassable a fortification as could be built, yet we used to go in and batter them down periodically with three or four ships of war. In the narrower waters of the Canton river there were fortifications not less formidable in guns and masonry than these; yet every now and then, when a difficulty arose, either an English or an American ship of war set the garrison scampering by a few shells, and made prize of the brass guns that were not too large to be taken away. Now, it seems all this is changed. A fort in China is like a fort at Sebastopol, and a Chinese enemy exacts all the forms of European warfare. The fort is to be won only by a loss of 400 men, and by the presence of a great army and a great fleet, and the enemy stipulates for the honors of war, and retires with colors flying and gongs and tomtoms tormenting the atmosphere. It is plain that, as we continue these wars, we are either making them more difficult, or else we are breeding a race of Admirals and Generals who make more of a difficulty in the matter. As to our diplomatists, we have never had to thank them for much good service in these quarters. Lord ELGIN made a good treaty, but he made it prematurely and in a bad place. He made it prematurely because he made it before he had shown the people and the Government of Peking that he had the power either to starve or to occupy the Capital. He made it in a bad place when he made it at Tien-tsin, because he became thereby in the eyes of the Chinese a foolish barbarian, more silly than ELLIOT, who had been bought off from Canton by sacks of dollars, because he had been bought off from Peking by a few sheets of paper containing a mere empty promise. *As the business now stands, Lord Elgin's mission has been as unproductive as that of Macartney or Amherst, while it has been infinitely more costly, no substantial advantage remaining from it except the knowledge we have acquired of the upper banks of the Yang-tse-kiang.*

These are not the feelings of exultation which ordinarily occur upon the announcement of a victory, but they are the reflections which are forced upon us by the circumstances of this "victory," so far as we at present know them. We shall be delighted to learn that the full details are more satisfactory. That we should, when we came before that Chinese fort in the full strength of our power and of our European science, be delayed for hours before it, that we should lose 400 men before it, and that we should lend ourselves to the farce of making those grotesque Chinamen march out, leaving their "*munitions*,"—their jingalls, stink-pots, and bows and arrows—behind them, is vexatious enough. But we would accept all this, and cry aloud for the victory, even for the sake of the soldiers and sailors, who, we may be sure, have toiled hard and acted gallantly. But then comes the announcement that "the Allied Plenipotentiaries" arrived at Tien-tsin on the 26th. They would start shortly for Peking, escorted by cavalry." If this telegram contains a truth, no Chinese Mandarin—not old YEH himself—could act with more senseless obstinacy in the ruck of old precedents than these Plenipotentiaries are now doing. If *Lord Elgin is going to Peking without his army, he is going to do exactly the opposite of what is necessary that he should do in order to obtain a permanent peace with China.* To obtain peace with China nothing more is necessary *than that Peking should know that England has an arm long enough to reach her, and to chastise any breach of faith.* But until the Emperor knows this, and the Mandarins know it, and the "gentry" know it, and the people know it, it is absolutely impossible that any treaty with China can be of the least practical value, or that we can be relieved from the disgusting task, which has so long been forced upon us, of slaughtering crowds of Chinamen upon the outskirts of the empire. So long as the Emperor believes his capital to be out of reach, so long will he care little what treaties he may sign to remove any immediate pressure. So long as the Mandarins, and the "gentry," and the populace of Peking believe themselves to be secure from all personal damage, they will never allow their Emperor, be he ever so willing, to fulfill his engagements. This is a fact thoroughly well understood by the people of this country. It was to go to Peking, and to go to Peking in force, and to occupy such portion of the walls of Peking as might demonstrate to its inhabitants that we were there as conquerers—it was for this purpose that the millions voted for the Chinese war have been granted. And now what is going to happen? The news that the Tartar army has marched forth in triumph from the southern forts is already spread far and wide through the streets of Peking. It is, doubtless, now added that the barbarians, confessing their impotence against those redoubted citadels, have made their submission; that, having been allowed to enter them as friends, they have halted their forces, and have sent up their great men with a retinue of braves, who hereafter are to be employed against the rebels at Shanghai, and that these are all coming on to bring tribute to the Emperor. This, or certainly nothing better than this, is the impression which Lord ELGIN, with his escort of cavalry, will produce at Peking. "The Chinese Government has promised them an honorable reception," says the telegram. The Chinese Government gave an honorable reception to Lord MACARTNEY, and it would be strange if they did not make some political capital out of this high Ambassador, with his grand retinue of horsemen. That Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS will be received with all courtesy at Peking we do not doubt; for the Mandarins, although they will infallibly make them pass for tribute-bearers, will have their private terrors of that unseen army lying so far away. But, while these two Plenipotentiaries are thus amused and cajoled, they are really rendering the success of their own mission impossible. The Emperor cannot make important concessions to a people whom he pretends to have overcome in arms, and whose Ambassadors he has exhibited to his people as bearing tribute and submission. Perhaps there may be a treaty at Peking, as there was a treaty at Tien-tsin, but it will be a mere paper treaty, such as that we bought before at a similar expenditure of millions; once more it will be a paper promise,—a subterfuge, and not a peace. It was to show the power of England at Peking and to secure a solid peace, and not to repeat the farce enacted once before at Tien-tsin, that the people of England made that great sacrifice and sent forth that splendid armament. If this is not to be done, they have been cruelly defrauded. All their patriotic liberality has been wasted, and they are committed again to a ruinous and useless series of these Chinese wars. We therefore trust that in this particuler the telegram has brought false news, and that the Ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Peking accompanied by a force sufficient to make such an impression on the Imperial mind as to render any Chinese expeditions unnecessary for many years to come.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

The American Treaty—Fillibusters Still Feared—Important Proclamation of President Martinez—Union of Central American States—Resources of the Country, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEON, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1860.

The TIMES, of Oct. 1, expresses some doubt regarding the final ratification of the Senate's amendment to the Lamar-Zeludon Treaty. There is no reason to fear that this Treaty will not be acted upon favorably by the Nicaraguan Congress, as soon as it assembles; but no extra session will be called for that purpose, as President MARTINEZ has at last concluded not to call that body together before the regular time of meeting, viz., Jan. 1, 1860. This will be too late to come within the time prescribed by the United States Senate, but I presume that body will confirm any favorable action of Nicaragua upon the Treaty.

So far as I am informed, a large majority of the leading men in Nicaragua are in favor of the treaty; in fact, they say, as similar treaties have been made with France and Great Britain, it is obligatory on Nicaragua to complete a corresponding treaty with the United States. The treaty made with Great Britain was returned here, ratified by that Government, by the last steamer.

Notwithstanding that WALKER has met "his destiny," the fear of fillibusterism still exists among the people of this country. They think the seed has been sown, and that WALKER being out of the way, will only give way to some other such adventurer. This is evidenced by a proclamation just issued by President MARTINEZ. He considers Nicaragua, as well as the other Central American States, will ever be objects of fillibustering attacks, as long as they are divided, and, therefore, weak, as at present. He advocates "Union" as a means of future security. In union, he believes "there is strength," but such a union, it is thought by those acquainted with Central American character, is an impossibility. There are too many aspirants for power who have the spirit of revolution embodied in their nature, to bring about such a desirable end. So far as the great mass of the people are concerned, they have but little to do with the affairs of State. Of the whole State of Nicaragua, comprising a population of 300,000 persons, there are not, perhaps, 20,000 whoses interests or wishes are consulted in the management of affairs. MARTINEZ very patriotically offers to give up his position as President to accomplish such a result. I do not think however, that he will find the same spirit of unselfishness to exist with "CABRERA, the President of Gautemela," or "GUARDIOLA, the President of Honduras." The following is the proclamation of President MARTINEZ:

Thomas Martinez, General of Division, and President of the Public of Nicaragua, to its Inhabitants.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: The fillibustering expedition that disembarked on the shores of Honduras surrendered its arms in the Mountains of Truxillo. The Government of Nicaragua, deeply interested in the independence of Central America, was called upon to defend it, and I have the satisfaction of saying that you answered the call.

Nicaraguans, we may congratulate ourselves upon the frustration of this new invasion by the persevering enemies of our nationality, for you can return to your peaceful avocations; but we must not rest quiet in the certainty of security; we ought always to be prepared, as fillibusterism is an idea that still lives, though WILLIAM WALKER has been slain.

I will repeat here what I have often said before. As long as Central America is divided into five weak Republics our dangers will not cease. This conviction determined me to invite my colleagues to meet in order to deliberate on the means by which we could constitute a Government that might put an end to our insignificant divisions, and elevate our national dignity, intending, when that time arrived, to resign my authority into the hands of the President of Central America. My idea was not carried out; but I am more and more desirous of furthering a work so great as the salvation and progress of our country. I hope that every man with true Central American feelings will aid me in this important undertaking. Your friend and fellow-countryman.

THOMAS MARTINEZ.

GRANADA, Oct. 5, 1860.

If the people of Nicaragua would become united within themselves, there would be no occasion for a union with the other Central American States. It was not the invasion of fillibusters that has caused the present weak and impoverished state of affairs in Nicaragua. It has been occasioned by their own internal wars—faction warring against faction, each striving to see how much it could injure the Republic by decimating its population, destroying its best property, and driving from the cultivation of the soil the best laborers, to fill the ranks of its warring elements. For instance, look at "Leon!" Here will be seen whole squares of what was once the most splendid residences in the city, now one mass of ruins. Even the churches were turned into citadels, and to this day show the scars of millions of balls aimed by the foes of those who occupied them. Who did the work of destruction? Why, the "Granadians," the people of a rival city and faction one hundred miles distant. Then take a survey of Granada before the time of WALKER. At that period could have been seen at least one-third of the city in a mass of mouldering ruins, among which, were a number of what had once been splendid churches. Who did this work of destruction? Why, the people of Leon; and thus, for years, was this spirit of depopulation and destruction continued. The bones of tens of thousands of the natives of Nicaragua now enrich its soil, which, if these cruel wars had not existed, would, at this day, have been covered with living muscle; and, instead of enriching Nicaragua's soil, they would have been enriching the Republic with the results of their solid labor, arising from the very earth which now covers them.

The best *Union* Nicaragua can have is a *united* determination, hereafter, *to have peace.* The *war-hatchet* must be buried, and the axe, the plough, the mowing and reaping machines, the cotton-gin, the coffee and rice hullers, the steam-engine, Free Schools and a free Press, must be adopted in its place. I have traveled over nearly the whole of Nicaragua, and I am certain I do not exaggerate when I state that it has greater advantages than any other portion of the world, of the same extent of territory. It has almost every variety of climate: its highlands would suit the Northerner; its lowlands would be considered a paradise by the Southerner. Even in *Leon*, whose climate is considered tropical, I do not believe a more pleasant locality can be found. For the past two weeks the thermometer has ranged, in this city, from 72°@74°, at 6 to 9 A. M., to 80°@82°, from 12 to 3 P. M. It very seldom exceeds 85°, at any time. Then, as regards its soil, its rivers and magnificent lakes, can their equal be found in any other part of the world, of the same compass? Its rivers and lakes, which are navigable for large-sized steamers, will carry the traveler from the Atlantic to within twelve miles of the Pacific. Its facilities for the building of railroads are superior to those of any State of the United States. While a great portion of the country between the two oceans is almost as level as the prairies of Illinois, it has the timber and stone necessary for the construction of such improvements in every direction, which Illinois has not. The other Central-American States can bear no comparison with Nicaragua, so far as regards internal resources, yet it seems every other Central-American State is far in advance of it. Even the little Republic of Costa Rica, with one-half of the population, with a country of rugged mountains and limited valleys, and the worst possible roads for transportation, *exports* to foreign countries nearly $1,000,000 per year, while Nicaragua hardly produces sufficient for home consumption. From two small hills alone, a league distant from Leon, an observer can take within one view a tract of beautiful country, upon which two millions of people might exist without difficulty; yet, within this range there does not exist, perhaps, a population of 75,000. It will not be believed in the United States when I state that from these hills the spectator can bring within his vision one of the most magnificent plains in the world, extending in one direction from the volcano of "Momotombo," bordering on Lake Managua, to the volcano of Consequina, bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca—a distance of forty leagues, or 120 miles; and, in another, from the range bordering the volcanoes of El Veigo, Santa Clara, Tellica and Los Pelas, to the Pacific Ocean—a distance of twelve leagues, or 36 miles. The whole extent of this beautiful plain can be taken in at a single view, and some of the volcanoes, which rise out of it in beautifully-shaped cones, extend 7,000 *feet above the level of the sea.*

Mr. SQUIER truly remarks: "This is one of the most beautiful views in the world."

The greater portion of this extent of country has, no doubt, been once under cultivation, but now, not one acre in five hundred is tilled. As an evidence of the value of the soil here, I will state, that a friend recently leased from the municipality of Subtiaba, (which comprises a suburb of Leon,) a tract of beautiful land within three miles of Leon, all of which is cleared and ready to be cultivated, for $8 per year. The lease of this land extends as long as this amount is paid annually, even if it is for all time to come, and the lessee can will it to his heirs, and they to their heirs. The residents of Subtiaba are Indians, and their titles to these lands are perfect, as it came direct from the King of Spain, and has been held in this way several hundred years. There are large bodies of land held in this way by the Indians, upon which no taxes are paid, and over which the Government of Nicaragua has no control. An effort, however, will be made at the next meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress, to pass a law authorizing the purchase of these community lands, at a fair valuation.

Such lands, at such prices, offer the greatest inducements to agriculturists in the United States of small capital. I would not advise those destitute of capital to come here, but the man who can command his $500 or $1,000 can do more in one year towards an independency in Nicaragua, than he can in the United States with the same capital in ten.

He can command labor at twenty-five cents per day, (the laborer finding his own provisions out of that amount,) and he can produce crops that will always find a ready market. He can stock his place for a mere song. A yoke of good oxen will not cost him over twenty-five dollars, and an ordinary work-horse will not cost him over ten or fifteen. Milch-cows can be readily purchased at eight dollars each; and as for his house, one hundred dollars will put him up as comfortable quarters as five times that would in the United States. The soil readily brings forth sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, corn, cocoa, and many other valuable products, of which the producer can take his choice. Two crops of corn can be raised per annum, with greater ease than one in the United States, and so it is with almost everything else.

As to the health of the country, the lowlands are as healthy as any of the United States, South, and the highlands will bear comparison with any of the United States, North. I could write columns about Nicaragua, and all truth, but as I have already extended this letter beyond the usual limits of a correspondent, I will close, promising that if the subject is acceptable, I will refer to it on another occasion.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

Another Asteroid—The Congress of Chemists—Iodine in the Atmosphere—Another Martyr to Geography—Railroads in Asia and Africa—Physiology of the Air—Antidote for Drunkenness—Concerning Ferns.

—HERR GOLDSCHMIDT, the distinguished artist-astronomer, like the hero whose mouth could not

"Ope
But out there flew a trope."

can scarce look through the telescopic tube without finding some new asteroid, and adding to that remarkable group of bodies of singularly insignificant size, which revolve round the sun in planetary orbits between Mars and Jupiter. His latest bulletin is as follows:

"On the evening of the 9th September, I discovered a small planet in the constellation of the Waterbearer. Sick ever since that evening, I nevertheless endeavored to drag myself out of bed so as to verify the discovery of the planet on the evening of the 19th. It is of the eleventh magnitude."

This is the *thirteenth* asteroid discovered by GOLDSCHMIDT, and forms the *sixtieth* of the group. Seeing that the first of these small planets was discovered on the first day of the present century, and that we are now in the year 1860, this gives an average of one for every year of the century—which is not so bad. It is noteworthy that the greater number of these asteroids have been discovered by amateur astronomers, GOLDSCHMIDT himself being a historical painter of the first order; and for the encouragement of other amateurs who may wish to go planet-chasing, it may be mentioned that it is surmised there may very well remain a hundred or two others still undiscovered. At the request of the discoverer, M. LUTHER, a lineal descendant, it is said, of the great heresiarch, and himself the finder of eight asteroids, has named the new sister Danae.

— A Chemical Congress, attended by 140 chemists from all parts of the world, was held during the month of September, at Carlsruhe, in Germany. Among the questions discussed were:

Would it be judicious to establish a difference between the term *atom* and *molecule*?

Is the idea of equivalents empirical and independent of the idea of atom or molecule?

Would it be desirable to place chemical notation in harmony with the progress of science?

The last question was answered with much emphasis in the affirmative; but M. DUMAS, the distinguished Parisian chemist and President of the Convention, thought that the time had not yet come to adopt a definite method of notation. He wished, however, to see at once added to the system of BERZELIUS the modifications which were rendered necessary by the recent progress of organic chemistry. One important point to which he called the attention of the Congress was the necessity of looking at the requirements of instruction: in this respect unity in language and theory seemed to be most desirable. The President concluded by expressing the hope that the meeting would not be the last, and that next year the European chemists would again meet to discuss some of the points of a science cultivated at present with so much ardor and success.

—M. CHATIN insists that there is iodine in the atmosphere. He has found it in the rain-water of Florence, Pisa and Lucca, as well as at Paris. Further he adds that he has found it in five samples of distilled water, and three specimens of potassium from the best laboratories, and he believes that it may be found in all potassiums and most rain-waters. Mr. CHATIN cannot succeed in isolating the iodine, but he feels none the less certain of its presence.

M. MALTE BRUN, not the old geographer, but the present editor of the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, states in that periodical that he has it from the mouth of Dr. BARTH that another name has to be added to the martyrs of geographical discovery in Central Africa—that of Dr. ROSCHER, who had reached Lake N'Yassa, for the first time from the shores of Eastern Africa. During his long and painful journey he fell sick, was robbed of all he possessed by his own guides and the chief of the caravan, who was bound to protect him. He nevertheless persisted in continuing his journey. Arrived at Lake N'Yassa, he waited there for provisions, which had been dispatched to him from Zanzibar. Having at length reached there, he started in a northern direction, and succeeded in reaching the borders of Lake Tanganyika, where he was attacked in his tent by two natives, armed with poisoned arrows, and died of his wounds. Other details for the present are wanting. It is greatly to be desired that his papers may be discovered, as his detailed account of a journey from Lake N'Yassa to Lake Tanganyika cannot fail to be of great interest to science.

—The first African Railroad was inaugurated on the 25th June last. It is called the Natal Railway, and connects the capital of the colony, Durban, with Cape Town. The whole enterprise has been successfully carried through by the colonists, no foreign aid having been received, and very important advantages are expected to arise from this sure and rapid communication between the interior and the coast. A train in motion was, of course, an extraordinary novelty for the natives, and many of the Caffres at first tried to measure fleetness with the marvelous iron horse; but they soon had to give up the race.

—In connection with railroads in Africa, it is worthy of notice that the long-expected and long-deferred event of tapping the Ganges at Rajmehal has at length been accomplished. The *Engineers' Journal* of Calcutta says:

"The Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, will be forever a memorable day in the annals of Indian railway enterprises. On that day the railway was completed from Calcutta to Rajmehal; the rich, fertile and expansive alluvial plains of the Gangetic valley were placed in direct communication with the great seaport of Eastern India, and the commencement of a new and most brilliantly promising epoch in India's history was inaugurated, as the last rivet was well driven home. One of the first runs on the line was that of a party of officials, who went from Rajmehal to Calcutta in about four hours, or at the rate of 38 miles an hour."

—POUCHET, well known for his recent speculations on spontaneous generation, has courageously undertaken a long scientific excursion with the sole view of making a physiologic analysis, so to speak, of air taken from the most diverse localities, in the city and the country, on valleys and mountains, fields and marshes. He is now at Messina, pursuing his explorations with unabated ardor, sending up balloons to come back freighted with air from various heights. In the atmosphere of cities he proves the presence of a multitude of organic *débris*; in the atmosphere of marshes he finds numerous microscopic vegetable motes; but in the air drawn from a certain height, either on the open sea or on mountains, the number of atmospheric corpuscles is very small—he finds neither fecula nor germs of infusoria nor spores of mucedinea.

—Dr. BECK, of Dantzig, has been making a curious discovery—he has found the antidote, or rather the counter-poison for alcohol. It is a mineral paste, which he incloses within an olive, and which, once absorbed, destroys not only the effects, but also the consequences of drunkenness. A number of experiments have been made with very remarkable results.

—A notable instance of the extreme specialization of modern science is presented in the *Natural History of Ferns, British and Exotic*, by G. J. LEWE, the eighth and concluding volume of which has just been issued in London. It is not often that a work in eight rather costly volumes on one branch of Botany can expect a large sale, and the great popularity of the book shows how numerous must be the class of *pteridologists* (as students of ferns are called,) quietly diffused through English society.

—There has long been a break in the series of *Memoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, the twenty-sixth volume being wanting. The hiatus has at length been filled up by the publication of M. REGNAULT'S *memoirs* on the *Elastic Force of Vapors*, which has long been eagerly looked for by the scientific world.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Personal Paragraphs.

—KENNET, the showman, has a hippopotamus, which he has recently been exhibiting to the good folk of New-Orleans. They having been exceeding liberal in their patronage of his show, KENNET advertised that on the day of his departure he would lead the animal through the streets, *en route* for the dépôt. Vast crowds lined the way. Presently the shower and the showee made their appearance, to the great delight of the unwashed, who cheered and huzzahed most lustily. The hippopotamus, unaccustomed to so public a demonstration, eyed first one side, then the other, and suddenly standing on his hind legs, grunted out, "Ooachunckon," "ooachunckon!" in a sound and distinct manner. At first the populace laughed, but it being suggested by some one that he meant "Hurrah for LINCOLN," an attempt was made to kill him and mob his keeper—an undertaking which would undoubtedly have been successful had not the keeper protested on his honor that the animal always did so when he was frightened, and that long before LINCOLN was heard of the hippopotami of all climes had indulged in the same remarkable dialect.

—The Wadsworth Athenæum (Hartford) has one of the finest collections of paintings and engravings to be found in this country. Amongst other works which are of value, not only on account of their origin, history and associations, but also for their intrinsic merit, is an original portrait by THOMAS LAWRENCE of BENJAMIN WEST. A copy of this work was made by LAWRENCE for King WILLIAM IV., which now hangs in the National Gallery at London, and is valued at $10,000. We believe that there are but two other original Lawrences in this country, and the estimated value of this one is $15,000.

Judge "Jo" BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court of California, is a funny chap. He is funny all over. Fun lurks in his eye—fun hides in the corners of his mouth. He is the author of several humorous works, and in all respects a good companion, citizen and friend. We regret to learn that he contemplates resigning his position on the Bench, which, since the elevation thereto of Judge FIELD and BALDWIN, has become more respectable and respected than during the days of TERRY and BURNET. Private considerations govern him altogether in coming to this conclusion, and it is not improbable that he will move to the East.

— Having had the pleasure of meeting in Boston with Mr. FARNHAM, and having learned his political proclivities, we penned a few days since the following item: "RALPH FARNHAM, the sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the recipient of much kindness from our late royal guest, has voted at every Presidential election, and has made up his mind to vote for LINCOLN on Tuesday next."

Whereupon the Charleston *Mercury* waxeth wroth, and patriotically expresseth itself thus: "RALPH FARNHAM is perhaps as great a humbug as was the battle of Bunker Hill.

— GARIBALDI seems fond of having Americans near him. Two prominent members of his staff are natives of the United States, and a great number of American surgeons have recently joined the "Band of Freemen." The latest known accession is that of the "Balloon Brothers BROOKS," who, in compliance with an autograph letter from GARIBALDI, have accepted appointments in the army, and will give the benefit of their aerial knowledge to the reconnoitering parties who may be looking out for the Neapolitan forces.

—Few people are aware of the amount of capital lying behind the "segar-shaped steamer enterprise," started some time ago by Mr. WINANS, of Baltimore. Mr. WINANS holds property of the value of $12,000,000, the whole of which will be held in readiness (though of course not necessary,) for the further prosecution of his mania. His recent contract calls for a steamer 600 feet in length, proportioned to correspond, and finished so as to cross the Atlantic Ocean in five days' running time.

—We are glad to know that the Naval Examining Board have admitted to the Academy at Annapolis the enterprising young fellow who worked his passage from Texas by doing jobs of type-setting at various points on the route. He passed the most satisfactorily of all the candidates for admission, and may now be seen on board the *Constitution* with his gilt buttons and anchors, bright and hopeful, and big with the thought of his future undoubted rank.

—The CHAMBERS BROTHERS, of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) are remarkable for their enterprise, industry and liberality. ROBERT, the youngest of the publishers, and the one who has most to do with the world-known *Miscellany*, has been visiting recently at Zanesville, (O.,) where he was the recipient of public and private courtesies. He is the reputed author of *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, a work largely circulated in this country.

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LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The African Slave-Trade Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article signed "Nauticus," in your issue of the 10th instant, in reference to the Slave-trade, the leading idea seems to be, the withdrawal of the cruisers from the African Coast, and sending them to cruise around Cuba, as being the more effective mode of repressing the Slave-trade.

We believe, for the following reasons, the plan of "Nauticus" to be impracticable, and his arguments fallacious:

In the first place, it is easier to detect and seize the robber where the robbery is committed, than after he has made his escape and his accomplices are at hand to receive the plunder; or, in other words, there being but few slave stations on the African Coast—less in number, even, than the cruisers themselves—in consequence of the slaves being brought from the interior to the seaboard direct to the large barracoons prepared to receive them—a man-of-war can and ought to be stationed at each slave or barracoon station, ready to seize the slaver either in running in or out, or when in port. And further the record shows that the African cruisers have boarded five times as many, and captured more than treble the number of slavers taken off the coast of Cuba and in the West Indies; hence the difficulty of boarding and capturing slavers lies not, as Nautilus supposes, in the extent of the African Coast preventing the cruisers from intercepting them, but rather from the want of such overwhelming evidence as our Courts require for their condemnation.

Secondly—The Ashburton Treaty provides for joint cruising *only* on the African Coast; and we are prepared to show that, under this stipulation, if faithfully observed, the Slave-trade can be abolished. We speak from experience on this point; and it was the non-observance of this stipulation for joint cruising of American and English men-of-war, that enabled an American slaver in the River Congo, if report be true, to say with impunity to an English officer, upon being asked for his register as proof of his nationality, "There lies my register on the table, and here [taking up a box of doubloons, and placing it on the register] is the money to purchase a cargo of slaves; and I dare you, John Bull, to seize me, although I avow myself to be a Yankee slaver."

Thirdly—The extensive commerce of all nations with Cuba and Porto Rico, together with the innumerable keyes and small ports where the slaver can run in unobservedly; the "horrors of the middle passage" again to be endured, although greatly modified; the sufferings of the poor wretches and expense of exporting them across the Atlantic to Liberia, to say nothing of the vexatious detention of legal traders by men-of-war, and the renewal of the difficulties of English cruisers boarding our vessels in the West Indies, as in the Summer of 1858;—these conclusively show that it would be playing into the slaver's hands to withdraw the Squadron from the Coast of Africa for the purpose of placing it around Cuba and Porto Rico to suppress the Slave-trade. On the contrary, the effect would be to swarm the African Coast with slavers and increase the piratical traffic a hundred fold.

Believing that the Slave-trade may be effectually suppressed, with the aid of a little legislation, we have, at the proper time, a great deal more to say on this subject—considering ourselves specially qualified to do so, from having cruised for several years both on the African Coast and in the West Indies.

SALT.

A Personal Tribute to an American Missionary.

We publish the following letter at the very earnest solicitation of the writer:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On referring to the last passenger list of the steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool to this port, you will find that we had on board Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, a gentleman whose name stands singularly identified with our Christian missions in Persia, not in idiosyncrasy of devotion, but in length of servitude.

Myself a child in observation, yet ask permission to exhume reflections uncontrollable, merit and reward seem wedded, else ought to be—hence recognition of the one should suggest inquiry for the other, reward is not bestowed but earned. When given, it is but the recognition of right, which, if absent, negatives the gift.

Rev. Dr. WRIGHT is, I understand, a native of Hartford, Vt., but hails per force of education from Virginia—perhaps associations now forgotten.

Here, at his earliest opportunity, with a view to future usefulness, he devoted himself to the study of medicine. Charity in the bud! the morning dews of Providence sanctifying by their refreshing influence their favorite plant, the object of their love.

Denuded at an early age of parentage, lacking the traditionary bonds that woo rapture and ambition from the soil he took the standard of the Cross, yes vital progress, yes humility veiled, yes sacrifice whose cry is glory, whose messenger is faith, I see thee written in the melancholy orphan, yet not an orphan, no, the child of one who is to *all* of us a Father and protects us, lone one.

From the year 1810, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions dates its history (if I be rightly informed.) In the year 1840 at the age of 29 Doctor WRIGHT, subject to direction, but fixed in purpose, youth and vigor at his command, bent his steps to Persia—*God was with him*—yes! not unseen did he worship at the shrine of Mount Ararat where rested the Ark of Noah, not unknown existed the plenitude of love reflecting his Master's bright example.

A tattered torn adieu, a sob, a sigh, a prayer, were the last echoes of his footstep on this shore.

Twenty years have passed—1860. On the quarter-deck of the steamship *Kangaroo*, carefully walks along, clinging to rope and resting on stanchion, an elderly gentleman, infirm, so retiring in his manner as almost to escape observation, were it not for the uniformity of his quietude, unobtrusive demeanor and evidently shattered constitution. Anxious for his family below, not alone; no—the path of duty has its solace,—his wife, a woman whose devotion loses not its charm by comparison with heroines,—our most acknowledged and beloved,—is caressing the offspring of their mutual attachment.

Saturday night is a night that we love at sea; the Sabbath seems to dawn upon us before it comes, and then our better natures feel the advent of a calm that soothes our every woe.

By mutual request, our friend of feeble step consents to favor us with some little narrative of his mission. It is scarcely fair to ask him, but so unanimous the desire he taxes with pleasure his weakness.

Dr. WRIGHT was enabled, per force of his early education, to give us a picture of a country to us but little known, that would startle most inquirers—Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Physical Geography, Climate, Habits, Religion, Government, Female Beauty, &c., &c., were delineated with a perspicuity and interest of detail seldom met with, and he did not omit to pay a tribute of respect to Rev. Mr. PERKINS, another gentleman who has distinguished himself with such zeal, and for so many years, that we have simply to regret that he was not among our passengers. Again, the establishment of two seminaries in the more particular field of his observation, and from 50 to 60 schools, representing from 1,000 to 1,200 pupils, give no meagre idea of the immense work that has been carried on under their care, in the face of Nestorian fallacy, Mahomedan and Persian obtuseness, and the prejudices natural to a people destitute of what we apprehend to be constituted in the term vital Christianity.

The Society is now in its jubilee year, and when we consider that one of their oldest Missionaries is returning from arduous labor, with broken constitution and unabated zeal in a cause becoming the true dignity of American progress, still earnest in intentions, though disabled by servitude, modest and retiring in attitude, does it not become us all to welcome to our homes this veteran of liberty, this ambassador of a dynasty to which all must kneel, this orphan child that devoted his life to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. I am, Mr. Editor, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN BEYS.

Surgeon of the Steamship *Kangaroo*.

Cattle Nuisance in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will excuse a "constant reader" of the TIMES for troubling you with a private grievance, inasmuch as I know not to whom to apply for a mitigation of the evil—I said, private grievance. I was wrong. It is not private, for there are many in this community who are greatly annoyed from the same source. I allude to the immense droves of horned cattle and hogs which are almost daily—I had almost said hourly—driven along some of our principal streets and squares. The writer of this met, a day or two since, a large drove of cattle in the Fifth-avenue; one in Madison-avenue; one of sheep and three of swine (which latter did not advertise themselves as having come from the spicy groves of Arabia) within as many hours, in University and Waverley places, and Washington and Union squares.

Is there not a *law* to prevent this nuisance? Is there not a penalty if droves of animals are landed below certain upper streets in the City? If there is, whose duty is it to see it enforced? One is often in danger of being trampled on—perhaps tossed by oxen, if walking, and of having their horses gored, if in carriages. A stranger might think these localities properly named, if called "Fat Cattle Avenues," "Country Swine Places," and "Hog-howard Squares!"

Now, please, Mr. Editor, if there is any remedy, point it out to us with your able pen—for you seem to know everything. Our husbands, and gentlemen generally, are "down town" in the day time, and see not, and realize not the extent of this annoyance. If you will kindly suggest some effectual remedy, we will—we will, (for I speak now in the plural number,) we will make our lowest bows to you as we pass you in "the Park," and wish you all manner of blessings.

A LADY, IN BEHALF OF MANY.

Vindication of New-Jersey—Her Vote for Fusion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think you have done some injustice in your recent articles concerning New-Jersey and Mr. PERRY, member elect to Congress from the Fifth District of that State.

The State of New-Jersey is very conservative. On the 15th April, 1846, she enacted a Fugitive Slave law, providing for the recapture of any slave escaping into that State from "*any other of the United States, or the* TERRITORIES THEREOF."

This matter is to be tried before the Judges of the Courts, and severe penalties are to be imposed on any Judge or Sheriff refusing or neglecting to issue or serve the process.

Again, on the 18th of April, 1846, there was enacted in that State a law securing to any person coming into, passing through, or temporarily residing therein, with any slave or servant, the right to hold and take away with him such slave.

Then the State of New-Jersey did not, when Mr. PENNINGTON was nominated, in 1858, to Congress, hold a Convention of the "Republican Party," but he was nominated as an *Opposition* candidate—elected as such, declared himself as not of or with the Republican Party. Was elected Speaker on his conservative position, because Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, was indorser of the Helper book.

It was the course of Mr. P. from this period that led to his defeat. The people of his district became incensed when he appointed Mr. SHERMAN Chairman of the most important Committee of the House. And when Mr. P. returned from Washington, his constituents received him by assembling for the purpose. He spoke to them, and occupied a large portion of the time in an eulogy on JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. From that hour, those who in fact elected him in 1858, determined on his defeat.

From these facts, and the vote of the State at the recent election, it is evident that no Railroad influence produced Mr. P.'s defeat. His opponent is a man of strong mind, business habits, and has the confidence of the people. So far from the Camden and Amboy Road aiding him, there was nothing in his course in the last Legislature which could attract their favor, and his interests were directly hostile to them, in favor of the New-Jersey Railroad.

It is a mistake to call this road a Republican Corporation. Their President is elected Breckinridge Elector in that State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same calendar as on Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 809, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1541, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1091, 1451, 1453, 1439, 745, 967. *Part II.*, (short cases.)—Nos. 5217, 5012, 4195, 5728, 2871, 5296, 5335, 2039, 5836, 5443, 5368, 5427, 4393, 5002, 5614, 5918, 5910, 6085, 5336, 3429, 4545, 4454, 2954, 4451, 6137, 2619, 4101, 5267, 2212, 5005, 5725, 5327, 6175, 5739, 4464, 4831, 4655, 5268, 5049, 6146, 5229, 5269, 6003⅜, 6181, 5641, 5244, 5777, 6214, 6205, 6150, 5896, 6199, 5572.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 703, 222¾, 937, 336½, 1041, 715, 1045, 1047, 1051, 1059, 1063. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2306, 2322, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2342, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2350, 2353, 2226. *Part II.*—Same as on Thursday.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BAIL FORFEITED—TRIAL OF FRANCIS ENRIGHT FOR MANSLAUGHTER—CHARGE OF JUDGE GOULD—VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The first business in this Court, before Judge GOULD yesterday, was the forfeiting of bail in the case of William Dunning and Francis Enright, indicted for manslaughter, who were not present when called. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest. William Marston, indicted for misdemeanor, was also absent. His bail was forfeited and a bench warrant issued. Enright subsequently appearing in Court, the forfeiture of his bail was waived and the trial proceeded.

TRIAL OF FRANCIS ENRIGHT FOR THE MURDER OF DANIEL HORRIGAN.

A short time was spent in impanneling a jury, and swearing the jurors separately, when the assistant-prosecutor opened with a brief address, setting forth the facts expected to be proved. The jury would find that the prisoner, with others, went to a bar-room, and having some difficulty about three or four cents difference in the price offered and demanded for drinks, had made an attack, in the course of which the prisoner inflicted serious wounds upon the deceased, with tumblers or decanters, from which he died. If this case were made out the jury should give a verdict of guilty; if not, of acquittal.

Frederick Hyle, the first witness, stated that on the 20th of August last he was bartender at the corner of West and Cedar streets; the deceased, Horrigan, was there that day; Enright also came in while Stevens and O'Brien were in a scuffle; Thomas Enright came in before Francis did; Francis took Daniel Horrigan by the shoulders and threw him down, and then broke four tumblers in his face, and continued the assault by kicking the deceased several times in the head and face; Horrigan crawled out of doors, and witness saw nothing further; the tumblers used were long, heavy-bottomed ale-tumblers, capable of holding nearly a pint.

Upon cross-examination witness said he was 18 years old, and had been bartender at the same place the last four years; there were twenty or thirty present at the time of the affray; Horrigan was doing nothing when Enright came in; he had not been knocked down or struck before that; but Stevens had struck at him, the deceased having struck first; O'Brien, who was clinched with Stevens, was of Horrigan's party; Horrigan threw a bottle at Thomas Enright, and hit and knocked him down before Francis came in; on the entry of Francis, Thomas had just been carried out; when Francis came in, he said, "You are the man that struck my brother;" witness did not see the prisoner struck or hit; witness was behind the counter all the time of the affray; Patrick O'Brien hit Stevens on the head with a slung shot; Stevens was another bar-keeper with the witness; Horrigan was drunk at the time; witness saw Horrigan throw only one bottle; the room in which the occurrence took place was about fifteen feet wide and thirty long. Witness testified that he had stated, on the preliminary examination, that prisoner struck the deceased with a glass.

Counsel for defence, Recorder Smith, then read from the minutes of the former examination, a passage containing no allusion to the use of glasses, and said that, "That was all that the minutes contained concerning the strikingat all." The witness, therefore, stood impeached. Mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, then took the record and read the same full account, description of the glasses and all, which the witness had given on the stand.

Patrick Horrigan, the next witness, was brother of the deceased. He was at the room in which the affray occurred at the time, but did not see Enright to his knowledge. He took his brother out. When Stevens and O'Brien were clinched a policeman came in sight, and Stevens ran away. Upon cross-examination, witness stated that he saw Stevens strike the deceased in the face with a bottle once, and throw several bottles without hitting him. Witness went into the room with his brother, and called for drinks, and offered in pay sixteen cents; but Stevens said that he wanted twenty cents, and unless it was paid he would take it by force. Deceased said "you will, hey?" Stevens then commenced the assault, and witness led his brother out. His brother did not go in again, unless it was while witness was showing the policeman where Stevens was, on board the propeller at the pier. When he came back from the pier, he found his brother in custody of the policeman; walking along and covered with blood. After his brother had been struck, witness cried out "police," and pointed to Stevens as the man who had struck his brother.

Dr. Samuel B. Tuthill, the next witness, testified that he is the Senior Assistant Surgeon at the New-York Hospital; he first saw the deceased about half-past nine on the morning of the 21st of August, when witness examined him; he had been brought in on the previous evening; witness found a scalp wound on the left side of the head, about an inch and a half long; it was a contused and lacerated wound; further examination revealed a supposed fracture of the skull; there was no bleeding; there were also several slight wounds on the face and lips, one or two of them requiring stitching; he was placed in bed, and stimulants were given; he did well for three or four days, when his pulse increased and he complained of pain in the head; an operation was then had; the scalping removed down to the fracture showed a portion of the skull, an inch or two in diameter, to be broken in; there was also pus and serous matter exuding; deceased was better for a short time after the operation—when he became worse, and died on the 11th of September; a *post-mortem* examination disclosed the existence of pus, and a large abscess on the brain, which was decided to be the cause of death; the wound might have been produced by a blow from a bottle, or any blunt instrument.

There were no further witnesses for the prosecution.

The defence was then opened by counsel, who called no witnesses, but proceeded to address the jury. No evidence had been adduced to connect the prisoner with the death of the deceased. The witness Hyle had stated a very improbable story, which the jury should not place credit in. The witness was interested in the conviction of the prisoner, for his fellow-barkeeper, indicted for the same offence, would be acquitted if Enright were proved to have killed the deceased. Nor should more credit be given to the witness Horrigan, brother of the deceased, who was by no means a friendly witness to the prisoner.

The testimony of the physician had shown that the deceased came to his death from the wound on the side of the head inflicted by Stevens. The only testimony to show that the prisoner had made an assault, proved that he had struck the deceased in the face, while the physician had stated that the wounds on the face were of only slight importance. Counsel declared that he should not have addressed the jury at all had not the public journals rung with denunciations of the prisoner and his entire family ever since the case had been on. It was almost impossible that his client could be fairly tried, without prejudice, under such circumstances.

District-Attorney Waterbury then briefly addressed the jury. He joined with the learned counsel in begging them, if they felt any prejudice against the prisoner on account of his family's notoriety, to discard it entirely. But of the prisoner's own character, they might judge from the fact that the usual expedient of persons accused had not been resorted to—that of introducing witnesses in proof of good character.

The blows on the face of the deceased given with the glass were not the cause of death. The fatal wound was the result of the kick which the prisoner was proved to have given on the head of the deceased. The conviction of the prisoner would not necessarily acquit Stevens, who may be proved jointly guilty. The jury were only asked to give a verdict of the lowest degree which the law allowed a conviction for, to wit: manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Court then charged the jury that manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which their vesdict was asked, consisted in causing the death of a human being in a passion, with only an ordinary weapon, and not in self-defence. The jury could not convict the prisoner on proof of his connection with another. They must find that he inflicted the blow which caused the death, or else acquit. The law allows a man to kill another in self-defence or in defence of those near and dear to him. But this was not a case of defence, but of revenge, after the brother had been attacked and carried away. In such a case the law might overlook a very severe *assault* in revenge, but would not justify or allow the infliction of death. The conflict of the testimony was then commented upon.

If the Jury are uncertain whether prisoner or Stevens struck *the blow on the side of the head*, since that had been proved the cause of death, *they must acquit*, for they are not allowed to weigh probabilities, but to decide *facts*. They must give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt in their minds. If they convict at all, it must be of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of half an hour returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John Eagan, Martin Halligan.
For Theatrical Exhibition on Sunday—Otto Hoym and Edward Hamman.

Court of General Sessions.

TWO THIEVES, A BURGLAR, AND AN ASSASSIN SENT TO SING SING—COMPLAINANT SAVES A THIEF FROM PRISON—A WOMAN TRIED FOR BIGAMY—THE JURY DISAGREE.

In this Court yesterday Judge RUSSELL disposed of quite a full calendar, four of the cases going before a Jury.

Thomas Shields pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and in view of mitigating circumstances, sentence was suspended.

Charles Moro, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from a store at No. 1 Greenwich-street, 3,400 segars, and a mahogany desk, worth in all about $55, was tried, and a verdict of Guilty rendered. He was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

William Murphy pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was discharged under suspended sentence.

William D. Chandler was next placed at the bar, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from Mr. Hall a piece of cloth of the value of $40. He pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and on the representation of Mr. Hall himself, and another gentleman, sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Elias Smith, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

James Smith pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced two years to State Prison.

Henry Hinck, indicted for felonious assault and battery with intent to kill, was next put upon trial. The testimony adduced proved that on the 23d of September last, the prisoner came out of a drinking-place with James O'Donnell, and after a short dispute, drew a knife and stabbed him. Prisoner then ran up the street with his hand covered with blood, still grasping the bloody knife. He was overtaken by an officer who pursued with the crowd. When asked why he committed the deed, he declared that he was not sorry that he had done it. No witnesses were introduced by the defence, and the Jury retiring, after a short absence returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to three years and six months at Sing-Sing.

Therese Zealner was next put to the Bar, indicted for bigamy. But owing to the doubtful testimony concerning the actual marriage, the jury, after remaining out a short time, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded for another trial.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Robert Green, William Arnold, Edward Hagan.
For Felonious Assault—Alexander Turner, Joseph O'Connor, John Warren.
For Larceny—Edward Nethercott, Elizabeth Roberts.
For Grand Larceny—Andrew Gustavelli, Lazarus Stern, Thomas Clary, Ann McGee, Charles Harris.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Sarah Ward, John Leary, Thomas Norton.
For Forgery—Julius Herman.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Rape—Henry McCormie.
For Arson—John Schaeff, William M. Johnson, Emile Bergan.

Result in the Twelfth Ward School Case.

OFFICIAL PRIVILEGES.

Laura H. Gildersleve vs. *John Vance.*—The particulars of this case were given in yesterday's *Times*. The plaintiff was discharged from her position of Principal of Ward School No. 37, (Primary Department,) of the Twelfth Ward, for alleged incompetency. The defendant was a Trustee of the School, and the plaintiff avers that he made the charge, the same being false, malicious and libelous; and that the matter was published in the *Sun*, of which the defendant was an Editor. The defense was that even had the defendant made the statements charged, they were in his official capacity of Trustee, and to the Board; they were *privileged communications*.

When the plaintiff rested her case, counsel for the the defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground stated.

The trial was in the Common Pleas before Judge HILTON, who granted the motion, holding as follows:

Words spoken in a public body by a member, in the course of debate upon a subject properly up for discussion, and especially when the language used is the expression of an opinion respecting the competency of a person appointed by the body, cannot be the subject of an action. In this respect it is like language used by a counsel in the course of a trial before a Court of Justice, and as to which he cannot be held accountable in an action, unless it be made to appear that the expressions used were not pertinent to the matter to be considered or discussed.

In this case the words imputed to the plaintiff were not in themselves actionable and therefore stand upon the same ground as words spoken of a person in respect to his employment, which not being actionable *per se*, special damage must be alleged and proved before any action will lie respecting them. Here, as no damage is shown, and no right of action is established, the complaint must therefore be dismissed.

J. O. Robinson and Peter Y. Cutler, for plaintiff; T. Stuyvesant and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendant.

Conveyance of Real Property.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN TITLE.

Robert Shields vs. *William V. Brady.*—This action is brought against the defendant, Ex-Mayor Brady, to effect a discharge from a purchase made of him by the plaintiff. The cause was tried at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice DAVIES, in February, 1859, and the following findings of the Court will explain the facts of the case: On the 2d of March, 1858, Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, sold for the defendant two vacant lots on the south side of Twentieth-street, commencing at a point west of Avenue A, containing forty-four feet in width, by one-half the block in depth, together with two lots adjoining on the East, at public auction. The plaintiff purchased the property for $3,235, paying ten per cent. down—$323 50—and giving bond and mortgage on the premises for the remainder, for three years, at 7 per cent. The lots were sold, subject to a lease to the New-York Gas Company, at $550 per annum, expiring on the 1st of May of the same year, the defendant stipulating that a good title in fee simple passed, and that the property should be conveyed by a full covenant warranty deed. A house belonging to Thomas Butler, No. 237 Twentieth-street, was subsequently found to lay over upon the premises purchased by the plaintiffs one foot, in addition to eight inches occupied by a party wall. Thereupon the plaintiff refused to accept deeds for the property and consummate his purchase. Defendant, then, on the 7th of April following, notified the plaintiff that unless he accepted the deeds by the next day at 12 o'clock, he should resell the property, and hold him (plaintiff) responsible for the difference in terms. No heed having been paid to that notice, defendant did resell, and realised only $30 50 on the second sale. As conclusions of law, the Court found that the deed tendered by the defendant to the plaintiff was a substantial compliance with the contract of sale made by defendant with the plaintiff. It gave to the plaintiff all the land he purchased, removing the same only eight inches further east. It is not suggested that this is of diminished value, or that any injury could have resulted to the plaintiff in consequence thereof.

If the defendant had filed his complaint against the plaintiff to enforce a specific performance of the contract, on the authority of Caler *vs.* Roebuck (1 Vesey, Jr., p. 221) it would have been decreed, it appearing that the seller acted in good faith, allowing, however, compensation for the eight inches encroached upon. As the defendant offered to convey to the plaintiff the actual quantity of land purchased by him: I think he was bound to accept the same, and complete his purchase. (King *vs.* Badeau, 6 John. Ch. Rep., 38, and the cases there cited.)

The plaintiff having refused to complete his purchase, the defendant became his agent to sell the premises upon which he had a specific lien for the purchase money, and if there was any deficiency charge him therewith. (2 Parns. on Contract, 484.)

The defendant having notified the plaintiff of the sale, and he not objecting to the manner of it, I think he cannot now interpose any objection thereto, especially as there is a total absence of any evidence that it was not a fair sale, and the lots did not bring their full value. There must be judgment for the defendant, and that he recover against the plaintiff the sum of $190, and interest from March 22, 1858, and the costs of this suit.

From the decision of the Court thus rendered, the plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Court, where the appeal was now argued. After argument, upon consultation, the Court determined to reverse the judgment below, and allow a new trial. It was so ordered.

H. L. Riker and Wm. M. Evarts for appellants; Man & Parsons for respondents.

Street Excavations.

THE CITY CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

Patrick G. Cooper vs. *The Mayor, &c., New-York.*—This action is brought to recover damages for alleged negligence on the part of the City, in making excavations preparatory to laying the foundations of the new Tompkins Market, upon Third-avenue, by which the plaintiff suffered great injuries, loss of time, expense, &c.

It appears that on the evening of the 11th of September, 1857, at about 8 o'clock, the plaintiff left his residence in Sixth-street, in order to take a walk, as was his custom, his business as a tailor confining him closely to his house during the day.

Passing along Third-avenue, he came opposite the market to the place where the excavation was made, and fell or was precipitated some 14 feet below, falling upon a large stone which formeed the foundation of one of the pillars of the building, and receiving bodily injuries which confined him to his bed for some four weeks thereafter. The plaintiff alleges that there were no guards, or lights, or anything to show that the place was dangerous to the passers by, and that the place was thus negligently left by the defendant, by reason of which the plaintiff suffered his injuries.

The defence is, that the work was done by one Thomas Hunt, under a general contract; and if anybody is liable to the plaintiff, it is the contractor; the defendant also denies negligence. The case is now on trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON.

A. R. Laurence, Jr., for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Individual Liability of Stockholders.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT OF 1853.

James J. Bruce vs. *William S. Driggs.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of a judgment recovered by Wm. H. Disbrow against the Wallace Piano-Forte Company, for rent of No. 538 Broadway, to make the defendant individually liable as a stockholder of the Company. The plaintiff claimed on the ground that $178,000 of $200,000 of the stock of the Company was issued in payment of a patent, which was proven on the trial.

The defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that by the plaintiff's showing there was no bad faith on the part of the Company in the payment of that amount for the patent; and that, by the amendment of 1853, stockholders are exonerated from individual liability, where no bad faith is shown on the part of the Company. Motion granted.

The cause was tried before Justice MULLEN at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

R. Howard and Chas. F. Sanford, for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Aid to Foreign Missions.—The will of Elsie Scofield was now admitted to probate, devising $100 to the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church,—to be applied for the purposes of the Foreign Mission of the parent Society of the Church. All the rest and residue of her estate, real and personal, the testatrix devises to Stephen Smith, a ship-builder of this City.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNY, J.—*Brenen* vs. *Brenen.*—Judgment settled. Papers at County Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Matter of Maxwell.*—Referred to H. E. Davies, Jr.

Smith vs. *Gordon.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Mitchell vs. *Spaulding.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Cleveland vs. *Potter, &c.*—Referred to Chas. Stuart.

Ogden vs. *Belton.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Anton vs. *Anton.*—Reference ordered.

Packer vs. *Heaman.*—Motion granted.

Pease vs. *Windgett, et. al.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Offenheimer vs. *Umselbaum.*—Motion denied, leave to renew on payment of costs.

Fisher vs. *Hicking, &c.*—Motion granted by default.

Rice et al. vs. *Litchfield.*—Allowance of $50 ordered.

MULLEN, J.—*Hanford* vs. *Wheelock.*—Motion denied on stipulation of plaintiff, &c.—$50 costs to abide event.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*De Peyster* vs. *Vanness.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Fitzgerald vs. *Hasbrouck.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Kerwin vs. *Mosman.*—The plaintiff is not entitled to the performance of the contract of Feb. 9, 1859. Defendant is entitled to recover of plaintiff $9,250.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15.

$1,800 U. S. 5s, '74 con.	100	300 Reading Railroad	35½
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	81	600 do	35
2,000 do	80¾	50 do	35½
5,000 Vir. St. 6s	86	200 do	34⅜
3,000 do	85	100 do	34
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	73½	300 do	34¼
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	90	32 Michigan Cen. R.	53¾
2,000 do	91	250 do	53
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.	96	25 do	53
1,000 Frie R. Bds. '75	85	170 do	52
6,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	85	100 do	51½
3,000 H. River R. 1st M.	105	100 do	51¼
5,000 H. River 3d M. Bs.	85	50 do	51¾
500 Mich. C. 8 P.ct. 1st	50	50 do	51½
M. S. Fund C. Bonds	33	50 do	51¾
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	50	50 do	51
8,000 do	49¾	250 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15
4,000 Goshen Br'ch B.	70	300 do	14⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90	10 Panama Railroad	114½
5,000 do	89	110 do	114
3,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	16½	100 Mh. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	33
10 Bank of Commerce.	96½	90 do	32¾
30 Marine Bank	85	350 do	32
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
100 do	89⅛	550 do	60
20 do	89¼	300 do	61
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	80	350 do	59¾
280 do	81	200 do	59⅞
5 do	81⅜	5 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	92
250 Hudson River R.	51	150 Clev. & Pitts. R.	10
50 do	51¼	250 do	9¾
50 do	51	1650 Gal. & Ch. R.	59
20 do	51¾	300 do	59¼
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	74	50 do	59⅛
700 do	74⅛	300 do	60
1325 do	74¼	325 do	60⅛
100 do	74	200 do	59⅝
300 do	74⅛	300 do	60⅛
100 do	74⅛	100 do	60¼
50 do	74¾	30 do	60
50 do	74⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	28
520 do	74⅜	100 do	28
41 do	74⅜	180 do	28⅜
5 do	74¼	80 do	28¾
50 do	74	100 do	29
100 Erie Railroad	32	350 do	30
20 do	31¾	75 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	54
200 do	31⅜	350 do	54
450 do	31¾	500 do	54¼
700 do	31⅜	180 do	54½
300 do	31½	50 do	54¾
200 do	31	50 do	54⅝
50 do	31¼	150 do	54⅝
700 Harlem Railroad	15⅞	50 do	54⅜
55 do	15¾	50 do	55⅛
200 do	15⅝	200 C. B. & Q. R. ex div.	67
450 Harlem R. Pref.	36	200 do	67
10 do	35½	100 do	67
50 Del., L. & W. R.	80	75 Mill. & Miss. R.	9½
200 LaC. & Mill. R.	12¼	25 do	10

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 con.	100	100 Hud. Riv. R.	51
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	85	200 do	51½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	73½	5 do	52
1,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	15¾	100 do	51¾
700 Canton Company	15	450 Harlem R.	15½
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	81	300 Reading R.	35
50 do	80½	200 do	35¼
50 do	80¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.	51¾
100 do	80	25 do	52
150 C., B. & Q. R. ex div.	68	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S'k.	32
25 do	67¼	50 do	32
100 do	67	50 Panama R.	113¾
40 Mil. & Miss R.	9	300 Ill. C. R. Scrip	60¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾	100 do	60
385 do	74	75 Gal. & Chic. R.	60½
200 do	73¾	100 do	61
75 do	73¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
50 do	74⅛	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	54¾
50 do	74¾	50 do	54½
100 do	75¾	50 do	54½
10 Erie Railroad	31		

THURSDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

We have had a feverish market to-day for Stocks, the fluctuations being quite frequent and the temper of the dealings irregular as between one class of speculative Shares and another. A strong demand was shown at the outset for New-York Central, and the list which followed was fairly supported, until a rumor was announced at the Exchange Board that the Baltimore Banks had suspended, or were on the eve of suspension. The call had just then reached the Western Stocks, which were weaker in consequence, and the rumor caused a number of private sales of New-York Central at a decline of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. before it was authoritatively contradicted. After the adjournment of the early session prices were better though not fully returning to the starting point of the morning, Central selling at 74¼, after touching 73¾, and then returning to 73⅞ ₩ cent. At and after the Second Board, a further demand for the Stock carried the price to 74¼ again. The Western Shares acted much the same way. Some heavy forced sales of Galena were made yesterday afternoon, supposed for Chicago account, at 60 ₩ cent., the price then reacting to 60⅜. This morning further sales were done at 59, then 60 ₩ cent. was paid, and at and after the Second Board 61 ₩ cent.; the belief being prevalent that the heavy *Bull* lines in the Stock, of old date, have been closed out. Illinois Central lost 3¼ ₩ cent. of yesterday's improvement, and Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed were rather pressed on sale, and gave way 2@3 ₩ cent. from the best prices of yesterday. The Shares of the Burlington and Quincy, and of the Pacific Mail, were dealt in to-day ex dividend, and both

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE GOLDEN AXE—MY WIFE'S COUSIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —Arctic Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 298—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence which we continue to receive from the South is of a character similar to that which has reached us for two or three days past. There is evidently a strong sentiment in favor of the Union struggling to the surface throughout the Slave States, the evidence of which are found in the announcement that Mr. COBB, a Representative in Congress from Alabama, is strongly opposed to disunion, as are also Gen. MILLSON, Representative from Virginia, and various other prominent Southerners, from whom we have heard. The Press, too, of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, and other of the Southern States, is generally ranged against secession—so long as there is any possible method of avoiding it. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, it will be seen, has been prevailed upon to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to consider the present condition of affairs. Keeping in recollection the action of the Virginia Legislature on the occasion of the visit of a Commissioner from South Carolina some time ago, there will be little apprehension as to the course which will be pursued in the present crisis. From Maryland we learn that the Governor will peremptorily refuse to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, unless such a movement shall become general throughout the South. He doubtless considers that the sentiment of Maryland is so clearly indicated as to render such a proceeding unnecessary. State Conventions are to be called in Georgia and Alabama—in the latter State on the 6th of December. The date of the Georgia Convention is not indicated. The resignation of Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, is immediate. He does not choose to wait until the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN takes place, but has already forwarded directions to Washington to have his personal effects there sent home. Meantime, preparations for great Union demonstrations in the Slave States continue. One is soon to be held in Missouri, in Boone or Randolph County. The announcement is made in our Washington dispatch, that Gov. WISE, the most strenuous advocate of disunion in Virginia, is pronounced to be deranged.

From the *Canada's* mails, which reached this City last evening, we obtain further intelligence concerning the late successes of the Allies on the Peiho. The Chinese are said to have greatly improved in the art of war, and both English and French authorities agree in stating that if their opponents had been better armed, the contest would have compared favorably, in point of skill, with European engagements. The Tartars especially maintained a determined resistance, and did not yield until the Anglo-French riflemen had carried the forts by storm. The report that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS intended to proceed at once to Peking, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry, is again repeated, but English journals express the hope that a movement so injudicious will not be carried out. The news from Italy has been already fully communicated by telegraph. It is officially denied that the Sardinian General, CIALDINI, was defeated, as reported, by the Neapolitan force. It is also denied that the French actually interfered to prevent the bombardment of Capua, but it is positively announced that such are the French Admiral's orders, if occasion calls for his intervention.

The death of SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect, is announced. His demise took place at his residence in Norwich, on Wednesday night. His disease was erysipelas. Although not yet declared elected, he will be, by the State Canvassers, when it will be the duty of Governor Morgan to appoint his successor.

A meeting on behalf of the proposed railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, *viz* Pike's Peak and Utah, was held last evening in the Cooper's Institute. Mr. PERHAM, the President of the Company, presented an elaborate statement, the purport of which was to demonstrate both the desirability and the practicability of the central route. Speeches were made by the Chairman (Mr. HOTALING,) Mr. LOVEJOY, Lieut. WASHINGTON BARTLETT, and others. Resolutions, the object of which was announced to be the collection of facts that might be made useful in the furtherance of the enterprise, and suggesting the appointment of a Committee of fifteen to obtain the necessary information, were unanimously adopted.

The only features of interest in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last night, was the reception of a communication from all the Justices of the Superior Court, complaining of the inadequate accommodation afforded that Court for the transaction of business in the building now allotted to it, and asking that better accommodation should be afforded them. On the motion of Alderman OWENS, the two rooms on the second floor of the brown-stone building in the Park, now occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, were appropriated to the use of the Superior Court, in compliance with the petition. Where the General Sessions will move to is a matter for future consideration, but they will probably be held in the Special Sessions room at the Toombs, as they formerly were. In the Board of Councilmen, little besides the usual routine business was done.

The Board of Canvassers, yesterday, canvassed the returns from the Ninth, Sixteenth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The only errors of importance were in the Fifth District of the Sixteenth Ward, which exhibited great carelessness on the part of the District canvassers, and the returns were sent back for correction. The dispute relative to the First, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards was made the special order for to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, FRANCIS ENRIGHT was tried for manslaughter, in killing DANIEL HORRIGAN in August last, and acquitted. STEVENS, who was indicted with him, will be tried shortly. In the General Sessions, four prisoners were sentenced to Sing Sing, one being convicted of an assault with intent to kill. In the case of a woman indicted for bigamy, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged. In the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the complaint in the Twelfth Ward School case was dismissed, the language of the defendant in the premises being held a privileged communication. In the Surrogate's Court, by the will of ELSIE SCOFIELD, now admitted, the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Second-street Protestant Episcopal Church gets a benefice of $100.

The Stock Market was unsettled yesterday by rumors from Baltimore and other points in regard to Money affairs, but generally a fair demand was manifested for the leading Railway Shares. New-York Central closed 73¼ ₩ cent., Erie 31¼. The Money market shows a steadier confidence, though rates keep dear. Exchanges abundant, and lower terms are made both on Merchant and Banker's bills.

Heavy receipts and an upward tendency in rates on freight affected the market for Breadstuffs unfavorably. Though the sales were rather extensive, prices of the principal kinds closed in favor of buyers. The movement in Cotton, Hay, Whisky, Sugars and Tallow were moderate. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hemp and Spices were inactive. A good inquiry prevailed for Hops at heavy rates. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable changes.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

We ventured the other day a suggestion of a plan by which the sectional hostility, growing out of the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, might be appeased. The complaint on the part of the South is that they are deprived of their *property*, by the refusal of the North to fulfill an explicit injunction of the Constitution. On the other hand the complaint of the North is, that they are required to perform an act repugnant to the moral sense and common humanity of every man who has a conscience and a heart—namely, to seize and surrender to hopeless and perpetual Slavery a man who has escaped therefrom. Here is the "irrepressible conflict"—a claim of property on the one hand, a plea of conscience and humanity on the other.

We suggested a compromise, by which both complaints might be met,—the South receiving the fugitive slaves or their *value* at the hands of the General Government, and the North, submitting to this pecuniary expense in order to save their conscientious scruples. We threw the proposition before the public, mainly to see what reception it would meet. Expressing our own lack of confidence in it as a practical remedy, we submitted it to the public judgment.

We are not in the least surprised at its reception. All the organs of the miscalled "Union movement" are horrified at the suggestion. The *Journal of Commerce* is very sure it would meet with no favor from any quarter. The *News* thinks the expenses of the Government would be shockingly augmented thereby. The *Herald* creates a bugbear in the inability of the General Government to take care of the fugitives. All agree in scouting the proposition. The Republicans must not expect to heal the bleeding wounds of the Union by any such process as that. When we hear from the allies of these prints, the Disunionists of the South, we shall hear a still louder howl. They will be horrified at the proposition. It will only be regarded as a fresh insult from the overbearing North, and will be made a fresh incentive to the speediest possible escape from a Union under which such diabolical propositions are tolerated.

All this proves what scarcely needed proof—namely, that the hue and cry about the non-execution of the Fugitive-Slave law, on the part of these journals, is pure humbug. Nothing would grieve them more than to have that law faithfully and quietly executed, unless it should be to have the South cease complaining of it. They use it as a political make-weight. It is their particular hobby—the main point from which they can assail their political opponents. Any compromise or adjustment of such a grievance deprives them of just so much political capital, and they cannot afford the loss. The *Herald* would starve for lack of a sensation, if it could no longer howl over the propensity of the North to steal negro slaves. And the *Journal of Commerce* would be deprived of a very large share of its stock in trade, if this bone of contention should be removed.

The suggestion has accomplished the principal object for which it was made. It has drawn from those journals, which are so clamorous in their professions of regard for the Union, unmistakable evidence of their hostility to every practical adjustment of the difficulties by which the peace of the Union is threatened. Of one thing, however, we feel reasonably certain. The South can never expect to regain any considerable proportion of their fugitive property, except on the basis of some such compromise. Right or wrong—Union or Disunion—the *fact* remains, that the people of the North have an invincible repugnance to seizing negro fugitives and remanding them into Slavery. This may be all wrong,—in violation of the injunctions of the Constitution, and greatly to be censured and condemned. But it is a *fact* none the less. It is precisely like the hanging of Northern agitators in the Southern States. That is very unconstitutional, and a great outrage on the rights of the North. But it cannot be helped for all that, and both sections may just as well look these questions in the face first as last. They must take human nature, both North and South, into the account, as well as the letter of the Constitution.

The suggestion we made on this subject is by no means free from objections. But we believe it to embody the nearest approach to a practical solution of the question that has yet been made. If those who denounce it have anything better to offer, let us hear it.

Nothing to Brag of, After All.

The only victory, with which in the first moments of defeat, the Anti-Republican Party at the North was enabled to console itself, has very nearly vanished before official figures. The first returns consigned New-Jersey to the credit of Fusion. The seven electors upon that ticket were reported as chosen by an average majority of four thousand, and as there was also a Congressman gained in the Essex District, the case seemed to furnish some reason for felicitation. But the official returns have sadly damaged the tale. They read as follows:

REPUBLICAN.		FUSION.	
*J. C. Hornblower	58,345	*Wm. Cook	62,861
Andrew K. Hay	58,315	*Joel Parker	62,387
Chas. E. Elmer	58,334	*Theo. Runyon	62,309
*Edward W. Ivins	58,341	Peter D. Vroom	58,310
Geo. H. Brown	58,335	Alexander Wurts	56,182
David Thompson	58,322	Edmund Brewer	57,801
Isaac W. Scudder	58,323	Silas Condit	57,553

The Electors chosen are indicated by an asterisk, four of the number being Republicans, and the remaining three supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS. The two Breckinridge and the two Bell candidates are in the category of killed. It is abundantly evident, therefore, that whatever of triumph there may have been, belongs to neither of the two latter factions, but must be divided between the Republican and the "National" Douglas Party. The figures presented in the above table do not, however, denote the real majority of the Fusion Party. For, in this confused *mêlée* there was a third ticket, known as the straight Douglas ticket, which drew the votes of the Anti-Lecompton Party; a party which in New-Jersey has on all critical occasions identified itself with the Republicans; and there is no reason to doubt, had these candidates succeeded, they would have cast their electoral votes for Mr. LINCOLN. This Anti-Lecompton interest drew a vote about equal to the plurality of the successful Fusion candidates over the successful Republicans, and may justly be set down on the side of freedom. There were also a dozen or so electoral candidates, the relics of abandoned tickets, who were voted for in remote parts of the State, in stolid indifference to the arrangements of State Committees.

One result of this confusion is, that no [illegible] can be derived from the vote on the Presidential ticket. We are obliged to appeal to the Congressional vote for information upon this point. The entire Fusion vote upon Congress was 61,883; the entire Republican vote, 60,376; the Fusion majority, 1,507. This, then, is the entire sum of this single and singular victory: four out of seven electors are Republican; that party has lost one Congressman, and the consolidated parties opposed to it, notwithstanding endless trading, in manipulation and corruption, have secured no more than this pitiful majority of fifteen hundred, out of one hundred and twenty-four thousand ballots polled. A triumph of this sort is a very indifferent offset to an avalanche of victories throughout the free North.

Position of the Country—Attitude of the North and South.

The people of this country, particularly of the Northern part, are in a curious position at this moment. Having exercised an undoubted constitutional right in electing for President a man representing their views, and feeling in their inmost hearts that they have not in that act or in their own sentiments entertained any idea of unkindness or injustice to their fellow-countrymen, they nevertheless perceive that the citizens of the Southern States are terribly incensed, and in their anger are preparing for violent resistance. They see, moreover, in the whole Southern country a persistent misstatement of their principles, and that any attempt simply to rectify these misstatements is denounced as offensive. If any man in the South should publicly declare that the principles of Mr. LINCOLN and the Platform of the Republican Party are exactly what they are, that man would be ostracised, and, perhaps, subjected to physical maltreatment. This is not only now the fact, but has been so through the whole Presidential struggle, and we—the Republicans—are made responsible for opinions and principles we have never entertained, and are opposed with the same rancor as if we avowed and defended them. Even more than this; the leaders of Southern feeling insist that their followers shall pursue the same course as if these misstatements were true statements—this course going to the extent of rebellion, secession, anarchy and bloodshed.

In this case, what are we to do? Let us view the subject with cool reflection. We see our nation standing towards other nations in a position of the highest present honor and prosperity, with a certainty of progress in the same direction to an extent never known since the world began. Under the institutions which have brought us to this position, we have done as we have always done heretofore, selected our governing agents. These have not yet begun to act; in fact the formal choice has not yet been made, and they are pledged and will be sworn to deal justly by all. Should they fail to do so, there are enough, even among those who have chosen them, to force them to their duty, and added to these are all those who have thought proper to oppose their choice. What real evil can they then effect? None!

Feeling thus conscious that we have exercised our undoubted right, that in doing so we have contemplated no injustice; that if it were attempted it would be resisted by many, if not all, of ourselves in concert with our late antagonists; we nevertheless are threatened with the same dire consequences as if we had already violated the lives, the liberties and all the rights of the citizens of the Southern States; and under these threats something is expected from us, God only knows what!

What are we to concede? Can any of all the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN here in the north, tell? Of all the issues which have from time to time, since the beginning of the Government, so far as regards the Slavery question, been discussed by the people, there are none to which Mr. LINCOLN has not given responses in accordance with former Southern demands. He will comply with the Constitutional requirements to deliver fugitive slaves; he will not oppose the inter-State trade in slaves; he will not oppose the admission of new States applying to be admitted with Slavery; he will not advocate the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia unless the owners of slaves themselves desire it, and are compensated; and he abjures all claim on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. What more, in the name of all that is just, can be asked from a man or a party? On one point only is there a present difference; and on this point be it observed, only six years ago, and ever prior thereto the South and the North were coincident in opinion—that opinion being the same as that now held by the Republicans—which is, that in the Territories slaves are not property unless the law makes them so. Mr. LINCOLN and the Republicans claim that Congress has the right and the duty to make laws for the Territories. In practice, the Republicans insist that these laws should be made to recognize Freedom as the rule—Slavery the exception; but the Anti-Republicans demand that the laws should recognize slaves as property, the same as all other property, and provide for its protection. This is, in reality, the sole point at issue, and every one may see that it is a question of subtle character, on which men may honestly and amicably differ; that it is not of immediate importance; that it does not affect any large number of the people of even the Southern States; that when decided, no man can tell how it may operate on individual interests; and that, in short, it is not of a character to give cause and reason for the excited outpourings of wrath,—for the absolute mania now raging in certain portions of the Southern States—or rather let us say in South Carolina,—for there alone are the terms applicable.

We are almost driven to conclude, and it is a conclusion we are loth to admit, that the present position of that State, and of such States or individuals as may follow in its train, is not taken because it feels the pressure of any specific evil, but because its attempt at dictation is resisted; because what it has demanded with arrogance, has been temperately, though firmly, refused; because, having played no other part than that of a mischief-maker for the last thirty years, its power for mischief is to be curtailed by the force of opinion, and because, generally, while not agitating for evil, it fails to be conspicuous. These seem insufficient reasons for measures so desperate as are contemplated, but intolerant of adverse opinion, the people, in the absence of local opposition, have succeeded in lashing themselves into a rage, until at last they feel that they are justified, and they may act accordingly.

And so we stand. There is nothing for the North to yield—let any man *specify*, who can! All that we can do is to go on as we have heretofore gone, respecting all constitutional rights, abiding by the laws, and maintaining our self-respect. We must not budge from this position; and whatever of evil may follow, we may be sure it will be more easily sustained, and of shorter duration, than the greater evils that will eventuate from any weak concessions.

Independence of South Carolina.

The fools are not all dead yet. We mention the fact for the consolation of our neighbor, the *Herald*,—for if they were, that estimable sheet would have neither editor, correspondent nor readers. The race is immortal. It is "incapable to die." And so long as it lives, that unrivaled journal will have no lack of special and exclusive intelligence from all quarters of the world:—it will have it, if it is compelled to manufacture it. Where there's a will there's always a way. One of the *Herald's* correspondents sends to it the following bit of information, with which it startled the world yesterday morning:

"CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Some foreign Consuls here are only waiting a formal separation to open favorable negotiations with the State. *It is understood they have already full authority to do this.*"

Probably this piece of news is deemed highly important by the class of persons for whose edification and alarm it was prepared. It is quite of a piece, however, with much of the talk of the street about secession. Many men of respectable intelligence,—trusted with the management of their own business, and allowed to vote at elections, speak of South Carolina as already an independent State, and wonder by what possible means she can be induced to return to the Union. Some talk of a Minister Plenipo. having already been sent to France, and of another as ready to depart for the Court of St. Buchanan,—and they await with considerable anxiety the result of the negotiations supposed to be thus opened.

Perhaps it can do no harm,—though we have no hope that it will do much good,—to remind these persons that Ministers can only be accredited by nations whose independence has been not only established, but formally acknowledged by other Powers;—and that there is no "foreign Consul" in the State of South Carolina, simply because a State has nothing whatever to do with foreign Consuls or with foreign Powers in any way or manner. Neither England nor France knows anything more of South Carolina, as a nation with whom they can have dealings of any kind, than of ancient Greece or the kingdoms of the moon. All their dealings, of whatever kind, are with the Government of the United States. All their Ministers are accredited to that Government, and the only power any foreign Consul has to treat of any question whatever, as the agent of a foreign Power, is derived from his recognition by the Federal Government. A British Consul, at Charleston, has no more authority, by virtue of his office, to "open negotiations" with the State of South Carolina, than any other man, white or black, within that city.

But possibly he may be commissioned by his Government to do so. That is possible, it is true—but not while he holds a commission to another Power to which South Carolina owes allegiance. France and England may *send* Ministers and Consuls to South Carolina; but they will not do so until her independence has been, not only declared, but established. Many people seem to regard the two steps as identical. But our independence was declared in 1776, and it was not established, so as to be recognized by other nations, for five or six years afterward. Texas declared her independence a long time before even the United States consented to recognize it.

South Carolina can *declare* her independence to-morrow if she likes. But until it is conceded by the United States, or established by force of arms against that Government, so as to satisfy the world of her ability to maintain it, it will not be recognized by other nations, nor will Ministers or Consuls be authorized to treat with her on any subject whatever. Any such action on the part of any foreign Power would be just cause of war with the United States. Is any man fool enough to suppose that France or England is likely to incur that hazard? What have they to gain by it? *Cotton*—say the South. But they get cotton now,—and they will continue to get it as long as it continues to grow;—for the only motive the South has for raising cotton, is to sell it.

If South Carolina intends to leave the Union, she must make up her mind that she has a long road to travel. The thing cannot be done in a day, nor in a year. She may go out by an amendment of the Constitution—and, though that process takes time, it will be much shorter and easier than the path of revolution, which is the only other path open to her.

PAYING FOR POLITICAL WHISTLES.—While sundry Republicans who recommended the Helper Book as a campaign document, have been busy since in withdrawing their names, and explaining how they came there, gentlemen on the other side of the House have been atoning for their follies in another style. Our readers, probably, remember the address of the famous Fifth-avenue Committee after the John Brown affair, in which GERRITT SMITH was made responsible for that invasion. Mr. SMITH sued several of them for libel,—and they have finally settled the matter by paying $3,000 costs, and signing the following retraction:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—About a year ago there was published, over the names of thirty-one gentlemen, forming the Executive Committee of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association, an address which connected your name with a "Central Association" for violent purposes, and with the invasion which had occurred, a few days before, at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia.

We are now convinced that there was no ground for such connection, and we therefore take this opportunity to make the correction and to express our regret for the error and for the wrong done to you.

It seems proper that we should also say that the address in question was chiefly compiled from articles in the newspapers, and that before its publication we were assured that its statements were correct.

Yours very respectfully,
WATTS SHERMAN,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
ROYAL PHELPS.

This is all very well. But these gentlemen might have been a little more explicit without any damage to truth. The farrago of slander and extravagance for which they have paid so dearly, was compiled from the *Herald's* editorials by the person who wrote them, and was palmed off upon the Committee as an address for the sake of additional pay. They have probably learned wisdom from this bit of experience.

THE RECUSANT IRISH REGIMENT.—The Irish citizens of Boston yesterday held a meeting in sympathy with the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, in its refusal to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales. The whole of this business is postdated. The wrath of our own Hibernian military, founded on national grievances belonging to another age, which the reign of the actual sovereign of Great Britain has done the work of a century in removing, was therefore entirely too late in its ill-tempered application to the Prince of Wales. And to sympathize with this posthumous indignation after the Prince has actually left the country, and is probably at this moment buried in books at classic Cambridge, is to carry the anachronism to the extreme of the ridiculous. The fact is, the default of Col. CONCKLIN in not setting his squadron in the field is strictly a question of military ethics, in the determination of which the acutest sympathies will doubtless play an indifferent part. If that officer was legally justified in disregarding the orders of his senior, he will be so pronounced by the proper Court of Inquiry. If he lacked such justification, it will remain for the Governor to pass upon the case, which there is every reason to hope he will be inclined to do in the spirit of gentleness and conciliation. It deserves to be remembered that while our Irish population thus silently refrained from uniting in the general welcome, they also refrained from any demonstration of discourtesy and ill-will, which might else have marred the perfect success of the ovation. This forbearance entitles them to consideration with the Executive.

The December Election.

At the charter election which takes place during the first week of next month, our citizens will be called upon to choose nine Aldermen, twenty-four Councilmen, forty-four Constables, one Civil Justice for the Eighth District, together with a full staff of School Commissioners, School Trustees and School Inspectors. These are all important officers, and though their election will excite far less public clamor than was raised by the Fusion Committee, in its efforts to defeat the choice of a President and Vice-President by the people, there can be little doubt, so far as regards the mere material interests of the City, that the issue of next December will be little less important to our tax-payers than was the result of the November struggle to the politicians and parties of the country.

In a wise effort to separate the management of local affairs from the entanglements of party combination, the Charter election has been divided from the November contest, in which, to a greater or less extent, political principles are involved. It was the wise design of the Legislature, in making this separation, to allow our citizens a perfectly fair and unbiased choice of their municipal representatives and officers—a choice as free from party motive in its exercise as that made by the stockholders of a Bank or Insurance Company at their annual election of a President and Board of Directors. But the fell grip of political organization is not so easily to be shaken off; and though we believe and trust that most of our intelligent citizens will act with little reference to party in the votes which they are to cast for City officers, there can be no doubt, from present indications, but that we shall have as many organizations and sets of candidates in the field next December as were arrayed against each other in the local contest of the present month.

The Republicans will, of course, nominate a complete ticket for all the vacant offices. Tammany Hall will do likewise; and so, also, will the Breckinridge, Mozart, National Volunteer, Native American, Independent Democratic, Democratic German, and all the other warring factions and General Committees of the harmonious Democracy. We are promised, on all hands, a contest even more tangled and unintelligible than was that for local officers on last election-day, when there were as many as five or six candidates for Assembly, all claiming to be the "regular Democratic nominees" in very many districts, and scarcely less than two or three of the same sort in a majority of the Assembly districts throughout the city. By encouraging these divisions the Republicans, in their party capacity, can make sure of some easy triumphs; but where good men are put in nomination on one side, and bad or doubtful men upon the other, we trust that the former will be supported, irrespective of party, by all who desire an honest administration of our municipal affairs.

The great struggle will centre upon the nine Aldermen to be chosen for the odd-numbered districts, Mayor Wood being ready, it is thought, to sacrifice all the other offices for the sake of securing men who will place in his hands the patronage of the Street and City Inspector's Departments. Should he succeed in this design, his success will probably be short-lived, strong rumors already hinting that the Departments in question will be placed under the charge of Commissioners, to be appointed by Governor MORGAN, at the next session of the Legislature. This arrangement has worked so admirably in regard to the Almshouse department, that its extension to the Street and City Inspector's Departments could hardly fail to be regarded as an improvement.

We hear many men speaking of the importance of insuring honest municipal officers, but few of these are willing to make the sacrifices of personal prejudice which may be called for before their object can be attained. Our taxpayers and property-holders must for once forget that they are Democrats or Republicans, or to whatever other faction they may belong, if they desire to have only honest and competent officers elected in the December contest. Certainly there are of right no political issues involved in the pending struggle; nor could he be blamed as a faithless party man, who should refuse to allow party discipline to whip him into the support of candidates justly obnoxious or suspicious. The nominations of the various organizations are already beginning to be made and will probably be completed by the middle or latter portion of next week. We shall then have more to say upon this subject.

THE STOCK-MARKET—PLAYING AN OLD GAME.—The famous grenadier who, on a particular occasion professed himself so weak that "anybody might have knocked him down with a crow-bar," suffered from much the same constitutional nervousness which remittently prostrates the stock-broker. Rumor is the food of Panic. At the opening of business on Wall-street yesterday, for lack of food, Panic succumbed, and the rise which began on Wednesday was handsomely sustained. Then came a chilling and a nipping frost. Somebody unknown received from anonymous sources in Baltimore assurances that the Banks of that city were in a hopeless condition, scarcely likely to outlive the day without a suspension. This wholly baseless fabrication, such is the tremulous state of the market, sufficed to destroy confidence, and before it stocks receded. A few hours and better information produced the truth. The only Baltimore Bank in the least danger had weathered the run upon it with unshaken credit; and fears had ceased to be entertained of its solvency. The market at once resumed its upward tendency, closing at improved rates and with a steady feeling. The lesson of the day clearly is a saving distrust of telegraphic dispatches. The trick of surprising the market with false news, and realizing sudden fortunes from the credulous, is an old one, always to be prudently met, by a refusal to deal until more definite advices arrive. If parties interested had nerve to act on this simple plan, panics would be less frequent, and disaster less ruinous. In the actual condition of things, we sincerely believe facts, from whatever quarter they may come, will tend to reassure the public. It is falsehood of statement and falsehood in inference, that can alone do mischief.

PRUDENCE IN SECESSION.—There is one very gratifying circumstance in all the secession movements of the South. The authority of the Federal Government is nowhere resisted. The Charleston *Mercury* denies very indignantly the report that Fort Moultrie is to be seized. The Collector of the port of Charleston denies that there has been any interruption of the ordinary process of collecting Federal duties, and clearing vessels. The people of Charleston call upon the Postmaster not to resign his place. And in every particular special care is taken not to oppose or disregard any law of Congress.

So long as this attitude is preserved, there can be no necessity for the interposition of the Government at Washington. The duty of the President is simply to see that the laws are executed. So long as they are voluntarily obeyed, there is neither occasion nor excuse for interference.

BECOMING IMPATIENT.—The Republicans are becoming a little uneasy lest enough Southern Senators should not resign to give them control of that body. Thus far we have only two vacancies, CHESTNUT and TOOMBS; four or five more will be needed to answer the purpose. Do the other seceding States intend to disappoint our just expectations in this respect?

UNITED STATES TROOPS AT THE SOUTH.—As some interest attaches at present to the complement of United States soldiers stationed South, we append a correct list of them. At Fort Monroe, Va., 8 Companies of Artillery; at Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C., 1 Company of Artillery; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 2 Companies of Artillery; at Augusta, Ga., 1 Company of Artillery; Key West, Fa., 1 Company of Artillery; Barrancas Barracks, near Pensacola, Fla., 1 Company of Artillery; Baton Rouge, La., 1 Company of Artillery. Total about 800 men. There are about 120 U. S. marines at Norfolk and Pensacola. The recruiting station of Jefferson, Mo., and Louisville, have no full company garrisoning them just now.

THE INDICTED HARBOR-MASTERS.—It may be remembered that two of the Harbor-Masters of this port and one Deputy, were indicted some weeks since for alleged corruption in the duties of their office. We understand that their cases were called yesterday, and that not one of the parties accused made his appearance. Their recognizances, $500 each, were forfeited. We believe they all retain their positions, and are still engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

The Spanish Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE BERENGUELA—SPANISH VESSELS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, whose arrival at this port was briefly noticed in our issue of yesterday, is now lying off the Battery, and attracts considerable numbers of the curious, who go around her in row-boats. She comes here to have her machinery overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to enable her to do which the steam-frigate *Wabash*, now in the dry-dock, will be floated into the stream.

Our Naval Reporter visited the frigate yesterday, and was courteously furnished with the information he sought by the officers. The *Berenguela* is about 1,200 tons burden, and carries a fine armament of 37 guns, medium size, thirty-two and sixty-eights, manufactured at the naval depôt of Turvia, in Spain. Fifteen of these guns are on the spar, and twenty-five on the gun deck. Forward, on the former, is a neat brass 12-pounder howitzer, of Boston origin, a personal present to the commander of the fleet. A novel idea has been carried out in arranging the small arms beside the cannon of the ship, thus obviating the necessity of keeping them in a separate room. A spare propeller is stowed, to be used in case of need. The decks are kept exceedingly neat. The sailors are smart, intelligent-looking men generally; and the marines, of whom 64 are on board, present a soldier-like appearance. The day guard is regularly in uniform from "flag-up" to sundown. The lower decks contain the officers' sleeping apartments and the middies' mess-rooms. The Commander's chamber is tastefully decorated with portraits of the Royal family of Spain, and a crucifix hangs over his bed. There are no men undergoing punishment at present on board. Her officers say that very little is ever necessary with them.

The squadron, of which the *Berenguela* is one, consists of no less than twenty men-of-war, of which eleven are steamers. As it is well to know how the Spanish navy is represented in the Gulf, we append a list of the entire fleet:

STEAM FRIGATES—*Berenguela, Blanche, Petriola.*

STEAM CORVETTES—*Francis de Ais, Isabel de Cattolica, Velasco, Blaico de Garay, Rezana, Beran, Hernan Cortes, Neptune, Vernandila, General Lero, Guadalquiver.*

SAILING VESSELS—*Alcido, Isabel II., Pelago, Herbenero, Christina, Janiter.*

The officers of the *Berenguela* are as follows:

Capt. José Ignacio Rodriques, Commander Francis de Pa Margon, Lieuts. Dernetris de Coster Montenega, Thomas de Sartoa, Soloa der Caweza Francis Vila, Assistant-Surgeon Juan Acosta, Chaplain Valentine Acosta and Seraph Galendo; other officers, J. M. Twazello, Louis Garcea Corlenell, G. Lobi, M. Paria, R. Freye, D. E. Lurate, D. J. Beriter, and others.

Subjoined is a statement of the present strength of the Spanish Navy. There are in serviceable condition 82 vessels, carrying in all 987 guns. Of these 2 are ships-of-the-line, rating 86 guns each; 4 are frigates, rating from 32 to 42; 4 are corvettes of from 16 to 20; 9 are brigs of from 10 to 20; and 16 are smaller vessels and 10 transports. There are three steam frigates, of which the *Berenguela* is 1; and 5 schooners, all fitted with the screw, besides 3 paddle-wheel frigates of 500 horse-power, and 16 guns each; 8 brigs of 280 horse-power, and 6 guns; and 18 schooners of from 100 to 300 tons, and 2 to 5 in active service, independent of 6 battalions of marines numbering 100 men each. There are, however, nearly 100,000 registered fishermen and others, who could be drafted into the service. Their officers number 1,150 of all grades. The Coast-Guard of Spain is maintained by 24 feluccas, and 87 estamperia.

The *Berenguela* will be put in regular "ship-shape" before a week, and persons having proper passes may visit her. She would well pay a tour of inspection.

The Albany Burgesses Corps.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Escorts of volunteer companies on occasions of Presidential Inaugurations have been usual through all our past history. The Albany Burgesses Corps formed a part of the escort on the occasion of President BUCHANAN'S Inauguration, and their appearance at Washington was then regarded as a compliment to the Democratic choice of the American people.

The same gallant Corps, disgusted with Lecompton and many other measures of iniquity, recently proposed to parade again as a guard of honor on the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inauguration. At once there arose a dreadful outcry on the part of those very journals which applauded their appearance in the train of Mr. BUCHANAN! Perhaps the offer of the Albany Burgesses Corps to parade may have been ill-judged at the present time and in the present state of excitement; but it certainly was not made in any partisan or offensive spirit.

ALBANY.

—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "At Portland, on the day of embarkation for England, the Duke, while conversing with an intelligent gentleman about the *men* whom he had seen during the tour, was asked this question: 'Among the various prominent persons with whom you have become acquainted, what ones have particularly struck you as representative men?' The Duke replied that he had seen many, of whose abilities, &c., he had formed a high opinion; but there were two who had impressed him strongly as men of marked character and decided power. On being requested to name them, he replied: 'Gov. *Banks, of Massachusetts, and Mayor Wood, of New-York.*'"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—The Sloop-of-War Macedonian to be Fitted for the Home Squadron.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Señor MATA arrived in New-Orleans on the 10th inst., to meet his family, *en route* for Vera Cruz. He has resigned the Treasury Portfolio under JUAREZ. Señor LERDO will probably come as Minister to the United States. In the meantime, Señor ROMERO is acting *Chargé d'Affaires*. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

An order has been issued by the Navy Department to fit out the sloop-of-war *Macedonian* at Portsmouth, N. H., for the Home Squadron. The *St. Louis* and *Sabine*, having nearly completed the usual term of service, are to be withdrawn from it.

Death of the Canal Commissioner Elect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 15.

SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect, died at his residence in this place, last evening, at 10 o'clock, of erysipelas.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 15.

SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect, died last night. The law provides that the Governor shall fill the vacancy in the office caused by the death of an incumbent. Some question has been raised here as to whether the present case comes within the law, Mr. BARNES not yet being declared elected. There is no doubt, however, he will be declared elected by the State canvassers, and the Governor will fill the vacancy. OGDEN N. CHAPIN, of Albany, one of the most competent men in the State for the position of Canal Commissioner will probably be appointed.

Republican Rejoicings at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Republicans are to-night celebrating their victory in the city, county, State and nation. A hundred guns were fired and many of the principal places of business and private residences were illuminated. The Wide-Awakes are parading the streets and the city is ablaze with fireworks.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The soap, oil and candle factory, at the junction of Market-street and Chauteau-avenue, three miles west of the city, was burned last evening. The distance prevented the engines doing service. The combustible nature of the material, joined with a great scarcity of water, rendered the efforts to save the building fruitless. Loss estimated at $80,000; partially insured.

The Adams Express Robbery.

DANBURY, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The three men who were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the throwing off of the safe of Adams' Express from the New-Haven cars last April were admitted to bail to-day by Judge BUTLER in the sum of $12,000 each.

New-Jersey Sabbath-School Convention.

NEWARK, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The New-Jersey Sabbath-School Convention is in session in the First Reformed Dutch Church in this city. About 800 delegates are present, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presiding. The object is to create additional interest in the cause of Sunday-Schools throughout the State.

Flora Temple Wins Again.

DANBURY, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 15.

About 1,500 people assembled at Kenosia trotting park to-day to witness the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Widow McKee*. The trot was mile heats, best three in five. *Flora* won; time—2:39, 2:37, and 2:33.

Accident to the James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *James Adger*, from New-York, has arrived, and reports being run into by a schooner, (name unknown) of about 120 tons, on Saturday night, off Absecom; the schooner is supposed to have sunk. The *Adger* sustained but trifling damage.

The United States Steamer Seminole.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Letters received here from Pernambuco *viâ* England Oct. 14, report United States steamer *Seminole*, from Maranham, arrived Oct. 13, and left the following day for Rio de Janeiro.

Sympathy with the Sixty-ninth.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A meeting of Irish citizens is to be held, to-morrow, to show sympathy for Col. CORCORAN in his refusal to join in the ovation in New-York to the Prince of Wales.

Suspension of Platner & Smith.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Messrs. PLATNER & SMITH, large paper manufacturers of Lee, Mass., suspended payment to-day.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW-YORK.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)

The following is the official vote of Westchester County:

Electors—Democratic—(Bronson) 8,081; Republican, (Putnam) 6,767.

Governor—Kelly, (Dem.) 7,210; Morgan, (Rep.) 6,765; Brady, (Breck. Dem.) 899.

Congress—Haight, (Dem.) 7,615; Nelson, (Rep.) 7,125; Rasbrouck, 84.

Assembly—First District—McDermott, (Breck. Dem.) 1,944; Tallman, (Doug. Dem.) 1,004; Flagg, (Rep.) 1,885. Second District—Odell, (Dem.) 2,756; Hopper, (Rep.) 2,059. Third District—Marshall, (Union) 2,261; Camp, (Rep.) 2,867.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The *Gazette* has returns from 147 counties. They give BELL 472 majority. The remaining counties gave LETCHER 178.

From Mexico.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 8.

By the Spanish mail steamship *Union*, at Havana, we have news from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult., and the City of Mexico to the 20th. The assault and capture of the City of Guadalajara took place on the 15th. A letter says that the assault was made at six different points, in columns of 1,500 men each; that the combat was a bloody one, and the works of the enemy taken only at the point of the bayonet.

The same letter states that Gen. CASTILLO and seventy-two other officers who fell into the hands of ORTEGA as prisoners, were afterwards shot. The reason assigned is, that their resistance was obstinate and bloody beyond the recognized laws of war. The news, however, would seem to want confirmation. The letter, however, says that official accounts had been received by MIRAMON to this effect.

The *Picayune* of the 9th adds:

"A private letter received in this city yesterday, from the highest authority at Vera Cruz, confirms the accounts we have already published of the massacre at Guadalajara. Among other things, it is said that a mine was sprung upon the Liberals, in their assault upon the city, and five hundred of their number were instantly killed. So far, however, from arresting their progress, this only infuriated them the more, and forcing their way in by six different breaches at the same time, they bayoneted the enemy at their works and slaughtered all who stood in their way. The execution of the opposing General, CASTILLO, and his officers, is doubtless to be attributed to this infuriated spirit.

The same writer says that Gen. MARQUEZ, at the head of some 4,000 to 5,000 Reactionary troops, had occupied Queretaro. He adds that before the evacuation of the town by the Liberals, they seized all the church plate they could lay their hands on, from which they realized something like $100,000.

At the City of Mexico, no actual change had taken place up to the 20th, our latest date; but it was generally believed at Vera Cruz that there would be no protracted resistance on the approach of the Constitutional Army. All parties were alike averse to a renewal of the bloody scenes of Tacubaya."

CANAL TOLLS—INCREASE. $1,180,567 30.—

Amount received for tolls for the first week in November, 1860	$112,021 36
Do. in 1859	77,820 24
Increase in 1860	$34,201 12
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the first week in November, 1860	$2,705,824 05
Do. in 1859	1,525,256 75
Increase in 1860	$1,180,567 30

—The young ladies in Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., extemporized a Wide-Awake display on hearing of Mr. Lincoln's election. About 250 of them provided themselves with lamps and marched through the entire building, from the basement to the fourth story. About 30, who were supporters of Mr. Douglas, did all they could to blow out the lamps, but without effect. Next day these disappointed ones appeared at table dressed in deep mourning, to signify their grief at the "Little Giant's" defeat.

—Hon. Erastus Corning left Albany on Thursday last, to look after the Burch divorce case, now progressing in Illinois, and in the result of which an adopted daughter feels a deep interest.

Amusements.

Rebecca's dress was not quite ready, so "La Juive" has been postponed at the Academy from the 12th to the 26th or 30th, sooner or later, perhaps later. To-morrow and to-morrow. Precision in opening and shutting opera houses in Europe, where a manager would as soon leave the gay and festive world by suicide outright as to leave it in the lurch by a broken promise, is not calculated among the moralities of the Irving-place Muse. A general looseness of action, comporting with the indifference of the public, marks there the days and dates of harmonious matters and things. Mr. ULLMAN says he will begin such a date, and parades titles and singers, and much rhetoric, to set off his diamond stock; but the singers who have to cross the broad Atlantic may not arrive, or, having arrived, give a fresh turn to the financial screw, or wish for a little more security, or some serpent or other gets into the Paradise of music, and there is the devil to pay. Certainly, with the uncertainty of musical supplies from a distant transoceanic land, speaking a strange tongue and full of home-sick fancies, operatic management is no sinecure. Then again, the reserved right of *prime donne* and *primi uomini* to fall ill, to have liver and lights most dreadfully diseased at the shortest notice, interferes sadly with the managerial precisions, a thing not practicable abroad—for when singers try to sham to that tune persistently, they go to Sing Sing until they recover. With these comparative anatomies, and this interpretation before us of the several effects of republican and monarchical institutions on the larynx, pharynx, glottis, epiglottis and lungs, we may appreciate the condition of a manager here as to ability or inability to get his troops into action with given certainty at any time. Then when the season does commence, we are promised several operas, almost as good as new, masterpieces demanding all the resources of the lyric stage. We wait and look for them, and are at last told that Signor Tamberlik or Signora Somebody is coming! So runs the operatic world away.

In dramatic matters the opening nights of last week were nights of chartered dullness. On Wednesday the rainbow of peace smiled away the election storm, at least in our calm Northern clime, and since then things theafrical have looked bright again. The feature of last week was unquestionably the production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Winter Garden, with the first regular appearance in New-York of Mrs. BOWERS. SHAKESPEARE'S plays hitherto, owing to the large terms required by "the stars," to whose engagements their production is now principally confined, and owing to the few nights which each piece is represented, not rendering outlay remunerative,—have been necessarily produced stripped of all that gives coloring to the picture and drapery to the figures. In "Romeo and Juliet," even above most others, a suitable surrounding of scenery is an essential to success. The stately palace, the terraced garden, and the glittering fountain, are requisite to convey a correct idea of the manner and fashions of the hour in which the play is laid. The poetry of the story is enhanced by surrounding it with those beautiful accessories which relieve its gloom of some of its deep shades. As far as such beauty of surrounding is concerned, the play has been produced at the Winter Garden in a form nearer to perfection han it has been at least for many years here, and reflects great credit on the stage direction of Mr. FREDRICKS and the scenic pencil of Mr. HAYES.

The only living *Romeo* now was THE *Romeo*. Generally mankind do not love to see a woman acting the part and wearing the garb of a man. And this instinct, like all popular instincts, is correct. But there is in the delicacy and gentleness of *Romeo's* character something which requires a woman to represent it, and unfits almost every man for its personation. The luscious language which draws its rich lascivious color from the fiery blood of Young Italy, sounds ridiculous falongside of the rather *blasé* sensible style of love-making of Young New-York, and here seems strange on the lips of a man. But in Italy, and above all, bits of Italy in Verona, the theatre of the delightful, the scene of Love's revels and Fancy's arts, the sun which makes the field beam with voluptuous verdure, and the juicy date, and mellow fig, and luscious grape, spring forth in luxuriance, is too universal in its sway to impress skies, plants and waters, and not fix its fiery image on man. That mark it left on *Romeo*. Hence in our latitudes *Romeo* is, perhaps, the most difficult character to represent in the whole range of the drama, and we know no one now who can play the part but Miss CUSHMAN. At times she may seem too restless and full of action. But it is necessary to be so to relieve the character from that languid, sickly hue, so falsely given to it. In Miss CUSHMAN'S picture of *Romeo* there is nothing sickly, or subtle, or morbid. It is the love of a young, glowing, unreflecting Italian, rich in passion and tenderness, and yet in its hottest glow chastened with delicacy—a love not of mere sensuality, but of sensuality spiritualized by imagination, and revelling in the frankness of unhesitating trust. It is such a love as manifests itself where the imagination is ardent, the blood hot, and the soul refined—such a love as God made in Italy.

Of the *Juliet* of Mrs. BOWERS, who has found so happy an opportunity to leap with a bound into the good opinion and affections of New-York, it is sufficient to say it was a worthy companion picture to Miss CUSHMAN'S *Romeo*. In the first and second acts she blends most happily that tenderness which belongs to the character, with the innocent, graceful joyousness which should convey her then happy state of mind, and her balcony scene was a piece of warm, lovely, enthusiastic nature. In the after acts, she, in many scenes, electrified the audience by the noble upheaving of a loving woman's soul, which clothed her every word with effect. No actress who has appeared on our boards for a long time has produced so great an impression. Without being pretty, she has about her a certain fascinating "*Je ne sais quoi*," which is still more winning; has a rich, mellow and womanly voice, and an excellent elocution. She has been called, each night, several times before the curtain to receive from New-York a new laurel in the wreath she had already won in Philadelphia. The play will probably, owing to the large houses it has attracted, be run through the entire week.

At LAURA KEENE'S "Physic and Fancy" has not drawn so well as its intrinsic merit deserves. The fact of it is, the day for MOLIERE'S and the genteel comedies of that date has passed away. It is true the vices which give point to his keen and polished satire are still the same, but they have assumed other dress and form. They require, too, artists of the very highest caste to represent them. Many of the characters of the pure genteel comedy are such airy nothings—mere abstractions of the modes of the day—that there is nothing for a mechanical grasp to lay hold of; it is like attempting to embody evanescence, to mimic the wave of a feather or the flutter of a fan. Whim, lightness, address—a genius for trifles—the practical wit of manner, the air of grace and gaiety, no more to be acquired than the highest intellectual gifts, are essential to vivify those creatures of artificial life. Not even the wit and vivacity of MOLIERE or CONGREVE can charm from the mouth of an ordinary player. We see the grub instead of the butterfly. The day of genteel comedy is gone by. The writers who originated, the actors who realized, and the audience who relished these creations, are alike passed away with the state of society that produced them. We are therefore happy to learn that Miss KEENE has her new burlesque in a state bordering on readiness. We understand it is in a great measure of the school of the European festival-time pieces, having no connected plot, but relying on scenic picture, mechanical effects, and good music for success. With Mr. BAKER it is sure to have the last quality.

At Niblo's and Wallack's the cry around the walls is "all goes well." Mr. FORREST, as *Othello*, still gathers in the public in his giant grasp, and plays the Moor through the whole week; and the keenest telescope cannot descry in the distance the spot on which "Playing with Fire" will lay down its attraction and say "I have done." Mr. DAVENPORT'S benefit came off at the New Bowery on Friday night, and spite of storm, though not quite the size of a camel, one might as well strive to get through the eye of a needle as enter in. We understand it is the intention of Mr. DAVENPORT to take complimentary benefits at all the leading cities on his way South. Speaking of his intention, some days since, to pay a professional visit to England, a rival (?) artist with pleasant raillery remarked "he had no business over there unless he could take with him a fire company and a couple of bar-rooms!" Mr. DAVENPORT owes this artist one, and doubtless will pay it at a favorable time.

The Old Bowery seems again to have put on all the freshness of attraction and to have renewed its youth, like an eagle and birds of that kind. The enchanters who have worked this miracle are Messrs. SPALDING and ROGERS, already well-known for wonders worked down South. They offer an infinity of attractions, equestrianism, ballet and pantomime, and find, consequently, an infinity of customers. Their lease is for one year, with a privilege of extension to three. If properly managed, as it promises to be, there is no reason why it should not become like the Paris Cirque, a permanent pleasure.

BARNUM came this week, like the Goddess of Plenty, with a horn of abundance, scattering bounties with open hand. On his thumb he carried those Mabbish wonders, the Aztec children, and every finger bore its particular delight. "Joseph and His Brethren" went back to the land of Canaan, and have been replaced by "Rose Michel," founded on one of BONNER'S *Ledger* stories. No two B's in this busy hive ever gathered honey for their combs with more wise and tireless industry than those great B's, BARNUM and BONNER. BARNUM'S advertisements and bills even are an attraction, and in the intervals of performance, not as at other theatres where the *entr'acte* hums prevails, charming Peorian people may be seen poring with entranced attention over concoctions which rival in richness of imagination and profuseness of imagery the celebrated auctioneering manifestoes of GEORGE ROBERTS or the pictured page of LIVY.

The popularity of "Our American Cousin," written by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, an Englishman, has called forth a sequel from the pen of an American dramatist, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, of our City. He has written for Mr. SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary*, a play called "Our American Cousin at Home," which has been produced with marked success in Buffalo, and will probably be shortly presented in New-York. The character of *Lord Dundreary* is played, as before, by Mr. SOTHERN. The Buffalo Press speak of it in very favorable terms. Its merit, as we understand, consists in the displayal of the ridiculous positions in which *Lord Dundreary* is placed, or rather places himself, in his attempt, through "those eye-glasses," and with the aid of his peculiar walk, and with "that sneeze," to investigate American society and American institutions. As *Mr. Asa Trenchard* was so well received when "Our American Cousin" went to London, it is fitting that the same gentleman,—and our esteemed friend, Mr. JEFFERSON, will retain the part,—should be equally well received on his return, as no doubt he will be.

The London papers bring us good accounts of the success of BUCKLEY'S Negro Minstrels in London, where minstrelsy seems to be advancing to an "institution." Here, in New-York, it was somewhat on the decline, till Messrs. HOOLEY, CAMPBELL & GRIFFIN undertook, at Niblo's Saloon, to produce an entertainment of a kind, which should be not only free from any approach to vulgarity, which could offend the most fastidious, but should also possess superior merits, in an artistic point of view, to any similar entertainments yet offered to the public. The consequence is, that they are nightly crowded with a most respectable audience.

The astute and accomplished lawyer, Mr. HENRY CRAM, has been making a brilliant foray against those nests of nastiness and naughtiness yclept "Concert Halls," whose attractions are sufficiently signified by their advertisements of "the prettiest waiter girls in town," and which are a nightly disgrace to Broadway and its adjacent streets. On TARQUIN'S principle, he commenced with the tallest poppies and compelled the eldest born of these nuisances, the "Melodeon," to take out a license of $600 and its first proprietor to finally flee the town. He also compelled Messrs. ANDERSON & SHIPLEY, of the National Concert Saloon, in Chatham-street, Messrs. FOX & CURRAN, of Canterbury Hall, and Messrs. BUTLER & SMITH, of the Art Union, to pay a license of $500, and probably under a severe measure of the Legislature next Winter, will merit still more the gratitude of the public by sweeping those nuisances entirely away.

On the other side, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have returned from a tour in Italy, and fixed their Winter quarters at Drury Lane. Mr. BROUGHAM'S attraction seems to flag at the Haymarket. Mr. BOURCICAULT has written over to engage Mr. CHARLES FISHER and Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON, for the Adelphi, the latter to play his celebrated part of *Pete*, in the "Octaroon." The "Colleen Bawn" has been brought out by this time at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris. It appears that Mrs. JOHN WOOD did not visit England with the view of playing an engagement. She is on a pleasure tour, and purposes visiting Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Her last letters were from Dublin, and it is not probable she will perform until her return here. Mr. NEAFFIE was being much admired in a small manufacturing town in the north of England.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 24-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
PRICE REDUCED FULL 25 PER CENT.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Fredsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depot.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No home should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Fathers and Mothers, brin your Boys to the Great Ready-made Clothing Establishment,
DR GROOT'S GRANITE HALL,
No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Furs retailed at wholesale prices at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Illusive Wig, an entire novelty, comprising every improvement. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Factory No. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart's.

Shaker-knit and Scotch Wool Under-garments, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Mink Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots. India Rubbers, &c., with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Keep Cool.
The POLAR REFRIGERATOR, with FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best provision preserver in the world. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Children's Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARNETT—CODETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Canfield, GEORGE W. BARNETT to VIRGINIA ADELAIDE CODETT.

WARD—CHADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Geo. Packard, of Lawrence, Mass., E. R. WARD, of New-York, to SUSIE L., only daughter of the late Ivory Chadwell, Esq., of Lynn, Mass.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

BROKAW—GOULD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, ISAAC V. BROKAW, of New-York, to Miss ELLIE, daughter of Joseph Gould, Esq., of the former place.

JOHNSTON—PEABODY.—In Yonkers, at the house of Josiah Rich, Esq., on Wednesday, Nov 14, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, of this City, to MARTHA, daughter of the late R. H. Peabody, of Keesville, N. Y.

DIED.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, PETER STUYVESANT, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Marks Church, in the Bowery, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

CANDEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, ELIZA M., infant daughter of John N. and Priscilla H. Candee, aged 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 140 West 37th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

MANSFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, FRANCES C. MANSFIELD.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church, without further invitation.

"Forever with the Lord."

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, relict of the late Thomas M. Smyth.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, James Kelly, also of her nephews, John J. Kelly and James Furey, are requested to attend her funeral, from No. 44 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GLEESON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 15, after a short illness, Mr. MICHAEL GLEESON, in the 53d year of his age.

His remains have been taken to Albany for interment.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, of disease of the heart, Mrs. JANE D. SARSFIELD, wife of Capt. Edward Young, in the 54th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

Charleston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

WORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of scarlet fever, JOHN THOMAS, son of John S. and Caroline T. Worth, aged 10 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 385 Sackett-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 16th inst., without further invitation.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of her brother in-law, Charles H. Townsend, No. 160 Oxford-st., ELIZABETH GREEN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Mitchell, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Messiah, in Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs., on Friday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

GALE.—In Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, GILBERT B. GALE, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Elizabeth-av., Elizabethport, without further invitation. Steamer for Elizabethport leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 A. M., and returns at 4½ P. M.

LEWIS.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at her residence, Miss SARAH LEWIS, daughter of the late Rev. Isaac Lewis, Sr., D. D., aged 76 years.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, 27th-st., at 12 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 545, Nov. 15, 1860.

46, 39, 70, 59, 62, 32, 57, 10, 7, 65, 3, 26, 12.

Class No. 546, Nov. 15, 1860.

57, 67, 26, 48, 21, 43, 35, 29, 70, 72, 30, 20, 52, 23.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DONCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the onth, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS. &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c.. &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are never more urgently needed than in the Fall. The rich fruits and indigestible vegetables of Autumn disorder and weaken the bowels, and the cold nights produce sudden chills, by which the circulation is thrown out of balance, and the stomach, liver and lungs, partially paralyzed. To restore these functions, and fit the body to withstand the inclemency of Winter, a course of this great aperient, alterative and tonic, is absolutely necessary. It is the only cathartic in the world which equalizes the circulation of the blood. All the mineral purgatives have a deadly contrary effect, and hence the fearful mercurial diseases.

Radway's Regulating Pills are the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Quinine—a dose of from four to six will secure, in the most urgent cases where these drugs are used—all the good effects which the physician expects to derive, without entailing upon the patient the horrid results of the presence of these poisons. One of Radway's Regulating Pills possesses more of the elements of health—and ten-fold the power over disease—than 10 of any other pills in use. 30 pills in each box.

Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

JOHN B. GOUGH IN BROOKLYN.
WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1860,
AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
UNUSUAL DEMAND
FOR
THE GOLD BRICK.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE 4 CENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our attention has been called to the following article in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of this day:

"Henrys, Smith & Townsend have had lists printed of the names of all the merchants who contributed to the funds of the Committee of Fifteen, and the amount given. One merchant, who lives in the Twentieth Ward, voted the Republican ticket throughout, and yet gave the same Committee $300. On being asked to explain such apparent inconsistency, he replied that he voted in that way in order to save the election from going to the House of Representatives, and keeping the country in a hubbub, and that he gave the money as a cheap advertisement for Southern custom. He said, that Messrs. Henrys assured him that if he would give the money the name of his friend should be published all through the Southern States."

We have hitherto refrained from contradicting or noticing the numberless attacks that from day to day, during the last two months, have appeared in the *Tribune* and other partisan papers, believing and being assured that they were written for electioneering purposes; that they carried their contradiction upon their face, and were properly appreciated by this community; but we now, with reluctance, depart from this rule, and say in reference to the aforesaid article, whether emanating from the Editor of the *Tribune* or from any other person, it is a FALSEHOOD and A SLANDER.

There is not one word of truth in the charge, from the beginning to the end, in any shape or manner. No such list has been printed by us, nor by any other person to our knowledge. No such assurance has been given by us, or by any member of our firm, nor by any other person to our knowledge, and we pronounce the entire charge, as regards our firm, *false and malicious*.

HENRYS, SMIT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAMMOTH FASHION-PLATE,
CONTAINING SEVEN FIGURES.
GODEY FOR DECEMBER.
"BRIDES AND BRIDESMAIDS."

What shall be said of this fashion-plate? Can anything as splendid be produced by any magazine in England, France or America? We say, no! or, at least, we can say that it has not yet been done. We shall commence the year 1861 with them. While other magazines content themselves with giving two figures, we give seven; this will average 84 colored figures of fashions to 24 of other magazines. Owing to our immense edition, we had to seek some plan by which we could bring our fashions down to the latest period, and our subscribers can see the result. This is another of the great triumphs of machinery. We now present this fashion-plate as

THE BEST EVER PUBLISHED,

whether as regards design, engraving, grouping or coloring. Here is a picture colored! not a mere stiff, stuck-up fashion-plate, but a subject engraving,—as much so as any other engraving published in the book. The extra expense in publishing these double fashions is nearly $14,000 for one year.

"Christmas in the City," and "Christmas in the Country," are from two original pictures, designed expressly for Godey. There is not another magazine published anywhere that ever went to this expense; and Godey has given more than sixty engravings from original pictures.

FASHION-PLATES FOR 1861.

Let our subscribers look out for these magnificent double-sized colored fashions next year; they alone could not be got up and sold at 25 cents each.

THE MASONIC SONG.

The music in this number is the famous Masonic Song which has created such a furore when sung from the manuscript. It is now, for the first time, published in the Lady's Book. Every Mason ought to have a copy.

The author of "Miss Stimmins" will favor us next year with another humorous story.

Read "The Prince of Wales at Pennytown" in this number. Also, "B. Umber, Artist."

Have we done our duty? Has any magazine published 24 such engravings as we have given this year? Has any magazine given such fashion-plates? And yet, fine as they are, we can surpass them in 1861. Compare the literary matter of the Lady's Book with that of any other magazine.

For sale by all the dealers.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (four hundred thousand having been issued the first twenty-four months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than Bell No. 1, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 30,000 copies. Prices, in paper covers, 15 cents, postage 3 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $28 per 100, postage 6 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

EVERYBODY, HIS WIFE, AND THE LADIES generally, are perfectly astonished when they purchase, at only five cents, Madame DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED REPORT OF THE FASHIONS, and wonder how it is possible that so much interesting and valuable information, with such a multitude of fine engravings, could be afforded at such an insignificant price. Well may they wonder. The secret is out. Extraordinary facilities! Furnishes extraordinary merit!! Produces extraordinary sales!!! The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY.

DRY GOODS.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,

Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of

CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.

We will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of

BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.

They have now ready for exhibition in their

PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,

in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,

SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,

just received from their house in Paris.

The special attention of families intending to ornament their

DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,

is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at

MODERATE PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!

We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers.

Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.

RICHMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WET BLACK SILKS.—NARROW AND WIDE, heavy and high Lustre, just received and for sale as a great reduction from regular prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A RESIDENT GOVerness, fully competent to continue the education of pupils (aged 16 and under, who are tolerably well advanced and thoroughly grounded) in the usual branches of an English education, French and music; must be an Episcopalian; a young English lady preferred; a suitable person will find a most desirable engagement and liberal salary. Address, with reference, TEACHER, Box No. 2,643 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as governess in a private family; she teaches English in all its branches, together with music, drawing and the rudiments of French; salary, moderate: no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Address E. L., or call at Howes' Confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, state qualifications, salary expected, and a communication of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF Classics and English branches, whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station D, Post-office, Bible House.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 26 East 20th-st., or inquire personally at the same place on Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE, A teacher of experience, especially in the classics, wishes to obtain a situation. Address Box No. 1,893 New-Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music, in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. E. S., Box No. 3,103 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a girl 16 or 17 years of age, as child's nurse and seamstress; she must be neat and obliging, and give reference from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS salesman and manager for our retail upholstery and curtain department. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARTISTS WANTED—TO WORK IN WATER colors and India ink. None but those of thorough experience need apply. Address C. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in the lower part of the City, one 14 or 15 years old, who resides with his parents. Address T. T., ox No. 178 *Times* Office, giving age, residence, &c.

SALESWOMEN.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, IN a fancy-goods store, two saleswomen of experience and capability; one that can speak French or German preferred. Apply at F. E. SMITH'S, No. 727 Broadway.

CANVASSERS.—WANTED, CANVASSERS FOR a new book of great importance. Apply to A. PIRZ, No. 21 Bayard-st., a few doors east of the Bowery.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 239 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM,
No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularised in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it 'asshe 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills: I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to so the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on and to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, will be obliging. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 9½ Frankfort st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or to do chamberwork and washing; has five years' City reference. Apply at 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a small, quiet family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing and ironing; is neat and experienced. Good City reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 8th-st., near Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the washing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 East 16th-st., front room, first floor, from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., for two days, in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and assisting in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 27 Grove-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children; has lived in her last situation 9 years; everything can be said in her behalf. Call on, or address, No. 108 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist in the washing; has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 30 West 28th-st., her present employer's.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROTest woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would take the entire charge of a dairy; has no objections to the country: can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who understands the cooking of all kinds of meats and soups; is also a competent baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman of many years' experience; would like a permanent home in a small family, or would do housekeeping and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 30 West Washington-place, corner 6th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, carving, and all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 168 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for seven years in one family; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable girl, as cook in a first-class American family; understands French and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., for two days. Best City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with her business in all its branches: good City reference will be given. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately; in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; apply to Mrs. LAWLESS, No. 89 West 11th-st., rear building, third story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City for many years; the best of City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., front room, second story, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., down stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent Protestant girl, as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook, who understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given. Call at No. 2 Washington-square, east, one door above 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last employers can be given; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands her business well; has good reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Apply at No. 135 East 11th st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 259 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AS A GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron in a private family by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by a woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take a place as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Inquire at her present place, No. 50 East 37th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given by her present employer. Call for three days at No. 47 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation in a small family as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 783 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, &c.—Over 100 first-class servants, ready for situations, can be seen to-day at the "Select First-class Female Employment Agency," No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this office, as none but nice, tidy, capable, obliging, well-recommended girls are taken, and of such there are more here than at any other place.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable girls, situations; one as first-rate cook; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; they have best City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOKING.—DINNERS DRESSED IN THE FIRST style of fashion, at $2 a day, by Mrs. ELIZABETH WELLS, professional cook, No. 57 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable elderly woman as a good, plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to do the coarse part of the washing: good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 122 Amity-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.; to be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable, steady, colored girls in City or country; one as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable women, one as professed cook, and the other as laundress, in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 86½ Bleecker-st., at the ladies' outfitting store.

AS DRESSMAKER—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker of competency, the patronage of a few families by the week or day; terms reasonable, and satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE LAdies, and employing public generally, can secure at our establishment the most respectable and reliable help of every description. Being 11 years established, it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn. A unusually large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.

MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable German young woman to cook, wash, iron, or general housework; has good reference. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a strictly conscientious and industrious person, and would be willing to make herself useful; she can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., for one week, at No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young English woman, to do general housework or chamberwork, or as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS INVALID ATTENDANT, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant Englishwoman as attendant upon an invalid lady, or child's nurse, or for any light work in a family; has been ten years in her present place. A note addressed to B. H. E., (her present employer,) Brooklyn, will secure an interview.

AS INVALID'S COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged English woman, to take care of an invalid lady or to superintend in a small family, and take charge of two or three children; can give excellent references. Address A. B., No. 4 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A FIRST class laundress a situation in a gentleman's family; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best of city references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 553d-av. between 10th an 1 11th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; is willing to assist in chamberwork if needed; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress, by a respectable girl, and has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress; she perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-goods store.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can bring up with bottle if required. Willing to travel. Good City reference. Can be seen all the week at her present employer's, No. 136 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class nurse, by a competent young woman; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; has lived in a City family for five years, to which she refers. Call, for two days, at No. 236 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan woman accustomed to traveling and not get seasick, highly respectable, and capable of taking the charge of an infant, to go with a good family and take the care of a child; satisfactory reference will be given. Call on or address M. G., No. 174 West 20th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO take charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer, and will travel with a lady; has good references; also, first-class waitress, or will go as chambermaid, and will assist in fine washing; has good City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., a few doors from 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by a Protestant girl; has no objection to travel; has City reference. Call at No. 17 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest style; or would wait on an invalid lady; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; is perfectly competent of the above; best City reference given. Call at No. 91 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., until suited.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to travel; is accustomed to traveling, and does not get sea-sick; good reference. Address No 146 Spring-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as above; can do embroidery, chamberwork, sewing; no objection to do ladies' fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two girls, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; have City reference. Can be seen at No. 99 East 16th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to assist with children, or light chamberwork; City reference given if required. Call at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress, to work on embroidery; she is willing to take care of one or two children; she will make herself useful in anything when called upon; she has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 243 7th-av., one pair of stairs, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a pleasant family for the balance of the Winter, by a young lady, to do sewing to compensate for her board; also understands operating Grover & Baker sewing machines. Inquire at Grover & Baker's sewing-machine store, No. 495 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, with best of City testimonials, a situation as seamstress and to assist in light housework; no objection to do fine washing. She can be seen for a few days at No. 160 West 23d-st

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would go out by the day to do sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a German girl, who speaks the German and English language fluently, as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, or address Mrs. P. Smith, No. 122 East 48th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid wanted, by one who has served in the above capacity. City references of the highest character. Would have no objection to go out to sew by the day. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American girl as seamstress, or nursery governess; can cut and fit children's clothes, or do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two or three days, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of fancy sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; will go by the week or month. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., on the first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress; would have no objections to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., below 6th-av., for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Bazar, conducted by an American lady, No. 136 Chestnut-st., corner of 8th-av. Open from 7 in the morning to 9 in the evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACtive young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork, and make herself generally useful; best of City references. Apply at No. 15 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 88 3d-av

AUCTION SALES.

ADDITIONAL SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE STOCK OF A
DEALER REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of a dealer removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, brocatelle, hair and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, painted cane furniture of various kinds, centre tables, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, mattresses, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers, No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
IMPORTANT SALE OF BROCHE SHAWLS, REVERSABLE SHAWLS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WORSTED HOODS, SCARFS AND SHAWLS, WOOLEN HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, KNITTED JACKETS, &c.
The Trade is invited.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
BUFFALO, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings of the Italian, French, English and American schools. The modern school is represented by the works of Pierson, Norton, Stewart, Fopes, Rosenburgh, Lancaster, Hoffner, W. M. Brown, Boudin, Cassinelli, and others. Also, about 80 fine oil-paintings from a private collection. They will be on exhibition as above.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SPRAGUE & NASH, Attorneys, New-York, Nov. 5, 1860.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, bookcases, parlor suites, dining-tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, lounges, wardrobes, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet, and hair-cloth; oak dining-room suites, carpets, mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, &c., &c. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, about 10 years old; very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use. Also, a family barouche, made to order, for one or two horses; calash top, pole and shafts in good order.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 16th and 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.—Sale comprises a choice lot of healthy plants, suitable for the parlor or greenhouse, from J. E. RAUCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clason ave., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary building lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—A NEW BROWN-stone four-story house, with all the modern improvements, and in a fine location. Price $6,000. Also a new four-story frame house handsomely finished, and all the modern improvements. Price $4,000. Also some fine building lots on 120th-st., new steamboat landing, streets curbed, guttered and flagged, sewered, gas and water. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. cor. 123d-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A STORE AND DWELLING IN BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., to let; a marble front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., to let; a brown-stone front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., to let. Owners having houses for sale or to let, cannot place their property in better or safer hands than KAVANAGH'S, who attends to his own business, and can give the most respectable references for promptness and regularity in making his returns. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STORE TO LET—THE STORE NO. 234 WASHington-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts; a superior stand for the provision, grocery or fruit business. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 26th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Bond-st., together or separately. Inquire of C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET, in one of the best locations. Inquire at 415 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTed, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The buildings must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c., and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one, two or three medium-sized brick houses, in good order and in a respectable location—say, situated in the 8th or 9th Wards of this City. An exchange on a cash basis can be made by applying to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—WANTED TO rent, a place of 10 to 50 acres, with good house and barn, in a healthy location, not more than 25 miles from this City, Westchester County, near the Hudson, preferred. Address, with house, accommodations and rent, L. P., Lower Post office.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, TWO parlors or one large room, between Cranberry and Montague sts., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 39 Pineapple-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—It is pleasantly situated on Main-st.; is near a dépôt; is two stories high, and is heated by a furnace; will be rented for 5 months from Dec. 1, for $200. Apply to T. G. FRENCH, No. 49 Cortlandt st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportion thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the balance of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 59 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 88 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from the 1st day of July, and is the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the road at the sale about to take place, are hereby required to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.
Box No. 1,468 Post-office.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corns of 13th-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PELham seedling Potatoes, Pelham Pippin Cider, and treble-refined Vinegar. Samples may be seen at the agency, No. 4 Erie-building, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Broadway,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Salieanance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by its wonderful influence. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Broadway, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 12 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in practice, three of which were in the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Queen and Her People"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. R. LENT, No. 432 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his celebrated work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES, Elastic Stockings, knee Caps, &c., for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces for expanding the chest, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, instruments for deformities, &c., scientifically applied by Drs. GLOVER & THORNE. Offices, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 16, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 6th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER County, a neat and convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden, fruit and shade trees, in a good neighborhood, pleasant location, near the Dépôt; price, $3,500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 6 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LIMES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHERWOOK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 88 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; M

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mass Meeting in Favor of the Central Route.

STATEMENT OF MR. PERHAM.

A meeting, designed to give formal expression to so much of the public opinion as concurs in the claims of superiority that are made in behalf of the Railroad proposed to be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *viâ* Pike's Peak and Utah, was held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

Mr. SAMUEL L. HOYALING was elected President, and Messrs. PETER COOPER, WASHINGTON G. HUNT, Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL and others, Vice-Presidents; a numerous list of Secretaries was also submitted and adopted. Of these gentlemen, very few were in attendance. Even of those who were present, there was so much lack of promptitude in their appearance, that the audience amused itself by loudly applauding, by way of practical joke, each reporter who entered upon the platform.

In taking the Chair, Mr. HOYALING said it gave him great pleasure to be called upon to preside over this meeting, inasmuch as he had had no intention, when he entered the hall, that such a responsible position would be conferred upon him. Commerce with us was growing—that commerce that had had its origin in Greece and culminated in America. The object of this meeting was to promote the construction of a railroad from New-York to San Francisco through our own territory—not through that of a foreign territory. This public enterprise he looked upon as feasible—as one that could be done immediately. There was no real want of money in the country; he believed that the present existing financial difficulties would soon pass by, and that the merchants of New-York would, if they cordially entered into the spirit of this enterprise, inevitably secure its success.

As inducements to the prosecution of this work he instanced the cases of the Erie Railroad and the Erie Canal, and argued that if, by means of the Pacific road, we united China, through San Francisco, to New-York, the traffic thus created, and hence extended to Europe, would be of incalculable service to the commercial interests of the country. He regretted that in consequence of some private business, Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL had intimated that he could not be present, but it was not to be doubted that he would, on some future occasion, appear among us and give expression to his views on this important subject.

A statement by Mr. PERHAM, the President of the projected road, was read by Mr. WALTON. It was as follows:

MR. PERHAM'S STATEMENT.

The State of Maine has granted a charter for the Pacific Railroad, ample in its provisions and at the same time cautious and well guarded in its restrictions. This charter provides that no debt shall be contracted when the amount thereof shall render the total indebtedness of the Company greater than the total amount of its assets actually paid in, granted, or donated to said Company, that can or may be applied in payment of its indebtedness; and no stockholder can be made liable beyond the amount of his subscription of stock. Having cherished this enterprise for years with unfaltering enthusiasm, and with a confidence that has never wavered, I now see before me a fair prospect of the accomplishment of all my expectations. The *People's Pacific Railroad* will be built. To accomplish this object we propose to ask $100 each from 1,000,000 of persons, and surely so trifling a sum will not be refused for a result that will reflect honor, bring wealth, and multiply happiness to the whole Nation. I need call your attention to but a few of the reasons why we and others should engage heartily in this enterprise. In the first place it will bind the Atlantic and Pacific States by a new and firm bond of Union. The importance of multiplying these bonds of Union, is manifest in the effect produced upon the finances of the country by the first whisper of disunion. The State of Maine, now separated from the land of gold by a sail of 100 days around the Cape, or by 7,000 miles across the Isthmus, by granting this charter is extending her hand for a near and friendly grasp with California. Maine and California, the Atlantic and Pacific, will then be within seven days of each other. Some of the choicest sons of all the old States are making their homes and helping to form a new empire in California.

Scarce a family circle east of the mountain but has some relative there. The facilities afforded by this road for a reunion of families for social intercourse, will go very far as a compensation for the outlay in building it. This, however, is but one of the many reasons why we should urge forward this great work. If it were a sacrifice of the entire capital, for this one object, it would be money well expended. Other motives, however, press around us for consideration. It will be a great step in the progress and wealth of the nation. The great public works of a nation are the monuments of its civilization. The accomplishment of this road, completing a line entirely across the whole continent in less than two hundred and fifty years after its first settlement, will be the wonder of this age, and the admiration of those that shall live hereafter. Great as this enterprise is in itself, it is far greater in the future prospects that it opens before us. It will be the transit route for the richest commerce on earth. The riches of the Indies will then be at our command.

The uncounted millions of Asia and Japan stimulated to industry by more frequent intercourse with the higher forms of civilization, will pour their accumulated wealth along this channel, to be distributed not only to all the cities of this country, but over all Europe. The President of the United States, in his Message of December, 1858, has well said:

"In a commercial point of view I consider this the great question of the day. With the Eastern point of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its Western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united in a safe, easy and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce, and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful.

The peculiar geographical positions of California and our Pacific posessions invite American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union."

In addition to the benefits which commerce would derive from this new channel of transportation, emigration to the fertile regions of the West would receive a fresh and powerful impulse. Men are demanding employment at remunerative prices in one section of the Union, while fertile lands in the West are asking more hands for their cultivation. Open to them this channel to cheap lands, and the tide of population would pour along and fill every valley, till the smoke of the cabin would curl around every peak of the Rocky Mountains. It would be impossible to enumerate all the benefits of this great enterprise. They are open and manifest to all who reflect upon the subject. They are denied by none.

The next question for consideration—Is it practicable?

The route proposed in the charter is to commence on the Missouri River, at or near the terminus of all the roads running west from the Atlantic, between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers, to wit—at or near the terminus of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, running from St. Louis to Kansas, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, running from the Mississippi River to the Missouri River, across the northerly part of the State of Missouri, about 350 miles west of St. Louis, thence westward, near Pike's Peak, through Utah to San Francisco, a distance of about two thousand miles. This is called the middle route. It has been explored by Col. FREMONT and others, carefully examined by Senator BENTON, and pronounced practicable. Over this route thousands of teams have passed, some of them loaded with two tons of freight. On this same road a path may be laid, so that the steam-car will rapidly follow the wagon. If the road is possible, is there enough of capital, enterprise and courage to build it?

A people that have built and equipped thirty thousand miles of railroad in twenty-five years, can surely build two thousand miles in the next five years. A draft on the iron mountains of Missouri, Pennsylvania and Oregon will furnish all of this material that will be required. It is the intention of the projectors of this road to use none but American iron. The timber requisite is found near at hand upon a large portion of the way, and building by sections of twenty-five or fifty miles each, the road itself would carry along its own timber when it is needed. This road should be begun at both ends at the same time, building from San Francisco east, and from Kansas west. Will Congress encourage and aid this enterprise? We ask for no exclusive favors.

We ask Congress to give us the right of way, the privilege to take materials from the public lands, and every other section of land to a reasonable extent on each side of the road, and we also ask a loan of the credit of Government to a reasonable amount as the road progresses, to be repaid in carrying the Mails and conveying troops and munitions of war. They can do the same on the Southern and Northern routes, whenever parties are ready to build those roads. We strike for the Central route first, to be built in the name of, and by the American people. We do not ask timid capital to risk its millions, but we do ask the strong and courageous, *one million* of the American people to unite and put their hands to this work, and it will be done. We ask them to take one share each, and no one more than one hundred shares, paying $10 on each share when the subscription is made, in the greatest enterprise fraught with more blessings than any other business enterprise of this or any other age. We ask fifty thousand people of New-York City to subscribe one share each forthwith, which will insure the necessary aid from Congress at the coming session, and the construction of the road in the shortest possible time. One year of vigorous war with a powerful nation, would cost more than the money.

But we are not contemplating the loss of the capital expended on this road. The Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, though built under great disadvantages, and at a great expense, is now one of the highest paying stocks in the country. The steamboats which supply this road with passengers, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, are richly paying lines. A road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, fed by all nations, by ships and steamboats from every part of the globe, thronged by passengers to and fro of the American people, must be one of the best paying roads in the world. In addition to the Railroad, our charter permits us to establish a line of telegraph along the whole line of the road. That California will give us not only permission to build the road across her territory, but every other facility in her power, we have no manner of doubt. Indeed, we have the strongest assurances that they will meet us with their own resources at the border of that State, and do much more than this if required. We have received letters from California stating that nine-tenths of the people there will subscribe for stock in our Company. We have received letters from all parts of the South and West, stating that our plans for building the road meet with much favor, and that large numbers will subscribe for the stock. Assured that we are right, we have nothing now left but to go ahead.

Mr. J. C. LOVELOY, of Boston, in urging the motives which should influence the American people in giving their countenance to the central way, asserted, among other things, that by enlisting public sympathy in its favor, the existing dissensions between sectional and political parties would be allayed.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY disclaimed any positive preference for any particular route between the Atlantic and Pacific, but argued the need of a Pacific Railroad, and rather felt inclined to regard the central road as the best.

Lieut. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT showed the practicability of a Pacific road, and, as an additional reason for its construction, represented the outrages to which passengers from California to the Atlantic States are subjected in crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. JAS. E. WHARTON made the closing address, which had for its object to prove that by the making of a Pacific road, the Atlantic terminus of which must naturally be in this City, New-York would not only be the metropolis of America, but would become the great commercial emporium of the world.

At this point it was proposed that the meeting should adjourn, but a Mr. HALL rose in the body of the hall, and claimed the privilege of making a few remarks. This was not refused him, and he proceeded accordingly to make an argument, the gist of which was that a Federal concurrence in this project, irrespective of party distinctions, was essential to its success.

The Chairman concurred in his remarks, and by way of concluding the business of the evening,

Lieut. BARTLETT offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the purpose of taking early and efficient measures to collect information on the subject of a railway to the Pacific—to investigate the improved means of railway propulsion and construction, which a progressive age is every day presenting, and of forming the nucleus of an organization in furtherance of the design of this meeting—a Committee of fifteen be, and is hereby, appointed and charged with the duties here involved; and it is hereby instructed to report thereon at a future call of this meeting, to be announced by such Committee, in the daily papers, when such report is ready.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the call of such Committee.

These were adopted *nem. con.*

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INSUFFICIENT AND INAPPROPRIATE COURT-ROOMS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, the President, W. J. PECK, in the Chair.

A communication was received from all the Justices of the Superior Court, stating that the rooms now provided for the use of the Court were insufficient, and altogether inappropriate, and a resolution was adopted, on motion of Alderman OWENS, granting for the use of the Court the two rooms on the second floor in the brown-stone building in the Park, now occupied by the Court of General Sessions, and the General Term of the Supreme Court.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year.

A resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to extend the telegraph from Mount Morris bell-tower to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, was adopted.

Alderman RUSSELL offered a resolution, authorizing the purchase of a steam-engine by the Street Commissioner for Engine Company No. 6, not to exceed in cost the sum of $4,800, without contract. Laid over.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen to increase the salary of the Second Assistant-Auditor in the Finance Department from $1,000 to $1,500 was referred to the Finance Committee of the Board.

Alderman TUOMEY subsequently called up the report, and it was adopted.

Alderman BAGLEY offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for sale the right of a ferry lease at the foot of Battery-place, for the term of ten years, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State, passed April, 1857, conferring such rights and powers to the Common Council of the City of New-York.

Routine business was then taken up, and shortly afterwards the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

UNEMPLOYED VESSELS—SUPERIOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—NAVIGATION OF HARLEM RIVER.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips reported in favor of the adoption of an ordinance providing for the removal of vessels not employed in navigation from the wharves and piers. Laid over.

The Board concurred in a resolution to regulate and grade Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

A resolution to renumber East Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A lengthy communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court in relation to the want of proper accommodations for the transaction of the business of that Court; and expressing the opinion that the Common Council had the legal power to provide the necessary accommodations. Referred to the Committee on Law, of which Councilman KANE is Chairman.

The Report of the Croton Aqueduct Committee, appropriating $4,590 to reimburse the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company for outlay in improving the navigation of the Harlem River, and appropriating $10,000 more for the same purpose, was adopted. Adjourned.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The official canvass of votes polled at the late election was resumed yesterday morning before the Board of Canvassers, Supervisor TWEED in the Chair. The Ninth Ward was first taken up and all the returns were found to be mainly correct. The Sixteenth Ward was then entered upon, and on arriving at the Fifth District a series of remarkable discrepancies were discovered, showing great negligence on the part of the District Canvassers. After giving the whole number of votes polled at 500 and upwards, the canvass represents all the Republican candidates as receiving over 200 votes each, while the opposition candidates only get 50 or 60, leaving about 200 votes unaccounted for. On motion the returns were sent back for correction. The Tenth and Fourteenth Wards were found to be correct, except the First District of the latter, in which no vote was recorded for Judge of the Supreme Court, and which was sent back for revision. The day's work was concluded by the canvass of the First District of the Fifth Ward, which had been sent back the day previous for correction. The dispute concerning the returns of the First, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards was, on motion, made the special order for to-day. The lobby attendance yesterday was small.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FRIENDLESS OLD LADY IN SULLIVAN STREET.—We are requested to state that a well-known druggist of this city placed some money in the hands of Mr. J. C. LAWTHIER, in behalf of the destitute old lady at 72 Sullivan street mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. LAWTHIER, called at the place with the donation, and found that a lady and her daughter had already forestalled the charity of others, and had made provision for removing the old woman to their own home, and making her comfortable for the rest of her days. This act of Christian benevolence is its own reward, and needs no comment. We are deeply grateful for the prompt response that has been made to the appeal in the TIMES, and we are happy in being able to announce that the worthy old woman for whom the appeal was made, is now amply provided for.

We acknowledge the receipt of $1 from E. F., and $1 from G. E. T. for her benefit.

CARELESS BLASTING—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS MCCALLUM, who was killed on Tuesday last, in Sixtieth-street, by a stone thrown from a blast. The evidence showed that a number of men were employed by JOHN P. CUMMINGS, the contractor for opening Sixtieth-street, and that their blasting operations were conducted in so careless and insecure a way that large fragments of stone were projected a great distance. Deceased was at work in the neighborhood, and, having been warned of the danger, was hastening away, when the blast exploded and a piece of stone struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. It was also shown that no flags had been exhibited to notify persons of danger, and the jury therefore rendered a verdict censuring the contractor and his foreman, JOHN GLOVER, for not taking necessary precautions in doing their work.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN BANQUET.—The German Republicans feasted last evening in honor of the victory of the party, at Harmonic Garten, Nos. 139, 141, 143 and 145 Essex-street. They assembled there in great numbers, and with hearty German good cheer and lusty German enthusiasm, passed the evening in listening to speeches in their own language, from AUGUST BECKER, who presided, Dr. TSCHIRNER, Mr. CHITTENDEN, and others. The orators spoke joyously of the Rupublican triumph, predicted great things from it, and expressed their belief that there would be no secession. Each of them turned many a period happily, and received the meed of robust plaudits.

SERIOUS VEHICLE CASUALTY.—On Wednesday evening WILLIAM HICKEY, a junk-dealer, was run over at the corner of Greenwich and Morton streets, by a Ninth-avenue Railroad car. He had one of his legs fractured, and received other injuries, so that it became necessary to remove him to the City Hospital. Yesterday morning a lad named JAMES HERMAN WELDEY, residing at No. 250 West [illegible]-street, was run over in Broadway, by a stage, and badly hurt. He was also placed in the City Hospital.

AN INVALID ASTRAY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH H. TABELLE, residing at No. 22 Allen-street, while in a deranged state of mind, left his home, stating that he was going to the cars to meet a friend whom he expected from Washington. His family interposed objections to his going out, but he would not heed them, and he has not since been heard from.

EXHIBITION.—We are requested to call attention to the exhibition of SPERR'S Scriptural Dissolving Views, at the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church, this evening, at 7¾ o'clock, for the benefit of the children of the Five Points House of Industry, who will be present and sing some of their sweet songs. The Views are said to be very fine.

COL. CORCORAN TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.—Gen. SANDFORD has caused the arrest of Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for refusing to order out his command for parade on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales in this City, and he is to be tried by court-martial.

Messrs. GROVER & BAKER have advertised a reduction in prices of their sewing machines of fully 25 per cent. It would seem to be a favorable time for those in want of this indispensable article to the family to provide themselves with it.

Police Reports.

THE CAREER OF A YOUNG ROGUE CUT SHORT.

A German lad, named Louis, aged 14 years, who, for two weeks past has been employed as errand-boy in the store of Jacob Geisman, dealer in laces and embroideries, corner of Broadway and Reade-street, yesterday absconded, taking with him a tin box containing about $70 in cash and valuable papers belonging to his employer. It was the custom of the firm to nightly deposit the cash on hand in the box alluded to, in an iron safe on another floor of the building, and the boy Louis usually brought it up stairs in the morning. Yesterday, however, he procured the tin box from the person having charge of the safe and went away with it. Mr. Geisman himself entered upon a search for the fugitive, and after inquiring all day about town he finally, in the evening, found the lad at an emigrant boarding-house in Albany-street. Upon charging him with the theft he said that he was guilty, and stated that $28 of the money had been expended in the purchase of a passage ticket to Bremen, per ship on Saturday, while with another portion he had provided himself with a suit of clothes. The balance he had with him, but the papers he had thrown away. Mr. Geisman delivered his prisoner into the custody of the Police, and to-day he will be taken before a magistrate.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Martin Boerum, a sailor belonging to the sloop *Nelly Bloomfield*, lying at the foot of Amos-street, was attacked in West-street on Monday night last by four men, who choked him, and rifled his pockets. The robbers then escaped, but yesterday a man, named James Shay, supposed to be one of them, was arrested, and committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH. ....On Wednesday evening Enos Payne, a colored man, went to the store of Henry Basch, No. 53 Grand-street, and acted in so unruly a manner that the proprietor undertook to eject him. While endeavoring so to do, it is alleged that Payne snatched his watch and chain, valued at $60, and fled. He was soon afterwards taken into custody, and yesterday a hearing of the case before Justice QUACKENBUSH resulted in his committal to answer.....A young man, named William Ferguson, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charged with having robbed Jonathan Osborn, a lad 11 years of age, of $1 in change. The youth was returning to his house, No. 258 West Twenty-second-street, yesterday morning, with a basket of groceries, when a boy, named Lynch, caught him by the arms and held him, while Ferguson rifled his pockets. The robber was quickly apprehended, and the magistrate held him for trial. His confederate escaped.

THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

Levi Cronk, a seaman, attached to the sloop *Pointer*, lying at Pier No. 6, North River, listened to the invitation of a young woman named Anna Boyd, who met him in Broadway, on Wednesday night, and desired his company to her boarding-house, in Canal-street. While they were talking together Anna stole $30 from Cronk's vest pocket, but he soon ascertained that he had been robbed, and having made the fact known to Officer Crawford, of the Third Precinct, the thief was arrested. All the money was found upon the sidewalk, where she had thrown it in the hope of destroying the evidence. Justice WELSH committed her for trial.

LEAVING UNCOVERED TRACKS.

Early yesterday morning Officer Wilson, of the Fifth Ward, saw that a panel had been removed from the front door of Mr. Hart Benedict's provision store, No. 317 Washington-street. Suspecting that a burglar was within, he entered to search for him, and found a young man named James White, who lives at No. 18 Mulberry-street, dodging behind a stack of barrels. The fellow was arrested, and 60 cents, which had been taken from the money drawer, were found in his pockets. Justice WELSH imprisoned the accused for trial.

THE RESULT OF A FOOLISH JOKE.

Yesterday afternoon a boatman named William Dempsey, living at No. 121 Roosevelt-street, became intoxicated, and fell asleep in a grocery. While taking this nap he was seen by Richard Marvin, one of his acquaintances, who procured some lampblack and smeared his face in such a manner that on going into the street he was jeered at by a crowd of boys. As soon as he ascertained that a trick had been played upon him he determined to avenge himself upon Marvin, whom he caught and stabbed in the cheek with a penknife. For this he was arrested, and Justice WELSH sent him to prison.

CAPT. FARNUM ONCE MORE.

On Wednesday evening Capt. J. Egbert Farnum went to the St. Nicholas Hotel bar-room, where he made a disturbance, threatening to whip people generally. Mr. Treadwell, therefore, caused his arrest and he was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who required him to furnish bail in $1,000 to keep the peace. A few weeks since Farnum was arrested at the same place for acting in a disorderly manner, but he implored so piteously to be let off that Mr. Treadwell withdrew the complaint.

THE BROADWAY ARSON CASE.

The examination into the charge of arson against Messrs. Lambert & Perley, in connection with the burning of their store, No. 869 Broadway, in April last, was yesterday resumed by Justice WELSH. The proceedings were confined to the cross-examination of James Peevers, the principal witness for the prosecution, but his former testimony was not at all shaken. The case will go on to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The first of the Winter course of lectures, before the Brooklyn Institute, was delivered last night by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. He took for his subject: "Man and his Work," treating it under two heads: 1. Laws that Govern Labor and Action. 2. The estimate that is put upon it. He contended that every man had a special field of effort, and the law of balance, which limits the effort devoted to one object, to the exclusion of others, and which adjusts the thinking and executive faculties and the medium between too little work and overwork; the law of just measure under which man receives a just reward for his work, in proportion to his faithfulness; and the true and false estimate of success and failure—the world's estimate, which was often superficial, and individual estimate, which often acknowledged failure, when the world called it success, were dilated upon. He said that nations oftentimes, as individuals, had a special work to do, and to this nation was intrusted, in a peculiar sense, vindication of the wisdom of our system of government, and never had the experiment of free government been more anxiously regarded than at this time.

ORDINATION.—Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, was ordained last evening as Pastor of the First Congregational Church, on State, near Hoyt-street. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. MATTESON. Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT delivered the Sermon, taking for his text, Luke 4: 18, describing Christ as a preacher. Mr. BARTLETT, during his sermon, indicated his opposition to preaching politics from the pulpit. The ordaining prayer was made by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, and the charge to the Pastor was made by Rev. Dr. STORRS, and the address to the people by Rev. MOSES TAYLOR.

FALL OF A WALL.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday noon one wall of Messrs. GOVE, MORRIS & WARD'S storage-house, on the block bounded by Irwin, Sedgwick, and Van Brunt streets, was pressed out by the great weight of grain against it, and about 2,000 bushels of wheat fell into the street. The building is constructed of brick, 25 feet high, and about 200 feet square. The damage to the building, which is owned by CHARLES KELSEY, is about $1,000. Most of the grain will be saved.

FIRE.—At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a frame building, No. 101 Nassau-street, belonging to Mr. COIT, of New-York, and occupied by H. BROWN, and from this spread to No. 103, adjoining, a frame building, occupied by several colored families. The Firemen were quickly on the spot, and extinguished the fire, after a loss of about $550, which amount is covered by insurance.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—WILLIAM MCMANUS died yesterday at his residence corner of Baltic and Nevins streets, from injuries received on Wednesday by falling out of a cart on Fulton-avenue....HORACE MCCUSKEY, who fell through a hoistway at the Atlantic Docks a few days ago, died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors met as a Board of Canvassers yesterday, and examined the returns of several Wards and adjourned until to-day. Nothing of importance transpired.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—CIRCUIT COURT—NOS. 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 22, 47, 69, 16, 40. CITY COURT—NOS. 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, [illegible] 39, 40, 42, [illegible] 47, 21, [illegible] 50, 51, 52, 36, 55, 54.

New-Jersey.

THE FIRST TRAIN OF CARS THROUGH THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—The Bergen Tunnel, which has been in course of construction for a number of years, and has cost an immense sum of money, was yesterday traversed by a locomotive and cars for the first time. At 11 o'clock a train, consisting of a locomotive and two platform cars, and containing about 150 persons, passed through the cut, which is 4,300 feet in length. A row of torches on each side of the cars gave the excursionists an opportunity to examine the work of the tunnel. At all the points where there was danger of the rock giving way overhead, substantial arches have been constructed, to guard against accident. Upon emerging into daylight, on the other side, the company were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the laborers who had gathered there, nearly 400 strong. After remaining a short time, the train returned to the new ferry-houses, in course of construction at the Long Dock, where they partook of a collation, after which speeches were made by Edwin Stevens, Hon. D. S. Gregory and others.

DESCENT UPON RUNNERS.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have for a long time been annoyed by New-York hackmen and hotel runners, who cross over to Jersey City to solicit passengers. Complaints have been made to the Police, and yesterday afternoon eight of them were taken into custody by Chief of Police MARINUS and a squad of Police. They gave their names as John McDonald, Patrick Eagan, Sebastian Josephs, Richard Bogardus, Alex. Morrison, Thomas Bowen, James Howard and Peter Riley. Recorder TILDEN fined them $20 each for violating the ordinance concerning licenses.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE-POISONING CASE.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. JANE ARSON, whose death is supposed to have been caused by poison, was resumed yesterday, and several more witnesses were examined, but nothing new of special importance was elicited. The inquest was adjourned to Monday next, to give Prof. DOREMUS time to analyze the contents of the stomach.

THE HAYES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Letter from Dr. Hayes to the New-York Committee—Interesting Narrative by Surgeon Longshaw.

EX. S. UNITED STATES, HARBOR OF UPERNAVIK, NORTH GREENLAND, Aug. 14, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to report for the information of the patrons and friends of the expedition my arrival at this port.

We made a quick passage from Boston. The schooner proved herself to be a good sea boat, and behaved admirably during some very heavy weather. No serious accident occurred.

On the twenty-first day out we were off Godhaven, and on the 5th inst. we anchored in the harbor of Proven. That settlement or outpost in the Upernavik District is forty miles southward from Upernavik. We were there detained in restowing our cargo, so that we might put below the deck-load of lumber intended for our Winter housing, and otherwise better prepare the vessel for the ice encounters. We put to sea again at the earliest practicable moment, and entered this port on the evening of the 12th inst. We found here a Danish brig, belonging to the Royal Company. She will be ready for sea to-morrow, and I shall send my mail by the hands of Dr. RUDOLPH, the retiring Governor of Upernavik, who returns in her to Copenhagen, and who has politely offered to do me this favor.

Through the kindness and liberality of Mr. HANSON, the Governor of Upernavik, and of Dr. RUDOLPH, I have obtained at Proven and Upernavik all the dogs that I require, and such furs as are essential to my party. Mr. HANSON and Dr. RUDOLPH have generously placed at my disposal everything which their personal property or the public stores will afford for the promotion of the interest of the expedition.

I have also been fortunate in obtaining the services of an excellent interpreter, Mr. PETER JONSON. He has had much experience in the management of dogs, and is a good hunter. He resides at Tessinsak, sixty miles northward from Upernavik, at which place I shall halt to take on board his team of dogs, which will make, with those on hand, twenty-five.

It is my melancholy duty to report the death by apoplexy, of my carpenter, GERSEN CARUTHERS. He was found dead in his bunk last Sunday morning. His body was placed in the burial ground adjoining the church at Upernavik; and I have directed a railing to be constructed around the grave, and a suitable inscription to be placed over it. The loss of Mr. CARUTHERS is deeply to be regretted. He formerly sailed under Capt. DR HAVEN, in the first Grinnell Expedition, and in addition to his experience among the ice and his skill as a workman, he was thoroughly devoted to the best interests of this expedition, and I had great hopes of his future usefulness.

It is impossible for me to predict anything with respect to the prospects before us.

The season has been backward, but the weather has been very mild during the past ten days, and the recent southerly gales have doubtless broken the ice. The wind now blows fresh from the northeast, and if there is much ice before us it will be driven to the southwest.

We shall leave here to-morrow, and attempt at once the Melville Bay passage, and shall hope to make Smith's Strait not later than the first of September. If successful in this endeavor, we shall have abundant time to secure a convenient harbor on the coast of Grinnell's Land. You are already aware that I anticipate (from observations made by myself upon this coast in 1854) reaching Cape Frazer, lat 79° 42', where I propose spending the Winter. A degree lower, however, will place one within practicable reach of my proposed field of exploration. If the condition of the ice will permit, I will immediately—after a Winter harbor has been selected—carry forward the boat which I intend using for next Summer's labors, and some provisions, as far north as possible, and then leave them, secured against the bears, and return to the schooner after the Winter has firmly set the ice. Early next Spring, we shall push forward advance depôts, and should we find either ice or water, we shall endeavor to accomplish with boats or sledges, or with both, the chief object of the voyage before the close of the Summer. If this fortune awaits us, we shall then return home without unnecessary delay. I do not, however, anticipate this result, but I expect that we shall be detained two Winters.

I shall endeavor by every means to avoid a third year's absence. We carry with us, however, food and fuel for that period, and in the event of our being so long detained I do not fear adverse results. With the fresh supplies we have on board I believe we can resist the scurvy.

I do not hesitate to express my belief that, although we are late, we are in season. Captain INGLEFIELD left this port on the 16th of August, 1852, and the important results which he achieved during the following month in Smith, Jones, and Lancaster Suunds, are well known.

I am informed by Governor HANSON that the whaling fleet did not succeed in passing Melville Bay this year, but you are aware of the fact that after a certain period it would be useless for them to succeed. August is the most open month of the year.

I shall, however, avoid every unnecessary risk of being caught by the winter in the middle of the ice. Should the prospects of success appear to be peculiarly discouraging, I shall return Southward and winter at one of the Danish settlements.

My party are in excellent spirits, and earnest in the performance of their duties, and you may rest assured that no effort will be spared to accomplish the object of our undertaking in the shortest possible time. To favor this, we have every facility which experience has indicated.

Our camp equipments are of the most compact and portable description. The food prepared expressly for the expedition by the American Dessicating Company of New-York, consisting of soup, beef and potato, is excellent and fully equals my expectations. Of this food, we have three thousand pounds of the raw material. I have tried it during the passage, and consider the several articles united preferable to the ordinary pemican. Pemican of the finest quality may at any time be made of our beef by the addition of lard, of which we have an abundant supply. With good and sufficient food, with every essential for the promotion of health and comfort, with united and earnest companions, and with a vessel well suited for the service, I have upon leaving this last outpost of Christian settlement, every reason to feel greatly encouraged, and to expect success.

Trusting our lives and fortunes to the keeping of Him who alone is omnipotent, we sever in a few hours our connection with the civilized world, and enter upon our work, looking hopefully to the future.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of you and yours, and with many sincere thanks for the liberality which you and your associates have displayed in our outfit and preparation, I beg you to believe me,

With great regard, your obedient servant.

ISAAC J. HAYES,

To HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of New-York; RICHARD BAKER, Jr., Esq., of Boston; Prof. A. D. BACHE, of Washington; WM. PARKER FOULKE, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others who contributed to the Expedition.

SURGEON LONGSHAW'S NARRATIVE.

The return home of Surgeon LONGSHAW, who went out as surgeon to the Hayes Arctic Expedition, has already been noted. He has furnished the Boston *Journal* with a detailed narrative of the progress of the expedition from the time of its departure from Boston on July 10, to its arrival at Upernavik, Greenland, on Aug. 14, when Dr. LONGSHAW was selected as bearer of dispatches home, because his eyesight had been seriously impaired by his duties as botanist at Proven, Upernavik, Tessuissak. Nothing of interest occurred from the time of the departure of the expedition until July 15, when all hands were summoned to appear in uniform, on the quarter-deck, where having assembled, the American flag was run up to the peak, and the schooner's signal, a star on a white ground, at the maintop. Dr. HAYES interrogated the men and officers in relation to their condition. He asked each one individually if he was comfortable, and received an unanimous reply in the affirmative. Dr. HAYES then addressed them substantially as follows:

"We have entered upon a three or four years' task. I will ask none to go where I am not willing to lead. I hope you will swear by the star above us to stick by the ship and by me, and I will stand by you all for good or ill."

The first Sunday service was held in the cabin that day, Dr. HAYES conducting in the Episcopal form.

On the 18th of July, the day of the great solar eclipse, the vessel was rolling in a heavy swell off Labrador. A dense fog prevailed; there was no wind, and the weather was dismal and uncomfortable. The eclipse of the sun was seen by Mr. SONTAG and Dr. LONGSHAW at various times during its progress, the fog obscuring it, so as to render observations difficult. A current of air occasionally swept the fog away, and disclosed the sun to view, when Mr. SONTAG made some scientific calculations.

On the 30th the expedition came in sight of Greenland. Thus far the voyage had been diversified by little other than ordinary incident.

On Saturday, Aug. 4, the sun did not set upon the expedition, and on the next day they reached Proven, where they were greeted with a salute fired by order of the Deputy-Governor. It was answered by Commander HAYES.

The stay of the expedition at Proven was quite pleasant. The cargo was all broken out and removed in boats to the shore, whence it was re-stowed on board. The ship's company were assisted by forty or fifty Esquimaux. They worked hard all day, and gave their nights to jollity, attending balls, parties and feasts, given in their honor by the natives. The Danish officials rendered Dr. HAYES and his officers every service in their power, and the usual courtesies passed between them. Numerous presents were made to the Danes of delicacies for the table. In return for which they sent fur garments, which were of better quality and make than any that could be bought.

Every other night a ball was given, to which the whole ship's company were invited. A promiscuous company assembled at these balls, composed as it was of all the human beings in the vicinity who were able to dance, or who wished to look on. In the same set, at one time, were Messrs. ISKERMANN, HANSEN, HAYES, SONTAG, CARRUTHERS, all the crew of the expedition, and male and female Esquimaux, perhaps twenty in number; while others, in such numbers as to uncomfortably crowd the room, were standing around, laughing and shouting in high glee. The ball-room was the carpenter's shop, decorated with the flags of the vessel, lighted at midnight with candles, for, though light outside, the flags covering the little windows made the room dark.

Mr. SONTAG, with his assistants, was engaged most of the time while at Proven, in making a topographical survey of the harbor, while Dr. LONGSHAW was employed in geological and botanical labors.

At Proven Dr. HAYES procured forty dogs, a large supply of furs, and the Expedition sailed for Upernavik on Saturday, Aug. 3.

On the following day GIBSON C. CARRUTHERS, a native of South Carolina, and the carpenter of the Expedition, died in his berth from apoplexy. He was in the first Grinnel Expedition under DR HAVEN. He was about thirty-one years of age. The Expedition reached Upernavik Aug. 14, and on the following morning his body was buried. The funeral was attended by the officers and crew of the *United States*, and also by the Danish officials. The service was performed by Mr. ALTEN, the missionary, the chapel bell tolling during the ceremony.

While answering the Governor's salute at Upernavik, the gun on board the *United States* burst, injuring one of the men severely.

The expedition sailed from Upernavik, Aug. 14, for Tessuissak. They encountered some ice, and arrived there on the 23d. At this place there was a small settlement of Esquimaux, one hundred and twelve of whom were employed to make up the furs purchased at Upernavik into clothing, sufficient for four years. Six dog houses were constructed on the deck of the vessel, and the work of housing in the deck had been commenced before Dr. LONGSHAW left the expedition, which was on the 3d of September.

Commander HAYES intended to leave Tessuissak about the 28th of August, bound up Smith Sound, on the west side, in order to attain as high a latitude as is possible before Winter sets in. Dr. KANE went up on the east side, but Dr. HAYES expects to find the western shore more free from ice. Having attained perhaps 80°, he would, during the month of October, carry two boats and a quantity of provisions to some point about 200 miles north-northwest, which he hopes to accomplish before the long Winter's night sets in. In April, or as soon as it is light enough, he will start for the depôt, and thence over the ice toward the Pole, carrying the boats to, and launching them upon the open sea, should he find it; if not, he would go over the ice as rapidly and as far as possible.

All the ship's company, officers and men, were in excellent health and spirits, and enthusiastic about

The New-York Times.

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THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Our Dispatches and Correspondence from the South.

Secession Meetings at Mobile and Charleston.

The Proclamation of Gov. Letcher Convening the Virginia Legislature.

Manifesto from the Maryland Republicans.

UNION INDICATIONS FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16.

The city is busily preparing for the jubilee of Tuesday next. We are expecting a great invasion of Wide-Awakes.

Southern news excites little remark. Business remains lively in spite of the cataclysm. The Bank Commissioners arrived here to-day. They will probably call upon the Banks for additional securities on account of the depreciation of Southern stocks. There is a slight advance in Missouri.

Mr. LINCOLN preserves his position of dignified silence. He considers that his sentiments are so clearly before the people, that no reasonable man can misapprehend them. He sees no necessity for further manifestations.

Senator TRUMBULL is in town visiting his brother-in-law, Dr. JAYNE, whose majority of seven for the State Senate secures TRUMBULL'S reelection. CREWS, Republican, is elected to the legislature from one of the most hopeless Southern districts. This is considered a good joke on Egypt. J. H.

Nothing New at the National Capital—Members of Congress Beginning to Arrive, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

We have had no demonstrations of any kind to-day touching the Southern excitement. The city is comparatively quiet. Several Members of Congress have already arrived and taken quarters. Willard's Hotel opens on the 24th.

W. RANSOM CALHOUN, of South Carolina, who returned in the *Adriatic*, to-day resigned his office of First Secretary of the United States Legation to France.

The Position of Virginia—The Proclamation of Gov. Letcher Convening the Legislature—The Richmond Press—General Indications.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 16.

Gov. LETCHER issued his Proclamation to-day convening the Legislature one week earlier than he at first intended. The following is the Governor's summons:

Whereas at the last session of the Legislature a large amount of the public business was left in an unfinished condition for want of time to complete the same, and whereas since that time a contract has been entered into by the James River and Kanawha Company for the sale of its entire line of improvement with all its franchises and immunities, including the large interest held therein by the Commonwealth, and with stipulations for the completion of the entire work, and it is necessary that the contract if approved should be ratified by the General Assembly to give validity and force to the agreement so made—and whereas in consequence of the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the Southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests, and in consequence thereof great excitement prevails in the public mind and prudence requires that the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth should take into consideration the condition of public affairs and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency, therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby require the Senators and Delegates of the two Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth to convene at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to legislate upon such subjects as they may deem necessary and proper. JOHN LETCHER.

The *Enquirer*, this morning, publishes a long communication from a New-York Democrat, on the rights of the States and the difficulties existing between them. The *Enquirer* reviews the communication, and thinks the sentiments and opinions of the writer a fair specimen of the theory of our government which prevails among all classes at the North. Northern politicians, of all parties, look upon a State of the Federal Union as nothing more than a part of the American nation, with no rights, no remedies, for its protection in enforcing its rights, or preventing and suppressing injuries. This theory of our Government, which prevails at the North, was taught by HAMILTON, STORY, and KENT, and is as distinctly different from the theory of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MASON, and TAYLOR, which is held at the South, as though intended for a separate and distinct people. The *Enquirer* hoots at the idea of the North coercing seceding States, promulgated by the Northern Press, and fears that the animosities engendered in the two sections will end in civil war. The Northern Press is fulminating animosities instead of making an effort to compromise questions or to harmonize difficulties. The *Enquirer* thinks that the Federal Government has no right or power to coerce seceding States. When it deems an act of other States objectionable, it can withdraw from the Confederacy. It says it is for the other States to determine, not the Federal Government, whether or not South Carolina acts properly or improperly. Virginia will therefore say to the Federal Government, South Carolina, by secession, removes herself beyond your sphere of action. If the Federal Government persists in coercing the Secessionists, Virginia will resist to the last. She cannot be intimidated. According to the *Enquirer's* construction, the communication is a piece of pure Black Republicanism, but it publishes it from personal considerations.

The *Whig*, in commenting upon Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation, convening the Legislature, advises the members to address themselves in such a manner as to become thoroughly informed of the sentiments and views of their constituents. It considers the coming session the most important one that will ever assemble in Virginia. The *Whig* will know better a month hence how to discuss the subject.

I must say that some of the Republican papers, by their scurrilous tone regarding the South, are making Union men Disunionists. An article, copied in the *Enquirer* to-day, from the Chicago *Democrat*, of the 8th inst., insulting and outrageous, is like pouring vitriol on fresh wounds.

The students of the University of Virginia held a meeting to express their indignation of the late Presidential election, and announced their determination to abide by and cooperate with the Southern States, irrespective of party. They complimented and indorsed the course of Hon. HENRY A. WISE, and appointed a Committee of Three to write to him and extend an invitation to address them at an early day.

It is conceded here that South Carolina will secede. The only remedy to stop the dissolution of the Union and prevent civil war, is for the Northern States to abolish the laws repudiating the Fugitive Slave bill. Northern nullification is as bad as Southern secession.

The Union Meeting in your City, last night, meets with general approval here. The Convention, it is decided, will meet at Richmond.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, to-day, has Hon. Mr. BOYCE in a tight place. It publishes a letter to Hon. Mr. RICHARDSON, opposing disunion, read at the Southern Rights Convention, in May, 1851.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, just to hand, states that a petition, with a large number of signatures, is circulating there, requesting Mr. DOUGLAS, while in their city, to make a speech on the important issues of the day, and that he would do so.

TOTTY, convicted of murdering his wife's sister, was to-day hung in the presence of a large crowd of negroes and the lower classes of whites. Rev. Mr. BOGGS informed the crowd that the punishment was just, though he was brought to his present condition by the damning influence of liquor. All should take warning by his awful end. The criminal was quite cheerful, and died without a struggle.

Gen. LETCHER is a thorough-going Union man, and opposed to dissolution so long as the State can maintain her constitutional rights. The news that he had called the Legislature together caused a great excitement among the Carolinians.

I have not seen a blue cockade since election-day. S.

Advices from Maryland—A Manifesto from the Republicans—Southern Merchants in Baltimore—Business Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 16.

The *Patriot*, to-day, contains a manifesto from the Republican Maryland electors. They strongly advise firmness and adhesion to the Republican Party and principles. They ask no favors from any faction who opposed LINCOLN. They believe their doctrines founded in immutable truth, and reiterate all the cardinal points of the Republican platform. They entertain no fears of the ultimate safety of the Union, and repose an abiding confidence in LINCOLN'S wisdom and conservative patriotism. They pronounce Slavery a moral evil, and oppose the Government legislating it into the Territories, but are willing for it to exist where it now is. Private advices from Columbia say that a prominent New-York Captain has offered Gov. GIST to aid South Carolina, at the head of twelve hundred New-Yorkers. The Governor said he deprecated fighting, and preferred an amicable adjustment: but if it was necessary he would fight to vindicate Carolina's rights.

The merchants of Baltimore are getting an unusual number of orders from the South, as also manufacturers to make Palmetto flags. There is no hesitancy to trust all Southerners if they want credit. Already many new Southern merchants are purchasing goods here.

Money is stringent; stocks depressed and unsettled. The banks have plenty of specie, but do little business. W.

Mass Meeting in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A large Palmetto tree was erected this evening in front of [illegible], and [illegible] meeting was held, and facing the speakers' stand was a large transparency, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Mayor MACBETH presided, and made a fine speech. R. N. GOURDIN addressed the delegates. Senator PORTER'S speech caused prolonged applause. There were several other speakers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the day cannons were fired as flags were raised with Colonial and State mottoes inscribed.

Secession Meeting at Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 16.

A meeting of all parties here to-day unanimously favored secession. Resolutions to await the action of other States were voted down and withdrawn.

Nothing New from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 16.

There is nothing of interest from important Southern centres to-day.

Southern and Western Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 16.

The bankers' rate of discount to-day for South Carolina and Georgia is 10; Illinois and Wisconsin, 3; and Missouri, 1 per cent.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FEELING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA—PROPOSED ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE—FEELING IN THE WEST—BUSINESS, COTTON, &C.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1860.

I have recently passed through nearly all the Southern States and can report to you the general sentiment which I found prevailing. You have doubtless seen the Message of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in which he recommends *outlawing* Northern men within that State. This is in conformity with a scheme which Hon. JOHN FORSYTH declared in a public speech had been concocted by a United States Senator. Mr. IVERSON denied it so far as he was concerned,—leaving the paternity at the door of Mr. TOOMBS.

I understand that a bill has been drawn and will be presented to the Legislature responding fully to this suggestion. It provides that any man who shall accept office under a Republican Administration shall be virtually outlawed and his property confiscated. It also provides that the property of any citizen of any State, not a Slave State, or of any Slave State which shall enact and enforce any law prohibiting the exercise of the State enactments of Georgia for the preservation of her "constitutional rights," shall be seized, whether it be *in transitu* or on deposit, for the general good of the State or to repair special damages which may accrue to any one injured by such legislation.

Arms and ammunition purchased by order of the Governor of Alabama and of Gov. PETTUS, of Georgia, are being constantly delivered by the steamboats plying on the rivers. The steamer *Belfast*, as its Captain assured me, landed large supplies of rifles, revolvers, &c., both at Prentice, Miss., and at Memphis, Tenn The former for the arming of the people of Mississippi—the latter for transhipment to Montgomery, Alabama.

Cotton, however, is being sent North in unusual quantities. Passing through Memphis, on my way up this time, I was furnished by Mr. TOOF, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, with a statement of the shipments North thus far in the season, and discover that from that port the increase, as compared with last season to the same date, has equaled eighteen per cent. There is an actual necessity pressing upon the people of the South forcing them to supply the lack of provisions that will fall upon them before the 1st March, from which the banks of the Ohio, and New-York capital is their only reliance.

Southern sentiment has, as I have informed you, modified considerably—much more because of the greatly increased majorities that have attended Republican successes, and no less so by reason of the small pluralities by which BRECKINRIDGE carries such of the Southern States as give him their electoral votes. The Bell and Douglas votes have almost frightened the Secessionists and Disunionists *per se*. The voice of Louisiana is decidedly against disunion, although there was feeling there against the forcible detention of South Carolina within the Union, should she choose to dissolve her connection with the other States.

At Vicksburg, Miss., there is a strong disunion sentiment prevailing, which finds expression in curious trifles. For instance, a few evenings since, a concert-room where a performer introduced himself in the air, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," which was not on the bills, he was hissed off the stage. Shortly after, passing up the river from the place last named, on the packet boat *Theodore L. McGill*, I noticed this incident occur, exhibiting a similar spirit:

The bar-keeper, who, besides being somewhat of a natural humorist, has an eye single to business, finding a dull crowd assembled around him in social hall, and a consequent lack of business, brought out a violin. He at once opened a free concert, preluding his performance with an air from "Norma." He then called the special attention of the surrounding crowd of interested gentlemen, principally from the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, to "a new tune," which he assured them he had recently learned to play, and which he had no doubt would "tickle them amazingly." Having thus excited some curiosity he struck up the well-known strain of "Yankee Doodle." Almost as soon as he commenced, a dirty-booted gentleman from the interior of "the State of Hackensack, where the ace is taken by the jack, and where they hang a man for going it alone and getting euchered," expectorated as much tobacco juice as would have served for a stream from an antiquated fire-engine, and said in a high key, "To hell with your 'Yankee Doodle;' we don't want any more of 'Yankee Doodle' down our way. Keep 'Yankee Doodle' for the North; we have had enough of him." This sentiment, however congenial to the tastes of the Arkansas and Mississippi element, did not seem to go down with some persons belonging to St. Louis, who made up a small minority of the crowd, and a general fight appeared to be looming up. The excitement began to intensify as discussion progressed, the one party demanding to hear the air, the other claiming it should not be played. It was only allayed when the barkeeper, staying his hand, volunteered "a treat all round." He attained his object, for good feeling was only restored after many drinks had been had at the expense of the contending factions. The incident is trifling, but it serves to show the feeling among certain classes.

At Memphis I received a communication from an acquaintance I had made in Jackson, substantiating my remarks, heretofore published, as to the state of feeling there. The only chance for the carrying out of the ambitious project of PETTUS and DAVIS is in a contest between the Federal authorities and the State officers of South Carolina. Then only the young hot heads can be relied upon to enter upon a fight.

In Tennessee, the reputation which the President elect has for honesty is made the excuse by persons formerly rabid against him for an undoubted change of opinion. I can point you out any number of patriotic individuals, who are not only willing, but anxious to serve their country under his lead. The city of Memphis is full of just such patriots, and had I forwarded to LINCOLN one-half the communications that were thrust upon me, that I might carry them North, and post them in Illinois, he would have been robbed of much time which might be more profitably spent upon his Inaugural. There is just reason for fearing that many undeserving men have sent him letters, for I was a few days since asked to write to him a letter asking for a certain Post-office appointment, in the name of a man who wanted my aid in chirography, he having neglected in his youthful days to study the art of penmanship.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN EXCITING DAY IN COLUMBIA—THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—THE CONVENTION BILL—PREPARATIONS TO ARM THE STATE, ETC.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1860—P. M.

Yesterday was one of the most exciting days ever known in Columbia. Banners, flags and streamers were flying in every direction, and long before 12 o'clock, the hour at which the Legislature meets, every available spot in the State Capitol had its occupant. From the office of the *South Carolinian*—one of whose editors is a member of the [illegible] representatives—was unfurled a large new flag with the old Colonial device of the crescent emblazoned upon it, and underneath, the significant motto "*Crescit Eundo*." The motto is intended to express confidence that the lone star of South Carolina will grow and increase in strength until it becomes the flag of the Southern Confederacy. From the office of the *Southern Guardian*, was also unfurled a large flag with a lone star upon it. Across the main street hangs a streamer bearing upon it the names of Messrs. MAGRATH, COLCOCK and CONNER, the Committee from Charleston, with the resolutions of the town-meeting, while a short distance further down the street is another streamer, emblazoned with the words "immediate and separate secession." From places of business and private houses were fluttering in the breeze secession flags, while almost every man in the place wears either a blue cockade or a blue ribbon on his coat.

The bill calling a Convention was passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature during the afternoon, some hours before the Committee bearing the Charleston resolutions reached here. The election for delegates to the Convention is to be held on the 6th of December, and the Convention will meet at Columbia on the 17th. This Convention will make short work of the matter, and South Carolina will walk quietly out of the Union single-handed and alone. The general impression here among the members of the Legislature—many of whom, bye the bye, will be returned as members of the Convention—is, that the new Republic of South Carolina will treat with no State desiring to join her, while said State remains a member of the United States. Any Southern State desiring to join, will first have to do precisely what South Carolina intends doing, and that is to dissolve the bonds of the Union which were forged by the blood of our Revolutionary ancestors, and stand as free and untrammeled as on the day they threw off the yoke of English bondage. As the fiat has gone forth from South Carolina, people here are all anxiously awaiting the action of the Southern States. What will be the action of Maryland time can only tell, but one thing is certain, the people of South Carolina want the descendants of the Old Maryland line with her. I overheard a conversation to-day among some members of the Legislature in reference to the want of water in the harbor of Charleston, when one of the number remarked: "Why, gentlemen, Baltimore has a harbor able to contain the combined navies of the world. On inquiry, I learned that the gentleman who made the remark was a descendant of a Marylander who did yeoman's service at the battle of Camden,—that he was one of the most wealthy planters in the State, and one of the most influential members of the Legislature.

There are bills before both the Senate and House to arm the State, and they are the order of the day in both for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The State is said to be well provided with arms already, yet the Legislature appears determined to be ready at all points to suppress invasion, and the bills will no doubt pass. There is very little difference in the two bills, both calling for an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars. It is supposed that the Legislature will finally adjourn on the 14th, to meet again in regular session on the 26th, when it will remain in session until after definite action of the Convention.

The largest town meeting ever held in Columbia was gathered last night in front of the Congaree House, and speeches of the most spirited character made. Everything said and done breathed secession; in fact, if a Carolinian were to say he was in favor of the Union he would be looked upon as a madman. At the meeting last evening loud calls were made for Senator CHESNUT, who had during the afternoon sent in his resignation as United States Senator, but it was announced that he had left the city to fill appointments in different parts of the State. The meeting was kept up till midnight, and was of the most enthusiastic character.

To-day has been a most delightful day. In nearly all the churches allusions were made to the unhappy differences between the North and the South. In the two Episcopal Churches the new prayer ordered by the Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina was said, and sermons suitable to the occasion delivered. I inclose a copy of the prayer, not knowing whether you have it or not. Episcopal people will read it with interest.] The prevailing religion here is the Baptist, and I should think they were of the *hard-shell* order, for they are all on the fight for Southern rights—men, women and children, all are of one way of thinking, politically, and that is for South Carolina.

This afternoon I walked out to the grounds of the State Agricultural Society, whose Fair commences on Tuesday. The grounds are large and well fixed up. Already there is a quantity of stock on the ground, but the cattle do not compare with those of Maryland, while the blooded horses excel anything of the kind I have ever seen. S. Z.

ANTI-REPUDIATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Bank of New-York has received a letter, of which the following is an extract, from one of its correspondents in the interior of the State of South Carolina:

"I deem it a duty (unanimously approved of by the Board of Directors of this Bank) to say to you, that under any emergency that may arise, this bank will not countenance the repudiation of, or refusal to pay any note, draft or bill sent here for collection by any Northern Bank or merchant, but will discountenance every intimation of the kind, and force, to the full extent of the law, the protection of their commercial rights against our own citizens who may be indebted to them.

We have understood that the lawyers are, in many towns, refusing to collect Northern paper, and that more merchants have resolved to repudiate their obligations. I can safely say we have no such hypocritical bankrupts with us; and I know the Judiciary of South Carolina will raise their strong arm against it. It has been intimated that the banks should also refuse to collect Northern bills or notes due by Southern merchants. I do not entertain the opinion that they can be made to favor such a dishonorable proceeding. This Bank never will."

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The *Constitution* suggests a highly original solution of the difficulties now existing. Under the head of "Rumors," it says:

"It has been urged that were Mr. LINCOLN to make any publication *before the Electors have cast their votes*, it is not improbable that when the votes are counted it might be found that some of those which are now reckoned as certain for him would appear to have been given for WM. H. SEWARD, and the election, after all, be thus thrown into the House. Until the ballots have been sealed and sent on here, it is considered that it would be unwise in Mr. LINCOLN to break faith with the Abolitionists. 'There are some few of the so-called 'conservative' Black Republicans who are said to hint in conversation with confidential friends that, if the thirty-five votes of New-York were cast for Mr. SEWARD, it might be the best and most effectual settlement of the present difficulty.

We give the rumor as we heard it, but cannot believe that the latter portion of it, at least, is true."

Some badly frightened individual writes as follows from this City, under date of the 13th, to the *Constitution*:

"I consider a separation of the States inevitable. We have a panic in Wall-street to-day. Nothing like it since 1857. I do not believe that more than half of the ten-million loan will be paid in. The parties here will forfeit the amount already paid. Nobody will lend money on United States securities to-day. There will be a general failure of merchants and manufacturers in less than fourteen days, and then let the Black Republicans look out for a tornado. I look for a suspension of specie payments by all the banks of the Union, and such a prostration of trade as this country has never witnessed."

Relative to the question of representation from the Southern States in the present Congress, "Occasional" writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Much solicitude is felt here lest some of the Southern Senators should absent themselves from their seats during the short and concluding session of the present Congress. I believe that some of them will do so. Mr. WIGFALL constantly proclaims his purpose never to return, and Mr. TOOMBS can scarcely keep his seat while South Carolina and Georgia are interchanging civilities and preparations for going out of the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN indulges some feeling in this respect on account of a special object he has in view, viz: the filling of the vacancy created in the Supreme Court of the United States. If he sends in Judge BLACK or CALEB CUSHING, either will be rejected should the seats on the Southern side of the Senate be vacant; and then censures will be heaped upon him because he did not make the nomination beforehand It is difficult to see how a Senator in favor of the secession of his State from the Union, on account of the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, can remain in Congress. There is a logic in this which I leave to the able men who represent the South in the National Legislature to decide. *Will they retain compromising position in the Congress of the United States when they intend all the time to assist in breaking up the Government?* If they take their seats in the House or the Senate, will they not answer the question put to them by their Republican adversaries that they only remain there for such a purpose; and can it be possible that those who may be selected as justices on the Supreme bench of the United States will agree with the Southern seceders? It is a common remark in all circles here, that while Senators CHESNUT and HAMMOND, of South Carolina, announced their determination to resign, no such intimation has come from the Representatives in Congress from that State. Do these latter intend to remain in the House of Representatives during the three months from the 1st of December, with the intention declared beforehand of retiring from the Union on the 4th of March? Probably some of your Philadelphia lawyers will be able to answer this question, and to harmonize it with existing ideas of Southern chivalry"

The Auburn *Daily Advertiser* has received the following letter from Washington, which it thinks may contain the key to the present movement in the South:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I perceive from the New-York City papers that the people of that exposed metropolis are very much concerned about the action of the Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia. Being somewhat familiar with the habits of the Southern people and with their *pecuniary* as well as their political condition at present, I think I am able to assure you that after they shall have got an extension of the time for the payment of their large New-York indebtedness, they will be very willing to consent to stay in the Union another year.

The fact is that the drought, during the past season in the South, has so shortened their crops, the cotton crop particularly, that Southern planters and dealers are unable to meet their New-York paper. They cannot get relief at their own banks for the reason that they have exhausted their credit there already. You may be surprised when I tell you that nearly one-half of the negroes in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and many in Mississippi, are mortgaged to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. * * *

If you can tell me how long it will take those persons to get an extension, you will be able to tell very nearly how long the disunion panic will continue. I should think some of your friends might be sharp enough to profit by this in the Stock Board, &c. F.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Register*, after arguing very forcibly against secession, says that North Carolina will not be dragged into any such movement. The editor says that during a recent visit to Virginia, he conversed with a good many intelligent persons—with Bell men, Douglas men, and Breckinridge men, and saw but two who justified the contemplated course of South Carolina, or who believed that the bare fact of LINCOLN'S election was a justifiable cause for secession, or what is the same thing, revolution. Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will not follow South Carolina or the Cotton States out of the Union, unless a weightier cause is given than the election of a man to the Presidency to whom they were opposed. "Let then," he adds, "South Carolina take her own course, and upon her head let the consequences rest. Her threats have already injured the country enough; let her not do more mischief by dragging other States after her in her destructive career."

The same paper says elsewhere:

"Already the effects of disunion threats are manifesting themselves. *Negroes have gone down 30 per cent., and soon other property will begin to depreciate.* And for what? A miserable abstraction. Should an attempt be made to execute these threats, men now wealthy will be reduced to poverty. An intelligent gentleman, and a Democrat withal, who is worth largely over $100,000, remarked to us the other day that he did not think the value of his property now was more than half it was on the 1st of August."

The Wilmington *Herald* discusses the course which North Carolina should take in the present crisis. After remarking that secession is the question which overshadows all others, and that in its naked form it is simply revolution, the *Herald* goes on to deny that the Government of the United States has in any way injured or oppressed the South, and says that "secession, as a remedy for supposed or real injury inflicted, is a wholesale 'hari-kari,' a species of suicide which neither repairs the wrong nor punishes the wrong-doer."

The *Herald* regards peaceable secession as impossible, from the nature of the case. Whether coercion should be attempted or not, the conflicting interests which would arise out of secession could only be settled by the arbitrament of the sword.

"And what evils would follow in the wake of this species of secession," it adds, "it requires no prophet to foretell. Some chivalric 'Carolinian' might here contemptuously use KOSSUTH'S argument, and say "war is a small word composed of only three letters, w-a-r; and that is the end of it;' but the reply which Kossuth received, might be made with equal propriety in this case, viz., that 'Hell has but *four* letters in it,' and if there is any one part of that region warmer than another, it is specially reserved for those who can regard without the deepest emotion the consequences of such a war as may follow secession."

GEORGIA.

A BLOODY AND BRUTAL PROPOSITION.

Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, was charged a few weeks ago with saying that if LINCOLN should be elected President, Southern men who would hold office under him should be "outlawed and killed." The Senator saw fit to publish a card, denying that he ever said any such thing, but he says:

I have occasionally, in private conversation, spoken of it (the outlawing and killing), *as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a Black Republican President*, but I have *generally* disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will doubtless bear me witness. *Still, I do not hesitate to say*, that in my opinion, *any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President*, elected upon the platform of the Republican Party, would be no better than a Black Republican, and *ought to be condemned and ostracised* by universal public sentiment.

One of the editors of the Atlanta *Locomotive*, a fiery Southern rights journal, writes from Milledgeville on the 12th, that it is impossible to tell which way the popular current may finally set. He says:

"TOOMBS and IVERSON are working together to the same glorious end, and their great intellects will not fail to make deep impressions upon the public heart. We predict that in a few days they will let off a few bomb-shells, here which will startle the timid and trembling, and fire them all over in a Southern blaze. Strange developments will be made, and we trust glorious results will follow.

There is an attempt being made here, and rather covertly, *to form a great Union Party*. Gov. JOHNSON is arranging the wires and will manipulate the battery. We find it difficult to ascertain the strength of the movement as yet, though it has some little force. Hon. B. H. HILL, we have good reason for predicting, will not indorse it, and we look for him to introduce some strong Southern and State Rights revolutions in the Senate.

Mr. TOOMBS is all the time the centre of a squad of listeners, and if he doesn't become too *ultra* or extreme in his talk, he will do good. *There is some danger, however, of his losing all moderation, and becoming a little too rabid for the stomachs of the masses.*"

The Atlanta *Confederacy* takes the ground that Mr LINCOLN'S election is unconstitutional, because it was effected by States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law, and extended the right of voting to negroes.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes a letter written by ex-Gov. HERBERT, to Col. E. G. W. BUTLER, under date of New-York, Oct. 23. After predicting the election of Mr. LINCOLN, ex-Gov. HERBERT says that the election must not be submitted to, and that the Southern States must go *out of the Union one by one*, and see what *other* sovereign power there is under this Government that will dare say, "They *shall not*." I claim, said he, the right of any sovereign State to go out of the Union, *with or without cause*; and this proposition. I imagine, no State-rights man will gainsay.

Col. BUTLER in a note to the editors of the *Delta*, says:

"If I could believe in the possibility of peaceable secession, the compact being broken, I would advise immediate separation; but once sever the bonds which unite us to our Northern brethren, and in the present excited state of popular feeling, a *border war will commence which will be unequaled in its horrors by those of the Scottish borders or the French Revolution*. Let us, therefore, await an *overt act* on the part of the incoming Administration, and when longer forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, *call a Convention of these Slave-holding States*, and such others as may choose to cooperate with us, and calmly decide upon what is best, under the trying circumstances, for the protection of our rights and honors."

The *Crescent* has this paragraph:

"An alarming discovery has been made at Pontchatoula, in St. Tammany Parish, 45 miles above the city, on the line of the Jackson Railroad. ALFRED HENNEN, Esq., a lawyer of this city, who has a plantation at that place, discovered in the cabins of his slaves 70 stand of arms—that is 70 muskets with bayonets, ammunition, &c., complete for immediate use. This is the report as we got it from seemingly entirely reliable authority. Of course this is the diabolical work of Abolition villains, and if caught they will doubtless have the short shrift which is their deserts."

The *Picayune* relates the following incident:

"Some loungers around a fancy-store discovered a Lincoln medal in a stock of fancy articles exposed for sale by an American, and an immediate demonstration was the consequence. The show-case was demolished, and as the owner of the stand came up a rush was made at him. He took refuge in an adjoining store. The crowd got ladders, stormed the store, and poor RIEBECK, hearing threats of rope and lamp-post, broke away and ran down the street, followed by a crowd of two or three hundred. Being hard pressed, he took refuge in a cake shop, which was soon surrounded. Fortunately a Policeman came up at this juncture, and saved the fugitive by taking him to the lock up. It was discovered on inquiry that the boy employed by RIEBECK and a boy in the opposite store had joined in a speculation in political medals; and that they knew nothing of the presence of the obnoxious Lincoln in the heap. RIEBECK'S boy was badly beaten by the crowd. When these circumstances were explained the crowd dispersed."

VIRGINIA.

After pointing out the disastrous effect which immediate secession would have upon the interests of Virginia and her citizens, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Let *Virginia go into counsel with the other Slave States*, assuring them of her fixed determination to have security for their common property and rights, either within or without a Confederacy of the States of North America, and there will be no war. There will be no ruinous revulsion in trade. The present Confederacy will be made one under which all can live honorably, peacefully and safely. Or, if that cannot be attained, there will be trade more profitable for the South with the whole world, including the Northern States. There is no necessity for pecuniary suffering if those most interested will but seek, by manly and decisive counsels and action, *to prevent the evil of segregated action* producing the only danger we now see of such a separation as must occasion an interruption of trade between the sections. There is no reason for a fall in stocks or a suspension of credits, or a depreciation in money, except the uncertainty and danger produced by Virginia and other Northern Slaveholding States, allowing this matter of protecting property against a sectional Government to be entirely managed by a few States. *A union of all the Slave States in one purpose will*, we believe, give peace and a better system, because a more reliable one, to the whole country. *The only method of producing disturbance of serious injury to private fortunes in this State is for Virginia to hold aloof and leave the States further South to manage this affair alone.*

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* talks plainly of the disunion question. It tells the Cotton States that they need no Fugitive Slave law since they are protected by the border States, and that the latter, which alone have a right to complain, see nothing to be gained by secession, for by such a step the Northern States would be entirely absolved from all obligations to return fugitive slaves. The *Democrat* proceeds:

"The secession movement is founded on reasons purely selfish. The principal men engaged in it have not acted in the matter for the first time. *They have cherished this purpose for a long time*, and only seize this opportunity to carry it out—an opportunity they have made themselves. The pretext of equal rights in the territories is shallow. If they could secure an equal share of the territories, permanently, there would be some sense in it; but they propose no such thing. States will do as they please, and they know it. They will exclude slave property if they desire, and these Secessionists have no remedy, and propose none. A great fuss is made about Slavery for a year or two in a territory, and there it is all to end. It is asking us to believe rather too much to ask us to believe this little matter a great affair.

The chief captains in this secession movement have reasons more substantial. *The politicians think they can be more in a Southern Confederacy than they can be in the Union.* Others think their seaport towns will be the great marts of trade which now goes principally to Northern ports. They think slave labor can be had cheaper, whilst the price of their great staple will be enhanced. They dream of getting Mexico and Cuba, and Central America, and building up a great Southern Confederacy. They have dwelt on the prospect until it is quite enchanting. *These border slave States are to play a secondary part in this grand achievement, and take care of themselves as best they can, whilst South Carolina politicians are glorified to the full measure of their conceit.* Charleston is to be the New-York of the South, and Louisville is to be a little frontier town, exposed to all the evils of such a locality. Kentucky is to be subservient to the ambition of South Carolina, and play second fiddle to the whole movement. Let the border States, then, take care of themselves, for their interests will not be considered by the extremes.

These Southern States may be greatly mistaken in their calculations. There is little doubt that they are; but thousands are in earnest on the subject; they will not look at the advantages of the Union, in the present state of excitement. Their sudden movement, apparently, is not sudden, in fact. It is a matter of calculation beforehand, and the managers are only using the present temper of the people to do what they have long intended."

TEXAS.

"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The progress of the secession movement meets with an obstacle in the fact that Texas cannot call a State Convention, as her Legislature does not meet for fifteen months. *Therefore Texas cannot go out of the Union at present.* Gov. HOUSTON will not call an extra session for the purpose of secession. Senator WIGFALL, it is said, will retain his seat in the Senate. Should he resign, as it was reported that he would do, Gov. HOUSTON would fill his place with a Union man."

INTERESTING FROM CHINA

The Visit of the Rebel Forces to Shanghai.

NO ATTACK MADE BY THEM.

Unwarrantable Proceedings of the French and English.

Graphic Narrative of the Operations on the Pei-ho.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

When the steamer left with the last mail, on Saturday, the 18th ult., Shanghai was in a state of the greatest excitement, on account of the anticipated visit of the rebels. During the day it became known that at a Roman Catholic mission station, about ten miles from the city, a Jesuit missionary had been murdered during the preceding night, together with a number of the boys in his school, by a band of rebels. In the Foreign Settlement all was bustle and activity, but it was not the bustle of trade. The only business attended to was preparations for defence. These preparations had been going on for a week or more. Barricades were erected at the extremities of all the streets leading to the Settlement; and these were now so far completed as to form a very formidable obstruction in the way of such a foe as the rebels, who are chiefly armed with spears, pointed bamboos and short knives, with here and there a musket, matchlock, or jingall. The barricades are a kind of stockade, formed of heavy timber, driven into the ground, provided with loop-holes, and having a gateway in the centre. Piles of sand-bags lying near them indicate that, in case of attack, they are to be thus strengthened, and made secure even against field artillery. The defence of the barricades was committed to the volunteer corps, which had just been formed, and is composed of about 100 of the young men employed in the various mercantile establishments.

The assistance of such a body was by no means superfluous, for the force of the rebels was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand men, against which we had but fifteen hundred men in all, English, Sikhs and French, and only one small English gun-boat, besides a French frigate, just out of dock, and unfit for much service, being still dismantled.

Aside from the means of defence, the chief topic of conversation was the policy of the Allies in defending the Chinese city. Here, it was said, they are fighting alongside of the Imperial troops, and the Imperial flag floats over the city gates, along with those of England and France, at the very moment while, at the Pei-ho, they are engaged in deadly conflict with the troops of the same Imperial master. This is an anomaly that could occur nowhere else than in China, but here it excites no feeling of surprise. It is denounced, however, as a violation of the principle of non-interference, which the foreign Powers have expressed their determination to act upon in reference to the contest now going on between the insurgents and the Tartar Government. Why not, it is asked, let the rebels come and take possession of the Chinese city, and establish their rule in it? In that case we should have peace, and trade would go on as usual.

To this it was replied that the possession of the city is necessary to the security of the Foreign Settlement. If the rebels had possession of the city, the Settlement too would be in their power, and the safety of the community might be endangered. This argument, with our present knowledge of the character of these men, is certainly ample justification for the defence of the city. But then we may well be astonished that, with this horde of rebels so near us, they left so small a force for the defence of so important a position. And still more may we be astonished at the conduct of the American Minister and Commodore, in taking away every American man-of war with such a danger staring us in the face. Why is it that, with over a year's notice of the war coming on, our Government have but two sloops and one small gun-boat in these waters?

But to return. During the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th, a large body of rebels appeared suddenly on the southern side of the city—the side opposite the Foreign Settlement. They were, of course, fired upon by the English guards at the south gates, and met with considerable loss. They passed on around the city, and occupied the eastern suburb, demanding, at the east gate, admittance into the city. They received for answer a shower of grape. Had they been intent on plundering the Foreign Settlement, and murdering the foreign residents, they could easily have gone on and entered the settlement without opposition. Strange to say, in the arrangements for defence, the possibility of turning the defences, by an advance through the eastern suburb, seems never to have occurred to our authorities, and no preparations whatever had been made for defending the approaches from this quarter. Happily for us, the rebels seem to have come with no other object than to get possession of the Chinese city. Wherever they met with a foreigner they treated him with marked politeness, and that even at the moment foreign troops were firing upon them from the city walls. Several foreigners were accidentally caught in the midst of them, but not a word of reproach was heard. On the doors of the mission-houses at the south gate, and of the Roman Catholic Church at Gi-ka-wei, a notice was affixed, warning their soldiers not to enter or injure any foreign house, on pain of being beheaded.

This conduct shows their great anxiety to maintain friendly relations with foreign Powers; for it cannot be denied that they

flags, of which every man carries one, and sat down among the grave-mounds, exposed to the rays of the broiling sun. Occasionally a horseman would ride up towards the wall, when a ball from an Enfield or Minie rifle would whiz over his head, and send him galloping back to his comrades. Now and then small parties of three or four could be seen skulking among the grave-mounds, and lucky were they if the unerring rifle did not bring some of their number to the ground. During the whole of Monday the gunboats were throwing shells over the city into the fields beyond the south and west gates. It is not known how much execution they did, but some of these shells were seen to fall and burst among the rebel bands, and must have killed large numbers of them. Two gunboats had been brought up from Chusan with a reinforcement of two hundred men, and arrived here on Friday evening, the 17th. On Saturday they were sent up the river with a communication to the rebel chiefs, informing them that the city of Shanghai was in possession of the Allies, and that it would be defended by their troops. They returned, however, without being able to find any of the rebels, or any of their boats.

On Sunday the eastern suburb was fired by the French, and the southern and western by the English. These last were but villages, containing little property of value. But in the eastern suburb the destruction of property must have been immense. The burning continued there for two or three days—the houses were many of them of the most substantial kind built by the Chinese, and many of them were large wholesale warerooms, containing large quantities of produce, and probably no small quantity of opium. On Sunday morning the French soldiers entered this suburb, firing volleys of musketry through the streets to drive out any wandering bands of rebels that might be there. But, not content with this, they entered some of the houses which they found occupied, and ruthlessly murdered, in cold blood, several innocent Chinese there found. For such barbarity there is no excuse.

While the fire was doing its work in this suburb, plundering was carried on on the most extensive scale. Boat-loads of sugar were carried away, and the stores, shops, warerooms and dwelling-houses, were rifled of their contents. In this work the principal part seems to have been acted by foreigners, among whom French soldiers were, I understand, most conspicuous. The Chinese plunderer was at a disadvantage, for the foreigner, being armed with revolvers, would coolly order the first Chinaman he met to shoulder his load of plunder and carry it off for him. If he demurred, a pistol placed at his ear quickly silenced all objections.

On Wednesday, the 22d, a communication similar to that sent by the gun-boats, was sent out to the rebels. On Thursday a reply was received, stating that they had no quarrel with foreigners—declaring that at the same time they had received great provocation, and might easily, with their myriads of soldiers, take possession of so insignificant a city as Shanghai, but in their leniency would not do so, in order to give foreign nations the opportunity of repenting and changing their course. Accordingly, on Friday morning they turned their backs on Shanghai, and nothing has been seen or heard of them in this neighborhood since. Why our foreign authorities did not open communication with the rebels earlier, and explain to them their position, is a mystery. So far from doing so, they refused to have any intercourse with them, and, some weeks earlier, communications from the rebel chief at Su-chan to the Foreign Ministers here were returned unopened. It is to be hoped that in future a wiser policy will be pursued.

From the North our news is of a character that gives us hopes of a speedy peace. Her Majesty's ship *Centaur* arrived here on Sabbath last, bringing full details of the fall of the Ta-ku forts. It was not till the 21st of August that the Allies were ready for the attack—just three weeks after they had landed at Peh-tang. At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 21st August, the batteries designed for the bombardment of the principal forts, took up their positions, and soon after the infantry regiments designated for their support, moved forward. As soon as daylight revealed to the Chinese the allied position, they opened fire, and they kept it up with spirit in spite of the destructive fire poured in upon them from the allied batteries. About 7 o'clock A. M., the principal magazine blew up with awful effect, but the fire of the Chinese was interrupted for a few moments only. Not long after this the assault was ordered—the Allies crossed the ditch on the scaling ladders, mounted the walls, entered the fort, and maintained a hand-to-hand fight with the Tartars. The latter soon gave way, and the Allies were masters of the fort. The other forts, being commanded by this one, at once hung out white flags, and after some little parleying, surrendered at discretion. The troops were permitted to march out without arms, but all their material of war was left in possession of the Allies.

When the *Centaur* left, the plenipotentiaries were at Tien-tsing, and negotiations it was supposed had commenced. Thus ends the third Anglo-Chinese war. Will it be followed by a fourth? The English will now have to turn their attention seriously to the Rebel question, and the progress of the world in religion and civilization may depend upon their solution of it. They may fancy that by raising their magic wand they may quell this rebellion and prop up the tottering throne of HIEN-FUNG. The danger is that they would by such a course only plunge the country deeper into the horrors of civil war, and inaugurate a contest from which they themselves cannot escape without an untold expenditure of blood and treasure.

S.

THE ALLIED VICTORY ON THE PEI-HO.

Graphic Account of the Attack on the Tartar Camp, and the Capture of the Taku Forts.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP TANG-KOW, ON THE PEI-HO,
Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.

The Taku Forts are captured. The enemy made agallant and desperate resistance at the upper Northern Fort, which was only stormed by our troops after 3½ hours' hard fighting. The others surrendered soon after the action. Part of the army occupies Tien-tsin; the remainder will follow on Tuesday, leaving a small garrison in the forts. Not a Tartar or Chinese soldier is now in arms; and Sing-ko-lin-sin has fled to Peking. Finally, the Armstrong gun has been well tested in the field. Its success is triumphant and unequivocal. Beyond question or dispute, it is the best gun yet used in action. Such is the summary of my story. Now for the details.

ATTACK ON THE TARTAR CAMP.

The small town of Sinho, against which operations were directed, lies on the road from Tang-kow and Northern forts to Tien-tsin. About seven miles southwest of Pehtang, three miles northwest of Tang-kow, and six miles northwest of the Northern forts, it forms the most advanced position of the Chinese on the north bank of the river. Three intrenched camps, commanding the causeway from Pehtang, had been made towards the east of the town, the last intrenchment resting on Sinho itself. They were constructed in the usual fashion of mud and straw, with crenelated walls and a deep ditch, and were of very recent formation.

After the reconnaissance of the 9th, it was determined to make a double attack on this position, so as to turn the left flank of the Tartars, cut them off from the Tien-tsin road, and drive them into the forts in the rear. For this purpose Gen. Napier with the Second Division was to diverge to the right 300 yards from the causeway gate, and march across the mud to the Tien-tsin road, while the First Division and the French marched along the causeway and attacked the intrenchments in front.

After marching upwards of an hour, we arrived before Sinho, about a mile from which place Gen. Napier halted the division. The plain extended up to the town, which was open in front. On the proper right of the Tartars were the three large intrenchments; on their left market gardens and a small intrenched camp on the road to the river. The possibility of their being attacked on the road from Tien-tsin had never occurred to them, so no preparations whatever had been made to receive us. A large body of Tartar cavalry took up position in front of the town when they saw the army approach, their line extending for about a mile and a half. Gen. Napier's dispositions were soon made. The infantry was formed in line of contiguous columns at quarter-distance, the Buffs in advance in skirmishing order, three Armstrongs in the centre, three more on the British left flank, the cavalry on the right, partially concealed by the Tien-tsin road, with Stirling's battery to cover that road. And now the Armstrongs in the centre were ordered to open fire on the Tartar cavalry.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

I stood by Captains Milward and Harrison as the first gun was fired, at 20 minutes to 11 A. M., at a range of about 1,200 yards. The first shot was bad, the elevation was too great, and the shell passed harmlessly over the enemy. It was the only failure. The second shell burst right in the midst of the largest group, and half a dozen saddles were instantly empty. "Three degrees," shouted Capt. Milward, and the range was got by every gun. For upwards of ten minutes the battery made magnificent practice. Not a shot failed, not a shell that did not burst in the exact spot to which it was directed. Right and left, at the cavalry in front, into the intrenchments on the flank, at 1,200 yards, at 1,600, at 2,200, were the shells pitched with unerring accuracy. A good breeze and no file firing enabled the whole division to witness the effect of the Armstrong gun, now first tested in action, and there was but one opinion as to its absolute and unqualified success. The Tartars stood right manfully for ten minutes, when they found the place too hot for them; so after some wavering, they took the desperate resolution of attempting to turn both flanks of the English, and so get into their rear. A large body of Tartar cavalry rushed up the Tien-tsin road, while a smaller force advanced on our left. The latter were soon disposed of by the three Armstrongs. The former halted when they saw our cavalry, stood irresolute for a time, and then retreated. Capt. Stirling at once brought his battery to bear, and pounded them well in flank. Just at this moment the guns of the First Division and the French were heard on the left, so the Armstrongs were ordered to cease firing into the intrenchments.

SIKHS VERSUS TARTARS.

I galloped across to Stirling's battery, and was admiring his practice, when, to the surprise of every one, a body of 80 or 90 Tartars rushed from their front to take his guns in flank. On they came with the most wild and unearthly cries. So unexpected was this attack that Capt. Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case, when they were within 100 yards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of 25 of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieut. McGregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Lieut. McGregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. One of the leading Sikhs ran his spear right through the body of a Mongol horseman, the head entering at his chest and going out at his back. The spear broke in the middle, the Mongol fell to the ground spitted, and never moved a limb. Lieut. McGregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slug hit the Lieutenant in five places, three lodging in the chest, two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face, but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute. I am happy to say that Lieut. McGregor is fast recovering from his wounds, which, though severe, are not in the least dangerous. Nothing could be more gallant than his conduct, for he had no supports and but a handful of men. The Sikhs were delighted with the result, which naturally inspired them with the greatest confidence, and proved their unquestionable superiority over the Tartar cavalry.

The First Division and the French, who had advanced along the causeway, now commenced a tremendous fire against the more advanced intrenchment. Barry's Armstrongs and Desborough's and Govan's English batteries, with three batteries of French rifled cannon, were in full play. The Tartars opened a sharp and harmless fire from gingals and matchlocks, but were driven from one intrenchment to the other by the artillery alone, no infantry having been engaged. At the end of an hour the enemy had retreated along the causeway to Tang-kow, and down to a ferry over the river. Sinho was in possession of the allies. Meanwhile PROBYN and FANE were dealing with such bodies of Tartars as kept within reach. Lieut. ANDERSON, of Probyn's Horse, got detached from his regiment, with five of his own men and two of FANE'S. Three or four hundred Tartars surrounded them, when PROBYN heard of their condition. On seeing him advance with one squadron of his own regiment and a small party of Fane's Horse the Tartars quietly retreated at a slow trot. The Sikh horses were much exhausted by their struggles in the mud, so Probyn ordered his men not to charge too soon, and pursued the enemy quietly, saving his horses until he neared them. At length, when within two hundred yards, the Sikhs became impatient and difficult to restrain. The Chief, Rissildar, could contain himself no longer. He shouted his war yell at the top of his voice, the others followed suit, and down they went, full speed, after the Tartars. Away they rushed, helter-skelter, along the causeway, but the little galloways of the enemy were nearly a match for the splendid Arabs after their day's fatigue; and, to use the words of one of the officers engaged, they "killed awfully few—not more than fifty or sixty." Of these, no fewer than seven fell before the sword of Lieut. Anderson, whose blood was fairly up. Sowar Wayeer Khan, of Fane's Horse, was killed, as he manfully stood by Lieut. Anderson. Duffadar Berjon Singh, of Probyn's, was dismounted early in the fight, but he refused to leave the field, and on foot had two desperate encounters with several of the enemy. He was severely wounded, and his life was only saved by several Sowars going to his assistance. Sowar Khowajah Mahomed was cut off with Lieut. Anderson. He charged the enemy several times, heedless of numbers, and when Anderson's right arm was disabled by a blow he rushed to his assistance. Lieut. Anderson saw him slay four of the enemy. In another direction Fane maintained his well-earned reputation as a skillful swordsman and leader of irregulars. He was the first to get at the Tartar horsemen, of whom he gave a good account, though they escaped rather too quickly for his wishes across a canal.

A BIVOUAC.

On the night of the 12th the whole army bivouacked *sub Jove*, in the field. The day's work was thoroughly satisfactory. A large force had been moved through a most difficult country. The enemy was cut off from Tien-tsin, and driven from their intrenchments with very slight loss on the part of the Allies. Compared with Pehtang we had reached a land flowing with milk and honey. The gardens afforded abundance of vegetables; excellent water was found in every direction; large stacks of hay which had been stored for the Tartars, refreshed the horses of the King's Dragoon Guards and the Sikhs; the air was brisk and pure; the night clear and bright. To one danger, however, we were evidently exposed. The plain was below the level of the Pieho at Spring tides, and bore evident marks of being occasionally flooded—Holland without the dikes. However, every one was too tired to care much about that risk; so after a frugal supper, the pickets were posted and the rest of the troops lay down to rest, thoroughly done up with their exertions.

Most of the inhabitants escaped to Tang-kow. 500 or 600 small-footed women, who could neither walk nor run, and a number of children, took refuge in small junks moored in a creek which intersected the gardens. Sir Hope Grant at once placed a guard over them, and they were eventually passed on to an adjacent village.

THE ATTACK ON THE TAKU PORTS.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the English column marched from Camp at Tang-kow. In addition to the Royal Artillery and some Madras mountain guns, the force consisted of Major Graham's company, Royal Engineers, 215 Madras Sappers, the Forty-fourth and Sixty-seventh Regiments, and 330 Royal Marines, amounting in all to upwards of 2,500 men. The French force—1,000 infantry and six 12-pounder *canons rayés*—under command of Gen. Collineau, had marched up to Tang-kow the previous evening, and arrived on the ground soon afterwards. It was arranged that the artillery fire should open on the upper northern fort at 6 A. M., while four English and four French gunboats shelled the lower northern fort. The English gunboats detailed for the purpose were the *Janus*, *Clown*, *Drake* and *Woodcock*. The French sent four iron gunboats, one of which had arrived the day before the engagement.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hardly had the head of the English column reached the advanced picket, when the enemy opened fire, about 5 A. M., from both northern forts, from the upper southern fort, and from the river batteries. Milward's battery of Armstrongs immediately replied, and one wing of the 67th pushed up to the borders of a canal affording shelter at 450 yards from the ditch, a wing of the 44th rushing up to another canal on their left. The French took up position on the English right. Their guns at once opened on the southern fort, and soon after 6 A. M. all the batteries had opened fire. Govan's and Desborough's howitzers came into action, and Milward's and Barry's Armstrongs were advanced. At 6½ o'clock a tremendous explosion took place in the upper northern fort, and about ten minutes later another still more terrific in the lower north fort. Beams of wood, earth, shells, splinters, and bodies were hurled into the air, while the concussion shook the ground for miles around. Still the Chinese stood to their guns, though their fire waxed fainter and fainter as that of the Allies became more intense. The whole of the English field artillery was now pushed up to 500 yards from the gateway, and kept up an incessant fire, under cover of which the skirmishers obtained a position near the counterscarp of the outer ditch. Here Lieut. Gye, of Milward's battery, a most promising young officer, son of the director of the Royal Italian Opera, was shot through the thigh. A gunner was wounded almost at the same moment. A lad of 15, on the Indian medical establishment, a soldier's son, and Fitzgibbon by name, was on the field as hospital apprentice, attached to the 67th. Without a moment's hesitation he rushed to the artillerymen and dressed his wounds under a tremendous fire. In so doing he was shot in the arm, but the bullet has been extracted, and the wound is healing. A more gallant lad never lived. His character is excellent, and he well deserves some promotion.

At 8 A. M., the Chinese heavy guns having been nearly silenced, the ladder party were ordered to advance and throw a bridge over the outer ditch. Two had been prepared, made of Blanshard's light infantry pontoons, under charge of Lieut. Pritchard, R. E. They were carried by 82 Royal Marines, accompanied by 12 sappers of the Royal Engineers. The scaling-ladders and the powder-bags for blowing in the gate followed the pontoons. The first pontoon was, after much difficulty, carried up to the causeway over the water, leading to the main gate of the fort. Hence the road up to the ditch was narrow, and crowded with killed and wounded. The pontoons were heavy and unwieldy; one of them was shot through, and, despite the struggles and exertions of Marines and Sappers, who did all that brave men could, the pontoons could be advanced no further. Maj. Graham, Royal Engineers, was wounded while leading on his men. An officer and 11 men of the Marines, and two of the Sappers, were also wounded. One of the Sappers is since dead.

Meanwhile, two companies of the 44th, one commanded by Captain Gregory, the other by Lieutenant Rogers, had rushed to the ditch to keep down the enemy's galling fire of gingals and matchlocks. There was no cover against the bullets, spears and arrows flying about in every direction, so Captain Gregory placed his men up to their middle in water and commenced a fusillade against the Chinese on the parapets, himself seizing a rifle from a wounded soldier and using it with excellent effect for 30 rounds. Man after man of the 44th continued to drop, and still there was no bridge. Lieutenant Rogers rushed through the ditch, pulled out the spikes, and succeeded in reaching the berm under the parapet wall. About the same time the storming companies of the 67th went at the ditches with a will. Some swam, some struggled through, and a few succeeded in reaching the berm. There they found the French, who had already crossed over eight bamboo ladders carried by their coolies. These ladders bent when placed across the ditch. In jumped six coolies up to their necks. The ladders were supported across their shoulders, and the French quickly crossed over. "These men should have a riband," said Col. Dupin, himself conspicuous in the front, "their gallantry is marvellous." A plank was now placed across the ditch in front of the main gate, over which very rickety bridge many soldiers passed one by one. The English ladder party was also sent to the salient angle of the fort near the spot where the French had crossed. Here their ladders were laid and the troops got over.

THE CHINESE FIRE.

All this time the fire of the enemy continued incessant. Cold shot, hand grenades, stink-pots and vases of lime were showered on the crowd of besiegers who stood upon the berm. The ladders placed against the wall were pulled into the fort, or thrown over, and in vain did man after man attempt to swarm through the embrasures. If the defence was desperate, nothing could exceed the gallantry of the assailants. Between English and French there was nothing to choose. A Frenchman climbed to the top of the parapet, where for some time he stood alone. One ride after another was handed to him, which he fired against the enemy. But his courage was unavailing, and he fell back, speared through the eye. Another, pickaxe in hand, attempted to cut away the top of the wall. He was shot, and Lieut. Bursiem, of the Sixty-seventh, caught hold of the pick and continued the work. Lieut. Rogers attempted to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieut. Lenon, Sixty-seventh, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and, placing one foot on the sword, Lieut. Rogers leaped through the embrasure just after Jean Fauchard, drummer of the French One Hundred and Second, had got over at the right angle. Lieut. Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures. He was wounded in the side by a matchlock ball, but is doing well. Jean Fauchard was followed by many of his own countrymen, and by Lieut. Pritchard, R. E., Lieuts. Lenon and Bursiem, Sixty-seventh, who assisted their own men across the ditch, and were both wounded; Capt. Prynne, R. M., and Lieut. Hume, R. E. In addition to them, among the first in the fort were Col. Knox and Ensign Chaplin Sixty-seventh; Capt. Gregory, Forty-fourth; Brig. Reeves, (wounded in three places,) Lieut. Kempson, Ninety-ninth; Col. Mann, R. E., and Major Anson, *aide-de-camp*. Col. Mann and Major Anson cut the ropes, and lowered the draw-bridge over which the mass of the English crossed; and now, after half an hour's tremendous fighting under the parapet wall, the allies were in the fort. Still the Chinese made a desperate resistance under the cover of their casemates. Ensign Chaplin ascended the ramp almost alone, racing against a French soldier. Half-way up he was knocked over by a bullet, but, quickly recovering himself, he was up again, and won by a head. A second shot struck him through the leg as he planted the Queen's colors of the Sixty-seventh at the top of the cavalier, and private Thomas Lane, Sixty-seventh, took his place by the flag. Lieut. Kempson, who had a tourniquet in his pocket, bound up Mr. Chaplin's arm. Lieuts. Rogers and Bursiem and Ensign Chaplin have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, which they right well deserve.

THE ASSAULT AND THE VICTORY.

And now the soldiers came rushing in, but still the Chinese fought. Capt. Prynne shot the commanding officer with his revolver. The Sixty-seventh caught the enemy on the left of the ramp, and bayonetted 27 in one mass. The French rushed at them on the other side as they vainly endeavored to escape. At the proper left angle of the fort lay 17 bodies, blown up by a shell from Govan's howitzers, which Gen. Napier had brought up in support of the French column, as they stormed the fort. On the stakes outside were dozens of Chinese, "hoist with their own petard." One had fallen on his eyes; another was staked right through the body. "They lie in sections, Sir," said a Forty-fourth man. One hundred and thirty-seven were buried in the fort in one grave. For days the dead were floated from the ditch into the river, borne backwards and forwards with the tide. Their wounded were carried off in a most ingenious manner. A rope passed under their arms let them down into the ditch; they were then towed to the river, and thence along the edge of the stream to the lower northern fort, where they were passed across in junks. The Chinese loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 1,500 men. The English had 200 casualties—17 men killed, 22 officers and 161 men wounded. The Forty-fourth and Sixty-seventh, having provided the storming parties, were naturally the greatest sufferers. The former had ten men killed, two officers and 50 men wounded; the Sixty-seventh had six men killed, eight officers and 62 men wounded. I append a nominal return, and am happy to say that most of the wounded are doing well. The French list of casualties was a little over 100. No man was hit on board the gunboats. Two shots fell harmless on the deck of the *Woodcock*. Sir Robert Napier had an extraordinary escape. During the thickest of the fight he was quietly surveying the enemy's position, when a ball hit the binocular in his hand without injuring him. Capt. Brooke, his Aid-de-Camp, was wounded in the leg, and Major Gleathead, on his Staff, had his trousers torn open by a ball. Sir Hope Grant, as usual among the foremost, sent Col. Wolseley to reconnoitre the lower northern fort just as the storming party obtained an entrance into the upper. Off started Col. Wolseley with loose rein and easy seat as though he were riding in Rotten-row, and went right up to the ditch. The enemy "potted" at him with every species of missile, from 32-pounders to arrows, but he returned scatheless.

And now the fort was taken. It contained forty-two guns, many of them large, and was the key of the position. The lower northern fort, with its cavalier open in rear, lay at our mercy, and the whole of the southern forts were enfiladed by that just captured. The judgment of Sir Hope Grant was completely justified. Against the opinion of the French Commander and engineers, who maintained that the attack should be made on the south, he resolutely and consistently maintained that the upper northern fort was the key to the whole, and so it turned out. The heavy guns were now ordered to advance, and two fresh regiments, the Buffs and the 8th Punjabees, supplied the place of the wearied Forty-fourth and Sixty-seventh. But hardly had the order been given when the flags of defiance were withdrawn from all the forts, and flags of truce hoisted. Mr. Parkes and Major Sarel rode out to see what was meant by these tokens. They crossed the river, and were met on the mud by a man who called himself a Major. Mr. Parkes demanded the surrender of the forts. "Absurd and ridiculous request" said the other; "you have only taken one fort out of five; that is not much." "Well, then, we shall commence again at 2 o'clock." "The sooner the better; we only hoisted flags of truce to enable our civil authorities to communicate with yours." By 2 all preparations were made, and the French and English skirmishers advanced against the lower northern fort. No shot was fired, no resistance made. Upwards of 2,000 soldiers—many of them wounded—gave themselves up as prisoners. They were at once released and sent across the river. Again a flag of truce was hoisted on the south forts; and Mr. Parkes, Major Anson, and Mr. Loch crossed once more. They walked along the front of the south fort, but the mantelets were down, and not a man visible. On passing a drawbridge which led up to the gate, an officer rushed out and ordered them back. "We shan't go back," said Mr. Parkes, "I must at once see the Governor-General." After some parley the officer conducted them to Hang-fuh's house, before reaching which a messenger with a flag of truce presented a letter from the Governor. He agreed that Lord Elgin might proceed up the Peiho to Peking, but he refused to surrender the forts. Mr. Parkes returned his letter to Hang-fuh, telling him that nothing but absolute surrender would suffice. "But I have no power." "Who has?" "The Military Commander." "Where is he?" "He is dead." "Then you are a man of straw; you call yourself Viceroy and Governor-General, yet you can do nothing, and refer me to a dead man. I shall stay no longer." "Let us discuss the matter," said the Viceroy, and so they did, until nearly 5 o'clock, when Mr. Parkes, seeing that nothing would be done, rose to depart. On leaving the house he said, "By the by, I hope you have sent all the people away from the town." "No, why should I?" "Because the place is full of batteries, whence you fire on us. You have seen what happened to the north fort today. Well, that is nothing to the storm of shot and shell which will be poured on you to-morrow." "Come back, come back," said the Viceroy; "I will sign what you like." Mr. Parkes dictated an absolute unconditional surrender of all the forts, guns and *matériel*, and himself inserted a provision that no soldiers should be allowed to leave the town without a pass. The Viceroy signed, observing, "My predecessor was degraded in '58 and so shall I be now." It was night when Mr. Parkes returned from his important mission, by which time the whole of the southern forts were already in possession of the allies. Three hundred men, half English, half French, had been sent across the river to garrison them. The enemy was departing, and they entered the great fort of the Pei-ho without striking a blow. Thus, in a ten days' campaign, were the Pei-ho forts taken, the disaster of last year avenged, the Chinese war of 1860 brought almost to a close.

PERSONAL.

—A woman claiming to be the son of Mr. Charles Halcomb, owner of the trotting-horse *Ethan Allen*, was arrested in Memphis, Tenn., a few days since, charged with assuming attire inconsistent with her sex. She was fined $25 for the offence. It is said that she has traveled with Mr. Halcomb, in this disguise, for nearly a year, and that she had never before been suspected.

—It is rumored that when Chauncey Vibbard goes to Congress he will resign the Superintendency of the Central Railroad, and that Mr. Harlan W. Chittenden, Assistant Superintendent of the Rochester and Syracuse Division will step into his shoes.

—Lewis Suter has been arrested and held to bail in Lancaster, Pa., on suspicion of having poisoned with arsenic five horses belonging to Emmanuel Shrober, keeper of a hotel in the town mentioned, and proprietor of a rival stage line.

— Col. Rudler, at last accounts, was about half way between Truxillo and the capital, and was receiving much better treatment than he could have anticipated.

—An important ejectment suit is pending in the Land Court in St. Louis, in which Hon. Wm. Preston, United States Minister to Spain, is plaintiff. The value of property involved is estimated at $100,000.

—The mother of Hon. Howell Cobb received at a late Fair in Georgia, the premium of a silver goblet for five handsomely embroidered shirts, worked by herself.

THE ARMY IN TEXAS.

Interesting Summary of its Recent Operations.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 30, 1860.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in publishing to the Department a statement of the combats of the troops in Texas, which have not been previously noticed in orders, either from General or Department Head-Quarters.

Many scouts and expeditions in which high soldierly qualities were evinced are not mentioned, it being the purpose to notice only those in which actual conflicts took place.

First—On the 29th of September, 1859, Lieut. Wm. B. Hazen, Eighth Infantry, with two non-commissioned officers and eight men of Company F, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Inge in pursuit of a party of Indians that had carried away two negro boys, and driven off a large number of horses belonging to Mr. H. Ragsdale on the Frio. The pursuit was commenced at tattoo on the evening of the 29th September, and, notwithstanding a heavy rain and chilling norther, was prosecuted with so much vigor that the Indians were overtaken at the head of the Nueces River, and immediately charged. The Indians attempted to escape, but were brought to bay after a rapid chase—one of their number killed and one wounded—when they again took to flight over a broken country, and eluded pursuit by dashing down the precipitous bank of a ravine and into a dense cedar brake. Had not the Indians been mounted on fleet American horses, the attack would have resulted more disastrously to them. One of the negro boys (the other having been killed by the Indians) and 130 horses were recovered.

Lieut. Hazen commends his entire command for their excellent conduct throughout the pursuit and attack. He was accompanied by Mr. Ragsdale and two other citizens, and be acknowledges the valuable services rendered by Mr. Forest.

Second—On the morning of the 30th of October, 1859, Lieut. Hazen again set out from Fort Inge with a non-commissioned officer and seven men of Company F, Eighth Infantry, in pursuit of a party of Indians, reported to have killed two citizens living near Sabinal, Texas. During the first two days of the pursuit he was joined by two parties of citizens, numbering fifteen each. The trail was pursued with vigor until the morning of the 3d of November, when the Indians, eight in number, were overtaken in camp, immediately attacked, and four of them killed on the spot. During the pursuit that followed Lieut. Hazen reports that he had reason to believe that three more were killed. The Indians were well armed with guns, revolvers and bows, and fought with desperation. Thirty horses were captured and much property, including a quantity of firearms. Lieut. H. and Mr. Everett each received severe gun-shot wounds in two places. Mr. Pullium and Mr. Williams were also wounded. Lieut. Hazen speaks in terms of praise of the determination and good conduct of the entire party, but specially mentions private Charles Setzer, of company F, Eighth Infantry, who was always foremost in the fight and whose horse was shot under him.

Third—Corporal Patrick Collins, of Company I, Second Cavalry, left Camp Ives on the 14th of December, 1859, in pursuit of a party of marauding Indians, with a detachment of his company, and on the evening of the 15th, discovered the Indians encamped in a cedar brake, and, not being able to approach them mounted, without being discovered, dismounted his party, left three men in charge of the horses, and advanced two miles to the attack on foot with the remainder. The party was thus enabled to approach within range of the Indians, when, by a simultaneous fire, one Indian was killed and two wounded. Before the bluff could be scaled by which they were protected, the remainder escaped in the woods, and under cover of the night made good their retreat with their effects. Corporal Collins testifies to the good conduct of his men, as well as to the gallantry of Mr. Robert Ballantine and the guide, J. P. Rodriguez, who accompanied him. Privates Matthew Kennedy and Henry Weiss have since been mentioned as deserving special commendation for their bravery and good conduct in this affair.

Fourth—In the month of October, 1859, a report was received at the head-quarters of the Department to the effect that a band of outlaws, under the direction of Cortinas, a resident of the vicinity of Brownsville, had entered that city, murdered at midnight a number of its citizens, and committed other outrages. Major S. P. Heintzelman, First Infantry, was appointed to command the expedition called into the field to maintain the supremacy of the laws. On the 14th of December he proceeded from Fort Brown, where the troops had assembled, to disperse the banditti, who, it was understood, were entrenched some eight or ten miles above Brownsville. The command consisted of companies E, Second Cavalry, and C, L, and M, First Artillery—about 150 men—with two 24-pounder howitzers, and Captains Tobin's, Hampton's and Tomlinson's companies of Texas Rangers—about 125 men more. When the command was about ten and a half miles from Brownsville—having passed the first intrenchments, which had been abandoned, and was advancing in a narrow road lined with dense chapparal and ebony trees, it was fired upon with a piece of artillery. The fire was returned, and Lieut. Ramsey, with L and M Companies First Artillery, and some Rangers, were ordered to attack. They drove the outlaws—about 100 in number—from their position, and forced a portion across the Rio Grande. The remainder fled, leaving behind some provisions and old arms. Major Heintzelman commends his whole command, officers and men, but notices Lieut. T. C. Sullivan, First Artillery, as having been conspicuously cool in the management of his guns.

Information having reached Major Heintzelman that Cortinas had collected his scattered forces and was laying waste the Rio Grande frontier, he again, on the 21st of December, moved from Brownsville with the same command, strengthened by Major Ford's and Captain Herron's companies of Rangers—in all about 358 men. As the troops advanced up the river the marauders retreated before them, until, on the 26th of December, it was ascertained that more than 500 men were at Rio Grande City. It was determined to surprise them, and Major Heintzelman left his camp at midnight, and arrived within three miles of their position before dawn on the 27th. After a spirited resistance, they were driven from every position for ten miles, and completely dispersed. They abandoned everything—artillery, small arms, provisions and baggage. The energy and determination evinced in bringing them to battle merits high commendation. After a harassing and exhausting pursuit of over five days, the troops, most of them on foot, made a march of nearly fifty miles in twenty-five hours, thirty miles of which was without stoppage.

On the 4th of February, 1860, Cortinas having collected a portion of his followers near La Bolsa, with a view of attacking the steamer *Ranchero* on her passage to Brownsville, fired across the river on the State troops under Major Ford, operating under orders of Major Heintzelman, and upon the passing steamer. To repel this attack and to protect the boat, Major Ford with Major Tobin and Capt. Tomlinson, crossed the river with forty-nine men and drove them from their position with great loss.

The entire loss of Cortinas, during all the operations against him, was 151 men killed. The loss of the Rangers and regular troops was, one ranger killed and sixteen wounded—Sergeant Thomas Conroy, of Company L, and private Joseph Art, of Company C, First Artillery, slightly wounded. Major Heintzelman commends the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all the officers and men of his command performed their duties, as well in action as on the march, and expresses his obligations to Judge Davis, Messrs. Yturra, Cummins and Galvan for valuable information.

Fifth—On the 15th of January, 1860, at 1½ o'clock A. M., Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Second Cavalry, left Camp Colorado with one non-commissioned officer, a bugler and twenty men of Company B, Second Cavalry, in pursuit of a party of Indians that had been seen driving a herd of animals up Pecan Bayou. After a rapid pursuit for two days, two Indians were overtaken driving the animals before them, one killed, but the other mounted on a fleet horse, fled across the prairie for the woods. The chase led over hills and ravines covered with dense cedar for six or seven miles, when the Indian, hard pressed, attempted to escape on foot. Lieut. Lee dismounted, and after a search of several hours, came suddenly upon him and killed him in personal combat. All the animals, twenty-four, were captured. Lieut Lee highly commends the conduct and daring of bugler Edward M. Hays, and privates Benjamin Jones, Robert W. Turner and Wm. McLean, who, for nearly three hours, assisted him "in trailing a single moccasin track over and through ravines fringed with the densest undergrowth, a dangerous and, by no means, easy task." He also notices for their soldierly conduct Corporal John N. Smith and private Francis M. Alexander.

Sixth—On the 24th of January, 1860, First Sergeant R. H. Chapman, of Company A, Second Cavalry, left Fort Mason on a scout, with one bugler and nine men of his company. Discovering an Indian trail on the second day out, he followed it rapidly for about a hundred miles, overtook a party of eighteen Indians, and immediately attacked them. Notwithstanding the inferiority of his force and the strength of their position, he killed four of their number, and captured thirteen horses, when darkness put a period to the fight. The Indians fought with obstinacy, and sustained themselves against repeated attacks made on foot and horseback. The Sergeant had two horses killed and his own and three others badly wounded. He mentions the valuable services of Messrs. James B. Riley, Thos. B. Ives and Robert Casey, who accompanied him as volunteers. Mr. Ives was wounded.

Seventh—On the 27th of January, 1860, Sergeant Craig, a corporal and thirteen men of Company C, Second Cavalry, were dispatched from Camp Lawson by Lieut. Royal, in pursuit of a party of Indians that had committed depredations on the Leona. On the 29th, having been previously joined by seven citizens, the party came upon eight Indians, immediately attacked them, killed four, badly wounded two others and captured their horses, twenty-one in number. Privates Blythe and Hinn were wounded. Great credit is awarded Sergeant Craig and his party for their energy and bravery, displayed in the pursuit and fight.

Eighth—On the 30th of January Capt. R. W. Johnson, Second Cavalry, left Fort Mason on a scout with a detachment of Companies A and F, Second Cavalry. After a persevering and fatiguing search, having sent back twenty horses too feeble for the work, he overtook and attacked, on the 13th of February, a party of Indians in a strong position. Not being able to approach mounted, with twelve dismounted men he advanced to the assault, killed one Indian and mortally wounded two. Before they could be driven from their position, night sat in with a terrific storm, under cover of which the remainder escaped, and their trace was obliterated. An examination of their position in the morning, showed it to be of great strength, of frequent resort, and prepared for concealment and defence. Fourteen horses were captured. The Indians were armed with bows, rifles and revolvers. Private A. J. O'Neill, of Company F, Second Cavalry, was wounded.

Ninth—On the 7th of May a train of Mr. Howard's, with Government stores, was attacked by forty or fifty Indians, a few miles from Howard's Springs, on the El Paso road. As soon as they were discovered, Sergt. Thomas G. Dengan, Company K, First Infantry, commanding the escort of eight men, directed the leading mules of the escort-wagon, which was in front, to be secured to the wagon which followed, and parked the party for defense. The Indians advanced steadily in line to within two hundred yards, when they sounded the attack. One portion enveloped the escort-wagon, delivering their fire and moving at full speed in opposite directions in two consecutive circles, of which the wagon was the centre. Another portion attacked the rear. Upon the fall of one of the party in front, brought down by the fire of the Sergeant and his party, the whole united in the attack on the rear, upset the hindmost wagon and made a barricade of its contents. The Sergeant hurried with his party to the rear, when a second Indian was struck by a shot from the Sergeant's gun, and the whole immediately retired. From the circumstances reported, two Indians are believed to have been killed. The Indians captured some loose animals in the rear of the train, (a horse, four mules and four oxen,) and wounded a Mexican in the beginning of the fight.

The Sergeant and his party deserve much credit for the judgment, courage and coolness displayed.

Tenth—Capt. S. D. Sturgis, First Cavalry, commanding the southern column of the Kiowey and Comanche Expedition, composed of Companies A, B, C, D, E and I, First Cavalry, encountered and dispersed a force of from six to eight hundred Indians, on the 6th of August, killing twenty-nine of their number. The circumstances attending the engagement reflect great credit on Capt. Sturg

affray took place in a dance-house, frequented by black and white indiscriminately. In the course of the difficulty the prisoner was stabbed four times, and was accused in turn of having stabbed another black man. The Jury retired, and had not agreed when the Court adjourned.

There will be a session to-day for the purpose of sentencing some prisoners and transacting several motions. There will be no trials, however, till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Calendar will be found in our legal column of that day.

Court of Special Sessions.

A HEAVY CALENDAR—JUSTICE CONNOLLY ON THE RESIDENCY OF VAGRANTS.

Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and SUEERS held an unusually long session of this Court on Thursday. They had not adjourned in the evening at the time that our law reports were made up; we therefore give the record below.

Of fifty-six persons charged with assault and battery sixteen were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them. Four were discharged by request of complainant, four were discharged under suspended sentence, thirteen were allowed postponement, five were acquitted, three were remanded for sentence, one was imprisoned and fifteen were fined. Of twelve persons charged with larceny, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, one was allowed postponement, one was sent back to the Magistrate, one was imprisoned and six were acquitted.

Of three persons charged with keeping disorderly houses, one was granted postponement, one was acquitted and one was discharged under suspended judgment. Four cases for gambling were postponed. Of four persons charged with illegal voting, one was discharged on account of a flaw in the complaint, and three were acquitted.

This was the heaviest calendar tried by the Court in a long time. There were no cases, however, of special interest, except those for illegal voting. Daniel Lynch was accused of having taken the "general oath" on election day, and voted in the Third District of the Fifth Ward, giving his residence as No. 18 Worth-street. Mr. Ogden testified that he had entire control of those premises, and that he had known the defendant to sleep in the stable there several times, although he had forbidden him to do so. Justice CONNOLLY decided that where a man sleeps, there his residence is, equally if he burrows in an ash-box, or occupies a brown stone-front. The man was to be his own judge of where his residence was. If he chose to regard a dog-kennel his home, and slept there, although the owner might forbid him to do so, it made him a resident of that district in which the kennel was situate.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson, Shipman and a Jury.

PATENT EXHAUST STEAM IN LOCOMOTIVES.

Ross Winans vs. *Charles Danforth, et al.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged infringement of a patent granted in November, 1846, to the plaintiff, for an improvement in the machinery of locomotive engines, by which the exhaust steam which was made to discharge itself into the smoke-pipe, was so regulated as to increase or decrease the the draught of the smoke-stack, according as the engineer desired to increase or decrease the working power of the engine. This object the plaintiff effected by carrying his exhaust-pipes to the bottom of the smoke-pipe, and fitting them there with conical plugs, by the motion of which in the pipes, the discharge of the steam into the smoke-pipe was increased or diminished. The defendants, who are engine-builders at Paterson, N. J., have built engines in which the two exhaust-pipes are brought into one, in which a conical plug was fitted, by means of which the exhaust steam was discharged, not into the smoke-pipe, but into the bottom of the smoke-box. They claimed that this was no infringement upon the plaintiff's patent. They also claimed that the machinery built according to the plaintiff's patent would not be available, and they denied the novelty of the plaintiff's invention.

Judge NELSON charged the jury that the idea of the plaintiff was the regulation of the exhaust steam for the purpose of increasing the draught according to the necessities of the engine, which idea was not denied to be a useful one, and if this idea was to be found in the arrangement which was placed at the bottom of the smoke box, it was just as much an infringement of the plaintiff's rights as if it was placed anywhere else. That as to the denial of novelty, several points were relied on. One was an engine called the McNeil, but as it appeared that this was only an experiment which proved unsatisfactory and was abandoned, that might be laid aside, as it was necessary not only that a man should have an idea, but should embody it in a working machine, to secure him the benefit of the patent laws. Another reference was based on machinery described in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, but in that there was no idea of regulating the exhaust steam for the purpose of affecting the draught, but only for the purpose of checking the progress of the piston in the cylinder. Another matter relied upon to impeach the novelty of the plaintiff's invention was some experiments which were made to find out what was the proper amount of steam to discharge into the smoke-pipe of any locomotive by a fixed aperture, but which when ascertained would leave the pipes just the same as the pipes previously used, and had no idea of regulation of the exhaust steam in them.

That another defence relied upon was a patent granted to Mann & Tyng. But this was simply a plan of diverting a portion of the steam into the boiler, when there was more made than was needed for the draught and not a regulation of the body of the steam discharged, and could not therefore be relied on.

That if on all the evidence, the Jury should find in the defendants' machines the ideas of the plaintiff embodied in to a machine corresponding with the machine of the plaintiff, they must find a verdict in his favor.

The case has been on trial for several days. The Jury, after a short absence, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $3.000.

For plaintiff, Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Stoughton.

Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR AN AGENT'S CARELESSNESS.

Ellen O'Rourke vs. *Henry Hart.*—The plaintiff in this case complained that by reason of the defendant's negligence and carelessness, she was seriously injured by the falling of an iron awning rail, at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, on the 29th of December, 1856. The cause was tried at the June term of the Superior Court, for the present year, before Justice MONCRIEF and a Jury. On the trial it appeared that the defendant was a large stockholder of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for which the awning complained of was in course of repair at the time of the injuries to the plaintiff. It also appeared that the defendant paid the workmen.

The defence was that the defendant was not personally interested in the work, he having merely contracted on behalf of the Company, with one Thomas Carnly, to do the work. That if any one was liable, it was Carnly, the contractor, and not the defendant.

The Court charged the Jury that if they found that the defendant was principal, and that Carnly was merely his agent for the purpose of doing the work, they must find for the plaintiff, unless by her own carelessness or negligence she had occasioned the injuries received by her. The Jury found for the plaintiff a verdict for $700.

The defendant appealed from an order denying a new trial, to the General Term of the Court wherein the cause was now argued, his counsel contending that Carnly, as contractor, was alone responsible in the case. Decision reserved.

Rob't. B. Potter for appellant; Wm. M. Allen for respondent.

Jurisdiction of Non-Resident Debtors.

SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.

Alexander P. Fisk vs. *Harvey B. Anderson, et al.*—This action is brought upon a judgment rendered against the defendant and others, who constituted a firm doing business in he State of Illinois, in favor of the assignor of the plaintiff. The judgment was obtained in 1855, and subsequently assigned to the plaintiff, who now brings this action alleging the fact of recovery of judgment, and that it has not been paid, or any part of it, and demanding judgment thereon, amounting to the sum of $1,528 90.

The defence is, that at the time the judgment was rendered the defendant was a non-resident of the State, residing and doing business in the State of Illinois; that the judgment was obtained by publication of summons, as usual in cases of non-resident debtors, where such debtors, notwithstanding their non-residence, still have property within the State; but that the defendant had no property within the State of New-York, and therefore no legal service of this summons in the action had ever been made upon the defendant.

The case was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and on the trial the Court held that the recital in the order of publication to the effect that the defendant had property within the State of New-York, and the final judgment of the action, although rendered without the defendant's appearance on the action, was proof conclusive of the fact that the defendant had property within the State at the time the said judgment was rendered, and accordingly judgment was rendered in the action for the plaintiff.

From this decision the defendant appealed to the General Term of the Court. The defendant claims that in order to confer jurisdiction of a non-resident defendant upon the Courts in this State, the non-resident debtor must have property within the State; and if he has no property at the time an action is commenced against him, the fact may be shown at any time afterwards.

The case was now argued and decision reserved.

O. T. Stewart for appellant; E. Terry for respondent.

Herring and His Safes.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Silas C Herring et al. vs. *Wm. S. Conant et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the possession of a safe alleged to be owned by the plaintiffs and wrongfully detained by the defendants.

It appears that on or about the 21st day of February, 1859, the plaintiffs delivered to one J. Oppenhimer a safe belonging to them under a written agreement by which the plaintiffs expressly retained the title to the safe in themselves, but agreed to allow Oppenhimer the possession of the safe for the period of six months, at the end of which time they were to again take possession of the safe unless Oppenhimer should pay a note given by him to the plaintiff for the sum of $325, in which event the plaintiff was to part with ownership, and the title to the safe become vested in Oppenhimer.

While in possession of the safe, Oppenhimer sold it to the defendants in the action, who thereupon took possession, and now claim title to the safe. The note which Oppenhimer gave to the plaintiffs was never paid, and now the plaintiffs bring this action to recover the value of the safe.

The action was tried yesterday, in the Superior Court, before Judge ROBINSON. The jury, after having been out about twenty minutes, returned and gave a verdict to the plaintiffs for the sum of $334 17.

H. M. Needham, for plaintiffs; E. W. & G. F. Chester, for defendants.

Another Verdict Against the City.

Patrick G. Cooper vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff claimed to have fallen into an excavation carelessly left insecure by the defendants while making excavations for Tompkins Market, and to have been, in consequence, much injured. The facts of the case were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The cause was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

Result in the Uncurrent Money Case.

Hoit, et al., vs. *Bank of Jersey City, &c.*—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of Thursday, and was tried before Justice LEONARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The trial of the cause now resulted in a verdict substantially for the plaintiffs, as against the Jersey City Bank. The verdict was a special one.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Tallman* vs. *Turck.*—Motion denied.

Hilton vs. *Pendleton.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

MULLEN, J.—*Agnew* vs. *Agnew.*—Counsel fee of $100. Plaintiff entitled to alimony; if Counsel do not agree as to amount, it is referred to P. G. Clark, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS.

BEADY J.—*Blackburn* vs. *Mead.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	89¾	100	Hud. River R.	b10 51⅝
5,000	do	89½	100	do	51
1,000	do	b10 81	50	do	50⅝
2,000	do	b60 81¾	50	do	50¾
11,000	do	80	50	do	50
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	85	50	do	53½
500	do	86	50	Harlem Railroad	15¾
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	85	350	do	15¾
2,000	Missouri St 6s	73¾	13	do	15¾
1,000	do	73¾	114	Harlem R. Pref	35
2,000	do	b10 73½	50	do	34¾
17,000	do	73	75	do	34
1,000	do	b30 73	100	Brooklyn City R.	115
8,500	Cal. State 7s	90	925	Reading Railroad	35
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	600	do	35⅛
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	100¾	500	do	35⅜
4,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.	96	60	Panama Railroad	114¾
9,000	Erie 2dm. bs. ex.	86	10	do	114
10,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	75½	10	Mich. Central R.	51
6,000	do	75	50	do	51½
3,000	Erie R C B, 1871	55	100	do	51
2,000	Erie Riv. 3d m. bs.	85	100	do	b60 52
2,000	do	84	100	do	b30 52
14,000	Mich. C. & Pc. 1st m. s. F. con's. bs.	93	85	do	52¼
13,500	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	49½	800	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	32
10,000	Mich. S. S. F. bs.	71	200	do	a10 33
3,000	do	70¾	100	do	32½
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	60½
6,000	La C. & M. L. G B.	14	50	do	a10 60¾
2,000	do	16¼	50	do	61
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	46½	50	do	61¾
5,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	90	100	do	61½
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	90	100	do	b10 62½
34	National Bank	100	100	do	b20 62
10	Corn Ex. Bank	94	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	92
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¾	720	Gal. & Chic. R.	61¾
10	do	89	6	do	62
5	do	89¾	50	do	61½
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	79	50	do	61¾
50	do	b10 79¾	50	do	b30 62
50	do	78¾	50	do	a30 61
100	do	78¾	100	do	a60 61
462	N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾	220	Clev. & Toledo R.	29¾
1000	do	s60 73¾	500	do	29¾
200	do	a7 73¾	50	do	29¾
50	do	s30 73¾	15	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	55
440	do	73¾	230	do	55
50	do	a10 73¾	100	do	b10 55¼
60	do	73¾	150	do	54¾
49	do	74	50	do	54¾
100	do	b10 73¾	50	do	s60 54¾
100	do	b30 74¾	150	do	s60 54
100	do	b60 75	250	do	b30 56¾
30	Erie Railroad	31	100	do	b30 55¾
25	do	30¾	50	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	67
200	do	b10 30¾	50	do	67¾
350	do	30¾	100	do	67½
450	do	s30 30	100	do	s60 67
300	do	31	50	do	67¾
50	do	a10 31½	20	do	68
250	do	30½	100	do	67¾
16	La C. & Mill. R.	1	35	N. J. Central R.	105

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	79¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	50
1,000	do	79¾	50	do	50¾
12,000	Missouri St. 6s.	72	300	do	s60 49¾
5,000	do	71½	40	Harlem R. Pref.	34
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.	85	200	Reading R.	35
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89	100	do	34¾
50	Phenix Bank	b 5	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	15
5	Bank of Commerce.	96	50	do	14¾
300	Canton Company.	16	50	M. S. & N I G S'h.	s60 32
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	78¾	75	do	31¾
155	do	78	250	do	31
100	C., B. & Q. R.	67	70	Ill. C. R Scrip	60¾
150	do	s6	100	do	s10 60
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 73	150	do	60
410	do	73¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 60¾
150	do	s30 73	15	do	60¾
250	do	s30 72¾	100	do	60¾
600	do	73	500	do	60
20	Erie Railroad	30	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
100	do	29¾	600	do	28
200	do	29¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	55¾
50	do	b30 30	150	do	s10 53
425	Mich. Cen. R.	51	400	do	53

FRIDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

We have to report another feverish market for Stocks, the fluctuations of the day upon the leading speculative Shares being equal to 2½ ℘ cent. That is, New-York Central, as the standard of the Share list, brought 74 early in the day before the regular session of the Exchange, and closed 71½@¾ late in the afternoon. There appeared a good show of outside orders at the early Board, not only for this, but other prominent Road Stocks, and judging from the comparative rates for Money paid by the Brokers and the Merchants to-day, we should say that more Stocks are leaving the Street, either for investment or some other substantial resting-place, than are being forced on sale for the want of Money. This inference would not, however, seem to be borne out by the low price, and extreme sensitiveness of State securities, which were weaker to-day than usual, though this may arise, in part, from the rapid advance in exchange on New-York at Chicago, for the Free Bank circulation of the West, based upon the State stocks of Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, &c., and the apprehension that the depreciation of this currency at home may force the securities on peremptory sale for its redemption. On Wednesday, the rate on New-York at Chicago ran up from 1¾ to 3 ℘ cent., and was maintained at the outside rate on Thursday. To-day we have rumor of even stiffer rates, but on this point our latest Associated Press dispatches, due here to-night, will no doubt afford authentic information. The fluctuations in the Western stocks to-day substantially followed the course of New-York Central, and the prices of Hudson, Harlem, &c., were squared pretty much by the same standard. The closing prices generally were lower late in the afternoon than the printed sales at the Second Board, and were nearly as follows:

Tennessees	79¾	Galena	52¾
Missouris	71½	Rock Island	52⅜
Virginias	85	Illinois Central	60
North Carolinas	85	Toledo	27¾
Central	71¾	Quincy, ex div.	66
Erie	28	Pacific, ex div.	76
Hudson	50	Panama	113
Harlem	15¾	Michigan Central	50⅛
Reading	34	Mich. Guarantee'd	30⅜

The sales of State Stocks were pressed at the early Board, though not to a heavy extent. The market yielded 1@1½ ℘ cent. Tennessees, 79¼@80; Virginia Coupons, 85@86 ℘ cent., and North Carolinas 85 ℘ cent. The sales of Railway Bonds also denote rather easier rates, but the pressure to sell is by no means marked.

The Money Market is again dearer to-day, and the Foreign Exchanges cheaper and difficult of sale early in the day, particularly Merchant bills drawn against the heavy and pressing shipments of Produce now going forward. We yesterday quoted London at 104@105½ for this class of Exchange, but we apprehend that lower terms by 1@2 ℘ cent. were accepted before the pressure of bills upon the market was relieved, and even Banker's bills done at 105 ℘ cent. The state of negotiations on France and the North of Europe was even worse than on England, and buyers had pretty much their own way on Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. It was difficult to arrive at quotations. The Bankers were equally irregular in their drawing rates, being governed in each case, by their ability to cover their drawings on favorable terms; London is called 106¼@106½, and Paris f.5 27½@f.5 22½. The condition of the market, at the close of the day, is called a little better, after some heavy sales of low-priced bills, though it still bears severely upon the free export movement of Produce, and also upon the Money negotiations of the Grain factors, whose ordinary facilities to temporary accommodation, in case of delay in shipping, are cut short by the very sudden and sharp tone in the Money market. In reference to the sale of mercantile paper, outside of Bank, we find the market advanced to 10@12 ℘ cent. for the very best lists of double-name bills, the exceptions, to-day, below 12 ℘ cent., or 1 ℘ cent. a month, being rare. But there is a fair currency at this rate, and a considerable business done to-day, the conversion of paper being induced, in part, by the temptation of cheap Exchange, which the ready cash is able to command. Where such terms are made on the very highest standard credits in the market, of course the range for fair single names and second-class indorsed paper grows wider, and it would be difficult to make a reliable quotation, although some business in these descriptions of bills is privately reported. Where the terms are so hard as to almost imply distrust of credit, both buyer and seller are unwilling to quote exact figures. With the Stock Brokers the demand for Money on the active speculative Stocks is not large, and their wants are readily accommodated. But where negotiations are attempted on Bonds and Shares not actively speculated in at the Board, or which could not be pressed on sale in large amounts without risking a heavy decline, the difficulty is very considerable.

We notice to-day not only a fair amount of orders for Stocks from the interior of this State, but offers from Albany to lend Money, subject to call, at 7 ℘ cent. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing considerably ahead of current receipts. The Customs paid in cash are now very light, and as Treasury Bills, receivable for Customs, are at a discount on the Street, the probability is the cash receipts of the Department will continue small. From Baltimore the Money accounts are quiet to-day. From Philadelphia we have rumors of a very stringent market, and the same from Boston, but without any serious disasters to credit. Our own market continues free from important failures among the merchants. Such times as the present are of course prolific of rumors, but these are at least in advance of actual trouble, and with a proper degree of forbearance and accommodation at Bank where the mercantile payments fall due, we see no reason to doubt that most of our important Dry Goods and other heavy trade firms will go through. No one charges excessive overtrading, however the difficulties of collecting from this or that quarter of the country may for the moment be experienced. And even these difficulties, so far as some of the Southern States are concerned, are probably diminishing as the season for Cotton sales at New-Orleans and Mobile advances.

The last weekly statement of the Banks of New-Orleans affords the following comparison with that of the preceding week:

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	
Specie	$10,043,180	$10 219,751	Inc. $176,571
Circulation	8,257,044	8 063,239	Dec. 193,805
Loans	16,430,938	16,581,600	Inc. 151,332
Short Loans	24,440,677	23,443,541	Dec. 997,136
Exchange	4 225,153	4,913,074	Inc. 687,921
Due distant Banks	898,985	721,008	Dec. 178,977
Long and Short Loans Nov. 3			$27,398,339
Long and Short Loans, Nov. 10			27,315,729
Actual decrease in Long and Short Loans for the week			$207,127

The receipts for the first week of November on the Toledo and Wabash road were:

1859	$18,838
1860	23,106
Decrease	$4,268

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for the month of October were:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Freight trains	$64,907 17	$51,466 82	$13,440 35
Passenger trains	38,709 80	34,444 88	4,264 42
Rents	6,470 60	6,161 67	309 13
Total	$110,087 27	$92,073 37	$18,013 90
Earnings for the last four months			$142,933 54
Earnings same months in 1859			359,097 75
Increase in 1860			$83,835 79

The La Crosse Road earned in October $130,000 to $140,000 gross, and about $90,000 after the payment of all expenses.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for the month ending Oct. 31, were:

MAIN LINE.

	1859. (146 miles.)	1860. (176 miles.)
Passengers	$29,553 34	$26,679 81
Freight	30,442 56	50,150 15
Mails	2,100 00	2,300 00
Total	$62,125 90	$79,029 96
Increase		$16,904 03

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week of November, 1859 and 1860, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.	Barley, bs.
1859	54 434	482,955	18,218	310,386
1860	52,922	1,016,974	102,146	[240,752
Decrease	1,512		83,928	Dec. 78,634
Increase		534,194		

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1859 and 1860, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.	Barley, bs.
1859	645,150	3 531,507	2,402,683	1,905,789
1860	1,032,857	14,516,076	13 581,306	2,487,686
Increase	387,707	10,987,569	11,178,623	581,897

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860, is equal to 2,535,221 bbls. of Flour.

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State in the first week in November, 1860 ..... $112,021 36
In the first week in November, 1859 ..... 77,820 24
Increase (about 44 ℘ cent.) $34,201 12

Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including the first week in November, 1860 ..... $2,705,824 05
Do., including first week in Nov., 1859... 1,525,256 75
Increase in 1860 ..... $1,180,567 30

The following is a comparative statement from the Albany *Evening Journal*, of the tolls during the first week in November, and from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years following:

	1st week in Nov.	Total to Nov. 8.
1847	$54,045	$3,352,453
1848	145,904	2 915,094
1849	153,847	2,897,730
1850	134,478	2,857,834
1851	115,399	3 085,869
1852	122,891	2,829,103
1853	130.351	2,885,674
1854	99,537	2,519,921
1855	105,037	2,518,709
1856	103,223	2,471,875
1857	81,783	1,960,526
1858	70,773	1,929,346
1859	77,820	1 525,148
1860	112,021	2,705,824

An advertisement appears in our columns, announcing an extension of the time for receiving bids for the Ohio Loan.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$811,754	$1,287,931	$1,235,381
Thrown on Market	[826,698	1,131,934	1,063,421
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$53,958,427	$101,915,257	$94 073,690
Thrown on Market	51,100,218	101,454,417	93,921,140

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	756	$ 85,377	92	$39,436	97	$31.700
Mf. of Cot'n	601	12 ,940	224	66,916	61	10,638
Mf. of Silk	368	307.309	186	82,428	17	10,957
Mf. of Flax	113	13, 713	170	41,894	26	5 916
Miscellan's	173	50,889	6,202	47,682	33	6 823
Total	2,611	$99 ,328 239,357	6,874	$238,356	234	$66 093 897.338
Total entered		$1,235,684	Total marketed			$1,063,431

The latest Bank of England statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits	£743,561	
Other deposits		£1,049.665
Notes in circulation	56.365	
Rest	7,389	
Government securities	No change.	
Other securities	33.577	
Coin and bullion		307,403
Notes unemployed		353.430

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular, by the *Canada*, notices American Securities in London thus:

"Business, to a fair extent, has been transacted in London in American securities during the past week. United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds are more wanted, also Virginia 6 ℘ cent., and Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. In Railroad shares we have to note a decline of $3 per share in Illinois Central and in Erie, consequent upon lower quotations from New-York to the 20th inst. Railroad Bonds remain steady. Michigan Central are more offering, at a decline of 1 ℘ cent. There is an improved demand for Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds, and as high as 57 would be paid, but none are on the market."

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Maryland 6s	93	@ 95
United States 6s, 1874	93½	@ 94¼
Virginia 6s	80	@ 82
Ditto, 6s	83	@ 85
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	87	@ 89
Ditto 7s, 1875	87	@ 89
Ditto $100 shares $80 paid d n	24	@ 22
Ditto all paid	75	@ 77
Michigan Central 8s, convertible, 1869	91	@ 93
Ditto Sinking Fund 8s, '62	92	@ 94
Ditto $100 shares	59	@ 61
Michigan South'n & Northern Indiana 7s, '85	73	@ 75
Ditto $100 shares	18	@ 22
New-York Central 6s, 1883	x. c.	86 @ 88
Ditto 7s, 1864	94	@ 96
Ditto 7s, 1876	94	@ 96
Ditto $100 shares	79	@ 81
Ditto 2d M., 1883, assented	89	@ 91
Ditto 3d M., 1883, assented	82	@ 84
Ditto bonds, 1862, '71, '75	65	@ 70
Ditto shares, assented	35	@ 37
Panama 1st Mortgage 7s, 1866	100	@ 102
Ditto 2d M., 1872	100	@ 101
Pennsylvania Central 6s	90	@ 92
Ditto 2d Mortgage	90	@ 92
Ditto $50 shares	39	@ 41
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1870	78	@ 80
Ditto $50 shares	23	@ 25

CHICAGO BREADSTUFFS TRADE—WEEK ENDING NOV. 14, 1860.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	23,900	22,906
Wheat, bush	324,334	623,284
Corn, bush	104,606	266,288
Oats, bush	15,666	46,367
Rye, bush	9,606	
Barley, bush	22,320	6,526
Beef Cattle, No.	3,984	1,217
Hogs, No.	10,374	3,067

BREADSTUFFS TRADE OF CHICAGO, JAN. 1 TO NOV. 14.

	RECEIPTS. 1860.	1859.	SHIPMENTS. 1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	542,812	618,251	570,000	616,685
Wheat, bush	13,076,425	7,500,818	11,800,963	6,848,731
Corn, bush	15,189 251	4,806,638	13,368,062	3,540,473
Oats, bush	1,506,720	1,273,020	949,405	979,502
Rye, bush	281,125	220,442	101,420	118 849
Barley, bush	505,818	858,833	217,878	371,790

Reducing the flour to bushels, the total receipts of grain since the 1st of January amount to 33,266,409 bushels, against 17,449,263 bushels received up to the corresponding date in 1859. The Chicago *Press* says:

"The number of Beef Cattle packed, up to date, amounts to about 22,000 head, against 35,000 head up to the corresponding date in 1859. Several of the leading houses have closed their operations for the present. The Pork packers have not all commenced operations yet, owing to the high price of hogs. Last week the receipts of hogs amounted to upwards of 10,000 head, but of these 3,067 were shipped East. The Provision trade seems to be more affected by the panic in the South than any other branch of business."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 58 bbls. Ashes, 16,550 bbls. Flour, 155,884 bushels Wheat, 28,250 bushels Corn, 3,202 bushels Barley, 6,670 bushels Oats, 2,777 pkgs. Provisions, and 666 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, sales having been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 14½c., and 320 bags Rio, in lots, at 12½c.@14½c., ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and about 2,500 bales have been sold, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb., the market closing irregular.

FISH—Business continues very dull and prices are for the most part, nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been restricted to-day, especially from shippers, who experience great difficulty in negotiating exchange. Receivers have been generally eager to sell, and prices have declined. Sales have been reported of 11,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50, mainly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 60@$5 70, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15 @ $5 25
Extra State	5 30 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45 @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and drooping. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 90 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 60@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 650 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caleric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively quiet today. Shippers find it very difficult to sell bills of Exchange, and, thus embarrassed, are not disposed to purchase freely. The rise in Freights also tends to discourage them. The inquiry from millers is limited. Prices are lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, at $1 40@$1 50; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 30@$1 32, and in store at $1 34@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 21; Chicago Spring, afloat, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 15@$1 18; red State, very choice, at $1 33½; white Southern at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in slack demand at about former rates. Sales 56,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for mixed Western, and 72c. for round Yellow; 72c. for Yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been in more demand at 70c.@72c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet at previous prices; sales have been reported of 16,650 bushels, including Canada West, part at 75c.; Canada East at 70c., and State, at 65c.@68c. ℘ bushel. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℘ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th of November, have been as follows:

Canal open	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.
Flour, bbls.	1,728,636	645,150	1,032,857
Wheat, bush	7 846,020	3,531,507	14,519,076
Corn, bush	6 377,369	2,402,683	13,581,306
Barley, bush	2,696,407	1,905,789	2,487,686
Rye, bush	4,216 533	4,748,068

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—RURAL FRIENDS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE GOLDEN AXE—VALENTINE AND ORSON—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHYLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The only disunion indication of any special importance which we have this morning is a dispatch from Mobile, Ala., which states that a meeting of all parties was held there yesterday, which unanimously favored secession—resolutions to await the action of other States being voted down and withdrawn. A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., states that there was nothing of interest to telegraph from important Southern centres. In fact, judging from our dispatches and newspaper extracts, the secession feeling is rapidly narrowing within a very circumscribed portion of the Southern States, and will most probably soon be confined entirely to two or three of them at most. It will be seen that the extra session of the Virginia Legislature, for which Gov. LETCHER has issued his proclamation, is simply called one week earlier than it would have been in the ordinary course of events—the business of the State requiring special legislation. The Republicans of Maryland have issued a manifesto, through the gentlemen who were their candidates for electors in the late election, in which they strongly advise firmness and adhesion to the Republican principles. They entertain no fears for the ultimate safety of the Union. The statement made in our letter from Columbia, S. C., published yesterday morning, that a prominent New-York Captain has offered his services to GEO. GIST, with a large body of men, is repeated in our Baltimore dispatch this morning, on the strength of a telegram received in that city. There will doubtless be some curiosity to know who the "prominent New-York Captain" is. Everything remains quiet at the National Capital. All apprehension there appears to have died out. Meantime members of Congress are beginning to arrive and preparations for the approaching session will soon make the city busy.

An interesting account of the visit of the Chinese rebels to Shanghai is given by our correspondent in that city. On the 18th of August a large body of them appeared on the southern side, and were fired upon by the English Guards. They then passed round to the eastern suburb, which they occupied, and demanded admission at the eastern gate, which demand was answered with a shower of grape. Notwithstanding the unwelcome character of their reception, they made no belligerent demonstration against the city, their object seeming rather to propitiate the foreigners. From the 19th to the 22d they contented themselves with merely showing themselves before the walls, without firing a shot or making any effort to attack, when a message was sent to them stating that the Allies were in possession of the city, and would defend it. They answered that they had no quarrel with the foreigners, and subsequently withdrew entirely from the vicinity—intimating, however, that were they so disposed, they had a force sufficient to capture the place. The Allies seem to have behaved in the most unwarrantable manner in their defence of the city. Two of the suburbs were burned down by them, involving a great loss, not only to the Chinese but to foreign merchants, and the opportunity, of course, was availed of for murder and plunder.

By the latest official advices from Mexico received in Washington, we learn that the Liberal Government have as yet received no authentic information of the capture of Guadalajara, somewhat detailed accounts of which we have received from other sources. The latest correspondence of the New-Orleans *Picayune* also throws some doubt upon it. MIRAMON had left the Capital at the head of only two thousand men, one report said in the direction of San Luis Potosi, and another in the direction of Guanajuato. It is apparently rather a difficult matter to keep track of him. An attempt made by one of his Generals to plunder the British Consulate at San Luis, where $400,000 of the money taken from the *conducta* by Gen. DEGOLLADO had been deposited, was prevented by Gen. ALVAREZ. We receive a confirmation of the report that a new diplomatic movement was on foot, in which the Prussian, British, Spanish and American Ministers would act in conjunction. The retirement of the British Minister from the Capital is known to be permanent, as a part of his legation came in the steamship *Tennessee* to New-Orleans a few days ago.

Dispatches from Mr. HARRIS, our Minister in Japan, have been received at the State Department. He gives an account of the arrival home of the Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah*, which accompanied the Japanese Embassy to San Francisco. The commander of the steamer, accompanied by two Governors of Foreign Affairs, had called on Mr. HARRIS, by order of the Tycoon, to express the thanks of his Majesty for the friendly and cordial welcome with which the officers and men had been received in San Francisco, and particularly for the repairs of the steamer at Mare Island Navy-yard. The reports of the officers of the *Candinamarrah*, together with the letters received from the Embassy, containing full accounts of the reception at San Francisco, had produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles, and it was believed that the most gratifying results would follow, more especially when the Embassy should reach home and give full accounts of all their experience in the United States.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th, arrived at this port last night. She sailed one day later than the *Canada*, and brings the second edition of the London *Times* of Saturday, in which we find telegrams from the seat of war, in Italy, containing some additional information relative to the movements of the belligerents. The Irish Papal Brigade had arrived at Queenstown, and were received with enthusiasm by their countrymen.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the entire day was occupied by the trial of MARTIN HALLIGAN, for the murder of his wife, in August last. At a late hour last evening, when our reports came in, the Jury had not been able to agree. In the Court of General Sessions several cases of ordinary interest were disposed of. THOMAS NORTON, a receiver of stolen goods, was convicted on the testimony of the thieves from whom he received them. In the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the Jury in the case of COOPER vs. the Mayor, &c., found a verdict of $750 for the plaintiff.

There was a feverish market for Stocks and an average fall of 2 per cent. yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges were also much depressed, and money, outside of Bank, advanced to 12 per cent. on mercantile paper, while on call to the Stock Brokers, there was a fair supply at 7 per cent., and the wants of the Street comparatively moderate.

Great difficulty was experienced in selling Sterling Exchange bills. Rates on freight advanced. These circumstances checked the export movement in Breadstuffs, and restricting the demand for the principal kinds, depressed prices. Cotton, also, was heavy and tending downward. Limited transactions were reported in Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Provisions, Fish, Hemp, and Spices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Question of Secession.

The idea of a Constitutional right in the States to secede from the Union, is an absurdity on its face; since it amounts in substance to a declaration that the people of a State are under no obligation to obey a law, if a majority of them were opposed to its enactment. The Constitution, thus interpreted, would be a mere rope of sand, and the laws passed in pursuance of its provisions would have no more authority than the resolutions of a public meeting. The Nullifiers of 1832 only claimed the right of resisting the enforcement of acts of Congress which are clearly unconstitutional, but the Secessionists of the present day insist upon an unqualified right of secession for any cause, or for no cause. They dislike Mr. LINCOLN's politics, and without waiting to see whether he will invade their constitutional rights, they propose to secede from the Union, and invite their sister States of the South to follow their example.

We have already attempted to point out the unreasonableness of this doctrine, and the anarchy to which it must necessarily lead, in practice. But we at the same time have admitted the injustice and inexpediency of holding the States together by force. This is a confederacy of equal States, which entered into a union with the expectation of enjoying a reciprocity of rights and benefits. It was presumed that they would be gradually more and more assimilated to each other, and that they would be perpetually bound together in the bonds of friendship, rather than of force. If for any cause this beneficent purpose has failed; if the Union has ceased to be held together by the ties of interest and friendship, we confess our inability to see any good reason for its continuance. We have no doubts about the utility of the Union; and we are clearly of the opinion that the most disaffected of the States, South Carolina, has a deeper interest in its preservation than any other. We think so, for the reason that, owing to the nature of her population, she is the weakest and most helpless of the States. But we concede to her people the right to think otherwise. If they are generally and permanently impressed with the idea that they cannot enjoy an equality of rights in the Union, and that they are oppressed and injured by the Government which should protect and cherish them, we will not defend the right of the Federal Government to hold them in perpetuity as a conquered province.

But it is not the prerogative of a bare majority in a State—perhaps a transient majority—to change its allegiance, at pleasure. The Constitution of the United States is also a part of the Constitution of the several States; and to throw it off, therefore, all the checks and hindrances to immediate changes of the State Constitutions should be scrupulously respected. These provisions in the State Constitutions, regulating the manner in which amendments may be made, are various; but they generally require, as a preliminary step, the recommendation of the Legislature, which must be made by a two-thirds vote. This recommendation must be submitted to a popular vote, and if a majority of suffrages are given in its favor, the change takes place. It is certainly not asking too much of the States that these formalities shall be rigidly observed. In some of the States the process of amending the Constitution is still more complicated than that above described, in order to guard against the effects of sudden gusts of popular passion.

If these tests of the settled and permanent convictions of the Southern people are insisted upon, we doubt if any State except South Carolina, would vote itself out of the Union: In the recent elections the issue of Union or Disunion, in case of LINCOLN's election, was presented in all the Southern States. The friends of BELL and of DOUGLAS challenged the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE to meet them on it. In all the more Northern of these States the latter could not be goaded into the acceptance of the issue; while in South Carolina and the Gulf States it was accepted. In South Carolina, we are sorry to believe that a large majority of the people are in favor of secession. But in Georgia, it would seem that a decided majority voted against BRECKINRIDGE, and thus indicated their hostility to disunion. The same seems to have been the case in Alabama, and we doubt if BRECKINRIDGE has carried a State, unless it be Mississippi, by a majority of the popular vote.

Before the States are permitted to secede, the severest tests of public sentiment should be applied. The politicians of the secession school are great sticklers for the rights of minorities. They should therefore be compelled to respect the rights of the minorities among them who are anxious to continue in the Union. It is a maxim in the Chancery Courts that whoever demands equity must be compelled to do equity. There are oppressed minorities in the States as well as in the United States; and those who clamorously insist that the rights of the Federal minority shall be respected should be made to respect the rights of State minorities, whose acquiescence in the secession schemes it is proposed to secure by confiscation and death.

A MATTER OF HONOR.—The conduct of the Federal officials in South Carolina and Georgia presents a singular question for casuists. It seems that public opinion in those chivalrous States can no longer tolerate the thought of subjection to the Federal Government; and by way of asserting their independence, all the officials whose business it is to collect the revenue, or to enforce the payment of debts due to Northern merchants, have been compelled to resign. But the Postmasters, it seems, although swearing allegiance, like the others, to the Federal Government, are advised to hold on to their offices. The reason for this toleration of Federal Postmasters may be explained by the fact that the tranmission of the mails through these States costs the Federal Government about three times as much as it derives from postage.

It is thus apparent, at last, that the intangible something, called honor, for which heroes have died, and about which poets and philosophers have written, has been reduced in the seceding States to a question of dollars and cents. The public spirit revolts at the idea of wearing the Federal yoke, in so far as it compels the payment of taxes and debts; but as a matter of temporary convenience, by which the fire-eaters may get their letters franked to them, at the expense of the United States treasury, the badge of servitude becomes light and easy.

The expense to the Government of transporting the mails through South Carolina and Georgia is about three times the amount of the receipts; and if their postmasters were all to resign, the two States could not supply themselves with equal postal facilities for less than three-quarters of a million dollars. A tax to this extent, in addition to the other burdens which the secession experiment will impose upon the people, might open the eyes of a great many to the folly and madness of the politicians. But the latter are too shrewd to apply the test to the pocket-nerve, until they shall have precipitated a revolution. It is to be deplored that there is not as much of sensitive honor among the preachers of treason as they lay claim. If they were really actuated by that sentiment, they would compel every Postmaster to throw up his place, at whatever cost to the public. But their inconsistency on this point shows a mercenary spirit, which we could never have looked for in men so full of honor.

The Fugitive Slave Law Again.

We beg our friends of the Baltimore *Exchange* to be a little more considerate. That paper betrays a lamentable lack of regard for the jealous sensitiveness of the *Evening Post*, when it speaks of the TIMES as a "leading Republican journal." As our amiable though rather bilious neighbor thinks we have "attached ourselves" to the Republican Party too recently to be entitled to any special attention, we could not think of accepting any such complimentary epithets as the *Exchange* bestows.

That able journal, however, thinks our suggestion that fugitive slaves should be *paid for* by the General Government, "significant." It may or may not be. If it were generally adopted by the people of the North, it would signify their earnest desire to meet all the constitutional demands of the South, even at a very considerable sacrifice to themselves. It would signify their willingness to do all in their power towards removing grounds of complaint and causes of hostility between the two sections of the country. We have very little expectation that it will be regarded with any general favor by the North—though we believe the Republicans much more likely to think well of it, than those who have claimed to be the special and exclusive champions of Southern rights.

The Baltimore *Exchange* discovers strong objections to the plan. Here is one of them:

"One thing will at once strike the Southern reader, which is this, that as it is the North, and not the South, which asks to be released from the performance of a constitutional duty, *it is the North alone which should make the proposed compensation.* Upon the theory that the South already pays an undue share of the national revenue, the remuneration of the slaveholder, as the TIMES proposes, would still leave much the greater part of the loss of the fugitive slaves upon that section, and anyhow, by this mode of adjustment, *large part of it would fall upon those whom the framers of the Constitution intended to guard against all loss upon this account.*"

This objection comes a little too late. In direct opposition to the theory that it belonged *to the Northern States alone* to frame laws for the surrender of fugitive slaves, the South contended that the duty belonged to the Federal Government; and every law we have ever had upon this subject was framed expressly on this basis. The Fugitive Slave Law passed in 1850 and now in force—drawn by a Southern Senator, advocated by all Southern men and pressed daily, year after year, upon the North, requires the General Government, representing South and North alike, to assume the labor, trouble and expense of returning fugitive slaves. The cost of that operation,—which has sometimes exceeded $50,000 for a single slave, is paid by North and South in common;—and never, until now, have we ever heard any complaint on that score.

But the *Exchange* finds another flaw in the scheme:

"We attach no great importance, however, to the proposition which does not touch the real question at issue. Will the people at the North never comprehend that their *Southern brethren do not regard this as a question merely of dollars and cents?* Do they never suspect that the extremely small loss from escape—which compared with the aggregate value of slaves, *is less than any other species of property, perhaps, is exposed to from the casualties which belong to each*—would be borne with cheerfulness, as it always was borne, so long as insult was not added to injury, and defiance to wrong? It must not be expected by the TIMES, that while the legislation of the State of New-York, with that of almost all the other Northern States, in the matter of fugitive slaves, remains on the statute book, that any pretence of respect, on their part, for the Constitutional rights of the South, will be listened to for a moment."

To begin with, the *Exchange* is mistaken on a point of fact;—there is no such legislation as it supposes on the statute-book of New-York. This State has never passed what is styled a "Personal Liberty bill." The attempt has been made once or twice,—but though vigorously supported by the *Evening Post*, and other journals quite as influential, it has never met with success.

In the next place it is worth while to note the admission that the per cent. of loss to which slave-property is exposed from this source is smaller than any other kind of property sustains from other casualties. This is unquestionably true—but it does not agree with the general tenor of Southern outcries on this subject. To judge by the current declamation one would suppose that the slaveholding interest had been irretrievably ruined by the refusal of the North to surrender fugitives.

And finally, with all due deference to the *Exchange*, we do regard this as mainly a question of dollars and cents to the South. It is a question of property. But if they insist on treating it as a matter of feeling,—then they must concede to us the same privilege. They must give some weight to the conscientious scruples,—and perhaps still more to the innate, unconquerable repugnance,—of every man at the North against seizing a fugitive panting for deliverance, and sending him back to a state of hopeless and perpetual slavery. There are "feelings" at the North, as well as at the South, on this subject;—and if the matter is to be settled on that basis, both must be taken into the account.

Possibly both parties may sooner or later find it best to set aside their feelings,—or rather to cease making it their main object to trample on the feelings of each other,—and to regard the question as one to be adjusted on the basis of dollars and cents. It is much easier to legislate for property than for feelings; and if anything practical is to be done, it must be done in this direction.

The *Exchange* concludes its comments thus:

"That the TIMES begins to feel that a dangerous crisis in National affairs has at length been reached, is plainly manifested by its putting out this feeler; but that this proposal, even if it came from the undivided North, instead of a single journal, no matter of what ability and influence, *would be deemed satisfactory, it need not, for a moment, suppose.*"

We have not fallen into any such mistake. We don't suppose that anything would be "satisfactory" which should settle this matter and deprive the South of a grievance. They would probably reject any such proposition, no matter from what quarter it might come. But if the *Exchange* supposes they can ever secure *better* terms, or gain their object, whatever it may be, in any more effectual way, it will probably become wiser as it grows older.

Judge Douglas at the South.

Without the least inclination to under-estimate the eloquence of Judge DOUGLAS, or the weight of his personal address, we cannot but think that he is putting himself to much needless trouble in the quantity and frequency of the speeches he is delivering in favor of the Union through certain portions of the Southern States. Perhaps it is that the eloquent ex-candidate for the Presidency does not as yet sufficiently realize the value of Dr. FAUST's discovery. He will not understand that any paper, even of average Southern circulation, would place his thoughts eventually, and in permanent form, before a larger number of readers than could possibly be collected within sound of his voice. His speeches, unless he will insist on drugging the market with them, are matters of public interest, and as such are copied into other journals. But by his present course of talking incessantly, and talking everywhere, he is very seriously impairing his capacities for public usefulness, while utterly destroying that eagerness which a great portion of the American people have heretofore evinced to know and weigh his opinions.

That his motive in these Southern travels is a good one, we feel no inclination to question. We have only to protest, and chiefly for his own sake, against these intermittent but most violent attacks of speech which seem to overtake him at every railroad-station, and utterly to overmaster his judgment in every village. We do not want from one in his position brief personal appeals adapted to the character, education, and locality of a few score, or even a few hundred hearers. These are mere talks, not arguments; they are unworthy of the man, and only fritter away those energies which he has proved himself capable of putting forth in many critical emergencies. He has powers which we regret to see wasted in futile addresses, where they can do but little good; whereas, if he would prepare and mature one well-digested speech, setting forth his views in reference to the necessity of maintaining the Union, and deliver this as his final *pronunciamiento* or chart of policy, at some central point, he might then safely retire from the peripatetic oratorical *rôle*, and not allow himself to be again heard or seen of men until the next session of the Senate of the United States. This is the course which WEBSTER or CLAY would have pursued under like circumstances, and their example is worthy of imitation.

We can assure the gallant Senator that there is nothing invidious in this advice—no desire to prevent his accumulating any amount of capital he may be able to gather round him for the campaign of 1864. It is a wish, shared in common with all those in this City who were his friends in the late struggle, and who now begin to fear that he will soon have to go a-begging for an audience, if this incessant musketry-fire of small-talk be kept up. They rank him as amongst the heavy ordnance of the political battle-field. His orations, they think, should be parks of artillery, supplied with abundant ammunition of facts and handsomely served with all the appliances of logic. No pop-gun feats of his, however dexterous, can make up for the loss of dignity incurred in their performance; nor is it fitting that he should waste breath in setting the bar-room tenants of some Southern tavern agape with admiration and amazement, whose words, in their proper place and duly pondered, would be undoubtedly entitled to very wide attention.

In quelling the secession spirit of the Cotton States, we have no doubt that a politician of such shrewdness and experience must foresee an easy victory. He has been both the companion and combatant of the men who are now loudest in mouthing all the treasonable farago of disunion. Such as they are, he knows them thoroughly. Nothing of this do we say to diminish the appreciation of those efforts which Mr. DOUGLAS is now putting forth against the secession conspirators. He has a foothold in the South which no Northern man of equally prominent station enjoys; and in bearding the lion in his den, and telling the Southern people to their faces those dangers into which their madcap politicians are rushing them, unquestionably deserves well of the country.

Nevertheless, let us suggest to him, as he values any prospects he may yet think he has four years from now, the good opinion of the public and the amount of telegraphic bills which Northern journals have to pay,—that he should at once abate the frequency and increase the thoughtfulness of his present political addresses. It will be better for his reputation, better for his lungs, and better for the patience of the public. Certainly, Judge DOUGLAS should be above receiving any pleasure from the cheers of such handfuls or scores of men as rush out to greet him or stare at him upon the platforms of railroad stations. "Familiarity," as the proverb says, "breeds contempt;" and though we try to have faith that a Senator of the United States must be above reach of this proverb in its vulgar sense, one of the recent incidents attending the Southern tour of the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency should warn him not to expose himself too often or too promiscuously to the gaze and reach of vulgar crowds.

OUR COURT ROOMS.—Any good deed of the Aldermen has peculiar claims to recognition. One such was recorded yesterday, in the shape of a resolution assigning to the Superior Court a suite of rooms in the brown-stone building at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets—apartments free from all the sanitary objections to which its present accommodations are subject. The change is important, not merely as affecting the health and longevity of suitors, jurors and barristers, but as rendering it physically possible for eminent legal talent to reconcile itself to the duties of the tribunal. The resignation of Judge PIERREPONT was a forcible intimation that accomplished jurists cannot be expected to give in exchange for the meagre salaries attached to judicial positions health and life, as well as the thorough attainments which such positions exact. There is nothing of honor or reward in the service to repay the sacrifice.

It is noteworthy, in connection with this change, that to render it feasible, another Court, that of the General Sessions, has become a wanderer, and is to seek for accommodations. The Supreme Court is also obliged to confine itself to less commodious quarters. The time is evidently come when a new Hall for our City Courts is a necessity, no longer to be postponed for either political or economical considerations. In a short time, so rapid is the dispersion of the different law departments and public offices, it will be almost impossible for the public to find necessary places of public business; and quite out of the question for counsel to achieve that indispensable day's labor, which, when all the Courts and offices are under the same roof, is within the range of possibility. Thus a most undesirable addition will be made to those law's delays, which now vex the souls of litigants insufferably. If the cost of a new building is the only ground of postponement, how great must be the wonder of strangers, who see with what cordial liberality we devote ten millions to adorn the City with a new Park; while we balk at the single million which would not only add to its embellishments, but remove a most shameful reproach from our public spirit?

The Third China War.

In addition to our own very interesting letter, which we publish this morning, we copy also from the special correspondence of the London *Times* a graphic description of the important battles that have recently taken place on the banks of the Pei-ho. The result, as every one anticipated, has been highly favorable to the Anglo-French arms. Though the Chinese fought with courage, skill and determination, they fought without the slightest chance of ultimate success against a splendidly appointed army, equipped with the greatest care, armed with the latest inventions of science, and composed of the *élite* of the French and English services.

The campaign was brief and decisive. On the 12th of August the Tartar troops were driven from their intrenched camps, and on the 21st of the same month the most important of the Taku forts was carried by assault. The remainder of the forts then capitulated, and the Allies became virtual possessors of the whole country as far as Tien-tsin. This is the immediate result of the victory; its more important consequences cannot be much longer delayed. It is probable that the Chinese have had fighting enough for the present, and that they will favor a recommencement of negotiations. These negotiations can only lead to one end. The Allies have proclaimed an ultimatum from which they will not recede, and the Emperor of China must either grant their demands or see Pekin occupied by a "barbarian" army. If he continues obstinate, his celestial eyes will soon be rudely opened to the fact that he is no longer safe in his own capital.

While we have never doubted the issue of a trial of strength between China and the two leading Powers of Europe, we have never ceased to doubt the wisdom of using force to compel an exclusive and barbarous people like the Chinese to abandon their policy, habits, and even instincts, for the benefit of commerce and civilization. The argument in favor of peaceful diplomacy is conclusive when it appears that a war like the one now being waged by the Allies will cost them thirty millions sterling. We all know, from experience, that the Chinese are faithless in their observance of treaty stipulations, and are utterly regardless of international law whenever it suits their temper to be so. For these national peculiarities there is, perhaps, no other remedy than to take swift reprisals for injuries inflicted. This we did, two years ago, at the Bogue forts. But it is quite a different matter to make war against an Empire in order to civilize it, or to endeavor, by force, to change a policy that is not merely pursued in every act of Government, but is interwoven in the character of the people themselves. The English and French Envoys, with an army of 20,000 men behind them, will wring from the Chinese Emperor all the concessions they demand. But the fact that these concessions have been obtained by force will not make the Chinese more kindly disposed toward their invaders in the future, or more faithful in their observance of treaty stipulations. The Chinese understand perfectly well that it costs a very great effort, even for nations like England and France, to send an army of 20,000 men to Peking; and if a year hence they wish to violate the treaty to which they are now compelled to subscribe, they will not be deterred by recollections of their defeat on the Pei-ho. Their national vanity will come to their aid and excite hopes of future successes,—and not altogether without reason, for their improvement in the art of war during the past year has drawn from both English and French officers the most marked expressions of surprise and admiration.

We have no cause to regret the course that the United States Government has pursued with regard to China. Our policy has been one of peace from first to last, and we have obtained all the concessions and the privileges that we demanded. Mr. WARD is in a position to arbitrate between the Western Powers on the one side, and the Emperor of China on the other; he is on terms of good understanding with all; and as the favored nation clause is in our treaty, no possible advantages can be obtained or conquered by the Allies that will not also accrue to America. We could not desire a more favorable position, for, in any and every event, we are bound to be the gainers.

Visit of the Albany Burgesses Corps to Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say one word in regard to the "unwise proceeding" of the Albany Burgesses Corps alluded to in your issue of the 15th inst.

Although the Burgesses have contemplated visiting Washington, on the occasion of the inauguration of the next President of the United States, it is not true, as announced, that a formal resolve has been adopted. If it had been, the corps doubt whether any lack of wisdom would have been shown. You are entirely out of the record when you say "it has never been usual for organized bodies of this kind to take any part in the inauguration ceremonies." In 1856 the Burgesses attended the inauguration of BUCHANAN, and met at Washington their military brethren from Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the meeting, instead of "lending to collision and strife," was the means of creating many friendships which have not since been disturbed.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that the corps, if present at the inauguration, will attend in the capacity of citizen soldiers of the Union, not as partisans, or as "Northern" or Southern men, and will not attend the inauguration of a *Republican* candidate, but of a President of the people. A majority of the corps, is, I believe, politically opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, and voted against him at the late election. In doing as they have heretofore done, the members cannot see how "the announcement of their intention to go" can be construed to be "an implied menace," or "augment the hostility which is likely to greet the incoming Administration," as they sincerely hope that the corps and the Administration will each be left to "stand on its own bottom." Yours respectfully,

HALE KINGSLEY.

ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1860. Com. of A. B. C.

We publish this explanation with pleasure, as it relieves the proposed visit of what seemed to us, upon its first announcement, objectionable features. We need scarcely remind the gentlemen of the *corps* that public affairs wear just now an unusual aspect, and that a military visit to Washington to attend the inauguration, would very generally—especially at the South,—receive a very different interpretation from what would have been given to it at any other time. It seemed to us desirable to avoid anything which could be construed into a direct or implied defiance of those hot-heads at the South who have threatened to prevent Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration by force. We think very many persons concurred with us in this matter, and we are confident they will also welcome the explanations which have now been made.

The Drift of the Current.

The general drift of Southern sentiment, so far as we can judge from the latest advices, is towards a convention of all the Slave-holding States. South Carolina seems obstinately opposed to such a course, but every other Southern State apparently favors it. In Virginia, and other Border States, particularly, the feeling is very strong, that if anything is to be done in this matter, it must be done by the united action of all the aggrieved parties. The most ardent Disunionists in Virginia,—even the Richmond *Examiner*,—denounce the schemes of allowing the Cotton States, or any one of them, to decide this issue for themselves. They claim a right to participate in all such counsels, and will not readily consent to be excluded.

Indeed there is a strong feeling of jealousy growing up among the Slaveholding States themselves. Their interests as among themselves are by no means identical,—although they have a common interest as against the North. This last leads them to unite in favor of secession,—but the former will render it impossible for them to agree upon the ways and means of effecting it. A Southern Convention will be indispensable to any action; Virginia and Kentucky will resist the separate secession of South Carolina as a direct blow aimed at them; and South Carolina will be compelled to go into a general Convention, whether she desires it or not. Indeed, as the question is one of common interest to all the Southern States, it is not easy to assign any reason why they should not thus take counsel together as to the proper course to be pursued.

Now we regard a Southern Convention as certain to increase the stability of the Union. In such a body the whole subject will be discussed on its merits; and such a discussion can have only one result. We are perfectly willing to intrust the fate of the Union to a Convention of intelligent delegates from all the Slaveholding States.

One point cannot have escaped attention in the action of the seceding States. *Not a single instance of resistance to the laws of the United States has yet been committed.* Amidst all the excitement and turmoil which are said to pervade the South, the Federal law has been closely and fastidiously obeyed. Special pains are taken to disclaim all thought of violating the laws of the Union. What does this mean? Is it prudence,—or deference to the distinction which Mr. BUCHANAN is understood to draw between secession and nullification?

It will be noted, too, that nothing whatever has been done even by South Carolina to prepare for that eventual nullification which alone can make secession a reality. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* without having taken a single step in this direction. No money was raised, no tax ordered, no loan authorized, no army provided. Nothing whatever was done but to call a Convention. This commits the State to nothing—decides nothing, and prepares for nothing. The same thing is true of the other States. Governors' Messages, Legislative resolutions, and public speeches, make up the whole of the Secession movement *thus far.*

These are all negative indications; but they are not without their value in forming an estimate of the tendency of events at the South.

Pacifying the South.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the extract from Ex-Mayor SWANN's speech, in to-day's issue of your paper, I see he wishes a Convention held consisting of the Northern and Southern States for the settlement of the disturbing question of Slavery, propounding several questions, among which the following appears, viz:

"The equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories."

Now, Mr. Editor, will you please suggest, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, the propriety of *submitting the settlement of that question to the popular vote*, and the Territories to be governed by the decision of the majority, thereby healing the wounds said to have been inflicted on the South by the election of LINCOLN, as I think the same is the only way of satisfying the South and leaving Slavery where it is. Yours respectfully.

We beg to inform our correspondent that this is precisely the question which has just been submitted to the people, and decided by the election of LINCOLN. The increase and extension of Slavery,—or its restriction and exclusion from new Territories, was the alternative submitted to the popular vote. And the cause of the present disturbance at the South lies in the fact that the South was beaten on that issue. They would doubtless like to have it voted on again,—but it would be with the understanding that they would abide by the popular decision, if it happened to be in their favor—but not otherwise. We see no necessity for repeating that experiment.

A CLOSE CONTEST—THE CITY CANVASS.—The progress of the Board of Canvassers is watched with an interest only second to that attending the election. With reference to two seats in Congress, two or three seats in the Assembly, the Registership and the Supervisorship, the votes which apparently elected Republicans are perilously close, and a variation of a very few figures in the returns from the several election districts may turn the scale in favor of the opposite candidates. Such variations are found to occur with unusual and alarming frequency, in one case unseating a Republican Assemblyman, supposed to be safely elected.

It is of course quite possible that either of the two Republican Congressmen whose majorities are so slender, may have a taste of the same ill fortune; and in the hope that Judge WHITE may yet lose his seat on the bench of the Superior Court, and that Mr. KEYSER may be disturbed in his posession of the Registership, the Democracy are sedulous in their attendance upon the investigations of the Board. Whether fortunately or unfortunately, the Board is strong in its Democratic partialities; a bent which may not pervert it from the desire to administer justice, but which may imperceptibly give justice a partisan leaning. Where errors are so possible, and slight errors so pregnant with momentous consequences, the temptation to connive at them is almost too strong for the political side of human nature. The report of the Board will be awaited as if it were a sealed codicil, which may after all defeat the popular will.

QUESTIONABLE.—The Art-Critic of a cotemporary speaks in most exalted terms of the success which has attended an eminent "animal painter" in finishing a group of buffaloes. There is a charming ambiguity about the announcement. In the Western wilds there dwelleth an anima known in the local idiom as "painter," the which is eminent for voracity; yet it is questionable

...ould "finish" ... allowed by the Arch Art-Critic. Or, if ... by animal painter, the A. C. of our ... to the artistic REYNARD, who ... carrying a "brush," and dealing in sly ... had it been a group of poultry finished, ... further inference would be irresistible.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Advices from Mexico—The Reported Capture of Guadalajara not Confirmed—Dispatches from Japan—What the Japanese Think of the United States, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

Official advices from Mexico state that the Liberal Government had received no official information of the taking of Guadalajara. Gen. MARQUEZ had left Guadalajara for Guadalajara. The Liberal forces ... had been in Guanajuato, under Gen. QUIJANO, ... to Tepatitlan, to offer battle to Gen. MARQUEZ. Gen. GARZA sent some Guadalajara 3,000 men, ... from Zamora, to help QUIJANO. It is said ... had received from shells, and was pre... to bombard the Convent of San Francisco, to ... had been reduced. Gen. MIRAMON ... leaving Mexico with 2,000 men, some say ... but others say for Guanajuato. Gen. ... defeated the Reactionist AGREDA, in his at... to plunder the British Consulate at San Luis of ... taken from a *conducta* and deposited there by Gen. DEGOLLADO.

The present British Minister in Central America ... succeeds Mr. MATTHEWS in Mexico, and will join in the mediation to arrest civil war. The Ministers are directed to meet at Jalapa.

There is nothing official known here relative to a Spanish Protectorate in Saint Domingo.

Señor ADVANIA, editor of *Le Cronica*, of New-York, is now on a visit to Washington.

Sixty days' leave of absence has been granted to Capt. TYNDALL, Tenth Infantry, on account of his health, with leave to apply for ten months' extension. The leave to Col. WINDER is extended six months, for the benefit of his health. The leave to Capt. GARLAND is extended to the 28th February next, that to Lieut. HIGBY until May 31st, and that to Lieut. THOMPSON three months.

An animated contest is going on between New-York and Boston, as to which will get the contract for furnishing supplies for the United States Marines.

The act of Congress, June 14, 1860, is seriously embarrassing the action of the General Land Office, so far as the Private Land Claims in California are concerned. This act requires all surveys of private claims in that State, to be advertised for four successive weeks, in order to give contestants an opportunity to file objections. In a late decree of the United States District Court, for the Northern District of California, it is ordered that all surveys shall be thus advertised, including those already made and returned to the General Land Office. The result is here, that no patents can issue to claimants until the Office is notified, in each case, that publication has been made according to this judicial order. Hundreds of patents are therefore indefinitely suspended in the office.

This act, which was prepared by the Federal Judge himself, is very objectionable in another point of view. It makes the decree of the Court final as to the survey, and directs patent to issue. The General Land-office, in its subsequent examination of the claim and survey, discovers palpable errors. What is to be done? For instance: in a late case the Court decreed a private claimant six leagues of land, and the officer here ascertained that the claim itself was for only four leagues—a difference of only about ten thousand acres. Could the President be called on by the Commissioner of Public Lands to sign a patent containing such a blunder? Most assuredly not; and the papers were returned to the Court in California, with a statement of the error. The decree may be changed; but if not, no patent will issue.

But this transfer of the control of the land claims from the General Land-office to the Federal Judiciary of California would, in the event of a corrupt Judge being on the Bench, be a source of great temptation to fraud and speculation. It is understood Commissioner WILSON will, in his annual report, which is now nearly completed, urge the prompt repeal of the obnoxious law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

The State Department has received advices from Minister HARRIS, of the 5th of July. He states that the Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah* had arrived at Jeddo, from San Francisco, and on the return voyage was navigated by Japanese alone. This, he says, "Is the first instance in which a vessel conducted solely by Asiatics successfully crossed the great North Pacific Ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be so capable of improvement that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise, if allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess. The Commander of the steamer, with two Governors for Foreign Affairs, had called on Mr. HARRIS, saying they came by command of the Tycoon, and were directed to express to him His Majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer were received by the authorities and people of San Francisco. They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs of the steamer at Mare Island Navy-yard, and express the deep sense His Majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Capt. CUNNINGHAM, commander of the yard. The reports of the officers of the *Candinamarrah*, and letters received from the Embassy, with full accounts of the reception at San Francisco, and the kindness shown them by all classes of our people, have produced a lively sensation especially among the nobles, heretofore opposed to the treaty of Yeddo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. HARRIS, "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feelings of your country for us, but we now see that all you said was true." Mr. HARRIS is of the opinion that when the Ambassadors return to Japan; relate their reception by the President; repeat their large experience in the States; and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect on the minds of the recalcitrant nobles, and lead to a better state of feeling on their part toward us, and toward the intercourse of foreign nations.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Mr. BROWNE was about to retire from the editorship of the *Constitution*, or that its publication is soon to be suspended.

Election Returns.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Nov. 16.

The *Gazette* has returns from all the State but Logan and Webster Counties. BELL over BRECKINRIDGE, 446.

THE VOTE OF TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16.

Returns indicate that the State has gone for BRECKINRIDGE by 4,000 majority.

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Mobile *Mercury* claims Alabama for BRECKINRIDGE by 11,000 majority.

Burning of a Railway Station-house.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Station-house at Crestline was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad's loss is $15,000; Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Road, $500; American Express Company, $580; Telegraph Company, $150.

The Nantucket Telegraph Line.

EDGARTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Telegraphic communication with Nantucket, which has been interrupted for some days, is resumed.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 15.

CALVIN FLETCHER, one of the poineer merchants of this city, died yesterday afternoon of disease of the heart.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, while returning from the southern part of his diocese on Monday evening last, met with a severe fall, and fractured his [illegible] bone. He will be confined to his bed for several weeks, and has been obliged to recall his appointments.

—Many stories are in circulation to the effect that Mr. William Brown is about to abandon to its fate the Constitution, the Washington newspaper of that name.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Additional European News.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburgh on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th, arrived at this port last night. We find in the Evening Edition of the London *Times* of Saturday the following telegrams:

GAETA, Friday, Oct. 26.

Gaeta and its vicinity have quite a martial aspect. Between the barren mountains and the sea runs a road where there are a few thinly-inhabited villages. At present that road and those villages swarm with soldiers. The theatre of war is gradually approaching us; the distance to Capua is about 54 kilometres. The river Garigliano, which runs through the plain between this and Capua, is about 20 yards broad, where it divides the road; it is a sluggish stream of no great depth; the left bank is flat; the right bank is somewhat steep, and more capable of defence. The Neapolitans have a camp there of from 3,000 to 4,000 men; they have commenced erecting a *tête-du-pont* and some unimportant earthworks.

Between the Garigliano and Gaëta, on the seashore, is the town of Mola, in the very Bay of Gaëta. Here there are some 1,000 troops. In Gaëta there is a numerous artillery, 600 guns, all the artillery dépôts, a battalion of Chasseurs, the Swiss veterans, 1,500 sailors, hussars, dragoons, and miscellaneous troops.

As France does not recognize the blockade of the place, King FRANCIS II. may quietly remain here till he has no more money to pay the troops. He still possesses an army of 50,000 men eager to fight, and volunteers continually join.

The King holds reviews, shows himself, and endeavors to inspire confidence, but he is no soldier, and is surrounded by inefficient officers. In the Neapolitan army rank goes by seniority. The Commander-in-Chief is Marshal RITUCCI, whose energy and skill do not respond to his good will. The same may be said of the generals. The officers generally are intelligent.

The Neapolitan soldiers will in all probability be badly led, badly placed, badly engaged. As on the 1st October, they will fight well, but this time they will have to compete against the regular Piedmontese troops, who will take advantage of every fault.

OCTOBER 27.

The day before yesterday the Royalist army received the order to beat a retreat; during the night it took up position on this side of the Garigliano, after a sharp artillery engagement between its rear guard and the Piedmontese vanguard, which had passed Sessa. Thus the struggle is come to the Bay of Gaeta. In Capua were left 6,000 men and artillery. Behind the river there are already 20,000 men, who can be reinforced by the garrisons of Mola and of Gaeta. The bridge is being destroyed, and the barricades thrown up in front of Mola.

The army still hopes that there will be some foreign intervention; it is confident, chafes at being ordered to retreat, and complains of not being well commanded. There is a certain want of order visible. The commissariat is no longer regular in its supplies, and camp utensils are wanting; but this might happen anywhere. At the present moment no serious defence can be made, except behind the walls of Gaëta, and there, with the sea open, the Royalists may hold out for a long time.

To-day six Sardinian steamers came to shell the only road of communication which, following continuously the sea-side, joins Gaëta with the Garigliano. At the same moment the *Redoubtable* came in from Beyrout. She was signaled to place herself across the road, while the *Saint-Louis* cleared decks for action, and performed the same manœuvre. A Sardinian officer came to take the orders of Admiral Barbier de Tinan, and conveyed them to the commander of his division, which immediately sailed again for Naples.

ARRIVAL HOME OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The steamer *Dee*, from Havre, with the Irish Brigade on board, arrived here this morning. Their reception was of the most enthusiastic kind.

Italian Policy of Great Britain.

The following dispatch has been addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 23, 1860.

SIR: It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe.

The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of Gen. CIALDINI, withdrew his minister from Turin, expressing at the same time the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman territory. The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts it would scarcely be just to Italy or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe were the Government of Her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, Her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies: whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which Her Majesty's Government propose to dilate.

The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented? And was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was, that the Government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849, that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of VICTOR EMANUEL with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, her Majesty's Government must admit that *the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.*

That eminent jurist VATTEL, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange, when he invaded England and overturned the throne of JAMES II., says: "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

Therefore, according to VATTEL, the question resolves itself into this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their Governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question *are themselves the best judges of their own affairs.* Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments; *her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them.* There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partisans of the fallen Governments, that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the kingdom of Napes to the dynasty of FRANCIS II., but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have, by force and intrigue, subverted the thrones of those Sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that GARIBALDI conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt, regularly and temperately, to reform their Government under the reigning dynasty. The Powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, with the exception of England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty; but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offence of endeavoring to free their country. What wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted undoubtedly that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society, rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the State. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, *her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia.* Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe. I have, &c., (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

P. S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this dispatch to Count CAVOUR.

To Sir JAMES HUDSON, &c., &c.

FROM MEXICO.

Condition of the Country—Supposed Defeat of the Liberals.

Extract from a Letter, dated

MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

I left New-Orleans on the 15th of Oct. and Vera Cruz on the 20th, and arrived here safe and sound, having been robbed once, and that in the outskirts of this city.

The country is in a worse state than here, and we have just received news of the complete defeat of the Liberals, who, under GONZALEZ ORTEGA, [illegible] ing to 15,000 men, were attacking Guadalajara.

It was to give a death blow to MIRAMON that these rascals robbed the *Conducta* of San Luis ($1,200,000) and now it appears they have completely routed and dispersed the combined forces of CASTILLO, MARQUEZ and CAJIN, who had not one third of their numbers.

Apropos of the *Conducta*. Through the influence of the British Minister all the funds pertaining to British subjects *were ordered to be returned and have been restored*; whilst those belonging to the citizens of all other nations were appropriated to the public use and for the express purpose of carrying on the war. This extraordinary measure, however favorable for some of us, only aggravates, in my opinion, the gross injury that has been inflicted on the general commerce of the country, and makes it the more imperative on the Governments of the parties who have been losers by this confiscation, to demand instant reparation. Mexico and Spain will of course do so, perhaps Prussia and Brother Jonathan ought to do it, if only for decency's sake.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE REPORTED CAPURE OF GUADALAJARA—THE NEW DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT, ETC.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

The U. S. mail steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, before reported below, from Vera Cruz, the 7th inst., reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday afternoon. She left the following vessels of War at Vera Cruz: The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. PENDERGAST, flag-ship; the steamship *Pocahontas*, Capt. HAZARD; ship *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS; and the ship *Supply*, Capt. WALKER. Also the French brig *Mercure*, and the Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, *Petronilla* and *Blasco de Garay*.

The U. S. steamer *Pawnee* sailed for Tampico on the 3d inst. We understand she is charged with a special mission in reference to such portions of the specie *condncta* lately seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO as belonged to American citizens.

The British steamer *Valorous*, Capt. ALDHAM, was daily expected at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

Our latest news from the interior, received here, is to the 30th ult., from the City of Mexico, and the 17th from Guadalajara. Gen. MARQUEZ, MIRAMON's Commander-in-Chief, was then within four days' march of the scene of action. Here at Vera Cruz we have had a change of Ministry, and the British Legation has left the capital for Jalapa. A portion of them go home in to-day's steamer. Mr. LA SERA has also secured an extension of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's grant. This is a summary of our general news. The following are the particulars:

An express reached here last night by the British extraordinary. Nothing new has transpired near or at the all-absorbing point, Guadalajara, except that reliable persons from Mexico think the place has been taken, but fears are expressed by most well-wishers of the Liberal cause, that Gen. MARQUEZ will have time to do his utmost to prevent a victory on the part of the besieged Liberal forces in command of Gen. ORTEGA.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

The English extraordinary arrived last night direct from the capital. It does not bring confirmation in full of reports we have had, but the news is nevertheless of considerable importance. Guadalajara has not yet surrendered, but the besieged were reduced to the last extremity, and it was believed the city would soon fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

From Mexico it is stated that MIRAMON was convinced that affairs could not go on thus much longer, and was disposed to give up the command. With this object a meeting of prominent citizens had been called, at which a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration. In this connection it is stated that ROBLES is intriguing for the Presidency. ***

The above letters are the latest and most direct, and we consider them reliable. Neither of the reports we have received by way of Havana, of the capture of the city of Guadalajara, or the raising of the siege, are therefore correct. Our letters are also equally silent, both as regards the reported death of Gen. CASTILLO and the springing of a fatal mine upon the Constitutionalists.

A private letter from Vera Cruz says: "It is reported that a new diplomatic movement is on foot. At all events Mr. MCLANE is going up to Jalapa, where he is to meet WAGNER, the Prussian Minister, MATHEWS, the British, and PACHECO, the Spanish." The retirement of the British representative is permanent, and a portion of the Legation came on by the *Tennessee*, homeward bound.

In his letter demanding his passports, moreover, Mr. MATHEWS says that "the Government of Her Majesty will not consent to a renewal of her relations with Mexico, as a civilized nation, until it sees an order of things established therein which promises a stable Government or a provisional arrangement looking to the same result."

In the meantime, Mr. MATHEWS will continue to reside at Jalapa.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the United States Ship Savannah.

The United States ship *Savannah* arrived off the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, twenty-eight days from Vera Cruz, having left there at 6 A. M. on the 19th October. She had very light and unfavorable winds until reaching the latitude of Charleston, S. C., when the wind shifted to the southward and eastward, and from thence almost immediately round to the westward and northward, blowing for several days a succession of strong gales, at times quite heavy.

Flag-Officer JARVIS was relieved by Capt. PENDERGRAST, who hoisted his flag on board the *Powhatan* shortly after the departure of the *Savannah*.

Perhaps the most important service rendered by Flag-Officer JARVIS, his officers and crew during their long absence, was the capture of the celebrated filibustering expedition of MARIN, which, our readers will remember, was fitted out at Havana, and destined to coöperate with MIRAMON in his land attack on the city of Vera Cruz.

On the 6th inst., 9½ P. M., when in lat. 29° 34′ 40″ N., and long. 60° 06′ W., St. Augustine, Fla., bearing W. N. W., distant about 85 miles, a bright and large light was seen to the southward and eastward, having the appearance of a burning object. The *Savannah's* course was altered, and she stood towards it, but being nearly calm and continuing so for some hours, the cause could not be ascertained. If a burning ship, there were several vessels in that direction. [This was, doubtless, the burning American cotton-loaded ship *China*, whose officers and crew were fortunately rescued by the bark *Ocean Guide*, near her at the time. The steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. SCHUFELDT, from Havana, also went to her assistance, and brought to this port the officers and crew, who were transferred from the *Ocean Guide*.]—ED. TIMES.

We annex a *resumé* of the *Savannah's* cruise.

The *Savannah* was put into commission at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, July 22, 1858, and sailed Aug. 4, for San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, where she arrived on the 26th of the same month. She remained at San Juan, (with the exception of a short cruise to Coru Island,) until Jan. 28, 1859, when she left for Aspinwall, which place she reached on Feb. 1. On the 14th of the same month she proceeded to Vera Cruz, under orders from the Navy Department, to be placed at the disposal of Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to Mexico. May 19 following, she went to Pensacola for provisions and change of air, her officers and crew being greatly debilitated by the climate on the Central American and Mexican coasts. At Pensacola, it was recommended by medical officers that the *Savannah* should go northward, and on June 15, by order of the Department, she proceeded to Boston, for the purpose of affording the much-needed relaxation and change of climate to her officers and crew. She arrived at Boston July 1, and left there on Aug. 20, direct for Vera Cruz, which she reached Sept. 29, and where she has been continually kept (with the exception of four or five short visits to Pensacola, for provisions and stores,) until Oct. 19, 1860, when her officers and crew mos joyously took leave of Vera Cruz.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Flag-Officer JOSEPH R. JARVIS, late Commanding Home Squadron; John L. Worden, First Lieutenant; Joel S. Kennard, Second Lieutenant; Robert M. McArann, Third Lieutenant; John Irwin, Fourth Lieutenant; Thomas P. Pelot, Fifth Lieutenant; Lewis H. Minor, Fleet Surgeon; Benjamin J. Cahoone Paymaster; Le Roy Fitch, Master; Andrew J. Hayes Marine Officer; William E. Tayly, Assistant Surgeon; Charles A. Bragdon, Boatswain; Charles Moran, Gunner; Charles Bordman, Carpenter; Lewi Rogers, Sailmaker; James H. Ritchie, Paymaster's Clerk.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Fathers and Mothers, brin your Boys to the Great Ready-made Clothing Establishment, DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Furs retailed at wholesale prices at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500, Broadway.

Mink Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Rogers & Reynolds Are this season presenting many NEW AND SPECIAL STYLES OF MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING, including unique and dashing overcoats, with and without capes, new fashions in business and traveling suits, and novelties in dress and undress clothing of every description. Those who desire to combine the ACME OF ELEGANCE with the SUPERLATIVE OF CHEAPNESS, will both at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., And No. 214 Broadway.

68 AND 70	Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BARRETT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP," in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water. "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit [illegible] Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.	68 AND 70

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, PRICE REDUCED FULL 25 PER CENT. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES, WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES. OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Brown's Bronchial Troches *Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of* PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "The trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Health is Wealth, and Sickness Poverty Indeed.—Read and see if Dr. Ayer's Medicines do not do something to enrich mankind:

CHICAGO, 12th November, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER—*Respected Sir*: I should be wanting in common gratitude if I did not acknowledge to you what your skill, or more accurately your Extract of Sarsaparilla, has done for my wife. She has been for some years afflicted with a humor, which comes out upon her skin in the Autumn and Winter with such insufferable itching, as to render life almost intolerable. It has never failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before Spring, or to at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence. By the advice of our celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Kimball, I gave her your Sarsaparilla. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than we had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured, but still continues taking the Sarsaparilla to insure a complete expulsion of the disease from the system. Yours, respectfully, BENJ. CARTER.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

No Secession! THE UNION TO BE PERPETUATED! Reliable information from the South states that the PANIC IS SUBSIDING, and that there is to be no secession. STOCKS AND SECURITIES HAVE RISEN correspondingly. The fact that GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE, at the middle of this week, was REDUCED 25 PER CENT. IN PRICE, is supposed to have had its influence in determining this result. The Grover & Baker Machine is a thoroughly NATIONAL MACHINE. It KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST AND NO WEST, But it keeps STITCH to the music of the Union.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Mammoth Report of the Winter Fashions. Ladies who consult neatness and fashionable elegance will find in No. 2 of MME. DEMOREST'S REPORT, now ready, all the interesting questions answered. 8 quarto pages, 40 engravings, with other great improvements. Only 5 cents. Sold everywhere.

Croup! Croup!! This awful complaint is immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. No family, who value the lives of their children, should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40 FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson &c. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Travelers! Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

Great Rush for Boys' and Children's Cape OVERCOATS, FROCK COATS, JACKETS, PANTS, &c.—An extra large and beautiful stock at very low prices, at OAK HALL, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

Water-proof Boots and Gaiters, of fine and durable materials. No. 188 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st. LORIN BROOKS & SON. Established 1829.

What Did they Cost? Only $12 for the Suit! at GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Children's Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—WILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, Jr., D. D., CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN to HARRIET BRONSON, daughter of the late Marinus Willett, M. D.

BURDETT—LEWIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the N. P. Church, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. GEO. F. BURDETT to Miss ADELE A., daughter of Thos. M. Lewis, Esq., all of this City.

HUTCHINSON—SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN W. HUTCHINSON to GERTRUDE A. SCOTT, both of Brooklyn.

HAMILTON—PEPPERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Ira R. Steward, Mr. GEO. W. HARRIS to Miss MARY F. PEPPERS.

WYLIE—DALLY.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry A. Betts, ROBERT J. WYLIE, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Dally, Esq., of Woodbridge, N. J.

HERBERT—WEEKS.—In Summerfield M. E. Church, on Thursday, Nov. 15, Mr. WILBUR F. HERBERT to Miss AMELIA WEEKS, daughter of Jotham Weeks, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BANCKER—HUFF.—In Somerville, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. J. Mesick, WM. D. BANCKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JERSEY A. HUFF, of Somerville.

WALLACE—BAILEY.—In Newbury, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. H. A. Burton, Rev. CHARLES C. WALLACE, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Miss MARY S., youngest daughter of the late Abner Bailey, Esq., of Newbury, Vt.

DIED.

CHRISTIE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 16, of diphtheria, AGNES BURCHARD, only daughter of William H. and Christiana Christie, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Her remains will be taken from [illegible] (Saturday) morning, to the country for interment.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, of consumption, LUCRETIA CLARK, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. [illegible] 8th-st., to-morrow (Sunday,) Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock A. M.

HOBBY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, ROSWELL L. HOBBY, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, PETER STUYVESANT, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Marks Church, in the Bowery, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, relict of the late Thomas R. Smyth.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, James Kelly, also of her nephews, John J. Kelly and James Furey, are requested to attend her funeral, from No. 44 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, of disease of the heart, Mrs. JANE D. SANDFIELD, wife of Capt. Edward Young, in the 54th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

Charleston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

GOLDSMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 16, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA GOLDSMITH, wife of the late Capt. Egbert Goldsmith, in the 49th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., for interment.

MEEHAN.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, of scarlet fever, JANE MARY, youngest child, of Patrick J. and Jane Mary Meehan, aged 1 months and 5 days.

Her remains will be taken for interment to Calvary Cemetery, at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, Nelson-st., (fourth house West of Court-st.,) South Brooklyn.

HALSEY.—In Jers

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] is a growing impatience with the [illegible] of the most extensive [illegible] over it, there is the [illegible] Ghee, [illegible] Ghee, signifying "for the head," is [illegible] Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as "Hostetter's" and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by constant usage until they seem native and to the manor born."

BARELY REALIZED.

[illegible] horrible headache this afternoon, hand I [illegible] from the Apothecaries hand says hi to the man. [illegible] you me of an 'eadache?" "Deed hi hasks [illegible] "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon [illegible] "Hi gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it [illegible] gave me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache

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HAY HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be hailed on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise remain undetected, till too late for remedies; and the distinctions should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two shades—Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting what [illegible], of hepatic disease [illegible] of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine [illegible] Diseases of the heart are very frequently [illegible] with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also [illegible] which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and unimpaired at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by [illegible] of temper. In most cases the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes preceding vomiting; under [illegible] it is usually attended named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the [illegible] have been found severe and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its [illegible] eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

Be one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is as prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the [illegible] and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and one early eradicated it will [illegible] the dread of an untimely grave. Among the [illegible] evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence, and the cause is eradicated in an early stage.

From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent and made me take last twenty minutes, and I wish you would send me some that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Each genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 9½ Frankfort st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or to do chamberwork and washing; has five years' City reference. Apply at 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 Grove-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SENsible, clean, active and steady young woman wishes the above situation; is willing to make herself useful about the house; has no followers; can take her place this day. Apply at No. 634 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, trustworthy young woman, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties in every particular; has a reference from her late employer for nearly four years; will be found neat and tidy in her habits. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist in the washing; has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 30 West 26th-st., her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; or would do the housework of a small private family; has got good references. Call at No. 178 Varick-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 176 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROTest woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would take the entire charge of a dairy; has no objections to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, carving, and all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for seven years in one family; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 310 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; apply to Mrs. LAWLESS, No. 89 West 11th-st., rear building, third story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; good references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at her last place for two days, No. 61 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent Protestant girl, as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook, who understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given. Call at No. 2 Washington-square, east, one door above 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN OBLIGING and thoroughly competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a finished laundress; makes excellent bread and pastry; has good references. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by a woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take a place as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation in a small family as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, &c.—Over 100 first-class servants, ready for situations, can be seen to-day at the "Select First-class Female Employment Agency," No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this office, as none but nice, tidy, capable, obliging, well-recommended girls are taken, and of such there are more here than at any other place.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook, understands soups, game and all kinds of jellies and pastry, with the washing if required. The other as competent waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., her present employer's.

AS DRESSMAKER—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker of competency, the patronage of a few families by the week or day; terms reasonable, and satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable German young woman to cook, wash, iron, or general housework; has good reference. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young English woman, to do general house work or chamberwork, or as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A FIRST class laundress a situation in a gentleman's family; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best of city references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av. between 10th an 1 11th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress: is accustomed to the care of children; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to travel; is accustomed to travelling, and does not get sea-sick; good reference. Address No. 146 Spring-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two girls, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; have City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress, to work on embroidery; she is willing to take care of one or two children; she will make herself useful in anything when called upon; she has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 243 7th-av., one pair of stairs, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a pleasant family for the balance of the Winter, by a young lady, to do sewing to compensate for her board; also understands operating Grover & Baker sewing machines. Inquire at Grover & Baker's sewing-machine store, No. 495 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would go out by the day to do sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to travel with a lady; is able to take care of a young baby; has no objections to Cuba, New-Orleans, Europe or France; is very healthy on sea; can be highly recommended. Call at or address S. W., No. 525 2d-av., near 33d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., on the first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse; she can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 6 5th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS AGENT.—HARDWARE—ATTENTION—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man of experience; has a good knowledge of the country and dealers; references from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill, somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address R. S. V. D., No. 291 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer—quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give undoubted references from his last employer, who can be seen in the City, and with whom he has lived nearly three years. All letters addressed to P. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable, sober Englishman, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and not afraid of work; no objection to any part of the United States; can produce the best of reference. Call or address for three days J. N., No. 49 Stanton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable German man, as coachman, in a private family, with the best of City references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Clarendon Stables, No. 19 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; he understands his business perfectly; has first-class City references, and is a first-class man. Call or address W. H., care of P. TRAINOR, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a very industrious and honest man, who has the best of testimonials, and is at liberty to refer to his last and former employers. Call or address, for two days, J. DIXON, No. 230 West 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a Frenchman, of good appearance, as coachman; is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. Address R. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SWISS young man, speaking the French and German languages, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman, waiter, porter, clerk, or any respectable position where he can be useful for low wages. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; can have a good recommendation from his last employer, with whom he lived two years. Address or call FRANCIS, 338 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, who would assist in the garden, milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady young man, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; he is a careful hand over horses, and a good, steady driver; will assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of harness and carriages, and is a good, steady and careful driver, and is not afraid of work; the best of reference from last two places. Address J. H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business well; has no objection to City or country; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and the laying out of new grounds; will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands both, and milking and the care of cattle; will make himself generally useful to a gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, from the country, 20 years of age, a situation as porter in a store, or second waiter, or footman in a private family; is genteel, active and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home for the Winter. Address Box No. 174 *Times* Office, or No. 9 Crosby-st., Room No. 16, fourth floor.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale shoe house, by an active young man, who has considerable experience in the trade. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS SECRETARY, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEman, of education and refinement, having a knowledge of French, wishes to travel to Europe or any part of the continent, as secretary, corresponding clerk, or as companion or tutor in a family. Address, for two weeks, TRAVELER, Station D, Bible-house.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter, who has lived in some of the best families in the City. Can give the best of references as regards capability and sobriety. Can be seen at Thomas T. Green's drug store, corner of 14th-st. and Broadway. A note addressed to THOMAS will be attended to—can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single young man in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands his business thoroughly. Call at his present place, No. 26 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who understands his business in all its branches, having lived in the first families in the City, and to whom he can refer. Apply at the grocery of Jno. J. Morris, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a thorough, competent young man, in a private family. No objection to go into the country. Can offer best City reference. Address C. C., care of T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., in Corwin & Co.'s grocery-store.

AS WAITER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—THE advertiser wants the above situation in a private family; understands the business; is willing to do anything required of him; is clean, sober and honest, and well recommended. Apply, by letter or otherwise, at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO LIVERY STABLE, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—A respectable, steady, middle-aged man, who is well-acquainted with the best and most economical method to manage horses, as also with the diseases to which they are subject, who can drive either a pair or four-in-hand, and is strictly sober, with satisfactory references, wishes to obtain a situation as foreman or to drive for a respectable establishment; would have no objection to the country. Address DRIVER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A SITuation in some mercantile or banking house; held the position of book-keeper and assistant for seven years in one house. Will accept of any position at a moderate salary. Address LYSANDER, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS printer wants employment in some country printing office, where he will have a permanent situation. He has been accustomed to newspaper, job and press-work. Address PRINTER, No. 674 4th-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS Phonography, wishes a situation as reporter or amanuensis. Address PHONOS, Box No. 164 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARTISTS WANTED—TO WORK IN WATER colors and India ink. None but those of thorough experience need apply. Address C. A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.—The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic, having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner; if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 88 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BURR'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 718 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 196 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

359. MAGENTA BROCATELS AND ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS. 359.

359. LACE CURTAINS. AT REDUCED PRICES. 359.

359. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, AT VERY LOW FIGURES. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, OF SATIN DE LAINES, PLAIN and BROCHE COTELINES and BROCATELS, Made to Order by the Best Upholsterers. 359.

359. WINDOW SHADES. FOR STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS, AT KELTY'S BROADWAY. 359.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!

We have just manufactured a large stock of FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS, of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S

NEW STORE, NO 463 6TH-AV.,

Corner 28th-st.

LADIES will find a good stock of Goods,

Consisting of EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS.

A full Line of LINEN HDKFS. and Ladies' Corsets.

Every variety HOSIERY, GLOVES and Under-Clothing.

BOOK, SWISS and CAMBRIC MUSLIN.

Every variety DRY GOODS, LINENS, &c.—Cheap.

PARIS FLOWERS and RUCHES, (much under price.)

The Best Kid Gloves, 63c. Warranted a Prime Article.

LADIES' CORSETS, $1 a pair! (Well worth $1 50.)

500 dozen RIB'D HOSE, only 12½c.—worth 19 cents.
500 dozen RIB'D HOSE, only 18c. and 25c.—worth 25c. and 38c.
500 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c. and 25c. a pair. This lot of Hosiery is very much under price!
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, LACE GOODS,

Cambric Edgings and insertions we ask your particular attention to, as our stock is new and selected with a view to building up a first-class trade. Very many choice patterns can now be seen by giving us an early call.

GOOD STOCK OF REAL VAL. EDGINGS and LACES.

500 BLACK LACE VEILS, 25 cents up.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
LADIES will find every variety RIBBONS at very low prices.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WET BLACK SILKS.—NARROW AND WIDE, heavy and high Lustre, just received and for sale at a great reduction from regular prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 82 Dey-st., New-York City.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
No. 7 Union-square, and on 6th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The next term will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MUSIC.—A GERMAN LADY, VERY COMPETENT as a teacher of vocal music and the piano, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where, in return, her instruction in the above branches of education would be received as an equivalent. Being an excellent musician, she would be happy, also, to accept of a situation as soprano in a church choir.

This advertisement is inserted on behalf of the lady in question, by the following gentlemen, to whom she begs to refer: H. C. TIMM, No. 31 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; WM. SCHARFENBERG, No. 63 West 36th-st.; Dr. CHAS. GUILMETTE, No. 78 4th-av.

Applications may be made at the music store of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELASCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 609 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, open its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies continued in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

A CHEAP COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares pupils practically for any kind of business. Cheap course to commence on Monday. Only $5 for book-keeping. Applicants should specify $5 seats.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 338 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. VIGUIET DE MONTEIL WISHES to form a ladies' class for conversation and reading in the French language, twice a week, at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st. For terms and particulars apply as above. Private lessons.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 572 Broadway, corner 48th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a French gentleman. Terms, $3 per month; at residence, $5 per month. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 6 4th-av., opposite Tompkins Market, second floor.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

KING OF HEATERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S STOVES AND FURNACES.
ONE FIRE WILL LAST ALL WINTER,
WITHOUT REKINDLING OR FORMING CLINKERS. ALSO,
STEAM, WATER, AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.
TIBBITS & CO., No. 690 Broadway.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 27 YEARS of age, good looking, and well educated; owner of a handsome property in a thriving town in the West, is desirous of making the acquaintance of some young lady and inducing her to accompany him as his wife. Her age must not exceed 18. The advertiser's stay is limited, and answers to this are requested, with the writer's address, and will be replied to in person. Address GERARD, Box 127 *Times* Office, for three days.

MILLINERY.

MRS. N. BINNS' MILLINERY—FORMERLY of Broadway, will sell the richest velvet bonnets at a reduced price, at No. 413 Canal-st. Assortment of beavers and bloomers, cheap. Milliners supplied with pattern bonnets. Strangers will do well to call and find what they want cheap. Cut this out.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—POUR LE SERVICE DE TABLE, un garçon Français; Allemand ou Suisse. S'adresser à No. 161 West 23d-st., entre dix heures et midi.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR FURNISHED to let with board or without, front room; fire lighted, with board for a gentleman and wife. A lady can be accommodated to teach a girl the piano in part payment. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 12 Watt-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can now have a large room and bedroom, with large pantries, and board to suit, being now vacant after three years' occupancy. Address EPIOURE, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARDING.—NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; house first-class; reference exchanged. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen friends, may find a desirable room with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel, private family, for $50 per month, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference desired and given.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, on reasonable terms, at the Eastern Hotel, corner Whitehall and South sts., at South Ferry, New-York.

BOARDING.—GENTEELLY FURNISHED apartments, with board—private table—can be had permanently in a first-class neighborhood, No. 54 West 36th-st. House with modern improvements and very pleasantly situated between 5th and 6th av

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Under the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear thereof, fronting on 10th-av.; will be sold together.

Two lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av.. with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SIX VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
10th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, Broadway, High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th
and 155th sts.; together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most desirable part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Harlem River Speed, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an interesting and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable for same to be put upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 268 and 270 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Rich Parlor Suites, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Groups, Paintings, &c.,
On MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
Embracing the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The furniture is all new, having been made to order ten months ago, and comprises everything suitable for a fashionably-furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade. Contents of house consists in part of superb 7-octave piano-forte, steel and rosewood, two full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatel, very rich and in perfect order, rosewood marble-top etageres, brocatel and lace curtains, Turkish chairs and lounges, carved reception chairs, large French plate and mantel mirrors, centre, sofa and and side tables, elegant bronzes, rich mantel vases, marble groups and figures, oil-paintings, French ormolu clock, rich chandeliers, tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood dressing bureaus, divans, sofas, cottage and other chairs, oak extension table, dining-room chairs, rich china, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut-glass, with a large quantity not enumerated. Catalogues can be had at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
No. 374 Cor. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 26x84 feet, more or less. Rent subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.
No. 372, Cor. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable. No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 26 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less. Dwelling half of party-wall between above and adjoining dwelling on the southerly side.
No. 370, Cor. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 26 and 26.7x67.9 and 64.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.
All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.
Also, 116 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
Maps, plans, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE STOCK OF A
DEALER REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of a dealer removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, centre tables, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSBURGH AND YONKERS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 44th-st., 2 new 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 277 and 279, n. s., between 9th and 10th avs.; houses 20x44, and contain gas, water, range, &c.; lots, 20x100.5.
On South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171, near 6th-st.; lots, 20x 140 feet each.
AT YONKERS:
Four acres, with water right, on Warburton-av. and Lamartine-st., fronting on the Hudson River, five minutes' walk from depôt, adjoining land of Thaddeus Bell. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings of the Italian, French, English and American schools. The modern school is represented by the works of Pierson, Norton, Stewart, Popes, Rosenburgh, Lancaster, Hoffner, W. M. Brown, Boudin, Caseinelli, and others. Also, about 50 fine oil-paintings from a private collection. They will be on exhibition as above.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 2½ o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
STORR & NASH, Attorneys,
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet and hair cloth, oak dining-room suites, carpets, mirrors, book-cases, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of parian and china pitchers, ten different sizes; also, second-hand stoves and heaters; also, a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City made.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, about 10 years old; very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use. Also, a family barouche, made to order, for one or two horses; calash top, pole and shafts in good order.

H. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—By order of CHAS. A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee—H. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell the desirable property, No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, counters, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, hair and other mattresses, featherbeds, kitchen furniture, &c.
JAMES WRITING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BULBOUS ROOTS.—BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 17, at their salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., 10 cases bulbous roots, by the case and from the shelves, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, snow-drops, jonquils, &c., &c.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, a choice assortment of fine healthy plants, suitable for parlor or greenhouse, from J. E. Ranch, florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the sufficiency of the security given for the safe-keeping and custody of the City Deposits, the amount of interest paid thereon, and such other information bearing upon the subject as the Committee may be enabled to acquire, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the investigation are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place without further notice.
JOHN H. BRADY, F. J. A. BOOLE, GILBERT M. PLATT, } Special Committee.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 16, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after Office hours, from 3 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 20th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal redeemable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assimilable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1860.
At the annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

ABRAM IVES,	F. W. EDMONDS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,	ALLEN HAY,
V. B. DEPIERRIS,	HENRY R. TREADWELL,
WARDORP J. HALL,	C. B. DELAPIERRE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,	ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
JOHN S. MITCHELL,	WILLIAM MOSES,
NATHANIEL WHEELER,	A. MASTERTON.

The following persons were also elected Inspectors of the next election:

	JOHN K. HACKETT,
	F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
	MYRON PERRY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., ABRAM IVES, Esq., was reelected President.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the road at the sale about to take place, are hereby required to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.
Box No. 1,468 Post-office.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 480 pages, nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. GRAVES (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROBB & TOWSEY, 132 Nassau-st.; ORIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 668 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 363 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of London, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PRE-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with Book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Remedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine sent by mail, with directions. Circular and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private and Confidential.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.
WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.
CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Att'y's,
No. 192 Broadway.
o27-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of, New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6mS* Administrator.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 169 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 5,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LIPES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of South-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, fastened by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 19 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SAUNDERS, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HENEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and every subsequent day after from Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rethoric of Religious Excitement—Spirit of the Press—Sorrow.

THE DRUSES AND MARONITES.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Syria, gives an unpleasant slide by an American missionary, which sheds some light on the origin of the trouble between the Druses and Maronites. The missionary in question was driven out of Zahleh a short time since by [illegible] brutal threats, and narrowly escaped being [illegible]. The following are the main points in his statement:

"Both parties were guilty of killing and insulting before the outbreak. The Druses [illegible] criminal acts, and the Christians greatly exceeded [illegible] opening language; and the Christians [illegible] provoked, and the Druses much feared [illegible] murders and assassinations were [illegible] and have been so for many years. [illegible] heard of more than twenty murders [illegible] days. Within the last year, also, [illegible] or murders occurred among the [illegible] than 150 among the Christians, [illegible] or of a Druse by a Christian, [illegible] red and retaliated, while the [illegible] ristian by a Druse was seldom [illegible] ress ever came from the Government [illegible].

The Christians often, but the Druses seldom, used [illegible] taunting language. The Christians [illegible] number and readiness to fight; the [illegible] of Zahleh, and were confident of [illegible] the extermination or expulsion of [illegible] the Mountains of Lebanon. On the [illegible] was sought for an amicable settlement [illegible] before the rupture, but all [illegible] and wishes were unavailing. Now [illegible] plans or views of the Christians to [illegible] their own country for the [illegible] reform of their own accord, or [illegible] What to them was an inexorable ne[illegible]

The Druses, understanding war means exclusion from the Christian city, however anachristian [illegible] is necessary to the religion of the Druses [illegible] to attempt the extermination of [illegible] same sect, of any distinct race, Ir[illegible] animals are [illegible] this or purpose is opposed, in their [illegible] view, to the [illegible] and predestination of God, who has ordained [illegible] unchanging existence and fixed [illegible] and races of men upon the earth. [illegible] that as the Druses are as one to ten, [illegible] them to kill ten for every one [illegible] ince; and they are brave, desper[illegible] accomplish this, or something; like it [illegible] and possibly in the massacres of their ca[illegible] who have unfortunately fallen into their [illegible].

The missionary proceeds to say that the Christians have also had many friends and avengers, while the Druses, in all their successes, have no protector. He says, in the most solemn manner, that justice should be done to all by the tribunal before which they are to appear, and concludes as follows:

"Of the probable results of this outbreak, it is premature, perhaps, to speak. Of these results, already apparent, however, one is social unity. Before the war, the Druses, as well as the Christians, were equally divided among themselves—individual against individual, family against family, even as different races and nations are at variance. But now they are all united to a man for mutual defense and protection in a civil war. But they desire proper conditions of peace and personal security. Europe is called to put a stop at once to the effusion of blood, and, if possible, prevent the possibility of its recurrence. If this unity of the Christian Powers becomes a fruit of Christian truth and love, and they all act in a manner worthy of their name and position, the causes and provocations of these sad evils will be obviated; and if hereafter Christians and Druses, Christian as lambs and tigers, will dwell together in peace—in obedience to law, let them dive happily in the same mountain."

DEATH OF A FORMER MISSIONARY.

The Sandwich Island *Polynesian*, of Sept. 29, announces the death of Richard Armstrong, D. D., President of the Board of Education, member of His Majesty's Privy Council and of the House of Nobles:

"He expired at his house, Honolulu, on Sunday morning, Sept. 23, from injuries received by a fall from a horse some three months previous. Dr. Armstrong was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1805, graduated at Dickinson College, and completed his studies at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. He arrived at the Sandwich Islands in the year 1832, twenty-eight years of age, and, after a year's residence at Honolulu, sailed in company with Messrs. Alexander and Parker as a missionary to Hukuhiva, one of the Marquesas Islands. After a residence there of eight months, and finding it an impracticable field of labor, they returned to Honolulu. For five years he preached at Wailuku, and then removed again to Honolulu to take charge of the station vacated by the return to the United States of Mr. Bingham. There he preached the Gospel in the church at Kawaiahao, until Dec. 6, 1847, when he was appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Mr. Richards, as Minister of Instruction. When this office was abolished, and a Board of Education instituted, Mr. Armstrong was appointed President of the Board, in the discharge of the duties of which office he continued until the day he met the accident which terminated in his death. He was one of the old teachers whom the chiefs were formerly wont to consult. He obtained to such a great degree the confidence of the late King, and also of his present Majesty, that he was appointed to a seat in the House of Nobles, and to a membership in the Privy Council. His funeral was largely attended. After a prayer in English by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Rev. E. Corwin made a short address in English, and was followd by Rev. Mr. Clark, who made some remarks in Hawaiian, and the exercises closed with a hymn sung by the native choir. The corpse was interred in the grave-yard adjoining the church. Dr. Armstrong leaves a widow and eight children, three sons and five daughters."

MEETING OF THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

During the last days of October the Foreign Evangelical Alliance held a very interesting series of meetings in London. In a paper, discussing the late revival in Scotland, Rev. H. M. Gill, of Glasgow, said that it had spread among the fishing population on the sea coast, in the large cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen, as well as in the towns of Ayrshire. On the west coast, also, the revival had spread to Campbeltown, Lewis, Islay, and other of the West Highland group of islands. In Islay, hundreds and thousands now meet for prayer, where there was formerly nothing but irreligion and carelessness. This revival in Scotland was preceded by prayer meetings. Similar religious movements in Norway and Sweden were detailed by Rev. George Scott, a Wesleyan Minister. Mr. Scott narrated several very interesting particulars, which showed that the royal family of Sweden, the ladies of the court, and the nobles of the land, as well as the humbler classes, were deeply impressed with religious sentiments. He also stated that Count Stakelberg, one of the wealthiest nobles in the realm, had been instrumental in converting a large number of tenants. Rev. Prebendary Venn referred to the revival of religion among the fishermen and sailors in the Welsh seaports and along the coast of Wales, which was quite as wonderful as the work which was in progress. Rev. S. Minton and other speakers having addressed the meeting, Sir Culling Hardley brought forward the Mortara case. He read an appeal which had been addressed to him by M. Carvalho, the President of the Israelite Alliance. In his reply he suggested that before a deputation waited upon the Emperor of the French, to pray for the deliverance of Mortara, a memorial should be drawn up addressed to the Emperor, signed in common by leading Jews and Christians, and that this should be done not only in England and France, but also in Germany, in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, &c. M. Carvalho had intimated his intention to act upon this advice. Father Chiniquy next related some of his experiences in Illinois. In closing the proceedings, Sir Culling asked the meeting to pray earnestly for the liberation of the child Mortara, and requested those who desired this result to signify the same by rising, when every person present stood on their feet amidst loud cheers. "Shall the child be free?" said Sir Culling, and the entire assembly cried out, "He shall be free." "Then," said the Chairman, "by God's grace he shall be free." [Loud cheers.] The meeting was closed by repeating the Lord's Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction. The alliance thus brought its labors to a close.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

Last week we noticed the stand taken by the London *Times* in favor of using every proper influence to secure concession from the Government to Protestants now resident in Spain. The necessity of energetic action in the premises is further illustrated by the annexed extract from a note written to the *Times* by a "Tourist in Spain." He says:

"I fancy a short account of an incident that occurred at Bilbao, on the Sunday before I reached there, may be interesting to some of your readers, should you consider it worth an odd corner. The facts briefly are—that this little port is the headquarters of the engineers, contractors, their clerks, assistants, and workpeople engaged in the construction of the railway to join at Miranda the main trunk line projected to unite Madrid with Paris. These folks form altogether a colony of, I believe, something like 300 Protestants, for whose benefit the contractor secured the services of a chaplain, and also erected and comfortably fitted up a commodious building as a church. On the day I have indicated the alcalde, at the head of a number of officials, entered the building during morning worship in the middle of the Litany, stopped the service, and inquired for what purpose the people had assembled. After a short pause an explanation was given, when the alcade at once ordered the building to be cleared. At the very earnest entreaty, however, of the minister and the heads of the congregation, he afterwards consented to allow the service to be concluded, but first stipulated that it should never be repeated. This condition was most strictly enforced, and the chaplain left. As regards the interment of British subjects, it is only quite recently that the cemeteries at Madrid and Malaga have been suffered to exist. Previously, as is the case now at Seville and, I suppose, other places, Protestants were buried either in the gas or pottery works. When at Granada, I ascertained that within the last few years two British Protestants have died in that city. One with a thoroughly English name was refused Christian burial, but the other, whose name, with a trifling variation of accent passed very well for Spanish, was buried by the curé in the Spanish burial-ground. These facts appear incredible in 1860, and I suppose must be classified with 'Cosas de Espana.'"

The subject is one in which the British is not alone interested.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A State Sabbath School Convention has been in session at Newark during the week. On Tuesday quite an animated discussion arose on the question whether such Conventions were really productive of good. The prevailing sentiment was largely in the affirmative. Yesterday the Sabbath Schools of Newark and the surrounding towns and villages made a gala day. There in procession were numbered by thousands.

The Essex County Bible Society held its Annual Convention in Newark on the 13th. Mr. J. P. Jackson presided. In accordance with established custom he resigned the position which he has held for the year past, and he [illegible] to which he was [illegible] Treasurer's Report, has received $4,338 19 during the year, $1,000 of which was a legacy from the late David Tichenor. The aggregate increase of receipts over those of the year preceding is $1,373 34.

The corner-stone of Christ Church, in Bloomfield, was laid on the afternoon of Thursday, by Rev. Henry Marsh, Rector of the Parish: Rev. Robert Train, of Jersey City, and Rev. J. M. Stansbury, of Newark, assisting in the exercises. An injury received by the fall of a portion of the building prevented his being in attendance. The church which is to be erected will accommodate about 300 persons, and will cost $2,400. Of this amount, $2,000 has been subscribed.

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

The *Observer* gives a resumé of Mr. Lincoln's views as set forth in his speeches, and says:

[illegible] these sentiments may be entertained by those who holds them, but hundreds of thousands of Christian men voted for him on account of these opinions, believing him to be a firm supporter of the Constitution as it is, and opposed to the slightest departure from the letter or the spirit of that instrument. Even if Mr. Lincoln had the disposition to interfere with the institution of Slavery, contrary to the strict construction of the Constitution, it is obviously impossible for him to accomplish any such purpose, as both houses of Congress are, by a clear majority, opposed to his administration. But he has no such intention, and he stands pledged in the most solemn manner, *against* all the distinctive measures for which the Abolitionists have been agitating the country for the last twenty-five years."

The Boston *Recorder*, another conservative journal, remarks:

"We rejoice that now and thus ends the attempted reign of terror—that the fire-eater's occupation, both North and South, has gone. For a score of years, we have been kept in agitation by extremists in both sections, and this election will put an effectual check upon both. Those at the South must now either be quiet, or retire, and those at the North will transfer their batteries to bear, not against the South, but against the Administration which they have aided into power."

The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, writes:

"We would urge upon the South caution and deliberation, and a disregard of counsels which would persuade them that their brethren of another section are their enemies, anxious for their overthrow; and on the North we would urge that patriotic zeal to preserve the great family compact in its integrity, which their forefathers so wisely perfected; and rebuking the violence of mercenary placemen, who would fire the tempie of liberty in hope of gathering spoils from its ruins, stand forth the advocates of Constitutional rights, and for the doctrine of a Union undivided and indissoluble—the glorious heritage of all alike, transmitted to us by a common fatherhood, and to be transmitted by us, not only unimpaired, but enlarged and enriched, to the latest posterity."

OUR MINISTER AT BERLIN.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, writing from Paris, speaks thus of our Minister to Berlin, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana:

"He is a zealous, devoted, working Christian. He has gotten up, of his own accord, a chapel in connection with the American Embassy, 'an upper room,' after the Apostolic and Pentecostal examples, and a place which I trust is honored by the presence of the same Divine Spirit which fell upon them. Mr. Wright has generally succeeded in securing preachers for the Sabbath from American students, or ministers temporarily at Berlin; but when no one can be had, he holds a service himself. One of the very first things he said to the writer of this, on meeting him, was, 'Now, brother, you must preach for me to-morrow.' And after I had preached on the Sabbath, he rose and made some excellent remarks, addressed particularly to the young American students of the University, who were present, enforcing the necessity of a religious character, urging those who were already professing Christians to maintain their consistency in the midst of the temptations to which they are exposed, and telling them that he wanted them to come and help him in the Sabbath school he had there. It is so unusual a thing to see a man in the position of an Ambassador at a European Court, taking such a stand as an active, working Christian, that I have been tempted to this digression from Paris to Berlin, in order to mention it. I must also add that Gov. Wright shows the most marked personal attentions and courtesies to his fellow-countrymen who visit Berlin."

Services To-morrow.

Mr. ABBOTT has very generously offered the Chapel of the Spingler Institute for the use of the French Protestant Church, and service will hereafter be held there on Sabbath evenings. This will be very gratifying to many French residents and others residing in that part of the City. The first service will be held to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the Bedford-street M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. PORTER, of the Wyoing Conference, in the evening.

"The Present Aspect of the Anti-Slavery Revolution" will be the subject of Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE'S evening discourse at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

The New-York Prayer Meeting Association will conduct the services in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS is announced to preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church at 10½ A. M.; Bishop SIMPSON at 7½ P. M.

Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor of the Twentieth-street Universalist Church, will present "Some Lessons of the Calm after the Storm" in the afternoon.

Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS will preach in behalf of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, at the Greene-street M. E. Church, in the morning; and in the evening, by special request, he will repeat his sermon on Christian Amusements.

A public meeting in behalf of the Irish Society will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, in the evening. In the morning, Rev. Mr. GUBBINS will preach in behalf of this organization in Rev. Dr. HAWK'S Church.

CITY MILITARY.

The Court-Martial of Col. Corcoran.

The day for the trial of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for disobedience of orders in neglecting to direct his command to parade on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, is not yet fixed. The charges against him were formally preferred to Gen. EWEN, commanding the Fourth Brigade, to which the regiment is attached, by Col. MORRELL, Acting Division Inspector. Gen. EWEN sent Col. CORCORAN notice of arrest day before yesterday, and yesterday transmitted to Major-Gen. SANDFORD the papers in the case and the warrant of arrest. The law directs that within thirty days after receiving the papers the Major-General must order the Court-martial, and that the officer arrested shall not be brought to trial until ten days after he is notified of the names of the officers detailed to form the Court. It only remains for Gen. SANDFORD to constitute the Court, which must consists of a General officer and two officers of the same rank with the accused. Until he does so the day of the trial cannot be specified. Col. MEAD, the Judge Advocate of the First Division, Deputy Collector of the port, will conduct the prosecution.

The statement, which has been published by a cotemporary, that Gen. EWEN excused Col. CORCORAN'S command from parading, is inocrrect. It is well understood by military men that a Brigadier-General cannot excuse a Regiment from a Division parade. Gen. EWEN, to dissipate all doubt on this point, addressed a note to Col. CORCORAN two days before the reception of the Prince, telling him that the Regiment was not excused.

The law upon which the case partly rests was drawn by Gen. EWEN in 1847, and is as follows:

"The several corps in said Division shall be ordered out for exercise at least eight and not exceeding twelve times in each year; two of such parades shall be by division, two by brigade, and the remaining parades by regiments or companies, as the commandant of the regiment may direct."

Under this clause it has been claimed that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, having already this year made two parades by division—one on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese and the other on the 4th of July—could not be called upon to make a third parade "by division." But by a law passed in 1858, it is declared that Major-Generals shall have all the powers already conferred by law, and—the kernel of the clause—those which may be exercised by virtue of military custom. It will be urged on behalf of the prosecution that in the Croton Water celebration and other similar demonstrations are found precedents by military custom for ordering Division parades on all public occasions like that of the reception of the British heir apparent. The penalty in case Col. CORCORAN is convicted, is discretionary with the Court. He may be cashiered, incapacitated from holding any military commission, and fined not more than $100; or he may be visited with any one of these penalties, or he may be reprimanded.

Gen. EWEN has issued the following General Orders:

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

This Brigade will parade on Monday, the 26th inst. The Brigade line will be formed on the east side of the Fifth-avenue, the right on Nineteenth-street, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the General's quarters, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Chiefs of Staff of the Brigade and Regiments will make to the Commandants of Division and Brigade respectively, returns of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers for said parades and drills during the year, for which returns have not been made, on or by the 30th inst.

A Brigade Court-martial is hereby appointed for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers for said parades and drills, to consist of the following officers, viz.: Col. THOS. W. MCLEAY, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, President; Brevet-Col. JACOB RAYNOR, of the Twenty-third Regiment, and Capt. HENRY LUX, of the Eleventh Regiment, members.

The said Court-martial will assemble at the Division Armory on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

Major HENRY R. CUNNINGS, the Judge Advocate, will attend the meeting of said Court, and render his professional services.

[illegible] of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, having been arrested on a charge and specification for disobedience of orders, Lieut. Col. ROBERT NUGENT will assume the command of said Regiment until further orders.

The following appointments in the Brigade Staff are promulgated:

HENRY S. VAN BUREN, Aid-de-Camp, *vice* STEARNS, resigned; WM. E. JACKSON, Quartermaster, *vice* VAN BUREN, promoted; HUGH N. CAMP, Volunteer Aid, in place of JACKSON, appointed Quartermaster. By order of JOHN EWEN, Brigadier-General.

HERBERT TAYLOR, Brigade-Major and Inspector.

Seventh Regiment Testimonial.

By a vote of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, during the last year, the member who should introduce the largest number of acceptable recruits for the Company was to receive a gold medal. On Thursday evening the medal was awarded to Mr. ABRAM SELIS, and was presented by the Captain of the Company. The medal is of solid, eighteen-carats gold, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the Regiment, surmounted by the American Eagle. A drummer on one side, and a private in uniform on the other stand sentry. On the obverse it is inscribed: "Recruit Medal, Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment. Awarded to ABRAM SELIS, Oct. 30, 1860."

The following Regimental order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this Regiment will assemble for military instruction, in fatigue dress, (side arms only,) on Saturday evening, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The right wing of the Regiment will assemble on Tuesday, 20th inst., and the left wing on Friday, 23d inst., in fatigue dress, for drill and military exercise, at 8 P. M.

Commandants will see that their men are furnished with percussion tape for the above drills.

APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. S. H. WESTON, Chaplain, *vice* BRAINARD, resigned; GEO. W. BRAINARD, Assistant Quartermaster, *vice* LAIMBEER, resigned.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Maj. POND is hereby directed to hold a Court of Appeals at Regimental Head-quarters, for those having excuses—the right wing, including the Engineer Corps, on Friday, 30th inst., and the left wing with troop, on Saturday, Dec. 1. He will also cause a list of delinquents to be posted in each Company Armory at least five days before holding the Court. The Commandant of the Regiment desires to call the attention of the men who are returned for delinquencies to the necessity of their presence at the Court, or they will be fined by default. By order of

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjt.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

REMARKABLE ERRORS—ONE DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMAN GAINED.

The Board of County Canvassers resumed their sitting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the lobby at once filled up, much interest being felt in the vote of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—which are the most populous Wards of the City—the returns from which were the special order for the day. Before taking up those returns, however, the Board finished up the returns from the Fifteenth Ward, excepting the Second District, which gave no record for Assemblyman. The question of this deficiency was referred to Supervisor BLUNT, and the Canvassers of the District were ordered to be summoned before the Board to-day.

The First Ward returns, which had been appointed to be considered and adjusted during that sitting, were laid over till to-day, when they will come up with all the other knotty questions which have arisen so far during the session.

The Eleventh Ward returns—the first part of the special order—were then read over, occupying till half-past two, when a recess was taken for half an hour. The Fifth, Tenth and Fifteenth Districts rendered no account of votes for Congressional candidates, and therefore these returns were referred to Supervisor LITTLE, and the canvassers ordered to be required to appear before the Board to-day. The Ninth District gave no record of votes on the suffrage question, and the same course of reference and order was made.

On reassembling after recess, it was announced that the Fourteenth District of the Eleventh Ward contained a discrepancy in its returns for Assemblyman—the votes for the candidates footing up 511, while the statement made at the head of the page for the whole number was 411. The usual reference and order was made. It should be stated that the returns for the Tenth District of the same Ward at first were missing—the portion which should contain the statement of votes given for Members of Congress and Assembly—but it was afterwards found, (or what purported to be such a statement,) without any signatures. The Canvassers and Poll Clerk were ordered to be notified to appear before the Board to-day.

The Seventeenth Ward returns were then taken up, but were laid over for an adjournment till 10 o'clock to-day.

So far the following Wards have been completed, excepting six defective districts of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

The figures so far have only brought out one surprising change from those given by the newspapers, and that in the Fourth Assembly District, where it transpires that J. L. Kinney, Democrat, is elected over Hopps, Republican, by a plurality of *seven* votes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SYRIAN SUFFERERS.—The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: A Friend, $5; S. C. A., $10; C. Chester, Worcester, Mass., $1; Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, $27 30; C. Linda, $2; Second Congregational Society, Greenfield, Mass., $20; Youth's Praying Circle, Higganum, Conn., $8; W. H. C., $5; Through New-York *Observer*, $11; G. P. S., Philadelphia, $25; I. T., Somerville, N. J., $7,50; B. & L., Hanover, N. H., $2; Eleventh Congregational Church, New-York, $30; W. H. Talcot, Jersey City, $10; S. Morgan, Bristol, $2; Wheeling Seminary, $2 50; N. W. Riker, $1; Rev. N. S. Wheaton, Marblehead, Conn., $5; A Friend, Northampton, $14 25; Congregational Church, Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, $144 08; W. P. Harlow, Chillicothe, Ohio, $1; E. Hilden, $5; Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church, Johnsburgh, $18 83; Presbyterian Church, Marksboro', $9 87; Miss A. S. Dickey, York, N. Y., $5; First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, $50. Total, $412 33; Previously acknowledged, $20,676 71; Grand total, $21,089 04.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

FIRE IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—A fire broke out, between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the dwelling No. 146 Grand-street, occupied as a boarding-house by Misses LAWLER and MCANNALLY. The roof and attic were entirely destroyed, and also a portion of the roof of the adjoining building, No. 144. Misses L. and MCA.'s loss on furniture is estimated at $400; uninsured. Dr. JOHN ROBINSON, Dentist, had an office on the first floor, and he suffered damage of about $50, by water. The building is owned by J. C. Tillotson, and the injury to it is met by insurance. The damage to No. 144 amounts to $75; insured. F. A. ALBAUGH, an insurance watchman, one of the occupants, suffered severe loss from the wetting of his furniture.

FIRE IN A STABLE—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—A frame stable in the rear of No. 226 East Thirteenth-street was burned down, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and four horses perished. The owners of the animals were HUGH MCGAVEN, PETER MERIAN, JOHN GORAT and R. H. POWERS, and the loss of each is about $100; uninsured. The building, owned by PATRICK GALLAGHER, was damaged to the extent of $150; insured for $200 in the Bowery Company. JNO. PRESTON'S coal sheds, No. 272, adjoining, were slightly injured by water; insured for $200 in the Continental. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

FIRE IN A WORKSHOP.—An alarm of fire was raised at 9½ o'clock last evening, in consequence of a can of varnish having been upset on the stove in a room occupied by CHARLES WHEELER, at No. 83 Pitt-street. The varnish ignited and ran over the floor in a blaze, but the flames were put out ere any damage was done to the building.

WIDE-AWAKE COMMITTEE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway, SILAS B. DUTCHER in the chair. Delegates from the different City Clubs were present. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported a series of resolutions complimentary of the different officers of the Republican organizations, and particularly of the efficient exertions of S. B. DUTCHER during the campaign just closed. E. JACKSON, of the Fifth Ward, and others made addresses. The resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published, after which they adjourned for one week.

AN UNAPPRECIATED GIFT.—Late on Thursday night the occupants of the dwelling-house No. 75 Beekman-street were presented with a token of some person's confidence, in the shape of a lively two weeks' old male child, comfortably swathed and packed in a wicker basket. A burly negro brought it, and presenting it to the astonished domestic who answered his summons at the door, he remarked "here's a present for you," and disappeared. She, however, was ungrateful, and the "olive branch" was sent to the Almshouse.

ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY.—The smoothness of the Russ pavement was last evening the cause of a severe accident to a laboring man in Broadway. While proceeding to Whitehall with a horse, he was thrown and severely injured about the foot, dislocating several small bones. Fortunately Dr. M. HENRY, of No. 2 Union-square, who was passing at the time, witnessed the accident, and rendered assistance by reducing the dislocations of the disabling the man to pursue his course homeward in a stage.

A SERVANT GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—BRIDGET CARNEY, a domestic, 24 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday in consequence of burns received on the 29th ult. She was then employed at a house in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and her injuries were caused by her dress having ignited from a lamp which she had set on the floor while kindling a fire in a stove. Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening an attempt was made to circulate counterfeit $20 bills, altered to the Bank of North America, but the forgery was as far as could be ascertained, met with no success. The vignettes upon the bills are: in the centre the head of WASHINGTON; on the right a woman with a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a sailor.

RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD CAR.—FREDERICK ARNOLD, a German lad, aged 14, residing at No. 28 West Eleventh-street, was run over last evening by the Eighth-avenue Railroad car, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, and very badly injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DEATH OF A LABORER FROM A FALL.—On the 9th inst. a man named PATRICK KERRY, while working on the fourth floor of a building in process of construction at the corner of Broome and Greene streets, fell to the second floor, and received injuries which resulted on Thursday in his death. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body.

ASSAULT AT SEA.—ALFRED EVENSON, mate of the steamer *Alabama*, was yesterday held for trial by United States Commissioner BETTS, upon a charge of cruel and unusual punishment of a seaman, named MICHAEL HANNAN, to wit: for striking him twice on the head, and once on the shoulder, with a hammer, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Meeting of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association.

A meeting of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association was held at Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, yesterday afternoon. THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., President, presided. It was

Resolved, That the silver medal of the Society, suitably inscribed, be presented to PATRICK D. KELLY, one of the United States Revenue Inspectors, for rescuing a man from drowning in the East River, at the foot of Old Slip, in September last, by jumping in the water and holding him up until further assistance could be rendered. Also:

Resolved, That a silver medal, suitably inscribed, and $20 in money, be presented to the lad DENNIS GALVIN for his heroic conduct in saving from drowning one of the hands of the steamboat *May Queen* in July last. Also:

Resolved, That a silver medal, suitably inscribed, and $50 be presented to JAMES RUSH for his meritorious service in the month of August last, in leaping from the ferry-boat *Metropolis*, in crossing the East River, and swimming after a little girl who had fallen overboard from the steamer, and in saving her with much exertion and personal hazard.

Resolved, That the gold medal of the Society be presented to JAMES MCCARTY, of Far Rockaway, for his courage and humanity in saving numerous persons from drowning while bathing in the surf.

Police Reports.

A DETECTIVE BADLY BEATEN.

On Thursday Detectives McDougall and Bennett saw two men, whom they suspected to be thieves, in Greenwich-avenue, carrying a box of soap. Bennett arrested one of them, who gave the name of Thomas Neely, and McDougall entered upon a cross-examination of the other. Finding these interrogatories of too searching a character, McDougall's man, who held the soap, dropped it and ran into an alley in Eighth-street, the officer following him closely. As soon, however, as the latter entered the alley, he was assaulted by some person unknown, in so severe a manner as to make him for a few moments insensible. When he recovered himself, his assailants had escaped as well as the man whom he had pursued. It was subsequently ascertained that the soap had been stolen from Claus Fink, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eleventh-street, and Neely was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for the theft.

A DEAF AND DUMB BURGLAR.

The attention of Officer Lynch, of the Sixteenth Ward, was attracted about 1 o'clock yesterday morning to the flour store of Beyer & Birdsall, corner of Seventeenth-street and Sixth-avenue, by the noise of some one hammering within. He awoke Mr. Beyer, who sleeps in the building, and together they entered the store, where they found a young fellow skulking behind some barrels. He was taken into custody, when it transpired that he was a deaf-mute, named William Hunt. In his possession were found skeleton keys and an assortment of burglar's tools, consequently Justice QUACKENBUSH fully committed him for trial. It is supposed that the accused had accomplices in the burglary.

AN APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Prof. Samuel W. Downing, whose arrest on a charge of having defrauded a large number of young women of $5 each, has been made public, was yesterday set at liberty by Justice BRENNAN. Downing stated that he had not the slightest idea of doing his pupils injustice by leaving the City, having absented himself because of an unexpected call to Boston which could not be neglected. He added that he was now prepared to carry out his contract with the fair complainants, to whom he apologized for the trouble he had occasioned them, and they, deeming his explanations satisfactory, withdrew the complaint.

A POLL-CLERK CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Warren Banning, a young man, who served as poll-clerk at one of the Twentieth Ward districts during the recent election, was apprehended on Thursday night by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, on a charge of having passed counterfeit money. The prisoner had visited the drinking-places Nos. 396 and 398 Eighth-avenue, in each of which he palmed off a worthless bill, representing the $3 issue of the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to prison for trial.

SHAVING A BARBER.

James H. Bailey, a young man engaged as cashier at the Greene-street establishment of E. Phalon & Son, was yesterday committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination, on a charge of having embezzled about $300 from his employers. The alleged peculations are said to have been going on for some time past, but they were perpetrated in so adroit a way that the accused was not suspected of dishonesty until yesterday.

A BURGLAR OVERMATCHED.

On Thursday night a man named Sebastian Tanner broke open a room on the second floor of the dwelling-house No. 44 Willet-street, and was about entering the room for unlawful purposes. The rogue's designs were frustrated, however, by Mrs. Maria Clarke, the occupant, who collared him and held him despite his struggles, until her call for aid had been answered by Officer Collard, of the Thirteenth Ward, who conducted him to the Police Station. Yesterday, Justice BRENNAN committed the prisoner for a hearing.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS—CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday—Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 49, 50, 51, 52, 36, 53, 54, 22. CIRCUIT COURT—Calendar for Monday—Nos. 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 40, 7, 8, 24, 42, 45, 56, 59, 62, 69, 87. On Monday this Court will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., but on every other day during the week at 9 o'clock A. M. Judge ENGOT announced yesterday that he should resume his former practice in regard to the call of the calendar at the opening of the Court: that is, to call the day calendar through, when all causes in which neither party appear will be passed for the term; and causes where only one party may appear will be taken up and disposed of as on a default. After this the calendar will be called in the order ready for trial.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned until the first Monday in December, when the calendar will be taken up at cause No. 81.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, JAMES BEHON, indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, for causing the death of his father, was placed on trial. The case was not concluded at the rising of the Court. The accused is about 22 years of age. A difficulty occurred between the deceased and accused about the wife of the latter, during which a wound was inflicted with a pocket knife. On the part of the defence an attempt will be made to show that this wound was not necessarily fatal, but that death was the result of subsequent indiscretions on the part of deceased.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, (colored,) indicted for assault with intent to kill, by carelessly shooting off a pistol, was arraigned in this Court and a plea of assault and battery was accepted. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

ANN ELLIS, indicted for stealing $41 from a woman on Van Brunt-street, was tried, found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

TO BE DISCHARGED FOR OPINION'S SAKE.—At a Wide-Awake supper given in this city on Wednesday evening last, Mr. COUCH announced that Mr. DUDLEY, Captain of the Rocky Mountain Wide-Awake Battalion, had received notice from the firm where he is employed—RANKIN, WELLS & Co., Broadway, New-York—that his services would not be required after the 1st of December next. OLIVER S. BEARD, Esq., pledged himself to contribute $100 to a fund to sustain Mr. DUDLEY until he could obtain another situation.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors continued their labors yesterday afternoon and canvassed the returns of the recent election up to and including the Tenth Ward. Nearly every return, thus far, has been sent back to have some clerical errors corrected. The Board will reassemble at 1 o'clock to-day.

FIRE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the stables of Messrs. H. B. & C. WHITNEY, No. 10 Flatbush-avenue. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $1,000. Insured in the Williamsburgh City and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies.

A BRUTAL MARINE.—A marine, named THOS. BULGER, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, by Justice CARPENTER, for brutally assaulting [illegible]

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third rehearsal will be given this morning, at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, and the first concert this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

Loss of the American Ship Africa.

The American ship *Africa*, Capt. JORDAN, from Cardiff, Wales, April 26, for Woosung, with a cargo of coal, was totally lost on Friday, Aug. 31, on Jilaka Shoals; Jilaka Island bore by compass S. S. E., one and a half miles. She struck at high water, and ran out forward five feet. The flow of the tide being only 7 feet, found it impossible to get her off, although assisted by the crew of the Dutch ship *Eva Johanna* and Dutch bark *Henrika*. At 7 o'clock P. M., Capt. JORDAN, seeing the hopeless condition of his vessel, and being surrounded by Malays, (or pirates,) concluded, for the safety of himself and crew, to abandon the ship, which was accordingly done; and he proceeded on board the bark *Hendrika*. On the way to that vessel, at 9 P. M., and when but a short distance from the *Africa*, he discovered she was on fire, supposed to have been the work of the Malays. The ship continued burning until 4 A. M. the following morning, when, after burning to the water's edge, she sunk off the rock, and at daylight no vestige of her was to be seen. Capt. JORDON and crew arrived at Singapore in the bark *Hendrika*. The *Africa* was built in 1854 at Brunswick, Me., rated A No. 1½.

—Col. Lewis W. Washington, of Bel-Air, Jefferson County, Va., was married on the 6th inst., to Miss Ella M. Bedinger. It is a singular fact that the groom is the great-grandson of two brothers of Gen. Washington, while the bride is the great grand-daughter of the only sister of Gen. Washington, and also the great grand-daughter of the sister of Mrs. Gen. Washington.

—A petition, asking the General Assembly of Virginia to take measures

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2860. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

A Proposition for a Compromise Probable.

Additional Constitutional Guaranties and a New Geographical Line.

Governor Aiken of South Carolina Opposed to Secession.

THE GEORGIA DEFENCE BILL PASSED.

Great Conservative Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

What the Southern Papers Say.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GOV. AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OPPOSED TO SECESSION—A PROPOSED NEW COMPROMISE—THE TIMES AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Information has been received here that Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, opposes secession.

Public sentiment seems to be settling down under the idea that Southern States, South Carolina included, will unite in a demand for an additional constitutional guaranty, which it is thought the Free States will cheerfully grant. A Convention of all the States can embody a new clause in the Constitution, securing the Slave States against further agitation, and fixing a geographical line—perhaps the old Missouri compromise line between Free and Slave Territory. Such is the solution of the difficulty by leading men here from all sections. In addition to this they entirely approve of the suggestion of the TIMES, that payment shall be made for slaves not surrendered under the Fugitive Slave act.

Hon. Mr. ORTEE has written to New-Mexico, advising his constituents to connect their destiny with the Pacific States if the Union should be dissolved. Californians now here declare their purpose to advocate the establishment of an independent republic on the Pacific side. Q.

VIRGINIA.

THE STATE CERTAINLY GONE FOR BELL—THE CLERGY OPPOSED TO DISUNION—UNION MASS MEETING—SIGNIFICANT DECLARATIONS.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Virginia has certainly gone for BELL by over 200 votes. All the counties have been heard from. One man here loses $100,000 by the State going for BELL.

All the Ministers of the Gospel here are opposed to disunion.

A mass meeting has been held in Bath County, at which resolutions were adopted opposing disunion.

THE RIVES, the "War Horse" of the Democracy of Virginia, says that the Minute Men organization is the greatest humbug ever invented.

Baldwin Rives, the veteran Virginia editor, and the best posted politician in the State, is strongly opposed to disunion.

Lady FRANKLIN arrived at the Spotteswoode House on Friday, and left last night for New-York.

The first number of the Mesilla *Times*, published in Arizona Territory, is just to hand. It says that great excitement prevails there on account of the discovery of very rich gold mines in the vicinity of Pino Alto. Lumps worth $10 to $20 were being dug up in any quantity. Parties were realizing from $4,000 to $5,000 daily. Judge NEAL is *en route* to Washington with official dispatches from Gov. OWENS about the mines.

Last night PETER RICHINGS, while performing at the theatre, fell, injuring himself badly. The performance was suspended.

Gov. WISE is at home, and PRYOR ditto. S.

GEORGIA.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ARM AND EQUIP THE STATE—SENATOR TOOMBS—GOOD EFFECTS OF MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 18.

The bill appropriating $1,000,000 to arm and equip Georgia is a complete law.

The Florida Legislature at its last session passed a resolution promising decided action in case of the election of a Republican President, requiring the Governor to convene the Legislature. The Jacksonville *Standard* and other papers urge compliance.

The general impression is that Senator TOOMBS has not yet resigned, but he says he will do so on the 3d of March, unless Georgia secedes.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Affairs are much quieter since Wednesday night, when Mr. STEPHENS made a great speech, taking strong conservative ground. The effect subsequently shows that it proved as oil upon the troubled waters, and all parties are now disposed to act coolly and considerately.

To-day the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. The election of delegates takes place on the 2d of January, and the Convention meets on the Wednesday following.

The preamble of the Convention bill reads as follows:

Whereas, The present crisis in national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, demands resistance, and,

Whereas, It is the privilege of the people to determine the mode, measure and time of such resistance, therefore,

The General Assembly enacts that the Governor issue his proclamation, ordering the election on the 6th of January.

The first, second and third sections of the bill refer to the time of election, the meeting of the Convention, and the number of delegates to which each county is entitled.

The fourth section reads that said Convention, when assembled, may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality of rights of the people of Georgia, as members of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress.

The fifth section provides for the amount to pay the delegates, and said Convention shall by vote fix the pay of all their officers, and any delegate or delegates they may appoint to any Convention, Congress or Embassy, and provide for all other expenses incurred by the Convention.

The sixth gives the power to elect their officers and do all things needful to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act and purposes of this Convention.

ALABAMA.

SECESSION MEETING AT MONTGOMERY—THE STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Nov. 17.

A mass meeting of the citizens of this county was held this morning at the Capitol to nominate candidates for the Convention. All parties participated. Mr. WM. L. YANCEY and Mr. THOMAS H. WATTS, the leader of the Bell party of this State, were nominated by acclamation.

The Convention will be composed of one hundred members. From the indications given in private correspondence from leading men in each county, at least seventy-five members of the Convention will be for unconditional disunion.

Gov. MOORE replies, in a letter published this morning, to the Baptist State Convention, and thanks them for the aid rendered by the Baptists to the cause of disunion.

Mr. YANCEY will undoubtedly be elected, and will be the ruling spirit of the Convention.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The *Register* declares for secession. It says the large sectional vote North and South proves a common government impossible, and all efforts to save the Union impossible. It appeals to conservative men to take the movement into their own hands, as the only means of avoiding the worst consequences of an inevitable revolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BONHAM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 17.

Hon. M. L. BONHAM, member of Congress from this State, has resigned his seat in that body.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The bank men say they purchase New-York sight exchange, in Charleston and Savannah, at ¼ to ⅜ discount; and some sales are reported at ½.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington *Star*, of Friday, publishes the following note from Hon. AMOS KENDALL:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the Evening Star:

The annexed article was prepared for the *Constitution*, but its editor, *avowing himself a secessionist*, closes his columns against the friends of the Union. The writers for his paper denounce as no true Democrats all who deny this new doctrine of secession, thus setting up a new test of Democracy.

From boyhood I have considered myself a Democrat, reared in the school of JEFFERSON, in whose words or acts I challenge any one to find the trace of a thought giving color to this doctrine.

I have some claim to be heard by southern people. Like hundreds of others in the border Slave States, I have suffered by abolition thieves. When at the head of the Post-office Department, I incurred violent denunciations by denying the right of the abolitionists to distribute their incendiary papers and documents in the Southern States through the United States mails and postmasters, by justifying the postmaster at New-York for refusing to mail them to Charleston, and the people of Charleston for seizing and burning them in the street. Moreover, I am an old man, whose political race is run, who has no motive of ambition or gain to influence him, nor any inducements to take up his pen but such as are common to all who have property to lose or families to leave behind them.

AMOS KENDALL.

In the brief article which is appended, Mr. KENDALL quotes the form of ratification of the articles of Confederation, which were signed in behalf of South Carolina by HENRY LAURENS, WM. HENRY DRAYTON, JOHN MATHEWS, RICHARD HUTSON and THOMAS HAYWARD, Jr., and asserts that if the Legislatures of the States could bind them to a perpetual Union, then the people of the States, the original sovereigns, could do the same thing. That they did do so Mr. KENDALL proposes to show in future articles.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NECESSITY OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE AT CHARLESTON—SPEECH OF THE NAVAL OFFICER.

On Monday night last, Naval Officer LAURENS spoke at Institute Hall, Charleston, together with Judge MAGRATH and others. After some remarks on the general subject, Mr. LAURENS took occasion to explain his position as an officer of the Federal Government. Many of my fellow-citizens, said he, view the Custom-house as an institution for the purpose of collecting the revenue of Government. This is true, as far as it goes; and if it were the sole object and duty of the institution, then the Custom-house might be closed, now and forever, without detriment to the State; but it has other and higher responsibility than this. If the port of Charleston were declared a free port of entry, that all goods might be landed on her wharves free of any taxation, still there would be a necessity, an absolute necessity, for a Custom or Clearing House. *It is the law of all civilized nations that the nationality of a vessel must be proven by the official papers and seal of the Government under whose flag she sails, or else, by the said law, she is viewed as an unlawful cruiser, herself and cargo a lawful prize, her captain and crew pirates.* Close the doors of the United States Custom-house before South Carolina establishes one of her own, and you blockade your own port more thoroughly and effectually than all the combined navies of the world could do. The cotton, rice, and other produce now on our wharves, in storehouses, and elsewhere, must seek another port; all vessels not cleared must rot at our wharves, or run the risk of confiscation in another port. It was in view of this embarrassment to our city—the emporium of our State—that my letter of the 7th November was written and published. Amid the tumult of that day's excitement I fear my action may not have been clearly understood by all, and I hope the present exposition may prove satisfactory.

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 1, 1860.

To the Clergy of the Diocese of South Carolina:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In every time of public anxiety and trial, it becomes us, as a people, to humble ourselves before God, and seek unto Him in prayer. The threatening and critical condition of the country at present calls upon us for such humiliation and supplication before God. I have felt it my duty, therefore, to set forth the ensuing prayer and collect, to be used before the two final prayers of morning and evening service, on all occasions during the ensuing session or sessions of our Legislature. Let me request that it shall be so used by you; and let us all come before God continually in prayer, that we may find grace and help in our time of need.

Very respectfully, your brother in Christ,

THOS. F. DAVIS,
Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina.

O, Almighty and eternal God, who, dwelling in the heavens, rulest over all, and governest the nations upon earth, dispensing to all their destinies according to thy holy and righteous will, we acknowledge our entire dependence upon thee. We humble ourselves before thee, under a deep sense of our own unworthiness, and awful apprehension of thy Divine Majesty. Be merciful to us, O God of our salvation, in this our day of trial and necessity. Hear our prayer, and let our cry come unto thee. Look down from heaven, we beseech thee, upon the people of these United States; visit and enlighten their hearts; order their wills and affections, and overrule all their purposes to the ends of truth and justice, of righteousness and peace. We beseech thee especially to bless the people of this State. Thou, O God, sittest upon the throne judging right. Our hearts are open unto thee. To thee we make our prayer. Pardon the sins of thy people and direct all their ways. Make them obedient to thy blessed will, and acceptable in thy sight, that so we may be thy people and thou mayst be our God. Endue the General Assembly of this State, now in session, with the spirit of wisdom, of courage, and of a sound mind. Sanctify and rule their hearts by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost. Save them from all error, and inspire and guide their counsels, that so their decisions may be righteous in thy sight, and such as thou will bless, prosper and establish. Bless our Governor and all others in authority. Give unto them wisdom and strength, that all their acts may tend only to the promotion of thy glory and the happiness of thy people. And, O God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and Redeemer of all mankind, pour thy spirit upon all orders and degrees of men among us, and subdue their wills to the blessed Gospel of the Son of God; so that thy people may be adorned with that righteousness which becometh a nation, and blessed be thee forevermore. Through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be glory and dominion, world without end. Amen.

THE COLLECT.—O, Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongs justly to punish sinners, and be merciful to those who duly repent, save and deliver us, we humbly beseech Thee, in this the day of our great need and peril; that we, secure in Thy defence, may be preserved evermore to glorify Thee, who art the only giver of peace, prosperity and safety, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican* discusses "what should be done" in a labored article. As a matter of fact, it affirms that Mr. LINCOLN's election is a purely sectional triumph by a party which had its origin solely in a fanatical hatred of the institutions in one section of the country. Then citing extracts from Mr. LINCOLN's speeches, it aims to demonstrate that he sympathizes with the extremists of his party. In view of this state of affairs, it considers the remedies proposed. The destruction of the Confederacy it regards "as a consummation most sincerely to be dreaded, and so fraught with uncertainty that it should only be ventured upon when every effort for reconciliation shall have been made, and all hope shall have passed." *This hour, it thinks, has not yet come*, and it favors the making one more effort to reconcile conflicting interests in the Union. "As matters stand," remarks the *Republican*, "we do not see how the South can agree to live under the Government of LINCOLN and his party, *except under an authoritative guaranty from the Northern States of the Union, that every cause that has made the idea of such dominion objectionable and odious shall be effectually removed.* This alone can preserve the Union, and give peace to its parts." Conscious that the present state of feeling in the country gives little hope of the adoption of such a suggestion, it makes this proposition:

"We would suggest that a *National Convention*, to be composed of three delegates, *from each and every State in the Union*, and appointed according to the pleasure of each, shall be constituted, to meet at the earliest day practicable, and to whom shall be referred all the questions of controversy and division between the North and the South. Such a body, composed of wise and prudent men of the country, we feel sure, could agree upon a plan that would protect all interests, quiet all heart-burnings, give peace to the nation, and place us once more on the highway of a glorious career. We would have it assemble on the 22d of February—the birthday of WASHINGTON—and in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, with the hope that the men selected as the saviors of our country in 1860 may catch some of the patriotic fire that animated the breasts of the noble founders of the Republic."

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* discusses the state of affairs in South Carolina in a temperate tone. It thinks there is no doubt that she would find extensive sympathy if she should take measures to place herself out of the Union. Yet the *Picayune* indulges the hope that something may yet be done to bring the North and South face to face in a friendly spirit. It says:

"If the *people of the States South would come calmly together*, and, agreeing upon their own exposition of the rights under the Constitution which they deem expedient to their honor and safety, would *unitedly present them as the basis of a final settlement of these sectional questions to the North*, we still believe that on that plain issue there could be found conservatism enough to give us security and the faith in it, which are essential parts of peace. And before the proofs of such a combined effort, even South Carolina would give way to the united counsels of her sisters."

The *Commercial Bulletin* favors the calling of a State Convention with the least possible delay. It says:

"Suspense and uncertainty are distracting the minds of the people, deranging our commercial and monetary affairs, depreciating the value of every species of property, and affecting the general prosperity of the whole country. The only possible way to terminate this disastrous condition of things, is to provoke a speedy arbitrament of the vexed question by the people in their sovereign capacity. It is beyond the control of the Legislature, either national or State, the executive or the judiciary; it has now reached such a climax that no other power than the people can settle it."

The New-Orleans *Delta* predicts that if the present state of things continues in less than a month New-York credit will go by the board, and her banks will be compelled to suspend, while the credit and stability of the New Orleans banks will be firm and undisturbed. It thinks that it will drain New-York of her specie, and compel the whole West to send its produce South for a market.

The *Bee* of Monday has this incident:

"Last Wednesday morning a man of decidedly gentlemanly appearance and address arrived in this city from Mobile, and put up at the St. Charles Hotel, registering his name as S. M. WHITNEY. Certain information has been furnished to Chief of Police MCLELLAND, which caused him to suspect WHITNEY of being an Abolition incendiary attempting to establish communication with the slaves in this city. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Chief and Special Officer SMITH IZARD went to the hotel, arrested him, and locked him up on the charge of "trafficking with slaves." Mr. WHITNEY says he came South from New-York three years since, and has been teaching school for two years a few miles from Elberton, Elbert County, Ga. He came to this city with a young man who has gone up Red River, and did not accompany him further, as he heard of a school in Mississippi that he expected to get the Principalship of. He declares himself to be a law-abiding citizen, and says he can refer with confidence to most of the leading citizens of Elberton."

MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Whig* continues to fight steadily for the Union, and insists that Mississippi, if the question were submitted to her, would condemn disunion schemes by 25,000 majority.

These questions, it says, of Union and disunion, taxation and Conventions, peace and war, secession and revolution are not party issues—they affect every citizen alike; and while Mississippi may vote for a candidate for President because he is a Democrat, it by no means follows that her people will precipitate themselves into a civil war, because he is defeated. Again we say, *there need be no fear of Mississippi. She will vote down disunion, whenever the factionists make the issue, by an overwhelming majority.* Let them make the issue, then, if they dare.

TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* of the 10th states that there was the most intense excitement at Houston when the election news arrived there by telegraph. Business was brought almost to a stand-still, and a paper, calling for a declaration of independence, was at once circulated, and received signatures rapidly, irrespective of the party proclivities of the signers. Many leading men, some of them prominent in our history and prominent in the opposition ranks, we are informed, participated in the movement. We are further told that when the news came of the Lone Star flag being hoisted in Galveston, the excitement became even more intense and wide-spread, and culminated in the hoisting, once more in Houston, of the flag. It adds:

"From what we learn of the views of some of the principal men of the upper counties—on the frontier—this movement will be general there, as soon as LINCOLN's success is known."

The Navarro *Express* says:

"A movement is on foot here to organize a military company, to be armed by private subscription with Hall's breech-loading gun. A great deal of enthusiasm prevails, and the project will be carried through. It is high time the South was taking some steps towards self-protection. 'In time of peace we should prepare for war.'"

In the Jefferson *Herald and Gazette* is a call for a public meeting of the citizens of Marion County on the 6th inst., to consult on what the South is to do in the emergency of LINCOLN's election.

On the 24th ult., the citizens of Brazoria County were to hold a meeting, to consult on the course to be pursued to sustain their rights in case LINCOLN is elected.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Courier* argues against the necessity of holding Union meetings. They are not needed, it says, to tell citizens of the Gulf States that Kentuckians think they are acting prematurely, or to assure anybody that Kentucky does not deem the election of LINCOLN sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union:

"Then, it says, we want no Union meetings. The idea originated with those who claim to be the Union-savers, and who have denounced all others as Disunionists and traitors. We have seen what their efforts at Union-saving in this State have accomplished—cut Kentucky loose from those with whom her interests, and her honor, and her safety are identified, and given aid and encouragement to those who war on the Union, and the Constitution, and the equality of the States. Let us, then, have no more of their leadership—let us stand by the Consultion, maintain the equality of the States; assert boldly, yet moderately, firmly, yet temperately, our rights under the Constitution; and occupying such a position, we can hold the North in check, and our counsels and advice will be listened to and heeded by the South."

The Louisville *Journal* asserts that the dispatches sent from the South to the Northern journals are gross exaggerations. All North Alabama, it states from direct information, is strongly opposed to disunion, and men of that sentiment will control the State Convention. It thinks that the same is true of Georgia.

REPUBLICANISM IN A SLAVE STATE.

ADDRESS OF THE LATE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR ELECTORS.

The late Republican electoral candidates in Maryland have issued an address. They set forth the principles which they hold as Republicans, by way of introduction. Slavery they recognize as a social and political evil, which local law defends, and with which they would not interfere directly or indirectly. They bow to the supremacy of the Fugitive Slave law, as growing out of the Constitution, and resistance to it they hold to be as unjust and as immoral as the violation of any other obligation of the political compact. Congress, they think, has the right to legislate for the territories which, of right, belong to the freemen of the United States. In these doctrines they see nothing which can be stigmatized as sectional; on the contrary they are identical with the principles maintained by the founders of the Government. The address concludes as follows:

Republicans of Maryland, believing as we do in these principles of Constitutional law, and of national policy, let us stand firmly by them. We have passed the hour of opprobrium and danger. Victory, and victory alone, has made us safe here. Let us not put it in the power of our opponents, by an insidious union, to renew the difficulties from which we are extricated. There can be no sympathy or union of action between Republicans and either of the parties with whom the late struggle has been. Standing upon the policy of the Government, as established at its formation, we are resisting a heady torrent of revolution, urged on by all the other parties. We must preserve our distinctive being, or we shall be lost in confusion.

We know that we are sustained in our views by the opinions of the statesmen who have preceded us, both in the Northern and Southern sections of our country, because we are assured of the fact by our opponents themselves. We need not appeal to the records of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Marshall, Randolph of Roanoke, Jefferson Randolph, McDowell, but learn from men now acting what is the truth on this subject. Gov. LETCHER, when he became a candidate for his high office, was assailed for Republican opinions which he had once held, and was charged with still entertaining. He admitted [illegible] but that he had changed his views. Mr. MASON, in his place in the Senate, last Winter, and Mr. HUNTER, in a late address to the people of Virginia, stated, that a few years ago, all Southern gentlemen held the views on Slavery which lie at the foundation of the Republican policy, but that they had changed. We have but to say, that we have not changed, and that we justify ourselves by the reasoning of these Southern gentlemen, when they were wiser than we think them now. How is it that Southern gentlemen come to think that when they announce a change of sentiment, the general mind must suffer revolution? How is it that they have come to expect that systems of thought and action are to disappear, or to crumble, and be reconstructed, at their bidding? Whence this potency of theirs, that the principles of political science, of domestic economy, of social justice, are to yield and be reversed, to suit their political exigencies? We must think those gentlemen betray a want of thought and just consideration in their high demands upon the intelligence and moral sentiments of their fellow-citizens.

Sustained, as we thus find ourselves, in our opinions, by the examples of the men under whose guidance this nation has been so happy, and has grown so great, we cannot swerve from our course, or pause for an instant. We must adhere to our principles, our organization, our name, and our elected Chief Magistrate. We are Republicans, and, as such, claim affiliation with the great band of patriots who have united under that name to retrieve the Government from its aberrations, and restore its policy to that of its founders. We can recognise no new organizations; we can unite with no third party, gathered up from the shattered remains of our late enemies, and with them, as armed neutrals, or jealous allies, watch over the Administration of the man of our choice, to fetter his will, pervert his policy, or interrupt the harmony of his councils. Mr. LINCOLN has been elected as a Republican, by our great Republican Party, upon principles clearly defined and proclaimed everywhere. How can we approach him now, under another name, under ambiguous banners, and hostile leaders? Republicans, you must not, you cannot do so. You are confident in the integrity of your purposes, in the truth of your opinions; be steadfast in triumph, as you have been in adversity—trusting in the ultimate power of the good sense, the morality, the patriotism of the American people.

WM. L. MARSHALL,
GEORGE HARRIS,
DANIEL T. OREM,
WM. PINCKNEY EWING,
FRANCIS S. CORKRAN,
GEO. EDWARD WISS,
ISAAC GEHR,
Electoral Candidates.

MINOR INDICATIONS.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington *Star*:

"A gentleman of this city (a well-known lumber merchant) visiting Springfield, Ill., lately, on some land business, was taken to see Mr. LINCOLN by a citizen of Springfield, a former resident of this city. The interview took place on the night previous to the election, and our townsman was introduced to Mr. L. as "a Bell and Everett man who didn't want an office." Mr. L., who received his visitors with much cordiality, said they were all the more welcome for that fact. The conversation turned upon the excited state of the public mind in the South, at the anticipation of his election, (of which he expressed no doubt,) and he went on to say that in his part of the country, *when a man came among them they were in the habit of giving him a fair trial, to show his merits or demerits. This was all he wished from the South.* The South had always professed to be law-abiding and Constitution-loving; placing their reliance on the Constitution and the Laws. So far as he could be instrumental these should be sustained to the fullest extent."

To show its faith in the ability of South Carolina to meet her obligations, the Memphis *Avalanche* offers to take at par the bonds which she proposes to issue in payment for subscriptions, or in satisfaction for obligations due that office.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that the Governor of Maryland has been approached, with a view of "sounding" him upon the subject of an Extra Session of the late lamented General Assembly of Maryland.

These three lines from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Statesman* are sufficiently explicit:

"We have not yet met a man since the election who considers the election of LINCOLN a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union."

THE CITY ELECTION.

"People's Nominations."

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—A "CONFIDENTIAL" PEOPLE'S MEETING—HOW THE WIRES ARE PULLED AND FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

Great delight has been aroused amongst the lower strata of the Democratic factions, by a proposition gravely made through a prominent Republican journal, to the effect that no nominations for the City offices to be filled next December should be made by the Republican organization. It is everywhere regarded by Democrats of the muscular and porter-house persuasions as the very "biggest thing" that has turned up for their benefit for some years. If the Republicans are to support "People's Nominations," the muscular and porter-house politicians of Mozart Hall and the Pewter Mug will see that they have no lack of popular candidates. The Mozart men, in particular, are active in the matter, most of them following politics for a living, and all of them having either promises or hopes of appointments in the Street or City Inspector's Departments, provided Mayor WOOD can secure a Board of Aldermen who will turn out the present incumbents and confirm his nominees in their places.

As an illustration of how this "People's Nomination" plan is likely to work, we cannot cite a better instance than the proceedings held on last Friday evening in Jefferson Market Assembly Rooms, where a "People's candidate" for Alderman of the Seventh District was duly and quickly placed in the field.

About forty-five or fifty men in the District received an anonymous Circular on last Thursday evening, of which the following is a copy:

"CONFIDENTIAL.

SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend a Meeting, on Friday evening, Nov. 16, 1860, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Jefferson Market Assembly Rooms. Your attendance is particularly requested."

This notice for a "People's Convention," headed "confidential," may strike the public as rather absurd; and the fact that no names were appended to the invitation, can hardly be thought to argue highly for the confidence of those engaged in getting up the meeting that their characters would give weight to any call. It was a most mysterious summons, and our reporter had all his curiosity aroused as he hastened to the scene of action.

Arriving at the Assembly Rooms a few minutes before the time, he was politely directed by a muscular Christian with a dyed moustache, who stood on guard at the door, "to step down into TOM LAWRENCE's if he wished to see the boys." Rapidly obeying, he entered the tavern kept by the worthy TOM, where he found several peaceful groups playing dominoes in a little side room, while others were actively caucussing and canvassing with the proprietor in front of the bar. Examining these groups with some attention, it required no second glance to assure him that all the smaller lights of Mozart Hall in the Seventh District were here emitting their combined radiance. There was MATTHEW FULMER, commonly known as "MAT," who now keeps the head-quarters formerly called Brisley's. There was also NICHOLAS HALEY, a carman, very active as a Mozart politician. Also, WM. KANE, a peddler. Also, TOBY LAWRANCE, brother to TOM, who sometimes gives assistance round the house. Also, CHARLES ROOKE, a gentleman of leisure, who is supposed to have nothing in particular to do. Also, Mr. LONG OSBORNE, who is Clerk of Jefferson Market and an office-holder under Mayor WOOD. All these were ready for action, and when the hour of meeting arrived, they proceeded up-stairs in a body, followed by our Reporter—Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, the predestined candidate, being left below to carry on his profitable business in alcoholic liquids.

On entering the Hall it was found that about thirty-five or forty of the "people" were present, these being for the most part runners and hangers-on at Jefferson Market and the Police Court thereto appended. It seemed quite a family party from the freedom with which "How do you, Toby," and "That's your sort, Mick," were interchanged. Every man seemed to know every other man, and when a "friend of the family" was nominated for President of the meeting, there were decisively hilarious cheers. TOBIAS LAWRENCE was then nominated for the responsible post of "Secretary," after which a motion was made by NICHOLAS HALEY that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the will of the Seventh Aldermanic District, as represented by "the powerful, wealthy, and intelligent gentlemen" who formed the meeting.

This cue being given, a young gentleman of the Mozart persuasion, whose name our Reporter could not distinctly hear, but who acted as poll-clerk last election at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street, at once arose and pulled out of his pocket a string of cut-and-dried resolutions, warmly indorsing the platform of that Republican journal which recommends that no Republican nominations shall be made, and concluding by placing in nomination "THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq.," proprietor of the drinking-saloon beneath the speaker's feet, as the "People's candidate" for the Seventh Aldermanic District. This done, and hailed with "hi-his" by all the friends of the family present, the "meeting" then adjourned below stairs to announce the "unexpected result" to the waiting candidate, and partake of his hospitable liquids in return for the honor they had assisted to confer upon him. When the free drinks had been duly distributed, quite an excited discussion arose as to what could be Mr. LAWRENCE's object in securing to himself this nomination. Some thought that it was his friendship for GEORGE STARR which made him anxious to draw off votes from any opposing candidate in case Mr. STARR should secure the Republican indorsement; but others of the wiser sort saw in it an effort on Mr. LAWRENCE's part to retain his present lease from the Mayor of the Jefferson Market buildings, which are worth fully five thousand a year, though rented to the lucky Mr. LAWRENCE for a merely nominal sum.

We have reported this case in full, as a sample of what is going on in all the other Aldermanic Districts of our City. Men like Wm. F. Havemeyer, John Jacob Astor, Wilson G. Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, Moses Taylor, Samuel J. Tilden, and so forth, are not very likely to receive nominations from such "People's Conventions" as the one we have described; and yet, under our present system of party organization, no other "popular expressions of will" are possible. The professional Mozart politicians, who have no other business to attend to, will get control of every such demonstration, with a view towards securing such a Board of Aldermen as will throw open the patronage of the City Departments to their rapacious grasp. The scenes which transpired in the Seventh District on the occasion described will be repeated in all the other Districts; and we shall have either pure Mozart candidates put up, who will subsequently be indorsed by Mozart Hall, or the Mozart Hall men will put up bogus candidates as the "People's nominees," who will withdraw at the right moment in favor of the man who is "all right."

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Movements of the American Minister—Explanation of the Rumors of his Failure to Protect American Citizens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks since—I cannot refer to the date, as the paper is not before me—the TIMES, as well as other papers in our City, contained a reference to communications from Shanghai, complaining of Mr. WARD and Commodore STRIBLING, for having gone off to the Pei-ho, leaving American citizens and their property unprotected, at a time when the Chinese insurgents were known to be approaching Shanghai in great force. The tenor of these remarks was such as might have led to the belief that our Minister and the Commodore were sailing about the China seas for their own amusement—that the taking of the Taku forts was to be attended by them as a fine spectacle. With a sense of justice, which I should be glad to recognize in the Press generally, your reference to these communications was accompanied by the advice to await fuller information before pronouncing judgment against the accused, and a few days after you gave place in your paper to a few words of generous advocacy from your correspondent, "R." I am encouraged by this to send you the following extracts from a private letter just received from Shanghai, prefacing it with the assurance that the position of the writer is such as to give him entire knowledge of the facts. The letter is as follows:

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

Our Minister, Mr. WARD, has just returned from Pei-ho, whither he had been ordered by our Government. When Mr. WARD left Shanghai, he knew that with the English and French in absolute possession of this city, the lives and property of American citizens were safer here than in any other place in China except Hong-Kong or Canton. He felt no hesitation, therefore, in requesting Com. STRIBLING to take him up in the *Hartford*, the only American ship in these seas fit for such a purpose. As Mr. WARD might find it necessary to ascend the river, and the *Hartford* draws too much water for this, the *Saginaw* accompanied them as a tender. Com. STRIBLING, like every other man of any judgment here, fully acquiesced in Mr. WARD's views, and accordingly complied with his request.

Before the battle took place, Mr. WARD was satisfied that he could do nothing at the Pei-ho, and he would immediately have returned to Shanghai, but that the Russian Minister, with whom we had been directed to confer before leaving the Gulf, strenuously urged him to remain, at least, where a communication could reach him from the Governor-General, who, he was sure, in the event of the forts being taken, would at once call upon Mr. WARD.

To meet these views, and at the same time to obtain the earliest intelligence from Shanghai, Mr. WARD requested the Commodore to go down to Chufoo, 200 miles below Pei-ho, and there to await the course of events—dispatching the *Saginaw* at once to Shanghai, to bring up the mail and a report of the condition of this place. On the 21st, the *Saginaw* returned to Chufoo, with the news that Shanghai was threatened by the rebels, and that the people were in great alarm. Mr. WARD immediately left the *Hartford*, in which Commodore STRIBLING hastened back to Shanghai, while the *Saginaw* steamed up to the Pei-ho with our Minister, who felt it necessary to communicate to the Russian Minister the reasons which compelled him to leave the Gulf before the time he had appointed. The Russian Minister expressed great regret at his withdrawal, but Mr. WARD could not be induced to delay his return. Such was his speed, indeed, that the *Saginaw* was here again on the same day that the *Hartford* arrived. They found everything here as quiet as they had left it—the people having been disturbed only by their fears. The rebels had, indeed, approached the city, but not one foreigner had been in any manner injured or molested by them. Indeed, they had the impression that the foreigners would welcome them—an impression derived from our own people, who went among them, selling them *arms* and opium, and who, to secure a good reception for themselves and their wares, *lied* about the condition of things in Shanghai.

I have been particular in this notice of Mr. WARD's movements, because it has been reported here that the last mail took out some communications reflecting upon him. The report excited no little indignation, for the general, and with the exception of the writer of those communications, I believe, the universal feeling here is, that Mr. WARD deserved gratitude for his prompt efforts to serve us, rather than censure for his unavoidable absence. The writer of those communications is known here to have been a clerk in the employment of a house which makes no secret of its opposition to the present Administration and its employes in general. In this case, however, they have shown themselves just and honorable men, giving full credit to Mr. WARD's promptness, and expressing strongly their displeasure at the officious correspondent who has sent such false impressions home. It is said that they would have shown that displeasure in a very summary and serious manner had not our good-natured Minister interceded for the man who had done his best to injure him. It is a pity that our Press can be influenced thus by men who have no opportunity to obtain correct information, and who, having no reputation to lose, risk nothing by misrepresentation.

PERSONAL.

—Col. McRae, of North Carolina, had his pocket picked at Goldsboro, a few days ago. He succeded in detecting the culprit, and on telegraphing to this City for information concerning the rogue, whom it was suspected was a New-Yorker, found that he had caught a notorious pick-pocket, known here by the name of "David Nobles."

—Mr. Hitchins had his thumb blown off by the premature explosion of a cannon, at Middleport, when the Republicans there were celebrating their victory, and two other men, Messrs. Smith and Murray, were so seriously injured that there is little hope of their recovery. A similar accident at Albion resulted in serious injuries to three individuals.

—Hon. Wm. Pennington, of New-Jersey, is talked of as a probable member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The large vote which he polled in his District—beating Mr. Perry by over 600 majority in the County—is considered a strong argument in favor of assigning him some post of trust and honor.

—The postmaster in Orange, N. J., Mr. Baldwin, has come to the unpleasant conclusion that there is a deficit of $2,900 in his account. His sureties have had Mr. Terhune placed in charge of the office.

—Hon. C. H. Larabee, M. C. from Wisconsin, a few days ago fell through the floor of his flouring mill at Horicon, and sustained severe, but not fatal, injuries.

— A slave in Charleston, S. C., has earned, by over-work, in the last five years, $2 500, but refuses to buy his liberty, preferring to live in bondage.

—Ex-President Pierce visited the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard on Monday, and was honored with a national salute.

— Judge Eccleston, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, is lying dangerously ill at Chestertown.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ITALY.

Crowning Victory by the Garibaldian Troops.

RESULT OF THE VOTE ON ANNEXATION.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Probable Termination of the China War.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. LEFEVRE Commander, from Havre on the 7th, and Southampton on the following morning, arrived at this port yesterday.

Among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt* are Commodore STOCKTON, U. S. N., and family; RICHARD TEN BROECK, Esq., and family, and an operatic troupe, including Signora LOTTI DE LA SANTA, on their way to Havana.

The news by the *Vanderbilt* is important. On the 3d of November the Piedmontese crossed the Garigliano, and gained a great victory over the Bourbon forces. The Royalists were attacked in front by the troops, and in flank by the Sardinian fleet. These were 11,000 prisoners taken at Capua. The Bourbon army is totally defeated. No particulars of the action are yet received.

The King, VICTOR EMANUEL, was to enter Naples on the 6th inst. GARIBALDI was in the capital on the 3d.

The voting in Naples on the annexation question had resulted in 1,302,064 ayes and 10,312 noes.

Large quantities of stores and war *materiel* had arrived in Rome for the use of the French army.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:

"It is remarked that, according to the recent news from Venice, the Austrians have suddenly ceased to send troops and ammunition towards the Lombard frontier."

We read in the Vienna correspondence of the London *Times*:

"Positive information has been given me that neither Prince FRANCIS LIECHTENSTEIN nor Count CLAM refused to serve under Gen. von BENEDEK. It is said that an attempt is about to be made it induce the Bund to declare that the possession of the Quadrilateral by Austria is necessary to the security and well-being of Germany."

The leading article of the *Patrie*

undertake it. That FRANCIS JOSEPH was ready for this mad act there can be little doubt, and that he went to Warsaw to seek for sympathy, if not help, is equally certain. But how he could have expected the Russian and Prussian Courts to countenance his schemes passes the comprehension of ordinary observers. It is a happy thing for the world that the Northern Powers are more suited for defence than aggression, and do not easily bring their legions to the assault of free States. Of late Russia, the most formidable of them, has received a deadly wound, and would hardly step beyond her frontiers to support the most faithful of allies or the most cherished of causes. Austria has done nothing to deserve such a sacrifice, nor are the Bourbon throne and the sovereignty of the Pope institutions which very much attract the Russian people. We say the Russian people, for there is a public opinion in the empire, which has of late made itself felt, which the CZAR is inclined to respect, and which his counselors are too wise to thwart. This opinion has been all along very adverse to Austria. The quarrel between the two empires on the subject of the Turkish war has really been not so much the doing of statesmen as of society in general. The Russian people, high and low, have resented the supposed perfidy of Vienlow, have resented the supposed perfidy of Vienna, and have worked themselves into an antipathy to everything Austrian which is far from having to everything Austrian which is far from having subsided. The political philosopher may draw some encouragement to believe in Russian progress from the fact that the people have learned to hate as heartily as if they were civilized. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has notoriously made himself conspicuous in the KOFF has notoriously made himself conspicuous in the utterance of Anti-Austrian opinions, and, so far as a Russian statesman can consistently do so, he has encouraged the Italian revolution. We fully believe that, from the CZAR downwards, there is not one Russian in a hundred who does not rejoice secretly that Austria should be humbled by the success of her bold and pertinacious enemy. Only the fear that a breakup of the Austrian Empire might bring the revolution to his own frontiers has induced the CZAR to accept the proposals for a reconciliation. Policy has got the better of inclination, and, if Austria had been willing to offer a heavy bribe, she might possibly have obtained some halting and ungracious concession to her views.

But FRANCIS JOSEPH, though meditating conquest on the Po, is not forgetful of his interests on the Danube. It has always been the wish of those who, like ourselves, would gladly see a strong and prosperous State in Central Europe, that Austria would look eastward, and, resigning all hope of coercing the Italians, would undertake the task of developing and civilizing her Slavic and Rouman provinces. It may be that the Emperor looks forward to influence in this direction as an indemnity for his losses in Italy, and sees in the Treaty of Paris a security for himself not less than for the Sultan. Or the pride of the Hapsburg may revolt from the indignity of renouncing for his private advantage, the stipulations of a treaty not five years old, and which, in some of its parts, was adopted upon his own suggestion. Both Austria and Prussia are understood to have declined acceding to any proposals for the modification of the Treaty of 1856, GORTSCHAKOFF and RECHBERG having at their first interview, it is said, allowed their zeal to hurry them into some warmth of expression. This result might have been foreseen by any one even moderately acquainted with the state of Europe. It is plain that Russia will not help her ally without driving a hard bargain, and Austria, being free to fight or not, will prefer inactivity to success at such a cost. There certainly do remain behind considerations to which we may some day have more particularly to direct attention. The tide of revolution in 1848 broke in vain, as the Emperor NICHOLAS boasted, on the granite of holy Russia, but it may turn out that the present flood is strong enough to wash away the projections of this solid formation. If current reports be not wholly incorrect, the Emperor ALEXANDER has been much startled by the attitude of the Poles, who, on his visit to Warsaw, received him with a coolness which he fancied highly significant. Having relaxed much of the strictness of his father's rule, and given the Poles a liberty to which they had been unaccustomed, the CZAR, in the regular course of things, might have expected a favorable reception. But the silence of the population has, it seems, only tended to confirm suspicions that were abroad before his visit. That the Poles are unquiet, and that the movement is instigated from support in a powerful quarter, is said to be the belief of St. Petersburg. Should these suspicions prove correct, the three Princes may draw closer together, *but it will, we think, be long before they take the field in such a cause as the Austrian dominion in Italy.*

The Vote for Annexation.

From the London Times.

We have received the following telegram from our Naples correspondent:

NAPLES, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The *plebiscite* has been declared to-day. The votes are:

Ayes (*si*)	1,302,064
Noes	10,312

The prisoners from Capua, 9,000 in number, are arriving without their arms.

Naples is *en fête*. PERUGIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

The voting on the question of annexation has commenced.

The concourse of people at the urns is extraordinary.

Notwithstanding the French occupation and the presence of Pontifical Gendarmes, the inhabitants of several communes in the province of Viterbo are hastening to vote for annexation.

TURIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The returns received of the voting in Umbria and the Marches give very satisfactory results.

Perfect order and enthusiasm prevails everywhere.

Confiscation of the Ex-King's Property.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples publishes the following important decree:

Considering that on that deplorable day, the 15th of May, 1648, the Government of the Bourbons violated every agreement to which it had sworn, filled the city with terror and blood, and for the authority of the law substituted tyranny and violence; considering that the Government which emerged from that civil catastrophe raged with inartial pertinacity for the course of twelve years, not leaving inviolate even the sanctuary of justice and of families, so that honorable men and lovers of their country were condemned to criminal penalties, prisons were peopled with victims and a large number of citizens compelled to abandon the State, and take refuge in friendly Italian and foreign lands; considering that the losses and evils produced by such brutal tyranny were immense; considering that it is a debt of justice worthy of an Italian and free Government to compensate, as far as possible, the losses suffered for the cause which now triumphs, —it is decreed that from the rentes confiscated from the Bourbons and placed at the disposal of the State the sum of six millions of ducats shall be distributed with due consideration to the political victims of the 15th of May, 1848, of these continental provinces, &c.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Warsaw Conferences.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL NOTE.

Count RECHBERG has addressed a circular note on the Warsaw interview to the representatives of Austria abroad.

This note states that the object of the interview was to bind more closely the personal and friendly relations of the three Princes present, and to concert the principles for the regulation of their conduct in case of certain eventualities.

Count RECHBERG, without entering upon any details as to the nature of the arrangements concluded, announces a perfect understanding was established.

He, however, makes it clearly understood that *non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon*, and that, although anxious to support the principles of order and the balance of power in Europe, *the three Northern Courts would do nothing which might provoke a war.*

Return of the Pope's Irish.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The "Brigade," as already anticipated, is dead and done for, to all reasonable intents and purposes, and we hear now only faint echoes from afar of the "tumultuous greetings" with which the heroes are being welcomed as they reach their several unions and electoral divisions throughout the country. Dublin, at all events, is well rid of them. For two mortal nights our leading streets were given up to the dominion of a mob. At the police offices yesterday a few "sympathizers" were brought up and fined in trifling penalties for such peccadilloes as window-breaking and smashing the hats of those who dared to remain covered while the soldiers of the Church went by in rhythmic march sublime. "Finis" is now written in the book which recordeth the doings of the last Irish Brigade.

From the London Times.

The Irish Brigade went forth, it will be remembered, with a general defiance of the law under which they live, to fight the battles of the Pope, and rivet his fetters upon a miserable and heavily-oppressed people, who had never done them harm, but on whom they sought to inflict the most grievous of injuries. They complain, as well they may, that they received little kindness or assistance from the people of the country—a complaint about as reasonable as would be that of a locust wondering why he was not more acceptable to the people of the land which he devastates. The numbers of the Brigade were thinned; many, as our readers know, returned speedily to Ireland, bringing with them an evil report of the Government which they went to serve; others fell in quarrels which, after the fashion of the nation, they had picked with their comrades from a disinterested love of a row; others were shot and flogged by Gen. LAMORICIERE for certain deviations from military discipline; but those who survived these casualties encountered no others. They might meet death in other shapes, but not on the field of battle. They had to contend, they say, against overpowering numbers and invincible artillery. The preservation of their lives under circumstances so absolutely appalling they represent as miraculous, perhaps falling into an error not uncommon with very pious persons, of exaggerating Divine and underrating human agency. To sing "Non nobis" after a victory, is usual and becoming; but "Non nobis" after a defeat, in which everybody's blood flowed like water except that of the devoted Irish, is, to say the least of it, audacious. After prodigies of valor, in which the killed and the wounded can only be discovered by a microscopic examination, the Irish somehow or other became prisoners of war, and have been sent back to their native country. The ladies of France, we are told, asked them for their buttons, as memorials of so much heroism in so good a cause; but, with this single exception, we are not aware that their path through Italy and France was anywhere strewn with laurels. In Ireland it was determined to give them a grand reception. Committees were formed and money was subscribed, and the hour of their approach was anxiously waited for. There appears in all this to have been a double object. The friends of the Pope in Ireland felt that mischief enough had been done by the complaints of his Government and treatment which were brought back by his discontented mercenaries. It was determined to anticipate this, to catch the returning heroes before they had time to communicate any of their woes to profane ears, and by fair words and good treatment to prevail upon them, if possible, to say nothing which could be used against the Papal Government. So anxious were the Committees to effect this object, that they slept at Queenstown on the night preceding the day on which the Brigade was expected, with strict orders to be called instantly if the steamer appeared in sight. It came instantly if the steamer appeared in sight. It came next morning, and, after a good deal of cheering and embracing, the men were distinctly warned to say nothing that could be used to the detriment of the Pope. thing that could be used to the detriment of the Pope. As this warning was attended with the present of a new suit of clothes, the solid comforts of a succession of good meals, and a railway ticket, we cannot doubt that it would be effectual.

The second object, no doubt, was to make the best of a very bad business by carrying off the whole affair in a blaze of popular enthusiasm, and then getting rid of the Brigade as speedily as possible. This was really pushed to an extent and accomplished with an audacity which are hardly credible. Our readers must take our word for what we say, for the columns of no paper on earth could contain the torrent of balderdash poured forth on the occasion. The men marched through Cork and through Dublin amid the highest popular enthusiasm. They attended Divine service, where an appropriate sermon was preached in their honor. They were told by one of the clerical orators that "the Irish Brigade dies, but does not surrender;"—rather a bold figure of speech to address to some hundreds of men, every one of whom had surrendered with an ease and alacrity which left no room for threatening them with the alternative of death! The Franco-Belge Battalion at Castel Fidardo really did prefer death to surrender, and bravely perished in defence of the bad cause they had adopted. The Irish on the same occasion came off almost unscathed. What bitter mockery to attribute to these men heroism which they saw exerted by others before their eyes, only that they might avoid its dangers and its glories by a base and tame submission, which did not even color its cowardice by the slightest effusion of blood? Should it ever be the fate of Ireland to receive back the shattered remains of a corps which has really signalized itself by that contempt of life when weighed against dishonor which is the highest merit of a soldier, what honor can she bestow upon them which she has not already lavished on these detected poltroons, who had not the heart to shed a drop of their blood for the miserable cause to which, now that they have helped to ruin it by their cowardice, they in the midst of admiring thousands profess their devotion? Ireland is bankrupt of recompense, for she can give nothing to bravery exerted in the best cause which has not been contaminated by being lavished upon cowardice in the worst.

It has been thought prudent frequently in war to overlook gross misconduct on the field of battle, partly from an unwillingness to admit that such things are and partly in the hope that the character which has been lost on one occasion may be recovered on another. But for the priesthood, and at least many thousands of the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland, to lend themselves deliberately to this monstrous falsehood—to adorn cowardice with the reward of valor, and, in defiance of the evidence of their senses, which show them that these Papal recruits have surrendered without a scratch to Italian Generals and armies, to persist in loading them with the most exaggerated praises, is really such a stretch of impudence as we verily believe has never been attempted since the beginning of the world. The recreants of our old plays—Parolles, that gallant "ancient" Pistol, Bobadil, and Bessus—strut and swagger till their cowardice is detected by the test of danger; but no one ever ventured to represent a scene so unnatural as an unmasked dastard crowned by the reward of valor. What the imagination could not have conceived, bigotry and folly have actually performed, but not for long. These heroes were literally heroes of a day. In less than twenty-four hours Ireland arose from the dust in which she had prostrated herself before the most abject and contemptible object which could be presented to her, and at once expiated her folly and confessed her penitence by dismissing and forgetting these make-believe warriors.

Death of Sir Charles Napier.

From the London Times.

The group of illustrious men who came into the world in the same decade with the French Revolution is fast dying out. The survivors of that epoch are now more than threescore and ten years of age, and very few of them are left. To-day we have to chronicle the departure of one more of the small group—Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER. It has often been our duty in the later years of his life to speak plainly of the gallant old Admiral, but in anything that may have fallen from us we hope that we have never forgotten his real merits. These were of no mean order, and fairly entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. In his name is summed up all that he was. A NAPIER is a man possessed of high spirits, immense courage, great ingenuity, prodigious egotism, and a critical or theoretical faculty which incites to deeds of astounding audacity. And so another NAPIER, another of the "Ready, aye ready," school, is gone. We shall never more see his ruddy, jolly countenance twitching under his broadbrim, as in his blue coat and white trowsers he trudged down to the House heavily burdened with a speech on the sorrows of the Navy. He has fired his last gun; he is gone to the haven of his rest. We will forget long speeches and wordy letters, to remember him only as he was in his prime—the daring and the brilliant captain.

He was born at Merchistoun-hall, in the County of Stirling, on the 6th of March, 1786. His family trace their descent from the celebrated inventor of logarithms. His father, after whom he was named, was the second son of FRANCIS, the fifth Lord NAPIER. He entered the navy at the age of 13 as a volunteer, and served on board a great variety of vessels, from sloops to flagships, on many different stations, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Mediterranean to the West Indies. These were the mighty Nelson days, but it was not Sir CHARLES NAPIER's good fortune to be engaged in any of the great naval battles for which the early part of the present century is renowned. Our cruisers, however, were on every sea, and NAPIER had not a few opportunities of distinction in fighting single vessels of the enemy, in cutting out merchantmen, and in attacking West Indian islands, such as St. Thomas and Martinique. In an action with a French corvette of 22 guns he had his thigh broken by a shot. In the attack upon Martinique he won great applause for his temerity in scaling the ramparts with but five men, and planting the Union Jack on Fort St. Edward. He won promotion as well as applause for his conduct in a subsequent affair, when he assisted Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE (now a well known name) in chasing three French ships-of-the-line, and in capturing one of them—a 74. He pressed the enemy so hard, and did them so much damage, that his Commander made him Captain at once, and the Admiralty were not slow to confirm the appointment. The next that we hear of him is in the Peninsula, amusing himself in the campaign with his cousins GEORGE, CHARLES and WILLIAM NAPIER. Here "Black Charles," as he was called by his cousins, saw a good deal of land fighting—was, indeed, talking to the other CHARLES when a bullet entered the nose of the latter, lodged in the jaw, and shattered the bone. In November, 1810, CHARLES JAMES NAPIER writes to his mother, "'Black Charles' is a queer fellow as ever crossed me, and as honest a one," and then he gives the copy of a letter which the queer fellow, on quitting the army, addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty:

SIR: My leave of absence is just out. I don't think it worth remaining here, for I expect you will give me a ship, as I am almost tired of campaigning, which is a rum concern. C. N.

The result of this appeal was an appointment to the *Thames*, 32. In this vessel, and in the *Eurydalus*, we find him performing many signal services, silencing batteries, landing troops, capturing merchantmen and whole fleets of gunboats, driving on shore vessels which he could not capture, and finally operating with distinguished ability against Baltimore with a division of boats under his orders.

When the peace came NAPIER, like many another gallant spirit, found himself condemned to inactivity. After fourteen years' waiting he found employment again in *Galatea*, on the Portuguese coast, and it was in this period of his life that he first acquired a great position before the public. In performing his service for the British Government he became interested in the affairs of Portugal, and ventured both to express his opinion as to the feasibility of certain operations and to exert himself in the cause of Don PEDRO. Considerable sympathy was felt in this country for Don PEDRO, and an expedition under Capt. SARTORIUS left the Thames in support of his claims. Eventually the command of the expedition devolved on Capt. NAPIER, who succeeded in vanquishing the fleet of Don MIGUEL. He encountered this fleet, consisting of two line-of-battle ships and two frigates, besides several corvettes, brigs, and a xebeque on the 3d of July, 1833. He attacked at once, and brought the action to a speedy close by boarding the enemy from his flag-ship. Short as the conflict was, it was decisive, for both the ships of the line, one of the frigates, and one of the corvettes, remained in his possession. He was thanked for an exploit which placed the Queen upon the throne, was honored with the title of Viscount CABO SAN VINCENTE, and was appointed Admiral-in-Chief of the Portuguese fleet. NAPIER, however, was dissatisfied with subsequent dealings which he had with the Government, and especially with the reduction of the fleet, and he soon quitted the Portuguese service in disgust. He had earned so much distinction, however, that it was not difficult for him to find employment in England. He was in 1839 appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, under Sir ROBERT STOPFORD, and he came in for some fighting on the Syrian coast. He is a very prominent figure in the storming of Sidon, in the defeat of IBRAHIM PASHA among the mountains of Beyrout, and most glorious of all is the reduction of Acre. Sir CHARLES NAPIER among the mountains of Beyrout would no doubt again be described by his cousin as "the queerest fellow he ever came across," and as he led the British tars, riding an ass, covered with a great straw hat, wielding a huge stick and followed by his dog Pow, he raised many a laugh. But if NAPIER on land cut a queer figure, he appeared in a different light on his native element. The attack on Acre was a very brilliant affair, in which he won golden opinions, though it must be remembered that he was only second in command, and that to Sir ROBERT STOPFORD belongs at least some of the credit which Sir CHARLES seemed inclined to appropriate entirely to himself. We are not now going to open up a controversy which has long since been exhausted. The Admiral accused the Commodore for disobeying orders, and the Commodore blamed the Admiral for want of alacrity. It is enough to say that the storming of Acre was at once a great military and a great political event, and that NAPIER on his part more than justified his reputation for dash and daring. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and shortly afterwards, on his return to England, he was appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet.

It was now that he began to work his critical faculty. He exposed many naval abuses, and he suggested not a few reforms, some of which he had the good fortune to see adopted before he died; but he carried these attacks too far, and rendered his suggestions of doubtful value through the personality of style which he exhibited in common with his cousins. It is not wise in an Admiral who hopes for employment to accuse one Minister of effrontery, to sneer at another as a fool, and to treat of all with asperity. It is not wise in any man to reduce a great public question to a contest of personalities, to be perpetually complaining that his merits are not recognized, and to insist upon it that the neglect of his suggestions is to be explained by the spitefulness of opponents. This, however, Sir CHARLES NAPIER was too frequently in the habit of doing, and he did it to the very last. When the Russian war broke out all the faultscrizings of his pen and tongue were forgotten, and, with much effervescence of champagne at the Reform Club, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic Fleet. With what result? We need not repeat the story of what he did not accomplish. We are content in this moment of sorrow to take his cousin Sir WILLIAM NAPIER's estimate of what he did accomplish: "He caused the thirty sail composing the powerful Russian fleet to shrink like rats into their holes; he took Bomarsund, caused Hango to be blown up, interrupted the Russian commerce, and for six months kept in a state of inaction certainly 50,000 or 90,000 good troops. He restored and enlarged the knowledge of the Gulf of Finland to navigation; ascertained what large vessels can do there, and what they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with troops, and when gunboats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined fleet; he brought back unharmed a well-organized, well-disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—in fine, a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started—that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean, for all legitimate purposes of naval warfare." As usual, Sir Charles got into difficulties with his superiors, and he was not intrusted a second time with the command of the fleet. There were fierce recriminations, which had better now be forgotten. Sir CHARLES consoled himself for the loss of the Baltic fleet by becoming a second time the representative of a metropolitan borough in Parliament. He was an ardent Radical, after his hearty honest fashion, and as such had in 1841, after his Acre exploit, recommended himself to the electors of Marylebone. After the Baltic cruise he won the sweet voices of Southwark, in the representation of which borough his death creates a vacancy. The fatigues of the recent session proved too much for even his iron frame. About ten days since he was seized with dysentery, and, though the progress of the disease seemed checked at first, he suffered a relapse, and died yesterday morning, at his residence in Hampshire. In private life he was revered and respected as a tender father and a faithful friend.

THE CHINA WAR.

Important Dispatch from Lord Elgin.

The following is the latest dispatch received from Lord ELGIN, and is published, with others relating to the affair on the Pei-ho, in the London journals. It will be observed that his Excellency had reached Tien-tsin, from which we presume that he intended to proceed to Peking in advance of the army. The dispatch is as follows:

STEAM-SLOOP GRANADA, TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 26, 1860.
(Received Nov. 2, 8:15 P. M.)

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I arrived last night at this place.

My dispatches include translations of several communications which I have received from the Chinese functionaries.

A perusal of these various documents will, I think, *satisfy your Lordship that the Emperor of China desires peace, although he has not quite yet made up his mind to concede all that I am instructed to demand. His reluctance to do so will no doubt be surmounted in good time.*

Vice-Admiral HOPE and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. GRANT have exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the calamities of war from falling with severity on the peaceable inhabitants of the country. This course is recommended by policy, as well as by humanity; for here, as in other parts of China, the people, when unmolested, prove to be the most useful purveyors for the wants of the army.

The Cavalry Brigade, consisting of two squadrons of King's Dragoon Guards, and FANE's and PEORTN's Horse, with STIRLING's 6-pounder Battery, have just arrived. They performed the journey from Pei-ho to this place by land. Mr. WADE, who, at my request, accompanied them, reports that their march has been most prosperous; that the people, though greatly alarmed at their appearance, took heart when they found that they were not maltreated, and offered readily for sale such supplies as the country affords.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT has found a suitable encampment for them in the vicinity of the town.

The persons (gentry of this place) who were appointed to procure supplies for SAN KOLINSIN's army have, at Mr. PARKES' instance, undertaken to perform that service for us. I have, &c.,

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c.

With this dispatch the London *Times* appears to be greatly dissatisfied, and makes the following comments:

"We confess ourselves to be utterly disappointed with the conduct of our diplomacy in this affair, so far as it has yet been indicated by the fragments of dispatches to which we are now treated. It is not thus that a permanent peace is to be obtained with China. We went to China thus strong in arms, not in order to obtain a treaty alone, but in order to punish a perfidy as well. If we have aught of manly honor in our policy, we went there to inflict punishment, not upon the wretched soldiery whom we found defending the mud-banks upon the sea-coast, nor upon the poor trembling underlings who in their duplicity were but obeying the orders they had received from their superiors, and who were acting under fear of immediate ruin; we went there to strike at the directing head in which the treachery from which we suffered was planned, and to humiliate in the face of the Empire the Government which had perfidiously shed the blood of our countrymen To this end there was but one proper course, and that course was to refuse to accept again promises which already have proved so worthless; sternly to refuse, instead of eagerly to solicit, all overtures for peace until the avenging army had reached the walls of Peking, and there to exact the most public apologies for the breach of faith publicly committed, and public assurances that the treaty of Tien-tsin should be faithfully fulfilled. This, with the smart of the payment of the expenses of the war—which in no other way will ever be obtained—would be at once humane, honorable, and effective. Such a signal humiliation would be felt to the uttermost ends of the great Empire. It could not be explained away or falsified, and all China would come to know that the Emperor himself had no choice in this matter, and that the only safe policy was to keep faith with foreigners. That course was open to Lord ELGIN. He had an army and a fleet behind him which could carry him from one end of China to the other. He had plenty of time for his work, for when Lord MACARTNEY quitted Peking, in October, the weather had only just begun to be pleasantly cool Will he use his opportunity? We can but hope he may. But what honor will this expedition bring if it should end only in the battering down a Chinese fortification? What advantage will the Embassy secure if it results only in a ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin? The treaty itself has been broken; of what greater value can be a ratification condescendingly granted to an Ambassador who may or may not be subjected to any amount of indignities and delays? What success can be deserved by an Ambassador who should choose to go up as a suppliant to an insolent enemy, and who should willingly leave behind him the army which ought to be around him to give weight to his mission, and to impress upon the people of Peking his country's power? If Lord ELGIN has really acted thus, he is as inveterate a Chinaman as old YEH himself."

Fight in England for the Championship.

From the London Globe.

The long-pending fight between SAM HURST, the "Staleybridge infant," and the renowned TOM PADDOCK having been appointed to come off yesterday, the parties interested in bringing the contest to a satisfactory issue engaged a special train on the Great Western line, and at 5 o'clock in the morning about 300 started on their eventful journey. The disgraceful scenes enacted at the Great Western Railway station, on the occasion of the last fight between MACE and BERTTLE, were prevented by means in which a posse of the Metropolitan Police took an active part, and, though the "roughs" assembled, they were treated and kept as "outsiders," so that all who meant to pay for their trip had not only opportunity but compulsion to obtain their tickets. The train started exactly at 5:10, and halted between Mortimer and Basingstoke. A move, however, was soon insisted on by the police, both BERKS and HANTS being present, (doubtless enhanced by telegraph from London,) and the train retraced its way to Reading, and thence proceeded on the Hungerford branch to Aldermaston. HURST was seconded by JEM HODGKISS and JEMMY WELSH, PADDOCK having the good offices of JERRY NOON and JEM ROBINSON. After five rounds, occupying ten minutes, the "Infant" was declared the winner. There was no knock-down blow.

The Ruin of the Grand Trunk Railway.

From the London Times.

The ruin of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has, however, other aspects besides its unfortune connection with royalty. A vast amount of capital in this country has been in this undertaking, and its present prospects carry distress and anxiety to many a household. Unfortunately, we are not even able to ascertain the exact particulars of the case. The liabilities of the Company in England are estimated at about £2,018,000. What they are in Canada we do not know, and there seems to be no hurry in furnishing the information. It seems only too plain that the revenue derived from the working of the line falls lamentably short of the charges which it has to meet, and the only remedy which is even suggested by the English Directors is another application to the Canadian Parliament for fresh assistance to the undertaking. Restricting ourselves, then, to the main facts of the obvious insolvency of the concern, we may inquire what it is that has brought down ruin on a speculation introduced by the highest commercial authorities in the City of London, vigorously supported by the local Parliament, connected at this moment in every possible way with several of the leading members of the Canadian Government, and combining apparently to an unpracticed eye all the elements of the most perfect security and the most brilliant success. It is not difficult to see the causes which led to this failure. In the first place, during the six or seven months from May to November or December, during which the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open, the railway has to compete with the finest and cheapest water communication in the world, all the difficulties of which have been removed by the magnificent works of the Rideau and Welland Canals. Canada is as yet a thinly peopled country, and one the principal exports of which consist of very bulky articles, such as corn and timber. This was alone an almost insuperable difficulty, but this difficulty would have been much diminished had the line been carried inland, where it would have opened up a new country on both sides of it, instead of skirting, as it does, the very edge of the water, so that the train and the steamer may run for hundreds of miles in sight of each other. Again, Quebec and Montreal are situated both on the north side of the St. Lawrence, while the railway that connects them is carried through a wild forest on the southern side. The result is that from Quebec to the railway passengers must pass over the ice in Winter, while Montreal is connected with the line by a gigantic bridge two miles long, which has cost the Company two millions, or one-sixth of the whole capital of the undertaking. Then for the six Winter months the severe climate of Canada overwhelms the line with such masses of snow that it is only at great expense and difficulty that it can be kept open at all. Another obstacle to prosperity has been that, though the trunk is in Canadian soil, its roots, if we may use the metaphor, strike fast into the United States. During the Winter months there is no outlet for traffic through British territory, and the passengers and produce of Canada are shipped and unshipped at Portland, in the State of Maine. The line is made on the broad guage, after the pattern of the Great Western, —a very needless expense, if we look to the amount of traffic. Add to this that, considered as a road to the West, the line has had to undergo the competition of two powerful American Railways, the Erie and New-York Central to which, perhaps, we ought to add the Railways leading to the West from Philadelphia and from Baltimore. The great advantage which the Grand Trunk possesses is the shorter voyage from England to the St. Lawrence, and this advantage is lost to it, as we have shown, during six months of the year. Some of the drawbacks that we have mentioned are inherent in the very nature of the case; others have obviously been caused by mismanagement. The line, it must be remembered, could not be made without the assent of the Canadian Parliament, and it does so happen that, though the course selected may not have been the best for the shareholders, it has by no means avoided the property of leading members of the Legislature. We also recommend a careful inquiry into the state of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway before it was purchased for the Grand Trunk. As to the terms upon which that purchase was made, and the guarantee with which it was accompanied, certain it is that, whoever may be impoverished by the fall of the Grand Trunk Railway, it has been to many a source of riches. We hope that the day may come when the history of the Grand Trunk can be fairly and impartially written, for we are sure that it will be found full of warning and instruction.

The Latest per Vanderbilt.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The *Etna*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

COTTON—The sales, to-day, will probably reach 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and for export, market closing steady, at Friday's quotations. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS quiet.

Arrived ship *Frank Bouif*, from New-Orleans, and *Chace*, from ——.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ELECTION?

Important Action of a Board of County Canvassers—They Decline to go Beyond the Returns of Inspectors of Election—Opinions of Judge Parker and Judge Harris.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

Amid our numerous elections, it is hardly to be wondered at that on so many occasions is the vote very close between rival candidates, rendering it uncertain for a long time which of them is elected, and often requiring to ascertain this result, the allowance or rejection of defective ballots, thus leaving it practically in the hands of another tribunal than that of the voters, to elect a candidate, and transferring the choice from the people to the Board of Canvassers or the Courts. Among the most memorable of these contests will be recollected one upon a very extensive scale, in which the office of State Treasurer was claimed by JAMES M. COOK and BENJAMIN WELCH, JR. The case finally reached the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, where the action of the Board of State Canvassers was passed upon.

During the election just passed, where national results are now being so fully discussed in the columns of the TIMES, several local officers were to be chosen in this county, (Rensselaer.). Among them the position of County Treasurer was to be filled. For this office the contest was animated. The Republicans nominated as their candidate ROBERT A. FLOOD, a merchant of this city and President of the Manufacturers' Bank. The Democrats and Bell-Everetts united upon OLIVER A. ARNOLD, also a merchant of Troy, although residing in the town of Sahagticoke. Rumor has it that divers sums of money were spent by these gentlemen with their colleagues, and a good story is told in reference to Grafton, a town of this county, noted for the utter venality of its electors, who make no pretence of voting except for money, and sell themselves without any reserve to the highest bidder. The "State of Grafton," as this rotten borough is called, is a hilly, rocky, barren spot, and always rolls up a heavy majority for the candidate with the largest purse. The night before election the Republicans sent out two noted political brokers, with the munificent sum of $400 in their pockets. The Democrats got wind of this; made a hasty "raise" of $500, and dispatched a war-horse of their party after the enemy. The rival politicians arrived on the ground about sunrise, and each opened a shop. "Repubs" commenced the auction by bidding $5 a vote. Democrats "saw" the five, and went two better. Their opponents bid $8, and the voters were knocked down at that price. But any arithmetic will tell you that eight into four hundred goes but fifty times; consequently over three hundred votes were in the market when the Republicans were, as they said, "busted." Then the Democratic war-horse had the game in his own hands. He bid $1 a vote, and, there being no competition, secured a rousing majority for his party, besides returning with money in his pocket, just in time to vote himself in Troy.

Political strategy like this could not be excelled,—unless the Republican dodge of greasing their ballots be considered a little ahead of this financiering—which process resulted in the opposition "pasters" remaining on the ballots till the latter got in the box and the former dried, when they "popped off" like roasted chesnuts.

But I started to give you some law, not to immortalize the "State of Grafton."

The night of election it was generally conceded that Mr. FLOOD was elected County Treasurer, in common with Congressman OLIN; and a band paid the prospective keeper of the county funds a visit and a serenade. I must do him the justice to say, however, that in his speech he admitted there was an "if," but he returned thanks according to the custom in such cases made and provided, and went to bed, doubtless sharing the common joy felt by the Republicans in the election of LINCOLN, MORGAN and OLIN.

"Bother take these countrymen," said the Trojans; "why don't they bring in the returns!" The impossibility of ascertaining the correct result in many towns, at such a critical moment, was really annoying; "it being the custom of the country" to have their Supervisors take charge of the returns of the Inspectors of Election, and carry them in their Supervisory overcoat pockets for a week, until compelled to produce them in the capacity of County Canvassers, on the Tuesday after election. Thus the result upon County Treasurer was for a long time in doubt. The balances went alternately up and down, until at last all the returns were in, and Mr. ARNOLD (Fusion,) had 28 majority.

One of your correspondent's most pleasant personal reminiscences locates itself amid the appetizing influences of a sea-side watering-place, where a friend had made huge preparations over night for an "oyster-roast" at breakfast the next morning. But, oysters there were none at that looked-forward-to meal, so our friend, after digesting his disappointment a little while, in all honesty, and without thinking of its effect on the party, shouted to the waiter, "Well, then, bring me a glass of water." So with our Union friends. They could not have BELL or DOUGLAS for President, but they were content with electing, as a substitute, ARNOLD, for County Treasurer, and drank the local water, although the national oysters were denied them.

You have never been in Troy, Mr. TIMES, save in your "two cents a copy" capacity, therefore you need to be told that the Eighth Ward of this city is the place where Hibernia most doth congregate, and that an election in that district is a slight approach to the Fair of Donnybrook. As to the occurences at the polls last Tuesday week, there are two stories. The Republicans said during the day that the returns should be thrown out on account of the difficulty in voting; while the other side claimed that every Republican followed the newspaper advice, "vote early," and that any row in the after part of the day was simply one of Democratic factions, and diminished the Union majority. No movement was made to reject the returns until Mr. FLOOD was found to be defeated, when a well-known lawyer of this city, Mr. W. A. BEACH, told the Board of Canvassers, at their first meeting, that he proposed to impeach the election in the Eighth Ward. So the County Canvassers decided to hear counsel on both sides.

At the first session Mr. BEACH read a number of affidavits, tending to show that the Inspectors of Election had not complied with the Registry Law; that forty ballots voted for Mr. FLOOD had not been counted, and that the turbulence which characterized the election should cause the returns to be thrown out. He claimed, in the course of a very brilliant argument, that there should be some tribunal between voters and candidates, to decide whether elections had been fairly conducted or not, and to ascertain whether the returns of the Inspectors were the correct expression of the will of the people. He stated that the Board of County Canvassers had power to go beyond these returns—arguing it from general principles, and from a decision in the Court of Appeals, to the effect that any body having a duty to perform were invested with the power necessary to perform it correctly. Mr. BEACH's remarks were addressed mainly to the feelings of his hearers, and his comments upon the rowdyism which so often characterizes our elections, and the manner in which they are conducted, were truthful and worthy of attention.

At the next session of the Board, "the other side" was heard. Mr. J. B. GALE, a talented lawyer of this city, read affidavits controverting those of Mr. BEACH, and rendering the charges issues of fact. Upon the law of the case he made some strong points, among them—

That the Board of County Canvassers have powers and duties prescribed by statute, and can exercise no powers other than those expressly conferred upon them.

That they cannot go behind the returns, and inquire into alleged irregularities or frauds occurring at the polls, without in effect converting themselves into a judicial tribunal, taking general jurisdiction of elections; and that if such jurisdiction is arrogated they are powerless, for they have no means at command to compel the attendance of witnesses, or otherwise to ascertain the facts as to any alleged fraud or irregularity, outside the return.

That the assumption of this power by the Board would be an outrage greater than that committed at the Eighth Ward poll, and one fatal to our elective system.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany, followed in a most convincing argument on the same side, confined entirely to the law of the case, claiming that every decision denied the right of the Board of Canvassers to go behind the returns of Inspectors of Election, while not a spark of authority could be found granting such power. He quoted: *Experte* Heath, 3 Hill's Reports, 42. The People *vs.* Pease, 20 Barber's Reports, 568. The People *vs.* Storms, 5 Hill's Report, 616. The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barber's Reports, 259. The People *vs.* Cook, 4 Seldea's Reports 67.

Some of the language of the decisions quoted is worth copying.

In People *vs.* Storms, Chief Justice NELSON says:

"In conclusion, I would add, that it is the duty of Courts to restrain the doings of Canvassers of Election strictly within the limits of the authority under which they act. It requires no great forecast to see that if they are allowed to pass this boundary, and to vary the result by the introduction of extraneous matters, the success of a candidate will not depend so much upon the number of votes received, as upon the ingenuity and skill of the Canvassers."

In the People *vs.* Cook, (p. 81) WILLARD, J. says:

"The strictness with which these Boards [State and County Canvassers] should be held to the record before them, is dictated by sound policy and enlightened wisdom. Who could desire to see the close of every canvass followed by a rush of heated partisans to disprove by their testimony the estimate made by proper authority?"

Judge PARKER alluded to the case of Judge HOGEBOOM against Judge WRIGHT, when these gentlemen were opposing candidates in 1849, in the 3d Judicial district. The case, although it went to the Court of Appeals, was not reported, and Mr. BEACH had claimed it, from memory, as furnishing a precedent for his side. Judge PARKER claimed that the action of the Board of County Canvassers in registering the returns from Stephentown, in this county, and thus electing Judge WRIG

...ample bail, and bondy, and the prisoner was sent...thirty days in the City Prison.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following would will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—William Arnold, John C. Brown.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph O'Connor, James Boyce, Robert Jackson, William Rigby, Stephen Walcine, James Taylor.

For Grand Larceny—Rosanna Murphy, Lazarus Stern, Charles Smith, Andrew Gustavelli, Antonio Lobian, Leopold Gustavelli.

For Forgery—James Pim, James E. Williams, James Buckley.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty, John Boxius.

For Rape—Henry McCormic.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court on Saturday Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STERRS disposed of a much heavier Calendar than even the unusually large one of Thursday. But as most of the cases were quickly disposed of, the Court adjourned earlier in the day.

Of twenty-eight persons charged with assault and battery, five were dismissed, no witnesses appearing, two were discharged by request of complainant, two were granted postponement, four were discharged under suspended judgment, two were remanded for sentence, four were fined, eight were imprisoned and one was acquitted. Of forty-eight persons charged with petty larceny, four were dismissed, no witnesses appearing against them, five were allowed postponement, nine were discharged under suspended sentence, nine were remanded for sentence, twenty-three were imprisoned and five were acquitted. One person was imprisoned for misdemeanor, one for indecent exposure; one person charged with embezzlement was dismissed by request of complainant, and Henry Wilson, fined for illegal voting was acquitted.

More About the Havana Cigar Case.

MOTION TO OPEN A DEFAULT.

José Franchue vs. David M. Henriques, et al.—This case came up upon an order to show cause why a dismissal of the complaint, obtained by the defendants, should not be set aside, and the cause set down for trial on a specified day. The suit was brought to recover the sum of $35,000 upon an alleged fraud in the shipments of cigars from Havana.

It appears that the cause was reached some time last Spring, and at that time an adjournment was obtained by the plaintiff, and a stipulation made in writing binding the respective attorneys of the parties to try the cause the 12th of this month. But upon reaching the cause the plaintiff's attorneys were still not ready to try the case, for the reason that plaintiff, without whom they did not think it safe to proceed, was absent at Havana, and according to the stipulation Justice MULLER, upon motion of defendants' attorneys, dismissed the complaint.

After the dismissal, the plaintiff arrived in the City and retained Ex-Judge Pierrepont as counsel.

The motion to open the judgment dismissing the complaint was now heard before Justice MULLER, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and after hearing the statements of both parties, it was ordered that the judgment be vacated and the cause set down for trial on Tuesday, the 20th inst., upon payment of $50 costs to the defendants' attorneys. The case has been frequently stated in the TIMES.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue and Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiff; Callaghan & Miller for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Woodruff, Mason'ard, Robertson and White, Justices.

Hetzel vs. *Hamann et al.*—Order reversed. Costs to abide event.

Redfield vs. *Middleton.*—Order reversed. Costs to abide event.

Burrell vs. *Jones.*—Judgment and order denying a new trial affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

MERCHANT, J.—*Marston* vs. *Vultee.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Larkin vs. *Shaw et al.*—Demurrer overruled; liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days, upon payment of costs.

Tolbrath, Trustee, &c., vs. *Wolfe et al.*—The demurrer is well taken; defendant may amend within ten days upon payment of costs.

Rosenchild vs. *Schaberth et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Mettler et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Portly* vs. *Coe.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of final recovery of costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '71 coup.	97	50	Mich. Cen. R.	49
50,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	78	150	do.	48¾
2,000	do.	77	125	do.	48
25,000	do.	75	225	do.	47¾
10,000	Vir. 6s, do.	80	150	do.	47¾
7,000	Missouri St. 6s.	70	100	do.	s10 47½
50,000	do.	69¾	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	13¾
1,000	do.	69¼	400	do.	13¼
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92	550	do.	13
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	108	150	do.	12¾
5,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs., 1883	85	50	Mich. S. N. I., g. s.	29
5,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. 6s.	69½	500	do.	29
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	87¾	400	do.	28¾
1,000	do.	87	500	do.	28¾
2,000	do.	86¾	100	do.	s30 28¼
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	16	10	New-Jersey R. R.	110
2,000	Del., L. & W. 2dm.	90	5	New-Jersey Cent.	105
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. bs.	80	50	Panama Railroad	110
5	Bank of America.	140	100	do.	109¾
10	Bank of Commerce.	95	200	do.	109¾
10	Corn Ex. Bank.	90	50	do.	109¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	70	440	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	57
400	do.	70¼	100	do.	s10 57
200	do.	b10 70½	50	do.	56¾
250	do.	70¾	350	do.	56¾
150	do.	s10 70¾	100	do.	s60 56¾
1370	do.	70¾	100	do.	56¾
450	do.	70½	13	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	90
100	do.	70¾	9	Galena & Chic. R.	58½
400	do.	s10 70¾	210	do.	58
200	do.	s16 70½	360	do.	57¾
50	do.	b7 71	400	do.	57¾
150	do.	b10 71	100	do.	s10 57¾
100	do.	71	50	do.	57¾
45	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88	50	do.	57½
50	Pa. Mail Ste. Co.	b9 74	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	26
185	do.	73	800	do.	25¾
25	do.	72¾	100	do.	26
750	Erie Railroad	26	100	do.	25¾
100	do.	s10 26	100	do.	s30 25¾
100	do.	s10 26¾	50	do.	s30 25½
200	do.	26½	226	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	51¾
50	do.	s15 26	200	do.	50¾
100	do.	s30 26	650	do.	51
100	do.	26¾	40	do.	52
250	do.	27	50	do.	51¾
200	do.	s10 26¾	50	do.	51¾
10	Hudson River R.	49	50	do.	s10 51
50	do.	48¾	50	do.	s10 51¼
250	do.	48¾	50	do.	s10 51¾
200	Harlem Railroad.	14¾	550	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63¼
100	do.	14¾	300	do.	63
100	do.	s30 14¾	200	do.	s10 63
400	Harlem R. Pref.	33	40	do.	64
200	Reading Railroad.	33	85	Mil. & Miss. R.	9
200	do.	33¼	50	Del. L. & West. R.	75
200	do.	34	100	La Crosse & Mill. R.	1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	75	100	Hud. River R.	48
2,000	do.	74¾	200	Harlem Railroad.	14¾
2,000	Missouri 6s.	70	100	Reading Railroad.	33¾
1,000	do.	69¾	150	do.	33¾
1,000	do.	69¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	13¾
1,000	do.	69¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	29
10,000	Ohio S. 6s, 1860.	98	50	do.	28¾
500	Virginia State 6s	80	50	Milw'kee & Miss. R.	9
2,000	do.	77	75	Panama Railroad.	109½
20	Bank of Commerce.	95	100	do.	110
25	American Ex. Bk.	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57½
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	73½	150	do.	57
100	do.	74	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	58¼
100	Erie Railroad.	26	100	do.	s15 58¼
200	do.	s15 27¾	300	do.	58¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 71½	300	do.	s3 58¾
100	do.	72¼	25	do.	59
50	do.	73	150	do.	s3 58¾
150	do.	s5 72	200	do.	s10 58¾
100	do.	s10 72	200	do.	b30 59¾
200	do.	s10 72	50	do.	b30 60
200	do.	s3 72¼	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¼
200	do.	s30 72	250	do.	28
50	do.	72¾	150	Chic. & Rock I. R.	52
250	do.	72¾	70	Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	64
50	do.	s5 72¾	25	do.	63¾
100	do.	s10 72	50	do.	63¾
50	do.	s3 72¾			

MONDAY, Nov. 19—A. M.

The Trade of the past week, with the exception of the Export movement of Produce at and from New-York, was comparatively light. And we regret to add that the important exception here made was also seriously interrupted and prices unsettled near the close of the week by a sudden and extraordinary dead-lock on the Foreign Exchanges. The multiplied financial embarrassments of the week, originating in political agitation and accelerated by a mercantile and banking distrust in the immediate future, reached something like a crisis on Saturday, and awakened the oldest financial heads of the City to the necessity of immediate relief, in one or two directions: Either the free purchase of Foreign Bills, directly by the heavy Bankers of the Street, or a liberal currency to the short paper of the leading Banking houses, issued with 7 ₩ cent. interest, in the purchase of these Bills beyond their own cash means. The latter plan was deemed best by a number of the Banks in the Street, including the Park Bank, up town, and a "round robin" of a million of dollars in the short paper of the oldest and wealthiest of our Foreign Exchange firms, by way of a beginning and example, was attempted early in the day with fair prospect of success. That it was not as promptly made up as the nature of the case called for, we are given to understand, is the fault of other parties than those who proposed and subscribed to it. But after the experience of 1857, when the same mode of relief, and others equally commendable, were essayed and fell through with fearful and most humiliating consequences to the Banks themselves, as well as to the cruel arrest of the wheels of trade, we are not inclined, just now, at least, to discuss the question of personal blame or official responsibility. It is more immediately important to the public to understand that the machinery of a prosperous commerce has again been suddenly blocked, and that, without some very speedy relief, *it must recoil as before.* The trouble in question, through the quick medium of the telegraph, is already doing its mischievous work at the West. By the countermand of all Sight or short Sight Grain Drafts from Chicago on New-York, which our factors in self-security are compelled to resort to, the conversion of Illinois and Wisconsin currency, based on the pledge of Southern State Stocks, into Gold or New-York Funds, is virtually arrested; the local currency itself struck down, for all practical purposes, in the collection and remittance of Eastern claims, and the last alternative of forcing its conversion, suspended by the rapid fall in value of the pledged securities in this market. This embarrassment, which might ultimately have overtaken the Western currency, in the event of prolonged political strife and agitation, was unquestionably precipitated by the complication on our Corn Exchange, and in less than three days reacted upon New-York, being first seen in a fresh depreciation of five ₩ cent. at the Stock Exchange Board, in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks. It was only on Monday last we intimated that the important Stocks in question are too extensively pledged and implicitly trusted in what are called the Free States for the security of Banks of Savings in the East and Banks of Circulation in the West, to authorize a question of *Sectional* difference against the public faith, which the Conservative States of the South have solemnly plighted for the principal and interest of their Stocks under all trials and circumstances, financial *or political.* And we do not believe now that such distinction is indulged to any general extent by Money lenders in this quarter, as the Federal Stocks have also fallen below par, and Ohio 6 ₩ cents., due next January, were sold on Saturday at 98 ₩ cent., including 2½ ₩ cent. accumulated interest. But the great calamity is overtaking the North Western Currency of an embarrassed Grain trade, and consequent higher exchange on New-York, where the Illinois and Wisconsin free bankers could not, if they would, relieve themselves by the forced sale of their pledged securities.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,468,939 against $4,008,871 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous Goods, $3,471,351 against $1,504,820 the same week last year. The Export of Specie $138,700 against $1,300,991 the corresponding week last year. The amount of Gold sent by express to the South, during the week or from Saturday to Saturday is estimated, on reliable information, at $2,800,000, against which the

Sub-Treasury paid out	$678,000
Received from California	911,000
By Express from Boston, &c	400,000
Together	$1,989,000
To South and to Europe (as above)	2,938,000
Leaving as against the Banks	$959,000

Which would reduce the Average of last Monday, $21,125,000, to about $20,000,000 on the statement to be made up this afternoon. As the heaviest sums went South early in the week, two or three days before the California arrival, the probability is the present Average will show a few hundred thousand dollars less than the actual sum in Bank on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $5,058,554, against $5,736,796 at the close of the previous week. And as the Customs are now likely to be paid in Treasury Bills instead of Gold, the former rating one ₩ cent. discount, and the following timely and important dispatch in regard to the further payments to be made on the New Loan has been received from the Secretary, we anticipate no large accumulation in the Office here for some time to come. This dispatch was kindly sent to us by Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, whose disposition to accommodate the takers of the Loan, as well as the action of Mr. COBB, on proper representation, to save all undue pressure upon the Money market from this source in the present crisis, are commendable. With less than half the proceeds of the Loan, in hand, (most of it already paid in advance, of the 22d) it is questionable whether the Secretary could work the Treasury, 30 days longer, without danger of protest upon some of his over due Treasury Bills, which are now rapidly coming in for redemption, especially as his current cash revenue is cut short by the use of Treasury Bills not yet due, but receivable at all times for Customs:

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Nov. 17, 1860.

John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

Such bidders for the loan as on or before the 22d inst., shall have paid up one half of their offers, I have decided to allow thirty days from that date to pay the other half. Inform such bidders as may ask extension of time.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to $199,254,000
Add two weeks in November 6,803,347

Total to date	$206,057,347
Against same time in 1859	218,007,540
Decrease in 1860	$11,940,223

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $80,263,000
Add two weeks in November 5,264,846

Total to date	$85,527,846
Against same time in 1859	58 817,339
Increase in 1860	$26,710,507

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1 516,700

Total to date	$44,973,700
Against same time 1859	67,161,234
Decrease in 1860	$22,187,534

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	102@100
New-York Central	72¾@70@74@71¾
New-York and Erie	32½@29@32@28@28
Reading	37¾@33¾
Rock Island	58¾@54
Michigan Guaranteed	35½@29
Michigan Southern	15¾@13¼
Michigan Central	58½@48½
Toledo	31¼@27@29¾@28
Galena	66¼@58¾
Illinois Central	68@58@63@57
Panama	119¼@108¾@109¾
Pacific Mail	79¼@73
Missouris	75¼@69¾
Virginias	86¾@78
Tennessees	86¾@75
Illinois Central Bonds	93@88
Hudson River	55@48
Harlem Preferred	37@32½
Burlington and Quincy	74@63¾
Harlem Common	15¾14½

Of the violent fluctuations of the Stock Exchange dealings of the week up to Saturday morning, our daily reports have heretofore afforded a near approximation to the actual state of the market. On Saturday we had new elements of excitement, financially, in the condition of the Foreign Exchanges, the consequent embarrassments (accompanied by one or two failures) on the Corn Exchange, and the degeneration of the Northwestern Currency at Chicago, which threw back upon the market several considerable parcels of State Stocks which had been bought for banking basis in that quarter. The attempt to force sales of Tennessees, Virginias, &c., on peremptory orders, at the early Board, was followed by an immediate depreciation of 3@5 ₩ cent., from which there was little or no recovery to the close of the day—a lot of $10,000 North Carolinas at 80 being the latest transaction after the printed sales. The effect on the Railway Share list which followed this forced movement on State Stocks early in the day was less serious than at first apprehended, the small, but numerous orders to buy New-York Central and some of the Western shares, being favorably felt on the Street supply of these Stocks. The deliveries of the day of New-York Central were not accomplished until some time after 2 o'clock, and 73 ₩ cent. cash was paid at the last hour, although sales at the early Board were made at 70½, and late in the afternoon at 71¾ ₩ cent. on delivery this week. The ultimate depreciation on the general list, for the week, however, is unusually heavy even for these exciting times, and the same feverishness was apparent at the close on Saturday, as at the beginning on Monday. The Federal 5 ₩ cents fell on Saturday to 97 for the New Loan; after sales had been made of the 74s. at par, including the accrued interest since 1st July. After the announcement of the postponement to December of the new Ohio Loan to redeem the 1860 stock due 31st December, a sale of the old stock was made at 98 ₩ cent., including interest since 1st July.

The market for Money was very hard on all negotiations, except to and between the active Stock Brokers, who made up their wants with comparatively less difficulty than the Money Brokers who borrow on Bills Receivable, Treasury Bills and Stock securities not actively speculated in at the Exchange Board. The merchants, whose necessities for the day were not accommodated at Bank, found it next to impossible to negotiate Foreign Exchange on Domestic paper, within reasonable or creditable rates. Some Produce Exchange on England was done as low as $4 44 to the £, (the nominal par.) or 9¼ ₩ cent. below the actual par between London and New-York. In this emergency, and after their remittances had been made up for the *Atlantic*, one of the leading Banking firms in the Foreign trade consented to issue their own short paper, adding 7 ₩ cent. interest, in payment, for this class of Exchange, as they have done in former years to the relief of the market; though unwilling to have their name go on the Street, in times of panic beyond the sums voluntarily applied for, with the guaranty of its use at or near the Bank rate of interest. And we have only to say to private depositors, at Bank, who are out of active business, and have their money idle from distrust of ordinary security, and especially such as may apprehend the possibility of another Bank panic, that they could do the commercial public just now no greater service, or accomplish more to ward off such a panic, than to invest their means, for 30@60 days, in this class of paper—*the proceeds of which will return from England in less than a month in gold*—as the Exchanges now rule. There is no stronger Bank in town, and scarcely one approaching the wealth of the old and eminent house referred to, and not one where the money intrusted to them would be administered with more integrity, prudence or intelligence. The paper in question will be paid in gold, happen what may. And, without invidious distinction, we could speak of several other firms in the Foreign Exchanges with like confidence to the extent they would consent to use their names in the same way. Bank Bills on London are quoted 103@105. The rates of Discount on the best double-name merchant paper is 10@12 ₩ cent, which places choice single names at the range of 15@18 ₩ cent.

The Foreign news attracts but small attention on the Street, though the accounts, both public and private, by the *Canada's* mails on Saturday, were of the most encouraging nature for Cotton and Grain. This morning we have the *Vanderbilt's* mail to Wednesday, Nov. 7, from England, which reports some abatement in the heavy demand at advancing prices for Cotton at Liverpool, and a partial reaction on the low grades of American. The inquiry for Wheat and Corn continued good at Liverpool and London. The shares of the Illinois Central and Erie had fallen on the latest quotations from this side in London, though subsequently rallying 1@2 ₩ cent. The English Funds continue steady and trade active throughout the Kingdom. There was some talk of an advance in the rate of interest at the Bank of England, but nothing certain was known when this steamer sailed, nor was the question deemed important on the Stock Exchange, where the investment demand for Consols kept the rate unusually steady. The following is the latest in American stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ₩ cent. red. 1874.	93½ @ 94½	
Virginia State, 6 ₩ cent	80 @ 82	
Do. 6 ₩ cent	83 @ 85	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	87 @ 89	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	87 @ 89	88 73½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	26 @ 24 dis	25¾ 4 25/8ths
Do. do. all paid	73 @ 76	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. conv., 1868	91 @ 93	
Do. (2d) 7 ₩ cent. 1st m., 1862	92 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares	58 @ 60	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 p.c. (sinking fund) 1885	72 @ 74	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	85 @ 87½ c.	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1865	94 @ 96	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (e. f.) 1876	94 @ 96	
Do. $100 shares	78 @ 80	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₩c., '67	90 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₩c., '83, assent.	82 @ 84	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₩c., '82, '71, '75, do.	83 @ 88	
Do. shares, assented	33 @ 35	33¼ 3 4 ½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872	100 @102	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., convert.	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort. 6 ₩ cent., sterl.	39 @ 41	
Do. $50 shares		
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
F. & R. R. R.	40,524	1,540,645	43,313	1,790,189	249,544
Schuyl. Canal	40,250	1 236,555	28,121	1,238 556	2,001
L. Val. R. R.	15,430	536,085	17,043	684,887	148 804
Lehigh Canal	35,970	848,254	20,772	1,002,121	153,868
Scranton & Pth.	12,850	326,995	17,420	743,963	193,969
Do. North.	4,09	169,890	5,759	216,622	46,732
Pa. Coal Co.	—	639,559	—	643 945	4,386
Del. & H. Co.	16 425	546,890	16,056	642,691	104,199
Wyoming So.	—	5 3.156	—	4'08.662	105,506
Do. North.	—	3.5.725	—	334,264	D. 1 462
Shamokin	6,040	153,224	5,729	176,959	23,735
Trevorton	2,053	104,984	1,468	78,584	D.26,360
Broad Top	1,423	53,996	1,352	167,445	62,550
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2 508	57,593	2,840	88,139	2 .546
Lykens Valley	2,430	52.186	2,101	63.122	10,936
Total	183,752	7,476,926	168,122	8,053,852	

Foreign Commercial by the Vanderbilt.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

An advance in the Bank rate of discount next Thursday seems to be generally expected, the bullion in last night's return being about a half a million, and the reserve about a quarter of a million, below the points at which they stood in April, when a rise to 5 ₩ cent. was last resolved upon. At that time Consols were well maintained at a price more than 1 ₩ cent. higher than that at which they are now quoted, and there is therefore little reason to suppose that the expected step will cause any material decline. The prospect of the expenses of the China war was then indefinite, and the affairs in Italy were in their most critical stage. The improvement in these instances, and the extraordinary development of trade and railway traffic since witnessed, may be set against the unsatisfactory harvest, and as the confusion in Indian finance is neither more nor less than at that period, there is no very apparent ground for a scale of prices much inferior to those then current. The demonstration just obtained in China of the triumphant efficiency of the Armstrong gun is in a merely financial sense, after the expenditure that has been incurred, a matter of more than ordinary importance, while the fact of French capitalists, by whom £800 000 has just been advanced to the Viceroy of Egypt, being willing to entertain a loan for a net amount of £5,000,000 to Turkey, is likewise to be estimated for the advantages it may confer on our market, and the way in which it may relieve it from claims for new assistance to that country.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The English Funds this morning opened at an improvement of an eighth, and have been well maintained to the close, the only quotations of Consols being 93⅜ for money, and 93⅛@⅜ for Dec 6.

In the discount market to-day there has been only a moderate demand.

Business in Foreign Stocks has been limited, and scarcely any change has taken place. American Securities have been flat, particularly the shares on the Illinois Central and New-York and Erie, on which a fall of $3 has taken place.

The *London and China Telegraph* says: "The latest report in circulation from Tien-tsin is that Prince SAN-KO-LIN-SIN has been degraded, and that the Chinese have consented to pay an indemnity of £8,000,000. There is no doubt that the sum specified might easily be paid, as the sequestration for four years only of the Shanghai Customs, (amounting annually to £2,000,000,) for that period would make it up."

About £20,000 was taken from the Bank to-day.

THE TEA TRADE.

Nov. 5—The deliveries in London for the week were 921,115 lbs, which is a decrease compared with the previous statement of 66,769 lbs.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Tuesday says:

"The markets were somewhat strengthened to-day by the continued rise at the Bourse, which would probably have been attended with a more decided effect but for a suspicion that it may be occasioned less by the growth of political confidence, than by the manœuvres of speculative capitalists who wish to improve the prospects of a Turkish Loan."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Nov. 5 AND 6.—The demand for COTTON has been moderate, and the sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and for export. Prices of low American ⅛@¼d. ₩ lb. lower than last Saturday.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Nov. 5.—The market to-day was without alteration.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Nov. 6.—The demand for WHEAT was limited at late rates for fine qualities, but rather less money for ordinary runs. FLOUR was neglected. OATS ½ ₩ 15 lb. lower. Egyptian BEANS 1s. ₩ quarter dearer. BARLEY and PEAS were held for extreme rates. Indian CORN was not in so much favor as of late, and 39s. 6d. ₩ quarter may be quoted as top price of both yellow and mixed; fine white American was sold at 45s. ₩ 480 lbs.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

Nov. 6.—SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 61s.@61s. 3d., on the spot.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Nov. 6.

The English Funds to-day have again been rather firm, but an advance of ⅛, which at one time occurred, was not maintained at the close. Consols for money were first quoted at 93@⅝, and they returned to that point after touching 93¾. Numerous moderate purchases for investment were made during the day, but there was a slight increase in the demand for loans on Government Securities at the current rate of 2 ₩ cent.

In the Discount Market there is a fair demand for money for the purposes of general trade, but a total absence of pressure. Some doubt, therefore, still prevails as to the probable action of the Bank on Thursday next.

The last quotation from Paris was 69f. 80c.

£20 000 was taken from the Bank to-day, but the Continental exchanges seem to present scarcely any appreciable profit on remittances.

Nothing further has transpired regarding negotiations in Paris for the new Turkish loan, but it is believed they are in actual progress with the firm of MIRES & Co.

A telegram has been received from Hong Kong to Sept. 17, (five days later.) Teas was at former quotations. Silk declined. The rate of Exchange was 4s. 9d., which is about 1 ₩ cent. less favorable for this country.

Chowfoo has been taken by the rebels, and Maypo (Ningpo?) was threatened. From Shanghai dates are to the 10th September, (six days later) and there was a report that the negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien-tsin.

A partial rally took place in the shares of the Illinois Central and New-York and Erie.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 21 bbls. Ashes, 34,448 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 108,300 bushels Wheat, 34,448 bushels Corn, 15,639 bushels Barley, 6,400 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 255 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,021 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 742 bbls., including 521 bbls. Pots and 221 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, were 650 bags Rio, very poor to good, at 10½c.@14c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy, and prices are unsettled. Sales of some 2,000 bales. We quote at 11¼c.@11½c. for Middling Uplands, and 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling Gulfs, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is extremely limited, business at the Corn Exchange is almost at a stand. Shippers find it impossible to dispose of their exchange, and the inquiry is confined to the local trade. Prices are 10c.@15c. lower, and unsettled at the close. The sales are 5,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 35@$5 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 65, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 40 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is dull and heavy, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl., 275 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Harris's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is depressed, and is nominally 3c. lower, with few buyers at any reasonable rate. All parties are suffering from the stringency in the Money Market, and the difficulty in negotiating Exchange is even worse than yesterday. The sales are limited and generally forced; the sales are about 31,400 bush. Chicago Spring, on private terms; $1 16@$1 20 for Milwaukee Club; $1 27@$1 30 for Red Western; $1 35 for White Indiana; $1 43 for do. Michigan. Barley is quiet and is nominal, at 65c.@66c. for State, and 70c.@75c. for Canada East. Rye is quiet at 70c.@71c. Oats are steady, the supply fair; sales of Western and Canadian, at 37c.@37½c.; and State, 37½c.@37¾c. Corn is lower, and in moderate demand; the sales are 54,000 bushels; 68c.@68½c. for Western mixed, in store, and 69c.@70c. for do., afloat, and 72c. for round yellow, small lots.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,100 bales North River at 90c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are active and buoyant, including New ordinary to choice at 25c.@41c.; last year's crop at 21c.@27c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been rather limited during the week. Prices have not varied materially. Week's receipts, 7,139 Hides; sales, 27,200 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24½c.@25c. cash, less discount, usual selection; 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 21@22 lbs., 24½c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1 000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,570 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,530 dry Portau-Plate, 17 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 9,650 dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 19@21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 21¾c., 6 months, as they run; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, as they run; 365 dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,300 dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Salted Southern, 24 lbs., 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., private terms; 500 dry Savannah, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 9c. cash; 200 City Slaughter, (premium,) 70 lbs., 10c., cash; 300 Country Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 9c., cash; 700 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs. 9¾c., 6 months; 24 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½ lbs., $1 75, 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 127,250, (same time last year, 201,200—year before, 5,250,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WHITTEL & WEIDENEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Considering the general condition of present political home relations, our Leather market has fairly held its own. Rates have undergone no modification, and sales are proportionate to receipts. Stock on hand estimated to be about 250,000 sides. Oak Sole—Prime heavy in good demand; light and inferior neglected. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 46,000 sides. Leather for military purposes in good demand for the Southern States. Upper in the rough and finished stock dull, at unaltered figures. Boots and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HONEYMOON—FOURTH ACT OF HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE AND MONEY—RURAL FELICITY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —ASTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 305—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive four days' later European advices. The Italian news is important, and, summed up briefly, announces the total defeat of the Bourbon army, and the polling of one million three hundred thousand Neapolitan votes in favor of annexation to Sardinia. The Piedmontese and Garibaldian army, under the command of King VICTOR EMANUEL, crossed the Garigliano on the 3d, and attacked the Royalists, gaining a most complete victory. The Royalists dispersed, and left baggage, ammunition and an immense number of prisoners in the hands of the conquerors. They were pursued to Gaeta, and, at latest accounts, the Piedmontese had occupied positions commanding that town. King VICTOR EMANUEL was to enter Naples on the 6th inst. It is now said that the Austrians have suddenly ceased to send troops towards the Lombard frontier, and it is surmised that, since his failure to obtain promises of aid from Russia and Prussia at Warsaw, the Emperor has relinquished his aggressive designs. Count RECHBERG has addressed to the representatives of Austria abroad a circular note, in which he makes it clearly understood that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that the three Northern Courts would do nothing which might provoke a war. An official decree, signed by GARIBALDI, confiscates the property of the Ex-King of Naples. Among the miscellaneous news received by this arrival is the announcement of the death of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER. A dispatch from Lord ELGIN, British Ambassador to China, states that the Emperor of China desires peace, though he is not yet prepared to concede all the Allied demands.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. GRAY, left on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, carrying out 48 passengers and $75,000 in specie. The *Edinburgh* also left on Saturday for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown. She had 192 passengers.

South Carolina, if we are to place reliance upon a telegram which reaches us from Washington, produces at least one prominent man who has not been carried away by the mad wave of disunionism which is at present sweeping over the State. Gov. AIKEN is declared to be opposed to it; and this, taken in connection with the fact that he is one of the largest, if not the largest, slaveholder in the South, may be considered significant. From Georgia, we learn that the bill appropriating a million of dollars to arm and equip the State has been passed by both branches of the Legislature and become a law, and on Saturday the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. It provides that the election of delegates shall take place on the 2d of January, and that the Convention shall meet on the 9th. Meantime, however, conservatism is at work among the people of the State. Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, on Wednesday night last, made a speech at Milledgeville, in which he took strong conservative ground. The effect of his remarks is represented to nave been very beneficial in calming the agitation. It is now believed by many that the Union element in the South will soon show so strong as to induce a proposition for a compromise, which will result in a Convention of all the States, at which an arrangement similar to the old Missouri Compromise will be effected. An effort, it is thought will soon be made to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, in reference to the rendition of fugitive slaves. We continue this morning the publication of extracts from Southern journals, tending to exhibit the condition of the public mind.

It appears to be clearly settled now that Virginia has gone for BELL, by something over 200 majority. Six counties only remain to be heard from, but they cannot change the general result, as already indicated.

In the Board of Canvassers, on Saturday, the dispute about the vote of the First Ward was settled by affidavits in which the alleged discrepancies were satisfactorily explained. The Twelfth Ward was canvassed and found to be correct. In the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, the protest of DENNIS MCCABE, candidate for Assembly, was made the special order for to-day. The returns of the Eleventh District of the Eighteenth Ward could not be found; otherwise the Ward was found to be correct. Only three more Wards—the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second remain to be canvassed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the case of GUSTAVE LINDENMULLER, indicted for exhibiting theatrical performances on Sunday, was tried before Judge GOULD. The jury will return their verdict this morning. A full report of the trial, with abstracts of the arguments, and the "Constitution of the German Shaker Association," may be found in our legal column.

The Stock Market on Saturday was lower on State Securities by 3@5 ₩ cent., in consequence of some forced sales for Western account, where the Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, based on these Stocks, has suddenly depreciated. The Railway Stocks were also lower than on Friday, though less pressed on sale. New-York Central sold at 73 for immediate delivery, and 71¾ at the close, deliverable this week. The day was a hard one in Money and Foreign Exchange. The apprehension that the Treasury Department would peremptorily demand payment on the 22d inst., for the remainder of the New Loan has been removed by a telegraph from Mr. COBB, extending the payments beyond one-half the original sums subscribed for, 30 days.

The severe pressure in the Money Market, and the great difficulty experienced in selling Sterling Exchange Bills, seriously impeded business on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower, and quite dull. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at irregular rates. Provisions were inactive, as were also most other commodities. Limited freight engagements were reported, with 447 vessels of all classes in port.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. MCLANE.—Mr. MCLANE'S resignation of the Mexican mission will surprise nobody. That it came no sooner is the only warrant for surprise. Selected for acknowledged intelligence and ability to arrange a treaty with that Republic, demanded not only by obvious public expediency, but by the common voice of the country, Mr. MCLANE brought back from Mexico a convention, the conditions of which were infinitely more favorable to our interests than there had been any reason to anticipate. He also brought more reliable information as to the state of parties and affairs in that distracted Republic than either the Government or the public had previously possessed. The rejection of this treaty by the Senate, and the refusal of the President to take any further steps in the matter, rendered Mr. MCLANE'S mission comparatively useless, and he has accordingly resigned. In the present condition of affairs in that country, however, the pesence of a representative of this country is greatly to be desired.

Secession—A Southern Convention—Amendment to the Constitution.

The popular movement towards secession in the South is watched with profound anxiety in this City. In the rural sections of the North it excites as yet but very little feeling. The people of the interior, as a general thing, regard it merely with curiosity. Their interests are not directly involved, and their own attachment to the Union is so unquestioning and sincere, that they do not realize the possibility of anybody's really wishing to destroy it. They go quite as much too far in one direction, as our excitable City population go in the other. They do not believe the South at all in earnest; they look upon the whole movement as factitious and empty—as aiming merely at political results, and certain to end in smoke. In the City, on the contrary, the apprehensions of disunion are so excessive as to leave little room for cool judgment and common sense. Men await every hour's fresh news from the South as if it were to seal the fate of the nation. Stocks go up or down, as matters look bright or gloomy, from one day to another. The whole public mind is feverish—apprehensive, alarmed; and as a matter of course, the smallest incidents assume gigantic proportions in the public eye.

Both these mistakes are to be regretted,—for they mutually assist each other. If the City could look at the matter a little more coolly, the country would have more sympathy with its real perils. And if the country would appreciate the movement more justly and treat it more seriously, the City would see more signs of hope for the future. There are thousands and tens of thousands in the City whose property,—whose incomes,—whose business are disastrously affected by anything that threatens disunion. It is due to them, certainly, that such perils should be recognized if they exist, and cease to be treated as empty dreams while they are destroying the hopes and the happiness of whole communities.

It is idle to deny that the secession movement is assuming formidable proportions. No one doubts that South Carolina is thoroughly in favor of it,—and all she waits for is to ascertain whether she will be sustained by other Southern States. As to the state of public sentiment in Georgia—the most important of these States—it is not easy to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. On the one side i is represented as nearly unanimous for secession,—on the other, as certain to vote against it. There is, however, a very strong party in that State, as also in Alabama and Mississippi, in its favor. But it is perfectly idle to attribute great importance to the reports that come from day to day of movements in those States, of public meetings, of private declarations, of raising troops, &c., as if these incidents could decide anything, or even afford any firm basis for predicting the future. Men read the telegrams and chance speculations of the morning newspaper, and ask each other "how it looks today,"—as if they had only to consult a barometer, or study the sky, to know what the weather will be a month or three months hence.

One thing is evident:—the movement is too deliberate not to be serious. Hasty action, rash violence, has been carefully avoided. All that has been done thus far in any of the States, has been to call Conventions and submit the matter to the action of the people through their delegates. It is obvious that upon the decision of these Conventions the whole thing will turn. We are not prepared to believe that any State Convention, except that of South Carolina, will decide to secede on the instant, and without conditions. South Carolina, we presume, will ask nothing but the promise of support. But we doubt whether any other State will proffer that support without first requiring a general conference of the Southern States; and probably a fresh attempt to secure what they consider their essential rights at the hands of the Federal Government.

The *Tribune*, a day or two since, declared its determination to favor the secession of Southern States that might desire to leave the Union:

> "Whenever," said the *Tribune*, "a whole section of this Republic, whether a half, a third, or only a fourth, shall truly desire and demand a separation from the residue, *we shall as earnestly favor such separation.* * * Whenever the people of the Cotton States shall have definitely and decisively made up their minds to separate from the rest of us, *we shall urge that the proper steps be taken to give full effect to their decision.*"

There are many at the North, undoubtedly, besides the ultra Abolitionists, who have aimed at such a result for years,—who would concur in this view of the case. But whatever may be its merits, there is but one way in which such a separation can be accomplished, and that is by an *amendment of the Constitution*. Congress cannot assent to secession, for it would be simple suicide. If Congress can sever the Union into two parts, it may into twenty. If Congress can release one State from allegiance to the Constitution, it may release them all. Any such theory would give Congress power to *abolish* the Constitution. Nor can the several States assent to secession, for they have no more power to destroy the Constitution than Congress has.

If the Southern States desire any change in their relations to the Union, let them seek those changes in the way provided; namely, through amendments to the Constitution. Let them, if they choose,—submit alternative propositions,—and demand *either such additional guarantees* as they require, or if they be refused, *permission to withdraw from the Union*. There can be no difficulty in devising such a scheme. If the several State Conventions see fit to pronounce in favor of it, they can easily assemble a General Convention to put it in shape and provide for its submission to Congress and the individual States. It may involve delay, but certainly so grave a matter should not be decided hastily.

Its success may be doubtful,—but if it failed, it would leave the South no worse off than it found them. On the contrary, it would promote their union, and strengthen their claims upon sympathy and support. And it is the only way in which a *peaceful* separation can be effected. Any other mode is in direct violation of the Constitution, and can only be accomplished by revolution.

DISCOURAGING FROM THE SOUTH.—Senator TOOMBS has not resigned his seat after all. He only threatens to do so on the 3d of March, if Georgia does not secede before that time. The fear that he will not resign seems to have induced the State to think seriously of remaining in the Union.

The President's Bounty to Kansas.

The statement to the effect that Mr. BUCHANAN, touched with the sufferings of Kansas, had given a hundred dollars for their relief, is evidently deemed so improbable as to demand more than ordinary proof. We are accordingly furnished with an authoritative assertion of the fact, strengthened with an actual copy of the order upon which the money was obtained. Less than this would not have answered. That the inveterate and remorseless malignity with which the President has pursued that injured people, should have yielded to any more placable sentiment is not the only reflection that must have carried doubt to the mind of the reader. In the sunset of his Administration, with so much light thrown back upon his public career as to show how profitless has been his tortuous Territorial policy, it is within the limits of credibility that the mistaken Chief may appreciate his errors, and yearn to make some amends for the wrong they inflicted, especially as so valuable an aid to reflection as the result of the Presidential canvass is added to his material of judgment.

But admitting the sincerity of Mr. BUCHANAN'S penitence, with that broad and charitable confidence with which we are bound to hail good deeds in a naughty world, there only remains to deplore the inadequate reparation which our venerable Executive has thought proper to make. The ills which Kansas endures are very largely derived from the misgovernment of this administration. Drought is not a visitation of Presidents but of Providence; but the poverty which preceded the bad harvest, and which renders the people wholly unable to support the deficiency of breadstuffs, is well known to have originated chiefly in the precarious tenure by which property and life have been held, and the cost of popular self-protection, incident to such savage and vindictive mismanagement as the affairs of the Territory have been deliberately subjected to. Nor is this Executive delinquency merely historical. At this moment, and entirely within the reach of official interposition and correction, Kansas is groaning beneath two conspicuous evils. The lands of the Territory are thrown into the market at a moment when the settlers are left without any means to secure their preëmptions and save their improvements; and, of course, large numbers of families must be dispossessed of their homes, for which they have so long fought, struggled and endured, on the verge of a Winter which threatens to be more than ordinarily severe.

This avalanche of misery, the apparent fruit of official routine, might perhaps, be palliated, if another accompanying fact did not show that something worse than routine is at the bottom of it. Along the Southern border of Kansas, adjoining the Indian territory, lies some of the most productive soil of the West. The free settlers early hastened thither, and protected by the first boundary survey built their houses, and put the land under cultivation, and were enjoying a degree of prosperity unknown in other portions of the Territory, and greatly envied by the neighboring slaveholding population of Missouri. By these latter proper representations were made at Washington; the boundary was ordered to be resurveyed, and, by methods well-know to the Land-office, a wide belt of this land was ascertained to belong not to Kansas but to the Indian Territory. Seeing that the land was not wanted for Indians, and was actually in the occupancy of the whites, it might have been supposed that the gentlest measures would have been employed to recover the tract. Victims of an official blunder, the people, in a year of famine, suffering and apprehension, might have expected delay and indulgence, that they might find other altars for their household gods. They seem to have made this unhappy miscalculation. Two or three notices to quit were not obeyed, apparently, because the squatters could not bring themselves to believe that an eviction so sudden, needless, and ruinous would actually be enforced on the threshold of Winter, and did believe that if the Winter left them undisturbed, the forthcoming Republican administration would interfere for their relief.

Never was an error more fatal. Two weeks ago armed bands of men, led by Government agents, entered this tract and commenced a campaign which for savage ferocity and inhumanity can only be equaled in the history of Indian outrages. They proceeded from house to house; drove the inhabitants into the fields, and burned their cabins, and often their household goods, before their eyes; and turned them adrift amid the hopeless desolation thus spread about them. The famine-stricken homes of Northern Kansas are thronged with fugitives from this scene of barbarity. And the work of ejection still proceeds with undiminished rigor.

It is superfluous to say that it lies entirely within the power of Mr. BUCHANAN not only to postpone the land-sales to another year, but to put an instant stop to the brutalities we have described. Had he substituted for the hundred dollar check, an order for the suspension of evictions, such as are not uncommon in the highlands of Scotland or the bogs of Ireland, but which are without precedent in our boundless country, he would have given a cheaper and far more satisfactory evidence of repentance, than the free gift of his salary for four years would have furnished. Never in fact did conscience-smitten offender offer heaven less adequate terms of compromise than has Mr. BUCHANAN in this instance. For the private citizen thus to compensate with paltry alms the injuries inflicted upon an entire people by the public officer, is to make a mockery of the whole business. That, after all, may be the sardonic design of the Old Public Functionary.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—In an article, elsewhere quoted, the London *Times* enumerates the causes that have led to the financial ruin of this gigantic enterprise. Some are true enough but others are singularly inapplicable. The folly of building a road "through a wild forest on the south side of the St. Lawrence, when Quebec and Montreal are situated on the north side" is urged, under the supposition that this necessitated the erection of the Victoria Bridge in order to connect the line with the City of Montreal.

It would be hardly possible to find more errors crammed into a single sentence. In the first place Montreal being an island, and not on the north side of the St. Lawrence, a bridge would have been equally necessary whether the road had been constructed on the north side or on the south. In the second place "the wild forest" is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and stretches away uninterruptedly to the Hudson's Bay. The south side, on the contrary, extends to United States territory, and is covered with thriving townships. If the Grand Trunk Railway had been constructed on the north bank, there would have been no connection with the American roads, and especially with the one to Portland, over which all the commerce of the Canadas passes during the Winter months.

The *Times* writer is ignorant of the country he attempts to describe. On the north bank of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, there are only a few unprogressive French Canadian villages which have remained stationary for a century, and will not advance a peg during five centuries yet to come. The climate is arctic—the population sparse—the cultivation poor—the land barren. There is a vast interior country that grows more and more dreary as it is penetrated, and the most adventurous squatters could not be induced to cast their lots in a region so inhospitable. All the settlements on the north bank are within thirty miles of the river side, and further than this they can never be extended. Between this uninviting territory and that on the south side—where Anglo-Saxon energy is astir, where the climate improves as the country is penetrated, and where the soil is fertile—there cannot be much difficulty in naming the proper route for a railway. If the road was built for the ordinary purposes of commerce and connection with the principal cities in the United States, the south side was properly selected. If, on the other hand, an extension of the Grand Trunk to the North Pole was the main object contemplated, some strong arguments might be brought forward in favor of the north side.

The City Election.

We must dissent *in toto* from the suggestion made in a quarter certainly entitled to some authority, that the Republican organizations of our City should make no regular nominations for the various important offices to be filled at the December Election. Such abstinence on the side of the Republicans would be simply a surrender of the City Government, without contest, into the clutches of one or other of the contending Democratic factions. It would have even yet worse results; for the Democratic factions, freed from any fear of Republican competition, would of necessity have to vie with each other in appeals to the sympathies of the very lowest class of voters, by nominating candidates directly selected out of that class. It is to the fear of Republican rivalry that we now owe any respectable nominations made by the Democratic Party. Once let this fear be removed, and we shall see Enrights and Devlins put in nomination from one end of the City to the other.

The object which all good citizens should labor to secure in the December contest, is the election of honest and reputable men to both Boards of the Common Council, and to the control of our Public Schools. We quite agree with those who say that integrity and capacity are the requisites for civic trust, and that similarity of political conviction should be held as a minor consideration. But is it impossible for the Republican organizations in the various Districts to combine all three requisites in one candidate? Or is there any hope—the Republicans making no nominations—that the contending Democratic factions would exercise a like forbearance?

It is easy to talk of candidates who shall receive their nominations "directly from the people." But all experience shows that "People's Conventions" are a delusion and snare, the myrmidons of some regular organization invariably pulling the wires, electing their own President and officers, and finally conducting "the business" of such meeting in a manner to suit themselves and the interests of those who employ them. The solid men of Wall-street and Broadway have not received the physical education requisite to qualify them for assuming control of a popular demonstration. That class known as "the roughs" are in the ascendant on such occasions, and are never slow in appealing to the brass-knuckle argument.

But let our citizens of all parties, who desire economic and honest City Government, give due notice to the political managers on their respective sides, that they will not regard as binding any nominations made exclusively on the ground of political service, unless the candidates, in addition, shall be men deserving of the trust with which the nominations propose to endow them. Let it be known in advance that the intelligent classes will scrutinize every City or School nominee on his own merits; and that Republicans will not consider themselves bound to vote for any man because he is of their own political complexion, if his antecedents condemn him as unfit for the place, or not entitled to confidence. With a like understanding among the better order of Democrats, the Convention-managers on both sides would exercise greater caution in their selection of candidates—fully assured, as they could not fail to be, that respectable Democrats would vote for a good Republican in preference to an objectionable man of their own party, and that intelligent Republicans would return the compliment under like circumstances.

That political questions are little mixed up in the issues of a Charter election is quite true. Nevertheless, until we have devised special organizations to look after them on purely municipal and non-political grounds; there can be no way of dispensing with such organizations as now exist without incurring still greater evils. We have a Mayor who is a shrewd politician of the local sort, and who can assume as many complexions as the chameleon. He has a deep personal and pecuniary interest in securing a subservient Common Council, and no tricks at his command will be left untried to attain that object. Every "People's Convention," or "Citizens' Convention," or "Taxpayers' Convention," which may be called, will, to a greater or less extent, be pervaded by his agents who, as heretofore, will attempt to break it up by violence where they cannot obtain control of its machinery. Let each party, therefore, make its own nominations with a clear understanding that none but good men will be indorsed at the ballot-box, and that no party discipline, commending a bad man to support, will be recognized. The balance of power in all contested districts is with the honest and respectable voters; let them exercise due independence of political control next December, and none but honest and worthy men can possibly be elected.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* says:

> "GOV. ROBT. J. WALKER has originated, perhaps, the most feasible mode to prevent the recurrence of the present difficulties. It is this, that Electors shall be chosen by Districts instead of by the States at large. Had this plan been adopted, LINCOLN, propably, would not have been chosen."

GOV. WALKER is by no means the inventor of this mode of electing a President. It was very ably and strenuously advocated by Col. BENTON, immediately after the election of ADAMS in 1824, and has been brought forward repeatedly, from that time to this, by various persons. It is, unquestionably, much more thoroughly Democratic than the present plan. Obviously, however, no one State would ever thus dissipate her strength in the election of a President, unless all should assent to the scheme.

Too Good to be True.

The chivalry of South Carolina, it would seem, are not without influential sympathizers in the Empire City. The telegraph announces that "a distinguished officer" of New-York has offered Gov. GIST to enlist under the Palmetto flag "at the head of twelve hundred fighting New-Yorkers." The name of the officer is not given, but another dispatch describes him as "a prominent New-York Captain." This points directly to Marshal RYNDERS as the only prominent "Captain" among us who could be capable of any such piece of treasonable folly. The fact that the census has been finished, and that the Slave-trade has, of late, been seriously interfered with at this port, together with the near approach of March, 1861,—must naturally make the illustrious Captain desirous of securing a new field of profitable operations. Let South Carolina only relieve our City of his presence, and the evils of her secession will not be without, at least, one item of compensation.

As to the military education of Capt. RYNDERS, those who best know the hero aver that it was not acquired in the dull routine of West Point or any other military academy. The first stricken fields he saw, were those in which enraged roosters of the game species flew at each other's heads with vengeful spurs, while RYNDERS and other heroes of like military genius stood by with betting-books and pencils. Since then, with the occasional diversion of a canine combat, or the triumphant efforts of a Scotch terrier to kill "ninety rats in sixty seconds,"—all the belligerent experiences of the gallant Captain have related to human pugnacity. He has directed the muscular politicians of one faction, in their efforts to blacken the eyes and disfigure the noses of all adversaries at primary elections. He has been the steadfast patron of the sinewmen and bruisers of politics, though never suspected himself of any undue rashness in exposing his own sacred person to danger.

Whether such qualifications as these are of the kind South Carolina needs in a "great captain" at the present emergency, we cannot say. But, desiring earnestly, in common with all decent citizens, not to delay any promotion which promises to remove RYNDERS from our midst,—we do cheerfully indorse him to the South Carolina Legislature as a man possessing great experience of the sort described; also as a man well qualified to prevent any adverse demonstrations of opinion at the primary elections which are shortly to be held for the purpose of choosing members of the Secession Convention. Let RYNDERS be on hand with twelve hundred of such Short-boys as are his usual companions, and should any of the wealthy planters or conservative businessmen attempt to deposit a ballot in favor of the Union, we guarantee that they will "see stars" and know what "smashed faces" are before regaining their homes—always provided, of course, that RYNDERS be employed and paid on the secession side, and that the Union men do not offer him a higher price. It would go far, we think, to reconcile the intelligent and respectable portion of our citizens to the loss of South Carolina's sisterhood, if Gov. GIST would enter into bonds and give security to hire RYNDERS and twelve hundred of such "fighting New-Yorkers" as he would take with him into the permanent service of the Palmetto State.

The Sunday Theatre Law.

Our readers will remember what a hue and cry was raised recently when the State Legislature enacted a law for the suppression of theatrical performances in this City on Sunday. Crowds of Germans assembled in the public halls and parks, and listened to inflamed phillipics from Doctors whose names exhausted the consonants of a dozen alphabets; the "Sensation Press" was laden to the margin with denunciations of the despotic rulers who invaded the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious belief, which the letter and spirit of our institutions had secured to all;—the unconstitutionality of the law was proclaimed, and one united German guttural of defiance went up from a thousand throats. The proprietors of German theatres determined to test the constitutionality of the statute; but with a seeming prescience of the failure that would crown their efforts against it in the legal tribunals, they resorted to a very silly subterfuge, and established a new religious order or sect, the public devotional exercises of which consisted of theatrical performances on Sunday, while the individual virtues it inculcated were smoking tobacco in meerschaum pipes, and the copious guzzling of lager-beer. Infatuated with a belief that the profanity, which christened such folly with the name of religion, would secure them immunity from the penalties of the law, the proprietors of various beer-gardens and theatres continued their Sunday performances in defiance of the enactment. Several of their number were indicted, one of whom, GUSTAVE LINDENMULLER, on Saturday last was tried before Judge GOULD, in the Oyer and Terminer.

As this was to be the test case, the most eminent counsel was employed, and every ground of defence thoroughly canvassed, as may be seen by reference to the full report in our legal column, which will repay perusal. The logic of the lawyer who proposed to prove, first, that his client sued for breaking a borrowed kettle, never borrowed the kettle; second, that it was cracked when he borrowed it; and third, that it was sound when he carried it back; pales its ineffectual fires before Mr. BRADY'S theory of defence in this Theatre case. He first denies to the Jury that a theatrical performance was exhibited on Sunday, and then argues to the Court, that the theatrical performance given was a part of the prisoner's religious devotion, in which, as such, he had a constitutional right to engage; while, to cap the climax, he claims, in the third place, that the Sunday law is unconstitutional, because it is retroactive, and destroys the value of the defendant's *pecuniary interests*, vested before its passage in the Sunday-theatre business: There is little fear that the constitutionality of the Sunday law can ever be successfully impeached, when the best talent of the New-York Bar, in attacking it, is reduced to such a threefold absurdity.

The charge of the Judge, and the verdict of the Jury, will probably be given to-day. We suppose there is little doubt as to the verdict on the facts charged, though the law-points involved, including the constitutionality of the law, will probably be carried to the Higher Courts.

OUR MINISTER IN CHINA.—A letter from Shanghai, in another column, refutes the reports that were in circulation here some weeks since, that our Minister and the American Commodore on that station had left American citizens without proper protection at a critical emergency. The cause of Mr. WARD'S temporary absence is fully explained, and the whole story is said to have originated in malice.

LECTURE.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivers his opening lecture of the season, this evening, at Cooper Institute. The announcement is all that is necessary to crowd the room.

Amusements.

To the few confiding souls who still retain faith in the Academy of Music's operatic announcements, it may be fit to mention that "La Juive" is promised on Monday, the 26th. Miss HINCKLEY, the Albanian songstress has arrived. Mr. MAX MARETZEK, the conductor of the operatic orchestra, whose movements have recently been the subject of much anxiety to many inquiring friends, in one of those gay freaks which occasionally overtake this indomitable gentleman, departed suddenly on Thursday, without notice, for the Havana, where he proposes organizing a corps for the musical invasion of Mexico. His baton has passed into the hands of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. FORMES, FABBRI & Co. have been concertising during the past week with great success at Baltimore, Washington and Richmond. The Musso division, under the direction of the affable GASSW, give a Concert with "Don Pasquale," to follow at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Friday, the 23d.

On Monday evening the HUTCHINSON family give a concert at the same place, commencing at 8½ o'clock.

If sweet things of song look somewhat o'ercast here, it is pleasant to feel that the prospects of music brighten on the other side. In speaking of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Philadelphia Academy of Music, many of the English papers mention with pride (what the Prince's modesty here concealed) his highly cultivated musical genius, and congratulate themselves on the lustre to be hereafter shed over the science of harmony from his skill in investigating its nature and exemplifying its operations. Music has been too little redeemed from plebeian associations. HANDEL, BACH, MOZART, &c., were rather low people, though exceeding clever, "considering;" and the English people appear, from their tone, to have long felt the want of that refinement and finished elegance in composition which high birth alone can give. For these reasons, the spectacle of a Prince destined to step forward in this handsome way to the relief of Art, must be a matter of rejoicing uncommon to all admirers of monarchy like Mr. Adonis Gerard, and prove an additional incentive to men of his class for attendance at opera.

Few and far alas! have been such triumphs of music. More than eighty years have elapsed since FREDERICK II. played the flute. From that period a long and dreary interregnum took place in musical history, during which we meet only such names as HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN and people of that class, until in 1815 we find the most accomplished gentleman in Europe, GEORGE IV., playing the bass fiddle. Another long interval has elapsed since then, and the art seemed destined never to be rescued from the common hands into which it had fallen,—the Webers, Rossinis, Bellinis, Verdis and Frys,—when suddenly we are exhilerated by this most gratifying announcement. Doubtless, other embryo monarchs will follow this example,—EUGENIE'S young hope of France, for instance. We set no limits to our expectations in this matter, and doubt not, in some quarter of a century to come, it will be quite an ordinary thing for Kings to be candidates in music, and have operas in hand, and go through the doubts and fears of first nights. Conceive of some *personne* thus discussing ALBERT EDWARD'S last effort. The opera, on the whole was a *succes destinie*.

The British monarch is deficient in energy. In the duet, "My Soul is Bursting," the King has introduced the trumpets, which is something new, as the trumpets usually introduce the King. "On the whole, ALBERT EDWARD has shown respectable talents, and was generally called for at the close," with many other erudite and witty observations. There is a good time coming for song.

In connection with musical matters we are happy to announce that the brilliant critic and composer, Mr. W. H. FRY, has recovered from his recent severe illness, and may be found each day at the accustomed desk.

This week there is nothing new under the theatrical sun. Miss CUSHMAN brings to a close one of the most lengthened and brilliant engagements on dramatic record, and opens at Boston on Monday, 26th. Out of forty-eight nights, she has carried twenty-four to crowded houses with two pieces only, "Guy Mannering" and "Romeo and Juliet." As doubtless all her legion of friends and admirers will like to say farewell on some night this week, we give a programme of performance. On Monday, for the first time, the "Honeymoon" and the dying scene of *Queen Katharine;* on Tuesday, "Guy Mannering;" on Wednesday, the "Honeymoon" and, first time, a new piece written for Miss CUSHMAN entitled "A Lesson of the Heart;" on Thursday, *Cardinal Wolsey* and "A Lesson of the Heart;" on Friday, "Much Ado About Nothing"—*Benedict* by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the celebrated juvenile actor and comedian.

Saturday, the last and crowning night of her engagement, Miss CUSHMAN, with generous appreciation, devotes to the benefit of her manager, Mr. JACKSON, whose judicious direction and liberal coöperation have contributed so largely to secure this dramatic triumph. So many of our best artists have already proffered their aid that the entertainment will be of a character so varied and attractive as to insure the evening being a worthy close to Miss CUSHMAN'S engagement. On Monday next Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear as *Hamlet*.

At Miss KEENE'S the new spectacular piece approaches production, if we are to judge by the increased size of the letters on the bills. A little farce entitled "Toodles a Father," more broad than long, and less novel than laughable, was played last week. Old incidents, old scenes, and old jokes, were there, but the spirit that gave them animation was gone. BURTON is dead, and *Toodles* is dead with him.

At Wallack's, "Playing With Fire" will this week be sandwiched between benefits. On Saturday, Mr. LESTER gathered around him, for his benefit, one of those audiences rich in beauty, fashion and distinction, which Mr. LESTER can almost alone attract. The pursuit of pleasure under difficulties was hardly less more happily exemplified than on Saturday night, at the *rere* of Wallack's parquette. All New-York's beauty and chivalry were there, and Wallack's lamps shone over a larger crowd of brave men and fair women—especially the latter—than will probably meet until "Lewellyn sounds his horn again." On Monday Mrs. HOEY invites to "an home" her many friends. Her benefit night is a festival which New-York delights to observe, and in the observance is most honored.

On Wednesday, too, comes the benefit of Mr. BLAKE, when will be presented for the first time in a long time, "The Rivals," and "Cool as a Cucumber," which, under every circumstance, the benefactory is. Last Friday evening Mr. BLAKE completed his fifty-fourth year. The occasion was one of great pleasantness in Wallack's cosy green-room, where the wassail bowl was emptied many times in libation to one of the best of actors who has delighted the stage in our day.

At Niblo's, FORREST still draws the muscular masses. On Wednesday he was in his might. Whistling from the gallery drowned the orchestra, and a riot or two raged in the parquette. He rose in rattle with the occasion, and romped in dalliance delighted with the storm. His admirers said he never played better. Several ladies, however, left the house. On Monday he plays *Hamlet*, on Wednesday *Lear*, on Friday *Othello*.

Barnum's, the two Bowerys, and the Hooley & Campbell Minstrels present the same attractions as last week.

Mr. BOURCICAULT has declined the terms required by Mr. JAMISON to cross the water, and Mr. FISHER will be probably prevented accepting his offer by his engagements here. Mr. LESSON is not unlikely to join the Adelphi on the cessation of his term at Laura Keene's.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The third of the preliminary rehearsals given by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, was well attended on Saturday morning, at the Athenæum. In the evening, the first concert of the season was given at the same place. The audience was large and fashionable—not in the New-York sense of the term; for our Brooklyn friends are more given to interior culture than exterior display;—so that though many a Metropolitan gathering might eclipse this one in brilliancy

...of bullets and ...we doubt if in...equalled for solid merit and ...accomplishment in character and finish. The spacious auditorium was filled to repletion. Everybody was there. Clergymen in white cho...kers were liberally distributed here and there; squads of school girls, chaperoned by venerable maidens, lent beauty to the scene; respectable, well-to-do papas, headed their entire families as they filed into the room; young men and maidens; old men and elderly ladies—in fact, all cliques, religious, political, upper ten and lower twenty, were there, and all were well paid, not only for the cost of admittance, but for the trouble and fuss of a necessarily early tea and the struggle at the door.

Mr. ENGELD was conductor and Mr. NOLL leader; Herr MULLER presided at the piano. The concert was a grand success, and there is no longer room for doubt that this Society is to be a formidable rival to the one in this City.

It was especially pleasant to see at this opening concert the genial face of the President, Mr. L. B. WYMAN, and his announcement that the second concert would be given in the new Academy of Music, on the 5th of January, did not detract from the cordial welcome he received.

The orchestral programme is announced for the next concert. MENDELSSOHN'S symphony in A minor; WEBER'S "Euryanthe" overture, and LITTOLF'S overture, "The Bride of Kynast."

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

THE HON. Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to Mexico, has resigned his mission. Gov. WELLER has received the appointment in his stead.

Advices received from Ecuador announce the re-establishment of peace in that republic by the triumph of Gen. FLORES. The new government has appointed a Minister to this country DON ANTONIO FLORES, a son of Gen. FLORES, who has already arrived in your city, and is soon expected here. In the present state of our relations on the Pacific coast of South America, the appointment of a Minister from Ecuador is a good sign, as it indicates a desire to cultivate friendly relations. There is plenty of room for these, as our present relations with Peru and Chili are not on the best of footing, and the new Minister from Ecuador will find a good disposition towards him. It is stated that he is also instructed to endeavor to enlist American enterprise in several important works in that republic, such as steam navigation, and gas and water works for several important cities.

By order of the Secretary of War, a Court-martial has been ordered to meet at Fort Columbus on the 16th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Lieut. WEBB will act as Judge-Advocate.

The President has appointed RAVEL W. ENGLISH Deputy Postmaster at Alton, Ill.

The President has recognized NICHOLAS G. PORTE, as Vice-Consular Agent of France at Mobile.

Affairs in Kansas.

THE TERRITORIAL RELIEF CONVENTION—AN OUTBREAK IN LYNN COUNTY.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Territorial Relief Convention assembled at Lawrence, on Wednesday, and after a harmonious session, adjourned the same day. Hon. R. B. MITCHELL, of Linn County, was made President, and JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchison, and R. G. ELLIOTT, of Douglas County, Secretaries. A Territorial Central Committee, composed of thirteen members, one from each Council District, with Gen. S. POMEROY for Chairman, was appointed. A Committee of five, MARCUS J. PARROTT, for Chairman, was appointed to draft an address to the people of the States, setting forth the condition of Kansas, and asking their aid. The Central Committee appointed an Executive Committee of five, with Gen. POMEROY, of this city, as Chairman. Contracts have been made with the different Railroad Companies by which goods and provisions for the relief of Kansas are shipped at merely nominal rates of freight, if consigned to the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. POMEROY, Atchison, and marked "Kansas Relief Goods." By him they will be distributed throughout the Territory, or sent to any particular county, town, or association, if so directed.

A resolution, warning the people of the East against giving money to any who are not indorsed by the Territorial Central Committee, was adopted.

JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchison, introduced a resolution returning the thanks of Kansas to THADDEUS HYATT, for his efforts in behalf of the people of Kansas, which was adopted.

The Convention also passed a resolution introduced by Col. HOLIDAY requesting the President of the United States to postpone the land sales.

The Territorial Executive Committee hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday next.

There is unquestionably the greatest destitution throughout the Territory, and there will be much suffering unless speedy relief is afforded to the inhabitants.

The *Times*, of this city, publishes a letter from Linn County, Kansas, giving an account of a new outbreak in that region. At the date of the letter, one man named RUSSELL HINDS, after a trial by Lynch law, had been hung, and others ordered to leave the Territory immediately. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to be attempts at kidnapping and threatening towards Free-State men by HINDS and his associates.

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Western stage coach, which left Denver on the 12th inst., with a full complement of passengers, the mails, the messenger of HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express, and $11,000 in treasure, passed here at an early hour yesterday, bound for Omaha, but by some mistake the telegraph package for this office was not handed in until this morning. By it we have the following Denver City dates:

The Denver *Mountaineer* extra, of the 11th inst., says: "The Western stage coach reached here at 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., bringing HINCKLEY & Co.'s messenger, with a single dispatch containing all the Presidential election returns received at Fort Kearney by telegraph up to the evening of the 7th inst." By private correspondence we learn that this news reached Denver, and was published and started six hours ahead of that taken out by the Pony Express.

It is thought here that the travel will justify the Western Stage Company in running a semi-weekly coach between Omaha and Denver, and it is hoped that they will do so.

The Pony Express which left St. Joseph on Thursday arrived here at 5 P. M. on Friday.

The weather is mild and cloudy.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The schooner *Red Fox*, from Tampico, 10th, has arrived.

Four hundred thousand dollars of the seized Mexican *conducta* arrived at Tampico on the 1st, in charge of the British Consul. The American Consul claims that the money saved belongs to American citizens, while the other consignees claim a *pro rata* portion.

The steamer *Pawnee* was at Tampico attending to the matter. The people tried to rob it, but failed.

Another report had reached Tampico that Guadalajara had finally been captured, and Gen. MOSQUERO taken prisoner and shot.

Additional Returns of the Election.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Bell's majority is about 400, certain.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The *Dispatch* has returns from 135 counties official, giving Bell 86 majority, and from 12 counties unofficial, giving Bell 99 majority. The remaining six counties gave Goggin 76 majority. The indications are that Bell has carried the State by over 200 majority.

FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Official returns from sixteen counties in Florida indicate that the majority for BRECKINRIDGE in the State will be about 3,000.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 17.

Every county except one in Georgia gives a majority against BRECKINRIDGE of not less than 2,500, perhaps a few dozen more.

Steamer Tecumseh Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Tecumseh*, LOGAN, master, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, sunk yesterday, across the mouth of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Her cargo is badly damaged. No lives were lost. Five coal boats were also sunk at the entrance of the canal, and will probably obstruct navigation for several days.

Col. Corcoran and the Prince of Wales.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

At a meeting of Irishmen who sympathize with Col. CORCORAN, of New-York, held here last night, resolutions were adopted commenting on his conduct in refusing to do honor to the Prince of Wales, and inviting him to Boston, when a congratulatory public address will be made him.

Trouble about Jack Cade.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 17.

An agent of EDWIN FORREST, to-day, served papers on Mr. ENEY and the proprietors of the Gayety Theatre, in this city, forbidding them to produce "Jack Cade." Notwithstanding this, the piece was performed this evening to an immense audience, a large number of persons being unable to gain admission to the house, the excitement created by the announcement of Mr. FORREST'S legal proceedings calling out the friends of Mr. EDDY and the owners of the theatre.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The great Southern Commercial Convention, which adjourned at Vicksburgh, Miss., on the 18th of May, 1859, to meet in this city on Monday, Nov. 12, has finally given up the ghost. Not a delegate was in attendance yesterday.

Fatal Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 18.

CHRISTOPHER RUBY, a respectable young man, was run over by the cars, near the freight dépôt, last night, and was fatally injured. He died at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, is $48,350, being an increase of over $7,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

A Day Set for the Trial—Preliminary Skirmishes of the Lawyers—Animus of Both Sides.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

I have already informed you of the near approach of the great Burch Divorce Case, which promises to create such an excitement among the upper ten of Chicago and the million of the country, who delight in scandal. Although no steps beyond certain legal formalites and preliminary preparations have been effected, the case is now set down for trial next Monday, and, in order to refresh the memory of your readers, I may be permitted to give a brief statement of the case, avoiding the stiff formalities of legal papers, and using as few words as possible.

Mr. ISAAC H. BURCH, the plaintiff, is a prominent banker of the City of Chicago, where he owns considerable property. He was allied in marriage on May 25, 1848, to a niece of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, the defendant, MARY W. BURCH, by whom, up to the time of the suit, he has had two children—one ten years and eight months, and the other one year and eight months. They lived in a splendid residence in Michigan-avenue—the Fifth-avenue of Chicago—and had every comfort that money could buy, and the good public supposed they were happy.

In January last, however, painful rumors were afloat regarding their domestic peace, and on the 18th of that month Mr. BURCH filed his complaint, and sued his wife for a divorce, alleging adultery with sundry and divers persons—the principal charge being of adultery with DAVID STUART, a well-known attorney of Chicago.

Mrs. BURCH filed her answer in the following May, denying all the charges, and making a counter attack on the plaintiff, accusing him of ill-treatment, neglect, and improper intimacy with his own neice, all of which was set forth in the public prints, and will, no doubt, be remembered by all who take an interest in the case.

In June following, the venue was changed on the ground of prejudice of the judge in Chicago before whom the case was to be tried, the defendant alleging that the complainant, her husband, had brought an undue influence to bear upon the minds of the inhabitants of Cook County, and in July following, original papers were filed at Naperville.

Meanwhile, as I have formerly said, the utmost diligence has been manifested on both sides in taking depositions, and, it is said, the lowest haunts of vice, as well as the gilded palaces of luxury, have contributed to the disgusting details that will be forthcoming on the trial.

A peculiar feature of the case is somewhat similar to the Sickles case. Mr. BURCH alleges that his wife made a written confession (in the presence of a notary) to the various commissions of adultery charged. To this Mrs. BURCH replies that she was coerced into the confession, and had the solemn promise of Mr. BURCH that it should not be used against her.

Each of the parties seem anxious for the publication of details blasting the character of the other, and, as will be seen below, the first struggle in Court included an effort on the one side to publish, and on the other side to suppress affidavits of a decidedly personal nature.

The Court commenced its sittings here on Monday last, but several minor cases had preference on the calendar. The prosecution, on behalf of Mr. BURCH, fired the first gun yesterday, by making an application to dismiss from consideration at this early stage of the case certain depositions which had been taken at St. Louis affecting Mr. BURCH'S character. The Court ruled that those depositions could not be introduced by Mrs. BURCH without amending their answer and thus changing the issue, and ruled out the aforesaid depositions as not admissible, unless Mrs. BURCH'S answer was amended. Mrs. BURCH'S counsel offered but feeble opposition, as they wished to use the depositions more particularly when the question of alimony came to be considered.

The next point of dispute was as to the time for going on with the trial. Counsel for Mrs. BURCH wished to have it set down for next Monday, stating that they believed the case could be finished during the remaining two weeks of the present term. Counsel for Mr. BURCH were fully of opinion that more than two weeks would be required, and this morning the Court heard argument on both sides. The Court, in deciding the point, said that the only time when a special term to try the case could be called, was in January. But it was objected that some of the counsel could not be present. In view of all the difficulties, the Court would decide in such a way that both sides should have a fair opportunity. The Court could see no way in which the cause could be tried in this county, unless it was tried at this term. In the midst of all the difficulties, the Court thought it best to commence the case at this term, and complete it if possible. The Court was aware of all the difficulties, but believed that with the coöperation of counsel, the case might be concluded within the two weeks. The Court would, therefore, set Friday morning if that would please counsel.

Mr. BECKWITH, counsel for Mrs. BURCH, said that would suit them.

Counsel for Mr. BURCH said some of his associates had gone to Chicago.

The Court further stated that if it should happen that the case was not concludad at the legal close of the term, the Court would be willing to grant three or four days more presence provided both sides would stipulate that the legal objections—if there be such—should be waived.

Both sides agreed that that course would not be objectionable.

Mr. MILLER, for Mr. BURCH, said he thought he might wish to move the suppression of the Cincinnati depositions.

The Court suggested that perhaps some of those side issues might be tried previous to the commencement of the trial.

Mr. BECKWITH gave notice that he would try to have all those questions regarding depositions settled this week.

The other side agreed that this course should be pursued if possible.

Mr. BROWNING, counsel for Mrs. BURCH, called the attention of the Court to a deposition of Mr. BURCH made yesterday, which he wished to take the course of the St. Louis depositions, and be sealed, and publication prevented.

Mr. MILLER, for Mr. BURCH, called attention to other affidavits now on the files of the Court, which he alleged contained the most disgraceful attacks on the character of the complainant. (One of these depositions—that of Mrs. CLARK, at St. Louis—an admitted prostitute, was as follows:)

THE DEPOSITION OF ELLEN C. CLARK.

My name is Ellen C. Clark; father's is William Mayers; am forty years old the 25th of this month; was born in New-York State; my mother is living there; think she is sixty-nine years old; I am single; my first husband was named Aaron W. Bennett; lived in Chicago, Ill.; went there about seven years ago; now live at No. 127 Morgan-street, in this city; have lived here since 8th of October last; in Chicago I lived on the west side of Jefferson-street, between Harrison and Polk streets, opposite Cedar-street; lived there between March and November, 1857; the house was a brown cottage, with four rooms and closets, and had a dressmaking sign on it; I rented it from Heath & Hurd, paint and oil dealers; have been married twice, the second time to James M. Clark, on the last day of July, six years ago, by a Baptist minister, and at Chicago; my first husband is living; my second died in a town near Chicago, in a year and ten days after we were married; at Chicago, my business most of the time was nursing; lived at the Clarendon House, on Randolph and Market streets, and at the Homœopathic Hospital, Nos. 18 and 20 Kinzie-street; made my home at the latter place while I worked out; then went to housekeeping on Lake-street, between Halstead and Green streets; afterwards, successively, on Jefferson, on Harrison, and Polk streets, and on Madison, between Green and Peoria streets; could not tell how long at each; nursed small-pox patients; married Clarke at the hospital, on Lake-street; took in the sick and took care of them; next stopped at Union Hospital, between Carroll and Fulton streets; afterwards lived at various places, going from house to house, nursing or sewing, and taking care of the sick at home; have kept houses of ill-fame, and been an inmate of one other such house; kept one a portion of eighteen months, including the brown cottage on Jefferson-street, in Chicago; also, one on Madison-street, [illegible] Monday, in the ... at No. ... Clark-street; as an inmate of ... at No. ... Clark-street; at ... Chicago, I boarded only one. Mary Starkey, ... and received money from gentlemen.

The witness, CLARK, swears that she was first informed of this suit by the newspapers; that she wrote to ERASTUS CORNING, communicating to him that Mr. BURCH'S character could be attacked through her evidence. Her connection with the case, as a witness, was secured by an interview with Mr. BECKWITH, of this city, subsequent to, and the result of, her letter to ... CORNING. She saw Mr. BECKWITH at the Richmond House, in this city, in August last, where her ... was taken in the presence of a notary. The ... proceeds to depose that she received ... from ... BURCH, at the brown cottage, on Morgan-... to be referred to.

A story is going the rounds of the papers that this woman CLARK made a call on Mr. BURCH under pretext of asking alms, and conducted herself in such a way as to excite suspicion. Mr. BURCH says he believes this call was for the purpose of identifying him, she having never seen him until that time, and taking those means to become familiar with his features.

Mr. MILLER said that this affidavit of a keeper of a house of prostitution had been decided not competent under the answer, and yet could be offered as testimony in the course of the trial. When an imputation ... [illegible] ... that affidavit had been put on the file of the Court, Mr. BURCH had a right to peruse the files of the Court an affidavit explaining the allegations of the witness and defending himself.

The Court ruled that the affidavit alluded to by Mr. BECKWITH should not be published for the present. It may be proper to state, however, that the substance of the paper charged conspiracy on the part of Mrs. BURCH and her counsel to injure the character of Mr. BURCH.

The case, therefore, will be put on trial next Monday, and in the meantime the skirmishes about the depositions will continue.

At the opening of the Court this morning, after the disposal of some preliminary business, Mr. MILLER, on behalf of Mr. BURCH, proceeded to argue a motion to suppress the deposition of MARGARET O'HARA. He considered it important that the deposition should be retained. The only objection made to it was that the name had been spelt wrong. The gentlemen who drew the notice spelt it O'Harow, while the witness signed her name O'Hara. He argued that the similarity in the sound of the names made the case come within the rule of *idem sonans*. He cited several cases of similar mistakes, such as "Hutson" for "Hudson," "usrey" for "usury," which had been decided to come within the principle. It was not pretended that the person who gave the deposition was the person meant in the notice, and it was not surprising that a person unfamiliar with the Irish language should mistake O'Harow for O'HARA.

The Court ruled that the principle of *idem sonans* was applicable, and held that O'HARA might be pronounced so as to be spelt O'Harow according to the sound, and that the difference in the spelling could not be fatal. The motion to suppress the depositions was therefore overruled. O., JR.

Rogers & Raymond

Are this season presenting many

NEW AND SPECIAL STYLES

OF

MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,

Including unique and dashing overcoats, with and without capes, new fashions in business and traveling suits, and novelties in dress and undress clothing of every description. Those who desire to combine the

ACME OF ELEGANCE

with the

SUPERLATIVE OF CHEAPNESS,

will find both at

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

And No. 214 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE REDUCED FULL $25 PER CENT.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING MACHINES,

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for purchasing those inferior and low-priced machines which have so much prejudiced the sewing-machine business.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized dépôt.

All First-Class Sewing Machines

To rent and for sale.

WHEELER & WILSON'S AND GROVER & BAKER'S,

At manufacturers' prices,

Reduced this day.

New-York Sewing Machine Emporium,

No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown: no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Mothers, if you would know how properly to govern your children and direct them in the manner to secure their future welfare, submit their heads for a Phrenological Examination to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Who will Suffer?—When Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, &c. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st, New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

Travelers! Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

BEAUDES—MESEROLE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 16, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, WILLIAM H. BEAUDES, of California, to Mrs EMMA MESEROLE, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

HALSTED—HUNT.—In Fairfax, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. G. W. Ranslow, Mr. CHARLES E. HALSTEAD, of New-York, to ABBIE J., daughter of S. B. Hunt, Esq.

DIED.

HANSE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 16, of dropsy, EMMA CAROLINE HANSE.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Monday,) 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 75 Amity-st.

VAN WYCK.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 17, STEPHEN VAN WYCK, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, of diphtheria, MARY LOUISE, second daughter of Charles A. Sammis, aged 12 years and 1 month.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers.

COVERT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, THEODORE ALSTYNE, son of Leonard N. H. and Elizabeth Covert, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 167 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

PARKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, JAMES C. PARKER, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 84 Madison-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

ANDARIESE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, FURMAN, eldest son of William E. and Adeline Andariese, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Morton-st. The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Grover C. FURMAN, are invited to attend, without further notice.

STRANG.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, MARY E., wife of Edmund R. Strang, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, William T. Baker, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

VINCENT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 17, of dropsy, JOSEPH VINCENT, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 South 7th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEALE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 17, Mrs. JANE M. NEALE, aged 39 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 7 o'clock, P. M. this day, (Monday,) Nov. 19, at the residence of Charles E. Hale, No. 95 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

MCINNES.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a painful illness, Mr. ROBERT MCINNES, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] Perry-st.-place, rear Court-st., between Nelson and Hoyt, South Brooklyn. Take Greenwood cars from Fulton Ferry. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

BANDS.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 16, at the late residence of Geo. D. Coles, deceased, GEORGE C. SANDS, in the 33d year of his age.

HOBBY.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Nov. 8, JAMES B. HOBBY, son of Jonathan Hobby, of North Castle, Westchester County, aged 20 years and 8 months. He was one of the victims who suffered death by the explosion of the steam propeller *Globe*.

His remains were interred in North Castle.

WINTER.—In Enterprise, Florida, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, CHARLES WINTER, of New-York, in the 38th year of his age.

LIVINGSTON.—In London, on Thursday, Oct. 25, Mrs. ELIZA LIVINGSTON, widow of Jasper Hall Livingston, of Kingston, Jam., W. I., and daughter of the late Brockholst Livingston.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mortification and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several others.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 26.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a new establishment.

Illustrated London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty persons* were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT

NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 649, Nov. 17, 1860.

65, 51, 75, 17, 34, 45, 58, 30, 49, 10, 57, 56, 63.

Class No. 550, Nov. 17, 1860.

40, 47, 45, 66, 2, 1, 73, 23, 76, 34, 35, 38, 37.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the onth, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.

Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

The best manufactured.

Warerooms,

No. 306 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

R. R. R.

THE FALL MALARIA.

FEVERS OF THE SEASON.

ALL-POTENT EFFECT OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, a household requisite for all who would be forearmed against mortal diseases, is absolutely indispensable in the Fall. Mark! One or two doses will *break up* chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dumb ague, or any other malarious complaint, at the commencement, as certainly as the disorder will *break down* the victim, if unchecked. The colics and other bowel complaints, so general in Autumn, are almost instantly checked by a single dose. It positively extinguishes pain, whether sharp or acute, constant or spasmodic, and its blessed effect in neuralgia, rheumatism, tic doloreux, and toothache, can only be conceived by those who have experienced it.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE.

It is important that every household should be furnished with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—its use on all occasions where there is fever will, in a few minutes, secure ease to the patient. In attacks of Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will quickly cure the patient.

Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES

AND

COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,

Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

"LOOK UP! LOOK UP! BE SAD NO MORE."

LOVE OF STRONG DRINK CURED,

BY

DR. ZELLS' REMEDY.

For sale at No. 63 Division-st., and No. 214 8th-av. Price $1.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON,

No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,

one block west of Broadway,

Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MORRHEAD'S MAGIC EYE WATER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

D. C. MORRHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL COMMON sense Lectures for the People, at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, giving a new and rational view of the unnecessary causes, and the mechanical prevention and cure of affections of the heart, lungs, spine, digestive organs, etc., by Dr. E. P. BANNING, founder of the established Mechanical Cure of weakness and deformity, author of "Common Sense," and professor of diseases of women and children. First lecture to ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Admission free.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SEND TO all who wish it (Free) the recipe and full directions for using his

OPAL BALM,

For the removal of Blotches, Pimples, Freckles, &c., from the face. Also, PELATREAUS STIMULATING ONGUENT, that is warranted to bring out a full set of WHISKERS in from four to eight weeks. Apply to or address THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

TO MERCHANTS, PATENTEES AND others.—The advertiser possesses extensive and unquestionable facilities for directing circulars, cards, &c., to SOUTHERN MERCHANTS. Low prices, and good reference. Address J. E., Box No. 146 Times Office.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

AND

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the ensuing year will contain new Stories

BY THACKERAY AND THE AUTHOR OF "ADAM BEDE;"

And that in the next Number (Nov. 24) of HARPER'S WEEKLY a new Novel by CHARLES DICKENS, entitled

GREAT EXPECTATIONS,

Will be commenced. Mr. DICKENS' tale will be richly illustrated by JOHN MCLENAN, Esq.

These Works will be printed from the manuscripts and proof-sheets of the Authors.

☞ Any person who remits FOUR DOLLARS to the Publishers will receive both Publications for one year, and will thus provide himself with the best reading of the day, published in a beautiful and attractive style, for a very small sum of money.

☞ HARPER'S WEEKLY will be sent gratuitously for one month—as a specimen—to any one who applies for it. Specimen Numbers of the Magazine will also be sent gratuitously.

TERMS OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

One copy for one year.....$3
Two copies for one year.....5
Three or more copies for one year (each).....2
And an extra copy, gratis, for every Club of EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

One copy for twenty weeks.....$1 00
One copy for one year.....2 50
One copy for two years.....4 00
Five copies for one year.....9 00
Twelve copies for one year.....20 00
Twenty-five copies for one year.....40 00
An extra copy will be allowed for every Club of TWELVE SUBSCRIBERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,

Franklin-square, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, Silver and Plated Wares,

Paris Fans, Card Cases, Portmonnaies,

Silver Ware for Wedding Presents, &c., &c.,

The subscriber is now selling at much less than the usual prices.

Having been appointed agent by three different manufacturers of Jewelry for the sale of their goods, he is now selling all styles of Gold

Ear-rings, Pins, Bracelets,

Watch-Chains, Neck-laces, Lockets, &c., &c.,

At much less price than any other house.

Ladies are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been st

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS
OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS,
&c., &c.,
Made after the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
And trimmed in the most elegant manner
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
Are now offering at retail and wholesale, their immense Fall importations of
RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Vestibule Laces, Drapery Muslins, at a great reduction in price.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS,
MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c.,
Below usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.,)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.
Their combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
40 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Having a much larger stock of
LADIES' CLOAKS
In his wholesale department than is usual with him at this season, he has determined to offer
THE ENTIRE BALANCE AT RETAIL
FOR 30 DAYS.
Ladies will select from the largest assortment ever offered of new stylish and superior made garments in
VELVET,
CLOTH,
TRICOT,
and every other variety of material at 30 per cent. less than regular prices.
He will also offer 500 PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, of the finest quality,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET,
Exclusive dealer in Cloaks and Shawls,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

$10 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
FURS, FURS.
Furs are unusually cheap owing to the warm weather and the shortness of the season. I am selling FURS CHEAP. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.
CLOAKS.—I have a large stock of choice styles that cannot be found elsewhere in the City, and at moderate prices.
A splendid stock of VELVET CLOAKS.
Also, Nurse's and Children's CLOAKS.
BASQUES made to order.
J. J. BENSON.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS,
Shoddies Quilts,
Counterpanes and Comforters,
Lace and Muslin Draperies,
and Curtains,
Sheeting and Pillow-Casings,
Now offered at a large reduction in prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set.
ALSO,
A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3.
Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S
NEW STORE, NO 463 6TH-AV.,
Corner 28th-st.
LADIES will find a good stock of Goods,
Consisting of EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS.
A full Line of LINEN HDKFS. and Ladies' Corsets.
Every variety HOSIERY, GLOVES and Under-Clothing.
BOOK, SWISS and CAMBRIC MUSLIN.
Every variety DRY GOODS, LINENS, &c.—Cheap.
PARIS FLOWERS and RUCHES, (much under price.)
The Best Kid Gloves, 63c. Warranted a Prime Article.
LADIES' CORSETS, $1 a pair! (Well worth $1 50.)
300 dozen RIB'D HOSE, only 12½c.—worth 19 cents.
300 dozen RIB'D HOSE, only 18c. and 25c.—worth 25c. and 38c.
300 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c. and 25c. a pair. This lot of Hosiery is very much under price!
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, LACE GOODS,
Cambric Edgings and insertions we ask your particular attention to, as our stock is new and selected with a view to building up a first-class trade. Very many choice patterns can now be seen by giving us an early call.
GOOD STOCK OF REAL VAL. EDGINGS and LACES.
300 BLACK LACE VEILS, 25 cents up.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
LADIES will find every variety RIBBONS at very low prices.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

301 NO NORTH, NO SOUTH. 301
SPLENDID BARGAINS,
FOR ALL
IN
RICH DRESS GOODS,
From late Auction Sales.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS,
In the following Dress Goods:
EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES.
Small, neat Figures,
At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost. $1 50.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERES,
At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 40.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per Yard—Invoiced at $1 25.
LOOK AT THE PRICES,
and
EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.
MADDER-COLORED PRINTS, at 6¼ cents per Yard, Warranted Fast Colors.
WHITE DOMET FLANNELS—VERY FINE,
Only 12½ cents per Yard.
300 Pairs ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3—Manufacturer's Cost, $4.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS,
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8.
From $13 50 to $10. From $20 to $16.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham
and
Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of
25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains,
Very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
THEIR ENTIRE
large and varied stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
For Fall and Winter wear,
At a great sacrifice on former prices.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.
N. B.—We have received, per late steamers, an immense stock of desirable DRESS GOODS, viz: Ottomans, Ottoman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Empress Cloths, Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, Camel's Hair Cloths, Irish and French Poplins. Also, many new materials very desirable.
Ladies will please call and examine.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
A large assortment of choice
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for the present season, received per late arrivals, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LAMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS,	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

Housekeeping Goods, including
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this Department.
ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed,
At $1 50 each.
ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best GLOVE in the United States at this time, at 80 cents per pair.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a
VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store,

WHOLESALE,	RETAIL,
NO. 380 BROADWAY,	NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st.	Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 19,
A JOB LOT of DRESS SILKS at 75c. per yard.
A large lot of DOUBLE SKIRTS and
TWO FLOUNCED ROBES,
$17 50 per Robe,
Less than half their value.
Rich plain SILKS, (in the various shades,) $1 per yard.
ALSO,
An invoice of
CHOICE ANTIQUE AND WATERED SILKS,
In New and Beautiful shades of color.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, 19th INST.,
1,000 French Needle-worked Collars at 50 cents each.
1,000 French Needle-worked Collars at $1 each.
$2,000 Ladies' and Children's French Embroidered Hdkfs. at $1 each.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860.
CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets,
$1 50 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets,
$1 40 per yard.
Second Quality, $1 25 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets,
90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
A Job Lot,
50 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.
150 feet East of Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Clearing out sale of the entire stock
Commences MONDAY, 19 o'clock A. M.
Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Porte-monnaies, Collars, Bands, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Bonnets, Skirts, Hosiery, Fancy Good Trimmings, Gloves, Veils, Wool Hoods, Nubias, &c., &c.
At the clearing sale, French Flowers, half price.
At the clearing sale, Straw Bonnets, closing out, 6c. to 75c.
At the closing sale, Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Dress Trimmings closing at 12c., 25c.
Velvet Trimmings closing at 6c., 9c.
Chenille Nets closing at 8c., 10c.
Collars and Sets closing out low.
The entire stock of Hosiery closing out.
Gents' Half Hose, 5c., Gents' Heavy Half Hose, 8c.
Gents' Ribbed do., 8c.; Gents' Wool Half Hose, 10c.
3,750 pairs Ladies' Ribbed Hose 10c.
3,201 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose, 8c., 8c., 10c.
1,460 pairs white Merino Hose, 25c.
2,500 pairs small Cotton and Wool Hose, 3c., 4c.
15,000 pairs Gents', Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, all kinds, closing; the entire stock of Gloves, clearing out.
Ladies' lined Gloves, 9c.; Gents' lined Gloves, 10c.
Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.; Ladies' Silk Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves in the City, 50c., 60c., 63c.
3,000 pairs all style Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
Bands, Flouncing, Veils, Handkerchiefs, closing out.
Opening our wholesale stock of Velvet Trimmings.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At retail, at less than wholesale prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
The entire balance of their wholesale stock of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c.
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers.
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
The entire balance of their wholesale stock of
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS
AND GLOVES,
At a great sacrifice on cost.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND COSE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS.
MAGENTA FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN FRENCH MERINOS,
Veleurs,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1860, 450 dozen of ladies' hem-stitched handkerchiefs, all linen.
Selling prices 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
Selling prices 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
Selling prices 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
500 Gents.' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 2s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains
at this season,
To offer to our Retail Trade, in

Napkins,	Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,	Doylies,
Blankets,	Quilts,
Table Covers,	Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths.	Towelings,

And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, of furnish a house or hotel.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
Will be offered at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMER ADRIATIC,
Will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,840 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale These lands were selected for the present owner twenty five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—A NEW BROWN-stone four-story house, with all the modern improvements, and in a first location. Price $6,000. Also a new four-story frame house handsomely finished, and all the modern improvements. Price $4,000. Also some fine building lots on 120th-st., new steamboat landing, streets curbed, guttered and flagged, sewered, gas and water. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. cor. 123d st.

PLOT OF GROUND 100 BY 120.—FOR SALE a plot of ground 100 1st-st., about 100 by 120, about 200 feet easterly from Madison-av., eligibly located for a factory; large livery stable, or for private stables for gentlemen's residences on Madison and 5th avs., and the vicinity. Price for the plot $25,000 on time, or $20,000 cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWEN, Builder, No. 102 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—THE whole of a handsome 3-story new brick house, except the second floor, which is reserved by the owner, a lady, and daughter. The house is elegantly finished, with heater, range, wash-tubs, &c. Ten minutes' walk from ferries. Rent $375. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c., No. 105 East 39th-st., $900; also, a small three-story brick house, No. 325 East 39th-st., $450. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. M. JACKSON.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 80 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 5th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STORE TO LET—THE STORE NO. 234 WASHington-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts.; a superior stand for the provision, grocery or fruit business. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN FIFTY-FIFTH-ST, near 6th-av., consisting of 4 rooms and pantries. Address Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Bond-st., together or separately. Inquire of C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING LABORATORY,
NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.
WOODHOUSE & SON being in possession of a new and unequaled process for treating gold and silver ores, and jewelers' sweepings, hereby give notice that they are ready to buy those materials for cash, or to treat them for owner's account. For particulars, apply at the office as above.
N. B.—Patent rights for sale to gold miners of a new and improved amalgamating machine; also, of a new and improved stamping machine.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

$140—SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES—SEVEN fine oil paintings for $140, worth from $25 to $100 each. Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold watches, warranted, from $12 to $120 each; gold chains, diamond pins, rings, &c. These articles are really bargains, and are greatly below the wholesale cost price. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

HOME WANTED.—AN ELDERLY PERSON, A member of a Presbyterian Church, would like to procure a home in a quiet family where her services in sewing would compensate for her board. She is a good tailoress, and can do plain sewing. Address Mrs. B., care of the Editor of the *Times*.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depot; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. EASKELL, Earle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 6 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Esq., No. 30 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR FURNISHED to let with board or without, front room; fire lighted, with board for a gentleman and wife. A lady can be accommodated to teach a girl the piano in part payment. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 12 Watt-st.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SMALL neatly furnished room, on first or second floor, with fire, gas, and partial board, in a private family, residing near the 6th or 8th-av. cars, and not above 15th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 2,442 Post-office.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or two single persons, in 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address S. A. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen friends, may find a desirable room with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel, private family, for $50 per month, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference desired and given.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, on reasonable terms, at the Eastern Hotel, corner Whitehall and South sts., at South Ferry, New-York.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.. No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board (breakfast and tea, dinner on Sunday's) in a pleasant location in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to the cars. Inquire at No. 84 Lawrence-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WILL BE let with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 73 West 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE PLEASANT front room and bedroom, on the third floor, separate or together, in the house of a small family, 5 or 6 minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath-room in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 26 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

CHILD TO BOARD.—A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-England lady, residing a few miles from the City, wishes a child to board and care for, from 3 to 5 years old. Has a plenty of good fresh milk. The child will receive a mother's care. The best of references given. For further particulars address Mrs. B. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman, his wife, infant child and servant; terms moderate, and private family preferred; location must be good, and convenient to ferry or cars; satisfactory references given and required. Address J. R. P., Box No. 4,269, New-York Post-office.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE OF rooms to rent on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, by a small private family without children, or will let them to a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Rent low. House has bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 59 5th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, near 5th-av., containing all modern improvements, suitable for a family or for gentlemen; dinner at 6; references exchanged. Address M. E. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PARLORS AND BEDROOMS—COMMUNICATing, and single rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, to let at very reasonable prices, with or without board, at No. 736 and 734 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman in a pleasant room with gas, fire, &c., where there are few or no boarders. Location between Amity and 9th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,174 New-York Post-office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—BOARD WANTED by a single gentleman in a small, quiet family, residing within a short distance of cars or omnibuses; first or second story room, with fire-place, required. Address Box No. 2,631 Post-office.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF front rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also the basement, for an office, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman; two very pleasant front rooms; house has all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply at No. 208 East 20th-st.

TO LET.—TWO VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen. Terms reasonable and references required. Inquire at No. 3 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14th-st., very desirable rooms for families, &c., with superior board, can be secured for the Winter by early application.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, with modern improvements, may be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 168 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FALL OF 1860.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We shall offer goods in job-lots for cash, the next thirty days, at the following prices:
Fine Young Hyson Tea, in half chests, from 38½c. to 40c.
Good Black Tea, in half chests, from 25c to 30c.
Choice new Oolong Tea, in half chests, from 35c. to 38c.
Fine Old English breakfast Congou, from 36c. to 45c.
Fresh roasted Coffee, in bbls. or bags, from 15½c. to 18c.
Good ground Coffee, in bbls. or boxes, from 10c. to 15c.
No. 1 Government Nutmegs, in cases, from 42c. to 45c.
Prime new Cassia, in mats, 22c.
First quality Manilla Indigo, from 40c to 60c.
First invoice Yedo Oolong, in store and for sale at importer's prices.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 160 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $85 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by M. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY MARE OF SPANISH blood, bob-tail, a fast traveler, will be sold cheap with wagon and harness. $500 for the whole establishment. To be seen at stable, No. 15 Vestry-st. Applications to C. B. WOOD, No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, GROCERY WAGON AND harness; the wagon is nearly new; the horse six years old, warranted sound, and will stand without hitching. Apply at No. 299 4th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st, near 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.—The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic, having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner; if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—FURNACE, Grate and Range Coal, of the best quality, for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the City. Orders received at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., or at the office of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 3 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 298 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $280, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway, Importers of Buffon Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 431 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale—a great bargain—richly finished with round corners, beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, gr

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$2,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio,
Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose.

No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1860.

At the annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

ABRAM V. IVES,	F. W. EDMONDS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,	ALLEN HAY,
V. B. DEPIERRIS,	HENRY R. TREADWELL,
WARDORF J. HALL,	C. B. DELAPIERRE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,	ELIAS HOWE Jr.,
JOHN S. MITCHELL,	WILLIAM MOSES,
NATHANIEL WHEELER,	A. MASTERTON.

The following persons were also elected inspectors of the next election:

JOHN K. HACKETT,
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
MYRON PERRY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., ABRAM IVES, Esq., was reelected President.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 30 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 30 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Pacific Bank	$50	10 Bk. of State of N. Y. 100
125	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	75	20 St. Nicholas Bank 100
10	Continental Bank	109	40 People's Bank 25
50	Lafayette Insurance	50	40 Astor Insurance 25
10	People's Insurance	50	42 Chi. & Northw'n R. 100
20	Grocers' Insurance	50	10 Northwestern Ins. 50
40	Home Insurance	100	40 Lorillard Insurance. 25
10	Exchange Ins.	30	100 St. Mark's Ins. 25
5	Commonwealth Ins.	100	100 Chic. Land Co. (byp.) 100
75	Brooklyn Cen. Ins.	50	100 Hamilton Ins. 15
40	Rope Insurance	50	10 Commercial Ins. 50
1,000	Cal. Qu'k S. Min. Co.	100	38 Great W. Marine Ins. 100
20	Security Insurance	50	60 Beekman Insurance. 25
20	American Ex. Ins.	100	45 Jersey City Ins. 50
20	Atlantic Bank	50	20 Standard Insurance. 50

$10 000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.
5,000 St. Louis Company 7 per cents Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Stock note of C. D. Bigham for $800

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and as the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 95 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 15, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per One Hundred thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the road at the sale about to take place, are hereby required to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.
Box No. 1,468 Post-office.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc. in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; ORIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, Or PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscretion, excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or complications for marriage they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c. &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from A. to 7 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stricture, impotency and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 452 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 23 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies. In case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P M. Come, send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Extract of Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c. take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Who are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS

DAILY

Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.

Will receive goods or orders to "call," at NO. 74 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—The time is given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in the suit known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, and all rights, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, and to every matter thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at or near to the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, stall-houses, offices, shops and edifices, or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in force on occasion of its receiver or the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1858 possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,261 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,554; 1,268 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 32 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *Nevada*, *Erie*, and *Orus*, their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Snyder*, *Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canasteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1858, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, papers, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved the 22d March, 1860, a provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees of resaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release and convey possession thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, all is Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860. HENRY WHITTAKER.

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next. S. D. LAW,

Assignee of J. B. Boerum, No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broadway, in the City of New-York,

THE LATE MURDER AT NEW-LOTTS.

The Murderer Still at Large.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE COUNTRY POLICE—THE SUSPECTED MURDERER ESCAPES TO THE MOUNTAINS—THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE CORONER.

The excitement attending the murder and robbery of J. D. Collyer, at East New-York, on Monday night last, has rather increased than diminished by recent developments. The finger of suspicion has, from the first, pointed very strongly towards a young man named Joseph Lambert as the guilty party, but all efforts of the Police to arrest him have thus far been thwarted, through the connivance of the friends of the accused, combined with the inefficiency of persons who have been necessarily intrusted with the execution of some of the plans laid for his arrest.

Lambert served for a few months in the army, and was liberated a short time ago through the influence of a relative, but not improved by Uncle Sam's discipline. In East New-York he was employed for a time as a watchman, by the Jamaica Plank-road Company, spending his money freely, when he had any, at the back counters of grocery stores in the neighborhood. A short time before the murder he had a quarrel with two Irishmen, which ended in a fight, Lambert saving himself from severe punishment by using a dirk-knife upon his assailants. For this a warrant was issued for his arrest, but never was served, although there was no want of opportunity to do so. On the night of the murder he was in Tierney's store, where Collyer was last seen alive. He conversed with deceased aside, and endeavored to borrow money of him. He left the store at about 7 o'clock, saying that he had promised to be in his boarding-house at that hour. But it appears that he did not go there at that time, though it is known he started in that direction. The exact time he reached his boarding-house is not positively known, but it was between 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M.

The family had been in bed and asleep before he arrived, and their idea as to the time is not very definite. The watch, who [redacted] says she was [redacted] frightened [redacted] appearance) attempt [redacted] what his appearance [redacted] frightened [redacted] upon [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2861. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President and Cabinet a Unit Against Disunion.

Important Declarations by Prominent Southern Men.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF THE MATTER

MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OPINION OF A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN SENATOR—GEN. LANE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

A distinguished Southern Senator, now in this city, not only denies the right of secession, but thinks that President BUCHANAN is at fault in not giving the refractory States to understand at once that the whole power of the Federal Government will be used to sustain and preserve the Union.

The speech of Mr. RUFFIN, in which he says that Gen. LANE had tendered the services of himself and sons to South Carolina in the event of secession difficulties, is being much commented on in political circles here. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The President has completed writing his annual Message.

Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, has, it is understood, written a letter to a friend in Washington saying, among other things, that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession.

According to an article in to-day's Richmond *Dispatch*, Virginia can at the present time arm efficiently about 25,000 men. She has at least sixty bronze and rifled field pieces and howitzers. A contract has been made for 3,000 shells and shrapnell, in addition to those purchased with the Parrott guns. Five hundred barrels of Dupont powder have been purchased, and stored in magazines built for the purpose. The model of a new Virginia musket is determined on. Other warlike preparations are also in progress.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BUSINESS MUCH DEPRESSED—CHARACTER OF THE LATEST ADVICES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—SENTIMENT OF MARYLAND, &C.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

Business here continues terribly depressed. The merchants are doing scarcely anything. The banks are obliged to restrict operations, and are unable to accommodate their customers, except to a limited extent. Stocks are much depressed, large hypothecations being forced to sale at heavy reductions. Confidence is generally weakening, with a renewed conviction that South Carolina will certainly secede, with increasing probabilities that other States will join her.

The Southern movement begins to gain considerable sympathy here. I have significant information that the Palmetto flag and cockade will, before long, be encouraged and displayed by Baltimoreans, especially the defeated Breckinridgers.

The growing sentiment of Marylanders is to preserve the Union by adjusting difficulties within the Union until no other hope is left; then the remaining alternative is to unite with a consolidated South. All say that the North must repeal the odious Personal Liberty laws if she wants the Union preserved. Liberal compromises are required.

The value of property, rents and everything, is tending downward. Produce of all kinds has declined.

The latest advices from South Carolina say that every nominee thus far to the Convention openly avowed his anxiety for immediate secession, while the excitement on the subject increases, and full confidence prevails that Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama will join the Palmetto State.

Many laborers and mechanics in Baltimore are being discharged, and manufacturers are curtailing operations. There is no disposition to enter into new enterprises until light dawns through the present gloom. W.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 19.

It is rumored that the people of this city intend to present Capt. BERRY, of the steamship *Columbia*, with a gold-headed cane, for hoisting the Palmetto flag upon leaving for New-York to-day.

The report that Mr. BUCHANAN is going to make the attempt to coerce the South is generally regarded as a joke.

There is nothing of interest transpiring in Southern capitals to-day.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 19.

Political matters are quiet to-day, with the exception of the enlisting of Minute Men, the erecting of liberty poles, and such matters.

It is reported that Stirling exchange was offered at Savannah to-day at par without purchasers.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Nov. 19.

Gov. MOORE will convene the Louisiana Legislature on the 10th of December.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET A UNIT AGAINST DISUNION!—A DAILY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AT WASHINGTON—THE DE GROOT CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

I learn from a reliable source that President BUCHANAN not only condemns the doctrine of secession, but that he stands by the Proclamation of Gen. JACKSON, issued in December, 1832, against the nullification experiment of JOHN C. CALHOUN. The President is giving especial attention to the principles laid down in this celebrated State paper, as well as to its history. He denies a statement which was put forth some years ago, and which may have been recently repeated, that the old hero repented and recanted the teachings of the Proclamation, and is able to show that he stood by them to the last. The emphatic declarations made by Mr. BUCHANAN on this subject leave no doubt that it will form a prominent topic in his forthcoming message, and that he will reiterate the sentiments and doctrines of the Proclamation without qualification.

What may be regarded as more surprising still, Mr. BUCHANAN declares that his Cabinet is a unit on this question of secession! Can he be ignorant that Mr. COBB has been a Secessionist for the last month or two? Or has that distinguished functionary *subsided*, since the failure of his attempt to frighten the Northern people into the support of BRECKINRIDGE? I incline to believe that the Secretary was only playing at the game of brag, when, some weeks ago, he threatened disunion and civil war, as the necessary results of LINCOLN's election. Several circumstances go to sustain this inference. First, there is this declaration of the President, that his Cabinet is a unit, in opposing secession. Second, is the fact that the *Constitution* newspaper, which declared almost every day during the campaign, that the South would not and ought not to submit to the rule of a "Black Republican" President, immediately toned down, after the election was over, and denounced anybody and everybody as calumniators who should impute disunion sentiments to it. Third, there is the fact, heretofore given by me, that Mr. BUCHANAN assured a distinguished foreigner, who expressed apprehension for the fate of the Union, that his fears were groundless; that we Americans are in the habit of talking very extravagantly before an election, but that we know how to take it all back when the contest is over. This shows that he appreciated the game Mr. COBB was playing, but suffered it to go on, as he suffered his organ to rant in the same treasonable vein, up to the day of election. Fourthly, there is the stubborn fact that Mr. COBB still holds on to the Treasury keys, after the happening of the contingency which was to make him a traitor. I have too much respect for his sense of honor to believe that he would continue under the obligations of his official oath while actually plotting treason.

Every patriot will rejoice at the honorable position which the President has taken, in which, as I learn, he is warmly sustained by Mr. BLACK, and by the acquiescence, at least, of his entire Cabinet. His conduct, prior to the election, in permitting a Cabinet officer, his Washington organ, and his semi-official New-York organ, the *Herald*, to pander to the spirit of treason, was certainly very reprehensible. But he is all right now, in theory, at least; and if his actions during the remainder of his term shall correspond with his words, he may yet hope to carry with him to the shades of Wheatland a modicum of his country's respect.

But having seen the folly and wickedness of giving encouragement to the spirit of disunion, and having silenced COBB and the *Constitution*, why is the *Herald*, the most unscrupulous enemy of the Union in the whole country, permitted to keep up the howl? When the little dogs are driven to their kennels, why is the leader of the pack permitted to hunt down the Union? Is it possible that the editor of the *Herald* is not aware that the President is bitterly hostile to the disunion plotters, and that his Cabinet is in perfect unison with him? Has the Satanic organ fallen into contempt, and its editor been banished from Court? If otherwise, how does he dare persist in giving aid and comfort to the Disunionists?

An association of Republicans in this City has been formed with a view to the immediate issue of a daily newspaper. It is to be called the *National Republican*, and will be commenced on Monday, the 26th instant. LEWIS CLEPHANE is to be the publisher, and BUEL & BLANCHARD the printers. It will be edited for the present by several gentlemen of capacity, and I have no doubt that it will be worthy of the support of the Party. The proprietors expect a very considerable local support, both in subscriptions and advertisements. When the Republican President comes into office this paper will receive the Government advertising, valued at five to ten thousand dollars per annum. The law gives this advertising to the two city journals having the largest permanent circulation, and to a third to be selected by the President, as a matter of taste or favoritism on his part. Should the *National Republican* fail to "ring in," as the immortal beau HICKMAN would say, under the first head, it will hardly fail under the second, and in that event the *Constitution* will be turned out to graze, in order to give place to the young suckling. A number of years ago the Democracy made this ample provision to sustain its double and triple organs, of various hues, and now the Republicans will enter into their inheritance, without so much as saying "by your leave." But the bounty has been greatly reduced within a few years past. Prior to Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration the annual stipend to the city Press amounted to nearly or quite $20,000; but this subsidy was rigidly restricted to newspapers which supported Slavery. Dr. BAILEY's *National Era*, though for ten years the most widely circulated journal in the city, could never get a shilling of this patronage. But those golden years of Pro-Slavery journalism at the seat of Government have passed away; and if kissing is to go by favor, in future, it will not go in that direction.

It is now confidently said that the De Groot claim will be paid. This is just as I predicted. The election is over, and this being probably the last grab at the treasury which the parties to it will ever have, they see no reason for further squeamishness. One hundred and nineteen thousand dollars will be taken from the pockets of the people and put into those of the lobby, upon pretenses which no lawyer would dare to offer to the consideration of an honest jury. I have so often gone over the facts in this case, that I deem it unnecessary and out of place to repeat them. But let not the perpetrators of the outrage hope to avoid exposure, if they escape severe punishment. The matter will be thoroughly investigated before a Committee of Congress, and the impudence of this fraud will be brought to light. OBSERVER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENTIMENT OF THE STATE—UNANIMOUS FEELING FOR SECESSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

This city appears to be the very hot-bed of the Secessionists, and although the excitement is not so high as it was a week ago, there is plenty of it in all conscience. The State Agricultural Fair has brought throngs of people into town during the week from every portion of the State, and I have yet to meet the first man who is not in favor of immediate separate State action. Meetings have been held in most of the Districts this week to nominate candidates for the Convention, and so far as heard from the very first men in the State have been selected. Ex-Gov. ADAMS heads the ticket in this, the Richland District, and in the Anderson District Hon. Mr. ORR is on the ticket. Up to the present time Col. ORR has been a consistent opponent of secession, but in a speech he made last night, in front of the Congaree House, he openly avowed himself *in favor of immediate separate State action*, and pledged himself to go as far as he who would go furthest in defending his native State from further wrongs on the part of the North.

That the people of South Carolina are in earnest in this matter there can be no shadow of a doubt, and that she will be joined or materially aided by the rest of the cotton-growing States is equally certain. They hoot at the idea of any interference from the present Administration at Washington, and openly proclaim that the first act of their Convention will be *to send a Commission to Washington* for the purpose of casting up accounts and making a final settlement with the United States. Although many in the North think this is all braggadocia, there are some who do not, for no later than Tuesday of this week Gov. GIST received a letter from a resident of your City, applying for the position of Consul at New-York.

The wise ones here have already settled in their own minds on the terms of secession. They say that as Sullivan's Island was ceded to the United States by the State for the purpose of building a fort to protect Charleston harbor, the Federal Government will have no further use for it when she ceases to collect duties at Charleston, and she can then transfer the island back to the State, the latter paying a fair price for buildings, &c. Other equally as nice arrangements are talked of by those who think that States and Empires can be handled and arranged with the same ease and facility as chessmen.

All the public speakers that I have heard here agree that now or never is the time for the State to act, and act she most assuredly will. The glorious fabric erected by the Revolutionary fathers will most probably be torn asunder, but there are wise men even here who have strong hopes that the severance will be of short duration. They earnestly hope that the Cotton-growing States will have the grievances of which they complain redressed—that all tangled questions will be settled to the satisfaction of both sections—and that our glorious Union will rise, Phœnix-like from the ashes of secession, with no star in the bright galaxy dimmed, and live for ages the admiration of all lovers of liberty, and the terror of despotism.

In all the public speeches made here during the week, and there have been many, I find very little vituperation against the North. As a general thing the speakers have been calm and dignified, but decided. Nothing harsh has been said of Mr. LINCOLN, the President elect. It is not so much against him that the people of South Carolina are arrayed but against the party who put him in the position. The people of South Carolina complain of the principles of the Republican Party, not against the leader who has been chosen to carry out those principles, and for this reason they are firm in their determination not to remain in the Union while Mr. LINCOLN rules its destinies. The leaders of the secession movement openly proclaim that they look upon the election of the Republican candidate to the Presidency as an avowed declaration of war upon the institutions of the South, and as such they are determined to resist it. Z.

ALABAMA.

UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF SECESSION—WHAT HAS CAUSED IT—EXPECTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

Two days ago there was in this city a body of men who were in favor of preserving the Union. To-day the whole class are with the lost arts, or anything else utterly past and forgotten. The explanation is easy. A large class of men were confident that the Fusion ticket would carry one or two prominent States in the North. The result proved their hopes groundless, and we now have the reaction.

A Northerner, who is accustomed to canvass practical difficulties, and recognize the authority of business interest, will not perhaps be able to understand the motives which could influence thoughtful men—for all are not fire-eaters here—whose interests of property are all inwoven with those of the North, to advocate the cause of secession. In the first place, it is generally admitted that there will be a sacrifice of property at first. This many stand ready to meet, and many, who can see nothing worse than the present money panic, overlook. But the argument which silences every question is, "*Will you be a slave to the North?*" The enormous majorities of the Republican Party, in the late election; majorities which impress, with five-fold power, men accustomed to the meagre totals of a sparsely settled country, removes this argument from the ludicrous, especially when, to this great throng, which seems banded against them, is added the misconstrued doctrines of its most violent members. It is an appeal to their courage.

Still there are difficulties, and to silence any questions which may arise in over-cautious minds, it is decided that it is to be a *peaceful* secession; that the war, if it comes, is to be among the operatives of the North, (a favorite theory which is unquestioned,) while free-trade is to be opened with England and France. It is *nearly* decided that the Government will give bonds for the cotton, and provide for its sale in Europe. If necessary, it is hinted that LOUIS NAPOLEON will be invited to find a new ally on this side of the water. It is decided that Charleston shall be the New-York of the South, through which the commerce of the old world will flow. Iron will be without tariff, English goods cheap, the money market easy. Is it strange that the picture of a great Southern Republic, freed from the interventions and disturbances of Northern Abolitionists, and shipping its cotton peacefully to the old world, should grow on the imagination and flatter the vanity of every class?

The action of Alabama is yet quite questionable, the central or cotton portion will favor secession, the Northern or grain raising section, and the extreme South (both populous,) will probably oppose it. But the effect of a blind and contagious enthusiasm cannot be anticipated. The decision of THOS. WATTS, a prominent and very popular leader of the Bell party, will exert a strong influence for secession in the towns where he has spoken during the campaign.

You are aware that Gov. MOORE has at length decided that the Convention shall meet on the same day with that of South Carolina, the 8th of January. The delay is doubtless to give time to meditate plans of action, and for mutual State counsel. Still it is favorable. Mr. YANCEY, in his speech a few evenings since, hinted also that a Convention of *all* the Southern States would be held for purposes of counsel, though only the extreme States would withdraw.

Although the secession is to be peaceable, it is *reported* that Gov. MOORE has ordered the volunteer companies of Montgomery to proceed to Mt. Vernon and take possession of the arms at the State Arsenal and transfer them to the Capital. The State has, I believe, 40,000 stand of arms. The public mind is in the highest state of excitement, and the most absurd rumors are afloat, and gain credence. Only two days since the whole city was astir with the information that New-York City was in a state of civil war, that the TIMES and TRIBUNE buildings had been burned, and that the Custom-house was in the hands of "Union" men. The river has risen and the large boats are rapidly transferring the cotton to Mobile. Still the money market remains unimproved.

BRECK.

NEW-ENGLAND.

PUBLIC FEELING IN THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES—THE PANIC IN CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

I have just returned from Western Massachusetts and Central Connecticut. To know the prevailing feeling of the business communities of each section may be acceptable to some of your readers.

Berkshire County is largely engaged in manufactures, among which those of iron, paper, and woolen goods, are most prominent. My acquaintance lies mainly among the paper manufacturers, who are feeling the present prostration of business severely. The impossibility of negotiating notes has compelled several important concerns to suspend,—among whom I may mention PLATNER & SMITH and MAY & ROGERS, both of Lee. Work has been discontinued at several other mills, but the South Lee Company, an old and wealthy corporation, are said to be preparing for a resumption of labor.

The Republican cause has lost no ground; even the discharged operatives declare their full adhesion to the principles of the Republican Party, and say that when the issue comes to this, that they must sacrifice their liberty of suffrage to business interests, they will let business interests slide. It must be remembered that nobody starves in Berkshire County. These rude misshapen hills, and barren valleys, for the most part overspread with rocks, and cooled by gray mists, nourish a brave, abstinent, and enduring people. Charity is abundant, and the benevolence of the many wealthy residents of the county is ample and perennial. When it comes to starving Freedom out of the North, Berkshire will divide the honor of being her final stronghold, with our own St. Lawrence.

On the line of the Western Railroad we passed, perhaps, two dozen factories. Most of them are still running. People getting in and out of the cars exchanged short remarks upon the times, in most of which a very cheerful feeling prevailed, by no means Anti-Republican.

Hartford, the centre of large banking and mercantile interests, is very quiet. The banks are strong, and the influence of eleven millions of capital peacefully at rest and unalarmed, is most conservative and gratifying amid times like the present. There are a great many jobbing firms at Hartford, doing large business at home and the West—the sales of some houses amounting to a million and a half each, per annum. None of these firms have failed, or are likely to; and their paper readily sells at 12@15 per cent. at home; while such of it as is known at the discount houses in New-York commands nearly as quick currency as our best mercantile names.

A wealthy manufacturer residing a few miles east of Hartford, with whom I conversed an hour or two, gave good accounts of the stability of the business interests of the State, none of which are likely to suffer much, excepting the carriage manufacturing interest at New-Haven, which is largely dependent upon Southern collections.

Nearly two millions of dollars have left Hartford and its vicinity during the past fortnight for the purpose of investment in cash stock at the New-York Stock Exchange. This fact I have from one of the most intelligent bankers at Hartford, who has remitted down $50,000 for the account of one individual.

Thus much in the mercantile way. As for the rest, the traveler in these regions will find good ale at Barrington, fine scenery and PHELAN's tables at Pittsfield, at Springfield unrivaled dinners, although the cookery is too rich; at Hartford, "Bartholemew's Eve" at the Athenæum, and many of nature's Eves much more

"——ripe and real
Than all the nonsense of their stone ideal,"

promenading the ample causeway of Main-street, the widest city thoroughfare on the Continent, and would have been as beautiful as it is spacious had not the City Council uprooted the old elms in order to give a perfect level to the flagging! FRONT-STREET.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

SCHEMES FOR A NEW COMPROMISE—MUTUAL GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT—PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS—SOUTHERN OUTRAGES, &C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article upon the subject of paying for runaway slaves interested me much; but unless the foreign Slave-trade is stopped, they will soon become so cheap in the "Cotton States" that I fear the Slave-breeding States would lay some underground a better market! Nevertheless, as "election is over," we ought to think of the future, and of future remedies for existing evils, if remedies there are. But what of the crazy suggestions of another "Compromise" between the North and the South? We once had a Missouri Compromise; and when the South had got their part of the bargain, and they thought they could rob us of Kansas, they repudiated their own Compromise instantly. Now they know this is true; and that we have far greater reason to complain of them than they of us,—and do they think us fools? What surety can they give that they will not break the next Compromise, the moment they think it will be for their advantage? They must remember to "think on the things of others" as well as their own. There are many very ugly facts for each party to look full in the face if they will hope to understand each other—to any purpose but to their own injury.

The South begins to talk about *exacting* of the North a repeal of a few State laws called "Personal Liberty laws"—else they will all go out of the Union! Do they not know that Congress has no power to make any State repeal a law of its own? And do they suppose that any such *threats* will effect their repeal, or induce a single State to repeal a single law? If they do, they have the folly to *forget* that Northern men are made of flesh, blood and *bone*, as well as themselves. What Southern State will repeal any law under any such threat from the North? Will the South, for any consideration, merely *desist* from the almost daily breach of the Constitution, and of every law, human and divine, in their treatment of innocent Northern men, residing or traveling among them? Only think of it; as between themselves, they will not let a slave testify in a Court of Justice. They will not hear his story *under oath*, even where he has no interest or motive to be false; and yet, without oath, they will torture him under the lash until he is compelled to tell some kind of a story—a thousand times more likely to be false than true—of some Northerner, against whom they can find no other evidence; and then he is a doomed man. If he escapes being hung, he may well thank God for the rest of his life!

Now we know that such things are charged, by Southern papers and Southern Congressmen, upon "a few bad men, mobs, &c." And we will not dispute with them about the correctness of this. We do believe that there are thousands and thousands among the slaveholders who are too good and true to do such things; but such men permit such outrageous breaches of all law to be committed; and yet there are many among them—some at any rate—who try to prevent them—nobly and bravely, perhaps,—to the hazard of their own lives; and little do they know the effect of their conduct upon the hearts of Republicans; we say nothing of Abolitionists. On account of such men, and many like them, the great mass of Republicans cannot feel it in their hearts to do the South the least unjust injury, by any law or course of conduct whatever. We listen, therefore, to the excuses of the South for breaches of the law on their part; and they, if they wish to be heard, must listen to us. If they desire justice to be done them they must be ready to do justice themselves—to the extent of hearing us at any rate. And if they ask why a few of the Northern States have enacted "Personal Liberty laws," we answer that those foolish laws were passed in anger at the outrageous and aggressive conduct of the South, and at the vile features of the Fugitive Slave Law. Are they surprised at this language? Not a bit, if they are disposed to think justly and have a particle of common sense; and if there are any so verdant among them as innocently to ask why the Fugitive Slave Law is odious to the free North, we can tell them plainly in a single paragraph.

Their ancestors knew the human heart too well, and were too wise and too good to expect, much less to ask, Northern men, unfamiliar with Slavery, and prejudiced against it, to become "negro catchers" for the South. Their ancestors, therefore, were perfectly content with the constitutional provision that fugitive slaves should be "given up"—that is, that no Northern man, knowingly, should keep a runaway slave in his house, or otherwise, so as to prevent his master taking him; and if on *habeas corpus* a slave so taken should be brought before any Judge to test the legality of his seizure, and proof of his being a slave was produced, the Judge was bound by the Constitution to "give him up," by remanding him to the custody of his master; and so the law—a "higher law" than that of Congress—stood when Abolitionism was stirred up at the North, principally by the conduct of the South. Then *a Fugitive Slave law became necessary*, right and proper—because some Abolitionists would not obey that "higher law" of the Constitution, as there were no *penalties* affixed to compel them. Then, if the Fugitive law had only affixed severe penalties for the breaches of the Constitutional law, thousands and thousands at the North would have been delighted to enforce it against the Abolitionists whenever there was occasion; but the South did not see this, or their politicians and demagogues did not care for it. They insisted upon a law, (and by the help of "Northern doughfaces," imposed it upon us,) making us all, as far as possible, "nigger-catchers" for the South; and not only that, but offering a bribe of ten dollars to every Commissioner or Judge who would turn a black over to his claimant, and allowing him only five dollars if, after trial, he is convinced that he is *not* a slave, and under his oath feels constrained to let him go! Now this is the whole meaning and intent of the law, or it means nothing; and any other application of it is absolute nonsense, every man must know. And we ask, what law could Congress possibly pass more degrading and insulting to the whole North? As might have been expected, these two odious features of the Fugitive law produced at the North a wide-spread, deep and abiding indignation. It was expected by thousands that, in pursuance of Southern threats Southern men would come here, and if we refused to assist them in catching their slaves, we should be sent to State Prison under that law; and the natural consequence was that a majority of some State Legislatures, in their anger, passed very foolish "Personal Liberty Bills." They are very foolish, because they were unnecessary, and clearly unconstitutional and *void* when they *conflict* with a United States law that *is itself constitutional*. Those laws were not our remedy. "Two wrongs *never* make a right;" and with those who believed the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional *in its objectionable* and hateful features, had only to appeal to the United States Courts when a proper case under the law should arise; and the *same remedy* is applicable to those State laws objectionable to the South. Congress can never force those States to repeal those laws, any more than it can force South Carolina to repeal one of her laws. And why has not the validity of these laws, and of the vile features of the Fugitive Slave Law, been thus tested before this? Simply because the *test was not worth its trouble*; for both, or all of these laws, *in their odious and improper* parts, became a dead letter.

In its necessary and proper sections, the "Fugitive Law" is in all its force. More slaves than ever are caught and returned under its provisions; but if "slave-catchers" *demand the assistance* of Northern men, thousands may flatly refuse them; and yet they have no difficulty in getting help enough, for there are thousands here who *have no objection* to the sport of chasing down negroes, who are not popular with us. Still, there are thousands here who are *not* Abolitionists, but who would feel worse than disgraced forever by engaging in such business. The writer would never do it, let the penal consequences be what they would. Do Southern men ask why? The answer is, not only because of the above feeling, but because the slave, in escaping, does just what I would do myself; just what his *master* would do if *he* was in the same place; and if, in my attempting to arrest him, he should run me through the heart, I could not blame him a particle. For these reasons, the objectionable sections of the Fugitive law are dead to all intents and purposes; they were of no use; they were worse than useless to the South; there were an insult, and, for a while, a bugbear to the North, and so offensive as to excite retaliation by State laws equally wrong and ineffective—laws *only injurious to the Republican cause*, while the offensive parts of the Fugitive law helped forward their cause surprisingly. This is known to every Northern man who knows anything about it; and if the South desires to know *how* the Republican Party has been created and helped forward to a political triumph by the Southern politicians, they can be easily told, if they cannot see it themselves. EQUITAS.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

THE PROPOSAL TO REMUNERATE SLAVEHOLDER FOR THE LOSS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst some of your Southern cotemporaries mention but to ridicule your proposal for remuneration by the General Government to the owners of fugitive slaves for the full value of such slaves who escape from service, there seem to me many and insuperable objections to your plan,—a few of which, with your permission, I will mention. In the first place, the principle of making the Government *insurers* is wrong; or, perhaps I should say, it is not possible that such a principle should be recognized by our Government; and chiefly, among other reasons, owing to its liability to abuse. Hence, in our Post-office regulations, whilst our Government acts the part of common carriers, it does not undertake to *insure* the prompt and safe delivery of letters, however valuable may be the remittances they cover, because there would be no end to the claims for loss by miscarriage and delay of time; besides which, it would be impossible to anticipate the innumerable cases of successful fraud which would be carried out by those who would not blush to commit perjury, and whose detection would be almost an impossibility.

The remedy you propose is liable to the same objection. We should have no end to the claims for remuneration sustained by loss of fugitive slaves, many of which would be right and reasonable; but it is very evident there would not be wanting those who would claim remuneration for losses never sustained, while of those who actually did escape, a great many (we cannot say how many) would be paid for by the Government at two, three, and even four times their actual value. Again, as the law now is, it is for the interest of the slave-owner to prevent the escape of his slaves; your proposition, allow me to say, offers a premium on their escape. As the law now is, it is only by trouble and at an expense that the fugitive is returned. But under such a law as you propose it would be for the interest of the owner of any fractious or troublesome slave to allow such a one to escape, knowing that then he would be remunerated for the fugitive at a better price than he could hope to sell him for. Supposing the slaves to be acquainted with such a law—and they are much more conversant with our laws than has been supposed—what greater inducement could possibly be held out to them to escape than this. "Go North to Canada—the Government will pay your price to your owner—no one will trouble you after you ever get in the Free States," this law would say to them—and to Canada they *would* go. Again, if Government should indemnify the planter for the slaves that escape from his service, why should it not indemnify me for the loss of any of my property? On the same principle, while navigating the water under the jurisdiction of the United States, I should be indemnified for loss which increased care and vigilance on the part of the officials might have prevented—and the principle may be extended to State, county and town. But this principle has never been recognized by the United States or our own State Government. Occasionally damages are allowed—but they are the exception, not the rule. The truth is, this proposal makes the Government and people of the United States a grand *Mutual Insurance Company*, and this is just what they are not. They are united for mutual protection,—not mutual insurance,—and hence is it the duty of Government to enact and enforce all necessary and proper laws which this principle of protection and mutual interest demands. As to the Fugitive Slave Law, you say it is repugnant to the tastes and feelings of a great many; permit me to say that interference with the prompt and efficient execution of our laws should be, and is, repugnant to the tastes and feelings of every good citizen. The act creating the Fugitive Slave Law has provided suitable officers for its enforcement. While these officers are not interfered with in the discharge of their duty our citizens may safely and properly indulge in any antipathies; but if censuring a sister Southern State for nullification, we of the North are to practice the same heinous crime,* what shall become of our love of the Union and that Constitution which has prescribed the limit of all law? Let us enforce our Fugitive Slave Law as it is, or, rather, *not interfere with its enforcement by the proper authorities*, and our Southern friends will have less cause of complaint, and we of the North, whilst allowed our natural antipathies and feelings, will better maintain our character for consistency, and demonstrate beyond cavil that we are Union-loving, law-abiding citizens.

Very respectfully, yours, M. H. B.

*The law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature provides a heavy fine and imprisonment for any one who shall in any manner aid in securing a fugitive slave, and furthermore incapacitates such person from the privileges of voting or holding any office of honor or emolument within the State *forever*.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above head you have proposed a plan for relieving the North from returning the fugitive slave, and at the same time conciliate the South by giving an equivalent to the master. The proposition seems fair that a *quid pro quo* should be given for property withheld which is justly due the party claiming it.

Every Southern State and some of the Northern States are willing, however, to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, and would regard the appropriation by Congress of one million or more of dollars as an unjust tax on them, as they would pay for the freedom of negroes whom they do not care to see free.

As individual Northern States have passed laws which have, to all intents and purposes, set at defiance the Fugitive Slave Law, would it not go far towards conciliating the Southern feeling at the present time, if these Northern States would now *each pass laws making the State pay the value* of each negro to his master, who may be claimed and proven to be a runaway slave and living in the State. If such a course should *now* be taken it would show the South that the North is willing, at least, to pay for its philanthropy in freeing the negro, and that they do not desire the Southern planter to suffer for the loss of his property in the slave. UNION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a warm Republican, and constant reader of the TIMES, I take great interest in the establishment of a fair basis of settlement between the North and the South. Your idea of the purchase of fugitive slaves meets the exigency, and I suggest the following as practical hints in the possible carrying into statute of this compromise. Two millions of dollars should be raised by the Free States each year and paid to the General Government in trust, to settle the authenticated demands of the Slave States for run-away negroes. A slaveholder losing a negro should prove his loss before a Federal officer in his own State. This officer should certify the fact to the Governor of the State, who, once a year, might forward to Washington a list of these claims, with the proper proofs. The two millions might be raised by direct taxation according to the population of each State. New-York would cheerfully bear her large share. Should this amount not be needed, it would be easy and pleasant to reduce the tax. States that have passed personal liberty bills ought to pay extra or repeal those laws. I think few Republicans would object to a bargain so eminently fair. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. you suggest a plan to avoid the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. That plan may work very well, but I think it would be attended with difficulties—though, perhaps, not with more than any other that could be divined. If I was to suggest any alteration in the present law, it would be to give the fugitive the trial by jury. (Of course any juryman that believed the law to be unconstitutional would be excluded from the jury.) If the jury decided the fugitive to be the property of the claimant, and he was rescued, make the State in which he was rescued liable for the value of him, in the State where owned. But what will do more to insure the enforcement of the law as it is, will be for the South to stop lynching Northern men, and stop imprisoning black sailors from the North. If a Northern man violates their laws, punish him, but do it by law. UNION.

CAUSES OF SOUTHERN DISTURBANCE.

WHAT ARE THE GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We cannot understand why the majority of the sovereign people of the North are not so much aggrieved as the South, so far at least as their *honor* is concerned.

It is an insult to the sovereign people of the United States in general (whether North or South) that nine States of the Union should have violated the Constitution and set at defiance the will of the sovereign people, as expressed by the Fugitive Slave law. For is not the National Government supreme over the States?

What is the preamble of the Constitution?

"We, *the people of* the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, *insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence*, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

"By the terms of the compact (we now quote 'Duer's Outlines of the Constitution) the States, as members of the Union, are no longer regarded in their sovereign and corporate capacities, *as they surrendered such portions of their sovereignties as were requisite for the purposes of National Government.*"

"From the nature of the case the National and State Governments *cannot* be coequal. The Constitution, *in the name of the whole people*, accordingly *declares its own supremacy and that of the laws made in pursuance thereto*, and of treaties made under the authority of the United States *over the Constitutions and Laws of the several States*, and an *attempt* by *any State* to abrogate or annul an act of the National Legislature *is a direct usurpation of the powers of the General Government, an infringement on the rights of all the other States, and a plain violation of the paramount obligation of its members, to support and obey the Constitution of the United States.*

From this declaration of the supremacy of the Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States arises the *duty of Courts of Justice* to declare void any part of any State Constitution or law which is *repugnant to the Supreme law of the land, and no State has authority*, either by an act of ordinary legislation, or by a fundamental law, to declare void *a law of the United States, or suspend its operation within the territorial jurisdiction of the State.*"

Now what have nine States of the Union done but violate the Constitution in denying, as they have done, the authority of the National Government as expressed in the Fugitive Slave law? And we the sovereign people at the North are just as much aggrieved by such violation as the South, for are we not as much bound by the Constitution as the South?

But what has the election of Mr. LINCOLN to do with this grievance? Why should it so aggravate our Southern brethren? Throughout all Mr. LINCOLN's conduct and speeches there breathes, on the contrary, the spirit of Union, peace and harmony. Thus far he appears only as a strong, firm, conservative, Union-loving man, and the South, instead of being apprehensive for their rights, ought on the contrary to be reassured by his election. That election was a regular one and made according to the Constitution, which we are all bound to obey.

No, Sir, it is the present Administration which is at fault. It is too weak to enforce the rightful supremacy of the National Government, and our only hope for redress lies in the future Administration of the President elect.

Let us, then, the sovereign people, whether North or South, be patient a little longer. Let us wait and see how our future President will act. We ourselves feel assured that he will do everything that is right according to the Constitution.

Let our Southern brethren in particular, remember that our glorious Constitution has for over half a century "accomplished most effectually and happily the great ends for which it was ordained," and let us all hope that the next Administration will see all these vexing questions which have arisen completely settled forever. Better to live together in peace and harmony, with mutual concessions on either side, than to be at variance with one another.

"United we stand, divided we fall;" and may that day never come when we shall see our glorious motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*," turned into "*Tot hostes.*"

Then join in hand, brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.

Yours, respectfully,
A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

CAN ANY STATE SECEDE FROM THE UNION?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PORTCHESTER, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

In reading your article, headed "The Right of Secession," in to-day's issue, I notice the following language: "What is secession? It is a withdrawal from the Union—a termination of the *partnership* with the other States." "Secession involves the refusal to obey *any* law of the Federal Congress." These propositions would seem to imply an admission that the States of this Union were held together by an agreement in the nature of a compact or *partnership* between the several States; and, if so, then upon general principles, any State feeling aggrieved, may rightfully withdraw from the compact or partnership. Now, it seems to me that the use of the term "partnership" as applied by you to the bond of our Union, is a perversion. And while it is conceded that no one of the States has any right to secede, yet the maintainance of this position must rest upon some other idea than that of a general *partnership* or *compact* between the States. For if it be granted that this partnership does really exist as forming the Union, then the *right* to secede necessarily follows. Now, Sir, I have been taught to believe that the Constitution of the United States was not a compact, or league or partnership between the several States, but that it was a supreme law established, ordained and ratified by the PEOPLE of the several States. It is true that the States as such, are independent sovereignties, but they were made so by the terms of the Constitution itself. The powers delegated to the Federal Government, were not delegated by the States, but by the people acting in their capacity as legislators. The whole question was elaborately discussed as long ago as the year 1833 by DANIEL WEBSTER, in one of his ablest speeches in the United States Senate in reply to Mr. CALHOUN. In the course of his argument Mr. WEBSTER used the following language: "No State is at liberty to *secede*, on the ground that she and other States have done nothing but *accede*. She must show that she has a right to reverse what has been ordained, to unsettle and overthrow what has been established, to reject what the people have adopted, and to break up what they have ratified." (See WEBSTER'S Works, Vol. 3, p. 455.) In other words, it was maintained that the people of such State had not only acceded to the Constitution, but they had also ordained, established and adopted it as their form of government. This view of the case precludes the idea that the Constitution and Union of the States was the result of a compact, or league, or partnership, but conveys very clearly the more correct idea that our Government is founded upon the consent and will of the people, as distinguished from the States, and that the act of secession by any one or more of the States is treasonable in the persons of those who by any overt act attempt to carry it into execution.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Fire at the Credit Mobilier—Consternation Among the Bulls—Advance in the Price of Tobacco—The New Austrian Constitution—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

Since the day when the cry ran through the French camp before Moscow that the Kremlin was on fire, no such fright has been experienced as that which seized on the good people of Paris the other night when they were told that the *Crédit Mobilier* was on fire. For you must know that if there be a man, woman or child in Paris who has not tried his or her hand at a fortune in that institution, there is certainly not one who does not expect to; so that, either from an agreeable or disagreeable souvenir, or from a dazzling anticipation, there was not one individual in all the city who could remain unmoved at the intelligence that the monster concern was burning down.

At the fire there was a curious exhibition of human depravity—as exemplified in the race of stock brokers. You know that the Paris engines are mere two-penny squirts, and that the antiquated system of falling into lines for the passing of buckets is still in vogue. Well, will it be believed that while the "bulls" doffed their coats and fell into line with a will, the "bears" refused to assist, and actually rubbed their hands in glee at the prospect of a thundering fall! While the "bulls" cried "Buckets! buckets! A hundred Lyons for a bucket!" the "bears" shouted, "Me fall into line! Rather die first. I am a seller. Let the *Crédit Mobilier* perish rather than see its stock rise!" We have heard it said that M. MIRES and M. DE ROTHSCHILD were among the spectators, on the side of the rejoicing, but this is evidently a libel.

In the peristyle of the *Crédit Mobilier* there stands a statue of Hebe, the goddess who in her day was charged with the function of filling with nectar the goblets of the gods. This interesting piece of mythological marble, which was always pouring her treasures out, was considered typical of the stockholders, for, like her, they were constantly pouring and never gathering up. They called her *la déesse des versemens*. To the delight of M. PEREIRE and the grief of the *habitués*, Hebe is still standing, goblet in hand, pouring more than ever.

The charming young San Francisco lady now in this city, who has an absorbing admiration for Fire Departments in general, excusable, she maintains, in view of the superb institution of her native city, saw passing her balcony during the fire in the Place Vendome a nondescript "machine," pushed and drawn by four men rigged out in a neat uniform, and which put all her knowledge of mechanics at fault. On application to her maid she learned to her utter disgust that it was a fire engine, and away she flew, dragging her fat maid after her, curious to see the operations of such a "machine." Arrived on the ground full of the recollection of the wild, yelling, screaming, pushing scenes at an American fire, what was her astonishment at seeing a performance quite funereal in all its aspects! A large circle of solemn policemen without any special effort, or without speaking a word, maintained at an extraordinary distance the crowd. Silent lines of men passed buckets to the firemen in the house; the "machine" had disappeared no doubt into one of the upper rooms, so as to approximate its feeble strength to the seat of the fire, which was not an extraordinary feat in view of its dimensions. But a thin column of smoke ascended from the burning building; there was no excitement, no yelling of fire captains through rifled speaking trumpets; the order and decorum was altogether French and military. Within the line held by the police there was a tumulus of broken plaster, four feet diameter at the base, which had been carried from the burning building, and this precious deposit was surrounded and carefully guarded by four policemen. It was afterwards found to contain two Napoleons, one of which was tarnished and seriously damaged, while the other remained bright. San Francisco voted a French fire a humbug and retired in disgust.

The fire is attributed to various causes, but the "Bears" say that the *Crédit Mobilier* had pushed its stock with such heat lately at the Bourse that it finished by a spontaneous combustion. Others surmised that it had pushed too far its "gas." At any rate, if the *Mobilier* was somewhat damaged the *Crédit* still stands.

Consternation reigns in the camp of the smokers, the tobacco venders are hurling anathemas both long and loud: the Government has augmented the price of tobacco. The morning the decree appeared in the *Moniteur* half the people of France had a fit of sneezing! Tobacco in France belongs exclusively to the Government, because it is an article of luxury alone, and ranks in no way among the necessities of the people. Government, therefore, fixes upon the article its own price, and manages, while not taxing the consumers too strongly for their daily luxury, to reap a profit of 180,000,000 annually for the Treasury of the State. The increased tax will increase this revenue annually about 30,000,000. It was in 1560, just three centuries ago, that the American weed was introduced into France. At first it was only taxed, then it became a Government monopoly, and finally, during the revolution of '89, became free again, notwithstanding the obstinate opposition of MIRABEAU.

But the first Emperor did not smoke; he had not, in fact, the time. Once, however, we are informed, he tried it. The Persian Ambassador at Paris had made him a present of a magnificent Oriental pipe. By diplomatic deference, perhaps also by curiosity, he thought he would do his handsome present honor. The furnace was lighted, and the hero of Austerlitz commenced to aspire with all his force the fumes of the poisonous nicotine. He soon grew deadly sick, and in his rage kicked the abominable instrument across the room. "That's an invention," he exclaimed, "worthy of the sleepy and lazy Orient! How is it that France, a country of ardor and activity, can conceive a taste for such a horrible machine of enervation and indolence! I'll see to it."

Some time afterwards, in 1810, NAPOLEON decreed the reëstablishment of the Government monopoly; he did not, however, by this measure, pretend to control the taste of the nation; he wished to avail himself of this taste for the benefit of the treasury. The act was thus that of a financier, and not of a philanthropist. Ever since the decree of 1810, the Government of France has held this monopoly in its own hands, and since that epoch the revenue gained to the State has been 2,500,000,000 francs! What a sum of money burned to ashes or evaporated in smoke!

The diplomatists of our section of the continent are amusing themselves over what they call the new Austrian Constitution. Just as a sailor in a storm promises sanctified candles to all the saints of his acquaintance, so the absolutist Governments deal out a little liberty to their people when the storm groans and the lightning flashes through the air. While the telegraph—of which the ends are held in the bureau of the Austrian Foreign Office—tells us that the lanterns of joy are suspended from the borders of all the windows in the empire, other people, without the fear of the police of FRANCIS JOSEPH before their eyes, tell us exactly the contrary. The telegraph says that the Hungarians are mad with joy at their new-found liberties, the Poles of Cracow are in ecstacies, the Venetians even are converted to their chains and FRANCIS JOSEPH. If the inhabitants of Pesth were obliged to be forced out of the streets by the cavalry, it was only because it was feared they would make a demonstration so noisy as to frighten the modesty of the Government. The people of Vienna, whose immense love for the paternal Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH is traditional and invulnerable, cry out against the new measure of the Government as too liberal! The nation will not be able to support so much liberty all at once! They blame M. DE SCHMERLING for allowing his kind heart to lead him too far. The Hungarians declare themselves incapable of ever acquitting the debt they owe their paternal Government. They are now ready to shed their blood, to die even, as a feeble recognition of the services rendered them. They would not find it too much if the Government should ask them to help in restoring the little Dukes to their Italian thrones. Finding themselves incapable of supporting so much gratitude, they have protested. Thus the Absolutist Government of FENNCIS JOSEPH writes the history of current events. It has shown itself an adept in the school in which the young King of Naples lately proved himself so skilled.

Another source of amusement among the diplomatic people is the pertinacity of Russia in holding to the revision of the treaty of Paris, of 1856. To every proposition made to the Government of Russia, there is but one reply: "We are willing, but let us commence by revising the treaty of Paris." When France lately proposed a Congress on Italian affairs, Russia replied, "Very well, but we must commence by revising the treaty of Paris." When FRANCIS JOSEPH lately proposed at Warsaw a combination against France and Piedmont, Russia replied, "But we must first revise the treaty of Paris." We may suppose that when a diplomatist says to Russia in the purest of intention, "What beautiful weather we are having," Russia replies, "Superb; so beautiful a sun provokes one to think of the revision of the treaty of Paris." Or, "Don't you find the weather abominable?" "Yes, it is insupportable. It would be a good opportunity to pass the time in revising the treaty of Paris." Or, "Are you fond of Tallow?" "Very; less, however, than of a revision of the treaty of Paris." This treaty, which binds Russia hand and foot in the region of the Black Sea, is her *incubus*. Let us wait a few years till her great lines of railway are finished, and see if she don't break these liens, in spite of all Europe, with or without a revision of the treaty.

Paris is supposed to inclose within its walls today the new Roman Prince or Baron DE LAMORICIERE, late General-in-Chief of the Pontifical forces. He arrived three days ago at Angers, where his family resides for the Summer, but was to come to town to-day. It is not yet officially announced in the *Journal of Rome* which of the foregoing titles are to be the reward of the renegade Frenchman's services; but it is certain that, notwithstanding his inglorious failure, the Pope holds the General in high regard, and is disposed to repay him amply for his devotion to his person. Since the scourging letter of the Duke DE GRAMONT to Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Prince DE LAMORICIERE and M. DE MERODE have sunk together in the estimation of most Frenchmen to a position very much below that of contempt. For while duplicity and extreme measures would naturally fall within ANTONELLI'S *rôle* as the defender of the Pope against France, such a *rôle* did not in any way belong to two Frenchmen, however devoted to his Holiness or however inimical to the Bonaparte dynasty.

The Legitimists and ultra Catholics have at last found a name for GARIBALDI—their great bugbear—around which they rally with singular unanimity. The call him *Chemise Rouge I.*—Red Shirt the First!

We are anxiously awaiting the visit of a regiment of English volunteers, who are coming to Paris to show off their fine proportions and their *bizarre* uniform to the astonished French. There are two chances to one that the affair will terminate in a big laugh on the part of the Parisians.

The American sporting men in Paris are just now much occupied with some trotting matches at the Bois de Bologne, between American and English and French trotters. The first trot was between the Burnham mare of New-York, now in the possession of the Duke de Terra Nova, of Paris, and an English-bred animal, belonging to the Marquis de Talon. The bet was one thousand dollars, the distance about three miles. The Duke led out something like *a quarter of a mile!* The American mare then accepted another race with a Norman mare, belonging to a Frenchman named BLAIZEL. We have not heard the result. At the former race Messrs. BRISTED and VAN ZANDT, of New-York, acted as judges. M. MOCQUARD, Secretary of the Emperor, (who owns several fast trotting American horses, as well as an American buggy, with which he drives in every day to the Tuileries,) was present, and took great interest in the contest.

The American Legation in this city has been removed from the Rue de la Pepinière to No. 3 Rue de Marignan, a new street on the Champs Elysées, commencing on the site of the old Jardin d'Hiver, and so called after the battle of Marignan, fought last year in Italy. Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, first Secretary of Legation, has gone home on private business, and has been succeeded, *pro tempore*, by Mr. CLARKE, of Maine, second Secretary, whose place, in turn, is filled by Mr. BOYD FAULKNER, son of the Minister.

The well-known banking, commission and transportation house of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., at No. 8 Place de la Bourse, has lately changed hands, and has also removed into other rooms, but in the same building. Mr. L'HERBETTE, who has been principal clerk and manager in the house ever since its establishment under the name of LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., now becomes one of the partners and principal directors. The new designation of the firm is L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co.

MALAKOFF.

Personal.

—One of Brooklyn's most settled families has, within the past ten months, passed through a fiery and trying ordeal, the parallel of which is rarely found off the stage. The eldest daughter, a sweet girl of eighteen, educated highly, trained religiously, and accomplished most creditably, met at Newport with a middle-aged gentleman of pleasing exterior, modest demeanor, and with apparently well filled pockets. After a few weeks' acquaintance they became engaged, the old folks were pleased, the young lady was entranced—but one point of difference existed which marred their most round and perfect happiness—he professed a most decided preference for the faith of the Episcopalians, while she was a Quaker of the strictest sort. They were married—they traveled. Hardly had they reached the European shore when the husband developed a most singular and unpromised degree of moroseness, and at times of severity. For some time it was borne in silent submission, but at last it became intolerable, and having escaped from her abuser, the wife took passage in the *Adriatic*, and arrived at her father's home on Monday, unexpected, unheralded and unhappy. Her story, as gathered from her own lips, is most heart-rending. She tells of privations, of beatings and degradations that make the blood of the hearer boil with indignation. Steps will be taken at once for the procurement of a divorce, and the victim who has, within one year, been a maiden free, a wedded wife and a happy mother, will resume her position at home with those best friends of life—a loving father and a tender mother.

—THOMAS J. CONANT, D. D., who is the standing translator for the American Bible Union, has made considerable progress in his labor of the translation of the Scriptures. The books of Job and Matthew are completed. Proverbs is nearly through the press, and Mark will be taken in hand at once. The enterprise exhibited by this Society is worthy of great credit. In addition to the vast amount of work performed by it here, there is an equally interesting and valuable labor progressing in Germany. The Union has in its employ several of the best Oriental scholars in Germany, who are continually editing and publishing old and curious MSS. which have been lying idle in the libraries abroad, and which have not been used by any of the old country's publishing houses.

—In January last a fine military-appearing person hired a room in Appleton Building, and advertised for sale a large and really fine collection of old masters and other pictures. His name was not disclosed, save in confidence to his agent, but he became a decided favorite with the artists who hived in that building, and with others of the uptown clique. Having disposed of all his pictures, he departed one fine day with a large amount of cash and the esteem of a large circle of wondering friends, who, in spite of all their endeavors, were unable to find out his name. And it was not until a few weeks since that it became known that his name is DE ROHAN, a Captain in the army under GARIBALDI,—of whom he is a devoted friend, a constant companion, and at the time above referred to, an agent for the sale of his pictures.

—Miss GOVE is painting for one of our merchant princes a "make-up," which typifies an interesting incident in the progress of public charity in this City, and is not disconnected from the merchant's own history. A charity boy of exceeding beauty is reciting his lesson to his teacher—a young girl of eight—and the artist has succeeded in transferring to canvas the intelligent beauty of the boy and the sweet patience of the girl, preserving for all time the record of a fact, which was the starting-point of one of New-York's most enterprising and successful houses.

—Desirable houses are scarce in Brooklyn. As an illustration of the eager watchfulness of some people, we print the following fact. A certain Democratic candidate was elected to represent a portion of that "City of Churches" in the Nation's Congress. He cannot take his seat until next March; and yet has received, up to date, twenty-three applications from parties desiring to lease from him his house and furniture. He seriously thinks of advertising that his house is *not* to let.

On the last upward trip of the *Golden Age*, on the Pacific, an emigrant woman, named MARY BIETUR, presented her husband with three pledges of undiminished affection, each of which was a boy, and the united weight of whom was twenty-four pounds. The good lady's name is defiantly tantalizing, but we doubt if any American woman will attempt an acceptance of the challenge.

—We regret to learn that the health of Mrs. FREMONT has not been improved at her mountain home, and that she has been obliged to remove to a residence near San Francisco, where the air is less keen, and the comforts of civilization are more get-at-able.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Presidential Preferences of the Mormons—The Judge and the Legislature—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

The Mormon element of the Utah population, as a general thing, seem to hold themselves as much aloof from the various political creeds and parties as they do from the various religious sects and parties. True, in talking with "this people," one hears some advocating Slavery and others deprecating it; and some of a Republican turn, while the majority, who go in for politics at all, lean to the Democratic side. But a good portion of the people appear to have no taste for political matters, spending their lives in raising corn and children and "serving the Lord." However the wise ones may differ in political thought, in political action they are apt to run considerably in unison.

The action of Mormons in Utah is, of course, of no effect in Presidential elections, but the action of the Mormons in the States may be. Still, I suppose the Utah folks, many of them, have their predilections, well or ill founded, on Presidential questions.

Of all the names put forth for the forthcoming occupancy of the White House, that of SAM HOUSTON carried the palm in this region. In the Mormon War times the hero of San Jacinto was not particularly down on the Mormons. Besides, his antipathy to cliques and parties, and his notions of the best Indian policy, meet with a response here. The *Mountaineer*, one of whose early editors was a Texan Ranger, for a time hung out SAM's colors.

Perhaps the next choice would be BRECKINRIDGE. He appears nearly equal, in Mormon estimation, to the noble Texan.

BELL, or Gen. SCOTT, or any man of a conservative turn, and not inclined to "persecute the Saints," would do very well.

About the "Little Giant" there are some doubts, and some shaking of heads. The Popular Sovereignty doctrine is very good, and suitable for Utah; but then he might make some exceptions in her case. Besides, he once talked very glibly about "cutting out the loathsome ulcer, and with some he is, consequently, at a sad discount, while others think that perhaps his "ifs" saved his bacon. Altogether, he seems to be considered as hardly sound on the goose.

Taking all things into consideration, I expect a Democratic President would be preferred. But then, a Democratic President sent an army to fight the "hosts of Israel," and of course that weighs something heavy in the scale, and may induce the thought that if a Republican President did no better, he could scarcely do any worse than did the "Old Public Functionary."

Against LINCOLN, personally, there seems no detractive word; but of LINCOLN'S image, as seen through a Republican Governor, Secretary, Judges, Attorney, Marshal, Military Commander, and other officers, there appears to be considerable apprehensions and forebodings. For if the Democrats sent the army here, did not the Republicans talk about "twin relics," and pass the Anti-Polygamy bill.

Judges KINNEY and CROSBY have asked the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature, as will be seen by the following:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T. Thursday, Oct. 18.

To His Excellency Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR: The undersigned Judges of the Supreme Court for said Territory would respectfully represent to your Excellency, that our predecessors in office have heretofore, we learn, upon their own motion, fixed the time and places for holding Courts for the trial of Teritorial cases in their respective districts: that we believe the power so exercised is at least very questionable, and that it is a matter of great doubt, whether any Courts for Territorial business can be held until the Legislature shall meet and appoint the time and places for holding such Courts.

"We deem the public interests demand that the Legislature should be convened prior to the time provided by law, in order that it may create districts for the Judges, assign them to their respective districts, and provide for holding courts in the counties within said districts. Until such legislation is had, we as Judges are comparatively powerless. We would, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency to convene an Extra Session of the Territorial Legislature at the earliest possible day, that such action may be taken as the public interests demand. Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY, Chief Justice.
HENRY R. CROSBY, Associate Justice.

This request of the Judges brought out the Governor in the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, 20th October, 1860.

To the Members Elect of the Legislature for the Territory of Utah:

A formal communication has been addressed to me by their Honors Judges KINNEY and CROSBY, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, in which they represent that their predecessors in office exercised, as they believe, a questionable power, in fixing the time and places for holding Courts for the trial of Territorial cases in their respective districts; and they also allege that it is a matter of doubt whether any Courts for Territorial business can be held until the Legislature shall meet and appoint the times and places for holding such Courts, create Districts for the Judges, assign them to their respective Districts, and provide for holding courts in the counties within said Districts.

And whereas, the Legislature can be rightfully convened at an earlier day than that fixed by law, and may, when convened, repeal the law requiring it to meet on the second Monday (10th) of December, and resolve the extra session into an annual one, which I do hereby recommend;

Therefore, know ye, that I ALFRED CUMMING, Governor of the Territory of Utah, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me as such, do hereby issue this my proclamation, requiring the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature for the Territory of Utah, to convene at the Social Hall, in Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D., 1860, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, for the purpose of attending to their legislative duties, and enacting such laws as may be for the best interests of said Territory.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at my office, at Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 20, 1860. A. CUMMING.

L. S. By the Governor.
FRANCIS H. WOOTTON, Secretary.

This deference of the present Judges to the Utah Legislature pleases the Mormons highly, and they do not fail to draw comparisons anything but favorable to the late Judiciary in Utah. The editor of the *Deseret News* heads his comments on the above, "No More Illegal Courts."

California papers tell us that Judge CRADLEBAUGH does not feel disposed to make room for Judge FLENIKEN. This may originate a small judicial difficulty at Carson. But the Utah Legislature can help the Judges and the Government out of any such difficulty, during Mr. BUCHANAN'S time, by appointing one of the Judges here to preside over Carson District. Then, such appointee could go to Carson when he was ready, and by and by another king might arise in the land, and the policy be changed.

Ex-Marshal P. K. DORSEY has formally applied to Judge CROSBY to put his hand upon the Probate Court, of this county, and prevent its selling him (Dorsey) out for damages done to the plant of the Deseret Currency Association. The Judge has been sitting in Chambers, deliberating upon the matter, and finally tells DORSEY he shall have relief, provided he applies in the proper form.

The Indians have recently been running off mules from the mail station on Bear River, and a herdsman was missing, supposed to have been killed.

ORSON PRATT, now on a mission to the States, of course, resigned his seat in the Legislature, and on the 5th November another is to be elected in his stead. WILFORD WOODRUFF, also an apostle, is spoken of as the candidate.

We are to have another High-school in this city. KARL G. MAESER, "Professor of Natural Sciences, from the Budig Institute, Dresden," announces his intention of teaching "all the branches of a sound and practical education," including gymnastics. Verily, the world does move.

Another installment of snow on the mountains reminds us that the seasons are moving too, and bids us prepare for another five months, or more, deprivation of a view of mother Earth. The builders are busy in hurrying up new dwellings on hand, ere they are caught by the inclemencies of this inclement climate, though many people are thinking it is about time we had another "open Winter," when we could plough on till Christmas, and recommence in February. Such Winters are few and far between in this latitude, and are very apt to be followed by a cold and biting Spring.

On Sunday, we had some tall preaching in the Bowery. BRIGHAM was terribly down on his enemies. His righteous soul seemed vexed considerably over those unrighteous fellows who rudely ran across his path and made war on the Latter-day Kingdom. They thought meanly of him and his ways, but he considered it impossible for them to think half so meanly of him as he did of them.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Amalgamation North and South—Interesting Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Census:

SIR: In the Compendium of the Census for 1850, page 82, is found the following: "*Whilst nearly half of the colored in the non-slaveholding States are mulatto, only about one-ninth in the slaveholding States are mulatto, excluding New-Jersey.*" Whether the above was written by Mr. J. D. B. DE BOW, Superintendent of that Census, to convey the impression that there was more amalgamation in the North than in the South, is difficult to determine; but from the known fanatical political opinions of this self-styled champion of the South, and from this erroneous statement in an official report, we would be justified in saying that it was intended as a direct fraud upon the people of the North. It is lamentable that not only are all the Departments of Government under Southern control and made to subserve Slavery interests, to the detriment of freedom, but the Census Marshals, and even the Census Bureau itself, are devoted to the propagation of errors and false impressions derogatory to and disgracing the people of the Free States. From the figures given, but more especially from this statement, has arisen the general opinion that the Free States are more addicted to amalgamation than the Slave States. Let us examine this charge.

In the North, by the Census of 1850, there were in round numbers 13,330,000 whites and 196,000 colored; and if half the colored were mixed we would have 98,000 mulattoes. By separating the colors for the two sections in the table on black and mulatto population given in this census, I found only 56,000 mulattoes in the Free States. This is but a little over one-quarter in place of "*nearly one-half*" as stated by Mr. DE BOW, and is thus an 80 per cent. lie against the North. With 56,000 mulattoes in the North we have 234 whites to *one* mulatto. In the South there were in round numbers 6,222,000 whites and 3,442,000 colored, of which 350,000 were mulattoes *according to the returns*. This will give nearly 18 whites to one mulatto. And thus by the tables of the census, while in the Free States only *one* white in 234 on an average has mixed with the black, in the Slave States one white in 18 has mixed with the black. It will, therefore, be seen that even from the defective returns of the last census, the impression which Mr. DE BOW's statement was calculated to make was founded in manifest error, and in the next report it is hoped that you will correct, not only this, but numerous others that may be pointed out in that work.

If, however, we make the estimate according to what are unquestionable facts, and take from the mulattoes of the North one-half as having emigrated from the South, or being the legitimate increase by marriage among the colored emigrants, we would have only one mulatto to 468 whites, descendants of Northern white and colored parents. And if we assume, what is equally an undoubted truth, that not more than two-thirds of the slave mulattoes were returned in this census, by their masters, through pride and political and sectional considerations—and add the one-half of those in the North as properly belonging to the South—we would then have in 1850, one mulatto to ten whites in the South. Or in the Free States, while one white in 468 has mixed with the black, on an average, in the Slave States one white in ten of the whole population has mixed with the black.

The following is perhaps a fair estimate for the census of 1860, and doubtless this number would be returned but for the overpowering necessity of the political times.

Number given in the census of 1850	405,751
Estimated number of slave mulattoes not returned	194,249
Total in 1850	600,000
Increase of 600,000 at 35 per cent. for 10 years	210,000
Mulattoes from whites mixing with mulattoes in 10 years	60,000
Mulattoes from whites mixing with blacks in 10 years	140,000
Mulattoes from blacks mixing with mulattoes in 10 years	40,000
Octoroons incorporated with whites up to 1860	100,000
Emigrant mulattoes to Mexico, Hayti, Canada, &c., &c	50,000
Total in 1860	1,300,000

Or one million three hundred thousand mulattoes in the United States in 1860. This will make about one-fourth of the total colored as being mulattoes or mixed bloods; which estimate I think will be admitted by every person who has traveled extensively in all parts of the Union, and has taken notice of the number of the mixed. In the District of Columbia, and in nearly all the cities and towns North or South, about one-half appear to be mulattoes. Of the above number only about 75,000 are in the Free States, and not more than 40,000 of these are descended from Northern white and colored parents, the remaining 1,310,000 being in, or belonging properly to the South, as they are descendants from Southern white and colored parents and their increase. The estimated number of whites at this time in the North is 18,000,000, and if they have 40,000 mulattoes as properly belonging to the North, it gives 450 whites to one mulatto. In the South the estimated number is 8,000,000 whites, and if they have 1,310,000 mulattoes as properly belong to the South, it gives about six whites to one mulatto. And thus in the Free States, while only one white in 450 has mixed with the black; in the Slave States, one white in six has mixed with the black. If we now reduce the total white population of each section to voters, we will have one mulatto to 75 voters in the Free States, and *one mulatto to every voter* for the Slave States, on an average. When it is again asked, which section has the greater amount of negro equality and amalgamation, the answer is ready and simple:—the South has seventy-five times more than the North.

The most unjust consideration in connection with the erroneous statements quoted from the compendium of the census, is the fact, that Mr. DE BOW published as the leading article in his *Review* of July last an article on amalgamation, which appears to be mainly based on this erroneous statement, and in which it is endeavored to prove that freedom has a tendency to rapidly amalgamate the blacks, whereas in slave countries this heinous sin is comparatively infrequent. That one who occupied a position under Government, and in this high official position to make erroneous statements carrying with them the weight and influence of official documents—that this person should then use these errors as the foundation of an argument derogatory to, and disgracing the people of the greater portion of that country which paid him for his services—such conduct would appear to be beneath the dignity of every honest and honorable man, and should be reprobated by an entire community.

Without attempting to reply to the article in the *Review*, which refutes itself on every page, still I should like to call Mr. DE BOW's attention to the following historical fact and self-evident proposition, viz: That no two or more races, however dissimilar in color, have ever yet inhabited any country on the globe, associated in domestic relation and living together in the same family, without becoming completely mixed in a longer or shorter time. And therefore that the two races South will unite in a few centuries and form one race of dark quadroons, is as inevitable as fate, as sure as the fall of rain, as certain as the growth of plants, as irresistible as gravity, as unavoidable as the *irrepressible passions* of men and women. However, the Union is to be dissolved if this contaminating system be not extended.

The extension of Slavery increases amalgamation—its restriction and concentration decreases it. Permit Slavery and the colored race to remain as at present associated with such large masses of whites, and in time to be extended into all the Territories, with amalgamation to go on increasing more and more rapidly each succeeding generation, and in a few centuries the white race South will be destroyed. On the contrary, if Slavery be excluded from the Great West, the natural migrations now in progress to the Southwest will be stimulated into great activity, and in a century Slavery will be removed to the extreme South and Texas, ultimately to extend into what is now Mexico, out of the way of the great mass of the whites of our Union. Therefore, the only way to preserve our race in comparative purity, is to exclude Slavery from the Western Territories. Nevertheless, the Union is to be dissolved if this institution be not extended.

Popular Sovereignty (which is another name for popular amalgamation) is believed by many to be the true mode of settling the Slavery question. I have often thought that the celebrated "stump speech" ought to have read as follows:

"It being the *true* intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery and *amalgamation* into any Territory or State, nor to exclude them therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their *own* Slavery, and to amalgamate in their *own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This would be literally true, and would deceive no one. For if Slavery went into the Territories, amalgamation would go with it; and if Slavery was kept out there would be no amalgamation. In a word Slavery and amalgamation are twins and always go together. But then the Union is to be dissolved if Slavery and amalgamation shall be excluded from the Territories.

In conclusion I would inquire who is the author of the erroneous statement quoted at the head of this communication, and be pleased to inform me if the number of mulattoes, with their nativity, has been taken in the present census.

Very respectfully, S. J. FLINT.

REPLY OF MR. KENNEDY.

CENSUS-OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1860.

S. J. FLINT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have read with much interest your elaborate communication of yesterday relating to the mulatto population of the United States, and the inferences drawn by Mr. DE BOW and published in an official document.

In reply to the interrogatories proposed, you are informed that I did not make, and never would, under any circumstances, have made the statement whereunto you refer, be the facts what they might; for it has at all times been foreign to my disposition, as well as incompatible with my sense of propriety, holding a position wherefrom all sectional views should be discarded and all obnoxious discriminations excluded, to place on record in a public document deductions or opinions tending to the moral or social prejudice of any section of our common country. I have deemed it my duty to present the truths of the Census so fairly and impartially as to command confidence, in whatever running commentary appeared necessary for an explanation of the tabular statements.

In reply to your inquiry with regard to the correction of Mr. DE BOW's errors or misrepresentations, I would state that while as an individual, it formerly cost me many a trial to refrain from exposing them, as a public officer I have no doubt of my duty to abstain altogether from incorporating mere opinions in an official publication designed for the registration of facts; and while it is well known to Mr. DE BOW that I have directly accused him of intentional misrepresentation, I cannot permit myself, even in self-defence, to imitate a pernicious precedent, and arrogantly pervert a public document from the uses contemplated by the law. Time has not only exposed many of the misrepresentations alluded to, but has recorded a general verdict, which neither pedantry can evade nor pretension ignore; and if it has been the misfortune of Government to have an official pervert the truth, and make a permanent public record of his own charlatanry and vanity, I do not consider it my duty to correct the errors arising from a mind so distorted by prejudice and so prone to misrepresentation as to render its possessor incapable of presenting the truth in its simple integrity, or to satisfy the community on a point whereon there is but little if any difference of opinion.

In answer to your further inquiry, I would inform you that by the Eighth Census the mulattos have been enumerated with their place of nativity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. KENNEDY.

THE INDIANA BANK FRAUD.

The Fraud on the Boon County Bank, Indiana—Statement of the Engraver.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES this morning, (Nov. 16,) states that "about nine months ago $50,000 of notes of the Boon County Bank were sent, with the plates from which they were printed, to the Auditor of State at Indianapolis, accompanied by an affidavit, made by the engraver, to the effect that $50,000 had been printed and no more," and in another place it says: "The statements which have thus far been made appear to implicate the Auditor." It will appear by the following statement that the affidavit alluded to was the first forgery effected in the fraud, and that the facts do not warrant any implication on the part of the Auditor:

THE ENGRAVER'S STATEMENT.

I received a written order, Nov. 14, 1859, from F. T. MESSERoLE per J. T. SWEET, agent, to engrave steel plates of the denominations 1, 1, 2, 3, and 5, 5, 10, 20, Boon County Bank, Lebanon, Ind., and also received orders in writing from the same parties, together with A. W. SPOONER, President, and J. MCLANE, Cashier of the Bank, to print 7,000 impressions of the first plate named and 6,000 impressions of the other.

The whole number, 13,000 impressions in all, were sealed up in packages of 500 each, and directed to J. W. DODD, Auditor of the State, Indianapolis, Ind., and placed in a box on which was marked the same inscription. In this same box was placed my affidavit, (in a sealed envelope, I think) directed as above, to the effect that I had engraved the plates and sent them by express to the Auditor, and that I had printed 7,000 impressions of the small denominations, and 6,000 impressions of the others. This box I delivered to the order of the Cashier and President of the Bank above-named, the President himself being present at the time.

The plates were sealed up and placed in a box by themselves. On the wrapper of one was marked "1, 1, 2, 3, Boone County Bank, Ind.. 7,000 impressions printed W. L. O." On the other, "5, 5, 10, 20, Boone County Bank, Ind., 6,000 impressions, printed W. L. O." This box was sent by Adams' Express, Dec. 31, 1859, to the Auditor of State, Indiana.

I also wrote by mail the same day to the Auditor, saying that I had sent the bills by the hand, or at the order of A. W. SPOONER, President, and J. MCLANE, Cashier, and that I had sent the plates by express.

I at first declined to send the bills by any other way than by express, but on consulting several friends, I was finally induced to do so, not dreaming that so many individuals could combine in any fraud. I only feared that the Auditor might censure me for sending in this way, if it proved unusual or objectionable to him. But, inasmuch as I heard nothing from my letter sent by mail, nor from the box of plates sent by express, nor from the bills sent by the officers of the Bank, I supposed that my sending the bills in the way I did was all right and proper. And, when, after the lapse of about eight months, I heard through the newspapers that the Bank was going into operation—that stock securities were deposited, and that the same parties were still President and Cashier of the Bank, I thought that the precedent was established, if indeed it never had been established before, that engravers may transact business with the Indiana Bank Department as I had done.

HOW THE FRAUD WAS EFFECTED.

The fraud appears clearly to have been effected in this way: The box of bills was broken open and 5,000 impressions, or thereabout, abstracted.

My affidavit was either forged or altered so as to conform to the number of impressions actually forwarded.

The auditor informs me that my letter did not state the number printed, and that the inscription on the plates now in his possession which reads, "7,000 impressions printed" on one plate, and "6,000 impressions printed" on the other plate, was obscured by the twine tied around each plate.

This was unfortunate, for, had these inscriptions been noticed, the forgery of my affidavit would have been detected at once through the discrepancy in the statements as to the number printed.

I wrote the inscriptions on the plates myself, but my foreman sealed them up and wound a piece of twine around each and sealed the ends, so that the plates could not be seen without cutting the twine. Again, it was an accident that the plates were sent to the auditor at all; as I first sent them to the Artisans' Bank in this City, to deposit them to the order of the Auditor, but the Bank declined receiving them, not giving me a certificate of deposit.

I will say, on information from the Auditor, that he is hopeful, that his action has been so prompt, that the authors of the fraud, many as they are, will hardly realize enough to make it pay, even should they escape the punishment they merit.

I will say, further, on my own behalf, that if this experience teaches me anything, it is never to trust the President and Cashier of any Bank again.

W. L. ORMSBY.

The Harbor-Masters.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Harbor-Masters, like many other officers, are appointed by the joint action of the Governor and Senate, and cannot be removed or suspended without the concurrence of both, except after conviction for misdemeanor; so that there is in general no provision for removal or suspension when the Senate is not in session. This was, doubtless, an oversight, and Gov. MORGAN, in his last annual message, called the attention of the Legislature to it, and recommended the passage of a law to remedy the evil; but none was passed. As soon as the Governor learned that two of the Harbor-Masters had been indicted, he wrote to the District-Attorney, calling his attention to the state of the law and urging a speedy trial. The case of one of them was called for the first time on Thursday, and the accused was not present. We presume, though we do not know, that the absence was accidental, and that Mr. MARTEN will be tried in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 35, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The Non-enumerated Calendar will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1021, 1509, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1547, 1553, 1541, 1453, 1429, 745, 987, 333, 1197, 801, 1555, 1561, 1563. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1954, 1956, 1712, 1608, 1008, 1780, 570, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1672.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 703, 937, 236½, 715, 1045, 385, 7, 1065, 1067, 1071, 1073, 57, 55. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2236, 2002, 2245, 2247, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2074, 1868, 2082, 2135, 2329, *Part II.*—Nos. 2077, 4629, 1870, 112, 1895, 2105, 2109, 2212, 2289, 2292, 2293, 2369, 2370, 206, 1561.

CRIM. CON.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 19.

Before Judge Shipman.

Orville H. Brown vs. *Charles M. Davison.*—This is an action to recover damages for alleged seduction of plaintiff's wife. Mr. Brown, the plaintiff, was represented by Hon. Truman Smith and John W. Letts, and the defendant's counsel were James W. Gerard and Henry L. Clinton. The case was opened by Mr. Smith, in

she was very much attached to him previous to the marriage, but seem seems to believe that he had secured her affections; it was a marriage of mutual affection on both sides; after she continued to live with his brother Henry, in Tremont-street; the restaurant his brother kept was at No. 6 Lindell-street; after about three months she went to live with his brother, Charles H. Brown; witness paid her board there; in the Fall of 1857 he went to Burlington, Iowa, leaving his wife at his brother's. Charles H. Brown; he furnished his wife with board and clothing, and all she required from the time of the marriage until witness left Boston to go to Burlington; he went West at the instigation of his wife, Boston; he went West at the instigation of his wife, to endeavor to better his prospects; they never had any trouble; never had a word of reproach on either side; did not leave his wife any money when he went away; the reason was, she said she would not require any; said she could take care of herself until she heard from witness; he made provision for her board with her brother until she heard from him; he reached Burlington in September, and opened a restaurant, his wife and himself corresponding with each other for the first two months; his business was successful, and he realized about $50 a month from his business; during the first two months he wrote her four letters; this letter (produced by counsel) is one he received from Mrs. Brown while he was in Burlington; he had lost all the letters he received from her except this one; in reply to his letters she said she could not come on and join him; that she was the cause of his selling out and returning to Boston; he got letters from Mr. Maloney; he said witness would never live with his wife again, and he might as well give it up; this Maloney was the husband of Sarah Valpe, his wife's eldest sister; he wrote witness an answer to a letter he had written to his wife, inquiring what Maloney meant by the first letter he wrote to him on his return; he went to Maloney's house to see his wife; had an interview with her; asked her to live with him again, and she declined, saying she did not think it best for them to go to keeping house then; she thought they had better live separate for five or three years.

The witness was asked whether or not Mr. Elliot was the first person who suggested the idea of bringing the present action, to which Mr. Smith objected, and the Court adjourned—the Judge saying he would decide upon the admission in the morning.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

SLAVE-TRADE—DOUBLE OFFENCES—CONSOLIDATING ACTION.

The United States vs. *The Bark Kate, her cargo &c.*—The bark and her cargo were seized on July 7, 1860, under an allegation of a violation of the laws against the Slave-trade. She was bonded and released from custody in that action on Aug. 30, and the cargo which was on board her when she was seized, and which had been discharged, was reladen on board. On Oct. 1, another libel was filed against her, charging her with a like offence, substantially in the words of the former libel, and on this libel she was again seized with substantially the same cargo on board as when she was seized at first. The claimant now applied to have the vessel and cargo discharged from this second arrest, or that the bonds given on her former arrest be rescinded, or renewed by the same obligors and substituted for the vessel on the second arrest.

Held by the Court—That it is not shown that this second action or arrest is irregular or void at law, or that the offence charged in the libel was committed, if at all, before the institution of the first action, or could be legally tried under the first libel.

That the claimant might, on motion, have an order consolidating the two actions, unless good cause be shown for maintaining the two actions separately. This motion was therefore denied, but without costs, and the claimant thereupon moved for an order consolidating the two actions, as suggested by the Court.

But the Court held that the claimant had not shown sufficient facts to entitle him to the order of consolidation moved for; that if the offence charged in the second libel was committed after the 6th of July, 1860, it could not be punished under the first libel, and the second one might be necessary to vindicate the law; that though the first offence might be prosecuted under the second libel, the claimant failed to show that there might not be proof to support both actions and to authorize and supply punishments for each offence; that the discharge of the vessel from arrest on being bonded in the first suit was not such a substitution of the bond for the vessel as would operate as any exemption to her in case she was a second time guilty of the offence; that as to the suggestion that great abuses may be practiced in the name of the United States by the reiteration of actions in this way, it is sufficient to remark that officers of Government incur the hazard of paying full damages to parties aggrieved by unfounded and vexatious proceedings, as the Courts will never sanction such proceedings and screen participators in them by giving certificates of probable cause, and this protection which is provided equally for all against unfounded and vexatious suits, is generally found amply sufficient to prevent or punish their institution.

The motion to consolidate the two suits was accordingly also denied.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS—RATE OF DAMAGE WHERE A VESSEL IS SUNK.

Simon Banks vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis.*—This case came up on exceptions to the report of a Commissioner. The action was to recover the damages occasioned by a collision, in which the libelant's schooner was sunk in the middle of the Sound. The Court decreed in favor of the libelant. The sloop was not raised by the libelant, but was got up by salvors and sold for their salvage services. The expenses of repairing her substantially as she was before the collision, it was proved, would be about $1,200. The Commissioner awarded the full value of the vessel, which he fixed at about $3,000, and this was the main ground of exception. Exception was also taken to the allowance made by him for certain small items beside.

Held by the Court—That the principle on which the report was founded is correct. The libelant was entitled to recover the value of the vessel, equipments and freight. She at the time was a total loss, and the libelant was necessarily deprived of all possession of her and was entitled to be reimbursed accordingly. He had, in the sense of some of the cases, no *quasi* continuing occupancy of her which put him to the necessity of getting the vessel repaired or making efforts to reclaim her and replace her in use.

That on the evidence $3,000 was beyond the fair market value of the sloop. She was bought for that price eleven months before—had been running during that time and had not been repaired.

That the cabin furniture and compasses for which the Commissioner allowed damages, were purchased with the vessel and made up part of her valuation on the testimony, and the libelant did not prove clearly that the small boat, for which he was also allowed, was not also embraced in the purchase of the vessel. These items must, therefore, be disallowed, and $100 deducted from the estimated value of the vessel for wear and tear, and the report confirmed for the residue. Decree accordingly.

For libelant, Mr. Owen. For claimant, Mr. Lord.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

JUDGE GOULD'S CHARGE IN THE SUNDAY THEATRE CASE—THE JURY OUT ALL DAY WITHOUT AGREEING.

Judge GOULD opened this Court, yesterday morning, with a charge to the Jury in the case of Gustave Lindenmuller, indicted for exhibiting theatrical performances on Sunday, and tried on Saturday.

The jury had heard the law discussed, but they were not to pass upon the questions thus discussed. Courts must administer the law as they find it. Anything short of this would be revolutionary. The jury must receive the law from the Court, and decide for themselves only the question of fact. Should the Jury go beyond the province assigned them by the law, they would prevent the proper adjudication of any legal question by the rightful authority. For if the jury were to decide the law, and thereupon acquit a prisoner, the people cannot appeal from a verdict found. The only question for the jury now to decide is whether the defendant did give a dramatic representation on Sunday. The particular class of drama, whether comedy or tragedy, need not be shown. It was well understood what, in common parlance, the term "drama" means. If the prisoner were proved to have exhibited a dramatic performance in this general sense, he must be convicted. The Constitution of the "Shaker Association" which had been produced in evidence, declared the design for which the Society was founded, to be, among other things, the representation of scenes from actual life, by "single persons speaking, and several persons speaking together." This was a tolerably good definition of the drama. If there was any reasonable doubt of the proof, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal on the strength of it.

Counsel for the defence objected to the charge, on various points previously raised, and the jury retired at noon. Up to a late hour last night, when our reports were made up, they had been unable to agree. The rumor leaked out in the evening that they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

The next case was that of John Eagan, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of August Levermann on the 10th of March last.

He had previously pleaded not guilty, but now withdrew his plea, and changed it to guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. As the defence was not ready in any of the other causes on the Calendar, there were no further trials. The Court will sit this morning at ten o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—William Dunnigan, Francis Hoffman, Daniel Finley.

For Felonious Assau't—William Mulligan.

For Misdemeanor—In taking illegal fees: Wm. Marsten, John S. Anable. William Van Ness.

Court of General Sessions.

STABBING CASES—A WOMAN THE DREADFUL CAUSE—RAPE ATTEMPTED.

The first business in this Court before Judge RUSSELL yesterday was the arraignment of Kenny McCormie, indicted for rape upon Mary Connors. The circumstances, as they appear by the record of the preliminary examination, were that the prisoner was accompanying the complaining witness home from a ball at Jones Wood. On the way from the Wood to the Fourth-avenue cars, he seized her about the neck violently, threw her down, attempted to close her mouth with his hand, and was only prevented from violating her person by the arrival of a policeman who heard her cries. Prisoner is an Irishman, 20 years of age, and a gas-fitter by trade. He pleaded guilty to assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and was remanded for sentence.

William Rigby, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. He plead guilty to a simple assault and battery, and at the request of the complainant, was discharged under suspended judgment.

Rosanna Murphy, indicted for a grand larceny, was next brought out. She had been previously tried, and the jury had failed to agree. She now pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

Charles Smith, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. James Houschell, the first witness, testified, that the prisoner on the 25th of October last, took the watch from the witness' pocket in South-street when he was standing still, looking at a show; there was a crowd about; the prisoner then ran away and the witness after him. He overtook and caused the prisoner's arrest; and shortly after a man brought witness his watch, saying he had picked it up where the prisoner had thrown it away. The chain was not taken with the watch. It was a silver watch, worth $18. The ring of the watch was broken when it was taken away.

There were no further witnesses, and the case was submitted without argument, under the charge of the Court.

The original charge had been for larceny of a chain and watch, but it had been shown that only the watch was taken, of the value of $18. If, therefore, the jury believed the witness, they must convict the prisoner of petty larceny. If there was a reasonable doubt they must acquit. The jury, without retiring, rendered at once a verdict of guilty of petty larceny from the person. The prisoner was a barber, and worked in Brooklyn, and said he had never been arrested before. He was remanded for sentence.

The next case called was that of James Taylor, indicted for an assault with intent to kill.

Edmund Pinder, the first witness, stated that in the latter part of last September, at about eight o'clock in the evening, near the corner of Franklin and West streets, where he was standing, he asked the prisoner, who stood near by, why he had been talking about him; prisoner denied having talked about the witness, and brought his arm around the witness, stabbing him above the hip; at first witness did not know that he was stabbed, but wondered why he was made so lame; prisoner was in liquor at the time; the wound was half an inch wide, and five or six inches deep, as if made by a dirk; witness was laid up by it two or three weeks; the prisoner had a friend in his company, and the witness followed for the purpose of overtaking and demanding an explanation of him; witness did not discover that he was cut until after he had been with his friends to a porter-house and taken a drink, and then gone home; witness is bar-tender in a porter-house at the corner of Jay and West streets.

Martin D. B. Duval, the next witness, testified that he accompanied the last witness to the Doctor's, when he was stabbed; he described the nature of the wound, the same as the last witness.

Edwin R. Benedict next testified that he saw the occurrence a short distance off; he saw Pinder accost Taylor, but as it was rather dark, he saw no blow struck by either; a few minutes after he had a conversation with the prisoner; Taylor asked witness if he had come with Pinder to whip him; witness replied that he had nothing to do with Pinder's quarrels; witness had known the prisoner thirteen years; he had always been a peaceable, inoffensive man.

Dr. Aaron Dalrymple next testified to the nature of Pinder's wound. It was from half to three-quarters of an inch in length, and five inches deep; it was in the hip, and passed down in the same direction with the muscles; it was about an inch deep in the direction of the bone.

Willis F. Bishop next testified, that he was with the prisoner on the night of the occurrence; they were walking up the street, when the prisoner was attacked from behind and knocked down, and somebody said, "Give it to him again, Bill, or Jim, or somebody else;" witness then interfered, and said, "Don't strike that man again;" there were no further blows struck; witness could not identify the assailant; he had been drinking some, but thought he "was perfectly straight;" there were three or four others with Pinder.

Officer Wm. Van Tassel next testified to having made the arrest of the prisoner; he found no weapon upon him; he simply had a key and a comb; the prisoner when arrested was bleeding in the mouth; witness has known prisoner for seven or eight years, and has always considered him a quiet, peaceful person; Taylor and Bishop had been drinking, but could walk straight.

Henry Ainsly next testified that he saw Pinder at the prisoner's house on the day of the occurrence; Pinder inquired for Taylor, and said that he would have his hide if he did not retract what he had said; Taylor was not at home.

George C. Burns next testified to the prisoner's good character for the last fifteen years; prisoner had been a Policeman, and was a good officer and quiet man.

William H. Pinder, called by the prosecution, stated that he was brother of the first witness; he saw his brother accost Taylor; saw Mr. Taylor raise his hand as if to strike, when witness crossed over; there was no one with his brother; Bishop was within six or eight feet of him; his brother said to him that evening, "Let's go and get a drink, and we may see Jim Taylor; I want to chastise him, and you be by if I am attacked;" witness was keeper of the Revere House.

William Taylor, the next witness, was passing at the time of the occurrence—Pinder shook his fist in prisoner's face, and said if "he wasn't so drunk he would lick him." Bishop, who was with prisoner, was intoxicated. Had known prisoner four or five years; he bore a good character.

Mrs. Matilda Folley, the next witness, said that on the day of the occurrence she and her husband had had some words together in a grocery, when the prisoner interfered, and said that the witness had thrown aside her own husband, and picked up Pinder; that Pinder was a thief, and he would say the same to his face, and if he or any of witness' other lovers interfered, he would "cut them;" witness said she would tell Pinder of this, and prisoner should face him; she did tell Pinder that evening, when he started out and said he would find Taylor, and see what he had to say.

Witness was a friend of Pinder's, who boarded with her.

There was no further witnesses, and the case was submitted under charge from the Court. The Court explained the law to the jury, and charged that they might convict, under the indictment, of a felonious or simple assault. The contradictions of the testimony were commented upon, and the effect of the proof of good character, stated to be, only to favor the prisoner in cases where there was any doubt. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal and the prisoner was discharged.

The next case was that of Stephen Walcin, 21 years of age, indicted for felonous assault. The first witness, Mr. Burbridge, stated that one day in May last, he saw the prisoner throw his (the witness's) son upon the ground. Witness then went over to the prisoner, who struck him with a knife. Witness did not strike the prisoner at all. The blow from the knife fell upon his face first, and then on his side.

The next witness was *Dr. O. S. Gregory*. He testified to the character of the wound inflicted. There was a wound on the side as if from a sharp instrument. The side also had the appearance of having been beaten, being bruised.

Officer Burk next testified to having arrested the prisoner, who had stated to him that the son of the first witness and other boys had been dragging a tin dish back and forth in front of prisoner's house; he told the boys that if they didn't stop he would cut their rope; he said that he stabbed the boy's father unintentionally; he got into a scuffle, and the resulting wound was a pure accident; the boys with the tin kettle had been serenading a newly-married pair living in the same house with the prisoner.

Florence Sullivan testified to the same calithumpian serenade; he also corroborated the witness Burbridge's statement, concerning the affray; the knife used was a common pocket-knife, of small size: Burbridge was cut in two places, in his face and also in his side; witness, with others, parted the belligerents, and the father and mother of prisoner took him into the house.

Charles Bishop testified to the noisy serenade, and the resulting conflict; his statement differed from that of the other witnesses only in saying that Burbridge followed up the prisoner, who endeavored to retreat out of the way.

Lydia Jewett testified the same as the last witness, that the witness Burbridge pursued the prisoner, and pushed him backward toward the house; she saw no blows struck; prisoner tried to get away.

Joseph Walcin, father of the prisoner, testified to substantially the same occurrence as the last two witnesses. Defence offered to prove good character of the prisoner, but it was not deemed necessary by the Court, and the case was given to the jury with a brief comment from the Judge. The jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Petty Larceny—Mary Kelly.

For Grand Larceny—Andrew Gustavelli, Antonio Lobian, Leopold Gustavelli, John H. Snyder, Mary Parmlee.

For Carrying Slung-shot—William Heeney.

For Sale of Obscene Publications—John Hceney.

For Felonious Assault—James Joyce, Robert Jackson, Joseph O'Connor, James Netten.

For Forgery—Samuel Clark, Charles N. Symms.

For Robbery—John C. Adams, Michael McCarty, John Boxius.

The Omnibus Case.

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *R. Schuyler, et al.*—In this tedious case divers other motions were made yesterday before Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court. On the part of the plaintiff, counsel asked for a number of corrections of the findings of fact as set forth in the copy of the judgment furnished. The defendants asked that further time be allowed in which to make a case for appeal, and that a stay of proceedings be granted in the meantime. It was urged that the decree of the Court in the case required the cancelation of certain certificates of stock, and that unless a stay of proceedings was allowed an appeal would be useless, as the injury would be irreparable before the determination of the appeal. As the defendants were mostly amply responsible it was asked that the Court would require no security, as is usual in such cases.

The Court, after making the necessary corrections, allowed sixty days further time, and required no security on the part of the appellants.

Wm. C. Noyes, for plaintiff; John A. Burrill, E. Bliss and J. Larocque for defendants appealing.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Battery.

The People, ex rel. the Pilot Commissioners vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—The Pilot Commissioners have obtained of Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, an injunction against the defendant in this case, restraining him from further occupation of any portion of the Battery. The order is returnable on Wednesday, when the defence of Vanderbilt will be developed.

More Lawyers.

STUDENTS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

The Examiners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court have recommended the following gentlemen as qualified to be admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law: John H. V. Arnold, Henry M. Birkett, Andrew Blake, Thomas C. Bower, James C. Boyce, Jean J. Parmlee, J. D. Beach, R. H. Chittenden, George W. Corlies, James J. Colwell, Wm. K. Duryea, K. E. Farnsworth, John Flanders, E. J. Garry, George W. Hall, E. L. Hamilton, R. Hosbranch, G. W. Hoxie, F. P. Jones, C. K. Kitchel, N. J. Luckip, Wm. M. Martine, T. P. McElrath, C. R. Morel, J. R. Morehouse, L. J. Morton, E. Mundy, J. E. Munson, S. Newell, D. Ogden, T. Patton, J. G. M. Plympton, R. S. Robertson, W. Setor, J. G. W. Streeter, S. F. Simpson, F. P. Sweet, C. Webb, C. Wehle, G. R. Williamson.

Transportation and Freightage.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Alfred Minsuse.*—In this case, tried before Justice LEONARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, the plaintiffs claimed that the defendant was indebted to them in the sum of $850 94, for the transportation of a quantity of lumber, from Buffalo to this City, in the Fall of 1857.

The defence is that after the arrival of the lumber in this City, it was sold to one Wm. Johnson, who agreed to pay the freight thereon, the plaintiffs consenting to take Johnson as debtor and look to him for pay. The plaintiffs having alleged that the defendant had acknowledged the indebtedness by making a payment on account, the defendant denied that portion of the complaint.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Clarke* vs. *Ordeman.*—Motion granted.

Pakuroque Bank vs. *American Priming and Arms Company, &c.*—Motion granted.

Hoffman vs. *Hoffman.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Garrett vs. *L. D. Tromsby.*—Motion granted.

Sears vs. *Beacher.*—Motion granted.

Ferguson vs. *Ketchum.*—Motion granted.

Yrwy vs. *Coit.*—Motion granted.

Cary vs. *Glentworth.*—Motion granted.

Gosling vs. *Ederlie.*—Motion granted.

Derick vs. *Ordeman.*—Motion granted.

Scott vs. *Lockwood et al.*—Motion granted.

Hoffman vs. *Tupper.*—Motion granted.

Pime vs. *Starr.*—Motion granted.

Young vs. *Coit, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted.

Painter vs. *Hoffman et al.*—Motion granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Risden* vs. *Risden.*—Report confirmed and judgment for divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	74⅛	400	Harlem R. Pref	32⅞
24,000	do	74	150	do	33⅛
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	76	100	do	c 32½
36,000	Missouri St. 6s	67	50	Reading R	b3 33⅛
2,000	do	66	100	do	s3 33½
5,000	Erie R. 4th M.Bs.	68	100	do	s10 33½
2,000	do	67	100	do	c 33⅜
2,000	Erie R. Bs., '75	50	50	Mich. Cen. R	b 10 46⅛
3,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs., '71	49	250	do	46
3,000	Mich. Cn. 8 ⅌ ct.		50	do	b 10 46
	1 M. S.F.Cn.Bs.	87	50	do	snwk 45½
8,000	Mich. So. 2M.Bs.	46	150	do	b 10 45½
1,000	do	46⅛	350	do	45
25 000	La C. & M. L.G.B.	15	50	do	s 30 45
15,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st M.	45	50	do	b60 47
10	Union Bank	99	25	Panama R	106½
15	Am. Ex. Bank	89	120	do	106
24	Metropolitan Bank	95	800	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13
10	Continental Bank	90	50	M. S. & N.I.G.S.b15	28
300	Canton Company	14	415	do	27
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co	88	50	do	26¾
10	do	87⅜	100	do	b10 26⅝
10	do	87	500	do	26½
21	Penn. Coal Co	77	50	Ill. Cen. R Scrip	54
20	do	76	400	do	s30 53
20	do	75	375	do	52½
250	Cumb. Coal Pref	8	100	do	b10 52½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	b30 73⅛	50	do	52⅛
53	do	72	100	do	52⅜
25	do	71	600	do	52
35	do	70⅜	850	Gal. & Chic. R	55
235	do	70	50	do	s5 55¼
1160	N. Central R	71	360	do	55⅜
50	do	s10 70⅜	150	do	55⅝
100	do	s15 70⅜	400	do	55¾
50	do	s20 70⅜	550	Clev. & Tol. R	25
400	do	s10 71	1200	do	24⅝
50	do	s10 71½	50	do	s60 24⅜
100	do	s10 71½	250	do	24⅜
50	do	71½	475	Chic. & R. I. R	50
500	do	71⅜	100	do	s10 50
150	do	71½	130	do	50⅜
360	do	71¾	200	do	50¾
52	do	72	625	do	51
100	Erie Railroad	s10 27	14	do	51¾
250	do	s30 27	50	do	s10 51¾
400	do	s10 27⅜	100	do	s10 51¾
650	do	27⅜	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	s10 62
50	Erie R. Ass. Stock	27	300	do	62½
100	Hudson River R.	45	100	do	s10 61¾
100	do	44⅜	312	do	62
50	do	b15 44⅜	100	do	61⅞
150	do	44	25	do	61¾
100	do	43⅛	300	Mil. & Miss. R.	8
100	do	43¼	50	Del. L. & West. R.	70
500	Hamlem Railroad	13½	200	La Crosse & Mil R.	1⅛
100	do	13⅝	150	do	1
460	do	13¾	10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	103

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74 comp.	95	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	13⅜
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	66⅜	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	55
2,000	M. So. 2d M. Bs.	46	100	do	b8 55
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	81	100	do	54⅛
495	N. Y. Cen. R.	72	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	57
100	do	72⅜	100	do	58
200	do	72⅜	50	do	58¼
200	Erie Railroad	s15 26⅞	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
300	do	b60 26⅜	765	Chic. & Rock I. R.	52
200	do	b30 27¼	50	do	s30 51⅜
50	do	27	50	do	s15 51¾
200	Harlem Railroad	14⅛	175	Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	65

MONDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 10:

Decrease in Loans	$2,365,691
Decrease in Specie	1,661,019
Decrease in Circulation	281,795
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,835,633

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 19, 1859.	Nov. 17, 1860.	Nov. 10, 1860
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158.000
Loans	121,520,636	123,271,024	125,636,715
Specie	19,743,371	19,464,410	21,125,429
Circulation	8,283,520	9,266,317	9,548,112
Gross Deposits	96,913,346	105,003,728	105,551,805
Exchanged	22,239,807	28,814,065	26,526,509
Undrawn	74,673,539	76,189,663	79,025,296
In Sub-Treasury	5,699,397	5,058,564	5,736,796

The liquidating process shown on the present Bank returns is more rapid than we were led, from certain out-door rumors, to anticipate. The opinion was current near the close of the week that the Banks generally were lending fully up to, if not in excess of, their receipts. In other words, that a liberal expansion rather than curtailment was going on. It is barely possible that this may have been so at the very close of the week and not appear on the present average. The succeeding return this day week, it is confidently reported this afternoon, will show a different and more encouraging state of confidence among Bank lenders, in support of which a conference among the leading officials has resulted in the appointment of a commission of three, consisting of Messrs. STEVENS, of the Commerce, TILESTON, of the Phœnix, and T. TAYLOR, of the City Bank, to purchase for joint account of all the Banks represented $2,500,000 in Bills of Exchange on England. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Banks here represented, will unite in the purchase, through a Committee, of Sterling Bills, to the amount of $2,500,000, and to pay for the same in proportion to their capital, *pro rata*, on call of the Committee.

About $45,000,000 of the sixty-nine millions City Bank capital was represented, so that the proportion of expansion in this direction scarcely exceeds 5 ⅌ cent. on the capital, or 2 ⅌ cent. added to the present line of Loans and Discounts. The effect it is believed will be immediately salutary in the restoration of confidence and business on the Corn Exchange, which in its history for the past ten years was never more completely demoralized than this forenoon, not excepting the blackest days of 1857. Another day's similar trial, without some hope of relief upon the credit of the trade, could scarcely be endured without imminent risk of general disaster to the Grain and Flour factors. The Bank meeting referred to took place at the Bank of Commerce, the following being represented: Bank of Commerce, Phenix, City, National, Bank of the State, American Exchange Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan, Park, Shoe and Leather, Continental, Mechanics, Union, Manhattan, and Bank of New-York.

The Money and Exchange Markets were without improvement to-day, owing to the doubt or uncertainty that was almost universally felt on the Street as to the ability of the Banks to harmonize on any practical measure or measures of relief. The recollections of the Bank parlor scenes of 1857 involuntarily occurred to the public, and as several signs of their renewal were manifested on Saturday, in anticipation of a formal conference, the fear was reasonable enough that another disagreement and final break-down were impending. The Stock Brokers were comparatively easiest in money. The merchants in the Dry Goods trade not so pressing for accommodations as the Grain factors and exporters. The highest bids for Money were on 60-day acceptances drawn from Havana, rates varying from 18 to 24 ⅌ cent. A few very choice double-name bills were done at 12 ⅌ cent. Sterling Exchange, Bank indorsement, sold 102@103; Merchant bills, 99@101; Francs, with Bank Indorsement, f.5.45. The difficulty was the absence of sufficient demand at any given rate to relieve the pressure of Merchant bills. But as all this occurred before the Bank action on the subject of Exchange, we may hope for improvement to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange the early session of the Brokers was marked by heavier sacrifices than had at any time occurred during the present crisis, but this feeling did not obtain to the close of the day, a reaction on some of the Railway shares having manifested itself in the afternoon, producing at a late hour quite a flurry on the upward turn—New-York Central at 74½, after being done as low as 70¾ on the printed list in the morning; Galena 59, after 55; Illinois Central at 57, after 52; Michigan Guaranteed 28½, after 26½; Toledo 26, after 24½, and so on. Erie shares were fairly steady through the day, and New-York Central was again scarce for immediate delivery, and brought ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. more in this way than on seller 5 or 10 days. The City Bank Stocks fell from 5 to 10 ⅌ cent. The State Stocks again suffered; Tennessees fell off to 74, a decline since Saturday of 1@1½; Virginias 77, Missouris 66½. The heaviest relative decline was in United States Fives, of 1874, which sold down to 95, including current Coupon, equal to 93 for the stock, free of interest. The sales were of a forced nature, and not large in amount. The Railway Bonds also suffered severely when pressed on sale. Illinois Centrals were done as low as 81 ⅌ cent. In view of this decline, and the fall on the Scrip shares to 52@52½, we present, as against the reasonableness of the depreciation, the facts that the Company has sold $112,000 worth of lands since the 1st inst., and collected $54,000 in cash. This makes $544,250 78 of sales, and $275,107 56 of collections, since Sept. 1. Seventeen hundred thousand, or 10 ⅌ cent. of the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, are paid off and canceled, leaving $15,300,000 to be provided for. The Company holds about $13,000,000 of bills receivable, and 1,325,000 acres of land. The traffic this year will run over that of 1856 by two hundred thousand dollars, and, as compared with last year, shows a gain to date of $512,924 52. The general share market closed buoyant, and a more cheerful tone was manifested.

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$147,836 95
Total Payments	424,386 96
Total Balance	3,782,014 84

The receipts include $48,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 17.	Loans. Nov 10.	Specie. Nov. 17.	Specie. Nov. 10.
Bk. of New-York	4,824,225	4,984,784	677,935	765,581
Manhattan Co	4,824,076	4,818,681	599,386	560,104
Merchants' Bank	4,892,735	4,941,947	842,836	806,523
Mechanics' Bank	2,577,938	3,588,426	519,990	634,304
Union Bank	2,705,078	2,722,306	459,472	446,532
Bank of America	5,202,363	5,192,586	1,609,842	1,598,193
Phenix Bank	2,955,288	3,008,911	403,181	615,367
City Bank	2,260,253	2,258,239	569,338	558,431
Tradesmen's Bk	1,436,177	1,477,955	127,104	135,690
Fulton Bank	1,433,846	1,406,476	280,233	294,590
Chemical Bank	2,116,382	2,084,674	1,036,699	1,018,656
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,159,382	2,160,437	229,395	295,877
National Bank	2,234,894	2,230,073	264,562	262,728
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,731,894	1,726,736	312,478	336,072
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,027,932	1,018,756	194,779	212,336
Greenwich Bank	794,205	810,580	86,285	79,270
Leather Man. Bk.	2,031,870	2,007,441	294,859	274,730
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,245,391	1,295,588	181,604	156,903
Bk. St. New-York	3,500,074	3,586,598	487,539	479,472
Am. Exchange Bk	7,293,892	7,436,793	846,765	1,059,767
Bk. of Commerce	12,738,945	12,225,966	1,634,469	1,634,409
Broadway Bank	2,593,658	2,663,369	384,965	536,391
Ocean Bank	1,886,099	1,877,976	275,799	272,813
Mercantile Bank	2,164,972	2,376,304	388,521	311,773
Pacific Bank	1,046,748	1,074,721	193,299	195,318
Bank of Republic	3,246,412	3,055,181	905,150	1,393,990
Chatham Bank	845,924	882,925	108,490	124,024
People's Bank	718,172	713,292	114,974	132,164
Bank of N. Am	1,615,943	1,684,727	174,091	202,356
Hanover Bank	1,515,881	1,431,823	105,984	135,376
Irving Bank	817,479	838,435	95,957	105,159
Metropolitan Bk.	6,912,923	6,945 799	809,998	948,130
Citizens' Bank	827,589	808,147	142,821	177,048
Nassau Bank	1,724,015	1,735,038	271,562	270,916
Market Bank	1,635,660	1,657,690	178,094	223,738
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,192,736	1,191,292	116,046	156,234
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,233,241	2,286,454	310,806	286,209
Corn Exch. Bank	1,740,188	1,799,516	222,049	196,849
Continental Bank	3,248 998	3,454,408	343,050	323,050
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,298,931	1,340 278	123,198	169,120
Oriental Bank	517,655	553,497	74,551	87,359
Marine Bank	994,803	1,014,574	103,540	111,390
Atlantic Bank	651,539	648,629	60,254	91,353
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,516,455	2,580,306	257,550	307,388
Park Bank	5,430,216	5,883,861	1,447,612	1,441,126
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	781,674	799,006	187,942	93,351
Grocers' Bank	874,321	887 770	78,416	112 232
North River Bk.	656 130	670,389	105,413	127,467
East River Bank	407,059	402,716	44,380	59,860
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	853,937	848,082	108,901	125,938
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	415,066	424,882	68,147	59,913
N. Y. Exch. Bank	306,094	305,092	22,655	22,063
Bull's Head Bank	510,118	561,486	45 500	46,718
N. Y. County Bk.	457,227	468,199	40,843	40,825
Total	123,271,024	125,636,715	19,464,410	21,125,42[illegible]
	Decrease	$2,365,691	Decrease	$1,661,019

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 17.	Circulation. Nov. 10.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 17.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 10.
Bk. of New-York	434,093

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-morrow (Wednesday) Morning, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP—THAT BLESSED BABY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—VALENTINE AND ORSON—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have nothing new of special importance from the South this morning, with reference to the question of secession. Matters are reported to be quiet at all the principal points from which we naturally look for exciting dispatches. We perceive the announcement that Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, will convene the Legislature of that State on the 10th of December, but whether the announcement is made authoritatively or not does not appear. A telegram from Charleston states that the report that President BUCHANAN intends to take a decided stand against seceding States, is generally regarded as a joke. Judging from the tenor of our correspondent's letter from Washington, however, the Charlestonians will find it rather a serious joke. Our dispatches assert that a distinguished Southern Senator now at the National Capital—possibly Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana,—not only denies the right of secession, but thinks that the President is to blame in not giving the refractory States to understand immediately that the whole power of the Federal Government will be used against them in the event of any attempt to place the Federal laws at defiance. Another important indication on the side of the Union may be found in the fact that Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter in which he says that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession. We publish this morning a number of letters and communications from various sources having a bearing upon the matter, which will be found interesting.

Advices from San Francisco to 10 o'clock P. M. of the 8th inst., reach us by the Pony Express, which arrived at Fort Kearney late on Saturday night. The political intelligence is important, and indicates that the report received by the previous Express, that the State of California was quite likely to go Republican in the Presidential election, was not based on improbability. The latest returns, telegraphed from San Francisco to Fort Churchill, show that the entire number of votes in the localities heard from footed up 76,720, of which LINCOLN had 27,058; DOUGLAS, 24,442; BRECKINRIDGE, 20,638, and BELL, 4,602—LINCOLN having a plurality of 2,636. It was thought, however, that the Douglas men would have a majority of the Legislature, which would insure them a United States Senator in place of Dr. GWIN. San Francisco gave a majority of 3,000 for LINCOLN, and has probably elected the candidates for city offices on the People's Reform ticket. In Oregon, from which we have advices to the 1st inst., the prospect of the State going for LINCOLN was considered fair. The threats of secession on the part of the Southern States in case of the success of the Republicans produced very little effect on the Pacific side.

Our correspondence from Utah is to the 26th of October. The two new Federal Judges, KINNEY and CROSBY, had still further ingratiated themselves with the Mormons, by petitioning the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of creating judicial districts, assigning special localities for the Judges, and providing for holding the Courts in the counties within their respective districts. In their petition, they state that it has heretofore been the custom in the Territory for the Judges, upon their own motion, to fix the times and places for holding their Courts. They believe the right to exercise such power at least questionable, and prefer themselves to be on the safe side. In accordance with their request, Gov. CUMMING issued a proclamation, dated the 20th October, calling upon the members of the Legislature to assemble at Great Salt Lake City on Monday, the 12th of December, to enact the requisite laws. There is very little other news from the Territory.

The express from Pike's Peak reached Fort Kearney yesterday, with advices from Denver City to the 15th inst. There had been a heavy snow-storm throughout the region, which it was thought might block up many of the roads for the Winter. Mining operations were seriously interfered with by the advent of cold weather. The Provisional Legislature assembled on the 12th and organized, and the Governor had delivered his Message; after which the body adjourned until the 19th. The shipments of gold for the week had amounted to nearly $100,000.

The schooner *Julia Ann* arrived at Baltimore on Saturday evening, having on board five men, including the Captain, of the schooner *Champion*, of and from Washington, N. C., bound to Boston, which had been run into the previous night, in lat. 39° 20', long. 73° 50', by a steamer bound South, sinking the schooner almost immediately. The crew were eight hours in their boat before being picked up by the *Julia Ann*. This is, no doubt, the vessel reported as being in collision with the steamer *James Adger*.

The Board of Aldermen met last night. Beyond the appropriation of $2,000 for the brown stone statue of WASHINGTON that now stands in front of the City Hall, and $500 for a portrait of HARRY HOWARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, no unusual business was transacted. In the Board of Councilmen a remonstrance was received from the Judges of the Supreme Court against the proposed transfer of the rooms now occupied by them to the use of the Superior Court.

Mr. PLATT, the City Chamberlain, did not appear before the Aldermanic Special Committee on the City Deposits, yesterday, but sent a note referring the Committee to the Comptroller. Mr. PLATT had been notified that his presence would be required, and it was directed that a *subpœna* be served upon him, commanding him to be present at the meeting of the Committee to-day, at 3 P. M.

A Methodist Missionary meeting was held at St. Paul's Church in Fourth-avenue, last evening, at which the estimates of the Missionary Committee for 1861 were presented, and brief addresses were delivered by Bishops SCOTT, JANES and SIMPSON, and Rev. Drs. DURBIN, POWERS, POE, HILL, HALLIDAY and HARRIS.

LOUIS LAROME, the jealous Frenchman, who was arrested on Wednesday last for sending an Italian named P. A. ORSALI a challenge to fight a duel, last evening attempted to assassinate his rival by shooting him in the breast. The occurrence happened at the workshop of the latter, on the fifth floor of No. 216 William-street, where LAROME went by stealth, and, apparently acting with deliberation, produced his weapon and fired without speaking a word. He then fled, but was arrested a few hours later at his lodgings in West Broadway. The wounded man is not expected to survive the injury.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday no business was transacted except the delivery of a charge by Judge GOULD to the Jury in the Sunday Theatre case. The Jury retired at noon, and had not agreed at a late hour last evening. In the Court of General Sessions there were several stabbing cases tried—that of JAMES TAYLOR being of especial interest. The prisoner was acquited. The case of MCCORMIC, indicted for rape, was also disposed of. At the General Term of the Supreme Court forty students were metamorphosed into lawyers, the examiners having reported in their cases favorably.

Yesterday was a day of increased pressure and excitement on Wall-street, and further considerable sacrifices were made in the forenoon in prices on the Stock Exchange, and also in the terms made in borrowing Money on mercantile paper and Foreign bills of Exchange. London fell to 99@101 for Merchant and 102@103 for Bank indorsed bills. But the feeling improved later in the day when it was made public that a coöperation of the large Banks in effecting at least partial relief for the Exchange market and indirectly of the Corn Exchange had been brought about. Federal Stock had previously sold as low as 95 ₱ cent.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn were decidedly lower, yet the demand was limited, especially from shippers. No relief was experienced in the Sterling Exchange Market, and, consequently, export movements in Produce were checked. Rates on freight declined, and light engagements were effected. Inactivity and depression were likewise the prevailing characteristics of the business in Cotton, Groceries, Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hemp, Spices and Whisky. A moderate inquiry existed for Hay. Hops were rather less sought after. Hides and Leather were quiet.

The President and Secession.

Fate gives to almost every public man who survives and continues in power for six months after the commission of any folly or offence, some special opportunity of redeeming his character and atoning for the injuries inflicted. The errors of public men are not of the kind that slumber; they are incessantly in motion, parading up and down the columns of newspapers, or swelling to yet greater proportions amidst the heat and exaggeration of partisan assemblages. It must be willful and deliberate blindness which fails to see the point of departure from the right road; it must be criminal and determined obstinacy which refuses to retrace any steps in a wrong direction once taken. The American people are liberal, almost to a fault, in their judgments of public men. At the first evidence of repentance or a desire to pursue a juster course in future, it would seem as if a popular Act of Oblivion were suddenly passed, and the illustrious wrong-doer becomes a recipient of gratitude from those whom he no longer harasses. These truths are now likely to receive illustration from the closing scenes of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term. On all sides there would appear a disposition to forget his share in producing the dangers which threaten and the injuries which afflict us. Let him but now be true to the Union, which four years ago intrusted him with its destinies, and it is yet possible that his name may live in our history as that of a President who, despite some grave and protracted errors in the commencement of his official career, atoned nobly for all mistakes towards its close by his firmness and wisdom in suppressing the greatest danger which has ever threatened our national existence.

That such may be the case with Mr. BUCHANAN, our advices from Washington afford good reason to hope. It would seem that the occupant of the White House is not unmindful of his oath to support the Constitution, nor in the least desirous of going down to posterity with the sad epitaph, "Last President of the United States." If his position be, as our correspondent represents it, the country will not fail to make due allowance for that reckless system of electioneering to which all classes of the Democracy are more or less prone to resort. We are now assured that even Mr. COBB agrees with the President in the policy of maintaining the Union by all wise and expedient means, and that his efforts to produce a secession-panic while in this City, previous to the election, were dictated by no other motives than a hope of frightening some few thousands more voters into the support of "Fusion," and at the same time giving a chance for certain safe stock speculations to a select circle enjoying the Secretary's confidence. On a discussion of the ethical questions involved in such conduct by a Cabinet officer we do not care at present to enter. It was for just such an act, however, we may state in passing—to wit, for having used his official connection with Government in order to affect the London Stock Exchange—that the late Lord DUNDONALD, then Lord COCHRANE, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor, also to a fine of five hundred pounds sterling, and to stand for twelve hours in the pillory at Charing-cross. This was his sentence for having aided in circulating a report on the Stock-Exchange that Napoleon the First had been assassinated. The funds rose ten per cent. on the announcement, and Lord COCHRANE, together with such friends as were in the secret, sold out largely at that advance. With the difference that Lord COCHRANE in 1814 was a "bull," while Secretary COBB in in 1860 was a "bear," the cases are parallel in all their essential features.

But pretermitting any further unpleasant allusions, the public, we make no doubt, will gladly forgive, even if it cannot wholly forget, the parts played in this secession drama, previous to the late election, by the President, his official journal at Washington, and a majority of the members of his Cabinet, provided that a firm and decisive Union policy be now earnestly adopted and firmly pursued by the National Executive and his advisers. Mr. BUCHANAN displays eminent discretion in not attempting any premature parade of force with a view to suppress the present excitement in South Carolina. Without conceding the legal right of any State to secede from the Union, both pride and expediency alike suggest that no attempt at coercion should be made to prevent any State from seceding, until that State shall have placed herself by some act of aggression in an attitude which leaves the Executive no choice but to enforce the laws. Thus far nothing has been done by any Southern State calling for any such resort—and any display of troops would only have added fuel to the flame which already burns too high.

Let Mr. BUCHANAN persist in the policy attributed to him in our Washington advices, or adopt such a policy at once if it has not yet been undertaken, and a generous people will soon cease to reproach him with the earlier follies and faults of his Administration. This is to him the final opportunity which Fate extends to almost every public man of redeeming the errors committed in the first flush and arrogance of power. As President of the United States, his voice carries a certain respect and weight with it through all sections of the Union. As one who has sacrificed much ease, many friendships and many duties in his devotion to the interests of the South, he is entitled to claim from that section at least the deference of a calm hearing and a verdict, void of passion or prejudice, on the facts embodied in any statement which he may think proper to submit. Still in a hale old age and with the probability of a residence for many years to come in the calm shades of Wheatland, Mr. BUCHANAN, as the time approaches which must return him to his place among the people, cannot remain insensible to the advantages of having done something to redeem his official character and merit the people's gratitude. Let him now do his duty to the Union, and nothing else is asked. Let him hold his Cabinet officers to the responsibilities of their positions and see to it that his official organ is never again allowed to utter treason through its columns. He can do much to smooth the path of the incoming Administration, and to reconcile the fiery spirits of the South to the reverse they have for the first time sustained in the chances of political war. In this new character, he will have the good wishes of all whose opinions are worth esteem, and the steps immediately preceding his surrender of office will become those on which his permanent fame as a statesman and President must be founded by his future biographers.

A Shameless Threat.

Among the mass of questionable dispatches from the South, is one to the effect that the secession mania is rampant in Texas, and that the popular feeling vents itself in raising the Lone Star flag, and in clamor for independence. We must say this is peculiarly graceless on the part of Texas. It was only the other day we incorporated that Commonwealth in the Union, at the cost of a war, which has left its monument in a debt of more than sixty millions of dollars, upon which we are faithfully paying, and are likely to continue to pay, a quite formidable interest. We also assumed the debt of the new comer; took its navy off its hands; adjusted its boundary to its satisfaction; gave it lands for its railroads; and have connived at a snug little business in the way of Slave-trading, among the islands and bayous about Indianola. Having secured all these advantages from its Federal relations, now to step out of the Union bearing them along, and leaving the widowed sisterhood remaining to foot the bill, smacks strongly of ingratitude; and, we repeat, Texas in merely proposing such a course, ought to be deeply ashamed of herself. The fact casts suspicion upon her motives in originally seeking admission to the Union. If its brief association with the rest is not to be accounted for by these selfish considerations, we shall be at a loss to reason upon it; and can only exclaim with the epitaph:

"Seeing how soon that it was done for,
We wonder what it was begun for."

Happily, however, for Texas, the opportunity to do a very foolish thing is not likely to be afforded. The Legislature, if not specially called by the Governor, will not meet for a year,—long after the crisis which is supposed to call for instant action will have been passed. Gov. HOUSTON is presumed to be an unalterable friend of the Union; and at all events is not at all likely to gratify his political enemies who have just carried the State for BRECKINRIDGE, by giving them a chance to make mischief, and displace him from a position of influence he could never hope to reoccupy in a separate Government. Texas may, therefore, be reckoned as securely moored in the Federal squadron for at least another year; and if for another year, in all probability through all time to come. There is little prospect of the secession panic surviving the irritation caused by the Republican triumph, and the experience of Mr. LINCOLN'S conservatism. The States which do not find occasion to go in anticipation of the new *rég me*, will find none in the *régime* itself.

The Allies in China.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD assures us that there is always something gratifying in the mishaps of our best friends; and whether the maxim of the social sage be sound or not in the relations of man with man, it has an undeniable application to the intercourse of States. We are extremely fond, for example, of our English cousins, and have the utmost confidence in their equal regard for ourselves. We have just entertained their royal boy with the best of homage and of honor that our rude democracy had to offer, and we make no doubt that in return the tidings of the sore trouble which has overtaken our Southern borders will be received with decorous lamentations and respectable sympathy by the British public. And yet it is not in human nature—at least, not in the nature of the human body politic—that we should forbear a grim smile of satisfaction over the lame and impotent conclusion which seems about to overtake the haughty and heroic diplomacy of our British friends in China. They must think no harm of us if we laugh at them a little in the face of the commentary with which they are now favoring us upon that ancient ballad wherein we read that

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill,—and then marched down again."

Only a year ago the conduct of the Americans in China was the derision of Europe in general and of *Punch* in particular. We were berated as badly as Prussia had been in the course of the Crimean war, and for much the same reason,—because we preferred not to go to war unnecessarily in order to oblige our English kinsmen. Because the United States thought it best to attempt a treaty with China before battering down Chinese forts about the heads of Chinese soldiers; and because, daring to act upon this preference, they actually sent a Commissioner to Peking and made the said treaty, the United States were denounced as a contemptible congregation of chicken-hearted commonwealths, and their Ambassador derided as, himself, a chicken indeed, who had consented to travel in a literal coop all the way from the coast to the Capital of the Celestial Empire. This was all very sarcastic, and, of course, very hard to bear. It was good to have our treaty, certainly, and to have won it without the effusion of human, or even of Chinese blood. But it was cruel to be the quiz of the world, and to be caricatured in London. How then can we resist our gratification on learning that, after twelve months of trumpeting, cannonading, expeditionizing and diplomatizing, England, by her Envoy, is actually about to do precisely what the United States did before her!

England and France have fitted out a formidable armada for the China Seas. They have healed their honor, so bitterly hurt last year at the Taku forts, by knocking the Taku forts to pieces, and killing great numbers of soldiers within them. His Excellency Lord ELGIN has thus, by hook and by crook, achieved the passage of the Pei-ho, and arrived at Tientsin. From that point, what line of policy does he now propose to pursue? If we are to judge him by the sardonic and angry comments of the London *Times*, long the staunchest supporter of the Bruce diplomacy in China, his Lordship, instead of striking terror to the heart of the Celestial Sovereign at Peking, by marching, horse, foot and dragoons, up to his palace gates, and twisting the tails of his proudest mandarins, has quietly resolved to "talk peace" over a cup of tea with Imperial Commissioners, for all the world like Lord MACARTNEY of old, and our own modern Mr. WARD!

We cannot wonder at the indignation with which the British Press has received this intelligence. It really was hardly worth while to shake land and sea, to sacrifice the lives of hundreds of brave English soldiers and sailors, to tie up the imperial policy of England with that of France in Europe, and to insult the United States, if the upshot of the whole proceeding is to be a tranquil parody on the pacific mission of the American Plenipotentiary. It would have been much less expensive for England, in a moral, perhaps, as well as in a material point of view, to have adopted before the first "affair of the Pei-ho," the policy which now threatens to be the sole, and therefore the sadly ludicrous, result of the second European onslaught upon that great barrier of Chinese foreign diplomacy. At all events, we in America may lawfully congratulate ourselves that the humanity and wisdom which have governed our own course in the East, are now so flagrantly conceded by the least reasonable and the most obstinate of all our critics.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.—While some of our own States are demonstrating their higher civilization by cries of secession, the weak little States of Central America, which have had such a disastrous experience of disunion, are earnestly looking forward to the reverse as the balm for all their wounds and the cure for all their sorrows. The States of Central America have been hitherto kept separate by that same spirit of political demagogueism and ambition that is now seeking to withdraw South Carolina from the North American Confederation; for in Central America, where the people are far less instructed and less sensible than they are here, demagogues have been allowed to lead them as they please.

But the importance of union—the fact that in union only there is strength—is beginning at last to dawn upon the Central American mind. The people have learnt by bitter experience that, if they had been united, no paltry bands of pirates and robbers would have dared invade their territory, and attempt to rob them of their nationality; that the fear of invasion would not have existed to keep them perpetually in arms, and drain one of the finest countries in the world of its abundant and abounding resources. This, in substance, is the purport of a recent proclamation to the Nicaraguans by President MARTINEZ. He urges, very strongly and very justly, that, under a Confederation alone, can the resources of Central America ever be thoroughly developed; and that as long as the States remain divided they will be a prize for lawless adventurers to covet.

The patriotic spirit of Central Americans is not sufficiently strong, and their intelligence is not sufficiently deep to appreciate the whole import of President MARTINEZ'S remarks. But they have a glimmer of their truth; and the day must come when the selfish ambition of rival chiefs will no longer be able to prevent a union which the safety and prosperity of the country demand.

THE ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.—The first advices from the election on the Pacific shore came to hand yesterday. They announce a most unexpected development of the Republican vote in California, rendering the contest an exceedingly close one between the Douglas and Lincoln tickets; though the latest reports accord the State to the former. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE lags sadly behind his leading competitors, while BELL might as well be dropped from the count. The result, beyond its testimony to the growing popularity of the Republican creed, even without the circle of our Eastern influences, is only important in its bearing upon the question of the United States Senatorship. The term of Dr. GWIN—a most active and subservient adherent of the Buchanan Administration—will expire on the 4th of March next. Determined to compel a re-election, GWIN has stumped the State, and freely spent his fortune, to secure a favorable Legislature—one that would overlook his delinquencies in regard to the Overland mail and Lime Point, and in defiance of a distinctly-uttered public opinion give him another prolonged opportunity to misrepresent the State. The attempt has failed. The Legislature will be controlled by the Douglas party, who, there is reason to believe, will prefer to make a selection as agreeable to the Republicans as the choice of Col. BAKER in Oregon, rather than alienate so powerful a minority as the Republicans will be in that body. At all events, the suppression of GWIN is a victory in itself. The slaughter of these personal friends of the Executive is not likely to find sympathy anywhere outside of the White House.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns of the election in Pennsylvania are now complete, with the exception of the small County of Forest, which gave CURTIN a majority of sixty. The result is simply amazing. The entire vote is 475,000, a figure so slightly exceeding that of 1856, as to supply a just basis of comparison. The majority of LINCOLN over the Fusion ticket is a fraction less than *ninety-three thousand*: over DOUGLAS, 251,168; over BELL, 255,764: over all opposition, 62,518. The majority against the Republicans in 1856 was 165,011; and we therefore learn that at least 175,000 voters who were opposed at that time to the Republicans, have united themselves to that party, and assisted in raising Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency. So extraordinary a change, embracing as it does little less than one-half the voting population of the State, has no precedent in political history. If the seal of condemnation were wanting to the record of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, it is surely affixed by this marvelous revulsion of feeling against him in his own State.

A SECESSION BREAKWATER.—It is gratifying to see that Georgia is indisposed to listen exclusively to the counsels of BROWN, TOOMBS and IVERSON. More temperate feelings already begin to prevail; and when we are told that Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has obtained a favorable hearing at Milledgeville for admonitions which at Charleston or Montgomery would subject him to personal hazard, we find the Union sentiment to have far greater vitality in the Empire State of the South than has been ascribed to it. Another indication to the same effect lies in the circumstance that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE falls considerably short of a majority in the State; and his party there is well known to have embraced almost all the disunion elements.

These evidences of abiding loyalty to the Union are important, not merely with regard to the future of Georgia, but to the whole business of secession. Georgia is the keystone of the Southern arch. It may be possible for South Carolina to retire without Georgia; but nothing is more improbable—supposing anything to be probable with regard to the threatened secession—than that Alabama or Florida will attempt to withdraw, while Georgia, geographically in the midst of the three malcontent States, remains true to the Union. While, therefore, the people of South Carolina rage, and the Yanceys and Moores of Alabama imagine vain things, it will be sufficient to watch the drift of opinion in Georgia; and only when we find evidence that the conservatives of that State have been borne down by a factious minority, need we apprehend the eventual success of secession.

Opening of the Institute of Fine Arts.

As it is just possible that a few of our readers may not know what or where the building is, an account of whose formal opening is to form the subject matter of this paragraph, we will briefly tell them. Although staggering beneath pyramidical piles of brick and mortar, and crowned with castles for the abode of any and everything else, New-York has long lacked one thing to complete its metropolitan character, and this was a home for the arts. People were privileged to drink gin in palaces, but compelled to worship art in "garrets." Mr. H. W. DERBY, a gentleman well known to the public as proprietor of a collection of paintings, commonly called Mr. Dusseldorf's Gallery, shrewdly guessed at this want, and determined to meet it. Opposite to Laura Keene's Theatre, and lettered No. 625 Broadway, stood an old tumble-down building; around this Mr. Aladdin DERBY drew a magic circle of dollars; waved his hand once, twice, thrice; whispered in an architect's ear, and lo! the old bricks took unto themselves wings, vanished like pebbles in water, or dew in air, and in their stead arose a marble palace, several stories in height and running back in the rear to a fabulous length. Into this wonder of a night, Mr. DERBY whisked Mr. Dusseldorf's Gallery, along with Mr. JARVES' collection, and now these pictures have a local habitation as well as a name. Not only this, but New-York has an Art Exchange and a literary lounging-place for all time. It is pleasant to go thither in these troublous times and hob-a-nob with the unruffled countenances that gaze from the velveted walls. There Othello, unmindful of the additions to his audience, stirs Desdemona's blood with tales of the dangers he has passed; and grand JOHN HUSS, with clasped hands and face upturned in prayer, kneels to receive the crown of martyrdom, sending a prayer to Heaven for his murderers, before his soul is borne thither on the winged flames to accuse them. Turning from Mr. Dusseldorf's collection, which occupies the main body of the hall, we enter an octagonal vestibule, and are in the presence of the old masters. Those queer, quaint pictures in fantastic frames, many of them limned on wood, and with back-grounds of gold, were painted long, long years ago, when Art was in its infancy and Venice was in the hands of the Doges. Many of their figures in their angularity look as though they might have been drawn by Egyptian or Chinese artists, yet they are the work of the old Italian masters, and that little 6x8 thing which you were scarce willing to hang in your parlor would be cheap at 15,000 francs. Just notice the tints; as warm and fresh as though laid on yesterday, and yet their backs are dim with the dust that gathered on them when WILLIAM the Conqueror was King. You have a framed history of Art, in its dawn and progress, in the pictures which hang upon those octagonal walls.

At the invitation of Mr. Aladdin DERBY, a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen, last evening, assembled in his palace to hail its formal opening and assist in the dedication. Nearly every respectable element of society was there represented. Your gaze encountered eminent divines and distinguished lawyers, and poets, and prosers, critics and composers, but in vain did you look for an Alderman. Busy among them all brushed Mr. DERBY, the President of the Institute, projector and all but builder, pleased as possible but not a bit proud.

When the evening had well waned, and the pictures had been well viewed, at the pressing invitation of Mr. DERBY, the company very kindly consented to walk up-stairs and partake of a most bountiful collation there provided. The groaning tables were very soon lightened of their load, and the bottles of their corks; but before the exhaustion of the latter was completed the health of the Aladdin of the feast was drunk with all the honors. Aladdin very briefly responded by saying he was so fatigued by the labors encountered in so hurriedly erecting his palace, that he could not speak at greater length than to thank his friends for their presence and kind wishes. If brevity be the soul of wit, Mr. DERBY'S remarks were especially open to praise. Several other gentlemen were called upon, and though all were "unprepared" and "unaccustomed to public speaking," they spoke happily and received the customary meed of applause. Judge WHITING occupied the tub, which served as a stump. Col. FULLER, Mr. CORDOVA and Mr. HAMILTON also spoke. The latter gentleman was the architect of the building and spoke in response to a kindly compliment from Col. FULLER. At a respectably early hour the company separated, and we have only to add a hope that Mr. DERBY may have as large and appreciative audiences within his walls when he comes to exact the customary entrance fee at the door.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—TOBIN'S comedy, "The Honeymoon," is seldom placed upon the stage now-a-days, although it is one of those last century triumphs that our grandames and grandsires enjoyed immensely. It is good of its kind, but not the best. When it is revived once in three or four years, it is played often enough. But when a great actress appears in the part of *Juliana*, all *habitues* of the theatre are sure to be there, and novices, who have never seen the comedy, cannot resist the temptation to judge for themselves. Consequently, notwithstanding the rain, we were not surprised, last night, to find the Winter Garden crowded. As nearly as we can recollect, it is about seven years since that Miss CUSHMAN, at the Broadway Theatre, last sustained the part of *Juliana*. In this character, as in all others she has played during her present engagement, she has not improved—that were out of the question—but she has shown herself to be equal to her best self in her best days. And in proof of that assertion it needs only to be stated that her present engagement, which will close with this week, is the most successful since her return from that first engagement in England, fifteen years ago, which gave her the renown of being then the finest actress in the two countries. She will play *Meg Merrilies* to-night, and repeat the part of *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon" to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HOEY'S benefit last night produced such a crowded house that words fail in the attempt to describe it. How many persons were there unable to get a glimpse of the stage, our arithmetical powers are unable to calculate. Mrs. HOEY is, indeed, the favorite of the public, and she well deserves her renown.

LECTURES.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that Rev. J. C. FLETCHER commences a course of five lectures, on Friday evening next, upon various topics connected with his travels and residence abroad.

Affairs in Iowa—Sufferings of Kansas—Banks, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

I think you will probably be somewhat surprised when you learn the final estimate of our Republican majority in this State. It promises to exceed 15,000.

While in excellent humor at the issue of the contest, we, not in bad time, are receiving visits from the agents of poor Kansas. They are, and with success, inducing our towns to furnish sacks, and our farmers on the prairies to supply corn and grain. A considerable quantity of corn has been brought into this town to-day for the Kansians. The sacks will, when emptied, serve for clothing. Is it not most happy that while Kansas is famine-struck, Iowa abounds? I, of course, mean only that we abound in the fruits of the earth. For as to money, I see very little, excepting the bills issued by our city corporations, and kept floating within narrow limits, by arrangements with brokers, but all in express violation of law, which subjects unauthorized banking to heavy fines. What cobwebs are laws when communities choose to break them. Yours, D.

—Bishop Ondenheimer, of New-Jersey, has issued an address calling upon the Churches in his diocese to take up collections on Thanksgiving-Day for the benefit of the sufferers in Kansas.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Probably Gone for Lincoln—Good Prospect of Republican Success in Oregon.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The Pony Express from San Francisco 7th, arrived at 9½ o'clock last night, bringing California dates *viâ* Fort Churchill, by telegraph, to 10 P. M. of the 8th.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 22, arrived at San Francisco 5th.

The reports that the Southern States are preparing to dissolve the Union on the election of LINCOLN, produces little effect.

The argument in the Almaden quicksilver mine case has closed, and the impression prevailed that Judge MCALLISTER will decide for the Government, and Judge HOFFMAN for the claimants, rendering an appeal to the United States Supreme Court necessary before the injunction can be dissolved.

It is understood that RICHARD JOHNSON, Senators BENJAMIN and GWIN, and Senators BAKER and NESMITH, of Oregon, will leave on the 10th inst.

The latest accounts from the silver mining region, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, are encouraging.

The Indians have returned to the neighborhood of Carson and Honey Lake Valleys, and express a desire to remain friendly.

The developments in the Comstock silver lead, since the completion of the tunnel, are highly encouraging, and the value of shares are advancing.

The more recently discovered Mesocoso and Esmeraldo districts, lying from eighty to one hundred and twenty miles south of Carson Valley, are claimed to be among the richest mining districts east of the mountains, and new silver leads are daily reported.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FORT CHURCHILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 8—10 P. M.

The entire number of votes returned from the State, thus far, are 76,720—of which LINCOLN has 27,056; DOUGLAS, 24,422; BRECKINRIDGE, 20,638; BELL, 4,602. LINCOLN ahead of DOUGLAS, 2,636. LINCOLN'S vote has surprised politicians. Still the chance of DOUGLAS having the Legislature is considered the best. Probably DOUGLAS has a majority over both LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE, securing sufficient strength to elect a Douglas man in place of Senator GWIN.

The election returns from the central counties foot up as follows: Douglas, 13,385; Lincoln, 14,242; Breckinridge, 10,438; Bell, 2,626. The vote of the State will probably exceed 120,000. San Francisco gave Lincoln over 3,000 majority. This majority is being gradually reduced as the returns come in from the mountains, and there seems every probability that Douglas has carried the State. The People's Reform Ticket in San Francisco has probably been elected.

OREGON.

The accounts from Oregon are to Nov. 1.

The prospects of LINCOLN carrying the State were fair. A large number of the Douglas Democrats had gone over to the Republicans, leaving the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy much stronger than the Douglas party.

In consequence of the late Indian massacres on the overland immigrant route, Capt. DENT, of the Ninth Infantry, had been ordered to take the field from Fort Walla-Walla, with 100 infantry and dragoons, who were on the march for the Snake Indian Territory.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Arrived, 4th, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama; whaleship *Congress*, 17 days from Ochotsk Sea. Sailed, 3d, ship *Challenger*, for Liverpool, with over 30,000 sacks wheat, 2,300 quarter sacks flour; ship *Alarm*, also for Liverpool, carrying 36,000 sacks wheat; 5th, ship *Lotus* for Hong Kong, carrying 974 bbls. flour, 1,250 sacks wheat, a variety of miscellaneous merchandise, and $84,000 treasure.

Ship *Ravensdale* sailed, 24th ult., from Teekalet, Washington Territory, for China, with a cargo of lumber.

COMMERCIAL.—The country trade is still good. There is little doing, however, in this market from first hands, the election having diverted attention from business. The only change worthy of notice, since the departure of the last Pony, is an advance in BUTTER, with a strong demand and liberal sales for consumption; best Isthmus and New Cape Horn is selling at 30c.@31c. The GRAIN market is firmer, but not quotably changed. The export demand for WHEAT is active.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express. SNOW-STORM—MINING NEWS—MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL LEGISLATURE.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Nov. 19.

Two coaches of the Pike's Peak Express, which left Denver on the 15th, passed here for St. Joseph at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with full loads.

By this arrival we have the following advices:

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A snow-storm set in on the evening of the 13th and lasted 24 hours. In this city the ground was barely covered at any time, the snow melting rapidly. At Golden City it attained a depth of eight inches; at Gregory's, 12 inches; and on the Divide, 25 miles south of here, 12 inches. The fall on high ranges appears to have been very heavy, and the wagon roads to the western slope are doubtless blocked up for the Winter. The weather yesterday and this morning was very fine with clear nights, cold and frosty.

Two trains of fifty-four wagons for JONES & CARNWRIGHT, and one train of thirty-five wagons for J. B. DOYLE & Co., came in yesterday; in all 89 wagons, with 270 tons of goods.

Large numbers of miners and others are still setting out for the St. Juan mines.

Col. ST. VRAIN arrived on Saturday from New-Mexico. He is quite confident that the new discoveries in that range will prove very rich.

Quartz mills have nearly all stopped for the Winter, mostly on account of the failure of water by the freezing weather.

Gulch mining has also nearly ceased.

Vast quantities of quartz for Spring operations are being raised from deep leads.

The Provisional Legislature assembled on Monday and organized temporarily, and on the following day permanently. The Governor then delivered his message, and both Houses adjourned until Monday, the 19th inst.

Sight Exchange on New-York is at 2½@3 ₱ cent. premium, and on St. Louis 2@2½ ₱ cent. premium.

The average fineness of the gold now offering is $17 per ounce in the bar.

The shipments of treasure this week are as follows: On the 12th inst., by Hinckley & Co.'s Express, $10,000; on the 13th, by the California Overland and Central and Pike's Peak Express, $50,000; also, this morning, by the latter company, $3,500.

Condition of the Illinois Banks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19.

The Bank Commissioners have been in session several days, and have issued a call upon twenty-two banks of the State for additional security, in amounts varying from three to eight per cent. of their circulation, to be paid within thirty-five days. The deficit is less than $300,000. No doubt is entertained but that the banks embraced in the call will promptly respond. The circulation of the other banks of the State, numbering nearly 100, is amply secured.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 19.

Our bankers to-morrow will throw out the notes of the following Banks: American Exchange Bank, State Bank, (Shawneetown,) Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Raleigh, Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank and Bank of Aurora.

**Ships on Fire at New

degree and was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Change in the Mexican Mission—The Latest Mexican Advices—Reason for the Recall of the British Minister—Preparation of the Message and Documents, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

As previously stated in the TIMES, Mr. McLANE did not desire to return to Mexico, and only consented to do so and remain until a successor could be determined upon. Gov. WELLER was then tendered the appointment, and receiving the assurance that he would accept, his commission, with full instructions, was forwarded by the last Pony Express. Gov. WELLER's friends were opposed to his acceptance, as they contemplated his return to the United States Senate, in the event of Dr. GWIN's defeat.

The news of the fall of Guadalajara and the death of Gen. MARQUEZ has excited strong hopes with the friends of the Liberal Government. It is fully credited.

During the absence of Col. J. W. RIPLEY, Inspector of Arsenals and Armories, the important duty of Inspector for the Ordnance Department will be performed by Col. H. R. CRAIG, who enters at once upon these duties in the Southern States under detailed instructions from the War Department. The Secretary of War has not yet determined on a successor to Capt. BENHAM, who is still in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, and whose only reason for wishing to be relieved is the constant demand on his time at the fortifications around New-York.

Mr. WALSHAM, late of the British Legation in Mexico, arrived here to-day with dispatches for Lord LYONS.

It appears that Mr. MATHEWS was recalled at the suggestion of British subjects in Mexico, who complained of his advising them not to send forward specie by a *conducta* which passed safely through to Vera Cruz, he refusing to give them any protection if they ventured to do so.

Commander LARDNER has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, *vice* CARR, detached. Commander MCBLAIR is said to have been entitled to the post, but did not desire it.

The Secretary of State was closeted most of the day with President BUCHANAN at the Executive office, reviewing that portion of the message relating to Foreign affairs. It is understood that the message and annual reports will be printed and distributed in advance. The various Bureau reports are already completed. Q.

Death of a Son of Grant Thorburn.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 19.

GEORGE C. THORBURN, of this city, florist, and son of GRANT THORBURN, died to-day of injuries received by a fall. He was under an appointment of the Superintendent of Mount Vernon when the ladies took charge. He was highly esteemed.

Fire at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Nov. 19.

BRYANT & WHOLCOMB'S and ATWOOD'S livery stables, POND & MORSE'S drug-store, and a bowling-saloon in this town, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The Official Vote of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19.

The official vote of Illinois is as follows: LINCOLN, 172,545; DOUGLAS, 160,549; BELL, 4,846; BRECKINRIDGE, 2,272. The increase in the vote since 1856 is 103,181.

Steamer South Carolina Ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The steamer *South Carolina*, hence for Charleston, got ashore Saturday night on the Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound. She got off on the 18th, and proceeded without damage.

Burning of a Western Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 19.

The steamer *Pacific*, hence to New-Orleans, was burned at Uniontown last night. Capt. LAW was lost. The remainder of the officers and crew and passengers were saved.

The Sloop-of-War Saratoga.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, for the West Coast of Africa, was passed at sea on Sunday morning.

Vote of California.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

Reliable private California dispatches say that Douglas has 3,000 over Lincoln and 11,000 over Breckinridge.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Preparations for the Legal Contest—Public Excitement—The Counsel—Something about Naperville.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

Although the preliminary skirmishes of the counsel in the Burch divorce case do not bring out the long-expected evidence which has been so assiduously collected, they serve to whet the public appetite. The Chicago papers get up flaring heads of "rich developments," and though there are no rich developments to be read, the public buy the papers all the same, and eagerly devour the legal lore exhibited on motions to suppress depositions, continuance, or other matters not calculated to develop the points most interesting to the curious.

As the day approaches for the trial to begin, the population of this quiet little town increases rapidly. The circumscribed hotels are crowded, and even private hospitality is taxed to meet the domiciliary requirements of the occasion.

The array of counsel is one of the most striking evidences of the close and protracted warfare in contemplation. Mr. BURCH is represented by Hoyne, Miller and Lewis, Walker, Van Arman and Dexter, of Chicago; Hon. Uri Osgood, of Joliet; Judge Barry, of St. Charles, and all the attorneys of Naperville. The defendant is represented by —— Beckwith, Esq., of Chicago; Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, B. G. Caulfield, Esq., George Sedgwick, Esq., and other legal gentlemen from localities where depositions have been taken. It may be supposed that the score of lawyers thus engaged will see that every inch of ground is contested. The witnesses have not yet arrived, but no doubt on Monday we shall have a full delegation from all parts of the country. Both sides agree that the case will occupy the full time allotted by law for the Court to sit, after next Monday, two weeks. In view of the great probability of the trial lasting beyond that time, both sides have stipulated that if the Court will sit beyond that time, neither will take advantage of it. As the Court has already exhibited its willingness to go on until the case be closed, there is, therefore, no certainty that three or even four weeks may not be consumed.

The village of Naperville, which will thus secure a world-wide notoriety, is situated about seven miles from Wheaton Station, on the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. It has a bank, express office, newspaper, post-office, two or three churches, two hotels, and a few hundred inhabitants, and, although not growing very rapidly, is still large enough to have its small vices of billiard and lager-bier saloons, and thriving enough to have semi-daily communication with Chicago.

The Court-house is not a model of beauty, either in its architecture, its interior arrangements, its ventilation, or in fact in any of those requirements which most well-ordered Court-rooms rejoice in. The benches are hard, time-worn, and well whittled, and unless the two hundred who can be crowded within endure the draft of an open window with a fresh breeze, they are apt to suffer from foul air and the superfluous heat of a rousing wood fire. In short, our city Court-rooms—Heaven save the mark—are palaces to this one. Judge PIERREPONT would suffer an agony of torture by the sight of it, and the inexorable Supervisor TWEED, who thinks the Superior Court-room good enough for PIERREPONT, would shudder at the thought of doing business in this cabined, cribbed and confined locality.

This morning a large number of depositions were filed by Mrs. BURCH's counsel. One of the most interesting was in relation to a correspondence with Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, of Chicago. It appears that Mrs. BURCH wrote a penitential letter to Mr. PATTERSON, which he construed into a confession of criminality, and, it is alleged, handed over to Mr. BURCH. Mrs. BURCH now alleges that she did not mean to make any confession at all, but only a general penitence. Her letter, it is claimed, does not contain any positive confession of guilt. To-morrow there will be a long argument on motion to suppress a number of these depositions. O., Jr.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19.

The proceedings in the Burch divorce case to-day were confined to the examination of individuals with reference to their qualifications as Jurors. A full panel was finally obtained, consisting of the following named persons: H. J. Wilcox, Lyman Clifford, Rawson Willard, Peter Northrup, C. E. Kinne, D. Struckman, Wm. Finch, Jonathan Detzeller, B. W. Hughes, A. S. Barnard, H. W. Lyman and Alfred Waterman. The Jury was then sworn, cautioned by the Court to keep themselves free from prejudice and discharged. The Court then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Meeting at St. Paul's—Estimates for 1861—Addresses by Bishops and Clergymen.

The meeting held at St. Paul's Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, had a peculiar interest for Methodists. All the Bishops of the Church were present, and several of them delivered addresses. Clergymen from distant parts of the country were there, too, in great numbers, and some of them spoke to the people.

Bishop MORRIS presided, and within the chancel were Bishops JANES, SIMPSON, SCOTT, BAKER and AMES. Religious exercises occupied the early part of the evening. These over,

Rev. Dr. DURBIN, the Secretary of the Missionary Committee, said it gave him great pleasure to be able to say that in the midst of the present financial difficulties the appropriations for 1861 were advanced over the appropriations of the past year by $21,731. He took great pleasure in seeing the unanimity and faith of the men of the Missionary Committee, who made such estimates of the amounts to be appropriated under the circumstances, and confidently hoped that God would give the Church power to do all that it had undertaken. Dr. DURBIN gave, in round numbers, a *resumé* of the estimates for 1861. The appropriations amounted to $305,400, while last year they amounted to $283,556. Of this $119,000 was for work providing for the extension of the missions in China, India, and Germany, and the support of five active men in Liberia. The rest was for the work of home missions, thus divided: For the German work, $50,000; for the Scandinavian, Swedish, and Norwegian missions, $12,000; for the Indian missions, $6,000; for the extension of the work in the Northwest and the support of the work in the older parts of the country, $90,000; contingent fund, $10,000.

Rev. Dr. POWERS, of the Iowa Conference, addressed the congregation. He said his speech was but a preface to the meeting, the characteristics of which he would but indicate. It related to war, victory and annexation, not conducted with carnage and cruelty, for the objects which have incited nations to battle, but levied and carried on that faith might be triumphant.

Bishop SCOTT said he had had opportunities of seeing the benighted at their homes, and none but those who had seen the heathen, without Gospel, literature, science, civilization or refinement, as they were in Africa, for instance, could to the full extent appreciate the importance and difficulties of the missionary work. He hoped the day would soon come when the Gospel should be preached to every human being. He combatted the notion that two much money was expended in Africa. What was accomplished there must not be judged by apparent results.

Rev. ADAM POE, of Cincinnati, said he had licensed the first Methodist German missionary, Rev. Dr. NAST, and he felt a particular interest in the German work. He urged that they should put on "more steam" in prosecuting this work.

Rev. Dr. MILLER, of Wisconsin, talked for ten minutes, the term allotted to each speaker, about the Scandinavian mission. He told how this work had thrived in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin and Peoria conferences.

"From Greenland's icy mountains" was sung, and then

Rev. MOSES HILL, of the Erie Conference, was introduced. He said that in the injunction of Christ to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" was wrapped up the duty not of preachers only, but of all Christians. He urged that too often the people gave to God only that which overflowed—that which they could do without. In this they did not follow the Divine example.

Rev. F. C. HALLIDAY, of the South East Indians Conference, dwelt upon the missionary wants of the region that he came from; expressed his gratification at the success of the missionary enterprises of the Church, and related some interesting incidents connected with the progress of Methodism throughout the West.

Bishop JANES said some moral obligations were as binding as some physical necessities, and, as it was said "necessity knows no law," so it might be said that neglect of some moral obligations had no excuses. The Methodist Missionary Board had sent out brothers and sisters to missionary fields, and the Church was under obligations that must be met to support them in carrying on the work that they had undertaken. No member of the Church had an option in regard to meeting his obligations to the missionary enterprises. They were just as absolute and imperative as any law of necessity. The Bishop enlarged effectively upon the responsibility of every Christian in this regard.

Rev. Dr. HARRIS, the Missionary Secretary for the West, presented a view of the magnitude of the work to which the Church had committed herself. He spoke of its difficulties, of the sacrifices that must be made in order to its accomplishment, of the prospects which it opened up, and urged that in carrying it forward they never falter.

Bishop SIMPSON said that twelve months ago most of those present met in the same place to hear the report of the Missionary Committee. Then the question was under consideration whether the amount of the Missionary appropriations should be increased from $260,000 to $283,000. That increase had been justified, and he believed there was equal call for the increase now made. The Bishop spoke very effectively to the proposition that the Church occupied no Missionary field to which it had not been called of God. He knew that the times seemed not propitious—that a storm-cloud seemed lowering over the land. But the faith of the Church shone more brightly in such times. In England, when a crisis followed upon the revolution in India, the British Wesleyans had given more to the missionary cause than before. If they were to go through trials he hoped they would be brought closer to God by them. After Bishop SIMPSON concluded the Doxology was sung, the venerable Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS pronounced a benediction, and the meeting was over.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's report of City Mortality the week ending Saturday last, states that the number of deaths during the week was 344, of which 80 were men; 88 women; 102 boys; and 74 girls; being an increase of 23 on the week previous, and 73 less than during the corresponding week of 1859. Of the number 154 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes of death were—Apoplexy 3; bronchitis 3; cholera infantum 2; congestion of brain 10; do. lungs 7; convulsions, infantile, 21; croup 9; consumption 55; disease of kidneys 9; debility 4; infantile do 3; dropsy 6; do. in chest 2; do. in head 10; diarrhœa 2; diphtherite 15; dysentery 5; heart disease 6; fever, puerperal, 5; do. scarlet 13; do. typhoid 7; do typhus 6; whooping cough 2; inflammation of bowels 6; do. brain 8; do. liver 2: do lungs 18; do. throat 4; marasmus 4; do infantile 22; palsy 8; small-pox 4; burned or scalded 6; casualties 4; drowned 3; intemperance 4; lockjaw 3; old age 4; premature birth 5. Nativity—United States 222; Ireland 87; Germany 19; England 6; France 3; Scotland 4; Unknown 3.

AN INTERESTING LAUNCH.—The new passenger and freight steamboat, *James W. Baldwin*, was launched yesterday from the yard of its builder, MICHAEL S. ALLISON, of Hoboken. This is the largest steamer now on the river, being 252 feet in length, 9 feet in depth, and 34 feet beam,—the width over all being 62 feet. The joiner work was done by Mr. JOHN E. BROWN, of Hoboken, and the two engines (11, 60 in size and of 150 horse-power each) were constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co. The *James W. Baldwin* is to be finished in a very superior manner. She is owned by Messrs. TREMPER & ROMER, and will be commanded by the former, lately of the *North America*. She is to run to Kingston. She has been named in honor of a distinguished citizen of Ulster County, very recently deceased. There was a plentiful supply of refreshments yesterday on board the *James W. Baldwin*, and the Captain's hospitality to some 300 guests was unbounded.

ANOTHER NIGHT-WATCHMAN MISSING.—The employment of night-watchmen upon the wharves and piers of this City has become somewhat dangerous. It is stated that ten night-watchmen have lost their lives, or have been "missed," within a few years. On the evening of the 9th inst., THOMAS LYNN, in the employment of VAN HOESEN & BROTHER, of No. 67 South-street, was sent to watch sugar at Pier No. 27 North River. When last seen, he was at the post assigned him, but he has not since been seen or heard from. He had from five to ten dollars in money upon his person. Being a strictly sober man, it is feared that he has been drowned, or murdered by river thieves. He leaves a wife and small family in dependent circumstances, at No. 7 Greenwich-street.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An unusually interesting meeting occurred at this Church on Saturday evening last, being the thirteenth anniversary of the Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath School. Brief and spirited addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WESTBROOK, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, of Brazil, and Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of Kentucky. The music was composed expressly for the occasion by EDMOND ROBERTS, and was sung by the choir and children with good effect. This is one of the most flourishing Sabbath Schools in the City, numbering nearly seven hundred pupils.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—In obedience to the call of the Chairman, the Tammany General Committee met, last evening, at head-quarters, full delegations from all the Wards being present. ELIAS F. PURDY presided. After a brief consultation, the Committee appointed Wednesday evening for holding the primary meetings in the various Wards, for the appointment of delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanic and other Conventions, for the choice of candidates to be supported at the approaching Charter election.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The clipper ship *Andrew Jackson* arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool in 15 days' passage, with a full cargo. She also made the passage to Liverpool (grain laden) in 15 days, and on the voyage out and home has been only 30 days at sea (including two days calm,) and sailed over 6,500 miles, thus averaging nearly 220 miles a day throughout. A rate of speed probably never equaled, continuously, in a sailing vessel before. The *A. J.* arrived at the Bar on Sunday night.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' MEETING.—The New-York City and County Liquor Dealers' Protective Society held their regular monthly meeting, last evening, at the Bleecker House. New members were admitted, the liquor interest discussed, including the late decision of Judge HOFFMAN upon the constitutionality of the Sunday Liquor Law, and sundry protective expedients suggested.

TARGETING.—The Ackerman Guard, Capt. JAS. BRACKEN, numbering 35 muskets, with a handsome target and an assortment of prizes, among which was a splendid gold watch, went to Clifton Park, Staten Island, yesterday, on a shooting expedition. They brought back the remnants of the target, and pleasant memories of the day's excursion.

Attempted Assassination in William-street.

A LOVE-SICK FRENCHMAN SHOOTS HIS ITALIAN RIVAL.

LOUIS LAROME, the Frenchman who was taken before Justice WELSH on Wednesday last for sending a hostile message to an Italian plaster-cast maker named P. A. ORZALI, of whom he was jealous, but who was discharged from custody upon his promise to keep the peace, yesterday evening violated his agreement with the Magistrate and made an attempt to assassinate his rival by going to his workshop and shooting him in the breast, inflicting a wound which will, in all probability, prove fatal.

The object of the hot-headed Frenchman's love, and the cause of his enmity to ORZALI, is a German woman named SUSAN HESS, who lives in Vandewater-street, and follows the occupation of a laundress. He set his affections upon her some time since, but she states that she never favored his suit, and of late his attentions had been very offensive. Notwithstanding that she took every occasion which presented itself to manifest her displeasure at his advances, he persisted in following her, and finally she appealed to ORZALI, whose washerwoman she was, asking him to protect her from LAROME's annoyances. He cheerfully complied with her request, and subsequently had an interview with the Frenchman, which resulted in a quarrel and fight, during which the latter was severely handled. Desirous of avenging his wounded honor, LAROME sent the challenge to fight a duel at Hoboken, before alluded to, in which he stigmatized ORZALI as an "Italian coward," and threatened to shoot him at sight if he refused to accord the meeting. ORZALI, not being willing to risk his life, caused the Frenchman's arrest, but in Court he made an abject apology, asserting that he had written the note while laboring under great excitement in consequence of the beating he had received, and begging so piteously to be let off, that the Judge believed his story and let him go. Subsequent events show, however, that he still harbored revenge, and last evening he put his declaration of "*vendetta*" into execution. All day long he had been loitering near the house where Miss HESS lived, and in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, she came out into the street with the purpose of calling at ORZALI's place of business, No. 216 William-street, as she states, to obtain his dirty linen. She saw LAROME following her, and she hurried on in the hope of escaping him. On reaching ORZALI's shop, which is on the fifth floor of the building, LAROME was directly behind her, and as soon as he entered the room, without speaking a word, he drew a revolver and fired at ORZALI. The ball entered his breast, passing into the chest, and he fell, crying "I'm shot!" LAROME immediately fled, and before the persons who witnessed the affray could recover from their astonishment sufficiently to give an alarm, he was out of sight. Dr. T. LALANNE was at once summoned to attend ORZALI, and after laboring several hours he succeeded in extracting the ball. The patient, however, was in too critical a condition to admit of his removal to the Hospital, and he was made as comfortable as possible at the place where the affray occurred. Meantime, information of the matter had been given the police, and the witnesses were all taken into custody, and detained at the Fourth Ward Station-house. Miss HESS told Sergeant SOUDER that LAROME lived at No. 23 West Broadway, and Officer ALLEN was dispatched thither, under the belief that should he attempt to leave the City, he would first go for his clothing. The supposition proved to be well founded, for about 9 o'clock he went to his room, and was apprehended without trouble. He was taken to the station-house, where he stated that he was 39 years of age, a portrait-painter by profession, and that he rejoiced at having shot his victim. The affair occasioned little or no excitement in the neighborhood, because of its having occurred in the upper part of the building, where the report of the pistol was unheard, except by those persons in the room at the time.

Burglary at a Watchmaker's Store.

$3,500 WORTH OF WATCHES STOLEN—ARREST OF THE THIEVES AND THE RECEIVERS—NONE OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

On the night of Saturday, the 10th inst., the jewelry store of JAMES JAQUET, No. 69 Nassau-street, was entered by burglars, who opened the safes by means of false keys and carried away 160 gold and silver watches, valued in the aggregate at $3,500. The robbery did not become known until the following Monday morning, when ADOLPH JAQUET, agent of the proprietor of the store, upon opening the safes, to commence the operations of the week, found that a large part of the stock had been removed. He at once went before Justice KELLY at the Tombs, and made an affidavit respecting the occurrence, charging that the burglary and robbery had been committed by parties unknown to him. Having been advised to bring the matter to the attention of Officer NIVEN, of the Second Ward Police, he did so, and the latter obtained the assistance of Detectives YOUNG and FARLEY in the "working out" of the case. An examination of the premises in connection with the manner in which the burglary had been perpetrated, led the officers to suspect that one of Mr. JAQUET's employes had been engaged in it, and in consequence the office boy of the concern, a youth named EUGENE MOUILLE, was arrested on Saturday last by Officer NIVEN, supposed to be guilty of the crime. He had not been a long time in custody ere he confessed that he had opened the safes with a key which he had had made expressly for the purpose, and that two young men of his acquaintance, named FRANK FAY and EUGENE RASIGA, had on the same night carried the watches to a room in the house No. 120 West Broadway, near Walker-street, which FAY occupied. Upon this information FAY was also arrested, as well as ELLEN SHAW, a woman who lived with him, and the other man, RASIGA. The prisoners at first asserted their innocence, and expressed great surprise that their honesty should have been impeached. Subsequently, however, FAY acknowledged his guilt to Officer NIVEN, and told how the property had been disposed of. He said that he and MOUILLE had first tried to sell the watches at a jewelry store in Hudson-street, but the jeweler was afraid to buy them, and advised them to "plant" or conceal them until the matter should be forgotten. FAY next went to the house of JACOB LEVY, who has long been known as a receiver of stolen goods and a most expert pickpocket, and showed him a sample, asking him to buy. LEVY questioned him as to how the watches came into his possession, and having been informed, he appointed a time to call at FAY's room and examine them. This he did, accompanied by his adopted son, JOHN SMITH, and after considerable chaffering a bargain was finally made, by which FAY and his confederates were to receive $1,100 for the property. Accordingly, on Thursday night a week ago, it was taken to LEVY's house, in Eldridge-street, near Canal, and delivered, but the latter declined on that occasion to pay more than $650, which was accepted by FAY, with the understanding that the balance should be paid within a few days. This information induced the detectives to search LEVY's house, to which Officers YOUNG and FARLEY obtained access in the night-time by stratagem, but no trace of the property was seen, LEVY having had ample time to dispose of it. He and SMITH, who acts as his business partner, were nevertheless arrested on a charge of having knowingly bought stolen goods, and yesterday all the prisoners having been taken before Justice KELLY were sent to prison pending the result of an examination. The officers have shown much shrewdness in conducting the case, and the zeal evinced by them in collecting the evidence will doubtless have the effect of bringing the guilty parties to conviction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. Under the "special order" a report of the Finance Committee was called up from the table, in favor of authorizing the Comptroller, under direction of the Finance Committee, to borrow, from time to time, upon the credit of the city, such moneys as may be necessary to pay 70 per cent. on all contracts for street improvements, when certified to as having been completed, and the assessments for the same are confirmed by the Common Council, and that he, in like manner, be authorized to issue the bonds of the city in payment thereof, said bonds to be called "Assessment Bonds," and to be redeemed in the manner provided in the act of April 16, 1860. Some discussion was had as to the policy of ordering the issue of bonds, to be made as required for use, with the special purpose named, but all amendments were voted down, and the original resolution was adopted. A furlough of four months was granted to the Street Commissioner, on account of ill health. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED MURDERER.—Officer LATHVILLE, of the Fifth Precinct Police, on Sunday night arrested JOSEPH LAMBERT, in the woods about six miles back of Sing Sing, where he had been lurking for nearly a week. LAMBERT was arrested on suspicion of having murdered J. D. COLLYER, in Queens County, on Monday night of last week. He was yesterday committed to the cells of the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and will probably be taken to Jamaica to-day, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

PURCHASE OF A SLAVE.—At the conclusion of the evening service in Plymouth Church, Sunday last, Mr. BEECHER announced that LOUISA MONROE, a slave woman, was present, and wished to raise $800, which, with $400 already in her possession, would free her. A collection resulted in the receipt of $511, whereupon Mr. H. W. SAGE announced that he would pay the rest.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.—Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 47, 16, 32, 51, 62, 69, 84.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 7, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 49, 50, 51, 36, 53, 54, 24, 37, 16.

From British West Indies.

Georgetown, Demarara, papers up to Oct. 19 per bark *Princeton*, furnish the following items:

Hon. ROBERT J. WALCOTT, member of the Council, had died at Barbados, aged 78.

Bridgetown was invested with thieves, who had stripped nearly every house of its copper gutters and roofing.

Murders were on the increase at Trinidad, mostly perpetrated by coolies, while the crime of rape was fearfully prevalent. Some few arrests had been made.

At Antigua there was some little excitement relative to the sudden departure of a merchant leaving large liabilities.

A French brig had arrived at Georgetown with 112 immigrants from Madeira.

Arrived at Georgetown 12th, brig *Daniel Trowbridge*, NEIL, from New-York.

Sailed 16th, brigs *Gold Hunter*, St. John, N. B.; 18th, *Ianthe*, ELLINGWOOD, Baltimore; *Sophia*, BANKS, Halifax.

Arrived at Demerara, Sept. 27, barks *Princeton*, SEELEY, New-York; Oct. 18, *Lamplighter*, THOMPSON, New-York.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

To-day extensive preparations will be made at Governor's Island to dispatch a large force of United States soldiers to California. They are to strengthen the First Regiment of United States Dragoons and the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. The steamship *Pacific* will take them out. The soldiers will consist of two hundred men, who are to be distributed among the short companies of the Regiments named. They will be officered as follows: Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will be in command, assisted by Capts. WHITTLESEY and DAVIDSON, Lieuts. MCKEE, BAKER, WORTH and RILEY, Sixth Infantry, Lieut. QUARTLEBAUM, Ninth Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon SHORT. On the arrival of the recruits at San Francisco Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will resume command of the Third Artillery at the Presidio, when Lieut.-Col. NAUMAN will repair to Fort Vancouver, W. T., to command the Artillery School of Practice. On his arrival there the headquarters of the Fourth Infantry will be removed to Fort Dallas.

As before reported, the United States Corvette *Saratoga* left Philadelphia on Friday to reinforce our squadron now serving on the coast of Africa. We have already published a list of her officers.

☞The *Saratoga* relieves the *Marion* sloop-of-war, which returned some time since to Portsmouth, N. H.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years.
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough. Cold. Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Certain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*
BROWN'S TROCHES Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES ☞Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.☜

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for purchasing those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing-machine business.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Sillcrk & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Mothers, if you would know how properly to govern your children and direct them in the manner to secure their future welfare, submit their heads for a Phrenological Examination to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Travelers! Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESSERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig—A Novelty—Partings warranted not to soil or stain—fit guaranteed—no turning up behind. Made only by Clirehugh, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., near A. T. Stewart's.

Toothache cured in five minutes by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, for the present will sell his boots and shoes 25 cents a pair less, on account of pressure. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond
Are this season presenting many
NEW AND SPECIAL STYLES
OF
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Including unique and dashing overcoats, with and without capes, new fashions in business and traveling suits, and novelties in dress and undress clothing of every description. Those who desire to combine the
ACME OF ELEGANCE
with the
SUPERLATIVE OF CHEAPNESS,
will find both at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And No. 214 Broadway.

What to Do.
Upon the first feeling of pain, you may be quite certain that some natural outlet of the body is in some way obstructed. Take at once a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and persevere for some days, if necessary, until the difficulty is removed. How much severe sickness, how many lives would be saved if this advice were faithfully followed! BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 25 cents per box, with directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MILLER—HARRISON.—In Newcastle, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Buck, HENRY MILLER, of Bedford, to S. LOUISE HARRISON, of Mount Kisco.

DIED.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, of diphtheria, MARY LOUISE SAMMIS, second daughter of Chas. A. and Charlotte L. Sammis, aged 12 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 207 Monroe-st.

CARR.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Miss ROSINA CARR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 851 6th-av., without further invitation.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 6 o'clock P. M., CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Milton St. John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ESSLER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 19, ANN MARIA, daughter of Peter and Susan Ann Essler, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 Suffolk-st.

ROOME.—In this City, of inflammation of the lungs, ROBERT LEE, youngest son of Wm. J. and Mary Ann Roome, aged 15 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock, from No. 185 Mott-st.

TURNER.—In this

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS Of every description. LORD & TAYLOR'S, No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS. MAGENTA FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO, And all other FASHIONABLE SHADES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS. A large assortment of choice MOURNING DRESS GOODS, suitable for the present season, received per late arrivals, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY KIND, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE by PRIVATE TREATY, of LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS, Forming the estates of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT. (Formerly Geo. Bulpin,) And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., (Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st., BANKRUPTS, Now congregated at the store, No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at 50 PER CENT. BELOW IMPORTATION COST, Will be offered at UNPARALLELED PRICES, To effect a total clearance. J. W. PROCTOR, Transferee.

CHARLES STREET, No. 475 BROADWAY, Having a much larger stock of LADIES' CLOAKS In his wholesale department than is usual with him at this season, he has determined to offer THE ENTIRE BALANCE AT RETAIL FOR 30 DAYS. Ladies will select from the largest assortment ever offered of new stylish and superior made garments in VELVET, CLOTH, TRICOT, and every other variety of material at 30 per cent. less than regular prices. He will also offer 500 PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, of the finest quality. AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. CHARLES STREET, Exclusive dealer in Cloaks and Shawls, No. 475 BROADWAY, Between Broome and Grand sts.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS. WILKES & MOYNAN, Are now opening their entire stock of DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices. OTTOMAN CLOTHS, plain and striped, $1 per yard, reduced from $1 25. FIGURED OTTOMAN CLOTHS, $1 and $1 12½, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50. FRENCH POPLINS, 75 cents, reduced from $1. BARATHEA CLOTHS, 3s., reduced from 50 cents. FRENCH PRINTED DELAINES, 50 per cent. below cost. FRENCH MERINOES, 5s. 6d. and 6s., reduced from 7s. and $1.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS. We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS. WILKES & MOYNAN Are now offering great bargains in LACE CURTAINS, $5 50 per pair, formerly $7.

$7 50, formerly	$10 50	$11 50 formerly	$15 00
$9 00, formerly	$12 50	$12 50 formerly	$16 00
$10 50, formerly	$14 00	$14 00 formerly	$18 00
$16 00, formerly			$20 00
$20 00, formerly			$25 00

BEEKMAN & CO. Will open, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set. ALSO, A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3. Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and Fourth sts., WILKES & MOYNAN Have constantly on hand a full assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Winter Hosiery; 5,000 dozen Ladies', French Kid Gloves at 4s. 6d. and 6s. per pair, greatly under cost of importation. Also a full assortment of Flannels and Domestic Goods, &c., &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, AT AUCTION PRICES. Also, a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Comprising Blankets of all qualities, Sheeting, Shirting, Tewelings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c., at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!! We have just manufactured a large stock of FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS, of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS. Just received per steamer *Fulton*, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, One case of the most elegant SILKS of the season. Latest Paris styles.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS. WILKES & MOYNAN Are now selling SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LYONS VELVETS, IN ALL WIDTHS AND AT ALL PRICES. Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway. We have always very desirable bargains at this season. To offer to our Retail Trade, in Napkins, Table Damasks, Linen Sheetings, Doylies, Blankets, Quilts, Table Covers, Floor Baizes, Wine Cloths. Towelings, And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, of furnish a house or hotel.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At retail, at less than wholesale prices. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, The entire balance of their wholesale stock of LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c. AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

WAMSUTTA MILLS. WILLARD, WOOD & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st., Sole Agents for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS Will be offered at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, AT STILL LOWER PRICES. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

BREAKFAST CAPS. BREAKFAST CAPS FROM AUCTION, At less than half price. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, ALSO a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS, &c., &c., Made after the LATEST PARIS SHAPES, And trimmed in the most elegant manner FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. Are now offering at retail and wholesale, their immense Fall importations of RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, Vestibule Laces, Drapery Muslins, at a great reduction in price. Canal, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS, MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c., Below usual prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS. MOIRE ANTIQUES, FASHIONABLE SHADES, and RICH PARIS SILKS, in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway. Super Black Beaver Cloaks, At Lowest Prices.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860. CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets, $1 50 per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets, $1 40 per yard. Second Quality, $1 25 per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets, 90 cents per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS. A Job Lot, 80 cents per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st. 150 feet East of Broadway.

301 NO NORTH, NO SOUTH. 301 SPLENDID BARGAINS, FOR ALL IN RICH DRESS GOODS, From late Auction Sales. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. In the following Dress Goods: EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES, Small, neat Figures, At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 50. RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERES, At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 40. RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS, At 75 cents per Yard—Invoiced at $1 25. 500 pieces PARISIAN STYLE DELAINES, At 1s. per yard; cost 25 cents. 100 pieces RICH VALENCIES, At 1s. per yard; cost 25 cents. LOOK AT THE PRICES, and EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY. MADDER-COLORED PRINTS, at 6½ cents per Yard, Warranted Fast Colors. WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS—VERY FINE, Only 12½ cents per Yard. 500 Pairs ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS, At $3—Manufacturer's Cost, $5. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.

AT CUSHMAN'S. Ladies will find Ribbed Hose, 1s. a pair. 10,000 pair Ladies KID GLOVES, (the very best,) 63c. a pair. At CUSHMAN'S, 6th-av., corner 28th-st. 5,000 Real STEEL SCISSORS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c. a pair. 5,000 HAIR BRUSHES, 12c., 15c., 18c., and 25c. Cheap Lot. 5,000 ARTICLES in the Tape and Needle Line under price. 5,000 LADIES and GENTS LINEN HDKFS., 6c., 8c., 10c. and 12½c.—Cheap. 5,000 Ladies' HOOP SKIRTS, 31c., 37c., 44c., 50c. and 62c. 5,000 LADIES' CLASP CORSETS, $1. French Corsets, 75c. 5,000 yards RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c. per yard. At CUSHMAN'S, 5,000 Collars, 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c. to 87c. 5,000 Men's Undershirts and Drawers, 37c., 44c., 50c. pair. AT CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, NO 463 6TH-AV., Corner 28th-st.

LACE CURTAINS, Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations, AT RETAIL. Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5. From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8. From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16. The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham and Muslin Curtains, Will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. A few soiled and auction Curtains, Very low. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, THEIR ENTIRE large and varied stock of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., For Fall and Winter wear, At a great sacrifice on former prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., (Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,) Have made A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES Of their heavy stock OF RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES. An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, The entire balance of their wholesale stock of HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES, At a great sacrifice on cost.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, PER STEAMER ADRIATIC, Will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19, STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail. SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SPLENDID RIBBONS—6, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 21 and 25 cents a yard, very much under regular prices. Call and see them. Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st. C. J. CUSHMAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY MARE OF SPANISH blood, bob-tail, a fast traveler, will be sold cheap, with wagon and harness. $500 for the whole establishment. To be seen at stable, No. 15 Vestry-st. Applications to C. B. WOOD, No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, GROCERY WAGON AND harness; the wagon is nearly new; the horse six years old, warranted sound, and will stand without hitching. Apply at No. 299 4th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, washing to take to her own residence: understands French fluting; has been laundress in some of the first-class families, to whom she can refer. Apply to Mrs. GALLAGHER, No. 190 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, some gentlemen's washing, or would do some fine family washing; good reference given. Apply for this week at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 12.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CARAM LINIMENT. It never fails to kill the pain, And makes no soil, no grease, no stain. Sold by Gulon, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 719 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Deane-st., and other druggists. Depot No. 166 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 333 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid or plain cooking in a private family. City or country; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 66 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 348 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 33d-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply as the residence of her present employer, No. 27 Greve-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress by an honest girl. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 179 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 89 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing; understands her business, and is a good baker. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 Hammond-st.; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; or would do the housework of a small private family; has got good references. Call at No. 175 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a trusty young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be found at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as children's nurse and seamstress; understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 East 15th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl of 14 years of age, a situation to mind a child, or assist in light housework. Call for 3 days at No. 286 Spring-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 170 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, games and soups and jellies, and all kinds of pastry and deserts; is a first rate baker; no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the book and paper store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, desserts, pastries, games, and is a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 Columbia-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., first floor, rear house.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meat, soups, creams and pastry; has lived in first-class families in this City; can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the store; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the hours from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference for capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 66 West 20th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., with her present employer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address No. 99½ 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, who understands cooking all kinds of meats and soups; is also a good baker; can give good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and game, good bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given; call at No. 118 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class German and English cook, in a private family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 85 11th-st., near 4th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow lady, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and desserts. Also, a tidy young woman, of 17, to do chamberwork or waiting, nursing or plain sewing, together or separate; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and seamstress; the cook has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from their last places. Call at No. 147 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; wants a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, competent and industrious girl; will be found a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes and bakes first-rate bread. Has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or the work of a small private family; is a clean, tidy girl, cheerful habits, and Canadian born; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 319 9th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, genteel, quiet family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each, and will be found neat and obliging. Good City reference. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 49 West 13th-st., over the store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; would be willing to assist with washing if required; has four years' City reference; can be seen at 161 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced person, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance from New-York. Call at No. 115 21st-st., Room No. 12, near Hester.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 320 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family, is a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at the corner of 36th-st. and 8th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook, understands soups, game and all kinds of jellies; would assist with the washing if required. The other as competent waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a well-recommended Protestant woman, who understands her business in every respect, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; willing and obliging. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation in City or country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; or can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, LAUNDRESSES, SEAMSTRESSES, NURSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—Over 100 nice, tidy, capable and willing girls, with excellent references—some of the best servants in this City—can be found, to-day, at the Select Female Agency, No. 204 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Only first-class servants allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this Agency.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a good housekeeper in a private family, institution or seminary. She thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; is capable of taking the entire charge; understands the care and management of children and the care of their wardrobe; is willing to make herself useful; can give good reference. Call at or address for three days, T. E., No. 131 Duffield-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a small private family; the best of reference given and required. Address G. P. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion by a young German girl, in a small American family; she understands sewing and ironing. Call at No. 39 Elm-st., corner of Hester, second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands muslins, laces, fluting, embroideries and gentlemen's linen, or would go as chambermaid: has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 East 20th-st., near the 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WISHES a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands her business and can furnish the highest reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as child's nurse; can bring the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 West 16th-st., rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant girl as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up on a bottle if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 136 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good, quick sewer; has City reference. Call at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or waitress in a private family; will be well recommended by her present employers, at No. 19 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be seen.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotch woman. Good recommendation. Call for a few days at No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a good girl, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid; she is honest, reliable and faithful; most excellent in the care of a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at her present employer's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant English woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also an excellent seamstress; can produce good City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Scotch woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wants a situation; can cut and fit children's clothes, do up muslins and fine linens; will make herself otherwise useful if required; no objection to leave the City with a genteel family as nurse; City references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at Miss Ennever's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork, or the care of children; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 260 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to travel with a lady; is able to take care of a young baby; has no objections to Cuba, New-Orleans, Europe or France; is very healthy on sea; can be highly recommended. Call at or address S. W., No. 525 2d-av., near 33d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT girl a situation as first-class waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, with good City reference, as waitress. Can be well recommended from her last employer. Apply, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; perfectly understands either capacity; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 342 Hudson-st., near Vandam-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress; no objections to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years; call at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and do chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement, between 5th and 6th avenues.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman to do waiting and chamberwork in a small family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 31 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—The American Friendly Institute, No. 23½ East 23d-st., Madison-square, for providing families with good, trustworthy and capable servants, of both sexes; home and foreign domestics, for City or country. Ladies will call and examine our reference list. Respectable girls wishing situations will apply immediately. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied gratis. J. COOK, Agent; W. H. POYNTON, Superintendent.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 134 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 21 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk, &c.; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping and several years' experience in business; highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Salary no object. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, single and double entry; several years' experience in business; can write good and quick, and very smart at figures; can give security in any amount required, and the highest references. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN well recommended, a place as coachman or groom. Apply at the office of Henry Young, No. 59 Reade-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man; the very best of City reference given. Apply at Samuel L. Post's saddlery store, No. 1,170 Broadway, near 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN OR groom's situation wanted, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would keep a small garden in order, if required, or make himself in any other way useful. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has been living with noblemen in the old country. No objections to the City or country. Address C. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young man as coachman or waiter; good City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man, where his attention will be required towards the welfare of the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is well versed in their constitution and the elements which make vegetation healthy and fruitful. Address N. D., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION As gardener and coachman, by a man that understands both, and laying out of new grounds, fruits and flowers, and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 60th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington.
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 156th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
VASES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

AUCTION SALE
Of
CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,
At the
FLUSHING EXOTIC GARDENS,
FLUSHING, NOV. 22, 1860,
Consisting of camellia japonicas, many large specimens; large acacias, Chinese azalias, ericas, lawrustinus, pittosporums, gardenias, genistas—a large and choice lot of plants with variegated foliage, of the finest and newest varieties. Gold and silver ferns, mosses, orchidia (air-plants) in variety, and plants suitable for the parlor and Wardean cases, together with an assortment of the new Hardy grapevines; hybrid, perpetual and climbing roses, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSBURGH AND YONKERS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 44th-st., 2 new 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 277 and 279, n. s., between 9th and 10th avs.; houses 20x44, and contain gas, water, range, &c.; lots, 20x100.5.

On South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171, near 6th-st.; lots, 20x100 feet each.

AT YONKERS:

Four acres, with water right, on Warburton-av. and Lamartine-st., fronting on the Hudson River, five minutes' walk from depôt, adjoining land of Thaddeus Bell. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 1, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SMITH & NASH, Attorneys.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. J. T. HUNGERFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Sold by order of Lemuel Vanderpool, Esq., HUNGERFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on this day (TUESDAY,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, all the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary, bronze, 7-octave piano forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the elegant private residence, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A. LERAGE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION! AUCTION!—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at the private residence No. 68 West 11th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold all the contents of the house, which is furnished throughout with everything useful and ornamental usually found in a first-class gentleman's residence. The house to let; rent $1,000 a year.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtland-st. Comprising a full assortment of men's and boys' heavy boots, also women's, misses and children's wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, beds, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather-beds, counters, heaters, stoves, mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, kitchenware, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.: A sorrel mare, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, long tail, kind in single and double harness, an excellent saddle horse, of the Kemble & Jackson stock; warranted sound; sold for want of use.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A complete assortment of choice goods, in lots, for dealers; goods free, sales free, call and see.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC B. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 56 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-1aw6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her rooms. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 181 2d-av., above 11st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, in the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportion amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 58 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prices current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer Mattano.)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	6:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	
4:55 P. M.	

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 30 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 o'clock ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:16 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car.) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:36 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 6:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, trains will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2; 12 M., fare $3 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 19 years of age, of not very prepossessing appearance, but of a jovial temperament, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady not exceeding his own age with a view to matrimony this coming New-Year's. The advertiser is sincere, and requests none but such to address, stating age, &c., to G. S. W., Box No. 220 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had equal opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early indiscretion and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vivid, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

FALL OF 1860.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We shall offer goods in job-lots for cash, the next thirty days, at the following prices:
Fine Young Hyson Tea, in half chests, from 38½c. to 40c.
Good Black Tea, in half chests, from 25c. to 30c.
Choice new Oolong Tea, in half chests, from 35c. to 38c.
Fine Old English breakfast Congou, from 36c. to 45c.
Fresh roasted Coffee, in bbls. or bags, from 15½c. to 18c.
Good ground Coffee, in bbls. or boxes, from 10c. to 15c.
No. 1 Government Nutmegs, in cases, from 42c. to 45c.
Prime new Cassia, in matts, 22c.
First quality Manilla Indigo, from 40c. to 60c.
First invoice Yedo Oolong, in store and for sale at importer's prices.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa. French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDICTALLADUNG.
In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein, Klaegerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom
4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
MORGENS 10 UHR,
vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen.—rechts beataendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 16, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

SPORTING.

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE—THE LARGEST and handsomest Newfoundland dog that has ever been seen in America; is jet black, well-trained; from 18 mos. to 2 years old; also, Scotch deer hounds, English greyhounds, pointers, setters, hunting spaniels, King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, black tan terriers, Scotch and Skye terriers, English bull and bull terriers, Newfoundland pups, St. Bernard pups, 10 months old, over distemper, well trained, 33 inches high and 6 feet 6 inches long; weight, 125 pounds. Dogs of all breeds. Address H. GARDNER, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—FURNACE, Grate and Range Coal, of the best quality, for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the City. Orders received at the yard, No. 323 8th-av., corner 27th-st., or at the office of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HENEK

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

[Concluded from First Page.]

the very threshold of their success in the right, get down upon their knees before the South and beg her pardon for having exercised their constitutional privilege of electing fairly the man of their choice, and whose antecedents all indicate his loyalty to the Constitution and his deference to individual State rights.

CIVIS.

SECESSION AND HOW TO EFFECT IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 16.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your calm and comprehensive view in yesterday's paper, in regard to the only possible and practicable mode of secession, should be thoroughly considered by every reflecting mind, whether North, South, East or West.

It is an apparent fact that South Carolina has been alienated in feeling from the Free States, and from her allegiance to the Constitution since 1831. It is idle now to argue whether her position is based on wisdom or founded on justice. The naked question for the American people to decide is whether it is better to uphold our sacred Constitution by force, as South Carolina seems determined in her madness we shall do, or to so amend it that she may secede in peace, without violating its organic form, its spirit having been buried previous to 1831.

That this desirable end may be consummated, the Governors of the other States should promptly convene their Legislatures and recommend that they instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for an amendment giving a full and complete constitutional permission for South Carolina to secede from the Union. We will say to her, "If you can forget that we have one country, one language, one God, depart in peace. Our past memories and present feelings alike prevent us from embroiling ourselves in civil war. All we ask is that we may be permitted to visit the graves of our forefathers, who died covered with immortal glory, fighting side by side with your SUMTER and MARION, and now sleep the sleep of death beneath your Palmettos."

DELAWARE.

CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Doubtless, at such a time as the present, you are overwhelmed with communications on the present crisis of affairs, and yet I venture to trouble you with my views on the subject, expecting you to estimate them at what they are worth.

The remedy I propose for the present agitation is simply this: Let a CONVENTION of *the people of the United States* be called, by joint resolution of Congress at its approaching session, to meet on or about the 15th day of February next, and let its members, peaceably and definitively, settle the question, which is now agitating the whole country. If it be well ascertained at such convention that one or more States, as represented by their delegates, are in favor of a Southern Confederacy, and that no arguments or remonstrances on the part of their fellow members can change their views, then let said Convention agree upon the dividing lines of State and Territorial possessions, the distribution of the public property, the division of the Army and Navy, and other important questions arising from such a momentous event, and let us thereupon part in peace from our Southern brethren. As to the composition of said Convention, I would suggest that each State send twice as many delegates as it is entitled to members of Congress, said delegates, however, to be chosen by the *direct popular vote* in each State, and not by the several Legislatures. Let its place of meeting be

WASHINGTON.

SINCERITY OF THE MOVEMENT FOR DISUNION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow one who has excellent opportunities for judging correctly to assure you that the representations made to you that the excitement is abating at the South, and the danger vanishing, are utterly unfounded. So far from it, the exasperation of the Southern people is every moment increasing. Even in Virginia, entirely conservative at this time, the excitement is on the march, and no one can undertake to say that before the meeting of her Legislature in January, there will not be a majority for disunion. I am as decidedly for the Union as any man within its limits, and even one of those who think there is nothing to justify now a resort to dissolution. But I think in the present perilous condition of the country, the truth ought to be fully faced. The North will make a fatal mistake if it calculates on the abandonment by the South of the secession movement. My own opinion, founded on good data is, that nothing short of Almighty power can save the Union. If anything human can, it will be the absence of all irritating conduct on the part of our Northern brethren, and a prompt modification of their offensive legislation. This *may* save the country, though I do not believe it will. But the remedy is worth trying. Yours, &c.

POSITION OF VIRGINIA IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE OLD DOMINION IN 1796.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1796 Hon. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, one of the Judges of the General Court in that State, and Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, after delivering his course of lectures there on Law and Police, published in a small volume, that part of it which related to Slavery, with a plan for its gradual abolition, and submitted and inscribed it to the General Assembly of Virginia. The work is a very concise and interesting history of the origin of Slavery—white and black—in this and other countries, with extracts from laws on the subject, and statistics, and closing with his plan of *gradual* emancipation, which, he flattered himself, was liable to fewer objections than most others that had been submitted to the public, showing that in those days it was common to submit such plans to the public in Virginia.

His comments on the institution in the first and last pages, though then constituting part of the instruction given to the Virginia youth attending the University, are such as in our day, in many parts South, would hang a man on the nearest tree. There is no doubt but that in Virginia in 1796 the same opinions were held by her most prominent citizens—opinions which the South will not allow men now to hold in the Free States.

INCENDIARY NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times;

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Although I am in favor of tolerating the largest liberty in newspaper opinions and the publication of sensation articles, yet I think that when a journal labors to create and feed a panic by exaggerations, in panic times, it should be frowned down. Is not this the present position of the *Herald?* I think so; and I shall discontinue taking the paper for that reason. If the thousands in this City who believe as I do would do the same thing we should have no more panic articles to frighten timid people.

EX-SUBSCRIBER TO THE HERALD.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.

OUGHT THE SOUTH TO SECEDE ON ACCOUNT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION?

A number of prominent citizens of New-Orleans on the 12th inst. addressed a note to Senator DOUGLAS asking him to deliver a speech in that city "on the present condition of the affairs of our country." The invitation elicited the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: Your request to address the citizens of New-Orleans, "on the present condition of the affairs of our country," has just been placed in my hands. An invitation so numerously signed by the most eminent business men of this great commercial city implies a compliment which I duly appreciate, and am exceedingly reluctant to decline.

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference, or to degenerate into despondency, or to rush madly into violent and extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the Republic from the disasters which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. LINCOLN more than I do; none made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconcileably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the Constitution and laws of our country, the aggressive policy which he and his party are understood to represent. But while I say this, I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the Constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal Union.

It is not pretended, so far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen. Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the *supreme law* of every State and of every citizen. But while it is conceded that no act has yet been done which impairs the rights or endangers the peace and safety of any portion of our country, it is *apprehended* that the election of Mr. LINCOLN carries with it the assurance that the policy and principles of the party by which he was elected will prevail, and be carried into practical effect in every department of the Federal Government, and thereby *will* endanger the peace and safety of the Slaveholding States. Is this apprehension well founded? Do the results of the recent election justify this apprehension? The President can do nothing except what the law authorizes. His duty is to see the laws faithfully executed. If he fails to perform this duty, he will soon find himself a prisoner before the high court of impeachment. Fortunately, that tribunal is so constituted as to command the confidence of the people of the entire South, as well as of the conservative men of the North. We have this security, that the existing laws will be faithfully executed. I have yet to learn that the people of the South complain of the acts of Congress now on the statute-book, upon the subject of Slavery, as applicable to the States or the Territories, or to the District of Columbia. These laws were enacted, mainly, if not entirely, by the joint action of the conservative members of the North and South, in opposition to the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and have been acquiesced in by the Southern people as well as by their Senators and Representatives, under the present and preceding Administrations of the Federal Government. Consequently, it is fair to presume that the South, so far from demanding the repeal of the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery as essential to her safety and equality in the Union, will insist upon their being retained upon the statute books, and faithfully executed. Nor are we permitted to infer that the Southern people require any additional legislation by Congress on this subject, for the reason that the Southern Senators and Representatives have not introduced and advocated any changes in the existing legislation upon the Slavery question under the present Administration, and that of Mr. PIERCE, when the Abolitionists and Free Soilers were in the minority in both Houses of Congress.

Assuming, therefore, that the Southern people and their Senators and Representatives deem their rights and institutions entirely safe under the Constitution and laws as they now stand, and only desire to be let alone, without any interference by Congress with their domestic concerns, the question arises whether Mr. LINCOLN and his party will have the power, even if they have the disposition, to disturb or impair the rights and institutions of the South, either in the States or the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. They certainly cannot do it under the existing laws. Will they have the power to repeal or listing laws. Will they have the power to repeal or change these laws, or to enact others? It is well known that they will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court against them. In the Northern States there have been elected already a sufficient nuumber of Democratic members of Congress, bold and true National men, pledged to the Cincinnati Platform and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery in the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty majority against Mr. LINCOLN and his party on all these questions. In the Senate, there is also a decided and reliable majority. Hence no bill can pass either House of Congress, impairing or disturbing the rights or institutions of the Southern people, in any manner whatever, *unless a portion of the Southern Senators and Representatives absent themselves, so as to give an Abolition majority in consequence of their absence.*

In a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court to expound the laws and restrain all illegal and unconstitutional acts, the President will be utterly powerless for evil, if he should have the disposition to do wrong. Even in the distribution of his patronage, he would be dependent upon the Senate for the connrmation of his nominees to office, so that he can not appoint a bad man to office without the consent of those in whom the South confides. A partisan President, thus tied hand and foot, powerless for good or evil, without the consent and support of his political opponents, should be the object of pity and commiseration rather than of fear and apprehension, by a brave and chivalrous people. What good or harm can he do to anybody, except to humble the pride and wound the sensibilities of a large portion of the American people by occupying the chair once filled by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson? Does this act furnish sufficient cause for destroying the best Government of which the history of the world gives an example? Four years will soon pass away, when the ballot-box will furnish a peaceful, legal and constitutional remedy for all the evils and grievances with which the country may be afflicted.

If, in the meantime, any act shall be perpetrated which shall violate or impair the rights of any citizen or State, or shall endanger the peace and safety of any portion of our people for which the Constitution and laws shall fail to provide adequate and efficient remedies, the time will then have arrived for those who think the Constitution has been disregarded and the Federal power perverted to purposes inconsistent with their safety, honor and equality, to consult and deliberate upon the nature, extent and mode of redress.

I do not anticipate, nor do I deem it possible in the present condition of the country, that, under the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, any act can be perpetrated that would destroy or impair the Constitutional rights of the citizen, or invade the reserved rights of the States upon the subject of Slavery; but, if I should find myself painfully mistaken on this point, I have no hesitation in expressing my deliberate conviction that such an outrage would not only make the Southern people a unit, but would arouse and consolidate all the conservative elements of the North in firm and determined resistance, by overwhelming majorities. In such an event, the South would occupy an impregnable position. With her own people united and animated by one sentiment—the unfaltering resolve to maintain and defend their rights and liberties as won by the blood of their fathers, and guaranteed by the Constitution of their country, they could safely rely upon the justice of their cause, and confidently expect the sympathy of the civilized world, and the choicest blessings of Divine Providence, while struggling for the right. Under these circumstances I can perceive no just cause, no reasonable ground for such rash and precipitate action as would plunge into the horrors of revolution, anarchy and bankruptcy, the happiest people, the most prosperous country, and the best Government the sun of heaven ever shed his genial rays upon. To those, if any such there may be, who look upon disunion and Southern Confederacy as a thing desirable in itself, and are only waiting for the opportunity to accomplish that which had been previously resolved upon—the election of Mr. LINCLN may furnish a pretext for precipitating the Southern States into revolution. But to those who regard the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it, the most precious legacy ever bequeathed to a free people by a patriotic ancestry, and are determined to maintain it as long as their rights and liberties, equality and honor are protected by it, the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in my humble opinion, presents no just cause, no reasonable excuse for disunion.

Having discussed all the questions at issue freely and elaborately in my addresses to the people during the recent canvass, I do not perceive that any patriotic objects can be advanced by any further public discussion on my part prior to my resuming my seat in the Senate. That the passions and animosities engendered by recent contests may soon give place to reason and patriotism; that calm and wise counsels may prevail, and fraternal feeling be restored; that the Constitution may be preserved inviolate, and the Union maintained forever, is the ardent hope and fervent prayer of your friend and fellow-citizen,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

SENATOR TOOMBS' SCHEME.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"It may be assumed confidently that the delegations from all the Southern States will be fully represented, as usual. They intend to make it a stirring session, and the Secessionists entertain the hope of raising such an issue as will consolidate the South in a compact column, to be moved under the orders of the leaders, who are now engaged in a race of ultraism with each other, in order to secure the ultimate command of this sectional movement. There is no excess of which some of them are not capable, and the public need not be surprised if revolutionary proceedings should be adopted to prevent the formal declaration of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. The resolution offered in the Georgia Legislature, instructing her representatives in Congress *to resist the counting of the votes of nine States alleged to have nullified the Fugitive Slave law, was doubtless suggested by Mr. Toombs*, and is only a part of the programme concocted by the Disunionists in Congress, in the expected contingency of Mr. FREMONT'S election, namely—to withdraw the South from the hall of the House of Representatives when the votes of the Electoral College were to be counted. That conspiracy was deliberately planned here, and the parties engaged in it entered into an agreement, as they did at the last session, to resist Mr. SHERMAN'S election as Speaker. The leaders were just as desperate then as now, and regarded the possible loss of power and patronage with equal resentment. There was no 'irrepressible conflict,' or 'John Brown affair' then, but still they had other pretexts which would have been made to serve the same end."

GEORGIA.

We find in the Atlanta *Locomotive* the following report of the speech delivered at Milledgeville, by Senator TOOMBS, on the 14th:

He arraigned the North for its aggressions upon the South and exposed from the records of the country her numerous robberies from the Government, and then called upon the South now to demand redress and until these wrongs were atoned for, he denounced the cry of Union as treason to the South. He asked with great earnestness if Georgia would again submit, and in an impressive manner begged God to relieve him from that degradation. His defence was now his strong arm, and if Georgia said he shouldn't take up his sword, he intended to do it anyhow. This was received with great enthusiasm.

He said he had served Georgia in Congress for fifteen years, and thanked its legislators for thus honoring him, but the honor, he said, had been conferred as long as he would have it; that *on the 4th of March next* his resignation would take effect. This announcement created the most uproarious demonstration; numbers of those who were sitting down rose and threw their hats in the air, and shout after shout made the welkin ring.

The Charleston papers publish the following dispatch, which was addressed to Hon. L. M. KEITT by Senator TOOMBS:

MACON, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

TO HON. L. M. KEITT: I will sustain South Carolina in secession. I have announced to the Legislature that I will not serve under LINCOLN. If you have the power to act, act at once. We have bright prospects here. R. TOOMBS.

A correspondent of the *Locomotive*, writing from Milledgeville on the 14th, says:

"The Union feeling seems to be quite feeble at this time, but we fear that if Hon. A. H. STEPHENS throws his great intellect and influence on that side, he will give it more vitality and strength. He and Judge LINTON STEPHENS arrived here to-day. At a meeting which has just been held Gov. BROWN made a glorious speech. He is for secession, and war, if necessary."

Judge GOLDTHWAIT, said to be one of the ablest jurists in Georgia, has declarrd in favor of immediate secession. He believes that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas will unite, secede simultaneously, form a Southern Confederation, and thus secure strength and confidence at home and credit abroad.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* discusses the Message of Gov. BROWN at length, pronounces its opinion that the State is not ready for secession, and urges the postponement of the step until two years from the 4th of March next, before which time it will be impossible for the Republicans to get entire control of the Government.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A frame stable in the rear of No. 258 Elizabeth-street, owned by MRS. DUFF and occupied by several parties, was set on fire about 6 o'clock last evening through carelessness on the part of one of the occupants, and it was entirely consumed. The aggregate loss is about $150; uninsured.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BROWN-STONE STATUE OF WASHINGTON TO BE PURCHASED BY THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a series of petitions were presented and referred.

A resolution to empower the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down two side tracks in front of their own property on Tryon-row, was, after some opposition on the part of Alderman BARRY, referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution asking permission to extend the main Croton pipes through Fifth-avenue, was also referred. So, too, was the resolution of Alderman BAGLEY, to pave with trap or Belgian pavement the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second-street.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of purchasing for $2,000 the brown-stone statue of Washington that now stands in front of the City Hall, and recommended its removal to Tompkins-square. The question of proprietorship over the statue gave rise to some discussion, which resulted in the rejection of a resolution to lay the whole subject on the table by a vote of 10 to 5, and the adoption of the Committee's report (to purchase) by a vote of 11 to 4.

Hose Company No. 60 obtained an appropriation of $200 for a new carriage.

Some discussion arose on the propriety of allowing $3,500 to Hose Company No. 57 for the purchase of a steam fire engine. A resolution granting the amount was adopted.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court, complaining that in consequence of inadequate accommodations two Judges were prevented from holding Court. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of appropriating $500 for a full-length portrait of HARRY HOWARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Alderman BRADY opposed the idea of putting a Fireman's portrait in the City Hall, among the representations of men who were generally regarded as statesmen. He had a high opinion of Mr. HOWARD in his official capacity, but he did not see the propriety of inaugurating the system of introducing Chief-engineers' portraits into the Governor's room.

Alderman THOMAS thought the gentleman (Alderman BRADY) was mistaken as to the terms of the resolution presented by the Committee. It did not necessarily infer that the portrait was to be hung up in the Governor's room.

After some debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REMONSTRANCE FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

There was a full attendance upon the Board of Councilmen last evening, both on the floor and in the lobby, the latter being occupied principally by the partisans of the different law Courts, whose accommodations were supposed to be in danger from the contemplated change in the rooms assigned to the use of the Superior Court.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Attorney to report to the Board, at its next meeting, a list of all suits commenced by him for alleged violation of Corporation ordinances since the 21st of May last, designating in said list the suits commenced against parties who complied with the law prior to the adoption of the resolution of the 10th of May last.

A petition was received from the "Veterans of 1812," asking for an appropriation to enable them to celebrate Evacution-day. Referred.

A remonstrance was read from the Judges of the Supreme Court against the resolution presented at the last meeting of the Board, for the transfer of the rooms now occupied by that Court and the Court of Sessions, to the use of the Superior Court. Referred to the Law Committee.

Councilman KANE, Chairman of the Law Committee, to whom was rererred the communication of the Judges of the Superior Court, together with the resolution assigning them the rooms now occupied by the Superior Court and of Sessions, was prepared to report in favor of the changes, but just before the subject was reached, a motion to adjourn was unexpectedly made and carried by a vote of 12 to 11.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN FAILS TO APPEAR.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed "to investigate the sufficiency of the security given for the safe keeping and custody of the City Deposits, the amount of interest paid thereon," and everything relating thereto, met at 3 P. M., yesterday, Alderman BRADY presiding.

Alderman BRADY said that Mr. Platt, the City Chamberlain, had been notified to be present, but he was not here, and had sent a note which the Clerk would read. It was as follows:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk, &c.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 16th inst., requesting me to attend a meeting of the Special Committee on City Deposits, is received. My duty as Chamberlain being simply *to receive* and *pay out* City moneys and make weekly returns thereof to the Comptroller of the City, I would, in accordance with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, with whom I have taken occasion to confer in this matter, respectfully refer the gentlemen of the Committee to the Comptroller, who, as head of the "Finance Department," can give the fullest information in regard to the City deposits.

Yours respectfully,
NATHANIEL PLATT, Chamberlain.

Alderman BRADY said the original resolution upon which the Committee was to act, had been taken from his pigeon-hole by somebody. A copy of it was, however, in the hands of the Committee.

Alderman BOOLE said that he should judge from this note, that the Chamberlain declined to appear before the Committee, and that he intimated that he was accountable only to the Comptroller, to whom he referred them.

Alderman BRADY—Yes, Sir.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the proper means be taken to bring the gentleman before the Committee.

Alderman PLATT called attention to the fact that Mr. PLATT said he had taken counsel of the Counsel to the Corporation.

Alderman BOOLE said that was so stated, and the gentleman might have consulted the Counsellor; but they in the Common Council though they had a right to be a very ignorant set, knew enough to execute the authority vested in them and compel necessary witnesses to come before the Committee.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Alderman BRADY requested Mr. MEYERS, the Clerk, to serve a *subpœna* on Mr. PLATT directing him to appear before the Committee to-day at 3 P. M.

Alderman PLATT asked what the Committee was going to do.

Alderman BRADY said it was going to endeavor to ascertain who has the money—in what institution, or other place of deposit, as the TIMES said, the funds were. Mr. PLATT must obey the *subpœna* or else they would have an attachment issued against him.

The Committee adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Nothing of interest transpired in the Board yesterday. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards were canvassed, and no material errors discovered. The consideration of Dennis McCabe's protest against the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward was postponed till 12 o'clock to-day, to which time the Board adjourned.

THE SEASON AT QUARANTINE.

The Sickness and Mortality.

Fifty-one vessels arrived at this port during the quarantine season recently closed which had cases of yellow fever on board, either on the voyage home or at ports from which they sailed. One hundred and nineteen cases of sickness were reported in the ports of clearance, and deaths in port twenty-eight, besides a large number of cases sent to hospital. There were eighty cases of sickness on the homeward passage, of which thirty-four died. Ten cases of yellow fever were sent to the floating hospital, all of whom are reported to have recovered except one. The infected ports were principally Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, Aspinwall, Curacoa, Buen Ayres (a small island in the Caribbean Sea,) Belize, San Juan, and Ponce, P. R.; Havana, Matanzas, and one or two small ports in Cuba, and one case of yellow fever from Charleston, S. C. This patient died just prior to the arrival of the vessel, and the body was buried on Staten Island.

The cases were nearly all of mild type. A few cases of small-pox and typhus fever were sent to Ward's Island. Regular traders to Havana have generally escaped the yellow fever, while casual visitors, Coolie and slave ships have suffered. The officials at Quarantine state that all the present arrangements are of a temporary character, and in case of an unusually sickly season would be wholly inadequate and inefficient; that there is absolutely at present no Quarantine Hospital excepting the old hulk known as the floating Hospital *Falcon*, which ought to be wholly devoted to yellow fever patients; and that if there should be cases of cholera or other dangerous diseases, there would be no provision for them whatever. The Commissioners of Emigration have caused all the furniture and other Hospital property at Quarantine to be removed to Ward's Island. Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital by appointment of State authority, remains at his post on Staten Island, but prevented by the action of the Commissioners of Quarantine from exercising the functions of his office; thus two physicians are employed and paid for performing duties which the law contemplates should be performed by one.

New-Jersey.

INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of PATRICK CORCORAN, whose death was supposed to have been caused by foul play at the Bergen Tunnel, was continued yesterday before Coroner ACKERMAN, at Hudson City. The evidence of several persons was taken, but nothing definite was elicited. It appears that a fight took place at the Tunnel on the night previous to that on which the injured man was found at the bottom of the shaft, but no evidence was given to connect the two occurrences. It is the general impression that CORCORAN fell down the shaft while in a state of intoxication.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.—The Second Regiment of Hudson County, Col. GREGORY commander, paraded yesterday afternoon. The regiment consists of the Washington Guard, Capt. SPEER; Gregory Guard, Capt. HOPPER; Greenville Guard, Capt. LILIENTHAL; Close Guard; Light Guard, Capt. VAN BUSKIRK; Montgomery Guard, Capt. TONNELLY; and Independence Guard, Capt. GRAIN. They numbered in all about 150 muskets, and the music was by DODWORTH'S Band. The line was formed in Washington-street, and the regiment marched through the principal streets in Jersey City.

THE WIFE-POISONING AT BERGEN.

Verdict against Mr. Absom for Murder.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. JANE ABSOM, whose death is supposed to have been caused by poisoning at the hands of her husband, was resumed yesterday forenoon, before Coroner GAFFNEY and Jury, at Bull's Head Hotel, in Bergen.

Nicholas Goedert testified that he resides at No. 22 Canal-street, Jersey City, the same house where Julia Kennedy made it her home; he had seen Julia and Mr. Absom together a great many times during the past two months; Julia generally came over on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and Mr. Absom would accompany her to the ferry; previous to Julia's going to New-York, Mr. Absom was there several times a week.

Dr. Quidor, who made the *post-mortem* examination, was recalled: He said the muscles of deceased struck him as being unusually rigid; the muscles of the arms were distinctly outlined, and he could see the entire muscle as if marked out with a pencil; the instep was arched and the cords drawn up, the heel elevated and the toes depressed; such symptoms do not occur usually without some powerful cause; in fact, he knew of no cause except strychnine which would produce those symptoms; deceased had every appearance of a violent struggle previous to death; no other poison would produce those symptoms; Mrs. Absom could not have died from any ordinary cause; her death had all the appearance of strychnine.

Dr. Boosk was recalled, and corroborated the evidence of the former witness. He was of the opinion that her death was brought about by the continual application of some corrusive acrid poison.

Mary Ann Moore testified that about six weeks ago, when washing at Mr. Absom's, the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, brought out a glass of hot brandy punch; witness drank it, and in half an hour afterward was taken very sick, vomiting and purging, with severe pain in the stomach; witness was unwell for three days, all the while very thirsty and her lips parched up.

Mrs. Mary Bennett was recalled, and testified that some three years ago, while very angry, she told Mr. Absom that his wife was keeping company with another man, but there was no truth in this statement.

At 2 o'clock Prof. DOREMUS arrived and deposed as follows:

Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 70 Union-place, New-York; that he is Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, New-York College of Pharmacy, and Long Island College Hospital; that on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, 1860, he received from Coroner Thomas Gaffney, of Jersey City, a glass jar said to contain the stomach and a portion of the intestines, with their contents, of the late Mrs. Jane Absom, wife of Wm. Absom, of Communipaw, N. J.; that he was requested by said Coroner to submit said stomach, intestines and contents to a thorough taxicological analysis; that Dr. J. E. Quidor, who accompanied Coroner Gaffney, gave deponent an account of the *post-mortem* examination of the remains of Mrs. Absom, which he had made by the order and in the presence of the Coroner; deponent further testifies that he placed the aforementioned jar and its contents under lock and seal that evening, and on the following morning removed them to his chemical laboratory, which is used solely for the examination of poison cases; that after providing himself with new and carefully cleansed glass and porcelain vessels, deponent proceeded to examine the contents of the aforesaid jar; that deponent found a stomach tied at the cardiac and pyloric openings, and about 25 feet of intestines ligated at their extreme; that the stomach contained about one and one-half fluid ounces of a yellowish semi-fluid material, mixed with mucous; that this substance had a very marked bitter taste, but that no odor was detected such as would be characteristic of hydrocejanic (Prussic) acid, opium, chloroform, alcohol or other poison recognizable by the sense of smell; that said stomach was repeatedly washed with distilled water (the washing being reserved for subsequent examination) and then carefully examined in a bright light; that the vessels of the stomach viewed from the outer surface seemed much engorged; that internally near the cardiac extremity and in the larger curvature of the stomach a patch of the size of a man's hand was found streaked of a dark brown color and surrounded by a pinkish tinge; that similar brown streaks were found near the pylorus, but much smaller; that at this extremity sub-mucal spots of a yellowish orpurient tint were observed; the brown portions showed signs of softening; the remainder of the stomach presented a healthy appearance; deponent further says, that the intestines (which consisted of the small and a portion of the large intestines) contained but about two ounces by measure of a greenish mucous like matter and a yellowish fecal and pasty substance, having no odor to indicate the presence of any poison, but possessed of a faint bitter taste. That after repeated washing with distilled water (the washing being reserved) yellow patches, like the orpiment looking stain on the pyglorus, were seen underneath the mucuous coat, at the duodenal extremity. That the intestines generally presented a healthy appearance, with only occasional spots of inflammation.

Deponent further testifies that he commenced immediately with the toxicological examination of one-half the contents of the stomach; that he has but partially completed the analysis for the various poisons, but that having learned from Coroner GAFFNEY and Dr. QUIDOR that the jury expected a report of investigation this day, although he has performed but a part of his labor, he has already obtained sufficient chemical evidence to warrant him to conclude that the deceased died from the effects of poison.

(Signed,) R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

Prof. DOREMUS stated that he had not fully completed the analysis, but that he had discovered the presence of strychnine.

The case was given to the jury, and after being out about an hour, they rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Jane Absom came to her death by poison administered to her by the hands of her husband, William Absom."

Signed—Peter C. Westervelt, Foreman; Ryer Van Blarcom, Peter Rowe, William Hudson, Aaron V. P. Jones, William Meachen, Garret Van Horn, Enoch Ahlmur, Patrick Lillis, Wm. Bloy, James Mellett and John Van Horn, J.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner GAFFNEY committed Mr. ABSOM (who was under temporary arrest) to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in January next.

The girl JULIA KENNEDY was committed to jail as a witness.

A large number of persons, including a number of medical gentlemen, were present yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of learning the result of the analysis by Prof. DOREMUS.

[Advertisement.]

Scald head, sore head, and other disorders of a scrofulous taint, are positively healed by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The Pills thoroughly cleanse the blood and secretions, and the Ointment heals the external eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and 25c. lower. WHEAT very dull and lower; sales 3,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1; and 1,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS declining, forwarders this morning were asking 16c. on Wheat to New-York, but shipments have been made at 15c.@14c. *Lake Imports*—137,400 bushels Wheat, 14,760 bushels Barley, 3,200 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,00 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—5,139 bbls. Flour, 97,200 bushels Wheat, 43,700 bushels Corn, 13,600 bushels Barley, 3,600 bushels Rye, 2,900 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR, dull, but prices unchanged; no sales. CORN in fair demand; sales 22,000 bushels at 47c.; 6,000 bushels at 45½c. Other grains dull and no sales. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 18c. CANAL FREIGHTS—18c. on Wheat, 16c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 317,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 169,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR dull and accurate quotations cannot be given. WHEAT dull and declined 5c., at 95c. for Red and $1 04 for White. CORN slow of sale, but prices unaltered. WHISKY dull at 16c. HOGS dull; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales, and packers buy sparingly at $6 10@$6 25. MESS PORK dull at $16. Money market quiet and bankers cautious. Sight Exchange on New-York at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and salable at retail and Eastern orders. No sales of WHEAT. CORN dull; sales 4,500 bush. Western mixed at 66c., afloat. OATS dull, but steady at 35¾c. for State, afloat. BARLEY in large supply and lower and difficult of sale; sales 15,000 bush. at 70c. for Canada West, afloat; 72c. for car lots do.; 65c.@67c. for State Four-rowed, and 62½c. for mixed State. WHISKY, lower; sales 210 bbls. at 19¾c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR heavy and declined 12½c.; all kinds offered at $5, but no buyers. WHEAT has a declining tendency—10c.@12c. lower; large sales of red at $1 10@$1 25; white, $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull and declined 5c.; yellow, 65c.; white, to arrive, 68c. PROVISIONS dull; prime Pork, $19 50. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY dull at 20¾c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR quiet and 10c. lower. WHEAT quiet and 2c.@3c. lower; sales 26,000 bushels at 76c. for North Western Club; 74c. for No. 1; 72c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at 30c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 4,900 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—300 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS dull at 12c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York nominally at 5 ₱ cent. premium. Banks are not selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,250 bales; market too irregular to give the quotations. MOLASSES 25c.@27c. FLOUR dull at $5@$5 37½c. for superfine. CORN steady at 66c.@72c. Sterling Exchange at par to ½ ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to ½ ₱ cent. premium. Market very unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR very dull and declining. WHEAT dull and declining 5c.@7c.; Red, $1 25@$1 27. CORN dull at 66c.@69c. COFFEE firm and quiet. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,300 bales, prices ranging from 10c. to 11c. for middling, and declined ¼c. Market depressed.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales, prices ranging from 10c. to 13¾c.; market generally unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON market is flat.

Philadelphia Weekly Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

Our Bank Statement for the past week shows the following:

Decrease in Loans	$586,000
Decrease in Deposits	421,000
Decrease in Circulation	100,000
Increase in Specie	104,000

The money market to-day is easier.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 16½; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MEMORANDA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 52 | Sun sets.... 4 30 | Moon sets... 11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 50 | Gov. Island. 1 39 | Hell Gate... 3 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Prince Albert, (Br.,) Walker, Galway, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships John Bartram, (Ham..) Kimdsen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2861. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Great Republican Jubilee at the Home of Mr. Lincoln.

A Short Address from the President Elect.

Significant Speech of Senator Trumbull.

Exposition of the Policy of the Incoming Administration.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Our Dispatches and Correspondence from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Great Union Demonstrations in Georgia.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

GREAT REPUBLICAN JUBILEE — IMMENSE TURN-OUT OF THE PEOPLE—PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATIONS — SPEECHES OF MR. LINCOLN AND SENATOR TRUMBULL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The meeting of congratulation, which was, at first, intended for a county jubilee, has, unexpectedly, assumed gigantic proportions. An immense and excited crowd is in attendance, and the illumination is nearly universal and brilliant beyond anything ever seen in the West. All the public buildings and a vast number of stores and dwellings are ablaze with fantastic devices. In the dome of the State-House four locomotive head lights are blazing, clearly visible for many miles.

A large procession of Wide-Awakes has been parading. When they came to the residence of Mr. LINCOLN they halted and called out the President elect with cheers that were irresistible. The tumult redoubled on his appearance. The storm of congratulation and clamor lasted many minutes, but quiet was at last restored, and Mr. LINCOLN said:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you, in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to indorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet in all our rejoicings, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen who, by his vote, has differed with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time."

Speeches were made in the Wigwam by Senator TRUMBULL, DON PIATT and others. Great curiosity was felt in regard to what Mr. TRUMBULL would say, on account of the interest taken in his personal triumph, as well as his intimate relations with Mr. LINCOLN. His remarks were received with deep enthusiasm.

He began by saying: "It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of Liberty, which with our rulers was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found." He congratulated the nation on the promised return of harmony and purity, and the State on the election of her most honored son. *He said that Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican Party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that nor any other party. When inaugurated he will be the President of the whole country, and will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority.* The Republican Party are fortunate that they have it now in their power to prove that they have never intended, and do not intend, any encroachment upon the rights of any State or one section. The Disunionists see this and say, "Now or never." Secession is an impracticability—or rather, an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for the dissolution of the Government it creates. The General Government interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizens, except for protection; it is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings—not in its exactions. If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little except to inconvenience the citizens of that State. So long as the State did not interfere with the collection of the revenue on the seaboard, the people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Whom is it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor. This would be revolution, and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the Revenue laws. Is she prepared for this?—to become the aggressor? He predicted a speedy reaction, and defended Mr. BRECKINRIDGE from the charge of disunion. He claimed as the fruits of the Republican victory a Pacific Railroad, a homestead policy, a judicious tariff, the admission of Kansas free, and the future interpretation of the Constitution on the side of freedom. He closed by saying: "When full effect shall have been given to all these great measures of the Republican Party, and the prejudices engendered against it in the minds of many by the artful appeals of demagogues who have misrepresented its objects shall have been removed by actual knowledge of its acts, we may expect the bitterness of party spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be hushed, and the principles of Republicanism to become the permanent policy of the Government, under which it will flourish and prosper, as I trust, forever."

J. H.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

GLOOMY CONDITION OF FINANCES—A CLIMAX NEAR—THE SECESSION FEELING STILL UPPERMOST—FORMATION OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEES, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses have suspended. There was trouble this morning with the Farmers' and Exchange Banks, but the matter was adjusted. The Banks have resolved to coöperate together, and still positively refuse to make any discounts.

Cotton is declining. The stock on hand is now fifty thousand bales. Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, preferring to wait for a reaction. Sterling is also down, being quoted at 95. Financial matters are rapidly approaching a climax. Trade is completely prostrated.

News of the suspension of the Farmers' Bank of Richmond was received this afternoon during business hours. The Banks here are determined to hold out as long as the New-York Banks do. The merchants believe that the New-Yorkers are bent on coercing the Southern trade by financial pressure.

No opposition has as yet openly appeared in any portion of the State to the secession movement. Several of the delegates to the Convention elected in the interior are hot for immediate secession.

Several distinguished South Carolinians have been invited to address the secession meetings in Alabama, which will take place next week.

Vigilance Committees are being organized throughout the South, and every suspected person will be ordered to leave immediately.

To morrow will be Thanksgiving Day. The banks will close, and business will be generally suspended. At night there will be a grand torchlight procession.

Hon. LAURENCE M. KEITT was serenaded at the Charleston Hotel to-night. He, of course, made a fierce secession speech.

Capt. BERRY, of the steamship *Columbia*, has been presented with a gold-headed cane to-day, for raising the Palmetto flag on his vessel. Rev. Mr. YATES made a speech on the occasion, during which he said that if the South required it, he would go into the foremost ranks, with a Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.

FROM VIRGINIA.

UNION MASS-MEETING IN PRESTON COUNTY—A MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD IN MADISON COUNTY—A SOUTH CAROLINAN RIDDEN ON A RAIL.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The citizens of Preston County have held a mass-meeting and adopted resolutions opposing disunion on account of LINCOLN's election. They are willing to give him a fair trial, notwithstanding they are strongly opposed to him in principle. The *Enquirer* denounces them as submissionists.

A grand mass-meeting, irrespective of party, will take place, next Thursday, in Madison County. Gov. WISE has been invited to make an address.

The excitement in some parts of the country is increasing against strangers. Near this city a man who would not tell a Vigilance Committee where he came from, or what his business was in the neighborhood, was ridden on a rail. When the Committee finished riding him about, he coolly informed them he was from Columbia, S. C. He spoke too late.

The citizens of Gloucester County have had a meeting, and voted the good old Commonwealth out of the Union, and request all the Southern States to do likewise. The disunion excitement is on the increase here, on account of the tone of the Abolition papers.

There is terrible pressure in the money market, and nothing doing in the produce market. Flour is dull and declining, with few sales, and the market is overstocked. All the mills have stopped operations, excepting the Gallego Mills. Wheat has declined ten cents a bushel.

The reporter of that respectable journal, the Richmond *Enquirer*, seizes the opportunity to abuse the TIMES correspondent, to-day, in that journal, which is wholly uncalled for under the circumstances. In contradicting a rumor, I forestalled him in his endeavors to incense the citizens against me. I probably have the welfare of the citizens at heart as much as the *Enquirer's* reporter, and I am always ready to make correction when told of an error. S.

FROM MARYLAND.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS—RUMORS OF FINANCIAL TROUBLES—DECREASE OF THE EXCITEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Some of the leading stocks here have slightly improved to-day, with heavy hypothecations sold, but with no special change in the general tone of the stock, finance or produce business.

Rumors are currently prevailing that the regular Virginia Banks are throwing out the notes of the independent Virginia Banks. It is also rumored, but the rumor wants confirmation, that the Farmer's Bank of Richmond has suspended specie payments.

JOHN W. GARRETT has been reëlected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day.

The Bell-Everett Central Committee of Baltimore met to-day and passed Union resolutions.

The latest news from Columbia, S. C., indicates a slight decrease in the excitement, but the military companies of Columbia are parading with the American flag minus all except one star.

The financial pressure is increasing throughout the entire South. W.

FROM GEORGIA.

GREAT UNION MASS MEETINGS—CONSERVATIVE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—WHAT THE SOUTH REQUIRES OF THE NORTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The largest meeting ever held in Greene County, Georgia, came off on Friday. The most influential men in the County participated. Resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. They urge the call of a State Convention, of all parties, to calmly consider the evils threatening the destruction of the National Union, appealing to the people of the Union to discard the counsels of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, and rally to the support of our imperiled Government. They say the politicians, instead of allaying the excitement, have stirred it up; instead of repressing mutual distrust and dislike, they have promoted it; instead of removing causes of dispute, they have created them for the sake of power and office. In both sections they have pandered to the passions and prejudices of the people at home, keeping each section ignorant of the patriotic, conservative catholic feelings of the other, until mutually exasperated by the incendiary and disorganizing representations of hungry office seekers, both sections find themselves engaged in a fierce controversy which they had no hand in bringing on.

A large meeting in Hancock County, on Saturday, adopted unanimously firm conservative resolutions, denying that the mere election of LINCOLN was cause for disunion, but declaring the unfriendly legislation of many of the Free States an outrage on the comity of the Union demanding resistance.

A majority of the counties in the State have held meetings in favor of secession; many, however, were strongly conservative, while some were in favor of retaliatory legislation; but all favor a State Convention and all oppose coercion of the seceding States.

A meeting in Bryan County declared that no Northern fisherman or hunter should hereafter operate in their section, and those at present hunting and fishing be requested to leave.

The conservative sentiment of the South appears to be disgusted at the unnecessary sectional wrangles, and considers that the Northern States should promptly convene their legislatures and repeal their unfriendly laws, and urge a Convention of all the States to make a prompt and united effort to preserve the Union and country from bankruptcy, anarchy and ruin.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SECESSION MEETING AT WILMINGTON.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The North Carolina Legislature organized yesterday. W. T. DORTCH, of Wayne County, was elected Speaker of the House, and H. L. CLARK, of Edgecombe, Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement. WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

A large meeting was held here last night, at which strong secession resolutions were unanimously adopted. Other counties have called meetings on the same subject. A corps of Minute Men is rapidly forming, and there is but one party here now.

SUSPENSION OF VIRGINIA BANKS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has suspended specie payment, and resolved to pursue a course of policy to prepare for early resumption. Other banks will follow, as a prudential measure during the present pressure.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MISSOURI.

MISSOURI STANDS BY THE UNION—NO FEAR OF SECESSION OR DISSOLUTION—THE BRECKINRIDGE MEN FOR UNION—DOUGLAS HAS CARRIED THE STATE—LINCOLN'S VOTE IN THE STATE AND IN ST. LOUIS, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Missouri's loyalty to the Union remains unimpaired and unimpeached. As she is one of the largest Slave States of the Confederacy, her voice declaring the Constitutional election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency no just or tenable reason for dissolution or secession, is entitled to great weight with her Southern sisters. There is no secession party within our borders: nor, indeed, does any individual avow openly his wish to break the bonds of union. Out of the 150,000 votes of Missouri, 120,000 of them were cast by Union men, and the Breckinridge Party of the State who cast the remaining 30,000, like their brethren of New-York, declare the rights of the South safer in the Union than out of it, and counsel deliberation and delay until some overt act shall prove LINCOLN an enemy to the interests of the South and false to his oath of office.

DOUGLAS has apparently carried the State, though the vote will be exceedingly close between him and BELL. The Missouri *Republican* may justly claim the honor of saving this one State for the Little Giant. The canvass was conducted by that paper with signal ability, and in St. Louis it crushed out all hopes of the Breckinridge men, who polled but 609 votes out of the 25,000 votes our city cast on election-day. LINCOLN's vote in the State does not reach the sanguine calculations of his friends. St. Louis gave him a handsome majority, but in the rural districts, where the system of *viva-voce* voting prevails, the Republicans were deterred from declaring their true choice by the fear of personal violence. Every man's vote is known at once to the community, and in some of the Slavery strongholds even of this liberalized State a ride on a rail would be pretty sure to reward a known adherent of the Rail-splitter. Still our Republican friends have no cause to complain of Missouri. In 1856 not a single vote was given in the State for FREMONT, and now St. Louis alone gives LINCOLN 9,945, while in the State every county adds its quota to bring the Republican vote of Missouri up to nearly 20,000.

Although our public stocks and general financial affairs have been affected by the disunion threats and movements of the Cotton States, yet there is no apprehension of serious or permanent injury from that source. Missouri is conservative herself and relies upon the conservatism of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and even of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, to restrain South Carolina from precipitating the South into a revolution. The right of secession can be nothing but the right of revolution, and before any State arrays herself against the power of the General Government, its revolutionary leaders must be able to show the body of the people some tangible and positive infringement of their rights or liberty. While the South has the Supreme Court as its bulwark of safety, and the Senate and the House of Representatives so constituted that Congress will stand as a wall of adamant against all encroachments of Executive power, LINCOLN, or any other President must, by force of his position, play a very conservative *rôle*.

The most tragic feature of the present Southern agitation is the wide-spread fear of slave insurrections. From the common epithet of "Black," applied to the Republican Party, it is stated negroes in some of the Slave States have derived the impression that the black men of the North have obtained possession of the Government, and are to inaugurate a policy of general emancipation of all the colored race.

Despite the impending horror of civil war and general dissolution of the National Government, St. Louis is very gay this season. Marriages, balls and parties are numerous, and we give cordial welcome and handsome treasury receipts to the birds of song who occasionally delight us with their presence. In business circles there is a general contraction of credit, and our merchants are trying to do a business on a cash basis.

The politicians, without due fear of South Carolina before their eyes, are actually dividing the spoils of the late election, EDWARD BATES will have, in the opinion of his fellow citizens of Missouri, but his just deserts in a Cabinet appointment or a foreign Embassy. FRANK BLAIR is our representative man, and has done good service in the past campaign, and unless he should deem his place in the House the most effective position he could occupy, will probably receive from LINCOLN a well-merited assurance of his distinguished consideration. Missouri will doubtless furnish a fair proportion of the Southern office holders under LINCOLN.

Should the Union stand the President elect may expect to hear from Missouri very persistent and pertinent appeals for public patronage. Q.

FROM KENTUCKY.

UNION MASS MEETING AT NEWPORT—SPIRITED ADDRESS BY MAJOR HALLUM—STRONG UNION RESOLUTIONS.

BENNETT HOUSE, Cincinnati, Nov. 17, 1860.

A rapid jaunt from Gotham to this city enabled your correspondent to attend a Union meeting held last evening at Newport, Kentucky, which in point of numbers and in enthusiasm would favorably compare with an old-fashioned Sixth Ward gathering at a time when Democracy was what it represented itself to be, and not as is the case in these times, a disjointed, dismembered *something*, with but a name left to mark its past existence in the political world.

The meeting to which I have made allusion above, was held at the Court House (the largest building in the city.) It was originated by the Mayor of Newport and some five hundred other citizens, who deemed it important that their section of "Old Kentuck" should have "its say" before the flame of disunion should finally consume us.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Mayor HAWKINS for the presiding officer, and sundry other Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, &c., &c., after which a Committe on Resolutions was appointed by the Chair, and in their absence, a Major HALLUM delivered a spirited address, in which he declared that anything like secession "would not only prove destructive to the North and South, *but to the whole World.*" At the conclusion of the Major's remarks he was warmly applauded, (and deservedly so, too, for he made the speech of the evening). The Committee on Resolutions having returned, announced their readiness to report, and did so, as follows:

Whereas, The result of the late election for President of the United States has created, in certain sections, an excitement productive of alarm to our people, and perhaps dangerous to the perpetuity of our National Union; believing it to be the duty of patriots to do all in their power to avert any calamity that may threaten our beloved country, at least to give some expression of opinion as to the supposed causes and tendency of such excitement, we, the citizens of Newport and the County of Campbell, do hereby resolve:

That in our judgment the election of a Chief Magistrate, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, is not a cause for the secession of any State from the Union.

Resolved, That however much we may have been opposed to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, and averse as we are to the policy of the party which has promoted his success, yet we believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to submit to his Administration, and to aid and support him in the just and proper execution of his office.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the right of any State, upon its own supposed causes of grievance, and without consultation of the other States, and until every remedy under the Constitution has been exhausted, to secede from the Union, and even then we could regard the act of secession in no other light than that of revolution itself.

Resolved, That, true and loyal as we are to the institutions of our own section, and ever ready, when necessary, to defend them, we would yet implore our brethren of the South, by all the ties which bind us together, to do no act, to precipitate no measures, by which we may incur the reproaches of mankind, and bring our common country into the vortex of ruin.

Resolved,, That it is the bounden duty of the present Executive, acting with that discretion and wisdom which should become the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest Powers of the earth, to use promptly every efficient means to allay the excitement which now exists in our country.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of our sister States of the North, in the legislative branches of their State Governments, to annul all laws that may have been passed in derogation of our National Constitution; to come back to, and strictly conform to, that instrument, as the bond of all our dearly-bought liberties, and as the rock of our common safety.

Resolved, That we declare our unalterable devotion to our National Union; that we will still appreciate common suffering and common triumph in the splendid achievement of our independence, and, obeying the counsel of our glorious WASHINGTON, we will cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts, and, in the language of our illustrious CLAY, if we are asked when we shall be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, we answer, "Never, never, never."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Constitution and Union as they came from the hands of our fathers, and as they exist, having for seventy-three years been our common bond and shield, with which, and under which, we have lived and prospered, and mounted to our present state of grandeur and glory: "The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

After the resolutions had been read and discussed at length they were adopted without a dissenting voice, and shortly after the meeting adjourned with the greatest unanimity of feeling. I had the pleasure of meeting last evening the renowned MILES GREENWOOD, and in a brief chat on the condition of the country, as he termed it, he stated that a report had been very generally circulated throughout the United States to the effect that Southern merchants who had purchased stoves from him, were either returning the goods or countermanding their orders. "Why, bless your soul," said the famous mechanic, "I have more orders from the South than I can well fill at this time. My work is known there, and when they want my goods, why, they buy them, and that is about all they care for MILES GREENWOOD." My next letter will be addressed to you from Louisville, where I shall doubtless find material to interest the readers of the TIMES. GRAPE-SHOT.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

ILLINOIS.

A FEW ITEMS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We are enabled to assure Mr. LINCOLN's friends who are alarmed lest he should send out an address in which the standard of the party will be lowered, for the purpose of coaxing the Secessionists into an abatement of their threats against the integrity of the Union, that he will do no such foolish thing; and we can also assure those timid gentlemen who are entreating him to declare himself anew, that they are misusing their time. Mr. LINCOLN is not the President elect. That he is the choice of the people is clear; but until the Electors meet in their respective States and choose him according to the Constitution and the forms of the law, he is no more than any other private citizen. In the meantime, all men desirous of knowing his opinions upon matters of current interest, will find them clearly and unequivocally set forth in his many speeches. As these opinions were deliberately formed, there is no occasion to fear that Mr. LINCOLN will change them, at least until their untenableness is proved.

There is of course a general desire to know how the President elect is affected by the rub-a-dubbing now coming up from the Southern States. A gentleman who talked with him on this secession question, only a day or two ago, represents to us that he is cautious in his expressions, but unquestionable firm in his belief that the laws should be upheld. He does not, if he is correctly reported, believe that any of the States will, when the question is practically presented to them, decide to go off and organize a confederacy in which slaveholding and the Slave-trade are the bonds of union. He thinks the economical objections to such a scheme will, if the returning patriotism of the people does not, before these objections come home with their greatest weight, bring the conservatives into power. He is so confident of the justness of his intentions and the moderation of his views, that he cannot conceive how, after his policy is developed, the Disunionists can work their people up to the point of consummating their threatened treason; and he is not without a certain reliance that the Administration now in power will prevent irreparable mischief, down to the close of its term. He is reticent, moderate, calm. Before he acts or makes any public declarations, he will know the ground upon which he stands, the full extent of the disaffection, and the temper of those upon whom he must depend for carrying out the policy that he will inaugurate. That he will try all methods of conciliation consistent with his sense of right and his obligations to the country, we have no doubt. If these are of no avail, his supporters know that they have in him a leader who will not fail, at the proper time and in the proper manner, to use all the means at his command to insure respect for the obligations into which the States have entered.

The multitude of conjectures which have been made in regard to the new Cabinet, are unauthorized by anything that Mr. LINCOLN has said in public or private. We are advised that he has not decided who his Constitutional advisers shall be. We take it, however, that the wiseacres who labor under the delusion that LINCOLN is DOUGLAS, and that his advisers must be those whom DOUGLAS would have called to his aid, will be disappointed when the names of the Secretaries are announced. The point of difficulty in selecting, is to find men in the South upon whom the honor of a Secretaryship may be safely conferred, and who are at the same time of sufficient consideration at home to give character and strength to the new Administration in the Slave States. We do not doubt that the difficulty will be surmounted. The to-be-formed Union Party of the South will afford abundant material out of which Secretaries and all the minor officers may be made.

Office-seekers will be interested in knowing that no place, high or low, has been promised to any man—that the fattest slices as well as the leanest bits are all on the platter. It is Mr. LINCOLN's habit to tell all who approach him with petitions for place, that he cannot yet do anything for them. "I am not yet President elect, and if I were, until my advisers are about me, and something besides the distribution of places is agreed upon, I must continue to say No." Such we believe is the language he holds to all who come.

In all the above, which comes to us at second hand, there may be errors to be by and by corrected. But we have written what is told upon authority which we do not question. Our readers will agree with us that Mr. LINCOLN starts off as becomes a cautious, sensible and patriotic man.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE POSITION OF SPEAKER ORR—EXCITEMENT COOLING DOWN.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Columbia, gives an account of a demonstration of the Minute Men on the night of the 14th inst. About 10 o'clock the body halted in front of the Congaree House, and amid the most vociferous cheers for Hon. Mr. ORR, that gentleman appeared. He made a speech of some half hour's length, and declared himself in favor of immediate separate State action. He said he was at present, and had been for some time, entirely out of public life; but having been nominated to the Convention by the mountaineers of Anderson, he intended to lay his private interests on the altar of Carolina, and serve if elected. At the commencement of his remarks,

Mr. ORR was interrupted by some one in the crowd with the question, "Are you in favor of immediate separate State action?" His reply was prompt and to the point, in these words: "My fellow-citizens, I am now endeavoring to make an argument in order to justify my present course, because up to this time I have been opposed to secession; I can't be expected to put brains into the heads of my hearers in order to enable them to comprehend what I may say."

He then went on to show the true position of South Carolina, as he understood it. The reason he had opposed secession for the last ten years was, that he was satisfied the South was not ready for the important step—he was satisfied that South Carolina could not act unless she was encouraged and sustained by her sister Southern States. Such encouragement he believed she would now have, and he begged the crowd to understand that what he said in reference to other States he knew to be true. In Alabama the camp-fires had already been lighted; a joint meeting of the Bell and Breckinridge men had been held in that State, and after shaking hands as late political enemies, they had resolved that, come weal, come woe, they would stand by the South. Georgia, the Empire State of the South, would have her Convention; Mr. HILL, the leader of the late Bell and Everett Party, and one of the first men within her border, had taken the field, and was actively cooperating with his late political opponents. From Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and even from North Carolina and Virginia, the intelligence by every mail was of the most cheering character. Now was the time to strike, and all he desired was a unity of feeling and sentiment in South Carolina. Such he believed now to be the feeling, and he only hoped that it would go on increasing and gaining strength until when the day of trial came, if come it must, the people of the State would stand forth as one man. He concluded by pledging that when the issue was presented his hardy men of the mountains would be found side by side with those of the midlands and the seaboards, striking no blow that would not redound to the honor of their native State.

Hon. Mr. KEITT followed, but from his incessant labors on the stump he has become so hoarse as to be scarcely audible. He paid a most feeling tribute to the late Mr. BROOKS, who, he said, had struck the first blow for Southern independence when he struck down the insolent and intolerant Senator from Massachusetts in the Senate Chamber at Washington. He then went on to recount the wrongs of the South during the last half century, and remarked that things had been going on from bad to worse until they had now reached the culminating point, and South Carolina was now resolved, as if with the voice of one man, not to remain in the Union, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican, at its head.

Other speakers followed in the same strain.

Although there is still much excitement, people are cooling off a good deal. While all are in favor of going out of the Union, there are not a few who think the State can reënter, provided ample security is given that Southern rights and institutions will be respected. The speech of Col. ORR last night does not seem to satisfy all parties, many thinking that he took rather a roundabout way to say he was with the people for secession.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday contains a long account of the meeting held in that city on the evening of the day preceding, to welcome the delegation to the Legislature on its return from the capital. Mayor MACBETH presided. In the course of his opening address he used the following language:

"Thank God, my fellow-citizens, I express the convictions of my own mind, when I say to you that I believe there will be suffering, but that the most of it will be beyond our borders. I solemnly believe that among you there will be less suffering than in the commercial world. [Applause.] And there is comfort for you all, that if you have to pass through sufferings and trials in the future, you secure liberty, equality and independence. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] It is not for me to discuss this great question, for it is a question of immense ramifications. But I will tell you, that my conviction is that it is to be a peaceful revolution—a peaceful revolution that will emancipate you from the privations that you have borne, and that your patriotism has never let you consider. I solemnly believe that these Southern States have for the last thirty years been nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Northern States of this Republic. What becomes of your labor? What becomes of all your industry and toil? It is stripped from you by the practical operations of the Government, and the revenues of the Government are sent elsewhere. I say to you, as a political problem, or rather as a political postulate, that no country can be prosperous while its revenues are collected with exaction and spent elsewhere. [Applause.]

Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN headed the list of Vice Presidents which were nominated. Mr. R. N. GOURDIN presented to the Senators and Representatives of St. Philip and St. Michael an address from the people of Charleston. It expressed warm approbation of the course which the Senators and Representatives had pursued and concluded by invoking the blessing of God upon them.

Hon. W. D. PORTER responded on behalf of the delegation. He expressed the belief that the Federal Union was about slipping from under their feet and that the great sovereign communities which breathe into it the breath of life, were recalling their powers with which they had clothed it. The speaker exclaimed after a reference to the result of the election:

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice that you have resisted [Applause.] I rejoice that you are about to teach the people of the North, who have abused, oppressed, insulted, and betrayed her, and heaped insult and indignity upon you until the cup is filled to overflowing, that the point of endurance has been already passed, and that the point of resistance has at last been reached. [Loud cheers.] I rejoice, that in the very hour of their insolent triumph, in the very midst of their insane and insulting revels, the crash of doom to this Union will fall upon their affrighted ears like a thunderbolt from an unclouded sky, and startle their guilty souls from their fancied security. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, when I think of it, I am amazed at the infatuation of the people of the North—that they suppose that the people of the South, descendants from as high and noble a lineage as their own—in whose veins flow the same glorious blood—a people who have loved liberty, and pursued it to the end through all trials and perils as well as they have—that that people should have sunk so low that the least indignity that could have been put upon them, would be submitted to in acquiescence, and without an effort at resistance.

Why, fellow-citizens, an orator of Massachusetts (WENDELL PHILLIPS) has said, since the election of LINCOLN, that it is the first time in the history of the Republic that *the slave has elected a President of the United States.* Yes, fellow-citizens, mark the taunt and insult, that the slave has elected a President of the United States; and it is true. But alongside of that fact, where it is written down in the history of the Republic, there will be written another fact—that within this Confederacy there was at least one of these slaveholding States that refused, with utter scorn and unto its very disruption, to submit to the inauguration over them of a President elected by these slaves. [Cheers.]

Mr. PORTER proceeded to say that the South did not find fault so much with the election of Mr. LINCOLN as he did with the causes which had brought it about. He concluded by referring to the acts passed by the Legislature,—one calling a convention, the other suspending all penalties if the banks should suspend specie payments.

Hon. H. D. LESESNE followed. In voting for the Convention he declared that he felt he was dissolving the ties which bound South Carolina to the Union. He reviewed the course which he had taken regarding the measure, and appealed for harmony.

MESSRS. HENRY BUIST, M. P. O'CONNOR, WILLIAM WHALEY, TRENHOLM and others, spoke. Hon. RICHARD YEADON also made a short address. He said that hitherto he had been among those who were in favor of maintaining the constitutional Union. He now regarded that Union as a thing of the past, and he worshiped at that political shrine no longer. Dissolution had become an imperious necessity with the South—a measure of deliverance and liberty. Separate State action was no longer identified with isolated State action. *Separate action was now the best, if not the only, means of securing coöperation*; and on the Convention would devolve the duty of putting our State out of the Union without delay, whether alone or not. My devotion to the Union is, as I have said, a thing of the past—and I here pledge myself, for weal or for woe, in life or in death, to stand by the State of my birth. [Applause.]

Just before this address Mayor MACBETH rose and announced to the meeting that Gen. BONHAM had just telegraphed that he was *out of the Union*—that he had resigned his seat in the Federal Congress. The reading of the dispatch was followed by the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats. An incident of the meeting which elicited prolonged applause was the presentation by Mr. GAILLARD of a large and very beautiful wreath, which had been received by the President of the meeting, with the following note:

A mother and daughter send a wreath to the mass meeting of to-night. With it the mother offers four sons, living in the State, to its service—the daughter, earnest wishes for the ultimate success of separate State action.

Nov. 15, 1860.

Meetings outside of the Institute were addressed by Gen. MARTIN and others.

The *Mercury* of Friday says:

"The scarlet cockade and steel button, of which we spoke yesterday, has, we learn, been unanimously adopted by the Edgefield Riflemen, and is now a pledge by them to resist Black Republican rule, in or out of South Carolina. The motto is 'BLOOD AND STEEL'—a reliable cure for present troubles.

We noticed yesterday quite a number of gentlemen wearing a plain blue silk ribbon on the coat lappel. The Palmetto tree, the lone star, and the coiled rattlesnake, appear in gold upon the face of the badge."

On Monday, the 13th, a meeting was held at Edgefield to prepare for a grand demonstration in favor of secession. Rev. J. L. BROOKS, Capt. A. J. HAMMOND, and a number of other speakers, declared themselves in favor of instant separate State action.

A meeting to nominate delegates from the Richland District to the approaching State Convention, was held at Columbia on the 15th. Gen. James H. Adams, Hon. W. F. De Saussure, Col. Maxcy Gregg, Gen. William Hopkins and Capt. John H. Kinsley were named, and resolutions favoring instant secession were adopted.

GEORGIA.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS—IMMENSE CROWD —STATE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Chronicle and Sentinel.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The Hall of Representatives was crowded to suffocation on Wednesday night last, to hear Georgia's *greatest* son. The galleries and aisles were thronged with ladies, and every available spot was occupied. The desks, chairs, aisles and windows were unable to accommodate the vast multitude, and hundreds left, unable to get an opportunity to hear. At 7 o'clock, Mr. STEPHENS made his appearance, and with great difficulty, owing to the multitude, ascended the speaker's stand. This was the signal for enthusiasm, and for five minutes the buildings shook beneath the cheers and screams from the audience. Mr. STEPHENS arose, after quiet was restored—and quiet it was, for a pin might have been heard to fall—and proceeded to address the people. It is useless for us to attempt to give even a synopsis of this great argument. We will try and give Mr. STEPHENS' position, but our feeble pen will fail to do the great man justice.

He said that he came before that audience at the urgent solicitation of his friends, and a respectable number of the members of the Legislature. If he had consulted his own ease, he would not have left his room; but the invitation had been extended him, and to gratify his friends, he came before them to exchange views and opinions as to the best course to be pursued. My countrymen, he continued, perilous times are upon us. Danger is at hand. The greatest Government upon the face of the earth was about to be broken up. His object was to consult with his fellow-citizens, and endeavor, if possible, if we could maintain our honor, our interests and our rights, to keep that great Government together; he bespoke a calm, considerate hearing, and when he finished, if he failed to show the means by which our honor might be preserved, he begged the audience to pay no attention to what he had said.

He continued, that we had a great Government, and he warned his countrymen against ruining it by disrupting it. He regarded LINCOLN's election, of itself, as no just cause for dissolution. He had been constitutionally elected. No one could gainsay that, and though no one deprecated that event more than he did, his opinion was, that having a Democratic Senate, the concurrence of which was necessary in every appointment he made, and every official act he performed, we had better wait until we had a better reason to disrupt the Government than the mere fact of LINCOLN's election. This Government was bought with blood; the sun shone on no other like it; and if we determined to resist to the disruption of every tie that bound us to the Union, for God's sake, said he, let us act with unanimity.

Greece and Rome lost their liberty, not as Mr. TOOMBS had said, because they failed to fight for it, but from internal dissensions. So with every other Government whose history had been written; and such he feared would be the history of this, unless we acted with unanimity. He favored the call of a convention of the people. They had the right to decide this matter. Let the Legislature follow the legitimate object for which it was sent here. As for him he intended to bow to the will of Georgia; and no man was farther from submitting to what was wrong, or would sacrifice more to preserve Georgia's interests and honor, than he. He concluded amidst thundering applause. His speech occupied two hours in delivery.

Hon. B. H. HILL speaks to-night.

I attended a meeting of the Joint Special Committee on our Federal relations this afternoon. A conference was held this morning between several distinguished gentlemen, of all parties, to adopt a "middle ground" course of action in this emergency.

VIRGINIA.

A private letter received in Washington, from a gentleman residing in Louden County, Va., contains the following paragraph:

"For one, I say unhesitatingly, give LINCOLN a fair chance, and judge his Administration by his measures. I have *no fear* of him; I believe *as yet* that he is conservative. This is my opinion, though I hold one hundred and fifteen slaves."

This gentleman was a warm supporter of General JACKSON's Administration, and has ever since been an influential member of the Democratic Party. He owns an estate in Frederick County, Md., from which he has lost several slaves by "the underground railroad" within a few years past, and yet he is willing to judge the incoming Administration by their measures.

The Richmond *Examiner* argues that the North would suffer much more than the South in case of a dissolution of the Union. This is one form in which it puts this idea:

"There is no discount day, no market day, no unpaid merchant bill, for the laboring-producing class in the South. The negro slave has no bank shares to lose, no State stock to tremble for. His food is in his house, his clothing and dwelling are with him wherever he goes. He may change masters, but he and his family are neither paupers nor disturbers of the public peace.

There is but one element of weakness in the South—it is the timidity of a people who love comfort, the unwillingness of the rich to lose money, the hate of the luxurious to encounter any discomfort. A political revolution in the South will not inflict as much loss on a few people, or half the real misery, as the failure of twenty Banks and a few hundred men in New-York would on the whole people of the Free States."

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* of Wednesday condemns the course taken by Senators TOOMBS and CHESNUT, and hopes the example will not be followed. It says:

"If they would let reason and not passion direct their policy, they would see that it is the interest of the South, if she has any interest in the Union, to retain a full representation in Congress, and, with the aid of Northern conservatives, control the Executive branch of the Government, should it manifest a disposition to encroach upon our rights."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes:

"Capt. CHARLES DIMMOCK has returned from his trip to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He selected 5,000

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Interesting Evidence to be Used on the Trial—Letter of Mrs. Burch on the subject of her Matrimonial Difficulties—How it is Construed—Opening of the Legal Contest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The only movement of consequence in the Burch divorce case to-day was the filing of a number of depositions on behalf of Mrs. BURCH. One of the most interesting is that of Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, relative to certain correspondence between himself and Mrs. BURCH. It appears from the papers that Mrs. BURCH wrote Mr. PATTERSON a letter, which he construed into a confession of guilt, and in answer to which he wrote her a pastoral letter, commiserating her position, giving Christian counsel, and speaking as if he believed she had made a sort of confession. As soon as Mrs. BURCH heard that the letter was to be used as evidence against her, she wrote to Mr. PATTERSON requesting a copy, and disavowing the construction which had been put upon her communications. It appears, from Rev. Mr. PATTERSON'S deposition, that he informed Mr. BURCH of the contents of Mrs. BURCH'S letter, and spoke of the subject in such a way that his letter, and spoke of the subject in such a way that his (Mr. PATTERSON'S) wife, in his absence, delivered Mrs. BURCH'S letter to Mr. BURCH, supposing that her husband would have no objection. The following is the correspondence, and it will speak for itself. Mrs. BURCH'S letter was written immediately after leaving her husband upon his alleged discovery of her unfaithfulness:

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO REV. MR. PATTERSON.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1860.

MY DEAR MR. PATTERSON: Will you pardon me for thus addressing you, but I am in such distress this morning, I feel as though I must look to you, my former friend and pastor, for advice and sympathy. I feel that a few words of consolation from you, with the assurance that I had your prayers, would do me great good. I beg that you will not cease entirely to take an interest in me, for if ever I needed the prayers of Christians I do now, when I am an outcast—a poor lone wanderer upon the earth—shunned by all, and loved by none. I try to feel that for such as I our Saviour died, and I pray that my sins may be washed away. "But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your —— has hid his face from you that he will not hear." This I feel most deeply. Do you think he will hear me when I call upon him? "My lips have indeed spoken lies, and my tongue hath uttered perverseness." I feel all this most deeply, and I try to find comfort in His blessed word. "Behold the Lord heard. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save; neither is his ear heavy that it cannot hear." This comforts me; but oh! at times my sin is so great, the sense of my iniquity is such, that I feel utterly lost and undone. I pray, and often, that I may be forgiven. I know that "the vilest sinner may repent," but I think sometimes that there was never one so vile as I. My doubts, fear and despair then overwhelm me. I try to feel that God will, in his own good time, do all things well. I know he does; but oh! my burden is so heavy, my sin so great, I do cast all upon the Lord and I know he will sustain me. Will you give me your prayers? Will you, Mr. PATTERSON, ask my husband to ever pray for me? He is a Christian, and so are you. Perhaps your prayers with mine may be heard, and I may be forgiven. Will you and he sometimes pray together for me? I do need such prayers. And perhaps for the love he once bore his erring wife, he will pray for me. He did pray for and with me before I left him, and perhaps if you ask him he will continue that prayer. I know that he loathes me now; but I pray that he will forgive me, for it is Christlike to forgive, and he is good. Oh, Mr. PATTERSON, I have so wronged him. I cannot tell you how I was led on so, step by step, from all that was right and good. I can only say, that I have so deeply sinned, I fear I shall never be forgiven, and I can only hope and pray without ceasing. Do you and Mr. BURCH pray for me. I can ask the prayers of none others, and though I have so sinned against him. I believe he will pray for me, and you know "the fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much." At times, so great is my faith in God's promises, I feel that I shall be saved—shall be forgiven—for He says those who truly repent shall be saved, and He knows how earnestly I repent of my sins. And, Mr. PATTERSON, will you comfort my dear husband. I do pray for him and those dear children. God only knows and has witnessed my agony when thinking of and praying for my loved ones. Oh! the thought that my husband, who once so fondly loved me, now looks upon me with loathing and hatred, is almost unbearable. But I pray God that his heart may be more softened towards me; that he will feel less anger and more pity, and that he too will forgive the great wrong I have done him. I hope you will sometimes see my dear children. They will never know how I love them, how I pray for them. My heart aches to think I may never see them again. And yet, Mr. BURCH has promised that I should, and I believe him.

Again, will you pray for me? Will you ask Mr. BURCH to pray for me? Your joint prayers with mine may be answered. Will you write me as soon as you can conveniently? Inclose the letter in an envelope to Mr. CORNING, Albany. Your friend,

M. W. BURCH.

ALBANY, May 18, 1860.

Rev. R. W. PATTERSON—*Sir:* I have learned with much surprise that the letter which I wrote you before I left Chicago has been used to my prejudice. I do not now recollect the precise language I employed in writing the letter, but I am sure I had no idea that I was writing anything which could be construed in the manner in which I am informed it has been construed. The construction which I learn has been put upon my letter is utterly false, and I request you to send me a copy of it, so that I may know precisely what I did write. MARY W. BURCH.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1860.

Mrs. M. W. BURCH: Your note came to hand while I was absent from home. The letter to which you refer is not in my possession. My understanding of its import must have been sufficiently evident to you from the answer which I returned to it in all Christian frankness and sincerity. With much sorrow on your account, and with an unfeigned desire for your welfare, I am your former pastor,

R. W. PATTERSON.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

At the opening of the Court this morning the first business was the consideration of a motion made by Mrs. BURCH'S counsel and argued yesterday, for a commission to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS wherever they may be found. A commission had been once issued to take their testimony in New-Orleans, but when the papers arrived there Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS had left. The counsel for Mrs. BURCH claimed that they had a right to take the testimony at any point where the attendance of Mr. or Mrs. DOUGLAS could be secured. The Court yesterday said the application was a novel one, and, as counsel for Mr. BURCH opposed the motion strongly, took the papers for consideration.

This morning, after some unimportant preliminary business, Mr. BECKWITH, on the part of Mrs. BURCH, moved to suppress a large share of the depositions filed on the part of the complainant. The first one to which he objected was that of JOSEPH B. DOGGET, as irrelevant. The sum and substance of the affidavit was that Mr. DOGGET was a groceryman, and that Mr. BURCH bought groceries of him and paid for them. He did not wish to have the case incumbered with such depositions.

Mr. VAN ARMAN, for Mr. BURCH, said the answer of Mrs. BURCH set up irrelevant matters—among others, that Mr. BURCH was parsimonious in providing for his family. Even if he was parsimonious, that would not justify adultery. The charge against Mr. BURCH he could not see in any other light than as an attempt to prejudice the character of Mr. BURCH. This affidavit was intended to show that Mr. BURCH was not parsimonious. The defendant was responsible for introducing irrelevant matters.

Mr. BECKWITH said the answer did not pretend that Mr. BURCH did not furnish his house with groceries, but that his affections were alienated so that he wished to get rid of his wife. It was true there were allegations that Mr. BURCH had refused his wife the little pocket-money she desired. There was no allegation that Mr. BURCH did not furnish his house.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—I think that there is.

Mr. BECKWITH replied, that if the answer of Mrs. BURCH was irrelevant it should have been stricken out, and since the complainant admitted its irrelevancy there was no need of further argument. He moved to suppress, in the deposition of WM. H. BROWN, the answer to the ninth interrogatory relating to the manner in which Mr. BURCH furnished his house with the luxuries and necessaries of life; the thirteenth interrogatory relating to the class of persons who visited Mr. BURCH'S house; and the fourteenth interrogatory, relating to Mr. BURCH'S domestic habits,—his manner of spending his time after business hours. He also moved to strike out, in the depositions of ALICE FRANCES HUBBARD, the answers relating to Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe, its extent and value, the presents which her husband had made her at various times; the carriage which Mr. BURCH had purchased for her, and, also, with reference to riding on horseback; what Mrs. BURCH said about a young lady named MARY SPAULDING. All these answers, he claimed, tended to show the large amount of Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe, but the defence would show that that amount was mainly due to presents from her friends; they would also show that the bills which Mr. BURCH pretended were incurred for dressing his wife were really in the main for dressing other young ladies, to whom he made presents. If the Court admitted this testimony of the character of that of FRANCES HUBBARD, the defence in the first place objected, and then claimed to introduce rebutting evidence. He also objected to the deposition of CATHARINE ISHAM as to Mr. BURCH'S having made a present to Mrs. BURCH'S sister. If that answer was admitted, he claimed the right to show that that gift was not only not a present deserving commendation, but was really a very niggardly act.

The deposition of THOMAS B. CARTER came, he thought, under the same category. The whole of his testimony was in relation to store bills. He also objected to the deposition of CYRUS B. ALBEE, a butcher, who testified that he had sold good meat to Mr. BURCH and everybody. He believed there was nothing about the butcher in the answer—the only butcher referred to was the complainant.

He also objected to portions of the depositions of HARRIET C. BROWN, relating wholly to matters of Mrs. BURCH'S dress; also, to portions of the deposition of GEORGIA H. EDDY. The fifth interrogatory and answer relating wholly to Mrs. BURCH'S dress and wardrobe. Also, the 7th, 8th and 9th interrogations of MARY BIRCH, in regard to how Mr. BURCH'S table was supplied; the character of Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe, and the manner in which Mr. BURCH was esteemed by Mrs. BURCH'S friends; what Mr. and Mrs. CORNING and other friends of Mrs. BURCH thought of Mr. BURCH; also, the whole of the depositions of WM. T. WEBBLER and JOSEPH RUTHERSON, both to the same subject-matter as to Mr. BURCH'S applications to them to take Mr. HORACE TURNER into copartnership with them—telling them that a partnership with Mr. TURNER (Mrs. BURCH'S brother,) would be a profitable partnership.

Also, the 11th and 14th interrogations and answers in the deposition of GEORGE THRELKEL, as to what he heard Mrs. HOWARD SHERMAN say; also, the whole of the depositions of JACOB W. SKINKLE, the subject-matter of which was simply to show the dealings between E. CORNING & Co. and J. H. BURCH & Co.; also portions of the deposition of JOHN DEKOVEN; all these simply relate to the money affairs between the houses of CORNING & Co., J. H. BURCH & Co., and the Albany City Bank. Also portions of depositions of CYRUS BENTLY, relating exclusively to the wardrobe of Mrs. BURCH, and the character of the company that visited her house.

THE COURT—What is the drift of the depositions?

Mr. BROWNING—To show the character of persons who visited his house, and how he treated his wife in comparison to other gentlemen.

THE COURT—It would depend much upon the drift of the depositions whether it was intended to show the character of Mr. and Mrs. BURCH'S company.

Mr. MILLER—It is intended merely to show that he was a kind and affectionate husband.

Mr. BECKWITH also objected to portions of deposition of ANNA R. BENTLEY, chiefly in reference to Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe; also to portions of the deposition of MARGARET O'HARA relating to Mrs. BURCH'S playing checkers; also, to a remark made by STUART as to his carrying books under his arm, and saying that the neighbors should not know him calling on Mrs. BURCH so often.

Mr. BECKWITH objected also to a statement relating to what Mr. STUART, (the alleged paramour of Mrs. BURCH) said on certain other occasions. Also, to other interrogatories and answers relative to Mr. STUART'S relations with Mrs. BURCH, on the ground that the questions were leading; also to questions and answers relating to mere hearsay; also, to a question as to whether when Mr. STUART made his morning calls on Mrs. BURCH, the witness recollected any occasion when he was not some portion of the time alone with Mrs. BURCH.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, on behalf of Mrs. BURCH, objected also to the deposition of CHAS. LAYTON, relating to Mrs. BURCH'S having given a note to her brother to take to Mrs. STUART; also as to how Mr. STUART spent his time when visiting Mr. BURCH'S house; also to the statement of the witness that Mrs. BURCH and Mr. STUART had gone into the grapery while he was down town; also to what the witness said to Mr. STUART about pruning the grape vines, and how he told STUART that if he caught him pruning the vines he would put him out of the house; also to answers on hearsay; also to answers relative to the witness taking notes to other persons than those mentioned in the complaint, and the supposition of the witness as to what the letters contained.

THE COURT—Does the bill charge Mrs. BURCH in relation to one person, or more than one person?

Mr. MILLER—With regard to one person, and other persons unknown. We claim the admission of the deposition on that ground.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to other answers as irrelevant relating to Mr. BURRIL, and certain suppositions of the witness relating to him; also relating to the supposition of the witness that Mrs. BURCH wanted him to shut up the house so as to leave Mr. STUART and Mrs. BURCH alone; also as to Mrs. BURCH'S telling him to wait when other company was there, and not shut up the house until they were gone; also as to the supplies which the witness was to procure for the house of Mr. BURCH; also to a statement that Mrs. BURCH ought to be well dressed from the number of times that she went to the stores; also to certain alleged efforts to induce the witness to leave the State, without showing any connection with the case.

Mr. BECKWITH also asked for an order of the Court on the complainant compelling him to produce a letter from the defendant to the complainant, bearing date about Jan. 11, 1860; also a power of attorney signed by defendant, authorizing MARK SKINNER to do certain acts for defendant; also a deed signed by the complainant and defendant to HENRY PALMER, dated Jan. 11, 1860, of real estate in Chicago; also the letters of ISAAC H. BURCH to I. H. BURCH & Co., between Jan. 1, 1857, and March 1, 1858; also the copies of letters of I. H. BURCH to I. H. BURCH & Co. to each other, of the same dates, in the possession of ISAAC H. BURCH; also the letters from MARY SPAULDING to I. H. BURCH between Jan. 1, 1857 to the date of this notice, Nov. 14, 1860; also two papers signed MARY W. BURCH, and purporting to be signed by J. R. VALENTINE, purporting to be the confession of MARY W. BURCH to certain acts of adultery with the defendant STUART; also a bill of sale of date Jan. 31, 1857, of a clock costing $200, and two bronze figures costing $65 each.

Mr. MILLER, in replying to the argument on the motions to suppress certain depositions, called attention to the answer of Mrs. BURCH, which said "that Mrs. BURCH was often afraid to ask complainant for money to defray the ordinary expenses of the household; that she has frequently, with the knowledge of the complainant, been obliged, in order to defray such expense, to borrow one or two dollars from a young lady guest of the household; that she has frequently asked the complainant for ten or twenty dollars for the purpose of defraying those expenses, and he has given her half that sum, he knowing that she could not defray such expenses with the sum thus given her." The complainant therefore had introduced the testimony of the merchants who supplied his household to show that he supplied his family liberally; also the testimony of the bank clerks that Mrs. BURCH had unlimited command of money at the bank; also the testimony of servants to show that Mrs. BURCH had full control in the house; also that, instead of being deprived of society, was surrounded by the best society—the best class of society in Chicago—and that she had been never compelled to relinquish the society of any of her friends to subserve Mr. BURCH'S business interests.

The answer also alleged that complainant had made diligent inquiries as to the probable benefit likely to accrue to him by his marriage with her; that this revealed the object of his marriage with her, and that through the aid of her uncle he had derived much pecuniary benefit; that complainant had used her well until his misunderstanding with Mr. CORNING, and, all the time of pecuniary difficulties between him and Mr. CORNING, complainant commenced to treat her ill. The complainant, therefore, proposed to offer testimony showing the relations between Mr. BURCH and Mr. CORNING, and that instead of Mr. BURCH deriving pecuniary advantages from Mr. CORNING, the advantage was all the other way. The answer of Mrs. BURCH also alleged that about the 5th of January complainant was governed by an indebtedness to Mr. CORNING, and because he could not pay an indebtedness to the Albany City Bank, commenced to find fault with her about trifling matters. The complainant proposed to show that he could not have been governed by any such considerations, and that at that very time Mrs. BURCH represented that her uncle and friends esteemed Mr. BURCH highly. It was alleged, in the answer, that the jewelry difficulty commenced in January, 1855, and that the harshness of Mr. BURCH commenced at that time, and was increased in 1857. Mr. BURCH wished to show that at that time he had been exerting himself to serve Mrs. BURCH'S brother in getting a situation for him; that Mr. TURNER was living in his house; that he had made a present to Mrs. BURCH'S sister, showing the most friendly relations between the families at that time. Complainant also proposed to show that during all the period covered by the allegations and answers, he had been serving Mrs. BURCH'S family, and that, as late as last Summer, Mr. BURCH had paid a draft for the support of Mrs. BURCH'S mother. The evidence objected to was offered to show the extent to which Mr. BURCH provided for his wife's comfort and happiness. They did not suppose that the allegations to which these depositions were made were relevant—they were, however, prepared to meet them.

Mr. VAN ARMAN stated further that the depositions were necessary to vindicate his character, by placing upon the files of the Court the record of his vindication of his character from the aspersions contained in the defendant's answer. Each of the allegations in the answer, including that of the improper intimacy of Mr. BURCH with his niece, were irrelevant, and the depositions complained of were no more irrelevant. If the testimony on the one side was suppressed, it must be suppressed on the other. The complainant was anxious to litigate these questions, and to deny the calumnies as to his parsimony. The allegations were made for the purpose of meeting the public eye, and so were the replies to them. It might be too much to ask the Court to try these issues, but if the defendant insisted the complainant would not object. As to the depositions of MARGARET O'HARA, she admitted that this Mr. BURRILL was in some sort an agent of Mr. STUART in the accomplishment of his purpose with Mrs. BURCH—occupying the position of go-between. The testimony of the servants was in relation to what was actually transpiring in the house. As to leading questions, the counsel had a right, in certain cases, to refresh the memory of the witness as to certain evidence which he had already given.

Mr. BECKWITH replied that a little of the outside history might be necessary. The complainant had published in the newspapers the charges against the defendant; was it not proper that the defendant should also publish her defence? They would show that publications had been made and paid for by Mr. BURCH, blackening the character of his wife and children. How could Mrs. BURCH reply except by her answer? If the allegations were untrue, why should the complainant object to showing it? They would show that they were true; that this lady had sold her dresses to her neighbors to get pocket money; that she had been treated in this parsimonious, niggardly and mean manner. If the Court was to determine on these questions relating to Mr. BURCH'S parsimony, his relations with Mr. CORNING, whether Mr. CORNING had not advanced him at one time $35,000, and at another $20,000, for the purpose of saving him from ruin; that Mr. BURCH had been writing to Mr. CORNING "MARY is well, please send me a little more money," and that the answer was not only true, but that half was not told. They were willing to go into the manner in which Mr. BURCH had treated Mr. CORNING and his family. They could show every word of the answer to be true. It was not fair to assert the liberality, fairness and kindness of Mr. BURCH in advance when the defendant could show that the answer was true.

Mr. VAN ARMAN tendered a stipulation that the issues should be tried.

THE COURT—Perhaps we may have a side Court to try some of these issues. (Laughter.) We shall hardly have time to try anything except what is strictly raised upon the pleadings.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—We have a call in one of these orders for some twenty or thirty thousand letters.

Mr. BECKWITH—I will try to show the relevancy.

Mr. MILLER proceeded to make an explanation of the course of Mr. BURCH with regard to the publication of the allegations and contemplated evidence in this case, vindicating the complainant from the charge of being privy to such publication, while he charged the most scandalous accusations were made against Mr. BURCH in the Eastern papers.

Mr. BECKWITH—I suppose it is necessary for me to say something. If the gentleman wants another chapter, I can give it to him. (Laughter.)

THE COURT—I think I have allowed enough latitude. These gentlemen (alluding to the reporters) will do you ample justice. (Laughter.)

Mr. MILLER objected to the admission of the deposition of CAROLINE VANBIEL, on the ground that the witness was prompted by a Mr. AUSTIN in the French language; and that the deposition was taken through the interpreter. He also objected to depositions relative to the alleged criminal intimacy of Mr. BURCH with his niece, MARY SPAULDING, on the ground that it was irrelevant to the answer. The proof did not correspond with the answer. No acts of intimacy short of adultery could be proven under the allegations in Mrs. BURCH'S answer.

Mr. BECKWITH said it was important that the decision should be made early. In order to determine the pertinency of the evidence, it would be necessary to review the position the case would likely assume. The complainant would, no doubt, prove alleged acts of intimacy, and then submit the alleged confession, to show the criminality of Mrs. BURCH. If the defendant could show that Mr. BURCH laid his plans, poisoned the minds of the servants, kept Mr. STUART in the house in spite of Mrs. BURCH'S brothers' objections, thus surrounding her with suspicious circumstances, they would show the design of the complainant to make those circumstances appear to condemn her. If they could show that all this time he was keeping up intimacy with another young lady, they would show Mr. BURCH'S motive for obtaining this confession—a confession obtained by cross questions and pretending to more knowledge than he possessed. The testimony was offered to show that Mr. BURCH was estranged from his wife, and thus got up this confession He could produce Mr. BURCH'S letter, to show that he was alienated from his wife. The moving cause of the difficulty was Mr. BURCH'S alienation from his wife and affection for another lady. If, as the defendant said, that he had the most loving and affectionate feeling for his wife up to the day of the alleged discovery, and he was shown to have taken liberties with the young lady, they would go far to show Mr. BURCH'S reason for writing a confession which he knew to be false.

Mr. BROWNING said that there was no statement in all the depositions taken giving any direct proof of the charge against Mrs. BURCH. All the evidence thus far filed was in relation to Mrs. BURCH'S deportment for three or four years. They all amounted to proof, simply for the purpose of going to the jury as circumstantial evidence. That was the only attempt of the depositions. They fell so far short of raising a presumption of the truth of the charge, as not even to justify a suspicion that Mrs. BURCH was guilty. The answer denied the truth of the charge, and traced the treatment of the defendant by the complainant. But even in the case of a simple denial, the defendant might introduce any evidence tending to destroy the presumption of guilt. The theory of the defence was that the complainant had proved disloyal to his wife, and had thus set about annoying her, and to create circumstances to cause her to be suspected of infidelity. The defence could thus show the motive that induced the complainant thus to act. His transfer of his affection to another than his wife, would be a motive for accusing his wife. Could not the defendant introduce testimony explaining the circumstances which had been placed around her? She did this to defend herself, and not to assail the plaintiff. She said that the truth was that while she was faithful as a wife, her husband was disloyal, and that another occupied the place that was hers and hers alone. Could she not show that to the jury? It was for the jury to say what was the effect of the testimony introduced by her. The deposition proving intimacy between Mr. BURCH and his neice proved an act of the grossest indecency taking place between them in his own house—and far more conclusive than any deposition relative to the guilt of his wife. This evidence of flagrant and disgusting indecency in his own house was a part of Mrs. BURCH'S repelling evidence. There was no direct evidence reproaching Mrs. BURCH. She met circumstances by other circumstances explaining them—explaining the influence that he had over the servants in the house. That was not recrimination. The defence preferred to abandon that branch of the defence rather than to risk the continuance of the case by amending the answer. The evidence that was offered in this deposition was of a different nature. Could she not prove a conspiracy against her, to show the falsity of the charges? He could not see any evidence more pertinent than this which was offered. He thought it would be proven that, up to within two or three days of the final rupture between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH, the character of Mrs. BURCH was above the suspicion of even a breath of scandal, and that the charges against her were first set afloat—the scandals that were attached to her. This evidence of his intimacy with his niece was the key to his conduct, and he believed the jury would be convinced that Mrs. BURCH was the victim of a foul conspiracy.

Mr. VAN ARMAN replied that he considered the claim of admissibility to be based on peculiar positions of the case, and testimony that may be offered by the defence.

Mr. BROWNING—I mean that it is admissible on general principles to disprove the charge against the defendant. As a link in a long chain of circumstances it is admissible.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—I will assume that he will prove all manner of conspiracy; that he proves Mr. BURCH to be a vile and miserable wretch, and then I will inquire whether this evidence is admissible, and applicable to the issue. What is the issue? The sole issue is whether the defendant is guilty of adultery. The issue is not what caused her to be guilty—nor as to what was the motive of this prosecution. The sole question is, is Mrs. BURCH guilty of the crime? The sole evidence as to Mr. BURCH'S criminality was unreliable, and simply the statement that one day the French woman saw Mr. BURCH taking an indecent liberty with the young lady in his house. If an act of indecency could be proven against him, could not actual adultery be proven, and thus evidence introduced not admissible under the answer? It was pretended that it was offered merely to show that there was a conspiracy.

Mr. BROWNING—It is simply one of a long chain of circumstances.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—It is a question whether evidence of this one act of indecency of Mr. BURCH can be introduced to show that Mr. BURCH'S affections were alienated from his wife. It would be just as competent in any case of divorce. It made no difference what was Mr. BURCH'S guilt. Was Mrs. BURCH guilty? That was the question. Although the depositions might not prove Mrs. BURCH'S guilt, they proved circumstances, and the positive proof might be yet introduced. They were bound to make out the proof of Mrs. BURCH'S guilt, and the answer to that must be proofs to the contrary, and not accusations of Mr. BURCH. Could the fact that Mr. BURCH was guilty of acts of indecency be proof of a conspiracy against his wife? If it could then adultery would be a proof, and thus the St. Louis depositions which had been suppressed could be again introduced.

Mr. MILLER adverted to the intimation of Mr. BECKWITH that the defence would show that Mr. BURCH introduced Mr. STUART into his family, and thus connived at what he suspected.

The Court and counsel for defence disavowed any such intention.

On the subject of issuing the commission to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. DOUGLAS, the Court said that, understanding that it was proposed to make the deposition on interrogations already filed, the Court felt disposed to authorize the commission to issue, subject to any objections that might be taken when the depositions should arrive. O. JR.

Incumbrances in Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have on former occasions granted the use of your columns for the correction of popular abuses, I take the liberty of asking a hearing in your truly valuable journal—for two reasons—first, because it is so pleasant to see one's own suggestions in print; and second, because I honestly think the evils which I am about to complain of need ventilation "the worst kind." I have often heard it remarked, not only by the Press, but by scores of private individuals, that "Broadway was the most splendid thoroughfare in the world." Now, if huge, unseemly piles of brick unnumbered barrels of lime, immense sand-heaps and mortar-beds, every two or three blocks, with unfathomable excavations under the sidewalks, and narrow, ricketty, breakneck stagings over the yawning abysses, and streams of semi-liquid mortar generously distributed upon the heads and clothing of the thousands who daily throng Broadway; I say if all this goes to make Broadway the most glorious thoroughfare in the world, then indeed we have it. Although the law permits but *one-third* of a street to be used or occupied with building materials during the process of erection, yet it is not an uncommon thing to see *two-thirds* of Broadway thus occupied, to the great interruption of travel and business. Remonstrance is entirely out of the question—the more you complain the further will they extend the area of "Squatter Sovereignty." In the name of spoiled hats, coats, mantillas and crinoline; in the name of imperiled limbs, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; in the name of common humanity, I call upon you as the champion and avenger of all the ills, wrongs and sufferings to which we, the denizens of this great Metropolis are heirs, to come to our rescue, and demand *as a right*, that those whose duty it is to enforce the ordinances in relation to encumbering streets and sidewalks, shall not exact a fine of five dollars per day from the down-town merchant for temporarily occupying a small portion of the sidewalk in front of his own store while loading and unloading merchandise, and at the same time wink at the wholesale occupation of *both sidewalk and street* by builders on BROADWAY.

The Pony Express.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a telegraphic dispatch in some of this morning's papers, the patrons of our express are led to believe that the company had determined to withdraw the pony. Our mail contract being extended, we shall continue the semi-weekly pony from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, only increasing schedule time after the first day of December next, and so running until the first day of May, unless Congress shall at an earlier date order up the mail service (now running semi-monthly between Julesburg, or the crossing of the South Platte to Placerville,) to semi-weekly, when present or shorter schedule will be resumed.

Very respectfully, WM. H. RUSSELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 61 Hudson-street, (corner of Jay-street,)
NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to aid the general movement now on foot to relieve the distress amongst the population of portions of Kansas, the American and United States Express Companies will forward, free of charge, contributions, in money or clothing, intended for the use of the sufferers, and addressed to the Committees at Leavenworth. You will be furthering a deserving charity by giving publicity to this notice in the columns of the TIMES. Yours, &c.

HENRY WELLS,
President American Express Company.
D. N. BARNEY,
President United States Express Company.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Within an hour or two after the melancholy intelligence of the death of the lamented BARNES was received in this city, the telegraph correspondent of the Associated Press sent off a dispatch announcing not only that the Governor would appoint his successor, but stating who that successor would be. Although receiving these statements from a source so notoriously unreliable, some of the Western Press comment upon them as if they were facts. But neither are true. The Governor has had no idea of assuming the right to fill the vacancy; and could not, therefore, have expressed his purpose to select a particular individual. The duty will be left to the Legislature, where it belongs.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

— Gen. Kiley, State Senator from Lumpkin Co., Ga., was shot by a man, named Davis, while sitting at his own fireside in Dahlonega, a few days since. Davis approached his victim stealthily and shot him without warning. He fled immediately, and is still at large, although $1,200 is offered for his apprehension. Gen. Kiley is not expected to recover.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Same as on Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The Non-enumerated Calendar will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 887, 1197, 901, 1555, 1561, 1563, 1179, 1565, 1567, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1599. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1954, 1956, 1713, 1608, 570, 1900, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1872, 5270, 1826, 1710, 1004, 566.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Same as on Tuesday, and Nos. 1011 and 681 added. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2236, 2062, 2345, 2360, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2074, 1869, 2052, 2329, 2369, 2338, 2256, 61. *Part II.*—Nos. 2077, 1870, 112, 1863, 2105, 2212, 2289, 2292, 2293, 1581, 2371, 2374, 2375, 2377, 2378.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Brown vs. *Dawson.*—Yesterday this case was resumed. Its character is well known, because of the publicity which has been given to the details on which the suit is based.

The first witness examined yesterday was the plaintiff, *O. H. Brown.* He testified that Mr. Elliott did not first advise him to bring this suit; if he succeeded in this suit, Elliott was to get back the money he expended. [Mr. Smith said the agreement was in writing.] The writing was produced and identified. It was an agreement between the plaintiff and William Elliott, and set forth that the $700 advanced by Elliott for Brown's family was to be paid back if plaintiff were successful.

When the examination was resumed the witness testified that he had been told what those expenses were; it was for the support of Mrs. Brown at Fort Lee; the expenses were for the supporting of his wife; could not state the time; it was since his wife left; Elliott did not say anything about living with Mrs. Brown; the first time he saw Elliott was on the day the paper was signed, the 20th October, 1859; saw Mr. Elliott in the morning; the paper was signed the same afternoon; the matter was talked over, and verbal agreement made; that afternoon the paper was drawn up; he knew of his wife's infidelity some three weeks before this event; could not remember the exact date when the paper was signed; Benjamin E. Smith first informed him of his wife's infidelity; he told him in Boston, verbally; that was the first suspicion he had of his wife's infidelity; between the time of hearing this from Smith and the forming of the agreement with Elliott he did do something; he saw Mr. Smith a second time; he did not come on to New-York previous to this interview with Smith, for the purpose of ascertaining where his wife was; he never stated to Mr. Miller that his wife was out nights and he did not know where.

Direct resumed—He had $60 to take with him to the West; he borrowed $300 from one of his brothers in Burlington to start business; when he sold out he paid his brother $250; when he reached Boston again he had but $20 left; Smith told him that his wife had been seduced by a person by the name of Charles Marshall Davidson, but never told him who was supporting his wife during her sickness; Mr. Elliott called on him and told him his wife had been confined at Fort Lee; he did not tell him that the whole of that money he gave her was expended at Fort Lee.

Cross-examination resumed—His wife promised to live with him again before the articles of separation were destroyed; after the articles were destroyed she said she had changed her mind; she had particular reasons for this, but would not tell him what they were; he made no attempt to influence her against coming to New-York, but he asked her what she would do in New-York; she replied that she would work for a living, as she always had done.

The Court—Have you money to carry on this suit?

Witness—No, Sir.

The next witness was *Henry H. Brown*, a brother of the plaintiff. He testified to that fact, and swore that he resides in Boston; he was there in 1857, in business at No. 6 Lindell-street, and employed his brother as clerk; his brother always took his meals at the restaurant, but his brother's wife lived at the residence of witness, in Tremont-street; he supposes Mrs. Orville Brown to be about five feet three, dark eyes and hair; he never saw anything out of the way in the conduct of his brother's wife; they always lived together happily and contented.

When he had concluded his statement, *Ellen Giles*, a chambermaid in the house to which, as is alleged, the defendant took Mrs. Brown, was interrogated as to her knowledge of the matter. She said that she lived at No. 59 West Twenty-sixth-street with Mrs. Simpson, about six weeks in the Summer of 1858; she remembered a young woman by the name of Isabella Sergeant; she was there all the time witness was there, and some time before that; witness was chambermaid at that place, and waited upon Miss Isabella Sergeant at times. The witness described Isabella Sergeant, and corroborated former testimony in regard to her personal appearance.

In addition to this she stated that Mrs. Browne was in the habit of receiving visits from a gentleman, and that she had represented the gentleman who came there with her to secure boarding as her uncle. No name, she said, had been given to this gentleman; he was simply introduced as "Uncle Charley;" witness heard Miss Sergeant give that name to him, but never her speak to him; the person mentioned was a stout, red-faced person, light complexion; she knew of his taking Miss Sergeant to the theatre once, and she once saw him come from Miss Sergeant's room about 7 o'clock one morning; supposed the man mentioned was about thirty years of age; when the man came to take her to the theatre, the landlady went into the room with him, and they all went down stairs together; when they returned from the theatre, he went into her sleeping-room with her, and staid all night; it was the next morning she saw him come down stairs.

The evidence of *Mrs. Margaret Sales* was to the effect that she lived at No. 103 West Twenty-sixth-street and did washing and froning for a living; she knew Mrs. Adeline Brown; had known her for two years or more; first time she saw her, she (Mrs. Brown) lived at Mrs. Simpson's; she did not know Mr. Davidson; saw several men at Mrs. Simpson's; she never staid at the house of the witness, and no man ever came there with her; knew that Mr. Elliott came there to look after her; saw Mrs. Brown when she was in the family way; she went to Fort Lee; saw her again after her return from Fort Lee; she had a child with her; Mrs. Brown then went to a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Corr in Twenty-fifth-street; witness has done washing for her since that time, also for her infant; has always done Mrs. Brown's washing; she (witness) always called her Mrs. Brown, and the child, Charley Brown; the first time she ever knew Mrs. B. she was called Miss Sergeant; but Mrs. Brown afterwards told her that her name was Brown.

Mrs. Brown told witness that Mr. Elliot made love to her, and then kept her at Fort Lee; did not hear Mrs. Brown say that she was kept as a mistress, but witness supposed that to be the case; Mr. Elliot made love to Mrs. Brown first in Bleecker-street; Mrs. Brown told Mr. Elliot she did not love him; but he replied that love might change, he (Elliot) could give her a good living; Mrs. B. told me she did not think she would stop with him; she had to live in a little attic room, and he paid only five dollars a week for her board, and scarcely allowed her enough to pay for her washing; on her return from Fort Lee she came to house of witness first; after that to Twenty-fifth-street; the woman who carried her child paid her fare; she had no money whatever; Mrs. Brown after that went to keeping house with her brother in a tenement-house in Nineteenth-street; witness visited Mrs. Brown at Fort Lee; saw Elliot there in the house with her; the child at that time was about two months old; do not know who was the father of the child.

Albert Adams, who was the next witness, gave evidence which was substantially as follows: He said he resided in New-York; was clerk at the Lafarge House; was there for three years; can remember a lady coming there on the 21st October, and going away Nov. 5, 1858; her name was Miss Valpe; (he described the lady;) she was there some two or three weeks before he saw her; saw a gentleman come there that assumed to be her uncle; he was a stout gentleman, and wore side whiskers: could not identify the person; should not know him again; Miss Valpey's bill at the Lafarge was $68; he could not tell where she went when she left there, nor who she went with.

The next witness was *Robert F. Westcott*, the well-known Express agent. He acknowledged that the book produced by counsel was a receipt-book containing receipts for parcels delivered; it was the Brooklyn book, and contained the receipts for money sent from Boston to Isabella Sergeant, delivered at No. 80 York-street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Anne Lyon deposed, that she lived at Fort Lee; had lived there three years; she knows Mrs. Brown; got acquainted with her a year from last April; Mrs. Brown lived at that time with her brother, John Valpey: she had a child about four weeks after she came there; witness was present at the birth; John Valpey paid her for her services.

Cross-examined—She did not live in the house with them, but did the washing of the family two days in every week; she saw Mr. Elliott at Fort Lee.

Re-direct—Was not the midwife; Mrs.

verdict will be entered, instead of conviction, as erroneously given in our yesterday's report.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For assault and battery—William Arnold, Robert Green.

For felonious assault—James Netten, Patrick Kiernehan.

For larceny—Margeret Fox, *alias* Rose Cassidy *alias* Ann Fallon, Ann Boyd.

For grand larceny—James Allen, Bernard Gaffney, John Riley.

For burglary—James Doyle, Silas Reed.

For receiving stolen goods—John Leany.

For attempt to commit rape—August Stephany.

For robbery—Wm. Sickles, Charles Paringchiff.

For false pretences—Claus Forney *alias* Frederick Glanders.

For forgery—James E. Williams, James Buckley, Wm. B. Lilley.

The Pauper Dead.

EXCAVATIONS IN POTTER'S FIELD.

John McGraw vs. *The Mayor of New-York, &c.*—The case grew out of the extension of Fourth-avenue through Potter's Field. Some time previous to the Fall of 1856, the plaintiff had entered into a written contract with the defendant to regulate and grade Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth-street to Fifty-eighth-street. In pursuance of the execution of this contract the plaintiff commenced cutting through the burying-ground belonging to the City in which paupers were buried, and commonly known as Potter's Field. During this process of excavation a great many bodies became exposed to sight, and it became necessary to remove them to some other suitable place.

The complaint alleges that the health of the City made the immediate removal of the bodies necessary; and with this fact in view the plaintiff further contracted with the City to remove the bodies; that he accordingly removed seventeen hundred and ninety-two bodies, and reinterred them, under the direction of the Street Inspector; and that the City had refused to pay his claim.

The plaintiff seeks judgment for the sum of $5,376, with interest from the Fall of 1856.

The case is still on trial before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas.

R. F. Andrews and G. R. Thompson for plaintiff; E. H. Anderson for defendants.

Accommodation Paper.

P. F. Anderson et al vs. *Wm. M. Dodge et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiffs against the members of the firms of Dodge & Co. and Sowers & Co., upon four promissory notes made by Sowers & Co., and indorsed by Dodge & Co., amounting in all to the sum of $2,149 91.

The defence is, that the notes were not made by the firm of Sowers & Co., or by their authority; that they were made by either William M. Dodge, individually, or by J. S. Florentine, for the accommodation of the firm of Dodge & Co., and that they were indorsed to the plaintiffs to secure a prior indebtedness. It is also alleged that the plaintiffs had since taken the notes of Dodge & Co., and that the notes in suit were thus discharged, and that the plaintiffs had also received from the firm of Dodge & Co. certain merchandise in satisfaction of the debt for which the notes were given. The case came on in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice MULLEN, and is still on.

Spier & Nash for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

Verdict for Freightage.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Alfred Minnes.*—This case was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The action was brought by the Company to recover freightage upon lumber transported by them for the defendant in the Fall of 1857, from Buffalo to this City. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,032.

The cause was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Monaghen* vs. *Kelly, &c.*—Judgment for defendant, with leave for plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs. (See opinion.)

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Mitchell* vs. *Haws, Comptroller.*—Judgment for the Comptroller on demurrer, with costs. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Society of Agudath Achim* vs. *Bandman, &c.*—The injunction denied and order to show cause discharged without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

$88,000 U. S. 6s,'74 con.	95	1,250 Mich. Central R..	47⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	250 do	47⅛
5,000 do	75⅛	100 do	47
20,000 Virginia St. 6s	80	150 do s15	47
5,000 do. 2d m. mwk	80	100 do b60	48⅜
20,000 Missouri St. 6s..	70	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13½
1,000 do	69⅜	100 do	13⅞
12,000 do	69⅜	240 do	14
1,000 E. R. C. Bs., '71, 48		150 do	13⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 1st mtg.	103	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28⅜
4,000 M. C. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st m.		50 do b10	28⅛
1,000 M. S. F. C. Bs	86	400 do	28⅛
1,000 M. S. 2d m. Bs.	46⅛	150 do b10	28⅜
4,000 do	46	100 do	28¼
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bs	68	100 do b30	29
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	83	200 do	28
2,000 do	83½	50 Panama R. s10	108⅜
3,000 do	84	50 do s10	109
10,000 L. C. & Mil. l. g. bs.	16	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	55
8,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	45	100 do b15	55
1,000 do. 2d m.	22	200 do s15	54⅜
1,000 do. do.	20	25 do	54⅜
22 Am. Ex. Bank	88	500 do	54⅜
10 Continental Bank	85	200 do	54
5 Park Bank	95	50 do s10	54
10 Fel. & Hud. C. Co.	88	100 do s30	54⅜
125 Pac. M. S. Co.	75	500 do	54⅜
50 do	74⅜	100 do b30	55⅛
100 N. J. Central R.	100	300 do s30	54⅜
85 do	102	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	57⅜
550 N. Y. Cen. R.	75	50 do	57⅞
225 do	74⅜	50 do b10	58
1150 do	74⅜	1150 do	58
70 do	74⅜	150 do s15	57⅜
100 do b30	74⅜	200 do s30	57⅜
100 do s60	73⅜	50 do s30	57⅜
50 do	74⅜	50 do s7	57⅞
100 do s30	73⅜	50 do s10	58
150 do	73¼	50 do b10	58⅛
250 do	74	50 do b15	58⅛
475 Erie Railroad	28⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	26
450 do b10	28⅜	350 do	26⅜
450 do	28¼	200 do	26⅜
100 do b10	28¼	100 do	26⅝
150 do s15	27⅜	200 do b60	27⅜
200 do s30	28	400 Chic. & R'a. I'd R.	52⅛
100 do s15	28	500 do	52
220 do	28	210 do	52¼
50 Hud. Riv. R. b10	44	300 do s10	52
15 do	44	50 do s30	52
50 do	43⅞	65 Chic., B. & Q. R.	65
400 do	43⅞	100 do	64⅜
50 do s30	43⅞	50 do	64⅜
220 Harlem Railroad	15	80 Mill. & Mis. R.	9
400 Reading Railroad	34	50 Del., L. & W. R.	75
50 New-Jersey R.	128		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 U. S. 6s,'74 con.	95	300 Reading R.	33⅜
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	79	40 Mich. Cen. R.	46⅜
6,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	67	200 M. So. & N. I. R.	13½
50 Metropolitan Bank	95	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	27⅜
5 Park Bank	97	150 Del. L. & West. R.	75
5 do	98	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	55
60 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	87	550 do	54
50 Camb. Coal Pref.	8	100 do	53⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	73	50 Clev., Col. & C. R.	90
25 do	72⅝	20 Gal. & Chic. R.	57½
5 Erie Railroad	27½	650 do	57⅜
50 Hudson Riv. R.	43	120 Clev. & Tol. R.	26
30 do	43⅛	10 Chic. & Rock I. R.	51¾
50 do	43	50 do	51
50 do	43¼	325 do	51⅜
200 Harlem R.	15	150 Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	64½
250 do	14⅛	25 do	64
30 Harlem R. Pref.	33½	30 New-Jersey Cen. R.	105

TUESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The Money panic has been fairly passed, for the present at least, and the pressure of Foreign Exchange sensibly if not wholly relieved. A very large business is done in the latter for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow, and although rates are still low, there is an assured movement and currency for all good bills. The initial step of the sixteen leading Banks of the City yesterday afternoon in the direction of relief, produced at once all the practical affect required to set the wheels of mercantile confidence once more in full motion. The Committee for the purchase of half a million Sterling on England were not able to meet until 1 o'clock to-day, all three of the gentlemen comprising the Committee being Bank Presidents and engaged in the morning with their own Discount Boards. But at that hour they organized, at the Bank of Commerce, and have determined to meet from day to day at the same hour to act upon applications for the negotiation of Merchant bills on England. The work of relief, so far as unlocking the difficulty experienced since Friday last, however, had already been done to their hands by private parties, and few applications were made to them, although they offered to purchase largely at the rates current in the forenoon. The sales and purchases of Exchange had been anticipated to an extent nearly equal to the demands of the present market. This fact, while it does not supersede the commission with which the Committee are charged, relieved the necessity of undue haste, affording time, between this and Saturday's packet, to select such bills, of good credit, as may be offered from day to day, within the terms at which the Committee may determine, from the general look of the market, to make their purchases. The amount they have already engaged is light, but this is not so important to the public, since the main object of relief is already attained. The sales of Exchange, through other parties, as we have remarked, are quite heavy, on the basis of 100 @102 for Merchants' bills, and 103@104 for Bankers'. On Paris, f.5.45@f.5.40.

The other mode of relief, recommended, but not formally acted upon at the meeting yesterday, has been liberally acted upon by all the prominent Banks, whose early Discount day in the week is Tuesday, and we hear but one report of the liberality and confidence shown to their mercantile dealers, although the offerings, in consequence of the alarm at the close of last week, and which continued yesterday forenoon, were heavy. The Commerce, Republic, State, Park, City, New-York, Metropolitan, American Exchange, Phenix, and perhaps others of which we have no report, carried out this policy, in some instances doubling in their discounts the current income of three days. We also learn that another large Bank, which declined to participate in the Exchange arrangement of yesterday, also doubled their accommodations.

On the Corn Exchange, which meets at 10½ o'clock A. M., some disappointment was felt that the Exchange relief from the Bank Committee was not immediate, but this feeling will, of course, soon pass over, although it gave rise to rumors on the Stock Exchange that the negotiation had fallen through. The clearances of Domestic Produce for the week, notwithstanding the embarrassments thrown in the way of the trade, again exceed three millions in value, doubling the movement this time last season as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$748,936	$1,406,276	$3,251,892
Previously reported	55,232,354	57,828,436	84,940,956
Since Jan. 1	$55,981,290	$59,233,712	$88,194,950

The Stock Exchange was somewhat flighty early in the morning, the recovery from the lowest rates of yesterday averaging on New-York Central about 5 ⅌ cent.—that is, 75½@¾ against 70¾@71, before the formal session of the Brokers. At the Board it opened at 75, fell back to 73¾, then down in the afternoon to 71¾, closing 72½@¾ ⅌ cent. It is understood the rapid recovery brought several thousand shares of fresh stock into the Street. The other Railways were irregular in the course of prices, as will be seen from the printed sales, finally bringing up in the afternoon, for Erie at 27; Hudson, 43; Illinois Central, 54; Michigan Central, 46¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 27; Reading, 32½; Panama, 109; Harlem, 14; Burlington, 64½; Rock Island, 51½@¾; Pacific, 74; Illinois Central Bonds, 84@85 ⅌ cent. In State Stocks the improvement was 2 ⅌ cent. on Missouris, and 1 ⅌ cent. each on Virginias and Tennessees, while the Federal five ⅌ cents. continued to be offered at 95 ⅌ cent. for the '74s, including current coupon due 1st January. The Secretary has authorized the receipt of Bullion certificates, issued by the Assay Office, in payment of the New Loan on the 22d inst., in place of Coin. The authority was received this morning by the Sub-Treasurer in this City. The general market for Stocks this afternoon closed much earlier than yesterday, and with rather a tame feeling, after so much intense excitement as it has had for two or three days past.

A rumor obtained that the New-York and New-England country currency was likely to be refused at the Metropolitan Bank. There was no pretext of authority for this, as thus far the daily receipts of this currency have not been excessive. The turn of Exchange at the West, and the difficulty of moving Produce from the Lake ports of this State, may, however, soon make the redemptions in the City larger than some of the New-York country Banks are prepared for, without inconvenience to their local dealers. And so far as this change is likely to impede or embarrass collections by our City merchants, it is desirable that the contingency against unnecessary concern on the subject should be provided for at once. And we are pleased to hear that a movement is already on foot to make some such provision, but a more timely one, as was fallen upon after the panic of '57, for the accommodation of this vital element in the daily business of our merchants.

The Chicago *Press*, of the 19th inst., publishes the following letter from Hon. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, of Canada, to GEORGE STEEL, Esq., of that city, giving the particulars of a recent shipment of grain direct from Chicago to Liverpool:

ST. CATHERINE, Oct. 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: On the 13th August, you inclosed me an article from one of the papers of your city, which I authorized you to carry into effect on the 10th September.

You will inform the editor of that journal that a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat was shipped by you on the 13th of September, in the propeller *Pittsburgh*, on my account, at $1 01, on board.

Arrived at Port Colborne on the 18th—5 days; Welland Railway, 1 day. 10,000 bushels of this cargo were shipped on board the propeller *Alps* on the 19th; arrived at Montreal on the 22d—3 days; shipped on board the steamship *Jura*, which sailed from Quebec on the 29th—making 16 days; from which deduct *one day* waiting for the propeller *Alps* at Port Dalhousie, and seven days between Montreal and Quebec, which will reduce the time of actual movement between Chicago and Quebec, in a distance of 1,525 miles, to *eight days*.

I received a letter from Messrs. KENNETH, DOWIE & Co., of Liverpool, of the 9th inst., advising the sale ex ship at 11s. 6d. ⅌ cental, sterling; accounts of sale to be sent by next mail, the items of which I will furnish you on arrival, for the benefit of the trade.

This shipment is so far satisfactory that it proves only 26 days were occupied between the two ports at most, and the actual movement was reduced to 18 days, in place of 62, as per the log of the schooner *Dean Richmond* in 1856.

Every effort will be made to form a joint stock company, to build a line of propellers, of the capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 bushels, by the ensuing year, when the natural advantages of the St. Lawrence will be realized.

In the meantime, reducing all the commissions and charges between the grower in the West and the consumer in Europe to the lowest prices, will open an immediate trade, the extent of which few at this day comprehend. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

GEORGE STEEL, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says:

"In money matters there was little or no change to-day, the best paper passing at 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month, and lenders not very free at that, except for short dates. Money on call was rather more plenty where the security was ample.

We learn that at a meeting of the officers of most of our prominent Savings Fund and Trust Institutions, held on Saturday evening last, it was unanimously resolved to revert to the rule requiring two weeks notice before payments—the object being to prevent a ruinous sacrifice of the bonds, mortgages and other securities, and to protect the depositors. This rule has always been in force by some of the older institutions, and it has been attended with many advantages.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up to-day, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	
Capital Stock	$11,805,035	$11,806,010	Inc. $975
Loans	27,364,659	26,775,878	Dec. 588,781
Specie	4,011,943	4,115,932	Inc. 103,989
Due from other banks	1,625,229	1,629,272	Inc. 4,043
Due to other banks	2,127,153	2,424,087	Dec. 3,066
Deposits	16,234,245	15,833,121	Dec. 421,124
Circulation	2,892,212	2,791,752	Dec. 100,460

CANAL TOLLS—INCREASE—$1.237,981 34.

Amount received for tolls for the second week in November, 1860	$133,417 14
Do. in 1859	76,003 10
Increase in 1860	$57,414 04
Amount received for tolls in two weeks of November, 1860	$245,438 50
Do. in 1859	153,823 34
Increase in 1860	$91,615 16
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the second week in November, 1860	$2,839,241 19
Do. in 1859	1,601,529 55
Increase in 1860	$1,237,984 34

These figures justify the hope that the tolls for the year will exceed $3,000,000. There will doubtless yet be two full weeks of navigation.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the second week of November were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$27,560 00	$31,915 00	Inc. 47,355 00
Passengers	8,863 40	10,323 27	Inc. 1,459 87
Total	$36,423 40	$42,238 27	Inc. $5,814 87

It was announced, this afternoon, that the bills of the following Virginia Banks are thrown out to-day in Baltimore: Banks of Philippi, Fincastle and Monticello.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 203 bbls. Ashes, 13,465 bbls. Flour, 589 bbls. Corn Meal, 108,937 bushels Wheat, 45,067 bushels Corn, 3,745 bushels Barley, 25,073 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 2,328 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,018 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied.

COPPER—All descriptions have been restricted, and prices have been depressed.

COTTON—The inquiry has been limited, and only 1,200 bales, part in *transitu*, have been reported sold. We quote Middling Uplands here at 11c.@11¼c.; do. Gulfs at 11¼c.@11⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly sought after, including Java, at 16¾c.@18c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra, at 14c.¾@15c.; Rio, 12¾c., and St. Domingo at 12⅜c. ⅌ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 27,247 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 9,970 mats and 2,099 bags Java, 12,344 bags Rio, 1,566 bags Maracaibo, 950 bags St. Domingo, and 300 bags Laguayra.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Nov. 17, New-Orleans	22,000
Nov. 17, Baltimore	6,700
Nov. 20, New-York	12,342
Grand Total	41 042

FISH—Business is quite dull, and prices of large lots altogether nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker, to-day. The demand is more active and holders meet the requirements of buyers freely, at a shade easier prices. We have heard of sales of 15,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 60@$5; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 00@$5 30, chiefly at $5@$5 15; superfine Western at $4 75@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 50, ⅌ bbl. 8 perfine State

	$4 80	to	$5 00
Extra State	5 00	@	5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@	4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@	7 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.; 340 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and depressed, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is again lower and unsettled. Some receivers, obliged to realize, have made further important concessions to buyers. The demand, however, has not been brisk, as shippers are still much embarrassed by the difficulties experienced in the Sterling Exchange Market. The inquiry from millers is quite limited. Sales had been reported of only 54,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 30@$1 40; red Western, very common to fair, at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to choice, at $1 12@$1 17; chiefly at $1 12½ $1 15; Chicago Spring at $1 07½@$1 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn is abundant and cheaper, yet not active; sales have been reported of 62,500 bush. at 65c.@66c. for mixed Western, afloat, and in store; and 67c.@68c. for yellow Southern, ⅌ bush. Rye is in demand at 70c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Barley is less sought after, and is declining; sales 8,200 bush., including Canada on private terms; and State at 65c. ⅌ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada at 36½c.37c.; Western at 36c.@37c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs thus: "A very material change has come over the trade in Breadstuffs since my circular of this day fortnight. The result of the Presidential election has had the effect to unsettle financial matters, and shippers, finding it nearly impossible to negotiate sterling exchange, have almost entirely retired from the market. This, coupled with rather conflicting advices and a fear of the future in England, has had the effect to nearly suspend business at the Corn Exchange, and in quotations a wide range is given. The receipts have been free, but the sales for the week have been light, owing to the unsettled state of the Money market and general want of confidence among dealers. For Flour, at yesterday's Exchange, the demand was limited, and prices of shipping brands were considerably lower than on Saturday; other descriptions were also lower and difficult of sale. In Wheat the transactions of the last few days have been light—the export trade being checked and the home demand extremely moderate; at the close yesterday, although liberal concessions were offered in lots afloat, yet buyers were scarce, and nothing of moment was done. Indian Corn has fluctuated in value, but a falling off in the speculative and shipping demand has given prices a downward turn. Rye sells slowly. Barley and Oats are dull."

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM SEPT. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.
New-York	Nov. 16, 1860	478,586	6,420,367	777,960
New-Orleans	Nov. 6, 1860	200		37,967
Philadelphia	Nov. 8, 1860	52,169	395,119	72,626
Baltimore	Nov. 8, 1860	36,419	273,348	39,437
Boston	Nov. 9, 1860	2,092		
Other ports	Nov. 2, 1860	14,650	710,222	
Total		584,116	7,799,057	927,990
To about same period, 1859		76,290	183,907	
To about same period, 1858		70,149	374,337	319,052
To about same period, 1857		260,173	2,020,596	440,275

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn bs.
New-York	Nov. 4, 1860	10,840	96,650	5,000
Other ports to latest dates		2,756		

HAY—Sales to-day 650 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, including New ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 21c.@27c., chiefly within the range. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Sales, 70 tons Scotch Pig, at $22 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is dull, and prices are nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack request, at unchanged prices.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 28,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 7,000 pieces, 64 by 64, at 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 68, at 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 64, at 5¾c.; 2,000 pieces, 60 by 64, on private terms; 8,000 pieces, 60 by 60, at 5¼c.; 5,000 pieces, 56 by 56, at 4¾c., ⅌ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, lower and irregular; sales 200 bbls., including Mess at $16 50, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive. Lard rules quiet; 145 tcs. and bbls. were sold, in lots, at 12c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb. Beef has been lightly dealt in; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales of 75 tcs. were reported at $1 25@$4 62½. ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Has been inactive at old figures.

SPICES—Have been sparingly sought after, and prices have been unsettled.

SUGARS—Sales of only 320 hhds., mainly Cuba, were reported, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are less active, and are cheaper. STUART'S varieties are now quoted, for cash, thus: Loaf, 9¼c.; best quality crushed, 9¼c.; circle A., crushed, 9c.; granulated, 8¾c.; ground, 8¼c.; white A., 8¾c.; yellow C., 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has continued very much depressed, and owing to the extreme difficulty of negotiating Sterling Bills of Exchange, the purchasers for foreign account have been very cautious, and to-day we are obliged to quote the market nominal at 10½c. The stock on hand here is not large, neither is the demand for home use any brisker."

TOBACCO—Owing to the financial disturbances, sales have been light, including 17 hhds. Virginia, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 63 bales Havana, at 30c.@57c.; 76 cases Seed-leaf, at 4¾c.@9c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., in lots, at 18¾c.@19c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been rather more extensive, to-day. The changes in rates have not been important, shippers having every existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14d.@14¾d.. Corn, 13¾d.@14d., ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ¾d.@9-32d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¾d.@1d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 14½d. @15¾d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, ¾d @¾d. ⅌ lb.

The Cattle Market.

The markets are rather depressed this week. With 4,000 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, and more expected to-day, the prospect for drovers was not flattering. It will be recollected the market was overstocked last week, and butchers laid in freely, besides leaving some cattle unsold. Of course their wants were not great yesterday, and a smaller number than usual were sold on Tuesday at a decline of about ¼c., net weight, from last week. A few of the best, which were really fine, although not ranking as premiums, brought 9½c., but very nice fat steers could be had, with very little searching for them, at 9c. Common grades went off slowly at 7½c.@8c. There will be a sufficient number of cattle in the yards to-day to satisfy the wants of all, and quite likely lower prices will prevail. There was a disposition on the part of holders to crowd off all they could the first day, but it was up-hill work.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARTIN MURPHY, who left the Parish of Ballirakill, County Galway, Ireland. He worked one year with a Mr. Lynch, County Clare, and came to this country about 14 years ago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, BRIDGET MURPHY, No. 115 Quarry-st., Newark, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING LAST, IN Canal-st., between Greene and Broadway, a pair of gold spectacles, in an old morocco case, with broken strap. Any person returning them to R. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, NEAR MADISON-square, a LAVA BROOCH, Etruscan setting. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at No. 49 East 28th-st., or at No. 83 Nassau-st. Room No. 6.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 5, from No. 266 Fifth-av., a black and tan King Charles Spaniel, called Charley. Whoever will return him will receive the above reward.

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FANCY HATS.

Splendid Sets of MINKS,
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French Mink Half CAPE, CUFFS and MUFF.
Only $15.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES. PELLham seedling potatoes, Pellham pippin cider and triple-refined cider vinegar. Samples may be seen at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

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LADIES ARE ASTONISHED AND DELIGHTED with the extraordinary amount of useful information, together with 40 engravings and other great improvements in Mme. Demorest's report of the Winter Fashions now ready, and sold everywhere, at only 5 cents. Sent post-paid, on receipt of 6 cents. Do not fail to procure a copy.

GOULD'S LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1861, containing a complete corrected list of names and places of business of over 3,000 lawyers in the City; also over 100 pages of printed matter useful and necessary for the profession, will be ready on or about the 24th of November instant.

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BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

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BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY having more room than they wish to occupy, would

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TROUBLE A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HONEYMOON—SIMPSON & CO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE RIVALS—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—VALENTINE AND ORSON—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —ASTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

SOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A great Republican jubilee was held yesterday at Springfield, Ill., the home of Mr. LINCOLN. It was intended primarily as a congratulatory county meeting, but it unexpectedly assumed vast proportions, and was attended with demonstrations of the greatest significance. The town of Springfield was illuminated last night in the most brilliant manner, and the most intense enthusiasm was displayed. The Wide-Awakes formed in procession, and proceeding to the house of Mr. LINCOLN, he was forced to appear before them and make a short address. The words he spoke were few, but their import, so far as they had a bearing upon the present agitation, were extremely conciliatory. A verbatim report of them will be found elsewhere. Speeches were also made at the Wigwam by Senator TRUMBULL, Dan PRATT and others. Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech, a synopsis of which we also give, was listened to with the most eager curiosity, as it was conceived to be an exposition of the policy which would govern the incoming Administration. Regarded in this light, it was a most important address, and Mr. TRUMBULL seems to have been fully alive to the responsibilities of the occasion. The South will find very little to cavil at in the sentiments uttered.

Whether South Carolina, in case she should actually secede from the Union, will have the countenance of the people of Georgia, upon which she has so confidently counted, appears just at present to be exceedingly doubtful. Judging from the dispatches which now reach us, Georgia is likely to throw her weight on the side of the Union, and thus insure, by her example, the solitude of the Palmetto State. In Greene County, Ga., on Friday last, an immense mass meeting took place, in the proceedings of which the most influential men in the community participated. The sentiment of the meeting was decidedly opposed to disunion, and resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. Another large meeting was held in Hancock County on Saturday, which unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN is no cause for disunion. A majority of counties in the State have held meetings in the disunion interest, many of which, however, have taken a strongly conservative cast, while some have been in favor of retaliatory legislation; but all favored the calling of a State Convention. Union mass meetings have been held in several counties in Virginia. Meantime, owing to the interruption of business, the financial condition of the South is daily becoming more precarious. From Charleston, S. C., we learn of a general suspension of business operations. The banks make no discounts and the planters refuse to send forward their cotton. The secession cry, however, is continued. Mr. KEITT made another characteristic harangue last night, on the occasion of a serenade given to him at the Charleston Hotel, in which he was as fierce as ever in favor of disunion. From Richmond, Va., we learn of the suspension of the Farmers' Bank in that place, though with the intention of soon resuming. It is thought the other Virginia Banks will also suspend as a measure of prudence during the present pressure. Our dispatches, correspondence and newspaper extracts this morning, bearing upon the present agitation, will be found unusually interesting.

By the steamship *Glasgow*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive Queenstown papers of the 8th, and obtain from them a few items of fresh intelligence. It is said that the forces of the Ex-King of Naples, originally amounting to 50,000, have dwindled down to 20,000. The Royalist cause is now utterly hopeless, and is admitted to be so by its own partisans. It has been announced by different London journals that the Count DE PERSIGNY would appear at the Lord Mayor's dinner to take place on the 9th inst., and would make a speech in which the policy of the Emperor would be foreshadowed. Other speeches were to be made, cementing the *entente cordiale* lately reëstablished between the two countries. From China we have some later news. It is reasserted that the English and French Ambassadors would go to Peking without the army. Against this there are reports that negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien-tsin.

Mexican news of a later date reaches us by way of Havana and New-Orleans. MIRAMON, it is stated, had resigned, and had been succeeded by ROBLES. The cause of his resignation is not stated, but we had been led to expect it from previous intelligence. The immediate motive for the movement is to be looked for in the utter hopelessness of the enterprise in which he was engaged. The Reactionists had evacuated Puebla, and the greatest alarm and excitement existed at the capital.

We understand that Mr. J. H. WADE, Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will go out in to-day's steamer for San Francisco, for the purpose of making arrangements for building the California end of the Pacific Telegraph line. Two agents have already started across the Plains, by different routes, for the purpose of more thoroughly surveying them, and of meeting Mr. WADE in San Francisco, when the route which the wires are to take will be finally determined upon. Material for the line has been purchased, and is now being shipped from Boston, *viâ* Cape Horn. From present appearances there is every reason for believing that, when the Spring opens, the work on both ends of the route, as well as on the centre, will be vigorously commenced.

The latest fugitive slave rescue in Chicago is likely to turn out a bad speculation for those engaged in it. Nine of them have been indicted in the United States District Court for violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

Ex-Judge WHITING yesterday appeared in behalf of the City Chamberlain, before the Committee of Aldermen appointed to ascertain where the City funds are deposited, and called attention to a law passed last Winter, which repeals the act under which the Committee claimed that it might compel the attendance of Mr. PLATT.

The *crim. con.* case of Brown *vs.* Davison, which for the last two days has monopolized the attention of Judge SHIPMAN, who now presides in the United States Circuit Court, rapidly approaches to a conclusion. Much testimony of a conflicting character was adduced yesterday; it is presumed that all that remains to be taken will be introduced to-day. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND rendered a decision in the case of Mitchell *vs.* The Comptroller, City, &c., adversely to the claims of the different Judges of the Supreme Court for the allowance or increase of salary under the act of April 16, 1852. The judgment was for defendants on demurrer to complaint. In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, an action against the City is now on trial for the recovery of the sum of $5,376, under an alleged contract with the City Inspector for the removal of dead bodies from Potter's Field. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer considerable interest centered about the trial of "BILLY MULLIGAN," for an assault on Officer OLIVER with a pistol. JOHN MORRISSEY was on the stand as a witness. The trial was not completed, and will be continued to-day, when also ENRIGHT and GORDON, convicted for ticket swindling, and several murderers, will be sentenced. In the Court of General Sessions there were several trials for assaults and larcenies. One thief was sent to Sing Sing three years and a half. There were also two trials for robbery. In one the prisoner was acquitted, in the other sentenced ten years to the State Prison.

There was considerable relief in the Money and Exchange markets yesterday, following the action of the large Banks on Monday afternoon. In Stocks prices fluctuated violently in the forenoon, and finally closed easier than the average sales of the day. New-York Central, 72¼@¾. A large business was done on London for the *Persia* to-morrow, at 100@102 for Merchant, and 103@104 for Bankers' bills.

Flour was more freely purchased, but at easier prices. Wheat and Corn declined materially, yet were not active. Cotton was lightly dealt in and rates favored buyers. Provisions were depressed and unsettled. Transactions in Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils and Whisky were limited. Less activity was discernible in Hay and Hops, Candles and Tallow. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Secession Movement—Feeling at the South—What Can be Done.

Whatever mere partisan politicians may say, no reflecting man can dismiss the secession movement at the South as of trifling consequence. In spite of prejudice, all are compelled to acknowledge that it is a great popular movement,—impressive on account of its unanimity and evident sincerity, and important by reason of its bearing upon the destinies, social and political, of our common country. As we have more than once said, we are not surprised at the *fact* of a disunion movement. We have anticipated it for months. We saw clearly enough that the political leaders of the South,—especially those of the Breckinridge party, were so thoroughly committed, that they could not possibly permit the election of LINCOLN to pass without an attempt to arouse the South to resistance. Such an attempt we expected;—and we were quite prepared to see it quite as vigorous and violent, and even more rapid in its practical steps, than it has proved to be.

But upon one point, we confess, we have been disappointed. The movement encounters less opposition from the conservative sentiment of the South than we anticipated. We thought that as soon as the election was over, both the Bell and the Douglas organizations would assume the position of a Union Party, and meet the secession movement at the very outset. This does not prove to have been the case. Thus far neither of these parties has ventured to take the field against the Disunionists. Indeed, in several of the Southern States their leaders have joined the ranks of their antagonists, and become as clamorous for secession as the foremost among them. In South Carolina all party lines seem to be obliterated. There is but one party in the State—but one certainly that ventures to declare itself before the people—and that is the party committed to secession. In other States the public voice is not so unanimous; but the secession feeling seems, nevertheless, to have thorough control of the public mind. In this respect, it must be confessed, the aspect of affairs is much more threatening than it was in 1832. Then, even in South Carolina, there was a Union Party strong enough in numbers to dispute the supremacy with the Nullifiers, and ready to take the field in arms and put down by force any attempt to subvert the Constitution of the country. And in every other Southern State the Union feeling was overwhelmingly predominant.

Nothing of this sort is visible now. The entire South is angry and resentful, and the general current of public sympathy in all the Southern States is towards secession. Even those who will not aid the movement—who know its madness and its folly—will not aid its opponents. They hold themselves sullenly aloof, and frown upon any indication of a purpose, on the part of the General Government, to enforce the Federal laws and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution against the discontent and hostility of a Southern State. Whatever the legal *powers* of the Federal Government may be, they must derive all their practical efficiency from the consenting sentiment of the people. The Constitution arms the Government with *force*—but it is a force which resides with the people, and which they can exercise or withhold at pleasure. We have no army to become the blind, unquestioning executioner of the decrees of the Government, even within the limits of the Constitution. Our army is the people. It consults as well as obeys. All our bayonets think. And if the people will not enforce the plainest requirements of the Constitution, it is all the same as if those requirements did not exist.

These considerations make it plain that the Union must rely for its preservation now upon the people of the Southern States. If there is no desire for union there, and if this is the fixed and irrevocable mood of the Southern mind, then we must make up our minds that we shall have no union. Our Government was formed by consent, and by consent it must be preserved. We do not believe the Union is to be destroyed—because we do not believe the Southern people desire such a result. Our substantial faith in them is unshaken. We confess we have, as yet, very few outward demonstrations to inspire or fortify that faith—and there are very many to discourage it. But we have confidence in the lapse of time—in the results of reflection, and in the natural tendency of feverish passion to wear itself out, and give place to a sober and rational judgment. Indications of this tendency are already visible in the most important of all the Southern States,—the Empire State of the South,—the State of GEORGIA. Mr. STEPHENS, who has a strong hold on the public confidence, has openly declared against the Secessionists, and in such a temper and with such power as to command a pause in the public movement. And to-day we have news of a great Union meeting in Augusta, which seems to have been sustained by a very powerful public sentiment. These are valuable indications of an ebb of public passion, though their importance, in view of the general tone of public opinion, must not be overrated.

There is one movement which, though it indicates real weakness, involves a substantial peril. There is an attempt on the part of the Disunion leaders *to override the popular will*—to coerce the people into acquiescence—to permit no real expression of their wishes, and no just exercise of their judgment. Even in South Carolina the Disunion organs protest against any nomination of rival candidates for the Convention. No representation of popular differences—either on the naked question of secession, or as to the practical methods of effecting it—is to be allowed. The Convention is to be a *packed* assembly. Its programme is marked out in advance. It is not to be a deliberative body. It is simply the executor of decrees sent in for its registration. Nor will its action be submitted to the vote of the people. It is to be the irresponsible, omnipotent tool of the Disunion conspirators. Movements of precisely the same kind will be attempted in other States—but not with the same prospects of success. Everywhere else, we see reason to believe, *the people* will be permitted fairly and in good faith to decide this great question for themselves.

Constant suggestions are made on every side that *something should be done* to avert the danger and preserve the Union. We concede fully the desirableness of restoring calmness and confidence to the public mind,—and would willingly do anything in our power to aid in producing that result. But what can be done? What can the Republican Party do, beyond reiterating the declarations they have made over and over again during the whole canvass, of their devotion to the Constitution, their determination to abide by all its requirements, to meet all its obligations, and to concede and guarantee to every State and to all sections their just and equal rights? Nobody has authority to give pledges on its behalf as to specific measures of legislation, nor would such pledges be received as of any value by those for whom alone they could be of any use. The truth is, the South is not in a mood for reflection or for justice. It is hot with anger,—drunk with passionate and reckless resentment. It will believe nothing, listen to nothing, think of nothing that is just or reasonable.

There is but one thing to be done—that is *to wait*,—wait for the subsidence of passion, and for the return of reason and cool reflection. No man has any right to say or do aught that shall exasperate still further the Southern mind, or postpone the return of a better mood. And whenever that mood shall come, we owe it to the Union, as well as to the South, to consult calmly together, and see by what means the public confidence can be restored. We do not believe the problem is too difficult for solution. On the contrary, we believe it may be solved, if there is a disposition on both sides to meet the issue fairly—to ask nothing that is wrong, while yielding nothing that is just. The Republican Party is now in a position to exercise the virtue, and reap the reward, of a generous and patriotic magnanimity. It can afford to waive many claims—founded upon fears of aggression and of injury, since those fears have been dispelled by its victory. Republican States can afford to sweep from their statute-books whatever is obnoxious to just censure in their Personal Liberty bills,—now that the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law devolves upon men from whose reckless injustice and subserviency to Slavery their own citizens have nothing to fear. They can give new guarantees against the invasion of Southern rights, now that these guarantees will not be abused to the perpetuation of Southern wrongs. They can place a larger trust in the influence of climate and of soil, and in the will of the inhabitants, for excluding Slavery from new Territories, now that those influences will no longer be overborne by a Federal Administration reckless of everything but the behests of the slave-holding power. They can yield anything and everything to the aroused apprehensions and sensibilities of the South, which does not touch the essential and fundamental principle which they represent.

But all this is a matter for the future. They can do nothing now. They are not yet in possession of power—nor is the South in a mood to pay any attention to promises and pledges for the future. All that they can do now is *to wait*. If the storm subsides, and reason returns then they can act. If madness has touched the blood of the South, and so poisoned the very springs of Southern life as to render the return of reason hopeless, we must bow to the necessity, and content ourselves with rescuing from the wreck whatever of liberty and prosperity it can be made to yield.

The Syrian Christians.

The accounts that reach us from Syria represent that the Christians of that country are still in the most deplorable state of suffering and destitution. Thanks to the efficiency of French intervention, they are no longer in dread of perishing by the sword, but the no less alarming fate of perishing by famine appears now to be staring many of them in the face. Through the charity of Christians in Europe and America, a vast amount of actual suffering has been alleviated; but a great deal of the money that was collected has been expended, and the approach of the rainy season offers the most dreary prospect for many thousands of houseless wanderers.

The last report of the Anglo-American Relief Committee at Beyrout, published on the 20th ult., shows how much has been already done to relieve the wants of the Syrian Christians, and how much still remains to be accomplished. The condition of the refugees at Tyre has been greatly improved; in the villages about the sources of the Jordan some two thousand people have been supplied with food and clothing; and in the country round Baalbek, which contains a Christian population of two thousand souls, exclusive of Zahleh, many people have been saved from death. But in this last district alone it is estimated that there are yet nine thousand Christians in a state of absolute beggary and in the most urgent need of aid. Disease, too, engendered by great privation and suffering, has already made its appearance among these unfortunate outcasts, and it is feared that, after the inclement season has set in, more will die by sickness than ever fell before the cruelty of the Druses or Mohammedans. The Relief Committee, who have been unremitting in their endeavors, appeal for further aid so that the Syrians may be supplied with the means of repairing their dwellings before the approach of the rainy season, and with food, cattle and implements of husbandry to enable them to make provision for their future existence. We feel assured that the call will be as promptly responded to in the United States as in any part of the Christian world, and that these poor victims of an unexampled persecution will not be allowed to perish if pecuniary aid can possibly save them.

Every sympathizer with the Christians of Syria will hail with satisfaction the announcement recently made in an influential Paris journal that a prolonged occupation of the country was contemplated by the French Government. It is perfectly well known that the Ottoman authorities are unable to keep the savage tribes of the Lebanon in order, or to make them respect the sanctity of law. A military occupation of the country by an energetic power like France, seems to be the only remedy for the evil, and the only means by which the safety of the Christian population can be secured. We trust, then, that this occupation will be thoroughly carried out, and that the French troops now in Syria will not be withdrawn until the abettors and instigators of the late massacres have all been punished, and their capacity for further mischief has been completely crushed.

The City Funds.

Chamberlain PLATT has refused, on technical grounds, to appear before the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen "with power to investigate and report all necessary information concected with the custody and safe-keeping of the City funds, the amount of interest paid thereon by the institution in which such funds are deposited, together with such other information as, in the opinion of the Committee, the interests of the City or the public may require." Mr. PLATT, through Mr. JAMES R. WHITING, his counsel, denies the authority of the Committee to compel his attendance, and cavalierly refers them to the Comptroller for any information they may desire, thereby practically refusing himself to appear or to answer any questions in reference to the public funds under his control. The reference to the Comptroller is palpably absurd—that officer, in the first place, having no knowledge of the subject-matter, nor any possibility of obtaining it, except through statements volunteered to him by Mr. PLATT; and, secondly, the special Committee of the Board of Aldermen most assuredly having no power to compel the attendance of the Comptroller to answer questions properly belonging to the Chamberlain's Department.

If everything be right with the City Funds, Mr. PLATT has taken the most efficacious means in this refusal to arouse public suspicion and generate a firm conviction that everything is wrong; while if there be any deficit, as suspected, in the public money, it becomes more than ever the duty of the Aldermanic Committee to beat down this attempt on the part of the Chamberlain to conceal his own official delinquency from the public eye by an arrogant assumption that he is amenable or accountable to no authority higher than his own whim or interest. The time has now come for stating that very serious and grave apprehensions are entertained in well-informed quarters as to the safety of the City's money. It is known that the Artisans' Bank, a few days previous to its failure, made several attempts to transfer the City account to another banking-house, but that such attempts were repulsed, on the ground that the Artisans' Bank was largely in arrear to the City, and that the securities which it offered to make good the deficiency were not of a satisfactory nature. The same authority then adds that the Park Bank, which was next tried, was only prevailed upon to accept the City account on the securities offered by the Artisans' Bank, together with the collateral security of notes for five hundred thousand dollars, given in his private capacity by Mr. Chamberlain PLATT, but not indorsed by his brother, who has been a partner in the Chamberlain's private business.

It would thus appear that half a million of the public money now rests, in part at least, on no other security than the ordinary business notes of an individual; and this at a time when securities of all kinds are depreciating, and bankruptcy every day overtaking commercial houses of the most solid and honorable repute. Highly as we may esteem the City Chamberlain, he taxes public confidence too far if he expects it to rest satisfied with his personal security. The Special Committee of the Clearing-house reported large deficiencies in the accounts of the Artisans' Bank, and did not hesitate, from the information laid before it, to attribute these to expenditures incurred for "political and corrupt purposes." One sum of fifty thousand dollars, in particular, was missing from the books just about the time of Mr. PLATT'S appointment as Chamberlain; and as to the manner in which this sum had been expended, the authorities of the Bank peremptorily and angrily refused to give the slightest information. These circumstances are all calculated to aggravate public suspicion; and on this occasion, if never before, Alderman BOOLE will be supported by the opinion of the best classes of our citizens in the measures he is now taking to compel the Chamberlain to answer all questions in which the public have so important and serious an interest. No trivial, technical objections to the manner of summons, should be allowed to weigh in the City Chamberlain's mind against the great need he stands under of allaying public alarm.

CONSULS COMING HOME TO ROOST.—There are other things, it seems, beside chickens and curses which come home to roost. The State Department at Washington, under the benign Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN and his immediate predecessor, has flooded the four quarters of the world with diplomatic agents of the United States, who were sent this one to Timbuctoo and that to Spitzbergen, not because the United States had any earthly business to transact with Timbuctoo or Spitzbergen, but simply because the agents aforesaid were hungry jackals of the Democratic horde whose howls made life unendurable to the Government, and for whom some prey must be provided at all risks. These exiles, for their country's harm, have fulfilled their mission. They have vexed the souls of decent Americans more than all other incidents of travel, and they have contributed almost as much as the imbecility of the Cabinet policy itself to the degradation of our influence abroad. It is a satisfaction to know that they are returning to plague their principals. One of them, a person of no particular origin or nationality, who had been sent to protect our extensive interests in Moldo-Wallachia, has just been ejected by the police from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for pertinaciously haunting that eyry of diplomacy with clamors for compensation for "services rendered."

What "services" a man with an unpronounceable name can have rendered the people of the United States, in a remote city on the Danube, which has probably never seen the American flag, except perhaps in the form of a printed pocket-handkerchief, it is not easy to imagine; but it is, unfortunately, only too easy to conceive what kind of claims those must be on the attention of an American Administration which could secure to a person capable of such indecent misconduct as this individual seems to have indulged in before he was summarily suppressed, the privilege of wearing the American Consular uniform, and parading the American name before far-away European populations, whose intelligent good will may really one day become of importance to our ever-growing commerce.

Nero in the Common Council.

Whether the Roman Emperor NERO was or was not an incendiary as well as a fiddler may be held, perhaps, to be an open question by that large class of philanthropists who take a deep interest in the reputation of every historical scoundrel. Practically all the world agrees in believing that this accomplished Cæsar first set fire to his capital and then serenaded himself during the conflagration; and we are accordingly at liberty to charge that his soul has passed, by metempsychosis, into the New-York Common Council. These enlightened patriots have just enlivened the panic of the City and the perturbation of the whole country by a graceful little excursion into the serene realms of Art. Whether urged by their brilliant social successes in the matter of yellow kid gloves and Japanese balls, or simply inspired by that soul of beauty which we are bound to suppose may dwell in things hideous, does not appear, the Fathers of the City at their session of Monday evening voted themselves to be a company of critics and connoisseurs, and in that capacity forthwith proceeded to appropriate some thousands of dollars of the civic funds to the Muses. The development was unexpected, but its direction, we are happy to say, was eminently characteristic. Sculpture and Painting having both engaged their attention, these new Medici of the West selected a statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a portrait of the living HARRY HOWARD, as the objects of their refined expenditure. The statue already exists, the portrait is to be.

If any of our readers ever give themselves the pleasure of an hour's meditation in that sylvan solitude the City Hall Park, they must be perfectly familiar with a noble effigy which stands directly in front of the august temple of all our civic virtues. This work of art in hue resembles the Pyramids of Egypt, and in the mystical vagueness of its expression is not unlike the Lybian Sphinx.

It is indeed a triumph of art at least in this respect, that if it were reversed on its pedestal it would be just as eloquent when standing on its head as it now is when posted on what are presumed to be its feet. It is a work of utility, too, as well as of grace, for it has been of great service in its time to the boys and blackguards who gather around the Municipal palace on the occasions of grand reviews and civic receptions, and who are eminently fond of taking up a position on its ample and sturdy shoulders. This remarkable monument of human ingenuity it is which the Neros of New-York have determined to purchase at a cost of $2,000 as a memorial of the Father of his country, it being the definite opinion of these cultivated gentlemen that the statue looks quite as much like Gen. WASHINGTON as it does like anybody else. What they propose to do with it when they have bought it remains to be known, as also what disposition is to be made of the companion picture of Mr. HARRY HOWARD, which is about to be painted also by their order and at our expense.

If we might venture to make a suggestion, it would be that the painting might be dispensed with altogether, and that the statue should be bought as a portrait of Mr. HARRY HOWARD. We have no doubt it sufficiently resembles that illustrious citizen; and we have as little doubt that the Adams Express Company, with their usual public spirit, would freely loan the City the use of one of their colossal "strong-teams" to remove the majestic monument to the abode of the ex-Chief of Engineers, there to gladden the hearts of all his friends *in sæcula sæculorum*.

In this way the æsthetic gayety of our beloved BOOLES and VAN TINES might really be made to subserve that good to which it is our duty to believe that all strange things may eventually be overruled.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREBRANDS.—It is evident that *somebody* is engaged largely in the business of inventing reports calculated to increase the feelings of sectional hostility that already damage the business, disturb the peace, and threaten the safety of our country. The story that the steamer *Augusta* was not allowed to land her passengers at Savannah, is an instance in point. It was circulated through the City, and published in the evening papers yesterday,—and yet it is pronounced by the owners of the steamer to have been a fabrication from beginning to end. A large proportion of the telegraphic dispatches from the South are of the same character, and sent for the same malicious purpose.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara*, hence, left Loando Sept. 15, for Japan direct, all well; having coaled from *Sebastian Cabot*. The ship U. S. flag-ship *Constellation* was at Loando about Sept. 15; all well. The U. S. steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* and sloop-of-war *Vincennes* were off the coast, cruising; all well.

It is gratifying to know that, during the year 1860, thus far at least, seven American men-of-war have captured one slaver more than fifteen British national ships have. When the *Saratoga* joins the fleet, it will be thus constituted:

Vessels.	Off. and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flagship, corvette Constellation	350	1,200	22
Corvette Portsmouth	300	1,022	22
Corvette Saratoga	300	882	20
Steam-frigate San Jacinto	300	1,446	18
Steam gun-boat Mohican (new)	100	994	10
Steam gun-boat Mystic	90	500	10
Steam gun-boat Sumpter	85	400	6
Totals	1,585	6,444	158

The temporary want of Midshipmen has again compelled the appointment in the Navy of Master's Mates, who do not seem to be at all popular in the service. Their efforts to present an officer's exterior on $25 a month, if not always successful, are invariably energetic. The regular Commissioner *genus* dislikes to see the button adorn any one not entitled to move in "the line of promotion." The *Vandalia* has four Master's Mates.

The following is a correct statement of the armament put on board the corvette *Cumberland* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: 22 nine-inch Dahlgren shell guns, weighing about 90 cwt. She has already one ten-inch pivot gun mounted forward. She will have about 190 rounds for each gun, or 22,000 rounds of shell or grape in all.

Lieut. STARK, of the Marine corps, whose treatment of the United States marines at Pensacola has alike of the United States marines at Pensacola has alike excited the indignation of the public and the Press, has been visited by the most severe punishment, next to expulsion from the service, which the Department could inflict upon him. While the newspapers are ringing the heartrending story of his cruelty, he is withdrawn from Florida, and ordered on duty to his native city of Norfolk, where his friends and relatives chiefly reside. It is only just to say that Capt. WARREN, of Pensacola, is incapable of countenancing any such acts as have been proved against Lieut. STARK, and that no brutality has been practiced at that post since he joined it.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—We are requested to State that the report that the Metropolitan Bank has ceased to receive uncurrent money on deposit is without foundation. No change has been made in the mode of its reception.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Glasgow, from Liverpool at Queenstown—Capitulation and Annihilation of Bourbonism in Italy—Renewal of the Entente Cordiale between England and France—Later from China—Unsatisfactory Progress of the Negotiations.

The screw steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool at noon of the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Glasgow* brings Queenstown papers of the 8th inst., which contain a few items of fresh European intelligence. The general news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*.

The *Etna* was off Liverpool when the *Glasgow* quitted the Mersey.

A telegram from Gaeta, dated Nov. 3, says that the French Squadron had left the mouth of the Garigliano and returned to Gaeta since the 1st inst.

The *Pays* states that after taking part in the operations against Gaeta the Piedmontese Squadron had afterwards withdrawn to a certain distance from the fortress, where it remained at anchor.

The Ministerial journal, *La Pays*, the advocate of the King of Naples, looks upon the game as up, and says the remnant of the Royal army cannot be depended upon.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says the French army at Rome is very Italian in its sympathy.

It is stated that during a recent tour of military inspection Gen. GOROW was very coldly received at the principal places, the inhabitants making a point of keeping in their houses.

The *Morning Herald's* correspondent asserts that Count DE PERSIGNY will attend at the Lord Mayor's Dinner in London, and that the speech he will deliver has been inspired by the Emperor.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says it is given out there that Lord JOHN RUSSELL wrote a special letter to Count PERSIGNY, requesting him to come to the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and that speeches are likely to be made at the banquet favorable to an alliance with France.

The local journals of St. Etienne announce that the ribbon manufacturers there are very busy. Considerable orders have been received from America and England.

The London *Times*, in a leader, ridicules the idea of the excursion of English volunteers to Paris, deeming it bad in taste, and absurd in purpose.

The recent financial distrust at St. Petersburgh seems to have partially subsided, and the existing demand for produce, combined with the result of the harvest in that country, is likely to have a powerful effect in restoring confidence.

The London *Globe* of the evening of the 7th believes that the Government has not received any official confirmation of the report brought by a private telegram, to the effect that after the dispatch of the last China mails the Chinese officials had refused to treat with the allied representatives, and that a renewal of hostilities was imminent. It should be received with reserve.

The *Times* says a telegram has been received from Hong Kong to the 17th of September, five days later. Tea was at former quotations, and in silk there has been a decline. The rate of exchange was lower—4s. 9d., which is about 1 per cent. less favorable to this country.

Cho had been taked by the rebels, and Maypo Ningo was threatened.

From Shanghai the latest accounts reach to the 10th September, six days later, and there was a report that the negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tientsin.

The British funds closed steady on the evening of the 7th inst. Business exhibits no revival. Preparations for the next day's settlement chiefly engaged attention. British Railway Stocks slightly better. The principal feature in the Stock Exchange is the continued fall in Canadian Securities. The shares of Great Western Railway Company of Canada are marked as low as 10¾, and stock of Grand Trunk, 20.

THE VERY LATEST

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

About 15,000 Neapolitan troops, 4,000 horses, and 32 guns, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the Papal States at Terracino. At Casterna their progress was arrested by the Papal and French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed.

The *Daily News* says a week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, the latter being regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses by the fall of Capua, and the battle of the 3d, at less than 15,000 men. Thus in less than a week, FRANCIS II. has lost 30,000 men.

The *Post* says after the fall of Gaeta, GARIBALDI'S resolution is to retire for a time to private life.

The *Times* regards the interference of the French Admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron, on the Neapolitan coast, as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign, and says it requires all our confidence in the ability of the Emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of vagaries, the offspring of momentary impulses, or the conflicting counsels of Ministers and allies.

Letters from Naples in the *Times* and *Daily News* state that GAVAZZI had been threatened in his own house, by a crowd which assembled outside, and cried, "Death to GAVAZZI!" A detachment of the National Guard remained there during the day. GARIBALDI had confirmed certain privileges which he had conferred on GAVAZZI, and the Padre was to preach on the following day.

A telegram, dated Naples, Nov. 6, has been received, giving the officially-announced result of the voting in Sicily upon the question of annexation. It is as follows: Ayes, 432,054; Nays, 667.

The *Post* states that M. D. PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador, will arrive in London to-day, to be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-morrow, the invitation to which was transmitted to him by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Yesterday morning, on the Eastern Counties Railway, near the Brandon station, a carriage took fire, owing, as is believed, to the spontaneous combustion of certain articles of luggage on the roof. The fire was speedily extinguished, and no damage was done to the passengers.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent transmits the following telegram: It is not true that the Anglo-French expedition to China will advance to Peking. The Envoys of the two Powers, with their suites, and probably guards of honor, will go to the Capital, where the conditions of the new peace will be signed. In virtue of a clause in the former treaty, an English and a French Minister will be accredited to Peking, where they will reside.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The *Times*, in its City Article, dated the evening of the 7th inst., says: "The English funds have been without the least movement to-day, but the tone of the market is rather firm. No gold was taken from the Bank. The principal fluctuations in the Railway market, to-day, have been in Canada, which have been pressed for sale, the market being over supplied, have experienced a further decline."

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "Although the expectation of an early advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount is now general, the English funds remain firm. In the share market the principal feature was a further severe fall in the stock of the two principal American Railway Companies. In the discount market the supply of money continues ample, but rather higher rates were demanded to-day, in anticipation of a movement at the Bank to-morrow. Good short bills were taken at 2¾ and 4 per cent. The applications at the Bank were heavy, and betokened a general impression that the rate will be raised to-morrow. During the last few days the Banks have raised the terms for advances upon long bills from 4 to 4½ and 5 per cent."

The *Times'* City Article says the demands for discount at the Bank was extremely heavy yesterday. The expectation of an upward movement in the rate to-day has in some degree diminished. There is no real commercial pressure, and the majority of the applications yesterday must be regarded simply as precautionary. It is not improbable, therefore, that an immediate advance may still be deemed unnecessary, especially as no further large withdrawals of gold are likely, just at present, to be made from the Bank on French account. Moderate remittances will continue to go to Spain, but these and anything casually required for Paris will, it is thought, be nearly all supplied by arrivals from Australia and Panama. At the same time it is still a peculiar feature of the period that our existing rate of discount is considerably higher than the rate on the Continent. The stock of Bullion is fully equal to the average of 157, when the rate was only 3 per cent. There is no rigid precedent for an increase, and the matter merely stands at a point so nicely balanced that no fault can be found whichever course may be adopted.

Advices by the Bombay Mail are to Sept. 12. More animated demand is reported for Cotton Manufactures. Markets, generally, more cheerful, but all imports ruled at very low prices, and a considerable advance must take place before profits can be realized. Cotton Twist in better demand and advanced rates. Iron and Cotton firm. News from home of an advance at Liverpool, had caused a rise in Cotton. The rise in Linseed was maintained. Freights slightly higher.

The *Daily News* says the bills of SPENCER P. PERNELL, merchant of Liverpool, have been returned.

Jute sold, yesterday, at an advance of 15s. @20s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 8—Noon.

Consols 93¼@93¾.

The Bank rate has been advanced to 4½ ₱ cent.

Sugar buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 25@24¾ discount.

...ernal Navy Bank Capital shares at 70@70½; Erie shares at 24@24½.

COTTON MARKET.

Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day 30,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at Friday's quotations.

The Burch Divorce Case.

SECOND DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Court came into session at 9 o'clock. After calling the Jury the case was opened for the complainant by Mr. MILLER, and for the defence by Mr. BECKWITH. The speeches occupied the morning session.

In the afternoon the evidence was commenced by the reading of the deposition of Margaret O'Hara, a domestic in the service of Mr. Burch. She states that she knows Stuart; saw him frequently at the house of Burch; he came frequently during the Fall of 1857; Burch was away; Stuart came evenings and forenoons, and came home with her from down-town; Mrs. Burch always saw him when he called; on one occasion, when she saw Stuart coming, she went down stairs to meet him; they went into the back parlor, and the door was shut; Mrs. Pitney called and wanted to see Mrs. Burch; told her she was engaged; she said she had called for a book; I left her and went to the door of the back parlor, and knocked twice before it was opened; it was opened by Mrs. Burch; she did not look pleased; was somewhat agitated; she told me to give the book to Mrs. Pitney, which I did; Mrs. Burch and Stuart remained in the back parlor some time after this; Mrs. Burch was not dressed to receive company; another afternoon, when I went to call them to supper I noticed that Mrs. Burch's collar and hair were disarranged; remember another morning Mrs. Burch went down town with Miss Spaulding; both came home with Stuart; all went into the library for a short time; Mrs. Burch went into the dining-room to look at the garden; I opened the door and went into the next room; they left to go to the grapery; I went into the dining-room, and saw them walking in the grapery; saw them again at the side door; Stuart was in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch; she had her bonnet on, and was without a shawl; she was keeping off Stuart at the time I saw them; Miss Spaulding was not with them; after they came back, Mrs. Burch and Stuart were alone in the library, with doors closed; don't know how long; remember Stuart was at the house another morning; Mr. Burch as not at home; Mrs. Burch was expecting two female friends from the East that evening; Stuart was with her in the library; bell rang; I went to the door, but stopped at the library door, and asked if Mrs. Burch would see anybody; think she hesitated, and Stuart said no, that she was engaged; it was Mr. Farnam at the door; he asked particularly for Mrs. Burch; told him she was engaged; when I came back, Mrs. Burch and Stuart were standing at the door; she said, "Margaret, I would see Mr. Farnam;" I told her he told me to say on were engaged; Stuart said, "Oh, Margaret, that's ll right; you did just what I told you;" she was playing checkers with Stuart when I left; I know of Stuart's coming one evening last Fall; I think Mrs. Burch let him in; they went into the parlor; Stuart went in last; I closed the door; remember another morning; Stuart stayed an hour and a half or two hours; he was alone with Mrs. Burch; nothing happened that I know of on that occasion; remember Mr. Stuart calling very often; don't know how many times; remember his carrying books under his arm; think this was when Mr. Burch was in New-York; Stuart's calls were made in the morning, when Mr. Burch was at the bank, or evening; he spent his time during these calls with Mrs. Burch; they were generally alone; can't remember of Mrs. Burch declining to see other company and receiving Stuart; do not remember to have seen Stuart walking up and down the avenue before the house, and coming in when Burch left; recollect, after long visits, Mrs. B. coming up stairs, her face very red and flushed, so much so, that I noticed it; recollect his being there one afternoon in the parlor, with the door open a little; I listened, and heard Mrs. B. say, "Oh don't! I am tired," or something to that effect; again saw them standing talking close together, so close that it excited my notice; she stood with her back against the sofa, he stood opposite her; again on the 16th January last, Mrs. Burch came into the nursery and said, "Oh, Margaret, I must go away;" she said she had been a naughty woman, and Mr. Burch could live with her no longer; she felt badly and said she had better go away, so to have that man punished; wished they would kill him; recollect her telling me that he was a very bad man; that there were not many ladies he could not overcome; never heard her speak but affectionately of Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife while I was in the family was good.

An argument here arose on the point of allowing the defence to cross-examine the witness. The Court took the matter under advisement until to-morrow.

The deposition of Betsey Pitney was then read. It merely referred to the time she called on Mrs. Burch for a book; thought nothing of being told that Mrs. Burch was engaged.

The deposition of Carlisle Boyd was then read. He was in the habit of visiting at the house of Mrs. Burch from 1856 to 1860. In the Fall of 1859 he visited the house very frequently, as much as three times a week; the visits were principally to Mrs. Burch; perhaps he was alone with her half a dozen times during this period; they were not alone together more than five or ten minutes at a time; probably on three or four occasions a quarter of an hour, and once three-quarters of an hour; these visits were generally made in the absence of Mr. Burch—at the invitation of Mrs. Burch—sometimes written, sometimes verbal; during the Fall of 1859 he frequently met Mrs. Burch in the street; on four occasions at parties, and once at Mrs. Stuart's; when I met Mrs. Burch at other places than her own house, was alone with her but once; this was at the house of A. H. Burley at a party; we sat on the stairs perhaps a quarter of an hour; this was in October, 1859.

At this point the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Later from Havana and Mexico.

RESIGNATION OF MIRAMON—EXCITEMENT AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Star of the West* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 16th inst.

The stock of Sugar was being rapidly reduced. Sales of No. 12 at 9@9¼ reals.

Exchange on London 13@13¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Exchange on New-York 2@3¼ ₱ cent. premium.

The steamer *Isabel la Catolica* arrived at Havana on the 13th inst., with Vera Cruz dates of the 5th inst

MIRAMON had resigned, and had been succeeded by ROBLES.

The Reactionists had evacuated Puebla.

Great alarm and excitement prevailed at the Capital.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana, 17th.

The sugar market was steady, with light sales.

The crop accounts were favorable.

Exchanges were a fraction lower.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Denver City coach of the 18th passed here at noon to-day.

DENVER, Tuesday, Nov. 18—8 A. M.

Last week the St. Louis Quartz Mill took from four cords of quartz $967. Parties are still leaving this city for the San Juan mines, but the stampede is slight.

Yesterday about 1 P. M. the middle foundation wall of J. B. DOYLE & Co.'s large warehouse settled suddenly, causing a general sinking of three floors above and the roof.

A controversy of a personal nature is going on through the Denver Press, between Judge JACOB DOWNING and JAMES T. COLEMAN, of the *Daily Mountaineer*. A hostile meeting is expected.

The message of Gov. STEELE to the Provisional Legislature is published. It recommends, among other things, that the people unite in memorializing Congress for a Territorial Government.

The Late Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Nine of the persons engaged in the rescue of the slave-girl ELIZA, last week, including the Justice who issued the warrant for the arrest of the girl for a breach of the peace by the United States Marshal and the Deputy Sheriff who served the warrant, were yesterday indicted in the United States District Court fo violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

The Steamer Emigrant Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Emigrant* was burned at Dozier's Landing on the Missouri River yesterday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Value of the boat $10,000; uninsured. Value of the cargo not ascertained.

Boston Matters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The two wings of the Democracy in Convention, last night, nominated JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN for Mayor.

A. H. ALLEN's furniture warehouse, in Dock square, as damaged by fire and water last night to the amount of $10,000. Insured in Springfield and Hartford.

Arrest of Gift-Jewelry Swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Dr. KENDIG, his brother, and P. A. FITZGERALD, were arrested, to-day, for gift-jewelry swindling They traded under the name of JAS. C. JACKSON & Co., and had circulars referring to the Governor, Mayor and other distinguished gentlemen, for character. Their business was quite extensive.

Disturbance at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Faculty of Harvard College to-day suspended nine students of the Sophomore Class, for terms of one to two years, for an attack on two Freshmen, followed by some riotous demonstrations.

Business at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Business on the Exchange is extremely dull this morning, and considerably affected by well-founded rumors of suspensions of two or three flour and grain houses here.

Condition of the Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The official statement of the Canadian Banks for the last month shows an increase of circulation of $2,000,000 over the previous month; and the yearly statement shows an increase of $4,000,000 over the previous year.

Award of the Pennsylvania State Loan.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day opened the bids for the sale of $100,000 State Loan, and allotted the whole sum to CHARLES MCALLESTER, the lowest bidder, at 92 97-100 per cent.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The brig *Angola*, from Providence, R. I., coming up the river, was capsized and blown ashore, and is now on her beam ends. She will probably be gotten off.

Robbery in Dover, N. H.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20,

The store of S. M. HALL, in Dover, N. H., was robbed last night of between three and four thousand dollars, watches, jewelry, &c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discount	64,150,600
Specie	4,518,400
Due from other Banks	8,341,600
Due to other Banks	9,122,000
Deposits	19,384,400
Circulation	7,705,700

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR very dull at $4 50 for Superfine. WHEAT dull and declined 5c. CORN dull and declined 1c. WHISKY declined, at 15c.@15½c., closing dull. HOGS dull and heavy; sales 2,000 head at $5@$6 25, closing unsettled with no buyers above $6; receipts of the week, 49,000; receipts of the season, 83,000, against 62,000 the same time last year. MESS PORK at $15 75. LARD was offered at 10¼c., with no buyers. GREEN MEATS dull; Shoulders, 5c.; Hams, 7¼c. Money market quiet and unchanged. Sight Exchange firmer, but unchanged.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull and 1c.@1½c. higher; sales 40,000 bushels at 77c. for North Western Club; 76c @76½c. for No. 1; 74c.@74½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm and 1c. higher; sales 14,000 bushels at 32c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—4,700 bbls. Flour, 4,900 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—31,000 bushels Wheat, FREIGHTS 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, Bank rates, advanced to 7 ₱ cent. premium, and very firm.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, with retail demand only. WHEAT—No sales. OATS—Sales 7,000 bushels State, at 35¾c. CORN dull, but salable, in lots, at 65c. for Western mixed. RYE—Sales 1,600 bushels Canal, at 68c. BARLEY very dull and depressed; sales at a low figure; 63c. for Winter, and 66c. for fair Canada West, afloat and to arrive; this afternoon 9,000 bushels very choice Toronto, afloat, at 78c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 19½c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; WHEAT no sales. CORN steady; sales 20,000 bushels at 47c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY no sales; nominal at 18c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 16c. on Corn. 18c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—46,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR declined 25c. Sales: Howard-street and Ohio superfine, $4 75; closing heavy. WHEAT very dull, and 10c. lower; sales of Red at $1 05@$1 15, and White, $1 20@$1 45. CORN dull; White and Yellow, 66c.@65c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $19, a decline of 50c. COFFEE declined ¾c.; sales of Rio at 14¾c. WHISKY dull, at 20¼c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR dull. Grain of all descriptions quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled, with declining tendency. Wheat 14c, Corn 13c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—43,500 bush. Wheat; 1,700 bush. Corn; 4,100 bush. Barley; 5,500 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,350 bbls. Flour; 74,500 bush. Wheat; 58,000 bush. Corn; 14,900 bush. Barley; 6,400 bush. Rye: 500 bush. Peas.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, but accurate quotations cannot be given.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93; Reading Railroad, 17; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Amusements.

MR. TASISTRO'S RECITALS OF SHAKESPEARE FROM MEMORY.—At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, this evening, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO will recite the play of "Othello" entirely from memory, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The recitation, also from memory, of the entire play of "Hamlet," by this gentleman, last week, was a wonderful example of memonic power, and gave evidence also of considerable histrionic ability. Many actors and actresses of note have added to their laurels by their recitations of SHAKESPEARE, with the text before them; but Mr. TASISTRO relies entirely upon memory, discarding the aid of a book altogether, and never varies from the text.

WALLACK'S.—Mr. BLAKE takes his benefit at this theatre to-night. The simple announcement is sufficient to crowd the building at the opening of the doors, leaving no room for the unhappy belated ones, who will persist in not coming in time. The performances will be "The Rivals," to be followed by the farce "As Cool as a Cucumber." The entire force of the Company will charge the public on the occasion, with the best reserves, of whom Mr. WALCOTT, a deserved favorite, is chief. Mr. BLAKE'S popularity is so thoroughly established that we leave his benefit to take care of itself, and him, which assuredly and honorably it will do.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This is the great day for families at this favorite establishment; and as the great domestic drama, "Rose Elmer," is performed afternoon and evening, and the wonderful Aztec Children and other novelties are visible at all hours, the place will be crowded to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Headaches, chronic or acute, infallibly cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Disordered digestion is the cause of the malady, and the cleansing action of these Pills on the stomach and liver is the grand secret of their unfailing success.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Established for Seven Years,

$40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING MACHINES,

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for purchasing those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing-machine business.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Furs, Furs; Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, for the present will sell his boots and shoes 25 cents a pair less, on account of pressure. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Winter Clothing.—We have a large assortment of men's overcoats, business suits &c., that we wish to sell before the close of the season. Also, boys' overcoats, school and business suits, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood. Our prices are marked on each article, and purchasers will find them as low as at any house in the City, for the same quality and style.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO,

No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depôt.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mothers, if you would know how properly to govern your children and direct them in the manner to secure their future welfare, submit their heads for a Phrenological Examination to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias' Liniment in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon, NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCILVAINE—MITCHELL.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. George Porter, HEWET B. MCILVAINE, of Great Neck, to MARGARET I., daughter of the late John Mitchell Esq., of Manhasset.

LOOP—VIVIAN.—At Sackett's Harbor, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Wm. Paret, Rev. DE WITT CLINTON LOOP, of Addison, N. Y., and Miss MARY VIVIAN, of Sackett's Harbor.

DIED.

BEACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM T. BEACH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 214 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

PERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Miss REBECCA PERRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Suffolk-st., corner of Grand, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 19, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES NELSON HALSTED, youngest son of Edwin O. and Jane E. Halsted, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2 Walker-st., to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. He will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, at 6 o'clock P. M., CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Milton St. John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROOME.—In this City, of inflammation of the lungs, ROBERT LEE, youngest son of Wm. J. and Mary Ann Roome, aged 15 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock, from No. 185 Mott-st.

COVERT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, THEODORE ALSTYNE, son of Leonard V. H. and Elizabeth Covert, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 167 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, after a painful illness, at her residence in 33d st, between 3d and 4th avs., CHRISTIANA, wife of John Turner.

Further notice of the time of interment will be given in to-morrow's paper.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Nov. 19, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM A. LIVINGSTON, late of the American Express Company.

His remains will be removed, for interment in the family vault at Linlithgow, and the funeral will take place at his late residence, Livingston Manor, Columbia County, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, CAROLINE ALETHEA, daughter of Nevin W. and Caroline A. Butler, aged 6 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THORBURN.—In Newark, on Monday morning, Nov. 19 GEORGE C. THORBURN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 2½ o'clock on Thursday morning, without further invitation.

OGDEN.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Nov. 18, at the residence of her uncle, Benjamin Moore, CATHERINE ELIZA, daughter of John D. Ogden, aged 17 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., to-day, at 3 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 19, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John B. and Elizabeth C. Cooper, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place at Tarrytown, to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, James Moore. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

PETIT.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on Monday, Nov 19, AMEDEE P. PETIT in the 22d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John J. Petit and Edward Petit, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Clinton-st., between 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn.

BATES.—In Baltimore, on Friday, Nov. 16, Mrs. JOHN A. BATES, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. D. Berry, of Brooklyn.

☞ Oshkosk, Wis., papers please copy.

RAY.—At Rome, Italy, on Saturdy, Oct. 27, CORNELIA RAY, daughter of John A. King, Jr., of Great Neck, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 553, Nov. 20, 1860.

15, 46, 17, 5, 59, 8, 1, 3, 73, 40, 13, 24, 65, 39.

Class No. 554, Nov. 20, 1860.

50, 43, 75, 65, 64, 38, 51, 69, 25, 3, 9, 21.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 20, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber has just received two invoices of FINE GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.

ALSO, FINE GENEVA WATCHES FOR LADIES, Which he is selling at much less than the usual prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

The best manufactured.

Warerooms,

No. 800 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL COMMON sense Lectures for the People, at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, giving a new and rational view of the unnecessary causes, and the mechanical prevention and cure of affections of the heart, lungs, spine, digestive organs, etc., by Dr. E. P. BANNING, founder of the established Mechanical Cure of weakness and deformity, author of "Common Sense," and professor of diseases of women and children. First lecture to ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Admission free.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a new establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 23.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

Another steam-boiler explosion is reported. At Omaha, Nebraska, yesterday, the boiler in Davis' steam saw-mill exploded, demolishing the building, killing the engineer, named Benjamin Kirkpatrick, and injuring two others. Mr. Kirkpatrick leaves no family. Mr. Thomas Davis, the owner of the mill, and a workman named Leffner, were seriously scalded.

EXPLOSION IN MOBILE BAY.—MOBILE, Nov. 3.—The tow-boat *Baltic* exploded this morning. Several persons were killed and wounded.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT

NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.

Pamphlets gratis.

GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

FOR MAKING

BREAD, TEA CAKES,

ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,

Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,

NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.

Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwhol-some.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES,
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extended use. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.

BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.

Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.

The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg; thin three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yelks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CORN CAKE.

One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.

Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; mix with milk; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

LADIES' CAKE.

Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

WEBSTER CAKE.

Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, jonny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEO. H. BATES,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be given in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—*Madame de Maintenon, the Woman of Society.* Course tickets, $1. Single admission, 50 cents.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE CASH DRUG-HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A young American woman wishes a situation in a small and plain family as assistant housekeeper; satisfactory reference given; no objection to a short distance from the City. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IN A PRIvate family a situation as competent chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing or both with the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a neat and competent young woman in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to take care of children and sewing; can fill either place; has lived six years in her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a young German girl, as chambermaid, or take care of children. Apply at No. 113 Avenue A., to Mr. MEYLR.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is an experienced, good waitress; would take waiting alone, or would take care of children and do sewing; thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 2 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 353 3d-av., between 23th and 29th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid or plain cooking in a private family, City or country; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 West 29th st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT Angel wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 45 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 268 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 126 West 33d-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent plain seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing; understands her business, and is a good baker. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 Hammond-st; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c. Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and plain sewing. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable and trustworthy young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objections to go as nurse and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and very kind to children. Apply at No. 135½ 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; can do fine washing and ironing and plain sewing; she will give entire satisfaction in anything she undertakes. Call at No. 187 Henry-st., Brooklyn, her present place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a trusty young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be found at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 339 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse and excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or waiting; can come well recommend. Call at No. 339 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American woman, as children's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; can assist with dressmaking and operate on a sewing machine; City reference. Call for one day at No. 383 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as child's nurse; and is a good plain sewer; was four years in her last place; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent woman as child's nurse and seamstress, one who has been some years in the capacity; can come well recommended. Call at No. 92 Broadway, top floor; can be seen for two days

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as children's nurse and seamstress; understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 East 15th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, soups, game and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, desserts, pastries, games, and is a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 Columbia-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., first floor, rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the store; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the hours from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman who is thoroughly competent, a situation as good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Call at No. 339 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, as good cook, understands the business in all its branches; understands all kinds of jellies and desserts. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 23 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best City reference as to capability and character. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she has good City reference from her last place, where she had lived a long time. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 438 6th-av., in the store, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address No. 99½ 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and game, good bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given; call at No. 118 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 2th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, who understands cooking all kinds of meats and soups; is also a good baker; can give good City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Scotch woman, as good cook in a gentleman's family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 176 Thompson-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 208 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A STEADY, RESPECTful, stylish woman, employment; she is a first-class English cook; understands the getting up of neat and stylish dinners and suppers, sounds, games, jellies, creams, blancmanges, pastries; is a good bread and biscuit baker; she would engage by the day, week, or on any other terms to suit; has the best of City references. Call each day this week at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class German and English cook, in a private family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook in a small private family immediately. Apply at No. 131 West 22d-st., upper floor, front room—can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a first-class cook; no objection to go up the North River; the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as a neat, plain cook or general servant; makes bread; understands meats and poultry; or as regular laundress; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; quick with the needle; wages $6. Address, or call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person, a situation, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and seamstress; the cook has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from their last places. Call at No. 147 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; wants a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or the work of a small private family; is a clean tidy girl, cheerful habits, and Canadian born; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 319 9th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to travel with a family and take care of children, or do general housework. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a respectable private family; is a first-class laundress, and can give the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, genteel, quiet family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each, and will be found neat and obliging. Good City reference. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; would be willing to assist with washing if required; has four years' City reference; can be seen at 161 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced person, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance from New-York. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., Room No. 12, near Hester.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 320 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 183, corner of 36th-st. and 8th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation in City or country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, LAUNDRESSES, SEAMSTRESSES, NURSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—Over 100 nice, tidy, capable and willing girls, with excellent references—some of the best servants in this City—can be found, to-day, at the Select Female Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Only first-class servants allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this Agency.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain employment in a few respectable private families by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as dressmaker and lady's maid in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent dressmaker, and can give the very best recommendations for ability and character. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st., within one door of Elizabeth-st., for two days. No objection to travel with a lady.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable English woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; or as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate cook and baker, and excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call or address, No 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN intelligent American lady, desires to obtain a situation as housekeeper, family dressmaker, or nursery governess; would leave the City; compensation no object. Address MISS WEST, No. 100 Grand-st., one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a small private family; the best of reference given and required. Address G. P. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 4th-st., between Charles and Perry, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman (Protestant) to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion by a young German girl in a small American family; she understands sewing and ironing. Call at No. 39 Elm-st., corner of Hester, second floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A VERY COMPETENT and experienced person wishes a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all requirements, hair-dressing, dress-making, millinery, &c., also the making up of laces. Address by note, all this week, E. W. H., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will be happy in recommending her, No. 200 Madison-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG respectable woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and laundress work in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2days, at No. 105 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing, and up-stairs work, in a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 125 Amity-st.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WISHES a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands her business and can furnish the highest reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as child's nurse; can bring the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 West 16th-st., rear.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman as child's nurse; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 6 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good, quick sewer; has City reference. Call at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or waitress in a private family; will be well recommended by her present employers, at No. 19 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be seen.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotch woman. Good recommendation. Call for a few days at No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the front basement.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a good girl, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid; she is honest, reliable and faithful; most excellent in the care of a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at her present employer's.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, or would sew. Address A. M., Station F., 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant English woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also an excellent seamstress; can produce good City reference; is no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and has best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Scotch woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle aged woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; knows a good deal of millinery, and all kinds of children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like a place where she could be otherwise employed; not suited, will take work by the week. Apply, by note, to E. H. C., No. 19 8th-av., in the millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children or light chamberwork. Apply for H. M. S., No. 337 East 9th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at Miss Ennever's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork, or the care of children; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT girl a situation as first-class waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, with good City reference, as waitress. Can be well recommended from her last employer. Apply, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; perfectly understands either capacity; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 342 Hudson-st., near Vandam-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress; no objections to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years; call at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as competent waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; has best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and do chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement, between 5th and 6th avenues.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman to do waiting and chamberwork in a small family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 31 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress; would assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 33 East 20th-st., basement.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, the one a situation as waitress; the other as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; both can furnish the best of City reference, having lived together in one family between six and seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 28th st., third floor.

WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable young women, situations: one as waitress, (Protestant,) and the other as cook; can dress all kinds of game; understands ices, jellies, preserves, pastry, and baking of all kinds of bread, in English style; both have the best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ORPHAN GIRL, OF RE-spectability, a situation to accompany a family going to California; she is fond of children, a good seamstress and nurse; will make herself useful, and do anything honorable to get there. Address P. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 21 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk, &c.; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping and several years' experience in business; highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Salary no object. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman, a Protestant, single man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its different branches, and would have no objection to go to the country. Has got good City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary Surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, with the best testimonials, wishes a situation as coachman; has no objections to the country, and is willing to be useful and obliging. Apply personally or by letter, S. S., No 149 Grand-st.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address E. S. V. D., No. 291 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man; the very best of City reference given. Apply at Samuel L. Post's saddlery store, No. 1,170 Broadway, near 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young man as coachman or waiter; good City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly, has been living with noblemen in the old country. No objections to the City or country. Address C. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman or groom in a private family; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen in the first private stable in Macdougal-alley, Macdougal-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man, where his attention will be required towards the welfare of the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is well versed in their constitution and the elements which make vegetation healthy and fruitful. Address N. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands both, and laying out of new grounds, fruits and flowers, and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, the man as gardener or coachman, wife as cook, laundress or waitress; both are Protestants; the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS NEWSPAPER CARRIER, PORTER, &c.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as newspaper carrier, light porter, or to drive an express wagon. Address W. E. K., box 198 *Times* Office, or call at No. 275 2d-st., top floor, for one week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A WAITER'S SITUAtion in a private family, by a single young man; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; has lived in some of the best families in the City; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address M. O., for two days, to Mr. Neergaard's drug-store, corner 28th-st., and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a steady, competent man, who understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 University-place.

$50—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY this amount in cash to any one procuring him a permanent situation as traveling agent or corresponding clerk, with a salary ranging from $700 to $1,000 per year; understands French fluently; can furnish first-class references; no agents need apply. Address ISAAC, Box No. 749 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 436, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the
22D NOVEMBER.
For circulars or further information, apply at
No. 437 FIFTH-AVENUE,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
And private classes for French conversation and French literature and English, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
No. 7 Union-square, and on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The next term will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900
Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELECLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Prace's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS AND TEACHER.—WANTed, a situation by a German governess and teacher; can teach the French language and music, and is perfectly competent to give lessons in all the English branches, having been six years a teacher in a school in Hamburg, Germany. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches, whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family. Best references given. Address

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
FAMILY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS—JUST IMPORTED,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway,—the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz:

REDIG,	ANTONISSEN,
DE VILDER,	COENE,
NICON,	HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Movis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT
ON NINTH-ST., THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, ESQ., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Referee:

NINTH-ST.—The valuable three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot No. 97 9th-st., first house west of University-place. The house is 22 by about 60 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; was built by the owner for his own use. Lot 22x92 feet. Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE
Of
CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,
At the
FLUSHING EXOTIC GARDENS,
FLUSHING, NOV. 22, 1860,
Consisting of camellia japonicas, many large specimens; large acacias, Chinese azalias, ericas, lawrustinus, pittosporums, gordonias, genistas—a large and choice lot of plants, with variegated foliage, of the finest and newest varieties. Gold and silver ferns, mosses, orchidia (air-plants) in variety, and plants suitable for the parlor and Wardean cases, together with an assortment of the new Hardy grapevines; hybrid, perpetual and climbing roses, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, centre-tables, gilt-frame pier glasses, extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany tete-a-tetes, mahogany rockers, mahogany Voltaire chairs, hat-stands, sewing chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, easy chairs, covered in moquette, oak hall-chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of Books, consisting of works on history, philosophy, &c., Belles Lettres, Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Hamilton's Works, Goldsmith's Works, Clark's Sermon's, in 2 vols, Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Magazine, Bancroft's United States, together with a large lot of French works, Italian do., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of other works, which will be enumerated on the catalogue.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, AT 10½ o'clock at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of superb household furniture, consisting of richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites in figured satin, ditto in velvet, elegantly carved solid rosewood etagere, French plate back, two superb rosewood pianofortes, City made, lounges, tete-a-tetes, centre tables, mirrors, rich French china and glassware, solid oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany secretary, book-cases, library furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, superb French china vases and rich ornaments.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each.—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. M. CISTALER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANO FORTE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at No. 23 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, one fine rosewood piano forte, with Aolian attachment; rosewood suite, in crimson plush; also, couches, sofas, bedsteads, bureaux, wardrobes, French plate mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, &c.; by order of J. S. Swan, Receiver. Also, to pay advances, several fine oil-paintings.

ALLEN & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman giving up house. We will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the dwelling No. 86 West 11th-st. It consists of parlor, dining-room and bedrooms furniture, of all kinds; glassware, dinner and tea sets; three fine solid rosewood parlor suites, splendid piano-forte, with paintings and statues. House to let from Wednesday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BROADWAY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Nov 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 lot northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st. Also the 3 adjoining lots on Broadway. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtland-st. Comprising a full assortment of men's and boys' heavy boots, also women's, misses and children's wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole winter-proof boots.

A. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE at auction by A. MULLER, at the Exchange on the 23d inst. Four splendid lots, including the northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st., and, more or less, 100 feet square.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.—TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, 125 boxes tin plate, slightly damaged, but clean, will be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, at No. 109 Wall-st., by BURDETT, JONES & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to L. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 29th-st., near 5th-av.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 660 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 25th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 56 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
HENRY R. REMSEN,
HENRY HART,
WILSON G. HUNT,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
GEORGE G. WATERS,
MALTBY G. LANE,
PETER McMARTIN,
JOHN B. HOBBY,
WILLIAM J. VALENTINE,
ROBT. B. POTTER,
ROBERT SQUIRES.

And J. L. Everitt, S. R. Comstock and J. H. Eldredge, were elected as Inspectors of Election at the next annual meeting.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on Monday, the 19th inst., WILLIAM A. DARLING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

32 shares	Fulton Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
100 shares	Broadway Fire Insurance Company	25 each
25 shares	Howard Fire Insurance Company	50 each
24 shares	Equitable Fire Insurance Company	35 each
34 shares	Jefferson Fire Insurance Company	30 each
17 shares	New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
60 shares	Astor Fire Insurance Company	25 each
20 shares	Second-av Railroad Company	100 each

Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real estate sales any days required.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, slate bed, double panel sides; one of best in the City; been used but little; price $220. Apply at 285 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$2
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	26

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears, or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would state that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The afflicted and inquiring should call, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the cause of premature decay, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. DENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,226 New-York City. Office at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect in a week. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYHALL, Esq., Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 226 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE RTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
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FROM CALIFORNIA.

Passengers for New-York by Steamer of the 1st—Treasure List—Lively Times in San Francisco—Murder in the Air—Political Prospects, Rows and Squabbles—National and Local Questions, Personal Affairs—Murderous Work in Lower California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[Via Fort Kearney.]

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

Just about an hour after I had given you, in my last, a very good reason why the *Uncle Sam* should be delayed a day or two at the Isthmus, up she came, all well and hearty. She left again on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, with 160 passengers and $1,188,071 of treasure, of which $1,062,071 goes to your City.

Following are the names of the cabin passengers:

Mrs. Davidson, wife, infant and servant,	C. K. Herrick,
J. W. Simonton,	D. Pinkham and wife,
——Jessup,	A. Roberts,
E. P. Marcellus,	A. Jamison,
Rev. Mr. Staples,	O. Norton,
Rev. Mr. Beckwith and family,	—— Mighell,
A. Gilman,	S. C. Armstrong,
C. A. Swift,	P. J. Davis,
——Bannan,	S. W. Davis,
——Boyer Schenerp,	Master Geo. Canah,
——McCreary,	B. F. Harder,
——Kiesle,	J. Campbell,
Edward Kiesle,	W. W. Fish,
W. H. Wagener,	J. L. Blake,
——Schneider,	Austin A. Spicer,
——Smith,	J. Morissy,
Capt. W. H. Armstrong,	Dr. J. N. Green,
——Kemp,	A. Peter,
Lieut. A. Piper,	Mrs. Peter,
——Stanley,	R. Moreland,
Isaac Allard, Jr., and wife,	J. Jamison,
Capt. Greenwich & infant,	Miss A. J. Wardwell,
——Bostwick,	H. Ernst,
——Phillips,	S. B. Sherburne,
Dr. J. Grant,	J. B. Hoyt,
——Collins,	D. Harper,
	E. L. Daniel.

The following is the treasure list:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$165,500	D. O. Mills & Co.	$50,000
Adams & Co.	131,715	J. Seligmann & Co.	40,500
Dodge & Church	104,509	Tassie, McGahill & Co	40,078
Parrott & Co.	101,604	J. B. Weir & Co.	32,275
A. Davidson	96,000	Reynolds, Reis & Co.	30,000
Abel Guy	85,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	13,228
W. T. Coleman & Co.	59,500	Edw. H. Parker	8,500
Levi Strauss	53,010	J. B. Thomas	5,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	53,000	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	4,000
Schelle & Bros.	53,129	Other Shippers	22,529
Talbot H. Wilde	50,000		
Total			$1,188,071

It has been rather a lively week. There has been murder in the air. The hunt for the authors of the Lone mountain massacre was thorough, but it did not suffice to shed one ray of light upon the mystery. The policemen beat up three crazy men in their search, each of whom had left marks that made it seem possible that he was the man. One of them was tracked through the sand, over the hills, down to the ocean beach, and into a cavern in the rocks. But when he was brought in he was identified as a worthy citizen and householder who was subject to fits of harmless insanity and who had been for two or three days missing. On Sunday, as the two largest congregations in town were issuing from their respective churches on opposite corners of Dupont and California streets—the Rev. Mr. Lacy's Congregational, and St. Mary's Cathedral, a man levelled a double-barrelled gun and blazed away twice just over the heads of the thickest crowd. Nobody was hurt though a thousand or two people were panic-stricken. On being arrested, the sportsman said he had received a commission to clean out the Catholics. He had intended to commence operations at San José, where he was when his divine commission arrived. But on reflection, he concluded he would be unworthy his high trust if he wasted his powder on such small game. So he came up to Frisco to begin. His pockets were full of ammunition and bore out the truth of his statement that if he had not been impertinently interfered with, he would have made it a memorable day. When, twenty-four hours afterwards, he was examined as to his sanity, he begged the Judge, if he had done anything against the laws, to hang him, but in mercy to spare him from the Stockton Asylum. While this panic was possessing those outside the church, the Superintendent of Mr. Lacy's Sabbath School was telling the little folks that Annie Johnson, one of their mates, was standing by the stove reading her library book, when the maniac struck down and killed her.

We got over Monday and Tuesday without a sensation. But Wednesday's was, for us, as one of the newspapers truly styled it, a noisy, bloody, riotous night. To the blood first:

Michael Heigan, until six months ago a New-York carman, entered a coffee-saloon near the water-side, walked up to a table where his wife sat alone, and exclaimed, "You know you are guilty." Then putting his arm lovingly about her neck, drew back her head, and with his jack-knife cut her throat from ear to ear. The saloon-keeper had seen him enter, heard his exclamation, and ran for his pistol. When he returned the woman lay back dead in her chair. The murderer walked off and up to the Station-house. He knocked at the prison-door and demanded admittance. He said he had murdered his wife and wanted them to arrest him. He told his story which there has been no one yet to contradict. He was 42 years old—an Irishman. His wife was 30. He married her—his second wife—in New-York, eight years ago, and they had two children who are now in California, living with one of her relatives. His wife was untrue to him, but hoping to save her, he brought her to this country, where every day she grew worse. At last she left him and went upon the street. He had borne it till he could bear it no longer. When the Coroner held his inquest on the remains of what must have been but lately a handsome woman, the murderer was called up for identification. It was a dingy, dismal room, in which only the jury and half a dozen curious men beside had gathered to learn the particulars of the affair. The murderer had nothing to say, only that his name was Heigan, not Harrigan, as the newspapers spelled it. Would they be pleased to spell it right?

The same night two proprietors of a boarding-house quarreled—Patrick Donelly and Daniel Keeley, keepers of the Union house, on First-street. Keeley was an old man and feeble; Donelly athletic and young. From high words they came to a scuffle, which ended when Donelly had fatally stabbed his old partner in several places. Donelly ran, but the police had him locked up an hour afterwards. Keeley is yet alive, but is expected to die soon.

Two other stabbing affrays have occurred since, but the men were Mexicans, and a woman the trouble in each case. This sort of thing is rather new in San Francisco; crimes against the person have, of late, been almost as rare as crimes against property.

But, to return to Wednesday night. The most scandalous proceedings of the evening were in the Republican County Committee room, where none had a hand, except gentlemen. The Republican County Convention of delegates, elected at the District primaries had, after long deliberation, nominated an excellent Legislative ticket, and indorsed entire the People's ticket for municipal officers. But there is a faction of Republicans who travel under the name of "Bohemians," or "Straights," many of them very good fellows, Anti-Slavery years ago, and Republicans from the start, whose devotion to party leads them to believe that a good local Government is of far less consequence than a thorough party organization. They were long since reputed to be anxious to keep the party small, so that in the event of the election of a Republican President there would be no trouble in selecting Custom-house, Post-office and Mint officers. From long practice as politicians they had grown sharp. On Monday evening, by a ruse, they succeeded in getting a majority of their County Committee to bolt the regular Republican ticket and nominate a Straight municipal ticket. On Wednesday evening the Committee met again with the express purpose of mending what the accidental majority had done, and retrieving its "regular" standing. But the Bohemians had the organization, and managed to delay all business for two hours, when suddenly C. L. Taylor, a very worthy man, lately made Straight, caught Otis V. Sawyer, (Regular,) another man of high standing, by the collar and attempted to quench him. Meanwhile, an outsider, Warren C. Butler, (Straight,) had entered, and got J. W. Creery, (Peoples' and Republicans' nominee for Assembly,) by the hair. The two oldest men in the room, both white-haired and venerable, embraced and labored each to fall uppermost. Several other set-to's were on foot when the police burst open the doors, the Judge, in whose court-room these entertainments were proceeding, mounted his bench and commanded peace. It was a pretty tableau, that, while peace commanded by the Justice descended upon the premises. Not a drop of blood was shed; and when, on recovering his wits, one of the combatants called out "three cheers for Douglas and Hamlin," the Straight let go of Regular's hair, the latter unhanded the Assemblyman's collar, the grey-haired combatants released their hold, and all cheered lustily. Next day, before the Police Court, it was proved to be a friendly bout for practice on the eve of battle. Butler was fined $5, and all was settled amicably.

At the same hour the Douglas Central Club was trying to repudiate the fusion effected between the Douglas and Breckinridge Conventions, upon the principal municipal offices. One leader unfortunately had a long speech to get off denouncing the Convention's ticket, which he held to be a world below the People's and Republican tickets in worth, honesty and decency. When he began the Club was with him; before he ended the firemen of Engine Company No. 5, whose Foreman, Mr. Fairman, is the Fusion candidate for Chief of Police, had rallied so strongly that they tabled the resolutions the moment they could get the floor, and the Club was committed to Fusion.

The Republicans have had three mass meetings during the week, and are full of faith that they will carry the State. To-night the Douglas men make a final rally in Music Hall; and the Breckinridgeans have this afternoon a barbecue, whereat Dr. Gwin is advertised to make a speech. I sincerely hope he will. He has not yet been seen in town since his arrival from the East, and people began to doubt whether he had not quietly slipped off overland to Washington. I mistake, as I find on inquiry. He was in at a Breckinridge meeting last evening; but before the first speaker had mounted the pinnacle of his peroration, the "Senior Senator" silently glided out.

Ira P. Rankin, one of the most reliable, temperate members of the Republican Central Committee, last evening told his friends assembled in mass meeting, that he supposed there was no hope of electing a Republican to the United States Senate this year, though there was much reason to believe that a man might be elected who would honestly represent the State. He did not mention Edward Stanley's name, but it was obviously in his eye.

The campaign has been a hot one, and things are a good deal mixed. Personalities have been indulged in whenever a newspaper conceived that a man was on a ticket whose antecedents were against the prospects of his good behavior, but there has been rather less than usual of the mutual abuse of editors. The *Gazette* did one evening charge that your old Washington correspondent, "S.," was "denounced as a thief upon the floors of Congress;" and "marked as a felon before the world." But some unexplained agency operated soon afterward upon the *Gazette's* editorial memory, and a night or two after the paper took it all back; said the documents on search revealed that no such charges were made against Mr. Simonton in Congress; that his whole difficulty arose from the fact that he charged in the Times, corruption in that body, and named witnesses whose testimony compelled them to recommend the expulsion of four members of Congress; but for refusing to divulge the names of others whom he admitted he had reason to suspect of venality, but against whom he could furnish no proofs, an exasperated majority harrassed him as far as they could. In short, the *Gazette*, since its creditable or humiliating apology, (according as its motive may have been,) has behaved with eminent propriety. Mr. Simonton, by the way, I see by an announcement in the *Bulletin*, has gone to spend the Winter at the East to supervise the *Bulletin's* arrangements for getting Eastern news by the Pony—the great feature of our papers.

Ex-Senator Reverdy Johnson commenced his argument for the New-Almaden claimants yesterday. He has a dress circle of first-family ladies and a house-full of lawyers to hear him.

Don J. Ramon Pico, on a wager of $2,500, attempted lately to ride 150 miles in 6½ hours. He rode the race at San José, and won—having 14 minutes and 10 seconds to spare when he came in. He changed horses when he chose.

Mendoza and a gang of murderers are reported to be doing a big business in Lower California. The rumor is that they have murdered twelve men, and have a list of twenty-one others whom they have pledged themselves, with horrid oaths, to slay. On their list is Gov. Esparza, the priest, and Counselors of State. The killers went from California, they say, but are not Americans. Powder has been furnished to Esparza from San Diego, and he is now prepared to meet the villains.

GLAUCUS.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

A Subpœna for the City Chamberlain—Why he still Refuses to Appear Before the Aldermen's Committee.

The Aldermen's Committee on the City Deposits met again at 3 P. M. yesterday, Alderman Brady presiding.

The Chairman inquired whether Mr. Platt, the City Chamberlain, was present.

Mr. Meyers, the Clerk, declared that he was not.

Mr. C. P. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee, stated that he had served a *subpœna* on Mr. Platt the preceding afternoon.

Ex-Judge James R. Whiting said Mr. Platt had received a *subpœna*, and had been in doubt as to whether the Committee had a right to issue such a *subpœna*. He had consulted with him (Judge Whiting) and he had advised him that the law giving authority to a Committee of Aldermen to issue such a *subpœna* had been repealed by the law of 1860. Mr. Platt, therefore, declined to obey the summons. Judge Whiting read the act of 1860, which provides that a Committee of the Common Council (both Boards) may compel the attendance of witnesses, but repeals the law of 1855, by which a Committee of one Board alone could compel such attendance.

Alderman Boole said the answer of Mr. Platt then was that he was not properly summoned.

Judge Whiting said it was.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee adjourn to 12 M. to-day, in order that its members might have opportunity to examine the law.

Judge Whiting suggested that the Committee consult the Corporation Counsel as to the legal phases of the case.

Alderman Brady said that with all respect the Committee would not consult the Counsel to the Corporation, whose advice Mr. Platt had taken on this subject.

Judge Whiting said Mr. Platt had only consulted that gentleman with regard to the relation in which he stood to the Comptroller. Mr. Platt did not desire to place himself in a hostile attitude to the Aldermen, but only desired to preserve his legal rights.

Alderman Brady said there was no desire to encroach on his legal rights; but it certainly did not look very well for the City Chamberlain to refuse to come before the Committee, and tell where the public monies were deposited, even if his attendance could not be compelled.

Judge Whiting said that, if a note, requesting Mr. Platt to come before it, were sent to him, he had no doubt Mr. Platt would come.

Alderman Brady said a respectful note had been sent, requesting him to come.

Judge Whiting replied that he had seen the note sent to Mr. Platt, which was merely a printed form, commanding him to appear before the Committee. The Committee had no authority to command anything of the kind. Mr. Platt was a subordinate of the Comptroller, and if the Committee desired any information with regard to his official doings they must seek it from the Comptroller, who could examine fully into the transactions of his office. This Committee could no more compel the attendance of Mr. Platt, under the present law, than a Committee of private citizens could compel the attendance of witnesses in case a charge of bribery were made against an Alderman.

Alderman Brady thought that in any view of the case it did not look well for Mr. Platt to decline to come before the Committee. The people wanted to know where the funds were deposited, and if the Common Council had the power to elicit the information it should be obtained.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 12 M. to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Republican Primary Elections.—The election, by the Republican Party, of delegates to the various nominating Conventions for the coming Charter election, took place last evening. The polls were held at the head-quarters of the Republican Associations of each Ward, and were kept open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. Considerable interest was manifested in this election, and a large vote was polled, although there was no exciting contest between rival delegates in any of the Wards. The policy urged upon the Republican Party by a certain morning paper, of making no independent nominations for the Charter election, but of selecting candidates from the nominees of other parties, appears to meet with no favor; but on the contrary, so far as the prevailing sentiment could be gathered from conversations around the polls last evening, it appears to be the determination of the Republicans to make their own nominations, to suppossible, to elect them with their own votes.

Recovery of a Private Watchman's Body.—The body of the private watchman, Thomas Lynn, whose disappearance has been mentioned as having occurred on the night of the 9th inst., was yesterday found in the water near Pier No. 27, North River, where he had been employed. Coroner Schirmer made inquiry into the circumstances of the case, but could obtain no evidence as to the manner in which he came to his death. The fact that the remains exhibited no marks of violence led the jury to believe that he had been accidentally drowned, and they recorded a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of Sweden, aged 40 years, and lived with his family at No. 7 Greenwich-street.

More Counterfeits.—Information was last evening received by telegraph at Police Head-quarters that counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J.; $2s on the International Bank, Portland, Me., and $5s on the Marine Bank, Boston, had been put in circulation. All the stations were notified of the fact, and a Canal boatman named Peter Riley was arrested in the First Ward for attempting to pass one of the bills. Bad $2 50 pieces were also issued, and Capt. Dowling arrested a man and woman—giving the names of Wm. Coleman and Mary Savery—for palming off one of the pieces for admission to the circus at the old Bowery Theatre.

Suicide in a Railroad Car.—Last evening, Robert Sotwark, a German cigar-maker, aged 45, residing at No. 170 Avenue B, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Sullivan, of the Twenty-first Ward, in a dying condition, produced by a pistol-shot wound in his head, designedly inflicted by himself. He was returning to this City from Albany in the Harlem Railroad train due at 7 P. M., and when near Fordham he put the pistol to his forehead and fired, saying that he had nothing to live for. It is believed that trouble in his business relations prompted him to commit the act.

Brutality at Sea.—Robert Williams, second mate of the ship *London*, recently arrived from London, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Carroll on complaint of Wm. Clarke, a seaman, for cruel and unusual punishment. Capt. Herbert, of the same ship, was arrested on a similar charge, and gave bail to appear for examination. The case of Williams was adjourned to Wednesday.

"English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding."—Such is the title of a new lecture on English life, being a sequel of "What a Blind Man Saw in England," to be delivered next Monday evening, at Dr. Cheever's Church, by Rev. W. H. Milburn, "the blind preacher." The beef and pudding in Mr. Milburn's case will doubtless prove very digestible.

A Child Burned to Death.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of Emily Schneider, a child, 9 years of age, who was fatally burned on Monday evening in consequence of the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was filling while lighted. Her death resulted in a very short time after the occurrence.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board assembled yesterday at noon, and took up the special order of business—the protest of Dennis McCabe against the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, on the ground that they were made by two Canvassers instead of three. Mr. Davis argued against the validity of the returns, and quoted the law requiring a full Board of Canvassers, and empowering the Supervisor of the Ward to fill vacancies that might occur. He did not, however, consider it a clear case, that the returns should be rejected solely on that ground, but it might appear that there was some illegal counting of votes, or other unlawful procedure, which prevented the third Canvasser from signing the returns. He therefore moved that the returns be sent back and the Board of Canvassers asked to state why they were not signed by the full Board.

Mr. Purdy objected; these were not the first returns that had been received with the signatures of only two Canvassers; there had been several of the same kind, all of which had been confirmed without objection. Why such a fuss about these? There was no charge of fraud in the canvass, and if there was any ground of complaint from the voters of that District it belonged to the Democrats, many of whom had been prevented from voting by the large size of the District.

Mr. Blunt said that the reason the third Canvasser did not act was because he failed to qualify. The returns were signed by the only two Canvassers who took part in the canvass, and they represented both parties; he considered the returns as good as any that had been confirmed by the Board; they were complete, and agreed perfectly with the poll list; as to the law requiring the canvass to be made by a full board, if it were the law, it had never been enforced, and he saw no reason for making a strict application of it in this case.

After some further discussion, the motion to refer back was put, and lost by a vote of 7 to 2. The returns were then canvassed and duly confirmed. Several scattering Districts of different Wards that had been sent back for correction, were then taken up and confirmed as amended, after which the Board adjourned. The canvass will probably be finished to-day.

The Industrial Congress.

A Convention, calling itself the Industrial Congress, assembled yesterday at the Metropolitan Academy in Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of discussing industrial questions. The audience, which was composed in part of ladies, were recognized as members of what is known as the "Commonwealth," which was instituted in August, 1860. The objects of this Association are defined to be to assist in the removal of poverty and crime from society, by protecting its members against the avarice of employers, forestallers, landlords and every species of speculators that prey upon the useful classes; which emancipation is to be accomplished by prosecuting the various branches of productive industry, employing the members at just wages, supplying them with commodities at wholesale prices, establishing hotels where they may board at the lowest figure, erecting dwellings for their use, and instituting health insurance as a protection in seasons of sickness, disability and old age.

Dr. J. E. Snodgrass was chosen President, and S. T. Thompson Secretary. Dr. Snodgrass opened the meeting with some appropriate remarks. The remainder of the forenoon session was employed in appointing various Committees, and in listening to remarks from Prof. A. T. Dean, J. B. Lewis, and others. In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions made their report, which embraced, among others, the following doctrines: That the present systems of Trade and Commerce, or the manner of exchanging the products of labor, are false, and productive of inequality, poverty and degradation; that all who labor—both men and women, should receive the full value of their labor: that the intermediates (tradesmen) who thrust themselves between the producer and consumer should be dispensed with; that the laborers should exchange the products of their industry by means of Associations; that the basing of exchange upon gold and silver is wrong, and should be abrogated, and be based upon the results or products of labor; that the present system of land tenure should be abolished, and the public lands be held for the use of actual settlers, free from alienation by debt; in favor of a Homestead law; in favor of equal rights of man and woman to a voice in the enactment, administration and execution of the laws; that woman should receive equal compensation with man for an equal amount of service rendered; and that all industrial avocations and pursuits should be equally open to man and woman alike.

These various topics were freely discussed, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

The evening was devoted to speaking, mainly upon the topics embraced in the resolutions reported by the Committee.

Police Reports.

STOLEN GOODS DUG OUT OF THE EARTH—PROMPT ARRESTS.

For several weeks past, Messrs. Elly, Zacharie & Co., proprietors of the perfumery and toilet establishment No. 619 Broadway, have missed quanties of goods from their shelves. Yesterday they applied to Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, in relation to the matter, and he detailed Officer Wiggin to investigate it. After a few inquiries had been made, the officer arrested a young man named William Lacy, a clerk in the store, on suspicion that he was the thief, and the prisoner soon fully confessed his guilt, adding that he had disposed of the stolen articles to a noted thief named Charles F. Fisher, *alias* Frenchy. A search was then made for Fisher, and towards night, having been taken into custody, he gave information which led, still later, to the arrest of an alleged receiver of stolen goods named Jacob Chatterton, *alias* Poughkeepsie Jack, living at No. 80 Crosby-street. While looking about Chatterton's premises, to ascertain if there was any of the property concealed there, the officer noticed that the flagging in the rear yard appeared to have been recently taken up. He therefore raised one of the stones, and found that the earth had been removed and boxes been put in the excavation. On opening these cases they were found to contain gentlemen's dressing-cases, perfumery and other articles, valued in the aggregate at nearly $400, all of which was identified as having been stolen from Messrs. E., Z. & Co. The prisoners were confined in the Station-house for the night, and to-day they will be taken before a Magistrate.

TOO CONSCIENTIOUS ALTOGETHER.

Messrs. Jennings, Adams & Co., merchants, of Newark, N. J., yesterday caused the arrest of James Cunningham, a man over 60 years of age, on a charge of having forged the name of James Baker, of Kingston, Canada, to a promissory note for $1,000, and left it with them for negotiation. The accused, it is said, formerly was engaged in a mercantile business in this City, and also in Newark, N. J., but about eight years since, having become greatly involved in debt, he suddenly disappeared leaving his creditors to whistle for their money. From that time until within a few weeks, nothing was learned as to where he had concealed himself, and in the interval his debts had become outlawed. Recently, however, he returned to the City, and called upon several of the merchants whom he had defrauded, to whom he professed penitence for his dishonesty, and offered to make restitution by giving them notes, purporting to have been drawn by the Mr. Baker before alluded to. Among others whom he thus attempted to swindle was the firm of Messrs. Carter, Hall & Co., to whom he represented that he owed $1,000, handing them a note for the amount, and wishing them to give him $250 as discount. Not knowing Mr. Baker, however, the merchants refused to accept the note, and returned it to Cunningham. Afterwards they telegraphed to Mr. Baker at Kingston, and were informed that no notes of his were in the market, and consequently that the one presented for their acceptance was a forgery. A complaint was therefore lodged by them against Cunningham, before Justice Kelly; but the fact of the note having been returned to the accused, made it impossible that the charge could be sustained. The transaction with Messrs. Jennings, Hall & Co., happened afterwards, however, and, as they had accepted the evidence of Cunningham's guilt, as soon as they learned the facts in the case, they made a complaint against him. Officer Crosby, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the accused, who was sent to Newark for trial.

HOW THE WATCH THIEVES WERE DETECTED.

In relation to the robbery of Mr. James Jacquet, of a large number of watches, of which we gave an account in yesterday's Times, we add the following interesting facts, showing how the robbery was perpetrated, and how the guilty parties were finally detected. For several days, the robbery was supposed to have been effected by picking the lock of the safe, and the makers, Messrs. Valentine & Butler, were called upon by the unfortunate proprietor, and by several of the detectives, who were assured by these gentlemen that it was impossible to pick the lock, and that some other theory must be sought for. Thorough examination of the principles of construction of the lock, which is similar, in the rotary action of the main bolt, to their rotary outside door lock, was then made by the officials, who were thus enabled to fix the robbery upon some one connected with the establishment, and who must have had ample facilities for making an exact duplicate of the true key. With this clue they succeeded in detecting the real culprit within a few hours, and found the duplicate key, which was a small thin piece of metal, about half an inch wide and two inches long, copied with the greatest nicety from the true key.

A VALUABLE LOAD.

On Monday morning about 3 o'clock, Officer Horbelt, of the Fifth Ward, saw a well-known rogue named Thomas Shaw *alias* English, passing through Thomas-street with a large bundle upon his shoulder. Believing that he had just committed a burglary, the policeman took him to the Station-house, where his bundle was overhauled. It contained four coats, four vests, four pairs of pants, a gold thimble, a gold locket, both marked "M. L. T.," a gold breastpin, diamond ring, ladies' ivory work-box, scarfs, and a variety of other knicknacks, al of which are believed to have come dishonestly into the possession of the accused. Yesterday the property was identified as belonging to the boarders of Mrs. Jane Steers, residing at No. 54 West Eleventh-street. Mrs. Steers moved into the premises a few days ago, and some of the bureaus belonging to the boarders were temporarily placed in the wood-house. On Sunday night Shaw broke into the wood-house, and filled the bureaus of the articles in question, the aggregate value of which is about $140. He was committed for trial.

A BRUTAL BUTCHER BOY.

On Monday evening, a man named Martin Howard, living in Forty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, went into a drinking-place near his residence, where soon afterwards a young butcher, named John Shay, also came, and made an unprovoked and brutal attack upon him. After knocking Howard down, the scoundrel bit off one of his ears and attempted to gouge out one of his eyes, but failed in so doing. As soon as he could get away from his assailant, the mutilated man applied to officer Carey, of the Twenty-second Ward, who, after a protracted search, found Shay and arrested him. Yesterday he was committed by Justice Connolly, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of mayhem.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

Officer Tumans, of the Fifteenth Ward, last evening arrested William Baker, a colored man, employed at a boarding-house in Fourteenth-street, near Broadway, on suspicion of having stolen a secretary containing $275 in money, besides a quantity of lace goods and other articles, valued at a couple of hundred dollars more, from a French gentleman and his wife, who board at the house in question. The reason of the suspicion against Baker is, that he was present in the room on Monday when the lady opened the secretary and took out some money.

LOSS OF JEWELRY—A YOUNG THIEF.

On Monday afternoon a package of jewelry, valued at $1,000, belonging to Messrs. Tiffany & Young, was lost out of a wagon in Eighth-street. Two lads, named John Ferrar and Geo. Thompson, saw the package fall and were about to secure it with the object of restoring it to the owner, when another lad stepped up, snatched half the property away and made his escape with it. The remainder was sent to Messrs. T. & Y.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Conviction of a Dealer in Counterfeit Haytian Scrip.—The trial of Adrian B. Harcq, for issuing counterfeit Haytian Scrip of the denomination of $2, was brought to a close in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Garrison, and resulted in the Jury finding the accused guilty of forgery in the third degree, the punishment for which is five years' imprisonment or less, at the discretion of the Court. Harcq was arrested in July last by Detective Officers Raynor and Van Wagner, just after he had disposed of $15,000 worth of the counterfeit for $500 to Mr. Wood, mate of the brig *Baltimore*, then about to sail for Porte-au-Prince. At the residence of accused the officers recovered scrip nominally valued at about $100,000, and subsequently secured in Germany all the implements used in the manufacture of the counterfeit. Detective Raynor will proceed to Hayti on Saturday next to deliver the counterfeit money and materials for making it, to that Government.

A Cool Rascal.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a well-dressed young man called at the livery-stable of Messrs. H. B. & C. Witty, No. 10 Nevins-street, and hired a horse and wagon to go, as he said, to Astoria, and gave his name and residence as "Wm. Marks, Taylor-street, Eastern District." Two hours after this, one of the Messrs. Witty, while accidentally passing through Nassau-street, New-York, saw the same horse and wagon in front of the store of Messrs. Leeds & Co., auctioneers, labelled, "To be sold at 10 o'clock." Mr. Witty was so much taken by surprise at the cool impudence displayed that he neglected to take the necessary steps to secure the thief, and was satisfied, for the time, with the fortunate recovery of his property.

Damages Against the Hudson River Railroad Company.—The suit of John Thompson against the Hudson River Railroad Company, which has been on trial for several days in the Circuit Court, before Judge Emott, was brought to a close yesterday; the jury awarded to plaintiff a verdict of $2,500. This action grew out of an accident on the Hudson River Railroad last January, when Mrs. Thompson, wife of plaintiff, sustained very serious and permanent injuries. In a former suit plaintiff recovered $8,000 damages for the injuries to his wife, and the present suit was brought to recover pay for medical attendance, and resulted as above stated.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.—As the early Hempstead train for Brooklyn was approaching Hyde Park Station, yesterday morning, the hind axle of the "tender" to the engine Atlantic gave way, and the train was detained for something over an hour. The train was moving slow at the time, and consequently the damage was comparatively trifling. While this train occupied the track, the Syosset and Yaphank trains came up, and the three entered the City together.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.—An attempt was made last evening to shove off in this city counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J. The counterfeit is well executed, and would deceive any one not thoroughly posted as to the issues of this denomination of bill by this Bank. One man was arrested for attempting to pass this money, when the business people throughout the city received warning from the police.

Inquest.—Coroner Horton held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. A. Livingston, who died suddenly from a disease of the heart. The deceased entered the drug-store corner of Court and Joralemon streets Tuesday evening, seated himself in a chair, and died immediately. He was 55 years old, and resided in New-York.

Murder Trial.—The case of Betsy Nichols, indicted for the murder of her husband, Francis Nichols, (both colored,) alleged to have taken place in the town of Gravesend, on the 29th of September last, has been set down for trial on Friday next, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Ferry Accident.—On Monday night the schooner *Ariel* ran into one of the Division-avenue ferry-boats, the jib-boom doing considerable damage to the upper-works of the boat, and seriously injuring Mrs. Means, the wife of a sea-captain residing in Lee-avenue, near Ross-street.

The Court Calendars.—City Court for this day, Nos. 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 29, 50, 51, 36, 53, 54, 37, 16, 18, 26. Circuit Court—Nos. 109, 113, 116, 32, 50, 84, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 2, 10, 111, 112, 37.

County Canvassers.—The Board of County Canvassers continued their labors yesterday, and expect to complete the canvass to-day.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Persia*, will close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The mails for California and the Pacific, by the *North Star*, *via* Panama, will close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 20.—*In the Steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Lucy and Miss Jane Parker, John Picman, Spencer Hodges, Charles Potthoff, Wm. Johnson, James Warner, Henry Kay, Frank Peyton, Alfred Peyton, Henry Fenner, Miss Lydia Jones, Miss Margaret Christian, Mrs. Jane Bardsley, Henry Golding, Paul Paff, Thomas Bardsley, Miss Mary Boyle, Richard Sager, lady, 2 children and servant, Master John C. Cortes, Miss Annie Herring, Miss Christina Coates, Miss Sarah Cortes, Richard Coxe, Wm. Trounce, John Scott, Henry Lees, Daniel Mitchell, Mrs. Jemima Truss, Mrs. Mary Richar and son, Edward Boyle, Edward Maine, Michael O'Hare, Edward Postley, Mrs. John McKinlay and child, and 263 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 54 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon sets... 12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 51 | Gov. Island. 2 29 | Hell Gate... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Thos. Swan, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Eureka, Cutler, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewitt & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks A. Child, Smith, Genoa, Valem & Tassin; A. H. Badger, Means, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Czar, Condere, London, W. F. Schmidt; Meta, Paasch, London, H. Koop.

Brigs M. Staples, Chase, Galveston, master; Fannie, Rose, Elisabethport, Delano & Capers.

Schooners Lady Adams, Hadarn, Bristol, S. Kenny; Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, J. D. Abrams; Onward, Baxter, Boston, S. Lewis & Co.; Malta, (Br.,) Flick, Halifax, Whitman, Bros. & Co.; Western Maiden, Newcomb, P. W. Smith & Co.; R. S. Tilley, (Br.,) Maxwell, St. John's, N. B., P. S. Marvin & Sons; Ann D. Gillespie, Alexandria, Nott & Bedell; Prantendido, (Br.,) Coelho, Oporto, H. Amsmek & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Rockell, Liverpool Nov. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Has experienced moderate weather during the passage. 17th inst., lat. 43 34, lon. 60 40, passed Hamburg ship Oder, bound for New-York.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineker.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. S. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. & C. R. Miller.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool, Oct. 23, with mdse. to C. Carow, anchored on the Bar last evening.

Ship Key Stone, (of Boston,) Varina, Singapore, July 25, passed Angier Aug. 12; left St. Helena, Oct. 3, with mdse. to B. P. Buck & Co. Died, Oct. 15, on board, Walter S. Blair, a seaman, aged 22.

Ship Devonshire, Anderson, London and Portsmouth, 45 ds., with mdse. and 103 passengers to E E Morgan. Was 30 ds. getting to lon. 25, with W. and W. N. W. gales.

Ship Andover, Keeney, New-Orleans 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Has experienced very heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Ship Sparkling Wave, McCart, Realjo Sept. 15, with lima wood to W. H. Fogg & Bro.

Bark Kanawha, Lynch, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Post & Small. Nov. 10, off Cape Lookout, spoke brig E. Remington, from St. Marks for New-York, 12th inst., lat. 36 37, lon. 72 25, experienced a heavy gale from N., which lost deck-load of molasses. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Melina, (of Boston,) Benner, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had light winds and heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Andreas, (Swe.,) Blank, Li-bon, Sept. 8, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck. Nov. 1, lat. 36 25, lon. 46 18, in a squall, from South, which afterwards settled into a gale; carried away mainmast close by the deck, foretopmast, jib-boom, bowsprit, &c., and was obliged to cut away the rigging to clear the vessel from the spars; sound the pumps and found the vessel leaking slightly; shipped several very heavy seas, but done no damage; was unable to get any sailing gear on the vessel until the 10th, on account of a very heavy sea running. Nov. 6th, lat 40 38, lon. 73 03, was run into by a bark-rigged screw-steamer, bound West, who carried away the fluke of one of the anchors; took no notice of us, but kept on her course. Nov. 10, was within sixty miles of Sandy Hook, and was blown off. Nov. 19, off Barnegat, was taken in tow by pilot-boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1, and towed to the Highlands; was then taken in tow of steamboat Achilles, and brought up to the City.

Brig Borneo, (of Jacksonville,) Craig, Cedar Keys, 24 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church. Nov. 11, lat 35 31, lon. 74 20, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., lost boat from the davits,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2862. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Policy of the Administration again Discussed by the Cabinet.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

The Question of a Convention of the Southern States.

Rumored Consultation Between Prominent Virginians and South Carolinians.

A State Convention to be Held in Georgia.

Bank Suspensions in Maryland and Virginia.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET—DISCUSSION OF THE SECESSION QUESTION—THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The policy of the Administration, in the event of secession, was again discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, but the want of harmony in the opinions of those present precluded any result being arrived at. It is thought that the Administration will not favor a Convention of the Southern States. It is feared that questions as yet not agitated would arise for discussion, and overshadow those involved at the beginning. It is believed, however, that the Northern States will promptly repeal their obnoxious legislation, nullifying the Fugitive Slave act, and will meet the Southern delegates in Congress ready to acquiesce in proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as will give a satisfactory guarantee to Slave property South of some fixed geographical line. This is believed to be the only solution of the difficulties.

It is understood that the Virginia Legislature will call a State Convention.

Judge TRUMBULL's declaration last evening, on behalf of Mr. LINCOLN, has given great satisfaction here, and may have the effect of allaying in some degree the Southern feeling until Congress can act.

It is understood that South Carolina will endeavor to precipitate the issue as soon as her Convention assembles. Q.

FROM MARYLAND.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BALTIMORE BANKS—A RUMORED CONFERENCE—A SOUTHERN CONVENTION TO BE DEMANDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Presidents and Cashiers of all the Baltimore Banks assembled at the Cashier's Room of the Union Bank, to-night, and unanimously agreed to suspend specie payments to-morrow morning. Considerable specie was withdrawn to-day, in small sums, in anticipation of suspension. This measure relieves the merchants, all of whom have thus far escaped failure.

Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina Bank notes are at ten per cent. discount. Stocks to-day are unchanged, but will advance to-morrow under the relief of suspension.

Mr. LINCOLN's Springfield speech makes no impression here. It gives no confidence regarding the Southern difficulties.

I have a rumor of a recent conference between prominent South Carolinians and Virginians, which, if true, gives hope that the Southern question will probably yet be adjusted through a unanimous Convention of the Southern States, thus avoiding the necessity of South Carolina's secession. Senator HUNTER is said to be one party to this movement. Prominent Georgians and Alabamians, it is understood, are in the secret.

The latest advices from Columbia say that Gov. GIST is consulting the leading men of the Cotton States regarding his coming Message. The secession excitement is unabated.

The Governor of Maryland has been petitioned to call the Legislature together, but it is universally believed that he will refuse, thinking it unnecessary. The people of Maryland are beginning to assert that South Carolina must respect the demand of the Southern Border States for a consultation on the question of disturbing the whole Union and their imperilled rights. The sentiment will probably soon assume the shape of a demand. W.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Bank Presidents of this city held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved to suspend specie payments to-morrow morning,

The steamer for Charleston to-day took down a large cargo of Baltimore manufactures for the Macon (Georgia) Fair.

FROM VIRGINIA.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS OF RICHMOND—IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOV. LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Yesterday evening considerable excitement was manifested in commercial circles, it being intimated that the brokers were going to make a draw on the Banks here. The Directors of the Farmers' Bank immediately held a meeting and agreed to suspend specie payments for the present.

Most of the other Banks followed suit this morning. A heavy penalty is attached by law to the refusal o any Bank to make specie payment, but the Bank directory, like Gen. JACKSON, have "taken the responsibility." All the merchants here commend the act. The Banks are discounting freely.

Gov. LETCHER is out in the public prints to-day, with a letter in reply to one from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, offering his service to aid the Southern States to coerce South Carolina in case of secession. Gov. LETCHER answers in a thoroughly conservative tone, and says that the most peaceable and the only way to prevent disunion is for the Northern States who have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law to repeal objectionable acts. This will pacify the South. He opposes coercion.

The weather is quite cool, and we had a slight fall of snow this evening, the first of the season. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The *Enquirer* to-day publishes an important letter from Gov. LETCHER in reply to that of JOHN S. BARSH, of Pennsylvania, who ridicules secession and states that two hundred Virginians have tendered him their command in the event of disunion, &c. The Governor in his reply administers a severe rebuke to the Northern nullification States, and shows that dereliction on the part of the North is the prime cause of the present dangerous trouble. He advises the people of the North to correct public sentiment at home and discharge their constitutional obligations with strict fidelity. He then indicates his determination to defend the State of Virginia and stand as a mediator—an armed mediator, if necessary—between the Southern States and their assailants, come from what quarter they may.

This letter creates great sensation here.

All the Richmond and Petersburgh Banks have suspended specie payments.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Minute Men of this city held a meeting to-night and passed strong resolutions in favor of resistance to Northern aggression. Three cheers were given for the man who hung JOHN BROWN.

Cockades are plentiful on the streets to-day.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A QUIET THANKSGIVING—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Thanksgiving passed off with remarkable quietness. The American Sunday School Union this morning unfurled a white banner, with a palmetto tree, five stars and an open Bible, and the mottoes: "South Carolina dares resist oppression," and "In the name o. our God we set up our banner."

The Georgia merchants are promptly meeting their Charleston liabilities.

Congressman KEITT, on board the steamship *Columbia* this afternoon, was presented with a gutta-percha rifle-cane. He spoke feelingly of BROOKS.

The suspension of the Richmond Banks will not effect business here.

FROM TEXAS.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED UPON TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Advices from Texas state that meetings are being held in that State at which the Governor is called upon to convene the Legislature for the purpose of considering what method is proper to vindicate the rights and honor of Texas as a member of the Confederacy.

A STATE CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have unanimously passed a bill to call a State Convention.

STATE OF TRADE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

All kinds of produce is greatly unsettled. There is very little demand for any article, and prices are little better than nominal.

Flour is offered at $4 25 for superfine. Wheat has declined 5c.; sales of red at 85c., and white at 95c. Corn is dull at a decline of 2c.

The Hog market is dull, and there is more disposition to sell on the part of owners, while buyers are holding back, looking to a further decline.

For Lard there is no demand, and prices are nominal.

The Money market is more stringent, but the demand is not pressing. First-class paper sells at 12@15 ₱ cent.

Sight Exchange on New-York is firmer and may be quoted at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

The currency market is very unsettled. The notes of the Bank of Virginia and its branches are thrown out at 10 ₱ cent. discount; the notes of Illinois and Wisconsin Banks at 10 ₱ cent. discount, and the notes of Iowa and Missouri Banks at 5 ₱ cent. discount.

THE PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21—Evening.

The money market was exceedingly stringent today. Call loans could not be touched less than 1 per cent. a month, and the best securities declined an average of ½ per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The brokers of this city refuse to-day to take the notes of the Bank of Commerce at Erie and the Pittston Bank.

REPORTED SUSPENSIONS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

It is reported that several produce firms of this city have suspended payment to-day.

AN INFLUENTIAL VOICE FOR THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS,

Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Georgia, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 14, 1860.

Mr. STEPHENS entered the Hall at the hour of 7 P. M., and was greeted with long and rapturous applause. He rose and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you to night at the request of members of the Legislature and others to speak of matters of the deepest interest that can possibly concern us all of an earthly character. There is nothing—no question or subject connected with this life—that concerns a free people so intimately as that of the Government under which they live. We are now, indeed, surrounded by evils. Never since I entered upon the public stage has the country been so environed with difficulties and dangers that threatened the public peace and the very existence of society as now. I do not now appear before you at my own instance. It is not to gratify desire of my own that I am here. Had I consulted my own ease and pleasure I should not be before you; but, believing that it is the duty of every good citizen to give his counsels and views whenever the country is in danger, as to the best policy to be pursued, I am here. For these reasons, and these only, do I bespeak a calm, patient and attentive hearing

My object is not to stir up strife, but to allay it; not to appeal to your passions, but to your reason. Good governments can never be built up or sustained by the impulse of passion. I wish to address myself to your good sense, to your good judgment, and if after hearing you disagree, let us agree to disagree, and part as we met, friends. We all have the same object, the same interest. That people should disagree in republican governments, upon questions of public policy, is natural. That men should disagree upon all matters connected with human investigation, whether relating to science or human conduct, is natural. Hence, in free governments parties will arise. But a free people should express their different opinions with liberality and charity, with no acrimony toward those of their fellows, when honestly and sincerely given. These are my feelings to-night.

Let us, therefore, reason together. It is not my purpose to say aught to wound the feelings of any individual who may be present; and if in the ardency with which I shall express my opinions, I shall say anything which may be deemed too strong, let it be set down to the zeal with which I advocate my own convictions. There is with me no intention to irritate or offend.

The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States? My countrymen, *I tell you frankly, candidly and earnestly, that I do not think that they ought.* In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that too in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the Government without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves, withdraw ourselves from it?

Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads. [Applause.] Let the fanatics of the North break the Constitution if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them. I shall speak presently more of their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression. We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

But it is said Mr. LINCOLN's policy and principles are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out it will be destructive of our rights. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution then will come our time to act. Do not let us break it because, forsooth, he may. If he does, that is the time for us to strike. [Applause.] I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. I do not anticipate that Mr. LINCOLN will do anything to jeopard our safety or security, whatever may be his spirit to do it; for he is bound by the constitutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time renders him powerless to do any great mischief. This shows the wisdom of our system. The President of the United States is no Emperor, no Dictator—he is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing unless he is backed by power in Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him.

In the Senate he will also be powerless. There will be a majority of four against him. This, after the loss of BIGLER, FITCH and others, by the unfortunate dissensions of the National Democratic Party in their States. Mr. LINCOLN cannot appoint an officer without the consent of the Senate—he cannot form a Cabinet without the same consent. He will be in the condition of GEORGE III., (the embodiment of Toryism,) who had to ask the Whigs to appoint his Ministers, and was compelled to receive a Cabinet utterly opposed to his views; and so Mr. LINCOLN will be compelled to ask of the Senate to choose for him a Cabinet, if the Democracy of that body choose to put him on such terms. He will be compelled to do this or let the Government stop, if the National Democratic men—for that is their name at the North—the conservative men in the Senate, should so determine. Then, how can Mr. LINCOLN obtain a Cabinet which would aid him, or allow him to violate the Constitution?

Why then, I say, should we disrupt the ties of this Union when his hands are tied, when he can do nothing against us? I have heard it mooted that no man in the State of Georgia, who is true to her interests, could hold office under Mr. LINCOLN. But, I ask, who appoints to office? Not the President alone; the Senate has to concur. No man can be appointed without the consent of the Senate. Should any man then refuse to hold office that was given to him by a Democratic Senate? [Mr. TOOMBS interrupted, and said if the Senate was Democratic it was for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.] Well, then, continued Mr. S., I apprehend no man could be justly considered untrue to the interests of Georgia or incur any disgrace, if the interests of Georgia required it, to hold an office under which a Breckinridge Senate had given him, even though Mr. LINCOLN should be President. [Prolonged applause, mingled with interruptions.]

I trust, my countrymen, you will be still and silent. I am addressing your good sense. I am giving you my views in a calm and dispassionate manner and if any of you differ with me, you can on any other occasion give your views as I am doing now, and let reason and true patriotism decide between us. In my judgment, I say, under such circumstances, there would be no possible disgrace for a Southern man to hold office. No man will be suffered to be appointed, I have no doubt, who is not true to the Constitution, if Southern Senators are true to their trusts, as I cannot permit myself to doubt that they will be.

My honorable friend who addressed you last night, (Mr. TOOMBS,) and to whom I listened with the profoundest attention, asks if we would submit to Black Republican rule? I say to you and to him, as a Georgian, I never would submit to any Black Republican *aggression* upon our constitutional rights. I will never consent myself, as much as I admire this Union for the glories of the past, or the blessings of the present, as much as it has come for the people of all these States, as much as it has done for civilization, as much as the hopes of the world hang upon it, I would never submit to aggression upon my rights to maintain it longer; and if they cannot be maintained in the Union, standing on the Georgia platform, where I have stood from the time of its adoption, I would be in favor of disrupting every tie which binds the States together.

I will have equality for Georgia and for the citizens of Georgia in this Union, or I will look for new safeguards elsewhere. This is my position. The only question now, is can they be secured in the Union. That is what I am counselling with you to-night about. Can it be secured? In my judgment it may be, but it may not be; but let us do all we can, so that in the future, if the worst come, it may never be said we were negligent in doing our duty to the last.

My countrymen, I am not of those who believe this Union has been a curse up to this time. True men, men of integrity, entertain different views from me on this subject. I do not question their right to do so; I would not impugn their motives in so doing. Nor will I undertake to say that this Government of our fathers is perfect. There is nothing perfect in this world of a human origin. Nothing connected with human nature, from man himself to any of his works. You may select the wisest and best men for your Judges, and yet how many defects are there in the administration of justice? You may select the wisest and best men for your legislators, and yet how many defects are apparent in your laws? And it is so in our Government.

But that this Government of our fathers, with all its defects, comes nearer the objects of all good Governments than any other on the face of the earth, is my settled conviction. Contrast it now with any on the face of the earth. [England, said Mr. TOOMBS.] STEPHENS—England, my friend says. Well, that is the next best, I grant; but I think we have improved upon England. Statesmen tried their apprentice hand on the Government of England, and then ours was made. Ours sprung from that, avoiding many of its defects, taking most of the good and leaving out many of its errors, and from the whole constructing and founding up this model Republic—the best which the history of the world gives any account of.

Compare, my friends, this Government with that of Spain, Mexico, the South American Republics, Germany, Ireland. Are there any sons of that down-trodden nation here to-night?—Prussia, or if you travel further East, to Turkey or China. Where will you go, following the sun in its circuit round our globe, to find a Government that better protects the liberties of its people, and secures to them the blessings we enjoy? [Applause.] I think that one of the evils that beset us is a surfeit of liberty, an exuberance of the priceless blessings for which we are ungrateful. We listened to my honorable friend who addressed you last night (Mr. TOOMBS) as he recounted the evils of this Government.

The first was the fishing bounties, paid mostly to the sailors of New-England. Our friend stated that forty-eight years of our Government was under the administration of Southern Presidents. Well, these fishing bounties began under the rule of a Southern President, I believe. No one of them during the whole forty-eight years ever set his Administration against the principle or policy of them. It is not for me to say whether it was a wise policy in the beginning; it probably was not, and I have nothing to say in its defence. But the reason given for it was to encourage our young men to go to sea and learn to manage ships. We had at the time but a small navy. It was thought best to encourage a class of our people to become acquainted with seafaring life; to become sailors; to man our naval ships. It requires practice to walk the deck of a ship, to pull the ropes, to furl the sails, to go aloft, to climb the mast; and it was thought, by offering this bounty, a nursery might be formed in which young men would become perfected in these arts, and it applied to one section of the country as well as to any other.

The result of this was that in the war of 1812 our sailors, many of whom came from this nursery, were equal to any that England brought against us. At any rate, no small part of the glories of that war were gained by the veteran tars of America, and the object of these bounties was to foster that branch of the national defence. My opinion is that whatever may have been the reason at first, this bounty ought to be discontinued—the reason for it at first no longer exists. A bill for this object did pass the Senate the last Congress I was in, to which my honorable friend contributed greatly, but it was not reached in the House of Representatives. I trust that he will yet see that he may with honor continue his connection with the Government, and that his eloquence, unrivaled in the Senate, may hereafter, as heretofore, be displayed in having this bounty, so obnoxious to him, repealed and wiped off from the statute-book.

The next evil that my friend complained of was the Tariff. Well, let us look at that for a moment. About the time I commenced noticing public matters, this question was agitating the country almost as fearfully as the slave question now is. In 1832, when I was in college, South Carolina was ready to nullify or secede from the Union on this account. And what have we seen? The Tariff no longer distracts the public councils. Reason has triumphed! The present Tariff was voted for by Massachusetts and South Carolina. The lion and the lamb lay down together—every man in the Senate and House from Massachusetts and South Carolina, I think, voted for it, as did my honorable friend himself. And if it be true, to use the figure of speech of my honorable friend, that every man in the North that works in iron and brass and wood has his muscle strengthened by the protection of the Government, that stimulant was given by his vote, and I believe every other Southern man. So we ought not to complain of that.

Mr. TOOMBS—The tariff assessed the duties.

Mr. STEPHENS—Yes, and Massachusetts with unanimity voted with the South to lessen them, and they were made just as low as Southern men asked them to be, and that is the rates they are now at. If reason and argument, with experience, produced such changes in the sentiments of Massachusetts from 1833 to 1857, on the subject of the Tariff, may not like changes be effected there by the same means—reason and argument, and appeals to patriotism on the present vexed question; and who can say that by 1875 or 1890 Massachusetts may not vote with South Carolina and Georgia upon all those questions that now distract the country, and threaten its peace and existence. I believe in the power and efficiency of truth, in the omnipotence of truth, and its ultimate triumph when properly wielded. [Applause.]

Another matter of grievance alluded to by my honorable friend was the navigation laws. This policy was also commenced under the Administration of one of these Southern Presidents who ruled so well, and has been continued through all of them since. The gentleman's views of the policy of these laws and my own do not disagree. We occupied the same ground in relation to them in Congress. It is not my purpose to defend them now. But it is proper to state some matters connected with their origin.

One of the objects was to build up a commercial American marine by giving American bottoms the exclusive carrying trade between our own ports. This is a great arm of national power. This object was accomplished. We have now an amount of shipping, not only coastwise, but to foreign countries, which puts us in the front rank of the nations of the world. England can no longer be styled the Mistress of the Seas. What American is not proud of the result? Whether those laws should be continued is another question. But one thing is certain: no President, Northern or Southern, has ever yet recommended their repeal. And my friend's efforts to get them repealed were met with but little favor, North or South.

These, then, were the true main grievances or grounds of complaint against the general system of our Government and its workings—I mean the administration of the Federal Government. As to the acts of the Federal States, I shall speak presently, but these three were the main ones used against the common head. Now suppose it be admitted that all of these are evils in the system, do they overbalance and outweigh the advantages and great good which this same Government affords in a thousand innumerable ways that cannot be estimated? Have we not, at the South, as well as the North, grown great, prosperous and happy under its operation? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid progress in the development of wealth, and all the material resources of national power and greatness as the Southern States have under the General Government, notwithstanding all its defects?

Mr. TOOMBS—In spite of it.

Mr. STEPHENS—My honorable friend says we have, in spite of the General Government, that without it I suppose he thinks we might have done as well or perhaps better than we have done this in spite of it. That may be, and it may not be, but the great fact that we have grown great and powerful under the Government as its exists, there is no conjecture or speculation about that; it stands out bold, high and prominent, like your Stone Mountain to which the gentleman alluded in illustrating home facts in his record—this great fact of our unrivaled prosperity in the Union as it is admitted—whether all this is in spite of the Government—whether we of the South would have been better off without the Government—is, to say the least, problematical. One the one side we can only put the fact against speculation and conjecture on the other. But even as a question of speculation I differ with my distinguished friend.

What we would have lost in border wars without the Union, or what we have gained simply by the peace it has secured, no estimate can be made of. Our foreign trade, which is the foundation of all our prosperity, has the protection of the navy, which drove the pirates from the waters near our coast, where they had been buccaneering for centuries before, and might have been still had it not been for the American Navy under the command of such spirits as Commodore PORTER. Now that the coast is clear, that our commerce flows freely outwardly, we cannot well estimate how it would have been under other circumstances. The influence of the Government on us is like that of the atmosphere around us. Its benefits are so silent and unseen that they are seldom thought of or appreciated.

We seldom think of the single element of oxygen in the air we breathe, and yet let this simple unseen and unfelt agent be withdrawn, this life-giving element be taken away from this all pervading fluid around us, and what instant and appaling changes would take place in all organic creation!

It may be that we are all that we are in "spite of the General Government," but it may be that without it we should have been far different from what we are now. It is true there is no equal part of the earth with natural resources superior perhaps to ours. That portion of this country known as the Southern States, stretching from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is fully equal to the picture drawn by the honorable and eloquent Senator last night, in all natural capacities. But how many ages and centuries passed before these capacities were developed to reach this advanced stage of civilization? There these same hills, rich in ore, same rivers, same valleys and plains, are as they have been since they came from the hand of the Creator, uneducated and uncivilized man roamed over them for how long no history informs us. It was only under our institutions that they could be developed. Their development is the result of the enterprise of our people under operations of the Government and institutions under which we have lived. Even our people without these never would have done it. The organization of society has much to do with the development of the natural resources of any country or any land. The institutions of a people, political and moral, are the matrix in which the germ of their organic structure quickens into life—takes root and developes in form, nature and character. Our institutions constitute the basis, the matrix, from which spring all our characteristics of development and greatness. Look at Greece. There is the same fertile soil, the same blue sky, the same inlets and harbors, the same Egean, the same Olympus; there is the same land where HOMER sung, where PERICLES spoke; it is in nature the same old Greece—but it is living Greece no more. [Applause.]

Descendants of the same people inhabit the country; yet what is the reason of this mighty difference? In the midst of present degradation we see the glorious fragments of ancient works of art—temples with ornaments and inscriptions that excite wonder and admiration—the remains of a once high order of civilization which have outlived the language they spoke—upon them all Ichabod is written—their glory has departed. Why is this so? I answer, their institutions have been destroyed. These were but the fruits of their forms of Government, the matrix from which their grand development sprung, and when once the institutions of a people have been destroyed, there is no earthly power that can bring back the Promethean spark to kindle them here again, any more than in that ancient land of eloquence, poetry and song. [Applause.]

The same may be said of Italy. Where is Rome, once the mistress of the world? There are the same seven hills now, the same soil, the same natural resources; nature is the same, but what a ruin of human greatness meets the eye of the traveler throughout the length and breadth of that most down-trodden land! Why have not the people of that Heaven-favored clime the spirit that animated their fathers? Why this sad difference?

It is the destruction of her institutions that has caused it; and, my countrymen, if we shall in an evil hour rashly pull down and destroy those institutions which our patriotic band of our fathers labored so long and so hard to build up, and which have done so much for us and the world, who can venture the prediction that similar results will not ensue? Let us avoid it if we can. I trust the spirit is amongst us that will enable us to do it. Let us not rashly try the experiment, for if it fails as it did in Greece and Italy and in the South American Republics, and in every other place, wherever liberty is once destroyed, it may never be restored to us again. [Applause.]

There are defects in our Government, errors in administration, and shortcomings of many kinds, but in spite of these defects and errors, Georgia has grown to be a great State. Let us pause here a moment. In 1850 there was a great crisis, but not so fearful as this, for of all I have ever passed through, this is the most perilous, and requires to be met with the greatest calmness and deliberation.

There were many amongst us in 1850 zealous to go at once out of the Union, to disrupt every tie that binds us together. Now do you believe, had that policy been carried out at that time, we would have been the same great people that we are to-day? It may be that we would, but have you any assurance of that fact? Would you have made the same advancement, improvement and progress in all that constitutes material wealth and prosperity that we have?

In the Comptroller-General's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670,000,000 and upwards, an amount not far from double that it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that for the last ten years the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly if not quite doubled. The same may be said of our advance in education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that had we regarded the earnest but misguided patriotic advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? I think not. Well then, let us be careful now before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort. I know that there are friends whose patriotism I do not intend to question, who think this Union a curse, and that we would be better off without it. I do not so think; if we can bring about a correction of these evils which threaten—and I am not without hope that this may yet be done—this appeal to go out, with all the provisions for good that accompany it, I look upon as a great, and I fear a fatal temptation.

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges, I think, in the face of such an exhibition, if we can without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to—let us not too readily yield to this temptation—do so. Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be better—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They in an evil hour yielded—instead of becoming gods they only saw their own nakedness.

I look upon this country with our institutions as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—instead of becoming gods, we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension. Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein.

I come now to the main question put to me, and on which my counsel has been asked. That is what the present Legislature should do in view of the dangers that threaten us, and the wrongs that have been done us by several of our confederate States in the Union, by the acts of their Legislatures nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and in direct disregard of their constitutional obligations. What I shall say will not be in the spirit of dictation. It will be simply my own judgment for what it is worth. It proceeds from a strong conviction that according to it our rights, interests and honor—our present safety and future security can be maintained without yet looking to the last resort, the "*ultima ratio regum.*" That should not be looked to until all else fails. That may come. On this point I am hopeful, but not sanguine. But let us use every patriotic effort to prevent it while there is ground for hope.

If any view that I may present, in your judgment, be inconsistent with the best interests of Georgia, I ask you, as patriots, not to regard it. After hearing me and others whom you have advised with, act in the premises according to your own conviction of duty as patriots. I speak now particularly to the members of the Legislature present. There are, as I have said, great dangers ahead. Great dangers may come from the election I have spoken of. If the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and his Republican associates shall be carried out, or attempted to be carried out, no man in Georgia will be more willing or ready than myself to defend our rights, interest and honor at every hazard, and to the last extremity. [Applause.]

What is this policy? It is in the first place, to exclude us by an act of Congress from the Territories with our slave property. He is for using the power of the General Government against the extension of our institutions. Our position on this point is and ought to be, at all hazards, for perfect equality between all the States and the citizens of all the States in the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States. If Congress should exercise its power against this, then I am for standing where Georgia planted herself in 1850. These were plain propositions which were then laid down in her celebrated Platform as sufficient for the disruption of the Union if the occasion should ever come; on these Georgia has declared that she will go out of the Union; and for these she would be justified by the nations of the earth in so doing.

I say the same; I said it then; I say it now, if Mr. LINCOLN's policy should be carried out. I have told you that I do not think his bare election sufficient cause; but if his policy should be carried out in violation of any of the principles set forth in the Georgia Platform, that would be such an act of aggression which ought to be met as therein provided for. If his policy shall be carried out in repealing or modifying the Fugitive Slave law so as to weaken its efficacy, Georgia has declared that she will in the last resort disrupt the ties of the Union, and I say so too. I stand upon the Georgia Platform, and upon every plank, and say if those aggressions therein provided for take place, I say to you and to the people of Georgia, keep your powder dry and let your assailants then have lead, if need be. [Applause.] I would wait for an act of aggression. This is my position.

Now, upon another point, and that the most difficult and deserving your most serious consideration, I will speak. That is the course which this State should pursue towards these Northern States, which by their legislative acts have attempted to nullify the Fugitive Slave law. I know that in some of these States their acts pretend to be based upon the principles set forth in the case of PRIGG against Pennsylvania; that decision did proclaim the doctrine that the State officers are not bound to carry out the provisions of a law of Congress—that the Federal Government cannot impose duties upon State officials—that they must execute their own laws by their own officers. And this may be true. But still it is the duty of the States to deliver fugitive slaves, as well as the duty of the General Government to see that it is done.

Northern States, on entering into the Federal compact, pledged themselves to surrender such fugitives; and it is in disregard of their constitutional obligations that they have passed laws which even tend to hinder or obstruct the fulfilment of that obligation. They have violated their plighted faith; what ought we to do in view of this? That is the question. What is to be done? By the law of nations you would have a right to demand the carrying out of this article of agreement, and I do not see that it should be otherwise with respect to the States of this Union, and in case it be not done, we would, by these principles, have the right to commit acts of reprisal on these faithless Governments, and seize upon their property, or that of their citizens wherever found. The States of this Union stand upon the same footing with foreign nations in this respect. But by the law of nations we are equally bound, before proceeding to violent measures to set forth our grievances before the offending Government, to give them an opportunity to redress the wrong. Has our State yet done this? I think not.

Suppose it were Great Britain that had violated some compact of agreement with the General Government, what would be first done? In that case our Minister would be directed in the first instance to bring the matter to the attention of that Government, or a Commissioner be sent to that country to open negotiations with her, ask for redress, and it would only be argument and reason had been exhausted in vain that we should take the last resort of nations. That would be the course towards a foreign Government, and towards a member of this Confederacy I would recommend the same course.

Let us, therefore, not act hastily in this matter. Let your Committee on the State of the Republic make out a bill of grievances; let it be sent by the Governor to those faithless States, and if reason and argument shall be tried in vain—all shall fail to induce them to return to their constitutional obligations. I would be for retaliatory measures, such as the Governor has suggested to you. This mode of resistance in the Union is in our power. It might be effectual, and if, in the last resort, we would be justified in the eyes of nations, not only in separating from them, but by using force.

[Some one said the argument was already exhausted.]

Mr. STEPHENS continued—Some friend says that the argument is already exhausted. No, my friend, it is not. You have never called the attention of the Legislatures of those States to this subject, that I am aware of. Nothing has ever been done before this year. The attention of our own people has been called to this subject lately.

Now, then, my recommendation to you would be this. In view of all these questions of difficulty, let a convention of the people of Georgia be called, to which they may be all referred. Let the sovereignty of the people speak. Some think that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is cause sufficient to dissolve the Union. Some think those other grievances are sufficient to dissolve the same, and that the Legislature has the power thus to act, and ought thus to act. I have no hesitancy in saying that the Legislature is not the proper body to sever our Federal relations, if that necessity should arise. An honorable and distinguished gentleman, the other night, (Mr. T. R. R. COBB,) advised you to take this course—not to wait to hear from the cross-roads and groceries. I say to you, you have no power so to act.

You must refer this question to the people and you must wait to hear from the men at the cross-roads and even the groceries; for the people in this country, whether at the cross-roads or the groceries, whether in cottages or palaces, are all equal, and they are the sovereigns in this country. Sovereignty is not in the Legislature. We, the people, are the sovereigns. I am one of them and have a right to be heard, and so has any other citizen of the State. You legislators, I speak it respectfully, are but our servants. You are the servants of the people, and not their masters. Power resides with the people in this country.

The great difference between our country and all others, such as France and England and Ireland, is that here there is popular sovereignty, while their sovereignty is exercised by Kings and favored classes. This principle of popular sovereignty, however much derided lately, is the foundation of our institutions. Constitutions are but the channels through which the popular will may be expressed. Our Constitution came from the people. They made it, and they alone can rightfully unmake it.

Mr. TOOMBS—I am afraid of Conventions.

Mr. STEPHENS—I am not afraid of any Convention legally chosen by the people. I know no way to decide great questions affecting fundamental laws except by representatives of the people. The Constitution of the United States was made by the representatives of the people. The Constitution of the State of Georgia was made by representatives of the people chosen at the ballot-box. But do not let the question which comes before the people be put to them in the language of my honorable friend who addressed you last night. Will you submit to abolition rule or resist?

Mr. TOOMBS—I do not wish the people to be cheated.

Mr. STEPHENS—Now, my friends, how are we going to cheat the people by calling on them to elect delegates to a Convention to decide all these questions without any dictation or direction? Who proposes to cheat the people by letting them speak their own untrammeled views in the choice of their ablest and best men, to determine upon all these matters, involving their peace.

I think the proposition of my honorable friend had a considerable smack of unfairness, not to say cheat. He wished to have no Convention, but for the Legislature to submit their vote to the people submission to abolition rule or resistance? Now, who, in Georgia, would vote "submission to abolition rule?" [Laughter.]

In putting such a question to the people to vote on a fair way of getting an expression of the popular will on all these questions? I think not. Now who in Georgia is going to submit to abolition rule?

Mr. TOOMBS—The Convention will.

Mr. STEPHENS—No, my friend, Georgia will never do it. The Convention will never secede from the Georgia Platform. Under that there can be no Abolition rule in the General Government. I am not afraid to trust the people in Convention upon this and all questions. Besides, the Legislature were not elected for such a purpose. They came here to do their duty as legislators. They have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. They did not come here to disrupt this Government. I am therefore for submitting all these questions to a Convention of the people. Submit the question to the people, whether they would submit to Abolition rule or resist, and then let the Legislature act upon that vote? Such a course would be an insult to the people. They would have to eat their platform, ignore their past history, blot out their records, and take steps backwards, if they should do this. I have never eaten my record or words, and I never will.

But how will it be under this arrangement if they should vote to resist, and the Legislature should reassemble with this vote as their instructions? Can any man tell what sort of resistance will be meant? One man would say secede; another pass retaliatory measures; these are measures of resistance against wrong—legitimate and right—and there would be as many different ideas as there are members on this floor. Resistance don't mean secession—that in no proper sense of the term is resistance. Believing that the times require action, I am for presenting the question fairly to the people, for calling together an untrammeled Convention, and presenting all the questions to them whether they will go out of the Union, or what course of resistance in the Union they may think best, and then let the Legislature act, when the people in their majesty are heard, and I tell you now, whatever that Convention does, I hope and trust our people will abide by. I advise the calling of a Convention with the earnest desire to preserve the peace and harmony of the State. I should dislike above all things to see violent measures adopted or a disposition to take the sword in hand, by individuals, without the authority of law.

My honorable friend said last night, "I ask you to give me the sword, for if you do not give it to me, as God lives, I will take it myself."

Mr. TOOMBS—I will. [Applause on the other side.]

Mr. STEPHENS—I have no doubt that my honorable friend feels as he says. It is only his excessive ardor that makes him use such an expression, but this will pass off with the excitement of the hour. When the people in their majesty shall speak, I have no doubt that he will bow to their will whatever it may be, upon the "sober second thought." [Applause.]

Should Georgia determine to go out of the Union, I speak for one, though my views might not agree with them, whatever the result may be, I shall bow to the will of her people. Their cause is my cause, and their destiny is my destiny; and I trust this will be the ultimate course of all. The greatest curse that can befall a free people is civil war.

But, as I said, let us call a Convention of the people; let all these matters be submitted to it, and when the will of a majority of the people has thus been expressed, the whole State will present one unanimous voice in favor of whatever may be suggested; for I believe in the power of the people to govern themselves when wisdom prevails and passion is silent.

Look at what has already been done by them for their advancement in all that ennobles man. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. Look abroad from one extent of the country to the other, contemplate our greatness. We

this remains in the Union, under the domination of this infamous, low, vulgar tyranny of Black Republicanism, and there is one other State in the Union that has bravely thrown off the yoke, I will seek my dow fell in that State and abandon Virginia forever. [Loud applause.] *If Virginia will not act as South Carolina, I have no longer a home, and I am a banished man.* [Applause.] I hope, gentlemen, that my friends will excuse me from talking any longer. But, I will say, there is not one of you, young and ardent as most of you are, that has this cause more at heart than I have, or would make greater sacrifices to secure its success." [Loud and long-continued applause.]

CARD FROM SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT WEST POINT.

The annexed card appears in the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian:

WEST POINT, Nov. 9, 1860.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*: From what we have seen and heard, South Carolina will undoubtedly, at an early period, redeem her assertions, take her destinies in her own hands, and proceed at once to organize for herself a new and separate Government. (A Government of which our beloved CALHOUN would approve, were he with us at this time.) one in which the benefits are equally distributed to all.

Now we, her sons and representatives at the United States Military Academy at West Point, are eager to manifest our devotion and affection to her, and in her present cause, so will we, simultaneous with her withdrawal, be found under the folds of her banner, fighting for liberty or equality.

Though the reception of a diploma here at the National Academy is certainly to be desired by all of us, yet we cannot so stifle our convictions of duty as to serve the remainder of our time here under such a man as Mr. LINCOLN as Commander-in-Chief, and to be subjected at all times to the orders of a Government the administration of which must be necessarily shadowed by the Commonwealth which has, so far, preserved a spotless record, and of which we are justly proud.

We hereby swear to be true to her lone star in the present path of rectitude, and if, by chance, she goes astray, we will be with her still. All we desire is a field for making ourselves useful.

Gideon N. Reynolds,	Henry S. Farley,
Jno. Y. Wofford,	J. S. Weatherby,
Jno. R. Blocker,	J. S. Boatwright,
	Jas. H. Hamilton.

GEORGIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 14th Mr. CULLENS, of Clay, introduced the following resolution into the House of Representatives:

Whereas, On account of the present grievances it is probable that some one or more of the Southern States will secede from the Union therefore

Resolved, That the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, be invested with full authority to employ the effective military forces of Georgia to resist the coercion, by the Federal authorities, of any sister Southern State that may secede from the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Wilkes, after a few remarks, in which he advocated the right of a State to secede, offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Provided, That it is not meant to resist the Federal Executive in enforcing the laws of the United States against individuals, or of a State admitting that a State as a State cannot be coerced.

Mr. RAGSDALE, of DeKalb, opposed the substitution, and moved to lay the substitute on the table for the balance of the session.

Mr. DELONEY advocated the resistance of LINCOLN, and the passage of the original resolution.

Mr. TATOM, of Dade, defined his position. *He believes his people to be opposed to secession.* As he was sent here as their representative, he therefore wished the people to have a chance to vote on it. So far as he was concerned, he thought that the time had come when patience ceased to be a virtue.

An attempt was here made to adjourn by the enemies of the resolution, and on a test vote by yeas and nays, the yeas were 60 and nays 84.

The House then adjourned.

On the next day Mr. CULLENS again called up his resolution.

Mr. LESTER, of Cobb, said that he would be willing to take up the resolution if the gentleman would consent to postpone the whole matter to a Convention of the people.

Mr. CULLENS, of Clay, replied that he thought the people of Georgia had a right to the expression of opinion by this Legislature. Was the principle of State rights and State sovereignty the proper one? If so, why are we muzzled and cannot say so? For one, he desired to see if this Legislature would vote for consolidation.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Murray, thought that he was not sent here to waste time in the discussion, and objected to it.

Mr. LEWIS, of Hancock, said that he was an advocate of the principles enunciated in this resolution, but did not think it would inform the House that a request had been signed by every one of the Joint Committee on the State of the Republic to the leading statesmen of the State, now present at the capitol, to get them to unite on some plan by which we can all unite in the same policy. No answer had as yet been received. *He was opposed to any action until that time*, and hoped the friends of the resolution would permit it to lie on the table; which course was adopted, without opposition.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. HARRIS, of Worth, moved that the bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of Georgia be taken up.

The bill was taken up, and, after a very interesting discussion between several Senators, all breathing the spirit of the special message of Gov. BROWN, "a million for defence, and not a cent for tribute," was *passed unanimously*. The Senate then adjourned.

The Savannah *Republican* continues to urge its proposal for a National Convention. It replies to objections advanced by the Savannah *News* and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that the decision of the Convention might be binding or not, as the parties should elect, and that the movement could not be regarded as a petition to the North. It says, further, that the circumstances of LINCOLN's election "leave a ground for hope that many, very many—perhaps enough, when combined with the opposition at the North, to constitute a majority—voted for him without sympathy for any one of his aggressive opinions." Some, it claims, voted for him because they believed him conservative, while others considered their manhood involved by the threats uttered at the South. Then it adds: "What a difference we see between their social and their political bearing towards us! Is the former the demonstration of a people who scorn and despise us? Let those who have experience in the premises answer the question." If Massachusetts would give so large a majority for one who had proclaimed that the South was entitled to a Fugitive Slave law under the Constitution, the *Republican* thinks that there is even hope that she may repeal the obnoxious laws nullifying the statute. The *Republican* says that "the great argument for the Convention is, that it is practicable in spite of the random assertions to the contrary—that if successful, it will bring peace to a great, glorious but distracted and disunited people; and should it prove a failure, the result will banish all present differences, and unite all the States of the South in a common cause."

MILITARY CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

JOHN W. ANDERSON, President of the Military Convention, has transmitted to the Legislature of Georgia the resolutions adopted by the body which he represents:

The *first* resolution approves the raising of $1,000,000 as a military fund:

The *second* recommends the establishment of an armory:

The *third* calls for the organization of the State militia:

The *fourth* recommends the equipping of an army of ——men:

The *fifth*, that all armories and military supplies be placed under the supervision of an ordnance department:

The *sixth* suggests the propriety of encouraging the formation of artillery companies:

The *seventh* recommends that each artillery company be provided with a battery of six rifled cannon, and that the cavalry companies be equipped with revolvers and carbines:

The *eighth* pledges support to home manufactures, and the whole series concludes as follows:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Volunteer Soldiery of the State, believe that Georgia can no longer remain in the Union consistently with her safety and best interests; and whereas, her secession, if determined on, may possibly result in a resort to arms, therefore

Resolved, That we do hereby cheerfully tender our services to the Governor of Georgia whenever required.

ALABAMA.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION AND THE CRISIS.

The last act of the Alabama Baptist Convention on Monday night, the 12th inst., was the unanimous passing of the following paper. The document was presented to the Convention by Rev. B. MANLY, D. D., and seconded by Rev. W. V. CHILTON. The *Southern Baptist* says: "After the paper was read a few remarks were made, and prayer was offered, all rose from their knees and voted unanimously, members of the Convention, the congregation, women as well as men. Northern fanatics will see ere long whether the South will live in a Union under Black Republican rule."

"The members of the Baptist State Convention of Alabama, though assembled for different purposes, find ourselves together at a moment when issues of the most grave and serious character are brought upon the country. While possessing no authority to pledge or bind the churches or religious bodies we represent, and expressly disclaiming any wish in any form to do so,—we are constrained, as men, as citizens, as Christians, to give full place in our hearts to the love of country.

Standing aloof, for the most part, from political parties and contests, our retired and quiet position does not exclude the profound conviction, based on a long and unquestionable series of facts, that the union of States in this Confederacy has failed, in important particulars, to answer the purposes for which it was created. From the Administration of the Federal Government, as things are,—especially with reference to our peculiar property recognized by the Constitution, we can no longer hope for justice, protection, security.

We have supposed ourselves entitled to equality of rights, as citizens of this Republic. We are not willing to surrender them,—even at the risk of life and all we hold most dear.

While we put no particular mode of relief is before us, on which to express an opinion,—we are constrained, before separating to our several homes, to declare to our brethren and fellow-citizens, before mankind and before our God,—that we hold ourselves subject to the call of proper authority in defence of the sovereignty and independence of the State of Alabama, and of her right, as a sovereignty, to withdraw from this Union, and to make any arrangement which her people, in constitutional assemblies, may deem best, for securing their rights. And, in this declaration, we *heartily, deliberately, unanimously and solemnly* unite."

The Montgomery *Mail* reports a meeting which was held in that city on the 11th, at which Gov. MOORE was present. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the authority and control of the Northern sectional Abolition party, calling itself Republican, which has lately elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, over the institutions, rights and liberties of the people of Alabama, or any other slaveholding State of the South, would be ruinous! That such ruinous authority and control is not to be submitted to, but can only be effectually resisted by *separate State action*; that we are in favor of such separate State action, and without any further delay than may be necessary, by the most prompt and available means, to procure a free and fraternal consultation among the peoples and authorities of the respective slaveholding States, entered into and conducted under the patriotic hope that such consultation will result in the general conclusion, on the part of the people of the slaveholding States, that it is not fit or safe that they or any of them should be subject to the control of any Government, the destinies of which are in the hands of said Sectional Abolition party.

VIRGINIA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bath County without distinction of party, was held at the Courthouse on the 13th inst., at which WILLIAM MCCLINTIC presided and CHARLES R. MCDONALD acted as Secretary. A committee of five, appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We deeply regret the result of the late election by which ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of the State of Illinois, will become the next President of the United States, through the *exclusive* agency of a party wholly sectional and hostile to the peculiar institutions of the Southern portion of the Confederacy; and whereas, from the time of the nomination of the said LINCOLN down to the period of the election, it was proclaimed by Southern politicians, in public speeches and through newspapers, that his election would justify and necessarily lead to a dissolution of the Union; and whereas, even now several of the Southern States, through their Legislatures and public meetings, are taking the initiatory steps for a speedy separation or secession from the other States of the Union; and whereas, as much as we deplore the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and as loyal as we are to our Southern institutions, yet the calamitous consequences which would necessarily and inevitably result from secession or any other such act destructive of our form of Federal Government, would be of too startling a character to allow us to give our assent or countenance to any such movement; and whereas, in a Government like ours it is right and proper, on occasions such as the present *crisis* presents, that the *people* should speak out fearlessly and firmly; therefore in the exercise of that privilege, and in view of what we consider our duty, we, the people of Bath County, in public meeting assembled, for the purpose of expressing plainly and concisely our views and opinions in reference to the premises, adopt the following resolutions, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That we deplore the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency as a great national misfortune, and calculated greatly to impair the harmony of the Union, unless firmness should be tempered by moderation and forbearance on the part of the South as well as the North.

2. *Resolved*, That although we deplore the election of the said LINCOLN as a national misfortune, and hold ourselves prepared and determined to unite with the entire South in resisting by all constitutional means any and all such aggressions as he or the party that elected him may make or attempt to make upon the rights and property of the Southern States, yet we cannot and do not regard his election *as of itself under existing circumstances* sufficient cause for the *secession* of any one or more of the said States.

3. *Resolved*, That we have an unyielding attachment to our Federal Constitution and Union, and that we will adhere pertinaciously to both until they shall cease to be, as we have heretofore regarded them, the great palladium of our civil and religious freedom.

4. *Resolved*, That in our opinion we can more successfully resist Northern aggression within the Union than we can out of it, especially whilst we have a majority of both branches of the National Legislature in our favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States on the side of law and order.

5. *Resolved*, That whilst we are opposed to a dissolution of the Union or a secession of any one or more of the States *for causes now existing*, we wish it distinctly understood, and we accordingly declare that we do not and cannot look with the slightest degree of composure upon the abominable doctrine of the "*irrepressible conflict*" between free and slave labor as proclaimed and acted upon by the Free States, nor upon that breach of *constitutional* and *national* faith on the part of the same States, which consists in their open and avowed obstruction of the execution of what is denominated the "Fugitive Slave Law," and that we shall continue to demand the enforcement of the one and resist the aggressive tendencies of the other.

6. *Resolved*, Considering as we do that the State of Virginia is as much interested in the perpetuity of the Federal Union as any other State, if not more so, we do most cordially and earnestly suggest that every county, city and town within her borders assemble in primary meetings and unite in proper efforts to avert the calamities of disunion or secession, and protesting, as we have done, against both disunion and secession for causes now existing.

7. *Resolved*, That whilst we adhere to the Union and the Constitution we are not opposed to, but recommend, all needful preparations for the resistance of future encroachments and aggressions and the defence of the rights of the South, whether the Union be preserved or destroyed.

8. *Resolved*, That, in view of future exigencies in regard to the objects of this meeting, our Chairman is hereby clothed with the power and the authority, whenever such exigencies shall arise, to call a public meeting of the people of this county, at the Court-house thereof, by public notice, to take such steps in relation thereto as they may deem right and proper.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Patriot* publishes a long letter from Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW. He suggests this remedy for the state of affairs now existing:

"Let the Governors of all the Southern States convene their Legislatures, to consider the emergency of the crisis. Let these Legislatures immediately appoint commissioners to confer with like commissioners, to be appointed by the other States. Let these commissioners agree and recommend back to their respective Legislatures the passage of laws as follows, viz.:

First—A REVENUE LAW—By the provisions of which, all goods manufactured in the Northern States, and all goods imported through Northern ports shall be taxed for State purposes, and *to the points of prohibition.*

The Supreme Court of the United States, in vol. 5 of Howard's Reports, page 505 and on, settled that the States have *this* power. Let these laws of the Southern States stand unrepealed as long as any Northern State retains upon its statute-book any law hostile to the Federal Constitution or to the rights of the South.

Second—Let each Southern State raise, organize, arm and thoroughly drill, ten, twenty or fifty thousand volunteers, and provide an ample supply of arms and munitions of war of every kind. This the States also have the Constitutional right to do.

Third—Let the Southern States *all* demand of the Northern a National Convention, for the reconsideration of the questions involved in the present *issue* between the North and the South; let this demand embrace an amendment of the Federal Constitution, by which it shall be declared—

Firstly—That no law shall ever be passed by Congress in any way affecting the rights of property in slaves as it now exists in the Southern States of the United States, except by the concurrent vote of the *entire* Senate.

Secondly—That the common Territories of the United States now held or hereafter to be acquired—shall be open to settlement by the citizens of all the States—that their property of every species—slaves included—shall be protected by the Federal Government—that neither Congress or any Territorial Legislature shall have power to pass any law (except to protect such property) affecting the rights of property in slaves therein—so long as such Territory shall remain under a Territorial organization. But that when the people thereof shall form and adopt a Constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union, they may, in such convention, settle the question of Slavery for themselves as they please.

Thirdly—That no amendment of the Federal Constitution shall ever be adopted, by which any of the rights therein secured to the slaveholder, shall be affected in any way—and that if any such amendment shall ever be adopted, it shall be *ipso facto*, a dissolution of the union of States, thereby remanding each State to its original sovereignty, as an independent nation.

Gen. PILLOW asserts that the Southern States have sufficient cause for war in view of the repeated aggressions by the North, but he thinks that if the Southern States will arm and prepare for maintaining their rights in the Union there is no need of their precipitate withdrawal from it.

The Memphis *Enquirer* says that the secession movement is "wrong end foremost," it proceeds from the politicians, when it should have started among the people. The same paper calls the attention of Secessionists to the fact that any government which they might form could command no respect, as precedent would be against its stability.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Raleigh *Register* concludes a leader with these words:

"South Carolina's movements are well calculated materially to impair the value of slaves in the States of North Carolina and Virginia. Slaves are going down in price every day, and we may expect soon to see South Carolinians and planters from the cotton States buying negroes in Virginia and this State at reduced prices. This is to be the *blessing* which North Carolina and Virginia are to derive from a Southern Confederacy!

Judge A. D. Longstreet publishes in the Columbia papers the first of a series of appeals to the South. "South Carolina," he says, "will certainly secede from the Union in a few months." He acknowledges the fact that the people of the State have been very restless under the rule of the General Government, but whether the cause of this is the "streak of French" which is in her people, the Revolutionary spirit which is not yet extinguished, or the love of State institutions, he cannot tell. In her legislative halls and the order maintained there, in her open-handed liberality, and in her crowded churches, the State may well take pride. These are all pledges that in her present course she will triumph, and Judge Longstreet adjures the people to bear up bravely under all misrepresentation, even though it may come from a quarter where they had a right to expect neutrality, if not sympathy and praise.

FROM BOSTON.

Financial Difficulties—John Brown Anniversary—The Approaching City Election—Berger, Billiards, and the Press—Mr. Burlingame's Defeat—Wide-Awakes—Secession.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

Boston has its panic! Not a regular New-York flare-up in Stock-markets, and a general smash-up of heavy men and their light attendants, but a deliberate, well-considered, and carefully-arranged financial crisis. We do not do things here as you do in Gotham; the old Money-Bags of State-street are not the speculative, risky operators of Wall-street; our most stupid "Bulls" seldom make a "bad" financial bull, and the "Bears" are seldom bitten. It is true, they do not make and lose fortunes in a single day, and a single hand at the "Boards," as do yours; they believe in the constant rolling of the stone. They may not be brilliant operators, but they are sure. To a Bostonian, 10 per cent. to-day is better than a prospect of 20 per cent. to-morrow. Notwithstanding all this, they have their "ups" and "downs;" their elongated, crystalized features present to-day the appearance of the sunny side of the rainbow, and to-morrow an indigo-bag cannot be compared to them. Their faces elongate and shorten with the rise and fall of stocks, and we have our panics only on a lesser scale. One of these blue streaks in the financial horizon made its first glimmering appearance on Saturday.

The banks began slowly, and with great caution, to contract their loans, and respectable old merchants and operators, who at other times could break an ordinary bank, failed to realize on their "paper." No one is alarmed as yet, the prevailing sense of insecurity and constant talk of "hard times" coming, are working sensibly upon finances. Money can scarcely be obtained at reasonable rates, stocks for the most part are declining, and the best paper is rejected. It does not arise from any scarcity of specie or funds, but from a simple desire to be on the safe side. Several houses doing Southern trade, I learn, will refuse their seceding customers who order, except the cash accompanies. The inability of many firms in this line to collect their dues of course has added much to the popular fear. We hope, however, and it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge here, that this little flurry will soon pass over, unless the New-York and Philadelphia operators get up a thorough and *bona fide* panic. It cannot, in any contingency, greatly effect Boston, as its money operations, capital, stocks and business is not expansive.

The John Brown Committee held a meeting last night to make arrangements for their public commemoration of the execution and death of JOHN BROWN at its anniversary next month. They have secured Tremont Temple, and will probably, if they persist in their purpose, create another panic in the financial world, and drive three or four more States out of the Union. WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FRED DOUGLASS, MONTGOMERY BLAIR and RALPH WALDO EMERSON are announced as some of the speakers. The exploits of these crazy fanatics disturb no one here, and we can really see no reason for the excitement they create abroad. They and their works amount to nothing, except to furnish capital for Southern fire-eaters, and texts for lugubrious and doleful editorials in the Boston *Courier* and New-York *Herald*. YANCEY spoke in Faneuil Hall recently to a crowded audience; why shouldn't they speak in Tremont Temple if they desire it?

The city election approaches and is exciting considerable comment and some political action. The present Mayor was a no-party man when elected, though we believe for the last two years he has voted the Republican ticket. It is generally understood that he retires this Fall. The Fusionists—for we have no Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas Parties in Boston now—have sat in secret conclave, but did nothing except to indicate their choice of candidate informally. J. M. WIGHTMAN, Esq., will probably be the man. He was an Old Line Whig, I believe; was run by the Democrats last year against Mr. LINCOLN, the present Mayor, and this year voted the Bell-Everett ticket. Truly a fit candidate for Fusion votes. The Republican Committee met to-night, but did nothing, and adjourned until Monday. The most prominent gentlemen named are Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of the Museum; Hon. PELEG W. CHANDLER, a prominent and able lawyer; F. B. CROWNINSHIELD, a gentleman of great business capacity and high standing; the latter two, probably, would not consent to run—Hon. NEWELL A. THOMPSON, auctioneer, and very popular throughout the city; E. S. TOBY, President of the Boston Board of Trade, and several other good gentlemen. For the first time since the advent of the Republican Party we expect to see a straight Republican City Ticket, without splits or disaffections; and, furthermore, they mean to beat Fusion so that it will not be heard of soon after the city election. It makes very little difference who gets the place, aside from politics, for Boston is particularly a law-abiding, God serving town; all the candidates named are capable and honest enough to be elected, and a bad one could not be.

BERGER gives the Press an exclusive exhibition of his billiard playing to-morrow. He is creating something of a panic among the billiard balls, cues and players.

You are probably aware that Mr. BURLINGAME and his friends do not propose to contest the election of Mr. APPLETON, although strong grounds exist for such procedure. It will come out one of these days, probably after the city election, exactly by what process Mr. BURLINGAME was defeated. There are those who know all about it, and will make the whole thing public by-and-bye. In some instances the record does not look well for prominent and leading men in the Republican Party of that District.

A large number of Wide-Awakes in Boston, who still retain their organizations, are preparing to join the grand Wide-Awake jubilee at Providence, Wednesday evening next. About one thousand will go to Providence.

The impression that South Carolina will attempt secession prevails quite generally here. No fears are entertained regarding any other Southern State. Although Massachusetts can well afford to dispense with the companionship of South Carolina, the doctrine of peaceable secession, or secession in any form, is universally repudiated.

From Arizona—Revolution in Sonora—Death of Jack Powers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

The revolution in Sonora progresses slowly, but with great destruction to life and property. About ten days since 200 Yaguies were killed by the Pesquiera troops under CACHORA. It appears that the party known as the Ganzora party, after they entered the State, received large additions to their force, until they numbered over two thousand men. An effort was made to bring on a fight at San Marchial, where CACHORA was posted with four hundred regulars. Failing in this, they took up their march to Hermosillo, PESQUIERA's head-quarters, some seventy-five miles distant, intending to take possession of the city; they were followed by CACHORA, and as they were about to enter Hermosillo, the Yaguier portion of the command was attacked and two hundred killed—CACHORA entering the city. Great excesses and outrages were committed by the Yaguiers who are employed on the ranches as peons. Something like a dozen prominent rancheros were murdered. Many of the fine haciendas are abandoned. The condition of the country is deplorable indeed.

The noted JACK POWERS, formerly of California, was found dead in his house, a few miles from this place, on the 25th of last month. This POWERS was said in some way to have been connected with many of the murders committed during the existence of the Vigilance Committee, but managed to escape them. Afterwards the Governor offered a reward of $5,000 for him; he then left the State and settled in Sonora. About two months since he arrived here with several thousand dollars' worth of stock, and said he intended to settle here. It is generally supposed he was killed by Mexicans, yet many are of the opinion he died suddenly, he having been in poor health; others think he was killed by some persons having an old grudge against him, as parties in the country had made some such threats; he lived in a house alone.

It is said POWERS had a mother and sister residing in New-York. He followed the profession of a gambler in Sonora, and at one time had won a large amount. His estate is now thought of some value.

B.

Affairs at Key West.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

KEY WEST, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The U. S. steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commanding MAFFIT, left this port on the 4th inst. for Havana and returned on the 7th. She leaves to-day for Pensacola, where she will undergo extensive repairs to her engines and boilers, which are in bad condition and pronounced unsafe. She will not be long absent from the station, and would not now leave it but for the urgent necessity of thorough repairs, and this can only be effected at some one of our navy yards, and Warrington being the nearest, is selected.

The mutineers of the ship *Champion*, Capt. NICHOLS, having been arrested by the American Consul at Havana, were given in charge of Lieut. MAFFIT, and by him brought over to this place and given up to the authorities. They have been examined by the Commissioners and fully committed for trial. The Judge of the District Court being absent, the case, together with that of the slavers *Wildfire*, *William*, &c., will not come up until his return.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. CRAVEN commanding, sailed from this station on a cruise along the Cuban coast, on the 9th. In the absence of the *Crusader* at Pensacola, and the *Waterwitch* at Philadelphia, the duty of watching the coast and boarding suspicious looking crafts will be performed by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. They will not be able to guard but a small extent of the Cuban waters, and the probabilities are that a large number of slaves will be landed this and next month.

Capt. M. C. MEIGS, U. S. Engineers, and lately in charge of the Capitol Extension and Washington Aqueduct, arrived in the steamer *Magnolia* from Pensacola, on the 7th inst. He has been ordered by the Secretary of War to relieve Capt. D. P. WOODBRIDGE of the command of Fort Jefferson. The transfer of the Government property and works was made on the 10th, when Capt. WOODBRIDGE left Garden Key for this place, and will return to Washington to-day in the New-Orleans steamer *Magnolia*.

PERSONAL.

—The Lancaster *Express* says: "We notice that a Washington correspondent now and then amuses himself by speculating in regard to the future home of President Buchanan—some positively asserting that after the fourth of March he will make his home in Virginia. To save the Washington letter-writer any further trouble on this point, we feel disposed to settle it by stating that Wheatland, the Mecca of the political pilgrims in 1856, is to remain the home of Ex-President Buchanan. Some weeks ago a couple of the subordinates of the White House came on here, and under the instructions of Mr. Buchanan, proceeded to put the premises in proper order for reoccupancy. Next Summer Wheatland will be a more attractive residence than ever, and, indeed, no more beautiful retreat for a retired President could be found in the country than Wheatland. There Mr. Buchanan will have a fine opportunity amid the inspiration afforded by a quiet, invigorating, picturesque rural retreat, to pursue the literary labors to which, it is understood, he proposes to devote the remainder of his days, after vacating the White House.

—Since 1835, just a quarter of a century, Hon. Isaac F. Redfield has occupied the position of Chief Justice of Vermont. He has just retired from his seat on the bench, and on the 12th, Messrs. Lucius B. Peck, Pierpont Isham, Andrew Tracy, J. D. Bradley, and George F. Edmund, on behalf of their brethren of the Bar presented the Judge with an address. Judge Redfield replied to it in appropriate terms, declaring that he had always made it "his study to vindicate all laws however odious, from that contumely and reproach, which the well-disposed and truly patriotic will sometimes thoughtlessly heap upon the constitution or the laws of the State or the nation, without reflecting in so doing they are doing all in their power to destroy that respect for law and order in society which is the only guarantee, in free States, against outrage and abuse, from the reckless violence of the mob, or the assassin, on the one hand, or of overbearing and unscrupulous majorities on the other."

—The New-York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes:

"McLenan is the equal if not the superior to Darley. He gets $5,000 a year for his designs for one house alone. Darley gets the same sum for doing the designs of the American Tract Society's publications. Outside, Mc. gets $20 to $100 for a few hours' work with a pencil. What a change! McLenan came to New-York in 1854, when Joe Scovill had his famous *Puck* newspaper. McLenan commenced on that, and for his first drawing in that paper he received $2—not one of over 200 drawings for the *Puck* would Mc. look at or touch now for less than $25. His talen with the pencil is wonderful. McLenan was born in Cincinnati. He is a perfect worshiper of scenery, and whenever he can shake off the dust of New-York, off he goes to the Catskill or White Mountains.

—Dr. Edward Hall, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum for the Insane at Auburn, was a short time since commissioned by Gov. Morgan to examine Mrs. Polly Frisch, who was convicted in Genesee County of the murder of her little daughter. Dr. Hall has determined that the unfortunate woman had for a long time been laboring under a form of insanity which is frequently the result of epileptic disease. The theory of insanity was advanced in her defence when Mrs. Frisch was first put on trial, but the jury rejected it.

— Mr. George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, commenced his Northern lecturing tour at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. When he had returned to his hotel the Conservative Club and Union Guards honored him with a serenade. In a brief speech he acknowledged the compliment, expressed his fears for and unwavering devotion to the Union, and his belief that Kentucky and Tennessee would stand by it to the last.

—A young lady, residing at Newburgh, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having been disappointed in a love affair, left the house a few nights since, went to the railroad track, and having thrown her clothes over her head, deliberately laid her neck upon one of the rails, and remained there until a train ran over her, killing her instantly.

—In the Patent Office at Washington there is the model of a steamer furnished with air chambers for the purpose of rendering the vessel so buoyant that it may pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging its cargo. The point of special interest with reference to this contrivance is that it is the invention of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect. He received a patent for it on the 22d of MAY 1849.

—Eleven students in Dartmouth College have been suspended for their participation in the outrages perpetrated on a son of Judge Fowler some weeks since. About twenty have confessed to the Faculty their complicity in the affair, and some of the number were dismissed, while the others were allowed to remain on probation.

—An enterprising graduate of Harvard College advertises in the *National Intelligencer* for a position as private tutor somewhere in the South. The sentence, "No objections on the ground of politics," is added; but whether this is a point upon which the enterprising pedagogue or his employer is to decide is not stated.

—Mr. Hart, the eminent sculptor, has been commissioned by a Committee of the citizens of Louisville to execute a statue of Henry Clay, which shall be placed in the rotunda of the Court house. Mr. Hart starts for Florence soon, to undertake the work. He estimates its cost at $10,000.

— The neighbors and friends of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin gave him a grand festival at the Town Hall in Hampden, Me., last Saturday night. Mr. Hamlin has gone West to make a visit before entering upon his Senatorial duties at Washington in December.

—Mr. E. Eddy has been playing "Jack Cade" in Albany, and Mr. Forrest sought to prevent further representations by a law-suit. Thus far the only effect has been to largely increase Mr. Eddy's audiences.

—The gentlemen who gave bail for Mr. W. S. Bailey, the editor who has been so persistent in his efforts to issue the *Free South* newspaper in Newport, Ky., have withdrawn their names from his bond, and he has been rearrested and lodged in jail.

— Ossian E. Dodge, after five years' labor in the editorial field at Cleveland, is about to start on another concertizing tour through Ohio, Michigan and the West.

— Senator Latham with his lady arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 8th, having been eight weeks in accomplishing the trip from California *via* the Overland route, by private conveyance.

—Rev. Thomas Whittemore, the well-known Unitarian clergyman of Boston, is recovering from the sickness with which he has been afflicted for some weeks.

—Benj. G. Whital, the father-in-law of Senator Rice, of Minnesota, died suddenly near Richmond, Va., on the 14th inst., in the 56th year of his age.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 63, 64, 70¾, 77. Enumerated—Nos. 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52 to 62¾, 622.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 319¾, 1678, 1954, 1956, 1713, 1608, 570, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1872, 1012¾, 1640, 1880, 1152, 1426, 5270, 1826, 1710, 1004, 566.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336¾, 715, 1045, 385, 7, 1065, 1067, 1073, 57, 55, 681, 893, 1019, 765.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 112, 1863, 2212, 228, 2292, 2293, 1591, 2375, 2372, 2373, 2379, 2380, 2384, 1919, 2386.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Brown vs. *Davidson*. This case was resumed yesterday (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock. The first witness called by the prosecution was

Sylvester Peterson, a person of color, testified that in the Fall of '58 he lived in No. 133 Bleecker-street, with Mrs. Louisa Rich; was there nearly a year; commenced to live with her in '57; remembered a lady being there of the name of Mrs. Valpe; thought she came there in the Fall of '58; witness left there that Fall; could not say how long she was there before he left; perhaps three weeks or more; she had a room in the third story; it was a front room; should judge she was from eighteen to twenty years of age; she had dark hair, rather dark complexion, and was medium-sized; he knew that one gentleman came there to visit her; knew him only by sight; thought he was in Court; believed him to be the gentleman seated behind Mr. Smith, (Mr. Davidson;) he remembered his coming there one night at ten or eleven o'clock; could not be exact as to the precise time; witness did general work there; opened the door when the bell was rung; the gentleman inquired for Miss Valpe; asked if she was here? witness told him she was, and showed him up stairs as far as the third floor; showed him the room and he knocked at the door; witness went down stairs; did not know how long the gentleman remained there that evening; let him in on a subsequent evening, but did not show him up stairs; on that occasion he came about nine or ten o'clock in the evening; he came down stairs about seven o'clock in the morning, and went out through the hall door; witness once carried a letter to Front-street from Miss Valpe; it was addressed to Mr. Davideon; he left it with a gentleman at the door of a bakery, but did not know what that person did with it; carried an answer back which was addressed to Mrs. Valpe; had lately passed the place at which that letter of Mrs. Valpe was delivered; went there a few weeks ago; did not know the number but knew the way; could go there again; saw a gentleman there whom he recognized as the same person he saw at Rich's; he had whiskers all round his face when he saw him there; witness, to the best of his knowledge, did not carry any other note to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—He had whiskers over his face; witness thought they were light; had been asked questions by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Smith, regarding the case, but by no one else; Mr. Elliot was not at Mrs. Rich's while witness was there; her place was a boarding house; so far as he knew it was respectable, but he imagined a great many other things. (Laughter.)

Witness was requested to say whether he had ever seen Mr. Elliot at Rich's—Mr. Elliot being requested to rise. He could not identify him. He then left the stand.

This witness having failed to remain in Court on Tuesday, in obedience to its summons, the Judge required the Marshal to take him into custody for contempt.

Mr. Smith assured the Court that the witness sinned not through intention, but through ignorance.

The witness said he had staid in Court until the jury were discharged, and left because he did not think he would be wanted any more that day.

The Judge directed him to stand by for the present.

William Braddock, (colored)—Lived at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets (Mr. Rich's) in '58; remained there for six or seven weeks; had no particular employment; his wife was there also; he used to go to market and attend dinner for Mrs. Rich; knew a lady named Valpe who stopped there; she left a little while before he did; believed she proposed going to Boston; judged her to be about 19 or 20 years of age; she had dark eyes, dark hair, and dark complexion; he once saw a gentleman come to see her, and answered the bell for him; saw him there before; he asked if Miss Valpe was in; witness said she was; did not go up stairs to see which way he went; didn't know how long he remained there; did not see him go out; saw him there both before and after that, but that was the only time he let him in; saw him there three times; saw him go out only twice.

Witness identified the defendant as the person whom he described as having made those visits.

Examination resumed—Witness went once with a note from Miss Valpe to No. 262 Front-street, and found that that was not the place; then went to the opposite side, where he saw the defendant in an office and gave him the note; defendant looked at it and wrote an answer, which witness took back; the answer was for Miss Valpe; never saw any other gentleman but this one visit Miss Valpe.

Cross-examined—Did not always attend the door; had seen Mr. Elliot at that house; could not say how often; could say positively that he saw him there three times; he asked for Miss Culbert; witness did not know whether she was married or not; Mr. Elliot went to her room; witness never saw him visit Miss Valpe; her room was right beside Miss Culbert's; could not say whether Mr. Elliot boarded there or not; had been in Miss Valpe's room; a door leads to it from Miss Culbert's.

Orville H. Brown, the plaintiff, was recalled by Mr. Smith, and asked when he last had intercourse with his wife.

The question was objected to, especially on the ground that the only person who could contradict him was his wife, and the law prohibited her being called as a witness; besides, the question had already been substantially answered. [Witness withdrawn.]

Mr. SMITH—if Mr. Davidson wishes to be sworn, he can deny the paternity of this child.

Mr. GERARD—Oh, yes; but this is a child of thirty-six fathers! [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH announced that the case for the plaintiff was closed.

Mr. GERARD asked the Court whether it would grant a non-suit, but intimated his belief that it could not.

Judge SHIPMAN—No, Sir; the case must go to the jury.

Mr. GERARD—If the Court could grant a non-suit, we should certainly move for one.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Clinton then opened his case. He described the case as one of the most extraordinary he had ever known, and felt satisfied that from the very opening of the prosecution that the jury were convinced that it should never have been brought into a Court of Justice. In referring to the connection of Mr. Elliot with the litigation, he said stress on the agreement that he (Mr. E.) was to be reimbursed the money he had advanced. He had hoped that the gentlemen on the other side would have called that philanthropic knight-errant of female virtue to the stand, and give him an opportunity to deny, if he could, the

should thank[illegible] every prejudice against his character, [illegible] having Prove had [illegible]

District-Attorney Waterbury then closed for the defence. This was not a contest between Morrissey and Mulligan. It was between every man in this City who earns an honest livelihood by industry, and the pickpockets in the bar. The law spreads it aegis over all, and allows every man to go where he will even in the haunts of vice and crime, in safety. This protection rested upon the loyalty of the officers of the law to duty.

Unless the faithful servants of the public are to be protected in the discharge of their duty, that loyalty must cease.

In this community there was an aristocracy, not of wealth or the blood that flows in the veins of its members, but that which flows *from* the veins of those whom they assail. The basis of their organization is their disregard of all the rights of those about them. Their sceptre is the knife and pistol, which they carry in concealment. The prisoner, being one of that aristocracy, had been treated from the beginning with distinguished consideration by those in whose hands he had been placed, whether at the Station-house or the Police Court. It was this consideration which in part accounted for the delay which the defence had charged, between the time of complaint and the finding of the bill. It was easy to explain how such delay might have been produced. A written request may have been sent time and again from the District-Attorney's office, to the Police magistrate, to send the papers in the case. The request may always have been refused, and that Justice have been brought with his papers, by compulsion before the Grand Jury. When Capt. Dilks sent out his men for the arrest of Mulligan he had been very careful to tell them not to arrest him unless he should be making a disturbance, and that he might not be implicated, he ordered them to take him to another Station-house instead of his own. The witness, Oliver, had incurred his superior's displeasure by following up the case. Such conduct on the part of Capt. Dilks was highly censurable. But this had nothing to do with the merits of the case. The Jury were only to find whether or not the prisoner at the bar had committed the act charged. The testimony and the character of the witnesses were then briefly commented upon, and the Court proceeded to charge the jury in substance as follows

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

If a man intrudes himself into the house of another, and refuses to leave when ordered, he actually commits a breach of the peace. And if the owner does not see fit to lay his own hands upon the intruder, he may call in a Policeman, who, in ejecting him, will be acting in accordance with his legal duty. The fact that this house was a gambling house does not affect the right of the proprietor. No house is outlawed by its character. Morrissey had been abundantly proved to have ordered Mulligan out, and he had refused. It was Morrissey's right to obtain the assistance of a Policeman, or any passer by, in ejecting him. As to what really was done, the jury were to decide. The testimony was then briefly reviewed. The jury must be satisfied from it that the pistol in Mulligan's hand was loaded with powder and ball. The prisoner was charged with intent to shoot the officer. Of intent there could be no positive proof. No man can dive into the breast of another and learn his intent. The jury must be satisfied from the circumstances what the intent was. If a reasonable doubt arises on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, he must have the benefit of it and be acquitted.

The jury then retired, and in a short time returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The case of Franz Hoffman, indicted for murder, was then moved on, and a jury impannelled; when the Court, without proceeding further, adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Franz Hoffman.
For Misdemeanor, in taking illegal fees—John S. Anable, William Marsten, William Van Ness.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF ROBBERS—A WOMAN SENT TO SING SING.

The first trial in this Court, before Judge Russell, yesterday, was that of William Sickles and Charles Parrinchiff, indicted for the robbery of Samuel Robinson, on the 30th of October last, of the sum of $3. Robinson was standing in front of an oyster-house, where he was eating, at the corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, when he was knocked down and his money taken from him by the prisoners. The proof was very clear, and a verdict of guilty was returned. Prisoners were persons of very bad character, and the Court sentenced them to Sing Sing—Parrinchiff for eleven years and six months, and Sickles for twelve years and six months.

Margaret Fox, *alias* Rose Cassidy, *alias* Ann Fallon, was next put to the bar. By advice of counsel she pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and being an old offender, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Silas Reed, indicted for burglary, next pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

As there was no further business ready, although it was early, the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Joseph McMullen, John C. Baillie, William Arnold, Robert Green.
For Felonious Assault—Patrick Kiernohan, Michael McCabe, John Warren.
For Misdemeanor—William Henry.
For False Pretences—Walter A. Storia, George Hunt.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—John W. Bennett, Samuel Levy, Andrew Ryan, John Leary.
For Larceny—Mary Kelly, Margaret Fox.
For Grand Larceny—Job Frazer, Louis Schneider, Michael Carney, Anna Boyd, Bisac Pik, James Allen, Leonard Gaffney, John Riley.
For Forgery—George Douglass, James E. Williams, James Buckley.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Arson—Patrick Welsh.

Capt. Rynders and Colored Captives.

THE RESULT OF A HABEAS CORPUS.

Matter of John Thomas.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Marshal Rynders, commanding him to produce the body of John Thomas, supposed to be a fugitive slave.

The Captain returned that he held Thomas by virtue of proper authority, (a warrant of commitment from Judge Betts,) as a witness in a charge of murder on the high seas against one Harris. The matter was before Justice Muller, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The prisoner Thomas was remanded, and the writ dismissed.

The German Theatre Cases.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Hermann.*—This was a formal argument on a demurrer interposed to a complaint for the recovery of a fine of $250 imposed on the defendant for a violation of the law against theatrical performances. The objection was thus taken and argued before Justice Hoffman, at Special Term of the Superior Court, merely for the purposes of appeal, the parties intending to prove the constitutionality of the law passed upon by the Court of highest resort. The points of the argument were given in the Times of Oct. 27, at which time the case was heard. Justice Hoffman now rendered a decision overruling the demurrer and giving judgment for the plaintiffs thereon.

Balm for the Bruised.

INSULTED DIGNITY AVENGED.

John Russell vs. *William Wilson.*—This was the trial of the "issues of fact" concerning a certain assault upon the plaintiff, who is an Alderman, by the defendant who is not now an Alderman, but once was one. The important issues were submitted to the unprejudiced minds of a Sheriff's jury, which—the defendant putting in no answer, and not appearing to defend—gave the plaintiff $5 000 damages.

It will be remembered that the defendant demanded an "explanation" of the plaintiff, who remarked that he would soon give attention to the matter, but he was just then in a great hurry. This was some time since. The defendant not liking what he considered cavalier treatment, gave the plaintiff a sound poke in the eyes, causing quite a sensation about the City Hall at the time, and also staining with official blood the purity of the marble composing the steps of that ancient and honored edifice.

James M. Smith for plaintiff. Defendant in default.

Law of Contracts.

ACTION TO COMPEL A SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

James Banker vs. *The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to make out a policy of insurance according to the terms of a contract entered into by the defendant with the plaintiff.

It appears that the plaintiff having a cargo of lumber to ship from Quebec, in Canada, to Clyde, in Great Britain, entered into an agreement with the defendant by which the defendant was to insure the lumber belonging to the plaintiff, if shipped, and the vessel carrying it should sail on or before a certain day, at a certain specified rate; and if the vessel did not sail until a later period, then the company were to charge an additional rate of premium.

The vessel did not sail as early as was expected and not until the higher rate of premium would be required by the Company. The plaintiff's agent, after the vessel had sailed, demanded a policy of the agent of the Company, who made out one and gave it to him, but with the limitation that the vessel should sail at the earliest period spoken of. This policy the plaintiff's agent immediately returned requesting the company's agent to make the correction in the policy agreeable to the understanding that the vessel could sail at a later period on paying the increased premium. The agent accordingly made the alteration and delivered the policy as amended.

Upon the voyage the vessel was wrecked; the plaintiff lost his lumber, and the Company refusing to pay his loss, he commenced an action in the Superior Court of this City for the amount of his loss against the Company. He recovered a judgment in the action against the Company; but the General Term of the Court set the judgment aside upon the ground that the agent had not the authority to alter the policy after he had made it, in the manner we have narrated.

This action is therefore brought to compel the defendant to make out a policy according to the terms of the original agreement, and to pay the plaintiff the sum of $3,170 22, the amount of the plaintiff's loss.

The cause is still on trial at the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge Monoghan.

Pierrepont, Stanley & Langdell for plaintiff; Alex. Hamilton, Jr., for defendant.

Compromise with Creditors.

Joseph W. Curtis et al. vs. *J. W. Lyman.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of $30,000, alleged to be due upon notes made by the defendant. The defence is, that a compromise was made of the debt by the plaintiffs; the answer to which is, that the notes given as the inducement for the compromise were not paid, and the plaintiffs now seek to recover for the full amount.

The case is on trial in the Superior Court, before Judge Woodruff.

Charles O'Conor and Wm. B. Leeds for plaintiffs; Vam Cott and Buckham, Small & Green for defendant.

The Pauper Dead—Reduced Verdict.

McGraw vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the Times, of yesterday. On a former trial, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $8,538 92. The present trial, which was before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas, now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,432.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests—Will of Thomas Eldy.—The testator, after distributing about $25,000 among relatives and friends, makes the following charitable bequests:

To the Society of the New-York Hospital, $2,000.
To the Childrens' Aid Society, $1,000.
To the New-York Institution for the Blind, $1,000.
To the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000.
To the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $1,000
To the House and School of Industry, $1 000.
To the Haverford School Association, of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, $1,000.

If there should be any surplus of the testator's estate, after paying the above devises and charities, the will directs that such residue go to the two sisters of testator. The will was now admitted to probate.

Will of Joseph W. Corlies.—This will was now also admitted to probate. The testator distributes quite a considerable estate among his relatives and friends.

Postponement and Leave to Amend.

P. F. Anderson et al. vs. *Wm. M. Dodge et al.*—This action was reported in yesterday's Times. During the progress of the trial a motion was made to amend the answer, which being granted, the cause was sent off for the term. The case was before Justice Mullen, at the Circuit of the Superior Court. Spier Nash for the plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J.—*Alexander* vs. *Raphael.*—Motion granted, without costs, with leave to discontinue without costs.

Dillay vs. *Shipman.*—Motion granted on payment of $23 costs; cause to be restored to calendar.

Brown vs. *Lansingle.*—Motion granted on payment of $22 costs; judgment to stand as security; cause to be restored to calendar.

Wilkerson, Receiver, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Strasberger vs. *Walvin.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Sutherland, J.—*Pettigrew* vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted as to the second specification, also the third, &c.

Ingraham, J.—*Tellir* vs. *Bonnell, &c.*—Motion granted; $5 costs.

Dimon, Receiver, vs Delmonico, &c.—Motion denied. Defendants' costs to abide event.

Sellers vs. *Sledge.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Matter of Mayor, &c., of New-York City relative to New Reservoir.—Report confirmed.

Bailey & Co. vs. *Colt.*—Memo andum for counsel.

Baker vs. *Baker.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Steinple vs. *Steinple.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Ward vs. *Ward.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of child awarded plaintiff.

Cocks vs. *Miller, ex. rel.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Stathard vs. *Waller, &c.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event.

Ure vs. *Dexter et al.*—Motion Granted. Costs $7—to be paid by plaintiff.

Muller, J.—*Gibney, Admin., &c., vs. Marchey.*—Motion denied. Costs $10—to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS.

Brady, J.—*Bourgloise* vs. *Hewoult.* Motion denied with $5 costs.

Le Roy vs. *Jelliff.* Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Gates vs. *Bliss.* Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Cassin vs. *Delay.* See order in opinion.

Woodhull vs. *Egan.* Motion granted, unless defendant pay $59 10 and $20 costs referee fees within ten days of entry of and service of this order.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 13 bbls. Ashes, 21,409 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Corn Meal, 202,361 bushels Wheat, 28,607 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Barley, 35,760 bushels Oats, 4,662 pkgs. Provisions, and 810 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 816 bbls., including 560 bbls. Pots and 250 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 34c.@35c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Anthracite has been more sought after, and has advanced to $5@$5 50, from vessel, and $5 50@$6, delivered from yard, ₩ ton. The inquiry for other kinds has been restricted.

COFFEE—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices lean in favor of buyers. We quote Java, at 16½c.@18c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra, at 14½c.@15c.; Rio, 12¼c., and St. Domingo at 12c@12¼c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, and prices have tended downwards. To-day's transactions were limited, including Middling Upland, at 10⅝c.@11c.; do. Gulf, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Messrs. Neill Brothers & Co. nounce the week's business thus: "In this market business has been restricted by the unsettled condition of affairs at the South and of our own money market. The difficulty of passing Exchange checked export and transit operations, while the irregularity of the Southern markets has also limited the transactions of the home trade. Business has thus been reduced to a low scale, and prices declined ¼c.@½c. There has been little pressure to sell, however, and many sellers have refused to concede. The week's sales reach about 7,000 bales." Referring to the trade at the South, they remark: "The week opened with an active demand at the South, and full prices were paid for desirable lists, but with an increasing stringency of money, which rendered Sterling Exchange almost unsalable, the demand was checked, and at the close business is nearly at a stand. Prices became nominal, and in the absence of buyers a considerable decline was submitted to in some instances to effect sales. The stimulating advices from Liverpool have thus been more than neutralized, but the decline in the price of Cotton is lost by the fall in Exchange."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention to-day. The inquiry from shippers has been restricted, though rates on freight have been tending downward. Holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have again declined. We have heard of sales of 7,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 10; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@ 4 90
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade orands	5 50	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria Baltimore, &c. and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including interior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 25 ₩ bbl.; 365 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 25@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day. The demand has been limited, as neither shippers nor millers have been disposed to buy freely. Receivers have been generally eager to sell, and prices having been again reduced, are quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last, of 38,500 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 10; white Western at $1 27@$1 35; red Western, part at $1 20@$1 22; red State at $1 18; Milwaukee Club (mainly last evening) at $1 10@$1 15—the latter an extreme rate for small lots; Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 08, and white Southern (small lots) at $1 35@$1 40 ₩ bush. Corn has been dull and heavy to-day, as only 27,000 bushels have been reported sold at 64c.@65c. for mixed Western, and 65c.@67c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 68c.@70c., holders generally claiming the latter price, ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet, and prices have been somewhat nominal. Oats have been in limited request, including Canada at 36c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@36½c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ₩ bu.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand, including New ordinary to choice at 34c.@40c.; last year's crop at 24c.@28c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig at $21@$22, ₩ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are down to $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements transpired to-day.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, as buyers and sellers differ widely about prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, at 36c.@38c. ₩ gallon. Resin has been inactive, including Common at $1 35@$1 40 ₩ 310 lbs. Mr. C. J. Tuenes has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 20, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	51,752	44,049
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	144,764	59 125
Resin	504,548	437,489
Tar	46,757	21,026

OILS—Have been generally inactive. Crude Whale, 50c.@55c; Crude Sperm, $1 45@$1 50; Linseed, 55c.@57c., ₩ gallon in New Bedford, during the week, sales were made of 764 bbls Crude Sperm, part at $1 45@$1 50; 355 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c. ₩ gallon. *Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

	Sperm, &c.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 19, 1860	70,185	138,066	1,351,500
Same time last year	84,387	199,207	1,815,900

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, lower and irregular; sales to-day 340 bbls., at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 40@$10 50 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut meats and Bacon continue inactive. Lard is depressed; 120 tcs. and bbls. were sold, in lots, at 12c.@12¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is quiet; sales 175 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess, $5 @$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western. ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 50 tcs. were reported at $4 31@$4 62½. ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Transactions have been quite limited, only 270 hhds. having been reported sold, chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to day, was spiritless. Holders withdrew several lots, and prices of such lines as were disposed of indicated a reduction from previous rates. Gunpowder, 51½c.; Imperial, 35c.@56c.; Hyson, 37½c.@46½c.; Young Hyson, 37½c.@54½c.; Hyson Twankay, 37c.@38c.; Twankay, 34c.@38c.; Hyson Skin, 34½c.@44½c.; Oolong, 36½c.@55c.; Souchong, 32½c.@51c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at 18c.@18½c., and held at 18½c.@19c. ₩ gallon. Sales 360 bbls., within the range.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been moderate to-day at drooping rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14d.@14½d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d., ₩ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@9-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; and Hops ⅛d.@1d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15¼d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ⅛d @¼d ₩ lb. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ⅛d @¼d ₩ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: A ship, 600 tons, to London, Wheat, a 14d. in shipper's bags, and Flour, 4s.; a Br. ship, 1,100 tons, to Liverpool, Grain, &c., on private terms; two ships, 1,079 and 1,376 tons, same voyage, with 65,000 bushels Corn, 14½d. in bulk; one, 50,000 bushels Corn same, 14d., in bulk and ship's bags; one, 40,000 bushels Wheat, same, 15d.@15½d. in bulk and ship's bags a bark, 16,000 bushels Corn, to Cork and a market, 16s.; a Dutch brig, 12,000 bushels Corn, same voyage, 16¼d., both in bulk; a bark, 284 tons, to Rosario, Lumber, $28; one, 300 tons, from an Eastern port to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $17; a brig, 233 tons, to Grenada, $1.100; one, 200 tons, to Demerara, $1,300, and back from a Salt Island, 9c.@10c.; one, 200 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Curacoa, Lumber, $13; a Br. schooner, 103 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,250; a brig, 304 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a schooner, 156 tons, from Jacksonville to Havana, Lumber, $10; one, 125 tons, to Clenfuegos or Trinidad and back, $1,200; a bark, 242 tons, to Cardenas, $1,600; a brig, 282 tons, to Havana, $1,600.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 21, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The disquietude that prevails in the flour and grain trade has not effected the prices of Butter, though the temporary stoppage of the shipping demand occasions great dullness in the common and medium grades of State and Ohio. This year must be noted for the generally inferior quality of the State dairies. For what reason we know not, but it is almost impossible to find dairies that can be called strictly fine. Dairies that have borne good reputation in years past, this year turn out poorly. Such as are sound and sweet sell readily, and panic or no panic we believe prices will be sustained.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₩ lb.	—	@ 28
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₩ lb.	26	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₩ lb.	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@ 16
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@ 16
Welsh tubs, fine State	16	@ 16
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, fine	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, fair	12	@ 13
Ohio, common to good	10	@ 12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@ 13
Canada	12	@ 15
Store-Packed, ₩ lb.	13	@ 15

CHEESE.

Not much doing. Home trade buy for immediate use only, while shippers are prevented from doing anything by the derangement of the exchange market.

Fine State, ₩ lb.	10½	@ 11
Fair State, ₩ lb.	6	@ 8
Ohio, fine, ₩ lb.	9½	@ 10½
Ohio, fair, ₩ lb.	4	@ 8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₩ lb.	11	@ 13
Pineapple, ₩ lb.	14	@ 15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₩ lb.	10	@ 11

EGGS.

Fresh are very scarce. Lime in general use, with dealers at 17c.@17½c.

Lime Eggs, ₩ dozen	17	@ 17½
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₩ dozen.	00	@ 21
Ohio, ₩ dozen	20	@ 21

SEEDS

Are less active, and prices have a downward tendency. Flax Seed selling slowly at $2 65@$2 70, while new Clover is quiet at 9½c.@10c.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Small Pea, new, ₩ bushel	—	@$1 30
Medium, new, ₩ bushel	1 25	@ 1 30
Kidney, ₩ bushel	—	@ 1 75
Marrow, ₩ bushel	—	@ 1 50
Red and China, ₩ bushel	1 50	@ 2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

We have seldom known the Dried Apple trade so dull. There is no demand whatever, and quotations of 5c. represent no transactions. There is little doubt when the demand opens that 5c. will be the ruling figures. Peaches and other dried fruits are salable at quotations without difficulty.

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb.	4½	@ 5
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ lb.	3½	@ 4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₩ lb.	10	@ 13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₩ lb.	10	@ 13
Peaches, unpeeled	5	@ 5½
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₩ lb.	—	@ 10
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb.	—	@ 18
Dried Plums, ₩ lb.	13	@ 14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb.	—	@ 18

GREEN FRUITS

The trade in Green Apples is very dull and slow. The stock is large and sales light, prices low, and the market duller than has been known this season. We quote:

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ 2 50
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ 2 00
Apples, Russetts, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ —
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ —
Apples, Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ —
Apples, Common, ₩ bbl.	75	@ 1 50
Quinces, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@ 4 00
Grapes, ₩ lb.	3	@ 10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₩ bbl.	10 50	@11 50
Cranberries, Eastern	10 00	@11 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@ 9 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is very plenty, both here and in the country, and the present cool weather is bringing forward a good supply, which we expect will continue, and prices rule low. The receipts are mostly dressed Poultry by the package—the receipts of Live Poultry being small. There is not a great variety of Game in market. Venison is in good demand at our figures. Next week being Thanksgiving week, the receipts no doubt will be large, though we do not anticipate any great change in prices. We quote:

Fowls, dressed, Northern and Western, ₩ lb.	7	@ 10
Turkeys, dressed, Northern and Western, ₩ lb.	9	@ 12
Geese, dressed, ₩ lb.	7	@ 10
Ducks, ₩ lb.	10	@ 13
Partridges, ₩ pair	62	@ 75
Grouse, ₩ pair	50	@ 62
Quail ₩ dozen	1 25	@1 75
Wild Pigeons, ₩ dozen	1 25	@1 50
Venison, saddle	10	@ 11½
Venison, carcase	—	@ 8
Bear Meat, ₩ lb.	—	@ 12

DRESSED HOGS.

The receipts are heavy and the trade dull. We quote:

Dressed Hogs, Corn-fed, ₩ lb.	7¾	@ —
Dressed Hogs, Still-fed, ₩ lb.	7	@ —

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₩ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₩ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₩ bbl.	1 13	@ 1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@ 2 00
Potatoes, Peachblows	1 25	@ 1 62
Onions, red, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 38
Onions, white, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions, yellow, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl.	62	@ 75
Beets, ₩ bbl.	—	@ 1 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	3 50	@ 5 00
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	—	@ 1 00
Cauliflowers, ₩ 100	6 00	@15 00
Turnips, ₩ bbl.	63	@ 75
Celery, ₩ dozen	—	@ 75
Pumpkins, ₩ 100	4 00	@ 8 00
Parsnips, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₩ bbl.	88	@ 1 00

BEESWAX

Is dull; little or no foreign demand; sales at 33c @34c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 21, 1860.

The receipts of beef cattle have been some 900 head less than last week, though we hear of at least 400 head bought on the way here, and taken directly to Brooklyn distilleries, which added to the 5,042 brought to the regular yards, make the total supply for the week nearly five thousand five hundred. The average demand is probably less than 5,000, while from the over-stock left last week the butchers were in good supply and not eager purchasers to-day. Sellers were quite ready to accept lower terms than even the reduced rates last week. The first sales of the day were at a decline of nearly 1c. ₩ lb. net weight, and a fair allowance to the buyers in estimating the dressed weight. Towards the close there was a livelier demand, especially from those who came late to the yards under the expectation that there would be a large surplus left over, and the closing sales were better for owners than during the earlier part of the day. Taking the average of the entire week, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

Premium	To-day. None.	Last week. 10c.@—
First quality	9c. @9¼c.	9¼c.@9¾c.
Medium quality	8c. @9¼c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	7c.@7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @6¾c.	6c.@6¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @9c.	7c.@9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@8c.	8c.@—

Milch cows are not in very large supply, but the demand is quite limited, and medium and common cows are $30@$5 ₩ head lower than for some weeks past. Fine milkers, "fancy cows," are not abundant, and sell about as formerly. Veal calves are dull of sale, very few bring over 7c. ₩ lb., live weight; only really good animals bring even 7c. Sheep and lambs are in excess of the wants of the market—the large surplus of last week having extended well over into this week, so that with only 10,692 fresh sheep, the price has declined 37½c. to 75c. ₩ head on the various qualities. Of live Hogs there is an overstock and a marked decline in prices.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,042	129	648	10,692	13,190
Previous week	5,950	134	771	17,287	10,862
Same week last year	4,200	122	602	13,484	11,402
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,958
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 29,710. Total number received the previous week, 35,004, being a decrease of 5,294.

Of the 5,042 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,136 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 615 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 206 were yarded at Brownell's; 37 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; 48 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street, and none are reported sold on Sunday, the regulations alluded to last week having put a stop to the Sunday trade, as we trust.

Of the 4,136 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,315 head came from New-York, 912 from Illinois, 118 from Kentucky, 969 from Ohio, 250 from Indiana, 135 from Michigan, 159 from Missouri, 36 from Pennsylvania, 110 from Canada, and 85 from Iowa.

The 4,136 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,134; Hudson River Railroad, 1,435; Harlem Railroad, 388; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 122; Hudson River Boats, 631; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 161; and 65 on foot.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

D. Nelson came in with 73 head of fine Madison County, Ohio, cattle, well fed grade Durhams, of 8¾ cwt.—15 cwt. live at Buffalo—but butchers were not willing to call them over 8¼ cwt. here. T. C. Eastman was running them out at an average of 9c. on 8¾ cwt.@8¾ cwt.

Shepard & Vail had a mixed lot of 86 head, mostly Ohio cattle, bought in several lots. They ranged from common to very good, and retailed at 6¾c.@9c.—few of the tops a shade over. Z. Pearsall took 9 of the heaviest at $95 each, and H. Kelly 4, at $90, or a trifle over 9c.

C. G. Teed, for E. W. Gwynne, 60 head Ohio steers, of 8 cwt., of fair quality, at 8¾c.@9c.

T. Bloomer sold one car-load of State cattle, cows, oxen, &c., of uneven weights, at 6¾c.@9c.—common to good quality.

Murray & Glover, on their own account, one lot of 42 very good Ohio steers, of 7½ cwt., which they run out at 8c.@9c. And 27 fair Ohio cattle, of 6½ cwt., at 7¾c.@9c. Also, 20 light State steers of 5¼ cwt., at 7¾c.

W. H. Florence was selling 52 fair Ohio steers for J. Dysart, rated 7 cwt., and selling at 7¾c.@8¾c.

Geo. Arnault, for Hathaway & Taylor, 60 head of good Ohio cattle, few of the best 9¾c; 30 to I. Valentine at $86 each. Six others brought $88 each, or 9½c. The balance brought 8c.@9c. The whole lot were rated 7¾ cwt.

H. Hurd sold, on his own account, 42

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Advertisements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Louise de Lignerolles—A Reputation.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Petruchio and Fanchon—Richard a Lion.

WINTER GARDEN—Adam Poyntz; Or, A Lesson of the Reign of Henry VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—The Scaffold and the Throne—The Four Loggers—The Devil's Oak.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spanish Students—Squire Grimes.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What is It?—Human Curiosities—Bess Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CASTLE GARDEN—No. 206—Whitlock's Farm Gallery of the Nations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is hardly probable that South Carolina will be allowed by the Border States to leave the Confederacy, and drag with her those of the extreme Southern States which most immediately sympathise with her, without at least a strenuous effort to obtain a General Convention of the South, for the purpose of discussing the grave matters involved. The people of Maryland, it will be seen from our dispatches, are beginning to move in this matter, and the feeling that South Carolina has no right to secede, without a consultation, will probably assume the form of a demand that she shall respect a right so generally expressed. Virginia, too, is striving for the same end, and may possibly be successful. A rumor prevailed yesterday, in Baltimore, that a conference recently took place between prominent South Carolinians and Virginians—one of the latter said to be Senator Hunter—which it is hoped may result in the attainment of the desired end—especially as several distinguished Georgians and Alabamians had said to be in the secret. A letter from Gov. Letcher appears in one of the Richmond papers of yesterday, in answer to a somewhat impertinent one from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, which is generally conservative in its tone. He insists, however, that the only way by which disunion can be prevented is through the repeal of obnoxious laws, in Northern States, which are intended to conflict with the Fugitive Slave Bill—a bill has unanimously passed both branches of the Georgia Legislature which provides for the calling of a State Convention—at what time does not appear. From South Carolina, of course, the talk is still of secession. Meantime, the money stringency continues, and bank suspensions are becoming common. Following the lead of the Farmers' Bank, all the others in Richmond, and also those of Petersburgh, suspended yesterday; and those of Baltimore have taken the same course.

A day's later intelligence from Europe reaches us by the *Palestine*, which arrived at Portland yesterday from Liverpool on the 8th, *via* Londonderry on the 9th inst. Her mails will be received in this City this afternoon. We receive the announcement, by this arrival, of the entry of King Victor Emanuel into Naples. He arrived there on the morning of the 7th, in company with Garibaldi, and they proceeded together to the Cathedral, and subsequently to the royal palace, which was the scene of great festivities. From Rome we learn that the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive. He will hereafter have left to him only a guard of 3,000 men. There was a report—which, however, could not be traced to any reliable source—that a treaty of peace with China had been signed at Tien-tsin. The Prince of Wales had not yet arrived in England.

We are in possession of late advices from Maracaibo by the brig *Hiva*. Maracaibo was perfectly quiet and trade was going on with the interior Provinces, as the Federalists had been routed in the neighborhood of Trujillo and Merida by Gen. Andrade. In the battle all the Federal chiefs were taken prisoners. Coffee was scarce, and prices going up. The crop was all in, and no more supplies could be expected before the end of January next. Hides are also very scarce. The civil war in New-Granada has prevented the usual arrivals of this article.

The White Awnkes of Rhode Island, joined by delegations from surrounding States, held a grand jubilee at Providence last night, to celebrate the success of the Republican cause. It was a very successful and brilliant affair.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of counsel for the Aldermens' Special Committee, appointed to inquire into the safe-keeping of the City Deposits, has applied to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, for an attachment against the City Chamberlain, whose refusal to obey the summons of the Committee we have already chronicled.

The Board of Education last evening reëlected Wm. Jones, Jr., and Samuel W. Seaton, Assistant Superintendents of Schools. Communications from several Fourth Ward School officers, whose appointment is claimed to have been illegal, asking for salaries, and from German and French citizens, asking for the establishment of free libraries in the Public Schools, were referred. After a lengthy discussion, the Special Committee appointed to revise the by-laws relating to the Evening Schools was directed to investigate charges of dereliction of duty in the appointment of teachers on the part of the Evening School Committee, and to make new provision for the expenses of the Evening Schools. The by-laws reported by the Committee were under consideration when the hour of adjournment arrived.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, Capt. Nelson, of the ship *Harvey Burch*, was released from penalties unintentionally incurred for some departure from the regulations touching the landing of emigrants at this port. Five hundred dollars per annum were appropriated towards the salary of the physician of the City Prison. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine emigrants have arrived during the week; $4,463 were received for commutation, and $12,-326 39 remain on hand.

The investigation as to the murder of T. D. Coltus was continued yesterday at Shaw's Hotel, Jamaica, near the Union Race-course, before Coroner Wood and a jury, when three witnesses were examined, and the case was further adjourned to Monday next. The principal witness examined yesterday was Joseph Lambert, who is under arrest on suspicion of having committed the murder. He answered questions freely and without hesitation, but for some reason, which we shall not attempt to explain, his testimony was very inconsistent and contradictory.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge Gould sentenced the ticket-swindlers, Enright and Gordon, the former to Sing Sing for two years, the latter to the Penitentiary for one year. Two murderers, Manhattan, was sentenced to Sing Sing for life. John F. Williams, for the murder of his wife, was sent to State Prison for fifteen years and six months. Other sentences were imposed, and the trial of Mulligan was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of *guilty*. In the General Sessions, but few cases were disposed of. Two heavy sentences of eleven and twelve years in State Prison were imposed upon two robbers, Shields and Partridge. Margaret Fox was sent three years and a half to Sing Sing for larceny. The Sheriff's jury, in the Aldermanic suit of Russell et al. vs. Mason, assessed the damages of plaintiff in consequence of an assault of defendant, at $2,000. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Hoffman has rendered decision for the plaintiffs on the demurrer interposed to the complaint in the case of House of Refuge et al. vs. Hermann. This is a formal proceeding for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the law against theatrical

Yesterday, on the Sabbath, the parties interested in the matter what the judgment in the Surrogate's Court, the will of Thomas Eddy was admitted to probate, bequeathing to the amount of $2,000 to certain Charitable Institutions and Societies, all of which are in this City except one, that being in Pennsylvania. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Mullen dismissed a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Marshal Rynders, commanding him to bring up a party supposed to be a fugitive slave. The suspected slave turned out to be a witness held to testify on a charge of murder on the high seas against one Harris. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, the case in relation to the dead of Potter's Field—McGraw *vs.* The Mayor—resulted in a verdict of $1,452 for the plaintiff. In the *crim. con.* case of Brown *vs.* Davidson, now under trial in the United States Circuit Court, the defence submitted, yesterday, all the testimony they deemed it advisable to offer. To-day the case will be summed up.

There was continued and much excitement in Wall-street yesterday, and wide fluctuations in Stocks and Southern and Western Currency, growing out of the telegraphic reports in the morning papers of Bank suspensions in Virginia and extravagant exchange at Chicago. The favorable turn in our own Money and Exchange affairs, and a further general and determined movement among the Associated Banks in this City to meet the crisis by liberal expansion, and by virtually making common stock of their Specie, created a buoyant turn in the afternoon and a rise of 3 ₩ cent. in Stocks.

Business at the Corn Exchange was spiritless. Flour, Wheat and Corn again declined. Cotton was heavy and unsettled. Provisions were depressed and irregular. No important movement occurred in Groceries, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Seeds, Fish, Hides, Spices or Tobacco. Whisky was in demand, but at reduced rates. Hay and Hops attracted less attention. The public sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily, as only a portion of the lots offered found buyers at easier prices. Freights were less active, though shippers had any existing advantage. There were 483 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are fully supplied with beef cattle, milch cows, sheep and hogs. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,042 beef cattle; 129 milch cows; 648 veal calves; 10,692 sheep and lambs, and 13,199 live hogs—total 29,710. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold at an average decline of ½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, from the current rates at the previous market; a few of the best brought 9½c.@9¾c.; good fair killing bullocks 8½c.@9c., and from that down to 6c., according to quality. Milch cows of medium and common grades are $3@$5 ₩ head lower; fancy animals are in fair demand at good prices. Veal calves sell slow, very few bring over 7c. ₩ lb., live weight, and only good ones go at that. Sheep and lambs fare down 37½c. to 75c. ₩ head, the price being effected by the marked decline in pelts. Live hogs are in excess of the present demand and sell at a marked decline.

The Fugitive Slave Compromise and its Opponents.

There is no mistaking the motives, however various, of those journals which so promptly denounced our suggested compromise of the only remaining subject of controversy between the North and South—the Fugitive Slave law. These virtuous devotees of principle, who are shocked at the idea of soothing sectional animosities, and satisfying constitutional obligations, by paying the injured parties in money, rather than by a specific return of their lost property, belong to three or four different parties. First, there are the Disunionists, who would deprecate any settlement of the vexed question, and who delight in nothing so much as the circulation of inflammatory appeals to passion, whether they proceed from the North or South; while they carefully conceal or studiously pervert every attempt on the part of Republicans and friends of the Union, to pour oil upon the troubled waters.

A second class of opposers of the proposition to pay for the fugitive slaves are the Northern "Democrats," who, for low partisan purposes, object to a measure which they foresee will relieve a Republican Administration from embarrassment. Remembering that the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law has been productive of the most serious damage to the Whig and Democratic Administrations in past years, they take it for granted that its effects upon a party which has Freedom for its watchword, and which has been borne into power on the tide of Northern hostility to Slavery extension, must be disastrous. They therefore insist on holding Mr. Lincoln and his friends to the odious duty, and vaguely hope that they, as a party, will be benefited by the Republican disaffection which may ensue. But never were men more mistaken. They forget that those Northern men who may desert the Republican Party on account of a rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave act, will take still higher ground against Slavery, and form party alliances more directly antagonistic to the institution. In this way the ranks of Republicanism would be thinned; but those of effete Democracy would not be replenished. On the contrary, the Republicans would probably receive as many recruits from the ranks of the Whigs, Americans, and the Democrats themselves, in consequence of the enforcement of the law in question, as it would lose by Anti-Slavery defections. The Democratic organization would, therefore, lose more than the Republican, by pursuing an unwise and unpatriotic policy with a view to the injury of the latter.

Another class of persons who will probably oppose the suggested policy of a pecuniary compromise in relation to the Fugitive Slave law, are the intensely ultra, and, at the same time, intensely narrow-minded opponents of Slavery. Men who regard Slavery as "the sum of all villanies," and yet are too mean to contribute money for the purchase and liberation of a slave, on the hypocritical pretence that their consciences will not allow them thus to admit the idea of property in man, may be expected to oppose a proposition for the settlement of a sectional controversy which is as beneficent to the slave as it is just and liberal to the master. But from the truly sincere and benevolent abolitionists we have reason to hope better things. We remember that Mr. Sumner, five or six years ago, spoke of "spanning the chasm which separates the North and South, by a bridge of gold;" and that Mr. Emerson has expressed a willingness to give half his private fortune, and countless millions out of the public treasury, to accomplish emancipation. Of course, there can be no opposition from such quarters, to a simple proposition to restore peace to the country at the cost of a million per annum, to be spent in giving freedom to slaves.

There will doubtless be opposition to the plan of paying for the fugitive slaves out of the Federal Treasury among many earnest friends of the Union, from a mistaken idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, as well as from over-sensitive scruples as it regards constitutional power. But we feel assured that in proportion as this class of men—whether Northern Republicans and Democrats or Southern friends of the Union—look the difficulties in the face, the more clearly will they recognize the expediency and necessity of the proposed compromise. It involves no sacrifice of principle on any side, and will at the same time remove the last source of sectional irritation and agitation. A law may be so framed as to compensate the slaveholders for the loss of their property, without giving encouragement to the fugacious spirit.

It should be made a condition in every case where the Government pays for a fugitive slave that he be sent to Liberia, or to other tropical regions beyond the limits of the United States.

As the owner is now justly required to pay his own expenses, and those of his witnesses, as well as the expenses of the fugitive, after catching him, just as the owner of a fugitive horse would do, it would be just, in arranging the terms of such a law, to make a considerable deduction from the value of the slave, in awarding compensation for him. The compensation should not, therefore, exceed two-thirds the value. The people of the South would, in consequence of this partial compensation, lie under no temptation to relax in their vigilance over their slaves. But they would, nevertheless, be great gainers, since, under the proposed arrangement, they would receive compensation for nearly every fugitive, whereas they now recover not more than one in ten.

The greatest care should be taken to prevent collusion and fraud upon the Government, and to this end it might be necessary in many cases, if not in all, to carry the fugitive to the vicinity from which he escaped, under the custody of a United States Marshal, in order to identify him as the property of the claimant. This fact could be ascertained by a jury of the vicinage, which could, at the same time, determine his value. The existing Fugitive Slave law is a disgrace to the legislation of the country, in that it omits this guarantee for the identity of the negro claimed as a slave. Under it a man may be claimed as a fugitive from Virginia, and turned over to the tender mercies of men who would never dare show him in the community from which he was alleged to have fled. This defect in the law leaves a gap through which a regiment of kidnappers may march in the open face of day.

The precaution here indicated would add no great amount to the expense of enforcing the law, while it would be a sure guarantee against frauds; and we may remark in this connection that the expense of putting such a law in force, would bear no proportion to that which now attends the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. In the Anthony Burns case the expenditure of the Federal Government was something like $40,000. A similar affair in Pennsylvania, in which the rescuers were tried for treason, must have cost many thousands; and the recent affair at Oberlin, in Ohio, was perhaps not less expensive.

In point of feasibility, a law providing payment for fugitive slaves, in place of their return to their owners, would have greatly the advantage; and, apart from the price paid for the slaves, the cost of its enforcement would be far lighter.

The President and Secession.

It seems to be generally understood that President Buchanan does not assent to the theory of peaceful secession. He holds with every man of national reputation, who has ever expressed his opinion upon the subject, that the Constitution is binding upon the several States, and that no one State has a right to abolish it. It is stated with confidence that he will present this view of the case in his Message, and will declare his purpose to enforce the laws of Congress. No one can be surprised at this,—for it is not easy to see how he could possibly do otherwise without utterly repudiating the oath he has taken to support the Constitution and execute the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Keitt has more than once declared that the President was pledged not to resist a secession movement. The same assertion has been made by Senator Toombs, by Mr. Yancey and by other advocates of disunion. Its object is evident. It was designed to allay the apprehensions of secession on the part of the Federal Government. But it is preposterous on its face, unless it is a mere quibble in the use of words. Mr. Buchanan may have said that he could not interfere with Conventions, or with public demonstrations of any kind, or with declarations of secession from the Union. He has no right to do so. But he can never have pledged himself to permit resistance to the laws of Congress.

It is reported that the Southern members of the Cabinet differ from the President on the theory of secession,—and that they will resign their posts if he asserts the supremacy of the Constitution in his annual Message. The rumor is not at all likely to be true. Mr. Cobb has been thoroughly committed for years to the Union side of this controversy, and Mr. Floyd has said, over and over again, in private letters during the present agitation, that he should maintain the supremacy of the Constitution.

Besides this,—the difference, if it exists, is not such as to render necessary their secession from the Cabinet. As things now stand, it is a difference of opinion merely. It will be time enough to separate when it shall become a matter for action. Thus far the seceding States have been careful not to give any cause or provocation for the interference of the Federal Government. And the action of the President, on the other hand, has been equally marked by practical prudence.

Southern Misapprehensions—Personal Liberty Bills in New-York.—The leading Southern newspapers continue to echo the statement of the Governor of Alabama, that New-York and Massachusetts have nullified the Fugitive Slave law on their statute books.

New-York has persistently refused any such nullification, and refused it by the voice and votes of Republicans. In 1859 a personal liberty bill was defeated in the Assembly by a direct vote. In the Senate, Mr. Foor, of Madison County, presented at the same session a memorial, accompanied by a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans on the Committee were Messrs. Diven and Noxon, who reported adversely, and in an able argument vindicated the Republicans from entertaining, *as a party*, the sentiments of nullification against the Fugitive Slave law shadowed in the memorial, or from holding the unconstitutional opinion embodied in the bill. Mr. Diven, in presenting the report, made some remarks on the subject. This action killed the measure also in the Senate. Mr. Diven was nominated for Congress during the recent campaign, and was assailed by the Abolitionists of his District for his course in the Senate. His predecessor had been elected by about 300 majority, but Mr. Diven's majority was about 3,500, thus showing he had lost nothing by his position.

In 1855 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a "Personal Liberty bill," which Gov. Gardner vetoed. It was passed over his objections. During the ensuing session it was about being repealed when the intelligence of the Sumner outrage operated to prevent. During the subsequent administration of Gov. Banks, and at his instance, the law was emasculated of all its unconstitutional features by a repealing statute.

In the face of these facts the Republicans are assailed with a degree of virulence seldom equaled in the history of political contests, not only by Southern but by Northern newspapers, for the alleged enactment of these nullifying laws. So long as truth and common justice are thus steadily ignored, what wonder is it that the people are misled and the public peace disturbed.

The City Funds.

A CARD FROM MR. FROST.

Artisans' Bank, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your desire, as public journalist, to give the truth and nothing but the truth in your columns, and your willingness at all times to correct any errors that may be made in your editorials from ignorance of the facts, I take the liberty to correct your article in this morning's edition, headed "*City Funds*," in which you refer to this Bank in connection with the "City Chamberlain and the "Park Bank."

It is not true that the Park Bank loaned five hundred thousand dollars to this Bank upon unsatisfactory security, with simply the indorsement of Mr. Platt.

The securities furnished by the Bank to secure the City deposit was of the most satisfactory kind, and in every way ample and abundant for the loan, consisting of good indorsed business notes, maturing in October, November and December, to the amount of $750,000; and I venture here to say that but few Banks in the City could have produced a better line of short paper. In proof of this assertion I have only to say, that upwards of $425,000 of the loan of $500,000 have already been paid from collection, and that the whole amount will be paid before the 1st proximo from the same source. Consequently, "if bankruptcy overtakes commercial houses of the most solid and honorable repute," the *City* will not lose a dollar by this Bank or by the Chamberlain's connection with it.

It was unfortunate for the stockholders of the Bank that it was made the "City depository."

The large amount of securities furnished to secure this account, which we were compelled to give, was the cause of the Bank's misfortune.

CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

In the foregoing letter it will be seen that Mr. Frost makes no allusion whatever to the statement, forming one of the main charges in the article to which he objects, "that the Artisans' Bank, a few days previous to its failure, made several attempts to transfer the City Account to another banking-house, but that such attempts were repulsed, on the ground that the Artisans' Bank was largely in arrear to the City, and that the securities which it offered to make good the deficiency were not of a satisfactory nature." We now ask him directly, is it or is it not true that Mr. Platt offered the City Account to the Bank of the State of New-York; and that this Bank, after due examination of the securities offered by the Artisans' Bank, refused to accept the trust? Is it not true, also, that before the Park Bank would undertake the responsibility for the City money on such securities as the Artisans' Bank had to tender, the directors of the Park Bank insisted upon receiving Mr. Platt's notes in his private capacity for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars as collateral security?

That Mr. Frost should think the security offered by the Artisans' Bank abundant and satisfactory, is but natural; nevertheless, it has nothing to do with the case. Every eye, says the proverb, is apt to form its own beauty, and affectionate proprietors are lamentably liable to mistake their own geese for swans. Mr. Frost's letter confesses, if we understand it rightly, that the Artisans' Bank loaned out half a million of the City's money, no doubt at good interest, to private parties; and that just previous to its bankruptcy, it had the grace and public spirit to offer what were in Mr. Frost's judgment, good and valid securities for three-quarters of a million to any solvent bank that would consent to make good the half million deficiency in the public money. Contrary to Mr. Frost's judgment, however, one leading banking-house refused the securities altogether as not satisfactory, and another only accepted them on condition of receiving Mr. Platt's private security for the half million advanced. We cannot see that Mr. Frost has done anything but injure the Chamberlain's case by these confessions.

And why, let us ask, when the Vice-President of the Artisans' Bank took up his respected and always reliable pen, in reply to our article of yesterday,—why did he make no explanatory reference to the sum of "fifty thousand dollars," which the Committee of the Clearing-house found to be missing from the books of the Bank, either on the very day, or a few days previous to Mr. Platt's appointment. When Mr. Frost says that it was "unfortunate for the stockholders of the Bank that it was made the City Depository," does he not rather mean to say that it was an unfortunate thing for all concerned that the managers of the Artisans' Bank should have so grossly overestimated the profits which might possibly accrue in judicious hands from the use of the City's money? It is to be regretted, also, that Mr. Frost makes no allusion to various political credits which were about the same time gratuitously opened with sundry prominent men, by the same highly liberal institution.

We have but one comfort in this business, which arises from a confidence that the Legislature, at its next session, will lay hold of this matter in good earnest, with a view to unraveling the mystery of "corruption" which the Special Committee of the Clearing-house did not hesitate to charge. However eagerly Mr. Platt may contest the right of Clearing-house Committees, or Aldermanic Committees, or even the machinery of the Supreme Court, to examine into the affairs of the Artisans' Bank, and the means by which his appointment was procured, it is not likely that he will be rash enough to contest the power of the State Legislature. The public eye is riveted on this whole controversy, and until Mr. Frost can make some statement more satisfactory and convincing as to the main body of charges and suspicions which are afloat, it would be much the wiser course for him to avoid newspaper discussion altogether.

The Question of Negro Suffrage—Vote of the Republicans.—The official returns of the recent vote upon the admission of the colored population to equal suffrage shows that the the Constitutional amendment is defeated by something more than 100,000 majority. In this City, of the 95,000 who voted upon the Electoral ticket, only 39,000, in the gross, voted upon the amendment, and only some 1,600 gave their suffrages for it. It is evident, therefore, that the Republican Party, with its majority in the State of 50,000, has decidedly pronounced against admitting colored men to a political equality with the whites.

The fact ought to enlighten the South somewhat as to the imputations habitual with them upon the motives and sympathies of the Republican Party. It ought to convince them how little of truth there is in the belief that it favors the doctrine of negro equality, or proposes to place in the hands of the negro any share of political power. At this moment the Republicans are assailed with much more vehemence by the ultra Abolitionists than are the Democrats. Whenever the South shall settle down into a mood which will permit them to see things as they are, they may, possibly, give some weight to the fact of such a vote as this.

A Chance for Us After All—Our Criminal Courts.—A breath of pure air from the country is always refreshing to lungs that have stifled through a heated term within the pent-up walls of a city. In this great metropolitan Sahara of judicial integrity, therefore, we can especially appreciate a reign of justice like that which, for the past two weeks, has been administered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this City, by an upright Judge from a rural portion of the State. Judge Gould, by his energy and promptness in applying the law to criminals brought before him, has placed under deep obligation the decent portion of this community, who had come to despair of suppressing crime under the corrupt *régime* of our City Criminal Judiciary.

Among the first trials at the recent opening of the Oyer and Terminer were those of the ticket swindlers Enright and Gordon. Warned by the defeat which had previously crowned his efforts to punish this class of criminals, brought before our City Judge, the District-Attorney very prudently put these prisoners on trial before Judge Gould. The result was their conviction; and yesterday they were sentenced, Gordon to the Penitentiary for a year, and Enright, notorious in swindling pursuits, to State Prison for two years. A few such blows as this, dealt at the various cheating pursuits, and especially at this meanest and most sneaking form in which they exhibit themselves in this City, would soon free New-York from the stigma of being a more dangerous community for strangers to pass through than any City on the face of the globe.

But while a great service has been rendered by the tribunal over which Judge Gould presides, to our good name abroad, and to the safety of emigrants passing through the City, the lovers of good order, whose homes are here, have a special cause of rejoicing, in view of the blow which has more recently been struck at the ruling aristocracy of muscle among us. We presume that "William Mulligan, Esquire," needs no introduction to a New-York public. Those, however, who are not accustomed to peruse the records of our criminal Courts, may be interested to learn that, for the past two days, that illustrious man has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment for having attempted to shoot Police Officer Oliver, in the discharge of his duty. During the trial the court-room has been crowded with an array of spectators such as has not been collected since the day immortalized on Farnborough Heath. Short hair was decidedly the mode in Court, and a timid man might well be pardoned if in such a presence he had trembled for his safety. The great muscle king, Morrissey, was on the stand against the prisoner, and his words, like his fists, seemed weighty in the minds of the Jury. A trio of counsel defended the distinguished offender, before a Jury which the labor of an entire day had selected.

In spite, therefore, of his counsel's inconsistency in describing him at one time, in comparison with Morrissey, as "a little insignificant bit of humanity," and at another as "the peer in all the manly virtues of any man" in the room, it was greatly feared at times that the whole tribunal would be bullied into acquittal. But the dignity and uprightness of the presiding Judge, allowed no improper influence to be exerted on the Jury, and they rendered a verdict of guilty, upon which Mr. William Mulligan must be sent to the State Prison with other felons at least two years, and it *may* be for ten!

Such a result in the City of New-York cannot fail to inspire even the despairing, with hope.

Conservatism in Georgia.—We publish a full report of the speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, made at Augusta, Georgia, a few days since, against the secession movement. It is a bold, calm, and very able remonstrance against the schemes of that class of politicians who are acting upon Mr. Yancey's programme, and seeking to plunge the cotton States, by some sudden movement, into revolution. Mr. Stephens advocates the meeting of a State Convention chosen by the people,—and an attempt, by the ordinary methods of remonstrance and negotiation, to secure a redress of grievances, before seeking a remedy in revolution. He was constantly interrupted by Mr. Toombs, to whose suggestions he replied in excellent temper and with great good sense.

Local Politics.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last evening, in their respective Districts, with the following results:

Dist.
1. Adjourned to meet at call of Chair.
3. George C. Byrne, nominated.
5. Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.
7. Daniel Darrow, nominated.
9. Isaac Dayton, nominated.
11. Jacob L. Dodge, nominated.
13. Ira A. Allen, nominated.
15. William Haw, Jr., nominated.
17. William Bunning, nominated.

Everything passed off satisfactorily and peaceably. The nominations seemed to give general satisfaction.

UNION COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Union Councilmanic Convention of delegates from the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, has placed the following gentlemen in nomination: Ninth Ward, Charles J. Holder; Fifteenth Ward, Edwin, R. Wilbur; Sixteenth Ward, John C. Ham; Eighteenth Ward, H. A. T. Granberry. When the above had been nominated, William C. Bross, of the Sixteenth, and William E. Frost, of the Eighteenth Wards, were nominated "at large," thus completing the ticket.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates in the Sixteenth Ward:

Alderman—Edward Berrian.
School Commissioners—Nathaniel Ellis, J. W. Murray.
School Inspector—Charles C. White.
School Trustees—Samuel Moore, A. J. Perry, Joseph Forbes.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Independent Democratic General Committee met last evening, at No. 193 Bowery, J. Rosenbourgh in the Chair, and H. B. Davies Secretary. The Chairman announced the death of J. Dittenhoefer, Esq., and in respect to his memory the Commite adjourned without transacting any business.

PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

Jacob Pecare was last evening nominated for Councilman of the Fourth District by a "People's" Convention.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The Tammany Hall Primaries came off last night. A large vote was polled in every Ward, and several tickets in opposition to the "slate" were run.

Naval Intelligence.

The new magazine at Portsmouth, N. H., is finished at last. It is reported favorably of by several persons who have seen it. The dimensions of the building are: Length, 103 feet, width 48 feet. It will afford storage for 5,000 barrels of powder. The Navy-yard at Portsmouth is rapidly assuming prominence, and has certainly turned out the *Mohican* and *Cumberland* in a very creditable manner.

The splendid steam-frigate *Wabash* was yesterday floated out of the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to make room for the Spanish frigate Berenguela. The *Wabash* is one of the finest steamers we possess, and were it not for the partially ruinous innovation of the hoisting propeller introduced in her construction, which was hurriedly copied from English models, she would be one of the most useful. As it is, against a head wind, she has little more power than a tow-boat. The London *Times* need not feel astonished, therefore, that we look on the iron plate system with suspicion.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Palestine at Portland.

The Entry of King Victor Emanuel Into Naples.

Total Dissolution of the Pope's Army.

Rumored Treaty of Peace with China.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Palestine* from Liverpool on the 8th *via* Londonderry on the 9th inst. arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The *Palestine's* dates are one day later than those already received.

The *Palestine* was substituted for the *North Briton*.

The mails by the *Palestine* were dispatched from by the steamboat train at 5 o'clock this evening, and are due in New-York to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

The King of Sardinia had entered Naples.

There was a doubtful report that a treaty of peace with China had been signed at Tien-tsin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No intelligence had been received of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to have been the *Hero* and *Ariadne*, were seen passing Pill, off Portland, during the night of the 6th inst.

Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 9th inst.

FRANCE.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of twenty-five and a third millions of francs.

ITALY.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive, and that he will only have left to him a simple guard of 3,000 men.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst., in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the Royal Palace, where great festivities took place in spite of bad weather.

The British Legion at Naples were dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week at 93,000 bales, of which 41,000 bales were on speculation and 8,000 bales to exporters. The market opened unsettled and excited, and all qualities considerably advanced; but, after the arrival of the *Africa* and the promulgation of her news, a slight reaction took place, and the market closed with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. over the prices of the previous Friday. The estimated sales to-day (Friday) are 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales have been taken on speculation and for export. The market closes firm. The improvement is mostly on the middling qualities. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.	Middling Orleans	7¼d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	7 d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port is 618,000 bales, of which 477,000 is American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market opened, to-day, with little inquiry at weak prices. Corn—All qualities have slightly declined.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

Beef is dull. Pork firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

Consols are at 93⅜@93¾ for money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The rates for the following American Securities are as follows: Illinois Central Railroad, 29@29¾; Erie Railroad Stock, 30¾; New-York Central Railroad, 73@78.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Land Warrants Issued During the Year—Report of the Commissioner of the General Land-office—Army Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The resignation of Col. McDuffie, Southern Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, has been received. Col. D. E. Buel will probably be appointed his successor.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued six thousand land warrants during the past year. His report will show a rapid decrease of the pension list.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land-office will be one of unusual interest to the whole country. Among other things, it will show that the coal fields of the United States cover upwards of two hundred thousand square miles, and are capable of supplying steam-power equal to the whole physical force of the present population of the Globe.

The head-quarters of the First Cavalry have been removed temporarily from St. Louis to Fort Wise, on the Arkansas River.

Lieut. Crook, Fourth Infantry, will immediately report at Fort Columbus for duty, with the recruits about to embark from New-York for California.

Mayor Berret's proclamation fixes the 29th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer at the national capital.

Mr. John Dimitry left yesterday for Nicaragua, as bearer of dispatches for his father, our present Minister in Central America. Mr. Dimitry is anxious to return home, and may soon be relieved. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Postmaster-General to-day ordered the preparation of envelopes embossed with a one-cent stamp, from a newly-executed die, representing the head of Franklin, to be used for circulars and drop letters.

Letter envelopes will also be prepared with a one-cent stamp in juxtaposition with the three-cent stamp, to facilitate the necessary prepayment of the carrier's fee on letters taken from lamp-post boxes or other stations in cities to the Post-office for transportation by mail.

These envelopes will be ordered both ruled and unruled.

Conflagrations.

THE NANNIKEAG COTTON FACTORY FIRE.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The machine-shop of the Nannikeag cotton factory was destroyed by fire last night. O. C. Sayer, machinist, sustained a loss of $8,000. No insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LACONIA, N. H.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A fire in Laconia, N. H., last night destroyed twenty-five buildings, including the Carro Gordo House, the Post-office, Telegraph-office, two newspaper offices, &c. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Nearly all the business part of the village was destroyed.

FIRE IN OSWEGO.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Huron Flour Mill in this city, owned by W. W. Baker, of Lockport, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on the building and contents, $45,000; on which there was an insurance of about $30,000.

The State Canvassers.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The State Canvassers met here to-day to canvass the votes on the Electoral ticket, but the returns from New-York and several other counties not having been received, they adjourned until to-morrow.

The Disturbances at Harvard College.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The names of Sophomores suspended at Harvard College yesterday for hazing the Freshmen are as follows: Charles Jackson, Boston; Charles Emerson, Staten Island; Augustus Baker, Albany; A. C. Berzelius, Philadelphia; John L. Ward, Salem; Chas.

F. Fearing, New-York; J. T. Kilbreth, Cincinnati; H. J. Edwards, Boston. Jackson was dismissed for two years; the others for one year.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

Capt. Montgomery Again in the Field—Marauding and Murder—Reported Outrages upon Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Government has just been officially informed that Capt. MONTGOMERY and his company have commenced operations in Kansas again by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during the month of December.

Several days ago letters were received from responsible sources addressed to the proper authority, stating that Capt. MONTGOMERY has a force of probably five hundred men, with plenty of arms, ammunition, and other material aid, and that from time to time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North. The writers also say that the demand to adjourn the land sales would be resorted to as a mere pretext for raising an armed force, and that the real object of this lawless organization is a raid, first on the frontiers of Missouri, and then on Arkansas, and the Western border, to avenge the punishment of abolition emissaries.

Gov. MEDARY has recently communicated some important particulars relative to Capt. MONTGOMERY'S reported alarming movements.

Orders will be forthwith dispatched ordering the United States troops in Kansas to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the land officers in the performance of their duty, as well as the public property menaced, including Fort Scott.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 21.

The state of affairs in Bourbon and Lynn counties, in this Territory, cause much talk, speculation, and excitement here.

Many rumors are afloat in regard to the movements of Capt. MONTGOMERY. Various reports say that he has from three hundred to four hundred men fully armed and equipped, and is threatening the lives and property of the Pro-Slavery men in the vicinity of the counties above alluded to.

The citizens of Fort Scott are reported as expecting an attack, and they are removing their goods and casitals.

Nothing had transpired up to 3 o'clock on Monday.

WARSAW, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A messenger reached here to-day, bringing the following dispatch, which has been forwarded to the Administration at Washington:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 21.

The Abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston, or the East, under the command of Capt. MONTGOMERY, numbering from 300 to 500 men, and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, and broken up the Court, compelling myself and all the Officers of the U. S. District Court to fly for our lives. They have taken the towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott Land Office, &c. They intend to invade Missouri. Signed,

J. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Third Judicial District, K. T.

A military company will be organized in this city tomorrow to aid in the suppression of this outbreak.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry County, Mo., to-day, it was resolved to raise a volunteer company to defend their homes, and, if necessary, the western border of the State. A Committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of Missouri, and lay the facts before him, and request a supply of arms.

The following letter has been addressed to Gov. SEWARD:

CLINTON, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1860.

SIR: I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State: the Abolitionists, under command of MONTGOMERY and Director PENNYMAN, to the number of 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie-knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Lima and Bourbon. These arms arrived by the wagon load at or near MOUND CITY, about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. MONTGOMERY has been in Boston during a part of the Summer, and returned with plenty of money, to enlist recruits. Many of his men are newly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott, and other towns on the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. MOORE, a Grand Juror; Mr. HARTZOOR, Mr. SAMUEL SCOTT, Mr. HINDS, and obliged all the U. S. officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His own expressed design, made in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, while he cleared out Southwest Missouri of slaves. So he has carried out literally his declared programme. The citizens of Missouri, on Osage and Marmaster rivers, in Bates and Vernon are flying from their houses into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain 1,000 men.

My Court was broken up by them, the United States Court for the Southern District, and I suspect they have seized the records, and also the records of the Land Office, as he publicly declared that he would do so. Yours, &c.,

(Signed.) J. WILLIAMS,
United States District Judge for the Third Judicial District of Kansas.

KANSAS, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

United States Marshal P. T. COLBY and party, of Kansas Territory, arrived here this evening. They bring the following particulars relative to the operations of Capt. MONTGOMERY and his gang of Jay-Hawkers, numbering nearly 500 men:

FORT SCOTT, Monday, Nov. 19.

United States Judge WILLIAMS and the officers of the Court have been obliged to flee to Missouri to escape attack from the Jay-Hawpers.

SAMUEL SCOTT, of Linn County, was taken from his house on the morning of the 18th inst. and hung.

Many of the most prominent citizens have been arrested, but as yet their fate is unknown.

Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., of Fort Scott, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., of Choutean's trading-post, and other merchants in the Territory, have removed their goods to Missouri.

The roads are lined with teams leaving the Territory.

Mr. HAYTHAGH, Postmaster at Mapleton, was arrested here to-day, and threatened with hanging, but he succeeded in making his escape.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Rumors are in circulation here of the burning of Fort Scott, but they are not generally credited.

REPUBLICAN REJOICING.

Great Demonstration of the Wide-Awakes at Providence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The city is alive with Wide-Awake rejoicings. The torchlight procession of the Wide-Awakes of Rhode Island and the adjacent States, of which so much has lately been said, and for which active preparations have been making during the past fortnight, came off this evening, and was a most decided success. The line of march was extremely brilliant—the residences and stores, almost without an exception, being lighted from top to bottom, and graced with illuminated transparencies, colored lanterns and gorgeous devices.

It being a clear and beautiful night, everybody in this and the neighboring towns poured into the streets to see the sight, and, as the procession passed with uniformed men, lighted torches, shooting-rockets and fireworks of various kinds, they greeted it with cheerings, waving of handkerchiefs and joyous shouts. Deputations from all the principal towns in the State, from Boston, Hartford and Salem, joined their brethren of Rhode Island, making a total of between three and four thousand men.

After the procession, the outside companies were entertained at a grand collation, where until a late hour all hands enjoyed themselves most delightfully.

The Springfield, Ill., dispatch in to-day's TIMES, embracing Mr. LINCOLN'S speech, was read at the collation, and a hearty "three times three" was given for "Old ABE" and his Administration. Gov. SPRAGUE and the old conservative Republican clique, which means the Bell men in disguise, did not favor the demonstration, but it was a great affair without them.

HOWARD.

Movements of Mr. Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Mr. LINCOLN, President elect, Mrs. LINCOLN, Senator TRUMBULL, Hon. DON PIATT, of Ohio, and Gen. ROBERTSON, of Pittsburg, arrived in this city this evening. The intention of Mr. LINCOLN to visit Chicago, was known to but few, consequently no demonstration was made. He was met at the railroad depôt by a few of his personal friends, who took the party to the Tremont House, where Mr. LINCOLN will remain during his stay in this city.

Mr. HAMLIN, it is expected, will arrive here to-morrow morning, when the President and Vice-President elect will have the pleasure of seeing each other for the first time.

The North Side Wide-Awakes serenaded Mr. LINCOLN and his friends to-night.

Mr. LINCOLN expects to return home on Saturday.

THE BIRCH DIVORCE CASE.

Third Day.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The reading of the testimony of Mr. BOYD was completed this morning. He admit- receiving presents of a ring and smoking-cap from Mrs. BURCH, and that some slight familiarities had taken place between them. Mrs. BURCH had expressed friendship and partiality for the witness, but never encouraged any criminal act, or evinced an inclination for such. He admits receiving letters from Mrs. BURCH, one which requests a return of all articles and letters of hers in his possession. The other accuses him of retaining the smoking-cap to show as an evidence of the shame against her, and requests him to leave the city, as, after what had passed, she could not expect her husband's confidence while he remained there. The witness denies positively any criminal act, or having noticed any desire for such. Copies of letters to Mrs. BURCH from the witness are attached, in which he denies, in word or thought, having done her wrong, and expresses surprise at what could have extorted from her the false charge against him.

The deposition of ANNA HUMPHERY was read. It merely shows that she saw Mrs. BURCH and STUART together in a dressing-room of STUART'S house during a party there, while Mrs. BURCH was mending her dress, which was torn in dancing; she saw nothing immodest or improper between them.

Charles Thiel, sworn: Deposed seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch at a masquerade party at George Rumsey's; neither were masked; they stood together conversing in the library for half an hour.

On the cross-examination he testified that they were not whispering; the rooms were open to all parties; is son-in-law to Mr. Maitland, who keeps an account with Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch had expressed a desire to see witness; had an interview with him at his lawyer's office; his manner was cordial; on the night of the party believed that Mrs. Burch was not masked at all.

Charles Layton, gardner to Mr. Burch, testified that he went into Burch's employ in July, 1856; first saw Stuart in January or Febuary, 1857 in the parlor with Mrs. Burch, while witness was putting up a new clock on the mantel-piece; Stuart gave him orders what to do; told Stuart that he was not his master and could not order him about: Mrs. Burch ordered him (witness) not to speak so; saw Mrs. Burch and Stuart that night playing checkers as late as 10 o'clock with the checker-board between them on their knees; witness also testified to other occasions of Stuart's being late there with Mrs. Burch; Mrs. Burch would tell witness not to wait but to shut up the house; this was while Mr. Burch was absent; has seen Stuart there while Burch was absent in town; on one occasion Stuart had interfered with the grape-vines, and he (witness) told him he would have turned him out of the grapery if he had seen him. The witness deposed generally to having seen Stuart at the house late during the absence of Burch, and on one occasion to seeing him and Mrs. Burch standing close together in the garden; they were doing nothing; he (witness) had gone to bed on one occasion without shutting up the house, and left Stuart there; witness went to sleep before Stuart left; he knew that, because he could not hear the door fastened; could hear it plainly in his room; had taken notes from Mrs. Burch to Stuart; on one occasion Mr. Stuart stopped at the Tremont House; took the letter and inquired how he was; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Turner went there to see Stuart; had taken fifty notes to Burrill from Mr. Burch.

The Court then adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Charles Layton cross-examined—Left Burch's employ on the 13th of November, 1859; lived with Burr; afterwards went South; then came back to live with Burch; lived here still; Burr discharged him; said it was because he lied when he went South; saw a person who formerly lived with Burch; saw Mrs. Eggle-ton, the other woman who had lived there; don't know that I received money from Burch's Bank after left Burr's service; before I went South I went to see after the land at Jonesboro' to purchase; was directed to the land by different people; had only enough money to pay my expenses; did not recollect the names of any persons whose land I had seen; left Burch because there was too much work; told McKAY something about leaving Burch; didn't say because I didn't choose to drive Burch about with fancy women; know Burch went East in January or February, 1857; don't know if Mr. and Mrs. Farnam stopped at the house while Mr. Burch was absent; stopped there sometimes; don't recollect when; don't remember how long they stopped; the clerk came to Burch on the first occasion witness saw Stuart; a box came by express; don't recollect the box lying around the house previous to the time when it was opened; Mrs. Burch sent for the witness to help open the box; believe the box was in the hall; don't recollect distinctly when he told Stuart that he didn't want to be ordered about by him; don't recollect whether I was angry or excited; don't remember whether I testified I was angry when I first gave the testimony; when I next saw Stuart that day it was about ten at night; don't know what time shut up the house; they were then playing checkers; Mrs. Burch's brother Joseph was staying there at that time; don't know whether he had gone to bed; think I testified on the first examination he had when the house was shut up; the parlor doors opening to the hall were always locked outside; the keys were left in the lock in the hall side; the witness slept in the second story, back.

Q.—How many doors are there between your room and the hall? A.—Oh, the sound of fastening the door comes up through the wall. The witness proceeded to testify that there were three doors between him and the hall-door if his own door was shut; think sometimes slept with the door six inches open; don't recollect when; don't know if he did the night Stuart was there; don't know what year slept with door open; sometimes found door open in the morning; went to bed the night Stuart was there about eleven; don't know when I went to sleep; I testified that I could hear the front door shut in my room; think I could hear it when shut in the ordinary way; could not hear the bell there, but the sound of the door goes through the wall; have tried it lately; did so because I thought I should be asked the question; when I tried it I don't know who shut the door; I sleep now in a different part of the house; could not say again; did not remember whether he testified in the how soon after the first time he saw Stuart he was at the house deposition before that it was the next night. Witness recapitulated the times Stuart had been at the house. When Stuart broke the vines it was in May or June; believe Mrs. Burch was away in July; she might have been away two months; did not go into the dining-room when I spoke to Stuart and Mrs. Burch about the vines; went direct to the library, where they were; don't remember talking to anybody in the dining-room; don't think Stuart said anything; don't remember testifying that he said "that was the right way to train vines;" told Stuart if I had seen him I would have turned him out; was excited when I went in; did not knock at the door; told Mr. Burch the occurrence when he came home; think I can swear I did; next time I saw Stuart there was during the Bank panic, five or six times; when I deposed before, I meant to say that I did not see Stuart in the library again after the vine affair, in February, 1858; they took it down so quick they made me say I did not see him till then; Justice De Wolf took my deposition down wrong; he did not read all my testimony to me; I believe that part was read, and did not correct it before; I thought it was corrected elsewhere; did not hear any correction; think Mr. Burch went away at the time three or four weeks; don't know whether it was the first evening after Burch left that Stuart was there; think he was there two or three evenings running; recollect he was there several times; the reason I did not testify to these times before was because I did not recollect about Burch being away; my thoughts brought recollection to me; never conversed with Mr. Burch about the case; did not tell George Collinson I had asked him once if he remembered these circumstances; no person told me to ask him; saw Stuart there on Sunday; at that time Mr. Turner was there; don't know if Miss Spaulding was there; she came back in January, 1858; after these visits next time I saw Stuart at the house was while Burch was away in Michigan; think he was there the same evening Burch left, and three or four evenings in succession after; have no recollection what time of year this was; next time I saw Stuart was in January, 1858; when Miss Spaulding and Miss Burch came I went to the train for the baggage; I went to shut up the house between ten and eleven o'clock that night; don't know if Joseph Turner was in the house; Burch was East at the time; got home some days after; think it was more than two days; don't remember if Mr. Burch was at home Christmas, 1857, or New-Year's, 1858; don't recollect Horace Turner being there then; don't remember if had hot supper after the ladies came; think I saw Stuart at the house two or three times after and before Joseph Turner was sick; then I saw him there again; Burch was at home; Stuart came to sit up with Mr. Turner, who died on Saturday; went to Rev. Mr. Clarkson to perform the funeral services; don't recollect if I took Stuart there; think some one went with me; don't remember who it was; it was Sunday when I went there; recollect about Stuart's visits because I have thought about them; first began to think about them after Mr. Burch went away brought Clarkson over to perform the funeral services think the next time I saw Stuart at the house was some day's after Turner's death; can't say it was not two weeks; know it was not two months; Mrs. Burch went away that year for two or three months; don't know if Burch went with her; Mrs. Burch went away about July; next saw Stuart at the house in the Fall of 1858; it might have been in October; know it was not in August; then saw him in the grapery with Mrs. Burch; didn't see him in the house; saw Stuart go to the house in the Spring of 1859, before Mrs. Burch went East; think she went in July; can't say what month it was when Stuart called; saw him go into the house but not come out; next saw him at the time of the National Fair in 1859; it was September then: saw him with Mrs. Burch pass through a grapery and go to the green-house; could see them while there; saw them some few days before I left the service of Burch; saw Stuart go to the house three or four times in the Fall of 1859 while I was in the front yard; did not see when he came out; don't know whether it was while Mr. Donevan was sick at the house that I went to Stuarts called with a letter from Mrs. Burch; I went in a buggy; do not recollect of going anywhere else; might have gone to the dry goods store in Lake-street; only recollect driving to Stuart's once; think the first letter I ever carried was in the Spring of 1857, while Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; have taken notes to his house in the Fall of 1858; took grapes there while Burch was away; Burch left directions for me to do so; took grapes also to other places; to Mrs. Asbury, Carter and other places; when I took notes to Stuart's house, took them sometimes to Mrs. Stuart; have delivered notes to Mrs. Burch when she would come to the door; have taken notes to Mr. Burrell's house, directed to him, and delivered them to whoever came to the door; think I have delivered more than one note to Mrs. Burrell; have taken fifty or more notes to Burrell; might have deposed before I only carried twenty to him; think all the notes were directed to him; the reason why I say fifty now is because I recollect more now than I did then; never have spoken to Burch about this case; was made to write a few lines in my own handwriting; do not recollect the first time Miss Spaulding came to the house; do not know when she left; do not recollect of her being there from the time of Turner's sickness till November; think that she was there once since; do not know if she was there one month or three; do not remember anything about it; have spoken a few words with Burch's counsel about the case; when I went to make the deposition think they asked me what I knew; at the time they asked me my words were taken down; in writing; think Mr. Burch asked what I knew; he asked me if I recollected one or two particular times; did not say anything more; think I had said before to somebody what I knew; was not living here then; think Mr. Burch asked me to come; I used to go down there some times; don't know whether Burch told me what he wanted me to come for; might have been there an hour; can't know but what we were talking about this case all the time; think Mr. Miller began the conversation; had seen Miller before; went to Mr. Haynes' office with a note; went to Mr. Caufield's to find Miller; did not go to tell him what I knew; went to find Mr. Burch; he was not in any bank at that time.

Direct examination resumed—Nothing important was elicited. The witness had never been asked by any person to testify to what was untrue in the case.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Burch ride round with fancy women? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beckwith—I object to that question.

Van Arman, (for complainant)—We have the right to ask, as you inquired if witness had told a man that he left Burch because he did not choose to drive him around with fancy women.

Beckwith—That was only as to what witness had said, not as to what complainant had done; but if counsel desires that issue, we will gladly accept it.

The deposition of Mrs. Harriet Brown, of Chicago, wife of Wm. H. Brown, banker, was partly read. It testifies to being very intimate with Mrs. Burch for six years, until the last Winter, when Mrs. Burch was not so willing to make visits, because she said her mother objected to her going into society so much; she had received a letter from her mother to that effect.

Cross-examination—When these frequent visits took place it was generally just before Lent, when numerous parties were given; Mrs. Burch lost a sister in April, 1859, and did not attend parties after that.

Counsel for defence were proceeding to read further from the testimony, being an alleged cruel and harsh treatment of wife by Burch, when the complainant's counsel objected unless the whole question as to treatment could be opened.

This point was argued by Mr. Beckwith for the defence, and Van Arman for the complainant, the former holding that the counsel on one side having read one line of direct evidence, opened the door for the defence to read the whole cross-examination.

The Court rose before deciding the point, and adjourned till to-morrow.

News From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana 18th inst., has arrived at this port.

Steamship *Bienville* sailed from Havana for New-York on the 18th.

The Sugar market at Havana was steady and quotations were 9 reals. The total stock in port amounted to 60,000 boxes, against 65,000 boxes same time last year. Other articles were generally unchanged.

Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The schooner *Rocket*, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago for Buffalo, collided with the bark *Ocean Wave* on Lake Huron, on Monday night, and sunk in deep water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, though fully insured. The *Ocean Wave* was slightly damaged.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad to-day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable in New-York on the 1st of January.

The Burning of the Steamer Pacific.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Eleven persons are thus far ascertained to be lost by the burning of the *Pacific*, mostly boat hands and deck passengers. No Northern people are among the lost.

Sailing of the Star of the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Star of the West* sails on the 23d for New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—A LARGE PARTY OF BOYS FOR THE WEST.—The hospitable people of the Western States continue to receive, with open arms and affectionate welcome, the numerous companies of poor destitute children sent out to better their fortunes by the generous benevolence of the Christian philanthropists of New-York, through the operations of the Children's Aid Society. A company of fifty-three children, mostly boys, ranging from 7 to 16 years, left New-York yesterday afternoon from the office of this institution, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, who has given some hundreds of additional young inmates to the households of Indiana. They were neatly dressed, and all presented bright and happy faces which reflected joyous feelings. The Newsboys' Lodging House sent forth a little band of its lodgers—their motto, "Ho! for the West." The stages which conveyed the children to the depôt drew up before the Metropolitan Bank, where a meeting of the Trustees of Children's Aid Society was being held. The children were addressed in brief by Mr. BRACE and by Mr. C. C. TRACY, who gave them some good advice in respect to their future, which they promised to keep faithfully

WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARY MUNSTER, a German woman, 30 years of age, whose death resulted in consequence of severe burns received on Monday night, when her clothes caught fire from a fluid lamp, which exploded in her hands while she was filling it.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of MARY MOONEY, a domestic, 25 years of age, who died at the New-York Hospital from the effect of burns received at Hoboken two months ago. She was lighting a fire in a stove, and accidentally brought her dress in contact with the flame.

THE LECTURE SEASON.—Mr. LORD, in his present course of Lectures on "Great Representative Women," has been most felicitous in the selection of a theme, and the lectures are written with rare ability. The fourth lecture of the course on "Madame DE MAINTENON—The Woman of Society," will be given this evening, and promises to be one of unusual attraction.

REGULATING AND GRADING NINTH-AVENUE.—At the office of the Street Commissioner yesterday seven bids were opened for regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, from Broadway to Eighty-sixth-street. The lowest bid was by ANDREW J. HACKLEY, being $62,092 25. He is to complete the work in two years. His sureties are THOMAS and A. S. HOPE.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were, on Tuesday, in this port 28 steamers, 136 ships, 96 barks, 99 brigs, and 124 schooners; total, 483 vessels. Of these, 115 are up for foreign ports, 53 for distant ports in the United States, and the balance, 315, for coastwise ports.

What to Do.

Upon the first feeling of pain, you may be quite certain that some natural outlet of the body is in some way obstructed. Take at once a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and persevere for some days, if necessary, until the difficulty is removed. How much severe sickness, how many lives would be saved if this advice were faithfully followed! BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 25 cents per box, with directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 118 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Extra Heavy all Wool Under-garments—All sizes, for men, women and children; also, Winter Gloves of every description, at McLAUGHLIN'S Improved French Yoke Shirt Depôt, No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner Murray-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Concentrated Leaven.—In this age of economy, it will be discovered that the "Concentrated Leaven," Dodd's Flavors. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, Mass., is economic, pure, and safe ingredient to intermix with flour in the making of bread and pastry. By using six-ounce canister is saved in a barrel of flour.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally,
GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st.

Winter Clothing.—We have a large assortment of ready-made overcoats, business suits &c., that we wish to sell before the close of the season. Also, boys' overcoats, school and business suits, for boys of all ages, from three years downward. Our prices are marked on each article, and parchasers will find them as low as at any house in the City, for the same quality and style.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 407 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

New Wrinkle Reach of Ally
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JARDINE & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 24-av., and 25th-st. New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

For an aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," comprising the most efficient ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "The trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES — Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low-priced machines which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business.

All First-Class Sewing Machines
To rent and for sale,
WHEELER & WILSON'S AND GROVER & BAKER'S,
At manufacturers' prices,
Reduced this day,
New-York Sewing Machine Emporium,
No. 493 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—having had about 300 of their fine fashionable Dress Hats seriously injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price of $2 per hat, for a few days, only at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, for the present will sell his boots and shoes 25 cents a pair less, on account of pressure. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RYERSON—NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, WILLIAM T. RYERSON and JULIA H. NEWTON, daughter of the late Isaac Newton, all of this City.

MCCREERY—SHERRERD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, by Rev. John B. Hagany, THOS. A. MCCREERY to ELIZABETH M. SHERRERD, all of this City.

VAN VLECK—CARY.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Winslow, of Staten Island, FREDERICK H. VAN VLECK, of New-York City, and M. LOUISA, daughter of Hon. John E. Cary, of Plainfield.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at her residence, corner of 53d-st. and Broadway, MARY, relict of the late William Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. CHARLES A. SAMMIS, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JACOB LANG, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, R. M. Lang, and his sons in law, Benjamin G. Wells and D. Fontanelle, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Charlton-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, RICHARD HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

WOODS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JAMES S. WOODS, M. D., only surviving son of James H. Woods, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., from No. 20 Irving-place, at 2 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y.

FICHT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, at 3¾ o'clock, WM. G. D. FICHT, youngest child of Otto and E. R. Ficht, aged 3 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 469 6th av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. ALEXANDER COCHRAN, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Broadway, corner of 31st-st., without further invitation.

BUDD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning Nov. 20, of consumption, WM. A. BUDD, Jr., aged 26 years and 11 months.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his father, No. 161 East 18th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BEACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM T. BEACH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 234 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

PERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Miss REBECCA PERRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Suffolk-st., corner of Grand, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, of membranous croup, FLORENCE MAY, only daughter of George and Mary A. Morrison, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 259 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PURDY.—In Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, SUSAN RAND PURDY, wife of Rev. James S. Purdy, Rector of St. James Church, Hyde Park, and only daughter of Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary, New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. James Church, Hyde Park, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock.

THORBURN.—In Newark, on Monday morning, Nov. 19 GEORGE C. THORBURN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 2½ o'clock on Thursday morning, without further invitation.

YOUNG.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, LAVINIA YOUNG, relict of William Young, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Church, Bergen Point, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Elizabethport Ferry leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 A. M., leaving Bergen Point on her return trip at 5 P. M.

RUNDELL.—In Peekskill, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, Mrs. ELIZA, only daughter of John G. and Delia Rundell, aged 6 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Funeral private. Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Suddenly, in Louisiana, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, EDWARD GRAY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
Of 3 and 48 inches chain
Of Cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
Send for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 555, Nov. 21, 1860.
10, 2, 49, 35, 15, 62, 6, 30, 28, 3, 46, 73, 40.
Class No. 564, Nov. 21, 1860.
34, 12, 28, 58, 48, 75, 8, 48, 57, 25, 1, 36, 41, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JA

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importation of these goods and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Black Silks of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris styles.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
Also, a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Comprising Blankets of all qualities, Sheeting, Shirting, Towellings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c., at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT
his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of Imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers per bunch, 38c., 75c., 87½c., $1, and upwards.
Hand Screens, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
PICTURES FOR SALE.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks,
At Lowest Prices.

1866. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1866.
CROCKLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets,
$1 50 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 373 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROCKLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets,
$1 44 per yard.
Second Quality, $1 25 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 373 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROCKLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets,
60 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 373 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
A Job Lot,
50 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 373 Canal-st.
150 feet East of Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., will sell on Monday, at the following never heard of prices:
ASSORTED FANCY and PLAIN SILKS, at 50 cents, Worth $1.
REAL FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL, At 50 cents.
SPLENDID SCOTCH PLAIDS, double width, At 25 cents.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, From 3s. to $1 50.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.

AT CUSHMAN'S RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACE STORE,

ALL KINDS DRY AND FANCY GOODS received every day from Auction. Ladies, we

ARE disposed to SELL you good BARGAINS in DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., sells
ALL WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS,
At Great Bargains.
Six first-class Salesmen Wanted; apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 185 6th-av. A. WISE.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
LACE CURTAINS
At less prices than ever.
Curtains at $6—pretty.
Curtains at $8—rich.
Curtains at $10—formerly price $15.
Curtains at $15—worth $20.
Curtains at $20—extra rich.
C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., is now selling his splendid assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large stock of BEAVER and ARMOUR CLOTHS on hand.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 33-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

500 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES,
Paris Quality, equal, if not superior, to any other make, except
ALEXANDRE'S,
Price only 75 cents a pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CARPETING. MATTINGS.
OIL-CLOTHS. DRUGGETS, RUGS, &c., &c.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the LOWEST PRICES, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., is determined to keep Ladies from going down town, by selling
LACE MOTTINGHAM and LINA CURTAINS
At lower prices than
ANY OTHER HOUSE.

EXTRA BARGAINS.
200 pieces 6-4 FRENCH MERINOS,
CHOICE COLORS AND FINE QUALITY,
At 50 cents per yard,
(Value 75 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 268 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well-selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, by which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies need not mind the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM,
No. 270 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GUGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, ALSO a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Kaiser worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR a Metive Thermometer, with stock in trade. The parties leaving for Europe. Apply at No. 448 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Book-Keeper in a jobbing house where the latest forms heavy; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,288 P. O., with real name and reference.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A HOUSEMAID to do general housework; a good washer and ironer, and plain cook, may apply at No. 32 Morton-st., Williamsburgh; must be a Protestant.

LAUNDRESSES.

WORKING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a business of obtaining washing; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 17 West 29th-st., front basement.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS for cough, cold, hoarseness, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 289 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A young American woman wishes a situation in a small and plain family as assistant housekeeper; satisfactory reference given; no objection to a short distance from the City. Can be seen at No. 331 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent plain seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young American girl, in a small private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of a child and do sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 305 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 256 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and plain sewing. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 3 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable and trustworthy young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objections to go as nurse and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and very kind to children. Apply at No. 13½ 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; can do washing and ironing and plain sewing; can will give entire satisfaction in anything she undertakes. Call at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn, her present place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart young girl, a situation in a private family as chamber maid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable English girl to do light chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 85 Stuav., third floor, front.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American woman, as children's maid and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; has four years in her last place; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 110 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent woman as child's nurse and seamstress, one who has been some years in the city can come well recommended. Call at No. 93 Broadway, top floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking; would not mind going into a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; has satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; all styles of French and American cooking. No objection to Staten Island or Fordham. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Address No. 689½ 5th-st., corner of 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman who is thoroughly competent, a situation as good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Call, for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as good cook, understands the business in all its branches; understands all kinds of jellies and desserts. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 20 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young Protestant woman, is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 156 Ludlow-st., corner of Houston, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 436 6th-av., in the store, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 183, corner of 36th-st. and 8th av.

AS COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A respectable Protestant German girl desires a situation where good meat and pastry cook will assist in washing and ironing; will be found fully competent for her duties; could fill a place as chambermaid and nurse; understands the care of an infant and sews neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESpectable persons wish situations—one as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as seamstress—understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady; understands the duties; best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook, in a private family; understands French cooking, soups, gravies, jellies and all kinds of desserts, bread and biscuit to the best manner, best City reference given. Also, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Applications at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room, will be attended to.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days, at No. 141 West 25th-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable, tidy Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference, call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE AND fashionable dressmaker would like the opportunity of going out by the day to work in respectable families; the strictest is a first-rate cook and monthly nurse; can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No. 88 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain employment in a few respectable private families by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 113 West 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as dressmaker and lady's maid in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent dressmaker and can give the very best recommendations for ability and character. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st., within one door of Eighth-st., for two days. No objection to travel with a lady.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE ladies and employing public are really encouraged at our establishment the most respectable and reliable help of every description; being 11 years established it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn; an unusually large selection on hand every day, many of whom have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN intelligent American lady, desires to obtain a situation as housekeeper, family dressmaker, or nursery governess; would leave the City; compensation no object. Address MISS WEST, No. 140 Grand-st., one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 43 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 4th-st., between Charles and Perry, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman (Protestant) to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A VERY COMPETENT and experienced person wishes a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all its requirements, hair-dressing, dress-making, millinery, &c., also the making up of laces. Address by note, all this week, E. W. H., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will be happy in recommending her, No. 200 Madison-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG respectable woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and laundress work in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 105 West 31th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French starching; City reference; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing and upstairs work, in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 128 Amity-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable colored woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking the whole care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman as child's nurse; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 6 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as nurse, and can do plain sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's place, No. 495 7th-av., near 40th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SPANISH GIRL SPEAKing English, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberm'd. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED thankful servants, both Protestant and Catholic, in the City and country; professed cooks, first-rate plain cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, and several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDER SON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Jourst., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person, a situation, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business, and has two years' reference from her last place; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class waiter girl. To be seen for two days at No. 57 West 36th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to travel with a family and take care of children, or do general housework. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a respectable private family; is a first-class laundress, and can give the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged love widow woman, as cook, housekeeper, or both, in a small family; or to wait on an invalid; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th av. and 15th-st. English. No objection to go into the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WILLING and obliging young woman, a situation; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business well. Can be recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 183, corner of 36th-st. and 8th av.

AS COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A respectable Protestant German girl desires a situation where good meat and pastry cook will assist in washing and ironing; will be found fully competent for her duties; could fill a place as chambermaid and nurse; understands the care of an infant and sews neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESpectable persons wish situations—one as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as seamstress—understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady; understands the duties; best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook, in a private family; understands French cooking, soups, gravies, jellies and all kinds of desserts, bread and biscuit to the best manner, best City reference given. Also, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Applications at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room, will be attended to.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days, at No. 141 West 25th-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable, tidy Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference, call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE AND fashionable dressmaker would like the opportunity of going out by the day to work in respectable families; the strictest is a first-rate cook and monthly nurse; can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No. 88 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain employment in a few respectable private families by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 113 West 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as dressmaker and lady's maid in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent dressmaker and can give the very best recommendations for ability and character. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st., within one door of Eighth-st., for two days. No objection to travel with a lady.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE ladies and employing public are really encouraged at our establishment the most respectable and reliable help of every description; being 11 years established it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn; an unusually large selection on hand every day, many of whom have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN intelligent American lady, desires to obtain a situation as housekeeper, family dressmaker, or nursery governess; would leave the City; compensation no object. Address MISS WEST, No. 140 Grand-st., one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 43 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 4th-st., between Charles and Perry, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman (Protestant) to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A VERY COMPETENT and experienced person wishes a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all its requirements, hair-dressing, dress-making, millinery, &c., also the making up of laces. Address by note, all this week, E. W. H., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will be happy in recommending her, No. 200 Madison-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG respectable woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and laundress work in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 105 West 31th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French starching; City reference; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing and upstairs work, in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 128 Amity-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable colored woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking the whole care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman as child's nurse; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 6 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as nurse, and can do plain sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's place, No. 495 7th-av., near 40th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SPANISH GIRL SPEAKing English, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberm'd. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED thankful servants, both Protestant and Catholic, in the City and country; professed cooks, first-rate plain cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, and several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Jour-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 8th st., in the front basement.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTS a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid or would sew. Address A. M., Station F., 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation in a small family, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all family sewing; prefers a home more than wages; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she perfectly understands the care of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at No. 134 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active, intelligent person, with the best City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 69 West 17th-st., one door from 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and has best of City references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 306 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle aged woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; knows a good deal of millinery, and all kinds of children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like a place where she could be otherwise employed; is not afraid to walk work by the week. Apply, by note, to E. H., No. 619 8th-av., in the millinery store, between 43d and 44th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and childrens' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do plain sewing, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children or light chamberwork. Apply for H. M. S., No. 337 East 16th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A German woman, who is competent to teach the German language, a situation where, in addition to sewing she would make herself generally useful; would wish to live in a family where the German language is spoken; wages no object, but a home. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 279 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl; can cut or fit children's clothes or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. No. 67 President-st., south Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as competent waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; has best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress; would assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 33 East 20th-st., basement.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, the one a situation as waitress, the other as laundress, or as chamberm'd and to do fine washing; both can furnish the best of City reference, having lived together in one family between six and seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 20th-st., third floor.

WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable young women, situations: one as waitress (Protestant), and the other as cook; can dress all kinds of game; understands ices, jellies, preserves, pastry, and tolerably all kinds of bread, in English style; both have the best City references. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th st., near 6th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready to city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; reliable, civil, active; at the largest institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
West side lower part of the Central Park.

FAMILY:

Choice on Broadway, north west corner of 60th-st., and extending 200-av., northeast corner of 60th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 59th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 59th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Commonsville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
5th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 156th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS—JUST IMPORTED,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway,—the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz:

REDIG. ANTONISSEN,
DE VILDER. COENE,
NICON. HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Meyer and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE
and
LAP ROBES.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st. Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture—Rosewood suits, seven pieces, in crimson plush; mahogany sofas, chairs, oak bookcase, walnut and oak extension tables, show-case, groceries paintings, engravings, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, one parlor safe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE FURS AND ROBES.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock at their sales-room, No. 141 Broadway.
A large and elegant assortment of the richest FURS—comprising a large assortment of the finest Mink Goods for ladies' wear. Also, a large and fine assortment of ROBES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at their salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and 3-grain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, centre-tables, gilt-frame pier glasses, extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in half-cloth, mahogany tête-à-têtes, mahogany rocking, mahogany dolla r chairs, hat-stands sewing-chairs, r sewood marble-top etagers, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, easy chairs, covered in moquette, oak bail-chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, &c. &c. Also, an invoice of Books, consisting of works in history, philosophy, &c., Bailey's Letters, Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Hamilton's Works, Goldsmith's Works, Clark's Sermons, in 2 vols., Harper's magazine, Putnam's Magazine Banerott's United States, together with a large lot of French works, Italian do., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of other works, which will be enumerated on the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS Manufactured Furs, every article warranted and made expressly for City trade. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable invoice of first-class manufactured furs, consisting of beautiful Hudson bay Sable capes, muffs and cuffs; mink sable do.; stone marten do.; real fitch do.; Siberian squirrel do.; Siberian squirrel belly do.; fitch do.; Chinchilla do.; do. and small sized rock marten do.; misses and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf bear, fancy, &c. Also, gents caps, collars and gloves, of various kinds, forming on a whole probably the finest sale of the season.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSBURGH AND YONKERS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 44th-st., 2 new 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 277 and 279, n. s., between 9th and 10th avs.; houses 20x44, and contain gas, water, range, &c.; lots, 20x100.5.

On South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171, near 6th-st.; lots, 20x100 feet each.

AT YONKERS:

Four acres, with water right, on Warburton-av. and Lamaetine-st., fronting on the Hudson River. Five minutes' walk from depot, adjoining land of Thaddeus Bell. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FRENCH TINNED WARE &c., AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 300 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of superior table and pocket cutlery; fine scissors and shears; double guns; hand, panel and rip saws; also, 75 reams sand paper; a so, French tinned ware, of dippers, skimmers, ladles, spoons, flesh-forks, cake turners saucepans, fry pans, enameled kettles, wash basins, &c., &c. Together with 3,640 lbs. boiler rivets, assorted sizes. Terms cash.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

QUIN & HALL, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 lot northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st. Also the 3 adjoining lots on Broadway. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, At No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, tables, chairs, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, beds and bedding, stoves, and one rosewood and one enameled suite, and two bar counters.

A. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE at auction by A. MULLER, at the Exchange on the 23d inst. Four splendid lots, including the northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st., and, more or less, 100 feet square.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 186 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME FRANKWITZ? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire success. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

(OFFICIAL.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportion amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 18th day of December next. Bids will then be sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
90	Col. Mar. Ins.	$100	75 Rutgers Ins. $25
4400	Gold Hill Min. Co.	5	300 Chicago Land Co. 100
1000	Cal. Q. Sil. Min. Co.	100	100 Brooklyn Central R. 50
50	Peter Cooper Ins.	20	50 Saratoga & White. R. 50
10	Relief Ins.	50	40 Chicago & N. W. R. 100
40	United States Ins.	25	50 Am. Telegraph Co. 100
4	Lafayette Ins.	50	20 Market Ins. 100
35	Gold Ore City Ins.	100	30 Sun Mutual Ins. 50
500	Keyes Gas-Light Co.	25	30 Manhattan Ins. 50
20	Phœnix Ins.	50	10 Home Ins. 100
100	East River Bank.	25	10 Republic Ins. 100
15	Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25	30 Southwest. Mar. Ins. 100
30	Merch. Mutual Ins.	100	30 Jefferson Ins. 30
20	Commercial Ins.	50	35 Equitable Ins. 35
10	Continental Bank.	100	10 Bank of S. of N. Y. 50
60	Security Ins.	50	23 Union Bank. 50

$4,000 St. Louis Co. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Galena and Chicago R. 2d Mortgage Bonds.
12,600 Racine and Mississippi R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
1,000 Col. Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
1,080 Col. Ms. Ins. scr. '59. 5,070 Col. Ma. Ins. scr. '58.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 26. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock. Sales attended at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale-room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York—$100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts' facts!! facts!!! and no humbug.—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of

TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., NOV. 16, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CENTRAL PARK SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the affairs condition and progress of the Central Park will meet at the Astor House, in this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22d inst.

J. McLEOD MURPHY, Chairman Committee.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 480 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. ROLLICZ,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by
T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

DR. M. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years' successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF A Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCKER, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly instructed for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $3 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies. In case of necessity. Office, No. 488 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form, Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Semeal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Part-time Consulting Doctor. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposed the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains

LEAVE FLUSHING	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer Maitland.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	8 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st	1:00 P. M.
2:47 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point.
7:15 & 10:20 and 11 A. M., 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

J. S. BOTTOAFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 8:15 A. M. from 4th-st. depot, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 5 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. From New-York for Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMNEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMNEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Sprouset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:50, 6:35 and 6:46 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50. Deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

PEOPLE'S EXTRA LINE FROM PIER foot of Robinson-st., for Albany—fare 75 cents. Steamer HERO will leave as above every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 6 o'clock.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LIMES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$136
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ALPS to LAST. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PROMOTIONS—NEW LIBRARIES—ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS ELECTED—BUTLER MEMORIAL—POWER TO CHANGE THE EVENING SCHOOL LAWS.

The Board of Education, last evening, received a communication from several Fourth Ward school teachers, setting forth that they had rendered two months' service under contract, and asking the Board to provide for their compensation. These teachers are said to have been illegally appointed. They claim that though their contracts may be null, they are entitled to pay to their salaries. It was referred to the Committee on Teachers' Salaries.

A communication from French and German citizens, stating that, although more than $10,000 had been received by the Board from the State this year, to be expended for libraries in the Public Schools, and Mr. Seth Grosvenor has bequeathed $1,000 a year to be applied in like manner, no such free libraries have been established, and requesting that they be established speedily, was referred to the Committee on Libraries. The State appropriates yearly a similar sum for the same purpose; but so far as we have learned no free libraries in Public Schools have yet been established.

The President announced that the late Augustus White, Esq., of South Hadley, Mass., had left a legacy of $5,000 to "the Education Society of New-York." There was also a doubt whether this Board was entitled to the money.

A religious Association of this city which educates young men for the Ministry, had applied to it. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board [illegible] Wm. Jones, Jr., and Samuel [illegible] Assistant-Superintendents of Schools. [illegible] same, as their salaries are [illegible]

[illegible] (the opening was the report of [illegible] of the following scale of salaries for the teachers of the Evening Schools,—a slight variation from that heretofore in force:

	Per Ses.		Per Ses.
Principals	$5 50	First Assistants	$4 00
Principals	3 00	Second Assistants	1 25

All other assistants, $1.

The report contained by-laws for the government of the Evening Schools.

Assistant Superintendent H. Grim opposed the report because it made no modification of the expenses of the Evening Schools; because it did not exclude the teachers who were absent by day from them, and on the ground that the principles of the report would lead to the establishment of Evening Schools in every school in the City.

Mr. Jas. W. Fake, Chairman of the Committee, supported Mr. Grim's ideas. He said no Evening Schools could be established without the sanction of the Board, and the adoption of this report would not itself establish a school anywhere.

[illegible] said the report embodied the sentiments of the Evening Schools now in existence.

[illegible] Mr. Grim replied that the report left to the Ward Trustees the power to organize or discontinue Evening Schools wherever the Ward Trustees deemed that it was proper to do so.

Mr. Wm. Tuomey charged that the Committee on Evening Schools was derelict in duty, and moved that the report be recommitted, and that an investigation of the conduct of the Committee on Evening Schools be referred to the Special Committee.

Mr. Dennis McCarthy said he had heard it charged by members of this Board that the Evening School Committee had appointed teachers in one Ward who resided in another, and he wanted the matter investigated.

Mr. Chas. S. Gildersleeve said a colleague had charged him with making an injudicious appointment, was one of the Evening School Committee, and demanded an investigation. He declared that there had been frauds and [illegible] in the matter, and that the object [illegible] was to get into their own hands the power of appointing teachers.

Mr. Owen McGorman said the Seventeenth Ward School Trustees were ready to substantiate charges which had been preferred against the Committee.

Mr. Wilmarth hoped that for the sake of peace,—to avoid personalities and recriminations,—the investigation should not take place.

Mr. Francis Farmer said that he was one of the Committee, courted an investigation. He denied that as far as he was concerned there had been any dereliction of duty.

Finally, the Special Committee was instructed to investigate the charges against the Committee on Evening Schools, and to consider what reduction of the expenditures of the Evening School system might be made.

A motion to refer the by-laws reported by the Special Committee to the Committee on by-laws was lost, and a motion to adopt them was combatted until, on a call of the house, it was found that there was not a quorum present.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DIFFERENCES WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday, G. C. Verplanck, the President, in the Chair.

Capt. Nelson, of the ship *Harvey Birch*, addressed a communication to the Board asking to be released from the penalties unintentionally incurred by permitting a portion of his passengers to leave the ship without the proper formalities. John H. Brower indorsed the application, which was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The attorneys of Dr. W. T. G. Morton applied to the Board for compensation to their client for the use in the institutions of a valuable surgical invention. The letter was laid on the table.

Dr. Hodgman, who has recently been appointed Physician of the City Hospital, by the Board of Charities and Corrections, in place of Dr. Covel, deceased, was voted the same annual pay ($500) which the Commissioners have heretofore contributed towards compensation of that officer.

The application of the Board of Charities and Corrections to have other persons associated with Judge Ceaig as Referees in the outstanding differences between the two Boards, was read and received considerable attention, but the request was non-concurred in, and answer directed to be returned that the Emigration Commissioners were satisfied with the present reference.

By the weekly statement it appears that 3,259 emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total for the year of 56,651; received for commutation of passengers, $4,462; disbursements, as per previous account, $258,532 24; current expenses, $6,635 30; balance on hand, $12,826 39.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN APPLIED FOR.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to inquire concerning the safe keeping of the City deposits, met, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at noon yesterday.

Alderman Brady stated that Hon. Daniel E. Sickles had been consulted with regard to the power of the Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, and he had advised that an attachment against Mr. Platt, the City Chamberlain, be applied for.

The committee resolved to follow Mr. Sickles' advice, and adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

Mr. Sickles has applied to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, for an attachment against Mr. Platt. It is understood that the Judge will decide the matter in chambers, before the hour to which the Committee [illegible]

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

This Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Tweed in the Chair.

The corrected returns of the Seventh District of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Ninth District of the Twenty-second Ward, were presented and confirmed, whereupon the President announced that the canvass was completed, with the exception of the final footing up.

Several members of the Board were in favor of proceeding immediately to figure up the total result, but it was finally concluded to postpone the work till to-day, at 11 o'clock, to which time the Board adjourned. The canvass will doubtless be completed and the result officially declared to-day.

Police Reports.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY—CHANCE DETECTION OF ONE OF THE THIEVES.

On Sunday night last the store of Fisher & Brother, dealers in laces and embroideries, No. 69 Worth-street, was visited by burglars, who effected an entrance through the scuttle on the roof, and packed up for removal about ten thousand dollars worth of laces. They managed to carry away about half of the property, and for some reason or other the remainder of it was left in a sack in the area-way, where it had evidently been thrown from an upper window. Officers Silkworth and Shaw of the Detective Police, were detailed by Capt. Rowling to catch the thieves, but they were unable to obtain the slightest clue to their identity until yesterday morning. At that time Officer Blowey, while riding in a Third-avenue Railroad car, chanced to see Joseph Meyers, whom he knew to be a burglar, walking along with a bundle under his arm. He followed him and demanded an exhibition of the contents of the package, which turned out to be about $200 worth of the identical laces which had been stolen from Messrs. Fisher & Brother's store. The officer at once took charge of Meyers and the goods, and he is now sanguine of being able to recover more of the property.

PICKPOCKET AT A THEATRE.

Mr. S. W. Sedgham, while standing at the box-office in Wallack's Theatre last evening, had his pocket-book extracted containing a sum of money and three checks, one of which, for $93, on the Bank of Commerce of this City, was made payable to bearer, and two others of $500 each to order. The payment of the checks has been stopped by an advertisement in this morning's Times.

SUSPECTED TO HAVE STOLEN DIAMONDS.

A man named Michael Weaver was arrested yesterday, suspected to have been implicated in the recent robbery of $6,500 worth of diamond jewelry from Mr. Sidell, of Williamsburgh. He will be sent over to Brooklyn to-day.

Jersey City.

An Infernal Act.—In the early part of Tuesday morning a little girl found a female infant about [illegible] from gunshot and left exposed lot near the rolling mills in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City. The child was taken care of for the night by one of the Magistrates, and yesterday was sent to the Almshouse.

Rowing Match.—A rowing match for $200 a side is to take place this (Thursday) afternoon, between Wm. H. Decker and Andrew Fay of New-York. The distance is five miles, to start from the Jersey City Yacht Club-house.

Brutality.—A man named John Smith was taken before Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner. It appearing evident that [illegible] he was committed to the county jail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Official Canvass.—The official vote of Kings County shows that 36,456 votes were cast. The Fusion ticket received [illegible], and the Republican ticket 18,682. [illegible] majority, 4,700. On Mr. (Fusion) majority for [illegible], in the second District, is 2,683.

Robbery.—The house of John Rayner, at Bushwick, was robbed on last Monday evening, while the family were at tea, of $300 in money, and papers considerable value.

The Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar for Thursday—Nos. 112, 113, 116, 32, 51, 84, 122, 124, 125, 126, 10, 37, 64, 65, 97, 102, 130, 131, 132, 133.

City Court.—Nos. 33, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 48, 50, 51, 36, 53, 37, 16, 18, 8, 35, 41, 47.

(Advertisement.)

QUEEN VICTORIA AND LADY FRANKLIN.

BY ANNA MARIA.

Oh! say, hast thou seen, in the windows displayed,
Those mantles which Roberts now offers the ladies?
All the textures and styles that are known to the trade—
From the sweet Paris Cloak to the Mantle of Cashmere!
Queen Victoria bespoke both a Mantle and Cloak,
In their warmth and their beauty to wrap and to fold her;
Then Taste, Fashion, and Art, join in Roberts' mart,
To dazzle the eye and to charm the beholder!

So soft is the Velvet, so glossy the Silk,
So rich are the Trimmings that all haste to buy them;
They are lined with all colors, from scarlet to milk,
And the richest and fairest are eager to try them!
Yet cheaper by far than all others they are,
More graceful, more lasting, more stylish and bolder;
For Taste, Fashion and Art, join in Roberts' mart,
To dazzle each eye and to charm each beholder!

Oh! bright are the colors and faultless the style
Of the Mantles and Cloaks at the famed Crystal Palace!
Every lady who sees them declares, with a smile,
That such garments are "beads upon Fashion's bright chalice!"
For rich are the hues, browns, and purples, and blues—
'Twas a "brown" Lady Franklin took up to infold her;
Oh! Taste, Fashion and Art, join in Roberts' mart,
To dazzle each eye and to charm each beholder!
ROBERTS' CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.

(Advertisement.)

The only immediate pain reliever for burns, scalds, wounds or contusions is Holloway's Balsamic Ointment. Its power for extinguishing pain is almost as instantaneous as its healing properties are marvelous. It never fails.

(Advertisement.)

"Central Park Skate Emporium."—Skates 50 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody.
Conover & Walker, No. 474 Broadway.
Out of town orders attended to carefully.

(Advertisement.)

Benefit of Mrs. J. J. Prior at Barnum's Museum To-day.—"Joseph and his Brethren" will be performed at 3 P. M., and "Rose Elmer" in the evening. The Aztec Children, What is it? Aquaria, &c., to be seen at all hours.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 con.	96	
67,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	75	
9,500	Virginia St. 6s..	80	
5,000	do	79½	
3,000	do	79	
3,000	do	78	
24,000	Missouri St 6s..	69	
4,000	do	68⅝	
5,000	do	68¼	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	
2,000	Erie R.C. 1s., '62	42	
2,000	Hud. R. 2d mtg	100	
1,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	86	
3,000	do	86½	
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	
30	Union Bank	90	
7	Bk. Ste. N. Y.	90	
5	Amer. Ex. Bk.	90	
26	do	89	
5	Metropolitan Bk.	93	
10	do	95	
35	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	86½	
5	do	86	
10	do	85	
50	do	84	
100	do	83	
50	Cumber. Coal Pref.	8	
130	Pacific M. S. Co.	72	
55	do	71	
55	N. Y. Central R.	71⅞	
1221	do	71⅝	
150	do	810 71¼	
100	do	71⅜	
250	do	71¼	
100	do	71⅜	
200	do	810 70⅞	
750	do	71	
150	Erie Railroad	815 28	
50	do	28½	
350	do	28¼	
1250	do	28	
100	Hud. River R.	41	
220	do	40¾	
550	do	40	
50	do	815 39⅞	
50	do	810 39½	
200	Harlem Railroad	13½	
100	do	13⅞	
30	do	14	
100	do	850 13⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000	Virginia St. 6s.	86	
11,000	Missouri St. 6s.	69	
2,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	86½	
5	Bk. of Commerce	90	
40	Am. Ex. Bank	90	
80	Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	830 73	
200	do	73¾	
500	do	73⅝	
100	do	73¼	
200	do	83 73⅛	
25	do	73¼	
100	do	73⅜	
68	Pac. M. S. Co.	74	
15	Erie Railroad	27	
600	do	27⅛	
50	do	810 27	
10	Hudson Riv. R.	42	
50	do	40⅞	
250	do	830 40¾	
550	Harlem R. Pref.	32	
25	do	32½	
350	Reading Railroad	32⅝	
100	do	b10 34⅜	
350	do	32½	
40	Mich. Central R.	46	
200	do	s10 45	
270	do	45	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s15 13	
268	do	13¼	
350	Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	26½	
250	do	26¾	
400	do	s30 26	
50	do	s15 26⅛	
100	New Jersey R.	125	
200	Panama Railroad	109	
50	do	b10 109	
200	do	s10 108	
7	do	109¼	
30	do	109½	
1050	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	52	
100	do	51⅜	
100	do	52⅜	
200	do	b10 51	
61	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	88	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s20 56	
160	do	57	
100	do	s15 56½	
250	do	57⅛	
700	Cleve. & Tol. R.	25	
100	do	b15 25¼	
100	do	24⅞	
850	do	24¾	
300	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	50⅜	
268	do	51	
100	do	50¾	
150	do	50⅞	
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63	
5	do	64	
100	do	63⅛	
150	do	65⅜	
100	do	s60 62	
10	do	66	
40	do	65	
50	Milw. & Miss. R.	7¼	
50	do	7⅜	
50	Del. L. & West. R.	75	
70	N. J. Central R.	104	
25	do	103¼	
10	do	103⅜	
40	do	103	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, P. M.

The Associated Banks of this City have followed up their action of Monday, in the direction of relief, by a further and more general movement, this afternoon, *for meeting the crisis promptly and boldly by unlimited expansion*; or by an expansion limited only by the legitimate business wants of their dealers. To this end they have virtually resolved to make common their whole stock of Specie, now about twenty millions; and if, with the Exchanges everywhere in favor of New-York, at home and abroad, the public want the Specie, simply because they distrust its continued existence with the Banks, they can help themselves freely to it, without reference to the particular Bank in which their deposits are held. All will pay while the sum total lasts, and if the sum now in hand, (and which is likely soon to be increased from England,) be insufficient to answer the demands of the suspicious or incredulous, they will all go down together, and with the satisfaction of accommodating, to the last dollar, the reasonable wants of every solvent dealer, and the legitimate requisitions of the great trade of this City. The plan of relief, or mode of meeting a crisis, though new to this country, is the approved and successful policy, under similar circumstances, of the National Banks of England and France, and the reasons which impel it to success, with the Exchanges all right, are, in the present sound condition of a trade simply overtaken by panic, perfectly irresistible. And for one, we have little question of its wisdom, if carried out, as we have every reason to believe it will be, with the same boldness of action and unanimity of purpose as well as mutual good faith, which inspired it.

The meeting of the Banks this afternoon was a general one at the Merchants' Bank, under a printed, [illegible] proposition to [illegible] the line of Loans and Discounts with reference to the wants of the business community, to an unlimited extent if need be, to insure the removal of panic and pressure, and without reference to the amount of Specie held by all together, or any one Bank separately. That is, if in extending the Discount line $5 or 10 ₱ cent. beyond its present aggregate, the debtor Banks at the Clearing-House should run short of Specie in their own vaults, the balances may be settled by Clearing-House certificates based upon the pledge of a portion of the assets of the Bank applying to the Committee of the Association for this accommodation—these certificates, the total of which is first named as five millions, passing the same as Specie, and the Specie itself being paid upon them by any of the Banks applied for, where the outside demand requires it, thus making common stock of all the Specie held by the Associ-

Of course this arrangement contemplates the abandonment of all arbitrary standards as to the proportion of Specie which each Bank shall hold to its liabilities. The Banks holding the most moderate per centages will be esteemed in seasons like the present equally strong intrinsically, and, perhaps, more liberal and enlightened than others, if such there should be, who designedly attempt to parade a higher average. The per centage of the whole Specie stock on each weekly statement, to the total Deposits at Bank, for the next few weeks, until the crisis is turned, the public will be welcome to examine, to criticise, to question, and (if doubtful) to punish by the immediate withdrawal of their Deposits. The experience of '57 proves that after the Gold is drawn it buys no more of the wants of life than the secured notes of or a check upon the Bank, but if a different conclusion is arrived at in the present emergency, the Depositor can help himself as long as the Gold holds out, and with his neighbors take the consequences afterwards.

We desire to express no hasty opinion or confidence as to how this matter is to work. Its success in London and Paris, in seasons of trial, has, we believe, been invariable—certainly in the English capital. But, come what may, this much we do rejoice at, that the Bankers of the City of New-York have made their Association a real and substantial unit, resolving that it is better, if need be, to go down together, and in advance of general mercantile bankruptcy, which a different course might entail, in the effort to arrest the panic by expansion, rather than seal their own folly and shame by breaking in the process of cruel contraction..

The Liberal amounts discounted by the Banks yesterday and to-day, although by no means equal to the heavy applications which usually attend a season of pressure and alarm, together with the freer business done in Foreign Exchange for the *Persia*, created a most sensible relief in the market for Money to-day. The signs of this were unmistakable, although continued complaints were still made by the Grain trade, and one or more additional features are reported in the Corn Exchange. The complications existing between seller and exporter, as explained yesterday, when the financial storm put a stop to the negotiation of Exchange, were so numerous, and were so much aggravated by the subsequent suspension of payments by some of the weaker parties that it will require some days yet, with all the legitimate relief the Banks and Brokers can afford, to set matters right. In other quarters, the complaints in regard to Money and Exchange are less frequent than at any time since Thursday last, and we hope the worst has been passed here, at the centre of commerce, come what may from the neighboring quarters It is for the public to make good this consummation by a reasonable confidence in the means which have been adopted to encourage it. There was more currency for strictly prime paper outside of Banks at the close of the day, and Exchange moves steadier, though at low rates, say at 100 to 103 ₱ cent. for Merchant and transient Bank bills, and 103 to 105 for Bankers'. The Bank Committee on Exchange have made but partial purchases, the competition from private buyers, now that the market moves again, being in advance of their own bids for good bills. But the fact remains that they are ready to relieve the market of the full amount authorized by the 16 Banks that commissioned them.

The Stock Exchange, at the first start this morning, failed to respond to the Money relief, because of the news of Bank suspension in Virginia, and the extreme pressure in Charleston, reported by telegraph to the morning papers. There were printed telegraphs, also, early in town from Baltimore, to the effect that all Southern Bank Notes and other uncurrent, were, for the day, unmarketable; and as all these reports gave rise to fresh surmises as to the course of things nearer home, the speculative Railway Shares, some of the City Bank Shares, Delaware and Hudson, and New-Jersey Central went down at the early Board, the decline being 1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central and 1@2 on the Westerns. Between the Boards the feeling rapidly changed, and at and after the Second Board in the afternoon there was an average advance of 3 ₱ cent., Central closing with sales at 75, Erie 28, Galena 63, (a rise of 6 ₱ cent. from the morning sales, partly on the announcement that the January Dividend has already been earned and declared to the amount of 6 ₱ cent. cash,) Toledo 29, Harlem 14¾, Reading 33½, Panama 110, Pacific 74½, Illinois Central 56@57, Rock Island 54½, Quincy 68, Michigan Guaranteed 29½, and Michigan Central 50. The State Stocks were firmer throughout the day and in better demand than yesterday, and the Federal fives sold again at 95. The general market at a late hour in the afternoon closed buoyant.

The Domestic Exchanges are completely upset by the many Virginia suspensions and the fall in the Illinois Currency. As near as we could get the buying rates at the close, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, &c.. 20 ₱ cent. discount; Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., 15 ₱ cent.; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 5; Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1@2, and New-York and New-England country currency ½ discount.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $145,918, including $44,000 for Customs; payments, $674,236; balance, this afternoon, $4,048,245.

The financial and business movements at Boston, during the past week, are thus noticed by the *Morning Post*:

"Until within a day or two the tightness has been mainly confined to the street and street-borrowers; but at the close of the week it seemed rapidly extending to the larger mercantile houses, while the demand for New-York funds continued quick and the specie drain continued. No special relief in the current week can be reasonably expected. The banks, somehow or other, must regain specie ere the market can be moderately easy from its own facts, to say nothing of the evil effects of political agitation and distrust. For very many of them are not only considerably below the legal minimum of coin, but are far below any respectable holding. Many of them, therefore, cannot legally lend a dollar, while few perhaps none, have more coin than they deem it judicious to attempt to hold in perilous times. In the aggregate the banks cannot have above half a million of dollars above the legal minimum of 15 ₱ cent. of deposits and circulation.

Bank specie, $4,295,600, a decline of $43,900. No change in money, but after Sunday's rest there is a little more hopeful feeling. 105 is the retail asking price of the best bankers' sterling, but nobody wants any.

We learn that one of our State-street houses received $20,000 in coin this morning from the South. All the business letters from that section indicate a strong determination to sustain trade and credit as long as possible."

And yesterday's transactions, thus:

"There was a better feeling in the street to-day, [illegible] among outsiders, based upon the New-York stock market, and the [illegible] higher-priced Railways fell off.

The Bank opened, this morning, [illegible] the [illegible] at a decline of about 100. We don't know that the money market was the cause why these Banks were [illegible] somebody, therefore, that [illegible] within [illegible] the latter."

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says:

"There was very little change in the Money market yesterday, although there was a better feeling generally in the business circles; the banks were discounting to the extent of their ability, but the offerings of paper were very heavy. Outside the rates ranged at 12@18 ₱ cent. per annum, and prime paper not very readily negotiated at that; the demand, however, was not large."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, noticing Monday's business, states:

"The Money market did not exhibit any new feature to-day. Matters continue quiet. Bankers feel in a comfortable condition, and they are disposed to keep themselves so, naturally desiring to be on the safe side until the excitement culminates. The demand for loans is moderate, nobody applying except those whose necessities require accommodations, and this class is not large. The bankers, as far as consistent with their present conservative views, are taking care of their regular customers, but outside applicants receive but little attention. With the regular houses the rate remains at 12 ₱ cent. Street rates take a wide range, varying, according to circumstances, from 12 to 24 ₱ cent. for good paper. There was a general indisposition to-day to buy time bills on any point. This was caused mainly by reported mercantile failures in some of the seaboard cities. The political news from the South is decidedly more peaceful. The conservatives are beginning to speak, and from this movement we already have report of favorable results.

With a good package and fair local demand for Eastern Exchange, rates are steady at ⅛@¼ premium buying, and ⅜ premium selling. The receipts have fallen off somewhat as compared with last week, financial difficulties having checked shipments of produce, but supplies are still equal to the demand. Dealers do not seem to anticipate any advance in rates.

The only change in uncurrent money to-day was an advance of 3 ₱ cent., the buying rate being 7 dis. against 10 dis. Saturday. Iowa and Wisconsin 5 dis., Missouri 2 dis., with an indisposition to buy towards the close at better than 3 dis. Georgia and North Carolina 5 dis.; Mobile 5 dis.; Interior of Alabama 10 dis.; South Carolina 5@10 dis; Tennessee 1@2 dis.; Virginia 1@1¼ dis."

Our latest advices from St. Louis, by mail, are to Monday A. M. The *Democrat* remarks:

"There was a much better feeling among the moneyed men to-day, with regard to the prospect of a nearly reaction in business. The greatest drawback to ease among the bankers is the lack of a supply of Exchange. Few of the chartered Banks had any supply at all, and none were drawing on New-Orleans, nor even on the East, to outsiders. The brokers charged for the small drafts they sold on the East 1¾@2 ₱ cent. premium. The Banks drew small sums for their customers at 1¼ premium on the East.

Gold was not sold at any price; some parties would have paid almost any rate in currency for it—even up to 5 ₱ cent. premium.

Currency (Illinois and Wisconsin) does not seem to be a drug at all to our money dealers, the business wants of the community being sufficient to absorb it. Were discredit not so thrown upon it by the other commercial cities—Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville placing it at 5 ₱ cent. discount—it would not be docked even 1 ₱ cent. here. But while Chicago, particularly, the commercial seat of its own home, gets into such a flurry as to place it 5 ₱ cent. lower than Eastern exchange, of which she has so fair a supply, St. Louis cannot be blamed for keeping her han is somewhat aloof from it, while she has so little exchange, with her recent want of facilities for making it. She must charge Chicago at least 5 ₱ cent. in currency for exchange remitted to bankers who charge this rate.

The St. Louis City Banks, in their weekly statement of this evening, show quite a falling off in circulation and coin. Every bank decreased in circulation, and all but one in specie, while three of them decreased in maturing exchange. Some of them have shipped considerable gold East to make exchange, or, which amounts to the same, placed it in the Sub-Treasury. The statements are as follows:

Banks.	Circul'n.	Ex. Maturing.	Specie.
Merchants' Bank	$14,760	$810,942	$100,714
Bank of St. Louis	31,245	268,433	30,109
Southern Bank	102,345	558,512	60,130
Mechanics' Bank	35,430	651,972	61,013
Exchange Bank	11,130	451,930	53,307
State Bank	3,165	1,407,764	163,764
Union Bank	77,050	307,311	74,338
Total	$274,125	$4,474,864	$543,395
Last week	298 365	4,464,010	596,913
Increase	....	$10,854	....
Decrease	$24,240	....	$53,518

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 17th inst., in reviewing the movement of the week, observes:

"The week just elapsed has been marked by extreme languor and uneasiness, both in moneyed and commercial circles, but, as we have freely commented from day to day on the various phases of the market, there is no occasion for making up an extended summary. It was confidently expected that a more active movement would follow the inertness of yesterday, and such, indeed, was partially the case this morning. The New-York dispatches intimated that operations might be consummated there on the basis of 105¾@106 for Sterling, and, accordingly, a few parties came forward, and took in all about £55,000, at 103⅜@104 for Clear Bills, one or two incidental parcels bringing a fraction more. On the strength of this, some purchases of Cotton were effected, and the look of the market indicated a pretty large business. Later in the day dispatches of this morning's date came to hand, advising Exchange at a dead-lock, and positively no sale whatever at any rate. As a consequence the early buyers retired at once, and at the close there was no inclination to buy. A few transactions in Bill of Lading Drafts were arranged at 101¾, 102½ and 103. It will thus be seen that the decline for the week is fully 2½ ₱ cent. Rates have been equally affected, selling, yesterday, at 5f. 40 for prime, and dropping, to-day, on a round transaction to 5f. 50. We quote from 5f 53¾@5f. 42½, so as to embrace all grades. Time Bills on the North have been next to unsalable. To day a little choice was sold at 3½, and good at 4 ₱ cent. discount. Ordinary negotiations of fair names are entirely suspended. Sight has advanced, and closes stiff in Bank at ⅜ ₱ cent. discount, and outside at ⅛@⅜. If no change occurs in New York, some of the Banks will again put up the rate to morrow.

There is virtually no Money market just now. The demand in Bank has continued quite sharp, and to-day was very pressing, some parties requiring round amounts for a few days. This is but the natural consequence of the inability to move produce on a scale at all commensurate with the wants. This condition of things bears very hard on their parties, who find it extremely difficult to get third paper worked up at any rate. The Banks, however, respond to these requirements to the utmost of their ability, but their active resources are cut down materially by the necessity forced upon them of renewing some share of the maturities. We have heard of a few sales of choice Short Paper at 1¾@2 ₱ cent. ₱ month. To-day an amount of First Mortgage was passed at 12.

In the meanwhile Coin has come forward freely, but thus far the influence has not relieved the market. The receipts of Specie from New-York since Saturday last amount to $1,200,000, of which $200,000 were included in last week's Bank statement. To-morrow another parcel of $200,000 will come to hand, so that the Bank return will show upwards of eleven millions. Besides this we have received $134,000 from Brazos and $2,150 from Texas. The only shipment was $50,000 Gold to Memphis."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	156,000	985,000	44,000	17,000	8,000		
1859-60	152,000	1,092,000	90,000	20,000	9,000		
1858-9	136,000	962,000	61,000	21,000	7,000		
1857-8	70,000	415,000	31,000	3,000	6,000		
1856-7	101,000	733,000	36,000	8,000	6,000		
1855-6	92,000	724,000	19,000	12,000	10,000		

Exports since Sept. 1.

	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	270,000	78,000	46,000	394,000	617,000
1859-60	378,000	97,000	39,000	514,000	578,000
1858-9	236,000	114,000	35,000	385,000	540,000
1857-8	141,000	30,000	27,000	198,000	237,000
1856-7	122,000	64,000	31,000	217,000	420,000
1855-6	265,000	79,000	56,000	400,000	331,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 137,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 7,000 over 1858-9, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.
Last year	Dec. 108,000	Dec. 19,000	Inc. 7,000	Dec. 126,000
1858-9	Inc. 34,000	Dec. 36,000	Inc. 11,000	Inc. 9,000

Noticing the crop and market prospects, Messrs. Neill, Bass. & Co., remark: "The crop question has undergone no change this week. The weather continues favorable for picking, and planters are enabled to secure their crops in good condition, but we cannot report any increase in current estimates as resulting from it. From those places not yet affected by frost, we get better accounts, but they are too small to influence the total yield. The steady falling off in receipts, as compared with last year, while as yet we have been receiving principally the bottom land crops, tends to confirm the impression that the yield will fall far short of last year. It is yet impossible to say to what extent, and we cannot, therefore, speak confidently in figures. The generally adopted estimate is 4,000,000 bales, but many consider this an outside figure, while the most sanguine views range between this and 4,250,000 bales as a maximum.

The question of supply and demand has for the moment been overruled by stringency of money, aggravated by political excitement. The general distrust of mercantile credits has resulted in a common derangement of the exchanges, and brought business to a stand. Prices have declined, and show great irregularity, but the decline is partly neutralized by the fall in exchange. Sterling bills having become almost unsalable, must of necessity restrict shipments to Europe. The decline in the value of cotton, should it prove other than temporary, will not only check its movement to the seaboard, but operate prejudicially against future cultivation. Panics on this side, however, are seldom of long duration. A recovery in exchange would be accompanied by a reaction in the price of cotton, and in the former there was a better [illegible] yesterday, from the Banks of this City having promised to take up $10,000,000 in shifting bills."

Proceedings at the Meeting of the Bank Officers.

At a meeting of the officers of the Banks of the City of New-York, at the Merchants' Bank, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860, the following proceedings were unanimously adopted, viz.:

In order to enable the Banks of the City of New-York to expand their loans and discounts, and also for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the Exchanges between the Banks, it is proposed that any Bank in the Clearing-House Association may, at its option, deposit with a Committee of five persons—to be appointed for that purpose—an amount of its bills receivable; United States stocks, Treasury notes or stocks of the State of New-York, to be approved by said Committee, who shall be authorized to issue thereupon to said depositing Bank certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, in denominations of $5 00 and $10,000 each, as may be desired, to an amount equal to 75 per cent. of such deposit. These certificates may be used in settlement of balances at the Clearing-House, for a period of 30 days from the date hereof, and they shall be received by creditor Banks, during that period, daily, in the same proportion as they bear to the aggregate amount of the debtor balances paid at the Clearing-House. The interest which may accrue upon these certificates shall, at the expiration of the 30 days, be apportioned among the Banks which shall have held them during that time.

The securities deposited with said Committee as above named, shall be held by them in trust as a special deposit, pledged for the redemption of the certificates issued thereupon.

The Committee shall be authorized to exchange any portion of said securities for an equal amount of others, to be approved by them at the request of the depositing Bank, and shall have power to demand additional security either by an exchange or an increased amount, at their discretion.

The amount of certificates which this Committee may issue as above shall not exceed five million dollars.

This agreement shall be binding upon the Clearing House Association when assented to by three-fourths of its members.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the purpose set forth in this agreement, the specie belonging to the associated Banks, shall be considered and treated as a common fund for mutual aid and protection, and the Committee shall have power to equalize the same by assessment or otherwise.

For this purpose statements shall be made to the Committee of the condition of each bank on the morning of every day before commencement of business, which shall be sent with the exchanges to the manager of the Clearing-House, specifying the following items, viz:

1. Loans and discounts.
2. Deposits.
3. Loan certificates.
4. Specie.

Resolved, That after the 1st of February next every bank in the Clearing-House Association shall have on hand at all times, in specie, an amount equal to one-fourth of its net liabilities, and any bank whose specie shall fall below that proportion shall not make loans or discounts until their position is reëstablished; and we, as members of the Clearing-House Association, agree that we will not continue to exchange with any bank which shall show by its two successive weekly statements that it has violated this agreement.

The Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen as the Committee:

Moses Taylor, of the City Bank.
James Punnett, of the Bank of America.
R. W. Howes, of the Park Bank.

The New-York Times.

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THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Position of the President and Cabinet Explained.

Georgia Does not yet Consider Herself Out of the Union.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS TO BE CHOSEN.

Steerage Passengers Sent North from Charleston, S. C.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Bank Suspensions in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburgh, Wheeling, Charleston, and Elsewhere.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET ON THE SUBJECT OF SECESSION—A RUMOR ABOUT THE MINUTE MEN—NO CENSUS RETURNS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

That a difference of opinion exists among the members of the President's Cabinet touching the right of a State peaceably to secede, is known by every well-informed person here; but that this difference of opinion has led to any unpleasant difficulty in Cabinet meeting, is wholly untrue. Nor are the Cabinet divided as stated in the *Herald's* dispatches. Gov. FLOYD is erroneously represented as defending the right of and favorable to secession, while Gen. CASS is very open in his opposition to it; yet the latter does not believe the Union can be kept together by force.

The right of President BUCHANAN to entertain and carry out his own views is not questioned by any Cabinet officer, and he is preparing these views for his Message. While he will deny the right of peaceable secession, he will show that he has no legal power to prevent it. Independent of the difficulty of there being neither Federal Judge nor Marshal in South Carolina, the acts of 1795 and 1807, the only acts in force on the subject, give him no authority for using either the Militia or the Federal forces to enforce the execution of the United States laws, after Congress has been in session thirty days. The power must come from Congress. Such is the view of Mr. BUCHANAN, after a thorough examination of the subject by himself and Attorney-General BLACK, and on this he will act, without objection on the part of his Cabinet, sensation dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

The impression is more firmly fixed here to-day than ever, that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. I am satisfied that the Cabinet has little hope of the reverse. The enlarged edition of the John Brown raid, now going on in Kansas, will still more inflame the public mind at the South, and the impression is, that unless the Northern States put down the brakes at once, the train must run off the track, with a general smash up.

Letters have been received here from many points at the South, stating that the Minute Men were secretly organizing to rally a large force at Washington on the 4th of March next, to attack the Wide Awakes, and by a general row to prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. These Knights of the Bludgeon should remember the threats of Gen. DARKE, of Virginia, to march the Winchester Brigade to Washington and prevent the inauguration of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

It is an interesting fact that no census returns have been received from South Carolina. They have all been withheld. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22,

There have been no special meetings of the Cabinet to consider questions growing out of the secession movements. Harmony has hitherto characterised their proceedings. It was to-day authentically stated that nothing has recently occurred in their deliberations to produce distraction.

The resignation of the United States Marshal for South Carolina was received by the President to-day.

A. ARMSTRONG, of Georgia, has resigned as a Lieutenant of the Navy.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

BANK SUSPENSION IN CHARLESTON—STEERAGE PASSENGERS SENT NORTH—COTTON DOWN.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Farmers' and Exchange Bank suspended today.

The steamship *Nashville* took out nearly 100 steerage passengers. About 300 more will be shipped this week. They came from the North, and will be sent back at the expense of the Steamship Company by order of the Mayor.

Cotton is still lower. Prices are irregular, and favor cash buyers half a cent. Moderate men think the suspension of Northern Banks will have an important and favorable effect against secession.

There has been a torch light procession to-night, with transparencies, and the motto, "The South must govern the South." There were also music and fireworks.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE LEGISLATURE TO CHOOSE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Gov. BROWN, in a special Message, in view of the election of LINCOLN, and to promote a union of sentiment in the State, incidentally advises the Legislature to elect electors on Saturday, which was adopted.

R. BARNWELL RHETT, E. RUFFIN and Gen. PILLOW have been invited to seats on the floor of the Senate.

EX-GOV. MCDONALD is quite feeble at Marietta, and could not go to Milledgeville to vote as a Breckinridge elector if the Legislature should select him.

It is probable that the Legislature will take a recess after the 1st of December, some think *sine die*, others to a fixed time, and others subject to a call of the Governor.

There was a killing frost at Augusta this morning.

FROM MARYLAND.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS BY THE BALTIMORE BANKS—STOCKS IMPROVED, &C.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Banks to-day discounted to the extent of nearly a million dollars. The merchants are greatly relieved. There is no special demand for coin. Stocks are improved, but only in proportion to the relief from the suspension of the Banks. The general aspect of affairs is unchanged. W.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

THE BANKS PREPARED TO DISCOUNT FIVE MILLIONS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

No serious results have yet attended the financial pressure, and remittances from the hottest part of the South continue to come in as usual. The statements of repudiation by Southern creditors are untrue, so far as this city is concerned. Should the emergency require it, the Directors of all the Boston Banks propose to discount to the amount of five millions, which will speedily make money easy in this city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Bank Presidents met at noon, to consider the propriety of suspension, and resolved to suspend specie payments at 1 o'clock.

The action of the Bank Presidents in suspending specie payments at the present exigency, is generally regarded with favor by business men and the Press; it having been determined, as a precautionary measure, to enable Banks to expand their discounts, and as a preventive to the scenes of panic of 1857.

An immediate meeting of the Legislature is suggested for the double purpose of relieving the Banks from the operation of the banking laws, and considering the legislation of the State on the Fugitive Slave law.

The Bank of Chester County suspends specie payment to-morrow. All country Banks will probably take the same course.

Financial editors express the opinion that the condition of affairs this afternoon is evidence of a healthy state of trade and cheerfulness among business men. There has been more discounting to-day than for any day during the last two weeks. The Banks are manifesting every disposition to accommodate. No failures are reported. Quotations for specie are unsettled, but may be rated at from 3 to 5 per cent., the latter for small purchases.

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

SUSPENSIONS IN NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND WHEELING.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The branches of the Virginia Bank at Norfolk and Portsmouth have suspended specie payment.

The Farmers' Bank of Norfolk has also suspended specie payment.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The banks of this city suspended specie payment this morning.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The District of Columbia Banks suspended specie payments to-day. There is no panic.

FROM ALABAMA.

CHOOSING DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION—THE UNION ELEMENT—PROBABILITIES OF SECESSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

A caucus meeting was held at the capitol this afternoon for the purpose of appointing delegates for the city and county of Montgomery, to the Convention to be held in January. As the choice of these delegates is probably equivalent to their election, and as this meeting will illustrate the feeling of the vicinity, it may not be without interest to give it a more than passing notice.

With an amiable obedience to the immemorial custom in gatherings of this kind, several hours were occupied in the discussion of the platform. This discussion, which resulted in leaving unchanged the resolutions first proposed, revealed a fact usually overlooked here in the picture of the coming changes and the future independency. There are two infusible parties. No force of reason can unite, really, the old Whig element and the excited followers of the Democracy. The resolutions proposed as the platform of the meeting were just ambiguous enough to admit of the question, whether it was to be construed as meaning that *the State would, under all circumstances, bind herself to secede*, or as meaning simply that she would withdraw *on condition* of a favorable coöperation of other States. Sides were taken on this question, which, for a time, threatened to divide the meeting; but the general desire for unanimity finally carried the resolution each, side holding to his own construction.

As an advocate of the latter construction and a probable delegate to the Convention, Col. T. H. WATTS, a representative of the conservative party, but an unconcealed partisan of the secession movement, and now one of the most popular men of the State, was called upon to state his views. He declared himself strongly and fully in favor of secession; still he admitted that should South Carolina only withdraw, he would "hesitate." Hence he is what is called a coöperationist; you will become familiar with this term perhaps.

Mr. YANCEY appeared as an advocate of the opinion that this State ought to secede, even if all others should remain in the Union; that the question of union with other States of similar interests was a side consideration, having nothing to do with the imperative duty imposed upon Alabama to protect her own "honor." He mentioned a letter which he had received from New-York deprecating the secession of the South, stating that such a course would bring the North to bankruptcy—an idea regarded with peculiar favor by all parties here. In fact, nothing gives more general satisfaction, and is received with more unquestioning belief, than this "starving out the North," as it is called. All look with confident expectation to see the operatives (and what Southerner questions that this class comprehends seven-eighths of the population of the North?) rising up in civil war for want of labor and bread. Every reference to secession was received with the most tumultuous applause. The meeting was closed with the election of Col. WATTS and Mr. YANCEY as representatives of the county. The strongest hopes were entertained by all the more thoughtful of the citizens—all those who, looking forward to secession as a certainty, desire still that it may be done with all the lights of calm, unbiased reason—the conservative, middle-aged and property-holding men—that Mr. YANCEY would not receive an appointment to this Convention. The fact is, this gentleman is not popular in any sympathetic sense of the term; his elegant rhetoric excites admiration, and gives him almost unbounded influence in a popular assembly, but no friends; and the desire is to put the decision of this question out of the hands of the politicians.

The difficulties in the money market seem increasing—if it is possible to compare two periods in which which there is no other currency than credit. This under ordinary circumstances might seem sufficient to insure the continuance of the Union, but arguments of this kind, however good in times of quiet, are good for nothing, as grounds of inference now, first, because all are too much excited to notice them, and because an unbiased statement of the question of interest does not and cannot come to the people. The idea of secession is fast growing familiar, and some have so far accustomed themselves to the thought of a peaceful and legalized withdrawal, that they begin to discuss the question of their rights to the public lands. At this time of flippant prophecies, when every man seems to have an oracle in his own house, it may seem like an assumption of modesty, on my part, to say that I cannot decide what will be the action of this State; advices from the surrounding country give indications of a Union element in the population where it is least expected; still with the present state of public sentiment, I cannot see how it will be possible for a Convention to meet here and decide otherwise than for immediate secession.

Members of Congress will all return to Washington at least until the 4th of March. ALABAMA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Register*, after asking the question, "What claim has South Carolina on the coöperation of North Carolina?" proceeds as follow:

"This is a question which it well becomes every North Carolinian to ask himself. It is manifest that in her secession move South Carolina has taken counsel only of what she deemed her interests, and has not paid the slightest attention to the interests of other States. She wants *free trade and cheap negroes*, and she secedes that she may get them. As far as North Carolina is concerned, we do not remember to have seen her name mentioned in any of the speeches and proceedings in South Carolina. It is *Carolina* and the Cotton States all the time, and the existence of North Carolina as a member of this Confederacy has been ignored by her arrogant and pretentious neighbor. Why, then, should North Carolina tuck herself to the tail of the great (!) *nation* of South Carolina, and share the fate which her enormous follies will bring on her? North Carolina, we apprehend, is not so enamored of either free trade or *cheap* negroes as to leave the Union to get them. Her interests are exactly the other way in every particular, and if the great nation (!) of Carolina consults her interests, why may not her more modest and unpretending neighbor consult her interests?"

THE NEW KANSAS TROUBLES.

Preparations of the Missourians for Defence—The Intentions of Montgomery and his Jay-hawkers—Call for U. S. Troops.

WARSAW, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A mass meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of organizing a military company to go, if necessary, to the aid of our brothers on the border. Resolutions were passed; among them the following:

Resolved, That we do not desire in any way to interfere with Kansas Territory or its citizens, while they confine themselves to their own soil, but we owe to the citizens of our own State a duty when assailed by a band of midnight assassins, which we pledge ourselves to perform.

Resolved, That in our opinion the President should at once take such decided and prompt action in the enforcement of the laws, and suppression of outlaws, as the exigency of the times demands, and that it is the duty of the Governor of Missouri at once to send men and arms along our Western border, to protect our citizens and enforce the laws.

Various Committees were appointed, when the meeting adjourned until next Saturday.

The following handbill is now circulating through the country.

TO ARMS!

WARSAW, Nov. 22.

Our State has been invaded, and our friends murdered, by a band of Abolitionists from Kansas. Under the lead of MONTGOMERY, Fort Scott has been taken by them, the Circuit Court has been broken up, and some of the Grand Jury and citizens murdered. Missouri is threatened. A military company is to be formed on Saturday next, and let the people come in *en masse*. Our country is in danger. Rally! rally! Let us prepare to defend our homes.

(Signed,)

D. C. BALLOU, D. F. ALEXANDER,
MARK L. MEANS, J. E. B. BARKLEY,
JAMES ATKINSON, Committee.

Col. ROBERTS, of Vernon, passed Oceola yesterday as a messenger to the Governor for aid.

It was rumored on the streets to-day, but since denied, that BALLS' mills, in Vernon County, had been burned by MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY declares that he intends carrying on the war until he frees every negro in Southwest Missouri. Large quantities of guns, revolvers, cutlasses, and other war implements have been shipped to Kansas as "food for the suffering." They were sent from the East. Unless the President sends out troops to take and hang MONTGOMERY and his men, we may expect for many months a reign of terror on the border.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 22.

In view of the present state of affairs in Southern Kansas, a call has been issued for a public meeting to sustain Gov. MEDARY, in enforcing law and order in the Territory. The call is signed by a number of prominent citizens, who have heretofore acted with the Free State and Republican Parties.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Dr. MASSEY, of Fort Scott, arrived here this evening. He left Fort Scott on Tuesday last. The rumors of the burning of the town on Monday night are incorrect. He confirms the accounts of the murder of five men, and the capture of others, who have probably met the same fate.

Capt. MONTGOMERY and his gang of jay Hawkers are well armed with Sharpe's rifles and navy revolvers. They have plundered the town of Paris and arrested many of its citizens.

The people have petitioned the Secretary of the Territory, in the absence of Gov. MEDARY, to come to their assistance with Federal troops.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

Personal Observations of Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Winter of 1856 I was in Kansas, and there had opportunity to learn the dissatisfaction then felt by the people with their "Territorial Kansas Committee," touching the distribution of relief raised East and sent into the Territory. My purpose here is not to criticise that Committee, or express any opinion about it, or any of its members: I allude to the dissatisfaction merely; and to this just to assure the country that the people in Kansas have this time managed the relief matter for themselves. Where organizations exist, the people of the township select their Township Committee, and the collective Township Committee of any county from the County Committee. It is with these Committees of the people that Gen. S. C. POMEROY, at Atchison, deals; they come up from all parts of the Territory—from the extreme portions, even—some of them from a distance of 100 miles!

The only motive I had in selecting Atchison as the seat of distribution, was because this city is the only one in Kansas which has a railroad connection through the whole year, in Winter as well as Summer. It is the last place westward reached by the "iron horse." Into this place the good people of Illinois, especially the generous souls of Galesburgh and Knoxville, are now pouring car-loads of provisions, asking of us to pay freights only, and purchase meal sacks—the least, surely, that we can do besides sending clothing.

As to clothing, (and while on this subject we do not propose to take charge of any *private donation*,) whatever is sent to Atchison must be for *general* distribution, and it must be new clothing, or goods suitable for clothing.

I observe that the American and United States Express Companies, with very commendable kindness of heart, (and proving, too, that "corporations" *have* "souls!") advertise that they will convey money or clothing to Leavenworth, free of charge, if for the destitute in Kansas, and consigned to the "Central Relief Committee of Leavenworth." Here seems to be a way opened for those who have friends in Kansas, and who wish to send to them specially. Let me utter here a word of caution to those who avail themselves of this excellent and timely mode of relieving their suffering friends: be careful to *direct your packages plainly* and accompany each package with *a letter to the Central Committee at Leavenworth*, distinctly stating your wishes in regard to the package; at the same time, also, inform your friends, by mail, of what you have done.

Now, as to the work at Atchison, under the supervision of my excellent friend POMEROY; the good people East, when they read in the papers of the carloads of provisions arriving at Atchison for the starving, feel, I doubt not, quite delighted to know that so much is being done. But who knows *how* it is done? *Who* pays freights? Who is at Atchison and at Winthrop, opposite Atchison, with his own team, hauling all the freight himself, and at his office in Atchison listening to the accumulating tales of sorrow that press daily upon him? Did anybody ever pause a moment to reflect that this generous souled man might need help? That it is quite enough for him to devote all his days and much of his nights to this relief work, free of all charge, without asking him to buy meal sacks and pay freights?

Let me ask the attention of the humane reader to the following extracts from private letters received from him by me from time to time. A more vivid picture of the actual condition of things in the famine land will be thus obtained than by any word painting of mine—for the sketches of my friend are from nature, taken on the spot.

Under date of Oct. 31, he thus writes: "I am now out of pocket about $400. Two carloads have just arrived. . . . . My office is filled daily with applicants; the cold weather and rains are making our people frantic!"

Two days later, he thus writes:

"How glad I was to get your telegram to-day, and THEODORE'S contribution of $200. It was a god-send! just in time to pay freights. Illinois is in earnest to supply us. Cases of suffering meet me daily. There are a hundred now where there was one when you were here. God only knows what January and February will bring forth."

Two days later he thus writes:

"Your telegram to-day, to draw for $400, was just in season. It brought me out all straight, and made me feel light again. This is Saturday night late. I have not yet left my office; and such a day as this has been! Thirty-two applications for aid! *Two* young ladies, not over eighteen years of age, came a long way to see what could be done for their little brothers and sisters at home; one of them said she had never known a sorrow until now. 'I can stand anything,' said she, '*but hunger*.' She came from a township not yet organized; so I employed her to do this work, and gave her some of the statistical blanks, prepared by you while here. She very gladly took hold of the work, and added, 'I will furnish you, Sir, with a list of the little children who cannot come to Sabbath-school for want of *shoes* and *clothing*.' Ah, my dear HYATT, how I thought of the happy Sabbath-school children that I had often seen and addressed by hundreds in Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Springfield and Northampton, and knew well how gladly they would respond to a contribution for *shoes* for the little barefeet that are already reddened with the frosts of an approaching Winter! One local Methodist preacher has nine children in this county, and *not shoes for any of them!*

Garments for children could be made here in almost any of the destitute families if they had the *materials*, simple and warm. But boxes of shoes are a great desideratum; they are indispensable.

Meal-sacks we want very much, or cloth to make them of. *Woolen blankets* are invaluable here, as you know, from severe experience in '56. In short, my dear HYATT, the whole Territory, who are poor, are *looking to us!* and having begun, we cannot look back! * * * Your funds have just kept me so far. If your own purse had not been *deep* and *free*, we should have had to *stop* last week. The moment I refuse to pay for and take the car off the hands of the Railroad Company at Winthrop, that moment the contract for low freights is broken; you know our contract for *low freights* is only by the *car-load*, and I have it all to handle myself, and bring across the ferry from Winthrop to Atchison. * * *

There are a hundred '*carpet-bag*' men running through the States who don't understand their business, and in many instances what they send won't be worth the freight it costs. * * * I am still begging *meal-sacks* and sending them to Illinois. They have promised to fill all I send. I can put corn and potatoes down here from the center of Illinois at less than half price; less than twenty-five cents per bushel! and if you and our good friends East can *pay freights*, and can *hold out*, all Kansas can be supplied! Not one bushel of grain need be *purchased*. It will all be given! All; if we can only pay for *meal-sacks and freights!*"

I am in every good work, yours sincerely,

S. C. POMEROY.

I desire very much, Mr. Editor, to tell your readers something of the poor people in Southern Kansas, whose homes are about being sold out by Government. Nine thousand people starving in the dead of Winter, to be turned upon the bleak prairies to perish! But I fear to make this article too long, and, with your permission, will state the facts in another communication.

I wish to state distinctly, that I do not believe Mr. BUCHANAN is *intentionally* a party to this cruel transaction. He does not see affairs as they really are. But I feel well assured that the selling of the lands in the Fort Scott District is the work of *a nest of conspirators at Fort Scott*; a set of heartless *speculators*, who, to carry out their purposes, would embroil the country again in civil war, if no other means can avail.

THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S CONTRIBUTION.

In proof of the kind disposition of the President toward the starving people of Kansas, I submit the following, which is a copy of his check:

$100.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

Messrs. RIGGS & Co.: Pay to the order of THADDEUS HYATT one hundred dollars, my subscription for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM, OFFERING $1,000 WORTH OF TICKETS FOR THE BENEFIT OF KANSAS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Friday, Nov. 9.

THADDEUS HYATT, Esq.: Dear Sir—If they can be made available, I will contribute $1,000 worth of admission tickets to the Museum, for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. These tickets will each be good for one admission at any one time. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

MR. HYATT'S REPLY.

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* Your very kind note of the 9th inst. I have just received. In the midst of the dreadful apathy that prevails, I am rejoiced to find one sympathizing heart responding so nobly to the cry of the suffering. I accept your generous offer, and, in the name of 30,000 starving Americans, return you thanks and blessings.

I am sincerely your friend,

THADDEUS HYATT.

No. 46 Morton-street, Nov. 13.

The four thousand tickets thus generously contributed by Mr. BARNUM are for sale at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *World* and *Sun*; each ticket, bearing the signature of Mr. HYATT, admits one person, and the price paid for it may be 25 cents or $25, as the purchaser feels moved to give.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ATCHISON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

According to official reports of the Kansas Relief Committee there have been, so far, distributed from this point 76,550 pounds of provisions, consisting flour, meal, beans and potatoes. Applications have been received and supplied from 20 counties. They state that although they have so far been able to at least supply something to every one bringing proper credentials that they are yet unable to meet all demands presented, and there are urgent calls for further and immediate supplies. Supplies are given as far as they go to all bringing proper credentials; receipts only being given to fasten the responsibility of anything misapplied. Six teams left to-day with provisions for Southern Kansas, from where most of the applications come.

Local Politics.

REPUBLICAN COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Conventions in the four Councilmanic Districts met last evening.

In the First District no nominations were made. Adjourned to Monday.

In the Second District the following were nominated: Tenth Ward, Thomas G. Hall; Eleventh Ward, Joseph L. Perley; Thirteenth Ward, Henry S. Jennings; Seventeenth Ward, Isaac McGay; Thirteenth Ward, Henry A. Smith; Eleventh Ward, Simon Hazelton.

In the Third District the following nominations were made: A. H. Keech, Ninth Ward; Abraham Lent, Fifteenth Ward; Harvey T. Cleveland, Fifteenth Ward; —— Van Orton, Sixteenth Ward; John D. Ottiwell, Eighteenth Ward; Thomas Stevenson, Eighteenth Ward.

In the Fourth District the following nominations were made: Charles McCarthy, Nineteenth Ward; Jonathan T. Trotter, Twelfth Ward; Daniel E. Gavit, Twentieth Ward; George T. Burns, Twenty-second Ward; John Marshall, Twenty-first Ward; C. C. Pinckney, Twenty-first Ward.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Tammany Aldermanic Conventions met last evening and nominated candidates or adjourned as follows:

Dist.
1. Adjourned to Monday evening.
3. John T. Henry.
5. Laurence M. Van Wart.
7. Adjourned to Saturday evening.
9. Adjourned to the call of the Chair.
11. Alexander Freer.
13. Peter Masterson.
15. Andre Froment.
17. Henry W. Genet.

The American Sunday-School Union at Charleston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your dispatch from Charleston in this morning's issue in reference to the American Sunday-School Union, is liable to be misunderstood. This Society owns no Depository nor has any official representative in that city. The mistake doubtless arose from the fact that formerly it sustained a branch depository in that city, which, however, was sold several years since to a bookseller. J. H. BURTIS.

Assoc. Sec. Missions American S. S. Union.

No. 599 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 22, 1860.

MR. FLETCHER'S LECTURES.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, commences this evening his series of five of lectures on topics of foreign travel and observation. He is a very attractive speaker, and his lectures are among the most delightful entertainments of the season. They are delivered at the Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *St. Louis*, yesterday, was lady FRANKLIN, who is gone to the Pacific Coast, stopping a short time at Rio Janeiro on her way.

DONATION.—The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars from Mrs. L., one of the readers of the TIMES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Prompt Preparations to Suppress the Kansas Outbreak—Army Movements—Court-Martial—Assignments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Adjutant-General has just telegraphed to Gen. HARNEY to proceed immediately to Fort Scott, with two light batteries and one company of infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, and two companies of cavalry and three of infantry at Fort Riley—total 500 men—with instructions to exercise his own judgment as to the most expeditious manner of wiping out MONTGOMERY and his marauders; but at all hazards to exterminate them.

Col. CHESTER WALBRIDGE, the father of Gen. WALBRIDGE of New-York, died this forenoon at Ingleside, near this city, after a painful illness of several weeks. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Washington. Gen. W. has been here for several weeks.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Capt. VAN BOKKELEN has been adjourned to Albuquerque.

Brevet Maj. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Six months leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Col. GROSMAN.

Capt. WM. MAYNADIER is assigned to the Ordnance Bureau, in the absence of Col. CRAIG, charged with inspection duties.

Capt. JONES, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to inspection duty, and will report to Gen. CHURCHILL, in this city.

Capt. SETH WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, is relieved from duty on the Pacific, and is assigned to the Head-quarters of the Department of the West, where he will report on the 17th proximo. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The President to-day received the dispatch of Judge WILLIAMS, from Warsaw, acquainting him with the alarming state of affairs in Kansas. Additional orders have been transmitted to Gen. HARNEY to resort to all the available means within his reach to crush the insurgents.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the week ending on Monday, were $1,432,000, including $400,000 only from the customs. The drafts paid amounted to about $2,000,000, a portion for the redemption of treasury notes, leaving subject to draft $3,195,000.

The amount of lands sold, during the year ending with June, was 3,467,000 acres, and the amount received therefor, $1,844,000.

Movements of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN arrived this morning, and was presented to Mr. LINCOLN, Geo. W. GAGE, of the Tremont House, performing the ceremony. This forenoon the President and Vice-President elect, and other members of the party, visited the Wigwam and new Post-office. This afternoon they have been attending to business of a private nature. To-morrow they will have a public reception in the Tremont House parlors between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Mr. HAMLIN and Senator TRUMBULL leave on Saturday for Washington, the former going direct, and the latter *vid* New-York. Several politicians are here from different parts of the Union; none, however, of any prominence.

From Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The New Mexican Mail arrived this evening, a day behind time, having been detained by heavy snow storms from Santa Fé to the crossing of the Arkansas river, and from there the roads are in very bad condition.

News had reached Santa Fé from the volunteers in pursuit of the Navajo Indians. The campaign was very successful, and a large number of Indians were killed and taken prisoners, and more stock captured than they were able to take care of, also sufficient corn to last them through the Winter. They have applied for more men to take care of the stock.

The soldiers from HATCH'S ranch made an attack on some Camanche Indians that came into Chapito to trade. They fired on them while they were at the trading house, and then took all their horses and left. The horses were sold in Santa Fé, a few days ago. Since that the Indians have retaliated by going in open day to HATCH'S ranch, and driving off 460 Government beef cattle.

The *Gazette* is out in a long article condemning the soldiers in their attack upon a small band of peaceable Indians who came in to trade, with no intention of committing any depredations.

Business in Santa Fé is very dull, and money scarce.

There is no news from the Plains of special importance.

Conflagrations.

THE RECENT FIRE AT LACONIA, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The fire at Meredith Bridge (Laconia) yesterday morning, destroyed thirty-five buildings, including four brick blocks. The total loss is $125,000; insurance, $60,000. Many families are left destitute and homeless.

FIRE AT ALBANY, GA.

ALBANY, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A fire occurred here on the 19th inst., destroying SHAW'S carriage repository; HILL, WRIGHT & MARSHALL'S carriage shop, and two brick stores occupied by GRASS & BRIDENBACH. Loss over the insurance, $13,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A fire broke out this morning at 5 o'clock in the paint and oil store of O. F. FULLER & Co., on Franklin-street. Their stock was entirely consumed. Loss, $10,000; insured for $45,000. The building was owned by HUGH BARKLEY, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $18,000; insured for $10,000. During the fire an explosion took place in the store, which prostrated the walls and crushed two frame buildings adjoining. Loss on these $2,500.

The California Pony Express.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Pony Express with California dates of the 10th inst., passed Fort Kearney at 4 o'clock this morning, but the agent of the Press at that station failed to obtain possession of the public news report. The Press, as well as the public, are under heavy obligations to Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJOR & Co., the gentlemanly and efficient managers of the Pony Express, and they will, we doubt not, give such orders to their assistants as will effectually prevent the recurrence of the present and past omissions to deliver the public news from the Pacific to the nearest telegraph station, which at present is at Fort Kearney.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the Pennsylvania Railroad is blocked with local freight here, and is refusing to receive from the West, is unfounded. Every ton of East bound produce is dispatched daily; no accumulation exists, and no fear of any need be apprehended.

Complimentary Levee to Gov. Banks.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A complimentary levee was given to Gov. BANKS and lady, last night, by the citizens of Waltham, irrespective of party, at which the Governor was presented with a service of silver plate, and Mrs. BANKS a valuable gold watch. The contemplated departure of Gov. BANKS for the West, causes much regret among his neighbors.

Thanksgiving in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, the 29th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State of Missouri.

The Edinburgh Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a screw steamer passed here, going east, supposed to be the *Edinburgh*, from New-York for Liverpool.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Nov. 22—12:30.

There are yet no signs of the steamer *Africa* off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst.

Wind light from S.W. Weather clear.

HOW THEY DO THINGS AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Inspectorship up at Auction—A Japanese Gas Speculation, and how it Failed.

As a means of throwing some possible light over the mysterious disappearance of fifty thousand dollars from the treasury of the Artisans' Bank a few days prior to that action by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen which transferred the City funds into the keeping of said Bank, we propose to submit, with names and dates, the facts in an action now pending before the Supreme Court of this City, in which Mr. WM. MONTEITH, late a School Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward, appears by his Attorneys, Messrs. SHELDON and THAYER, of 189 Nassau-street, and demands judgment for $200 against Mr. ZACHARIAH E. SIMMONS, of Broadway, said sum being claimed as commission, at one per cent., on a loan of $20,000, which Mr. MONTEITH alleges that he procured for Mr. SIMMONS. If Mr. MONTEITH'S statements be correct, and he is a man who has occupied a prominent position in the political world and a fair one in the social, we shall have at last arrived at the definite solution of many mysteries in City Democratic politics.

Mr. MONTEITH, it appears, was an ardent and active supporter of Mayor WOOD in the Twentieth Ward, and expended considerable sums to advance the political fortunes of that gentleman. So much did he spend, in fact, that his means became a little embarrassed; and immediately after the Mayor's installation, last January, Mr. MONTEITH applied to him for a place in the City Inspector's Department, which had been promised to him some time in the June of 1859 by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, then occupying rooms over the Bank of the Republic, at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street. The request made by Mr. MONTEITH last January was refused, Mr. WOOD saying that he would ask no favor of the City Inspector—that he would rather pay any salaries he had promised out of his own pocket, and that he would have the City Inspector turned out of office before a week.

This was cold comfort to Mr. MONTEITH, who now began prospecting around the City Hall for a chance to invest; nor in this search was he long delayed. Some mysterious friends, who were intimate both with himself and the Mayor, advised him to see Brother BENJAMIN WOOD on the subject, assured that BENJAMIN'S good heart and liberal nature could not resist a claim in itself so just. This Mr. MONTEITH was preparing to do, when a lawyer of his acquaintance, who professed intimacy with the proper manner of pulling the ropes, suggested that it would be better and safer to apply to Mr. ZACHARIAH E. SIMMONS, who is believed to be Mr. B. WOOD'S private partner, and who is also believed to carry on the general management of the City "policy" business on the third floor, over MEALIO'S hat-store, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street.

This suggestion was adopted, and at the place named Mr. MONTEITH was met by Messrs. SIMMONS and B. WOOD, who both professed themselves most anxious to serve him, suggesting at the same time that he could make money more easily than by drudgery as a clerk in any of the City Departments. The policy business, strange to say, was not the path which they pointed out as likely to lead Mr. MONTEITH to rapid fortune. But Mr. SIMMONS announced that the Mayor had made him a present of the City Inspectorship to do what he pleased with it; that he was afraid to take it himself, being much occupied in his own business, and also fearing that his partnership with Brother WOOD might be severely commented upon. He, therefore, would give away his influence in securing the place, to any gentleman of wealth who would be so obliging as to advance him the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with an understanding that this loan should never be asked for if the plans were confirmed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

The advantages to Mr. MONTEITH in this proposed arrangement were tempting, for beside a large bonus promised him, he could doubtless make terms with the future City Inspector as to a prominent and lucrative position for himself. Eagerly, therefore, he assured Messrs. SIMMONS and BENJAMIN WOOD that he would find a man to suit their purposes; and in a very few days from that date, he brought down with him to the policy-office a wealthy and prominent manufacturer residing in one of the up-town Wards of the City, who desired to emerge into public life with all the glory of holding a prominent place as the dispenser (under the Mayor's orders) of very considerable Democratic patronage.

Negotiations lingered along between this gentleman and Messrs. SIMMONS and B. WOOD, until the 4th day of last February, when the candidate for City Inspector appeared in the office of Mr. Z. E. SIMMONS, accompanied by his book-keeper and Mr. MONTEITH, and then and there handed to Mr. SIMMONS, through his book-keeper, a certified check for $10,000—being half payment in advance for the promised place; Mr. SIMMONS at the same time handing to this candidate's book-keeper two notes for $5,000 each, drawn by Mr. B. WOOD and payable at three and six months. It was, of course, the understanding that these notes should be destroyed whenever the drawer of the certified check was appointed to the office of City Inspector, and that he should then, also, pay down an additional sum of $10,000, giving a receipt in full for all indebtedness. The book-keeper who was present at this interview was not regularly taken into the secret by Messrs. WOOD and SIMMONS, but he knew it in advance from his employer and MONTEITH.

So far all went well, but the City Inspectorship was not handed over as bargained for. Messrs. B. WOOD and Z. E. SIMMONS at first excused themselves for the delay by alleging that it would not be safe to remove DELAVAN while the State Legislature was in session. The moment that body had adjourned all would be right. But even after the Legislature had adjourned no appointment was made, Messrs. WOOD and SIMMONS now apologizing for the non-fulfillment of their agreement by dwelling on the difficulty they found in

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

TOTAL VOTE FOR EACH CANDIDATE.

The Board of Canvassers met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the Chair, and proceeded to add up the votes polled for the various candidates in the City and County of New-York. After a session of about two hours, the Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day, when the count will be continued until completed. The following summing up of the votes polled for each candidate is as nearly correct as need be, and will be found [illegible] if any, from the official count, which will be completed to-day.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For [illegible], 63,890.

GOVERNOR.

[illegible] Hand; Daily, 28,062; Brady, 3,834; scattering, 181.

CONGRESSMEN.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Wood, 5,912; Williamson, 4,385; [illegible]; scattering, 46. Wood over Williamson, [illegible].

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Kerrigan, 5,145; Tuomey, 3,967; Cumberford, 3,324; scattering, 64. Kerrigan over Tuomey, 1,178.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Including Williamsburgh,) Wall, 6,977; Taylor, 6,611; Duffy, 3,065; scattering, 130. Wall over Taylor, 66.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Cochrane, 6,374; Conkling, 6,526; Chandler, 6,734; scattering, 107. Conkling over Cochrane, 152.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Ward, 10,814; Dow, 8,417; scattering, 266. Ward over Dow, 2,397.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delaplaine, 13,576; Wakeman, 9,317; scattering, 106. Delaplaine over Wakeman, 4,259.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Callahan, 1,330; Smith, 984; Fitzgibbons, 46; Gardner, 1,171; scattering, 1-2. Callahan over Gardner, 159.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Walsh, 2,239; Tuthill, 362, Fitzgerald, 1,360; scattering, 102. Walsh over Fitzgerald, 881.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Woodruff, 2,361; Woodworth, 612; Quinn, 1,211; Norris, 260; scattering, 104. Woodruff over Quinn, 1,150.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Kinney, 1,969; Hoppe, 1,963; McConkey, 1,287; Mulligan, 309; O'Shea, 265; scattering, 67. Kinney over Hoppe, 7.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Shaw, 2,553; Blauvelt, 2,113; Hall, 1,268; scattering, 106. Shaw over Blauvelt, 440.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Webster, 2,686; Frazer, 1,973; scattering, 344. Webster over Frazer, 2,022.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Young, 3,383; Greene, 2,654; scattering, 93. Young over Greene, 729.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Reilley, 1,695; Bogart, 1,342; Lewis, 1,230; Hanson, 430; Craft, 2,253; Dunn, 248; scattering, 203. Craft over Reilley, 580.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Caffrey, 2,140; Ramsey, 822; Sherwood, 2,568; scattering, 56. Sherwood over Caffrey, 428.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Gomans, 3,113; Boyd, 2,122; scattering, 28. Gomans over Boyd, 991.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Hardy, 3,060; McKonkey, 1,107; Tucker, 2,143; Hooper, 1,145; scattering, 45. Hardy over Tucker, 1,617.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Lambrecht, 2,164; Campbell, 2,038; [illegible], 2,086; scattering, 40. Lambrecht over [illegible], 78.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Higgins, 1,650; Ward, 1,404; Birdsall, 1,000; scattering, 28. Birdsall over Higgins, 596.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Hutchings, 2,761; Fonda, 2,095; [illegible], 774; Murray, 632; scattering, 44. Hutchings over Fonda, 741.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Varian, 3,229; Johnson, 2,319; scattering, 58. Varian over Johnson, 910.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Arcularius, 1,208; McCabe, 1,161; Crandall Rich, 443; John Burke, 34; scattering, 39. Arcularius over McCabe, 47.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Jones, 1,358; Cumming, 1,006; Ingraham, 645; scattering, 24. Jones over Cumming, 352.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Geo. C. Barnard, 53,738; Benj. W. Bonney, 37,052; John Lovenidge, 142; scattering, 486. Barnard over Bonney, 16,686.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT.

J. W. White, 34,094; M. Ulshoeffer, 33,181; F. A. Talmadge, 33,167. White over Ulshoeffer, 1,853.

RECORDER.

J. T. Hoffman, 38,758; T. B. Van Buren, 32,150; A. B. Russell, 10,859. Hoffman over Van Buren, 5,578.

CITY JUDGE.

John H. McCunn, 43,080; John Sedgwick, 39,387; J. R. Livingston, 6,887.

REGISTER.

John Keyser, 34,611; M. T. Brennan, 25,786; Jas. Lynch, 31,537. Keyser over Lynch, 2,774.

SUPERVISOR.

W. R. Stewart, 35,991; S. Ely, Jr., 30,510; C. Schwarzwaelder, 25,840. Stewart over Ely, 2,481.

SURROGATE.

Edward C. West, 57,229; David R. Jacques, 33,390; scattering, 220. West over Jacques, 23,839.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE EXPENSES OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—REPORTS OF THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROADS.

This Board met last night, President PECK in the Chair.

Alderman BAILEY presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Joint Special Committee appointed to receive and entertain the Japanese Embassy have failed to report a full of items in detail of the expenses incurred by them in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the said Joint Special Committee, on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, be and they are hereby directed to report in detail the items of expenditure incurred by them in receiving and entertaining the said Japanese Ambassadors, forthwith, if prepared; if not, then that the said Special Committee be and they are hereby directed to report such detailed items of expenditure at the next meeting of the Board.

Adopted without debate.

Alderman BAILEY moved for the discharge of the Committee appointed for investigating the security of the City deposits in the hands of the City Chamberlain. Carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting the monthly statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, from July 1 to Nov. 1, as follows:

	Sixth-avenue.	Eighth-avenue.
July	$30,563 11	$39,610 03
August	29,691 44	33,644 42
September	32,038 87	34,525 11
October	34,578 22	35,054 56
Totals	$126,871 64	$142,854 12

There being no other business for transaction, the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—REMONSTRANCE FROM SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—COUNTIES REEF TO BE REMOVED.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening. In the absence of the President, Councilman ROLLWAGEN was called to the Chair.

A communication from the Superior Court in answer to the remonstrance of the Supreme Court, relative to the contemplated change in the rooms of the two Courts, was read, and referred to the Law Committee. The same disposition was made of a resolution offered by Councilman LENT, tendering the use of the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen to the Supreme Court, for holding General Term, as a compensation for giving up their present room to the Superior Court.

A communication from the Department of Finance announcing that the appropriation for paying the salaries of members of the Common Council was exhausted, was ordered on file.

A remonstrance from the Sixth-avenue Railroad against a pending resolution for paving Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, with Belgium pavement, (one-third of the expense thereof to be paid by the Railroad,) was referred.

The Board concurred to award the contract for removing Counties Reef to the New-York Submarine Engineering Company for $18,750—the work to be finished in one year.

After some routine business of little general interest, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1861.

The regular meeting of the Board of Charities and Corrections was held, yesterday, at their rooms in Bond-street, SIMEON DRAPER, the President, in the chair.

A large number of communications were read and referred. The Committee of the Whole made their report, which contained, among other matters, the following items:

CITY PRISON.—Dr. A. B. HOSMAN has been appointed Physician at the City Prison, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. COVEL. Dr. JOHN STEARNS has been appointed Assistant Physician, at a compensation of $400 per annum. The sum of $145 has been appropriated to KETCHUM & Co., for repairs of the roof.

From the 9th to the 16th instant, inclusive, 416 persons, male and female, have been transferred to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of the total number 161 have been committed twice; 80 three times; 63 four times; 25 six times; 11 ten times; 6 fourteen times; 15 twenty times; 7 forty times; 2 fifty, and 2 sixty times; 163 were males, 253 females.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL.—All the Assistant Physicians of this institution are deemed deputies; the only compensation allowed to each is $216 per annum and [illegible].

EMIGRATION.—Eighty inmates have been sent to [illegible] in Europe from this institution, at their own request, they representing that they had friends there who were willing to take care of them. One of the [illegible] has been discharged and another has had her salary reduced from $300 to $500.

MRS. FORD has been appointed Matron in place of Mrs. Purdy.

WORK-HOUSE.—The Commissioners express their readiness to release from confinement all those who can furnish security against the violation of City Ordinances.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—J. S. Underhill was awarded a contract for furnishing an iron tank, at $295.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—The proposition of E. V. Haughwout & Co. has been accepted for shafting, steam-pipes, &c., for $325; also the bid of Murphy & Co. for an iron tank and fixtures for $173. It was resolved that no officer or physician should be absent longer than 24 hours without permission of the Board.

The Commissioners, since their last report, have been strenuous in their efforts to carry out the stipulations as agreed upon with the Commissioners of Emigration for the adjustment of the unsettled claims between the two Boards, and it is with extreme regret that they are obliged again to notice the continued delinquency on the part of the latter to postpone, if not avoid, the fulfillment of the agreement entered into by their respective counsel. Appended are several letters from President DRAPER to the Commissioners of Emigration and their counsel in regard to the matter, but no notice has been taken of them.

The weekly statement shows that 7,659 are now inmates of the various institutions, being an increase of 76 over previous report. During the week 42 have died. 1,386 have been discharged, 382 have been sent to Blackwell's Island, and six to State Prison.

Mr. DRAPER, President of the Board, submitted his annual estimates required for the support of the institutions during the coming year, asking appropriations of $699,375. The principal items being as follows:

Beef, fresh	$35,000	Lumber	$10,000
Beef, salt	8,000	Milk	15,000
Coal, Institutions and out-door poor	56,000	Mutton	8,000
Colored Home	13,500	Rice	10,000
Donations to out-door poor	25,000	Salaries — Wardens, Superintendents, Physicians, Clerks, &c.	125,000
Dry Goods	35,000	Commissioners	12,000
Flour to out-door poor	63,000	Coffee	10,000
Hardware, Iron and Steel	8,000	Sugar	10,000
		Tea	5,500

In addition to the foregoing, the following amounts are required for the objects specified, if esteemed upon further examination to be called for, by economy, necessity, or convenience:

For building a steamboat for ferry, and for conveying freight and passengers, towing of vessels to and from the City, to Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, thus abolishing the present system of transmission by ferry and steamboat, and making the force engaged in this business available for other purposes of labor $15,000

For building Infants' Nursery on Blackwell's Island, to form part of the Almshouse, for that class of dependents hereinbefore placed at nurse in the City. By this provision they will be under the immediate supervision of responsible parties, and have the advantage of wholesome food, pure air and ventilation, and the care of efficient and reliable females 10,000

For erecting Gas Works and Fixtures on Blackwell's Island for new Island Hospital, and on Randall's Island 12,000

For the introduction of Washing Machinery at the several Institutions 2,500

For furniture for new Island Hospital 10,000

For extension of building for Lunatics, to replace the amount formerly appropriated for this object and expended by the late Board of Governors, necessarily required for the care and security of the Insane, and to relieve the overcrowded condition of the present Asylum 30,000

Total $79,500

RECAPITULATION.

For support of the several Institutions, viz.: Food, clothing, coal, wood, donations, salaries, &c.	$589,875
For steamboat, buildings, gas-works, washing machinery	79,500
Total	$669,375

These estimates are based upon the experience of past expenditures, which may be decreased by strict accountability, which it is hoped will pervade the official conduct of the Department throughout.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR 1860.

For support, &c.	$639,150
For buildings, &c.	107,049—$746,199
FOR 1861.	
For support, &c.	$589,875
For buildings, &c.	79,500— 669,375
Decrease	$76,824

From the foregoing sum of $669,375, the amount which will accrue from Excise license fees, which is appropriated for the benefit of the poor, will be deducted, and the balance only will be raised from taxation on the real and personal property of the City—the amount realized from this source during the present year being nearly $40,000.

THE MURDER IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Coroner's Investigation Continued—Interesting Testimony of the Suspected Party.

Coroner WOOD, of Queens County, continued the investigation as to the murder of J. D. COLYER, at Shaw's Hotel, on Wednesday. District Attorney ARMSTRONG, who has taken a deep interest in this investigation from the first, conducted the examination. At 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer LATOURETTE, of the Fifth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, brought JOSEPH LAMBERT, arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. COLYER, before the Coroner. LAMBERT manifested but little interest in the proceedings, and seemed in excellent spirits. He nodded to acquaintances with a smile, and his general conduct was that of an innocent man, if not, at least of one who did not realize the enormity of the offence with which he is charged.

As on previous days, there was a large crowd of people in attendance, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings; and while they seem to have taken it for granted that the prisoner is guilty of the murder, there were no public manifestations of their feelings, and the investigation proceeded without interruption. The grandfather of young LAMBERT and his uncle were present, with counsel, A. JACKSON HYATT, Esq., of Sing Sing, pending the investigation, but in no way dictated or interfered with the proceedings.

The following is the testimony in the case taken yesterday:

Mary E. Manner, sworn:—I reside in Union-place, New Lotts, with my brother, John Van Size; on Monday evening, the 12th of this month, there resided in that house Mr. Size, his wife, their little girl and Joseph Lambert; saw Lambert on the 12th; saw him at about two o'clock P. M.; I cannot tell to a minute; saw him again at twenty minutes to nine o'clock that night; I then opened the door and let him into the house; I knew the time, because my little brother had just told me what time it was; I had a light when I let Lambert in; he was not in a hurry; he came in as he usually did; do not know Officer Frost; don't know the officer who came to the house on Tuesday; there were two there—one with Mr. Conover; don't know that I should know him again; did not say to him that Lambert was in a hurry and frightened me; heard the knock at the door, and asked who was there; he said "Me," and I said "Oh, it is you Joe; I thought it was Lang, the constable;" he (Lang) had been there several times before; he replied, "No, it is me; is all the folks abed?" he passed up stairs, and I went up soon after him, and he met me at the head of the stairs and lighted his candle at my lamp, and then he passed through my brother's room, and up into the garret; I mean Mr. Van Size's room; after he had been up stairs a few minutes, he said, "Johnny, Johnny;" I opened the door and says, "What do you want, Jo?" he replied, "Tell Johnny to call me before he goes away, as I want to see him;" I then told Johnny's wife what Joe said; that is all that passed between me and Lambert that night; he had on a coat that he wore away, but of his pants I did not take notice; we were talking together no time at all before he went to bed; took no particular notice of him; his coat was buttoned about half way; I could see his shirt and collar; did not see him next morning; he went away before I was up, but it wasn't early; got up, I think, between six and half-past six o'clock; he had no overcoat; he wore his coat generally loose about the house; he wore the vest you have got here; I cannot tell particularly; that is what they say; don't know that I should know the vest if I should see it; have seen Lambert have a knife; believe they call it a dirk-knife; saw it, I think, the day or the second day after he had the muss on the road with them men; never saw it before then; that was the last time I saw it; it was then in his hand; he was a looking at it; don't recollect that he said anything in particular about it.

To Juror—Don't know what clothes he left behind at the house.

James Shaler, sworn—I reside at Mr. Tierney's house; was at his store the night that Colyer was murdered; left there near upon 7 o'clock; left there Mr. Colyer; Thomas Seaman came away with me, and two or three others; never saw Lambert at all that evening.

Joseph Lambert, sworn: I reside in Sing Sing; have resided here, (in East New-York,) for two or three years back; have no particular occupation; I believe I shall be twenty-one years old the 5th day of next July; I boarded here at Mr. Van Size's; not sure how long, two or three months; was a watchman on the plank road for awhile; for nineteen nights, I believe; worked for Mr. Hoag, helping him cut his corn, for two or three days; worked for Charley Eames a day; worked for John Tierney a day or two days; worked nowhere else while I was at Mr. Van Size's one week ago last Monday I was over with Mr. Tracy at Middle Village, after grain; don't know what time we went over or got back; it was in the afternoon; when I got back went to Mr. Tierney's store: don't know what time it was when I left there: it was in the evening; saw Mr. Colyer there that evening, and spoke to him; don't remember what I said; we were not talking about anything much; we were throwing dice there; Mr. Colyer was throwing dice; he paid for drinks two or three times; he did not appear to have much money with him; saw him have some bills; saw no other money, except some silver: he changed a $2 bill for a man; heard no one ask Colyer to loan them money; Colyer and myself did not have a talk together that night; I told him if he wanted some manure he could have it for a couple of dollars; at about a quarter past seven o'clock I told Mr. Colyer I wanted to go home to see "Johnny" before he went to bed; did not at that time see Mr. Colyer pull out his watch; told Mr. Colyer that I wanted to see "Johnny" (Van Size) before he went to bed to pay him some money that I owed him; don't recollect that Mr. Colyer pulled out his watch and said, "You had better be going," he said, "Come, throw the dice before you go;" we threw the dice two or three times, I believe; staid there near an hour, if not quite, after that; it might have been a little after eight o'clock when I started to go home; went out of the back part of the store; after I left the store I went up around Smith's corner, or Mr. Hall's, and after that I went home; Mr. Colyer was in the store after I left Tierney's; when I left the store I had two $5 gold pieces, two $2 bills, and about four or five dollars in silver; I earned this money out South—at Galveston, Texas; had had the money three or four months; have had it longer than that—ever since I have been here; I had over $400 when I got back from Galveston about three or four months ago; kept the money most of the time in my valise; never carried much with me; I had $43 left of the $400 I brought home with me from Texas; the balance was in my valise at Van Size's; that money was in bills; the money I brought from Galveston was in bills—cannot say what State, some on one and some on another; I was painting for a month and a half in Galveston, and part of the time [illegible] and selling ponies; was in Galveston four [illegible] months, or three or four months; was not there [illegible]; was a little out of Galveston part of the time; have been in the habit of paying Van Size board whenever he asked for the money; the last time he asked me for money was on Sunday night (the 11th inst.) after I was in bed; he asked me if I would let him have four or five dollars on Monday; I told him that he could have it then if he wanted it; I had only a twenty dollar gold piece, and told him that I would get it changed some time to-morrow, (Monday;) he said that would answer; the bills in the valise were fives and some tens—different kinds, some ones, twos and threes, I believe; when I left Van Size's Monday morning I had with me $22 or $23; left about $20 at Van Size's: took breakfast Monday morning, don't remember where I went after that; got the two five-dollar gold pieces I had when I left Tierney's store of a peddler; I bought a shirt of him; gave him the twenty-dollar gold piece, and he gave me two five-dollar gold pieces, two two-dollar bills, and the balance in silver; met the peddler way down on Dr. Edmond's corner; the peddler had a big bag on his back—a big bundle; have seen the peddler a great many times before; don't know where he lives and don't know his name; spent some money at Middle Village—believe I treated once—think not more than once; paid eight cents—gave a dollar bill; don't know whose place it was; the man keeps grain at the brewery, I believe; spent some money at Tierney's that day; treated once or twice, and Mr. Colyer took the money—the boy was busy; might have spent two or three shillings there that day; paid ten shillings for the shirt bought of the peddler; did not take tea at Van Size's that evening; had no supper at all; got a piece of pie or two down at John Tierney's; after I got at Van Size's house first saw Johnny Manners' wife, (first witness;) met her first at the front door; she opened the door, I believe; I am not certain which of us opened the door; she asked who it was, and I told her it was "Me," and she let me in; she said she thought it was Mr. Lang, (constable;) I got a candle, and she met me; I was going down stairs to get a light; I reached over the bannister and lighted the candle; went up stairs and went to bed then; believe I asked where Johnny was, and she said: "To bed;" that was all, I believe, until I went to bed; then I hollered and told her to tell Johnny that I wanted to see him before he went to work in the morning; that was all that passed between us that night; bought the clothes I now have on on Tuesday—don't know where I bought them—could not tell the street; it was in New-York; am not much acquainted in New-York; would not know the man if I should see him; left my clothes in the store, and told the man that I would call for them on Saturday; the man was an entire stranger to me—never had seen him before; did not ask his name; did not take the number of his store; got an entire new suit there; also got a pair of boots—not at the same place; got the boots at a store close by the clothing store, I believe; I had a pair of boots on; took them home with me; don't know the number of the store or the name of the man who keeps it, or the street the store is on; got a new hat on Tuesday where I got the clothes; don't know what time it was when I bought these things—believe it was in the forenoon, about ten or eleven o'clock; don't know what time it was when I got to the City on Tuesday; got nothing else on Tuesday; I believe I paid $26 for coat, hat, vest and pants; paid for the boots $4; I believe I stopped at Williamsburgh on Tuesday—had three likenesses taken that day of myself; don't know where it was—paid $2 50; left Mr. Van Size's home on Tuesday morning, (13th,) about half-past six o'clock, I guess; did not know what time it was; had no means of knowing the time; went, I believe, down the railroad from Van Size's house; I asked him which way to go, and he told me the best way was to go down the railroad; that was all he said, only he asked me what time I would be back; walked down past East New-York, so that Mr. Lang would not see me; took the Broadway cars just below East New-York; got out of the car just before I got to the ferry; stopped half an hour or an hour or so in Williamsburgh; crossed the Peck Slip Ferry to New-York; went down to Fulton-street and up Fulton-street; did not stop in Fulton-street; went up to Broadway and across to the North River steamboat; don't know where it was; I lost my way; I inquired what dock the Sing Sing boat started from; went up Broadway some distance, some twenty or thirty blocks, I guess; had to walk back a good ways I know; guess I bought my clothes off Broadway—am not certain; took no receipt for my clothes; I had nothing with me on Tuesday morning but money and clothes; I am sure of that; told Mr. Van Size that I was going to New-York, and perhaps might go home to Sing Sing; told Martha Nelson nothing else only that I would be back Saturday night; received no money on Tuesday after I left Van Size's; stood on the North river side in New-York on Tuesday until the boat left; went into some hotel there and got something to eat; don't know what hotel it was; it was close by the landing; reached the hotel about 2 o'clock; staid there most of the time until the boat left; from 11 to 2 o'clock I was trying to find where the boat was; the boat started at 3 o'clock, I think; at Sing Sing I went to my uncle Albert's,—Albert Weeks; staid their Tuesday night; next morning went up to my uncles Martin Lambert's; got there just after breakfast in the morning; staid there until after dinner; then went up to uncle Remsen Lambert's where my grandfather lives; staid there until Thursday night; was there all Wednesday night; left uncle Remsen's on Thursday night—in the night—dont know what time it was; it was after supper; I was going along the road met a wagon load of men, and heard them mention my name, and I jumped over the fence; went into a stack of oats there and stayed until morning; before meeting these men on the road had not heard that men were up there looking for me; heard the men mention simply the name of "Lambert;" there are quite a number of Lamberts living about there; jumped over the fence because I thought they were after me for a little scrape I was in here with the men who worked on the road; on Friday morning went to my grandfather's and asked "what them men were there for?" asked grandfather or Noah Lambert, don't know which; they said it was about a man who was at work with me in a cornfield; said there were two or three of us at work together in a corn-field, and I got mad and hit the man over the head with a corn cutter; that I had either killed him or not killed him, I don't know which; I said if it was any such thing as that I would go down and give myself up; asked my grandfather to come down and see if it was anything of that kind, and he said that he would go down; told me to wait somewhere about there and he would come down and see; he went to Sing Sing that day and got a paper; Noah read the paper and it said that Theodore Colyer was murdered or killed that night—Monday night; it said in the papers that I was with him in the store that night, and asked him to loan me $10; I told my grandfather that Theodore Colyer was not in the store that night; told my grandfather that unless he came up here I would; I said that I would come up with him; he said he would come up here Saturday morning; first heard that Colyer was killed on Friday morning; staid that night in the straw-stack; the conversation with my grandfather was in the morning; staid in the stack until Sunday; went round in the fields in the day-time and got apples; staid there until Sunday—until grandfather got back; saw Officer Latinville just before dinner on Sunday; saw him passing by in a wagon with Mr. Van Size; I was at the side of a stone wall, about one and a half miles from my grandfather's house; had seen my grandfather before that, and he told me all about it then; I was inside of the field when the officers went by; got down behind the stone-wall and concealed myself; next saw Latinville as I was going across the lots by the house and around the hills; I was going over to the house, and saw Van Size going back to the wagon; went around the house so that he would see me; went over one or two stone walls, don't know which, and got in front of the house; was going down by the hill there; he halloed, and I went up, and he took me in custody; went into the house with him, and asked for some water to wash myself with; he told me to give him what I had with me; gave him my money and pocketbook, watch and knife; I had $14 25 at that time; bought the watch when I first came back from Texas; the knife was a six-bladed pocket-knife I bought in Texas; got nothing to eat on Tuesday until 2 o'clock. Where I bought my clothes the man wrapped the old clothes up in a paper; did not put my name on the bundle; did not tell the man my name; the place where I bought my clothes was a good ways from the hotel; think it was on the East River side; don't know how far it was from the City Hall; don't know that I saw the Hall that day at all; don't know how far it was from the Peck-slip ferry; left a vest at Van Size's; wore that vest on Monday and on Monday night; wore the vest away; I did because it was better looking than the other; made up my mind to go to Sing Sing after I got in New-York, on Tuesday; I had spent nearly all of the money I had—I had only about $6 or $6 50 left; had not made up my mind to go to Sing Sing at the time I bought my clothes; when I went to New-York, I did not expect to leave there before Saturday—did not know where I should stay—did not expect to do anything; got new clothes because I expected to get married on Thanksgiving Day; had about $6 50 when I left New-York for Sing Sing; did not do anything from Tuesday till Sunday morning; no one gave me anything during that time; my grandfather gave me two $5 bills Sunday morning, I believe; gave one dollar to a young lady at Sing Sing, to get her likeness for me—that was all I gave away or spent.

To Jurors—Bought the undershirt on Dr. Edmonds' corner; I was thinking it was in the afternoon, but it was not; it was before I went home to dinner.

Re-direct—I had a dirk-knife; Mr. Tierney's son gave it to me just after that fight I had; I threw it away in the street; changed my clothes where I bought my new clothes—in the back part of the store; one day when I was in New-York I was going to buy a horse and wagon and had not money enough with me; it was two blocks from a pawnbroker's shop, and I asked the fellow how much he would allow me for my watch, and he said $10; I told him if he would allow me what I gave for the watch, $16, he could have it; told him he could not have it for $10; took it to a pawnbroker's shop and put it up for $5; the man asked $125 for horse, wagon and harness; this was three or four weeks before I went away; told him I had not that much money but if he would take me up to Cypress Hills I could get it for him; he went as far as Peck slip with me; got out to drink, and a man told me that the horse was not sound; I then refused to take the horse; don't know who the man was that told me the horse was not sound; never saw him before; don't know the man who wanted to sell the horse; he lived on the other side of the North River; I got my watch back on Tuesday; had not been to New York before; paid the pawnbroker $5 12; don't know where the pawnshop is; I can go to the place; think it was on the East River side; the pawnbroker gave me a ticket; do not know what name there was on it; did not look at it until I went to the store for the watch; gave the pawnbroker the name of Joseph Lambert; my clothes are on the North River side, near where I took the boat; think I could find the place. The witness, upon having his attention called as to the location of the clothing-store, said that he believed it was on the East River side of New-York. He continued: I did not leave my old clothes where I bought the new suit, but left them somewhere near the Sing Sing boat; it was an oyster and liquor store; the shirt I wore on Monday I threw away on Tuesday; it was worth nothing; I threw it away in New-York; threw it into the street; I wore the old shirt to New-York on Friday morning; changed shirts where I bought the clothes; bought my undershirt three or four months ago in Division street, New-York; went to Thomas Seaman's, near Cypress Hill, the day I returned from Texas; stayed there two weeks, I believe; boarded there; charged me four dollars a week; then went to Van Size's; paid him three dollars per week; bought nothing while at Van Size's except a set of boxing-gloves; my expenses were usually about four or five dollars per week; some weeks as high as seventeen or eighteen dollars; might have been as high as twenty-five dollars, for clothes; put the new shirt on the day I bought it. [Witness explained that he had visited Galveston since he first came to East New-York to reside.] He continued: I worked for Mr. Colyer one day—he did not want me any longer; he only allowed me 75 cents a day; we had no talk about the wages.

Witness corrected his former statement by saying that the money he brought from Galveston was all in gold—$20 and $50 pieces; got some of the gold changed into bills when he first got back.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIENVILLE.

News from Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR—SPANISH VIEWS OF THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA—ABDICATION AND DEPARTURE OF MIRAMON FROM MEXICO CITY.

The United States steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 15th and Havana on the afternoon of the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Bienville* had a strong northerly gale from Hatteras up, and passed an unusually large number of vessels bound to the northward, but none within signal distance.

The weather in Havana was pleasant, and health good. The rolling of the cane crop was progressing finely. The steamship *Cahawba*, hence on the 12th, arrived at Havana at noon of the 17th. The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commanding J. N. MAFFIT, sailed from Havana a few days since on a cruise.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Commanding T. A. CRAVEN, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 17th, and sailed that evening on a cruise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

Death has lately taken from us one of the few permanent resident Americans of this city. On the 12th inst., Mr. J. L. WYMAN, one of the editors and publishers of the *Cuban Messenger* died of consumption. He was about 42 years of age, was a native of the State of New-York, but had resided about twenty years in Florida, where he was connected with various journals and more recently, until he came to this city some seven months since, he published the *Commercial Advertiser* at Apalachicola. He leaves, I am told, a father and mother and two children, the latter residing at Pawpaw, in the State of Indiana. It may be some slight satisfaction to his remaining relatives to know that he had the best medical attendance our city affords, and all the kindly attentions of numerous friends to soothe his dying hours.

He had endeared himself to us by his mild, gentlemanly demeanor, and we shall long miss him in our circle. His end was peace.

A rather rich scene occurred in Lamparilla-street, in this city, a few days ago. A Mr. ——, who is an extensive exporter hence of tobacco and segars, and who I know to be a partner in one of the largest tobacco houses of your City, has, I have for the first time recently heard, been dabbling lately in the African Slave-trade. He had, I hear, a cargo of five hundred Bozales (Africans) landed lately, but another cargo and vessel fell into the hands of a Spanish cruiser, and meeting the captain of this latter vessel in the above-named street, Mr. —— took the latter to task, accusing him, as I hear, of purposely ruaning the vessel in the way of the Spanish cruiser, had lastly telling him he was a "*Sin Vesquenza*" (a man without shame,) which epithet is the bitterest insult that can be offered to a Spaniard. Upon hearing this, the slave captain "squared off" *a la* Heenan, and gave Mr. —— a terrific blow between the eyes, discoloring them most terribly. Mr. ——, I also hear, fearing the further violence of the slaver captain, had him brought before His Excellency the Captain-General, who, I am told, dismissed the charge, merely warning the captain to be guarded in his future conduct.

M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, the new French Minister to MIRAMON'S Government in Mexico, either has been or will be this day taken on board the Spanish war-steamer *Pizarro*, and conveyed to Vera Cruz.

The city railway continuation to the Cerro is positively commenced.

Miss GREENFIELD, "the Black Swan," achieved anything but a success at the Villa Nueva Theatre. She was hissed the first night of her appearance and *hooted*, I hear, the second—since which, of course, she has not appeared.

Col. WOOD has done more to show the natives the energy of the American character, than any man who has ever been in this city. He erected his "Mammoth Canvass" with very little assistance, in a single night. He superintends two exhibitions nearly a mile apart—the Swiss Bell Ringers, and the Albino Family and California Menagerie—at the same time. So popular is he in this city that, I am told, the lessees of the Tacon Theatre, los Senores JIMENEZ & HERRERA, have offered him $8,000 to undertake its management next year. The Colonel says that sum is not sufficient; if they will give him $15,000 he will provide a first-class Italian Opera Company and other rational amusements, that shall be satisfactory. Quite an advance from an exhibitor of wild beasts, to be an empresario of an Italian Opera Company. Is it not? And yet I doubt not, without possessing a knowledge of a note of music, the Colonel, with his strong common sense, would prove as successful as an empresario as he has with everything else he has undertaken on this Island.

The present Italian Opera Company at the Tacon, or rather its prima donna, Señorita GORDOSA, does not appear to be giving general satisfaction. Her representation of the principal female character in "Il Poliuto" was a decided failure. Oh, that our old friend MAX MARETZEK had again been permitted to have provided an Opera Company for us.

CHIARINI has erected a splendid circus just outside the Tierra Gate, which draws full houses to every performance.

There have been the usual number of highway robberies near this city of late. I select one or two of the more prominent. A gentleman in his carriage was stopped by two men on horse-back recently, within a mile of the city walls, and robbed of his watch and chain and the money he had in his pocket. A gentleman was stopped on the Paseo, soon after the close of the circus on Saturday evening, and robbed of seven onzas, ($119,) and his watch, chain, &c., &c.

There are to be twenty-one drawings of the lottery next year; seventeen ordinary, upon the same plan as those of the present year, and four *extraordinary*, each of which latter are to have two prizes of $100,000, one each of $50,000, $30,000 and $20,000, ten of $2,000, sixteen of $1,000, and a hundred and one of $500, beside the twenty approximations. The price for a ticket in these latter drawings is to be $32, but thirty-second parts of a ticket are to be issued, so as to accommodate those who only wish to risk a dollar.

The mail from this city to Cienfuegos was robbed on the 4th inst., at the town of Macagua, without the robber being discovered.

The weather has recently been extremely cool for this season of the year. A morning or two since when I rose, the thermometer stood at 45° of Fahrenheit.

By the Spanish steamship *Cuba*, which arrived on the 12th inst. from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Porto Plata, &c., late dates have been received by the *Diario de la Marina*. I translate the following summary from the afternoon edition of that paper of the 13th.

From Porto Rico the papers are up to the 31st ult., and nothing of any importance had transpired.

Commerce had been very dull the entire month.

Very little was doing with the products of the country, owing to their great scarcity.

The Captain-General was engaged in the improvement of the public roads.

COMMERCIAL.

Sugar, Molasses and Freights remain without any alteration. Exchanges are a shade lower, but still languid.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1860.

I mentioned, if I mistake not, in my last letter, dated the 16th inst., that a mulatto girl, a favorite slave of the Count of VILLA NUEVA, who had committed some serious fault, for which she had been threatened to be flogged and to be sent to the sugar estate to work in the field, had a few days previously thrown herself from the balcony of the residence of the Count, and had thus committed suicide. As a correspondent of the American Press, in these "piping times of peace," such events cannot be permitted to pass by without due inquiry. My research into this matter has led to the discovery of as pretty a piece of gossip or scandal as I have heard in many a day. I will tell you the story as it was told to me:

During the past Summer, or previously, in the country, a young, poor, and respectable man was introduced to the family of the Count, by whom he was received with the customary and well-known courtesy and kindness of that family. The Countess has a daughter,—the Count being her second husband. For this young lady, the young gentleman before alluded to, formed a sincere attachment, which was reciprocated by the young lady. Her father-in-law and her mother having refused their consent to the marriage of the young people,—application was made by the gentleman to the Captain-General, to interpose his authority, for according to Spanish law, a lady having arrived at the years of maturity has a right to demand a certain portion of the property of her parents as her dowry, and to marry whom she pleases.

His Excellency the Captain-General sent an *escribano* (notary public) to the residence of the Count to make the necessary inquiries into the subject. The Count referred him to the young lady's mother, saying she was not his child. The Countess wisely referred the *escribano* to the young lady herself, who said "Yes!" There was no power on earth that could prevent her, and she would marry the man to whom she had given her heart's affections. With this information the *escribano* returned to His Excellency the Captain-General and thus the matter stood. The unfortunate slave girl who destroyed her life was the lady's maid of the young lady, and it being supposed she had lent her aid to the young

The Private Dispatch Post.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE CADWALLADER.

The case of the United States *vs.* KOCHSPERGER *et al.*, (Blood's Dispatch,) came up in the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia, on Monday. The The Pennsylvanian gives the following summary of the case:

In this case, which was an application for an injunction to restrain defendants from further prosecuting their business of receiving and delivering letters within the limits of the city, on the ground that they were violating the acts of Congress regulating the establishing of Post-offices and post-roads, and were interfering with the exclusive right claimed by the Government to carry and deliver letters and packages over all routes declared post roads, a lengthy opinion was delivered by Judge CADWALLADER, Judge GRIER concurring in the views set forth and conclusions arrived at.

This proceeding was instituted against the proprietors of Blood's Dispatch, subsequent to and consequent upon, an order promulgated by the postmaster of this city, by direction of the Postmaster-General, in July last, declaring all the streets, alleys, lanes, &c., of the city post roads, the object of the same being to drive out of the business the defendants, and to create a monopoly for the Government of the collection and delivery of all letters from any point to another within the limits of the city.

It is decided in effect thereby that the proprietors of Blood's Dispatch are violating no act of Congress in carrying on their business within the limits of the city, so long as they do not transport letters over streets which are made mail-routes by the establishment of Post-offices in the districts, (now within the city by virtue of the Act of Consolidation,) such as Richmond, Frankford, Kingsessing, &c. The bill of complaint charged that letters are carried between points such as are just mentioned, and though this is not true in point of fact, the defendants did not deny the allegation in their demurrer to the bill. In relation to this part of the case the Judge says, at the conclusion of his opinion, as follows:

"Hitherto the case has been considered as if the business of the defendants was confined to the carriage of such letters and packets as officials of the Government could carry only on routes of the local post established within the limits of the Philadelphia Mail station. If the business of the defendants, as described in the bill, were confined to the carriage of such letters, the demurrer in its present form would be sustained, and the bill dismissed. But the bill contains other allegations. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act of 2d February, 1851, incorporated newly the City of Philadelphia, with an enlargement of its boundaries, which now embrace the whole of the former County of Philadelphia, including extensive rural spaces beyond the limits of the former city and of the adjacent built districts.

Within this enlarged municipality are many mail stations, every one of them having its post-office, which is neither a sub nor a branch office. The built and rural districts of the city are intersected by streets which, so far as used between these offices by the general post. are, of course, mail routes. The parts of the city designated in the Postmaster-General's order include several of the mail stations and certain rural spaces. The bill referring to the act of the State Legislature incorporating the city, names the several mail stations within its limits, and contains allegations importing that the defendants carry not only such letters as have been specifically mentioned, but also letters which general posts of the Government might carry on the streets in question as established post roads between such mail stations. The defendants, if engaged in carrying letters or packets, which might otherwise be thus carried by mail, violate the prohibition in the act of 1827.

This prohibition is thus, however, independent altogether of the Postmaster-General's order of July, 1860, and of any act of Congress passed since 1827. So far as the bill may have this import the demurrer cannot be sustained. A demurrer to so much of the bill as is not of this import would, however, have been sustainable. The demurrer thus framed would, perhaps, as may be inferred from the course of the argument, cover the whole intended subject of controversy. An application to amend the demurrer, or take it off the file and demur again, may, therefore, be entertained. (See 2 Sch. and Lef., 207, 4 Madd., 192, 207, 208.) The case will stand over that the defendants may have an opportunity to make such an application."

THE ELECTION.—The *Missouri Republican* of Saturday has returns from all but five counties in the State, which foot up, Douglas, 58,039; Bell, 57,485; Breckinridge, 30,155; and Lincoln, 16,979. Douglas over Bell, 554. The remaining counties at the last Gubernatorial election gave C. F. Jackson (Douglas) 400; Sample Orr, (Bell,) 525; and H. Jackson, (Breckinridge,) 346.

Returns from all the counties in Indiana, the most of them official, foot up: Lincoln, 111,601; Douglas, 88,368; Breckinridge, 11,368; Bell, 5,049.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 30, 35, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 63, 64, 70½, 77. Enumerated—Nos. 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52 to 62½, 62.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Causes will be sent in from Part II. *Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 2417, 5012, 4195, 5728, 3335, 2039, 4393, 5082, 5536, 4454, 4461, 5725, 5327, 6175, 5229, 5289, 6151, 5244, 5214, 3238, 5516, 5233, 5238, 3374, 6163, 6163, 5228, 5331, 5388, 5247, 5403, 6115½, 5403, 5404, 5401, 5402, 6155, 6149, 6191, 6128, 5820, 5445, 6159, 6044, 6142, 6165, 5441, 5148.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 937, 338½, 715, 1045, 335, 7, 1065, 1067, 1073, 57, 55, 681, 893, 1019, 765.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 4424, 4512, 4527, 4429, 4582, 2685, 2700, 3019, 4168, 4373, 4508, 4684. *Part II.*—No calendar posted.

INCREASE OF THE JUDGES' SALARIES.

Opinion of Justice Sutherland, Sustaining the Comptroller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Wm. Mitchell vs. Robert T. Haws.—The particulars of this case have been once or twice fully stated in the TIMES. The following is the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, at length:

SUTHERLAND, J.—The question in this case is raised by the relator's demurrer to the return of the Comptroller to an alternative writ of *mandamus*, requiring him to draw and sign his warrant on the Chamberlain of the City for the payment to the relator of $5,250, alleged to have been audited and allowed, and to be due to him, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, or to show cause, &c.

The relator was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court prior to the year 1852; and during that year and subsequently, until the first day of January, 1858, (on which day the term for which he was elected expired,) was a Justice of the Supreme Court, resident in the First Judicial District.

The compensation allowed to Justices of the Supreme Court by a general law at the time of the relator's election, was $2,500 per annum, and this compensation was paid to and received by the relator during his term of office, and up to the 1st day of January, 1858.

On the 16th of April, 1852, the Legislature passed an Act to the effect, that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, might raise by tax and pay to the Justices of the Supreme Court resident in the First Judicial District, such additional annual compensation as they might deem proper.

The Board of Supervisors thereupon passed a resolution giving an additional annual compensation of $1,500 to the said Justices.

In the tax levy for the City and County of New-York, provided for by Act of April 19, 1859, among sundry sums of money, the said Board of Supervisors were authorized to raise by tax, in the usual way, for arrearages of 1858, the sum of $41,189, which sum was made up in part of the sum of $5,250, so alleged to be due and payable to the relator as extra compensation under the said resolution of the Board of Supervisors, and of other sums alleged to be due and payable to Justices Edmonds, Edwards and Rosevelt, under the same resolution and as like extra compensation; and when the said alternative *mandamus* in this case was granted, the taxes so authorized by the Act of April 19, 1859, were mostly collected and paid.

The Board of Supervisors, on the 16th day of August, 1859, passed a resolution, auditing and allowing the bill of the relator for $5,250, for such additional annual compensation as Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District up to 1st January, 1858, and directing the Comptroller to pay the relator the sum so allowed, as such "additional annual compensation."

Demand was made by the relator on the Comptroller in March, 1860, that he should pay the amount so allowed to the relator; and also that he should draw and sign his warrant on the Chamberlain for the payment of that sum; but the Comptroller refused, until the right of the relator to the money should be judicially determined.

To an alternative writ of *mandamus*, reciting substantially these facts, the Comptroller makes a return admitting all the matters of facts set forth in the writ, but insisting, that the act of the Legislature of the 16th April, 1852, allowing the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax and pay such additional annual compensation, so far as it authorized, or was intended to authorize the raising and payment of such additional compensation to the relator and other Justices resident in the first Judicial District, elected prior to the passage of the act and in office when it was passed, and during the terms for which they had been severally elected, was and is unconstitutional; and that the same, and the said resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, were wholly without force and inoperative as to the Justices last mentioned, and did not and do not authorize the payment of any amount to either of the said Justices.

To this return, the relator demurred.

The section of the Constitution containing the provision referred to, and insisted upon by the Comptroller, as prohibiting the passage of the act in question, so far as it applied, or was intended to apply to Justices elected prior to the passage of the act and in office at the time of its passage is as follows:

"The Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive at stated times, for their services, a compensation to be established by law, *which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.*"

The question, then, presented by the demurrer is, whether the act authorizing the payment of the additional compensation is constitutional, as to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office when the act was passed.

This was the only question argued before me, and is the only question in the case; for the resolution of the Board of Supervisors allowing the additional compensation, on the relator's own case, must be assumed to have been passed by the authority of the statute. It has not even been claimed on the part of the relator, that the Board of Supervisors, independent of the statute, was authorized to pass either of the resolutions above referred to.

The only question, then, that I shall consider or decide is, whether the act is constitutional, so far as it authorizes, or was intended to authorize, the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax and pay an additional annual compensation to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office at the time of its passage.

Constitutional questions demand careful consideration. It is a grave matter to pronounce a law unconstitutional, but when the purpose or intent of a constitutional provision has been clearly ascertained, it is the plain duty of the Court to see that such provision is neither defeated nor evaded.

Why then, was the constitutional provision, that the compensation to be established by law for Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court, "shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office," inserted in the Constitution? What was, and is, its purpose or intent?

On the part of the relator it is insisted that this provision was intended merely to protect the treasury of the State; and as the additional compensation to the Justices of the first Judicial District by the act and resolutions in question, is not to be paid out of the treasury of the State, but is to be paid by the authorities of the City and County of New-York, *directly, and without going into the treasury of the State*, out of moneys raised by tax on property taxable in that City and County alone, it is further insisted, that the payment of such additional compensation even to the Justices in office at the passage of the act by force and authority of the act, would not at all interfere with the proposed object or intention of the constitutional provision.

I think this provision was intended merely to protect the treasury of the State, as the act calls for nothing from the treasury of the State, I do not see how its constitutionality could be questioned. But was the provision intended merely to protect the State Treasury? In terms, it is a restriction on the Legislature. Was it intended merely to protect the treasury of the State from the Legislature? Had the words of the provision been, "Shall not be increased," &c., and not as they are, "Shall not be increased *or diminished*," &c., it appears to me that you could not say, with any propriety of language, that it was intended to protect the treasury. An increase of salaries would have called for, and we must assume would have been followed by, a corresponding increase of taxation; and thus as much additional money would have flowed into the treasury as flowed out of it, and the treasury would be kept even. I do not see how even an increase of the salaries of any State officer or officers can be considered an attack on the treasury of the State, although I can see how it might be, on the tax-payers. But I do not see how it can be said that this provision of the Constitution was intended to protect the tax-payers; for it not only forbids an increase but also a *diminution* of the compensation "to be established by law, during," &c.; and it would be absurd to say that the diminution was forbidden with intent to protect either the tax payers or the Treasury. Besides, the increase or diminution is only forbidden "*during their continuance in office.*" These words, I think, show conclusively that it was not the main object and purpose of the provision to protect either the Treasury or the tax-payer. If that was its object and purpose, why did it not absolutely forbid an increase of the "compensation to be established by law," instead of limiting the prohibition to the continuance in office?

There are provisions in the Constitution, put there to protect the State Treasury; such as sec. 8, of art. 7, which forbids paying money out of the Treasury except under legislative appropriation. There are numerous other provisions to protect the tax-payer, such as sec. 9 of the same article, which forbids the loaning of the credit of the State to individuals, associations, &c.; sections 10, 11, and 12, of the same article, limiting the power to contract debts; and sections 13 and 14 regulating the power to impose taxes, &c. But it is quite clear to me, that the provision of the Constitution in question, was not put in the Constitution either to protect the State Treasury or the tax-payer, although incidentally and to a certain extent it may protect both.

A careful examination of the question has convinced me, contrary to the impression left upon my mind by its argument in this case, that the main object and purpose of putting this provision in the Constitution was to secure the independence and integrity of the Judges and Justices during their continuance in office—to protect *them* from the Legislature, not the State Treasury or the tax-payer; so that they could and would firmly discharge their duties, without the fear of a reduction or the favor of an increase of their salaries by the Legislature during their continuance in office.

This is shown, I think, by the fact that the provision in terms applies only to Judges and Justices after their election to office, *during their continuance in office*, but is most consistent with the history and general frame of these written Constitutions of Government.

The history of the written Constitutions, which resulted from the Revolution shows, that it was the intention in framing them, to make the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers, or departments of Government, not only independent of each other, but checks upon each other. These Constitutions were not only grants of power, but regulations of granted power. Besides numerous express restrictions, and a qualified veto provided by them as checks upon the Legislative power, it necessarily followed from the very frame of these Constitutions, that the Judicial power was the ultimate check upon both the Legislative and Executive powers; for these Constitutions were to be construed, and from the very nature of the duty, it became the province and duty of the judges to construe them; and behind the construction of the ultimate Court having jurisdiction of the question and of the parties, there lies only obedience or revolution.

Our State Constitution of 1846, seems to have been framed in a spirit of increased distrust of the Legislative power. The express restrictions on the Legislature in it, are much more numerous than in either of the previous Constitutions. Besides these express restrictions, there are certain limitations of the Legislative power granted, necessarily to be implied from the purposes and object of civil government, and from the fact that the Legislative power is granted.

Now, as an act of the Legislature not authorized by the Constitution, if it escapes the Executive veto, if questioned, has yet to pass the judicial scrutiny, is it extraordinary that the same Constitution which contains these increased express restrictions on the Legislature, and makes the Judges and Justices elective for short terms, should provide that the salaries of the Judges and Justices should neither be "increased or diminished during the continuance in office," so that they should be neither starved or induced into a silent adoption of a construction by the Legislature of the Constitutional restrictions and limitations of its own power.

These considerations lead me to the conclusion that the main purpose and object of this Constitutional prohibition of an increased compensation during the continuance in office only, and of course only after a Judge's or Justice's election, was intended to prevent the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, from being placed under obligations to the *Legislature*.

There is nothing in the Constitution preventing Judges or Justices from receiving presents or gifts from individuals, or Corporations, private or municipal. If the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York had undertaken, by resolution or ordinance, *without and independent of any act or authority of the Legislature*, to pay the Justices of the Supreme Court of the first Judicial District an increased annual compensation, certainly this constitutional provision would have had nothing to do with the legality or validity of such resolution or ordinance even as to the Justice then in office; for it is plain that the constitutional provision is, and was intended to be, a mere restriction on the Legislature only. But it appears from the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the 16th of August, 1859, auditing and allowing the claims of the relator and others for additional compensation, that such claims were presented, and audited, and allowed, and directed to be paid, in *pursuance* of the act of the Legislature, and of the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1852; and the relator's whole case and right, as presented in the alternative writ of *mandamus*, and by the argument of his counsel before me, is founded and proceeds upon the theory, that the resolution of Dec. 27, 1852, was passed by authority of the act of the Legislature; and the Comptroller assuming this, as he had a right to assume on the relator's own case, in his return sets up and insists upon the unconstitutionality of the act, as to the relator and other Justices elected prior to, and in office at the time of its passage.

It is plain, then, that I am not permitted to speculate on the question, whether the Board of Supervisors by virtue of general authority, or under general laws, had authority to pass the resolutions; or whether the City of New-York, as a Corporation, under its charter or otherwise, without and independent of any special act or authority of the Legislature, would have had a right to raise and pay the additional compensation; but that in deciding the question of constitutionality, I must assume that the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors were passed by force and authority of the act in question; and if the increased compensation claimed by the relator is paid to him, that it must be paid to him by force and authority of the act.

This being so, it follows, if the views above presented as to the purpose and object of the constitutional provision relied upon by the Comptroller are correct, that the act is unconstitutional, and the resolutions passed or purporting to have been passed by its authority void, as to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office when the act was passed. If the constitutional prohibition of an increased compensation "during their continuance in office," was intended to prevent the Justices from being placed under obligations to the Legislature, or to a Legislature, during their terms of office; and the increased compensation claimed by the relator and others in office when the act was passed is claimed by them, and if paid, is to be paid under and by authority of the act; does it not follow that the act is unconstitutional as to the relator and such other Justices? What difference does it make to the relator, whether his increased compensation is paid to him by the Comptroller or Chamberlain of the City of New-York, or the Comptroller or Treasurer of the State. If he is paid by the Comptroller or Chamberlain of the City of New-York, *by force and authority of the Act*, he is just as much indebted to the Legislature for his additional pay as though he received it from the Comptroller or Treasurer of the State.

It is clear, then, that the act in question, so far as it was intended to authorize an additional compensation to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office when passed, was within the mischief intended to be remedied or prevented by the constitutional provision; if I am right in my view of its purpose and object.

It was suggested on the argument, and as the history of the legislation as to Judges' salaries in this State prior to the Constitution of 1846 might lead one to suppose, the constitutional prohibition of increased compensation was intended not only to make the Judges and Justices independent of the Legislature, but to relieve the Legislature from their solicitations for an increase of salaries, as it clearly follows from the views that have been presented, that the act in question was and is within the mischiefs intended to be remedied or prevented by the constitutional prohibition, so far as the act was intended to apply to and benefit Justices in office at the time of its passage and during their continuance in office.

It has been suggested if the act in question, so far as it authorizes increased compensation to the Justices of the First Judicial District then in office is unconstitutional, that the authority given by another section of the Act to pay Justices from other districts assigned to perform judicial services in the First Judicial District under the Act, is and must also be unconstitutional.

I think not, even as to Justices of other districts then in office. The services to be performed by Justices from other districts are extra services, out of their districts, and over and above such as they were elected to perform in their districts. The $8 per day allowed them by the Board of Supervisors under the Act for the services, places them under no obligations either to the Legislature or the City—for the extra pay they do extra work. But if the increased compensation is paid to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District elected prior to the Act, it is to be paid to them for the services which they were elected to perform, and which they would have performed had the Act authorizing the additional compensation never been passed.

My conclusion is that the Comptroller must have Judgment on the demurrer with costs.

DIGNITY IN THE DUST.

The Question of the City Funds—The Aldermanic Committee Powerless.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Matter of the Application of the Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen.—This was the application of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate and report the condition of that important interest, the City Funds, for an order of attachment compelling the City Chamberlain, Mr. Platt, to appear before them as a witness. It is understood that the Aldermen desire to know if Mr. Platt pays interest on the public cash; and if so, what amount, and to whom, and by what means he was induced to do such a thing; besides other matters of greater or less concern. As the official of whom these inquiries were to be made did not appear upon simple summons, this application was made, and resulted in the order that the following decision be entered:

INGRAHAM, J.—The statute requires that the Committee shall be appointed by the Common Council. This is not satisfied by the appointment of the Board of Aldermen. The Committee must be appointed by the joint action of the Boards. The two Boards have power of themselves to appoint such Committees, but the Common Council can appoint a Committee only by the action of both Boards. It would be useless to institute a proceeding, which would fail for a defect in the appointment of the Committee.

Daniel E. Sickles, for applicants; J. R. Whiting, opposed.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE HARBOR-MASTER CASES—AN INDICTMENT QUASHED—CASE OF FRANZ HOFFMAN.

The first business in this Court yesterday was the case of Franz Hoffman, indicted for murder. The jury had been impanneled on Wednesday, but the District-Attorney now consented to the withdrawal of a juror, and the case went off. The reasons for this course were given by Mr. Brady, who had been assigned as the prisoner's counsel. Until recently he had not had an opportunity to advise with his client, who does not speak English. A day or two ago, however, by the aid of the Court interpreter, he had learned that the prisoner, in the German wars, when a soldier in the regular army, had received a sabre wound in his head, of which the scar still gave evidence. Medical advice had been obtained concerning his sanity, and the result, communicated to the District-Attorney, had been such as to induce the prosecution to grant a delay, until, if necessary, a commission may be issued to take testimony in Germany, where all the prisoner's relatives and friends reside, and where the officer is under whom he served at the time of recovery from his wound.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM MARSTEN, HARBOR-MASTER.

The next case called was that of William Marsten, indicted for taking illegal fees in his capacity as Harbor Master. Assistant Prosecutor Anthon read the statute regulating the taking of fees by harbor-masters, and briefly stated the facts expected to be proved, which were, that, in violation of the law, the prisoner had charged fees for providing a mooring place for a coasting vessel, which, by the statute, was exempt from paying any fees.

John S. Annable, the first witness, testified that prisoner was a Harbor Master in June last.

Richard Brower, the next witness, testified that he was the consignee of a cargo of coal coming from Pennsylvania, in the *William T. Cooney*.

At this point the prisoner's counsel raised an objection to the indictment. The statute enacts that "no compensation shall be demanded by the said Harbormasters for the entrance into the port of New-York of any sloop or schooner employed in the coasting-trade within the United States." The indictment nowhere alleged that the vessel in question was engaged in the coasting-trade. Proof to that effect could not, therefore, be introduced, and an acquittal was asked. The Court sustained the objection, and charged the jury to acquit, which they did at once.

CASE OF MARSTEN AND VAN NESS.

The next case was that of William Marsten and William Van Ness, Harbor masters, indicted for the same offence as the last prisoner. Counsel for defence objected to the present indictment, on the ground that it was not drawn under the common law nor under the statute entirely; further it was not alleged that illegal fees were taken officially. The averment was made that Marsten was a Harbor-master, and that Van Ness, *assuming to act* as a deputy, had taken the wrongful fees. This might have been evasion, but it was not a case of taking fees by an officer, and the indictment was not for extortion. Motion was therefore made to quash, and decision thereon reserved.

THE SUNDAY THEATRE CASE.

In this case a bill of exceptions had been settled, and upon motion of counsel for defence, a stay of proceedings was granted, the prisoner becoming bound in the sum of $500 to abide by the decision of the February General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Louis Gross was surety upon the bond.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John McGough, Ann McGough, Daniel Finley.

Court of General Sessions.

FALSE PRETENCES—A PROSTITUTE STEALS HER PAY—RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—A MAN ASSAILED BY A BOY—A VIOLENT ASSAULT—AND NOVEL RULING OF THE COURT.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL, Walter A. Storla was arraigned on a charge of having obtained money upon false pretences. In July last he prepared a communication for the TIMES, which was published in our columns, appealing to the charitable for help, and representing himself to be a man of education, with a starving wife and child. He obtained in this manner a small sum. Upon investigation, his case was found to be only a pretended one, and himself an impostor. He was arrested and committed to the City Prison, where he had remained till yesterday, the Grand Jury having found no bill against him until the present term. He now pleaded guilty; and as he had already suffered nearly four months' confinement, his sentence was suspended, and he was discharged.

George Whitlock, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing, on the 13th of October last, a watch and some bank bills, concluded to plead guilty. He was sentenced two years to State Prison.

William Arnold, indicted for assault and battery, was next placed at the bar. The complaining witness was present, but as the prisoner pleaded guilty oral testimony was not taken, the complainant's blinded eye bearing evidence of the extent of the prisoner's offence. He was sent to the Penitentiary for eight months.

Julia Smith, indicted for larceny, was put to the bar. The prosecuting officer advised her to plead guilty. She then explained to the Court that she had gone with the complainant, that he had refused to pay her, and that, therefore, in taking his watch she had only designed to effect a summary collection of debt. She said she never was arrested before, and she hoped she might be lightly sentenced. She knew nothing about the law, but was willing to put in any plea that was proper—only it ought not to result in a heavy sentence upon her. She then pleaded guilty of an attempt at larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary one year. She seemed to think herself hardly used, and manifested considerable vexation and grief.

John Leary, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar.

Edward H. Ensign, the first witness, testified that several engraved plates for maps, valued at $500, were stolen from him in July last. The plates were subsequently recovered from the junk shop of the prisoner, in Gold-street. Subsequently the prisoner had stated before Justice Welsh that he had bought them of a boy, for three dollars, as old copper, not knowing that they had any other element of value. The boy who stole and sold them was a former employe of the witness. The plates when recovered were tied together with the same string, and had the same paper between them, which they had when in possession of the witness.

Officer Fitzmorris next testified that he went to the junk-shop of the prisoner with the boy who had stolen the goods; the prisoner on being told that the plates had been stolen, offered to give them up, but refused to have the money he had paid refunded. He had not untied the string about them, and didn't know their character. Had he known they were stolen he should not have received them. He was then arrested. He delivered the plates up, taking them from between two bags of rags.

No further witnesses were called for the people and the defence opened with the testimony of Catharine McKeligan. She had lived in the defendant's house; she was present when the boy brought the plates to sell; he had stated to Leary that they were old and worthless, and "his boss had allowed him to sell them;" the prisoner told the boy that he thought they were useful, and refused to buy them; the boy then assured him that they were worthless to his employer, and he had permission to sell them; afterward, they lay in the scales were they were weighed two hours.

Eugene Ely, the next witness, testified to the good character of the prisoner.

Isaac E. Wolly also testified to the good character of the accused.

No further witnesses were called, and the case was submitted under the charge of the Judge.

The Court remarked that the guilty knowledge of the receiver was the essence of the crime, since he might receive stolen goods innocently, in ignorance of their character. If the jury believed that the prisoner knew, or had reasonable ground to suppose that the plates had been stolen, he must be convicted; otherwise, they must acquit. After a few minutes' consultation they rendered a verdict of *not guilty*, and the prisoner was discharged.

George Douglass was next arraigned, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the 3d degree. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Joseph Meiswith, a good looking lad of thirteen or fourteen years, was next tried, assaulting Mr. Jacob Rond. Mr. Rond was the first witness. He stated that he had had some difficulty with the prisoner concerning turning on the water from a hydrant, near the witness's place. The prisoner had kicked and struck the witness during the occurrence. Witness then detained him till an officer arrived and arrested him.

Mary Aldrich next testified that she heard Mr. Rond tell the boys to go away from the hydrant, and they refused. One boy pushed the prisoner against Rond, who then pushed and kicked him away.

The prosecution refused to press the case further, and the Court instructed the jury to acquit, which they did, and the boy was discharged.

Robert Green was next tried on an indictment for assault and battery. Mr. Reeves, the first witness, went into the store where the prisoner was employed. He saw there some property—musical instruments—which had been stolen from himself. He stated this to the prisoner, and asked him to go to a magistrate and identify the property. Green refused, and called in somebody else. When his friend arrived, the prisoner ordered the witness to put down the articles. He refused to do so, and Green's friend struck the witness in the face, cutting his lip badly, and knocking him down. The prisoner then tried to seize the property.

At this point counsel for defence asked that the case be dismissed, as no evidence of the prisoner's guilt had been adduced. The prosecution claimed that Mr. Reeves had gone into the store, as he had the right to do, and had taken his own property found there, as he had a perfect right to do, provided he committed no breach of the peace. That the prisoner had called in a comrade and incited him to commit the assault; he was therefore guilty as much as if he struck the blow.

The Court ruled, however, that a *man has no right to take peaceful possession of his own property found in the possession of another.* He must pursue his remedy in a civil suit, or complain at the Police Court. Therefore Reeves was a trespasser, and the prisoner had a right to do as he did. To this ruling Mr. Sedgwick, for the people, excepted, and the Court granted a delay of twenty minutes for production of authorities.

The authorities were produced and read to the Court, in which it had been decided that "the owner of property wrongfully detained may take possession of it wherever found, and may even lay his hands gently upon the wrong doer." Notwithstanding this, however, Judge RUSSELL declared that "never, while he was on the bench, would he charge such law as that;" and he therefore instructed the jury to acquit, which they did; and the prisoner was discharged.

The next prisoner tried was Black Pik, indicted for grand larceny. *Catharine Burns*, the first witness, testified that the prisoner came to her house with Michael Newland, who was employed to paint the house; the prisoner was brought to set glass; the next morning she missed between $40 and $50 in gold and bank bills; the prisoner was arrested three days later, and denied that he had been in the house, or ever seen the witness.

Michael Newland next testified to having employed and brought the prisoner to the house in question. He did not stay in the room with him all the time; witness heard the money was stolen the next morning; he saw the prisoner next day, when he denied having taken the money, or having seen the witness.

Elias F. Lang, the officer who made the arrest, testified that the prisoner denied having been in the house.

There were no further witnesses, and the Court remarked to the Jury that the only ground on which the prosecution could be pressed, was the prisoner's denial of having been in the house. If the Jury thought this circumstance was sufficient to establish guilt, beyond any reasonable doubt, they would convict; otherwise they must acquit. The Jury retired and after a short absence returned a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Henry D. Smethurst.
For Conspiracy—George Pigott.
For Assault and Battery—Joseph Townsend.
For Felonious Assault—Michael McCabe, John Warren, Patrick Kiernohan, George H. Voght, James Netten.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Caroline Porter, Samuel Levy, Jacob Harris.
For Grand Larceny—Peter O'Brennan, Phillip Corran, John Egruton, John McDonald, Andrew Ryan.
For Forgery—Charles Pell, John Lean.
For Arson—Charles Daverson, Patrick Welsh.
For Rape—August Stephany.

The Battery Encroachment.

ARGUMENT OF THE INJUNCTION POSTPONED.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Gould.

The People ex rel. the Pilot Commissioners vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was the return day to the order to the defendant to show cause why he should not be perpetually enjoined from further occupation of the Battery, or of land under the public waters of the Bay.

Counsel appeared on behalf of the respondent, and asked for further time in which to prepare the defence in the case. He stated that as the question of title to lands under the waters in the Bay had to be examined, more time must be allowed in justice to Mr. Vanderbilt, the defendant.

Counsel for relators said he was not authorized to consent to any delay. The matter was an important one, and should be proceeded with as early as possible.

The Court stated that as the questions involved were of so grave importance, the time asked should be allowed the respondent. The argument of the injunction was accordingly fixed for Wednesday next.

Wm. Allen Butler for relators; C. A. Rapelle and Horace F. Clark for defendant.

The Round of the Courts—Uncertainty of Law.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Mullen.

Wm. Rider et al vs. John F. Pond.—This action is brought to recover damages for the alleged violation of a contract entered into by the defendant with the plaintiffs and the firm of Roberts & Co.

It appears that the plaintiffs, in 1850, were manufacturers in the City of Brooklyn of a kind of oil, by a secret process, which rendered the manufacture quite profitable. The firm of Roberts & Co. entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs by which they were to advance to the plaintiffs the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of enlarging the factory of the plaintiffs, so as to make it produce double the amount of oil that it then yielded. One half of the oil thus manufactured was to be delivered to Roberts & Co., who were to ship it to London, sell it, pay all charges upon it, and return to the plaintiffs one half of the profits realized. To secure the $10,000 advanced, the plaintiffs were to give Roberts & Co. a bill of sale of the factory, and also insure the factory for their benefit to the amount of $10,000.

After this agreement, substantially as narrated, had been made, the plaintiffs sold out their factory and interest in this contract to the defendant, who, it is alleged, agreed with Roberts & Co. to assume all the plaintiffs' obligations under it to them, such as enlarging the factory, &c.; and also agreed with the plaintiffs to indemnify them for any loss or damage that might result from his failure to fulfil his part of the contract.

The plaintiffs now allege that the defendant has failed to comply with his agreement, has failed to enlarge the factory, to give a bill of sale of it, &c., which has resulted to their damage.

The defence is, that the contract was that the $10,000 mentioned in the agreement was to be paid to the defendant, the differences between the parties seemingly arising from a misunderstanding as to what they really did agree to do.

The case was tried once before at a Circuit of the Supreme Court, and then judgment was given in favor of the defendant; that judgment was appealed from to the General Term of the Court which affirmed the decision of the Circuit; from this decision an appeal was again taken to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was set aside, and the case sent back to the Circuit for a new trial. The cause came on before Justice MULLEN, who, after hearing the evidence, directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs', which they accordingly did, for the sum of $17,038 15. The Court ordered an allowance of 5 per cent. on the verdict.

Wm. M. Evarts and Leonard & Hoffman for plaintiffs; H. H. Stewart for defendant.

Verdict against a Policeman.

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

MARINE COURT....Before Judge Alker.

C. C. Doolittle vs. John Leary.—The plaintiff alleged that at the time of the arrival of the Prince of Wales he was wrongfully arrested by the defendant, and brought his action for damages.

The defence was that the plaintiff with others was engaged in throwing feathers upon the people as they passed. The arrest was made at the Lafarge House. The plaintiff denied that he was one of those who threw the feathers, and the case resulted in a verdict for $200 for the plaintiff.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Burtis Skidmore.—This will was now offered for probate, and is contested by the daughter of the testator, to whom is left but $100, out of an estate estimated to be worth about $250,000. The remainder is given to a son, Wm L. Skidmore.

The daughter, Maria L., who contests the will, is the present wife of Simon Camacho, said to be Secretary to the Venezuelan Legation. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 30th.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Bridget Barry and Mary R. Shaw were admitted to probate. The devises in these wills are of no public interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 34 bbls. Ashes, 31,368 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bbls. Corn Meal, 263,904 bushels Wheat, 18,558 bushels Corn, 10,100 bushels Barley, 16,628 bushels Oats, 1,331 pkgs. Provisions, and 777 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,600 bales, including Middling Uplands at 10½c.@10⅞; do. Gulfs at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has attracted rather more attention, and sales have been reported of 400 bags Rio, at 13½c.@14¼c., with 70 bags Maracaibo at 14½c.@14⅝c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, especially by shippers, at essentially unchanged prices. Exchanges are working rather more satisfactorily, and rates on freight are easier, which circumstances tend to encourage export movements. Holders meet the requirements of buyers readily within our former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@4 90; inferior to choice extra State, at $5@5 20, chiefly at $5 10@5 20; superfine Western at $4 70@4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10@5; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 2?@5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@4 90
Extra State	5 00	@5 30
Superfine Western	4 70	@4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@5 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 30	@5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@5 45
Extra Genesee	5 60	@7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@7 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former figures. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in limited request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 25@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $3 20@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, having attracted more attention from shippers, has advanced, closing firmly, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots. We have heard of sales of 98,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 10; White Western at $1 30@$1 35;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PEYRES AND FAUST—FOOTBALL A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING—THE HONEYMOON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER—THE HOUSEKEEPER—HANDSOME JACK—THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

NIBLO'S THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT? —MUSIC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

BUCKLEY & CAMPBELL'S, NIBLO'S Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important news which we have this morning in connection with the secession movement, is of a financial character. It is announced that the Banks of Washington and Philadelphia, following the lead of those of Richmond and Baltimore, have suspended specie payments. This movement is generally commended in the localities immediately interested, and has had the effect to give more confidence in business circles. The Banks of Baltimore yesterday discounted to the amount of nearly a million dollars, and the merchants were correspondingly relieved. The suspension of the Banks in Philadelphia was on account of a run commenced upon them, and is in direct contravention of a State law. The hope is expressed, however, that the Governor will convene the Legislature in order that a special law may be passed to meet the exigency. One suspension took place in Charleston, South Carolina, yesterday, that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. In Virginia, further suspensions took place in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Wheeling. From Boston we learn that should the emergency require it, the Banks there propose to discount to the extent of five millions. The sensation dispatches published in this City relative to the condition of the Cabinet on the question of secession, are now flatly contradicted on the very best authority. There may be, of course, differences of opinion relative to the right of a State to secede, but the propriety of the President's course in enforcing his own views, will not be questioned by any Cabinet officer. An evidence of the fact that Georgia is not disposed to blindly follow the lead of South Carolina, may be found in the fact that the Legislature of that State to-morrow, at the suggestion of Gov. BROWN in a special Message, will proceed to choose Presidential Electors. South Carolina maintains her extreme position of hostility towards the North, one evidence of which may be seen in the announcement that all the steerage passengers which reach Charleston on board the steamers from the Northern ports are immediately sent back. Meantime it is stated as an interesting fact, in our Washington dispatches, that no census returns have been received from that State—they having all been withheld.

The Administration seems to have taken the most prompt and effectual measures to put a speedy end to the new troubles which now threaten the peace and safety of the people of Kansas and Southwestern Missouri. The President yesterday received a dispatch from Judge WILLIAMS, acquainting him with the alarming state of affairs, and orders were immediately transmitted to Gen. HARNEY to take the most effectual method of ridding the country in the shortest possible time of the murderous MONTGOMERY and his Jay-hawkers. The people of that portion of Missouri more immediately threatened by them are represented to be in the greatest state of excitement and apprehension, and measures are being taken by them to defend themselves with vigor. It is to be hoped that the prompt action of the Government will render any defence unnecessary.

Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the President and Vice-President elect, met for the first time yesterday, at Chicago. To-day they will have a public reception in the parlor of one of the hotels. Mr. HAMLIN and Senator TRUMBULL will leave to-morrow for Washington.

By the steamship *Bienville*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have received late news from Cuba, Venezuela and Mexico. The death of Mr. WYMAN, one of the editors of the *Cuban Messenger*, is reported. Our correspondent at Havana furnishes a variety of interesting news and gossip from Havana. The Spaniards appear to be greatly interested in the results of the Presidential election in the United States, and are not far wrong in anticipating therefrom great danger to the perpetuity of the Union. From Venezuela, we learn that the Constitutional forces continued to pursue the factionists, defeating them whenever they encountered them, but not altogether crushing their power to rally again. A decisive campaign would be undertaken during the current month by the Government against the factionists. It is confirmed from Mexico that MIRAMON is no longer President, and that he left the Capital on the 1st inst. The country is in a most distracted condition. ROBLES has taken MIRAMON'S place.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but sat only for a short time, doing no business of importance. Alderman BRADY presented a resolution directing the Joint Special Committee appointed to receive and entertain the Japanese Embassy, to report in detail the items of expenditure incurred by them in that reception and entertainment, at the next meeting of the Board. It was adopted. The same Alderman also moved for the discharge of the Committee appointed for investigating the security of the City deposits in the hands of the City Chamberlain. The motion was carried. The Comptroller transmitted a statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads for the months of July, August, September and October. In the Board of Councilmen, the contract for the removal of Coenties Reef was concurred in, at the sum of $18,750—the work to be finished in one year. A communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court in relation to the lack of accommodations for that Court, answering the remonstrance of the Supreme Court, and saying that unless better accommodation are provided soon, the business of the Court will have to be suspended.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, Mr. DRAPER, the President of the Board, submitted the annual estimates for the support of the institutions during the coming year, the amount required being $699,375, which is a decrease upon the estimates of last year of $76,824. The Committee's report contained a statement of various matters pertaining to the different institutions under their charge.

The *crim. con.* case of BROWN *vs.* DAVISON was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. After the closing address of Mr. GARRARD, and the reply of Mr. TRUMAN SMITH, Judge SHIPMAN delivered an exhaustive charge, and the Jury, as the result of nearly three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict against the defendant for six cents damages. Mr. SMITH, the plaintiff's senior counsel, made himself the hero of a little episode, for which the Judge called him sharply to account.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM yesterday refused an attachment compelling the attendance of the City Chamberlain as a witness before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen. He held that the Committee should have been appointed by the Common Council, by the joint action of the two Boards. At Chambers of the same Court, before Justice DAVIES, the matter of the injunction enjoining Commodore VANDERBILT from further occupation of the Battery, was postponed until Wednesday next. At the Special Term of the same Court the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND in regard to the increase of the Judges' salaries, was promulgated, and is elsewhere published. In the Marine Court one DOOLITTLE recovered $200 against John Levy, a policeman, for false arrest and imprisonment.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a bill of exceptions was settled and a stay of proceedings granted in the Sunday Theatre case. The cases of the indicted Harbor-masters came on. MARSTEN was acquitted on one indictment, by reason of defect therein. Motion to quash was made in the other indictments, and decision reserved. In the Court of General Sessions there was quite a variety of cases, and one or two sentences to Sing Sing. In the case of a prisoner, GREEN, Judge RUSSELL delivered a novel decision, which will be found in our law column. WALTER A. STORIA, who obtained money, a few months since by an appeal for charity in the TIMES, pleaded guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentence was suspended.

The Money Market yesterday felt sensibly the action of the Banks on Wednesday afternoon, and the news of the suspension of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Banks occasioned no particular surprise. In Foreign Exchange the rates manifest more steadiness, though still ruling low, 103@105 on London for Bank and Bankers' bills. Stocks higher, Tennessee and other State Securities 3@5 ₩ cent. up; New-York Central, 76.

A remarkable improvement occurred in General Trade. Heavier sales of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Beef and Cotton, were effected. The demand for Breadstuffs, from shippers, was decidedly more active. Wheat and Corn advanced. Hay, Hops, Coffee and Whisky, attracted more attention. Metals, Oils, Fish, Hemp, Spices, Molasses, Rice and Tobacco, were quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive, but rates were lower.

The Outbreak in Kansas.

The public will do well to resume a habit much practiced three or four years ago, of discounting some sixty per cent. of rumors coming from Kansas. That we are on the eve of a repetition of the drama which at that time so agitated the country there is reason to apprehend. The opening scenes have much the same character. As then, the provoking causes originated at Washington; as then, the forms of law have been carefully used to screen the real aggressors; while the party which those inexorable forms have driven to desperation is paraded before the country as the wanton perpetrators of acts at once illegal and inhuman. In order to place the subject in a perfectly just light, it may be well to restate the facts.

Had Kansas been admitted to the Union, as she was justly entitled to be, and as the peace of the country loudly demanded, the recurrence of these violent scenes, it is needless to say, would have been absolutely prevented. But the Administration having accepted the dictation of party rather than of the popular will, and postponed the admission of the new State until after the Presidential struggle, it has had an opportunity to prosecute still further that malignant spirit of persecution, which has prevailed from the moment the failure of its original policy became inevitable. In renewing this Summer its attacks on the Kansas people, it has sought the occasion, of all others, to make its injuries profoundly felt, and to excite popular resentment to the wildest pitch. The season has been big with misery. The failure of the crops brought famine upon the track of civil war, leaving the population not only without the means of life, but without the means of redeeming their homesteads, should Government press the lands into the market. This, of course, Government persists in doing. The most urgent remonstrances, and the most eloquent statements of the poverty and distress of the people, seem only to confirm the determination of the President to carry forward the sales, thus adding to the terrors of starvation the loss of years of labor and self-denial, and of the scantily provided homes they had so perseveringly struggled for.

To this overmastering grievance is to be added the evictions in the southern counties where the present outbreak is prevailing; and we see how far the responsibility of these excesses is to be attributed to the insurgents, and we are also made to understand the exact aim and extent of the movement. That MONTGOMERY and his followers will if possible prevent the sales, and put a stop to the outrages perpetrated by Federal officials on the southern boundary, is to be anticipated. To do this, they will doubtless make war upon all the Federal officers they can find in the Territory, and if not prevented, will break up the Federal Courts, and plunder the land-offices. In the conduct of these hostilities individuals obnoxious for their activity in the cause of Slavery, and who are therefore suspected of prompting the vigorous action of Government, may be roughly handled.

This is probably the entire scope of the business. It is not a warfare for the liberation of slaves; no invasion of Missouri is, we presume, contemplated; it will simply begin and end in a quarrel with the agents of the cruel policy which is urged on by the Administration. It will, of course, suit the purposes of those who live by the diabolical business of manufacturing firebrands, to represent the affair as an Anti-Slavery raid of the Harper's Ferry type, and thus give substance to the apprehensions with which the South regards the approaching political era. On the contrary, however, it is a contest between a bad Administration and a people badly governed; a conflict between men who have persuaded themselves that resistance to a Government which exists not to protect, but to plunder, prosecute and madden them, is justifiable; and that any extreme is better than to see their famishing families driven forth from their firesides at the beginning of a pitiless Winter. The logic which from such anticipations deduces the right of defence, and even retaliation and reprisal, may not answer in the schools and courts of the enlightened East, but it has amazing strength in the broad open air of the prairies, where it will be likely to make multitudes of armed converts.

The obvious duty of the Executive is to inquire into the grievances these men complain of, and to redress them. We submit that it is quite time the Kansas people should no longer be scourged into subjection like a society of drunken helots. To select this crisis for adding the horrors of a dragonade to the previous calamities of the Territory, would be a refinement of barbarity which all civilization must regard with amazement and condemnation, especially as one of the most striking contrasts of the spectacle would be a sympathetic people pouring food and clothing into the Territory, to save their fellows from perishing, while the Government would be pouring in troops to exterminate them. From a policy so shameful there is still time for the President to save us.

HOW SENSATIONS ARE CREATED.—Just as we expected, the reported rupture of the Cabinet on the secession question turns out to be a pure fabrication. It was one of the devices by which our enterprising neighbor the *Herald* keeps itself before the public, and magnifies its importance in the eyes of its credulous readers. Our Washington correspondent has the authority of three members of the Cabinet, whose names he has sent us, for saying that the *Herald's* statement was an unmitigated falsehood:—and we have equally conclusive evidence that it was concocted in the *Herald* office, although it purported to have been received by telegraph from Washington. In London, or any city where newspapers are held to the same moral responsibility as individuals, a journal which should perpetrate such an imposition upon its readers, would never afterwards be quoted as authority for anything. The *Herald* insists that we in this country have outgrown the prejudices which trammel free and independent journalism in the Old World. Judged by its own standard, it is undoubtedly right.

The Political Panic.

We have already admitted the serious character of the secession movement, and the duty of every citizen to do everything in his power to allay public excitement, North and South, and bring the public mind into a proper mood for canvassing the question on its merits. We have also very freely acknowledged that it is the duty of Republicans everywhere to exercise a magnanimous forbearance alike in their discussions and their acts, upon this subject. They have taken upon themselves the responsibilities of the Government, and they are under solemn obligations to discharge them in the spirit of conciliation and with a sincere desire to harmonize conflicting interests, and restore confidence and peace to the country.

But duties devolve upon others as well as upon them. If the Democrats of this City and the North are sincere in their professions of a desire for peace, they are bound to aid in its restoration. They know that nothing has contributed more to the present unhappy state of things at the South, than the entire misapprehension which pervades the masses as to the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. The belief is general and sincere, throughout the Southern States, that the Republican Administration designs to make war upon Slavery,—that it will trespass upon the rights of the Southern States. These impressions have been created, to a very great extent, by the interested misrepresentations of the Democratic Press, and of prominent Democratic politicians. The Fifth-avenue Hotel Committee, immediately after the John Brown invasion, issued an address, ascribing that outrage to the Republican Party, and asserting that it was in strict conformity with its purposes and plans. The entire Democratic Press echoed the calumny. And nothing was more natural than that the South should believe it. The indignant protests of the Republicans against the falsehood and injustice of such a charge were unheard and unheeded. Their journals were not admitted into the Southern States. Southern newspapers copied only those articles which gave support to the slander, and any man who should attempt, at the South, to correct it, was branded as an Abolitionist and banished from the State.

Thus was the foundation laid for that absurd dread of Republican ascendency which is at the bottom of the Disunion movement. Now, what can be done to remedy this evil,—and who can do it? Not the Republicans, for they can add no new disclaimers to those already given,—nor would they receive the slightest credit for any they might put forth. They promise moderation—conservatism—a scrupulous regard for Southern rights, and every just and fair concession to Southern interests and apprehensions. But all such assurances are scouted. No Southern paper copies them, unless as evidence of the salutary terror which the disunion movement strikes into the Northern heart. Not a solitary Democratic journal—North or South—so far as we have seen, has had the fairness to publish extracts from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches, showing his exact position on all the controverted questions of the day!

While those who alone have the ear of the South persist in this flagrant injustice, how is it possible to allay the excitement or appease the indignant resentment of the alarmed South? What possible good can Republicans do by pledging themselves to conservative measures, so long as the entire Democratic Press exhort the South to place not the slightest confidence in such promises? Who can believe that the President's Washington organ, the *Constitution*, desires to disarm or allay the disunion movement, while it persists in imputing to the Republican Administration purposes and designs which the whole party denies and repudiates?

If our Democratic fellow-citizens desire peace, let them aid us in procuring it. Let them sacrifice for the moment something of their partisan rancor, and disarm the hollow but fatal terror which pervades the South. We venture to say that not a single signer of that famous Fifth-avenue Address, now believes that Mr. LINCOLN has any sympathy with the John Brown invasion, or that the South has anything to fear in this direction from his Administration. Let them say so, then, to the South. Let them show half the alacrity to serve the country now, which they evinced to serve their party then, and they could speedily check the apprehensions from which the country is suffering so profoundly.

The Panic-makers.

We have received a great many communications denouncing the *Herald* for its systematic endeavors to aggravate the existing sectional and financial excitements of the country. We must decline to publish them. It is quite as much as we can do to manage our own journal, without undertaking, in addition, the management of our neighbor's. Besides this, we have very little respect for the judgment of any man who expects to accomplish anything by denunciations of the *Herald*, so long as it receives the support of the very parties whom it injures most. That paper is only doing now precisely what it has been doing from the first day of its existence. It has lived and prospered by feeding every flame that accident or design might kindle in the community. It has but one rule of conduct, and that is to minister to every excitement that seizes at any time upon the public mind, no matter how much damage it may inflict on individuals or communities.

And it finds its account in so doing. Partly by inspiring fear and partly by stimulating curiosity, it makes itself talked about and sought for by the public—and the very men, merchants and others, whom it injures most, strengthen its hands for evil by contributing to its advertising columns. So long as this is the case, we have no disposition to interfere. If our business men enjoy being made the victims of panic and general confusion so much, as to lead them to support a newspaper which lives only by creating them, they are certainly entitled to the luxury.

The *Herald's* course during this political panic has been neither better nor worse than its usual course under similar circumstances. It has done everything in its power to increase the panic,—but that it *Owns* to. It has exaggerated the facts tending to increase it,—and has utterly suppressed every fact tending to allay it,—and that is precisely what it always does. It fabricates pretended telegraphic dispatches in its own office,—and it changes and modifies dispatches which actually reach it from other quarters, for the purpose of stimulating the excitement of the public mind,—but these are the tricks and devices which it always employs in similar emergencies. If the public like it, we have no right and no disposition to complain. Many men enjoy getting up in the morning and being satisfied from reading the *Herald* that the whole country is on the verge of ruin. They go down town in utter consternation, sacrifice their property in order to save something from the coming wreck, and are incredulous the next day when they find that the whole story was false. But they repeat the dance as often as the *Herald* chooses to fiddle the tune, and gradually they come to like these little excitements, expensive as they are, a good deal better than the simple truth. This is a free country, and they are certainly entitled to their choice. So far as we are concerned, we have not the slightest disposition to interfere with their enjoyments.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.

From whatever cause arising, it is an undoubted fact that great difficulty has been experienced for the last three or four years in obtaining convictions against prisoners charged with receiving stolen goods. Some few of the petty order of junk-dealers have been found guilty and sentenced, in one or two cases, on evidence certainly admitting some possibilities of their innocence. But with the larger order of criminals engaged in the trade of making thieves and keeping them employed, all efforts to obtain convictions and sentence, even upon proofs the most ample, appear in some mysterious manner to have been thwarted. No portion of the blame for this failure of justice can extend to the public prosecutor or the General Superintendent of Police, both these officers having on all occasions manifested the most eager and active desire to secure the punishment of this class of offenders, who are the parent-sources of the whole family of larcenies—a majority of the large burglaries committed being pre-arranged in the stores of those who afterwards dispose of the booty.

It is, perhaps, not generally known to the public that the criminal mode of life is divided into castes and professions, as distinctly marked and regularly followed by apprentices and master-workmen as are the regular avocations by which honest men earn their bread. The pickpocket, except when desperately pressed by hunger, will not trench on the collateral branch of highway robbery. The confidence-man, who does his business by means of false checks, looks down with profound contempt on those who pursue the occupation of passing counterfeit bank-bills for a living. The horse-thieves and river-thieves have no affinities; while the "door-varnishers" and burglars have just as much difference between their positions as exists between Aldermen and City contractors. But at the head of all these classes, as advisers at the time of planning, purchasers in the day of success, and patrons in the hour of adversity, stand the receivers of stolen goods.

Of course the profits to be made by men who take the risk of buying articles which they know to be the proceeds of crime, are enormous. Even after deducting the vast sums which are levied as the price of impunity, the business in which they are engaged gives a ready road to fortune. Many of them keep steadily in their employ old thieves and cracksmen who have retired from the active practice of their callings. It is the duty of these to discover where profitable burglaries or larcenies can be committed; to enter stores and make charts of the premises; to gain the confidence of cooks or nurses and learn the amount of plate or other valuables in a house, the hour at which the family retires to rest, and all such other information as may be necessary. These cases are known to the Police as "put-up jobs," and the receiver, who employs the spy, will then sell his information to some confidential burglar for a small percentage in advance on the amount of possible booty, making due allowance for the risks.

Many of the great Receivers of Stolen Goods also employ retired criminals of the confidence class to obtain the ear of young clerks in large and wealthy stores—the seducers frequently spending many weeks and considerable sums of money in the task of corrupting the morals of their selected victims. Theatres are visited, late and costly suppers taken, rich wines are allowed to flow, and finally the blandishments of abandoned women are employed to shake down whatever remnants of integrity the young clerk may still treasure in his bosom. While this process is going on, the seducer pays for everything, and has the art of appearing "one of the best-natured fellows in the world." Little by little the scheme of proposed robbery is unfolded—"in fact it will be no robbery at all," the clerk merely having to take the goods and pawn them for a few days, by which time his "friend" will have received a remittance enabling him to release and restore them. By these arts hundreds—we might say thousands—of young men have been lost to careers of uprightness and honor, the first false step entailing ruin in its train, until the brandy bottle and utter shamelessness are allowed to finish what champagne and the glittering sophistries of vice commenced.

It is not to be wondered at that receivers who enjoy anything like extensive patronage in a business so profitable should be able to surround themselves with all the defences which legal technicalities can afford to wealthy or influential criminals. It has even to be said that, under the blessings of an elective judiciary, no admirer should fail to class the impunity it makes possible to men who can advance solid arguments for lenient rulings. The testimony against receivers of stolen goods must come in main part from men of acknowledged bad character; from thieves, pickpockets, confidence men or burglars who have sold goods to them. Such evidence, not being reliable in itself, requires to be corroborated by circumstantial or other not attainted evidence; and for this we have to depend solely on the Police, who are in many cases of that moral level which is known as "eminently human." In addition to all these natural difficulties, place a judge upon the bench who insists on the necessity for absolute, not inferential, proof of "guilty knowledge," and that the jury in regard to this vital point shall take not only the law but the facts from the Court,—and it may then be guessed how difficult and thorny is the path of a public prosecutor in his attempts to bring this most pernicious class of wrong-doers to justice.

It is a lamentable fact, but a public one, that many members of the Police force are on terms of acknowledged intimacy with notorious receivers of stolen goods. The officers of justice excuse themselves on the plea that these receivers often impart valuable information with reference to robberies, and it is quite true that they will sometimes labor earnestly to convict any thief who may have refused to sell them his booty on such terms as they are in the habit of dictating. It is a very dangerous step for a criminal to change his patronage from one of these harpies to another, the deserted "merchant" invariably laying some trap to secure the detection and conviction of those offenders by whom he can no longer hope to profit. But what are the natural—we might say inevitable results—of this intimacy between officers of justice and the main patrons of guilt? In nine cases out of ten the receiver gets warning in advance of any proposed descent on his premises, and has abundant opportunities for the removal of suspicious goods. These facts are well known to the General Superintendent of Police and to the District-Attorney, who have both given the matter much attention. Let us hope that their efforts to put down this parent-source of larceny may meet with more coöperation from the bench after next 1st of January.

Loss of Ocean Steamers.

Since the loss of the *Connaught* we have intelligence of the loss of the *Granada* at San Francisco, and of the *Arctic*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Moscow*, the *Thor*, and the *Viscount Lambton*, with all on board, in the North Sea or in the Baltic. The *Golden Fleece*, which took the place of the *Connaught* on one voyage, is also reported missing. As far as we know anything about it, all this loss of life and property might have been prevented. When the *Granada* ran upon a reef, she at once filled and broke her back. The five British ships next mentioned were piled with enormous Summer deck loads for a Fall passage; but to the *Connaught* we wish particularly to refer.

It will be remembered that the *Connaught* began to go to pieces in an ordinary sea-way, in addition to which she was burned out by fire while going to pieces! Now we have it by good authority from the engineer of this ship, that she showed signs of weakness at first, that she "worked open in a dreadful way" on the whole of the last passage, that fire was "continually breaking out even on the previous voyage," from a defective superheater, and that when the vessel began to break up a little faster than usual, all hands were called away from the fire to stop the leak, and so the fire got the upper hand. Here is a commentary on the safety of traveling in cheap ships. Either working to pieces *or* a continual fire nobody would object to, of course, but both at a time is a little too risky as a general rule. We have heard of ships that do not begin to work open in a heavy swell; it will be remembered that the *North American* has twice gone at nearly or quite full speed upon the rocks near Cape Race, and *then* crossed the ocean, without repairs, with the forward compartment full of water, while the *Cuba* and the *Indian* simply broke up in a sea-way, and the *Royal Charter* and the *Hungarian* went all to pieces on the rocks. These comparisons show the causes of disaster, plainly enough; it is all a question of a little more or a little less first cost. The *Connaught* was built by the Messrs. PALMER, of Jarrow—so was the *Leinster*, her advertised successor. These ships are represented by the correspondents of the English papers to be the same as to quality. That is all.

THE JAPANESE ITEMS COMING.—We observe that Alderman BRADY has at length commenced to question the expediency of paying the Japanese bills without scrutiny. The approach of election day and his desire to retain his seat in the honorable body of which he is an ornament, would seem to have had upon his political vision the same miraculous effect which is attributed in the *Arabian Nights* to the ointment rubbed by the wandering dervise on the eyelids of the blind beggar of Bagdad. He now not only sees, but sees more clearly than other men, and has suddenly become convinced of the iniquity of that course which a majority of his official brethren have heretofore—while in his darkened state—received his aid in attempting to "put through."

There is one little drawback, we confess, to the apparent sincerity of the regenerate Alderman from the Fifth District. His motion, which was adopted without debate or division—in itself a very suspicious circumstance—contains on its face the germs of delay—a delay which may very likely last until after the December election. The members of the Japanese Committee are ordered to present "forthwith" a bill of items, "if prepared;" and "if not prepared," then to have said bill of items prepared without delay and submitted to the Board at its meeting on next Monday evening. It is just possible that, at the period named, the Special Committee may have the report required of them in readiness; but it is also possible, and not against the probabilities of Aldermanic nature, that on next Monday evening the Committee may confine themselves to "reporting progress" and asking for further delay. We do not, by any means, assert that such will be the course pursued; but we have heard of like dilatory action in other cases of a similar kind. There is no necessity, however, for anticipating evil with regard to the Board of Aldermen. Our receipts from them of this commodity are so abundant every day, that we have never the least need of drawing against future invoices. We, therefore, hope for the best, while bracing our nerves not to be astonished by the worst.

Amusements.

THE JUVENILE CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music, where GAZZANIGA has warbled, PICCOLOMINI sung, PATTI trilled and CORTESI carolled, "saw another sight" last night, when a thousand juveniles blended their voices in song. Critics, viewing the performance solely as a musical exhibition, would very likely refuse to exchange one prima donna's note for all that were there uttered last evening, but we are perfectly willing to indorse every note which the juveniles issued. The attendance was good, yet not quite as large as might have been expected from the charitable object for which the concert was given, the benefit of City Missions. That the audience was fair is scarcely to be wondered at, if a thousand children sung, since it is safe to say that each child had an average of one parent, one aunt and one uncle, who would feel a natural interest in the occasion, and attend. The little performers were so tastefully attired that the sight would have been a most pleasing one to the eyes, even had not the sound been eminently pleasing to the ears; and the applause which the little company received would have been sufficient to make MARETZEK, on a similar occasion, stand on his head in grateful acknowledgment, if not to bring back the ghost of JULLIEN.

THE HUTCHINSON CONCERT.—The Concert of the HUTCHINSON family last evening, at Cooper Institute, was attended by about two thousand persons. The singing of JOHN and ABBY awakened something of the old enthusiasm which greeted the party performances of the "Band of Brothers from the Old Granite State," and several of the songs were encored. A concert was announced for Monday evening, at the Musical Hall, in Brooklyn.

THE OPERA.—The box office at the Academy of Music will be open from to-day for the convenience of those who wish to take seats for the twelve nights of the operatic season. The sale of seats for "The Jewess" on Monday will commence to-morrow.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Trial Commenced—Impanneling the Jury—Remarkable Ignorance of the Case Among the Jurymen.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

The adjournment of the Burch trial from Saturday until to-day, at 2 P. M., left your correspondent to a Sunday seclusion in this quiet city. I say city, because, although in one of my letters it was labeled and libeled as a village, it is, nevertheless, dignified with the metropolitan title. Not only has it the metropolitan characteristics of the churches, the lager-bier saloons and the billiard-rooms, hereinbefore mentioned, but it has likewise, as I learn upon investigation, a bank, a brewery, a seminary, a lime-kiln, two hotels, and a population of nearly 2,000, principally consisting of Germans. The town is named after Col. NAPER, who settled here about thirty years since, and preempted land here when the primeval Indians were still roaming in the forests and on the prairies. Col. NAPER still lives here, and is a hale and hearty, though venerable man. There also resides here a jolly old Frenchman, named BEAUBIEN, who claims the honor of having built the first dwelling ever erected in Chicago, when that populous City, now numbering over 100,000 inhabitants, was likewise the abode of the red man.

The prospect of the commencement of the great trial to-day has attracted an unusual number of visitors. Mine host of the Preëmption House dispatched his three coaches to the depot to bring up the lawyers, witnesses and correspondents this morning, and each bed in the village will have about two claimants. And yet I find there is considerable ignorance on the public mind as to the real merits of the Burch case. Indeed to this I must attribute a somewhat serious error into which I was betrayed, in speaking of Mrs. BURCH'S defence. I was mistaken in stating that Mr. BURCH is alleged to have taken improper liberties with his own neice. The young lady with whom he is charged with having taken improper liberties, was not his neice, and as I am now informed, does not bear any relationship to him, although she had been living some months in his house. And yet, I asked three junior lawyers employed in the case, representing both sides, whether the young lady alluded to was a relation of Mr. BURCH, and they could not inform me without reference to the papers. While regretting that I credited the statement of persons not properly informed, I am glad that no name was mentioned.

At the opening of the Court this afternoon, Mr. BURCH was present, sitting by his counsel, while Mr. CORNING sat but a short distance from him. Nearly all of the army of counsel was present, and the little Court-room was quite crowded with the spectators and jury.

At the opening of the Court the Sheriff was directed to call the names of the jurors summoned.

The Court complied with the request of Mr. SHERWIN, that the commission should issue to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. DOUGLAS, wherever they may be found in any of the States or Territories of the United States.

The list was then called, and eighteen jurors answered to their names.

The Court ordered that four more jurors be summoned.

The Court asked if the gentlemen proposed to impannel the jury this afternoon?

Mr. VAN ARMAN (for Mr. BURCH) asked if the Court would decide on any of the motions pending?

Judge NORTON said he had not had time to decide upon all the questions submitted, but said he might as well settle now as any time the question on three classes of depositions. As to the class relating to expenditures for apparel, furniture, grocery and butcher's bills for Mr. BURCH'S family, the question was, whether they tended to establish the issue. He understood the issue to be as to whether Mrs. BURCH had violated her marriage vow. The depositions went to show that Mrs. BURCH was well clothed, and that the house was well supplied with food. Mr. CARTER'S deposition might tend to show whether Mr. BURCH was parsimonious or Mrs. BURCH extravagant, and as to the purpose for which the articles were purchased. But what effect could that have on the question whether Mrs. BURCH had been unfaithful to her husband? The Court thought that the class of depositions referred to would serve simply to confuse the case, and should, therefore, be excluded. As to the class of depositions relating to Mr. BURCH'S business, and the exceptions to various interrogatories, the Court would rather have more time to consider. As to the objections to Mrs. VANNIER'S deposition on the ground of the employment of an interpreter, the question was whether the Commissioner was properly authorized. Was the Commissioner authorized to swear an interpreter? It seemed to the Court that the Commissioner had no right to swear an interpreter, and that, therefore, the deposition of Mrs. VANNIER was not legally taken. Perhaps if the answers of the witness had been taken down by the Commissioner, in the French language, the Court could have authorized a translation, although then the question would arise whether the Commissioner could legally swear a witness through an interpreter. Mrs. VANNIER'S deposition (implicating Mr. BURCH in taking liberties with a young lady) must therefore be excluded.

Mr. BROWNING, counsel for Mrs. BURCH, suggested that the Court might provide a more convenient room for holding the trial; a room capable of holding the counsel, witnesses and jurors.

The Court intimated that an effort would be made to secure a larger room.

Considerable delay then ensued in arranging tables for counsel and reporters in the circumscribed space within the bar.

The first four jurors were then called.

Robert J. Wilcox, of Winfield, was the first juror examined by Mr. Van Arman, counsel for Mr. Burch—He lived about three miles distant; was a farmer—a man of family; knew nothing of the case but what he had heard in the room; had never seen any account of the case in the papers; had been in town five days; never heard the case mentioned in conversation; knew nothing of the case but what he had heard in Court from the counsel; had formed no opinion from that; did not know either of the parties.

Lymon Clifford was the next juror examined, by Mr. Van Arman—Resided about ten miles distant; was a farmer—a man of family; had heard nothing of the case but what he heard here; had never seen any printed statement of the case; heard nothing but what he heard in the room; had no opinion as to the truth or justice of the case.

J. A. Galusha was next examined by Mr. Van Arman—Resided about four mil s distant; was a farmer, a man of family, and had been in the county 28 years; had heard nothing of the case; had no opinion of it; knew nothing of it; was perfectly indifferent about it.

Ambrose Gager was the next juror examined by Mr. Van Arman—He had lived in the county nine years; came from Chemung county, N. Y.; did not know any of the parties in the suit; had never heard any relation of the case; put up at the New-York House; conversation was heard on the subject there, but nothing as to the merits of the case; had nothing to form an opinion from; had heard of Mr. Burch as a business man, but never saw him; did not know Mr. Brown, of Athens; if he had talked with him he did not know him.

Mr. Van Arman—(to the other three jurors)—Have either of you conversed with Mr. Brown, of Athens?

All the Jurors—We don't know him.

Mr. Van Arman—(for Mr. Burch)—Said they would excuse Mr. Gager, and Mr. Gager retired.

Daniel Wilson was next examined by Mr. Van Arman—Resided ten miles distant; was a farmer; resided in the county 22 years; was a man of family; did not know either of the parties in the suit; knew some of the counsel; knew about all the lawyers in the county; did not know Mr. Corning or Mr Burch; came from the State of New-York; had heard nothing of the case but counsel's argument of motions; had not heard of the facts; knew it was a suit for divorce; had not read the defendant's answer; had no opinion about the merits of the case; was 54 years of age. O., Jr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

FOURTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Nov. 22.

Several ladies were in Court to-day as witnesses, and among them was Miss FANNY BURCH, a niece of the complainant.

The Burch family on both sides are all dressed in deep mourning, having recently lost relatives.

On the opening of the Court the Judge decided that no testimony in the deposition of Mrs. BROWN, relating to the relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH, could be admitted, reiterating the decision that the only question before the jury was whether Mrs. BURCH, in the particular instance named in the complaint, had been unfaithful to the marriage vow. The Court could not say what class of evidence future developments in the case might render proper; but at present he would say that the testimony referred to in Mrs. BROWN'S cross-examination was irrelevant, and must therefore be ruled out.

The counsel then read a portion of the deposition of Mrs. BROWN, showing when the conversation took place in which Mrs. BURCH gave reasons for not going in company.

Miss Fanny Burch was then sworn—I am twenty-two years of age; live at Little Falls; am a niece of complainant; visited uncle after his marriage, ten years ago, and in 1857 and 1859; in 1857, Mary Spaulding, my cousin, accompanied me; we got there at night, my cousin, accompanied me; found Mrs. Burch at one o'clock in the morning; found Mrs. Burch at home; she met us in the hall, and asked Mary if David Stuart had met us at the cars; she said that he had been there until an hour before; first saw Stuart

art the following Sabbath; the whole family intended going to St. James' Church; Stuart came while we were dressing; Mrs. Burch went down stairs, and as [illegible] Stuart went down; I went down to the library; Mrs. Burch brought Stuart in and presented him to me; they then went into the parlor where Miss Spaulding was; I went also; Mrs. Burch said she would not go to church, but that Stuart would go and take care of us; Stuart made some excuse, and we went with Mr. Turner; Stuart remained in the house; no one else was there but the servants when I returned from church; Mrs. Burch was alone before Stuart came; Mrs. Burch had dressed carefully and arranged her hair nicely when we returned; she told us that Stuart had gone up town to excuse himself from taking tea with Mrs. Sherman that evening, and would be back there to tea; Stuart returned after tea; Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Boyd called; Mary and I went into the parlor to see them; left Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the library; Hubbard and Boyd remained two hours; when they left I returned to the library; Mrs. Burch and Stuart were gone; Mrs. Burch told me next morning that they had gone out of the library window, which opened on the piazza, to call on Mrs. Farnam; this was the ordinary way of going out; she had gone that way because she did not want to see Hubbard and Boyd; next saw Stuart at the reception after Nellie Kinzie's wedding; on the following day Mrs. Burch and Mary went home with Stuart in his carriage; Mrs. Burch afterwards said she thought Farnam was offended that she had promised to go home with Stuart, and could not help it; Stuart stopped to a late dinner; that day after dinner I played a polka; Stuart and Mrs. Burch waltzed for a long time; after that they went into the library; Mrs. Burch went to the door when Stuart left; recollect one night going to McVicker's Theatre; left Mrs. Burch alone in the library; was there when we returned; she wore a different wrapper from the one she had on when we left; said that Stuart had been there, but not to say anything about it; said that Mr. Farnam had called, and was told by the servant that she had retired; she was sorry the servant had done so, as she would have liked to have seen him; next saw Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at Mrs. Brown's party; noticed nothing particular between them; they came home together; on one occasion Stuart and Isaac Burritt were sitting up with Turner, and I went to the basement for ice; when I came back Stuart and Mrs. Burch were standing by the radiator; Mrs. Burch held a sheet of paper which she was reading; when she saw me she threw it hastily to Stuart, who put it in his pocket; she said to me that Stuart knew that she was in the family way; Mrs. Burch and I went up-town one day and were going to the bank; Stuart met us and Mrs. Burch concluded not to go; he accompanied us home and remained an hour; while walking in the street one day, re king scandal, Mrs. Burch said that Stuart had already broken up two or three families: on the morning after we were at the theatre, Mrs. Burch, Miss Spaulding and myself were up stairs talking about Stuart; Mrs. Burch said, "Love Mr. Stuart! no—give me my husband—he is the best man in the world;" I next saw Stuart at his own house; when I was leaving I put on one of my rubbers; Mr. Stuart took the other, and put it on; when he got up he said, "You have not said how do to me," when he kissed me; several persons were present; he and David Lyle went home with Mrs. Burch; Lyle kept talking to Mrs. Burch, and Stuart would answer his questions, and say to her, "Damn the fellow, I wish he was away."

The examination was continued at considerable length, and embraced confessions made by defendant to witness; about the time defendant left home, witness said that Mrs. Burch told her that she had confessed to Mr. Burch that Boyd had kissed her, and put his arm around her waist, and that she had told him (Boyd) that she loved him better than any man in the world; she said that she told Mr. Burch that she was only flirting with Boyd, but that he would not believe this; she told me that Burch had said fearful things to her—"that she must leave the house, and that he did not believe that Hattie was his child;" she then said "Fannie, when I am gone, plead with him for me; I do not ask to be his wife, but only to be with him; I have sinned against God, and oh! how I have injured my husband;" she then took Hattie on her lap and said, "you are papa's and mamma's own child, but nobody knows it but God, and that is enough;" she acknowledged on one occasion having made an appointment with Stuart to meet her at the house; Stuart came finding Burch absent from home that night; asked if she would admit him after the others had retired; she refused: he then threw her on a sofa and attempted to take liberties with her; she resisted, and to free herself, said she would let him in; she did not do it, and excused herself to Stuart by saying she had laid down and fell asleep.

Here the Court adjourned till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The direct examination of Fanny Burch was resumed. After Mrs. Burch told me on Tuesday that uncle had gone up town to see if Stuart could not be punished, and after uncle returned, Mrs. Burch told me Stuart could not, and said, "Is it not too bad I should be crushed to earth and he go unpunished?" She told me Stuart had importuned her three months; that the first time she had yielded to him was the day before Mrs. Matthew's wedding, and the last time the night they all went to McVicker's Theatre; asked her why she had not told uncle; said she had not dared; she told me uncle said Stuart could go on the stand and deny all this; she said, "do you think any Court would believe a woman could be so depraved as to confess it not true?" we conversed about the Sickles affair; she said it was contemptible for Sickles to publish his wife's confession; we talked about Stuart and others; I asked if she believed the scandal about him and Miss Bell Case; she said she didn't know; asked if Stuart had confessed he had gone astray with Bell Case; she said No, of course he wouldn't tell one about the other; there had been talk about some one seeing Stuart with his arm about Mrs. Burch's waist; Mrs. Burch told me it was about that she had written to Stuart, at the time she slipped the note into his hand; she confessed to me on the same Tuesday that she had on one occasion sent her husband out of the room on some frivolous pretext in order to enable her to give Boyd a note; she spoke about future prospects; said she should probably keep house for Horace Turner, whose engagement in marriage would probably be broken by this affair; she begged me not to let my mother hate her, and to plead with her husband after she left to take her back; Mrs. Burch did not dine at the table that day; she told me her husband refused to let her occupy his room or sit at the table with him; in the afternoon Mrs. Valentine came and had a private interview with Mrs. Burch; Burch took a pen and ink to his wife's room and left immediately; I went down stairs; uncle said to me, as I went up again, "Fan, I want you to witness the confession of your aunt;" I objected, and he said I must do it; I then went into the room; Valentine and Burch were there; two papers were on the table before Mrs. Burch; uncle turned down one sheet of paper, concealing all but the last line, and I signed my name; he did the same; did not see the contents of the paper, but understood that it was the confession of Mrs. Burch, in her own handwriting; Mrs. Burch sat quite still; that day I saw Stuart pass the house with Miss Fleetwood; I went to Mrs. Burch's room and told her of it; she said she would write to Mr. Fleetwood, and warn him not to let his daughter be with Stuart; she said she would do something to humiliate Stuart; after tea, on Tuesday, she told me that Mr. Burch was going to send her away; she said that he had been so kind to her, in the morning, that she thought that Judge Skinner had been talking with him; she said that he had promised that nothing should be done until Mr. Corning arrived; she then asked me to send her husband to her room to pray with her; he went up and was there some time; heard him praying loud; when he left she said that her husband had been as kind to her as ever, and that she had asked him to promise to take her back, but that he said that the lawyers had told him he must not make any promises; she did not sleep with Uncle that night; she told me that he had kissed her "Good night;" the next day I saw her packing up her things; she told me that uncle had told her to send up town for anything she wanted; during Tuesday and Wednesday she was under no restraint, but took her meals in her room; she did not come down stairs; when she left she asked me to burn all the letters she left, and I did so; on Wednesday morning she gave me letters for her husband, which I delivered Wednesday afternoon; Mr. Miller and the Sheriff came later and served papers on her; Mrs. Burch told me she had not slept during the night; on my last visit she was much offended with Mary Spaulding; she said that Mary had come into the library while Stuart was there and saw his arm around her waist; that she had explained to Mary that he was trying to make her tell him something about Mr. Hodges; that she was going away, and he had thrown his arm around her to detain her; she said Mary had told Burr of the circumstance; this was long before the confession. The witness testified that Burch objected to Boyd's visits; Mrs. Burch had told the girls not to say anything about meeting Boyd; never told them to conceal anything about Stuart; Mrs. Burch once remarked that Mrs. Stuart was jealous, and said she (Mrs. Burch) had done much to bring them together after their separation.

The cross-examination of Fanny Burch occupied the balance of the day, but was not near concluded at the adjournment. The main facts elicited were, that Stuart knew that Mrs. Burch was in the family way, because she had told Mrs. Burrill, who told her husband, and he told Stuart. The witness was not allowed to answer questions as to the familiarities taking place between Miss Spaulding and Stuart; testified that it was usual for Mrs. Burch to change her dress late in the evening and put a wrapper on also; that one night Stuart walked home from Mrs. Brown's party with Mr. Burch; all were together, and arrived home at the same time; did not remember Joseph Turner during illness complaining of Burch's conduct as contemptible.

The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE.

Award of Six Cents Damages.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Orville H. Brown vs. *Charles M. Davison.*—Yesterday morning, when the Judge had taken his seat, and the jury-roll had been called, and fully responded to,

Mr. Gerard proceeded to sum up for the defence, and was followed by Mr. Truman Smith in reply.

In referring to the connection of Mr. Elliot with the case, counsel adduced certain physical reasons why the alleged intercourse at Fort Lee, between him and Mrs. Brown could not have taken place. He contended that the evidence proved that at that time she was confined. Mr. Clinton had told a nasty story about Mr. Elliot, but he didn't believe it.

Mr. Clinton—(interrupting)—I said we had the record from a court in Massachusetts to prove the truth of my allegation.

Mr. Smith—I don't care: I don't believe it, Sir.

Mr. Clinton produced the document in question and handed it to Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith snatched it from the counsel, pitched it on the floor, trampled on it indignantly and with violent stamping, then snatched it up again, tore it into shreds, and threw it over the table at which he stood.

For this the counsel was very severely reprimanded by the Judge, who ordered him to take his seat.

(The Court ordered a recess.)

When the Judge and jury had resumed their seats,

The Court proceeded to charge. His Honor said he should not occupy [illegible] any considerable length. They should look at the case without prejudice against either side. When they came to consider the question of damages they would come to questions which naturally addressed themselves to their feelings; but when they come to confer on the main facts of the case, they were to understand that they were to be the exclusive judges, both of their weight and conclusiveness, and they were to consider them with all deliberation and calmness. It was the duty of the Court to lay down the law applicable to the case; it was the prerogative of the jury to determine whether the allegations set up in the declaration of the plaintiff were true. It was to be remarked that the burden of proof rested with the plaintiff. In cases of this sort it rarely happened that direct proof could be obtained of the adulterous act; it is necessary, therefore that all the circumstances should be taken into account by the jury in order to render an intelligent and reliable verdict. The foundation of this action was that the defendant had deprived this plaintiff of the companionship of his wife; that he had caused to him the loss of her society, the disgrace which her seduction had drawn upon him, the rendering her unfit for recognition in the social or family circle, the injury to his feelings, and the distressing emotions to which such domestic affliction might subject him. These were all proper considerations for the jury when they came to consider the question of damages. In the first place it was necessary, on the part of the plaintiff, to prove the marriage to the lady whom he claimed to be his wife. In this point there seemed to be no serious difficulty; the marriage, it appeared, had been admitted by the defence, and for the plaintiff it was alleged that the pair lived in perfect harmony. On the main fact as to the adultery now charged to have been subsequently committed, they must find such facts in the case as would warrant them, in the conscientious and intelligent discharge of the duty they had assumed under oath, to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff. If no such facts were to be found no such verdict could be rendered.

Having reviewed all the circumstances developed by the evidence given on both sides with an impartiality that is rarely exhibited, even on the Bench, the Court wound up by informing the jury, that if they were of opinion that the husband of this young and handsome woman had, by inattention, neglect, or, he might say, recklessness, permitted her to cast herself alone and unprotected within the whirlpools of temptation, with which such a City as New-York abounds, that fact would, he thought, not warrant a verdict for more than nominal damages, and if he knew and consented to her entering on a life of shame, or living with another man as a mistress, then a verdict must be returned for the defendant. As to the question that had been raised regarding the validity of this deed of separation, he held that, if such a covenant were entered into between husband and wife, without any intervention by third parties, they were to be regarded as null and void. If, however, the jury found from the facts in this case that the defendant had been a party to the execution of the deed, in order that he might be the better enabled to accomplish his designs on the wife, the question as to the mitigation of the award would be materially modified.

After some exceptions, which, on explanation, were found to be trivial, had been offered by Mr. Smith, and disposed of by the Court,

The jurors were conducted to their room in custody of a Deputy Marshal.

A protracted deliberation resulted in a verdict for damages to the amount of six cents. This precludes all possibility of an appeal.

It may be remarked that the lady whose fair fame is involved in this case has not made her appearance in Court since the day after the trial began. She is represented as a paragon of beauty, but if her orthographical attainments are to be taken as the standard of her accomplishments, it must be inferred that her looks and her learning are by no means on a par. A cursory inspection of her letters would seem to show that if ever she learned how to make a capital *I*, she must have forgotten it in the seductive seclusions of Bleecker-street and Brooklyn. The plaintiff, Brown, and Davidson, the successful and happy defendant, have been in constant attendance every day since the case was taken from the calendar, and have assiduously watched the proceedings throughout. Yesterday the Court-room was crammed, and to the credit of the sex be it spoken, there was not a lady among all the spectators.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A VIRAGO.—A woman, named BARBARA FRY, on Tuesday night last, in a fit of jealousy, turned a pot of hot coffee into the face of her husband while he was asleep. A portion of the coffee poured down his throat, and, in the opinion of his medical attendant, he is fatally injured. On Thursday night Mrs. FRY was so excited by remorse at what she had done, that she jumped into the East River at the foot of South Third-street, with a view of ending her troubles in this world. Fortunately, she was rescued by Officer VAN DYKE, and she was yesterday committed to the cells by Justice CORNWELL to await the result of the injuries to her husband.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of residents of the southern portion of the city, in favor of the Central Railroad Company running cars to the Fulton Ferry, was held on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. RICHARD TUCKER, Esq., occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by ex-Ald. DOUGLAS and others. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Polhemus, Tucker, Talmadge, Litchfield and Burr, was appointed, to further the interests of that locality. The meeting adjourned to the 28th.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—The case of ALFRED BEARDSLEY against MARY E. BEARDSLEY for divorce, on the ground of adultery, was commenced in the Kings County Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge LOTT and a jury. The case will occupy the attention of the Court, probably, for several days.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Circuit Court: Nos. 16, 22, 84, 122, 126, 10, 32, 64, 132, 40, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 148½, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156. City Court: Nos. 46, 21, 50, 51, 53, 37, 16, 18, 8, 35, 41, 47, 45, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

New-Jersey.

THE GREAT ROWING MATCH.—The great rowing match with shell-boats, between WM. H. DECKER and ANDREW FAY, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Jersey City Yacht Club House, foot of Van Vorst-street, in which FAY came out victorious. Between two and three thousand persons—a large proportion of them from New-York and Brooklyn—were present. It was a match for $250 a side. Offers of $100 to $50, $75 to $20, and $10 to $1 on FAY, found no takers. The men got the word to start at 18 minutes past 3 o'clock, when DECKER took the lead, rounding the stake boat about two miles distant, about two lengths ahead; FAY came up gradually, and the two kept alongside for some distance, when FAY took the lead until nearing the Judges' stand, when he slacked up, allowing the bow of DECKER'S boat to come up to the stern of his own, and then, with a few powerful strokes, shot ahead, coming in about one length in advance. Time, 25 minutes and 30 seconds; distance, about four miles. During the progress of the race about 30 feet of a bridge, constructed of old canal boats, gave way and a number of persons were partially immersed in the water.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF AN IRON SAFE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, as officers KILCAULEY and MURPHY, of Jersey City, were patrolling their beats, they discovered a man standing upon the front stoop of DANIEL MCLEOD'S house, No. 9 Van Vorst-square, and suspecting something wrong started towards him. Immediately this man and three others, who were not before observed, ran down Bright-street, through Jersey-street, and up the plank road. The officers pursued them, but being unable to overtake them, Officer KILCAULEY drew a revolver and fired two shots, the last of which he thinks took effect, as one of the men uttered a suppressed cry, but continued his flight. Finding that they would be unable to overtake the robbers, the officers returned and found that an entrance had been effected by prying open one of the windows. In one of the rooms was a heavy iron safe, which the burglars had moved nearly across the room, apparently with the intention of carrying it off. During the forenoon a row-boat, which had been taken from the foot of Christopher-street, New-York, and contained two pairs of oars, two sledge-hammers, and some cold chisels, was found at the foot of Jersey-street. The safe contained account-books and papers, but no money.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depôt.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Extra Heavy All-Wool Undergarments, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Depôt, No. 359 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION
We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.
We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway.

Testimony from Batavia, N. Y.
SAMUEL P. RUSSELL, a wealthy farmer of Batavia N. Y., for a period of twenty years, was on the borders of the grave. He was in constant pain from dyspepsia and debility. There seemed no hope for him, and he endeavored to be prepared to depart in peace. While thus depressed by the fear of approaching dissolution, he was induced to try the effects of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
by one who believed they had saved him from an early grave. The relief was not great from the first box; but Mr. Russell thought that he slept more soundly, and was less nervous. Another box was used; now he certainly was better. Suffice it to say he used fifty boxes of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS in fifty-two weeks, and was entirely restored to health. Since then several years have passed, and Mr. Russell continues to be one of the most healthy of men. These facts are known to the whole village of Batavia.
These health-giving Pills are sold at No. 294 Canal-st.; No. 4 Union square; S. Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av., and by dealers generally, at 25c. per box, with directions.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low-priced machines which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business.

And Still Another Victory.
GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-Machine received the First Premium for best family sewing at the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair just closed at Jefferson City, Mo.
It is worthy of note that this popular machine was awarded the premium over all other Sewing-machines in competition.

Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—having had about 300 of their fine fashionable Dress Hats slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price of $2 per hat, for a few days, only at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no ridiculous tints or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Croup! Croup!! This awful complaint is immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. No family, who value the lives of their children, should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig—A Novelty—Partings warranted not to soil or stain—fit guaranteed—no turning up behind. Made only by CLIREHUGH, No. 290 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., near A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

The Metropolitan Reporter, corrected by the Metropolitan Bank and GWYNNE & DAY, will be ready this morning, giving all the latest Bank failures. Office No. 12 Wall-st.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth-button Boots, India Rubbers, &c., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SCOVILL—ELY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, at the Brick Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, THOMAS L. SCOVILL to MARY E., eldest daughter of Nathan C. Ely, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, Mr. J. FINLEY SMITH to Miss MAGGIE MORRISON, both of this City.

COSGROVE—BUCKALEW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JAMES COSGROVE to MARY B., daughter of Ira C. Buckalew.

SANFORD—INGERSOLL.—In Austerlitz, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. JOHN F. SANFORD, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Mrs. SARAH A. INGERSOLL, daughter of Anson Brown, Esq., of the former place.

VAN VORST—TREAT.—In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. HOOPER C. VAN VORST to Miss JOSEPHINE A. TREAT.

DIED.

HARNED.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 22, after a short and severe illness, JULIA F., eldest daughter of William and Mary Harned, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at her late residence, No. 766 6th-av., this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from whence her remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., where the regular funeral services will be held at 1½ o'clock, at the M. E. Church.

WELLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES N. WELLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his sons, James N. and John P. E., and son-in-law, William H. Smith, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

BLAKE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, PENDLETON, youngest son of Capt. Charles M. and Sarah L. Blake, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Rutgers-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday Nov. 20, after a painful illness, CHRISTIANA, wife of John Turner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence in 83d st., between 3d and 4th ave. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GOODHUE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, WILLIAM C. GOODHUE, eldest son of the late Jonathan Goodhue, aged 46 years.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. CHARLES A. SAMMIS, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JACOB LANG, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, R. M. Lang, and his sons in law, Benjamin G. Wells and D. Fontanelle, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Charlton-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, RICHARD K. HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th st.

WOODS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JAMES S. WOODS, M. D., only surviving son of James H. Woods, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., from No. 20 Irving-place, at 2 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y.

FICHT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, at 3½ o'clock, WM. O. D. FICHT, youngest child of Otto and E. R. Ficht, aged 3 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 66 6th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. ALEXANDER COCHRAN, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Broadway, corner of 31st-st., without further invitation.

DITTENHOEFER.—In Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, suddenly, ISAAC DITTENHOEFER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 173½ West 34th st. The members of the New-York Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited to attend.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, HARRIET MARIA, daughter of Ashbel and Laura R. V. Hubbard, aged 1 year, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Clinton-av., near Park-av., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—In Old Lyme, on Friday, Nov. 16, of typhus fever, ALDEN A. PECK, M. D., in the 33d year of his age.

STEVENSON.—In Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, suddenly, of erysipelas, JAMES PRIME STEVENSON, eldest son of Rev. P. E. and Cornelia P. Stevenson, aged 17 years.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $5 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; cake baskets, $4 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $8 to $12; forks and spoons, $3 to $6 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
Of 4 and 6 inches chain
Cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
Send for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, &c. certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 537, Nov. 22, 1860.
16, 13, 7, 60, 19, 40; 26, 54, 12, 55, 3, 30, 17.
Class No. 558, Nov. 22, 1860.
8, 38, 20, 68, 48, 67, 7, 22, 61, 30, 63, 73.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 22 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES LUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD-CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES,
SILVER WARE FOR WEDDING-PRESENTS,
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by the subscriber at much less than the usual prices; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches from the manufacturers, in Europe he is enabled to offer a large assortment, and at the very lowest prices.
Fine Gold hunting-case, English patent lever watches, full jeweled, 18-carat cases, $88, usual price $110.
Fine Gold hunting-case, patent lever, full jeweled, 18-carat case, $80, usual price $100.
Fine Gold hunting-case, patent lever, full jeweled, 14-carat cases, $70, usual price $85.
Fine Gold hunting-case, lepine watches, 4 holes jeweled, 18-carat cases, $25, usual price $35.
Fine Gold hunting-case, detached levers, 4 holes jeweled, 18-carat cases, $30, usual price $42.
Watches taken in exchange.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest workmen and at the lowest prices.
All watches sold by him are warranted to keep correct time.
All kinds of Jewelry for sale, at much less prices than at any other store.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly, and for twenty-two years, in business in Wall-st.
Goods sent by express to all parts of the country, free of charge.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 611 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL di eases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the, instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT SECEDE.
HARRINGTON
DEMANDS ALL THEIR COTTON
FOR THE
NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
HOUSEKEEPERS REQUIRE IT
FOR CARPET LINING.
HOTEL-KEEPERS REQUIRE IT
FOR BED COMFORTABLES.
UPHOLSTERERS REQUIRE IT
FOR STOCK IN TRADE.
MERCHANTS REQUIRE
COTTON BATTS FOR THE MARKET.
Every merchant, upholsterer, hotel-keeper and housekeeper use no other, buy no other, sell no other than
HARRINGTON'S
PATENT CARPET LINING, MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and BED COMFORTABLES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
J. R. HARRINGTON,
Agent for the New-York Carpet Lining Company.
Office and warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are never more urgently needed than in the Fall. The rich fruits and indigestible vegetables of Autumn disorder and weaken the bowels, and the cold nights produce sudden chills, by which the circulation is thrown out of balance, and the stomach, liver and lungs partially paralyzed. To restore these functions and fit the body to withstand the inclemency of Winter, a course of this great aperient, alterative and tonic, is absolutely necessary. It is the only cathartic in the world which equalizes the circulation of the blood. All the mineral purgatives have a deadly contrary effect, and hence the fearful mercurial diseases.
Radway's Regulating Pills are the only vegetable substitute for Calomel. Mercury, Quinine, A dose from four to six will secure in the most urgent cases, where these drugs are used, all the good effects which the physician expects to derive without entailing upon the patient the horrid results of the presence of these poisons. One of Radway's Regulating Pills possesses more of the elements of health—and ten-fold the power over disease—than 10 of any other pills in use; 30 pills in each box.
Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860.
To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:
GENTS: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:
"No. 199—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."
Very respectfully,
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,
one block west of Broadway,
Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
The largest stock of St

DRY GOODS.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS,	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

Housekeeping Goods, including BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this Department.
ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed,
At $1 50 each.
ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best GLOVE in the United States at this time, at 50 cents per pair.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store,
NO. 581 BROADWAY, and NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310

CLOAKS,
FURS,
CLOAKS,
FURS.

Furs are unusually cheap, owing to the warm weather and the shortness of the season. I am selling FURS CHEAP. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.
CLOAKS.—I have a large stock of choice styles that cannot be found elsewhere in the City, and at moderate prices.
A splendid stock of VELVET CLOAKS.
Also, Nurse's and Children's CLOAKS.
BASQUES made to order.
J. J. BENSON.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860.
CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets,
$1 50 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets,
$1 40 per yard.
Second Quality, $1 25 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets,
90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
A Job Lot,
50 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.
150 feet East of Broadway.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In order to close out my large wholesale and retail stock, I have taken the store adjoining my old establishment in order to have room to show both stocks. No. 221 will contain the entire stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Nets, Bonnets and Millinery goods; No. 223 will contain the entire stock of Needlework and Lace goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Fancy goods, &c.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD.
Clearing sale Cotton Hose, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. per pair.
Clearing sale Heavy Ribbed Hose and Half Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale Wool Half Hose 8c. 10c.
Clearing sale Ladies' Fine Plaited Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale White Merino Hose, 10c., 12c.
18,000 pairs Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Gloves.
Fleecy Lined Gloves, 9c., 12c., 15c.
Lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Silk Gloves, 8c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
Kid Gloves closing at cost.
10,000 yards Ribbons, closing out 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
20,000 yards Ribbons, reduced half price, 6c., 8c., 10c.
1,500 pairs Splendid Bonnet Strings, 44c.
500 Cartons French Flowers clearing 6c.
100 Cartons Dark Full Flowers, 3c
1,500 Feathers, clearing out, 6c., 12c., 18c.
200 Chenille Head Dresses, (marked way down,) 31c.
2,000 Chenille Nets, colored and black, 18c., 31c., 37c.
Dress Trimmings (half price) 1c., 2c., 3c.
Velvet Trimmings at sacrifice, 2c., 3c., 4c.
Velvet Trimmings, plain and fancy, very low.
Lace Veils closing out very low 10c., 18c., 25c.
Collars closing out, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
Muslin Sets clearing out, 25c., 44c., 50c., 63c.
Worked Bands clearing out, 6c., 8c., 12c., 16c., 10c.
Shirt Rooms clearing out, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 8c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 Fancy Hair Pins, 6c., and up, (very low.)
Wool Hoods, clearing out, 15c., 25c., 31c.
Hoop Skirts, best steel, 31c., 37c., 50c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Closing out Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
3,500 Chenille Scarfs closing out, 6c., 8c., 13c.
Large quantities of other Goods, closing out.
Stores open this morning at 10 o'clock.
During the closing out of the stock the store will open at 9 A. M., close at 9 P. M.
The Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Stores,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.,
WM. KINZEY,
Wanted, 10 good saleswomen.

359. SOLFERINO AND ROSINE. 359.
MAGENTA BROCATELS
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES, 359.
FOR
STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. 359.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, WILL SELL ON MONDAY, at the following never heard of prices:
SPLENDID FANCY and PLAIN SILKS, at 50 cents, Worth $1.
REAL FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL, at 50 cents.
SPLENDID SCOTCH PLAIDS, double width, At 25 cents.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, From 3s. to $1 50.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers,
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, IS NOW SELLING his splendid assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large stock of BEAVER and ARMOUR CLOTHS on hand.

CARPETING. MATTINGS.
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, &c., &c.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
At the LOWEST PRICES, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, SELLS ALL WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS,
At Great Bargains.
Six first-class Salesmen Wanted; apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 185 6th-av. A. WISE.

CHINESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, AND European India articles and Fancy and Staple Goods, including many single sample pieces of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country—well calculated for gifts or holiday presents—wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, IS DETERMINED to keep Ladies from going downtown, by selling LACE NOTTINGHAM and LINA CURTAINS
At lower prices than
ANY OTHER HOUSE.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his store, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 368 Broadway.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS
Of the present season's style,
Closing out at very low prices.
Broadway, corner 25th-st
J. A. BLUXOME.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, ALSO a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 362 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGland family of quiet habits and social disposition, will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those who prefer the homelike enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to an Eastern family are requested to call at No. 292 Hudson-st. N. B.—To parties furnishing their own room, the terms will be extremely moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with a pleasant room and board for the Winter months. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. For particulars call at or address No. 118 West 45th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A BACK parlor and extension room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms, in a first-class house, pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY AND gentleman, or a single gentleman, can have pleasant board in a quiet family; house is pleasantly situated; has gas and bath, convenient to the cars and ferries; terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUITES OF FRONT rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th aves.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and home comforts, at No. 203 Henry-st., corner of State-st., a few minutes' walk from either Wall or South Ferries; references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain a pleasant, large room, with closets, water and gas, on second floor, with board in a private family. Location good and many references exchanged. Apply at No. 86 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED BOARD IN BROOKlyn, by a lady, for which instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, or in other branches, will be given; also, partial board for a lad of 16. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman, in a refined and respectable family; nice rooms and good table, at No. 332 Broome-st. From this point you can ride to any part of the City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small, pleasant family will let part of their house or will take a few respectable boarders for the Winter. Persons wishing a desirable home can apply at No. 328 West 22d-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS in second story, with private table for a small family. References exchanged. Address C S. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

NO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, PLEASant room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, two other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 1. 40 21-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS —A COUPLE OR THREE newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen with or without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages and near Broadway, No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of house No. 173 Hester-st., separate or together, containing gas and Croton water, and being in excellent order. To a suitable person, the rent will be moderate.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One very pleasant large room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

LECTURES.

INSTRUCTION—ENTERTAINMENT.
REV. JAMES C. FLETCHER,—late Chaplain and Secretary of the U. S. Legation at the Court of Brazil,—upon the invitation of a number of distinguished citizens of New-York, will give
A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. To be followed on MONDAY, Dec. 3; WEDNESDAY, 5th; MONDAY, Dec. 10, and FRIDAY, Dec. 14.
PROGRAMME.—BRAZIL. I. General View of the Brazilian Empire. Laughable Mistakes. Trade Winds. Climate. Night in the Tropics. A great speaking for Americans. Fruits. Pulstaff's Regiment, &c., &c.
II. LIFE IN THE TROPICS. Forests. Insect World. Serpents. Alligators. Tigers. Monkeys. Half-breeds. City Life. Brazilian Girls. Marriage. Fashions. Student Life. Law and Medical Schools. Character of Don Pedro II., &c., &c.
III. VALLEY OF THE AMAZON. Its Grandeur. History. Strong-minded Women of Amazon. Victoria Regia. Amazonian Enterprise. Steamboats, &c., &c.
IV. SWITZERLAND. The Land of Tell. Mount Blanc. Tower of Babel—Laughable Error. How Presidential Elections are Conducted. Helvetia. Manners and Customs. Marriage under the Code of Napoleon, &c., &c.
V. ITALY AND GARIBALDI. A United Italy. Visit to the Waldenses. House of Savoy. A Garibaldi in the Fourteenth Century. Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii. Garibaldi from Brazil to Naples. *The Kingdom of Italy a Defiance to Ignorance and Intolerance.*
TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—GENTLEMEN, $1; LADIES OR PUPILS OF SCHOOLS, 50 cents. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the book and music stores, and at the door. No more tickets sold than the house will comfortably accommodate.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER, will deliver a lecture on *English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding*, or more of *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) corner of Broadway and 15th-st. on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, inst. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; to be obtained at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 511 Broadway; Embree & Jacobs, No. 134 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.—AS IT HAS been stated that the subscriber would decline lecturing this season, he takes this method to contradict the report and to assure the managers of Young Men's Associations, Literary Institute and Benevolent Societies, that he will accept their invitations if addressed to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 11th-st., New-York City.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES,
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE HARDIN WATCH.
A. RUSHILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES HARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS, And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED—A person desirous of forming a business partnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR a Motive Thermometer, with stock in trade. The parties leaving for Europe. Apply at No. 443d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depot; first class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chamber maid and waitress, and assist with the washing; has no objection to go out of City reference. Call for one day at No. 150 West 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or waiting; objection to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 196 West 14th-st. Best City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of a few children; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 563 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a highly respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to take the charge of children and sew, has the best of reference. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st., rear house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young American girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of a child and do sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 306 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., first floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would wish to travel with a lady and take care of children; has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or do fine washing and ironing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference from her last employer; call at No. 103 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing or take care of children; excellent City references. Call, for two days, at No. 358 2d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN desires a situation as good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Has very good references from last employers; would have no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress, as she knows the business in all its branches, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Call for the Scotch Servant, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 36th-st., front basement. Will assist in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, who is a good economist, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing; understands her business well, and has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Address No. 69½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK. WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young Protestant woman; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 186 Ludlow-st., corner of Houston, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; good satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 St. Mark's place, second floor, back room, No. 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation in a private family as cook; perfectly understands her business; call or address No. 2 East Washington-square, one door from 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Scotch woman, a situation as cook, with first-class reference. Apply for two days, at Mrs. Menzies', No. 10 Amity-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small, genteel quiet family, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of a nursery, will be found neat and obliging. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., second floor, back room, or in the store, right-hand side; satisfactory City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business, and has two years' reference from her last place; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class waiter girl. To be seen for two days at No. 57 West 36th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Irish widow woman, as cook, house keeper, or both, in a small family; or will go as upstairs girl; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th av. and 6th-st. English. No objection to go into the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business well. Can be recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business—is a good baker and confectioner, and has a family good City reference given. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., over the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls; one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a very good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, third floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very reliable, faithful girl, as above; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer can please the most particular; is of neat appearance, truthful, honest and obliging; refers to Brooklyn families. Address No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESpectable persons wish situations—one as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as seamstress—understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing. Best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at 56 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook, in a private family; understands French cooking, soups, game, jellies and all kinds of desserts, bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Also, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Application at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room, will be attended to.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with excellent references. Apply at No. 200 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to ladies wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to go out by the day; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No. 883 4th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY as neat, respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing and obliging. Can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do general housework; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable and steady French Swiss girl, a situation as lady's maid or to take care of children not under two years of age and do all kinds of sewing. Apply at the International Employment Office, No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting. City reference; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av.; in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable colored woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking the whole care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a most experienced and trustworthy girl, to nurse and do chamberwork or plain sewing; is a good waitress and willing to be generally useful; is a girl of obliging disposition, neat appearance and very highly recommended. Apply (at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED as situation in a small family, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all family sewing; prefers a home more than wages; is willing to make herself useful; has City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very tidy, respectable girl, who is a first-rate seamstress and very affectionate to children, or would do general housework for a small family, no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By an active, intelligent person, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 69 West 17th-st., one door from 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place, can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, As a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a middle aged woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; knows a good deal of millinery, and all kinds of children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like a place where she could be otherwise employed; not suited, will take work by the week. Apply, by note, to E. H., No. 619 8th-av., in the millinery store, between 43d and 44th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, for two days, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; understands family sewing; no objection to doing light chamberwork; recommendations can be given. Call one day at No. 36 Lewis-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress, owning a Ladd & Webster's sewing machine, wishes to form some engagements for the Winter, to go out either with or without the machine. Address A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 2 9 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl; can cut or fit children's clothes or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. No. 67 President-st, South Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to wait on and dress a child; has lived 8 years in her last place; has the best of reference. Call at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY AN ORPHAN GIRL, OF RESpectability, a situation to accompany a family going to California; she is fond of children, a good seamstress and nurse; will make herself useful, and do anything honorable to get there. Address P. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready to enter city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the Lares Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 135 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man, 16 years of age; has been three years at business; can give the best City reference. Address M M, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A young man in a retail dry or fancy goods store; the best of references given for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Please address A. A. B., Box 152, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who is well acquainted with the City and who knows his business in all its branches; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address, or call at the Brevoort House Livery Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, (8th-st); can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent colored man, as coachman; understands his business in all its branches, and the management of horses, and is a regular driver; can give good City reference. Call at Mr. Cockhead, harness maker, in Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young man; is well acquainted with the City; has lived with the best of families; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good groom and a good driver; has no objection to City or country. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30, English; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G B., care of Mr. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation; understands the gardening; is a good driver; can manage stock or attend to a milk establishment; has the best of reference; a good place preferred to large pay. A note addressed to JOHN, Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, will be attended to; can be seen there for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener by a married German man who understands flower and vegetable gardening, and can take care of a greenhouse and grapery; also unders ands the care of horses, cows and poultry. Address for 7 days, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; is a most competent groom and a safe driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and has no objection to take care of cows; is not afraid of hard work, and can come highly recommended from his last employer; has no objection to City or country; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address MC., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. R., No. 39, corner of University-place, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

The lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and the lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 68th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
211 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Commonville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 143d, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwelling-houses and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 28th and 29th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE and LAP ROBES.
The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS—JUST IMPORTED,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway,—the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and carefully selected, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz:

BRING,	ANTONISSEN,
DE VILDER,	COENE,
NICON,	HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Mowh and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE,	HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN,	ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES,	CLOAKS,	MUFFS,
CUFFS,	VICTORINES,	PELERINES,
TALMAS,	CAPS,	GLOVES,

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS Manufactured Furs, every article warranted and made expressly for City trade, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable invoice of first-class manufactured furs, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable capes, muffs and cuffs; mink sable do.; stone marten do.; real fitch do.; Siberian squirrel do; Siberian squirrel belly do.; fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; rock marten do.; misses and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear, fancy, &c. Also, gents caps, collars and gloves, of various kinds, forming in a whole probably the finest sale of the season.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 1, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
Evans & Nash, Attorneys.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

J. H. LEESE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE Furniture, of a family giving up housekeeping. I will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the dwelling No. 68 West 11th-st. It consists of all kinds of parlor and dining-room furniture, fine rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, with a general assortment of all kinds of furniture, carpets, &c. Also a splendid piano-forte.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BROADWAY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 lot northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st. Also the 3 adjoining lots on Broadway. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860,)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 833 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 336 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

$1.000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S Foundry, No. 180 West 40th-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 20th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860 The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $521 13. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. GARDNER J. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

WANTED TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in various sums, or assignments of good mortgage would be taken. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TREASURY NOTES.—FOR SALE $25,000 SIX per cents., due March 1861.
HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

$50,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOsals for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal) New-York, on receipt of 26 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 3 times quantity of small.....5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....10

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. HARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bochu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, while curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Lispenard-st., to 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions now in the city in the specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.
C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Attorneys for Insolvent.
n23-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

SHIPPING

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE,
Touching at St. John's, N. F., to land passengers and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The next departure will be the new side-wheel steamer LEINSTER, FROMES, Commander, from Boston on TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First-class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third-class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. John's, N. F.—First-class, $35; third-class, $20; children under 12 years, half-price; under 1 year, free. Third-class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD, WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX, UNDERWRIT

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Marking [illegible] Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 22.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.		97
5,000	Tenn. 5s, 6s, '90..		67
5,000	do		71
2,000	Missouri 6s, '81		87
1,000	do		87
2,000	Mich. 6s, '70	77½	78
1,000	do		78
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '76	93½	93¾
1,000	do		93¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		93
1,000	do		93
1,000	Erie R. 7s m. bs.	93	93½
1,000	Hud. R. 1st m.	100	100
1,000	M. S. & N. I. R. 1st m.		93
1,000	do		93
1,000	M. S. & N. I. R. 2d m.		73½
1,000	do		73½
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.	73½	73½
1,000	do		73½
1,000	do		73½
1,000	do		73½
1,000	Erie Railroad	73½	73½
1,000	do		73½
1,000	do		73½
1,000	do

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2864. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND THE CONSTITUTION

A Letter in Reply to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the Prohibition of the Slave-trade.

A Vindication of the Truth of History —Massachusetts and the Northern Colonies.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY—*Dear Sir:* I have read your reply of Nov. 9 to an editorial article in the TIMES of Oct. 27, in which you claim to have corrected what you style the "hostile and malignant criticisms of two leading editors in the Black Republican cause, viz.: Mr. THURLOW WEED and Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND,"—upon your speeches in the North during the recent Presidential canvass. As you have thus given the matter a personal direction, you will excuse me for giving you a personal answer.

Let me say, in the first place, that you have no right to characterize those criticisms as either "hostile or malignant." They are perfectly fair and legitimate comments upon public speeches on public topics. Of all men, you should be the last to reproach your political opponents at the North with discourtesy. You spoke in nearly all our principal cities, to large audiences, two-thirds of whom had not the slightest sympathy with your views, or the least respect for the object you sought to accomplish. But you were heard with the most respectful attention. In no instance was there the slightest indication of personal disrespect;—in no case were you interrupted, or even questioned on any point. You were heard everywhere with just as much deference and courtesy, as if every word you uttered had accorded fully with the opinions and sentiments of those you addressed. If you will contrast this reception with that which would have greeted any one of your opponents, who should attempt to address the people of your own section on the same subject, you will find no ground for claiming superiority over us in the matter of courtesy.

The object of your visit to the North was to vindicate the claim put forth by Southern politicians, of the right to increase and extend the institution of Slavery. You attempted this, in your speeches, first by showing, as a matter of history, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the increase of Slavery as desirable for the country, and made specific provision for it in the Constitution itself; and, secondly, by showing, as a matter of statistics, that Slavery is a benefit to the States in which it exists, and to the North through its trade with those States. Under the first head you asserted that Massachusets "took the lead," in the Convention that framed the Constitution, in "*insisting*" that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited until 1808, and afterwards in placing this clause beyond the reach of amendment. I have characterized this assertion as a perversion of the facts of history;—and your letter of Nov. 9 is an attempt to vindicate your assertion against this criticism. It is not enough for you to show that Massachusetts *assented* to these measures. No one disputes or doubts that fact,—nor did we need a missionary from Alabama to inform us of it. Your assertion was much broader, and its object was very different. You represented that Massachusetts, as the head of the Northern Colonies, "insisted" on continuing the Slave-trade for twenty years longer, for the specific purpose of "widening the basis of Slavery," and "increasing the number of slaves,"—while Virginia, as the head of the Southern Colonies, resisted the attempt. And you made this representation for the purpose of basing upon it the appeal to the people of the North, that, as *their* fathers had thus clearly declared their approval of Slavery, and provided for its increase,—and had forced this increase upon the South,—it was unjust for them, their descendants, to denounce and restrict it now.

Now, I did say that this line of argument showed that you were either very imperfectly informed in the history of the country, or very reckless and unscrupulous in the statement of facts. The first horn of the dilemma I abandon. Your quotations from the Madison Papers,—and the sagacious manner in which you have weeded out from the passages relating to this subject everything which makes against your position, shows that you are not "imperfectly informed" on this subject. Nor is it quite fair to say that you are "reckless and unscrupulous" in your statements. Those moods imply a certain degree of indifference as to the truth or falsehood of statements made; while you are exceedingly careful, first to make a statement which is exactly the opposite of the truth, and then to make it plausible by scrupulously falsifying the public records by which it is to be tested. That I have full warrant for this serious charge, I shall prove by appending to this letter the full debate on that clause of the Constitution which relates to the prohibition of the Slave-trade, on which you base your statement, and from which you have pretended in your letter to quote evidence of its truth. You accuse me of having given "garbled extracts" from that debate. In order to show at whose door that charge justly lies, I copy your letter, including the debate as you have professed to quote it.

Now, you will see from this record, what you very well knew before, that neither Massachusetts, nor any other Northern State, "*insisted*" that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by Congress until 1808; that on the contrary, they demanded that the general Government should have power to prohibit it *at once;* and that they yielded their consent to its continuance for twenty years, only to threats of secession on the part of South Carolina and Georgia, and for the purpose of securing the adhesion of those States to the Union. Mr. PINCKNEY in that debate declared, "South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the Slave-trade." Gen. PINCKNEY said he "should consider the rejection of the clause as *an exclusion of South Carolina from the Union.*" Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, said, "Georgia was decided on this point," and that "it might be understood in what light she would view an attempt to abridge one of her favorite prerogatives." Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, "thought the *Southern States could not be members of the Union if the clause should be rejected.*" Mr. RUTLEDGE said, "if the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will *ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched*, the expectation is vain." These quotations are all from the debate on this proposition. These declarations were made by leading Southern men, and were the turning points of the action of the Convention upon that clause. Yet, you have not quoted a single one of them in your citations from that debate. Why not? Because they would have rendered it impossible for you to attribute this action of the Convention, and of the Northern States, to the *motive* you had assigned—namely, a desire to continue the Slave-trade, in order to "increase the number of slaves," and widen "the basis of slavery." If you had quoted them, they would have furnished the explanation of the sentences you quote from New England men. They would have shown that not a single man from Massachusetts or any other Northern colony, said one solitary syllable in favor of Slavery or of continuing the Slave-trade;—and that their only motive for assenting to it at all was the fear that without such assent the formation of the Union would be impossible. And to induce them still further to yield their hostility to it, the Southern delegates held out hopes that, if the matter were left open, the Southern States themselves might prohibit the traffic. Mr. PINCKNEY said, "If the Southern States are left alone, they will probably of themselves stop importations:"—and again, "If the States be left at liberty on this subject, South Carolina may, perhaps, by degrees *do, of herself, what is wished*, as Virginia and Maryland have already done." Mr. BALDWIN said of Georgia,—"If left to herself she may probably put a stop to the evil." It was by such alternate threats and promises that the Northern delegates were induced to assent to the compromise proposed by the Committee to which the subject was recommitted,—namely that the trade should not be prohibited before 1800,—and also to the amendment offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, making it 1808.

It is impossible to suppose that you were ignorant of these facts,—or that you could possibly have mistaken the motive of this action of the Northern delegates.

You quote from RUFUS KING the remark that "the subject should be considered in a political light only," and draw the inference that he and his State, as well as Connecticut, were indifferent to its moral aspects, which Virginia urged so warmly. You say:

"The prohibition was warmly supported on moral grounds by Virginia,—and Connecticut immediately pronounced. 'Let every State import what it pleases,'—while Massachusetts ably seconded Connecticut that it was 'to be considered in a political light only.'"

This is a very adroit arrangement of words, true in themselves, but so arranged as to convey a very gross and palpable falsehood. You represent Connecticut as *following* the moral protest of Virginia by the exclamation, "let every State import what it pleases," as if protesting against that moral view of the case,—whereas Mr. ELLSWORTH used those words after Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, had declared that "religion and humanity had nothing to do with this question," and that "the true question is whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union;"—and he added, as a salvo to his own mind, "the morality or wisdom of Slavery are considerations belonging to the States themselves." Mr. KING'S remark was not made until the next day, and then related to what had been said of the refusal of South Carolina and Georgia to join the Union, instead of anything that had been said on behalf of Connecticut. If you had any desire to submit Mr. KING'S sentiments on this whole subject, why did you not quote what he said upon it on the 8th of August, when the question of representation was under debate:

"Mr. KING had hoped that some accommodation would have taken place on this subject; that at least a time would have been limited for the importation of slaves. *He never could agree to let them be imported without limitation*, and then be represented in the National Legislature. *Indeed, he could so little persuade himself of the rectitude of such a practice, that he was not sure he could assent to it under any circumstances.* [*Madison Papers*, III., 1,262.]

You quote Gov. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, as proposing to recommit the clause for the purpose of making a bargain between the North and South,—and sneeringly say it was made a "subject of *trade*, and not of moral speculation." Let me commend to any to whom you may have given such an impression of his views, the following speech made by him on the same subject and on the same occasion:

From the Madison Papers, Vol. III., page 1263.

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS moved to insert "free" before the word "inhabitants." Much, he said, would depend on this point. *He never would concur in upholding domestic Slavery.* It was a nefarious institution. It was the curse of Heaven on the States where it prevailed. Compare the free regions of the Middle States, where a rich and noble cultivation marks the prosperity and happiness of the people, with the misery and poverty which overspread the barren wastes of Virginia, Maryland, and the other States having slaves. Travel through the whole continent, and you behold the prospect continually varying with the appearance and disappearance of Slavery. The moment you leave the Eastern States, and enter New-York, the effects of the institution become visible. Passing through the Jerseys and entering Pennsylvania, every criterion of superior improvement witnesses the change. Proceed southwardly, and every step you take, through the great regions of slaves, presents a desert increasing with the increasing proportion of these wretched beings. Upon what principle is it that the slaves shall be computed in the representation? Are they men? Then make them citizens and let them vote. Are they property? Why, then, is no other property included? The houses in this city (Philadelphia) are worth more than all the wretched slaves who cover the rice swamps of South Carolina. The admission of slaves into the representation, when fairly explained, comes to this: that the inhabitant of Georgia and South Carolina who goes to the Coast of Africa, and in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity, tears away his fellow creatures from their dearest connections, and damns them to a more cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a government instituted for protection of the rights of mankind than the citizen of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, *who views with a laudable horror so nefarious a practice.* He would add that domestic Slavery is the most prominent feature in the aristocratic countenance of the proposed Constitution. The vassalage of the poor has ever been the favorite offspring of aristocracy. And what is the proposed compensation to the Northern States for a sacrifice of every principle of right, of every impulse of humanity? They are to bind themselves to march their militia for the defence of the Southern States, for their defence against these very Slaves of whom they complain. They must supply vessels and seamen in case of foreign attack. The Legislature will have indefinite power to tax them by excises and duties on imports, both of which will fall heavier on them than on the Southern inhabitants; for the Bohea tea used by a Northern freeman will pay more tax than the whole consumption of the miserable slave, which consists of nothing more than his physical subsistence and the rag that covers his nakedness. On the other side, the Southern States are not to be restrained from importing fresh supplies of wretched Africans, at once to increase the danger of attack and the difficulty of defence; nay, *they are to be encouraged to it*, by an assurance of having their votes in the National Government increased in proportion, and are at the same time to have their exports and their slaves exempt from all contributions for the public service. Let it not be said that direct taxation is to be proportioned to representation. It is idle to suppose that the General Government can stretch its hand directly into the pockets of the people, scattered over so vast a country. They can only do it through the medium of exports, imports and excises. For what, then, are all the sacrifices to be made? *He would sooner submit himself to a tax for paying for all the negroes in the United States, than saddle posterity with such a Constitution.*

Does that look like making this a "subject of trade" merely? Does that look like "insisting" on a continuance of the Slave-trade for twenty years?

But I have said quite enough to show the utter falsity of your assertion that Massachusetts, as the head of the Northern Colonies, "*insisted* that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by Congress until 1808," in order to "increase the number of slaves, and to widen the basis of Slavery." A few words now upon the other branch of this assertion, namely, that it was done against the wish of Virginia, as the representative of the Southern Colonies, and thus forced upon them.

It is true, and is greatly to her honor, that Virginia did resist the continuance of the Slave-trade. She had prohibited that traffic for herself, and urged its prohibition for all the States. But she did not do this as "the head of the Southern Colonies;" she was not acting on their behalf, nor had she their support. On the contrary, she was denounced, and her motives for it assailed then, as they have been since. "As to Virginia," says Gen. PINCKNEY, "she will gain by stopping the importations. Her slaves will rise in value, and she has more than she wants." This is very much in the vein of South Carolina comments upon Virginia now. It is quite in the spirit of your remarks at Montgomery, in 1858, when you advocated the reopening of the Slave-trade, and denounced the "old fogies" of Virginia—JEFFERSON, MADISON and others—who "held opinions on this subject which are not now considered sound."

How the other Southern Colonies regarded the proposition to prohibit the Slave-trade has been made apparent already. Maryland and Virginia had abolished the traffic. Delaware had none to abolish. The only other Southern Colonies were North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—and they distinctly refused to join the Union, if Congress were clothed with power to prohibit the Slave-trade. And it was that threat which induced Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies to assent to the compromise proposed by the Committee.

So much for the manner in which this clause came into the Constitution. If historical records prove anything, they prove that it was inserted on the demand of the principal Southern Colonies, backed by a threat of secession if it were not granted;—and that Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies conceded it solely and exclusively for the sake of securing the adherence of those Colonies to the Union. Gen. PINCKNEY, in Convention, acknowledged "the liberal conduct" of the Eastern States on this occasion, and was willing to return it by concessions on the subject of commerce. You, on the contrary, attempt to distort it into an indorsement of Slavery and an approval of the Slave-trade. I submit to the public judgment whether you do not thus convict yourself of being utterly "unscrupulous" in the use of historical facts.

Now I might very well stop here, for what I have already said covers the ground of your letter. It settles the question as to the part taken by the Northern and Southern Colonies respectively in regard to the Slave-trade, and the motives by which each section was actuated. But as that was only an incidental point in your speech, permit me to refer to the other branch of your main argument, and the practical policy which it was intended to support.

You have been engaged now for several years in the endeavor to secure the repeal of the laws of Congress prohibiting the Slave-trade, and to restore the full freedom of that traffic to the Southern States. At the South you are seeking to accomplish that result—precisely as South Carolina and Georgia sought the continuance of the trade in the Federal Convention, by menaces of disunion. At the North you held a different language. You asserted that the Fathers of the Republic—the framers of the Constitution—deeming an increase of Slavery desirable, provided for it by keeping the Slave-trade open until 1808. I have shown how utterly baseless—how wanton a perversion of historical fact,—that statement is, so far as Massachusetts and the other Northern colonies were concerned. I could prove, by a similar array of equally conclusive testimony, that the statement is just as false, so far as it assigns a motive to the action of the other colonies and to the leading statesmen of the whole country. You, probably, are not ignorant of the fact that on the 20th of October, 1774, the Continental Congress passed a preamble and resolutions solemnly pledging themselves, "under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country,"

"That we will neither import nor purchase any Slave imported after the first day of December next;—after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

This was the tone and temper of the people at the outset of our national career. It was the policy which the framers of the Constitution desired to adopt. It was the same sentiment which prompted MASON and MORRIS and RUFUS KING and LUTHER MARTIN to denounce Slavery as a curse to the country, and to insist that the General Government should have power to check its growth by prohibiting its increase and stopping the Slave-trade at once and forever. But it is unnecessary to quote their declarations or enter upon any further historical inquiry on this subject. You have yourself conceded that the main obstacle which you encounter in your efforts to secure the reopening of the Slave-trade, lies in the fact that the fathers of the Republic were opposed to it. I have before me a copy of the speech made by you in the Southern Commercial Convention, held in Montgomery, May, 1858, on the subject of reopening the African Slave-trade; and in that speech I find you saying;

"If it were not for the names of MADISON, RANDOLPH, MASON and others, whose names have been quoted in order to frown down the presumption of a young man at this day for pretending to understand this subject, I would even now throw the lance of debate to any gentleman to stand up here and maintain that these laws were constitutional *per se*. I would to God every countryman of mine was disposed to judge of the issues between the North and South for himself, that the opinions of old fogydom could be utterly wiped out. * * * Will my friend (Mr. PRYOR) now say that Mr. JEFFERSON in his political ethics on Slavery was right? *He cannot say so.* Mr. JEFFERSON thought it would weaken the South, and, therefore, *he was for the entire prohibition of the Slave-trade.* The distinguished, venerable, practical and philosophical gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RUFFIN) knows that *Mr. Jefferson was wrong in his ideas about Slavery.* I need not expatiate on that subject, because it is a matter of history known to everybody. It that was the fact, there was among the framers of the Constitution, who were true to us in all the interests of the white man, a sentiment in relation to Slavery that is not entertained now.

Mr. PRYOR—That is true.

Mr. YANCEY—That is all I ask. Then I say that *the old fogies of that day entertained opinions in relation to Slavery, which we of this day are unanimously agreed were not sound.* * * * If I could get this body to divest themselves of the shackles that MADISON, JEFFERSON and MASON have thrown about them concerning Slavery, and could get them to understand that *South Carolina is against any, even the most limited, prohibition of the Slave-trade*, I should not fear their unbiased judgment."

So much for the historical part of the argument by which you endeavored to convince the people of the North that Slavery ought to be increased.

Your next point was to prove by statistics that Slavery is a great blessing to the country, because it had made the South much richer than Free Labor had made the North. And your argument was this:—The wealth of any country is measured by its exports,—that is, by the *surplus* of its products after its own wants have been supplied out of them. Now the South exports annually of her products to the amount of $200,000,000, while the North exports of hers only a little over $100,000,000. Therefore the South, which depends upon Slave Labor, is nearly twice as rich as the North which relies upon Free Labor. Without entering upon any detailed examination of this point, (although the more closely it is examined the more clearly will its sophistry appear,) it is enough to say that the fallacy lies in your skillful manipulation of the word *exports*. The exports of the North do really and truly measure the *surplus* products of the North: but the South exports her *whole crop*. She does not consume any of her cotton at home,—or at least not enough to affect the argument: she exports the whole of it. Yet all the supplies which she draws from the North—her cotton goods, her manufactured woolens, her plantation tools, her teas, silks and imported luxuries, a very large proportion of her bacon, her beef and other provisions—all these are paid for out of the proceeds of her cotton crop,—and generally in advance. She sends that crop to market burdened with the debt incurred for these supplies. Before she can claim that crop as *exports*,—that is as the *surplus* of her products over her own consumption,—she must deduct that debt. Now you go on to state in these very speeches, that these domestic purchases made at the North, to supply the wants of the Southern States, amount to nearly two hundred millions of dollars every year. Deduct that amount from the exports of the South,—and then see how much you will have left, as the measure of the wealth of the Southern States.

But I shall not extend this letter, likely at best to be much too long, by any further comments upon this point. I send you with it the report of a speech made by me during the canvass, at Rochester, in which I have treated it somewhat more fully.

Leaving this branch of the subject, therefore, I propose to say something of the DISUNION MOVEMENT now in progress, of which I consider you, to a greater degree than any other man now living, the author and the head. As I desire to treat it somewhat fully,—more so than the limits left me in this communication will permit,—I shall make it the subject of a second letter;—and in that letter I propose to show that the REOPENING OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE is the practical object which that movement is intended to accomplish;—that it will be accomplished within the Union if the nation can be brought to consent to that measure,—or to concede the principle of the Equality of the States in the sense in which you and those whom you represent understand that principle;—and that if you fail in securing this concession, you propose the establishment of a new Confederacy resting on the African Slave-trade as the bond of its union, and the basis of its prosperity.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Debate in the Convention of 1787 on the Prohibition of the Slave-Trade.

From the Madison Papers, Vol. III., pp. 1388, *et seq.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

Mr. L. MARTIN, of Maryland, proposed to vary article 7, section 4, so as to allow a prohibition or tax on the importation of slaves. In the first place, as five slaves are to be counted as three freemen, in the apportionment of Representatives, such a clause would leave an encouragement to this traffic. In the second place, slaves weakened one part of the Union, which the other parts were bound to protect; the privilege of importing them was, therefore, unreasonable. And in the third place, it was inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution, and dishonorable to the American character, to have such a feature in the Constitution.

Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, did not see how the importation of slaves could be encouraged by this section. He was not apprehensive of insurrection, and would readily exempt the other States from the obligation to protect the Southern against them. Religion and humanity had nothing to do with this question. Interest alone is the governing principle with nations. The true question at present is, *whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union.* If the Northern States consult their interest, they will not oppose the increase of slaves, which will increase the commodities of which they will become the carriers.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. Let every State import what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of Slavery are considerations *belonging to the States themselves.* What enriches a part enriches the whole, and the States are the best judges of their particular interest. The old Confederation had not meddled with this point, and he did not see any greater necessity for bringing it within the policy of the new one.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina—*South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the Slave-trade.* In every proposed extension of the powers of Congress, that State has expressly and watchfully excepted that of meddling with the importation of negroes. If the States be all left at liberty on this subject, South Carolina may perhaps, by degrees, do of herself what is wished, as Virginia and Maryland have already done.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

In Convention—Article 7, Section 4, was resumed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. He disapproved of the Slave-trade: yet as the States were now possessed of the right to import slaves, as the public good did not require it to be taken from them, and as it was expedient to have as few objections as possible to the proposed scheme of government, he thought it best to leave the matter as we find it. He observed that the abolition of Slavery seemed to be going on in the United States, and that the good sense of the several States would probably by degrees complete it. He urged on the Convention the necessity of dispatching its business.

Col. MASON, of Virginia. This infernal traffic originated in the avarice of British merchants. The British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to it. *The present question concerns not the importing States alone, but the whole Union.* The evil of having slaves was experienced during the late war. Had slaves been treated as they might have been by the enemy, they would have proved dangerous instruments in their hands. But their folly dealt by the slaves as it did by the tories. He mentioned the dangerous insurrections of the slaves in Greece and Sicily; and the instructions given by CROMWELL to the Commissioners sent to Virginia, to arm the servants and slaves in case other means of obtaining its submission should fail. Maryland and Virginia, he said, had already prohibited the importation of slaves expressly. North Carolina had done the same in substance. All this would be in vain, if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import. The Western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands, and will fill that country with slaves, if they can be got through South Carolina and Georgia. Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of Heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities. He lamented that some of our Eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, embarked in this nefarious traffic. As to the States being in possession of the right to import, this was the case with many other rights, properly to be given up. He held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of Slavery.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, as he had never owned a slave, could not judge of the effects of Slavery on character. He said, however, that if it was to be considered in a moral light, we ought to go further and free those already in the country. As slaves also multiply so fast in Virginia and Maryland that it is cheaper to raise than import them, whilst in the sickly rice swamps foreign supplies are necessary, if we go no further than is urged, we shall be unjust towards South Carolina and Georgia. Let us not intermeddle. As population increases poor laborers will be so plenty as to render slaves useless. *Slavery, in time, will not be a speck in our country.* Provision is already made in Connecticut for abolishing it, and the abolition has already taken place in Massachusetts. As to the danger of insurrection from foreign influence, that will become a motive of kind treatment of the slaves.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina—If Slavery be wrong, it is justified by the example of all the world. He cited the case of Greece, Rome and the other ancient States—the sanction given by France, Holland and other modern States. In all ages one-half of mankind had been slaves. *If the Southern States were let alone, they will probably of themselves stop importations* He would, himself, as a citizen of South Carolina, vote for it. An attempt to take away the right, as proposed, *will produce serious objections to the Constitution*, which he wished to see adopted.

General PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, declared it to be his firm opinion that if himself and all his colleagues were to sign the Constitution and use their personal influence, it would be of no avail towards obtaining the assent of their constituents. *South Carolina and Georgia cannot do without slaves.* As to Virginia, she will gain by stopping the importations. Her slaves will rise in value, and she has more than she wants. It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to confederate on such unequal terms. He said the royal assent, before the revolution, had never been refused to South Carolina, as to Virginia. He contended that the importation of slaves would be for the interest of the whole Union. The more slaves the more produce to employ the carrying trade; the more consumption also, and the more of this, the more revenue for the common treasury. He admitted it to be reasonable that slaves should be dutied like other imports; but should consider a rejection of the clause as an exclusion of South Carolina from the Union.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, had conceived national objects alone to be before the Convention; not such as, like the present, were of a local nature. *Georgia was decided on this point.* That State has always hitherto supposed a General Government to be the pursuit of the central States, who wished to have a vortex for everything; that her distance would preclude her from equal advantage; and that she could not prudently purchase it by yielding national powers. From this it might be understood in what light she would view an attempt to abridge one of her favorite prerogatives. *If left to herself, she may probably put a stop to the evil.* As one ground for this conjecture, he took notice of the sect of —; which he said was a respectable class of people, who carried their ethics beyond the mere *equality of men*, extending their humanity to the claims of the whole animal creation.

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, observed that if South Carolina and Georgia were themselves disposed to get rid of the importation of slaves in a short time, as had been suggested, they would never refuse to unite because the importation might be prohibited. As the section now stands, all articles imported are to be taxed. *Slaves alone are exempt.* This is in fact a bounty on that article.

Mr. GERRY, of Massachusetts, thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slaves, *but ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it.*

Mr. DICKINSON, of Delaware, considered it as inadmissible, on every principle of honor and safety, that the importation of slaves should be authorized to the S ates by the Constitution. *The true question was, whether the national happiness would be promoted or impeded by the importation;* and this ought to be left to the National Government, not to the States particularly interested. If England and France permit Slavery, slaves are, at the same time, excluded from both those kingdoms. Greece and Rome were made unhappy by their slaves. He could not believe that the Southern States would refuse to confederate on the account apprehended; especially as the power was not likely to be immediately exercised by the General Government.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, stated the law of North Carolina on the subject, to wit: that it did not directly prohibit the importation of slaves. It imposed a duty of £5 on each slave imported from Africa; £10 on each from elsewhere; and £50 on each from a State licensing manumission. He thought the Southern States could not be members of the Union, if the clause should be rejected; and that it was wrong to force anything down not absolutely necessary, and which any State must disagree to.

Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, thought the subject should be considered in a political light only. If two States will not agree to the Constitution, as stated on one side, he could affirm with equal belief, on the other, that great and equal opposition would be experienced from the other States. He remarked on the exemption of slaves from duty, whilst every other import was subjected to it, as an inequality that could not fail to strike the commercial sagacity of the Northern and Middle States.

Mr. LANGDON, of New-Hampshire, was *strenuous for giving the power to the General Government. He could not, with a good conscience, leave it with the States, who could then go on with the traffic, without being restrained by the opinions here given, that they will themselves cease to import slaves.*

Gen. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, thought himself bound to declare candidly, that he did not think South Carolina would stop her importations of slaves in any short time; but only stop them occasionally, as she now does. He moved to commit the clause that slaves might be made liable to an equal tax with other imports, which he thought right, and which would remove one difficulty that had been started.

Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina—*If the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the expectation is vain.* The people of those States will never be such fools as to give up so important an interest. He was strenuous against striking out the section, and seconded the motion of Gen. PINCKNEY for a commitment.

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished the whole subject to be committed, including the clause relating to taxes on exports and to a navigation act. These things may form a bargain among the Northern and Southern States.

Mr. BUTLER, of Georgia, declared that he never would agree to the power of taxing exports.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, said *it was better to let the Southern States import slaves, than to part with them, if they made that a sine qua non.* He was opposed to a tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse, because it implied they were *property.* He acknowledged that if the power of prohibiting the importation should be given to the General Government, it would be exercised. He thought it would be its duty to exercise the power.

Mr. READ, of Delaware, was for the commitment, provided the clause concerning taxes on exports should also be committed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, observed that that clause had been agreed to, and therefore could not be committed.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, was for committing, in order that some middle ground might, if possible, be found. He could never agree to the clause as it stands. *He would sooner risk the Constitution.* He dwelt on the dilemma to which the Convention was exposed. By agreeing to the clause, it would revolt the Quakers, the Methodists, and many others in the States having no slaves. On the other hand, two States might be lost to the Union. Let us, then, he said, try the chance of a commitment.

On the question for committing the remaining part of sections 4 and 5 of article 7: Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 7; New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware—No, 3; Massachusetts, absent.

[The whole subject was thus recommitted for the purpose of coming to some compromise.]

From Madison Papers, Vol. III., p. 1,415.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Gov. LIVINGSTON, of New-Jersey, from the Committee of Eleven, delivered the following report:

"Strike out so much of the 4th section as was referred to the Committee, and insert, "The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1800."

From page 1,427.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

The Report of the Committee of Eleven being taken up,

Gen. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, moved to strike out the words, "the year eighteen hundred," as the year limiting the importation of slaves, and to insert the words, "the year eighteen hundred and eight."

Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion.

Mr. MADISON, of Virginia—Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves. So long a term will be more dishonorable to the American character, than to say nothing about it in the Constitution.

On the motion, which passed in the affirmative, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 7; New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—No, 4.

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, was for making the clause read at once, "the importation of slaves into North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia shall not be prohibited, &c." This, he said, would be most fair, and would avoid the ambiguity by which, under the power with regard to naturalization, *the liberty reserved to the States might be defeated. He wished it to be known, also, that this part of the Constitution was a compliance with those States.* If the change of language, however, should be objected to by the members from those States, he should not urge it.

Col. MASON, of Virginia, was not against using the term "slaves," but against naming North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, *lest it should give offence to the people of those States.*

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, liked a description better than the term proposed, which had been declined by the old Congress, and were not pleasing to some people.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, concurred with Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, said that both in opinion and practice, he was against Slavery, but thought it more in favor of humanity, from a view of all circumstances, *to let in South Carolina and Georgia on those terms than to exclude them from the Union.*

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, withdrew his motion.

Mr. DICKINSON wished the clause to be confined to the States, which had not themselves prohibited the importation of slaves, and for that purpose moved to amend the clause, so as to read: "The importation of slaves into such of the States as shall permit the same, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature of the United States until the year 1808"—which was disagreed to *nem con.*

The first part of the report was then agreed to, amended as follows: "The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808."

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 7; New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—No, 4.

[The letter of Mr. YANCEY, to which the foregoing is in reply, will be found on the second page of the TIMES.]

Local Politics.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Republican Ward Conventions met last evening, and made the following nominations for School Commissioners:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Adj. to Wednesday.	12	Adj. to Monday.
2	Adj. to Monday.	13	Thomas Brown.
3	Robt. S. Gould.	14	Henry Von Linden.
4	Adj. to Monday.	15	Erastus C. Benedict.
5	James D. Dupigny.	16	Adj. to Monday.
6	Adj. to Monday.	17	Samuel P. Patterson.
7	People's nomination to be indorsed.	18	James Fairman.
8	Meeting not found.	19	Michael A. Reed—C. Schwartz, short term.
9	James W. Farr.	20	No meeting found.
10	No nomination.	21	W. W. Niles.
11	Adj. to Monday.	22	James Marriner.

TAMMANY COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Councilmanic Conventions of the Tammany Hall Democracy met in their respective Districts, last evening, and made the following nominations:

First District—Morgan Jones, Sixth Ward; Henry Close, Seventh Ward; George P. Bickford, Fourth Ward; George A. Barney, Fifth Ward; Jos. Shannon, Fourteenth Ward; Joseph Murphy.

Second District—John Van Tine, Tenth Ward; John H. Hoogkirk, Eleventh Ward; Edward C. Malloy, Eleventh Ward; Anthony Miller, Thirteenth Ward; John Ryan, Seventeenth Ward; Michael C. Gross, Seventeenth Ward.

Third District—John Dolan, Eighteenth Ward; John McGrath, Eighteenth Ward; James Grumpleton, Fifteenth Ward; John Gibson, Fifteenth Ward; Alexander Shaw, Ninth Ward; Timothy L. Ward, Tenth Ward.

Fourth District—Jacob M. Long, Twelfth Ward; Patrick Russell, Nineteenth Ward; John Brice, Twentieth Ward; Luke Curran, Twentieth Ward; Alex. Brandon, Twenty-first Ward; Alex. Ward, Twenty-second Ward.

MOZART HALL PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary elections of the Mozart Hall Democracy, for the choice of delegates to the various Charter Conventions, took place last evening. There was considerable strife among the rival candidates in several of the Wards, but the election passed off without any rows worthy of note.

UNION COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

The National Union Councilmanic Convention of the Seventh District met last evening at the "Side Pocket," No. 54 West Thirty-first-street, and made the following nominations: JACOB M. LONG, Twelfth Ward; S. D. BINGHAM, Nineteenth Ward; A. T. CAMFIELD, Twentieth Ward; O. S. HOLDEN, Twenty-second Ward.

The delegation of the Twenty-first Ward was not present, and no nomination for that Ward was made. A resolution requesting the delegates of that Ward to name its own man was adopted.

Acknowledgment.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following sums sent to my care for "an English family in distress."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21. T. R. CHIPMAN.

Miss Campbell	$1 00	E. L. J.	1 00
J. P., Greenpoint	2 00	Two ladies & a gentleman of Brooklyn	9 00
Josephus	1 00		
An Equestrian	2 50		
A Friend	2 00	Total	$18 50

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Important Speeches of Count Persigny and Lord Palmerston in London.

VICTOR EMANUEL IN NAPLES.

Retirement of Garibaldi to his Island Home.

Details of the Surrender of Capua.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard Company had ordered (in addition to the *Scotia* and several screw steamers now on the stocks) the construction of a new first-class screw-steamer of over 2,500 tons register, to take the place of the *Etna*, which has been sold to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company.

A prospectus had been issued of a "Cotton Company," with a strong Manchester Board of Directors, the principal object being to develop the Dharwar cotton fields in the Bombay presidency. The capital of the Company is fixed at £100,000.

The funeral of the Earl of DUNDONALD had been fixed to take place on the 14th inst., at Westminster Abbey.

Prince ALFRED reached Plymouth on the 9th inst., on board the frigate *Euryalus*, and early on the same morning two vessels, supposed to be the *Hero* and the *Ariadne*, of the Prince of Wales squadron, were seen passing up off the Bill of Portland.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had published a proclamation to the Neapolitan and Sicilian peoples, accepting the sovereign authority of the Two Sicilies transferred to him by universal suffrage.

main consideration—that having everything to lose and nothing to gain by new contests, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on themselves by war. [Renewed cheers.] That, gentlemen, is the truth; that is what we understand in France, as well as you can understand it in England; that, in short, is the meaning of the great economical revolution which the Emperor has just accomplished in France by the Treaty of Commerce, and of which the vast compass, in proportion as it becomes more known and better appreciated in England, will confound the accusations of which we have been the object, and still further cement peace between the two countries. [Loud and general cheering.]

The Lord Mayor next proposed the "Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," which was drank amid much cheering.

Lord PALMERSTON who, on rising, was most cordially greeted, said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen: For myself, and on behalf of my colleagues, I beg to return you our grateful thanks for the honor which you have done us in so drinking and so receiving our healths. For myself, I may perhaps be allowed to say that it is a peculiar pleasure to me that the compliment should be paid to the Government of which I am a member by one whom I may claim as a Hampshire neighbor, and whom I see in the position of the respected Chief of this great metropolis. [Cheers.] I do assure you, gentlemen, that it always affords to those who, in the words of the Lord Mayor, are charged with great responsibility, a great and heartfelt pleasure to be enabled to mix the gravity of their responsibility with the festivities of such meetings as this. It is, moreover, a great advantage to those who are charged with the conduct of affairs to be able not only to do homage at the shrine of that commercial principle which forms so important an element in the happiness and prosperity of the country, but also by mixing with those who are practically conversant with the working of our commercial system, to be able to compare with the results of their experience those theories, according to which they have been taught that the affairs of men in commerce are to be regulated. I am happy that it does not fall to our lot on the present occasion to meet you, as has sometimes been the case with the Ministers invited to this assembly, with gloomy forebodings, which it was their task and their duty to endeavor to dispel. It is gratifying at the present moment to be able to say that whether we look to the seats of our industry at home, or to the development of our commerce abroad, to the success of our arms—where, unhappily, our forces have been compelled to act—or as respects our relations with foreign Powers, we see reason for congratulation. We are on the most friendly terms with all the world, with the single exception of that country with which we are engaged in a contest in the far East. [Cheers.] I am happy to say that in whatever direction we turn our eyes, the general prospects of peace are, at all events, satisfactory. [Cheers.] Allusion has been made to the brilliant successes which, in concert with the arms of our great ally, our gallant army and navy have achieved in the remote region of China. It must, indeed, be a proud satisfaction to every Englishman to see that the prowess of our two services is so great and so distinguished, and that under whatever difficulties they may be called on to perform their duty, their exertions and their exploits will always be equal to anything which has been recorded in the pages of history. [Cheers.] But there is one circumstance peculiarly gratifying in that great transaction. I mean the perfect cordiality which has prevailed between our forces and those of our ally the Emperor of the French. [Cheers.] The cordiality and cooperation manifested in the language of the commanders of each force—for each commander has paid a just tribute of homage to the bravery and skill and enterprise of those with whom he was coöperating—has been extremely gratifying. [Cheers.] We ought to draw a still more important lesson from that most happy fact; for if the forces on the two sides had not been equal, if one of the expeditionary forces had been much greater and more powerful than the other, I am greatly afraid that the frailty of human nature might have stepped in to mar the harmony which ought to prevail—that jealousies and bickerings, in spite of the best intentions, might have found their way into the two armies, and that dissension might have taken the place of perfect cordiality. [Hear, hear.] If that be true with regard to forces departing on a particular service, still more true is it with regard to the condition of great nations like that to which we belong. It is an essential condition of perfect harmony between great nations that there should be a perfect and most complete equality of forces. [Cheers.] Now, there is one point on which this country cannot be equal to the Great Powers of the Continent. I mean with regard to that vast amount of military force, which it is the habit of Continental Powers to maintain. In a time of peace, it would not be wise, it is not desirable, that Great Britain should imitate that example, and have a standing army to rival in numbers—for in bravery, in discipline, in courage, and in brilliant exploits, it will rival any force in the world—it is not desirable that Great Britain should possess a standing army rivaling in numerical strength the armies of our continental neighbors. [Hear, hear.] Still, we must make up that difference by other means, and we redress the balance by an admirable militia and by our noble volunteers, who have already become a most formidable arm for the defence of the country. [Cheers.] But, above all, we must redress the balance by maintaining, as we always must maintain, a strong and powerful navy. [Loud cheers.] I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied Powers. I say it in the spirit of frankness, of cordiality, of friendship, of alliance, and of peace; for we wish from the bottom of our hearts to be at peace with all—[cheers]—and to be bound by ties of friendship and alliance with other nations, particularly with those whose interests are most congenial with our own. [Cheers.] We wish to win and to enjoy their friendship and alliance; but we are determined, by the manly dignity of our position, to prove to them that we are worthy to maintain and to enjoy that friendship and that alliance. [Loud cheers.] My Lord Mayor, in addressing the chief magistrate of this great commercial city, it would be vain and idle for me to dwell on the power of commercial intercourse to ward off the calamities of war, and to bind closer between nation and nation the ties of friendship and amity. But I may be allowed to say, with reference particularly to what has been already stated, that the Emperor of the French has, lately, with enlightened sagacity, coöperated with the Government of this country in liberating the tariff of the two nations, thereby laying the foundation for a great extension of commercial intercourse between them. [Cheers.] I also trust that he has thereby tended most materially to cement that friendship and kindly feeling which ought always to prevail between two great nations which have so many interests in common, and which, from their geographical position, are so fitted to have commerce and intercourse together. [Cheers.] I trust, gentlemen, that the changes which have been made, will not only tend to cement more closely the ties of friendship and alliance between England and France, but that the example which has been so nobly set by the French Emperor, of overcoming long-standing prejudices, and giving effect to the true theories of commerce, may be followed by other governments of the Continent, not yet so far advanced in commercial enlightenment; and that, from year to year, we shall find those commercial relations, which are the secret elements of peace, greatly and rapidly extended throughout the whole of the European Continent. [The noble Lord then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

Mr. GLADSTONE, M. P., in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, alluded to the stability of the institutions of Great Britain, and stated that, notwithstanding centuries had passed since they were accustomed to assemble in that building, notwithstanding all the vicissitudes of time, their love of freedom still remained, and they (the citizens of London) were always first and foremost in the cause of progress. [Cheers.]

The "House of Lords" was then drunk, and Lord BROUGHAM responded.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL acknowledged the toast of the "House of Commons," in a brief speech, in which he made a slight reference to foreign affairs, observing that, notwithstanding the love of order which characterized the people of England, they appeared still to sympathise with liberty, and with all the efforts and struggles of an oppressed people to obtain freedom. [Cheers.]

Several other toasts having been given, the proceedings, which lasted until near midnight, were brought to a close.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Victor Emaunel, King of Italy.

HIS MAJESTY'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.

From the Opinione of Turin.

NAPLES, Nov. 8.

On the entry of the King into Naples, GARIBALDI sat by his side in the carriage.

To-day, at 11 A. M., GARIBALDI, accompanied by the Ministers, formally presented to the King the result of the *plébiscite*. His Majesty received them in the throne-room. The Minister, Signor CONFORTI, addressed the King thus:

"SIRE: The Neapolitan people, assembled in their Electoral Committee, having proclaimed you King by an immense majority, nine millions of Italians are uniting themselves to the other provinces, which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, verifying your solemn promise that Italy should belong to the Italians."

The King replied in a few expressive words.

The deed of annexation was then drawn up; the Dictatorship ceased, and the Ministry resigned.

The enthusiasm of the people continues.

From the London Times.

King VICTOR EMANUEL has accepted the Sovereignty of Italy. He must have had strict but peculiar notions of etiquette if he had any longer hesitated. He who has disregarded so many rights, who has evaded international law and thrown to the winds international courtesy, who has bearded an Emperor and a Pope, who has manœuvred brother sovereigns out of their thrones, who is banded with revolutionists, and is at this moment virtually excommunicated, need hardly be deterred from calling himself King because his discrowned rival is still on Italian ground. Should the fortune of war, or that obstinacy which often underlies such characters as that of FRANCIS II., cause the defence of Gaeta to be prolonged, it is all the better that the impatience of the conqueror and his new subjects should get the better of diplomatic ceremony, and that VICTOR EMANUEL should have given effect to the *plébiscite* by proclaiming himself King. The man who has not been stopped by the remonstrances of half Europe and by the threats of a first-rate monarchy, must not shrink back before a *formula*. That there cannot be two bishops in the same see is an old tradition, and yet there have been instances of expelled prelates, patriarchs, and even Popes. So for a few days there will be two kings actually exercising royal authority within the same realm. The Neapolitans must make up their minds to be for a time subject to a divided allegiance, and to be traitors to the king *de facto* or the king *de jure*. As VICTOR EMANUEL will, at any rate, have to annex some of the Papal Provinces while the Pope is still at Rome, there was really no reason why he should treat his rival of Naples with greater consideration. After what has taken place, friends would have been inclined to smile and enemies to sneer at any further display of scrupulosity.

* * * * * * *

VICTOR EMANUEL is now King from the Alps to Sicily. An official proclamation has annexed the Bourbon Kingdom to the happy provinces which are now united under the sceptre of Savoy. Next will come the turn of the Roman States. There also the issue cannot be doubtful. In every district where French bayonets do not keep the people from the ballot-box, the hateful sway of the Pope will be repudiated, and all classes will hasten to transfer their allegiance to the King of Italy. The only fear is lest disturbances may arise through the indignation of the people in the garrisoned provinces. An inhabitant of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, or Viterbo, may be goaded to some rash act by the knowledge that, while his more fortunate countrymen are electing a constitutional Sovereign, he and his neighbors are forced to remain the slaves of an effete ecclesiastical rule, to be taxed for the army which oppresses them, to be subject to the outrages of German Condottieri, or spectators of the rioting of filthy Irishmen. We sincerely hope that the influence of this country will be exerted to rescue as large a proportion as possible of the people of the Roman States from this unhappy doom. We have always thought that the city of Rome and a few miles of the Campagna are quite sufficient heritage for the Popes, and that even then care should be taken to give the Roman municipal institutions something akin to those which exist in Hamburg and the other German free towns. Should such a policy be carried out, nothing will remain but to salute VICTOR EMANUEL as the first King of Italy, and to wish him and his new realm prosperity and happiness.

Surrender of Capua.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CASERTA, Friday, Nov. 2.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M., our batteries opened on Capua; this morning at dawn the commander of the fortress sent out to say that he was ready to treat. The negotiations began at 10 A. M. at Santa Maria, and in the evening the capitulation was signed. Thus, the bugbear which has so long excited Neapolitan imaginations has at last disappeared.

When the approach of the Piedmontese from the North and GARIBALDI's expedition across the Volturno made the main body of the Neapolitans withdraw behind the Garigliano, the preparations to reduce Capua began. Capua lies in one of the numerous sudden bends which the River Volturno makes in its course towards the sea. The whole town is built on the left or south bank of the river, and resembles in shape an ivy leaf, two sides of which are defended by the Volturno, while only the third, between the two river bends, opens out towards St. Tamaro, Santa Maria, and St. Angelo. It was against this side that the attack was directed. On the opposite side of the river a single battalion, with two field guns, was detached from the Piedmontese force at Sessa, to prevent any issue on the high road from Capua to Gaeta.

The line of attack was divided between our forces and the Piedmontese, who came under SONNAZ and landed at Naples. These latter consist of two brigades, both of them weak, and one of them, the Brigata Re, with two battalions at Naples. These two brigades, in all about 4,000, took the left attack, from St. Tamaro and La Foresta to Santa Maria. The Cosenz Division remained in its position at Santa Maria, and was employed in the attacks on the centre; while MEDICI's Division, which had relieved the Piedmontese at St. Angelo, had the right attack. General DELLA ROCCA was sent from the Piedmontese head-quarters to direct the whole attack, and took up his quarters in the centre of Santa Maria. Each side constructed its own batteries, and manned them, too, but, as we were rather short of artillery officers, some were lent to us for the bombardment by the Piedmontese. The points against which the batteries were erected were, on the Piedmontese side, the south-westerly angle, which lies close to the river, in the direction of La Foresta; from Santa Maria the bastion of St. Salvatore, which protects the entrance of the railway and of all the southern roads from Aversa and Santa Maria into Capua; and on the right the bastion of Santa Maddalena, which looks in the direction of St. Angelo.

To reduce the first the Piedmontese erected two batteries, one of three rifled 12-pounders, and two 10-inch mortars, at a distance of about 1,600 metres from the St. Tamaro side, and another of seven rifled guns to the left in the direction of La Foresta. Against St. Salvatore a battery of three rifled guns and three mortars was erected to the right of the Santa Maria road, and a battery of two mortars to the right rear of this battery. Against Santa Maddalena, finally, there was a battery of six rifled guns to take it in its left flank, and another of two 32-pounders to take it in front.

All these batteries had been prepared, without a shot being fired from any of them until all were ready yesterday afternoon. Thus the position of them remained unknown to the fortress up to the last moment. Partly to conceal the position of these batteries in case of a *reconnoisance* in force on the part of the enemy, and partly to protect them against a *coup de main*, the outposts were gradually pushed forward until those on the right were at the edge of the glacis, at not more than 400 or 500 yards from the ramparts. Little parapets were thrown up to protect them. One must allow that the Neapolitans tried their best to break through this circle, which shut them in more and more, and scarcely a day passed without some demonstration or attack being undertaken against our outposts, above all, against those of Medici towards St. Angelo. In spite of the assistance which these attacks derived from the vicinity of the fortress, they were invariably repulsed, but often only with serious loss.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M., the signal for the opening of fire was given at last, and our batteries went merrily at it. But neither did the fortress remain idle, and for the first hour a perfect shower of missiles was sent in the direction of the batteries, which, however, caused but very small damage. The aim could be but imperfect, for the trees prevented a good view, and all was but guess work. It was the same on our side, only the bastions were larger objects, and therefore more easily hit. During the bombardment VICTOR EMANUEL arrived at St. Angelo, and went up to the heights to have a view of the proceedings. But he very soon returned towards Sessa. Towards nightfall the fire became slack on both sides, and, with the exception of now and then a shell which you could see traversing the air, all was still. The outposts reported, however, to have heard great noise and confusion in the town, which increased every time a shell fell.

The plan was not to bombard indefinitely, but to recommence a few hours next morning, and then assault the place. And the dispositions were taken to effect this, all the troops receiving orders to be ready to march. But all these preparations became useless, for at dawn the message came from General DU CORNET, the Swiss Commander of the fortress, that he was ready to capitulate. The negotiations, which were carried on with DELLA ROCCA at Santa Maria, lasted several hours. I have not yet heard the exact tenor of the capitulation, but the garrison will be prisoners of war, and already the order has been sent to Naples to prepare the barracks of the Granito for them. Their number is supposed to be about 6,000. The Cosenz Division is to occupy Capua. It was to have taken possession of the place this evening, but it was deferred till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

It seems that the garrison of Capua is much larger than we anticipated. They turn out to be between 9,000 and 10,000 men, among them a number of the gendarmerie, who had taken refuge there as in a safe place.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, states that at Capua 10,500 men and six generals have been taken prisoners, and that, besides, the Piedmontese got possession of 200 brass guns, 100 gun-carriages, 200,000 muskets, 10,000 sabres, 80 military wagons, pontoons for a bridge 240 metres in length, 500 horses and mules, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, and several thousand articles of clothing.

GARIBALDI AT CAPUA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

The following letter, from a General in the service of GARIBALDI, will have much interest in showing what were the feelings of the Dictator on the occasion:

"The bombardment of Capua commenced yesterday at half-past 5 o'clock, P. M. The King VICTOR EMANUEL was at St. Angelo. LA ROCCA's officers had not got the range, and the fire was not very effective. The Neapolitans made excellent practice.

"I saw GARIBALDI at 6 o'clock. he was most sorrowful and melancholy. I could well understand and feel why. At that moment a horrid tragedy was being prepared for his countrymen, the unfortunate inhabitants of Capua; a necessity perhaps, but still a terrible one, which he had struggled against.

"I know all that is good and generous in his heart, and felt for him * * * he looked dejected and heart-broken; at that moment a band, out of tune, belonging to the National Guard, began to play under his window, and he turned round and begged to be left quiet. As I was going out I found a Commission of the Committee, and inhabitants of Naples, who had come to wait on GARIBALDI to complain of the manner in which matters were being carried on * * * You are doubtless aware that Calabria is in a dreadful state, and parts in open revolt * * * * A commission is to be appointed to regulate the precedence and appointments of the officers late of the Neapolitan Royal Navy, many of them being greatly dissatisfied at the way in which they were treated by the late Minister of Marine. All GARIBALDI's army is now in the rear, having been replaced by the Piedmontese."

The letter, written by a man of undoubted bravery, and speaking of another whose name is in all mouths, shows how humanity and real courage are ever united.

My suspicions are confirmed. Capua capitulated this afternoon, to the great surprise of all, for it suffered little from the bad firing of the Piedmontese. It appears that after 11 o'clock last night no further firing took place, and at that time the Royalists had silenced and destroyed several of the batteries of the Piedmontese.

Garibaldi on Hungary and the Papacy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

Yesterday, GARIBALDI presented the Hungarians with new colors. The Dictator said:

This is a beautiful day—a great day. It is beautiful, it is great, because it binds together with a new tie the fraternity which unites Italy to Hungary. Free people are bound together. Free Italians cannot, ought not, will not forget it. (Here the people broke into a storm of applause.) Italians free—yes, all shall be free—and that quickly. From a life consecrated altogether to the cause of liberty, to the cause of nationality, I have gathered nothing else. I desire nothing more than the right of telling the truth at all times—telling it alike to the powerful and the people. Hear me, then, generous people of this great and beautiful metropolis, and if I deserve anything of you hear my words. The canker and ruin of our country has always been personal ambition. It is still so. It is personal ambition which blinds the Pope King, and urges him to oppose the national movement, so grand, so noble, so pure—yes, so pure that it is unique in the history of the world. It is the Pope who retards the moment of the complete liberation of Italy. The sole obstacle, the true object is this. I am a Christian, and I speak to Christians. I am a good Christian, and I speak to good Christians. I love and venerate the religion of Christ, because Christ came into this world to rescue humanity from the slavery for which God did not create them. But this Pope, who wishes that men should be slaves, who asks from the powerful of the earth fetters and chains for the Italians—this Pope King does not know Christ; he lies against his own religion. In the Indies they recognize and adore two Genii—that of Good and Evil. The Genius of Evil for Italy is the Pope King. Let no one misunderstand my words; let no one confound Paganism with Christianity—the religion of liberty with the avaricious and bloody policy of slavery. Repeat that—repeat it; it is your duty. You who are here, a portion of the educated and cultivated population, it is your duty to educate the people—educate it to be Italian. Education gives liberty; educating the people means the power to assure and defend its independence. On a strong and healthy education of the people depend the liberty and the grandeur of Italy."

There was a friendly entertainment on this occasion, at which were present Gen. GARIBALDI, the pro-Dictator, the Marchese VILLAMARINA, the staffs of Gen. GARIBALDI, TURR, and a few others. The only remarkable feature was that, in proposing as a toast "Italy and Hungary," TURR declared "that he would never accept the impudent lying Constitution of Austria, the perfidious act by which now, as in 1848, it attempts in vain to urge the Hungarians forward against their brothers of Italy."

French Intervention in Italy.

A letter dated Gaeta, Nov. 2, says:

"By the conduct of the French Admiral, it was thought that a change of policy had occurred among the great Powers altogether favorable to the Bourbon cause. As evidence of this, for four successive days the French squadron prevented the Piedmontese fleet from landing troops on the banks of the Garigliano. The French guns were all shotted; the decks were cleared; everything was ready for action, and, indeed, there was a moment when the signal for firing was given on board the *Bretagne*, and if the Sardinian vessels had continued to advance only three minutes, they would have received a broadside from the French fleet. Admiral DE TINAN had assured the King that he would protect the line of the Garigliano. But yesterday a French steamer came in with fresh instructions for the Admiral, and thereupon the French fleet left the mouth of the Garigliano, and at sunset yesterday evening returned to Gaeta. The moment he was relieved from the *surveillance* of the French Fleet, Admiral PERSANO opened a fire against the Neapolitan city."

Discontent in Hungary and Bohemia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 5.

The private news which reaches me from Hungary is exceedingly unfavorable. The peasants, who a few months ago appeared to be in total ignorance of everything that was passing abroad, now talk of the speedy advent of GARIBALDI and KOSSUTH. The latter, as the peasants say, is to do away with all taxes and to abolish the tobacco monopoly. In several parts of Hungary the wives of the tobacco-growers have publicly offered the "weed" for sale, for which offence against the law they have been committed to prison. It is here suspected that arms have been smuggled into Hungary from Servia.

Persons of my acquaintance—men in whose judgment I can have confidence—give a very unfavorable account of the state of public feeling in Bohemia. The statutes for Styria, Carinthia, and Salzburgh have produced an extremely unfavorable impression on the Bohemians, as well Czechs as Germans, and they use language which I do not consider it advisable to repeat. It would appear that the most moderate politicians in Bohemia are those who wish that the Emperor of Austria should be crowned King of Bohemia. The ultra-conservative nobles have managed to make themselves so very unpopular in all parts of the Empire, that they will be placed in an unpleasant, if not positively dangerous, position should there be popular disturbances in the Spring. People say that they greatly prefer absolution to an oligarchical form of government.

An impression prevails here that the Austrian Government will soon be obliged to recall some of the troops from Venetia, as it will not be able to procure silver with which to pay them.

The Late Fight for the Championship.

PROBABLY FATAL TERMINATION.

From the London Globe.

PADDOCK, the defeated combatant in the pugilistic contest which took place on Tuesday, the 6th inst., is now in London, and considerable apprehensions are entertained as to his recovery from the effects of the severe blow he received in the last round with his powerful opponent, the "Staleybridge Infant." It has been ascertained that PADDOCK's ribs are fractured, and he is suffering greatly from internal injuries; and as his constitution is much impaired by previous illness, he having been a short time since under medical treatment in Middlesex Hospital for paralysis of the lower extremities, his condition is rendered more precarious. Under the most favorable circumstances, the result of this fight will bring to a close PADDOCK's career in the prize ring.

THE LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

Dispatches from Naples state that the Piedmontese are vigorously pushing on the siege of Gaeta.

Troops and a siege-train have been landed at the small town of Mola di Gaeta, and the Piedmontese head-quarters have been advanced to Hissi.

On the 5th inst. a Sardinian frigate stood into the bay of Gaeta to reconnoitre. It was ascertained that the defences were in good condition, and that numerous redoubts and other field works had been thrown up, so as to command the road to Gaeta.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan says Lord JOHN RUSSELL's dispatch is just now of more value to Italy than would be a decisive battle.

Gen. LAMORICIERE has left Rome on ten months' leave of absence.

The slave-trade was active on the Windward Coast.

General trade was dull in the various ports, on account of the prevailing unhealthiness.

The Niger expedition steamer *Sunbeam* was in the Nun River. The rains had ceased at Sierra Leone. Dr. BAKIE and the rest of the exploring party were quite well at the confluence of the Niger.

The American ship *Lauretta* is supposed to have left Whydah on the 28th Sept. with 600 slaves on board, and the American bark *Buckeye* sailed a few days previous with a cargo of slaves.

AFRICAN MAIL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The *Ethiope* has arrived with 3,100 ounces of gold dust and $2,700 in specie.

The papers contain accounts of Prince ARTHUR's reception and entertainment at Sierra Leone.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR SEWARD.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS AT AUBURN—DISPLAY BY THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The Wide-Awakes of Auburn and vicinity made a grand display on Tuesday night, to celebrate the success of the Republicans in the late Presidential Campaign. They visited the residence of Gov. SEWARD, and were invited into his grounds, when he made a short congratulatory speech, concluding as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, you have a right to rejoice. I remember that I thought it an occasion for rejoicing when the good cause we now maintain carried one Ward in the city, one town, or three towns in the county, and the State of Vermont alone in the whole country. But now who will deny our right to rejoice when it carries all the Wards in the city, all the towns in the county, all the counties in the State where its argument is fairly heard, and practically all the States in the Union which allow, in fact, free speech, free debates, free mails and free and universal suffrage. It is the earnest of its universal acceptance. [Cheers.]

But there is still greater reason to rejoice in the manner in which this success has been won. It is the verdict of the people for a principle—the Republican principle—the true Democratic principle of equal and exact justice to all men. [Cheers.] It is a verdict rendered purely on conviction, without passion or interest. Not a Republican vote in the United States has been procured through terror, not one by bribery or corruption. Nay, every vote has been given in resistance of intimidation and corruption. [Cheers.] I do not charge that the Fusion votes or other opposition votes were largely given under such appliances. But the record of the canvass remains, and bears its testimony that the main argument of those parties was their menace of disunion, and the last reliance was money at the polls. [Cheers—"That is so!"] Who will now libel the American people? Who will deny their virtue?

But this demonstration of yours has its meaning—its meaning in various relations. It recalls the past, and tells that the erroneous national policy of forty years has been retraced, reconsidered, reversed, condemned and renounced. Let, then, the passions and the prejudices be buried with the errors of the past. It bears on the future. It assures that hereafter the policy of the country will be the development of its resources, the increase of its strength and its greatness, by the agencies of freedom and humanity. [Cheers.] Dismiss we, then, the future, until some new election call you again to your council chambers, to renew your efforts in obedience to the principle that eternal vigilance is the tax we pay for enduring liberty. [Cheers.]

The immediate question is the bearing of the occasion on the present. What is our present duty? It is simply that of magnanimity. We have learned, heretofore, the practice of patience under political defeat. It now remains to show the greater virtue of moderation in triumph. That we may do this, let us remember that it is only as figures of speech that the martial terms, such as "defeat" and "victory," obtain in our system of elections. The parties engaged in an election are not, never can be, never must be, enemies, or even adversaries. We are all fellow-citizens, Americans, brethren. It is a trial of issues by the force only of reason; and the contest is carried to its conclusion with the use only of suffrage.

An appeal lies from the people this year to the people themselves next year—to be argued and determined in the same way and so on forever. This is indeed a long way to the attainment of rights and the establishment of interests. It is our way, however, now as it has been heretofore. Let it be our way hereafter. [Cheers.] If there be among us or in the country those who think that marshaling armies or pulling down the pillars of the Republic is a better, because a shorter way, let us not doubt that if we commend our way by our patience, our gentleness, our affection towards them, they too will, before they shall have gone too far, find out that our way, the old way, their old way as well as our old way, is not only the shortest but the best.

Fellow-citizens, I should do injustice to you and violence to my own feelings if I did not recognize in this visit a warm and most generous demonstration of your personal kindness to me. You know how deeply I was committed to the triumph of this Presidential ticket more than to any other in times that are past, and to its triumph more distinct and emphatic, if possible, here than anywhere else. How the eye of friends in every part of the country were anxiously fixed on this State, on this county, nay, even on this town, to learn whether we were true in this crisis to our cause, our country and to ourselves. This lent a new and intense earnestness to your efforts, and our success, therefore, has exceeded all that we dared to promise, though not what we dared to hope. The year 1860, how many acts of home kindness has it brought to me from all my neighbors. My welcome from abroad—sympathy with me in my labors for the country at Washington—the rescue of my dwelling from fire during my absence—cooperation with me, so earnest, so devoted, so effective in securing the ascendency of the Republican cause throughout the Union, these congratulations on its success—I feel them all more deeply, more gratefully, than I dare to express. May you all find your reward in the increasing happiness and growing greatness of our country.

And now we part again. You to lay aside the emblems of your political association, at least for a time, and to return to your industrial pursuits and social enjoyments. I to return to the theatre of public duty at the National Capital. May a kind Providence spare all your lives and continue all the blessings you enjoy, and when we meet again in the coming Spring season, when these now naked trees shall have resumed their wonted foliage, may our hearts be renewed in their mutual affections, and may all the sullen and angry clouds which seem to be gathering in the political atmosphere have given place to those serene and auspicious skies, which properly belong to the only pure and complete Republican system to be found on the face of the earth." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Yancey's Letter on the Prohibition of the Slave-trade.

MR. YANCEY AND HIS ACCUSERS.

From the New-York (Sunday) Herald, Nov. 18.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Since my return home my attention has been called to an editorial article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Oct. 27, headed, "Mr. YANCEY on Matters of Fact—The North and the Slave-trade." The article purports to be a reply to assertions made in my speeches in New-York and Boston. Their substance will be found in the following quotations from those speeches. In my speech in New-York I said:

"Our forefathers were not only slaveholders, but imported slaves from Africa. Virginia wished to suppress that trade, but Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on. [Laughter.] Massachusetts and those other States insisted that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by any act of Congress, and resisted all attempts to prohibit it until the act of Congress of 1808 was passed; for, by an article of the Constitution, which was beyond the reach of Congressional amendment, it was provided by our forefathers that no change should be made in the slave-trade until the year 1808. How did that sound with the modern theorists as to the existence of an irrepressible conflict?" [Applause.]

In my speech at Boston, I said:

"Well, then, your fathers, in demanding that the Slave-trade, which existed when the Declaration of Independence was made, should be continued; in demanding that the institution of Slavery, which existed when the Constitution was formed, should have a wider basis; in demanding that slaves should be increased in number; in demanding that they should have the privilege of trading in them, of buying them and selling them to our people—I ask you now candidly, did they not, in demanding all this, demand of their posterity perfect good faith in securing the title to that property?" ["No!" "Yes!"]

The editor of the *Times* asserts that "these statements show that the disunion orator is either very imperfectly read in the history of our country, or very reckless and unscrupulous in the statement of facts." The whole tenor and spirit of the article can be best shown by the following extract:

"It is true, as he alleges, that Virginia was opposed to the continuance of the Slave-trade, and we are sorry to say that this is the only truth contained in the statement."

The editor then proceeds to give garbled extracts from the debates in the Federal Convention, and adds his own weak attempts at argument to sustain his sweeping assertion. As the point made by me is one of some importance in the present aspect of political affairs, I ask the use of your almost universally read columns to spread my reply before the public. Analyze my statements and they will be found to consist of the following points:

1. The Slave-trade existed when the Declaration of Independence was made.
2. Virginia desired to have that trade suppressed.
3. "Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on."
4. No change was to be made in the Slave-trade provision in the Constitution prior to the year 1898.

These are the only matters stated as facts, and the truth of each and all, excepting that numbered two, is unqualifiedly denied by the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I might afford to leave the ignorance or mendacity of the editor of the TIMES to be judged of by the public intelligence as to the first statement made by me; but as I have before me the "Debates in the Federal Convention," from which he has made his quotations, I will simply refer him to the 3d volume of the *Madison Papers*, page 1,389, on which will be found Mr. SHERMAN's (of Connecticut) statement—"As the States are now possessed of the right to import slaves, as the public good did not require it to be taken from them, &c., he thought it best to leave the matter as we find it." In sustaining my position, numbered three and four, I shall cite not merely what was said by certain delegates from some of the States, but also what is far more pertinent to the argument—what the States did—what they voted for and ordained. That is to be taken as the highest evidence of what each State wished to record as its will and decision.

By reference to *Madison's Papers*, vol. 2, p. 1,226, the draft of a constitution will be found as reported by the Committee of Detail. It did not provide for a prohibition or tax on the importation of slaves. On this a debate sprang up. I quote from that debate the views of leading delegates:

Mr. L. MARTIN, of Maryland, proposed to vary article 7, section 4, so as to allow a prohibition or tax on the importation of slaves. (Vol. 3, p. 1,388.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. Let every State import what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of Slavery are considerations belonging to the States themselves. (Vol. 3, p. 1,380.)

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. (Vol. 3, p. 1,390.)

Col. MASON, of Virginia—He lamented that some of our Eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, embarked in this nefarious traffic. He held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have the power to prevent the increase of Slavery. (3d vol., p. 1,390–1.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut—He said, however, that if it was to be considered in a moral light, we ought to go further, and free those already in the country. As slaves also multiply so fast in Virginia and Maryland that it is cheaper to raise than import them, whilst in the sickly rice swamps foreign supplies are necessary, if we go further than is urged, we shall be unjust towards South Carolina and Georgia. Let us not intermeddle. (3d vol., p. 1,391.)

Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, thought the subject should be considered in a political light only. * * He remarked on the exemption of slaves from duty, whilst every other import was subjected to it, as an inequality that could not fail to strike the commercial sagacity of the Northern and Middle States. (3d vol., p. 1,394.)

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished the whole subject to be committed, including the clause on imports. These things may form a bargain among the Southern and Northern States. (3d vol., p. 1,395.)

The matter was committed. The Committee made report in substance as the section now stands in the Constitution, excepting that the Committee reported in favor of the year 1800.

Gen. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, moved to substitute 1808 for 1800. (3d vol., p. 1,427.)

Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion.

Mr. MADISON, of Virginia—Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves.

On the motion, which passed on the affirmative, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and three other States, Aye. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, No. (3d vol., p. 1,427.)

The first part of the report was then agreed to as amended, as follows: The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Aye—7. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, No—4. (3d vol., pp. 1,428 and 1,429.)

The above extracts of opinions of leading Northern delegates, and the above-cited votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States, prove my statement numbered 3. It proves that the proposition for "prohibition" of the "importation of slaves" came from Maryland, and was warmly supported on moral grounds by Virginia, and that Connecticut immediately pronounced, "Let every State import what it pleases;" while Massachusetts ably seconded Connecticut, that it was "to be considered in a political light only, and at once suggested the exemption of imported slaves from duty, however "struck the commercial sagacity" of the North. He made it a subject for trade, not for moral speculations. Those extracts and votes also prove that when the Committee reported the year 1800 as the period within which the trade should not be prohibited, Massachusetts promptly seconded and acted with South Carolina in a successful effort to extend the time for the importation of slaves from Africa to the year 1808.

I now turn to the consideration of the fourth statement made by me, and I continue extracts from the debates in the Federal Convention:

Mr. GERRY, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider article 19, viz.: "On application of two thirds of the States in this Union for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for that purpose." He said: "Two thirds may obtain a Convention, a majority of which can bind the Union to innovations that may subvert the State Constitutions altogether."

On Mr. GERRY's motion, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and six other States voted aye. (3d vol., p. 1,103-4-5.)

It being reconsidered, Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, said "he never could agree to give a power by which the articles relating to slaves might be altered by the States not interested in that property, and prejudiced against it." In order to obviate that objection, these words were added to the proposition—"Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the fourth and fifth sections of the seventh article." On this, which passed in the affirmative, the vote stood thus—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye. Delaware—No. New-Hampshire, divided.

These extracts and votes prove my fourth proposition or statement, and that after Massachusetts had seconded and voted for the motion to extend the time for importation of slaves, she also called for the reconsideration of the article upon the mode of amending the Constitution, and voted for the clause that no amendment to be made should affect in any way the Slave-trade guaranty. I have nothing more to add. Having now corrected the hostile and malignant criticisms of two leading editors in the Black Republican cause, viz.: Mr. THURLOW WEED and Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND—the first in my speech at Rochester, and the last in this letter, I leave the whole subject of those speeches to the judgment of an intelligent public. I may be permitted to observe, however, that I have not had an opportunity of correcting the reports which were made of them; and there are errors of style and statement in the reports which I should have been glad to have corrected.

Could those papers which have copied the TIMES article do me the justice to publish my reply, I should be gratified by that act of courtesy, while, at the same time, the cause of truth would be subserved.

Your obedient servant, W. L. YANCEY.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF M'GOUGH AND WIFE FOR MURDER—JURY NOT AGREED—SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge GOULD, the first trial was that of John McGough and his wife, Ann McGough, jointly indicted for the murder of David O'Rorke, on the 25th of September last

made at Special Term, Oct. 29, 1860, setting aside a judgment entered in the case March 23, 1860, by the General Term.

The principal question to be decided by the Court is, whether there was any irregularity in proceeding with the appeal, after the death of the appellant, and entering up a judgment as of date prior to the appellant's death by the respondent. Decision reserved.

J. O. Miller, for appellant; J. B. Garvin, for respondent.

Employer and Employe—A Commission Clerkship.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Judge Mullen.

Demarest vs. *Timpson*.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover a balance of salary due him for service rendered while in the employ of defendant. It appeared that defendant kept a store, carrying on chiefly a commission business. He employed plaintiff as a clerk in the store. These facts were conceded, the case turning on the question what plaintiff was entitled to receive. The plaintiff testified the agreement was, he was to have a salary of $60 per month; and, in addition, he was to have the privilege of buying goods, as he found opportunity in the market, to be sold at defendant's store; and the profits of these sales were to be equally divided between himself and the defendant. He also testified that a separate account was kept in the store of the purchases and sales made under this arrangement, and that defendant had paid $50 on account of the balance due him of the profits. It was admitted that the whole of the monthly salary of $60 had been paid.

The defendant testified that he engaged the plaintiff at a salary of $60—only that nothing whatever was said as to his making purchases or having half of profits on any branch of the business. He stated that he kept books of account of his purchases on his own account, distinct from the accounts of his commission business; but this was done merely for his own convenience, not under any arrangement with plaintiff. He also testified that the $50 spoken of by plaintiff was merely a loan, and not a payment.

One of plaintiff's fellow clerks testified to overhearing a conversation between plaintiff and defendant, in which the defendant admitted the terms of the engagement to be as stated by plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff, $221 56.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of the officers of the alleged slaver *Erie*, indicted for offences connected with her fitting out and service, Mr. Joachimssen, their counsel, moved this morning to quash the indictments against them. The motions were not fully argued, however, and it was finally arranged that counsel should hand in their points in the case to the Judge.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Thomas Spotten was now admitted. The testator gives $100 for the benefit of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and $100 to the fund for the benefit of the superannuated Ministers of the Diocese of New-York. The residue of his estate he gives to his family and relatives.

Verdict.

Joseph W. Curtis et al. vs. *J. W. Lyman et al.*—This was reported in the Times of the 22d inst. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Chas. O'Conor and W. B. Leeds for plaintiffs; Van Cott & Buckham, Smales & Green for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Gould, J.—*White et al.* vs. *Munroe et al.*—Order to produce original invoice received by defendants on sworn copies thereof granted. Costs to abide event.

Leonard, J.—*Ackroyd* vs. *Ackroyd.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	97	300	Harlem Railroad	15¾
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	80	50	do	s10 15¾
4,000	do	80½	200	do	b60 16
1,000	Virginia St. 6s.	81	25	Harlem R. pref.	37
2,000	California St. 7s.	95	15	Stonington R.	70
57,000	Missouri St. 6s.	71	50	Reading Railroad	35¾
5,000	do	71¾	550	do	36
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	240	Mich. Cen. R	52
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	80	50	do	s10 52
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	91	50	do	b10 52¼
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	46	20	do	52⅝
1,000	do	46¾	50	do	b10 53
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s.	85¾	1000	Mich. So. & N.Ia.R.	15¾
2,000	do	86	100	do	s15 16
5,000	do	85½	300	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¾
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	16	80	N. J. Central R.	105
500	C. & N. W. S. F. Be	71	150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	34
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	45	150	do	33¾
1,000	do	44	50	do	33⅝
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	19	200	do	33
5,000	do	19½	100	do	32¾
2,000	do	18	100	do	b10 32½
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8s.	89	250	do	32¾
40	Bank of New-York	90	55	Panama Railroad	114
25	Bank of Commerce	93	60	do	114¾
9	Market Bank	109	288	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58½
5	Corn Ex. Bank	80	100	do	b10 58¾
29	Pean. Coal Co.	77	275	do	58½
98	Pacific Mail S. Co.	77	50	do	58¾
50	Wyoming V. C. Co.	66¾	50	do	b10 58¾
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	88	50	do	b30 58¾
80	do	87½	25	do	s10 58
400	N. Y. Central R.	76½	100	do	s30 58
250	do	b10 76¾	300	do	58
200	do	b30 77	100	do	s30 57¾
100	do	76¾	100	do	s15 57⅞
1150	do	76½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R	10
1440	do	s3 76⅞	100	do	39¾
200	do	s60 77	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 65
50	do	s10 76½	365	do	65¼
200	do	s3 76¾	25	do	65½
100	do	s3 76¾	100	do	s15 65¾
10	Erie Railroad	30½	50	do	b60 66
200	do	30¾	400	do	65¾
100	do	b15 31	150	do	s10 65¾
50	do	30¾	200	do	s15 65
100	do	31	150	do	65
150	Hudson Riv. R.	b10 47	250	do	s10 65
100	do	s30 46¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 29¾
400	do	47	100	do	b30 29¾
100	do	47¼	100	do	b15 29
150	do	s5 47	100	do	29
100	do	s10 47	100	do	b10 29
50	do	b30 47¾	500	do	s30 29¾
250	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	55	50	do	c 29¾
200	do	54¾	150	Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	71
50	do	b15 55	50	do	c 71

Second Board.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	97	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	15½
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	71	50	do	15¾
4,000	Virginia St. 6s.	80	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10 33¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	80	100	do	33¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s.	86¾	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	s30 70
2,000	do	86¾	100	do	70
5,000	M. S. 2d m. b.	48	80	Panama R.	115¾
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d m	18	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58¾
10	Bk. of Commerce	92	50	do	59
10	Bank of New-York	90	50	do	s10 59
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	93	50	do	s30 59
10	Bel. & Hud. C. Co.	88	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	66
40	do	88¾	7	do	66¾
18	Hud. Riv. R.	46¾	850	do	s60 65¾
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	77	100	do	66¾
27	do	b10 76¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 29¾
200	do	76¾	250	do	29¾
50	do	s30 76¾	50	do	29¾
100	Erie Railroad	s10 30¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 55½
100	do	31	100	do	55¾
300	Harlem Railroad	15¾	200	do	56
200	do	s15 15¾	200	do	s30 56
200	Harlem R. Pref.	s15 35¾	100	do	56¾
200	Reading R.	b10 36	126	Del., L. & W. R.	80
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 53¾	25	N. J. Central R.	105½
50	do	b10 54			

Friday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Bank policy of Wednesday night is amply vindicated to-day. The movement of meeting a crisis by expansion is crowned by immediate, almost instantaneous, relief and success. The pledge of and to the Bank Association has been faithfully kept by all the heavy Banks that held their Discount sessions yesterday and to-day, and the Merchants are, in many instances, astonished by the readiness and freedom of accommodation. We have reason to believe that in nine or ten of the leading Banks in the Street, this forenoon, about $6,000,000 Discounts were registered, against $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 maturing paper within the three days over which the semi-weekly action of the Directors extends. And in reference to specie we have to repeat our report of yesterday that the depositors at Bank have *not* helped themselves to the common stock of Specie to which they were invited, in case they entertain the slightest distrust of the whole Association going through the crisis, by the action of Wednesday night. We have information to the effect that in the last three days, including this day, the demands for Specie, of every nature, have been less by one-half than the draughts made upon the Banks on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. And that the six days altogether will show on the next Bank return a comparatively moderate reduction from the previous average. Without having the means at hand for an exact computation of the figures, we should say that the crisis has been met and successfully passed without the loss of five ₱ cent. of the Specie reserve in Bank, from the dissatisfaction or distrust of the depositors. At the same time we are prepared to believe that if the action of the Associated Banks had been less prompt or in the direction of curtailment of discounts, instead of expansion, the week would not have passed over without general suspension of payments. The depositors would have made common cause with the debtors at Bank, as in October, 1857. And the whole Press and the public would have advised and justified it as the alternative to prolonged financial agony.

The ease—or, at all events, comfort—in Money among most of the merchants is well established by what has been done to-day in the direction of relief. And our Bankers have the further satisfaction this afternoon of learning, through the telegraph, that the Boston Banks have determined to save their own credit and the Country Banks of New-England by the same process. Discounts outside of Bank also tend to more moderate rates, and the calculation seems to be on the Street that nearly all the prime short paper on the market is likely in the course of next week to be absorbed at about the Bank terms, say from 7 to 9 ₱ cent., although still quoted 10 to 12 ₱ cent.

The next Bank return will not, of course, reflect by the official *average* of Loans and Discounts, for the week, anything near the *actual* expansion. It is possible that through an estimate from the Clearing-house Committee, if they should deem it right to communicate it to the Press, we shall be able, by Monday afternoon, to know the probable sum total under discount at the close of the week. It is a new thing on the Street, and a complete reversal of certain favorite theories heretofore current, that the strength and security of the Bank movement are found to rest upon the expansion of Loans and Discounts upon legitimate trade paper, whether in seasons of pressure or prosperity, rather than the mere show of Specie beyond the immediate demand in regulating the Exchanges with Europe and the Cotton ports of the South. Both being now in our favor, the fact is patent that this great commercial community care infinitely less for the sum total of Gold which is kept idle, or for mere show in the vaults of the Banks, than for their ability *and united disposition* to aid the Merchants and Traders of New-York to conduct their business with promptness, with confidence, and with reasonable facility.

The Foreign Exchanges move more steadily, but at low figures. It seems doubtful whether the restored ease in Money will materially increase the trade demand on London and Paris. It may enable the Bankers to hold their balances on the other side, and fresh purchases of bills at low prices, for an improved market hereafter; but the importers are evidently easy in their remittances, while on the other hand, the export movements of Grain and Cotton for the next few months are likely to create an unusually heavy amount of Exchange. The hope is indulged by most of our Bankers and Merchants here that they may not draw any heavy sums of Gold from England, to the detriment of the prices on that side, of our great staples, especially as the Gold is not needed here, and would most probably soon return, as it did at the crisis of 1857, to the points of more substantial service—London and Paris. Merchant bills are quoted to-day at 100@102, and Bankers 103@104 ₱ cent. The mail goes to-morrow by the *Bremen*, screw steamer, for Southampton and Bremen.

The Stock Exchange continues very much excited, and prices have run wild to-day, as through most of the week, according to the feverish impulses of speculation. The turn has been upward since yesterday forenoon, and at the close, this afternoon, the market for Railway Shares manifests great buoyancy, mainly on account of the action of the Banks and the assurance which it affords that neither they nor the merchants are to be overwhelmed by the events at the South and West, and the suspension, yesterday, of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Banks. We cannot better, or in briefer terms, describe the effect upon the market than to quote the last sales, this afternoon, in comparison with the sales of Wednesday forenoon before it was known what course of action or unanimity of purpose would be arrived at by the New-York Banks:

	Wed.	Frid.		Wed.	Frid.
Federal fives	95	97	Panama	108	118
Tennessees	75	80¾	Galena	56	67
Virginias	78	80½	Toledo	25	30
Missouris	68¾	71¾	Rock Island	50½	56¾
N. Y. Central	70¾	78¾	Quincy	63	72¾
Erie	25¾	31¾	Delaware	83	88
Hudson	40	47¼	Illinois Central	51⅞	60⅜
Harlem	15¾	15¾	Ill. Cent. Bonds	83	87½
Reading	32¾	36¾	Pacific Mail	71	80¾
Mich. Central	45	55½	Mich. Central 8s	86	86
Mich. Guarant'd	26	34¾	M. South. seconds	46	48

The following are the closing rates for currency this afternoon at the Banking-office of Messrs Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall-street:

	Discount.
New-York State and New-England	—@ ⅛
East Jersey	—@ 1
West Jersey and Philadelphia	—@ 5
Maryland and Pennsylvania Country	6@ 8
Canada	—@ 3
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	3@ 5
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri	—@15
Virginia, N. Carolina, Alabama and Georgia	—@15
Louisiana	—@ 6
South Carolina	—@20

The rates are still unsettled. Philadelphia Exchange ranged to-day 3@5 ₱ cent. discount.

Merchants having paper to collect East, West and South, will find Adams' Express Company a prompt and reliable medium. Their advertisement appears in our paper.

The following was the day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$185,153 33
Total payments	443,864 62
Total balance	4,278,169 18

The receipts include $50,000 for customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$344,222	$811,988	$941,718
Thrown on Market	423,277	684,620	648,751
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$54,302,649	$102,727,245	$95,015,348
Thrown on Market	62,129,496	102,139,307	94,469,891

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	488	$205,905	292	$71,597	50	$7,676
Mf. of Cot'n	2,454	37,560	347	80,275	16	3,098
Mf. of Silk	236	197,736	34	34,556	13	10,057
Mf. of Flax	713	114,972	808	124,211	15	2,214
Miscellan's	175	68,755	19	5,749	93	786
Total	3,335	$624,830	1,501	$316,788	167	$23,821
		316,788				624,930
Total entered		$941,718	Total marketed			$648,751

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, says:

"We are unable to report any special change in Money matters, but still think the mercantile demand rather limited. But such paper as appears goes with difficulty, and at very high rates. The Banks range from nothing to a mere trifle, in the way of discounting. The aggregate of Specie, this morning, shows a further loss of $223,000. The total holding was $3,960,000. The Limitation Law works badly, and it would be a good idea financially for the Banks as a body to disregard it. There is no penalty attached. By so doing and by receiving Bank bills for Clearing-House balances, to a limited amount, our Banks could discount two gmillions, and thereby do much for the relief of the market until the receipt of Gold from England."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, thus notices the subject of the specie suspension in that city:

"A comparison of views was made, when it was ascertained that the Banks, generally, and without an exception, were in excellent condition, and able to stand even a serious run for several days; and it was finally determined that no immediate suspension should take place, but that an adjourned and more formal meeting should be held at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, the Banks opened their doors as usual, and paid all their obligations in coin.

At about 11 o'clock, however, a report was circulated that one of our oldest and most respectable institutions had determined not to pay checks of larger amounts than five hundred dollars in coin. This was at first discredited, but on making inquiry in the proper quarter we found it to be a fact, and immediately one or two of the smaller institutions imitated the example. Meanwhile the excitement increased, and the run became general on all of the city banks. Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the various banks in the city lost in coin over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, without any decided abatement in the demand.

"At 12 o'clock, a special meeting of the Board of Bank Presidents was held at the Clearing-House, when every Bank in the city was represented. A long, dispassionate, but earnest discussion took place, when it was finally determined that the interests of the community demanded a suspension, and a motion to that effect was carried by a large majority.

This occurred about 1 o'clock, and immediately thereafter the suspension became general. Little or no excitement was produced—and as far as we could ascertain, the policy was deemed wise and prudent under the circumstances."

The *North American* says:

"The reasons for this suspension at this time are in no danger of misconstruction or mistake: it was solely to prevent mischief to business interests. Derangement of exchanges and failure to receive remittances were embarrassing merchants quite enough, without such crippling of the banks as a single day's run on them for specie would effect. While able to pay all their liabilities, they would not be justified in contracting their accommodations, and withholding loans, as they must do if brought face to face with a blind and guilty—for such it is—rush upon them for specie for every dollar of deposits and notes.

As to legalizing the present suspension, we trust it will not be thought necessary to act before the regular meeting of the Legislature in January. The susly cannot last long. The moment that the strain of interrupted exchange and remittance from the South is released, the banks will have no occasion to continue the present protection. Probably before the Legislature could be called together in special session, the entire trouble will disappear, and we therefore think no further action should be taken at present."

Wednesday's issue of the Chicago *Tribune* contains the following reference to local financial movements:

"As might be expected, we have had to-day a decidedly feverish money market. The action of our city banks in throwing out seven of the Illinois banks took most people by surprise, and produced a panic among those least able to bear it. During the afternoon laboring men and servant girls have besieged our banking offices anxiously changing their Illinois and Wisconsin currency for gold at 10 ₱ cent. discount. The first breath of distrust is sure to drive them in droves to convert their bills into coin at any sacrifice. It is one of the most unpleasant things possible to see this class of people fleeced out of the proceeds of their honest toil.

Exchange was sold rather more freely by some of the bankers to customers at 5@6 ₱ cent. premium; 6@10 ₱ cent. was paid in the street and by outsiders. Buying rate 4⅛@5 ₱ cent. Some of the banks buy and sell at the same figure. We presume the high rates now offering will soon increase the supply. Gold—buying at 5@8 ₱ cent., selling at 10 ₱ cent. and firm."

Referring to the advance in the Bank of England rate of Discount, the London *Daily News* of the 9th inst. says:

"The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, raised their *minimum* rate of discount from 4 ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on the 24th of May, to 4½. The measure had been fully anticipated, and therefore produced little effect. In many quarters there is an impression that it might have been adopted with advantage at an earlier period. Other persons would have preferred seeing the rate raised at once to 5 ₱ cent. On all hands, however, the Bank movement to-day is approved of, as a step in the right direction. That it will do more than interpose a very slight check to the efflux of gold is not to be expected. The required supplies of food must be imported, and the adverse balance thus occasioned must be redressed. All that can be done is to contract within the narrowest limits the flow of British capital abroad for other purposes; and this an advance in the value of money here will partially accomplish. The opinion is still generally entertained, however, that the rates will ere long rise higher. The supplies of Australian gold are inadequate to the demand, and those of American have almost ceased. The depression of the American Exchanges will be prolonged, should the panic in the New-York Stock market result in the transfer of any considerable amount of American securities to this country.

At the Bank of England, after yesterday's pressure, which was of course aggravated by the anticipation of an advance in the rate, the demand to day was moderate. In the general market the terms for the best short bills may be considered about 4⅛ ₱ cent., but higher rates were required for long periods.

The rise in the Bank rate of discount has been followed by an advance of ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent. in the Funds. The monthly settlement, fixed for this day, shows that there have been of late a number of *bona fide* investments in Consols, in anticipation, no doubt, of the January dividend. The supply of New and Reduced Three ₱ Cent. stock, on the other hand, is ample. The rate for loans on these stocks was consequently 3 ₱ cent. to-day, whilst that for loans on Consols up to the 6th December was only 2. A rise on the Paris Bourse tended to confirm the more cheerful feeling exhibited this afternoon, which extended to some of the other departments of the Stock Exchange. British and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares closed better. Canadian, however, exhibit little recovery, and American were severely depressed.

The rates allowed for deposits by the various financial establishments have been raised ⅛ ₱ cent., in consequence of the movement of the Bank. All the joint-stock banks now allow 3½ ₱ cent., (except that the London and Westminster gives only 2½ for sums below £500.) The Lombard-street discount houses and the National Discount Company give 3½ ₱ cent. for money 'at call,' and 3¾ 'at notice.'"

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING NOV. 9.

	For Money.			For Account.		
Oct.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 3	92⅞	93 1-16	93 1-16	92⅞	93 1-16	93 1-16
Mon. 5	92⅝	93⅛	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	93⅛
Tues. 6	93	93¼	93⅛	93	93¼	93⅛
Wed. 7	93	93⅛	93⅛	93	93⅛	93⅛
Thur. 8	93½	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	93⅝
Fri. 9	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93¼	93⅝	93⅝

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, this afternoon, brings the response from London on American Securities to the first unfavorable turn of the New-York market immediately pending the Presidential election. Of course, prices are lower for Illinois Central, Erie, &c. The latest quotations are as follows:

United States 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868	98	@100
Do. do. 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1874	94	@ 94½
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. sterling bonds	93	@ 95
Massachusetts 5's	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank bonds	12	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5's	85	@ 87
Do. bonds 1877	85	@ 88
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. bonds	86	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. bonds	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1886	83½	@ 84
Do. 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1888	81	@ 83
Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ cent. b's, 1860 (freelands)	—	@ —
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage b's	86½	@ 87½
Do. 6 ₱ cent. bonds	85	@ 87
Do. Railroad shares	31	@ 29 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	91	@ 92
Do. do. shares	58	@ 60
New-York Central 6s	85	@ 86
Do. do. 7s, 1864	94	@ 95
Do. do. shares	73	@ 80
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1st m'ge	90	@ 93
Do. do. do. 2d mtge	89	@ 91
Do. do. do. 3d mtge	82	@ 84 ex.
Do. do. shares	29	@ 31
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent	—	@ —
Panama Railroad bonds	100	@102
Do do. 2d mortgage	100	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mortgage	90	@ 91

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 7th of September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,966,172	Increase. £811,863
Other Deposits	13,114,251	Decrease. 622,682
Rest	2,168,580	Increase. 29,615
Gov'nt Securities	9,490,273	Unchanged.
Other Securities	19,968,649	Increase. 210,423
Notes unemploy'd	6,429,370	Increase. 70,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,206,070, being a decrease of £297,360; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,697,685, showing a decrease of £230,785, when compared with the preceding return.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	Nov. F.	C.	Oct. F.	C.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0
Ditto, New	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857)	1,510,527	65	1,510,527	65
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
New Reserve	9,125,000	0	9,125,000	0
Do. in landed property	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation	757,413,025	0	748,416,375	0
Bank-notes to order	6,515,370	0	7,559,847	15
Receipts payable at sight	10,076,752	0	11,772,837	0
Treasury account current				
creditor	133,342,637	80	118,694,483	90
Sundry accounts current	175,654,877	49	179,375,792	15
Do. with branch banks	34,358,255	0	33,394,183	0
Dividends payable	811,410	75	984,183	75
Discounts, sundry interests	4,084,644	33	3,038,365	60
Commission on deposits	9,257,765	65	7,166,527	17
Rediscounted the last six months	1,216,446	20	1,216,446	20
Surplus on bills overdue				
Sundries	4,276,871	31	7,128,289	3
Total	1,347,124,333	32	1,329,353,607	74

CREDITOR.

	Nov. F.	C.	Oct. F.	C.
Cash in hand	114,984,323	19	117,996,064	53
Cash in the branch Banks	319,580,964	0	342,751,991	0
Commercial bills overdue	387,049	48	3,087,227	72
Commercial bills discounted not yet due	261,612,587	24	237,998,603	86
Do. in the branch Banks	301,768,629	0	281,974,095	0
Advanced on deposit bull'n.	4,927,660	0	5,643,760	0
Do. by the branch Banks	2,073,800	0	2,333,500	0
Do. on French pub. securt's.	27,126,600	0	26,622,900	0
Do. by the branch Banks	15,585,700	0	15,573,200	0
Do. on railway securities	49,283,900	0	48,494,200	0
Do. by the branch Banks	32,049,250	0	31,542,650	0
Do. on Crédit Foncier scrip	647,900	0	624,200	0
Do. on branch Banks' scrip	423,850	0	480,250	0
Do. to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	0
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Do. disposable	53,708,840	38	53,708,840	38
Hotel and furn. of Bank	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	8
Landed prop. of branch Bks.	6,195,366	0	6,196,741	0
Expenses of management	1,899,929	85	1,488,816	72
Sundries	1,907,246	29	1,865,617	38
Rentes Immobilisées (law of June 9, 1857)	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Total	1,347,124,333	32	1,329,353,607	74

Commercial News by the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount on the 8th inst., from 4 to 4½ ₱ cent., had no effect on the Funds. Consols were very firm on that day and advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. On the 9th the market was very steady at the advance, and Consols closed at 93¼@⅜ for Money, and 93⅜@½ for account.

The demand for Money was moderate, but only the very best paper was taken in the open market below the advanced Bank rate of 4½ ₱ cent. On the 9th the inquiry was rather more brisk.

The Bank of England returns show a further diminution in Bullion of £230,788.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 10—A. M.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "An extraordinary speculative demand set in on the afternoon of Friday last, and the sales on that day were unusually extensive, not less than 30,000 bales, about two-thirds on speculation. On Saturday there was even greater excitement owing to a report that the quotation for middling was 12½c. at New-Orleans (said to have been received ₱ *Vanderbilt.*) and some very high prices were obtained for the current qualities of American, the sales reaching about 25,000 bales, including 15,000 on speculation and for export, closing at very extreme rates. When the *Africa* arrived on Monday it was at once seen that the report of the great advance at New-Orleans was far beyond the reality, and a pause immediately ensued, with some reaction upon the high prices paid on Saturday; since then, however, the market has been surprisingly steady, but not at the previous extreme quotations. American descriptions, compared with Friday last, are about ⅛d.@¼d. dearer for all the current qualities. Brazil, Surats and all other Cottons, are also dearer. The week's business has been 95,470 bales, including 41,000 on speculation and 8,000 for export. The sales, yesterday, were about 10,000 or 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The market closed firm at the following official quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling Orleans	7⅛d.
Fair Mobile	7⅜d.	Middling Mobile	7d.
Fair Uplands	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

The stock is estimated at 618,490 bales, of which 477,680 are American.

At Manchester, yesterday, there was a fair demand for Yarns at the full rates of last week, but for Cloths the market was tamer.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Flour dull and 6d. ₱ bbl. lower. Quotations range from 28s.@32s. Wheat very dull, and 2d @4d. cheaper on the week. Red, 11s.@13s.; White, 12s.@14s. ₱ cental. Indian Corn pressed for sale at a reduction of 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter; Mixed and Yellow, 38s. 6d.@39s.; White, 43s.@45s. The weather has been dry and frosty, and favorable for agricultural operations.

Provisions—Beef continues slow and irregular. Pork unchanged; rather more doing. Bacon nominal, there being no American here. Cheese is held for higher prices. Lard in better demand, and firmer; sales of 200 tons at 63s.@64s. Tallow in active request, and rather dearer; sales of North American at 56s. 6d.@59s.

Produce—Ashes in fair demand at 28s. 6d.@29s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugars firm and again rather dearer. Coffee in good demand at full prices. Rice in large speculative request, and firm at fully 3d. advance; 90 tcs. of Carolina sold at 25s. Bark—Small sales Philadelphia at 9s. 6d., and Baltimore at 7s. 9d. Linseed scarce and again rather higher; American Linseed Cakes sold at £10 12s. 6d., to arrive. Linseed Oil in good demand at 30s. 3d.@31s. Manila Hemp, 10s.@20s. higher, and Jute has experienced a corresponding advance. Sales of Seal Oil at £38, but higher prices now demanded. Small sales of Cod at £35@£36. Sperm, £104@£105. Whale, £33 15s. Resin quiet at 5s. 2d. for common, to arrive, and 5s. 4d.@5s. 5d. on the spot. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet, under considerable arrivals of foreign; White American Wheat, 64s @68s.; Red, 60s.@64s. Iron steady, at £5 5s.@£5 15s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 52s. 3d. Sugar in good demand, at full prices. Coffee steady. Rice very firm. Tallow quiet, with large arrivals; Y. C., 60s. 6d.@60s. 9d. Tea quiet; Congou, 1s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s.@34s. 6d. Linseed Cakes in demand, at improving prices; New-York barrels, £11 10s.; Boston bags, £11. Oils—Sperm, £104; Cod, £35; Linseed steady, at 30s.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown to-day.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady.

Illinois Central Shares, 29@28½ discount; Erie Shares, 29¾@31; New-York Central Shares, 73@78.

Breadstuffs are steady but quiet.

Provisions are dull.

London, Saturday Evening, Nov. 10.

Consols, 93⅜@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅝ for account.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending 7th.

Cotton—Sales 20,000 bales, including 10,000 in transit, closing rather less stiff than at latter part of previous week; New-Orleans *très ordinaire* quoted 101f.; do. *Bas*, 94f.; do. *Bas*, in transit, 92f.@96f.; but the market was at a pause at the close, and it would be difficult to realize above figures. Breadstuffs steady. Ashes nominal. Coffee unchanged. Hides drooping. Oils nominal. Rice—Nothing done in American. Sugar—Spirited demand, and tending upward. Lard firm, but dull. Whalebone dull.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 29 bbls. Ashes, 15,375 bbls. Flour, 654 bbls. Corn Meal, 189,038 bushels Wheat, 25,282 bushels Corn, 148 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 16,413 bushels Oats, 3,223 pkgs. Provisions, and 502 bbls. Whisky.

Ashes—Continue inactive at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

Cotton—Has been in moderate request at previous prices. Sales, 2,000 bales.

Flour and Meal—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 18,550 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$5; inferior to choice extra State

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES—A REGULAR FIX.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING—THE LOAN OF A LOVER—THE RENDEZVOUS—A LESSON OF THE HEART.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP—ROAD TO RUIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—NORA CRINA—THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional suspensions which we have to report this morning are those of the two Banks in Trenton, New-Jersey, the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Bank, and the long-established private banking-house of SAMUEL HARRIS & SONS, in Baltimore. Relative to the secession movements, there is very little new of importance. Our advices partake of much the same character as heretofore. As an indication of the condition of sentiment in Georgia, a series of resolutions offered in the Legislature are telegraphed, which insist, as the condition of the State remaining in the Union, upon the repeal of those laws in the Northern States, nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and the enactment of laws by Congress, enabling Southern men to carry their Slaves into the Territories. Retaliatory measures against the North, it seems, have already commenced, and the first demonstrations made are against the free negroes who visit Southern ports in the capacity of sailors. A dispatch from Savannah states that six have been taken from one vessel at that port, and three from another at Fernandina, Fla., and conveyed to parts unknown. The refusal of South Carolina to assent to the proposition of Virginia and other Southern States, that a Convention should be held for the purpose of discussing calmly the question of secession, is severely commented upon by the Virginia journals. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the South Carolinians are altogether too fast in their proposal to drag all the Slave States after, them whether they are inclined to go or not. A significant commentary upon the outcry against the North for refusing to enforce the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, may be found in the fact that two Deputy Marshals arrived in Richmond on Wednesday from New-York, having in their custody a runaway from Kentucky, whom they took measures to deliver to his master. A dispatch from Norfolk states that Gov. WISE has offered his services to Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, in case they are not wanted by Virginia. Some people may consider this an indication that the report relative to his insanity was very near the truth. From South Carolina, we have a reiteration of the assertion that a prominent military man has offered the services of himself and his command to Gov. GIST, in case any fighting is to be done. The name is not given, but the individual may be sufficiently indicated by the statement that he is a distinguished graduate of West Point, and that his father has been a Captain in the United States Army.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later. The most important feature in the news will be found in the speeches of Lord PALMERSTON and the Count DE PERSIGNY, delivered on the 9th inst. at the Lord Mayor of London's grand civic entertainment. The French Ambassador rejoiced at the continuance of friendly relations between England and France, and maintained that the Emperor had faithfully observed the programme of peace he had laid down during his visit to London. Lord PALMERSTON, in returning thanks on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, spoke of the general prospects of peace as being "at all events satisfactory." He complimented the Emperor of the French for the "sagacity" he had displayed in cooperating with Her Majesty's Government in the great work of extending commercial intercourse between the two countries, and expressed a hope that while the commercial treaty would tend to cement still more closely the alliance between England and France, it would have the effect of inducing other crowned heads to lend themselves to an enterprise which contained "the secret elements of peace." Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord BROUGHAM, were also among the speakers of the evening. From Italy we receive the announcement that GARIBALDI's Dictatorship of the Two Sicilies had formally terminated, the result of the peoples votes having been officially communicated to VICTOR EMANUEL by GARIBALDI and his Ministers, and an act of annexation having been framed. GARIBALDI had left Naples for his Island home. There is said to exist a menacing dissatisfaction throughout the Hungarian and German provinces of Austria.

Advices from California to the 10th of November are received, by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph last evening. The full returns of the State had been received by telegraph at San Francisco, and indicate the success of Mr. LINCOLN by a plurality of between one and two thousand over Mr. DOUGLAS. The total vote of the State will not vary far from 115,000. The weather continued fine, and trade was steady.

The Investigating Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature, to examine into the management of the Central Park, concluded their testimony in relation to the subject yesterday. The evidence taken during the last two days, like that taken at the former session of the Committee, tends to vindicate the present management of the Park from the attacks of its enemies.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday occupied the entire day in the trial of McGOUGH and his wife for the murder of O'ROURKE. JAMES T. BRADY was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoners. Up to a late hour the jury had not agreed. In the General Sessions, Ex-Alderman WILSON was fined six cents for an assault and battery, and several cases of minor importance were disposed of. SAMUEL LEVY was convicted of receiving stolen goods, on the testimony of the burglar who stole them. At General Term of the Supreme Court, it was ordered that the students of Columbia College Law School—also of the University—be admitted to practice upon the filing of the *remittitur* in the case of each Institution. In the Surrogate's Court the will of THOMAS SPOTTEN was admitted, giving a benefice of $100 to superannuated ministers, and the same amount to the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Banks, yesterday, discounted to their dealers six or eight millions dollars, or double the amount of paper maturing at the close of the week. Money is consequently easy to most of the merchants, and the general pressure materially mitigated. Stocks are higher, New-York Central 78½ ₩ cent. at the close, and the Share list generally quite buoyant. Exchange on England 100@102 for Merchant, and 103@104 for Bankers' bills.

Flour and Wheat were in fair request at advanced prices. Corn was less sought after and was cheaper. Cotton was in moderate demand at previous rates. A less active inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hops, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Tobacco. Raisins, Hemp, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles, Beeswax, Coffee, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Whisky was dearer. The freight engagements were less extensive.

Feeding the Political Panic.

The President's organ, the *Constitution*, is determined that the excitement at the South shall not flag for lack of fuel. Its columns are filled every day with demonstrations of the identity between the Republicans and Abolitionists. Senator TRUMBULL's speech is the red rag which it is just now flouting in the face of the excited and angry South. "*All that the South has ever feared*, all that the Democracy have indicated as the consequences of LINCOLN's election," says the *Constitution*, "is here specifically proclaimed by one speaking confessedly in behalf of the President elect." That this assertion is utterly untrue, no one who has read that speech needs to be informed. Mr. TRUMBULL's speech contained nothing whatever that could warrant any such inference,—and it is only by the grossest and most wanton perversions of his language that any such interpretation can be put upon it.

Now what can be the motive for such a course on the part of the *Constitution*? Is that journal fearful that the excitement of the South may be allayed before it has done its fatal work? Is the President's organ apprehensive that the rash advocates of instant disunion may be induced to pause and wait for clearer developments of Mr. LINCOLN's policy, before plunging the country into the horrors of civil war? The *Herald's* incendiary policy we can understand. It lives upon excitement. It thrives by feeding the baser passions and arousing the angry sentiments of the community. It stimulates curiosity for the sake of ministering to it. Its element is excitement, turmoil, alarm and confusion—anything to make itself sought after or talked about, no matter at what expense to the business or peace of the community. But the *Constitution* rests upon no such basis. By its position, as the special organ of the Government, it is the leading political journal of the country. It has access to every part of the Union, and is supposed to command the confidence of the general public.

Now, why should such a paper evince such an eager and intense anxiety to stir up to still greater rage, flames which already threaten to involve the whole land in their sweeping and remorseless fury? What interests can prompt it to so reckless and so fatal a course? The *Constitution* must know very well that it is fear of the Republican administration,—fear that it will prove hostile to their rights and regardless of their interests,—that has aroused the Southern States to their present pitch of excitement. Every Republican who appreciates the importance of the crisis and seeks the welfare of the country, has anxiously sought to allay these apprehensions,—to convince the South that their fears were groundless, and to induce them at all events to give the new Administration a fair trial, and judge it by its acts instead of their own apprehensions. But the *Constitution* steadily and remorselessly counteracts all such assurances, and warns the South to put no faith in them. Does that paper desire to hurry the South over the precipice of disunion? Is it in favor of immediate and unconditional secession? It affects to repel such an imputation. But we know no other way of explaining the incendiary policy which it has seen fit to adopt.

The conservative Democrats, who have no sympathy with disunion, and who desire above all that the peace of the country should be preserved, are constantly calling upon the Republicans to reassure the public mind as to the conservative principles and purposes of the Republican Party. Of what avail are such assurances in the face of the constant and persevering misrepresentations of the leading Democratic organs? Every promise the Republicans can give,—every suggestion they offer tending to conciliation,—every pledge of their elected President and every declaration of conservatism on the part of their most prominent and influential organs, are scouted as delusive and insincere; and the Southern Disunionists are exhorted not to desist for a moment from their work, on account of any hopes they may hold out.

Under such circumstances, the Republicans are utterly powerless to allay the storm. The Democratic presses have resolved to neutralize all their efforts, and to blow into still greater fury the roaring wrath of the Southern States. We are driven to the conclusion that they are themselves either in favor of disunion, and prefer it to giving the Republican Administration a fair chance with the country,—or else that they have not the slightest faith in the reality and sincerity of the disunion movement.

A New Feature of Secession.

The Charleston *Mercury*, which is the organ of the most advanced section of the Disunionists of South Carolina, scouts the scheme of a Southern Convention,—and is particularly indignant at the idea of going into conference with Virginia and other frontier States on the subject of secession. Here is what it has to say upon that subject:

"Virginia may now call, but the South will not answer. She is completely demoralized in the estimation of the South; and *no Southern State, intent on vindicating her rights and preserving her institutions, would go into a conference with her.* She has placed the Union above the rights and institutions of the South, and will only seek a conference with the Southern States in order to bring them down to the level of her fatal Union policy. *Virginia and the other Frontier States may as well at once understand their position with the Cotton States.* They are not expected to aid the Cotton States in protecting themselves and redeeming their liberties. They will practically aid the Northern States in attempting to obtain in the South an acquiescence in the rule of Abolitionists at Washington. The Southern States, however, will disregard their counsel. They want *no Conference but in the Convention which will assemble to frame the Constitution and complete the organization of a Southern Confederacy.* They intend to secede from the Union and construct a Union amongst themselves, and will be glad to find Virginia and the other Border States in counsel with them *after this great revolution.*"

There is something well worthy of attention in this extraordinary language. It proves that there is some purpose at the bottom of this secession movement, with which the "Frontier States" are not expected to sympathize; something on which they are not considered reliable. What is it?

Hitherto it has been urged that disunion was necessary for the protection of Slavery from Northern interference. But Virginia and the other Frontier States are the only States exposed to that interference. South Carolina is completely protected from it by its distance, and by the fact that these very States lie between her and the predicted danger. The refusal to return fugitive slaves is urged as the reason. But these very frontier States are the only ones that suffer any practical loss from that source. Why, then, are they to be allowed no voice in the redress of wrongs, of which they suffer by far the heaviest weight? Why is it that the Gulf States, and South Carolina chief among them, assume the exclusive control of this disunion movement, refuse contemptuously and insultingly to go into Conference with Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland or Tennessee upon it, and only grant them their gracious permission to join the Southern Confederacy, after they shall have established it upon their own basis, and in a shape to suit themselves? What is the explanation of this extraordinary decree of exclusion?

It may be found in the fact that the policy upon which South Carolina and the Gulf States intend to base their new Confederacy, is one with which the Frontier States can have no sympathy, and which they will defeat if admitted into the new Convention. They intend to reopen for themselves the *African Slave-trade*,—and they know very well that not one of the Frontier States would countenance that policy for a single moment. Virginia would oppose it now as strenuously as she did in the Convention which framed the Constitution. And in the face of her hostility, backed as it would be by a majority of the Southern States, there would be great danger of its failure. And this would involve the defeat of the leading practical object for which disunion is desired.

We shall hear a good deal more of this matter before the secession movement reaches its consummation.

The Union of the Italian People.

Had any man ventured ten years since to predict the consolidation of Italian liberty by the spontaneous action of the Italian people, he would have been regarded as a madman or a fool. Those who most keenly felt the impossibility of the situation created for Italy by the Holy Alliance, never questioned for a moment the diplomatic doctrine that the relief of this anomalous condition of things must come from Cabinets and Ministers, and could not be anticipated from the popular brain and heart. Centuries of alienation and estrangement, resulting from dynastic intrigues and from commercial rivalries, were supposed to have molded the various branches of the Italian family each into a separate people, fixed and defined within bounds of local tradition, and marked by local qualities of character so absolute and unconquerable that no one could reasonably look to see them abrogated from within. The Genoese, the "Yankees of Italy," were thus held to be forever irreconcilable with their nearest neighbors of Piedmont, and the Venetian seemed to have as little of natural sympathy with the Neapolitan as the Chinese has with the Sikh, or the Pole with the Portuguese. MAZZINI himself, that hero of the impracticable, hailed the prospect of Italian unity with enthusiasm, mainly because he saw no way to it save over the ruins of all existing organizations in the Peninsula. His notion of a regenerated Italy began with conspiracy against the only Italian Government which deserved or received the respect of mankind, and it was his life's consummate purpose to sweep down from the Alps to the Trinacrian Sea every form of authority, so to reconstitute from the heights of the Roman Capitol an ideal and absolute Republic—a new bottle for the old wine of his race.

More rational, just and patient friends of Italy were hardly less diffident of the Italian race and its capacity. The Emperor of the French himself, to whose clear head and resolute heart Europe owes to-day the progressive annihilation of all her most perplexing problems, could conceive of no other regenerated Italy than the Italy of his Italian Confederation. He could not believe that the sentiment of race and the practical recognition of the value of united and efficient national action could be hoped for from any body of men less conservative than the cabinets of half-a-dozen small Italian powers would naturally be.

Count CAVOUR, VICTOR EMANUEL, and GARIBALDI, the head, the heart, and the arm of the new Italy, saw all this differently. They believed in the Italian people, and rested upon them for the unity of Italy. To put aside all obstacles to the frank expression of the popular will was their simple policy for the reconstruction of their national household. First in the Northern Duchies, then in the Central Legations, then in the far provinces of the passionate South, Italy spoke thus to her sons. And with how magnificent a response! Not even in staid and sagacious Sardinia has the popular instinct answered more clearly and gravely to the supreme appeal, than in those sections of Italy which were commonly believed to be the most utterly dead to the practical impulses of liberty. Forty years of Bourbon despotism have not made blind the eyes, nor tamed the hearts of Calabria and Naples, of Sicily and Apulia. With a voice as of many waters the mountaineers of the Abruzzi echo back the simple demand of the citizens of Palermo for independence and for union. All local differences subside, all local passions disappear in the presence of the nation's ordeal of liberty. Italy enslaved through thirteen centuries, once more hails an Italian King as the symbol and head of an Italian race.

SUNDAY THEATRES.—Our Civil and Criminal Courts have numerous cases on their calendars arising under the recent act against Sunday theatricals. As they come to trial the motive for resistance becomes apparent in the fact that the German theatres depend on their Sunday receipts to make up the losses of the week—the income on that day being equal to that of all the other days. The lager-beer interest is involved in the same measure in perpetuating the abuse. These two interests are united in the Association formed for the avowed purpose of resisting and overthrowing the law. Perhaps they might accomplish their object, were the matter left solely with our Criminal Courts. But, happily, the law provides adequate civil penalties; and the whole system of dramatic performances on Sunday has already been suppressed by the intervention of the higher Courts.

In the cases of the Stadt and Volks Theatres, injunction orders were violated; the parties were arrested and fined $200 and $250 for contempt, and the injunction made perpetual. On an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, the constitutionality of the law, as pronounced by Judge BONNEY, was affirmed. In another case, Judge HOFFMAN has decided the law to be constitutional. Five other suits for violating the Theatre license law are pending; the parties have taken out and paid for licenses, and have abandoned their Sunday performances; and some other small concerns have given up the business altogether, lest they should find themselves in the clutches of the law.

LINDENMULLER, the immortal founder of the "German Shaker Association," after a sturdy resistance of Police authorities and Grand Juries, succumbed a month ago before an injunction order of the Supreme Court, and has relinquished his theatricals altogether; and intends "to elevate men to become noble citizens of the universe" by some other process—probably a lager-beer saloon, pure and simple.

Various expedients are resorted to for evading the law by some of the proprietors, but we are told that they are unsuccessful financially, and meet with little favor among the mass of the Germans. Indeed, the better portion of that community are scandalized by the attitude of the men who have been prominent in the raid upon the laws and customs of this country. A group of this class were discussing the matter in the Court-room on Monday, and one of them asserted that respectable Germans had removed from the Tenth Ward to escape the influence of association with those men, and that he should follow them. Such a false and impudent defence as that set up by LINDENMULLER, is likely to disgust his own countrymen almost as much as it offends and insults our people.

The upshot of this agitation is likely to be the clearing out of a dozen lager-beer theatres and concert-saloons; the utter suppression of demoralising Sunday amusements, and the establishment of one or two respectable German theatres, whose profits will be adequate from week night performances. Further than this, all the theatres, large and small, will be constrained, as now, to pay for licenses, and to conduct their business in an orderly manner. The community will thus be protected from a system of evil which had become very general and threatening. And when the act under which this much-needed reform has been accomplished shall have received the final approval of the Court of Appeals, none will render it more willing obedience or homage than the body of German citizens among us—"Shakers" and all.

PERFECTLY TRUE.—A *Herald* correspondent writes thus to that paper:

"Event upon event succeeds so rapidly, and the intelligence is so quickly communicated by telegraph, that every person who is accustomed at all to attend to passing occurrences, may know through the columns of the *Herald* what is going on from Maine to Florida at every important point, *earlier than the most inquisitive residents at the same places can possibly obtain from any other source.*"

This is perfectly true. Indeed, but for these dispatches in the *Herald* the most inquisitive residents *never* would learn one-tenth part of the events reported to have occurred under their very noses. Nobody in Washington would have known to this day that the Cabinet had been dissolved, if the *Herald* had not announced it in flaming dispatches and made it the subject of a leading article. Indeed, we venture to say that the *Herald's* own correspondent at Washington, from whom the news purported to have been received, never heard of the thing until he read the published dispatches.

The *Herald* is a wonderful paper. There is only one thing in the world more wonderful, and that is the credulity of the people who read and believe it.

OBJECT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—It has been generally supposed that the object of the State Convention of South Carolina was to deliberate on the question of secession, and take such action as it might, after full examination, deem advisable. The Charleston *Mercury* corrects this misapprehension. It says:

"The secession of South Carolina in the shortest time practicable after the meeting of the Convention is a point settled. Such was the understanding of the members of the Legislature in voting the Convention, and such, unquestionably, is the will of the people. In this matter the Convention meets, practically, *not to deliberate*, but to act. *It will but register an edict which the real, actual people will have pronounced already through the ballot-box.*"

As the issue is not permitted to be made, it is not very easy to see how it can be decided, at the ballot-box. The "edict" has gone forth from the self-appointed dictators of the State, that South Carolina must secede:—and the delegates chosen by the people, and supposed to represent the people, have nothing to do but to "register the edict," which was pronounced by the secession leaders in advance of the election.

A PORT IN A STORM.—The great commercial Power which is to spring into existence in the Cotton States, upon the consummation of disunion, will be exposed to one difficulty, the absence of seaports. South Carolina has no outlet save Charleston, and the harbor of Charleston is within a bar, which forbids the approach of any but small vessels, and only those aided by a pilot familiar with narrow and circuitous channels, the position of which shifts constantly with the shifting of the sands. Even the steamers which ply twice weekly between Northern ports and that city, never venture to enter without taking aboard a pilot who has the very latest advices from the bottom. In these days, when the exigencies of trade require shipping of the largest tonnage and the deepest draft, a port, where at low water, vessels drawing no more than eleven feet can alone find admission, is not at all likely to become a modern Tyre.

If, however, South Carolina lack the proper natural facilities, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, it is assumed, will be in her company, each possessing a coast line of her own. Mississippi has a shore line, but notoriously no seaport, and no chance to create one. Alabama has Mobile, where the water on the bar is chronically so low as to require all large vessels to load and unload with the aid of lighters. Savannah has the only requisites; but Savannah is an inland town, approachable along twenty miles of intricate and difficult channel, and wholly without harbor room for the entertainment of an active commerce. And it has the same defect, though in a less degree, in reference to the depth of water, which is objected to Charleston and Mobile.

Unless the apostles of the new commercial creed at the South expect the spirit of accommodation they reckon upon in England and France, to extend to the disuse of the capacious vessels which profit requires, and the substitution of schooners and cock-boats, they will do well to give attention to this capital want. Two or three millions of money to remove the Charleston bar would be a trifle to the patriotism of secession.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—It is scarcely necessary to remind the public that Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN's present engagement,—one of the most successful she has ever played,—will terminate to-night. The entertainments are of a liberal and varied kind; being, first, Miss CUSHMAN's great personation of *Meg Merrilies*, to be followed by the new Comedietta, "A Lesson of the Heart," with "The Loan of a Lover," and the "Rendezvous," in which the young *debutante*, Miss POWELL, will appear. Throughout her long engagement, with scarcely an exception, the house has been crowded to its fullest capacity, but to-night, whether the weather is propitious or not, it will undoubtedly be crammed to overflowing.

WALLACK'S.—At this Theatre, to-night, the "Little Treasure," or, in other words, the little, dear, plump favorite of the public, Miss MARY GANNON, takes her benefit. All the members of the Company, who have made this establishment so famous, will assist in drawing capital to the Treasury on this occasion. The pieces announced are PEAKE's "Soldier's Courtship," and HOLCROFT's "Road to Ruin." What with these plays, and the Company, and "the little treasure's" popularity, her benefit should be a bumper indeed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for Monday, the Opening night, when "La Juive" will be performed, will commence this morning, at the respective ticket offices.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Latest Indications From the South—What Georgia Demands of the North—Raid on Free Negro Sailors in Southern Ports—Further Bank Suspensions, &c.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM BALTIMORE.

FAILURE OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BANKING HOUSE—THE MONEY AND PRODUCE MARKETS—LATEST ADVICES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23.

The old-established private banking house of HARRIS & SONS suspended to-day, in consequence of depreciated stocks. This house has withstood the financial pressures of many years, and has always been regarded with the fullest confidence at home and abroad. The extent of their liabilities is unknown. There is some hope that an extension will be granted, as the proprietors are highly honorable men.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23—P. M.

HARRIS & SONS' failure is universally believed to be strictly honorable. It is understood that they will be able to pay all their depositors, and probably from the confidence felt in their honorable intentions, they will be able to obtain an extension, if desired.

Stocks to-day present no change, though slightly firmer. Produce of all kinds are dull and depressed.

The latest advices from Columbia, S. C., state that the preachers generally throughout the State spiced their Thanksgiving sermons considerably with secession.

Many Northern merchants are refusing credit to the South Carolina merchants, even after they have settled to the last cent.

The Governor continues to receive offers of volunteers from all directions, but hopes their services will not be wanted. The officer who offered a regiment of New-York volunteers to South Carolina is a graduate of West Point. His father was a Captain in the United States Army.

The United States Marshal at Columbia has given notice that the Federal Court, which was called to meet on Monday next, will not be held. He has also notified the jurors summoned that their services will not be required.

It is believed that the Banks of South Carolina will continue specie payments. They desire to do so until an actual collision occurs with the Federal Government. W.

FROM RICHMOND.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY'S ABUSE OF VIRGINIA—MILITARY ORGANIZING—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW EXECUTED—THE MARKETS.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 23.

That sterling independent paper, the Petersburgh *Express*, administers a severe rebuke to the Charleston *Mercury* to-day for its abusive article on our State, and threatening to drag Virginia out of the Union, *nolens volens*, without first holding a Southern Convention.

The Richmond *Dispatch* learns that there is a company of men about organizing at Richmond, to be armed with double-barreled guns, five-shooters and bowie knives, to be ready for the call of the Governor at a minute's warning, to defend the rights of Virginia.

The stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad Company are holding their annual meeting in this city. The Treasurer's report shows that the earnings of the road for the fiscal year, over and above the expenses, amount to $359,000.

In Prince Edward's County a company of a hundred Minute Men have been organized.

Some men with blue cockades were seen on the streets to-day.

JAMES MCCULLOCH, a prominent citizen of Petersburgh, was married yesterday evening in that city at 4 o'clock. The couple came over to Richmond the same evening to spend the honeymoon, and he was taken sick suddenly at the supper-table at the Spottswood House, and died at 11½ o'clock the same night. The papers that will announce his marriage to-morrow will announce his death also.

Two Deputy Marshals arrived here yestereay from New-York, having custody of a fugitive slave, a runaway from Kentucky. They deposited him in jail, and telegraphed to his master to come for him. Now this looks as though New-York was intent on doing justice to the South.

The citizens of Weston, Lewis County, will have a grand mass meeting on the 10th of December. The call, published in the *Herald*, is signed by thirty prominent citizens.

JOHN GRAHME, the reliable commercial Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, quotes Virginia sixes at eighty; white Wheat at $1 35, and specie at five per cent. premium. Our merchants will hold a meeting next Monday night, to take into consideration the rates of Exchange between Richmond and the North. The North elected LINCOLN, and they think it to blame for the present state of affairs in the commercial world. The merchants here are doing a good business, considering the hard times. S.

FROM GEORGIA.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH—THE CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GEORGIA WILL REMAIN IN THE UNION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 23.

But little of that sentiment regarded at the North as "conservative" prevails in the South. Here conservatism is expressed in the resolutions offered in the Georgia Legislature by Mr. BARCLAY:

Resolved, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand a repeal by the Northern States of the laws obstructing the rendition of fugitives, because the laws are unconstitutional, and have been so decided by the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand the enactment by Congress of laws removing the obstruction to the introduction and protection in the Territories of all property recognized by the Constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the repeal of the laws contemplated in the first resolution and the enactment contemplated in the second are the only conditions upon which Georgia can remain consistent with her rights and self-respect in the Union.

OUTRAGES UPON FREE NEGROES.

MEASURES OF RETALIATION AGAINST THE NORTH.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 23.

It has been rumored here for several days, but generally discredited, that six free negroes, seamen, were forcibly taken, on the night of the 17th, from the bark *N. W. Bridge*, of Cumberland Island, and were not afterwards heard of. It is also rumored that three free negro sailors, a portion of the crew of the brig *Wingold*, were taken from Fernandina jail, and removed to parts unknown. The Fernandina *East Floridian*, of the 21st, asserts the truthfulness of the reports, and attributes the cause to retaliatory measures, but condemns the proceedings. Judge PUTNAM, in a charge to the Grand Jury, denounced these acts. The editor says it is probable the Legislature will pass an act preventing Northern vessels bringing such crews entering Florida ports.

GOV. WISE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Nov. 23.

Gov. WISE has offered his services to Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, in case of an emergency, and if not required by Virginia.

SUSPENSION LEGALIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 23.

The suspension of the North Carolina Banks was legalized by the Legislature to-day. The proceedings were without special interest.

NO SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22.

It is rumored in bank circles here to-day that Gov. BROWN will veto any law sanctioning suspensions of banks, unless the State secedes. There are rumors also that one or more of the Charleston banks have suspended, as well as a large cotton-house; names not given. This needs confirmation.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Banks of this city, except the old Bank of Pittsburgh, suspended specie payments to-day. The Bank of Pittsburgh pays specie on all its liabilities as it did in 1857.

BANK SUSPENSION AT TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 23.

Both Trenton Banks have suspended. They pay out small amounts to business men in the city.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

A meeting of Bank officers is being held to-day in relation to the financial pressure,

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GEORGIA.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN GEORGIA—TREATMENT OF NORTHERN MEN.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

I have been in this city long enough, I believe, to ascertain the true feeling of the people. I have conversed freely with gentlemen who have hitherto entertained diverse political opinions. There is no use in being longer deceived as to the real state of public sentiment here in regard to secession. It is wiser for the people of the North to understand, and, if possible, to avoid the consequences of disunion.

In South Carolina there is entire unanimity in favor of secession, and that immediately. The people of Savannah and Georgia are less excitable and demonstrative than the citizens of South Carolina, but not less reflective and determined. With the exception of eight or ten citizens here, all are in favor of secession, but they differ as to the time and manner. If South Carolina secedes, there is no doubt that Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi will secede with her. It is probable that South Carolina will await the action of the other States through their delegated Conventions, and it is to be hoped that this will afford the Northern States an opportunity to give such an expression of opinion and to take such action as will satisfy the South that the North does not entertain any hostile feeling. As near as I can learn, the Southern people are most incensed by the personal liberty bills, indicating, as they believe, a determination to nullify the Fugitive Slave law. A repeal of these laws would do more than anything else to conciliate feeling here. An expression from Mr. LINCOLN after he has received the electoral vote, would render some more hopeful.

Savannah is a beautiful town, and passing along its shaded streets, and, by the counting rooms on the bluff, you would not suppose that there was any unusual excitement. It is only in public meetings that you see exhibitions of the real feeling and determination of the citizens. Last week the Republican Blues, the military company which visited New-York, raised a flag from their armory, bearing the inscription "Southern Rights." A meeting was held in the armory, and the speeches favoring secession were vociferously cheered.

Upon the Green monument a banner has been placed, which bears the colonial coat of arms—a rattle snake with head erect, and underneath the inscription, "Don't tread on me," and above it, "Southern rights and the equality of the States."

I have no hesitation in saying that the present feeling in the States I have named is in favor of secession. It is surely so in Georgia.

You will doubtless hear many stories of outrages committed here upon Northern men. It should be borne in mind that the people are greatly excited, and allowance should be made if excesses were committed; but in the cases of summary punishment which has been inflicted here, the subjects have brought it upon themselves by their own indiscretions, or by direct tampering with the slaves. In the case of a man from Philadelphia, who was sent off last week, he had been repeatedly warned, but persisted in gambling with the negroes, selling them liquor, and purchasing their stolen property. A gentleman here, who don't obtrude offensive opinions, nor meddle with other people's business, is treated as gentlemen are everywhere, and is sure to receive the attention and hospitality of the citizens of Savannah.

[It is only proper for us to add that the above letter is from a Northern gentleman, whose statements and opinions are entitled to special confidence and respect.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A COMPARATIVE CALM IN THE SECESSION MOVEMENT—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—WHO WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR—RARITY OF CRIME.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

The secession excitement has pretty much quieted down, and every one is patiently awaiting the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next. The Military Committee were in session all last week, and adjourned on Saturday to meet on Monday next, the first day of the session, at 10 o'clock. It is said that the Committee have decided on reporting several important bills to the Legislature, all looking to a thorough organization and complete equipment of the militia of the State, so that by the time the Convention decides to take a final leave of the United States, South Carolina will be on a perfect war footing.

The Governor of the State remains in the city, and is daily engaged in making up his annual message, which, report says, will be one of the most important State papers ever produced. His term of office expires on the 10th of December, and already people are beginning to talk as to who his successor will be. There are several prominent gentlemen named for the position, among whom are Senator CHESNUT, Hon. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON, Col. WILSON and, though last, by no means least, Hon. JOS. DUNCAN ALLEN, at present a prominent member of the State Senate. The last-named gentleman, by many claimed to be the best-looking man in the State, is the possessor of a princely fortune, working plantations not only in South Carolina, but in Louisiana and Mississippi, and is represented as being as liberal as he is handsome. The people of Columbia boast that whenever Col. ALLEN is a member of the Legislature, he is sure to spend not less than $10,000 in their midst; and this may be believed when I tell you that his private apartments in Columbia embrace two adjoining mansions, and that he keeps a regular caterer in Charleston, whose only duty is to supply his table with the delicacies of the season. The Colonel is immensely popular here, and many think that the choice of the Legislature will fall either on him or on Senator CHESNUT, also a deservedly popular gentleman.

The salary of the Governor of South Carolina is only $3,500, and he is compelled by law to visit every portion of the State, and in person review the military annually, making his actual traveling expenses far exceed the salary. He is not possessed of the veto power; in fact, a bill passed by both Houses becomes a law even without his signature. He has not a single office at his disposal, all vacancies in offices being filled by the Legislature after having been reported vacant by the Committee on Vacant Offices; yet the people boast that such a thing as a defalcation has never been known in South Carolina. The office of Governor is never sought after, but is bestowed by the Legislature, both branches in Convention, on some distinguished son of the State; and although it involves a considerable pecuniary loss to its possessor, it has yet to be declined.

The peculiar criminal laws of the State render crime of rare occurrence. Where the penalty of theft is either the whipping-post or hanging, there will, of course, be but few thieves. There is no Penitentiary or State Prison of any kind; and while every district has its jail, the most of them are said to be untenanted. The sessions of the Criminal Courts generally last but a few days; and on sentence day the culprits, whites as well as blacks, are taken to the whipping-post, and if the sentence is a severe one, only a portion of the stripes administered, the balance being kept in store for a future day.

To-morrow is the day appointed by Gov. GIST, at the request of the Legislature, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the State. It is not designed to be a day of feasting, but one of supplication and prayer to the Throne of Grace on behalf of the South. Business will be entirely suspended in Columbia, and Divine service held in all the churches.

The nominations for the Convention have been made in most of the Districts, and in every case the strongest kind of Secessionists have been put on the tickets. The Convention will be a one-sided affair—all the members thinking one way on the vitally important subject before it—and speedy and determined action may be looked for. As far as heard from, there will be seven Ex-Governors in the Convention, besides a large number of persons who have served the State in both Houses of Congress. Z FOR X.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Carried for Lincoln—$920,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, Nov. 23.

California advices by the Pony Express to, and including Nov. 10th, was, through some mistake, brought by Fort Kearney, and arrived here this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Arrived, Sardinian bark *Christina* from Genoa. Sailed, on the 9th, ship *Amethyst* for Bellingham Bay.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed this morninn for Panama, carrying 304 passengers and $920,000 in treasure, of which $820,000 was for New-York.

Transactions the past few days from first hands have been in such small lots as to render their report of little importance; nor do they indicate any change in the market worthy of mention. One parcel of Isthmus butter has been placed at 32½c.; but further speculations are checked by the firmness of holders; other quotations remained as last noticed.

The weather continues fine, and trade with the country steady. The coming week should bring the jobbers into market, but not largely.

It is believed the total vote of the State at the recent election will not vary far from 115,000. Of the votes already counted (165,866.) LINCOLN has 35,036; DOUGLAS, 33,836; BRECKINRIDGE, 29,494; BELL, 6,942. LINCOLN'S majority over DOUGLAS, 1,150. These returns are all received by telegraph from more than one hundred different dispatches, and mistakes have probably occurred.

Movements of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 23.

Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN were received by visitors at the Tremont House to-day. Everything during the hour of reception passed off peaceably. It was estimated that there were over 2,000 persons, members of all parties, in attendance. During the afternoon Mr. LINCOLN and party visited some friends in the city.

WM. KELLOGG, M. C., from the Third District of this State, arrived last night, and CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, and Hon. ROBERT SCHNECK, of Ohio, today. Mr. LINCOLN will remain in this city over Sunday. Mr. HAMLIN also remains, leaving Monday for Washington, *viâ* Cleveland, where he will stop over a day.

The Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 23.

Gov. STEWART has ordered Brig.-Gen. FROST to hold his brigade, consisting of the First Regiment of the Missouri Militia, Engineer Corps Company and Artillery, in readiness to repair to the southwest border, to repel the invasion of the State by MONTGOMERY'S band of outlaws.

Gen. HARNEY will start for Fort Leavenworth this afternoon.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 23.

The propeller *Wabash Valley*, with a cargo of 1,400 bbls. of flour, bound from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, went ashore, yesterday morning, at the mouth of the Muskegon River, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $30,000, on which there was a small insurance.

Conflagrations.

FIRE AT WHIPPLE'S MILLS, MASS.

LOWELL, Friday, Nov. 23.

A fire last night at WHIPPLE'S mills destroyed property to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars. Among the sufferers are O. M. WHIPPLE, owner of the building; A. & J. CROWLEY, manufacturer of woollen goods; GEORGE NAYLOR, carpet manufacturer, and C. R. LITTLE, dyer. Eighty persons are thrown out of employment.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

A fire occurred in the foundry attached to the iron works of SANDS, FARRAND & Co., corner Twelfth and Willow streets. S., F. & Co.'s loss, $8,000; DUHRING & Co.'s, $3,000; BOWEN BROS., $3,000. Insured.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

The schooner *Ottoman*, of Searsport, Me., was run into and capsized this morning by the steamer *M. Sandford*. Crew saved.

Norwalk Municipal Election.

NORWALK, Conn., Friday, Nov. 23.

At the Charter election to-day, the Democratic ticket was successful. GEO. R. CHOLWELL was elected Mayor.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 23.

Weather stormy. FLOUR dull. WHEAT only in demand, to supply pressing wants; sales 8,000 bushels Red Winter State, at $1 14; White Michigan, choice car lots, at $1 38; Fair White Canada, at $1 25. OATS steady, at 35½c. for State; sales 8,000 bushels. CORN at 64c. for Western mixed, in car lots; sales 6,000 bushels, in store, on private terms. BARLEY in moderate supply and fair demand; sales 17,500 bushels Canada West, at 66c. for Bay Quinte, and 78c. choice Toronto; 7,100 bushels State four-rowed, at 65c.@66c.; 4,000 bushels State two-rowed, at 60c. WHISKY—Sales 60 bbls. at 18½c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and nothing doing. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN lower; sales 6,000 bush. at 45½c. OATS lower; sales 1,000 bush. at 24c. BARLEY lower; sales 2,000 bush. at 60c. WHISKY lower; sales 250 bbls. at 17c. CANAL FREIGHTS at 4½c. for Wheat to Rochester. *Lake Imports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 1,165 bush. Wheat; 28,000 bush. Corn; 1,200 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,700 bush. Wheat; 13,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and 1½c.@2c. higher; sales 32,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for No. 1; 75c.@76c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull. OATS dull. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—31,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS quiet. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾ ₱ cent. premium at Banks, scarce and firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—The market is more active; sales, today, 13,000 bales, Middling, at 10¼c.@10½c. SUGAR dull, at 5c.@5½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 23c.@24c. ₱ gallon. FLOUR—holders are willing sellers, at $4 62½@$4 75. CORN, 68c.@72c. Other articles generally unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 22.

This week has been the gloomiest on record. The total sales of COTTON have been 734 bales. Sterling Exchange.—There havebeen forced sales at 95. FREIGHTS—Nothing doing in domestic; Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.@13-32d.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR firm, at $5 for Superfine; no sales. WHEAT firm; Red $1 10@$1 20; White $1 25@$1 50. CORN steady; White and Yellow 60c.@62c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $19. LARD 12c. COFFEE steady at 14c.@14¼c. WHISKY firmer at 20c.@20½c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—sales to-day 2,000 bales at 10c. for Middling. Market quiet, but steady. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ₱ cent. premium, and scarce. Sterling Exchange nominal at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 28. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. MESS PORK $19. WHISKY dull, at 20c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—No transactions to-day; holds 10½c.@10¾c. for middling; 5,000 bales on the market.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, light; sales of the week, 4,200 bales; prices nominal. Receipts of the week, 9,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day a few hundred bales. Market depressed.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅝; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. Specie ditto.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will speak at the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, in the evening, on the subject of Brazil as a missionary field.

The Congregation of the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church are now worshiping in the basement of their new Church edifice in Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

The religious condition of Hayti will be discussed at the Broadway Tabernacle, in the evening, by Rev. M. B. BIRD.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's M. E. Church will celebrate its second anniversary at 7½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, D. D., is to deliver the address.

The Seventh Annual meeting of the Southern Aid Society will be held in the evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. STILES, Rev. Dr. BAIN, and Rev. Dr. READ, of Richmond, Va., will take part in the exercises.

Rev. Dr. SAWYER will commence a review of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S book, entitled *Love and Penalty*, to-morrow evening in the rooms occupied by the Second Universalist Church, in the Historical Society Building.

Rev. Dr. J. M. REED, President of Genesee College, is announced to preach at 10½ A. M., in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Interesting from Arizona.

THE REVOLUTION IN SONORA—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUCSON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Our news from Sonora is full of interest, and is generally believed to be reliable. A party of Yaqui Indians, about the 20th ult., made a night descent upon the Chino Gordo rancho, four leagues from Hermosillo, and committed the most inhuman outrages. They killed the men and children, ravished the women, set fire to all the buildings, destroyed the grain, and laid waste one of the finest ranches in Sonora. The rancho was owned by the brothers OVIEDIO, who fell victims to the massacre.

Two days after this event a battle occurred between the Liberals, under Col. MORALES, and the Conservatives under Gen. GABOLONDO, at the ranche Las Animas, within two leagues of the Chino Gordo. The Liberal forces were less than 500, and the Conservatives, consisting of both Yaquis and Mexicans, was much larger. The latter were surprised by a party in ambush, and great slaughter ensued. The Yaquis, who led the van, lost about 240; but the Mexican portion of the command escaped with little loss. Don HILARION GARCIA, formerly commander of the TUCSON and Tubac garrisons, prior to the Gadsden purchase, fell in the action. He had a reputation for courage, and was an accomplished military commander. The loss on the part of the Liberals is supposed to be between forty and fifty.

The leader of the Conservatives, Col. GABOLONDO, turned traitor during the engagement and went over to the enemy. It is now believed that he was privy to the ambuscades prepared for his command, and had previously concerted with Col. MORALES the plan for a total rout of the Conservative forces. He had been identified with the Liberal Party at the time of PESQUEIRA'S elevation to the gubernatorial chair, and many marveled at his taking up arms in the cause of the Church Party, and becoming their chosen leader. This two-fold desertion but adds another chapter to a long life of infamy.

The Yaquis have now determined to abandon their present mode of warfare, and form themselves into guerilla bands for the purpose of sacking towns and destroying ranches. The atrocities committed by them at the Chino Gordo rancho will give some idea of the "reign of terror" which must ensue if they are not driven back.

A prominent citizen of Sonora writes that in a long experience of civil anarchy in that unhappy country, he has never witnessed such diabolical outrages as the Yaquis are now committing. JUAN CAUS, a Mayo Indian, and REFUJO TANNORY are their leaders, and have doubtless instigated these barbarous forays.

By the desertion of Col. GABOLONDO, the command of the Conservadores falls upon JOAQUIN COMADURAN. The chief subordinate officers are VICTOR ESCALANTE, REMIJIO RIVERA, the brothers ANTONIO and FRANCISCO GANDARA, FACUNDO GONZALES and TERIBIO. They are defeated, but not subdued, and look for reinforcements from Southern Sonora. Meanwhile they have retreated to a position nearer to our frontier, and RIVERA and FRANCISCO GANDARA are now in Tubac, for the purpose of buying more ammunition and arms. It is not known when they design renewing hostilities.

No intelligence of the movements of Ex-Gov. GANDARA has been received. It is probable that the report of his being on the Yaqui river, with 1,700 men, marching to join the forces already in the field, was entirely unfounded.

The repulse which the Church Party has encountered is as I predicted before the departure of the GANDARAS and RIVERA from Arizona.

JERSEY CITY.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Jersey City Common Council to suppress all unlicensed liquor places, Recorder TILDEN yesterday issued a large number of warrants, and several persons were brought up and fined $10 each.

BAD MONEY.—A young man, named WM. H. MCDONNELL, was brought before Recorder TILDEN yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a broken bill. Another broken bill being found in his possession, the accused was committed to jail.

EVACUATION DAY.—The First Company Washington Continental Guard, Capt. RICHARD LIMERICK, will visit Jersey City in the morning, and parade with the Jersey City Continentals. Both Companies to make a city parade in the afternoon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man named HARRY SMITH, of South Bergen, who has been missing for two weeks, was found yesterday afternoon, at the Long Dock. Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

The difficult breathing and sense of suffocation experienced by the victims of asthma or bronchitis are completely subdued by the powerful influence of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They never fail of effecting a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, has returned to his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York, where he may be consulted from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

[Advertisement.]

READ THIS.—Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY treats "Cataract and stammering" with great success. Office and residence, No. 106 Ninth-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Allcock's Porous Plaster.

For weakness and pains in the chest, for nervous pains, for weak backs, for local injuries, as bruises, wrenches, &c., and for rheumatic pains.

THE POROUS PLASTER

of Mr. Allcock is found to impart immediate, and often permanent relief.

Sold at NO. 294 CANAL-ST.
and NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, New-York,

by the yard or single Plaster, and in quantities to suit. Price for single Plaster 25 cents.

Concentrated Leaven.—Palatable Bread, Rolls Cakes, and Pastry are produced by the aid of Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston, Mass. CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. It is easily managed, and it is commended by Analytical Chemists of distinction. For sale by grocers and druggists generally.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Established for Seven Years,

$40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING MACHINES,

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

And Still Another Victory.

GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-Machine received the First Premium for best family sewing at the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair just closed at Jefferson City, Mo.

It is worthy of note that this popular machine was awarded the premium over all other Sewing-machines in competition.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Who will Suffer?—When Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, &c. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st, New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Immense Stock

OF

WINTER CLOTHING, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c., At a great reduction for cash.

We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.

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Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough. Cold. Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

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BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

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BROWN'S TROCHES — Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—having had about 300 of their fine fashionable Dress Hats slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price or $2 per hat, for a few days, only at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig.—A NOVELTY. Partings unstainable; no turning up behind. The only perfect wig to be found, at No. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart's, corner Reade-st.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!!

Superior make, $8 to $20.

At GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S

Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MAYHER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 22, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, EDWARD M. BROWN to ADDIE E., eldest daughter of John Mayher, Esq., all of New-York.

ROBINSON—MESSEREAU.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the Bride's uncle, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., to Miss MARIA A. MESSEREAU, niece of John W. Mesereau, Esq., all of this City.

MASON—In Ulster, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Robertson, Dr. RANDOLPH FITZHUGH MASON, U. S. N., to LAVINA RANDOLPH, daughter of the late FITZ ALLEN DEAS, U. S. N.

DURNILLE—LENDRICK.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, JAMES E DURNILLE, M. D., of Baltimore, to MARY E., daughter of J. B. Bowditch, of New-Haven.

DIED.

DE GOURLAY.—In this City, on Thursday night, Nov. 22, Mrs. MARIA LAIGHT DE GOURLAY, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WELLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES N. WELLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his sons, James N. and John P. R., and son-in-law, William H. Smith, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 278 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

LORD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 23, Mr. HIRAM LORD.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Monroe-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, RICHARD K. HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Sylvester W. and Maria Antoinette Comstock, aged 9 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral in papers on Monday.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, AUSTIN S. FORDHAM, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 133 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

STODDART.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 23, after a short and severe illness, EUPHEMIA, relict of the late Alexander Stoddart, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in her 58th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Alexander Stoddart, Broadway, near Flushing-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

COLLINS.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Nov. 23, PATRICK COLLINS, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and the members of Northern Liberty Engine Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 North 7th-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRYANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 22, of diphtheria, HARRIET EMMA BRYANT, daughter of Joseph and Martha E. Bryant, aged 6 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 151 South 1st-st., between 6th and 7th sts.

CARRINGTON.—In Newark, N. J., at his residence, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES MORTON CARRINGTON, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LORD.—In Fordham, on Thursday, Nov. 22, EDWIN LORD, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. James' Church, Fordham, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad at 11 o'clock.

AIMS.—In Bridgeport, on Thursday, Nov. 22, RHUAMY W., daughter of Arnest F. and Maria L. Aims.

The friends of her father, and those of her grandfather, Jacob Aims, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 73 2d-av., this day, (Saturday,) 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FELLOWES.—In Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, NANNIE W., daughter of Wm. Fellowes.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale,

At the Agency, No. 164

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,

OF THE LEGALIZED

LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 559, Nov. 23, 1860.

55, 32, 74, 58, 29, 62, 36, 51, 39, 3, 75, 67, 33.

Class No. 580, Nov. 23, 1860.

73, 31, 52, 29, 76, 57, 51, 50, 20, 63, 30, 69, 9, 78.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,

$100,0000 WORTH OF

CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS,

BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

at prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Those "complete sets," 287 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO AID 30,000 STARVING AMERICANS!!

4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS

Are for sale at the Offices of the *Times*, *Tribune*, *World* and *Sun*. These tickets are the generous contributions of Mr. Barnum, to aid the poor, famishing people of Kansas. Friends of humanity, I appeal to you! Cold, and hunger, and nakedness are upon a suffering people; women and children sinking down to death, within the jaws of famine! Your aid is needed now! Do not delay! THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,

No. 67, Vol. 6, for December, published to-day.

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Price $2 50.

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STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.

French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

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UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!

PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

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Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City,

P. & R. FRENCH.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.

Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

FALL AND WINTER.

For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to

F. B. BALDWIN'S,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

GREAT PREMIUM ATTRACTIONS.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON

AND THE

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR 1861.

George P. Putnam, Esq., the publisher of IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, in five large volumes, the price of which is from $7 to $90 per set, according to the binding, has prepared a new and beautiful edition of this great National Work, in one splendid volume of 821 pages, in double columns, in clear and readable type, with a full Appendix and copious Index, superbly illustrated with Twenty rich and costly Engravings on steel.

The Work is unabridged and complete as in the edition of five volumes.

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2. We will give one copy of this valuable edition of Washington Irving's most important work, to any person, or any three persons, who will separately or unitedly send us the names of three new subscribers to the *Eclectic*, with the pay, in advance, for one year—$5 each.

3. This is a rare chance, and an easy mode of obtaining one of the most valuable histories in our language.

4. Any minister or person can thus obtain a rich accession to his own or private library.

5. Any three persons, in every village of the land, can thus enjoy the instructions of this great book of American History, by uniting to obtain the work and sharing in its ownership.

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7. We have made the necessary arrangements with the Publisher for a supply of this work for premiums.

8. The work will be promptly sent by express, prepaid, to all convenient distances. In other cases, the work will be deposited in the principal cities, South and West, with an order for its delivery.

9. Intelligent men in every community will be glad to have this work within reach of their sons and daughters.

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11. The offer, and the easy manner of obtaining the work, in connection with the ECLECTIC, is unsurpassed. The works are both ready.

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1. A new and surpassingly beautiful and accurate portrait of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, engraved by John Sartain, is just published. It is exactly twenty times larger than the full-length portrait of Mr. Everett, published in the ECLECTIC. It is the largest and finest half-length portrait ever engraved in this country. Price $2.

2. We will send, postage paid, a copy of this very beautiful portrait to each new subscriber to the ECLECTIC, who pays $5 in advance.

PREMIUM PARLOR ENGRAVINGS.

We renew the offer of a choice of those Parlor Engravings—"The Return from Market," and "Filial Affection."—which already embellish so many parlors in all parts of the land. A copy of either, postage paid, will be sent to each new subscriber to the ECLECTIC, who pays one year in advance.

4. It wide-spread commendations of the ECLECTIC, by the Press, in all parts of the land, that it is the best Magazine published, and the most richly embellished, then now is the time to subscribe, and obtain both the work and a valuable premium besides.

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HOUSEKEEPERS REQUIRE IT FOR CARPET LINING.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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Office and warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

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BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

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Including the entire
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Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
That the public may comprehend
THIS GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
Is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost,
To show the exact reduction
At which they are offered:
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
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Ladies can now replenish
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With the latest styles of
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Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
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An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
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GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
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20,000 yards Fall styles Bonnet Ribbons.
Cost to import 25 cents a yard,
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Will be sold for 15 cents.
20,000 yards Fall style Bonnet Ribbons.
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Will be sold for 18 cents a yard.
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Will be sold for 25 cents a yard.
2,000 dozen Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose.
Cost 18 cents a pair to import,
Will be sold for 12½ cents a pair.
1,000 dozen mode and gray Shetland Veils.
Best quality, cost 30 cents to import,
Will be sold for 12½ cents.
800 pieces white all-wool Flannels.
Regular price 3s., 4s., and 5s. a yard.
Will be opened this morning at
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1,200 splendid Embroidered Cambric Collars,
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Will be sold for 62½ cents, just 50 cents on the dollar.
2,000 Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs,
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Making the cheapest line of goods ever offered in one store in the City.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
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A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have sold during these last six months
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S Medallion Carpets
At $1 50, now only $1 40 per yard.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S Best Velvets
$1 35 per yard.
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JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS Tapestry Brussels
90 cents, now only 87½ cents per yard.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to select whilst stock is well assorted.
MATS, RUGS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
At equally low prices.

A CLEARING-OUT SALE
At EMERSON'S, No. 257 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
Selling off all the entire Stock.
To commence on MONDAY, 26th.
Ribbons at 10c., worth 18c. per yard.
Ribbons at 37c., worth 63c. per yard.
And all others in proportion.
Ribbon Velvets at 20c., 25c. and 31c., worth double.
All kinds of Lace Goods and Embroideries, which will be sold very low.
Hosiery and Gloves—Cloth Gloves at 37c., worth 63c.
Woolen Hoods at 25c. and 37c., worth 75c. and $1.
Also, a large lot of English and French Perfumery.
Good Kid Gloves at 50c. per pair.
Ladies would do well to call and see for themselves.

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Of imported Fancy Stock at retail.
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c. 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards
Head Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FINE QUALITY AND FULL WIDTH,
Only $1 25 each,
Just received per steamer *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS.—Best Steel! Best Shapes!! Best Quality!!! Cannot get out of order; 6 springs, 25 cents; 9 springs, 37 cents; 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20, 25, 30 and 40 springs, including children's, in proportion. The trade supplied. Call and examine. Ladies, do not be deceived by the many worthless imitations found elsewhere. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGland family of quiet habits and social disposition, will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those who prefer the homelike enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to an Eastern family, are requested to call at No. 332 Hudson-st. N. B.—To parties furnishing their own room, the terms will be extremely moderate.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, would rent, with board, to a party of two or three who would pay a remunerative price, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms; cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with a pleasant room and board for the Winter months. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. For particulars call at or address No. 118 West 45th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 84 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A BACK parlor and extension room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, in a first-class house, pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY AND gentleman, or a single gentleman, can have pleasant board in a quiet family; house is pleasantly situated; has gas and bath, convenient to the cars and ferries; terms moderate. Call at No. 28 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUITES OF FRONT rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and home comforts, at No. 205 Henry-st., corner of State-st., a few minutes' walk from either Wall or South Ferries; references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain a pleasant, large room, with closets, water and gas, on second floor, with board, in a private family. Location good and easy of access. References exchanged. Apply at No. 86 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BOARD IN BROOKlyn, by a lady, for which instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, or in other branches, will be given; also, partial board for a lad of 16. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman, in a refined and respectable family; nice rooms and good table, at No. 332 Broome-st. From this point you can ride to any part of the City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small, pleasant family will let part of their house, or will take a few respectable boarders for the Winter. Persons wishing a desirable home can apply at No. 238 West 22d-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS in second story, with private table for a small family. References exchanged. Address C. S. E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, PLEASant room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, two other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 1. 40 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A COUPLE OR THREE newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages and near Broadway, No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of house No. 173 Hester-st., separate or together, containing gas and Croton water, and being in excellent order. To a suitable person, the rent will be moderate.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH GAS, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One very pleasant large room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELECLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 824 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 215 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department.) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 818 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FURS.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAWKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS,
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call, for one day, at No. 150 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st. Best City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of grown-up children; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 563 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a highly respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to take the charge of children and sew; has the best of reference. Call at No. 98 West 26th-st., rear house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young American girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of a child and do sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 369 1st-av., first-floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and seeist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would wish to travel with a lady and take care of children; has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or do fine washing and ironing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference from her last employer; call at No. 103 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing or take care of children; excellent City references. Call, for two days, at No. 356 2d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, who is a good economist, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing; understands her business well, and has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Address No. 63½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent Scotch woman, a Protestant, as cook; understands baking pastry and is willing to assist with the washing; can produce good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 144 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young Protestant woman; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 186 Ludlow-st., corner of Houston, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; good satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, second floor, back room, No. 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation in a private family as cook; perfectly understands her business; call or address No. 2 East Washington-square, one door from 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Scotch woman, a situation as cook, with first-class reference. Apply, for two days, at Mrs. Menzies', No. 10 Amity-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business, and has two years' reference from her last place; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class waiter girl. To be seen for two days at No. 57 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged lone widow woman, as cook, housekeeper, or both, in a small family; or to wait on an invalid; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th av. and 16th-st. English. No objection to go into the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business well. Can be recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A steady, competent, and trustworthy Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, (both City and country,) desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent cook and laundress, or chambermaid and assist in washing, which she can do in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Inquire for CATHERINE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with excellent references. Apply at No. 200 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to ladies wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to go out by the day; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No. 88 3d-av., in the millinery-store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a neat, respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing and obliging. Can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REPECTable young girl, to do general housework; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable and steady French-Swiss girl, a situation as lady's maid or to take care of children not under two years of age and do all kinds of sewing. Apply at the International Employment Office, No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A neat, respectable young woman with the very best of references, desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going to California, New-Orleans, or any part of Europe; can make herself generally useful; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is also competent to wait on a lady, dress her hair, &c. Address, or apply for, ANNE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; City reference; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted, by a most experienced and trustworthy girl, to nurse and do chamberwork or plain sewing; is a good waitress and willing to be generally useful; is a girl of obliging disposition, neat appearance and very highly recommended. Apply 1st No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED As a situation in a small family, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all family sewing; prefers a home more than wages; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very lady, respectable girl, who is a first-rate seamstress and very affectionate to children, or would do general housework for a small family, no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By an active, intelligent person, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 69 West 17th-st., one door from 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, As a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, As a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; understands family sewing; no objection to doing light chamberwork; recommendations can be given. Call one day at No. 36 Lewis-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl; can cut or fit children's clothes or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. No. 67 President-st., South Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as waitress and chambermaid, who has lived 8 years in her last place; has the best of reference. Call at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for 2 days.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man, 16 years of age; has been three years at business; can give the best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A young man in a retail dry or fancy goods store; the best of references given for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Please address A. A. B., Box 152, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who is well acquainted with the City, and who knows his business in all its branches; can give the best City reference from his last employer's address, or call at the Brevoort House Livery Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, (8th-st.); can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent colored man, as coachman; understands his business in all its branches, and the management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City reference. Call at Mr. Goschead's, harness maker, in Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses, and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days at R. Campbell's saddlery, No 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young man; is well acquainted with the City; has lived with the best of families; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good groom and a good driver; has no objection to City or country. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30, English; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. B., care of Mr. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who has had considerable experience in kitchen and flower gardening, forcing, &c. Address Rev. JOHN, Gardener, L. I., Gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation; understands plain gardening; is a good driver; can manage stock or attend to a milk establishment; has the best of references; a good place preferred to large pay. A note addressed to JOHN, Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, will be attended to; can be seen there for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener by a married German man, who understands flower and vegetable gardening, and can take care of a greenhouse and grapery; also understands the care of horses, cows and poultry. Address for 7 days, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION As gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS INSIDE SERVANT OR COACHMAN.—A man of sober, industrious habits, wants a situation as inside servant, and can act as coachman if required, has long experience of his business; his testimonials are long and satisfactory, and can be well recommended. The subscriber is lately landed. Will be heard of for three days. Address J. H., No. 39 Greenwich-st., New-York, grocery-store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY, RESPECTable Protestant German man, with excellent testimonials for sobriety, honesty and competency, desires a situation as coachman and groom, both of which he fully understands; no objection to assist inside, as he can wait on table well; has also a good knowledge of gardening. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. R., No. 34, corner University-place, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated as a teacher, and who has had some experience, would like to instruct pupils at their own residence. She is capable of giving instruction in the French language, also in music on the piano-forte, and in all the English branches. Terms very moderate. Unexceptionable references given. Apply by letter to S., Box. No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also French and music, a situation as teacher in a family; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home; would have no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for one week at No. 247 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced in tuition, wishes a reëngagement in a school or family; her course of instruction comprises English, music, French, (which she speaks) Italian and Latin. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 288 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS successfully engaged in teaching in Brooklyn, desires to make an engagement for a few unoccupied hours daily, to teach the English branches, music and singing. Excellent references can be given. Address TEACHER, No. 183 Fulton-av.,

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY SALE, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Commonsville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 149d, 143d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an admirable and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 30 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,
The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 26th and 26th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.

Bonding per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FURNITTRE DEALERS.

Rich and costly household furniture, magnificent Brown's marble statuary, paintings, and rare works of art, at PUBLIC AUCTION. On MONDAY, November 26th, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without regard to cost, at the Warehouse, a large variety of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, at house No. 198 West 31st-st., west of 7th-av., among which are three superb suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, elegant rosewood piano forte, with the entire pitch in gilt; a mixture cabinet in the above, with mirror, moulding, glass ware, rich china, silver, &c. The sale of which will be positive and peremptory. Catalogues at the house. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room.

JOHN LEVISON, AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE MODERN PAINTINGS.
CHOICE MODERN PAINTINGS.
CHOICE MODERN PAINTINGS.
Landscape, Marine, Cattle, and Historical Subjects.
Landscape, Marine, Cattle, and Historical Subjects.
Landscape, Marine, Cattle, and Historical Subjects.
Will sell at Auction,
Will sell at Auction,
Will sell at Auction,
At Store No. 8, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
At Store No. 8, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
At Store No. 8, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured this present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all selected for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMS, CAPS, GLOVES,
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth, and we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, of the American, English and German schools, comprising the works of R. Gignoux, J. F. Kensett, Cropsey, Hinckley, Cafferty, Mason, Geo. L. Brown, E. F. Beanlieu, W. M. Brown, Talbot, Poore, Rossiter, Hasleing, Westall, Backhuysen, Vernet, Sons, Williams, Shaiders, and others of celebrity. Also, by order of the executors, 40 fine Italian paintings, some of which are of high cost. The above collection, now on exhibition, will be sold without reserve.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, Trustee, &c., vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,000 to 1,044 inclusive.
Suren & Main, Attorneys.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.
E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, GLASS, EARTHENWARE.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, at No. 56 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock; also 43 crates of T. & R. Boote's best selected seconds. Also, at 12½ o'clock,
YANKEE NOTION WAGON—a very superior wagon, nearly new and complete in every respect—cost $800. Can be examined any time previous to sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE Furniture, of a family giving up housekeeping. I will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the dwelling No. 68 West 11th-st. It consists of all kinds of parlor and dining-room furniture, fine rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, with a general assortment of all kinds of furniture, carpets, &c. Also a splendid piano-forte.
By order of W. KELLEY.
J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, counters, safes, mirrors, scales, kitchen ware, &c. JAMES CLINTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—STEAM power, with rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, sawpit, show-room, dwelling and rooms with power, known as the Oatweil Marble Works, situate on Broadway, near 28th-st., to let, together or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, Festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-st., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 51 Fulton-av. D. B. FOWLER, No. 17 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WAY, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW BRICK HOUSE, FULTON-av., corner of Ormond-place, Brooklyn; 11 rooms, good cellar, water, gas, &c.; cars near to all the ferries. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 139½ Atlantic-st. GEO. W. UHLER.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 137 Dean-st., owner reserving 3 rooms; the handsomely finished, with bath, range, wash-tubs, heater, gas, water, &c. Rent, $375. G. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES and the basement (108 feet deep) of the new house, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, 3 rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st.; first-rate neighborhood; recently painted. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET CHEAP—THE GASSNER MANSION, together with a large plot of ground, situated on 76th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to PERKINS & BRO., No. 30 Bowery.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq., contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large greenhouse, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. LOGAN, Esq., No. 56 Beekman street, New York; AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

Also, several other farms, from 20 acres to 250 acres, building sites, house and lot, &c., in and near the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for the delivery. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $521 13. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. GARDNER J. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

TREASURY NOTES.—FOR SALE $25,000 SIX per cents., due March 1861.
HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST MORTgage Bond of $8,000 to $10,000. Apply at No. 84 Chatham-st., near Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,880 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 26x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44th st., near 9th-av.; house three story and basement, 25x50 ft., built in a substantial manner; lot 25x 104 ft.; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of P. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT three-story brick house, in beautiful order, located on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BASEMENT AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 48 East 37th-st., near 4th-av.; house 25 by 55, finished complete. Inquire on the premises of ANTHONY MOWBRAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR OR FIVE rooms, with modern improvements, is wanted in the Fifteenth Ward, for a small family of literary and religious habits. Rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address AUSTIN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED for five or six months, a prettily furnished house for a small family, situated between Waverley-place and 25th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, Mr. THURSTON, No. 5 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished house, until Spring, between 3d and 6th avs.; small family; first-rate references. Address, with particulars, F. W. D., Box No. 3,488 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, TO PURCHASE or hire, for a family of four or five persons, located between 10th and 30th sts., 1st and 6th avs. Address HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 23d-st. to let to May 1 or longer, to a small private family only, near Madison-square, in good order and furniture complete. For terms and permits apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 480 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar, price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Indis Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.
WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.
CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6wS* No. 192 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-lawk6mS* Administrator.

ASTROLOGY

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF STRATTON & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Nathaniel M. Stratton, the subscriber, surviving partner, will continue the business under the same Firm name, Mrs. N. M. STRATTON retaining her late husband's interest in the concern.
NATHANIEL B. CARNEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

SHIPPING

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
Touching at St. John's, N. F., to land passengers and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The next departure will be the new side-wheel steamer LEINSTER, Prowse, Commander, from Boston on TUESDAY, Dec. 18.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First-class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third-class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. John's, N. F.—First-class, $35; third-class, $20; children under 12 years, half-price; under 1 year, free. Third-class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Bertha not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHM

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Impanneling of the Jury—Commencement of the Trial—Interesting Opening of the Case, &c., &c.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the conclusion of my report, yesterday, three jurors had been selected. The process of impanneling was continued, and the completion of the jury occupied the whole day.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

NAPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mrs. Burch made her first appearance since the commencement of the trial. She was accompanied by her mother and her uncle, Hon. Erastus Corning. She was dressed in a plain black suit, without ornament of any kind, and, beyond an appearance of settled melancholy, could hardly be regarded by the casual observer as more than an ordinary spectator. After the benches and desks had been properly arranged, the jurors all called, and all the necessary preliminaries arranged, Mr. Miller, of Chicago, commenced the opening for the prosecution.

MR. MILLER'S OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Miller commenced by addressing the jury, that while they might be impressed with the importance of the case, they should not forget that the case was to be decided upon the evidence just as they would decide any other case. Perhaps public opinion might be affected by what had been written about the case. It was their duty to dismiss from their minds any impression concerning the case, and rely solely upon the evidence. He hoped that the wealth of neither party would not prejudice the rights of either. He did not wish them to regard the fact that his client was reported wealthy. The simple question was to decide the question presented in the pleadings. What was the question? It was the statement of the right invaded, and the remedy claimed; and it was the duty of the defendant to answer, and, if denying, to deny clearly. The issue was to be ascertained from the pleadings. What was that issue? Has the defendant, Mrs. Mary W. Burch, been guilty of adultery during the time mentioned in the complaint, with one David Stuart, and other persons not known to the complainant. And subsequently she had been charged with adultery with one Carlisle Boyd. The only question was, were these charges true? There were many irrelevant statements in the answer which had been suppressed by order of the Court, and the sole issue was left—are these charges true? That was a plain and simple question. In a case involving right of property they would feel no hesitancy in trying, and it was their duty to try this case with the same care. The importance of the case should simply tell them to be careful, and yet they should try the question as if it were a mere matter of property. With the effect of their decision they had nothing to do. They were simply to decide upon the facts. It was peculiarly in a state of mind free from prejudice and bias that they should try the case. It was important that they should bear this fact in mind that they should resist all attempts to evade the issue. No man who entered upon the trial with a bias could try the case fairly. They should allow nothing to come to their minds but the evidence to be adduced, and the importance of relevant evidence. No evidence which tended to prove or disprove anything but the essential issue of the case should be regarded. If those statements in the answer, depositions on which had been excluded by the Court, were irrelevant, it was their duty to reject all evidence upon them.

Mr. Burch, the complainant, came to Chicago about 1845. He was a native of Herkimer County, New-York. After leaving his father's family he settled in Albany, where he was a clerk. He then moved to Chicago, where he became successful as a banker. In 1848, he married the defendant, Mary W. Burch, before that time Miss Mary W. Turner, and had lived with her up to the time of the alleged adultery. In the Winter of 1859 or 1860 the nieces of Mr. Burch were residing in his family. Mr. Burch was much annoyed by the visits of a young man named Carlisle Boyd. Mr. Burch frequently desired that Boyd should not be received so often—Mr. Burch supposing that Boyd visited his nieces. The visits, however, continued until Mr. Burch discovered in his wife a desire to conceal the visits of young Boyd, and the startling fact was developed that Boyd was visiting not his nieces, but his wife. Mr. Burch was surprised and astonished to find this; that letters had passed between the young man and his wife; that presents had passed between them, the grossest familiarities had been allowed, and he at once feared that his wife had fallen. Although satisfied that his wife had approached the brink of ruin, he did not believe his wife had fallen. Other circumstances led him to suppose that the real cause of the matter was in circumstances prior to the intimacy with Boyd. Circumstances pointed to David Stuart, Mr. Burch's lawyer. Circumstances showed that between Stuart and his wife gross familiarities had been allowed, and finally his wife confessed that she had had criminal connection with David Stuart on numerous occasions. All his earthly hopes were withered, and he did what every man would be compelled to do. He returned his wife to her home, and instituted a bill for a legal separation. If, in that first moment of agony, he had shot down her destroyer, the world would have said that he was justified. If he was on trial for that act no one would have attempted to injure him on a trial of that issue. But the question now was simply whether he was now entitled to be separated from his wife. The early periods of the law punished adultery with death. In no civilized country, under any law, was a man required to live with a woman who had violated her marriage vows. The act was a violation of the principle upon which the family relation was founded. Unless it was kept sacred there was no security for domestic happiness.

The evidence of the charge against Mrs. Burch was such as was usual in such cases. They would bring forward the inmates of the house, most naturally acquainted with the conduct of Mrs. Burch. Some of them were relatives of Mr. Burch; and if, after testimony, under strict scrutiny, they were found to be truthful, they should be believed. The act of adultery was necessarily an act of darkness and secrecy. It was to be proved by those circumstances usually accompanying acts of adultery. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it was impossible to give actual proof of adultery. But in most cases there were certain circumstances existing, and wherever these circumstances existed they were bound to believe the fact existed. It was necessary that these things should concur to justify the conclusion that the act was done. First, that there should be a disposition in the mind of the woman; second, that there should be a disposition on the part of the *particeps criminis*; and third, an opportunity to commit the crime. Their evidence would consist of circumstances, and they must, considering the whole case, say whether the crime was committed. They could not take one circumstance by itself and say, "that does not prove adultery," and so dispose of all the separate facts; but they must consider all the facts together, and from them decide whether the charge was proven. There was another class of evidence to prove the charge. It consisted of the confessions of the defendant, made at different times and in different ways. It was impossible to read them and not be convinced that the confessions proved the charge. He would like to see the genius and eloquence that would break them down. Let the Jury consider the facts and boldly pronounce the judgment. They asked no favor for Mr. Burch. Let them exercise due sympathy, but let not sympathy blind their judgment. It was an unpleasant duty for him and for them, but dismissing feeling and prejudice, let them pronounce the decision that their judgment dictated, and they would be satisfied.

MR. BECKWITH'S OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Beckwith commenced by saying that he had an important duty to perform in stating the case for the defendant. He did not believe that half of the lady's wrongs could be told; none but herself and her God were conscious of the utter desolation of her home for years. The issue was whether the lady had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. The issue was made by the bill and the answer. The bill charged her with adultery with Mr. Stuart, and secondly with another person in Guilford, Conn. The question of any guilt with Mr. Boyd was not before them. In arriving at the value of the circumstances and confession alluded to, it was important that they should be aware of the manner in which the confessions were wrung from her—under the most solemn assurances that they should never be made known. No evidence would be needed to satisfy them of the utter worthlessness of the testimony. It would be necessary for him to recapitulate some of the circumstances of the married life of the parties. At the time of her marriage, the defendant was 20 years of age, the idol of the family where she lived, her husband a man of mature years. His manner of seeking her hand was disreputable among all gentlemen. Having been refused by her natural protector, he sought her hand secretly and deeming it finally for her best happiness, her friends assented to her marriage and provided for her liberally. What was the moving spring of the complainant in seeking this clandestine marriage? He would show, if allowed, that it was not love and affection, but mercenary motives. That most unholy passion grew upon him until money became his god. The extinguishment of the little love and affection that he had gave rise to other passions—pride, vanity, hypocrisy and jealousy took the place of love. Difficulties and unkind feelings grew up between the complainant and some of the business partners of Mr. Corning. The covetousness of the complainant made him feel bitter, harsh and unkind towards the relatives of his wife, and those feelings were heaped upon the head of his unfortunate wife. Doubtless he was prospered in business. How much that was to be attributed to the kindness of the friends of the lady lavished upon Mr. Burch, it was not for him to say. They were always ready to aid him. These passions had extinguished the affection of the plaintiff for his wife. The man was governed by pride, vanity, hypocrisy and jealousy. He made display to the public that everything was going on in the most happy manner in his splendid house, and yet at that time his wife suffered from his unkind words, being frequently obliged to leave his table. Mr. Burch introduced Mr. Stuart to his wife. He would not say that the plaintiff thought of the deposit of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Stuart was attorney, when he introduced Mr. Stuart to his wife. But, Mr. Burch not only gave his business to Mr. Stuart, but induced others to give him business. He induced his wife to believe that Stuart was his most particular friend, but still they saw the jealousy of the man. While Mr. Stuart to his house, he was infusing suspicion of his wife in the minds of his servants, leading them to suspect their mistress. He did not attribute this to a plan at first time to get rid of his wife, but to the green-eyed monster; still Stuart was kept there, as his particular friend. About that time a young lady came there—and the affection which ought to be centered on his wife was transferred to another. They would endeavor to show that, by numerous acts of familiarity, acts of great imprudence, on numerous occasions, and at various times, at his own house, he had thus not only forgotten his wife, but given his affections to another. At this time a singular circumstance happened. From February, 1856, to September, 1859, Mr. Stuart did not visit the house. How came that? This young lady in the Fall of 1857 goes to Mr. Burrill, her intimate friend, and says that she had seen Mr. Stuart have his arm around Mrs. Burch's waist. Mr. Burrill told Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Stuart denying it, indignantly ceased going to the house. And still he and Mr. Burch remained intimate friends. Mrs. Burch was so surprised that she mentioned if to her neighbors. He had thus mentioned the intimacy of Mr. Burch with Mr. Stuart, to refer to that subject again.

Between the Fall of 1857 to February, 1858, and from September, 1859, to January, 1860, this young lady remained in the family of Mr. Burch, occasionally visiting the East. Mr. Burrill, who also visited the East, learned of the reports which this young lady had circulated about him, and he complained to Mrs. Burch, and when Mrs. Burch defended the young lady, Mr. Burrill told Mrs. Burch of the slander that the young lady had uttered of her a year and a half previous, as to Mr. Stuart's having his arm around his waist. Mrs. Burch questioned the young lady, who denied that she had ever made any such statement, but yet asserting that the visits of Mr. Stuart and of Mr. Burrill to Mrs. Burch were for the purpose of seducing her; shocked beyond measure at such an allegation concerning a man indorsed by her husband as a high-minded, honorable gentleman, the first thing she did was to write a letter to Mr. Stuart—a letter which could not have been written by a guilty woman.

Mr. Miller objected to the reading of the letter.

Mr. Beckwith proposed simply to state the contents as a part of his speech, and continued:

In that letter she stated that Mr. Stuart had sometimes mentioned remarks of a complimentary character, which she supposed were simply honest expressions of his heart. From this letter of Miss Spaulding she saw what might be the motive of Stuart, and she said in her letter that her eyes were now opened, and that his statements had been made with the motive of making her a victim; that she did not believe it possible up to that time that Mr. Stuart harbored such a thought against her purity. Such was the state of her mind on the 29th of November last. He insisted that that letter dispelled all circumstances alleged to criminate her prior to that time, and Mr. Stuart was not in the house but one time after that except in the presence of other gentlemen.

Mrs. Burch discovered that her husband was not pleased with Mr. Boyd's attentions to her, and she immediately told him in a letter that she had done wrong in receiving the attentions of Boyd, and asking his pardon. What did Mr. Burch do? A coward himself, he had not the courage to drive Boyd out of town, but put the duty upon his feeble little wife, whom he compelled to write insulting letters to compel Boyd to leave. There were two letters thus compelled. The last accused Boyd of having seduced Mrs. Burch, and Mr. Boyd indignantly denied the charge, and demanded to deny it in the presence of the husband, little dreaming that the letter had been dictated by Mr. Burch. But it was admitted that at this time Mr. Burch did not suspect the fidelity of his wife. They now arrived at a time when Mr. Burch formed a settled purpose to get rid of his wife. Mr. Burch learned that Mr. Farnam, a neighbor, had called at his house, during the visit of Mr. Stuart, and was denied admission by the servant, who said what she knew was a lie, that Mrs. Burch was up stairs. And after the servant had denied Mr. Farnam admittance, Mrs. Burch reproved her, saying, "You know I am always at home to Mr. Farnam." Mr. Burch heard of this denial of Mr. Farnam's admission during the presence of Mr. Stuart, and thereupon confined his wife in the strangers' room, and, after locking the doors, and denying her the access of her friends, obtained the confession in his own language, "by that most difficult of all processes—cross-examination—and the affectation of more knowledge than he possessed, and such other influences as, under God, he was able to bring to bear;" and he impiously claimed that God thus worked in and through him in obtaining this confession. He had solemnly promised not to use the confession, and on another occasion he had said he obtained the confession by *his fist shaken in her face, telling her to sign it.*

It was alleged that the first criminal act was committed while Mr. Burch was away East, on Oct. 14, providing for his wife. The fact was, Mr. Burch was at home all that day. Mrs. Burch spent most of the day with Mrs. Mather. Stuart did not visit Mr. Burch's house that day. Mr. Stuart, on that day, dined with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Douglas, in whose society he was engaged until 11 o'clock P. M. They could show, from the occupation of both Mrs. Burch and Stuart on that day, that the charge of adultery was a falsehood.

The next time charged as the time of Mrs. Burch's commission of adultery, was the 24th day of December—Christmas eve. Mr. Stuart was playing from 5 until 8, and danced at the Tremont House until 12 o'clock at night, and could not by possibility have been with Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Burch compels his wife to write down that Mr. Stuart had committed adultery with his wife when he went to Burlington. It was only alleged that she promised during the day to let Stuart stay with her, but, when night came, bolted the door and Stuart did not get in. Mr. Burch went to Burlington on the 31st; Mrs. Burch had an invitation to a party which she attended until 12 P. M., and Mr. Stuart was at the same party, and did not go home with Mrs. Burch. He thought they could show that every word of the confession was dictated by Mr. Burch and was untrue.

Mr. Burch makes Mrs. Burch confess that on a certain night of the meeting of the Historical Society Stuart had criminal intercourse with her. Mr. Burch was only absent from home from 7 until 10 o'clock, and they could show that Mr. Stuart was not at Burch's house that night; that he called upon some young ladies, accompanied by several friends; that he had played whist until 11 o'clock with those gentlemen, and, before they left Stuart's house, Mr. Burch was at home. Did it need eloquence or logic or any masterly effort to nullify a confession thus shown to be false?

Although Mr. Burch thought that he had accomplished the ruin of his wife, and sent her by a round-about way to Albany to avoid her brother, it was necessary that he should make up a case to her friends. He sat down to write out his case. It was necessary to write out a large number of lies. He writes to her mother that he had warned his wife to have nothing to do with that vilest of wretches, David Stuart. He writes to his brother-in-law, who knew that he had indorsed Stuart, that he never let slip an opportunity to present to Mary's mind facts and circumstances showing Stuart's bad character, and that he seldom saw them together. They would show that Mr. Burch was not content with wringing these false confessions, but sat down and wrote these letters, blackening her character with lies. But the lawyer then comes in and advises him that confessions are not very highly regarded in Courts, and he hoped to show that Mr. Burch had therefore manufactured these suspicious circumstances since he had cast off his wife.

Mrs. Burch was sent away on Wednesday evening. Her name was ignominiously rubbed off her trunk, and yet in the midst of his overwhelming affliction, he gets his wife to sign a deed waiving her rights of property. Money seemed to stick out even then. A bill is prepared and service is made of an application for divorce. It was necessary to have a cognovit. She signs that also, authorising Judge Skinner to act for her. He could not believe that Mr. Hogue would take such a paper from a lady, and without consulting her go into court and confess judgment; and, after getting the deed, the service of the notice, and the cognovit for confession of judgment, this woman was thrust out of her house. The most she could say to her mother was—"Mother, Mr. Burch has made me sign a lie, to ruin me." And while this woman was so crazed and bereft of peace, she sat down and wrote to the partner of her husband, and one of the alleged confessions was in this letter. Another alleged confession was in a letter to her pastor, in which she reiterated "pray for me," "pray for me." Another letter, which was put forth as a confession, was to Mrs. Farnam, desiring to discover "a paper having some printing on both sides, and some writing." That letter had been handed over to the husband, and although he had not seen it, he did not believe it would show the slightest criminality. As to the alleged confession in a letter to Mrs. Thomas Burch, Mrs. Burch could not recollect the contents, and he did not believe there would be an iota of proof against Mrs. Burch in it. Mr. Burch not only obtained one confession of his wife, at the time she went away, but made her sign another paper at the same moment, contradicting herself.

What were the suspicious circumstances against Mrs. Burch? The gardener was called to testify to the presence of Stuart at the house on the occasion of the unpacking the clock. He said Stuart was there when he shut up the house, and he recollects that he went to sleep at half-past eleven, [laughter,] and that Stuart was there for five or six nights after that, up to the time he went to sleep. They would show by direct proof the time when the box containing the clock arrived, that Stuart was not there; that Stuart was sick eight or nine days after the arrival of the clock, and its opening at Mr. Burch's house. This was the time when the witness recollects when he went to sleep and heard the outside door bolt, up three pairs of stairs, through several doors, [laughter.] Mr. Burch knew that the statement of his man-of-all-work was a lie.

The gardener again swore to the circumstances of his threatening to throw Mr. Stuart out of the grapery for pruning the vines, and yet it would be shown that no such incident occurred.

As to the other circumstances, he claimed that the prosecution could not show even an imprudence on the part of Mrs. Burch. Since Mr. Burch had deliberately written down that the servants knew nothing, he had been deliberately engaged in poisoning the minds of the servants as to the character of his wife. It would appear by the testimony that Mr. Stuart accompanied Mrs. Burch to a concert, and conversed with her freely during the concert. And yet Mr. Burch gave the ticket to Mr. Stuart, and while Mr. Stuart sat on one side, Mr. Burch, her husband, sat on the other. Mrs. Burch's sister and husband, and Mr. Corning, were also there, and yet that was perhaps one of the things that was not to be set aside by itself, but to be saved and weighed with other circumstances as the learned counsel desired. He could show that the testimony as to circumstances was manufactured. When they arrived at the truth they would find that what Mr. Burch said was true—he had no proof except her confessions. But a charge was made against Mrs. Burch of adultery with Mr. Arnold, of Chicago, Capt. Mack, and Mr. Tighe, all of whom could prove their entire innocence. While Mr. Burch claimed that he had "loved his wife as man never loved," it would be shown that he had insulted her in his own house, heaped indignities upon her so as to cause her to leave her own table frequently, and still he hypocritically said, "I have loved her ardently as man never loved before."

It had been said that the punishment was not less severe now than of old. But there was no death worse than that of social death, and that question they were requested to try as a question of property. Her little remaining years were of but slight consequence. There were higher consequences to her than that—she had two dear children. The verdict of the Jury would either clear her children's reputation, or stain them for life. He asked the Jury to try the case as they would have their own children's case tried; not to stamp infamy upon those children without their duty most imperatively required it.

After making an arrangement that the Court should commence at 8½ A. M., and adjourn at 12½, commence again at 2, and adjourn for the afternoon at 6, the Court adjourned from 12 until 2.

Novel Correspondence Between the Lover and the Injured Husband—Mrs. Burch at a Masquerade—Testimony of Mr. Burch's Utility Man.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

A few moments were occupied in a discussion between the Court and counsel as to the propriety of admitting certain interrogatories and answers in the depositions.

Mr. Miller, commencing the introduction of evidence for the complainant, proceeded to read the deposition of Margaret O'Hara, a servant of Mr. Burch. The substance of the deposition was that she had seen Mr. David Stuart at Mr. Burch's house; saw him there frequently in the Fall of 1857; he came frequently, morning and evening, during Mr. Burch's absence; on one occasion was cleaning the parlors when Mr. Stuart came; Stuart and Mrs. Burch went in the back parlor: a visitor called for a book, and witness went to get it; Mrs. Burch seemed displeased at being interrupted; thought Stuart and Mrs. Burch were an hour and a half together at that time; Mr. Stuart came on another occasion, in the afternoon, and stayed to tea; noticed Mrs. Burch's dress disarranged, and that Mr. Stuart sat in an ungentlemanly way at the table; on another occasion saw Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch in the grapery; Mrs. Burch was keeping Stuart off at the time; remember seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch go into the library and remain there some time; on another occasion Stuart was alone one evening in the library, and Mr. Farnam called; asked Mrs. Burch whether she would see company, and Stuart said she was engaged; on her return Mrs. Burch said she ought to have admitted Mr. Farnam, but Stuart said she did just right to do just as he told her; knew Stuart to come last Fall; Mrs. Burch let him in; Stuart went in last, looking about the hall; a little before ten Mrs. Burch gave orders to shut up the house; went up stairs and found Mrs. Burch ready for bed; another morning Mr. Stuart called and stayed alone with Mrs. Burch one or two hours; another morning about that time Mr. Stuart made as long a call when Mr. Burch was away; Stuart called very often; thought it was when Mr. Burch was away; another time, when they had gone to a wedding, Mr. Stuart came home with Mrs. Burch and Miss Spaulding, and stayed to dinner; recollected Stuart's calling about January and December, about ten o'clock in the morning, remaining an hour and a half or two hours; while Mr. Burch was in the habit of leaving from seven to eight A. M., and returning pretty regularly at one; Stuart generally passed his time with Mrs. Burch; they were generally alone some part of the time, and some part of the time they were not; Mrs. Burch always received Mr. Stuart; could not recollect an occasion when she had refused to see company when Stuart was with her.

Counsel for Mrs. Burch objected to the reading of questions and answers relating to what the witness said and did when people called to see Mrs. Burch during Mr. Stuart's presence.

Mr. Miller continued reading the deposition. When Mr. Farnam called to see Mrs. Burch, witness told him that Mrs. Burch was up stairs; nobody told her to say that; said it of her own accord; on one occasion when she interrupted Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart by knocking on the door, Mrs. Burch seemed displeased, and her face was flushed; met Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart once near the house—walking; thinks that it was when Mrs. Burch had gone East that she noticed Mr. Stuart first called.

The Court at this point stated that a number of little boys were present; they had better go home or go to school.

The Sheriff helped the boys to the door.

Mr. Miller continued reading: The witness had seen Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch as before stated; on one occasion Stuart was in the library with the ladies in the evening; Mr. Hubbard called and the young ladies went into the parlor to see him, Mrs. Burch remaining in the library with Mr. Stuart; and they went out through the window so that those in the parlor could not see them; after these long visits, when Mrs. Burch came up stairs her face looked red—she was flushed; so much so that witness noticed it on more than one occasion; was never within sight or hearing of Mrs. Burch and Stuart, except on one occasion, when she listened on the stairs and heard Mrs. Burch say, "I am tired, oh, don't;" had seen Mrs. Burch and Stuar, standing and sitting close together when alone; when Mrs. Burch went away in January last, she came in the nursery and said to her child, "Oh, Maggie, I must go away;" she said she had been a naughty woman, and Mr. Burch could not live with her; that she should go away, "so that that bad man should be punished;" that she "wished he was killed, shot or hanged;" that there were "*few women that he could not overcome*;" that "only two or three gentlemen knew it, and witness had better say nothing about it;" Mrs. Burch mentioned no name when she spoke of "that man;" witness thought she meant Stuart; was not talking of any particular person; Mrs. Burch was talking of her going away at the time; Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife was good; remember Mrs. Burch's sending a letter one day after Mr. Burch, and the young ladies went to Burlington; don't know to whom the letter was sent; Stuart came that morning; does not know whether Mrs. Burch ever sent letters to Stuart.

Mr. Beckwith (Counsel for Mrs. Burch) now proposed to call the witness and cross-examine her, in order that the Jury might have her whole testimony at the same time.

Mr. Van Arman submitted that there was no practice authorizing such a proceeding. The defendant's counsel appeared at the taking of the deposition, and declined to cross-examine her then.

Mr. Beckwith said they had given notice that they reserved the right to cross-examine the witness. He believed the rule was well settled that the party was not bound to cross-examine the witness before the magistrate. The party reserved all his right to give testimony in open Court, and, he contended, his right of cross-examination in open court was of the same nature. They claimed the right to adduce such additional evidence as they could from the witness, while the deposition was still fresh in the minds of the Jury.

Mr. Farnsworth cited a case to sustain the position of Mr. Beckwith, and was followed by Mr. Browning to the same effect.

Mr. Van Arman, for the complainant, supported his objection, that the practice did not justify the course claimed by the defence. He urged that to authorize such a delay in the cross-examination would give the cross-examining party an opportunity to tamper with the witness. He deemed that the defendant could compel the complainant to put the witness on the stand for the purpose of cross-examination. If the witness was called to the stand now, it should be as the witness of the defendant, giving the plaintiff the right of cross-examination.

The Court preferred that the question should remain under consideration until morning, as he did not feel prepared to decide at present. It could make little difference whether the witness was cross-examined now or in the morning.

Mr. Hoyne further sustained the objection of Mr. Van Arman.

Mr. Beckwith replied, reaffirming his position, and the Court decided to let the matter stand until morning.

Mr. Miller next read the deposition of Mrs. Betsey Pitney, of Chicago. She had known the parties to this suit; had called at Mr. Burch's house for the purpose of borrowing a book; the servant said Mrs. Burch was engaged; did not think anything of it, as Mrs. Burch was in the habit of declining to see her; Mrs. Burch subsequently sent the book.

Mr. Miller next read the deposition of Honora Cook, of Chicago, a waitingmaid at Mr. Burch's house; was there two years ago last January; had been there as laundress, nurse and waitingmaid; knew David Stuart, and of his visiting Mr. Burch's house; first saw him there soon after Mrs. Burch came from the East, in 1859; when Mr. Stuart first commenced coming, remember his seeing Mrs. Burch in the parlor alone; there was a call; Mrs. Burch told witness to say that Mrs. Burch was not in; Mrs. Burch then took Mr. Stuart's hat and shawl from the vestibule and laid them in the hall; Mrs. Burch looked very much excited; on other mornings Mrs. Burch was in the parlor with Mr. Stuart, or in the green-house, when some one called for her; on another occasion Mr. Stuart called in the evening; Mrs. Burch had company in the parlor, and took Stuart into the library; one evening Stuart called when Mr. and Mrs. Burch and the Misses Burch were in the house; there was a call, and Mrs. Burch sent for the Misses Burch to come down; on one occasion Mrs. Burch declined to go with Mr. Burch, because her mother did not wish her to go into so much company; recollect of Mr. Boyd calling that evening, when Mr. Burch and the young ladies were out and, witness believes, spent the evening with Mrs. Burch; it was only on two occasions that the witness knew Mrs. Burch had declined to see company when Mr. Stuart was with her; one occasion when Mrs. Burch refused to go out with Mr. Burch Mr. Boyd called; witness supposed he remained with Mrs. Burch; Boyd was not there when Mr. Burch came home; Stuart when he came generally spent his time with Mrs. Burch; could recollect of Mr. Stuart being alone with Mrs. Burch; the third time Mrs. Burch sent for the young ladies to come down; could not say how long Stuart was alone with Mrs. Burch that time; think it was on the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society that Mrs. Burch declined to go with him; Mr. Stuart was not seen at the house by witness that time; think Mr. Boyd called that night; Mrs. Burch had given her notes to give the boys to deliver for her; she said that the note given to William (one of the servants) was to be brought back if the person to whom the letter was directed was not found; did not remember of any letters being sent to David Stuart; William was directed to take the answer to her; Mr. Burch always treated his wife kindly; never saw any difficulty except just before Mrs. Burch went away; recollected Mr. Burch's absence at Burlington; did not recollect whether Mrs. Burch sent the letter about that time; recollected an interview with Mr. Beckwith, who told her that Mrs. Burch would like to see her and call her attention to some things; that Mrs. Burch would like to see her at Albany, and that she could get a good situation there; Mr. Stuart called at Mr. Burch's while Mr. Burch was at Burlington; he called in the morning, and Mrs. Burch received him in the library; the same morning they were in the green-house.

Mr. Caulfield read the cross-examination, upon which the witness said that Mr. Beckwith had told her that it would be a great comfort to Mrs. Burch to see any one who could tell her of her children; that Mr. Beckwith told her she could go to Albany and return to Mr. Burch if necessary; that Mr. Caulfield had told her that as she was to be a witness in the case she ought to have all the lights on the subject, so as not to do injustice to either party; that it was of importance that Mrs. Burch should converse with her as well as Mr. Burch; that there was no objection to telling any one what Mr. Beckwith or Mr. Caulfield had said to her.

Mr. Miller resumed the reading of the direct examination, comprising nothing of general public interest.

Mr. Hoyne proceeded to read the deposition of Carlyle Boyd, of Chicago, subject to a reservation by Mr. Beckwith, of the right to object to it as evidence of adultery with Mr. Boyd. The subject of Mr. Boyd's deposition was as follows: Was in the habit of visiting Mr. Burch's house since 1856, until June, 1860; during the Fall of 1859 visited the house about three times a week; sometimes more or less; visits principally made to Mrs. Burch, other people being present; was in the parlor, library and dining-room; sometimes was alone with Mrs. Burch five or ten minutes; on one occasion probably three-quarters of an hour; almost always visited in the day time; once or twice in the evening; Mr. Burch was generally absent; could not state what proportion of the time he was absent; think all the visits were made upon the verbal or written invitation of Mrs. Burch; sometimes the written invitations were brought by servants, sometimes sent through the Post-office; met Mrs. Burch frequently in the street, and met her at parties; met her at Mr. Burleigh's party in the latter part of October, 1859; at Mr. and Mrs. David Stuart's party shortly after; at witness' own house last of October; at Mr. McGeers' on Thanksgiving Eve, and at Mr. Burrill's; on the first occasion two young ladies accompanied Mrs. Burch to the party and witness accompanied her home; on the second occasion the same young ladies were with her, and Mr. Stuart went home with them; on the third and fourth the same as the first, and on the fifth witness could not tell; accompanied Mrs. Burch home from the party at his own house; the nieces and my brother went home with us; when we entered the house all four went into the library; was alone with Mrs. Burch a few moments on that occasion, just as we were about to part to the best of my recollection; met Mrs. Burch during the Fall of 1859 and 1860 in the street frequently by appointment; on the occasion of the party at Burrill's Mrs. Burch mentioned that she was going, and asked me if I should be there; met her at the Metropolitan Hall on the occasion of the fair, by previous appointment; have met her in the street by previous appointment twelve or fifteen times—on Michigan-avenue, and on Washington-street, near Clark—and on her way to the Sunday school; the appointments were made at Mrs. Burch's request, in her house; had no recollection of riding alone with her except upon one occasion driving from Mr. Burch's house to Farnam's, going to dinner; frequently walked with her—never, except in the daytime; on some occasions in the evening, when accompanied by others; Mrs. Burch has made statements to me that I thought meant something more than mere esteem; *I interpreted what she said to me as expressing warm feelings; she has spoken to me about loving me*, and she has stated to me that she had an affection for me, but I may have interpreted it to be more than she did by saying it; can't say how many times she has made such statements; *we walked arm in arm; I have kissed her at different times; have had my arm around her waist*; she gave me a smoking cap and ring; I think that was the extent of the tokens of affection that have passed between us; *she has kissed me*; have no recollection to state how often she has kissed me; she has done it more than once; the kissing occurred at her house; no one was present except her and myself that I am aware of; she never sat on my lap; she has rested upon my knee, I think upon one occasion—one or two occasions; have had correspondence with Mrs. Burch which commenced in November, 1859, and lasted until January, 1860; received letters and replied to them; could not tell what number; Mrs. Burch wrote first; had burned all Mrs. Burch's letters at her request; could not tell when that request was made; she merely said that she did not wish any letters of hers to me to be seen; requested Mrs. Burch to burn my letters; think she said she had burned some of them; I thought it would be injurious to her to have letters from me found; have no recollection as to the time when she informed me that my letters were destroyed; some of her letters were sent through the Post-office; one was sent to my house, and at once a servant left one at my office; letters were sometimes given to one by the other; in her first letter she requested me to write to her; she did not state the subject upon which she wished me to write; she requested me merely the next time I saw her to have a letter for her; do not recollect contents of my first letter; think I expressed a fear that the correspondence would injure her; suppose I expressed pleasure at corresponding with her; suppose the subject of her second letter was expressing sympathy with the views of my first letter; her letters were mainly commenced without any expression of affection or endearment; think her's commenced sometimes *mon ami*; they were written in English; could not state the contents of other letters; my letters generally commenced without formal address, sometimes *mon cher ami*; *she expressed affection far me both in letters and conversation*; I think she once only spoke about leaving her husband; *think she stated that she sometimes was inclined to leave him if it was not for her children*; we were seated in her parlor at that time; no one was present but ourselves; think that was in November, 1859; the only reason she stated was that her husband did not make as much of a pet of her as he used to do; I went to Mrs. Burch's house at times when Mr. Burch was likely to be absent, but I took no measures to conceal any interview; can think of but one instance when Mrs. Burch took measures to conceal our interview from Mr. Burch; it was when Mr. Burch was going our riding; think the servant was sent to see if Mr. Burch was there; suppose the reason why she desired that Mr. Burch should not know of my visit, was that Mr. Burch might consider my visit during the morning as strange and object; *she said I must not visit her so frequently as Mr. Burch would not like it*; I visited the house on the invitation of Mrs. Burch; I had no desire and expressed none to have interviews unknown to Mr. Burch; it seemed to me that my visits were objectionable to him; I do not know of any other reason that Mrs. Burch could have for my presence than her desire for my society; she expressed a desire to have me there; I knew that Mr. Burch was not likely to be at home during the afternoon; I had no means of knowing whether he would or not; on one occasion Mrs. Burch met me in the street, and said the family was to be invited out; she did not know that they would go; she thought they would not go; she asked me to call; she thought she would not go, and that I could call at any rate and inquire, and ask for a book that she would leave for me; she *then stated that if she did not go, she would leave a light burning, so that if it was burning I should call; the light was to be left burning in her room; I went there that night, and the light was burning; I went in, and saw Mrs. Burch, and staid about an hour in the parlor; there was no one with us; it was the front room in which we sat; the door was open leading into the hall*; there was no business transacted between us; *there was no signal as a means of communication used on any other occasion*; I was never in a room in the second story with her; have been alone with Mrs. Burch in the parlor, library, dining-room, and may have been in the green-house; the first personal familiarity commenced on the occasion of going home from a party at the house of Mr. Burley; sat *next to her in the carriage and put my arm around her waist; have no recollection of anything she did or said*; from September to October previous had seen her frequently; on that evening at the party she said, "I thought you were not going to speak to me;" I should not have come if I had not expected to meet you;" I do not know of any other reason than her saying that, that made me take such familiar liberties; *she did not repel it*; I do not remember how long after that the next kissing occurred; the next time I kissed her was in her own house, in the library; it was during the temporary absence of my brother and Mr. Burch's niece from the room, just as I and my brother were going home; it was in the evening; did not kiss her at that time more than once; do not know whether she kissed me; she said nothing respecting it; *she has invited me to leave the room, by signals, to go into an adjoining room, where no one else was present*; on some occasions, for the purpose of saying something to me; to show me presents on one occasion; on these occasions *I conversed with her and sometimes kissed her*; the matters of privacy that passed between us were the giving of notes, the familiarity that I have stated, the appointments and the conversation; *the object of my private interviews with Mrs. Burch was sometimes for the purpose of indulging in these familiarities; she has squeezed my hand, pressed my hand, pressed my foot with her's; she has kissed me and I have kissed her*;" I think she has not put her arms upon me; as I understand it she has hugged and kissed me on such occasions; can't say how many times we have kissed; not fifty times; I may have put my hands on her bosom in putting my arms around her waist; she pressed my toe as we sat at the table, and in the carriage; never received any money from Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Beckwith then proceeded to read the cross-examination of the witness. The point of what was read, up to the adjournment, was mainly an answer to the direct question as to whether he had ever had criminal connection with Mrs. Burch, to which he replied that he had not; that he had no desire or intention to effect such a purpose; that he did not believe she desired any such consummation; that during his private interviews with Mrs. Burch the doors of the room in which they were never were locked or fastened so as to prevent any inmate of the house from entering the room where they were.

The afternoon session of the Court having lasted from 2 P. M. to 6½ P. M., the reading of the cross-examination was suspended, and the Court adjourned to 8½ o'clock on Wednesday.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Beckwith proceeded to read the cross-examination of Carlyle Boyd. The substance of it was that he had met Mrs. Burch at parties unaccompanied by Mr. Burch; from Mrs. Burch's conduct during the time of my familiar intercourse with her, and from what transpired at the time between us, did not believe she desired any illicit connection; both of the nieces were in the carriage with us at the time I referred to when I said I put my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I merely sat with my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I suppose Mrs. Burch's visits to my mother's house were intended for all the family; I do not think any one came for her on the evening when I went home with Mrs. Burch and her nieces from my mother's party; on some of the occasions when I met Mrs. Burch going to Sunday School, Mr. Burch was with her once or twice; I think her nieces were always, or most always with her; when I have met Mrs. Burch in the street there was generally some one with her—one of her nieces; I would go home with them, or sometimes leave them in the street after walking with them awhile; Mrs. Burch's invitations for me to meet her, were sometimes general and sometimes special; she never said, intimated, or gave me to understand that she was in any way inclined to leave Burch with me, or on account of any affection for any other person; she never told me that any person had taken improper liberties with her, and no one ever told me that they had done so; there were other persons present when she placed her foot on mine; had no cause to think it was done with any lascivious view; my hand never rested upon her dress covering her bosom except when kissing her, or putting my arm around her waist; I received a letter from Mrs. Burch on Jan. 11 or Jan. 12, 1860, requesting me to return to her, to the care of Mr. Burch, the things she had given me, or which I had in my possession belonging to her; the language, as near as I can recollect, was:

"My injured husband has not been unmindful of what has transpired between us, and I have confessed all to him. If I have not made wreck of his domestic happiness for all future time, I shall have left me some slight ground of consolation. He is exasperated beyond

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LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH PERU.

Departure of the American Minister from Lima.

The Peruvian Version of the Dispute.

NEWS FROM CHILI AND BOLIVIA.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN REVOLUTION REVIVED.

Imprisonment of an American Citizen and Confiscation of the Cargo of an American Vessel.

RESULT OF THE CHIRIQUI EXPEDITION.

The steamship *Ariel*, WILSON, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $1,067,000 in Treasure.

The San Francisco advices are to the 1st inst., but they have been anticipated by the Overland Mail.

Later intelligence is received by this arrival from the Isthmus and South America. The news from Peru is important. It announces the suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Peru. Mr. CLAY, our Minister, was to leave Callao about the 12th inst. in the *Wyoming*.

Bolivia is again the theatre of revolution, and is also threatened with invasion from Peru. The news from Chili is unimportant.

The revolution in New-Granada has revived of late, and there is no immediate prospect of peace. Several engagements had occurred between the rival factions, without any important results.

The United States steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, were at Panama.

We are under obligations to the enterprising Express Company of the Messrs. FARNHAM, by means of which papers and packages are always delivered with promptness and dispatch.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

Diplomatic Rupture with the United States —Departure of the American Minister from Lima—The Peruvian Version of the Dispute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The news is important from Peru. The United States Minister has suspended diplomatic relations with, and received his passports from President CASTILLA, the latter having refused to comply with the demand of Mr. CLAY for the immediate payment of the American claims for the seizure and confiscation of the ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*.

Mr. CLAY was to leave Callao for the United States via Panama about the 12th inst., on the United States steam-corvette *Wyoming*. President CASTILLA publishes a circular to the diplomatists in Lima, laying all the blame of this interruption of friendly relations between Peru and the United States upon the latter Power.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST PERU.

CIRCULAR OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER OF RELATIONS TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Our own correspondent at Panama translates for the TIMES the circular of Señor JOSE FABIO MELGAR, Minister of Relacions Exteriores of Peru, to the Diplomatic Corps, dated Oct. 24, 1860, on the occasion of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Hon. J. RANDOLPH CLAY, our Minister at the Government of President CASTILLIA. After his opening, he proceeds as follows:

"A Peruvian ship of war, which was cruising on the southern coast to protect our guano deposits from the depredations of the chief of a rebellion who had established himself in the City of Arequipa, made prizes of two American merchantmen, the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, having discovered them loading guano in inlets, which not only were not frequented for the business in this article, but being neither large nor even small ports of the nation, were not open to foreign merchant vessels. The *Reglamento de Comercio*, which is a law of the State or nation, and the regulations for the taking of guano, which are also its laws, and other dispositions of the Government, prohibit, under penalty of the confiscation of the vessel, the loading of this article from the deposits from which it was taken by the two American ships. These laws and orders, published at divers time, were republished in consequence of the rebellion of Arequipa, and, besides, the Diplomatic Corps were properly notified of their existence. There was nothing being, then, on the part of the Government, that the infracters of these laws should apply the penalties to themselves, and the aforesaid vessels had no right to suppose they would be exempted from their application.

Furthermore, the guano which these vessels were loading had been sold to them at a very low price by a military chief of the rebels of Arequipa. The guano, which was national property, could only be disposed of by the National Government and in accordance with the laws cited above. The Government had also notified foreign public agents of the facts of the case, for the better security of its rights, although the notification was not necessary, and had received no protest to the contrary from them. The *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, then, committed a depredation in taking by voluntary contract the national property from the hands of a party of rebels, who had not the least title to it. For such flagrant infractions and outrages upon the *Reglamento de Comercio* and of the laws for the working of the guano beds, and for such scandalous defrauding of the State of its property, these vessels were seized and confiscated in strict accordance with the laws of the nation.

Mr. CLAY made no objection to the form which the matter took in the Courts, but he protested against the seizure and confiscation of the vessels; claiming that the Chief of the rebellion of Arequipa was a Government *de facto*, who could dispose of the national property within his power, and that the Government, in fact and by right, of the nation was in civil war with this Chief. The most luminous demonstrations have been produced by my Government both here and before the Cabinet of Washington, as to the true character of the pretended Government of Arequipa, (a Government which was not recognized directly or indirectly by any nation,) and its lack of capacity to dispose of the national property—the possession of all its rights by the National Government, with which all foreign Governments, as well as that of the United States, continued in diplomatic intercourse—the non-existence of a civil war with the rebels and the legitimacy of the seizures, even in case there had existed an intestine war.

Unfortunately, my Government has not been able to convince that of the United States, in the lengthened discussion between them, of the baseless character of the claims set up by the owners of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*; and the Cabinet at Washington has tenaciously persevered in the claim of a large sum as indemnification, even using intimations towards this Government little in conformity with the friendship which we owe to that Republic. My Government has not been willing to acknowledge itself, as has been exacted, responsible for the seizure of these vessels, because it cannot renounce rights so important and so clear as those in question—because it cannot attack its own sovereignty and the independence of the judicial power; because, to accede to the demands of the United States would be to establish a lamentable principle for all Governments, including that of North America, and leave the national property to the mercy of any rebel who chose to arrogate that he was a government *de facto*; because, especially, the revenue from the guano would be attacked by rebels who would assume to be such with the sole object to dispose of this article; and because, in order to be faithful to the nation, we should guard, as we do guard, with particular zeal, the conservation of these revenues, hypothecated to the payment of the public debt, internal as well as external.

From the tenacious exactions of the Government of the United States, and from the just and firm negative of my Government has resulted the conflict which we now deplore. To shun this conflict, no pains has been spared, and Peru has even made a clear sacrifice of its rights. She has proposed to submit the case to the arbitration of a third Power, first designating Great Britain, and afterward offering to conform herself to the decision of any Power that might be selected by the United States. She has consented thus to consider the matter in doubt, and to leave to a foreign arbitration that which she believes fully admits of no doubt. The Government of the United States has declined this manner of settlement, resorted to by all nations in similar cases, when she should ought to adopt it, if she believes that reason and right is on her side.

Lastly, His Excellency, Mr. CLAY proposed to my Government that all the claims of American citizens against Peru should be given to a mixed Commission, which should commence its work with the previous declaration on the part of my Government that it admitted itself responsible for the confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*. My Government could not consent, of course, to the declaration indicated. Mr. CLAY then modified his proposition, asking that indemnification on all the claims of American citizens, including those for the two vessels, should be regulated by the mixed Commission. My Government declared that it could not admit, even indirectly, the responsibility indicated; and it is this which Mr. CLAY has been pleased to qualify as an absolute negative on the part of my Government to the demands of his own, and that which has caused his regretted retirement.

Mr. CLAY has not been kind enough to bear in mind that most of his requirements have been conceded that is, to submit them to a mixed Commission, with important sacrifices of faculties on the part of my Government; and that, in the question relative to the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, it has not interposed an absolute negative, for, in the arbitration proposed by my Government it could result that this demand would be satisfied if founded in justice.

More, as to the retirement of Mr. CLAY, my Government has warmly solicited him not to carry his resolution into effect, and that the Cabinet at Washington be consulted upon the truly satisfactory state of the question which he is charged to ventilate. But Mr. CLAY has judged that his instructions will not permit him to take upon himself the responsibility of a few day's hesitation, and has believed that his inflexibility in the matter is of more value than to give his Government an opportunity upon reflection, and in view of all the sacrifices already made by Peru, to resolve upon continuing to cultivate with this nation the friendly relations it has hitherto maintained, and prevent the evils which would result to the commerce of both Peru and the United States, from a disagreement between the two. He has not chosen to abstain before the consideration that he goes to present before the world, and before his own Government that he has sustained, with inflexibility, a demand purely pecuniary against Peru, to whom the question is more than one of money—of principles of vital importance.

The civilized Governments of the World, and especially yours, will allow, in this grave and delicate matter, that Peru has justice on her side, the principles and practice of international right, and that she has exhibited a spirit of equity and harmony, and will admit that my Government is clear of the responsibility for the suspension of Diplomatic relations which his Excellency, Mr. CLAY, has insisted on.

I have the honor to tender to you the assurances, &c., &c."

A long correspondence follows, which only contains the arguments stated in the foregoing; and as both ourselves and our correspondent have so often stated the whole question to our readers, we may be excused for not publishing it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru—Revolution in Bolivia—More Executions—Probable War with Peru—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The British steamship from the South Coast arrived here on the 6th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso to the 17th, and from Callao and Lima to the 29th October. She did not touch at Guayaquil, consequently we have no very late dates from Ecuador—but at last accounts that State was settling down into quietude, and business was reviving. Señor GARCIA MORENO continues at the head of civil affairs, and Gen. FLORES is the military chief.

On the 27th October an earthquake threw down two houses in Guayaquil, and the church of San Francisco at Piura.

PERU

The Peruvian Congress, by a majority of one vote, have inserted an article in the new Constitution making any one ineligible to a second consecutive term of the Presidency. CASTILLA rightfully looks upon this action as a blow aimed at him, and will probably see that the article is expunged.

Messrs ZARACONDEGUI & Co., who I wrote you had received the new United States and British contract for guano, have advanced the Government one million of dollars, and are to pay in soon two millions more.

It is thought that the frigate *Callao* may yet be raised, and there is talk of rebuilding the sectional dock.

BOLIVIA.

This country, which under the rule of Dr. LINARES, has enjoyed a short season of peace, is likely soon to become the theatre of war and anarchy. President CASTILLA is a bitter enemy of LINARES, and it is known has for a long time been indirectly assisting Ex-President BELZU in his attempts to revolutionize the country. CASTILLA has also threatened Bolivia with war on various pretexts, and has only hesitated to send an army against her because he has been so strongly opposed in the scheme by his own ministers and by Congress. In my last I wrote you that LINARES had had several of his own officers shot for having attempted a revolt in the army in favor of BELZU. Subsequently BELZU entered the Bolivian territory at the head of a small force, and after a skirmish with the Government troops, retreated on to Peruvian territory, taking with him four colonels as prisoners, whom he shot. A Bolivian force crossed the frontier of Peru in pursuit of BELZU, and coming to the village of Zepita, where these officers were murdered, in revenge, it is said, shot all the authorities of the place, and burned down the town. The friends of LINARES in Lima doubt the latter part of this story, as they say it is not in harmony with the merciful and moderate character of the Bolivian chief. It would seem that a war between the two countries cannot be much longer postponed.

CHILI.

During the late troubles in Chili, President MONTT was clothed with extraordinary powers, to last during the continuance of the revolution. A bill has been introduced into Congress extending this dictatorship till July, 1861, or until the approaching elections for President and Congress are over—which bill is favorably received by a large majority of the representatives. The minority and a portion of the people are much incensed at this attempt of the Government to control the elections. The law making revolutionists and disturbers of the public peace responsible, peculiarily, for losses sustained resulting from their action, is also violently opposed.

The business in silver mining in the district of Copiago is improving.

Silver coin is again becoming scarce in Chili. Larger sums of gold than usual have been exported to Europe, and large remittances have been made to Copiago and Coquimbo, making money scarce. Business, the preceding fortnight, had been rather dull. Best Southern brands of flour sold for $3 50 per quintal, six months, and common brands at $3. The American ship *Monsoon* sold her best lumber at $60 per 1,000 feet, and inferior for $45, on board. Saltpetre, payable on return of bills of lading at $1 94 per quintal. No copper bars in market. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43½ per dollar—on Paris 4f. 50 centimes. Freights to England, £2 15s.—to Hamburg, £3—to France, 100 to 120 francs. F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—News from Bogota and Carthagena—Reported Defeat of Government Troops—An American Citizen Imprisoned and an American Cargo Confiscated—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The prospect of a speedy termination of the miserable revolution that is so rapidly exhausting what little of wealth and resources former wars have left to New-Granada, seem much decreased since my last. It is now asserted by the Ultra-Conservatives, or rather Centralists, that Gen. ARBOLEDA has already secured 51,000 votes for the Presidency, although he was substituted by a portion of the Conservatives at Bogota, for Gen. HERRAN, only four days before the election. This shows a determination on the part of the friends of President OSPINA to count ARBOLEDA in, whether he is elected or not. In the canvas four years ago, OSPINA had about 75,000 votes, MURILLO about 40,000, and MOSQUERA 36,000, and then the whole Confederation voted. Now, on account of the revolution, several States could not have voted at all, or, if they did, voted almost unanimously for either HERRAN or MOSQUERA, so that even these 51,000 votes will be time, many of the leading Conservatives of Bogota—such men as Señores LINO DE POMBO, MADRID, SANTAMARIA and QUIJANO, of Bogota—have issued an energetic protest against the dropping of HERRAN, and it is probable will not be much inclined to see him thrown overboard, when the matter gets to Congress.

I expressed the opinion in a former letter that if the Government party should act fairly toward Gen. HERRAN and declare him President, or show a disposition to allow him to take possession of the Presidential chair in April, if elected to it, the revolution would at once cease to find supporters among any influential parties. And I think now that this course is the only thing that can stay this fratricidal war. Gen. ARBOLEDA is brave and energetic, said to be possessed of good administrative qualities, and perhaps is better calculated to govern such an unquiet country as this, than almost any other of the prominent men in it; but, he would not, like HERRAN, have the firm support of the principal military chiefs, and unlike him, would have to contend against the bitter enmity of the whole Liberal party. So you see what small prospect we have of peace.

We have no news from Bogota later than the 19th of September, which you have already published, the mails and Government dispatches having been seized by the revolutionists as they came down the Magdalena river. It appears that the Intendent of Panama sent a Frenchman to Bogota with dispatches, with directions to take, on his way, dispatches from Gen. ARBOLEDA at Santa Martha, to the capital. The Frenchman got through to Bogota all right and adopted an ingenious *ruse* to get back with his papers. Placing his documents in a wine-box, he filled it with earth, in which he planted a curious rose to bring to Panama. But some one at Mompos was well versed in the pretty Roman *subrosa* conceit, and so overturning the box, found much "under the rose" to interest them. A Carthagena paper promises to publish some of the letters, which, it says, will make the bad faith of President OSPINA towards Gen. HERRAN perfectly apparent. In the meantime it professes to give some of the main points of them—but you must be warned against placing too much reliance upon the Carthagena papers, as they *will* lie most consumedly. OSPINA writes to ARBOLEDA a letter against the nomination of HERRAN for the Presidency, and favors ARBOLEDA, and a member of OSPINA'S Cabinet indicates to him the Cabinet he ought to appoint. According to other letters of OSPINA, dated Oct. 1, the federal troops cannot make any headway against the guerrillas of Boyaca and Santander—Gen. BRICEÑO, who was sent toward the coast with 800 men to assist in putting down the revolutionists in Magdalena and Bolivar, has been recalled to Bogota to defend the capital, which has only 1,500 men under arms—the second division, composed of 800 men, are idle or useless in La Plata,—the third division, composed of the militia of Antioquia, are demoralized, almost dissolved, and cannot be counted on—and Gen. POSADA, he says, whose irresolution has been so unfortunate, cannot fulfill the promise to take command of the flotilla (bungoes) upon the coast—the prisoners of Santander in Bogota, and the conservatives, conspire against him, OSPINA. Gen. HERRAN has resigned the place of Commander-in-chief, and has dissolved his alliance with the Government, in revenge for his being dropped as President, &c., &c.

The Carthagena papers further allege that MOSQUERA has crossed the Quindio into Cundinamarca, in which Bogota is situated, with 8,000 (3,000?) men; that HERRAN has gone to assume the Governorship of Antiegnia, to which he was elected a year since; that Gens. POSADA, ENAO and PARIS, the only capable military chiefs the Government has in the interior, have declined to fight longer for the Government.

If it be true that MOSQUERA has crossed the Quindio, he is less than seventy miles from Bogota. It is undoubtedly true that Gen. HERRAN has resigned his command, gone to Antiognia, the second only in population and the richest State of the Confederacy, and declared that he will not allow the Federative system to be overthrown, so far as he can prevent it. And this is equivalent, many say, to an open declaration of war against the Government Party.

It is but fair to say that the Government bulletins put a totally different face on the aspect of affairs. They say that MOSQUERA is yet in Cauca with only 1,500 men; that he cannot even hold his own State; that the stories of the neutrality of Antiognia are unreliable; that Santander is subdued; that Bogota is loyal; and that troops are now marching against MOSQUERA who will force him to surrender at discretion.

Our dates from Carthagena and Santa Marta are to the 4th inst. At the former place there had been great excitement growing out of the interference in local affairs by the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cadmus*. This ship has been constantly interfering against the revolutionists, landing men on the coast under pretense of protecting British property when a place was to be attacked, &c. The Captain having intimated that, under certain contingencies, he would fire upon Carthagena, he was stopped at one of the gates of the city, refused an entrance, and told very emphatically that, if he fired upon the city, Gov. NIETO would cut the throat of every Englishman in town. NIETO subsequently denied that he had given the guard orders to refuse the Captain permission to visit the city. Mr. FOSTER, formerly United States Consul to Carthagena, had been arrested and thrown into prison by the State authorities, for undertaking to go to Santa Marta without a passport. $5,000 in money was taken from him, which had been placed into his hands with which to satisfy Custom-house duties, both the State and Federal authorities claiming the money.

Gen. ARBOLEDA was still occupying Santa Marta, with 700 men, while the revolutionists were in the vicinity, in the Cienega, with 1,000 men. Two fights had taken place, the first both parties claiming the victory, and that they killed from fifteen to thirtyof the opposing force, while the "victors" severally declare their own loss to have been about six hundred killed and a few wounded. The second affair was probably more serious. It appears that ARBOLEDA had planned a decisive battle, arranging that Col. MADERO should get in the rear of the revolutionary party, through a piece of forest, with 200 men—that VANGORS should face the Cienega on the sea side, and open a fire upon it, while he, at the head of 400 men, should attack in front. A certain signal was agreed on between the three parties for the attack. MADERO got in position, and mistaking some guns in the revolutionary camp for the signal, made a rush, got inside the intrenchments, and spiked a gun or two before the enemy recovered from their surprise, when he was driven out with considerable loss, himself dangerously wounded. The 400 men of ARBOLEDA did not attack till next day, and then without the knowledge that MADERO had been defeated. After a pretty hard fight, for these latitudes, ARBOLEDA'S force was defeated, and took refuge behind their fortifications in the city. This is all that can be got out of the captain of the British steamer *Plantagenet*, who says he agreed with the Government folks not to tell what had transpired. A report, however, obtains that the revolutionists chased ARBOLEDA'S force close up to Santa Marta, and would have taken the town from him had not the captain of the inevitable *Cadmus* warned them not to fire upon it, as they might destroy British property.

One of the Carthagena publications says that the cargo of the American brigantine *Winthrop* has been "embargoed" by the Government authorities at Santa Marta, and two-thirds of the cargo appropriated to the wants of the army, while the other third was sold to the people.

Is it not a little singular, while Americans are being imprisoned, and American property confiscated, while the British are landing men everywhere, and interfering actively in the local disputes of New-Granada, that the only vessel the United States has or had on this coast—and such a noble and powerful ship as the *Brooklyn*, too,—should be engaged in a private enterprise—that of the Chiriqui Road Company?

Señor HURTADO, Intendente of Panama, has had the little American steamer *Laura-Frances* thoroughly repaired at Aspinwall, and is about to send her to Santa Marta to assist ARBOLEDA. I think it is doubtful, however, if she can work her way to Santa Marta against the strong head-winds at this season, as she would burn all the coal she could carry before she got there.

In local matters we have not much of note. The Government here continues to exile persons engaged, or suspected to have taken part, in the attack upon this city, to Guayaquil. They are sent under authority of a law of the Legislature, and without formal trial.

The United States steam flag ship *Lancaster* and the sloop of-war *Cyane* are at anchor in this port. The sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed on the 13th for a cruise in the Bay, hoping, by a change of air, to benefit her men, about fifty of whom are suffering from slight fever contracted from exposure while on shore here in the late disturbances. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* left Panama on the 12th for Callao to take charge of American interests there during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Peru and the United States. Lieut. J. MITCHELL, of the *St. Marys*, goes home, under leave, in the *Ariel*. The United States steam corvette *Wyoming* will be here about the 20th, with Mr. CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, and family, on their way to the United States. The steamer *Saranac* and the sloop of-war *Levant* are expected here shortly. The steam-sloop *Brooklyn* left Aspinwall for Bocas del Toro on the 12th to take on board Lieut. MORTON and party, of the Chiriqui Expedition. She will reach New-York about the 25th. Lieut. J. H. MOORE, United States Navy, died on board the United States ship *Wyoming*, at Callao, on the 21st October. His remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery, at Bella Vista, near Callao, with military honors. Lieut. MOORE was a fine officer and a most estimable gentleman.

Some of the folks who went upon the Chiriqui "survey," make a good deal of fun about it, particularly about the "unknown gap." One old joker says, that on climbing a high hill they saw this pass and so proceeded to enter it. When nigh about a mile into it, they came to almost perpendicular mountains of 5,000 feet in height. He says he thinks that route is feasible for a railroad—for it is perfectly smooth traveling as far as the hole goes, and then the trains can be hoisted up on the mountains by a dumb-waiter. He got this idea while witnessing the operation of the spiral railroad for taking people "up stairs," at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The regular British mail steamer between Southampton and Aspinwall *via* St. Thomas, with passengers and freight for South America, due on the 6th inst., has not yet arrived. An extra steamer sent down from St. Thomas reports that she had not reached the latter port when she left, so the accident must have been between Southampton and St. Thomas. F. W. R.

The Chiriqui Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

A Gentleman connected with the Chiriqui Exploring Expedition, whose statement may be implicitly relied upon, writes me as follows:

"You may set it down as certain that the attempt to find a practical route for a railroad across the Isthmus between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce, has proved an entire failure. Lieut. MORTON left his party at a point which he took to be the summit, and then started off to find some other route, traversing a large tract of country cut up by many streams, but which from the length of the route would not be feasible for a road. In the meantime it was ascertained that MORTON'S summit was not less than 2,200 feet below the real one—and when he returned, unwilling to give it up as a complete failure, he was at or near that point at the last news from him, hoping to still find a lower pass, but without the remotest probability of success."

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Considered Certain for the Republicans—Lincoln Ahead in Oregon, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Nov. 25,

The Pony Express from San Francisco 14th inst., passed here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Considering the snow and bad weather in the mountains, this is making good time.

By this arrival we have Pacific news as follows:

The Presidential election returns still lack five or six thousand votes of being complete. The total vote returned thus far is 111,818. Lincoln, 36,586; Douglas, 35,990; Breckinridge, 31,216; Bell, 8,025; Lincoln over Douglas, 596. This is the most favorable account for Douglas published, other authorities placing him nearly 1,000 behind Lincoln. The balance of the returns will probably decrease Lincoln's majority, but the State is generally conceded to him. The official count will be required to settle all doubts, however.

A dispatch from Yreka, near Oregon, on the 13th say the latest advices from Oregon give 250 majority for Lincoln over Breckinridge. Douglas was 6,000 behind Breckinridge, with three small counties to hear from, which cannot much vary the result.

Returns from a few of the principal counties show the donations on election day to the Washington Monument fund to be $4,240, which will be largely increased.

It is believed that a majority of people of California voted against calling a consti utional Convention.

At 8 o'clock to-day the express arrived at Fort Churchill, Utah, whence news of the result of the Presidential election was sent to San Francisco and published in the extra *Bulletin* and *Alta* before 9 o'clock, the news having been expressed from St. Joseph to the telegraph stations in the unprecedented time of six days. It produced a great sensation. The Republican State Central Committee issued an address urging a general illumination of San Francisco to-morrow night.

A school census of San Francisco gives 154,000 children under 18 years.

ESPENOSA, one of the ring-leaders of the filibusters, who went into Lower California from Los Angelos County recently, has been killed in a fight. The band is committing murders and robberies by wholesale in the Peninsula. The citizens of San Diego have sent relief to the Governor of Lower California.

A letter from Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, to the Portland (Oregon) *News*, and dated Nov. 3, says that an express had just arrived in the valley from the command of Capt. DEUT, who was ordered out upon the emigrant roads in the vicinity of Fort Boyd to investigate the report of the massacre of the emigrants. Capt. DEUT found some ten or twelve emigrants still alive, and subsisting upon the dead bodies of their associates. The details are most horrible. The messenger reports that some twelve dead bodies had been found, and that ten more, still alive, secreted in parties of three or four for the distance of twelve miles, in the vicinity of the attack. Some had died from actual starvation. Mr. MYERS, his brothers' wife, Mrs. Myers, with five children, and Miss THUMBALL, were among the living. This party was subsisting upon the bodies of Myers, the father and husband. Capt. DEUT will return in a few days, when a full report will be forwarded to the Portland Press. The most horrible slaughter of so many innocent emigrants call for a searching investigation by the authorities, and if no one should be censured for non-fulfillment of duty, then the Government had better take some efficient steps for the protection of this highway, over which hundreds are passing every year.

The news of Nov. 15 says that the present commander of the Department of Oregon has determined on measures which must effectually secure the emigration routes into the valley of the Columbia from annoyance during the coming season.

The bark *Yankee* brings Sandwich Islands news to the 27th ult.

The whaling feet was arriving at Honolulu, and the other ports of the Islands Judie, says the *Polynesian* of the 27th of October, 66 vessels had arrived, bringing 690 barrels sperm, 33,137 barrels whale, and 422,600 pounds of bone, with the following average:

Thirty-eight vessels from the Arctic, Holaka and Bristol Bay, with 458 barrels sperm, 17,655 barrels whale, and 260,800 pounds of bone; average to each vessel, 476⅔ barrels.

Twenty-nine vessels from the Okotsk Sea, with 540 barrels sperm, 155⅔ barrels whale, and 164,000 pounds bone; average to each vessel, 573½ barrels. The general average of all the vessels arrived up to the 20th of October is 157⅔.

The bark *George and Mary*, of New-London, Comwas lost in the Yo, during a heavy squall, near Jonas Island, on the 9th of June.

By recent accounts from the Esmerelda mines, it appears that valuable mineral discoveries continue to be made, a large number of rich veins having already been located. The weather continues mild and pleasant. There are now nearly 200 miners in the district, most of whom, should the weather continue favorable, will winter there. Silver is the preponderating metal. The lead is being extensively opened, and it is the intention of the owner to ship the ore to San Francisco, as soon as transportation can be obtained. The discoveries continue improving as they advance into it. A single blast put in a week since, threw out several hundred pounds of ore, that pays at the rate of $3,000 to the ton.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Arrived, 11th, Belgiam ship *Charles*, from Newcastle, England; whale-ship *Jennette*, Ochotsk Sea; 12th, ship *Ludoga*, Boston; whale-ship *John Howland*, Arctic, Ocean; bark *Zanker*, Honolulu; 14th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama.

Sailed, 10th, ship *Belvidere*, Cork; whale-ship *Congress*, cruise; whale-ship *Jeannett*, cruise.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade with the country is less active than during the preceding week. Considerable rain has fallen, but not sufficient to interfere seriously with the transportation of goods throughout the interior. The country has been supplied, however, as liberally within the past sixty days as to diminish the present demand, and as soon as freights advance, we may look for its almost entire cessation. This is the general expectation entertained by city dealers, and hence their continued efforts to reduce stocks, and to avoid calling upon first hands for anything not immediately needed. Transactions continued limited without particular change of prices. Sales of Candles for the past six days reach 2,000 boxes, at 24c. @24½c. for good brands. Rio Coffee moves steadily at 14¾c.@15c. Coal firm; sales 120 tons hard ex *Ledega*, $20; 590 tons West partly ex at about $19 50. Sardines are taken on speculation; last sales halves, $3 20 per dozen. Provisions dull and without material change. Isthmus Butter moves slowly at 32½c.; 134 firkins arrived this morning per *Golden Age*. Sugars quiet; raw unchanged; crushed slow of sale, at 15c. Foreign Brandies slow, though held firm. American Whisky, 25c.; Brandy, 55c; being temporarily improved by a short supply immediately available. Eastern Pure Spirits lower; sales at 26c. Recent English advices have improved the demand for Wheat; medium qualities can be quoted 10c.@15c. higher; ex-shipping varieties command $1 55. Barley in moderate request.

Additional by the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

The following is additional news by the Pony Express, which arrived here this evening:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The entire people's reform ticket for municipal officers for this city, is elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 4,000. This is the fifth time the reform government, which was inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee of 1856, has been indorsed, and the majorities just given are larger than ever before.

DAVID and MOSES ABRAMS and J. EBLING, merchants, of this city, failed on the 6th inst., for one hundred thousand dollars. Their creditors, who mostly reside here, are partially protected.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 26, arrived here on the 8th inst.

The following is the list of cabin passengers by the steamer *Sonora*, which sailed for Panama on the 10th inst.: Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and wife, Miss Travis, Major Wise, U. S. A., and family; Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. E. D. Baker, Capt Jordan, U. S. A., and family; Lieut. J. Howard, U. S. A.; W. B. Farwell, Capt. Floyd Jones, U. S. A; J. Jarington, D. W. Connelly, H. Woodruff, Lieut. J. B. Alexander, U. S. A.; Mr. Starborough, Capt. Fletcher, U. S. A., wife and servant; Jerome Laubrie, Ignatius Myers, G. M. Prindle, Stephen H. Scott, John Tyce, Charles W. Merritt, William Dawson, George Flursan, Isaac Johnson, W. Friend, C. A. Coffman, J. Caldwell, Dr. Robe, H. P. Gould, M. Stone, Frank Stevens, R. Chancey, Mrs. Hill, Col. Lander, United States Army, and wagon road expedition; Walter Briscoe, do., Wm. Rinchel, do.; Joseph Burch, do.; W. West, do.; Mr. Snyder, do.; E. Robinson, J. H. Hunt, son and wife; Mr. Harding, John Roberts, Mrs. Helen Telden and infant, J. H. Duncan, wife and family; Henrietta Tilman and two infant; L. C. Barune, Jno. Harbin, J. Harbin, B. Harbin, James Harrigan, John Michell, J. O. Van Bergen and wife, S. G. Randall, George Rounds, Charles Rounds, L. Holmes, M. Devere, Caroll A. Estes, A. Barber, A. N. Grensebach, wife and family; Dr. Page, Dr. Peter Newkirk, Capt. Dumont, Mrs. Mary Ann Grant, Mrs. Duryee and two children, C. Barber, and 215 others in the steerage.

The Outward Bound Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The extra Pony Express which left Fort Kearney on Wednesday, Nov. 7, with the election news, arrived in Salt Lake City in three days and four hours —distance, 950 miles. The last 45 miles were made in three hours and ten minutes, and this 45 miles of the route is the most mountainous of the whole road. The regular Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph on the 6th inst., arrived at Salt Lake, distance 1,200 miles, in four days and twenty-three hours. It had been snowing for thirty-six hours when the Pony left Salt Lake City.

THE WEATHER.

A Severe Gale and a Cold Snap.

The accounts received from vessels arriving at this port, as well as dispatches from the East, represent the easterly gale of Friday night as very severe along our whole coast, and it is very probable that we shall yet hear of serious disasters to vessels which were exposed to its fury. Towards midnight of Friday the gale began to moderate, and at daylight on Saturday morning the wind had changed to the Northwest, from which direction it continued to blow throughout the day with even more fury than it had prevailed from the opposite quarter. With the change of wind, there was also a sudden and corresponding change of temperature of more than twenty degrees, giving the first earnest instalment of Winter which we have yet experienced. The shores of the Bay and inlets were yesterday fringed with ice, and navigation on the canals must have already been closed. With the exception of some vessels which had anchored under the lee of Sandy Hook during the easterly gale, and which were suddenly caught on a lee shore when the wind changed, and thus suffered somewhat, we hear of no particular damage done to the shipping in our harbor.

The schooner *Marietta Burr*, from Alexandria, arrived Saturday, and reports that while anchored off Sandy Hook during the gale, she lost both anchors and chains, and jib, and received other damage. The schooner *Joseph Fish*, from St. George, Me., bound to Washington City, D. C., reported on the 23d inst., that when off Sandy Hook, GEORGE BROWN and FREEMAN HARRIS, both seamen, while stowing the flying-jib, were washed overboard and drowned. On the 24th, while anchored near the point of Sandy Hook, during the gale, she was compelled to slip the anchor to prevent her going ashore. She was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Achilles*, and in coming up the bay struck on the Stoneheap, near the Hook, and became leaky. The Captain ran the vessel ashore on Staten Island, near the Quarantine landing, to prevent her from sinking.

The storm upon the lakes has been the most severe yet experienced. Some vessels went ashore and were wrecked near Cleveland, and others which were overtaken by the storm were compelled to heave overboard portions of their cargo. At Buffalo the gale began from the west at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, accompanied with rain, which changed to snow. It raged fearfully for several hours, and is reported to have been very disastrous to shipping on Lake Erie. Much damage was done to vessels at the wharves. Telegraphic dispatches from Oswego represent the gale as very violent and accompanied with a blinding snow-storm, on Lake Ontario—the thermometer indicating 24°.

THE STORM AT THE WEST.

SNOW-STORM AND HEAVY WIND—DAMAGE AT BUFFALO.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A mild rain last evening changed to a cold snowstorm before this morning. The thermometer indicates now 24 degrees. The cold is increasing, and the wind blowing a terrible gale from the west. Considerable snow has fallen at Ogdensburgh and Watertown, but not much here.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The wind commenced blowing heavily from the west about 1 o'clock this morning accompanied with rain, which before daylight changed to snow. The gale has continued to increase in violence and is now raging fearfully. Its effect on the lakes must prove very disastrous, as there are not far from one hundred vessels between here and Chicago, several of which have passed Detroit and are probably on Lake Erie. The blinding snow-storm renders it impossible for vessels to make this port The damage to the shipping in the port will be quite heavy, many vessels having been torn from their moorings and dashed against each other. The storm is confined almost entirely to Lake Erie.

THE EFFECT ON THE LAKES.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND.

The steamer *City of Cleveland*, from Lake Superior, arrived to night, leaking, with the loss of one wheel, and she had to throw out to-day fifty tons of copper ore from the Pewable Mine, thirty barrels copper ingots from the Wyandotte, and fifty-eight tons pig iron; total value, $30,000. The copper ore is insured. Some flour in her hold is damaged.

A small vessel, name unknown, went to pieces on the coast a few miles west of here. Crew saved.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 25.

The weather is clear and cold. There is no ice in the river as yet, nor in the canal, as far as heard from. RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Nov. 25.

It has been bitter cold here to-day. Ice froze nearly two inches thick.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—Between 30 and 40 children, selected from more than 400 at the New-York Juvenile Asylum, in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, will leave the City to-day for homes in the West, under the care of Mr. ALLEN, the indenturing agent of the institution. Yesterday they attended Dr. SPRING'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh street, and were the subjects of much interest and solicitude.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

Failure of the Allies to Negotiate a Treaty with China.

The French and English Forces Marching on Peking.

Operations of Victor Emanuel Against Gaeta.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Arago*, which left Havre on the 13th, and Cowes at 11 P. M. on the 14th inst., passed Cape Race at 9 P. M. yesterday, where she was intercepted by the News Yacht of the New-York Associated Press. The *Arago* has 965 passengers and 300 tons of freight for New-York, and reports having experienced westerly winds most of the passage. She will be due at New-York on Monday night.

CHINA.

It is reported that the settlement of negotiations had been delayed on a question of money and unity of understanding.

The Allied Army was marching on Peking, where SANG-KEE-LINSIN had a large force to defend the

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Testimony of Charles Layton, Mr. Burch's Man of All Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session, Continued.

Charles Layton was the next witness called by the complainant. He testified—I have lived in Chicago since May, 1856; have known Mr. Burch since June, 25, 1856; he wanted a gardener; I went down to see him; he hired me to take care of his garden and his horse, and do other chores about the house; I went there July 12, 1856; lived with him to Nov. 13, 1859; I took care of the garden, grapery and horse, went to market to bring things for the house, &c.; first became acquainted with Mrs. Burch in October of that year, on her return from the East; know David Stuart; have seen him at Mr. Burch's house; the first time I saw him there was in January, 1857; saw him first in the parlor; I went in the parlor—some things came by express and Mrs. Burch sent for me to come up stairs to unpack them; when I went to the parlor door Mrs. Burch said I was to unpack those things, and Mr. Stuart would help me which he did; it was a clock and some bronzes; Mr. Stuart kept telling me what to do all the time in unpacking the things and taking them out—which way I was to do it; when we were putting the clock on the mantel-piece, he told me to lift my end of the clock up, and I told him to lift his up, and that he was not my employer; Mrs. Burch told me not to speak to him so, and I said he should not talk to me so; Mrs. Burch told me to go down stairs, which I did; I saw him there in the evening when I shut the house up; I could see Mr. Stuart in the room; my habit was to shut up the house at ten o'clock when there was no company there; if there was company, I was to wait until they were gone; I went up a second time, and Mrs. Burch called to me, and told me I could shut up the house, and go to bed, which I did; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were playing checkers or backgammon with a board on their knees; my bed is on the second floor from the main floor; the back of the front door was such that being opened in the ordinary way it could be heard at any part of the house; at that time Mr. Burch was away East, at least he was away—I do not know where; [witness described the process of shutting up the house;] it would take fifteen or twenty minutes to shut up the house; saw Mr. Stuart at the house I think the next evening; would not be positive; think he went away while I was shutting up the house; there were no other persons in the room with Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch on this or the previous evening when I shut up the house: Mr. Burch was gone three or four weeks at this time, I think, during which time I should think I saw Mr. Stuart there five or six times; two other times he was there when I closed up; on one occasion they were playing checkers in a bedroom; and another time they were sitting in the library side by side reading; did not hear them say anything; do not know at what time Mr. Stuart left when I went to bed leaving him there; should have heard the front door close if shut before I went to sleep; one night Mrs. Burch told me to shut up the house, that I need not wait for Mr. Stuart, but if any one else was there I could wait until he had gone; after Mr. Burch's return did not see Mr. Stuart there; the first time he came and brought some rose bushes; Mr. Burch was there then; I took them out in the yard, or in the grapery; the next occasion he came on some railroad business, talking with Mr. Burch in the library; I heard them mention railroads; this was the fore part of 1857; the next time I saw Mr. Stuart there was either in the forenoon or afternoon, when Mr. Burch was not home; he came at that visit two or three times alone in the Spring of 1857; think I saw him come once or twice from down-town with Mr. Burch in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock; I saw him there in the library; one time I went into the grapery, and found some one had been breaking the laterals off the vines; I saw somebody had been breaking them off, and I knew no one could get in; I asked the girl, and she told me that Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch had been there; I asked, who had been breaking the vines, and Mrs. Burch said Mr. Stuart had; I told him that it was none of his business; that when the vines wanted pruning I would do it, and that if I caught him at it I would put him out of the place; do not recollect that Mr. Stuart said any thing; Mrs. Burch told me to go down stairs, and I did; I went into the room in a great hurry; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were standing up against the library table; Mr. Turner came down stairs when he came home to dinner, and said—[objected to;] Mr. Turner was Mrs. Burch's brother; this was in 1857; saw Mr. Stuart next there at the time of the bank panic, in the latter part of the Summer of 1857; Mrs. Burch came down and told me that I need not tell Mr. Burch about the vines; that she would tell him herself; I told her that I would tell Mr. Burch, and I did so; when Mr. Burch was gone three or four weeks, I think I saw Mr. Stuart there as many as five or six different times; I think the same night or the next after Mr. Burch went away; think he was in the library with Mrs. Burch alone when I finished closing the house; saw him there on Sunday evening; think they were in the parlor; Mr. Turner was living in the house at that time; I know I saw Mr. Stuart there during Mr. Burch's absence two or three times when I shut up the house: saw him there one time when Mr. Burch was gone to Michigan; he was sometimes in the parlor, or the library, alone with Mrs. Burch; recollect the two young ladies (the niece and Miss Spaulding) coming from the East early in 1858; the night of their arrival Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the library playing backgammon or checkers; Mrs. Burch told me to go down and receive the young ladies at the midnight train; I noticed that Mrs. Burch had on a different dress than usual; thought she looked redder than usual last evening; when I came back from the dépôt, about 10 A. M., Mr. Stuart had gone; Mr. Burch was away; Mrs. Burch had changed her dress, and told the young ladies that she had been sitting up waiting for them; on the evening of Mr. Stuart's visit, when the young ladies arrived, I heard the servant, Margaret, make a remark; it was right away after she came down stairs; she had been up to the door (when Mrs. Farnam called.)

Counsel for Mrs. Burch objected to the witness stating what the girl said, and the Court sustained the objection.

Witness continued: Recollect when Mr. Turner was sick; think Mr. Stuart came to the house two or three times right after that; Mr. Stuart was not at the house when Mr. Burch was home so much as when Mr. Burch was away; do not recollect of Mr. Stuart's being there when Mr. Burch was home except the three times mentioned; in the Fall of '58 saw him in the grapery with Mrs. Burch; they were walking round, looking at the grapes; saw him at the house once or twice in Spring of 1859, coming from down-town, with Mrs. Burch, when Mr. Burch was not at home; saw him there at the house in the Fall of 1859, at the time of the National Fair; think it was in the forenoon; I was in the basement under the barn, potting some plants; they were in the greenhouse; they were standing close together, eight or ten yards from me; when I came up, they moved away from each other, and commenced talking about the plants; Mr. Burch was away at the time; saw Mr. Stuart there again two or three days before I left; I left November 13; he passed through the greenhouse with Mrs. Burch toward the house; I was three or four yards from where they passed; I could see from the basement who they were; (witness described the situation of the greenhouse with reference to the house and barn;) they passed through the greenhouse and grapery up stairs; the next time I saw them was in passing through the old grapery next to the house; recollect when Mr. Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; think it was along in March, 1857, could not be certain; Mrs. Burch at that time sent notes there by me; I guess I went down there four or five or six different times; Mrs. Burch sent messages by me; on one occasion she told me to go down there and see how Mr. Stuart was, and tell him that she would call and see him; Mr. Turner and her went down there I believe; I went and found Mr. Stuart in his room at the Tremont House; asked him how he was; don't exactly remember the reply; know where Stuart's office was; in the block next to the Post-office; recollect of going there with Mrs. Burch in the fall of 1857; would not be certain as to the time; rode there with a horse and buggy; no one but myself was with Mrs. Burch on that occasion; drove to the front of the building—the entrance; she told me she was going up in Mr. Stuart's office, and I was to wait there until she came down, which I did; she went up stairs, and was gone fifteen or twenty minutes; then drove down Lake-street; have taken notes to Mr. Stuart's office from Mrs. Burch at different times to Mr. Stuart; I was directed to take them to Mr. Stuart's; don't recollect of further directions; delivered the notes to Mr. Stuart at his office; have taken one or two, and delivered them to the clerk at the Tremont House; I think it was in 1857; don't recollect what part of the year; I know Isaac Burrill; his office was on South Water-street, near Clark; first knew him in 1856; first saw him at his house in the Fall of 1856; went to his office by direction of Mrs. Burch, for the purpose sometimes of taking notes there.

Mr. Beckwith objected to this line of inquiry, and wanted to know what was to be proved?

Mr. Miller said they meant to show that Mrs. Burch corresponded with Mr. Burrill; that she called upon him at his office, and that certain conversations took place.

The Court ruled that the line of inquiry was admissible.

Witness continued—Had gone to Mr. Burrill's house with notes from Mrs. Burch, in the Fall of '56; sometimes delivered them to Mr. Burrill's wife, and sometimes to the girl; took notes to Mr. Burrill's office I had taken over fifty; may probably have taken more; don't want to say anything over the mark; sometimes he would send an answer back, and sometimes he would tell me to tell Mrs. Burch that he would tend to it; as a general thing I did not take an answer back; sometimes his reply would be that he would call round and see her; have gone there with Mrs. Burch; sometimes in a buggy and sometimes in a sleigh; during the Winter of 1857 and the Fall of 1857; don't recollect many afterwards; sometimes called two or three times a week; Mrs. Burch went with no company but myself; I went as driver; sometimes I would go up to see if Mr. Burrill was there; sometimes she would go up herself; have heard them converse together and mention Mr. Stuart's name; don't know how often I heard Mr. Stuart's name mentioned; the tone of their conversation was sometimes very low, at other times louder; don't recollect having seen Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at any other place than the house; am a native of England; came to this country in 1854; have lived in Oneida County, New-York, a year and six months; then came to this city; have generally been a gardener; never did anything else except in this country.

Cross-Examination of the Gardener—His Alterations in his Testimony—Remarkable Oblivion as to Dates—The Jury not to Read the Newspapers.

Naperville, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1860.

This afternoon has been almost entirely occupied in the cross-examination of Mr. Burch's gardener and man of all work. Mrs. Burch's counsel, Mr. Beckwith, subjected him to a rigid and searching volley of interrogations, eliciting serious contradictions of his deposition heretofore taken by order of the Court. Considerable amusement was occasioned in Court by the witness' continued adherence to the expressions "I were," "she were," "he were," &c., and the following specimen of his orthography, written in a scrawling hand, in response to a request from Mr. Beckwith for a specimen:

"November 19 this day I commence to give my depeserstion in this dupag circute coart Nappervilley illionoise."

The following is the testimony elicited:

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Beckwith, counsel for Mrs. Burch, commenced the cross-examination of the witness Charles Layton, the gardener, who testified as follows:

I left Mr. Burch's employ Saturday, Nov. 13, 1859; guess I testified to the same day in my deposition; left Mr. Burch's employ because I would not do as he told me; he wanted me to learn another man, and I wouldn't do it; *I believe he did say it was because I would not tell the truth*; after I left Mr. Burch I went to see three servant girls who lived with Mr. Burch; told Mrs. Egleston about the clock story; she did not tell me it was a lie, and I had better come and take it back; don't know that I had money from Mr. Burch to go there; I did go to the Bank to get some money; I went South to see about land for sale; went alone; some counsel at Jonesboro and a farmer directed me where to find the land; I was there three or four days; had money enough to carry me through where I was going; talked with owners about buying land; talked with a counselor; left Mr. Burch because I wanted a place where there was more gardening; could not say what I said to Chas. McKay about my reason for leaving Mr. Burch; did not say it was because "I did not wish to drive around with Mr. Burch and his fancy woman;" could not say whether Mr. Burch went East in January or February, 1857; Mr. and Mrs. Farnam were there when he was away; can't say whether it was at that time; recollect Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's charity party; could not say whether Mr. and Mrs. Burch were there; don't recollect time; think it was in 1857; don't recollect the time of the year; think it was cold weather; don't know that I drove the carriage to that party; think Mr. Burch was away some part of the time during Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's visit; don't know how long they staid, or whether Mr. Burch came back before they left; don't recollect when the box came containing the clock; the box weighed one hundred weight; don't recollect seeing the box in the hall before I was called to open it; think it came by the American Express or United States Express; think it was unpacked in the afternoon; could not say what time; think there were two boxes; think if there were two I opened more than one; could not say whether there was more than one; there might have been three; my impression is there were two; don't know that I testified that the vases came at the same time; think I am positive the bronzes came at the same time; Mr. Stuart was up stairs when I went there; the box was in the hall I believe; it was not in the parlor, I think—I am not positive; have no distinct recollection as to where the box was; don't think I have testified that the box was in the parlor; if I did I suppose it was my best recollection; I told Stuart on that occasion that I did not want to be ordered about by him; think it was a mistake if I testified that that conversation occurred when we were taking the clock out of the box; might have been vexed on that occasion; don't recollect whether I testified in my deposition that I was vexed; was told that Mr. Stuart stayed that night to tea; don't know that I testified that I knew he did of my own knowledge; first saw Stuart after that conversation about 10 o'clock that evening—it may have been a little after when I went up to shut up the house; I don't know that I took any particular notice; could not see what they (Stuart and Mrs. Burch) were doing when I went up; the second time I went up, Mrs. Burch called to me to shut up the house; Mrs. Burch's brother Joseph was staying at the house at that time; I don't know whether he had gone to bed; may have testified that he had gone to bed; it is likely I did; should judge from the time that I shut up about 11 o'clock; I was in the habit of locking the parlor doors when I shut up at night.

A plan of Mr. Burch's house was here shown, and submitted to Mr. and Mrs. Burch for their inspection. Mr. Burch made some alterations, with which Mrs. Burch seemed to coincide when Mr. Beckwith exhibited the plan to her.

The witness—There is only one door from my room down to the front door; the sound comes through the walls; [laughter, occasioned by the fact that Mr. Beckwith had said nothing about the sound, and the witness evidently wished to anticipate the possible effect of his evidence;] there was a door to the room; it might not always be closed; don't know whether I ever slept with it open; on one occasion, and more, slept with door open; don't know that I slept with the door open on the night of Mr. Stuart's visit referred to; guess I slept with the door open twice; it might be open six inches—three inches; could not tell the year; I think from 1856 to 1859 I have slept with the door open two or three times; I went to bed that night about 11 o'clock; don't know that I testified that I went to sleep at that time; I always read every night after I go up stairs; could have seen the front door shut in an ordinary way from my room; don't know that the door-bell could be heard as plainly up stairs as the shutting of the door; have distinctly heard the door shut when I was in the third story; took notice more lately, because I expected to be asked about the door; didn't go to the house experimenting; sleep now in the northeast corner of the house; have slept there about two months; slept a portion of the time in the barn—probably two months in the Summer time, when hot weather came on; think I slept there pretty much all the season of 1857 and 1858; think I fitted up the room in the barn the first season I was there; slept there only one Summer; saw Stuart at the house, I think, the next evening after the unpacking of the clock; he was alone with Mrs. Burch, in the library, I think; don't know that it was not a week afterwards; think it was the next evening; am not quite positive; may have testified that he was; testified to the best of my recollection; next saw Stuart, I think, another evening that week; the third time I saw Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart together, think they were in the parlor or the library; think it was the library, and that Mr. Turner and another young gentleman were there; don't recollect that I testified in my deposition that Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were alone that night; don't know whether I testified that; if I did, don't know that it was an untruth; the next time Mr. Stuart was there, might have been within a week after the third time I saw him; Mrs. Burch told me in a *confidential* way [laughter] that he was coming to dinner on Monday; she had to tell me when they were going to have extra company so as to get more things; think Mr. Stuart was there two or three other times when Mr. Burch was away; don't recollect them to be certain sure; don't recollect any other evenings that Mr. Stuart was there than the four I mentioned; think there were others that I saw him; could not swear positively, but think he was; they would not be likely to be anywhere else except in the parlor or library; after Mr. Burch returned, next saw Mr. Stuart there a week or ten days; Mr. Burch was at home; he was standing in the hall with some rose bushes; it may have been March or May; don't know; it may have been three weeks after Mr. Burch came home; the time when Mr. Stuart broke the vines was I think in May or June; think it was from the growth of the vines; I won't be certain sure about it; think Mrs. Burch went away in July; it may have been the early part or the middle; think she remained East two months; could not say; don't know that she did or did not go away as early as May; don't know that I swore in my deposition that the breaking of the vines was in July; think it must have been before that time; was there all the time; don't know whether Mrs. Burch went East after July; there were two vines broken off; I asked two or three of the girls in the kitchen about it; one of them was Nun Dora; Mrs. Banks came to visit Mrs. Burch, I think, in the Summer; don't know whether it was July or not; she stayed about a month; recollect seeing her there; Mr. Banks was with her; don't recollect any other strangers there; think Mr. Edwin Corning was there; could not say the breaking of the vines was before or after Mrs. Banks was there; don't recollect what time Mrs. Banks was there; guess it was about 11 o'clock that the vines were broken; don't recollect whether Mrs. Burch went East before Mrs. Banks came there; think Mrs. Burch went to Mrs. Banks' wedding; don't know how long she was gone; it was in the year 1857, that's all I know; I don't know that I testified that Mr. Stuart told me the right way was to break the vines; I think I was a little excited; I might have spoken in an excited tone; I first spoke to Mrs. Burch, she told me that Mr. Stuart had broken the vines; I then told Mr. Stuart that it was none of his business; don't know whether I told Mr. Stuart that if I caught him there again I would put him out; I could not say whether I did testify to that, or did say it; I think I testified that I spoke to Mrs. Burch about it; I don't recollect when the bank panic was, or where Mr. Burch went, or when he returned; think Mr. Stuart was at the house five or six times while Mr. Burch was away that time; did not mean to testify that I did not see Mr. Stuart at the house after the vines were broken; the deposition was not all read to me; I think that part was read, and I stated that I meant that I did not see Mr. Stuart in the grapery again; I guess the justice took down my testimony wrong in saying that I did not see Stuart in the house after the breaking of the vines; I did not correct it when he read that part to me, because I thought it might be corrected in another place; I think it might be corrected there somewhere; think Mr. Stuart was at the house the day that Mr. Burch left during the Bank panic; I think Mr. Stuart was there two or three evenings after each other; I think the second time was the next evening or the evening after; the reason I did not before recollect that Mr. Stuart was there five or six times was that I was mistaken as to the time Mr. Burch was away; I found out Mr. Birch was away longer than I at first supposed, and that made me recollect that Mr. Stuart came five or six times; I have talked with George Collinson about the case; no person directed me to speak to him about it; Mr. Stuart was at the house on the Sunday after Mr. Burch went away; I recollect Mrs. Spaulding came back in 1858, in January, I think; I think I saw Mr. Stuart at the house two or three times after that Sunday, with Mrs. Burch in the parlor while I was closing up the house; think the next time I saw him there was when Mr. Burch was gone to Michigan; I think Stuart was there two or three evenings while Mr. Burch was away to Michigan; I saw him there two or three times; could not recollect the time when Mr. Burch went to Michigan; I next saw Stuart there the evening the young ladies came; I am not certain whether it was 1857 or 1858 that Miss Spaulding came back; I think it was about a month or so before Mr. Turner was taken sick; Mr. Turner went with me to the dépôt to meet them; I came up with the baggage brought by the expressman; there were at that time two Dora girls and Margaret O'Hara, servant girls in the house; am not quite sure the two Dora girls were there; Ann Dora left in May or June; Mr. Burch was East at that time; could not say how long after that time Mr Burch arrived home; I think Mr. Stuart was there two or three different times before Mr. Turner died; I think Mr. Stuart sat up with Mr. Turner; can't recollect whether any one went with me to get the minister to perform the funeral services; I have not thought about it since; have thought about other matters; I first thought about them after Mrs. Burch left; think I saw Mr. Stuart at the house within a few months after Mr. Turner's death; think Mrs. Burch went away in July, 1858; don't recollect whether Mr. Burch went with her; I think he returned with her; I think Mr. Burch was away two or three months; next saw Mr. Stuart at the house in the Fall of 1858; it might have been October; know it was not in August; I could not say as to the time, saw Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Stuart in the grapery; it was in business hours; could not say how long they were there; I never saw them in the grapery more than once that Fall; I next saw Mr. Stuart there in the Spring of 1859, before Mrs. Burch went East; could not fix one time that Mr Stuart was there between January and June, 1859; saw him go into the house during that time; next saw him there in the Fall of 1859, the time of the National Fair; don't know the time; saw him and Mrs. Burch pass through the grapery into the green-house; next time I saw him there was two or three days before I left; not at any other time last Fall; did see him go into the house; it might have been September or October; don't know how long he staid; I don't think I drove Mrs. Burch to Stuart's office on more than one occasion; I took the first note to Mr. Stuart, I think, in the Spring or Winter of 1857, Mr. Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; I think I took one to his office in the Fall and in the Spring; I don't recollect when I took the first note to his house; don't know whether I took grapes in the house in the Fall of 1857 or 1858; Mr. Burch left word where to leave the grapes; I think Mr. Burch wrote on a card where I was to take the grapes; I could not say when I took the last note to Mr. Stuart; I sometimes gave them to the girl who came to the door; I don't know whether I have delivered to Mrs. Burrill notes addressed to Mr. Burrill; don't know that I delivered a note for Mr. Burrill at his house later than the Fall of 1856; I think I took notes to the house in 1857; could not tell whether it was before or latter part of 1857; I don't know that I ever delivered more than one, two or three notes to Mrs. Burrill; I first began to take notes to Mr. Burrill in the fore part of 1857; could not say how many notes I took to Mr Burrill; I know I have taken fifty or more; I don't know why I said I had taken thirty; if I said that I thought it was true; I have not conversed with any one on the subject since; Mr. Lurch never spoke to me on the subject of this case. I think most, if not all the notes, I took to Mr. Burrill's office were directed to him; I don't know whether I took any letters to Mr. Burrill's office directed to Mrs. Burrill.

Mr. Beckwith here handed the witness a paper and requested him to write three or four lines about the number of letters he carried to Mr. Burrill's office, the times when he carried them, and all about it.

Witness' Testimony Continued—(Mr. Beckwith asked a multitude of questions as to the time when Miss Spaulding visited Mr. Burch's house, to most of which the witness answered that he did not recollect.) I think Miss Spaulding went away in the summer; I don't recollect whether she was there one month, two months or six months; I have spoken some few words with Mr. Burch's counsel about this case, while here now, when my deposition was taken, and some time before; I think what I said before was taken down in writing by Mr. Miller; Mr. Burch, I believe, was in the same room; it was in Mr. Burch's house; Mr. Burch asked me what I knew, it I recollect, one or two different times; he did not tell me what particular times; he said nothing more; was not living at Mr. Burch's house at the time; Mr. Burch asked me to come; I think I was at the house at the time; I don't know that he told me what he wanted; I might have been there an hour; Mr. Miller had some conversation with me about this case; all Mr. Burch asked me was whether I did not recollect one or two particular times; had seen Mr. Miller before; I went to Hague and Miller's office to see Mr. Burch, on one occasion, and to take a note from Mr. Burch; went to Mr. Caulfield's office to find Mr. Miller; went to Hague and Miller's office, after I left Mr. Burr's, to find Mr. Burch.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Van Arman—During the year 1857, I think, Mr Burch went East twice—first in January or February, staying three or four weeks—next about the time of the Bank panic, which might have been in September or October; he was gone three or four weeks that time; I was led to correct the mistake about that time in giving my deposition, on account of my recollecting having been around his building so much; that I recollected afterwards; my memory as to the things I swear to is accurate, but I am not so sure as to figures; Mr. McKay came up to Mr. Burr's to see me, and in conversation with him I told him that I left Mr. Burch's because I wanted more gardening to do—a place with more room; never saw Mr. Burch with a fancy woman.

The witness identified his deposition, but said he could not make out the first part of it, (written in a fair round hand.)

Examined by Mr. Browning—The reason why my testimony to-day differs from the deposition on the question of the number of times I saw Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's house was, that the first time I referred to the time when the clock came; the reason why my testimony to-day differs from my deposition on the question of the number of times Mr. Stuart visited the house when Mr. Turner was sick is, that my deposition was not taken down right; the true number of letters delivered to Mr. Burrill from Mrs. Burch was fifty.

Mr. Miller, on behalf of the accused, called

Harriet C. Broun, wife of Wm. H. Brown, testified: She had known Mr. Burch since 1843, and Mrs. Burch twelve years; had resided a block and a half from Mrs. Burch; had known Mrs. Burch ever since she came to Chicago; during the last six years, except the last Winter, was more intimate with Mrs. Burch than other lady friends; neither family often had company without asking the other; had always been in the habit of exchanging calls; during last Winter, Mrs. Burch did not call so often, saying that her mother objected to her going into society so much; that was her reason for not visiting; this was in the latter part of 1859.

Mr. Beckwith, on behalf of Mrs. Burch, read a portion of the cross-examination, in which the witness testified as to the different parties that Mr. and Mrs. Burch attended, and as to how often she met them, for the purpose of testing her recollection.

Mr. Van Arman objected to this line of inquiry, as introducing testimony—under pretence of testing the witness' memory—which really could not be admissible under the ruling of the Court.

The Court reserved a decision on the question until morning, and asked if the defence proposed to go into the question of Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife during their matrimonial life, at any time.

Mr. Beckwith said they claimed the right to show the alienation of Mr. Burch's affections from his wife.

After advising the jury not to read any newspapers commenting on the case, the Court, having been in session from 2 until 6 P. M., adjourned until 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

O., Jr.

Highly Interesting Testimony of Mrs. Burch's Confidante—How Mrs. Burch told Mr. Burch's Niece all about her Flirtations—What a Fascinating Man Stuart was—History of the Scene at Mr. Burch's House—He Compels his Wife to Write Letters at his Dictation.

Naperville, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, a number of witnesses, among whom were Miss Fannie Burch, Mrs. Thomas Burch, and several other ladies, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Several of the ladies were formally greeted by Mrs. Burch's mother upon her entrance. Mrs. Burch was presented by some judicious friend with a sweet bouquet of flowers, whose fragrance was kindly vouchsafed to the vicinity of the reporter's table. An illustration of the gentlemanly courtesy which has characterized the conduct of the counsel thus far, was offered this morning, when Mr. Van Arman, counsel for Mr. Burch, requested that all the ladies should be allowed to remain while one was testifying. Mr. Beckwith, counsel for Mrs. Burch, obligingly waived his right to enforce the exclusion of the witnesses, and consented that they should remain. There were but few spectators in the Court-room, few caring to brave the bitter cold, at so early an hour, to enjoy even the interesting details of the Burch trial.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Court first considered the objections to the portions of the deposition of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, offered by Mr. Miller last evening. The Court was disposed to admit the testimony in relation to the intimacy between Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Burch, and Mrs. Burch's reason for not going into society more. But the Court would exclude all testimony as to the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Burch, and confine the evidence to the issue as to Mrs. Burch's fidelity to her marriage vows. Testimony as to the general relations of Mr. and Mrs. Burch could not be admitted to test the accuracy of the witness' recollection. It would be strange to test the memory of the witness by adducing evidence as to facts, which could not be otherwise introduced.

Mr. Beckwith concluded to read but two interrogatories and answers on Mrs. Brown's deposition relating to Mr. and Mrs. Burch's going out. The substance of them was as to who was present when the conversations with Mrs. Burch occurred as to Mrs. Burch's reason for not going into society—the wish of her mother that she should not. In the second conversation Mrs. Burch spoke of having received a letter from her mother making such a request.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF MISS FANNIE BURCH.

Miss Fannie Burch was the first witness called. She is a young lady of plain appearance. She was dressed in black, and gave her testimony with a remarkable equanimity and unembarrassment—amounting almost to stoicism. She testified as follows: My name is Fannie Burch; I live at Little Falls, New-York; I am twenty-two years of age; I have always lived at Little Falls; know the parties to this suit; Mr. Burch is my uncle; know Mrs. Burch since her marriage; I have been at Mr. Burch's house in Chicago; knew him before his marriage when on visits to my own house; first visited him since his marriage about ten years ago; visited him in 1857; think about the 19th of December; Miss Mary Spaulding, my cousin, went with me; she was living at my home at the time; arrived at Mr. Burch's about one o'clock A. M., or between twelve and one; came on the Michigan Central; Mr. Joseph Turner accompanied us to the house; Mr. Farnam was with us; don't know whether he was inside or outside of the carriage; think Mrs. Burch met us in the hall; our visit was expected; Mr. Turner was Mrs. Burch's brother; he lived at Mr. Burch's at the time; think he was 19 or 20 years of age; Mr. Burch was not home at the time; think he returned in about a week; on the night of our arrival, Mrs. Burch asked my cousin, Mary Spaulding, if Daniel Stuart met us at the cars; she said he had been there at the house until about an hour since.

On the Sabbath following we were intending to go to St. James' Church; Mrs. Burch, Mary Spaulding and I had gone up stairs to put on our things; Mary Spaulding had gone down after dressing; I think Mrs. Burch said, as she passed my door, Mr. Stuart is coming; I went down stairs and passed into the library; Mrs. Burch brought Mr. Stuart into the library and presented him to me; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart went into the library; they went across the hall into the parlor; think Miss Spaulding was in the parlor; then Mrs. Burch said she guessed she would not go to St. James', but that Mr. Stuart might go and take care of us; he made some excuse—I think he said Mr. Turner could take care of us; he remained with Mrs. Burch; Mr. Turner went with us, leaving none but the servants in the house with Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart; Mrs. Burch was alone when we returned; I arrived in Chicago at one o'clock Saturday morning—the previous day was Friday; I noticed at that time Mrs. Burch dressed herself very carefully, and arranged her hair very nicely; she said Mr. Stuart had gone up town to carry a note to send to Mrs. Howard Sherman; she said that he was coming to tea; that he had promised to take tea with Mrs. Howard Sherman, but had written the note saying that a violent headache prevented him; she said he was coming back to tea; when he returned after tea, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Boyd called, and Mary Spaulding and I went into the parlor to see them; Stuart and Mrs. Burch was then in the library; I think the library door was closed; they were not there when Hubbard and Boyd left; Mrs. Burch told me that she and Mr. Stuart left by the library window to call upon Mrs. Spaulding; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock that they were left alone in the library; Hubbard and Boyd remained about two hours; did not see Mrs. Burch return that night; think she told me next morning how she left; the library window opens on the piazza, just like a door; she did not wish to see Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hubbard; next saw Mr. Stuart at Nelly Kinsey's wedding—she married Wm. Gordon—in St. James' Church; there was a reception afterwards at Mr. Kinsey's house; the ceremony occurred at Old St. James', in the afternoon, and following that, the reception; Mr. Farnam asked us to ride with them; Mrs. Burch said she preferred to walk, and we walked; we went to the reception; Mr. Stuart was there; saw them sitting on the sofa together; while we were in the church it commenced snowing, and when we went into Mr. Kinsey's we met Mr. McLee, and Mrs. Burch asked him to send a carriage for her; think he did so; we went home from the reception—Mrs. Burch, Stuart and Mary Spaulding in one carriage, and myself and Mr. and Mrs. Farnam in another; Mrs. Burch said she did not ride with Mrs. Farnam because she had promised to ride with Stuart; Stuart remained and dined with us at 5 or 6 o'clock; after dinner we went into the parlor, and I played a polka for Minnie, Mrs. Burch's daughter, and Turner to dance; Mrs. Burch and Stuart danced a long time; Mrs. Burch and Stuart went into the library, and I played chess with Mr. Turner; I think Miss Spaulding took a book; after playing an hour and a half we three went into the library; Mrs. Burch went to the door with Mr. Stuart; should think he left about ten o'clock; recollect going to the theatre with Miss Spaulding, Mr. Turner, and two other young gentlemen and a young lady; think it was McVicker's theatre; left Mrs. Burch alone at home in the library, where she was on our return; she wore a wrapper on our return; she had on a different dress when we left; she said Mr. Stuart had been there, but not to say anything about it; I think she told me so the next day; she said that Mr. Farnam had called and asked if the young ladies were at home, and the servant told them that they were out, and that she (Mrs. Burch,) was up stairs, or had retired, and that she, (Mrs. Burch,) was sorry the servant had done so, as she wished to see Mr. Farnam; I think she told me that she told Maggie, the servant, to say the ladies were out—I understood her, if any one called; she used to send messages that we were engaged when she thought the servant would let in her particular friends; next saw Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at Mr. W. H. Brown's party; that was, I think, about a month after the visit to the theatre; did not notice anything that occurred between them at the party—not at the party; Mr. Stuart went home with Mrs. Burch, and Mr. Burch and myself and Miss Spaulding came home together. Next saw Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch together when Mr. Joseph Turner was ill; he was there two nights sitting up; I think he remained the third night, and was up a greater portion of the night; think he slept upon the sofa; during the sickness one night, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Isaac Burrill were sitting with Mr. Turner; Mr. Burch, Mrs. Burch and myself were sitting together; Mr. Burch and myself went down to get some ice where Mrs. Burch directed us; we did not find the ice, and I went up to ask Mrs. Burch about it; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart stood by the radiator, and Mr. Burrill sat by Mr. Turner; Mrs. Burch held an open sheet of paper in her hand, which I supposed was a letter; when she saw me she threw it at Mr. Stuart, who picked it up and put it in his pocket; we did not find the ice where Mrs. Burch directed, but found it in the cellar in another refrigerator; after the arrival of Miss Spaulding and myself, Mrs. Burch stated to us that Mr. Stuart knew she was in the family-way; she stated how he knew it; think Mr. Stuart next came the Wednesday after Mr. Turner's death; I was up stairs; think Mrs. Burch called me; Mrs. Burch was in the library; Mr. Burch was not home; Mrs. Burch had been up town; don't know whether she returned with him; they sat a little while and then went up to Minnie's room; think Mrs. Burch asked him to go up and see Minnie; Mrs. Burch went up stairs and they soon came down; Mrs. Burch said she must go to church with Mr. Burch, but that he could stay and spend the evening with me; we were called to tea very soon; after tea Mrs. Burch came down to go to church; she had forgotten her shoe-buttoner; I told her I would go and get it for her, and she said I went and got the buttoner and met Mr. Burch and gave it to him, and told him to excuse me to Mrs. Burch, as my head ached so I could not go; Mr. Stuart went out with Mr. and Mrs. Burch; remember going up town one day with Mrs. Burch, Mr. Burch said she would go to the bank; met Mr. Stuart talking with two or three gentlemen; Mr. Stuart joined us and walked home with us; Mr. Stuart remained about an hour; I remained in her company until Mr. Burch arrived.

Q.—Did she at that time say anything about Mr. Howard Sherman? A.—I was walking one day, and I was telling some scandal I had heard about Mr. Howard Sherman; she said, in her conversation, that Mr. Stuart *had already broken up two or three families*; Mrs. Burch told me at the time of Mr. Turner's death what her mother and Stuart said about Stuart; the morning after going to the theatre Miss Spaulding, Mrs. Burch and I were on the stairs, uncle had come home from the East, I do not remember Mrs. Burch's remark, but I think she said: "*Love Mr. Stuart? No, give me my husband—he is the best man in the world yet*;" she was speaking to herself; the visit to the theatre was two nights before Christmas; left Mr. Burch's house on the 11th of March, 1858; I returned Oct. 17, 1859; had spent most of the time in the interim at my own home; I arrived at Mr. Burch's on my second visit about 8 P. M., by the Michigan Central; Mr. Burch accompanied me to his house; my mother and sister, Lizzie Burch, accompanied me; my mother remained about a month; she is a sister-in-law of Mr. Burch; I was in Mr. Burch's house as a guest; so was my mother, and sister Lizzie; first saw Mr. Stuart on the second visit, a week or two after my arrival; he called with Mr. Burrill; it was in the evening; Mrs. Burrill was there to tea; we had a game—I think they call it "ring on the string." Stuart stayed until half-past ten; Mrs. Burch told me that she kept Mr. Stuart's ring, and that she returned the ring to him on New-Year's day; that she took him behind the orange-tree in the parlor and kept playing with the ring; I next saw Mr. Stuart at his own house, at a club meeting; my sister went with Mrs. Burch; the coachman went with me; I dined with a friend, and the coachman came with me; Mr. Henry Boyd went home with me from that party; Mr. Stuart and Mr. David Lyle went home with Mrs. Burch; nothing particular occurred at the party, except that Mrs. B. was out of the room a long while; don't know the cause of her leaving the room, don't know that Stuart was out of the room; Mrs. Burch told me that when Mr. Lyle was talking, and Mr. Stuart was talking loud, she was hanging on Mr. Stuart's arm, Stuart would turn to her and say, "*D——n the fellow; I wish he was out of the way*;" when we went up to dress to come home I had on one rubber; Mr. Stuart took my other rubber and put it on; when he got up he said he had not said "How dy'e do," and kissed me; Mrs. Burch was present; I recollect going to Burlington; Mr. Burch and my mother were with me; we went on Monday morning and returned on Wednesday night; left my sister and Minnie and the baby home with Mrs. Burch; we got home about seven or eight o'clock in the evening; Mrs. Burch told me that Mr. Stuart was there during our absence; think she said he was there twice; I next saw Mr. Stuart there in the Court House at the time of the Bates trial; there was a very large party with us; after the first half of McLean's speech we were up there when it was storming; Mr. Burch went for a carriage, leaving us standing near some gentlemen; Mr. Stuart was standing by Mrs. Burch; Mrs. Burch told me that at that time she had handed Mr. Stuart a note; she told me that a long time afterward—about New-Year's Day; she said she turned a little and handed it to him, and he put it in his pocket; she asked me if I saw her do it, and I said not; on one occasion, when Mr. Burch was just coming off the steps of Stuart's office, we were going there; Mrs. Valentine had told us that Mr. Burch was there; she told me to go and stop Mr. Burch, and then said I had better not, as she could see him at dinner; I went into the milliner's, and when I came out she was talking with Mr. Stuart; she told me that when I went ahead *she had beckoned to Mr. Stuart, who was standing in the window talking with another gent

to Mr. Blackford did in Mobile to Henry P. Farman in consideration of one thousand dollars; the property conveyed was worth more than a hundred and sixty thousand dollars; I don't know for certain, but I believe all his property was conveyed; I was agitated at the time I told Mrs. Burch she was to sign away her right of dower to the property; she said "That's all right;" Mrs. Burch was crying while I executed the deed; the deed was in Mr. Burch's writing; I did not see any person but Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Fanny Burch when I first went into the library; Mr. Burch called his wife; I heard her crying; she would not come down; I went up and saw her on the top of the stairs; Mr. Burch went down into the hall; it was there that Mrs. Burch acknowledged the deed conveying the property; she wrote on the banisters; I don't know how she got the pen and ink; she had a pen in her hand before she signed the deed; on Tuesday morning, when I went to get the defendant's acknowledgment of the confession, she was calm; I do not know when Mr. Burch left home; on that day I gave him the paper after I had attested it; I think Mr. Burch left with me; the defendant was in the same chamber as at first when I went in the afternoon on Tuesday; she was cheerful; she did not sign either paper in my presence; I have given Mrs. Burch's conversation with me, as near as possible, in her own words; I did not commit them to memory; I told Mr. Burch a few days after, that his wife had virtually confessed her crime to me; I did not tell him what she said; I think I may have said to somebody that she acknowledged that Stuart had ruined her; I did not tell all the story until a few days ago to Mr. Van Arman; I wrote down the facts on paper; I did not commit them to memory; I only read them over.

Counsel here handed to witness a book, requesting him to read a single sentence, which he did. Counsel then took back the book and requested the witness to repeat the words to Mr. Burch, and the witness could not repeat a single word. [Laughter in Court.]

Witness resumed—The conversation with Mrs. Burch when written, occupied several pages; I don't know how I recollect the exact words of Mrs. Burch; when Fanny and myself witnessed the papers both sheets were turned down, so that we could see the contents; Mr. Burch did not tell me what the contents were; but said it was a confession; in 1859 Mr. Burch contemplated going to Europe; I don't know if his wife was to go also; she did not ask me to persuade Mr. Burch to go alone; I believe I advised Mr. Burch what course to pursue during his troubles. [The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, calculated to shake many points in his testimony.

Direct examination resumed.—In the deed conveying the property, the firm property conveyed was about forty-six thousand dollars. Nothing further of importance was elicited up to the adjournment, at noon.

A Terrible Scene.

PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC, ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 21.

The surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer arrived in Louisville at an early hour yesterday morning, and from them the following information of the disaster has been obtained: On Saturday evening the *Pacific* left Louisville for New-Orleans. She stopped at New-Albany for some freight and a few passengers, and then proceeded on her way, calling at Cannelton, Evansville and Henderson. She arrived at Uniontown on Sunday evening, about 6½ o'clock. It was then dark, and coal was being received on, when a quantity of hay in the vicinity of the boilers was discovered to be on fire. They broke out the ignited bales, but too late to prevent the spread of the flames and the dreadful casualty.

When Capt. Lamb and his officers found that the flames could not be stayed, they devoted themselves to rescuing the passengers and citizens of Uniontown who were on board. The forward gangway was then unimpeded, and nearly all made their escape.

The chief clerk, Mr. Smith, endeavored to save his books, papers and money, but the fire was so rapid that he had to abandon all but one package of $1,500, belonging to Capt. Beardon, one of the boat's owners, and the books and records were totally destroyed.

The fire mounted up, and spread through the cabins with terrific speed, and within fifteen minutes the noble *Pacific* was a writhing mass of fire upon the turbid river. The scene was magnificently terrific. A thousand horses, cattle and sheep were confined within the influence of the flames, and their cries of terror and pain were horrible to hear, and all perished by the torture of fire. The loss of property sustained by this disaster we alluded to yesterday, and later intelligence only confirms that part of the misfortune.

Capt. Lamb, by all accounts, was as brave and indefatigable in his efforts to save as might have been expected of so brave and generous a man. To the last he devoted himself to the task of saving others, and when he did attempt to escape it was only to meet a watery grave. He endeavored to escape by sailing down the derrick fall at the stern. He probably expected to find the yawl there, but a party of deckers had taken it, and Capt. Lamb clung to the tackle as long as possible, telling Goff, a colored man, that he could not hold on much longer. The latter pushed an oar to him, but Capt. Lamb missed it and sank to rise no more.

The yawl was finally recovered, and the mates took from the burning wreck several persons, including Mrs. J. W. McDonald and a Mr. Burnley. Those who are known to be lost are:

Capt. Wm. Lamb, the commander, of Louisville.
Jacob Hess, a boat hand, of Portland.
Emily, slave of Mr. Hurry, the barkeeper.
Tazewell, negro cabin-boy, of Lebanon, Ky.
Two children, deck passengers, unknown, of Portland.
Mr. Bazmillon, a Frenchman.
Mr. J. W. McDonald, of Indiana.
Servant girl of A. Campbell, Jr., of Virginia.

In addition to these, three females were seen to jump overboard, but one of whom was saved. Two of these others, whose names are not known, but who belonged to the boat's crew, are probably lost, together with two or three deck passengers.

The devotedness of woman's love and fidelity was never more beautifully evinced than in the conduct of Mrs. McDonald. Her husband was extremely low with consumption, and when the terrible alarm was given, his life went out, his shattered energies being the equal to the shock. But Mrs. McDonald refused to leave the body of her cherished husband. She offered princely rewards to any one who would save the body, and bravely stood by the beloved corpse, while the fire raged and swept around her, and then bore it herself to the guards of the boat, hoping that both might be rescued. The lady was only herself saved by the firmness of the mate, who forced her into the yawl and carried her to shore. Such heroic devotedness is without a parallel! Mrs. McDonald remained at Uniontown, hoping to gather at least the ashes of her loved husband.

The steamer *E. H. Fairchild*, Capt. Fausett, and her officers rendered every assistance possible to the sufferers.

Personal Liberty Bills.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We have always held the "Personal Liberty laws" and other legal obstructions thrown in the way of the rendition of fugitive slaves to be useless and pernicious. To present this view now may be misinterpreted into a pusillanimous yielding to southern clamor. But no matter; it is magnanimous to confess and repair a wrong, and if the Free States have been wrong in this matter, it will be honorable in them to correct the error. We do not suppose it will be done under the present excitement, because it will look like an attempt to conciliate the Disunionists; but there is no harm in looking at facts as they are, and preparing to act when the proper time comes. It is very well understood that on this point alone is the Southern mind to be influenced. It is not a *primâ facie* case either of violation of the Constitution or of injustice to the Slave States on the part of the North. And here they do make it out. It is of no use to quibble about it, and attempt to force another construction upon the language of the Constitution; there is no shadow of doubt that the framers of the Constitution intended to provide and did provide for the rendition of slaves, and although the present Fugitive Slave law contains provisions repugnant to all the established principles of law, and repugnant to all the sentiments of humane and Christian men, it is constitutional in its intent and scope, and is so pronounced by all competent judicial authorities. It is not strange that a law so barbarous in its spirit and so ungraceful in some of its provisions of the rights of the race exposed to its influence should encounter resistance, and that men and women everywhere should use all the means within their power to shield and protect the fugitive negroes. This feeling, so universal in the Free States, will prevent, as it always has, the return of any considerable number of fugitives who have once touched free soil. The personal liberty laws were not needed to make this fact certain, and they do not in the slightest degree contribute to it; on the contrary, they hinder it, by prompting the slave owners to a more obstinate determination to recover their property, and by enlisting the more energetic efforts of the General Government. Under the most stringent of these "personal liberty" laws negroes proved to be slaves are just as inevitably returned to their masters, and the only difference is that they make the process more expensive and annoying. These Northern retaliatory laws, therefore while they do not prevent the return of a single negro to slavery, have the effect to exasperate the South, and give her occasion to complain that we refuse to fulfill an article of the compact most essential to them.

The Presidential Election.

THE OFFICIAL RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Wednesday, says:

We have now official returns from every county in the State, of the vote for Electors and Governor. They sum up as follows:

For Lincoln	361,377
For Fusion	313 6 0
Lincoln's majority	47,7-7
For Morgan	358,311
For Kelly	233,321
For Brady	19,652
Morgan over Kelly	64,990
Morgan over both	45,358

The result as declared by the State Canvassers will, perhaps, vary slightly but not materially from this.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The full returns from Forest and Potter Counties have been received, and the official aggregates of the State are as follows: Lincoln, 270,170; Fusion, 176,475: Douglas, 17,350; Bell, 12,753. Lincoln's plurality over Fusion, 93,735; his plurality over Douglas, 252,820; over Bell, 257,415: majority over all opposition, 68,735. The figures for the two missing counties we add: Forest County, 107 for Lincoln; 47 for Fusion: Potter County, 1,545 for Lincoln, 921 for Fusion, 1 for Bell. The whole vote of the State is 476,710, while that of New-York is 660,000. These two States together have cast 1,136,710 votes.

A Steamboat Burned.—On Sunday evening last, the steamer Pacific was burnt at Uniontown, on the Mississippi River. She had on board a cargo valued at $100,000, comprising a large quantity of tobacco, pork and flour, besides a number of horses and mules. Most of the live stock was lost, but it was probable that the freight would be saved in a damaged condition. Capt. William Lamb, a well-known citizen of Louisville, was lost. Fortunately the passengers were all saved.

A Letter to the President Elect.

Dear old Uncle Abe: Don't let your toes frighten nor your friends fool you into making a pronounceymenter, (that's Mexican for telling worst you're goin' to do in hifalutin style,) to Burch sure way to sign away her right of dower to the property; she said "That's all right;" Mrs. Burch was crying while I executed the deed; the deed was in Mr. Burch's writing; I did not see any person but Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Fanny Burch when I first went into the library; Mr. Burch called his wife; I heard her crying; she would not come down; I went up and saw her on the top of the stairs; Mr. Burch went down into the hall; it was there that Mrs. Burch acknowledged the deed conveying the property; she wrote on the banisters; I don't know how she got the pen and ink; she had a pen in her hand before she signed the deed; on Tuesday morning, when I went to get the defendant's acknowledgment of the confession, she was calm; I do not know when Mr. Burch left home; on that day I gave him the paper after I had attested it; I think Mr. Burch left with me; the defendant was in the same chamber as at first when I went in the afternoon on Tuesday; she was cheerful; she did not sign either paper in my presence; I have given Mrs. Burch's conversation with me, as near as possible, in her own words; I did not commit them to memory; I told Mr. Burch a few days after, that his wife had virtually confessed her crime to me; I did not tell him what she said; I think I may have said to somebody that she acknowledged that Stuart had ruined her; I did not tell all the story until a few days ago to Mr. Van Arman; I wrote down the facts on paper; I did not commit them to memory; I only read them over.

Counsel here handed to witness a book, requesting him to read a single sentence, which he did. Counsel then took back the book and requested the witness to repeat the words to Mr. Burch, and the witness could not repeat a single word. [Laughter in Court.]

Witness resumed—The conversation with Mrs. Burch when written, occupied several pages; I don't know how I recollect the exact words of Mrs. Burch; when Fanny and myself witnessed the papers both sheets were turned down, so that we could see the contents; Mr. Burch did not tell me what the contents were; but said it was a confession; in 1859 Mr. Burch contemplated going to Europe; I don't know if his wife was to go also; she did not ask me to persuade Mr. Burch to go alone; I believe I advised Mr. Burch what course to pursue during his troubles. [The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, calculated to shake many points in his testimony.

Direct examination resumed.—In the deed conveying the property, the firm property conveyed was about forty-six thousand dollars. Nothing further of importance was elicited up to the adjournment, at noon.

Yours lovin' nephew,
EEFFUM SMOOTHE.

Abrum Lincoln, next President of Springfield, Ill.

P. S.—I have seen Squire Gerard and the "What Is It?" and I consider it an even thing between 'em.
E. S.

Tide-Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of November, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	74,700	1,559,400	253,100	289,900
1859	61,800	540,400	19,000	511,100
Increase	12,900	1,019,000	234,100	
Dec.				222,200

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	1,126,600	17,331,000	13,662,400	2,681,900
1859	702,400	4,033,600	2,607,700	2,420,300
Increase	424,200	13,298,400	11,054,700	261,600

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 3,063,880 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce from the opening of the Canals to and including the 23d of November, have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	1,126,600	702,400	1,801,700
Wheat, bush	17,331,000	4,033,600	7,969,400
Corn, bush	13,662,400	2,607,700	6,489,600
Barley, bush	2,681,900	2,420,300	3,247,800
Rye, bush	315,300	329,800	489,600
Oats, bush	6,155,100	5,116,900	4,564,300
Pork, bbls	7,142	41,869	37,400
Beef, bbls	8,664	16,548	42,895
Cheese, lbs	10,746,000	11,204,000	7,978,000
Lard	910,100	3,538,400	3,839,700
Butter	1,985,400	2,564,000	2,830,500
Bacon	449,800	1,772,700	3,157,600
Wool	2,029,200	3,020,900	2,804,000

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

United States District Court—The Calendar will not be called again this Term.

Supreme Court—General Term—The Calendar will not be called again. Adjourned to Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 98, 801, 1555, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 15 9, 1511. *Part II.*—Nos. 870, 1078, 1056, 1713, 1008, 1961, 1972, 1004, 1124, 1900, 378, 1962, 1984, 1966, 1992, 1991, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006.

Superior Court.—No new cases will be called this Term.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 89 to 112 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 113 to 136 inclusive.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF M'GOUGH — INDICTMENTS AGAINST HARBOR-MASTERS QUASHED—MULLIGAN'S CASE POSTPONED.

The first business in this Court, before Judge Gould, on Saturday, was the sentencing of McGough, in whose case the jury at a late hour on the previous evening had returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner briefly addressed the Court, saying that he had committed the deed, but only in self-defence. On the morning of the occurrence he had sent his little boy out for some milk for his coffee, and during his absence had begun his breakfast, when the deceased came at him and struck at his face. In defence, he then seized the knife from the table, where he had put it after cutting some bread, and thrust it at the prisoner, who grappled with him, when the rest of the occurrences as testified to in the trial took place.

The Court remarked that the prisoner's account might be true. It was consistent with the facts proved, but unfortunately he had no witnesses to prove it, and the law could act only upon proof. The jury had found him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The law left the Court some discretion in sentencing for this offence. The prisoner might be confined for any length of time, from two to four years. In view of the possibility that the prisoner's own statement might be a true one, the Court felt inclined to pay so much respect to it as to use the discretion allowed to it in the prisoner's favor, and inflict the lowest penalty allowed. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that he be confined at hard labor for the term of two years in State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner seemed satisfied with the sentence, and thanked the Court for its lenity.

The case of John S. Annable, one of the indicted harbor-masters, was next called up by counsel for defence, and motion made to quash, on the same grounds as those on which the motion to quash had been made, on the previous day, in the cases of Marsten and Van Ness, indicted for a similar offence. The Court remarked, that the objections made to all the indictments in these cases were sustained, and the bills were, therefore, quashed.

The next business was the case of Mulligan, convicted of felonious assault. The prisoner being sworn stated that he had learned the cooper's trade, but had not worked at it since he was a boy. Mr. Brady, of counsel for defence, here addressed the Court. He had not hitherto been in the case, but he had listened to the entire trial, and he was convinced, as every one who heard it must be, that the conviction was illegal. The indictment had been for discharging a pistol at Oliver, while on the trial there had been no pretense that the pistol was fired at all. And he ventured to say that if any one of the jurors were to rise in his place, he would say that he designed to render a verdict only of attempt to discharge the pistol. The verdict was palpably a blunder, and he therefore moved for a stay of proceedings and a new trial.

The Court replied that by the decision of the Court of Appeals the Oyer and Terminer could not grant a new trial. The motion, therefore, must be made at the General Term of the Supreme Court. The intention to make that motion, however, need not hinder the passing of judgment now.

Counsel, however, asked that sentence might be deferred until the motion were made, in order that no more prejudice might be thrown about the prisoner than he already suffered.

The District-Attorney urged the propriety of making no distinction in the case of different prisoners, and of sentencing now, as was usually done. Besides, in the present case, he did not believe a new trial could be granted. If the indictment had alleged a discharge of the pistol and the evidence had not proven the allegation, that was a defect which the verdict of a Jury has cured. The verdict of a Jury in the Oyer and Terminer, was conclusive of the *facts* found.

The Court remarked that it did not represent any popular feeling against the prisoner. As one of the essential elements of the administration of justice was deliberation, no injustice could come from granting a postponement of the case. As the prisoner must be sentenced by the Court in which he is convicted, and as this Court would end on Saturday next, it will not sojourn beyond that time. It would therefore grant that delay. In reply to request of counsel that the prisoner might be admitted to bail in the meantime, the Court said it could not admit to bail a prisoner convicted of a felony, except upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought on a stay of proceedings granted. Application was there upon made for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the spot; but as the bill of exceptions, though filed with the District Attorney, had not yet been settled, the stay of proceedings, necessary as a preliminary to the writ, could not be granted. The prisoner must therefore be remanded until Saturday next when the judgment will be entered. In the meantime, a motion will be made for a new trial at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which sits on Wednesday.

The Court then adjourned till next Saturday, at 11 o'clock, when the only business will be the disposal of Mulligan's case.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CRIMES—FEMALE CRIMINALS.

In this Court on Saturday, there were no cases of any other than ordinary interest, being principally complaints for light assaults and petty larcenies. Of twenty-nine persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them; one was discharged by request of the complainant; four were discharged under suspended sentence; two were granted postponement; five were remanded; nine were fined; four were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. Of thirty-five persons charged with petty larceny, two were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them; seven were discharged under suspended sentence; six were allowed postponement; six were remanded; one was fined, and thirteen were imprisoned. One person, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was allowed a postponement. About a third of all the prisoners were females. These were mostly charged with larceny, although an occasional Amazon had been playing the fistic art.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court the following cases will be taken up this morning at 11 o'clock:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—James Netten.
For Obtaining Money under False Pretences—Charles G. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, Albert Brewster, Hamilton W. Shipman.
For Misdemeanor—Henry D. Smethurst.
For G and Larceny—William H. Lazelle, Daniel Kieler, Andrew Gustavelli, Antonio Lobian, Leopold Gustavelli, Alexander Dixon.
For Burglary—William Hunt.
For Forgery—John Murray.
For Attempt at Robbery—William Ferguson, James Southward.
For Robbery—James Shay.
For Attempt at Rape—August Stephany.
For Rape—Phillip Weidersum, *alias* Witerson.

How to Avoid Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Samuel Sheldon vs. *John P. Ellis and Robert H. Ellis.*—The plaintiff in this case now made an *ex-parte* application for an injunction order, restraining the defendant, Robert H. Ellis, as assignee of John P. Ellis, from selling or disposing of certain property, alleged to have been transferred, assigned, &c., to defraud the plaintiff, and to prevent his collecting a certain judgment obtained against John P. Ellis, the assignor.

The plaintiff's papers set forth that the assignment in question was made a short time previous to the trial of the action in which he obtained judgment against John P. Ellis, but that it was not delivered to the assignee—a brother of the assignor—until after the case was tried, and it was apparent that the plaintiff would obtain a verdict. It was averred that John P. Ellis, the defendant in the action, then left Court, and delivered the assignment to his brother, and gave over the possession of his property, and that the proceeding was fraudulent and intended to cheat and delay the plaintiff. As the application was *ex-parte*, of course the defendants have as yet had no opportunity to give their version of the transaction.

The Court granted the temporary injunction prayed for, and ordered the defendants to show cause, &c., on the first Monday in December.

A. Prentice for applicant.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

John Derrickson and George Loffley—Part of the crew of the ship *Warren*, were put on trial charged with an endeavor to commit a mutiny on board the ship *Warren* in the harbor. The evidence taken on the examination of the men before the Commissioner was read to the jury, and the case was submitted to them upon it, no other evidence being offered, and the jury thereupon found a verdict of not guilty.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before all the Judges.

Special Order, Nov. 24.—It is hereby ordered that Part I. Trial Term of this Court be and the same is hereby extended up to and including Saturday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Mullen, J.—*Petition of Bedelin McCourt* vs. *Barnard Fox.*—Motion denied, $16 costs to be paid from estate.

Baldwin vs. *Francis.*—Judgment for $64 75.

Adams vs. *Smith.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on delivery of assigned property to Receiver, proceedings on judgment to be stayed, with leave to plaintiff to demur to complaint.

Douglass et al. vs. *Oakly.*—Referred to A. Ford, Esq.

Ingraham, J.—*Bovin* vs. *Marvin and Hunt* vs. *The same.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of trial, on bill for costs of motion. Costs to be adjusted by Clerk.

Dayton et al. vs. *Goodman.*—Motion denied without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 15 bbls. Ashes, 21,873 bbls. Flour, 77,658 bushels Wheat, 26,374 bushels Corn, 6,825 bushels Barley, 255 bushels Oats, 2,899 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and $5 12½@$5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,096 bbls., including 743 bbls. Pots, and 363 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Transactions have been quite limited at unchanged quotations.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,400 bales, including middling Uplands, at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevails for State and Western Flour to-day, at rising prices. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 20,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$5; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; superfine Western at $4 75@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10. Very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Superfine State $4 80@$5 05

Extra State	$5 05 @ $5 35
Superfine Western	$4 75 @ $5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	$5 10 @ $6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$5 20 @ $6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	$5 20 @ $5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	$5 35 @ $5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	$5 55 @ $6 05
Fancy Genesee	$5 10 @ $5 50
Extra Genesee	$5 65 @ $7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$5 60 @ $7 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at former figures. Sales since our last 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 55 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $4 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat claim higher prices, and are unwilling to sell at yesterday's rates, which buyers offer freely. The current movements are, consequently, limited. We have heard of sales, since our last, of only 40,000 bushels, chiefly last evening, including White Western at $1 32@$1 35; Red Western at $1 22@$1 26, the latter an extreme rate, and Milwaukee Club, part, at $1 16, and Chicago Spring at $1 10 per bushel. Corn is quiet, being but little above the views of purchasers; sales have been reported since our last, of 41,000 bush. at 65c.@66c., for mixed Western; 70c.@72c. for White Western; 73c. for White Southern; and 67c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 100c.@101c., ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered; sales 8,200 bushels, including Canada East, part at 70c.; and State, at 65c.@66c. Oats have been inquired for, including Canada at 36c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@36½c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at Tidewater of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 24th of November, have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	1,126,600	702,400	1,801,700
Wheat, bush	17,331,000	4,033,600	7,969,400
Corn, bush	13,662,400	2,607,700	6,489,600
Barley, bush	2,681,900	2,420,300	3,247,800
Rye, bush	315,300	329,800	489,600
Oats, bush	6,155,100	5,116,900	4,564,300

HAY—sales to-day 800 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Fair receipts and light sales have been reported this week. Week's receipts, 38,200 Hides and 50 bales do.; week's sales, 17,000 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Weibel & Weidemeyer, 1,225 Montevideo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Rio Grande, 22 lbs., 23c., 7 months, usual selection; 1,731 California, 23 lbs., on private terms; 5,181 Aspinwall, 15@20 lbs., 21c., less cash discount, rejecting bad Hides; 3,800 Bogota, 20 lbs., part 21c., less cash discount, rejecting bad Hides; 700 Matamoras, 22 lbs., 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad and Bulls; 760 Texas, &c., 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., part 7¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., on private terms; 200 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' hands: 127,700 Dry Hides; 9,900 Wet Salted do.; 1,800 Horse Hides, and 216 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including new ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 25c.@28c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 70 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. Hill & Co., notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely dull and heavy throughout the week, and transactions have been mainly on orders and to supply a moderate demand from our local trade, and but few Eastern manufacturers or buyers have made their appearance in the market. Prices are unsettled, some of the trade being willing to submit to a material reduction in favor of cash buyers, though for purchases on time last week's rates are demanded. We do not alter our quotations. Receipts from the tanneries this week have been more ample, (about 63,000 sides,) and at the close the stock was augmented. In Oak Tanned also, the business done has been very light. Other descriptions remain unchanged."

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $17¾, and Prime at $11 75@$12, closing $12 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams, at 10c.@10¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard has been very quiet. The reported sales to-day did not exceed 50 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at uniform rates. Sales transpired of 100 obls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do., $10 75@$11 for extra Western do., $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ obl. Butter sells slowly, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 14c.@15c. for Western. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 75 tcs. were reported, at $4 75@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, only 280 hhds. having been disposed of, chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c.@6c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls. at 19½c.@19¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted, though rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@13d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. ₱ lb., Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 261 tons, to Marseilles and back from Palermo to New-York, at $4,500; a Br. brig, 8,000 bushels Wheat, to Falmouth, for orders, 15d. in bulk; a brig to Cork and a market, 15d. in ship's bags; a ship, 745 tons, to Bristol, E., 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14½ d. in ship's bags, and 2,000 bbls. Flour, 3s. 9d.; two barks, same voyage, 14¼d.@14½d., ship's bags, and Flour 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; a brig, 216 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, hhd. staves, $13 50; one, 330 tons, from Norfolk to Guadalupe, $15; a schooner, 165 tons, from Jacksonville to Point Petre, Guadalupe, Lumber, $13; one, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to the Windward Isles, $13; a brig, 200 tons, from an Eastern Port to North Side Cuba, Lumber, $8; one, 300 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, $5,000.

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The following will be published to-morrow:
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POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in this City, pursuant to an act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA JUIVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—RURAL FELICITY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—THE MANIAC LOVER.

COOPER INSTITUTE—REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S LECTURE ON BRAZIL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—ANTIC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Aricl*, nine days from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings over a million in treasure and the San Francisco mails of the 1st inst. Her California advices, however, have been anticipated by the Overland Express. Later news is received from the Isthmus and South America. The long-threatened diplomatic rupture between Peru and the United States has at length occurred, and Mr. CLAY, our Minister, has received his passports. He was to leave Callao on the 12th inst. for New-York, *viâ* Panama. We have already given in detail the merits of the dispute, and present to-day the Peruvian version, which appears in the form of a circular sent by the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. The general news from Peru and Chili is unimportant. From Bolivia we learn that the brief tranquillity which the Republic has lately enjoyed is again disturbed by attempted revolution, and that a more serious danger to the actual Government exists in a threatened invasion by Peru. Fresh fuel has been added to the revolutionary fire in New-Granada, and all hopes of peace seem to have been quenched for the present. The usual number of skirmishes are reported, and the Revolutionists, of course, claim to have been successful; but the truth is that neither party is strong enough to overcome its adversary, and so the resources of the country are being gradually exhausted by this ruinous and reckless civil war. There is a report, indorsed by a Carthagena journal, that the cargo of an American vessel at Santa Martha had been seized by the authorities for the support of the troops, and also that an American citizen, formerly United States Consul at Carthagena, had been arrested and imprisoned. It is extremely probable that the stories are true, as American interests, here and elsewhere, are entirely without protection. The attempt to find a practicable route for a railroad across the Isthmus, between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce, has been a total failure. So writes a well-informed correspondent.

The steamship *Arago*, with European advices four days later, passed Cape Race on Saturday night, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She left Havre on the 13th and Southampton on the 14th inst. It was reported that the attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace with China at Tien-tsin had failed, and that the English and French forces were marching on Peking, followed by the Ambassadors. Another report said that a treaty had been negotiated at Peking, but it obtained no credence. The Bank of England, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large amount of specie by the Bank of France, had advanced its rate of discount. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The steamer *Bremen* left this port for Southampton and Bremen on Saturday, with 97 passengers and $4,273 in specie. The *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, carried out 15 passengers.

The steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings Mexican intelligence to the 21st inst. The latest reports relative to the capture of Guadalajara are fully confirmed. A bold act of robbery had been perpetrated at the Capital, which will probably have the effect of precipitating a difficulty with the British Government. The British Legation had been forcibly robbed of a million dollars belonging to British bondholders, and the greatest excitement existed in consequence. The Liberals were again concentrating on the Capital.

By the arrival of the Pony Express at Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, we are put in possession of California advices to the 14th inst. The returns of the Presidential Election were not yet complete, but enough had been received, it was thought, to put the success of the Republicans beyond a doubt. Oregon, too, according to the latest advices, was believed to have gone the same way.

One method adopted to induce the present Administration to take no steps against the secession movement in the South is indicated in our special dispatch from Washington this morning. The President, it is stated, is in the receipt of numerous letters from leading men in the Cotton States, representing that secession is no longer a speculation but a certainty, and urging him to offer no resistance to a peaceable separation, as it will only involve his Administration in disgrace. Provided he does not interfere, they promise to let him finish his term without trouble. In other words, it is proposed that for the sake of peace and quietness he shall allow the Disunionists to have everything their own way. Whether Mr. BUCHANAN will accede to their modest proposition, in the face of his recent declarations, remains to be seen. The Secessionists are very active, and are holding meetings almost continually, at which speeches calculated to excite the people are made. Notwithstanding all their efforts, however, the feeling for the Union will crop out, and finds most frequent expression in the declaration, that if the North will show her desire for conciliation by the repeal of her Personal Liberty bills, the dreaded catastrophe of disunion may yet be avoided.

From Leavenworth, Kansas, we have telegraphed a rather more moderate view of the probable motives of Capt. MONTGOMERY than reached us from Missouri. The latest information received there from Fort Scott shows that no demonstration had been made against that place. It was thought that the object of MONTGOMERY was only to drive off some obnoxious settlers, and that he had no intention of molesting the Government officers or of invading Missouri. In fact, the burden of the news from Missouri relative to him, up to the present time, is fear that he *will* do something against the peace and quietness of that State. In a few days we may hope to obtain reliable information relative to his movements and intentions.

The prolonged spell of mild weather which has prevailed for the last two months ended in a violent blow from the southeast on Friday, accompanied with rain, which on Saturday morning changed to the northwest, when, for a few moments, we had the first fall of snow this season. It blew a gale throughout Saturday, and the weather has been of the most approved Wintry type. Some damage was done to vessels in the lower bay, but nothing serious occurred in the immediate harbor. On the lakes the gale began early on Saturday morning from the west, accompanied with snow, and is represented to have been the most severe, and probably it will prove the most disastrous to shipping which has occurred this season.

One of the most destructive fires which have occurred this season broke out on Saturday night in the stores of E. STONE & Co., at the corner of Church and Warren streets, extending through the entire block to Murray-street. Nine different firms have suffered by the destruction in whole or in part of their stock by fire or water, and the aggregate loss is set down at over $600,000, a large part of which was insured. Nearly every insurance company in the City has suffered by this fire. Seven other fires of comparatively small account, also occurred on Saturday and Sunday.

The fact that some thirty thousand complaints against liquor-dealers for infractions of the Sunday law have accumulated on the hands of the District-Attorney, with no immediate prospect of their being brought to trial, has induced the police authorities to adopt another plan with the object of enforcing a compliance with the law. On Saturday all the liquor-dealers were notified that yesterday would be the last day on which they would be permitted to violate the law without becoming liable to summary arrest and imprisonment at least for one night. The effect of the notification was apparent yesterday in a marked decrease of the number of places where liquor usually has been publicly exposed for sale, while the arrests for drunkenness were about one-fourth of the ordinary number. A movement has also been made in the direction of closing the Sunday theatres, and last evening an establishment of that character at No. 198 West Thirty-sixth-street, was visited by the Police, who dispersed the audience and arrested six of the actors.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the case of MULLIGAN was postponed one week. MCGOUGH, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years. The Court then adjourned until next Saturday.

The Stock and Money markets were further improved on Saturday by the bold turn in the Bank movement in the direction of expansion. Outside of Banks there was no pressure of mercantile paper, but a fair business done at 12 ℘ cent. for single names which had previously been forced at 21@24 ℘ cent. The extreme advance in the Stock market was not maintained at the close; New-York Central 78½, after selling at 79½ ℘ cent., and other Railways in proportion. Exchange on England keeps down to 100@102 for Merchant bills, and 103@104 for Bankers. The Domestic Exchanges quite unsettled by the suspensions at Philadelphia and South.

Flour was in good demand and was very firm. Wheat and Corn were held at rates above the views of buyers and were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, but at irregular prices. Pork and Whisky were more sought after and were dearer. Lard, Beef, Hemp, Hides, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Coffee, Metals, Molasses, Sugars, Rice and Tobacco were lightly dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Hops. The freight engagements were restricted, although shippers had any existing advantage. There were 498 vessels of all classes in port.

The Sectional Troubles—Suggestions of New Compromises.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 23.

A resolution was offered in the Georgia Legislature demanding the repeal, by Northern States, of laws obstructing the rendition of Fugitive Slaves; also an enactment of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property; such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Here is something tangible. *It suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated.* South Carolina goes ahead without "rhyme or reason." There, it is not disunion for cause, but disunion *per se*.

Assuming the possibility of coming together in a fraternal spirit for the purpose of effecting "a more perfect union among the States," we are not without hopes that the result may prove auspicious. With a mutual desire to harmonize differences, let us suppose that in the place of a *vindictive* Fugitive Slave law—a law repugnant to manhood and honor—one should be enacted which arms the Federal authorities with all needful power for its execution, *together with a provision making Counties where Fugitives are rescued by violence, from officers who have them in charge, liable for the value of the slaves so rescued.*

And in regard to the other vexed question, viz.: the right of going into the Territories with slaves, *why not restore the Missouri Compromise line?* That secured to the South all Territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its "peculiar institution."

These suggestions come from a very distinguished and influential quarter, and deserve the attention which they cannot fail to receive. If the public mind throughout the North and West is sufficiently convinced that there is danger of disunion, to be ready to assent to *any* scheme of compromise, the *Journal's* intimations will doubtless be received with favor. As to that fact we have not sufficient evidence as yet to warrant a decided opinion. It must be confessed that the experience of 1850 and 1854,—the enactment of new compromises and the readiness with which one still older and more sacred was repudiated,—has rendered the very word "compromise" odious to the great mass of the Republican Party throughout the Free States. They will therefore be very cautious about giving their assent to such a project as that which the *Evening Journal* has suggested.

Whatever may be the feeling just now, however, we have very little doubt that the necessity for a compromise of some sort, if peaceful relations are to be preserved, will, ere long, become more clearly apparent. We cannot resist the conviction, forced upon us by evidence of the most trustworthy character, that disunion is the *settled purpose* of South Carolina; that two or three other Slave States stand ready to second and support her in it the moment she shall take a decisive step,—and that nearly all the rest are disposed, if not determined, to join in resisting any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce them into submission. We believe this to be the actual state of the case at the present moment; and except in a very few localities at the South, we see no conservative movement of any vigor or vitality. As to the Gulf States, if there is any Union feeling in any of them, it has not yet taken any organized form.

The danger is that any plan of compromise that can be suggested comes too soon for the North, and by-and-bye will come too late for the South. The restoration of the Missouri line ought to be satisfactory to moderate, conservative men of both sections,—though, in view of the opinions of the Supreme Court and the claims of the South, it would be necessary to embody it in an amendment of the Constitution. Neither section would probably run the risk of making it dependent upon an act of Congress.

The amendment proposed by the *Evening Journal* of the Fugitive Slave law ought to satisfy the whole South. It goes far beyond the plan suggested by the TIMES, though it grows out of the same general idea,—that, namely, of reimbursing the owner the value of his fugitive instead of having him returned.

It remains to be seen whether there is any desire or spirit of compromise on the part of either section. We shall be agreeably disappointed if the suggestion is not scouted,—not only by Southern journals, but by Northern opponents of the Republican Party.

THE HERALD'S PONS ASINORUM.—Our veracious and always reliable neighbor, the *Herald*, placed yesterday in the van of all its special telegrams from Washington an announcement

"That Capt. MEADE, of the Engineer Corps, who has now the charge of *the fort at Tortugas*, Florida, having heard that the Disunionists in that region contemplated a raid upon his fort, applied to the commander of one of the ships-of-war on that coast for protection, and that the naval officer, with equal haste, *gave orders that as soon as any body of men, in unusual numbers, should be seen on the bridge leading from the mainland to the fort, a fire of shell should be opened upon the bridge for its destruction.*"

"Of course," adds the conservative *Herald*,

"This was done without the orders of the Administration, who will doubtless dispatch a proper rebuke to those officers. *Such imprudence is calculated to exasperate the South, and precipitate a collision between the State and Federal Governments.*"

Many as have been the wonderful discoveries made by our wonderful neighbor, this discovery of a bridge forty miles in length, reaching from the mainland of Florida to the Island of Tortugas, is certainly not the least astounding! Such a work of engineering skill should not lightly be destroyed, standing, as it does, only second in importance to the bridge connecting Havana with Key West, over which latter piece of masonry the *Herald*, in a few days more, may start a locomotive with a train of cars. We beg the naval officer who is in command "of one of the ships of war on that coast," to hesitate before destroying this really prodigious bridge. Let him resist any Disunionists who attempt a forty-mile march across it from the mainland of Florida; but let the bridge itself be spared, until some persons other than the *Herald's* correspondents have seen and taken measurement of its proportions.

The Perils from Kansas.

The country is again threatened with very serious dangers from Kansas. The movements of Capt. MONTGOMERY,—in themselves sufficiently exasperating,—are likely to be sohandled by desperate and reckless politicians as greatly to add to the sectional excitement and increase the difficulties of restoring peace. He is represented by the current reports as waging a war of Abolition, and as threatening and actually taking the lives of Pro-Slavery men in his vicinity. On the other hand, it is asserted that the question of Slavery has nothing to do with the movement,—but that the people who have been driven from their homes and despoiled of their property, by authority of the Federal Government, have taken up arms in their own defence.

It is stated that the President has sent orders to Gen. HARNEY to suppress all resistance to the laws. If he is resolved to carry out the ruthless and unjust policy, by which these settlers are to be robbed of everything they have in the world, simply because the Government saw fit to change the Indian boundary line, Mr. BUCHANAN might at least have committed the duty to some man likely to perform it with more humanity than Gen. HARNEY. He ought also to have clothed some proper person with authority to ascertain the facts of the case,—the causes of the disaffection, and the means of removing them. We believe he would have found that Slavery has nothing whatever to do with these troubles,—but that the people have been goaded to violent measures by the injustice of the Executive Department of the Government.

As things now stand, whatever of violence may have occurred in Kansas, is likely to be followed by more. Gen. HARNEY is quite certain, if he has received the orders alleged to have been sent, to ride rough-shod over the inhabitants of the offending section, and to trample down everything like disaffection under the hoofs of his cavalry. He is not a man to feel the faintest throb of sympathy with the sufferings of despoiled families, or of homeless and starving women and children. Whatever is done will be done in the most relentless and remorseless manner. It is very easy to foresee the effect such a treatment of the case will produce upon the people of the North and West, and especially upon the great mass of the Republican Party. They will see in it only a continuance of the cruel heartlessness which has marked the conduct of the Administration towards Kansas from the very commencement of her history,—and will turn a deaf ear to all hints of compromise with those who are responsible for it.

At the South, on the other hand, this sympathy with the Kansas sufferers will be regarded as the old hostility to Slavery,—and the raid of MONTGOMERY as only a repetition of the raid of JOHN BROWN. Due care will be taken to discredit every statement that shall ascribe it to the land question, and the only version of the story that will prevail at the South will make it a second edition of the affair at Harper's Ferry.

If Mr. BUCHANAN desires to promote the adjustment of pending difficulties and preserve the peace of the country, he will find use for all his prudence and wisdom in the treatment of this question. He will make a fatal mistake if he regards it as purely a military matter, and hands it over to the summary logic of Gen. HARNEY.

THE HERALD AND THE PANIC—TRIBUTE TO WORTH.—The *Herald* misunderstands us. We had no thought of disparaging its influence or of hurting its feelings. We acknowledge, moreover, the becoming modesty which prompts it to disclaim having so much power to create business panics, and to ruin private character and credit, as some of its neighbors, moved thereto doubtless by jealousy, are inclined to ascribe to it. Instances of such self-depreciation are sometimes met with in other walks of life. A man who creates a temporary panic in the Fire Department, and sets all the fire-bells in the City ringing a general alarm, by the mere use of a lucifer match, seldom obtrudes his "power" and "influence" upon public notice. The man who throws a Ward into commotion by committing a murder in it, is quite apt to hide his great faculties in retirement—and even that great artist who dispatched Dr. BURDELL, and threw the whole community into an excitement which the *Herald's* finest efforts have seldom equaled, has modestly put aside all public recognition of his greatness, and claimed neither the honors nor the rewards which the public would gladly pay.

The *Herald's* disclaimers are quite as natural, though perhaps a trifle less sincere. It probably understands that, after all, it does not require a great deal of genius to damage personal character or to destroy business credit, and that anybody who will cry "mad dog" at the top of his voice for a little while in a crowded street, will create a panic of the most decided sort,—whether there is any mad dog there or not. The *Herald*, moreover, is not entitled to the credit of *creating* panics,—it only feeds and nurses them. It merely secures them fair play. It takes good care that they shall have all the stimulus and encouragement they need to thrive upon, and that everything that tends to allay them or to comfort the souls of their victims, shall be compelled to stand back awhile. This is doubtless a desirable service,—for the *Herald's* purposes at all events;—for how is a "sensation" to be made profitable if it is nipped in the bud? Every panic,—like every other dog,—must have his day;—and the *Herald* is entitled to some sort of recognition for the steady determination which it shows to see that it has it.

We are more than ever satisfied of the propriety of our course in declining to print the budget of communications which reach us taking an entirely different view of the subject,—and denouncing the *Herald* for its incendiary course. These writers assume to speak on behalf of the business men of the City,—but it is quite clear they do so without the slightest authority. If our business men disapproved of its course,—especially if they deemed it disastrous to business, they would scarcely select a journal so hostile to their interests as the medium of their advertising and the source of their intelligence. They have the remedy for such mischief, so completely in their own hands, that they must approve the *Herald's* course,—else they would not sustain it. And as they are the best judges of their own business, we shall not presume to interfere. They will read, and advertise in, and thus encourage and support precisely such newspapers as they like the best,—and they need no information on this head from anybody else.

Steel Boilers.

The explosion of the *Mohawk*, and of the *Globe*, lake steamers, within a few days, instantly killing 18 persons, in addition to the six similar disasters within a little over a fortnight, very seriously suggests the question of a better boiler material—at least better than *cast iron*, the failure of which, in the boiler of the *H. R. W. Hill*, last week, cost forty persons their lives. Meanwhile, from motives of economy, thick wrought-iron plate is objected to as being expensive and heavy. The Albany Iron Works are furnishing boiler-steel warranted to stand a third to a half more pressure than first-class iron, at the price of first-class iron. Several English manufacturers are doing the same. Why is not steel employed?

We shall now be referred by the old folks' party, with all the triumph and enthusiasm of which they are capable, to the paragraph going the rounds, to the effect that steel boilers are a failure. Mr. JOHN PENN, a leading English engineer and steam engine builder, has recently constructed a "crack" boat named after himself, to run between Dover and Calais. "Steel boilers were put in, but the expansion and contraction of the steel plate has been found to be so much greater than that of iron that they are almost useless, and the steel boilers are now being taken out and iron boilers substituted." And we shall be advised to keep quiet about steel forevermore.

On the whole, this is a very amusing paragraph; it reminds us of another of Mr. JOHN PENN'S exploits. A year ago he tried superheating steam after a fashion which other people had found abortive in the long run, though it did well at first. Mr. PENN ignored the recent practice, and thought to astonish the world by a magnificent novelty. He did astonish the London *Times*, and his praises echoed far and wide. But his superheating apparatus burnt out after a little while, whereupon superheating was pronounced impracticable, just as steel now is. Singularly enough, however, the recent practitioners, whose precedents were not exhumed from the early records of the steam engine, have continued to practice the art of superheating with great success. Mr. WETHERED'S American plan is largely adopted on new British ships.

This prepares us for Mr. PENN'S experience with steel boilers. We are personally familiar with the fact that steel fire-boxes have been used for four years and upwards, on various British lines—the Scottish Central, for instance—and that they are rapidly supplanting copper, being superior in every particular. Steel has been used in this country for similar purposes, much longer than Mr. PENN'S marine steel boilers have been, and with such success that the professional opinion is thoroughly in its favor as compared with iron or copper. Now a locomotive fire-box is the most trying situation for boiler plate; the water spaces are narrow, and the combustion is more intense than in marine boilers, and the plates, therefore, get hotter and expand more. If steel can be used in the first case, it certainly can in the second. Unequal expansion never causes trouble in other parts of well-designed boilers besides the fire-boxes. Again, copper answers well enough, even in fire-boxes; in fact, it was exclusively used in English locomotives. Nobody finds fault with the expansion of copper, and no one will pretend to say that it does not expand very much more than steel with the heat of the fire.

Finally, steel expands about the same as iron if not *less* than iron, and we predict that Mr. PENN'S boiler will go to pieces equally fast when rebuilt in iron. Such authorities as LAVOISIER and LAPLACE tell us, from actual experiment, that the coefficient of the expansion of soft steel is 1-927, while that of iron is 1-819, and that of copper 1-584. And the text books inform us that the relative expansibility of solids by heat, is nearly in proportion to their compressibility. Zinc, for instance, being among the most compressible of metals, is the most expansible of all solids hitherto observed. The relation of steel to iron and copper then, may be at once determined.

We suspect that Mr. PENN made a very bad boiler. Experts will tell us that a boiler *can* be made which will go to pieces in half an hour from the effects of excessive expansion. By depriving a boiler of ample water-spaces, and provision for rapid circulation of water, so that the heat may be taken up as fast as delivered by the fire, the plates will get red-hot, and expand and contract with the alternate rising and going down of the steam, and will very soon buckle and crack. Without reference to philosophers' experiments or theories, however, we point to the long and successful use of steel for locomotive fire-boxes, for boiler-tubes of all sorts, and for entire boilers, both locomotive and stationary, and we ask Mr. PENN to reconcile his single experiment with the quite different general practice.

What next, Mr. PENN? We have been using surface condensers with success for some years, although there are very inferior ones known. Perhaps you will favor us with the information that surface condensation is abortive, after you have tried it on a second *John Penn*.

The boiler steel furnished at the price of first-class iron boiler-plate, is at least a third stronger than the iron, and of practically the same weight for a given thickness. Therefore, for a given cost and weight of boiler, steel is a third safer, since it is generally admitted that insufficient strength of plate is the usual cause of explosions, and that electricity, gas, and all other mysterious forces have nothing to do with it except to shield cheap engineering from censure.

THE HARBOR-MASTER INDICTMENTS QUASHED.—The indictment, a short time since, of three harbor-masters,—appointees of Gov. MORGAN,—for taking illegal fees, excited no little comment, and became the occasion of severe attacks, in the political Press, on the system of Executive appointment, as administered by the present incumbent of the Executive chair. The accused professed themselves anxious for the investigation, and a Democratic District-Attorney promised them speedy and entire satisfaction in this respect. The public, therefore, expected, with considerable interest, the development of the case, and held its judgment in suspense until a jury should decide the issue. But the best laid "plans of men and mice gang aft astray;" and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the indictments against the accused officials came to a natural death, the result of constitutional defects, existing from their birth.

In the case of one of them, however, that of MARSTEN, the indictment was not quashed until the evidence on the People's behalf had shown that a fee had been taken from a coasting vessel, which was by law exempt. What different bias the statements of the witness might have received from a cross-examination, it is impossible to tell; for, before the trial had proceeded further, the counsel seemed to lose that eagerness for investigation which his client had professed, and asked an acquittal on the ground that the indictment did not allege the vessel in question to have been a coaster, and, therefore, testimony to that effect could not be introduced. The objection was fatal, and so the trial ended. The other indictments had been even more carelessly drawn, neither properly alleging an offence under the statute, nor an extortion at common law, though apparently having both in view. They were, therefore, all dismissed, and the defendants discharged.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—It will be seen by the notice in another column that classes in French and German have been organized in connection with the Woman's Library, and that although they have been filled with great alacrity, there is still room for a few more pupils in each branch. The opportunity thus offered to women engaged in teaching, or others, is one which ought not to pass unimproved.

Amusements.

Mr. ULLMAN has lifted his little head once more above the troubled waters in which he has tumbled the past two months. The hope so long deferred which has made sick the operatic heart has come at last. "La Juive" is to be brought out to-night with even greater circumstance and crowds than distinguished its production at the Winter Garden last Spring, where the perfume of two hundred super-"dignitaries" at 10 cents each a night absolutely fumed everyone out of the house. Even still the vase retains somewhat of their fragrance. Mr. ULLMAN promises us, we perceive, in addition to a variety of acolytes and people of that class, no less than two cardinals, three archbishops and four bishops, which, considering that this commodity is becoming scarce on the other side, is extremely liberal. The cast includes, in addition to FABBRI and STIGELLI, who appeared in this opera at the Winter Garden, FORMES and ANNA BISHOP. The same leader, ANSCHUTZ, reigns over the orchestra—MAX MARETZEK not having yet returned from the Havana. The Muzio troupe open also to-night at the Academy of Music at Philadelphia.

The theatres offer strong attraction this week, and open their Winter campaign with unusual vigor. At the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH appears in the character of *Hamlet*, being what may be fairly termed his first appearance in New-York. It is true that some three years since he played for a few nights in this same Theatre when in its old form, and under the direction of the late Mr. BURTON, but it was then in, perhaps, the precisely most unhappy period of its chequered existence, and the management was so loosely conducted by Mr. JARRETT, and the engagement surrounded by so many unfavorable circumstances, as to fairly warrant us in not considering it an engagement by which Mr. BOOTH should be judged. Still, with all these disadvantages, Mr. BOOTH reaped then a golden crop of renown, and wore the blossom of that rare genius, as an artist, assigned to him with such lavish admiration at Boston, and by so many of his friends.

Miss KEENE produces also to-night a string of stray and sparkling beads of various hues and forms, entitled "The Seven Sisters." The piece can hardly be more disconnected than the advertisements which announce it, poor little verbs and substantives being thrown upon the world without the smallest provision for their support, with all that charming but careless affluence which distinguishes the style of the fair lessee.

At Wallack's, Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, of whose merit as an artist it is unnecessary to speak, takes his benefit to-night, offering "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Rural Felicity." Mr. WALCOT has recently recovered from severe illness, and his many friends, in addition to an entertainment of great attraction, will be afforded an opportunity of paying a congratulatory compliment to a gentleman with whom they have passed many evenings of delight. "Playing with Fire" continues through the week. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has on his easel a new piece not yet christened here, but which has been already played in Boston with much success, and is founded on Madame DE GERARDIN'S "Tartuffe," one of RACHEL'S most wonderful personations. It will introduce to the public a new and native claimant for its favor in the person of Miss HENRIQUES, a daughter of one of our most popular New-York merchants.

Mr. FORREST gives "Lear" and "Othello" and "Hamlet" again this week. The latter will give an opportunity of comparing the intellectual and physical schools as exemplified in Mr. BOOTH and Mr. FORREST.

BARNUM has, of course, found a new wonder for this week, a Miss DORA DAWSON, half man and half woman, with a deep and powerful tenor and sweet and delicate soprano voice. For the moment she will divide with the Aztec Children the public astonishment and delight.

The New Bowery and the Old rest on their stock attractions. The New Bowery has become an established success. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S are crowded as usual.

The HUTCHINSONS sing at the *Athenæum*, Brooklyn, this evening, and not at the Tabernacle, as has been wrongfully announced.

Miss CUSHMAN opens at the Boston Theatre to-night. She will be supported by Mr. COULDOCK, Mr. H. PEARSON, Mr. and Mrs. J. GILBERT, Mr. J. DUNN, and a tolerably strong Company. Her engagement does not extend for the present beyond a fortnight. At its close she goes to Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE, of Philadelphia. On the 11th of February Miss CUSHMAN returns to the Winter Garden, and will appear, as promised, in the characters of *Hamlet* and *Nancy Sykes*. The extraordinary success of her *Meg Merrilies* rendered it impossible to give time for her appearance in these parts during the last engagement. It was on the whole perhaps the most successful Miss CUSHMAN has ever played. In the eight weeks she realized within a few hundred of $10,000, making her income, if measured in the same proportion, more than double that of the President of the United States. Mr. FORREST gets even a shade still better terms, and even many stock actors receive a steady yearly income higher than that of our Secretaries of State. Mr. BROUGHAM received last season at Wallack's $175 a week, besides benefits and allowance for his pieces; Mr. LESTER WALLACK receives $125 a week; Mr. BLAKE $115, and W. WALCOT $100. At the Winter Garden and Niblo's, Messrs. COULDOCK and DYOTT received $70 and $50, and Messrs. CONWAY and FISHER $70 and $60 respectively a week. At Miss KEENE'S this season there are no high salaries, but at the opening of the last she paid Mr. JORDAN $100. Last season, too, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON received each $150 a week under the management of Mr. STUART. Neither GARRICK, nor BETTERTON, nor MUNDEN, nor DOWTON received one half this sum in their best days. No wonder, with such increasing salary of artists, and diminution in the price of admission, that managers now-a-days never realize the same sums as of old. The days of managers have gone by, and that of actors, scene-painters, and carpenters have succeeded.

Miss GANNON'S benefit on Saturday night at Wallack's was a bumper. She is still the most piquant and pertest of our *soubrettes*.

THE SPANISH FRIGATE IN OUR HARBOR.—The arrival of the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, in our harbor, attracted considerable notice, and a large number of our citizens were anxious to visit her as soon as she dropped anchor. Like all other strangers, she desired to don her best dress, put on her best behavior, and be equipped to the uttermost advantage, before she was placed under surveillance by a scrutinising public. The report which went abroad, and which we unintentionally assisted to disseminate, that visitors would not be admitted without "passes" is unfounded. Capt. RODRIGUEZ and his officers will be glad to receive and entertain every respectable citizen who may present himself at the ship's side for admission. No passes are required, and American machinists are especially invited to come "on board." The Spanish Captain says, with true liberality, "come one and all, and we will treat you well."

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER'S first lecture of his series at the Cooper Institute, which was postponed on account of the storm on Friday evening, will be delivered this evening.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Leaders Trying to Induce the President to Keep Quiet.

Advices from Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Milledgeville, Jackson, New-Orleans, Nashville, and Other Points.

MOVEMENTS TO MEET THE MONEY PRESSURE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SECESSION CONSIDERED A CERTAINTY—SOUTHERN ADVICE TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—TEXAS TO BE A SEPARATE NATION—A PACIFIC CONFEDERACY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The President is in receipt of numerous letters from various leading men in the Cotton States, saying that secession is no longer a speculation but an absolute certainty, and urging him to offer no resistance to peaceable separation, as it would do no good, but involve his Administration in disgrace. They promise to let him close up his term without unnecessary trouble, provided he does not interfere. Only one letter of a large number has breathed Union sentiments, and the writer begged that some steps should be taken at once to arrest the tendency of things.

Private advices of reliable character from Texas State that the Lone Star flag will be again raised there, and that Texas will organize a Government for herself. One Union having failed, she will not risk attaching herself to the second. Her representatives now here rather favor the idea, should dissolution take place.

Senator LATHAM having arrived, the Pacific representatives are to hold a meeting, with a view to issuing a joint address to their constituents, urging a separate Confederacy, including California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and New-Mexico.

The action of the Mississippi Senators and Representatives was not altogether unexpected here, as letters from Senator DAVIS to President BUCHANAN, had developed the whole plan of proceedings in advance. It is believed that the Representatives of several other States will follow suit, after arriving here, during the present week.

The resignation of the South Carolina Senators is much regretted by Mr. BUCHANAN, as it jeopardizes some schemes on foot which may be further alluded to in a few days, and which are designed to affect the future operations of the Government, should it continue.

A gentleman of distinction from Florida, who arrived here this afternoon, says that the kidnapping of free negro sailors by parties in that State has aroused great indignation among her citizens. Strenuous efforts are being made to trace the negroes and bring the guilty parties to punishment.

Every one here is now looking with deep interest to Northern manifestations, and a repeal of all obnoxious legislation is eagerly anticipated. This is regarded as the first step necessary to arrest the threatened revolution and disruption. Q.

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE OPINION OF A GEORGIA CLERGYMAN—SECESSION IN THE PULPIT.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Nov. 25.

A well-known gentleman, a resident of Augusta, Ga., directly from that city, informs me that the disunion sentiment is rife there, and no mistake about it, but if the North will make concessions, Georgia may be induced to remain in the Union. He is himself a thorough-going Fire-eater, but if the North will abolish her Personal Liberty bills, all will be Unionists instead of Secessionists. Disunion is inevitable unless some compromise is made. He also tells me that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is on the minority side, but if the people will give him their ears, he would soon be on the majority. He is a personal friend of Mr. STEPHENS, and a clergyman of high standing here. He preached a sermon this evening, taking for his text, "Enter into your closet and pray to your Father in secret." During the sermon he said it was the duty of every good citizen to pray for the peace and harmony of the country, and that we might live as heretofore in unity. He took occasion to say also that the North was the aggressor, and if the Personal Liberty bills were not repealed, he apprehended a dissolution of this beloved Union. The clergyman is a native of the North, and was educated there.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON—MILITARY MATTERS, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

After a consultation, to-day, no definite conclusion was arrived at on the question of suspensions.

Letters received from Georgia say that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS expresses the opinion that Georgia will undoubtedly follow South Carolina in secession. He steadfastly opposes such a course.

Senator TOOMBS writes that the secession movement is daily gaining ground. It grows stronger and stronger in Georgia.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The money pressure continues unabated to-day. The South Carolina Railroad discharged one hundred hands.

The banks are sustaining each other, and will not suspend till the telegraph announces that the New-York banks have suspended.

It is rumored, on good authority, that the Military Committee will report to the Legislature a bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of ordnance; also, a bill empowering the Governor to call out the State troops immediately in case coercion is attempted.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, Nov. 25.

YANCEY and others spoke here last night.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Mr. MEMINGER, in a speech recently at Greenville, S. C., advised secession, but said it was impossible for South Carolina to secede without a war with the General Government. He therefore urged thorough preparations. He said South Carolina could only be attacked by water. He trusted the citizens in the mountains would be ready to march to the protection of Charleston.

FROM GEORGIA.

DISUNION DEMONSTRATIONS AT COLUMBUS AND AUGUSTA—BANK SUSPENSIONS LEGALIZED—TROUBLE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The demonstration made here to-day was the greatest ever seen in Western Georgia. All the merchants closed their stores and joined in the procession. Flags and banners were suspended on the streets, the military and Southern Guard paraded in procession, and cannon were fired as a salute to the Southern Confederacy. Messrs. YANCEY and RUFF spoke in the morning to a crowd of five thousand people. JOHN COCHRANE, of Alabama, speaks to-night, with Senator IVERSON and Mr. CRAWFORD.

Nine-tenths of the people—men, women and children—wear the disunion cockade.

The secession feeling seems to pervade all classes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 25.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night. Senator TOOMBS, Judge STRAHN and Dr. MILLER spoke, and resolutions were adopted in favor of secession. Meetings are being held daily and nightly in different portions of Georgia, indicating that the popular feeling is strongly in favor of secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday

the election, and there will be, probably, a free-up among the friends of the administration.

The Bank bill, which passed the Senate, has been objected for the third reading in the House. This act repeals the law forbidding banks from sending their notes out of the State for the purpose of discounting drafts; it repeals the restrictions against selling at sight checks, and in view of the monetary troubles and secession, suspends the operation of the acts inflicting the pain of forfeitures for not paying specie; prohibits levying *fi. fas* in favor or against suspended banks during suspension, provided, in either case, satisfactory security is given. It is believed the law will pass.

Merited encomiums are passed here on STEPHENS' and HILL's speeches. All the patriots are not yet dead, though the country is overrun with demagogues.

FROM LOUISIANA.

SECESSION MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

An immense meeting, irrespective of party, was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, last night. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a number of speeches was made. An association, called "The Southern Rights Association of Louisiana," was formed, to promote concert of action amongst the Southern States, and to organize Minute Men and volunteer companies throughout the State.

Messrs. WALKER COX & Co., and Messrs. FELLOWS & Co., cotton factors, failed yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A call upon the Governor has been published, asking him to convene the Legislature to provide for a conference by Convention with the Southern States.

JOHN HILL, by request, is preparing for publication an exposé of his views upon the present crisis. It is to be published on Monday or Tuesday.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Congressmen of this State met in this city to-day, and unanimously declared for a Southern Confederacy.

The secession movement creates great enthusiasm throughout the State.

ACTION OF THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of Bank officers this forenoon:

Resolved, That the Associated Banks of Boston believe it to be the duty of the Boston Banks to maintain the integrity of specie-paying Banks in the present crisis; and, in order to meet the demands of the commercial community, they will render all aid possible for the accommodation of the public, by discounting to the utmost extent of their ability.

The action of the Bank officers at the meeting to-day is considered favorable. It was decided that the balances at the Clearing-house should be paid partly in bills, instead of wholly in specie. This measure will greatly relieve the Banks, and enable them to discount freely. The course of the Banks meets general approval, being deemed safe and judicious.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Sight drafts on New-York are very scarce, and range from 3 to 5 per cent. premium. Missouri funds and Illinois and Wisconsin currency sell at 3 per cent. below bankable funds, and gold is at 6 per cent. premium for the same funds.

SUSPENSION OF WM. O. BROWN & CO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

WM. O. BROWN & Co., bankers, of this city, suspended payment to-day.

THE RETURN OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

During the past week, 121 passengers, who sailed from this port to Charleston and to Savannah, were not permitted to land, and have been returned to this City, free of expense. The steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, of the New-York and Charleston line, brought back 47 steerage passengers, who were sent back by order of the Mayor of Charleston. The *James Adger*, of the same line, brought back 32, and the steamship *Florida*, of the New-York and Savannah line, returned 14 cabin and 28 steerage passengers. The public works in Charleston have been suspended, and business generally is dull, so that the passengers returned, who were principally mechanics and laborers, could not have found employment. One of the reasons given for their return is, that owing to the suspension of business, they would have been unemployed, and might have become a burden to the city. Several of the passengers and the commanders of the ships say that they were not offered either violence or insult—that they were told that, owing to the excited state of feeling, it had been deemed best that they should not land.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

No Demonstration against Fort Scott—A Moderate View of Capt. Montgomery's Motives—Excitement in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The latest information received here from Fort Scott shows that up to Tuesday night no demonstration had been made there. It is thought here that the object of Capt. MONTGOMERY is only to drive off some obnoxious settlers, and that he has no intention of molesting the Government officers at Fort Scott, or of invading Missouri. His original band has probably been largely reinforced by men recently driven from the New-York Indian lands, and rendered desperate by want. Further intelligence is expected to-night.

Gen. HARNEY and Gov. MEDARY will arrive here to-morrow.

The force at Fort Leavenworth is ready to march at a moment's warning.

WARSAW, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Col. SNYDER, with some four or five others, left Bolivar yesterday afternoon for Nevada City and the borders of the State, to ascertain, if possible, the state of things in that section. He left the Polk County Rangers in readiness to march immediately upon the receipt of orders from him.

We may soon expect later and reliable information from the scene of disturbance.

A gentleman, just in from Osceola, states that the citizens of that section are in a great state of excitement, apprehending that Capt. MONTGOMERY, with his band of Jaw Hawkers, would push on to that place for the purpose of taking possession of the Bank there, and its contents, which could be easily effected in the present unarmed condition of the people.

The last news of MONTGOMERY's movements was that a portion of his band was at Boll's Mills, only twenty-five miles from Osceola, and it was feared that he was about to march on the latter place.

A small independent company of Minute-Men left here this evening, well armed, for the scene of action.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The different military companies met at their armories last night, when Gen. FROST gave them Gov. STEWART's final orders, which were to proceed at once to the frontier. Several speeches were made by officers. Quite a number of recruits outside of the Companies enrolled themselves for the campaign. The Brigade, about 600 strong, will leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow, by an extra train to Syracuse, thence across the country to the scene of the disturbances.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The brigade of Missouri Volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-General FROST, mustered into service by order of Gov. STEWART, for the protection of the Western frontier, left on an extra train on the Pacific Railroad, at 12 o'clock to-day. The brigade numbered about 700, embracing eight companies of infantry and engineer corps, one company of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, fully armed and equipped for one month's campaign.

Maj. BELL, of the United States Arsenal, furnished a full supply of shot and canister for the battery, 40,000 rounds of Minnie balls, and sixty rounds for each of the Colt's revolvers.

Some three or four thousand people assembled at the depôt to see the expedition off, and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

The Kansas Sufferers, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE presided at a meeting in Tremont Temple last night, in aid of Kansas. Speeches were made, and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Mayor GRIGGS, of Cambridge, has been nominated by the citizens for reëlection.

BRACKETT's stable, in North Mongal-street, was burned last night, with nine horses.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Nov. 23.

The coach of the Western Stage Company, from Denver 19th, passed this evening for Omaha, with the mails and messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, who had $18,000 in charge, 24 hours behind time, owing to a severe snow-storm Monday night, reaching seventy-five miles east of Denver. Two coaches of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express, which left Denver 20th, also passed this evening, by which we get the following:

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

It has been snowing here all yesterday and last night. The snow now is over six inches deep around Denver, and said to be 18 inches on Palm creek, and in the Pinery, 40 miles northwest of this city. Gregory mines are deeply coated with snow. No mining news of interest.

During the past week the Republicans have been joyous, and all others express themselves strongly anti-disunion.

The coach with Denver dates to the 22d, passed here this afternoon. It brings $14,750 in treasure.

DENVER, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Weather Tuesday night intensely cold. Thermometer yesterday 10° below zero.

News from Mexico.

THE REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA CONFIRMED—THE BRITISH LEGATION ROBBED OF A MILLION DOLLARS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

The news of the capture of Guadalajara is confirmed.

Seven thousand men were expected at Morelia to march with the Liberals on the City of Mexico.

The British Legation at the City of Mexico had been robbed by force of a million of dollars belonging to British Bondholders. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country in consequence of it.

Movements of Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Mr. LINCOLN leaves here for Springfield in the morning.

Mr. HAMLIN leaves for the East this evening, accompanied by Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota. The former will tarry with Senator CHANDLER, at Detroit, to-morrow, and reach Cleveland on Tuesday morning, on a visit to Senator WADE.

Most of the time of Mr. LINCOLN has been absorbed here by four or five men, who have greatly annoyed both Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN with persistent invitations to dinner.

ROBERT SCHENCK and DON PIATT, of Ohio, and Gen. ROBINSON, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have performed the part of suite to the President elect.

Prominent gentlemen have been here to see Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN on important business concerning public affairs, and left without accomplishing their object.

To-day Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN attended the St. James Episcopal Church, with ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Member of Congress elect, and afterwards dined with J. Y. SCAMMON, Member elect to the State Legislature.

Official Vote of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The official vote of this State is as follows:

Bell	66,016
Breckinridge	52,836
Douglas	25,644
Lincoln	1,466

The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The State Canvassers have adjourned to Monday. There are no returns yet from New-York, Kings, Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Observance of the Sunday Laws.

LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED—FEW ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION—A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE STOPPED AND ARRESTS OF SIX OF THE ACTORS.

Another attempt on the part of the police authorities at suppressing the Sunday traffic in liquors, was initiated on Saturday last. Since Mr. KENNEDY has occupied the position of Superintendent of Police, no active measures have been adopted for the punishment of the violators of the law, the operations of the police having been confined merely to the reporting of the offenders every Monday morning at the office of the District Attorney. In this way nearly ten thousand complaints have accumulated on the shelves of the Public Prosecutor since the commencement of Mr. KENNEDY's appointment, making, with the addition of those reported previously, a grand total of about thirty thousand cases upon which no judicial action has been taken; a few hundred of the cases only having been brought to judgment. In view of this discouraging state of things, and the District-Attorney having announced his intention to wait the result of an appeal in one of the cases, before attempting to prosecute any of the others, it has recently been determined to arrest the offenders by a summary process, and try the effect of confining them at least for one night in the cell of a Station-house. Accordingly, on Saturday, the various Police Captains were summoned at Headquarters, and informed that as their present efforts for suppressing the Sunday liquor traffic had resulted in no good whatever, in future the other method was to be enforced. Directions were then given to notify the liquor-dealers that yesterday would be the last day in which they would be suffered to proceed in their open violation of law without being arrested, and every Sabbath hereafter, not only the proprietors of the liquor-shops, but also their bar-keepers, or substitutes, who might be found engaged in the public sale of intoxicating drinks, were to be taken into custody. This information having been generally given, its effect was yesterday very marked. Most of the dram-shops were closed, and the total number of arrests of intoxicated persons in every Precinct of the City was but 50—34 of whom were males and 16 females, being a decrease of at least three-fourths from the usual number. The Sunday theatres are also to fall under the ban of the authorities, and yesterday the first move towards preventing representations in them was made. At 8 o'clock last evening Inspector CARPENTER, Capt. MCKELVEY, of the Twenty-second Ward, and a force of men visited the Bloome Turn Halle, No. 196 West Thirty-sixth-street, where a large audience of both sexes was witnessing theatrical performance. Inspector CARPENTER went upon the stage and addressed the crowd, who dispersed at his request, while six of the actors were taken into custody and locked up for the night. The names of the prisoners are SIMON BERNEE, GEORGE MANN, WM. KISSLER, ANTHONY KESSEL, PHILIP ANDREAS and CHAS. LANG.

Local Politics.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Tammany Conventions for the nomination of School Officers were held in the various Wards on Saturday evening, with the following result:

The Second, Third and Fifth Wards adjourned without making any nominations to Wednesday evening next.

The First, Ninth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth adjourned to Tuesday evening.

The Fourth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second adjourned to this evening.

The Thirteenth adjourned, to meet a Conference Committee from Mozart Hall on Wednesday evening.

The Seventh Ward adjourned, to meet at call of the Chair.

The Nineteenth Ward did not meet.

In the remaining Wards the following nominations were made:

SIXTH WARD.—School Commissioner—Pat'k Wade; Trustees—Pat'k Reynolds. Jno. Tucker; Inspector—Wm. Niles; Constables—Thos. Boyd, Daniel Duffy.

EIGHTH WARD.—School Commissioner—Peter Crawford; Inspectors and Trustees not nominated.

ELEVENTH WARD.—School Commissioner—Wesley Smith; Inspector—James De Witt; Trustees—And'w Storms, Ross McGuire.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—School Commissioner—H. P. West; Trustees—Francis O'Reiley, Chas. S. Mathews; Inspector—Michael Corcoran.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—School Commissioner—C. Godfrey Gunther; Inspector—Michael Ryan; Trustees—Dennis P. Brennan, Holley D. Clapp.

TWENTIETH WARD.—School Commissioner—Nelson J. Waterbury; Inspector—Peter Farrell; Trustees—Jno. R. Bradley, Jas. G. Dimand.

MOZART ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

On Saturday night, the various Mozart Hall Aldermanic Conventions met and made the following nominations: District No. 5, Samuel J. Montgomery; District No. 7, Thomas Lawrence; District No. 9, Samuel F. Munsen; District No. 11, adjourned to this night; District No. 13, Nicholas Seagrist; District No. 15, John S. Betts, John Kinsley, Jacob Voorhies; District No. 17, Henry W. Genet.

HOMICIDE IN NASSAU-STREET.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday, held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of WM. BUND, a tinsmith, in the employ of Mr. GILHOOLEY, at No. 78 Nassau-street, whose death resulted from a fractured skull, produced by a mallet in the hands of a fellow-workman named JOHN CROWLEY. The evidence showed that deceased on Tuesday last went to the shop and was accused of being intoxicated by his employer. He denied the charge, and told CROWLEY that he had been making statements to Mr. GILHOOLEY, prejudicial to his character. CROWLEY thereupon became angry and inflicted the blow with the mallet. BUND soon afterwards left the shop, and it was not thought that he was much hurt. The next day, however, he had become so ill that his friends removed him to the Hospital. CROWLEY hearing of the turn the affair had taken, fled, and the police are of opinion that he took passage for Europe in the steamship *Persia*. The jury rendered a verdict, charging him with having caused BUND's death.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE.—This case, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court before Judge LOTT and a jury for several days past, presents some curious features. The plaintiff, ALFRED BEARDSLEY, and defendant, MARY E. BEARDSLEY, were united in marriage in 1849, and lived together until about 1855 without anything special happening to mar their married life. In 1854, it is alleged, Mrs. BEARDSLEY formed the acquaintance of Dr. FRANCIS MAHAN, under the following peculiar circumstances, as drawn from the Doctor himself, on the witness stand: One pleasant afternoon he was seated in Thompson's Saloon, Broadway, New-York, when he saw defendant, in company with a Miss GREENWOOD, seated at an opposite table. The Doctor and defendant cast furtive glances at each other. Smiles and nods were interchanged. The ladies soon left the saloon. The Doctor followed them. Mrs. BEARDSLEY dropped a flower upon the sidewalk; the Doctor rescued and preserved it until reaching Barnum's Museum, where they all entered, when he restored the lost treasure, and received the smiles and thanks of its fair owner. Suffice it to say that "the acquaintance" thus auspiciously commenced ripened into friendship, and there being but one step from friendship to love, that was easily taken, and resulted in a private marriage in 1855. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father MALONE, of St. Paul's Church, E. D., under a dispensation granted by Bishop LOUGHLIN. This was rendered necessary by the fact that the parties desired—for reasons which will hereafter appear—that the usual bands should not be published. Dr. MAHAN swears that up to the marriage he only knew Mrs. BEARDSLEY as MARY EVELINE SEYMOUR, daughter of Admiral SEYMOUR, of Nova Scotia, and it was not until they had been married several months that he discovered she was the wife of another man. She represented to him that she resided with a relative on Brooklyn Heights, and wished their marriage to be kept a secret until after she was twenty-one years of age, because if it was known before that time, she would forfeit a large amount of property to which she would then be entitled. The marriage was consummated at the Brandreth House, International Hotel, at the Drs. offices in Wooster-street, and at various other places.

The first witness placed upon the stand, of importance, was Rev. Father MALONE, who swore positively that he performed the marriage ceremony between Mrs. BEARDSLEY and Dr. MAHAN. Several other witnesses were introduced to show that the parties had been seen frequently together on Broadway, at THOMPSON's and TAYLOR's saloons and at BARNUM's Museum.

The defence, as set forth in the opening speech, of course, is adultery on the part of plaintiff, and a denial that the defendant is the woman united in marriage to Dr. MAHAN by Father MALONE. The latter branch of the case has not yet been reached. The testimony of the defence, thus far, goes to show that the plaintiff has been guilty of offenses similar to those which he charged against his wife. Several witnesses testify to acts of this nature. The case will be continued to-day and will not probably be concluded before Wednesday night next.

The plaintiff in this suit was formerly a merchant, doing business in New-York. He is now a clerk in a warehouse on Greenwich-street. The defendant is a daughter of Rev. JOSEPH LAW, pastor of a church at Gowanus. One child, a daughter, now 10 years of age was the only issue of this union.

SENTENCED.—The case of BETSEY NICHOLS, (colored,) indicted for killing her husband in Gravesend, L. I., on the 29th of September last, was called on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge EMOTT, on Saturday, when a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree was accepted, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years. The prisoner is 41 years old and was born in Flatbush.

SINKING OF CANAL-BOATS.—Several canal-boats, loaded with coal, were sunk in the East River, near the foot of Fulton-street, during the gale Saturday night.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. W. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized dépôt.

No Panic! No Crisis!
New-York Banks all right. Millions of dollars in specie in their vaults. They have wisely joined hands, and the financial panic is dead. Bank discounts are expanded, both country and merchants secured, and all of this glorious result is supposed to be in consequence of thousands of dollars saved to the public which would have been paid out if GROVER & BAKER had not just greatly reduced the prices of their noiseless Family Sewing Machine.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig—A Novelty—Partings warranted not to soil or stain—fit guaranteed—no turning up behind. Made only by CLIREHUGH, No. 290 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., near A. T. Stewart's.

Toothache cured in five minutes by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

**Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SUFFERN—ZABRISKIE.—In Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. A. H. Warner, J. BOGERT SUFFERN to SARAH F. ZABRISKIE, daughter of Simeon Zabriskie, Esq.

MUMFORD—HADDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Hastings, JOHN MUMFORD, Jr., to EMILY L., eldest daughter of ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

WINANS.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. SABRINA WINANS, widow of Isaac Winans, in the 80th year of her age. Also, on the same morning, after a short illness, GEO. BALDWIN, son of the above, in the 45th year of his age.

Their funeral services will be held in the Carmine-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Hastings, Pastor,) on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Their remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Sylvester W. and Maria Antoinette Comstock, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 189 East 23d-st., at 12 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

PAINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 24, MARY W. PAINE, wife of John D. Paine, aged 37 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 289 Division-st., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

MUIR.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, after a lingering illness, JAMES MUIR, a native of Kelso, Scotland, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 26, at 1½ o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

VAIL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 23, of consumption, at his father's residence, No. 121 Orchard-st., STEPHEN OAKLEY VAIL, aged 20 years.

His remains will be removed this (Monday) morning, to White Plains, for interment.

OLMSTED.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Lyell T. Olmsted, aged 26 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 137 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MIDDLEBROOK.—In this City, early, on Sunday morning, Nov. 25, Mrs. RUTH MIDDLEBROOK, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. T. T. Merwin, and her grandson, Jonathan H. Crane, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 Clinton-place, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

TUCKER.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday night, Nov. 23, MOSES TUCKER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, William and Edward C., and his son-in-law, Dr. George S. Carter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 Amity-st., this City, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

KERR.—In this City, of disease of the heart, on Sunday morning, Nov. 25, Mr. SAMUEL KERR, son of Capt Kerr, R. A., of Rochester, Kent, England, at the age of 27 years and 8 months.

His friends, and the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons, and the order generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, from his late residence, No. 34 East 12th-st.

COVEL.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, EMILY IRENE, only child of William E. and Adeline A. Covel, aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, AUSTIN S. FORDHAM, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 133 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

MCCOY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the lungs, DANIEL RUTTAN, youngest son of William and Mary McCoy, aged 11 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 209 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Canada papers will please copy.

MYRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 24, at the residence of his son, James R. Myrick, JAMES MYRICK, formerly, and for many years, ship master out of the port of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., for interment, where the funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst.

COUTANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, Nov. 24, at the house of her daughter, suddenly, of paralysis, Mrs. MARY ANN COUTANT, wife of Louis Pintard Coutant, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 134 South 2d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

FRASER.—In Jersey City, N. J., at his residence, No. 63 Hudson-st., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, Capt. WILLIAM H. FRASER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

IRWIN.—In Hoboken, on Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 25, MATTHEW ELLIS, youngest son of John H. and Margaret Irwin, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 183 Washington-st., Hoboken. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

PRICE.—In Passaic Village, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARIA J. PRICE, wife of John Price, and daughter of the late John Gouge, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, P. C. Coffin, Passaic Village, N. J., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Interment at Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HOAG.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Mrs. MARIA A. HOAG, widow of the late Mark Hoag, aged 70 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, REDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 561, Nov. 24, 1860.
61, 60, 64, 38, 7, 11, 55, 30, 18, 16, 59, 42, 32.
Class No. 562, Nov. 24, 1860.
31, 6, 74, 46, 38, 3, 42, 45, 52, 63, 49, 39, 35.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 24, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New-York.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IN
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

TO AID 30,000 STARVING AMERICANS!!
4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS
Are for sale at the Offices of the *Times*, *Tribune*, *World* and *Sun*. These tickets are the generous contributions of Mr. Barnum, to aid the poor, famishing people of Kansas. Friends of humanity, I appeal to you! Cold, and hunger, and nakedness are upon a suffering people; women and children sinking down to death, within the jaws of famine! Your aid is needed now! Do not delay! THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

NOTICE.—THERE IS ROOM FOR A FEW MORE pupils in the classes now forming for the French and German languages, at the Woman's Library, in the University Building, University-place, opposite Washington Parade-ground. The classes will commence in December.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT arrests decomposition of the flesh, curing purulent discharges, all running sores, diseases of the eyelids, nose and lips, and every type of scrofulous, syphilitic, eruptive and tubercular disease.
Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,
one block west of Broadway,
Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOW TO MAKE THE WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES GROW.—Use my Onguent; it is no catch-penny trash, but has now been before the public for eight years, and has always given satisfaction. It is carefully prepared, and will not stain or injure the skin, but will force the beard or moustache to grow on the smooth face in six weeks. I send it by mail, postage free, to any part of the country. Price, $1. Sold, also, by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SUN AND ITS RIVALS.

From the Daily World of Saturday last.

"We now announce that on and after Monday next the price of the *World* will be two cents per copy."

In connection with the failure of this last attempt to establish a penny daily in this City in opposition to THE SUN, the publisher of that paper presents the following selections from a list of some seventy journals, which have failed in a similar effort, since the establishment of THE SUN, in 1833. As an item from the unwritten history of journalism, it will be found interesting, while it may, at the same time, furnish a useful hint to those whose taste for the expensive luxury of opposition to established institutions, is likely to develop itself in future.

Morning Star, 1835.	The Native Am Democratic Citizen.
The Union.	Major Downing's Advocate.
Human Rights.	The Mechanic.
Splintficator.	The Advertiser.
The Eagle.	New-York Whig.
The Jeffersonian.	The American Flag.
The Woman.	Democrat, 1836.
The Man.	The True Sun, 1835.
The Constitution.	The Independent Press.
The Transcript.	The Irishman.
The Morning Star, 1834.	The Mechanic.
The Crisis.	The Bee.
The Humorist.	The Arena.
The Democrat.	The Aurora.
Ladies' Morning Star.	True Sun, 1844.
The Penny Daily Gazette.	New Era.
The Irishman's Advocate.	The Ollo.
The Citizen and True Sun.	New-Yorker.
New-York Daily Whig.	Know Nothing, 1854.
Morning Dispatch.	Truth.
Merchant's Day Book.	World.
Moon.	

The following comparison of the daily circulation of THE SUN for the 24 weeks since the establishment of the *World*, June 14, 1860, with the 24 weeks next preceding that event, will show precisely how far the circulation of the SUN has been affected by the *World*:

	24 weeks since June 14.	24 weeks prev. to June 14,
Highest circulation for any one day.	72,000	72,087
Lowest circulation for any one day.	58,320	55,400
Highest average for one week.....	64,560	65,061
Lowest average for any week.....	59,152	58,618
Average daily circulation for the 24 weeks since June 14.....		60,780
Average daily circulation for the 24 weeks next preceding June 14.....		63,099
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE IN THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUN DURING THE TWO PERIOD

DRY GOODS.

LATEST PARIS WINTER STYLES
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BURNOUS, ZOUAVES,
PALETOTS, ALMAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
IN EVERY VARIETY of MATERIAL and TRIMMING,
Manufactured at our workrooms expressly
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
Also—A LARGE VARIETY
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
5 CASES IRISH POPLINS,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE OF PIM BROTHERS,
DUBLIN,
VERY SELECT AND ELEGANT COLORS.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE.
$20, worth $40.

$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.

$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.

$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.

ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just received
NEW SILKS, POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
Which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
One case of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris Styles.

THE RESULT OF THE PANIC,
$150,000 WORTH OF
NEW DRY GOODS
TO BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY
AT PANIC PRICES,
Comprising
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
Including the entire
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.
That the public may comprehend
THIS GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
Is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost.
To show the exact reduction
At which they are offered:
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 12, offered at 75c
PARISIAN DE'ES, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 30c., offered at 12½c.
200 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS,
At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
Ladies can now replenish
Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 391 Grand-st.

359. SOLFERINO AND ROSINE. 359.
MAGENTA BROCATELS
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES, 359.
FOR
STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KETTY'S
BROADWAY. 359.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
A SUPERB STOCK OF ALL THE
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
" Notice our List of Prices."
FINE CLOTH BEAVER "ARABIANS,"
With and without Sleeves from $5 to $8.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
Very richly trimmed, at $7 50, $7, $8, and $9.
HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER BASQUES,
High fitting and loose at $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
SUPERFINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
The new style, with Sleeves and Cape,
at $8, $9 $10 to $12.
We respectfully request Ladies, who have hitherto purchased their Cloaks in Broadway and elsewhere, to visit our store before purchasing. Our stock is large, all fresh new goods, and made in the very best style. Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 26,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
Their large and varied wholesale and retail
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
At a still greater sacrifice on former prices.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Blankets—good 11-4, $3; 12-4, $4 and $5 per pair.
12-4 superfine Cotton Sheetings, 36 cents per yard.
12-4 Linen Sheetings, 75 cents per yard.
5-8 Marseilles Quilts, from $2 to $2 per dozen.
Welsh Flannels, from 25c. 6d. to 50 cents, superfine.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 8d. to 12s. per dozen, good.
Table Damasks, from 3s. to 75c., superfine.
LACE CURTAINS
Reduced from 25 to 30 per cent less than former prices.
We shall present great inducements, the ensuing week, to all those desiring bargains.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SILKS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite special attention to their very large assortment of
SILKS in various styles, at 4s. and 5s.
SILKS, in really good qualities, at 6s. and 8s.
The prices of all being reduced to much less than cost of importation.
ALSO,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, MERINOS DE LAINES,
and other Dress Goods,
At 20 per cent less than the usual prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND American Indian Articles and Fancy and Staple Goods, including many single sample pieces of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES. ALSO, a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Sephyr worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ROBES,
CHEMISES AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
OF EVERY KIND.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS,
In Great Variety.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR
BRIDAL AND TRAVELING WARDROBES, ROBES
DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found, among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS,	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

Housekeeping Goods, including
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this department.
ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed,
At $1 50 each.
ALSO,
30,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best Glove in the United States at this time, at 50 cents per pair.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a
VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store,
NO. 380 BROADWAY, and NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
At $1,20 each,
JUST LANDED.
OPEN ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

300 PIECES 4-4 PRINTS,
FAST COLORS,
At 12½ Cents per Yard.
A GREAT BARGAIN,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CLOAKS!
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR CHOICE STOCK OF
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Comprising the
GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at. 1 00.
351 REPS..... 1 25, 351
usually sold at $1 50
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 381 Broadway.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
WINTER DRY GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
AT RECENT AUCTION SALES,
And now offered far below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 360 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TARLATANS, ILLUSIONS, AND CRAPES,
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
In all the new colors, which will be sold much under regular prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In order to close out my large wholesale and retail stock, I have taken the building adjoining—up old establishment—in order to have room to close the entire wholesale stock at retail. No. 221 will contain all the Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Ribbons, Bonnets, Nets and Hoop-Skirts. No. 223 will contain Collars, Sleeves, Setts, Veils, Lace Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Woollen Goods and Fancy Articles.
At Kinzey's, 28,000 Pairs Hose and Half.
At Kinzey's, Cotton Hose, 3c., 5 ., 8c., 8c.
At Kinzey's, Wool Hose, 4c., 10c.
At Kinzey's, White Merino Hose, 10c.
Closing-out sale of Heavy Ribbed Hose and Half, 10c.
Closing-out sale of Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Closing-out sale of Ladies' Merino Hose, 15c., 18c.
Closing-out sale of Gents' Wool and Merino Half Hose, 10c.
At Kinzey's, 15,000 pairs Gloves, all kinds.
At Kinzey's, Gents' and Ladies' Lined Gloves, 9c., 10c.
At Kinzey's, Ladies' and Child's Silk, 10c.
At Kinzey's, Ladies' Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing-out sale Ladies' lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c.
Clearing-out sale Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets, 44c., 50c.
Clearing-out sale White and Colored Kid Gloves, at cost.
Clearing-out sale Ladies' and Misses' lined Silk Gloves, 15c.
At Kinzey's, 10,000 yards Ribbons, closing, 2c., 3c., 4c.
At Kinzey's, 11,300 yards Ribbons, closing, 6c., 8c., 10c.
At Kinzey's, 9,800 yards Ribbons, closing, 12c., 15c.
At Kinzey's, splendid Bonnet Strings, 44c.
Clearing-out sale Muslin and Lace Collars 6c., 10c., 15c.
Clearing-out sale Muslin and Lace Collars, 25c., 37., 50c.
Clearing out sale Muslin Setts, 25c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
Clearing-out sale Satin Bands, 5c., 8c., 12½c., 15c.
At Kinzey's, French Flowers, closing at 6c.
At Kinzey's, Feathers, closing at 6c.
At Kinzey's, Large Chenille Nets, 18c.
At Kinzey's, Cheoille Head-Dresses, 31c.
Clearing-out sale Silk Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing-out sale Silk Velvet Trimmings, 2c. 3c., 6c.
Clearing-out sale Silk and Gilt Belt ribbons, 25c., 31c.
Clearing-out sale splendid quality Gilt Belts, 44c.
At Kinzey's, Wool Hoods, 12c., 25c.
At Kinzey's clearing-out Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c.
At Kinzey's, best Steel Skirts 31c., 44c., 50c.
At Kinzey's, Lace Veils, all colors, 10c., 12½c.
The above, Ladies, are some of the bargains you can find, along with a large stock of other articles equally low, all closing out, wholesale or retail, at
WM. KINZEY'S
Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

463.—AT CUSHMAN'S
UP-TOWN CHEAP STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st. 463.
Ladies' Corsets, 75c. to $1; Hoop Skirts, 31c to 88c.
25,000 yards Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. and 25c.
Job lot Laces, all kinds, much under price.
Job lot Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c. to $1.
Job lot Linen Towels and Napkins at way down prices.
Job lot Hosiery and Gloves 3c to 25c. a pair.
Job lot Yankee Notions very cheap.
Job lot Flannels, 12c. to 31c. a yard.
For sale, 10,000 Embroidered Collars, 10c. to $2 50.
For sale, 180 dozen Ruches, 10c to 25c; cheap lot.
For sale, 100 dozen Gents' Shirts and Drawers 3s. up.
For sale, 15,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 2c to 15c. a yard.
No. 463 6th av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

A CLEARING-OUT SALE
At EMERSON'S, No. 367 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
Selling off all the entire stock.
To commence on MONDAY, 26th.
Ribbons at 10c., worth 18c. per yard.
Ribbons at 37c., worth 63c. per yard.
And all others in proportion.
Ribbon Velvets at 20c., 25c. and 31c., worth double.
All kinds of Lace Goods and Embroideries, which will be sold very low.
Hosiery and Gloves—Cloth Gloves at 37c., worth 63c.
Woollen Hoods at 25c., and 37c., worth 75c. and $1
Also, a large lot of English and French Perfumery.
Good Kid Gloves at 50c. per pair.
Ladies would do well to call and see for themselves.

GREAT BARGAINS IN INDIA CAMEL'S
HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS PRINTED
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
At $8, $10, $12 and upwards.
Fresh goods, received this season
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS
Of the present season's style,
Closing out at very low prices.
Broadway, corner 25th-st.
J. A. BLUXOME.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his store, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
RICHMOND & CO., Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS AND GERMAN SILK VELVETS.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED,
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers.
Fall Importation, (now open.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS!
PLAID AND FANCY WOOLEN SHAWLS,
BROCHES, STELLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
LARGE VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.,
Will offer on and after
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
Their entire stock of Fancy Goods at one-half their cost!
Ribbons at one-half their cost,
Trimmings at one-half their cost.
Embroideries—this splendid stock consisting of
SETS COLLARS, BANDS, WAISTS, ROBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
All will be offered at one half their cost.
HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, WINTER GLOVES.
WOOLENS, such as HOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., Will be found to acord with the above announcement.
Ladies, this sale will commence
On MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CONTINUATION SALE FOR 30 DAYS OF OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26,
WE SHALL OFFER OUR RETAIL STOCK
At the same reduced scale of prices.
OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL OF THE BEST MATERIALS
THE LATEST STYLES
and manufactured in a superior manner, by men-operatives, and consequently stronger and better finished than any in the market.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860.
1,500 gents colored bordered hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gents, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of ladies hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

310 BENSON'S. 310
FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

FRENCH MERINO AT 50c. PER YARD.
Cheap at 75 cents.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
WILL OPEN MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26.
500 doz. Ladies' Cloth Gloves at 38., usual price 58.
500 doz. Ladies' Cloth Gauntlets at 48., usual price 68.
250 doz. Ladies' Cloth and Silk Gloves and Gauntlets at 68., usual price $1
200 doz. Children's Hose from auction, Merino, fleecy-lined, &c., at panic prices.
100 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests from auction, at 48., usual price 68.
200 Infants Embroidered Dresses closing exceedingly low, from $1 50 to $10 each, full 25 per cent. under regular prices.
OUR GREAT SALE ON RIBBONS WILL CONTINUE
DURING THIS WEEK.
5,000 yards of 25c. Ribbons closing for 12½c.
5,000 yards of 31½c. Ribbons closing for 18c.
5,000 yards of 50 cent. Ribbons closing for 25c.
OUR GREAT SALE OF HOSIERY
WILL CONTINUE DURING THIS WEEK.
We are closing—
1,000 pairs Ladies' and Children's fleecy-lined Hose for 12½. usual price 18c.
1,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' fleecy-lined Hose for 18c. usual price 25.
1,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' fleecy-lined Hose for 25., usual price 38.
Our Clearing Sale on Embroideries will continue
DURING THIS WEEK,
Consisting of
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Fine French and Scotch emb. Bands, &c., &c.
1,000 French emb. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs closing at 38., worth 68.
N. B.—150 finest quality French emb. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, closing at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $10.
Splendid Goods less than half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
100 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 4s. per yard.
150 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 5s. per yard.
200 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 6s. per yard.
250 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 7s. per yard.
300 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 8s. per yard.
75 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES, full ¾ wide,
Only $1 50 per yard.
Also,
250 TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, Extra Quality,
Only $15 the Robe. (value $30.)
Please call and examine.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 26,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LINENS DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
&c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
1,000 LAMA CLOTH BORDERED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
At $4 50 each.
1,000 ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
Only $5 each, (worth $7.)
500 REVERSIBLE PLAID WOOL SHAWLS,
At $6 each, (worth $9.)
300 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, (all colors,)
at only $8 each.
On MONDAY, Nov. 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show a great variety of
WOOL SHAWLS, Long and Square.
BROCHE SHAWLS, Long and Square.
SCARFS, in various new styles.
Also, just received,
A large assortment of BROCHE SCARFS
for ladies and for boys.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
1-4 DAMAS LAINES,
Paris Quality,
$1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELLE.
At $5 per yard.
And other articles in proportion.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, and will open at retail, on MONDAY, a choice assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

500 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES,
PARIS QUALITY,
Equal, if not superior, to any other make, except
ALEXANDRE'S,
Only 75 cents per pair
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents. Trimmings at cost. Woollen goods, small wares and fancy articles in great variety, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 651 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDER ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 283 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $235, $290, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

NEW CHORUS CHOIR.
Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Gentlemen with bass voices wanted, who will sing for the educational advantages. Also, another Contralto. Apply to GEO. WM. WARREN, No. 6 Garden-st., near Joralemon, or by Post-office.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS R. CHAMBERS,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-octave Piano-fortes. By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for public auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at the wareroom of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned 7-octave rosewood piano fortes. These pianos have been finished by the Receiver in the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each piano. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 308 Times Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a large assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 345 West 28th-st.

A CARD.—MR. F. W. RACKEMAN BEGS TO INform his friends and the public that he has returned to the City to give instruction in music, as heretofore. He may be addressed at his residence, No. 36 East 25th-st., where he will also receive pupils.

$180 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE large round-corner piano, with all the improvements; very little used. Also, a 5-octave melodeon for $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO. No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association and members of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-Pres't, No. 25 Clinton-place.
A. R. MORES, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.

Wards.
1.... JAMES C. RAMSEY, No. 37 Cedar-st.
2.... GEORGE W. ABBE, No. 202 Fulton-st.
3.... B. S. TERRELL, No. 44 Park-place.
4.... HUGH AIKMAN, No. 39 Pine-st.
5.... A. R. WETMORE, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6.... STEPHEN CONOVER, No. 119 Leonard-st.
7.... MATHEW BIRD, No. 248 Madison-st.
8.... JOSEPH B. COLLINS, No. 97 West 11th-st.
9.... DANIEL FRENCH, No. 22 4th-st.
10.... E. A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st.
11.... JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st.
12.... L. J. BELLONI, 2d-av., corner East 116th-st.
13.... LEWIS CHESEBROUGH, No. 293 East Broadway.
14.... DAVID TERRY, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15.... THOMAS DENNY, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16.... L. JACKSON, No. 121 West 22d-st.
17.... S. C. LYNES, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
18.... A. W. SIMES, No. 87 East 21st-st.
19.... DAVID B. SCOTT, No.— East 57th-st., near 2d-av.
20.... JAMES DEMAREST, No. 198 West 32d-st.
21.... WM. B. DUBBINS, M. D., No. 6 East 28th-st.
22.... A. M. LYON, No. 92 West 42d-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

$140—SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES—SEVEN fine oil paintings for $140, worth from $25 to $30 each. Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold watches, warranted from $12 to $130 each; gold chains, diamond pins, rings, &c. These articles are ready bargains, and are greatly below the wholesale cost price. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

A HOME WANTED.—A LADY WISHING TO make a home for herself would like, in consideration for her services in some widower's family for a small compensation, a home, or with a young housekeeper, with nice needle-work. References exchanged. Address LONDON, Bleecker-st.

CHURCH.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR Cash, a church; size capable of seating about 600 persons; price must be less than $20,000. Address, with full particulars, Box 6,025 New-York City Post-office.

$1,000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S Slate Factory, No. 160 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a baby to nurse at her own residence; has lost a baby two months old: none but a respectable person need apply, at 144 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 237 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Lindo, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. Le Cearine just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Strienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCing. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French, or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 288 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF experience, who teaches, besides English and mathematics, Latin, French, Italian, and the rudiments of drawing, wishes an engagement as visiting governess. Reference given. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER, NAtive American or English born; if possible, one familiar with the German method of instruction, to teach all the common English branches. Apply to H. GRIEFE, P. D., No. 3 9 West 22d-st.

FURS.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
LADIES' FINE FURS,
No. 60 Broadway, below Exchange-Place,
Are now disposing of their stock at Retail.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 435, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the
22D

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 58 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be acceptable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a forms of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 18th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 18th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 26, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Bank of S. of N. Y.	$100	10 Bank of Commerce.	$100
20	Mercantile Bank	100	20 Continental Bank	100
200	But. & Drov. Bank	25	10 Bowman Ins.	25
20	Eagle Ins.	35	10 Home Ins.	100
80	Exchange Ins.	30	50 Rutgers Ins.	25
26	Merch. Mutual Ins.	100	20 Humboldt Ins.	100
40	Fireman's Ins.	17	5 Commonwealth Ins.	100
40	Imp & Traders' Ins.	50	150 Brooklyn Central R.	50
80	Excelsior Ins.	50	25 Manhattan Ins.	50
40	Hope Ins.	50	40 North River Ins.	25
75	Am. Telegraph Co.	100	45 Lafayette Ins.	50
80	Empire City Ins.	100	40 Jersey City Ins.	50
10	Security Ins.	50	45 Chicago & N. W. R.	100
5	Hamilton Ins.	125		

$10,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. Land Grant Bonds.
10,000 Trevorton Coal and R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
25,000 Miss. and Missouri R. 7 per cent. Construc. Bds.

Special sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, NOV. 20, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

$50,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 30 William-st.

TREASURY NOTES.—FOR SALE $25,000 SIX per cents., due March 1861.
HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

ASTROLOGY

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 261 8th-av., above 31st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 134 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the disagreeing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually sanctioned by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream; and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases,	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small,	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium,	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED— PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but after a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1 Vesey-st., LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those who have had but few opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies compared by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Appartments never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 60th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Ayer's Chelugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOsals for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL AT $10 PER TON.—NOW landing, delivered free of cartage, any part of New-York or Brooklyn.
M. L. BARLOW, Coal Dealer, foot of Wall-st., New-York, and foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 16th day of September, 1860, will, on the 26th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, built lings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right, title and property, terms and reminders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, in rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and all rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, or, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and claims and right to receive the same, and all the cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the Presidents and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said parties of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was, on or about the assigned by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, at and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Thirty-av., upon or against the line of the said Long Dock Company, in the slip of ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, but no other lands of the said Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track. Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 41 to 2,980; 367 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 3,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 16 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, masts and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Smythers*, *Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canasteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel morigage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and limited such as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed April 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and a deed, at a reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that, the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andres Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six-teen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n5-law6wM*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVing claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24.

$22,000	U. S. 6s, '74		100	b. Coal & Trad.	10
30,000	Tenn. 6s		100	m R. Pref'd.	30
4,000	N. Car. 6s			do	25
2,000	do			do	25½
10,000	Mo. State 6s			do	26
28,000	do			do b10	26½
6,000	do			ing Railroad	32
1,000	Cal. State			do	34¼
500	Brooklyn			do	37½
4,000	N. Y. City			ch. Central R.	57
1,000	Erie R.			do	57¼
5,000	Erie R.			do b5	57
3,000	Erie R.			do b30	57½
1,000	Miss. &			do b30	57¾
1,000	Mich. S.			do s20	58
6,000	do			do b10	58¼
2,000	do			do	58½
3,000	do			do s15	58¾
6,000	N. Ja.			do	58¼
10,000	M. So.			do s60	58
7,000	do			Harlem R.	15
	do			do	15¾
	& N. W.		25	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	16
	do			do	16¼
	& R. Ist Mg.			do b10	16½
	Cal. 1st M.			M. S. & N. I. G. S.	35
	B. & Q. R.			do	35½
	Ill. & Miss. 1st M.			do	36
	k of New-York			do b30	37
	Ex. Bank			Panama Railroad	118¾
	k State N. Y.			Cen. R. Scrip	63
	Bank of Commerce			do	63¼
	do			do b30	63½
	do			do b10	64
	Ex. Bank			do	63¾
	rm Bank			do	64
	tropolitan Bank			do	64¼
	ket Bank			do	64½
	ancial Bank			do	64¾
	k Bank			do s30	64
	c. Mail SS. Co.			do b30	64¼
	do			Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10
	do			Cal. & Calc. R.	s30 68
	do			do	69
	do			do b3	69¼
	Y. Central R.			do	68¾
	do			do	69½
	do b3			do b5	68¾
	do s10			do	69¼
	do s30			do s60	67½
	do			do s15	68¾
	do s30			do s10	68¾
	do s30			Cleve. & Toledo R.	30½
	do s15			do	31
	do s3			do	31¼
	do			do	31¾
	Railroad			do b20	31¼
	do			do b10	31½
	do b10			do s10	31¾
	do b10			do	31¾
	do			Chic. & Rock I. R.	58¾
	do			do	58¾
	do			do s10	58¾
	do			do	58¾
	do s10			do b15	59
	do s10			do b10	59
	do s7			do	59
	do s30			Ch., B. & Q. R.	s20 74
	do s30			do	s60 74
	do s60			do	75
	do			do	c 76
	do s10			do	75¾
	do b20			Mil. & Miss. R.	9
	do b15			La C. & Mil. R.	13½
	do b10			N. J. Central R.	107
	do b30			Del. and H. Canal.	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '74 coup.	97	100	Hud. Riv. R.	49¾
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	81	45	do	48½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	81	100	do b10	48¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	s10 72¾	100	Reading Railroad	37
4,000	do	72¾	150	M. So. & N. I. R.	35½
4,000	N.Y. Gen. R. '70	100	50	Chic. Bur. & Qu. R.	73½
4,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 m	46	10	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	36¾
10	Bank of New-York	85	100	do	86
27	Bk. of Commerce	95	50	do	35¾
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	98	250	do	35
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	200	Panama R.	120
50	do s10	35¾	50	do s15	119¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	86	50	do s15	119
50	do s30	35¼	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	b10 63
14	N. Y. Gen. R.	98¾	100	do	61
200	do	79	50	do	62¾
100	do	98¾	50	do s30	62
200	do	78¾	250	do	62
400	do b30	79¾	50	do b30	63
100	do b30	79	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	67
100	do	78¾	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	30¾
	Railroad b10	82	120	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	58¾
200	do	82	125	do	58¾
100	do s30	81¾	100	do	57¾
75	Harlem R. pref.	20¾	50	do	57½

MONDAY, Nov. 26—A. M.

The third business week in November, which closed on Saturday, will long be remembered as one of the most trying and exciting in the history of the past three years. The politico-financial panic had evidently reached its crisis on Monday last, and there was nothing left to the Bank Managers of the country but to bravely turn it, or speedily yield to it. Half-way measures were at an end. Practical suspension on the Bank Note Currency of the Northwest had already taken place, and the stoppage of payments in Virginia and other Southern quarters only waited the forms of declared suspension, which took place in Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and West Jersey on Thursday, and in Georgia and North Carolina (duly indemnified by their Legislatures.) on Friday. It thus remained only for the New-York Banks, with the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges everywhere in their favor, and with their Bill-holders, of every denomination, amply secured and satisfied at the Bank Department at Albany, to unlock the wheels of Trade and Commerce—to relieve their dealers and assure their own position of high credit and unfaltering punctuality—by bold and timely expansion, or to fall with shame and discredit, as they fell in 1857, by mutual distrust, petty wrangling through the Clearing-house, and crushing exaction upon their dealers. It is already known and widely felt, that, on general conference on Wednesday night, they adopted the first and wiser alternative, and followed it up with extraordinary unanimity and practical liberality in their discount sessions on Thursday and Friday. The trial thus speedily made was successfully passed, and the good example promptly followed in Boston on Friday and Saturday. There was no single element, as we the distrust which grew out of the dead-lock up on the Corn Exchange and the negotiation of for sight bills, opposed to certain success, and this being relieved by the first relaxation of the pressure, the course of liberal action was left clear. The Associated Banks could then afford to invite their general depositors to all the Specie their real or imaginary wants or their suspicions demanded They hold it in abundance, with more sure to come. Twice the amount would be useless to their security, if confidence were destroyed, and half the sum o a hand will more than answer to their daily movements, with confidence reëstablished. The whole Bullion thereof was thus brought to a practical test, and beyond its usefulness in settling the Exchanges at home or abroad, all of which are more in our favor, and likely for some time to continue so, the agency and superior value of Gold are, for solving all emergencies like the present, absolutely suspended and ignored by the oldest and most conservative heads in this great commercial centre. And why? Because the habits, the genius, and trade, and commercial economy of our whole free community are opposed to rendering security and *hard money* convertible terms. Content with the security in a different and scarcely less infallible form, which the law has thrown around their Bank Note circulation, and trained to put their trust, as lenders and borrowers, in a system of enlightened Free Banking, while the heads or managers of that system put trust in themselves and their dealers, they have at no time in its history exacted anything more than reciprocal confidence. This being denied in 1857, temporary suspension followed, but even then the shrewdest and sharpest, who drew their Gold for a speculation, failed to find, much less to profit by any popular preference for gold over what our Philadelphia neighbors are pleased to call our "one and two dollar dirty bills." But, the lesson of that severe and trying occasion has proved a most valuable one in the present emergency, and while turned to great and timely account by our Bankers, it is to be hoped that it has dispelled the last vestige of that miserly and degrading sentiment of a past and darker age of business economy, that nothing's good but gold. In short, that we shall hear no more of Bullion Banks.

The Import entries of the week are comparatively light. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,237,955 against $3,317,247 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, though much embarrassed by the Money pressure and Exchange complications in the Grain and Flour trade, still show a large excess over last season, the total clearances being $3,254,832 against $1,403,276 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Specie have ceased for the present, of course, and the opinion obtains among our best Bankers that the supply of Cotton bills from the South, added to the local Merchant bills made on Grain, Flour, &c., taken in connection with the admitted low balances now due from our import trade to the other side, will keep the rates below Specie point for some months to come. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance in New-York is now reduced to $4,308,668, against $5,058,514 at the close of the previous week. A part of this difference went by express to Washington early in the week. The last Bank average stood $19,464,000. The drain to the South ceased early in the week, and the local withdrawers of gold by timid depositors, which was at no time very marked, also ceased after Wednesday, with the removal of the general alarm, so far as the New-York Banks are concerned, which gave rise to it. In adopting the policy of meeting the crisis by expansion, the Banks proclaimed their readiness to have their vaults drained of the last dollar, if need be, in carrying it out. But as soon as their whole stock of Specie was made common and placed at the disposal of all depositors at Bank, who might distrust their ability to go through, confidence with this class of dealers appears to have been at once reëstablished. The probability, therefore is, that the Average to be made up this afternoon will still show something over $15,000,000, with another California remittance to go into Bank this morning. A rule having been adopted by the Associated Banks to receive at once into their common vault, under the Bank of America, as the equivalent of Coin, all Bar Gold, Assay Certificates and Foreign Gold and Silver, and to issue Clearing-house tokens thereon, no delay will hereafter occur in making the receipts from California, Havana, Europe, Mexico, &c., available on arrival. The arrangement is a good one, in another respect, as saving the unnecessary expense of ¼ ℔ cent for coinage at the Philadelphia Mint. The following is the Treasure list by the steamship *Ariel*, arrived from the Isthmus of Panama yesterday:

SPECIE LIST OF THE ARIEL.

A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	$19,500	J. H. Williams	$13,000
P. Naylor	8,000	Bush & Wilder	13,228
Jennings & Brothers	7,000	J. G. Parker & Son	8,800
Am. Exchange Bk.	70,000	R. Patrick	50,000
Hoffman & Rosevelt	5,528	Metropolitan Bank	88,378
Wm. Hoge & Co.	30,000	N. L. & G. Griswold	13 224
Butcher & Brother	5 000	Sch le & Br s	4s 806
Am. Exchange Bk.	50,000	Tuaffe, McCahill & Co.	46,058
J. B. Weir	32,275	Eugene Kelly & Co.	43 000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	32,410	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Z. Einstein & Bros.	9,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	65,000
Neustadter & Bros.	11,100	Duncan, Sherman &	
W. Stigman & Co.	33,000	Co.	120 734
Kerby, Berre & Co.	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	165,500
W. B. Coleman & Co.	40,000	Order	25,000
Total			$1,087,071

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calender year, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to $199,254,000
Add three weeks in November 9,441,302
Total to date $208,695,302
Against same time in 1859 221,324,817
Decrease in 1860 $12,629,515

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 $80,263,000
Add three weeks in November 8,519,738
Total to date $88,782,738
Against same time in 1859 60 272,615
Increase in 1860 $28,509,123

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 $44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1 516,700
Total to date $44,973,700
Against same time 1860 67,171,634
Decrease in 1860 $22,197,934

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	100 @ 95	@	97
New-York Central	71¾ @ 74	@	03¾ @ 79¾ @ 76¼
New-York and Erie	28	@	26 @ 33½
Reading	33¾	@	37
Rock Island	52 @ 55	@	52 @ 59 @ 57½
Michigan Guaranteed	29	@	26½ @ 30 @ 31¾
Michigan Southern	13¾	@	13 @ 16¼
Michigan Central	48½ @ 45	@	57¼ @ 55¾
Toledo	26 @ 24½	@	31¾ @ 30½
Galena	56¾ @ 55	@	69 @ 66
Illinois Central	57 @ 52	@	64¾ @ 62¾
Panama	109¾ @ 108	@	12 @ 118½
Pacific Mail	73 @ 70	@	81¾
Missouris	63¾ @ 66	@	72¾
Virginias	75	@	82
Tennessees	75 @ 81½	@	80¼
Illinois Central Bonds	88	@	81 @ 88
Hudson River	48 @ 10	@	47 @ 47½
Harlem Preferred	32½	@	36¾
Burlington and Quincy	63¾	@	76 @ 73¾
Harlem Common	14¾	@	13¼ @ 16

The Stock dealings of the week, as seen in the foregoing table, were marked by the wildest fluctuations, but the general turn after Wednesday was to decided improvement, and the ultimate gain on the prices of Saturday week equal to an average of 5 ℔ cent. the list round. From the lowest points of the week, the rise in several instances was over 10 ℔ cent. The highest points were made in the forenoon of Saturday, and the demand continued strong at the Second Board in the afternoon. But prices weakened somewhat at the close, and as soon as the turn in this direction was felt, the sellers for the fall were disposed to offer short contracts with some freedom, on the calculation that the recovery had been too rapid. There was no unfavorable feature of the Money or Exchange markets to support the *Bear* side, but there is little question that some of the *Bulls* were disposed to realize their rapid profits of the previous day or two, and the general market left off 1@1½ ℔ cent. on the speculative Railways below the top sales of the day.

The fluctuations in New-York Central were made the more sudden and extreme from the absorption of cash stock, which has been going on through the whole fortnight of low prices. The supply of certificates for delivery in the hardest days for Money rendered the stock quite as difficult to come at as Money itself: more so, if anything; and although one or two considerable lots, under hypothecation, were sold out, and the certificates delivered and put in circulation on the Street, the continued absorption by the public in small parcels soon made the Stock as close as before. The same remarks apply, in some degree, to Panama, Burlington and Quincy, Galena and Chicago, and perhaps others of the Railway certificates. In State Stocks the market was oversold on Missouris, and these Bonds were scarce for delivery at the close of the week, while the offerings of Virginias and North Carolinas were reduced. The supply of Tennessees, after the market recovered to 80 ℔ cent., was fair. Federal fives also continued to be offered at the decline, some parcels of the '74s, as well as of the new loan, having been forced on sale.

The fluctuations in Money rates, and in the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges through the week, were unusually wide. Up to Friday forenoon, when eight or ten of the heavy Banks discounted about six millions of dollars on receipts of less than three millions, prime double-name bills ranged 12@15 ℔ cent., and first-class single names 21@24 ℔ cent. By Saturday, the former, if pressed outside of Bank at all, could be sold at 8@9 ℔ cent., and the latter were done at 12 ℔ cent. Most borrowers are well accommodated through their own Banks, and in some cases Discounts have already been had by the Merchants to answer to their engagements for several weeks to come. The impression obtained at the close of the week that as little trade is now doing to create new engagements, beyond the movement of Produce to tide-water, (and this will soon be reduced by the closing of Lake and Canal navigation,) Money is likely to remain about 7 ℔ cent. until near the Christmas holidays. On temporary Loans, this rate commands all that is wanted by the Stock Brokers, where the collateral is of approved credit.

Exchange on England fell to 95@100 for merchant bills at the beginning of the week, and improved after Wednesday to 100@101 ℔ cent Bankers opened at 102@103, and left off 103@104 ℔ cent., some of the Bankers asking 105 to draw to a point.

The current quotations on Banknotes on Saturday, with Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, were:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	½	Mobile, Ala.	10
New-England	½	New-Orleans, La.	5
New-Jersey	½	Illinois and Wisconsin	10
Philadelphia	4	Ohio and Indiana	2
Interior Penn.	5	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	6	Free Indiana	5
Maryland	7	Tennessee	5
Virginia	10	Michigan	5
North Carolina	10	Canada	2
South Carolina	10		

Mr. JACOB LITTLE was readmitted to the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and appeared in his old seat at the Afternoon Board, having been absent, because of his embarrassment last Summer, about four months.

No information by telegraph as to the course of the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio Banks under the suspension of payments all around them, had been received up to Saturday afternoon.

Nor had the State Bank of Indiana and Branches or the St. Louis Banks been definitely heard from. The Boston *Transcript*, of Saturday, says of Bank affairs in that City:

"By the arrangements entered into by the Boston Banks, at their meeting this morning, they will be enabled to render such assistance to the business community as to prevent any serious difficulties in the financial affairs of this city. All that is required, in connection with plans adopted by our Banks, is *good faith and good fellowship* on the part of the New-York Banks. Allowing their balances to remain here undrawn for a short time, will accomplish the desired object.

"We are glad to be able to state that the efforts made to create a popular panic here have signally failed. There has been no run upon the banks to-day, and the opinion generally prevails that the worst of this crisis has passed.

"It will be seen, by reference to the report of Mr. HERSHAW'S stock sale to-day, that Bank shares generally brought a premium, except some few shares of institutions just started under the general law. The reader will observe that the United States stock brought a premium, and that the stock of the cities of Boston and Roxbury, which pays only *five per cent. interest*, brought upwards of 99 ℔ cent.

"The Railroad, Manufacturing and Insurance stocks offered, brought very good prices, considering the rates at which money itself was sold on 'Change to-day. The Banks have received that the bills of any one of the associated banks may be received in liquidation of their balances, instead of specie, to the extent of one-half of their indebtedness, but not to exceed the following limit:

Capital of	Not exceeding	Capital of	Not exceeding
$200,000	$20,000	$1,250,000	$90,000
400,000	40,000	1,500,000	100 000
500 000	50,000	1,800,000	120,000
560,000	56,000	2,000,000	120 000
600,000	60,000	4,000,000	200,000
700,000	64,000	Bank of Mutual Re-	
750,000	68,000	demption	100,000
900,000	72,000	Suffolk Bank	200,000
1,000,000	80,000		

This arrangement to continue in force till otherwise ordered.

On motion of the Managing Committee, they also adopted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the Associated Banks of Boston believe it to be the duty of the Boston Banks to maintain the integrity of specie-paying Banks in the present crisis, and in order to meet the demands of the commercial community, they will render all aid possible for the accommodation of the public, by discounts to the utmost extent of their ability.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Sunday afternoon, reports:

"There was an unusually excited market at the Stock Board this morning, and an almost unprecedented rise in prices. The suspension of the Banks and the determination of these institutions both here and in New-York to extend their discount lines and relieve the mercantile community, has contributed to this buoyancy and caused a more cheerful feeling both inside of the Board and out-of-doors, than has prevailed for weeks past. Reading Railroad was quite active at an advance of 1. Camden and Amboy Railroad went up from 114 to 121, which was bid at the close. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 2¾; Lehigh Navigation 3; Morris Canal, 3; and the Preferred 2¼; City Sixes, 1½@2 ℔ cent.—the latter for the old issues; Norristown Railroad, 1¾; Lehigh Sixes, 1¾; Minehill-Railroad, 1¾; Race and Vine streets Passenger Railway, 3; and Frankford and Southwark 1¾. All of the better class of securities were quotably higher, but the fancies, excepting Reading Railroad, were rather neglected.

"The money market is decidedly easier—first-class short paper being negotiated at 1@1½ ℔ cent., and call loans at 6@10 ℔ cent. The Banks are extending their discount lines, and the aspect of affairs generally is more encouraging.

"We announced a few days ago that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this State had purchased of Charles Macalester one hundred thousand dollars of State Fives. The State Treasurer's checks on various Banks in the city for the amount of the purchase money (about $93,000) were received by Mr. Macalester yesterday. Of course, under the suspension, there was no necessity to pass these checks in specie. But as the money was chiefly for foreign correspondents of Mr. Macalester, the bank officers determined, for the credit of the State, to give the full amount in coin. The Girard Bank paid $70,000, and the remaining $23,000 was paid by several other Banks."

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, says:

"We regret to announce the suspension of the well-known Banking House of SAMUEL HARRIS & Sons, which took place to-day, but it is generally believed that their assets will in time be sufficient to cover all demands. There were several rumors to-day in regard to other parties, but we were unable to trace them to any reliable source.

"Money at the opening of the week was exceedingly tight, and it was with difficulty that first-class paper could be disposed of at 1¾ and 2 ℔ cent., but on yesterday some paper was sold at 9 and 12 ℔ cent. To-day, however, there was no paper of any consequence offering on the street, as the Banks are discounting quite liberally, at least they are affording as much relief to the business community as they can consistently do. The street rates to-day, for first-class paper, may be quoted at 10@12 ℔ cent., but second-class will not pass muster at any rate.

"By our regular exchanges we learn that the suspension of the Philadelphia and the action of the New-York Banks was received with satisfaction by the business men of both those cities, and it was generally conceded there, as well as here, that in the present emergency it was the best measure that could have been adopted for their relief.

The Chicago *Press*, under date of Thursday afternoon, reports:

"The Exchange market is more steady, to-day; but rates among the Banks generally are higher. A few of them will not sell at any figure; but the majority supply customers freely at 7@8 ℔ cent. Though the price is high, there is a more cheerful feeling, and if the wheels of business begin to revolve, everything will move forward as usual. True, the cost of the movement, till Exchange falls, will be heavy, but even that is better than stagnation. There is still a great lack of paper offering, and currency is accumulating largely. Buying rate nominal at 5@6½ ℔ cent.

"The demand for gold is very small, and confined mainly to those who want very small amounts. Buying rates 3@8 ℔ cent.; selling 10.

"The bills of the rejected Illinois Banks are bought to-day at 80c. on the dollar. Our impression is that they will very soon be worth considerably more, and they will reach nearly if not quite par within a few weeks or months at most. Let those who can, keep them for the present at least."

"We regret to learn that Messrs. HALL & BROTHER, owners of the Aurora Bank, have been obliged to close their doors. They own also the National Bank at Equality, Ill., and the Arctic and HALL & BROTHER'S Bank, in Wisconsin. As the bills are all secured, the failure of the owners cannot affect these Banks in the least."

The Madison *Argus* gives the following table of the circulation and the Securities for Wisconsin currency, the first day of last August. The circulation at that time was $4,135,218. The security for this is embraced in the table:

Wisconsin 6's	$100,000	Illinois 6's	$215,000
R. & M. R. 8's	27,000	Iowa 7's	10,000
Mil. & W. R. 8's	50,000	Indiana 5's	70,700
Minnesota 8's	56,000	Kentucky 6's	23,000
North Carolina 6's	456,000	Louisiana 5's	10 000
Ohio 6's	231,000	Louisiana 6's	140,000
Tennessee 6's	209,000	Missouri 6's	1,503,000
Virginia 6's	179,000	Michigan 6's	205,500
Virginia 5's	9,000	Specie deposits	
California 7's	213,500	with Bank	90,167
Georgia 6's	25,000	Comptroller	
Georgia 7's	20,000	Specie in Banks	382,000
Total			$5,018,376

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	36,773	1,584,189	45,315	1,835,510	251,021
Schuyl. Canal	39 496	1,276,350	28,309	1,287,285	D. 9,065
L. Val. R. R.	16,111	554,194	16,168	701 055	146,861
Lehigh Canal	29,767	978,763	28,106	1,030,230	51 577
Scranton S'th	13,317	541,581	13,784	740,782	199,201
Do. North	4,871	174,761	6,901	222,380	47,619
Pa. Coal Co.	17,302	679,313	29,610	677,400	D.1,913
Del. & H. Co.	15,913	562,803	17,250	459,950	102,853
Wyoming So.	—	533,156	—	408,663	104,494
Do. North	—	334,728	—	334,264	D. 1,462
Shamokin	5,953	159,177	6,037	137,922	21,445
Treverton	—	104,964	—	78,624	D.26,460
Broad Top	3 293	111,179	4,839	164,265	54 106
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	57,563	—	86,179	28,516
Lykens Valley	—	62,186	—	63,122	10,936
Total		182,796	7,083,245	196,360	8,256,590

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says:

"Ice was formed this week, indicating that the termination of the boating season is rapidly approaching. Boats are scarce, but the boatmen have been loading this week for New-York at the old freights. The recent break in the canal seriously interrupted transportation, and caused a loss in her tonnage, which she cannot recover this year.

"The trade shows a gain this week of 13,564 tons, without any returns from the Wyoming Region. The increased supply for the year is 567,345 tons, which is much less than the wants of the market undoubtedly require."

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of October, 1860, compared with the same month in 1859:

	1860.	1859.
Received from coal	$227 157 06	$294,795 67
Merchandise	63,148 21	46,842 27
Travel, &c.	35,351 17	32 007 96
Total	$325,656 44	$373,645 90
Transportation, Roadway, &c.	141 512 38	124,893 51
Net profit for the month	$224,144 06	$148,716 39
Net profit for previous 9 mos.	1,253,781 10	981,022 19
Total net profit for 10 months	$1,493,925 16	$1,129,753 58

Our intelligent cotemporary of the Philadelphia *Ledger* can see no good in small note circulation, although since the suspension of that city on all notes, (and deposits too,) the telegraph advises us that the people are disposed to circulate small notes from other States in spite of the legislative prohibition against it. The much talked of infusion of Gold Coin, it seems, goes for nothing in seasons of panic and suspension in Pennsylvania, while here such infusion is seldom thought of in good times, and never wanted in preference to our secured small note currency in times of trouble. The *Ledger*, however, remarks:

"Indeed, we have sometimes thought that, from the very self-satisfied manner in which the New-Yorkers talk of specie as currency, they had succeeded in stultifying themselves with the fact that their dirty dollar-bills were the article alluded to as coin.

Speaking of currency, it is no more than truth to say that, in no part of the United States, is there so large an infusion of coin in the circulation as in Philadelphia, *when the Banks are not under the ban of suspension, as at present.*"

The saving clause of the *Ledger's* boast, it must be confessed, is an important one—just now.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet and 1½c.@2c. lower; sales 27,000 bushels, at 76c.@78½c. for North-Western Club; 76c.@76½c. for No. 1, and 74c.@74½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN very dull. OATS firm. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 14 000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—900 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York easier to day, at 6@7 ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 24.

All kinds of produce in limited demand and prices nominal. There are no sales of FLOUR in consequence. WHISKY at 15½c. HOGS—Nothing doing, and quotations nominal. Receipts to-day, 3,000 head. MESS PORK, $15 25@$15 50 Money and Exchange greatly unsettled, more so than yesterday. Sight Checks on New-York are selling at 2 ℔ cent. premium; supply light.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 3,500 bales, and the receipts for the same time 24,000 bales, against 25,000 bales for the corresponding week in last year. Exports for the week, 14,000 bales. Stock in port, 139,000 bales. FREIGHTS, 17-32d. to Liverpool, and 1¾c. to Havre. Sterling Exchange, 90¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@1 ℔ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT and other grains quiet and quotations nominal. Shipments by canal are materially checked, to-day, by the Winter-like weather, and the difficulty in getting insurance. FREIGHTS—Wheat 15c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—78,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,312 bbls. Flour, 41,800 bushels Wheat, 22,300 bushels Corn, 3,100 bushels Rye.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 200 to 300 bales, the market closing unsettled.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

EXTENSIVE IN THE THIRD WARD.

Dry Goods Stores Destroyed—Loss Over Half a Million of Dollars.

A fire, involving the destruction of property, valued in the aggregate at over half a million of dollars, broke out soon after midnight of Saturday, in the large brown stone warehouse at the corner of Church street, extending the entire length of the block from Warren to Murray streets. The premises in which it originated were occupied by E. STONE & Co., dry goods dealers and importers, and the flames were first discovered by Police Officer HOYT, issuing from the third story of the building. A number of fire companies were at the moment passing through Broadway, on their return from a fire in Front street, and as quickly as possible they got to work. The intense cold, however, made their operations exceedingly difficult, as the hydrants had frozen, and considerable time elapsed before water could be obtained. Meantime the flames had burst out of every window in the upper story of the building on Church street side, and had thence communicated to the adjoining premises on Warren-street, from which it extended to the building in the rear, fronting on Murray-street, making an area of fire two hundred feet in length by fifty in width, upon which the firemen had to work. In addition to the labor of working to subdue the flames at these buildings, the high wind threw masses of burning cinders and pieces of burning timber upon the roofs of stores in the vicinity, making it necessary for the exercise of great precaution to prevent the destruction of the buildings which were thus endangered. After ten hours hard labor, however, the fire was extinguished, it having been confined to the two large warehouses already mentioned, of which the walls alone remained standing.

The first floor and basement of the building No. 33 Warren-street and No. 29 Murray, with the side on Church-street, was occupied by JAMES F. WHITE & Co., importers of Irish and Scotch linens, whose loss on stock is estimated at $150,000. The firm was insured for $35,000 only, in various City and country companies. Considerable quantities of their stock was saved, though in a greatly damaged condition.

The second, third, fourth and fifth stories of the same building were occupied by E. STONE & Co., whose loss amounts to about $50,000; fully insured.

JOHNSTON, SHEPHERD & SAUNDERS, importers of dry goods, conducted their business on the first floor of No. 27 Murray street and No. 31 Warren-street. Their loss on stock is probably to the extent of $125,000, upon which there is an insurance of $50,000 in City and out of town Companies.

The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the same building, fronting on Murray-street, were occupied by WARREN & WILSON, manufacturers of boots and shoes. The estimated loss on their stock is $50,000; insured for $55,000.

HOOK, SKINNER & Co., importers of cloths, occupied the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of No. 33 Warren-street. Damage of their stock to the extent of about $150,000 was done; insured for $150,000.

The upper stories of No. 31 Warren-street were jointly tenanted by GEO. A. CLARK, dealer in spool cotton, ALEXANDER CLARK, importer of shawls, and J. F. MILWOOD, importer of needles. Their aggregate loss reaches the sum of about $70,000, insured fully to the extent of $150,000.

The stock of W. E. DIBBLEE & Co., importers of silks, at No. 29 Warren-street and No. 25 Murray-street was damaged by water to the extent of about $10,000. Fully insured.

TOWNSEND, YALE and others, occupants of stores in the vicinity, all sustained some damage to their stock by water.

The large building siding on Church-street was owned by R. H. MCCURDY. It is damaged to the extent of $10,000. Insured. The injury to the other buildings, owned by WM. SPENCER, is estimated at $20,000. Fully insured. There is no doubt whatever that the fire originated from a defect in the heaters connected with the hot-air furnace used for warming the building. The steam fire engines at this fire did very effective service. Among them was particularly noticed one of the Amoskeag Company's machines, of Manchester, N. H., called the "Champion." It commenced working at 1 o'clock, and continued to do good service until 10 o'clock A. M. Being a new machine, its working was greatly admired by the spectators and firemen. Hose Company No. 57, of this City, are said to be in treaty for the purchase of this superior machine.

Fire in a Tenement House.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED.

About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the apartments of JOHN OPPER, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 181 Orchard-street. It is supposed to have been caused by two little boys who had been amusing themselves by playing with matches. When the fire was discovered, the lads were found lying in a corner of the room, insensible, but they were some time afterwards restored to consciousness. Mrs. OPPER'S infant, a boy five weeks old, who had been left asleep upon the lounge, was smothered. It was while endeavoring to save her child that Mrs. OPPER, becoming confused by the smoke, stumbled upon the two other children and rescued them. Little damage was done to the building, as the fire was discovered by the occupants before it had attained much headway.

Fire in an Agricultural Implement Warehouse.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the upper floor of the building No. 193 Front-street, occupied by JOHN MOORE, manufacturer of agricultural implements. It was extinguished before much damage had resulted. A drunken man, named STACE, was found by the insurance patrol on the premises, and it is supposed that the fire was caused through his negligence. He was arrested and held, pending an examination by the Fire Marshal. A young man, named PATRICK MCGULICK, was run over at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets by Engine No. 2 and Hose-carriage No. 15. He was so badly injured that it was necessary to place him in the Hospital.

Fire in a Broadway Warehouse.

On Saturday night an alarm was caused by the burning of a heap of coal in the rear of GRAYDON, MCGILBERT & Co's. Yankee Notion, &c., establishment, at Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, formerly Appleton's building. It was caused by the coal having been placed too near the furnace. The building was not injured.

Fire in a Dwelling-House.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 16 Grove-street, near Hudson, in a clothes closet on the top floor, caused by the carelessness of one of the occupants, who placed a lighted candle near some garments. Damage to the amount of $50 was done.

Fire in a Bakery.

About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred from some unknown cause in a bakery, located in an old frame tenement-house at No. 256 Broome-street, occupied by Mrs. MORRIS. Not much damage resulted. Mrs. M. is insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Fire in a Planing Mill.

Officer DECORDY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, discovered a fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the planing-mill of M

The New-York Times.

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THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

More Rumors About Changes in the Cabinet.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indications of Conservatism in the South.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens Chosen Delegate to the Georgia Convention.

The Palmetto Flag Groaned at and Hissed in Baltimore.

Another Great Union Mass Meeting to be Held in Virginia.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARIES COBB AND THOMPSON—PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT OF JUDGE TANEY'S RESIGNATION—FEW ARRIVALS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Indications to-day are decidedly in favor of an early change in the Cabinet. The state of affairs in Georgia, and the position of Secretary COBB has so affected him as to lay him up sick in bed. In the meantime, his family are packing up for home, and will be ready to leave in a few days. Mr. COBB now alleges that ill health precludes the possibility of his continuing in his laborious position. Secretary THOMPSON will no doubt follow suit, in view of the late action of the Mississippi Senators and Representatives, though without the pretext of ill health.

The announcement of Judge TANEY's resignation is premature. He will resign so soon as it is ascertained that Judge BLACK's nomination can be confirmed. If the South Carolina Senators are absent it will not be risked, lest the opposition of DOUGLAS and PUGH might lose the nomination. Judge BLACK's pamphlets have not been forgotten; neither has the fact that he franked them through the mails indorsed "official business." When the succession is arranged satisfactorily, Judge TANEY will resign to keep the appointment out of Mr. LINCOLN's hands.

The War Department has no information touching Capt. MEIGS' call for protection to an unfinished fortification on Tortugas Island. The fortification is unfinished, but when completed and furnished with armament will afford no protection to Florida. It only commands a distant depôt for our national ships. The islands are rocks, and there are no persons there but Government employes.

We have but few arrivals as yet of Members of Congress, but we have any amount of speculation as to what will be the first steps taken after they do arrive. The calendars lying over from last session are large. The lobby are evidently despairing. If the Union be dissolved, who will foot their bills?

Letters received here from leading men in South Carolina say their State will insist on Free Trade, whatever may be the combination of States hereafter formed. What say the other states to this speck of contention in a Southern Confederacy?

Messrs. SWEENY, KELLENBERGER, FOX & Co. quote Virginia [illegible] and Sight Exchange on New-York at three per cent. premium.

Q.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE FIRST BUSINESS IN ORDER—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, &C.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

This city has presented an unusually busy appearance to-day, for the members and other persons interested in their deliberations have been arriving to be present at the opening of the Legislature to-night. That body is now in session. Its deliberations will be principally confined to the ordinary business of the State, and no direct action can be taken regarding the secession movement, for the Legislature has already gone to the extent of its jurisdiction in having issued the call for a Convention.

The Legislature, however, has just real r the first time, a bill to arm the State, and raise four hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

Out of the one hundred and sixty-seven members there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist—every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that if a single member avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, he would be summarily dealt with. There is little said here, however, upon the great question which now agitates the nation. The people have reposed into quietude, but it is the repose of settled conviction and calm, deliberate determination,

There is but one sentimentpervading the minds of the entire community, a sentiment that is entertained alike by all classes of citizens; and that is, that South Carolina will not, under any circumstances, remain in the Union. There are many men in South Carolina who have been dearly devoted to the Union, men who deeply deplore the necessity that has existed for its dissolution. There are very few in all the State who would not have preferred that South Carolina could have been permitted to sit under the protecting wings of the parent Confederacy; and the great heart of the State, as represented in the thousands of her people, has bled as she has been compelled to deliberately and conscientiously resolve that she could not remain another day in the Union. But the question was narrowed down to this point, that she must either give up the Union or give up all the elements of her own vitality; and the first law of nature demanded that she should protect herself. Therefore, South Carolina is now out of the Union as much as she can be. All that remains to be done is the simple declaration of the fact by the Convention which is to meet on the 17th of December. No human power, nothing but an interposition of Providence can avert it. It is a great pity that the North did not, and does not, or will not, understand the South and her institutions in their true character; for if they did matters would certainly never have come to this lamentable condition.

The State is making active preparations to resist any demonstration on the part of the Federal Government. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and so universal is the feeling, that the moment the command shall have been given, seventy thousand soldiers within her own boundaries, from the mountains to the sea, will come forward to the defence of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die, or see the State a subjugated province, than passively submit to a continuance of Northern encroachments on her rights.

The Governor will send in his message at one o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such a direct trade. To this end the proposition of some citizens of Charleston to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool is favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason to the State, and settling the punishment for that offence. It is believed that he will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take $50,000 worth of arms annually, for five years, from Major RIPLEY, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the armory. He probably will recommend what the Legislature has already anticipated him in, that is to arm the State at the earliest practical period, so as to prepare for the first overt act on the part of the Federal Government. It is believed, however, that the State is well armed already, for, in addition to the arms in the arsenals, many of which are of the most approved pattern, the existing law under which the military of the State is organized requires each man to have his own firearms.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The city is quiet to-day. The members of the Legislature are nearly all gone to Columbia. The regular session opens to-morrow night. The Governor's Message will be read on Tuesday.

It is rumored that troops are coming to Fort Moultrie.

It is now evident that none will be sent to the Convention unless strongly committed to secession.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Financially matters are growing desperate here. A petition is to-day circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. It will be presented to-morrow; but the banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unscathed.

The Governor's Message is anxiously looked for here.

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE RETURN OF MR. RUFFIN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—ANOTHER UNION MASS MEETING TO BE HELD—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 26.

EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, arrived here to-day from South Carolina, having failed so far to hitch Virginia to the Palmetto State. Mr. RUFFIN is an honest Disunionist. He admitted this evening, in the presence of several gentleman, that he was for Disunion, no matter who should be elected.

A grand Union mass meeting of all those who are in favor of the Union will be held at Fincastle on the second Monday in December.

The Committee of Conference of the different banks in this city agreed to-day to receive on deposit the notes of all solvent banks in the State, with the exception of the Wheeling banks and Valley Bank—the branches at Staunton and Charlotteville excepted.

The Treasurer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad gives notice to-day that from and after this date he will be prepared to cash the interest coupons of the first and second mortgages of the Company, due in New-York on the 1st of January, 1861, without discount for prepayment.

A few of the merchants held a meeting to-night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, with regard to the rules of exchange between Richmond and the Northern cities, but they adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion.

The weather is pleasant, and everything is quiet in the city.

S.

FROM MARYLAND.

THE PALMETTO FLAG HISSED IN BALTIMORE—SIGNIFICANT DEMONSTRATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Nov. 24.

An association calling themselves the "Southern Volunteers," displayed the Palmetto flag from their place of meeting to-day. A large crowd was attracted by the novelty of the thing, and the flag was greeted with groans and hisses from the crowds and with plaudits from the Volunteers. Capt. JONES, of the bark *Isabel*, also displayed the Palmetto flag from the mast-head of his vessel this morning, when all the ships in the vicinity immediately ran up the stars and stripes.

FROM GEORGIA.

MESSRS. STEPHENS AND PICKENS CHOSEN DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS and Dr. PICKENS have been unanimously chosen as delegates to the late Convention from Taliafero County. Mr. STEPHENS made a characteristic conservative speech.

The banks, to-day, advanced their rates for sight drafts on New-York to a half per cent. premium.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Senate Bank bill passed the House 93 to 27. A veto is expected. The bill will probably pass over the veto.

PROBABLE RE-ELECTION OF MR. CLINGMAN

PETERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Nov. 26.

Senator CLINGMAN has been renominated by the Democratic caucus at Raleigh, N. C., for Senator.

Hon. M. MANLEY was elected Supreme Court Judge by the Legislature of North Carolina on Saturday. There was considerable talk among the members of secession.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGIA.

MACON, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Manufacturers' Bank of Macon suspended this morning.

Business is prostrate everywhere. It is whispered that there will be many heavy failures in Savannah this week.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Planters', Union and State Banks of Tennessee have suspended, at the request of the community.

MORE STEERAGE PASSENGERS RETURNED.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charleston, brought home 47 steerage passengers, sent back by the authorities of that city. She also brings $16,800 in specie, consigned to W. H. DYCKMAN, which is unusual.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER—THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF SECESSION—THE FEDERAL COURT—THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860

To-day being kept as one of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the scene has been somewhat varied, and instead of secession harangues, we have had, from all the pulpits in the city, sermons bordering more or less on the same subject. Every one here is for secession, the ministers of the Gospel not even excepted, although the most of them treat the subject in its mildest form, and all, as far as I am able to learn, most eloquently invoked Divine interposition in the present crisis.

The members of the Legislature and other leading men of the State are beginning to arrive, and by the end of the week we shall be in a whirl of excitement again. The proposition to buy the slaves in the South meets no favor in South Carolina. Here the matter is not regarded as one of dollars and cents. This State, it is confidently asserted, has now more slaves, by at least a third, than the land-owners can work, and yet there cannot be found an owner who will part with one at any price; the negroes remain in families from generation to generation. It is the feeling of insecurity that has determined the people of South Carolina to settle the matter now; it is not through fear that Mr. LINCOLN will commit any overt act against the South, but the fact that he has been elected by a sectional party, and the determination not to trust the interests of the State in the hands of a sectional President. This is the foundation-stone on which the structure of secession is to be built. The planters of South Carolina have not forgotten the desolation caused in the West Indies by the emancipation act of the English Parliament, and they are firm in their determination that the same scenes of devastation and misery shall never be enacted on the soil of Carolina. I am only giving you the views of prominent men here; they are not my own, for I make no pretensions to political economy.

Another potent argument used here is, that it is a matter of impossibility to raise cotton, rice and sugar, the three staple products of the Southern States, by white labor. Leaving the effects of the climate out of the question, they assert that the very nature of the white man revolts at this peculiar kind of labor. They publicly declare that if five thousand white men were to come here and enter as laborers on the cotton and rice plantations; in less than two years there would not be a dozen left to tell the tale of their sufferings. The planters themselves dare not show their faces on their lands, except at certain hours in the middle of the day, for fear of contracting the diseases peculiar to the locality. The whites who have the hardihood to remain on the plantations sicken and die, while the negro will not only grow fat and lazy, but in many instances live to an extraordinary old age. Now, they say, free all these Carolina negroes, and where is the cotton to come from, to feed your thousands of factories in the North? These and hundreds of similar arguments are used here daily, and by men in every station in life—the judge and the jurist, the learned professor and the eloquent divine, by statesmen, by those learned in the law—in fact, by every one, the ladies not excepted. Is it any wonder, then, that South Carolina presents an unbroken front in favor of secession?

The Federal Court called for Monday next, at Columbia, will not be held, the Marshal having given notice to the jurors summoned that their services will not be required at the present time.

The Banks have not suspended, and will not do so, unless actual hostilities take place between the State and Federal authorities.

The young New-York officer who volunteered a regiment last week is not, I assure you, a man of straw. I am not permitted to give his name, and I can only say that he was educated at West Point, where he graduated with distinguished honors, and that his father was as true and gallant a soldier as ever marched into action under the stars and stripes.

Z. FOR X.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860—P. M.

This vicinity was visited yesterday by a severe storm of rain and snow, which somewhat thinned the congregrations in the different churches. There were services in the Episcopal, the Catholic, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist churches. The sermon of Rev. Mr. SHAND, Episcopal, is highly spoken of by those who listened to it. I attended the Presbyterian Church, and the sermon of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL was truly one of the most eloquent ever uttered. The Doctor is himself a wealthy planter and had hard work to keep his friends from putting his name on the ticket to the Convention from this District. In commencing his sermon he said that during the twenty-five years he had been in the ministry he had on all occasions refrained from introducing politics into the pulpit, and the critical state of affairs only made him do so now. As a citizen of the State he had always held his opinions on the important topics of the day, but when he entered the House of God, he threw off wordly affairs and became what he had ever professed to be, an humble minister of the Lord. He then went to work, and in the most thrilling strains of eloquence pointed out the numerous short-comings, not only of the United States, but of the State Governments, South Carolina included. He said that the State of South Carolina had this day clothed herself in sackcloth and ashes, and was now bowed down in humble supplication for Divine Grace. He exhorted his hearers to remain calm but firm; he wanted the State to take no step from which she would have to recede; let the Convention do what was right, and then leave the result in the hands of the Almighty.

At Camden, about 30 miles from here, the Minute Men paraded and attended the Methodist Church in a body. Rev. E. J. MEYNARDY preached a strong secession sermon, taking for his text the words, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." I am told that the entire sermon breathed nothing but secession and resistance to the Federal Government.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of fire-arms is about commencing operations at Camden. The Company start with a capital of $30 000, divided into shares of $100 each, and those at the head of it expect to do a large business.

One of the largest dry goods merchants in Columbia has just received an order for a large number of knapsacks from the Governor. It is supposed the order is given in consequence of the report of the Military Committee, now ready to be made to the Legislature.

The weather is delightful to-day.

Z FOR X.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860—P. M.

The many able articles in the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and other papers in reference to a Convention of all the States for the purpose of altering or amending the present Federal Constitution, is, in my humble judgment, just so much labor lost, as far as this State is concerned, and the people here look upon them with the most perfect indifference. The Southern people desire no alteration whatever in the Constitution; they are perfectly satisfied with that sacred instrument as it has been handed down to us; but as far as South Carolina is concerned, her people are determined that it shall have the interpretation given it by the Supreme Court of the United States. This State disdains making any cautious opposition to Mr. LINCOLN; she cares not one jot what are his opinions on the "Peculiar Institution," or on any other subject; but she is resolved not to remain in the Union under the rule of a sectional President. Now, as no Convention can possibly prevent the President elect from assuming the reins of Government on the 4th of March next, it requires no prophet to see at once the precise position of South Carolina. In reference to National Conventions, there are not a few here who believe the venerable old relic of corruption defunct. Some go so far as to say that it gave up the ghost on a certain day in June, at the Front-street Theatre, in the City of Baltimore, on which solemn occasion its death dirge was chaunted, although the immediate friends of the family refrained from going into mourning until the evening of the 6th of November.

Maj. BEN MCCULLOCH, of Texas memory, arrived here, to-day, and is stopping at HUNT's United States Hotel. What the object of his visit is I cannot say.

The news of the suspension of some of the Northern Banks appears to have had no effect whatever here. So far the Banks of South Carolina hold out, and it is thought they will continue to do so until the contingency arises contemplated by the Legislature.

Z FOR X.

GEORGIA.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE DONE—THE STATE CONVENTION—SECESSION PROBABLE.

——, GA., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

I think that I can now tell you what will be done in Georgia in reference to the exciting subject of the day.

And first let me state the views of the *quiet, Union-loving citizens.*

The Liberty-laws of many of the Northern States are considered as distinct violations of the letter of the Constitution. Neither this letter of the Constitution, nor the oaths of men, (officials,) to maintain it, offer any security to the Southern States that their rights will be respected.

The election of LINCOLN is critical, because it shows that the Constitutional element at the North has lost all power. It is hence evident that the struggle for their rights is becoming hopeless. While loving the Union as it was, they distrust the Union as it is, and feel assured that their rights are safer in their own hands than in the hands of the Republican Party.

The conduct of Georgia, (doubtless the leading Southern State,) will be this: A Convention will be called; the grievances of the Southern States will be set forth; an earnest appeal will be made to the Northern States to repeal their unconstitutional Liberty-laws, and to enact others securing to the Southern States their rights. If this appeal shall fail, the State will then abandon the Union.

In such a case, after the failure of such an attempt, the greater part of the Southern States may be expected to secede.

Let us hope that the integrity of the North will listen to the earnest remonstrance of the South, and that they will decide to maintain the Union as it was in the times of the earlier Presidents.

Few men will be found in our State who will not join in secession if this plan which I have described to you shall be carried out unsuccessfully. The pious, peaceful, God-fearing, law-abiding citizens are convinced that something must be done.

South Carolina and Alabama will probably adopt the same course as Georgia. There will be unity of action.

Let the Republicans then who wish to preserve the Union, compare the provision of the Constitution respecting the giving up fugitive slaves, with the laws passed by Massachusetts and other Northern States to hinder their delivery. If they find that they have done wrong, let them confess it, and do right. If they feel after this examination that they have done right in passing these laws, let them prepare for the dissolution of the Union. Yours truly.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

I have been spending several days at the capital of our State since I wrote you, and as you desire to be informed of the exact posture of affairs and the probable events of the future, in this section of the Union, I drop you a line in further answer to the questions propounded in your letter.

After an intimate association of some days with the members of our Legislature, of all sections and parties, and a careful inquiry into their views and the views of their constituents, my mind has become satisfied that our Convention, which is to meet the 16th of January, *will declare for a separation, and take the necessary steps to perfect it.* With few exceptions, there is a coming together of all parties on this point, the main difference between the radicals and conservatives being as to the *time* and *mode* of action. The County meetings throughout the State, almost without exception, have declared for a separation as a preferred alternative to submission to the government of Mr. LINCOLN and his party. I am firmly convinced that so far, at least, as the lower tier of the Southern States are concerned, in less than ninety days the Union will be at an end.

I make no comment on this state of affairs; my object is simply to state to you what I believe to be true, without approval or condemnation, and I rely on your confidence (I hope such exists) in my candor to protect me against all suspicion of an attempt to impose on you an unfair statement of the case.

Whether it is in the power of the North, should she feel disposed, to arrest this course of events, I am unprepared to say. I hope it is.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

LOCAL POLITICS.

COMING REBELLION IN TAMMANY HALL—THE CONSPIRATORS AND THE MEN WHOSE SCALPS THEY ARE IN PURSUIT OF.

There are wars and rumors of wars in the inner circles of our City Democracy. Nothing less than a regularly organized conspiracy on the part of the "outs" to get in; while those who are "in" display no particular desire to continue so, but are resolved that the conspiratorial "outs" shall not be their successors. In the dire conflict now raging, the old Wigwam of Tammany Hall rocks and reels upon its foundations. Such heavy artillery was never before brought to bear against it as is now firing hot-shot, bombshells, grape, shrapnels and asphyxiating balls under the distinguished superintendency of GEORGE H. PURSER, THOMAS BYRNES, JOHN NESBITT, WILLIAM MINER, ISAIAH RYNDERS, and some dozen others of equally high character and popularity.

The grand struggle for which these gentleman have united their strength, has reference to the formation of the next General Committee of Tammany Hall; and the special objects of their vengeance are ELIJAH F. PURDY, NELSON J. WATERBURY, WM. D. KENNEDY, M. T. BRENNAN, the Committee of Fifteen *et al.* There are frequent caucuses held at the house of Mr. PURSER, in the Fifteenth Ward, and it is claimed by the "outsiders" that they have a majority of the Committee in their favor. The "insiders" deny this, but say that, personally, they have no wish to continue in positions which only entail trouble and expense. They desire a thorough reform of the Committee on a basis which shall bring in new men of good character, and with the names neither hackneyed in politics nor contaminated with suspicions of any sort.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

We are happy to observe, among the Republican nominees for the Board of Councilmen, in the Fifth Senatorial District, the name of WM. ORTON. He is a gentleman widely known to the reading masses of the country, through his former connection with the publishing house of ORTON, MULLIGAN & Co., carrying on business at Auburn, and in this City. During the Fremont campaign, this house published and circulated great quantities of valuable campaign books and documents, and Mr. ORTON did good service to the Republican cause. An active, honest and intelligent gentleman, thoroughly devoted to, and identified with, the interests of the City, few better selections could have been made by the Republican, or any other party, desiring honest and economical City government.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Tammany and Mozart Conventions for nominating an Alderman of the First District, was held last evening, and resulted in the nomination of HUGH G. CROLIZER as the Union candidate. The First Warders repudiated the nomination as soon as it was announced, and several prominent politicians declared he could not get 100 votes in that Ward. JOHN E. ENRIGHT was nominated by the crowd, by acclamation, as an independent candidate.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.

Alderman JOHN H. BRADY was nominated last evening for reelection to the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth District.

THIRD DISTRICT—MOZART NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

JEREMIAH BESSON was, last evening, nominated for Alderman of the Third District by the Mozart Hall Convention.

MOZART HALL COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

FIRST DISTRICT—Jno. Hogan, First Ward; Mortimer Sullivan, Fifth Ward; John Fagen, Fourth Ward; Thomas Smith, Seventh Ward; Harris Bogert, Eighth Ward; John Bush, Fourteenth Ward.

SECOND DISTRICT—Thomas Reed, Edward G. Murphy, Fred Ripper, Thomas J. Carlton, John N. Reynolds, Thomas Kane.

THIRD DISTRICT—The Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention for the Fifth District was held last evening at the Hermitage, corner of Houston and Allen streets. All the delegates were on hand. Such was the rush of interested outsiders that they nearly blockaded the street. Councilman NOLAN presided. The following were the nominations made: Ashael Reed, Tenth Ward; Thomas J. Carlton, Eleventh Ward; Frederick Ripper, Eleventh Ward; Edward L. Murphy, Thirteenth Ward; Thomas Kane, Seventeenth Ward; John N. Reynolds, Seventeenth Ward.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Roger Dowling, Nineteenth Ward; A. McMullin, Twentieth Ward; George W. Weeks, Twenty-first Ward; Edward Timpson, Twenty-second Ward; John Conway, Twelfth Ward.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of Councilmen of the First District, held an adjourned meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening and nominated the following candidates:

T. L. Doughty, of Second Ward; J. D. Costar, of Third Ward; Joseph W. Hawks, of Sixth Ward; Charles H. Hall, of Seventh Ward; Francis E. Holbart, of Eighteenth Ward; Jacob Pecare, of Fourteenth Ward.

This completes the nominations for Councilmen by the Republicans.

FUSION COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

A Fusion Councilmanic (Tammany and Mozart) Convention for the First District met last evening and nominated the following ticket: B. N. Saissel, Thos. J. Carlton, Edward C. Costello, Edward L. Murphy, John N. Reynolds, John Ryan.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fourth Ward Republican Convention met last evening at Head-quarters, No. 351 Pearl-street, in pursuance to adjournment, and made the following nominations:

For School Commissioner.—Henry G. Leask.
For School Inspector.—Alexander Lang, Sr.
For School Trustees.—Benjamin Sherwood, William Huelat. To fill vacancy, John Maratt.
For Constables.—Mark Lanigan, Samuel Cook.

SIXTEENTH WARD SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Republican Ward Convention of the Sixteenth Ward met last evening and nominated ROBT. A. ADAMS for the long term and B. H. VANCE for the short term in the Board of Education.

TAMMANY NOMINATION FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.

The Tammany Hall Convention to nominate a Civil Justice for the upper District met last evening and nominated A. R. HERRICK.

THE MURDER OF J. D. COLYER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—Joseph Lambert held for Trial—He attempts to Escape.

Coroner WOOD continued the investigation as to the circumstances attending the murder of J. D. COLYER, at Shaw's Hotel, Jamaica Plank Road. District-Attorney ARMSTRONG, as usual, examined the witnesses. The attendance of people residing in the vicinity was large, and considerable excitement still prevails. The prisoner was brought before the Coroner at an early stage of the proceedings, but did not manifest that *nonchalance* which characterised in so marked a way his appearance at the last session of the Coroner's Jury.

The following testimony was taken:

John Tierney, sworn—Resides at Cypress Hills; remembers the night Colyer was murdered; Monday, 12th inst.; was not in the store that evening; did not see Joseph Lambert during the day.

Thomas Tierney, recalled—He was at his father's store on the night of the murder and saw Lambert there; saw him have a dirk-knife; witness gave it to him two months ago; on the evening of the murder Lambert was doing nothing in particular; don't know that he bought anything; was there all the evening except at supper-time, 6½ o'clock; returned before 7 o'clock and remained all the evening; Lambert was there when witness went to supper; did not see him talk with Colyer; don't know when Lambert went away; heard him say he must be home by 7 o'clock; heard Colyer make a remark about money; did not see him with much money; think Colyer said he had some money left.

George Thompson, sworn—Know Lambert; have never talked with him on money matters; he told me he gambled while in Texas.

Frank Latimville, sworn—Am connected with the Metropolitan Police, in Brooklyn; arrested Lambert, Nov. 18, about five miles from Sing Sing, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a lot near his grandfather's house; told him I wanted him as a prisoner; asked him where the vest he had on when he left home was; he said he traded it away; said he did not know where, nor whom with; said it was a man; said he could not tell what street it was; I asked him if he had not another pair of pants on, over those which he then wore, when he left home, and he said he had; said he threw them away in New-York, where, he could not say; said it was in the street, the name of which he did not know; that a little boy then came up and asked him if he would not give him the pants, and he told him to take them; said he did not know the boy; I asked if the shirt he had on when arrested was the same he had when he left home; he said it was not; asked what he did with it and where it was; he said he left it with the washerwoman Tuesday morning; I told him he had not, because the washerwoman told me she had not seen him since Saturday; he then said he left it on the bed at his boarding-house; I told him it was not so, because Mr. Van Syze had said he did not leave it; he insisted that he did; he said the hat he had on was not the same he had when he left home; I then took him in his grandfather's house; he gave me all he had about him; he gave me a six-bladed penknife, a pocket-book, some loose change, a watch; I told him to count the money; he counted fourteen dollars and five or six cents; he gave me a receipt of the watch that was all that happened then. I went on Thursday morning last to New-York to find his clothes; he could not find the place; we went on South-street, from Peck-slip ferry to Canal-street, four or five times, he saying each time that he thought he could find it the next time; he said that was the street; he did not find the place; we walked until he said his feet were so sore he could walk no further; I told him I would hire a horse and wagon if he would pay for it; he would not; he said he could not find the place where he pawned his watch, and did not attempt to; I took him to Williamsburgh to have his likeness taken; it was at Mrs. Hicks'; he asked her if she did not remember his leaving there likenesses taken there on Tuesday; she said she did not; she could find no copy of his likeness; on Friday night I asked Lambert if he did not buy his clothes in Williamsburgh; he said he was sure he bought them in New-York; he afterwards said he had his likeness taken in New-York; he did not recollect where; while we were in New-York, he said he was sorry he had said anything before the Coroner about his clothes; he thought he could find them, but could not; when I arrested him, I asked him how much money he had with him when he left home: he said he had a day or two before a $20 gold piece, and got it changed; he bought a shirt of a peddler; he got in change two $5 gold pieces, two $2 bills, and the rest in silver; he said the money he gave me was what he had left of the change received from the peddler.

Cornelius Weglam sworn—Am Captain of the Fifth Precinct Police, Brooklyn; Lambert, since his arrest, has been confined in the station of that Precinct; he attempted to break jail on Friday afternoon; I was in the room over the cells and heard a noise at the cell-door; Sergeant Doughty went down stairs; I sat still ten minutes, when Sergeant Doughty returned and said Lambert was at work at his cell door; I then went down and heard him at work; I thought I would let him work until he accomplished his purpose; I went up stairs and left the Sergeant to watch him; the Sergeant let him work a while, and then I afterward spoke to him; went to the cell and spoke to Lambert about what he was doing; he had taken a bar from the bunk and got a pry under the door; several of the rivets were broken; Lambert said he was trying to get out; I told him I would have to secure him.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

That the said JOHANNES DE BEVOISE KOLYER, on the evening of the 12th day of November, 1860, at the town of Newtown, in Queens County, was feloniously killed and murdered by blows inflicted upon his head by means of a club or some other heavy instrument; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further say that from the testimony produced, they believe and do find that the said blows were inflicted, and said JOHANNES DE BEVOISE KOLYER was killed and murdered, by one JOSEPH LAMBERT.

Signed—Joseph P. De Youngh, foreman, John Denton, John De Bevoise, Peter De Bevoise, Cornelius S. DeBevoise, Herman Backus, Jacob Denton, G. H. Redfield.

WM. D. WOOD, Coroner.

The jury consulted for half an hour before rendering their verdict. Immediately upon their decision being made known, LAMBERT was removed to the jail at Jamaica for safe keeping, and the jury was discharged, with the thanks of the Coroner.

A. J. HYATT, Esq., of Sing Sing, counsel for prisoner, demanded an examination before the Coroner sitting as a Justice of the Peace. The Coroner fixed Dec. 5 as the time for the investigation to take place, at Durland's Hotel, Jamaica.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The attraction of last evening, among the real theatre-going public,—those whom no enticements, whether they were those of *La Juive*, at the Academy of Music, or a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, could withdraw from their devotion to the legitimate drama, was the *début* of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH at this theatre, in the character of *Hamlet*. The house was not crowded, but it was exceedingly well filled.

Mr. BOOTH is almost, as we said yesterday, unknown to a New-York audience. Most favorably received in Boston and other large cities, he has, except for a very brief period—three years ago—been a stranger in this City. Last night, in the first act of *Hamlet*, he seemed timid in consequence, as if he had to become acquainted with his audience, and his audience with him. Of that first act we will only say that it did not impress us favorably, but in the second, and especially in the third and fifth acts, Mr. BOOTH played admirably, still being a little faulty and immature at times, as if either the first timidity had crept back upon him, or that he had so much dread of the loud-voiced Forrest school, that he went to the other extreme of whispers. In portions of the closet scene, a few paces from the stage, he was nearly inaudible.

Altogether there is very much to commend in Mr. BOOTH's performance, though his conception of the character of *Hamlet* somewhat exceeds its execution. But, for that matter, where is the actor who can thoroughly interpret SHAKESPEARE's Danish Prince,—three parts philosopher and one part madman? Of all tragedians of the present time, whose ambition it is to be the *Hamlet* of a night, or of fifty consecutive nights, we prefer Mr. BOOTH. He has little muscular force, but with several faults, he has decided and discriminating intellectual talent.

The tragedy, as produced last evening, was noticeable for sundry restorations of the text, one of which at least was questionable. That scene in which the King retires to prayer, in his closet, where he is seen kneeling before the altar by *Hamlet*, and where the latter is almost disposed to kill him as he kneels, has been a stranger to the stage since the time of GARRICK. Why restore it? It offends the sense of propriety of many people, and does not add anything to the grand features of the play.

LAURA KEENE'S.—A *mélange*, or medley, or, in the language of the play-bill, a "grand operatic, spectacular, diabolical, musical, terpsichorean, farcical burletta, in three acts, called the 'Seven Sisters,'" was produced at this theatre last night. Of course, there was no plot to it, or attempt at plot, and equally of course there was plenty of fun, brimful and overflowing. Miss KEENE, Miss POLLY MARSHALL and Mrs. ALLEN, with Messrs. T. B. JOHNSTON, PETERS, BENNETT and LEESON, were great in their respective parts, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter, from the first rise to the final fall of the curtain. The grand march and drill of the feminine corps de Zouaves was very effective, and fairly "brought down the house." The entire piece is one of those indescribable and admirable absurdities at which we laugh heartily when we see it, while we are almost ashamed of ourselves the next morning for having been amused with such folly. But for all that, we are ready to advise our friends to go and make themselves equally foolish, and for that matter, would not object to a repetition of the folly ourselves.

DISUNION IN GEORGIA.

Hon. B. H. Hill's Speech—An Able Argument for Resistance in the Union.

The Wrongs of the South and the Means of Constitutional Redress.

Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the most able and influential public men of Georgia, delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Milledgeville, on the 15th inst. A number of the members of the Legislature subsequently desired the publication of the address, and in response Mr. HILL furnished it, with the following note:

GENTLEMEN: Since the reception of your letter I have hastily written out the speech to which you refer. I could not recall the exact language, but the argument, such as it is, is herewith submitted for your disposal.

I see nothing in the remarks inconsistent with anything heretofore written by me. There is a prudent and imprudent way of accomplishing the same good. I think some of our friends are hasty. Let us keep right and "make haste slowly." I have discussed a policy of resistance, but I am ready to yield it for a better when I can find it. That policy which can most cordially unite our people, and most effectually redress our grievances, is the one I shall prefer.

Yours, very respectfully, B. H. HILL.

Nov. 19, 1860.

SPEECH:

LADIES AND FRIENDS: While I am speaking to you to-night I earnestly beg for perfect quietness and order. It seems to be a general idea that public speakers feel highly complimented when their opinions are received with boisterous applause. I do not so feel on any occasion, and certainly would not so regard such a demonstration now. The occasion is a solemn and serious one, and let us treat it in no light or trivial manner. One more request. I have invoked good order. I yet more earnestly invoke your kind and considerate attention. No people ever assembled to deliberate a graver issue. This Government is the result of much toil, much blood, much anxiety and much treasure. For nearly a century we have been accustomed to speak and boast, of it as the best on earth. Wrapped up in it are the lives, the happiness, the interests, and the peace of thirty millions of freemen now living, and of unnumbered millions in the future.

Whether we shall now destroy that Government or make another effort to preserve it and reform its abuses, is the question before us. Is that question not entitled to all the wisdom, the moderation and the prudence we can command? Were you ever at sea in a storm? Then you know the sailor often finds it necessary, to enable him to keep his ship above the waves, to throw overboard his freight, even his treasure. But with his chart and his compass he never parts. However dark the heavens or furious the winds, with these he can still point the polar star, and find the port of his safety. Would not that sailor be mad who should throw these overboard?

We are at sea, my friends. The skies are fearfully darkened. The billows roar threateningly. Dangers are on every side. Let us throw overboard our passions, our prejudices and our party feelings, however long or highly valued. But let us hold on—hold on in reason and moderation. These and these alone point always to the star of truth, by whose guidance we may yet safely come to shore.

We must agree. We do agree if we but knew it. Our people must be united to meet this crisis. Divisions now would not only be unfortunate, but exceedingly disastrous. If divisions arise they cannot be based on our interests or our purposes, for these are and must be the same. Divisions must find their origin in our suspicions and jealousies. Let us give these suspicions and jealousies to the winds. Let us assume as the basis of every argument that we are all equally honest, and equally desirous in our various ways of securing one end—our equality and rights. There must be one way better than all others. Let our ambition be to find *that* way, and unite our people in the advocacy of that way.

I have listened with earnest attention to the eloquent speeches made by all sides, and I believe a common ground of agreement can be found, if not for universal, at least for very general agreement. Those who hold that the Constitution is wrong, and the Union bad *per se*, of course will agree to nothing but immediate disunion, and such I shall not be able to affect.

In the first place, what are our grievances? All the speakers thus far, even the most ultra, have admitted that the mere constitutional election of a

say with emphasis, *they ought to be resisted—resisted effectively and at all hazards.*

What less on have we here? We have seen differences running high—even apparent bitterness engendered. Passion gets up, debates become jeers and gibes and defiance. One man says he will not resist LINCOLN. His adversary pronounces that treason to the South, and the man a Black Republican. Another man says he will resist LINCOLN, and demand immediate secession. His adversary pronounces that treason to the Constitution and the man a disunionist.

What do you mean by LINCOLN? Stop and *define*. The first means by LINCOLN the man elected; the second means by LINCOLN the issue on which he is elected. *Neither* will resist the first—*both* will resist the latter, and so they agree and did agree all the time they were disputing!

These grievances are our real complaint. They are advanced to a point which makes a *crisis*: and that point is the election of LINCOLN. We *dare* not, we cannot let this crisis pass without a *settlement*. That settlement must wipe out existing grievances, and guard against imminent ones. We owe it to our Constitution, to our country, to our peace, to our posterity, to our dignity, to our self-respect as Union men and Southern men, to have a cessation of these aggressions and an end to these disturbances. I do not think we should wait for any further violation of the Constitution. The Constitution has already been violated and even defied. These violations are repeated every day. We must resist, and not to attempt to resist and not do so effectively—even to the full extent of the evil—will be to bring shame on ourselves, and our posterity, and our cause.

Basing agrees on our complaints, and discovered that all our suspicions of each other are unfounded, and that our disputes on this point had their origin in hasty conclusions and thoughtless mistakes, let us with an encouraged charity and forbearance advance to the next step in this argument.

Who shall inaugurate this resistance? Who shall determine the mode, the measure and the time of this resistance?

My reply is: The people, through their Delegate Convention duly assembled.

It is not necessary for me now to urge this point. Here again we have had disputes without differences. I have the pleasure of announcing to-night that the prominent leaders of all shades of opinion on this subject came together this day and agreed that it was the right and privilege of the people in Convention to pass on these questions. On this point we have disputed for a week, and to-day acting as Georgians should act, we came together in a spirit of kindness, and in fifteen minutes our hearts were all made glad by the discovery that our differences or disputes were founded on groundless suspicions, and *we are agreed*. We are all for resistance, and we are all for the people in Convention to say how and where, and by what means we shall resist.

I never beheld a scene which made my heart rejoice more sincerely. Oh, that I could see the same spirit of concord on the only remaining question of difference. With my heart full of kindness I beg you, my friends, to accompany me now to that question. I do believe we can agree again. My solemn conviction is that we differ as little on this as we did on the other point, in every *material view*. At last nearly all the quarrels of the world in all ages have been founded more in form than in substance.

Some men are honest, wise and prudent. Others are equally honest and intelligent, but *rash* and *impetuous*. The latter are often to be loved and encouraged; but the first alone are to be *relied on* in emergencies.

We often appeal to the history of our fathers to urge men to indignation and hasty resentment of wrongs. Let us study *all* that history. Let me show you from that history an example of mettle and over-confidence on the one hand, and of coolness and wisdom on the other.

During our colonial history the English Government sent Gen. BRADDOCK to America to dislodge and drive back the French and Indians. The General, in arranging the campaign, assigned to his own command the duty of recovering the Ohio Valley and the great Northwest. It was necessary to capture Fort Duquesne. He never thought of any difficulties in the way of success. He promised Newcastle to be beyond the mountains in a very short period. Duquesne he thought would stop him only three or four days, there was no obstruction to his march to Niagara. He declared the Indians might frighten the raw American militia, but could make no impression on the British regulars. This was BRADDOCK.

One of that raw American militia who had joined BRADDOCK'S command was the young WASHINGTON, then only about twenty-three years old. He became one of BRADDOCK'S aids. Hearing his General's boasts, and seeing his thoughtless courage, WASHINGTON quietly said to him, "*We shall have more to do than to go up the hills and come down.*" Speaking of BRADDOCK to another, WASHINGTON said, "He was incapable of arguing without warmth, or giving up any point he had asserted, be it ever so incompatible with reason or common sense."

BRADDOCK was considered on all hands to be a brave, gallant, and fearless officer.

Here, then, are two men, both brave, noble, and intelligent, engaged together to accomplish a common enterprise for the good of their country. The one was rash, thoughtless, never calculating difficulties, nor looking forward to and providing against obstructions.

He arranged his express, and sent forward the news of his victory beforehand. But the other was cool, calculating, cautious, wise and moderate. He was a man who thought before he acted, and then he acted the hero.

Now for results: BRADDOCK was surprised before he reached the Fort. His British regulars fled before the yelling Indians, and the raw American militia were slain by them. BRADDOCK himself fought bravely, and and he was borne from the field of his shame leaving more than half his little army dead, and himself senseless with a mortal wound. After the lapse of a day he came to himself, and his first exclamation was: "Who would have thought it?" Again he roused up and said: "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." Poor General, it was too late, for with that sentence he died! For more than a century he has slept near Fort Necessity, and his only history might be written for his epitaph: He was brave, but rash; gallant, but thoughtless; noble, but bigoted. He fought hastily, died early, and here he lies.

The young WASHINGTON was also brave, and in the thickest of the fight. Horse after horse fell from under him. The bullets of the Indians whistled around him and through his clothes; but Providence spared him. *Even the Indians declared some God protected him.* So cool, so brave, so wise and thoughtful was the conduct of this young officer, before, during, and after the battle, that even a distinguished man "points him out as a youth raised up by Providence for some noble work." Who does not know the history of WASHINGTON? yet, who can tell it? Our glorious revolution, that wise Constitution, this happy, wide-spread and ever spreading country—struggling millions fired on by the example of his success, are some of the chapters already written in that history. Long chapters of yet unrealized glory and power and happiness shall be endlessly added, if the wisdom of him who redeemed our country can be continued to those who inherit it. The last hour of constitutional liberty, perpetuated to the glory of the end, or cut short in the phrenzy of anarchy, shall wind up the history of WASHINGTON. Behold here the sudden destruction of the rash man and his followers, and the still unfolding success of the cool and thoughtful man, and then let us go to work and meet this crisis that is upon us.

Though there are various modifications of opinions, there are really but two modes of resistance proposed. One method is to make no further effort in the Union, but to assume that the Union either cannot or ought not to be preserved, and secede at once and throw ourselves upon the consequences. The other method is to exhaust certain remedies for those grievances in the Union, with the view of preserving our rights and the Union with them, if possible, looking, however, to, and preparing for secession as an ultimate resort, certainly to be had, if those grievances cannot be remedied, and completely remedied and ended, in the Union.

Irreconcilable as these differences at first view seem to be, I maintain a point of complete reconciliation can be reached.

Now, let us look to the reasons urged by the advocates of these two modes of redress.

The advocates of the first mode declare that these grievances are the fruits of an original, innate Anti-Slavery fanaticism. That the history of the world will show that such fanaticism is never convinced—is never satisfied, never reasons, and never ends but in victory or blood. That accordingly this fanaticism in the Northern States has been constantly progressing, always getting stronger and more impudent, defiant and aggressive; and that it will never cease except in our subjugation, unless we tear loose from it by dissolving the Union. These advocates say they have no faith in any resistance in the Union, because in the nature of the evil, none can be effectual.

The advocates of the second mode of resistance, of which I am humbly one, reason after another fashion. We say, in the first place, that while it is true that this Anti-Slavery sentiment has become fanatical with many, yet it is not necessarily so in its nature, nor was it so in its origin. Slavery has always existed in some form. It is an original institution. Besides, we say that the agitation now upon us did not originate in fanaticism, or philanthrophy, but in *cupidity*.

England owned the West Indies, and there she had some slaves. She had possessions in East India which she believed were adapted to the growth of cotton, and which article of produce she desired to *monopolize*.

The Southern States were her only dangerous competitors. She desired to cripple or break down the cultivation of the cotton plant in the South. The South could not use her own soil or climate in the successful production of cotton without the African slave. England, therefore, must manage to set free the slave and turn the South over to some inadequate peasantry system, something like the coolie system. To this end England raised a great cry of philanthropy in behalf of the poor negro. As a show of sincerity she abolished Slavery in the West Indies, near us, thinking thereby to affect the same institution in her Southern neighbor. She taught her lesson of false philanthropy to our Northern pulpits and Northern papers, and thus to our Northern people.

At this time the Northern politicians saw in this inflammable subject fine material for political agitation, party success and self-promotion. They leaped upon the wave and rode on. The Southern politicians raised the counter cry, leaped on the counter wave and met the Northern politicians—*in office*. As long as the people answered the politicians called, and the result is what we now see. The subject is interminable in politics, because utterly illegitimate as a political issue. Thus it has never approached, but receded from a political solution, and increasing in excitement as it has progressed, all statesmanship North and South is dwarfed to a mere wrangling about African Slavery. Slavery will survive, but the Constitution, the Union, and peace may not. The Southern States will continue to raise cotton, but the hoping subjects of tyranny in the earth may not continue to point to the beautiful success of the experiment of self-government in America.

While the storm which England raised in America has been going on, England has been trying to raise cotton in India. She has failed. Her factories are at home, but her cotton can't come from India. She must have cotton. Four millions of her people can't live without it. The English throne can't stand without it. It must come from the Southern States. It can't be raised in the South without slave labor. And England has become the defender of Slavery in the South.

I will frankly state that this revolution in English sentiment and policy has not yet reached the Northern people. The same causes must slowly produce it.

But while the Anti-Slavery sentiment has spread in the North, the Pro-Slavery sentiment has also strengthened in America. In our early history the Southern statesmen were Anti-Slavery in feeling. So were WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, RANDOLPH, and many of that day, who had never studied the argument of the cotton gin, nor heard the eloquent productions of the Great Mississippi Valley. Now our people not only see the justice of Slavery, but its Providence too. The world can never give up Slavery until it is ready to give up clothing and food. The South is a magnificent exemplification of the highest Christian excellence. She is feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, blessing them that curse her, and doing good to them that despitefully use and persecute her.

We say again that even the history of the Slavery agitation in this country does not justify the very conclusion that Abolitionism has been always progressive. Whenever popular sentiment in politics has condemned the agitation, Abolitionism has declined. Many instances could be given. In 1848, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency received about 330,-000 votes. At the end of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, in 1852, the candidate of that party received about half that vote, and a fugitive slave could be recovered almost without opposition in any Northern State. Even the act of Massachusetts nullifying the Fugitive Slave law in 1793, had not been applied to the new Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and was not so applied until 1855, after the agitation had been revived.

These, and many other similar reasons, we urge for believing that all the enumerated grievances—the results of Slavery agitation—are curable by remedies within the Union.

But suppose our reasoning all wrong! How shall we be convinced? Only by the experiment; for in the nature of the case, nothing but a trial can test the virtue of the remedies proposed. Let us try these remedies, and if we fail, this failure will establish the truth of the positions of the advocates of immediate secession, and *we shall all join in that remedy.*

For let it be understood we are all agreed that these grievances shall be resisted—shall be remedied, most effectually remedied—and if this cannot be done in the Union, then the Union must go. And we must not let this crisis pass without forever solving this doubt. If the Union and the peace of Slavery cannot exist together, then the Union must go—for Slavery can never go; the necessities of man and the laws of Heaven will never let it go, and it must have peace. And it has been tantalized and meddled with as long as our self-respect can permit.

But what remedies in the Union do we propose? I will answer:

The grievances enumerated are of two kinds—*existing* and *threatened*. The existing actual grievances are all violations of the Federal Constitution and Federal Laws either by Northern citizens or Northern States. Now, what does good statesmanship, good logic and common sense naturally suggest? Why, that the Federal Government shall enforce its laws. No State can enforce or punish for the violation of a Federal law. The power offended must adequately punish the offender. The punishment must be such as to redress the past, and by certainty and terror secure the future. The Federal law is offended. The Northern States and people are the offenders. The South is *damaged* by the offence. This gives her the right to *demand* the redress at the hands of the Federal Government, and if that Government, for want of will or power, shall not grant the redress, then that Government is a demonstrated failure. And when government ends, self defence begins. We can then take redress in our own way, and to our entire satisfaction.

Let the Georgia Convention meet. Let her not simply demand but command that this war for slave y shall cease—that these unconstitutional acts and proceedings shall be repealed and abandoned by the States, or repudiated and redressed by the Federal Government. Let her invite all the States to join in this demand. If no others will come to their duty and meet with us, let the fifteen Southern States join in this demand, and let the penalty of refusal, even to the demand of one State, be the abandonment of the Union, and any other even harsher remedy each State may think her rights and honor required.

We have an instance before us. A President made, at the instance of the North. When, in 1833, South Carolina was refusing to obey a Federal law in the execution of which the Northern States had an interest. Congress passed a *Force bill*, and put it in the hands of a Southern President for enforcement, even with the army and navy, and militia, if needed.

Let us turn this battery against Northern rebels. The constitutionality of the act which South Carolina resisted was doubted. A Southern State never nullified, nor refused to obey a plain constitutional law. But here are the Northern States, and people, nullifying and setting at defiance the plainest constitutional provisions and laws passed in pursuance thereof; and, instead of demanding of the Federal Government the enforcement of its laws for the protection of our rights, we are spending our breath and wasting our strength in vain boasting of wrath and hurtful divisions of our own people.

Some of the wisest Southern statesmen think we have laws already sufficient for this crisis, if enforced. We have an act in 1795 and one in 1807, and perhaps others, to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. If these and other enactments are sufficient, let us have them inforced.

A VOICE—The Presidents we have already had won't enforce that law.

Mr. HILL—Then you ought to have dissolved long ago. If the grievance has been by men of our own choosing, why have we not complained before! Let us begin now. Let us begin with Mr. BUCHANAN. A few days ago, and perhaps now, a fugitive is standing protected by a Northern mob, in a Northern State, in defiance of the United States Marshal. Let us demand now that Mr. BUCHANAN enforce the law against that rebel and against that State which protects him, or suffers him to be protected on her soil. Let us have out the army and navy, and if they are not sufficient, let there be a call for volunteers. Many of us say we are ready to fight, envious to fight. Here is a chance. Let us tender our services.

If the laws now existing are not sufficient, let us have them sufficient. It is our right. We are entitled to a force bill for every clause in the Constitution necessary to our rights. What have our statesmen been after that these laws are not sufficient? Some of these nullifying grievances have existed since 1843, and is it possible that our statesmen have been all asleep, or lost and forgetful in wrangling about Slavery? Let us begin now. We can yet have all needed laws under Mr. BUCHANAN. We have all the Departments of Government. It is three months from the meeting of Congress to the 4th of March. Let us begin now and perfect our laws for the enforcement of every constitutional right, and against every rebel enemy. Let the Convention add to the contingencies of disruption in the Georgia Platform. Let the refusal to enforce the laws granted for our protection and defence be one contingency, and the refusal to grant the laws needed for that protection and defence be another contingency.

A VOICE—How long will you wait?

Mr. HILL—Until the experiment is tried and both the demands enumerated may be tested and the contingencies may transpire before the 4th of March next. If they do not, if a larger time shall be needed, Mr. LINCOLN cannot do us damage. As you heard last night, he cannot even form his Cabinet unless he make it acceptable to a Democratic Senate. And I go further and say that he cannot even get his salary—not a dime to pay for his breakfast—without the consent of Congress.

Nor would I have the Southern States, nor even Georgia, to hesitate to demand the enforcement of those laws at the hand of Mr. LINCOLN, if we cannot test it before. The North demanded of a Southern President the execution of the law against a Southern State in 1833. Now let the South compel a Northern President to execute the laws against a Northern people; yea, the very rebels that elected him.

A VOICE—Do you believe LINCOLN would issue his proclamation?

Mr. HILL—We can make him do it. It is his oath. He will be a traitor to refuse, and we shall have the right to hang him. He dare not refuse. He would be on Southern territory, and for his life he dare not refuse.

A VOICE—The Wide-Awakes will be there.

Mr. HILL—Very well. If we are afraid of the Wide-Awakes, we had better surrender without further debate. The Wide-Awakes will be there if we secede, and if they are to be dreaded, our only remedy is to *hide*. No, my friends, we are not afraid of anybody. Arm us with the laws of our country and the Constitution of our fathers, and we fear no enemy. Let us make war upon that Constitution and against those laws, and we will be afraid of every noise in the bushes. He who feels and knows he is right is afraid of nothing, and he who feels and knows he is wrong is afraid of everything.

We were told, the other night, by a gentleman urging immediate secession, that we had never had a member in Congress but who was afraid to demand the laws for the enforcement of these constitutional rights. And this is true; but whose fault is that? Shame upon us that we have been afraid to demand our rights at the hands of our own Government, administered to this hour by men of our own choice, and yet insist on our courage to sustain us in seceding from that Government in defiance of its power. No, we have a right to go out, but let us know we *must* exercise that right before we go, and how can we know it unless we ask first.

The Declaration of Independence, which you invoke for an example, says a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires us to declare the causes which impel us to separation. When we separate and allege our grievances as our causes, and mankind shall ask us if we attempted, even demanded a redress of those grievances in the Union before we went out shall we hang our heads and say no. A people who are afraid to demand respect for their rights, can have no rights worthy to be respected. Our fathers demanded, yes, petitioned, and warned and conjured, and not until the Government was deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity, did they acquiesce in the necessity of their separation. It is not the cowardice of fear, but the courage of right and duty to demand redress at the hands of our Government.

I confess I am anxious to see the strength of this Government now tested. The crisis is on us, not of our seeking, but in spite of our opposition, and now let us meet it.

I believe we can make LINCOLN enforce the laws. If fifteen Southern States will take that Constitution and the laws and his oath, and shake them in the face of the President, and demand their observance and enforcement, he cannot refuse. Better make *him* do it than any one else. It will be a magnificent vindication of the power and the majesty of the law, to make the President enforce the law, even to hanging, against the very rebels who have chosen him to trample upon it. It will be a vindication that will strike terror to the hearts of evil doers for a century to come. Why, LINCOLN is not a monarch. He has no power outside of the law, and none inside of the law except to enforce it. He is as much subject to the law as you or myself. The law is our king over all. From the President to the humblest citizen we are the equal subjects of this only ruler. We have no cause for fear except when we offend this only sovereign of the republican citizen, and have no occasion for despair until its protection is denied us.

I am also willing, as you heard last night, that our Convention or State should demand of the nullifying States the repeal of their obnoxious laws. I know this idea has been characterized as ridiculous. I cannot see wherein. You would make such demands of any foreign power interfering with your rights, and why do less towards a confederate State?

But in my opinion the wisest policy, the most natural remedy, and the surest way to vindicate our honor and self-respect, is to demand the unconditional observance of the Constitution by every State and people, and to enforce that demand. And if it be necessary, call out for this purpose the whole power of the Government, even to war on the rebellious State. And when a State shall allow a fugitive to be rescued in her jurisdiction, and carried beyond the reach of the owner, require her to indemnify the owner, and make the Government compel that indemnity, even to the seizure of the property of the offending State, and her people.

One such rigid enforcement of the law will secure universal obedience. Let the law be executed though the heavens fall. for there can be no Government without law, and law is but sand, if not enforced. If need be, let the State continuing in rebellion against the Constitution be driven from the Union. Is this Union a good Union? If so, why should we surrender its blessings because Massachusetts violates the laws of that Union. Punish the *guilty*. Drive Massachusetts to the duties of the Constitution or from its benefits. Make the General Government do this, and abandon the Government when it shall take sides with the criminal. It would be a trophy to fanaticism, above all her insolence, to drive the dutiful out of the Union with impunity on its part. Let us defend the Union against its enemies, until that Union shall take sides with the enemy, and then let us defend ourselves *against both*.

In the next place let us consider the benefits of this policy. First, let us consider its benefits if we succeed; and then its benefits if we fail.

If we succeed we shall have brought about a triumph of law over the fell spirit of mobocracy never surpassed in the world's history, and the reward of that triumph will be the glorious vindication of our equality and honor, and at the same time the establishment of the Union in its integrity forever. And I tell you, my friends, we owe it to our history, ourselves, and our posterity, yea, to constitutional liberty itself, to make this trial. Can it be possible that we are living under a government that has no power to enforce its own laws?

We have boasted of our form of government. We have almost canonized its authors as saints for their patriotism and wisdom. They have reputations world-wide. They have been, for nearly a century, lauded as far above all antiquity, and all previous statesmen. Their faces and their forms have been perpetuated in brass and marble for the admiring gaze of many generations made happy in the enjoyment of their labors. In verse and song, in history and philosophy, in light literature and grave learning, their names are eulogized, and their deeds commemorated and their wisdom ennobled. The painter has given us the very faces and positions of the great counselors, as they sat together, deliberating in the formation of this Constitution. The pulpit has placed their virtues next to the purity and inspiration of the early apostles. The Senate Chamber has invoked their sayings as the test of good policy. The fireside has held up to its juvenile circle their manners as the models of good breeding. The demagogue on the hustings has falsely caught at their mantles to hide his own shame.

All this because we have been accustomed to believe that they succeeded in framing the best Constitution, and in organizing the best Government the world ever saw. Is that Government, after all, a failure? Who shall give us a better, and how shall we commensurate the worth of such wiser benefactors? But if this Government cannot enforce its laws, then it is a failure.

We have professed to feel and realize its blessings. Eloquence has portrayed its magic power, its progress in all the elements of power, wealth, greatness and happiness. Not a people on earth, since we achieved our independence, has shown symptoms of a desire to be free, that we have not encouraged by our sympathies, and as the sufficient evidence of all success in self-government, we have pointed them to our example.

There is not a people on earth who do not point to America, and sigh for a Government like that of the United States. Shall we now say to all these: Stop, you are mistaken. Our reputation is not deserved. Be content with your humble rule. The people are not capable of self-government. This very Government, which you admire, and which we have thought was a model, is unable to protect our own people from the robber, the thief, the murderer and the fanatic?

Fellow-citizens, before we settle down in such a conclusion, let us make the effort and put this Government to the test.

Another advantage to be derived from success is that we shall thus end the agitation of Slavery forever. Its agitation in politics was wrong from the beginning. Debate its morality and justice as much as you please. It will stand the argument. But don't drag it down into a party political issue. Show me the man who agitates Slavery as a political party question, and I will show you the true enemy of Slavery and the Union. I care not whether he lives North or South. The safety and peace of the slaveholder and the Union demand that this agitation should no longer be allowed.

But, in the second place, if we fail, we cannot be damaged, but great benefits will be secured by the effort.

In the first place, we shall have time to get ready for secession. If we secede now, in what condition are we? Our secession will neither be peaceable nor otherwise. If peaceable, we have no ships to take off our produce. We could not get and would not have those of the Government from which we had just seceded. We have no treaties, commercial or other wise, with any other power. We have no postal system among our own people. Nor are we prepared to meet any one of the hundred inconveniences that must follow, *and all of which can be avoided by taking time.*

But suppose our secession be not peaceable. In what condition are we for war? No navy, no forts, no arsenals, no arms but bird guns for low trees. Yet a scattered people, with nothing dividing us from our enemy but an imaginary line, and a long sea and gulf coast, extending from the Potomac to Galveston Bay, if all should secede. In what condition are we to meet the thousand ills that would beset us, and every one of which can be avoided by taking time. "We have more to do than to go up the hills and come down." Secession is no holiday work.

While we are seeking to redress our wrongs in the Union, we can go forward making all necessary preparations to go out if it should become necessary. We can have a government system perfect, and prepared, ready for the emergency when the necessity for separation shall come.

Again, if we fail to get redress in the Union, that very failure will unite the people of our State. The only real ground of difference now is, some of us think we can get redress in the Union, and others think we cannot. Let those of us who still have faith make that effort which has never been made, and if we fail, then we are ready to join you. If you will not help us make that effort, at least do not try to prevent. Let us have a fair trial. Keep cool and keep still. If we cannot save our equality, and rights, and honor, in the Union, we shall join you and save them out of it.

A VOICE—When you fail to save your rights in the Union, if you refuse to go with us then, what will you do?

Mr. HILL—But we will go. We allow no *if* to our conduct in that connection. *If*, when we come to join you, you get stubborn and refuse to go, then we shall go without you.

Now, my secession friends, I have all confidence in your zeal and patriotism, but simply let us take time and get ready. Let us work for the best, and prepare for the worst. Until an experiment is made, I shall always believe that the Constitution has strength enough to conquer all its enemies—even the Northern fanatic. If it proves to have not that strength, I will not trust it another hour.

A third benefit to be derived from the failure of an honest effort to redress our grievances in the Union is the union of all the Southern States. Some of the States will not secede now. Some of the States who suffer most from the grievances we have enumerated will not secede now, because they think these grievances can be redressed in the Union. If this idea be a dream, let us wake up to the reality by an actual experiment.

A further benefit to be desired is, that if all the Southern States get ready and secede together, we shall be allowed to do so peaceably. Certainly, it is our right to go peaceably any way. The Government, though having the right to enforce its laws against all the world, has no right to coerce back a seceding State. But the attempt might be made, and the peace broken, if only one State should secede, or even a few. But let all the Southern States get ready and go together, and no earthly power could interfere or molest. My own opinion is that every Western and Northwestern State, and the Middle States, and perhaps all but the New-England States, would go with us. And the glorious result at last might be that we should hold the Government, with all its power, and thrust off only those who have been faithless to it.

But the Southern States alone, with the territory naturally falling into our hands, would form the greatest government then on earth. The world must have our products; and after peace was once secured to us, the world would furnish our navies and our army, without the expense to us of a ship or a soldier.

Finally, my friends, we shall have secured by this policy the good opinion of all mankind and of ourselves. We shall have done our duty to history, to our children, and to constitutional liberty, the great experiment of self-government. We shall have also discerned the defects in our present Government, and will be prepared to guard against them in another. Above all, we shall have found good consciences, and secured that, either in the Union or out of it, which is dearer to us than any Union, and more to be desired than all Constitutions, however venerated—that which is the end of all our efforts, and the desire of all our hearts, our equality as States, our rights as citizens, and our honor as men.

News-Boys' Lodging-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a recent visitor to the above institution to give your readers a few words in relation to its workings. On Wednesday evening, having a few leisure moments to spare, the writer visited the Lodging-house, and was much pleased with its workings under the able management of their worthy Superintendent, Mr. O'CONNER. During the past month they have provided lodging for some 2,600 boys, or an average of nearly 90 per night. Whilst engaged in conversation with Mr. O'CONNER, a youngster applied for lodgings, whose clothes were all tattered, and whose appearance plainly showed the necessity of a bath. Many come to the institution in this condition, and when washed and dressed look like new creatures. Oftentimes the Superintendent is unable to provide suitable apparel for the destitute, and cast-off clothing would be very acceptable. Are there not many in our City who will collect their old clothes together, and send them to the Newsboys' home, so that these poor lads may be protected from the inclemency of the coming Winter. The Lodging-house is No. 128 Fulton-street, and friends of the friendless are always cordially welcome. Any donations sent to Mr. O'CONNER will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

R.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Quarterly Report of Superintendent Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the requirements of the Statute, I respectfully submit my Second Quarterly Report "of the state of the Metropolitan Police District," for the term ending Oct. 31, 1860.

The entire Police force of the District numbers 1,886 men, and embraces the following classes, viz.:

Superintendent, 1; Inspectors, 4; Chief, Deputy, and Property Clerks, 8; Surgeons, 5; Captains, 31 Sergeants, 144; Roundsmen, 58; Policemen on patrol duty, 1,223; Policemen on detailed precincts and squads, 242; Policemen on special duty, 91; Messenger, 1; Doormen, 78. Total, 1,866.

PATROL FORCE.

The reports herewith submitted from the Office Inspectors of New-York and Brooklyn, exhibit in detail the manner in which the force is disposed of in those cities respectively. By which it will be seen that, while the Patrol Force in Brooklyn remains the same as at last report, 171 men, that in New-York has been slightly increased by a reduction in the corresponding number of men heretofore employed on special and detailed duty, the present Patrol Force being 1,052 men, and the entire Patrol Force of the District, 1,223 men. This number is liable to the same ratio of reduction exhibited in last report. During the quarter, I have endeavored to increase the main body of the force, by dispensing with as much of the detail service as could be spared, but it only amounted to 42 men. A few more may yet be added to this number; but nothing can be done in that way to acquire the strength necessary for the efficiency of service which the public voice demands.

PATROLLING IN NEW-YORK.

In my endeavor to show, in the report of last quarter, the inadequacy of the patrolling force to effectually guard the City of New-York, I presented an aggregate of 424½ miles of streets and piers as the line to be protected. These figures fail to show the full effect. They are merely the length of the streets, except in the few cases where streets are boundaries between precincts. The true line of guard amounts to 803⅝ miles, being nearly double the quantity before reported.

When a civic guard properly performs his duty, it is not sufficient that he should keep a watchful eye upon suspicious persons, but each building or other premises should be carefully scrutinized, on every tour, to discover whether the thief may not have already entered, or that the negligence of the occupant has not left open the way for his easy admission. This requires that both sides of the street should be patrolled, and correspondingly increases the length of the line to be protected. After making a fair allowance for sickness, which during the quarter was 26 31-100 men per day, without including excusable absence, the number on patrol duty at a time did not exceed 513 men; giving an average line of guard of 1 566-1000 miles for each man, subject to be lengthened by occasional absences and by double patrol, where circumstance may make it necessary, to not less than an average of two miles to a beat.

PATROLLING IN BROOKLYN.

But, in the City of Brooklyn, the force is so obviously inadequate that it scarcely requires any more to make it manifest than a reference to the largeness of the population and the smallness of the force employed for its protection. When, however, the measurement of the opened and regulated streets is presented to view, every person must be amazed at the lack of security which is provided, and the amount of protection such a handful of men have afforded as those doing duty in that city. By reference to table B, No. 3, it will be seen that there are 455 miles of streets and piers in Brooklyn. About one half of that number of miles is in the Eighth and Ninth Precincts, comprising in their limits much territory very little improved by buildings; but the remaining 218 miles of streets and piers have their two sides to guard, as well as the streets in New-York, and present a line of guard of 436 miles. The number of men to perform this duty, after deducting the average daily sick of 8 31-100 men, and the two small squads which are in charge of the Eighth and Ninth Precincts, of 20 men, numbers only 142 patrolmen, one-half of whom are on patrol at a time, namely, 71 men. And these, while protecting the densely populated part of Brooklyn, are required to guard a line of 6 14-100 miles each. It is to be hoped the proper authorities of that city will make provisions for a suitable increase of the force there, before it may be made necessary by a more imperious demand.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

The improvement in the discipline and personal deportment of the members of the force within the last few month is so apparent, that it is useless for me to do more than allude to it.

Although in a large degree, this is due to the efforts of the capable officer who discharges so satisfactorily the duties of Instructor; and who, by his example, as well as his teaching, has infused a proper *esprit du corps*; yet, in a still greater degree, is it owing to the prompt and impartial action of the Board on every complaint, and the certainty of an infliction commensurate to each offence.

I heartily congratulate the Board on the diminished number of complaints; while I feel satisfied their decrease has not been produced by collusion or negligence.

DETECTIVE FORCE.

I am confirmed in the views expressed in last report, relative to the manner in which the Detective Force should be operated. But I am not yet prepared to propose the details of a plan by which all the improvement necessary can be produced. I hope to be able to produce them in the next Regular Report. The plan of interchanging this class of officers for officers from other places, has met with general approval, so far as opportunity has permitted me to ascertain the views of persons in authority elsewhere. I am not, however, prepared to present the results of sundry interviews, where the subject was considered, until after more formal correspondence shall have taken place. It is proper I should make record of the satisfactory manner in which this branch of the force has performed its duty during the quarter just terminated.

HARBOR POLICE.

The ready acquiescence of the Board in the suggestions offered in last report, for increasing the efficiency of the Harbor force, enables me to promise a great improvement in this branch of the service, so soon as the new boats are ready for use, and the other contemplated changes are introduced. In advance, much has been done to induce activity and usefulness; much, however, remains to be done to bring this branch up to the desired standard of utility. The material of which this portion of the force is formed could not have been better selected, but it is capable of receiving a higher state of personal discipline than it has yet attained.

CONDITION OF THE FORCE.

As a general thing the physical condition of the members of the force in the City of New-York remains unchanged. The Autumnal season has had no perceptible effect upon them. But the same cannot be said of those in the City of Brooklyn. On reference to Tables A 2 and B 2, it will be seen that while, on an average, each man has been sick 1 512-1000 days in New-York, those in Brooklyn have been sick at the rate of 3 331-1000 days. The only rational way of accounting for this immense difference is by attributing it to the deficiency in accommodations provided for the force doing duty in the latter city.

CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

The change of membership in the force during the term embraced the following:

Resigned—2 captains, 5 sergeants, 39 patrolmen, 3 doormen; dismissed—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 19 patrolmen, 3 doormen; deceased—3 patrolmen, 1 doorman; promoted—1 sergeant, 8 roundsmen; appointed—1 captain, 8 sergeants, 71 patrolmen, and 7 doormen.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

The whole number of outstanding missions for special appointment is 217, of which there have been issued on the requisition of the Commissioners of the Central Park, 104; to persons who were under the Department of the City Inspector, New-York, 67; on the application of the Commissioners of Emigration, 2; on application of Justice BROWNELL, 1; on application of Public School No. 36, New-York, 1; to sundry individuals in City of Brooklyn, 15; to sundry individuals in Kings County, 5; to sundry individuals in Westchester County, 9; to sundry individuals in Richmond County, 13.

Of this number, after excepting those held under the requisition of Public Officers, there does not appear to be any which should remain unrevoked. It does not appear to me that there ever could have existed any good policy for the issue of the miscellaneous class. But if, at any time it did exist, the occasion for this continuance has passed away.

The utility of the Metropolitan Police is established, and whenever a Special Commission remains serviceable, it is time it was recalled and the regular force properly employed in its place. I design making a Special Report on this subject as soon as I am able to apply to these special appointees a suitable test for ascertaining their utility.

INSPECTORS.

The labors of the District Inspectors have been greatly serviceable in bringing forward the improved efficiency, everywhere noticeable in the force. The approach to uniformity in the manner of keeping the Station-house books, which has been attained, is the result of their labors; and the improved condition in which the Station-houses generally appear, is due to their attention and watchfulness.

Their monthly report, for the three months of the quarter, is herewith submitted, in which is shown the actual condition of each Station-house in the District:

STATION-HOUSES.

It is important, no less for the general health of the members of the force than for the efficiency of the service they are required to perform, that the station-houses in which they are obliged to rendezvous should be eligibly located, convenient of access, and sufficiently ample in dimensions to furnish every facility for conducting therein the official business of the precinct, with such sleeping apartments and accommodations for the use of the men off patrol duty as would enable them to be properly recuperated between tours. The lock-ups for those under arrest and lodging-rooms for the houseless ought to be so constructed as to be in a separate building from that in which the members of the force are lodged, and every inducement should be held out to encourage the men in maintaining habits of cleanliness. Although to some extent just such edifices have been furnished, I regret to be obliged to say that many more are deficient in some of these desirable qualities and others in all of them.

Of those in New-York that may be regarded of this, the first class, are the Station-houses in the Fourth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Precincts—the Seventeenth being defective in having cells and lodging-rooms in the basement—a total of nine Station-houses. In Brooklyn there are two that may be regarded of the same class, viz.: in the First and Third Precincts; but they are not equal in every convenience to the same class in New-York.

The second class comprises a description of building deficient in many of the conveniences that a Station-house ought to possess; where they have been built for the purpose, they have been erected on too contracted a scale to afford the conveniences needed; but in many cases they are old dwellings, &c., which have been converted to this use. In New-York there are seven such, viz.: those in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Precincts. And in Brooklyn there are two such, viz.: those in the Second and Eighth Precincts. The latter one is sufficiently large for the force now quartered in it, but will be found to be too contracted for a force of any efficiency.

The third class in New-York has tolerably fair accommodations, but are most inconveniently located. There are but two of this class in New-York, in the Tenth and Eleventh Precincts, and are situated in the upper stories of markets; which, beside the unpleasantness of such a location, present great difficulties of access. In one of these the prisoners' cells are in the third story, and drunken prisoners have to be lifted to that height, in order to put them in a place of safety. The two of this class in Brooklyn, those in the Fourth and Seventh Precincts, possess nothing to recommend them. One is in a building where a fire engine-house takes up a portion of the first story; a Civil Court nearly or quite all of the second story, leaving the attic and basement for dormitories and cells. If the Court and Fire Company were both to vacate the premises, there would not be sufficient accommodation for such a force as is required in that Precinct. The other is very badly located in the upper part of a store—cells, lodgers, office and the dormitories of the officers in charge, all on one floor.

Of the fourth class I scarcely know how to speak. In New-York they are located in the Third, Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Precincts, and present so little of what ought to be provided for the accommodation of the faithful servant of the public, as well as for the unfortunate stranger and the arrested criminal, that the Commissioners should not hesitate, in the cases where buildings of a suitable character are not in progress, to exercise the authority the law clothes them with, and at once provide such suitable places for Station-houses in these several Precincts as the service requires.

The Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Precincts of Brooklyn are in almost every respect similarly situated in regard to Station-houses, and I recommend the Commissioners to adopt a like course in order to supply the needed accommodations in that city.

It is proper I should say that the Corporation of New-York are by a slow process erecting a new house for the Twenty-second Precinct, and are rebuilding one for the Twelfth, and that the Corporation of Brooklyn are erecting a new building for the Sixth But little or no progress has been made by either in providing for the remaining five houses.

The building now erecting for the Sixth, in Brooklyn, however, is on the wrong principle of being constructed for a Court house, with the apartments for the police force as an incidental.

in the Court of Appeals in this matter—shall have performed the high duties which the Constitution temporarily assigned to them in that Court, and shall have returned to their own Court, we shall, no doubt, be informed by them of the peculiar circumstances (if any) which may have induced this (as it appears to us) extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Court of Appeals; but, in the meantime, to prevent even the appearance of a want of respect for law and order, this Court yields, as to these applicants, to the decision of the Court of Appeals, at the same time respectfully, but earnestly, protesting against it, for reasons and on grounds which will be stated more at large hereafter, and on the understanding that these admissions are not to be considered as at all conclusive as to future applications of a similar character.

Card from Mr. Ellis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the law reports in your paper of yesterday, case of Samuel Shardlow vs. John P. Ellis and Robert M. Ellis, a malicious attack is conveyed upon my character, and a false statement of the facts of the case is given, evidently by interested parties. I respectfully ask suspension of the public judgment until the legal questions are decided.

JOHN P. ELLIS.

The "malicious" attack upon his character, to which Mr. Ellis refers, was contained in the plaintiff's declaration, if anywhere,—for our report was simply an abstract of its allegations. Mr. E. is quite right, however, in asking a suspension of opinion, because it is never fair to form judgment of the merits of a case on the statement of one side only.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM J.—*Brown* vs. *Hermance et al. and Berrill* vs. *Light*.—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to appoint receiver and take necessary security in $1,500.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Jaasson* vs. *Conger, et al.*—Motion for an injunction granted with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

Meyer et al. vs. *Livingston.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS.

Augustus Irving vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '65	56	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '74, coup.	97	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. c	80⅜	
2,000	do	80½	
23,000	Missouri St. 6s	72	
14,000	do	b30	72⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	88	
4,000	N. Y. C. bs, '70	100	
6,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	99	
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	87	
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	73	
2,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	65	
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	82	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	93	
4,000	Harlem 2d M. bs.	90⅜	
2,000	Mich. Cen. & N. Ind. R. 1 M. S. F. Cu. Bs.	92⅝	
2,000	do	93	
3,000	Mich. So. 1 M. B.	74	
6,000	Mich. So. 2 M. B.	53	
2,000	N. Ind. 1st M. B.	76	
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	88	
6,000	do	87⅛	
6,000	do	87¾	
5,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	16⅛	
5,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	75	
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	48	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	21	
5,000	do	20	
2,000	C. & Tol S. F. Bds	68	
1000	Del. L. & W. 2d m.	90	
25	Bank of New-York	259	
200	Bank of America	108	
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	91	
75	Bank Com. Scrip	95	
13	Metropolit'n Bank	107	
5	Pac. M. St'p. Co	83½	
225	do	82	
217	N. Y. Cen. R	77½	
13	do	77¾	
50	do	b60	78½
400	do	77¾	
150	do	s10	77¾
275	do	77¾	
300	do	77¾	
100	do	s30	76¾
100	do	s30	76⅝
50	do	s10	77
95	Erie Railroad	30½	
200	do	30	
100	H. River R	b30	47⅛
50	do		46⅝
50	do	b8	46¾
125	do	46	
50	do	s60	45⅜
50	do	b30	46¾
78	Harlem R.		15¾
550	do		15¼
295	Harlem R. R. pref.		35
50	do	b30	35
200	Reading Railroad		35
100	do		35⅛
25	do		35⅛
100	do	b30	35⅛
200	do		34⅞
100	do		34¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		9
50	do		8¾
20	Second-avenue R.		97
200	Mich Cen. R.	s10	53
100	do		53
100	do	b15	53
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		15¼
600	do		15
115	M. So. & N. I. G'd S.		32
150	do		31
150	do		30½
200	do		30¾
12	Panama R.		116
8	do		115
350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
550	do		59
100	do		58½
200	do	s30	59
200	do	s30	59½
50	do	s30	59¾
950	Clev. & Tol. R.		29
100	do	s30	28½
373	do		28⅞
400	do	b10	29
300	Chi. & R'al R.		55¼
200	do		55⅛
550	do		55¼
100	do	b10	55½
100	do	b10	53¾
200	do	s10	55
50	do		55
105	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		71
100	Cum. Coal Pref.		10
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		90

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		80
2,000	Virginia St. 6s		80
9 000	Mo. St. 6s		71¾
1,000	do		70¾
1,000	do		70½
14,000	do		70
250	Pacific Mail S. Co.		80
100	do	s60	79
150	N. Y. Cen. R.		76
100	do		75¾
100	do	b3	75¾
150	do		75¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.		44
50	do		43
200	Erie Railroad		30
240	Harlem Railroad		15
100	do		14¾
125	do		14¾
100	do		14¼
450	do		14
60	Harlem R. pref.		35½
100	Reading Railroad		34¾
200	do		34
300	do		33¾
200	do		33½
50	Mich. C. n. R.		51¾
300	do		51½
50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		29½
300	do		30
38	Panama R.		114
250	Ill. C. R. Scrip		59
100	do	s15	59
100	do	s30	59
100	do		59¼
150	do		59¾
50	do		59¼
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10	63
10	do		63
400	Clev. & Tol. R.		28
100	do		27¾
25	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		54½
100	do	s10	54
50	do	b30	60
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10	63
10	do		63¼

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES—A REGULAR FIX.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fact that the South is not altogether given over to the Secessionists will be gathered from our dispatches this morning. Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, it will be seen, has been unanimously nominated by the citizens of Taliaferro County, Ga., as Delegate to the State Convention which is soon to meet to discuss the grave questions now agitating the country. Those who read his speech, published in the TIMES last week, will have no difficulty in believing that at least one conservative voice will be raised in warning against precipitation. In Baltimore, yesterday, the secession spirit was rebuked in a significant manner. A palmetto flag was displayed by an association calling themselves the "Southern Volunteers," and it provoked only groans and hisses from a large crowd which collected around it. And the captain of a vessel in the harbor, who displayed the same flag at his masthead, was rebuked immediately by the display of the stars and stripes from all the other vessels in port. Hon. EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, as we learn from our Richmond correspondent, has returned from South Carolina, having failed in his efforts to identify the "Old Dominion," with the secession movement. From Washington, we continue to receive rumors relative to changes in the Cabinet. It is now somewhat positively asserted that Secretary COBB, and probably Secretary THOMPSON, will soon resign their places. There seems, however, to be no certainty about it yet. A report that Judge TANEY had resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, is pronounced to be premature. He will not vacate his seat until the question of his successor is definitely settled. He has no idea of allowing the appointment to go into the hands of the Republicans. The steamship *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday from Charleston, brought back forty-seven more steerage passengers, and—what is somewhat unusual—a consignment of $100,000 in specie.

We are now beginning to get at the truth in relation to the new troubles in Kansas. It will be seen by reference to our dispatches this morning, that the late reports, based on the statement of Judge WILLIAMS, are the grossest exaggerations, and unworthy of a moment's belief. The Judge is pronounced to be a "frightened old dotard," whose assertions are the production of a heated imagination. That there is serious trouble in Kansas is not denied, but that there have been any such outrages as have been attributed to Capt. MONTGOMERY and his band will be doubted after a perusal of our correspondence, which gives a *resumé* of the condition of affairs in the Territory for some time past. It will be seen that the trouble is simply a renewal in Southern Kansas of the old feud of '56 and '57, which was suspended for a time by the Amnesty act, passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1858.

The State Department at Washington yesterday sent to Mr. ZEGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, his passports, thus forestalling him in his demand for them, which was made a few minutes later. Thus diplomatic relations between the two countries are entirely suspended, and the matter in dispute goes before Congress for adjudication. Mr. CASS sent to the Peruvian Minister a courteous note, regretting the necessity which had arisen for the course pursued.

We are in receipt of advices from Jamaica to the 31st ult. The British war steamer *Icarus*, celebrated for her capture of WALKER, and the *Hydra*, had arrived at Port Royal with their crews decimated by yellow fever. The disease had spread ashore, and it was feared that the contagion would reach Kingston. The sickly crews were finally dispatched to Halifax in the steamer *Baraconta*. Two Cuban slavers had been captured and had been taken to Port Royal. They had both landed their cargoes on the Island of Cuba, and, it is presumed, were returning to the Coast of Africa. The political news from Jamaica is unimportant. The public health was bad and fevers greatly prevailed throughout the island.

Advices from Utah to the 2d of November reach us in our correspondence from Salt Lake City. There had been a considerable fall of snow throughout the valley, followed by cool weather. No damage of consequence han been done by the snow, as the crops had all been harvested. BRIGHAM YOUNG, accompanied by Elders KIMBALL and WELLS, with a select company, had started on a tour to the South. His particular destination and business were not generally known, but it was thought that he intended visiting some of the new Mormon settlements in that region. An Association known as the "Deseret School Teachers' Association" had been formed at Salt Lake City, the avowed object of which is to promote the advancement of education, &c. There had been numerous cases of horse stealing in the Territory, some of which had been traced to Indians, who alleged that they were in collusion with white men.

The great storm of Saturday and Sunday, as we were led to expect from the first telegraphic reports, was one of the most severe which has occurred on the Lakes for many years. We have dispatches from Buffalo, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor and other points, giving lists of the vessels lost, and those which have suffered disasters, so far as are known. The number is quite formidable, and must involve immense losses to the insurance offices.

The Japanese bill was the main subject of debate, last evening, in the Board of Aldermen. It occupied but little time, however. In offering a resolution calling on the Committee to furnish all the details of that expensive entertainment, Alderman STARR made some very ugly strictures on the *Tribune*. His resolution was lost. Beyond the mere routine business the only matter worthy mention was the adoption of a resolution to appropriate $7,000 to the Infants' Home. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution appropriating $250 to defray the funeral expenses of Lieut. THOMAS F. RODGERS, of the New-York Volunteers, was adopted. Also, a resolution appropriating $250 each to the six Clerks of the Board for extra services during the year.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday two juvenile highwaymen were sent to the House of Refuge, the ticket-swindler Smethurst was acquitted, and one or two minor cases of larceny were disposed of. The Court adjourned very early. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, a motion was made by JOHN H. MCCUNN, Esq., City Judge elect, to have a default taken against him before election vacated. Singular averments were made in opposition to the motion of the plaintiff. In the Surrogates' Court the will of MARGARET CHEESBROUGH was admitted to probate, disposing of an estate of about $800,000. The testatrix makes a number of bequests to different Societies and branches of the Lutheran Church, amounting in all to several thousand dollars.

The Stock market was lower yesterday by 3@5 ₩ cent. than the advanced prices of Saturday, on the Railway Shares, New-York Central closing 74¾. Money market steady. Foreign Exchange held firmer, but still low and irregular—102 to 105 on London. The Bank return shows a Specie average of $187,59,000 without the California arrival of yesterday morning. The Loans now actually stand $127,174,000 or $4,656,000 above the average of last week.

Flour, Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at rising prices. Provisions were rather quiet. Groceries were inactive. Cotton was in moderate request. Whisky advanced a shade. Hay and Hops were purchased to a fair extent. Most other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Origin of the Proposition to Pay for Fugitive Slaves.

We were somewhat mistaken in attributing the original suggestion of the idea of paying for fugitive slaves to Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina. By referring to the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*, first session of the Thirty-first Congress, where the whole debate on the subject may be found, it will be seen that the proposition originated with a Senator from Maryland, Mr. PRATT. On the 20th of August, 1850, Mr. PRATT moved to amend the pending bill for the reclamation of fugitive slaves by the addition of several sections, in which it is provided that if the fugitive, after being identified, and proven to be the property of the claimant, be not delivered up within a specified time, the latter may bring suit against the District-Attorney, before the Circuit or District Court, for the recovery of the value of the slave.

The Judge of the Court is directed to impannel a jury to try the issues; the Attorney is directed to defend the suit on the part of the United States, and, upon a verdict in favor of the claimant, the damages are to be ascertained by the jury, and judgment must be given accordingly by the Court, together with the legal expenses incurred by the claimant in the prosecution of his claim. The claimant is then authorized to take an authenticated copy of the record, which, upon being presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, that officer is directed to pay the same to him out of any money in the Treasury.

It will be seen that this amendment covers the whole ground taken by us, as to the power of Congress over the subject, while it differs as to the mode of applying it. The object of Mr. PRATT, and those who concurred with him, was simply to insure to the master the value of his lost property, without getting rid of any of the odious and irritating circumstances which attend the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. The amendment contemplated merely the advantage of the slave-owner, but was indifferent to the conscientious scruples and the deep-seated moral convictions of the Northern people, out of which all the difficulty of enforcing the law arises. Our suggestion covers both these grounds. We have proposed rather a substitute for, than an amendment to the Fugitive Slave law; so that, while the Constitutional obligation is complied with,—while the slaveholder is satisfied,—the conscience and the moral sense of the North may be at the same time relieved from the intolerable burden. In a word, we propose an additional and better reason why fugitive slaves should be paid for, than those assigned by Mr. PRATT, Mr. BADGER, and other supporters of his amendment.

The debate on the principle of this amendment extended through two days, and was at length terminated by rejecting the proposition, many voting against it, or refraining from voting, on the ground that it would embarrass the bill, and cause some of its warmest supporters to abandon it. The amendment found favor chiefly among the Senators from the Northern Slave States, while the entire North, together with the more ultra Southerners, opposed it. It is not improbable that, had this proposition taken into view the wider, more national and more conciliatory objects which are contemplated in our suggestion, it would have found much favor among Northern as well as Southern men, and the fate of it might have been different. As it was, it met with the approbation of nearly every conservative Southern man in the Senate, and was only abandoned by them from a conviction that it would endanger the success of the bill to which it was offered as an amendment.

Mr. PRATT urged the importance of his amendment, and insisted that since the people of the North neglect or refuse to comply with the constitutional obligation to return ugitive slaves, they should pay the Southern people the losses they sustain. But the leading speech in its favor was made by Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina. He declared that, in his judgment, "the principle of the amendment offered by my friend from Maryland (Mr. PRATT) is free from all objection." He then entered into the question, whether the clause in the Constitution which provides for the rendition of "fugitives from labor," is to depend for its enforcement upon the Federal Government, or upon those of the several States into which the fugitives may escape and find protection. He insisted that this clause is "a provision of a Constitution establishing a Government for the people of the United States;" and that "it is not a stipulation in articles of a confederacy or league, by which States, as distinct corporate bodies, or sovereignties, or political communities, stipulated to do something for one another. It is a part of the Constitution of the Government, and, like every other part, was intended to be accompanied by, and is accompanied by, adequate powers in the Government thus established to carry it into execution." "It creates a duty upon the Government," he continues, "which the Government is vested with power to execute, and which the Government is bound to execute."

He contended that the passage of laws in pursuance of this clause in the Constitution is not a fulfillment of the obligations of the Government. Laws are mere parchments, and are worth no more than old almanacs until they are put in force. "If the delivery of the fugitive is enforced, the duty is discharged; if it be not enforced, then, I care not what laws Congress may have passed, the duty is not discharged." He offers numerous and striking illustrations of this proposition, and insists that it is nothing to the owner whether his slave has been lost through the instrumentality of the State Governments, or of lawless mobs. It is enough for him to say: "You are bound to see that the Constitution is carried out, and to see that impediments to the recovery of my property are removed; *and if they cannot be*, you are bound to indemnify me for the loss which has occurred in consequence." He continues:

"If the United States is not to pay an indemnity when the United States is primarily and solely bound, as in this case, I ask, from whom is the indemnity to come? The duty is that of the United States; the loss results from a failure to discharge that duty; and if the United States are ever bound to indemnify, it must be in this very case."

We confess that we see no escape from the force of these reasonings—and we give but a skeleton of Mr. BADGER'S able and trenchant argument. They lose none of their force by taking refuge under the opposite theory of Constitutional construction, by which the duty of returning "fugitives from labor" is devolved upon the State Governments. For, taking that doctrine to be correct, and the States become bound by all the obligations to indemnify the slave-owner, which Mr. BADGER here insists are imposed upon the Federal Government.

In further illustration of his views, Mr. BADGER says that the principle of indemnifying those who suffer injury in consequence of the failure of the Government to comply with its obligations, in enforcing the laws, has always been acted upon.

"Is this any new principle? Has it not always been acted upon? It is the duty of this Government to afford protection, under certain circumstances, from Indian hostilities and violence. Measures are adopted for that purpose; laws are passed, and troops are marched, and military posts are established. Do we hold that, if these arrangements for protection turn out to be ineffectual, and these individuals are robbed or wronged whom we are bound to protect, we are under no obligation to make restitution? Why, our statute-book proves the contrary. Scarcely a session of Congress passes without furnishing evidence that we understand that the duty of this Government is not performed by marching troops, not by passing laws and regulations upon parchment or paper. They are but arrangements for discharging our duty—means for that end; and we recognize the duty of indemnifying the parties when the means provided for protection prove in fact insufficient."

But we must desist for the present. Another day we propose to continue our brief synopsis of this interesting debate, in which it will appear that the amendment of Mr. PRATT, and the arguments of Mr. BADGER, were warmly espoused by Mr. MASON, of Virginia, Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, and by other gentlemen who still command the highest confidence of the conservative portions of the Southern people. The South ought to accept such a proposition if it shall be made as a peace-offering by the Northern States.

Affairs in Kansas.

Our Kansas correspondent gives a very emphatic contradiction to the alarming reports that have reached us from Southern Kansas. He denies that any such acts of violence have been committed as were reported, and brands the whole story as a fiction from beginning to end. We scarcely know what to make of these extraordinary contradictions. Our correspondent is a resident of Kansas, reliable and likely to be well informed; and, on the other hand, it seems scarcely possible that such statements should have been fabricated for any purpose whatever.

It is evident, however, that trouble is brewing in that quarter,—and whether it has yet actually broken out or not, we may expect to hear of acts of violence and outrage. It is clear, too, that they have their origin partially, at least, in the old troubles and domestic feuds of the Territory. Our correspondent states that they are directly connected with the divisions of the Pro-Slavery and the Liberty Parties, and that the old animosities in that section of the State are by no means healed.

The Leavenworth *Times*, on the other hand, ascribes the troubles to other causes. That paper says that they are kept up by rival gangs of lawless rascals and vagabonds, more intent on plunder than principle, and that Slavery and Anti-Slavery are only pretences to cover their real designs. The *Times* is severe upon MONTGOMERY, charging him with having organized a band of 150 men, and with having already committed two or three acts of violence, one of which ended fatally, and with having made a speech proclaiming his purpose to free the negroes along the Missouri and Arkansas borders. The same paper says that the party were preparing for an attack on Fort Scott, and their intention was to seize and destroy the Land-office. Our correspondent states that no such attack has been made. The *Times* adds that the greatest indignation prevails among the settlers at the refusal of the President to postpone the land sales,—and that they would rather encourage than oppose any such proceedings.

It is quite clear that we must await further advices before we can form any opinion of the actual state of affairs. Meantime we hope the President will take precautions so far as possible to prevent any outbreak and also to appease any just resentments of the settlers. Any demonstrations of violence in that quarter would be specially unfortunate just at present, because they would add to the prevalent exasperation of the public mind and render still more difficult the restoration of peaceful relations.

The Mexican News.

Mexican advices per *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, which we published yesterday morning, confirm the report of the capture of Guadalajara by the Liberals, and indicate that the victorious forces, with increased numbers, will march upon the City of Mexico. It appears that success still attends the movements of the Liberals, and though the Constitutional Government is still surrounded by opposing influences, there remains good ground to hope for its final supremacy.

There is one item of intelligence in the New-Orleans dispatch which deserves more than a passing notice. We refer to the robbery by the church party in the City of Mexico of the deposits belonging to British bondholders, amounting to a million of dollars, and lodged with the British Legation for safe keeping. This act has a deeper significance than any thing of the kind that has occurred in the Republic, and if it does not dispel the illusions which seem to have possessed the mind of John Bull, then nothing that can occur in Mexico will

It is seldom that the British Government can be charged with shortsightedness in its policy towards those countries with which it holds a lucrative trade, and in which it maintains a predominating influence. But Mexico is an exception to this general rule. We will not go back of the present revolution to depict the crime and misery that have fallen upon Mexico through the line of conduct pursued by English officials and English traders in that country. It is sufficient to refer to the course of the British Government towards Mexico since the commencement of the present struggle in 1858. It is known to all the world that Mr. OTWAY, the English minister in Mexico, was the open and active partisan of the Church faction in its worst acts, until the cry raised by his outraged countrymen forced the home Government to recall him. With a curious inconsistency, the holders of Mexican bonds in England presented Mr. OTWAY, on his arrival, with a massive silver "token of respect and gratitude for his able support of their rights." Not to be outdone by the Mexican British bondholders in rewarding this faithful servant, Her Majesty's Government then took Mr. OTWAY into high favor and honored him with diplomatic promotion on the continent. There is a mystery about all this which we will not attempt to explain.

The same may also be said of Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the bondholders in Mexico, and his movements. In the Summer of 1858, Mr. WHITEHEAD was ignominiously expelled from Mexico by the Miramon Government. He was made to run the gauntlet between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and was only too happy to reach the coast with his life. The agent of the British bondholders leaves Mexico, breathing wrath and vengeance against the Church faction that expelled him from the country, and Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister who mocked at him in his calamity. But shortly, the recalled Minister and the expelled Agent of the bondholders meet in England, and, *presto*, the Ex-Agent is the humble servant of the Ex-Minister. He virtually acknowledges that the stripes he received in Mexico were just, lauds the Miramon Government, and vindicates Mr. OTWAY from the censure cast upon him. In a few months, the Miramon Government graciously permits the expelled Agent of the bondholders to return; and, as the reappointed Agent of the aforesaid bondholders, back he goes to Mexico, where, in the process of time, with the assistance of the English officials, he squeezes from the suffering country something like a million of dollars, English interest money, and deposits it with the British Legation.

This is the property which has just been stolen. The robbery seems to be only an act of retributive justice, though there is some reason to hope it may have some effect in arousing the British Government to the absolute necessity of doing something to aid in establishing a fixed and stable authority in Mexico. Every nation who has any dealings with that country is deeply interested in such a result.

Unionism in Georgia.

We publish this morning a Union speech made at the Union meeting in Georgia on the 15th inst. by Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the most prominent and influential lawyers of that State. The speech is very able, and will repay perusal. It is exceedingly clear and methodical, and states the issue, as presented by the South, with more direct compactness than any other document of the kind we have seen.

While this speech, like that of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, which we published a few days since, shows that the extreme and immediate Secessionists have not entire possession of the State, it also shows that the *Unionism* of Georgia is of a very modified type. Mr. HILL and Mr. STEPHENS pass for Union men:—both made Union speeches:—yet neither of them ventured to say a syllable in favor of the Union from beginning to end. The first necessity of the State, in the view of both, was a redress of grievances:—and the only question at issue was, can this be best obtained *within* the Union or by secession from it. Both these gentlemen insist that redress can be had by remaining in the Union and *demanding* it at the hands of the General Government. And both agree that if it is refused they will join the Disunionists and pronounce for immediate secession. They urge as strong reasons for their course, that the delay will enable them to prepare for resistance if it shall become necessary,—and that it will also unite the Southern States and give far greater strength to the disunion movement.

This, it must be confessed, is not the highest type of Unionism. It is not at all in the spirit of the Unionists of the South in 1832, when they rallied around the standard of Gen. JACKSON, and declared with him—"the Union *shall* be preserved." And the fact that these gentlemen are compelled to take this ground, and to avow themselves in favor of secession rather than submit longer to the injustice of which the South complains, differing from the Disunionists only in first seeking redress by peaceful means, affords rather a striking comment on the extent to which the disunion feeling has come to pervade the public mind in the Southern States.

Mr. HILL has strong faith that upon the peremptory demand of the South, Mr. LINCOLN can be made to enforce the laws. The nullification of the Fugitive Slave law is the only specific grievance to which Mr. HILL calls attention,—and on that point he makes the following suggestion:

"But, in my opinion, the wisest policy, the most natural remedy, and the surest way to vindicate our honor and self-respect, is *to demand the unconditional observance of the Constitution by every State and people, and to enforce that demand.* And, if it be necessary, call out for this purpose the whole power of the Government, even to war on the rebellious State; and when a State shall allow a fugitive to be rescued in her jurisdiction, and carried beyond the reach of the owner, *require her to indemnify the owner, and make the Government compel that indemnity, even to the seizure of the property of the offending State, and her people.* One such rigid enforcement of the law will secure universal obedience."

This is an important intimation, and encourages the belief that the considerate men of the South will give favorable consideration to the suggestion of accepting pecuniary indemnity for their slaves in case they fail to recover them.

A Dismal Mayor.

Mayor WOOD'S proclamation for Thanksgiving Day is about as dismal a bit of literature as we have met for a long time. It sounds more like a chapter from Lamentations, or from the querulous questionings of Job, than a summons from the Chief Magistrate of a Christian City, to the grateful duty of rendering thanks to the Giver of all our blessings. The Mayor protests that he can see nothing to be thankful for. Freedom from pestilence and from war, bountiful harvests, employed and rewarded industry, the health and happiness of a great people,—all these count for nothing in his catalogue of blessings. These he seems to consider as only his due,—things not to be grateful for, but only to be growled over as utterly inadequate to his expectations and deserts.

Something has gone wrong with FERNANDO. He has missed something that he counted on. Are the Aldermen stubborn? Does BOOLE threaten to bolt? Or are his griefs of a deeper sort? Has he been buying stock, or real estate, or votes, or something else, on which he cannot realize? There's a fly somewhere in his pot of ointment. We suspect it is politics. The Mayor is mad because LINCOLN is elected,—and although he sees nothing anywhere to be thankful for, and cannot advise gratitude to God on any account, he advises the people generally to devote the day to imprecations upon those who gave him their votes. Let the day be kept, he says,—

"As one of humiliation and supplication, not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, *in violation of the Federal compact*, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted *these injuries upon us*, may be the only *sufferers by their own wickedness and folly*."

This will be rather a pleasant way of spending Thanksgiving Day. Cursing instead of carousing,—prayers made up of billingsgate, political arguments addressed to the Almighty as the bases of imprecations upon one's political opponents, will constitute quite a startling departure from the ordinary routine of a Thanksgiving service.

We cannot think that this Proclamation of the Mayor does much credit either to his head or his heart. Piety evidently is not his forte. Gratitude in his vocabulary means a lively sense of favors to come,—and as he discovers nothing of the kind on the political horizon, he has nothing to be grateful for. Fortunately the great mass of our people, even if they share his apprehensions, are somewhat less bilious and dismal about them. They are not inclined to reproach heaven with their political disappointments, or to carry their partisan malignity into their religious devotions.

Need of a New City Charter.

As we approach more closely to the Charter Election, and see more clearly the calibre of the candidates selected by the various Nominating Conventions, we are more and more impressed with the necessity for some radical change in our present system of City Government. We cannot submit forever to be represented in the Common Council by men who have no other object in seeking public trust than to betray and plunder their constituencies and pocket the profits of corruption. A City of intelligence, honesty, commercial honor and wealth, should have men representing these traits in her senior and junior boards of municipal legislation; but while the present district-system of election is allowed to continue, it must be vain to hope for any serious or marked improvement in the average of men selected to act as members of the Common Council.

The machinery of political organization has always a downward tendency, and the more a constituency is narrowed and localized, the greater are the facilities which bad men find in their efforts to seize upon power. While an Aldermanic District is made up of a few wards chiefly occupied by grog-shops, emigrant boarding houses, tenements devoted to a nameless business and lodging-houses for the most ignorant of the laboring classes, it is but natural that the representative selected by such a constituency should not be remarkable as the possessor of any very stringent notions with reference to either public or private virtue. The most popular man will carry the day; and he can seldom fail to be most popular who approaches most closely to the habits of those who are to vote for him.

But apart even from this deteriorating influence, and in Wards embracing the most respectable and intelligent classes of our citizens, it will be found that the wires of political machinery gradually pass into the hands of those who make politics a profession, and seek to live by the altar at which they serve. The really rich and intelligent men—those who have a stake in City taxation—cannot bring themselves to encounter the forces arrayed round the polls on the night of a primary election. The large property-holders go to the theatre, or the opera, to a ball or sociable; they look over the last French prints in their libraries, or listen to the last Italian air as rendered by their wives or daughters. The middle classes and decent mechanics have no ambition to have their eyes blackened and their clothes destroyed in an effort to overthrow the rule of the rowdies, who have reduced the system of primary election to a science. They remain seated by their firesides, with their families, or worry their heads in calculating how the next tax-bill is to be met.

Meantime the primaries are held and the machinery of Nominating Conventions put in operation. The respectable masses of the party only learn from the morning papers that this or the other politician has received "the regular nomination," and that all men of his political creed are expected to support him. He may not be the man of their choice—very possibly and probably may be the last man of their party in the whole district for whom they could feel the slightest pleasure or confidence in voting. But as the same system has turned out the nominee upon the other side, who is no whit better—perhaps not so good as their own candidate—there is nothing left for them but to make the best of a bad bargain, and vote for a man of their own political faith, for whom they entertain personally but little respect, against a man not of their own political faith for whom they entertain no respect at all.

These are evils inseparable from the District system, and can only be cured by an amendment to the Charter, providing that all Aldermen and Councilmen shall hereafter be elected on a general City ticket. This will, to a very great extent, remedy that unfortunate necessity for conciliating local influences, which now compels all parties to nominate doubtful or bad men in districts where no man of known respectability and strict moral principles could hope to receive a majority indorsement at the hands of the people. Let the Aldermen and Councilmen be nominated, not as now by local Conventions, but by the General Committees of their respective parties for the whole City, and a better class of selections cannot fail to be made. At present, it is the exception where we find a thoroughly good and fit man nominated; and it might, doubtless, still remain to some degree the exception after the change which we advocate should have been made. But that the average of candidates would improve when it became necessary for the whole City to pronounce upon their merits, we think there can be no question; and for this reason it is that we wish success to the Charter Amendments which certain leading minds of the City—both Republicans and Democrats—are now preparing for submission to the consideration of the next Legislature.

A CORRECTION.—The Richmond *Whig* is entirely right in saying that the report which was corrected in a card from Messrs. T. R. PRICE & Co., of that city, published by us a few days since, appeared originally in the TIMES and not in the *Herald*. The error arose from a misapprehension on our part of the note accompanying the card, from the gentleman to whom it was sent. The original mistake was made by our own correspondent. We assure Messrs. PRICE & Co., as well as all the other parties concerned, that we have not the slightest disposition to do them injustice in this matter. The *Whig*, whose notice of the error was perfectly correct, will, we trust, do us the justice to copy this explanation.

WHAT GOV. PACKER THINKS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A letter signed by JAMES REDPATH and several others, calling themselves a "number of young men unconnected with any organization but desirous of devoting themselves to the work of eradicating Slavery," invited Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, to attend a meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, to which he returned the following reply:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Nov. 21, 1860.

SIR: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter, would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. JOHN BROWN was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities. WM. F. PACKER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAMES REDPATH, Boston.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

GROSS EXAGGERATIONS AND PERVERSIONS

Judge Williams' Statement —Courts not Molest —Fort Scott not Attacked—Sacked—No Invasion of Missouri—No Money Wrongfully Spent—No Arms from the East.

A True Statement of Affairs in the Territory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., VIA LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The whole country is imposed upon by the late reports of the Kansas difficulties. I abjure all to await the facts before judging the matter. Judge WILLIAMS, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard, unworthy of credence. This Court has not been molested. Fort Scott has not been attacked. Neither Paris nor any other place has been sacked. MONTGOMERY'S party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to. Not one cent has been given to him or his men from the recent Eastern contributions. No arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported;—all their arms have been in the Territory for years. I challenge proof to the contrary.

All such statements as Judge WILLIAMS has made are vile fabrications, which are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or to his ignorance. Still, it is admitted that exciting events are upon us. WM. HUTCHINSON.

TRUE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS—THE OLD CONFLICT BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY—WHAT MISSOURIANS ARE DOING, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MAPLETON, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Affairs on the Cherokee neutral lands have a lull since while a delegation are absent to Washington City, for the purpose of asking a postponement of *the time* when the settlers must vacate, which is now fixed for the 25th inst. Considerable anxiety is felt in the result of this negotiation, for whatever the view entertained at Washington, it is understood here that the settlers never intend to leave peaceably. Their forbearance has been taxed too severely already. For some cause there is a general desire among them to receive another visit from Col. COWAN. But I will not pursue a subject upon which everything that can be said at present is useless speculation.

The embers of the fires of '56 and '57 are not completely smothered in Southern Kansas, and they seem to break forth here and there, at intervals, like the pent-up volcano. The influences that operate upon society here cannot be clearly defined, so as to be comprehended by those at a distance. The majesty of the law, with all its power and prestige, is generally held to be sufficient to restrain evil-doers, and sustain the morality and virtue of any civilized community. Why Kansas should be an exception to this general principle it may require more space to illustrate than can here be afforded.

In a word, this is the case: The conflict was protracted a year or two later in Southern Kansas, after it was in the main settled in the Northern portion. The same as there, it was the conflict between the power of Slavery and those who believe *Liberty* to be inalienable. The Free State men were about becoming masters of the field, when, in February of 1856, the whole difficulty was suspended, by the passage of the famous amnesty act. For a time all parties observed the amnesty, and the country was at peace.

While the contest was raging, both parties had driven out of the country such of their enemies as came in their way. During the last portion of the time, the Free State men were in the ascendency, and consequently Pro-Slavery men were ordered to leave, and did leave. Time passed, and at length the Pro-Slavery men gradually stole their way back again, and in some cases endeavored to dispossess Free State men from their claims. The friends of such "men and measures," who had constantly remained here, invited such action, urged them to come back, and quartered them when here. As such things have been progressing, the Slave party have been growing bolder and more insolent.

In speaking of this matter I can use no terms so appropriate as the old titles of Pro-Slavery and Free-State, for under whatever guise Slavery attempts to accomplish its purposes, there is no name more appropriate or better understood than the becoming name of Pro-Slavery. The name then discloses the chief element of the party. I say, then, that for the last year the Pro-Slavery Party have been growing more troublesome, and the Republicans have treated the matter so easily, that the slave party have seemed to imagine themselves the victors of Southern Kansas. They have combined under a secret organization, no less ignoble than the old Blue Lodges of Missouri, and the order are known here as the "Dark Lanternites." During the last year they have committed *three murders*, besides attempting it in several instances in which they failed, and on several occasions they have ordered some of our best citizens to leave the country in a given time. Every step has been scrutinized by our active citizens, but not resisted. Capt. MONTGOMERY has been a particular object of their threats, and on three occasions, in as many weeks, attempts have been made to assassinate him—the last only last Saturday night.

Missouri, too, has a finger in this work. In several of the border counties we know the common topic of conversation in all the doggeries and saloons to be the scheme of invading Kansas, killing MONTGOMERY and his party, and seizing a thousand and one negroes that they imagine are hid under every bush in Kansas. This is no idle fiction, for parties have actually crossed the line in the night time, more than once recently, on the same daring business, and organizations are known to exist there for that sole object. Our citizens have been fired upon by these marauding parties, and their threats are becoming more constant and defiant. In such a state of things, who would dream of securing justice through our Courts. Fort Scott Courts already have a national character, and Pro-Slavery men have been known to boast that they could always succeed there against a Free-State man.

I have thus premised, that the following item of news may be the better understood. On Saturday night last, a Mr. HIENER, who lives on Mine Creek, near the State line, in Linn County, was visited by a Kansas party, eighteen in number, who introduced themselves by saying they were on their way to take Capt. MONTGOMERY, and he was asked to accompany them. He immediately consented, secured his gun, and rushed into the crowd, saying that he had already been up twice on the same business, and had once acted as pilot. The party then took him away, gave him a trial and proof positive was rendered that he had been engaged in inciting new troubles here, even ever since '56, and that he had once shot at a citizen of Mound City, intending to kill him. He was taken out in open day at nine o'clock the next morning, and hung to the limb of a tree. Two other persons were taken by the same party, and acquitted for want of proof. It will not be strange if other similar scenes are heard of soon. Democrats are looking wild about this time, as if something had happened.

RANDOLPH.

Condition of Kansas—Actual Sufferings of the People—Measures of Relief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAPLETON, Nov., 1860.

It is a source of surprise to many, as well as aggravation, that so many Eastern journals will persist in misrepresentation, and even insult and reproach towards the suffering now in Kansas. In your issue of Oct. 23, under the column of "Latest Intelligence from the National Capital," you have a special dispatch telling the world that "Several prominent gentlemen, just arrived here from Kansas, deny THADDEUS HYATT'S story about suffering in Kansas. The farmers had short crops, but enough for home consumption. Those who are leaving the Territory do not do so on account of the scarcity of breadstuffs."

While I shall not presume to be one of "several prominent gentlemen from Kansas," I shall flatly deny the above, and pronounce it a base falsification of facts. These "prominent gentlemen" either do this willfully, or else they have been rusticating at our first-class hotels, enjoying a pastime in the company

of Federal and Territorial officials, and then claim, at a distance, to represent the true condition of the destitute thousands now in Kansas.

To me it seems passing strange that any popular journal should become the instrument of thus vilifying the innocent in Kansas, after all that has transpired, even when it is upon the authority of such "prominent gentlemen." For no fact in our entire history is now better established, than that many thousands now in our Territory are, by the late drought, made the victims of almost entire destitution. At least *twenty thousand* persons have already left Kansas from that cause alone—while many, who are the most needy, are unable to emigrate. In all the published statements of the suffering here, I have yet to see the first that has been overdrawn, or not warranted by the facts. After traveling about two months, and mingling with the country population, some time in June I foresaw what has since befallen our people, and commenced at that time giving the facts to the people in the States. My reports of the condition of the suffering have been constant, full and accurate, and such alone as my own observation has afforded me. These reports were at first attacked from various quarters, including the press of our own Territory. But, one by one, they have ceased their opposition and become the exponents of public sentiment in this particular. Soon every Republican newspaper in the Territory agreed that the destitution was alarming, and that aid of some form must come from friends in the States, while many of the Democratic journals opposed this view. At this time (some two months ago,) the question seemed, in a measure, *partisan*. As an exception to this classification, I should state that the papers published upon the Missouri river, generally opposed the idea of their being any general destitution; and this I have often explained on the ground that the border counties on the Missouri river had much better crops that would suffice for a home supply.

But more recently, nearly every paper in the Territory has become convinced that the famine in Southern Kansas was a reality, and no longer brand it as a myth. It seems now, that such aggravating falsehoods come alone from "prominent gentlemen" around Washington, who seem to exercise a kind of self-appointed inquisition over our domestic affairs.

Already have the States responded to our appeals, by loans and donations of no small extent, for which the gratitude of our people is never wanting. My greatest fear is, that your generosity and confidence will be abused. I have often cautioned against an indiscriminate system of begging for Kansas. I ever will oppose this sending a score of agents East, from every school district in Kansas. The public should be on their guard against them. One-half of them may be impostors, in spite of any evidence they usually produce. Beware of them, therefore, unless they have friends in your own vicinity who can vouch for them. We want to hear no more harping about the Kansas thieves,—certainly at our expense.

Thus far nothing has been done to secure the public from fraud by instituting a general system for Kansas aid, except what Mr. HYATT and his associates have accomplished. To him Kansas is under untold obligations for his timely labors; but one man cannot do everything. A General Relief Convention is therefore called to meet in Lawrence to-day, to which all the counties are requested to send delegates. The object is stated to be "to ascertain the aggregate amount of relief needed by the people of Kansas for present subsistence and for seed the coming Spring, and to determine upon a general plan and organization to supply it." We trust that after this meeting is held the business will take a more practicable shape, and all accredited agents will be indorsed by a Territorial organization. All this, however, should in no way disparage the services of Mr. HYATT, while it may hasten the return of some "prominent gentlemen" now abroad. RANDOLPH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peruvian Minister Receives his Passports—Courteous Note from Secretary Cass—The Military Department of California and Oregon, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. ZEGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, received instructions this morning to demand his passports, and sent immediately to the Department of State for them, but was too late. They had already been volunteered and sent—the two messengers passing each other. The whole matter of dispute will now go before Congress. Secretary CASS addressed an exceedingly kind note to the Minister, regretting the necessity which terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In merging the Departments of Oregon and California, the Government only discontinued a temporary division created specially for Gen. HARNEY. The causes leading to the division having ceased, the two Departments have again been blended into one. Col. WRIGHT, as senior officer, will remain in charge of Oregon as a military district.

The Washington Commandry of Knights Templar are making extraordinary preparations to receive the Commanders of Brooklyn and New-York, an invitation to them to visit Washington having been determined upon. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

By the recently ratified treaty with the Kaw (Kansas) Indians, the questions affecting the intrusions on their lands have been adjusted. These Indians are now concentrated within defined limits, outside of which the whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage reservation, but notice has been served to them to remove therefrom. The intruders on the Cherokee neutral lands have been forced to vacate them through the energy of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

HORATIO KING has returned from a family visit to Maine, and not, as erroneously reported in some of the newspapers, from a visit to HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Both chambers of Congress are now in readiness for the members; very few of whom, however, have as yet arrived in Washington. The old Senate Chamber, the improvements having been completed, will be occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December session.

The Government, to-day, received a dispatch from Minister CLAY, stating that he had, pursuant to instructions, demanded his passports and was on his way home. Shortly after this information came to the Executive the Peruvian Minister to the United States was promptly furnished with his passport, and thus all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is terminated. The amount of unadjusted claims against Peru on account of the seizure and confiscation of the vessels *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*, is $150,000. Mr. CLAY has been our Minister to Peru for nearly fourteen years.

Mr. Lincoln at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. LINCOLN arrived here at 6:30 P. M., from Chicago. The President and party traveled in separate cars. No ovations were received on the way on account of the rainy weather.

A. H. CONNOR, Chairman of the Indiana Central Committee, was awaiting his arrival.

Judge ARNY, of the Kansas Relief Committee, was here to-day, and denies emphatically the report that MONTGOMERY received any countenance from the Committee. He collected a large quantity of provisions in Central Illinois.

The New-York Election Returns.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26.

The official footings on Electors, as far as heard from, assuming Orange and Sullivan Counties as heretofore reported, are as follows:

Lincoln Electors	362,646
Fusion Electors	312,510
Lincoln's majority	50,136

The Canvassers not having received returns from Orange or Sullivan Counties, complete the canvass without their vote, and adjourned to meet Dec. 7, to canvass the State ticket.

The Break in the Canal Repaired.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26.

The break in the Canal at the junction is closed, and the water will be let in the Canal to-night to float the boats on the Erie Canal to tide water.

The Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, (C. W.) Monday, Nov. 26.

The Great Western Railway earnings for the week ending Friday, was $43,500, an increase of $5,700 over the corresponding week of last year.

Nomination for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

E. S. TOBY has received the nomination for Mayor of Boston, by the Parker House Committee.

The Prince Albert Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived from New-York at noon Monday, and sailed at one o'clock for Galway. She was detained by thick weather. There has been ceaseless rain here since the 5th inst.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE.

Great Number of Disasters on the Lakes—Reports from Buffalo, Oswego and Sackett's Harbor—List of Vessels Lost and Damaged—Heavy Fall of Snow, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the most severe that has occurred here for many years. The damage to buildings in the city was not heavy, the demolition of the casting-house of PALMER & WADSWORTH, which was in course of erection, being the principal case.

The marine losses, as far as heard from, are as follows:

The schooner *Comet*, with a cargo of oats, is ashore in the bay.

The bark *Torrent*, with a cargo of coal, is ashore near Barcelona.

The schooner *Fanny Gardner* is ashore near the Comet. She has no cargo.

The propeller *Forrest Queen*, ashore in Bailey's Harbor, has gone to pieces.

A large propeller, supposed to be the *Dacotah*, of the New-York Central Railroad line, is ashore at Eighteen-mile Creek. She left Buffalo on Friday afternoon with a double crew on board, all of whom perished.

The propeller *Jersey City*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, is reported to have foundered near Dunkirk, and all on board perished.

Two or three propellers and a number of small sail vessels are ashore on the Canada shore.

Most of the fleet of vessels bound down here, arrived safely, the losses being confined mostly to vessels bound up.

The schooner *J. S. Newhouse* is ashore near Goderich, C. W. Schooner *Wm. Maxwell* is ashore near Sugar Loaf Point; the crew all perished except one. The schooner *Sacramento* is ashore near Port Colborne. The schooner *Tornado*, with a cargo of corn from Chicago, is wrecked near Kingston; crew all lost and vessel gone to pieces. The schooner *Enterprise* is ashore at Long Point. The schooner *Arctic* is ashore at Presque Island. The schooner *Scallawag* is ashore near Port Stanley, and has gone to pieces.

The schooners *Wm. Case*, of Chicago, and *W. P. Goodell*, of Buffalo, were to-day towed into the river at Sarnia, completely covered with ice, with every man on the *Goodell* more or less frozen. The brig *Curtis Mann*, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore near Goderich, C. W.; crew safe, but the vessel is a total loss. The *Cadet*, of Detroit, arrived at Goderich safe; reports seeing a loaded vessel on the Lake, running under bare poles in heavy seas, and thinks she must have foundered. The schooner *Cuyahoga* is ashore at Port Colborne, and the *Jeannie Mack* three miles above there. Three other vessels, names unknown, are ashore at Point Albino. The bark *Sunshine* and schooner *Kewasha* are safe under Long Point, but damaged. The schooner *Marco Polo* is capsized near Long Point. The schooners *St. George*, *Mary*, *Field*, —— *River*, and two or three others, names unknown, are ashore near South Bay, Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

Accounts of the effect of the recent severe gale are coming in from every quarter. The schooner *J. J. Morley*, ran ashore near Kingston; *Game Cock* at Peninsula Point; *Minnehaha* dragged both anchors and went ashore near Cape Vincent, and *Marquette* went ashore on Nelson's Island. Over 30 vessels, bound to this port, are still to arrive. The weather is moderating slowly.

The following vessels are reported as meeting with disasters:

The schooner *Forrest* is frozen in the ice near Trenton in the Bay of Quinte.

The schooner *Cascade* has been driven to Sackett's Harbor, disabled and with sails gone. She is loaded with wheat.

The schooner *Jeannie P. Mack* is ashore, with a cargo of coal, ten miles above Port Colborne, on Lake Erie.

The schooner *Mary Sema*, with lumber, is ashore in Chaumont Bay.

The schooner *Comet*, with grain, is ashore near Big Sodus.

The schooner *Queen City* is ashore at Kingston. Has lost boat, sails, &c.

A propeller coaster ran ashore eight miles below Stone Mills, Canada, and subsequently went to pieces.

The schooner *Augustus Handy* is ashore in South Bay. Canvas and boat gone; leaking badly.

A steamer from Kingston reports seven vessels ashore between that place and Sacketts Harbor.

There is a blinding snow storm from the southeast now raging here.

SACKETTS HARBOR, Monday, Nov. 26.

Two vessels are ashore at Stony Creek, and another at Henderson—names unknown. One vessel between Horse Island and Stony Island has a signal of distress at her masthead. The steamer *Bay State* is going to her assistance immediately.

ADAMS, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 26.

The schooner *Edith*, of Oakville, was beached in the gale of Saturday, a mile south of Stony Point Light. She had no cargo. Also, the schooner *Omar Pasha*, with a cargo of wheat from Toronto. Both vessels went to pieces, but the crews were saved, except the cook of the *Pasha*.

WEATHER AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Nov. 26.

The snow here is from a foot to eighteen inches deep, and much drifted. No trains have arrived yet (4 P. M.) from Rome.

Slave Extradition Case in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Extradition case of the fugitive slave, named JACKSON, from Missouri, now in custody in Brantford, charged with murder and escaping from slavery, was urged at length here, on Saturday, before the Court of Queen's Bench. The decision whether he be given up to the United States authorities will be rendered on Thursday.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

SEVENTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The Court convened at 10 A. M.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, was sworn: I have been family physician to Mr. Burch for some years; Mrs. Burch's youngest child was born in May, 1858; the health of the mother was good before and after the child's birth; nothing unusual occurred in the convalescence of the mother; she nursed the child herself; she left town soon after her recovery from confinement; on her return she suffered from a painful disease of the breast for some weeks; this disease was attended by general ill health, and an abscess formed in the breast; she recovered early in the Winter; I don't know certainly whether she was absent from home in the Summer of 1859.

Cross-examined—I believe Mr. Burch went East with his wife in the Summer of 1858; I advised Mr. Burch to go to Saline Springs for his torpid liver.

Michael A. Neef, sworn—He testified to being at the house of Mr. Burch on the evening of January 3, 1860; Mr. Stuart was there; Mr. Burch was at a Sunday-school meeting. Nothing material was elicited from this witness.

Henry P. Parnand sworn—I reside at Chicago; I accompanied Mary Spaulding and Fanny Burch from Little Falls to Chicago in December, 1857; on the Sunday after our arrival I went with them and Joseph Turner to St. James' Church; I saw Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's house that morning; saw him and Mrs. Burch at my house the same evening; they left after nine o'clock; I recollect Nellie Keuyer's wedding; I had a carriage; we had Mr. Stuart; I invited Fanny to ride home with me and Mrs. Farnum; Mr. Stuart invited Mrs. Burch and Mary Spaulding to ride with him; during the evening I went into Mr. Burch's house, which was customary with me to do; saw Mr. Stuart and the ladies there; on Wednesday the 23d of December I was at Mrs. Burch's house; I inquired for the ladies; the servant said they were out and that Mrs. Burch was not well; I saw a cap and shawl in the vestibule on a chair; I thought it looked like a cap Stuart wore; I did not go into the house; saw Mrs Burch the next day; she said that she would have received me the evening before had she known that it was me that called; she said that the servant had been ordered not to receive general company, but should have admitted me; she told me that Stuart had been there; on the following Saturday I went to Mr. Burch's bank; met Mrs. Burch, Fannie and Miss Spaulding there; Mr. Burch told me to walk on with Mrs. Burch and Fannie, and he would follow us with Miss Spaulding; we went to Lake-street and walked some time; Mr. Burch and Miss Spaulding did not come; Mrs. Burch sent Fannie back to look for them; she returned and said they had gone another way; we then walked around and endeavored to find them; saw Stuart in the street; nothing transpired that I observed; I left Mrs. Burch at a confectionary store, she saying she would not trouble me; I called in the evening to apologise to Mr. Burch for not accompanying his wife home; Burch said, "No matter; Stuart saw her home;" I first heard of the family difficulty the Monday before Mrs. Burch left home.

The following letter was also read to-day in the Burch case.

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO HER AUNT, MRS. THOMAS BURCH.

MRS. BURCH: You will, I trust, pardon me for writing you at this time, but wretched and fallen as I am, I cannot let you, for one moment, think that I have ever carried out or wished the ruin of your daughter Fanny. God in Heaven knows that I am truly innocent of this terrible accusation. I learned from Uncle that such was the opinion formed by Mr. Burch. I was heart-broken before, but this if possible, added to my cup of bitterness. I trust, Mrs. Burch, that if you have entertained such a thought, you will banish it, and beg Mr. Burch not to think of it any longer. I have given him good and just cause to think there is nothing too vile for me to do or countenance, but in this he has judged me wrongly. Mrs. Burch, tell your daughters from me that if they have any love of admiration, to check it now. Had I had firmer friends and liked admiration less, I should not have been an outcast or wanderer—might almost say a beggar. My ruin was commenced by exciting my jealousy regarding my husband, and then—I see it now—flattery did its work. Tell the girls to shun it as they would the dread simoon. I have been too thoughtless. I have not deliberately rushed into ruin. Oh! no! Indeed I have not. When I think of the great, the dreadful wrong I have done my husband, it seems as though I could not live and suffer. Then, too, my sin against God has been so great! Do you, Mrs. Burch, think he will ever forgive me? My mind has been so distressed, I have been almost distracted. I have written Mr. Patterson, hoping he can give me some consolation. Oh, Mrs. Burch, if you only knew how I suffered! I have been all alone since Thursday, and I have had time for thought. I have prayed, too—prayed for forgiveness of God, and have prayed that Mr. Burch would in time forgive me. Oh! when I was told of his intense hatred to me, although I write it, yet I was distressed beyond endurance. The thought that he hates me is dreadful. I can only pray that he will forgive me, and feel less hatred for me. Will you, Mrs. Burch, thank him for his assumed kindness when I left him. I can never forget his putting his arm around me and kissing me "Good bye," although now I know he did not mean it the way I received it. I wish, Mrs. B., you would write me immediately that you do not think I wished or winked at any such thing regarding Fanny. I am very much afraid that you should have thought so. And now, Mrs. Burch, will you be kind to these dear children? They are so precious. Will you pray for me? Oh! if I ever needed prayers, I need them now. I deserve all this suffering, and I pray it may be the means of bringing me nearer to my God. Mine is no mock sorrow or repentance. Mrs. Burch, I do hope and pray for forgiveness, and wish all who ever loved me would now pray for me. I hope you will write me. Tell me that you pity me, and will pray for me. Kiss the children for me, and ask Mr. Burch if he can pray for me. Of course you need have no fears that I will write you again, but I wish you would answer this, and direct your letter to mother. (Signed,) MARY.

INTERESTING FROM JAMAICA.

Frightful Mortality on board the War-Ships Icarius and Hydra, from Yellow Fever—Capture of Two Slavers—Politics, the Weather, and the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jam., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

I regret to state that yellow fever is making havoc among the unfortunate European seamen of Her Majesty's Navy, stationed at Port Royal. The ports of this island have been, for some time, free from the presence of the destroyer, and would have continued so but for the arrival of a man-of-war steamer, whose crew had been decimated by the disease. The sanitary condition of Port Royal was never better than it was on the arrival of the *Icarius*, on the 9th of the present month. This vessel, it will be remembered, was instrumental in capturing Gen. WALKER. She arrived here from Honduras, where the fever had been raging for some time. She lost on a voyage, which did not extend over four or five days, the Second Lieutenant, the Master, the Assistant-Surgeon, the Captain's Clerk, and thirty seamen. The rest of the crew were almost all attacked, and were immediately transferred to the Royal Naval Hospital, where the plague was soon communicated to the other patients. Some days after, the steamer *Hydra* arrived, also with a large proportion of her crew afflicted. She landed the sick at the Hospital, and put to sea again. The fever developed itself in such a malignant form that the doctors could make no hand of it. The deaths increased from day to day, and it was ultimately decided to ship the convalescent to Halifax, for the benefit of the climate there; and, accordingly, the steamer *Barracouta* left here with a large number on the 25th inst.

Two slavers have been recently captured and brought into this port by Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*. The living cargoes of the vessels had been disposed of before the captures were made. They are two Spanish brigantines, well furnished with slave decks and all the other appurtenances of the trade. One of them is suspected, by her fittings, to have been on her way to the African Coast, while the other, evidently must have just landed Africans on the coast of Cuba. At the time of their capture they had no names painted on their sterns, but the Commanders, afterwards, gave the names of *Lola* and *Castilla*. The whole matter is now before the Court of Vice Admiralty for investigation. In the meanwhile the Captains have issued the following protest which was published in the newspapers here:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—Oct. 27, 1860.

On the 19th day of this present month of October, we arrived at Port Royal, having been brought as prisoners by Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, Commander Wood, and several days after our arrival we noticed in the newspapers of Kingston that various accusations had been made against us, which we positively and solemnly declare to be all false, and consequently unjust.

Firstly—They accuse one of us of being formerly Captain of the African schooner *Cortez*, which is now at Port Royal, called the *Cuba*.

We therefore solemnly declare that the said accusation is false; for this reason: That it is the first time in our lives that we came to Jamaica.

Secondly—They have accused us, that when we were taken, we were both bound to the Coast of Africa, and laden with provisions and slave supplies, &c. This is also a false and malicious accusation—for this reason: That we have each a license from the Authorities of the Island of Cuba, our country, as the said licenses will show that we are, instead of being slavers, droghers of the said Island.

Thirdly—We declare that it is false, that the names of the two Spanish brigs are unknown, and for this reason: That the names of both our vessels are mentioned and specified in the licenses, and which documents are now in the actual possession of the commander of the *Barracouta*, who captured us, and made us prisoners. ANTONIO DE CUETO,
Capitan del Bergantin *Lola Sus* proprietario Don J. Ramon Salazar.
DOMINGO JUSTO,
Capitan del Bergantin *Castilla*, Sus proprietarios Los Señores Pla Francanillo San Migel y Ca.

In political matters there is a complete stagnation, although being, as we are, at the end of a General Assembly of the "collective wisdom of the country, it would be expected that a great deal would be presented for discussion. This stagnation is to be attributed not so much to the absence of topics to discuss as from a morbid feeling on the part of the conductors of the Press to deal with men, not measures—a feeling which cannot but lead at all times to most deplorable party and personal controversies. It is generally asserted that the approaching season will be marked by one or two very stormy debates, chiefly concerning the adaptability of the new Constitution to the circumstances of the country. It is a matter for decision, however, whether the Imperial Government would give its sanction to any such alteration as that contemplated, till the island Government relieves itself of the pecuniary liabilities which it incurred almost as a *sine qua non* for the adoption of the new Constitution.

Unhealthy as this period of the year always is considered, I do not remember for a long time receiving accounts of the health of the country being so generally bad. Whilst recording this fact with regret there is some consolation in stating at the same time, that there are no serious consequences attending the unfavorable condition of the general health—the prevailing ailments being influenza, accompanied by the ordinary fevers of the country.

There has been an abundance of rain in every district of the island, destroying the roads in some places and causing the rivers so to overflow in others, as to be for whole days impassable. And yet the wet seasons can hardly be said to have more that commenced. In some of the parishes of the interior there is incessant rain, whilst on the south side of the island there are the strongest indications that there will be very heavy weather.

There is great inactivity in business, and the produce market is very dull, both the result of the heavy weather. The arrivals of sugar have been very small, and the coffee and pimento crops have been replanted.

What to Do.—Upon the first feeling of pain, you may be quite certain that some natural outlet of the body is in some way obstructed. Take at once a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and persevere for some days, if necessary, until the difficulty is removed. How much severe sickness, how many lives, would be saved, if this advice were faithfully followed.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 25 cents per box, with directions, at 294 Canal-st., and 4 Union-square, New-York.

Water-Proof Boots.
Superior Boys' Boots and Shoes.
The best and largest stock in the City.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 188 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION !!!
We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.
We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 58, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Concentrated Leaven.
Combine with flour the "CONCENTRATED LEAVEN," from Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co.'s, Boston, Mass., and you have the lightest and most nutritious bread, cakes, pies and pastry, ever produced. Those who suffer from dyspepsia, can use *hot* bread without the usual inconveniences.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
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No. 189 Pearl-st.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*
BROWN'S TROCHES Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias' LinIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Extra Heavy Under-shirts and Drawers; also, Under-garments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon.
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MONTGOMERY—VOLK.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. McKeon, of Philadelphia, JAMES M. MONTGOMERY to AGGIE A., second daughter of Henry Volk, Esq., all of this City.

ROBERTSON—MIX.—In Schoharie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. C. E. Crispell, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, of New-York City, to MISS H. ELIZABETH MIX, youngest daughter of Peter Mix, Esq., of Schoharie C. H.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, NELSON J. SHERWOOD, son of Nelson and Fanny H. Sherwood, aged 19 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 106 East 17th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, MILES PALMER, aged 84 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son, Dr. M. W. Palmer, No. 64 Rivington-st., this (Tuesday) morning, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenmount, Baltimore.

REMINGTON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 23, MARY MILLER, youngest daughter of Cyrus K. and Helen E. Remington, aged 19 months.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

WINANS.—In this City, suddenly on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. SABRINA WINANS, widow of Isaac Winans, in the 58th year of her age. Also, on the same morning, after a short illness, GEO. BALDWIN, son of the above, in the 34th year of his age.

Their funeral services will be held in the Carmine-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Hastings, Pastor,) on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Their remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

OLMSTED.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Lyell T. Olmsted, aged 25 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 287 24th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TUCKER.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday night, Nov. 23, MOSES TUCKER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, William and Edward C., and his son-in-law, Dr. George S. Carter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 Amity-st., this City, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

MARCH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 25, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas March, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 24, of consumption, LETITIA, wife of Zacharia Richards, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her sister in-law, Mrs. Jane Williams, De Kalb-av., near Classon-av., Brooklyn.

DOCHTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 26, of diphtheria, IRENE, youngest daughter of William A. and Helena S. Dochtle, aged [illegible] years, 2 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WILSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 26, of scarlet fever, LUCY JANE, youngest daughter of Charles and Lucy Jane Wilson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 12 South 10th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 26, DANIEL F. CUTLER, formerly of Lisbon, Conn., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

FRAZER.—In Jersey City, N. J., at her residence, No. 63 Hudson-st., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, Capt. WILLIAM H. FRAZER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GARDINER.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday, Nov. 16, MARY L'BOMMEDIEU, relict of the late Rev. John D. Gardiner, formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Sag Harbor, L. I.

Her remains were taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 563, Nov. 26, 1860.
6, 34, 50, 75, 45, 26, 32, 66, 43, 21, 54, 46, 20.
Class No. 564, Nov. 26, 1860.
68, 57, 38, 53, 43, 51, 75, 1, 16, 30, 34, 5, 41.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, who is willing and able to work, a strong woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful; would do general housework in a small family; would not much an object as a home. Call, for 3 days, wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RE spectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or with plain sewing; unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 127 West 30th-st., for two days. Willing to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 140 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th av., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go as housemaid; washes and irons well; does plain cooking; wages $6 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 136 East 29th-st., 3d floor, back room; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist in sewing, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 29th-st., first floor. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or chambermaid and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 188 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and to assist with children. Can be seen, for two days, by calling at No. 6 Bleecker, between Madison and Fifth avs. The best of City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart, young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain cooking; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable English girl to do light chamberwork and washing. Apply at No. 35 6th-av., third floor, front, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, who can take charge of a babe, or grown children preferred; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 16th-st., rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as child's nurse or to do up stair's work; is a good sewer and a good waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—WANTed, employment as dressmaker; understands making boys' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; ages no object; superior reference. Address E. H., No. 619 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; best of city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 36 6th-st., front basement. Will assist in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds; would be willing to wash and iron in a small private family, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best reference Call at No. 161 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small respectable family, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 300 Houston-st., corner 2d-av., room No. 6, 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman, who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 223 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; is willing to do the marketing, if required; has lived seven years in one family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; or would do the general work of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., between 16th and 18th sts., up stairs, in the rear, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 134 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 2 East Washington-square. Best City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; can furnish the very best of City recommendations; is willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a German woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 248 West 23d st., on Monday and Tuesday, 26th and 27th inst.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble, none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 239 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; also, understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE Protestant woman, who is a good economist, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread and biscuit baker. Has best of City reference near where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can make excellent bread and plain pastry; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 4th-av., near 40th-st. Has good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY CAPABLE, STRONG German girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business generally; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, TIDY Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; understands baking, &c.; has the best of reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 712 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days where last employed. Inquire at No. 75 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced young woman as cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 58th-st., for two days, second floor, in the rear, near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 435 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; understands milk and butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress or child's nurse; is willing and obliging; is a good sewer and fond of children; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Scotch girls, sisters, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; prefers to go to the country a short distance. Call at No. 78 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A tidy, respectable Protestant woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first-rate baker and milker and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references, for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 A Van Dam-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages—German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers, &c. No charge to employers till suited at the large Institute, No. 608 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open every morning till 9 in evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE colored, trustworthy young woman, perfectly competent for her duties, desires a situation in a city or country; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would take cheap place as chambermaid and laundress; has excellent testimonials; is willing and obliging. Apply at No 37a 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 297 Goldst., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, to do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Half-place.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as Lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understand all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 11th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; has 4½ years' reference from her last place; either in city or country, or to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No 284 4th-av. for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant laundress, who is also willing to do cooking or chamberwork, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young English girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; understands French finishing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or washing; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near the corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; would take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given if required. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE, WHO resides with her sister, desires a situation in a respectable family to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Can be seen for three days at No. 298 West 27th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av.; has the best of reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST RE spectable young girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at 100 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, for two days, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as seamstress; perfectly understands waiting on an invalid lady, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an intelligent and trustworthy young woman, willing and able to work either as seamstress, cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; she has most respectable references, and has no objection to go to the country. Call for three days at No. 275 Bowery.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, tidy, Protestant girl as waitress in a small, private family, or would assist in the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as waitress; is capable of taking care of silver and dining-room; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; has no objections to assist with the chamberwork if required; has lived 3 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has lived as parlor-maid and housemaid in the old country; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store. Apply for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young Protestant woman, with a baby four weeks old. Good references. Apply at No. 71 Bright-st., Jersey City.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, competent in every respect, can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, by families in this City whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. S., care of Chas. Conhead, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the city for the last fourteen years. Address E. R. F., No. 122 20th-st. near 3d-av., second floor, back.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a young man; is sober and steady; is willing to make himself useful; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. N., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A MAN, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes the above situation; is a good coachman, understands the care of horses and harness; is an excellent hand at planting trees, and understands things generally about a gentlemen's place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, (in the country;) would assist in the garden; milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver, and an excellent groom; understands his business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who can produce seven years' references from his last place for honesty, sobriety, and capability; would keep a small garden in order if required, or make himself in any other way useful; also knows the City perfectly. Address S. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent and reliable man. Apply to T. T., at Messrs. Wood & Bros.', No. 386 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables; both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDNER OR COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family—he man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid, or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of reference. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as groom, who thoroughly understands his business; or will take a situation to drive a wagon or cart; will also do anything that is necessary; can milk a cow; wages moderate. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young English man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Lockett's, No. 98 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-av., or a letter addressed to C. B. will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a wholesale store, grocery or tea preferred; has worked at the business four years; understands the care of horses, packing and repacking goods; also, the use of carpenter's tools; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address MAC, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of references from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. K., No. 845 Broadway, fruit store, between 13th and 14th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fruman's, 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; he has been waiting for two years in one place, (and is now waiting for a situation;) the best of City reference produced. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter, in a private family; can produce good City references as to capability, &c. Call or address WAITER, No. 80 West 17th-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS.—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying, or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100

A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

MISS KENNEDY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mount Pleasant, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—MONS. E FISTON, Principal, No. 863 Broadway, between 14th and 18th sts. One half of the daily session is devoted to the instruction of pupils in Literature, Mathematics, &c., with French text books; the remainder of the session to the Classics, and all the other branches in the English and the modern languages.

BOOK KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—We venture to say that the number of applicants applying for admission into PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within the last two weeks, exceeds anything ever known in these cities. Mr. P. is assisted by experienced teachers in each department.

MISS INGERSOLL'S SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Springfield, Mass.; designed especially for young Misses in want of home supervision and care, and of instruction in the essential branches of education. Address Miss JANE INGERSOLL, care of Edw. Ingersoll, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 2 East 33d-st.—JAMES WEST MASON, Personal Instruction by the Principal, and through drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 639 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 573 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, IMMEDIATE EMployment for a Hungarian gentleman, Ex-Captain of the Austrian army, who fought under Kossuth, and afterwards as Major of Dragoons with the English in the Crimea. He has been the last four years professor of modern languages in a British College, and teaches thoroughly German, French and Italian; an unexceptionable case. Apply to Dr. T. B. STIRLING, University, Washington-square.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French, or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 288 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY RECently from New-England, wishes a situation as visiting governess; can teach all the English branches, Latin, French and German; or would like an engagement to read English, French or German literature with young ladies who have left school. Address B. C., Union-square Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, FROM NEW-HAVEN, highly qualified, would like to give private lessons in Latin, French, mathematics, or higher English, either at her own residence or those of her pupils. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar wishes a situation in a private family; can also teach to beginners music, French, and Latin. Address No. 21 Amity-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a public school, as principal. Inquire at Kohler & Finck's Brewery, Guttenberg, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.

Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.

Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

THANKSGIVING.—DONATION VISIT.—THE Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to a Donation Visit, at the Institution, 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on Thanksgiving Day, the 29th inst. The children, 220 in number, will partake of the generous contributions of their friends, during the recess from 4 till 5 o'clock, and their exercises, consisting of singing, Recitations and Lessons, commencing at 5 o'clock, will, it is believed, be especially interesting to visitors. Contributions in provisions or money, will then be most gratefully received. Those who feel unable to visit the Institution are respectfully invited to send them to:

MARY MASON, First Directress, No. 12 2d-st.
ANNA H. SHOTWELL, Secretary, No. 60 East 29th-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, 97 West 11th, and 40 Wall-st.
JOHN CAMPBELL, 4 East 16th-st. and 110 Nassau-st.
SAMUEL WILLETS, 24 Lafayette-place and 303 Pearl-st.

Or to the Institution, 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Gunn, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Saunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 188 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

A HOME WANTED.—A LADY WISHING TO make a home for herself would like, in consideration for her services in some widower's family for a small compensation, a home with a young boy; housekeeper, with nice needle-work. References exchanged. Address LONDON, Bleecker-st.

CHURCH.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR cash, a church; size capable of seating about 500 persons; price must be less than $20,000. Address, with full particulars, Box 5,026 New-York City Post-office.

$1.000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S on Fndry, No. 160 West 40th-st.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS.—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, IN good order, with five stones and two rollers. Apply at No. 709 Broadway in the store.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq., contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large greenhouse, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. LOGAN, Esq., No. 68 Beekman street, New York; AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

Also, several other farms, from 20 acres to 250 acres, building sites, house and lot, &c., in and near the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

STATIONERY

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 33 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, WHO would like a situation in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, with a small salary the first year, may address in his own hand-writing D. O. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, which will meet attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16¾ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind, short tails, and very stylish, good travelers, for sale cheap; to be seen at New-York Tattersall's, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, washing to do either in the house or out, at No. 89 West 19th-st., rear building, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County at the General Election held on the sixth day of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President was three million three hundred and forty-eight thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Greene C. Bronson received sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Herman J. Redfield received sixty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Selah B. Strong received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-six.

Of which John H. Brower received sixty-two thousand two hundred and forty.

Of which Jacob A. Westervelt received sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Elijah F. Purdy received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which William K. Kobbe received sixty two thousand two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which J. De Peyster Ogden received sixty-two thousand three hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William B. Duncan received sixty two thousand two hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Stephen P. Russell received sixty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Abram B. Conger received sixty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Daniel B. St. John received sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety two.

Of which Jacob H. Ten Eyck received sixty two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which William Kent received sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Martin Springer received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which James Kidd received sixty-two thousand three hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Isaiah Blood received sixty-two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry B. Rose received sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty seven.

Of which David C. Judson received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Charles Goodyear received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which George C. Clyde received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John Muon received sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Ambrose S. Higgins received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which Lucius B. Crocker received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Pearson Mundy received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which John Bodley received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Edward M. Anderson received sixty-two thousand four hundred and forty-one.

Of which James M. Pulver received sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Miles Finch received sixty-two thousand three hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Charles B. Carrol received sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Gideon Lardner received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John B. Skinner, second, received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Lorenzo Burrows received sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Williams received sixty-two thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Stephen S. Chadwell received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five.

Of which William C. Bryant received thirty-three thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which James C. Putnam received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-four.

Of which John A. King received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Edwards W. Blake received thirty-three thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew Carrigan received thirty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which James Kelly received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Sigismund Kaufmann received thirty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Frederick Kapp received thirty three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Washington Smith received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which William A. Darling received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which William H. Roberts received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which George McCarter received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Rufus H. King received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob B. Carpenter received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty three.

Of which John F. Winslow received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Jacob H. Ten Eyck received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which N. Edson Shemon received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Robert S. Hale received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which Abijah Peckwith received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Henry Churchill received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which James K. Allabe received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Benjamin N. Huntington received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Sherman D. Phelps received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which John J. Foote received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Hiram Dewey received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which James L. Voohees received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which William Van Marter received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which John E. Seeley received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which Frank L. Jones received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which James S. Wadsworth received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Ezra M. Parsons received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Charles G. Parker received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Eusha S. Whalen received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which John Greiner, Jr. received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which James Parker received thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty third day of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty.

WM. M. TWEED, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANvassers, of the City and County of New York, in relation to votes given for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Justice of the Supreme Court, Representative in Congress, and proposed Amendment to the Constitution in relation to suffrage.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County at the General Election held on the sixth day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Governor was ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Edwin D. Morgan received thirty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-two.

Of which William Kelly received fifty-six thousand and fifty-six.

Of which James T. Brady received three

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
321 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
in Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th
and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most desirable part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property in the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 30 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,189 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 279 and 273 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE
and
LAP ROBES.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

AUCTION.—We would particularly call the attention of the ladies to the sale of superb made-up Furs, to take place at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post office,) elegant household furniture, paintings, &c., the property of a family breaking up housekeeping previous to removal South. Sent to saleroom for convenience of sale. See *Herald* advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Low dem Dock wines, brandies, whisky, rum, &c., imported in cases: continuation of sale of Oct. 8. A large and valuable con ignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 full-sized bottles each. The goods are all in our store ready for delivery, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to sale. The owners having authorized us to guarantee every article pure or forfeit the goods.

Also, an invoice from an old City importing house reducing stock, late engaged in a firstclass Southern trade, in bot les, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality Madeira, very choice; positively over 30 years old very choice Mansanilla sherry; pale do.; old brown do.; a bulk lot of Central Society Vineyards Proprietors brandy, in cases, all being of the finest quality.

Also, immediately after the above sale of wines, &c., Havana cigars, represented by the original advertisement to have been imported by the late Jose Antonio Hernandez, a portion of which are now in bond, consisting in part of 1,700 genuine Flor Cabanas Breras; 2,300 do. 2 da.; 3,900 do. 3 da, warranted, and other favorite brands of Pomsadoes, Conchas, Regalias, Londres, &c., &c., all of which are well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee sale, property of a private gentleman, by order of the assignee, one large full bay horse, 16 hands high, very fast, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and saddle; a switch-tail bay dog, 16½ hands high; do., a switch-tail black mare, perfectly sound and kind, is a good ladies' saddle-horse, goes in any harness, a most desirable beast; a pole jagger wagon, nearly new, and in complete order, City made; a single-top buggy, in good order, made by Brewster; a set of double harness, light, and one set of single do., all made to order; blankets, robes, sheets, &c. The above were all selected for private use only. Also a splendid Victoria phaeton, with top nearly new, made by Lawrence to order, has been used but a few times, and cost $450, with pole and shafts. Also, a double two-seat box hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts. Also, a set of double silver plated and mounted harness, City built. Also, one set of single do.; also, a set single do. Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., without reserve.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD-HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Adrian Martense, in the village of Flatbush, L. I., three miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. B. Martense, Esq., Administrator, a number of valuable horses, colts, &c., among which is the trotting stallion Bill Forging fly, stallion Young America, brown stallion Chancellor, horses sired by Flying Cloud, horses sired by Washington, and horses and colts by Jupiter. Also, carriages, work horses, &c., a number of fine cows, carriages, wagons, sulky, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c., &c. The Flatbush-avenue Railroad, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, passes the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale; consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable capes, muffs and cuffs, mink sable ditto, stone marten ditto, real fitch ditto, Siberian squirrel ditto, Siberian squirrel belly ditto, iron fitch do., chinchilla do., large and small sizes, rock marten ditto, Misses and children's sets, &c., &c.

Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear, fancy, &c., gents' caps, collars and gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, one of the finest sales of the season.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1/2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, hatstands, black walnut extension dining tables, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, looking glasses, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, fine feather beds, lounges, stoves, desks, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one Herring's fire-proof safe, one Wilde's, one large show case, one counter show-case, one brown mare, wagon and harness, one bay horse, &c.

CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALLEN & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—I will sell THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence No. 66 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The house is to let, possession immediately after the sale. The house is first-class; three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. The furniture consists of all kinds of fine furniture, rich parlor suites, satin curtains, splendid pianoforte, made by Chickering, with all kinds of bedroom furniture, bedding, &c. Dealers and housekeepers will do well to attend. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., pair of bay horses, about 7 and 8 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness, and very stylish drivers.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 144 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, sewing machines, kitchenware, crockery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 258 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior toned 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each instrument. Sale positive. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, for tieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED— PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Isaac-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 1 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases, strictures, impotency, and all blighted affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confluence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-electric Regenerator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal fluxes, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Annst., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It routs out the poison from the saliva; the blood is sure to wash, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is emoellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as resulting maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH custom and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the National interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Magda. Geb. Eberlein, Klaegerin. wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom.

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861.
MORGENS 10 UHR.

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die vonder Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wilderlichen Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Saimatgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und theilen.—rechts beistaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle der Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.

C. COLLINS.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 24th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the first day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be addressed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired by the parties, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 10th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD COKELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD,
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $3; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
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SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. An erson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bill of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—TO SUC-CEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15 and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 21; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE JAPANESE GIFTS—ALDERMAN STARR VINDICATES HIMSELF.

Last evening the Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting. Alderman PECK, the President, occupied the chair. The Board, at first, was not fully represented; subsequently, nearly all the seats in the Aldermanic semi-circle were filled.

A series of petitions were presented, among which were, one to remove an obstruction (in the shape of a show-case) in front of Nos. 76, 76½ and 78 Bleecker-street, which was granted; and one to reimburse John Krahmer, to the amount of $175, for the loss of a horse and damage to a cart, at the foot of Gouverneur-street, because of the want of a string-piece on said dock, which was referred to the Committee on Finances.

An invitation from Knickerbocker Engine No. 12, to attend their annual hop at the Apollo Rooms on Monday evening next, was accepted.

A report recommending the grading and regulating of Ninth-avenue from Broadway to Eighty-sixth-street, was not adopted, but, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Roads.

Another paper was presented by Alderman STARR to the following purport: "*Whereas*, In the issue of Saturday morning's *Tribune* newspaper, an article appears reflecting upon the members of this Board particularly, and strictures are made on the acts of the Board-authorizing the purchase of the statue of Washington, now and for some time past, erected in front of the City Hall, the article in question concluding with the following suggestion: 'As we have nothing to remind us of BOOLE and his companions, after their term of office has expired, but the debts they have saddled us with, it will not be altogether a bad idea to have this statue as a suitable memento of them, and let it be set up in one of our dirtiest thoroughfares, which may be called the *Boole-yard*, as an awful example to posterity.' And

"*Whereas*, An abject defiance to public opinion, as represented or interpreted by the newspaper in question, should govern the action of members in this Board, and that suggestions made by such disinterested friends as the editor of the paper or author of the article should at once be gratefully accepted, and acted upon favorably by the Common Council, be it therefore

Resolved, That the statue now in front of the City Hall, recently ordered to be purchased, be and the same is hereby assigned a location in the counting-room of the *Daily Tribune* office, pursuant to a suggestion contained in the issue of the aforesaid newspaper, that the filthiest locality in this City be assigned for that purpose; and that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to carry this resolution into effect.

The resolution was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. STARR then presented the following resolution, which he prefaced by a defence of his course as an Alderman:

Resolved, That the Joint Special Committee on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, be and they are hereby required and directed to meet at some convenient place, to be assignated by said Committee, on the first Monday of December next; that full and ample notice of the time of such Committee's meeting be given, and that all persons having claims against such Committee, be requested to appear and present them for final settlement; and, further, that the said Special Committee be, and is hereby requested and directed to report the result of their deliberations at the next meeting of the Board; stating item by item, the amount of each particular claim, the amount allowed, the amount reduced when considered exorbitant; the aggregate amount of claims allowed, as well as the amounts claimed, and such other information as will tend to arrive at a proper conception of the whole amount required to liquidate the indebtedness incurred in the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy.

The resolution was lost.

Alderman GENET regretted that gentlemen should yield to the clap-trap that had been raised by the newspapers; his wish was that the matter should be disposed of at once, and that there should be no more talk about it.

Alderman BRADY cared as little for newspapers as any one else; but if ever a newspaper charged him rightly with dereliction of official duty, he would be the last man in the world to persist in a course which honesty condemned. As an evidence of the popular sense of his integrity in the matter, he would inform the Board that to-night he would be re-nominated and felt confident he would be re-elected.

Alderman DARRAGH expressed his surprise that the gentlemen who represented the Fifth and Seventh Aldermanic Districts (STARR and BRADY) should have signed their names to a bill for $105,000, the items of which they had neither investigated nor presented.

Alderman GENET said that he cared as little about the newspapers as anybody. The newspapers wanted something to talk about; that was the way they made a living; without that they could not exist. But he was of the belief that the Board had nothing to do with his Japanese bill. All that was within the power of the Board to do was to leave the matter between the Committee and the Comptroller.

A resolution to appropriate $7,000 for the completion of the Infants' Home was carried without discussion. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REPAIRING STREET LAMPS—PAYING CLERKS FOR EXTRA SERVICES.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was concurred in authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for repairing and reglazing the street lamps for one year.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of E. H. Senior for $250, to defray the funeral expenses of Lieut. Thos. F. Rodgers, of the New-York Volunteers, was adopted. Also a resolution to pay the clerks of the Board $250 each for extra services in attending upon Committees.

Adjourned to Friday evening.

THE RECENT FIRE IN THE THIRD WARD.

Additional Particulars of Losses and Insurances.

From the best information which could be obtained, on which to base an estimate of the losses by the fire in Warren and Murray streets, on Saturday night, it was thought that over half a million dollars worth of property had been consumed. Further inquiry yesterday, however, shows that the loss has been somewhat over-estimated, and that the probable amount of damage does not exceed $400,000. We append a revised list of the occupants, and a statement of the insurances. It is now thought that the fire broke out on the second floor of No. 33 Warren-street.

NO. 33 WARREN-STREET.

HOOK, SKINNER & Co., dealers in cloths. Insurance $170,000, as follows:

Union Mutual	$15,000	Long Island	$5,000
Royal	10,000	Broadway	5,000
Clinton	10,000	Jefferson	5,000
Commerce	10,000	Washington	5,000
Beekman	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
Mech.'s & Trader's	5,000	Columbia	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	East River	6,500
Empire City	5,000	Harmony	10,000
Indemnity	5,000	America	5,000
Total			$170,000

JAMES F. WHITE & Co., importers of linens. Insurance $295,000, as follows:

Royal	$20,000	Commercial	$10,000
Liverpool & London	20,000	N. Y. Equitable	5,000
Home	10,000	Niagara	5,000
Commonwealth	10,000	Firemen's Fund	10,000
Market	10,000	Nassau	10,000
Firemen's	10,000	Union Mutual	5,000
Pacific	5,000	Franklin	5,000
Metropolitan	5,000	Standard	10,000
Broadway	5,000	Citizens'	10,000
Astor	5,000	Brooklyn	10,000
Park	10,000	Imp. & Traders'	5,000
Beekman	10,000	Relief	5,000
United States	5,000	Fulton	5,000
Clinton	5,000	North American	5,000
Atlantic	5,000	Excelsior	5,000
Eagle	5,000	Gallatin	5,000
Ætna, N. Y.	5,000	Empire City	5,000
Lorillard	5,000	Bowery	5,000
National	15,000	Merchants	5,000
Knickerbocker	10,000		
Total			$295,000

NO. 29 MURRAY-STREET.

E. STONE & Co., Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Insurance $56,000, as follows:

Hanover	$6,000	Eagle	$5,000
Corn Exchange	5,000	Gebhardt	5,000
Continental	5,000	Mech. and Traders'	5,000
American Exchange	5,000	Jefferson	5,000
Lenox	5,000	Home	5,000
Commonwealth	5,000		
Total			$56,000

This building, which runs through to Murray-street, where it is numbered 33, is owned by WM. SPENCER. Insured for $45,000, as follows:

N. American, Philadelphia	$10,000	Washington, N. Y.	10,000
Franklin, Phila.	10,000	N. Y. Fire & Marine	15,000
Total			$45,000

NO. 27 MURRAY-STREET.

WARREN & WILSON, dealers in boots and shoes. Insurance $55,000, as follows:

Firemen's	$5,000	Stuyvesant	$5,000
Home	10,000	Union Mutual	5,000
Phenix	5,000	Grocers	5,000
Lamar	10,000	Home	5,000
Com. Mutual	5,000	Total	$55,000

NO. 31 WARREN-STREET.

JOHNSTON, SHEPHERD & SACHERIS, dry goods. Their premises run through to No. 27 Murray-street. Insurance $65,000, as follows:

Jefferson	$10,000	National	$5,000
Relief	5,000	Astor	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Mercantile	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	Humboldt	5,000
Firemans	5,000	Knickerb'k'r	5,000
Mowery	5,000	Long Island, Br'kyn	5,000
Total			$65,000

The building is owned by HENRY D. ALDRICH. Insured for $30,000, as follows:

North America	$10,000	Washington	$10,000
Franklin, of Phila.	10,000	Total	$20,000

[illegible] & CLARK, importers and agent for spool cotton. Insurance $195,000, as follows:

Howard	$10,000	Market	$5,000
Security	10,000	East River	5,000
American	10,000	Continental	5,000
Niagara	10,000	[illegible]	5,000
Metropolitan	10,000	Liverpool and Lon-	
Home	10,000	don	5,000
Germania	10,000	[illegible]	5,000
Ætna, of Hartford	10,000	[illegible]	5,000
Washington	10,000	[illegible]	5,000
Equitable	5,000	Total	$115,000

ALEXANDER CLARK, importer of shawls. Insurance $30,000, as follows:

Clinton	$5,000	Franklin, of Phila.	$5,000
Ætna	5,000	Security	5,000
Amer. Exchange	5,000	Total	$30,000
Equitable			

J. F. MILWARD, dealer in needles. Insurance $20,000, as follows:

Royal	$5,000	Eagle	$5,000
Liverpool & London	5,000	North American	5,000
Total			$20,000

NO. 29 WARREN-STREET.

H. E. DIBBLE & Co., importers of silks; stock damaged by water. Insurance, $80,000, in City companies.

TOWNSEND & YALE, importers of hosiery and small goods; damage slight. Insured for $100,000, in City companies.

The building, owned by Messrs. MCCURDY & HOYT, is slightly damaged. Insured for $15,000 in the Continental Insurance Company.

A spark lodged in a window of the second floor of No. 256 Broadway, and set fire to the place. The flames, however, were soon observed, and quickly extinguished. The premises were occupied by AMIDON & LEAVITT, dealers in umbrellas. Their stock is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $52,500 in City companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $25.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A MARRIED LADY.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Sunday afternoon held an inquest at the house No. 137 Second-avenue, upon the body of MRS. CAROLINE OLMSTEAD, a young married lady, who had been found dead in her bedroom on Saturday last. The husband of deceased testified that he left his home about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last to go to his place of business; his wife, when he parted from her, appeared to be in a cheerful frame of mind and in perfect health. About 6 o'clock in the evening he returned home, and on going to his apartment he was surprised to find the door locked. Receiving no response to his repeated calls for admission, he procured a duplicate key from the landlady and unlocked the door. On entering the room, the first object that he saw was his wife, who lay upon the floor, her head beneath a chair, and her body perfectly cold and lifeless. A physician was called but he said Mrs. OLMSTEAD had been dead several hours. Witness further testified that a few years ago his wife had frequently threatened, when laboring under fits of despondency, to poison herself, and on several occasions he had taken laudanum from her, which he believed she had purchased with the object of committing self-destruction. Recently, however, she seemed to be more easy in her mind, and he had not heard her make any threats against her life. He knew of no reason which could have prompted the act, except that deceased had recently felt greatly mortified because one of her brothers had been convicted of an offence and was in prison at the Tombs. Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination of the body and found in the stomach a quantity of stramonium seeds, which, in his opinion, had produced death. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of this City, 26 years of age.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. JAMES C. FLETCHER, late an *attaché* of the United States Legation at the Court of Brazil, delivered the first of a series of lectures on the Brazilian Empire at the Cooper Institute last evening. The weather was very cold; nevertheless, Mr. FLETCHER'S fame as a lecturer drew together a large and appreciative audience. In the brief limits of a newspaper paragraph it is impossible to give a report, or even a fair *resumé*, of what Mr. FLETCHER said. He discoursed on the beauties of Brazil with such eloquence, and set forth the peculiar advantages which that country at present offers to Americans desirous of bettering their condition in such an impressive manner, that it will be marvelous, indeed, if an exodus does not soon take place from our shores, especially when the present tightness of the times here is taken into account. If our Government take a hint from Mr. FLETCHER'S remarks, they will, in event of South Carolina's secession, make overtures to Brazil to come into the Union and fill the gap. Mr. FLETCHER'S style is pleasant and narrative; he relates facts without becoming wearisome, and tells truths without thinking it necessary to tinge them with stupidity; and his lectures, withal, have enough of wit and humor to keep an audience from yawning. The series will be continued as announced in the advertising columns.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 369, viz.: 87 men, 73 women, 110 boys, and 99 girls; being an increase on the preceding week of 25; and a decrease of 30 over the corresponding week in 1859. Of this number 177 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes of death were: Apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 7; cholera infantum, 2; cyrrhosis of liver, 3; consumption, 58; congestion of brain, 8; congestion of lungs, 8: convulsions, infantile, 31; croup, 8; diarrhœa, 4; diphtherite, 14; dysentery, 4; debility, adult, 4; debility, infantile, 8; dropsy, 6; dropsy in the chest, 3; dropsy in the head, 9; erysipelas, 4; fever, bilious, 2; fever puerperal, 2; fever, scarlet, 27; fever, typhoid, 3 fever, typhus, 7; whooping cough, 4; heart disease 6; inflammation of brain, 9; inflammation of lungs 27; inflammation of stomach, 3; inflammation of throat, 2; measles, 5; marasmus, infantile, 17; smallpox, 7; teething, 2; palsy, 2; burned or scalded, 4; casualties, 4; intemperance, 2; old age, 6; premature birth, 6; suffocation, accidental, 3. Nativity—United States, 242; Ireland, 85; Germany, 22; England, 5; Scotland, 5; Prussia, 2; France, 2; British America, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and unknown, one each.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.—Mr. GEORGE B. WINANS, one of the Fire-Telegraph operators at the City Hall, died on Saturday night, at his residence in Troy-street, after an illness of short duration. Information of his death was soon afterwards communicated to his mother, Mrs. MARY WINANS, who has for some time past acted as housekeeper for Mayor WOOD, at his City residence, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, and on receiving the news she became greatly agitated. Having partially recovered her composure, however, she determined to accompany the messenger to her son's house, but, while endeavoring to put on her bonnet and shawl, she suddenly fell to the floor, and expired immediately. Mrs. WINANS was a native of this City, 58 years of age.

INTEREST ON COUNTY DEPOSITS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Ely, Wisemar and Davis, appointed some time since to ascertain whether there is any interest now being paid on County deposits, met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of the Board. All the Committee were in attendance, but Mr. PLATT, County Treasurer, although requested to be present, failed to appear. Some discussion arose as to the power of the Committee to compel the attendance of Mr. PLATT. It was voted that Mr. BLUNT call on Mr. PLATT and notify him of their next meeting, and inform him if he failed to heed their summons, they should take the necessary legal steps to compel his attendance. The Committee adjourned till 1 P. M. to-day.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The schooner *Fleetwood*, arrived on Sunday from Para, brings a family of fourteen anacondas, some of them larger than any heretofore seen in this country.

Evacuation Day.

THE PARADE OF THE MILITARY.

The day which we celebrate as Evacuation Day might, with equal propriety, be termed Occupation Day. On the 25th of November the British army left New-York; on the 25th of November the American forces occupied the City. Most of those, indeed, who are fond of participating in the pride, pomp and circumstance of our general training days, find the anniversary so much a day of occupation that they are compelled to forego the indulgence of a peripatetic patriotism. Clerks are very busy just at this season, and the majority of our soldiers are clerks. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the occasion now-a-days never passes off with great *éclat*; but it is consoling to remember, in view of this fact, that in 1783, when the received zoological representative of the Mother Country lifted his formidable paw from his desirable possessions in this part of the world, the affair passed off with as great *a-claw* as was desirable.

But although the ranks of the several regiments composing the First and Fourth Brigades, which paraded yesterday, were not any fuller than they should have been, the display was a very fine one. The First, Second, Third, Eleventh, Twenty second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth Regiments were in line, on Fifth-avenue, at 11 A. M. They marched past the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Mayor reviewed them, and proceeded through Madison-avenue, Forty-second-street, Fifth-avenue, again to Seventeenth-street, where they were dismissed. The Veterans of 1812 and '76, the Washington Continental Guard, and the Jersey City Continental Guard had their independent parades during the day. The Veteran Corps in the morning fired a salute at the Battery. In the evening the Thirteenth Regiment, National Grays, of Brooklyn, made a moonlight parade in Broadway. They crossed the Fulton Ferry, and marched to Union-square and back again. It was a bracing day and evening for exercise in military harness.

An Infant Murdered by its Mother.

On Sunday morning FLORENCE DONOVAN, residing at No. 43 Whitehall-street, found the body of a recently-born infant, wrapped up in blood-stained clothes, upon the roof of an outhouse attached to his residence. He summoned Officer JAMES, of the Harbor Police, who took possession of the corpse, and entered upon an examination of the premises, which resulted in showing that the deceased had in all probability been thrown from one of the rear windows of No. 45 Whitehall-street, occupied by Mr. BERGEN. Those premises were accordingly searched, and MARGARET LAWLER, one of the servants, was found sick in bed. She was interrogated as to her knowledge of the child, but she denied knowing anything about it. Her room was searched, however, and blood-stains were found on the floor, in the washbowl, and on several articles of furniture. The bedclothes were also saturated with blood, and spots of blood could be traced from the room she occupied through the entry to the apartment beneath the window of which the child had been found on the roof of the outhouse. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, and in addition to the evidence above stated, CAROLINE GOATS, another servant in the house, testified that it was her custom to sleep with MARGARET, and on Saturday, when she attempted to go to bed, she found the door of the room locked, and MARGARET refused to let her in, so that she had to sleep elsewhere. Dr. BOUTON made a medical examination of the accused, and found unmistakable evidences of recent confinement. He also made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and found that its death had resulted from strangulation. The jury declared that the violence of which it died had been inflicted by the accused, its mother, who was placed in custody. She is an Irish woman, 19 years of age.

Police Reports.

INEXCUSABLE CURIOSITY.

Ellen Cribbins, a native of this City, 23 years of age, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice BRENNAN, on charges of burglary and larceny. She had been found, on Saturday night last, in the house of Mrs. Catharine Rail, No. 151 Ludlow-street, which she had entered by means of a false key, and had given full play to her native curiosity by breaking open a bureau and overhauling nooks and crannies generally. Not content with prying into Mrs. Rail's affairs, the prisoner also appropriated a gold watch and chain belonging to the lady's husband, with which she was about to make off, when the owner of the property met her on the stairs and handed her into the custody of a policeman. Besides the missing articles, a number of skeleton keys were found in the woman's possession.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Beardsley Divorce Suit.

THE COURT IN DARKNESS—A WITNESS THREATENED.

This case was continued before Judge LOTT, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Samuel L. Caverly was the first witness sworn. He testified to visiting several places of bad repute accompanied by plaintiff and others. Rev. Joseph Law, Sr., father of the defendant, was next placed on the stand. He testified that he united plaintiff and defendant in marriage in the Spring of 1849; they went to Rhinebeck and remained until September, when they came to his house and stayed until the next Spring; then went to board at the house of H. S. Law, in South Ninth-street, E. D.; lived there about two years; they then kept house in Wilson-street about two years; from there defendant went to the house of witness to reside; that was in 1857. The balance of the testimony of this witness was intended to show that defendant was not the woman married to Dr. Mahan by Father Malone, and seemed to convey the idea that Miss Greenwood was the woman married at that time; he could not identify the handwriting of several notes shown, as that of his daughter; (these notes were received by Dr. Mahan, and he swore that he received them from defendant;) Mahan had told witness that it was Miss Greenwood he had married, and fully contradicted several other statements of the Dr. on the stand.

Here a dozen witnesses were introduced to impeach the credibility of Dr. Mahan. Among these were Messrs. Church, Lable, Tisdell, Hall, Searles, Truman, Conklin and H. R. Fletcher, a majority of whom testified that they knew the general reputation of Dr. Mahan for truth and veracity; that it was bad, and that they would not believe him under oath. A witness was also placed on the stand who swore that plaintiff came to her house, on Third-avenue, New-York, in 1855, to secure board for Miss Greenwood, who was about to be confined; witness refused to receive her.

As Mr. Hall, named above, left the witness' stand, the gas was turned off and the Court-room was in total darkness. Mr. Hall, who went among the audience within the rail, appealed to the Court for protection, as Dr. Mahan had threatened to take his life. Dr. Mahan denied the charge and stated to the Court that he simply asked Mr. Hall where he resided—where he could find him.

The Court cautioned Dr. Mahan not to interfere with the witnesses.

The gas was soon turned on and business was again resumed. At 7 o'clock the Court adjourned until this morning. Only two or three witnesses will be examined to-day, when a small quantity of rebutting testimony will be introduced and the case will probably go to the jury to-night.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met as Canvassers last evening. The Special Committee appointed to examine the returns of the Inspectors of the late election submitted their report, accompanied by resolutions declaring the persons who had received the highest number of votes elected to the offices designated. The resolutions were adopted. The names of the successful candidates have already been published. After the adjournment of the Canvassers, the Common Council met in regular session. A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred. An effort was made, without success, to reconsider the action heretofore had, awarding a contract for grading and paving to Mr. HOLLOHAN, the next to the lowest bidder therefor, a Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, who had withdrawn his bid. Several ballots were had for an engineer of the steam heating apparatus of the City Hall, but the Board adjourned without making an appointment. Although the session extended beyond the usual hour, no business beyond the reception of petitions was transacted.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE—COMMENDABLE CONDUCT OF A TEACHER.—Public School-House No. 11, on Washington near Fulton-avenue, was set on fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when all the departments of the school were in session. One of the teachers, observing the smoke, quietly notified the other teachers, and the children were dismissed and got out of the building without any confusion whatever. The fire was in the basement, and was caused by a child throwing a lighted match into a pile of shavings. As soon as the house was vacated, the alarm was given and the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the lower story. Nearly all the school apparatus, books, &c., were removed in safety. The building is frame; two stories and basement, and the damage by the fire is estimated at $500. No insurance.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.—On Sunday evening the fourth anniversary of the Williamsburgh Christian Missionary Association was held in the South Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Church. From the Secretary's report it appears that during the past year 2,153 visits were made; 249 sick persons were visited; 109 funerals were attended; 59 sermons preached; 19 hopeful conversions; 47 children induced to attend Sabbath School; 38 temperance addresses were made; 32 persons signed the pledge; 34 families were temporarily relieved; employment was founnd for 3 persons, and 225 tracts were distributed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN KEENAN, a cripple, was crushed to death, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by a cart loaded with coal passing over him on Columbia, corner of Pacific-street. The team belonged to ROBERT YELLOWLEE, of Atlantic-street, and the driver had backed up at house No. 243 Columbia-street to dump the coal. He left the team a moment to get a receipt for the coal, and on his absence the horse took fright and ran away and over KEENAN.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A little son of C. H. JUDSON, Court, corner of Luqueer-street, was knocked down by the horses attached to a Court-street car yesterday morning, the horses and car passing over him. Fortunately he fell between the rails, and was not seriously injured.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named JOSEPH WEBB was found dead in the Clare Road by the Police Sunday night. An inquest was held by Coroner HORTON, when a verdict of death by "intemperance and exposure" was rendered.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—MARY RABBITT, residing in Steuben-street, near Park-avenue, was seriously burned Monday night, by her clothes taking fire from a candle. She was taken to the City Hospital.

MILITARY.—The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, paraded last evening, and crossing to New-York proceeded up Broadway to Union-square and returned. The corps made a very creditable appearance.

THANKSGIVING.—Mayor POWELL, in compliance with the Governor's proclamation, has requested the citizens of Brooklyn to observe Thursday next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1860—Equity Causes—Nos. 67, 88, 100, 104. Jury Causes—Nos. 34, 46, 21, 50, 51, 53, 37, 16, 8, 35, 47, 48, 56, 58, 59, 60.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—DECEMBER TERM, 1860.—Notes of issue for this December Term must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 6th December (Thursday). Jury trials commence on the second Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

New-Jersey.

ATTEMPT BY BURGLARS TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE.—On Saturday night the coal office of RANDALL & MORRELL, at the foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, and an attempt was made to blow open the safe. Overturning the safe, with the lock upwards, they filled the keyhole with powder, and laid a safety fuse therefrom to a pile of paper a few feet off, which they set on fire. For some reason this arrangement did not work, when the rascals returned, and attempted to ignite the powder by placing near it a sperm candle; but again they were doomed to disappointment. The candle not being properly placed, the matted sperm dropped upon the powder and prevented it from taking fire. Finding their labor in vain, the burglars left the premises without further search.

EVACUATION DAY.—The Jersey Continentals, under Capt. DEMORT, paraded yesterday for the purpose of celebrating the seventy-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British. The First Company Continentals of New-York, under Lieut. MADSEN, visited Jersey City, and after a parade and collation with their Jersey brethren, both companies proceeded to New-York.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner DONNELLY, of Hudson City, held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of PATRICK HANLEY, employed as a foreman at the Bergen Tunnel, who dropped dead while carrying a pail of water into his dwelling, on Friday morning. The deceased had been suffering from disease of the heart, for some time previous, and it is supposed that was the cause of death.

A POORHOUSE FARM.—The Board of chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, are about taking the necessary steps to establish a Poorhouse, Workhouse, and House of Reformation, on the property known as the Poorhouse Farm at Snake Hill.

DEATH OF CAPT. FRAZER.—Capt. WM. H. FRAZER, formerly commander of the Sound steamer *Vanderbilt*, and recently of the *Francis Skiddy*, died at his residence, No. 63 Hudson-street, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon last.

AN OLD CHURCH.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. TAYLOR'S,) of Bergen, will celebrate their two hundreth anniversary.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The chartered steamers of the Paraguay expedition are turning out as was anticipated. Every month extensive and costly repairs have to be effected on them. They break down in hull and machinery in the most unexpected manner. The *Mohawk* and the *Crusader* on the home station, and the *Mystic* on the Coast of Africa, are said to be in a miserable state; and the *Wyandotte* and *Sumpter* are little better. They have already cost the country more money than as many more gunboats of twice their tonage would have done.

The U. S. corvette *Savannah* is now alongside the wharf at Brooklyn, having been formally put out of commission on Saturday, and preparations to pay off and discharge her crew are nearly complete. Their wages alone will probably exceed $6,000, three-fourths of which sum will be spent within a month. Some men—the wildest ones on shore—have $500 coming to them, the result of the most penurious saving on shipboard,—yet they will be penniless in a few weeks.

The Midshipmen who were transferred from the corvette *Plymouth* to "Old Ironsides," at Annapolis, are reported to be quite at home in their new ship. Rowing, exercising sails and guns, night general quarters, and handling small arms are regularly practiced. The most rigid discipline is maintained on board. Young SHULTZ, the New-York Common School candidate, and the first boy who ever entered the Navy through scholastic merits, is one of the smartest fellows on board. Midshipmen are sadly wanted in the Navy at present.

Considerable curiosity exists in Naval circles here in regard to the action of the Naval Apprentice Board, which met some time since at Norfolk. There is nothing of more importance to the improvement of the Navy than a proper apprentice system, and the doings of the Board on the matter possess interest for many who wish to see our national marine progress in the right direction. We hope to see the decision of the Board made public.

Secretary FLOYD has once more changed the organization of the Western Military Departments. There will be no longer a "Department of Oregon" or a "Department of California," both being merged into one, and called the "Department of the Pacific." This new Department will include Washington Territory, (except the Rogue River and the Umpqua Districts,) and the country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions lying within the limits of the Department of New-Mexico and Utah. San Francisco will be the new head-quarters—Vancouver sinking to a secondary position. Brig.-Gen. JOHNSTON, Second Cavalry, will be the Commandant of the Pacific.

The garrison of Fort Lanel, K. T., having been ordered to winter at Fort Riley, was transferred to that fort on the 11th of November. The following companies, all in good health, had reported to the Commandant of Fort Riley: Companies H and E, Second Infantry; Companies K and C, Second Dragoons. A detachment of fifty men had been left at Fort Lanel to protect Government property.

Major MARCY, U. S. A., had the troops of Forts Randall and Laramie assembled for payment at the former place on the 10th inst.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot speak too highly of the virtues of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment for their speedy cure of Coughs and Colds. Our experience of their efficacy satisfies us that no better preparation exists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

Decreased Loans	$202,000
Decreased Specie	770,000
Decreased Circulation	150,000
Decreased Deposits	1,133,000
Total Specie in Banks	3,344,000

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand, principally for the East. WHEAT—No sales. CORN in car lots at 65c.; and 6,000 bushels sold at 62½c., in store. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels at 35¾c. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels at 68c. for Canal. BARLEY more firmly held; sales 6,000 bushels Cayuga at 60c., and car lots of Jefferson at 65c. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at $19½c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, quotations ranging from 8¾c. to 10¾c. for middling. Market firm.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; sales 21,000 bushels at 76c. for No. 1, and 74c.@74½c. for No. 2. CORN very dull. OATS dull. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. flour; 6,500 bushels wheat; 3,000 bushels corn. No shipments. FREIGHTS—Nothing doing. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 7 ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 26.

The receipts of cotton for the week ending on Friday last, were 70,000 bales, against 74,000 for the corresponding week last year.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, at 10c. for Middling, with a fair demand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 00	Sun sets	4 34
Moon sets	6 20		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 23	Gov. Island	7 12
Hell Gate	8 34		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship R. Jacobs, Robinson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks American Eagle, Dyer, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; C. Brewer, Gould, Bathurst, R. W. Frundy.

Brigs H. C. Brooks, Sherrill, St. Jago, Miller & Houghton; Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama & Co.; State of Maine, Cates, Cette, Thomson & Hunter; Cremona, Fulmore, Glasgow, F. G. Parker; Lady Washington, Morrison, Londenderry, P. J. Nevius & Son; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Ocean Wave, Warren, Washington, ——; Pearl, Robbins, Newborn, J. Smith & Co.; M. Smith, Maxwell, Chesapeake Bay; L. Rich, Nickerson, Elizabethport; Isabella Cetti, Thomson & Hunter; Cremona, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Paradise, Rich, Aux Cayes, Hamilton Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper and Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Ellen Stewart, (of Baltimore,) Coffin, Rotterdam 22 ds., with mdse. to Hecks & Bell. Sld. in co. with Bremen ship Charles, for New-York. Had light E. S. E. and S. E. winds to the Banks, since then N. W. and light baffling westerly winds.

Ship Viking, (of New-Bedford,) Winsor, from San Francisco 110 ds., with mdse. to Willett & Co. Had heavy weather on the Coast.

Ship Charles and Jane, Haskell, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to load for England.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanoverian.) Kulsel, Bremen Oct. 23, with 212 passengers to Henschen, & Unkant. Had 20 days' passage, experienced some heavy weather, which caused the vessel to leak, sprung spars, lost and split sails &c. Nov. 13, lat. 44 09, lon. 55 32, signalized a French ship bound E., with double name, Jacia Sul——; latter part could not make out.

Brig Black Fish, Fairchild, Charleston 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Raynes, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Brig Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Newport, for Port Ewen.

Brig B. Small, Haskell, New-Bedford 4 ds.

Schr. Sarah, Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bollner, Potter & Co. Experienced heavy weather. 16th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74 50, passed a small steamer, apparently a ferry-boat, lying to and laboring very much, (probably the Palmetto, hence for Pais,) wind at the time a gale from W.; showed no colors.

Schr. Sarah H. Sears, (of New-Haven,) Munroe, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with coffee and fustic to Joseph Eneas. Has had head winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Bollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Florence Rogers, (3-masted,) R

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2867. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Message of Governor Gist to the South Carolina Legislature.

THE STATE BOUND TO SECEDE.

The Governor has no Hope of a United South.

He Thinks South Carolina will be Followed by Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

How the Postal Difficulty is to be Surmounted.

Adams' Express to be Used in the Distribution of Correspondence.

UNION MASS MEETING AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. GIST—THE QUESTION OF SECESSION DISCUSSED.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Gov. GIST in his Message devotes many pages to local and State affairs.

He says the view of secession becomes doubly important, that we will have direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to foster enterprises for such purposes by guarantees of five per cent. Referring to the postal matter he says he is authorized by the Postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes, he will sever his connection with the Federal Government, and obey the call of the State. This, together with the resignations of Postmasters generally would enable the State to establish her postal arrangements herself unembarrassed. He suggests, as a temporary expedient, to use Adams' Express. He further suggests that probably arrangements will be made between South Carolina and the Federal authorities, for a given time, until other States secede, and a Southern Confederacy formed. If the Government insists on considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession, the present postal arrangement must cease, and another under a State authority be substituted. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States not members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly border States. He says let them keep their slave property in our borders, and the only alternative left them is emancipation by their own act or action of their confederates. He hopes, however, that all the Slave States will unite in a Southern Confederacy. He advises the passage of most ample and stringent laws against Abolition incendiaries to supercede lynching and deter violations of law. The Governor in referring to the action of South Carolina in sending MEMMINGER to Virginia, and the failure to obtain the cooperation of the Southern Conference, except Mississippi and Alabama, says all hopes of concerted action of the South are lost; but one course is left South Carolina, to act consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that looks neither to the right nor to the left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain propositions looking to the continuance of the present Union. The Governor entertains no reasonable doubt but Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. He says it is gratifying to know that if a resort to arms is necessary, we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States, who will flock promptly to the standard, and share her fortunes. He concludes thus: "I cannot permit myself to believe that in madness or passion an attempt will be made by the present or next Administration to coerce South Carolina after secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defences, or interfering with the imports or exports; but if I am mistaken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

FROM VIRGINIA.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT MADISON AGAINST SECESSION—LINCOLN'S CABINET—FINANCIAL MATTERS, &C.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Charleston *Review* publishes a letter from Ex-President MADISON on secession, written to Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES, which has never been published before. It was called forth by a communication in the *Review*, written by RIVES, under the signature of "A Friend to the Union and State Rights." It is published *verbatim* from the manuscript, and bears no date, but one in answer to it, written by RIVES, is dated Jan. 17, 1833. From it I take the following extract:

"I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98 and '99 as countenancing the doctrine that a State may at will secede from its constitutional connect with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the compact, absolving the seceding party from the obligations imposed by it. An inference from the doctrine that a single State has a right to secede at will from the rest, is that the rest would have an equal right to secede from it; in other words, to turn it against its will out of its union with them. But such a doctrine would not till of late have been palatable anywhere, and nowhere less so than where it is now most contended for."

I see it stated that ROBERT E. SCOTT, of Fauquier, is spoken of for LINCOLN'S Cabinet. He would not give half as much satisfaction to the Union men of Virginia as BOTTS, in my opinion. BOTTS' great Lynchburgh speech has been stereotyped in Philadelphia, and is being printed for general circulation. Thousands of copies are to be scattered over the State before the meeting of the Legislature by the Union men. It will no doubt do much to allay the disunion excitement.

The Bank Presidents held a meeting to-day to consider the report of the Committee of Directors. They decided to receive on deposit and pay out the bills of all solvent Banks in the State, except the Bank of Winchester, the Bank of the Old Dominion at Petersburgh, the Bank of Phillipi, the Bank of Fairmount, the Bank of Berkley, the Banks of Wheeling and branches, and the Bank of the Valley and branches, not including the Bank at Staunton and the Bank at Christiansburgh.

Exchange rates between Richmond and the Northern cities varies from seven to ten per cent. Business is confined to the brokers.

The markets are more cheerful this week than last. Articles for which the South are depending on the North have advanced, on account of the disarrangement of exchange. Flour is very dull, and holders are willing to sell for cash at $6 80. There are no peas or potatoes in market. S.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CITIZEN'S UNION MASS MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A citizen's meeting, composed of all parties, was held last night, which passed the minority resolutions, deploring the election of a President upon sectional issues; declaring that Kentucky has a common interest with all the Slaveholding States; that she don't despair of justice within the Union, as both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the Executive; that Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of the Northern statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave law; appealing to the Southern States not to desert the common cause of the South within the Union; and resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggressions on her constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's message was delivered. Its tone was uncompromising. The members are unanimous for secession.

CONTRADICTION FROM MR. CURRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Hon. JABEZ L. M. CURRY, of Alabama, in a private letter, gives a flat contradiction to the report that he is against secession.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE AND COMING EXCITEMENT—ARMING THE STATE—A UNION ELEMENT—THE MINUTE-MEN, ETC.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 25, 1860—P. M.

There has been quite a lull in the excitement during the last few days, but the meeting of the Legislature to-morrow will doubtless bring about a renewal of the exciting scenes. It being definitely settled in the minds of all that the State will secede as soon as the Convention meets, the Legislature will at once proceed to put everything on a war footing. There will be two reports presented to the Legislature by the Military Committee,—that of the minority will be presented by Dr. GREEN, who in part represents the Richland District, and now holds a commission of Colonel in one of the volunteer regiments. Both reports will recommend the complete arming of the State, and the calling out of 10,000 volunteers. The only difference on the part of the Committee is reported to be in regard to minor points, which will of course soon be settled by the Legislature. Those who have every opportunity of knowing, assert that at the first call for volunteers not less than 50,000 South Carolinians will flock to the standard. [We believe the total male population of the State over 16 years of age is but 58,000.]

The Convention having voted the State out of the Union, it is asserted that the details will have to be carried out by the Legislature, and then we shall have an exciting time, for it is known that although every member of both Houses is in favor of secession, there are not a few whose love for the Union is so strong that they will do all in their power to heal the breach in case the North makes proper amends for the aggressions heaped upon the South during past years, and gives ample security for the future. Among the most rabid of the Secessionists will be found gentlemen who adhere to the Union, and who will hazard all but honor to preserve it; at the same time, there are others who openly proclaim that under the Republican rule the State cannot and shall not reënter the Confederacy.

The Minute Men of Columbia had a very large and enthusiastic meeting last night. Among a number of new members who signed the constitution were Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, Col. WADE HAMPTON, and Col. J. RANSOM CALHOUN. The latter gentleman has hurried home from Paris, stopping only long enough in Washington City to resign his position as Secretary to the French Legation. Messrs. HAMPTON and PRESTON are reported to have made powerful secession speeches, but as none but the invited were present, of course I am unable to make a report of what they said. Col. HAMPTON represents the Richland District, and he took the occasion to explain how it was that he was absent on his Mississippi plantation during the extra session of the Legislature—the telegraphic dispatches sent did not reach him in time.

The ladies here are as firm Secessionists as the men. At a ball a few nights since, during a recess in the dancing, the ladies held a meeting and unanimously resolved "that this is the last ball we will ever attend in the United States." There is one kind of union they have not yet denounced, but if any Northerner should come out this way looking for a wife, and does not find one in favor of separate State action he will come very near being cheated.

The militia, ununiformed, were out on parade today, to the number of three or four hundred. They were armed with all kinds of firearms, from pistols up to blunderbusses, but went through the drill very well. There is a law compelling every able-bodied man in the State who does not belong to a volunteer company to parade four times a year, under regularly commissioned field and staff officers.

The Exchange Bank of Columbus, yesterday, through the Board of Directors, notified the Governor that it was ready and desirous of taking its full quota of the $400 000 loan which will be authorized by the Legislature for military purposes.

A man named HAGEN, supposed to entertain Abolition sentiments, and who has been residing at Winnsboro' for some time, was caught a few nights since conversing with a party of negroes. He was taken in charge by the "Minute Men" of the place, carried to the railroad, and his passage paid to the North. He was politely informed that, if ever caught again within the borders of the State, he would not fare so well.

Last night was one of the coldest ever known in Columbia, and this morning the hydrants were all found to be frozen, a circumstance of unusual occurrence. Z.

THE WEST ON THE ELECTION AND THE UNION.

THE VOTE OF THE WEST—THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO UNITED FOR THE UNION—THE ERA OF 1800 AND 1860—THE REVOLUTION COMPLETE.

THE BEECHES, November, 1860.

The West has justified my predictions to the letter. Ohio has given LINCOLN 45,000 majority over DOUGLAS, and 20,000 over DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL; I said LINCOLN would have 150,000 in the Northwest, and has it, thus:

Ohio	45,000	Wisconsin	20,000
Indiana	25,000	Iowa	10,000
Michigan	25,000	Minnesota	5,000
Illinois	20 000		

If the official result is materially different from this, the majorities will prove larger. The Breckinridge vote of Ohio is about 15,000, and mostly in the northern counties. The Douglas faction, as I said in one of my former letters, is crushed out. It embraces, it is true, the body of the party in the Free States, but has utterly failed. Looking to the Valley of the Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee has voted for BELL—and I am now advised Missouri has also. Thus you find the entire West united against the Southern Party. It casts 100 electoral votes against the destructive policy of the South, and on the question of secession, the whole West will be united to a man. There are a great many people in the West who think it would be a good thing for South Carolina to secede for a time. Such a condition as she would be in, would be an effectual preventive of all future secession attempts. Of course the United States must collect the revenue, and two or three revenue cutters off Charleston and Georgetown, would do that.

In looking over the battle-field, I am inclined to congratulate you in New-York on a fact, to which I alluded before the election—the great advantage you have in the fusion of all your opponents; you have now cut off the heads of the Hydra at one blow. If they had been honest enough to have maintained each his own ground, fusion might have been held up as *terrorem* for the future. But it is now ended. The whole fusion lot (or, as they would have been called in the Revolution—tories)—have been struck down together, and they *will rise no more* (at least in that shape.) It is much to be regretted, as it was of the old Federalists—that many good, sound, and talented men, will lose political caste, for their want of sagacity. But, such is the fate of political warfare; and I trust they will use the opportunities of their exile to correct the habits and morals of their followers. Such a picture as you gave of Marshal RYNDERS and his followers ought to admonish any nation, or party, that the time for change has come. A Kentucky paper says, with truth, "that they can live under LINCOLN, for *they have survived the Administration of Buchanan*, the worst and the most corrupt ever endured in any country. The disruption and destruction of the Democratic Party is due entirely to the falsehood, imbecility and corruption of the Buchanan Administration. It might have been defeated, but could not have been destroyed by any other means.

The era of 1800 and 1860 have a striking resemblance to one another. The Democratic Party of 1800 came into power on the wave of free, liberal and generous sentiments; in one word by a *sympathy with the wants of the people and the progress of the age.* The old Federal Party, containing much of the intellect and worth of the nation, failed simply because it wanted this sympathy with the people; because it did not see that the *world moves.* It wanted to prevent immigration, and to suppress free speech—and fell forever, by failing to sympathize with the poor and the oppressed. This is just the case with the *pseudo* Democracy of this day. It has sided with oppression and property, *against* freedom and man. The Republicans, on the other hand, have sided with freedom and the people. The difference was radical; the decision is final. The party called Democratic can rise no more. Your Democratic millionaires subscribing money to continue the Pro-Slavery system have made a great mistake. They have sacrificed the influence they might have had to maintain a sinking and desperate cause. The world will be no worse for it, but *they* will live to repent it.

There is another similarity between 1800 and 1860. In 1800 to 1814, there was a terrible threatening and rattling among the Federalists of New-England, which finally culminated in the Hartford Convention. There is now a worse threatening in the South. New-England lost power and it went to the South. The South has now lost power and it has gone to the West; but *the West will not lose it.* It is a complete and final revolution. Political power has now passed to where, by the prodigious growth of population and wealth, it must remain. The census of 1860 confirms it. The seat of Government is as much removed to the Valley of the Ohio, as if the Capital was taken up and set there. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE DANGER OF DISSOLUTION—WHAT CAN BE DONE TO AVERT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday you say "constant suggestions are made on every side that something should be done to avert the danger and preserve the Union. We concede fully the desirableness of restoring calmness and confidence to the public mind, and we would willingly do anything in our power to aid in producing that result. But what can be done?" I believe that you are sincere in this declaration, and honestly desire to know "what can be done" by you and other leaders of the Republican Party to preserve the Union. I, therefore, have concluded to answer your query, and say what *I* think can be done. The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other made may be proposed by the Congress." Congress meets in December next; let the Republican members unite with the Democrats in the passage of an act proposing the following amendments:

1. That Slavery shall not exist in any Territory north of 36° 30', between the Atlantic and Pacific. (The Ordinance of 1787.)

2. That in any Territory south of that line, the people thereof may determine for themselves, when they come to form a State Constitution, *and not before*, whether Slavery shall be recognized or excluded therefrom.

3. That no amendment of the Constitution shall ever be made, affecting the institution of Slavery in any State, unless the consent of the State to be affected shall be obtained thereto.

4. Electors for President and Vice-President shall hereafter be chosen by Congressional Districts.

Let these proposed amendments be ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several States, which can be done (if the Republican leaders will consent) in January, and the "Union will be preserved." Unless this is done I believe that South Carolina and the seven Gulf States will withdraw from the Union. If there any concession in these proposed amendments which you could, as honorable men, make to the South? If engrafted into the Constitution the South will be forever protected in her just rights, and the hands of the conservative party of the South will be so strengthened as to enable them to resist the efforts of those amongst them who desire a dissolution of the Union. BENTON.

THE POSITION AND PURPOSE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

From the inclosed editorial note, I judge you do not appreciate the true position of South Carolina. Although an impression exists that the Legislature can pass an ordinance of secession, it would have to be ratified by the people in Convention, hence it was considered preferable to submit the matter to the Convention. It will be as unanimous as was the Legislature in calling it, and the ordinance will be passed as soon as it assembles. Until that is done, and the day fixed for resuming the sovereign power of the State in full, the citizens of South Carolina will discharge every duty they owe to the Government under the Constitution. No one has any idea of impeding any of the laws while the State remains in the Confederacy. She came in under a solemn compact, which has been violated by the North, and she will go out in consequence of treason to the Constitution, which has culminated in the election of one who avows that treason. You may as well undeceive your readers and tell them the truth—there is no Union Party in South Carolina. For ten years there have been two parties in the State—one *Secessionists per se*, the other *Coöperationists*, or those who were unwilling to secede without one or more States uniting with South Carolina. Now they are united under the banner of the former, and only one opinion exists in the State as to the necessity for immediate action. You may consider the secession of South Carolina a fixed fact, and take your position accordingly. It has virtually taken place, and only awaits the formality of a Convention proclaiming it. If you counsel coercion of a sovereign State, go ahead; the issue will be met by the South with the spirit of '76, and we would be recreant to the principles which governed our fathers and grandfathers, if it were not so. At any rate, do not longer deceive your people by any illusive idea, that South Carolina will under any contingency retrace her steps. I inclose you an editorial from the *Carolinian* of this morning, and Mr. PRESTON's declaration. They will give you the convictions of our people.

The North has long had notice of what the South would do; they will now have action. I know what I write when I tell you that the question is not now an open one. The Union is at an end—henceforth the North and the South will constitute separate Governments. Respectfully yours, * * *

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

THE CHANCES OF ADJUSTMENT.

From the New-York Times.

Whatever may be the feeling just now, however, we have very little doubt that the necessity for a compromise of some sort, if peaceful relations are to be preserved, will, ere long, become more clearly apparent. We cannot resist the conviction, forced upon us by evidence of the most trustworthy character, that disunion is the *settled purpose* of South Carolina; that two or three other Slave States stand ready to second and support her in it the moment she shall take a decisive step,—and that nearly all the rest are disposed, if not determined, to join in resisting any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce them into submission. We believe this to be the actual state of the case at the present moment; and except in a very few localities at the South, we see no conservative movement of any vigor or vitality. As to the Gulf States, if there is any Union feeling in any of them, it has not yet taken any organized form.

The danger is that any plan of compromise that can be suggested comes too soon for the North, and by and by will come too late for the South. The restoration of the Missouri line ought to be satisfactory to moderate conservative men of both sections—though in view of the opinions of the Supreme Court and the claims of the South, it would be necessary to embody it in an amendment of the Constitution. Neither section would probably run the risk of making it dependent upon an act of Congress.

The Albany *Evening Journal* comments on the above as follows:

There is little to be hoped from *extremists* on either side of this question. The *fire-eaters* of the South, and the *Abolitionists* of the North, aim, for different reasons, at the same end. Both are Disunionists. The efforts of each have tended to a common object.

We have never "calculated the value of the Union." Our earliest impressions are deepest and most abiding. In the simplicity of childhood, we learned, from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, to

"Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

We are now old-fashioned enough to cherish this admonition. When, thirty years ago, this "attempt dawned" in South Carolina, it *was* "indignantly frowned upon." But upon its second "dawning" it does not encounter, from the right quarter, the "Indignation" which rebuked and overawed it then. It is now more than tolerated by members of the President's Cabinet. If, upon the reassembling of Congress, the President himself proves derelict, the country must prepare itself for a stern ordeal. Encouraged by Federal impunity, treason will assume a defiant attitude.

The real motives of those who canspire to overthrow the Government are carefully concealed. The reasons assigned are mere pretexts—nothing more, in fact, than false pretences. The quiet, calm, constitutional election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, to be President and Vice President, constitutes neither justification, excuse or apology for dissolving the Union. With no other cause of complaint, we are prepared—our friends are prepared—the country is prepared—to abide the consequences, "peacefully if they may—forcibly if they must."

But with our consent, humble as it is, the South shall have no *just* cause of quarrel. None of their constitutional rights should be abridged—none of their lawful interests should be injuriously affected. The North should discharge its whole duty to the South; and then, come what may come, maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws.

It is, probably, too true, that any plan of adjustment "comes *too soon* for the North, and will come *too late* for the South." It is almost certain to be so, if the President falters. And this problem—fraught with consequences so vital—will be solved in a week!

LOUISIANA.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MOORE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Louisiana authorizes the Executive to convene the General Assembly thereof on extraordinary occasions; and whereas, the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the office of President of the United States by a sectional and aggressive Anti-Slavery party, whose hostility to the people and the institutions of the South has been evinced by repeated and long-continued violations of constitutional obligations and fraternal amity, now consummated by this last insult and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballot box, does, in my opinion, as well as that of a large number of citizens of all parties and pursuits, furnish an occasion such as is contemplated by the Constitution; and whereas, some of our sister States, aggrieved like ours, are preparing measures for their future security, and for the safety of their institutions and their people, and both patriotism and the necessity of self-preservation require us to deliberate upon our own course of action;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in extra session, and do appoint Monday, the 10th day of December next, at 12 M., for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature at the capitol in Baton Rouge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Baton Rouge, the seat of Government of this State, on this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT GALE.

Additional Disasters Reported on the Lakes.

PORT DOVER, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The propeller *Jersey City*, from Cleveland, with a cargo of flour and pork, is a total wreck, two miles from Long Point. Sixteen of her crew and one passenger are lost. The saved are Capt. MONSON, two firemen, one wheelman, and a passenger named RANDALL. Five bodies have been picked up. Those saved report that nearly all reached shore, but perished in the snow-storm. The captain's and passenger's hands were badly frozen. The two engineers were found frozen to death three hundred yards from the light-house, locked in each other's arms. The cargo is strewed along the beach for miles. The captain arrived here to-day.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Ploughboy*, which left here ten days ago for Detroit, has not since been heard of. She may have run into some port for shelter. She had only three days' provisions. There is nearly six inches depth of snow here, and the weather is cold.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The bark *Cleveland* and the bark supposed to be the *Clayton* are ashore at the head of Long Island. The schooner *Nonpareil*, of Sackett's Harbor, has sails gone. The bark *Fontanella* is ashore at the crossing-place, Fox Island. The schooner *Wild Pigeon* is ashore at Duck Bay Point, Canada, with a cargo of grain. The schooner *Sarah* is ashore opposite Kingston. The schooner *Mary*, of St. Catharines, is ashore at Timber Island. The *Quebec* is ashore at Nine Mile Point. The bark *Tornado*, of Chicago, with corn, went ashore at Tibbetts and went to pieces; crew reported lost. The *Coleraine* went ashore on the rocks near Brockville. A bark, name unknown, is ashore at Cedar Islands. Two schooners are on the Four Mile Point. The schooner *Revolving Light* is ashore at Cape Vincent; she has a cargo of grain. The *Enterprise* is ashore at Long Point, Canada. The *Cape Horn* is ashore at Point Peninsular; the captain injured.

Mr. Lincoln at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. LINCOLN occupied himself, to-day, principally with reading several hundred letters, accumulated during his absence.

Mr. LINCOLN is in possession of reliable private information from Kansas, showing the published accounts of the Montgomery affair to be greatly exaggerated, and no attack on the border Slave States intended.

Mr. BATES, of Missouri, is strongly urged by Western politicians.

The town is oppressively dull, and office seekers command a premium with hotel keepers.

The West Washington Market Property.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

State-Engineer RICHMOND and Attorney-General MYERS, acting under a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land-office, left for New-York last evening to inquire into the value of the West Washington Market property, and ascertain upon what terms a settlement can be effected with the City. Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL will meet them there. Prof. PERKINS and O. W. CHILDS accompany them.

Improved Mail and Passenger Time Schedule Southwest and West.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The new schedule for Western and Southwestern mails and passengers took effect on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday. It materially lessened the time of transit to Cincinnati, Memphis, St. Louis and all other chief cities in the Western States.

Mayoralty Nominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

E. S. TOBEY has been nominated for Mayor of this city by the Republicans and "Citizens."

FRANCIS CHILDS, Republican, has been nominated for Charlestown.

THEODORE OTIS has been nominated by the "Citizens" of Roxbury.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The stable of STUTE & FISKE, in Summerville, was burned last night with six horses. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The mails of the *Canada* close at 8 o'clock, and she will sail about 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Movements of Senator Hamlin.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Senator HAMLIN arrived last evening from Chicago, and leaves to-night for Cleveland *en route* for Washington.

City Politics.

MOZART HALL SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The various Conventions to nominate School Officers resulted as follows:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, held brief consultations and adjourned generally with a view to consult with Tammany. Ninth Ward nominated WM. VAN ARSDALE; Tenth, NORMAN MCLEOD; Eleventh, CHRISTIAN METZGER; Thirteenth, CHAS. D. BROWN; Fourteenth, JOHN H. COLYER; Eighteenth, WEARE D. PARSONS; Twenty-first, HENRY G. DE FOREST.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Adams' Express for Philadelphia papers at least three hours in advance of the mails. Enterprise such as this is noteworthy, when we are receiving papers from Nashville and New-Orleans at least a month old—so far back, for instance, as Oct. 28. We are also indebted to the American Express for the prompt delivery of Western packages.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from this port on Saturday, the 24th inst., for Liverpool, will touch off Cape Race for later dispatches from New-York. She will probably arrive off Cape Race about Wednesday afternoon, the 28th inst. Dispatches left with Mr. GEORGE STOKES, No. 7 Broad-street, up to 10 A. M. on that day, will be promptly forwarded.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Unpleasant Weather—Snow—Brigham Young Gone on a Southern Tour—Educational Matters—Horse Stealing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

After a very fine spell of weather we have had a very sharp foretaste of Winter. Sunday was one of those peculiarly unpleasant days, of which this latitude can boast—very windy and very dusty, the fine particles of earth at times so filling the air as not only to obstruct the vision, but to penetrate eyes, mouth, and nostrils to an exceedingly annoying degree. At night the Heavens looked black and threatening. The next morning, the earth was covered with about six inches of snow. Mere fall at intervals through the day. This was the first snow in the Valley this season, and it appeared to take things animate and inanimate by surprise. The fruit-trees had not shed their leaves, and the compact, snow falling upon them, bore down the young branches to the ground, insomuch that many trees of three or four years old, and under, were dwarfed to one-third their natural size. The young shoots, however, being more elastic now than in the Spring, sank gracefully under their burden, and consequently little harm in the way of breakage was done. A great deal of the root crop is yet to be gathered, and many of the people are caught with their new buildings half erected.

On Tuesday morning early, two inches more of snow fell. The air since has been clear and sharp, the days fine, and the nights frosty. The snow, however, has not yet disappeared from the Valley. One benefit of this storm will be the softening of the ground for Fall plowing, as some of it had become so hard as to make it a matter of difficulty to lift potatoes, carrots, beets, and the root crops in general.

BRIGHAM, with his two coadjutors, KIMBALL and WELLS, accompanied by a select party of adherents, have started on a tour South. How far they may go before they return, may be known to the initiated, but BRIGHAM is famous for doing two things, at times—keeping his own counsel and acting under the impression of the moment. Hence, though a programme be laid out, as like as not a sudden change will be made in it during the journey. Notwithstanding, one may guess the direction and extent. He has recently made a trip to Provo and Provo Valley. So he will go somewhere else this time. He will scarcely go eastward, there is nothing that way for him to visit; and he certainly will not go West; that will be too proximate to Camp Floyd. The Mormon settlements South extend some 300 miles. He will hardly make such a trip as will circumscribe those distant settlements, at this season, when the inclemency of weather, with the mercury near zero, is quite within the range of possibility. A visit to Juab, or to San Pete Valley, would seem more probable. He might extend his trip to the capital, Fillmore, some one hundred and fifty miles, or to the new settlements on the Sevier, or to the lead works on the Beaver. The precise distance will, likely, depend more or less on the weather.

BRIGHAM has made quite a number of these tours the present season, perhaps to compensate for his indoor detention, compulsory or politic, of '58-9. Cache Valley, Provo City, Provo Valley, the Weber Coal Beds, and now the Southern country, come in for their share of attention. These rural trips seem to partake of a threefold character—recreative, exploratory and religious. Of course, BRIGHAM, sitting in his office, to "give counsel to the brethren," almost from night to morn, from morn to dewy eve, although we have very little dew in this region, must certainly feel very eager to ruralize occasionally for a week or two. And at the same time he can take a glance at the resources and facilities of the country, advising the "brethren" to build a city here, or a fort there, or a hamlet part of a settlement somewhere else, or to open campsites in southern parts of the country. While, as sure as fate, there would be plenty of exhortation to continue faithful, to punctually pay tithing, to raise lots of grain, and to keep it, instead of selling it to the Gentiles, not forgetting a strong dose of comfort in the fond anticipation of the day of victory, when Time and the enemies of the Saints should be no more.

A number of school teachers and others have recently organized the "Deseret School-Teachers' Association," in this city, the avowed object of which is "to promote the advancement and concentrate the efforts of school teachers in this city; and, as opportunities offer, throughout the Territory, to correspond with societies of a similar character, wherever established, and also to aim at the attainment of uniformity in connexion with the practice of school teaching, by means of lectures, lessons, essays, readings, illustrations and criticisms." The following are the officers: ORSON PRATT, Jr., President; JAMES COBB, G. W. MOUSLEY, Vice-Presidents; W. WILLES, Secretary; H. W. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Every once in a while there are some large attempts in Utah at literary and scientific associations. Last Winter, a bill for the establishment of a Historical Society was introduced in the Legislature, but whether that honorable body was too busy in killing the efforts of the "Code Committee," or in cogitating over other engrossing topics, or whether the historic bill was not exactly the thing, or was not born of the right parents, I cannot say; at any rate, no such bill passed, and no Historical Society was established.

Several years ago several societies of ample pretensions sprang up into a kind of mushroom existence for a time. There was the Polysophical Society, the Universal Scientific Society, and I do not know what else. And wonderful things were on the eve of being done. I believe the Polysophical did weather along for a spell, and prosper. But the late JEDEDIAH M. GRANT saw something in it which did not take his fancy, and he thundered away at the institution until it fell, and great was the fall thereof. As to the Universal Scientific Society, I believe nothing has been heard of that bantling since its birth. Whether it was still-born, or what was the matter with it, I cannot undertake to say. However, there does seem something in the climate, or the ways of the folks here, that renders the health of such societies of a very delicate character.

If the late decision of the Probate Court, in the case of BRIGHAM YOUNG *vs.* P. K. DOTSON had been carried into execution, the ex-Marshal's property, or some of it, would ere this have been brought to the hammer. But Judge CROSBY'S expressed opinion against the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in such cases, and his volunteered readiness to issue a writ of injunction, if asked formally to do so, seems to have virtually laid an embargo on the operations of the territorial officials, for the sale has been postponed, and perhaps will be, until after the sitting of the Legislature, when something will, no doubt, be done for the Judges, as the early session is at their request.

Fifteen horses were recently stolen one night from the vicinity of E. T. City, in Tooele Valley, and safely run off. Weber County has had considerable reputation as a rendezvous for thieves and their ill-gotten booty, and the officers there have been stirring up the nests. One gentleman was followed and arrested near Fillmore, with a horse stolen from Ogden. This fellow made a confession by which, if true, it appears that one method of stealing is to bribe Indians to run off animals to a designated spot, where the white thieves are ready to take charge of the property the Indians bring to them, and to pay the reward. Many acts were confessed, and many names given connected with such pursuits. There is something more in this plentitude of stealing than I can comprehend. Undoubtedly, the existing conflict about jurisdiction has some influence in the matter.

Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, of Manti, recently had his foot caught in the wheel of a threshing machine and severely injured.

The Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Cash, $5; M. P. R., $50; J. A. S., $25; through New-York *Observer*, $3; A. Q. K., $15; A. Lowell, Boston, $10; J. Harkley, Alamo, Mich., $5; Summit, Miss., $5; Third Presbyterian Church, Churchill, Richmond, Va., $55; through New-York *Observer*, $10; A Lady, $5; W., New-Road, N. Y., $2; John T. Rockwell, West Winsted, Conn., $30; Reformed Dutch Church, New-Lotts, N. Y., $15 05; through *World*, $5; through New-York *Observer*, $1; A. Thompson, Hopewell, N. Y., $5; First Presbyterian Church, Geneva, N. Y., $100 46; Welsh Congregational Church, Hyde Park, Penn., $21; from Cherry Valley, $55; A. R. Riggs, Drakeville, $20; R. M. Rand, Albany, $3; Miss J. M., Mechanicsburgh, Penn., $100; M. L. B. Hartford, Conn., $6; J. W. Andrews, Columbus, Ohio, $10; Ladies' Bible Class, Great Barrington, $15; Presbyterian Church, Blairsville, Penn., $15; A Friend of the Needy, Amherst, $1; through New-York *Observer*, $3 50. Total, $536 01. Previously acknowledged, $21,069 04. Total, $21,685 05. WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 05 Front-street.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The Safe Arrival Out of the Prince of Wales.

Letter from Lieut. Maury on the Delays of the Voyage.

Refusal of Francis II. to Surrender Gaeta.

Particulars of the Royal Entry into Naples and of Garibaldi's Retirement.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Allied Army within a Day's Journey of Peking.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETERS, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 14th, and from Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices, by telegraph *via* Queenstown, are one day later than those by the *Arago*, whose news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Baltimore* takes the place of the *City of Manchester*, that vessel not having arrived at Queenstown till the 13th instant.

The new steamer *Leinster* advertised to leave Galway on the 20th for St. John's, N. F., was not ready for sea, and there will be no departure from Galway till the 18th December, when the *Prince Albert* is advertised to sail for New-York.

A telegram published in the London *Times* dated 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. says that two or three strange ships arrived at Plymouth Sound early in the morning, *and are supposed to be the Hero, Ariadne, and Flying Fish.* [The *Arabia*, at Cape Race, announces the safe arrival of the Royal Fleet.]

Letters from Gaeta, dated Nov. 11, state that FRANCIS II. had rejected the proposals for the evacuation of that town. Gen. Bosco had arrived, and would take the command of the troops, who still number 13,000 men. He relies on the strength of the fortress. A Prussian general had arrived on a mission. A Portuguese and a Spanish frigate had arrived off Gaeta.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the King has not yet made up his mind to capitulate. He still retains an army of 15,000 men, which is sufficient for the defence. The new Italian army is to consist of 177 Regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, and 54 Battalions of Bersaglieri. The French army does not consist of more than 208 Regiments and 21 battalions of Chasseurs.

The *Official Journal* of Naples contains the appointment of GARIBALDI as General of the Army. The siege-works before Gaeta were actively continued. It is still hoped though to secure the submission of Gaeta without any serious fighting, but in case the garrison do not capitulate, the bombardment was to commence in a few days.

The the convocation of the Great Italian Parliament, which is expected to take place in January, the Viceroy of Naples and the Viceroy of Sicily will exercise full dictatorial powers, doing as they please, both as to laws, institutions and persons.

On GARIBALDI taking his departure for the Island of of Caprera, he was overwhelmed with the most striking demonstrations of sympathy from the King, the staff, the officers and the army in general.

GARIBALDI, in his farewell speech, told his companions in arms to be ready to follow him again, as it is likely that a fresh conflict will break out in Italy in March, 1861. GARIBALDI says that 1,000,000 of men and arms will be wanted. The King, it

Emanuel and Garibaldi entered Naples together, for it would have been a grievous thing if, as had been feared, the apostle of Italian liberty, the man of a century, had not been united with the sovereign on this great occasion. When they left the railway, *en route* for the cathedral, there were Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi on his left hand, and the Pro-Dictators of Sicily and Naples sitting opposite them in the same carriage. The suite followed, and all along the railway to the Duomo there was a perfect ovation. The streets, which are very narrow, and scarcely wide enough to admit of more than two fat persons abreast, were festooned with flowers and evergreens hung from window to window; pictures, tapestry, banners, and all the other adjuncts of a great *fête* in Naples were there, but looking as *triste* and downcast as heavy rains could make them. On arriving at the Duomo or the Cathedral, the piazza of which was beautifully decorated, His Majesty was received by the authorities, and conducted to the high altar amidst such a storm of shouts and applause as could only be compared to the storm which was raging outside. "Viva Victor Emanuel!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Viva Italia Unita!" Such were the cries which rose, not from one, but from a united body of many thousands, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs and flags, as the royal party advanced to the high altar; and this in the pro-cathedral church of San Januarius, the special protector of the Bourbons, whose favor (the saint's) Baron Bernier not long since requested as an honor for M. Thouvenel. There was some attempt to silence the multitude, but you might as well have told the waves of the sea to be silent, and the shouts rose louder and louder by some irresistible necessity which no human power could control.

The King did not take his seat on the throne, but stood a little below it, and wiped—aye, even kings perspire—yes, wiped his hands, and then his face, with his pocket handkerchief; and then looked round with that bold, undaunted aspect which indicated an iron nerve. Shortly after the ceremony began, and His Majesty knelt at the *prie-Dieu*, whilst Garibaldi, the Pro-Dictators, Farini, and others stood behind him. The *Te Deum* was sung in magnificent style; and, as soon as over, the royal party descended from the altar amidst the same long-continued and increasing shouts, and went to visit the treasury and the chapel of San Januarius, where the blood of the saint is kept. Of course it was to be visited, but who can imagine either of those men bowing down in reverence before this chemical humbug?

As soon as the ceremony was over they came down the aisle, and I had an admirable view of the King and the Liberator face to face, and as a gleam of sun shone out on the monarch every line was visible. "Humanity" came first, and "Divinity" after. The difference in the two expressions could not fail to strike the most insensible. I looked at Victor Emanuel's unvarying face and bold glance, and said—he is *re galantuomo*, true to his word, and ready to maintain it with his sword; but I looked on Garibaldi, and felt all the moral grandeur of his character—not a statesman, because he is something much higher—he marks in his face his character, an amiability which wins all hearts and an energy which overcomes all difficulties. The crowd around each was immense, though the soldiers round the church on either side did all they could to keep the path open, but it was all of no use; one of the poorest of the poor laid hold of his sovereign's hand and walked with him; and the people clung to Garibaldi and kissed and embraced him as a father. He was the greater idol in a temple of idols; and so the royal party walked down the church, and entered their carriage in the midst of the bursts and long-continued storms of applause, as heretofore. The King was dressed, let me say, as a General of Division, and Garibaldi in the same simple dress in which he had conquered the Two Sicilies and given away a kingdom.

As the cathedral clergy refused to officiate on this occasion, the clergy of the palace offered their services.

THE NEW KING'S PROCLAMATION.

TURIN, Thursday, Nov. 8.

A telegram published to-day announces that King Victor Emanuel made his solemn entrance into Naples yesterday, the 7th, at 9:30 in the forenoon, in the thick of a smart shower, somewhat in the style of those heavy rains which equally accompanied that popular Sovereign throughout his glorious progress through Central Italy last Spring. The unfavorable state of the weather did not prevent the manifestation of the most lively popular enthusiasm. The new King published the following proclamation:

"*To the Neapolitan and Sicilian People:*

The results of the vote by universal suffrage give me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this new award of the national will, moved not by any monarchic ambition, but by conscientious feelings as an Italian. The duties of all Italians are augmented. Sincere concord and constant self-denial are more than ever necessary. All parties must bow before the majesty of the Italian nation, which God upliftS. We must here inaugurate a Government which may give security of free existence to the people and of severe rectitude to public opinion. I put my reliance on the efficacious cooperation of all honest men. Where power is bounded by the laws and strengthened by freedom, the Government has as much influence on the public welfare as the people excel by public and private virtues. We must show Europe that if the irresistible force of events broke through the conventionalities grounded on the calamities by which Italy was for centuries afflicted, we know how to restore to the united nation the empire of those unchangable principles without which every society is infirm and every authority is exposed to struggle and uncertainty. VICTOR EMANUEL."

The Retirement of Garibaldi.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

A telegraphic dispatch, printed this morning in the semi-official *Opinione*, brings tidings from Naples that Gen. Garibaldi, yesterday, took leave of King Victor Emanuel, and left for Caprera. The event was by no means unexpected; indeed it was deemed, even by Garibaldi's best friends, as desirable as it was inevitable, and the only regret is that it was put off so long. Yet the impression caused here by the actual announcement, was painful in the highest degree. Garibaldi, every man feels, is a figure that will stand prominent throughout all ages to come in the picture of this little less than miraculous crisis of the Italian regeneration. Men feel as if a day would come in which their children's children might ask what they had done with the hero whose unexampled daring cut the knot of that national question which neither the omnipotent of France, nor the all-wisdom of Italy herself had brought by millions of miles near its solution. After Capua and Gaeta, people feel less inclined to sneer at the often-contemplated chance that 150,000 Neapolitans, with 50,000 Franco-Belgians under Lamoriciere for their vanguard, and with further open or underhand help from Austria, Spain, and other Catholic and absolutist States, might in the course of next Spring have appeared on the field in Romagna and Tuscany in such force as might task and overtask all the energies of the Italian army and people. If the host of reaction was scattered like chaff before the wind, if its strongholds held no better than mere pasteboard castles, it was all owing to the desperate resolution, the genius, the *prestige*, the very blunders of Garibaldi; for Italy has been this year so miraculously aided by fortune that even the most egregious errors of judgment—such as Garibaldi's blustering about his meditated attacks upon the French at Rome, which wrenched from Napoleon's hands his reluctant consent to the advance of the Piedmontese on the Marches and Umbria—turn out as Providential dispensations.

And now the time has come for this demigod Garibaldi to be put upon the shelf; and Garibaldi, as it was anticipated, is not by any means like other men—not one of those public servants who, whenever hard-hearted policy dooms them to disavowal or disgrace, may have their feelings assuaged, or their pride flattered, by honors or titles, pensions or grants of land. The generous, single-minded patriot, the hero of the true Plutarch stamp, goes back poorer than he came, only with a heart sore from real or fancied slights—back to the turnips and artichokes which constitute the great boast of the rocky farm at his island heritage. It is not easy to foretell, under present circumstances, what judgment posterity may pronounce upon this apparent ingratitude of King and country to their greatest benefactor; but the men of our own generation, vexed and broken-hearted as they may feel about it, look upon Garibaldi's retirement as an evil for which no man is to blame,—not the King, not his responsible advisers who did act and are now acting under the pressure of necessity,—not Garibaldi, nor his best friends and officers, whose impulses were unfailingly upright and generous,—no one, in fact; or, if any one, only some of those base Iagoes who poison the deeds of great men, be they heroes or monarchs, those lowest minds which too often seem to cast a spell on the highest—

"*Quei viti che comandano ai potenti;*"

who, on the one hand, prompted Garibaldi with schemes of political reform, redress of wrongs, award of recompense, &c., more in keeping with his chivalrous and disinterested disposition than with the cautious dictates of cold practical policy; and, on the other hand, urged on the King's Government the adoption of those very measures and the choice of those very men which would inflict the most cruel wounds on the soul of the too sensitive Garibaldi. The wrong on both sides may be trifling—the mischief is immense.

From the London Times, (Editorial.)

At first sight it might seem a waste of power that the man who almost singlehanded has delivered half Italy from its foreign rulers, and who has never shown himself but to conquer, should suddenly quit the scene in which so much remains to be done. But he does not really quit it, any more than the commander who for days and weeks is not seen by his army, or the statesman who, out of office, and perhaps out of sight, still sways the opinions of his country. Garibaldi is there, almost within sight of Italy. His enterprise, his daring, his success, his aonegation, all tell the tale on the quick and susceptible nature of his countrymen. For one Garibaldi, no doubt, hundreds are tracing out for themselves a like path to the skies. It is the vulgar sequel that too often darkens a glorious beginning, and deprives it of its charm with the young and the generous. For what is the career that chiefly takes with the young, that kindles them to great deeds, and inspires them with a romantic devotion? It is not the life of a Marlborough or a Wellington, however useful and glorious. It is the life of the man who does a great deed, and then either dies or withdraws. But, if the retirement of Garibaldi taught nothing else than disinterestedness, that would be worth many political services. Such a lesson is preëminently required. It must be felt that the part taken by some of the leading actors before us is most questionable. The alloy of baser motives and sinister methods is so serious as to amount to a political scandal, and to close the lips of many who would otherwise be glad to hail free Italy. There are blots in this great cause that we would gladly be able to wipe away, and as this cannot be done by argument, it is something that we can point to a man of unquestioned integrity and purity of motives. Let Victor Emanuel's be the ordinary case of a man who wishes to add to his territory, his subjects, his cities, his palaces, and his revenues—though this would not be a fair account of him; let Cavour be a statesman who treats the foe with no more mercy or truth than they deserve; let the Emperor of the French be nothing more than an Emperor,—still we can take nothing more than an Emperor, or the proud shield of the Italian Liberator. Nobody doubts the chivalry of his motives or the sacredness of his word. We will follow where he leads, even though we may share some of his own feelings as to his colleagues and some of his misgivings as to the incidental results.

Misunderstanding between Garibaldi and the King.

Corre pondence of the London News.

MARSHAL DELLA ROCCA'S HEAD-QUARTERS, SANTA MARIA, NEAR CAPUA, Nov. 1.

We have narrowly escaped a misunderstanding which, under present circumstances, would have exceedingly damaged the cause of Italy. You know the sentiment of true affection which Victor Emanuel feels for Garibaldi. In sprte of this it appears that the Italian King had some way or other wounded the sensibilities of the great warrior, who thought himself wronged by an order issued from head-quarters, which implicitly put Garibaldi under the orders of Marshal della Rocca. This misunderstanding induced the conqueror of Southern Italy to tender his resignation, and everything had been arranged for his departure. Col. Nullo was sent to Sessa, as the bearer of Garibaldi's resignation, which, I am glad to say, was at once refused by Victor Emanuel. The King wrote a most kind letter to his friend, in which he explained the misunderstanding and begged him to remain at the head of the army, to which the operations of the siege of Capua have been intrusted. Garibaldi accepted the explanation, and he has consented to remain till the present war has been brought to a satisfactory issue. It is most fortunate that Garibaldi has given way, for had he left this country, the whole of his army would have left, and under the present circumstances the loss of 30,000 men would have been a great one for Italy.

The New Kingdom of Italy.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "A new proclamation of King Victor Emanuel, and a communication *raisonnée* to be addressed to all the Courts of Europe, are the two principal documents forthcoming on the subject of the acquisition of the throne of the Two Sicilies. For the first time Victor Emanuel will be officially styled King of Italy. All official acts, papers, money, &c., will henceforth be inscribed 'Kingdom of Italy.' It is believed that your Government will immediately recognize the new title; that the French Government will begin by merely quoting such acts with this title in the 'non-official' part of the *Moniteur*, and will then, step by step, proceed towards a complete recognition of it. The other Governments will proceed still more cautiously; some will even protest; but if the new Kingdom prospers and becomes powerful, it will be recognized by all. This is the way of the world, and in this way facts far less legitimate than the Italian revolution have at length been quietly accepted."

The Investment of Gaeta.

The following intelligence is given as "Latest news" by the *Patrie*:

Dispatches from Naples state that on Nov. 4 and 5, Sardinian transports landed troops and artillery at Mola di Gaeta. At these dates, the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army had been removed to Lissy, a small village about three kilomètres to the left of Trajetto. In the afternoon of the 5th, a Sardinian frigate advanced within gunshot of the great circular fort on the south outside of the port of Gaeta. This frigate, which was merely sent on a reconnoisance, did not fire. She ascertained that the fort was in a good state, and well armed. The Neapolitans were constructing redoubts and other fortifications to bar the strategetical road on the sea coast, and prevent the Piedmontese from marching forwards from Mola. Independently of the troops charged to defend the position of Trajetto, the Neapolitans had two *corps d'armée* outside of Gaeta,—one at Fondi, and the other at Itri. Notwithstanding these movements, it was thought that nothing would be decided with regard to the continuance of operations until Victor Emanuel's return from Naples.

THE PRINCE'S PROTRACTED VOYAGE.

Letter from Capt. Maury on the Cause of Delay—Vessels Dispatched in Search of the Hero and Ariadne.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday—11 A. M.

The paddle-wheel steamsloop *Gorgon* returned to the Sound this morning. She has been 120 miles southwest of Scilly, but could see nothing of the *Hero*, and has experienced very severe weather from the eastward.

Capt. Maury, of the United States navy, who sailed from New-York on the 27th ult., in the Bremen steamer *New-York*, which put into Plymouth Sound yesterday for coals, has been requested by the Admiralty to give his opinion respecting the detention of the royal squadron. Capt. Maury writing to Admiral Fitzroy, of the meteorological department, says:

"I do not think there is the least cause for uneasiness, for the weather has been such as to render it simply impossible for a vessel like the *Hero*, with only an auxiliary steam power, to make any headway at all. We met these easterly winds ten days ago and when we were not half way across, with a high barometer and a mottled sky; they blew strong and steadily, not furiously, but they raised a high sea, such as canvas even with auxiliary steam could not do more against than simply hold its own; therefore, while we may look for the arrival of the royal squadron every day, I should not be at all surprised if it did not arrive as long as these strong easterly winds last, and even for some days afterwards, for I doubt whether the squadron, supposing it has not run down to the southward for a port or for better weather, is much nearer these shores than it was on the day it encountered these easterly winds with heavy head seas."

These easterly winds with heavy head seas."

The *Globe* says, that by order of her Majesty, directions were yesterday sent from the Admiralty to the Commander in-Chief at Devonport, to ascertain by what time the powerful new steam-frigate *Orlando* could be got ready for sea. Simultaneously with the message sent to Devonport, one was conveyed to Vice-Admiral Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, by which he was ordered to inform the Lords of the Admiralty of the state of the screw steam-transport *Himalaya*, and the possibility of her being dispatched immediately to cruise in the hope of falling in with the royal squadron. By this time the *Himalaya*, under the command of Capt. Selcombe, will be sailing and steaming down Channel with a favorable wind. The *Himalaya* will run 150 miles west of Scilly. She will then haul up, and run 50 backwards and forwards. The *Orlando*, under the command of Capt. Astley Cooper Key, will, it is hoped, be at sea in the course of to-morrow, and will follow in the wake of the *Himalaya*, and pursue the same tactics, so that if the *Hero* has persevered in beating against the strong easterly winds which have prevailed now for several weeks, there is every chance of her being met with by some of the ships at present on the look-out for her.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

For the last day or two, surprise has been generally expressed at the non-arrival of the Royal Squadron from America, with the Prince of Wales on board, and calculations have been made of the time elapsed since its departure from Portland, and of the date at which it should consequently be due. It is certainly natural that anxiety should be entertained on a subject of such extreme interest, and the return of the Prince to his native shores is undoubtedly expected by the entire nation with that solicitude which a family feels for the restoration of an absent member. Although, however, the general uneasiness admits of such easy explanation, it cannot, we are happy to think, be justified with equal readiness. We see no occasion for alarm at the non-appearance of the *Hero* and her consort, and the slowness of their passage, indeed, may suggest some useful reflections on the speed and resources of our ships-of-war in general.

The *Hero*, which carries the Prince of Wales, is not really a "steamer." She is a ship of the line, with auxiliary steam power, and not much of that. Though she mounts 91 guns, and is of 3,000 tons burden, her engines are only of 600 horse-power, whereas 800 horse-power has been allotted to the *Ariadne*, her consort, a frigate of the smallest class, carrying 26 guns only. At what rate of speed she can steam with full power we cannot say, as she had not been tried when the last statistics on this subject were published, but the *Algiers*, a vessel of the same class, cannot exceed her nine knots. Even this consideration, however, will not explain the whole case. Had the *Hero* been able to do nine knots an hour, withotit intermission, from the moment of her leaving Portland, she would, of course, have been here long ago; but the truth is that she would have nothing like sufficient fuel for any such performance. None of our line-of-battle ships—not even those built on the most approved models—can stow coal for more than seven or eight days' steaming. The *Renown*, considered the best ship in the fleet, carries only six days' fuel, and it was thought a miracle when the French produced the *Napoleon* with stowage equal to ten days' consumption. The *Hero* had, in all probability, less than a week's coal on board at the time of leaving Portland, and perhaps if we put her fuel at five or six days' stock it would be near the mark. Now, with such means it is perfectly obvious that she could not run a race across the Atlantic. She would probably endeavor at first to make way under canvass, while the Prince and his suite enjoyed the repose of which they stood so much in need. But the winds have not been favorable. The *Arabia* herself reports "strong easterly gales," and the *Hero* would have recourse to her screw at last, by the aid of which she would make head against the wind till fuel began to fail. She might then, perhaps, make way for Bermuda, as, indeed, was originally designed, or possibly for Fayal; but she would still have the work of beating up against adverse winds. In point of fact, she is really not much more than a sailing vessel, and that a sailing vessel should take three weeks in coming from the United States to England with a contrary wind is no great matter for surprise. The *Ariadne* could do better, no doubt, but she must, of course, wait upon the *Hero*.

It is obvious that no comparison can be instituted between a voyage performed under these conditions and the voyages of the Cunard steamers. Those vessels are framed and constructed for one special object, that of crossing the Atlantic at full speed, and at full speed they drive through fogs and darkness, crashing along day and night with all the force they can make, and never slackening for an instant between one port and the other. On those terms and by such means they can run from Liverpool to New-York in ten days or so; but that would not be the course adopted by the Royal Squadron. The *Hero* would economize her fuel, steaming only when sailing was impracticable, and not making much way even then, until at last, perhaps, she might find herself almost windbound. A ship-of-war has many things to carry besides coals, and her steam-power, instead of supplying her chief means of locomotion, is simply auxiliary. It would help her out of a strait, or enable her to manœuvre against wind and tide in action, but that is all.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Failure of Negotiations, and Advance of the Allied Army upon Peking.

From the Overland China Mail, Sept. 28.

By this mail our news is not of so satisfactory a nature as we could have wished, nor what we had expected after the late events in the North. It would appear that the Chinese Government is determined to let no stone lie unturned by which it can gain time or hinder us. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros arrived at Tien-tsin on the 25th of August, and Kweiliang arrived from Peking on the 30th, accompanied by Hang-fu, the Viceroy of Chi-li, who was appointed, last year, to meet Mr. Bruce, and Hang-chu, who was formerly Hoppo at Canton, and there engaged in establishing the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs. Negotiations were immediately proceeded with, and everything appeared to be going on quite satisfactorily, when, after a week's delay, the Imperial Commissioners all at once intimated that they had no power to sign the treaty. All further communications were stopped, and the army put in motion for Peking, and news had been received of the advanced portion having reached a place called Yang-tsun-yeh on the 10th. Lord Elgin also left Tien tsin on the 6th, for Peking. At Tien-tsin a large number of Coolies and carts had been engaged to carry the baggage, but they had deserted on the road, and Lord Elgin's baggage was said to be in difficulties. Pehtang and some other places have been evacuated by our troops, and 2,000 will remain to garrison Tien-tsin.

It is difficult to account for the turn events have taken in the North. Various rumors and surmises are afloat. By some it is thought that the amount of indemnity demanded has formed the stumbling-block to an amicable adjustment of our relations, and this point under any circumstances could not be arranged without much opposition. By others it is thought that Sang-ko-lin-sin wishes to try another throw of the dice, to see if he will not be more fortunate; and another account is, that two new Commissioners have been appointed—one of them a Prince of the blood—and that Kweiliang and his coadjutors have been merely put forward to sound our demands. All these rumors are equally plausible, but no reliance can be placed on any of them, as they require confirmation. One thing is certain,—that the Chinese Government will not give in without a good deal of argument.

From the North China Herald Extra.

TIEN-TSIN, Monday, Sept. 10.

Lord Elgin in the *Granada* and Baron Gros arrived on the 25th ult. A few days afterwards a communication was received from Kweiliang, announcing his intention to come here. He arrived on the 31st, in company with Hang-fu, the Viceroy of this province, and Hang-chu, formerly Hoppo at Canton. Correspondence soon commenced between them and the Plenipotentiaries, the precise nature of which has not transpired beyond those who are admitted behind the curtain. It is believed to have been the arrangement of certain preliminaries regarding the ceremonies on arrival at Peking, the amount demanded as indemnity, &c. To all these it was reported they had consented on the 3d inst., but suddenly, on the 7th, it was announced that Kweiliang declined to sign the memorandum embodying all that had been agreed to, on the plea of his not having full powers to do do so. Communications were then suspended, and the army put in motion to advance upon Peking. The advanced column started on the 6th, detachments have followed, and the main body will march to-morrow. Two thousand men will remain to protect Tien-tsin. Lord Elgin and staff, including some favored non-combatants, left on the 9th to overtake the advanced column. Admiral Hope declined going.

Their plans would appear to have been changed since the creation of the defences of Tien-tsin, which city they may subsequently have considered it politic to surrender, provided we passed the Taku forts, in the expectation that they could stay our further progress by their cunning diplomacy, or, failing in that, concentrate all their resources at Toongchow, near to Peking, thus leaving a large tract of country for us to cover and keep open for communication with our base, whilst they have the power to harrass us by clearing the country of supplies, and rendering us dependent on our own commissariat and land transport. For a time these tactics may succeed, but we shall, doubtless, overcome all difficulties and reach Peking, the only question being, when? It is reported that Sankolinsin has a large body of Tartars to oppose us between this place and Toong-chow, that there are also several intrenched camps on the road, and that opposition will be made to our advance on Peking as a last struggle. It is said that there are three other Princes of Tartary who are opposed to Sankolinsin's policy, and advocates peace; but that he, in defiance of all, is resolved to make another throw for the stake.

The people here are in great alarm within the last two days, and those who have been prominent in rendering their services by the supply of provisions, &c., are now keeping out of the way, believing we shall be worsted, and they punished as traitors. Baggage carts and coolies have become scarce, and indeed not obtainable; it is true upwards of a hundred have been loaded and sent on, a large portion of which carry Lord Elgin's baggage, stores, &c.

Mr. H. S. Parkes, with his peculiar aptness, soon discovered that there was a Commissariat for the supply of Sankolinsin's army. Their services were promptly transferred to the Allies; a change very acceptable to them, as they have a certainty of payment, and considerably more profit.

Sept. 12.—News was received last evening from the advanced column. It reached Yang-tsun-yeh on the 10th, being 60 le from hence, and was still there on the 11th, heavy rain having prevented their marching further. To-day they are to advance to Nan-tsi-wan, and thence to Ho-se-woo, which is 120 le from Tien-tsin. Some persons, dressed as officials, had met them and endeavored to persuade them to return, saying mandarins of high rank were coming to treat. All the drivers had decamped with their mules, leaving the loaded wagons behind. This will retard their march to Toong-chow considerably. Yang-tsun-yeh being on the Pei-ho, they were endeavoring to procure boats. The weather is beautiful, and the roads dry again after the storm on the 10th.

Supposed Murder and Suicide on Board an American Ship.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Detective Police were yesterday engaged in the investigation of a dreadful affair which occurred on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, on board the *Jeremiah Thompson*, (Capt. Blake,) an American vessel, lying in the river Mersey, and bound to New-York. There appears to have been some quarrel between one of the sailors and John Keegan, the boatswain, during which the boatswain so violently maltreated the sailor by striking him with his fists, and kicking him about the head, face, and other parts of the body, that the man died between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning. Alarmed at the result of his violence, the boatswain is supposed to have committed suicide, for about three hours afterwards the mate and pilot heard a plunge into the water, and, turning round, missed the boatswain from the deck. About the same time the Egremont Ferry steamer was passing, and the captain hearing somebody crying for help, got out a boat, but only in time to see the figure of a man partially rise upon the surface and then sink. Later in the day an inquest was opened, and the officers of the ship, with several of the crew, were examined. The first and second mates said that they did not notice Keegan using any violence; but the seamen who were examined described several heavy blows which Keegan dealt about the deceased's head, face and body; and a surgeon, who examined the remains, stated that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, produced by a heavy blunt instrument. It was elicited, during the evidence, that when Keegan assaulted the deceased on one occasion, the capstan bar (near which deceased was) slipped out, struck him, and caused him to fall on the deck. The second mate explained that the reason he sent the body on shore in a box, and told the boatman it was "dry goods"—a circumstance which had at first excited considerable suspicion—was to obviate the boatman's objection to carrying a dead body. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict that the deceased (whose name was said to be Hathaway) died from injuries received on board the *Jeremiah Thompson*, but how inflicted did not appear.

Enormities of the Slave-Trade.

From the West African Herald.

We are not at present able to arrive at a correct estimate of the numbers, but we have reason to believe that between the 1st day of January this year and the last day of August last, not less than 12,000 Africans, from the places we have named (Cape St. Paul, Lagos, South Coast) have been carried across the ocean in spite of the cruisers. Of what has been going on in this way to the windward we cannot at present speak, for we have really no information on this point. For the truth of the following information we can vouch: "On the 12th of August last a large screw-steamer left Whydah (the great seuport town of the Kingdom of Dahomey) with 1,200 slaves, and got off clear. Whilst embarking these unfortunates eighteen were drowned in their chains in the surf by the upsetting of their canoes. This slave-steamer was sixteen days from Havana to Whydah." Our informant was in Whydah when this occurred, and saw the slaves shipped. He says further, in reference to this matter; "The greater part of those slaves were the produce of the King of Dahomey's late excursions. Since Gezo (the late King) died Badahung has made fourteen slave-hunting expeditions. When I was at Whydah all the paths were closed, and legal trade had quite stopped on account of these wars. At this very moment while I am writing, all the whites and head men of Whydah are in Dahomey, whither they have gone in obedience to Badahung's orders, to do honor to his "Custom," which is being carried on in tremendous style. Thousands of people are being sacrificed, (decapitated and afterwards cut in pieces,) and thousands are kept for the slaves." The writer then describes the manner by which the slave-merchants on the coast elude the cruisers and their movements. When a slaver is expected certain flags are displayed, denoting whether the coast is clear or not, and whether she can anchor with safety. The time of arrival of these ships is usually calculated with great accuracy. The slaves are kept in the bush till the day draws near. If the slave-ship arrives, and the moment is propitious, a cargo of human beings is shipped in an incredibly short time—sometimes two hours. The writer states it as his opinion, founded on correct observation, that an effectual stop could be put on the Slave-trade by the extension of British stations along the coast between Lagos, St. Paul's and the south and windward coasts.

LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

[VIA LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT TURIN.

The *Daily News* is authorized to state that there is no foundation for the report published by the *Times*, that it is intended to remove Sir James Hudson from Turin.

FRESH ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was announced from the Bank of England, in the subjoined notification, that the minimum rate of discount had been raised from 4½ per cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 5 per cent.

"The minimum rate of discount for bills not having more than 95 days to run is raised to 5 per cent.

(Signed,) M. MARSHAL, Chief Cashier."

This alteration in the Bank of England rate of discount was not known at all on the Stock Exchange, nor in financial circles, until some time after the close of business hours.

The *Times* says that this step was adopted in consequence of a withdrawal during the afternoon of £300,000 in gold on account of the Bank of France, and which, it is understood, will be forthwith followed by a further sum of £200,000.

The *Daily News* says that the drain upon the Bank of France continues, and private letters state that it has become more active during the last week. The Directors of that establishment accordingly offer a price for gold which attracts it from here, and the Bank of England, on their part, have no choice but to persevere in protective measures.

Should the efflux of gold continue, it is probable that a rise of 5½ ₱ cent. in the rate of discount will be decided upon as early as next Thursday.

The *Times* says that future payments due from this country will be lessened by the premature drawing of the Bank of France upon us. Our position is like that of a man, who, in consideration of a certain allowance, pays at "Lady Day" the rent that will not be due until Midsummer. But the sudden withdrawal of capital to a country where it is not yet due naturally creates an artificial scarcity in the market, and enables the Bank of England for a time to insist upon higher terms.

The Times' City Article.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at the firm quotations of yesterday, but subsequently they experienced a decline of ⅛. The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount did not transpire until after the closing of the Stock Exchange. The Joint Stock Banks and Discount Houses will to-morrow (Wednesday) most probably increase their allowance for money at call. Business for the day had terminated at each of these establishments, when the announcement from the Bank was made. The demand for discounts at the Bank and in the open market was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange they remained at 2½ ₱ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates on Amsterdam, Hamburg and Paris advanced. The Railway market, to-day, has been depressed by numerous sales, partly of stock held speculatively on borrowed money, and closed at an average decline of ⅜ to 1 ₱ cent. Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Western Railway stocks have been chiefly affected. The final prices were at the lowest point of the day.

Daily News City Article.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock markets were materially heavy to-day under the influence of the disturbing bullion movement. The funds closed heavily, but the reduction did not exceed ¼ ₱ cent. Consols derive support from the approach of the dividend period. The chief depression was shown in the British Railway Stocks. Several descriptions fell 1 ₱ cent. and the closing prices in all instances were the lowest of the day. A number of speculative holders have effected sales. The circumstance that the settlement commenced this day, terminating on Thursday, rendered the market more sensitive. The business in the Discount office at the Bank of England to-day was brisk, many customers pressing for accommodation under the apprehension of a rise in the rate. In the open market the best short bills were readily taken at 4¾ ₱ cent. There was no sign of apprehension. The supply of Money in the Banks and other great financial establishments is ample. All long engagements, however, are studiously avoided.

AUSTALIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The commercial accounts by the present mail are less unsatisfactory than for some time past. There has been an increased demand for many articles of import for immediate consumption, but prices were considerably influenced by forced sales. In the Melbourne market, business, on the whole, was healthy and money plentiful.

The prospect of a most abundant harvest continued undiminished.

Copper remained firm at £98 ₱ ton.

The advices from Sydney mention the stoppage of Messrs. Debuiter & Co., merchants, with liabilities amounting to £28,000, and assets to £15,000.

It is estimated that no less than £1,064,000, in Australian gold, is on the way to this country.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

All the fifteen Ministers attended the Cabinet Council yesterday.

Her Majesty's screw steamship *Himalaya*, Capt. Seccombe, left Spithead under steam yesterday at 3:15 P. M., proceeding down the channel in search of Her Majesty's ship *Hero*, in compliance with instructions from the Admiralty.

A telegram from Plymouth, dated last night, says that Her Majesty's frigate *Orlando* has been got ready, and would proceed westward to look out for the *Hero*.

The health of the Empress Eugenie is said to be delicate, and it is reported she is about to leave Paris on a journey, though no one seems to know to what place she is going.

Gen. Lamoriciere has reported the story of his Italian campaign. It is addressed to the Minister of Arms of the Pontifical Government, and is dated Rome, Nov. 3. It appeared on Tuesday in the *Ami de la Religion*, and fills more than sixteen of its columns. In his account of the surrender of Spoletto the General says that Maj. O'Reilly asked to capitulate. This was after twelve hours' fighting. His men were extremely fatigued, and he found he could not depend on his reserve, composed of recruits and detachments of barious corps. Major O'Reilly estimates the enemy's loss at 100 killed, and about 300 wounded. Gen. Lamoriciere adds as for his part he had but three killed and six wounded.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15. 1860.

The following is the farewell address of Garibaldi:

NAPLES, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1860.

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS: We must now consider the period which is just finishing at the last stage but one in our national insurrection, and prepare ourselves to finish worthily the marvelous design of the elect of twenty generations, the completion of which Providence has reserved for this fortunate age of yours. Yes! young men, Italy owes to you an undertaking which has been marked by the applause of the universe. To this wonderful account in your country's history, and the more glorious still will be added, and the slave shall show at last to his free brethren a sharpened sword forged from the links of his fetters. To arms, then, all of you, and the oppressors and the mighty will disappear like the dust.

You too, women, cast away all cowards from your arms, that will only give you cowards for children, and you, who are the daughters of the land of duty, mush have children who are noble and brave. Let timid doctrines be cast out from amongst us. Providence has presented Italy with Victor Emanuel, and by the side of Victor Emanuel every quarrel should be forgotten.

Once more I repeat my battle-cry—"To arms, all of you!" If March, 1861, does not find a million of Italians in arms, then alas for Liberty! alas for Italy! Let the March of 1861, or, if necessary, of February, find us all at our posts.

Italians of Calatafomi, Palermo, Volturno, Ancona, Castelfidardo and Isernia, every man of this land who is not a coward or a slave, is on our side. All of us, all of us, I say, standing round the glorious hero of Palestrio, will strike the last blow at the crumbling edifice of tyranny. Receive, Volunteers, the honored conquerors of battles, one word of farewell from me to-day. I am obliged to retire, but it is for a few days only. The hour of battle will find me with you again. Let those only return to their homes who are called by the imperative cuties of their families, and those who by their wounds have deserved the gratitude of their country. Those will serve Italy in their homes by their counsels and the very aspect of their noble wounds. Apart from these, let all others remain to guard our glorious banners.

We shall meet ere long again to march together for the redemption of our brethren who are still the slaves of the stranger.

We shall meet again, ere long, and march together to new triumphs.

LATEST MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached only 3,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. The market closed very dull, and prices were easier, but quotably unchanged.

The Breadstuffs market was dull.

The Provision market closed dull.

LONDON—Wednesday Night.

Consols closed to-day at 92¼@93 for money, and 93 @93¼ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Erie Railroad, 33@34; New-York Central Railroad, 77@80; Illinois Central Railroad, 27@27½ discount.

Steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry to-day.

Homicide at Sea.—The schooner *Forest King*, of New-Haven, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 13, reports that when beating out of the bay she fell in with the bark *Meaco*, of Charleston, Capt. Jose, for New-Orleans, with colors union down, returning to Rio, from whence she had sailed four days previous. The *Forest King* sent on board and found the bark in charge of the second officer, the Captain having been stabbed by the chief mate, a young man who had been shipped a few days previous, Aug. 25, on the outward passage.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Continuation of Miss Fannie Burch's Testimony—Searching Cross-examination by Mr. Beckwith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

The entire day has been consumed by the Court in the examination of Miss Fannie Burch, the neice of Mr. Burch, and her cross-examination will doubtless occupy several hours more. The main point of the cross-examination this afternoon by Mr. Beckwith, was to show that while the witness recollected with great detail circumstances and conversations supposed to implicate Mrs. Burch, her memory was strangely deficient in the attendant circumstances, and as to other events which would naturally be impressed upon her mind. Miss Burch, however, stood the fire of a rigid questioning for seven hours, during which she was the object of the steadfast gaze of all in the room. The details of her alleged confidential conversations with Mrs. Burch, and the alleged confessions of Mrs. Burch to her were listened to with breathless interest.

I cannot but notice that while but few who express an opinion seem to doubt that there is much ground for suspicion of Mrs. Burch, public sympathy is with her, and anxious to palliate her offence. Anomalous as it may seem, those who say the testimony is against her, are the very ones anxious to defend her.

The following is the testimony adduced this afternoon:

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Miss Fannie Burch, examined by Mr. Van Arman for complainant—When my uncle came back, and said nothing could be done, Mrs. Burch said to me, "Is it not too bad that I must be crushed to the earth, and he go unpunished;" she said Stuart had commenced by flattering her; she wanted to tell Mr. Burch, but was afraid to; *she said after that, that the first time she yielded to Mr. Stuart was the day before Mrs. Mather's wedding; that she hated him, but felt that she was in his power; she told me that the last time she yielded to Stuart was the night we were at the theatre*; she asked me how Mr. Burch found it out—did Mr. Stuart tell him; and said, "You ask him when he comes in, will you?" I asked her if she did not feel relieved when she confessed; she said yes, that she had been on the point of confessing a great many times; she said, "Mr. Burch said Mr. Stuart would go on the stand and deny all this; but, Fanny, do you believe any Court would believe any woman would confess such things if they were not true?" we talked about the Sickles matter—she said she thought it very contemptible in Sickles to publish his wife's confession in the way he did; I asked her if she thought the scandal as to Mr. Stuart and ——— was true? she said she did not know; *that of course Mr. Stuart would not* tell of one to the other; she told me that

Mr. Burch was at home; Mr. Burch met us at the [illegible] that it was [illegible] Saturday.

At this point the Court adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONTINUATION OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS FANNY BURCH—DETAILS OF THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF MR. AND MRS. BURCH AND THEIR VISITORS—MORE ABOUT MRS. BURCH'S CONFESSION—THE STORY OF HER CONFIDANTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Fri[illegible], Nov. 23, 1860.

The falling of snow to the depth of six inches, yesterday, prevented the attendance of more than a few spectators this morning, while the bitter cold caused Court, counsel, witnesses, jury, lawyers and audience to linger full half an hour after the time set for the trial to commence. The Court evinces a rigid determination to keep good hours, and when once under way, seems loth to stop. The sessions occupy the entire day, from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M., with the exception of but an hour and a half intermission for dinner; and yet there seems every probability that the case will occupy three weeks, if not longer. But this morning the Court appeared to have been late at breakfast.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Cross-examination of Miss Fannie Burch by Mr. Bushnell, continued—I do not remember anything further about the conversation on the stairs the day after Mr. Burch came home; I am not sure that I gave the exact words of Mrs. Burch on that occasion; the only thing I remember of the conversation, is the remark of Mrs. Burch: "Love Mr. Stuart, no! give me my husband, he is the best man in the world;" think Mr. Stuart first sat up with Mr. Horace Turner on Wednesday night; do not remember certainly; do not know whether that was the night I went for the ice; do not know that ice was always kept in the bath-room at that time; it was generally kept there; I suppose that Mrs. Burch did not know that I had heard of Stuart before I went to Chicago; I saw Mrs. Burch in April, 1857, about twenty minutes; saw her before that, I think the Summer before; I do not remember whether I saw her in 1856 or in 1855; I do not remember the year; I did see her in Chicago in May, 1858; I went East in June; during the year 1859, I did not discover anything in her conduct that was improper; none of the circumstances I have mentioned excited any suspicions of her; my attention was not called to these circumstances on the Monday of Mrs. Burch's confession; I conversed with my uncle, Mr. Burch, on that occasion while we were out driving; do not know how many of those circumstances I mentioned then; did not remember them all then; I told him about the time we went to the theatre, and about what Mrs. Burch said when we first arrived; I think that was all; think I recollected no more at that time; next conversed about these circumstances of 1857 and 1858 with my sister; must after that I told my mother; I have not at any other time conversed with Mr. Burch on the subject; I told Mr. Burch I think all that I recollected then; have had no conversation with him in regard to what I could recollect since that time; I think I have not; I do not remember, when I returned to Chicago in the Fall of 1859, had passed the Summer in New-York, Sharon Springs, and Saratoga; met my uncle at Schenectady; he directed us to meet him there, saying "meet me in Schenectady at the Yankee, and bring Mary Spaulding with you;" Mary Spaulding accompanied us from Saratoga to Lake George; Mr. J. W. Jay was with us; conversed with Mrs. Burch about our visit to Saratoga; Mrs. Burch said she was glad Mr. Burch took Mary Spaulding; I did not tell Mrs. Burch I was out under the trees with Mr. Jay all or most of the time; I remember that remark of Mrs. Burch, and that she wrote me a letter at Saratoga, saying the same thing; mentioned to Mrs. Burch about the concert at Congress Hall; think I told her my uncle went back to bring Miss Spaulding, who was not ready when we started; do not recollect whether Miss Spaulding had a pleasant seat at the *matinée*; do not recollect any arrangements to give her a pleasant seat; recollect seeing Mrs. Gilman, of Chicago, there; also Mrs. C. W. Bentley; also, Mr. Dodge; do not recollect Mayor Haines being there; Mr. Bentley was there; remember no other person; Mrs. Burch was at Sachem's Head; I think the conversation with Mrs. Burch about our visit was in my own house, in the middle of September; think that the conversation was between the Friday and Wednesday that she said; upon arriving in Chicago on the 19th of October, the first time I saw Stuart, was at Mr. Burch's house; he called between seven and eight o'clock; Mr. Burch was there, I think, when they came in; think they remained until ten o'clock; Mr. Burch was there all the evening; we all participated in the game that was played that evening; I think the ring we played with was an onyx come set in gold; Mrs. Burch may have told me on or after New Year's day that she kept the ring; do not remember; she had a drawer in which she kept her jewelry; I attended Mr. Burley's party with Mrs. Burch and her sister; I do not remember that it was remarked that Mrs. Burch was not invited, I think Mrs. Burch said she was afraid her mother would think she ought not to go into so much company; I do not know whether the party was for married persons or young people; Mr. Burch did not go; I do not remember whether he declined to go; Mr. Carlyle Boyd accompanied us home; it was a dark night; think we drove over Rush-street bridge; I think we returned about eleven o'clock, and that Mr. Boyd did not go into the house; we could not see each other in the carriage going home; I remember it was so dark; I think the next time I saw Mr. Stuart was at his own house; I understood before we went that Mr. Burch was not to go with me; he gave some reason for not going; I understand the coachman came after us; I think it was nearly twelve o'clock when we returned; Henry Boyd walked with me, and Carlyle Boyd with my sister; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Lysle accompanied Mrs. Burch—Mr. Lysle only part of the way; I think we all left Mr. Stuart's house and arrived at Mr. Burch's about the same time; after I had been at Mr. Stuart's a little while, I noticed that Mrs. Burch was out of the room; I did not hear that she tore her dress; I think I heard of it a long time afterwards; I think we all stopped at Mr. Boyd's house a short time on our way home; I think my sister or Mrs. Burch wanted an extra shawl—it may have been a pair of India-rubbers; I think it was the rubbers; I do not recollect about the shawl; I had the conversation with Mrs. Burch about what Mr. Stuart had said to her about Lysle I think the next day; do not remember that she told me what they were talking about; she said Mr. Lyle was talking; do not remember that she related what Mr. Lysle said; I do not recollect of any reason—do not think she gave any—for Mr. Stuart's remark about Lysle, ("D—n the fellow, I wish he was out of the way;") she said she told Mr. Stuart to be still; do not remember that she told me how much Lysle was talking; she said Mr. Stuart repeated the remark; I think Mrs Burch had one of the night-keys that night; I had none; she opened the door and we all went in; I mentioned the fact about Stuart's kissing me to my uncle at Burlington; also to my mother; I mentioned it to my uncle because I did not like Stuart's kissing me; my mother said she did not like it; we went to Burlington on Monday; left in the morning; do not recollect the day of the month; had been in Chicago about three weeks; we went by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road; I recollect now that I saw Stuart once before New-Year's day, at Mrs. Burrill's, on Saturday; do not know whether before or after my return from Burlington; I thought of it last night; no one called my attention to it; Mr. Stuart was at Mrs. Burrill's and I think Mr. Carlysle Boyd came in; I think Mr. Boyd did not go home with us; the next time I saw Stuart was on New-Year's day—no, the next time was at the Court house; Mr. Stuart was there two days; it was the second day that we had the conversation; it was the next day after Thanksgiving; we were at home that evening; the next time I saw Stuart was the day we went to the bank; I do not remember the day; I remember Mrs. Burch said Stuart was at the house on the evening of the day of the Historical Society meeting at Mr. Brown's; if it should turn out that Mr. Stuart did not call, I should still remember that Mrs. Burch said at the breakfast table next morning, "Oh, father, Mr. Stuart was here last evening;" I do not remember that any person ever called my attention to the remark; I remember that I went to Mrs. Farnam's the same day that we met Mr. Stuart; the day of the Historical Society meeting; I do not know what afternoon I went down to Mr. Farnam's; I recollect it from the fact that it was the same day; Mrs. Stuart afterwards told me that that day she beckoned to Mr. Stuart; I did not see her beckon; it was before dinner; I think I went directly home after doing my shopping; I stopped, I remember now, and went back to the bakery, and when I returned went directly home; arrived home it may have been at half-past eleven; the conversation with Mrs. Burch about the matter was, I think, the week before her confession; I think it was in the library; I do not remember whether any one else was present; she asked me if I saw her give the note to Stuart in the Court-house; I do not know the day; she told me how she gave him the note; she said she turned a little, that Mr. Stuart put his hand down and put it in his pocket; she said she gave Mr. Stuart a very hard scolding; she told me it was about what Mary Spaulding had said about seeing Mr. Stuart with his arm around her waist; she said she had written it because she had received a letter from Mary Spaulding telling her all she had told Mr. Burrill; Mary Spaulding said in her letter, which Mrs. Burch read to me, that she had said to Mr. Burrill, "What would you think of any man who thought as much of your wife as Mr. Stuart seems to think of Mrs. Burch?" and he said, "I would shoot him dead." (The witness undertook to give the exact language of the letter, but so rapidly that the reporter could not catch the words.) Mrs. Burch told me that she told Stuart she was glad that Mr. Stuart did not send her the reply he intended, as she would be very angry; think the letter of Mary Spaulding came before we went to the Court-house; Mrs. Burch told me one day that she was sitting with Mr. Stuart, and that Miss Spaulding came down just at the time that Mr. Stuart was trying to hold her (Mrs. Burch) back, as she was getting up from the sofa; that Miss Spaulding came to the door, and then turned round and went directly up stairs; I did not tell my mother the reason that Mrs. Burch was offended with Mary Spaulding, because I promised not to tell; Mrs. Burch said Mr. Stuart told her that he hoped she would never have Mary Spaulding visit her house again; he did not like her; I think Mrs. Burch said Mr. Stuart had no doubt that Mary Spaulding had also told Mrs. Farnam; I think she said she rebuked Stuart for talking about Mary Spaulding so; that Stuart was offended with Mrs. Farnam, and thought it was strange that she should like Mr. Farnam so much; after her confession she told me that she thought that story of Mary Spaulding's was a deliberate plan between Mr. Burrill and Mr. Stuart to ruin her, and that she had so written to Mr. Stuart in the note that she gave him at the Court-House; I think that was on Tuesday, after her confession, and upon that occasion she told me that Mr. Burrill had carried messages and notes—a great many; the morning after I spent the evening at Mr. Farnam's, Mrs. Burch told me Mr. Stuart had been there the evening previous; she said that Mr. Merrick wished to come with him, and Stuart had told him he had better get Mrs. Burch's permission; I never expressed a desire to see Mr. Merrick; it was about 7 o'clock—I think the Friday before New-Years—that I went to Mrs. Farnam's; I am not certain; it was December; I know that, because George Farnam was home, and he was not home in November; I do not remember what time he came home—it was just before Christmas; I think the Friday or Saturday before; I returned home that evening, I think about 11 o'clock; I went to Mrs. Burch's room that evening; her eyes were shut, and I thought she was asleep; she had retired; I have my doubts now as to whether she was asleep; the servant said——

Mr. Beckwith objected that the witness should speak from her own knowledge, and the Court so instructed the witness.

Testimony continued—I talked with the servant Maggie (Margaret O'Hara) about it; that was before Mr. Burch went up stairs; I think I have not testified that Mrs. Burch told me at the breakfast table the next morning that Mr. Stuart had called; I think my sister was there when she told me; I was in the parlor when she told me; I was in the library when she met Mr. Stuart; I had a conversation with Mrs. Burch about her meeting Stuart that evening; I do not know when, that week or the next week; she asked me if I knew she had seen Mr. Stuart that evening before he came into the parlor; she told me that she saw him, not why she asked the question I told her I did not know it; she gave me an account of her letting Stuart into the library; she said that she let him into the library, and had a short conversation, and she told him "it would not do," and that Stuart had gone out and opened the vestibule door and shut it again as if he had just come in and then went into the parlor; I don't know what was the use or his doing that; it could not be both the door shut; we could hear the ordinary walk of a person in the hall with the parlor door open; I did not hear the vestibule door open when Mr. Stuart came in the first time; I think Mrs. Burch and I were alone when she told me of it; that was before there was any trouble in the family; she told me that the reason for doing this was that Mr. and Mrs. Neff had lived longer in Chicago than she had, and she did not like to present Stuart to them; after Mr. and Mrs. Neff left, Mrs. Burch said to Stuart, "I have heard something about you;" I soon after went into the library; Lizzie remained in the parlor; I remained in the library until Mr. Stuart made the attempt to kiss me—two minutes and a half, I think; Lizzie did not go up stairs with me; it was not more than five or ten minutes after that she came up; I wrote to my mother that she had better send for me to come home, she did not send, because my sister had died there; I did not notice that Mrs. Burch was laughing before Mr. Stuart attempted to kiss me; I had been up stairs half an hour before I went down, (after the attempt); I went through the parlor and dining-room, and saw nothing of Stuart and Mrs. Burch; did not go in the library; when I went down again found Mrs. Burch and Stuart in the parlor; Mrs. Burch sent a servant for me; it was about ten o'clock; Mr. Burch was, I think, at a union mission school that evening; he came in in a few minutes after I went down; I think Mrs. Bostwick's concert was the next Friday evening; I went there; after my return Mrs. Burch said to me, "Mr. Burch don't like to have gentlemen admire me, but, if they will do it, I don't know how I can help it; did you see him tell me to stop fixing my bonnet to-night?" on another occasion she said she had often thought it was well for Mr. Burch that Mr. Van Rensselaer did not live in the same town with her—that Mr. Burch was much the better match, but a woman could never love but once in the same way; she told me that Mr. Van Rensselaer (to whom she had been once engaged) was dissipated; I recollect Mr. Farnam's dinner party; it was that same day that we met Stuart opposite Peugot's; it was that day that Mr. Stuart said, "Why, what's the matter?" Mrs. Burch replied, "I think it is more mental than bodily illness;" Mrs. Burch was looking ill; she said to him that she was not going to Mr. Farnam's party because she did not feel well; I know that Mr. Stuart called that evening; Mrs. Burch said the servant told her he called; I think I said we would have had much more fun if we had staid at home; I suppose I put it on my journal the next day, that Stuart had called; I have that journal in town; I have kept it since the 1st of January last; I did not note all of the New Year's calls; I think that Carlyle Boyd never joined me in the street when I was alone; I wrote a note to Mrs. Burch that "Mr. Burch knows there are things going on in the house that he knows about, and we think he does not know; that he had tried all of us and had not been able to find them out;" I told Mrs. Burch in conversation that Mr. Burch said he would not have Boyd coming to the house; on the Wednesday morning that I had the letter to send, Mrs. Burch said she could send it as well as not; do not know which of the boys carried it; had a great many visits that morning; Mrs. Mason and her daughter and Mrs. Farnam; I put those down in my diary; do not remember putting down others; Mrs. Burch was very gay that morning; she was not gay with either of those men toned: when my uncle came he went up stairs for a short time; Mrs. Burch was sitting with me in the front parlor; Minnie came and called for Mrs. Burch to go into the library; I think it was fifteen minutes; Minnie went in to speak to her father and mother—not more than five minutes before dinner; I think Mrs. Burch came down before we were through dinner; my uncle and I went up town together as far as the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Burch was, I think, sitting with us in the afternoon; do not remember where, or what transpired that afternoon; Mr. Burch went to church that evening; I remember, that evening, after we came home, Mrs. Burch told me no one had come; we were all talking together—not about this matter; I have no recollection of talking with her about it; I did not hear any crying in the night; I first met Mr Burch on Thursday morning, (after the *émeute*) in the library; I think we all went out to drive on Wednesday afternoon; we had morning prayers before breakfast; Mrs. Burch, on Thursday morning, looked as if she had been weeping; I have no remembrance of her weeping during the prayers; after breakfast soon Mr. Burch went down town; about between ten and eleven o'clock I had the conversation with Mrs. Burch; I think it was that time she told me she had written a note to Mr. Burch, saying: "I confess I have been foolish and silly; I confess all; I have been foolish and silly;" I think she said she would not be happy until he had forgiven her; do not remember that she said the note contained anything about Boyd; she said she had told Mr. Burch that Boyd had kissed her, and put his arm around her waist; she had sent him notes—written silly notes; she said she told Mr. Burch that she did not love Boyd, and she only wanted to flirt with him, but that Mr. Burch would not believe her; I think she said she told Mr. Burch that her intimacy with Boyd commenced at Mrs. Burrill's party; that Mr. Burch had said such dreadful things to her; he had even said that he did not believe Hattie was his child, and that he wanted her to leave his house; she told me that Mr. Burch had gone up town to see Mr. Boyd, and she wished I would go up and see to it; she told me that she had written to Mr. Boyd, and the contents of the note; that she had said, "I have confessed all to Mr. Burch," and asked Boyd to send back all her letters, and whatever presents she had given him; she told me of Lizzie's waking up in the night.

The Court here asked the witness relative to her testimony concerning family prayers, and the witness explained her testimony in that regard, after which the Court adjourned for recess. O. Ja.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—This Court will meet to-day.
SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Calendar unchanged.
SUPERIOR COURT—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned for the term.

Number of Justices Composing the Special Sessions.

ANOTHER ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONVICTION.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Application of Rosana Kill.—This was an application made by the above-named petitioner, for a *habeas corpus* by which to test the legality of her conviction of petit larceny at the Special Sessions.

By the papers in the case it appears that in August last the petitioner was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, which term she is now serving out on Blackwell's Island. It further appears that by the warrant of commitment the conviction and proceedings are made to appear regular and legal; but the prisoner alleges that only two Justices were on the bench of the Sessions at the time of the trial, and her counsel contends that for that reason the conviction is void—the statute providing that the Special Sessions shall be composed of three Justices. It was urged that without three Justices the Court of Special Sessions could obtain no jurisdiction. Counsel cited the case of Devine, who, it will be remembered, was discharged by Justice SUTHERLAND on the same ground, the Court holding in that instance, as is now contended by counsel for the prisoner, that the Special Sessions, in order to acquire jurisdiction, should be composed of three Justices; and that when composed of but two, its proceedings were irregular and void. In the case of John Stanley Justice Ingraham concurred with Justice Sutherland in that view of the case. Both of those cases were stated in the TIMES at the time the applications were made, some time in the past Summer.

The Court now granted the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the prisoner's counsel to advise the District-Attorney of the return day thereto.

Wm. F. Howe for applicant.

Action for Divorce—A Loving Pair.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Adaline Levy vs. *Morris Levy*.—This is an action for a divorce *a vinculo*, and now comes before the Court upon a motion to confirm the report of the referee, deciding in favor of the plaintiff, and to compel an allowance for alimony to be made by the defendant in behalf of the plaintiff.

Upon the question of the amount of alimony to be paid the plaintiff, the counsel for both parties made very diverse statements as to the pecuniary ability of the defendant and as to the character of the plaintiff, all of which counsel for each party alleged to be warranted by the evidence taken before the referee.

From the statement of the defendant's counsel it appeared that the defendant was a hard-working and worthy laborer now engaged at a dollar a day at the Central Park, the subject of great persecution by his wife, who, upon one occasion, attempted to poison him, and who was herself a mere strumpet and woman of vile character; that the property of the defendant consisted of a house worth at most $3,500, and this covered by incumbrances amounting to $3,700.

From the statement of the other side, it appeared that the plaintiff was a virtuous and every way worthy woman; that she had two children, one a girl of fifteen and the other a boy of about seven years of age, who were dependent upon her for support, and for whom the defendant refused to make any provision; that the defendant was an "editor" engaged in the Central Park, and got twenty shillings per day for his services; that on witness, upon the trial before the Referee, swore that the house owned by the defendant was worth $3,500, and that he would give that amount for it, and that it was incumbered by the defendant by acknowledging fraudulent judgments, for the purpose of keeping from the plaintiff her alimony. The counsel for the plaintiff offered to take the defendant's title to the property in lieu of the alimony, to which the counsel for the defendant agreed, providing the plaintiff would pay off the incumbrances upon it; and to this both counsel assented.

The Court, however, took the papers, reserving its decision.

Oscar Fisbee for plaintiff; David Levy for defendants.

Verdict in the Case of Alleged Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. vs. *The Onondaga Salt Company et al.*—This was an action on certain promissory notes, and was fully stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The defence, it will be remembered, was an allegation of usury.

The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $6,563 06.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Rebecca O. Haver, Robert Travis and R. McKinley. But little property is disposed of by either of these wills, and neither of them makes any bequest of public interest.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge RUSSELL yesterday discharged the jurors for the term, and, without transacting any further business, adjourned the Court *sine die*. The December term will open on Monday next.

Court of Special Sessions.

Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS on Saturday disposed of the ordinary number of petty cases, none of them having any special interest. Of twenty-one persons charged with assault and battery, six were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, two were discharged by request of complainant, three were discharged under suspended sentence, four were allowed postponement, three were fined, and three imprisoned. Of forty-one persons charged with petty larceny, six were discharged, no witnesses appearing; eight were discharged under suspended sentence, four were allowed postponement, five were remanded, seventeen were imprisoned and one acquitted. One person charged with embezzlement, was acquitted. The case of one charged with keeping a disorderly house, was postponed, and the same disposition was made of four cases for gambling.

As the next term-day will occur on Thanksgiving, the Court will sit on Friday instead.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Stewart* vs. *Stewart*.—Report confirmed. Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

Culver vs. *Milburn*.—Sureties approved.

Petition of Joseph White.—Application denied.

Piedra-hita vs. Varona.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without prejudice to a renewal on additional facts.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hillyer vs. Dean.—Order settled.

Van Schaick vs. Little.—Case settled.

Wilkins vs. Smith.—Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Nash vs. Connaughton.—Motion granted on payment of $20 in ten days.

Leddy vs. Barry.—Motion granted and original motion set down for Dec. 3, 1860, at 10½ A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27.

$5,000	Va. St. 6s..at 17	78	200	Hudson River R...	42½
5,000	do	78	150	do	s15 42½
5,000	N. Caro. St. 6s...	84	150	do	42½
15,000	do	80	200	Harlem Railroad	14⅝
5,000	Missouri St. 6s...	68½	40	Harlem R. Pref'd..	34
31,000	do	68	125	Mich. Cen. R	50
2,000	Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. cs. bs.	92	10	do	50⅛
			50	do	49⅛
6,000	do	93	400	do	49
11,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	83	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	87	50	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k.	29¾
8,000	La. C. & M. L. G.	16	50	do	s10 30
9,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	46	100	Panama Railroad	113
1,000	Chi & N. W. 2d M.	20	225	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	57⅛
3,000	do	19	100	do	s5 57⅛
10,000	Han. & St. J. R..	60	200	do	58
1,000	Lac. & West. 2 M.	90	50	do	s23 58
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B..	68	20	do	58⅛
10	Merch. Ex. Bank	91	46	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	93
5	Park of Commerce	93⅛	18	do	92½
10	Metropolitan Bank	106	450	Gal. & Chicago R..	63
50	do	105	150	do	62¾
40	Am. Exch. Bank...	93	100	do	s30 62¾
10	Lark Bank	107	50	do	s10 62¾
20	Peop. Coal Co	75	50	do	s10 63
31	Pacific Mail S. Co.	79	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	27⅜
150	do	78	50	do	27⅝
100	do	s30 77⅜	200	do	27⅞
50	N. Y. Central R..	72¾	400	Ch. & Rock I. R.	53½
300	do	s10 72¾	100	do	53⅜
100	do	s15 72¾	50	do	b60 54⅛
100	do	s15 72⅞	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	8¾
1570	do	73	100	do	8
200	do	73⅛	37	Chic. B. & Q. R.	68
50	do	b60 74	50	do	67⅝
50	do	73⅜	50	do	s5 68
495	Erie Railroad	28	34	Del. L. & W. R.	80
50	do	28⅜	56	New-Jersey R	125
25	N. J. Cen. R	126⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	b6⅛	25	M. So. & N. Ind. R..	14⅝
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	69	100	do	15
3,000	Ohio R. 2d M. B.	95	100	M. So. & N. I. G'd S.	31⅛
2,000	Mich. So. & N. I. B.	70	100	do	31⅜
7,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	93	10	do	31⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	46	50	Del. L. & W. R.	80
1,000	Mich. So. 2 M. B.	52	12	Panama R.	116
3,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M	96	50	do	115
10	Metropolitan Bank	106	22	Ill. C. R. Scrip	58⅜
150	Canton Co	15	100	do	56⅜
35	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	89	100	do	b60 59⅞
5	Pac. M. S'p. Co	79	50	do	s30 58
15	do	79¾	60	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	92
26	N. Y. Cen. R	74⅜	50	Gal. & Chicago R..	63¾
554	do	75	50	do	63½
100	do	b6 76	100	do	bnwk 63⅜
100	do	s60 76	50	do	63½
25	Mich. Cen. R	50	350	Clev. & Tol. R	28
50	do	s30 49⅜	100	do	27¼
100	do	49⅜	100	do	27⅜
100	do	s10 49⅜	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	70

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The condition of Money affairs to-day is comparatively steady. The movements in Discounts and Foreign Exchange are apparently approaching their customary channels once more. The mail for the Boston steamer to-morrow was made up with more appearance of a regular trade supply and demand in Foreign Bills than at any time since the 10th of the month; and the offerings at Bank moderated nearly one-half at the heavy establishments as compared with Friday last, while the disposition to discount continued extremely liberal where the paper submitted was within reasonable date and the applicant had any substantial claim to accommodation. The Bank programme of last week is thus being carried out in good faith, and our merchants begin to feel assured that while their trade has fallen off and a considerable degree of uncertainty rests upon the business of the future, these drawbacks are not likely to be aggravated by an undue Money pressure or renewed panic at home. The political agitation continues, of course, and the immediate as well as threatened complications at the South are such as to counsel the utmost prudence in entering upon new engagements, and tendency to the entailment of mercantile paper this Winter is so decided that lower, rather than dearer rates for Money in all regular business, are likely to ensue. At present the terms outside of Bank are from 10 to 12 ℘ cent. on first-class bills, the volume of business being reduced by the combined cause of ease and liberality at Bank where the most of the wants of the Merchants are accommodated and the temporary withdrawal of many of the old buyers of paper. The rates of Exchange on London to-day are, with our standard Banking-houses, 104@105; transient Bank bills and very select merchant 102@103, and Produce bills, with shipping documents, 100@101 ℘ cent. Paris f.5 45@f.5 40 for first-class bills. The telegraph from New-Orleans advise a fair business in Exchange, with a tendency to firmness on England; Sight on New-York, 99¼@99½ ℘ cent. The news from London by the *City of Baltimore*, reports better prices for some of the American Railways, but based on advices from this side not later than about the 3d November. The market there was in advance of our latest prices of Illinois Central and Erie, the then difference in Exchange taken into account, Erie 33@34; Illinois Central, 73@72¾, or 27@27¼ discount.

The Stock Exchange reflects, for the moment, more of the political than the financial influences of the Street. Money is sufficiently easy on temporary loans to the Stock Brokers to facilitate even an active speculative business on the Exchange, if the market were disposed to turn, as it did frequently last week, upon the varying phases of the Bank movement. But the Southern advices in the morning papers apparently have more influence just now in directing, or rather unsettling the dealings of the day, than any other sensation. While this is true of Wall-street, the outside public have, of late, withdrawn at low prices a good many Stocks from this very feverish arena of daily speculation, and the consequence is that the scarcity of New-York Central, Galena, and some two or three other of the Railway Stocks, is a continual check upon the Bearish disposition of most of the operators; so that a rise or fall of 2 ℘ cent. in a single hour is no uncommon occurrence, without the intervention of any other cause. Thus, the early sales of Central, to-day, were at 73@72¾, or a decline of above 2 ℘ cent. from the sales of Monday afternoon, and 5 ℘ cent. from the earlier sales on that day. The price immediately ran up again to 75¼, then down to 74¼@¾, again up to 75@75¼, and finally advanced, late in the day, to 75¾@76, closing 75¾ bid. The fluctuations in Erie and the Western Shares, though not as wide, were equally frequent, the general turn in the market at the close being in the direction of firmness, comparing as follows with Monday's closing:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	75¾	74⅜	Quincy	70	69
Erie	29	28⅜	Panama	114½	113½
Rock Island	54¼	53⅝	Pacific	80	80
Galena	64	63	Mich Guarant'd.	31¼	29¾
Toledo	28	27	Harlem	14⅜	14
Illinois Central	58¾	58½	Hudson	44	43
Mich. Central	50¾	51	Reading	34½	34¼

The State Securities were less firm than yesterday. A few small parcels pressed on the market caused Virginias to recede to 78, Tennessees to 76 and Missouris to 69. The announcement by the Treasurer of Missouri of the prompt preparation of the January interest affords satisfaction to holders, and the latest advices from Virginia and Tennessee leave little or no doubt that the question of the prompt payment of interest is not compromised by the present financial pressure among the people of these States. The Federal five ℘ cents. continue depressed—96¼ sales of 1874's, including interest; the '71's, 94@95, without interest.

The difficulties in Foreign Exchange and in the Grain trade last week were of course serious drawbacks upon the weekly Export return, published this afternoon; but the total, notwithstanding, is quite large. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$715,520	$1,418,951	$2,421,176
Previously reported	55,981,290	59,233,712	68,194,950
Since Jan. 1	$56,696,810	$60,652,663	$90,616,126

The Cotton Export from the South during the week, on the other hand, materially improved on the previous slim week, say to 82,000 bales, against 44,000 bales. The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the last week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS—Past Wk.	RECEIPTS—Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Gt. B.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Fr.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—Oth. P. P.
1860-61	124,000	1 079,000	65,000	13,000	4,000
1859-60	148,000	1,240,000	57,000	12,000	11,000
1858-9	129,000	1,091,000	26,000	21,000	16,000
1857-8	95,000	510,000	40,000	18,000	6,000
1856-7	111,000	844,000	28,000	7,000	9,000
1855-6	116,000	840,000	17,000	17,000	7,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other P. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	335,000	91,000	50,000	476,000	691,000
1859-60	435,000	109,000	50,000	594,000	650,000
1858-9	362,000	135,000	51,000	448,000	580,000
1857-8	281,000	48,000	33,000	362,000	264,000
1856-7	168,000	71,000	40,000	259,000	470,000
1855-6	267,000	96,000	63,000	441,000	402,000

The following are the closing rates for currency this afternoon at the Banking-office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Discount.
New-York State and New-England	⅛@⅜
East Jersey	⅛@⅜
Philadelphia, Baltimore and West Jersey	2 @ 3
Maryland and Pennsylvania Country	3 @ 4
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan	2 @ 3
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri	—@10
N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Alabama and Geo.	—@10
Virginia and Tennessee	8 @10
New-Orleans	—@ 5
Canada	—@ 2

Exchange on Philadelphia is quoted at 1½ ℘ cent. discount.

The average weekly statement of the banks of Philadelphia, for the week ending Saturday last, presents the following changes, as compared with the previous week:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	
Capital Stock	$11,806,010	$11,806,160	Inc....$150
Loans	26,775,878	26,576,322	Dec. 199,556
Specie	4,115,932	3,354,042	Dec. 771,290
Due from other banks	1,629,272	1,643,421	Inc.. 14,149
Due to other banks	2,424,087	2,720,574	Inc. 296,487
Deposits	16,833,121	14,699,679	Decl. 134,442
Circulation	2,791,752	2,610 912	Dec. 150,840

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of yesterday afternoon remarks:

"There is a decided improvement in monetary and business circles. The pressure on the Street was materially abated—the Banks are doing the most their means will admit, and first-class paper is more sought for on the Street, at 10@15 ℘ cent. Exchange on the South and West continues unsettled.

There is little or no demand for gold and silver, and those who had, before the suspension, in anticipation of a high premium, provided themselves with large amounts, are very glad to sell it at 1 ℘ cent. premium. It is in reality not worth that.

The Boston *Transcript*, of last evening, says:

"The Boston Banks feel so secure in their present condition that, although by the terms of the arrangement made on Saturday, the settlements at the Clearing-House can be effected in equal proportions of Specie and bills, a large part of the Banks did not avail themselves of the accommodation, but paid their balances to-day in coin. This shows that there is no call for Specie, and indeed the diminution of the precious metals in the vaults of the Banks since the account of Saturday, is not worth mentioning."

And referring to yesterday's business, adds:

"Stocks generally much better. People feel better, have mainly got over their fright, and have only to contend with the hard facts of to-day. New-York funds are in more demand than we hoped they would be, from Saturday's supply. The banks lost $70,000 of specie, on Saturday. To-day, Providence also is drawing small amounts. Sterling Exchange is very dull, and the few transactions effected are at irregular rates. The best bankers ask 105 at retail, hoping to get the figure some time hence."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, remarks:

"The money market is reported easier, though so far as we can learn, after diligent inquiry, there is little doing. We heard of a transaction or two on call at 9 ℘ cent., and some few bills at from 10 to 18 ℘ cent. The market for this description of business is, however, quite unsettled. Currency quotations are equally fluctuating, though as a general thing, the discount is much lower and more uniform than on Saturday. City bank notes are worth 1@1½ ℘ cent less than gold, and exchange on New-York and Boston is at a premium of ¾@1⅛ ℘ cent. Baltimore is at a discount of 1 @1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Jewess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Woman in White—Dodging for a Wife—Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 620 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—Westlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important feature of the news relating to the secession movement this morning is the message of Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, sent to the Legislature of that State, which assembled yesterday. He considers disunion a foregone conclusion, and confidently relies upon the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, to follow the lead of South Carolina, though he has no hopes of a Confederacy of all the Southern States. In this connection, he takes Virginia to task for refusing to entertain the proposition of Col. Memminger last year, and declares that it is now too late to attempt to assemble a Conference of the Slave States to consider the propriety of the pending movement. He cannot permit himself to believe that an attempt will be made by the present or the incoming Administration to coerce the State after she shall have seceded, by a refusal to surrender the harbor defences, or by interfering with the imports and exports; but if it shall prove that this view is wrong, the State must accept the issue presented, and fight her way to the best of her ability. He does not seem to consider that the establishment of new postal arrangements throughout the State, after the Federal Postmasters shall have resigned, will be a difficult matter, but in the meantime he proposes to use Adams Express for the distribution of correspondence. The reports which reach us from other Southern States present no feature of special importance. At Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, a mass meeting was held, composed of men of all parties, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that Kentucky does not despair of justice within the Union, and appealing to the South not to desert the common cause. A letter from President Madison, heretofore unpublished, appears in a Virginia paper, which takes strong ground against the right of secession.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 17th, *via* Queenstown on the 18th, with European advices five days later, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the Prince of Wales had arrived out safely, after encountering head winds and bad weather during the entire voyage. The fleet was within a day's sail of England on the 6th, when a heavy gale prevented any further progress for several days. Another week's provisions only remained on board, and the Royal party were reduced to salt and preserved meats. The safe return of the Prince had caused the greatest rejoicings among the people, and was the subject of congratulatory editorials in the newspapers, in which the American people were warmly complimented.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices by telegraph *via* Queenstown, are one day later than those brought by the *Arago*. Francis II. has rejected the proposals for the evacuation of Gaeta. He has under his command 13,000 men, and relies on the strength of the fortress. Garibaldi, before leaving Naples, told his companions in arms, in a farewell speech, that it was likely that a fresh conflict would break out in Italy in 1861, and that 100,000 men would be wanted for the service. Advices from China state that the rupture of negotiations between the Allied Ambassadors and the Chinese Commissioners took place on the 7th of September, and on the next day the army moved forward on Peking. On the 11th of September the allied army was within 45 miles of the celestial capital.

The dispatches from Kansas which we publish this morning will be found to corroborate the intelligence given yesterday, and will still further satisfy the public that the first reports of the new troubles were very much exaggerated. Even the reports which reach us from Weston, in the State of Missouri, are of a decidedly less belligerent character. A party of Minute Men, who had started out from that place in the first flush of the excitement consequent upon the representations of Judge Williams, had returned, reporting that the further they advanced towards Fort Scott the less they heard of the difficulties. Acting-Governor Beebe was reported at Lawrence to have had an interview with Montgomery, who, with a body of his men, was engaged in trying a man charged with kidnapping a negro. One account alleged that the man was found guilty, and hanged in the presence of the acting Governor, while another represented that he was set free at his solicitation. Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary were reported to be on their way to Southern Kansas with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery, and troops had started from Fort Riley for the same destination, the two bodies to rendezvous at Mound City, sixteen miles from the Missouri border. The most absurd stories were in circulation relative to the declared intentions of Montgomery, and his defiance of the troops. A mass meeting of the Republicans had been held at Leavenworth, to take into consideration the condition of affairs, at which sentiment was somewhat divided as to the proper course to pursue—one party deciding by resolution that the proceedings of Montgomery were ill-timed and unjustifiable, and the other party thinking it better to await positive information before coming to any conclusion.

The ship *Oliver Jordan*, Capt. Robbins, of Rockland, from Baltimore for Panama, foundered off the River Platte on the 6th of September, as previously reported. The crew left the ship in three boats, one of which capsized, and the occupants were picked up and divided between the other two boats. One of these was capsized in beaching, and seven out of the twelve men in her were drowned. The remnant of the crew arrived at Rio Grande on the 15th of September, and came to this City in the brig *Young America*, which arrived yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from Senator Murphy in relation to the Harlem Bridge, now in process of reconstruction, pointing out defects in the plan, and failure on the part of the Building Commissioners to comply with the law, &c. A Special Committee of five was appointed to investigate the subject. The Board will meet again on Friday to fill vacancies in the list of inspectors and canvassers of election. The Committee appointed by the Supervisors to inquire with regard to the interest on City deposits met again at 1 o'clock P. M. The County Treasurer had personally informed the clerk before that hour that he was unwell and could not be present. The Committee adjourned with the understanding that a *subpœna* should be issued to compel his attendance at a future meeting, to be held on a day not specified.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hoogeboom, application was yesterday made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, having for its object the discharge of Rosana Kill, now in the Penitentiary, from imprisonment. The ground of the application was that the prisoner was convicted of petty larceny at the Special Sessions before but *two* Justices. The writ was allowed.

Money and Exchange affairs worked steadily yesterday, and a fair trade business was done in bills on England for the Boston mail. The large Banks again discounted liberally. Outside buyers of paper continue to rate best class 10@12 ₩ cent. The Stock market fluctuated widely on the political agitation, New-York Central as low as 73 in the morning and 75¾@76 at the close. The Domestic Exchange is better on Philadelphia, say 98¼@99 ₩ cent.

Business was less active at the Corn Exchange, though buyers of Breadstuffs had any existing advantage. A statement of the exports hence, and an estimate of the stock, here, of Flour and Wheat, prepared by some of the principal receivers, appear in our report of the General Markets. Cotton was depressed. Provisions were quiet. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar, Hay, Hops and Whisky, were in moderate request. Fish, Molasses, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Laths, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tobacco were inactive. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Admission of Kansas.

It is to be hoped that one of the first acts of Congress at its approaching session will be to admit Kansas into the Union. It is due to her as an act of simple justice, and it is due to the whole country as healing one of the sources of mischievous and dangerous agitation. The treatment which Kansas has received at the hands of the party now in power has been discreditable to them and highly injurious to the country at large. The only occasion on which that party has shown any disposition to admit her into the Union was when she was presented with a Constitution notoriously forced upon her against the will of her people, and stained with every mark of fraud and corruption.

After the failure of the Lecompton fraud, Kansas applied for admission into the Union with a free Constitution which embodied the political views of nine-tenths of its inhabitants, but was rejected; while Oregon, a Democratic territory, with little more than half the amount of population, was admitted without scruple. The Wyandotte Constitution, under which the people of Kansas now apply for admission, was adopted with every formality which the law requires; and although the population was known to be greater than the apportionment, the application was unceremoniously thrown aside at the last session of Congress, because it was known that the electoral vote of the new State would be cast for Mr. Lincoln.

It now remains to be seen whether this policy of excluding Kansas from the Union, because her people have prohibited Slavery, and embraced Republican principles, is to be persisted in at the coming session of Congress. The immediate and most potent reason which impelled the party in power to keep her out at the last session, having ceased to exist—we allude to the certainty of her voting for Lincoln—it is to be hoped that the other grounds of objection to her admission will give way before the obvious dictates of justice, and the indignant demands of public opinion.

The apportionment of population to representatives, which was based on the Seventh Census, will continue to govern till December, 1863, when the Thirty-eighth Congress will meet. This apportionment gives 93,423 inhabitants to each Congressional District. Kansas has now considerably more than this number. The Federal Census just taken shows that she has 109,000 inhabitants, or 16,000 more than the law requires. She has formed a Constitution for which nine-tenths of her adult male population voted; and it is not even pretended in any quarter that there was anything unfair or irregular in the election of delegates to the Convention which framed it, or in that by which it received the popular ratification. There are no longer border wars or civil strife, except this *émeute* of Montgomery, and we believe that for the last year or two no frontier country ever enjoyed a more quiet and orderly government. To reject the application of the people of Kansas for admission into the Union at the coming session of Congress, will be universally regarded as a flagrant injustice and as an insult to the North; and it would tend very decidedly to destroy that spirit of conciliation which will be so essential to the proper adjustment of the differences which now distract the country.

This question of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union was a prominent issue in the late Presidential canvass, and the popular verdict is an overwhelming condemnation of the conduct of the Democratic Party. No Northern Democrat can longer persist in pandering to the spirit of Slavery propagandism on this question, without showing a contemptuous disregard of the wishes of his constituents. Messrs. Bright and Fitch, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Thompson of New-Jersey, and probably Gen. Lane, and the California Senators, have received unmistakable evidence of the popular will. They have received such instructions as no politician who cherishes hopes of future favors at the hands of the people, would dare to disregard.

Our Quarrel with Peru.

The dispute between the United States and Peru, which ought to have been settled several years ago, has at length reached a climax, and the Ministers of the two countries have received their passports. While the present Administration is in power, Peru can afford to be refractory, and, however just the claims against her, they have been urged with such *insouciance*, that the Peruvian Government would have been weaker than it is if it had conceded their propriety and given satisfaction.

We have already published the circular of the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the Peruvian version of the dispute is elaborately stated. It is one that any reputable lawyer could settle in five minutes. Two American vessels were seized by a Peruvian man-of-war *and confiscated*, and the only justification offered by Peru for the high-handed act is that they had taken cargoes of guano at the Chinchas contrary to the *Reglamento de Comercio*, which is a law of the State. Upon all matters of fact in the case, both the Peruvian Government and our own appear to be perfectly agreed. We admit that the vessels in question had loaded with guano contrary to the provisions of the *Reglamento de Comercio*,—and we further say—a point that is not denied—that the actual possessors of the Chinchas at the time had abolished these rules, and had substituted others, which vessels visiting the Chinchas were obliged to recognize.

Peru was then distracted by civil war, and for a lengthened period it was extremely doubtful whether President Castilla or his rival, Echenique, would succeed. The latter was in possession of the southern half of Peru; he controlled the trade of the Chinchas, and had established the head-quarters of his Government at Arequipa. President Castilla had no more actual authority in the Chinchas than he had in Arequipa or in New-York, and vessels bound there had either to submit to the rulers of the day or depart without cargoes. It was clearly their duty to recognize actual authority and no other, for nothing is more clearly established in law or in common sense, than that the trade of the world ought not to be interrupted by civil wars. If, according to the Peruvian argument, the authority of the Government at Lima should only have been recognized during the year of the Echenique rebellion, the trade of Europe and America would have been completely stopped with the Chinchas and South Peru, and, by parity of reasoning, the trade of the world with China and with many of the Spanish-American States would be almost perpetually at a dead-lock.

But even supposing that the seizure of the American vessels in question could be justified, there is no excuse whatever for their confiscation; and when Mr. Clay proposed that the subject should be referred to a mixed commission, he was right in demanding that the Peruvian Government should first admit its responsibility for that act of mercenary aggression. We are convinced that this is the view that Congress will take of the matter, and that Peru will be compelled to yield the satisfaction that she now so sulkily refuses to give under fair and peaceful remonstrance.

Secession and the Slave-Trade.

There can be very little doubt that a prominent motive for secession, on the part of those most active in promoting it, is a desire to reopen the African Slave-trade. The Gulf States, where the movement has all its vigor, need more slaves. The price of labor is extravagantly high, and they cannot afford to send slaves into the Territories for purposes of colonization. As they despair of securing a restoration of this traffic within the Union, they are determined to try their chances outside.

But it is felt to be dangerous to permit this project to come before the public. A difference of opinion would at once arise, likely to prove fatal to the whole disunion scheme. Virginia and all the Northern Slaveholding States, are decidedly opposed to a restoration of the Slave-trade, and would give no countenance to any such project, and even in the Cotton States the public sentiment is by no means unanimous in its support.

A "Southern Planter," writing to the Charleston *Courier*, deprecates any discussion of this question as calculated to divide not only the South, but South Carolina herself, on the general subject of disunion. He says:

"The discussion of this question at this time causes me uneasiness, and much disquietude. I am satisfied that no good can come of it, and I am confident much evil and injury must of certainty result from it, *by creating differences of opinion, and destroying that unanimity which must weaken the action of the Convention*, by creating from the beginning, and even before our Ship of State is fairly under weigh, *two parties* on a subject of more importance than any other that can agitate any State, free or slave—the one of labor.

By making these observations I do not desire it to be understood that I am an advocate for or against the Slave-trade. It matters not what may be the private views of an humble individual as I myself, but what I am anxious to do is *to suppress this or any other agitating subject that might distract and divide the public mind of South Carolina at this important time.*

The question of more labor, and the opening of the Slave-trade should be postponed *until all the States that are willing to unite with us, in forming a Southern Confederacy, have perfected their internal arrangements*; nor should any measure that is calculated to keep any of our Southern States from us be urged or acted upon by the Convention. The opening of the African Slave-trade, I am satisfied, will have an important bearing on the action of many of the present frontier States, either in uniting them with or separating them from us, and even if a common destiny forces them in connection with us hereafter, it would be preferable for them to become willing, rather than unwilling copartners in our concern.

This question, also, will have much influence with the great nations of Europe, in acknowledging our independence, and will create a like interest in the commercial treaties they may form with us; but, independent of these considerations, great as they are, one of more importance, and far greater import, is *the fact that South Carolina herself is divided in sentiment on this agitating subject.* Much difference of opinion respecting the policy of the measure pervades all classes of our community, and this is not a time for agitating and discussing this important question, or any other that may divide our people."

It will not be easy to suppress the discussion of so important a question as this for any great length of time. The several States will scarcely be willing to embark in a scheme for a separate Confederacy unless they can first have some idea of the basis of its policy. The Slave-trade will be the most important question connected with their existence as an independent nation,—and will enter largely into the discussion of the disunion movement, whenever that movement shall become serious and practical. Virginia will not be likely to pledge herself to South Carolina unless she first knows what her policy upon this subject will be. And whenever it comes up for discussion, it will inevitably lead to very great differences of sentiment among the Southern States themselves.

A Contagious Feverishness.—It will be seen from the report published in another column, that Chamberlain Platt still continues to evade, on one pretext or another, all attempts by all bodies of men in authority to ascertain the present condition of the City Funds. To the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, he sent a message that he was "feverish," as an excuse for non-attendance, although it was proved by Supervisor Blunt that the City Chamberlain had been seen in the City Hall a few minutes before the time appointed for his appearance. It is even said that he was in consultation with the Mayor, at one end of the building, while the Supervisors were deploring his ill-health and "feverish" symptoms at the other extremity of the Hall.

Surely Mr. Platt must be aware that the course he is pursuing in this matter is one likely to make our tax-payers anxious and "feverish" in the extreme. Ungracious as it may have been to set up a merely technical objection against a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, it is positively suspicious thus to evade examination by the Board of Supervisors, who have an unquestionable right to insist upon bonds of indemnity from the City Chamberlain in his capacity as County Treasurer. These bonds, as we are now told for the first time, have never been given; and the fact that Mr. Platt is said to secrete himself in consultation with the Mayor, while the Supervisors are vainly waiting for his promised appearance and explanations, cannot in any degree tend to allay public anxiety.

Not Right to Worry Him.—The venerable Chief Justice Taney has arrived at a period of life making repose and the absence of undue excitement essential to his continuance in health. It is not right—it is absolutely cruel—to keep an old public servant, who has long passed the allotted term of three score years and ten, in perpetual doubt, hesitation and hot water as to whether he is or is not any longer an incumbent of the honorable office which has grown familiar to him through so many years of occupation.

But no such tender considerations form part of the *Herald's* policy. It is as remorseless every second or third day in removing the old Chief Justice from the bench of the Supreme Court, as it was in ordering Capt. Meigs and the "Naval Commander stationed on the coast" of Tortugas to destroy the bridge leading from that island to the mainland of Florida, whenever the Disunionists should attempt to force a forty-mile march across that amazing example of architectural and engineering skill! Not only does it every now and again remove Judge Taney from office, but it has even gone so far as to appoint two or three different lawyers to fill his place. One day it is Attorney-General Black who receives the chief ermine of the United States as a free gift from the *Herald*. Next day, the claims of Caleb Cushing are remembered, and Black is kicked over with as much ruthlessness as Taney. On the third day it discovers that the venerable Chief Justice has never resigned nor ever thought of resigning; and on the fourth it ascertains that its original announcement of his resignation was "correct." In this manner the excitement is kept up from week to week, and the issue of to-day unblushingly reaffirms the falsehood which the issue of yesterday contradicted. We offer to withdraw all objections to the destruction of the forty-mile Tortugas bridge, if the *Herald* will only consent to let Judge Taney decide for himself as to the proper moment for a resignation of his present onerous and honorable duties.

The Kansas Troubles.

The letter from our Kansas correspondent which we publish this morning, throws some light upon the condition of affairs in Southern Kansas. It confirms the statements which have been made of the movements of Capt. Montgomery to a very considerable extent. It represents him as being at the head of a band of men who have usurped the functions of the Courts of Law, and undertaken the arrest, trial and punishment of persons accused or suspected of crime: and their special object is to punish the crime of "kidnapping negroes,"—by which we suppose is meant recapturing fugitive slaves. All purpose of crossing the border, or interfering with the slaves in Missouri or Arkansas, is especially repudiated. But "the moment a slave sets foot on Kansas soil," says our correspondent, "he is free, and they will protect him at all hazards. Any man convicted of having kidnapped a human being in this Territory shall die."

This indicates a state of things which calls for and, we trust, will receive the prompt interposition of the lawful authorities. The men who attempt thus to wrest the regular course of the Government, and to substitute their own lawless force for the action of the legal tribunals, will receive no sympathy from the American people. Kansas has seen enough of violence and of outrage. Hitherto her inhabitants have suffered more wrongs than they have inflicted. They have had the active aid of the great body of our citizens, who have applauded their struggles to protect themselves from violence and maintain their civil and political rights. But they will forfeit all claim to sympathy if they countenance such proceedings as those upon which, according to our correspondent, who approves the conduct which he reports, Capt. Montgomery has entered. The local authorities of the Territory should lose no time in arresting a gang of lawless desperadoes who will bring the people into serious odium and render certain the swift interference of the Federal authorities.

Montgomery, it seems, has not been personally concerned in the outrages that have been perpetrated thus far. He has merely inspired and directed the movement. A Dr. Jennison seems to be the active agent in these atrocities. It seems that he and his men on the 11th hung a man named Russell Hinds, in Linn Co., for the offence, as nearly as we can gather from the rather blind account, of "hunting negroes" in Kansas. On the night of the 14th a man named Moore was shot dead, for refusing to surrender when summoned by Jennison. He was accused of having been concerned in the hanging of a man named Carlin last July, though he was not tried for that or any other offence. Two other men were tried for some other crimes by this *extempore* Lynch law tribunal, but for lack of proof they were acquitted.

There is nothing to be said in justification or extenuation of these proceedings. We trust they will be stopped with all practicable dispatch, and that the leading actors in them will be held to a rigid legal responsibility for their crimes.

Secession and Coercion.—The following is from the Charleston (S. C.) *News*:

"In what relation would seceding States which had been *coercively brought back* into the Union, if that were possible, stand to the other States? Would it be that of colonies—subdued provinces? We wish those who contend that, although there is no part of the Constitution giving the right to coerce, there is a clear implication of such right, would name the clause in which, submission following coercion, there is provision made for holding in perpetual subjection States *forced back into the Confederacy?*"

Such talk as this displays a very crude notion of the nature of government. It seems to assume that any State may go out of the Union at pleasure,—and come back at pleasure,—that the Union was never designed to be anything more than a matter of convenience for the several States, to be dissolved, and re-formed or destroyed, at the whim of its separate members.

This is all very puerile and absurd. South Carolina is under the most solemn obligations which a State can assume to *obey* the Constitution of the United States, and *all laws* made in pursuance thereof. This is all she has to do. It is not a question of "going out" or coming in; it is simply a question of *obeying the law*, and any coercion that may be applied will be directed solely to the enforcement of that obligation.

A Prophetic Foreboding.—In some comments published in this paper on the 23d inst., relative to a motion made by Alderman Brady on the previous evening, ordering the Japanese Committee forthwith to present a bill of items "if prepared," and "if not prepared," then to have said bill of items prepared without delay "and submitted to the Board at its next meeting," we confessed some suspicions of the Alderman's sincerity, the motion containing on its face the germs of a postponement "very likely to last until after the December election."

The proceedings of the City Fathers on last Monday evening confirmed the correctness of our suspicions, the bill of items not only not appearing, but Alderman Darragh clearly proving that Alderman Brady *knew* at the time of making his motion that it was not in the power of the Board of Aldermen to comply with the order then so ostentatiously given. The bill of items, with various documents appended, had been finally acted upon by the Board of Aldermen when they voted the appropriation of $105,000; and the Board of Councilmen have now, and had at the time of Brady's motion, exclusive charge of the matter.

But what cared Brady? His motion had given him an air of repentance for a few days, and he vaunted, while referring to the success of the trick, "that he would be renominated that (last Monday) evening." This boast was, unhappily, too true, the Republican machinery of the Fifth Aldermanic District being exclusively under Mr. Brady's control. "The newspapers may beat me," shouted the exultant Alderman, "but they will have to work for it. Should I beat them," continued Brady, "it will show that I am smarter than they." To this challenge we object, and against its conclusion we have to enter a *non sequitur*. Should Brady be reëlected, it can only prove that a majority of the voters in his District are not intelligent enough to understand the record of corruption when it is laid before them in "the papers," or so steeped in moral oblivion as to have no blush on finding themselves represented by a man who makes no secret of his contempt for official honesty.

Musical.

To-night Mr. Ullman proposes to repeat to us, at the Academy of Music, one of the most remarkable musical triumphs of the year. We trust that in this repetition he may be happily enabled to include the splendors of the audience as well as the effects of the stage, for not the least striking feature of the performance of "La Juive," in Irving-place, on Monday night, was the holiday appearance of the house, crowded from pit to gallery, and with a distinctly operatic *monde*. Let us add that this audience was thrown into unusual and exhilarating relief by a really brilliant illumination. The lights of the Academy commonly serve to make visible the darkness of the boxes. They discourage fresh toilettes among the ladies, and new gloves among the gentlemen, and in this way dampen very considerably the legitimate atmosphere of the Opera, which is, or ought to be, that of a refined social Capua, winning men and women both away, for a few brief hours, from the excitements, passions and anxieties of the "garish day." Under the blaze of Monday evening, the whole house assumed a festive air, altogether unexpected by the oldest *habitué*, and the new proscenium boxes, which complete the tier of the lower balconies, and most agreeably replaces the hideous *vomitoria* of the old *régime*, with their oscillating hordes of lounging Philistines, were inaugurated most successfully. Never did the New-York Opera House seem so truly a house of opera as on Monday. The management, perhaps with a delicate eye to future economies, announce that the luminous magnificence of this occasion, was only a reminiscence of the Prince of Wales' ball, intended to delight the souls of all the uncivilized thousands who found no favor in the sight of the "four hundred" elect on that auspicious occasion. We must urge it upon them to alter all this, and to erect the lights of Monday into a permanent institution. Shall we say as much for "La Juive?"

"La Juive" is not absolutely a novelty in New-York, for though it has been a quarter of a century in crossing the Atlantic, it reached us last May, when it was produced at the Winter Garden with the cast now acting it at the Academy, saving and accepting Herr Weinlich, who has given way to Carl Formes as the *Cardinal*, and Madame Von Berkel, who has been replaced by Madame Anna Bishop as *Eudoxia*. Lovers of melody will perhaps aver that in this case "late" was *not* better than "never," for "La Juive" is the least *melodé* of Operas. But on the other hand, its gorgeous *ensemble* of instrumentation and spectacle belong so essentially to the humor of the present age, that it is really surprising they should never have wafted it across the seas before. It is one long apotheosis of the scene-painter, the costumer, and the orchestra. When we remember that only a year ago M. Halevy, as the organ of an Imperial Commission on the Musical Pitch, made a very brilliant report to the French Government on the necessity of reducing the diapason intensely and unnaturally elevated during the last twenty years, it is curious to hear M. Halevy's notions of twenty years ago on the same subject, as they are practically set forth in the colossal instrumentation of his first really successful work "La Juive." It was quite time, certainly, in 1859 to protect the human voice against what M. Halevy, the *Sécrétaire Perpetuel*, calls the "rude trials of a diapason inflamed by the gradual development of instrumental perfection." But why should M. Halevy, the composer, have done his share towards this inflammation in 1835?

In truth, M. Halevy, although a man of decided ability, is very far from being a genius. It is the characteristic of our age that the expansion of talent is everywhere replacing the concentration of genius, and M. Halevy is one of the most remarkable prophets of the new dispensation. He grew up out of Herold whose "Ludovic" left unfinished, was completed by the young Halevy, and successfully played; and out of Auber, whose delicate affluence has inspired him with many of his most felicitous combinations of effect. Appreciating the tendencies of his age, he gave Paris, in "La Juive," a series of grand optical and dramatic effects, and Paris has admired him accordingly ever since, but listened to him no more than it could help. New-York will do the same, we think. New-York, on Monday night, lavished its good will with an equal hand on manager, author and singers. It is hard to say which most deserved the ovation.

Musically, the honors of the evening belonged to Stigelli. This artist, to whom it is our impression that the world of music owes the rich religious prayer sung by *Poliuto* in the first act of Donizetti's most impressive opera, has the rare quality of adorning by sentiment the most strenuously inexpressive partitions. He gives a wonderful variety and relief to the somewhat monotonous musical development of the *rôle* of *Eleazar*.

Mme. Fabbri made a less felicitous appearance in the character of *Rachel*, which neither in the score nor in the book merits the *abandon* of this fine artist's remarkable qualities. Carl Formes was prelatical and powerful in the *Cardinal*; and Mme. Bishop gave us all she has of song and spirit, in the character of *Eudoxia*—not by any means, be it said, the most exacting of types.

Of the horses, the scenery, the costumes and the grouping, as they belong to the *Mascu*, rather than to the Opera, we have only to say that if such things must hereafter predominate over the Art of Music at the Academy, as they do over the Art of the Drama on the stage, then Mr. Ullman's Fourteenth-street pomps and vanities well deserve their rank.

The "Old Folks" in Brooklyn.—For the past few evenings, this popular body or "class" of singers from the interior of Massachusetts has been delighting the ears of our Brooklyn friends with their old-fashioned harmonies and their antiquated rigaments. In addition to the original class, which, under control of Father Kemp, has sang for us every Winter for years past, a young and beautiful songstress named Nichols—unfortunately prefixed by a "Mrs."—presents her claims for public favor. Doing full as much execution with her eyes as her voice, she is nightly encored, and bids fair to become one of the most popular, as she is one of the most pleasing of our artistes.

News from Matanzas.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst., arrived at this port last evening.

On the 24th the wind shifted in a sudden squall from the N. W., and at 5 o'clock the wind increased to a heavy gale, which continued with violence, raising a fearful, short curling sea, threatening to sweep the decks of everything. This weather continued until noon of the 25th.

The city and harbor of Matanzas was in a perfect state of health.

The coming crops are very promising. The cane has gained considerably from the late cold weather. Almost all the estates will be in full operation by the 1st December next.

The stock of sugar is reduced to scarcely 3,000 boxes, and although the accounts from Europe were better, there are no operations to report at present. There being no demand, holders will no doubt have to ship on their own account.

The stocks both in Havana and Matanzas are about 158,000 boxes against 177,000 boxes last year, and 62,000 for the preceding one.

Freights remain without alteration. In Exchange there was very little doing.

The Capt. Wilson Subscription.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, for a testimonial to Capt. Wilson, of brig *Minnie Schiffer*.

Rev. Mr. Henay, Calvary Sem	$5 00	Adams Express Co	25 00
Rev. S. Malone, Williamsburgh	5 00	Arnold, Constable & Co	25 00
Rev. Hugh McGuire	5 00	Cash	5 00
Rev. J. M. Campbell	5 00	Cash	5 00
Marshall O. Roberts	20 00	P. R. & Co	10 00
Latimer Bros	20 00	R. C. Root, Anthony & Co	25 00
H. J. Harrington	5 00	Previously acknowledged	7,186 00
Cash	10 00		
Cash	20 00	Total	$7,370 00

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Contradictory Reports of Montgomery's Operations.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Harney—Republican Meeting at Leavenworth—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

Leavenworth, K. T., Monday, Nov. 26.

At a meeting called by prominent Republicans, held on Thursday evening, at the District Court room, Mayor McDowell presided. A Committee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas intelligence has been received from South Eastern Kansas, which leaves little room to doubt that civil war has been added to the cause of famine, which already oppressed that section of Kansas, therefore,

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the causes which may have led Montgomery, Jamison and their followers, or any bands of men acting with, or in opposition to them, to the renewal of violence and disorder in that section of Kansas, we regard it our duty as citizens of the Territory to denounce this unlawful and insurrectionary act, and to support the Executive authorities of the Territory in restoring and preserving the public peace.

Resolved, That the recent expulsion by the General Government of the settlers, in the County of Cherokee, from their homes on neutral lands at the beginning of Winter, and in a season of utter destitution and famine, was an act of cruelty and oppression unparalleled in the history of a free people; but that such expulsion cannot afford them a plausible pretext for adding to the miseries of the people by a renewal of civil war in the counties of Bourbon and Linn.

Resolved, That having settled beyond a doubt the question of Slavery in Kansas, we condemn all attempts to embroil us in controversies and collisions arising out of that question, with the people of our neighboring State, whether made by Disunionists without or by Nullifiers within our borders.

The resolutions were supported by several, and opposed by Anthony, McCahon and others, on the ground that no information had been received to justify the belief that civil war existed in the Territory. Amid much excitement and confusion, the report of the Committee was declared adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment, those opposed to the adoption of the report organized another meeting. Judge McCahon was made President. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is reported that difficulties of a serious nature exist in Southeastern Kansas, and

Whereas, we have no reliable information on the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That we withhold all action in the matter until the facts connected with the case can be satisfactorily ascertained.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with regard to the nature and origin of those difficulties and their extent.

Resolved, That the acts of the Administration officers and agents, with reference to the Cherokee Indian lands and the neutral land, constitute a series of outrages unparalleled in the history of any Government.

Resolved, That we condemn any violation of the laws of our country, and that any and every one who, after a fair and impartial trial is found guilty of such violations, should suffer the penalty of these laws.

A committee of three was appointed.

We have intelligence from Lawrence that Acting-Governor Beebe arrived there on Saturday, having had an interview with Montgomery. At the time of the interview, Montgomery, with forty-three men, was engaged in the trial of a man charged with kidnapping a free negro. The man, whose name was not given, was found guilty, and hung in the presence of Beebe.

Fort Scott has not been harmed, or Paris sacked, as has been reported. Arrivals by the stage at Kansas City, on Saturday evening, report all quiet.

By a private letter from Lawrence, we have another account of the interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. This account says that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald, whose alleged offence was being in favor of the execution of the Fugitive-Slave Law, and that at the solicitation of Beebe he was set free. On being expostulated with, Montgomery is reported as having defied the power of the Gubernatorial and Federal Governments.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at the Fort this morning, and will leave for Southern Kansas to-morrow morning with 100 dragoons and two pieces of artillery, Capt. Bain in command. Troops have started from Fort Riley to the same destination. The two divisions will rendezvous at Mount City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials, regarding their plan of operations. Montgomery acknowledges the late murders. He states that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri and said he would continue his operations against that State, Arkansas and Texas. If the troops come against him in large bodies he would dodge them, and could whip any of small parties.

Warsaw, Monday, Nov. 26.

Dr. Milton, a resident of this City arrived from Fort Scott on Saturday evening, whither he had been on business connected with the Land Office. He reports, that Montgomery in person was encamped within five miles of that place with seventy-five or eighty men. A detachment had entered Fort Scott, and finding the Government officers had fled and the Court, which was to have been held on Monday last was broken up, they seemed to be satisfied and did not molest the town in any way whatever.

Montgomery's object for the present, it seems, was only to murder the officers and thereby break up the Court, and prevent the trial of some thirty of his friends in custody. He publicly declared that he would now remain to prevent the sales which are advertised for the 3d of December, and also to take possession of Vernon and Bates Counties in the meantime. Montgomery is said to be regularly encamped with large, comfortable tents. The men seen at Ball's Mills, who were thought to be Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of Government troops, on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Smith. Dr. Milton did not hear of any of Montgomery's men having been in Missouri. Judge Williams left here yesterday for Clinton. The small party of Minute-men which left here a few days since have returned. They went as far as Ball's Mills, and reported that the nearer they advanced towards Fort Scott the less they heard of the difficulties.

Particulars of the Execution of Russell Hinds—Proceedings Against Kidnappers—The Shooting of Jennison—Cause and Progress of the Difficulties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mapleton, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

A painful sense of duty prompts me to draw another view of Southern Kansas difficulties, that are yet but imperfectly understood by the public. I am aware that the popular sentiment is averse to such scenes as I am about to describe, still the considerations which follow will prove, I trust, to some extent a palliation.

My last contained an error or two, that I will spare no time in correcting. The name of the person who was hung on the 11th inst. in Linn County was Russell Hinds. He was especially hung for kidnapping negroes, and was not guilty of shooting at Dr. Jennison in Mound City, as I was first informed. He was taken by a small party of the citizens of Linn County, tried and convicted by a jury in open day. Then notice was given that he would be hung between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock on the 14th, and if any of his friends wished to witness the execution, they were requested to be present. Or if any from Missouri wanted to offer any forcible interference, they were notified that an opportunity would be offered, when they could be accommodated in that respect. But none came except as silent spectators.

When Mr. Hinds was informed of his sentence he was told that he would have time to dictate a will, if he desired to do so. He replied that he would like to leave one, and it was immediately prepared according to his directions. He conceded that the position the people in Southern Kansas were now taking was tenable and justifiable, and expressed his wonder that he had never viewed it in the same light before. Capt. Jennison, as the leader of the party, made a few remarks to those present, as several, besides his own party, had gathered in to witness

the scene. He told them that Kansas had been purchased to freedom at a heavy cost, and its citizens were determined that it should never be made a hunting-ground either by Missouri slave-drivers or Kansas renegades. They had no design to interfere in any way with the affairs of Missouri, but they must stay their own side of the line. The people of Kansas had always been ready to do the same. If Missourians, or any of their lackeys, were found kidnapping on our soil, they would be hung as fast as they could be caught. Nothing short of this could ever restore peace to these border counties, separated only by an imaginary line from a Slave State. It was for the highest interest of every settler in these counties that it should be so, and it would prove equally beneficial to the people of Missouri. If any of our citizens were found on their soil, seeking to entice or kidnap slaves from that State, they were offered the same redress.

Such was the tenor of his remarks, and they were indorsed by all who listened to them—of all parties—as the most practicable remedy, under all the circumstances. Accordingly, Mr HINDS was led to a tree that stands just on the line between Missouri and Kansas, and there hung to a limb until he was dead. His will was folded, and on the back of it was written, "Hung on the 11th day of November, 1860, by the people of Kansas, *for kidnapping*. All who do likewise may expect the same fate."

This was placed in his pocket, and he was thus left hanging, between Slave and Free Territory, as a beacon to evil-doers.

Mr. HINDS had been living in Missouri the past Summer, and only returned to his claim the afternoon of the 10th, when he was taken. He had not even entered his house, but was arrested while he was tying out his horse. He was a single man, aged about thirty. He had been long identified as one of the worshippers of "the institution," and was ever on the alert to aid and pilot Missouri parties in search of negroes. He had a brother-in-law named REESE, who lived but half a mile from him, but his house was across the line, in Missouri, and Capt. JENNISON would allow no one to interrupt him, for the reason that he was outside of our jurisdiction, although he had often accompanied Mr. HINDS on his kidnapping tours.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the same party, accompanied by others, mostly from Linn County, visited a village called Barnesville, on the Osage River, in Bourbon County, in search of two alleged kidnappers, named ROUNDS and SCARBER. These gentlemen had had also been proficients at their trade, but they were so fortunate as to get about five minutes' warning before the company arrived, and thus probably saved themselves the fate of HINDS. The other citizens of the town were somewhat alarmed to see an armed company of strangers parading their streets, but no harm was done them or their property. A very strict discipline seemed to prevail against any molestation of things not their own. One young man, named BESON, was found in possession of a spur in the evening, that he was known to not have in the morning, and for this his gun was taken from him and he was forced to leave the company.

Some time Wednesday night, a detachment from the same company called at the cabin of LESTER D. MOORE, about a mile east of this place, where he was "bashing it" with a young man named SCOTT, formerly from Vermont. The party was led by the same Capt. JENNISON, (formerly called Doctor, of Mound City,) and MOORE was summarily commanded to surrender. This he refused to do, and gave vent to a tissue of profanity and oaths seldom known outside of ruffian associations. For several minutes they continued repeating the order to "surrender," while MOORE persisted in his refusal, and declared that the first one who touched a board of his cabin was a dead man. At this, JENNISON violently kicked down the door and once more summoned him, for the last time, to surrender, telling him that he should have a fair trial by a jury, if he surrendered, and if he was found innocent, he should not be harmed. Again MOORE commenced his tirade of oaths, when he was instantly shot in the neck and fell dead.

He was formerly from Crawford County, Indiana, was about 25 years old, and unmarried. He came into Kansas in the Summer of 1857, and has constantly maintained the character of a servile Southern tool. He was an active member in what has before been called the "Dark Lantern" Organization in Southern Kansas, and was ever ready to become the instrument of oppression toward the pioneer Free State band who had preceded him. He was implicated particularly by his own confession in the hanging of HUGH CARLIN, at Barnesville, last July, and of Mr. GUTHRIE, at this place, last Winter. He had vauntingly proclaimed that he put the rope around HUGH CARLIN's neck. This CARLIN, it will be remembered, was first beaten until he was insensible, and then hung by the neck in such a position that his knees touched the ground. He was brutally killed, without even an opportunity for trial, although he begged for one, and said he was willing to be hung if they could bring any proof that he had ever committed a crime. Still this MOORE and others cowardly beat him, and then hung him in the night time on the charge of being a thief, without giving him any means of defence. It is generally believed that GUTHRIE was also innocently hung, and he was certainly denied even a mob trial.

Such were the crimes with which MOORE was charged, and for which he would have been tried by a People's Court had he submitted to an arrest; and if found guilty would have been hung on the same free where CARLIN died; but I pass from the sad spectacle, to what followed the next day.

Mr. DUSTIN SCOTT, before named, was held a prisoner until morning, as he was implicated in the same transactions with MOORE. J. M. HOFFNAGLE, the present postmaster of Mapleton, was also arrested by the same party, early the same morning, and both together were brought up for trial on Thursday, in the town of Mapleton. They were both charged with belonging to the party that hung GUTHRIE on Taggart Mound last February. There were now some fifty armed men belonging to the company of Capt. JENNISON, but the citizens from the adjacent country came in rapidly, until over two hundred were present.

The trial continued through the forenoon, but all the evidence was somewhat circumstantial, and giving the prisoners the benefit of all doubts, they were released, but not until they were told that positive proof could be produced at some future time, and whenever it was, they might expect another visit, if to be found.

During the proceedings, Capt. JENNISON stated in full the principles by which they were governed in what might seem to some as a bloody and unnecessary movement, and it is said that his remarks were applauded by repeated cheers from the people present.

They conceded that something of the kind had become necessary to arrest the tide that was fast sweeping over them. It should be borne in mind that a mass-meeting was held at Raysville, on the Osage, last Spring, at which it was resolved by *all parties*, that there should be no more appeals to Lynch-law, but that every man should be fairly tried by a jury. This was particularly the expression of the *Democratic* portion of the meeting. But now it has come to pass that the Democrats, as the representatives of the Slave Power, have organized their "Dark-lantern" conclave, and that organization cruelly beat and hung HUGH CARLIN, last July, and refused him the investigation which he begged for. Therefore, it is claimed that the Amnesty No. 2 is broken.

But the uninitiated will inquire why not find redress for all this in the Courts? The answer is plain. The juries are composed almost entirely of these same Draklanternites. This MOORE who was shot was one of them; HOFFNAGLE was another, and a large portion of them were the very men engaged, directly or indirectly, in the hanging of GUTHRIE and CARLIN. In other words, they are Democrats. It is idle mockery to talk of a remedy by that medium, until a reformation has been witnessed in that particular; and still the more, when it is known the organization spoken of extends not merely to a few counties, but throughout Kansas, and even Missouri and other States. It is therefore no mushroom. We hear the signals almost daily. A person is kidnapped in Iowa, another in Illinois, another in Kansas, and so on; sometimes they are black, sometimes white. In view of all this the loyalist cries out, "Be quiet, submit—this Union is all the hunting-ground of the South."

A few men in Kansas have simply said, *they will not submit*. They have instituted a new epoch in the history of our Government. For the first time since our Ship of State was launched, a man is boldly hung in open day, for hunting colored men in Kansas. The example is indeed an heroic one, especially when a Slave State was invited to witness the scene, in any capacity they might prefer. What its effect may be upon the Union-savers is a question with two sides. If it should prove to be a bombshell in their camp, all such intention is disowned by those who applied the torch.

Having had consultation with some of the actors on this new stage, I can give something of their professed objects and intentions. They assert that their position is a high moral one, above all personality or individual revenge; that they are not dealing with politics, but with principles, immutable and inalienable. They will protect Democrats and all alike, if they behave equally well. They never ask a man his politics, but if any member of their company is found pilfering, he is disarmed, and threatened with hanging. If the people of Slave States want negroes, they must keep them at home, for the moment a slave sets his foot on Kansas soil, he is free, and they will protect him at all hazards. Any man convicted of having kidnapped a human being in this Territory, *shall die*. They order no man out of the country, but if they flee "when no man pursueth," they allow them to go, unless his guilt is clear and positive; then they will hang him, but never until tried by a jury—giving him the benefit of all doubts. Horse thieves and manthieves alike deserve, and will alike suffer death. Free men have conquered Kansas, and now it shall be a home for all.

Such is an abstract of the principles by which they claim to be governed, and which constitute the substance of their public declarations. Capt. MONTGOMERY is a leading spirit in the work. He may be termed the Major-General, and directs the storm. As ever, he has the sympathy and confidence of the masses where he moves. Such being the position of affairs in Southern Kansas, the future developments will be watched with unusual interest. It is indeed lamentable, if the surroundings make such scenes as these necessary or justifiable, and it is no less to be deprecated if they are permitted to occur while they are not justifiable.

I will digress, to give a little incident from our "interior life." While stopping as the guest of Capt. MONTGOMERY a few nights since, my attention was attracted from our earnest conversation, by the movements of one of his children—a little boy, less than three years old. He was amusing himself before a fire in the fire-place at the end of the cabin, by constantly discharging his pop-gun, with paper wads, at the kitten in the corner. His bed-time soon came, when Mrs. MONTGOMERY put him in his snug little bed. Then came his military order: "Mother, I want my pop-gun put under my head."

His order was promptly obeyed, and his generalship soon fell asleep with his gun under his pillow.

When the Captain's bed-time came, I noticed that he had some half-a-dozen firearms near his head,—showing that in this case, as the *tree* is bent, the *twig* is inclined. RANDOLPH.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

NAPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Court met at 9½ o'clock. Counsel for defence waived the point raised last night, and expressed a willingness to admit the alleged confessions, and leave the proof of the manner in which they were obtained to the Jury. The papers were then read. The first, in Burch's handwriting, was as follows:

In the presence of Almighty God, the Great Creator and Judge of all men, who will save in Heaven with everlasting salvation, or plunge forever in Hell my soul, according to the sufficiency of His grace, and as the tenor of my life shall be, I now solemnly declare and swear, under threatened penalty of eternal damnation, should I declare falsely and utter a lie, that my child, Harriet Corning Burch, is child and offspring of Isaac H. Burch; and I further solemnly swear that the first criminal conversation and act of adultery I ever had or committed with David Stuart was committed on the 14th day of October, 1857. At the time of said act of adultery I was, to my certain knowledge, pregnant with said Harriet Corning Burch, and had been so pregnant for the space of near two months prior to the time of said act of adultery. I further swear that said David Stuart committed acts of adultery by having illicit connection with me at various times; think seven times; all of which acts were performed from the 14th day of October, when they first began, up to and after the birth of Harriet, which was on the 24th day of May, 1858. I further swear that Isaac Burch has been the bearer of quite a number of improper letters between David Stuart and myself, surreptitiously sent; and I believe his agency between said Stuart and myself has greatly aided said Stuart in causing my seduction and ruin.

(Signed) MARY W. BURCH.

Witness—FANNIE BURCH, J. R. VALENTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, 1860. J. R. VALENTINE, Notary Public.

The second paper reads as follows:

JANUARY 17th, 1860.—In justice to my husband and children, I make the following statement: From the early part of the year 1857, I had an acquaintance with Stuart; saw him occasionally previous to August in the same year—from that time (August) he was unceasing in his determination and attempt to ruin me. I resisted him, God in Heaven knows, and for nearly three months; but it seemed as if I were infatuated, and after so long repelling his advances, I, to my shame, confess that he finally conquered, and on the 14th day of Oct., '57, I fell a victim to his damnable seductive arts. On that day had criminal connection with him. God forgive me; this was repeated at different times, by six or seven acts of adultery during the month of November, and until the 24th of December of the same year, when this intimacy ceased, and I seldom saw Stuart. He called two or three times after my brother's death in February, 1858, but there was no further criminal intercourse between us. He was not in the house from that time till after my return from the East in September, 1859, when he called once or twice, as other gentlemen did. About the last of October, 1859, during my husband's absence at Burlington, where he had gone for three days, he called, and said: "Your husband will be away to-night; I am coming here, after all have retired." I said: "No, Mr. Stuart, I can never do that in the world." He urged it, and I refused. He then insisted upon again accomplishing his hellish purpose, which I utterly refused to allow, but without any effect, for he threw me upon the lounge and insisted. I was frightened, and told him I could never consent to such a thing again. My infatuation was gone, but, alas! I was in his power. I strove with him and wept bitterly, and then told him, in order to have him cease, that I would allow him to visit me that night. He said, then when all is quiet, leave the shutter open in your room, come down to the front door, which you must not fasten. This I promised, from fear. He did not, however, get in. I fastened the door, shut the blinds and went to bed. Stuart did not then or any other night, visit me. I should think about the 29th of November, while my husband was at a meeting of the Historical Society, at W. H. Brown's, Stuart was here, and at that time made advances to me, which I repelled altogether. I was ill at the time. This is the extent of my whole acquaintance and intercourse, familiar or otherwise, with this vile man. May God forgive me all the acts I have committed, for I do most humbly and sincerely repent me of them.

I should have added above that at no time did Stuart accomplish his most hellish purpose without the utmost resistance on my part. In every instance I was forced to it.

I have written the above with my own free will, after much deliberation and pain; have read it carefully before signing. (Signed)

MARY W. BURCH.

Witness—FANNIE BURCH, J. R. VALENTINE.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 17th of January, '60. J. R. VALENTINE, Notary Public.

At this point one of the jury announced that he had received intelligence of the death of his child, and wished to be excused. After discussion, it was agreed to excuse him until Thursday, and proceed with the case with eleven jurymen, keeping an abstract of the evidence for the absentee.

The counsel for the defence then commenced the case.

Wm. McKay, Clerk of the United States Express, New-York, in 1856, sworn—I identified the receipt of the package containing the clock to be sent to Burch, Chicago, dated Feb. 9, 1857.

Deposition of Harvey D. Colwin proposed to be read to prove the date of delivery of clock to Burch, with object of showing incorrectness of Taylor's testimony.

Objection by complainant's counsel, on grounds of insufficiency of evidence. The Court reserved decision.

Deposition of Dr. McVicker, Practicing Physician in Chicago 12 years—Attended David Stuart at the Tremont House Oct. 27, 1857; made eight or nine visits; he was anxious to go out, having a lawsuit to attend; told him it was dangerous to do so; he yielded to my advice, and sent for the opposing lawyer to put off the case; attended him eight or nine days consecutively; he was in the room whenever I called.

Cross-examination—Only know the time from the entries in my book.

Counsel for complainant objected receiving deposition, because the book had not been produced. The Court overruled the objection, it being competent for the complainant to call the witness to produce the book.

The deposition of *David S. Lyell*, of Chicago, was read. He had known Burch one year; known David Stuart long; can recollect attended a party at his house 27th of October, 1859; Mrs. Burch, Fannie and Lizzie Burch were present; walked home with Mrs. Burch and Stuart as far as the Clifton House, where I boarded; there left them; was at Boyd's party 31st October, 1857; Mrs. Burch and niece were there; I was at Stuart's house during the day; went from there with him and daughter to the party.

The cross examination was mainly directed to test the recollection of the witness on past events. Had conversed three or four times with Stuart about the case; think in June or July.

Walter Peck's deposition was read. He deposes being at Stuart's house on the night of the meeting of the Historical Society at Mr. H. Hrown's, from early in the evening till eleven o'clock at night, with J. D. Long and Burrill; Stuart never left the room during the evening except for five minutes for refreshments; this was one of the nights on which the act of adultery was charged.

Margaret O'Hara was called for cross-examination—First conversation had about Stuart with Burch was in May, 1857; told me when he called to say the ladies were engaged; witness related the incident of Stuart's visit, when he met Mrs. Burch in the grapery; never saw Stuart kiss Mrs. Burch, nor put his face near hers that day; testified that when Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the library the day Mrs. Kinney called, the door was not locked; should not have noticed Mrs. Burch's face being red if had not been asked about it; after Mr. Burch left home, generally noticed Mrs. Burch's face when in company; in reference to the night when Stuart took tea at the house; she testified that she never noticed Mrs. Burch's collar or hair rumpled till attention was called to it after Mrs. Burch left home; in relation to the evening Farnam called, Mrs. Burch didn't tell her to say she had gone up stairs; said it on my own account; recollect seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the library after Turner's death; noticed nothing improper; should not have thought of such a thing if I had not been asked; was asked by Mrs. Thomas Burch; never saw Mrs. Burch when I thought she had been doing wrong; first heard of troubles Wednesday of the week before she left; heard her crying one night the week before she left; heard her say, "No, father, no! Oh, don't father! Father you choke me!" and similar expressions; she cried for two hours; I went to sleep; heard an observation from her room that the boys would hear her; heard her say she dindn't care; heard Mrs. Burch scream after that; saw Valentine come to the house Monday afternoon; went up stairs when Burch called him; saw Mrs. Burch at the head of the stairs, writing; Valentine went down quickly; after she finished writing she appeared in great trouble; saw Mrs. Burch early on Tuesday; she told me she must go away, but not till her uncle came after her; asked me to be kind to the baby; think she said she was naughty, and had to go away; cannot give the precise language; heard Mrs. Burch cry very hard while Farnam was there Tuesday; could hear her in the parlor; think saw Mrs. Burch before Farnam came in; she was writing in a chair in a room over the library, Burch sitting opposite, dictating while she wrote; Mrs. Burch cried all that day; came into my room that evening looking very mild; she snatched the baby away from me and said, "Oh! Margaret, I must go away to-morrow!" she entered very quickly and appeared scared; heard her knock at Burch's door at night; she said she wanted to come in for the last time; Burch refused to admit her; saw her Wednesday in her own room and nursery; asked me to be kind to the children, and not let Hattie forget her mother; after she left in the evening Burch told me not to write Mrs. Burch; threatened to turn any one out of the house if they wrote her.

The cross-examination was not finished when the Court adjourned. During the testimony the witness cried while speaking of Mrs. Burch's troubles. Mrs. Burch wept while the witness spoke of her children. The deepest attention was paid by all in the Court during the testimony.

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I. D. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

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SKATES,
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Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

MARRIED.

DOOLITTLE—WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, M. J. DOOLITTLE, of this City, to Mrs. ROWENA WAINWRIGHT, of Racine, Wis.

MOODY—DOANE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, GEO. H. MOODY to EMILIE, daughter of the late Chas. Doane, Esq., both of New-York.

BARRETT—TERRY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. F. Thompson, Mr. OLIVER BARRETT to Miss FANNIE E. TERRY, all of this City.

STEPHENS—KEARNY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., J. P. STEPHENS to ANNA LIVINGSTON, eldest daughter of Philip R. Kearny, Esq., all of this City.

OLLIF—SCHONBERG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., JAMES HENRY OLLIF to KATE, youngest daughter of C. L. Schönberg, both of England.

GREGORY—MAURY.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Butler, CHARLES M. GREGORY, of Jersey City, to ALICE W. MAURY, of the former place.

CHAMPLIN—HOVEY.—In Scotland, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Thomas Tallman, EDMUND L. CHAMPLIN, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of Benjamin Hovey, Esq., of Scotland.

DIED.

READ.—In this City, ALICE S. M. READ, youngest daughter of Wm. A. and S. M. Read.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM THOMSON, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 51st-st., near 3d av.

HAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES GILMOUR, only son of John and Catharine Hay, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

DOOLITTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 26, of diphtheria, IRENE, youngest daughter of William A. and Helena S. Doolittle, aged 7 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 28, from her parents' residence, No. 147 Lafayette-av., corner of Carlton-av., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BURNET.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, JESSIE ALLAN, daughter of John M. and C. E. Burnet, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

Friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 233 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, suddenly, Gen. O. H. KNAPP, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at No. 75 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

MARCH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 25, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas March, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague-st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, [illegible]

[illegible] relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

ELKINS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, HANNAH ELKINS, widow of James, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her sons, William, John, James, Robert, Joseph and George, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock, at her son's residence, No. 84 Erie-st., without further notice.

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The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 565, Nov. 27, 1860.
49, 73, 15, 53, 44, 39, 62, 43, 65, 12, 3, 34.
Class No. 566, Nov. 27, 1860.
57, 41, 21, 17, 1, 42, 30, 63, 66, 3, 56, 8, 68.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 27, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
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Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

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BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
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Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.
It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.
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ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
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A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.
BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.
Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.
The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.
Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

SPONGE CAKE.
Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yelks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CORN CAKE.
One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.
Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; mix with milk; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

LADIES' CAKE.
Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

WEBSTER CAKE.
Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, jenny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEO H. BATES,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE FIRST, LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
Will deliver his celebrated Lecture
On LAFAYETTE,
At Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
At 8 o'clock; doors open at 7
Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the office of the *Evening Post*, Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Young Men's Christian Association, No. 817 Broadway, and Mercantile Library, Astor-place.
Procure tickets in advance, and go early!

A NEW WAY OF ADVERTISING.
"Dr. SMITH: I advertise your MAGNETIC SALVE everywhere, without much cost, and more effectual than all the newspapers in the country. My wife, whose quinsey, of so long standing, was cured by it, is a living advertisement."—H. C. PAUL, No. 529 Commerce-st., Philadelphia. For sale by the Proprietor, No. 322 Canal-st., by WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and everywhere.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFFERING my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Casters, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices. LOUIS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK
is an admirable number, filled with instructive and valuable reading, fully up to the times, and sparkling and brilliant on every page.
For example, an article by
HORACE GREELEY
settles the question,
"DO WE LIVE UNDER A GOVERNMENT."
An admirable sketch of
"LEIGH HUNT"
is contributed by
BAYARD TAYLOR.
A new and original Poem by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
"BELOW AND ABOVE: A VISION,"
written in a new measure, and without rhyme.
"CHARLEMAGNE AND THE HERMIT,"
A Legend of the Danube,
A new and original ballad by
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.
An admirable Sermon by
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
From the Text
"Rise, take up thy bed, and walk."
A good Story of the ancient New-England times for Thanksgiving-Day, entitled
"THE TEMPTATIONS AND TRIALS OF JOB THORNDIKE,"
BY
CHAR

DRY GOODS.

LATEST PARIS WINTER STYLES
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BURNOUS, ZOUAVES,
PALETOTS, ALMAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
IN EVERY VARIETY of MATERIAL and TRIMMING,
Manufactured at our workrooms expressly
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
Also—A LARGE VARIETY
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
8 CASES IRISH POPLINS,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE OF PIM BROTHERS,
DUBLIN,
VERY SELECT AND ELEGANT COLORS.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE,
$20, worth $40.

$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.

ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CONTINUATION SALE FOR 30 DAYS OF OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26,
WE SHALL OFFER OUR RETAIL STOCK
At the same reduced scale of prices.
OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL OF THE BEST MATERIALS
THE LATEST STYLES
and manufactured in a superior manner, by men-operatives, and consequently stronger and better finished than any in the market.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES. 351
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at. 1 00.
351 REPS..... 1 25, 351
usually sold at $1 50
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
At $1,20 each,
JUST LANDED.
OPEN ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
WINTER DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
AT RECENT AUCTION SALES,
And now offered far below the cost of importation.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

EMBROIDERIES AND RICH LACES.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE
PANIC! PANIC!! PANIC!!!
We are determined to offer our very large stock of Fall importations for the balance of the season at such prices as must command
AN IMMEDIATE SALE,
Consisting of numerous novelties, viz:
Black French Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes, Point, Honiton and Guipure Laces.
Honiton Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Point Lace Collars, $3 and upwards.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Lace Setts, in great variety.
Paris embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Infants' Waists, Robes, Frocks, Capes, &c., &c.
Illusion Sleeves in great variety and new styles.
Breakfast Caps at half prices.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase first-class goods at very reasonable prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Successors to Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
A SUPERB STOCK OF ALL THE
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
** Notice our List of Prices:**
FINE CLOTH BEAVER "ARABIANS,"
With and without Sleeves from $5 to $8.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
Very richly trimmed, at $6 50, $7, $8, and $10.
HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER BASQUES,
Tight-fitting and loose, at $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
SUPERFINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $8, $9 $10 to $12.
We respectfully request Ladies, who have hitherto purchased their Cloaks in Broadway and elsewhere, to visit our store before purchasing. Our stock is large, all fresh new goods, and made in the very best style. Please note the name and number—
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 261 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT RETAIL.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Blankets—good 11-4, $3; 12-4, $4 and $5 per pair.
12-4 superfine Cotton Sheetings, 25 cents per yard.
12-4 Linen Sheetings, 75 cents per yard.
5-8 Damask Napkins, from 88c. to $2 per dozen.
Welsh Flannels, from 2s. 6d. to 5s cents superfine.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 8s. to 12s. per dozen, good.
Table Damasks, from 38. to 75c., superfine.
LACE CURTAINS.
Reduced from 25 to 30 per cent. less than former prices.
We shall present great inducements, the ensuing week, to all those desiring bargains.
PAPON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS
Of the present season's style,
Closing out at very low prices,
Broadway, corner 25th-st.
J. A. BLUXOME.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN India Store, No. 625 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES, A large variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, bell fringes, chenille, cloaks and children. A large assortment of [illegible] all widths, Chantilly veils, Brussels net, worsted [illegible] cents, [illegible] Broadway, near 10th-st., east side. H. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of [illegible] and other choice Furs, which he offers at [illegible] wholesale prices, at retail.
RICHARD GODE, Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ROBES,
CHEMISES AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
OF EVERY KIND,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS,
In Great Variety.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR
BRIDAL AND TRAVELING WARDROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

LYONS AND GERMAN SILK VELVETS.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED,
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers.
Fall Importation, (now open.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS!
PLAID AND FANCY WOOLEN SHAWLS,
BROCHES, STELLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
LARGE VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.,
Will offer on and after
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
Their entire stock of Fancy Goods at one-half their cost!
Ribbons at one-half their cost,
Trimmings at one-half their cost.
Embroideries—this splendid stock consisting of
SETS COLLARS, BANDS, WAISTS, ROBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
All will be offered at one half their cost.
HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, WINTER GLOVES.
WOOLENS, such as HOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., Will be found to acord with the above announcement.
Ladies, this sale will commence
On MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TARLATANS, ILLUSIONS, AND CRAPES,
FOR EVENING DRESSES,
In all the new colors, which will be sold much under regular prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just received
NEW SILKS, POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
Which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

310 BENSON'S. 310
FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

FRENCH MERINO AT 50c. PER YARD.
Cheap at 75 cents.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES AT OUR
BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
WHICH FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS SURPASS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
THEY ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPRISES
MEXICANS, FRENCH SAQUES, PALETOTS, ZOUAVES, BASQUES, BURNOUS,
And all other styles of Cloaks
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to the following facts, showing how we are enabled to UNDERSELL other large establishments:
We purchase all our goods for CASH—thereby saving from 10 to 20 per cent, under those who buy on TIME.
Our expenses are 75 per cent less than Broadway stores.
The Garments are all MANUFACTURED in the ESTABLISHMENT, under our own immediate supervision, and we thus save a large per centage.
These advantages should induce every Lady who requires a CLOAK or FASHIONABLE GARMENT of ANY STYLE OR PRICE, to call and examine our IMMENSE STOCK, and thereby save from 40 to 50 per cent on their purchase.
Remember the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents. Trimmings at cost. Woollen goods, small wares and fancy articles in great variety, at No. 1,009 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PEGARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—AT A PRIMARY Election of the National Democratic electors of the XXIst Ward, held on Friday evening, Nov. 23, at No 401 3d-av., in pursuance of the direction of the General Committee of Mozart Hall, the following persons were duly elected, having received a majority of all the votes cast at said election:
ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.
HUGH BRADY, JOHN MULLALLY,
PATRICK KENNY, GEO. W. SEEK,
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM, JAMES O'BRIEN,
DAVID MURRAY, CHAS. GUIDET.
GEO. A BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN GRAHAM, } Inspectors.
PATRICK KING,

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Regular National Democratic Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, convened at the house of Thos. Fay, No. 401 3d-av., this evening, in pursuance of the call of the Mozart General Committee, JOHN S. BETTS was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Alderman of this District
HUGH BRADY, Chairman.
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—AT A Judicial Convention of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, held at the house of Mr. Bragan, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, pursuant to a call of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, ASAHEL R. HERRICK was unanimously nominated for Civil Justice in said District. (Signed)
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Chairman.
D. V. FREEMAN, AZEL FREEMAN, Secretaries.

SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.—A meeting of citizens of this Ward, irrespective of party, will be held at the Last Broadway House WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating School officers of this Ward. All who are in favor of the above are invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON BRAZIL.
Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will deliver the SECOND LECTURE of his Course,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
PROGRAMME:
LECTURE II. LIFE IN THE TROPICS.—Forests, Insect World. Serpents. Alligators. Tigers, Monkeys, Half-breeds. City Life. Brazilian Girl. Marriage. Fashions. Student Life. Law and Medical Schools. Character of Don Pedro II., &c., &c.
III. VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.—Its Grandeur. History. Strong-minded Women of Amazon. Victoria Regia. Amazonian Enterprise. Steamboats, &c., &c.
IV. SWITZERLAND.—The Land of Tell. Mount Blanc. Tower of Babel—Ludicrous Errors. How Presidential Elections are Conducted. Helvetia. Manners and Customs. Marriage under the Code of Napoleon. &c., &c.
V. ITALY AND GARIBALDI.—A United Italy. Visit to the Waldenses. House of Savoy. A Garibaldi in the Fourteenth Century. Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii. Garibaldi from Brazil to Naples. The Kingdom of Italy a Deliverance to Ignorance and Intolerance.
TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—Gentlemen, $1; Ladies, or Pupils of Schools, 50 cents. Single Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the book and music stores, and at the door. No more tickets sold than the house will comfortably accommodate.
Doors open at 8; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FURS.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
LADIES' FINE FURS,
No. 60 Broadway, below Exchange-Place,
Are now disposing of their stock at Retail.

HELP WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, AN English woman as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 12 East 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chamber maid, and to do the fine washing; understands waiting on table; best of City reference given Apply at No. 61 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or with plain sewing; unexceptionable reference can be given Apply at her present employer's, No. 127 West 35th-st., for two days. Willing to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamb-rwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 149 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th av., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business as chamber maid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 8 Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress: has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 136 East 25th-st., 3d floor, back room; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or chambermaid and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 128 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 324 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable English girl to do high chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as child's nurse or to do up stair's work; is a good sewer and a good waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, who is fully competent, and is a good economist, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, including French and English cooking; most satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds; would be willing to wash and iron in a small private family, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best reference Call at No. 161 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small respectable family, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 120 Houston-st., corner 2d-av., room No. 6, 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; is willing to do the marketing, if required; has lived seven years in one family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats game, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; or would do the general work of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., up stairs, in the rear, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, also good baker; would do chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 134 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 2 East Washington-square. Best city references given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; can furnish the very best of City recommendations; is willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 282 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl who is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; is willing to do general housework. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a private family; best of references given. Apply at No 229 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days where last employed. Inquire at No. 75 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced young woman as cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No 56 6th-st., for two days, second floor, in the rear, near 3d av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situation by two Scotch girls, sisters, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; prefers to go to the country a short distance. Call at No. 76 9th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objections to the country. Address A. S., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper, &c.; understands the whole management of the house; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children, and is sure to make herself agreeable. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, willing to work, desires a situation in City or country, to do housework; is a good plain cook, good baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; is also a good dairy maid; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 297 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, to do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Hall-place.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would be willing, if time allowed, to assist in the chamberwork; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; has 4½ years' reference from her last place; either in city or country, or to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 258 4th-av. for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant laundress, who is also willing to do cooking or chamberwork, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall Annex-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 15th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 183 7th-av., near the corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable French Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress and first-class nurse, which her references from Paris will show; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av. Has the best of reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE, WHO resides with her sister, desires a situation in a respectable family to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Can be seen for three days at No. 238 West 27th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; would take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given if required. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st, second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST REspectable young girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at 160 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, for two days, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. She is a good hairdresser; has six years' reference from one family. Call at No. 361 West 23d-st., her present employer's. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, tidy, Protestant girl as waitress in a small, private family, or would assist in the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 364 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or will do the general housework of a small, respectable family; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 242 Hudson-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; has no objections to assist with the chamberwork if required; has lived 3 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young Protestant woman, with a baby four weeks old. Good references. Apply at No. 71 Bright-st., Jersey City.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages. German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers &c. No charge to employers till suited At the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open 7 morning till 9 in evening.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches: is a good and careful driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. L. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last term of years; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the city for the last fourteen years. Address E. R. F., No. 123 20th-st. near 3d-av., second floor, back.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a young man who knows his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an competent man as coachman in a first-class family; can give good City reference C. H. or address J. C., No. 144 3d-av., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who can produce seven years' references from his last place for honesty, sobriety, and capability; would keep a small garden in order if required, or make himself in any other way useful; also knows the City perfectly. Address S. K. E., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent and reliable man. Apply to T. T., at Messrs. Wood & Bros., No. 396 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent man, to take care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful; good reference from his last place. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as groom, who thoroughly understands his business; or will take a situation to drive a wagon or cart; will also do anything that is necessary; can milk a cow; wages moderate. Address J. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young Englishman a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has no objection to City or country; has got the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Lockwart's No 98 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-av., or a letter addressed to C. B. will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a wholesale store, grocery or tea preferred; has worked at the business four years; understands the care of horses, packing and repacking goods; also, the use of carpenter's tools; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address MAC, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man wishes a situation as coachman or groom, or gardener; understands perfectly the care and management of horses and harness; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who has lived in some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of testimonials as regards capability and sobriety. Call at or address the Clarendon Hotel, corner of 4th av. and 18th-st. Inquire in the office for THOMAS. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; is highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fruman's, 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended; has no objection to any part of the States. Address C. F., No. 150 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of references from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. T., No. 845 Broadway, fruit store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter, in a private family; can produce good City references as to capability, &c. Call or address WAITER, No. 80 West 17th-st.

IN A GROCERY.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, late from the old country, where he has served in a grocery; is willing to make himself useful. Address P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
The Anniversary Festival of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on FRIDAY, the 30th November, instant.
The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock, for the transaction of particular business, as a motion for a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which affects the usefulness of the Society, will then be acted upon.
The following gentlemen were elected Managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst.:
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, No. 79 Murray-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 52 Cedar-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 24 Broad-st.
ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, No. 6 Hanover-st.
JAMES FRASER, No. 92 Cliff-st
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERIcan Institute.—The Club will hold its regular meeting December 5; Thursday the 29th, being Thanksgiving day, the Institute will be closed.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY RECently from New-England, wishes a situation as visiting governess; can teach all the English branches, Latin, French and German; or would like an engagement to read English, French or German literature with young ladies who have left school. Address B. C., Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar wishes a situation in a private family, can also teach to beginners music, French, and talian. Address No. 21 Amity-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a public school as principal. Inquire at Kohler & Finck's Brewery, Guttenberg, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, second door from 6th-av.
A new term will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 34th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its e

AUCTION SALES.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28,

At 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st.,

FURS, FURS, FURS

LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of

RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.

Also, an elegant assortment of

SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 30,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 120 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

Consisting of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, marble-top tables, Brussels tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades and ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glassware, ornaments, &c.

ALSO, rosewood piano and stool, and a variety of oil paintings.

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER.—Elegant household furniture, carpets, gilt frame mirrors, piano-fortes, rich decorated China vases and tea sets, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.—J. W. PORTER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the rich household furniture in the five story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near the 7th-av., consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and silk plush, rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy and Boudoir chairs in satin, carved rosewood etageres with mirror doors and back, rich lace and brocatel curtains, ladies' rosewood secretary, elegant Chinese quartette tables richly inlaid with pearl, a large line of valuable oil-paintings, magnificent China vases, Parian and Bisque figures, 36-day French clock, marble mantel mirrors, pier glass and console table, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished all round, steel and case; solid oak extension table, oak buffet, oak dining-room chairs, very elegant China and silver ware, heavy cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Ingrain carpets, mirrors, clocks, pure hair mattresses, fine wool blankets, comforters, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Parties from a distance are assured that the above sale will take place, rain or shine, and without reserve. P. KIMBALL, Reciver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., (assignee sale,) property of a private gentleman, by order of the assignees, one long tail bay horse, 15 hands high, very fast, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and saddle; a switch-tail bay do, 16½ hands high; do., a switch-tail black mare, perfectly sound and kind, is a good ladies' saddle-horse, goes in any harness, a most desirable beast; a pole jagger wagon, nearly new, and in complete order, City made; a single-top buggy, in good order, made by Brewster; a set of double harness, light, and one set of single do., all made to order; blankets, robes, sheets, &c. The above were all selected for private use only. Also a splendid Victoria phaeton, with top nearly new, made by Lawrence to order, has been used but a few times, and cost $450, with pole and shafts. Also, a double two-seat box hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts. Also, a set of double silver-plated and mounted harness, City built. Also, one set of single do., also, a set single do. Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, City of New-York, belonging to the estate of George W. Geer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 181 East 20th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, new under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 208 East 26th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep—under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 306 East 26th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av.—under lease at $200 per annum, lessee pays taxes and Croton rents—lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 in. deep.

Lots Nos. 342 and 343, on the Bellevue maps of property—formerly belonging to the Corporation—the two lots lying together on the north side of 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x98.9—lot No. 243 is leased to a good tenant at $100 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McMAHON, attorneys for estate, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 13 Centre-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD-HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Adrian Martense, in the village of Flatbush, L. I., three miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. B. Martense, Esq., Administrator, a number of valuable horses, colts, &c., among which is the trotting stallion Bill Porgie, gray stallion Young America, brown stallion Chancellor, horses sired by Flying Cloud, horses sired by Washington. Mud horses and colts by Jupiter. Also, carriages, work horses, &c., a number of fine cows, carriages, wagons, sulky, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c., &c. The Flatbush-avenue Railroad, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, passes the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, to the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior toned 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved actions, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each instrument. Sale positive. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very beautiful pair of long-tailed, black Canadian horses, very fast, 14 hands high, 7 years old last Spring, very stylish drivers, afraid of nothing, and warranted gentle, sound and kind in all harness.

Also, a very good two-seat coupee rockaway, in fine order, City made; cost $350; very little used.

Also, a set of double black harness, made to order for the above horses; nearly new.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 1, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEAR & HUBBARD, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-ST. LOTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, nine valuable lots on the southerly side of 143d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 7th-av., each 25 by 99.11. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tête-à-têtes, sofas, parlor and arm-chairs, book-cases, marble-top centre-tables, extension dining-tables, buffets, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, blankets, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURS, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway Receiver's sale of a large and very elegant lot of the finest Furs for ladies' wear, consisting mostly of the very finest mink goods, Hudson Bay sable, ermine and other fine goods. To be peremptorily sold, without reserve, by order of L. B. SCHMITT, Receiver.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a general assortment of Winter goods. Sold in lots, to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' thick kip, calf and grain water-proof boots.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., pair of bay horses, about 7 and 8 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness, and very stylish drivers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WOULD PARTICULARLY call the attention of ladies to the sale of superb made-up Furs to take place THIS DAY at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st. BROWNE & NICHOLS.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16¼ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind, short tails, and very stylish, good travelers, for sale cheap; to be seen at New-York Tattersall's, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 40 Wooster-st., near 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

(OFFICIAL.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 35 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with each of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

SPECIAL SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
50	People's Ins	$50	20 Artisan' Bank	$100
10	Metropolitan Bank	100	40 United States Ins	25
30	Resolute Ins	100	20 Standard Ins	50
40	Empire City Ins	100	30 Relief Ins	50
20	Metropolitan Ins	100	50 Security Ins	50
35	Fulton Ins	25	40 Astor Ins	25
50	Brooklyn Cen. R	50	30 Jefferson Ins	30
40	Lafayette Ins	50	5 Commonwealth Ins	100
40	Jersey City Ins	50	25 Great W. Marine Ins	100
60	Exchange Ins	30	45 Chi. & Northw'n R	100
10	American Ex. Bank	100	40 Imp. & Traders' Ins	50
40	Beekman Ins	25	200 But. & Dro. Bank	25
$2,050	Col. Mar. Ins. Scp.	58	50 U. States S. S. Ref. Co	25
$4,250	Col. Mar. Ins. Scp.	59	$2,000 Ath. Mu Ins. Scp	59
$1,500	Sciota and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mtge. Bds.			
$10,000	Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.			
$80,000	Miss. and Missouri R. 7 per cent. Construction Bs. (hypothecated.)			
$1,000	Col., Pequa and Indiana R. 1st Mtge. Bds.			
$5,000	Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Bds.			

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 3. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1859, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 1st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE 15TH DECEMBER ON BONDS OF THE "SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY" will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

$50,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

$5,000 WANTED.—A LOAN OF THIS amount on productive property worth four times this sum. Address B., Box No. 2,335 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL ESSEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1, Sand 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....10

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK.
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangements of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for 25 cents, by Dr. LARMONT, No. 7 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, Dublin, has removed from 43 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of consulting a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases, strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early indiscretion and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1. Female diseases peculiar to the sex, treated by his monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address, No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The sealvane-ectric Regenerator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1826, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & BARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860. WILLIAM BINNS, SAML. BATES, } Assignees.

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL ST

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Lincoln Probably Carries the State—2,150 Ahead of the Next Man—Breckinridge 4,460 Behind Douglas—The People's Great Triumph in San Francisco—Passengers for the East by the Sonora—Her Treasure List—Personal, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Election is over but we are by no means over election. Whether Lincoln or Douglas has carried the State is still a matter of doubt, and every hour the doubt grows greater. Only this is sure that Breckinridge has not carried it. The total vote of the State reported at 3½ P. M. to-day is 105,868, divided as follows: Lincoln, 35,036; Douglas, 33,886; Breckinridge, 29,424; Bell, 6,942. Lincoln over Douglas, 1,150; Douglas over Breckinridge 4,460. Lincoln carried the Bay Districts handsomely. As he got up into the gulches, Douglas gained on him, but luckily wherever the struggling racers got into a very dark corner Breckinridge dashes close up to the heels of the Little Giant, which is all to Uncle Abe's advantage. The counties and parts of counties remaining to be heard from can scarcely poll over 8,000 votes. Unless false returns have been sent in to enable the betters to hedge, it is pretty sure that the four votes of California in the Electoral College will be cast for Lincoln.

In San Francisco the total vote was 14,419—considerably larger than our meagre census justified us in expecting. It was divided as follows: For Lincoln, 6,996; for Douglas, 4,000; for Breckinridge, 2 556; for Bell, 926. Twenty-two who voted, let the Presidential electors slide. A few, despairing of all efforts to learn where true Democracy lay, tore off the electoral end of the ticket, (for we vote everything on a single ticket,) and contented themselves with a hearty vote for constables. One man, after betting a fortnight on Breckinridge, voted an order for a load of coal, instead of his ticket, by mistake. The Bell and Everett men had prophesied all along that they would figure up 2,000 votes in the city—they saw more than double. The following table, brought down to the latest hour, will interest Californians among your readers, though it will not help your statistics a whit, I know.

Counties.	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.	Total.
Alameda, entire	1027	514	492	61	2095
Amador, entire	995	1826	961	51	3833
Butte, incomplete	1364	1433	1103	258	4160
Calaveras, entire	964	1902	1720	227	4815
Colusa, entire	250	240	392	66	948
Contra Costa, in full	407	445	391	136	1549
El Dorado	2072	2678	1892	206	6848
Fresno, two precincts	7	5	147	59	218
Humboldt, 3 precincts	199	216	98	29	218
Los Angeles, 2 prec'ts	184	269	310	92	542
Marin, complete	393	333	325	27	1078
Mariposa, incomplete	219	493	722	288	1630
Merced, incomplete	33	38	171	52	294
Monterey	238	217	206	3	644
Napa	403	509	672	140	1724
Nevada	2509	2354	1636	399	6898
Placer, 46 precincts	1619	1825	1510	715	5669
Sacramento, in full	2564	2686	1606	293	7149
San Francisco	6906	4000	2558	935	14397
San Joaquin	687	529	829	111	2156
San Mateo, in full	389	543	120	41	1093
Santa Clara, in full	1483	733	811	84	3161
Santa Cruz	611	252	287	125	1015
Shasta	471	953	501	230	2155
Sierra	854	1090	960	268	3172
Siskiyou	942	1497	750	510	3699
Solano, in full	673	604	746	272	2296
Sonoma	1219	578	1424	446	3667
Sutter, entire	547	584	583		1714
Tehama	223	468	297	203	1191
Trinity, entire	537	805	503	134	1979
Tulare, incomplete	97	139	487	85	808
Tuolumne	1663	1506	2038	325	5532
Yolo	564	457	650	41	1712
Yuba, incomplete	1532	1136	1615	30	4314

In San Francisco the Republicans, without the aid of any party but their own, elected all their legislative ticket, two Senators and eight Assemblymen. The returns show that Senator GWIN *cannot* be re-elected United States Senator. Our Senate is composed of 35 members—18 hold over, and of them 10 are uncompromising opponents of GWIN. The new Senate will have at least 22 members who will not endure him. Our Assembly has 80 members, of whom 40 at least will be Douglas men, and some 18 Republicans. So GWIN will be seen no more among us henceforth, unless a miracle intervenes to curse us.

The People's entire ticket, with the exception of two minor officers, was elected by an average majority of 2,000 over all others. As a successor to Judge NORTON, whose impartiality, learning and worth have placed the Twelfth District Court in higher esteem than the Supreme Court of the State, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was elected; a man whose political preferences have not been canvassed or mentioned. The county officers elected are as follows: District Attorney, Nathan Porter; President of the Board of Supervisors (*de facto* Mayor,) H. F. Teschmacher; Tax Collector, E. H. Washburn; Auditor, H. M. Hale; Public Administrator, A. Holland; Public Judge, Samuel Coules; Chief of Police, M. J. Burke; Assessor, Thomas Temnent; Superintendent of Streets, George Bonear. The glory of electing these men is shared between the Republicans, Bell-Everett and no-party folks. The bolting Republicans were discovered by the average of their vote for municipal officers, to be 1,578 strong. The People's party whose organization date from the era of the Vigilance Committee, never got a more complete triumph over their combined enemies. Moreover, they never selected men more entirely unexceptionable, capable and worthy. Their victory by nearly two to one over all opposition, insures the same vigorous, economical and wholesome management of our municipal affairs which has made ours the best governed city in the Union.

Seven Supervisors were elected, as follows: Chas. S. Biden, (the only successful Douglas candidate in the city;) H. de la Montanya, D. Gaven, H. L. Dodge, Eugene Crowell, and F. Croppin, (solitary Breckinridgean, who succeeded in the city.) The Supervisors for the ensuing year stand 10 Peoples' and Republicans, two Democrats—just as last year. Seven members of the Board of Education were elected as follows—all but the last named People's man: E. H. Donelly, H. D. Ellerhorst, Dr. Geo. W. Beers, William Pearson, Francis Blade, W. L. Palmer and M. Lynch.

On election day, the principal stores, the markets and the public offices were closed. Orders were issued to the Police not to be more lenient, but more rigorous than usual, and to nip the slightest demonstrations of disturbance in the bud. It was, except in welve spots where the polling-places were, as quiet as Sunday. The arrests were only half the number of an ordinary day. One solitary fellow was arrested for illegal voting, and there was not a "shindy" in town. When night came, the professional politicians hovered around the newspaper offices, where they would appear to have stood ever since.

Senator BENJAMIN on Wednesday evening addressed a splendid audience—for an Episcopal Church benefit—on the difference between the theory and practice of our Government. It was a very handsome and very serious lecture. But the Senator's piteous grief over the custom of ejecting all office-holders on the accession of a new Administration overcame the gravity of his hearers, so that they smiled audibly.

By the *Sonora*, which left at 9½ o'clock this morning for Panama, went a crowd of distinguished personages toward New-York. Here is the list of cabin passengers:

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and wife, Miss Traves, Major Wyse, U. S. A., and family, Hon. W. M. Gwin, Hon. E. D. Baker, Capt. Jordan, U. S. A., and family, Lieut. J. Howard, U.S.A., W. B. Farwell, Capt. Floyd Jones, U.S.A. J. J. Arrington, D. W. Connelly, H. Woodleaf, Lieut. J. E. Alexander, U. S. A., Mr. Scarborough, Capt. Fleicher, U. S. A., wife and servant, Jerome Lanbria, Ygnatio Myers, G. M. Prindie, Stephen H. Scott, John Tice, Chas. W. Merritt. Wm. Dawson, Geo. Fleeman, Isaac Johnson, W. Friend, C. A. Coffman, J. Caldwell, Dr. Rabe, H. P. Gould, M. Stone, Frank Stevens, R. Chancey, Mrs. Hill, Col. Lander, U. S. A., Wagon Road, E. Poore, Wagon Road, Walter Briscoe, do. Mr. Wrenchel, do. James Burch, do. W. West, do. Mr. Snyder, do. E. Robinson, J. H. Huntoon and wife, Mr. Harding, John Roberts, Mrs. Helen Tilden and infant, J. S. Duncan, wife and family, Henrietta Tilman and two infants. L. C. Barnum, John Harbin, J. Harbin, B. Harbin, James Harrigan, John Mitchell, J. O. Van Bergen & wife, S. G. Randall, Geo. Rounds, Chas. Rounds, L. Holmes, M. Devere Caroll. A. Estes, A. Barber, A. N. Grenzebach, wife and family, Dr. Page, Dr. Peter Newkirk, Capt. Dumont, Mrs. Mary Ann Grant. Mrs. Duryee and two children, C. Barber, and 215 others in the steerage.

There were four United States Senators or Ex-Senators on board. A boat-load of "irrepressibles" went out to the Heads, cheering BAKER. Dr. GWIN's friends do not show themselves, yet the general belief is, that he took to-day his final adieu of a State which treats him so shabbily—which declines, after all his great services, to make him Senator for six years more. BENJAMIN and JOHNSON take back with them the admiration of all our people. The New-Almaden ries for the coming Winter. The girl acknowledged her guilt and was committed for examination.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The new ferry-boat *John P. Jackson*, for the Jersey City Ferry, having been entirely completed, her final trial trip will take place to-day with a large party of city officials and other invited guests on board. This steamer is the most capacious and beautiful ferry-boat afloat, and will be a valuable acquisition to the ferry. She is 850 tons burden.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL.—Yesterday morning a melancholy accident occurred at HERRING'S gutta-percha comb-factory, No. 163 West Twenty-seventh street, causing the death of ELLEN JANE CUSH, a child, 14 years of age, who was employed in the establishment. She had just gone to work, and happening to pass close to a revolving belt, used for driving the polishing machines, her dress was caught, and she was whirled up to the shaft, where her head was crushed between the pulleys and the ceiling. When extricated, life was extinct, and the body was removed to the residence of her parents, No. 115 West Twenty-eighth-street, where an inquest will be held.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.—JOHN DUNCAN, a man 65 years of age, lately residing at No. 339 Washington-street, was found dead in his room, yesterday morning, where he had hung himself to a clothes-peg. He had recently been greatly depressed in mind, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, and two weeks ago he left home, without informing any person of his intention. He was not again seen until yesterday, when he retired to his bedroom, where subsequently he was discovered by his brother, hanging as above described. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

FIRE IN A FANCY-GOODS STORE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the fancy goods store, No. 375 Grand street, corner of Norfolk, owned by JOHN A. BELL. The flames rapidly spread, and before they could be extinguished a loss of about $5,000 had resulted from the destruction and wetting of the stock. The fire broke out under the counter, and its cause is to be the subject of investigation by the Fire Marshal. There is an insurance of $7,500 upon the stock in the following companies: Pacific, $2,000; New-York Fire and Marine, $2,000, Mechanics' and Traders', $2,000, and Relief, $1,500. The building was injured to the extent of $300.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.—The 10th of December is the day for the election of a President, Secretary and Trustee of the New-York Fire Department. There is already considerable excitement among the friends of the various aspirants. The prominent candidates at present are; For President, WM. H. WICKHAM; CHAS. L. CURTIS, Vice-President; Secretary, GEORGE MOUNTJOY, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and Mr. JOHN R. PLATT, of No. 29 Hose; JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer; DAVID THRALL, Collector. There will be but one vacancy in the Trustee Board. The candidates are Hon. PETER MASTERSON, of No. 33 Engine; WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, of No. 22 Hose, and JAMES BARKMORE, of Hose No. 41.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening an attempt was made to put in circulation one of the most poorly engraved counterfeits that has ever been seen. The bills are of the denomination of $10, purporting to be issued by the Andover Bank, of Andover, Mass. Information of the fact was disseminated throughout the City by means of the Police Telegraph, and a man named JOHN DE FOREST was arrested in the Seventeenth Ward for passing one of them. Another was palmed off at the store of JOHN STAPLES, No. 132 Bowery.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The ladies of the Five Points Mission are preparing for their annual festival on Thursday next in behalf of the children under their care. At that time they intend giving each child of the Mission a suit of Winter clothing and a good supper, besides feeding hundreds of others of the poor in that locality. They solicit aid in their work. Contributions of any sort may be sent to Rev. N. MEAD, No. 61 Park-street.

STOWAWAYS FROM SAVANNAH.—The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. LAYFIELD, from Savannah, arrived yesterday, reports when twenty miles from Tybee Bar, found two men stowed away in one of the coal bunkers. Being unable to procure employment they took this method of getting home.

A SAILOR ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JOSEPH CAUBECK, a seaman attached to a schooner lying at Pier No 58 East River, while attempting to get on board the vessel, early yesterday morning, fell into the water and was drowned. His remains were not recovered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. BERTHA HELLMAN, a German lady, residing at No. 4 Union-court, (University-place,) died suddenly on Monday night, from exhaustion, resulting from a fall into the water off a Brooklyn ferry-boat. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

LAUNCH.—The ship *Alexander Marshall*, for the Black Ball line, was launched this morning from W. H. WEBB's yard, foot of Sixth-street, E. R.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give the second of his interesting lectures on Brazil this evening at the Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED BY A BURGLAR.

On Monday night two burglars were detected in the act of forcing open a skylight on the roof of the provision store No. 193 Chambers-street. Sergeants Brevoort and Cropsey, with Officer Martin and others, of the Third Ward Police, were notified, and hurrying to the premises, they found that the robbers had got upon the roof through the adjoining building, No. 195. Both rogues were found at work, but at sight of the police one ran over the roofs of several stores, and escaped by leaping upon the top of a shed—a distance so great that not one of his pursuers thought it prudent to follow him. The other man also got into the street, and had ran as far as Reade-street, where he was overtaken by Officer Martin. He was arrested, but while on the way to the station-house, he struck the officer in the forehead with a large hammer, inflicting a serious wound, hoping in that way to make good his escape. Martin, however, in spite of the blow, would not relax his grasp of the prisoner, who was lodged in the station-house. He is a young man, giving the name of Edwin Smith, and besides the hammer, a chisel was found in his possession. Justice KELLY yesterday sent him to prison.

A MAN STABBED BY AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN.

On Monday evening Mr Henry Wade, of No. 155 East Twenty-fourth-street, went into a drinking saloon in Twenty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, and observing William Robinson, a Custom-house Officer, with whom he had been for some time on unfriendly terms, he attempted to engage him in conversation, with a view of settling their difficulty. Robinson would, however, not hear a word, and suddenly drawing a dirk, he stabbed Wade in the face and neck, causing severe wounds. Afterwards he fled, but Officer Van Beyeck, of the Twenty-first Ward, having heard of the occurrence, sought him out and took him into custody. Wade was taken to his residence, where he received medical attention, and yesterday Robinson was imprisoned by Justice CONNOLLY, pending an examination in the case. The prisoner lives in Fourth-street, and formerly he acted as clerk in the office of Chief of Police Matsell, after which he was appointed Captain of the Twenty-first Ward Police, holding that office during Mayor Wood's resistance to the Metropolitan Police law.

A CLOTHING-STORE BROKEN INTO.

Henry Asten, a young Englishman, was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, charged with having stolen a quantity of men's clothing from the store of Wolfgang Morse, No. 6 Bowery. Prisoner was seen by Officer McMahon, of the Fourth Ward, with a bundle of garments,—consisting of five coats, two pairs of pantaloons and three vests,—in his possession, and believing that he had not come by them honestly, he took him into custody. It subsequently transpired that the clothing had been stolen from complainant's store, to which an entrance had been effected by raising a rear window, which was left unsecured. The accused was held for trial.

DESPERATE STREET ENCOUNTER.

On Monday night a chance meeting occurred in Mulberry-street between two laboring men, named David Barry, living at No. 25 Mulberry-street, and William Grovier, of No. 377 Water-street, who previously had quarreled with reference to their family affairs, and they made use of the occasion to revive their former difficulty. In the height of their dispute Grovier stabbed his opponent in the left side and arm with a large knife, injuring him so severely that it is believed he cannot recover. Officer Riordan, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Grovier, and Justice KELLY committed him to prison. Barry was placed in the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE—SUPREME COURT, BEFORE JUDGE LOTT.—The testimony in this case was closed yesterday. Several witnesses were placed on the stand, who testified to the good character of Dr. MAHAN, and that they would believe a statement made by him under oath or not under oath. Rev. Father MALONE, who, it is alleged, united defendant and Dr. MAHAN in marriage, was recalled. He testified that he had seen Miss GREENWOOD yesterday, and she was not the woman whom he married to Dr. MAHAN. The testimony was closed at about 2 o'clock P. M., when the Court allowed the counsel three hours on each side in which to sum up the case. Mr. SNEEDER for the defense occupied his full time, and at 5 o'clock was followed by Mr. BUSTEED. At the conclusion of Mr. BUSTEED's speech, the Court announced that he would charge the jury at 10 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court was then adjourned.

THE CORONER FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The official returns of the vote for Coroner of the Third District, Kings County, give Mr. REM. HEGEMAN, the Republican candidate, 16,184, and his opponent 15,155. The figures speak well for the popularity of Mr. HEGEMAN, who is well known to all the old residents of the County. The Coroners, as in New-York, are voted for by the entire County, so that the change in Mr. HEGEMAN's favor is correctly seen by a comparison with the vote for others. Mr. BARNET, who was the candidate of the Democracy, nominated for the Four.h District, is elected by 3,209 majority over his Republican rival.

STABBING AFFRAY.—An affray occurred on board the schooner *Compromise*, lying at the foot of Sedgwick-street, on Monday, in which one of the hands named WILLIAM L. CROUCH, THOMAS G. FLANNERY, and four other persons—strangers who had applied on board for work—participated. During the fight, CROUCH stabbed FLANNERY in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officer HAFF, of the Third Precinct, arrested CROUCH, who was brought before Justice BLACHLEY, yesterday morning, but as the wounded man was unable to appear in Court, the accused was committed for examination.

BRUTALITY TO AN OLD MAN.—Two ruffians, named PATRICK and JOSEPH DURKIN, were brought before Justice CORNWELL for beating, in a most cruel and brutal manner, an old man on Van Brunt-street, named PATRICK DUGLAN. They destroyed one of his eyes. They were committed to answer a charge of mayhem.

A COLORED BURGLAR.—A colored boy named THOMAS WRIGHT was committed in full yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, to answer a charge of burglary preferred by CHARLES ENGLISH, of Weeksville.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 61, 53, 16, 8, 35, 47, 48, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates, Skates, Skates, from 50 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Also parlor skates.

CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets.
Out of town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST EVIDENCE YET!—The extraordinary sales of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the greatest testimony of public appreciation. For their prompt and positive cure of coughs, asthma, Bronchitis, rheumatism, burns or scalds, they are unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26, 1860.

HERRING & Co., No 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—One of HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes was in the fire here *fifty-eight hours*. Contents *all right*.

JAMES FARREL.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY this at BARNUM'S Museum. Rose Elmer is performed at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., and the singular and unique Aztec Children. What is it? Aquaria, &c., &c., are to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and 1c. lower; sales 17,000 bushels, at 75c.@75¾c. for No. 1; 73c.@73½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN very dull. OATS firm. *Receipts*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat; 43,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7 ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR very dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; Red $1 22@$1 23; White $1 28. CORN dull at 64c. WHISKY dull at 19½c.@ 20c.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON—Sales 3,000 bales Middling at 10c. Market steady. Sight Exchange on New-York at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 16⅝; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅛@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 27.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Collins and servant, Mrs. Munn, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Doolen, lady and 2 children, Mr. Henry Davenport, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Schmidt and child, Miss Errington, Miss Salkeld, Mr. Robert E. Bothwell, Rev. Wm. Flannery, Mr. Mosele, Capt. Nunan, J. Brush, John Russell, J. F. Jones, Robt. Brooks, P. O'Connor, W. Daw, J. Hart, Mrs. Child, Jas. Overton, Jno. Overton, Theodore Howard, and 188 in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs. E. C. Ballow, J. B. Wyrren, J. M. Thompson, Jacob Heyman, George Everett, W. A. Howard, A. F. D'Costa, Chas. Ozoy, A. Calapat, P. Calapat, R. Does, Frank Joni, J. Tondella, J. J. Isley, C. Morton, J. Buckingham, J. P. Ayala, J. H. Davis, W. W. Dorlon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises .. 4 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 7 07 | Gov. Island, 7 56 | Hell Gate.... 9 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Cincinnati, Hunton, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Barks Linwood, Perry, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Lamplighter, Harding, Genoa, Finch & Meinke; Columbus, (Aus.,) Florin, Queenstown A. Wendt & Co.

Brigs G. Downs, Jameson, Port-a-Petre, Metcalf & Duncan; Mary Ann, McLellan, Havana, master.

Schooners Clifton, Belyea, St. John, P. I. Nevins & Son; Meteor, Chase, Dighton, master; C. Newkirk, Higbee, Mottle, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. Stedman, Goodell, Fernandina, C. B. Dibble & Co.; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Southern Belle, Gillett, Mobile, ——; A. Lawrence, Stanley, Elizabethport, Jed Frye.

Sloop J. E. Vail, Vail, New-London, master.

Pilot Boat, Edna C., Seaman, Jacksonville, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltmore, (Br. screw,) Petrie, Liverpool Nov. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Passed a large number off Cape Clear, bound up Channel.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London, and Isle of Wight Nov. 2, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 22, at 5.45 P. M., saw steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 24, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, experienced a severe hurricane from S. S. E. to W. N. W., lost fore and maintopsails, and was otherwise damaged.

Ship Chancellor, Morrison, Liverpool Oct. 19, with mdse. and 476 passengers to Williams & Guion. Passed Cape Clear Oct. 29, made the Highlands on the 22d inst., had pilot on board 4 ds. Had one death, (infant.)

Ship Zena Coffin, Riddle, Boston, via New-Bedford, to load for Japan.

Bark Aegeas, ((Br., of Hull,) North, Shields 73 ds., with coal to master. Has experienced heavy weather most of the passage, stove bulwarks.

Bark John Clements, Cann, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for Glasgow.

Bark Home, Bassett, Manila, with mdse. to Brown, Brothers & Co.

Bark Fannie, (of Sedgwick,) Herrick, Cette 50 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Clintonia Wright, Plummer, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to Giro, Francia & Co.

Brig J. W. Spencer, (of Machias,) Spencer, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. 20th inst., off Matanzilla, was in co. with bark Catalpa, of Baltimore, from Havana for Boston.

Brig Emma, Hanfield, Para Oct. 29, with rubber, mats, &c., to E. L. Corning. Has had N. W. winds for the last 24 ds. Left no Am. vessels

Brig Ocean Belle (of Sag Harbor,) Wells, Port au-Prince Nov. 2, with logwood to master. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Enchantress, Desmore, Aguilla 25 ds., with salt to Nash, Jones & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Young America, Pool, Rio Grande 53 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Brig H. G. Berry, (of Boston,) Rice, Pensacola, 14 ds., with timber, hides, &c., to Dowley, Carners & Co.

Brig Corbier, (Br., of Jersey,) Jean, Shields, and 30 ds. from Jersey, with coal to J. E. McArthur.

Brig Mary Jones, (of Bangor,) Dennison, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig L. C. Watts, (of New-Bedford,) Davis, Minatitlan, Mexico, 20 ds., with mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz.

Brig Jacob Dock, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) ——, Savanilla Nov. 5, with mdse. to master.

Brig Augusta, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Wright, Turks Island 17 ds., with salt to master.

Brig S. B. Johnson, Eldridge, St. Martins 21 ds., with salt to Eldridge & Robinson.

Brig Catharine Nickels, (of Bangor,) Hatch, Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Jones, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to E. D. Bernhut & Co.

Brig Fannie, Lincoln, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Forest King, (of New-Haven,) Perry, Rio Janeiro Oct. 13, with coffee to John R. Dow. Sld. in co. with barks Greyhound, for Hampton Roads; John Denham, for New-Orleans. The bark Sallie Magee, for Richmond, sld. 9th. Vessels left before reported. Nov. 12, lat. 27 57, lon. 60 56, spoke brig Mary Stewart, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 9, for New-York.

Schr. Quindaro, (of Cambridge,) Wall, Savanilla, Oct. 25, with hides, &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Carver, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Seguine, Elliott, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Mailler, Lord & Qureau.

Schr. Anna W. Edwards, Harding, Petersburgh 3 ds., with cotton to C. H. Hardy.

Schr. Napoleon, (3-masted,) Simmons, Petersburgh 36 hours, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Loper, Petersburgh 3 ds., with tobacco, &c., to J. Price.

Schr. E. Treat, Wesley, Philadelphia, with corn to Hyatt & Mount.

Schr. R. & E. Steelman, Campo, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with shingles.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Adeline Kelley, Kelley, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Governor Burton, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. S. V. Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Tark, Allen, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Bailey, Virginia, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Coral Queen, Buckley, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. J. Jones, Jones, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mail, Brysman, Berlin, corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Leper, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Gage, Philadelphia, lumber.

Schr. Pavilion, Langley, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hannah Chase, ——, Portland, with stone.

Schr. J. Crockford, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Magellan, Hinman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. R. Allen, Allen, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. F. Elmore, Smith, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Mitchell, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. C. Carroll, Brandt, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. E. G. Burton, Titcomb, Calais 8 ds., lumber.

Schr. Amanda, Powers, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. W. O. Nettleton, Gage, Virginia, corn.

Schr. Diadem, Blow, Norwich.

Schr. Arlon, Austin, Fall River 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Florida, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., very light.

Below.

Ship Florence Nightingale, Holmes, Callao 102 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds.

Also, 1 brig unknown.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—The steamer Jersey City, from Toledo to Dunkirk, was totally lost near Port Dover, Canada. The Captain and four men were saved, all the rest lost. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Eugenie—Br. ship, bound W., was seen, Nov. 18, lat. 39 30, lon. 64 30.

Harp—brig, of Bangor, from Jacksonville for Barbados, Nov. 16, lat. 29 36, lon. 66 19. 5 ds. out.

J. Baker—ship, from Cardiff, for Callao, Nov. 18, lat. 24 16 S., lon. 37 35.

J. S. Hazard—bark, bound E., Nov. 20, lat. 41, lon. 68 27.

Parkfield—bark, bound E., was signalized, Nov. 13, lat. 44 14, lon. 51 40.

Waverly—bark, from Boston for Isle of France, 20 ds. out, lat. 32 29, lon. 41 37.

"Zlonde"—bark, of Rockland, from Norfolk, for St. Vincent, Nov. 10, lat. 20 09, lon. 58 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince Nov. 2, brig Isabella Beurmann, hence, just arrived; schr. Sarah Burton, Adams, for Boston in 5 ds.; —— Weston, from Boston, just arr.

At Rio Grande Oct. 1, bark Arrow, of Salem, waiting; brig Harriet Hallock, King, for New-York, loading; Campbell, of Baltimore, condemned.

At Savanilla Nov. 5, brig Thomas Swan, for Carthagena next day, to load for New-York.

At Aguilla Nov. 2, bark A. A. Derbert, for New-York.

MATANZAS Nov. 22—In port, Parthenon, Lane, waiting; brig John Curtis, Alexander, dischg.; brigs Hope, Top, and Lilian, Sawyer, dischg.; schrs. N. B. Borden, dischg.; D. P. Doane, Karic, for Philadelphia; Nautilus, Tracy, for New-Orleans.

Cld., 14th, bark Salolite, Staples, Sagua; Gen. Hersey, Sprague, St. Marys; brig Yankee Blade, Gray, Pensacola. 16th, bark Bogota, Gibbs, Key West. 16th, schr. Araminta, Dixon, Savannah; bark Odd Fellow, Hanson, Mobile. 17th, brig Windward, Pensacola. 18th, Amanda Jane, St. Marys. 21st, schr. Fisher, Leroy, Cardenas, (all in ballast;) schr. Hallie Jackson, Gardner, mdse, to Savannah.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arr. at Liverpool, Tanara, from Baltimore.

Arr. off Queenstown, 15th, W. B. Dean, from New-York, and proceeded for Liverpool.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING.

LETTER FROM A MOTHER IN LOWELL, MASS.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, in order to test the remedy, and, when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

LOWELL, Mass. Mr. H. A. ALGER.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and, although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the S

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DISUNION AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Real Motive of the Disunionists--Slavery to be Increased by Restoring the Slave-Trade.

SECOND LETTER TO HON. W. L. YANCEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

HON. W. L. YANCEY—*Dear Sir:* In a former letter I corrected the misrepresentations, historical and statistical, by which you endeavored to convince the people of the Northern States that they ought to permit the indefinite *increase of Slavery*. I propose now to consider the bearing of that argument upon the present Disunion movement.

You are urging the State of Alabama to secede from the Union,—or, if she will not take the lead in secession, to join any other State that may do so. What you advise her to do, you think every slaveholding State should do also,—but you are unwilling to trust the decision of the question to the voice of all those States, assembled in Convention and acting together,—or even to the calm judgment and consenting action of the Cotton States alone. You insist that some one State shall withdraw from the Union by herself, trusting that the community of interest, the pride and the commitments of the other Cotton States will impel them, not only to imitate her example, but to come to her aid, in resisting any armed attempt of the Federal Government to support the Constitution and maintain the integrity of the Union.

I am constrained by the evidence of events to confess that your efforts have been crowned with a startling degree of success. Although the final step has not yet been taken by any State, public sentiment in three or four of them seems quite prepared to take it. The machinery which you organized some years since for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart, instructing the Southern mind, and giving courage to each other," has done its work far more effectually than even you could have anticipated;—and that "Proper Moment," when, as you declared in your letter of June 15, 1858, you could "by one organized concerted action, *precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution*," seems in very truth to have arrived. Gladly as I would shut my eyes to so unwelcome a fact, I cannot doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people of South Carolina are prepared for secession,—and that after the blow has once been struck there is much reason to believe that a majority of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will rally, in arms if necessary, to her support.

What is likely to be the result of such a movement, I may perhaps consider before I close this correspondence. At present my purpose is rather to examine its motives.

The great mass of the people in the Cotton growing States are imbued with the general conviction that their separation from the Union is desirable:—and the same thing is true, though to a much less extent, of the people in the other Slaveholding States. If we were to ask them what are the reasons for such a conviction,—what are the precise wrongs which they have suffered under the Union, and what the advantages they expect to secure for themselves by leaving it,—we should receive very different answers from different States. The motives which influence Disunionists in Alabama and South Carolina, are not the motives which influence Disunionists in Maryland and Virginia. All would agree that their common institution—Slavery—is in some way menaced by the Government as it now exists, and especially as it will exist after it passes into the hands of the Republican Party;—but they would differ as to the shape which its perils assume. In order to ascertain the real motive of disunion, therefore, we must go to those few leading minds with whom, like all great movements, it had its origin. Less than two years before the Declaration of Independence was issued, WASHINGTON expressed the sentiment of the great body of the people when he declared that the Colonies had no thought or desire to sever their connection with the mother country. But SAMUEL ADAMS, and JAMES OTIS, and JOHN ADAMS, and PATRICK HENRY, knew five years before, that independence was the real object, and would be the crowning consummation of the current popular protests against English rule.

The disunion movement has been set on foot by a comparatively small number of men in the Southern States. Mr. CALHOUN planted the seeds of it, in the intellects and the ambition of the most prominent and influential of the rising statesmen of the South. His doctrines found no lodgment in the popular mind. His arguments were too abstract for general appreciation, and the idea of disunion was never popular out of South Carolina, during his lifetime. Since his death the apostles of his creed have been untiring in its propagation;—and no one man has been more zealous than yourself in this work. You have been, moreover, somewhat bolder and more frank in the application of his theories to the practical policy of the country,—you have been more willing than many of those who were working with you, to avow and advocate the measures which those theories were intended to support. I feel justified, therefore, in regarding you as the best representative of the disunion movement, and in seeking the causes of that movement, in your opinions and declarations.

What, then, are *your* reasons for urging a dissolution of the Union?

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

If I were to ask every Disunionist in the South this question, nine-tenths of them would probably reply, the election of LINCOLN and the triumph of the Republican party. But you know that in and of itself this constitutes no justification whatever. You claim that Secession is strictly a constitutional proceeding. But certainly it is not more so than the election of a President in strict compliance with every form and every requirement of the Constitution. You say he has been elected by a sectional vote. Admit the fact;—that does not make it one whit the less Constitutional. The Constitution knows nothing of *sections* in the Union,—either as elements of power or as the claimants of rights. It recognizes only States and People,—and it assigns to each their just proportion of power in the election of a President, as in every other function of government. The States have an equality in the Electoral college to the extent of two votes each;—and then each State has an additional weight in proportion to its population. This provision, which the Constitution deemed sufficient to secure the individual States from injustice, has been fully complied with. The election of LINCOLN involves not the slightest departure from the Constitution in any particular. If secession were equally Constitutional, your right to secede would be beyond question.

But he is elected by the Republican Party—and by a minority of the popular vote, through the divisions of his opponents. True—but Republicans are *people*; a Constitutional majority, composed wholly of Republicans, is not one whit the less a Constitutional majority of the people than if it were composed in part of others: and a *Constitutional* majority—not an absolute, numerical majority—is all that is required for the election of a President. It is a maxim of law, moreover, as well as of common sense, applicable to public as well as to private controversies, that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong: and those who are now Disunionists in the South, with you at their head, are directly responsible for that rupture of the Democratic Party which aided, if it did not cause, the election of LINCOLN.

These, you will say, are technical reasons against secession. True, and they are only assigned in answer to technical reasons in its favor. If you stand upon the Constitution, and assert your right under it to secede in case of its violation, I am free to show that no such violation has taken place, and that you have, therefore, no such right.

Nor can you find any pretext for secession in the character of the man thus elected. If you have made yourself at all familiar with it—as you are bound to do before making it the ground of objection—you must know that the Union contains no purer, no more upright, no more patriotic citizen; no man more just and fair-minded, more certain to discharge the duties of his office with scrupulous regard to the rights of all, than Mr. LINCOLN. But even if this were not so, I understand you to have expressly waived this as a reason for secession, in your speech at Montgomery in 1858, where I find you saying:

"If I understand my distinguished friend from Virginia, (Mr. PRYOR,) the election of a Black Republican President would be an issue for disunion. I understand my learned colleague (Mr. HILLIARD) to say that upon that issue he would be ready to dissolve the Union. I say with all deference to my colleagues here, *that no more inferior issue could be tendered to the South upon which we should dissolve the Union than the loss of an election.* If in the contest of 1860 for the Presidency, SEWARD should receive the legal number of votes necessary to elect him according to the forms of the Constitution and laws, gentlemen say that then will be the time to dissolve the Union. If that is made the cause of disunion, I say to them that I will go with them, but I will feel that *I am going in the wake of an inferior issue*, that there was a banner over me that is not of the kind I would wish.

When I am asked to raise the flag of revolution against an election under the forms of law and the Constitution, *I am asked to do an unconstitutional thing*, according to the Constitution as it now exists. *I am asked to put myself in the position of a rebel, of a traitor*; in a position where, if the Government should succeed and put down the revolution, *I and my friends can be arraigned before the Supreme Court of the United States, and there be sentenced to be hanged for violating the Constitution and laws of my country.*"

The fact, therefore, that a Republican President has been elected cannot be your reason for disunion. As a symptom and precursor of other events it might have more weight. If there were any substantial reason for supposing that Mr. LINCOLN would aid or countenance any infraction of Southern rights, any trespass upon Southern interests, any attempt to disturb the public peace in the Southern States, you would be quite right in putting the South in an attitude of defence, and of preparation for resistance, to any extent which the injustice, when it should come, might require. But it is scarcely becoming a great and brave people, to act upon a mere apprehension of dangers that may never arrive; and in this case you have every assurance which Mr. LINCOLN'S declared sentiments and which the necessities of his position can give, that no trespass upon Southern rights will be permitted which he has the power to prevent.

You fear that, whatever his personal opinions and purposes may be, he will be governed by the requirements of his party. But you have seen enough of public life to know that seeking power against a party in possession is one thing, and wielding it under all the responsibilities which it involves, is quite another. The Republican Party will now have far more interest than any other in preventing renewals of the John Brown raid,—in punishing every movement against the peace of a Southern State,—in enforcing the laws, suppressing everything like resistance to their execution, and securing that public tranquillity which rests upon justice and equal rights. You mistake the North in supposing that the election of LINCOLN indicates any disposition on the part of the people to countenance any infraction of Southern rights. They elected him because they did not believe he had the slightest sympathy with any such purpose,—and because they knew that the public welfare imperatively demanded a change in the spirit and tone of the Federal Councils. And if the Republican Administration should tolerate the least invasion of Southern rights, the very first elections would deprive it of the support of every considerable Northern State.

If, therefore, you had no stronger reason than the election of a Republican President, I am sure you would not urge the secession of the Southern States.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The refusal to surrender fugitive slaves,—and especially the enactment by several Northern States of Personal Liberty bills, with the apparent intent to prevent their recovery, is much more generally assigned as a reason for Disunion. But this cannot be your motive, nor that of the Gulf States whose action will dissolve the Union, if it is dissolved at all;—for they suffer scarcely any practical inconvenience from this source. Out of the eleven hundred slaves who escape from the South annually, I presume that all the Cotton States together do not lose *fifty*. Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky are the States upon whom this wrong and this loss fall; yet they are Union States. They have so little sympathy with the secession movement that you will not trust yourself in Convention with them,—and the Disunionists of South Carolina insultingly repel all advice or counsel from them on this subject. You must be aware, moreover, that the Supreme Court has released the States from all obligation to return fugitive slaves by devolving that duty upon the Federal Government;—that the law of 1850, in fulfillment of that duty, by its defective provision for proofs of identity, subjects free citizens of Northern States to the danger of being carried into Slavery, as has happened once at least since its enactment;—and that the protested object of these Personal Liberty bills has been to protect free citizens from that peril, and not to prevent the return of actual fugitives. The injustice which they may work to the owners of fugitive slaves, is not greater than the injustice which may arise to free men from the harsh and unguarded execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

I am not disposed, however, to enter upon any vindication of the general policy of these bills. I have always opposed them as at war in their spirit, with the constitutional obligation to surrender fugitive slaves, and as calculated needlessly to exasperate the people of the Southern States. Their enactment has been usually due to the race of rival partisans for local popularity. It has been part of the machinery of our political contests; and as a matter of practical importance I presume I am quite right in saying, that all the Personal Liberty bills that have been passed in all the States, have never released half-a-dozen fugitives from the service from which they had escaped. I am quite sure that none of the Southern States would dream of secession on account of the actual injury they sustain from these Personal Liberty bills, in the loss of their fugitive slaves; for if that were the motive of secession it would not be most powerful where the injury is the least. In that case, Kentucky, and not South Carolina, would take the lead in the movement of Disunion.

You say the passage of these bills is insulting to the South—an outrage upon her rights and a mockery of her sufferings. I do not deny it. I admit that there has been a great deal too much that is offensive to Southern feeling in the action of the North upon this subject. But has all the insult been upon one side in this matter? Have the Constitutional rights of Northern men—their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—always been respected in the South? I merely suggest this point as worthy your consideration, if you propose to dissolve the Union because you have been insulted. We have quite as much ground of complaint on this score as you have. Neither section has been blameless. Both have steps to retrace and reforms to practice; and I think you will find the North quite ready to meet the South at least half way in this matter.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

But you claim the right to carry Slavery into the Territories, and that position, you say, is denied by the Republican Party. The assertion of *the right* is one thing,—and its exercise is quite another. I think I run no risk of contradiction when I say, that the present holders of slaves in the Southern States care nothing about the *exercise* of the right asserted on their behalf. They do not wish to go to the Territories themselves,—still less to take their slaves with them. There are no territories now belonging to the Union into which slaves could be carried without a prodigious sacrifice of their value. What slave-owner in Alabama will take slaves worth from $1,000 to $1,500 there into Kansas or New-Mexico, where they are not worth, either for sale or for hire, one-half of that amount,—to say nothing of the risk of losing them? Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, was quite right when he told the Charleston Convention that the *South had no slaves to send into the territories*,—she had not enough to supply the demand for labor at home. She needs on her own plantations all the slave-labor she can possibly command,—and any attempt to send slaves into the territories would only diminish her product of cotton, weaken her domestic strength and add nothing to her wealth elsewhere. Nor are the political considerations which the question involves likely to change her action. For if she should send slaves into any territory in order to make it a slave territory, she must draw additional supplies from Maryland, Delaware or Virginia and thus do all in her power to convert them into free States. The South never can colonize the territories with slaves, until she can be at liberty to increase her supply by importation from abroad.

There was a time when the question of Slavery in the Territories was the paramount political question of the day. I think that time has passed; and that it can never come up again, as a practical question, until after the African Slave-trade has been reopened. The Gulf States will send no slaves to Kansas or New-Mexico so long as they command such enormous prices at home;—nor will Virginia or Kentucky send slaves thither, so long as their prices rule three times as high in the markets at their doors. Slaveholders who emigrate into new regions first sell their slaves, and thus take their property with them in the shape of cash. As you clearly expressed it in your Montgomery speech:

"*Slaves are too valuable to be risked in a contest with Free-Soil-dom in any of our new Territories.* The consequence is that this species of property is kept in the States which protect it, and where there is a demand for it."

Practically, therefore, we shall hear nothing more of the Territorial question until the greater question which lies behind it, and gives it all its importance, shall have been decided. And this, I think, is the general conviction of the reflecting portion of the people of the North, even among the Republican Party. Mr. SEWARD, you will remember, in one of his campaign speeches, said he considered it settled that there would be no further extension of Slavery into the Territories until the African Slave-trade should be restored: and it cannot have escaped your observation that the Republican Convention at Chicago held language on this point very different from that used at Philadelphia in 1856. As things now stand, I believe the North would lose nothing whatever by leaving the whole subject of extending Slavery [illegible] entirely untouched;—and in the absence of further causes of irritation from the South, I think it not at all unlikely that the North would consent that the question should be decided by the course of events and the natural influences of climate and emigration. If I held any official position, or any post which would involve any party in the responsibility for these opinions, I might not hazard such an expression of them. But I give it as my own judgment, based upon the grounds I have already mentioned.

But suppose this to be true. Suppose the incoming Administration should decide to leave this whole matter precisely where it stands at present, making no attempt to prohibit by law the extension of Slavery into the Territories, conceding that the inhabitants may, when they come to form a State Constitution, and not before, admit or exclude Slavery in their own discretion, and agreeing to admit the State into the Union in either case:—would the South accept that as a final adjustment of the differences between the two sections? Would you,—and those who are acting with you in the disunion movement?

I think you would reply: "*Yes*, if you will concede it as a matter of *Right*, of principle, with whatever logical consequences that principle may involve. But if it is offered on grounds of expediency alone—as a practical solution of an embarrassing question—*No.*" What the South contends for is the *principle* that her slaves are property in the view of the Constitution—to be held, treated, and in all respects regarded by the Federal Government, as property, and nothing else, precisely like horses, cattle, and other movable chattels. It is the absolute indefeasible *Right* itself, and not the *exercise* of the right, which the South would demand as the price of her remaining in the Union.

STATE EQUALITY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Now, why do you make this distinction? Why would you refuse the privilege of carrying slaves into the Territories, unless you could secure at the same time the absolute *right* to do so? Because the former would be valueless without the latter. Because you have no slaves to take into the Territories,—and you need the *right*,—and the principle on which it rests, in order to get them, and thus render the concession itself of any practical value. In other words, you require the restoration of the African Slave-trade, in order to extend Slavery into the Territories. The recognition of the principle you contend for will give you both:—while the bare concession of the extension itself will secure you neither.

The principle you assert is the absolute equality of the States in regard to the tenure of property,—that each State shall be allowed to make its own laws concerning property,—the ownership of persons or of things,—and that any right of property which any State may see fit thus to create, shall be recognized by the Federal Government as absolute and indefeasible.

This is what you understand by the Equality of the States. You will concede, I think, that I do not state the claim too broadly. Any restriction of it,—anything less than is included in it, defeats the purpose for which it is put forward. But suppose it to be conceded. It follows, of course, that any person may do what he pleases with his property. He may hold it,—or buy and sell it,—wherever the jurisdiction of the Constitution extends, and the Federal Government is bound to protect him in so doing. Whatever I may do with broadcloth, you may do with a negro slave,—anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Federal Constitution,—if that Constitution, as you contend, puts the two upon the same footing. All the property of all the States,—whatever any State chooses to make property by her local laws,—becomes property in the eye of the Federal Constitution, and consequently becomes the subject of Commerce,—domestic, or foreign, at the will of its owner,—subject only to such uniform laws as may be adopted for all property, in the regulation of commerce, between the States or with foreign nations.

How far the practical application of this principle would affect the general subject of property, he purpose of this correspondence does not lead me, nor do its limits permit me, to inquire. It would evidently *put the whole matter of property under the control of any one State*,—and each State would be sovereign *quoad hoc*, not only over its own affairs, but over the affairs of all the other States. That the principle would involve the restoration of the foreign trade in slaves, if any State should choose to enter upon it, you will not deny, nor have I the slightest doubt. Indeed, in your Montgomery speech you took precisely this ground, and denounced the laws of Congress prohibiting the Slave-trade as unconstitutional, because they denied and destroyed this principle of the Equality of the States. You say:

"The laws prohibiting the foreign Slave-trade, are in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and are unjust and an insult to the South, and ought to be repealed. * * * *What right has this Government to discriminate against one of the States in the Union that has equal rights in the Union?* Where will you find the right in the Constitution? Nowhere. Will my friend from Virginia (Mr. PRYOR) find in any clause of the Constitution any enactment against the Slave-trade? No, he will not find it there. What will he find in that Constitution? He will find simply this: 'Congress shall enact no law prohibiting the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States may see fit to admit before the year 1808.' What do you call that? Why that is one of the Constitutional guarantees of the Slave-trade. * *

In 1807 a law was enacted making it a misdemeanor to import a slave from abroad. Now I ask every sensible man in this Convention, *was not that statute a violation of the spirit of the Constitution?* What was the spirit of the Constitution? It was that African Slavery within our dominions was legal, and that *we stand upon an equal footing with all the rest of the States with reference to this species of property.* And what became of our equality when the law was passed that said, you of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta? *What became of our equality then?* A blow was struck against it, when this Government passed a law discriminating against the slave labor of the South. * * *The law struck at the equality of the South.* If so, it follows as plainly, as that two and two make four, that the law is an *unconstitutional law.*

Is there any gentleman here prepared to maintain that we are not *equal in the Union* according to the Constitution? If so, then I shall be able to understand his argument against the African Slave-trade, and in favor of the constitutionality of these enactments. * * If it is right to buy slaves in Virginia, in what consists the wrong of buying slaves in Cuba, Brazil or upon the coast of Africa? * * *

It is a law that *discriminates against Southern property*; no such discrimination is right. It is a law that discriminates against Southern labor; no such discrimination can be made *and our equality in the Union be yet recognized.* I therefore invoke the principle of Free-trade here, the principle of State-rights, the principle of strict construction, and the *great fundamental principle of our right and equality in this Union*, and consequently of our right to erase from our statute-book every evidence of our *inequality*, that has been put there by the dominant and antagonistic class that has fed upon our very life-blood."

I might greatly multiply these extracts,—but I have given enough to show what you mean by the *principle* of State Equality, and for what purposes you demand the recognition of your absolute *right* to take your slaves, as your property, into the Territories. I do not suppose that the great mass of the Southern people hold these views of the principle, or join in demanding its recognition, with any such purpose. Neither did they dream in 1850 that the enactment of the Compromise measures contained a principle which would involve the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But when they were told in 1854 that it did, they united in claiming the benefit of all the consequences of that principle, just as loudly as if they had been provided for at the outset. A man may have no thought of seizing his neighbor's farm;—but show him that he has color of title, and he will speedily commence proceedings for its recovery. You and your associates in the organization and conduct of this movement know very well that, if you can establish the principle to-day, you can claim all the consequences that may flow from it to-mor-

[illegible] OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

And this brings me to what I regard as the real motive of the disunion movement. That motive has taken precise and definite form, probably, in the minds of a comparatively small number of those who are most active in the movement itself. The great mass of those who sympathize with it and give it their aid, are governed by the vague but powerful feeling that the South, as a section, having peculiar institutions and peculiar necessities, *is gradually growing politically weaker and weaker in the Union*;—that the North is rapidly gaining a preponderance in the Federal Councils; and that there is no hope that the South can ever regain the ascendency, or even a political equality, under the Constitution and within the Union. The election of LINCOLN is regarded as conclusive proof that Northern supremacy is a fixed fact; and it is on this account that it has so concentrated and intensified the resentment of the Southern States. No community ever sinks down willingly into a position of inferiority. Its instinct is to struggle against it, and the struggle will be violent in proportion to the magnitude of the evils which inferiority is believed to involve. All the sectional excitements and political paroxysms of the last twenty years, have been but the strenuous resistance of the South to what she has felt to be the inevitable tendency of events. The annexation of Texas,—the claim to California,—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—the fight for Kansas,—the fillibustering in Central America,—the clamor for Cuba, have been only the straws at which the slaveholding section has clutched, in the hope to save itself from being engulfed in the rising tide of Northern power. To them it was not the steady and silent rising of a peaceful sea. Its roar came to their ears upon the stormy blasts of Anti-Slavery fanaticism,—and sounded to them like the knell of destiny,—the precursor of degradation and ruin to their homes and their hopes.

I do not wonder at this alarm. I cannot blame it, or deny that it has its origin in just and patriotic sentiments. I do think that the leading intellects of the Southern States—those to whom as in every community the great mass of the people look for guidance, and by whom they are guided, whether they know it or not,—ought to have foreseen this result and made up their minds long ago to act *with* the laws of Nature, rather than against them,—to yield to the spirit of the age, the tendencies of civilization and Christianity, instead of resisting them,—to make allies instead of enemies of those great moral principles which are proving too powerful for the mightiest monarchies of the earth, and before which it is idle to hope that despotism can make a permanent stand upon this continent. The Fathers of our Republic did so. They framed the Constitution upon such a basis, and in the belief that it would be administered in such a spirit. They gave the Government they created power over the Slave-trade,—not doubting that, after a few years, that power would be exercised with the general assent of all the States and that all would feel, as they felt the necessity of providing for the gradual disappearance of Slavery itself. And for a series of years the event justified this expectation. The prohibition of the Slave-trade in 1807, recommended by JEFFERSON, was enacted with the unanimous consent of all the States North and South,—and down to 1830 there was a constant and hopeful tendency towards emancipation in nearly all the Slaveholding States. But since that time the leading intellects of the South have turned back the whole current of Southern sentiment upon this subject. In your own words, "an entirely new idea has sprung up, and is now universal in the South, upon the great question of Slavery, in its operation upon mankind and labor." Mr. CALHOUN taught the South that Slavery was, and must always be, the sole basis of its prosperity,—and that the leading aim of the South must be to fortify, to increase, and to make it perpetual. You and others have inherited his opinions, and devoted yourselves to their propagation. And in due process of time you have come into direct collision on this subject with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution which our Fathers framed; and you now find that you cannot reach the object at which you aim, without destroying that Constitution, and breaking up the Union which it created.

The people of the South sympathize with the disunion movement from a keen sense of the growing superiority of the North. How that superiority can be overcome within the Union they do not perceive,—nor have they any definite idea of any policy by which it can be contested, after the South shall have seceded. You, on the contrary, have very definite ideas on both points. You trace the growing inequality of the two sections, in material development and consequent political power, *to the discrimination of the Federal Government against the South in regard to the supply of labor*,—which is in every community the great element of growth and of wealth. The North is permitted to increase indefinitely its supply of labor by immigration,—by inviting labor from abroad,—while the South is forbidden to seek a similar increase by importations of the peculiar kind of labor on which, most unwisely, it has come entirely to rely. When the price of labor rises in the North it invites and secures an additional supply from abroad;—and when the supply is excessive, it overflows into the new Territories, and, planting there new and free States, swells the political power of the North. At the South the enactments of Congress have arrested this natural operation of the law of supply and demand. When the price of labor rises at the South, there is no such resource for increasing the supply;—there is no way of lowering the price, and of securing a surplus to send into the new Territories. And this is the reason, in your opinion, why the South falls behind the North in material development and in political power. These laws forbidding the Slave-trade operate upon the South precisely as laws forbidding emigration would operate upon the North. *And the remedy you propose, is to be sought in the repeal of those laws.*—in permitting every State to import such labor as it requires. Then, as you say:

"The whole matter will be left to the operation of the law of supply and demand, precisely as the mule, the horse, the corn and the cotton trade are governed now, and I insist that *there should be no more discrimination by law against the Slave-trade than against the Nutmeg-trade of New-England. Let it be governed by the law of supply and demand alone.* If we do not want the negroes, then we do not have them; if we do want them, then we can get them. I think this ought to be governed by that rule."

This, then, is your ground of discontent with the Federal Government,—that it *prevents the increase of Slavery.* And I believe it to be at the root of the disunion feeling now so prevalent in the cotton-growing States. Probably not one in ten of the mass of the Southern people,—perhaps not one in five of those who are to day in favor of secession,—would declare themselves in favor of reopening the Slave-trade. Nor is it your policy to press the subject upon their attention, or even to allow it to be made a topic of discussion, while the issue of secession is pending. You have made up your mind that your object cannot be attained within the Union. "I do not expect," you said at Montgomery, "that the North, which has the majority, will ever vote for the measure,—therefore *these laws will never be repealed.*" You are therefore for secession. But it would not be safe to trust the issue, either before or after that event, to the general action of all the Slaveholding States,—for several of them are known to be utterly hostile to it. As you declared at [illegible] it is the interest of Virginia to have negroes scarce, because they will continue at a high price,—while it is for the interest of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to have them numerous, in order to have them cheap. You propose, therefore, to exclude the Frontier States from all consultation upon this subject,—and from all agency in the formation of the new Confederacy which you propose to establish. "Virginia and the other Frontier States," says the Charleston *Mercury*, the organ and mouthpiece of your party, "may as well at once understand their position with the Cotton States. *The Southern States will disregard their counsel.* They intend to secede from the Union, and construct a Union *among themselves*, and will be glad to find Virginia and other Border States in counsel with them *after this great revolution.*" And other journals in the disunion interest, deprecate the discussion of the Slave-trade issue as certain to divide public sentiment, and weaken, if not destroy, the entire secession movement.

At present it is your policy to accumulate arguments for disunion, rather than to sift and define them. You can command far more support for that measure by declaiming on the growing power and preponderance of the North, and the steadily waning influence of the South in the federal councils, than by tracing them to their cause and fixing public attention upon the remedy you propose to apply. But the time will come when specific measures must be proposed.—and then foremost among them will be the restoration of the African Slave-trade.

I think you are quite right in believing that the Federal Government will never consent to the reopening of that traffic. The North will never concede that point,—nor lay the foundation for its concession,—directly or indirectly, under any circumstances, nor for any consideration which you can offer as an equivalent. They will meet you on this issue upon any field you may select. They will accept the hazard of Disunion a thousand times, rather than that as its alternative.

In another letter I shall endeavor to show that your chances of increasing Slavery after disunion will be no better than they are now. And I shall also have something to say of the position and duties of the North, the true policy for the South, and the general tendencies and probable issues of the controversy which now agitates and threatens the Union.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The United States corvette *Cumberland*, which arrived at this port a few days since to receive her armament, left the Battery yesterday, and will sail today to join the Home Squadron. On her arrival at the head-quarters of the fleet, Flag-Officer RENDORS, now of the *Paunee*, will transfer his wide flag, and the character of the flag ship. The officers of the *Cumberland* are: Capt. John Marsten, Lieutenants, A. Murray, John Murray, J. H. Rochelle, Chas. H. Green, Thos. O. Selfridge; Surgeon, Thos. Dillon; Paymaster, John De Bree; Assistant-Surgeon, Frederick Van Bibber; Captain of Marines, M. R. Birtzing; Lieutenant of Marines, Chas. Heywood; Boatswain, Edwin B. Bell; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Wm. M. Laighton; Sailmaker, D. Bruce; Captain's Clerk, Wm. H. Ennis; Paymaster's Clerk, Hugh Nott.

The Board of Engineers recently ordered to convene on board the steamer *Michigan*, at Erie, Pa., was assembled yesterday, and will endeavor to complete its labors before Thanksgiving. It is discussing the merits of steam expansion, the importance of which has been exaggerated by the provincial Press.

Lieut. MOORE, of the gunboat *Wyoming*, now on the Pacific station, whose death was announced to the Navy Department on Monday, was a native of New York, and had served twenty-two years without passing the rank of lieutenant. He put in 16 years and five months of his time at sea, and was unemployed only two years and two months. Of no other navy than our's can it be said that there are on the Register 175 persons who have spent from 20 to 32 years below the rank of even gunboat commander.

The latest dates (Nov. 15) from the Pacific squadron give the location of the vessels thus: The *St. Mary's*, having some fever on board, was cruising; the *Narragansett*, having provisioned at Panama, has returned to Callao—but would not, of course, salute the Peruvian flag; the *Wyoming*, with Mr. CLAY on board, was on her way to Panama, at which port also the *Sumpter* and *Levant* are expected. The *Cyane's* whereabouts are not given; and if she be not at Panama when her crew arrives, the old blunder of paying hotel bills for 250 persons will be repeated.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California and Oregon Both Carried by the Republicans—Horrible Details of Emigrant Suffering.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the evening of the 17th inst., and passed here about 7 o'clock this morning, reports three feet of snow on the South Pass and Rocky Ridge.

By this arrival we are in receipt of the following advices:

The Presidential returns of the State are nearly complete, and LINCOLN is still from 500 to 600 ahead of DOUGLAS. All parties now concede the State to LINCOLN.

The Democratic *Herald* (extra) published at Eugene City, Oregon, on the 13th inst. gives the following summary for fifteen counties in that State:—LANE, 5,062; BRECKENRIDGE 4,866; DOUGLAS 3,250; RAIL 96th The returns are not complete in several of the counties. The majority for BRECKENRIDGE in Josephine county will be increased 15 or 20. LINCOLN has about 60 majority in Umpqua county which is not embraced in the above figures. Cass, Curry, and Ullamook counties are yet to be heard from and will increase LINCOLN'S majority.

The people of California are waiting with deep anxiety for the Eastern news, showing the disposition of the Southern States on the dissolution question.

After learning of LINCOLN'S election, all political animosities greatly moderated, the Republicans as well as Democrats seeming to be fearful of serious trouble from the present political condition of the country.

The Republican illumination in San Francisco in honor of LINCOLN'S election was a complete failure. Not fifty houses in the City responded to the call of the Republican State Central Committee to join in a general illumination. The cause of it was that the Republicans generally were not in an exultant mood.

The Sacramento *Standard*, organ of the Breckinridge Democracy, assumes that the dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and urges California and Oregon to seriously consider the question of organizing a separate Republic on the Pacific Coast. The idea seems to obtain little sympathy, and is denounced by a large portion of the Press.

The Pony Express which left St. Joseph on the 5th inst. arrived at San Francisco on the 15th, but from some unexplained cause brought no St. Louis letters, thus depriving the newspapers of their usual Eastern correspondence. New-York letters, however, came through all right.

A severe gale of wind has been prevailing throughout the State for the past two days. Sacramento steamers had to come to anchor in the bay, not being able to land at San Francisco. No serious accident happened to the shipping in the harbor, although many vessels have chafed considerably at the piers. Between Sacramento and Carson Valley many telegraph poles were blown down and the line cannot be repaired for some days. Owing to this cause the news by the Pony Express, which left St. Louis on the 5th inst., has not reached the city, although the Pony got to Sacramento at noon to-day, two days ahead of schedule time.

Official notice has been given of the condemnation and sale of the Government property at Lime Point, at the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, which was bought for a site on which to build a fort.

The Port and (Oregon) *Advertiser*, of the 7th inst., contains the following letter from C. C. HASCUM, who was one of the company under command of Capt. DENT, sent to Walla-Walla to aid emigrants.

BERRENT, RIVER, Friday, Oct. 26.

We are homeward bound after a successful tramp. We have been as far as Owyhee, and rescued twelve immigrants buried alive. We can now account for all that were in the train. Mr. MYERS, brother of the rescued MYERS, started to meet his brother and family this morning. A supply train was sent out from the Fort with blankets, clothing, fresh vegetables, beef and other necessaries, which will meet them near Grande Road, about the 3d or 4th inst. The details are of the most heartrending character. They were in a perfect state of nudity, having been stripped by the Indians and left to perish for ten days. They had subsisted on human flesh and the bodies of those who had perished. Mrs. CHASE had fed upon the dead body of her husband.

A private letter says that on the evening of the 23th of October, an officer, with a detachment in advance of the main party, found near a small stream the women and children naked, and in a state of starvation. They were greatly emaciated, so much so that their bones almost protruded through the skin. The women and children, on seeing the rescuers, fell on their knees, and in the most piteous wails implored food. The stout hearts of the soldiers were softened to most touching emotions of pity, which was immediately followed by threats of dire revenge towards the red-skins. On receiving the intelligence at the fort, the sensation felt was such that humanity alone can experience. The conduct of Maj. STEIN, the official in command, was prompt, and every comfort of the fort which could be transported, was quickly dispatched to the scene of suffering. The wives of the officers purchased every description of clothing requisite for the women and children of the train. A physician, with medicine, &c., accompanied the supply train.

By way of Oregon, we have news to the 27th ult. from Victoria.

The *Otter* arrived from Frazer River on the 27th, and brought, by express and private hands, about $75,000 in gold dust.

New and rich discoveries of silver are reported to have been made in Harrison County. Some of it, it is said, assays as high as $2,000 per ton. Five miners by the *Otter* had in their possession $18,000 in dust.

A number of rich specimens of silver ore has been recently taken from a lake situated about forty miles northwest of Port Douglass, which excites the superstitious awe of the Indians of that region by its luminous appearance. The neighborhood of this singular lake is said to be very rich in minerals of various kinds.

There are thirty-five prisoners in the Victoria jail.

Col. MOODY made a successful trip to Fort Zall a few days ago, without experiencing much difficulty. For the future, therefore, merchandize for the Upper Frazer River may be shipped direct from New-Westminster to Fort Zall.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived from New-Westminster on the 1st inst. She brought down fifty passengers, who give encouraging accounts of miners prospecting in the far north. She brought about $25,000 in dust.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 17—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 15th inst., ship *Southern Cross*, from Boston; 16th, *Rose Andre*, from Bordeaux; ship *Winged Arrow*, from Boston.

Sailed 14th inst., whaleship *Eliza Adams*, on a cruise; bark *Mouffetard*, for Cape Town, South Africa, with a cargo of wheat.

The ship *Pamjusa* is nearly loaded with wheat for Cork.

The ship *Meteor* is about ready to sail with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool.

The ship *Tropic* is nearly loaded with wheat for New-York.

The Country trade has proved light the past few days, and small transactions from first hands are all we have to notice. Meanwhile, the market is generally presenting an appearance of weakness that usually increases the timidity of buyers. To day there was a large public offering of Batavia Sugars and Teas, which dragged heavily at low figures. Of the Sugars, but sample lots were disposed of, at $9 40 for Yellow, $10 Bs., to $9 95 for White. RYE, $3 [illegible] $3 100 lbs. JAVA COFFEE is well sustained. Domestic raw SUGARS are drooping. PROVISIONS are generally slow of sale and lower. The best brands of BUTTER, via the Isthmus, sell at 32½c. ₩ lb. LARD is selling in small quantities at a decline of 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. from last rates. BREADSTUFFS are unchanged. The export demand for WHEAT for England continues brisk.

The ships *Southern Cross* and *Winged Arrow*, from Boston, have not yet found engagements. A Cuba charter is offering, and one of them must go there, and the other most likely to a British port.

FROM PARIS.

The Entry of Victor Emanuel into Naples—Flight of the Legitimists—The Position of King Francis II.—The Relations of Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia—The Pope, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The Legitimists are naturally furious at the entry of King VICTOR EMANUEL into the City of Naples. One of the legitimist journals, after exhausting all its explosions for the deplorable event, says that the King only arrived there *through a sea of Italian blood!* However little truth there may be in this striking figure of rhetoric of the legitimist journal, it is certain that Francis II., the King of Italy, did not enter dry-shod into the capital of the Two Sicilies, for the telegraph informs us that the entry was accomplished through a torrent of rain.

Can you picture to yourself young King Bomba, sitting in his palace at Gaeta, awaiting in a cold perspiration the responses of the monarchs of Europe to his appeal for help, while the Piedmontese army is putting its batteries in position on the surrounding hills? Letter after letter is received, the contents of which are broken with feverish anxiety, but he finds nothing but the coldest of diplomatic sympathy. Like the famous answer of PAUL DE KOCK, he "sees nothing coming." At last a document arrives more voluminous, more menacing than the others; is it money to aid in carrying on the war, is it a promise of men and of material, or is it the plan of some foreign chateau to which His Majesty is politely invited by some considerate monarch to dine? Neither the one nor the other. It was simply a decoration from a petty German Prince, exhibiting like the Ivory Leopard or the Chameleon with Two Heads! And this appears to be the stuff and substance of the young King's appeal to an indifferent and unsympathizing world. Could anything be more cruel than the sending of this piece of ribbon to a man in such a strait?

Whilst the French journals are sober, almost silent on the subject of the retreat of GARIBALDI, the English journals are full of poetry and high sounding eulogiums. But the French have a reason for their reserve; they never know the policy of their Government in advance toward either men or Governments, while in England the Government, as well as the Press, follow the people. In France the people and the Press are with GARIBALDI, and will be with him in the movement which he threatens next year in Hungary, but then neither the Press nor the people can speak till the Government has spoken. Thus, in all that relates to GARIBALDI the French Press almost confines itself to telegraphic dispatches.

We have seen one journal, however, which ventured to approve the Dictator's course in refusing the honors offered him by VICTOR EMANUEL. As the leader of the people in their struggles for liberty, as a great propagandist chief, as a man who could be greatest in filling an irregular and independent position, he could not consistently accept either the baton of Marshal nor the collar of the Annunciade. The rank of Marshal would reconstitute him an officer in the ranks of the regular Piedmontese army, a position for which he is not only unfitted both by inclination and by habits, but to which he would be controlled in his ulterior plans, while the aristocratic order would place him under obligations which he wishes to avoid.

Many versions are in circulation as to the nature of the relations between GARIBALDI and the King, and some of the former's friends complain that, in the exclusion of his friends from office, and in other particulars, he has been unkindly treated. It is safe to say that this is all surmise. CAVOUR himself knows—his experience at Naples taught him—that the most prominent men are not his intimate friends are impracticable and impossible persons for public posts. As for the less prominent men they will be well cared for.

When M. DE LAMORICIERE arrived at Paris a few days ago, a considerable number of his friends waited his coming both at the railway station and in the court of his hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain. A Catholic paper, the *Union*, in rendering an account of the arrival, styles the General *the hero of Castel Fidardo and of Ancona*, to the immense amusement of the town. He is what might be called a hero—over the left.

You will not fail to have noticed the semi-official article of the *Constitutionnel* backing up the Duke de Grammont's letter, to M. DE MERODE, flattering and double fastening upon the Pontifical Government the charge of forgery in falsifying a French dispatch, nor will you have failed to notice the sort of solemn eulogy, half censure, half praise, of Gen. LAMORICIERE, with which the ministerial article closes. This part of the article has attracted a good deal of attention, and given rise to a good deal of comment. It is in fact a sort of Gray's Elegy, in which the public are begged to walk lightly over the dead General's grave. Coming from such a source, it is quite safe to assert that the victim is not flattered by it.

A little ill-will has been created in France by the very positive, one might say impertinent tone in which the English journals claim that their soldiers were the first in the Chinese forts on the Pei-ho, and that the French were slow in accomplishing their part of the work. A French journal consoles itself with the half philosophical, half satirical reflection, that if they were second in the forts of Pei-ho, they were first in those of Sebastopol.

The death of the great gallophobe, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, provokes only the most kind biographical notices on the part of the French. His continued praise of the French navy, although the motive of that praise was as well understood here as elsewhere, always tickled French vanity, notwithstanding, and served to soften, in French eyes, the *acrimonious* of a character which would otherwise have passed for more than rude and boorish.

The ladies of Paris have invented a new mantelet. Last year we had the Zouave jacket, which had but a limited run, and that among foreigners. This year we have the Garibaldiennes. But don't imagine it is a veritable Garibaldienne, that is to say a red shirt. It is simply an ordinary sack of cloth, of a color to suit the taste of the wearer, profusely decorated with brandebourgs all down the front, which gives it a very huzzar or rather military look. All it has of GARIBALDI is the name.

FANNY ELLSLER is now at Berlin, at the bedside of a sick sister, wife of the son of Prince ADELBERT, of Prussia. The marriage of the young Baron DE BARNIM, eldest son of the Prince ADELBERT, to Mlle. THERESE ELLSLER, sister of the famous *danseuse*, and something of a *danseuse* herself, created a great sensation at the time; but the union has been a happy one, and the relatives long ago became reconciled to the plebeian intruder. From this union was born one child, a son, whose bad health induced his parents to send him, some months ago, to Egypt, to try the effect of the climate on his lungs. But, like RACHEL, he received no benefit, and has just died in Nubia. The news threw the mother on her bed, and her sister FANNY hastened to her side, to console her in the cruel loss.

The new book of M. ABOUT, *Rome Contemporaine*, has had a very rapid sale, the first edition having been exhausted in one day. The subsequent editions will, no doubt, owe a certain proportion of their sales to the curiosity created by the abuse of the book, for certainly it is the best abused book the Press has given birth to for some time. A good deal of this abuse is the result of prejudice against the author, for M. ABOUT is not hated for his amiability to his *confrères*, and has not tried even to conciliate their good wishes. Moreover, it is known that he aspires to one of the forty *fauteuils* of the Academy, and this is enough to provoke the mysterious uprising of stumbling-blocks in all directions. I have not yet read the book, and cannot, therefore, speak of its merits.

Another book just published, and which has been met with a fair quotum of abuse, is from the pen of a no less famous writer than Dr. VERON, Deputy in the Legislature, former editor of the *Constitutionnel*, ex-manager of the Grand Opera, and author of several books, to say nothing of his inapproachable sauces. The book is called *Paris in 1860. The Theatres of Paris from 1806 till 1860.* As the American said when he looked into Vesuvius, "there isn't much in it."

Of the two Frenchmen who were first into the forts of the Pei-ho, and who have been mentioned for their bravery in the French official report, one of them, Capt. GUERRIER, who is only aged 25, had his wrist crushed at Solferino by an Austrian ball, which also passed through his other hand, so that he was completely disabled for offensive purposes.

The Court is coming to town, it is said, the 1st of December, and the Winter promises to be an unusually gay one.

The American Minister again threw open his hospitable doors a few evenings ago and brought together, in a very brilliant and very agreeable reunion, the American colony in Paris, with a light sprinkling of diplomacy and other foreign elements. Among the ladies present noted either for their position or beauty, or both, were, after the amiable and charming ladies of the Minister's family, Mrs. SPENCER, wife of the Consul; and Miss SPENCER, Mrs. Commodore STUART, Mrs. COLEMAN, (daughter of Senator CRITTENDEN,) and Miss COLEMAN, Mrs. CALDWELL, (Miss BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky;) Mrs. and Miss KING, of Alabama; Mrs. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of California; (Miss HUNTER, of Virginia;) and Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK, Mrs. BASS, of Mississippi; Mrs. and Miss THORN, of Louisiana; Mrs. ROBLES, of Paris, (grand-daughter of JOHN G. COSTER, of New-York;) Mrs. FAGNANI, wife of the artist. Miss A. C. JOHNSON, the authoress; Mrs. FIELD, of New-York; Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, New-York; Mrs. ESTELLE LEWIS, the poetess; Mrs. HUTTON, Jr.; the Misses DOWNING, of New-York; and others whose names I do not now recollect.

MALAKOFF.

BEECHER AND BROOKLYN.

A Real Estate Man's Real Views.

The fact that BEECHER lives in Brooklyn is pretty well known. That BEECHER preaches in Brooklyn is also pretty generally understood. But that BEECHER actually constitutes Brooklyn is a truth at which few people have arrived. It is a truth, nevertheless. He is a necessity to Brooklyn,—not a luxury. Brooklyn without BEECHER would be like one of the ferry-boats without an engine—like our City Hall without its cupola.

It is possible to live in Brooklyn without owning a pew in BEECHER'S Church, but it is not respectable. Your butcher will not trust you unless you do, and you will find it impossible to run up a bill at the baker's. Pew-holding in Plymouth Church is the great gage of respectability and responsibility; by standing regularly in the porch of a Sunday you can gain the privilege of lounging around in the purlieus of society, but you cannot assure yourself of admittance to private parlors without owning an undivided interest in a box.

The foregoing remarks are general in their application. I do not live in Brooklyn, and am not a church-going man. I have a partner, however, who is. We deal in real estate, and find it necessary, for the interests of our business, that one of us should attend church. For while just one half of our customers will not believe a man's representations in regard to property, unless he is a church-goer, the other half will not believe him if he is. And thus we partition duties. My partner goes to church regularly to cast up the profits of the week. I do the same thing at home. The confession is candidly made; it is intended for your ear alone, my dear friend with the green glasses; please do not let it become public, as it might redound to the discredit of the firm of Lot & Plot.

I have remarked that I, myself, do not live in Brooklyn. But I have a friend that does. It is a female friend, and its name is Laura Matilda. Perhaps the name is familiar to you. Her mother keeps a boarding-house in Brooklyn—I beg pardon, it is not a boarding-house. Laura Matilda's mother has more room than she requires, and so takes a few friends for sociality's sake. She makes the "friends" pay punctually at the end of the week, however, and unless they have baggage, they are compelled to deposit in advance. Rumors are abroad to the effect that she does not feed her "friends" so well as she might, and a distant connection of mine, whom she has kindly consented to make an inmate of her family, tells me there are grounds for complaint in the coffee; that he suspects the purity of the hash; and has strong reasons for disliking the butter. He tells me that he once hinted these things at the breakfast table, but that the only reply was a remark on the vitiating influence which tobacco exercised on the taste. For a week thereafter, Laura Matilda's mother helped him always to the smallest piece of pie, and Laura Matilda herself refused to take pleasure excursions on the horse-railroad with him, or to hold converse with him in anything but monosyllables. Peace is now restored, and he has never made complaint since.

One thing is certain, Laura Matilda's mother has made considerable money since she commenced housekeeping, and Laura Matilda is an heiress and a young lady for whom I entertain sentiments of esteem—not to say affection. She owns several shares in a flourishing religious daily newspaper and large interests in several other paying institutions. I call upon Laura Matilda quite frequently. I respect her for her virtues, and admire her on other accounts, as she never attends operas, and could not be induced to enter a theatre. She is always ready to go to Barnum's and see the Anaconda family, and the fortune-teller, and the great moral drama of "Joseph and his Brethren," or anything else which is instructive and entertaining; but she will not lend her presence to any profane plays. From "Joseph and his Brethren," she says, much may be learned in regard to the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians, and as relates to the Court of Pharaoh especially many interesting facts may be gathered which are not recorded in the Bible. Laura Matilda, as I have before said, is a young lady for whom I entertain sentiments of unmitigated esteem, not to say affection. The only thing that calumny has ever breathed in relation to her character is, that she is indiscreet sometimes with the syntax, and tampers occasionally with language. It is highly probable that before Christmas comes, Laura Matilda and myself will enter upon a little domestic arrangement, commence housekeeping and take a few friends to board with us for sociality's sake—the real estate business is getting poor, of late.

In accordance with a request from Laura Matilda, I prepared to accompany her to Plymouth Church the other Sunday. It was somewhat late before I got started. Our firm own a Sunday suit and this had to be divided. My partner's boots gaped in several places and I had to assist him in inking the stocking substratum. It is not often that my partner and myself attend church on the same day, and when we do there are always some little preliminaries to be settled. Howbeit, Laura Matilda and I got around moderately early. There was still room for several more in the porch, the railing around the pulpit was wholly unoccupied, and there was no one sitting upon the organ bellows. As Laura Matilda is somewhat diffident we took seats in the porch, although an usher pointed out to us that a window-sill was untenanted, and that one or two more might sit on the pulpit steps, without much inconvenience. Our place was quite comfortable, however, and we retained it; it is true that we could not tell when the services began, but then we knew very well when the hymn was given out, by the congregation's rising. I have said our seats were comfortable,—they would have been had it not been for some late arrivals, who evidently owned pews, and pushed forward into the body of the Church, crushing Laura Matilda's bonnet and cruelly bruising a rather tender corn of mine. Laura Matilda murmured an audible "brute," as a portly old gentleman climbed over her chair, and I am afraid that I swore audibly as he alighted on my corns. There are some churches in which you can swear without having the profanity generally known. In the Episcopal, for instance, they think you are making responses; in the Methodist, they think you are exercised; and in BEECHER'S those around you think it is the echo of some sentence in the sermon. As I have before said, we were entirely out of ear shot of the pulpit; once during the discourse Laura Matilda punctuated her elbow into my rib, and whispered "isn't this fine?" My dear, I replied—in the excitement of the moment I called her "my dear"—if you allude to the position of your elbow, I am free to confess that it is *sharp*, and I am not disposed to deny that it is fine. She said she alluded to a point in the sermon. To which I replied I had not caught a word of it. Laura Matilda said, neither had she, but that she distinctly saw dear Mr. BEECHER open his mouth. The supposition is that when BEECHER opens his mouth he says something, and that when he says something, it is good. But admitting this supposition and proposition, to sit in a Church porch and get no nearer to the preacher than to see him open his mouth, is not a particularly pleasant amusement of a cold Sunday. And I think that my experience justifies me in saying that curiosity prompts quite as many to visit Plymouth Church as Religion.

I conversed on these matters with Laura Matilda as we walked homewards. She was too much occupied with her own thoughts to say much, but she listened attentively. I remarked that when you could get near enough to the church to hear him, HENRY WARD BEECHER was one of the most magnificent pulpit orators in the world, not even excepting SPURGEON. "Oh, the brute!" said Laura Matilda, emphatically. Thereupon I told Laura Matilda, mildly but firmly, that she was WRONG; that, so far from being a brute, Mr. BEECHER was a most exemplary man, and a most promising minister; that I differed from him on some unimportant doctrinal points, but agreed with him in the main; that I had a high respect for him, and could not consent to hear even "the best and brightest" ornament of her sex call him a brute. Laura Matilda apologized, and said she leveled her exclamatory phrase at the fat old gentleman who climbed over her chair, and ruined her bonnet, and trod on my toes. Then it occurred to me that the young lady's thoughts were below the moon and not above her bonnet, instead of being on the sermon, and I remarked that for her wardrobe's sake she had better attend some church where the crowd was less. She said she went to hear the Word, and gave no thought to her wearing apparel. I remonstrated in a mild way that it would be better to go where the Word did not fall so crushingly on bonnets, or occasion such inconvenience to those who had tender feet; but she angered, and said I was irreverent, and that she'd tell her mother, and that our engagement was at an end, and that men were all a like, and that they were all great brutes, and that she shouldn't live long after my perfidy, and that I'd be sorry when she was gone, and she hoped I'd be happy with another, and forget her. Each sentence she punctuated with a sob. Human nature could not resist it. I soothed her; have promised to attend Plymouth Church regularly, and sit in the porch, no matter how cold it is. My reward is, that Laura Matilda's mother will become mine before Christmas, and we're all going to take a few friends to board.

ART AND ARTISTS.

—The portrait painters of this City are mostly at home and hard at work. There has never before been a season of such general prosperity with them, they having, in many cases, work laid out which will occupy their time far into the Winter. Among others, CARPENTER, who holds high rank among native artists, is quite busy. He has just finished a full-length portrait of CHARLES F. NEWTON, for the "Metropolitan Masonic Lodge," of which Mr. NEWTON was the founder, and is completing a life-like three-quarter picture of Mr. L. B. SHAW, whose sternly good-natured features will be easily recalled by the every-day frequenters of the Custom-house. The exquisite picture and absolute portrait of "Brooklyn's Chiefest Belle," which attracted general attention at the last exhibition, is again on the easel for a few re-touches, prior to its delivery.

—LEUTZE has completed his picture of Mrs. COZZENS, and it will form one of the most attractive features of the well-known gallery of Mr. COZZENS. We can find but one objection to this last work of LEUTZE,—it is too *real* a portraiture—too literal, too life-like. A little of the ideal would not injure the effect of any of the productions of this admirable artist, whose success is in every way deserved, and whose fidelity to nature is his only fault—if indeed that be a fault.

—KENSETT has in hand two orders from the Mercantile Library Association of Troy, N. Y. One is an exquisite bit of water view, taken from Derwent Water; the other, a sunset composition—neither of which is very pretentious, though both are in his best vein and will sustain his reputation as a landscapist. KENSETT has also a Lake George study, which will make the eyes of connoisseurs water with delight, and find, as do all such things, a ready market.

—We welcome Old POPE home again. He has been rusticating in Boston for a long while, and has returned with his order-book well lined with commissions from the solid men of modern Athens.

—YOUNG has completed an admirable picture of Yankee-land's scholastic pride, EDWARD EVERETT—and while it pleases the enthusiastic admirers of that eminent statesman, it also gratifies the many friends of the artist whose merit entitles him to more general public recognition than he has hitherto met.

—LANG, we predict, will make a sensation this Winter. He has made the cartoon of what promises to be the most interesting historic painting of the day. The subject is an incident of the last hours of the life of MARY Queen of Scots—when, after having partaken of the Sacrament, she calls her maidens around her and distributes to them her personal effects—jewelry and apparel. The subject is an inspiring one, the artist a genuine lover of his work, and the time a fitting one for the successful outworking of the plan.

—STONE (W. OLIVER) has been spending his Summer to some purpose among the Berkshire Hills, and his studio walls are lined with the incipiences of his Winter campaign.

—It is a noticeable fact that New-York has a greater proportion of female artists than any other city in the world—many of them are very good—some of them rank with the best. We have before referred to Miss GOVE and her successes, and are pleased to know that she continues to have her share of the good things of her profession. She has her studio in Dodworth's Academy.

—Miss EMMA CHURCH, a very literal and faithful young artist, has returned to her rooms in the Brooklyn Dodworth Buildings, and finds as much work to do as she has time to work in.

—GEORGE WARD NICHOLS is quietly but continually making worthy additions to his "Crayon Art Gallery," which is one of the most popular resorts of lovers of art in the City. His latest accession is a noble picture from the successful pencil of Inness, in which sharp bluffs, bold rocks and tumbling waters are worked with the felicity of combination possessed in so remarkable a degree by this most prolific artist.

—From Munich, by private advices, we have a few art items of interest. KAULBACH is painting for LUDOVIC, ex-King of Bavaria, an immense picture of the Battle of Salamis. On it he intends spending several years, and will regard it as the work on which his future reputation will rest. Six years ago KAULBACH made one hundred cartoons illustrative of scenes from SHAKSPEARE'S writings, for a Berlin house, who paid him $40,000 for them. They were engraved, but in so poor a style, that they met no sale—they were re-engraved, but with no better result. A similar fate attended a photographic series, and in despair the publishers applied to KAULBACH, who recommended the Court photographer, ALBERT, who has reproduced them in most taking style, and they are selling like hot cakes all over Germany.

—Commissioned by the English Government, the brothers SCHLAGENTWEIT have spent several years in India and Asia, where they have made seven hundred sketches and photographs of the most striking and noticeable features of the country. These have been placed in the hands of ABBUT, (Munich,) who has photographed and colored them as fac similes of the originals. The Government ordered four sets to be made, one each for London, Calcutta, Berlin and Paris, after which the photographer has permission to issue a very limited number of copies. One of the brothers was killed while in the performance of his duty in Turkey, on the ground of his being a Christian; the announcement of which caused a great sensation all over Europe, and in fact wherever art is known and true artists appreciated.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Political Demonstrations—The Rainy Season—Life in San Francisco—Steamships—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

By the time this reaches you, somebody will have been made President of these great United States, and the division of the spoils will so occupy the wire-pullers, that the dear people, who were so dear before the election, and of so little consequence afterwards, will have a little rest. We all want it. Here was I kept awake far into the small hours last night by a squad of patriotic individuals who made night hideous by their beating of drums and hurraking for some body—LINCOLN, I believe. Thank fortune, a few days will put an end to all this. The days of the Democracy seem to be numbered, judging from the aspect of the political horizon hereabouts and yourabouts, but in the interim, *perhaps* the Custom-house folks and other gentlemen occupying political positions of like nature, are not picking up the wee things laying around loose. A Republican said to me the other day, "If we don't get hold of that Custom-house soon, the chivalry won't leave as much as would keep a mouse twenty-four hours." He had been down among them and appeared to be alarmed at the prospect for the hungry incomers.

Our rainy season has set in very gently, and we have had a few days of rain sufficient to start vegetation and lay the dust. Our disagreeable Summer winds have ceased and the still, balmy, sunny, quiet weather we are blessed with during the Winter season has fairly set in, and it makes a fellow feel good to get out on a corner, or lean against a lamp-post, with hat drawn down over one eye to shade the face, a stick to whittle, and nothing to do but enjoy the splendid mornings. If anybody wants to enjoy this climate when it *is* charming, let him come now. Our rainy season is simply a period when we have some rain, and our dry season is when we don't get the first drop. It is a great mistake people abroad make in supposing it rains all the time when it once begins—not so; it rains for a couple of days, and then comes a most delightful week—sunny Indian Summer weather, then a few days rain, and so we go to March, when, in California parlance, we "dry up." It would be a sensible way for all the miserable people at the East who dread the Winter, to come out here, spend a month or two in looking around California, then go over to Honolulu and stay a month, then on to China, and so around to get home in May, having been around the world, seen something, and all for about the same amount of money they can stay at home for. New-York is equally, if not a more expensive place to live in than San Francisco; rent for the same kind of a house is greater in New-York. Servant hire is cheaper, to be sure, but then marketing here is quite as reasonable. There a lady housekeeper has the satisfaction of seeing her Bridget wearing better clothes than she herself possesses, which is of itself a great satisfaction to any lady, for she knows where she can borrow in case of need. There's no use in talking, women, be they high or be they low, run as naturally to clothes as a Newfoundland dog takes to water, and in *this* place the sole aim and object of their lives appears to be to out-dress each other. It does me good as I sit up at my window on the corner, commanding a view of our "vanity fair," to see them sailing along, feeling so good when they think they have something new that no one else has. There's such a toss of the head, and even their very ribbons seem to say—"Now, what do you say?" Bridget, who inspects all her mistress's clothes, and tries them on in her absence, borrows the pattern on the sly, and has one made just like it, and then gives warning and leaves her place for the pleasure of having two or three days' time to sport her new garment. There's a great run here now on a new style of feminine overcoats that are so terribly ugly and unbecoming, Bridget won't adopt them even;—they seem to be a cross between a Zouave cloak and an overgrown paletot, giving the wearers a "fast" look. They are altogether too masculine to be becoming. San Francisco follows New-York, and has run very much to purple. It's all purple, from head to foot. The earliest birds in the fashions in this country are a set of fast young ladies who have a great deal of correspondence by express, and are much given to going in and out of WELLS, FARGO & Co's.

We have had no balls and parties yet, the universal cry being "Can't afford it"—and that's so; there are not half a dozen families in the place that can afford to give parties. It's no joke where ice cream is a dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per quart, chickens in proportion. To give a plain party to fifty couples costs about $600. It don't pay.

All our Agricultural Fairs are over, thank Heaven. We got so tired of seeing prize bulls driven through the streets with ribbons on their horns, Blackhawk colts, Rattler colts, Stockbridge Chief colts, Snakspeare colts, long-tailed sheep, short-tailed sheep, &c., &c. The last Fair held here closed about ten days ago; it was a failure, and the Agricultural Society became bankrupt, and have come out and acknowledged their inability to settle up. They complain grievously in a card, that San Francisco would not support it, and failed to patronize their show—compared the support received here with the splendid results of the Fair in Sacramento. The fact is just this—Sacramento is settled by Western folks, people who can appreciate the merits of cattle because they have been raised among them, and know all about it, and are judges of "stawk," as they call it—don't know much else. Whereas the inhabitants of San Francisco are mostly people who have been raised in cities, and the most they know of bulls is, that they have seen a will one loose occasionally going through the streets with head down and tail up, scattering things; and have an indistinct idea that rams are much given to coming up behind people, taking them unawares and "butting" them into the middle of next week. San Francisco people run much more on operas, kid gloves, and "Jockey club" and "West End," than bulls and short-tailed Durhams.

The *Bulletin's* Lady Correspondent from Paris, a well-known and highly-respected lady of this city, is giving us a little insight into the mysteries and miseries of living in Paris, and also the fashions. The former interest those who think of going there; the latter, the ladies who want to and can't. It's wonderful to see with what avidity women read that portion of her letters touching on fashions. The Lady Correspondent seems to have had her share of the miseries of hotel life in Paris, and bitterly does she complain of the hotel de Louvre. Its a pity she did not try the hotel "Meurice," where the rooms are clean, the dinners good, and the charges moderate, besides being close to a nice glove-store, where the prettiest little girl fitted your gloves, and only charged one franc extra for her little fascinations (the little minx sold me three pairs of gloves, all for the left hand)—but I forget, a lady is not likely to see any attractions in another to warrant her in standing the franc swindle. For the benefit of the *Bulletin's* Lady Correspondent, I wish to remark that her "other half," whom she left behind her, is getting very gay, and needs looking after.

All John Bulls complain of our hotels, and affect to be horrified at our fashion of the *table d'hôte*, but I notice they have "blausted" good appetites when they set down at them. There's no accounting for taste. I tried a fashionable hotel not far from the Strand, in London. On going to bed I was immediately beset by something—jumped up, lit a candle, and found two hundred solid veteran bed-bugs to the square inch. All very fine, yer know, but somehow, I had not been "to the manner born," and they didn't agree with me.

The *Moses Taylor*—the "Rolling *Moses*," as GREELEY christened her—is advertised to take passengers to Panama to connect with the other boat with that very uninvitable and unpronounceable name, for New-York. What a farce,—and everybody knows it. Her fellow, the *Granada*, as you know, was run ashore in a fog, just at the mouth of our harbor. She was a very decent ship, comparatively speaking, but the idea of sending such craft out here to compete with the *Golden Gate*, *Golden Age*, *John L. Stephens*, &c., it's simply ridiculous. No doubt the owners of the *Granada* felt miserably when they heard of her loss. What tears they would shed to hear of the loss of the *Moses*. They *might* in their grief forget to call around at the insurance office, but I *but don't think they would*; but I am glad of it on account of the insurance offices. It's a great satisfaction to hear of another "lick" at those fellows. I have been "served out" by them—nice institutions those. They receive your premium with a bland smile, and pocket it. When it comes to *paying*—sh! ha! that's quite a different thing, and if they can worry you out of it, law you out of it, fight you out of it, they will do it. I propose for a motto over the door of one or two institutions on the right-hand side of Wall-street, "We'll never give up the ship," or "Base is the company that pays." Speaking of steamships, we are having a slow time of it latterly; the passengers that left New-York Sept. 21, arrived here on the old *Washington* on the 25th of October, only 34 days from New-York—fast. The *Uncle Sam* goes down this time, and I learn the next will be the old *California*, built in early days for this coast and to carry salt to the Sandwich Islands to season roast missionary with. Serves us right for not having an independent line of our own, or, what is better, a line of English steamers. I want to live to see two things, one is all the politicians killed, and the United States run under a limited monarchy, and the other, a line of respectable English steamers on this coast. The first I fear is a little "seized," and may be set down doubtful, because it would be sensible; the latter may come to pass, when all the old steamships are burned, sunk and destroyed and they can't *build* old ones—not before. If Noah's Ark lay at Jersey City or Brooklyn docks, she would be bought at exorbitant subscription for California route.

The clippers *Golden State* and *Golden Fleece* arrived here on the 29th, having both left New-York on the same day, arriving here almost at the same hour, in 128 days. A close race that, considering it was one of 18,000 miles.

Six days more, and the country is either safe or it isn't. Election at hand, and I am caught without any politics. I shall whoorah for the lucky man, whoever he is, and consider him a friend of mine for four years to come.

PODGERS.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Personal to the Captain-General—The Late British Slave Seizure in a New Light—Spain and San Domingo—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

A placard, written in a fine bold hand, has been posted about the Plaza de Armas recently, with the following words:

"Necesito un Capitan-General, per la Isla de Cuba."

(Wanted, a Captain-General for the Island of Cuba.)

This must have been the handiwork of some wicked Spaniard, for it is they alone who are in the slightest degree discontented with His Excellency the Captain-General. They dislike his mild, generous rule, as exercised towards the Creoles; they would fain have him do as have done some of his predecessors,—crush down the Creoles with the iron rule of despotism; and because His Excellency does not do this, they dislike him, and would fain render his position so unpleasant as to induce him to resign his present high position.

I have heard it stated by a gentleman who is on terms of intimacy at the Palace, that his Excellency had remarked that "It was impossible for *a gentleman* ever to be a thoroughly popular Governor or Captain-General of Cuba." I confess I am fully inclined to coincide with that view, because the gentleman in feeling would never consent to play the tyrant's part, nor would he ever consent to exhibit an undue bias in favor of one class over any other of those over whom he is appointed to rule. It is because his Excellency the Count of SAN ANTONIO neither plays the tyrant's part, but as far as in him lies administers the laws with justice, and does not show any improper partiality towards any particular class of the subjects of the Spanish Monarchy, but meets out even-handed justice to all, that he is somewhat unpopular with the Old Country Spaniards. With the Creoles his Excellency, I have pleasure in stating, as also with us foreigners, "strangers in a strange land," the Count DE SAN ANTONIO is most deservedly popular. The fact of the Countess being a native of the island, and now their first child "is to the manor born," may possibly be one reason that the Creoles are so warmly attached to his Excellency; but were there no other reason, the simple fact of the even-handed rule which so especially distinguishes the Administration of his Excellency is amply sufficient cause to account for it. Never since I have possessed any knowledge of Cuba, except, perhaps, during the administration of his Excellency the Marquis DE LA PEZUELA, have the masses been so thoroughly content as they are at the time of my present writing.

One of the papers of this city, of the 17th inst., under the head of "Matanzas," has the following, which I condense as I translate:

"The Spanish brig *Lola*, which sailed in the early part of October for Gibraltar, laden with "effects" for the sugar estate of Don RAPHAEL L. SANCHEZ, was seized by a British cruiser, and taken to Kingston, Jam., under suspicion of her being a slaver.

This intelligence caused great surprise here, the *Lola* having had nothing on board of a suspicious character."

The editor of the paper which publishes this "news" says he would "prefer to await the receipt of full details before he expresses any opinion concerning it."

At 8 o'clock, last Sunday morning, the four "Battalions of Volunteers," of this city, were drawn up in line at the "Campo Militar," to receive His Excellency the Señor CONDE DE CANIDGO, who has been appointed Colonel of the "Voluntaires," by His Excellency the Captain-General.

It is reported that another theatre is soon to be erected in this city.

The law requiring plans to be prepared by an architect, signed by him, and presented to the *Ayuntamiento* (city corporation,) together with the details as to the manner of drawing these plans, before any house can be erected or repaired in the city, is published in the official Government paper of the 17th inst.

Any person committing an infraction of this law is liable, by a recent "royal order," to a fine of from $50 to $100, and the demolition of the house so erected or repaired. The fine had been reduced to $25, but in so many cases advantage had been taken of that circumstance to disobey the law, that it has been considered requisite to again increase the fine to the above stated amount.

Three of the burglars who committed the robbery of 150 ounces from a grocery-store at the Plaza de San Francisco, a few days ago, have been arrested. The police are upon the trail of the remaining scoundrels of the gang.

The subscription at Matanzas for the erection of a new theatre in that city, it is stated, already amount to $121,000.

Yesterday was the Saint's Day of the Queen of Spain, and was observed as a holiday by many of the loyal Spaniards, who decorated their houses with flags and curtains, whilst the day was publicly honored by three Royal salutes from the fortifications at Bess Muno, Levee at the Palace at noon, and a grand parade of all the troops in the Garrison, including the "Volunteers" in the afternoon.

The latter manifested their recent want of drilling, by their awkwardness in falling into line and by their marching. *En passant*, I may remark, the Spanish soldiers have a very peculiar kind of march. They seem to march with only one leg, the knee of the other leg is bent before the foot reaches the ground.

Spain has doubtless some designs upon St. Domingo. Señor Don F. FOSS, the "Colonel of the Catalans" during the recent war with Morocco, and who "distinguished himself sufficiently to gain the applause, not only of the Spanish Press, but also that of foreign countries," is at this time at Matanzas, at which city he was received with great enthusiasm. He is *en route* for St. Domingo, and will be accompanied by the Dominican General, Señor ROEN.

REID'S new apparatus for the manufacture of sugar has produced such favorable results in Louisiana, as to have induced one of the leading planters of this Island, Don INOCENCIO CUSSUNIVES, to order one for his sugar estate Armonia. The machine is expected shortly from New-York.

It is worthy of remark, that no sooner do the planters of this island hear of any beneficial results obtained in the manufacture of sugar by any improved apparatus, than they forthwith obtain the machinery regardless of the cost, or that in order to erect it they necessarily destroy machinery that cost thousands of dollars to erect.

Mr. DE LAVE has made his ascent at the Plaza de Toros, upon a rope fifty or sixty feet in height, which he ascended and descended with great facility; he sat down and resumed his feet, hung from the rope by his hands and by his feet, pretended to slip, and turned somersaults backward and forward. He must possess strong nerves. The audience was a very slim one.

The Rumsey & Newcomb Minstrel Troupe arrived in the *Bienville*. They open at the Villa Nueva Theatre next Saturday evening, and will doubtless draw very full houses for a month or six weeks. The Italian Opera Company appears to have betaken itself to Matanzas *in permanence*. They did not meet with sufficient encouragement to open another subscription at the Tacon.

The weather is, thank Heaven, becoming warmer in the daytime. Mornings and evenings continue rather too cool to be agreeable to me.

They have commenced to take the census of this Island. Whilst engaged in writing this letter this morning, I have had a visit from the census-taker. He asked me at least twenty questions, many of which referred to my personal history, of which he could have no right to possess any knowledge. However, I kept my temper, and gave him just such replies as suited me, and, as he rose to depart, handed him a cigar, such as he had not been accustomed to smoke, and, smiling as he placed it between his lips, he said: "*Muy menu*, (very good)—*adios*."

COMMERCIAL.

Very little doing in the sugar market; the ruling rates are upon the basis of 8¾ to 9 reals ℔ arrobe for D. S., No. 12.

Molasses is also very dull at 3¾ reals ℔ keg of 5¾ gallons, for clayed.

Freights continue without any improvement.

Exchanges tend upwards. I quote Sterling, 13¾ to 14 premium. New-York (60-day bills,) 3¾ to 4¼ ℔ cent. premium. New-Orleans (short,) 5 to 5½ ℔ cent. premium.

Mr. Lincoln at Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* relates some incidents of Mr. LINCOLN'S visit to that city. It says:

"Mr. LINCOLN returns to Springfield, and Mr. HANLIN goes immediately East from this city. Several interesting incidents are related of the reception. Mr. LINCOLN being a very tall man, generally had to stoop some to reach the level of those who came to congratulate him, and saluting all, as he did, with both hands, the labor performed by the President elect much resembled the traditionary 'man-a-mowing.' At least, it was severe. In the crowd were several short persons. It was refreshing to observe the pleasure experienced by Mr. LINCOLN when he took a man by the hand somewhere nigh his own stature. One of these persons came after a long row of undersized ones. Mr. LINCOLN raised his hands in well-affected astonishment, and exclaimed: 'You are up, *some*.' This was accompanied by a *look* that created much merriment. *That* tall man, for once in his life, was duly appreciated.

In the crowd was a little boy, some four years of age, and his mother. The child was boiling over with enthusiasm, his cheeks glowed with pride, and he could not contain his feelings, so he cried out, "Hurray for Uncle ABE!" Mr. LINCOLN heard it, and the youthful Republican was treated to a "tossing up" towards the ceiling, which tickled him and the crowd hugely, and will be remembered through life by the boy."

The Prince at Richmond.

When the Prince of Wales was at Richmond, Va., our special correspondent who had accompanied him to that place, sent us a report of sundry offensive and discourteous remarks which were made within his hearing by bangers-on of the mob which followed him in his tour of the town. His statements were disputed at the time by some of the least respectable newspapers of Richmond, but in such terms as to render it impossible to take notice of their contradiction. The matter, however, attracted attention abroad, and was commented on with a good deal of severity by the London *Times*;—and we now find it thus treated in a card purporting to be issued by the Richmond Committee of Reception:

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is marvellous how fast a lie will travel, and how difficult it is to put a stop to it when once the steam is up. When the account of the reception of the Prince of Wales in Richmond first appeared in the New-York TIMES, it was apparent to the Committee of the Council and the citizens that some professional Munchausen of the Press had been employed to promulgate a wholesale slander upon the people of Richmond, and that the article had been accordingly manufactured out of the raw material of [illegible] to suit the demand.

The committee knew positively and personally that not a word was true relating to the insults alleged to have been offered in the Capitol or elsewhere; that no events transpired, and no word was uttered, which could give the least color to the statement in the TIMES. They were aware of the fact, on undoubted authority, that the correspondent of the TIMES, though in the city, was confined to the house to a remote part of the suburb

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Position of the Several Parties—Rush and Scramble for Federal Office—Reflections.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

This Providence is a great city, in its way. So are its inhabitants great in their way. Upon consulting the directory one can find that it is the home of Bishops, Governors, Ex-Governors, Senators and Ex-Senators, great men by the score and rich men by the hundred. Poverty is a crime in Providence—affluence is a virtue—and judging by that rule, Providence may be considered a virtuous city, for certainly it is a wealthy one.

Rhode Island is, to be sure, a small State—but who that remembers the money-struggle of last Spring can say it is not an important one?—who will say so that recollects the struggle which took place between fat money-bags and very fat money-bags for the Governorship of the State, the result in favor of the latter, and the triumphant exultation thereafter?

The present Governor of Rhode Island is not very much of a man. His intellectual capacities are not small as cattle them to the description "brilliant," nor do his executive abilities shine forth with equal prominence as those of his brother of Massachusetts. Nor is he an orator, nor a writer; in fact he should never fail to regard with reverence that *fate* which gave him money and placed him in position—money which, by its own impetus, cannot fail to accumulate faster than he can spend it, and position, which is but a stepping-stone to higher and more influential stations of honor and prominence. Indeed there is no young man in the country whose political future looks more bright, and whose success can be more certain than his, provided he brushes up his naturally quick, though wholly undeveloped perceptive faculties, studies carefully the science of political economy, and yields himself for a few years to the tutorship of some one who has a long head and a kind heart.

As it is, however, he is simply odd, acting entirely on the secretive know-nothing, tell-nothing, all-things-to-all-men kind of a policy, he is fast becoming a political nonentity. No one knew *before* the election how he would vote—no one saw or heard of his voting *at* the election, and no one believes he voted at all. In fact, it is currently reported, and the report is traced back to one of his most intimate friends, that though nominally a Democrat—elected by Democrats and Republicans—he wanted to vote for BELL and EVERETT, but was constrained from taking even that eminently safe step, by "prudential and weighty reasons."

The politics of this State are mixed up in the queerest and most wonderful manner. There is the "Lincoln Straight-Out," the "Lincoln Conservative," the "Radical Republican," the Douglas Party, the Democratic Party, and the Union Party. Agreeing in some heads of policy, they differ in others. The State is small, and the contest warm. The two important matters which now loom up in the eyes of the politicians, are the distribution of Federal offices and the nominations for the Spring election.

The Post-office, the Custom-house, and the District-Attorneyship have to be filled, and the applicants, aspirants, and "only ones who deserve reward" are astonishingly numerous. Stand 'em in a row and the State boundaries would not inclose them.

The Post-office is worth probably $8,000 per annum. $8,000 is not bad to take as a salary, and many there be who think it. The Senators representing the State at present are Messrs. ANTHONY and SIMMONS—the former a first-class man. Mr. ANTHONY has a brother; that brother has a weakness; that weakness is a fancy that he must be the Postmaster under the coming Administration. The said ANTHONY is a good and worthy man, and an exemplary citizen, and undoubtedly would make a good Postmaster. But unfortunately the other Senator, Mr. SIMMONS, has a son,—not that his having a son, *per se*, is unfortunate,—but that son also has a weakness, and his weakness coincides exactly with the weakness of Mr. ANTHONY. Both Senators cannot be accommodated, that's certain. JOHN EDDY, a lawyer of credit and renown, SAM JAMES, a good man and true, and a host of minor hungry men enjoy the epidemical weakness with which the Senatorial relationships are affected, and there's no telling how it will end, unless Old ARE kicks them all off and gives the position to Hon. W. S. PATTEN, who presents a very fair, clean record of old Whiggery and consistent Republicanism.

The Custom-house is the next consideration. Said consideration is about $3.0.0 per annum, and with the addition of Mr. WM. R. WATSON, the eminently able and very consistent editor of the paper known last Spring—since deceased—as the *Conservative Republican*, the applicants are the same as for the former office.

The District-Attorneyship is claimed, and will probably be awarded to a young man named DEXTER, the Commandant of the Wide-Awakes, a smart fellow, and a very general favorite. Unfortunately he is the son-in-law of Mr. PATTEN—on one account only, of course—who is the prominent candidate for Postmaster, and it wouldn't be hardly the correct thing if two important offices should be given to the same family.

The three men whose lives are most uncomfortable just now, in this City, are Bishop CLARKE, Gov. SPRAGUE, and SETH PADELFORD. To them, each and all, runs every applicant for office. All want letters of recommendation and commendation. All argue, all plead, all evince the most intense interest in the fate of the country, and are certain that that fate depends, to a marked degree, upon the Federal appointments in this little State. The Bishop pleads his sacred office as a reason why he should sign no paper, and if he cannot get rid of them in any other way, requests them to follow him to his study for a little professional conversation. The Governor acquiesces to everything that is said by everybody at all times, but signs no papers—catch him! And PADELFORD, kind hearted as ever, says, "Well, I'll make no invidious distinctions; if I sign one, I'll sign all;" thus leaving all out in the cold, or else taking all into his warm kitchen, without regard to kith or kin.

Senator SIMMONS has to play a very close game, as he would infinitely prefer a Cabinet office or a Foreign appointment, for SIMMONS, *pere*, than a postmastership for SIMMONS *fils*, and Gov. SPRAGUE has to play a closer game yet, for he wishes a renomination for his present position, and a succession to Mr. SIMMONS' seat in the Senate, so that, desiring both births, he cannot trade one off for the other.

Meanwhile, Mr. BARTLETT, the Secretary of State, who is generally nominated by all parties and elected unanimously, quietly looks out from his peaceful chamber upon the fighting crowd of pap-hunters below, who, like the cats of old Kilkenny, will be very apt to eat each other up, leaving the coveted prize for some unthought of worthy. There are few men in this country like Mr. BARTLETT—fitted by nature for his position—educated by close study and trained by long experience; accustomed to deal with men of all kinds, whether they be such as he executed in Mexico, or such as he finds in peaceful Rhode Island; genial, simple, kind-hearted and true, he lives a life of usefulness, fills honorably a responsible office, and will die leaving behind him a name of which his State will be proud, and by which his children will be honored.

Although the fire of discontent has been burning between the conservatives and the straight outs, since the memorable election of last Spring, it has not until now reached a pitch which entitled it to outside consideration. At the present time any lover of chaos, any admirer of confusion, any enthusiastic devotee at the shrine of Momus, can find to his heart's content the food for which he yearns in the political pudding of little Rhody. All in a snarl—the Wide-Awake clubs even cannot get up a demonstration without having the conservative and radical questions up and discussed—the grave heads of the one crowding the light hearts of the other, while the evil genius of modern Democracy looks smilingly on, and the one faction destroys the other. When the radicals want to turn out in a Ode-to-joyful manner to manifest their delight at the result of an election, the conservatives frown and say "there's no necessity for it—it will hurt trade;" when the radicals, regardless of remonstrance, do turn out several thousand strong, and the whole city is brilliantly illuminated, and all is gay and bright, the conservatives go off by themselves and have supper together, lamenting the course of their brethren and deprecating their unwise action. And so they go like a pair of ill mated oxen,—one pulls one way, and the other pulls another way, and the result is a total annihilation of the party.

The primary elections will be held before long, and rely upon this fact, there will be an absolute breaking up of all the old parties; new ones will be formed, resting alone on the fortunes of individual aspirants for Federal and State positions, and corruption will exist, such as New-York, in her fullest Wards, has never seen, and which will be equaled by none here or elsewhere—unless, possibly, by that found here at SPRAGUE's election—and trouble will nestle and burrow in the mire of politics, annoying honest men and astounding good ones. The nest-egg of all this trouble was the ironclad manner by which the rival gubernatorial candidates of the late election obtained their nominations, and the nurse who has reared and carefully trained the growing evils, was the unscrupulous use of money openly and defiantly at that same time, and the hope for its continuance in the coming strife. Go it! You have sown the wind, now reap the whirlwind.

HOWARD.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, '74, Cou.	96⅞	
2,000	do	96⅞	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	77⅛	
2,000	do	77	
13,000	do	76⅝	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s.	78	
1,000	do	79	
7,000	Mo. State 6s.	68	
10,000	do	68⅜	
2,000	do	68⅛	
1,000	Cal. State 7s.	87	
5,000	Tri. R. 5th M. S.	70	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86⅛	
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d M	18	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S.F.B.	70	
2,000	La Cr. & Mi. L. G	16	
20	Merch. Exch. Bank	80	
5	Bank State N. Y.	90	
17	do	92	
60	Bank of Commerce	92	
5	American Ex. Bk.	92	
46	do	90	
48	Metropolitan Bank.	103⅛	
40	Del. & H. C. Co.	169	
90	do	88	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	
55	do	81	
50	Galena & Chic. R.	63½	
250	do	63⅛	
200	do	b30 63⅝	
100	do	63	
50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53⅜	
50	do	s10 53¾	
50	Ch., B. & Q. R.	c 70	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	96⅝	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	76⅜	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	s60 68⅜	
3,000	do	68	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87	
5,000	do	86⅝	
1,000	La C. & M. I. G. Bs.	18⅜	
138	N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅜	
100	do	b30 74⅜	
100	do	b15 74⅜	
225	do	74⅜	
200	do	s15 73⅝	
50	do	74⅛	
100	do	s3 74	
100	do	s5 74	
350	N. Y. Cent. R.	74⅛	
350	do	74⅜	
200	do	b30 74⅜	
100	do	b10 74⅜	
300	do	s10 74⅝	
150	do	74⅝	
100	do	s1 74⅜	
100	Erie R.	p 5 c 29	
100	do	s3 28⅜	
50	Harlem R.	14⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	31⅜	
130	do	34	
100	do	33½	
275	Mich. Cen. R.	80	
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14⅜	
200	do	14⅝	
5	Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	31	
100	do	b15 31	
25	do	30	
85	Panama Railroad	114½	
5	do	115	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58	
70	do	58⅛	
850	do	58⅜	
300	do	s30 58	
100	do	s10 58	
100	do	s30 57⅜	
100	do	b20 58⅛	
50	do	58⅛	
60	Clev. & Pitts R.	9	
25	N. J. Central R.	105⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The day has been the most quiet of the week, if not of the fortnight, in Money and Stock matters. The heavy Discounts made at Bank on Friday last and yesterday have restored a steadier movement to business, without however encouraging, in the present unsettled state of political affairs, new engagements among the merchants. The first good accomplished was in unlocking the Foreign Exchanges, and these have gradually improved until we are able to report this afternoon a better and higher currency for Merchant and Southern Bank bills than for nearly two weeks past. The consequence is increased facility in filling export orders on the Corn Exchange and in all the Cotton markets. The effect upon the latter of the last financial news from England, and the worse accounts which are looked for after our crisis is known on the other side, is variously interpreted. Some well-informed parties in the trade incline to the belief that the difficulties at the South, tending as they do to restrict both receipts at the ports and shipments to England, will, when known in Liverpool and Manchester, stiffen prices for the stock of Cotton on hand, despite the high rate of interest at the Bank. Others gravely talk of a loss of two pence sterling the pound on nearly the whole crop still to go forward. The last we deem an extreme opinion, as neither the reduced old stock in England nor the moderate extent of the new crop on this side is calculated to make Cotton a drug in Manchester at the rate of consumption which the world's actual wants has made imperative. The difficulties of moving it from the South may involve serious loss to the planter: indeed they are doing so already; but no probable turn of the market abroad will subject him to ruinous sacrifice, or one which the comparatively moderate cost of production will not enable him to bear.

Opinions also differ as to the effect of our crisis on the further action of the Bank, and the price of Money in England. The present news indicates a preëxisting pressure from other causes to the extent of forcing the rate of interest up to 6 ℔ cent. at the Bank, and even higher terms in Lombard-street. It would, therefore, seem as though the London market will be ill prepared for our financial storm, and the requisition for probably a £1,000,000 in Gold on the Bank of England to equalize our Exchanges. At the same time, it is argued, that the shock and consequences of such news from the United States as must reach England by the present week, will probably be less startling than if it fell upon a 4 ℔ cent. money market, instead of a market already advanced to 6 ℔ cent. But this opinion implies the ability of the Bank, under the act of Sir ROBERT PEEL, to meet the emergency at some rate of interest at or within 10 ℔ cent., which we should seriously question on the eve of the new supply of Cotton and the wants of the Kingdom in Grain. A suspension of that Act, and an increase of the Public Securities in the Issue Department of the Bank, as a basis of Bank Note Circulation, sufficient, with the reduced stock of Bullion, to answer the pressing wants of trade, are not, to our view of the difficulty, improbable events. And we are led to this opinion from the sudden, and, thus far, unexplained nature of the drain from London to Paris, and the loss of Gold the past month by the Bank of France. That these things have taken place wholly irrespective of American affairs is quite certain. We are not sure, indeed, but that some reliance was felt in Paris three weeks ago that Bullion might be drawn *from* (in place of *to*) the United States, at a moderate cost.

The sales of Exchange on London to-day advanced to 102@103½ for Merchant bills; 103½@104½ for current Bank bills; and 105@105½ for standard resident Bankers. The rates for Money outside of Bank continue nominally at 12 per cent. on first-class paper, but with fewer lenders than before the pressure, and only a moderate offering. The Merchants are equally well accommodated through Bank, where the offerings of paper within reasonable date and of undoubted credit, are falling off. To the Stock Brokers, Money at call, comes easy at 7 per cent. We believe, from the signs this afternoon, that the applications at Bank on Friday (to-morrow being observed as a strict holiday,) will be greatly reduced from Tuesday. It is possible that the advancing tendency of Foreign Exchange may induce the Importers to apply for liberal Discounts, but the impression is they have no immediate occasion to press forward their remittances; especially as their orders for Goods for the Spring trade have unquestionably been much reduced.

The Stock Exchange opened at a decline of one ℔ cent. from the last prices of yesterday on the Railway speculatives, and was then fairly supported through the dealings of the day until near the close in the afternoon, when a heavy feeling was experienced, and the following quotations made:

Central	74	Mich. Guaranteed	30
Erie	28	Ill. Central	57⅛
Hudson	43¾	Galena	62½
Harlem	14	Toledo	26¾
Reading	34	Rock Island	52¾
Mich. Central	49⅞	Panama	114
Mich. Southern	14¼	Pacific Mail	80

The demand was rather firmer on some of the State Stocks, and also for Government 5 ℔ cents, but only a moderate business could be accomplished. The political feeling of to-day is, if anything, rather quieter, partly in the hope that the President's Message on Monday, and the first indications from Congress, will prove of a conciliatory rather than irritating nature on the Southern question. At the same time the disposition outside the Stock Exchange is evidently to unusual caution, most of the orders to buy being accompanied with the cash, or with a view to a quick turn in the market, so that most of the outstanding time contracts of October and the early part of this month are closed up as they mature without renewal.

The Chemical Bank has been practically expelled the Clearing-House. After Saturday next the other Banks will refuse all inter exchanges with it. The difficulty grows out of the absence of the officers of the Chemical from the Bank action of Wednesday night, and their subsequent refusal to be bound in all respects by it. The point of difference is on the consolidation or equalization of the whole Specie average of the Association. To the other clause of the mutual arrangement, no objection is made. The issue made by the other Banks, we take it, is one of recusancy to the will and control of the majority. For this the Chemical Bank is virtually voted out of the Clearing-House. The officers of the Bank complain of such action as uncalled for, and announce that it will make no difference in their way of doing business, and that they will, as heretofore, receive the notes and certified checks on all the solvent City Banks on deposit at their counter.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in November, were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$4,212 38	$4,613 25
Freight	13,973 74	14 627 58
Total	$18,190 17	$19,270 83
Increase		$1,080 66

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for that week are:

Freight	$21,160 75	$23,575 53	Inc. $7,414 33
Passengers	6,847 55	7,265 66	Inc. 418 11
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Total	$29 008.38	$36,841 24	Inc. $7,832 94

The Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Friday evening, says:

"The money market has been very quiet to-day, with compara tively little doing in any department. Most of the banks have sold exchange freely to customers at 7 ℔ cent. premium. The buying rate is 5¾@6¾. The high price restricts purchases to the lowest possible point, parties only remitting who feel it absolutely necessary to do it.

At present the amount of paper offering at the banks is nearly nominal. They are literally doing 'little or nothing.'

The demand for gold is light. The high rates and the fact that currency circulates as usual among all classes, keeps the people quiet and willing to retain it. Buying rates nominal at 5@7 ℔ cent.; selling firm at 10 ℔ cent."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$77,110
Total payments	138,935
Total balance	3,900,081

The receipts include $63,000 for customs.

In reference to the Cotton crop, the circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, of this week, reports:

"There is no longer any question as to the fact of a general killing frost. The plant having survived the frosts of last month in some few places, occasioned much difference of opinion of the extent of damage done. The fine weather which followed was by many expected to warrant an increase in current estimates, such, however, has not been the case, except that in Texas and Louisiana, where cotton was still growing, the yield will be better than previously expected. Public opinion, in the meantime, has settled upon 4,000,000 bales as the most probable result of this crop, and the only effect of the severe and general frost at the South this week is to confirm this estimate and cause it to be regarded rather as an outside figure. As far as the receipts afford any criterion, they are confirmatory of this view. For so far the deliveries compare closely with 1858-9, our table to-day showing a difference of only 11,000 bales between the two years, while the week's receipts at the Gulf ports by telegraph precisely correspond. Whether this identity will be maintained cannot be foreseen; neither can receipts at this early date be taken as reliable evidence of crop, though they certainly influence the general opinion."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall street:

N. Y. S. Currency.	¾@—	North Carolina	9 @—
N. Eng'd & E. Jer.	¾@—	Georgia	10 @—
Philadelphia	1⅜@1	Virginia	7 @ 8
Baltimore	2 @	Tennessee	7 @ 8
Interior Penn.	3 @	Illinois & Wiscon.	7 @ 8
Interior Maryland.	2 @2½	Missouri	9 @—
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	2 @2½	Free Indiana	5 @ 6
Michigan	1¾@—	Louisiana	4 @ 5
S. Carolina	10 @—	Mobile	4 @ 5
Canada	1½@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres	78	86
120 acres	68	76
160 acres	70	78

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@—
Mexican Dols.	$1 04@1 05	Span. Silver Dols.	1 20@—
Spanish Dols.	1 08@—	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	96@—	Sovereigns	4 78@4 80
French Crowns.	1 08@—	Twenty Francs.	3 80@—
German Crowns.	1 06@—	Ten-thaler pieces	7 80@—
Prussian Thalers	70@—	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98@—
Guilders	39@—	Span. Doubloons.	15 50@15 60
English Silver.	4 75@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns.	15 40@15 60
Specie	1 06@—	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem
Old Am. Bit. Dols.	1 03@—		

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday thus notices the aspect of the market there:—

"In the way of discounts, we have no change to report in our market. Bankers do something occasionally for depositors, but it may be said there is no sale for paper. The worst feature exhibited here was the advance established in exchange on Saturday, rates having gone up to 2 prem. at all the houses except the Valley Bank. The latter institution continued to draw for its customers at ⅝ prem., and it is not its intention to make any change from this figure. The demand at 2 prem. to-day, was in advance of the supply, everybody who has money and expects to have remittances to make any time within the next two or three weeks, buying now, fearing a further improvement. These high rates, however, are not likely to last very long.

If matters continue to improve in New-York, produce will begin to move forward in a few days, when supplies of exchange will increase. Rates having fallen in New-Orleans to par, we may look for liberal receipts from that quarter. One institution alone has $10,000 of New-York sight remitted on Saturday at par. This will be followed by further heavy investments. Thus supplies are likely to prove sufficient to prevent the continuance of high rates of premium. Dealers paid on Saturday 1¾ premium for private checks. Philadelphia was bought at ⅛ and sold at ¼ premium. Bankers' checks on Baltimore were obtainable at par, but there is no market for commercial checks, and we cannot give a quotation. While New-York exchange at Baltimore is 5 premium, sight or time bills payable there cannot be negotiated here, of course, except at a heavy discount. We quote gold at 2@3 premium. There was less counter demand for it on Saturday, and some parcels were shipped East to make exchange."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday last, notices the week's movements thus:

"It is hardly necessary to make up an extended summary of the last week's operations. Suffice it to say that each day was a counterpart of the preceding one, so far as increasing depression and distrust are concerned. This morning opened with a rather better demand for prime Sterling Bills, and rates were effected as high as 100⅛@101, but towards the close the inquiry subsided. The supply of choice names is small. Some very good bill-of-lading drafts sold at 97⅛@98.

Here there is no improvement whatsoever in Money affairs; on the contrary, the market is growing harder, though such a thing is hardly possible. The best names are offering at 2 ℔ cent. without finding takers. In Bank the pressure is very severe, and scarcely any new Loans are granted. Most of the Discounted Paper is, however, renewed, but it is a matter of considerable difficulty even for good parties to meet the outside collections. Such a condition of things must inevitably result in trouble, and temporary suspensions will be unavoidable. In many quarters the Banks are severely blamed for not expanding, but in the face of unprecedented moneyed institutions elsewhere, and the probable stoppage of others, they contend that they have enough to do to take care of themselves.

The demand for Sight Exchange fell off to-day, though the counter rate in Bank was maintained at ¼ premium. Outside sales were made at ⅛, and one day Sight without grace brought ⅜. There were no transactions in 60-day Bills on the North. Quotations are nominal from 3@4⅜ discount. Some Francs were sold to-day at 5f 70@5f 65.

The arrivals of Specie this week include $572,034 from New-York, $104,102 from Tampico, and $2,065 from Texas; total, $668,221. The shipments comprise $1,000,000 Gold to Cincinnati, $330 000 do. to Memphis, and $8200 Mexican Silver to New-York. Sales of the latter have been made here at 5 premium."

Referring to yesterday's operations at Baltimore, the *American*, of this morning, says:

"Business continues in a very depressed condition, and although commercial circles have been relieved considerably by the liberality of the banks, yet the feeling in the money market is anything but comfortable, and the continued excitement in the South tends in a great measure to unsettle the market. The general impression seems to be that we have not seen the worst, but we hope to the contrary. Very little first-class paper finds its way to the street, but whatever does is generally bringing from 1@1¼ ℔ cent. ℔ month for single names, but indorsed is selling at lower rates."

Under date Tuesday evening, the Boston *Post* remarks:

"The money market may be a shade better. It is improving from New-York. We hear of $300,000 discounted in Wall-street on Monday on Boston account. Yesterday our banks lost but $51,000 in specie, and some of them increased their loans moderately. In outside rates, however, there is little improvement. Prices are high, credit is scarce, and New-York funds are in quick demand; but, upon the whole, the market is brighter and a trifle easier."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 17 bbls. Ashes, 14. 2:6 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. Corn Meal, 145 330 bushels Wheat, 17,100 bushels Corn, 10,524 bushels Barley, 22,700 bushels Oats, 2,112 pkgs. Provisions, and 533 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,070 bbls., including 773 bbls. Pots, and 297 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of small lot of Java at 16½c.; 350 bags Maracaibo at 14½c.@14¾c., and 250 bags Rio at 13c.@13¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and 1,800 bales have been reported sold at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, and prices are generally lower, yet the demand is not brisk. Shipowners claim higher rates on freight, and this circumstance tends to restrict the export movement, by lessening the inquiry from shippers. Sales 17,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 00@5 25, chiefly at $5@5 15; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75 @$4 90
Extra State	5 00 @ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 75 @ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00 @ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 30 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50 @ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ℔ bbl.; 375 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and prices are easier. At the reduced rates the demand is fair, but not active, as shippers are reluctant to buy freely in view of the advanced rates claimed on freight by shipowners. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 128,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 34; Red Western at $1 22@$1 25, the latter an extreme rate; Red State at $1 19½@$1 21; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, part at $1 16; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 16; Chicago Spring, at $1 07½@$1 10, nearly all at the latter price afloat and delivered from store; and small lots of White Southern at $1 42@$1 43 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining. The demand is moderate, chiefly from shippers. Sales 61,000 bushels, mainly at 65c. for mixed Western, and at 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern and Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 1,800 bushels, in lots, at 76c. per bushel. Barley has been in fair demand at about former rates; sales 17,300 bushels, including Canada West, part at 75½c.; Canada East, 73c.; and State at 65c.@71c., chiefly at 68c.@71c. per bushel. Oats are quiet, yet quoted steady, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western, at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 650 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair request, mainly for home use, at 34c.@40c ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales 100 tons Scotch Pig at $21 50@$22 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive, and prices have been nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 270 bbls. new crop New-Orleans (including 150 bbls. by auction) at 36c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive and nominal, at $2 90 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 401 bbls.; estimated stock, 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed, and sales have been restricted, chiefly at 37c ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,329 bbls.; estimated stock, 9,500 bbls. Tar has been less sought after, at from $1 65@$2 85 ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,036 bbls.; estimated stock, 800 bbls. 600 bbls are being shipped by the bark *Native* to Liverpool. Rosin has been in limited request, including common, at $1 30@$1 35, strained at $1 37½@$1 40, and No. 2 at $1 50@$1 90, ℔ 310 lbs; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Rosin, 4,235 bbls. Estimated stock of common at the close, 20,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 27, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	52,153	44,049
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	147,093	59,137
Rosin	598,783	444,467
Tar	47,763	21,046

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, and sales have been confined to small lots, including Mess at $17, and Prime at $12@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon included 500 boxes Western, deliverable in December, at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 175 tcs. and bbls, in lots, at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at uniform rates. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess, $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 15c.@20c for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9½@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 300 tcs. were reported, at $3 50@$4 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 250 hhds., chiefly Cubas, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 575 bbls. in lots, chiefly at 19¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderately extensive, to-day, at somewhat firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11¾c.@11¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 5-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Heps, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13c.@14½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d@4s. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s ℔ bbl; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ¾c.@¾d. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Courier*, 555 tons, to London, with 480 tons Java Sugar in bkts., at 45s.; a bark, 598 tons, to Bristol, Eng., 28,000 bush Wheat, 14d. in ship's bags, 2,000 bbls. Flour 3s. 6d.; a Br. bark, 398 tons, to Gloucester, Eng., 24,000 bushels Wheat, 14½d. in bulk; a brig, 198 tons, to Gibraltar, Sicily and back, $3,400: one, 239 tons, (before reported on private terms,) to Palermo and back, $3,500; a Tern. schooner, 400 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Ferrol, Spain, lumber, $22; a brig, 300 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $5 50; a Br. brig, 175 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Bristol, Eng., Resin, 5s. 6d. on and under deck; a schooner, 175 tons, from an Eastern port to Jamaica, Lumber, 48, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4 ℔ ton; one, 240 tons, from Jacksonville to a Windward island, Lumber, $13; one, 131 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,150; one, 142 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; one, 117 tons, same voyage, $850; one, 126 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,600; a British schooner, 133 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, $1,150; a brig, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,700.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 28, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Considering the unsettled condition of money matters the past ten days, the business of the week has generally been good and sales and prices much better than anticipated. The Butter trade is generally thought to be in a sound healthy condition, and we have heard of no lots as yet being slaughtered to meet bills payable. The Southern Butter trade is almost at a stand, and the present high rates of exchange prevents parties South paying for bills already due, and houses here decline making any more investments in that section till matters politically become settled. As we remarked in a previous article, this cessation of the Southern Butter trade continued much longer, must have a damaging effect on the prices of very choice cairies of Butter, though it is at present offset by the encouraging tone of the English market, nearly 4,000 packages being taken by shippers within the week at prices ranging from 13c to 17c. for good sound Butter, and there is but little doubt of this demand continuing at these rates through the Winter, which, while it will not raise prices, will afford an outlet for a large quantity of Butter that would otherwise go to grease. The panic is considered fairly over here by the liberal policy of our banks, and it is the duty of our farmers to sell their produce to the merchants in the country whom they may owe, and let them place it in market, have it sold and pay their jobbers here, who will thereby be able to meet their bills payable falling due 30 to 90 days hence. There is nothing in the future to indicate better prices for Butter. They who realize the soonest will fare best. Roll Butter is now inquired for, and the weather is cool enough to induce shipments. It should be packed in tight barrels with cloth wrapped around each roll, and tightly packed to prevent the rolls from breaking. Merchants will realize 2c. to 3c. better prices for their store Butter shipped in this manner than if packed down in firkins.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	12	@	13
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—THE PRODIGAL SON—A REGULAR BOY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE ROVER'S RANSOM.

WINTER GARDEN—THE APOSTATE—DUSTY BAKER—THE TWIN WIVES AND ONE HUSBAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—A MARRIED MAN'S WIDOW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—DON CESAR DE BAZAN and THE KING—THE FAIREY COUSINS—WILLIAM TELL AND OTHER.

BOWERY THEATRE—Morning, 'Afternoon and Evening—THE SPANISH MAIDE & BOOTS' CHOICE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening Performances every hour—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVIS' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" FIGURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 539—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY of OIL PAINTINGS.

☞ There will be no Afternoon Edition of the TIMES issued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A general discussion of the Southern question took place in the Cabinet yesterday, according to our Washington dispatches, though it does not appear that any conclusion was arrived at as to the proper course to be pursued in certain contingencies. The meeting, however, is represented to have been in the main harmonious, though there were differences of opinion on the subject of secession. Secretary COBB was not present. Excitement increases at the National Capital as the time for the assembling of Congress approaches, and fears are expressed that some unwise thing may be said or done which will result in a serious collision between the members. An editorial article has made its appearance in the *Kentucky Statesman*, recognized as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S home organ, which is alleged to have been written by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself. A strong appeal is made in it to the conservative element of the South. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had spoken sooner, it might have had a better effect. In Virginia, meetings in favor of and opposed to secession are held daily. There appears to be a strong disinclination among her public men to come forward at the present time and give expression to their views. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has peremptorily declined to convene the Legislature of that State in special session. He is ready, he says, to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the Union, but refuses to place Maryland in the position of seeming to countenance treason. The banks at Charleston, S. C., have at last succumbed under the extraordinary pressure upon them, and suspended specie payments. The St. Louis banks, with one exception, also suspended yesterday.

We have a few additional European advices by the *Arabia* at Halifax. From Rome we have the rumor that the Emperor of Austria has requested the Pope to receive 7,000 additional troops. No explanation of the motive inducing the request is given. Great Britain, according to Austrian authority, is hereafter to be represented at the Court of Vienna by an Ambassador Plenipotentiary, instead of an Envoy. Lord BLOOMFIELD, it is intimated, will receive the appointment. Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister to England, was on a visit to Queen VICTORIA, at Windsor, in company with Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. This visit, soon after the return home of the Prince of Wales, was considered significant of the pleasure felt at the manner in which the Prince had been received in this country.

Advices from Tampico, Mexico, to the 16th inst. have been received. In view of the latest intelligence from the capital, people were preparing for a change of Government. The declaration of MIRAMON that he was unable to defend the city against the Liberal forces, had created considerable excitement. The Liberals at last accounts had captured Tacubaya, a short distance from the city, on the road leading to the Garita de Belen, at which QUITMAN'S Brigade entered on the occasion of the capture of the place by Gen. SCOTT. The road between Tacubaya and the city is commanded by the guns of the Castle of Chapultapec. The $400,000 which had been saved from the *conducta* seized by DEGOLLADO, was to be divided, according to the decision of the Courts, *pro rata* among the losers.

We have news from the Pacific side to the 17th inst., telegraphed from Fort Kearney, received there by the Pony Express. The returns of the Presidential Election throughout California were so far complete as to render certain the success of the Republicans. All parties conceded that LINCOLN had carried the State. Returns from most of the counties in Oregon had also been published, which leave little doubt that LINCOLN had likewise carried that State. Political animosities had greatly moderated in California, and all parties were anxiously waiting for news indicating the disposition of the Southern States. From a letter written by an officer sent with the expedition to aid the survivors of the emigrant train attacked by the Indians in the vicinity of Sahuan Falls, we gather further particulars of the dreadful suffering to which the survivors were exposed. The details are of the most horrible character. When found, they had for some time been subsisting upon human flesh—one woman having fed upon the dead body of her husband. Their necessities were immediately relieved. Advices from the Frazer River region are to the 7th ult. Rich discoveries of silver ore are reported to have been made—some of it assaying as high as $2,000 per ton.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at Norfolk yesterday, having on board the Commission sent by the Government to Chiriqui to ascertain the possibility of establishing another transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Private dispatches received in this City, corroborated by advices from Washington, announce the entire success of the expedition. The harbors on both sides were found all that could be desired, and coal of a superior quality, and in apparently inexhaustible quantities, was found at the Chiriqui Lagoon. A practicable pass through the Cordilleras was discovered by Lieut. MORGAN, who succeeded in locating a railroad in the most advantageous manner.

The rear wall of a large storage warehouse fronting on Whitehall-street, and forming an L on Pearl-street, occupied by Mr. S. A. MELLICK, fell yesterday with a tremendous crash into the yard of a tenement house, No. 20 Pearl-street, jeopardizing the lives of a number of persons, and causing the destruction of several hundred barrels of flour. The disaster is believed to have been occasioned by the weakness of a party wall, through which several doorways had been cut. The police have taken charge of the premises, and caused the removal of the people living in the adjoining houses, whose lives would be endangered by remaining. A girl named CAROLINE CAIN was severely bruised in consequence of having been caught beneath the falling wall, and her escape from death was very remarkable.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a letter from Dr. JEROME was read, giving an account of the mysterious disappearance of his office furniture, and kitchen stores and, [illegible] during his absence from Staten Island, and declaring that "Fagan," "One-eyed Daly," and [illegible] Sweeney, were concerned in the transaction. The weekly statement shows that 1,679 emigrants arrived during the week. Receipts $1,976, and balance in bank $9,174 28.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, the injunction against Commodore VANDERBILT in relation to his occupation of a portion of the Battery, was yesterday made perpetual. The question of title was not gone into. In the same Court, before the same Justice, the matter of the City Railroads was postponed until Friday.

The Stock Market was lower by 1@1½ ₱ cent on the Share dealings yesterday, and heavy at the close. New-York Central 74. Foreign Exchange again improved; Bankers, 106@106½ per cent., and a more free currency for merchant bills. No change in Money rates. The English financial news by the *Arabia* excited much discussion.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely offered at lower prices. The demand was moderately active. Provisions were quiet. Pork was cheaper and irregular. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A limited inquiry prevailed for Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Oils, Spices and Tobacco. Rice and Whisky attracted more attention. Rates on Freights were quoted firmer, with 497 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were over-supplied yesterday, especially with beef cattle and sheep. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,210; 95 milch cows; 465 veal calves; 12,602 sheep and lambs; 12,431 live hogs—total, 30,803. At yesterday's general weekly market, there was a fair demand at previous rates for first grade beeves, of which there was a scarcity. Common and poorer qualities were greatly in excess and sold at irregular rates, generally at 1c.@1¢c. per ℔. net, lower than the previous week. Five thousand bullocks are quite too many for poultry week. Milch cows are not in much request, and former rates are barely sustained under diminished receipts. Veal calves being in smaller supply, sold well at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs are too abundant to sell briskly. Even at lower rates large numbers remain unsold. Hogs also are in excess of the requirements of the market, and sell at reduced quotations.

The Slave-Trade.

Among the extracts from foreign journals, published in yesterday's TIMES, was one from the *West African Herald*, in which it is clearly shown that the Slave-trade was never more prosperous than it is in the year 1860. When the traffic was legal, and was carried on between many countries and the Coast of Africa, the traders were not so numerous as they are now when the Island of Cuba is the only market open to them, and large fleets keep vigilant watch both in African and American waters.

Our correspondent at Havana, in a letter recently published, estimated that 80,000 Africans had been landed on the Coast of Cuba during the current year, but this, it would seem, falls far short of the number actually stolen from their African homes. The *West African Herald*, in the article already referred to, affirms that from a single district, including St. Paul, Lagos and South Coast, 12,000 Africans have been carried off, in spite of the cruisers, between the 1st of January and the 1st of August, 1860; and the inference is that the entire number of Africans actually shipped for Cuba during the present year is nearer 60,000 than the figure named by our correspondent.

It must be remembered that the trade is not prosecuted now as it was formerly, when its legality was recognized, and when it was in the interest of the proprietor and the shipmaster to be as merciful as possible towards their chattels. Now, from fear of detection, the captain of a vessel is compelled to subject his slaves to the most cruel confinement, and to imprison them in the smallest possible space. The horrors that first stamped the Slave-trade as a crime of the highest magnitude are not to be compared with the horrors of the middle passage in 1860; and in every light in which it can be regarded, the flourishing condition of this iniquitous traffic remains a deeper degradation than it ever was to the Power more immediately implicated, as well as a stain upon the civilization of the age in which we live.

We have, on more than one occasion, pointed out the only practical way in which the Slave-trade can be suppressed, and that way is to destroy the Cuban market by holding Spain to her treaty stipulations. Great Britain is the only Power in a position to do this, for she is the Power to whom alone Spain is under treaty obligations on the subject. Great Britain, hitherto, has shown no disposition to hold Spain to any account for her gross breach of faith and contemptuous defiance of the sentiment of the whole civilized world. If different councils prevailed, and the British Government should adopt the only possible means by which the Slave-trade can be abolished, her action would receive the hearty sympathy of the people of the United States and of the Government that will be inaugurated on the 4th of March next. Until Spain puts down with a strong arm the Slave-trade within her own possessions, we can have little hope of its diminution, far less of its extinction; but it is the height of credulous folly to expect, with past experience to guide us, that Spain will ever voluntarily suppress a trade that has made her colonies rich, and has poured an enormous revenue into her own treasury. It is not at all likely that the Spanish Government will condemn under the pressure of a purely diplomatic remonstrance, a practice that it has hitherto made such strenuous exertions, even to the forfeiture of national honor, to maintain.

"STEERAGE PASSENGERS AND OTHER PAUPERS."—The municipal authorities of Savannah have, some way or other, become confused in their minds as to the true intent and meaning of the compound word "steerage-passenger." In a proclamation just issued by the Mayor of that city, "the evils resulting from the importation" of this class of human beings, are described as "both manifest and alarming." The Mayor appears laboring under the misapprehension that all white men willing to work for wages must be "paupers," and that the mere fact of a man's traveling in the steerage or second cabin of a steamship is proof positive of an intention on his part to ask for admittance to the Almshouse of whatever city he may be landed at. In evidence of this strange delusion, under which the Mayor of Savannah labors, we quote the following phrases, all of which occur in a document of fifty printed lines in length:

"An unwonted influx of steerage passengers and *laboring poor* from Northern ports." * * * * "A check should be placed on this influx of *laboring poor and paupers*." * * * * "An ordinance to prevent the influx of *paupers*." * * * * Captains of steamers or sailing vessels are forbidden "to land, or permit to be landed, any *steerage passenger or other person likely as a pauper to become a charge on said city*, without permission from the Mayor or acting Mayor," under penalty of forfeiting the sum of "twenty-five dollars for every such *steerage or pauper passenger* so landed."

This fine, however, is to be remitted on such captain's "carrying such *steerage-passenger or pauper* back to the port whence he came," or on his giving bonds to the city "that such *passenger or other pauper* shall not become a charge on said city" for a year after landing. Finally, the Mayor is instructed to issue this precious proclamation, announcing "the determination of the city authorities of Savannah to prevent the influx of *paupers* into the city," and such proclamation to all whom it may concern is to be published "in the gazettes of Savannah and in such other [illegible] as the [illegible] Mayor [illegible] may [illegible] proper."

It is evident from what may be called, without profanity, "the damnable iteration," and reiteration with which, in this document, all steerage passengers are confounded with paupers, that the municipal authorities of Savannah have conceived a wrong idea of the meaning which results from blending the common noun "passenger" with the noun "steerage," used as a qualifying adjective to the word first quoted. "Steerage," according to *Webster's Dictionary*, is "in a ship, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulkhead or partition, or an apartment in the forepart of a ship for an inferior class of passengers." The word "passenger" is defined by the same authority, in this connection, as "one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steamboat, &c." Combining these two words, therefore, together, we find that a steerage-passenger is not of necessity a criminal—not of necessity infected with the small-pox, blue cholera, or any other plague—not of necessity a pauper, or ever likely to become one; but simply a passenger, who, either from whim or economy, consents or is compelled to travel in the second cabin of a steamship or sailing vessel.

As to the inhospitality and bad political economy of this decree, no comment can be needed in the City of New-York, made rich by the labors of steerage-passengers. Many of those who are to-day amongst our best and wealthiest citizens, arrived long years ago at this port in the steerage of sailing packets carrying each many hundred of the laboring classes from Germany or Ireland to our shores—and all were welcome. But there is a special feature of ingratitude—that sin "sharper than a serpent's tooth"—in this summary closing of a Southern port against the few dozen mechanics and laborers who were rash enough to think of spending the Winter and pursuing their various tallings in the chief city of Georgia. Have not the very classes of whom these steerage passengers are representatives, at all times proved themselves the most devoted, because the most ignorant, supporters of the very extremest Pro-Slavery wing of the Democratic Party? Most assuredly if Republican principles were to be searched for anywhere on board a vessel bound at this juncture to a Southern port, it is in the first cabins and amongst the most intelligent passengers, not in the second cabins where the hard-fisted mechanics and laborers congregate, that the political inquisition should commence its labors.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF COTTON.—One of the horrors with which the North has been threatened, as a fruit of the retirement of the Gulf States, is the immense addition we shall receive to our free colored population. It is well understood that the laws for the expulsion or enslavement of this class of negroes, now pending in South Carolina, will not only be passed, but find imitation in the other States which are likely to follow the lead of that froward Commonwealth; and we are widely assured that some hundreds of thousands of paupers will thus be thrown upon the charities of the Northern States.

A reference to the census returns will correct this exaggerated impression. Omitting from the enumeration Delaware and Maryland, as States not likely in any event to adopt this extreme measure, the latter having just pronounced decisively against it, the entire free negro population of the South, as reported in 1850, is little more than 150,000. Of this number, the five Gulf States, whose secession is deemed possible, contained only 16,000. Were this whole body to be suddenly added to the population of the Free States, it is needless to say, the effect would be inappreciable, unless for good; for the free negro at the South is frequently the possessor of large wealth, and nearly always of industry and capacity; and however we may object to any addition to the African leaven in our social system, this precise contribution may be received as the least objectionable.

Very certainly the most decided results of the changes, whether for good or ill, experienced here, cannot counterbalance the mischief suffered by the States which lose these people. It is, in fact, one of the most striking illustrations of the folly which reigns in the secessionist economy, that at the very moment when it proposes to launch these States upon the untried ocean of political experiment, it hastens to diminish the limited supply of labor, by expelling, by one stroke, one most useful portion of its laboring material, and by another repelling the free white labor which offers to take its place. The expulsion of free blacks and of the return of free white emigrants are discouraging omens of Southern self-government.

THE WARS OF THE GIANTS.—Commodore VANDERBILT has been routed from the Battery. Judge HOGEBOOM, of the Superior Court, has made the recent injunction perpetual, thus leaving the Commodore the pressing necessity of removing his incipient pier at the earliest moment. Upon what other portions of the ground plot of the City, or its water front, he may now locate will be a matter of temporary interest and curiosity. We would suggest the peculiar aptitude of the city docks at Hammond street for vessels of the large size he is proposing to build for European traffic; with the hint that from the profits thus saved from an insatiate City Comptroller, a sumptuous town residence might be built on a portion of the Central Park, overlooking the Serpentine Lake, and of course held rent free. In the modesty which offered no defence to the petition of the Corporation, but simply questioned its solvency in point of security, we find confidence that this Sovereign of Squatters is equal to these bold conquests.

But, in the meantime, Mr. GEORGE LAW retains his hold on the other wing of the Battery. The pressure of justice should be at once applied to him. The contest, when Law meets LAW, will of course be more arduous; but the adage need not discourage the assailant, seeing that the King of the Giants has already succumbed to the sword of Justice. It will be a rich day, indeed, for the City, when it recovers all the property, real and personal, of which it has been impudently plundered since the era of the Forty Thieves.

LATEST BY THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The following are the very latest advices by the *Arabia*, via Queenstown. The *Arabia* will be due at Boston at midnight of Wednesday. She sailed at 10 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 18.

It is asserted from Rome that the Emperor of Austria requests the Pope to receive 7,000 additional troops.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that England will henceforth be represented at Vienna by an Ambassador Plenipotentiary, instead of an Envoy, and Lord BLOOMFIELD will be appointed.

The Paris *Pays* says Sardinia has claimed the cannons taken from the Neapolitans disarmed in the Papal territory, but Gen. GUYON declines to give a definite answer.

Calcutta and China mails, per steamer *Ceylon*, arrived at Southampton Saturday, 17th.

The Paris Bourse is flat; rentes closed at 69f. 85c.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The United States Minister, Mr. DALLAS, Lord PALMERSTON, and Lord and Lady JOHN RUSSELL, are on a visit to Her Majesty, at Windsor. The *Observer* remarks that the invitation of the American Minister to Windsor so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with the heads of the Government, is a grateful acknowledgment of the hospitality of the President; and the attention and enthusiasm bestowed upon the head of the British throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of the people of the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Nov. 17.

Consols close at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for account.

The pressure for money has slightly relaxed.

The improvement in the stock market is maintained. Illinois Central Shares, 27¾ discount; Erie Shares, 33¼@32; New-York Central Shares, 79.

PARIS, Saturday Night.

The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 69f. 80c.

Further measures by the Bank of France are spoken of.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 18.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 5,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at Friday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS dull.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The Fair for the benefit of the Poor, held under the patronage of the ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at No. 633 Broadway, will to-day be brought to a close. The object is a most worthy one, and it is to be hoped that the wealthy, amid their thanksgiving for benefits received and expected, will not omit to seize the opportunity of attending the fair and giving the poor a benefit.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Chiriqui Expedition at Norfolk—Its Success—Its Importance, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Secretary of the Navy has received official telegraphic dispatches announcing the arrival of the Chiriqui expedition at Norfolk, and saying:

"The expedition has been entirely successful. There are harbors of unequaled beauty and safety on each side, with inexhaustible quantities of the finest coal. A pass through the Cordilleras for a railroad was found, the most advantageous of any crossing of the Isthmus."

This official report of the entire success of the Chiriqui Expedition has given great satisfaction to the Administration, and no doubt seems to be entertained of the favorable action of Congress thereon. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Secretary COBB is convalescent to-day, and attended an extra meeting of the Cabinet.

To-morrow being set apart by the municipal authorities for Thanksgiving, all the public Departments will be closed.

Scarcely a dozen members of Congress have as yet arrived.

THADDEUS HYATT called upon the President to-day in furtherance of his efforts for a postponement of the Kansas land sales.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday have been received here.

The *Picayune* has an extract from a private letter, from the highest authority at Vera Cruz, saying:

"The occupation of Guadalajara by the Liberals, and complete rout of Gen. MARQUES, are regarded here as the beginning of the end of the civil war. The Constitutionalists will march at once on the Capital."

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Excitement Calming Down—Proclamation from Acting-Governor Beebe, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The mail coach from Fort Scott arrived here this evening, bringing JESSIE MORRIN and two registers of the Land Office at Fort Scott, who furnish the following dispatch touching the late disturbances:

FORT SCOTT, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Much of the excitement here during the last week has been without real cause. The business of the Land Office has not been interrupted, and no fears exist that it will. The flight of Judge WILLIAMS and the Court was not warranted by the circumstances of the case.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, says: That the Border Expedition under Gen. FROST, is encamped near Smithtown, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, awaiting orders from the Governor.

Rumors are current in Jefferson City that the Governor had ordered the troops to return, in consequence of the President having given Gen. HARNEY full power to pursue and arrest MONTGOMERY wherever he might be found. Another probable report is, that the troops will remain in the camp for the present, and a small mounted squad under competent command will be sent in the neighborhood of Fort Scott to report to head-quarters with all possible speed, and the future movements of the troops will be in accordance with the official information brought back.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Acting Governor BEEBE has issued a proclamation relative to affairs in Southern Kansas, calling on Capt. MONTGOMERY and his band of jay-hawkers to disband and return to the obedience of the constituted authorities. He says that peaceable citizens shall receive just protection, and all offenders their due punishment.

There is nothing new from the scene of disturbance.

River navigation is entirely resumed.

BOLIVAR, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A letter dated Nevada City, Vernon County, Nov. 27, signed Col. J. F. SNYDER, Division Inspector of the Sixth District, orders Capt. NICHOLS, of Polk County, to mount his company, and hold himself in readiness to march, at a moment's warning, to the border. The Colonel adds, "There will be some trouble on the line."

Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the receipt of this intelligence.

News from Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE LIBERALS—CAPTURE OF TACUBAYA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The schooner *Alphonzine*, from Tampico 16th, has arrived.

Regarding the $400,000 of the seized *conducta*, the Courts decided in favor of a *pro rata* distribution.

Everybody is preparing for a change of Government.

MIRAMON'S declaration, declaring his inability to defend the Capital, created considerable excitement.

The last accounts stated that the Constitutionalists had captured Tacubaya.

Guadalajara, it was believed at the Capital, would surrender without a struggle. [The news of its capture, it will be recollected, has already been received.]

Indian Troubles near Fort Kearney.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Two men named POPE and FUNK, employes of Mr. DAVISON, about 17 miles above here on the Platte, came in to-day, and reported that a party of fifteen Indians, supposed Cheyennes, had run them from Elm Creek yesterday. When near the road one Indian rode up to the ox team POPE was driving, and snapped his gun at him, then drew his lance. POPE drew his pistol, but it snapped. FUNK was on horseback close by, and drew his pistol and shot the Indian. POPE jumped on the Indian's horse, and both men escaped, leaving the wagon and team. The body of Indians was at his time half a mile behind, but they pursued them for some distance, when POPE and FUNK sought protection with a large passing train, when the Indians slowly retreated.

As soon as the commanding officer got this news, he immediately ordered the dragoon company stationed here into the saddle, but found that all the wagons at the post were down the Platte after wood. One has been sent for to carry the provisions and forage. The company will start this afternoon, and march to Davidson to-night, and to-morrow morning they will go over to Elm Creek, and attack the camp of the Indians, if the report is true. A large party of Sioux and Cheyennes came near the post, and into Kearney City this morning. They state that they are from the Republican Fork, and are seeking the Pawnees. The settlers and mail agents up the Platte are very uneasy at the attitude the Indians have assumed, and anticipate an attack from them.

The Indians having heard that some of the dragoon companies had left, and that the post at Fort Kearney was to be broken up, have threatened that as soon as this is done they intend to wipe out every settlement on the Platte.

LATER.—The wagon sent for has arrived. The dragoons, fifty-six in number, left here about half past 2 o'clock this afternoon, and we may expect to hear from them about to-morrow night.

Philadelphia Councilmen on a Visit, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A Committee of the Philadelphia Councilmen and other officers of that city, numbering seventeen, arrived here this morning for the purpose of examining the general operations of the Municipal Department of this city. They were received by the Mayor and a deputation of the City Council who will entertain them this evening at the Gibson House. The party will leave for home on Friday morning.

The Fair at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The foreign department of the fair opens Monday; the agricultural and mechanical on the 10th of December; the stock on the 7th. The room for the articles and accommodations for people are ample.

Arrival of the Brooklyn at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Government steamer *Brooklyn* from Chiriqui, has arrived. The United States Commission visited Chiriqui, Lagoon, Boco del Torro, etc. All well. The crew will be paid off here.

The Vote of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The official returns from the State, except the counties of Wyoming and Webster, indicates that nine Bell and six Breckinridge electors are elected. There is a rumor of informality in the returns of Ohio county, which, if true, will probably give the vote of the State to BRECKINRIDGE.

The Steamer Isabel Disabled.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The steamer *Isabel*, which left, Saturday, for Havana, has returned disabled.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

SEVENTH DAY.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Margaret O'Hara, direct examination resumed—During the days that Mrs. Burch was in the room over the library, I have carried her meals to her; I have seen Mr. Stuart at the house often when Mr. Burch was at home; other gentlemen would call frequently and take dinner and tea with Mrs. Burch; I have seen Parnam there frequently; when Mr. Burch spoke to me about Mr. Stuart he told me to say nothing about it; Mr. Burch has told me that he advised Mr. Corning to send Mrs. Burch to a convent: when I was requested to see Mrs. Burch I asked Mr. Burch if I should do so; Mr. Burch advised me not to; I rushed a second time to go and see her, and he said I had better not go; he said if I went to the Tremont House to see her they would get me into trouble, as there was a partition through which I could be heard, and that there was a clothes-press in the room in which a man would be concealed to testify against me; I was afraid, in consequence, to go and see Mrs. Burch or her counsel at first, I afterwards saw Mrs. Burch and Beckwith and Caulfield at Mr. Peck's; the day before Mrs. Burch went away Mrs. Boyd was called; I went to the door, it was locked and a chair up against it; Mr. Burch had told me before not to suffer any letters to reach Mrs. Burch before he had seen them; I am living with Mr. Burch now; I have lived at his house ever since Mrs. Burch left.

Miss Fanny Burch recalled—I do not remember speaking with Margaret O'Hara about Mr. Burch; I do not remember saying that I should "not cry," nor that "ushe had forgiven Mrs. Burch for the same offence before."

Margaret O'Hara recalled—I recollect having a conversation with Fanny Burch on the Wednesday night before Mrs. Burch left; she told me that Mr. Burch had forgiven Mrs. Burch for the same thing three years before; I cried after Mrs. Burch left; Mr. Burch told me I ought not to cry for her—that she was a guilty woman, and that he should get a bill of divorce from her right away; this was when he forbid me seeing her.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Van Arman—The night Mrs. Burch left, Mr. Burch said I ought to have told him about Mr. Stuart's visits; I said that there were ladies in the house almost all the time, and that if there was any thing improper in his visits they would have informed him; I never refused admittance to Mr. Stuart; I was a little suspicious of Mr. Stuart after Mr. Burch spoke to me about him; my sympathies were with Mrs. Burch until after she left, but Mr. Burch impressed my mind, subsequently, that she was guilty; when I gave my previous testimony, Mr. Burch helped me to do so: I do not remember Mr. Miller telling me that I must tell what I knew only from recollection; when I gave my deposition I told the truth substantially, but I did not intend the little events that I rehearsed should bear the construction put upon them by the lawyers; on the day that Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the grapery, I saw his arm on her shoulder and her arms up towards her bonnet; I did not see them kiss each other or in the act of kissing; I never said that I would not go to Court to testify against Mrs. Burch; I was willing to come and testify to the truth; I came here on Monday night and saw Mrs. Burch; I was subpœnaed last night by a man named Salisbury; he said that the lawyers of Mr. Burch had sent for me; I saw Messrs. Beckwith and Caulfield, and told them what I knew about the kissing testimony; Mrs. Burch never talked to me about that, but said that I had told stories about her; on the day that I listened over the bannisters, I think I heard Mrs. Burch say "don't, I am tired," but can't say really if these were the words; she said something of the kind; I recollect Mrs. Burch saying that she was "a naughty woman;" Mrs. Burch told me to say nothing about what had happened, as only three gentlemen in the world knew of it, and that they were sworn to say nothing about it; when I made the deposition before the magistrate Mr. Burch reminded me of several things in giving my testimony; Mrs. Thomas Burch had talked to me about these things; Mr. Burch would not have known of them had she not told him; on the day of Mr. Turner's death, when I went into the dining room, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch stood near together; I had no thought of wrong in this.

Question by Mr. Van Arman—What first made you think bad of it? A.—You did, yourself, when you asked me questions as to how near they stood together, and what they were doing, and all that; Mr. Burch did not refuse to let me see Mrs. Burch, but advised me not to do so; he has refused to let me see her lawyers; he blamed me for going to Mr. Beckwith's house; I wanted to go East after I had seen Mr. Beckwith, and told Mr. Burch so, but he advised me not to go; he said they would poison me; that Mr. Corning would give ever so much for my life; no money has ever been offered me by either side; in conversation with Mr. Beckwith he told me I could always get a good place; that I could live in Mrs. Burch's or Mr. Corning's family, or in any other place in Chicago or New-York; I have never been asked to testify untruly.

Wm. A. Murfey, of Wisconsin, sworn—I know Mr. Stuart; on the evening of the 24th of December, 1857, I was at the Tremont House; on that evening Dyer Sage, myself and a party of five or six, were in room No. 140, playing cards; Mr. Stuart was there; he got up during the evening, and said that he was going to a ball, given to the employes of the house; we joked him considerably about it, but he went; Mr. Stuart played cards with us from seven or half-past seven o'clock, for an hour and a half; he was in the room after he first left it four or five times; the first time he returned he had on white gloves; when I left the card-room I went into David's saloon; Stuart was there; this was eleven o'clock; I do not think half an hour passed during the evening without Mr. Stuart coming into the room; I do not know how far the house of Mr. Burch is from the Tremont House.

Cross-examination—I was connected with the Central Railroad three years ago, but not since then; I have been friends with Mr. Stuart for some years; I saw him last two weeks since; I have conversed with Mr. Caulfield about this case; he asked me if I was in Chicago on Christmas day, 1857; I did not at first remember, but afterwards did from the fact that my son came to Chicago on that day to spend it with me; I was first asked about this some three or four weeks ago.

Direct examination resumed—I was never employed on the Central Railroad by Mr. Corning; when I did it business with that road it was through Dean Richmond.

The deposition of *Frederick W. Burnham*, clerk of the Tremont House, in 1857, was then read. His testimony is substantially as follows: The ball to the employes of the Tremont House was held at the house, on the 24th of December, 1857; I asked Mr. Stuart if he was going to the ball; he said, "Yes, Kate (who did the chamberwork of his room) has invited me to dance the first set with her, and I shall do so;" about half-past eight o'clock, and several times afterwards during the evening, I saw Mr. Stuart dance with Kate and two or three other girls; the last time I saw Mr. Stuart was at twelve o'clock, and he was then walking about with Kate. [This 24th of December, 1857, is one of the evenings when crime is charged against Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the bill of complaint.]

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Cross-examination of *Frederick W. Burnham*—Parties were given to the servants of the Tremont House on the Christmas Eve of 1856 ane 1857; I do not know of Mr. Stuart being there on the Christmas Eve of 1856.

Honora Cook, examined for the defence—I am living with Mr. Burch; I have lived there since Jan. 28, 1858; when I first went to live there I had a conversation with Margaret O'Hara.

Mr. Beckwith, for the defence, argued in favor of the right to ask the question for the purpose of showing that three years ago Mr. Burch incited suspicions against his wife in the breasts of his domestics in his house; set them watching his wife while with Mr. Stuart, and then afterwards invited Stuart to the house, introduced him into his confidence and family, made him the confidential friend of his wife, and then impiously writes the history of the guilt of his wife.

Mr. Van Arnam, for the complainant, denied that any proof had yet been furnished proving that Mr. Burch had excited suspicions against the honor of his wife. He could not be charged with doing so simply because he had told the servants if Mr. Stuart came there to say: "The ladies were out."

The Court ruled the question out.

Examination of Honora Cook, resumed—I remember the Monday that Mr. Burch went to Burlington; Mr. Stuart called on that morning; I was in the parlor; Mrs. Burch told me to go up and tell Miss Lizzie he was there; she did not inquire for her afterwards; I do not think that Stuart was there for the next two days; I did not see him there; my business was to answer at the door; I recollect the evening that Mr. Burch and his neice went to W. H. Brown's party; Carlyle Boyd called that night; on New-Year's Day when I thought Mrs. Burch jerked Mr. Stuart's shawl back from his shoulders her manner was playful; she was generally playful in her manners; I recollect the time when the trouble occurred in the family; after Monday, prior to her leaving, she took all her meals in her room; she was constantly crying, sometimes very hard; Mrs. Burch and Minnie were out of town about June, 1859: Miss Mary Spaulding was in the house with Burch.

Q—Did you see them together?

Van Arman, for the complainant objected to the question. Beckwith for the defendent proposed to ask the question to show the affection and intimacy between Burch and Mary Spaulding. After a warm discussion the Court ruled the question out, Beckwith excepted to he ruling.

The examination was continued, Mr. Burch ordered me the last week Mrs. Burch was at home not to deliver any letters to Mrs. Burch; if he was not in to give them to Fany Burch.

Cross-examined—Have spoken with Mr. Caulfield; about the time Stuart called when Mr. Burch was at Burlington, and other times when the door was locked last week, Mrs. Burch was at home; suppose any one could have gone out from the inside of the house.

Examined by Caulfield for the defence—When I saw you, you did not suggest anything to me; no person has ever influenced me, or tried to make me give any testimony but the truth; no consideration has ever been given or promised me in this case.

The deposition of *Joseph Dawson Long* was next read. He has known Mr. Burch for two years; knows Mrs. Burch by sight; knows Stuart intimately; was at his house on the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society at Wm. H. Brown's; there were present Stuart, his wife and daughter; called at Baring's house during the evening; found the ladies gone to that meeting; returned to the house of David Stuart; found him lying on the sofa talking with Isaac Burrell; remained there till half-past ten or eleven o'clock; Stuart was present all the time; when first heard this evening was made a point in Burch's case, the recollections of the evenings I have stated at once recurred to me.

The cross-examination elicited no change in the facts and was directed towards the time when the witness first remembered the fact of being at Stuart's the night in question. He testified it was when he first heard of the alleged confession of Mrs. Burch, when the fact that he

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

INDICATIONS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Extra Session of the Cabinet---The President's Message.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Governor of Maryland Refuses to Convene the Legislature.

The Message of Governor Gist, of South Carolina.

Bank Suspensions at Charleston and St. Louis.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS—OPINIONS OF MEMBERS—SECESSION FEELING IN VIRGINIA—MANIFESTO FROM MR. BRECKINRIDGE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

As the time approaches for the meeting of Congress, the excitement becomes intensified here, and serious apprehensions are expressed as to what may be the result of the first week's session. One rash expression may be the torch to ignite the magazine. Several members of Congress have arrived to-day, and they all agree as to the imminent dangers which surround them. A Western member fixes three weeks as the limit of the session, while Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, one of the most independent members of the body, expresses the hope that something may be done to save the country.

Gen. CLARK, of Missouri, openly announces that his State will stand aloof from either a Northern or a Southern Confederacy, and if necessary will organize a separate Government.

Several letters received to-day from leading men in Virginia state that the secession feeling has so increased within the past ten days that the people are but little behind South Carolina.

An editorial leader in the Kentucky *Statesman*, Mr. Breckinridge's organ, appealing to the conservative element of the South, is known here to have been written by Mr. B. himself. The appeal may be too late.

The Cabinet had an extra session to-day, in which for the first time there was anything like a general discussion of the Southern question. Secretary COBB was expected to be present, but was still too unwell to attend. The meeting was entirely harmonious, as I am reliably informed, although there were differences of opinion on the subject of secession. The manner in which it is presented in the Message is wholly unobjectionable to any member of the Cabinet.

The fact of Gen. SCOTT's being telegraphed for has no significance whatever. The Secretary of War completes his annual report to-morrow, and only desired the General's opinion on some proposed army reforms to be recommended to Congress. Q.

FROM VIRGINIA.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE LEADING MEN—MEETINGS FOR AND AGAINST DISUNION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

YOST, the presiding genius of the Staunton *Vindicator*, Douglasite, no doubt speaks the sentiments of many when he reiterates the assertion that no man of prominence in the State, save Gov. LETCHER, has come forward with any suggestion looking to a solution of the difficulties that now environ us. Senator HUNTER, fearful that he may not strike the current, awaits the development of the opinions and plans of every one else, before he will venture to present to the nation any devisement by which our country may be saved from impending ruin. He, of all others, should come forward and endeavor to direct the storm. Senator MASON, too dull to emit anything original, and too soporific to play the part of an ingenious plagiarist, amuses himself in the luxurious and dreamy delights of bedizzening milk punch and apple toddy, while the very citadel of liberty is trembling and quaking under the shock of the attacks of reckless fanatics. Ex-Gov. WISE, that intellectual comet of the age, throwing himself, Achilles-like, stubbornly into the bosom of Princess Anne, ventures no further than to organize his Minute Men, apparently unmindful of the duty he owes to his State and to the country—forgetful that Princess Anne is neither the State nor the Union.

Union and counter Union meetings are being held in nearly every county in the State.

Hon. JNO. T. HARRIS, the able successor of Honest JOHN LETCHER in Congress from the Tenth Legion District, has made a speech to his constituents. He deplores the probabilities of disunion, and appeals to Virginia to stand firm, with one eye North, the watchful guardian of our rights, and the other on the extreme South, exhorting them to return to the Government of our fathers. By pursuing this course we might produce a reaction at the North and a happy reunion of the South. If the worst comes to the worst, and Virginia should feel it her duty to act, then she would act as became a sovereign, and do whatever under the circumstances seemed to her best. He opposed telling South Carolina in advance that we do not wish to secede, but that we cannot remain in the Union, if she goes out—thus inviting her to go,—that Virginia might do what she had never done before—follow. He was in favor of having a Convention where the people can vote for delegates expressing their will, with the object, directly or indirectly, of dissolving the Union for existing causes.

A meeting has been held in Essex County, the home of Senator HUNTER, at which, among other resolutions, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to South Carolina, and the other Southern States, to unite with us in another effort to preserve the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the South.

Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT, Congressional Representative from the aforesaid District, is reported to have urged upon the meeting prompt and decided action, and the expression of such sentiments as would furnish evidence of devotion to the Union of the States so long as that Union afforded ample security to the rights of the South; and to that end he advocated a Convention of the States, in order to obtain such additional guarantees as the changes in the constitution of the country, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, required. He recommended such a policy on the part of Virginia as would enable her to mediate between the North and the South should it be necessary, yet to assure the whole country that, in the event of a disruption of the Union, Virginia would be with the South.

I must be candid, and say that notwithstanding the above conservative sentiments, disunion is deeply imbued in the Old Dominion.

It is reported that the Electoral vote of the State will be nine for BELL and six for BRECKINRIDGE. This report wants confirmation. Gov. LETCHER has, I understand, submitted to the Attorney-General for decision, the validity of the vote of certain counties, and until his decision is rendered the state of the Electoral vote will be in a fog.

Notes of the South Carolina banks are at ten per cent. discount here, and the Planters' and Miners' Bank of North Carolina at twenty per cent. All other banks in North Carolina are at five per cent. discount. S.

FROM MARYLAND.

REFUSAL OF GOV. HICKS TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, replies to a petition for a special session of the Legislature, declining to convene it. He is unwilling to place Maryland in a position of appearing to join in any treasonable designs against the Union, whilst he is ready to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the Union.

UNION MEETINGS IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Union or cooperation men of this city held a meeting last night. The meeting was an entire failure, very few people being in attendance and no enthusiasm. Georgia is, beyond doubt, more conservative than any other Cotton State. The disunion men rely much upon the action of Alabama, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. The first two States will undoubtedly secede before the Georgia Convention meets, and this State will join them.

SUSPENSION OF THE CHARLESTON BANKS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday Nov. 28.

A meeting of the Directors of the several banks of this city was held this morning. The subject of suspension was agitated. Finally the Bank of the State, the Bank of South Carolina, Southwestern Railroad Bank, and the State Bank, resolved to suspend and accordingly suspended. The four others, the Bank of Charleston, the Union Bank, People's Bank, Planters' and Mechanics', determined to still hold out. It is generally supposed they will all suspend to-morrow, except the Bank of Charleston. There is great rejoicing among the community at suspension.

A rumor that six hundred Government troops were coming on the steamer *James Adger* to man the harbor forthwith, created a feverish excitement throughout the city to-day. Knots were gathered on every corner discussing what should be done. On the receipt of a telegraphic contradiction of the rumor the excitement subsided.

The Cadets of the Kentucky Military Academy have unanimously tendered their services to Gov. GIST.

Several candidates for the Convention of South Carolina, over their signatures, repudiate the idea of any Free State joining the Southern Confederacy.

SUSPENSION OF THE ST. LOUIS BANKS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

All the Banks of the city, except the Mechanics', which withstood the pressure of 1857, suspended specie payment this morning.

WOOLEN GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A meeting of the manufacturers of woolen goods was held at noon, to consider the depressed state of affairs, and agree upon some plan by which less goods can be manufactured. The matter was discussed, and the opinion expressed, that by an unanimity of action there should be less production without a general stoppage; the supply being greater than the demand. Without action, the meeting adjourned till Saturday noon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Gov. Gist to the Legislature.

South Carolina Resolved on Secession—Other States Pledged to Sustain Her.

DIRECT TRADE.

There can be no difference of opinion on the great importance of *establishing direct trade between Charleston and Liverpool, or any other country with which we can exchange commodities*. In the Union, it was important and necessary to our commercial prosperity to divert a part of the commerce of the world from New-York and other Northern cities to the City of Charleston, and thus build up a great commercial emporium, with ability to supply our own and the merchants of the neighboring States, with a cheap and well-filled market; from which in turn, they could supply their customers in the interior towns and villages.

In view of the secession of South Carolina from the Union, it becomes doubly important, and absolutely necessary, that we must have direct trade with Europe and the Continent; and as a large amount of capital is necessary, and there will be some risk in the beginning of such an enterprise, I would recommend that the Legislature should to some extent foster and encourage such enterprises by taking upon themselves a part of the losses that might follow the effort to establish direct trade. Some enterprising citizens of Charleston propose to establish a line of steam-propellers between Charleston and Liverpool, and ask the State to guarantee an interest of five per cent. per annum, upon the capital invested in the steamers, as long as they shall continue in the service. This seems to me to be a very fair and reasonable proposition.

THE LAWS.

In looking forward to the separate nationality of South Carolina, many changes will have to be made in existing laws, a part of which you no doubt will be directed to do, by an ordinance of the Convention of the people soon to assemble; but it may not be improper to bring to your notice the importance of a speedy postal arrangement, to supply the one under the control of the Federal Government. I am authorized to say that the Postmaster at Charleston, Hon. ALFRED HUGER, than whom a purer patriot never lived, will, as soon as the State resumes her sovereignty by an ordinance of her Convention, sever his connection with the Federal Government, and obey any call the State may make upon him for his services. This movement, together with the resignation of all the other postmasters, will enable the State to act without embarrassment in establishing for herself postal arrangements. As a temporary expedient an arrangement might be made with the Adams Express Company to carry the mails until a postal arrangement of a permanent character could be established, the details of which must, to some extent, depend upon the action of other Southern States.

The law prohibiting masters from permitting negroes to hire their own time, and make contracts, should be so amended, and such penalties attached to its violation, that no one would venture to disregard it. Without suggesting the particular penalty, I would recommend that both the owner of the slave and the party that hires him or her, should be punished by fine or imprisonment, according to the mitigating or aggravating circumstances that attend the case. Some inconvenience will no doubt arise from such an enactment, and it may be necessary to make some exceptional cases; for instance, the express or implied contract with a black porter to carry your trunk or carpet-bag, or go on an errand; but this may be done, and yet much good result from the general law on the subject.

It not unfrequently happens that *slave mechanics hire white men to work* under their direction, and for their benefit, and thus instead of exercising a control over that class of population, some are placed under obligations to them. *This state of things should not be permitted; there must be a distinction between the races, as marked as their different colors, and it must be distinctly and universally understood that the white is the governing race, without an exception, and without regard to disparity of intellect, merit or acquirements.*

The general recognition by the citizens of South Carolina of their allegiance to the State, and that obedience to the Federal Government ceases as soon as the State withdraws from the Union and asserts her sovereignty, satisfies me that she will have no traitors in her limits; but a wise precaution can result in no harm, and may be the means of advertising our people that if any of them should be so forgetful of their duty to their sovereign, and so reckless of her displeasure as to disregard her ordinances, or obey any other commands than those of the constituted authorities of the State, *they will be dealt with as traitors and punished accordingly.* In view, therefore, of such a contingency, some legislation may be necessary in more particularly defining treason to the State, and affixing the proper punishment for the offence. South Carolina must insist upon the implicit obedience of all her citizens, both native and naturalized, and no one can be permitted to put his individual construction upon the relation he bears to the State of his birth or adoption.

The introduction of slaves from other States, which may not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, and by this means they will be brought to see that their safety depends upon a withdrawal from their enemies, and an union with their friends and natural allies. If they should continue their union with the non-slaveholding States, let them keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act, or by the action of their confederates. We cannot consent to relieve them from their embarrassing situation, by permitting them to realize the money value for their slaves, by selling them to us, and thus prepare them, without any loss of property, to accommodate themselves to the Northern Free-soil idea. But should they unite their destiny with us, and become stars in the Southern galaxy—members of a great Southern Confederation—we will receive them with open arms and an enthusiastic greeting. Should, then, danger approach their borders, or an enemy, open or disguised, make war upon them, there is not a doubt but a living rampart of freemen, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, would line their borders and beat back the invaders.

To dispense with the necessity, as much as may be possible, of resorting to lynch-law and illegal executions, in punishing offenders against the peace of society and the safety of our citizens, I would suggest the enactment of a law, punishing summarily and severely, *if not with death*, any person that circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an abolitionist, or in any way attempts to create insubordination or insurrection among the slaves. If some act of this kind is not passed, the people, goaded to madness by the frequent attempts to disturb their quiet and destroy their property and lives, will not, under excitement, be very careful in measuring the punishment they inflict, and it is to be feared that the innocent may suffer with the guilty, and scenes of violence and bloodshed too frequently occur. With the knowledge that there is a law to reach the cases, the legal tribunals of the State will be the first appealed to, and in most cases their decision will be satisfactory to the people, made, as it will be, under oath, and with time for reflection and examination.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolution of the General Assembly directing the Governor to communicate to all the slaveholding States certain resolutions adopted unanimously, expressing the opinion they should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action, was soon after the adjournment acted upon, and copies of the resolutions sent to every Southern State. *Mississippi and Alabama were the only States that agreed to meet South Carolina in Convention*, and as no delegates had been appointed by the Legislature, I did not feel authorized to make an appointment without there had been a general agreement of the Southern States to meet. Had such been the case, I would either have convened the Legislature to appoint delegates, or have taken the responsibility of appointing them myself. The consequence was, no Convention met, and each State was left to act for herself, and upon her own responsibility.

It was proposed at the extra session to raise $400,000, by issuing State bonds, to arm the State and prepare for her defence, but for want of time, no decision was made on the proposition. In the meantime, however, and with great promptness, *the Bank or Charleston, through its President, telegraphed to me that it would take $1,000 worth of the bonds of the State at par*; and since then a formal resolution of its Board has been sent me to the same effect. This act of patriotic duty, on the part of the Bank at Charleston, merits your highest commendation, and sets an example of love to the State and devotion to her cause, worthy of general imitation. The mere "money-changer" would calculate the value of the investment and prospect of gain; but the patriot sees nothing but the necessities of his State, and hastens to pour out his treasures to relieve them.

AN ARMORY.

The separation of the Southern States from the North, will leave the Southern States, to a great extent, without the facilities of manufacturing arms, for the want of armories; and it will, therefore, be important for each individual State to establish an armory, or that two, three or four States should unite for that purpose. We should not be dependent on the North, or a foreign country, for our weapons of defence, lest in the hour of need the supply may be withheld from us. Major R. S. RIPLEY, a citizen of South Carolina, proposes to establish an armory for the South, in Georgia, Alabama, or South Carolina, according as may be agreed on by those States. All he asks is, that each of the three States named should contract with him for fifty thousand dollars' worth of arms annually, for five years, and extend their patronage for a short period thereafter; the arms furnished to be up to a standard model, to be determined upon and delivered at prices fixed by competent authority, and to be subject to the proper military inspection, in parts, by State officers, those of each State to inspect the arms for that State. This would be preferable to having an armory, and would preclude the necessity of burdening each State with an extensive establishment, dependent upon it for management by salaried officers, and would require no expenditure by the State until its value would be received.

There seems to be nothing in the proposition but what is fair and reasonable, and if the State determines to keep up her supply of arms, it cannot be better done than by the plan proposed. Copies of letters from the Governors of Georgia and Alabama, to Major RIPLEY, were sent to me. They approve of the proposition, and promise to recommend to their Legislatures to bind themselves to take annually $50,000 worth of arms, to be paid for at the same price paid by the Federal Government for arms of the same finish and description; provided they are of the latest and most approved military patterns, and are manufactured in one of the States mentioned. I would therefore recommend that South Carolina bind herself to take $50,000 worth of arms annually, for five years, from Major RIPLEY, upon the conditions mentioned above, and that a negotiation be opened between the three States, to settle on the site for the Armory.

JOHN BROWN'S PIKE.

At the request of a distinguished Virginian, EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., *I herewith present to the Legislature one of the pikes intended by John Brown to be used by the negroes of Virginia upon the unoffending and peaceable inhabitants of that State.* He requests "that this weapon may be placed in some conspicuous position in the State House of South Carolina, there to remain, and be preserved as abiding and impressive *evidence of the fanatical hatred borne by the dominant Northern party, to the institutions and people of the Southern States*, and of the unscrupulous and atrocious means resorted to for the expected attainment of the objects in view;" and I respectfully recommend that the thanks of the State be returned to Mr. RUFFIN for this memento of Southern wrongs, too long and too patiently borne, and that it be placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

In obedience to the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of this State at its last regular session, expressing the opinion that the Slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action, and instructing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to Virginia "to express to the authorities of that State the cordial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of common defence," and also to transmit to all the Southern States an invitation to meet in Convention, to consult and mature measures for the safety and security of the South and their institutions, I immediately appointed to that office Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, the mover of the resolutions, a gentleman not only of high character and literary attainments, but who was generally regarded as the expounder of the opinions of the conservative portion of the people of this State. It was thought desirable to send a Commissioner who would not only have the ability to explain our position, and place us in a proper light before the Legislature and people of Virginia, but who would by his antecedents convince them that our great aim and object in asking for a conference with our Southern sisters was not to plan a dissolution of the Union, but to save it, if possible, by insisting on satisfactory guarantees from the North, that we were in future to be unmolested in our persons and property, acknowledged as equals in carrying our slaves to any territory belonging to the United States, and having protection by the Federal Government against any attempt to interfere in any way with this property. Mr. MEMMINGER was kindly received, hospitably entertained, and listened to with much attention, but his masterly and unanswerable argument before the Legislature and people of Virginia failed to convince them of the necessity of concerted action on the part of the Southern States in Convention. The State of Virginia thought proper to decline the proposed conference of the Southern States, as will be seen by the resolutions of her General Assembly herewith transmitted, and only Mississippi and Alabama of all the slaveholding States acceded to the proposal.

No such meeting of the States has taken place, as it was thought the number agreeing to meet was too small to effect the desired object, by producing that moral effect which would unquestionably have resulted from a general meeting of the States interested. One of the resolutions adopted by Virginia in response to the invitation of South Carolina and Mississippi to meet in conference, expresses the opinion, that "Virginia does not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union," and for this purpose she desires the *concurrent action* of the Southern States; but she adds "that efficient coöperation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the *several States* as may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise.'"

Thus we see that although Virginia had strong hopes at that time of preserving the Federal Union, she was unwilling to resort to any other way of effecting the object than by the *separate action of each State*, which would have the effect of producing the *concurrent action* of all the States interested. If therefore Virginia is right as to the best mode of redressing wrongs and obtaining the concurrent action of other States, it follows that the separate action of each is the best mode of getting coöperation or concerted action of the other States in any movement, and it would therefore be wise in South Carolina, in imitation of Virginia, to decline a representation in "any assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise," and in no assemblage whatever, until by the ordinance of her Convention she has seceded from a Union which she once acceded to, and which has proved a curse instead of a blessing.

The effort of South Carolina to assemble the Southern States, in the hope that the North might be induced to pause and retrace their steps, by an earnest and unanimous protest against the course pursued by them, and a notification that unless a change of policy took place, the South would be compelled to take the redress of her grievances in her own hands, failed on account of the refusal of Virginia to join in the movements, although her borders had been recently invaded and her citizens murdered in cold blood by a band of Abolitionists instigated to the deed by the teachings of men of controlling influence in the North. *All hope, therefore, of concerted action by a Southern Convention being lost, there is but one course left for South Carolina to pursue, consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is, to look neither to the right nor the left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose.*

It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference; and the State would be wanting in self-respect, after having deliberately decided on her course, to entertain any proposition looking to a continuance in the present Union. We can get no better or safer guarantee than the present Constitution, and that has proved impotent to protect us against the fanaticism of the North. The institution of Slavery must be under the exclusive control of those directly interested in its preservation, and not left to the mercy of those that believe it to be their duty to destroy it.

The tone of the Northern Press has greatly changed since the unanimous and determined action of South Carolina. Heretofore, it was supposed by our enemies that we were divided and distracted at home, and that, in consequence of our divisions, the scenes of 1851 would be reënacted, and the State would finally acquiesce in Black Republican rule, or at best, that something less than secession would be adopted, and our energies exhausted in fruitless expedients and unavailing threats. Now that the unwelcome conviction forces itself upon them that "we have counted the cost, and find nothing so intolerable as voluntary Slavery," and that we are not to be deterred from the assertion and maintenance of our rights by the threats of Federal bayonets, or the unmeaning and senseless display of Wide-Awake processions, formidable only to the capitalists and conservatives of their own section, *they begin to change their tone, and appeal to us, rather as suppliants than as conquerors, to save a Union from which they have reaped a rich harvest of profit and honor, and the South has only known by its sacrifices.*

They have been deaf to the voice of reason and consanguinity; they have disregarded the counsels of their wisest and best citizens. Their Heros, in the persons of SEWARD, SUMNER, and others, have been fiddling while the Constitution has been trampled under foot, and a higher law inaugurated in its stead; in accordance with their treasonable advice and teaching, and by the crowning act of electing a Black Republican President to carry out their long cherished designs against the peace and prosperity of the South, they have declared open war against us.

What course, then, is left for the Southern States to pursue for the maintenance of their rights and the security of their property, but a separation from such open and undisguised enemies, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with every element of greatness and every means of defence necessary to protect them from any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world? It is gratifying to know that in the contemplated movement, South Carolina has strong assurances that she will not stand alone; that if the lone star we must have, it will be but for a short season, when star after star will be added, and the Southern banner "present to the heavens the bright constellation that adorns it."

There is no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and that the other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. It was not to be expected that they would move before South Carolina; not on account of any want of patriotism and determination to resist aggression and insult, but because they are less informed of their rights, or less prepared to defend them; but on account of the national parties, so lately striving for victory in the Presidential canvass; in which contest there would naturally arise distrust and jealousy of each other, and a scramble for the ascendancy. Now that the Presidential election is over, and an enemy of their section is chosen to rule over them, we find all parties becoming united against the common enemy, and prepared to forget their past divisions, and unite in defence of their altars and firesides.

There is no longer any jealousy on the part of other resistance States toward South Carolina; on the contrary, they all urge her by every consideration of duty and patriotism to lead the van in this noble struggle for our violated rights. What a sublime moral spectacle is presented to the world by our beloved State; small in territory, with a comparatively sparse population and without much military training, yet relying upon the justice of her cause and the approving smile of Heaven, she is first among the foremost to sever her connection with the Federal Government, and to accept the consequences that may follow her decision. I will not enter into an elaborate argument to prove the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union. It will not be controverted that each State entered the Union as a State, and not as an unorganized mass of individuals, and that the action of each State was independent of the others, and if any proof of this fact be wanting, it may be found in the action of North Carolina, which State did not enter the Union until more than a year after it was formed by the admission of nine States, which number was required by the Convention that adopted the present Constitution of the United States.

It is true that no provision is made in the Constitution for dissolving the Union, and it is very probable that the patriots who framed the instrument had no idea that a loathsome fanaticism, pandered to by Northern politicians, would ever make it necessary for the safety of the South that they should dissolve the compact on account of its violation by the other section of the Confederacy, but it must be remembered as a rule of universal application, that a violation of a compact or agreement by one party releases the other party from its binding obligation, and the only question is, who is to judge of the infraction. From the very nature of the case, in a compact with sovereigns, there can be no umpire, unless one is provided by the instrument itself, and in the language of Mr. JEFFERSON, "each State must judge of the infraction and the mode and measure of redress." A compact between sovereign States, with the understanding that the majority should put their construction upon its provisions, would not be worth the paper upon which it was written. Majorities need no protection, for they can protect themselves, but minorities insist upon constitutions to restrain the majority, and to allow it to put its construction upon the compact, is equivalent to giving the absolute power to govern the minority, irrespective of any restraints.

The simple statement of the case is this: Each State entered the Union under the Constitution; the Federal Government is the agent of the States, created for special purposes, and circumscribed in its action by the articles of agreement, or in other words the Constitution. Whenever the States having the power to control this agent, permit or command him to violate the compact, each State, not having surrendered its sovereignty, has a right to remonstrate or withdraw as she may think proper, and no earthly power has the right to prevent her.

It is urged by some as an argument against secession, that the existing Government would be destroyed by a State seceding; that the revenue laws would become inoperative, and the wheels of Government stand still. My answer is this, that in the exercise of an undoubted right, and being forced to exercise it by the party that is likely to suffer, it cannot complain of the consequences of its own acts. If South Carolina secede, the Government will be in no worse condition, except for a very short time, than it would have been if South Carolina had never entered the Union, which is acknowledged on all hands, she was not bound to do.

The idea that a majority must always govern, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious, and is contradicted by all the analogies of a republican government. If a mere majority is to govern, why have two houses of Congress—a Senate and House of Representatives? Why give the President the veto power? Why submit the action of all three to a judicial tribunal? Why require juries to be unanimous in giving their verdict? The conclusion is irresistible that it is for the protection of minorities and the safety of the citizen. I may be asked if a minority should govern. My answer is, no: but they should be able, by constitutional restrictions, to restrain the majority from acts of injustice and oppression. In the copartnerships formed by individuals, the majority is not permitted to construe the articles of agreement to the injury of the minority, but in this case there is a disinterested tribunal to decide the question. In a compact between States, from the nature of the case, there can be no tribunal to decide violations of it, and the remedy must be a dissolution of the agreement, without any right on the part of the majority of the States to prevent the withdrawal of any of the parties, otherwise might would make right, and a compact be an unmeaning and worthless piece of parchment.

It follows, from the views presented, that the Federal Government cannot rightfully use force to prevent a State from seceding, or force her back into the Union; but, in the language of the late Judge HAYNE: "Men having arms in their hands may use them," and I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of arming the State at the earliest practicable period, and thus be prepared for the worst. It is gratifying to know that if we must resort to arms in defence of our rights, and a blow should be struck at South Carolina before the other States move up in line, *we have the tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States, to repair promptly to our standard and share our fortunes.*

In urging the State to arms, it is not to be understood that we are defenceless; by examining the report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General herewith transmitted, you will see that we have sufficient arms to supply the number of soldiers that will probably be necessary for some time to come, and many of our arms are of the most approved patterns; but no one can tell what a day may bring forth, and it is a wise precaution to prepare in time. I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion an attempt will be made by the present or next Administration to coerce South Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrender to her the harbor defences, or by interfering with her imports or exports; but if I am mistaken in this, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who in all the calmness of determined resolution, infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace.

We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be "filled with ashes, tears and blood," but let us go forward in the discharge of our duty, with an unwavering trust in God, and a consciousness that anything is preferable to dishonor and degradation.

WM. H. GIST.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said of postal matters, the present arrangement might be continued, by an agreement between the State and the Federal authorities for a given time, and until other States secede, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, when the whole subject can be entrusted to them; but if no arrangement of this sort can be carried out, and the Government insists on considering the State still in the Union after the ordinance of secession has been passed, the present arrangement must cease, and some other, under State authority, be substituted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Following the cue of the Governor and a time-honored custom, the Mayor of this city has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1860.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of the State, setting apart Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, I respectfully recommend the citizens of Brooklyn to abstain from their ordinary occupations on that day, and to devote it as they may think best calculated to evince their gratitude to a merciful and beneficent Providence.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

In obedience to these proclamations, the people of this city will suspend their regular business during the day, and will enjoy themselves as best they may, and the usual 11 o'clock service will be held in most of the churches. At the Elm-place Congregational Church, in lieu of a sermon, there will be a spread for those who, unfortunately, have no turkey at home. In the Central Presbyterian Church there will be a meeting for prayer, to commence at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL will deliver a sermon.

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE.—This case was submitted to the jury, in the Supreme Court, at about 1 o'clock yesterday, and at 11 o'clock last night, not having agreed upon a verdict, the Court directed a sealed verdict on Friday morning.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Clothing for Winter.—All men who have not purchased their Winter over-coats, business-coats, &c., and want a good article, at moderate price, are recommended to examine our stock before purchasing.

Also, boys' over coats of all kinds, and business and dress suits for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer"
N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
REV. E. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purposes and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers. Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Alexander's Silameen, for restoring the natural color of the Hair without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

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Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

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Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, STEPHEN H. AUSTIN to CECILIA, youngest daughter of M. S. Kelly, Esq., of St. Louis, and niece of the late Terence Donnelly, of this City.

GILES—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. CHARLES T. GILES, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to Miss MARTHA E. SMITH, of Islip, L. I.

LATHAM—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, WM. B. LATHAM, Jr., of the City of Marysville, Cal., and PERRE BELL, eldest daughter of Abm. C. Carpenter, of this City.

VAN CORTLANDT—HUNTER.—In West Farms, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Episcopal Church

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—(Short Causes.)—Nos. 2817, 5012, 5728, 3039, 5836, 5725, 5229, 5844, 5238, 5236, 5374, 6163, 5228, 5402, 5401, 5402, 6191, 5445, 6142, 4507, 5025, 6157, 5779, 5778, 5906. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

The Battery Encroachment—Vanderbilt Perpetually Enjoined.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. The Pilot Commissioners vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This case was now before the Court on a motion of the defendant that the relators be required to give further security, the original bond having been but $500.

The relators opposed this motion on the ground that as the defendant had put in no answer, the allegations of the complaint must be presumed to be true. For this reason, and in such a case, the Court would not require any further security than that upon which the injunction was obtained. The relators moved that the bond be reduced to $250, and that the injunction be made perpetual.

As the respondent had shown no cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, the Court ordered that it be made so, but refused to increase or diminish the amount of the bond.

It was expected that the question of title to this property would now be gone into by the defendant by way of showing cause why the injunction against him should not be made perpetual, but nothing was said in regard to it, and the matter is probably reserved for settlement on some future motion to dissolve the injunction.

Wm. Allen Butler for relators; C. A. Rapello and Horace F. Clark for Vanderbilt.

Boarding-house Liens—Act of 1860 in Relation thereto.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Edwin Wilcox vs. *John H. Mason.*—This was an action to enforce a lien by the plaintiff upon property alleged to belong to the defendant, and to be subject to the plaintiff's lien for board.

It appears that the defendant boarded with the plaintiff, and, as alleged in plaintiff's affidavits, left his house without paying his bill, taking with him the property involved. The plaintiff then commenced an action in replevin to recover the property, under the act of 1860 in relation to liens for board.

The defendant now moved to set aside that proceeding of the plaintiff, averring that the affidavit upon which it was commenced was insufficient in not stating that the alleged indebtedness accrued after the passage of the act under which the proceeding was instituted; in not stating that the property belonged to the defendant and was once in the plaintiff's house, and thus subject to his lien; in not stating that the defendant had agreed to pay a certain sum for board. The defendant did not deny the indebtedness, but swerred that the property belonged to his wife.

The Court reserved decision.

Henry White for plaintiff; R. P. Whitehead for defendant.

A Surgeon Sued for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Hoffman.

Morris H. Henry vs. *John M. Carnochan.*—This is an action for libel against the defendant, a well-known surgeon.

The plaintiff was formerly in the employ of the defendant, it appears, and for some reason left his service, and sued the doctor for compensation. In that action, which was tried in the Marine Court, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for $400.

The plaintiff subsequently went to Vermont to conclude his medical studies, as is now alleged, and while in a medical institution there, he complains that the defendant wrote a letter to the dean of the College, asserting that he, the plaintiff, was an impostor. He claims that his character and reputation were injured by that communication. The case is now merely commenced, and was now before the Court on a motion of the defendant for an order compelling the plaintiff to strike out a portion of his complaint as irrelevant. Decision was reserved.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Coudert Brothers for defendant.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Rossi Hilario.*—The prisoner in this case was put on trial charged with passing counterfeit coin. The evidence for the Government showed that he went with another Italian, named Sala, to several small shops, and bought cakes, beer and cigars, &c., sometimes both going in, and sometimes one alone; that at the first store he gave a quarter dollar in payment, which the man tried with acid, and finding it bad, called the men back and they gave him good money. They then went away, and he told the facts to a policeman, who followed and watched them, and saw them go into several shops and buy, and in one other shop they also passed a bad quarter; that the officer arrested them and searched them, and found some small money on Hilario's person, and some of it bad.

The defence proved, by Sala, that he had received ten dollars in small coin that day, in payment of a debt, and had paid part of it to Hilario; that Hilario was somewhat intoxicated, but had borne a very good character for honesty before. They also proved that the officer, on a former examination, testified that he did not find any bad coin on searching Hilario. The case was argued to the jury by Mr. Finelli for the defence, and by Mr. Wilcoxson for the Government; and the case being submitted to them, under the charge of the Judge, they being unable to agree, were discharged by the Court.

An indictment was found in the first instance against Sala and Hilario both, but on motion separate trials were awarded them by the Court.

The Havana Cigar Case.

CONSIGNOR VS. CONSIGNEE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Mullen.

José Franchaise vs. *David M. Henriques, et al.*—This case was fully reported in the TIMES, of Jan. 28, and again on the 19th inst. On the latter occasion, it was up at Chambers on a motion to vacate an order dismissing the complaint in the case.

It will be remembered that the action is brought to recover the value of a shipment of Cigars, alleged to be worth about $30,000, which the plaintiff claimed he had been induced to consign to the defendant in this port, by certain false and fraudulent representations of defendant, concerning his solvency.

Subsequently the plaintiff arrived here, and under an attachment against defendants seized the goods, while still in Henriques' store.

The defendants deny all fraud in the transaction, swerring that they purchased in the best of faith.

The trial is not yet concluded.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue and Ex-Judge Pierrepont for plaintiff; Field & Sluyter for defendants.

The City Railroad Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Hogeboom.

Matter of the Railroad Injunctions vs. *The Mayor, &c., and others.*—Motions in two of these cases, which are to be argued together, were postponed until Friday.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of John Bonner and Josephus H. Horton were now admitted to probate, but make no devises of public interest. The will of the latter disposes of an estate estimated at $160,000, mostly to the immediate family of the testator, but remembering other relatives and friends, among whom are two brothers who are clergymen in the State of Ohio.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Trenor et al.* vs. *Tachere.*—Motion to discharge attachment denied, with $10 costs. *Townsend* vs. *Sackett et al.*—Motion for injunction and receiver granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Ehlers vs. Ehlers.*—Divorce granted.

The Steel Boiler Question.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Steel Boilers," in yesterday's issue, will be read with much interest wherever your widely-extended and justly-popular journal is circulated, as the life of every man is more or less exposed to the criminal recklessness you speak of, viz., in the wretched materials too often used in the construction of boilers.

This a subject which demands attention, and as I have given it some thought, with perhaps a little knowledge, would ask of you the favor of a hearing, believing I can point out an expedient and remedy which will prove more effectual than the change of materials you suggest.

The difficulty is, not that good and reliable iron *cannot* be procured, but that the workers of it—the manufacturers of boilers—the great majority of them, and even those who purchase and use them, are not willing to pay for any but a poor article. When a party wants a boiler, now-a-days, the custom is to go to pretty much every one engaged in the manufacture of them, and seek an estimate, and to the lowest bidder—irrespective oftentimes of his standing as a mechanic, or his reputation for honesty and fair dealing—to award the contract. Now, as long as this state of things exist, what are we to expect? The man who gets the contract means to make something out of it, if he can; at all events, he does not mean to make a loss, which the use of the proper material would entail, so he at once sets about to procure the cheapest iron he can get that will do the work. The contract may call for a certain quality or stamp, but he knows how to get over this, by the assistance of a kindred spirit among the dealers, perhaps, who, for his benefit and their own conjointly, accommodate him with any stamp he desires, at almost any price, the quality being regulated entirely by his ability to work it into the required shape. Do you suppose, with this system, that were steel substituted for iron the result would be at all different from that which we have to lament? I predict it would augment and vastly increase the evil we seek to remedy, for as steel is much more difficult to produce of uniform and reliable quality than iron, just in the same proportion would accidents increase. The concern that furnished the *cheapest* steel, not the *best*, would do the business, and the community at large would be the sufferers by the change. There is iron enough to be procured that is good and reliable, and all those engaged or interested in the business know where to go and get it. Here is the root of the evil. Let us strike at it if we seek a remedy, for we have the means at hand.

Very truly,
PAX VOBISCUM.

Massachusetts and the Personal Liberty Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Governor of Georgia has recently sent to the Legislature of that State a long and carefully prepared Message in relation to the present "crisis" at the South. This Message may fairly be taken as a formal and full manifesto of the wrongs and grievances which are relied upon to justify the long-threatened and extreme measure of secession and dissolution of the Union. It recites in much detail the legislation of Massachusetts, and comments with much asperity upon the unconstitutional and wrongful character of that legislation. It proposes that reprisals be made in the form of discriminating taxation, for the purpose of excluding the products of Massachusetts industry from the State of Georgia, and even recommends the high-handed course of actual seizure of the property of any citizen of Massachusetts who may happen to get within striking distance. It proposes, however, that this hostile course on the part of Georgia be laid aside and discontinued as soon as official information shall be given of the repeal of the obnoxious law on the part of Massachusetts. The *Journal of Commerce* appreciates the importance of this document, and assures the public that this subject is much better understood at the South than it is at the North.

It so happens, however, that his Excellency of Georgia is laboring under an entire mistake of law and of fact as to the legislation of Massachusetts. He is altogether behind the times, and is discussing a subject upon which he is very imperiectly informed. The truth is, Massachusetts has already made in substance precisely the repeal which he points out as the condition of her restoration to favor. All those obnoxious provisions about trial by jury upon the *habeas corpus* process, admitting the fugitive to bail, and establishing presumptions and limitations upon the rules of evidence, &c., &c., in his favor, are swept away from her statute-book. Nothing remains of all that famous Personal Liberty bill, except a provision for the appointment of Commissioners to act as counsel in cases under the Fugitive law, a penalty against false claims made under that law, and a clause forbidding the use of her jails and penitentiaries and the employment of her militia for purposes connected with that same law. If his Excellency will but put on his spectacles, and read sections 58 to 67 inclusive of chapter 144 of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, (and as he is dealing with rather a serious matter, he ought to take that much trouble,) he will find that he has been laboring under a great mistake. As a States-Rights man, he will hardly undertake to say that Massachusetts has not a right to define the jurisdiction of her own Courts and Magistrates, to limit the use of her own prisons and houses of correction, and to regulate the employment of her own militia.

If they do understand this subject at the South better than they do at the North, their superiority in this respect remains to be displayed. So far, it can only be taken for granted. In the meantime some new manifesto is greatly wanted before the great grievances and wrongs of the South can be made intelligible.

BOSTON.

Management of Greenwood Cemetery.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considerable interest has recently been excited among the lot owners and other parties interested in Greenwood Cemetery, in relation to a movement now on foot to investigate the affairs, and, if possible, reform the management of the concern. It is claimed that the present managers have departed from the plan of the founders, and have made the Association too *close* a corporation. Persons interested in this beautiful Cemetery, (and few who have ever seen it are not,) may be interested in knowing the following facts:

That every owner of a lot is virtually a stockholder, and as such, is directly interested in the funds and property of the Cemetery, and entitled to participate in any profits arising from the same.

That the income arising from the sale of lots and receiving vaults, &c., is largely in advance of expenditures for current expenses.

The rapid increase of population in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, warrants the expectation that, for years to come, receipts from sales of lots and interments, will be vastly increased beyond preceding years.

The affairs of this Company have virtually been conducted as a close corporation—no suitable public notice having been given of the time and place of election. *The Trustees practically elect themselves.* They never made to the stockholders a statement of the condition of the Company, and it is quite time that such condition should be known.

By act of incorporation, fifteen Trustees are to conduct its affairs, one-third of which Trustees are elected annually. An election of five Trustees, for the ensuing three years, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, *on Monday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.*

No suitable public notice of this meeting has been given, or will be, by those whose duty it is to give such notice.

It is claimed that reckless and useless expenditures have been made for lodges and other unnecessary matters, while necessary improvements are neglected and all the whole property allowed to suffer injury.

All persons who feel an interest in the subject are urged to aid in investigating these matters, and in putting the affairs of the cemetery into tried and faithful hands.

A LOT-HOLDER.

A Precedent for Mayor Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The doleful tone in which Mayor WOOD acknowledges the importance of Thanksgiving, deserves to be placed in juxtaposition with Lord MELBORNE'S intimation of the death of WILLIAM the Fourth. Writing to the Lord Mayor, the Premier said,

"It is *with much regret* that I announce to your Lordship that it has *pleased* Almighty God *to relieve His Majesty from his sufferings.*"

The dexterity with which Mayor Wood has converted a subject of rejoicing into one of sorrow, finds its parallel in the above. Yours respectfully, S.

Singular Extradition Case.

From the Toronto Leader.

A novel case of extradition has just arisen. A slave from Missouri, who is accused of murdering his master, and then escaping to Canada, is claimed for surrender and trial by the United States authorities. This slave, whose name is JONES, appears to have been in the act of running away; when finding he was pursued by his master, he turned upon and killed him; the master having, in his turn, ran for his life. Under these circumstances, the extradition of the fugitive slave and accused murderer is demanded. There is nothing to take the case of JONES out of the ordinary category, except that he was a slave; and that he was in the act of attempting to escape from servitude when the alleged murder was committed. A slave is not authorized to commit murder; and if JONES be guilty of the crime charged against him, we can see nothing in the Ashburton treaty to exempt him from extradition. The treaty, in dealing with the cases of murder, does not exempt slaves from the penalities due to the crime; and if it can be shown that he was guilty of murder, we can see no reason why JONES should not be sent back for trial. The case is a novel one; and it is just as well that it be circumspectly dealt with. While showing every desire to give the extradition clauses of the Ashburton Treaty due effect, in a case of this kind, the Canadian authorities felt that the prisoner ought to have every chance that the law afforded him. The Government, instead of allowing the case to be disposed of by a magistrate, has referred it to the Judges, and provided for the due defence of the prisoner. The Opposition party have, as usual, attempted to condemn the Government for the course it has taken. Unless they intend to lay it down as a maxim that a slave is entitled to commit murder without being called on to expiate his crime, it is difficult to understand the drift of their objection. Although it was known that the Government was to provide for the defence of the prisoner, a subscription has been got up by Opposition patriots for that purpose; and a great deal of unnecessary sympathy has been expended on the alleged murderer.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

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$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF the 3d inst., a gold pedent lever WATCH, gold dial, No. 12,536. Whoever will return said watch to F. FLANDREAU, 82 Suffolk-st., will receive $10 reward.

LOST—NOV. 28, A LARGE SOLITAIRE DIAMOND PIN; a liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

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The following will be published to-morrow:
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING.—DONATION VISIT.—THE Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to a Donation Visit, at the Institution, on 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on Thanksgiving Day, the 29th inst. The children, 220 in number, will partake of the generous contributions of their friends, during the recess from 4 till 5 o'clock, and their exercises, consisting of singing, Recitations and Lessons, commencing at 5 o'clock, will, it is believed, be especially interesting to visitors. Contributions in provisions or money, will then be most gratefully received. Those who feel unable to visit the Institution are respectfully invited to send them to:
MARY MASON, First Directress, No. 12 2d-st.
ANNA M. SHOTWELL, Secretary, No. 60 East 29th-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, 97 West 11th, and 40 Wall-st.
JOHN CAMPBELL, 4 East 16th-st. and 110 Nassau-st.
SAMUEL WILLETS, 24 Lafayette-place and 303 Pearl-st. Or to the Institution, 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION "B'nai Jeshurun," Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine Service on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving day,) at 3 o'clock P. M., when Rev. Dr. M. J. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*American Union and Disunion—their Cause and Effect.* Strangers and others are invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THANKSGIVING.—The Pastor, Rev. J. M. C. HOLMES, will preach at 11 o'clock, on the *True Secret of National Prosperity.* Boys' meeting in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.—A discourse will be delivered by Rev. S. M. ISAACS at the Synagogue, Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring, on Thanksgiving DAY, THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN, corner of President and Smith sts. Services in the above church TO-MORROW, at half past 10 o'clock in the morning. A Sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion by the Rev. THOS. LOWELL, Rector.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON WILL BE given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the place of worship of the Second Universalist Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—REV. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock in the Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Seats free.

REV. DR. PORTER, PASTOR OF THE 44th-st. Church, Williamsburgh, will deliver a discourse THIS MORNING, on the *Demands of Christian Patriotism.* Services begin at 11 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING IN WILLET-STREET.—Preaching in the Willet st. M. E. Church (near Grand) THIS DAY at 11 A. M. by the Pastor Rev. J. E. SEARLES—all are invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach THANKSGIVING DAY, D. V., at 10½ A. M. A collection will be taken at the close to assist the poor.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner 8th-av. and 43d-st. Thanksgiving sermon THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—REV. G. S. HARE will preach THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services on THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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JARVES' COLLECTION.
Admission 25 cents.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 22d-st.
C. COLLINS.

$1,000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S on Fridry, No. 160 West 40th-st.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 608 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $22 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin fan cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chamber maid, and to do the fine washing; understands waiting on table; best of City references given. Apply at No. 61 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 149 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th av., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a competent young woman as chambermaid, or to make herself generally useful in a small private family, or to do the work in a small family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 11th st., second floor, rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, also good baker; would do chamber-work; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble, none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 282 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl who is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; is willing to do general housework. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a private family; best of references given. Apply at No. 229 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations in a private family—one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 86 Front st., Brooklyn.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—WANTed, employment as dressmaker; understands making boys' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages no object; superior reference. Address E. H., No. 419 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objection to the country. Address A. S., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper, &c.; understands the whole management of the house; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children, and is sure to make herself agreeable. Apply at No. 426 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. MORGAN, Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. She is a good hair-dresser; has six years' reference from one family. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., her present employer's. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver and the dining-room; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or will do the general housework of a small, respectable family; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 242 Hudson-st., up stairs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages—German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers, &c. No charge to employers till suited at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open 7 morning till 9 in evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY THE advertiser a situation as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employers; a good penman and first-rate references. Address J. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. L. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, competent in every respect, can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, by families in this City whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. S., care of Chas. Coxhead, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last term of years; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a young man who knows his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent man as coachman; is a sober, steady man just arrived in the City; best of reference; no objection to any part of the United States. Call or address No. 4 Great Jones-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City; refers to his present employers, with whom he has lived for seven years. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent man as coachman in a first-class family; can give good City reference. Call or address J. C., No. 144 3d-av., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent man, to take care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful; good reference from his last place. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as groom and coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good steady driver and can be highly recommended from gentlemen with whom he has lived in the City; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man wishes a situation as coachman or groom, or gardener; understands perfectly the care and management of horses and harness; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who has lived in some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of testimonials as regards capability and sobriety. Call at or address the Clarendon Hotel, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st. Inquire in the office for THOMAS. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended; has no objection to any part of the States. Address C. F., No. 156 7th-av., second floor, front room.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY IN A DRY goods store, with good City references; 6 men for stesmers; 2 clerks. Places provided for conductors, brakesmen, men to travel and to drive horses and carts; 3 porters, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply this day and to-morrow at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, wanted to attend in an office; one residing on the east side of the City preferred; satisfactory references required. Apply, after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 206 South-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A GOOD GERMAN GIRL that speaks English, and understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small family. Call at No. 249 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, two good girls for the country (not far) in a small family: one as good cook, thorough washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and first-rate seamstress. Both must be smart, neat and clean. The best of references required. Good wages. Only those wishing a good home need apply at No. 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

TEACHERS.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, IMMEDIATE EMployment for a Hungarian gentleman, Ex-Captain of the Austrian army, who fought under Kossuth, and afterwards as Major of Dragoons with the English in the Crimea. He has been the last four years professor of modern languages in a British College, and teaches thoroughly German, French and Italian; an urgent case. Apply to Dr. T. B. STIRLING, University, Washington-square.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as resident governess, to teach small children in the English branches. She would be willing to make herself generally useful, her object being to secure a good home. Address Box No. 1,539 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar desires a situation in a private family as governess; she can also teach to beginners French, Latin and music. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar wishes a situation in a private family; can also teach to beginners music, French, and Latin. Address No. 21 Amity-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a public school, as principal. Inquire at Kohler & Finck's Brewery, Guttenberg, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 50c., 90c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 349 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS
Of the present season's style,
Closing out at very low prices.
Broadway, corner 25th-st.,
J. A. BLUXOME.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKI

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 30,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 239 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

Consisting of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, marble-top tables, Brussels tapestry carpets, mirrors, shades and ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glassware, ornaments, &c.

ALSO, rosewood piano and stool, and a variety of oil paintings.

Catalogues at No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, City of New-York, belonging to the estate of George W. Geer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 161 East 26th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, now under lease at $460 per annum.

Lot No. 166 East 26th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep—under lease at $180 per annum.

Lot No. 206 East 28th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av.—under lease at $200 per annum, lessee pays taxes and Croton rents—lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 in. deep.

Lots Nos. 342 and 343, on the Bellevue maps of property—formerly belonging to the Corporation—the two lots lying together on the north side of 25th-st., 200 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x98.5—lot No. 343 is leased to a good tenant at $160 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McGAHAY, attorneys for estate, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 12 Chambers-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the late residence of Adrian Martense Tuttle, village of Flatbush, L. I., 3 miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. Bartense, Esq., Administrator, a number of valuable horses, colts, &c., among which is the trotting stallion *Bill Fergie*, gray stallion *Young America*, brown stallion *Chancellor*. Horses sired by *Flying Cloud*, horses sired by *Washington*, horses and colts by *Jupiter*. Brood mares, work horses, &c., a number of fine cows, fine carriages, work horses, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c. The Flatbush-av. railroad cars, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, pass the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A splendid VICTORIA PHAETON, with top, nearly new, made by Lawrence to order; has been used but a few times; cost $150, with pole and shafts.

Also, a double two-seat box-hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts.

Also, a set of double silver plated and mounted harness, City built; also, one set of single ditto.

Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS R. CODDINGTON, ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction, by P. C. Buckley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1 486 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top bureaus, tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, 3 marble-top painted chamber suites, 2 plain do., walnut extension tables, pier glass, oil paintings, engravings, Hedenburgh heaters, stoves, &c., velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, damaged on the voyage of importation, one case containing wood and metal clock frames, and one case containing woodware and Meerchaum pipes.

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, by order of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., 575 cases assorted men's, boys' and youths' thick kip, calf and grain water proof boots.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, inst.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1860.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the city will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.

This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the aqueduct has met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs.

The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH custom and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the National interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating two notes of the subscribers for $8,000 each, at 20 and 30 days, from Nov. 19, 1860; said notes having been lost or stolen.

SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practises nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. Consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her services has now been known to fail. N. B.—Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence, No. 169 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGHETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her clairvoyant mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 8th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 8th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE celebrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Festival of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on FRIDAY, the 30th November, instant.

The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of particular business, as a motion for a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which affects the usefulness of the Society, will then be acted upon.

The following gentlemen were elected Managers at the Quarterly meeting on the 6th inst.:

ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 79 Murray-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 261 Broadway.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 62 Cedar-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 24 Broad-st.
ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, No. 9 Hanover-st.
JAMES FRASER, No. 62 Cliff-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
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LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
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Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

THE INTEREST DUE 18TH DECEMBER ON BONDS OF THE "SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY" will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o26-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-lawSmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, farmer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.

ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN E. GRAHAM,
my6-lawSmTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-lawSmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je16-lawSmTh

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specifications and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackay, Superintendent, No. 24 Crosby-st., will be received until the 30th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

M. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. By Dr. F. HOLLICK.

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DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Bond-st. to No. 58 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. His 19 years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of disease. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess or the amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

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C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
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W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

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WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
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RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-lawSmTh*

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DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1 with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED LADY'S MEDICAL AND DOMESTIC COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIEBS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The celebrated Galvanic Regenerator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere

Recent Lynchings of New-York Men in Savannah.

NARRATIVE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Alabama* from Savannah was Mr. JAMES SINCLAIR, a native and lifetime resident of this City. The account which he gives of his reception and treatment by the hospitable citizens of Savannah is interesting, as showing the fraternal feeling evinced by them towards all people who have the misfortune of hailing from New-York.

The statement of Mr. SINCLAIR is as follows:

My name is JAMES SINCLAIR, and I was born in this City. Having a brother in Augusta, Ga., and being out of employment, I went to Savannah about the 8th of November, intending to go on to Augusta, in the hope of obtaining work in my regular line of carpentry. I took up my temporary lodging at the City Hotel in Savannah. While there, numerous inquiries were made concerning me and my business, which not being satisfactorily answered, eventuated in an order from the Vigilant-Committee commanding my immediate departure from the city. This order did not commend itself to my idea of propriety, and I declined obeying. A few hours subsequently a man came into the hotel and desired a few moments private conversation with me. Confidingly I followed him, and upon my stepping upon the sidewalk, his treachery became apparent. About thirty men surrounded me,—each man drew a revolver, and each man drew a bowie knife—each man vehemently demanded my company, and each man made it his duty to see that I complied with the added demand. Powerless and indignant, I was dragged along the street. On the way to the place of torture, I was constantly assailed by the most blasphemous and obscene epithets, the mob dwelling particularly on the fact that I was a New-York Yankee. Quids of tobacco were thrown into my eyes, blinding my sight and causing intense pain. My efforts to relieve my eyes brought blows from the butt of a pistol and threats of instant death.

They took me through the streets, on and on, till we reached the City Park. There they ordered me to undress, and as I did not deem it desirable to obey their indelicate suggestion, they one and severally forcibly removed my coat, my pants, and even my under clothing. In vain did I appeal to the Police, both mounted and on foot; they dared not interfere, and indeed, just prior to our arrival at the Park, one of them told me, he would not do it for his right arm. I then appealed, again and again, to the leaders of the gang, who were, to all external appearance, gentlemen, to know why they were thus dealing with me, and the only and unvarying replies would be that I had tampered with slaves—a charge utterly unfounded in truth and incapable of proof. Having torn my clothes from my body, they compelled me first to kneel, and then forced me to lie upon the ground—my face being turned downwards—whereupon they lashed me with exceeding severity with a cat-o'-nine-tails—bruising the skin, lacerating the the flesh and causing sensations such as I never before experienced. This threatment was varied by an occasional kick in the face from a heavy boot, or a rap on the head with the butt-end of a pistol. After they had finished the castigation, they permitted me to put on my torn and tattered garments, and then told me to run for my life, that they would give me ten yards start, after which they should fire upon me. I started—I ran—they pointed their revolvers and shouted—I jumped a fence, and they yelled with rage. Frantic with pain, with head half turned and body sore, I returned by side-paths to my hotel, the proprietor of which told me it would not be safe for me to remain, or well for him to retain me. I staid all that night with him, and the next night (Friday) applied to Capt. SCHENCK, of the *Alabama*, which was to sail on Saturday, for permission to pay my passage and go on board. He declined to receive me, saying that if he did, the mob would tear his ship to pieces. I didn't know what to do. I was not safe at the hotel; I couldn't remain in the streets; I knew no friend, and had it not been for a Mr. SHERMAN, who took me to a sailor's boarding-house, I don't know what would have become of me. On Saturday I went to the *Alabama*, and the purser told me Capt. SCHENCK had given orders to put me on shore if I went on board, as he was afraid people would do violence to the ship if I was allowed to remain. Notwithstanding that, I went below, and was hid until after the steamer had got far out to sea.

The foregoing statement, we have every reason to believe, is correct. Mr. SINCLAIR made it to us in our office, and having been requested to strip, did so, and showed us the yet unhealed sores made by the application of the cat-and-nine-tails, the boots and pistols of the members of the Vigilance Committee of the city of Savannah.

The other victim of these lawless outrages, who was arrested at the same time and treated in the same inhuman manner, also escaped with his life, and reached the home of his widowed mother in this City on Tuesday. He is so badly injured that he has been confined to his bed ever since. He was a weak and rather delicate man. When he sufficiently recovers to do so, he will relate the particulars of the outrages he has suffered for having been a New-York Yankee.

Still another case was personally related to us by Mr. WM. T. REYNOLDS, the son of a respectable New-York merchant. He states that on Sunday, Nov. 18, while boarding at the City Hotel, he received the following notice:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18, 1860.

SIR: Understanding you to be an Abolitionist, and believing you to be such, you are requested to leave town on or before Tuesday next, or else to suffer the consequences

By favor of the Southern Rights Association.

Mr. REYNOLDS, with a Savannah gentleman, (P. G. THOMAS, Esq.,) called upon CHAS. C. JONES, Jr., Mayor of Savannah, who told him to pay no attention to the notice, and if he was attacked to protect himself. He was troubled no further until Thursday, Nov. 22, when a Committee, calling themselves the "Vigilance Committee of Savannah," waited upon him at the Scriven House, and told him unless he could give good references as to character, &c., they would give him a "tight-jacket;" but he was to meet them at their rooms the next day at 12 o'clock and convince them he was a good citizen.

He presented the following "Pass," which saved his life:

This is to state that, so far as my knowledge of Mr. REYNOLDS is concerned, (and probably I have seen as much of him as any man in the City of Savannah,) he has always conducted himself as becomes a gentleman, and that of a good and orderly citizen, and never in my hearing, or to my knowledge, has he uttered one word derogatory to Southern institutions or Southern rights.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES HILSO.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23, 1860.

To the extent of my knowledge, I indorse the above.
P. G. THOMAS.

So far as my acquaintance with Mr REYNOLDS has extended, I do freely, and with pleasure, indorse the within statements and facts. G. W. LAWTON,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 23, 1860. Bluffton, S. C.

After being discharged from custody on the strength of the above "Pass," he was assured by the President and officers of this Vigilance Committee that hereafter he could consider himself "their brother." Two hours afterwards he learned that they were in search for him, having determined to hang him.

A confirmation of these facts will be given shortly by our correspondent, "Grapeshot," who was cognizant of these and other atrocities.

Mr. R. T. SHERMAN, of this City, and recently clerk at the Pulaski House, Savannah, and one of the Minute Men of that city, gives us the following account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of Savannah, whose crime consisted of being a native of this State.

The Vigilance Committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr. JOHN BYLER, a grocer in West Broadstreet, was a native of New-York, determined to get rid of him. An accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was trumped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey. Consequently, on Saturday, the 17th of November, the Committee called on him, took him at some little distance from the city, stripped him, and then applied a coating of hot tar and cold cotton. They then started him on a run, and he fearing that his life depended upon his legs, ran to so good purpose that he had nearly reached, tired and exhausted, a place of safety, when a brutal policeman overhauled him and struck him heavily upon the back of his head with his pistol, fracturing his skull and forcing him upon the ground.

This was on the 17th November, and on Saturday, the 24th, he was buried.

Local Politics.

ALDERMAN BRADY RATIFIED.

Bleecker Hall was well filled last evening by the friends of JNO. H. BRADY, renominated for Alderman, for the purpose of promoting his election. CHAS. L. COWDEY was elected Chairman, and ABRAM TALLMAN, Secretary. FREDERICK A. TUCKER, Alderman BRADY, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Councilman LENT and others made addresses. Resolutions indorsing the nomination were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the Alderman.

JOHN E. BRIGHT, THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The nomination of Hon. G. CODDINGTON as the Tammany and Mozart candidate for Alderman of the First District, being unsatisfactory to a portion of the people of the District, a mass-meeting was held, last evening, on the Battery, to repudiate said nomination and to put forward a candidate more acceptable to the voters of the District. The meeting was attended by between five and six hundred persons. LAWRENCE G. GOULDING was elected Chairman, and B. BLACKBURN Secretary. After some remarks from the Chairman and others, Mr. JOHN E. EBRIGHT was unanimously nominated as the People's candidate for Alderman, and a ticket for Councilmen, consisting of Joseph Shannon, John Hogan, John Tagen, Thomas Smith, John Bush and John Bunich was adopted. The following School ticket was also nominated: Commissioner, John H. Williams; Inspector, Michael St. George; Trustees, Deanis Sullivan and Michael Sullivan; for Constables, James Leary and Andrew Carey.

FROM CANADA.

Important Extradition Case—Can a Fugitive Slave who Kills a Man while Escaping to Canada be Surrendered under the Extradition Treaty?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

A case very important, indeed, as to its bearing upon international law, and even as to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, came before the Court of Queen's Bench here on Saturday, and will be decided upon Thursday next.

A slave named JOHN ANDERSON, *alias* Jones, *alias* Jack Burton, once the property of MOSES BURTON, Howard County, Missouri, but transferred by him in 1853 to one MCDONALD, of Saline County, ran away from his master, and while so doing, a farmer named DIGGS met him; after some parley pursued him, and was stabbed by him while endeavoring to effect a seizure. ANDERSON then got away, came to Canada, and was arrested for the crime here a month or two ago. The United States Government press for his surrender under the Ashburton Extradition Treaty. The ultra Abolitionists, as also the negroes, are clamorous that he should not be given up, and the Government, anxious to shield themselves from responsibility as well as to be sure of correct action, have submitted the rather intricate point as to whether he can legally be claimed, to the highest Court we have. It is known here that not only the American but the British Government are anxious to have the man surrendered. Were he not, it would, in the opinion of our Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, be a *casus belli* between the two countries, and hence the unusual interest taken in the matter.

The Judges were Chief-Justice Sir J. B. ROBINSON, Bart., and Justices MCLEAN and BURNS. Mr. FREEMAN, Q. C., an eminent member of the legal profession, the leader of the Hamilton Bar, appeared by desire of the Attorney-General, on behalf of ANDERSON, and Mr. ECCLES, Q. C., the leader of the bar of Toronto, and Mr. R. A. HARRISON, a very clever and rising young lawyer, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The arguments of the prisoner's counsel turned upon the point that by the laws of England any man had a right to defend his liberty by taking the life of those who would deprive him of it, and that they were not bound to surrender any man for an offence which would not have been a crime in Canada.

On the other side it was urged that the offence alleged was within the meaning of the treaty.

The decision has not yet been rendered. I think the man will be given up.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

By His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Eighty-four years of prosperity, such as has been vouchsafed to this nation, should make us grateful beyond all the people of the earth, and especially should we render our thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings which, as a State, we have so peculiarly enjoyed during the year which now approaches its close.

The public health has been preserved in an unusual degree; the earth, with unwonted energy, has brought forth her fruit in rare profusion, and commerce and the mechanic arts have contributed liberally to the common prosperity. Secure in person and property, and in the enjoyment of the highest civil and religious liberty, all classes and professions have pursued their several vocations undisturbed.

While blight has fallen and diminished the products of other lands, the labors of our husbandmen are rewarded with abundant return. While the passing year has witnessed the countries of the Old World convulsed with revolutions or trembling on the verge of war, our own happy land has enjoyed a calm repose, and the popular voice seeks expression only through the peaceful means provided by the wisdom of our fathers. Still, in the maze of events which crowd the present hour, we are made to feel that He whom we should bless for our happiness and marvelous prosperity is also working out a brighter destiny for other nations.

In humble acknowledgment of these and other mercies, infinite in number as they are altogether unmerited, we should reverently bow our spirits before the throne of the Great Ruler of the Universe.

I do therefore appoint Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, and I recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and, assembling in their places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to the Great Author of every temporal and spiritual blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this first day of Octo-
[L. S.] ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

By the Governor, EDWIN D. MORGAN.
GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—In accordance with custom and the proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the national interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER delivered the second lecture of his very entertaining series at the Cooper Institute last evening. The attendance was large, though the gigantic proportions of the Hall naturally tended to make the audience seem smaller than it was. Mr. FLETCHER seems to have secured a parish of hearers, and he deserves one, for few better than he possess the art of instructing and amusing in the same breath. Last evening he devoted himself to drawing pictures of life in the tropics, painting the luxuriant forests, and imparting information in relation to the insects, serpents, alligators, monkeys, half-breeds and other interesting inhabitants of that section of the world. The manners and customs of the country were treated at length, and Don PEDRO Segundo, who seems to be an especial favorite of Mr. FLETCHER'S, came in for an especial eulogy. The lectures will be continued as announced in our advertising columns, and three more complete the series.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE—A MAN ARRESTED FOR ARSON.—Yesterday morning shortly after 3 o'clock a fire occurred in the liquor-store of MICHAEL GALLAGHER, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-ninth street, causing damage to the extent of $1,500 to the stock and furniture. GALLAGHER was absent from home, at a ball, when the fire broke out, and the premises were left in charge of a man over 60 years of age, named FRANCIS CASSIDY. The Fire Marshal investigated the circumstances attending the occurrence, and elicited facts from which it is inferred that the fire was the work of design. CASSIDY was arrested on suspicion, and he is detained pending further developments. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the stock.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILSON.—The Committee for awarding the testimonial to Capt. JOHN WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, for his heroic conduct in rescuing the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, have decided to appropriate a portion of the fund subscribed to the procuring of a suitable memorial to be presented to the captain; and have accordingly commissioned the house of TIFFANY & CO. to manufacture the same. The memorial is to be in the form of an elegant and unique tea set, which will be wrought in the best style of that far-famed house.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a woman, apparently 60 years of age, and well dressed, dropped dead while passing through Cortlandt-street. It was subsequently ascertained that she was a Mrs. CHARLOTTE or WILSON FULLER, residing in Brooklyn, who was on her way to Rahway, N. J., to spend Thanksgiving Day with her relatives. An inquest will be held to-day.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of SIMON FITZSIMMONS, a native of Ireland, 47 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries received on the 12th inst. He was driving a cart through Fourteenth-street, when the ax e having broke he was thrown violently to the pavement, causing a fracture of the leg and other injuries.

CINDERELLA.—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will be open on Thanksgiving Day at SCHAUSS' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Fall of a Storage Warehouse.

DEFECTIVE ARCHITECTURE THE CAUSE—NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL PERSONS FROM INSTANT DEATH—FOURTEEN POOR FAMILIES HOMELESS—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $60,000.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning a great deal of excitement was occasioned in the First Ward, by the bulging outwards, and fall of a large portion of the rear wall of S. A. MELLICK'S five story brick storage warehouses, Nos. 36 and 38 Whitehall-street, causing the destruction of several hundred barrels of flour and jeopardizing the lives of many persons. The structure had only recently been completed, and it had not been occupied more than a couple of months. It comprised three large stores, having a frontage of 50 feet on Whitehall street, running back a distance of 75 feet, and connecting with an extension building, 46 feet deep, forming what is called an L, fronting on Pearl-street, where it was numbered 22. The warehouses were guaranteed by the architect who superintended their construction to bear the weight of all the flour that could be packed into them—some 20,000 barrels—but the buildings had never been filled to their utmost capacity because of the recent date of their occupancy. However, 12,000 barrels of flour had been distributed throughout the various floors, and Mr. MELLICK, confiding in the representations of the architect as to the strength of the building, was still receiving the merchandise as fast as it could be brought in. Yesterday morning his laborers had just commenced operations in the way of "smugging up" the barrels on the top floor, when they were startled by a crashing noise and the instantaneous disappearance of the rear end wall of the Pearl-street extension, the whole of which fell out from the eaves to the third story, and the unsupported end of the roof settled upon the flour barrels in the form of an inclined plane. The laborers by running to the front part of the building escaped injury, and hurrying to the street an alarm was given. Capt. SILVEY, with Sergeants SNODGRASS and CHERRY, happening to be in the neighborhood with a squad of men, at once formed a cordon about the dangerous premises, which were almost concealed by the cloud of dust and flour which had been raised, and prevented persons from passing by. An examination was then cautiously entered upon, and it was found that the wall had fallen into the yard of an old four-story tenement house, No. 20 Pearl-street, occupied by fourteen families, numbering nearly eighty persons, all of whom, excepting CATHARINE CAIN, a girl fifteen years of age, escaped with no further injury than a terrible frigat. The girl CATHARINE was in the yard, and hearing the cracking of the wall, she jumped down the cellar steps, but before she had time to recover her footing some of the bricks had fallen upon her. Fortunately, however, the mortar caused the wall to adhere, and it lay across the cellar-way, forming a vault in which the girl lay concealed. As quickly as her perilous position was discovered, several Policemen and others, regardless of the danger to which they were necessarily exposed if any other part of the wall should become detached, entered upon the task of removing the rubbish, and after half an hour's careful labor, their efforts to release her were successful. She was found to have received no other injury than a few severe bruises. Orders were at once given for the removal of the families from the tenement house, as it was feared that another portion of the wall might topple over upon the roof, and jeopardize the lives of the inmates. Many of the poor people in their distress had nowhere to go for shelter, and some desired to remain and take the risk, but the Police compelled them all to leave the place in spite of their dissatisfaction. Later in the day a builder examined the premises, and gave it as his opinion that the disaster had resulted from the weakness of the wall which separated the Whitehall-street buildings from that on Pearl-street, it having been cut through in several places with arched doorways for facility of communication. The case is very similar to that which happened a year ago this month in Broad-street, when KENT, LOWBER & Co.'s warehouse fell from over-crowding, causing the death of Mr. WM. ELY, of Brooklyn, and Policeman STEWART, who were buried in the ruins. The owner of the premises is Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued on the complaint of Sergeant LORD, of the Sanitary Squad, who reports the building to be in an unsafe condition. It is said that the loss upon flour and damage to the building will amount to $60,000.

Commissioners of Emigration.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DR. JEROME'S FURNITURE—HE ASKS FOR MORE—ABUSES OF EMIGRANTS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, was an informal one, a quorum not being present. Messrs. VERPLANCK, LAW, CURTISS, and CARRIGAN attended, the President in the chair.

The following communication from the physician of the Marine Hospital was laid before the Board:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
MARINE HOSPITAL, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

To Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: During my temporary absence from Quarantine last week, I am informed that the Steward's house of the Marine Hospital, also my office, were entered by means of skeleton keys, and the chief part of the furniture and stores taken from the Steward's department; also the necessary furniture of my office, such as stoves, sofas, chairs, medical works, instruments, &c., were taken therefrom. The domestics in the Steward's house gained the impression in some way that your Honorable Body was concerned in these extraordinary proceedings, or had authorized them, which I cannot presume, as no official notice or request relating thereto has reached me as evidence of such purpose or desire on your part at any time.

Conspicuous among the persons present during the process, the domestics recognized a man calling himself "Fagan;" also RAY TOMPKINS, Esq., and another gentleman, familiarly known as "One-eyed Daly." I mention these facts that the Commissioners may have some clue to the whereabouts of the property.

It is due to Mr. TOMPKINS, however, to state that, when the few potatoes and other garden vegetables used by the domestics were being gathered up by the more rapacious of the party, he remonstrated in the name of humanity against the proceeding as unprecedented in the treatment of hospitals, even upon Staten Island, consequently they were allowed to remain.

Whether cognizant of the foregoing facts or not, I must look to your Honorable Body for a replacement of the furniture taken from my office, also the furnishing of the fuel for the same, or I shall be under the necessity of obtaining them upon your account.

Your early consideration is earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. H. JEROME,
Physician Marine Hospital.

Mr. CARRIGAN thought the Board should take steps to prevent Dr. JEROME from incurring debts on their account, as they *might* have them to pay, and advised that the Docter be informed that they would not refurnish his office, or permit him to contract any debt for furniture or fuel on their account. The suggestion was embodied in a motion which was adopted.

A list of losses incurred by recently arrived emigrants by the infamous system of extortion practiced by ticket agents in Europe for inland passages in this country was submitted, accompanied by affidavits. There were eight cases mentioned, mostly of persons having large families, who had suffered severely on account of these impositions. The aggregate overcharge was £36, and the other expenses amounting to $70. Some desultory conversation occurred in reference to the matter, but no measures were adopted.

The proposition of the Board of Charities and Corrections to add to the Arbitrators for the settlement of outstanding differences between the two Boards was called up, but no action taken thereon.

The weekly statement shows that 1,529 emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total of 98,180 during the year. Amount received for commutation of passengers, &c., $2,976; disbursements as per previous account, $231,552 24; current expenses, $10,265 41; balance, $9,174 28.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables W. H. Seward, of N. Y.; E. Clark, of Kansas; R. E. Fenton, of N. Y.; Chapin Hall, of Penn.; E. B. French and K. S. Bingham, of Mich.; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, Prof. G. R. Perkins, of Utica; Alderman S. L. Clements and N. T. Banoux, of Philadelphia; Judge Nelson, of Cooperstown, and Mme. Schenoman and son, of Belgium, are at the Astor House.

Capt. R. Ingalls and J. L. White, of the U. S. A.; Capt. J. B. Frisbie, of Vallejo, Cal.; J. Kag, of Utah, and C. H. Seymour, of Cal., are at the Metropolitan.

Honorables R. Conkling, of Utica, and D. S. Gregory, of Cal.; J. H. Wilbur, of Paris, and Mrs. De Pestre and family, of England, are at the St. Nicholas.

Gov. Washburn, of Me.; Lieut. Franklin, of the U. S. N.; Capt. G. Woodruff, of the U. S. A., and Homer Ramsdell, of N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon, of Conn., and Dr. Vandenburgh, of N. Y., are at the Albemarle House.

New-Jersey.

TRIAL-TRIP.—The new ferry-boat *John P. Jackson*, which has just been completed for the Jersey City Ferry, went out on a trial-trip yesterday afternoon. There were about 300 guests on board from all parts of the State, and also from New-York. The excursionists were taken up the North River some distance, and down the Bay, returning shortly after 4 P. M. The boat is 220 feet in length, and is the largest and most elegant ferry-boat afloat.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. Consultation en Francaise.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY is observed as a day of jubilee at BARNUM'S Museum, where performances will take place every hour, and the Aztec Children, What Is It? Den of Monster Snakes, &c., will be seen at all hours. Ladies, children, families and schools will find it the most delightful place in the City to spend this festive day.

[Advertisement.]

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26, 1860.

HERRING & Co., No 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—One of HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes was in the fire here *fifty-eight hours*. Contents *all right*.

JAMES FARREL.

[Advertisement.]

COSTIVENESS OF THE BOWELS.—For this frightful derangement of the system use HOLLOWAY'S famous vegetable Pills. They neither gripe nor nauseate, but act so mildly that the patient is in no wise incommoded by their operation.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON active; sales to-day 10,500 bales, at 10c. @10¾c. for Middling. The sales for the past three days foot up 32,000 bales. The receipts in the same time were 34,500 bales, against 45,000 bales last year. The decrease in the receipts at this port up to the present time, amount to 26,000 bales, and at all the Southern ports to 164,500 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, ⅝d. STERLING EXCHANGE on New-York, par to ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR quiet; prices unchanged. WHEAT—There is some inquiry for White, from country millers, who offer 5c. @10c. under the views of holders; a sale of a small lot took place on private terms. CORN, OATS, BARLEY, and RYE, are nominal, in the absence of sales. *Imports, to-day*—54,700 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Rye. No shipments of importance by Canal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in good demand. The offerings of Grain are light, owing to the interruptions on the Canal. WHEAT—Sales 5,000 bushels Winter Red State at $1 14@$1 16, in car lots. CORN very firm; sales at 35¾c. @36c., in car lots, and 18,000 bushels to arrive and in store at 36c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 19½c. HOGS—Sales 50 head at $7 @$7 25 for an average of 260 lbs., and 52 averaging 253 lbs., at $7 50.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and 1c. lower; sales 14,000 bush. at 71¾c. @75c. for No. 1, and 72¾c. @73c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bush. at 26c. for new, in store. OATS firm. *Receipts to-day*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bush. Wheat. No shipments. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7 ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull, at $4 65@$5 20. WHISKY declined and dull, at 15c. HOGS dull, and holders are willing sellers, but packers will not go beyond $5 50; sales small. Receipts to-day 7,000 Hogs Pork at $15 @ $15 50. Sight Exchange on New York in better supply, at 1¾ premium.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 10c. for Middling; sales of the three days, 9,000 bales; receipts of three days, 11,500 bales. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ premium. Exchange on London par.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN held at 45c. @47c., new and old. WHISKY, 17¾c.; sales 50 bbls. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels red at $1 15@$1 20; white $1 25@$1 35. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bush. at 64c. WHISKY dull at 19c. @20c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, ranging from 8c. to 11c. for middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Capital Stock	$38,231,760
Loans and Discounts	12,719,600
Specie	3,890,000
Due from other Banks	7,915,080
Due to other Banks	8,335,000
Deposits	17,964,700
Circulation	7,346,600

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

RStocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@1 ₱ cent premium.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 26—*In the Steamship Arago from Southampton and Havre*—Mrs. Commodore Inman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Rochette, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Horstman, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn and servant, Mr. Robert Laton, Miss Laton and servant, Mrs. Denison and child, Mr. E. S. Chapin, Miss Chapin, Miss Foote, Miss Nigus, Mrs. Thos. Hale, Mr. James Hale, Mr. Schirmine, Miss Curtill, Mrs. Hemerlick, Mr. and Mrs. E. Law and son, Mi-s Nisbett, Mrs. Gascolgne, Mr. and Mrs. John Mortimer and two sons, Mr. A. McEwen, Mrs. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. Vonderheydt, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Fougeras, two children and servant; Mrs. Lott and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Towle, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Seymour, Mr. E. Seymour, Mr. Bate, Mrs. Bass and servant, Mr. Hare, Mrs. De Pestri and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. North, three children and servant; Mr. E. H. Bulkley, Mr. Ed. Ogden, Mr. Geiger, Capt. Wm. P. Downer, Mr. Thos. Silver, Dr. Jose De Reynes, Mr. Ed. D. Gareschè, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Harmony, Mr. Noah, Mr. Vasgas del Valle, Mr. Fésandin, Mr. R. S. Lyon, Mr. A. C. Downing, Mr. Achincloss, Mr. G. A. Bennett, Mr. Benry Mayer, Mr. E. Castillon, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Dartigues, Rev. Mr. Davenport, Mr. G. Truchs, Mr. J. F. Lapice, Mr. Chas. Moequos, Mr. S. W. Waterbury, Mr. C. M. Hinman, Mr. Wm. Vogel, Mr. Wilbor, Mr. W. G. Anderson, Capt. Pendleton, Mr. J. D. Myrick, Mr. A. E. Draper, Mr. Oron Helm, Mr. McArthur Stewart, Rev. F. Lawendier, Rev. A. Nerger, Rev. B. Barnibas, Rev. J. Cheuac, Rev. J. Lescure, Mr. L. Gutling, Mr. Mengus, Mr. Jacot, Mrs. Gavigan and child, Mr. E. Koch, Mr. F. Schwiep, Mr. F. F. Brown, Mr. W. Pritchard, Mr. T. Friedmann, Mr. J. Hoeber, Mr Hambinger, Mr. and Mrs. d'Issy, Mr. A. Metzger, 2 sons and 1 daughter; Mr. Lacom, Mr. Dubnes, Mr. Levi, Mr. Lelieore, Mr. Cimmino, Mr. Simon, Mr. Gherardini, Mr. M. Kahn, Mr. Handlecoot and child, Mr. Longrulet, Mr. Nagues, Mr. Betmalle, Mr. Mueller and child, Mr. Baumgarten, Mr and Mrs. Rindewath, Mrs. Lemvin, Miss Turner, Mr. Goubault, Mrs Sage, Mi-s Kahn, Mrs. Lacroix, Mr. John Moran, Mr. G. Castillon, Mr. E. Rost. Total, 165 passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rise.. 5 27

RIGS WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 54 | Gov. Island. 8 43 | Hell Gate.. 10 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Sigsbee, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks G. S. Hunt, Woodbury, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous Bros; Holland, White, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; H. Buck, Geofrey, Liverpool. Walsh, Carver & Chase; Parana, Lovell, Rio Janeiro, J. B. Thompson.

Brigs Milwaukee, Brown, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Stella, Duell, Aspinwall, ——; Cygnet, Smith, St. John. A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown & De Rossett; Annie Bell, Crocker, Boston, master; Bergen, Cole, Petersburgh, J. Cole.; Shark, Patterson, Sabine Pass. ——; S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Wilmington. McCready, Mott & Co.; R. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington. A. Smithers & Co.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre Nov. 15, and Southampton same day, at 11 o'clock in the evening, with mdse., mails and passengers to Fox & Mackenzie. Nov. 26, 4 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 64, saw a large bark propeller steering E. Has experienced strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Steamship Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool Oct. 30, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Crossed the Banks Nov. 11, in lon. 54, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., during which split several sails, was driven across the Gulf to lat. 36 S., had hard work to gain to northward of the Stream, having continual gales and weather. Had it not been for loss of sails, Capt. Livingston reports that he would have made the passage in less than 20 days.

Ship Florence Nightingale, (of Boston,) Holmes, Callao 102 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to Barrel Bros. Had light winds and calms nearly the entire passage.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, St. George, Bermuda, Nov. 17, in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. On the 15th, experienced a severe gale from S. W., split sails, &c. Had heavy weather th entire passage.

Brig Lady Chatman (Br.,) Cooper, Curacoa Nov. 6, with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather. Nov. 19, lat. 30 07, lon. 73, spoke brig Georg, of and for New-Haven, from Turks Island.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith. Sld. in co. with bark Eliza Barss, brigs Thos. M. Mahew, Princess Royal and Ocean Spray, all for New-York.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Maryland, (of Perth Amboy,) Cathcart, Carthagena Nov. 2, with fustic, India-rubber, tobacco, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the Coast split sails, lost boats, shifted deck-load, and received other damage. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Malaga Oct. 10, and Gibraltar 11th, with fruit to master. Has been

The New-York Times.

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THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE CHURCHES.

DISCOURSES UPON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Causes for Gratitude and Humility.

Below we give reports of a large number of discourses delivered in the churches of this City and Brooklyn, yesterday, upon the present political crisis, and the causes we have for thanksgiving and for humiliation and prayer. In almost every instance, the churches were well filled, and in some, only standing-room was to be had.

DISCOURSE OF REV. DR. POTTS.

THE DUTY OF CONCILIATION.

Rev. Dr. POTTS, at the Presbyterian Church in University-place preached, to a large and attentive congregation of whom Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was one, a sermon from the text:

Matthew v.: 9.—"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

A broad land, rich in fertile soils and mineral wealth, a favorable climate, a sea-line abounding in the facilities for commerce—liberty to expand in the direction of religion, learning and wealth—these constitute the permanent reasons why the people of this State should be grateful to God. Besides these, when we take the more limited range of the past year's history, it presents the additional claims upon our gratitude, arising from an almost unexampled abundance of the fruits of the earth, general health and—what to a Christian's eye is of more consequence than these—an increase in the vigor of religious principles and institutions.

These things hath God done for us; not man, not we ourselves. They are heaven-sent; and that they are so we can easily see, when we recall former years during which, although labor, industry and opportunity were the same, our harvests were blighted, diseases swept over the people, and other adversities turned joy into mourning. But it is only, when we compare what God has done for him, and man has done for himself, between the benign movements of God's government, and the wild and blundering management of man, we all feel how much gratitude we owe to God, and how little to man. It is indeed the chief of our permanent reasons for gratitude, that God is on the throne; otherwise we should have ten thousand more evils to deplore—evils, the result of our perverse abuse of God's mercies, our narrowness of view and our disregard of the Divine laws of duty. More or less, this mingling of the reasons for joy with the reasons for sorrow is to be found in every year's experience. "*I will sing of mercy and of judgment*," may be said by every human being, every day and hour of his life; for what human being is sunk so low in the scale of happiness that he has not some mercy left to give thanks for, and who has reached a position in which he has not some cross to bear? Smiles and sighs alternate, and if there be a time to laugh there is a time to mourn.

If so, there is always a question to be settled by every man as he studies his own life from day to day, whether his condition, at any given time, calls for more of joy than sorrow, or for more of sorrow than joy—whether humiliation under God's chastisement, or exultation under God's beneficence, be his present duty—whether gratitude to God requires of him to shut his eyes to the evils of his condition, and look only at his pleasures. Some talk of the duty of cheerfulness, as if it were a standing duty under all circumstances. But it is shallow philosophy and a shallow religion which exacts cheerfulness from one who is at the moment draining the bitter dregs of sin and trouble. On the contrary, woe to those who make light of their causes for sorrow. The triflers who mock when they should be sober, and with a pretense of cheerfulness and courage, persist in crying "Peace, peace," although they are approaching evil, about to knock at their doors, and cry out "There is no peace."

It is true that adversities may be and ought to be converted into occasions for benefiting us, but in order that they may be so employed, it is necessary that they should not be ignored, or their real nature and meaning trifled with. The truest wisdom and courage is that which fears a real danger, but, at the same time, confronts it, and seeks to avert or profit by it. And if it be a sin, or even a weakness to be sometimes in great heaviness, then we must accuse the noblest spirits, even such as the great and brave Paul, of giving way to an infirmity. Instead of this, we believe that their grief was their glory, not their shame.

I am not ashamed, nor will you be, I trust, my friends, to place ourselves in such company, and while we devoutly bring our tributary thank-offering to a bountiful God, we will not think those offerings diminished in value by the tears which drop on them as we lay them on the altar. Our country is in danger. If this be so, then to the extent to which we believe in the imminence and greatness of the danger, we cannot exclude painful solicitudes from mingling with our thanksgivings. If there be any here, who hold the danger to be altogether imaginary or greatly exaggerated, my words will with such either pass for nothing, or be regarded as injurious.

Asking leave respectfully to differ from them, I must throw myself upon their candor and forbearance, and under my responsibility to a higher judgment-seat, speak according to the light I have.

I feel, in truth, little apprehension of doing any serious damage to the great and universal interests which are at stake, because it is my purpose to take my position upon those peaceful principles of religion which are universally admitted and admired, however little they be put in practice. It is fitting for the messengers of God, in all times, to re-echo the song of angels which heralded the coming of the Prince of Peace, and especially now should they strive to make it sing as loudly as they can through the din of contention. Whether men will hear, or whether they will refuse to hear, our obligation remains the same, to study the interests of Truth and righteousness by the mild sun-light of peace and love, not by the glaring torch of war. There has been from Press and Platform, and, alas! Pulpit, also, enough of violence, in the shape of violent counsels, unfounded misstatement, and aggravating taunts and sarcasms, which, though they have been uttered professedly in the interests of Liberty and humanity, have so obviously the flavor of *injustice*, (I purposely use a trite word, but wish it to be taken in its broadest sense,) that we cannot wonder that they should have excited the evil passions of men. But it is not the method of the Gospel to provoke retort and recrimination, but rather to reconcile differences if they be not essentially irreconcilable; and if they should prove to be irreconcilable, then to leave it to the parties to work out, each upon their own ground, their separate convictions. Persuasion not force, reason not intimidation, gentle words not scornful taunt, is the method of the Gospel, and much as it is ignored, it is the will of God that it shall govern corporations of men, as well as individuals, in their dealings with one another. So far as it is not allowed its legitimate control in families, in associations, in national life, it implies great guilt somewhere—some blinding passion, some pride, ambition, wounded vanity, revenge, lust, or other form of selfishness. The origin of the wars and commotions which can be traced upon the scroll of history in lines of blood, will be always found in the one or more of these passions and appetites which begin in the soul. Nor can these passions conceal their character from the eyes of the heart-searching God, from the fact that they always employ religion, humanity, law, prerogative, right, liberty, and other noble words, for their pretexts. But does the fact that this is so—that human differences have always an evil origin, that they imply on one side or on the other, and much oftener on both, some violation of the Law of God, which is the law of Love, which is the law of Justice, which is the law of Order and Peace—or does the kindred fact that this grand Law, though binding on individuals, is as often regarded as an impracticable arbiter between the contending interests of States—prove that it may be disregarded with propriety and impunity? No one who reverences truth or justice, love or mercy, will say as much. No, the difficulty lies not in the denial of the excellence and fitness of the principles of God's law, as they are interpreted by God's Gospel, but in the application of those principles. The most difficult of all cases for adjustment, are those differences in the honest judgments of men, which assume the sacred character of conscientious obligations, arising under a law confessedly higher than any mere interests and enactments of men. It is in speaking of these professedly conscientious differences that we incur the danger of yielding an inalienable and unchangeable duty or right—or, on the other hand, of having to maintain that duty and that right at the cost even of violence and blood. No doubt, occasions have sometimes occurred for making this terrible choice between cowardly submission and uncompromising resistance to injustice. But even in these cases, it still remains true, that if the divine spirit and laws of Christ had been observed by both sides, the choice either would not have been necessary, or would have been greatly smellerated in respect to its worst features.

I am quite aware that I utter truisms. But what else can I do; unless I should attempt to sift the actual matters in dispute between the sections of this land, and apply to them the great moral principles of Christianity. This is a task which would require more space than I have at my command here, and more ability than I pretend to. It is for these reasons, and no other, that I do not choose to enter upon the matters in controversy as a disputant, but in my limited field of influence, to stand at the side of the Master and utter the counsels of Peace. I well know that it is an ungracious and dangerous task to belong to no party, but the party of the country, generally involves the necessity of implicitly, if not explicitly condemning the spirit or the measures of rival parties. If I say I will belong to neither, it is not because I would evade responsibility. As a citizen or as a minister of Christ, I will not practice the concealment of any opinion I entertain, if the expression of it can be of any service to any great interest; but of that fact, I must be allowed to be my own judge, under my responsibility to God and my fellows.

Avoiding the heats of mere party, I hope and believe the Pulpit of the Christian communion to which I count it an honor to belong, will fulfill the office of the peace-maker, and with one voice counsel to-day the cultivation of that spirit of mutual forbearance, that moderation and candor, that mutual respect and consideration for one another's real difficulties and real rights, which are absolutely necessary at the present moment, if we are to avoid the tremendous perils which follow in any war, and most of all a civil war. I shall not stand alone among my brethren, North and South, East and West, who belong to the great body of my own Church—in exhorting all parties to weigh well the questions involved, before they come to the conclusion that the differences are essential and irreconcilable, and the further and final conclusion that these differences justify a complete rupture, even though it involves the abrogation of the government, and the disintegration of the nation, possibly into many parts. I hear in imagination many a voice to-day suggesting the inquiry whether the points actually and professedly at issue, the mistakes and injuries committed on both sides, which have caused mutual complaint and recrimination, are brought any any nearer to a solution and redress by a revolution—for it *would be* a revolution—and one, alas! which *may* be attended with untold mischiefs. I hear them ask, as I myself ask from both sides, whether, with the broken fragments of the Union strewed around them, either party will be any nearer to their professed objects, and especially that object which both parties profess to regard as chief, *the well-being of the slave*, which either party seeks in its own way. This, it seems to me, is a primary question—a central, hinging question, on which all collateral questions move and ought to move—a great social question—infinitely interesting and pregnant whichever way it is decided—a question, however, which, as I believe, it is the peculiar right and duty of one of the parties to decide for itself, under any circumstances, and most of all under a Constitution which expressly reserves to them that right.

It is considerations like these, which should make all parties pause, and casting aside all mere party ends, look in the face the vast difficulties which have already arisen, and the still more perilous complications which may yet arise, as soon as the bond of Union is snapped. *Will such a revolution be for the most good or the most evil to all concerned, all things considered?* This is the point. Whatever opinions may be entertained on either hand, as to the fundamental principle or the present expediency of Slavery itself, it must be remembered that *that* question does not belong to the debate before us now at issue; for in fact, the great mass of our citizens acknowledge that it is a matter for separate State control, and that it is so recognized by the Constitution. The point at issue is, whether those who now have a numerical majority and who regard it as an anomalous institution, shall permit it to be extended into unoccupied territory, the common property of both, or on the contrary, encircle it with a wall, within whose impassable limits it shall be left to flourish or perish, as the case may be. Hence the commotion—and the resolute purpose of that portion of our countrymen who hold themselves aggrieved by such a policy, to take the solution into their own hands, and defend what they consider their own honor and safety by retiring from a Union whose terms of compact they affirm have been repeatedly and in various ways broken. After long and earnest debates; after many mutual exasperations; after vehement threatenings on the one side, treated with contemptuous unbelief of their sincerity on the other side; after the failure of many temperate and patriotic men to bring about a conciliation of conflicting views and interests, we have now reached a dead-lock, which threatens indescribable disasters, the least of which is the palsy of commercial confidence and prosperity, and that, too, at a moment when all the elements of such prosperity are more abundant than usual.

I do not enter into the details. I do not assume to settle the solemn question, where lies the responsibility for this state of things? I even deprecate the attempt to weigh in exact scales the comparative shares which this, that, or the other party, this, that, or the other policy has had in producing the present embarrassments. Can either section claim to be free from fault? How do I speak of [illegible] severely from the portentous overthrow of our [illegible] Temple, should the madness of men undermine its foundations. The very thought, to one who knows what the breaking of any Constitution of any State, however faulty, is fraught with well-founded alarms. What must it be when the convulsions of revolution come upon a land so related in its parts, so homogeneous in its interests as ours? Like timbers held together with clinched nails, no separation can be effected without a wrenching and a fracture, which will make it hard to say which of the remnants is most injured and most useless. Our temple was put together by cunning workmen, who labored at it night and day, yet slowly and cautiously, as if they meant it to endure through all time. It was the fruit of mutual compromises and adjustments, each yielding something, each securing much, and the whole cemented by the bond of fraternal interest; and, although temporary and local imperfections in its workings were to be expected in any machinery made by human hands, and involving the complex and varying conditions of human interests, yet has it developed a power of adjustment which has made it the wonder of some, the envy of others, and the foster parent of the millions who live prosperously under its influences. Should it be ruptured, then will those who now enjoy its benefits, ignorantly or unconsciously as they do the atmosphere they breathe, know its value by the loss of it. Passionate minds, exasperated by real or fancied injuries, arising from certain contingent workings of its provisions, may question in a scornful way its advantages; but the sober and discreet, who are better read in the history of governments and revolutions, will regard our Constitutional Union as a precious deposit, —precious for the good it secures, and precious on account of the evils it has averted,—and they will continue to pray to the last, "*Esto perpetua.*"

But it is, after all, a human structure, and its working is in human hands. Imperfect hands, moved by imperfect minds, these must always be in danger of misunderstanding and mismanaging their rights and duties, overstraining both. Is it not so now? Let us not criminate or recriminate. Let us—and this is the drift of my remarks—call in the temperate and conciliatory spirit of Christian love, in its various forms of humility, for our own faults, and forbearance and patience toward the faults of others. Let us amend what is wrong, yield what is non-essential in principle, and courageously confess error where error has been committed. This is the gentle spirit of the Gospel, and we would plead with all parties to the present alienation and strife, to remember that this spirit claims by a Divine right to govern in the Cabinet, the Senate, the Forum, as well as in the Church and family. Only in the measure in which it does so can human rights and duties secure a durable adjustment. Only in that case can the life of a nation realize the conception of growth without distortion, reform without revolution.

Prompted by this spirit, we shall be withheld from "beginning the reformation of the State by its subversion. We should approach even its faults as to the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude, and look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent in pieces and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hope that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal condition and renovate their father's life."

We believe that a little reflection will convince any intelligent mind, that all assumption of infallibility on either side, in cases where complex interests and duties are concerned, is far more likely to widen than to unite those differences of judgment which take the character of conscientious obligations, but men are apt to appeal to conscience for their justification; but conscience may be wrong, for want of light, or, because held in the grasp of some subtle passion. It is for each man to respect another's conscience, as well as to maintain his own, with a profound sense of his. fallibility. And this, especially in cases where the point at issue is not a question of positive and express law given by God, (in which case there can be but one course,) but a question involving many considerations of humanity and expediency, about which there may be differences of opinion even among intelligent and honest men. This too is a powerful argument for peace. This is the necessary limitation of what are called matters of conscience. This is the basis of those compromises and concessions, without which no one of the human interests, in the family, the business world, the church and the State could be carried on for a single hour. This principle calls upon men to wait for light, and to ask for help from God in the form of Providential openings which will make the way of duty plain, and relieve all parties from the necessity of resorting to the fatal arbiter, the *ultima ratio*, for it.

I believe, then, no Christian statesmanship left in our land, which can rally in such vigor around the ægis of our Constitutional Union, as to preserve it from ruin? Are the differences, in our case, so essentially irreconcilable, that nothing remains but separation? Will either or both of the interests in question maintain, from whatever conscientious attitude that makes conflict, with all its calamitous evils, imminent and certain?

May God in infinite mercy forbid! But, should it not please Him to repair the mischiefs which men are bringing upon the nation, nothing left for us but to rejoin with fervor and breadth of conception and advantage of applying to our present emergency the principles of the Gospel of Peace. If the people of this land cannot live in a unity of spirit and interests sufficient to control, by the ordinances of expressive agreements, which I disregard of them in this nineteenth century of Christian light? Without hesitation we answer, with the Gospel teachings in our hand, they are required to adopt the manly, just and generous arrangements which shall deprive a separation of the odious features of violence. If any one should sneer at this as an impossibility, much more if any one talk of force as the only solution, I can only point him to the supreme authority of the Gospel, which lies altogether on the side of peace. Or if he think little of that authority, I will ask him to say if, when the parties at issue so evenly balanced, so capable of doing each other unnumbered mischiefs, so necessary to each other, so similar in many things, so bound by domestic ties, cannot be held together voluntarily, whether the attempt to hold them together by bayonet and cannon must not necessarily involve an inevitable train of miseries before which common humanity, not to say Christian brotherhood, stands aghast. It is an acknowledged principle in national morals that unless the interest to be secured by a resort to force be supereminent in value, and within probable reach—insurrection, and revolution, implying the bloody resort to war, are murder on a large scale. They gain nothing, they loose much. In this case—should the worst come to the worst—oh God forbid! should parties which now stand face to face refuse to live together in peace, my cry to God shall be, let them separate in peace. Let them consult each other's interests and not their own exclusively—let them try the seldom-tried arts of unselfishness inculcated by the Gospel upon those who disagree—let them agree to differ, and so prove that they have not eaten bread at the same altar so long, and listened to the same Divine Teacher, in vain. Let them apply to the uttermost the "new commandment," and set an example which shall falsify the hateful adage, that men's liking for each other is in the inverse ratio of their nearness. Alas! that alienation should so generally breed violence; but that it may not do so now, join with me in the humble prayer to God, that He would dispose the hearts of men to settle their mutual claims and duties upon a basis of peace, and thus avoid those conflicts from which both parties will probably emerge with a loss of their most precious possessions—and among them, Liberty.

I cannot close these remarks without the expression of the strange emotions which unman me, at finding myself obliged to make them. I would be hopeful—I would trust in God—but hope and trust must have better reasons than are presented by the posture of our affairs, before I can feel free to believe that there is no danger of mischiefs incalculable and interminable. I seem to myself to be under the power of a strange enchantment, in which I am forced to speak a language and give room to thoughts that are abhorrent to my inmost soul. And I can only justify myself upon the ground of a conviction that nothing can save us but the undeserved mercy of God, and that our incessant prayer should be, that He will avert the evil—or if that should not be, then that he would soften it and avert its worst consequences.

REV. DR. WM. ADAMS' DISCOURSE.

THE PERILS OF EXTREMES.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS preached in his Church, Madison-square, yesterday, from the following text:

Two things have I required of them; deny me them not before I die; remove far from me vanity and lies; *give me neither poverty nor riches*; feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain.—*Prov.* xxx., 7, 8, 9.

The Scotch have an old proverb: "That an ounce of mother is worth more than a pound of clergy." If it be true, according to the best criticism, that Agur and Lemuel were brothers, their mother, judging from the words she taught them, must have been a person of remarkable endowments. Singularly fortunate were Ithiel and Ucal in their preceptor. Very little do we know of Agur, but he has hit the true philosophy of life better than all the sages of classic fame. For aught that appears, his sententious wisdom may have often delighted listening disciples; but these few words assigned a place among inspired aphorisms have reached the good fortune of the one insect in a swarm, which a drop of amber has embalmed imperishably.

In the estimation of this Idumean teacher, character was the object of chief concern; and outward conditions were to be regarded by their tendency to affect this favorably or unfavorably. Character does not depend upon the outward estate; though we are prone to judge otherwise. As that shrewd observer, our great English dramatist has said: "We make the sun, moon and stars guilty of our disaster; as if we were ignorant of necessity; knaves by compulsion; and all that we are evil in by a divine thrusting on." "Burden not," says old Sir THOMAS BROWN, "the back of Aries, Leo, or Taurus, with thy faults, nor make Saturn, Mars and Venus of thy follies. Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so desparingly conceive thyself under a fatality of being evil. Calculate thyself within, seek not thyself in the [illegible] Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that each and every condition in life has its own tendencies or influences for good or evil, and if we are wise we shall be most thankful for that conjunction, which is most favorable to virtue and happiness.

The prayer of Agur, which I have chosen for the present occasion, deprecates for himself the two extremes of great wealth and severe poverty, as being both conducive to evils; while he asks for himself the happy medium, which is alike removed from pride and sensuality on the one hand, and discontent and dishonesty on the other.

It has seemed to me a most fitting and pleasant theme on a day set apart for the express purpose of giving thanks to Almighty God for his goodness, to consider how much Heaven has consulted our advantage by assigning us that condition of mediocrity which describes us as the component parts of this Western nation.

Perhaps it may be found difficult to define, with precision, the condition here intended. Riches and poverty are relative terms. We are all rich, we are all poor, according to the standard of comparison which we adopt. In some parts of the world he would be counted rich who possesses the means of securing for himself a sufficiency of food and raiment, warmth and shelter; while, in other phases of society, one might attain to the possession of all comforts and many luxuries, and yet fall short of the common measurement of wealth. In fact, the standard of judgment is in the mind, and not in the estate. He is a rich man who has the means of gratifying his wants, be they few or many, great or small, ambitious or humble: and he is a poor man, even though his title deeds and securities certify to the largest investments, whose greed outgrows his ability to supply it. The legislation of God, accordingly, in reference to this subject, addresses the heart, teaching us to moderate and control *desire*, so bringing the conditions of contentment, and gratitude, and peace within the reach of all. Though this be true, both scripture and observation, instruct us that there are extremes of condition, wealth, enormous wealth, hereditary or acquired; and poverty, real, pinching, pining poverty; while between these polar extremes lies that temperate zone, that table-land of happy mediocrity, which requires the exercise of our best qualities—industry, exertion, economy, self-reliance—and where, by virtue of such practices, all our real necessities, as physical, intellectual, social and religious beings, are honestly and honorably supplied. The leprosy of a most miserable error has already cankered our hearts, if we are indisposed to appreciate the blessedness of such a condition for ourselves and our children.

A traveler from the United States, visiting the Old World—especially those parts in which feudal institutions have been longest entailed—is painfully struck with the inequalities which exist in the condition of different classes, reminding him of the results of our winter storms; here, immense drifts of snow, and there the ground entirely bare. The laws of primogeniture, by which property is accumulated and entailed on one line of descent, are the support and perpetuity of an aristocratical order. Here is an estate, extending five, ten, or thirty miles, including farms, villages, churches, towns, the property of a single owner. In some favorite spot, where Nature, in her happiest combination of hill and vale, wood and water, has done her utmost to delight the eye, rises the baronial hall or castle, covering, with its various offices, some acre or two of ground. Sums incalculable have been expended in rearing and ornamenting it. Within, the walls are decorated with costliest art, pictures, and statues, and books, the behests of ages; while gold and silver and tapestries of hereditary value dazzle the unpractised eye. Without and around are the grounds which rejoice in the perfect cultivation of hundreds of years. The grass grows on the smooth lawn as if each blade knew the exact measure of the velvet texture. Miles of parks are filled, most beautiful of all natural growths—with trees, with their sylvan honor of feudal bark—whose massive trunks and wide-spreading tops are the copies which nature gives to art, in all kinds of architecture—pillar, arch and roof. Horticulture, with its exotic fruits and flowers is here carried to its perfection, while artificial lakes and rivers and cascades are called into existence at the summons of affluence. The very animals rejoice in sleek abundance; horses and hounds luxuriating in stall's and kennels, which for cost and comfort and elegance exceed the largest ambition of an adjacent peasantry.

Remote from this is another extreme. An iron hand grasps the poor as soon as he is born and holds him down. "A cottage" sounds pleasantly in verse and tale, and picturesque is it in a rural landscape, or in the portfolio of a tourist, and within many are as good and noble and happy hearts. Winter and Summer, as the world contains. But, in many parts, the cottages of the poor are the abodes of heartrending distress. The turf, which strikes the eye of a Summer traveler so green and pleasant, in Winter, black and sour, and moist, keeps constant moisture on the pulpy floor of clay or stone, as fencing the rheumatic limbs which know no better shelter. Poverty here is no romantic imagination; but a grim, gaunt and ghastly foe, against which the over-worked fight hard for very life. Comforts are not dreamed of; the struggle is whether they shall barely live. It is all hard, downright back-breaking labor. The choice is not as to the wholesomeness and nutritiousness of food; enough if a little of the coarsest, obtained at the hardest, can keep off starvation. Excessive toil, and meagre diet, and unsuitable dwellings, bring on premature age; and when exhaustion produces sickness, disabling from work which cannot afford a respite, there is no hope for thousands, even in a parish poor-house—only in a pauper's grave.

"Over the stones
Rattle his bones."
"Oh, God! that bread should be so dear
And flesh and blood so cheap!"

Would you know what real poverty is, you must go far away among a foreign peasantry. You must look upon the men who from their birth are so familiar with the load of heavy penury that their very bodies are bent, and they go along cringing, as if in apology for presuming to live. You must visit foreign manufactories, and mark young children creeping out of their miserable houses, while it is yet dark, roused from insufficient sleep by the stroke of the workhouse clock—fed on thin potations of gruel, pattering along the wet and snowy streets with naked feet, deformed in head and limbs, and sitting down to their work so solemn that it cuts you to the heart to see children that do not and cannot smile. You must visit yet other lands, where no sort of charity pretends to help the helpless; where no amount of toil promises compensation. You must suffer yourself to be assailed by a Swiss or Italian beggar, so deformed, so diseased, so wan, so importunate, that their forms will haunt you in your dreams, touching your very soul with the sad cry for pity. Still further Eastward must we go, for the more despotic kings and sultans are to be found in the land of "barbaric pearl and gold," the more miserable are the poor. Here is the Great Sahara of human life. The victims of famine are computed, every year, by thousands. The body suffers so much that the whole man is brutalized; loathsomest things —vermin, insects, reptiles—are counted as lucky food for greedy hunger; and when death comes, the human body obtains not the poor respect of decent interment, but it is thrown into the sea, or left exposed as a prey to the vulture and the jackall. Thank God, if we have not overgrown and aristocratic wealth, we have nothing which deserves the name of poverty. And if there are any among us who doubt whether we, as a people, have occasion to be thankful, even amid judgments which our own sins and follies have provoked, they ought to vacate these fields, which the Lord has blessed, and exchange places with the peasantry of Ireland, the lazzaroni of Naples, the Arabs of Syria, the Digger Indian—who would be glad and grateful enough if they might only take the crumbs which now fall from our groaning tables.

Inequalities of social condition will always exist. We have no faith in theories which are wiser than Providence or better than the Bible. We do not look for the introduction of any atheistical political millenium, in which property is to become a common stock, from which each is to draw the same amount of rations—a state in which there will be no superiority to occasion pride, and no inferiority tempting to envy, but one great plain, without protuberance or undulation, over which the whole team of human animals, equally yoked, may move on to annihilation in blessed equanimity; and we do well to beware that no devils' bridges touch our houses, on which infidel notions like these may travel, in seemly garb, to the overthrow of our social organization. The poor we expect to have always with us, and those who are rich above their fellows will not be wanting on the earth.

The perils of the extreme poor are many, and their trials severe. Agur prayed most wisely that he might be delivered from a state which endangered his honesty. Many there are who have battled bravely against adversity, sternly keeping faith in extreme penury with God and with themselves. The brightest jewels of truth, honor, patience, and meekness have been found embedded in the rocks, and shells, and mire of the most abject poverty. The lily which floats on the surface of the water, pure and fragrant, has its root in the ooze and slime. Many there are, poorer than any we know, whose hands are hard as horn—whose hearts are meek and gentle as a child; who, poor beyond all our experience or conception, would not tamper with a dishonest thought for all the wealth of the world, who fight against want with a brave heart to the very last —trampling on the sharp thorns in their path with a firm foot, hanging the burthens which are too heavy to bear about the wing of faith, trusting as did Lazarus at the gate of precarious charity in an invisible and Almighty friend to soothe and glorify the soul at last. Nevertheless, it cannot be questioned that the tendency of extreme poverty is to mischief. Political statistics prove that crime waits on the footsteps of poverty. Districts remarkable for penury, are equally remarkable for violence and vice. As COWLEY said, in another case, "It is hard for a man to keep a steady eye upon truth and right who is always in a battle." The fiercest perils of a great and crowded municipality are from the vicious poor. The transition from absolute necessity to crime, is very easy. The poorest man feels that he is a man, and that he has a right, like others, to live on the earth; and once, not having before his eye the fear of Mr. MALTHUS, or Mr. MCCULLOUGH, or any other political economist, he had the audacity to marry, and how can he see wife and child shivering with cold and starving for want of food, when a little taken from the superfluous wealth of the affluent would minister such substantial relief. Then come wild musings about the injustice of Providence, and these break forth into unconcealed murmurings, impatience and wrath; ripening quick in the bitter fruit of dishonesty, fraud, robbery and murder. Well may we deprecate a condition which exposes to such temptations. "Give me not poverty, lest I steal and take the name of God in vain." It is certainly an occasion of gratitude that we are not reduced to that degree which tempts us to doing hard and dishonest things, under the pressure of necessity.

In the opposite extreme are the perils of the rich. These, it is to be observed, are seldom feared. We should all probably regard ourselves as proof against them; and readily would venture upon the encounter with this brilliant and flattering enemy, rather than that other foe, rough and implacable want. Riches an enemy! Many speak of them as if in themselves they were an evil. Quite the contrary. They are a blessing, if rightly used. That surplus of possession which is in excess of physical wants, is the power of social progress, the material of civilization—it is not only the instrument of benevolence, bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, but knowledge to the ignorant, the support of the liberal arts, the means of all social culture, and so strews this life with blessings, and builds everlasting habitations in the life to come. Still further to guard this part of our subject from perversion, we must admit that some of the rarest specimens of meekness, condescension and humanity, that ever blessed the world, have been in the mansions of the opulent. Nevertheless, it is true, that the extremely rich stand on a perilous pinnacle, and the highest virtues of our nature are put to the severest test, when one's tent is pitched on the enchanted ground of boundless affluence. I have nothing just now to say of care increasing with riches, and which so deranges and distracts the mind. That enjoyment is limited in proportion as means are multiplied; and the lust of wealth growing with what it feeds on; nothing of that common experience—satiety of every sense, ennui, weariness and disgust of life, out-living the simplicity of Nature and the skill of art —for these consequences of perverted wealth have been the theme of satire, in all ages and in all languages, and have been condensed into familiar proverbs—those portable results of universal experience.

Who can doubt that extreme affluence, with its tendencies to indolence, vanity, self-indulgence and display, puts one beyond the use of many virtues, and exposes one to mischief not less perilous, because he is not considered vulgar? "Give me not riches," said Agur, "lest I be full and deny Thee, and say, Who is the Lord?" This is the portraiture of one who, inflated with wealth, regards himself as absolutely independent of God and man; who is rich to the extreme of arrogance, full to wantonness, proud to the disdain of all control, and self-indulgent, knowing no law but the capacity of pleasure. It is not true that national opulence has, almost invariably, been followed by national luxury, impatience of restraint, corruption of morals, effeminacy of manners, enervation of body and mind, and a general deterioration of the race, "rotting from sire to son." It was overgrown wealth, with these necessary consequences, unredeemed and uncontroled by self-preserving virtue, which ruined the successive dynasties of ancient empire, and prostrated the glory of kingdoms before the lusty strength of barbaric nations. We have need to be reminded of these tendencies, because everything around us stimulates the lust for possession. National thought, and legislation and enterprise all converge in the increase of national opulence. Our tendencies as a people are to extravagance; and extravagance is always a crime. The passion for acquisition is so intense that it gives an expression, it is said, to the national features and the carriage of the person. Advertisers, wishing to give the greatest publicity, whether to a political nomination or the sale of their wares, have ascertained that the best place for posting them is upon the pavement, and along the very edge of the gutter, as if, in the city, we were all the worshippers and followers of him whom MILTON has immortalized in his epic:

"Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven, for e'en in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downwards bent admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold—
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed
In vision beatific."

There is, then, such a thing as a wise preference in regard to condition. There is an intermediate state, equally removed from great poverty and great riches, most favorable to virtue, most conducive to happiness, the safest and most blessed of all earthly atoments—and enough even this has many diversities and gradations, it is an occasion of thankfulness to God that the lines have fallen to us within these goodly limitations.

I have already hinted that it may not be easy to define with precision what is intended by the golden mediocrity. Perhaps we shall not stray far from the mark if we fix the boundaries at the point where work is required and we do is adequately rewarded. Surely that condition in life which demands and develops self-exertion, and which compensates that exertion with a competency, is rich enough in all substantial blessings. I have chosen the word work, and that advisedly, self-exertion, rather than *labor*, because we are accustomed to associate with the latter more of servility, and drudgery, and severity, than we would like. Mr. THOMAS HOOD has rendered a most kindly service, in the interest of humanity in those poems, the "Song of the Shirt," the "Workhouse Clock," and the "Lay of the Laborer," in which he has so skillfully depicted the sufferings of those who are doomed to severe labor, but are denied an adequate compensation. It is in the last of these that he describes one asking for nothing but honest work and honest remuneration:

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A book to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what you will—
And here's a ready hand
To ply the needful tool,
And skill'd enough, by lessons rough
In labor's rugged school.

Aye, only give me work,
And then you need not fear
That I shall snare his Worship's hare,
Or kill his Grace's deer;
Break into his Lordship's house
To steal the plate so rich;
Or leave the yeoman that had a purse
To weker in a ditch.

Wherever Nature needs,
Wherever Labor calls,
No job I'll shirk, of the hardest work,
To shun the work-house walls.
My only claim is this,
With labor stiff and stark,
By lawful turn my living to earn,
Between the light and dark.

Nor parish money, or loat,
No pauper badges for me,
A son of the soil, by right of toil
Entitled to my fee.
No alms I ask; give me my task:
Here are the arms, the leg,
The strength, the sinews of a man,
To work, and not to beg.

Still one of Adam's heirs,
Though doom'd by chance of birth
To dress so mean, and to eat the lean,
Instead of the fat of the earth;
To make such humble meals
As honest labor can,
A bone and a crust, with a grace to God,
And little thanks to man,

Now just this is the description of our social state. There is work enough for all—all are required to work, and saving painful exceptions, work is sufficiently rewarded. We hear sometimes slang phrases in regard to the "laboring class," when, in truth, we all belong to it. We have no strata of society separable one from the other, by a necessity of work imposed upon one, from which others are exempt. This word *work* does not define the occupation; as if he only was a workman who employs the muscles of the arm and the back. Where estates are not entailed in one line of accumulation, the whole population is placed under this necessity—let us change the word under the *privilege* of self-exertion. He is a workman who employs his brain, as much as he who yields a sledge, or plies a spade. In such a state of society we should expect the utmost expansion of the inventive faculties, and an illimitable variety of methods by which to earn an honest living. A studious lawyer, a learned physician, a good teacher, a sagacious merchant, and, if I may add it, a good minister, work no less than those addicted to muscular labor. No less? The artist strikes six; the shop is shut, and the tired mechanic finds that sleep is sweet; but he whose work is with that finer organ, the brain, knows no such ready suspension. Thought cannot be recalled so quickly, and a sleepless night often follows the work of the day. Those will always be found who are expert in devising methods of shirking this law of work; and these are busy-bodies, meddling with other men's matters. In a country where government patronage is so immense as in ours, and where this is dispensed by such a frequent rotation in office, by popular elections, there is no kind of genteel idleness from which we have more to apprehend than that which makes politics a profession, foregoing all regular and honest work, and expecting to clutch some spoils from the revolving wheel. The great Dr. PARR, being asked on one occasion, by a young man who wished to draw him into a discussion, "What he thought of the introduction of evil into the world," simply replied, that in his opinion, we could have got along very well without it." Politics belong to all good patriots; but these, of course, are incidental and correlative to personal pursuits; and oftentimes we are inclined to think the affairs of State would go along most swimmingly if there were not so many who, too lazy or maladroit to take care of themselves by working with their own hands, spend their whole life in an immodest and meddlesome taking care of the State. There may be times when we are all disposed to wish the rigor of work were somewhat relaxed, and that its sternness were sometimes more indulgent of repose. Sometimes her brow is knit with care, and soiled with dirt, and her voice imperative and harsh; but let me say it, on this day of gratitude, that next to religion, work is the best friend we have in the world.

To say of any possession that we have that it was *well-earned* is the quality which gives it its chief value. To enjoy the fruits of our own industry is the richest pleasure. To be able, with God's blessing, to provide for ourselves and our children is the very luxury of life—personal independence. This is better than to be fed passively by angels.

There is an invisible wealth in possession acquired by personal industry and economy which cannot be computed by the numeration table. The fancy strikes an affluent nobleman or a king that he will erect a palace. With a sort of creative fiat, he says, "Let it be built," and it is built. With no further care on the part of the lordly proprietor, the "fabric huge rises like an exhalation," and when complete, my lord chamberlain's order, or a banker's check, covers all the disbursements. A man in circumstances of mediocrity undertakes to build a house for his personal use. First of all is any amount of contriving and planning. Long before the first stone is laid, he has studied out every convenience, and imagination has invested every apartment with a wealth of domestic delights. Already he sees the fireside where he will seek repose, when weary; already he hears the Winter's hail and rain beating upon the roof which gives to contentment so sweet a shelter. He overhears the voices of happy children, and watches all the pleasant offices of cheerful housewifery. Then industry puts to her hand. Economy is brought into play, and at length the grateful proprietor takes possession of what, under God, is his own—all his own—earned by his own honest hand. Think you not, there is here more of real pleasure and *comfort*—I like much that good old English word—than in all the sumptuousness of royal palaces?

Walking sometimes along the thoroughfares of the City, I have detected myself in the national habit of guessing at the condition and thoughts of strangers, so easily recognized as they pass. Here is a plain and most worthy couple from the country, accompanied by their son and daughter. They have just purchased that comfortable coat for the one, and that nice muff for the other, upon which both are looking with such entire complacency. That purchase has been the theme of many a domestic conversation. Those parents have anticipated the need of it, wondered whether they could accomplish it, denied themselves a little here and there, and now, in obtaining their wish, they have purchased a pleasure for themselves for the whole season, of which the millionaire never dreamed when dispatching an order to a draper for his fastidious children. If there be such a gratification in expending for one's self whatever is honorably earned, who shall compute the value of that which, industriously acquired, has been well husbanded and well spent for the benefit of another? Gifts which have no self-denial in them lose half their worth. See that small treasure in the hands of frugal industry. It is not a part of a large dividend or legacy. Every coin of it has in it days and nights of work. Against how many temptations has it been kept. One would like to retain it. How many conveniences it would purchase for one's self.

times and tumults, the world is prosperous, if by these convulsions the race is freed from oppression,—thoroughly aroused and incited to bolder enterprise and nobler moral character.

We are, then, to study the advance of Christ's Kingdom in the whole aspect of the world. The Church is of the people. God's Church means the whole human race. Our separate Churches are but doors to the spiritual interior. The good men, who love God and man with overwhelming affection, of all nations, of every tongue, are the true Church.

To-day we are assembled to give thanks for National mercies. I need not remind you of the year that is closing. Who knew when January set her cold and calm face towards the future, that she was the herald of such a summer? Whenever was there a year so fertile? so propitious to all industry? It has been a procession of rejoicing results—a very holyday year,

The soil awoke with new ardor; every thing, that lived by the soil, felt the inspiration. Every root and every blade, and every stem, and every bough, has this year tasked itself for prodigal bounty. Except a narrow strip, this continent has been so blessed with husbandry as to make this year memorable, even among years hitherto most emiorable, even among years hitherto most emi-nent. The meadow, the tilled fields, the grazing pasture, the garden, the vineyard, the orchard, the cherry, berries of the fence-rows and wild wall-vines, have been clothed with unexampled bounty. Nature seems to have lacked messengers to convey her intents of kindness, and the Summer, like a road surprised with quadruple freight, has not been able to find conveyance for all its treasures. The very seas have felt the divine ardor. The fisherman never reaped such harvests from the moist furrows of the ocean. And these husbandmen of the sea, who reap where they have not sowed, and grow rich upon harvests which they have not tilled, have this year put in the crooked hook for their sickles with admiring gladness for the strange and unwonted abundance of the deep.

All the sons of God rejoice, and all good men rejoice. It needs but one element to complete the satisfaction. If we could be sure that this is God's mercy, meant for good and tending thereto, we should have full cups to-day. That satisfaction is not denied. The Mayor of New-York, in a proclamation in view of all this prodigal year that has heaped the poor man's home with abundance, is pleased to say—that in his "*judgment the country either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no feature for which we should be thankful.*" We could ask no more. When bad men rejoice, good men sorrow—when bad men grieve, good men may rejoice. When God rains mercies we are glad to know that Satan pines and grumbles. It should ever be so. *Let us rejoice.* [Sensation.]

But it is not, now, to these topics that I shall confine my remarks. I propose to glance at other

REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

1. The advantage and increasing influence of nations, which, in the main tend to conserve human liberty, and the decadence and dwindling of those nations that have flourished by exaction and tyranny is matter of gratulation.

2. The emergence of the common people to that degree of political power that makes it necessary now, for the whole of Western Europe to ask their permission for any crown or monarch, is cheering and auspicious.

Crowns once were of gold beaten out upon the people's backs; now, the strongest crowns are paper, made of the paper votes of the people!

3. The resurrection of Italy is another memorable event of the year. I see as many signs and tokens of a Divine presence in Italy as there were in the emancipation and conduct of the Israelites from Egypt. That such a conjunction of events should have taken place; that such a monarch as VICTOR EMANUEL should have sat waiting; that such a consummate statesman, of noblest wisdom and patriotism, as CAVOUR, should have been prepared and ready; that such a hero—simple, true, pure, disinterested, self-sacrificing, skillful and lion-like, as GARIBALDI, should have come, at the hour, marks the planning of God! Men never devise such combinations. That *either* of them should have appeared would have been significant. That *all* should come together—a soldier, to beat down old despotisms; a statesman, to organize new liberties; a just and patriot King, to preside over the people's government—a people divided for centuries, now united—this reveals the mind and will of God. *Let us rejoice!*

4. The growing moderation of monarchs, the quiet improvement of the people, the emancipation of the serfs of Russia, ought to engage our attention and receive our sympathy. There is a great work begun. Its ends we cannot even suspect. God does not tell beforehand his plans. But by the clearing made for the foundations, the materials gathering, the workmen employed, we judge that no mean structure is about to arise.

5. In the rest of the world there are signs, but more remote, of good. Heathen nations grow weaker, Christian nations stronger. Christianity now rules the world. Who may war, how long, for what, with whom, depends upon the will of Christian people. There is a Christian police around the globe!

6. Our own land has not been behind. In this march of nations our country has kept step. We know it by the victories of *ideas*, by the recognition of *principles*, by the ascendancy of *justice*, and by the witnessing and ratifying rage of all who love oppression and oppressors.

To-day should not be profaned by partisan congratulations; but we should be ungrateful to God, who has guided us through peril and darkness, and at length brought us forth with illustrious victory, if we did not to-day remember with fervent gratitude and devout thanksgiving, the resurrection of Liberty from the grave of the Fathers!

The tree of life, whose leaves were for the healing of the nations, had been evilly dealt with. Its boughs had been lopped, its roots stoned, till its fruit was sparing. Upon its top had been set grafts of bitter fruits, that grew and sucked out all the sap from the better branches, and upon its trunk the wild boar of the forests whetted his tusks. But now again it blooms. Its roots have found the river, and shall not want again. The grafts of bitter fruits are blown out, and mighty spearsmen have hunted the swine back to his thickets. The air is fragrant in its opening buds, the young fruit is setting. God hath returned and looked upon it, and, behold, Summer is in all its branches!

To some it may seem that the light in this picture is too high, and the background not dark enough. I do not wish you to think that the background is not dark! It is! There is excitement—there is brewing mischief. The clouds lie buried along the Southern horizon. The Carribean Sea that breeds tornadoes and whirlwinds, has heaped up its treasures of storms portentous that seem about to break. *Let them break!* LET THEM BREAK! God has appointed their bounds. Not till the sea drives back the shore, and the Atlantic submerges the Continent, will this tumult of an angry people move the firm decrees of God. He who came to open prison doors, to deliver captives, to loose those that are bound, is among us. We are surrounded by airy hosts greater than those which the prophets of old saw filling the mountains. God is with us. The very rage of wickedness shows his presence, and, while we tremble, let us rejoice, not triumph, nor bustle, nor make invidious comparisons, nor throw fuel into the flames, already too hot. But, with a sober joy, a temperate and beneficent joy, let us give thanks to God, that he has begun to recall this nation from a course that would have wrought utter destruction, and that now, though waves are beating, and the tempest is upon the ship, she has changed her course, and heads right away from the breakers and the sands!

But be sure that in these times there can be *no safe navigation* except that which clings to *great and universal principles*. Fear will betray us, selfish interest will betray us, vain glory will destroy us, pride will wreck. But justice and liberty are pilots that do not lose their craft. They steer by a Divine compass—they know the hand that holds the winds and the storms. It is always safe to be *right*, and our business is not so much to seek peace, as the causes of peace. Let us have the secret of God with us, and who can harm us? "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Let us then be sure of running into the very danger that we dread and shun!

1. Let us remember that our national prosperity depends not upon the freaks of parties, or the words of men. But upon certain natural laws, which are the foundation of all prosperity. God's will in nature is stronger than States or armies. If we adhere to those social, moral and political truths with which this nation made its advent, we shall reap in the future what we have reaped in the past. In the end right political economy will work out prosperous national economy, and if for want of faith in the safety of rectitude, you abandon sound and proved principles, all your good intentions will not save you. The mariner who should take refuge in the great Maelstrom, thinking it a safe harbor will learn quickly that good intentions are good foibles when not based upon natural laws; while papers and parties are in full outcry, and nostrums are advertised, and scared politicians are at their wits' ends, (without having gone far either—(laughter)) and men with weak minds bewildered stand imbecile and doubting, know ye, that the way of peace is principle—accessible and easy. We have trod the rough path already—now be firm, give up no truth, no right, but with moderation of spirit and kindness of temper hold the reins of right with iron grasp. The chargers will plunge awhile, going this way and that, but soon the chariot will resume its equilibrium, and will roll peacefully onward, drawn by obedient steeds. The way is to go FORWARD—but some men steer round and round in the eddying pool, never getting beyond the agitation and always wondering why they are so behindered and be troubled.

But it is rank infidelity, and at such a time as this, stupendous infatuation, to suppose that the greatness of this nation ever sprung from the wisdom of expedients, instead of the power of settled principles. Your harbor did not make you rich—you made the harbor. Your ships did not create commerce; your commerce made your ships, and you made the commerce that made the ships. Your stores did not make traffic; traffic made the stores. Your factories did not create enterprise. Your ferries, your communities, your treaties and your legislation did not create national prosperity. Our past greatness sprung from our obedience to God's natural and moral law. We had men trained to courage to virtue, to wisdom. And manhood conceived in the fear of God has made this nature. These are God's vice-gerents. If they govern as He governs they shall be creators on the earth. Manhood conceived in the fear of God, I repeat, has made this nation—not that we have known how to dodge and duck and play in all the microscopic tricks of statesmanship; nay, nay; but because we have lived and counselled in the fear of the Lord, and cursed be he who in the day of trial counsels the people to turn from that path, or cling to the protecting arm of ought besides the omnipotence of our God and the God of our fathers.

2. Let us not then be discontented nor solicitous o- anything, but to hold fast to truth and rectitude; especially let us not be foolishly fearful of excitement. Our age resembles the world's growth by this, that

EXCITEMENT IS WHOLESOME.

When men low down as such, begin to be stirred up—the most active part of their animal nature—passion is excited. But when men have out-grown barbarism and live in moral and intellectual elements, excitement invariably rouses up the higher nature! Among savages excitement ranks downwards, and rages among a christian and civilized people, it works cleaner institutions, more heroic purposes—loftier enthusiasms.

We ought to be afraid of refusing God's work. He has appointed this people and our day for one of those world-battles on which ages turn.

OURS IS A PIVOTAL PERIOD. The strife is between a dead past and a living future—between a wasting evil and a flourishing good—between *Barbarism and Civilization*. (Subdued applause.) You may not have asked for or desired this conflict. God has sent it to you. It has come, and you MUST TAKE SIDES. Your only option is—which side? If you accept the radical ideas of the North you contest for civilization—if for those of the South you contest for barbarism. There is, there can be, no further compromise. There have been many things between us that were fair subjects for argumentation, and for honest difference of opinion, about which one side might claim with apparent equity, what the other side would with equal vehemence deny. But now they are all swept away—there's a fair, free range from battery to battery—the guns are loaded and the match prepared—the conflict is coming, and you must take sides—away with compromises—and woe be to that luckless wight, who in the rage of battle is found midway between the two. He's of no use to either, and a fair shot for both. At last the North has been called upon to stand up and fight. Not for Connecticut clocks, not for ear-rings or slave whips, not for cart-wheels or prints, or carriages or lines, but for principle and for God. God is worthy the occasion if you are not worthy of him. A nobler field was never found. A contest between Christian civilization and savage barbarism.

I do not pronounce the Southern people to be a barbarous people; I say nothing about them; I make no charge. If the things that are done there weep done here, I should say they were barbarous. I only not know. I do, however, unhesitatingly say that the distinctive idea of the Free States is an element of Christian civilization, and that of the South is barbaric; and that the real conflict in this nation to-day is between Barbarism and Civilization. The one is like a pure white alabaster box, full of all purities and refinements—the other is like Pandora's box, full of all evils and black, black wickedness. The conflict, then, has come; and it is my business to keep you in the ranks, and to see that you are inspired to fight with heroism.

The condition of the common people measures the position of any nation on the scale of civilization. And the condition of *work* measures the character of its common people. Not where the head is, but where the feet are, that determines a nation's position.

The Southern States and the Northern alike found poisonous seeds sown in colonial days. The North chose to weed it out. The South determined to cultivate it and see what it would bring forth. The harvest time has come. We are reaping what we sowed, and they what they sowed. They sowed to the wind, and now they reap the whirlwind. Let us keep in view the *causes* of things. Our prosperity is the fruit of seed sown. Their fears, anxieties, alarms, excitements, tumults and troubles, are fruit of seed sown. All that we demand is, *let each reap his own harvest!*

It is this that convulses the South. They wish to reap fruits of liberty from the seeds of Slavery. Since they cannot, they demand that *we shall make it up to them*. The amount of the whole controversy is this, that the United States Government are bound to *make* Slavery as good as Liberty for all purposes of material life! This is beyond Omnipotence. Shall we sow thistles and gather grapes?—sow thorns and harvest figs? Be not deceived, God is not mocked Whatsoever a man sows, that also shall he reap.

The Southern States have organized society around a rotten core—*Slavery*; the Northern States organized society about a vital heart—*Liberty*. At length both stand mature. There they are in contrast. God holds them up to the ages and nations, that men may see the difference.

And now there is a conflict—which is to yield?

Is Liberty to uncover her fair head? Shall she lay aside her opal-lined crown and her diamond-studded sceptre upon the altar of oppression? Shall she walk captive? Or shall black Slavery be discrowned and abased? The two Queens cannot reign in the same land. One must yield. Which shall it be?

There are three courses before us:

I. To go over to Southern views.

II. To compromise with them.

III. To stand firm on constitutional grounds and abide the issue.

Let us consider them in order:

I. Shall we obliterate from our statute books every law for liberty? Shall we rub down and efface every clear and distinctive advantage for liberty? Shall we assume that one is as good as the other? Are we to go over to the South? I have been interested in reading the speech of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, at Newburyport, on the state of affairs, and the gist of it is this, that the North having yielded and yielded, given up, and sacrificed all these years to the South, the North is now to blame for all the trouble—the North must now give up all her ideas and lie down bodily before the South. Yes; we see that stupendous car of Juggernaut approaching, and that it may not lack victims CALEB is already in the dust before it, and we are all expected to follow! Shall we do it? [Sensation.]

II. *Shall we compromise?*

Satan appears in two ways. When the coast is clear, he strikes openly up and down the face of the earth, like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. When he has not a fair field, then he approaches sinuously, like a snake in the grass—but he is always the Devil. So Slavery sometimes rages, and openly makes unjust demands and sometimes, under the form of Compromise, sneaks in the grass. But it is the same Devil always!

It by this is meant conciliation, kind intent, fidelity to agreements—we will. But that is not what is meant by compromise. We honestly wish no harm to the South, to their commerce none, to their manufactures none, to their husbandry none; none to their schools and colleges; none to their churches and families. We neither envy nor covet their territories—we are not jealous of her honors. All that belongs to her, all that by the liberalest construction, was in the original bond, shall be hers. No political hand shall rob her. We will defend her coast, and we will guard her inland border from all vexations from without; and in good faith, in earnest friendship, in fealty to the Constitution and fellowship with the States, we wish, and *with growing earnestness*, to fulfill to the end every just duty, every agreement, and every generous act within the limits of truth and honor.

All that—AND NO MORE! *No more*, though the Heavens fall. *No more*, if States unclasp hands and they raise up violence against us. *No more!*

Let us look things right in the face and speak plain truths. The time will come when men will hear what they now will—Therefore let us speak now.

1. The secret intention of those men who foment this trouble, cannot be met by compromise. They mean an *Empire for slavery*, and they mean *Slave-trade*. That is the root of it. They hide it. They will not say it alone among themselves. But this is the whispered scent of all these fiery councillors. They mean to sweep the West like might—to take within their grasp Central America and empty Africa therein! And you, forsooth, will come like a sparrow and build your little nest of moss and hair upon the edge of this precipice. Huge and black it rises—black as the darkest midnight on the mountain top; dark clouds lower upon its brow, and the dark ocean howls and rages at its base; but above it all is God, darker than all in his righteous indignation.

2. In so far as these contiguous systems of Slavery and Freedom are concerned, the *cause of complaint* can never be taken away, unless we give up one belief, one principle and one honor. *Moral apostasy is the only basis of compromise.*

For the irritating contrast between the systems will never cease. No compromise can touch it. You cannot bring men educated in oppression into contact with *free men*, and not see the difference. How can a State in which thinking is a crime, where they will take a man and wring his thoughts from his reluctant jaw, and if they are unpleasant thresh or swing him—and where Legislatures pass laws that its own citizens shall go to prison if they dare to differ from the the great majority—how can such a State compare or harmonize with States where men think, and speak freely and fearlessly what they think? They must stay there and have their own way, and we must stay here and have our own way. In all the commentaries I have ever read concerning Noah's Ark, no one has ever suggested any other mode of a preservance of order than by keeping the animals *each in his own place*. Now a compromise, no doubt, would have coupled the eagle with the sparrow, the lion with the hare, the tiger with the lamb, and so forth. But it would not be half so ridiculous as to attempt to yoke two things as distinct as each other as Heaven and Hell, and one of which came from Heaven and the other from Hell.

3. The growing intelligence of slaves and their increasing numbers in proportion to their masters—the danger of insubordination and fevered anxiety—compromise can not touch that either.

4. We can not prevent their running away either. Why, you might as well try to stop the tides of Ocean, or stop vegetation in the tropics. Till Heaven be no power and cease to attract—men will aspire and follow aspiration. You can not prevent the departure of the children of Israel. Every decade shows more men who, Heaven inspired, will take their lines in their hands as our Fathers did, and risk all for freedom. And there is no use in talking any differently to the South. God has never given you the mortar, or the brick, or the trowel, to wall up that hole. By day and night they flee away. Compromise is a painted bomb which, with lighted fuse, falls into the camp, affording a pretty toy—a pleasing sight—but time fires the powder, and it contains only destruction within its gilded exterior. It has no good in it; it can effect none of those things that are claimed for it. Why tell the South you will return her slaves? You cannot do it. In the first place, you cannot catch them; they know it—so do you, and so do I. The Northern people lubricate the black man's foot and trip the hunter. I'd die willingly, triumphantly, before I would give up a fugitive within my protecting power. A deed of heroism like that would make a man's hearth an altar. It was the hanging of Christ upon the Hill of Calvary that made it higher than all other mountains of the earth. Let a man do a right thing, and its sentiment would be omnipotent forever. This is the truth, and if we tell the South differently, it is a lie.

My words are, I see, being reported, and in the papers they will go over the land, and as the papers even sometimes go South, perhaps they will get to Charleston. And I want to say to my Southern brothers we will remain faithful to our compact, we will be loyal to the Constitution, but we won't lie to you. We *will not* hunt or stop your slaves. It cannot be. So long as there is bread in the larder, and water in the cruise; so long as there are hills to hide among, and valleys through which to travel; so long as humanity and freedom reign in the heart of the North—so long men must and will escape from Slavery, and fugitives will gain their freedom!

[Here was heard a murmuring rumble as of suppressed applause, which was instantly hushed by a loud "sh—sh" from various parts of the house. Whereupon this orator, who seems to hold his audiences in perfect control, said, with inimitable gentility in his face "*O! it is not Sunday!*" Then broke forth such an instantaneous and spontaneous burst of applause as can only come from the heart. It even threatened to be too long, but Mr. BARNUM said, with a calming gesture, "That's enough—all right."]

I say again, we are bound as men of truth and conscience to look this thing in the face. We can now look at the history of these things and are not compelled to draw upon our imagination for either facts or arguments. If we had been in the original Convention we would, doubtless, have made the same concessions that our fathers did. But not if we had known as much of the evil of compromise. Then it was, doubtless, patriotism—now, it would be wickedness. Am I wiser than my father? *Yes*, in some matters I am. If I didn't I should be a fool. If I could not—with the light of revelation not only, but of fulfillment—draw more correct conclusions than he could without them, I should be worse than foolish. When South Carolina said she would not come into the compact unless certain conditions were granted—she should have staid out. [Laughter.] I seceded from my father's house once. I wouldn't say my catechism, and made-believe I was asleep. I seceded and staid out in the rain till supper time came—when hungry, wet and tired I went in again, bore the consequences of my disobedience, ate my supper cheerfully and went happily to bed. So it will be with South Carolina; if she wants to go out let her go—she'll stay out in the cold a little while and then will beg to come back, and will cheerfully repeat every article in the catechism, even if they should all be liberty. [Marked sensation.]

Our fathers in their wisdom, and doubtless doing what they deemed it best to do, acquiesced in her demand for permission to continue the Slave-trade until 1808, but if we, with our knowledge of the evils of such yieldings, should do so, we should be accursed.

Concerning the Compromise of 1850, you were fully advised. They promised finality. Did you get it? Yes, with the butt end of a club! They renewed their courage, and destroyed the Missouri Compromise—an evil only equaled by the enormity of the one which destroyed it, and what has been the result? Growing wickedness, excitements and turmoils beyond precedent. Before then, we got along nicely without having great trouble once in ten years—then once in four years—but now they come at all times; we can't have even a Presidential election—an election conducted in the most proper and constitutional manner—without there being trouble in the Banks, trouble in the street, trouble North and trouble South—and the whole country turned upside down—then up come these plethoric Dr. Sangrados—with their gold-headed canes and their fat, protruding stomachs, prescribing and nodding with solemn dignity, as if they had never failed before. Doctors in the olden time had two remedies for all diseases—bleeding and emetic—(laughter and uncomfortable sensation)—and these political quacks—worse off than even they, having but one remedy—offer now, and always will offer, nothing but compromise, and the patient, of course, dies, as he ought to, for taking such trash.

It is asked what we should do? Speak the truth. Permit no half-way measures or men. These half-way men are of no use—they can never get to Heaven—they are not known in hell, and are not wanted on earth. [AUDIBLE CACHINATION.] We want no half-way. Let the South keep its institutions in her own territory—we don't wish to touch them or injure them; they have already gotten the advantage of us. They shall have all that the Constitution has granted them—all that history has yielded them. But if they ask us to make the air of the North favorable for a slave's breath, we won't! We shall stand by *our* rights, even as they desire us to stand by their rights.

What will be the result? I don't know. I can't say how God will give his people victory. I do not know whether he will permit the nations to move calmly onward with a smooth sea and a favoring wind, or whether the eatening clouds shall burst with storms and tempests upon us, leading only eventually to the haven; whether our pathway shall be by long tribulation, or by quick and easy work. But when night is on the deep—when the heavens are overcast—when the clouds are thick and the tempest is in the sky—that man who steers his ship by what he sees above or below, at the stern or at the side of his ship, is a fool. There is a silent finger in the binnacle, pointing like the finger of God, and teaching which way to steer; and so, what the compass is to the mariner, that moral principle is to political affairs. There is but one thing to do—see where God's finger points—follow that path, and all will be well. But its hard work to prophecy about the South, or indeed, concerning comets of any name. [Laughter.] Will she secede? Possibly. Will they form a Southern Empire? Very likely. Will it succeed? I don't know, may be so may be not. But will she secede? I don't know and you don't know, and nobody knows. Whatever she does, our course is plain—there is but one course—do what is right, and act fully up to that. In the end the

RIGHT WILL PREVAIL.

Time is on the side of right, and is on the side of truth and equity. For my part, I should die of sorrow and of grief, of heart sickness and of trouble of soul, if the North, my well beloved North, should fail in the hour of trial. If when God sends the tempest among the nations of the earth, turning and overturning them in the cause of liberty, so that even Russia pulls off her shackles that she may attain to higher liberty, and France is working with her, and God still sending the raging tempest, stirs up old Europe, and Egypt and the islands of the sea and they all set their faces forward, looking toward the rising sun of Freedom's dawning day,—oh! if then America should be found with her beautiful head bent low—with her back turned to God and Liberty—who would not join the wail that would ascend from the groaning expectants of the earth?

May I never see it. No, may I rather pass from this stage and be with them that sleep—may I be with that bright company above to whom a thousand years is as one day, and may I not be compelled to witness my country's disgrace. But no! It will not come, it shall not come—for when this last great conflict comes—when the knights full panoplied are ready for battle, and their sympathizing colonists range themselves around their respective chieftains. We will be found—our country will be found—true to Liberty; true to justice, to equity, to the law and behest of God and his desires. So, we'll waste no superfluous tears, we'll trust in God and the spirit of Christianity among the people, believing that we shall endure for many years yet to come, and that the youngest member of this congregation shall, until his dying year, even when his hair shall be white like the snow, come up here to spend his annual Thanksgiving—a thanksgiving grounded upon the love of God—that God who has given us Liberty—Liberty, so precious for us and our children.

REV. DR. KREBS' DISCOURSE.

THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

Rev. Dr. KREBS preached in his church yesterday, from the following text:

"Seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."—Jeremiah, xxix., 7.

There are times when it becomes the duty of the ministers of religion to instruct their hearers on their obligations as citizens, and especially as Christian citizens. Their lips should teach knowledge; their tongues are free. I do not claim for them that they shall be the advocates of mere partisan schemes or factions; nor that while professedly teaching the word of God, they may inculcate and enjoin their own narrow, personal and fallible opinions, as if they had the authority of divine inspiration. To preach partisan politics is one thing; to set forth God's holy truth, as it defines the duty of men as husbands, fathers, children, rulers, masters, servants, in their personal life, and in their domestic, social and civil relations, and to urge their obligations to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God in all these relations, is another and a very different thing. This is to preach the politics of Heaven. This is to exalt that "higher law" which God, the Governor among the nations, and the Judge of all the earth, has enacted for the welfare of mankind and for the glory and supremacy of His throne, His rights, and His grace and favor to His subject and dependent creatures. We may and we ought to illustrate those principles and precepts of revelation, and reason, which guide men to justice and kindness. We may indicate the policy of a State, a ruler, a citizen, as well as that of a household, a master or a child. Yet, in debatable matters of government and political economy,—as, for instance, the questions of commerce, of peace and war, of slavery and emancipation, and their particular aspects and perplexities, it becomes us to speak with diffidence, whenever the commandment of God is not specific. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Good men are often divided on such delicate and difficult questions. The pulpit may err, or be divided, as the wisest and purest statesmen have differed among themselves, and proved far from infallible.

But it is a new doctrine, and certainly a very vague and often foolish doctrine, that the "pulpit has nothing to do with politics." You might as well tell us that the Gospel has nothing to do with human rights and duties. "We have not been used, in things of a civil and moral nature, to consider one law as made for the religious part of a nation, and another for the irreligious. Whatever is the duty of one, allowing for different talents and situations in life, is the duty of all. If therefore, it be not binding upon the former to consider the duty it owes to civil government, (and intelligently perform it,) neither is it upon the latter; and if it be binding upon neither, it must follow that civil government has no claim upon us, (nor have we any rights under it,) and that the whole world should be left to become a prey to anarchy or despotism."

Such was not the position taken by the Prophet Jeremiah, when he wrote to the captives in Babylon. They were in danger of being misled by false prophets; and faithfully he sets himself to counteract their mischievous counsels. At the time of writing, the captives in Babylon were only a detachment of the Jewish people, who, with their King, had been carried away, some years before the destruction of Jerusalem and the final overthrow of the government, by Nebuchadnezzar. Another portion of the people remained in Judea and Jerusalem, under the government of Zedekiah, who may be regarded as a kind of viceroy, under control of the King of Babylon. There were among the people false prophets, self-constituted teachers, impudent demagogues, and *pseudo*-patriots, who oracularly predicted the speedy deliverance and return of the captives and the restoration of independence. By inflammatory harangues and delusive promises, instead of calling the people to repentance and reformation for their sins, which were the cause of their present humiliation and affliction, they fomented discontent and incited turbulence. The Jews in Babylon were exposed to these evil influences. Under the deceitful hope of being soon emancipated and restored to their homes, they were in danger of being seduced into opposition to the imperial government, and to court alliances with other nations who were supposed to be ready to join them against the power which then exercised away over their nation.

To dissipate these delusions was the object of the letter sent to them by Jeremiah. He exhorts them to settle down calmly in their present condition, patiently and quietly awaiting for the time that God had appointed for the fulfillment of His purposes in their present captivity, and for their restoration to their own land. Let them marry, and plant and build, demeaning themselves as good citizens where they were: "Build ye houses, and dwell in them; and plant gardens and eat the fruit of them; take ye wives and beget sons and daughters; and take wives for your sons, and give your daughters to husbands; that ye may be increased there, and not diminished. And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

May we not suitably apply the advice of the text to ourselves and to all the people of this broad land,—to the North and the South, the East and the West? Ought we not to do this, the rather, when we remember that we are in our own land and dwell among our own people, where the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. Yea we have a goodly heritage—endowed with religion, liberty and law, blessed with abundance, and bound together in all parts of the land, not only by the ties of common freedom and privilege, but by the tender ties of blood and marriage, and all the dear intercourse of family kinsmanship and love.

Surely, it becomes us to day to keep in view these mercies and thankfully improve them, instead of churlishly and blindly ignoring them; and in the light of them to consider what peculiarly pertains to us as inhabitants of this fair city and State, with duties also to the other parts of this great nation,—this union of the "people of these States, extending from the northern snows to the luxuriant tropics, and from the Eastern to the Western Oceans."—this people of "one country, one Constitution, one destiny," whose safety and joy lie in promoting [law, and] "liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

And yet more especially, I could wish that we might confine our thoughts to the contemplation of those rich mercies,—if we only knew them,—that suggests this beautiful feast of Thanksgiving. The land and its history, its institutions for law and order and freedom, for education and religion, with all their precious fruits, its health, its bountiful harvests, its enriching industry and trade, its peace abroad, its boundless wealth and opportunity of happiness:—what a goodly spectacle it is! May we not take up the parable of envious Balaam's extorted eulogium: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of lign aloes which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters!" May we not appropriate the benefactions that drop from the generous lips of the dying patriarch when he blessed his tribes, and—yea—of his recovered Joseph: "Of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land for the precious things of Heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon; and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills; and for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof, and for the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the Heaven in thy help, and in His excellency on the sky. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; and He shall thrust out the enemy from before thee, and shall say, destroy them. Israel then shall dwell in safety alone; the fountain of Jacob shall be upon a land of corn and wine; also his heavens shall drop down dew. Happy art thou, O Israel; who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency! And thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee; and thou shalt tread upon their high places." May we not hopefully appropriate the grateful prayer of the patriot king, the man after God's own heart, "Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children—seditious children, sons of Belial—whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood: That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace: That our garners may be full, affording all manner of stores; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten of thousands in our streets: That our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case: Yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

And yet this day has been looked forward to by some, perhaps, among yourselves, with gloomy anticipations, while its thankful joy has been disparaged in high places as unsuitable, and churlishly discussed with railing and imprecation! The day has not brought sorrow, but it *was* feared that its dawn might be brought on heavily, amid reckoning and ominous clouds of disaster. The sky, indeed, is not clear. But is it strange, unwonted time! Shall we be pregnant only with panic, dissension and ruin? Is there no hope? Will not the clouds break away, as often before? Is there to be no more clear shining after the rain? Our trust is in God, who rules the host of heaven and governs the affairs of men. Our hope is also in the piety and penitence, the faith, and loyalty, and love that are not dead in the breasts of my countrymen; in the cooling of intemperate passion; in returning reason and wisdom, justice and moderation; in their reviving from despondency, and in the healthier tone of their courage; in the joy of the Lord, which is our strength, and in the confusion of schemes and our deliverance from the broken sway of demagogues, and from the insidious counsels of crafty political Achithophels, and a good riddance to all "strange children" who plot to divide and destroy, for ambition and mirrule; whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood.

And yet, I repeat it, what a remarkable time, what a strange juncture it is! The land is literally *overwhelmed* with the exuberant harvests, and the channels of commerce are gorged and choked with the superabundance of their freightage and the paralysis of the moving power. The balance of trade with all the world is in our favor, and at the same time our financial system has come well nigh to a dead lock! The wheels have been fairly blocked. *We are embarrassed with riches.* Men's hearts are failing for fear of cleanness of teeth in our cities and of commercial ruin. After a preliminary contest of keen debate and serious purport—a war of principle, a controversy stimulated undoubtedly to no small degree by sectional claims and preferences—the country passed through the quadrennial Presidential election with remarkable earnestness and determination of all parties, unawed by intimidation on the one hand, and uncaught by cajolery on the other, but with all the form and regard of law, and with perfect peace. But no sooner does the telegraph collect the result than pent-up anger bursts forth in threats and preparations for disunion; and whether by coincidence or by consequence, we are in the midst of a commercial and financial panic. Although its first and fearfulest alarms are passed away, yet financiers and statesmen, and merchants and traders, and every complicated interest penetrating into our churches and households, are still quivering with the shock. Just when we have been strengthening peace with foreign nations, by entertaining Japanese Embassies, and by the reception and interchange of kindly courtesies with the future King of England, our mother, and we were enjoying an era of good feelings, on a sudden we have found ourselves on the very verge of civil war. The public national affairs are all in agitation. A feeling of jealousy and exasperation and painful apprehension pervades the country. At the South there is the threat and marshaling of disunion, under the plea of violated rights; and, perhaps, in some places, under this pretext, lies the deliberate purpose and unqualified resolve of jealous ambition. There are wild threats of non-intercourse, of repudiation of debts, and of various annoyance. At the North there is recrimination, and some most arrogant charge of arrogance, retaliations for alleged encroachments, and nullification for nullification. Extremes meet. Men of most opposite opinion play into each other's hands. Abolitionists and Disunionists agree. From one side come goading, taunting, jeering, to drive into secession, and cool acquiescence in it. From the other side comes fiery menace, and there is local urging to rush upon disunion. Meanwhile, to fan the excitement, the telegraph flashes from one end of the country to the other every flying and every lying rumor, and a reckless Press engages in the home manufacture of reports, impatient of the tardy lighting, and outstripping and outheralding, and outrivaling its hasty, but too tame, messages. Even the sober and more reliable journals must feed the voracious craving, for the latest news. We look, as through magnifying glasses, at the staring capitals that exaggerate the things they herald and portend, and we devour all with a delicious horror, which, however relishing, does not always whet the appetite for the postponed breakfast. Thus, the flame of excitement is fanned, discord and alienation are fomented, secession and disunion are stimulated, and panic is fed; while our spirits keep time and company with the fluctuating registers of the Stock-board and the produce market; and we are on the look-out for every officious Ahimaaz who comes running to open his ignorant and empty budget, and it is only a vexation to understand the confused report of a great tumult, and we but thrust him aside with trembling expectation of the more accurate Cushi with the news that is to overwhelm every patriotic and loving heart with grief for our country and our kin.†

But now, blessed be God, this sectional feeling which has of late been our bane, is not universal, nor even homogeneous, on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. The *North* is of a divided opinion. One third more votes than all the South gave, were cast by it for the favorite candidates of the South. The great body of those who constitute the successful party evidently do not meditate injury to the rights of any portion of the people. Their candidate has significantly enough proclaimed his purpose, and is pledged, even to the point of interpretative laws, to administer the Government according to the *Constitution and the laws of the Union*, of which laws alone, he is to be the Executive, while the checks and balances of our federal system, and the actual constitution of Congress and the Supreme Court, effectually bar him from encroachment and usurpation, even if he were inclined or tempted to it; and the leading minds of his party, even now in the flush of success, when, if ever, men would be insolent and reckless, are giving no faint intimations of a wish and a purpose to take away the causes of just offence that has been created by the hasty, passionate, unwise and disloyal legislation of some of the Northern States. I thank God that New-York has not followed the ill-advised example. At this moment, the Legislature of Vermont, the first I believe, to pass a law obstructive of the Constitution and of the law of Congress respecting fugitive slaves, is formally considering the question of repealing the obstructive statutes of that State, under the force of an argument, learned and legal, logical and convincing, as it seems to me, that must prevail, and, as it is intimated, is likely to prevail. The *whole* North has not apotheosised JOHN BROWN. The *whole* Northern pulpit is not now, and has not been, inculcating hatred of our Southern brethren and of their institutions; neither has the whole Church in the North caught any such feeling, any more than the whole society of the North. It is due to ourselves, and to our country, to the Church, and to our friends in the South to whom we have been slandered, to declare this vindication. *At the South, also, public opinion is divided.* There is not an universal suppression of free speech, nor an universal rush into oil-union, at the command of hot and fiery dictators. Leading statesmen and States, and Senators and journalists there, are dissuading from rash measures, from rushing into disunion without adequate cause; are recognizing the loyalty and affection of the Northern people who have been misrepresented; are expounding the truth of affairs and the obligation, and privilege of the Constitution and the Government under it; are properly remonstrating, as matters is, for the removal of the causes of suspicion, fear, and alienation; and are counselling their own fellow-citizens and neighbors, as well as us, to wisdom, justice and moderation. And there, as well as here, is the Church of God—yea, notwithstanding the unhappy sectional separations of some denominations, the United Church of the North and the South, and her devoted ministry. I may speak here, with great confidence, of the conservative attitude of our own Presbyterian Church in this land—the largest body of Presbyterians in the world—whose latest solemn deliverance on *the question*, was consistently and unanimously pronounced by the General Assembly at Cincinnati, in 1845, where I had the honor to preside, and of which, when he heard of it, HENRY CLAY said that it had saved the Union. This body of 3,500 churches and 3,000 preachers, spreading over the land from the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to the Florida Cape Sable, the Gulf and the Rio Grande, and from the Connecticut, Montauk and Albemarle Sound to the Pacific—united, cordial and confiding, whose doctrine is one, teaching everywhere alike, and its heart is the heart of one man—the guide of millions of our people—is in all its const

truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This doctrine of *human rights* is the central fact in modern liberty. Says that profound jural philosopher, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, "The political science of the ancients does not occupy itself with the rights of the individual. The ancient science of politics is what we would term the art of government, that is, the act of regulating the State, and the means of preserving and directing it. The ancients set out from the idea of the State and deduce every relation of the individual to it from this first position. The moderns acknowledge that the State, however important and indispensable to mankind, however natural, and though an absolute necessity, still is but a means to certain objects, both for the individual and for society collectively, in which the individual is bound to live by his nature.... We seek one of the highest aims of civil liberty in the most efficient protection of individualities, endeavor and rights." PLATO and ARISTOTLE made the culture of the individual culminate in the State; the interests and happiness of the individual bind to the State; a refined communism being their ideal of the political commonwealth. The liberty of Greece rose no higher than this idolatry of the *State* as the personification of Humanity. The doctrine of *Human Rights*, derived from Christianity, found its first political expression with the English race. The Great Charter given by King JOHN in 1215, contained this pledge: "No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or any way destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, or commit him to prison, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will deny no man, or defer right or justice." Here the rights of the *man* stood face to face with the prerogative of the *king*. In 1679 came the Habeas Corpus act, to protect personal liberty against unlawful arrests, and needless and oppressive delays of law. And ten years later, after the revolution had brought WILLIAM of Orange to the throne of England, came the Bill of Rights passed by Parliament, and assented to by the King, in which the fundamental rights and liberties of the subject were solemnly re-affirmed even as against the Crown. Thus English liberty grew by the assertion of personal rights against royal prerogative. But there was yet a step in advance of all this. According to a fine distinction, these charters belong "to the times when *Governments chartered liberty*;" and that was a great step in advance of absolutism; but this is an age "when the *people charter Governments*:" and the great doctrine of our Declaration of Independence is that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." That doctrine rests upon the broad primal principle that man as man has an original and inalienable right to freedom and self-government. He who questions that right, touches the foundation of our liberties. Our rights are not derived from birth, or color, or race, or nationality; they cannot be defended upon any such ground; they are vested in that manhood which God has given us. We cannot trifle with such a right. We cannot deny to others these primal rights of man, without impairing and dishonoring our own. We cannot deny freedom and equality to the black man without making the white man's freedom a cheat and a sham. *Our* freedom rests upon the rights of man as man. The system of Slavery is not only incompatible with our *professions* of freedom, it is destitute of the very *idea* upon which our freedom is based. We have no right or title to freedom that does not vest equally in every man as an original endowment of the Creator. If, therefore, you ask me to sanction Slavery by some political compromise, you ask me to surrender that great natural charter of liberty which God has given to me and to every man as an inalienable right. No matter what betides, I cannot be a party to reducing any man to Slavery—for the *one* reason that he is a man. God and my conscience forbid me to do him this enormous wrong. The love I bear my country forbids me to strike such a blow at the heart of the nation's life, liberty and happiness. The one cause of discord, the one ground of apprehension we have in the land, is Slavery; and this is such because it is SIN;—it is against justice, against right, against God. With Slavery we cannot be quiet, we cannot be truly free. He who oppresses man, fights against God.

3. To guard our national freedom we must *adhere with uncompromising firmness to the Constitutional forms through which it is expressed and regulated.* A State or nation must have a liberty regulated by law, or it will vacillate between licentiousness and despotism. Laws and constitutions are the only safeguard of freedom against the tyranny of despots on the one hand, or the tyranny of mobs on the other. If laws are deemed unequal, if constitutions prove defective, there is a legal, constitutional way in which they can be modified and repealed. There is no other way compatible with a just and regulated freedom. Either these United States must have one Constitutional Government for their common interests, or as in the Italy of the middle ages, they will be a group of petty republics, divided by jealousies, weakened by factions, tossed together in civil war, to be bound together at last by the chain of a military despotism. Our national freedom demands a firm adherence to the Constitution that guards our liberties.

4. The people of these United States, peaceably, after full discussion, with open nomination and by forms of law, have designated one of their own number to be their President. "Their governor proceeds from the midst of them." On Wednesday next the electors will discharge their duty under the Constitution. On the designated day the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses of Congress, will open and count the votes transmitted by the electors, and declare ABRAHAM LINCOLN duly elected President of the United States. "By the Constitution this must be done, and nobody doubts that it will be done. On the 4th day of March next, if living, the President elected by the people will be quietly and safely inaugurated in the City of Washington; the Chief Justice will administer the oath of office; the new President will solemnly swear that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." No sane man doubts that he will thus be installed, nor that he will use all his native wisdom and firmness, all his known patriotism, and all the power of his office, to preserve, protect and defend the chartered and well-ordered freedom transmitted by our fathers. He must do this; and the people must and will sustain him in doing this; or our national liberty and self-government are at an end.

5. The certainty of a change of Administration has created a huge *vacuum* in the hopes and plans of those who, for thirty years, have mainly controlled the General Government in the interests of a section, and who, like the Jacobins, "have advocated fraternization, so long as they could contrive to be the *elder brothers*." Hot winds from the tropics rush in to fill this vacuum, and meeting counter currents, whirl and par with the dust and noise of a hurricane. But like the hurricane, their force will soon be spent, and Nature will regain her equilibrium. The old dry leaves may be tossed about; here and there, a public crib may be blown over, to the consternation of the occupants of its stalls; here and there a hen-roost may be disturbed, and the cackling of its inmates, and the flying feathers, will add to the noise and confusion of the hour; but the grand pillars of our national freedom, deep-set in the granite rights of men, will withstand the tempest without rocking, and the air of the Capital will be mercifully purified by the agitation.

To borrow the beautiful simile of CHARLES JULIUS HARE, "Whoever wishes to see an emblem of political unions and enmities, should walk when the sun shines in a shrubbery. So long as the air is quite still, the shadows combine to form a pretty trellis-work, which looks as if it would be lasting. But the wind is perverse enough to blow, and then to pieces goes the trellis-work in an instant, and the shadows, which before were so quiet and distinct, cross and intermingle confusedly. It seems impossible they should ever reunite; yet, the moment the wind subsides, they dove-tail into each other as closely as before." The wind will go down, and all things remain. Have *patience*—the patience of hope. Have *firmness*—the firmness of faith. Have *confidence*—the confidence of prayer. Have *reliance upon right*, upon principle, upon patriotism, upon God. I rely upon the patriotism, the integrity, the religion of the South as well as the North. He who has just led Italy through the sea of fire and blood to the promised inheritance of nationality and freedom; He who is moving for the deliverance of all peoples from the oppressor, will not abandon us to anarchy and civil war, will not suffer the overthrow of our national liberty, if we are but faithful to Him and his eternal truth.

Let us bless Him to-day for the consecrated gift of national independence and self-government. Let us bless Him for the union of these States. Let us humble ourselves before Him for our abuse of that gift by pride and luxury, and the oppression of the poor. Let us supplicate His blessing upon our country, our whole country, our United States. May He who made these States free and independent, and who has made them *one* in their freedom and their destiny, guard, preserve, perpetuate their Union for freedom, for justice, for humanity; scatter the counsels of bloody and deceitful men; break the rod of the oppressor; cause the wrath of man to praise Him; and make it the Thanksgiving of our children, as it is ours to-day, that "their nobles are of themselves, and their Governor proceeds from the midst of them."

REV. DR. CHAPIN'S DISCOURSE.

CAUSES FOR THANKFULNESS.

An empty seat is always a rarity in Dr. CHAPIN'S church, and, yesterday morning, in spite of the balmy beauty of the day, there was not even one to mutely invite an addition to the congregation. In spite of the beauty of the day, we say, for it is an indisputable fact, that pleasant weather crowds a church with vacant pews quite as much as unpleasant, especially when the day be not Sunday. Broadway, in its beauty, is generally quite as attractive to the majority as the narrow way,—if anything, the balance trembles in favor of the former. But Dr. CHAPIN, yesterday morning, had a charm to stay the tide of humanity that is ceaselessly ebbing and flowing along the great mart, and it streamed through the open doors of his church, flowing up the aisles, circling round the pulpit, and filling every nook and corner of the building. The occasion was a Thanksgiving sermon, and the text was the 6th and 7th verses of the fourth chapter of Psalms:

"*There be* many that say, Who will show us *any* good? Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us. Thou hast put gladness in my heart, more than in the time *that* their corn and their wine increased."

Dr. CHAPIN premised by saying that the portion of the Psalm which constituted the text seemed to have been uttered by the Psalmist, not so much for the quickening of his own faith as for the assurance of others. There is no reason to suppose that David's own great heart sunk when fleeing before his enemies, but those who had accompanied him through his pilgrimages were very apt to cry out, Who will show us any good? and in the conclusion of the text David gave the true answer to the question prompted by the desponding spirit of his followers, and thus also did he answer the desponding questioners of all ages. In the present discourse, he especially invited attention to the common grounds of human despondency, and also to the perpetual cause for universal thankfulness. This would naturally divide his discourse into two heads.

Firstly, to consider the common causes of complaint. Men are perpetually crying out for good, and in this cry there is a proof of greatness as well as of weakness. There is a proof of greatness, inasmuch as it is prompted by that desire of man which urges him to press forth beyond what he has attained, and look out into the boundless realms which open to his view, and this desire is recognized even by those who take the dryest and most material view of human existence.

And again, the current question of the text is sometimes prompted by a narrowness of vision, as a disease or affection of the eye may cause temporary blindness, and shut from our view all the beauties of nature. So a single calamity may blind us from a recognition of all the good there is in life. There were many in the audience before him who must feel this; many in the audience of all days in the year, when families are gathered together and the circle numbered, whose hearts, as they marked the vacant seats, go out in the desponding cry, Who will show us any good? This despondency is not a spirit of unbelief. For the time despondency is not a spirit of unbelief. For the time being these despondent ones lose the light of a tranquil faith, a light which, over the rougher as well as the smoother events of life, weaves its own grand plan. Sometimes, however, the cry is an expression of the vilest scepticism. But on the phase of unbelief he would not dwell, for it was not the time.

There are many men who, looking around on the Universe, see nothing but barrenness and desolation. To them life is nothing but terror, and death only desolation, and they cry out with full as much joy as sadness, Who will show us any good?

The question of the text is sometimes produced by following mistaken aims and methods. Thus there are men living in the lowest grades of sensuality, whose higher life seems all stricken out of them. Yet in them breaks out the boundlessness of human nature—they are seeking good, but vilely. The voluptuary, groveling in the mire of his sensual instincts, cries out, Who will show us any good? Sometimes the same question bursts from a high plane of solid intellectual pursuits—for there is nothing but what we can make a question of, and it is much easier to ask than to solve. And even great intellects are very apt to settle down in despondency, and say there is nothing new and nothing true—Who will show us any good? Sometimes this question comes from those who are governed wholly by material interests—men who, in a nation's life, see no higher good to be accomplished than the advancement of their material interests. It is the expression of human despondency and human need everywhere, and we revert to every quack, who in any way professes to treat the question, ever crying through the streets for some one who will show us good. The desponding cry arises from narrowness of vision, or from the pursuance of mistaken aims and methods.

Considering in contrast the perpetual occasion of Christian thankfulness, it is expressed in one word—God. There was never a season of public depression in which all the nations of the world might not be called upon to give thanks, while the hours marched in golden procession for this one assurance—The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice. If there were no God, no mighty power, working out a plan in the universe, then the question of who will show us any good? might be put, and there would come back no answer, but the serving of a reigning power is a perpetual cause for thanksgiving. Even though desolation stalked through the land, the consciousness that it was all for the development of some great plan, should cause us to rejoice. This feeling is more beautifully set forth by the Prophet Habakkuk: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." To know that there is a higher good working out in plans which we cannot comprehend, is in itself enough to create the inspiration of Thanksgiving Day. Yet even the lips of official authority have proclaimed to the people that we have not much to be thankful for. Oh, Lord! lift up the light of thy countenance upon us that we may be ashamed of this expression. We have just now especial cause for thankfulness. The harvest has been abundant, and men have felt in all ages that they have reason to be thankful while gathering in the golden fruits of their toil.

Thanksgiving is not a concession to old superstitions and prejudices. It is rationally founded unless we vote God out of the universe. If there be any meaning in Thanksgiving it is faith that God gives us the harvest, and every year we witness a perfect miracle by seed time and harvest, growth and fruition. Every year God's power and goodness letters the earth with golden evidences of His love; we witness the procession of the seasons; the falling leaves drop like a benediction on a fulfilled promise and a completed work, and in all this have we not cause for thankfulness? Around us we have health; no dark disease in epidemic form has crept into the bosom of our families, and in view of this blessing alone who can find it in his heart to say, Who will show us any good?

It may be asked, But do you not find any grounds for sadness? Yes. There is always cause for humiliation and prayer, even in the happiest times. It must be admitted that there is cause for sadness in the complexion of the political horizon. Out upon the party spirit which says it is a mere flurry; out upon that party which says "flurry," just as much as upon the other which charges it upon the triumph of their opponents in the November contest. The Christian will indeed say that this is a time for deep thought, but not for trembling nor consternation. You cry, who will show us any good in the present condition of things? There is cause for thankfulness even in the troubled condition of the political horizon. There has been a brave and honest utterance of opinion, an outspeaking of the conviction of a people, and who would say: "Let this conviction be smothered; bury it deep for the sake of temporary quiet." Had this been done we might, indeed, say there is nothing to be thankful for. A nation should be thankful for its cross of manliness. Let us then be thankful for ours, that we have not muzzled our opinions at the dictates of a doubtful policy. Whatever may come, it has not yet come; it is not our world, but God Almighty's. That expression of the Psalmist, of gratefulness to God, under all circumstances should be written everywhere. He has cradled us between two great oceans, and spread our sails abroad like the corn in our vallies; and now because a trial comes upon us shall we deny gratitude? Did God ever lead a nation on to prosperity without compelling them to encounter trials, and are we to cry out? Let each in this extremity endeavor to meet the other in a fraternal spirit. We know not what is to come, nor will I attempt to foretell. A clergyman is out of his sphere when he takes to political prophecying. For information on this head people rightly turn to newspapers, statesmen and politicians. But if the worst comes to the worst, let not our doorposts be sprinkled with fraternal blood. And in no extremity let us wholly despair. The severest trials are to bring out the finest gold. Our institutions are not a failure, and this turmoil which agitates them may be but a step towards permanent peace. We will not let forebodings mar our thanks to-day; rather let us cast our eyes about us and see how much we have to be thankful for. We have to pass through a path over which lowers a cloud, but that very cloud may be the guide which is to lead us forth into a way of pleasantness. And so let us be thankful for the good we have, and then for the faith which looks higher than mere material good. We know, if not for our generation that for another, if not for ourselves that for our children, the elements which mingle in confusion in the present hour, will bring a brighter thanksgiving. In this conviction let us say: "Oh, Lord, thou hast put gladness in our hearts more than in the time when their corn and their wine increased."

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS' DISCOURSE.

THE CRISIS—MAYOR WOOD'S PROCLAMATION CONSIDERED.

At the West Presbyterian Church, on Carmine-street, Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS preached from the 34th Psalm, 1st verse: "I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth."

This Psalm was written by David, not when in the full tide of prosperity, but when fleeing for his life from Saul, and a stranger in the land of the Philistines. It was probably written in the cave of Adullam, and, under the circumstances, we might have expected a plaint and not a paean; but here we have a psalm of joyful thanksgiving to the Lord, who "heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles." The doctrine underlying the text is, that at all times, and in all places, we have cause for thanksgiving. There can be no circumstances so adverse, or so interblended with sorrow, but that every filial heart can see abundant cause for gratitude.

The Mayor of this City has seen fit to address to us a most remarkable proclamation, which seems to me ineffable in its effrontery and impiety. It is not necessary to expend many words upon it; let it speak for itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—In accordance with custom and the proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the national interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

This paper requires no comment. Its malice is very harmless, while such prayers as it recommends can only injure those who offer them.

Some see in our present circumstances occasion only for gloom and fear. I cannot sympathize with those. These crises have been the means often of bringing out some of the brightest and strongest traits of manhood among our people. What is before us God only knows. I would not attempt one word of prophecy. If there is to be a separation of these States, God can overrule even that for good. He will turn and overturn till his righteous will is accomplished, and He can bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness.

Engineers sometimes measure inaccessible objects by the length of the shadows they cast. If we measure the evil of Slavery by the shadow it is now casting upon our land, we shall have truer ideas of its magnitude and enormity than ever before.

In the present crisis our duty is evident; we should be calm, firm and hopeful. Sneers and taunts do not become this hour. We have sins enough of our own in connection with this evil, which should make us humble, penitent and tolerant of others. We should be firm, for no step should be ever taken backward in the path of duty. We should be hopeful, for when we remember our past history and our Christian position, it seems the height of unbelief to doubt that the God who has cared for us hitherto will fail to do so in the future. Let us pray that on this consecrated soil there may be no shedding of brother's blood by a brother's hand, but that all our differences may be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. Passing from this topic let us speak of things nearer to us personally. We are apt to dwell on what we call great blessings, because they are special, and to forget the common, and as we say, lesser blessings which are the filling up of life, and which are as innumerable as the drops of the morning. Looking at the lofty mountains, we are apt to forget the valleys lying between them, where are waving fields, lowing herds, pleasant homes and all that contributes to the comfort and happiness of man.

God is too great to consider anything that He gives us, or that we can return as small. Nowhere can we stand, but we find life. There are animalcuæ so small that 150,000,000 of them will not weigh a grain, and yet they are all living creatures, for each of whom God is caring. So all the unseen life around us floating in the sunbeam, and to which the water-drop is a world, our life sustains definite relations. God is moving and controlling all for the good of his intelligent creatures, for the sake of His beloved Son.

The blessings we call great, do they appear so to God in comparison with those of which we take note? Solomon said, "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." The sun rises and sets in His power and glory, and we hardly notice it, because it is a common blessing, yet God compares the gift of His only begotten Son, not to some of the mercies which we call great, but to the rising sun. When God wishes to illustrate the preciousness of his salvation, He does not liken it to gems or gold, but to water, of whose value we do not think till we are compelled to by drouth and desolation. When he wishes to mention His own works, he does not mention His acts of creation, but tells us that not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice, and that the very hairs of our heads are numbered. He tells us how He clothes the grasses and the lilies of the field. When He teaches us to pray, He does not command us to ask for what we call great blessings, but the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread." Thus God's thoughts and ways contrast with ours.

What a complex mystery is life. Its roots reach out to gather sustenance from ten thousand sources. Yet how we forget the debt we are accumulating by simply living. God ever controls our life, presenting us delights for the eye, ear and all our senses. Then the externals of living; open Bibles, churches, houses, schools, colleges, the free Press, for our entertainment and culture; how these call upon us to bless the Lord at all times.

Let us learn to-day to realize more perfectly the goodness and greatness of our God. In numbering our mercies, let us not forget those which testify most convincingly and faithfully to God's unwearied love. Perhaps at this hour our trials and griefs are crowding upon our minds. We make too much of these. In all afflictions, there should ever be praise welling up in our hearts.

"We overstate the ills of life and take
Imagination (given us to bring down
The choirs of singing angels overbone
By God's dear glory) down our earth to rake
The dismal snows, instead of flake following flake,
To cover all the corn. We walk upon
The shadows of the hills, across a knoll thrown,
And pant like climbers! Near the alder brake
We sigh so loud, the nightingale within
Refuses to sing loud, as else she would.
O brothers! let us leave the shame and sin
Of making grieving in a thankless mood,
The holy name of *grief*: holy herein,
That by the grief of *One*, came all our good."

REV. DR. HUTTON'S DISCOURSE.

REBUKE OF DISUNIONISTS AND FANATICS.

In his Church, on Washington-square, yesterday morning, Dr. HUTTON selected as his text Deut., VIIIth chapter; 10th to 14th verse:

"When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day: Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein:

And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied; Then thine heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God."

The discourse founded on these words, presented two leading thoughts:

First—The causes for thankfulness in the marvelous prosperity which from the very beginning of our national existence has been bestowed upon us; and

Secondly—The evidence on every side of the necessity of the caution in the text, that we were in danger of forgetting God, and of having our hearts lifted up with pride.

This, the preacher remarked, is to be seen in our love and taste for splendor and the pomps of life—heard in our big-swelling words—read in newspapers, and proclaimed in the readiness of our reckless and ignorant demagogues to threaten war and the dissolution of the Union—not knowing that war is always God's greatest curse, worse, far worse, than famine or pestilence, and that secession is *national ruin*—and if we indulge a proud and arrogant spirit we may have disunion and war. The South may bring it. Cuba may bring it; anything may be the occasion; for it is in truth *the lifted-up heart* which brings it. And is not God adding the voice of His providence to the warning in His word? What means this pressure in our money market—this wavering of confidence—this horrid cry of disunion which floats upon our Southern breezes? Oh! I am sad and fearful, from the simple fact that any portion of our so-blessed people can consent to talk about the mere possibility of disunion. I am disappointed that the people do not rebuke and frown down the political demagogue who dares to imagine such a calamity and such a wickedness—that they do not brand him traitor and rebel against God and his country, for he deserves the title. I cannot, indeed believe that the majority of the people in our Southern States can be so infatuated and unpatriotic as to desire a separation from this God-favored Republic, but I am startled by the fact that they will allow men thus to speak and to advocate such a dishonorable course; and I am also pained that we at the North have those who can talk so calmly, and so exultingly even, of such an event. Yes, brethren, we have cause, great cause, for thankfulness to Almighty God this day—more cause than at any former period. But we have also cause for humiliation, and for taking the warning contained in our text, to walk humbly before God, looking to him to preserve our beloved land from the madness which threatens us. Nor can I forbear adding, that I consider the warning of the text, as peculiarly addressed to us, for I ascribe the state of things at the South, in some degree to the ungodly, unbrotherly self-righteousness and self-exaltation, which the North have exhibited on this subject. We have not felt the sympathy for the South which we ought to have felt. We have not always treated them not felt for them as brethren of the same family, but in our pride and our prosperity have calumniated ourselves upon our superiority. But we should not indulge in recrimination. Both North and South need to repent. Our duty is plain. Looking to God as the author of our prosperity, we should look still to him, feel our dependence on him, entreat his forgiveness for our national sins, and pray to him to pour out the spirit of brotherly kindness, and to preserve us, even as he has formed us as a nation and blessed us hitherto.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS' DISCOURSE.

THE DISPARAGEMENT OF CHRIST, TENDING TO SEVER THE BONDS OF NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD.

The Thanksgiving Discourse, in the Amity-street Baptist Church, was by the pastor, the Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS. His text was furnished by the two verses in the prophecy of Zechariah: "And the Lord said unto me, cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was priced at of them. And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the Lord. Then I cut asunder mine other staff, even bands, that I might break the brotherhood between Judah and Israel." [C. xi., vs. 13, 14.] The title and burden of the sermon was: "The disparagement of Christ, tending to sever the bonds of national brotherhood." The allusion of the Evangelist to the passage, fixed its meaning as a prophecy and type of Christ's blood-money, paid to Judas, at the rate established by the Mosaic law as the compensation for a slave. Even a Judas could feel its pettiness, and fling it back with scorn. It became the purchase-money of the Potter's Field, the Aceldama. Such insulting depreciation of their Messiah, rent finally in God's just providence, the commonwealth of the Jews into fragments. Now, as of old, all wise and good government rested on the two staves of the Prophet's imagery—the staff of beauty, or favor, or grace, on the one hand, and the staff of bands, or power, or authority, on the other hand. A nation cohered and prospered, under God's favor, by means of the love of country and race, the patriotic affection or favor of the people to their native land and their countrymen. This weakened, the other staff, of authority, the national statutes and magistracy, could not long endure. If broken also up, the people crumbled into anarchy. We saw in the history of nations, that their just appreciation and obedient use of Christ's gospel was the standard of their abiding prosperity, and of the virtues and order and knowledge necessary to realize and to retain true freedom. The disparagement of the Redeemer's word and work was, necessarily, the germ of the nation's decay and of the civil and social disorder and ruin. As a people, we had been connected from the first with infidelity. "If God's Bible will not speak as we want it to," the feeling has said, "so much the worse for the Bible;" and thousands had been drawn into the vortex and had thrown off their belief in the Bible. The young man who would not go with the tide, and revered the past and the gray beards of the aged, had been held up to scorn.

4. It was the duty of all patriots to cling to the principles of constitutional law and justice, regardless of all that is not right in the sight of the Lord, and that is contrary to the Constitution under which we live, and by which we must hang together.

5. It was the duty of the Northern States that had passed laws contrary to the Constitution, to come forward and with manly generosity repeal them.

6. It was the duty of the wise men to gather together, if necessary, call a Convention at which every grievance might be brought forward and the sacredness of the ancient compact might be made evident.

If these things were done then there was yet hope—a possibility that even the madness of men now inflamed might not lead them to deeds from which there was no retreat. Mr. HOGE exhorted those whom he immediately addressed to do their part towards restoring harmony. He commented upon the worthless character of the men commonly elected to office in these days, and urged the importance of changing all this. But there was much for which they should be thankful. They should be especially grateful for the good work of the Sabbath Committee, and should pray for their continuance and increasement. Might God grant that the apprehensions regarding the future might not be realized; that when another twelve-month had rolled by they might all sit down as parts of a United Republic; that there might be no divisions in the State or in the Church, but that if the worst came upon them they might be found doing their duty and standing by God and the right.

The Reverend gentleman, who is from South Carolina, was heard with respectful attention throughout.

REV. T. F. WHITE'S DISCOURSE.

THE STARVING IN KANSAS—TOUCHING LETTERS FROM GEN. S. C. POMEROY TO THADDEUS HYATT—A PUBLIC RELIEF MEETING TO BE CALLED BY DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Rev. THEODORE F. WHITE, who fills Dr. CHEEVER'S pulpit during the absence of that gentleman in Europe, delivered an impressive sermon, taking for his text the 6th verse of Psalm xvi.—"The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." Having reviewed the present state of the nation in its commercial, religious, and political aspects, he was encouraged to believe that the signs of the times pointed to a higher standard of national morality, specially illustrated by the choice for the first time of a President avowedly opposed to human Slavery. The causes of the land being a "goodly heritage" were then pictured out in the magnificence of its territory, the existence of constitutional liberty to a greater extent than in any other nation, in the exercise of freedom of opinion, of speech and of the Press, and above all in the prevalence of a true religion and reverence for the Bible. In conclusion he prayed that the Republic might continue to be handed down to their children's children a "goodly heritage" long continued, one and indivisible, growing more precious forever.

Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, who had recently been traveling in Kansas, was afterwards introduced to the audience, in accordance with an announcement that he would give some details of the present famine and destitution in that unfortunate Territory.

Mr. HYATT stated that there were present with him his friends, Rev. Mr. DENISON, of Fort Riley, and Judge WATTLES, of Lynn County, the neighbor of Capt. MONTGOMERY, who would be happy to address them. For himself, he was utterly worn out and sick, and he should, therefore, call upon Mr. DENISON to read a few letters, which fully set forth the terrible misery of the people of Southern Kansas. They were written by Gen. POMEROY, agent for the Relief Association, at Atchison. He could scarcely believe, he said, as he looked about upon the wealth of this great City, almost an empire of itself, that for three months past some *thirty thousand* human beings had been left to starve in KANSAS, without a move having been made towards relieving them. He almost doubted, in contemplating the fact, that he lived in a Christian era, but he supposed that the people of the Eastern States would not give practical attention to the matter until they hear, next March, that the bones of one thousand men, women and children are bleaching on the plains of Southern Kansas. What relief had so far been afforded had been given by a very few persons. The farmers of Illinois had contributed generously and nobly, and were yet; but, notwithstanding their bounty, Gen. POMEROY had to pay from $100 to $500 a day for freightage upon the provisions so obtained. For this purpose he said he had advanced $1,800 himself, only $1,100 of which had been refunded. A few days since he had sent a special messenger to Gov. MORGAN, asking him to issue a supplementary proclamation, advising the Churches to take up a collection on Thanksgiving Day in aid of their starving countrymen. His Excellency threw himself back in his chair, stroked his chin wisely, and said that there was no precedent for such a thing. He wondered if the Governor would look for a precedent when his family and himself were in the agonies of starvation. He seemed to forget that wise men could make precedents, and when told even that the Governor of Ohio had done what he was asked to do, replied, "Oh! that was only a Western precedent," not to be followed by the State of New York.

Mr. HYATT then called Mr. DENISON to the platform, and requested him to read the letters he had alluded to.

Mr. DENISON complied, but after having read one or two of the documents,

A deacon suggested that in view of the smallness of the congregation, (there not being more than three hundred persons present,) further proceedings for the present be suspended, and a Committee be appointed to call a public meeting, to be held in one of the largest places in the City. At that time the matter could be fully brought before the people, and he had no doubt that the City of New-York would respond nobly to the call for aid.

His suggestion met with favor, and Deacon FAIRBANKS, Drs. HART and BALL were appointed a Committee for such purpose, with power to add to their number. It was subsequently decided that the gentlemen thus selected should meet on Saturday evening next at the house of Deacon FAIRBANKS, No. 217 West Fourteenth-street, for consultation.

A collection, amounting to about $108 was taken up.

The following are among the letters which Mr. HYATT has lately received:

From General Pomeroy.

ATCHISON, K. T., Nov. 5, 1860.

THADDEUS HYATT—*My dear Sir*: Inclosed I send you some slips which Mrs. POMEROY has cut from our territorial papers. They may answer some of the *lies* that those tell who say that "there is no destitution in Kansas." Even Leavenworth and Lawrence have called Relief Meetings! organized Committees! called a territorial convention! Why all that if no destitution is feared? But it's too late to question or cavil. The "hunger fiend" you described some six weeks ago has already actually *come*, and has passed many a threshold, and sits to-day on many a once healthful cheek grim and wan as a pilgrim to death.

To-day, like Saturday, (as I wrote you) has been full of touching incidents. Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, from Chelsea, Butler Co., made his weary way here 140 miles. Fearing he should not get anything (coming so early) he sold his stock before leaving home for $40. To-day he spent his $40 for clothing, medicines and groceries, and I filled the balance of his load and now his cheerful face is turned,—to the place of all others the best—his home. He is taking hand cordially said "God bless you and those who help you remember the poor." I shall be home in a few days with my load "just think of it!" so happy as he appeared to be—2,800 pounds to haul, two slow yoke of oxen, and a ten days' trip before him! I noticed the man's clothing was reduced to mere rags. Like Joseph's it had "many colors," but unlike Joseph's it had many seams. Still he was uncomplaining, and when loaded up seemed even delighted. He assured me that he should return within 20 days, or send an escort, as he is Chairman of a Committee who have a tract of country embracing nearly half a county. I *encouraged him to do so.* But worse than all came a widow lady—Mrs. JOHNSON—all the way from Pardee, to see what could be done for her and her's. Mrs. JOHNSON'S story can be soon told. Eleven years ago she married an excellent man in New-England, and until his health failed lived comfortably and happily. Three years ago his physicians pronounced him consumptive—said he must die.

He was determined to make one earnest effort to prolong his life, and gathering up his infant children, took all he had on earth and planted himself in Kansas. His health seemed to improve, and for more than two years he seemed a well, a prosperous and a happy man. He paid for his claim, fenced forty acres, built a house, dug a well and was surrounding himself with comforts, when lo! last Spring his old diseases returned, and quicker than any one apprehended, he was laid away in the long sleep of the tomb. His widow, who visited me to-day, was then called upon to gather to herself her five children (under eleven years of age—four girls and one boy) and with them meet life's struggle alone. She rented her forty acres of land; got nothing. She "worked as long as she could find work to do," and at last, to-day, said she *must have help* or herself and her little ones must soon rest beside their father in the grave. The neighbors and the church of which she was a member, had, she said, "been very kind to her;" but they were nearly as destitute as herself. I supplied her, through the kindness of our Galesburgh friends, with a few beans, meal and flour, in all not over $5 worth, and she seemed satisfied that she could go through the winter. I thought how little it took to make some people happy, and how much many others had and were still unhappy.

Another car load came this evening, and still more will be here to-morrow, as I have received the bills of lading by mail. Our organizations in the Territory are doing well, and the machinery begins to work.

Truly yours, S. C. POMEROY.

Letter of Dr. Robinson to Gen. Pomeroy, dated Manhattan, Nov. 17, 1860.

Gen. POMEROY—*My dear Sir*: We have no Committee in Riley County except a kind of self-constituted one, of which I am a member. Some three or four families up the Blue came to me yesterday—strong, stout men—and wept like children because they were obliged to tell me their wants. They feel too proud to let the world know their distress, but to a minister or physician they will open their hearts. I have given, friend POMEROY, till I can give no more. I have divided my sack of flour (bought for my family) as many as eight times within two weeks, and kept dividing until all was gone. I wish I had money enough, no man should suffer. As it is, I am obliged to apply to you for those poor, distressed families who must starve unless something is done. A very few farmers here have corn, but nothing short of $1 50 per bushel will get it from them. I have in several instances given more money to go and buy a bushel or two of corn, but I cannot do it longer—God knows I wish I could. I have worked hard for two long years and have booked about $4,000 for it, but during all that time I have not received enough to pay my bills at the drug-store. I am in debt on my house, as you know, but that I can and shall lose what I have paid, ($800,) I have no doubt. But that is nothing to the suffering of my neighbors, who come to me in tears for something for their children to eat. Some four or five families have stubbed and rigged up a team. I tell them I dare not send them till I hear from you, but I hope you have something there to spare to those poor creatures. Some of them are Germans, others are Americans. If any go with a line from me, stating their circumstances, will you see they have something to relieve their distresses? They are honest, frugal, industrious and temperate people. God will bless you for this work of benevolence, though men may mock it and rail at it. Some of these families have lived on cracked corn and water, with a little salt, for three, and many for ten weeks, and now their little stock of corn is exhausted. Where is there any more to come from? If I send a team down, I wish a few sacks of flour could be left with me, when I could give it out by piecemeal to these poor fellows that constantly come to me for a little something to eat and a little corn. I will, however, tell you more about it when they go. Can I send these poor fellows soon? Your obedient servant.

J. W. ROBINSON.

ATCHISON, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

MY DEAR HYATT: And still they come. Wagon after wagon—drove after drove. The scene you saw is continued—repeated day by day. I have become hardened to sights and sounds that would have once made me shudder. To-day as many as twelve families have applied to me for aid.

Something must be done; our people, unless aided, will starve. The amount you left will all be gone within ten days, and yet no family has had over one small sack of meal. The amount will be distributed chiefly in Anderson, Linn, Breckinridge and Shawnee Counties.

The system we have adopted puts every bushel into the hands of the poor; and not one ounce is detained for incidental expenses. The men who haul the meal have their pay in meal to support them, and the balance is put into the hands of the Committees, who were raised in your presence mostly, or in consequence of your visit, and they distribute free of charge.

I can do nothing but attend to this business while the poor are unfed. Truly, S. C. POMEROY.

ATCHISON, Oct. 22.

DEAR HYATT: Your letter from Washington is received; also, your telegram. Illinois has already begun to send in car-load after car-load of potatoes and corn to me, and I am left to pay freights. I have no doubt from the way it comes in, that ANNY and I would get, in Illinois, *a million bushels contributed* in one month; but it takes money to pay for freights and buy sacks. I have to-day sent 500 sacks to Illinois to be filled. The work, *thank God*, HAS COMMENCED!

As I have to-night answered fifty letters for you, which are coming in from all parts of the distressed Territory, you must excuse me from further writing. ANNY has gone South. I expect him here in a day or two, on his way to Illinois.

The way we have organized this Territory is complete, and now *surprises* every one. There was a *divinity* in that. Yours, truly, S. C.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSEDALE.

WALLACK'S THEATER—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—TOOTY TRIPLES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ROSE ELMER—WHAT IS IT?—ARMS CHILDREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CHIMMELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have nothing new of importance regarding the secession movement to report this morning. Attention is now being concentrated principally at the Federal Capital, and speculation is busy with the probable action of Congress at the opening of the session, and the effect which it will have upon the present agitation. We also have a variety of surmises as to the composition of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has written another letter to an inquiring Pennsylvanian, in which he gives his views somewhat at length on the topics of the day. It is supposed to foreshadow the tone of his message to the Virginia Legislature, at the coming extra session of that body. The principal topic discussed by him is the Fugitive Slave law, and the nullifying statutes passed by the Legislatures of Northern States. From South Carolina, we learn that another meeting of the Bank Directors of Charleston has been held, at which it was unanimously resolved to suspend specie payments. Gov. HAMMOND, in a letter to a Georgia Secession meeting, has expressed the opinion that South Carolina will be out of the Union forever by the 18th of December.

Religious services were held in most of the Churches yesterday, and the sermons delivered, generally touched upon the question which is now agitating the country. We devote a large portion of our space, this morning, to the effusions of the occasion. The subject of disunion, it will be seen, is treated generally in a calm and eminently conservative spirit.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, reached Boston yesterday morning, and the newspaper packages for the Associated Press were forwarded to New-York over the Shore-Line road. There is very little news additional to that telegraphed from Halifax. The details of the outward voyage of the Prince of Wales are published in the London journals, from which it appears that the Royal fleet encountered very rough weather during the latter part of the voyage. An editorial article in the London *Times*, assuming in advance the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, comments upon the probable effects upon the country. An extract from it is given elsewhere.

Our Washington dispatches this morning corroborate the report of the entire success of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, as telegraphed from Norfolk on the arrival of the commission on board the *Brooklyn*. The heads of the expedition have arrived in Washington, and report that they endured great hardships. The rivers had in various places overflowed the plains, and the party had to wade through water for miles. Lieut. MORTON discovered the pass through the mountains, and it received his name. The harbors, of which there are several, at the Chiriqui Lagoon, possess unequalled advantages, nearly all of them having a depth of from six to twelve fathoms. The largest class of naval vessels can enter and approach close to the shore. The entire line of the road and the best harbors are within the limits of Costa Rica, and are fully secured by the railroad and land grant made to Mr. THOMPSON by the Costa Rican Government.

The Department of State is in the receipt of official dispatches from Mexico, which confirm fully the report recently received relative to the taking of Guadalajara. Gen. CASTILLO, in command of the place, capitulated, on the 13th of October, to Gen. ZARAGOSA. Two or three other minor engagements had taken place subsequently, in which the Liberals were victorious. The Castle of Perote had been abandoned by the Church Party, and the garrison, in attempting to reach the City of Mexico, were cut off by a party of Liberals under Gen. AMPUDIA. MIRAMON was still in Mexico, and was said to be in command of 9,000 men, with which force he intended to attempt the defence of the city against the Liberals, who were rapidly advancing. The report of the robbery of the British Consulate is confirmed.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, which reached this port last night after a boisterous passage, we have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. The health of that city continued good, and the weather pleasant. Business, however, had been generally prostrated by the news of the financial difficulties in the United States. The money market was tightened, and the quotations of sugar had been considerably disturbed. Our Correspondent at Havana informs us that the Slave-trade has never been so brisk on the island as at the present time. His statements seem almost incredible, but can, nevertheless, be implicitly relied upon. *From six to eight thousand Bozales*, he says, *had been landed in Cuba within the preceding eight or ten days.* Our Correspondent expresses no doubt that these Africans were landed with the cognizance and connivance of the authorities; but says that the difficulty of proving that fact would prevent their prosecution. The facility with which "witnesses" can be procured on the Island to swear to anything that may be required, is a great advantage to those engaged in the nefarious traffic, in their efforts to evade the law.

A passenger train on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, Pennsylvania, was thrown from the track yesterday by the breaking of a rail, and a car containing twenty-eight persons was precipitated into the Lehigh River, a distance of fifteen feet. Four passengers and the conductor were drowned. The rest of the passengers were rescued with much difficulty.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation, in which he gives nine of the Electoral votes of the State to BELL, and six to BRECKINRIDGE. He does this in the face of an apparent majority for BELL, by the advice of the Attorney-General, on account of apparent informalities in the returns. The Bell men are represented to be very indignant at the decision.

At about 11½ o'clock last night a man named MCCAULEY, while engaged in a quarrel with PATRICK KELLY, at No. 215 Front-street, Brooklyn, killed him on the spot by stabbing him to the heart. MCCAULEY escaped, but it was supposed that he would be arrested during the night.

Debate in 1850 on the Proposition to Pay for Fugitives.

In the very brief account which we undertook to give of this debate, some days ago, we left off without quite completing our synopsis of the remarks of Mr. BADGER. But having given the leading features of his argument, and to avoid too much detail, we content ourselves by referring the intelligent reader, who may wish to examine the subject further, to the speech itself.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, concurred entirely with the principle of the amendment of Mr. PRATT, but thought that by insisting upon it, the success of the bill itself might be endangered. He was ready to support it as an independent measure, but not as a part of the bill before the Senate. The following remark is interesting, since it shows that Mr. CLAY, who seems not to have been present when the debate occurred, probably concurred with him on this subject. He says:

"My colleague [Mr. CLAY] and myself have both, in the course of the present session, presented memorials from citizens of our State claiming indemnity for the loss of slaves after fruitless efforts on the part of the owners to recover them."

In support of the proposition he adduced the case of parallel cases in which indemnity is given to a citizen who suffers damage to his house or goods by the violence of a mob. But for the reason stated, he thought it injudicious to incorporate the principle of paying for the slave, in the event of failure to recapture, in the bill before the Senate.

It is singular that Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, came nearer, in his brief remarks on the subject, to the broad ground on which we have proposed to place the principle of emancipation, than any of his associates. Referring to the parties who engage in rescuing or assisting fugitives to escape, he says:

"These men engage in this business from two considerations. One is hostility, deadly hostility to the Slaveholder. The other is a feeling of sympathy, philanthropy, or whatever you call it, for the Slave. It is to render the Slave a service, and to do the master an injury. Now, if the Government indemnify the owner for the property thus stolen, thus taken away from him, the first reason—hostility and hatred to the Slaveholder—ceases. The principle of paying the master the value of his Slave, though that Slave should escape, will make this inducement of hostility to the Slaveholder inoperative. For this reason I am decidedly in favor of the proposition submitted by the Senator from Maryland. I believe that under its operation there would not be complaint of one half the depredations that are now, and have been heretofore committed."

The fact is creditable to the statesmanship of Mr. ATCHISON, that, Southern ultraist as he was, he thought it a matter of importance to conciliate the Anti-Slavery feeling in which hostility to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law originates. In the course of his remarks he called attention to the fact that the opponents of the amendment raised no constitutional objections to it. Such objections were, however, afterwards made.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, said:

"I heard the argument of the Senator form North Carolina (Mr. BADGER) yesterday. I then thought, and yet think, it to be a complete and unanswerable one. Nor do I think one single position assumed by him has been in the least shaken by the able Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. DAYTON,) who has undertaken to reply to him this morning."

In the course of his remarks he made the one following, in which he has been fully borne out by ten years of subsequent experience. He said:

"This Government is sufficiently potent to secure justice to the slaveholders of the South in connection with this subject. Yet I think that experience so far has demonstrated that no law that can be devised that does not contain some such provision as this, will prove efficient. I entertain the confident opinion—and I do not see who can doubt the correctness of that opinion who heard the development made, yesterday, by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. PRATT,) connected with the history of his own State—that no law which we ever will devise will prove efficient unless it contains some such provision as this."

He further said:

"I do not see the least ground upon which to rest the shadow of an argument against the constitutionality of the proposition."

Mr. MASON said that the people of the border States "have made up their minds that they have the right to indemnity for these losses from some quarter." And again, he says:

"Sir, as to the Constitutional difficulty which has been suggested, I confess I do not see it. I see a Constitutional duty imposed by this clause. It declares that when a person from whom service is due, escapes into another State, he shall be delivered upon claim of the party entitled to his services. Now, the Senator from New-Jersey says the United States have performed all the duties resulting from this clause when they provide a remedy. Sir, what is a remedy?" "I submit to the Senate that the duty, if any duty devolves upon the United States, is one to protect the citizens; not merely to give them a remedy, but if one form of remedy will not accomplish the end, then to enlarge it in every possible respect till it becomes effectual; and if no remedy will provide an absolute protection, so that loss shall not be sustained, then it is the duty of the Government to provide an indemnity for the loss, which is the result of inefficiency or inaction."

We have omitted to present the elaborate statement of facts made by Mr. PRATT, the author of the amendment, in which he conclusively shows the inefficiency of the law of 1793 in reclaiming fugitive slaves. No intelligent reader needs proof on this point. The very harsh law adopted in 1850, has if possible, been less efficient than its predecessor. Not one fugitive in ten has been recovered under it. We could safely appeal to the public records in support of this fact. The Commissioners appointed to enforce the fugitive slave law, could easily furnish the information, and the public would be interested to know the exact utility of the law in question. It might be difficult to ascertain the number of abolitionists they manufacture, the sum total of sectional bitterness which is generated by them, and the extent to which their operations alienate the people of the North and South, and weaken the bonds of the Union; but the actual number of fugitives returned could be counted on the fingers.

The amendment of Mr. PRATT was rejected by a decided vote; but, as we have already explained, the vote was no test of the estimate in which the principle was held. It was known that the incorporation of the principle of paying for the fugitives in the bill would induce many to vote against the bill, and hence it was deemed prudent by the Senators from the more Northern Slave States to waive it. Mr. UNDERWOOD, who spoke in favor of it on this account, voted against it. Mr. ATCHISON, who warmly supported the amendment, refrained from voting for like reasons; and there is reason to believe that others acted on this policy. There were but ten votes given in favor of the proposition, viz.: Messrs. Badger and Mangum of North Carolina, Downs of Louisiana, Foote of Mississippi, Houston and Rusk of Texas, Mason of Virginia, and Pearce and Pratt of Maryland. Mr. Clay, Mr. Seward, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Bell did not vote.

We have thus briefly attempted to give the salient points of a debate which ran through two days, and which covers many printed pages in the large quarto *Congressional Globe*. We would hint to the flippant scribblers who have attempted to treat our suggestion with ridicule, that they would do well to read this debate before they again venture an opinion upon the subject. We repeat that, had the proposition taken the form which we propose to give it, we have reason to believe that it would have been acceptable to many Northern Senators who opposed the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland. At any rate, after ten years more of bitter experience, there is reason to hope that all sections are beginning to see the absolute necessity of some such compromise to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

The Pulpit and the Crisis.

The theme of nearly all the Thanksgiving discourses preached yesterday in our City pulpits, was the political crisis in which the country is involved. It seems to us very proper that this should be so. Indeed, we have never favored that divorce of the Pulpit from politics which many excellent persons deem essential to the welfare of both. The object of preaching is to apply the principles of Christianity to the conduct of life,—to bring them to bear upon personal character, and upon the general well-being and improvement of society. Why should any form of social activity be exempt from such an application? Why should any duty which men are called on to perform, be abandoned by teachers of the Christian faith, to be discharged without regard to the motives and maxims of Christian truth?

In politics, especially, society has need of the constant and rigorous application of Christian principle. The natural tendency of political organizations is downwards. Selfish motives, partisan impulses, low and debasing aims, acquire more and more ascendency over masses of men in their political action, unless they are counteracted by the steady inculcation of better sentiments and higher principles. It is not necessary for preachers to enter into the details of political controversy: as a general thing, they are very poorly qualified, by their studies or experience, for such discussions. But they can insist upon the supremacy of the great principles of Christianity in the discharge of political duties, as of all the other duties of life,—and they can apply these principles according to their own convictions of justice and of right, without the least departure from the proper sphere of their labors.

But a day set apart by the political authorities of the State for thanksgiving, invites and demands a consideration of the political circumstances by which we are surrounded. Especially in a crisis like the present, when dangers threaten the public peace, and when men's minds are heated with passion on the one side, or paralyzed with fears on the other, is it proper that the Christian teachers of the land should throw their influence into the scale of peace and of Christian truth. Their position enables them to judge current events with less of passion than other men, and they are less liable, if true to their calling, to be swayed by considerations of temporary expediency from the great principles of justice and of right, by which all great controversies of every kind should be decided.

The general tenor of the discourses from the Pulpit yesterday, was towards conciliation,—inculcating the duty of preserving peace at any sacrifice short of principle, as of paramount obligation upon every Christian citizen. They all indicate a serious and settled conviction that the country is in danger, and that it is the duty of every man to treat the peril as real and formidable, instead of dismissing it as fanciful and unworthy of serious attention. Nearly all agreed, moreover, that both sections were in the wrong,—that each had given the other just ground of complaint,—and that both had steps to retrace and reforms to practice, if there was any real purpose of union and harmony for the future. If we had not too many proofs of a feverish condition of the public mind at the South, which renders our Southern brethren for the moment inaccessible alike to argument and remonstrance, we should indulge the hope that the voice of the New-York Pulpit might not be without its effect in convincing them that the North is disposed to do them justice; and perfectly willing to remedy any wrongs it may have done them.

It is proper for us to say that we have reports of several other sermons delivered yesterday, which lack of space alone prevents us from publishing. We have also to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness on the part of the clergy, with which our efforts to publish these discourses have been met.

SOUTH CAROLINA—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We published yesterday morning the Message of Gov. GIST to the Legislature of South Carolina. It is a document which will command attention from its bearing upon the exciting topic of the day. The Governor very quietly assumes that the State is out of the Union already,—or so nearly so as to amount substantially to the same thing. We cannot help thinking that, in this, as on some other points, the Governor will grow wiser, if he lives longer. The problem of secession, no matter how unanimous and decided the opinions of the people of South Carolina may be, is one that cannot be decided on the instant. There is a good deal to be done, and a good deal more to be said, on both sides, before secession can be regarded as an accomplished fact.

Gov. GIST considers it too clear for argument, that any State has a right at pleasure to secede from the Union. She came in at will,—therefore, he says, she may go out at will. We cannot recognize the force or the conclusiveness of this logic. Admitting the Union to be merely a compact, it does not follow that any party to it has a right to leave without consent of the others. Accession to the Union involved duties and obligations from which the State can only be released by the other parties. A man is perfectly free to make a bargain of any kind. He makes it *at will*—but he cannot break it at will.

There is but just one way in which South Carolina can rightfully quit the Union, and that is *by an amendment of the Constitution*, made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution itself. Her Convention, which is soon to meet, may declare her wish to secede, and may, if it sees fit, put it into the shape of a declaration that she *has* seceded. But that will not alter the fact. She will be no more out of the Union after, than she was before, that declaration. Every obligation of the Constitution will still be binding upon her, and nothing which she can do alone can release her therefrom. She must demand, through Congress, the consent of her sister States—the other parties to the compact—before she can be discharged from its duties and engagements.

The feeling is very general, we are aware, to let her secede if she wishes. Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, promises his consent and aid, and declares himself in favor of permitting any State to withdraw from the Union at will. Unquestionably this is very accommodating and very amiable; but it does not strike us as very sensible or statesmanlike. We see no way in which it can be done. With every disposition to oblige South Carolina and make things pleasant for her, we see no possible mode of helping her out of the Union but by an amendment of the Constitution. Her proper course is clearly to appeal to Congress for the passage of such an amendment, and its submission to the several States.

We hope the Convention will take no action inconsistent with making such an appeal. It may declare the State out of the Union, and thereupon discontinue the Federal mails, induce the citizens of the State to refuse to hold Federal office, withdraw its Senators and Representatives from Congress, and send Ambassadors to Washington or elsewhere, without invoking any hostile action from the Federal Government. But we do not see how it can possibly disturb the American flag on Fort Moultrie, or refuse payment of duties on imported merchandise, without of necessity coming into immediate collision with the central power. Perhaps duties may be paid *under protest* until secession shall be accomplished in due form, and through the regular action of the proper authorities on either side.

Our Charter Election—Ten Millions of Dollars at Stake.

The issues presented to the citizens of New-York, in the election which takes place next Tuesday, are chiefly of a pecuniary character, and voters should be little influenced by political considerations. The annual tax-levy of our City amounts to little short of ten millions of dollars, and on the character of the members elected to both Boards of the Common Council next Tuesday, will depend whether this sum shall be honestly disbursed for the City's benefit, or be squandered to no purpose, and on fraudulent pretexts, by the immediate adherents of the Mayor. Without in the least disparaging the importance of the Southern crisis, we venture to suggest, that the sum of $10,000,000, raised by tax on a city having less than nine hundred thousand inhabitants, is an amount worth looking after, so far as the citizens are concerned.

At present, the Board of Aldermen stands arrayed in hostility to the Mayor, but nine of its members lose their seats on the last day of next month, and the question arises—of what character will be their successors? We have never failed to perform, to the extent of our ability, our duty, and our whole duty, by the Starrs, Booles and Bradys of the present Board. But, badly as these men have behaved in their official capacity, we can very easily foresee a combination of circumstances which would lead to a system of wholesale plunder and corruption many times worse than anything yet inflicted on our tax-payers. Let the Mayor get a Board of Aldermen of his own way of thinking, and these two authorities in conjunction would be able to exercise the most baleful and depleting influence over every branch of the municipal service.

Bad as things are now, it will be confessed by those who remember the days of CHARLES DEVLIN'S Street Commissionership, that they are unspeakably better for the tax-payers than they were at that time. A Board of Aldermen hostile to the Mayor will not sanction his attempt to concentrate in his own grasp the irresponsible power of a Department which disburses three millions of dollars annually; nor will they allow him to control to his own benefit, or the benefit of his relatives and retainers, such operations of profit as the street-sweeping contract, the offal removal contract, and those other very lucrative jobs which pertain to the City Inspector's Department. The Aldermen are now a check upon the Mayor in his disposal of City affairs and patronage; and while they continue in this attitude, they cannot themselves enter upon any very extensive swindle, without incurring the risk of a veto from his Honor, in which the whole machinery of fraud will be exposed.

It is for these reasons, and solely in view of the proverb that when "rogues fall out honest men are likely to fare better," that we have never considered the combination in the Board of Aldermen, known as "the ring," to be an unmitigated evil. It is a combination bound together by corrupt and selfish interests, but it has saved us from a repetition of those gigantic schemes of plunder and wholesale appropriation of the public money which were the characteristics of the Devlin dynasty in the Street Department. We have suffered the Japanese swindle, to be sure, but that is a mere fleabite when compared with the millions which might have been squandered, had the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor been acting in "linked sweetness" since the 1st of January last. This Japanese fraud, and that other little petty theft of two thousand dollars for the brown-stone burlesque of GEORGE WASHINGTON, are very nearly the sum and substance of all the known and flagrant acts of official profligacy committed by the present Board. No doubt there may have been, and no doubt there *have* been, special bribes on small matters of Street openings, pier-leases, and so forth;—but nothing like what the same men would have made us suffer had they not perpetually before their eyes the terrors of a hostile Mayor, who knew all the "tricks of the trade" a little better than themselves, and who watched them with the eye of unwinking hatred.

When we had such a Mayor as DANIEL F. TIEMANN, every good citizen would have rejoiced had the Board of Alderman been of a kind to act in conformity with his policy. But as things stand to-day, with the "single eye" fixed on the public treasury, and a threat of Mr. HENRY WOOD'S nomination as Street Commissioner held over us, it is the duty and the interest of all good citizens to see that honest men shall be elected to the Board of Aldermen if possible; and where this is not possible—as in more than one district—then that the man least likely to make a treaty of peace and "mutual benefit" with the Mayor, shall receive the largest number of votes.

THE "BARBARIANS" IN PEKING.—The Paris *Moniteur*, received by the *Arabia*, announces that, according to the latest telegram from Sir HOPE GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in China, the Celestial Government is fully prepared to make peace. English journals, however, explain the mistake into which the *Moniteur* has fallen. The dispatch upon which the hopes of peace were based was an old one, and was erroneously dated "the *Twenty-fourth* of September," instead of "*Tien-tsin, fourth* of September." It was forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief *before*, instead of *after* the rupture of negotiations, and hence the incorrect report, very widely circulated, that the Allies had concluded a peace without executing their threatened demonstration against the capital.

The whole tenor of late news from the East exhibits in a clearer light than ever the obstinacy of the Chinese mind, and a determination not to submit until compelled to do so by positive force. Neither the Government nor people appear to have been very much affected or terrified by the Western display of valor at Taku. Every opportunity is eagerly seized by Chinese diplomatists to reopen negotiations, but the object is less to arrive at a satisfactory understanding than to delay the advance of the hostile army. According to latest accounts, that army was within forty-five miles, or two days' journey of Peking, where doubtless the Celestials will make another stand in defence of their independence. We anticipate, of course, only one result, and that the Allied Ambassadors will, in the flush of victory, wring from the Government every concession and every privilege they have demanded.

All this is comparatively straight and easy sailing; but the practical point to consider, is whether the Chinese Government, after the pressure of force has been removed, will more faithfully observe their treaty stipulations than they did before the pressure was applied. It is very certain that the disposition to keep faith with enemies who have beaten them into submission, will not be of the liveliest kind, and through fear only can the Western Powers secure the observance of a treaty extorted by force of arms, and as opposed to the instincts of the Chinese people, as it is to the policy of their peculiar Government. Under these circumstances, we see no cause to regret the attitude of the United States in the dispute. While, under the favored-nation clause of our own treaty, we are entitled to the same privileges that the Allies obtain, our relations with the Chinese Government must always be more friendly than those of France or England; and, under the watchful care of Mr. WARD, they can hardly fail to be beneficial to our commerce.

France and Austria in Rome.

Whether we are to believe or not that Austria, as the telegraph assures us, has offered seven thousand soldiers to the Pope, it is certain that the mere possibility of circulating such a story with any hope of credence, happily illustrates what many intelligent persons persist in regarding as the most perplexing problem of the great question of Italy.

The continued occupation of Rome by the French, and the apparent determination of the Emperor NAPOLEON to prevent the consolidation of Italian unity by forcibly excluding the Italian nationality from its natural seat of Government, are regarded by many even of those who most fairly judge the past policy and most considerately interpret the present attitude of the French sovereign, as a dark and strange anomaly, full of peril for the Italian future. They see that the local prides and pretensions of the many splendid cities, now united under one Italian sceptre for the first time since the fall of Rome the imperial, although they may for the present be subdued to the grand general temper of the Italian people, and subordinated to the critical necessities of the rising State, must yet be expected, sooner or later, to assert themselves. It cannot be that Florence and Milan, Naples and Pisa, Bologna and Genoa, will forever acquiesce in the maintenance of the Italian Court and the Italian Government at Turin, within the bleak air of the Alps, and in the least historic of all the historic provinces of their magnificent country. VICTOR of Italy cannot sit contentedly upon the throne of VICTOR of Sardinia. To Rome alone all the other cities of the Peninsula are prepared to defer as heartily as all Britain defers to London, all France to Paris. Rome, like the star of Joseph, outshines all other stars in that glorious constellation, and to Rome they will all most gladly bow down and worship her sovereign grandeur. Moreover, Rome occupies a geographical position highly favorable to her political action as the centre of the new Italian life. A few years of peace and of prosperity will suffice to connect her with either sea which bathes the realm, and the telegraph makes Palermo and Peschiera her suburbs. Why then should Italy be barred from the gates of Rome? It is absurd to imagine that Italy can always accept this exclusion, or that she will resign herself to see the empress-city of her fame reduced to play in her coming history the paltry part which Avignon filled in France while the exiled Popes held sway in the provencal town. If NAPOLEON III., we are told, proposes to himself to inflict such a future upon Rome and upon the Italians, he can hardly be their friend in design; and he will assuredly be dashed in pieces sooner or later upon his own devices.

But is there any reason for imagining that NAPOLEON III. is more blind to this truth than he has been to those other truths which in the hour of universal blindness he alone perceived in the State of Italy, and perceiving, took measures to make them so plain to all the world besides, that after Magenta and Solferino even, they who run can read the same?

The repeated action of Austria in these premises should rebuke such imaginations. If Rome belongs by natural right to Italy, we must remember that Rome also by long prescription belongs to Catholic Christendom, and that until Italy is strong enough to make her national right respected without a quarrel,—Catholic Christendom, in the person of potentates who, like the Emperor of Austria, represent at once the love of the Church and the hate of Italy, may be expected to assume the defence in Rome of that long prescription now protected, if protected it can be honestly said to be, by France. For France to evacuate the "patrimony of St. Peter," while the Pope still makes his abode in the Vatican, would be to warrant Austria in seizing upon the alarms of the Pontiff as an excuse for the war which she is even now with difficulty restrained, by common sense at home, and by public opinion abroad, from commencing. Until the period so proudly anticipated by King VICTOR and by GARIBALDI shall have arrived, when Italy in arms shall invite the contest from which she has already ceased to shrink, the retreat of France from Rome would be a precipitate act more likely to imperil the consolidation than to serve the growth of Italian liberty. That period cannot now be remote, and the consciousness of its approach may probably account for the tone of "particular kindness" with which, as King VICTOR assured his people at Naples, the Pope has already begun to address the Sovereign whom but lately he was cursing with all the might of his office, and all the spite of his years.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.—The letter of Mr. MADISON, which we publish in another column, puts at rest all doubt as to his opinions on the right of a State to secede from the Union. He denies the existence of such a right in the most positive and explicit terms. The publication of the letter is timely, as it cannot fail to exert an important influence upon public sentiment, especially in Virginia.

Aldermanic Candidates.

In another column will be found a brief review of the more prominent candidates for those vacancies in the Board of Aldermen which are to be filled at the Charter election held next month. There are many other candidates for these offices in the field, some self-nominated and without any prospect of polling more than a few dozen votes; others claiming to have been nominated by Peoples' or Independent Peoples' Conventions; and still others who are professional candidates, only remaining in this position until they can ascertain which side will give them the higher price to withdraw. As a general rule it may safely be set down, that every stump Republican candidate has been placed on the track in order to draw off votes from the regular nominee, and help his Democratic opponent—the same axiom applying to stump nominees on the Democratic side.

To this general rule, there may of course, be exceptions, many weak and vain men often flattering themselves that they possess a personal popularity sufficient to run against and break down "the machines." All such hopes, it need hardly be said, prove Dead Sea apples in the mouths of those who entertain them, when the canvassers have made up their returns on election evening. One or other of the regular machine candidates must certainly be elected, and it therefore only remains for good citizens to choose the best or the least notoriously bad of the candidates mentioned in our list. Every vote given for a stump nominee will certainly be a vote thrown away, while in a majority of cases it will be half a vote in favor of the most objectionable machine-man. Our review is of necessity brief, being rather intended to suggest the necessity for personal examination to our readers, than to lead them towards a conclusion in favor of any particular candidate or set of candidates.

LOOK OUT FOR TROUBLE.—Our neighbor, the *Herald*, announces that the most perfect harmony reigns in the Cabinet at Washington. The probability is, therefore, that a rupture is impending. In being exactly wrong every time, there is no journal in the country that can compare with the *Herald*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Entire Success of the Chiriqui Expedition—Hardships of the Party—Nature of the Country—Character of the Coal-Beds—The Harbors, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Commodore ENGLE, Lieut. MORTON and Dr. EVANS, the heads of the Chiriqui Survey, arrived here to-day. They bring the official reports to Government. The surveying party have endured great hardships by the heavy rains. Lieut. Morton's party have encountered and surmounted greater difficulties than the famous Strain party some years ago, but the determined energy of its leader triumphed. The rivers throughout the plains had in some places overflowed the country, and for many miles through the water Morton and his party waded, establishing a true and solid line of road. The passes of the mountains on the first examination were believed impracticable. Morton said a pass should be found; he discovered it, and his companions gave it his name.

Dr. EVANS pronounces the coal of the Changenola as superior to that of all the other veins. Good coal was found on Pope's Island and at Shepherd's Harbor, but the Changenola alone is suited to steam purposes and fuel, and for these it cannot be excelled in its quantity it is believed to be inexhaustible.

Commodore ENGLE reports the Chiriqui lagoon to be a system of many harbors of unequaled advantages. Nearly all of them have a depth of entrance and interior of from six to twelve fathoms, and the largest class of naval vessels may lie close beside the shore to coal or water. The Golfo is the finest harbor on the Pacific Coast, from Cape Horn to San Francisco. Along its entire length of shore any class of vessel may be moored to a wharf formed by nature, and the curvature of the harbor is such that a double track railroad may encircle it.

The line of road and the best harbors are within the limits of Costa Rica, and are fully secured by the great railroad and land grant made to Mr. THOMPSON by that Government. The advantages obtained by the United States in their contract will form one of the most creditable features in the Buchanan Administration. The entire surveying party, officers and men, have obtained great praise for their success.

Lieut. MORTON brought home with him a Chiriqui boy, of great sprightliness. All the tropical fruits were found growing wild, of the finest quality.

Official despatches confirm the taking of Guadalajaha on the 13th ultimo by Gen. ZARAGOSA—Gen. CASTILLO capitulating.

On the 1st inst., Gen. MARQUEZ, who went to aid CASTILLO, was routed at the bridge of Tolotlan, losing 3,500 men and all his artilery. CASTILLO went to the City of Tepic, where he was joined by LOZADO and CAJEN, Reactionist chiefs, but most of his army joined the Liberals. Col. ROJAS had been sent to again attack CASTILLO.

The church party had abandoned the castle of Perote, and the forces were aiming to reach Mexico when they were stopped by the Liberal forces under Gen. AMPUDIA, at San Martin Texmelucan, with five thousand men.

MIRAMON was in Mexico, and can command nine thousand men, with which he will attempt to defend the city against the Liberals. The Liberal army is marching on Mexico. Gen. DEGOLLADO was at Morelia.

The reported robbery of the British Consulate of a million of dollars is confirmed.

The new French Minister, SELVENS, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th, in a Spanish man-of-war, but had not left for Jalapa.

The elections for Congress and President take place on the first Monday in January.

The report of Mr. LERDO coming as Minister to Washington is not confirmed.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road Expedition, is expected in Washington on the 5th of next month. His friends will probably give him a public reception. Q.

Observance of Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving sermons were preached in all the churches to-day, all referring to the political condition of the country, and expressive of Union-loving sentiments.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The day was well observed. Churches were crowded and the pulpit converted into a forum for the discussion of the present dissensions which disturb the nation. A Christian spirit of conciliation was warmly and eloquently urged by pastors generally. At the close of the exercises at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the organist struck up the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." The congregation rose and joined in the singing.

The Vote of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation to-day divides the electoral vote of Virginia as follows: Nine for BELL and six for BRECKINRIDGE. He is brought to this conclusion in the face of an apparent majority for BELL, by an implied acquiescence in the opinion of the Attorney-General on questions arising from informalities in the returns. There is much indignation among the Bell men, who believe it to be a Democratic fraud.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

INTERESTING FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Arrival of Members of Congress---Preparations for the Session.

Speculations in Regard to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Another Letter from Governor Letcher to an Inquiring Pennsylvanian.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE NORTH.

South Carolina to be Out of the Union by the 18th of December.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF WESTERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PACIFICATION—CHANGE OF FEELING IN VIRGINIA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Quite a large number of Western members of Congress came in, this evening, and are already busily discussing the prospects ahead. They all declare for pacification, whatever may be the sacrifice.

The tone of sentiment in Virginia has evidently taken another turn. In Mr. GARNETT's District, as well as several others, conservative resolutions have been passed almost unanimously, and the object of those urging Gov. LETCHER to fix an early day for the assembling of the Legislature, was to have an expression of conservative sentiments before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention. Gov. LETCHER refused, saying, "Let South Carolina go—she will be no loss to the Union."

After all the talk about members refusing to take seats, it is understood that the South Carolina delegation will present themselves, at least long enough to pocket their back pay and mileage, provided there be any money in the Treasury with which to pay them, which is now exceedingly doubtful.

Official information just received from Utah represents the Saints in high glee over the prospects of disunion and Mormon independence. BRIGHAM YOUNG claims to have prophecied the present condition of things; that the Lord would overthrow the despoilers and deliver his chosen people.

Washington has been as quiet as the Sabbath to-day. All the churches were open.

The Engineer's Department reports the *pons asinorum* to be ninety, instead of forty miles long.

Senator WIGFALL has never intimated to any one that he would not take his seat in Congress.

Senators SEWARD, SUMNER, and RICE arrived to-day.

Q.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

It is believed that the ultimate purpose in the proposed resignation of Judge TANEY is to satisfy the South, and that all the Senators will resume their seats in order to secure a confirmation of Judge BLACK, or any other gentleman of extreme Southern views, as his successor; and this will be used as an excuse by the States proposing secession, for retreating from the dangerous position they have taken.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, intends to put through the Appropriation bills at the earliest moment of the session, in order to allow Congress, during the short time allotted to the present session, to discuss and adjust the sectional difficulties which present themselves. He is expected on Saturday.

The reports which have been sent from this city regarding excitement here, are entirely false. It is very dull, and although trouble is anticipated, no one is alarmed.

Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, says his State may be counted upon, also Tennessee, as for the Federal Union at all times, until the rights of those States are actually invaded.

The set of speeches Gen. CALEB CUSHING has been making in Massachusetts, recently, have been forwarded to Washington, and are regarded as bids for the succession of Judge TANEY. He is not in favor here.

The message of Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, is regarded as an indication of the course which all conservative States will pursue with regard to the matter of secession.

Among the arrivals to-night are Senator COLLAMER, of Vermont, COLFAX, of Indiana, FRENCH, of Maine, Senator SEWARD, ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, HELMICK, of Ohio, RICE, of Massachusetts, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts. Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, is in Philadelphia.

Quite a sensation was created to-day by the announcement that a large number of Republican members were in session at the Astor House, fixing up the incoming Cabinet, and arranging a compromise with the South, to be submitted to Congress next week.

Gov. CORWIN, of Ohio, was sent for, and went from this place last evening.

Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE and CORWIN are freely talked of for Secretary of State.

Messrs. GROW, CAMERON, MCMICHAEL, and REED, of Pennsylvania, are all pressed for Secretary of the Treasury.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is universally talked of for Secretary of War.

F. P. STANTON will hardly be Secretary of the Navy, but it will probably go South.

GROW, of Pennsylvania, desires to be Secretary of the Interior it is understood.

In all the churches to-day in this city, the preachers alluded to the crisis, and deplored, without exception, the secession movement.

P.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. LETCHER TO AN INQUIRING PENNSYLVANIAN.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 29.

That sage statesman, politician and Governor of Virginia, honest JOHN LETCHER, has written another characteristic letter to an inquiring Pennsylvanian, Mr. LEWIS D. VAIL, of Philadelphia. Mr. VAIL says he did everything he could to defeat LINCOLN; is a Democrat, and proud to be a Pennsylvanian. He is, therefore, grieved at reading the following paragraph in Gov. LETCHER's letter to Mr. BRISBINE:

"If I am not greatly mistaken, Pennsylvania is one of the eleven Non-slaveholding States which have passed statutes, now in full force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."

Gov. LETCHER replies by informing Mr. VAIL that it would be a source of painful regret to him to find that he had, either intentionally or unintentionally, done injustice to VAIL's State; and no one, when convinced of the error, would be more prompt to repair a wrong than himself. He compliments Gov. PACKER for the faithful and prompt manner in which, as the high-toned and excellent Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he discharged his duty towards this Commonwealth on a recent memorable occasion, and by which he has endeared himself to the friends of law and order everywhere; and the praiseworthy conduct of the citizens, in surrendering for trial those who had violated our laws, and shed the blood of our unoffending citizens upon our own soil, has inspired all true Virginians with a sincere respect for the Keystone of the arch and her constituted authorities. In reference to the legislation on the question now agitating the popular mind, he desired merely to call the attention of the citizens, as a source of irritation that was doing as much to weaken the bonds of Union as any other one thing having legal existence. Gov. LETCHER says the charge was made without reflection and examination, but he feels persuaded that he can sustain it fully, which he does by quoting the third and fourth sections of the first Fugitive Slave law passed by Congress, and approved by President WASHINGTON on the 12th day of February, 1793. The act is entitled, "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." He says the provisions of these sections are too plain to be misunderstood. The law of March 3, 1847, enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and which was passed fifty years after the law of 1793 was passed by Congress, was intended beyond all question to defeat the operation of the Congressional act. This is too palpable to admit of doubt, as it refers in express terms to that act, and there is no doubt but that it was intended to obstruct the law of Congress.

Gov. LETCHER was aware of the fact, when his letter to Mr. BRISBINE was written, that the sixth section of the act of 1849 had been repealed in 1852, and was greatly surprised to find that the third, fourth and fifth sections had not been repealed.

Gov. LETCHER then calls VAIL's attention to the cases of Mr. PARSONS and EMANUEL MYERS, and the legal proceedings in these cases, and says that Virginia and Maryland have been seriously injured by this obnoxious Pennsylvania law.

Finally, Gov. LETCHER quotes the fourth article of the second section of the Constitution of the United States, which says that no person bound to service or labor in one of the States, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Under this provision of the Constitution, what is the duty of Pennsylvania and all the other Non-Slaveholding States?

Gov. LETCHER answers by saying it is the duty of every good citizen to carry out the laws of the land. If the Union is to to be preserved, it is necessary that all causes of complaint, irritation and dissatisfaction, shall be speedily removed. In the present condition of affairs, delay ends in destruction. If the non-slaveholding States desire to save the Constitution from overthrow, and the Confederacy from dissolution, let them show their faith by their works. Let them repeal at once all statutes which are injurious to the rights and interests of their Southern fellow-citizens, and which are in any degree calculated to embarrass them in the recovery of fugitive slaves. This cannot be done a moment too soon, and he urges all other conservative men in VAIL's section to act without delay, and show to the South that they really desire the preservation of the Union. They can do much to allay the excitement now existing, to restore concord and fraternal feeling, and to revive lost confidence between the sections; and they owe it to themselves, their country, and to those who are to succeed us, to do their duty, their whole duty, promptly and faithfully.

Gov. LETCHER concludes by remarking that he has replied in the same conservative spirit which dictated VAIL's letter, and he considers the question discussed one of the greatest interest and importance at this time, and one which is attracting much public attention now.

By way of comment, I would add that this may, in my opinion, be considered as a fair indication of the tone of Gov. LETCHER's forthcoming message to the State Legislature.

There is better feeling in the stock market since the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Sales small, with an advance of three to five per cent. over the forced sales of the previous week. The advance is caused by the high rates of exchange, which prevent buyers from operating in New-York. There is no change in the produce market. Exchange on Northern cities decreasing: New-York, five per cent.; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, four per cent.

That independent and neutral paper in politics, the Petersburg *Express*, of this morning, in a leader under the caption of "extravagant demonstration," speaks a good word for Virginia, and rays South Carolina over the head for her want of respect to the stars and stripes and her sister Southern States.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of Richmond has been forwarded to Gen. JOHN TYLER of Philadelphia, requesting him to address them on the political and social aspect of the country. The address will probably come off next week

Gov. LETCHER will issue a proclamation to-morrow to convene the electors in Richmond on the fifth proximo, to cast the vote for President. BELL has nine votes, and BRECKINRIDGE six. This is correct. The DOUGLAS vote in the State is over sixteen-thousand.

The captain and three of the crew of the *Storm King* have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Columbia, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. They will be tried next week.

Every person here admits that South Carolina will certainly secede. The conservatives still hope that something may turn up to keep her in the Union.

Two errors occur in my message in the issue of the 28th. Charleston ought to be Charlottesville, and Petersburg ought to be Pearlsburg.

S.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CHARLESTON BANKS ALL SUSPENDED—MR. HAMMOND ON SECESSION, &C.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Another meeting of Bank Directors was held this morning, and all agreed to suspend immediately, notwithstanding that most of them can pay dollar for dollar in specie.

It is deemed probable here, from information received to-day, that Mr. YANCEY will be appointed by the Alabama Legislature the Commissioner to attend the South Carolina Convention.

It is now considered certain here that the ordinance of secession will be passed either on the 17th or 18th of December.

Mr. HAMMOND has written a letter to the Georgia secession meeting, saying South Carolina will be out of the Union, high, dry, and forever, by December 18th at farthest.

Our representatives are leaving for Washington. W. PORCHER MILES goes to-morrow.

Ordnance and ammunition have lately been landed from schooners at Fort Moultrie. Some of the army officers say that now Moultrie is almost impregnable.

The disposition of the people is decidedly to resist he landing of more troops there.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE SECESSION SENTIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860—P. M.

The day for the assembling of the South Carolina Legislature has at length arrived, and at 7 o'clock this evening, both branches being fully organized, at the fall of the presiding officers' hammers, the members will proceed at once to business.

The members from every part of the State confirm what has been generally known, for some days past, namely, that the Delegates nominated to the Convention to a man are in favor of immediate secession, but it appears to be conceded on all hands that matters shall take their due course, and hence the Legislature, further than providing for arming the State, will do nothing, on the subject of secession, until after the State has been declared out of the Union by the Convention.

The Postmaster at Charleston, Mr. HUGER, has assured Gov. GIST that the moment the State secedes he shall consider his functions at an end, and that he is heart and soul with the Secessionists. Mr. HUGER received his appointment from Gen. JACKSON, when that functionary turned out of office, in 1832, every man in the State tinctured with nullification. He was then, and has been, up to the present time, a strong Union man.

Z.

LETTER FROM MR. MADISON ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Review.

In 1832, Mr. ALEXANDER RIVES, over the signature of "A Friend of Union and State Rights," published two communications in the Virginia (Charlottesville) *Advocate*. The letter of Mr. MADISON was called forth by these articles, and was addressed to the writer of them under his *nom de plume*. It bears no date, but a letter from Mr. RIVES, in reply to it, in our possession, is dated Jan. 7, 1833.

We publish *verbatim* from the MS.:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

I have received the letter signed "A Friend of Union and State Rights," inclosing two Essays under the same signature.

It is not usual to answer communications without the proper names to them. But the ability and the motives disclosed in the Essays induce me to say, in compliance with the wish expressed, that I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98–'99 as countenancing the doctrine that a State may *at will* secede from its Constitutional compact with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the compact absolving the seceding party from the obligations imposed by it.

In order to understand the reasoning on one side of the question, it is necessary to keep in view the precise state of the question and the positions and arguments on the other side. This is particularly necessary in questions arising under our novel and compound system of government. Much error and confusion have grown out of a neglect of this precaution.

The case of the Alien and Sedition acts was a question between the Government and the Constituent Body, Virginia making an appeal to the latter against the assumption of power by the former.

The case of a claim in a State to secede from its union with the others, is a question among the States themselves as parties to a compact.

In the former case it was asserted against Virginia, that the States had no right to interpose *Legislative* declarations of opinion on a Constitutional point; nor a right to interpose at all against a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was to be regarded as a tribunal from which there could be no appeal.

The object of Virginia was to vindicate Legislative declarations of opinion; to designate the several Constitutional modes of interposition by the States against abuses of power, and to establish the ultimate authority of the States *as parties to and creators of* the Constitution, to interpose against the decisions of the Judicial as well as the other branches of the Government, the authority of the Judicial being in no sense *ultimate*, out of the purview and form of the Constitution.

Much use has been made of the term "respective" in the 3d Resolution of Virginia, which asserts the right of the *States*, in cases of sufficient magnitude, to interpose "for maintaining within their *respective* limits, the authorities, &c., appertaining to them;" the term "respective" being construed to mean a Constitutional right in *each* State, *separately*, to decide on and resist by force, encroachments within its limits. A foresight or apprehension of the misconstruction might easily have guarded against it. But, to say nothing of the distinction between ordinary and extreme cases, it is observable that, in this as in other instances throughout the Resolutions, the plural number—*States*—is used in referring to them; that a concurrence and cooperation of all might well be contemplated in interpositions for effecting the objects within each; and that the language of the closing Resolutions corresponds with this view of the third. The course of reasoning in the Report on the Resolutions required the distinction between *a State* and *the States*.

It surely does not follow, from the fact of the States, or rather the people embodied in them, having as parties to the Constitutional compact no tribunal above them, that, in controverted meanings of the compact, a minority of the parties can rightfully decide against the majority; still less that a single party can decide against the rest; and as little that it can at will withdraw itself altogether from its compact with the rest.

The characteristic distinction between free Governments and Governments not free is, that the former are founded on compact, not between the Government and those for whom it acts, but among the parties creating the Government. Each of those being equal, neither can have more right to say that the compact has been violated and dissolved, than every other has to deny the fact, and to insist on the execution of the bargain. An inference from the doctrine that a single State has a right to secede at will from the rest, is that the rest would have an equal right to secede from it; in other words, to turn it, against its will, out of its union with them. Such a doctrine would not, till of late, have been palatable anywhere, and nowhere less so than where it is now most contended for.

A careless view of the subject might find an analogy between State secession and individual expatriation. But the distinction is obvious and essential. Even in the latter case, whether regarded as a right impliedly reserved in the original social compact, or as a reasonable indulgence, it is not exempt from certain conditions. It must be used without injustice or injury to the community from which the expatriating party separates himself. Assuredly he could not withdraw his portion of territory from the common domain. In the case of a State seceding from the Union its domain would be dismembered, and other consequences brought on not less obvious than pernicious.

I ought not to omit my regret, that in the remark on Mr. JEFFERSON and myself the names had not been transposed.

Having many reasons for marking this letter *confidential*, I must request that its publicity may not be permitted in any mode or through any channel. Among the reasons is the risk of misapprehensions or misconstructions, so common, without more attention and development than I could conveniently bestow on what is said. With respect,

JAMES MADISON.

Wishing to be assured that the letter has not miscarried, a single line acknowledging its receipt will be acceptable.

Some persons might conclude from the statement in the beginning of this letter, "A rightful secession requires the consent of the others," &c., that Mr. MADISON recognized in an extreme case the abstract right of secession now claimed by South Carolina. But by reference to his letter of March, 1833, to Mr. WEBSTER, it will be seen that he there states that "the right of secession for intolerable oppression is another name only for revolution."

The Secession Troubles.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH TO HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

NEW-YORK CITY, No. 49 Wall-st., Wednesday, Nov. 27, A. D, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have recently read with particular satisfaction, in a New-York paper, your very able and truly patriotic speech, recently delivered at the seat of your State Government, for which, as a peace-loving citizen, I desire to present to you my cordial thanks. From this you are not to infer that I concur unqualifiedly in all your views, but I do most cordially commend the spirit which characterized your remarks, and unite in your appreciation of the priceless value of our Union. I ardently desire the predominance of your influence in the public councils of your State, and in such case we shall, at least so far as Georgia is concerned, come out unscathed from a crisis of no inconsiderable danger.

There is not the slightest doubt but that many of those who now insist that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN is an adequate cause for breaking up the Confederacy intended to insure the success of the Republican nominees by disorganizing the Charleston Convention. I do not believe that Mr. DOUGLAS could have been nominated had it not been for the secession of those who now cry disunion; or, in other words, that Convention might have united on candidates upon whom the party could have entered the field and carried on the contest with at least equal chances of success.

But you glanced at the true source of all these sectional difficulties when you said, in the speech alluded to, "*Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles.*" I understand you to give a Southern, if not a Georgian, application to this remark, but the true state of the case calls for an application alike to both sections. By this, I desire to say that these disturbances are created by public men of the North and South alike, and have their origin almost exclusively at Washington. They are prompted by the aspirations (1) of Presidents seeking a reelection, (2) by members of Congress seeking the Presidency, or (3) by the latter seeking a reelection, or places of honor, or profit, or both, under the Government.

If the Presidential term could be extended to eight years, if no incumbent of that high office were reeligible, and if no Member of Congress were eligible to the same for eight years thereafter, nor capable of holding any office under the General Government during the same period, (except in the Army or Navy in time of war,) we should have an end to our troubles or at least to most of them.

One of the greatest embarrassments in our way results from the fact that each section considers itself wholly in the right, and the other or opposite section wholly in the wrong; whereas in my judgment, both are to blame, and the sooner they beg pardon of each other, and put matters on a proper footing, the better it will be for all.

I am and ever have been an old-fashioned Henry-Clay Whig, and had I been a citizen of Georgia I should have unhesitatingly voted for JOHN BELL; but it is due to the candor with which I would ever treat an old friend, I should say that in the same spirit and actuated by precisely the same motives, I at the late election cast my vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who I am thoroughly convinced will, if tried, approve himself to the nation as being truly just, patriotic and conservative.

The truth is, the pending disturbance is in a great degree artificial—there is, in fact, no incompatibility of interest as between the two sections, but a beneficent harmony in the operation of our system in favor of both. It is said in Sacred Writ that "Jeseron waxed fat and kicked." Alas! that this should be true of this great nation.

On throwing up my seat in the United States Senate in May, 1854, I retired from all active participation in the politics of the country. I had nothing to do with the nomination of Col. FREMONT in 1856, nor with that of Mr. LINCOLN, this year, and as I did not while in Congress (for near 14 years,) take any part in this negro disturbance, unless opposing, as I did most earnestly, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, be an exception, I feel that I have but a slight responsibility for existing dangers and evils.

I have addressed you at much greater length than I intended when I took up my pen, and conclude with the assurance that I desire to be ever counted among the number of your true friends.

TRUMAN SMITH.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Crawfordsville, Georgia.

P. S.—The great State of Georgia! Capable of becoming, if she is not now, a magnificent Commonwealth! What possible motive can we of the North have for tearing down her prosperity if we could? There are hot-heads everywhere. Is it not quite time for the dispassionate, the just and the wise, to seize the helm and guide the ship safely into port.

Musical.

"La Juive," repeated on Wednesday with a notable improvement in the effective development of all the features of the composition, and especially with a sudden resurgescence of his best voice and method on the part of Herr FORMES, will be sung again to-night at the Academy, and we trust to a more than holiday house.

Our English Friends Following a Good Example.

The London *Punch*, which seldom condescends to be serious upon any subject, is betrayed into that becoming mood by the report of the Prince's visit to our Woman's Library. Here is his paragraph, very properly commending the enterprise to the imitation of his subjects at home:

OUR SISTERS IN AMERICA.

In the pages of the London *Americus*, we read that in New-York there has lately been opened a library for the exclusive use of women. At first, we sarcastically thought that it must consist of nothing but novels, but we never were more mistaken, the collection being as varied as that of the London Library in St. James's-square, only not quite so numerous. The one is as yet only a baby—a mere literary infant—whilst the other has arrived to the full-grown proportions of a lusty intellectual manhood. The library has met with the greatest success, and publishers and printsellers have vied with each other in filling its walls and its shelves with presents. "The subscription is $1 (4s. 2d.) a year, for those who can afford it, and nothing for those who cannot."

Would a similar Woman's Library answer in London? We strongly believe it would, especially if opened in the evening, when the British Museum and other libraries are closed. Besides, how many poor girls are there who cannot afford fire and candle in the evening to enable them to stop at home after their working-hours are over, and would only be too glad of such a refuge, where they could improve and amuse themselves, free from importunities, free from temptation, happy, warm and comfortable, until the clock warned them it was time to go to bed? If a similar institution be ever established, we beg leave to propose MISS BESSIE PARKS as its noble librarian.

The Prince of Wales visited the Woman's Library. During the interview, the following handsome tribute was paid:

"The room was crowded with ladies. The Prince entered, leaning upon the arm of the Chancellor of the University, and was received by Miss POWELL, who on behalf of the ladies, said, 'Baron, we are happy to welcome to a Woman's Library the son of a Royal Lady whom the women in America regard as an honor and a pride to all womankind.'"

Bravo! We little suspected that the Women of America could say such generous things; but then it was a live Prince who inspired the graceful tribute. However, the compliment is all the more genuine and valuable, as from the great gallantry, amounting to adoration, that is shown to the female sex in America, the ladies are much more in the habit of receiving compliments than of paying them. Amongst the many pleasant recollections the Prince has brought home from America, none, we will be bound, will occupy a more prominent or grateful place than the above. It is a recollection that, in his mind, will be ever wrapped up in lavender.

Accident on the Beaver Meadow Railroad.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Beaver Meadow passenger train, leaving here at 11:15 this morning, was thrown from the track near Beaver Creek Dam by the breaking of a rail. The passenger car, containing twenty-eight persons, was precipitated into the Lehigh River, a distance of fifteen feet. Four passengers and the conductor were drowned. The following are the passengers drowned: Mrs. FARROW and sister, Beaver Meadow, two Misses SMITH, of Mauch Chunk. The rest were rescued with extreme difficulty by the hands of the train, who mounted the car and broke away a portion of the roof before it sunk. The bodies of the victims were recovered. The car sunk in twenty feet water. Those who escaped sustained only slight injuries.

THE DESTITUTE IN SYRIA.—The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

W., New-York, $20; Shenango Congregation, $8; Cochranton Congregation, $5; Rev. W. F. Millikan, Mesopotamia, $20; Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, $165 12; Orthodox Congregational Church, Lincoln, Mass., $10; Presbyterian Church, Lamington, N. J., $10; Robert Bayley, $10; Harvard Congregational Society, Brookline, Mass., $161; Menand's Station S. S., $25; J. D. W., $5; the Bethel Ship, $20 05; Sabbath-School St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Penn., $30; Wm. Bostwich, New-Haven, $50; Female Benevolent Society, Jewett, N. Y., $17; M. C., $3. Total, $559 17. Previously acknowledged, $21,685 05. Total, $22,244 23.

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No 95 Front-street.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $35. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Health of American Women.
Some years ago the following testimony regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from highly literary and religious gentlemen:
My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company, fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser*.
I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidence of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.
Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg medicines has been its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, fallings, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PRE-PAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. BRIDGE will receive patients at the Graefenberg Institute. He may also be consulted by letter or personally, and he is personally permitted to refer to HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and linle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 536 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—COGER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, NATHANIEL B. GARDNER to MAGGIE J., daughter of Daniel Coger, Esq., all of this City.

TEALE—DENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., DAVID C. TEALE and ADELIA A., daughter of Walter Denton.

CHRISTMAS—OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. C. D. Foss, JOSIAH W. CHRISTMAS to HANNAH P., third daughter of J. W. Osborn, all of Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN—STONEALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. L. S. Holme, DOUGLAS PITCH O'BRIEN to LOUISA, youngest daughter of James C. Stoneall, Esq., all of this City.

MORTON—HOLDICH.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Dr. Holdich, EDMUND L. MORTON to MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WHITTLESEY—MOORE.—In Salisbury, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., WALTER R. WHITTLESEY to KATE, only daughter of the late Henry Moore, all of Salisbury.

DIED.

WATSON.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 29, NANCY, widow of the late Henry Watson, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 22 Jane-s.

KIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, NELLIE, youngest daughter of John L. and Emily R. Kipp, aged 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 Eldridge st., this day, (Friday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

MCDONALD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, ELIZABETH BLESSUM, daughter of Anthony B. McDonald.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIM.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, PHILIP GRIM, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother in-law, George S. Schermerhorn, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, IDA MAY, only daughter of Charles E. and Sarah J. Holden, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 208 West 23d-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, JULIA CROSBY, daughter of the late Rev. A. H. Crosby, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday next, at 11 A. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, by the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves 31st-st. at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, CATHARINE, widow of the late Peter W. Phillips, aged 70 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 133 Hammond-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

WARDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Wardle, formerly of Worcester, England, aged 30 years and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 6th-av., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 29, at the residence of his parents, No. 77 East 25th st., HENRY CLAY, youngest child of Edmund and Henrietta J. Stephenson, aged 2 years and 21 days.

RATHBUN.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 29, Gen. JAY, son of Solomon and Hannah Rathbun, in the 80th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

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DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 569, Nov. 29, 1860.
44, 71, 3, 29, 26, 30, 23, 19, 43, 50, 32, 63, 47.
Class No. 570, Nov. 29, 1860.
58, 67, 17, 48, 72, 69, 33, 63, 10, 35, 20, 4, 64.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 29 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
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THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

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ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
G. C. ALLEN, No

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Candidates of the Various Parties for Aldermen.

But little interest is manifested in the approaching Charter Election. The nominations for Aldermen by the several parties are now complete, and it may aid our citizens in knowing for whom to vote, to submit some notes concerning the most prominent candidates now in the field:

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate in this District is HARRY SMITH, better known as "Hank," the present Sweepstakes. He is a Canal-forwarder and agent by profession, and a pretty fair representative man of the region he inhabits, being what is called "a good fellow," with no very particularly strict principles of any kind, either political or social. He belongs to the Japanese Brigade and holds some connection with "the ring," though not upon all occasions voting with his associates. "Hank" may be set down as a smart, shrewd and able politician and business man; these qualities, and his means of using them, having already pretty snugly feathered his own nest. He is very popular, and never fails to run largely ahead of his party ticket.

The Mozarters are broken up utterly here, and will probably indorse HUGH CASSERS, the regular Tammany nominee. CASSERS keeps a grocery-store in the Third Ward and has been prominently connected as an officer, with the school-system of the district. Hank SMITH, it is thought, will receive a strong Democratic vote, his influence retaining TOM BURKE, of the First Ward, in office as Superintendent of Lamps and Places, and TOM claiming to swing four or five hundred Democratic votes "just as easily as he could swing a cat by the tail." The Enright family, moreover, have been approached by various Republicans with promises of obtaining pardons for JAMES ENRIGHT and FRANK FOWLER from Gov. MORGAN, provided the Enrights will throw their influence in this contest on the Republican side. We have never heard anything to the prejudice of Mr. CASSERS's character. He appears to rank as a respectable citizen.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican nominee in this District is Capt. CORNELIUS C. BURNE, a speculator and merchant carrying on business in West-street, who gave some very important information relative to City corruption, in the examinations had before Recorder TALLOT, in the years 1853 and 1854. In February, 1853, as appears by the affidavit of THEODORE MARTINE, who was foreman of the Grand Jury for that month—page 1,572, Document No. 55, of the proceedings before Recorder TALLOT—Mr. BURNE testified on oath before the Grand Jury that he had paid an assistant Alderman the sum of seventeen hundred dollars for the lease of half a pier at the foot of Jay-street. He also made oath on the 24th of June, in the same year, that he had "the possession of other piers in the City, though the leases had not yet been given." In answer to the question, how much money he had paid to members of the Common Council for securing these privileges, he replied: "I decline answering the question, by the advice of my counsel, as it might have a tendency to criminate me, and as I believe myself." [See page 1,574 of the same document.] Despite these facts, his friends claim for him that he is honest and popular, two essentials not so often combined as we could wish to see them.

JEREMIAH BESSON was a candidate for the Republican nomination, but was beaten by a few votes. He then set himself up as the "People's Nominee," and has since received the Mozart indorsement, although heretofore identified with the Republicans. He was also a candidate for the American nomination, and is believed to have received assurances of Know-Nothing support. BESSON keeps a liquor store and chop-house in Mercer-street, and expects aid from all the influences of that neighborhood. Some of the practical jokers of this District have put up a very respectable old citizen named HOSMER, who offers to run without any party indorsement whatever, on his own personal strength. This is a cruel joke which a few young "sinkers" are playing in order to get hold of the five or six hundred dollars which Mr. HOSMINGTON, who is an elderly man and a small property-holder, professes himself willing to spend. The Tammany nominee is JOHN T. HENRY, house carpenter and builder, present Alderman of the District, and a little touched with the Japanese infection. This will greatly hinder his otherwise good running-power, and he will be further weighted by certain sins of "the ring," whereof he was once reckoned "a brother in good standing." HENRY has lately rebelled, we hear, against this position and tried to shake off his associations; but the repentance in his case, as is common with many sinners, is likely to come too late. Apart from this Aldermanic failing, he bears a high character in business, and is a liberal, kind-hearted employer.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate in this District is JOHN M. BRADY, a stair-builder, and present incumbent of the Aldermanic office. He has a good deal of the Japanese perfume about him, but has recently been using chlorate-of-lime-resolutions calling on the Special Committee of the Board for the bill of items. Whether by these detergents he can take away the taint sufficiently to make his pretensions "smell sweet" in the nostrils of his Republican constituents remains to be seen. His efforts to ferret out the mystery of Chamberlain PLATT's appointment should not be lost sight of, however, when the record in his case is made up. It is also to his credit that we know he once refused a bribe of $2,500 which had been offered to him for a vote to confirm GIDEON J. TUCKER as President of the Croton Board. There are many worse men than BRADY in the Common Council, and his re-election will be worked heartily for by a majority of the Republicans in his District.

The Tammany people have put forward against BRADY an elderly citizen, named LAWRENCE M. VAN WART, a grocer, carrying on business in Amity-street, who is now in the Board of Councilmen, and is suspected of not being free from the yellow-kid Japanese contagion. A weekly paper claims for him that he is a descendant of the VAN WART who captured Major ANDRE, and demands that "thorough and united efforts be made for the grandson of one of the patriots of the Revolution." This may or may not be so, our explorations having as yet failed to discover the family-tree of the VAN WARTS.

The Mozart men have nominated SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, a stove-dealer in Spring-street, of whom but little is known outside the Mozart ranks, except that he is the special candidate of DAN LINN. Bob LINN and the Linn family generally. Mayor WOOD is very anxious for MONTGOMERY's success, and will make great sacrifices to accomplish it, although he long since promised the Mozart indorsement to VAN WART, who has found a warm Mozart partisan in Corporation-Attorney GENETT.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican nominee is DANIEL DARROW, of Westchester, a large speculator in "wharves, piers, and slips" under leases and grants from the Common Council. The nomination was tendered to GEORGE BLAKE, the present Japanese Alderman, who declined in his friend DARROW's favor. Nothing special is known of this candidate, except that he has been very curiously successful in leasing and otherwise obtaining valuable wharf privileges from his friends in the Common Council. Last year he was in the Board of Councilmen himself, and then voted, it is said, for the Yonkers Railroad scheme and the balance of the "ring transactions" with GEORGE LAW. The record which he then made, prior to his quarrel with GEORGE SCRANTON in reference to the division of Ward patronage, was not a happy one.

The "People" are said to have nominated THOMAS LAWRENCE, everywhere known as "Tom," the keeper of a liquor-store under Essex Market Police Court. Tom has a lease, from the Mayor, of City buildings and property worth at the lowest, $5,000 a year, on which he pays but a merely nominal rent. He is one of the men Mayor WOOD was most eager to elect, this lease being a perpetual bond for his good behavior and obedience in the Common Council. TOM thought he had a perfectly "sure thing" in the Mozart Nomination; but white men are very uncertain, and on last Monday evening the Mozart Convention, with but two dissenting voices, gave their indorsement and nomination to CHARLES J. CURIE, the Taxpayers' and Tammany nominee. This was from one of the "keenest cheats" that the great political cheaters of the City Hall has yet exercised. The Tammany Hall nomination was bitterly and fiercely contested for some time in its own Convention, held at the store of ADAM OTT, a leading German in Greenwich-avenue—five members of her Convention from the Ninth Ward loudly indorsing CHARLES J. CURIE, the Taxpayers' nominee, while four delegates, representing the Fifteenth Ward withdrew in disgust at such an "abandonment of party issues." The four who withdrew consisted of FRANK MCCABE, who resides at the corner of Cornelia and West streets, in the First Aldermanic District; GEORGE CAMFIELD, who lives in the Bowery, within the Tenth Aldermanic District, and two persons, named GEORGE W. CLACKNER and CHARLES FRANKENSTEIN or FRANKENSTEIN, who are both supposed to be in the office of JOSIAH KERNAN, as Deputy United States Marshals (which they have no existence in the Directory. These four were applauded by and in favor of nominating Prof. CURRIE, proprietor of the Malta saloon, at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway; but wiser counsels prevailed, and Mr. CURIE was finally adopted. Mr. CURIE, the Taxpayers' nominee, and indorsed by the Tammany and Mozart Conventions, is a wealthy contractor, and large property-holder, who has resided twenty-seven years in the District, never mixing up with partisan politics, but always voting as a consistent Union man and Democrat. Those of the Tammany Convention who took him up, had to throw overboard the regular Tammany candidate, JOHN ANDERSON, present Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Street Department, to whom the nomination had been pledged more than a year ago. This whole affair bred a good deal of ill-feeling in the ranks of the regular Tammany democracy, but Mr. CURIE will now no doubt receive the support of all the respectable Democrats of the district.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate here is one eminently fit to be elected, being ISAAC DAYTON, lately a candidate for the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court created by Judge PIERREPONT's resignation. Had Gov. MORGAN appointed Mr. DAYTON, he would undoubtedly have received the subsequent nomination given to JAMES W. WHITE. Mr. D. is a lawyer in good standing, and with a very respectable, though not large practice. His character is unexceptionable, and those who know him intimately think highly of his talents.

The Mozarters have put forth SAMUEL T. MUNSON, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen, and not free as such from the Japanese and "ring" taints. He is a locksmith, carrying on business in West Seventeenth-street, and has never been suspected of any very extraordinary public spirit or genius. Tammany Hall nominated ADAM LILBOURN, a house-painter on a large scale, and a perfectly fresh man in Corporation politics. There are contradictory reports as to a Democratic fusion here, by which Mr. LILBOURN withdraws in MUNSON's favor. This may or may not be the case, all sorts of roorbacks being put in circulation by the partisans on either side. It is generally credited, however, that MUNSON will be the only Democratic candidate in the field on the morning of the Charter election.

THE ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

This District contained in the Twentieth Ward, continues to be the only one in the City where the Republican camp is divided. The organization which nominated JOHN HOOPER for Assemblyman represents the Greeley interest, and now puts forward for Aldermanic honors Gen. WM. HALL, a candidate entitled to command the confidence of any constituency, and who will bring very great weight and large accessions of personal strength to the ticket upon which he runs. Gen HALL is one of the most thoroughly acceptable and satisfactory nominations that any party has yet made. The other Republican organization, which renominated and ran CUMMINGS H. TUCKER for Assembly, represents the Daniel D. Conover and Supervisor Stuart influence. Their candidate for Alderman is JACOB L. DODGE, formerly Street Commissioner, and lately a candidate for Harbor-master. Mr. DODGE has a name historic in the roll of City-contracts, requiring no eulogy at our hands to further exalt his merits. This division in the Republican ranks is the more to be regretted, as the Democrats in this District, both of the Mozart and Tammany factions, have united in support of ALEXANDER C. FREAR, the Tammany nominee, a very decent Ex-Councilman, formerly a merchant in Broadway, who met with commercial reverses, and at present holds some kind of small inspectorship in the Street Department. Whether we shall have FREAR alone as the Democratic nominee in this District, or whether the Mayor may not even yet put up a candidate of his own stripe against him, has become doubtful. This only is certain, that the Mozart organization in the Twentieth Ward has broken away from the bit and snaffle of the Mayor, indorsing FREAR, the Tammany nominee, against the Mayor's wishes, and doing many other things to manifest a growing sense of independence. The success of JOHN HARDY for Assembly last election seems to have completely demoralized the Mozart forces in this region, so that probably FREAR will be let run as the only Democratic candidate.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican nominee is IRA A. ALLEN, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen, and said to be touched in its earlier stages with all the Japanese contagious symptoms. He has always been regarded as a member of the Councilmanic "ring," and a very useful member thereof. Having had several interviews of late with Mayor WOOD, it is thought that WOOD, seeing no hope of electing SEAGRIST, the regular Mozart nominee, will now turn in secretly to the support of ALLEN, who is very shrewd and adroit, with more than the average amount of popularity in his District.

Mozart nominally puts forward NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, present Alderman, and widely known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," to catch the German and Dutch votes of the rag-picking districts. The Tammanyites and Taxpayers have united in support of PETER MASTERSON, who has on several occasions been Member of Assembly, always carrying back with him from Albany a fair Anti-West-Washington-Market and Anti-Commissioners-of-Records character. He is young and ambitious, with sufficient fortune already made to place him above any apprehensions of want. Ex-Alderman WM. B. DRAKE says that as there is a free fight here he desires to be counted in as the "People's Choice." Taking all the circumstances into view, the election of the Republican candidate appears most probable at present although Dr. SALMON SKINNER has some hopes of changing the face of affairs by taking the stump in DRAKE's favor. Should he do so, Dr. BRADFORD may perhaps join in the crusade as SKINNER's first lieutenant.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republicans here have made a very fair nomination in the person of WM. HAW, a wealthy and respectable builder, who was a candidate for this nomination two years ago, being then beaten by Alderman OWENS and the influences of the Methodist Church. He is a man entitled, for aught we know or have ever heard to the contrary, to his full party vote, and we hope he may receive it. The Tammanyites have put up against him one of their strongest and most reputable men in the person of ANDREW FROMENT, late Superintendent of Stamped Envelopes, and removed from office by the President for having too much independence of political judgment. FROMENT is a jeweler and watchmaker by trade, but now owns some property, and has not actively prosecuted his calling for many years. He is advocated by the greater portion of the tax-paying interest, irrespective of party lines, and will doubtless make a strong run, though the chances would seem to be that, despite the Methodist Church influence, Mr. HAW will win, if the Democracy should continue divided. The Mozarters are running JOHN KINSLEY, a wealthy City Contractor for opening streets and so forth, who has had exact and large experience of the possible profits to be extracted from a seat in the Board of Aldermen. John is a good-tempered, fine fellow of about forty-five years of age and eminently human in his leading traits. This nomination was originally promised by Mr. WOOD to JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer, and Mr. BETTS, we learn, feels rather sore at being sold out. Had he been elected, his large experience in selling things at public auction, might have been brought into play by Mr. WOOD with reference to the City Inspectorship and the City patronage generally.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republicans here have nominated WM. DURNING, a lumber merchant, who resides and has property at Manhattanville. Mr. DURNING we believe to be a worthy candidate for any party, but his chances of election would appear slim in the extreme—the famous and chivalric HENRY W. GENET, commonly called "Harry," having obtained both the Tammany and Mozart nominations, in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. This District, comprised in the Twelfth Ward, gives another example of the Mozarters deserting the standard and candidate of the Mayor, who wished them to nominate Dr. WILLIAMS. Ex-Sheriff WILLETT, THOMAS VEITCH and other leading men of the Mozart stripe, thought the "one-man power" was being carried too far, and so rebuked it by the rejection of WILLIAMS and the nomination of GENET, already the Tammany nominee. Of GENET it need only be said that he entered the Board of Aldermen a few years since, at a time when there was no salary to the office, he being then a young and rising lawyer, with not very much property in his possession. In less than six months, however, he gave proof of his aptitude for legislative duties, by starting a team of fast horses on the road, a fast yacht on the river, and a bank-account fast increasing. "Harry," in some manner or other, possesses a happy faculty of retaining his popularity and friendships under trying circumstances; and should his gallantry ever push him to the verge of importunity, he is never slow to apologize after proper arguments have been presented and made ready.

There is some talk on the Mayor's side of starting Dr. WILLIAMS as an independent candidate against GENET, but this cannot amount to much, as GENET is intrinsically the strongest man in the District, and has the regular nomination of the Mozart Convention, having carried it against the forces of the Mayor and THADDEUS P. MOTT combined. Such are our candidates for Aldermanic honors, and we commend this impartial record to the study of citizens of all parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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9....DANIEL FRENCH, No. 22 4th-st.
10....E. A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st.
11....JAMES LITTLE, No. 216 7th-st.
12....L. J. BELLONI, 2d-av., corner East 126th-st.
13....LEWIS CHICHESTER, No. 1 East Broadway.
14....DAVID TERRY, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15....THOMAS LENNY, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16....I. JACKSON, No. 121 West 23d-st.
17....S. C. LYNES, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
18....A. W. SPIES, No. 57 East 21st-st.
19....DAVID R. SCOTT, No. — East 57th-st., near 2d-av.
20....JAMES DEMAREST, No. 198 West 33d-st.
21....WM. B. BIBBINS, M. D., No. 56 East 28th-st.
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POPLITEAL ANEURISM.
THE SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. contains a remarkably instructive article on this disease, with two cases cured by pressure by the patients themselves, after its unsuccessful application at the New-York and Massachusetts Hospitals. Every person thus afflicted, and every country surgeon, should read this article; it is of priceless value. Price 25 cts.
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$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found, among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
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EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
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Housekeeping Goods, including
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this department.
ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed,
At $1 50 each.
ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best Glove in the United States at this time, at 50 cents per pair.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a
VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store,
NO. 380 BROADWAY, and NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
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310 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

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FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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Opposite Mercer-st.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
A superb stock of all the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE STYLES.
"Notice our List of Prices:"
FINE CLOTH "ARABLANES," with and without sleeves, one of the leading styles of the season, from $5 to $8.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS, very richly trimmed, at $8 50, $7, $8 and $9.
HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER BASQUES, tight fitting and loose, at $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
SUPERFINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS, the new style, with sleeves and cape, at $8, $9, $10 to $12.
We respectfully request ladies, who have hitherto purchased their cloaks in Broadway and elsewhere, to visit our store before purchasing. Our stock is large, all fresh, new goods, and made in the very best style. Please note the name and number.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 266 Bowery, near Houston-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents. wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES. ALSO, a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at REGER'S, No. 832 Broadway, near 11th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & HARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860. WILLIAM BINNS, SAML. BATES, } Assignees.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, BETWEEN 15TH-ST. and Trinity Church, via 4th-av. cars, or in walking from 15th-st., 4th-av., 21st and 22d sts., to 4th-av. The finder will please return it to No. 121 Pearl-st., and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 910, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 202, 2,103, for $35 each. M. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

FURS.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
LADIES' FINE FURS,
No. 60 Broadway, below Exchange-Place,
Are now disposing of their stock at Retail.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED, WASHING TO DO IN the house; will give the best of City reference. Call at No. 179 3d-av.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at No. 28 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 149 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th av., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid, or to make herself generally useful in a small private family, or to do the work in a small family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 11th st., second floor, rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; can give good reference. Call at No. 380 West 34th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires a situation for her servant, as chambermaid or waitress. Call, for two days, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, of as waitress. City reference: has lived three years in one place. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INTELligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; can make all the baby clothing; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or washing; can make herself generally useful and obliging; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and sewing; can produce four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and capable of taking charge of dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, who perfectly understands her business; can give City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, to do the cooking, washing, and ironing in a small, private family; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; also, a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, jelly, sweets; City reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place until engaged, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook and assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, in the City or country; is a good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; no objection to go as chambermaid, and do the entire washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good Cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. City reference. Please apply at No. 22 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small, genteel, quiet family to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each well. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 416 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; she will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations in a private family—one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 86 Front st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 36 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable Protestant German woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; will do part of the washing; wages $8. Also, a waitress and chambermaid; can do the fine washing; or regular waitress and parlor-maid; can take charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable English girl, a situation as nurse and lady's maid; she is capable of taking care of a baby from its infancy. Can be seen, this day, at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Unexceptionable City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as a steady, middle-aged woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing and obliging, and capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent woman, as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of an infant from its birth; will make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery, first floor. Can be seen for 3 days if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT WOman wants a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, or would take care of a baby; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objections to the country. Address A. S., No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver and the dining-room; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 186 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, having lost her baby, a few days old, wishes a child to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire for Mrs. DALY, No. 282 Avenue A, one door from 19th-st., top floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages—German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers, &c. No charge to employers till suited at the large Institute, No. 129 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open 7 morning till 9 in evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY THE advertiser, a situation as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employers; a good penman and first-rate references. Address J. D., Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City references. Address J. L. B., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, competent in every respect; can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, by families in this City whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. S., care of Chas. Cochead, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last term of years; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man, as coachman; one who can give satis

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 30,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 129 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

Consisting of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, marble-top tables, Brussels tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades and ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glassware, ornaments, &c.

Also, rosewood piano and stool, and a variety of oil-paintings.

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards, City of New-York, belonging to the estate of George W. Gow.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, now under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 208 East 26th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, under lease at $100 per annum.

Lot No. 206 East 26th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av., under lease at 200 per annum; lessee pays taxes and Croton rents; lot 25 feet fr nt by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Lots Nos. 242 and 243 on the Bellevue maps of property, formerly belonging to the Corporation, the two lots lying together on the north side of 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x98 9; lot No. 243 is leased to a good tenant at $100 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McMAHON, attorneys for estate, No. 241 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 12 Centre-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the late residence of Adrian Martense Tuttle, village of Flatbush, L. I., 3 miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. Martense, Esq., Administrator, a number of valuable horses, colts, &c., among which is the trotting stallion *Bill Forgie*, gray stallion *Young America*, brown stallion *Chancellor*. Horses sired by *Flying Cloud*, horses sired by *Washington*, horses and colts by *Jupiter*. Also, carriages, work horses, &c.; a number of fine cows, carriages, wagons, sulkey, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c. The Flatbush-av. railroad cars, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, pass the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A splendid VICTORIA PHAETON, with top, nearly new, made by Lawrence to order; has been used but a few times; cost $450, with pole and shafts.

Also, a double two-seat box-hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts.

Also, a set of double silver plated and mounted harness, City built; also, one set single do.

Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THREE Lpiane-fortes, French plate mirrors F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a family residence, comprising every article in the line, from attic to basement; also, one very expensive jewllers case, 3 rosewood pianos, marble-top furniture, French plate mirrors, beds, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, damaged on the voyage of importation, one case containing wood and metal clock frames, and one case containing wood ware and Meerschaum pipes.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and the county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable prop rty located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and offering great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house on 48th-st., near 6th-av.; also one on 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Would be sold at a reasonable price, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, good bonds and mortgages, and good stocks. Inquire of RICHARD AVERMAN, No. 1179 Broadway, near 28th st.

TO LET

TO LEASE.—SEVERAL LOTS TO LEASE, IN West st., Horatio-st., Bank-st., and on the water's edge. They are admirably adapted for stone yards, lumber yards or coal yards, or any manufacturing business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET.—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 314 Second-av., till 1st May next, also the furniture and gas fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE No. 125 East 39th-st. TO LET—The house and stable No. 106 East 39th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, 3 rooms deep. No. 238 West 20th-st.; first-rate neighborhood; recently painted. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF private house No. 173 Hester-st., containing gas and Croton water; to a suitable person, the rent will be moderate; they may let separate or together.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUBU, No. 102 Walker-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education. E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 156 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 306 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for an approved party to join an old-established commercial house in this city, the business being steady and regular, paying promptly, with large profits. The special partner, whose term has expired, will leave $40,000 in the business. A gentleman of business experience in this City preferred, and must possess from $20,000 to $30,000 capital.

Address J. L., care of Box No. 1580 Post-office, and state where an interview can be had for reference, &c.

$6,000.—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN three valuable patents for sale at the above price. One has been sufficiently tested to prove its great value; the other two are just ready for market. For full particulars, address J. M., (Post-office Box No. 815,) New-Haven, Conn., stating where an interview may be had.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 41 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 14 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and it must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next. R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1868. The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars therefor, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, free of taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 15TH DECEMBER ON BONDS OF THE "SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY" will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.. Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st. W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO. No. 90 Beekman-st., N. Y

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTHAND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL REMEMBRANCES" direct from *Dr. Barrow*, No. 194 Bleecker st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de l'ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Sold in all cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....20

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound. Price $1.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proved that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. This is purely a specific, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the toe experienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers to be a popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including impotence and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. 24 lectures of the Urethral Seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regularly graduated and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, affirmed, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Of all quacks inaugurated by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1 with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills $1 per box, cover full effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CATARRH AND DYSPEPSIA.—BY HIS treatment and success, Dr. GOODALE has satisfied the community that he understands and can cure Catarrh! This fact should inspire confidence that his new and true theory of Dyspepsia will enable him to cure this disease also. No one who has consulted him and tried his remedies for Catarrh complain with charge him with imposition or quackery. He may be consulted at No. 71 Sixth-st., New York. A pamphlet describing both diseases may be had by sending postage stamp.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The invisible electric self-generator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, nocturnal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Material in pursuance, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY PREPOSSESSING young lady or young widow, of good social position and unblemished character, intelligent, affluent and refined, desirous of obtaining a tender and affectionate companion, would not be disappointed in the advertiser, an American gentleman of this City, middle-aged, (48,) but never married, with a good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, prudent and domestic habits, refined manners, intellectual tastes, Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) some means and of the highest respectability, possessing, in short, every requisite to render a loving, pure, and true hearted woman, qualified as above, happy in wedded life. Sincere himself, no lady will please respond who is not also in earnest. Address, with full description, &c., C. M. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York City.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fire place, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUES, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Latt, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN, Wendle, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, S. WHITING, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City from Boston last evening at 9 o'clock. They contain but little intelligence in addition to what we have already published. Her dates from London and Liverpool are to the 17th.

The following extracts are not without interest.

English Opinion on the American Election and Disunion.

From the London Times.

Boston, as far as it appears at present, in the contest, the Democratic Party have recourse to the ordinary device of the party that finds itself the weaker in the Presidential contest—that is, to the hackneyed threat of breaking up the Union. They said the same thing four years ago, before the victory declared for them; and, as their danger is at present so much greater, they repeat their threat with the more earnestness. *We confess that our notions of fair-play are much offended by such a threat.* Those who enter into an election with the mental reservation that they will not submit to the result unless it be favorable to themselves, are guilty of the same kind of unfairness as those who play at cards with the intention of receiving if they win, and refusing to pay if they lose. For ourselves, we confess that we have little faith in these demonstrations. "Threatened men live long," and the American Confederacy is bound together by cords far too strong to be severed by a little idle gasconade. The threatened separation of the South from the North is like the threat of one of our own colonies to declare itself independent. It is the threat of doing a great deal of mischief to themselves in order to do a very little mischief to us. In the six millions of blacks that are within her boundaries, the South has a formidable army of domestic enemies, and if any one wishes to judge of the terror which those domestic enemies excite, let him refer to the frightful scenes which are perpetrated in the State of Texas, with a cruelty which nothing but the most abject fear can account for. There would be little wisdom in separating from the Free States, who are bound to assist in maintaining the Federal authority throughout the Union, in order the more effectually to isolate the white in case of a conflict with the black population. It can, moreover, hardly be doubted that the Northern Slave States, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, would become free, and join the Northern Confederation; so that the remaining States would find themselves deplorably weakened, and probably at the mercy of any powerful country that might choose to make war upon them, with the assistance of their slaves. Taxation would increase as security diminished, and the expenses of a Federal Government would have to be supported with resources already severely taxed by the expenses of local administration. Such a Confederacy would have in it none of the principles of increase, while the resources of the North and West would go on multiplying themselves by the same course of successful industry as heretofore.

For these and many other reasons which it is quite unnecessary to expiate upon, we apprehend that the men of the South, however loudly they may talk now, will be in no hurry after election to put their threats into execution. They will think it better to wait and see what kind of man President LINCOLN turns out to be before they commit themselves to a step so dangerous and so irretrievable. The experience of America as well as of England tells them that the occupant of office is often a very different person from the candidate. *While a candidate he has only to satisfy his own party; when in office, he must seek to give reasonable satisfaction to both.* Such, we are bound to say, has been the conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN. Before he was placed in the White House we had many things to except to against him. Since that time he has acted, as it seems to us, with fairness in domestic, and with moderation and courtesy in foreign transactions. It does not follow, because Mr. LINCOLN is elected by persons opposed to Slavery, that he will therefore lend himself to any attack on property or peculiar domestic institution of the South. His power is exceedingly limited, and if the effect of his Administration should be to introduce in the Supreme Court of the United States Judges a little less strenuous in their advocacy of Slavery, and to govern the Territories in a spirit a little less in accordance with the creed of the Border Ruffians of Kansas, such enforced moderation will be for the benefit of the South as well as the North, and tend to confirm much more than to loosen the stability of the Federal Union.

Return of the Prince of Wales.

From the London News.

The Prince of Wales brings home, we are persuaded, a heart thrilling with affection for the mighty empire of England, and a deep respect for that enormous business and expanding power. He brings home, too, an intellect sharpened and strengthened by contact with the vitality of a new civilization. He has tasted the life and destiny of the New World, in the prairie, in the forest clearing, in populous cities, where but yesterday the pioneer pitched his ax. He has seen a nation of soldiers without an army, civil order without a police—wealth, luxury and culture without a Court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men without the intervention of chamberlains and courtiers; he has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation. He has learned, too, in England at sea, and nowhere can he have better learned the secret of England's greatness than in his experiences on board the *Hero* in the Atlantic. It is only due to the Duke of Newcastle to say that the Prince has been singularly fortunate in the selection of a Secretary of State to attend him on his travels. It seems a happy coincidence that at the moment when the royal squadron was making the Kegle, land on Wednesday night the Prime Minister of England was acknowledging the hospitalities which the Prince of Wales had enjoyed in the United States.

The Prince in America.

From the London Times.

It is not everybody who can best do that which is his most natural part, for it is the highest merit to be just that which a man ought to be. The commonest form of error is to attempt a part not one's own, or to combine two in one. The Prince of Wales has only shown himself in his own proper character as the head of the young British gentry, the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with all the world, and which neither hopes for aggrandizement nor fears any foe. He has expressed to the Americans the real sentiment of every British heart to that great cognate nation. There is none in which we are all so interested; none the successes and glories of which we all hear with such unmixed satisfaction; none with which we so identify ourselves. The Prince of Wales, while showing the feelings of a true-born Englishman, has elicited the feelings of all true-born Americans, and so brought the two face to face and made them feel they are brothers.

Lord Palmerston on the Prince's Visit.

At a public banquet in London, Lord PALMERSTON thus alluded to the reception of the Prince of Wales in America:

"You have alluded to an event which has awakened the deepest interest in the mind of every Englishman. I mean the visit of the Prince of Wales to the North American Continent. It was to be expected that when the future hope of England visited the subjects of Her Majesty in our North American Provinces he would be received with that enthusiastic affection which becomes a loyal and attached people. Our anticipations have not been disappointed. The reception of the Prince has been worthy of the people who gave it, and honorable to the family of which he is so distinguished a member; and we may hope that that visit will cement more closely those ties which, I trust, are long destined to bind together that portion of the Queen's dominions and the mother country. [Hear, hear.] But we had not an equal right to expect that when his Royal Highness visited the United States he would be received with anything more than the courtesy which civilized nations accord to distinguished members of the reigning family of another country. But I must say it has been most gratifying to witness the cordiality, the heartfelt kindness, the generous hospitality, and I may say the enthusiastic delight with which that illustrious Prince was welcomed by our cousins in the United States. (Cheers.) They have shown themselves, indeed, to be a noble and generous people—they have shown that they have not forgotten the common stock from which they and we have sprung; and, in spite of events which, if not buried in oblivion, might have produced some slight alienation between us, they received our future Sovereign—and I accept that future may be long distant—they received the eldest son of our gracious Sovereign, not as if he were a stranger belonging to another land, but as if he had been born in their own country, and had been a citizen of their own Republic. [Cheers.] I trust, gentlemen, that the remembrance of the gracious kindness thus exhibited by the people of the United States will ever be cherished by the people of these kingdoms. I believe the memory of the Prince's visit will long survive in the breasts of the American nation, and that these mutual recollections will tend more closely than ever to knit together those two great branches of the same noble and I will say illustrious stock. [Cheers.]

The Empress Eugenie in England and Scotland.

From the London Times.)

Her Majesty the Empress of the French, traveling in the strictest incognito as part of the family of the Marquis de Sartorys, crossed the channel on Wednesday in the ordinary packet boat *Alliance*, and proceeded to London the same evening. From London bridge station she and her suite went in common cabs to Claridge's Hotel in Brook-street, and it was not until they had been there for some time in the hotel that her Majesty's rank was known.

The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the hotel. In the afternoon she and her suite engaged some carriages from a neighboring livery stable, and visited the Crystal Palace.

It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith. The risk of bad weather at this advanced period of the season decided her Majesty's advisers to select the shortest route, and she will probably set out to-morrow by railway for Hamilton Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst., in honor of their illustrious visitor.

A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a Council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compeigne, where his Majesty will remain for a few days. The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only parties during the stay there.

Garibaldi's Farewell to his Soldiers.

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS: We must now consider the period which is just drawing to a conclusion as almost the last stage of our national resurrection, and prepare ourselves to finish worthily the marvelous design of the elect of 20 generations, the completion of which Providence has reserved for this fortunate age.

Yes, young men! Italy owes to you an undertaking which has merited the applause of the universe. You have conquered, and you will conquer still, because you are prepared for the tactics that decide the fate of battles. You are not unworthy of men who entered the serried ranks of a Macedonian phalanx, and who contended not in vain with the proud conquerors of Asia. To this wonderful page in our country's history another more glorious still will be added, and the slave shall shew at last to his free brethren a sharpened sword forged from the links of his fetters. To arms, then, all of you! all of you! and the oppressors and the mighty will disappear like dust. You, too, women, cast away all cowards from your embraces; they will give you only cowards for children; and you who are the daughters of the land of beauty must bear children who are noble and brave. Let timid doctrinaries depart from among us to carry their servility and their miserable fears elsewhere. This people is its own master. It wishes to be the brother of other people, but to look on the insolent with a proud glance, not to grovel before them, imploring its own freedom; it will no longer follow in the trail of men whose hearts are foul. No! no! no! Providence has presented Italy with VICTOR EMANUEL. Every Italian should rally round him. By the side of VICTOR EMANUEL every quarrel should be forgotten, all rancor disappear. Once more I repeat my battlecry: 'To arms all—all of you.' If March, 1861, does not find 1,000,000 of Italians in arms, then alas for liberty, alas for the life of Italy! Ah, no! far be from me a thought which I loathe like poison. The March of 1861, or, if need be, February, will find us all at our posts, Italians of Calatafima, Palermo, Ancona, Volturno, Capuadarno and Isernia, and with us every man of this land who is not a coward or a slave. Let all of us, rallying round the glorious hero of Palistro, give the last blow to the crumbling edifice of tyranny. Receive, then, my gallant young volunteers, at the honored conclusion of ten battles, one word of farewell from me. I utter this word with the deepest affection, and from the very bottom of my heart. To-day I am obliged to retire, but for a few days only. The hour of battle will find me with you again by the side of the champions of Italian liberty. Let those only return to their homes who are called by the imperative duties which they owe to their families, and those who by their glorious wounds have deserved the gratitude to their country. These, indeed, will serve Italy in their homes by their counsel, by the very aspect of their noble wounds which adorn their noble and youthful brows. Apart from these let all others remain to guard our glorious banners. We shall meet again before long to march together to the redemption of our brethren who are still the slaves of the stranger. We shall meet again before long, and march together to new triumphs. G. GARIBALDI."

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Effect of the Financial Derangement in the United States—From Six to Eight Thousand Africans Landed, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Quaker City*, SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived last evening from Havana, after a very boisterous passage, having left there on Sunday last, 25th inst., at 12, noon, in a severe gale from the northeast, which continued (with a very heavy sea) during 48 hours.

Nov. 17, 2 P. M., on the outward voyage of the *Quaker City*, in a severe gale, THOMAS MANA, of New-York, seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

The health of Havana was good, and the weather fair during the stay of the *Quaker City*. Business in Havana of all kinds had been generally prostrated by the news of the financial derangements in the United States tightening the money market, and causing a stringency in all transactions.

The sugar market had also been disturbed by the foregoing news, quotations being as follows: Whites, low to middling, 11@12 reals ℔ arrobe; whites, fair to fine, 12¾@13 reals ℔ arrobe; No. 10 and 11, 8¾@8¾ reals; No. 12 and 14, 9@9¾ reals; Muscovadoes, none in market. Stock of sugar on hand in Havana and Matanzas, 46,000 against 61,000 boxes same date last year.

Molasses—But few small lots offering, at 62½c. ℔ keg, clayed.

Freights still continue inactive; but few vessels taken up.

EXCHANGES, (SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT.)—London, 13⅛@ 14⅜ ℔ cent. premium; Paris, ⅛@1⅛ ℔ cent. premium; Spain, 5⅛@6 ℔ cent. premium; New-York and Northern ports, 3@5 ℔ cent. premium; New Orleans, 3@5½ ℔ cent. premium.

We annex the Specie list of the *Quaker City*:

Mr. Charles Meiger	$2,250	Lima & Vrana	7,650
Reynes Bros. & Co	4,301	John M. Ceballos	39,212
Reynes Bros. & Co	3,400	Order	10,631
Reynes Bros. & Co	8,500	Guiet, Savoy & Co	5,000
Reynes Bros. & Co	40,060	Renauld, Francois & Renaud & Bachem	6,092
Peasant, Bros. & Co	7,089	Carrington & Co	537
Lando, M. Ros	1,615	Jones & White	359
Riviera & Hall	3,264		
Spofford & Tileston	15,500	Total	$181,891

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Nov. 25th 1860.

Never since I have been a resident of this fair Isle, have I before heard of the landing of so many cargoes of Bozales (Africans) in the same space of time, as have come to my knowledge within the last six or eight days. The intelligence of the several landings reached me with such rapidity, following so close one upon the other, that I was at first chary of giving it credence, and consequently in the last two or three of my letters to you, have avoided all allusion to the subject,—feeling that it was wiser to have my information fully confirmed before giving circulation to statements capable of being contradicted.

I am now however in possession of "proof strong as holy Writ," that *from six to eight thousand Bozales have been landed at various points on both sides of the Island within the last eight or ten days.*

It is difficult to believe—indeed, to speak the truth, I *cannot* believe—that any one of these landings of Africans has been effected without the consent, if not with the connivance, of the Spanish authorities of the various jurisdictions, from the Captain of the Partido (District) to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction; and yet to *prove* this would, perhaps, be a matter of utter impossibility.

This you will the more readily understand, when I tell you that, for a comparatively trifling sum of money, almost any number of witnesses required may be obtained to swear to any circumstance named to them, of which in reality they do not possess the most distant acquaintance. Nor, from the peculiar system which prevails in the Spanish Superior Law Courts, of not hearing oral evidence, is it an easy affair to contradict any evidence so given upon oath, in the form of an affidavit, except by producing a larger number of the same description of witnesses as have given evidence on the other side, and getting them to swear point-blank to the contrary of the testimony that has been adduced by the opposing party; so that, you will see, the man who possesses the longest purse, nine times out of ten, proves the victor in any suit tried in the higher law courts of this Island.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Preston King, of New York; J. Woodruff, of New Haven; O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, and J. R. Doolittle, of Racine, Wis.; Lieut. Fleming and D. Harlan, of the United States Navy, and E. Dufourmu, of Paris, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and Justin L. Morill, of Vermont; Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; A. Mackenzie of Canada; A. Mitchell and J. G. Inversh, Esqrs., of Milwaukie, and L. B. Frieze, Esq., of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. M. S. Latham, of California; E. W. Lehon of Nashville; B. C. Cross, of Philadelphia; M. D. W. Loomis, of Cincinnati, and Andrew Brown, of London, Esqrs., are at the St. Nicholas.

Lieut. T. H. Larned and T. G. Baylor, of the United States Army; W. McGennigle and L. W. Boyce, of the United States Navy, and G. W. Wilson, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan.

W. Kelly and W. H. Skelhorn, of England, and Mrs Lott and child, of Paris, are at the Everett House

Hon. H. E. Boyce of Berkshire, Vt., and Col. Ross, of Rossville, N. Y., are at the Stevens House.

STEALING FROM AMATEUR GYMNASTS.—For a long time past the gentlemen attending the Oriental Gymnasium, No. 48 Bayard-street, have been losers to a great extent by the operations of an adroit thief, who was in the habit of stealing watches, money and clothing from the dressing-rooms. THOMAS CORBETT, a young man who has frequently visited the place, but who had never joined the gymnasium, was suspected of being the depredator, but he managed his movements so skillfully that none of the thefts were ever fixed upon him. On Friday evening, however, a watch worth $50, was stolen from Mr. JOHN J. SHAW, one of the pupils, and it was determined to take CORBETT into custody. He was arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward, and at first he denied his guilt, but after spending some time in prison, he confessed that he had, within a few months, robbed the gymnasium students of property valued at $1,500. A large part of the money that he thus realized he expended in the purchase of presents to bestow upon a respectable young lady in Brooklyn, to whom he had engaged himself in marriage, and she, upon hearing of his roguery, made such restitution as was in her power. A quantity of pawn-tickets, representing some of the stolen watches, was found at the prisoner's boarding-house, No. 240 Broome street, and the timepieces were recovered. Among the losers were WM. J. HUGHES, of No. 49 Wall-street, who had a watch and chain worth $70 stolen; WM. G. BELL, of No. 13 Rutgers-street, lost $130 in cash; RODNEY N. CURTIS, a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank, lost two watches worth $100, and $90 in money, and the proprietor of the gymnasium had clothing valued at $50 stolen. Justice BRENNAN yesterday held the accused for trial.

Thanksgiving at the Charitable Institutions.

Festivities, Dominican Visits, &c.

At the various benevolent institutions Thanksgiving Day, which is always the most welcome festival of the year, was a truly joyous occasion. The still and Summer-like weather permitted every one who felt inclined to go abroad, and the charitable institutions were visited by more than the usual throng of sympathising patrons, who gave the best possible evidence of their continued interest in their favorite charities by liberal bequests in money and in articles of comfort for the beneficiaries. At the Five Points there were unusually lively times. In response to the modest appeals of the officers of the Five Points House of Industry, liberal donations were sent in from all the principal hotels in the City of provisions for furnishing the thanksgiving tables. Immense pieces of roast beef, roast turkeys and chickens, boiled tongues, with vegetables of all kinds ready cooked; besides baskets full of pies, puddings, cakes and fruits. With such tempting viands, it is not strange that the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage of poor and hungry children, as well as grown people who had no dinner at home, were seasonably on hand to partake of the annual appointed feast. At an early hour in the forenoon all the children, dressed in their neat holiday attire, were assembled in the Chapel, when they were addressed by Mr. WESONG and Mr. ROCKWELL, the exercises being interspersed with music. Mr. BARLOW, the Superintendent, also gave a narrative of scenes and incidents which he had witnessed during his visits through the neighboring localities, which were very affecting. In the afternoon dinner was served, at which eight or nine hundred children and adults sat down, or rather stood up, and this part of the ceremonies occupied the time until 2½ o'clock P. M. The boys marched from their playroom at the music of the fife and drum, the drummer, a colored lad, exhibiting great skill in the art. The refreshments being concluded, the children and visitors again assembled in the Chapel, where the exercises of singing and addresses were resumed, GEORGE BRIGGS, Rev. Mr. BURTUS, Rev. Mr. FITCH and others being the speakers.

At the conclusion of the exercises paper bags, containing cakes, oranges and confectionary were distributed to the children. Liberal donations in money were made—more liberal than on any former occasion.

At the Five Points Mission, under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, there were the usual receptions of their friends, who contributed liberally in money and substantial comforts for the benefit of the institution. The children of the Sabbath and day schools were gathered in the chapel, where they sung and recited pieces. The room was tastefully decorated, and in the rear of the platform was a pyramid of toys, confectionary and fruit awaiting the close of the exercises for distribution. A bountiful repast was served in the large room, of which several hundred children and adults partook. The room was appropriately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. Liberal donations in money were received.

At the Island institutions, now under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections there was the customary provision for the children of Ward's Island, and for the inmates of the Insane and other Asylums. Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. BELL and other members of the Board attended and superintended the dispensing of the bounties provided on the occasion. The Home for the Friendless in Thirtieth-street was visited by a large number of its patrons, and handsome contributions were made to its funds. The exercises were also very interesting.

Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New-York Society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men, was held Wednesday afternoon at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Dr. JAMES ANDERSON occupied the Chair.

The Minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the quarterly meetings since held, having been read and approved, the next business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. JAMES ANDERSON.

Vice-Presidents.—G. P. Cammann, M. D., H. D. Bulkley, M. D., Wm. Detmold, M. D.

Treasurer.—Edward L. Beadle, M. D.

Managers.—J. W. G. Clements, M. D., Abraham Dubois, M. D., Joel Foster, M. D., J. G. Adams, M. D., Elsha Harris, M. D., Jared Linsley, M. D., Wm. Rockwell, M. D.

The following is the annual statement of the Treasurer, which has heretofore been presented at the annual dinner of the Society, but the dinner being dispensed with this year, it was merely offered in the Board of Managers.

The funds of the Society, as shown by the last annual report in September, 1860, amounted to $29,179. Of this $28,000 are invested on bond and mortgage, interest at 7 per cent., the balance, $1,179, is deposited on call in the United States Trust Company, by order of the Standing Committee, and bears interest.

The receipts for the year ending September, 1860, were, $2,556 74 from the following sources:

Interest from bond and mortgage	$1,936 00
Interest from other sources	59 24
Initiation, fees and dues	465 00
Life Members	170 00
Balance from last annual dinner	26 50
Total	$2,556 74

Disbursements for the same period were:

Annuities	$275 00
Collecting	21 83
Printing and advertising	13 00
Sundries	3 00
Total	$312 83

Within the past year four members have been elected, making the whole number of members 111.

The newly elected President, Dr. ANDERSON, thanked the Society for the honor done him, in a few very brief and appropriate remarks.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn.

FESTIVALS—TARGET EXCURSIONS, &C.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed by the people of this city yesterday. The usual avocations were suspended, and all classes entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. Service was held in most of the churches, which were well attended, and collections were taken up for the benefit of the poor of the respective parishes.

One of the most interesting events occurred at the Elm-place Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, Pastor. In lieu of a sermon, the society prepared a dinner in the body of the church, for the poor, and hundreds partook of a better dinner than they ever saw before. The main floor of the building was filled with tables, upon which was placed a great variety of edibles, including 125 roast turkeys, roast beef, puddings, pastry of all kinds, sauces, celery, vegetables, and all the concomitants of a well-supplied table. The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and the tables were full all the time from 12 until 3 o'clock, during which time not less than 2,000 persons obtained a good dinner. The proceedings were opened by prayer and singing, and a short address by the pastor, and at the close the Doxology was sung by all present. Nearly all who joined in the feast were women and children. The whole managements were carried out in an admirable manner, and reflects much credit upon the Society—more especially the ladies thereof, who for the nonce acted as waiters, while their male friends executed the more arduous duty of carving. The scene was one that will long be remembered by those who participated, and those who had the pleasure of witnessing it.

There was an endless stream of target companies, preceded by music, passing through the principal thoroughfares from morning until night, going to and returning from the sparsely settled suburbs of the city.

In the evening balls were given at nearly all of the public halls, and the day from beginning to end was apparently passed pleasantly by all, without a single accident worthy of record occurring to mar the pleasures of the day.

The Beardsley Divorce Case.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Jury in this case, after being out 32 hours, agreed upon a verdict at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when Judge LOTT opened Court, received the verdict and discharged the jury.

The points presented to the jury to decide, were as follows:

1. Did or did not the said plantiff (ALFRED BEARDSLEY) and MARY ELIZABETH BEARDSLEY, the said defendant, intermarry in the City of Brooklyn, on or about the 14th of June, 1849?

2. Were or were not the said parties hereto, at the time of the commencement of this action, residents of the State of New-York?

3. Did or did not the defendant, M. E. BEARDSLEY, on or about the 5th day of December, 1845, procure the marriage ceremony to be performed at the Eastern District of the City of Brooklyn, between herself and one JAMES FRANCIS MAHAN?

4. Has or has not the defendant, since her marriage with the plaintiff, committed adultery with the said FRANCIS MAHAN, as alleged in same complaint, within this State?

5. Has or has not the plaintiff, ALFRED BEARDSLEY, been guilty of adultery, as alleged in the answer of defendant?

The jury returned an affirmative answer to all the points except No. 3, to which they answer in the negative.

Murder in Front-street.

At 11½ o'clock last night, PATRICK KILLY was almost instantly killed at the rear of No. 216 Front-street, by JOHN MCCAULEY. The parties had some talk together, when the wife of deceased aroused a young man named JOHN MCTAMNEY, residing at No. 217 Front-street, and asked him to quell the disturbance between her husband and MCCAULEY. MCTAMNEY went into the yard, and was passing between the combatants, when MCCAULEY stabbed him in the left thigh. He threw him to the ground, and MCCAULEY, upon rising, stabbed KELLY in the left breast. KELLY walked to the door of the house and fell a corpse. MCCAULEY escaped in his shirt sleeves and without a hat. The Police were immediately notified, and will probably arrest him during the night.

The deceased KELLY was indicted with GALLAGHER some three years ago, for the murder of HUGH KELLY at No. 12 Fulton-street and for which offence he served one year in the Penitentiary.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Full Particulars of the Alleged Confession of Mrs. Burch—How the Confession was Obtained—How Mrs. Burch Signed Away Her Interest in Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property—The Transfer of Mr. Burch's Property, and the Consideration Given—Miss Mary Spaulding on the Stand.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The testimony in the Burch case this morning was unusually interesting—covering, as it did, the narrative of the circumstances concerning Mrs. BURCH's alleged confession, and the extraordinary manner in which Mr. BURCH transferred his property, with the consent of his wife, and the manner of obtaining that consent.

J. E Valentine was the first witness sworn for the complainants. He was examined by Mr. Hoyne, and testified as follows: I am a banker; am connected with Mr. Burch in business; in January last I was at Mr. Burch's house; on Monday, Jan. 16, I took the acknowledgment of a deed; I took the acknowledgment in the usual manner, and explained it to her; I have an indistinct recollection of what took place; I was shocked at the misfortune that had just been related to me; I simply recollect that Mrs. Burch implored me to plead with Mr. Burch for her; said she had been very wicked and so on; I went there on Tuesday, the 17th of January, in the forenoon; on that occasion there was a confession in the handwriting of Mrs. Burch; it was signed before I arrived; I went first into the library and then into a bed-chamber where Mrs. Burch was; she was standing; I took the document in my hand and showed it to Mr. Burch; asked her if that was her signature, and asked her if she was willing to swear to the truth of the statement contained in it; she said she was; I administered the oath in due form; there was no one else present; when I was affixing my attestation to the document Mr. Burch came in: I retired and that was all that took place: Mr. Burch took the papers; in the afternoon of Tuesday I went there between 4 and 5 o'clock; when I entered the house Mr. Burch showed me into the library, and said I would have to wait for a moment and see if Mrs. Burch was ready to receive me; I was soon after called, and entered the chamber occupied by Mrs. Burch, in company with Mr. Burch and Miss Fannie Burch; Mr. Burch said, "Fannie and Mr. Valentine have come to witness your signature:" Fannie signed the confession written by Mrs. Burch, and the statement in the hand-writing of Mr. Burch; my recollection is that both of these documents were witnessed at the same time; before I signed as witness I asked Mrs. Burch if that was her signature to the documents; she said it was, and then I signed it; Miss Fannie Burch and Mr. Burch retired when the document had been witnessed; I then asked Mrs. Burch if she was "ready and willing to swear to the confession which she had signed?" she answered that she "was quite willing;" I asked her if she "fully understood the document?" she answered "but too well, but too well." I then administered the oath to her in the usual manner and form; while I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch reëntered the room; Mrs. Burch went up to him, taking him by the arm, and said something which I could not hear, leading him towards the door; Mr. Burch went out, and Mrs. Burch closed the door after him; there was no one else in the room: Mrs. Burch then came to me, taking hold of me by the arm, and said as near as I can recollect, "Oh, Mr. Valentine, pity me, pity me, pity me; I feel very miserable at the thought of leaving my children." "Do you think my husband will hate me? oh! do not let him hate me—I do not expect his love, but do not let him hate me—I have wronged him, deeply wronged him, and deserve my fate, and blame no one but myself." "If my husband should be sick, or either of my children, won't you write to me—promise to write to me—they surely won't refuse to let me come to them when they are sick." She, I think, again implored me to pity her—that it was hard to leave her children; she said: "I feel much better now that I have told Mr. Burch everything; it has taken a load off my mind, and I feel better now than I have done for years; I often intended telling Mr. Burch everything, but the thought or fear," she said, "of separating from my children, prevented me." Up to this time she had been weeping bitterly and became calm and composed; she then told me that she had seen David Stuart pass the window that day with a young lady, mentioning her name, and begged and entreated me to go and warn the young lady's parents, and "not to let her speak to him, or he would ruin her as he has ruined me;" then, apparently in great agony, she exclaimed, "Oh, that horrid man—that awful man; I wish somebody would shoot him." "Don't you think," she said, "that they can punish him—don't you think that they can send him to the State prison; it is too hard that I should suffer while he is allowed to go free in pursuit of other victims." I think she said after this, "Oh, Mr. Valentine, you have no idea of the deceptions he has used towards me, and how long I struggled against him." "He kept continually telling me that he loved me and me only in all the world, and that my husband did not love me but loved another, and he would do so so artfully that I sometimes almost believed it." She then said, "Oh, the villain, I wish he was shot," and wept bitterly, asking me never to pass her on the street, never to shun her if I met her, but to pity her while I condemned her, and to be sure to speak to her. I have used her words; I have some recollection that she spoke to me about what the world would think of her; I don't recollect the words; that's all that I recollect of the interview; I received a letter from Mrs. Burch and recognize the handwriting of the paper presented (a letter from Mrs. Burch to witness, dated Nov. 27, 1859;) I never received but one letter from Mrs. Burch; I handed the letter inclosed to Mrs. Thomas Burch.

The confessions of Mrs. Burch are in the handwriting of Mr. Burch and the other in the handwriting of Mrs. Burch, were then identified by the witness as having been the ones referred to in his testimony.

In the Summer or Fall of 1859 Mrs. Burch called at the banking office; she said Mr. Burch was suffering very much from headache, and she wished me very much to entreat him to go away for two or three months to the East or to Europe; no one else was present that I recollect; I do not recollect whether they had been East; Mr. Burch accompanied me to the house both times; he accompanied me there from the Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Browning for the defence—In the morning I obtained acknowledgments of Mrs. Burch's confession; on Monday I obtained an acknowledgment of a deed from Isaac H. Burch to Henry Farnam—conveying the property of the firm and of Mr. Burch—covering the whole of the real property; to the best of my recollection the consideration was "*one thousand dollars and other considerations,*" *that covered his mansion, the ownership in the block of houses on Lake-street;* the reasonable cash value of all the property included in the deed was $60,000 for Mr. BURCH's house and grounds; $100,000 for the stores on Lake-street; I have heard that the lease of the ground on which the stores are built is for ninety-nine years, or nine hundred and ninety-nine years; it is for a long time; I believe Mr. Burch's residence was included in the deed; the firm property was included; I explained the contents of the deed to Mrs. Burch; I recollect explaining that part of the property was the firm property, and was put in Mr. Burch's name for convenience; to the best of my knowledge I explained to her that she was relinquishing her dower interest in the property; *I do not recollect of telling her what property was covered in the deed;* I have read the deed—at the time it was written—*do not remember whether Mr. Burch's residence was included;* I know that Mr. Farnam's $1,000 was paid in consideration for the deed, and the deed delivered; on Tuesday forenoon when I went there, I do not recollect that I saw any one but Mr. and Mrs. Burch; do not remember whether I saw any one else; think I did not; the explanation of the deed was given to Mrs. Burch in the hall at the head of the stairs; she was leaning on the bannister; I was standing beside her; Mr. Burch was towards the south, and she stood east of me; she signed the deed in the hall; wrote on the bannister; don't know where she got the pen and ink; she got a pen; did not leave to get one; don't know where she got it or when; she was crying then; this was in the afternoon of Monday, about five o'clock; don't recollect what kind of day it was, or whether the gas was lit; I think I waited down stairs; could not recollect how long I waited for Mr. Burch to come down; I delivered the deed to Mr. Burch the next morning at the banking office, after attesting it; on Tuesday morning Mrs. Burch was not excited; she looked calm and composed; that was when I went to get the acknowledgment of and affidavit of the confession; I only remained a few minutes; I don't recollect whether Mr. Burch went away with me; I think Mr. Burch came in when I was writing my attestation, and I left the papers (confessions) with him; in the afternoon she was calm and composed when I met her; after I administered the oath she commenced weeping; I don't think she signed either of these papers (confessions) in my presence; I have given the conversation with Mrs. Burch in her own words as near as I can recollect; I first wrote down the effect of the conversation a few days ago; I did not memorize it after I wrote it down; I think I told Mr. Burch that Mrs. Burch had virtually confessed the crime to me; I never related to him what I have stated this morning; I think I may have said to others that she told me Stuart had ruined her; nor the first time I related the narrative during the last few days, to Mr. Van Armen; I read him the statement I had written of what I recollected.

At this point Mr. Browning handed the witness a law-book, and asked him to read a passage relating to the conveyance of land. The witness read several paragraphs in a clear voice. After Mr. Browning had asked several unimportant questions, he quietly asked the witness to repeat the passage he had just read. The witness, Court, jury, reporters, and spectators all seemed taken aback, and this novel method of testing the memory of the witness created a general stir. The witness, in a confused manner, first attempted to give the substance of the paragraphs, then gave it up, and said he did not know, as he had read it without thinking; he did not understand the contents of it. The testimony was continued as follows:

I do not know that I have told all that Mrs. Burch said; I have told as near as I recollect; I was perfectly calm on that occasion, on Tuesday afternoon I had got over the shock of the affair; I think I did not ask Mrs. Burch any questions on the subject of her troubles; I do not recollect whether I staid at Mr. Burch's house to tea on the Monday or Tuesday; I think Miss Fanny Burch attached her name to the confession first; I think that when she signed Mrs. Burch's confession, the paper was folded down, so that she could see nothing but the signatures; I think the paper was so folded when I signed; I had not seen both papers prior to that time; I had seen one and had it read to me; Mr. Burch did not tell me what the other contained; he told me it was a confession; he said to Mrs. Burch, "Mr. Valentine and Fannie have come to witness your confession; the one he read to me was the one that he had written; I do not think the papers were turned down to conceal the contents from me; Mr. Burch told me he turned them down to conceal the contents from Fannie; Miss Fannie Burch made no remark that I recollect; there was pen and ink in the room when I went there; I do not remember seeing Mr. Stuart that day; Mr. Isaac H. Burch, Mr. Thomas Burch, and myself, compose the Banking firm of J. H. Burch & Co.; there has been no settlement between the firm and the estate of Thomas Burch; I have been a member of the firm four years; I am a Scotchman; I arrived in this country in 1850 or 1849; I do not remember the month or the day of the week, when Mr. Burch called at the Bank, in the Fall of 1859; I had previously heard Mr. Burch speak frequently of going away—going to Europe; don't know whether he was going alone; she did not indicate that she wanted him to go alone; Mr. Burch went East that Summer.

After some further questioning, of no particular public interest, the witness was placed at the disposal of the complainant's counsel.

Re-direct examination, by Mr. Van Armen.—The value of the property of the firm conveyed in the deed was $40,000 for one lot, $8,000 for another, $8,000 for another; Mr. Thomas Burch's interest in the Bank was $135,000; I have no recollection of the other property in the deed.

Mr. Van Arman proposed to show the object of making the deed.

The Court ruled that the witness had already shown the object, in stating that it was an absolute sale to Mr. Farnam for a consideration paid down.

Mr. Van Arman contended that they had a right to show by the witness the object of that conveyance, —the motive of it.

Mr. Browning contended that the inquiry was not proper.

Mr. Van Arman waived the inquiry upon the witness stating that he had no interest in the deed.

TESTIMONY OF MISS MARY SPAULDING.

Miss Mary Spaulding was the next witness called for the complainant, and, as she walked to the stand, was the centre of a steadfast gaze. She was rather plainly attired, and, for a lady of her age, not unprepossessing. She gave her testimony with promptness and in quite audible tones. She testified as follows: I reside at Little Falls, N. Y.; I am 31 years of age; my parents are not living; since their death I resided with my uncle, Mr. Thomas Burch, until his death; since his death I have resided with Mrs. Thos. Burch, at Little Falls, N. Y.; my father was a physician; he owned property with Mr. Thomas Burch; I know the parties to this suit; I know Mr. Burch since my childhood, and prior to his marriage; had frequently seen him, and had regarded him as my uncle, and he had treated me as his niece; after his marriage I do not know how long before I saw his wife; I first saw her at Little Falls, at Uncle Thomas Burch's; I saw

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Ultimate Success of the Liberals Assured.

LATEST OUTRAGES OF THE CHURCH PARTY

Particulars of the Robbery of the British Legation.

The Clergy Submitting to the Nationalization of the Church Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

Your readers have doubtless expected important and decisive intelligence by this mail, but I am sorry to say events still move very slowly here, although it cannot be denied that steady progress is being made by the Liberal cause. The Liberal forces are yet besieging Guadalajara, but our advices, which are to the 24th ult., indicate that its fall must speedily occur.

Miramon dispatched a force of 3,000 men, under the command of MARQUEZ, to the aid of CASTILLO, but I don't think he is strong enough to force the lines of the Liberals and join the former. MARQUEZ is now about twenty leagues from Guadalajara, but has lost many soldiers by desertion, and asks for reinforcements and money from Mexico. The day before yesterday another brigade, 2,000 men strong, left for the interior, and the general opinion has been that MIRAMON, himself would command it, and that ROBLES would remain here as "President substitute;" but this has been a smart stratagem on the part of MIRAMON to get money. Early this week he sent for ROBLES and told him that he thought the best plan would be for himself to go to the interior and leave him (ROBLES) as President, but that the Treasury was so exhausted that without the sum of $80,000 he would not be able to leave: he requested, therefore, that ROBLES would see if, through his friends, the sum could not be raised.

ROBLES, whose sole ambition consists in his desire to be called even for ever so brief a time "Your Excellency the President," went to work, and, with the assistance of his brother-in-law, Mr. P INGAS, a very rich man, succeeded in raising this sum, which was paid into the Treasury. The day after the receipt of the money, MIRAMON passed a communication to ROBLES, stating that he considers his talents, as General, &c., of such importance that he must request him to prepare himself to march with him to the interior, and that CANOVA would remain here in his place. You may imagine the rage of ROBLES and his friend at being fooled in this manner, but the money was already spent, and all their outcry was useless.

The troops have left for the interior, but MIRAMON and ROBLES are here yet, and will attend a great Junta, consisting of the so-called "notables" of this city, numbering seventy-two persons, which is to be held this afternoon. Nobody knows the object of this meeting, and different opinions exist regarding it. Some say that the Government received this morning the news that the Liberals have been completely beaten near Guadalajara by MARQUEZ and GARCIA, and that the Government will demand the necessary resources for another campaign against VERA CRUZ. Others say that the Government has received official information that Mr. MCLANE will arrive here this evening or to-morrow, in company with LERDO DE TEJADA, and will, in the name of the United States, England and France, make new proposals for an arrangement between the belligerent parties. But all these rumors are founded on nothing, and I believe the object will be a simple demand of money. I will try to advise you in a postscript of the result of this Junta.

Mr. MATTHEWS, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, with the whole Legation, left here on the 21st ult. for Jalapa. The *Diario Oficial* has published the communications exchanged between the two Governments on this subject, and blames, of course, Mr. MATTHEWS personally as being the cause of the suspension of relations between the two countries, and hopes that the English Government will disapprove the steps taken by Mr. MATTHEWS.

All the other Church papers have also commenced abusing Mr. MATTHEWS in the same manner as they did Mr. FORSYTH when he left the country. They go even so far as to accuse Mr. MATTHEWS that he counseled Gen. DEGOLLADO to occupy the conducta which he seized, under the understanding that the portion belonging to English merchants should be immediately restored. The fact is that Mr. GLENNIE, who was sent to Gen. DEGOLLADO, in the name of all the foreign Ministers, to claim the money, could not effect anything; but after abandoning his title as general agent, and claiming simply as English Consul the funds of the English subjects, Gen. DEGOLLADO agreed to deposit the sum of $400,000, which pertained to them, in the house of the English Consul at San Luis, from which place this sum has been sent to Tampico for shipment, each bag being marked "H. B. M. Legation." This course aroused at once the ire of the other foreign representatives, and they dispatched immediately their Consuls to Tampico, with instructions to resist this disposition of the portion of the funds saved, and to protest against the embarkation of this money solely on English account; and at the same time they presented strong reclamations in Vera Cruz against such a proceeding. The result, I believe, was that JUAREZ has sent orders to Tampico to divide these $400,000 among all the holders of bills of lading by the conducta, in proportion to the amount they represent. But I am afraid the English will not give up the money. They don't appreciate jokes in reference to money matters, and generally in this country their course has been governed by the principle of might makes right.

It is difficult to predict as to how long the present state of affairs can continue, but it is certain that the Miramon Government must, before many weeks more, fall to pieces, if not by the triumph of the Liberal Party by force, through the dissatisfaction which reigns in the army, and principally the want of resources. The soldiers have received during the last month only nine days' pay, and they desert to the Liberal side whenever they can. The Government has been obliged to abandon all the villages near this city, on account of the constant desertions that took place, and now keep all the troops shut up in their quarters.

Tacubaya, Guadalupe, and many other villages which are properly suburbs of this Capital, are occupied, and have been for some time, by the Liberals under the command of AURELIANO. ***

P. S.—My conjecture in regard to the object of the Junta has proved perfectly correct. MIRAMON addressed the Junta in a long speech, stating that his firm resolution is to defend the cause of *Religion and Civilization* to the last, but that the resources of the country are so exhausted that he is obliged to call on their private purses to fill up the exhausted public treasury—and his own pockets.

The present expenses he says, are one and one-half millions per month, and the income about two hundred thousand dollars, consequently, there is a monthly deficit of one million three hundred thousand dollars. He wishes to obtain the necessary resources for three months, in which time he has no doubt the country will be pacified, and he therefore demands of them to provide the sum of three million nine hundred thousand dollars. He leaves it to their patriotism to procure this sum, but states at the same time, that by general taxation it would be next to impossible to raise it.

The members of the Junta did not reply one word, and the Government has been obliged to name a Committee of six, who shall report next Monday as to how the money can be raised. I don't think that MIRAMON will get a cent, except he takes it by force.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

Events are now progressing more quickly than ever before, and a crisis is evidently near at hand. Guadalajara has been occupied by the Liberals, but not last month, as was incorrectly reported. CASTILLO proposed a capitulation on the 22th of October, at a part of his troops would not agree to it, and they commenced quarreling among themselves, which disputes lasted four days, and the result has been that CASTILLO escaped with a few hundred of his troops, and the balance joined the Liberal army.

In the meantime, MARQUEZ had advanced to the assistance of CASTILLO, with about 3,000 men, but was attacked and completely beaten by the Liberals, losing all his artillery, and he only escaped to this city with a few officers, arriving here hands days ago.

The Liberals are now advancing with all their forces from every side against this Capital, and according to all probabilities will reach here in about a fortnight.

MIRAMON has concentrated all his troops here, and seems resolved to defend himself to the last. The city is in a state of siege, and martial law is declared. All this looks very threatening, but I believe the revolution will end and the Capital be taken without firing a gun. The troops are dismantled, and take advantage of every opportunity to desert; and destitution and misery prevail in the highest degree. All pecuniary resources are exhausted, and we have forced loans and contributions by the dozen; but nobody pays, and many stores have been closed so as to avoid the seizure of their goods.

The Government has now an eye on the funds belonging to the English bondholders, and which amount to about a million of dollars. These funds are deposited in the house of Messrs. SCHNEIDE & Co. in a separate office, the keys of which are in the possession of Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the bondholders; the doors are besides sealed up with the seal of the English Legation, and all other precautions have been taken to secure the money. Yesterday the Government sent LEGARDE, the Chief of Police, to the house, under pretext of looking after arms which somebody denounced, but his real object was to see where these funds are kept, and how. When he found the office closed and sealed, as has been described, he hesitated and returned to the Palace, but leaving some police officers in the house so as to prevent any removal of the funds to another place.

The Government is yet discussing the subject, and I believe they will, notwithstanding all the protests of the English Consul, force the doors and make a loan of half a million, if not more. MIRAMON knows that his Government is at an end, and he does not care a straw how many reclamations he leaves to the Liberal Government.

I believe that before the end of this year the Liberals will be in power, but their task of reconstructing things after a reign of so much anarchy will be very difficult. These foreign reclamations I fear will greatly add to their difficulties, for they will, if pressed, at once only weaken them at the time when they most want aid and support from abroad.

We await with great anxiety the arrival of the *Tennessee*, which will bring us the result of your Presidential election.

What will be the future course of the United States Government toward this country is a question constantly in the minds of all our public men, and I may say of the foreigners resident in this country also. The struggle is now so nearly finished, that all ideas of a foreign mediation are at an end; but some assistance the Liberal Government must have from abroad, or I do not see how it can sustain itself, even after the Capital is occupied and tranquillity restored. The resources of the country to sustain a Government are entirely exhausted, and it will take some time for commerce to survive. ***

P. S.—The Government has passed an order to Mr. WHITEHEAD to send to the treasury $200,000 of the funds belonging to the English bondholders. He of course refuses to do it, and has requested the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. PACHECO, to take the funds under his protection.

Mr. PACHECO promises to defend them as long as possible, but it is doubtful if MIRAMON will pay attention to his protests.

P. S. No. 2.—I have just witnessed the greatest robbery ever committed! After the refusal of Mr. WHITEHEAD to deliver the English funds, the Government sent a detachment of 30 soldiers, with orders to break the doors and take the money by force.

Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, came and protested against the violation of the seal of the English Legation and against this vandalic act, as he called it; the French Minister also protested, and in fact the whole diplomatic corps protested, and all the Consuls besides. Mr. GLENNIE, the English Consul, made, in the name of his Government, all the persons personally responsible who gave the orders for this robbery, or who executed them. But all this had no effect; the commanding officer sent for three locksmiths, and ordered them to break open the door. Mr. GLENNIE stepped forward and told them he would make each of them responsible for it, and the locksmiths refused to go on, but the officer sent for several soldiers, who leveled their guns at them, and forced them in this way to prosecute their work.

After working for two hours on it they succeeded in breaking down the door, after which act Mr. GLENNIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD protested again, and abandoned the whole sum, nearly a million of dollars, to the Government.

They are now loading up the money on carts to carry it to the Treasury.

I hope that this infamous act will be the means of arousing foreign governments to take some efficient steps with reference to this thieving Church party, for now no place where they hold command is safe, and we are so exposed that at any moment they may send to any private house and take such sums as they may require. What we may yet endure, should the siege be protracted, I hardly dare to think; but, thank God, the end is near at hand.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE CLERGY.

SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction.

[Circular.]

I have the honor of transcribing to Your Excellency a communication which the Bishop of Linares has recently directed to His Excellency the Governor of Tamaulipas; and the Circular which, by direction of that Catholic Prelate, has been remitted to the Curates of that State with reference to various points connected with the Laws of Reform.

Truly there is great difference between the pacific words which we now have from this illustrious Bishop, and the open war which, employing the spiritual arm and every species of resource and influence, has excited a large portion of the clergy to take a stand against these salutary enactments, and against the immense majority of the Mexican people which applauded and defended them.

And although to discharge the mission of a Democratic Government and combat an excited faction, His Excellency the President does not require that a prelate of undisputed merit should come to put with his spirit of peace the seal of Christian reprobation upon the iniquitous course followed by those who have rebelled, it is still with pleasure that he sees that laws as furiously as unjustly attacked have obtained this unexpected homage, even though it is not as complete as it might have been; and he believes that these measures now being received as lawful among the clergy themselves, will cover with confusion those perverse men who, in bad faith, have invoked the name of religion among a religious people to sanctify institutions opposed to the irresistible spirit of the age, interests in all lights immoral, and even an impious war which, to accomplish their own ends, the reactionists have incited with an insensate and barbarous zeal.

In the special sphere of religious belief, those men who have sincerely cultivated their understanding in order to regulate it in conformity with the decisions of the Catholic Bishops, will see in this solemn manifestation, authorized by the Bishop of Linares, how false and calumnious are the virulent accusations of impiety so lavishly propagated against the legitimate Government and those who sustain it; and they must be fully convinced that the laws relative to the clergy are very far from initiating an attack upon the constructive principles of the Catholic religion, when a prelate so distinguished for his piety, in place of resisting them, facilitates, through the religious order, their faithful execution, particularly of the most important—that which provides for the nationalization of the property administered by the Church.

But the principles of the Reform are now among us, and can only be established with exactitude by making due explanations, as they may be required by the exigency of circumstances.

A good opportunity to point out the effect and proper application of these great principles is now offered by the occasion of the circular, of which mention has been made, and which precisely, because of its tone of peace and submission, may be, even more than other manifestations, hostile to the cause of the Republic,—the occasion of grave misapprehensions, if the satisfaction of perceiving this spirit, so rare among the Mexican Bishops, should cause the Government to forget the duty which is imposed upon it, of being watchful that its laws be *fully* and *exactly* observed. Why, therefore, have these laws established absolute independence between the public authority and ideas and practices purely religious—decreed the nationalization of the property of the Clergy, and declared, that among the inhabitants of the Republic there shall not be contracted other legitimate matrimony than the civil—if, after this is celebrated, the parties have to ask of the minister of the faith which they profess the service of the ceremonies, which, according to the prescriptions of this faith, are necessary to consecrate such union?

And in the light of these antecedents it is very easy to distinguish that which in the communication and circular to which I am referring is in conformity with our laws, that which is in contradiction and that which is not submitted to the discretion of the Civil Government.

Thus it is that in nothing can the Government object to the first of the dispositions contained in the circular, if the authorization to the curates to celebrate matrimony is to be considered as limited to the administration of the Sacrament; and if the last part of this disposition, which directs that it shall be suspended *until the parties interested have presented evidence that they have appeared before the Civil Register*, implies the establishment, as a previous requisite in the administration of the Sacrament, the exhibition of the copy or certificate which accredits the celebration of the matrimony before the competent civil functionary.

In the second disposition mention is made of facilitating the concession of dispensations in cases of matrimony; and nothing, in truth, can be objected to this if it also refers solely to the administration of the Sacrament.

The third disposition is clearly foreign to the civil authority, and it pertains to the prudence of the clergy to reflect how far they may advance by this road. No religious tariff can be either approved or disapproved by the civil authority, which will only intervene in matters of obventions, when, to collect them, either reason or fraud shall be employed.

The last part of article four is unobjectionable, but it is not so with the first part, which in no manner can be approved.

The law has established a civil registry under the direction of functionaries especially charged with inserting in the same of various acts and contracts, among which are included that of matrimony, and certainly no one, except it is the same legislative authority, can modify this law by exceptions of any class. The Legislature would have provided if it were necessary for the Act of matrimony "*in articulo mortis*," and it is not proper to forget that testaments and whatsoever contracts, even where they are authorized to be made in that extremity, should be made with all the formalities which the law prescribes, and it should be remembered that marriage in the last hours of life is equivalent almost always to a testament or will.

The fifth disposition is outside of the proper orbit of the civil authority; and it must be understood, as a general premise, that, in matters of religious belief and practice, the action of the law cannot be invoked, except when it is required by the exigencies of public order, or to secure justice to the private individual.

By disposition sixth a donation is made which the laws of reform do not permit to be realized; but the Government estimates the act in all its value, because it is bound to believe it inspired by a sincere desire to combine the adherence which is due to the civil law with the religious sentiments of those who propose this cession.

Apparently should be attributed to motives equally laudable the expression of a desire to reestablish harmony between the Catholic clergy and the civil power.

The Government has never refused this, because it owes to all beliefs an equal protection—a position which acknowledges a sacred right among all men; but this protection is not the former concordance between the State and the Church, which has professed, with reference to the former, a policy of coaction in acts which the conscience only should regulate; and, with reference to the latter, a preponderance founded in exemptions, prerogatives and participation in the civil authority—a condition of things entirely opposed to the spirit of a popular Republic and to the express text of our laws.

No, certainly; the protection which society owes in this respect consists in *the liberty of conscience and of the public exercise of worship*; not considering the ecclesiastics of any denomination as a power with whom conventions should be celebrated, nor mankind simply as believers, but all as subjects of the State, and in the full exercise of their legal rights.

His Excellency the President desires that your Excellency will give to these explanations the due publicity.

For my part, I repeat to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty, H. Vera Cruz, Oct. 31, 1860.

FUENTE.

To the Governor of the State of ——.

The communication and circular above referred to are as follows:

VERA CRUZ, [illegible] Tamaulipas, [illegible] dialogue which existed between [illegible] sweet and good understanding that always, for the good of the people, should exist between the civil power and the ecclesiastical, I have thought proper to direct to the venerable Clergy of Tamaulipas the "Corollera," of which copy is herewith adjoined for the knowledge of your Excellency, that if the measures referred to meet with your approbation they may receive your important cooperation, to the end that all the advantages may be realized which should result from their application.

Will your Excellency be pleased to accept the sincere protestations of my respect, consideration and distinguished esteem. God guard your Excellency many years.

TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS, Oct. 17, 1860.

ANTONIO VEGA,

Secretary of His Excellency the Bishop.

To His Excellency the Governor and Commandant-General of Tamaulipas, Licenciado D. JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA. Present.

CIRCULAR.

Complying with the superior orders of our Illustrious and Worthy Diocesan Prelate, I have the honor of directing myself to the Venerable Clergy of Tamaulipas by means of this circular, in which are set forth the latest dispositions of His Excellency, to the end that the Rectors, and other ecclesiastics resident in the State, may with freedom administer the Holy sacraments to the faithful who may apply for the same.

Although in the third clause of these instructions it is directed that the rates prescribed by tariff shall be observed in order to avoid excessive stipulations, I recommend to you in addition, in the name of His Excellency, the observance of that disinterestedness and abnegation of which so many proofs have been given by the Clergy of Tamaulipas in all times, and by which means we shall gain the eternal salvation of our souls and the most punctual compliance with the dispositions of our worthy Prelate, which are as follows:

1. The Rectors and other Ecclesiastics that reside in Tamaulipas shall proceed to the celebration of marriages, practicing the necessary precautions, and applying to the proper ecclesiastical authority for the necessary dispensations in cases of the occurrence of impediments, as prescribed under the canonical law; but not administering the sacrament until the parties interested shall present proof of having previously appeared before the Civil Register.

2. During the time that circumstances may require it, the non-resident Vicar will remain in the territory of Tamaulipas, in order to relieve the inhabitants from the necessity of proceeding to so great a distance as has heretofore been the case in procuring the necessary dispensations.

3. In order to avoid excessive charges the clergy of Tamaulipas will regulate the collection of dues by the table of rates fixed by the Honorable Legislature of the State on the 27th April, 1859.

4. The Rectors shall not administer the sacrament of baptism nor of burial, without the previous presentation of the proper certificate from the Civil Register. In the marriages and baptisms which may be celebrated by the clergy "*in articulo mortis*," the previous certificate of the Register shall not be necessary.

5. The burial services over the bodies of Catholics shall be performed as has been the custom, when solicited by the faithful.

6. The present Bishop of Linares cedes voluntarily to the Government of Tamaulipas for the benefit of the State, all the property of the clergy, both real and personal, which has been taken possession of by the Government, or by its subordinate authorities, since the 1st of January, 1856, to the date of this present. His Excellency, the Bishop, absolving from ecclesiastical censures "*in foro eterno y quoad restitutionem facientem*" all persons who may have incurred them, in whatever character.

All of which I make known to you, desiring that you will be pleased to copy this circular in the books of record of the parish, and to forward it punctually and safely to the points to which it is directed, according to the order in the margin.

God, our Lord, guard you many years.

ANTONIO VEGA,

Secretary of the Bishop.

TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS, Oct. 16, 1860.

THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN.

Following is an extract from a private letter received in New-York, dated—

"HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The Captain-General of Cuba has received positive and unqualified orders from the Home Government to blockade every Mexican port in the Gulf. The Captain-General has, however, taken the responsibility to disobey those instructions from his superiors, and await further orders. This course on the part of our high functionary, it is said, was pursued under the advice and influence of Mons. SALIGNY, the French Minister to Mexico, who recently passed this way, *en route* for Vera Cruz. The French Minister, it is understood, satisfied the Captain-General that the issues pending between the two countries would be settled in a more satisfactory manner than by a resort to forcible measures, as he had full instructions from his Government to offer its mediation."

SUDDEN DEATH IN NEWBURGH.—Mr. JOHN WHITED, an old and much respected citizen of Newburgh, Orange County, died very suddenly at his residence in that village, a few days since. He had risen in the morning in his usual health, when a short time after he fell to the floor and instantly expired. He was about 70 years of age. Mr. WHITED was formerly proprietor of the Orange Hotel in that village, and up to the time of his death was proprietor of a line of stages.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Contradictory Reports from the National Capital.

Views of Southern Members of Congress.

Mr. Breckinridge Counsels Moderation, Conciliation and Compromise.

What the Republican Leaders Propose to Do.

CHANCES FOR A CABINET RUPTURE.

Latest Reports from South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Other Points.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. COBB AND HIS RESIGNATION—POSITION OF THE CABINET—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SESSION—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. COBB will not resign until after the assembling of Congress and the delivery of the President's Message. Messrs. COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON will issue a disclaimer, to be published in some Washington paper, repudiating the position taken by the President and the remainder of the Cabinet, which will, it is believed, lead directly to breaking up the Cabinet. It is generally understood that Mr. COBB acts not so much upon his own judgment as upon the advice of PHILIP R. CLAYTON, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, who favors secession, and is reported to be the author of the disunion articles in the President's organ. A prominent Georgian says: "COBB's constituents give him altogether too much credit."

The Treasury Report for the week shows $3,456,000 on hand—an increase of two millions over last week, by the payment of the Treasury loan. It was thought that the disbursing officers of the House and Senate would not have money to pay the members, but they will have enough to pay the Congressional dues, about $1,250 each, but not the mileage. The Pacific members are very angry about it, and will offer a bill for relief early in the session.

The Republican members who have arrived deny all knowledge of the New-York caucus. They say it was only in regard to local politics. A dispatch to the contrary was received here yesterday.

A report is current that opinion in New-York is fast settling in favor of COLFAX, for Postmaster-General; GROW, for Secretary of the Interior, and CLAY, for Secretary of War. The politicians seem afraid of Astor House consensus—they have been so disastrous in the past.

I am informed by a gentleman intimate with Mr. BATES, of Missouri, that he desires no place in the Cabinet, but would, if pressed to it, accept the Attorney-Generalship. He is an able jurist.

Among the arrivals to-night, which increase rapidly, are Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Senator FITZPATRICK; RUFFIN, ROYCE and MORRILL, of South Carolina; GROW, of Pennsylvania; GURLEY, OLIVER, Senator GREEN, of Missouri, and LOGAN, of Illinois. Many Southern members have brought their families with them, indicating that they expect to stay all Winter. This looks well for the Union. They are very moderate in tone. RUFFIN says that South Carolina will undoubtedly go out, unless all her demands are complied with. The fear of secession is not nearly so strong to-day.

Finances appear easier. Wheeling bills are still discredited here, and it is difficult to pass anything but specie.

The capitol is fully in order for the reception of Congress.

Senators GREEN and BRECKINRIDGE are at the National. Their rooms are full of visitors to-night. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance and compromise. Many gentlemen believe that early in the session, before the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, prominent Republicans, like CORWIN, SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, COVODE, and perhaps FESSENDEN, will set forth the position of the Republican Party and their policy satisfactorily, so that all troubles and danger to the Union will be at an end.

A conservative compromise measure is being prepared here, which will cover the entire sectional issue in dispute. If agreed upon, it will leave no State a shadow of an excuse for seceding. It reëstablishes the Missouri line, and extends it to the Pacific.

A prominent Southern Senator says frankly that the South Carolina plot is but the development of a scheme which has been hatching for years in that State.

Mr. CORWIN went to New-York on private business, not politics.

Speaker PENNINGTON arrived to night, and has taken private quarters. His family are with him.

Senator CAMERON, HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and family, arrived at Willard's to-night.

It is rumored that there was a secret session of a part of the Cabinet to-day, to discuss the Message. The proceedings are not known. Q.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The Southern boat to-day brought a large number of members of Congress, who are free in expressing their belief as to the purposes of the Southern States. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, they say there is no longer a Union Party. The issue in each is between separate secession, and conference, and consultation. No man dares raise his voice for the Union, nor is there any anticipation in those States that the Union can last ninety days. Immediate secession is the prevalent sentiment. Those who favor conference and consultation evidently hope that delay may possibly result in some movement on the part of the North which will save the Government, and this, they admit, is hoping against hope, as nothing short of disbanding the Republican Party will afford a remedy. The Southern members say that their States must and will rid themselves of the galling vexations caused by Northern fanaticism, and the opinion is gaining strength that instead of secession, it will be absorption by the Cotton States, ultimately, of Western, Northwestern and Middle States. In other words, the fanatical States will be turned adrift.

Since the arrival of the evening trains, there seems to be but one opinion about a dissolution of the Union, as no one believes the Republican Party will yield their organization to save it. If Mr. LINCOLN were to place three Southern men in his Cabinet, it would be a virtual abandonment of the Platform, as it could not be expected of Southern men to cooperate in making war on the slave interests.

That part of the President's Message on secession, I have reason to believe, has been rewritten three different times, and this morning it was a blank. Some of his friends who have just arrived urge that he shall ignore the subject until something has taken place calling for official action. The "Old Public Functionary" is at a loss to know what to do, as difficulties threaten him on every side. The chances now are that he will merely allude to "rumored" difficulties in the South, and refer the matter to Congress, hoping that by their wisdom these difficulties may be met and overcome.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—POSTAL AFFAIRS, DEFENCES, &C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30.

The proceedings in the Legislature, to-day, are of little general interest.

It is understood that Alabama will send Hon. WM. L. YANCEY as Commissioner to the South Carolina Convention.

A Palmetto tree was erected on Main-street this morning. A number of speeches were made on the occasion, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30—P. M.

The House to-day appointed a Committee on Postal Affairs, and passed a resolution directing the Military Committee to consider the best method of fortifying the exposed portions of the coast of South Carolina. A petition was received praying for the suspension of the laws providing for the collection of debts.

Mr. PICKENS is announced to speak at the Capitol on Friday night.

At the raising of a Palmetto tree to-day, no national airs were played, but at the conclusion of the ceremonies the "Marseillaise," was performed.

The *Mercury* this morning urges the South Carolinians in the army and navy of the United States to return home.

FROM GEORGIA.

UNION SENTIMENTS IN THE LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—SUSPENSION LEGALIZED.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A bill has been introduced in the House prohibiting the levying of any execution from the Courts of the United States on the property of citizens of Georgia, prior to December, 1861, all sales under such process to be void.

A debate took place in the House on the bill to protect the rights of citizens of Georgia.

An amendment was offered to extend the provisions of the bill to every State which voted for LINCOLN, and was agreed to.

Mr. MCDONALD opposed the bill and amendment, expressed warm Union sentiments, and moved an amendment fining any Georgian $2,000 who sells a bale of cotton, or barrel of apples, to any person north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. MCDONALD's amendment caused a great commotion, and disunion and conservative sentiments were uttered.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow, when an excited discussion is anticipated. The Disunionists oppose, and the Conservatives favor it. It is still generally thought the Governor will veto it.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 30.

The ship *Henry* has arrived here from Antwerp, with French and German goods for the Macon fair.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30.

The Legislature-elect Presidential Election to-day, with the following result: for the Breckinridge ticket, 173; for the Bell ticket, 84; and for the Douglas ticket, 8. About 70 members did not vote.

The Bank bill passed the Senate this forenoon, over the Governor's veto, by 95 to 13.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30.

The Bank bill has passed the House over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 108 to 20.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 30—P. M.

A grand and enthusiastic demonstration took place here this afternoon, in honor of the suspension over the river of the Palmetto flag. A salute was fired, and the Marsellaise and various polkas were played by the band. No national airs were performed.

FROM LOUISIANA.

THANKSGIVING AND SECESSION SERMONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving Day was devoutly observed in this city. An immense concourse assembled to hear Dr. PALMER, of the Presbyterian Church, deliver his eloquent and thrilling discourse in favor of secession, which deeply moved the people.

Dr. LEACOCK, of Christ's Church, (Episcopal,) pictured the unchristian aggressions of the North, and spoke of the hand of God moving to protect his ordained institutions. Intense emotion prevailed.

Abolitionists are daily arrested. There is immense excitement, and the secession feeling momently increasing. Disunion is inevitable.

The Jackson Railroad was washed away by the heavy rain of the night of the 27th, 60 miles from New-Orleans. The cars were smashed, but no lives lost. No communication was expected for a day or two.

Three Abolitionists were arrested in this city yesterday.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 30.

The North Carolina Legislature has postponed the election of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. CLINGMAN.

FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30.

Advices from Florida state that secession flags are flying in many portions of the State, and that the secession feeling largely predominates there.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE, &C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860—P. M.

The Legislature met at 7 o'clock last night. There being a full attendance of members, both Houses at once proceeded to business. In the Senate, Mr. ALSTON, from the Military Committee, submitted a report and bill, which were read and made the order of the day for to-day.

The Bill provides as follows:

1. That a Board of Ordnance be established of six persons, the Governor and Adjutant-General being two, and the others appointed by the Governor, to examine the guns, ammunition and other munitions of war belonging to the State.

2. That provision be made for their safe-keeping, a sum (amount not specified) being appropriated for that purpose.

3. That the Board disburse the money appropriated for the purchase of arms, &c., as they may deem expedient.

4. That the small fire-arms provided for shall not be given to the militia except when they are drafted for service, and shall be returned when the service is over.

5. That the Board may engage an Ordnance officer, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board, open an Ordnance Bureau, inspect the arms of the State, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him—receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum.

6. That the Board make to the Legislature, at each session, a report of their proceedings, public or private, as may seem best.

7. That the Board be authorized to employ a scientific and competent Military Engineer, who shall, as soon as possible, make an examination *of the coast of the State*, with a view to the defence of the same, and make a report or reports to the said Board, as to the points which may need defence, with plans for the same.

In the House, Mr. PORT offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring the Military Committee to in[illegible] the expediency of providing a *coast police* [illegible] *of South Carolina*, and for that purpose [illegible] vessels will be necessary, whether pro-pelled by steam or otherwise, and how armed, so as to secure the efficient protection of the inlets and harbors of said coast.

Mr. DE SAUSSURE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported on raising the means to equip the State with arms. The Committee recommended that the money be raised by loan and not by taxation. They offer a bill to [illegible] in small amounts, relying on the citizens of the State to purchase them at a fair rate of interest. The bill was read a first time. No other business of importance [illegible]

Considerable excitement prevailed [illegible] noon and last night in consequence of rumors that the small-pox had broken out in the city. The matter was brought before the House last night, by a petition, and the Medical Committee instructed to inquire into the matter, and report at once. The Committee and the Board of Health held a joint session until a late hour last night, and the conclusion arrived at was, that there were three cases of [illegible] and no small-pox whatever. This report has allayed the alarm, which was so great last night that many thought the Legislature would adjourn to Charleston at once.

Two men were arrested here last week, charged with robbing a young man from the country, and after an examination before the Mayor were committed for trial. Early yesterday morning the Vigilance Committee took them from the jail, carried them to the Forks, three miles from town, shaved one half their heads close, gave each fifty lashes, and then putting them on the cars, paid their passage to the North. They were given to understand that if ever seen in this latitude again they would not fare so well as they did on this visit. Incendiary sentiments uttered while in prison is said to have been the cause of the treatment they received.

The entire South Carolina delegation in the House of Congress have determined to be in Washington on the first day of the session, and there will then resign. Three of the members, Messrs. ELIOTT, BOYCE and MILES, will be elected to the Convention, and they have pledged themselves to be here in season to take part in the deliberations of that body.

The Richland Rifles having determined to procure new uniforms, the ladies of Columbia have volunteered to make them up, and are now only awaiting the arrival of the materials from Charleston.

Rain has been falling in torrents all the morning, yet there is a vast crowd gathered on the [illegible] on the occasion of the planting of a Palmetto tree. Music, speeches, &c., have again become the order of the day. E.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CHARLESTON—SOUTH CAROLINA DETERMINED TO SECEDE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

It is not wonderful that the people of the North should not comprehend the action of South Carolina or understand her objects. The simple fact is—unless it the country cannot safely close its eyes—South Carolina means Revolution—immediate and complete severance from the Union—and not a whit less. Therefore, when you consider the question from a standpoint an inch short of this, you will fail to arrive at right conclusions, and expend your breath in profitless speculations. Precisely how South Carolina intends or expects to accomplish her revolutionary purpose, the best of her statesmen may not be entirely clear. Nor, say they, were the men of the Revolution of Independence clear where the means were to come from by which severance from the mother country was to be accomplished. Still, they are not less in earnest; not less determined. They have, apparently, not a whit less faith than when, in Revolutionary times, the God of Battles was supplicated and trusted to raise up armies and open the way to success. Of the aptness of the parallel, or the similarity of the two cases, I will not undertake to speak. I only utter facts which I can neither shake from my eyes, nor shut out from my ears. When men are absolutely, determinedly, and even recklessly or [illegible] bent on a course of action, there is no use in [illegible] to talk about the prospects of success, or speculate's breath over the causes and arguments by which the conclusion has been reached, or to consider the motives that move them to the undertaking.

It is precisely so with the State of South Carolina and her whole people to-day. It is to this that the country, the Government—all who think or care at all to know about the grave matter—should direct their attention. The only question or point on which there can be said to be the slightest hesitation or difference, is the point of time when the blow shall be struck. Georgia desires South Carolina to wait, for her, that the two, if no more, may go out of the Union together. In response South Carolina bids Georgia to abandon the idea of waiting, and join her in the precipitate policy to which she is so much wedded, and which, after all, she is most likely to pursue.

Mississippi, it is believed, ranks nearest South Carolina in her willingness to go out, and her cooperation, as well as that of Alabama, is counted on as certain, at as early a day as January, when their Conventions will have met. Of this I am assured from the highest source. It is this ascertained certainty of ultimate cooperation by those and probably other States, that has made South Carolina a unit by bringing into her movement the large and influential class, of whom the Hon. ROBERT BARNWELL is probably the most leading man, hitherto known as "Cooperationists." This class of men, embracing much of the influence and character of the State, have hitherto been in favor of holding South Carolina in check till other States would go with her. Being satisfied that there is no longer any occasion for waiting, they now lead the secession movement in South Carolina.

There certainly is no further occasion for doubting what South Carolina will do. She will not listen to compromise. She believes that she must fight herself out of the Union, or staying in it, see her peculiar institution destroyed. That institution is to her everything—at least so she believes, and she will fight for it, just as she fought for Independence originally. That the feeling is all-pervading, I am entirely convinced. I have had occasion to know that the mothers and wives of the State are contemplating cheerfully and undoubtingly the event that is at their very doors—not one month off—when their sons and husbands will go to the battle-field and lay down their lives in a contest which few suppose can be avoided.

The whole State is quietly arming. Minute-Men and Vigilance Committees are everywhere forming. The whole State is being rapidly changed into a camp. "Nothing sells so well," said a gentleman, than whom few are better able to speak or more worthy of being believed, "Nothing sells so well as ammunition, horses and warlike implements." Indeed, everything else except cotton has depreciated wonderfully.

It is useless to talk of plans of how the thing is to be done, so long as the attempt will be made at every hazard. I do not believe that there is the remotest probability of South Carolina's listening to the first idea of intercession or delay. The shock will come. There is neither sensation or exaggeration in what I write. Some hidden path of avoidance may be found that South Carolina will not keep her present rebellious face to the Union. It will only be the way—if such a thing is possible—by which she will be put out of the Union without the dreadful consequences which are contemplated here, and for which there seems to be on all hands a perfect readiness.

The Convention will meet on the 17th of December. Within three days the ordinance of separation will be passed. From that moment the authorities and people will act

FROM PARIS.

Lord John Russell and the Italians—A Trick of John Bull—The Protestations of Francois II.—The Visit of the Empress to Scotland, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

There is a sort of jealousy—perhaps it would be better to say indignation—in France, at the course of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Italian affairs. While the fate of the Two Sicilies yet hung in the balance; while it was yet doubtful whether Italy would be able to reconstitute herself; or whether, if reconstituted, she would be recognized by Europe; while, in fine, everything was yet in doubt; at a time when foreign sympathy was most needed, Lord JOHN appeared to favor Austria and reaction, or, to say the least, withheld his official sympathy from Italy. Now, however, when it is seen that Italy is able to take care of her own destinies, since FERDINAND has boldly taken the matter in hand, declared himself in favor of recognizing the new order of things, Lord JOHN RUSSELL suddenly turns round and leaps clear beyond NAPOLEON—"Go to the end of the world, I see Naples and go you Duchies, Tuscany better!" It is then an attempt to steal a march on the ultimatum belonging to NAPOLEON, a trick of John Bull, by no means new to the world.

But the effect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S dispatch and speech in Italy was magnetic. Nothing has equaled it since the famous proclamation of Nanoleon that Italy should be free, from the Alps to the Adriatic. A thrill of joy ran through the whole nation; for if France and England avow themselves the protectors of the doctrine of Italian unity, that question is settled.

The protestations of FRANCIS II. commence to grow fatiguing to everybody, and to the monarchs to whom they are addressed in particular. So many of these dolorous documents have lately been inundated upon the world, that people begin to believe that his Majesty employs a special clerk for this kind of manuscript. The unhappy individual no doubt passes his whole time in receiving the dictation of his master. The collection of these documents, if published in book form, would make an excellent manual for the direction of future protesting Kings. But Bosco has arrived at Gaeta and taken command of the King's army, and Bosco declared on leaving Paris that he was going to win or die in the breach; so may we not hope that we are going to be relieved from the young Bomba's lamentations?

The few friends of FRANCIS II. in this region, astonished like every one else that the garrison of Capua, ten thousand strong, with ample munitions of war and provisions, should capitulate to a smaller force, now seek to find an excuse for such inexplicable conduct. They have found the explanation in the happy word, treason! Treason alone explains why Capua only resisted fifty days, especially if one recollects that the siege of Troy lasted ten years. But there is another explanation less disobliging for the garrison of the town, which is to be found in all the lectures of all the Professors of ancient history, and which attributes to the army of HANNIBAL the same conduct from the same cause. The pleasures of this delicious residence corrupted the soldiers of the great Roman leader; why should they not corrupt the high-Germans of FRANCIS II.?

But only a week ago the Neapolitan army was all that could be expected for bravery and fidelity to the cause of the monarch of Gaeta. How is it that 20,000 men escaped from Gaeta and passed over into the Roman States? Treason again. It was the 150 millions of the Piedmontese loan which explains the difficulty. The officers were bought, and then betrayed their men! Dying men catch at straws, and falling causes seek strange excuses for their discomfiture.

The Empress' visit to Scotland, which has given rise to many conjectures, some too absurd even for mention, is evidently with the view of obtaining a little distraction, to divert her mind from the loss of her sister, which affected her deeply. Among other reports is one to the effect that Her Majesty was going to England in order to renew the strength of the alliance between the two countries. But to all who know the unfitness and the disinclination of Her Majesty for anything political, this idea has no weight whatever.

The violent article of the London *Observer* against France, published a few days ago, provoked a corresponding one from the pen of M. CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY, in the *Patrie* of this city, and in this article England was menaced with a war, if she did not behave herself. The Government, we are informed, had it in contemplation for a moment to give the *Patrie* a warning for this *sortie*, for here the Press is held to as much reserve toward foreign Governments as toward its own. But the law on the Press is now so interpreted that one warning suppresses the sale of the incriminated journal on the streets for one month, a second warning to two months, and a third warning to a total prohibition of street sales. But the Government, in taking this decision, overlooked the important fact that the morning journals are circulated almost exclusively by subscription, whereas the evening journals live on their street and theatre sales. The *Patrie*, especially, is of this class. The law thus does not operate equally on all, and this fact seems only to have been brought to light when the question of punishing the *Patrie* came up. The law will undoubtedly undergo a new interpretation.

Something of a legitimist demonstration is really being made over Gen. LAMORICIERE. It is weak, but still it is a demonstration. A good many people go so far as to write their names at his house as a token of sympathy, and a subscription has been raised for the manufacture of a presentation sword. It will be difficult, however, to heal up the General's wounds in this way. Nothing short of another war will satisfy him, but fortunately the Piedmontese Government, more cautious when they took his parole of honor, than GARIBALDI when he took that of Bosco at Milazzo, lengthened the period at which he was not to take up arms against Piedmont to one year. Several officers of the Pontifical army who did the same thing, but who profess to believe it honorable to accept an absolution from the Pope of any and all engagements, even to that of a soldier, have accepted the absolution and taken up arms again against Piedmont. It is safe to say that Gen. LAMORICIERE takes no such view as this of a soldier's parole of honor.

The proclamation of GARIBALDI on leaving for the island of Caprera, and the fact that Gen. TURR has accompanied him there, confirms the belief that a combined attack is to be made on Austria in the Spring. GARIBALDI'S proclamation is meant, no doubt, as all his previous documents in the same tone have been, as a propaganda, to open the way; but there is no doubt but that the attempt will be made, if not by the month of March, certainly during the Summer. That will be a war worth seeing, and we hope to be there. MALAKOFF.

FROM BERMUDA.

New Postal Law for Furthering Mails from New-York—Business Looking up—Incoming of Christmas Notions—The Election of the New President—The Weather and Crops—No West India Mail, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

Since the prorogation of our Legislature but few matters of local importance present themselves for public utilities. There was one act passed by the Legislature before its session ended which has an interest for New-Yorkers as well as ourselves. It is a measure enabling us to obtain a monthly mail from England, by the way of New-York. The mail will pass through your post office, and a portion of the postage will accrue to the United States, in virtue of the postal convention with Great Britain. We now receive a monthly mail from England, *via* Halifax, and, when the new improvement *via* New-York is in operation, it will make our mail communication with the mother country a *fortnightly* one.

Business is becoming somewhat brisk as the Christmas season approaches. Two vessels from Prince Edward's Island have just come in, laden with the produce of that place—potatoes, of course, in abundance, also, turnips; these, garnished with live poultry, such as geese, turkeys and fowls, those fruits of the products of the sea, namely, salmon, mackerel, lobsters, oysters, &c., white a variety of tempting matters, you will say, combining substantials with delicacies, and such as will bring customers from all parts of the island, and pay the importer very handsomely.

The British ketch *Comet*, from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday, in five days from the Capes. She brings us the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S election as President of the United States—whereat our public is gratified, since it is believed here that a Republican Administration at the helm of your affairs will bring eternal peace to your much-troubled country.

The Richmond schooner *R. B. Rose*, which put in here several weeks since in distress, bound to Rio, laden with flour, having obtained the necessary repairs, sailed on the 10th inst. for Rio with a fine fair wind.

The weather is very fine at present, but we have had rain-falls which the "oldest inhabitant" never witnessed the like of. Our onion crop, as well as the usual varieties of the kitchen garden, have been considerably destroyed by these miniature "deluges."

I am disappointed as regards the opportunity to send you West India news. The fact is, our mail from that quarter is adrift, the steamer having left St. Thomas without waiting for the Windward and Leeward boats.

Yours, &c., ***

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Court opened this morning at 9½ o'clock, there being just being nineteen spectators, aside from those directly connected with the case.

Rev. R. W. Patterson resumed the stand, for the purpose of correcting his evidence. He wished to state that he had not taken a meal at Mr. Burch's house during the present year, and had no acquaintance with the gentleman named, in the question as to whether he had been at Mr. Burch's at a dinner given at the time of the Chicago Convention. He was out of town at the time of the Convention. He had no recollection of freely commenting upon the case, but his relations to it had been such that he had been obliged to explain some facts that had been misrepresented.

Counsel for defence suggested that this was not the occasion for Dr. Patterson's personal vindication, and the Court was understood to so instruct Dr. Patterson.

Mr. Miller addressed a few words to the Court in favor of the admissibility in evidence of Mrs. Burch's confessions.

Mr. Beckwith interrupted the counsel in his argument, by stating that the defence would waive their point made last evening, and consent that the confessions should go to the jury.

Mr. Browning, for the defence, said that they had intended to have the evidence here as to the admissibility of the confessions; but, as the evidence had not arrived, so that they could avail themselves of it, should the Court admit it, they would waive the question.

Mr. Hoyne, for the complainant, then read the two confessions—that in Mr. Burch's handwriting, and also the one in Mrs. Burch's handwriting—both of which confess actual criminal intercourse with David Stuart, on specified occasions, while she was *enciente* with her child Harriet Burch, and altogether six or seven times.

These confessions have been already published in the telegraphic reports, and need not be repeated here. The reading of the confessions was listened to with profound stillness by all present, and a general stir was visible in the audience at the conclusion. Neither Mrs. Burch nor her mother were present.

As soon as the reading had concluded, one of the jurors rose in his place (Mr. Kinney) and announced that he had just heard of the death of his child.

Mr. Beckwith said there was but one course to pursue, and if he were in the juror's case, he would go anyhow.

Mr. Browning said it would be inhuman to insist upon the retention of the juror.

Mr. Beckwith said they could not insist, however much they might regret it, upon the retention of the juror.

The Court suggested whether the counsel could not agree to go on with eleven jurors.

Mr. Miller said he would consult with his client.

Mr. Kinney—the juror whose affliction had created this sudden turn in the proceedings, here rose to leave, and Mr. Northup—another juror, said he was himself unwell and would like to leave also.

Mr. Miller said they would prefer to continue (postpone) the case until the juror could return.

The Court thought that a delay might prevent his staying until the close of the case.

Mr. Browning said the affliction of the juror was such as we have all to prepare to meet in this world. But perhaps the juror could be able to return.

Mr. Miller thought that perhaps the juror could return to-morrow at 11 o'clock, or in the afternoon at 2.

Mr. Van Arman said that they would prefer that the case should be tried by the jury that they had impaneled. It was a great responsibility for counsel to take, to consent to the withdrawal of a juror. He would prefer a delay of a day or two days.

The Court said that his engagements in his Court at Joliet would require his presence there at least the latter part of next week. The business was important, and would probably occupy him all Winter. He did not know whether he could get a brother Judge to fill his place.

Mr. Browning, for the defence, suggested that for the purpose of facilitating the progress of the trial, they should proceed with the testimony before eleven jurors; that an abstract of the testimony should be given to the juror on his return. That would be as fair to one side as to the other.

Mr. Van Arman said they would not object to that, and the juror thereupon retired. The other juror, Mr Northup, was not excused.

The first witness for the defence was then called.

TESTIMONY OF WM. MACKAY, FOR THE DEFENCE.

I reside in New-York; in February, 1857, I was Receiving Clerk of the United States Express Company; I received at New-York the goods mentioned in that paper; (Express receipt for package directed to Mr. Burch. It was this package that contained the clock and bronzes, sent Feb. 9, 1857.)

Cross-examined—I know nothing of the package, except that that receipt is in my handwriting; I recollect a break in the Erie Railroad, when the bridges were all down, and our goods were sent back, and had to come West by the Delaware and Lackawana Road; could not say as to the time; think it was the latter part of December.

The counsel for defence proposed to read the deposition of H. D. Colvin, agent of the United States Express Company.

Mr. Miller objected to the reading of the deposition as it gave the contents of a receipt-book, which could just as well be brought into Court.

Mr. Beckwith argued that the testimony of the witness was admissible without the production—that the receipt-book was simply his memoranda to refresh his recollection. They had already shown by Mr. McKay when the box left New-York, on Feb. 9, and they wished to show by this witness that the package was delivered in Chicago on Feb. 27.

[It will be recollected that the box alluded to contained the clock and bronzes, and it was in taking them out that the scene between the gentlemen, Layton and Mr. Stuart, occurred.]

Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Van Arman further objected that the testimony offered was not competent to prove what was designed, and was not a memoranda, as the receipt was not in the handwriting of the witness.

The Court ruled that the testimony as to the contents of the books of the Express Company could not be admitted.

After a long discussion between counsel as to the admissibility of the testimony, the deposition was read, showing that the witness said, from his information derived from the books of the Company, that such a package was received in New-York on Feb. 9, and delivered to Mr. Burch in Chicago, Feb. 27.

After further argument the question was understood to be held in abeyance by the Court.

DEPOSITION OF BROCKALET M'VICAR.

Mr. Beckwith proposed to read the deposition of Brockalet McVicar.

Mr. Miller objected that the deponent had not notified us to the exact time of the occurrence to which he testified, except from a memoranda—that he had no recollection of the affair except that derived from the memoranda.

The substance of the deposition was as follows:

I have been a practicing physician in Chicago twelve years; know David Stuart; attended him professionally on Feb. 27, 1857, in the morning; I attended him subsequently on the same sickness eight or nine days; he had been sick a day or two before I saw him; he was confined to his room by the attack, should think about a week from the morning I was first called.

On cross-examination the witness deposed that he had no recollection of the circumstance except the entry of charges in his book; knew of a professional engagement of Mr. Stuart being postponed on account of the sickness; attended Mr. Stuart for eight or nine consecutive days.

The Court decided to admit the deposition.

DEPOSITION OF DAVID S. LYLE.

Mr. Caulfield read the deposition of David S. Lyle, who testified substantially as follows:

I am twenty-one years of age; am clerk of the Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; had known Mr. Burch rather more than a year; also, with Mrs. Burch slightly last year; know David Stuart; have attended parties at his house during the year 1859; the date of the last party was December 26, 1859; Mrs. Burch and two nieces were present at the party on October 27, 1859; Mr. Burch, wife, Miss Fannie and Miss Lizzie Burch were there; the party was in the night time; the two Mr. Boyds accompanied the Misses Burch, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch accompanied me to my residence, some distance from the residence of Mr. Burch; they went in the direction of Mr. Burch's house; the Misses Boyd and the Misses Burch were walking before us; I do not remember Mrs. Burch said she had the key of the door and must hurry home to open it for the young ladies; I know the family of Carlyle Boyd; I attended a party at their house during the Fall of 1859, on October 31, on the night of Monday, known as Halloween; Mr. Burch's wife and one of his nieces were present; don't recollect certainly when they left; it was between half-past ten and half-past one; two of the Boyds accompanied them home; the day of Mr. Stuart's party spoken of was on Thursday; I was at Mr. Stuart's house one other evening that week; went with him to McMillen's on Saturday evening, probably until from ten to twelve o'clock; I saw Mrs. Burch, I think, in Dr. Patterson's church on the Sunday after.

Mr. Miller read the cross-examination, in which the witness was asked a variety of questions as to whereabouts on a number of occasions, and his dance upon various parties, and other unimportant subjects. He, however, testified that Mr. Stuart remained until midnight at the Tremont House on one of the evenings of the alleged criminality with Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Caulfield read the further examination, in which the witness gave his best recollection as to the occasions to which he referred.

In the course of the deposition the witness related the amusements of Halloween [among others the process of getting a ring out of a pan of flour with the teeth of the unfortunate subject, and also the play in which the burning spirit is introduced.

The Court jocosely inquired whether Mr. Caulfield was present at that time. (Laughter, in which Mrs. Burch joined.)

Mr. Caulfield—No, Sir, I was not. If I had been there I should have probably got more of the spirits than the flour. (Laughter.)

DEPOSITION OF WALTER L. PECK.

Read by Mr. Caulfield for the defence.

I am not acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. Burch; know David Stuart about a year; cannot say I saw him Nov. 29, 1859, (the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society, when Stuart is alleged in the confession of Mrs. Burch to have had criminal connection with Mrs. Burch); I know Mr. Stuart was home that evening between half-past seven and eleven o'clock; on the evening of one meetings of the Historical Society in the Fall or Winter of 1859, I know Mr. Stuart was home between half-past seven and eleven o'clock; I know I passed the evening at Mr. Stuart's; I called at his house at half-past six o'clock and went out with Mr. Long; on our return, in about three-quarters of an hour, we found Mr. Stuart home, where he stayed with us until eleven P. M.; Mr. Stuart's wife was present; I left in company with Mr. Long; Mr. Long mentioned at that time that there was a meeting of the Historical Society at Mr. Brown's.

On the cross-examination, read by Mr. Miller, the witness stated further details of his visit to Mr. Stuart—eliciting nothing of public interest.

The reading was suspended for recess for dinner.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The evidence, this afternoon, was most interesting. The plain, straight-forward and apparently honest story of the servant, Margaret O'Hara, was listened to with profound attention. Both the witness and Mrs. Burch were frequently affected to tears. Every one seemed surprised at the character of the evidence, as the girl is yet in the employ of Mr. Burch. The defence are in ecstacies at the turn affairs have taken.

EIGHTH DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Miller proceeded with the reading of the cross-examination of Charles S. Lyle, the witness who proved the *alibi* for Mr. Stuart on the evening of the Historical Society meeting. There was a long series of interrogatories and answers read, with the view of showing that the memory of Mr. Lyle was defective, and that he had conversed with Mr. Stuart and Mr. Long on the subject of his whereabouts on that evening.

Mr. Caulfield read the direct examination further eliciting facts with reference to his conversations on the subject of his testimony with various persons. The witness testified that he had remembered the circumstance of his visit to Mr. Stuart on the evening referred to as soon as he heard of the confession of Mrs. Burch that she had criminal intercourse with Stuart on that evening, and he had remembered the circumstance without being prompted by either Mr. Stuart, Mr. Long, or any one else.

Further direct and cross-examinations were read as to witness' memory of the occurrences of the evening alluded to, and his conversations on the subject. Mr. Beckwith asked that the Court should pass upon the question of the right of the defence to cross-examine Margaret O'Hara.

The Court said the question was not whether the witness should be examined as the witness of the complainant, under cross-examination, or as the witness of the defence under examination in-chief. The Court was of the opinion that none of the cases cited by the counsel reached the point at issue in the shape now presented. The Court deemed the question to be left in doubt, but considering the discretion allowed the Court in Chancery proceedings; that the witness was within the reach of the Court; that the notice given at the time of the taking of the deposition of the intention to cross-examine the witness; that the defence was entitled to the right to examine the witness in some shape, and that the rights of the complainant could not be materially affected, the Court was disposed to allow of the cross-examination in some shape.

Complainant's counsel objected to the decision and excepted.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARGARET O'HARA, ONE OF THE SERVANTS OF MR. BURCH.

The Sheriff was directed to produce the witness, and Margaret, a middle-aged woman, made her appearance, and was cross-examined by Mr. Beckwith.

Margaret seemed embarrassed by the prominence of her position, and sat with downcast eyes; with promptness, however, she testified as follows,

I have given my deposition in this case, I think before Judge De Wolfe; it was in July, Sir; a week or two before that I went South with Mr. Burch.

Mr. Van Arman wished to know whether the cross-examination was to be confined to the subject of the deposition, and whether if the defence went into new matter, the complainant could not cross-examine upon such new matter?

The Court so understood it.

The witness continued: I think I was gone South two weeks; I first learned that my deposition was to be taken on the morning I came home; I think eight o'clock, Sir; Mr. Hoyne first spoke to me; he read a statement to me that I had given some time before to Mr. Miller and Mr. Hoyne right after Miss Lizzie's death; the statement was drawn up by Mr. Miller, I think the week after Lizzie's death; Mr. Hoyne spoke to me a few minutes after eight; I went down to give my testimony in the forenoon; I think I had been away two weeks; Mrs. Carter and her two children accompanied us to Cincinnati and Louisville; Mrs. Carter has been living at the house since Miss Lizzie's death; I told Mr. Hoyne that I thought I had been scrupulous about telling all those things; I mean telling too carefully about little circumstances that I had been asked about; I had conversed with Mrs. Thomas Burch and the other ladies in the house; when I came to give my testimony I found that Mr. Burch knew what I had to say; I suppose the ladies had told him of those circumstances that I had told them of; at that time it was told me that Mr. Burch required suspicious evidence; she said that the lawyer had come there, Judge Dickey, and said that Mr. Burch required suspicious evidence; she spoke about things and asked me if I had seen Mrs. Burch at the time of Mr. Turner's death; I told her, without meaning any harm in what I did tell; she talked to me about Mrs. Burch; Mr. Burch talked with me about it; don't know whether he has asked me to remember; on the way to Mr. Hoyne's office (counsel for Mr. Burch) that morning, Mr. Hoyne talked with me; he told me that he had been East and seen Father Kinsey, and had been riding with him; he told me several things about religion, about the North Side Church, (Catholic,) and said he belonged to that church and owned a pew there.

Q.—What else did he tell you about religion? A.—Mr. Hoyne (counsel for Mr. Burch) told me when he was a boy, *he studied Irish grammar.* (Great laughter, in which the Court, jury, counsel, witnesses and spectators all joined. When the Court had recovered its own gravity, it enforced order, and the witness proceeded.) I recollect he told me that he attended Mass when he was a boy; I think nothing was said about the repentance of Mrs. Burch; *he said he thought that Mr. Burch thought I would not testify for him;* Mr. Burch told me that Mr. Stuart had a rumor about the streets that I was not going to testify; I think that Mr. Burch has told me that I would have to keep to what I said in my statement; that Mrs. Thomas Burch and Mrs. Farnam and Miss Fanny would prove things against me if I would not; *Mr. Burch said that he would see that my reputation should not be hurt, and that I should never want while he had anything;* I think that was said before Mr. Miller and Mr. Hoyne; I think the first conversation I had with Mr. Burch was shortly after I arrived at the house; Mr. Burch asked me whether I had noticed Mr. Stuart coming there; I said I had not; he described Mr. Stuart to me and said that when he came I was to say the ladies were engaged; I told Honora Cook of it in January, 1859; I recollect a dinner party given for Mr. Everett; I heard that Mr. Stuart was invited, but did not come; I recollect the time in 1857 when Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart went into the grapery; I think I opened the door for a minute; they had come from down town; when they arrived they went into the library, and then into the grapery; they only remained there a few minutes; they came in the side door; I just passed by and saw them; I did not see Mr. Stuart put his lips to Mrs. Burch's on that occasion; did not see his face touch her face at that time; they were laughing and joking when they came in; they then went into the library, the door of which was open; I had a conversation with Charles, the gardener, that morning.

This conversation with the gardener was objected to, and finally Mr. Beckwith recalled the gardener to ask him on that point.

Layton, the gardener, was then requested to take the stand, and did so.

Q.—Did you have a conversation in the dining-room with Margaret O'Hara, on the day that you saw Mr. Stuart in the grapery? A.—I do not recollect; I did not go into the dining-room; I do not recollect seeing anybody there; after that I went to the kitchen.

Q.—Did you ask Margaret in the dining-room who had been out in the grapery? A.—I asked others in the kitchen; I did not have a conversation in the dining-room and then go down stairs.

Testimony of Margaret O'Hara resumed—I did not have a conversation with Charles, the gardener, in the dining-room, about Mr. Stuart being in the grapery; he asked me who had been in the grapery, and I said that Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were there in the library; and if he had anything to say, he could go in and ask; I think he turned and went down stairs, and did not go into the library; on the day that Mrs. Pitney called for the book I told her that Mrs. Burch was engaged; Mrs. Burch did not tell me that I should say so; Mrs. Burch came to the door of the parlor where I went to call her; I thought at that time that she looked displeased; she told me where to get the book for Mrs Pitney, and I think I got the book and gave it to Mrs. Pitney; *I did not think that her face was red until I was asked about it;* it did not seem to me that anything improper was going on in the parlor; *it did not excite my suspicions at that time;* I have noticed Mrs. Burch's face looking red in company; I recollect Mr. Stuart being at the house in the Fall of 1857; I noticed Mrs. Burch's hair a little disordered at that time; I first thought of it when I was asked about Stuart and Mrs. Burch, after Mrs. Burch left home; *I do not know that I remarked it before my attention was called to it;* I did not think of it again until that time; it did not excite my attention at that time; *I did not think it anything wrong;* I recollect one time when Mr. Stuart came there, when I was in the library sewing; Miss Spaulding went up stairs; I heard her come down; I thought I heard her go back; I had my suspicions excited by being told not to let Stuart in, and for that reason I noticed it more particularly; Mr. Burch used to ask me if the doors were shut when Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were together; Mr. Stuart staid about an hour and a half that time; I recollect the evening that Mr. Farnam called; it was in the fall of the year; she was expecting Miss Fanny Burch and Miss Spaulding; I staid with Mrs. Burch in the library room; I think Mr. Farnam called, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were playing checkers; I went to the door; I think Mrs. Burch was there; I went down stairs after steaming a moment; I came back I think they were standing at the library door; I think I did not see her again until the young ladies arrived; do not recollect that Mrs. Burch said the servants need not sit up; Mary, Dora and I did sit up; I know where the gardener, Charles Layton, slept; I have been called to go down and answer the door-bell, because I could not hear it; the slanting of the front door could not be heard unless it slammed; I recollect Mr. Stuart calling last Fall, and showing the baby to him; that was before Mrs. Thomas Burch came; there were window-shades in the rooms; I think there was a remark made about that being the first time Mr. Stuart had seen the baby; Mrs. Burch was at home at that time.

After our return from Sachem's Head, do not remember that Mr. Burch went East; we arrived home on the 10th of September; Mr. Stuart called; it could not be a great while after that—when I brought down the baby—a week, two weeks, or three weeks; I could not state the time; I recollect Mr. Stuart's calling when Mr. Burch was away at Burlington; I recollect it was on Monday; Nora came up stairs at that time, to get trimmings for the baby's apron; I did not hear Nora tell Miss Lizzie that her Aunt Mary was in the parlor with Mr. Stuart; I do not know what transpired that morning between Nora and Miss Lizzie; I do not remember Mr. Stuart being there the next morning, or the day that Mr. Burch got home; I recollect Mr. Stuart calling last Fall in the evening, when Mr. Burch, Fanny and Lizzie were out Mrs. Farnam's; don't know who let him in; think Mrs. Burch was in the hall; after they went in the parlor, I don't think I saw Mr. Stuart again; next saw Mrs. Burch up stairs in the hall as I was going to bed; she was in the habit of sometimes putting on a loose dress, and waiting for her husband, and sometimes she went to bed; she went to bed on that evening; she asked me were the boys in; I heard Mr. Burch return about half an hour after; I did not notice anything to excite suspicion of Mrs. Burch that evening; I recollect the evening that Hubbard and Mr. Boyd called; Mrs. Burch said she did not wish to see that young gentleman; I shut the library door, and carried Mr. Stuart's hat and shawl to him, and a veil and shawl to Mrs. Burch; she threw the veil over her head, and said she was going to see Mrs. Farnam; she went out of the window, because she did not wish to see that young gentleman; there was a piazza all round the house, and they frequently went round it; I recollect, last Fall, bringing fruit up to the parlor when Stuart was there; I stayed a few minutes; I listened awhile over the bannister; I cannot give the exact language I heard; I would not like to undertake it; I think she spoke better language than I do; I could not say the exact words she said; she said nothing that excited my suspicions; I did no; know but she was playing checkers with Mr. Stuart; I went right down stairs after standing a moment; I came back soon, and found Mr. Burch there; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Burch were conversing at that time; seemed to be conversing pleasantly; I recollect seeing Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the dining-room while Mr. Turner was sick; they were not standing improperly together; I would not have noticed it if I had not been asked it; (weeping) I think Mr. Thomas Burch first spoke to me on the subject, after Mrs. Burch had left home; *I never saw Mrs. Burch's face red before the trouble in the family, that I thought she had been doing anything wrong;* I heard of the difficulty in the family on Wednesday of the week before Mrs. Burch left home; on the night of the crying; I think it was Thursday or Wednesday night; I was in the nursery; the window over the door of her room was open; I heard Mrs. Burch crying; heard her say "No father—no father;" heard her repeat those words; I heard her say that "*you* CURSED *me*," or words to that effect; I heard Mrs. Burch say, "*No father—no father;*" *I heard her crying until I went to sleep; it was an hour or longer;* I do not know what night of the week it was; the week before she left; I do not think that was when Farnam was there; I saw her at the dinner-table crying; I think that was the day before she cried, I heard her in the night; when I heard her crying on Friday and Saturday night I knew there was trouble in the house; she was crying before she went to the dinner of Mr. Farnam; she felt very badly; on Monday she was crying on her bed; I did not stay in her room; I staid in the room opposite; I had a conversation with Mrs. Burch on Monday morning; it was after breakfast, in the library, ten o'clock or later; she was crying then; it was after Mr. Burch and that gentleman went out; I think Mr. Farnam; when the crying began in Mrs. Burch's room, some one closed the window; I heard Mrs. Burch say she *did not care whether they did or not;* I think the reply was that the boys would hear; the window over the door was shut immediately after that; I heard her scream after the window was shut; Mr. Valentine came to the house on Monday, after dinner; I saw Mrs. Burch write at the head of the stairs; write papers; *I think* Mr. Burch held a book under it; he was there *when she was writing;* I do not know whether Valentine went out with Mr. Burch that morning or not; Valentine came back with him after dinner, and staid while Mrs. Burch signed the papers; I went up stairs with him; he remained at the head of the stairs full five minutes; Mr. Burch followed him up a little while after; I think *Mr. Burch held Mrs. Burch by the arm and held something under her hand while she wrote; she seemed to be in great trouble, and crying all the time;* I did not hear her speak; I heard nothing said at that time; he was there only a few minutes, (Valentine;) *I thought she was signing her name* to that paper. [The theory of the defence is that this narrative refers to Mrs. Burch's signing the deed conveying away her interest in the $200,000 worth of property.] I heard Mr. and Mrs. Burch talking in Miss Fannie's room; heard her crying very hard; she was lying on the bed crying when I went in, and again when I went up from down stairs; I saw her on Tuesday morning early; she said she had to go away; she came into the nursery and wanted to dress the baby; she told me that she would go with her Uncle Corning; she said she would not go until her uncle would come for her; at that time she was crying; that morning she was crying hard; I think I said, "Oh, no, Mrs. Burch, you ain't going—he cannot send you away;" I think I cried, she cried, and Minnie cried during the time she was watching her child; I said, "How long are you going away?" she said a week or two weeks, but not until her uncle Corning came for her, and that we must be kind to her baby; I think she said she was a naughty woman and she had to go away; the next day I talked with Mr. Burch in the parlor; he told me that he was going to send her away and what for; I felt very sorry and beseeched him not to send her away; he said he had to; on Tuesday morning Mr. Farnam was up stairs with Mrs. Burch; to my recollection Mr. Burch had not then asked me if I had seen anything wrong in Mrs. Burch; I do not think he mentioned any name but Stuart's; I said it was not so; he said "Oh, yes, Margaret;" he felt badly at the time; he said that Mrs. Burch said so; I did not tell him whether I had seen anything wrong; I saw Mrs. Burch after Mr. Farnam went away; saw her crying very hard; could hear her on the parlor floor—the floor of her room; I saw a writing chair in the room, and Mrs. Burch was sit ing in the chair reading and writing, and Mr. Burch was sitting in front of her, *as I thought dictating to her what to write; I think he was dictating to her what to write;* I do not know what time of day it was; they were in the room over the library—the brown room; Mrs. Burch was sitting in the writing-chair.; I do not think Mrs. Burch was crying; I think *she refused to write;* I heard say she tore up what she had written; *I think Mr. Burch has told me that she wrote that and tore it, or that I swept the room and got it; it is my impression that he told me; I recollect seeing the pieces;* Mrs. Burch was crying and feeling badly all day; she came in and snatched the child, and said, "Margaret, I must go away to-morrow night;" she dressed the baby and put it to bed; Mr. Burch followed her into the nursery and I think he took Minnie into his own room and shut the door; I left Mrs. Burch and went down stairs; she pressed the baby to her heart; I thought she looked *wild, and scared, and frightened;* I saw her during the evening, she was feeling badly and crying; I heard Mrs. Burch knock at his door that night; I think Mr. Burch told her to go back to her room; Mrs. Burch told him there was something the matter with the water—making a noise in the boiler, and she wished him to see to it, and I think Mr. Burch got up and came out; she wanted to go into his room; he said no, he could not endure it; she came in and asked how the baby breathed; she knocked at his door several times, and wanted to go in for the last time; I do not know how many times; I think she said it was her last time; she looked bad; she seemed very much distressed; I think she went back to the brown-room; I think she occupied that room first on Monday night; I saw Mrs. Burch on Wednesday morning in Minnie's room, crying; her trunk was brought down; I was in and out of the room while she was packing her trunk; she got it packed in the morning; the coachman told me that her name was taken off her trunk in the barn; on Wednesday I had a conversation with her; she told me not to let the children forget their mother; to talk to Hattie about her; I promised to do it; she said she hoped to see me in the Summer, when Mr. Burch would go East to take the children; I had a conversation with Mr. Burch after Mrs. Burch had gone away; he asked me what I knew about Mrs. Burch; I told him that I saw these gentlemen coming there; he thought I ought to have told him; he asked me how much money Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart gave me; I said none; what would they give me money for? he asked me if Mrs. Burch did not give me more presents than she did the other girls; he asked me if I meant to write to Mrs. Burch? *he said if any one there wrote he would turn them out into the street—that Minnie should not hear from her mother;* I think Hattie was just beginning to talk when Mrs. Burch went away.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the evening.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday Nov. 28, 1860.

NINTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge NEAGLE decided that the proposed evidence of the agent of the Express Co., Mr. Colvin, could not be admitted, as it was confessedly derived solely from the books in the office, which books were not in his own handwriting. The defence was therefore debarred from proving by that witness the time of the delivery of the box containing the clock and bronzes, spoken of by the witness Layton.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARGARET O'HARA RESUMED.

By Mr. Beckwith—I recollect the time of Mrs. Mather's wedding, I think Mr. and Mrs. Burch went to the wedding with Minnie; I recollect Mrs. Burch remarking something about it to Mr. Burch; recollect about some silver being taken over to Mr. Mather's; think he did not like to have Mr. Mather's girl carry it over in the evening; I think that was on the evening of the wedding; don't recollect whether Mr. Burch was away at New-York or East about that time; I think it was last fall or winter that I met Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch on Michigan-avenue; Nora carried up Mrs. Burch's message to the room; I think the morning she went away; Mrs. Burch refused to eat her breakfast, but had something that Mr. Burch sent it she ate it, and sent for the waiter to take it away; I think Nora brought it back; I have seen Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's house before that; I have seen Mr. Stuart there; Mr. Burch always treated him pleasantly, so far as I know; (a female here whispered a number of gentlemen in the habit of calling at the house; she told her Mr. Farnam to be there; [Much Mrs. Farnam to see Mrs. Burch; Mr. McGee and Mr. Rockwell came frequently; Mr. Burrell came there; I think when Mr. Burch spoke to me in the pantry about not letting Stuart in, I rather think he did tell me to say nothing about it to the other girls; when Mr. Hoyne walked with me to the justice's house Mr. Hoyne said that there was an impression on my mind of what I heard others talk; I said that Mrs. Burch might be a good woman yet; he said "no, repentance is not found in high life; and that there was no penitence except in the church to which I belonged; Mr. Burch told me he advised Mr. Corning *to send Mrs. Burch to a convent;* you sent for me to come to your house so that Mrs. Burch could have the right to talk with me on this subject as well as Mr. Burch; I said I would talk with Mr. Burch about it; he said I had better not go; he said at another time, that Mrs. Burch might as well come to me; *I think he said that they might poison me down there;* after Mrs. Burch came to Chicago I went the day after she saw her children; he wanted me to see her in Mr. Brown's parlor, and I refused to see her; Mr. Burch told me *that I might get into trouble by seeing Mrs. Burch,* that some one might listen to what I said and come to testify; he said there was a place where a man could stand in the room at the Tremont, and overhear all I said to Mrs. Burch; *I was afraid to see Mrs. Burch or her counsel from what Mr. Burch said;* I did see Mrs. Burch twice at the Tremont House, and afterwards at Mrs. Peck's; that is the third house from Mr. Burch's; before Mrs. Burch went away, Mr. Burch ordered the chain put up and the door locked; I remember Mr. Burch telling me not to let any one see Mrs. Burch until he saw them; when I let in Miss Boyd I found the chain up, and it was put up afterwards; I am living at Mr. Burch's now; I recollect the family portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Minnie, that used to hang over the piano; *I think Mrs. Burch's portrait was rubbed out after Miss Lizzie's death*—a short time after Mrs. Burch left; the portrait was taken down the day of Miss Lizzie's funeral; I had a conversation with Miss Fanny Burch about this matter.

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Beckwith said he wished to test the recollection of the witness. He proposed to show that the whole household had been trying to influence this poor girl by putting things into her head. If it was objected that Miss Fanny Burch had not testified on the subject, he would call her and ask her.

MISS FANNY BURCH RECALLED.

Mr. Beckwith—I wish to inquire if you had a conversation with Margaret the evening Mrs. Burch went away? A.—I do not remember speaking to her about it.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Margaret when Margaret was crying about this matter on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday? A.—I

LAW REPORTS.

Circuit Court—Circuit Court—Nov. 30.
Before Justice Nelson.

ADMIRALTY—DAMAGES—DEMURRAGE.

Russell Sturges vs. *The steamboat R. L. Ma-*

This was a motion to modify a decree. The motion was brought by the owner of the steaming vessel to recover the damages sustained by her in a collision with the libel. The libel was dismissed in the District Court, and that decree was affirmed by Judge Nelson, in the Circuit Court on appeal. From the decree of the latter the libellant appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, and that decree reversed the decrees of the Circuit Court, and directed it to enter a decree for the libellant with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain his damages. The references was had, and the Commissioner reported for the amount of repairs put on the *Roanoke* from the time she had on the decision of the last Supreme Court to make the repairs, $1,600. The claimant excepted to this report, and, on this point, the Court affirmed the claim of $1,600 for the repairs, but granted a rehearing to ascertain for demurrage, holding that the evidence of the damage sustained by the libellant was insufficient under the decree of the Supreme Court. [Last volume 23 Howe, p. 469.] The libellant then produced additional evidence, on an affidavit setting forth that he had discovered the evidence offered to be in existence, and which he had always had known to that time, but which he could not produce. The Court held that this evidence did not, on a rehearing, bring it within that rule, which requires that newly discovered evidence, to entitle the party to a rehearing of the case, must be such as could not have been discovered before the trial. The Court, however, granted a rehearing on the question of demurrage, and in refusing the taking of further testimony on that point, on the 11, T and 13th instant, it was stated that counsel on the former argument had agreed to take further evidence, if necessary, on the question of demurrage, and to a reference to a commissioner to report upon the question of demurrage and to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, [illegible], 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily)—Published [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Published [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Published [illegible]

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., [illegible] New-York Times, New-York City.

[illegible] Lecture Course.

[illegible] Commissioners, designed for circulation [illegible] Territories, California, Oregon, Washington, [illegible] and the Sandwich Islands, [illegible] Digests of American Events and Home Intelligence during the past ten days, will be issued [illegible] Wednesday Morning, in ample time [illegible] mail previously which calls for Agreement of [illegible] The Steamers at the Post-office at [illegible] Price, in a stout wrapper, [illegible] a copy. Agents will [illegible] as early as possible.

[illegible]

[illegible] Matinee—This Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Jewess.

WINTER GARDEN—The Prodigal Son—A Regular [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Advocate—Bessy Baker—My Turkish Wife and Old Umbrella.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—A [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE—Dick Turpin and Tom King—Perkey Coppers—Wheeling Hall—Valentine and Orson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rose [illegible] What is It?—Aztec Children.

[illegible] Minstrels—Ethiopian [illegible]

[illegible] No. 585 Broadway—Dusseldorf [illegible]

[illegible] Gallery, No. 548 Broadway—The "Cupid" [illegible]

[illegible] Gallery, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

[illegible] Street—No. 363—Wheeler's Free Gallery [illegible]

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fever of secession, our correspondent telegraphs, does not rage so strong yesterday at the Federal Capital as it had been previously. Many of the Southern members of Congress who have arrived, have brought their families, which is considered by [illegible] as indicative that they intend to remain. Among the arrivals yesterday was Mr. Buchanan, and his rooms last night were crowded with visitors, anxious to hear his views relative to the present crisis. He talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance and compromise. The opinion appears to be pretty generally received that only in the session, before the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, the leading Republicans in Congress will bring forward some measure calculated to reassure the South, which, if it will not prevent the secession of South Carolina, will at least prevent any other State from following her. Indeed, it is asserted that a compromise measure is actually in the course of preparation, which will cover the entire sectional issue, and leave no State the shadow of an excuse for wishing to leave the Union. It is now stated that Secretary Cobb will not resign his position in the Cabinet until after the assembling of Congress and the delivery of the President's Message. It is expected that Messrs. Cobb, Floyd and Thompson, will then issue a manifesto disclaiming the sentiments of that document, and that this will lead to a rupture with the President and other members of the Cabinet. Nothing of special interest is telegraphed from South Carolina. The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Georgia Legislature, on Thursday, a debate took place on the bill to protect the rights of the citizens of the State, which called out strong Union sentiments from several members, and quite a scene of commotion ensued. The debate was finally postponed. Yesterday, the Legislature chose Presidential electors. The Breckinridge ticket received 173 votes, the Bell ticket 54, and the Douglas ticket 8—about 70 members not voting. We publish this morning a variety of correspondence and newspaper extracts bearing on the subject of secession, which will be found highly interesting. Among the latter will be noticed the views of Mr. Thurlow Weed.

Through the State Department at Washington we receive a confirmation of a rumor which prevailed in London previous to the sailing of the last steamer from Liverpool, to the effect that a treaty of peace between the Allies and China had been signed at Peking. The rumor, coming from Paris, was doubted at the British capital, but it now seems that it was true. Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, has given an account of the transaction, in a dispatch which reached here by the *Arabia*. The combined forces had advanced to within twelve miles of Peking before the Chinese Emperor would consent to affix his signature to the treaty, but he finally concluded to do so.

We have received our correspondence from the Mexican capital to the 17th inst., and are thus enabled to lay before our readers a perfectly reliable statement of the condition of affairs in Mexico up to that date. The reports which have previously reached us by telegraph from New-Orleans, relative to the operations of the Liberals at Guadalajara and in the vicinity of the capital, it will be seen are fully corroborated. Our correspondent expresses no doubt that the country will be in the full possession of the Liberals in a very short time, though the Church Party, with Miramon as their [illegible] are improving the present, and probably only [illegible] opportunity, to prepare for them a long list of [illegible] reclamations from foreign countries, as a [illegible] preliminary reminder of the dynasty [illegible] the road before. The report of the robbery of the English Consulate is fully confirmed, and a full account of the circumstances attending the transaction is given in our correspondent's letter. An important circular has been issued by the Minister of Justice of the Juarez Government, accompanying a communication from the Bishop of Minatoc, which indicates a willingness on the part of a portion of the clergy to conform to the Laws of Reform, and those nationalizing the Church property. We give a full translation of the document.

By way of Havana we have received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 6th of November. The Government troops have gained further successes over the factionists, and civil war may now be regarded as almost at an end in the Republic. The Province of Camana, in which disaffection had been most rife, is now at peace, and Monagas and his bands of desperadoes have been driven from Barcelona.

By the steamship *Karnak*, at this port, we have later news from the Bahamas. In the case of the American ship *Liberty*, the Vice-Admiralty Court at Nassau had decreed that a salvage remuneration of $20,000 be paid to the salvors, that the value of hay taken by the *Rhoda* be deducted, and that each party pay their own costs and one half of the expenses. There is no other news of interest.

We have received files of Falmouth, Jamaica, [illegible] to the 6th of November. They contain nothing new.

The Supervisors met yesterday, and filled vacancies in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections, and passed a resolution calling upon [illegible] who acted as Inspectors and canvassers at [illegible] elections, but have not qualified, to appear [illegible] at the Board, on Monday next, and [illegible] the Board of Councilmen, $3,500 was appropriated for purchasing a steam fire-engine for Hose Company No. 37.

At the dinner of St. Andrew's Society, at the St Nicholas Hotel, last evening, about one hundred gentlemen partook of a bountiful repast, listened to speeches from Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Dr. Bellows, Bishop Hopkins, Gen. D. Sutter, Adam [illegible]

Let her do everything else before she receives upon that. For that is the act,—and almost the only act,—which the Federal Government cannot by any possibility suffer to pass without peremptory and decisive challenge. Anything else the Government may overlook; and we trust it will go to the very extreme of forbearance and conciliation,—that it will afford the longest time possible for reflection on the part of the State and of the South,—and that South Carolina also will ponder well the consequences before she takes that final step which cannot be retraced.

A Mexican Forced Loan.

The support so long furnished the Clerical Party in Mexico by the British Government is producing its natural fruits. The intrigues of Mr. Otway, the English resident, for more than eighteen months sustained the factions of Zuloaga and Miramon at the capital against the most strenuous attacks of the Liberals; while the refusal of the Legation at all times to recognize the Juarez Government has given great additional moral power to the reactionary party. The civil contest has thus been protracted far beyond what would have been its natural term. There is every reason to believe that had England joined the United States in its acknowledgment of the constitutional *régime*, the war would have been brought to a close six months ago; and Mexico by this time would have been started on a career of civil, social and industrial regeneration.

Because this course was not adopted, Great Britain is at this moment the largest sufferer, Mexico itself excepted. A few weeks ago a heavy conducta, amounting very nearly to a million of dollars, was stolen by Degollado, the Liberal—in fact, too liberal chief. The most of this momentous bulk of money belonged to English subjects, and its loss is at this moment felt in the commercial circles of London. And to-day we have confirmation of a rumor that the English flag has been violated in the capital itself; the English Consulate broken open by soldiers of the Church Party, by the orders of the Conservative Government, and a million of dollars, destined for English creditors, carried off in open daylight. Yet has not John Bull any rational right to complain. The system of forced loans, at which his representative notoriously connived, and from which English residents were serious losers, was quite as daring and illegal an act of robbery as the theft of Degollado, or this more high-handed stroke of Miramon. The foreigner, with the grasp of arbitrary power at his throat, was bidden to surrender his money or his liberty. And when, being an Englishman, he appealed to the resident English Minister for protection, it was denied; when he carried his complaints to Downing-street he was refused a hearing; and Mr. Otway was only recalled at his own desire, and received the diplomatic promotion, which is the official acknowledgment of satisfactory service. It is barely possible that the English Government may now see the irregularity and atrocity of forced loans in the flood of light the rival Mexican factions have just flung upon them.

The Last of Lamoriciere.

The famous old story of Mr. John Wilkes and his female admirer has been fairly surpassed by the reception accorded in Paris to Gen. De Lamoriciere, by the partisans of his Holiness the Pope. When Mr. Wilkes' ardent friend was entreated to admit, that whatever the other merits of her idol, might be, he did at least and most unquestionably squint, she indignantly replied, that "Mr. Wilkes squinted, to be sure; but that he squinted no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to squint." In like manner, only in a more intense rapture of single-minded devotion, the good Romanist partisans of Henry V. and Pius IX., in the Faubourg St. Germain, now maintain that, if Gen. De Lamoriciere has been beaten in Italy, he has been beaten no more than a great captain and a hero ought to be.

To the general mind of mankind, the history of the ex-Republican commander's Italian career appears in anything but a brilliant and impressive light. To most of us, unsophisticated observers of the passing time, the Papal service of De Lamoriciere must seem to have begun in selfishness, desperation or recreancy, only to end in ignominious defeat. The cruelest thing which Sydney Smith could say of a young author was, that his poems were destined to be praised in the London *Athenæum*, and to go to the trunk-makers. The thing most just to be said of De Lamoriciere is, that it has been his destiny to be praised by the Pope, and cordially thrashed by the Sardinians. The *Faubourg St. Germain*, however, finds a new version of his brief Roman record, and welcomes him back to Paris, not as a martyr, which might be intelligible, even if it were contemptible, but as a conqueror and a victor. He is hailed as the "soldier of Castel Fidardo," from which now classic spot he rode away with his Irishmen at his heels, after a few hours of bewildered rally against the Italian army, and as the "hero of Ancona," which place he surrendered after a few hours' bombardment, to the fleet of Admiral Persano. So marvelous are the aberrations of mortal passion!

Possibly it may be worth our while to reflect for a moment, in this crisis of national excitement at home, the result mainly of long-continued partisan conflicts, upon these extravagances of partisan absurdity over the seas. We can hardly "change the names and say the story fits at home," for it would not be fair to charge upon American partisanship so senseless an inversion of the force of facts as this which French legitimacy has brought about in the fury of its dying spasms. But we may discern in the spirit of this frantic travesty the same temper, in quality, if not in calibre, with that which has been to ourselves the "spring of woes unnumbered." Another lesson, too, our orators at least, may learn from the last Italian exploits of the luckless Frenchman. Cæsar, when his bulletins bore the news of victory to Rome, was content to tell the story of a great campaign in three words. "I came, I saw, I conquered," sufficed the conqueror of Pharsalia and the master of Asia Minor. De Lamoriciere, narrating the magnificent operations which began with drilling drunken Irish recruits on the Campagna, and ended with a "battle of the spurs" on the Adriatic coast, consumes fifteen columns of a Paris journal, *L'ami de la Religion*. So true is it that brevity is the soul not of wit only, but often of truth and worth as well.

Croton Water.—The annual examination of the Croton Aqueduct commences on Tuesday, when the supply will be cut off, and the City must depend for a few days on what is already in the reservoirs. As the supply is unusually low this season, there is absolute necessity for unusual care in the prevention of waste and [illegible]

The President and Disunion.

Some weeks ago, when the special policy of the Disunionists was to dispel all fears of a collision with the General Government, the Charleston *Mercury* declared, as if by authority, that no such danger would be incurred if the final step were only taken before the 4th of March. "*We know what we say*," significantly added this leading organ of the Disunion party.

It now holds a different language. It has either discovered its mistake, or else all occasion for hypocrisy on the subject has passed. The *Mercury* has now discovered that "Mr. Buchanan voted for the Force bill of 1832, passed by Congress, at the instigation of Gen. Jackson, to put down Nullification in South Carolina." It suddenly remembers that he is an old Federalist,—and inclined, therefore, to uphold, both in theory and practice, a strong Government. He is expected to denounce secession, and to call upon Congress for means to put it down. And the *Mercury*, abandoning utterly the language of confiding trust and reliance with which it entered upon this contest, thus flings defiance in the teeth of Mr. Buchanan and the General Government at Washington:

"*We certainly deprecate war with the Northern people through the General Government; but Mr. Buchanan may be assured that the first attempt, in any form, to coerce South Carolina into submission to a Government she has thrown off, will be considered war. He may call it by what name he pleases, but the sword will then be the final and only arbiter between us.* All hopes (if he has any) of a readjustment of the relations between the two sections of the Union under one Government, will have ended, and ended forever. He is totally mistaken in supposing "that South Carolina wishes to enter into a conflict with him." Not a State in the Union, we believe, has had more confidence in his administration, than South Carolina. Our people will reluctantly realize the fact, that he will place his Administration in the van of the Abolition Party of the North, to compel, by force of arms, a submission by the South to their authority. But when they do realise it, they will also realise how utterly hopeless, how desperately fatal, must be the continuance of any further union with the people of the North. Nor do the people of South Carolina desire, by the shedding of blood, 'to drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.' If such was our purpose, we could inforce it any morning of the week. The forts in our bay are within sight of Charleston. *But if he chooses to begin the game of bloodshedding, we shall not decline it, for we know as well as he does that it will 'drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.'* Whilst the Banks of the North are crashing around him, and bankruptcy sits in the Capitol, the sword will be a fitting accompaniment to the villainies and tyrannies which have produced the present calamitous state of things. *We are ready.*"

This, certainly, is not pleasant or comforting language. We deplore it, and the spirit which prompts it, and the occurrence of anything which can give a shadow of pretext for using it. But we should only aggravate the evil by speaking of it in terms which find no warrant in fact or in reason. If South Carolina is determined upon secession, she should make the plunge with her eyes open. She must face all the consequences,—and *among them all, the most unquestionable is War.* Not that we wish it,—not that thousands and tens of thousands of good men among us would not weep the bitterest tears they ever shed in their lives, over so dismal, so dreadful a prospect. But there is no possibility of escaping it. We cannot permit secession if we would. It is possible, indeed, that if the South should see fit to bring this matter forward in proper form, asking such an amendment of the Constitution as would permit their withdrawal, the other States which are parties to the compact, might assent. But South Carolina scorns all such suggestions. She disdains to consult her sisters in the Confederacy. She seems resolved to act her own will and pleasure,—to shuffle off of her own volition the duties and obligations which she solemnly assumed upon joining the Union, and leave debts, treaty engagements, all the burdens and all the duties of the national Confederacy, to be discharged by those who will not join her in their repudiation! And she is astonished and indignant that any one should object to such a proceeding.

If the Federal Government were to assent to anything of this sort, it would simply commit suicide. It would sever, by that act, every bond that holds the Union together, and release every State from all obligation to obey the Constitution, or meet the engagements which have been entered into with individuals or foreign nations, by virtue of its provisions. The thing is not to be thought of, for an instant. It cost a seven years' war to create this nation,—and as it has grown more and more valuable from that day to this, its preservation is worth a much higher price. And, with every wish to avoid anything that may sound like menace, we must warn the South to rest assured that that price will be paid; and they must take this fact into the account in their estimates and schemes of secession.

Mr. Buchanan's path, as President of the United States, is perfectly plain and straight before him. He cannot miss it, or swerve from it, if he desired. If he were at heart in favor of secession, (as we do not believe he is,) so long as he has any regard for his oath of office, his personal character and the verdict of impartial history, he can do nothing less than to exert all the power that may be placed in his hands to defeat and suppress it. He has solemnly sworn that he will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,"—and while that Constitution stands unchanged, there is no power on earth that can release him from that obligation.

We commend the wisdom of South Carolina in not meddling with "the forts" which stand "within sight of Charleston." We trust she will not find it necessary, even to the prosecution of the purpose upon which she has set her heart, to disturb the Federal authorities now in possession of them. This, at all events, we hope she will make the very last step in that arduous march towards independence, the cost of which she seems as yet to have made very little effort to estimate.

South and North—Revolutionary Laws.

The Legislature of Georgia devoted its session, yesterday, to the consideration of a bill, attaching a fine of $2,000 to the sale of "a bale of cotton or a barrel of apples," to anybody at the North. The proposition is reported to have occasioned a vehement debate, in which the line between the Secessionists and the Unionists was distinctly drawn.

We are glad to see the measure brought forward at this early stage of the disunion movement, and we should not be at all sorry to see it adopted. The Southern Secessionists rely, with great confidence, on their ability to coerce the North by non-intercourse, into acquiescence in their views and purposes. It will be much better for all parties that they make the experiment before secession, than after it,—for its consequences, if the experiment should unhappily fail, can be much more easily remedied. One of the best things that could possibly happen,—the best, perhaps, for both parties,—would be a year's trial of the non-intercourse policy. If it succeeded, then the South could think of secession. If it failed, they would be more reconciled to their position within the Union.

But aside from this, such a policy as that proposed lacks all provocation on the part of the leading commercial centres at the North—upon which it would mainly take effect—and must therefore excite an indignation proportioned to its gross injustice. This feeling will in due time prompt retaliatory measures. Whatever may be said of the North as a whole, its great commercial cities have been in all extremities submissive even to the extra-constitutional demands of the Southern States,—and it can scarcely be expected that they will forever submit to these passionate and vindictive displays of inconsiderate feeling, or persist in refraining from legislation, the commercial results of which must be simply destructive to the South.

It is not easy to understand that state of mind which leads Southern men to suppose that they can possibly withhold from market, without injury and ruin to themselves, the great staple of their agriculture, on which they depend for everything necessary for their own consumption. Their necessity to sell is ten times as great as ours to buy, and if they were to accomplish, what seems to be the principal dream of their lives,—destruction of all trade with the North and the sale of their cotton to England alone,—they would simply place themselves at the mercy of a single purchaser, who, in the absence of competition, could, and of course would, dictate his own terms. It will indeed be a sad day for the planters when Manchester is rid of the company of Lowell and Philadelphia at the brokers' table.

The same remark applies to other Southern staples. There is so little, in truth, which the South offers which is indispensable to the North, or which it cannot obtain in other quarters, that no positively hostile legislation is needed in the Northern States to rebut these explosions of Southern folly and malignity. But if the manifold products of Northern mines, forests and workshops were to be placed under restrictions and penalties similar to those proposed in this Georgian law, the condition of the seceding States would indeed be deplorable. They would find by sorry experience that sudden political independence does not necessarily carry with it sudden industrial and commercial independence; and that the currents of trade are not to be diverted with impunity by arbitrary legislation. A long period of helplessness at a time when, if ever, energetic competition with a progressive North would be demanded by sectional pride and interest, would be the inevitable result.

If, therefore, any portion of the South is bent upon disunion, every consideration of policy bids it abstain from all preliminary legislation of this vindictive and suicidal kind. It has everything to gain by maintaining amicable relations with the North; all manner of hazards to incur from provoking angry and resentful feelings. If at its exodus, it attempts to destroy Northern commerce, pursue and persecute Northern citizens, repudiate its debts to Northern traders, and discriminate generally to the disadvantage of Northern men and interests, it may provoke corresponding measures at a crisis when it is least able to contend with them.

It is not to be forgotten, that with the severance of the Union, the thousand inducements to political forbearance which have heretofore governed the great Northern majority must cease to exist. The South has only to destroy the additional inducements offered by commercial self-interest and commercial intercourse, to create a breach, which no subsequent penitence and attempted reparation can entirely close. And in the conflict between hostile legislation at the North and the South there is no occasion to question the issue. It will be a contest between an armed and stalwart giant, and an infant that has not yet learned to go alone.

Should be Sent Up for a Short Term.—The Prison Discipline Association now holding its sessions in this City might make a profitable adjournment to the cells and corridors of Sing Sing. It is well known that ever since the abolition of the lash, through the charitable efforts of the Society, punishments have been substituted greatly exceeding in cruelty and absolute brutality the most savage use of the whip; and, notwithstanding that for the last six years public attention has been called to these inquisitorial contrivances, they still obtain in all our State Prisons. To the extreme suffering inflicted by these engines recent and painful testimony has been borne by Mr. Theodore Tilton and Mr. George Matsell.

The Discipline Society is certainly open to observation for not having given the earnest and urgent attention to this subject which it unquestionably demands. Had the shower bath, the yoke, the helmet, and the other diabolical tortures administered by irresponsible subordinates at Sing Sing been attacked with that philanthropic dash and energy which routed and extinguished the cat-o'-nine tails, they would no doubt have disappeared years ago, to the relief of hundreds of agonized and maddened victims. To have made the lash indeed give way to such substitutes, should be a subject of sincere contrition to the Society, calling for the very earliest reparation. It would clearly be far better to restore the whipping-post than to retain the bath. The change might not suit the sentimental; but there is a distinction between sentiment and beneficence, to be noted to edification.

To the efforts of Associations such as that we are alluding to, the benevolent can hardly look for immediately valuable results. The [illegible] glorious [illegible] of judicial punishment is still in its infancy. It will remain so until statistics, the invaluable handmaid of all such reforms, have investigated the mental, moral, and physical results of Imprisonment; its tendency for instance to produce insanity; its efficacy as a moral purgative; its influence on the longevity of the imprisoned. These important questions are attracting the study of observers in all parts of the world, and in time will be presented in the undisputable formula of statistical tables. It may then be ascertained whether any existing form of punishment by confinement be worth preserving, or whether it is not the duty of a Christian Government to replace it by a system of penal colonization. To the latter conviction the minds of many intelligent men are already carried strongly. The utmost these well-meaning organizations can do in the meantime, is to collate facts, figures and experience, diligently; and incessantly strive for the mitigation of the minor miseries of the prison. A visit to Sing Sing might, we repeat, aid the last-mentioned object.

The Chiriqui Expedition.—It is reported, from Washington, that the Chiriqui survey is a success, and that a practicable railroad route has been discovered across the Isthmus between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce. This does not tally with our accounts from Panama, where a very different impression appears to have prevailed. There seems to be, however, no reason to doubt that Lieut. Morton did discover a pass in the mountains, but whether it will ever be made available for the purposes of railway communication between the two oceans is a point that time only can determine. There is at present very little apparent probability of the execution of so costly an undertaking.

But whether this Chiriqui Expedition is successful or the contrary, it does not reflect any great credit on the Administration, as some journals in its interest are disposed to represent. The public do not forget that, to execute this survey, very grave interests on the Isthmus of Panama were neglected, and Americans were compelled to solicit British aid for the protection of their persons and property. The survey of this railroad route may be an important matter to the few parties immediately interested, but its importance was hardly sufficient to warrant the withdrawal from Panama of the only American man-of-war in that harbor at a period of imminent peril.

Southern Debtors.—The pains taken to assure the commercial public that Southern merchants intend to pay their debts, are superfluous. Any buyer, of sound credit originally, of ordinary honesty, and present ability, will find nothing in the present relations of the two sections to dissuade him from an honorable fulfilment of his obligations. The dishonest may, of course, plead the political crisis as a reason for withholding payment; but were this pretext wanting, another would doubtless have been found, and the result would have been precisely the same. The Southern States, of course, share in the embarrassment which the actual panic communicates to all the States. Doubtless, in the shortness of its crops, and the fact that they have not reached the market, the South is still more severely cramped than either the North or the Northwest. But these causes are temporary; and as they disappear, Southern remittances, we venture to predict, will come forward with their usual promptness. No more damaging aspersion could be cast upon the South, by even the malicious ingenuity of Abolitionism, than to charge its merchants as a class with the design to defraud their private creditors, under pretence of public wrongs.

A Hint for the Police.—In several places on Broadway the sidewalk is completely occupied by materials for new buildings, or has been taken up for the construction of vaults. This compels pedestrians to go out into the open street, and take their chances of safety among the omnibuses, carriages and carts by which Broadway is always crowded. No one can fail to have remarked the extreme inconvenience to which ladies as well as gentlemen are thus exposed.

There is a very simple remedy for this evil which builders of new houses should be compelled to apply. A plain *hand rail* should be extended along the street, securing room for persons to walk in single file,—if the space is too narrow for more,—and shutting them off from the passing vehicles. A very few dollars thus expended would secure very great additional comfort to pedestrians in Broadway, especially in muddy weather.

Amusements.

Winter Garden—Mr. Edwin Booth as "Richelieu."—Surprises, in the dramatic world, now-a-days, rarely occur. Mr. Barry Cornwall and others have told us into what a state of surprise the dramatic world of London was thrown, many years ago, when, on that memorable cold Winter's night, at Drury Lane, Edmund Kean made his first triumph, in the character of *Shylock*. There have been surprises since in England and in this country. We were surprised here, many years ago, by Miss Cushman; later, by Miss Heron, as *Camille*, and by others, in a lesser degree, whom we need not name. The surprise of last night was equal to the best of these—not including Edmund Kean, as we only take his victory on the credit of his biographer and from cotemporary criticism.

Last night Mr. Edwin Booth appeared in the character of *Richelieu*, in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's play of that name. The house was well filled, but was not crowded. We predict, however, thronged houses, henceforth, every night that Mr. Booth repeats this personation.

For our own part, we went in expectation of witnessing a very meritorious performance, and to the close of the first act our anticipations were not disturbed. But from the second act, and thence onward, we were swept along, like the rest of the audience, in a mingled current of surprise, admiration and astonishment. The part of *Richelieu* has always been held to be one of the greatest that Mr. Macready ever personated (it was written for him), but we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Booth fully equals that eminent tragedian, and if our assertion is challenged, we will reply that he surpasses him. As for other actors, they are, in sporting language, "nowhere." Gradually rising in grandeur, as the play proceeded, Mr. Booth, at the close of the fourth act, on being called before the curtain, not only received the applause of the electrified audience, but, unable to restrain themselves, they broke into loud and long articulated "Bravos."

Of the rest of the characters, we may say that they were respectable. Further than that we cannot indorse them. But Mr. Booth alone might fill a theatre twice as large as the Winter Garden, for many nights in succession, in the part of *Richelieu*.

Slavers under Arrest.

The following is a list of the vessels which have been seized in this port, on suspicion of being bound on a slave voyage on the Coast of Africa, with the proofs of guilt on board:

Bark *Ardennis*, Capt. Pellettier, seized on the Coast; waiting trial. Capt. Pellettier is reported to have recently landed a cargo of Africans in Cuba.

Bark *Cora*, seized here; waiting a trial.

Bark *Josephine*, Capt. Carzer, seized here, waiting trial.

Brig *Charlotte E. Tay*, seized here, waiting trial.

Bark *Kate*, Capt. Otto, waiting decision by Judge Betts.

Bark *Weather Guage*, Capt. Mitchell, seized here, to be tried next week.

Brig *Thomas Achorn*, seized on the Coast, waiting trial.

Bark *Fairmount*, seized on the Coast, waiting trial.

News From Washington.

Continuation of the Debate on Peace Between the Allies and China.

The Campaign Against the Indians in New-Mexico—The Chiriqui Expedition—The Late Peruvian Minister, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 30.

Interesting intelligence has been received at the Indian Office, from New-Mexico. The volunteers have been quite successful in the Navajo Campaign, killing many Indians and taking a large amount of stock and some prisoners. The Pueblo Indians, who went out with the volunteers, had returned, bringing a number of horses, sheep and prisoners. They also killed some Navajoes. They left the volunteers at the mouth of the cañon of Chelley, where they were collecting the corn from the fields of the plundering Navajoes, and their purpose is to remain there as long as they can subsist themselves. The regular troops have also made some further scouts.

The Administration interested Gen. Rousseau to call out volunteers, and now the Department of State directs the enlistment of all the parties concerned in the movement, which will greatly relieve the protection of the people. Col. Fauntleroy refused the volunteers commissions, and great indignation was expressed. There is much ill-feeling between Gov. Rencher and the people of New-Mexico.

The Secretary of the Navy received the report of the Chiriqui survey officially to-day, and expressed great pleasure at the satisfactory manner in which they had completed their work. Preliminary reports were given in, and orders were issued for the preparation of charts and maps. A room has been assigned for this work, which is now regarded by everyone as of the highest importance.

The diplomatic corps are quite incensed at the vulgar attack on Señor Zevallos, late Peruvian Minister, by the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, particularly as Mr. Zevallos is making preparations to leave for Peru by the steamer of the 15th of January, his property being already offered for sale. Mr. Clay, it appears, took time to dispose of his effects before leaving Lima.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 30.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Ward, stating that England and France have concluded a treaty with China. The combined forces had advanced to within twelve miles of Peking. The Emperor of China at first refused to attach his seal, but finally yielded to the demand.

Minister Harris writes that the glowing accounts of the Japanese Embassy of their reception by the Government and citizens of the United States had reached Yedo, occasioning great delight to the officials there.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $2,317,000, about two millions of which were on account of the loans, and the remainder from the customs. The payments for the week were $2,256,000, of which $1,331,000 was for the redemption of Treasury notes and the public debt, leaving subject to draft nearly three millions and a half.

The Customs receipts from Charleston have largely diminished, as compared with those of last year.

About six millions of the ten millions loan are paid in.

Lieut. Monroe has just returned from the Chiriqui expedition, and the author of the report on the harbor defences of New-York will be ordered to the Superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct works.

The arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Scott is daily expected.

From the Home of the President-Elect.

Springfield, Ill., Friday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, quite a number of country people were in town, and paid their respects to the President elect.

The President elect feels greatly relieved by the prospect of a peaceable solution of the Kansas troubles.

Mr. Stephens' Union speech was read by Mr. Lincoln with great satisfaction. He is reported to have said that the best item of news he had received since the 6th of November was that of Mr. Stephens' election as delegate to the Georgia State Convention.

George G. Fogg, Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, was here yesterday, and had a long private interview with Mr. Lincoln.

Hon. Hugh White, ex-member of Congress from Saratoga District, reached here this morning. Having served simultaneously with Mr. Lincoln, he was heartily received as an old acquaintance.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 27th inst., has arrived.

Sugar was dull at 8½ reals. The harvest was promising.

Freights were inactive.

Exchanges on London was at 13⅛@14⅛ ₱ cent. premium, and Sight Drafts on New-York 3 ₱ cent. premium.

The political intelligence from the United States had unsettled the Money market.

Railroad Disaster, Etc.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 30.

The up-passenger train on the Jackson Railway was thrown off the track eighty miles above this city to-day. No lives were lost. The down freight train ran into a broken ridge, killing the conductor and engineer. The engine afterwards exploded.

Several bridges have been washed away by the recent rains, but efforts are making to forward passengers as usual.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Murder Case.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, Nov. 30.

The decision in the extradition case of the fugitive slave and murderer, Jones, has been still further postponed for a few days. The court to-day was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Many colored people of both sexes assembled in and around the Court-house, ready to rescue the prisoner in case the Court decided to hand him over to the United States authorities.

Disasters on the Lakes.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 30.

Intelligence is received here of the loss of the schooner *Circassian*, on the White Shoals, Straits of Mackinac, in the late gale, with all on board.

The propeller *Ontonagon*, which arrived at Collingswood to-day, from Chicago, reports the propeller *Keystone* at Mackinac. She has previously been reported ashore at the mouth of Georgian Bay.

The Brig Minnie Schiffer.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 30.

The British Government, through the Consul at this port, has presented Capt. Wilson, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, with a valuable gold chronometer; Mr. Cornauven, the mate, with a telescope, and $10 to each of the crew; also a liberal compensation is made for the demurrage and subsistence of the crew and passengers of the *Connaught*.

The Palestine Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Friday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *Palestine* will leave this port for Liverpool *vid* Londonderry, at about 2½ o'clock P. M., to-morrow. Dispatches for Europe to be forwarded by this opportunity will be received by Mr. Bonnin, No. 7 Broad-street, New-York, to 1½ o'clock P. M. of the same day.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

Alexandria, Va., Friday, Nov. 30.

The brig *Crocus*, Capt. Hemmert, of Gardiner, Me., has arrived in thirty days from Gonaives Island. She reports having experienced terrific gales. Two seamen were killed by falling from the mast, and another died on the voyage. The Captain's wife died at Sombrero.

Burning of the Steamer Kate French.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Nov. 30.

The steamer *Kate French*, bound from Louisville to the Arkansas River, was burned near Napoleon, Ark., on Wednesday night. Boat and cargo a total loss. No lives lost.

Later from Brazos.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 26.

Arrived steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos, on the 23d inst. She brings $132,000 in specie. Her news is unimportant.

Fire in a Stable.—The stable, No. 55 Ridge-street, owned by John Farrell, also took fire about 9 o'clock last evening. Little damage was done; insured.

THE BURCH MURDER CASE.

[illegible], Va., Friday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving, the telegraph [illegible] we were unable to forward the proceedings of the Burch case. The Court held an [illegible] session only.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Ainsworth, for the defence, read a letter, dated Chicago, Feb. 15, 1858, from Mr. Burch to Erastus Corning, giving information of Joseph Turner's illness, stating that Mary, his wife, was in very bad health, weak, nervous, and unfit to attend her brother. The letter addressed Corning as "Dear Uncle."

In order to prevent the reading of other letters, the Commonwealth's counsel admitted the following dates as Burch being in Chicago, Sept. 2 and Oct. 5, 1857; and at Syracuse, Sept. 7, 1857.

The following letters were then put in for the defence:

TO ERASTUS CORNING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1860.

MY DEAR UNCLE: I am in the deepest affliction. My wife has played false with me; she has committed an awful offence, which consigns her forever to hell. You must come here at once and take care of her. She may stay under my roof—but separate from me—until you have time to come here. David Stuart has confessed her criminality, and she confesses it. Oh! my God! Uncle, hurry you. Telegraph me when you will arrive. It seems as if I shall die before you arrive. Yours, ISAAC BURCH.

The envelope is marked "private—stop at Richmond."

Another letter was written by Burch to J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, requested as most important by the [illegible] from the commonwealth by evidences and its [illegible] children. In it Burch justifies his course [illegible] Burch away; gives various reasons [illegible] of the publication of her fall; then says, [illegible] since Mary became acquainted with Stuart; and thereafter your wife wrote her as was [illegible] and will have to do with you yet. [illegible] and hood her. In the Summer of 1857 I saw Stuart [illegible] very together at parties; gaudy coun[illegible] for I to have anything to do with him. I [illegible] pass all opportunity, when offered, [illegible] could present to her knowledge, [illegible] his bad character, for the purpose of [illegible] having anything to do with him. The [illegible] dinner of '57 called me to Buffalo. At that [illegible] confessed that Stuart possessed more [illegible] his seductive appliances, and on Oct. 16, '57, they had carnal intercourse;—from this time to the [illegible] of December, she confesses six or seven acts of adultery with him since May, '58; but says she had no connection with him for the last sixteen months. Constant notes passed between them, through the agency of the post, our servants and one vile fellow named Burrill, a friend of Stuart's. So bold had they become in the practice, that Mary says they had frequent connection by daylight and early hours in the morning, with the doors of the library, or parlor, or wherever it was, committed undefended; their actions long since led the servants to say among themselves that Mrs. Burch was imprudent, although they protest they never suspected anything criminal. He warns the friends of Mrs. Burch that, although she may appear innocent, they must not trust her; says the springs of her nature are polluted; she has passed through a hardening process that seldom characterises the downfall of others; cites several instances of her faithlessness at Rye Beach, a few years since, where she carried on a most scandalous love affair with Isaac N. Arnold, of this city, which disgraced her with every person there; a love affair with Capt. Mack at Avon, four years ago. So far did they carry matters that Mack proposed to elope again at Sachem's Head. In the Summer of 1858, she had a flirtation with Mr. Tighe, which drew out the condemnation of all the [illegible] of the house, and destroyed the peace of Mrs. Tighe.

The letter was very lengthy and repeats the charge that Mrs. Burch was making assignations with Boyd and Stuart, at various times when the family were [illegible], and concludes:

"The whole matter I have ferreted out by the most [illegible] of all possessed; by cross-examinations, affording more information than I possessed, and such [illegible] several and distinct influences as I was enabled [illegible] to bear. I deem her the smartest woman for [illegible] I ever saw, and woefully depraved at heart. [illegible] the astonishing power of God in the prosecu[illegible] painful task I have had to perform; and [illegible] the devious ways in which I have arrived at the [illegible] conclusions, I felt God ever worked with and [illegible] me."

The evidence offered the evidence of Arnold and Mack, to prove the charges made in the letter were false. Opposition was made and the evidence ruled out. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of proceedings, David Stuart appeared in Court for the first time. When Mrs. Burch entered they mutually recognised each other, in a [illegible] and unembarrassed manner.

David Stuart was the first witness. Witness defendant resided at Chicago since early in the Spring of 1856; am a lawyer; Mrs. Burch never in her life came to my office under any pretence whatever; was first introduced to Mrs. Burch in the Spring of 1856, at a party at the Tremont House, by her husband; Burch was an old acquaintance and friend of my father; I was engaged as solicitor in an important case of the Quincey, Burlington and Chicago Railroad; Burch was related closely intimately and financially with gentlemen connected with that road; being acquainted with some members of her family, I asked an introduction to her, and was introduced as the son of his old friend, Robert Stuart; the next time I saw Mrs. Burch was in June or July, 1857; was going Eastward with wife and family; Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Farnam, with their families, were on a lake steamer; introduced them to my family; we reached Buffalo early in the morning; I took Mrs. Farnam and Mrs. Burch to the depôt; saw them off; the next occasion was at a party of Mrs. Farnam, or Judge Oakey's, uncertain which; Mr. and Mrs. Burch were present; saw her next, think, at the masquerade at Ramsey's; went with her, Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, and Jos. Turner; accompanied the same party home; I was with Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Farnam all the evening, until the company unmasked; cannot remember if I was at Springfield before that party; was there during the session of the Legislature that year; returned during the session once or twice to Chicago; the house of the Burches had been for a long time the only house in Chicago at which I visited frequently; was sick at the Tremont House from the latter part of February till the 15th of March; I was pretty ill; during all the time was abed; had a very severe attack of bilious fever; Mrs. Burch never, to my recollection, came into my room; she may have been there; was part of the time delirious; Mrs. Burch was kind and attentive during my illness; sent me many delicacies from the house through Mrs. Farnam, who, with her husband, visited daily my room; never was at Burch's house when a clock was received or unpacked; remember meeting Mrs. Burch at Mrs. Farnam's room, at the Tremont, when cards were played; remember hearing of Mrs. Farnam's party at the Tremont, but think I was absent and at Springfield at the time; my relations with Mr. Burch were intimate and familiar; have done business for him as his generality; my impression is the first business I did for him individually was in the Spring of '58; had been doing professional business for the house long before September, 1857; was doing their business at the time of the panic; was in consultation daily with Burch at that time; can state a great many times when more I was at Burch's house: been there frequently than any of the witnesses has sworn; used to go in or out to dinner or tea, as I would to my sister's; constantly met Burch there; was the most intimate friend of the family, except probably Mr. Farnam; remember the night Mr. F. called; Mrs. Burch was indisposed, and not dressed for company; the door-bell rang, and the servant asked if Mrs. Burch would see company; I answered "no; she is out;" Mrs. Burch said laughingly, "Oh, you should not have said that;" the girl went to the door as soon as Mrs. Burch heard the voice, she said, "Oh, it's Mr. Farnam—I want to see him;" she jumped up, but before she got to the door, the girl returned; what the girl had stated is true; I was not in the house one hour that night; I remember the 14th of October, 1857; was in the United States Court that day, being engaged in the case of The People *vs.* Assay; left there with Mr. Carpenter; we went to the Fair together; we were there two or three hours; I returned to the Tremont, being engaged to dine with Mrs. Douglas; I dined there about three o'clock; John Brougham and others were there; I invited Mrs. Douglas to go to the theatre with me that evening; we went and occupied a private box; I did not see Mrs. Burch that day; if I did, it must have been on the streets; I know I had no interview with her that day.

Q.—Did you on that day, or any other day, at any time or place, have any criminal or sexual intercourse with Mrs. Burch? A.—Never, so help me God, at any time or place on earth, or any act even approaching anything like it.

A file of the Chicago *Times* of 1857 was produced and identified.

Stuart's testimony resumed:

On the 16th of October the play of "Pocahontas" was performed, with two other pieces; think the first time after Mrs. Burch returned from the East was Christmas Day, when I went, accompanied by John Burrill, to deliver presents to Mrs. Burch; her daughter, Minnie Burch, was present when I gave the presents; remember having a conversation with Burrill about the report spread by Mary Spaulding, with regard to her seeing me take certain liberties with Mrs. Burch; think it was the Spring of 1857; I have no recollection of any circumstances that could have led to any such report or insinuation made by Miss Spaulding; when I heard of it from Burrill I was indignant and discontinued my visits in a degree, in consequence, for I didn't choose to have this lady's name associated with mine in any such manner; Mrs. Burch asked me, in the Fall of 1859, if I remembered taking a port-monnaie away from her, which might have given rise to it; I did not, on the 28th of November, 1859, accept Mr. and Mrs. Burch in the Court-room at Chicago; asked her what was the matter; she said she had something for me, and handed me a note: I put it in my pocket, and at my office read it; there was no blushing round when she gave it to me; after reading it and finding it concerned her honor, my friend Burrill, as well as myself deemed it proper to show it to him; in the evening went to his house and showed him the letter over the supper-table; to my nothing about it; had a conversation with Mrs. B. in regard to the letter the Friday succeeding; told me she wanted to speak to me about that dreadful letter she said she had written me; told her I did not desire to speak about it; had a reply nearly written which I wished her to read; I then walked with her, and she said she was sorry she had written; that Miss Spaulding had written her, saying the story was made up by Burrill and myself, and she had written under the influence of that letter; I reasoned to her to show the impossibility of Miss Spaulding's statement, and she became convinced; on my return home destroyed the letter; remember perfectly the occasion which I allude refers to about the grapevines; I saw Summer shoots on the vine, and told her the gardener don't know his business, and showed her that the [illegible] appeared upon the [illegible] till I read his evidence; there is no truth in it: he never [illegible] Mrs. Burch; remember Joseph Turner; Minnie Burch told me of it; asked if I could be of service by writing me; he said not that night, as parents were engaged, but other nights he should like to; Mr. Burrill asked me to go next night at Burch's request; I went, and was there nearly every night at the time; have read Fanny Burch's testimony; about her going down for Joe, and about Mrs. Burch's reading the letter which I furtively put in my pocket; I have no remembrance of any such thing; no such incident occurred to my recollection; if she were reading any letter, the inference drawn from it is basely unjust; there was a death in the house; the youth was fatally sick; Mrs. Burch's anguish was deeper than that of any other; there was the spirit of death over the whole household, and she herself was agonized at the time; remember the Halloween party at Boyd's; they were the next door neighbors; called on Mrs. Burch that day.

Q.—Did you that day take any liberty with Mrs. Burch? A.—Why, no, Sir, no: not at that or any other time; I never took any improper liberty or license with Mrs. Burch in my life.

Q.—Did you make any arrangement or suggestion to her to return that night? A.—Why, no, sir, no; not by a single word; remember next evening how I was engaged; was with Burrill from an early hour; evidence substantially the same as Burrill's.

From Venezuela.

We have received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, *via* Havana, to the 6th of November. We translate the following news from the Havana *Diario de la Marina*:

"The Constitutional regimen rules all the provinces, not even excepting that of Barinas, which it is supposed is already occupied by the Government forces.

The destruction of the factions which had invaded Merida was of great influence in the pacification of the provinces of Barinas and Portuguesa, which for a long period were the centre of the insurrection.

The defenders of the Constitution in the province of Portuguesa have gained a signal victory over the parties that threatened Guanare.

The Commandante CAMERO, had destroyed the faction of Maestranza, which had latterly received encouragement from the Military Government of Cumana.

We can affirm the province of Cumana is now at peace.

The band of SOTILLO and that of JULIO MONAGAS, which have been devastating the province of Barcelona, are scarcely pursued. If they dare to assault Maturin, as it is said they intend to do, that attempt will assuredly be their last.

The army of the Republic has been divided into four corps, of which the Secretary of War has taken command. Don MIGUEL HERRERA has been appointed to that office. It is something new in Venezuela for the Ministry of War to be filled by a simple citizen."

News from the Bahamas.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

By the arrival of the steamer *Karnak*, BROWNLESS, from Nassau, we have the papers of that place to 21st of November, inclusive.

The Nassau *Guardian* of Nov. 14, contains a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court in the case of Stephen Roberts *et al*, against the American ship *Liberty*. The Court decrees that a salvage remuneration of $20,000 be paid to the salvors, that the value of the hay (three trusses) taken by the *Rhoda*, be deducted, and that each party pay their own costs and one half the expenses. Nothing extra is awarded to the wreck-master.

The *Guardian* of the 21st has the following:

"Two thousand dollars were offered to the salvors of the American bark *Savannah* and her cargo, by the Captain of the bark, for their services. The offer was refused by the master of the schooner *Avon*—one of the two vessels concerned—who has since referred his claim to the Admiralty Court. The captain of the other vessel, we understood, accepted the sum offered by Capt. PULLEN."

The French brig *Helene*, from Cuba bound to Havre, with a cargo of dyewood, hides and cedar, was wrecked at Cat Cay, near Gun Cay lighthouse, on the 17th inst.

We regret to learn by an arrival from Long Island that fever of a severe type had been very prevalent. W. H. PINDER, Esq., Police Magistrate of that District, was attacked with fever on the 25th ult., which continued with great severity until the 2d inst. On that day the disease yielded to the means used.

Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF U. S. SAILORS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The final preparations were made yesterday, on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina* at Brooklyn, to dispatch in the California steamer to-day, a new crew for the U. S. corvette *Cyane*, of the Pacific squadron; together with some reinforcements for the short ships' companies of the fleet. The sailors will be marched to the steamer this forenoon. The *Cyane* arrived at Panama from Acapulco, Mazatlan, and La Paz on the 16th inst., to await exchange of crews, which will obviate the necessity of sending her home "round the Horn." All the ships in the Pacific will probably be assembled at Panama when the outward bound company arrives there. The *Lancaster*, *Narragansett* and *St. Marys*, are already in port, while the *Levant* from Honolulu, and the *Saranac* from San Francisco were due at last advices.

The *Cyane* is a second-class sloop-of-war, 792 tons burthen; and was built at Boston 21 years ago. She is in good condition. Any slight repairs she may need can be effected at San Francisco, where, indeed, her crew might have been shipped, thus saving the expense incurred in sending them from the Atlantic States. The *Cyane* went into commission at Norfolk about 29 months ago, and has since performed a good deal of active service on the Pacific Coast, visiting, periodically, every port from Panama to Callao. The first part of her cruise was not remarkable for the harmony with which officers and men worked together; liberty was given but seldom and desertions were numerous; latterly, however, a good understanding has existed between the *habitues* of the quarter-deck and those of the forecastle. Several summary, and one or two general courts-martial have, we believe, convened on board, and a few deaths are recorded.

Subjoined is a list of the officers outward bound: Commander BISSELL; Lieutenants, Vansandt and McGaunch: Surgeons, Harlan and Gibson; Paymaster, White; Boatswain, Lavery; Gunner, Duggan; Carpenter, Nash; Sailmaker, Nash. The officers to be relieved are as follows: Commander, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD; Lieutenants, T. A. Parker, G. W. Morris, James Stillwell, John Mitchell, R. W. Meads, Jr, (Acting Master); Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Purser, James D. Murray; Lieutenant Marines, A. N. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Charles E. Lining; Boatswain, John A. Brisco; Gunner, N. B. Willets; Carpenter, William Knight; Sailmaker, Samuel H. Boutwell; Captain's Clerk, William D. Porter; Purser's Clerk, Wm. de Behrens. The *Cyane* lacks about fifty men of her full complement.

The steam-frigates *Powhatan*, *Paynee*, and the sailing man-of-war *Sabine*, *St. Louis*, and storeship *Supply*, were at Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., officers and crew well. The *Paynee* had the flag of the fleet.

Local Politics.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.

In our notices of the candidates for Aldermen in the several Districts, there were sundry expressions which might lead to erroneous and unjust inferences, and we make haste, therefore, to correct them.

Mr. IRA M. ALLEN, who has been nominated for re-election in the Thirteenth District, has voted steadily against the Japanese swindle at every stage of its progress,—while Mr. MASTERTON, his Tammany opponent, in the Assembly last Winter, voted for all the Gridirons, large and small. Mr. ALLEN repels all intimations of any connection with Mayor WOOD, whom he has not seen for several months. He is a lumber-dealer, and a man who enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. In addition to the Republican nomination he has received that of the Taxpayers' also.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNNING, the Republican candidate in the Seventeenth District, is an able, energetic and thoroughly upright man, well worthy the support of all who value these qualities in the Common Council. We are assured that his chances of success are very good—GREEN'S course in the Board having lost him the confidence of all the best portion of his constituents.

In the Third District Capt. GEORGE C. BYRNE, the Republican candidate, is likely to suffer undue prejudice from his testimony before the Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen in 1853. He did refuse to answer questions, under the advice of counsel, and he does not deny, we believe, that he had once paid money to certain Aldermen for their votes, which they would give for no other consideration, and which were absolutely necessary to the protection of his interests. From a knowledge of some years, we believe Capt. BYRNE to be entirely honest in the performance of every public trust and worthy of general support.

In the Eleventh District, Mr. JACOB L. DOWNS has been confounded with Mr. JAMES T. DOWNS, who once was Street Commissioner. Mr. J. L. DOWNS has never held that office, and has never had anything whatever to do with City contracts. He is a man of sterling character and great popularity in his District, and we are sorry to learn, that he has declined.

REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Liberty Hall, Thirty-second-street, to ratify the nomination of Gen. WILLIAM HALL for Alderman of the Eleventh District. JAS. O. BENNET, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by WM. H. ASTEON Jr., Esq., EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., Gen. WM. HALL, and others. A Conference Committee, composed of Delegates from the Association in Thirty-six'h-street and the one in Thirty-second-street, were in session to make out a Union ticket. Mr. JOHN MCCREERY reported that the following ticket was agreed upon:

For Commissioner—Judge John Quackenbush.
For Trustee—Full term, Dr. Henry Nichols, James L. Harris; to fill vacancy, Mathew McDougal.
For Inspector—Daniel Hogneacam.
For Constables—Joseph Stiner; Simson Rayn ved.

Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, who was the nominee of the Liberty Hall Party for Commissioner, and Mr. DANIEL E. SMITH, for Trustee, both withdrew from the contest, to present a united front on all issues of the Charter election. Resolutions indorsing Gen. HALL, thanking JACOB L. DOWNS, Esq., for withdrawing in favor of the General, and indorsing the course pursued by Councilman DANIEL TOWNSEND in the Common Council, were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned, cheering the united ticket.

ALDERMAN GENET RATIFIED.

Last evening there was a meeting of Democrats on Bloomingdale road, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to ratify the nomination of HENRY W. GENET for Alderman. A platform, well draped with bunting, had been erected; there was plenty of music and several torchlight processions. Speeches were made by the Alderman, HENRY ARCULARIUS, and several others.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE CLERK COMPLAINS OF THE NEWSPAPERS—A NEW FIRE ENGINE.

In this Board, last evening, a communication was received from Mr. MCCLENAHAN, Clerk of the Board, complaining of an article in the *Evening Post* reflecting upon the official integrity of the Clerk, and attributing the authorship of said article to a member of the Board, (Councilman PINCKNEY.)

Mr. PINCKNEY denied all knowlege of the article until after its publication, and considered the communication of the Clerk highly presumptuous, impertinent and insulting.

Councilman LENT took the same view of the communication, and Councilman DOREE moved that the Clerk have permission to withdraw it. The motion passed and the Clerk withdrew the paper.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved that the minutes of the last meeting be corrected so as to make the vote on the question of granting the Clerk $250 extra pay read "14 ayes, 8 nays," as it was declared at the time by the President of the Board, instead of 18 to 4 as printed in the minutes.

The motion was lost, as were one or two other motions to correct the minutes.

The Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in granting $250 extra pay to the clerks of that Board.

The appropriation of $3,500 to purchase a steam fire engine for Hose Company No. 57, was concurred in.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.

A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday to fill vacancies in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election.

The following resolution, offered by Supervisor TWEED, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby directed, to compare the names of the persons who officiated as Inspectors and Canvassers of the late election with the list of persons who have qualified for their positions before him, and that when the names of parties appear who have so acted, and who have not so qualified, he be directed to notify them to appear and qualify before him on Monday next.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies that have occurred from resignation and otherwise, to the number of about twenty-five.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN APOTHECARY.—Coroner SCHIRMER, on Thursday, held an inquest in the case of HERMAN KNUTT, a German druggist, about 40 years of age, who poisoned himself on Wednesday morning, by taking laudanum. From the testimony, it was shown that deceased recently became the proprietor of a drug-store at No. 103 First-avenue, but in consequence of his intemperance, his business suffered, and he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. One of the witnesses, a clerk in the employ of the deceased, stated that he was drunk from morning till night, and on several occasions customers had been sent from the store by representing that the medicines for which they inquired were not in the place, when at the same time the articles were on the shelves. On Wednesday, deceased did not come from his bed-room at the usual hour, and witness went to learn the reason. Deceased then asked that one of his friends might be sent for, upon whose arrival he stated that he had taken laudanum to end his life. A physician was summoned, who administered the usual antidotes, but they proved unavailing, and he died in the evening.

FIRE IN A CIGAR-STORE—TWO MEN BURNED.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the cigar-store of GERARD DE KAMPENAIR, No. 207 Hudson-street, causing a damage to the stock amounting to about $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Germania Insurance Company. Mr. DE KAMPENAIR and GEORGE CASSELWALDER, one of his workmen, slept in the rear part of the store, and they sought to escape from the building by the back door. In doing so, CASSELWALDER was overcome by the heat and smoke, and fell to the floor, where the flames reached him, while, in his efforts to save the life of his companion, KAMPENAIR was severely burned. Both men were placed in the Hospital. The upper part of the house was also filled with smoke, and the family of JOHN C GOBRIGHT, living there, had much difficulty in getting out. The building belonged to WILLIAM WEST. I was damaged to the extent of $400; said to be insured

Police Reports.

ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Justice BRENNAN yesterday held for examination a man named Abner S. Young, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 note on the Rockland County Bank of Nyack, N. Y., at the liquor-store of John Marselius, No. 620 Water-street. The accused tendered the bill in payment for a glass of brandy, pretending that he had no change. It was at once seen to be counterfeit, and he was handed over to an officer. Upon searching him, $1 50 in change was found in his pockets. Two colored seamen, named John Jefferson and James Jackson, were also taken before Justice WELSH on the complaint of Dennis Davis, tailor, at No. 113 Chatham street, who alleged that he had received from them a counterfeit $10 note, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Andover, Massachusetts, in payment for a pair of pantaloons. It was shown that the accused had previously attempted to dispose of the bill at another store, where its worthlessness had been made known to them. They were held for trial.

THE FRAUD UPON THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

Erastus B. Roberts, who was arrested a day or two ago, on the charge of embezzling about $4,000 from the Overland Mail Company, was brought up for examination, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday. From affidavits submitted by the complainants, it appears that the prisoner was in the habit of falsely entering checks drawn by Wells, Fargo & Co., in favor of the Overland Mail Company. In many instances, the difference between the face of the check and the entry amounted to $150; the sum total of the frauds amounting to upwards of $4,000. The examination will be resumed to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; H. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Daniel Clark and G. Marston, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin; C. Hamlin, Esq., of Maine; and J. C. Burnham, of Cuba, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Collier, of Binghamton; R. A. Eddy, of London, Eng.; T. Wheaton and A. Piper, of the U. S. A.; Lieut. Van Zant and I. J. McKinley, of the U. S. N.; and Dr. P. J. McGary, of Virginia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. O. M. Mitchell and lady, of Albany; C. H. Walker, of London, Eng.; and Simon Stevens, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. G. A. Burnham, of Connecticut; T. M. Edwards, of New-Hampshire; W. D. Brayton, of Rhode Island; and J. M. Ashley of Ohio; Capt. Lee, of the U. S. N.; Judge McKean, of Saratoga; and J. G. Begner and family, of Cuba, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina; Judge Clifford, of Portland, Me., and Maj. Dean, of the U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. J. Henry, of St. Louis, Mo.; Col. Bird, of Trenton; Col. Titus and Maj. Howell, of Arizona, are at the Stevens House.

The Arrest of Mr. Joseph T. Sweet—His Discharge.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have noticed in your journal, the arrest of Mr. JOSEPH T. SWEET, on the charge of forgery, in connection with the frauds of the Boone County Bank, Indiana. As an act of justice to Mr. SWEET, will you also notice his discharge, granted by Judge PECKHAM, and for such purpose, I herewith inclose you a copy of the order of discharge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. A. GRISWOLD,
of Counsel for J. T. SWEET.

THE DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Joseph T. Sweet.—A return to the *habeas corpus*, issued in this matter, having been made by JOHN S. YOUNG, and no sufficient cause being shown for detaining or holding in custody the abovenamed JOSEPH T. SWEET, it is ordered that he be, and he is hereby, discharged from imprisonment.

(Copy Order,) R. W. PECKHAM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1860.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Barlow's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 479 Broadway.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Sudden Changes of Weather are very try'ng to the health and susceptibly to the delicate. But in BRANDRETH'S PILLS is the remedy for them, as well as for the ill operated, the Bilious, and the ill constitute. Remember, they take out from the blood the black and vitiated bile, out of which epidemics and other tumors are made. Their energetic use Cures Inflammations, and Prevents Fevers. They, in fact, enforce safely, but energetically, the great curative principle of purgation. Headaches and all pains vanish when they are used, because they purify the blood. Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and No. 294 Canal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

Read this Circular.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 23, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that I have taken into copartnership Mr. PHILIPPE REIN for the establishment of a retail business in jewelry, watches and fancy goods, in the store No. 6 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, under the firm of BISHOP & REIN.

I continue alone at No. 23 Maiden-lane the business of importer of precious stones and French goods, which I began in 1837, and solicit for the new establishment the same public favor that I have enjoyed in the old one.

VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.

House in Paris, No. 82 Rue de la Verrerie.

New Within Reach of All.

GLOVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 1st-av.; and 24th-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. B. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoar ness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. L. BUWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES — Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Health of American Women.

SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from highly literary and religious author.ty:

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company, fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidence of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, fallings, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as wellas the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PRE-PAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., President Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. BRIDGE will receive patients at the Graefenberg Institute. He may also be consulted by letter or personally, and he is personally permitted to refer to HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune.* Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D, of New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 380 Broadway.

Great Reduction.—CAHILL & WOOD, No 637 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., have reduced their Stock, comprising Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of every description, 25 per cent. less than their former prices. Call and see for yourselves.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Silver Prize-Cup, manufactured for the Robin Hood Rifles, of Nottingham, (the Duke of Newcastle's Regiment,) has just been completed and is on exhibition at our establishment for a short time previous to being sent to England. BALL, BLACK & CO.

Alexander's Sillaneus, for restoring the natural color of the Hair without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 320, 511 and 766 Broadway.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!
From $5 to $20.
At Messrs GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, 290 and 292 Bowery.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by
J. A. WHITMORE.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 556 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Sacrocoscle Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 408 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. C. Osborn, WILLET R. SMITH, Esq., to ELIZA V. WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Stephen Williams, Esq., all of this City.

HICKS—SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. C. C. Norton, JOHN H. HICKS, of this City, to MARY A. SCOFIELD, of Stamford, Conn.

ORIATT—WATERHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Mr. Schneller, Mr. FRANCIS W. ORIATT, of Saratoga Springs, to Miss MARTHA A. WATERHOUSE, eldest daughter of the late Hiram Waterhouse, of Maine.

Washington County papers please copy.

HUMBLING—OGDEN.—In Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Nov 29, by Rev. J. M. Humbling, JOHN B. HUMBLING, of New-York, to MARY E., only daughter of M. H. Ogden, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

LAWSON—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, after a long confinement of the [illegible],

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON WILL DELIVER A lecture on Men and his Manhood, in the Third Presbyterian Church, 4th-st. east of 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1860. Doors open at 6 o'clock; lecture to commence at 7. Tickets 25 cents; to be obtained at the Bookstores of Thomas Darling's, No. 285 Broadway; A. Knox's, 512 6th-av.; Gordon & Fellowes, No. 225 6th-av.; Spaulding's, No. 221 Chestnut-st., William Neely's, No. 3 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—Staten-st. near West, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Sunday-School meeting at 2 P. M., in the body of the Church. Singing by HORACE WATERS' choir of children. Speaking by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Henry Morgew, the newsboy, and others. All are invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2D-AV., Dover 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st.—Rev. T. M. Johnston Bray, of the East Maine Conference, will preach in this Church, TO-MORROW, 2d inst. Services commencing at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting next Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, west of 5th-av., East. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services this day, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach in the morning and AFTERNOON, and the Rector in the evening. The sermon in the morning and afternoon will be interpreted by the Rector. Seats free.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the corner of Washington and Vandam sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend church, by invitation of Rev. Mr. Dunbar. By request,

C. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
JOHN DALLY, Colonel.

REV. DR. PRESSER, PRESIDENT OF HAMline College, will PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 2, in the Presbyterian Church, on [illegible] (Rev. Dr. KNOX,) the sermon on [illegible] recently preached in Edinburgh. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN WILL PREACH IN Methodist Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Believer's Privilege.* Subject for the Evening—*The Uses of the Bible.*

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—BISHOP Sheffield Snow, of the Catholic Church of God, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 363 Bowery. Seats free. Those who would learn what is coming on the world are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st. Rev. C. E. DEVRIE, Rector. There will be service in this Church on EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, until the 1st of May. Seats to be provided with cards. Morning service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARTLEY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Lecture THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Rivington, Madison, and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARSENUS may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, for men at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JAMES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in connection with the morning service. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service. Subject, in the Evening—*The Elements of Permanence in our Republic.*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROFESsor Harrison, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 30th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning subject—*The Order and Arrangements of the Resurrection.* Seats free, and strangers cordially welcome.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—(near Stanton-st.) Rev. J. O. ROGERS, Pastor of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and by the Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

THE FUTURE OF MAN.—THE FOURTH lecture of this series, announced for next SUNDAY EVENING, in the English Lutheran Church, in 16th-st., will be postponed on account of a Union Missionary meeting to be held in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in same st.

LAWS ARE FOR THE LAWLESS.—IT IS [illegible] of the laws of the Police of New-York to see that there is free access to all places of religious worship. It is the duty of the Seventeenth Precinct see that this is carried out on Sunday at 10 o'clock at the Israelite Synagogue, No. 108 1st-st. By order of the Minister.

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M., by Elder [illegible]. All are invited. Those who love the truth better than tradition and heathen philosophy are expected to attend. Seats free. Our need—the Bible.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-st., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 2,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, ISAAC C. BARNES. Subject for the morning, *The Tongue and its Bridle*; for the evening, *The Mission of the Messiah.*

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. E. G. BROWN, Pastor. *Calvinism and Arminianism Alike Fatal to Universalism* will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach at the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, December 2, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN, Minister of the Chapel of the Incarnation, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach next SUNDAY in the Chapel on 34th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject for Evening—*The Daughter Abroad*—fourth lecture of the course to the young.

DR. SAWYER WILL REVIEW DR. THOMpson's "Love and Penality," at the Historical Library, corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH —Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider *Some things which we know, and some things which we do not know, in Religion.*

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 2d: At 3 P. M., *The Doctrines of Secession.* At 7 P. M., *The Political Crisis.* Platform of both meetings free to all. Discussion free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. MIX, and in the EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. REMSEN G. DUCKSON; residence No. 196 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. JAS. L. HODGE, B. D., HAVING ASsumed the pastoral charge of the Yorkville Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, in the Church in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Expository lecture at 7½ in the evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Subject, during the season of *Advent—The Coming and Kingdom of Christ.*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKlyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The afternoon session will be devoted to singing and addresses.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKlyn.—Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, 2d inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for Divine service. Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Strangers are invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE a Concert in Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, for the benefit of said church, commencing at 7½. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL PREACH BEfore the St. Peter's Young Men's Association on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st. between 8th and 9th avs.,) services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. L. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Universalist Church, corner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, and Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, Pastor, in the EVENING.

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, L. D.; at 7 P. M., by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, D. D. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL ADdress the spiritualists of New-York on SUNDAY next, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

EIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. J. D. CLARK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture and circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av. Admission free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL REPEAT his discourse on *The Decline of Faith*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Hoyt-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. F. C. EWER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN IS EXpected, on SABBATH, to preach his Annual Sermon in the MORNING, and in the EVENING, by request, preach a Thanksgiving Sermon.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Pierrepont, near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M.

DR. THOMAS, AUTHOR OF THE FORTHcoming Exposition of the *Apocalypse*, will speak in Room No. 5 Clinton Hall, 8th SUNDAY, at 10.30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. S. LLOYDIN, D. D., Rector, north side of 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This church is open for Divine service on every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and on all holy days of the Church at 8½ A. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish are invited to join this congregation.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH. F 22d-st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JAS. L. PHILLIPS, of Lowell, Mass. The public invited.

POLITICAL.

DANIEL DARROW,
The Republican candidate for
ALDERMAN,
of the 7th Aldermanic District, 9th and 15th Wards.

EIGHTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

At a regular meeting of this Club held Nov. 26, the following nominations were unanimously ratified:
SCHOOL OFFICERS FOR THE XVIIIth WARDS.
For School Commissioner—ALFRED A. VALENTINE.
For School Trustees.
CHARLES G. MURCH, | ELBERT ROBERSON.
For School Trustee, (To fill vacancy,)
JOHN M. REED.
For School Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
For Constables.
ISAAC V. TRUSS. | JOHN B. FINLEY.
For Councilmen for the Sixth District,
H. A. T. GRANBERY, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. E. FROST, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. C. BROSS, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN C. HAM, Fifteenth Ward.
EDWARD R. WILBER, Fifteenth Ward.
CHARLES J. HOLDEN, Ninth Ward.
W. G. STERLING, President.
W. A. KNOCHUM, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman.....ISAAC DAYTON.
For Councilman.....WILLIAM ORTON.
For School Commissioner.....ROBERT A. ADAMS.
To Fill Vacancy.....SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For School Inspector.....MORDECAI L. MARSH.
For Trustees.....{JOHN DELAMATER, THOMAS CHRISTY.
To Fill Vacancy.....MILTON ST. JOHN.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
Fifth Judicial District (16th and 20th Wards.)
WILLIAM H. BULL.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspectors,
JAMES HARRISON,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
To fill vacancy.
For Trustees.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
For Councilmen Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards:
ALEXANDER H. KEBCH.
ABRAHAM LENT.
HARVY T. CLEVELAND.
WILLIAM ORTON.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
(Fifth and portions of the Third and Eighth Wards.)
Citizens', Tax-payers' and Republican
Candidate for Alderman
CAPT. GEORGE C. BYRNE.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
PEOPLE'S NOMINATION
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards, JACOB PECARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE WARD: On Tuesday next, the 6th of December, is to be held the Annual Charter Election for Officers of our City Government. We are then to vote for an Alderman and six Councilmen, who, as members of our Common Council, will direct in the expenditure of some five millions annually of our City revenue; and, also for members of a Common School Board, which is to expend a million and a quarter more. The social and educational interests of eight hundred thousand people, the care of six hundred millions of property, are to be confided to these men, and whether tax payers or not, we are all equally affected by their measures.

For the purpose of securing the election of honest and capable men to fill these offices, a number of the residents of this Ward have united under the name of "The Twenty-first Ward Independent Association," and solicit your coöperation with them. The Association is composed of gentlemen of every shade of State and National Politics, and its only object is to rescue our local interests from the hands of party politicians, with whom the welfare of their constituents is entirely subordinated to their own personal advancement. The plan of the Association is to organize the Independent vote of the Ward, so as to hold a balance of power, which shall be used for the best men in nomination by all the parties of the day, and thus compel these parties to nominate only candidates worthy of their support; none of the members of the Association are office-seekers, they simply inquire into the character and qualifications of those who seek our local offices, and lay before you the result of their investigations.

The candidate we have selected for Alderman is ANDRE FROMENT. From the personal knowledge of some of our members, and the numerous testimonials we have received from citizens of the highest standing as to his conscientiousness, capacity, and unimpeachable integrity, we are fully satisfied that he will discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and ability.

We have made every inquiry possible concerning the candidates for Councilmen, on the tickets of the different parties, during the three or four days allowed us since their nomination, and have selected from them the following:

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Republican.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER, Republican.
S. D. BINGHAM, National Union.
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Tammany.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Mozart.
ALVAH T. CANFIELD, Union.

For School Commissioner, we recommend JOHN DAVENPORT. He is well known to nearly all of us as an efficient and competent man. He has served in this office for many years, both in the old Public Schools and under the present system, with great zeal and ability, and we consider his services, to the cause of education, invaluable.

For Inspector of Schools, James Underhill. For Trustees, Edward N. Bloom, William L. Cogswell.

All of whom we can confidently recommend to your support.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,	ISAAC WALTON,
WM. E. DODGE,	THOMAS U. SMITH,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
GEORGE GRSER,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
A. B. CLARK,	CHAS. W. LUFF,
NASON B. COLLINS,	THOMAS CRANE,
THOMAS C. SMITH,	W. H. McCONNELL,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	STEPHEN HYATT.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—On Tuesday next the Election for Charter and School Officers will be held. The undersigned, tax-paying citizens, resident in the Twenty-first Ward, believing that the evident necessity for reform in our Municipal affairs will impress you with the importance of voting for such men only as can be relied upon to administer our local Government honestly, have pleasure in asking you, without regard to party, to unite with them in the support of

ANDRE FROMENT, Esq.,

WHO HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS ALDERMAN OF THIS DISTRICT.

The undersigned have no hesitation in recommending Mr. FROMENT, as in every way reliable, and of enviable reputation as a man of energy, integrity and industry. He is personally known to most of the un'ersigned, and those of us who have not a sufficient personal knowledge of his fitness, have taken pains to ascertain, by inquiry, as to his capability, and we cheerfully recommend Mr. FROMENT as worthy of your suffrage and support, in the belief that his election will benefit our Ward, and promote the general welfare of the City.

We are, respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, M. D., No. 230 5th-av.
WILLIAM M. CLARKE, No. 216 5th-av.
WM. W. DEFOREST, No. 268 5th-av.
JAMES F. PENNIMAN, No. 85 East 35th-st.
EDWARD LEARNED, No. 200 Madison-av.
CHAS. GOULD, No. 5 Madison-square, North.
ROBT. S. HONE, No. 231 5th-av.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, No. 215 5th-av.
J. J. ASTOR, Jr., corner 33d-st. and 5th-av.
WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., No. 25 East 36th-st.
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, No. 229 5th-av.
JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 105 Madison-av.
ANDREW V. STOUT, No. 118 Madison-av.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, No. 373 5th-av.
DAVID S. GODDINGTON, No. 228 5th-av.
DAVID B. YOUNG, No. 163 Lexington-av.
DEWITT C. HAYS, No. 5 West 30th-st.
WM. B. CLERKE, No. 7 East 35th-st.
ALFRED COLVILL, No. 225 5th-av.
RAFAELLE MOLINI, No. 106 Lexington-av.
WM. SEYMOUR, Jr., No. 36 West 29th-st.
PHILIP H. STEVENS, No. 11 West 39th-st.
ROBERT ASPELL, No. 6 East 30th-st.
L. A. DELMOTTE, No. 72 East 31st-st.
JOSEPH WEEKS, No. 120 Madison-av.
NOAH T. PIKE, No. 59 East 31st-st.
And many others.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
ABRAHAM LENT.

The undersigned recommend ABRAHAM LENT, of the XVth Ward and the VIth District, for reelection to the Board of Councilmen. Mr. LENT has received the nomination of his party, and we believe him to be in all respects entitled to the support of the electors of his district. His course in the Board of Councilmen for the past year has been highly efficient and correct, and we believe his reelection will reflect honor upon the electors of his district.

CYRUS CURTISS,
CLAYTON NEWBOLD,
CHARLES ROOME,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WM. V. BRADY,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Dated Nov. 28, 1860.

AS A CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN OF the Ninth Aldermanic District (XVIth Ward) we respectfully submit the name of EDWARD BERRIAN as worthy in every respect of the cordial and hearty support of every upright and honorable man in the Ward. We have nothing to say disparagingly of the other candidates, but we may safely and confidently challenge the closest scrutiny of the character and pretensions of Mr. BERRIAN. As a resident of the Ward for twenty-four years, he has established a reputation for uprightness and integrity, and his reliability for honesty is well known to, or may be easily ascertained by, every intelligent voter. If, in common with thousands of our tax-payers, you feel the necessity of REFORM IN OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, if you would secure the services of a good and true man, whose past character is the only reliable guaranty that all the duties incident to the office of Alderman will be faithfully, conscientiously and intelligently performed, vote for EDWARD BERRIAN.

S. M. HUSTED,
President National Union Club.
C. F. ROBBINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1860.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; she can be recommended from her last place, No. 20 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; can give good references. Call at No. 380 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 483 8th-av., near 29th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; she understands hair dressing; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 31st st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable and exceedingly neat Protestant German girl desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine clothes in the best style; has lived with first-class families, in City and country. (Speaks English fluently.) Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a lady, smart young woman; a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires a situation for her servant, as chambermaid or waitress. Call, for two days, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 12 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress. City reference: has lived three years in one place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INTELligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; can make all the baby clothing; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; can make herself generally useful and obliging; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and sewing; can produce four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and capable of taking charge of dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, who perfectly understands her business; can give City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, to do the cooking, washing, and ironing in a small, private family; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; also, a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game, jellies and desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who is a good and capable cook, and can furnish satisfactory recommendations from her present employers. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 2 Great Jones-st.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, jelly, sweets; City reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place until engaged, third floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook and assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good Cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. City reference. Please apply at No. 22 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small, genteel, quiet family to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each well. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; with good City references. Leaving on account of the family giving up housekeeping. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 162 Waverley-place.

A COOK, &c.—A STEADY, TRUSTWORTHY and competent young woman for her duties, desires a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pastry; is fully qualified to fill a place as laundress; has lived with good families in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; she will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Houston-st., near the Bowery.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations in a private family—one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 86 Front st., Brooklyn.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

A COOK; WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable Protestant German woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address MRS. MORGAN, Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted by a respectable middle-aged American woman, a situation as housekeeper or governess to take charge of and educate small children, who understands the general requirements of a family. Address, by letter, C. G. VAN DEREN, No. 76 East 12th-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references can be given.

A LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A neat, respectable young woman with the very best of references, desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going to California, New-Orleans, or any part of Europe; can make herself generally useful; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is also competent to wait on a lady, dress her hair, &c. Address, or apply for, ANNE, No. 378 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; will do part of the washing; wages $8. Also, a waitress and chambermaid; can do the fine washing; or regular waitress and parlor-maid; can take charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a light colored girl. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, 13 Lexington-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable English girl, a situation as nurse and lady's maid; she is capable of taking care of a baby from its infancy. Can be seen, this day, at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Unexceptionable City reference given.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a steady, middle-aged woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing and obliging, and capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent woman, as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of an infant from its birth; will make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery, first floor. Can be seen for 3 days if not engaged.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call or address E. T. G., No. 156 Johnson-st., top floor, second door from Prince-st., Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT WOman wants a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, or would take care of a baby; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objections to the country. Address A. S., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver and the dining-room; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, having lost her baby a few days ago, wishes a child to wet-nurse at her own house. Inquire for Mrs. DALY, No. 282 Avenue A, one door from 19th-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man, as coachman; one who can give satisfactory reference as to character is horsemanship and driving. Can be heard from for two days at No. 20 East 16th-st. MR. JOHN WATSON.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City; refers to his present employers, with whom he has lived or seven years. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent and reliable man; City or country. Apply to T. T., at Messrs. Wood & Bros.' Carriage Repository, No. 396 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter, where he can make himself useful; is able and willing to work if you have it to do, and can write a plain hand; or a situation as carman to ship goods; I have good references and recommendations. Address J. R., Box No. 240 *Times* Office for three or four days.

A USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man wishes a situation as coachman or groom, or gardener; understands perfectly the care and management of horses and harness; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

MERCHANTS.—THOSE REQUIRING A YOUNG man, one that will take and study the interest of his employer, would do we ll to have an interview with the advertiser; is strictly steady in habits; has been engaged in two large firms down town; reference from both houses; by addressing J. B., Box No. 117, *Times* Office, it will be immediately attended to.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS.—BY gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either as copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 267 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100

A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 21. Afterward No. 63 Grey-st., New-York City.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, second door from 5th-av.

A new term will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 34th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Wanted immediately, a lady teacher of English. La in and music, for Maryland; a Professor of Science for a College, salary $1,000, and several ladies to teach music and drawing and painting, salaries $300 to $750. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PENMANSHIP, DRAWING AND BOOKkeeping effectively taught, at J. H. BARLOW'S Academy, Nos. 681

AUCTION SALES.

...ITURE, CARPETS, &c.
...ON AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
...rich parlor suites, artistic centre, marble groups, ...
...MONDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
...at the auction rooms, Nos. 59 and 61 West 13th-st., chamber and ...ture of the late Mrs. [illegible] No. 153 West 21st-st., between ...the same; the furniture is all new, having been ...ten months, and comprises every ...requisite for a fashionable furnished residence, all ...will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, ...cause, offering extraordinary inducements to ...and the trade. Contents of house consist, ...rich rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, ...pedestals, surmounted in bronze and or... ...suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, ...in green and gold brocatel, very rich, and in ...rosewood marble-top etageres, brocatel ...Turkish chairs and lounges, rosewood ...chairs, large French plate and mantel mirrors, ...cloth and side tables, elegant bronzes, rich mantel ...marble groups and figures, oil-paintings, French ...clocks, rich chandeliers, elegant carpets, carved ...and hangings, large mirror-panel doors, bedding, ...bedstead, dressing bureaus, divans, sofas, cottage and ...tables, bed extension table, dining-room chairs, ...cabinet, sideboard, silver-plated ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, with ...large quantity not enumerated. Catalogues can be ...had at the house. Also, an elegant iron safe, portable ...Colt's five-barrel revolver, with all the accom...paniments.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell, at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 ...opposite the Post-Office, a large assortment of ...walnut and mahogany parlor, dining and bed... ...rich china and glass ware, silver-plated ware, carpets, cutlery, &c.; also, two piano-fortes; the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues now ready at the auction room.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards, City of New-York belonging to the estate of George W. Greer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 161 East 20th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, now under lease at $700 per annum.

Lot No. 163 East 20th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, under lease at $700 per annum.

Lot No. 165 East 20th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av., under lease at 300 per annum; lessee pays taxes and ...Corner vacant lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Lots Nos. 261 and 263 on the Bellevue maps of property belonging to the Corporation, the two lots ...on the south side of 26th-st., 200 feet east of ...each 25x98 9; lot No. 263 is leased to a good ...at $180 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McMAHON, attorneys for estate, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 12 Centre-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of rich rosewood parlor suites, in satin and plush, carved etageres, ...Brussels, Ingrain and velvet carpets, cor... ...hangings, pier mirrors, curtains, lounges, ottomans, &c.; solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, ...chamber suites, rich cut-glass ware French China dinner and tea sets, heavy silver-plated tea service, tall silver caster frames and decanter stand. Also, ...elegant square ...French China vases, parian statuettes, groups and figures, oil-paintings, French ...clocks, rich chandeliers, elegant carpets, carved ...and hangings, large mirror-panel doors, bedding, ...bedstead, dressing bureaus, divans, sofas, cottage and ...tables, bed extension table, dining-room chairs, ...cabinet, sideboard, silver-plated ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, with a large quantity not enumerated. Catalogues can be had at the house. Also, an elegant iron safe, portable ...Colt's five-barrel revolver, with all the accompaniments.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of carriage horses; were raised in Ogdensburgh; were sired by Old St. Lawrence, 5 and 6 years old, 17 hands high, and are ...matchless, very closely matched, of a deep bay color, with long natural tails, are very stylish wonderful ...and mettle, and are fast travelers; warranted sound, kind and gentle, and free from fault or blemish. ...chance of purchasing will find an opportunity seldom met with.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black; walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet and hair cloth, oak dining-room suites, carpets, mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, &c., &c.; also, a large lot of parian and china pitchers, ten different sizes; also, a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City made; also, cooking stoves and heaters.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL ...THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., ...bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, sofa beds, tables, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, wardrobe, kitchenware, &c.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Attorney.

Also, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 155 Greene-st., all the furniture contained in said house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very handsome bay horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects; this horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CARRIAGE Manufacturer's stock by order of Assignee, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. See *Herald* advertisement.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 8:15 P. M., from White-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Express Train, Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 9 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. From William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS ...AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM 30TH-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
...ELLS-ST.:		
... A. M., and	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.	
... Albany, Mail at	3:40 P. M.	
... and Albany, (with ...ge car,) 2:45 P. M.	10:15 A. M., (Sundays included)	
... train, 7:30 A. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.	
... P. M.	4:25 P. M.	
... train, 4 P. M.		
... ing train, 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.	
... 5:55, 6:30 and 6:40 P. M.		

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Suffern at 11 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 8:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:40 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cleveland and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train ...connects at Elmira, Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal stations. The train of Saturday night stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Trains leave Flushing: 6:30 A. M.; 7:36 A. M.; 10:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M., connecting with 26th-st. 2:45 P. M.; 4:45 P. M. Leave New-York, (From Fulton-slip, by steamer MATTANO,) 8:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.; 6:00 P. M. Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:30 and 11 A. M. 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

J. S. BOTTOMLY, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMIMEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMIMEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York for Philadelphia, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH ...Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North ...at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Greenwood, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON BRAZIL.

Rev. T. C. FLETCHER will deliver the THIRD LECTURE of his Course,
IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
III. VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.—Its Grandeur, History, Strong-minded Women of Amazon, Victoria Regia, Animals, Birds, Serpents, Steamboats, &c., &c.
Tickets for the Course, 75 cents; Ladies, 50 cents; Single Tickets, 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on *What a blind man saw in England*, at the Bedford-st. Methodist E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt ...redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 14, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 55 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against receiving the following described Notes, as they were stolen from the pocket of the subscriber, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's Depôt, Warren-st., New-York, on the 28th inst., P. M., to wit: Three Notes, dated Nov. 19, 1860, at two, three and four months, for $1,000 each, made by Brodhead & Storm, to the order of, and indorsed by, Geo. B. Adriance. Also, a due bill, made by Jas. H. Allen, for $19 77-100.

JOHN A. STORM, No. 201 Chambers-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent.
Money to loan in Brooklyn or New-York on Bond and Mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 26, 1860.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the City will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.

This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the Board have met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs.

The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating two notes of the subscribers for $3,000 each, at 30 and 30 days, from Nov. 19, 1860, said notes having been lost or stolen.

SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARR, LUDOW AND NAP-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fo...tieth edition: 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weaknesses, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. RELLIGH.
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by
T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and powerful seductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9. Principal office No. 202½ Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. His 15 years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly line-noted for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CATARRH AND DYSPEPSIA.—BY HIS treatment and success, Dr. GOODALE has satisfied the community that he understands and can cure Catarrh! This fact should inspire confidence that his new and true theory of Dyspepsia will enable him to cure this disease also. No one who has consulted him and tried his remedies for either complaint will discharge him with imposition or ingratitude. He may be consulted at No. 71 Sixth-st., New-York. A pamphlet describing both diseases may be had by sending postage stamp.

DR. VAN HAMSBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope, in impotency and all the disorders of body and mind occasioned by early indiscretion, entailing debility, failure of memory, dyspepsia, departure of youthful appearance and vigor, &c. Prepared and sold only by Dr. WARD, No. 483 Broadway.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The galvanic-electric Regenerator, cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, sexual losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. CONVERS' MEDICAL ROOMS, NO. 542 Broadway, up stairs, is consulted in all forms of private disease. $1 per. one who have been unfortunate should call on the Doctor and be speedily cured. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to females. A remedy which has never in a single instance failed of removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions, &c. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RING, cures certain freedom when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-law6w$*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
No. 192 Broadway.
o27-law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.
n17-lawt6m8*

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 535 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

N. R. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 723 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $60; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 39 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDDER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 5 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Cap

[Continued from First Page.]

...ever existed, until at last, perhaps, even though for our ...ruptions from within, was his hope.

...The Legislature, which commenced its session yesterday, has already before it resolutions providing ...

...They [illegible] deprecate and pecuniary disaster; but it is hoped with a hearty sense that it is ...ultimately conquering the work of revolution, in the midst of ... and here doubts we now are.

RODERICK.

KENTUCKY.

THE UNION MEETING IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday Night, Nov. 26, 1860.

The Union ... a tremendous Union gathering in ... to-day. The resolutions, passed by an overwhelming majority, were emphatically for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of all the laws, whether applicable to the North or the South. They ... and condemn sectionalism everywhere—impose the Northern States no longer to nullify or evade the Fugitive Slave law, and the Southern States to remain in the Union, and conform to the Constitution, as the supreme law, and to all laws passed in pursuance thereof. They respectfully insist upon the prompt repeal of the obnoxious nullifying acts of the Free States, and upon the observance of the authority and enactments of the United States by the Slave States. The Louisville resolutions proclaim that Kentucky sees no cause to despair of justice within the Union, and that she will stand by the Union, and by the faithful execution of every provision of the Constitution and every law of the land. She does not ... acknowledge the right of secession—but she will claim and exercise the right of revolution, if and when the aggressions upon her constitutional rights by the North or the Government become intolerable, and never until then. She is set against the ... of South Carolina, as unconstitutional, unwise, ... and extremely rash and dangerous.

... Senator Crittenden and Judge W. F. Bullock ... for the preservation of the Union and the strict observance of the Constitution by all sections. ... pray Northern fanatics to rebuke their ... and Southern fire-eaters to stay their hands. ... in both sections are to blame. Let partisans, North and South, recede and moderate. They say that ... Lincoln himself is harmless. He is elected ... than one-third of the popular vote. He ... by the Senate and the House, will not ... from the Treasury, nor appoint a single ... the consent of his opponents. His ... is no cause for alarm or disturbance. ... impending and prospective danger, direct ... from the sectionalism in the Northern ... from the sectionalism in the Southern party. ... gentlemen appeal to the conservatives of the ... to assert their rights and our rights, and have ... nullifying laws repealed. The Border Slave ... will invoke the nationality of the Border Free ... rouse up the conservative spirit in those ... The South ought no longer to be disunited. ... been united, she would have been sustained ... and powerful conservative vote in the ... and thus have elected a man of their choice. ... South ought forthwith to unite in common devotion to the American Union, and in a common determination to observe the Constitution and all the laws, and to demand their like observance by the entire ... There is still conservatism enough in the ... especially to cooperate with Southern conservatism to preserve the Constitution and the Union.

... Kentucky is not to be dragged out of the Union, nor ... to be an outpost to fight the battles for others while ... is ready to fight. She is not going to desert the ... at the first alarm cry, nor help to pull down the ... of our Fathers, nor trail the national flag, ... by as a sovereign and independent State. ... prays never to see the people of these United States ... severed, discordant, belligerent—butcher- ... one another with satanic malignity. ... looks for remedies only within the Union ... she will always submit to the will of the majority ... American people, when constitutionally expressed and constitutionally administered.

... Crittenden was remarkably aroused and determined last night. He is a man of the Andrew Jackson ... last. He abides by his public and legislative re... ... and 1833 against secession, and Jackson's ... Were James Guthrie now the Chief ... many say he would be well nigh as firm ... as all seceders and nullifiers everywhere ... Old Hickory, and would swear with Jackson- ... emphasis and meaning that this Union and this ... Constitution must and shall be maintained and pre... ...

... venerable Gov. Wickliffe, too, spoke with ... earnestness and power. He adheres to his and ... and Kentucky's uniform and noble position ... Union. He wishes that a Gen. Jackson were ... President of the United States. He, Wickliffe, ... to his eminent public and official services of ... years to attest his devotion to the perpetuity ... Union, and his antagonism to the alleged ... policy of secession.

Gov. Wickliffe regrets the election of Mr. Lincoln ... unfortunate for the peace of the country; ... it as legitimate, and no justification or ... for the secession of any State. In fact, his ... is not the cause of the Southern movement— ... is only the carrying out of the design ... by some of the leaders in the Cotton States, ... Lincoln or Fremont was thought of for ... Presidency.

Kentucky would suffer more than any other State, ... with, by a dissolution; she can never consent ... She implores her Southern sisters to wait, ... and consider that if they do their duty in ... it is well, and the Republican party is ... Let Kentucky's emphatic expression be ... Southern Representatives and Senators ... without abandoning their posts on the 4th of ... about retreating from their public duties, ... can excuse them from performing. ... says Gov. Wickliffe, would deserve ... condemnation, and most especially from ... a central, inland and border State, that ... at stake upon the permanency of this ... and can therefore countenance nothing from ... tending to destroy or weaken it.

Gov. Wickliffe declares that the question of secession was settled long ago by the people of the United States. If any question was ever settled since the formation of a civil government. It was settled by the people of the United States when they framed ... and their Constitution, not as a compact ... between sovereign and independent ... but as the agreement of the ... people to govern themselves for common objects, ... through the one General Government, a ... for all and over all, and to exist, in all its ... and vigor, beneficence, power and influence, ... forever. Gen. Washington, Gen. Hamilton, James ... Gen. Jackson, all the wisest men of the ... pronounced it a Constitution everlasting, and ... the "right" of secession or nullification, as repugnant to the whole plan of its framers. A State can ... resolution and take the consequences. Secession by nullification by wholesale.

... sentiments succeed, public and private ... will be crushed, all the planting, farming, ... manufacturing interests in the entire land ... to ruin, and the star of our nation will go down in darkness and fraternal blood, to rise no more forever.

Gov. Wickliffe proposes a Union Mass Convention of the people of Kentucky on the 8th of next January. I believe the people will approve of his proposition and assemble accordingly. PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

OBSERVATIONS IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

CHATTANOOGA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

Since my last letter I have passed through most of the Southern States, and can give you, briefly, the results of my observation.

In Kentucky, I believe a great majority of her substantial citizens are in favor of sustaining the Union as it is, rather than take part in any movement that would tend to its destruction. They are quite indignant in their denunciation of the acts known as the Personal Liberty bills, which have been passed of late years in many of the Eastern States; but even the passage of this law and the election of Lincoln does not seem to justify, in their minds, secession. "Let us try him," said a wealthy old Kentucky planter to me. "He may be a good deal better than we think he is, and he can't be much worse than the President who is now at the head of the Government." This last remark struck me as being very sensible, and well worthy the consideration of the most ultra secessionist.

As I passed from Kentucky toward Tennessee, I found by conversing with citizens whom I had the pleasure to meet, that, after all, the election of Lincoln was not half so serious a consideration to the minds of the planters as were the Personal Liberty bills of the South. The immediate repeal of these bills, they thought, would restore peace and good will among the people of these United States. When appealed to on the question of the probable action of the people in the Fall, should this not be done, I did not hesitate to say that, as I believed, that in a few hundred instances the law might be repealed, but in a majority of the States where it existed, its abolishment was quite as impossible as was that of Slavery, by the people of the Southern States.

On reaching Nashville, I found the cockade fever quite prevalent, but confined to the younger portion of the community—lads of 18 or 20 summers, connected with the Medical College, Military Academy, stores, law offices, few of whom dreamed of or cared for the fatal consequences that must fall upon them, more especially in the event of a dissolution of this Union.

In Nashville, I found the older and more reliable members of society preparing themselves for what they termed a dreaded future. They had been taught to think by the more active workers in the late Presidential campaign, that upon John Bell's election rested the future permanency of the Union. They entered the struggle against Breckinridge and Douglas, with this belief impressed upon their minds. They came out of the battle as victors, but found to their sorrow that even with this triumph they were badly beaten by the "Rail splitter of Illinois."

In Tennessee business is almost entirely suspended. On the principal thoroughfares of the capital it seemed to my eye as a Sabbath-day. The banks refuse accommodation to all alike; even the "shavers," of whom there is a legion in Nashville, refuse to cash paper (first-class) at any kind of a shave." In Memphis I found business about the same, but people much more of the fire-eating order than were those of Nashville. This can be readily accounted for from the proximity of Memphis to the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

From Memphis I proceeded via Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. I remained here but a brief period; long enough, however, to find that at the depôt, hotel, and all the way stations toward Savannah, the Vigilantes and Minute-men had a strong delegation on hand to examine the faces, if not the pockets, of all who passed their way. I reached Macon about 8 o'clock in the morning. During the night's travel I had the pleasure of hearing one of a party of three ask a gentleman with whom I had been enjoying a lengthy conversation during the night, "Who is that?" pointing at me. He answered by telling them my name and place of residence—New-York City. One of the other blue cockades thereupon growled out, "There, what did I tell you? I knew he was a d—d Yankee!"

From Macon I passed to Savannah where, I think I found the hot bed of secession. So far as I was personally concerned I have no reason to find fault, but in saying this much I am well assured that I am solely indebted to a handful of noble men residing in Savannah who humanely and manfully watched over my safety.

In conclusion, permit me to impress upon my fellow-citizens of the Northeast and Northwest that, from a careful survey, I am well assured that no citizen not from a slaveholding State, is safe now at the South. The people are to a certain extent mad upon this Slavery question, and the recent election of the Republican nominees. They will neither listen to argument or reason. To learn that you are a citizen or resident of a non-slaveholding State, is to them sufficient grounds for suspicion and for summary punishment.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

THURLOW WEED'S OPINION ON THE PROSPECTS OF DISUNION.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Yesterday.

The suggestions, in a recent number of the *Journal*, of a basis of settlement of differences between the North and South, have, in awakening attention and discussion, accomplished their purpose. We knew that in no quarter would these suggestions be more distasteful than with our own most valued friends. We knew that the occasion would be regarded as inopportune. We knew, also, the provocations in the controversy were with our opponents. Nothing is easier, certainly, than to demonstrate the rightfulness of the position of the Republican Party—a party that was created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and owes its recent triumph to the determination of Slavery to extend and perpetuate its political dominion, aided by two successive and besotted Federal Administrations.

But, unfortunately, the pending issue is to be decided irrespective of its merits. The election of Mr. Lincoln is the *pretext* for, and not the *cause* of disunion. The design originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, when he failed to be chosen President of the whole Union, named the scheme of dividing it, and devoted the remainder of his life in training up the South to the treason now impending. Mr. Calhoun had, in McDuffie, Hayne, and other statesmen, eloquent auxiliaries. The contagion extended to other Southern States. And by diligence, activity, discipline and organization, the whole people of the Gulf States have come to sympathize with their leaders—the masses are, in their readiness for civil war, in *advance* of their leaders. They have been educated to believe us their enemies. This has been effected by systematic misrepresentations of the sentiments and feelings of the North—and mainly from the falsehoods of the insidious *Journal of Commerce*, the infamous *Express*, and the vagrant *Herald*. The result of this is, that the Southern people, with an unanimity not generally understood, are impatient for disunion, more than one-half of them are acting in utter ignorance of the intentions, views and feelings of the North. Nor will the leaders permit them to be disabused. Those leaders knew that Mr. Lincoln will administer the Government in strict and impartial obedience to the Constitution and laws, seeking only the safety and welfare of the whole people, through the prosperity and glory of the Union. For this reason they precipitate the conflict, fearing that if they wait for a provocation, none will be furnished, and that without fuel their fires will be extinguished.

This question, involving the integrity of the Union, and the experiment of self-government, we repeat, will be decided irrespective of its merits. Three miserable months, of a miserable Administration, must "drag its slow length along" before the Republican Administration can act or be heard. During these three months its baneful influences will be seen and felt in the demoralization of popular sentiment. Its functionaries and its journals will continue to malign the North and inflame the South; leaving, on the 4th of March, to their successors, an estate as wretchedly encumbered and dilapidated as imbecile or spendthrift ever bequeathed. Mismanaged as that estate has been, and wretched as its present condition is, we regard it as an inestimable, priceless and precious inheritance—an inheritance which we are unwilling to see wholly squandered before we come into possession.

To our dissenting friends, who will not question our devotion to freedom, however much they may distrust our judgment, we submit a few earnest admonitions:

1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union.

2. This danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism; and in the fanatic zeal of Northern Abolitionists, who seek the emancipation of slaves, regardless of consequences.

3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country.

The disunion sentiment is paramount in at least seven States, while it divides and distracts as many more. Nor is it wise to deceive ourselves with the impression that the South is not in earnest. It is in earnest, and the sentiment has taken hold of all classes with such blind vehemence as to "crush out" the Union sentiment.

Now, while, as has been said, it is easy to prove all this unjust and wrong, we have to deal with things as they are—with facts as they exist—with people blinded by passion. Peaceable secession is not intended; nor is it practicable even if such was its object. Mad, however, as the South is, there is a Union sentiment there worth cherishing. It will develop and expand as fast as the darkness and delusion in relation to the feelings of the North, can be dispelled. This calls for moderation and forbearance. We do not, when our dwelling is in flames, stop to ascertain whether it was the work of an incendiary, before we extinguish the fire! Hence, we suggest as a basis of adjustment, without the expectation that they would be accepted, in terms, by either section, but that they might possibly inaugurate a movement in that direction. The Union is worth preserving. And if worth preserving, suggestions in its behalf, however crude, will not be condemned. A victorious party can afford to be tolerant—not, as our friends assume, in the abandonment or abasement of its principles or character—but in efforts to correct and disabuse the minds of those who misunderstood both.

Before a final appeal—before a resort to the "rough frown of war," we should like to see a Convention of the people, consisting of delegates appointed by the States. After more than seventy years of "wear and tear" of collision and abrasion, it should be no cause of wonder that the machinery of Government is found weakened, or out of repair, or even defective. Nor would it be unprofitable for the North and South, bringing their respective griefs, claims and proposed reforms to a common arbitrament, to meet, discuss and determine upon a future.

It will be said that we have done nothing wrong, and have nothing to offer. This, supposing it true, is precisely the reason we should both *propose* and *offer* whatever may, by possibility, avert the evils of civil war, and preserve the blessings of Union.

Many suppose that the North has nothing to lose by a division of the Union. Some even say that we are to be gainers by it. We do not, for obvious reasons, intend to discuss this aspect of the question. *But it is a mistake—a serious and an expensive mistake.* The North and South were wisely, and by a good Providence, united. Their interests, their welfare, their happiness, their glory, their destiny, is one. Separated, while the North languishes, the South becomes, first a Despotism, running riot for a season, with unrestrained African Slavery, to share, in time, the fate of every tropical nation, whether Despotism, Monarchy or Republic. That fate, induced by the indolence, luxury and laxity of the privileged few over the oppressed, degraded and enslaved many, is anarchy and destruction. That fate is written in the history of all enslaved nations—its ancient, seared and crumbling, but instructive monuments are seen in Egypt, in Italy, in Central America, and in Mexico.

These are the evils—and they are not imaginary—that we desire to avert. But absorbing of the feelings of the Union sentiment of the South

The New-York Times.

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THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Important from the National Capital.

A CONGRESSIONAL QUORUM PRESENT.

Plans of the Secessionists and Counter Plans of the Union Men.

Recommendations of the President's Message.

A UNION SPEECH BY SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Advices from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Elsewhere.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A CONGRESSIONAL QUORUM PRESENT—PLANS OF THE SECESSIONISTS — THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—STRENGTH OF THE UNION SENTIMENT—PACIFIC RAILROAD — TARIFF — PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

A quorum of both branches of Congress is present, and business will therefore commence at once. All the New-England, Pennsylvania, and nearly all the Western, New-York and Cotton State members have arrived. Senators CHESNUT and HAMMOND are not here, and will not be. South Carolina will not reappoint them nor choose successors.

There are two lines of policy marked out and discussed in political circles respecting the course to be pursued by the Republican and Democratic Parties in Congress at the opening of the present Session. Among the Republicans, one is to propose compromises, and make leading conciliatory speeches, as mentioned in the dispatches yesterday; the other to maintain silence and allow the South to speak, and, if possible, let the two parties from the South discuss the matter themselves, and settle it among themselves exclusively.

The Union Party in the South is strongly represented on the floor of Congress, and they having all their interests involved, can speak freely, and without fear of provoking their opponents. But it is feared that the Southern men, both for purposes of intimidation and effect, will pursue exactly the same line of policy, keeping silence and declaring, in the language of their leading orators, that "the time for words is past—they desire and intend immediate, uncompromising action." The Union men of the South, however, will not permit this on the part of either party. They have determined to call for prompt explanations, and a settlement of the present difficulties between the North and the South, and will put both sections on the defensive, thereby making them speak. Such I find to be the opinions of leading men with whom I have conversed.

It begins to look as though a majority of the Republicans would compromise in any honorable way; but KEITT, of South Carolina, says distinctly that South Carolina will not compromise except upon her own terms; that she will not yield an iota; that she desires separation, peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must."

All the Republicans I have talked with say they will not yield the right to take Slavery into the Free Territories; if it comes to that issue alone, all the Cotton States may go and welcome; neither will they yield the reopening of the African Slave-trade, nor the right of Mr. LINCOLN to the unanimous support of the country, and to make up his Cabinet as he sees fit, without explanation or reservation.

I am satisfied that they will stand firm and unflinchingly by their party and principles, although the fact stares them in the face that the Cotton States will, beyond doubt, attempt a rupture and nullification. Everyone looks sober, in view of the great events which must probably soon transpire.

Many gentlemen think the present session will not continue three weeks. This is not plausible, however, as supposing all the Southern members retire, there will still be a quorum, and business will proceed.

A resolution, already prepared, will be thrust in at the earliest moment, declaring the right of a State to secede at will. The preamble sets forth the grievances put upon the South by the North, and the necessity for an independent Government. The whole subject will thus be opened. It is urged by some, however, that the movement is undignified, and it may be abandoned. The resolution would be overwhelmingly rejected, and the South Carolina members would then withdraw. It is not yet settled who shall introduce it. No State will vote unanimously for secession but South Carolina. An attempt will be made by the Republicans to get the Appropriation bills through first. Several gentlemen advise the withholding of the pay of members until these bills pass. Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is fully prepared to press them.

Several persons appeared yesterday sporting the cockade and Palmetto, although most of those possessing them have sense enough to carry them in their pockets. The new badge to be worn on the coat is a silver Palmetto with a blue background. It is neat and showy.

Mr. LEAKE, of North Carolina, says his State will stand by the Union under all circumstances.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, says all his correspondence indicates undivided Union sentiments, and that the North can no more repeal their obnoxious measures under threats, than the South can remain in the Union under force.

Messrs. ANDERSON, of Missouri, ADAMS, of Kentucky, and BURNETT, of Kentucky, are strongly Union.

Messrs. NELSON and ETHERIDGE say that Tennessee cannot be forced out except by actual Northern aggression.

It is stated on the best authority that Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON have instigated the reports that they were going out of the Cabinet to keep themselves before the public, and attract attention from the condition of the Treasury. COBB's Report is not ready. He can no longer cover up his miserable failure, except by a new loan, and, in the present condition of affairs, it is doubtful if the loan would be taken.

The Republicans have generally decided to maintain silence as to secession, as it cannot properly be discussed until some action affords a cause for it.

The Pacific Railroad Committee are ready to vote two lines of road—one Central, and the other extreme South. This may have some conciliating effect.

A revised tariff bill has been prepared during the recess by several gentlemen well acquainted with the subject.

The "Marseillaise" has been adopted as the air of the revolutionists, with the hope, probably, of exciting the sympathy and friendship of the French people.

The nullifying acts in the Georgia Legislature are creating a reaction against them here. Some of the Georgia members of Congress will press the Governor of Georgia to veto them.

The friends of the Revolutionary members of the Cabinet report that the President has greatly modified his Message to gratify them. If so, it will be Janus-faced—to be interpreted favorably by both sections. Mr. BUCHANAN's friends deny it.

Messrs. DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE, KEITT, Speaker PENNINGTON, SUMNER and TRUMBULL have been overwhelmed with visitors since their arrival.

The South American and the Union members of Congress will meet to-morrow night, to consult, and if possible, to contrive some method of settling the difficulties. Mr. CAMPBELL will be the moving genius, Messrs. BATES and CABELL will be present. A compromise measure will probably be agreed upon, and strong Union resolutions will be adopted. The constitutional provisions and the Fugitive Slave law will be reaffirmed.

A report is current that Senator SEWARD will speak soon.

Mr. DOUGLAS' announcement, that he has buried all animosities and is ready to speak and act for the Union, has drawn about him many of his old enemies, as well as his friends.

Secretary COBB absolutely refuses to disburse any money except in part pay of the members.

Mr. BURLINGAME is in town, and is warmly greeted by all his friends from all sections.

LATER.—There is a proposition to-night, originating with the Union men, that that portion of the President's Message, which relates to the sectional difficulties shall be submitted to a committee of one from each State, to arrange and settle upon an adjustment, and that their decision shall be accepted and considered as final.

The Union Americans met to-night, and discussed the present condition of affairs. They adjourned until to morrow night, without any definite action.

The Republicans have decided upon no caucus yet, not deeming one necessary until some action of their opponents shall afford occasion.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says he shall recommend the cutting down of the appropriations to the lowest figure, giving nothing except that which is absolutely necessary, on account of the deplorable condition of the Treasury.

The result of the session to-morrow is anxiously awaited by the Southern Union men, who, with the Republicans, will take no action until further developments from the revolutionists. P.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The South Carolina delegation are all here, and will hold a conference to-night to determine whether or not they will take their seats to-morrow. The probability is that they will decline doing so, as their State is unrepresented in the Senate. It seems to be desirable that there should be some one present in each House, to have the action of the State, and have the ordinance read annulling the act ratifying the Constitution, but in view of the resignation of Messrs. CHESNUT and HAMMOND, it may be that the Representatives will decline acting. Messrs. MILES and KEITT will be members of the State Convention, and hence would be necessarily absent.

The Southern members are remarkably calm, and those from the Cotton States are evidently delighted with the prospect of an early disruption of the Government. They say that the hour for settlement has passed, and if the North should repeal all their Personal Liberty bills, and give the South *carte blanche* to write as many clauses in the Constitution as they pleased, they would reject the offer, claiming that the States which would not respect the provisions of the present Constitution, would not hesitate to violate any new provisions inserted.

If the South Carolina members do take their seats until their State acts, when they leave the representatives of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, will all, with perhaps two exceptions, go with them. There is no doubt whatever of the secession of each of these States independently, and it seems to be pretty well understood that the new Government will fix a temporary capital at Huntsville, Ala., or Atlanta, Ga., until Virginia and Maryland join them, when it will be again fixed at Washington.

It is understood this evening that Mr. SEWARD will address the Senate at an early day this week, and offer a series of resolutions declaratory of State Rights, in which he will propose embodying the Missouri Compromise line in the Constitution. The Republicans are much divided in sentiment, some approving and many disapproving of what is understood among them as being Mr. SEWARD's intention. The Southern men, on the other hand, laugh at the idea of Mr. SEWARD's laying down a platform for them.

Members from Virginia, Maryland, and several from Kentucky, boldly declare that nothing short of a disbanding of the Republican Party can arrest the dissolution of the Union, and many of them repudiate all efforts at a settlement.

The President's Message will not be delivered to Congress until Tuesday. It will deny the right of secession under the Constitution—a right which no one claims—but will admit that there is no power in the Constitution to force a State to remain in the Confederacy, should one secede; and further, it declares that he would veto any force bill which Congress might pass. Mr. BUCHANAN does not recommend a General Convention of the States, but suggests, only, that such a Convention might concert measures to restore quiet to the country. This you may rely on, and the Message itself will prove me correct.

Judge ELMORE, and not Mr. YANCEY, has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to confer with South Carolina. Judge E. is as ultra a secessionist as Mr. YANCEY, and will pledge the withdrawal of Alabama in forty-eight hours after the meeting of the State Convention.

The impression of the Southern members is, that secession will be declared to take immediate effect, and not to be prospective in its operation.

The object in not sending the Message to Congress until Tuesday, as declared by Mr. BUCHANAN, is to allow time for some active, zealous and well directed plans to be completed by the most prominent leaders on both sides, now in the course of arrangement, in which Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is actively engaged. Some believe that a plan of permanent reconciliation will come from a committee on both houses, to be composed of a Senator and a Representative of each State, chosen by the respective State delegations, and the names to be handed to the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate. To this Committee it is proposed to submit the President's Message, without debate. It is believed that this Committee will report an amendment to the Constitution within a few days, which will be satisfactory to conservative men in all sections, and on which this great confederation may stand more firmly than ever before.

Secretary COBB has agreed to retire from the Cabinet soon after the message shall go to Congress, as intimated in my dispatch some days ago. His friends desire him to remain where he is until the message is finally disposed of by Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, in obedience to his wishes, he will resign, and JAMES T. SOUTER, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, New-York, will probably succeed him. If the plan of reconciliation proposed be successful, Mr. COBB may not retire.

The reception of Senator DOUGLAS last evening was highly flattering, several thousand persons and three fine bands of music being out on the occasion. He ignores all divisions in the ranks of Union men, and says that the Union "must and shall be preserved." Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Douglas and Johnson Association and other citizens, numbering some two thousand, waited on Judge DOUGLAS at 9 o'clock this evening, accompanied by the Marine Band of the Association, and complimented him with a serenade.

Judge DOUGLAS was welcomed back to Washington in a few felicitous remarks by Mr. JOHN F. ENNIS, President of the Association, after which Judge DOUGLAS was introduced and received with tumultuous applause.

In the course of his remarks, Judge DOUGLAS said, that to be thus welcomed by those who knew him so well, inspired him with new energies in his public efforts. He referred with pride to the fact that during the past canvass, he had been able to avow his sentiments in all parts of the country, in the North, South, East and West. From Bangor to Missouri he had advocated the principle of equal rights, equal justice and equal protection to all citizens. He believed the perpetuity of the Republic depended upon the triumph of the principle of non-intervention. He said the Federal Government had no power to interfere with Slavery anywhere except in causing the return of fugitive slaves agreeably to the law and Constitution. He held the Fugitive Slave law to be binding upon all good citizens; and if it had been carried out in good faith the Republic would not now be in peril and danger. Referring to Hon. A. H. STEPHENS' late speech, Judge DOUGLAS said he indorsed every sentiment it contained, and it inspired him with the hope that there was a party yet strong enough to save the country. He accepted the Georgia Platform in all its features. The Personal Liberty bills should never have been upon the statute books of any State. He believed Congress had power to remove all obstructions to the Fugitive Slave law, whether resulting from State or any other legislation. Judge DOUGLAS remarked he had said nothing during the canvass that did not meet the approval of his conscience. He urged all Union men, all Constitution-loving men, to sink their bickerings and unite to save the country first, and quarrel, if they pleased, afterwards. Mr. LINCOLN having been elected according to the Constitution, he must be inaugurated according to that Constitution. What is there to fear? Congress will be against him. If he violates his oath, violates the Constitution, or makes war upon the rights of any section or anybody he can be impeached, for the Senate still enjoys the confidence of the country. He again exhorted his friends not to indulge in recrimination; to let bygones be bygones, and to unite for the preservation of the Union. He concluded by saying that on Monday he should resume his seat in the Senate, without prejudice or ill feeling towards any one except the foes of his country.

Judge DOUGLAS was repeatedly cheered enthusiastically. He was followed by Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, in an eloquent Union speech.

The band then proceeded to the residences of other gentlemen. A number of speeches were made, and the affair was kept up until a late hour. This was the most lively Union demonstration that has occurred in Washington for a long time.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The course pursued by the newspapers and sensation writers at the capital city, since the election of LINCOLN, has been disgraceful in the extreme. Nearly all the emanations of their pens, touching the sectional issues and difficulties which have arisen, have been a tissue of falsehoods and fancy fabrications, expressing more the desire of the author, than facts, and betraying more the disordered condition of the brain of the writer than the real condition of affairs. Seeming to forget the disastrous effects upon trade and finance, of such incendiary reports, they have employed every avenue by which the public ear is reached for the dissemination of their trash. The cautious and considerate course of the TIMES in this respect is warmly applauded by gentlemen in high official position at this place.

The position of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet at present is a matter of serious speculation and concern. Mr. COBB has dismissed his family to their old Southern home, and is still indisposed. It is undoubtedly Mr. BUCHANAN's desire that an amicable and just compromise between the North and South should be effected, and to that result he is bending all his energies. Gen. CASS and Judge BLACK probably sympathize with him in this effort; but COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON are almost universally believed to be adverse to any adjustment, in the Union. This may account for Mr. COBB's indisposition and consequent absence from the regular Cabinet meetings. This feeling, freely expressed by Mr. COBB, has given rise and color to the report that a rupture in the Cabinet was inevitable. Mr. COBB, however, will not be likely to accede to the demand of his seceding friends to retire from his position, for the present, at least, inasmuch as all the Southern members are coming back, and are expected to-night, while, in addition to this, it is notorious that under no Secretary, for many years, has the Treasury been so badly managed or in such a ruinous condition as during his administration of its affairs. These considerations will, for some time, at least, prevent Mr. COBB from taking any decisive steps towards a rupture, for he can ill afford to risk his own reputation in the past for a prospective one in the future Southern Confederacy.

The Southern members explain their determination to be present at the opening of the session, by a desire to facilitate consultation as to the best method of taking themselves out of the Union. They cannot be prevailed upon to stay away, and allow the Republicans a few days quiet legislation for the country's benefit without the agitation of Slavery. A sly fellow at my elbow, who has dabbled in Southern stocks, suggests that possibly the nine months' pay for Congressional service which they draw at the commencement of the session, and the mileage, may have something to do with bringing them back. "Southern chivalry" and "contempt of gain," however, repels at once such a base proposition.

Much curiosity is expressed as to the policy of the President's forthcoming Message. One thing is certain, he will repel in unmistakable terms the doctrine that a State has a right to secede at will. He will denounce the secession movement in strong language, and, it is believed, will characterize it as treasonable, and without any good foundation in justice or primitive right. His advice to Congress will be conservative, and while he councels concessions from the North—such as the objectionable features of Personal Liberty bills, the better observance of compacts and legal obligations—he will call upon them to preserve intact the Constitution and the Union, resisting alike the attacks upon them of Northern fanatics or Southern traitors.

He will suggest two lines for railway routes to the Pacific, a Central and Southern, hoping that this will tend to conciliate the extreme South. He will repeat his desires respecting Cuba and the expansion of our Territorial domains, but will denounce the effort to revive the African Slave Trade. While he does all these commendable things, it is believed that he will, as a matter of subserviency and conciliation of the South, pitch into the Republican Party in a manner less polite than pugnacious and positive. DOUGLAS will also come under the ban in this Message. The members and Senators are coming in to-night in great numbers.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE FEELING AT CHARLESTON, &C.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The proceedings of the Legislature, to-day, were confined principally to matters of local interest.

The bill to provide a military force was postponed till Monday. It will certainly pass next week.

A resolution was introduced declaring that it is inexpedient to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate from South Carolina. It will be adopted on Monday next.

The Legislature is preparing a large number of bills in relation to free negroes, itinerant salesmen, and traveling agents.

The Police regulations of the State will be made more stringent, and effective measures are being perfected for the purpose of putting the coast in a state of defence. In every way preparation is going forward, in order to be fully prepared to back the Convention which shall declare the State out of the Union.

A Governor will be elected next week, perhaps on Wednesday. Among the names mentioned in connection with this office is that of Hon. F. W. PICKENS. He addressed the Legislature last night in the House Hall. He declared for immediate action, and made a strong argument in favor of the position assumed by the State. He said the recent speech of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS was calculated to mislead, and declared that secession could be exercised only by each State separately. If South Carolina went out, the other Cotton States would follow.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A Washington special dispatch to the *Courier*, semi-official in tone, says that the President hopes South Carolina will appreciate the delicacy of his position, and not compel him to use force for the collection of the revenue. The President will maintain the laws, collect the revenue and protect the public property.

A tremendous open-air gathering was held in front of the Charleston Hotel to-night.

Col. BURT, of Tennessee, made an encouraging speech, and said that Tennessee would secede within thirty days after Carolina.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. B. J. WHALE, SMITH, PRIOLEAU, GOURDIN and others.

Mr. RICHARDSON alluded to the rumored attempt to garrison the harbor forts. He said he did not advocate taking them immediately unless troops come to occupy them; but if those forts were manned they would be stronger than the Malakoff and Redan.

Orders are already coming into Charleston for goods formerly purchased North. Jobbers and importing merchants are in high spirits, and a better feeling prevails in financial circles.

AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

Gov. GIST has received a letter from Major LEE, commanding the Baltimore National Volunteers, a light-horse regiment, thirteen hundred strong, saying that the regiment has unanimously resolved to support, with their lives, any State or States in secession from this accursed league, and tendering their services in the event of coercion.

Canvassing is vigorously going on for the choice of delegates to the Convention. All, however, stand upon one platform, and the result will be the same whoever is elected.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION—MONEY AFFAIRS, ETC.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A paper is being circulated here for signatures. Those whose signatures are canvassed are chiefly young men who are skilled in military tactics, and known to be thoroughly Southern in feeling. It is [illegible] to be ready at a moment's warning to [illegible] to some point, and there join a force of choice men, who are to battle in defence of Southern rights. It is supposed that a similar movement is on foot in every part of the State. It is surmised that this picked force will visit Washington the day of the inauguration. This organization is distinct from the regular military organizations of the State.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Money easier; Exchange on New-York, 5 premium; on Baltimore and Philadelphia, 2½@3; Gold, 2½; North and South Carolina notes, 5 discount.

The Governor will request the clergymen to appoint a day of fasting and prayer.

RICHMOND, Va. Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Governor will decline the request of the clergymen to appoint a day of fasting and prayer.

FROM GEORGIA.

SUSPENSION OF ALL THE BANKS.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 1.

All the banks of this city suspended specie payments this morning.

Judge EUGENIUS NESBIT, formerly one of the most conservative men of the State, advocates immediate secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Bank bill authorizes the suspension of specie payments; makes legal the suspension of payment of debts till Dec., 1861.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

It is understood in bank circles, that all the banks are to suspend Monday.

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 1.

Intelligence just received from Columbia, Ky., states that fifteen negroes and one white man, their leader, have been hung by the citizens of Burksville, for attempting to create an insurrection. No further particulars have yet come to hand.

SECESSION MEETING AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large and enthusiastic secession meeting was held to-night, at which delegates were nominated to the State Convention.

STATE OF FEELING IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A Committee of citizens of Texas petitioned Gov. HOUSTON to convene the Legislature. The Governor responded that viewing the proposed measure as unwise he could not call the Legislature together, but if a majority of the citizens of the State petioned for it, he could not stand in their way. The secession feeling largely predominates.

MEETING AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large and excited meeting was held in this city last night, at which resolutions were passed accepting the "irrepressible conflict;" calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature: directing that a State Convention be called, and telling the Southern States that Tennessee will stand by the action of the Southern Convention for weal or woe.

STATE CONVENTION IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Florida Legislature unanimously passed the Convention bill. It meets on the 3d of January.

TRADE MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 1.

At the adjourned meeting of the cotton and woolen manufacturers to-day, a resolution was adopted recommending the running of the mills upon half time for the present. It was stated that over production was as much the cause of the present heavy stock on hand as the influence of politics.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

From the Constitution.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter was received at Concord on Saturday, and I should have answered it while there, if I could have found a little interval of leisure. I am here to-day on business, and can therefore do scarcely more than to thank you; but let so much, at least, be done.

The apprehensions which you so forcibly express did not increase mine. You know how sincerely and earnestly I have for years deprecated the causes which, if not removed, I foresaw must produce the fearful crisis which is now upon us; and I know how ineffectual, in this section, have been all warnings of patriotism and ordinary forecast. Now, for the first time, men are compelled to open their eyes, as if aroused from strange delusion, upon a full view of the nearness and magnitude of impending calamities. It is worse than folly—it is fool-hardy—to discuss the question of probable relative suffering and loss in different sections of the Union. In case of disruption, we shall all be involved in common financial embarrassment and ruin, and I fear, in common destruction, so much more appalling than any attendant upon mere sacrifice of property, that one involuntarily turns even from its contemplation. To my mind one thing is clear—no wise man can, under existing circumstances, dream of coercion. The first blow struck in that direction will be a blow fatal even to hope.

You have observed, of course, how seriously commercial confidence, and consequently the price of stocks, &c., have already been shaken at the North, and yet there is in the public mind a very imperfect appreciation of the real danger. Still there are indications of a disposition to repeal laws directed against the constitutional rights of the Southern States—such as "personal liberty bills," etc.—and if we could gain a little time, there would seem to be ground of hope that these just causes of distrust and dissatisfaction may be removed.

I trust the South will make a large draft on their devotion to the Union, and be guided by the wise moderation which the exigency so urgently calls for. Can it be that this flag, with all the stars in their places, is no longer to float at home, abroad, and always as an emblem of our *united* power, common freedom, and unchallenged security? Can it be that it is to go down in darkness, if not in blood, before we have completed a single century of our independent national existence?

I agree with you that madness has ruled the hour in pushing forward a line of aggressions upon the South, but I will not despair of returning reason, and of a reawakened sense of constitutional right and duty. I will still look with earnest hope for the full and speedy vindication of the coequal rights and coequal obligations of these States, and for restored fraternity under the present Constitution—fraternity secured by following the example of the fathers of the Republic—fraternity based upon admission and cheerful maintenance of all the provisions and requirements of the sacred instrument under which they and their children have been so signally blessed. When that hope shall perish, if perish it must, life itself, my friend, will lose its value for you and me.

It is apparent that much will depend upon the views expressed and the tone and temper manifested during the early days of the session of Congress now near at hand. May the God of our fathers guide the counsels of those who in the different Departments of Government are invested in this critical epoch with responsibilities unknown since the sitting of the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THURLOW WEED ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The present Fugitive Slave Law is a detestable one. Its vindictive features were designed to insult and degrade us. But a proper and efficient Fugitive Slave Law is a requirement of the Constitution; and *we are as much bound to observe and obey such a law, as South Carolina is to observe and obey any other provision of the Constitution.*

God knows that we should rejoice to see every human being—all who are created in the image of their Maker—entitled, where their lives or their liberty are concerned, to a trial by jury. But under our present form of Government, with the Constitution as our law and guide, this is impracticable. Our fathers found Slavery so deeply seated, and so intricately connected with their business, that they could not form a Union without recognizing and tolerating it. As Christians and philanthropists, they looked forward to its ultimate extinction; but only by just measures peaceful influences. Inheriting their principles and imbued with their sympathies, we have, in our humble way, labored to the same end. But always in subordination to the Constitution and laws.

The duty which the Constitution imposes in relation to fugitive slaves, is a hard one, but *while we disregard it, we have no right to complain of slave States for disregarding it in other respects.* We have never refused to contribute our share towards purchasing the freedom of slaves applying for aid. Nor have we ever refused charity to people of color, in distress, without inquiring whether they were fugitives or free. *But we loathe and detest the wholesale of miscreants who have done more harm than their necks are worth, in beguiling domestic slaves from families traveling and sojourning in free States.*

In view of what is coming, and in the hope of averting it, *we would cheerfully consent to a law which should provide for the payment of every fugitive rescued from its owner by violence.*

But we are utterly opposed to the *Journal's* idea of "letting the Cotton States have what they want—a slaveholding and slave-importing Confederacy." It is better and wiser, in our judgment, to *do our whole duty under the Constitution, and hold others to their obligations.*

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Fright of the People of Missouri.

WARSAW, Mo., Friday, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the people of Benton County was held yesterday, at the Court-House. A committee was formed for enrolling a volunteer company. Eighty-five members were reported. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, in common with the people of the border counties, hail with feelings of the greatest satisfaction the prompt and energetic action of Gov. STEWART in sending troops to defend the homes and firesides of the border squatters, at a time when we were wholly unable to do so ourselves, for want of arms and munitions.

Resolved, That we regard it the duty of every law-abiding citizen, who feels a proper respect for the supremacy of the laws and regard for individual rights, not only to hold himself in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning, but to give all the aid and assistance to the troops now in the field for our protection.

Resolved, That when the country is threatened, as this is, by a band of bloodthirsty villains, who boldly proclaim their intention not only to forcibly and illegally take our property, but who actually hang up in broad daylight, in view of their distracted and helpless families, for no offence under heaven, our very best citizens, and with newly-furnished arms from Northern factories, shipped clandestinely to Kansas, roam over the country, breaking up all the peaceful relations of whole settlements, turning out Government officers and Sheriffs, and chasing away all law-abiding citizens, we feel proud of the course of our Governor and also proud to claim the citizen soldiery of St. Louis, Booneville and Jefferson, and other military organizations of our State, as the bulwark of our safety in time of need.

Resolved, That we are glad that Mr. BUCHANAN has at last seemed to arrive at a proper sense of his duty by dispatching Gen. HARNEY to Southern Kansas, with instructions to take MONTGOMERY dead or alive.

WARSAW, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 1.

A special messenger who arrived here to-night brings the following important intelligence from the West. It is from a reliable source, and therefore full confidence can be placed in it:

CLINTON, Henry Co., Dec. 1, 1860.

That the public mind may not be misinformed, and misled by the many emissaries the Abolitionists are running to and fro through the country, east of this place, as we are informed, and to justify those who have the dark designs of the Abolition marauders under the notorious Capt MONTGOMERY in Kansas and on the border, we beg leave to state the following facts, in addition to those heretofore given:

The armed Abolitionists have continued their murderous operations in Bourbon and Lynn Counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the Territory all men who have disapproved of their robbing and murdering, and who have acted in any manner to sustain the laws.

The roads leading eastward from the Territory have been crowded with wagons and persons, male and female, escaping from these fiends.

In one instance, a mother gave birth to an infant on the road near Poppingsville, in this State, during the flight of the family.

On Monday of this week, a Mr. BISHOP, who lives on the Osage River, about twelve miles north of Fort Scott, having been aroused by a noise in the night, upon going to the door to see what was the matter, was instantly shot down and killed. His body was found to have been pierced by several balls.

We have seen here, for the past few days, wagons loaded with goods, furniture, &c., passing through, not only from the Territory, but from Westport, in this State, and other places within the line.

Families living on and near the old Jackson place, within this State, have been notified to leave their homes, by these outlaws, and having no means of defence, have fled to Butler and places in the interior, for security, leaving their houses and effects behind them, unprotected. Yesterday, slaves owned by those living on the line, some twenty-five miles or more within the State, arrived here for safe-keeping.

Thus have the citizens of Bates and Vernon Counties, since the commencement of this insurrection, been threatened with destruction of life and property, without adequate means of defence or protection. Up to this time this state of things has continued.

Capt. DOAK, of Butler, has arrived here, on his way for arms, and ammunition, and aid, from whom we have learned some of the above facts.

D. C. STONE,	B. R. QUORIS,
W. A. DUNCAN,	JOHN A. RODGERS,
R. K. MURRELL,	B. HALCOMB,
J. WILLIAMS,	WM. H. DOAK,
JOSEPH DAVIS,	B. G. BOONE,
J. M. COULE,	G. H. WORTH,
	JOSEPH BOND.

Capt. DOAK states that the citizens of Westport, fearing an attack from Capt. MONTGOMERY and his band of Jay-Hawkers, held a meeting a few days ago, and directed that a call be made on the Sheriff of Bates County to raise a force for the protection of the border.

Capt. DOAK, who is Deputy Sheriff of Bates County, upon this dispatched forty muskets to the citizens there, who stand upon guard every night to prevent a surprise. This is also the case at Poppingsville and all the border towns.

A large meeting of the citizens of this county (Henry County) was held to-day to take into consideration the border troubles. G. H. WORTH was chosen President, and JOSEPH C. ALEXANDER Secretary.

Speeches were made by Col. J. O. DAVIS, Col. TUTT, Judge WILLIAMS, R. R. MURRELL and a number of others.

WARSAW, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 2.

Gen. FROST's brigade encamped last night between Calhoun and Belmont. They are moving slowly, the men having very sore feet, occasioned by marching over rough roads.

Gen. PARSONS passed through Calhoun yesterday on a secret mission to the border.

At the latest accounts MONTGOMERY was still encamped at or near Fort Scott, and defied the world to take him. It is thought that he will leave when he hears of the approach of Gens. HARNEY and [illegible].

The people in all the border counties [illegible] section of Gov. STEWART in sending out troops. It [illegible] can only catch MONTGOMERY a general day of [illegible] giving will be held in the Osage Valley.

Gen. PRICE's command will encamp to-night at Calhoun.

Two suspicious characters, supposed to be MONTGOMERY's spies, were seen yesterday in the Northern part of Henry County, making tracks in the direction of Fort Scott.

MONTGOMERY's men are all through the country, giving out reports to mislead the people.

These recent outrages on the Western border by Abolition bands are kindling a strong disunion spirit hereabouts.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million of Treasure on the Way to New-York—Result of the Presidential Election.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Pony Express passed here at 4 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 21—8:40 P. M.

The election returns are not quite complete. The total vote returned is 117,816, of which LINCOLN has 38,646; DOUGLAS, 37,349; BRECKINRIDGE, 32,337; and BELL, 8,467.

The vote of the State cannot exceed 118,502. LINCOLN, it is generally conceded, will have 700 to 1,000 plurality. Returns from all the counties in Oregon give LINCOLN 318 majority over BRECKINRIDGE. DOUGLAS is number three in the race.

Great anxiety exists in California for further Eastern intelligence, the latest dates from St. Louis being to the 8th inst. Pony Express dates to the 11th have not arrived, although overdue.

The late storm has caused much damage in the interior of the State; many flumes and ditches are seriously injured, houses unroofed, fences blown down, &c.

One of the big trees of Calaveras, measuring thirty-six feet in diameter, was prostrated.

Mr. SHANNON, editor of the Vizalia *Delta*, and Mr. GOVERNEUR MORRIS, a lawyer residing in the same town, had a recontre, growing out of a political controversy, on the 15th, during which SHANNON was killed, after the parties had exchanged several shots. MORRIS has been acquitted, on the ground that he acted in self-defence.

The yield of the Fremont gold mines, for the past two weeks, was stated by the managers at $32,000.

Accounts from Lower California state that the band of fillibusters who have been committing murders and depredations in the Peninsula, are all driven out, and leaving the country quiet.

A ton of ore from five different leads in the New-Coso silver district has arrived at San Francisco, and is undergoing a test. The owners are sanguine that the investigation will show the silver region of Nevada the best and most extensive [illegible].

The steamer *Golden Age* left [illegible] this morning with the mails and [illegible]; of which $1,078,713 goes to New-York, [illegible] $10,000 to Panama. The *Golden Age* also took [illegible] passengers as follows:

H. D. Gough, Dr. Adelberg, Capt. J. McGowan, Capt. E. Hawes, Henry Wilkins, W. B. Dameron, R. Bayerque, N. Bayerque, M. Dubruca and wife, Col. Gibbs, Capt. Floyd, U. S. A., J. H. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Leopold Thomas P. D. Headley, H. Klein, J. Stomper, J. Stilth, A. P. Phipps, Mrs. John Morgant Geo. Ballersby, John Hutchings, E. Eldridge, M. B. Kimball, P. McConnaus, R. Drummond, L. A. Ryder, Mrs. Diana Peyton, J. Anthony, wife and two infants, Geo. Gumbert, Jacob Feiter and family, F. Peel, D. H. McAninch, M. A. Peyser, S. N. Mehring, H. V. Day, L. Bonvalet, Mrs. M. Derment, infant and servant, Miss Therese Derment, Capt. Burton, R. A. B. England, G. W. McDonald, R. Hinckay, J. R. Paterson, J. F. Brosher, H. F. Mason and infant, Mrs. Sarah Ragan, R. C. Mason, E. H. Clayborne, G. Cahn, T. H. Steward, A. Nugle, Alex. Weire, George Parker and wife, A. T. Tomb, B. Tomb, S. B. Smith, wife, two children, and servant, N. Ehle, Mrs. L. Letcher and servant, J. D. Fricke, J. H. Wilbur, Henry Sharp, Mrs. and Mrs. P. Rush, three children and servant, J. H. Parshal, Josiah Morris, Dr. McChesney, A. W. Jones, P. H. Whitehall, M. B. Errini, H. A. Cook, H. Lincoln, M. Keinff, wife and two infants, M. Guinon, Ross Stevens, C. Auguste, H. Barber, Chas. Seedeker, J. H. Gilman, H. M. Leads, J. Myers, A. A. Harris, J. Bull, wife and two children, Miss Kipp, S. R. Toll, Mrs. A. H. Ashley, A. E. Detrine, J. G. Duke, wife and six children; J. Geary, H. Valliant, J. Adams and wife, N. C. Beale, Lewis Beal, W. C. Howland, J. C. Emery, J. Beal, Mrs. Milne, C. G. James, G. W. A. Smith, H. A. Howe, Mrs. Bischoff, B. Lorcelin, Mr. and Mrs. Michon and child, P. E. Bonnel, Capt. Benton, U. S. A.; O. C. West, Chas. Jackes, Boudry Sointus, B. Triest and servant, B. Harris, H. P. Baker, N. Grayson, G. Amador, F. E. Barney, H. Pettengill, H. C. Van Horn, N. A. Chandler, Charles Ordessay and wife, H. L. Simon, R. Hadder, Mrs. Sharbora and infant, B. Flowers, A. J. Winter, A. L. Bradbury, Henry R. White, E. J. Day, J. Reese, Mrs. J. Howard and child, P. Morrill, Jr., and 385 others.

The following is the treasure list:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$220,000	B. T. Hastings & Co.	35,500
Alsop & Co.	140,130	Fritz & Ralston	35,000
B. Davidson	128,000	Henry Heutsch	32,000
Sather & Church	103,500	James Patrick & Co.	20,000
Abel Guy	60,000	Treadwell & Co.	15,000
Levi Strauss	61,000	T. H. & J. S. Bacon

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1.

$2,000	Tenn. 5s, ex '90	75	200	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 69½
7,000	do	75¼	100	do	69
1,000	do	75¾	50	do	s30 69¼
10,000	do	76	200	do	69
20,000	Missouri State 6s	88	50	do	s30 69¼
5,000	do	s10	50	do	69½
4,000	do	69¼	100	do	s60 69
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	87	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	14
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	86¾	200	M. S. & N. I. C. R.	31
1,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st M.	15	400	do	s60 39¼
1,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st M.	85	100	do	s60 39
1,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st M.	85	200	do	s30 39¼
1	Bank of Commerce	93¼	35	Panama Railroad	114
10	Ocean Bank	88	80	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88
2	Merchants' Bank	95	200	do	s30 88¾
20	Mechanics' Bank	105	150	do	s10 88
20	Farmers' Bank	98	200	do	88¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	77¾	200	do	s30 88
100	do	s30	170	do	s30 88¾
100	do	74¾	100	do	s30 88
150	do	74¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91
100	do	s30 74¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	64
100	Harlem Railroad	s30 20¾	100	do	64¾
50	do	20¾	100	do	65
100	do	s30 20¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	27
100	do	20¾	170	Chic. & R. I. R.	53
200	Hudson River R.	43¾	600	do	54
100	do	43¾	140	Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	70
100	Reading Railroad	54	50	do	71
200	do	54¾	50	Mill. & Mis. R.	84
11	do	55	97	Del., L. & W. R.	79¾
50	La C. & Mill. R.	13½			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Tenn. 5s, ex '90	76	100	Erie Railroad	29¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	95¾		do	s30 29¾
5,000	do	96¼	200	Harlem Railroad	14¾
12,000	North Carolina 6s	88	50	Harlem R. Pref	33½
11,000	Missouri 6s	89¾	100	Panama Railroad	114½
5,000	do	s10 89¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	b10 69¾
5,000	do	89¾	100	do	69¾
2,000	do	70	150	do	69¾
2,000	Illinois 5s, '75	89	200	do	s30 69¾
1,000	Illinois 5s	89¾	100	do	s10 69¾
1,000	Penn. R. Bds	93¾	200	Mich. So. & N. I. C. R.	31
1,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st M.	85	100	do	s10 31
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b10 89
1,000	do	88¾	100	do	89
1,000	do	88¾	100	do	s10 89¾
1,000	do	88¾	100	do	s30 58
1,000	do	88¾	100	do	89¾
1,000	do	88¾	100	do	89¾
1,000	do	88¾	100	do	s30

NOW OUT AND WON

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

John B. Phillips et al. vs. *Russel Benedict et al.*—Motion denied to vacate order of arrest.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Caswell vs. Caswell.—Divorce granted.

Fish vs. *Davis et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Vail vs. *Morris Ives.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on motion to Sheriff and Plaintiff's Attorney.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michael O'Donahu Deceased.—Referred back to Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Batterson, Assignee, vs. *Schieb.*—Order sustaining the demurrer reversed. Judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, without costs of appeal to either party, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in ten days, on payment of costs of demurrer prior to appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Ehlers vs. *Ehlers.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Mackenzy, J.—Barry et al. vs. *Zebley.*—Demurrer allowed, with liberty to amend in ten days on payment of costs.

East River Bank vs. *Rogers.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to amend.

Kelly vs. *Chas. G. Cornell.*—Judgment for the defendant with costs. (Finding of facts with Special Term Clerk.)

Bellamy, J.—Pattis vs. *Griffin.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Wilcox vs. *Mason.*—The Court decided in this case that the objections on the argument of this motion, by defendant's counsel, were well taken, but grants permission to the plaintiff to amend his affidavit on the understanding to allow defendant to have the goods redelivered to him on giving the bond required by statute. Ten dollars costs to abide the event of the suit.

Ellis vs. *Neuman.*—Case settled.

Scales vs. *Barry.*—Order settled.

Clark vs. *Newton.*—Motion granted, conditionally.

Pinkler vs. *Fowler.*—Attachment to issue, unless defendant pay, as suggested in the opinion.

Brown vs. *Aubrey.*—Motion for judgment denied.

McCosker vs. *Junius.*—Motion granted, conditionally.

Bosley vs. *Newell.*—Case settled.

The Pending Crisis.

INDEPENDENT VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT ON THE ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one can be better acquainted than yourself with the fact that the triumph of parties results more from approximation to some leading idea by masses impelled by causes and sentiments, as various as the motives of human action, than from any absolute unity of purpose as to governmental policy. The details of platforms are but imperfectly understood, and when understood, not relied upon. The character of the candidate, and the leading idea of the campaign, are the basis of party triumph. In this view, I regard the triumph of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a new epoch in the history of our Republic. It is the turning-point whence we are to date the operation of new, and, to my mind, better influences upon the policy of the Government. Hitherto we have been subject to the Pro-Slavery idea as a *political power.* The adhesiveness of its partisans has given them an immense advantage in the control of the Government, and hence with a capriciousness equaled only by Hamlet's discourse with Polonius, the country has been compelled to admit that the object of their attention was to-day "like a weasel" and to-morrow "very like a whale." Under the despotic sway of the most exacting crew of *Pro-Slavery* politicians the country has been compelled, or thought itself compelled, by threats of dismemberment, to adopt alternately the doctrines of absolute Congressional sovereignty,—of absolute Congressional non-intervention,—of absolute Popular Sovereignty,—of partial Popular Sovereignty, —of partial Congressional Sovereignty, with absolute Congressional duty to protect Slavery in the territories; the whole period being illustrated by a partial recognition of the assumed doctrine then prevailing by the people of the Territory, or by Congress, as happened to suit the ruling power, with a quantity of ancmalous and conflicting legislation.

Now, I am a National Democrat, and did not vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but I rejoice in his election, because it will release the popular mind of the middle and border States from the control of the *Pro-Slavery idea as a political power.* It will enable us to place the Slaveholding interest upon the same footing as all other interests in the community; instead, as heretofore, of making all other interests subservient to that, which the census demonstrates to be the least important in the State. At present, there is a clause in our State Constitution which prevents the passage of any law interfering "with the relations of master and slave." To the political economist who recognizes the doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number," the injustice of this *class distinction* is apparent. There is no reason why one class of property should, by Constitutional enactment, be secured from Legislative interference any more than any other class of property. A new Constitutional Convention will probably be assembled within the next two years, when it is to be hoped this unjust clause may be omitted. Surprising as it may seem, so innocent and just a proposition as the above, although it looks to the removal of an unjust discrimination against ninety-five hundredths of the people, would, in the present state of the public mind, subject a reasonable and good man to denunciation as an Abolitionist.

It is the hope and belief that LINCOLN's election will emancipate the popular mind from the control of this exacting and tyrannical power that I rejoice in it. If the people could only be got to listen reasoningly and without prejudice, there is no doubt that what could be shown to be their manifest interest would control their political action. Now, it would be very easy to demonstrate to a Maryland audience that the institution of Slavery is the least important interest in the State, and that all the importance attached to it is derived from a foreign source—to wit, the Southern Slave market. As a working institution in this State, it does not pay—it is simply valuable as a *breeding institution.* Let us take an example familiar to every one. A woman house-servant of best class can be had here for $6 a month. That is what I have paid intelligent white women as cooks and washers, for years—it is a standard price; chambermaids and nurses a dollar less. The annual wages at this rate would amount to $72, she being at the expense of her own clothing and doctor's bills. A hearty negro woman, to perform the same labor, would cost here—because she would bring it in the South—$1,500. The interest on $1,500 at six per cent., is $90 per annum. Add to this the purchase of clothing, personal expenses and doctor's bills, and your cook will add to the interest on her purchase-money at least $60 more. This makes $150 per annum against $72, with the risks of death and absconding added, and the eventual certainty of sinking the capital in a hole six feet by two. Take an ordinary life of twenty years. The free labor cook at $72 per annum, has cost you $1,440;—the slave labor cook has cost you in interest and expenses, $3,000; to this add the original cost, and we have the aggregate of $4,500. Now, from this $4,500, deduct $1,440, the wages of free labor, and the remainder shows that we are just $3,060 worse off at the end of twenty years for owning a slave cook than for hiring a free cook. Men are the same, though the disproportion is not so great; because the value of negro men and women approximates more closely than the wages of farm hands and house-servants.

The great landed interests of our State, however, suffer by the incubus of nominal Slavery, for in the best of our farming Counties it hardly exists at all. The large majority of our farmers depend upon free labor, and would, of course, have more of it and better but for Slavery, while it is a well-known fact that its mere existence puts an embargo upon a large and valuable class of emigration which would pour over our borders and enhance the value of our lands, open the great resources of our mineral wealth, develop our manufacturing resources, and build up to the height which the advantages of position eventually guarantees to be—a great commercial prosperity.

In the great city of Baltimore, with a population of 215,000 people, there are 2,000 slaves. Now, what compensation, I would ask, are their services, (for this comprises old men and little babies, healthy and infirm,) for their restraining influences upon her more speedy development. Give them their highest average value, and the stock in trade in any one of a dozen houses on Market-street would twice buy the whole of them.

Baltimore County—one of the largest and richest Counties in the State, with a population of 54,000, has 3,100 slaves. When we consider that at least three-fifths of these being children, and old and infirm and present mothers, unable to work, we can see how small a part of this County labor they perform. And yet their presence undoubtedly keeps out the necessary free laborers, causing the non-slaveholding portions of the community to work harder than they should, and worse than that, keeps down the price of land and thousands of acres of wilderness that should be under cultivation.

I am running to an unnecessary length in my letter of congratulation, but you will see at once how the elastic mind of the Middle States, rejoicing in a prospective emancipation from the Slavery dogma, disports itself in the free air of heaven. My regards to the Rail-splitter, and if he conducts himself reasonably, and attempts no unconstitutional pressure upon Southern rights, his Administration shall have the support of A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your position that no State can secede from the Union, of right, and without the consent of the remaining States, is too clear for debate.

Still the remaining States may consent to, or ratify secession.

Secession by one or more States will leave to the remainder, under the Federal Government, only these alternatives:

1. They must either enforce the Supreme law in the seceding States, by whatever means are requisite and sufficient to that end; or

2. They must assent to the secession and the establishment of a new nation adjacent to the remaining States, but as completely foreign and distinct as Peru, or Panama, or Mexico.

The letter of your Washington correspondent (in the Times of Nov. 10,) assumes that "if South Carolina wants to go out of the Union, she can go peaceably." Whatever may be the opinion on that point, your correspondent's next proposition is inadmissible, for he adds, "before she is out one year she will find what a great mistake she has made, and undoubtedly will fall into the traces again."

Let us not deceive ourselves, nor act under any belief that if South Carolina accomplishes secession, she will speedily return. The same pride of her political leaders which takes her out of the Union, against the manifest interest of her people, will keep her out.

But if any seceding State should ask to come back, the other States could never consent to such a game of fast and loose—in the Union one year and out the next. Such a precedent, once established, would be fatal to the Government and the Union. Most lamentable it would be to lose a State or States out of the Union, but infinitely worse to allow them to go out and come in at their pleasure. No: if secession is once established and assented to, let it be perpetual. Such wounds are incurable—at least, the remedy is far worse than the disease.

Preliminary to any correct judgment as to the wisest mode of dealing with secession, are these three considerations:

1. That no State can, under the Constitution, secede, without the assent of her sister States.

2. The other States can assent to or ratify secession. If they could admit Texas, they could let her go.

3. If secession takes place and is assented to, the separation should be perpetual.

The question now comes: If South Carolina, alone or with other States, insists on seceding, shall the remaining States consent to it, or shall the civil, military and naval power of the United States be combined, and if needful enlarged, in order to execute the supreme law of the land?

If a geographical separation of the seceding State or States were possible, if they could be removed to a distance, the Free States, while sorrowing at the separation, would say, Depart in peace.

But a geographical removal being impossible, which is the greatest evil, to enforce the laws in a seceding State, or to assent to the secession and admit two foreign, independent nations to be formed?

If it is decided to enforce the laws, and even if, at last, a large military and naval force should be employed, the object will not be to compel a State back into the Union. The States are all in it, and none can go out without the consent of the rest. It may be thought best to consent, but till then no State is or can be rightfully out of the Union.

But will the States be well enough united to compel obedience to law in the seceding States? Not at once; nor is it best they should. But if any State persists in defying and resisting the laws, a few years will unite the remaining States, and will show them what they have to do.

On the other hand, if the Government and States assent to the secession, there will no longer be any question of enforcing laws. There will be two independent nations. The inevitable war between them cannot be averted, nor long postponed. This first war will be a great war, perhaps a final one. The seceding States must carry the war into the enemy's country. They could not suffer such a war as this would be to come into the presence of their slaves. Should the North be conquered in battle, they could not be exterminated! they would rest and recruit. Should the seceding States be conquered, it would be final with them, as slaveholders. Slavery would be abolished with strong hand; not because it is wrong or bad, but because it makes bad neighbors; because it makes States secede from the Union; because the States north of the Gulf will determine to have access there, without passing through a foreign or hostile country.

History, human nature, the temper on both sides which produces secession, all indicate the great and inevitable war, which, at no distant day, is to follow a secession and separation of these States.

It is the certainty of this inevitable war which offers the strongest argument against consenting to secession. True it is, that such a war might arise from resisting secession and enforcing the laws in seceding States. It requires great prudence and wisdom to decide which of the two evils is the least, and to make them when they come as light as the nature of the case admits.

Death of Capt. McLane.

HEAD-QUARTERS NAVAJOE EXPEDITION, Camp near Head of Cañon of Challi, Oct. 14, 1860.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters Department of New-Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.

SIR: I have the honor to report the death, yesterday afternoon, in a skirmish with Navajoe Indians, of Capt. GEORGE MCLANE, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

The character and services of this gallant and distinguished officer are so well known to the Department Commander that it is unnecessary for me to say more than that he continued to the last moment the same daring and enthusiastic soldier that he has always shown himself to be, and that his untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole command.

I have directed his remains to be sent to Fort Defiance; to be retained there (unless his family wish them removed,) until the termination of the campaign will give us the opportunity of sending them, with an appropriate escort, to the home of his family, and of paying to them the honors due to his rank and to our feelings. Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,

(Signed.) EDWARD CANBY,
Major Tenth Infantry, Commanding.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF
MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
Fourth Lecture of the Members' course THIS EVENING, Dec. 3, at Hope Chapel, by
J. W. GERARD, Esq.
Subject—*Japan and the Japanese.*

MR. LORD'S COURSE ON
REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,
AT THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
On account of the storm on Tuesday last the lecture on *Paula* was postponed to TUESDAY, Dec. 4.
The hour has also been changed from 3 o'clock to 1 o'clock.
Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
Tickets for the course of five lectures $3. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore and at the door.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on *What a blind man saw in England,* at the Bedford-st. Methodist E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had the door on the evening of the lecture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
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And by Druggists generally.

A CARD.—WE CALL THE ATTENTION TO POHALON'S highly perfumed Hair Beautifier, (rich in lustre,) price 15 cents; wholesale, $1 50 a dozen gilt boxes, two and four bottles, for presents. Laboratory, No 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sold wholesale, No. 6s6 Broadway, No. 24 Ann-st. and No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

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A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
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Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

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HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
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Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Supplied at the lowest market prices.

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No 49 Broadway.

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The following will be published to-morrow:
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READY WEDNESDAY.
PARTON'S
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON,
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3 vols., 8vo. With Steel Portraits.
In his own lifetime, Andrew Jackson was the most popular of American citizens. Since his death, there is but one name more endeared than his to the masses of the people. His name, to use the language of Henry Clay, the greatest of his opponents, is part of the moral property of the nation.
The life of Gen. Jackson was crowded with events. The whole of his career was peculiar, extraordinary, interesting, beyond that of any American of his time. His virtues and his failings, his good actions and his bad actions, all alike bear the stamp of his strong individuality. At the same time, he was the great REPRESENTATIVE MAN of the Great West, as the Great West was in his day—impulsive, irascible, brave, generous and patriotic—prompt with word and deed for his country—a warm friend—a terrible enemy.
The influence of Andrew Jackson upon the fortunes and the character of the United States was powerful, besides adding to the glory of his country's arms, and giving her an immortal lesson in the art of self-defence, he changed the character of parties, and altered the course of political events. He touched nothing which he did not radically change. He fought nothing which he did not defeat. He opposed nothing which he did not annihilate. No man could resist his invincible will, or stand the shock of his overwhelming popularity.
To this hour his influence is felt and seen in the character of the government. No one can understand the politics of to-day who does not know much of the nature and career of Andrew Jackson, and comprehend what he did and what he destroyed, as the head of the party which has ruled the country, with little interruption, since the day on which he assumed the Presidential chair, thirty years ago.
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For the rest of this side-splitting letter see No. 50 of VANITY FAIR,
ready on Wednesday next, Dec. 5.

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LOST OR STOLEN—A CHECK DRAWN BY P. Collins on the Bank of Northern Liberties, (Philadelphia, to our order, for $146 37, dated Oct. 28, 1860. Check was indorsed by us to Smith, Williams & Co.; payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by sending it to the undersigned.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860. CHURCHILL, INGALLS & CO.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT A FAIR HELD corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st., or coming down Bleecker-st., a GOLD RING, topaz stone set in pearls. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to D. GALBRAITH, sexton, No. 117 Perry-st.

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POLITICAL.

DANIEL DARROW,
The Republican candidate for
ALDERMAN,
of the 7th Aldermanic District, 9th and 15th Wards.

EIGHTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

At a regular meeting of this Club held Nov. 26, the following nominations were unanimously ratified:
SCHOOL OFFICERS FOR THE XVIIIth WARDS.
For School Commissioner—ALFRED A. VALENTINE.
For School Trustees.
CHARLES G. MURCH, | ELBERT ROBERSON.
For School Trustee. (To fill vacancy.)
JOHN M. REED.
For School Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
For Constables.
ISAAC V. TRUSS. | JOHN B. FINLEY.
For Councilmen for the Sixth District.
H. A. F. GRANBERY, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. E. FROST, Fifteenth Ward.
WM. C. BROSS, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN C. HAM, Sixteenth Ward.
EDWARD R. WILDER, Fifteenth Ward.
CHARLES J. HOLDER, Ninth Ward.
W. G. STERLING, President.
W. A. KNOCHUM, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR ALDERMAN	ISAAC DAYTON.
FOR COUNCILMAN	WILLIAM ORTON.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER	ROBERT A. ADAMS.
TO FILL VACANCY	SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR	MORDECAI L. MARSH.
FOR TRUSTEES	JOHN DELAMATER, THOMAS CHRISTY.
TO FILL VACANCY	MILTON ST. JOHN.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
VIIIth Judicial District (16th and 20th Wards.)
WILLIAM H. BULL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CHARLES McCARTY,
DANIEL E. GAVIT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
GEORGE G. BURNS.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspectors,
JAMES HARRISON,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
To fill vacancy.
For Trustees.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD
TAXPAYERS, UNION AND AMERICAN SCHOOL TICKET.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN DAVENPORT.
For School Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees.
EDWARD N. BLOOM,
WILLIAM L. COGSWELL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
For Councilmen Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards:
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ABRAHAM LENT.
HARVY T. CLEVELAND.
WILLIAM ORTON.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN SCHOOL TICKET.
TWELFTH WARD.
For Commissioner—EDGAR KETCHUM.
For Inspector—WILLIAM S. CARMAN
For Trustees, full term—JAMES GIFFIN, JAMES DAVIS.
For Trustees, to fill vacancies—JAMES S. BREATH, Dr. N. M. FREEMAN.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION AND WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION:
FOR ALDERMAN,
HENRY SMITH.
R. S. GOULD, Chairman.
ARTHUR BOYCE, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
(Fifth and portions of the Third and Eighth Wards.)
Citizens', Tax-payers' and Republican
Candidate for Alderman
CAPT. GEORGE C. BYRNE.

FIFTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Trustees—THOS. DENNY, JOHN M. KNOX.
For Inspector—JAMES S. HUYLER.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
PEOPLE'S NOMINATION
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
To fill vacancy.
ISAAC W. HAFF.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PECARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Seventh Senatorial District.
12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN DAVENPORT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE WARD: On Tuesday next, the 4th of December, is to be held the Annual Charter Election for Officers of our City Government. We are then to vote for an Alderman and six Councilmen, who, as members of our Common Council, will direct in the expenditure of some five millions annually of our City revenue; and, also for members of a Common School Board, which is to expend a million and a quarter more. The social and educational interests of eight hundred thousand people, and the care of six hundred millions of property, are to be confided to these men, and whether tax payers or not, we are all equally affected by their measures.
For the purpose of securing the election of honest and capable men to fill these offices, a number of the residents of this Ward have united under the name of "The Twenty-first Ward Independent Association," and solicit your cooperation with them. The Association is composed of gentlemen of every shade of State and National Politics, and its only object is to rescue our local interests from the hands of party politicians, with whom the welfare of their constituents is entirely subordinated to their own personal advancement. The plan of the Association is to organize the Independent vote of the Ward, so as to hold a balance of power, which shall be used for the best men in nomination by all the parties of the day, and thus compel these parties to nominate only candidates worthy of their support; none of the members of the Association are office-seekers, they simply inquire into the character and qualifications of those who seek our local offices, and lay before you the result of their investigations.
The candidate we have selected for Alderman is ANDRE FROMENT. From the personal knowledge of some of our members, and the numerous testimonials we have received from citizens of the highest standing as to his conscientiousness, capacity, and unimpeachable integrity, we are fully satisfied that he will discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and ability.
We have made every inquiry possible concerning the candidates for Councilmen, on the tickets of the different parties during the three or four days allowed us since their nomination, and have selected from them the following:

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Republican.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER, Republican.
S. D. BINGHAM, National Union.
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Tammany.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Mozart.
ALVAH T. CANFIELD, Union.

For School Commissioner, we recommend JOHN DAVENPORT. He is well known to nearly all of us as an efficient and competent man. He has served in this office for many years, both in the old Public Schools and under the present system, with great zeal and ability, and we consider his services to the cause of education, invaluable.
For Inspector of Schools, James Underhill. For Trustees, Edward N. Bloom, William L. Cogswell.
All of whom we can confidently recommend to your support.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,	ISAAC WALTON,
WM. E. DODGE,	THOMAS U. SMITH,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
GEORGE GREER,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
A. B. CLARK,	CHAS. E. LUFF,
NASON B. COLLINS,	THOMAS CRANE,
THOMAS C. SMITH,	W. H. MCCONNELL,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	STEPHEN HYATT.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—On Tuesday next the Election for Charter and School Officers will be held. The undersigned, tax-paying citizens, resident in the Twenty-first Ward, believing that the evident necessity for reform in our Municipal affairs will impress you with the importance of voting for such men only as can be relied upon to administer our local Government honestly, have pleasure in asking you, without regard to party, to unite with them in the support of
ANDRE FROMENT, Esq.,
WHO HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS ALDERMAN OF THIS DISTRICT.
The undersigned have no hesitation in recommending Mr. FROMENT, as in every way reliable, and of enviable reputation as a man of energy, integrity and industry. He is personally known to most of the undersigned, and those of us who have not a sufficient personal knowledge of his fitness, have taken pains to ascertain, by inquiry, as to his capability, and we earnestly recommend Mr. FROMENT as worthy of your confidence and support, in the belief that his election will benefit our Ward, and promote the general welfare of the City.
We are, respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,

JOHN C. CHESSEMAN, M. D., No. 230 5th-av.	
WILLIAM M. CLARKE, No. 216 5th-av.	
WM. W. DEFOREST, No. 268 5th-av.	
JAMES. F. PENNIMAN, No. 85 East 35th-st.	
EDWARD LEARNED, No. 209 Madison-av.	
CHAS. GOULD, No. 5 Madison-square, North.	
ROBT. S. HONE, No. 231 5th-av.	
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, No. 233 5th-av.	
J. J. ASTOR, Jr. corner 33d-st. and 5th-av.	
WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., No. 25 East 36th-st.	
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, No. 220 5th-av.	
JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 105 Madison-av.	
ANDREW V. STOUT, No. 118 Madison-av.	
JOSHUA J. HENRY, No. 373 5th-av.	
DAVID S. GODDINGTON, No. 228 5th-av.	
DAVID B. YOUNG, No. 143 Lexington-av.	
DEWITT C. HAYS, No. 5 West 30th-st.	
WM. B. CLERKE, No. 7 East 25th-st.	
ALFRED COLVILL, No. 225 5th-av.	
RAFAELLE MOLINI, No. 108 Lexington-av.	
WM. SEYMOUR, Jr., No. 36 West 29th-st.	
PHILIP H. STEVENS, No. 11 West 39th-st.	
ROBERT SCHELL, No. 6 East 30th st.	
L. A. DELMOTTE, No. 72 East 31st-st.	
JOSEPH WEEKS, No. 120 Madison-av.	
NOAH T. PIKE, No. 59 East 31st-st.	

And many others.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLAKELY,
For

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1860.

[illegible] published every [illegible] Globe, served at 125 [illegible]

[illegible]-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Dollar; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. [illegible] will send us a *Club of FIVE* subscribers, [illegible] *copy for himself, or return* [illegible] *Half as his compensation.*

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

[illegible] GARDEN—MACBETH.

[illegible] THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

[illegible]—RICHARD III.

[illegible] THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

[illegible] THEATRE—Stealing a Rooster' Groom.

[illegible] CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening—Rare [illegible]—ARMIN CHILDREN.

[illegible] & DARTWELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian [illegible].

CASTLE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY [illegible] COMPANY.

[illegible] OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Duss[illegible] GALLERY—JARVIS' COLLECTION.

[illegible] GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—THE "CRUCIFIXION."

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE REPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 385—WENDOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found exceedingly interesting, in view of the fact that Congress assembles to-day. It is understood that the President's Message will not be delivered until to-morrow. This delay is thought best by Mr. BUCHANAN, in order to allow time for the preparation of some measure of compromise, before the exciting topic of secession shall be introduced by the reading of his views upon the subject. The President will, it is asserted, deny the right of any State to secede, but will admit that there is no power in the Constitution to force her to remain in the Union, and will declare his purpose to veto any force bill should Congress see fit to pass one. He will not recommend a general Convention of the States, but will *suggest* that such a Convention might concert measures to restore quiet. Meantime it is believed in some quarters that a plan of pacification, reconciliation will come from a committee of both Houses, to be composed of a Senator and a Representative from each State, to whom shall be submitted the President's Message without debate, and who shall report an amendment to the Constitution, to cover all the ground of difficulty. This plan, however, may be defeated by the Secessionists, who have, it is understood, already prepared a resolution, which will be presented to-day, declaring the right of a State to secede at will. Such a resolution would undoubtedly be overwhelmingly rejected, which would give the South Carolina members a pretext for withdrawing immediately, when they might be followed by those of other States. There is undoubtedly, however, a strong Union sentiment among the Southern members. Such men as LEAKE of North Carolina, BOULIGNY of Louisiana, ANDERSON of Missouri, ADAMS and BURNETT of Kentucky, and NELSON and ETHERIDGE of Tennessee, are open in their condemnation of the secession movement. It is expected that the Republicans will make an attempt to push the Appropriation bills through before the discussion commences, and for this Mr. SHERMAN, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is fully prepared. Senator DOUGLAS was complimented with a serenade on Saturday evening, and took the occasion to express his most unqualified condemnation of the secession movement, and his unalterable devotion to the Union. He declared his intention to bury all animosities, and labor only for the preservation of the country. This declaration has had the effect of rallying around him many who have quite recently been his bitter enemies. Our dispatches from various points in the South do not vary much in their character from those previously received. The South Carolina Legislature is principally occupied at present in legislation of a local interest, though some measures looking to a more strict internal arrangement, and to the defence of her sea-coast, have been introduced, but not acted upon. In Florida a State Convention is to be held, the time for which has not been decided. Gen. HOUSTON, of Texas, has been petitioned to assemble the Legislature of that State in extra session, but refuses to do so unless a majority of the people demand it.

Judging by the reports which reach us from Missouri, the troubles in Kansas assume the most formidable proportions, and had we not received peaceful assurances from Fort Scott, the point at which the greatest outrages are alleged to have been committed, we might suppose that MONTGOMERY and his men were simply a bloodthirsty set of scoundrels, who go about murdering innocent people and burning their habitations merely to satiate their craving for carnage. A telegram from Warsaw announces that a meeting of the people of Benton County, Mo., was held on Thursday last, at which a Committee was formed for enrolling a company of volunteers for protection, and a series of resolutions were passed expressive of satisfaction at the prompt action of the Governor of the State and the President of the United States, in taking measures to defend the homes and firesides of the border squatters, at a time when they were unable to do so themselves. A circular is also published from a number of persons in Chuton, Henry County, Mo., which gives the most harrowing accounts of outrages alleged to have been committed by MONTGOMERY and his gang. It is very much in the style of Judge WILLIAMS' missive, and is probably worthy of as much credence.

Advices from the Pacific side to the 21st of November have reached us by the Pony Express which passed Fort Kearney yesterday morning. The steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco, on the 21st, for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, took 520 passengers and $1,216,000 in treasure, of which $1,078,000 was for New-York. The returns of the Presidential election in California are sufficiently full to insure the success of Mr. LINCOLN by a plurality of from 700 to 1,000 over Mr. DOUGLAS. The total vote of the State does not exceed 118,500. Great anxiety existed to gain further knowlege of the state of feeling at the East in reference to the result of the election. Much damage had been caused in the interior of the State by a recent storm, many flumes and ditches being injured, houses unroofed, &c. One of the mammoth trees of Calaveras was prostrated. The [illegible] of the passengers and treasure by the *Golden Age* are given in our dispatch.

Two steamers left this port on Saturday—the *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETERS, for Liverpool, with 307 passengers and $2,850 in specie, and the *Teutonia*, Capt. TAUBE, for Southampton and Hamburg, with 105 passengers and $36,000 in specie on freight.

On Saturday evening, CHARLES MCAULEY, who murdered KELLY, in Front-street, Brooklyn, a few nights ago, went to the Second District Station-house and surrendered himself to the police. He says he was intoxicated, and has no recollection of having used a knife during the fight.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice HOGEBOOM on Saturday heard the remainder of the argument in the case of the injunction against the Mayor, &c., and the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company. Decision was reserved. In the same Court, Justice INGRAHAM refused to open the judgment in the Omnibus case for the purpose of making an allowance. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, BILLY MULLIGAN was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months. He addressed the Court, and desired to make affidavit to disclosures concerning the forging of Senator BRODERICK'S will. He also accused one of his counsel of having acted against his interests while professing to defend him.

The Stock Market closed with some appearance of firmness on Saturday afternoon, though the actual business of the day was moderate. No change in Money affairs. Bills on London firm 104@105 per cent.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately inquired for at lower prices. Cotton was depressed and irregular. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars and Molasses, attracted more attention. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Fish, Rice, Spices, Tallow and Tobacco, were inactive. Whisky declined a shade. The Freight engagements were to a fair extent. There were 507 vessels of all classes in port.

The Crisis—Duty of Conciliation—How to Begin.

There is a general demand for measures of Conciliation. On all sides there seems to be a general disposition to do whatever can be done fairly and justly, to remove causes of complaint and restore peace and mutual good feeling to the different sections of the country. By common consent, moreover, the most prominent and tangible point of offence seems to be the legislation growing out of the Fugitive Slave law. Several of the Northern States have passed Personal Liberty bills—with the alleged intent to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. From Union men in every quarter of the South, come up the most earnest appeals to the Northern States to repeal these laws. Such an act, we are assured, would have a powerful effect in disarming the disunion clamor in nearly all the Southern States, and in promoting the prospects of a peaceful adjustment of all pending differences.

We are not disposed to contest the essential justice of these demands. So far as these laws have the effect of thwarting legal efforts to restore fugitive slaves, they are clearly unjust, and well calculated to exasperate the South. But it must be at the same time remembered that the ostensible and primary object of these bills is the protection of Northern citizens. They are intended to prevent colored citizens of Free States from being carried into Slavery,—as may happen through the defective provisions of the Fugitive Slave law concerning identity;—and also to devolve wholly upon officers of the Federal Government duties which belong to them alone. So far as these are the real objects of these Personal Liberty bills, the States have a right to pass them. Virginia has a law upon her statute-book to prevent kidnapping, very similar in its terms to the so-called Liberty bill of Massachusetts. The necessity, or at least the provocation, for the enactment of these laws is found in the offensive and outrageous provisions of the Fugitive Slave law.

Now, the very first step towards conciliation should *be the amendment of that law*; and it should be taken by the Democratic members of the present Congress. It seems to be quite common to call exclusively upon the Republicans for compromises and concessions. We have no doubt they will be found quite ready to do their share in the work of pacification. But it must be borne in mind that they are not in possession of power, that none of the responsibilities of Government rest as yet upon their shoulders, and that *three months* must yet elapse before they will have the slightest control over the smallest appointment or other Executive act of the Administration. And within that three months immense injury may be inflicted upon the country through the headlong madness of the Disunionists. The whole responsibility of meeting the crisis rests with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is for the Democratic Party to take measures of conciliation. The opening of the campaign rests with them. And we run not the slightest risk in saying that they will be promptly seconded and sustained by the Republican Party in every just and fair proposition looking to that end.

If Senator MASON, or any other prominent Democrat in either House, will bring forward such amendments to the Fugitive Slave law as shall, without impairing its efficiency, relieve it of its most offensive features, they can be promptly passed by the general assent of both branches of Congress. And then, after such a demonstration of good faith and fair dealing, it will be easy to secure the prompt repeal of every obnoxious Personal Liberty bill which any Northern State may have enacted. Without some such preliminary action, the prospect is not encouraging. The Northern States can scarcely respond to the naked demand now made upon them, without seeming to yield to menaces and fears;—and it is scarcely becoming in Southern men, who are so jealously sensitive upon this point themselves, to insist upon such a sacrifice at their hands. But such amendments as we suggest,—especially if proffered by the South,—amendments which would facilitate, rather than hinder, the practical execution of the law,—would at once command the respect and the prompt response of every Northern State.

What has the *Journal of Commerce* to say to this suggestion?

VOICE OF THE MIDDLE AND BORDER STATES.—From a letter dated Louisville, Kentucky, published in our issue of last Saturday, it will be seen that Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE is not of those "who despair of their country." In clear, bold and emphatic language, he has rebuked the indecent haste of the Cotton States in their attempt to "precipitate revolution." He declares on behalf of the Middle States, that they will rise up and stand between the extremists of both sections, pointing to the fact that President LINCOLN will find an antagonistic Senate and House of Representatives arrayed against him, as proof positive that the Cotton States can have no real fear of political aggression on which to base their attempted rupture of the Union. "And while we denounce the course of the North," adds Mr. GUTHRIE with commendable candor, "is the South in nothing to blame? Are our skirts free from the causes of this impending difficulty? We naturally take sides with those whose interests are identical with our own, *but we will not fight the battles of South Carolina while she is safe at home in bed.*" This is the true voice of the Middle States, and in the few words italicised the whole philosophy of the secession movement is met and overthrown.

The Cotton States desire a reopening of the Slave-trade, and as a step in this direction have to work for a rupture of the Union. But it is no part of their plan to carry the Middle and Border Slave States with them these being required to act as a barrier, after secession, against the escape of fugitives from labor into States no longer recognizing a Fugitive Slave law. Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Missouri would thus have to "fight the battles" of the Cotton States, while those States were "safe at home in bed;" and it is against this position that Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE enters his protest. "You and I," say the fire-eaters of the Cotton States to the North—"You and I will fight; but the Middle and Border States of our section must bear all the blows."

Gov. WICKLIFFE, Judge BULLOCK, and many other Kentuckians, eminent for wealth, intelligence and political influence, took part with the Secession Governor of that State in a Union demonstration in Louisville, on last Monday night, which called forth these conservative sentiments; and all echoed, in other but equally impressive forms, the same patriotic and wise convictions. Let the sober second thought of Southern intelligence only have time to make itself felt amongst the people, and the Union, after this severe trial, will become stronger and more unassailable than ever heretofore.

The President's Message.

The public awaits, with profound anxiety, the forthcoming Message of the President. It ought to be sent to Congress to-day—but intimations are current that it will be postponed until to-morrow, on account of changes that have taken place in Mr. BUCHANAN'S mind, as to its contents on the subject of secession. We do not suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN has any doubt as to what he *ought* to say upon that point. His path is so plain that a much less sagacious mind than his would have no excuse for mistaking it. But his doubts turn upon the wisdom—the expediency of saying what he knows to be true.

It is pretty generally understood, that a portion of his Cabinet sympathize with the secession movement—and Mr. COBB, from Georgia, if no others, would feel bound to withdraw his support from the Administration, and his presence from its councils, if the Message were to take firm and decided ground for coercion. Mr. BUCHANAN is near the end of his term of office, and his experience has not been such as to incline him to court difficulties of any kind. His paramount wish is understood to be, as peaceful and comfortable a release from his official duties as circumstances will permit. He desires above all things to hand over all insoluble problems to his successor. "Peace in *my time*" is his most fervent supplication. We have very little doubt, therefore, that Mr. BUCHANAN will postpone a breach in his Cabinet by almost any sacrifice of this kind which may be demanded. Not that he will say anything in favor of secession,—for this is utterly impossible to any man in his position;—but he will be very likely to handle the subject with the greatest tenderness, and to avoid any direct committal of the Government to active measures for the suppression of the secession movement.

Perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, this course may be wisest. It is not the course which Gen. JACKSON took,—nor the one which he would be likely to take now. But then, it must be remembered, as Mr. DOUGLAS reminded Mr. BUCHANAN at a critical period of their party relations, that Gen. JACKSON is *dead*. And it must also be confessed that the circumstances of the country are very different from those which Gen. JACKSON was called upon to face. The crisis is much more serious and requires very different management. While the President ought, in our opinion, not to leave the country for one moment in doubt as to the *duty* of the Government to maintain the integrity of the Union, and enforce obedience to the laws, at all hazards, it is not at all necessary for him to pledge himself to any specific mode or moment of interference. It may be the wisest course to give both North and South time for reflection,—to postpone, as long as possible, that resort to coercive measures which is inevitable, sooner or later, unless we have made up our minds to see the Union fall into fragments, and hold the position among the nations which the Republics of Mexico and South America now monopolize. If the South insist upon it, this must be the final issue.

But it is not necessary for the Government to hasten it,—indeed it should do everything in its power to postpone it. Delay may avert it altogether. We are unwilling to believe that any State in the Union is prepared to invoke such a calamity upon itself and the country at large,—unless it shall appear, after due inquiry and effort, that conciliation is utterly and absolutely hopeless. So far as the madness and passion of South Carolina will permit, the Southern people should be left to work out this problem for themselves. Nothing, in the way of conciliation which justice and a supreme regard to the welfare of the whole country will permit, should be left undone. No effort should be spared to place matters on such a footing as will strengthen the hands of the friends of the Union in the Southern States.

It is in this direction that the remedy for pending evils must be sought,—and we have little doubt that the President's Message will, in this sense and to this extent, be found a conciliatory document.

SENTENCE OF MULLIGAN—THE LAW AT LAST TRIUMPHANT.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday was thronged to its extreme capacity with a crowd composed principally of those allied by similarity of pursuits to WILLIAM MULLIGAN, the final disposition of whose case was the order of the day. The most strenuous efforts of counsel failed to procure further postponement of sentence; and he who has so often defied the law in its official personifications, was made at last to feel its power, in a sentence which confines him to the solitude of Sing Sing for the term of four years and a half.

During the remarks with which the Court prefaced the sentence, the prisoner startled the audience by the statement that he had been prosecuted and tried at the instigation of certain parties who had forged the will of the late Senator BRODERICK, and who were anxious to put him in a condition where he could not expose their crime. He was proceeding to accuse Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, who had acted as his counsel, of having been false to his interests, and of having labored against him, when the Court interfered for the protection of counsel, and forbade further accusations.

Whatever may be the weight which attaches to the statements of a man in MULLIGAN'S condition, and of his well-known character, his disclosure of alleged fraud in the matter of Senator BRODERICK'S will carries no marks of intrinsic improbability. His statements, therefore, ought certainly to suggest an investigation of the matters to which they refer.

This final act of Judge GOULD, before the expiration of the term at which he has presided, accords with the unrelenting severity which, from the outset, he has thought should be visited upon that class of the community whose members see fit to carry in concealment knives and pistols, ready to be used, on the slightest provocation, in taking human life. A persevering continuance of such blows as this, dealt upon the hitherto unmolested prerogatives of the "ruling class," would tend very much to enhance the safety of citizens in the public streets, and might at length indirectly effect an improvement in the management of our political affairs, which have been so often controlled by the violence [illegible] and ought in [illegible] a better type could not have been selected than WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esquire.

To-morrow's Election.

The Charter Election which takes place to-morrow, though not presenting any of those abstract issues which furnish a congenial theme to eloquence, is yet destined to have the most important and controlling influence over the affairs of our City and the education of the rising generation for the next two years. Many candidates are in the field—numerous, in fact, as the turkey-buzzards collected round a carcase in the swamps of Florida, all with eager and whetted beaks, prehensile claws, and appetites strongly yearning for their portion of the public spoil. Fortunately, we are not without a few candidates of the better class, presented by different parties; and it behooves every good citizen to scrutinize jealously, and with but little reference to political divisions, the characters and antecedents of each candidate for his vote.

A civil Justice is to elected for the Eighth Judicial District, embracing the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. This is an office of large power for good or evil over the humbler classes of creditors and debtors—a conscientious Judge seeking to administer correct decisions promptly, and at as little cost as possible to the litigants, while a Judge of less principle will be careless as to the number of adjournments which take place, so long as the fees of Court keep accumulating with every postponement. The emoluments of this office have been variously estimated, but the general opinion of those who should know, sets down the average annual receipts at between seven and eight thousand dollars. This is a prize worth fighting for; and as there are two Democratic candidates in the field with but one Republican nominee, the chances are that the Republican may win.

There are nine Aldermen to be elected, and these, so far as the public has any concern, are the most important officers to be chosen to-morrow. Their Board forms the conjoint power with the Mayoralty in confirming or removing all Heads of Departments; and a thorough union between the Mayor and Aldermen could scarcely fail to produce the most disastrous effects upon the City. Of the ten millions of dollars annually raised by City taxation, more than four millions and a half are spent through the Street Department and City Inspector's Department; so that upon the integrity of the gentlemen named by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for these offices, our citizens have to depend exclusively for the honest disbursement of these large sums of money. The same combination has also power over the Croton Board and the Chamberlaincy—two Departments, we need hardly say, of very serious importance to our citizens.

There are also to be elected six members of the Board of Councilmen, at salaries of $1,200 each for one year, for each Senatorial District—twenty-four Councilmen, all told—this body having coördinate jurisdiction with the Board of Aldermen in everything affecting legislation, though without power in reference to the confirmation or rejection of the Heads of Departments nominated by the Mayor. An honest Board of Councilmen might be made to act as an effectual breakwater against all schemes of corruption, their power being equal to that of the Aldermen in reference to the confirmation of awards of contracts, resolutions directing the Comptroller to pay money, the leasing of ferries or other public property, and the insertion of appropriations in the Tax Levy before its submission to the State Legislature. With a thoroughly, actively and intelligently honest Board of Councilmen, no schemes for the plunder of the public treasury could reach fruition; for even with dishonest Heads of Departments making dishonest contracts, the Councilmen might refuse to confirm the award, and no City contract is binding without their concurrence. It is so long, however, since we have had an honest Board of Councilmen, that the preceding sentence may be regarded as an abstract speculation.

There are also to be elected two constables in each Ward, these officers being worth on the average about fifteen hundred dollars each, and the candidates commonly emanating from the grog-shop and porter-house sections of each party—the Ward leaders allowing the "roughs" to nominate and elect such constables as they please, in order to secure votes for the higher portions of the ticket. And yet the position of constable is one fraught with terrible power over those of our population who lodge in tenement-houses and live by daily labor. Many constables, it is known, ally themselves in partnership with dealers in second-hand furniture, clothing and so forth; and then woe to any tenant who fails to make good the full amount of his rent on the very day it is due, or to any debtor against whom a judgment has issued from a Civil Court which he cannot satisfy on the very moment of the constable's appearance. A sort of mock-auction is instantly held and the poor man's or poor widow's all is swept into the second-hand furniture store at one-fifth or one-eighth of its true value.

In addition to the foregoing officers, there are to be elected to-morrow one Commissioner, one Inspector and two Trustees of Common Schools for each of the twenty-two Wards of our City. This is, in all probability, the last election of school officers that will ever be held under the present law, the next Legislature having before it, as one of its earliest and most important duties, the abolition of the present miserable Ward system, and the construction of some better means for the election of school officers—probably on a general ticket for the City. Ward lines have long ago been abolished in reference to Assemblymen, Aldermen, Councilmen, Senators, and so forth; nor can there be any good reason for giving the Second Ward, with its few hundred voters, as large a representation in the Board of Education as is awarded to the up-town Wards, each with many thousand electors.

On the importance of placing good men, free from religious prejudice, and of fair education and character, at the head of our school system, it cannot be necessary to enlarge. The whole future of the rising generation is to be decided, for better or worse, according to the description of instructors appointed, and the course of education prescribed, by the school officers to be selected to-morrow. These officers are without any direct salary, but have to some extent the patronage of the schools as their compensation, and their election is regarded as a test of popular strength, authorizing them to aspire to more remunerative positions afterwards. With this general statement of the issues presented, the task of voting to-morrow is now in the hands of our citizens—this one thing being very sure, that if any [illegible] make in the selection of candidates, [illegible] it will have its [illegible] for their folly.

Senator Gwin and California.

Now that it is no longer a matter of doubt that the Republican Party has triumphed on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, and that California has ranged herself with the States of the North and the West, it is, perhaps, quite time that the victors should begin to estimate the extent of their victory, and to decide upon whose brow the laurels of their grateful admiration are to repose.

For the Republican successes in California the party is evidently indebted to one of its most persistent and powerful foes. Senator GWIN, hating Republicanism much, but Mr. DOUGLAS more, has sacrificed the ascendency of his party and his own tenure of political power to the passion nearest his heart.

A year ago, Senator GWIN assumed to hold California in his hand. Strong in the Senatorial rank to which he lent the added prestige of no inconsiderable personal presence, and of an indomitable political activity, the successful rival of Col. FREMONT had made himself by degrees the practical arbiter of Washington of the most serious questions involving the future of the Pacific States. He had the field to himself. His Senatorial colleague from his own State was a new, untried, and in no respect formidable competitor for this high post. Oregon was represented by two of the most absolutely insignificant public men in the nation—men so insignificant that the fractional Democracy in search of a candidate hit upon one of them as the victim of its Vice-Presidential nomination. Death had removed BRODERICK from his path at the precise moment, when the stern and fiery nature of that wayward and sullen devotee of popular Democracy threatened most to interfere with his ambitious projects.

In a word, Senator GWIN appeared at Washington in the Winter of 1859, as the unquestioned voice of the Pacific Democracy. In 1860 he returns to Washington with his own head on a political charger, and humbly presents the State to the incoming Republican Administration.

Certainly the Republicans owe such a man no ordinary debt, and it is not easy to see how they can succeed in discharging their obligation. By his undeviating sacrifice of California and her interests on every possible occasion to the slightest exigency of Presidential politics; by his steady and unaffected disregard of all Pacific questions whenever they came or seemed to come in collision with his own schemes of vengeance against rival party leaders, or of organization for remote party purposes, Senator GWIN has done what might a year ago have seemed impracticable. He has reduced the Democratic Party in California to insignificance, nobly heedless of the fact that with the disappearance of this party, he himself must vanish from the public scene.

For it is not easy to see what the President can do to keep this majestic manœuvrer still before the world. If Senator GWIN were a lawyer, the seat of Chief Justice TANEY might perhaps be made vacant for him. But this is not so; and were it so it must be owned that the Californian Senator lacks one quality to fit him for this high succession, which can be pleaded in favor, for instance, of Judge BLACK. The Attorney-General of the United States has shown in the most conspicuous cases which have passed under his supervision since his official life began, a talent for twisting truth to serve the ends of misrepresentation, and for torturing logic into servility, to which Mr. GWIN can make no pretensions. If it is necessary to block the future with a Chief Justice of unquestionable convictions, even the worst enemy of Senator GWIN must admit that he could never do this work so heartily or so effectively as the illustrious legal janissary to whom Mr. BUCHANAN has confided the manipulation of the public interests in the first law office of his Government. Some other "post of honor" must be provided as a "private station" for the excommunicated high-priest of the Californian Democracy.

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA INTENDS.—It seems that South Carolina has decided to have no conferences or consultations with any other Southern State. In commenting on Gov. GIST'S Message, the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"South Carolina does not intend to have any further offers of assistance or of counsel on her part rejected. *Let each State now act for itself, and by itself, upon its own sovereignty.* She will then be ever ready to commune with such of her neighboring sovereign Slave States as may desire consultation with her; but not otherwise."

The refusal of Virginia last year to respond to her invitation to take counsel together about disunion, seems to have seriously affected the Palmetto State. She intends now to secede on her own exclusive account.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.—In view of the critical condition of our domestic affairs, the rupture with Peru attracts but little notice. The event, however, is one of no inconsiderable importance, and its causes and probable consequences are worthy of attention. We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES the first portion of the diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments on the subject, and shall give the remainder to-morrow. The publication is by the authority of the Peruvian Government, and sets forth the entire history of the negotiations which have ended in this rupture.

HOW TO RAISE MONEY.—The Charleston *Mercury* proposes that the State of South Carolina issue bills *receivable* in payment for all dues to the State, in order to raise money to arm the State. The annual State tax is $600,000, and $400,000 more is required for the special object named. This seems to be resorting to the old paper money scheme rather early in the war of Independence.

New-Jersey.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.—City Marshal ELLIS, of Jersey City, reports there have been committed to the City Prison, during the month of November, 128 persons, charged with the following offences: Drunk, 42; drunk and disorderly, 21; drunk and exposing person, 1; drunk and fighting, 6; drunkenness and vagrancy, 10; disorderly, 2; assault and battery, 15; violating city ordinances, 1; gambling, 6; breaking windows, 2; assault, 4; fighting, 1; entering a house, 3; malicious mischief, 1; petty larceny, 3; found in a yard, 1; insanity, 1; stealing, 4; passing counterfeit money, 1; attempt to steal, 1; burglary, 2; threatening violence, 1—total, 128. Nativity—Ireland, 92; United States, 25; England, 6; Germany, 4; Sweden, 1.

OPENING OF THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—The formal opening of the Bergen Tunnel will take place about the 1st of January, after which, so many of the trains of the Erie Road as can find accommodation at the Long Dock, in its present condition, will be run through the Tunnel instead of to Jersey City. The passengers will be landed at [the foot of Chambers-street, New-York, where slips for the boats are now being built. Several boats have been procured from the East River Ferries for use until Spring, at which time new ones will take their places.

FATAL TUNNEL ACCIDENT.—A young man named PATRICK MOORY, employed as a laborer in the "pocket shaft" at the Bergen Tunnel, was instantly killed on Saturday at the bottom of the shaft, by the falling upon him of a large stone while he was in the act of getting out of the bucket, used for letting down the men, in which he had descended to commence work.

NOW AND THEN.

[illegible] 1833, and [illegible] 1860.

Review of the History of the Nullification Movement in 1832—Public Sentiment at the South Then and Now.

These whose lives have been so protracted as to enable them to remember the crisis of 1832-33, cannot fail to be impressed with the various points in common, and points of contrast, between the events of that period and those of the present day. Acting upon convictions of more or less sincerity and intensity, South Carolina twenty-eight years ago felt herself compelled to question the impartiality and impugn the authority of the Federal Government, and misinterpreting and misapplying the platform of Southern Republicanism contained in the Virginia resolutions of 1798-99, asserted the right of a State to set at defiance the enactments of Congress, and, if necessary, to withdraw from the Confederation. The origin, character and event of the conflict provoked by these positions throw a much light upon the actual condition of things, that it cannot be otherwise than instructive to recall their leading historical points.

The nullification contest of 1832 had its source in that sectional jealousy which seems now to have reached its culmination. Upon emerging from the war of 1812 with Great Britain, with some glory, but without the achievement of the objects for which the war was declared, the principal result of value left to the American people was the lesson taught by its deprivations through the long period of non-intercourse, the embargo, and the actual conflict. Without any industrial resources at the commencement of this epoch, throughout this period of commercial suspension, the utmost inconvenience and even suffering were felt for the want of the necessaries and comforts for which the country had been dependent upon English factories and markets; and all classes and all sections joined in the demand for the adoption of such measures of encouragement to home industry, as in any similar contingency should render us independent. The protective Tariff of 1816 was the product of this national want. Adopted with the free consent of all the States, it at once gave the anticipated impetus to domestic manufactures; but owing to the peculiarities of Southern labor, and the superior enterprise, energy and ingenuity of the Northern States, it was soon found that the impulse was felt almost exclusively at the North, while the South, by its absence of competition, had simply exchanged dependence upon Old for dependence upon New-England. It was also asserted that the enhanced price paid for the commodities of Northern manufacture, under the tariff, was paid by the consumers at the South and elsewhere: and an additional reason for jealousy was discovered in this fact. There were not wanting Southern orators to point to three pence extra upon the yard of cotton cloth, which the South had to pay for the advantage of the North; and the impossibility of obtaining a ton of Welsh iron without five dollars tribute to a furnace man in Connecticut or New-Jersey. At each successive revisal of the tariff during the Administration of Presidents MADISON and ADAMS, these complaints became louder, and were accompanied, on the part of leading men from South Carolina, with threats of nullification, and new doctrines of State rights pointing to the policy of secession.

The highly protective tariff of 1828 gave a firmer and more menacing tone to these popular mutterings. The election of ANDREW JACKSON, with Mr. CALHOUN upon the ticket as Vice-President, in the Fall of that year, served to calm the extreme agitation—for Gen. JACKSON was chosen upon the strength of his opposition to the Adams' policy; while Mr. CALHOUN, who had, in 1816, been the foremost advocate of protection, had now avowed his predilections for Free Trade. In these days, the revision of the Tariff was a prime electioneering instrument, put to use invariably on the eve of a Presidential contest. Prior to the quadrennial discussion of 1832, an event had occurred which alarmed the South. A personal quarrel had taken place between the Vice-President and the Chief Magistrate, arising out of events which had occurred during the Administration of MONROE; it had produced a rupture of the Cabinet, and a violent pamphlet controversy. It also gave rise to a faction in Congress, known as the friends of Mr. CALHOUN, whose prominent doctrine was Free Trade. The efforts and the threats of this small but formidable faction were not without effect in procuring some trifling reduction in the tariff of July 14, 1832; but the concessions were insufficient to satisfy a population, who, for merely political purposes, had been inflamed beyond the possibility of sudden calm; and besides, it was the hope of Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, by keeping the agitation alive until November, to turn the election unfavorably for Gen. JACKSON. This desire was all the stronger, for the reason that Mr. CALHOUN had been refused a renomination for the Vice-Presidential chair, that honor having been given to Mr. VAN BUREN, the object of especial vengeance with the Calhoun party, which regarded him the subtle source of its humiliation, and as the "Mordecai who sat within the White House gates." The cries of Free Trade and State Rights were therefore kept up with all practical vigor; and the South was given to understand that both these cries would have to be hushed, should Gen. JACKSON, a staunch Unionist, carry the election.

On the 25th of October, 1832, summoned by the advice of Mr. CALHOUN and Gen. HAYNE, and by the call of Gov. HAMILTON, the Legislature of South Carolina met in special session, and passed a law authorizing a State Convention to be held, a month later, to consider the action proper for the State, in view of the usurpations of the Federal Government. The Convention met, Gen. JACKSON having in the interim obtained the popular vote for the Presidency, and at once, Nov. 24, adopted an ordinance, reciting the hardships resulting to the State from the revenue laws, especially the Acts of May 19, 1828, and of July 14, 1832; reviewing the fruitless efforts of South Carolina to procure some mitigation of those oppressive laws, and declaring that nothing was then left but resistance. The method of resistance was set forth. The Acts in question were declared to be null and void. It was made a penal offence for a Federal or State officer to attempt to enforce them after Feb. 1, 1833. The Legislature was required to pass laws to protect the citizen in his refusal to pay duties. An appeal in any civil action arising before the State Courts was in no case to be permitted to go to the Supreme Court of the United States. And any attempt of the Federal Government to enforce the revenue laws, either by armed force or by closing the ports, was to be considered a severance of the ties which bound South Carolina to the Union, and as authorizing a resumption of her sovereignty as an independent State. The ordinance was accompanied by a justificatory address to the people of the United States.

The adjournment of the Convention was followed, Nov. 27, by the meeting of the Legislature, to whom Gov. HAMILTON, in submitting the ordinance, delivered an inflammatory address. The wrongs suffered by the South at the hands of the North; the special acts of legislation complained of; the propriety of having it well understood that should the United States persist in collecting revenue after Feb. 1, 1833, that South Carolina would secede; the necessity of authorising Custom-House clearances by the State; and of levying an army of at least 12,000 men, were prominent topics of the Governor's Message. The Legislature responded to its suggestions. A series of acts was passed, providing for "the security and protection of the people of South Carolina," "authorizing an oath of exclusive obedience to the State laws repeal-

by the ordinance," and a variety of other enactments of a revolutionary character.

In the meantime, the Federal authorities had not been unobservant. The annual Message of Gen. JACKSON, Dec. 4, 1832, had briefly referred to the course of events in South Carolina, adding a pledge that the laws, at the proper time, should be duly enforced, and expressing his belief that the Constitutional powers of the Executive were sufficient for the crisis, without legislative assistance. On the 10th of the same month appeared the President's Proclamation to the People of South Carolina, in which he argued the question of nullification and secession; and gave his judgment strongly against the right in either case; and after warning the people to desist from their revolutionary plans, he declared his intention to use the utmost power assigned him to enforce obedience to the laws.

In the meantime, Gen. HAYNE, whose unequal contest in the United States Senate, with Mr. WEBSTER, is his principal claim to recollection, had been inaugurated as Governor. In his address on the occasion he employed all the eloquence with which he was so richly gifted, to inflame still further the spirit of resistance, and his proclamation of December 20, in response to that of the President, after restating the arguments relied upon by the nullifiers to justify their views of the Federal compact and its obligations, bade the people take arms in preparation for the struggle that was plainly inevitable. While, however, the enrollment of troops under this invocation was proceeding very slowly, the President was active in moving troops and vessels to the vicinity of Charleston, and in otherwise demonstrating his resolute intentions. On the 14th of January, 1833, Mr. CALHOUN laid on the table of the Senate, a resolution calling upon the President for information with regard to the South Carolina difficulty, with copies of all collateral documents. Two days later these were sent in, accompanied by a message entering with detail into the historical and constitutional questions connected with the subject, and suggesting at the same time some concessions to demands of the South, and some additional measures for strengthening the hands of the Executive, antecedent to a final appeal to arms. The latter suggestion gave rise to the measure very absurdly styled the "Force Bill." It was a measure introduced by the Administration Party, authorizing the President, in case the collection of revenue should be interfered with at any established port of entry, to close such port, and to transfer the Custom-house to some other point. It also gave protection to United States Marshals in the performance of their duties. This bill became a law March 1, 1833, three days before the close of that Congress.

It was preceded, however, by another measure, of a pacificatory character, the parentage of which was due to Mr. CLAY, and its success to Mr. CLAYTON. On the 12th of February, 1833, the former introduced into the Senate a bill for the modification of the tariff, which became known as the Compromise bill. It provided for the gradual reduction of the duties to a revenue standard through a period of eight years and a half. A violent but not prolonged contest ensued. Mr. CALHOUN and his partisans were brought to its support, by a knowledge that the President contemplated the arrest of that leader upon a charge of high treason, and a demand for his impeachment. Mr. WEBSTER, sustained by other Northern Senators, opposed the bill, because they believed it derogatory to the Federal Government thus to make concessions to rebels with arms in their hands. The bill, however, passed both Houses with slight amendment, and became a law Feb. 25.

In the presence of this conciliatory legislation, the vitality of the nullification movement disappeared. There was still a display of military, and a profusion of cockades; but the revenues were collected on and after Feb. 1, and South Carolina did not secede. The intermediation of Gen. SCOTT, who was promptly sent to Charleston, in a partly martial and partly mediatorial capacity, did much to prevent collision; and the knowledge that the ides of concession had been suggested by the President, and accepted by such men as CLAY, CATTON and CALHOUN, did still more. The storm gradually subsided. It was no longer necessary to maintain an extraordinary armament at Charleston. Gov. HAYNE dismissed his troops, with a rhetorical flourish on the victory they had gained over the Federal Government, and the winter of Southern discontent had before May of 1833 yielded to a glorious summer. South Carolina boasted of its triumph over the North; it was only Mr. CALHOUN and a few of the more intelligent of his party who understood how much had been sacrificed, and how transient was the security they had gained.

In thus hastily recapitulating the chronological data of this period, we have refrained from measuring the popular sentiment then prevalent by what we witness to-day. It will better serve our purpose to present this aspect of the subject singly.

The actual movement at the present time at the South presents the entire body of the people of South Carolina in a state of hostility to Federal authority, and determined to throw off its yoke. In the grievances which are alleged as the origin of this determination we find fifteen Southern States sympathizing with more or less intensity; while in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, there seems to be a practical unanimity in favor of following at once the lead of South Carolina. In the remainder of the Southern States the disunion sentiment, though not in the ascendant, has obviously a very wide and dangerous prevalence.

In 1832, however, the case was greatly different. Then the cause of discontent was as at present, a jealousy of the North, and a belief that the burdens of Government were unfairly distributed, and the rights of the South disregarded; and the remedy proposed was analagous; for, when challenged to draw a distinction between nullification and secession, the leaders of the movement were constrained to admit the phrases to be equivalent. But the remedy now so generally approved was then accepted by a mere handful of the Southern people. In the Congressional election in Charleston in the Fall of 1832, the nullification candidate, the editor of the *Mercury*—then, as now, the organ of secession—was elected by only 130 majority. The Charleston *Courier* was a strong advocate of the Union. A Union State Convention was held at Columbia, Sept. 12, 1832, at which nullification were present, and nullification was denounced chiefly because it was subversive of the Constitution and of the national liberties. A great public Union meeting at Columbia, Oct. 25, used even violent language in condemnation of the nullifiers; and at Lancaster Court-house, in the month of December, a mass meeting, presided over by Major GIBSON, an influential planter, protested in energetic terms against the ordinance of nullification, and approved the coercive measures threatened by Gen. JACKSON. Among the leading men pledged to the cause of the Union were Chancellor HARPER, JOEL R. POINSETT, Col. DRAYTON, Judge PETTIGREW. In the popular elections of the Autumn of 1832, according to the Charleston *Mercury*, there were 45,000 votes cast, and the nullification majority was but 9,000. In the Legislature, at the special session of October, the act calling a Convention had a vote of 31 to 14 in the Senate, and 97 to 27 in the House; and a large number avowedly voted with the majority, who deprecated any extreme action on the part of the Convention. And that the sense of the State might be tested, the Union Party determined to put forth candidates for every seat the State was entitled to in Congress.

Nor was the military ardor, save in Charleston, of alarming heat. In that city troops were drilled to defend the State, in the event of Federal coercion; but troops almost as numerous were drilled to aid in enforcing the national laws. So high and bitter ran the feud between these military heroes, that it became necessary to assign certain portions of the city to each exclusively to put a stop to hostile collisions. In the rural districts much complaint was made at the tardiness of the enrolment. The Press in the interior was equally divided between the rival parties; and while one side invited, the other discouraged volunteering. In January, 1833, the ranks of the State army were still meagre. The Greenville *Mountaineer*, published in a district where now a Union man would perish by Lynch law, gloried in the universal difficulty of finding volunteers; and speaking of that immediate region, says, "Many who have hitherto been drawn along with the nullifiers are now ready for any extremity in defense of the Union and civil liberty. No Union man in the District, and very few of the nullifiers, would shoulder a musket to fight against the Star Spangled Banner." In short, to use the language of the *National Intelligencer* at the time, "The majority of the people in the State were ripe for this rash and desperate attempt. The minority, however, were strong enough to dare to be bold." The same reliance was placed on volunteered assistance from without as at present. We find the Columbus *Times* declaring that "throngs of volunteers in aid of nullification might be expected from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virgicia, although the Legislatures of all those States are unanimously adverse to the cause."

And this remark carries us beyond the frontiers of South Carolina. While the provoking cause which led that State to extreme measures was as keenly felt by all the Southern States, and obtained their ardent sympathy, that sympathy was exchanged for universal condemnation, when nullification and secession were proposed. It would be sufficient to demonstrate this fact, to refer to the debates in Congress upon the so-called Force bill,—a debate which clearly elicited the views of Southern members. They were generally opposed to conceding anything to South Carolina, while she retained her menacing attitude; denounced her course as rash and uncalled for; agreed in recognizing its revolutionary character, and approved the application of coercive measures. The Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina, passed, almost unanimously in every instance, resolutions condemnatory of the nullifiers, and denying the right of secession. Gov. LUMPKIN, in his Message to the Legislature of Georgia, stigmatized nullification as dangerous and delusive in practice as in theory, and the Legislature in reply passed resolutions respecting the "abhorrent doctrine of nullification as neither a peaceful nor a constitutional remedy, but, on the contrary, as tending to civil commotion and disunion; and, while we deplore, they say, the rash and revolutionary measures recently adopted by a Convention of South Carolina, we deem it a paramount duty to warn our fellow-citizens against adopting her mischievous policy." This tone of Georgian sentiment is the more remarkable, because Georgia had just emerged from a contest with the Federal Government, which might reasonably have left her with embittered feelings, and ready to sympathize with any similar champion. The only noteworthy exception to this accord of principle was shown at a dinner in Oglethorpe, in August, 1832, where Judge CLAYTON, who had been the master-mind of the Federal conflict referred to, was the principal speaker, and was too fresh from the encounter not to give one more peal of his war-trumpet to cheer South Carolina. All the candidates for Congress that Fall were interrogated on nullification, and only those were elected who disclaimed it, and swore abiding allegiance to the Union. With regard to Alabama, not only do the resolutions of the Legislature, but the public journals of that day attest, that "Nullification was utterly rejected." In Louisiana, a mass meeting, overwhelming in numbers and influence, was held at New-Orleans, Jan. 2, to denonnce the attitude of South Carolina. In North Carolina, beyond the Legislative resolves, the voice of condemnation found expression at all the county militia gatherings, where resolutions of censure were in every instance adopted; and the clergy of all denominations met at the capital to express their sorrow and indignation at the course of the neighboring State. The resolutions adopted in Virginia, demanding an unconditional repeal of the nullification ordinance, and arguing that the resolutions of 1798 afforded no authority for the pretensions of South Carolina, were sent to Columbia by the hands of Mr. B. WATKINS LEIGH, as Special Commissioner. There is no doubt, therefore, that South Carolina was wholly destitute of external approbation for her extreme measures; and that when, on April 2, 1833, Gov. HAYNE lamented to the troops when disbanding them, that South Carolina, "instead of receiving sympathy and support from those whose interests were identified with her own," had been left to contend single-handed, that he spoke with deep feeling and perfect truth.

We shall have fulfilled the aim of these remarks, if we have shown, on the one hand, that the cause which moved South Carolina to revolt in 1832, was essentially the same as that which actuates her now; that it equally appealed to sectional feeling, and was equally common to the other Slave States: and on the other hand, that it failed to enlist in extreme measures, not only the whole of those States, South Carolina excepted, but that even in South Carolina there was a large and powerful minority who remained faithful to the Union. In these latter circumstances lies the painful and threatening contrast between that period and the present. Even with the energy and resolution of Gen. JACKSON at the head of affairs, it is extremely doubtful whether the result would have been what it was, had the mass of the South approved nullification, as they now approve the same doctrine in its developed form of secession. But happily for that day, disunion was a word of horror, from which men shrunk abashed. The Revolutionary period was too recent, and its battle-fields still too green with the richness of patriotic blood, for men lightly to talk of throwing away what had been so dearly but gloriously purchased. He was a bold man then who whispered treason to the Union. The lapse of twenty years have familiarized all men with the idea, and the word has become so common as to be in the mouth of everybody. Indeed, it is painful to think that where, at that day, the apostle of secession would have stood a perilous chance of earning martyrdom, the same fate now impends over the apologist of the Union. The cloud the size of a man's hand has swollen so as to cover the horizon. Nullification and secession, from being the profession of an obscure faction, have become the ruling faith of one-third of the Union, and threaten to involve the remainder in perplexity and change. It is not too late, perhaps, for the omen to be averted.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

TWELFTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The prosecution waived the cross-examination of David Stuart.

The letter from Mrs. Burch to Judge Skinner and the deed of Isaac H. Burch and Mary, his wife, to Henry Farnam, were put in by the defence. The deed is in the handwriting of Mr. Burch, and conveys a large amount of real estate for the consideration of $1,000. The deed had never been filed, and was obtained from the complainant through an order of the Court.

The letter from Mrs. Burch to Judge Skinner is as follows:

SIR: I have just executed an answer to Mr. Burch's application for a bill of divorce from our marriage relations. Will you, as my friend and solicitor, appear in court or find some other lawyer to do so, and do for me what shall be perfectly right and just as between Mr. Burch and myself?

Yours, MARY W. BURCH.

Erastus Corning, sworn: I first heard of the difficulty in the Burch family on Wednesday evening, after my return from New York; Mrs. Burch arrived at Albany on Friday evening; on Saturday I telegraphed to Mr. Burch to meet me at Suspension Bridge on Tuesday evening; I met him there; I had read the letter from Mr. Burch to Mr. Pruyn; at the interview Mr. Burch gave much the same account as contained in the letter; he told me that one of the arguments he used to obtain the confession, was putting his fist in the face of Mrs. Burch and saying, "*you shall confess*;" in describing his action, he doubled up his hand and put his fist in my face, to show me how he did it; Mrs. Turner, the mother of the defendant, was at New-York, under the doctor's care; I telegraphed to her, and she came to Albany on Thursday, and remained till the next morning; then her health compelled her to return for medical advice; Mrs. Burch, the defendant, went to the Falls with her brother Horace Turner; at the same time I went and saw her there; after the interview with Mr. Burch I told her that Mr. Burch had informed me that she had connived with David Stuart to an attempt to ruin Fanny Burch; I told her nothing more, for I had to go off to Buffalo; I returned to Albany on the following Thursday; I did not see Mrs. Burch again; on Friday I went to New-York, and on Saturday consulted with defendant's mother; I had no conversation previously with defendant; I saw the letter from Mr. Burch to Mrs. Turner either at Albany or New-York; not any of the letters received from Mr. Burch, neither that to Mr. Pruyn, those to me or that to Mrs. Turner, were shown to the defendant before my return from New-York; on the following Monday I received a letter from Mrs. Mr. Patterson, inclosing one from him to Mrs. Burch; I handed it to her and gave her directions and advice not to answer it or write any more letters; the first conversation I had with Mrs. Burch on the matter, since the interview at the Falls, was on the Thursday following my last visit to New-York; from the time of the defendant's arrival at Albany until Mr. Sedgwick's visit on the second Thursday after, she was in a highly excited state and as like a distracted woman as you could imagine; Mr. Burch told me he had sent Mrs. Burch by the Fort Wayne and Cleveland route to prevent her going direct to where her brother was; Mrs. Burch has no father living; her only brother is Horace Turner.

The counsel for the complainant declined to cross-examine the witness. Mrs. Burch was deeply affected during Mr. Corning's examination.

Horace Turner, sworn—I was at Mr. Burch's house at the death of my brother Joseph; he was very sick when I arrived; I saw Mr. Stuart there; Mr. Burch said on Tuesday night, after coming from Dekevea's wedding, he would have Mr. Stuart there; I never was out any night playing cards during my brother's illness; never told Fanny Burch so; I conversed with Mr. Burch about Mr. Stuart for some time in January, 1858; I had heard of Mr. Stuart in Detroit; I asked Mr. Burch "what he knew of Mr. Stuart?" he said, "Stuart is a very good fellow;" I said I had heard that Mr. Stuart's reputation as to females was bad; Mr. Burch replied that he knew all that, but did not believe it, and that he thought Mr. Stuart was a gentleman, or words to that effect or that import; from the time I saw Mrs. Burch after this occurrence until I returned from the Falls with her, she seemed almost crazy; I don't know whether this is a proper description, for she was so much reduced, and so weak and broken in health, that her death, before we reached Albany, would not have surprised me.

Cross-examined—Was absent from the house on Wednesday night, during my brother's sickness; I went to the depôt to meet my mother, who was expected in the midnight train.

Henry H. Hamlin, clerk of the Tremont-house, sworn—He proved the presence of David Stuart at the servants' party on the Christmas eve of 1857, and parlor hops at the Tremont on the 11th of February and 9th of March, 1858.

Cross-examined—On the night of the Christmas eve dance I was making myself generally useful, dancing with the girls, &c. [Laughter.] David Stuart engaged himself generally in dancing with all the good-looking girls that came along. [Loud Laughter.]

The deposition of *Wm. Marsh* was then read. It proves the meeting of the Historical Society at the rooms of Wm. H. Brown, Nov. 29, 1857. The meeting commenced at seven o'clock, and lasted until after ten, when it adjourned.

The deposition of Mrs. Emma R. Banks was read. She deposed to attending the concert at the Melrose Hall, in Chicago, in May, 1857; went with Mr. Burch and his wife; I heard Mr. Burch tell his wife he had given an extra ticket to Mr. Stuart; Mr. Stuart came to the concert during the evening.

Mrs. Harriet Corning's deposition was now offered, when a discussion arose as to its admission.

Mr. Beckwith argued in favor of its admissibility, as being testimony as to the first things said by the defendant after leaving her husband's house in terror, and as being the first time she could speak free from restraint.

The Court ruled the deposition out, except so far as the following sentence: "Mrs. Burch, on her arrival at Albany, was very excited; she seemed almost distracted."

Mr. Beckwith took exception to the ruling of the Court.

Proof was then given of the date of the first day of the County Fair, on Oct. 14, 1857, and of the enactment of the plays of "Pocahontas" and the "Gentleman from Ireland," at the theatre on that evening.

Christopher Roberts, Clerk of the Burch Bank, sworn: I cannot tell when Mr. Burch went East in 1857; I believe it was on the 5th of September; I cannot tell anything further of his movements.

Mr. Beckwith here moved for an order from the Court, directing the producing of letters to prove that Mr. Burch was at home from the 4th to the 15th of October, when the Court adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Nov. 30.

The California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express Coach, from Denver 27th ult., passed at noon with six passengers and $4,000 in dust.

No news from the mines.

Capt. ANDERSON, with his company of Dragoons, returned at noon to-day, without being able to hold an interview with the Indians to quiet the apprehensions of settlers, express riders and mail agents, along the Platte, at the hostile attitude the Indians have assumed. The commanding officer here has ordered Capt. STEELE, with his company of Second Infantry, to leave to-morrow morning for Cottonwood Springs, where it is reported whole bands of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux, are encamped to the number of ten or fifteen thousand. Emboldened by numbers they annoy travelers and commit both grand and petty larcenies. It is greatly feared that a general war will break out.

The coach from Denver City, Nov. 26, passed here for Omaha yesterday afternoon, with eight passengers, the United States mails, and the express messenger with $12,680 in dust.

The weather was clear and the nights cold, and the snow was melting in the daytime.

Both houses of the Provisional Government adjourned from Denver to Golden City on the 24th inst. The remainder of the session will be held at that place.

Fifty-two freight wagons, belonging to ALEXANDER MAJORS, arrived on the evening of the 24th. Large numbers are leaving for the San Juan mines, and 3,000 are reported to be returning disappointed. This rumor needs confirmation.

C. F. HINCKLEY, of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, has been appointed Agent for the Eastern and Western Telegraph Company at Denver City. By this arrangement messages can be forwarded to all points in the gold regions, leaving Fort Kearney four times per week.

Singular Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 2.

A man named JOHN MURRAY, living in Madison-street, in this city, on Saturday evening placed a muzzle of a loaded gun-barrel, detached from the stock, to his mouth, and while blowing into it, the breech came in contact with a lighted candle, discharging the weapon. MURRAY's head was blown off and portions of his skull and brains scattered about the room. The barrel rebounded, and striking his mother-in-law ten feet distant, penetrated four inches into her chest. It is believed she cannot survive.

Conflagrations.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The large unfinished dwelling-house No. 124 Beacon-street, owned by JOHN T. COOLIDGE, was destroyed by fire last night. The adjoining building was considerably damaged. Loss $25,000; insured.

BRIGGS HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A fire broke out in the laundry of the Briggs House this afternoon, and before it could be subdued damaged the building to the amount of $10,000; fully insured.

Navigation on the Hudson.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The weather is cold and blustering, and snow has been falling nearly all day. There is considerable ice on the canal and some in the river. The steamtug *Ohio* left for New-York this evening, with a very large tow. At least 100 boats are between here and Troy, waiting to be towed to New-York.

The Mahaiwe Bank.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The report of the suspension of the Mahaiwe Bank of Great Barrington, published in the Springfield *Republican* this morning, is untrue. The cashier says that the Bank shall not suspend.

Earnings of the Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Great Western Railway earnings for the week ending yesterday, amount to $40,500, an increase over the corresponding week last year of $2,000.

Steamship Keystone State bound for Havana.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Keystone State* leaves this evening, at 7 o'clock, for Havana, with the *Isabel's* mails and passengers. The steamship *Catawba* will leave in place of the *Isabel* on the 10th inst.

The Palestine Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Palestine* sailed from this port at 3½ o'clock, this afternoon, for Liverpool.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander, from Havana on the 26th ult., arrived at this port on Saturday.

There has been no change in the market since the departure of the *Quaker City*.

Although the news brought by the *Star of the West* had produced great uneasiness in commercial circles, good Exchange on New-York was at 12 per cent.

On the 24th ult. a young man named JAMES HUDSON, a passenger for Havana from New-Orleans, attempted suicide by blowing out his brains. He was sent to the hospital in Panama in a dying condition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—The vendors of intoxicating drinks who have been allowed for nearly a year past to violate the liquor law, by selling on the Sabbath with impunity, seemed generally to have a realizing sense that the recent movement of Superintendent KENNEDY to stop the traffic has been made in earnest. Yesterday, in comparison with other Sundays, few places were opened—the side doors and back entrances in most instances being closed even to the familiar faces of the regular customers. The movement was inaugurated a week ago, and its result was then manifested by a decrease of about one-fourth in the usual number of arrests for intoxication. Yesterday the total arrests for the offence was *thirty-three*—being a decrease of *seventeen* from the number of the previous Sunday. Thirty-one keepers of drinking places, however, yesterday persisted in disregarding the warning they had received from the Police, with reference to the matter, and consequently they were taken into custody. A few of the offenders were arraigned before the Police magistrates and required to give bail, but as the Courts close at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the majority were confined in the cells of the various Station-houses, their apprehension having been effected after that hour. It is thought that the experience of a night's imprisonment will have a salutary effect, and that hereafter the observance of the law will be more apparent. Following are the arrests reported in each Precinct:

Wards.	Arrests for selling Liquor. Males.	Females.	Arrests for Drunkenness. Males.	Females.
First	0	0	0	0
Second	1	0	0	0
Third	1	0	1	0
Fourth	1	0	3	2
Fifth	0	0	0	0
Sixth	0	0	2	1
Seventh	0	0	0	0
Eighth	6	0	1	0
Ninth	1	0	0	0
Tenth	3	0	2	0
Eleventh	1	0	3	0
Twelfth	1	0	1	0
Thirteenth	1	1	2	0
Fourteenth	1	0	3	0
Fifteenth	7	0	6	0
Sixteenth	0	0	1	0
Seventeenth	4	0	1	0
Eighteenth	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth	0	0	1	1
Twentieth	0	0	1	0
Twenty-first	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	29	4

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF JOHN BROWN.—Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, was crowded last evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of JOHN BROWN, to which Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET had promised to speak. The speaker, after eulogizing the character of his subject, said he believed if the country would produce one John Brown a year, for five years, Slavery would in that time be banished from the land. While speaking of the present excitement at the South, he said, that while he had never labored for a dissolution of the Union, he could not but believe that if South Carolina, and one or two other Slave States would secede, the result would be highly beneficial to the cause of Freedom. Let the colored men of the South, Slave and Free, only feel assured that the white men of the North would not interfere in case of a struggle, and he felt very sure that the slaves would be able to free themselves. In his opinion, South Carolina, without the Union, would not be able to take care of herself, let alone trouble anybody else. Once out of the Union, he felt sure that every white head of a family would tremble for its safety and his own. As an evidence of the weakness of South Carolina, he stated that when JOHN BROWN was to be hung, three States, Kentucky, Missouri and South Carolina, desired the honor of producing the rope to hang him with. The ropes were received; and when the one sent by South Carolina was tried with a weight equal to that of JOHN BROWN, it broke immediately.

MISERY AND DEGRADATION.—Officer DIDWAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, on Saturday, found in the tenement house No. 180 East Thirty-fifth-street, a woman, named HONORAH WHITE, with four little children, in the most pitiable state of destitution. The woman was weak and emaciated with disease, while her children lay together upon a straw pallet, with scarcely a rag to cover their nakedness. She stated that her husband's name was DAVID WHITE, and that he had been in the habit of getting drunk and beating her in a shameful manner. The result of his violence was, that a few days previous she had given premature birth to an infant, and afterwards she had received no care or attention. In addition to this brutality, her husband had recently stripped herself and children of all their clothing, as well as their room of what furniture it contained, all of which he had pawned for the purpose of obtaing money to buy rum. The sufferers were taken care of by the authorities, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the drunken husband.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday night, MARY ANN MCNEIL, aged 17 years, residing at No. 291 West Twenty-seventh-street, in a fit of despondency, resulting from unrequited love, procured some arsenic and swallowed it. Her aunt called in a physician, who administered an antidote to the poison, and the young woman will probably survive her foolishness.... GEORGE COOK, a youth of 20 years, also attempted on Saturday night, for some unexplained cause, to fly from those ills he had to others which he knew not of, by cutting his throat with a razor. It is not thought that the wound will result in his death.

RUMORED PRIZE-FIGHT.—The story was generally current last evening in sporting circles, that the match which has so long been talked of, for $1,000 a side, between the pugilists WOODS and KING, would be fought this morning at Hoboken. The statement was strengthened by the fact that the Eighth Ward was alive with pugilists, who besieged the livery stables for carriages to convey them to the scene of action. The police, as far as ascertained, took no action in the premises, preferring to let the law-breakers fall into the hands of the Jersey authorities.

RECEIVER OF TAXES—A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—On Friday, the 30th ult., the Receiver of Taxes received the large sum of $1,423,049 72, being the greatest amount ever received in one day. So great was the throng of persons anxious to save the one per cent. (imposed on all taxes which remain unpaid on the 1st December,) the officers and clerks were compelled to remain in the office until a late hour at night. The receipts of the past week in this Department amounted to $2,635,176 27. The Croton Department during the week collected $5,577 36 water rents.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday. HIRAM DAVIES and SAMUEL J. SMITH, roundsmen in the Seventh and Ninth Precincts, Brooklyn, were appointed acting Sergeants in their respective Districts. The resignation of patrolman ANDREW MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was received and accepted, and several transfers of patrolmen were made.

THE COUNTY DEPOSITS.—There was not a quorum of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to examine in relation to the whereabouts of the County funds, present at the City Hall on Saturday. Mr. PRATT, the Chamberlain, was in the Hall, waited there about an hour, and then retired.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—A Union prayer meeting of all denominations will be held this noon in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') for the special object of praying for our National Congress, which is to assemble at that hour. Rev. Dr. CUTLER, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will occupy the Chair. Services to commence at 12 o'clock.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables Anson Burlingame, Eli Thayer and A. H. Rice of Massachusetts, M. W. Tappan of New-Hampshire, C. H. Durkee of Vermont, and A. F. Goodnow of New-York, Col. Morgan of Morgan Manor, and E. R. Diffenderffer of El Paso, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Harvey Baldwin of Syracuse, Capt. C. H. Van Brakle of Watertown, Col. Morris of the United States Army, P. L. Plythian of the United States Navy, and W. Shanley of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas.

Capt. Alden of United States Navy; E. Watson of England; E. Kapperl of Mississippi, and J. F. Needham of Pernambuco, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. D. Burdett of Charleston, South Carolina; C. P. May of Montgomery, Alabama; C. O. Gallahan of Cuba, and N. H. Ward of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Meach of the United States Army; T. C. L. Chase and J. T. Dana of Minnesota, are at the Everett House.

Hon. J. T. Graham of Delhi, New-York, and Judge W. D. Shipman of Hartford, are at the Albemarle House.

Capt. Geal and Lorenzo H. Alva of Spain, are at the Lefarge House.

Alderman Darrow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been informed that DANIEL DARROW has received the nomination for Alderman in the Seventh District, it is with pleasure that we commend him to the people of that District as a man in every respect well qualified to perform the duties incident to the position for which he is a candidate.

We were all associated with him in the Common Council during the year 1859, and we are able, from experience, to say that he never gave his sanction to any scheme tainted with corruption, but bore himself, throughout his entire official career, with a purity of purpose that received the approval and indorsement of every upright and honest man.

It is our firm conviction that should he be elected he will prove himself, as he has heretofore, above and beyond the reach of bribery and corruption, reflect honor and credit upon that department of our City Government with which he will be connected, and in every instance, by his vote and the exercise of his influence, prove himself an honest man and an able official.

GEORGE ROSS, Councilman, 1858 and 1859.
ROBERT L. DARRAH, Alderman, 1859 and 1860.
HAMLIN BABCOCK, Councilman, 1859.
ANDREW CRAFT, Councilman, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

FROM GUADALOUPE.—The brig *Julia Ford*, Capt. SWEET, from Guadaloupe Oct. 31, via Turks Islands Nov. 15, arrived yesterday, and reports the health of the city and islands very good. The crops of the islands were said to look well.

Lyons and German Cloth, Velvets,
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers,
Fall Importation, (now open,)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

Clothing for Winter.—All men who have not purchased their Winter over-coats, business-coats, &c., and want a good article, at moderate price, are recommended to examine our stock before purchasing.

Also, boys' over coats of all kinds, and business and dress suits for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 597 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Silver Prize-Cup, manufactured for the Robin Hood Rifles, of Nottingham, (the Duke of Newcastle's Regiment,) has just been completed and is on exhibition at our establishment for a short time previous to being sent to England. BALL, BLACK & CO.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical support with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by
J. A. WHITMORE.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 535 Broadway, New-York, and 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bardett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 436 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

PURDY.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, Dec. 1, the wife of ISAAC L. PURDY, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

OVIATT—WATERHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Mr. Schneller, Mr. FRANCIS W. OVIATT, of Saratoga Springs, to Miss MARTHA A. WATERHOUSE, eldest daughter of the late Hiram Waterhouse, of Maine.
☞ Washington County papers please copy.

CLAPP—VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. D. R. Brewer, MERRICK G. CLAPP, of Sandusky, Ohio, and APOLINETTA G. VAN VALKENBURGH, daughter of the late B. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, N. Y.

DIED.

FLEET.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 1, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of Charles R. Fleet, and eldest daughter of John P. and Susan A. Fiender, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her parents, No. 157 East 39th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

JANES.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. B. L. Janes.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Forsyth st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

FENWICK.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 1, at No. 291 Church-st., Mrs. PHILLIS FENWICK, wife of William Fenwick, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday forenoon, 4th inst., from St. Philip's Church, Wesley-place, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st.

GILSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 2, MALTBY GILSTON, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WATSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 2, CHARLES ROBERT, youngest son of Robert E. and Frances Amanda Watson, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 251 West 12th-st., (late Troy st.,) on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10 A. M.

KIERSTED.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 1, GILETTA, wife of Henry T. Kiersted, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., without further notice.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, SARAH ANNA, wife of John S. Roberts, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn, on third day, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 149 6th-av.,
Near 11th-st.,
Late JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.

SELLING OUT WHOLE STOCK.
ATTRACTION!
FANCY GOODS AT HALF COST.

No such Bargains ever offered on 6th-av. before!
SALE COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW.
N. B.—CAROL & CHAPMAN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, Pastil's and other styles, will be sold off at 6 cents each, to clear them right out.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CONTINUATION SALE,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OF
OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 3,
WE SHALL OFFER OUR RETAIL STOCK
AT THE SAME
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES!
OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL OF THE BEST MATERIALS,
THE LATEST STYLES
AND
MANUFACTURED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER,
BY MEN OPERATIVES,
And, consequently,
STRONGER AND BETTER FINISHED THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 3,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
Their large and varied wholesale and retail
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
GLOVES, &c.,
At a still greater sacrifice on former prices.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 3,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LINENS, DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
&c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
An immense assortment of DRESS GOODS—viz: CASHMERES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
500 FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS at $18, $20, $22, $25—reduced from $30, $35 and $35.
Also,
800 SCOTCH WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
proportionably cheap
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A large assortment in
COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, VEILS, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c.,
received per *Arago*, will be opened on
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
We have this day added to our large stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
OTTOMANS, REPS and EMPRESS CLOTHS,
of a superior quality, suitable for dresses for the coming season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of Goods suitable for Evening Dresses.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH PLAIN COLORED
POULT DE SOIRES,
In the newest and most fashionable shades.
ALSO,
Two cases extra rich MOIRE FRANCAIS,
And MOIRE ANTIQUES,
Just received per steamer *Arago*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

310 BENSON'S. 310
FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. are now offering all their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
of the above goods, at
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Will be offered at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 3
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
One case of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris Styles.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, and will open at retail, on MONDAY, a choice assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
During the past week, owing to the great depression in the market, we were enabled to buy
A Large Lot of
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN BEAVER CLOTHS,
At a Terrible Sacrifice.
ON MONDAY,
We will open a fine assortment of these goods, just received from our workroom, and manufactured in all the LATEST STYLES WORN THIS SEASON.
We respectfully request Ladies about purchasing to examine our present large stock before going to Broadway or elsewhere, to purchase; In
QUALITY, STYLE and FINISH,
our goods will compare with any house in the trade, while our prices will be found much more reasonable than more expensive establishments. By being on Broadway, we save, in rent alone, five thousand dollars a year.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CURTAINS.
BROCATEL, New Colors.
SATIN DELAINES
From $1 upwards.
DAMASKS from
26 cents upwards.
359. BROADWAY, KELTY. 359.

LACE CURTAINS
from
AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
359. C. L. & J. B. KELTY, BROADWAY. 359.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN FANCY ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 603 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found, among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, THE BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
50 CENTS PER PAIR.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store, at NO. 398 BROADWAY, or NO. 581 BROADWAY, Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
A large lot of
DAMASK NAPKINS, all pure linen, at $1 per dozen.
A large lot of
HUCK TOWELS at $1 50 per dozen.
4-4 Table Damask, all linen, 50 cents per yard and upwards.
SHAKER AND ENGLISH FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c. EQUALLY CHEAP.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

5,000 YARDS OF RICH NEW DRESS Goods from auction
At 1s. 6d. per yard,
Half the price of importation.
Real Panic Prices.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

R. H. MACY'S
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.
Closing-out sale for December,
PANIC PRICES!
PANIC PRICES!
We shall be ready MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, At 9 A. M.
TO CLEAR OUT
2,000 pairs ladies' Merino French Hose for 1s.
Cost to import 2s. and 2s. 6d.
2,000 pairs ladies' finest quality Worsted Hose, 2s.
Cost to import 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.
1,000 dozen children's and misses' Fleecy Lined White and Colored Merino Hose, at less than half the cost of importation.
150 dozen ladies' Fleecy lined Silk Gauntlets, 4s.
Usual price, $1 25.
150 dozen ladies' and gents' fine Cloth Gloves, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s.
Cost to import 4s., 5s and 6s.
240 dozen ladies' and misses' fine Cloth Gloves, 2s.
Never cost less than 3s. to import.
50 dozen gents' Merino Vests, 44 cents and upwards.
200 dozen ladies' and misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, From 50 cents, first-rate value.
REMEMBER
That we are closing all our Fall styles of fancy BONNET RIBBONS at unheard of prices.
All our 25-cent Ribbons marked at 1s.
All our 37½-cent Ribbons marked at 15 cents.
All our 42-cent Ribbons marked at 18 cents.
All our 50-cent Ribbons marked at 25 cents.
All our 75-cent Ribbons marked at 37 cents.
The finest stock of French Flowers, Head-Dresses, Feathers, Ruches, &c., in the City.
They are all to be closed at panic prices.
Our stock of Yankee Notions is the largest on the avenue, and it wants reducing.
Best quality Needles, imported, 4 cents a paper.
Best quality solid Head Pins, 4 cents a paper.
All our articles in Yankee Notions stock selling out.
Now selling, 2,000 best steel Scissors, 15 cents, Usual price, 38.
Now selling, 2,000 very best LADIES' KID GLOVES,
The same we have sold for two years, and which have given universal satisfaction, for 63 cents, 63 cents, 63 cents, 63 cents.
There are none better in the City at any price or any make.
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Setts closing at $1. Full value $2.
1,000 French and Scotch Cambric Collars, Closing, Closing, Closing, from 1s. 6d. to $5. All marked way down.
Full stock of Veils under price.
Full stock of Real Lace under price.
Full stock of Point Collars, &c., under price.
Full stock of ladies' best Linen Handkerchiefs Under price.
Full stock of ladies' and children's made-up Under clothing, closing very low.
BEST MECHANICAL CORSETS Selling for 6s. to 8s.
FLANNELS, MUSLINS, WHITE, GOOD TOWELS,
And everything in the way of Housekeeping Goods closing at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
READY 9 A. M. MONDAY MORNING.
LARGE SALE OF FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Clearing sale 1,500 bunches French Flowers, 6c., 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale 2,000 bunches fine Flowers, 6c., 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale 1,500 bunches Feathers, from 6c. up.
Clearing sale Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Clearing sale Chenille Head-dresses, 31c.
Clearing sale Millinery Goods.
Clearing sale of Trimming Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
Clearing sale of Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Rich Bonnet Ribbons, half price.
Clearing sale of Rich Bonnet Strings, 44c.
Clearing sale Shetland Veils, 12½c.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 19c.
Clearing sale Silk Illusion, 6c.
Clearing sale Wide Tarletons, 12½c.
Clearing sale Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c.
Clearing sale Silk Fringes, 2c., 3c., 4c.
Clearing sale Silk Velvet Trimmings, 2c. 3c., 4c., 6c.
Clearing sale Silk Velvets, all colors, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Merino Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale of Fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing sale of English Merino Half Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Child's Cotton Hose, 3c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 18c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Cotton Hose 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Merino Hose, 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale Gents' Brown Half Hose, 5c.
Clearing sale Gents' ribbed Wool do., 9c.
Clearing sale Gents' English Merino do., 15c.
Clearing sale Gents' 3-thread Cotton, 8c.
Clearing sale Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Lined Gloves, 6c., 10c.
Clearing sale Ladies' heavy Silk-Lined Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale Ladies' Fleeced-lined Gauntlets, 14c.
Clearing sale Ladies' fine Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale of Cloth Gloves, 25c.
Clearing sale of fine Zephyr Mits, 8c.
Clearing sale of Wool Gauntlets, 8c., 12½c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Silk Gloves, 19c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Collars, 6c., 10c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Sets, 25c., 5 c., 63c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Handkerchiefs, 3c., 4c., 6c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c., 13c.
Clearing sale Black and White Laces.
Clearing sale Woolen Goods.
Clearing sale of Fancy Goods.
Clearing sale of Kid Gloves.
The above, Ladies, are some of the bargains you will find, along with a large stock of other articles equally low, all closing out, wholesale or retail, at
WM. KINZEY'S
Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND RICH LACES.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE
PANIC! PANIC!! PANIC!!!
We are determined to offer our very large stock of Fall Importations for the balance of the season at such prices as must command
AN IMMEDIATE SALE,
Consisting of numerous novelties, viz:
Black French Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes, Point, Honiton and Guipure Laces.
Honiton Lace Collars, $, worth $1 50.
Point Lace Collars, $3 and upwards.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Lace Sets, in great variety.
Paris embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions
Infants' Waists, Robes, Frocks, Capes, &c., &c.
Illusion Sleeves in great variety and new styles.
Breakfast Cassas at half prices.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase first-class goods at very reasonable prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Successors to Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
120 Point Appique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $18.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

300 PIECES 4-4 PLAIN AND BROCHE
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
At 75 cents per yard.
(Value, $1 25.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS,
In every variety,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YARD WIDE CHINTZ PRINTS,
Fast colors,
In new and elegant designs and
Superior quality.
Only 12½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EVERYBODY SAYS I MUST ADVERTISE my store, before I can sell goods. Well, if that is the case, I advertise it.
463 6th-av., corner 28th st., sells Ribbons and Flowers.
463 6th-av., corner 28th st., sells Hosiery and Gloves.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Embroideries.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells all kinds Lace.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Dress Trimmings.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Linen Goods.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Dry Goods.
463 6th-av., corner 28 h-st., sells Yankee Notions.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.,
SELLS GOODS VERY CHEAP.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

ISAAC HADDOCK,
NO 265 GRAND ST.,
Sells all descriptions of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods at lower prices than they are to be had in most other houses.
I. H. will have till after the Holidays a large variety of fancy articles (bought in the auction rooms) suitable for presents, which will be sold for about one-half the usual prices.

BURNT GOODS FROM THE LATE FIRE, consisting of linen diapers, sheetings, table-cloths, napkins, doylies, huckaback dimers, drilling, bagging, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Catherine-st.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
AT
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE, $20, worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
No. 381 BROADWAY.

301 THE RESULT OF THE PANIC, 301
$150,000 WORTH OF
NEW DRY GOODS
TO BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY
AT PANIC PRICES,
Comprising
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Including the entire
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 381 Grand-st.
That the public may comprehend
THE GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
Is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost.
To show the exact reduction
At which they are offered:
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 95c.
RICH SILKS, cost 85c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
60 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTARNS, At $4 50! actual cost, $6 75.
Ladies can now replenish
Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6½, fine and heavy.
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS.
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 381 Grand-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4s.—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, at prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English Hosiery, ladies', misses' and gent's Drawers and Vests; children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves; infant's Merino and Knitted Shirts and Socks. N. B.—Zephyr Worsted, 12½ cents; Saxony Yarns. Alexander's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGland family, of quiet habits and social disposition, will board two gentlemen in a pleasant front room. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to a private Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR, HANDSOMELY furnished with rosewood or a third story front room, nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board; family small; terms moderate; dinner at 6. Call at or address No. 80 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND two small ones, with board, suitable for a small family, or three or four single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board by applying at No. 43 West 22d-st. They will be assured of home comforts. The best of reference required and given.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD DOWN TOWN, FOR $3 PER week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light. Table substantial and abundant. Call only from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—TO RENT—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A LADY HAVING A FOUR-STORY brown stone house in one of the most delightful locations in the City, above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., is now prepared to let to a first-class family the whole of the first floor, consisting of two parlors and extension room, furnished or unfurnished, with private table if desired. References exchanged. Address J. C. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suite or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st.

FOR A GENTLEMAN ONLY.—A SMALL third story front room, to let, with partial board only; gas, bath and water-closet adjoining. Apply at No. 118 West 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—ROOMS AND BOARD IN A first-class modern-built house, and pleasant neighborhood, for two families; one, consisting of a gentleman and wife; the other, of a gentleman, wife, nurse and child. Location between 4th and 23d sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 6 P. M., and breakfast by 7½ A. M. Terms moderate. Address HOME, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for the Winter, for himself, wife and son, aged 7 years, with a plain private family, in a central and pleasant location above 14th-st.; will require room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor. Address H. V. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, six years old, in a private family, or boarding-house, with native boarders; parlor and large bedroom required. Location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving locations, rooms, price, &c., S. K. G., Box No. 413 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for himself, wife, daughter and servant, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. It must not be above 42d-st., nor below 14th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 603, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND LITTLE daughter; parlor and bed room in a first class house, second floor preferred. Location between 14th-st. and 34th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Address No. 12 West 19th-st., Monday, before 12 o'clock.

BOARDING FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife and two single gentlemen, in one of the most pleasant locations in Brooklyn: the house possess the modern improvements, and convenient to ferries and cars. Inquire at No. 251 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; location one of the most convenient. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM IN THE THIRD STORY, furnished with gas, water-closet, &c., without board, at No. 42 East 22d-st., near the lines of 4th-av. cars and stages.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN for gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6½. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 262 Henry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; she can be recommended from her last place, No. 20 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; understands her business; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 148 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing or in the care of children and make herself useful; has the best of City references. Call at 113 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call at No. 71 1st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; three years City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and game; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, and game and all kinds of desserts, the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 7th-av., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking also. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who is a good and capable cook, and can furnish satisfactory recommendations from her present employers. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 2 Great Jones-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT Protestant young woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Address 69½ 37th-st., corner 6th-av., top floor, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands French and American cooking, and has had long experience in the first families in the City, wishes a situation. Best of references. Call at 315 6th-av., near 23d-st., in the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 331 West 25th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A COLORED COOK WANTS A SITUation in a private family; can do the best of cooking in all its branches, and understands it thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 28 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at her last place of employment, Dr. Hutton's, No. 115 West 19th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who perfectly understands her business in every branch; is an ex cellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—ANY LADY IN THE CITY OR country in want of a really smart, economical, faithful servant to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited by applying at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young girls, Protestants, want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they are clean, civil and capable, and willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, at reasonable wages. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY family in Brooklyn or the country, in want of a smart, capable and highly-recommended servant, who thoroughly understands all kinds of kitchen-work or general housework, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate for the Winter.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $7 per month; no objection to go a short distance in the country; none but Protestants need apply at No. 206 9th st., second door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron or do general housework; is a first-rate baker and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go in the country. Call at 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Waited by a respectable young woman a situation to cook, wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful. Over 5 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 11th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Any lady desirous of procuring an experienced child's nurse or waitress and chambermaid, whose references from gentlemen's families will be found unexceptionable apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages very moderate for the Winter.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seam stress. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 318 West 22d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a French dressmaker; can cut or fit in the most fashionable style; work by the day, week or month. Address No. 88 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an active young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., second floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A Wanted by a respectable middle-aged American woman, a situation as housekeeper or governess to take charge of and educate small children, who understands the general requirements of a family. Address, by letter, C. G. VAN DEBAN, No. 76 East 12 h-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references can be given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, and French starching, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person a situation as laundress in a respectable family; has six years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN that can take charge of an infant. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 13 East 15th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a light colored girl. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, 13 Lexington-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant French girl as nurse and seams tress, or as chambermaid or ladies' maid; is a first-class seamstress; knows how to fix ladies' hair in the best style, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 30 Bond-st. Can't be seen to-day.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman is in want of a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take charge of an infant from birth; is a good plain sewer, or would do fine washing and ironing; is a servant of experience, having references of long standing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by an experienced and respectable woman; understands the care of a baby from its birth or as seamstress in a gentleman's family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; satisfactory reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first floor on second flight of stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person who has been for years in care of children; no objection to City or country, or to go South or West. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 98 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or chamb rmaid and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; best of City reference; can be seen at No. 42 West 31st st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to wait on a lady if required. The best City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situ

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY OF NEW-YORK. [illegible] Davis, Trustee, and [illegible] at the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and [illegible], Trustees, defendants.—Fifth [illegible] is hereby given that the undersigned [illegible] pursuant to a final judgment of [illegible] entered in said suit (known as the [illegible] foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, [illegible] judgment o the Supreme Court of Penn- [illegible] red on the 15th day of September, 1860, [illegible] 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in [illegible] New-York (and through A. J. Bleecker, [illegible], sell at public auction, the real and personal [illegible] Rights and franchises directed by the judg- [illegible] said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging to or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected therewith; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other issues and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder there to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the indentures of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property, and claim and title and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D. 1853, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av, on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and to any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôt on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to beconveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 15th day of August, 1858, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 118; 53 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,806 platform cars, numbered 41 to 2,900; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 16 eight-wheel cabooses, 239 locomotives, numbered 1 to 240, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Sugden*, *Junior*, *Dunbrik*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Genesee*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Potosone, Port Jervis [illegible] Dunkirk and Rochester, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and thereunto leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1858, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, or about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1858, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1858, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1858, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be arrived.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1860.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the City will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.

This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the Board have met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs.

The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7, City Hall, NEW-YORK, November 30 1860.

TO INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors and Canvassers who were appointed by the several Supervisors on the day of the November election, are hereby notified that they must call at this office on Monday, the third day of December, to take the oath of office.

By order of the Board.
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O'GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education. E. F. ROGERS,

Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of GEO. E. DASCOMB, Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

$5.000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED house-furnishing store, or a reliable man with $2,500, as book-keeper, under salary of $1,000 per year. Apply to A. B. & N. MILLARD, No. 80 Nassau-st

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF retail drug stores, at Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and New-York City. For sale at prices from $600 to $5,000. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & HARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 11th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860. WILLIAM BINNS, } Assignees. SAML. BATES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence, No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some young lady, with a view to wedlock. (If mutual on both sides.) The advertiser is an American, of high parentage, religious habits, and the possessor of a true and noble heart. He wishes to meet with some young person about 20, possessing good looks, a loving disposition, and those other virtues constituting the true woman. Address, confidentially, CHARLES, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 55 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole of the named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, at each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860 at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, receivable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Onio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst., may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next. R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against receiving the following described Notes, as they were stolen from the pocket of the subscriber, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's Depôt, Warren-st., New-York, on the 28th inst., P. M., to wit: Three Notes, dated Nov. 19, 1860, at two, three and four months, for $1,000 each, made by Brodhead & Storm, to the order of, and indorsed by, Geo. B. Adriance. Also, a due bill, made by Jas. H. Allen, for $19 77-100.

JOHN A. STORM, No. 201 Chambers-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Nov. 28, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham-square.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent.

Money to loan in Brooklyn or New-York on Bond and Mortgage. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 22, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st. W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COXON, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. On SATURDAY, Dec. 8, The United States Mail Steamship ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Lott.
HOTTA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
BRIDGEWATER, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter, inclose postage stamp—to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA. AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, S. WHITING, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50, Atlanta, $23; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $18 per freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 8. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carriers on this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $25; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 21; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PERU.

LIMA, Dec. 23, 1860.

(Signed,) JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

The Diplomatic Correspondence—The Peruvian Ministry.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, has the honor to address His Excellency J. Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the subject of the Peruvian Government having declined to receive the credentials of Mr. Clay, as the accredited representative of the United States to Peru.

Mr. Clay has not been long enough in the country to become fully acquainted with the political movements which have preceded the present ministry, and that which has caused the rejection of his credentials.

The undersigned, however, has no hesitation in declaring, that the Government of Peru has been induced to this course by the information which it has received from the Government of the United States, and from the representatives of the latter near foreign governments, that Mr. Clay was not accredited to the Government of Peru, but to that of Chile, and that he was only authorized to visit Peru for the purpose of settling the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Peru.

The undersigned is aware that Mr. Clay has been accredited to Chile, and that he has been instructed to visit Peru for the purpose of settling the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Peru, but he is also aware that Mr. Clay has been accredited to Peru, and that he has been instructed to represent the United States near the Government of Peru, and that he has been received as such by the Government of Peru.

The undersigned is aware that Mr. Clay has been instructed to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Peru, but he is also aware that Mr. Clay

The New-York Times.

X.—NO. 2872. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Highly Important from the National Capital.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

The South Carolina Representatives in their Seats.

An Early Adjournment and no Business Done.

The President's Message to be Delivered To-day.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS AS TO ITS CHARACTER

Strange Rumors in Reference to Mr. Buchanan's Intentions.

STRONG HOPES OF A COMPROMISE.

Latest Reports of the Secession Movements at the South.

A John Brown Sympathy Meeting Broken up in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The South Carolina members, after consultation, determined to resume their seats, and during an eloquent prayer by the Chaplain they appeared to be much impressed with the responsibility resting upon them and their constituents. As soon, however, as the roll-call commenced, the Southern members gathered into squads and engaged in earnest conversation.

Republicans generally retained their seats, and seemed absorbed in the various letters and papers spread out on their desks. Extraordinary quiet pervaded the Hall, while the immense galleries and lobbies were packed to suffocation.

The gallery allotted to foreign Ministers was full for the first time, showing the deep interest felt by the Diplomatic Corps in the present crisis of affairs. Not one-half the people visiting the Capitol this morning could find admittance.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The remarkable good order and the apparent kind feeling exhibited in both houses of Congress to-day, are the subject of much comment among all parties, and revive a strong hope that all the difficulties will be amicably settled, and the integrity of the Union preserved. Even the most extreme Southern men express gratification at the manifestations, and the several parties actively engaged in arranging a plan for pacification, have become encouraged to persevere, the impression being general that with the President's Message and wise counsels, the storm will pass over, leaving the Government not only unshaken, but on a firmer basis than it ever before stood.

The Northwestern Democrats have had several informal conferences, but without arriving at any result. Several plans of reconciliation were suggested, but the members from Ohio contended that they were powerless, and that their efforts would be fruitless, at least for the present. At the proper time they will be heard, expressing but one voice for the Union.

The Southern Democrats will hold no meetings or consultations for the present, but await the development of events.

Reliable information from TEXAS represents that State as on the eve of revolution against the State Government. Gov. HOUSTON refuses to convene the Legislature, and the Legislature alone can authorize the holding of a State Convention. The impression prevails that a Convention will be called by the people, and that having overthrown the State Government, they will secede from the Union. This information, I understand, has been received by one of her Senators. It is believed that the prospect of a speedy reconciliation here will check proceedings there, and maintain order in that State.

Senator CLINGMAN, I learn, will to-morrow, or as soon as the opportunity offers, propose a peaceable separation of the States and a fair division of the assets and liabilities. This he thinks desirable, if disunion is to take place. The details could be better settled before than after a separation—each State taking, at valuation, such public property as may fall within her limits, and paying her portion of the public debt.

Secretary COBB will certainly retire from the Cabinet in a few days, to be succeeded by Mr. SOUTTER, although Mr. SCHELL's claims have been under consideration.

Secretary THOMPSON will resign, it is said, on Thursday, and be succeeded by Gov. PRATT of Maryland.

Mr. SCHELL left this afternoon for New-York with the President's Message, and Mr. BUCHANAN, guarding against any possible accident from telegraphing his Message South, and misconstruction in consequence thereof, has dispatched Mr. TRESCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State, with two copies for Gov. GIST of South Carolina. He left with them in this afternoon's boat.

It is not expected that the Reports of the Departments will enter at all into the topics that now agitate the country. They will be strictly confined to the routine business appropriate to each.

From the Secretary of War we ought to learn something of the strength of the several forts in the Southern States,—but I think no such information will be embodied in his report. The movements of our troops in New-Mexico and the Indian Territory will occupy considerable space. The experiments with rifle cannon have been highly satisfactory, and measures are recommended for procuring a supply of these arms. A national foundry for cannon is greatly needed. Breech-loading arms will be indorsed as far superior to all others.

The Secretary of the Interior will make a full and interesting report. Of the Public Lands 12,060,033 acres have been disposed of, 3,977,619 being sold for cash, yielding $2,021,425;—2,665,623 have been absorbed under the railroad grants, and the rest in bounty land warrants and the swamp grants. Over a million of dollars has been expended in the payment of pensions during the last year. The income of the Patent-office has been about $8,000 above its expenses; 3,895 patents have been issued and 3,612 applications rejected. The Census is so far advanced that its aggregates can be prepared for the present Congress. The necessity of revising the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade, especially in providing for the disposal of rescued negroes, is urged.

The Secretary of the Navy will report in favor of razeeing and converting into first-class steam frigates eight ships-of-the line, which he says can be done at a cost of $383,000 each. The other ships-of-the-line would not pay for the expense, being old and nearly used up. The sailing frigates *Sabine* and *Santee* are to be left as they are, and the remaining six sailing frigates converted into steam sloops-of-war, and finally into store-ships. New sloops-of-war should be built to replace those built prior to 1840. The present condition of the active Navy is then reviewed and commended. The Secretary reports in favor of screw-steamers, and against sidewheel-steamers, in case of war. An increase of the Navy is demanded, on the ground that we have now a navigating interest of five million tons, an import and export trade of six or seven millions of dollars, and a coasting trade of equal extent and value. All additions to the Navy should employ steam power. Attention is called to the fact that the Constitution prohibits individual States from creating a navy of their own. Estimates are submitted for replacing all the prominent Navy-yards of the country in a condition of full activity. A high compliment is paid to the efficiency and discipline of the Naval Academy under Capt. BLAKE. Figures are given to show that the education of the pupils has improved. In the Slave-trade twelve vessels have been captured this year by the African Squadron, and more than 3,000 negroes rescued. A strong hint is then given that the Slave-trade can only finally be suppressed by England's enforcing her treaty of 1817 with Spain in reference to Cuba, or the annexation of Cuba by the United States. The bill introduced by JEFFERSON DAVIS prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the Army and Navy is next attacked as injurious to the public service. The Secretary recommends that he be given power to purchase butter, cheese, flour and tobacco for the Navy by private purchase and not by advertised contract. The present state and services of the various squadrons and ships are then formally recorded, compliments being paid to Commodores POOR, PORTER and BRENT for prompt action in righting the wrongs of American citizens. The Japanese Embassy, reports as to the marine corps, surgeons and paymasters, together with brief statistics of the various exploring expeditions, form the main balance of the Secretary's report, which closes with a summary of naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862—total amount, $11,513,904 01.

The first day's calm may perhaps presage a storm. Nothing was done or attempted in reference to the subject of secession. All await the Message of the President, though no one has any certain knowledge of its contents. The Republicans generally express a want of confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN, and think his advice will not amount to much. The secession of South Carolina, at least as far as the action of her Convention can go, is universally conceded. If she proceeds, after that event, to acts of rebellion, all Union and law-abiding men can see no other consistent course for the Administration than to enforce obedience to the Federal laws and Constitution. The Republican representatives, elected as they have been, will certainly be repudiated by the people if they yield to the reasonable demands of the rebels, or countenance treason or revolution.

Various propositions of compromise are being discussed. It is impossible to predict which, if any, is likely to be acceptable, or of any service.

The rumor current yesterday, that Secretary COBB had resigned, was incorrect. No Senators are present to-day from South Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana. Senator BENJAMIN is on his way. SLIDELL is at home engineering to secure his reëlection.

During the offering of prayer in the House this morning, by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, the Chaplain, while he prayed very earnestly for the preservation of the Union, a Southern member remarked, "Too late—that is just praying in fun."

The Republicans are ready and anxious to proceed to business. Mr. GROW made an unsuccessful attempt to get the Homestead bill in such a position that it may be discussed and acted upon. He was prevented by the adjournment.

The members of both Houses have got the balance of their salaries, but no mileage. Some of them are indignant, but there is no help for it, as the money is not forthcoming.

An early effort will be made to repeal the "stay law" of JEFF DAVIS, on the purchase of patented articles for the use of the Army and Navy, and also to repeal the unjust and ill-considered resolution for forty per cent. reduction on the public printing. The first of these embarrasses the War and Navy Departments, and the other, if continued in force, would virtually suspend the necessary public printing.

The arrivals are numerous to-day, and the hotels are rapidly filling. Speculations as to LINCOLN's Cabinet and appointments have subsided, the engrossing topic being the threatened secesssion and the disruption of the Union. The Southern Whigs and Americans are earnestly opposed to the revolutionists of the Cotton States.

It has been hinted very privately—it comes from a high source—that rather than coerce the South Mr. BUCHANAN would resign. It is stated in Democratic circles that he said as much to a prominent Secessionist last week. It is certain that he is in great trouble. His Message respecting the sectional difficulty has been rewritten several times, and no one knows the contents to-night. Such a course only betrays the weakness of his Administration, and gives color to the report that he will give up in despair rather than meet the crisis and observe his oath of office. This report gives strength to the revolutionary movement. In case he resigns, BRECKINRIDGE will succeed, which his friends believe would save the Union. The President's vacillating course respecting this matter and the Message, has sent consternation among the Union men. It is evident that he does not mean to crush treason, Jacksonlike. The Message will tell.

The Southern Union men met to-night to consult—the Northern Union men not being in. It was made exclusively a Southern affair, with the intention of settling upon a plan to save the Union, and present, as a balance of power in Congress, an *ultimatum* for both sections.

Several parties representing the City Horse Railroad are present already. Half a dozen plans will be submitted by different companies.

The Republicans will hold separate State consultations to discuss the present difficulties. No general caucus will be held, North or South. No strict party lines will be laid down by the Republicans in the matter of sectional difficulties, as the subject is not, and cannot properly come before Congress for caucus or Congressional party action.

Several Pacific railroad enterprises are already represented.

LATER.—It is understood that the Republican members are a unit in favor of compromise. The New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New-York, and other Republicans, have talked the thing over to-night in separate parties.

The Southern Union men accomplished nothing to-night.

The Committees of Congress have waited on the President, and the Message will be sent in at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It is understood to be strongly Union by the Committees.

Senator CAMERON declares that he is not, and has not been, a candidate for any place in the Cabinet. This probably settles the Pennsylvania question, so far as MCMICHAEL is to succeed BIGLER. CAMERON will be reëlected to the Senate when his term expires, and GROW will be urged for Secretary of the Interior.

P. AND Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

Among the various propositions with a view to quieting the present political evils, is one proposing that all the Representatives of the Southern States, South Carolina excepted, have a conference and prepare a list of their grievances, and what will satisfy them as a remedy. This is to be submitted to the conservative Republicans, and if it meets with sufficient favor from them, then, after the reading of the President's Message, that that part in reference to the political troubles be referred to a Committee of one from each State. This proposition is being discussed to-day, and it is said that several prominent Republicans have already acquiesced in it.

The United States Supreme Court met in their new Chamber at noon. Chief-Justice TANEY and all the Associate Judges were present except Judge WAYNE. The Court shortly afterward adjourned and the Judges proceeded to the White House personally, and paid their respects to the President, and afterwards left their cards for the Vice-President.

Vice-President. After the adjournment of the Supreme Court, the members of the Bar practicing in that Court held a meeting to express their regret at the death of Associate Justice DANIEL, which occurred during the vacation.

The congratulations among the members of both Houses of Congress were seemingly as cordial as heretofore. Many of them had met to-day in their respective chambers for the first time since the last session.

The assurances of the Representatives and others from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, that these States will positively follow the movement of South Carolina, have unmistakably alarmed the Conservatives, who, before coming hither, were, they say, of the opinion that that State only would venture upon secession.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day with reference to the formation of the Standing Committees.

Some of the political friends of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE waited upon him on Saturday and tendered him a serenade, which he declined.

A consultation is being held to-night between the several Congressional delegations of the Southern States. The object seems to be to secure the cooperation of the Border Slave States in the secession movement.

The Treasury to-day was enabled to pay only about 25 per cent. of the mileage of Congressmen.

The projected meeting to-night of the Union members and Senators has been indefinitely postponed at the request of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The members are at length beginning to flock in. The Republicans seem to be calm and self-poised, and will probably proceed to business, on Monday, just as if nothing in the world had happened. It is, however, evident that they are not indifferent to the unfortunate excitement which prevails, and so far as I have been able to consult with them, there is a unanimous desire to do whatever honorable men may do to convince the South that they are not its enemies. In a word, they will give an attentive ear to any feasible scheme of compromise or conciliation which shall involve no sacrifice of principle. It was rumored in the city to-day that Mr. SEWARD will present some conciliatory measure at an early day in the session.

The action of the Vermont Legislature upon the proposition to repeal the Personal Liberty bill creates much dissatisfaction with the "Conservatives" and others, who seemed to expect that the menacing demands of South Carolina and the Disunionists of other States would be instantly obeyed. But no intelligent man, who knows anything of Northern sentiment, believed for a moment that Sovereign States would be influenced by such means. It is strange that those who are never done with harping upon State rights and State sovereignty, never seem to imagine that such prerogatives belong equally to all the States. The Personal Liberty bills, which were merely designed to prevent the kidnapping of free negroes, doubtless infringe upon the Constitution, in so far as they forbid citizens to assist the United States officers in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law; and they are to that extent null and void, whether repealed or not. But the laws of the Soutnern States which imprison or sell into Slavery free colored seamen, are also infractions of the Constitution. I am sorry to say, however, that they are not practical nullities, though they are such in law. The South forgets that the Northern States are as much bound to protect their free negroes against the snares of Southern kidnappers, as the Southern States are bound to see that their citizens are not robbed of their slaves by the Abolitionists.

It is no use harping on the ingratitude of Republics, or to repeat the stereotyped complaint that the vice is proverbial. That point may be regarded as long ago settled, and it only remains for me to point the moral with a new illustration. I allude to the case of Judge TANEY, the author of the Dred Scott decision, the crowning pediment of the Democratic temple. Could it have been believed, three years ago, that this learned and venerable relic of Democracy, at the end of the year of grace 1860, would have had no friend in the land, from Maine to Texas, outside of the Republican Party? Yet such is the stubborn fact. No Democratic prayer that he may be blest with length of days now ascends to Heaven, and it is greatly to be feared that imprecations are addressed to the powers of darkness for his speedy death. The statement that he had resigned was a sheer fabrication, and was merely intended as a hint to the old man that his services are no longer wanted by the ungrateful Democracy. "The wish was father to the thought." This heartless intimation proceeds from the fact that in the course of nature he cannot be expected to survive much longer; and the party which he has so long and faithfully served would now turn him out, in order to get a younger man, of vigorous constitution, appointed in his place before the 4th of March. The Republicans, on the other hand, are earnestly praying that the venerable Chief Justice may survive the misrule of his party, and continue to draw his salary from the Federal Treasury when his ungrateful friends shall be consigned to the shades of obscurity.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock precisely, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the Chair.

Absent—Messrs. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Chesnut, of South Carolina; Clay, of Alabama; Gwin, of California; Hammond, of South Carolina; Harlan, of Iowa; Iverson, of Georgia; Johnson, of Arkansas; Johnson, of Tennessee; Mallory, of Florida; Pugh, of Ohio; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Slidell, of Louisiana; Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey; Thompson, of New-Jersey; Toombs, of Georgia, and Wilkinson, of Minnesota.

The galleries were two-thirds filled.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Mr. GURLEY.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Secretary inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to proceed to business. Adopted.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three of the Senate, and such as may be appointed by the House, wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that there is a quorum in each House of Congress, and that they are ready to receive any communication he is pleased to make. Adopted.

Messrs. BIGLER, MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) were appointed the Committee.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a order that the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

A message was received from the House, to the effect that it concurred in the Senate resolution for a Committee to wait on the President, and had appointed a similar Committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to take a recess for half an hour.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was informed that they would not get the Message to-day.

Adjourned at 10 minutes past 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Excessive good humor prevailed previous to the Speaker taking the Chair at noon and calling the House to order.

A prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

O God! we remember the past, and we are grateful for the past. We thank Thee for the discovery of this New World. We thank Thee for the colonization of our part of it. We thank Thee for the establishment of our national independence. We thank Thee for the organization of our national Union. We thank Thee for all the blessings we have enjoyed within this Union. National blessings, civil blessings, social blessings, all kinds of blessings, unspeakably great and precious blessings, such blessings as were never enjoyed by any other people since the world began! And now, O Lord our God, we offer to Thee our humble praise for the past, the present, and for all the future. Will it please Thee, for Christ's sake, to grant us thy special aid. Thou art very high and lifted up. Thou lookest down over the whole land, from lake to gulf, from sea to sea, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and Thou knowest all our doings and Thou knowest all our dangers. Thou knowest that our good men are at fault, and that our wise men are at fault; in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, they are all at fault. We know not what is best for us to do, and with common consent we come to Thee, O Lord our God! and we pray Thee to overrule all unreasonable and wicked men in all parts of our Confederacy. We pray Thee to inspire and to strengthen and to assist all true patriots in every part of the Union. May Thy blessing rest upon all departments of our Government. We remember with especial solicitude the President of these United States, and his immediate advisers. They lack wisdom; but if they call upon Thee Thou wilt give them wisdom, for Thou givest it to all men liberally and upbraideth not. Whilst we trust that they pray for themselves, we here also pray for them. Let Thy holy spirit be granted unto them, and grant that they may speedily see what is exactly right for them to do, and grant them grace to do it, and to fully understand the position in which they are placed. We thank Thee for this bright and beautiful morning for the assembling of the two Houses of Congress. We pray that Thy blessing may rest on the Vice-President, and upon every Senator in his place; upon the Speaker of the House, and upon every member in his place. We rejoice to learn that they see their responsibilities, and that they feel their responsibilities, and that many of them are looking towards Thee for counsel and direction. O Lord, our God! let Thy own presence subdue every heart, every mind; and sanctify all actions to Thy own glory, and the greatness of our whole people. And O, grant that we may still live in peace and harmony in this blessed Union.

The roll of members was then called.

About 200 members responded to their names.

Mr. MCKENTY, of Pennsylvania, appeared in place of Mr. SCHWARTZ, deceased.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, and JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, severally appeared and were qualified.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the appointment of Messrs. BIGLER, MASON and COLLAMER as a Committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses is in attendance, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a similar resolution, which was adopted, and he and Messrs. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and ADAMS, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) were appointed the Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up a motion made last session to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead Bill was reported from the Committee on Agriculture, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He moved the previous question.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said the gentleman from Pennsylvania could call up the motion any other day. It should not now be insisted on, as several members were absent.

Mr. GROW explained that his reason for calling up the motion now was that they might have business before the House, for the gentleman knew there were special orders for the first three or four weeks this session. Mr. GROW yielded to a suggestion to postpone the motion for the present, that members might proceed to draw for seats.

On motion of Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. GROW, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them that a quorum of the House was present, and ready to proceed to business.

The House, pursuant to the resolution previously adopted, proceeded to draw for seats.

All the members retired without the bar, and as the name of each member was taken from the box and called by the Clerk, he came in and made his choice.

The absentees were as follows:

Gooch and Dawes, of Massachusetts.
Barr, Van Wyck, Olin and C. B. Cochrane, of New-York.
Dimmick, Blair and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania.
Webster of Maryland, (detained by sickness.)
Garnet, Leake and Clemens, of Virginia.
Smith and Vance, of North Carolina.
Miles, of South Carolina.
Crawford, of Georgia.
Lamar, Davis, Barksdale and McRae, of Mississippi.
Mallory and Sims, of Kentucky.
Braiden and Wright, of Tennessee.
Wilson and Pettit, of Indiana.
Farnsworth and Kellogg, of Illinois.
Hinoman, of Arkansas.
Walton, of Michigan.
Regan and Hamilton of Texas.
Scott, of California.
Hooper, of Utah.
Daily, of Nebraska.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said, as he would vacate his seat on the 1st of January, he asked to be excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker replied that the Committees appointed at the last session would be continued throughout this, subject to the vacancies which may occur, which will be filled by him.

Mr. WASHBURN was excused.

Mr. GROW renewed his motion for a reconsideration of the reference of the Homestead Bill. If any one wished to discuss it he would be willing to allow opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) understood the President's Message would not come in till to-morrow, and moved to adjourn.

Carried, and the House, at 1½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

IN GEORGIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE RETALIATORY BILL, &C.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the House, to-day, Mr. SPRAYBERRY, of Cattoosa, moved to amend the Retaliatory bill, as follows:

And whereas, A compact broken by one party is no longer binding, politically, socially, legally or morally, upon the other parties to it;

And whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly of Georgia, the States enumerated in this bill have grossly violated the compact of Union, by refusing to deliver up fugitive slaves:

Be it enacted, That the State of Georgia withdraw its confederated faith from all the States which interpose obstacles to the recovery of our rights under the Constitution.

And it is hereby further enacted and decreed, that all the officers of this State, civil or military, who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are relieved and absolved from the obligations of such oath in all cases in the Courts of this State, where the States or the citizens of the States who refuse our constitutional rights are parties or otherwise concerned.

Mr. SPRAYBERRY's amendment was lost by, ayes, 36; nays, 89.

The Retaliatory bill then passed the House.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Dec. 2.

In the House to-day the preamble and resolutions proposing a Conference of the Southern States at Atlanta on the 20th of February, to counsel and advise as to the mode and manner of resistance to the North in the existing exigency, was made the special order for to-morrow. The preamble and resolutions take strong ground in favor of having all sectional questions finally settled, and objects to separate action.

SUSPENSION OF THE AUGUSTA BANKS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 3.

All the banks of this city suspended specie payment this morning.

The maximum rate for sight drafts on New-York is 3 per cent. premium.

IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large secession meeting was held here last night. Judge DARGAN, GEO. O. KENDRICK, H. G. HUMPHREYS and JOHN BRAGG, were unanimously nominated delegates to the State Convention.

THE JOHN BROWN MEETING IN BOSTON BROKEN UP.

THE HALL FILLED WITH UNION MEN—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DENOUNCING JOHN BROWN.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The programme for celebrating the death of JOHN BROWN included forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions, in the Tremont Temple, to which the public were invited. The attendance was slim at the opening, and mostly composed of colored people, but soon the body of the hall began to fill up.

J. SELLA MARTIN, (colored,) announced a Committee upon organization, of which Mr. REDPATH was one.

Noise and disturbance followed the occupation of the platform.

A call for a Committee of one hundred to preserve order was received with hisses.

Three cheers were given for Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, and his letter to the Committee was called for.

Mr. SANFORD appealed to the audience to keep order, and was replied to with hisses and groans, interspersed with cheers for the Constitution.

The Chief of Police was present with a force, but made only a temporary lull of the storm. MARTIN commenced a speech, which was broken with the noise, in which he laid all the blame of existing political troubles upon the conservatism of the cities, and State and Wall streets.

The Committee came in with an organization, of which F. B. SANBORN, of Concord, was President. RICHARD S. FAY, of Lynn, was then nominated from the floor, and received a large majority of the voices. He stepped upon the platform amidst the Brown men, and made a short address, in which he inculcated respect for the laws by all men as the best remedy for grievances.

FRED DOUGLASS, who was on the platform, called the proceeding of Mr. FAY the coolest thing he had ever known. Mr. FAY was sustained, and read a series of resolutions which were received with applause and adopted by a large majority.

FRED. DOUGLASS then rose again, and was exceedingly severe in his condemnation of the proceedings. He made an allusion to DANIEL WEBSTER, and three cheers were given for WEBSTER and repeated. He was continually interrupted with cries that he had exceeded his time. All was confusion, and the negroes particularly were uproarious.

A motion to dissolve the meeting was carried, and Mr. FAY retired from the Chair.

FRED. DOUGLASS called on his friends to remain.

Rev. Dr. EDDY commenced a speech in disapproval of the doings, and was stopped by a fight upon the platform, which was immediately covered by the Police. The Chief of Police repeatedly called on those present to leave the hall, as the meeting was dissolved.

During a brief calm J. MURRAY HOME was chosen Chairman in place of Mr. FAY, by the Union men, when the fighting recommenced on the platform, in which FRED. DOUGLASS and his friends were roughly handled.

Cheers were then given for Virginia, and the Union and the Constitution, after which, in obedience to the orders of the Mayor, the Police cleared the hall and locked the doors.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, It is fitting upon the occasion of the anniversary of the execution of JOHN BROWN, for his piratical and bloody attempt to create an insurrection among the slaves of the State of Virginia, for the people of this Commonwealth to assemble and express their horror of the man and of the principles which led to the foray, therefore it is

Resolved—First, That no virtuous and law-abiding citizen of this Commonwealth ought to countenance, sympathize, or hold communion with any man who believes that JOHN BROWN and his aiders and abettors in that nefarious enterprise were right in any sense of that word.

Second, That the present perilous juncture in our political affairs, in which our existence as a nation is imperilled, requires of every citizen who loves his country to come forward and express his sense of the value of the Union, alike important to the free labor of the North, the slave labor of the South, and to the interests of the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the world.

Third, That we tender to our brethern in Virginia our warmest thanks for the conservative spirit they have manifested, notwithstanding the unprovoked and lawless attack upon them by JOHN BROWN and his associates, acting, if not with the connivance, at least with the sympathy of a few fanatics from the Northern States; and that we hope they will still continue to aid in opposing the fanaticism which is even now attempting to subvert the Constitution and the Union.

Fourth, That the people of this city have submitted too long in allowing irresponsible persons and political demagogues of every description to hold public meetings to disturb the public peace and misrepresent us abroad; that they have become a nuisance, which in self-defence we are determined shall henceforward be summarily abated.

The summary dissolution of the JOHN BROWN Meeting is viewed with general satisfaction. The Abolitionists were largely outvoted throughout by an assemblage embracing many leading business men.

After the Chairman had pronounced the meeting dissolved, FRED. DOUGLASS, SANBORN and a few others, manifested some resistance to the police, and were ejected from the platform and hall. During the uproar Rev. J. STELLA MARTIN announced that a meeting would be held in his church in the evening. In response to this announcement the Baptist Church (colored) in Joy-street, was filled at an early hour. The edifice was small, and a large proportion of the audience were black. Here WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOHN BROWN, Jr., FRED. DOUGLASS and other leading John Brown sympathizers ventilated their opinions freely, with little interruption. A woman named CHAPMAN appeared to preside. Several policemen were stationed in the Church. Outside there was an immense crowd, and a strong force of police. The disturbance was confined to noisy demonstrations, though the crowd seemed very anxious to get hold of REDPATH.

The meeting broke up at about 10 o'clock, and the audience dispersed quietly. Some of the leading spirits were hooted at in passing through the outside crowd, but no violence was committed.

FRANK B. SANBORN was acting President of the meeting. In anticipation of a possible riot, the Second Battalion of Infantry was held in readiness at their Armory by order of the Mayor. The Police force however was amply sufficient, and the day and evening passed simply with a good-natured, but quite patriotic excitement.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PERU.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Between the two Governments.

[Continued and Concluded from the Times of Monday Morning.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF PERU.
LIMA, Sept. 26, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, has had the honor of receiving the unacceptable official dispatch which His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has been pleased to direct to him, under date of June 5, last, with the object of communicating to him that he had received instructions from the Government of the United States to submit to that of Peru, the following propositions:

Will the Government of Peru reconsider the decision announced in the note that its Minister of Foreign Relations addressed to Mr. CLAY on the 23d of December, 1859? Will it in specific terms recognize its responsibility for the seizure and confiscation of the ship *Lizzie Thompson* and the bark *Georgiana*, and its disposition to enter upon and adhere to an equitable arrangement of the loss and damages that have been suffered by the owners, captains and crews of said vessels?

Will the Peruvian Government assent to the foregoing proposition and enter into a Convention for the organization of a mixed commission that shall decide not only the amount of the indemnity that shall justly result from the seizure and confiscation of those vessels, but that will also investigate and decide whatever other reclamations of the citizens of the two Republics respectively that are now pending between the two Governments?

Before transmitting to His Excellency Mr. CLAY the resolution that, with regard to the foregoing two propositions, has been taken by the Government of Peru, the undersigned believes it necessary to state in this dispatch the causes which have delayed until to-day the answer asked for by His Excellency, and to make also a slight record of the two conferences which, at the solicitation of Mr. CLAY, and with great pleasure to the undersigned, took place between His Excellency the President, the undersigned and Mr. CLAY, with regard to this grave and delicate question.

With reference to the first, His Excellency Mr. CLAY is aware of the painful occurrence which obliged His Excellency the Grand Marshal CASTILLA to deliver the supreme command of the Republic to the Council of Ministers, in order to attend to his health, affected by the horrible attack upon his person committed by a treacherous assassin on the 25th of July, and which has prevented His Excellency from entering again upon the dispatch of public business until the 1st of the present month; and as His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States had already solicited and obtained from His Excellency the President an interview, in which took place the first of the conferences referred to, the Council of Ministers could not occupy themselves with a matter thus voluntarily submitted by His Excellency Mr. CLAY to discussion with His Excellency the President.

It is with pleasure that the undersigned refers in this communication to the full and ample explications which, with his accustomed loyalty, were made by His Excellency the President to Mr. CLAY, in the conferences which took place the 23d of July and to-day; explications that without doubt must have convinced the worthy representative of the United States, that if the Government of Peru abounds in friendly sentiments towards that of the United States, and has not omitted any means whatever of proving the interest it feels that the relations of friendship which the two countries are called upon to cultivate, may be strengthened and made permanent: it is not possible for it, however extensive and sincere may be these sentiments, to relate the sacred duties which it owes to the nation, which has confided its destinies to its keeping, to the laws of the country which must be strictly observed, and to the national honor which must be respected, whatever may be the sacrifice that this may impose.

In fact, these vessels, the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* having been submitted to a legal proceeding, judged by a competent tribunal in conformity with the laws of the country, and condemned after all the proceedings prescribed by the laws of Peru had been observed, the Government complying with the political constitution of the Republic, far from having power to alter the decision of condemnation, is obliged to cause it to be complied with and respected, for reasons which have been fully and carefully set forth during a discussion kept up for two years.

But, if on the one hand this proceeding of the Government of the undersigned ought to be considered as just by the Government of the United States, that Government has seen on the other, that that of Peru, in a spirit of equity, has never refused to submit the question to the arbitration of a respectable Power, whose decision it has been willing, as it is now willing to comply with in all its parts.

It is not to be expected from the rectitude and reputation of the Cabinet of Washington, that it will insist, when there still remains a conciliatory means, used by all nations, that the Government of Peru shall break the laws of its country, be wanting in that respect and veneration which in all civilized countries guards the independence of the judicial power, and that the same Cabinet of Washington will carry a question which does not affect the general interests of the Republic to the extreme of producing a conflict which may be decorously avoided by simply accepting the arbitration proposed.

In order not to extend this communication to too great length, the undersigned in referring to the reasons alleged in the last conference, and which His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, will recollect, will limit himself to repeating in writing the assurances which were verbally made to him by His Excellency, the President, that although he could not alter in the least the judgment pronounced against the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, he was ready, notwithstanding, to admit, in a spirit of friendship and harmony, the arbitration of such nation as might be selected by the Government of the United States, or even by that of Great Britain, and to abide by the decision that might be made, whatever it might be.

With respect to the second proposition, the Government of Peru, disposed always to do justice to foreigners as well as to natives, will, with pleasure, submit to a mixed commission all the reclamations now pending on the part of North American citizens against Peru, and of Peruvian citizens against the United States.

This Commission might be composed of two Commissioners named respectively by each Government, and whose decision shall be without appeal, the Commissioners selecting a third to adjust such differences as may occur; and having two advocates equally named by the two Governments, who shall serve as attorneys for the defence of the rights that may be involved.

The Commission, before proceeding, shall classify the reclamations to the end, that those pertaining to the Judicial Power may be remitted to the tribunal to which they correspond, that they may there be resolved, if the parties interested do not agree to refrain from the judicial action, and submit to the decision of the mixed Commission.

By this means the Government of the undersigned believes that the demands of the Government of the United States may be amicably and honorably reconciled with the rights and justice of Peru; hoping, not without foundation, that the propositions presented by His Excellency Mr. CLAY, accepted in these terms, will be the means of terminating the pending questions, and of avoiding complications that the Government of Peru, in its desire to preserve the best relations with friendly States, does not dare to submit to the decision of the enlightened Cabinet of Washington, with equal confidence as to its own.

The undersigned reiterates to His Excellency Mr. CLAY, the sentiments of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

To His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
LIMA, Oct. 2, 1860.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor of receiving, on the 29th, the note of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, dated the 26th of last month, and transmitting the resolution taken by the Peruvian Government relative to the two propositions presented by the undersigned in his note of the 5th of June last.

With reference to the first of these propositions,—that the Government of Peru should recognize its responsibility for the capture and condemnation of the ship *Lizzie Thompson* and the bark *Georgiana*, and should agree to an equitable valuation of the losses and prejudices suffered by the owners, masters and crews of said vessels,—His Excellency informs the undersigned that notwithstanding the Peruvian Government and His Excellency the President of the Republic entertain the most sincere feelings of friendship towards the United States, and that they have not omitted any means of manifesting their desire that the relations of friendship should be permanent between the two countries; it is not possible to transgress those sacred duties which the Government has to fulfill towards the nation that has confided to it its destinies, that it must comply strictly with the laws of the country, and that it must cause the national honor to be respected whatever the sacrifice may be that this may exact.

His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, continues afterwards, affirming *de novo*, that the two vessels were submitted to a legal trial, before a competent tribunal, in conformity with the laws of the country, and condemned after all the forms and proceedings had been observed that are prescribed by the laws of Peru; that the Government, under the political Constitution of the country, far from having the power to change this sentence of condemnation, is obliged to respect and to comply with it, for reasons which had been explained fully and in detail in the two

conferences which took place between His Excellency, the President of the Republic, and the undersigned.

And His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations, after the other made by His Excellency the President, that, notwithstanding that His Excellency could not alter in the least the judgment pronounced against the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, he was still ready, however, in a spirit of friendship and good understanding, to enter into a convention for an arbitration by such nation as might be selected by the United States, or by Great Britain, giving his assent to whatever decision might be adopted by such nation.

From the commencement of the agitation of this question of capture of the two vessels, although the undersigned and his Government have considered that they were illegally captured, and that, as a consequence, the proceedings against them were equally illegal, the undersigned has not omitted any effort, and has employed all the arguments that he could devise, in order to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of this business.

His experience, therefore, the most profound regret that the Government of Peru has resolved to refuse the first proposition, and that it will not admit its responsibility in the premises; and his regret is the greater because he cannot accept the alternative proposed by His Excellency the President of the Republic of submitting the cases of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana* to the arbitration of Great Britain or of any other friendly Power.

The same proposition of arbitration was made to the Secretary of State by Mr. OSMA, Minister Resident of Peru, and was repeated by Mr. ZEGARRA, accredited in the same capacity to Washington, and was forwarded by the Government of the United States; and it would be impossible for the undersigned to believe that, and therefore so far from the Government of Peru desiring any satisfactory arrangement, a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries was desired.

The undersigned, animated by the most vehement desire to prevent such an extremity, had the honor of submitting to His Excellency the President of the Republic, in the Conference which took place on the 28th ult., the following proposition, substituting it for the two propositions beforementioned, and to serve as the basis of a Convention between the two Republics—to wit:

"That Peru (that is to say its Government) will discharge to the United States an adequate sum, (*una suma considerable*) as full liquidation for all of the reclamations, actually pending before it, of citizens of the United States—the amount of said sum to be determined and fixed by a mixed Commission that shall be nominated and organized by the respective Governments, which Commission shall also investigate and adjudicate the reclamations of citizens of Peru, now actually pending before the United States."

This proposition in the judgment of the undersigned is both just and equitable, and in submitting it to the Peruvian Government the undersigned has the honor to inform His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations that he will await until 6 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday next *the 6th instant*, a categorical reply.

If some of these propositions are accepted within this time the undersigned will be compelled to ask his passports and to suspend diplomatic relations between the two Republics.

But the undersigned still entertains the hope that the Government of Peru will not place him in the necessity of taking this step, not only on account of the injuries that will result from the same to the national interests of the two countries, but also from the moral effect that will be produced by its future consequences, because the amicable relations now existing, once interrupted, it will be difficult to reëstablish them upon the same footing of intimacy and cordiality.

The undersigned has the honor, in this conjuncture, of offering to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations the renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration. J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency D. JOSE FABIO MELGAR, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF PERU,
SIERA, Oct. 6th, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, has the honor of replying to the official dispatch which, under date of the 2d instant, His Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has been pleased to direct to him, "for the purpose of informing the Government of this Republic that if within the term of *six days* it shall not declare that it is willing to pay a specific sum (*una suma considerable*) in settlement of all the reclamations of citizens of the United States, His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, will be compelled to ask his passports, and to suspend diplomatic relations between the two Republics."

The regret of the undersigned is not less than that expressed by Mr. CLAY, at the adoption of this extreme measure, very foreign, in truth, to those relations of friendship and good understanding which, up to the present time, have existed between Peru and the United States, and this feeling is augumented by the reflection that the enlightened Government represented by Mr. CLAY has refused, without any plausible reason, the arbitration that solely, in a spirit of equity, and for the furtherance of good relations, was proposed by the Government of Peru, in the confidence that the Government of the United States would accept, in this instance, the same means they had recently adopted in a similar case with another of the South American States.

Before making the intimation contained in the dispatch of his Excellency, Mr. CLAY, referred to, it should have been requisite that all the conciliatory measures should have been exhausted which, in international law, and in the practice of civilized nations, are known and used to prevent conflicts and the great injuries that always attend the interruption of diplomatic relations between two countries.

If the judgment which the Government of the United States has formed with reference to the capture of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, is contrary to that which with reference to this act has been formed not only by the Government of Peru, but also by its tribunals of justice, and which has merited also the respectable confirmation of the enlighted Government of France and of the prudent Cabinet of Chili; if a discussion sustained for two years in order to discover on which side is justice, has not produced any result towards terminating this unfortunate difference; if, in fine, neither the Government of Peru nor that of the United States can by themselves reach a satisfactory solution, why should they yet resort to unfriendly measures: when there still remains a means of a pacific character that is admitted and is frequently employed for the desirable purpose of preventing conflicts between two countries?

Why should such a means be selected in a case which has its origin neither in offences against the national honor nor in an attack upon great public interests, but simply and exclusively in the private interests of a few individuals?

So decisive and peremptory is the intimation that His Excellency Mr. CLAY has made to the Government of Peru, that the undersigned would have abstained from making the foregoing observations, if it were not proper, as it really is, to manifest again the conciliatory spirit which, even in the present extreme case, distinguishes the proceedings of the Peruvian Government, and if it were not necessary that from this time forward it should be made known upon whose side will rest the responsibility and upon whom will fall the consequences that may supervene.

His Excellency Mr. CLAY says that he still entertains the hope that on receiving his intimation the Government of Peru will recognize its responsibility for the capture of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, and its duty to indemnify the parties interested in them.

The Government of Peru in declaring as it now declares, that it will only admit, in the present case, the decision that may result from the arbitration which it has proposed, entertains also the hope that the Government of the United States will reconsider this question, and will be disposed to submit it to the arbitration that has been named.

The undersigned will not conclude this communication without expressing the surprise that has been occasioned to the Government of Peru by the contents of the dispatch of His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, when three days before he had heard the reasons which were verbally stated to him by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, in order to show why he refused to indemnify the owners and outfitters of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, but was disposed to submit, notwithstanding, to arbitration; and also to convince His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, of the sentiments of entire friendship which the President of Peru entertained towards the Government and people of the United States. So far, therefore, was the undersigned from anticipating the intimation that has been made by His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, that he had conceived the pleasant hope that this question was about to be satisfactorily arranged, and the more when Mr. CLAY entered even into the details of the organization of the mixed commission which should be excepted with the classification and arrangement of the reclamations of the citizens of North America against Peru, and of citizens of this Republic against the United States—thus leaving it to be understood that, convinced by the reasoning of the President, he would at least submit to the further consideration of his Government the proposition which the undersigned presented in the dispatch which he addressed to His Excellency under date of the 28th ultimo.

The unexpected hope disappears with the determination announced by His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, and which is all the more painful to the Government of Peru, because it will be the means of producing the alienation from this country of a functionary who has received so many and so abundant proofs of the esteem and honor in which he is held, not only by the President and his Cabinet, but by society at large.

It only remains for me to say to Mr. CLAY, in order that he might repeat the same to his Government that, as His Excellency will ready understand, this unfortunate suspension of the functions of the American Legation, will not change, on the part of Peru, the good position of the commerce and of the citizens of the Union, agreeably with Article 2 of the Treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, and that the Peruvian Government will always be disposed to renew, on the most friendly conditions, the Diplomatic relations which Mr. CLAY has been pleased to suspend.

However, before Mr. CLAY carries into effect the act of demanding his passports, he will consider that of the propositions which he has transmitted to the Government of the undersigned, that which will put an end to all reclamations of American citizens has been admitted, and that the Peruvian Government desires only attention only that proposal relative to the vessels *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, in which not there is no refusal, but rather a setting aside to a certain extent of the right of the Government to sustain the decisions of the judicial power. The entire demand, then, of the Government of His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, is not refused, and in the only point not admitted a not insignificant sacrifice of the rights of Peru is included. If, therefore, Mr. CLAY will be pleased to consider all this together, with all that patriotism led to the strong hope that he would submit to his Government regarding the [illegible] communication from the undersigned [illegible] and the Peruvian Government [illegible] that he may desist [illegible] to settle, and may adopt [illegible] conciliation. By such means Mr. CLAY would be able to avoid the pernicious consequences which a rupture now momentary sooner or later would produce, and which the Government of the undersigned has made a proposition which cannot in justice be called a refusal to *proceed to any other settlement*. Neither can the declining to accede to the entire proposition, contained in the note of His Excellency Mr. CLAY, under date of the 2d inst., be said to signify a refusal of this description, since the Peruvian Government admits the greater part of that proposition. The retirement of Mr. CLAY, therefore, cannot be said to arise from an absolute refusal of his demands.

In speaking of the proposition just mentioned, His Excellency is pleased to say that he had hoped it would be admitted since the undersigned had been the first to suggest it. And here, because this somewhat touches the circumspection which the undersigned should observe, he claims the rather lengthened attention of Mr. CLAY.

His Excellency cannot have forgotten that whenever the undersigned read the said proposition (when there occurred in it the phrase that the Government of Peru should acknowledge itself responsible for the capture and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*) the paper fell from his hands, so to speak, on his arriving at said passage, and he could not continue without saying to Mr. CLAY that the Government of Peru would never consent to it nor lend itself to any kind of instrument which hinted at the acknowledgment of that responsibility. On one occasion, the undersigned being urged by His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, to give him an answer which he might transmit to his Government, the undersigned said to him that he, (the undersigned,) as a Minister in possession of the views and decision of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, and of the opinion of the other Ministers composing the Cabinet, could not give an affirmative answer to his demand; and that neither as Minister of Foreign Affairs, capable by his position of comprising his Government by his reply, could he accede to the demand, and that he refused it, being intimately convinced of the justice of Peru in the matter. His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, said that he did not admit this answer—that is, that he regarded himself as not answered. The undersigned told him that he agreed that his reply should not be admitted, in the sense indicated, and thus the conference terminated—what was said at its conclusion being considered private.

From this, no doubt, originated His Excellency Mr. CLAY's having solicited, through the undersigned, an interview with His Excellency the President, to which request the undersigned willingly acceded, in the hope that, as Mr. CLAY said, some amicable arrangement might result therefrom. Although, after that time, the undersigned might have suggested some idea which might have softened his strict refusal, without prejudice to his circumspection, since the matter was going to be treated with His Excellency the President, at the request of Mr. CLAY, yet, notwithstanding that Mr. CLAY twice urged him to consider some form of document which might be presented to His Excellency the President, the undersigned did nothing more than suggest to him to omit, in his proposition, the phrase acknowledging the responsibility, and to mention summarily the pending claims, in order that they might thus be taken into consideration; that is, that they might be discussed without the undersigned's guaranteeing that the matter would be admitted. On the first or second day following, His Excellency Mr. CLAY brought to the office of the Minister the said proposition, written by his own hand, and with the aforementioned phrase suppressed, to be presented in that form to His Excellency the President. If Mr. CLAY calls this suggesting the proposition, the undersigned sees in it nothing more than a persistence in the opinion that the Government of Peru would never consent to declare itself responsible for the seizure and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*.

Among other observations, His Excellency Mr. CLAY, alludes to the transaction of March, 1841, by which indemnities were conceded to the vessels *Esther* and *General Brown*, which had been condemned by the judicial authorities of Peru. By this allusion His Excellency attempts to prove that similar indemnities must now be granted, notwithstanding that the Constitution of the State may prevent, since the Government now possesses the same powers which it enjoyed when the cases of the *Esther* and *General Brown* occurred. Mr. CLAY will permit the undersigned to think differently; for, in order to decide whether the Constitution does or does not prohibit such or such an action, the proper way is not to investigate indirectly, but rather directly to open and examine that Constitution; and certainly that which now rules in the Republic establishes the independence of the judicial authority,—and what is more noteworthy in the present case, prohibits the President of the Republic from making treaties inimical to the sovereignty of the State. And if the Constitution which ruled when the aforementioned cases transpired, established, like the present one, the independence of the judicial authority, and if, notwithstanding that independence, indemnities contrary to the judgment of those tribunals were conceded, it is evident that that was an exceptional proceeding, which must have rested on its own peculiar grounds, and which could not furnish an example for the case of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*.

If the allusion of His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, is not presented otherwise than as a precedent, which in its present aspect, the undersigned does not doubt that His Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration:—that precedents do not possess the same force in the presence as in the absence of laws:—that in order to be cited, a precedent should have entire analogy with the existing case:—that no analogy has been demonstrated between the transaction to which Mr. CLAY alludes, and that which is now in question; and that there are rights, the defence of which cannot be yielded because of any precedent or even of a previous explicit remunciation. The consequences of these principles are so obvious, and the opportunity for discussing them with Mr. CLAY having passed, the undersigned will not go into a detail of those consequences, but will only point out the facts: That the indemnification to which His Excellency refers was made in the year 1841, when Peru was emerging from ten years of complete chaos, during which she had been conquered and dismembered, with the loss of her unity and nationality. Peru, then newly born, found herself confronted with a difficulty from which she had to escape by the transaction of March, 1841. That difficulty had been contracted when Peru had neither her own Constitution nor her own Government; when her tribunals were not free, and her laws were ineffective. His Excellency will, then, readily understand that precedents should not be sought in that normal epoch, and that an act of the Government of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, could not serve as a precedent to the prejudice of Peru after she had recovered her independence.

Very grave and delicate is the question treated in the note of Mr. CLAY wherein he seeks to throw upon the Government of the undersigned the responsibility of the cessation,—to use his language,—of the friendly relations of Peru with the United States. In regard to Mr. CLAY, the Government of the undersigned will deny the responsibility, requesting only that he will remember what has been said verbally and in writing, in the course of the lengthy discussion of this subject. In regard to the Government of his Excellency and to the whole civilized world, Peru will demonstrate, when occasion arises, (and may such occasion never arise,) that she is entirely free of that responsibility, and for the present it will suffice to say that Peru, in defence of a principle of vital importance, answers a demand, purely pecuniary, of the United States, not with an absolute refusal of such claim, but submitting its justice clear and certain, as though it were obscure or doubtful, to the decision of an umpire, with whose judgment she engages to conform; and this after smoothing the way to a settlement of other pecuniary claims, in the manner proposed by the United States, in all of which the Peruvian Government foregoes its power to decide for itself all executive and diplomatic matters, and consents to present as doubtful, and to submit to a foreign decision, a right which she believes, with a profound conviction, belongs to her.

Finally the undersigned, by express order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, has the honor of saying to His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, that there is yet time for His Excellency, after a moment of calm and serious reflection, to suspend his determination to withdraw and to refer to His Government such points as may appear to him necessary, in view of the nature and position of the question, the extreme proofs of deference which have been shown him, and the grave responsibilities which may succeed to an act that cannot fail to prejudice the commerce of Peru and of the United States.

If His Excellency Mr CLAY should resolve to consummate his intention, the undersigned must remain with regret at not having been able to obtain from His Excellency a friendly termination of this affair; but it will always afford him pleasure to reiterate to His Excellency the assurance of his high esteem and personal appreciation. JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

To His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States.

FORM OF THE PASSPORT.

José Fabio Melgar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

Whereas His Excellency, Don JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has requested of the Government passports to return to the said States, together with his family and other persons composing the Legation:

I therefore order and direct the authorities of the Republic, and I request those of foreign countries, to place no embarrassment whatever in the way of the journey of said Mr. CLAY, his family and party, but rather to afford them all facilities that may be necessary, and to show them due respect.

Executed in Lima on the 17th day of October, 1860.
(Signed.) JOSE FABIO MELGAR.
LIMA, Oct. 19, 1860.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the communication of His Excellency the Minister of External Relations of Peru, dated the 17th instant, inclosing the passports he had demanded in his note of the 9th inst., in consequence of the refusal of the Government of Peru to accept the propositions addressed to it in the name of the United States, either in their original form or as modified by the undersigned in the conferences he had the honor to attend with the President of the Republic and the Minister of External Relations. The undersigned consequently, greatly to his regret, is placed by this solemn act of the Government of Peru, under the necessity of consummating the instructions transmitted to him by the Secretary of State, and of informing His Excellency the Minister of External Relations, that the diplomatic relations between the two Republics will be closed from and after this date.

In communicating this notice to the Peruvian Government, the undersigned cannot refrain from observing that the repeated assurances given him by Señor MELGAR, and by other Ministers who have heretofore been intrusted with the portfolio of external relations, of their ardent desire to devise some means of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the pending questions, had induced the undersigned to believe that he might yet be able to avoid the necessity of his official withdrawal from Peru. Unhappily this has not been the case, and now, when on the eve of departing from the country, the thorough conviction attends him of having omitted no effort to preserve those friendly relations, which it is the duty of both nations to cultivate, and which have been interrupted by the reiterated refusal of the Peruvian Government to do justice to the citizens of the Union for damages committed under its authority.

And here the undersigned would close this correspondence, but for the necessity of correcting a misrepresentation in which your Excellency has indulged, in regard to the two modified propositions offered by the undersigned, probably because your Excellency has referred to one conference that while, in fact, occurred at several interviews. Your Excellency may remember that, in the month of June last, the undersigned, with a view to resolving the objections urged by your Excellency to the first proposition contained in the note of the undersigned of June 5, 1860, (namely, that its acceptance by the Peruvian Government would constitute a disastrous precedent) offered to modify it in the following terms: "Article 1. The Government of Peru agrees to pay to the owners, captains and other parties interested in the barks *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* a sum which shall be determined by Article 2d of this Convention." Your Excellency at that time and at various subsequent conferences declined to accede to the proposal, alleging that it would involve a recognition of the responsibility of the Peruvian Government to identify the parties.

It was not until a conference, which occurred on the 21st September, that your Excellency, in refusing to accept the proposition first quoted, and in repeating the assurance of your ardent desire to discover some means of attaining a friendly solution, said that you believed it might be accomplished by the Peruvian Government consenting to give a considerable sum in liquidation of all claim, "as the principle disputed by Peru, in the case of the barks, would thus be saved." And your Excellency, at the same time, informed the undersigned that he could not formally tender this basis of settlement without previously consulting the President.

The undersigned replied substantially that he would reflect upon the terms in which such a proposition should be couched, and also assented that this conversation should neither bind nor compromise either of the parties. But the undersigned has no recollection that the object of the interview was to be regarded as private, since there was no necessity of placing the seal of confidence upon it; and, moreover, if the undersigned had considered it private, he would not have presented the proposition formally when writing in the presence of the Chief Clerk, in the Foreign Office on the following day.

Such is the expression of the undersigned in regard to what took place on that occasion; and he can hardly be deceived, since he preserved a memorandum of what passed, nor does the undersigned perceive any reason why your Excellency should consider as private a transaction which occurred naturally in the course of negotiation, and which cannot, owing to the manner in which the incident occurred, affect in any way your private or public responsibility. On the contrary, indeed, the undersigned can only regard it as honorable to your Excellency, that you should have offered a suggestion which, could it have been realized, would have obviated all difficulty.

With respect to the closing remarks of your Excellency, made by the express instruction of the President of the Republic, the undersigned has the honor to say that a mature consideration and a clear discussion, lasting through the past two years, have confirmed him, and also the Government of the United States, which has examined the question in all its phases, in the conviction that the claims of the owners and others interested in the two barks are entirely just. However serious, therefore, may be the responsibility for the consequences to follow a cessation of diplomatic relations between the two nations, they must be ascribed to the acts of the Government of Peru.

The undersigned, notwithstanding, being always disposed to pay respect to the wishes of His Excellency the President of the Republic, would not hesitate to assume the responsibility of entertaining any further propositions which may be addressed to him by the Peruvian Government, provided it be compatible with the instructions of the Government of the undersigned.

It has ever been his ardent desire to maintain and draw closer the relations of the two nations, and if he is obliged to withdraw from this capital in obedience to his explicit and peremptory instructions, it will be after having exerted all the resources which an experience of many years in the service of his country have suggested to him to induce the Government of Peru to bring to an amicable adjustment the affairs in question.

In every event, however, the undersigned shall always recur with grateful recollection to the friendship with which he has been honored by His Excellency the President of the Republic, and avails himself of this occasion to assure His Excellency Señor MELGAR of his most distinguished consideration and high personal regard. J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency Don JOSE FABIO MELGAR, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Peru.

LIMA, Oct. 22, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of External Relations, has had the honor to receive the esteemed note of His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, dated the 19th inst., in which he acknowledges the receipt of the passports which, at his request, were transmitted to him, and to confirm the fact that from that date the diplomatic relations between this Republic and that of the Union should be closed. His Excellency states that you have given this notice with great regret, and solely in obedience to your instructions, in consequence of the Government of the undersigned having failed to accept the propositions which you had presented to it in the matter of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*. The undersigned can also assure His Excellency Mr. CLAY, that this Government has deeply regretted to deliver the passports, which he demanded, and that it has felt the most profound sorrow at not being able to go further than it has gone in concessions and the sacrifice of its rights in order that the difficulty referred to might be terminated in the most prompt and friendly manner.

Notwithstanding the cessation of diplomatic relations, Mr. CLAY very properly wishes to revive certain particulars of the question, and the undersigned is quite ready to give them a reconsideration, with the same intentions as those which govern His Excellency.

I shall not enter into a discussion of so much of what your Excellency has said touching the narration made by the undersigned of what occurred in the several conference, for the discussion of the proposition ultimately presented by Mr. CLAY. It is proper to omit so much, since His Excellency, with striking frankness, has charged the undersigned with an equivocation. It is the more advisable to waive it, because to discuss it will in no way aid in the principal part of the question; and the undersigned may the more safely forego the discussion, as Mr. CLAY has already declared that whatever be the words and phrases employed they were not "to bind or compromise" any of the parties. The undersigned only recurs to this point with the single object of showing that he had contracted no engagement to consider the final proposition presented by Mr. CLAY.

In controverting the closing portion of the note of the undersigned, dated on the 17th, Mr. CLAY says substantially that protracted discussion and mature and prolonged examination of the matter has produced on him and in his Government the conviction that the claim of the owner and other parties interested in the two barks are entirely just. His Excellency in this way justifies himself in saying, that the responsibilities which attend from the suspension of diplomatic relations, originating in the rejection of these claims, will belong to Peru.

Without serious offence to Mr. CLAY, the undersigned could not have presumed that, in the absence of the conviction he expresses, he would have insisted so strenuously in his demands, and would have proceeded to the extreme of severing his official relations with the Peruvian Government. But Mr. CLAY will still do this Government the justice to believe that, if it has refused and shall still refuse to pay the indemnities demanded of it, it will only be because it is conscientiously convinced that the claim of the owners and others interested in the vessels which have caused this question, are wholly unjust. In such a case, it is only left for the undersigned to submit them to the tribunal which will be constituted by the civilized world, when they come to know the reasons which each of the parties has urged in support of its position.

In the meantime, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling the attention of Mr. CLAY to the fact that the conflict is not between the demand of one nation and the refusal of another, but between such a demand and the proposition to submit the same to the judgment of an arbitrator. The nation, therefore, which would be sure of justice, and consequently of a favorable judgment, should have accepted this means of accommodation before rupturing its relation with the other; and it must be held responsible for the consequences of the rupture, and not that other, who has not opposed a dogged refusal, and who would hasten to do justice, if the umpire should declare in favor of the claimants.

The undersigned, in present circumstances, reads with much pleasure in the note of Mr. CLAY that he would not hesitate to take the responsibility of receiving any proposition compatible with his instructions which the Peruvian Government might yet address to him for a pacific arrangement. His Excellency writes this in response to an analogous intimation, which the undersigned had the honor to submit in his last note. Sincere as is the Government of the undersigned, and sincere as is Mr. CLAY in declaring their disposition to perpetuate the good relations of Peru and the United States, the undersigned cannot bring himself to believe that it is no longer possible to debate this question under favorable auspices, and to render them available, with a view to avoid if possible the suspension of diplomatic relations which Mr. CLAY contemplates. He will be permitted to remind Mr. CLAY, that in his last conference with His Excellency the President, he said "that in the last resort he might consent on his own responsibility to the admission of a temporary arrangement during the short period necessary for him to employ in consulting his Government. If Mr. CLAY will take this course, which can in no manner compromise him, he will give a proof of his constant desire to draw still closer the relations of his country with Peru, he will render it possible that upon final reflection his Government may accede to the equitable proposal of arbitration; that with a grave and thorough consciousness his rights have been presented by the undersigned; and will furnish this Government with the pleasing ground of hope that Mr. CLAY will not see himself constrained to retire from this capital.

As it is, profoundly regretting that Mr. CLAY is about to withdraw, the undersigned would remind him of what he signified on a former occasion, that American citizens and property in Peru will enjoy the same protection of the laws as if they were asserted by the most zealous representative of his nation.

Whatever may be the final resolution of Mr. CLAY, the proof of friendship he has given will always be grateful to the President of the Republic; and the undersigned will preserve the distinguished esteem with which he has regarded His Excellency, and the high personal regard which he has had the honor to award him. (Signed,) JOSE F. MELGAR.

To His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

LIMA, Oct. 23, 1860.

The undersigned has had the honor of receiving the communication which His Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, has addressed to him, under date of the 22d inst., and to which the undersigned now replies, out of consideration for, and respect to the Peruvian Government; and, also, because His Excellency has thought proper to say that the difference which has arisen in the question of the vessels, *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, results not from the demand of the one nation and the refusal of the other, but from the claim of the one nation and the proposal on the part of the other to submit the same to arbitration.

The undersigned could at once accept the position mentioned by the Peruvian Government, if it included all its consequences, because if the difference has not had its origin in the claim, but in the manner of its settlement, and its submission to the arbitration of a third nation, Peru virtually admits the principle assumed by the Government of the United States in the case of these vessels, and also admits the justice of the claim for indemnity which the United States have made in favor of the parties concerned. If then, there is no other question on the part of Peru in regard to the claim made by the United States, except that of submitting it to an arbitration, the undersigned believes that a mixed commission appointed respectively by both Governments, would settle the points in dispute as well as it could be done by the arbitrament of a foreign power.

His instructions do not permit the undersigned to go any further in the present matter. He has frequently informed the Peruvian Government, and he now explicitly repeats it to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that he cannot for a moment accept any proposal which might tend to infringe or to cast any doubt upon the unquestionable rights and privileges enjoyed by American citizens in their legitimate commerce. And it is not only the duty but the firm determination of the Government of the United States to protect that commerce under all circumstances. This is with the Government a supreme principle indispensable to its existence, and superior to any considerations, how great soever they may be, and which the Government regards as superior even to those considerations which by reason of their gravity and for the sake of propriety and convenience, might be submitted to the arbitration of a third Power.

On this ground the undersigned cannot admit any discussion which might involve the possibility of accepting the proposition of the Peruvian Government. The determination of His Excellency's Government, not to accept any of the bases proposed by the undersigned for the settlement of the question of the ships upon the arbitration by a third Power, as the only expedient for a friendly solution, was the reason which induced the undersigned to request his passports, in obedience to his instructions. These have already been handed to the undersigned by the Peruvian Government, and diplomatic relations between the two Republics have been suspended.

Consequently the undersigned cannot receive any official communication from his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, except *the clear and distinct* acceptance of the first proposition contained in the note of the undersigned, under date of the 5th of June last, or the acceptance of one of the bases which the undersigned has had the honor of proposing to the Government of Peru.

The undersigned, after thanking His Excellency the President of the Republic and His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the flattering opinion which they have been pleased to express of him personally, avails himself of the occasion to reiterate to His Excellency Señor MELGAR, the assurance of his highest consideration. J. R. CLAY.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru.

CIRCULAR.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF PERU,
LIMA, Oct. 18, 1860.

The diplomatic relations which have existed between Peru and the United States being interrupted, and the diplomatic agent of the United States accredited to this Republic being about to quit this country, the persons, property and commerce of the citizens of those States remain under the protection of the Peruvian Government, and in the enjoyment of all the guarantees assured by the law to natives. If under any circumstances an act of abuse, injustice, or hostility, against a citizen of the Union would be punishable—now, that they continue to reside in the country trusting in the justice which distinguishes the present Administration, it is necessary, not only in compliance with the Constitution, and with article 2 of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, of July, 1851, which exists between this country and the United States, but also in demonstration of the fact that Peru rises to the height of the civilization of the age, you will charge most especially all the authorities in your district to scrupulously see that the persons and property of said citizens residing or traveling in the Republic be, as I have already had the honor of saying to you, respected and secured, affording them all the protection which the laws assure them, and taking all precautionary measures to prevent the complication of the present situation, or the originating of complaints and accusations, which the national dignity requires should be avoided under all circumstances.

I would but offend your intelligence, were I to go on and point out to you the means of carrying into effect these orders, which I beg you will have the kindness to put in force immediately, and I have no doubt that the simple mentioning of the same to you will lead to the fulfillment of the simple object which I have in view in addressing to you this order, by the special direction of His Excellency the President of the Republic. JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Late Empress of Russia—The Invalid Empress of Austria and the Empress of the French in England—Frightful Railroad Accident—An Interesting Law Suit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

There is some employment for gossips in the Empress line just now. Yonder, in the Alexander Palace, at Czarsko Selo, lies the "proud" corpse—ridiculous expression—of ALEXANDRA THEODOROVNA, the haughty but exemplary and suitable partner of the late CZAR NICHOLAS, the jack-booted, six-feet-two-inches-high, grenadier Emperor of all the Russias, whose ill-weaved ambition to be lord of more territory cost humanity so much in the shape of the sanguinary Crimean drama—the great "Tragedy of Errors," now some five or six years passed away. A corpse in white satin, cloaked in purple velvet, with a diadem encircling the sunken temples! Behold! Imperial majesty living, and weeping too, steps forward with imperial brethren at his side, and reverently arranges the last cloak around the clay-cold form in the gorgeous coffin, as if she who lay silent there were about to go forth into a still colder atmosphere in the pale regions of the unknown shore. Then come the grand Duchesses and ladies in "black mourning dresses, with double veils flowing to their feet," copachs of the guard, crimson imperial soldiers, the archpriest with a painting of a saint lowered from a pole, the hearse and eight horses, and all the concomitants living and dead of a procession which would do good to the heart of a Bond-street undertaker—all this moves through flakes of falling snow seven miles across a wintry landscape to the Church of St. Nicholas, at Tchesme. Kneeling serfs or "Monjicks" line the road. Then there are prayers all night, and watching and praying for I don't know how many other nights and days, and mourning, first all black as a raven for so many weeks, and then magpie-like for so many more, and then gray; and at last all will be finished, and one more empress fairly buried and disposed of in this world. Of this lady a pretty anecdote is told, which would furnish a nice story for *Reynolds' Miscellany* or the *Family Herald*. When very young, she had a governess, Madame WILDERMOTT, who gave her a ring. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS came courting the young beauty, and asked her for this ring at the royal dinner-table of Russia. She gave it to him in a piece of bread. In it, it is said, he found the inscription, in French, of "Empress of Russia." He wore it all his life, &c., &c., and doubtless had it on, when he received the news of the burning of Circassian villages, and massacre of all the women and children. He must have dangled that charming toy from his watch-guard when the nuns of Minsk were flogged, and when the news arrived of the sinking of his fleet at Sebastopol. Do your readers remember the picture of his death-bed in *Punch*—the booted skeleton in the snow-storm? *Our* Court is now in mourning for his widow; but the bones of 50,000 British soldiers lie rotting on the wintry plateau of the Crimea, and in the vale of death. *Sic transit.* Thus do passions as well as fashions pass away.

In the meantime, the poor little Empress of Austria is peaking and pining, and Queen VICTORIA has kindly lent her a yacht to go to Madeira or the Azores. After all, though monarchs make the quarrels, and their peoples have to fight, they patch their feuds very easily. While still in mourning for the Empress of Russia, we may have to fight the Russians again. While the Empress of Austria keeps our Queen's yacht waiting for her, there is no saying into what complication TURR and Hungary, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his weathercock policy, may plunge England and Austria. I have no faith in any European alliance founded on royal and imperial friendships. I have some faith in the good feeling lately cultivated between Great Britain and America, through the visit of our Prince, now happily at length returned in safety to these shores.

Two or three days since, having just passed over London Bridge, I have some recollection of seeing a pale, lady-like woman, in a dark traveling dress, gazing from the window of a common street-cab. Another cab followed at a little distance. The party were apparently coming from the railway terminus on the Surrey side of the bridge. The place where I saw them was just opposite a celebrated photographic mart, where the full-sized likeness of the Emperor of the French is placed alongside of that redoubtable TOM SAYERS, represented in a green Newmarket coat, leaning on a mahogany table with a pair of boxing-gloves in the backgrouud. That lady's face and the Emperor's picture, set me thinking of the Imperial Family of France. Conceive my astonishment when I read in yesterday's papers, that the Empress had at that very time passed that spot in a "four-wheeler," on her way to Claridge's Hotel. The day after she went down in a hired brougham to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. She is now on her way to Scotland, to the mansion of the Duke of Hamilton, where, I trust for the sake of the taste and honor and good name of the people on this and the other side of the Tweed, her piracy will be respected. She has been out "shopping" in London. I hope that the change will do her good. All sorts of reports are rife as to the cause of this most natural freak. Some say that the Emperor and Empress have quarreled about a certain Italian Countess, who has just returned to Paris. Others that the priests have made her unhappy about the Pope, and that she has in vain besought the Emperor to restore "Punch" to Rome. The most natural solution is that the death of her beloved sister has grieved her deeply, and that her nerves are shattered and require repose. Being half a Scotch woman, what more natural than that she should seek the glens and mountains of that mostliest-stalkingest of countries, where a SUTHERLAND, aided by a few more cockney feudalist proprietors, have spread such an amiable desolation around? The Duchess of Hamilton is a kinswoman of the Empress, and the Duke of Hamilton, of whom nobody knows any harm that I know of, is also Duke of Chatelherault, and a grandee, according to the views of RUSKE and the other heraldic authorities, fit to entertain any crowned head, male or female, in the world. So the Empress will talk to old Highlanders and Scottish gude-wives, and eat bannocks, and drink milk, and give Napoleons to curly-headed bairns and red-legged gossoons, and I dare say will look like Helen McGregor; and when she returns, introduce a rage for tartans and Scotch brooches into France. That she may carry back with her a fair share of the roses of England to mix with the lilies on her Imperial cheeks, is, I am sure, the wish of every gallant son and virtuous daughter of Albion. Do you remember the affecting story of that beautiful German girl, the flower of a whole Teuton settlement somewhere on the borders of Mexico, who ran away for fun on the eve of her marriage, was lost on the prairies, and became mad with horror at her position? From time to time she was seen and chased by her distracted bridegroom and the rest of the settlers. At length she was delicately lassoed by an Indian hunter, and brought in. Nothing could restore her to her senses. Neither endearments nor music, vocal or saxe-horn, could bring her to sanity and sense. At length, the oldest German woman in the settlement declared she would try a last remedy. She came, bearing a mysterious covered dish with reverend care, and placed it before the hapless maiden. Immediately the spell was broken, and the girl threw herself sobbing on the breast of her despairing lover. It was a platter of *sauer-kraut* which revived the recollections of childhood, &c. Who knows but that oat meal porridge and cakes may dissipate the gloom which shrouds a spirit out-worn with Imperial magnificence, and the anticipation of every fresh fancy dictating to the crinoline-wearers of the civilized world?

Sir DE LACEY EVANS is very ill. It is a wonder that his shattered frame has endured so long. Lord BROUGHAM was the chief mourner at the burial of the grand old Earl DUNDONALD, at Westminster Abbey. The assemblage on the occasion was numerous, yet but few distinguished personages were there. Can it be believed that the Earl's banner as a Knight of the Garter was only restored on the day after the funeral to the chapel, whence, to the disgrace of England, it was torn down some five and forty years ago? Never was such a man and such a life so thrown away. Poor old CHARLEY NAPIER was buried very quietly; but they are going to erect a monument to him at Portsmouth. He was a real "old salt," although it is *not* true that he rode a donkey in Syria, with a bludgeon in his hand and a straw hat on his head, and followed by his favorite dog, "Turk," "Trim" or "Tray."

A terrible railway accident has just occurred. Eight poor fellows, chiefly cattle drivers, with the firemen of the mail train, were killed and many injured. The Duke and Duchess

...Court, ...defendant's counsel to fill, and that the ...against the plaintiff had now ... The plaintiff complains further alleges that ... and ... proceedings he had been ... damaged and ... injured, for which ... is demanded in the ... sum of $10,000.

The defendant denies that he maliciously, and with ... intention of injuring the plaintiff, instituted the proceedings complained of by the plaintiff; and alleges that he had probable cause, and was so advised ... believed, to suspect that the plaintiff, on or about the 1st of January, 1859, together with one Andrew J. White, had stolen the property in question: and, believing this, he had made the affidavit before said Police Justice mentioned, and the plaintiff had been thereupon arrested. The defendant further denied that the criminal proceedings against the plaintiff were ended, and alleged that on the 2d day of December, 1859, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Grand Jury had found a bill against the plaintiff.

The case is still on.

E. W. Townsend for plaintiff; J. D. & I. D. Sherwood for defendant.

The Alleged Fraud in Shipment of Havana Cigars.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Justice Mullen.

José Franchaize vs. *David M. Henriques et al.*—On the closing of the evidence in this case the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, upon the ground that there was no evidence to go to the jury on the questions of ownership in the plaintiff, or of fraud.

The argument of the motion occupied the entire day of Friday last. The Court decided to grant the motion, and held that the plaintiff was shown to be owner and vender of the goods; that the right of *stoppage in transitu* which the plaintiff claimed had been lost by the delivery of a part of the goods; and although there was a question of fraud which should properly go to the jury, still, as there had been drafts drawn against the defendants on account of this cargo, although not drawn against this cargo specifically, and they had been negotiated, which, at the time of the demand made by the plaintiff on the defendant for the delivery of the goods, previous to the trial, had not been produced by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had not been offered to deliver them up to the defendant, the plaintiff could not maintain his action, and the complaint should be dismissed.

Upon motion of the plaintiffs it was ordered that the judgment be suspended and the questions of law be disposed of first; and the cause be heard in the first instance by the General Term.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont, Beebe, Dean, and Donohue for plaintiff; Field & Sluyter for defendant Henriques; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool for the Sheriff.

Assessment on Trinity Church Property.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Bonney.

The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church vs. *Israel Cook.*—The plaintiff in this case claims the sum of $2,000, as being due from the defendant as assignee of the plaintiff's lessee.

Upon the widening of Reade-street the property was assessed $2,000, which the plaintiff called upon the defendant to pay. The defendant refused to pay, and claimed that the plaintiff had been awarded $1,750 for damages to the property, and assessed at $2,000 for the benefits, which benefit he claimed did not accrue to him. He claimed that all he had to pay was the difference between the two sums.

The Court decided that the defendant, by his lease, was compelled to pay the assessment. The money paid to the plaintiff for damages, was for such property as had been taken away, while the assessment was for the benefits accruing to the property which remained, and which was held by the defendant.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

The Ward Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Bonney.

Susan L. Ward vs. *Thomas M. Ward.*—This case, so often stated in the Times, has at last terminated in a judgment for the plaintiff, and her divorce from Ward, who was formerly a United States Consul.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge Bonney opened this Court yesterday simply for the purpose of swearing the Juries. Without charging the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the charge will be delivered.

Action on a Married Woman's Note—Is Mrs. Sinclair Still the Wife of Edwin Forrest?

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Augustus B. Heriott et al. vs. *Catharine N. Sinclair.*—This is an action by the plaintiff as assignee of John Beck and others engaged with him in business, upon the note of Mrs. Sinclair, made several years ago for $552 35. The note was given for goods sold to the defendant subsequently to her divorce from her husband.

The defence is a denial that the note was given for the goods averred in the complaint, and also that the plaintiffs are the lawful holders and owners of the note, or that they are the parties in interest with legal capacity to sue. The answer then sets up that at the time of the purchase and delivery of the goods referred to in the complaint, the defendant was the wife of Edwin Forrest. The statute of limitations is also set up.

Counsel for the defence contended that an appeal having been taken in the Forrest divorce case, and no final judgment having been entered in that action, the defendant was still the wife of Forrest, and therefore not liable on the note in suit.

The Court held that the divorce had been obtained in the case of Forrest *vs.* Forrest, and that the appeal only related to the matter of alimony. The Court dismissed the complaint, holding that at the time the note was made Forrest was liable for the defendant's debts, and that there was therefore no legal consideration for the note. Plaintiff obtained twenty days for appeal.

S. B. H. Judah for plaintiff; Benjamin Galbraith for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

Judge Russell opened this Court yesterday morning, when excuses of Jurors were heard, and those not excused were sworn.

William Hunt, a deaf mute, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, was put to the bar for sentence. He was 16 years of age, and was sent to the House of Refuge. When the sentence was interpreted to him by means of manual signs, by Dr. Gallaudet, he seemed very much grieved and burst into tears. He appears to have sustained a good character, and has a widowed mother depending on him for support. He works at bookbinding.

William Cook, *alias* Johnson, convicted of larceny, a second offence, was next brought out for sentence. His counsel objected to sentence on the ground that a motion in arrest of judgment was yet to be argued before the Court. The objection was overruled, and the Court remarked that the prisoner had already served a term in the State Prison, without having been induced thereby to change his course. There were no circumstances entitling the prisoner to any special consideration from the Court. The sentence, therefore, was that he be confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing for six years and six months.

Thomas Norton, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was brought out for sentence. The Court remarked that the prisoner appeared to be the driver of a cart, while his wife kept a junk-shop; together they had operated in dishonest pursuits. Conviction had been obtained on the testimony of a thief; and as the prisoner had proved by many respectable citizens, a good character, and that he had now given up the business and would leave the City, a light sentence would be imposed. The order of the Court was that the prisoner be confined in the City prison for 30 days, and pay a fine of $100.

Samuel Levi, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was then put to the bar for sentence. His counsel stated that the jury had found an entirely unexpected verdict. But the prisoner had concluded, instead of moving a new trial, to ask the Court to exercise its leniency in sentencing. The Court remarked that the verdict had been obtained on the testimony of a thief. Witnesses for defence had attempted to prove an *alibi*; but the jury had not believed these witnesses as against the thief. Good character had been proved, and this would have weight. The case was not an aggravated one, and the sentence would, therefore, be the light one of 30 days in the City Prison, and a fine of $100.

Henry D. Smethurst, convicted of grand larceny, in stealing several gold coins from an emigrant, was next brought out for sentence. As he had already served a term in the penitentiary, the Court was indisposed to exercise any leniency, and sentenced him to State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

Alexander Dixon, who had previously pleaded not guilty, changed his plea to guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Prisoner proved a good character, and the explanation was given that he had a wife and three children, and having been unable to obtain employment for seven months, had been driven to theft of a check for forty dollars by the needs of his dependent family. The Court was disposed to give the prisoner one more chance, and therefore imposed a light sentence—confinement in the City prison for sixty days.

James E. Williams next pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was seventeen years of age, and of delicate health. The Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

John Leon, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, was discharged, the Court not deeming the facts set forth by the District-Attorney as sufficient ground for prosecution.

TRIAL FOR LARGENY.

Daniel Caton, indicted for grand larceny, was the first prisoner tried.

Martin Keough, the first witness was a blacksmith. He saw on the fourth of October, the prisoner in a lager-bier saloon, at about eleven o'clock, at night. Witness had been drinking two glasses of lager beer, and when he started to go home, prisoner, who had been playing billiards, accompanied him, and at his door insisted on going in. Witness repulsed him. During the contest, witness felt the prisoner's hand at his pockets. The prisoner then ran away, and the witness missing his watch and chain worth $35, pursued him. He joined an officer in the pursuit, and arrested the prisoner. The watch was not found. Witness had never seen the prisoner before.

Martin Bygart, the next witness, was the keeper of the saloon. He saw Keough, the last witness, at his place. He was there about fifteen minutes, and when he left, the prisoner went with him. Keough was not drunk at the time, and witness had never seen him there before.

The next witness, *Katherine White*, testified that Keough was intoxicated the time he entered the saloon. Witness was one of the attendants. Caton left about five minutes after Keough did.

Edwin Stone, witness for the defence, next testified that he was a livery stable keeper. He had employed the prisoner as a driver, and has always found him honest.

Thomas Phelps next testified that on the day after the alleged theft, the first witness, Keough, came to the stable and said that he had lost his watch, and wanted to find the thief; he said he was so drunk at the time that he didn't know the man who took his watch, either by name or by sight.

William Joyce next testified that Bygart had always kept a house of ill-fame; he did not know what was the character of his present house.

Thomas James testified that he had known the prisoner for two years, and had employed him in his market; he had always borne a good character.

Joseph T. Martin testified further to the prisoner's good character.

Elias Whitehead testified to the same effect.

No further witnesses were examined, and counsel for defence briefly summed up to the jury.

The prosecution submitted the case without comment.

The Court reviewed the testimony to the jury. If they believed that the witness, Keough, was so intoxicated at the time of the larceny, as not to be able to identify the prisoner, his testimony should be thrown out. The good character of the prisoner would have weight only in case of doubt; *then* it should be considered. If there were any doubt of the prisoner's guilt, he was entitled to an acquittal. The jury then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged. He had been *convicted* at a previous trial, but as his counsel had then been absent, this new trial had been granted.

Benjamin Lindersmith, who had been brought from Ohio on a requisition, was next arraigned on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Calendar will be found in our legal column for that day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Bonney, J.—*Brewer* vs. *Marine Bank.*—Plaintiffs are liable on their acceptance as between them and Brewer.

COMMON PLEAS.

Brady, J.—*Martin* vs. *The Mayor; Valentine* vs. *The Mayor; Gilmore* vs. *The Mayor; Mason* vs. *The Mayor.*—See opinions.

Brush vs. *The Mayor; Kelly* vs. *The Mayor; Joice* vs. *The Same.*—Orders settled.

Bostwick vs. *Townsend & Bright.*—Judgment for defendants.

Bostwick vs. *Cromwell et al.*—Statement of facts allowed.

Donoughue vs. *Kunkel.*—Attachment and proceedings discharged.

Bennet vs. *Doody.*—Motion denied.

Rick vs. *Sallinge.*—Motion denied.

Davidson vs. *Brundige.*—Judgment for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '65	92⅞	
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	76	
4,000	do	76⅛	
3,000	do	77	
2,000	Virginia State 6s	80½	
24,000	do	80	
12,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	82	
7,060	Missouri State 6s	70½	
5,000	do	s30	70¾
1,000	do		70¾
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bds		95
2,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds		70
2,000	E. R. Con. B. 1871		50
5,000	H. R. R. 1st M.		102
1 000	Harlem R. 1st M.		92¼
1,000	M. C. S. ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.		92
1,000	M. S. Sg Fd. Bs.		69½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		86⅞
500	do		87
12,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.		15
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		44
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		17½
1,000	do		17¾
1,000	do		18
1000	Gal. & C. 1st Mtg.		95
5	Bank of Commerce		91
5	Pacific M. S. Co	s10	80½
15	do		81½
100	do		81
250	N. Y. Central R		75¾
400	do	s30	75½
100	do	b10	76⅛
50	do	s10	75⅞
2240	do		76
700	do		76⅛
50	do	s15	76
15	do		76⅛
100	do	b10	76¼
450	Erie Railroad	s30	29
100	do	s30	28¾
250	do	s10	29⅜
250	do		29½
100	do		29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s		70¾
4,000	do		70½
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		76¼
4,000	do		76
2,000	Erie 3d Mt. Bs.		83
1,000	Mich. Ct. S. & Ct. 1st Mt. S. & F. Con. Bds.		91
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		86¾
100	Canton Company		14¾
16	Bank of Commerce		91½
5	Bank State N. Y		90
7	N. Hav. & Hart. R.		137
5	Pac. M. St'p. Co		81½
30	do		81¾
25	Gal. & Chicago R.		63¾
100	do	b15	64
290	Clev. & Tol. R.		24¼
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		53¼
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		70½
100	Mil. & Miss. R.		8¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		75¾
300	do	s3	75¾
50	do	s60	75
200	do	b10	75¾
50	do	b30	75¾
100	do	s30	75¾
100	do	s3	75¾
150	do		75¾
200	do	s2	75½
100	Erie Railroad		29
250	Hudson River R.		43½
500	Reading Railroad		34½
100	Mich. Cen. R.		59½
100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		31½
5	Panama Railroad		114¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		58¾
100	do	b5	58¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		9
415	Gal. & Chic. R.		64¼
100	do	s30	64
100	do	b10	64¼
100	do		64¾
100	Hudson R. R.	s30	43¾
300	do	s30	43
100	do		43½
200	do		43½
100	Harlem Railroad		14¾
100	do		14⅞
100	Brooklyn City R.		115
100	Reading Railroad		35
100	Del., L. & W. R.		80
75	New-Jersey R.		122
175	Mich. Cent. R.		50
100	do	s15	50
100	do	s20	50
150	do	s30	50
100	do		53½
345	do		50¾
25	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		14¾
100	do		15
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S	s10	31
100	do		31½
100	do	b10	32
50	Clev. & Toledo R.		27½
100	do		27¼
200	do		27
100	do		26⅞
300	do		26¾
250	Chic. & Rock I. R.		54
200	do		53¾
25	do		53½
50	do	s60	53
100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		70½
50	do	s10	70
20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		92

Monday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 24:

Increase in Loans	$7,019,005
Decrease in Specie	217,611
Decrease in Circulation	162,498
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	6,686,919

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 3, 1859.	Dec. 1, 1860.	Nov. 24, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	122,137,034	129,537,459	122,518,454
Specie	20,046,667	18,541,762	18,759,373
Circulation	8,398,819	8,805,944	8,968,442
Gross Deposits	100,449,079	104.354.339	99,616,607
Exchanged	24,190,357	23.631,621	25,580,808
Undrawn	76,258,722	80,722,718	74,035,799
In Sub-Treasury	5,840,432	3,702,751	4,308,668

The Specie Average on the Bank return, though a steady one compared with last week, is rather less than was generally calculated on early in the week. The turn in the movement toward New-Orleans and other Southern points appears to have withdrawn over half a million of dollars by express. To-day we receive $800,000 from California and $200,000 from Havana. The line of Discounts has been timely and liberally carried up, as promised by the Bank action of Wednesday week. The increase is not more than was expected from the signs of expansion through the week and at the close of the previous week. The movement of course places nearly a corresponding increase to the Deposit line. The Money Market to-day shows no change from the close on Saturday. It is easy on call loan and for short discounts at Bank to regular dealers, but still hard on outside sales of paper, the rates on first-class ruling 12@15 ₱ cent.

The rates of Exchange on England for Wednesday's steamer open at 104@105 for Bankers; no important demand yet showing itself. Merchant bills are firmer at 102@103 ₱ cent. We hear of no alterations in the Domestic Exchanges to-day; Philadelphia 98½@98.

The Stock Market opened with a feeling of some confidence that the first advices from the meeting of Congress would be of a compromising or pacific nature, and as the dispatches in the afternoon, though meagre in details of fact, reflected a good temper in both Houses, the latest prices were higher by 1 ₱ cent. than the last sales of Saturday: New-York Central, 76¾, Erie, 29½; Galena, 64¼; Rock Island, 54; Missouris, 71; and Hudson, 43½. Altogether the sales of the day show an improved demand, and this in the absence of any general speculative movement, as yet, from the outside public. The disposition is good at the close to receive with eagerness, and construe liberally in favor of the recovery of the market, every item of news from the seat of Government which may look to the settlement of the sectional difficulty. Prices late in the afternoon closed firm.

A Wall-street correspondent asks to be heard on the controversy between the Associated Banks and one of their late number. We make no objection to this, though reluctant to be made a party to the discussion. We must, however, think our correspondent unfortunate not only in his line of argument, but in his reference to *advertising* (i. e., rendering conspicuous) the Bank which has separated itself, in a season of trial and distress, from the general action. The suspicion already obtains that some such motive was at the bottom of this act of isolation, and if so the public will be apt to vote it a very contemptible one.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning reports:

"In Philadelphia on Saturday noon there was a meeting of holders of Pittsburgh and Alleghany County Bonds at the Philadelphia Exchange, to meet a proposition of compromise coming from Alleghany County. The attendance was full, sixty persons being present. John H. Brown, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Joseph R. Fry was chosen Secretary. The spirit of the discussion was favorable to a just and equitable compromise. But one or two persons opposed a compromise. Mr. Price alluded to the manly stand of the Supreme Court, but argued that we must compromise. Mr. Howard and Mr. Fry were also conciliatory. The following resolution was finally adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed, who shall be authorized to meet and confer with any Committee or representative who shall be empowered by the people of Alleghany County or the City of Pittsburgh, or by the authorities thereof, to treat with the bondholders or their representatives in reference to a compromise and settlement of the claims of the holders of the bonds of said county and city, and that the action of the Committee now appointed, shall be reported to a meeting of the bondholders, to be called by said Committee or the Chairman.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are:

November, 1860	$169,548 71
November, 1859	157,442 09
Increase	$12,106 62

Earnings for the last three years in

November, 1858	$137,094 50
November, 1859	157,442 09
November, 1860	169,548 71

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Saturday, says:

The suspension of all our Banks yesterday—a measure of mere policy, and not of necessity—was the theme of general congratulation among our business community. As an instance of the perfect soundness of our Charleston Banks, we append the statement of one of them—the Union Bank—at the close of yesterday's operation:

Exchange—Sterling	$19,430 35
Exchange—Northern (due within 30 days)	302,342 13
Exchange—Southern (due within 30 days)	233,963 96
Coin	181,774 25
Balance due by City Banks	42,512 70
Circulation	197,635 00
Deposits	180,850 42

The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina have presented a report to the State Senate, accompanied by the several annual statements, exhibiting the condition of the institution at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1860. The following is an extract from the report:

The profits of the Bank have amt'd to		$300,739 89
From these profits we have paid to the holders of State Bonds in London for interest	$27,094 37	
To holders of Six Per Cent. Stock issued under Fire Loan Act, for interest	45,358 61—	72,452 98
Balance		$228,286 91

Leaving, after these payments, a balance of $228,286 91, which we disposed of as follows:

To the account for interest and expenses of the State Loan to cover the difference between the amount realized on the State Bonds sold in London, and the amount paid to Bondholders, on the redemption of the portion of the debt already canceled	$47,053 65
To account for advances made to the State, being in part in payment of the interest due on Bonds issued to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company	95,595 37
And to the Sinking Fund	85,637 89—$228,286 91

"We report that, of the 6 ₱ cents. which came due on the 1st July last, we have paid the sum of $342,524 55, and have surrendered the certificates to the Treasury. There remains outstanding a portion of this debt, the holders of the certificates not having presented them for redemption. The balance of the 5 ₱ cents. hitherto outstanding, amounting to $500, has also been presented and paid. We have also redeemed fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents ($15,199 39) of 3 ₱ cent. stock, at the cost of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-six cents ($9,575 46.) These sums have been charged to the several appropriate accounts.

"An agent of the State for the sale of 6 ₱ cent. stock, issued under Act of the said session for continuing the construction of the new State Capitol, we have sold $385,200 of said stock. The proceeds of the sales, amounting to $390,061 10, have been deposited in the State Treasury, and we have filed with the Treasurer of the Lower Division a particular statement of the several sales of stock so made by us. There remains a balance of $14,800, undisposed of, of the stock authorized to be issued under said Act."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec 1.	Loans. Nov 24.	Specie. Dec. 1.	Specie. Nov. 24.
Bk. of New-York	4,739,872	4,704,867	606,968	695,186
Manhattan Co	5,316,624	5,028,837	909,868	720,287
Merchants' Bank	5,320,726	5,000,914	1,023,606	938,728
Mechanics' Bank	3,775,440	3,606 234	438,145	405,186
Union Bank	3,163 757	2,867,315	529,206	395,437
Bank of America	6,905,666	6,393,396	1,583,181	1,601,364
Phenix Bank	3,305,106	2,912,623	464,164	445,472
City Bank	2,490,406	2,338,349	486,747	561,557
Tradesmen's Bk	1,413.739	1,422,404	103,035	125,614
Fulton Bank	1,432,687	1,385,040	342,458	317,691
Chemical Bank	2,060,626	2,092,418	1,084,988	888,679
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,016,150	2,029,332	199,416	208,539
National Bank	2,288,295	2,212,553	167,492	273,283
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,748,836	1,735,901	231,598	258,541
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	924,765	996,831	152,933	167 559
Greenwich Bank	531,948	768,061	68,609	63,942
Leather Man. Bk.	2,105,389	1,986,634	224,627	268,730
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,200,612	1,200,055	168,224	185,472
Bk. St. New-York	3,987,242	3,645,325	547,424	439,481
Am. Exchange Bk	7.632,530	7,097,229	861,761	835,455
Bk. of Commerce	13,745,555	12,810,087	1,153,990	1,382,799
Broadway Bank	2,775,804	2,504,814	324 276	397,187
Ocean Bank	1,828,698	1,815,191	195,219	202,923
Mercantile Bank	2,277,771	2,060,598	486,719	590,966
Pacific Bank	1,024,558	993,322	171,278	209,592
Bank of Republic	3,680,208	3,270.621	851,925	842,961
Chatham Bank	795.525	825,402	95,800	81,105
People's Bank	708,578	712,928	52,877	81,051
Bank of N. Am.	1,738,671	1,580,790	207,524	192,599
Hanover Bank	1,491,096	1,423,829	164,284	129,299
Irving Bank	831,101	806,928	67,335	62,356
Metropolitan Bk.	7,642,110	6,889,845	668,311	725 529
Citizens' Bank	775,399	785,533	105,158	104,098
Nassau Bank	1,689 268	1,659,045	169,161	253,335
Market Bank	1,625,081	1,622.240	138,384	120.145
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,130,320	1,132,144	139,187	128,219
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,455,960	2,302,285	127,781	241,632
Corn Exch. Bank	1,828,712	1,804,872	136,305	173,890
Continental Bank	3,317,023	3,082,174	256,465	301,283
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,360,837	1,210,112	187,368	117,779
Oriental Bank	512,614	497,375	66,478	72,688
Marine Bank	966,603	969,379	100,111	118,086
Atlantic Bank	592,959	621 803	23,723	53,851
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,587,468	2,405,169	227,477	292,510
Park Bank	6,494,901	5,561,212	1,698,458	1,559,110
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	738,924	754,222	68,525	112,520
Grocers' Bank	588,287	561,177	53,261	64,641
North River Bk.	578,683	621,544	83,761	71,884
East River Bank	335,465	346,833	38,989	43,564
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	611,226	621 339	85,219	89,237
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	387.319	400,429	68,099	66 865
N. Y. Exch. Bank	319,266	308,289	21,152	20,181
Bull's Head Bank	458,022	477,229	62,159	45,072
N. Y. County Bk	429,437	447,995	62,533	33,694
Total	129,587,459	122,518,454	18,541,763	18,759,373
	Increase.....$7,019,005		Decrease.....$217,611	

Banks.	Circulation. Dec. 1.	Circulation. Nov. 24.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 1.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 24.
Bk. of New-York	417,192	423,428	2,669,239	2,649,531
Manhattan Co	290.870	298,885	3,489,092	3,003,683
Merchants' Bank	187,305	204,206	3,538,440	2,947,915
Mechanics' Bank	283 667	302,827	2,265,393	2,021,874
Union Bank	188,436	195,802	2,444,538	2,002,827
Bk. of America	135,301	138,377	4,714,661	4,354,046
Phenix Bank	135,789	142,048	1,643,287	1,490,761
City Bank	.....	.....	1,884,937	1,841,870
Tradesmen's Bk.	220,284	317,726	667,444	686,964
Fulton Bank	226,813	233,683	1,153,082	1,086,328
Chemical Bank	368,407	368,446	2,519,992	2,401,771
Merch. Exch. Bk.	123,747	128,511	966,808	984,590
National Bank	155,857	165,159	1,019,779	1,038,993
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	167,145	195,369	1,206,907	1,225,188
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	164,951	162,809	689,457	803,219
Greenwich Bank	168,661	166,346	458,344	476,221
Leather Man. Bk.	298,071	293,735	1,081,883	1,046,473
Seventh Ward Bk.	217,869	225,918	659,968	593,168
Bk. St. New-York	227,589	244,237	2,301,377	1,796,827
Am. Exchange Bk.	200,418	208,534	4,330,591	3,852,309
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,178,742	5,605,170
Broadway Bank	284,636	280,815	1,913,378	1,709,402
Ocean Bank	137,236	136,024	921,010	938,142
Mercantile Bank	25,267	27,095	1,604,980	1,557 926
Pacific Bank	127 934	119,723	775,211	791,461
Bk. of Republic	198,862	212,531	2,738,429	2,450,076
Chatham Bank	118,230	118,810	459,796	444,991
People's Bank	102 273	101,544	447,520	471,092
Bank of N. Am.	89,240	92,938	524,515	520,397
Hanover Bank	84,051	82 901	676,991	605,727
Irving Bank	121.397	117,303	485,204	460,560
Metropolitan Bk.	211.507	220,901	4,066,641	3,649,145
Citizens' Bank	165,644	162,383	571,272	589,507
Nassau Bank	103,465	109,705	914,568	979,727
Market Bank	208,482	203,749	836,795	834,749
St. Nicholas Bank	93,925	93 764	696,694	591,397
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	256,294	250,817	1,219,620	1,162 265
Corn Exch. Bank	138,614	136,084	814 310	881,260
Continental Bank	194,165	193,896	1,562,301	1,397,679
Bk. of Commw'lth	257,024	283,843	771,325	747,822
Oriental Bank	102,558	101,700	333,146	331,032
Marine Bank	142.141	144,210	498,179	519,104
Atlantic Bank	94,658	89,460	245,380	291.264
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	186,412	190,247	1,463,686	1,384,642
Park Bank	178,198	172,194	7,000,111	5,594,120
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	101,166	101,756	369 982	381,936
Grocers' Bank	52,233	50,392	365,307	356,644
North River Bank	77,966	78,126	347,867	384,291
East River Bank	86 484	89,676	200,323	220,648
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	134,233	138,568	446,641	439,809
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	131,584	134,288	188,836	205,833
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	93,874	96,453	270,378	279,055
Bull's Head Bank	116,513	119,249	408,502	417,991
N. Y. County Bk.	86,520	83,973	330,036	329,282
Total	8,805,944	8,968,442	80,722,718	74,035,799
	Decrease.....$162,498		Increase.....$6,686,919	

The Associated Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a Stockholder of seven of the Associated Banks, but not of the Chemical, to say, through your paper to the Presidents, a few words. You are attempting, through the machinery of your association, to coerce the President and Directors of the Chemical Bank to a line of policy which their judgment does not approve. Whether the policy proposed is right or wrong, we will not discuss. The attempt to overrule the judgment of the Managers of the Chemical in reference to the administration of the property of which they are the sole Trustees is the point to which you will please turn your attention. Are you aware of the radical nature of your course? I have invested money in your Stocks, relying on the integrity and financial ability of the Directors of the Banks, in which I am interested, and unwilling that the trust so reposed, shall be delegated to the Presidents of other Banks in which I have not the same confidence. Once permit the precedent to be the established law of your Association and my reliance on my agents or trustees, is and must be gone. The directors of the Banks in which I am interested become the agents of the Association of Bank Presidents, and my property is at the mercy of the Joint Stock Company thus formed. If it should turn out at some future period that a majority of the Banks, by bad loans or careless management, should get into a tight place, they could, under the precedent thus established, help themselves to the property of the others, and involve all in hopeless bankruptcy. Will the Directors of the close Corporation corner of Nassau and Cedar streets make a note of this? One word more. The stockholders of the Banks, other than the Chemical, do not understand the wisdom of the gratuitous advertisement of the Chemical. The credit of this Bank is high enough, without our assistance, and we cannot understand why the public should be informed by the Associated Bank Presidents that this is the only Bank in New-York which felt sure of its ability to sustain itself and collect its assets promptly, no matter how severe the pressure or intense the panic. A.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 16,097 bbls. Flour, 593 bbls. Corn Meal, 260,297 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 8,060 bushels Barley, 33,800 bushels Oats, 2,392 pkgs. Provisions, and 227 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at former figures. Middling Uplands, 10½c.@10¾c.; do. Gulf, 10⅝c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. Reported sales, 1,400 bales.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Maracaibo at 14½c.; Jamaica, part at 12½c.; 300 bags Rio, in lots, at 13c.@14c., and 70 St. Domingo, at 12¾c., ₱ lb. It is announced that the sale of the *Orion's* cargo of 4,200 bags Rio, postponed from Saturday, will be held to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 4.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plenty, heavy and cheaper. Holders are generally eager to sell, and for cash or check, to-day, buyers can purchase advantageously. The demand is moderate for home use and shipment. Sales have been reported of 14,600 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 65@$4 80, chiefly at $

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Advertisements this Evening.

BIRDLOW'S MARRIED—FINANCIAL SON—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PUTNAM—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPARKINS & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ROSE BLANCHE—HAS IT IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

BRYANT & CAMPBELL'S, Mible's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

BUHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA"—PERUGINI.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE REPULSION.

CHESS-STREET—No. 308—WENDLOCH'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress commenced yesterday; and whatever may be the course of events hereafter, there certainly was little indication on the first day that anything extraordinary was expected to occur. The only things which could lead to the supposition that any active act of the ordinary course was looked for, were the unwonted stillness which pervaded the Capitol, notwithstanding the suffocating crowds in the galleries, and the presence, for the first time, of all the Foreign Ministers—showing the deep interest felt by the Diplomatic Corps in the pending crisis. The South Carolina Senators, of course, were absent; but the members of the House from that State were in their seats. The Senate did nothing beyond the appointment of the usual Committees to notify the House and the President that they were ready to proceed to business. They adjourned about 1 o'clock. In the House, after the appointment of Notifying Committees, to correspond with those of the Senate, Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania called up a motion, made last session, to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, but the motion was postponed, while the members drew for seats. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, as he will vacate his seat on Jan. 1, to assume his duties as Governor of that State, was, at his request, excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. GROW again renewed his motion in reference to the Homestead bill; but it being understood that the President's Message would not be received until to-day, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried at 1½ o'clock.

In consideration of the remarkable good order and the kind feeling exhibited in both Houses of Congress yesterday, the hope has gained strength at the national capital that the calamity of disunion may be averted. Those holding extreme Southern views, even, appear gratified at the manifestations, while those engaged in perfecting plans for pacification are encouraged to proceed. The most grave doubts, however, are expressed with reference to the position taken by the President in his Message, though the latest accounts, given on the authority of the Congressional Committees who visited him, state that he takes strong Union ground. The doubters go so far as to intimate that Mr. BUCHANAN, rather than take a decided stand against the South, will resign, and deliver up the reins of Government to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The Republican members of Congress, it is understood, held an informal meeting last evening, at which the unanimous sentiment was in favor of Compromise. The latest advices from Texas represent that State to be ripe for secession. The action of Gov. HOUSTON in refusing to convene the Legislature, was the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction, and it was thought probable that the people might take immediate action and call the Legislature together themselves. The Georgia House of Representatives yesterday passed the Retaliatory Bill, after an unsuccessful effort to make its provisions more stringent. The preamble and resolutions proposing a conference of the Southern States at Atlanta, on the 20th of February, was made the special order for to-day. They take strong ground in favor of the final settlement of all sectional questions, and object to separate action on the part of any State.

A prayer meeting in behalf of the Union was held at Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, yesterday, at which a large number of the leading clergymen of different denominations were present, and took part in the exercises. A similar meeting will be held to-day, in Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church, University-place.

A meeting was called at Tremont Temple in Boston yesterday of those who sympathize with JOHN BROWN and mourn his fate, to discuss the question, "How can American Slavery be Abolished?" At the hour designated but few persons were present, and a majority of those proved to be opposed to the objects of the meeting. RICHARD H. FAY, a well-known Union man, was chosen Chairman, and resolutions were passed denouncing JOHN BROWN, justifying his execution and landing Virginia. A number of Abolitionists, including JAMES REDPATH, FRANK B. SANBORN and FRED. DOUGLAS, attempted to make themselves heard, but could not succeed, and the hall was finally cleared by the Police, by order of Mayor LINCOLN.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the San Francisco mails of Nov. 10th and $822,419 in treasure. The California advices have been anticipated by Overland Express. There is no change to note in the state of New-Granadian disturbances. It is reported that both President OSPINA and the revolutionary chief, MOSQUERA, were actively preparing for a decisive battle. The transportation of Government troops by British mail steamers from one point to another, is loudly condemned by the Revolutionists, and Gov. NIETO had forwarded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a protest against this act of intervention. The United States steam corvette *Wyoming*, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., having on board Hon. J. R. CLAY, United States Minister at Peru, and family. Mr. CLAY arrived in this City yesterday by the *Northern Light*. The news from the different South American Republics is unimportant. From Salvador, in Central America, we learn that magnificent funeral ceremonies had been celebrated in memory of the late Ex-President MORA, of Costa Rica. President MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, had reëstablished the capital of that Republic at Managua. In Costa Rica our correspondent asserts that the most frightful tyranny prevails.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Cahawba* we are in possession of advices from Havana to the 28th ult. The present crisis in the Union was being intently watched and had created great excitement in Havana. The Sugar market was quiet.

Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT, the City Chamberlain and *ex-officio* County Treasurer, appeared yesterday, at 1 P. M., before the Committee of Supervisors appointed to inquire with regard to the interest on County deposits, and answered the questions propounded to him. He stated that there were $1,000,000 now deposited with him as County Treasurer, and that there was no agreement by which he was to pay interest on county monies deposited with him. The Committee adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M., at which time Mr. PLATT is to tell them whether he will give a bond as security for the County deposits.

A ring fight took place soon after daylight yesterday morning at Bull's Ferry, N. J., between two feather weights, known as DENNIS HORRIGAN and WILLIAM CLARKE. It was in progress three hours and twenty-two minutes, forty-four rounds having been fought before the battle was decided and victory declared in favor of CLARKE. The stakes were only $100 a side.

In the Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge DALY, a complaint on a note against Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR was dismissed, the Court holding that at the time it was made the defendant was the wife of EDWIN FORREST, who was liable for her debts, and that there was therefore no sufficient consideration for the making of the note. The Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned, after swearing jurors, till Wednesday morning. In the General Sessions, a large number of sentences were passed, among them was that of the ticket-swindler, SMETHURST, to Sing Sing, for two years and six months. A deaf-mute burglar was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Stock Market improved on advices of the meeting of Congress in good temper, yesterday, and closed firm, New-York Central 76¾ @ cent, The Bank return shows a steady Specie Average, and an addition, by recent understanding, of seven millions to the Loans and Discounts. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

Flour, Wheat and Corn again declined and were in moderate request at the reduced rates. Limited transactions were reported in Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish and Spices. Cotton was in slack demand, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars and Molasses attracted rather more attention. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. Hay and Hops were moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were restricted.

The New Compromises.

No more significant indication of the general desire of the Republican Party to render the most full and complete justice to the South has been afforded, than is found in the articles we have copied from day to day from the Albany *Evening Journal*. The editor of that paper holds a far more prominent and influential position in the councils of that party than any other man in the Union who is out of high office. To a political sagacity rarely equaled, he adds a ripe experience and a knowledge of the practical conduct of public affairs unsurpassed by that of any man now in public life. Wedded as he is to the fortunes of the Republican Party, whatever counsel he may give can be prompted only by a regard for its welfare, as essential to the welfare of the country at large. What he says, therefore, on the condition of the country, deserves the attention which it is sure to receive.

Mr. WEED has stated his opinion of the crisis thus:

"1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union.

2. This danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism; and in the fanatic zeal of Northern Abolitionists, who seek the emancipation of slaves, regardless of consequences.

3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country."

Each of these statements will command general assent. The only question likely to arise relates to the practical measures by which the requisite "moderation and forbearance" can be displayed. Mr. WEED suggests such an amendment of the Fugitive Slave law as shall impose upon any county where a fugitive slave may be rescued, the payment of his value,—and a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The first proposition will meet with more general favor than the last. While the great mass of the people of the North were perfectly contented with the Missouri Compromise while it was suffered to stand, very many of them will hesitate to propose its readoption. If those by whom it was abrogated, and who thus made themselves responsible for the present condition of the country, see fit to present it as the basis of renewed peace, we believe it would be accepted. But we have very serious doubts of their willingness to go further.

But, without reference to the specific propositions which he has made, Mr. WEED's suggestions are of the highest importance, as showing a willingness, on the part of the Republicans, to do anything and everything which can fairly and justly be asked at their hands by the Union men of the Southern States. For the Disunionists—those who have been aiming for years to bring about just this state of things—no concessions can be made that would be of the slightest value. But there are thousands of men in every Southern State—South Carolina not excepted—who will look upon disunion as the greatest calamity that can befall them as well as the country at large, and who will do everything in their power to ward it off. The Republicans of the North are in duty bound to strengthen their hands and aid their efforts, to the utmost of their power. It is for *them*, and not for the disunion conspirators, that measures of conciliation are designed. And the Republican Party should not hesitate to go to the very extreme which justice and fidelity to their principles will permit, in giving them practical assurances of their loyalty to the Constitution and their determination to respect their rights.

On the other hand it must not be conceded that all the blame in this matter is upon one side, or that all the concessions are to come from the Republican Party. If fugitive slaves have been rescued at the North, northern freemen have been lynched and exiled at the South. If we have passed Personal Liberty bills, they have been provoked by a harsh and vindictive Fugitive Slave law. Both sections have just cause of complaint and each must be prepared to repair its own wrongs, as well as insist upon reparation at the hands of the other. And any scheme of conciliation that may be offered must take due account of both sides, and deal fairly and justly with both sections.

ANOTHER TICKET-SWINDLER TO SING SING—THE BUSINESS KILLED.—Our readers will remember that several weeks ago, three persons—SMETHURST, WARD, and GILBERT—were arraigned in the General Sessions, for swindling emigrants. WARD and GILBERT were discharged under the ruling of Judge RUSSELL, while SMETHURST was convicted, certainly not in accordance with the ruling of the Court. Counsel for defence having proposed to move for a new trial, the prisoner was not sentenced until yesterday, when he was sent to Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months. We cannot help congratulating ourselves and the public on the brightening aspect of affairs among us. We confess to a feeling of pleasurable surprise, when we see bullies and swindlers brought within the grasp of the law in this City where they have flourished so long.

If the examples set in the cases of ENRIGHT, GORDON and SMETHURST shall have the effect of terrifying others of their class from their illegal pursuits, the community should not fail to express its gratitude to those who have been chiefly instrumental in ridding us of a grevious nuisance. No person has been more zealous in the pursuit and prosecution of these lawless swindlers than Capt. HARTT of the Metropolitan Police. He has been proof against the terror of threats, and the blandishment of bribes, which have been brought to bear upon him by the knaves to whose extinction he has been devoted. It is a pity that we have not an equally fearless and efficient man in the United States Marshal's office. A little of the real determination which has effectually destroyed the ticket-swindling business in this City, would soon put an end to that other more detestable crime which the owners of slavers now carry on from our port with impunity. Let us hope that in the selection of Capt. RYNDERS' successor, some regard may be had to the principle of putting the right man in the right place.

Tactics of the Enemy—Their Encouragement of Disunion.

There is no mistaking the fact that there is a concerted plan on foot among the enemies of the Republican Party, to bring it and the President elect into the disgraceful attitude of disowning the principles and policy to which they stood pledged before the country prior to the election. To accomplish this object, the most unpatriotic means are resorted to. The South has been excited to the highest pitch of frenzy, by parading before her people every extravagant speech and writing of ultra Abolitionists and inconsiderate Republicans; while the wise, just and conservative views of Mr. LINCOLN himself, the broad and national policy displayed in the Chicago Platform, and the moderate and judicious expositions of the party's principles and aims, which its leading organs have put forth, before and since the election, are carefully withheld from Southern eyes. To intimidate the President elect and his friends, the same arts of suppression and exaggeration of Southern sentiment are resorted to. Every indication of conservatism and love for the Union which is given by the Southern people, is carefully excluded from the columns of these journals, while no treasonable utterance, no extravagance of Pro-Slavery fanaticism, no expression of sectional animosity, is permitted to fall unhonored into the oblivion which it merits.

The impudent attempt of semi-disunionists and traitors to dictate to Mr. LINCOLN the policy he shall pursue, and the Cabinet he shall select, will fail signally. He fully appreciates the difficulties of his position; and wisdom, as well as that high sense of justice for which his political opponents give him credit, will suggest to him the duty and propriety of a conciliatory policy towards the South. We feel warranted in believing that he will do what no President elected by the people has done since WASHINGTON—he will disregard party lines in the selection of a Cabinet. He will take some of the best men of his own political views, and some of the best men among his opponents, into his Cabinet, so that all sections and the patriotic portions of all parties may be represented at the council board.

We feel warranted in assuming that this course will be pursued, from its obvious propriety. The President has been elected by the Northern section of the Union. No slave-holding State has voted for him, and the number of those who sympathize with him in that region is exceedingly small. The great mass of Southern men, including nearly all who are known to fame, or who command the confidence of the people, voted and acted with his political opponents. He will therefore have no alternative but to select the Southern members of his Cabinet from among the most liberal and patriotic of those opponents, or subject himself to the charge of administering the Government in a sectional spirit. We cannot doubt as to which he will choose. The Republicans of the North were led to anticipate this policy, on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, prior to the election. It was freely and confidently proclaimed, during the campaign, by leading men and presses of the Republican Party, and we remember to have seen no contradiction of it in any quarter. The party, therefore, may be said to have stood committed to it on the day of election, and its obvious wisdom and justice forbid the idea that it will be departed from.

It will be remembered that Speaker BANKS, when similarly situated, acted on this liberal and unsectional policy in the constitution of the Committees of the House, and that his course met with the cordial approbation of his political friends. Mr. PENNINGTON has pursued the same course. Each of these Republican Speakers, though elected by Northern votes, selected distinguished political opponents to preside over important Committees. Mr. LINCOLN will follow these precedents, as well as the far older one set by WASHINGTON, who, it will be remembered, gave a conspicuous place in his Cabinet to JEFFERSON, with the full knowledge of the fact that he belonged to an entirely different school of political philosophy. The Father of his country was placed in circumstances not dissimilar to those by which Mr. LINCOLN is surrounded. He was about to launch the Ship of State upon an unknown sea. The country was divided into bitterly hostile factions, and he felt the necessity of conciliating all the friends of the Union and the Constitution. This is precisely the condition in which the President elect finds himself, and with the illustrious example of WASHINGTON to guide him, and to give dignity and character to his obvious policy, he will not hesitate to pursue it with a firm consciousness of its rectitude.

But if we have not mistaken the character of Mr. LINCOLN, he will not be driven by the clamor of his enemies to make up a Cabinet of political negatives or fossils. He will select positive men from the North and the South—not ultraists or impracticables, but men of force and purpose, who will be equal to the exigencies by which he will be surrounded.

As to measures, we have already indicated that from the vantage ground occupied by the free labor elements in this country, there can be no necessity for legislation to prohibit the extension of Slavery; and the assumption that Mr. LINCOLN will insist dogmatically upon the legislative assertion of a latent constitutional principle, when no emergency calls for it, and when its only effect must be to alienate the two sections, presupposes that he is as deficient in right feeling as in common sense and political sagacity. There was a time when, with a Pro-Slavery Administration in power, a Wilmot Proviso was necessary to prevent the extension of Slavery; but that time is now past, so far as the present limits of the Union are concerned. And since a Republican Administration will neither extend its patronage to the propagandists of Slavery, nor seek the acquisition of foreign territory for the purpose of extending it, there cannot be the shadow of a necessity for legislation on the subject. A conservative, stand-fast policy is all that is now necessary to secure every foot of the public domain to free labor. The laws of political economy, and the spirit of a free and powerful people, will be all sufficient to this end, while a Republican President holds the helm and guides the Ship of State.

The Crisis in Mexico.

The course of affairs in Mexico presents so many spurious crises, that we grow incredulous in the presence of real ones. He would be a sharp chronologist who could enumerate the times, since January, 1858, when the derangements of that unhappy Republic were on the eve of a solution; and when that era was about to dawn when a vexed people should be permitted to enter upon a career of peaceful industry and prosperity. It would be safe to say the prophecy has been repeated, by the Press, taken in the aggregate, five times weekly within the period named; and yet Mexico is still in convulsions, and peace and prosperity are still strangers to its people.

Hazardous as it therefore is to resume the prophetic office, it would seem safe at this moment to say that we are at last in sight of a genuine and unmistakable crisis. It is not merely because the Liberal armies are gathering about the capital, wherein the last remains of conservatism have taken refuge; for the Liberals, under similar circumstances, have gathered about the capital before, and scattered without bringing the cause they disputed to a settlement. It is only a year ago, that in overwhelming force, and with DEGOLLADO for a leader, and strong assistance from the veteran ALVAREZ, they had cooped up the desperate MIRAMON in Mexico, and the seige, famine, and desertion appeared to be exterminating the beleaguered army. Yet, like the host of Sennacherib, the besiegers were found to have vanished one bright morning. Some said a miserable and inadequate *sortie* of the reactionists at Tacubaya had routed them. Others, with more probability, alleged that the leaders had been corrupted with clerical gold, and that the affair at Tacubaya was not the cause, but the excuse of their retreat. At all events, no reliance can be placed upon the arm of flesh now outstretched by the Liberals, unless there be other considerations arguing in the same direction, which may justify a flash of confidence. Liberal troops have for some weeks occupied the suburbs of the capital. The army which had just triumphed at Guadalajara, was at the latest advices in full march on the city, designing to force the controversy to a termination.

But for the real cause of hope we are to look within the City walls. The army of MIRAMON, as represented by our correspondent whose letters were published in the TIMES of Saturday, is in a state of the lowest demoralization. Discontent, jealousy and insubordination were universal; desertion to the enemy increasing at a startling rate. The defences of the city were untenable for lack of men; its provisions unequal to a siege of six days. The military chest entirely exhausted, and the usual resort of a forced loan upon native and foreign capitalists failing, simply because the last drop had been squeezed from those quarters, MIRAMON had taken a step which we conceive to be the real test of his critical position. He had seized the money of the English bondholders, amounting to a million of dollars—breaking the seals of the British Legation to get at it—and disregarding the animated protests of the British Consul and of every Foreign Minister, and especially of the Spanish Minister, in whose custody the money had been placed, as he bore it away.

It could only have been in a spirit of desperation, which saw the end certainly approaching, and that a constitutional successor would have to foot the bill, that so daring and violent a robbery could have been committed. The loans and the thefts of these Mexican bandits are not, it is well understood, exclusively for public account. The Chief and his immediate circle of adherents are found to grow rich as the wants of the country increase; and at this moment, in all probability, a large proportion of the money which is expected by the doubting and hoping creditor in Lombard-street, is safely invested somewhere in the name of MIRAMON and Company. The fear, founded on previous experience, might indeed be prompted, that with these funds the experiment of buying off the Liberal leaders may be repeated. But nothing is less probable. MIRAMON would thus be left not in power, but in office, to face the united wrath of the European Governments with exhausted resources, a wasted army, and with the Constitutional Army in full vigor to resume operations which would prove at least pecuniarily profitable. The chances all strongly incline therefore to the conviction, that the actual campaign will result in the Liberals securing the capital, and the intestine quarrel giving place to difficult negotiations with Foreign Powers for the settlement of endless reclamations arising from these protracted years of contention. It is possible these *sequela* of civil war may prove as ruinous to the republic as the present internal dissensions; but to postpone them would only bring them down with more destructive weight hereafter. Let us, therefore, expect cheerfully a crisis.

The State of Mississippi.

If anything especially disgraceful is ever to be done, we generally know in advance where it will come from. We are not at all surprised, therefore, to meet the following paragraph from a leading Democratic organ of Mississippi:

"The Natchez *Free Trader* proposes *the suspension of the payment of Northern debts* as one of the remedies for the times. It proposes that each debtor shall pay *into the State Treasury the amount of the debt due his Northern creditor*; the State of Mississippi to issue her bond for it, payable when hostilities are over."

The first thing that occurs to Mississippi, as a remedy for anything, is repudiation. It is her sovereign cure for all the ills that States are heirs to. It makes very little difference to whom her debts are due;—she holds to the principle of equal and exact injustice, and repudiates all alike. As a matter of taste she would prefer cheating a foreign creditor to cheating one of her own citizens,—though she never stands upon such trifling distinctions. The extent to which she has carried this propensity is very clearly stated by the Natchez *Courier*, in the following comments upon the proposition of the *Free Trader*:

"The idea of more Mississippi Bonds is rather peculiar. She issued two sets, and *repudiated them both*; she was sued in her own courts upon them, after she had invited suit, and judgment rendered against her, and she has *repudiated payment of the judgment*: and to crown the whole, we understand, after she employed counsel to defend these suits, *she repudiated their counsel fees*—was sued upon that claim—judgment obtained—and those judgments remain unpaid to this hour."

So far as we are aware, the citizens of Mississippi pay their private debts as promptly and as honorably as those of any other section of the Union. But the public conduct of the State in this respect has been infamous beyond description,—and has done more to damage American credit and blacken the American character abroad, than has been done by any other State since the formation of the Union. It would have been far better for the country, in every respect, if Mississippi had quit the Union long before her dishonest and shameless repudiation had brought discredit upon all the States together. We regret to say, there is no way in which she can possibly be released from the Union now. If she could assume the position of an independent State, she would speedily be compelled by foreign Powers to pay her debts. But we trust she will not suppose that she is conferring either favor or honor on the rest of the States, by doing what none of us can prevent her from doing,—remaining in the Union.

The City Chamberlain Again.

By reference to our report of the proceedings had yesterday before the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen that the City Chamberlain still adheres to that line of technical resistance which has already done so much to shake the confidence of the public in the security of the City and County Funds. It is now admitted that of the County money, Chamberlain PLATT holds today in his hands within a fraction of two millions of dollars; that for this vast amount of ready capital he pays no interest whatever; and that up to this time he has utterly refused to give those bonds required by law for the safe-keeping of the amounts intrusted to him as County Treasurer. With reference to the City funds proper, Mr. PLATT declined any form of answer, either under oath or upon mere assertion, his counsel, Ex-Judge WHITING, interposing the technical objection, that the Supervisors, as a County body, had no right to inquire into City affairs.

It is not one of the least amusing changes of political life, to see Ex-Judge WHITING now laboring so zealously to screen and keep out of public view the Mayor's part in this disgraceful business. Time has been when the walls of the old Bowery Theatre rang and rang again to the fierce denunciations of "official corruption" poured out by Mr. WHITING, who was then laboring under a delusion that he was running for Mayor on a "reform-party" pair of wheels. "Let it rage," shouted the excited orator, as he scattered the contents of a jug of water over the stage;—and rage it accordingly did in the top galleries and pit, while the eloquent and earnest Mr. WHITING proclaimed an undying *vendetta* against that whole system of "political corruption" which he denounced as having had its perihelion, if not its origin, under the system inaugurated by FERNANDO WOOD.

But yesterday, and on previous days, in this Chamberlaincy business, Mr. WHITING must have well known that it was at the dictation of the Mayor, and not specially on account of Mr. Chamberlain PLATT, that such strenuous opposition had to be offered to anything like a thorough investigation. The fact that no interest of any kind is paid on the public money in the Chamberlain's hands, reflects no discredit on the late President of the Artisans' Bank, who, as it now turns out, was never asked to pay any; but it does tell with damaging force against Mayor WOOD, who certainly gave out, at the time of Mr. PLATT's appointment, that the new Chamberlain would pay interest on the funds deposited in his custody. Non-payment of interest was made the pretext for Mr. STOUT's removal, and this was everywhere regarded as a promise that Mr. PLATT would act on a more liberal policy towards the City.

It has been said that men who change front in public life are always bitterest and most caustic when attacking those who still remain faithful to the old creed and traditions. The very marked and utterly unwarranted rudeness of Ex-Judge WHITING towards his old "reforming" associate, Supervisor BLUNT, may be taken as an illustration of this truth. The learned and epigrammatic Ex-Judge not only lost the gossamer thread of his argument more than once, but also lost his temper, with every attempt made by the members of the Committee to recall him to the facts and the law. He made a proposition that Mr. PLATT should answer certain questions, "but not under oath," becoming perfectly indignant and excited when one of the Committee suggested a belief that Mr. WHITING's client would give the same answer to a question "whether under oath or not." This certainly was a compliment to Mr. PLATT, and should have given no offence to Mr. WHITING, whose small "technical objection" to Mr. PLATT's being sworn had called forth the remark.

The truth is, in this Chamberlaincy matter, that a very well-meaning gentleman, as we believe the City Chamberlain to be, is now being used as a shield by the Mayor to ward off any public investigation into the "political loans" made by the Artisans' Bank at the time of Mr. PLATT's appointment. This could hardly fail to produce, if thoroughly carried out by honest and competent men, revelations very damaging to certain members of the City Government and some few others high in public life. It is with this view, and this view only, that resistance is made to all attempts at inquiry, whether by the Clearing-house Committee, the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, or the Supervisors' Committee; and it is practically to prevent the exposure of a gross instance of "political corruption," that the ex-City reformer, Ex-Judge WHITING, now ventilates his sarcastic eloquence against all who would remove the bolts and hold up to public view the pecuniary proportions of the skeleton contained in the closed coffers of the Artisans' Bank.

THE WAR COMMENCED.—The House of Assembly in Georgia has passed what is styled the Retaliatory bill,—forbidding the sale to Northern men of the products of Georgia labor. This is a fair specimen of the general wisdom and good sense which characterizes the conduct of the Secessionists. If it did not threaten serious results, the whole movement could scarcely be regarded as anything but a broad farce. We think it quite possible that the North will survive the deprivation it would sustain, even if it should never again receive a single article of Georgia production.

Still this action of the Legislature has a good deal of importance, not on account of its effect upon the material wealth of the Northern States, but because it indicates the temper in which a very large portion, if not a majority, of the people of Georgia are prepared to deal with the gravest questions which have ever been presented to the nation for adjustment. If this bill is a specimen of the wisdom which Georgia will bring to the settlement of sectional differences, we may well despair of the success of all attempts in that direction. A State which begins by cutting herself off from a market for what she must sell or starve, does not shed any special lustre on the great principle of self-government.

We are far from regarding the Legislature of Georgia as an embodiment of the notions of the State. Its members were not elected with any reference to the great questions of principle and political economy on which they are presuming to act. We shall have much more reliance on the Convention which is soon to assemble, and which will be composed of delegates chosen expressly to deal with the formidable issues of the day.

Secretaryship of the Treasury.

A rumor, sufficiently authentic to all appearance to call for comment, alleges that on the retirement of Mr. COBB from the Secretaryship of the Treasury, it is the intention of Mr. BUCHANAN to offer the vacant portfolio to Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL. Absurd and almost incredible as such a suggestion must appear to those who, unfortunately for themselves, have had occasion to notice Mr. SCHELL's discharge of his duties as Collector,—the rumor, we repeat, is widely current and has received sad acceptance in circles more likely than any other to know the President's intentions. We sincerely trust, however, for Mr. BUCHANAN's sake, that no such act of supreme folly may be allowed to mark the closing months of his term. We grant that Mr. SCHELL has always yielded the most supple acquiescence to orders for the guillotining of refractory subordinates; he had never hesitated to levy party-assessments with unsparing hand; he was foremost in the ranks of the Seceders, both at Charleston and Baltimore, under orders from Washington; and the skull-injury, under which he still suffers, was doubtless received in the "National cause," as understood by Mr. BUCHANAN. But all these admitted services and claims find ample recompense, we submit, in his present office, which has paid him about thirty-five thousand dollars a year.

At all times, but more especially in the present agitated and distracted condition of the country, and after three years and six months of Secretary COBB's persistent "borrowing policy," we need comprehensive statesmanship and large financial experience in the man who is to be intrusted with the revenues of the Union. Some such man as Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, who has been at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Senate of the United States for very many years, would seem the most proper appointee, all things considered; or Mr. BUCHANAN might pay a graceful and substantial compliment to the Union sentiment of the country, by offering Mr. COBB's vacant seat in the Cabinet to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia. This would be a selection eminently answering "the fitness of things;" but as Mr. STEPHENS had the temerity not to believe, or profess to believe the Lecompton gospel, it would, perhaps, be hoping too great a change in Mr. BUCHANAN, under the chastening rod of affliction, to expect at his hands any selection so proper.

Another rumor conveyed in our Washington dispatches points to the name of JAS. T. SOUTTER, President of the Bank of the Republic in this City, as the possible successor of Mr. COBB; but this looks not only improbable on its face, but has somewhat the air of a deliberate *canard*. It is not likely that Mr. BUCHANAN, at this late day, would think of taking into his Cabinet a gentleman only known in politics as the personal friend and confidential money-adviser of Judge DOUGLAS. As between SCHELL and SOUTTER, however, the Bank President would certainly be the least objectionable appointment. If all ideas of statesmanship and enlarged political knowledge are to be thrown overboard in the selection of the gentleman who is to administer the finances of the Union at this crisis,—then by all means give us a man who has at least had a banker's acquaintance with the art of "book-keeping by double-entry." Mr. SCHELL, we suspect, if appointed, would be obliged to have recourse for a few days to that advertising instructor in Broadway who offers to teach the quoted mystery in "six easy lessons."

Peter's Pence.

A few years ago one would hardly have ventured the prediction that the Pope of Rome would announce a new dogma of belief as indispensable to salvation, and, what is more, succeed in thrusting the dogma into the accepted creed of Catholic Christendom. Yet the men of this generation have lived to see such a circumstance occur. But who, when the Papal power seemed thus triumphant, would have dared prophecy that the wearer of the tiara would in a few short years be reduced to beg alms of the faithful of his flock, and that the famous Peter's pence would be revived? If the promulgation of the "Immaculate Conception" carried one back to the days of Councils of Trent and of Nice, the claim for Peter's pence may well remind us of the Crusades. History seems, indeed, only to be traveling in a cycle, when events are thus repeated that occurred nearly a thousand years ago. The trouble is that the actors in these events, although they perform on the same stage, are not inheritors of the peculiar powers of their predecessors.

A revival of the old Greek Drama in New-York would hardly succeed now, even though gotten up with strict attention to the fidelities of costume and properties. And a reproduction of the play of "Peter's Pence" in the Nineteenth Century will hardly have the same success that attended the original performance of the play. Eight or ten centuries ago men were in earnest about other things than now; then they were willing not only to give their pence to save the sepulchre of Christ from the infidels, but they went in person by the million to devote life, and blood, and toil, to the same end. But to day, when the Holy City is attacked, it is by Catholics—Catholics from the South and from the North. From Naples and Piedmont GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL advance towards her; and LOUIS NAPOLEON, who could, if he would, save the poor feeble successor of HILDEBRAND, is indifferent or inexorable. Yet all these are sons of the Church. What hope, then, for the Pope, who sits among his seven hills, or stalks trembling in the Vatican at his own shadow, or at the shadows of those so soon to rule the Vatican—what hope for him that other Catholics will supply his coffers as the Catholics did those of the Popes ten centuries ago?

This appeal is but another proof, even like the proud command of a few years back, that the inheritor of the papacy and his advisers have no appreciation of the events or of the spirit of the country. They have not been able to conform themselves to the exigencies or emergencies of the present; they live among relics of antiquity; their own power is itself but a relic; and their only resource in danger, is to dig up out of the past another relic, just as previous Popes were wont to use the fragments of Pagan temples to prop up Christian edifices. But dilapidation has by this time proceeded too far; and PIUS IX. will find, if he endeavors to construct what shall

engulfed that in the night of the tenth, out of the bones of the tenth or twelfth century, that he will only tumble the sooner in the dust to which his temporal power is destined at last to fall.

SOMETHING REALLY ALARMING.—A New-York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* says that D. WENTZ JOBSON has been pardoned in England on condition that he will return to New-York. This looks like British hatred of us in earnest. The terrors of secession are of trifling consequence when compared with this threatened invasion.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

BELVAR, Mo., Monday, Dec. 3.

Col. J. F. SNYDER, commanding officer of this District, who was sent to the border by the special order of the Governor, returned here last night and reports all quiet on the line. He says that the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability at present of its invasion. But sixteen of MONTGOMERY's men had approached Fort Scott at any time. No one was molested there in the least. No attempt was made to hold the U. S. District Court, and there was no occasion for the Court to leave the Territory. MONTGOMERY and JENNISON hung Messrs. SCOTT, HINES and HASKELL, and shot Messrs. BISHOP and MOORE—all in the Territory. Col. SNYDER has organized the militia on the border, and asks the Governor to establish an arsenal here for worse emergencies. MONTGOMERY's men number about 275. They are ragged but well-armed thieves, whose chief aim is plunder.

WARSAW, Mo., Monday, Dec. 3.

THOMAS MURRAY, of this city, has just returned from the military encampment beyond Clinton. He represents Gen. FRASER's brigade as going along finely, and says that the company of cavalry must be near the troubled district by this time.

The citizens of Clinton gave the brigade a warm welcome, and sent wagons to bring in those who were disabled.

Dr. MARCUS has just returned again from Fort Scott, and represents all quiet there now, but that Capt. MONTGOMERY's band of Jay-Hawkers, five hundred strong, is posted at Sugar Mound.

The town of Westtown, Bates County, is almost deserted from fear of an attack.

Capt. MONTGOMERY has ordered several citizens of Bates County to leave, under penalty of death if they remain.

At a meeting held at Clinton, on Saturday, resolutions were passed requesting the Governor to hold all persons, purporting to come from Southern Kansas, who deny the existence of any trouble there, believing that they belong to MONTGOMERY's band, and were accessory to the murders of Messrs. SCOTT, HINES, BISHOP, MOORE and others, and declaring for a Southern Republic unless protection was given them.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Dec. 3.

Capt. MONTGOMERY attended church, yesterday, at Lawrence, and said that he had heard nothing from the troops.

The General Assembly of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Monday, Dec. 3.

The General Assembly of the Territory convened in this place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Council elected N. W. Taylor, of Nebraska City, President; E. P. Brewster, Chief Clerk; D. H. Wheeler, Assistant Clerk; W. H. James, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Stader, Doorkeeper. The House organized by electing H. W. Depuy, of Washington County, Speaker; George L. Seybolt, Chief Clerk; Stephen B. Bangs, Assistant Clerk; F. W. Vordon, Sergeant-at-Arms, and W. A. Pollock, Doorkeeper.

The officers of both Houses are Republican.

Gov. BLACK will send in his message to-morrow.

Later from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 3.

The California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Coach, which left Denver City on the 29th ult., passed here yesterday. The reported snow as disappearing fast, and the roads are good. The following is furnished by this arrival:

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Nov. 29—8 A. M.

TANNER, who was shot by Dr. ASHER, in Missouri on the 18th, is recovering from his injuries. His wound was considered fatal at the time.

The quartz mills now running are invariably doing well.

Small parties are still leaving for San Juan.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Dec. 3.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 12th ultimo, arrived here this evening, being six days behind schedule time. This mail came by the Rattoon route, and was detained by heavy snow in the mountains, it being in some places three feet deep. The following gentlemen came through as passengers: Major D. S. RUCKER, U. S. A.; Judge WATTS, G. MCPHERSON and JOHN WALKER.

Business in Santa Fé was very dull.

There was no news from the Indian war and none from the Platte of importance.

The Cheyenne Indians.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 3.

Thirty Cheyenne warriors arrived here to-day. They represent themselves as the advance guard of the whole tribe from the Republican Fork. The balance of the tribe will be here to-morrow. They say that the depredations committed west of here were not by their nation. They have nothing to do with the Sioux and will not have, and if they find that their young men have been engaged in these depredations they will bring them and the stolen property here. This news is favorable for peace and the keeping the road open for the mails, the Pony Express and the Pike's Peak pilgrims.

Municipal Elections.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Dec. 3.

At the town election to-day the Democrats carried the Board of Selectmen and a majority of the other town officers. The average Democratic majority is 30.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Dec. 3.

E. A. BUFFINGTON, Republican, was reelected Mayor to-day, with the entire Republican ticket for the City Council.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Dec. 3.

ISAAC C. TOBER, Citizens' candidate, was re-elected Mayor, with a large majority of the City Council on the same ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 3.

The vote for Mayor to-day was a tie. Five Democratic and three Republican Aldermen were elected. The Common Council stands: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 4.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 3.

JOS. R. BAKER, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 400 majority. The City Council is Republican.

NORWALK, Conn., Monday, Dec. 3.

At our town election to-day, the People's ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, was successful by a large majority.

Conflagrations.

WASHINGTON BLOCK IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 3.

A fire last night destroyed the Washington Block, consisting of four stores, Washington Hall, offices, &c.; also, two other stores adjoining, and stables and a liquor store in the rear. The loss on the buildings is some $20,000, insured for $15,000. Loss on the stock of BUTLER & GALES, druggists, $1,000; insured. HENRY ADRIANCE, bookstore—loss, $9,000; insured for $6,100. W. H. ADRIANCE, bookstore—loss $1,000, insured for $2,500. RUSSEL & QUACKENBUSH, liquor store and rectifying establishment—loss $2,000 to $3,000, mostly insured. —— AIKEN, tavern-keeper, DANNING's stables and various offices—loss $2,000 to $4,000, mostly insured.

BOOKSTORE IN READING, PENN.

READING, Penn., Monday, Dec. 3.

H. A. LAUTZ's bookstore was burnt to-day. Loss $18,000; insured for $15,000.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Dec. 3.

The extradition of the fugitive slave JONES continues to excite the greatest interest. It is reported that the Attorney-General favors his surrender to the United States. The *Globe*, of to-day, says that if this is done, there is scarcely a fugitive slave safe in Canada.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, President of the Grand Trunk Railway left for England to-day.

Accidents at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 3.

ELIZABETH BURNS, the woman injured by the gun explosion Saturday night which killed MURRAY, died of her injuries this morning.

A man named MILLER was frozen to death on the meadows east of Newark Saturday night.

Marine Disasters.

NEWPORT, Monday, Dec. 3.

The schooner *Sallie*, of Milton, Del., with coal from Baltimore to New-York, sprung a leak near Hampton Bar. The vessel and cargo will be saved.

The schooner *Oseonocery* is ashore near Lamberth Point, with mainmast gone.

The surveying schooner *Crawford* has arrived here with loss of [illegible] having sprung a leak. She has gone into the dock and for repairs.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Dec. 3.

Richard Holman, Clerk of the United States Express, proved the receipt of a box for Mr. Burch, containing a clock from Tiffany & Co., on the 26th of February, 1857, and the delivery of the same at Burch's house.

J. F. Ayer testified that he dined with Senator Douglas and wife at the Tremont House about the middle of October; Stuart was present; dined about three o'clock; remember the conversation about the Fair in the city.

David Sinert recalled: Explained that he was mistaken as to the day the letter was delivered to him by Mrs. Burch at the Court-house.

Cross-examined—Didn't inform Mr. Joy or Mr. Fitch that I had the original letter; am not prepared to swear that I did or did not explain to Joy that the original was lost.

The complainant admitted that Burch was in Chicago from the 4th to the 15th of October, 1857. The notice served on Judge Skinner, revoking the authority given him by Mrs. Burch to act as her Attorney, was admitted in evidence.

The defence her closed the case.

The complainant offered the following rebutting testimony:

James F. Joy, of Detroit: Conversed with Stuart about this case; don't recollect how long after the occurrence; he read me the letter; understood he had the original in her handwriting, and never doubted it till I read the testimony in the case.

Cross-examined—Saw Sedgwick and Ayer about the same time I saw Stuart; had a conversation with Ayer first; he might have spoken to me about the letter, and told me the original was destroyed, but don't recollect; don't recollect if Stuart told me the letter he received was the original: the letter had no date; Stuart told me he would fix the date, because the letter was delivered to him at the Court-house during the Bates trial, and was written after the one from Miss Spaulding to Mrs. Burch; Stuart deemed the letter important, because it was written after the crime was charged, and was inconsistent with any idea of the guilt of the writer.

Mrs. Anna T. Mather testified that Mrs. Burch called at her house on the 14th of October, the day before the witness was married; Mrs. Burch seemed indisposed, and remained to tea between five and six o'clock; didn't see Mrs. Burch there between ten and twelve o'clock; the left just before dark.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect seeing Mrs. Burch in the kitchen.

Harvey M. Thompson testified: Was at Mrs. Mather's house on the 14th of October; was in and out all day; saw Mrs. Burch there before tea; don't recollect seeing her in the morning: she might have been there two hours in the morning without my seeing her; cannot say whether she was there or not.

Henry S. Fitch, United States District-Attorney, deposed: Stuart read the letter purporting to come from Mrs. Burch; asked Stuart how he was going to fix the date; he said it was almost PROVIDENTIAL he had shown the letter to Burrill within two or three days after he received it; nothing was said about its being an original copy; I supposed it to be original; saw the writing at a distance; thought it was a lady's hand; did not recognize the writing.

Cross-examined—Nothing was said to me about the handwriting, and I did not see the letter closely or have it in my hand; Stuart told me he had commenced a reply of three or four pages, but having met Mrs. Burch, who explained to him, and said she was crazy at the time she wrote the letter, and he had destroyed it; the letter was read to the witness by Stuart.

Dr. J. A. Allen deposed seeing the letter which I understood to be from Mrs. Burch; couldn't recollect any language used by Stuart about the letter exactly; the substance of it was that he could disprove any idea of guilt by the letter he had received from Mrs. Burch; he said that he could prove the date of the letter by its receipt during the trial in the Bates case, and by an allusion in it to Mary Spaulding; he also said he could prove the receipt of the letter by Mr. Burrill, to whom he had shown it; directly after its receipt I saw the letter; I did not recognize the handwriting as that of Mr. Stuart; I think something was said of having some specimens of Mrs. Burch's handwriting, but I don't remember what.

Cross-examined—Mr. Stuart made the remark that he could establish the receipt of the letter through Mr. Burrill, to whom he had shown it soon after its receipt; I think reference was made to Mr. Burrill knowing Mrs. Burch's handwriting; the conversations to which I have alluded took place in the office of Walker, Dexter & Van Arman, (complainant's counsel); nothing was said about the letter read being the original or copy.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The court-room was crowded to-day with visitors from Chicago.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court, a large number of the prominent citizens of Chicago crowded around Mrs. Burch, and exchanged friendly greetings with her.

Unfounded Bank Rumor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Dec. 3.

A rumor which was circulated on Saturday evening, that the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana had suspended specie payment is without foundation. The Bank redeems promptly all bills presented.

Naval Intelligence.

GOSPORT, Monday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Pensacola* is now in dock. She will come out in about ten days, and proceed to Washington for machinery.

Fifty-two hands were discharged from the Navy-yard to-day.

The State Canvass.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 3.

The average majority on Republican Electors, not counting the vote of Orange and Sullivan Counties, is 48,977.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 3.

West of Fultonville canal navigation is closed, and it will be impossible for many boats east of that point to reach tide-water.

Philadelphia Weekly Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 3,

The following is our Bank statement for the past week:

Increase in Loans	$396,000
Increase in Deposits	351,000
Decrease in Specie	10,715
Decrease in Circulation	103,000

Amusements.

THE NEW PLAY AND THE FAIR DEBUTANTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The genius of MOLIERE gave a hypocrite to the world, and named him *Tartuffe*. In France he is the representative hypocrite, while on the English stage, *Charles Surface* is but a meagre member of the family. In short *Tartuffe* is *the* hypocrite, *par excellence*, on the stage, and off it.

Mme. DE GIRARDIN, some years ago, undertook to produce a *Tartuffe femme*—a "Lady Tartuffe," as she named her play—and RACHEL appeared in the unenviable character. She played it grandly, of course. It had a long run in Paris, and our theatre-loving friends in this City—those native-born, and those who claimed RACHEL as their countrywoman—had an opportunity of seeing her perform the part at Metropolitan Hall, now the Winter Garden, with her sister LEAH in the *rôle* of *Jeannette*.

Last night, at Wallack's Theatre, an English version, with a few variations, understood to be from the practiced pen of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, was produced for the first time to a house so uncomfortably crowded that scarcely anybody, except in the private boxes, had elbow-room. The play was one attraction, but we suspect the excessive pressure was due to the *début* of a new and, as it was delicately whispered, a very young, a very charming, a very talented actress. Of that, however, anon.

Some of our readers may not be familiar with the original French play—we mean GIRARDIN, and not MOLIERE. The plot is plain and straigtforward, there being no undercurrent to it whatever. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has named his version "The Model Hypocrite," and the part of the hypocrite, *Eugenie de Blossac*, is played by Mrs. HOEY. By advancing twenty thousand francs to save *M. La Touche* (Mr. L. WALLACK) from a debtor's prison, she has placed him in her power, but, though her confidant, he declines to become her confederate. She is madly in love with *Hector de Renville*, (Mr. REYNOLDS,) who loves *Jeannette*, (Miss HENRIQUES, the *debutante*,) and is about to be betrothed to her. To prevent that betrothal, and to secure *De Renville* for herself, is her great aim, and to that end she bends all her "woman's wiles," and all her terrible powers of hypocrisy. She contrives to spread abroad insinuations against the young girl's virtue. She encourages the foolish passion of *Jeannette's* grand-uncle, the *Marshal d'Estigny*, (Mr. BLAKE,) for herself, professes, not only to love, but to adore him, at the same time so poisoning his ears against his grand-niece, that he would have sent her to a convent but for the determined opposition of her mother, the *Countess de Clermont* (Miss FANNY MOVANT.) Ultimately, the story affecting the honor of the young *Jeannette* is satisfactorily explained, partly through the agency of *La Touche*, the hypocrite is entirely foiled, though she will "not give it up so," without a tirade of defiance, which brings down the house, and the beautiful *Jeannette* becomes the *fiancée* of the fortunate *De Renville*. The troubled waters are quieted, and true love, we are at liberty to suppose, runs smooth ever after.

This is not all the plot, but it gives most of the essential points. In speaking of the performance, in all gallantry we must give the first place to the young and fair *debutante*, Miss HENRIQUES, the daughter of a well-known and eminent merchant of the City, and allied to many of its wealthiest families. It is said to have been her first appearance on any stage. On any public stage it is, but she has played frequently as an amateur, and has evidently received very good instruction. Her self-possession, last night, was most remarkable; her acting was all, or very nearly all, that could be desired. She was very natural, and unaffected, dressed well, looked well, and trod the boards by no means like a novice. Her elocution was good, though her voice was a little feeble at times. In the fifth act when she gives her explanation of the circumstance which led to the scandalous reports which *Mme. de Blossac* has circulated against her, she was really charming. She is quite young, seventeen or thereabouts, and of course she has an up-hill path, but her *début* last night was a veritable success, for which we congratulate herself and friends.

Mrs. HOEY, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER WALLACK—what shall be said of them? Why, that they played, as they always do, admirably. Mrs. HOEY's part is a very unthankful one, and she will excuse us for saying that she perhaps rather overdid her fine, defiant departure in the last act. At any rate, RACHEL did it differently, but then Mrs. HOEY may not agree with RACHEL. Miss FANNY MORANT was very good as the *Countess de Clermont*. Mr. REYNOLDS as *De Renville*, and Mr. NORTON as *Leonard*, are worthy of most favorable notice.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH appeared here last night, for the first time as *Richard the Third*. The house was crowded. On each representation of a new character, Mr. BOOTH seems to take a fresh hold on the affections of his audience. His performance last night, was one of which his eminent father need not have been ashemed. We shall have more to say of it, on its next representation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending Saturday last, gives 409 as the number of deaths during that time, of which 103 were men; 92 women; 102 boys; and 112 girls; being an increase of 40 over the mortality of the preceding week, and 28 over that of the corresponding week in 1859. Of the number 193 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes were—Apoplexy 4; asthma 3; bronchitis 7; consumption 65; cancer of stomach 2; congestion of brain 13; do. lungs 4; convulsions, adult, 3; infantile 25; croup 16; debility, adult, 7; do. infantile 9; dropsy 4; do. in head 12; diarrhœa 7; diphtherite 13; dysentery 2: fever, bilious, 1; do. puerperal 2; do. remittent 3; do. scarlet 21; do. typhoid 4; do typhus 6; whooping cough 4; heart disease 11; inflammation of bowels 6; do. brain 13; do. lungs 30; do. stomach 2; measles 2; marasmus, adult, 5; do infantile 20; rheumatism 2; small-pox 4; teething 2; palsy 5; ulceration bowels 2; do. throat 2; burned or scalded 3; casualties 5; delirium tremens 5; intemperance 3; lockjaw 2; old age 3; poison 2; premature birth 3; suffocation, accidental, 4. Nativity—United States 259; Ireland 100; Germany 27; England 14; Scotland 4; France, Holland, Russia, Wales and unknown 1 each.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.—On Sunday evening Mr. PETER VAN NOTE, living at No. 23 Wooster-street, took his life by shooting himself with a pistol. He had, some years since, been an inmate of an insane asylum, and for a week or two past he had shown signs that his former malady was returning, resulting, probably, from difficulties of a pecuniary character, in which he had become involved. On Sunday evening his wife left him for a moment to answer a summons to the door, and she had scarcely stepped from the room ere she heard the report of a pistol. Surmising the truth, she ran back and found her husband lying upon the floor, bleeding from a wound in the back of his head, and the pistol under him. He only lived a few hours, and never became conscious after he had inflicted the wound. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under temporary insanity," was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, 43 years of age.

THE NEW-YORK STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—A portion of the Board of Governors, together with the Building Committee of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, accompanied by the President, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Hospital grounds, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues, donated by the City to the institution, with a view to fixing upon the best method of arranging the grounds, preparatory to laying the foundation for the new edifice. The work will be commenced during the present month, the Board having already secured funds sufficient for the commencement of the undertaking. The President, Mr. BEEKMAN, and Dr. SIMS, having been appointed by the Board as a Special Committee to solicit donations, the benevolent public may therefore expect to receive an early and pressing call upon their liberality in behalf of this most philanthropic of modern enterprises.

MEETING OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY CORPORATION.—The Corporation of Greenwood Cemetery met at No. 30 Broadway, yesterday, for the election of Trustees. There were two tickets in the field, and there was some complaint against the management for not publishing the Treasurer's report. Those not satisfied with the past management voted for Clinton Gilbert, John L. De Camp, James Bell, Gerrit Smith, and Henry Story; while the satisfied voted for Abiel A. Low, Russell Stebbins, John C. Greene, Henry E. Pierrepont, and Joseph A. Perry. The latter ticket was elected.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of JAMES COMMERFORD, an Irishman, 36 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of wounds, inflicted by himself on Thursday night last. From the evidence it appeared that deceased, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, cut his throat with a razor.

THE COL. CORCORAN COURT MARTIAL.—Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has ordered the Court Marstial for the trial of Col. CORCORAN, on the charge that he refused to call out his Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, to meet in the Division Armory, on the 20th of December, and proceed with the case.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.—Gov. HALL, of Vermont, is announced to read a paper before the Historical Society, this evening, on the "New-Hampshire Grants."

MARINE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER.—The total amount of marine losses during the month of November, exclusive of cargoes, is $560,000. Of 37 vessels included in the list there was 1 steamer, 6 ships, 4 barks, 1 brig, and 25 schooners.

Fires.

A ROW OF FRAME BUILDINGS IN EIGHTH-AVENUE BURNED DOWN—LOSS, $6,500.

A fire, supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary, was discovered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a carpenter's shop, owned by JOHN MASON, situated about midway in the rear of a block of frame buildings between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, on Eighth-avenue. The flames quickly communicated to the wood-sheds connected with the stores, and in a short time nine buildings, half of which were only one-story and the remainder two-story structures, were partly destroyed. Following are the names of the occupants, with the amounts of loss and insurance:

No. 646½, fancy goods store, occupied by JOHN LEVISON; loss, $100; insured for $1,300 in the Hamilton Williamsburgh Companys. No. 649, millinery goods store of JAMES ALLEN; damage to stock by removing, &c., about $100; uninsured. No. 649½, A. SALOSCHINKY's clothing store; loss $150; probably insured. No. 651, cap factory and store of GEORGE KLEINET; loss $100; insured in the St. Mark's Company for $600. No. 653, occupied on the first floor by JOHN A. MARKET, watchmaker, and up stairs as a dwelling by his family; loss $200; insured for 1,000 in various Companies. No 655, JOAN VAN HARRIS, cigar store; loss $150; uninsured; the second floor was occupied by CHARLES PORN and a Mr. FISHER as a dwelling; each suffered by injury to their furniture to the extent of $100. No. 655½—Dr. MARTINI, plasterer and figure maker; loss, $75; uninsured; the upper part was occupied by the family of CHARLES TILL and another, each of whom suffered by injury to their furniture. No. 657—JAMES GULTINE's millinery-store; loss, $1,000; uninsured. No. 657½—boot and shoe store of JAMES FLYNN; damaged to the extent of $150; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas Company. The second floor of the same building was partly occupied by D. E. BUCKLEY, as a daguerrian gallery; loss, $700; uninsured; and also as a dwelling by CHARLES ADEE, whose furniture was injured to the amount of $100; uninsured. The carpenters' shop, in which the fire broke out, was burned down, involving a loss of about $500; uninsured. The total amount of loss upon the various buildings is estimated at about $3,000, and it is covered by insurance. Nos. 647, 649 and 649½ were owned by Mr. HENRY KROMM, and the others by a Mr. WALDRON.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occured, through carelessness on the part of one of the occupants, at the tenement house No. 102 Bayard-street in the second floor in the apartments of JAMES LYNCH. It was put out by the firemen before material damage had resulted. The halls, however, were filled with smoke and a panic seized upon the tenants, many of whom were with difficulty restrained from the roof and windows, there being no adequate means provided for escape from the building in such an emergency.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Chauncey Vibbard, M. C. elect; Mr. Clay, United States Minister to Peru; and Wm. Kelly, of Duchess County; Com. Wilkes, of the United States Navy; Dr. Childs, of Saratoga; and W. T. Leach and H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; J. C. Gallaher, United States Consul to Peru; Dr. E. A. Lathrop, of New-York; Major Wyse, of San Francisco; Capt. Jordan, of the United States Army; and Mr. Merrick, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Fletcher and F. T. Stevens, of San Francisco B. Whitworth, of Manchester, England; J. B. Alexander, and J. Howard of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. E. D. Baker, of Oregon and B. T. Harding, of Ohio, J. Kendall, of Washington, D. C., and J. E. Heler, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Astor House.

Hons. T. H. Seymour, of Hartford, and S. F. Beers, of Connecticut, and Capt. S. J. Roe, of Albany, are at the Albemarle House.

Capt. Smith and lady, of Nebraska Territory, and J. Ainsworth, Lima, Penn., are at the Everett house.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

DEFICIENCY IN APPROPRIATIONS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The action of the Eastern District Fire Companies, Eastern District, in organizing a new Hose Company, to be designated as No. 4, was confirmed.

A remonstrance was received against the proposition to extend the Fire Limits, which was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

A communication was received from the Comptoller, stating that the following appropriations have been exhausted, together with the amounts paid on account of each:

Repairing streets	$21,121 00
Public buildings	9,635 23
Printing and stationery	9,615 69
Police contingent	3,849 56
Repairing lamps	2,520 55
Fire Departm't, repairs and supplies, W. D.	19,835 52
Fire Departm't, repairs and supplies, E. D.	10,372 71

The appropriation for heating and introducing water into the City Hall, was $6,000. Bills have been paid amounting to $7,900, and an additional amount of $3,327 has been presented and now awaits payment.

The money drawn on account of the above appropriations has been applied to the legitimate purposes which it was intended, and a bill will be furnished if required. No other reason can be imagined for the deficiency than the inadequacy of the appropriations. The Comptroller has no means of ascertaining the amounts requisite to complete the objects of the various appropriations. It was the purpose of the Comptroller to so manage the business of his Department as to preclude the necessity of resorting to loans during the present fiscal year. To insure that result every dollar in the Treasury legally applicable to the payment of claims against the city has been appropriated. All resources within the reach of the Finance Committee, or the Comptroller, are exhausted, and it now devolves upon your Honorable Body to take such action as the wisdom of the Board may dictate. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to issue bonds.

A petition of Victory Engine Co. No. 13 was received, asking the Board to purchase the steam-engine which they have used for the last year, built by TAYLOR, CAMPBELL & Co., Brooklyn. To Joint Fire Department Committee.

A petition of the Greenpoint Gas Co. to renew contract for supplying the Seventeenth Ward with gas, was referred to the Gas Committee.

The following communication was received from the Auditor:

GENTLEMEN: Bills chargable to the following accounts, incurred under resolutions of the Common Council and ordinances of the city, have been presented to this Department, viz:

Fire Department, Western District	$2,503 47
Fire Department, Eastern District	667 33
Repairs of public buildings	4,682 98
Furniture for public buildings	131 47
Police—conveying prisoners	414 27
Repairs of streets	280 62
Building cesspools on Joralemon-street	166 00
Index Clerks, Tax-office	320 00
Printing and stationery	3,068 75
Total	$12,454 89

As the appropriations to meet the foregoing accounts are exhausted, and no provision made for their payment, referred to Finance Committee, with power to authorize the Comptroller to raise the necessary amount.

The Law Committee was directed to prepare a list of Commissioners of Deeds for the ensuing year, and report the first Monday in January. Under a suspension of the rules a large number of reports of the Assessment Committee were presented, but before one-half were read and disposed of, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

ANOTHER DIVORCE SUIT.—The case of GEORGE H. FULLER *vs.* CELESTINE W. FULLER, was brought before the City Court yesterday on a motion to obtain certain letters said to have been abstracted from defendant's trunk by plaintiff. The original action is for divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties to it were united in marriage in 1859, and lived together until the 2d of April last. Plaintiff is a salesman in a New-York importing house and defendant is a daughter of a respectable man in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers MALOY, FARRELL and GAYNOR, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested three burglars in the act of breaking into Mr. STARBRAND's dry-goods store, No. 98 Main-street. They were committed for examination.

POLICE STATION ON FIRE.—The Ninth Ward Police Station-house caught on fire from a stove on Sunday night, but was (un)fortunately discovered in time to save the building. This Station is an old shanty, and of little value for any purpose except it be for firewood.

New-Jersey.

STABBED HIS WIFE.—A man named HUGH O'NEIL, residing at Hudson City, was arrested by Constable MCLEON yesterday on a warrant issued by Recorder MARTIN, charging him with having committed a felonious assault upon his wife. It is alleged that O'NEIL while intoxicated quarreled with his wife, and taking out a pistol, signified his intention of shooting her. Instead of this, however, he drew a dirk-knife, and seizing his wife by the throat, thrust her against the wall and stabbed her on the side of the head. The wound was a very severe one, but not dangerous. O'NEIL was committed to the County Jail, to await trial in January.

HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—This road is being rapidly pushed forward. A large force of men are now employed between the tunnel and the bridge across the Hackensack, and the grading of this part of the road is two-thirds completed. The draw is now being placed in its position in the bridge, and it is thought this structure will be entirely completed by the middle of the present month. The contractors expect to have the entire road ready for the cars early in the Spring.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The seventeenth anniversary of Fidelity Division Sons of Temperance, of Jersey City, was celebrated last night in the Second Presbyterian Church. The exercises consisted of singing and addresses by Rev. E. W. JACASON and Dr. J. W. WILEY.

ARREST OF A RECEIVER.—A man named JOHN PARKINS, keeper of a junk-store at No. 19 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer SCOTT, on a charge of purchasing a copper kettle from some boys who had stolen it from HENRY DRAYTON. The accused gave bonds for trial.

SHOP LIFTING.—A man named EDWARD LEE was taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and sent to the County Jail for stealing two pieces of dry goods from the store of JACKSON, TAYLOR & Co., corner of Newark-avenue and Warren-street.

RETURNED.—The schooner *Shark*, PETERSON, hence for Salima Pass, when off Barnegat 30th ult., came in collision with schooner *Ship Carpenter*, Capt. FOUNTAIN, from Delaware for Providence, sinking her. Capt. FOUNTAIN, wife and the crew were saved and brought to Jersey City. A child of Capt. FOUNTAIN's was drowned.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

My attention has this moment been called to an article in the *Herald* of this date, over my name, which was not written by me or with my knowledge or consent and which I pronounce to be an unmitigated calumny, from beginning to end, against the persons named, and a base forgery. WILSON SMALL.
No. 266 Henry-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

This is to certify that my name was appended to a circular recommending the ticket for School Officers of the 7th Ward, headed by Mahlon T. Hewett for Commissioner, and William D. Murphy for Inspector. Wilson Small and Thomas Woodward for Trustees, and that the notice in the *Herald* of this morning, stating that my name had been attached to it without my knowledge, is a base forgery. JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

The undersigned's attention has been called to an article in the *Herald* of this day, reflecting injuriously on the character of Mahlon T. Hewett, as a member of the School Board, for the year 1860. As far as the undersigned is concerned, it is a base forgery,—never having signed my name or authorised any other person to do it for me to such an article.
BERNARD SMYTH, No. 340 Henry-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hatcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new and improved Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Silver [illegible] Co. have secured for the Robin Hood Rifles, of Nottingham, the Duke of Newcastle's Regiment, [illegible] and is on exhibition at our establishment for a short time previous to being sent to England. HALL, BLACK & CO.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Lyons and German Silk Velvets.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED.
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Millliners and
Dressmakers,
Fall Importation, (now open.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

More First Premiums!
THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE
EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT!
At the Great Fair just closed at Charlotte, N. C., the First Premium was awarded to the
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE
over all other Sewing Machines. Also the FIRST PREMIUM at the Horticultural and Agricultural Fair of West Alabama, on the 17th ult

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by
J. A. WHITMORE.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S H

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype, and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manner born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad a terrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I went into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, 'ave you hanee me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache hany?" says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon 'is giving me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

SUNDAY.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills, and I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perheps ye'll be after knowing what it is, Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this offending symptom. Not unfrequently the disease named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

SIR HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention. Will not late be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its mildest form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach and is attending *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting the *nervous headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headache. Arsemia and plethora are also conditions which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and frequently at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or asperity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one eye, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under which it may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by their timely power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent relieved me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Spalding's Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is fatal alike to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons *of sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

DANIEL DARROW,
The Republican candidate for
ALDERMAN,
of the 7th Aldermanic District, 9th and 16th Wards.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM RAW, JR.
For Constables of the XXIst Ward,
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL,
JOHN F. CLEAREY.
For Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CHARLES McCARTHY,
DANIEL E GAVIT,
GEORGE G. BURNS,
For Commissioner of Common Schools of the XXIst Ward.
WILLIAM W. NILES
For Inspector of Common Schools of the XXIst Ward,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of the XXIst Ward,
JOSIAH F. KENDALL,
ALFRED M. COFFIN.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR ALDERMAN.....ISAAC DAYTON.
FOR COUNCILMAN.....WILLIAM ORTON.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.....ROBERT A. ADAMS.
TO FILL VACANCY.....SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR.....MORDECAI L. MARSH.
FOR TRUSTEES.....JOHN DELAMATER, THOMAS CHRISTY.
TO FILL VACANCY.....MILTON ST. JOHN.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
VIIIth Judicial District (16th and 20th Wards.)
WILLIAM H. BULL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen:
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CHARLES McCARTY,
DANIEL E. GAVIT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
GEORGE G. BURNS.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspectors,
JAMES HARRISON,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
To fill vacancy.
For Trustees,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL.

PEOPLE'S SCHOOL NOMINATIONS
FOR SEVENTH WARD.
"NO POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS."
The following ticket has been put in nomination by a large and unanimous meeting of all parties:
For Commissioner—MAHLON T. HEWIT.
For Inspector—WILLIAM D. MURPHY.
For Trustees—WILSON SMALL and THOMAS WOODWARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
For Councilmen Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards:
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ABRAHAM LENT.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
WILLIAM ORTON.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN SCHOOL TICKET.
TWELFTH WARD.
For Commissioner—EDGAR KETCHUM.
For Inspector—WILLIAM S. CARMAN
For Trustees, full term—JAMES GIFFIN, JAMES DAVIS.
For Trustees, to fill vacancies—JAMES S. BREATH, Dr. N. M. FREEMAN.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION AND WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION:
FOR ALDERMAN,
HENRY SMITH.
R. S. GOULD, Chairman.
ARTHUR BOYCE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD
UNION DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL TICKET:
For Commissioner—NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For Inspector—PETER FARRELL.
For Trustees—JOHN B. RADLEY, JAMES G. DIMOND.
For Trustee, to fill vacancy—LEOPOLD HAAS.

FIFTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Trustees—THOS. DENNY, JOHN M. KNOX.
For Inspector—JAMES S. HUYLER.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PECARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
TAMMANY, MOZART AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman,
LAWRENCE M. VAN WART.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN DAVENPORT.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—THE CONFERENCE Committees of the Eighteenth Ward National Union Organization, and of the Eighteenth Ward Mozart Hall National Democratic Organization, do hereby agree to run the following ticket at the ensuing election, and no other, to wit.:
School Commissioner,
ALFRED A. VALENTINE.
Trustees for the long term.
ROYAL PHELPS, CHAS. G. MURCH.
Trustee to fill vacancy,
JOHN M. REED.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM BAIRD, RICHARD O'BRIEN.
For Constables,
JAMES OWENS, AUGUST SIBBERNS.
We do further agree that the above named candidates for Councilmen shall be run out of the union boxes throughout the entire Sixth Councilmanic District, and that the ticket shall be supported by both parties heartily and entirely.
THEO. B. VOORHEES,
CHAS. S. CORNELL,
WM S. SINNOTT,
H. A. F. GRANBERRY,
ELBERT ROBINSON,
WM. KETCHAM,
Joint Conference Committee.
The above ticket was indorsed by the Eighteenth Ward Breckinridge National Democratic Conference Committee.
PATRICK O'BRIEN,
Chairman Conference Committee.
W. SCHUALENBERG, Secretary.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
FOR COUNCILMAN.
ABRAHAM LENT.
The undersigned recommend ABRAHAM LENT, of the XVth Ward and the VIth District, for reelection to the Board of Councilmen. Mr. LENT has received the nomination of his party, and we believe him to be in all respects entitled to the support of the electors of his district. His course in the Board of Councilmen for the past year has been highly efficient and correct, and we believe his reelection will reflect honor upon the electors of this district.
CYRUS CURTIS,
CLAYTON NEWBOLD,
CHARLES ROOME,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WM. V. BRADY,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. B. ASTOR.
Dated Nov. 28, 1860.

18TH. TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, the undersigned, citizens of the XVIIIth Ward, take this opportunity to express our sense of the capability and sterling worth of Mr. JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN, candidate for School Trustee. We, therefore, heartily commend him to the support of all who desire to see the important and trustworthy office for which he has been nominated filled by an honest and honorable man. Signed,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
ELLIOT F. SHEPARD,
J. H. VALENTINE,
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 181 East 21st;
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, No. 69 Union-place;
EDWARD P. COWLES, No. 100 East 18th-st.;
GEORGE OPDYKE, and others.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

ALDERMANIC ELECTION.—THE JAPANESE SWINDLE.—To the Tax-payers: Remember that four of the corrupt Aldermen who voted for the great Japanese swindle of $100,000, are running for reelection; these are Henry Smith, Republican, First District; John T. Henry Tammany, Third District; John H. Brady, Republican, Fifth District, and Henry W. Genet, Tammany and Mozart, Seventeenth District. Tax-payers, rebuke these plunderers without distinction of party! Vote for the strongest candidates running against them! Punish theft and blackguardism!
THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

NINETEENTH WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—School Commissioners, Michael A. Reed, Christian Schwartz, to fill vacancy. Inspector, Wm. H. Schenck. Trustees, Henry J. Armstrong, Hermann Gaebel, Wm. H. De Camp, to fill vacancy.

TAX-PAYERS AND NATIONAL UNION candidate for Councilman, for the Sixth Councilmanic District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
JOHN C. HAM, No. 616 Broadway.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—I have declined in favor of JOHN T. HENRY, and all statements to the contrary are false.
DAVID D. EGAN.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown-stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.
T. B. JACKSON, on the premises

A FEW CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with white marble scrimmings, finished with gas, range, plumbing in modern style, at very low prices and easy terms, on Green-avenue and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N.E.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STS.—Fine lots running from 134th to 135th st., near 8th-av., for sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or corner Broadway and 6th-av.

THIRD-AVENUE LOTS AND WATER FRONTS.—Seven 3d-av. lots, near 42d-st., and a valuable water right on the Hudson River, opposite Burnham's, for sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or corner Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGland family, of quiet habits and social disposition, will board two gentlemen in a pleasant front room. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to a private Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A WHOLE SECOND FLOOR, OR two or three rooms on the third story to let, with board, to a family, or to single gentlemen; neighborhood very pleasant; house has all modern improvements; terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR one or two married couples desirous of locating themselves in a quiet and orderly home, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good rooms and full conveniences, may learn of opportunities by inquiring at No. 184 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD DOWN TOWN, FOR $3 PER week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light. Table substantial and abundant. Call only from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—TO RENT—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A LADY HAVING A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in one of the most delightful locations in the City, above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., is now prepared to let to a first-class family the whole of the first floor, consisting of two parlors and extension-room, furnished or unfurnished, with private table if desired. References exchanged. Address J. C. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suite or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

FOR A GENTLEMAN ONLY.—A SMALL third story front room, to let, with partial board only; gas, bath and water-closet adjoining. Apply at No. 118 West 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, six years old, in a private family, or boarding-house, with but few boarders; parlor and large bedroom required. Location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving locations, rooms, price, &c., S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for himself, wife, daughter and servant, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. It must not be above 42d-st., nor below 14th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 503, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—In a small and strictly private family for a gentleman, wife, child and servant. One front room second story, with bed-room attached. Location central and terms moderate. Address D. C. H., Box 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; location one of the most convenient. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM IN THE THIRD STORY, furnished, with gas, water, closet, &c., without board, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near the lines of 4th-av. cars and stages.

BACK PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—a pleasant room on the second floor, looking out on 32d-st. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 1,266 Broadway.

A WIDOW LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, living alone, have furnished and unfurnished rooms to let; location central and pleasant, two blocks from the Fifth-av. Hotel. Call at No. 33 East 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6½. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G.W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Students at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery New-York, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receive in three months 78 lessons in Penmanship and Arithmetic or Book-keeping, lessons unlimited for $10; Ladies' writing lessons, $2.16 lessons.
"Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Wanted, a tutor, graduate of Cambridge or Oxford; also, two lady teachers of music, French and English.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAY AND evening, for class or private instruction, in penmanship, book-keeping, &c. The Academy consists of six hard somely furnished parlors, admirably adapted for adult pupils. ladies or gentlemen.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 9 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 536 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced teacher, who has some unoccupied time, desires employment as teacher in a school or a private family. He would take board as an equivalent for services. Most satisfactory reference as to character and ability can be given. Address KAPPA, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS SOME leisure hours, wishes to obtain a few pupils for private instruction in the Classics or English branches. Refers to President Woolsey, Prof. Thacher, and well-known gentlemen of this City. Address C. D., Union-square Post office.

A COMPANION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO has for some years been in the capacity of housekeeper, seeks a reengagement, or as companion to a lady; would not object to take care of or instruct small children; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; would go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call, over Howe's confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av., second floor.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English lady, as governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; no objection to go South or in the country; salary very moderate. Address E. FAWCETT, or call over Howes' confectionary store, 2d floor, corner 46th-st. and 7th-av.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A NURSERY governess to go to Staten Island to teach three children, the oldest ten years. Address Box No. 951 New-York Post-office, with references and stating terms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bed rooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

PROPERTY WANTED FOR INVESTMENT.—Three or four vacant lots, for cash, or a small convenient house to purchase or hire. All above 30th-st. and between 1st and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGland family, of quiet habits and social disposition, will board two gentlemen in a pleasant front room. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to a private Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A WHOLE SECOND FLOOR, OR two or three rooms on the third story to let, with board, to a family, or to single gentlemen; neighborhood very pleasant; house has all modern improvements; terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR one or two married couples desirous of locating themselves in a quiet and orderly home, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good rooms and full conveniences, may learn of opportunities by inquiring at No. 184 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD DOWN TOWN, FOR $3 PER week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light. Table substantial and abundant. Call only from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—TO RENT—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A LADY HAVING A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in one of the most delightful locations in the City, above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., is now prepared to let to a first-class family the whole of the first floor, consisting of two parlors and extension-room, furnished or unfurnished, with private table if desired. References exchanged. Address J. C. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suite or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

FOR A GENTLEMAN ONLY.—A SMALL third story front room, to let, with partial board only; gas, bath and water-closet adjoining. Apply at No. 118 West 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, six years old, in a private family, or boarding-house, with but few boarders; parlor and large bedroom required. Location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving locations, rooms, price, &c., S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for himself, wife, daughter and servant, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. It must not be above 42d-st., nor below 14th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 503, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—In a small and strictly private family for a gentleman, wife, child and servant. One front room second story, with bed-room attached. Location central and terms moderate. Address D. C. H., Box 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; location one of the most convenient. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM IN THE THIRD STORY, furnished, with gas, water, closet, &c., without board, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near the lines of 4th-av. cars and stages.

BACK PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—a pleasant room on the second floor, looking out on 32d-st. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 1,266 Broadway.

A WIDOW LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, living alone, have furnished and unfurnished rooms to let; location central and pleasant, two blocks from the Fifth-av. Hotel. Call at No. 33 East 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6½. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; understands her business; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 146 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or as regular waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 189 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and plain sewer; no objection to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135; between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or sewing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in the washing and ironing or in the care of children and make herself useful; has the best of City references. Call at 133 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; has reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be seen for two days at No. 170 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call at No. 71 1st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chamberwaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; three years City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A WOMAN WANT to act as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine ironing and assist in washing in a small family. Call at No. 55 West 19th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and game; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices and pastry; is a first-class cook and larder keeper, in French and English; has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTED SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of fashionable new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
GILT BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
SUPERB CUT AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS. SILVER PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
BOWERY PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Milton E. Weyman, deceased:
The brick dwelling and store No. 264 Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; lot 17 ft. 2 ins. front, 18 ft. 8 ins. rear, 106 ft. 5 ins. on the southerly side, and 98 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side.
This indisputable, having been in the family for upwards of 90 years. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder.
For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
15 shares City Fire Insurance Co.....$70 each
23 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....$100 each
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co.....$100 each
Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate Sales any days required.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-office, a large assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, centre tables carved rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, washstands, oak and mahogany extension tables, buffets, dining chairs, china and glassware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, carpets, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Executor, a large invoice of elegant buhl and papier-mache dressing-cases, fully fitted, papier-mache tables, Sheffield cutlery, razors, writing-desks, and other fancy goods. By order of
H. T. HEWITT, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Large sale of Japanese goods, comprising over 200 cases, just received per ship *Union*. To the trade and others this will present a fine opportunity for supply, being the only large lot in the market; they are to be sold without reserve, consisting of an extensive assortment of lacquered black, brown and figured trays; assorted lacquered cups; do. with covers; lacquered punch bowls, bamboo covered cups, lacquered finger bowls, elegant gold inlaid cabinets, shawl and handkershief boxes, junk do., smoking cases, writing desks, chow-chow boxes, jewel do., card cases, and other superb goods from Mikado's large assortment of beautiful China, viz.: blue cups, blue and gold do., red figured cups, red sackie bottles of different styles, and other elegant China bamboo-covered goblets, lacquered fruit plates, envelope boxes, &c.
Terms: For all sums of $300 and under, cash; over that amount, four months for approved paper, or 3 per cent. off for cash.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of first-class watches, consisting of gold hunting, 18 carat, double time watches; English patent, ¾ plate and skeleton levers; full jewelled, self-winding and Nickel-movement levers and chronometers; diamond and enamelled watches, silver hunting patent levers, silver plaqua detached levers, silver hunting and open face anchors and cylinders; a choice line of diamond pins, rings, earrings and sets, mounted in the best styles; 36 dozen fine gold necklaces, assorted sizes; also about 2,000 dwts. gold guard, fob and vest chains, together with a large assortment of gold lockets, seal, stone and scale rings, bracelets and various other articles of jewelry too numerous to mention. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Terms cash. The above sale is well worthy the attention of storekeepers and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil paintings, by French and Belgian artists. Among them will be found a cattle piece by Troyon, two cabinet gems by Eugene Verboeckhoven, Interior by Guillemin, Perrun Lanfant de Metz, landscape by Emile Lambinet Veyrassat, A Cortes, together with fine examples from the easels of E. Limmens, Salmon, A. Veron, Zacharie, Noterman, C. Kuwasseg, N. Dias, &c. These paintings having been purchased direct from the artists or reliable sources, a satisfactory guarantee will be given of their originality. They are now on exhibition.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, DEC. 4, AT OUR SALESROOMS, No. 35 Nassau-st.:
FURS. FURS. FURS.
A large and varied assortment of ladies' fancy furs, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of Russia Sable, Hudson Bay Saole, Mink, Fitch, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes.
The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale will be a general assortment of heavy Boots adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, mattresses, stoves, feather beds, sewing-machines, curtains, cutlery, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE CATALOGUE sale of all kinds Crockery, Glass Ware, Fancy Toilet Sets, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 251 Pearl-st. A positive sale for dealers and worthy their attention.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court. Sale will be continued, at auction, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock. The stock is ready for examination.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES.—TWENTY CASES Hyacinths and Lilies, 4ct. each; Double and Single Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Iris, Anemonies, Ranuncull and Snowflakes, 2c. each; Crocus, 30c. per hundred. Now is the time to plant. Call or address P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

235, 237, 235, 237.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c. and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.
As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS, FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 99 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MISLAID, OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,600 for 5 R. Fowler, for 6 shares of Stock in Merchant's Exchange Bank, in New-York City, dated Nov. 7 1849; do. No. 667, to same for 3 shares, dated March 8, 1850; do. No. 490, to Seymour Fowler, for 1 share, dated June 1, 1849; and Certificate No. 491, to Willie Fowler, for 1 share, dated June 1, 1849. Any person finding the above certificates will oblige by returning them to the Bank, as application has been made to have them annulled, and others issued in their place.
NEW-YORK, Dec 4, 1860.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT A FAIR HELD at corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st., or coming down Bleecker-st., a GOLD RING, topaz stone set in pearls. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to D. GALBRAITH, sexton, No. 117 Perry-st.

LOST—NOV. 29, IN A 4TH-AV. CAR, OR ABOUT New-Haven Railroad station, a roll of MANUSCRIPT in a white wrapper. A reward will be paid for it at No. 18 East 13th-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price, for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment. R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—A Dividend of 5 ₰ cent. having been declared by the above-named Company, payable at Chicago, on the 1st day of January, 1861, the transfer books in New-York will be closed on the 12th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened the 4th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.. Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st. W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail.—N. B.—Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO 59 West 14th-st, New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years' successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunat's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* [WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, (No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McCRAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDICTALLADUNG.
In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein, Klaegerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom
4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
MORGENS 10 UHR,
vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen,—rechtliche beschaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.
Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 28ten October, 1860.
DR. POST, Secretar.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 28, 1860.
THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the City will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.
This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the Board have met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs.
The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of GEO. E. DASCOMB,
Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—FOR SALE, A FINE large gallery, splendidly located, with reception, operating and artists' rooms, &c., all on one floor, and only up one flight of stairs; an excellent chance for some one. Inquire at No. 575 Broadway.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF retail drug stores, at Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and New-York City. For sale at prices from $600 to $5,000. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $21 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atl

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

News from Central and South America.

The United States' Mail steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall at 3 P. M. on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

The California advices by the *Northern Light* have been anticipated by the Overland Express.

Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* are Messrs. J. P. BENJAMIN, REVERDY JOHNSON, E. D. BAKER and Wm. M. GWIN, U. S. Senators, Hon. J. R. CLAY, U. S. Minister to Peru, and several officers of the United States Army.

The Treasure list of the *Northern Light*, which amounts to $882,419 67, is distributed as follows:

Order	$10,263	M. Seligman & Co...	$25,000
Howland & Aspinwall	39,537	W. F. Weld & Co....	4,886
A. Cohn & Co	24,000	Bullen & Sanders....	23,500
Belcher & Bro	5,000	Eug. Kelly & Co....	47,000
J. Hagen & Co	16,807	Conroy & O'Connor..	15,000
A. Badger & Co	32,000	Amer. Ex. Bank.....	130,000
Badger & Co	7,000	F. Naylor	8,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	30,000	L. Rosenfeld Bros..	7,100
Rosenfeld Bros	11,000	Richard Patrick....	70,000
A. L. & C. E. Tilton.	2,300	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	97,536
W. F. Coleman & Co.	45,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	178,500
Total			$882,419

The news from New-Granada by this arrival is unimportant. There is no change to note in the conditions of the civil war. It is stated that President OSPINA is concentrating a large force to march against MOSQUERA, while the latter is equally active in preparations for a decisive battle.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., having on board Hon. J. R. CLAY, the United States Minister to Peru, and family. Mr. CLAY's withdrawal from Lima excited a good deal of feeling in diplomatic circles, and among the people of the metropolis.

We have little intelligence of interest from the Central American States. President MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, has reëstablished the capital at Managua.

From South America the news is unimportant.

NEW-GRANADA.

Seizure of Government Dispatches by Revolutionists—Particulars of the late Fight near Santa Marta—British Steamers Carrying Troops—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

We have no later dates from Bogota than those by my last, from which you got a few faint glimmerings of what was going on there up to the middle of October. The news is confirmed that all the Government dispatches of that date and most of the mail matter, except the British Minister's packages, were seized by the Revolutionists on the Magdalena River.

The letters of President OSPINA to ARBOLEDA, his General in command at Santa Martha, some of the principal points of which I gave you in my last, are now published in a Carthagena paper, and show the Government to be weaker against the Revolutionists than I had apprehended. President OSPINA in these letters confirms the report that Gen. HERRAN had requested himself from the Government, resigned his office of Commander-in-Chief, and gone to Antioquia, to be Governor of that State. He calls the late arrangement between Gens. MOSQUERA, POSADA and HERAN, after the battle of Manizales, to be a most "foolish and stupid" thing, and will not approve it. He thinks Gen. HERRAN retires partly on account of the unpopularity of his conciliatory course toward the Revolutionists, and partly from ill-feeling against the Conservatives for having thrown him overboard a few days before the election and substituted the name of Gen. ARBOLEDA. He says that MOSQUERA has 1,000 men, well armed, under his immediate command on the frontier of Cauca, and 1,000 more at Popayan; that the militia of Antioquia are demoralized and cannot be depended on to support the Government; that the Government forces cannot put down the guerillas of the States of Santander and Bojaca; that the 150 prisoners from Santander taken at the battle of Oratorio, which he has in Bogota, are conspiring against him, "but he can take care of them;" that he has men enough, but is very short of arms—hopes to get some across Venezuela which came to Maracaibo from Jamaica, but the roads are so bad he fears he will not see them for a long time. Finally, he says that BRICEÑO, who was sent at the head of 600 men to help ARBOLEDA chastise the coast States of Magdalena and Bolivar, has been ordered to return to Bogota; and that he does not send Gen. Posada to the Magdalena to take charge of the Government flotilla, as he has more than once shown irresolution in command, &c. Other intercepted letters from OSPINA's political friends speak very disparagingly of the prospects of the Government.

In regard to the arms spoken of above, they have been lost to the Government. These arms—2,000 Hall's rifles, I believe, with corresponding ammunition—were shipped from Aspinwall by Don JOSE M. HURTADO, Intendente-General at Panama, under charge of a Mr. BONITTO, some nine months since, who, in order to get them through the Custom-house of Savanilla, claimed that they were British property. But NIETO would not let them in, and Mr. BONITTO was obliged to take them to Jamaica. From Kingston he again shipped them, this time to Maracaibo, with the expectation of getting them across Venezuela to Bogota. But the *Diario* of Caracas says they have all been seized, the Government of Venezuela not being willing to wink at a violation of its territory. And as President OSPINA is shut up in the interior—MOSQUERA and NIETO holding both the Pacific and Atlantic outlets, it is not easy to see how the Government is to get arms to carry on the war against the Revolutionists. Nevertheless, it is stated that President OSPINA was organizing a large force to march against MOSQUERA, while the latter was equally active in preparations for a decisive battle.

We have some particulars of the late fight on the 7th of November, near Santa Marta, but they are all from revolutionary sources, the Government party having suppressed all information on its side. From these accounts, it appears that Col. MADERO, an officer of Gen. ARBOLEDA, who is intrenched in the City of Santa Marta, attacked the revolutionary forces in the Ciénega in the rear, with 200 men, while Gen. ARBOLEDA was to land a like number of men from a schooner and bungoes, and attack in front. MADERO got into the intrenchments of the enemy, when he was met by their whole force, who defeated him, killing 16 and wounding 40 of his men, and taking 80 prisoners. The revolutionists say that MADERO's men left 170 muskets in the field. ARBOLEDA did not come up with his forces, the wind, probably, having blown him down the coast. There are many reports—some that he has fled to Jamaica, and some that he has been taken prisoner and brought to Jamaica—but probably none of them are true.

Gov. NIETO has published and sent to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a strong protest against the constant British interference in the domestic quarrels of the country, in which he states that he and his officers were even fired upon by the British mail steamer *Derwent*, as they stood on the beach at Carthagena, as she was passing that port with New-Granadian troops on board for the Government at Santa Marta. I understand that American and British merchants are also protesting against the British steamers for carrying men and munitions of war to the Government party, on the ground that their insurance is vitiated thereby.

The British steamer *Plantagenet* sailed, a few days since, for Aspinwall, with 100 men from Panama for the Government party at Santa Marta.

The Intendente of Panama, having thoroughly repaired the little American steamer *Laura Frances*, formerly employed in Nicaragua, has sent her to Santa Marta to assist Gen. ARBOLEDA in his operations.

As Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, of the *Northern Light*, came past Porto Bello, near Aspinwall, on Tuesday morning, he saw a schooner going into the former port which answered the description of the American schooner *Nautilus*, now owned by the Carthagena revolutionary Government. The Intendente here, supposing she was going into Porto Bello to take away some cannon balls that have been there since the occupation of the place by the old Spaniards, on [illegible] dispatched twenty men from Panama to [illegible] business.

The mail-ship British mail-steamer, from Southampton to St. Thomas, with passengers for this coast, broke her shaft off the Azores, and had to make her way to St. Thomas with one wheel. Just as she reached the latter port she broke the shaft in another place, and had great difficulty in getting into port. Her passengers, one hundred in number, arrived here on Thursday in the succeeding steamer.

The United States sloop-corvette *Wyoming*, from Callao, arrived here on Thursday last, having on board Hon. J. R. CLAY, the Minister to Peru, and family, for the United States. A good deal of feeling was exhibited at Lima, in diplomatic circles as well as among the people of Lima, on the departure of Mr. CLAY, it being the general opinion that President CASTILLA had acted imprudently in several of the friendly relations between the United States and Peru. On the evening of the 13th, a conspiracy among the military and the people against CASTILLA was discovered, and several persons were arrested. It is said that had not the plot been betrayed at the moment it was, CASTILLA would have been deprived of power that very night.

We have in port the United States war-steamers *Lancaster*, *Saranac* and *Wyoming*; also, the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, and the British war-steamer *Mutine*. The *Narragansett* is at Callao.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Funeral Ceremonies in Honor of the late President Mora—The New Capital of Nicaragua—Tyranny in Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 21st. She left San José de Guatemala on the 10th, La Union in Salvador on the 15th, Realejo de Nicaragua on the 16th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 18th November. The news is meagre and unimportant. From Guatemala there is nothing save an account of the ceremonies on the occasion of the President's birth-day. In the capital of Salvador magnificent funeral ceremonies had been celebrated in the Cathedral in memory of Ex-President MORA and Gen. CAÑAS, of Costa Rica, at which President BARRAS and his Ministers, and the Archbishop and his clergy assisted.

NICARAGUA.

President MARTINEZ had recovered from his sickness, and reëstablished the capital again at Managua. The United States Minister, ALEX. DIMITRY, had not been able to prevail upon the Nicaraguan Congress to meet on the 15th of December, in order that it might sanction the Lamar-Zeledon Treaty, before the time provided in the instrument for its approval should expire. No doubt, however, the Government of the United States will extend the time. Mr. DIMITRY came passenger on the *Columbus* to Costa Rica. The Government has issued a decree prohibiting the further extraction of gums from the India-rubber trees without special licenses, the people having destroyed most of the trees in the country by cutting them down, so as to get the liquid with greater ease. Business in Nicaragua has never been duller, nor the people in a more abject condition.

COSTA RICA.

The most frightful tyranny still prevails in this unhappy State. The prisons are overflowing with suspected persons, and every day prominent persons, who were the friends of MORA and CAÑAS are added to the number of the persecuted. Don CRISANTO MEDINA, a prominent merchant and banker, and who took out, in New-York, American papers of citizenship, has been ordered to leave the country, while one son, CRISANTO MEDINA, Jr., has been sentenced to be shot; and another son, PERFECTO, is in prison. The secret of the Government enmity to MEDINA is, that IGLESIAS & TINOCO, one of which firm occupying a high place in the Government, owes him $50 000, which is in dispute in the courts. Señor MEDINA, after a lengthened protest before the United States Consul of the injustice and tyranny of the Government, has placed all his property in the hands of Dr. HINE, the Consul. It is not believed that the Government will dare shoot young MEDINA, as scarcely a particle of proof has been adduced of his complicity in the revolution. In fact, the only evidence is from two of the soldiers of MORA, one of which had already been condemned to death, and the other to exile, and who were whipped to make them criminate MEDINA. If he is murdered, Mr. DIMITRY will be responsible for his death, as he can save him if he chooses to interfere.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador—Departure of the United States Minister from Peru—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1860.

The British steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 22d, with Valparaiso dates to the 2d, and Lima and Callao to the 14th.

ECUADOR.

The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, but by way of Paita we learn that on the 13th everything was quiet in Ecuador. Gen. FLORES, who was in command of the army in Guayaquil, had determined to go to Quito, to operate toward the defeat of the late treaty between Gen. FRANCO, late claiming to be President of Ecuador, and President CASTILLA, of Peru. Gen. FLORES declares that Ecuador would like to avoid another war with Peru, but does not fear it, if necessary to preserve her rights. Señor GARCIA MORENO is still the Provisional head of the civil government.

PERU.

There is but little of importance from this State. The new Constitution—these States have a new one yearly—has been finally adopted. It commences as usual: "The religion of Peru is Roman Catholic, Apostolic, and is protected by the State. No other worship is tolerated." So you may judge it is not a much healthier instrument than the discarded one. It provides that the President shall be elected for four years, and shall not be voted for for a second term until after a space of four years. I suppose that CASTILLA will claim that the Constitution cannot be retrospective, as he was not elected to his present term under it.

Mr. CLAY, United States Minister, left Lima on the 14th, and took passage for Panama on the United States corvette *Wyoming*. I presume that President BUCHANAN's late declaration that he should "wash his hands" of the Peruvian claims will not have the effect of hurrying CASTILLA to cancel them.

The Cricket Club of Lima lately gave a magnificent ball and supper, in which many distinguished guests participated, including most of the foreign Ministers and their wives. Mr. and Mrs. CLAY were present. The ball was opened by President CASTILLA.

In the month of October only about 7,000 tons of guano went to the United States, while 22,000 tons went to England.

The sunken frigate *Callao* has not yet been raised.

BOLIVIA.

President LINARES is still somewhat harassed by revolutionary attempts propagated by BELZU and his adherents, though he does not find much difficulty in suppressing them. The whereabouts of BELZU is not known, though he is hovering about the borders of Bolivia.

CHILI.

The Congress of Chili has passed what it calls a "law on civil responsibility," making the authors or abettors of mutinies, riots or seditious movements, jointly answerable for the losses and damages arising from these offences. Congress has also approved of the project of the Government to send a Minister to the Roman Court, although public opinion leans against it, as no one can tell if there will be a Roman Court a month hence.

The Aranco Indians having recommenced their outrages on the border populations, threatening to attack Lota and Coronel, the Government has dispatched a military force against them, and troops to the number of 2,000 or 3,000 men will follow to inflict a rememberable chastisement upon them.

Business the previous fortnight had been dull. Specie scarce. Flour, best Southern brands, $3 50, six months; Inferior, $3. The market in American Lumber has improved. Barley, $2 25 the fanega. California holders have lowered their terms. Silver, in bars, $10 81 per mace. Copper, in bars, $19 50 cash. Copper regulus, $8 cash. Freights to England, £2 15s.; to Hamburg, £3; to United States, $13 to $14. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43⅛ pence; on United States, 90 days, 15 per cent premium.

F. W. R.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 25th, and Havana at 6 P. M. 28th, arrived at this port yesterday at noon.

The financial and political difficulties in the United States had created intense excitement among all classes of the community in Havana. The health of that city was good.

The sugar market was quiet—No. 12 being held at 9 reals ℔ arobe.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 14⅛@15 ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 12 ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on New-Orleans, 10 ℔ cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight $211,000 in gold.

The *Cahawba* left at Havana the United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, BROWN, from New-York for New-Orleans, with one of her cylinders broken.

Mails for the Pacific.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, all letters received at this office for California, Oregon and Washington Territory, within five days after the sailing of the California steamers, (except such as are addressed "*via* Panama,") will be sent by the Overland route *via* St. Louis.

JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

INTEREST ON COUNTY DEPOSITS.

MR. PLATT APPEARS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF SUPERVISORS AND ANSWERS SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

The Committees on Annual Taxes and Printing and Stationery of the Board of Supervisors met again conjointly, at 2 P. M. yesterday, in accordance with the resolution directing them to inquire what interest, if any, was agreed to be paid in monies deposited with the City Chamberlain, as County Treasurer.

Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT, the City Chamberlain, and his counsel, Ex-Judge WHITING, were present, and Supervisor BLUNT was in the Chair.

The Clerk read the resolution under which the Committee acts.

Mr. WHITING asked whether there was a majority of each Committee present?

Supervisor BLUNT said there was not, but that there was a majority of the whole present—a quorum.

The Clerk read the subpœna that had been addressed to Mr. PLATT, calling upon him to be present.

Mr. WHITING objected to proceeding, unless there was a majority of each Committee present.

Supervisor BLUNT asked whether Mr. WHITING appeared as counsel for Mr. PLATT?

Mr. WHITING replied that he did.

Supervisor BLUNT asked whether Mr. PLATT objected to being sworn.

Mr. WHITING said he objected to proceeding, unless there was a quorum of each Committee present.

Supervisor BLUNT said they would wait awhile until some other members arrived.

Supervisor BRIGGS soon after arrived, and said Supervisor PURDY had requested that the Committee wait a few moments till his arrival. As soon as he came,—all were then present except Supervisor ROCHE.

Supervisor BLUNT said—Mr. PLATT, will you be sworn, Sir?

Mr. WHITING—One moment, Sir. We want to see if this Committee has a right to make this investigation. There is no law that authorizes it, Sir.

Mr. WHITING read from the Revised Statutes, (last edition,) vol. 1, pp. 842 to 851, the law conferring the powers which the Supervisors may exercise. Mr. WHITING claimed that Mr. PLATT was a County officer, except *ex-officio*, and that the clause which gives the Supervisors power to require any County officer, or any officer whose salary is paid by the County, (neither of which Mr. PLATT was,) to make a report to them in relation to the duties of his office, did not authorize the present proceeding. Further, as regarded the law conferring the power to issue a subpœna it specified that the matter to be inquired into must be "within the jurisdiction of" the Board, in order that the Committee might act. This matter was not within the jurisdiction of the Supervisors, and *a fortiori* not within the jurisdiction of any Committee of that Board.

Supervisor BLUNT said the Legislature passed a certain portion of the tax levy for the City, and a portion of it for the County, and the law gave the Supervisors full power to inquire with regard to money appropriated for County purposes.

Supervisor PURDY said that if the right of the Committee to act was questioned it must be shown that it had not a right to act by those who questioned the right. Supervisor PURDY said the matter before them was to ask Mr. PLATT to furnish a bond.

Supervisor BLUNT and Mr. WHITING corrected him. The resolution referred to in the subpœna said nothing about the bond.

Supervisor BLUNT declared it the ruling of the Chair that the Committee had a right to proceed. If he was sustained by the Committee in this view he would proceed to question Mr. PLATT.

Supervisor PURDY said then the counsel could object.

Supervisor BLUNT asked Mr. WHITING whether he appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WHITING—Appeal to whom?

Supervisor BLUNT—Appeal to the Committee.

Mr. WHITING said he was for taking the sense of the Committee.

The Chair was sustained unanimously.

Mr. WHITING said, that while the Committee had no right to question Mr. PLATT, he had advised Mr. PLATT to forego his right and to answer. In so doing Mr. PLATT did not see why he should be selected to answer these simple questions, the answer to which might have been readily obtained from other sources. Still to silence the reports which had got about, Mr. PLATT would answer, and would be shown that he had performed his duty fully; it was to be regretted that all the public officers had not done theirs as well. He should advise Mr. PLATT to answer only those questions which were strictly within the scope of the resolution.

Mr. PLATT was sworn, and Supervisor BLUNT proceeded to question him, with the following result:

Q.—Mr. PLATT, were you nominated or appointed City Chamberlain by His Honor the Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, which appointment or nomination was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen? A.—Yes.

Mr. PLATT, what is the amount of moneys now deposited with you as County Treasurer—about the amount? A.—The amount to-day is $1,996,832, larger than at any previous time. In October it was overdrawn.

Q.—Mr. PLATT, is that the entire money deposited with you as County Treasurer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. PLATT, was there any understanding or agreement between you and His Honor the Mayor or any other person, that you were to pay interest on any county moneys deposited with you as City Chamberlain or County Treasurer?

Mr. WHITING objected to the words "City Chamberlain" in the question.

Supervisor BLUNT was willing to alter it so as to read "City Chamberlain, *ex officio* County Treasurer."

Mr. WHITING contended that with what Mr. PLATT did as City Chamberlain, this Committee had nothing to do.

Finally, the question was amended by substituting "by virtue of said office," before "County Treasurer," instead of "or."

A.—No. Q.—Mr. PLATT, are you President of the Artisans' Bank? [Objected to and withdrawn.]

Q.—Mr. PLATT, have you any knowledge of any understanding or agreement on the part of the Artisans' Bank, or the Park Bank, with you or the Mayor, or any other person, by which interest was to be paid, or is paid, to the county, on any of the monies deposited by you, as City Chamberlain, by virtue of said office of County Treasurer? A.—I have no knowledge of any such arrangement.

Q.—Do you, as City Chamberlain, by virtue of said office of County Treasurer, pay, or have you at any time paid interest on county monies deposited with you, and if so, what is the rate of interest so paid?

Mr. WHITING advised Mr. PLATT that he was not bound to answer this unless he pleased, and subsequently declared that he would not answer it.

Supervisor BLUNT said that moneys were paid to Mr. PLATT, as City Chamberlain, and then they were transferred to the County account. They must question Mr. PLATT, therefore, as City Chamberlain.

Supervisor PURDY said there was no charge against Mr. PLATT, and he was abundantly able to answer. What shall we do? said he.

Mr. WHITING—That's your business. I didn't come here to advise you, but to take care of Mr. PLATT's interests.

Supervisor PURDY argued that the question was proper.

Mr. WHITING stated that Mr. PLATT would answer the question not under oath, and placed himself on this ground because he denied the right of the Committee to ask the question. He objected on the ground that the Committee had no power under the resolution to make the inquiry, and that question was already answered.

Supervisor PURDY asked whether he considered that Mr. PLATT would say here, not under oath what he could not say under oath. Mr. WHITING did not. Had the Supervisors addressed a note to Mr. PLATT, asking these questions, they would have been answered. They had been answered to the Chairman of the Committee, and yet the Chairman had said he would compel Mr. PLATT to appear before the Committee. The whole proceeding was founded on political movements, and it was designed merely to give papers themes for editorials to affect the coming election. Why was this investigation deferred till now? Corruption was brought to bear upon all departments of the Government. This was but the effort of a man gone out of office to injure the man who had come into office. The Committee knew that the moneys were all paid into the Treasury as City money. The proper way was to call upon the Heads of Departments for information, and not upon their subordinates.

Supervisor BLUNT denied that Mr. PLATT had been dragged before the Committee. He had been politely requested to come in the first instance, and had failed to do so. He denied that Mr. PLATT had answered the questions to him personally.

Mr. PLATT—I did.

Supervisor BLUNT said Mr. PLATT had told him to go to the Head of Department, and had not answered the questions about interest at all. As for the Bunkum talk about outside influences upon the Supervisors, he flung them back. A gentleman had been removed from the office of City Chamberlain for cause, and now inquiries were made without, with regard to the interest on the deposits, and he had introduced the resolution to satisfy the demand for information from the public.

Supervisor PURDY said he felt it due to the Supervisors to say that he did not believe they were actuated in this matter by any improper influence. Although he was a Democrat, and sympathized with Mr. PLATT, because he was a Democrat, and with all Democrats, [laughter,] he believed this investigation a fair one. It would not appear well for Mr. PLATT to answer this question not under oath, and he would not advise him so to answer it.

Mr. WHITING and Mr. PLATT repeated that the latter had told Mr. BLUNT that he paid no interest.

Supervisor BLUNT said Mr. PLATT had said nothing of the kind, and there had been no conversation to that effect. The thing was perfectly absurd on the face of it.

Supervisor DAVIS argued that the question was a proper one.

Mr. WHITING withdrew his objection.

A.—No.

Supervisor BLUNT said these were all the questions he had to ask under the resolution alluded to in the subpœna. The Committee had further been directed to obtain a bond from Mr. PLATT. The bond had been sent to Mr. PLATT two months ago, and he had expressed himself satisfied with it. Six times Mr. PLATT had been sent to and he had finally sent the bond back with the objection that it recited the law. He, (Supervisor BLUNT,) had asked Mr. PLATT whether he would execute the bond if the law was stricken from it. The Corporation Counsel had advised Mr. PLATT that he was not compelled to give the bond, and nevertheless Mr. PLATT had undertaken to give the bond.

Mr. WHITING said the bond which Mr. PLATT had showed him, now in his hands, was not fit to be executed. If the Supervisors prepared a bond and requested Mr. PLATT to execute it, Mr. PLATT would do so if he was required by law to do so. He did not want it to go forth to the community that Mr. PLATT had given no security. He had given security.

Supervisor BLUNT said that as City Chamberlain Mr. PLATT had given a bond, but it was provided by law that he should give a bond for the security of the County funds.

Supervisor PURDY repeated that Mr. PLATT had given all the security that hitherto he had seemed required to give. Still, he thought that Mr. PLATT should give the bond now required.

Mr. WHITING impugned the candor of Supervisor BLUNT in saying that the funds were in Mr. PLATT's hands without security. He said that in anything he had said here about political influence brought to bear here he had not designed to include the whole Board, but only the gentleman who had been most active in getting up this investigation. When Mr. PLATT had promised to give the bond, he had undoubtedly supposed that he was required to do so by law, and had given the promise only upon that hypothesis. Mr. WHITING read the opinion of the Counsel of the Board that Mr. PLATT was not compelled to give the bond.

Supervisor BLUNT stated that this opinion and all these matters had been brought before the Committee, and that notwithstanding all this Mr. PLATT had consented to give the bond. Supervisor BLUNT denied that he desired to give it forth to the community that Mr. PLATT was under no bonds whatever, but he believed that in spite of the opinion of the learned counsel, Mr. Platt was required by law to give the bond.

Supervisor PURDY moved that the Committee adjourn.

Supervisor BLUNT inquired what should be done about the bond.

Supervisor PURDY said it was but fair that Mr. WHITING should have an opportunity to examine the bond, and asked Mr. WHITING how much time he would require. Mr. WHITING said two or three days.

Supervisor PURDY moved for an adjournment till Monday.

Supervisor BLUNT thought there was no reason for adjourning to so late a day.

Mr. WHITING—Well, if you think the gentleman's going to run away with the money you'd better take measures to stop him immediately.

Supervisor BLUNT—I believe I have the floor.

Mr. WHITING—Well, keep it then.

Supervisor BLUNT said he saw no reason or advantage in the counsel's throwing out such slurs. The Committee was simply doing its duty, and was expected to complete its work as speedily as possible.

The Committee finally adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M., at which hour Mr. WHITING said, if it was found that Mr. PLATT was required by law to give the bond he would be there with the document.

The Putnam Phalanx.

THEY VISIT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., whose intended visit to Mount Vernon has for some time been announced, arrived in this City, by the New-Haven train, yesterday about 3 o'clock, P. M., having been detained some two hours at Stamford, Conn. They marched from Twenty-third-street, passing through Union-square, where they paused for a short time and paid their respects to the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON. Their arrival and march attracted great attention, and from the cars to the Astor House they were escorted by a large assemblage of people. They wear the uniform of the Continental Army, pure and simple, which certainly never appeared so well since it was worn by our fathers, as it does upon the Putnam Phalanx. Many of the members of this corps are men extraordinary for their physical proportions, several of the officers for their venerable years, and all, without exception, for their soldierly bearing. Mayor GOODWIN, the Commander, stands six feet six inches in his stockings, and is a most venerable personage, his flowing hair and beard being of a snowy whiteness. Notwithstanding he is near seventy years of age he walks with a step as elastic, and a gait as erect as the youngest of the corps. They number 90 muskets, and traveling with them on this pilgrimage to the Tomb of WASHINGTON are a large number of honorary members. They proceeded to the Astor House, where dinner had been long in waiting for them. There they spent about an hour, and then reformed and marched at 5 o'clock to the Jersey City ferry, which they crossed and then took the cars for Philadelphia *en route* to Washington. Company B, of the Continental Guard of this City, Capt. WM. RAINER did escort duty on the occasion. The following are the officers of the Company: Major Horace Goodwin; Staff Adjutant Joseph D. Williams; Quarter-Master, E. B. Strong; Paymaster, Jas. B. Crosby; Commissary, Henry C. Denning; Assistant-Commissary, Alonzo W. Brige, Judge Advocate, Isaac W. Stewort; Chaplain, Rev. Asher Moore; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Miner; Sergent-Major, Wm. Isham; Quarter master-sergent, Oliver Ellsworth; Ensign Wm. J. D. Enslow.

The following is the programme of their movement: They arrive in Philadelphia to-night, and leave thence for Baltimore at noon on Tuesday, where they remain until Wednesday at 4 P. M. They then start for Washington, where they spend Wednesday night, and on Thursday proceed to Mount Vernon, and return to Washington the same day. On Friday they leave for home, and will arrive in New-York Saturday morning. After tarrying to obtain refreshments, they take the afternoon train for Hartford.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 3.

The Putnam Phalanx arrived this evening and were escorted to the hotel by the "Minute Men of Seventy-six." They leave for Baltimore in the morning.

Prayer for the Union.

LARGE MEETING IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH.

At the suggestion of many leading clergymen of different denominations in this City and Brooklyn, a prayer-meeting was held at noon yesterday (the hour for the assembling of Congress) at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-square, to supplicate the Divine blessing upon our National Councils, and to ask for the Devine interposition in the present distracted state of the country.

At the hour of meeting the church was completely filled with people, and many who came during the progress of the exercises were compelled to leave for want of a seat or standing room.

Rev. Dr. CUTLER, rector of St Ann's Church, Brooklyn, presided, and opened the exercises by briefly stating the object of the meeting. Passages of Scripture were then read, after which the congregation sung the hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne."

Dr. CUTLER then made a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace in behalf of our beloved country, and invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon our national legislators, now just assembling; that peace and harmony might prevail in their deliberations, and that the dark cloud that now lowers upon the land might be lifted up and swept away.

After another hymn by the Congregation, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, offered up a most impressive prayer for the continuance of our National Union, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The venerable Dr. SPRING followed, in a fervent appeal to the Most High to preserve us from the impending dangers, and to restore that Union and fraternal feeling which formerly existed between the different sections of our country.

Prayers were also offered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS and others, beseeching the author of all blessings to continue his Divine protection to us as a people, and to guard us against the assaults of the enemies of the Republic, whether from within or without.

After the passage of a resolution to meet again to-day, at Rev. Dr. POTT's Church, in University-place, the meeting closed by benediction from Chancellor FERRIS.

Police Reports.

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETWEEN DRUNKEN MEN—TWO PERSONS STABBED.

A number of Germans met on Sunday evening in the lager-bier saloon No. 142 Essex-street, and entered upon a corousal. In the midst of their jollification offense was taken by two brothers, named Xavier and Carl Hockreiter, at something which was said by Leonard Gandor and Henry Klatz, and a fight was the consequence. Suddenly Gandor and Klotz called out that they had been stabbed, when others of the party interposed, and detained the assailants until the police arrived and took charge of them. Gandor was removed to his residence, No. 140 Essex-street, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Wells, who pronounced his wound to be of a dangerous character. Klotz was not so seriously hurt. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice BARNAN, who committed them, pending the result of the injuries they are charged with having inflicted.

A FUGITIVE BURGLAR FROM BOSTON.

Yesterday morning Capt. Dowling arrested a man named Timothy Burke, who is charged with having, a short time since, perpetrated a burglary in Boston and stolen $500 in cash. The prisoner is well known to the New-York Police, and a description of him having been forwarded from Boston, it led to his apprehension. Justice KELLY committed him to prison, pending the arrival of an officer to conduct him to Massachusetts.

PROBABLY FATAL FIGHT IN A BAKERY.

On Tuesday night, James Flood and James Bates, both journeymen bakers employed by Mr. Hewett, at No. 81 Crosby-street, had a fight in the shop, with reference to something about their work, and Flood struck his opponent a terrible blow upon the head with a club, causing a fracture of his skull. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the Police arrested his assailant, who was committed to prison.

AN OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN.

On Sunday night a young woman named Catharine Healy was walking on the Bloomingdale Road, when a fellow calling himself Richard McBride waylaid her, and attempted to commit an assault. She screamed for assistance, and a Twelfth Ward policeman ran up and took McBride into custody. He was locked up for trial.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight between Dennis Herrigan and William Clarke for $100 a side—Woods and King's Fight Postponed.

A prize-fight came off at Bull's Ferry, N. J., yesterday morning, between two light-weights, named DENNIS HORRIGAN and WILLIAM CLARKE, for $100 a side, in which the latter was declared the victor after fighting forty-four rounds. The fight was witnessed by about seven hundred persons.

From 1 o'clock, until daylight, carriages continued arriving at WILSON'S "Woodlawn," at Weehawken, and also a large number of pedestrians. An unusually large number of thieves were observable among the crowd.

About 6½ o'clock the party started for the scene of battle, and as soon as the men were upon the ground, a ring was formed by joining hands, the ropes and stakes having been, by some oversight, left behind.

When the men stripped, the odds lay in favor of HORRIGAN, but it seemed as if they never would commence, it being fully ten minutes before a blow was struck, both men seeming afraid to begin. After considerable sparring and feinting, a stray blow from DENNY soon brought matters to a crisis. HORRIGAN had the best of the fighting during the first fifteen rounds, but his left eye becoming fearfully swollen, he fought shy, and thereby spoiled his chances. CLARKE displayed great gameness, and forced the fighting after the twentieth round, and elicited frequent applause from his friends for his science and prowess.

The men fought forty-four rounds, and the fight lasted three hours and twenty-two minutes.

Considerable betting occurred during the fight, mostly at even. No interference was made by the police, there being but one officer on the ground.

Several knock-down blows were given on both sides, CLARKE having the greater number to his credit. HORRIGAN was terribly punished about the face, his left eye being completely closed, and he bore evidence of rather severe usage about the body. CLARKE was also roughly handled, but seemed as fresh at the close as when he first entered the ring.

CLARKE was seconded by HENRY WINKLE and WM. DONNELLY, while HORRIGAN's interests were looked after by MORAHAN and HARRY LAZARUS.

All the leading members of the sporting fraternity were present, and included among their numbers nearly all the "Mulligan" men, and most of the "Broadway statues," besides three or four fast members of the Metropolitan Police.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the failure of WOODS and KING to be present, but it appeared, on inquiry, that the purse ($500) for which they were to fight had not been fully made up, so the event is postponed until next Thursday morning, when it will, it is said, positively come off. But, under present appearances, there is very little likelihood of these men coming together this Fall.

[Advertisement.]

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CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

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[Advertisement.]

"IT IS COLD, ALACK!"—Just so; and this reminds us that KNOX has new on exhibition his rich and elegant stock of fancy Furs, an item of intelligence of especial importance to the ladies. Those who are about purchasing will find no difficulty in suiting themselves, both as regards quality and price, at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., widely known as THE Hat Store.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other diseases of impertance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2873. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Important Documents Before Congress.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of Slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the Slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes: and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against Slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial hand-bills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves; and, in the language of Gen. JACKSON, "to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war." This agitation has ever since been continued by the public Press, by the proceedings of State and County Conventions, and by Abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals in pamphlets and other forms, indorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point and spread broadcast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the Slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.

They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the Slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the Slavery existing among them. For this, the people of the North are not responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance, I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid, it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power, under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or evil, on such a momentous question.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise" of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of this office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute, the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Anti-Slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spake, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude Slavery from those Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, nt to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act, over the veto of the Governor, declaring that Slavery "is, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the Judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of poperty. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate Territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then, indeed, would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible Territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the act of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts, neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the Courts, both State and National, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the Fugitive Slave law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State Court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitivv slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well-known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or other, under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the Fugitive-slave Law has been the law of the land from the days of WASHINGTON until the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The Fugitive Slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present Administration; though often, it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the master, and with considerable expense to the Government. Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.

The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been willfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each become parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union, without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to Conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert, or even to intimate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of Gen. JACKSON, who, in his message of 16th January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. MADISON, who has been called the father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed State constitutions."

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it."

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States;" and by the 13th article it is expresely declared that "the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect Union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect Union" does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign Governments. It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws," and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.

And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops, or ships-of-war, in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, "both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, legislative, executive and judicial; and this Government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing this barrier, and "in order to form a more perfect Union," to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States but "reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

To the extent of the delegated powers, the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a Government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger! But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their Governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old Governments have been destroyed, and now new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it, by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound by solemn oath before God and the country "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal Officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, a District-Attorney, or a Marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute-book, bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his *posse comitatus*, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the Custom-house in Charleston; and should the Collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, "by the consent of the Legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* Government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emergency may soon arise, when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other Department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears, from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause "*authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State*" came up for consideration. Mr. MADISON opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentally adverting to the subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it with a despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a Free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed the power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But I may be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began! It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and, ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The Slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article, providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press, or of the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State Rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President JEFFERSON by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. MADISON'S justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the "Alien and Sedition acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of Slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points.

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African Slave-trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring Republics, with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with our material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my Administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty between the two Governments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British Government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government, because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim, on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the War of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the Spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may actuate the Government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law, no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present Minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other Continental Powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened Government of the Emperor. In any event, our Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

RUSSIA.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish Government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish Government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present Minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to $128,635 54, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognised, and the Spanish Government agreed to pay $100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining $28,635 54 was to await the decision of the Commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer, authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claims from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of the citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of Commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the Convention. Indeed, the Spanish Government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the Board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both Governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave-trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first NAPOLEON a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, ETC.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining Continental Powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-tsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this Convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our Minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the Board of Commissioners appointed for the purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our Minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of $498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the funds provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be enterely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese Government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our Minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian Minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present Minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Jeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increaser

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative, and liberal Government

against the Government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the Minister Resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the Plenipotentiaries of that Republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our Minister Resident to that Republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive Ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our Minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new Constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the Capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the Republic was assigned to Gen. ZULOAGA. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to Gen. MIRAMON.

Under the Constitution which had thus been adopted, Señor JUAREZ, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the Constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the Constitutional Party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the Capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the Republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the Constitutional Government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important seaports of the Republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the Constitutional Government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the Government of MIRAMON still held sway at the Capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1359, Gen. MARQUEZ ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of MIRAMON could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional Government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the Government of MIRAMON was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juarez Government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty and oppression of MIRAMON'S Government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The Constitutional Government would then ere this have been established at the City of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—European Governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these Governments to deprive our neighboring Republic of portions of her territory—a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these Governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the Constitutional Government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent Minister to Mexico, and on the 4th January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still, I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary Government, existing under what is called the Topeka Constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the Territorial Government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka Government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command intrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States.

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the Marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a Constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a Slave or a Free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the Territorial Government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the Legislature and State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. The result was the triumph of the Anti-Slavery Party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka Government; and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton Constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of all the political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me, with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The Constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the Constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole Constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission.

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and intrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region and to furnish its subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the Heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to $2,093,309 79, and for the year ending June 30, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565 78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you, that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, the total expenditures of the Government, in all its branches—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,402,465,46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71,901,129 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to $66,346,226 13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of $59,848,474 72 for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, including $1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,206,009 28 with the interest upon it of $150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post-office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. This sum, therefore justly chargable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $59,848,474 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of $55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, amounted to $3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of $55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of $58,579,780 08.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the Departments for the year ending June 30, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of $2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or at the most $62,060,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE, &C.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific Railroad—of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact, that the Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post-Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and I an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November.

In my last Message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to summon Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual Messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that *ad valorem* duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an *ad valorem* duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The Treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which *ad valorem* duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the Custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the Custom-house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system, has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants, whose character, throughout the world, is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the Custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our *ad valorem* system, such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the *ad valorem* duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the *ad valorem* duties of a tariff in equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of other fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of *ad valorem* duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress; and to recommend, that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster-General details the circumstances under which CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster-General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. VANDERBILT, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney-General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching Winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this district. They are eminently entitled to your consideration; especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WALSHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1860.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 1st day of July, 1859, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1860, the balance in the Treasury was $1,339,275 54

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1860 were as follows:

For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859:		
From customs	$15,947,670 02	
From public lands	470,244 62	
From misc. sources	379,650 61	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	3,611,300 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	210,000 00	—20,618,865 85
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1859:		
From customs	$10,785,849 93	
From public lands	445,535 36	
From misc. sources	149,392 76	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	4,064,500 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	60,000 00	—15,505,278 05
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860:		
From customs	$14,962,783 68	
From public lands	505,591 83	
From misc. sources	245,447 36	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	5,586,200 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	1,110,000 00	—22,412,022 87
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860:		
From customs	$11,491,207 64	
From public lands	357,185 90	
From miscellan'us sources	236,273 58	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	6,131,200 00	—18,215,867 12
Making the aggregate means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860		$81,091,309 43

The expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was as follows:

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859	$20,007,174 76
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1859	16,025,526 69
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860	20,377,552 70
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860	21,051,898 57
Which amount of ..... was applied to the respective branches of the public service as follows:	$77,462,102 72
To civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services	$27,909,870 84
To service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	3,955,686 59
To service of War Department	16,409,767 10
To service of Navy Department	11,513,150 19
To the public debt	17,613,628 00
Exhibited in detail in Statement No. 1	$77,462,102 72

Deducting the expenditure for the fiscal year 1860 from the aggregate receipts during that year, there remained in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1860, the balance of $3,629,206 71

The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860, were:

From customs	$16,119,621 22	
From public lands	281,100 84	
From misc. sources	318,857 98	—16,719,790 04

The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, 1861, are:

From customs	$40,000,000 00	
From public lands	2,250,000 00	
From miscellan'e sources	750,000 00	
From loan, authorized June 22, 1860	21,000,000 00	—64,000,000 00
Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year, 1861		$84,348,996 75

The expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year—that ending September 30, 1860, were as follows:

For civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous services	$6,446,003 77
For service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	1,079,575 24
For service of War Department	5,352,771 42
For service of Navy Department	2,378,676 88
For payment of creditors of Texas, per act of Feb. 28, '58	1,282 81
For redemption of Treasury notes	375,400 00
For interest on public debt	115,560 47—$16,543,472 59
The estimated expenditure from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, according to the report of the Register, is	46,935,232 58
The loan of June 22, 1860, the amount of which is stated among the means of the fiscal year 1861, is expressly required to be applied to the redemption of Treasury notes—the amount of those notes and interest thereon, deducting $375,400 redeemed during the first quarter, as stated in the expenditure of that quarter, is	20,624,600 00
Making the aggregate expenditure, ascertained and estimated, for the current fiscal year 1861	$84,103,105 1
Which amount, deducted from the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861, as before stated, leaves a balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1861, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of	$245,891 58

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditure for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, $46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriations heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective Departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice for many years past the sums drawn from the Treasury during any year have been much less than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be, therefore, fairly anticipated that should the operations of the Government proceed in their ordinary course, that at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditure of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1861, to that extent.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs	$60,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from public lands	3,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources	1,250,000 00
Estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1861	245,891 58
Aggregate estimated means for the fiscal year, 1862	$64,495,891 58
Estimated expenditure from permanent appropriations	$9,626,386 20
Estimated expenditure from balance of former appropriations not before required	12,198,112 62
Estimates now submitted by the Executive Departments for appropriation by Congress	46,539,227 29
Aggregate estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1862	$68,363,726 11
Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, of	3,867,834 53

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the Treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to these estimates, so that, instead of the above deficiency of $3,867,834 53, there will probably remain in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1862, a balance of about $8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditure for the present and next fiscal years may be illustrated in another and simpler form. The entire expenditure of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was $59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included $4,446,009 26, to meet a deficiency in the Post-Office Department, produced by the failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill at the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress—thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, though, in point of fact, the service was rendered and the liability incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that this sum of $59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the Department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed $60,000,000 each—making the amount to be provided for, $120,000,000. The estimated means of the Treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, $63,348,996 75, and for the year ending June 30, 1862, $64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of $7,598,996 75.

The estimate of receipts into the Treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic, which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of $400,122,296, and the imports for the same period were $362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of $53,187,511 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal, if not greater, than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revulsion will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things leaves no data upon which to make calculations—all the elements of prosperity are in existence—abundant crops with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments—and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country; they are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future development that it is impossible at present to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary, and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the Government, and preserve the public credit.

Already has the Treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed each day of an increased proportion of treasury notes, not yet due. The indications are, that such will, at least, for the present, continue to be the case; not only so, but in consequence of the failure of the bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bid, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due, and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the Department to carry on the operations of the Government, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on June 30, 1860, was $45,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to $19,690,500, as will appear by reference to the table No. 3, hereto appended.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding twenty-one million of dollars, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the Department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the Treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the Government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the Treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the Department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the Treasury notes that would fall due before Jan. 1, 1851. The rate of interest was fixed at 5 per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate, for at that time the 5 per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of 3 per cent. The result realized this just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promply complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the Department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances, an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 22d November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered, on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of loan awarded to this last class of bidders is $1,099,000.

The question presents itself, what action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the Department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the Department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the Treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the Treasury notes past due rapidly coming in for redemption, but, as already stated, these not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the Government its principal source of revenue.

The particulars in regard to the negotiation of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, required to be reported to Congress by the third section of the act, are contained in the statement marked No. 48.

To meet the remaining outstanding Treasury notes and interest thereon there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold, in connection with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at par, renders it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the Government. The condition of the Treasury is such that no serious delay can be inculged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, *I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue.* I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the Department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such a source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the Treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it, except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the Government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revulsions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the Treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means, the Department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the financial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and, until it is better known, no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties; and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy—either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt—I can only refer them, for the views of the Department, to my former reports on that subject.

The attention of Congress is again called to the bill for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws prepared by the Department and submitted at the first session of the last Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. The importance of adopting the changes and modifications contained in this measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the consideration of Congress. They would facilitate the operations of the Department, reconcile conflicting provisions of law, and greatly reduce the expenditures in this branch of the public service. As stated in a former report, the Department has already reduced the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and, with the aid which the passage of this law would afford, still further and greater reductions could be made with benefit to the public service.

In this connection, the attention of Congress is called to the condition of the revenue marine service. With the exception of the *Harriet Lane*, there are none but sail vessels employed in the service. Steam vessels are so rapidly supplanting sail vessels in the commercial business of the country that the present sail vessels of the revenue service, however well adapted to a former state of things, are becoming almost useless for the purposes for which they are employed. I have before represented to Congress that this service could be transferred to the Navy Department with benefit to the public interest, and I entertain that opinion still. If this should not be done, the policy should at all events be adopted of substituting, as rapidly as possible, steam for the sail vessels now used. It is due to the officers employed in this branch of the revenue service to say that their pay does not correspond with the compensation paid to officers engaged in similar and less laborious duties. In the bill already referred to, an increase of their pay was recommended, and, in my opinion, it should be promptly carried out, as an act of simple justice to a worthy class of public officers.

In each of my former annual reports I called the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the Government. The impossibility of executing those provisions has been so fully discussed in those reports that I deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the subject, and repeat the recommendations of former reports. Congress should not permit a law to stand upon the statute books which cannot be executed, when, by a few simple modifications, the objects of the law can be fully effected, and the public interest protected against the apprehended evil.

The report of the Director of the Mint is herewith transmitted, marked No. 9. It appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was $22,673,192 21 in gold, and $3,152,437 15 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period was $23,447,283 35 in gold, and $3,250,036 26 in silver, together with $342,000 in cents.

The report of the acting engineer in charge of the

fleet for the Navy which will bear exposure to hot climates. The sailor should also have his favorite tobacco specially prepared for his use.

MARINE CORPS, SURGEONS' AND PAYMASTERS' DEPARTMENTS.

The condition of these branches of the Navy have been heretofore reported, with a recommendation that they be made adequate to the wants of the service. They are only referred to for the purpose of calling to mind those recommendations, and to remark that nothing has since occurred to detract from the considerations on which they were based.

THE SQUADRONS

are disposed of as briefly as a matter of official record would permit. The vessels which have been connected with them during the past year, are enumerated, and their respective flag Officers and Commanding Officers named. The movements of the vessels are recorded, and such acts of protection extended as seem to require especial notice, have received it. The prompt action of Commander Poor is referred to, in giving the United States Consul at Rio Hacha a passage, in the *St. Louis*, to that port from Caracas, and immediately on arriving demanding an explanation of the causes which compelled the Consul to fly for safety, and of the indignities offered to the American flag by the revolutionary troops of Granada. Commander Poor required the flag to be hoisted at the flag staff of the Consulate, and saluted by the troops. Commander Barry, of the *Marion*, in March, 1860, was instrumental in saving from destruction the property of American residents at Kisembo, on the West Coast of Africa. He landed with a body of officers, sailors and marines, and established a guard at the factories of that place, which would have been destroyed by the natives had they not been thwarted by the guard. Commander Porter's prompt action in protecting the lives and property of American citizens during the late insurrection at Panama, by landing a force from the *St. Mary's*, is referred to; and Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Boyle is mentioned as having rendered active service on the occasion.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The movements of the Embassy from the day of its embarkation at Yeddo to that of its landing at Washington are briefly noticed, and also its departure from New-York in the *Niagara*. The arrival of the Japanese war steamer *Kandinmarrah*, which was sent to San Francisco by the Government of Japan to signalize the approach of the Embassy, is referred to, and also the prompt action of Captain Cunningham in extending the facilities of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California, for repairing the *Kandinmarrah* and affording every comfort to her officers and crew until the vessel was again ready to receive them.

EXPLORATIONS.

A brief reference is made to the several expeditions in progress under direction of the Department, viz: the Chiriqui, under Capt. Engle; the Parana and Paraguay, under Commander T. J. Page, the Bhering Straits, which was successively under Captain Ringgold and Commander Rodgers; the Chili, under Lieut. Jas. M. Gilliss, and the survey of the route from San Francisco to China, under Lieut. Brooks.

Preliminary reports from Captain Engle, who has just returned from the Isthmus of Chiriqui, and Lieuts. Jeffers and Morton, and Dr. Evans, the geologist, are submitted. "These reports show that the harbors on both sides of the Isthmus of Chiriqui are unsurpassed; that in the opinion of Lieut. Morton it is entirely practicable to connect the harbors by a line of railroad adapted to commercial purposes, and that the coal found there is of excellent quality, and the supply inexhaustible." Complete reports from these officers will be transmitted to Congress at an early day. The Department cannot withhold from them its highest commendation for the zeal and energy with which they have executed their respective duties.

The explorations of the Parana and tributaries of the Paraguay have probably been completed. Some of the officers have already returned, and it is expected the men will return in the *Dolphin*.

An appropriation of $11,672 is asked to complete and engrave Charts of the Bhering Straits Expedition in the course of preparation by Commander Rodgers; and it is recommended that those of the expedition, whilst under Capt. Ringgold, be also published. That officer was assigned to the special duty in 1859, of preparing the results of the work conducted under his command, but Congress has yet made no provision for their publication. The sum of $7,700 is asked for that purpose.

The progress of the work under Lieut. Gillis during the past year has been most satisfactory. A revision of the observations of this expedition, which has been a work of much labor and of great care, establishes the fact, that Valparaiso, and probably the whole coast of Chili (as laid down on the best charts, those of the British Admiralty), are 4 4-5 miles too far to the west, an error of much importance to navigators. The fourth volume will be ready for the press this winter, and the fifth at the close of next autumn, and the work will be completed.

The survey of the route between California and China was suddenly interrupted by the loss of the surveying vessel *Fenimore Cooper*. Lieut. Brooks returned to San Francisco in the Japanese war-steamer *Kandinmarrah*, at the request of that Government, to aid in navigating the vessel across the Pacific. In July he began to prepare for publication the results of the survey, and is proceeding most satisfactorily.

The report closes with a summary of naval estimates, appropriations and expenditures. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount to $17,313,504 61, viz.:

For the Navy proper	$10,163,477 00
For the Marine Corps	567,579 05
All other objects	582,856 96

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Stuart, the Alleged Adulterer, on the Witness Stand—He Positively and Solemnly Denies Criminal Intimacy with Mrs. Burch—Interesting Scene in Court—The Meeting of Stuart and Mrs. Burch, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Naperville, Ill., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

To-day has been the most interesting of the eleven thus far devoted to the Burch trial. This afternoon has been given entirely to the evidence of David Stuart, the alleged seducer of Mrs. Burch, and all admit that he has passed the ordeal triumphantly. He came into Court in an evidently nervous state of feeling, his manner was wandering and excited, his eye restless, and his motions generally uneasy; but before he departed he resumed his wonted self-possession, his graceful bearing and polished manner, and left the stand with the triumphant air of victorious virtue.

Mr. Stuart is about forty-five years of age, with silvery locks, and a bushy beard of greyish hue; height about five feet ten, weight about 180 pounds: shoulders broad, form erect and manly, movements easy and graceful, and general appearance that of a man of excellent acquaintance with the world—and with himself. To me, his personal appearance seemed a cross between Dr. Augustus Rawlings and Mr. Tracy, the eminently benevolent Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house,—and by this I do not mean any disparagement of either of the gentlemen named. His high cheek bones, or overhanging brows, seem to imbed his keen eye—but his glance has none of the snakish look of most deep sunken eyes—with a firmly set mouth and classic nose, his features present a determined front that somewhat belies the sweet tones of his musical voice—such a persuasive, convincing voice, that one could hardly wonder that Mrs. Burch, Miss Fannie Burch, and Miss Spaulding should have pronounced him "fascinating"—he has the voice of the charmer. His prominent legal position—his known reputation for eloquence as a pleader at the Bar—his Congressional experience, (although unfortunately terminated by his vote for the Nebraska bill,) and his extensive intercourse with men of mark, have given him an effective address that excellent conversational powers in no way impair. A perfect gentleman in manners, educated, cultivated, good-natured and polite, he would seem, to the most superficial observer, to be well calculated to win the affections of an appreciative woman.

Mr. Stuart's eye kept wandering towards the door where Mrs. Burch was soon to enter, and when she did enter he rose to make room for her to pass, bowing lowly as he did so. Mrs. Burch met him with a glance of recognition. I thought I could detect a shade of embarrassment in both. She passed on to her accustomed seat, and he resumed his uneasy position,—toying with his watch-chain, stroking his beard, and otherwise nervously behaving himself. It was a scene of interest—the alleged adulterer and adulteress, within a few feet of the alleged injured husband, about to be confronted. And when Mr. Beckwith, with his usual imperturbability, said, "Mr. Stuart will take the stand," the crowded room seemed held in breathless suspense. Every eye watched him as he took the oath, and then turned to give his testimony, facing Mrs. Burch, who sat only fifteen feet distant.

For four hours Mr. Stuart answered the interrogatories as to his intimacy with the Burch family, explaining all the incidents that had been alluded to by other witnesses, minutely detailing the circumstances of his *alibis* on the days specifically mentioned in the confession of Mrs. Burch, as having been the occasions of his criminal intercourse. The only tremor in his voice was when he was asked the direct question as to whether he had been guilty of the crime charged, and then there was a sublime grace in the manner in which he raised his hand and upturned his face, replying: "*Never! Never! So help me God, nor any act that ever approached anything like it.* This he uttered with a solemnity and impressiveness that commanded universal silence.

His dignified and polished bearing throughout the whole examination, his chaste language, earnest manner, plausible explanations, and apparently spontaneous as well as prompt answers to all questions, seemed to impress all, while the solemnity of his allusions to the sickness of Mrs. Burch's brother, and her devotion to him until death, drew tears from many a manly eye. It was at this point in his testimony only that Mrs. Burch withdrew from him her earnest gaze, and then her eyes were suffused with tears—tears that were with difficulty suppressed when questions were asked involving her honor or her shame.

The testimony is subjoined.

ELEVENTH DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the Court, after some preliminary conversation between Counsel, Mr. Beckwith said, "Mr. Stuart will take the stand." There was a general stir, and all eyes were fastened on Stuart as he made his way to the position assigned to witness, and held up his hand to be sworn in the usual form, by the Clerk, Mr. Gloss:

"You do solemnly swear by the everliving God, that the evidence you shall give in the case now on hearing before the Court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—so help you God."

Mr. Stuart assumed an easy position, resting his arm on the Judge's bench, and stroking his beard, when quiet had been restored, he testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Beckwith.—My name is David Stuart; I reside in Chicago; have resided there since the early Spring of 1856—the Winter of 1856, previously lived in Detroit, Michigan, since 1835; I am a lawyer; my office was opened from January 20, 1856; I did not go to Chicago to live until the Spring; when I first came to Chicago I was associated in business with John M. Douglas; that partnership continued until sometime in 1857; we were together the solicitors of the Illinois Central Road; Mr. Douglas withdrew, and I continued in the service of the Road ever since; my first office was, I think, No. 91 or 92 Dearborn-street, from the first of September, 1859 we took an office in George Smith's building; Mr. Douglas had an office and has still, at the Illinois Central Railroad depôt.

Q.—Do you recollect of Mrs. Burch's ever visiting your office for any purpose? A.—Never, Sir, in my life, under any pretence whatever; I first became acquainted with Mrs. Burch in the Spring of 1856, upon the occasion of a public party given by Mr. Walker; I came to Chicago upon the inducement of being the solicitor of the Illinois Central Road; I was introduced to Mr. Walker and had occasion to defend him; immediately after that he gave a large party, and it was there that I was introduced to Mrs Burch.

Q.—By whom were you introduced to Mrs. Burch? A.—By her husband, Sir, at my own solicitation; I had known Mr. Burch, but not personally, before my arrival at Chicago; I do not recollect of the manner of my introduction to Mrs. Burch; he was an old acquaintance and friend of my father; Mr. Burch has been a stockholder of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road since; I do not know whether he was a stockholder at the time I was employed by the road; Mr. Burch's relations were intimate with the gentlemen who controlled that company, and I think it was through them that I became acquainted with Mr. Burch; when Mr. Burch introduced me to Mrs. Burch, I had known other members of the family—his sister; knowing Mrs. Burch by sight, and seeing her there. I asked her husband to introduce me; he introduced me as the son of Mr. Robert Stuart, his old friend; I think the next occasion of my seeing Mrs. Burch was perhaps in June or July, 1856; I was going East; Mrs. Burch, Mrs. Farnam and their children were on the steamboat; I introduced my family to them; they were going to Avon Springs; and having left my family to breakfast, I went with Mrs. Burch and Mrs Farman to the depôt; bought their tickets for them; the first I can remember of seeing Mrs. Burch next was either at Mr. Farnam's or Judge Dickey's party; the next occasion I saw Mrs Burch—I may have met her accidentally meanwhile—was on the occasion of a masquerade party at Rumsey's; I went with her and Mrs. Farnam; I recognized nobody until all were unmasked; a little past 9 or 10 o'clock I left the house; not enjoying the masquerade much, I stole out of the house and went to Mrs. Barnard's; I staid there from 10½ to 11 o'clock, and then went back to Rumsey's, and accompanied Mr. Burch, Mr. Joseph Turner and Mrs. Burch home; I was with Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Farnam mostly during the evening; I was a stranger in Chicago, and knew no one except Mrs. Kinsey there, except Mrs. Rumsey, to whom I was introduced; I cannot remember the exact time; I was at Springfield in the service of the Company during the session of the Legislature from within a few days after it commenced, till the session closed; there was a law passed at that session in which the Illinois Central Railroad was interested; the title of the law was "to amend the Charter of some company running through the lower part of the State;" it was in reference to the Murphysboro' Railroad Company; I was there at the approval of that bill and obtained a copy certified for the use of my Company; I think it was the 17th of February, 1857; I returned from Springfield at the close of the session; the law was put through on the eve of the session; have not the slightest idea of when the session closed; from the circumstances under which the bill passed, I judge it was at the heel of the session; it was February, 1857, when I returned; before the time of my return from Springfield, the only occasions I remember of calling at Mr. Burch's; their house was for a long time the only one in Chicago at which I called after I was sick at the Tremont House, the latter part of February until March; my wife and family came over to see me when I was convalescing; Dr. McVicar came to attend me; while I was sick a case in which I was counsel came up; you (Mr. Beckwith) were counsel on the other side; I was informed that the case was going on for trial; I sent for you, and you came to my room to tell me not to distress myself as the case was continued, (postponed:) at that time I had a very severe attack of bilious fever.

Q.—During your illness did Mrs. Burch ever come to your room? A.—Never, Sir, to my recollection; Mrs. Burch may have come to my room; she was very kind to me, and sent me delicacies through Mrs. Farnam; Mrs. Farnam and her husband used to come to see me; Mrs. Burch used to send me. I remember, little rolls and small pieces of butter stamped, and sweetmeats; Mrs. Burch never came to my room that I recollect; she may have come with Mr. and Mrs. Farnam.

Q.—Where you ever at Mrs. Burch's when a clock was unpacked? A.—No, Sir; after my recovery, when on a visit to Mrs. Burch, she showed me the clock, and two ornaments, on the back parlor table; I cannot say whether Mr. Burch was at home; he was not present that I remember, have not the slightest idea whether he was in town; I recollect meeting Mrs. Burch at Mrs. Farnam's parlor, at the Tremont House; I could not have been here at Mrs. Farnam's charity party—I was not in Chicago at the time; Mrs. Stuart came to Chicago when I was convalescing; she was here a few days; I was accustomed to go back and forth, as my coming here was a matter of experiment; I determined to have my family come here, and to take a house; that Fall Mrs. Stuart, after spending a few days in Chicago, went East, and spent the Winter there; I took a house in Chicago upon her return in May, 1858.

Q.—What were your relations with Mr. Burch during the Summer and Fall of 1857? A.—They were intimate and familiar; I never regarded them otherwise; I have done business for him; I supposed myself to be his general attorney; I think that relation commenced with the first business I had after I got to Chicago; I had long done the business of the house of I. H. Burch & Co.; for a long time previous to the panic; during the panic I had constant and frequent consultations with Mr. Burch at that time; I could state a great many times, if you could mention the circumstances to direct my attention to them; I was in the habit of visiting Mr. Burch's house frequently; it was almost like home to me; it was about the only house in Chicago where I was intimate; I used to dine there and take tea there, and go in almost as I would have gone into my own sister's house; I was the most intimate visitor of the family—no, not their most intimate, but more intimate than anybody else except Mr. Farnam. I never suspected that my visits were unacceptable; I never suspected it; I recollect of being there on one occasion when Mr. Farnam called; I don't know when it was; it was one evening when Mrs. Burch was very ailing; she complained of being unwell, as I remember she was in undress—in *dishabille*—not dressed to receive visitors; she had on her every-day dress; I was received; I did not think it strange; I never was refused there; I do not think I had been there half an hour when the door bell rang, and the servant looked in at the parlor door, and asked if Mrs. Burch would receive company. I said, "Say Mrs. Burch is engaged;" I was prompted to that because I was having a very agreeable conversation with Mrs. Burch—seeing her alone; at first I said to "Say Mrs. Burch was out;" then I think I said possibly, "Say engaged;" Mrs. Burch said, "You ought not to have told Margaret that story," and I said "Nonsense;" when the voice was heard at the door, Mrs. Burch said, "That is Mr. Farnam—I must not refuse him;" I said, "No, Madame;" when Mr. Farnam was gone, Mrs. Burch told Margaret she was sorry she had refused Mr. Farnam, and I said "No matter Margaret;" *I was not in the house half an hour that night*; she was ill and went to bed I suppose: I went off and did not obtrude myself; she was not well.

Q.—Do you recollect where you were on the 14th day of October, 1857, (one of the dates of the alleged visits to Mrs. Burch.) A.—Distinctly: I know it was the 14th of October, because I have subsequently arrived at sources of information as to the day, and I remember all the circumstances that transpired; I was in the Federal Court in the forenoon; I know why I was there, because I have since ascertained what transpired then; I remember all the other circumstances of the day; there was a cause in which I felt interested to be moved on the case of the Government against Asa, and I staid there until the matter was disposed of; I went out of there with Mr. Carpenter, or met him at the foot of the stairs; we took a walk, we went up to where the county fair was held; I was with Carpenter two or three hours, when we got back we hurried, because I was afraid that I would be late to fulfill an engagement that evening; when we got to the Tremont we met Ben. Bradley and Hugh Maher, in the Rotunda; I left these gentlemen standing talking together, and went up to Mr. Douglas' room; was there three-quarters of an hour before dinner was served; I dined with Mr. Douglas; John Brougham, the actor, and Dr. Egan were there; I asked Mrs. Douglas to go to the theatre that evening; and she went with me—we occupied a private box—to see Mr. Brougham act; we dined the next day, upon her invitation; Mr. Brougham was there; she said to me, "Shall we go again to-night?" I said, "Yes; if you like;" she took out a five-dollar bill and gave it to the servant to get tickets; he returned with them in ten or fifteen minutes, and I accompanied her to the theatre that night; on Wednesday evening several gentlemen came into the box; Mr. Caulfield was one, and he walked home with Mr. Douglas behind me; we went up into their room and staid there half or three-quarters of an hour; John Brougham came in that evening; I did not leave the theatre during the evening, *I did not see Mrs. Burch on that day anywhere*; I cannot recollect as to the morning—before I went to the office—think I may have seen her; was accustomed to see her constantly in the street; I know I did not have an interview with Mrs. Burch that day; I was at the Court before ladies were accustomed to be abroad; I went to the United States Court, I think, during the morning session; the Court convened about ten.

Q.—Now, Sir, I ask you, *did you on that day, or at any other time, have any criminal intercourse with Mrs. Burch?* A.—(Solemnly)—*Never, so help me God, never on earth—nor any act* THAT EVER APPROACHED ANYTHING LIKE IT; usually when I went to that theatre I took a private box, but when I took seats in the theatre I bought them at the ——

At this point the examination was interrupted for the purpose of having the files of the Chicago *Times* identified.

Examination resumed—On the evening of the 14th of October "Pocahontas" was performed; Mr. Brougham is the reputed author; they played "The Gentleman from Ireland," and I think "Box and Cox."

Mr. Beckwith here exhibited the file of the Chicago *Times*, and proposed to question the witness as to his recollection of certain events that transpired on that day. While the lawyers and Court were discussing whether the witness should look at it, Stuart coolly took the book, laid it out on the Judge's desk, and, adjusting his spectacles, quietly looked over the papers.

Examination resumed—I do not recollect of purchasing tickets at the Tremont House on the 23d of December, 1857; the evening Mr. Farnam called at Mrs. Burch's house, I could not have remained over three-quarters of an hour or an hour; I met Mr. Burch the very next day after that; I had been instrumental in telling the servant not to admit Mr. Farnam, who was a favored guest; and I saw it annoyed Mrs. Burch; I told Mr. Burch to tell Mr. Farnam that I had told the girl to say she was not in; I met her walking with Mr. Farnam, and kept my eye on her until she parted from him; I then went in pursuit of her and caught up; I asked her if she had told Mr. Farnam and if he was offended; she said she had and that he was not; that she had explained the matter to him; the first I recollect of seeing Mr. Burch after that was upon Christmas day; I remember a that time the buggy broke as I was getting out, and let me down, getting my clothes dirty; I remember when Mr. Burch came home he brought a pair of rubber shoes; Mr. Burrill accompanied me to the house on Christmas day; I think Mr. Horace Turner was there; I gave Mrs. Burch a book; it was either a Munich or Dresden gallery of paintings; I recollect a conversation with Mr. Burrill about an alleged discovery by Miss Spaulding of me with my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I have read the testimony of Mary Spaulding as to my having been surprised by her while in the act of having my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I have no recollection of anything that transpired between Mrs. Burch and myself upon which Miss Spaulding could base such a story; I have things to explain which I can do to justify myself and this lady; when Mr. Burrill related the conversation to me I told him it was a base fabrication, without any foundation in the world; that caused a cessation of my visits; I was unwilling that this lady should have her name associated with mine in that manner—especially as to a guest in her house; I did not visit the house from the Spring of 1857 until 1859; last Fall I met Mrs. Burch in the street; she informed me that Burrill had told her that Mary Spaulding had told him that she surprised me in the room with my arm around her waist; I was very much surprised that Mrs. Burch knew this; I had never mentioned it to her; I told her that Burrill told me two years ago, and that I had told him that it was a base fabrication; that there was not a syllable of truth in it—no foundation in it whatever; that I could not conceive that this lady could have made such a statement about Mrs Burch and myself, when I had always treated her with the greatest consideration; Mrs. Burch told me then that the story was not without some foundation; I asked her how? she asked me if I did not recollect the circumstance; she then told me that upon one occasion, not as it has been stated, but when I was trying to get a port-monnaie or reticule from her, or something of that sort—Miss Spaulding opened the door and came in, and then she thought she had a surprised expression of face, and Mrs. Burch remembered that after I had left, and they had gone up stairs, she had talked with Miss Spaulding and explained it to her, and that Miss Spaulding had seemed satisfied, and she thought she would not have said such a thing; I did say at that time that I thought Miss Spaulding was no friend of Mrs. Burch; I said some other things with reference to Miss Spaulding; I felt that it was exceedingly ungenerous from her towards Mrs. Burch and myself; I heard no more about this; heard no more until Nov. 28, 1859, the day that the verdict was rendered in the Bates case; that was on Monday; Mrs. Burch was there with some other ladies and her husband; in a casual conversation with Mrs. Burch I thought she was reserved and displeased in her manner; I asked her if she was well; she said, "I have something for you;" I said, "give it me;" she said, "no, nothing, I will before I go;" going out of the house, on the stairs (the lower stairs,) I walked at the side of Mrs. Burch, and she handed me the note which I put in my pocket; I did not read it until I got home; there was no secrecy about her giving it—no turning aside; she slipped it into my hand; she did not do it so as to attract the attention of anybody; it was quietly handed to me, so that people would not observe it; I cannot say, except that it was handed to me in that way; after I had read it I felt that the note concerned Mr. Burrill as well as myself; I sought several opportunities during the evening to show the letter to him, but as there were too many persons about, I left the letter with him, and he returned it to me the next morning at my office; I told him not to show it to Mr. Burch, although I thought it was but right that I should show it to him, as it concerned him as well as it did me; (letter shown;) that is a copy of the letter; I first saw it when I heard of the difficulty with Mr. Burch's family; I heard of that on Saturday night.

Mr. Beckwith proposed to read the copy of the letter.

Mr. Miller objected.

The Court admitted the letter.

Mr. Beckwith read the letter which upbraids Stuart and Burrill as having formed a plot to ruin her, (Mrs. Burch.) The theory of the defence is, that no guilty woman could have written such a letter. It is as follows:

MRS. BURCH TO DAVID STUART.

I could not believe that what Mr. B. told me Miss S. had said, was true, and I could not rest till I had satisfied my own mind, for it seemed to me impossible that, after all my kindness she could be false to me. I have received a letter from her, from which it appears that *she* never said any such thing. She says: "I said to Mrs. Isaac, you do wrong to be carrying messages from Mrs. B. to Mr. S.—you ought not to do so," at which he smiled, as I made no reply."

Mr. Stuart sometimes repeated to me expressions which *he* says you had asked, which were of a flattering and complimentary character, and which I then supposed were sincere. I did not *then* know nor suspect that you had said them with the intention or expectation of having them repeated to me, but my eyes are now open. I can now see that I was intended to be made the victim of a plot too shocking to mention, and that Mr. Burch, whom I supposed to be my friend, was in real ty assisting you in your plans. Again she says: "At another time I said to him, 'Isaac, how would you like your wife to be writing notes to a gentleman, and carrying on such an affair with him? What would you do?' To which he replied, 'I would shoot him like a dog.'"

This is the language of a man whom I believed to be a friend I could trust, but who now seems to me to have been conceiving with you to accomplish my ruin. I cannot tell you how it has shocked and distressed me, thus to be a recipient of such shocking information

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Macbeth.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Husband.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Pythian—Whirligig Hall Boys—Color Guard.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Complimentary Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rose Eytinge—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

BRYANT & CAMPBELL'S, Nible's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CASTLE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Düsseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President's Message was delivered to both Houses of Congress yesterday at noon, and we print the document in full elsewhere. In the House, after the reading of the Message had been concluded, Mr. Sherman moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, however, desiring to present a resolution, the motion was withdrawn, and the resolution read. It provided that so much of the Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a Special Committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time. Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, moved an amendment, rehearsing the causes of difficulty, and proposing that the Committee be instructed to report by bill or by amendment to the Constitution, and more particularly as to whether any further legislation be necessary to insure a more prompt compliance with that provision of the Constitution relating to the rendition of fugitives from service or labor. Mr. Boteler, however, declined to accept Mr. McClernand's amendment, and also one offered by Mr. Sherman, proposing that the Committee be limited to fifteen. At the suggestion of several members Mr. Boteler modified his resolution by striking out the words "with leave to report at any time;" after which Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, proposed an amendment, which was also rejected, pledging the members to sustain the Union at all hazards. The ground of objection to this resolution was that Mr. Boteler's resolution was distinctively before the House. After various other suggestions, none of which were thought available, a vote was taken on Mr. Boteler's proposition, and it was adopted, 145 to 38. Before the vote was announced, a number of Southern members, who had not voted, gave their reasons for declining, which were generally that their States had called Conventions to consider the same questions proposed to be discussed by the Committee, and that the people would decide them for themselves. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, went further, however, and declared that his State was out of the Confederacy, except as to the mere form, and that therefore her delegation took no interest in the question. The House did nothing else of importance, and adjourned at 3 o'clock. In the Senate, after the reading of the Message, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in moving its publication, opened the discussion upon the disunion question, and expressed strong secession views. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, followed him in a strong Union speech. The remarks of both gentlemen are given in full elsewhere. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

There is not much new from the South relative to the Secession movement. A dispatch from Alabama states that the disunion feeling is rapidly gaining ground, and that one-half the counties will be represented fully by disunion delegates. The Grand Jury of the Federal Court in Montgomery, before adjourning, presented the Union as a nuisance. From Charleston, S. C., we learn that the moderate tone of the President's Message has taken the people by surprise—they expected him to talk more of coercion.

The collection of Republican politicians in Albany yesterday was very large, called together by the meeting of the Presidential electors and the Republican State Committee at the same time. The electors assembled and organized at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, choosing Ex-Gov. King President. The College then adjourned until this morning, when the vote of the State will be officially declared. The State Committee met in the evening, and adopted a series of resolutions reaffirming the position of the Republican Party. The Committee will meet again this morning.

The election passed off yesterday very quietly—the day was stormy and the vote was very light. Of the Aldermen elected five are Democrats and four are Republicans, so that the new Board will stand thirteen Democrats to four Republicans. Of the Councilmen elected it is impossible to speak, at the hour our first edition goes to press. The new Board of School Commissioners will probably stand about the same as the present Board.

Our special report to-day of the proceedings of the Burch trial, includes a detailed statement of the testimony of David Stuart, the most interesting and important of the evidence thus far submitted to the jury. Mr. Stuart, it will be seen, gives the most solemn and emphatic denial to the principal charges in this case, so far as he is concerned, and he supports this denial by very clear and explicit statements of the circumstances of the case. As might naturally be expected this testimony produced a very decided effect upon the spectators, and will unquestionably have great weight with the jury. This protracted and most remarkable trial is drawing to a close, and its result will be looked for with general interest.

The Stock Market opened weak yesterday, but without much business being done before the receipt of the President's Message, after which prices were lower, closing 75 for New-York Central, 60 for Missouri's. The demand for Money at Bank was larger than on previous Discount day at the leading Banks. Exchange closed dull for the *Africa*, 109@109½.

Business was generally spiritless. Lower prices were accepted for Flour and Corn, yet transactions were restricted. The principal holders of Wheat were reluctant to make any further important concessions to buyers; and light sales were effected. Cotton, Sugars, Molasses, Provisions, Tallow, Tobacco, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Oils and Spices were inactive. The public sale of Rio Coffee passed off tamely, and at reduced figures. Rice was in demand. Whisky was plenty and cheaper. Rates on freight were firmer.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was fully supplied with beeves yesterday, but the greater portion of them were of inferior quality. The storm of snow and rain was unfavorable to trade, but sellers manifested a strong disposition to get rid of their cattle, and a fair proportion of the 4,000 offered were disposed of generally at rather lower rates than obtained last Tuesday. Except in one or two instances, 9c. ₩ lb. was the top price for very good, but not extra cattle; 8c. for fair, and 7c. down to 5½c. for poor and common sorts. Dealers were disposed to call it a very hard market for ordinary stock, and the prospect for to-day does not look flattering for owners. Poultry is abundant and too cheap to please cattle owners.

Suppression of the John Brown Meeting in Boston.—The solid men of Boston have taken a very likely way to give importance to a mere handful of fanatics who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by notoriety, no matter how procured or at what cost of personal humiliation. The few foolish white and colored men who sought to air their eloquence on last Monday in the Tremont Temple, must feel exceedingly flattered by the immense fuss and excitement which attended their attempted demonstration. They would have wilted into perfect collapse under the severe regimen of being let alone; but the misguided conservative enthusiasm of the Trimontane City has been betrayed into conferring on the actors in this ridiculous farce a semblance of that crown of martyrdom to which all such characters aspire as a stock-in-trade for future operations. The homœopathic regimen of being severely let alone has, in all countries and ages, been found the most efficacious for the cure of fanatical eruptions; while the heroic or allopathic treatment of suppression by force has everywhere evinced a tendency to inflame the disordered condition of the body politic, and produce more dangerous and acute symptoms at some future time.

The President on the Crisis.

The country has now the benefit of Mr. Buchanan's advice on the political crisis. The Message is out, and discusses the subject at length. The document will scarcely reward the anxiety which has awaited its appearance. There are many things in it which are true, and some which are new; but its true things are not new, nor are its new things true. It is probably the most elaborate effort Mr. Buchanan has ever made to appear bold without taking any risks, and firm without the necessity of proving his firmness. It is possible that it may tranquillize the country, but if so, the disturbance of the public peace is much less serious than has generally been supposed.

True to his partisanship, if true to nothing else, Mr. Buchanan attributes the entire responsibility for existing public evils to the Northern States,—and it is they alone who are to make sacrifices of position and principle for their removal. The immediate peril, Mr. Buchanan says, arises not from refusals to surrender fugitive slaves, nor the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories,—but from the imminent danger of slave insurrections. There is no longer any feeling of security around the family altar;—and if this goes on much longer, the President wisely remarks, separation will be unavoidable. We suspect the people of the South will not thank Mr. Buchanan for this definition of their dangers. They deny the existence of any such state of things as he describes. Their slaves were never more contented or more loyal,—and they even declare their readiness to put arms in their hands to aid in repelling anticipated inroads of barbarians from the North. The fact, moreover, that all the great slave insurrections which have ever occurred, took place before the agitation of the Slavery question commenced, would indicate some flaw in the President's logic. With still more glaring injustice and want of truth, Mr. Buchanan charges the people of the North with seeking to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States,—saying that all the Slave States have ever desired is "to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way." It may suit the President's purposes thus to ignore the most conspicuous facts of our recent political history,—but it is scarcely becoming his position, or the character for fairness and truth which that position ought to imply.

The President is quite confident, in spite of all this, that disunion is not likely to take place just yet. The election of any man to the Presidency does not, in his judgment, afford any just cause for dissolution, nor should mere apprehensions of a contingent danger arising from his Administration, lead to such a result. The President must, from the very nature of his office, be conservative; nor is it probable in the present instance that Congress will enact any laws impairing the rights of the South in their slaves. Thus far no authority except that of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas has decided to slaveholders the right to take their "property" into the Territories,—and that Act will speedily be set aside by the action of the Supreme Court. The enactment of Personal Liberty bills by several of the States is declared to be a gross invasion of Southern rights; and the President expresses the belief that, "unless the State Legislatures repeal these unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments without unnecessary delay, *it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.*" We regret to find the preservation of the Union made thus absolutely dependent upon what we must consider a very remote contingency. We do not doubt the willingness of all the States concerned to abolish those laws, the moment the Fugitive Slave law shall be divested of those obnoxious and offensive features which provoked their enactment. Upon this view of the case, however, Mr. Buchanan does not think it worth his while to bestow the slightest attention. On the contrary, he presently recommends that, instead of being amended, the Fugitive Slave Law be incorporated into the Constitution.

Mr. Buchanan next comes to the great question of Secession:—and upon this subject, down to a certain point, his remarks are remarkably sound.

In the first place, he denies utterly the principle that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union at will. Such a position, he says, would render our Confederacy a mere rope of sand,—whereas it is, as he shows by a very clear and conclusive argument, a substantial Government,—perfect in all its forms, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the subjects to which its authority extends, and armed with force to execute its laws. The right of secession can only exist as the right of revolution.

In the next place, Mr. Buchanan recognizes the duty of the Executive to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed,—and "from this obligation," he says, "he cannot be absolved by any human power." But if it should become "impracticable" to do this,—through the "resignation of all the officers of the Government," as it is at this moment in South Carolina,—he does not see what he can do about it. He must apply to Congress for more power. And this brings him,

In the third place, to say that he does not think Congress has any right to give him that power! He finds no authority in the Constitution for Congress to "coerce" a State into remaining in the Union. The question fairly stated, he says, is:

"Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, *it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.* After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government."

It seems incredible that any man holding a high official position should put forth such an argument. It is not a question of war at all,—nor is it a question between the State and the Federal Government. It is simply a question of *obedience to the laws of Congress*,—and the obligation rests upon the individual citizens of the State. It is their duty to obey those laws, and the State has no authority to release them from such obedience, because the Federal Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared by the Constitution itself to be the supreme law of the land—"anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The Government has precisely the same power to enforce every law of Congress in South Carolina, that it has to enforce the Fugitive Slave law in Massachusetts. Mr. Buchanan does not invoke the war-making power in the one case—why should he in the other?

As to the wisdom of exercising this power of compulsion, that is quite another question, and depends upon a great variety of circumstances. We have no space for its discussion now. But the surrender of the power itself, or the denial of its existence, is simply an act of moral and official cowardice on the part of Mr. Buchanan, much more worthy of his character than of the position he holds.

The President suggests that an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution will settle this whole controversy, if only it can be so made as to include the following points:

"1. An express recognition of the *right of property in slaves* in the States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of *protecting this right in all the common Territories* throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of *the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law enacted for this purpose*, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void."

In other words the President thinks that the South will remain in the Union, if they can only secure constitutional guarantees for everything they claim. We think he is quite right. Possibly they will conclude to do so on somewhat lower terms.

The Message, in our judgment, is an incendiary document, and will tend still further to exasperate the sectional differences of the day. It backs up the most extravagant of the demands which have been made by the South,—indorses their menace of Disunion if those demands are not conceded,—and promises the seceding States that the power of the Federal Government shall not be used for their coercion. The entire North will be made doubly indignant by this flagrant dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive of the Nation, while the Disunionists of the South will be stimulated to fresh exertions in the work of ruin upon which they have embarked. The country has to struggle through three months more of this disgraceful imbecility and disloyalty to the Constitution.

Condition of the Treasury.

The fourth and last annual report of Mr. Cobb is by no means a cheery document. Its figures of the *past* fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, constitute, it must be confessed, the only relief to the otherwise discouraging exhibit and *present* despondent tone of our retiring Chancellor of the Exchequer. His estimates on the *future* of the revenue might be deemed sufficiently encouraging to his successor under the next Administration, were it not that, under the existing prospects of trade as pictured by the Secretary himself, they can scarcely be taken as even a respectable *guess* at the Ways and Means of even the next half year, much less for the fiscal year 1861, beginning July 1, 1861, for which the law requires him to present his estimates.

The exception in favor of the past fiscal year, however, is an important one for the credit and resources of the country, whatever its relation may be deemed to the immediate credit of the Department. An import trade of $362,000,000 and an export trade of $400,000,000 forcibly mark the rapid advance of our commercial power and prosperity; and almost equally gratifying is the additional fact that the ordinary reventies of $60,000,000 derived chiefly from the moderate impost levied upon this trade have sufficed to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government. The collateral operations of the Department in paying or renewing and funding the temporary debt in the shape of Treasury Bills which devolved upon it from the crisis of 1857, are also sufficiently creditable, up to the very recent date of Nov. 22, when a portion of the bidders for the five per cent. Stock then to be paid in, defaulted, and others were indulged thirty days in their negotiation because of the fallen credit of the Stock itself. The difficulty thus suddenly encountered has satisfied the Secretary that he can no longer depend upon the funding process, at five per cent., as authorized by the act of June last, and he therefore recommends a repeal of the remaining eleven millions of that authority, and the substitution of Treasury bills at such rate of interest as will command the money without fail. To do which, he suggests the extra specific pledge of the proceeds of the public lands to the redemption of these bills.

The necessity of immediate and temporary relief in this or some other practical shape is rendered the more imperious, because of the slender cash customs now being received by the Department. The customs altogether threaten to be rapidly reduced, while a large portion of the payments on this account are now being made in Treasury bills not yet due. The Secretary is pleased to calculate for himself and his successor on forty millions of customs for the nine months of the current fiscal year, to wit: from 1st October last to 30th June next. But it is quite palpable, from the tenor of his own text, that he rests no real dependence on the correctness or probability of this large figure. That neither he nor his successor or successors will realize it by ten millions appears, at present, but too certain. We may hope that the result may prove otherwise; but we confess that our own candid belief is that the existing panic, political as its origin was, but financial as its consequences are, has gone too far to save our Winter and Spring trade, domestic as well as foreign, from serious embarrassment, and a consequent curtailment in customs revenue, which must be counted by millions each month for the next six or seven months. And if this be so, and the system of Treasury bills be readopted by Congress as the best practical measure of immediate relief, Mr. Cobb will have left a legacy of these bills to his successor, much nearer twenty-five than ten or twelve millions. We need not say how little this is relieved by the estimates of the Secretary for 1862. He promises sixty millions for that year, in figures, but this promise becomes a mockery when we turn to the despondent tone of the report where the doubt of throwing off or overcoming our present political difficulties is more than implied.

Of the credit and security of the funded debt of the nation, at its present comparative moderate figure, the Secretary says little or nothing. The omission might have been supplied by referring, in a spirit of good faith and American pride, if not of hopeful patriotism, to the fact that the funded debt of the United States is but fifty-five millions, all told; less than a single year's expenses of this Government, and scarcely equal to three months' expenses of the English administration. And that come what may of our now powerful but agitated Union, *this debt will be paid to the last dollar.* The undisputed public domain of the Government, even if its resources utterly fail, by the disruption of the States, would be a sufficient pledge against all contingencies of failure.

We have deemed this document of sufficient moment to present it at length, on another page of the Times, and we refer our readers to its details and speculations, that they may make up their own judgment of its bearing.

The Civil War in New-Granada.

Every Isthmian steamer brings almost the same story from New-Granada. Month after month the same scenes are enacted and re-enacted there. Now the Government party have gained an advantage which is announced from official quarters, as a crowning victory; now their opponents are conquerors, and we are assured that the flight of President Ospina from the Federal capital may be expected within a week. Just at present our New-Granadian advices come to us filtered through revolutionary sources, and we hear of an "important victory", near Santa Martha. It appears, however, upon examination, that this important battle was nothing more than a row in which some two hundred men on either side were engaged. The Revolutionists say that one hundred and seventy-five of their opponents were killed and wounded, which would allow for the escape of thirty; but the very bloodless character of the generality of wars waged by Spanish Americans, and the partiality of the combatants for exaggeration, permit us to hope that the account of the massacre at Santa Martha has been somewhat overdrawn.

For the sake of peace and prosperity in New-Granada, it is greatly to be desired that a real battle will soon be fought, in which many of the leaders and a reasonable proportion of the rank and file will be slain. The report that Ospina and Mosquera were gathering to their respective standards all their adherents, in view of a decisive action, is one of the most hopeful signs that we have seen for many months past. The war in New-Granada is waged in behalf of no principle of civil or religious liberty, but it has been fanned into flame by the selfish ambition of political demagogues like Mosquera. The struggle has almost exhausted the resources of the country, and has greatly damaged its commerce, and, if it is prolonged, so ruinous a strife cannot fail to reduce New-Granada to the deplorable condition that Mexico now presents.

Every well-wisher of New-Granada must desire the overthrow and punishment of the faction that has been successful in keeping alive, for many months past, the horrors of civil war. Even when foreign mail steamships are accused of violating the principles of neutrality, and of lending their aid to the Government in the present emergency, we can hardly censure an intervention that is so strictly supporting the side of morality and justice. New-Granada is a perfectly free Republic, and any grievance can be remedied by a majority of the people at the ballot-box. Under these circumstances, there is no excuse for the conduct of Mosquera and his supporters, in raising the standard of rebellion against legitimate authority, nor can too severe a punishment overtake such reckless demagogues, who, from motives purely personal, have plunged their country into the miseries of civil war.

Mr. Buchanan's Style of Conciliation.—The President, it will be seen, proposes to engraft the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 into the Constitution, and make it part of the fundamental law of the land. At the same time he declares that unless the Personal Liberty bills are at once repealed, no human power can save the Union. We are sorry to hear it,—for his first recommendation is admirably calculated to render the repeal of those bills utterly impossible.

Mr. Buchanan must know very well that the harsh and unjust provisions of the Fugitive Slave law,—under which more than once free colored citizens of the North have been sent into slavery,—have afforded the pretext for these bills,—and in the view of tens of thousands of our citizens made them absolutely necessary. If those provisions could be modified,—if the law could be divested of its odious and repulsive features, without impairing its efficiency in the least,—there would not be the slightest difficulty in procuring the repeal of every one of the Personal Liberty laws, which give such serious offence to the Southern States. But without some such amendments, or at least some indication of a willingness to take them into serious consideration, it is idle to expect that the Northern States will sweep them from their statute books, merely at the beck and will of the South.

Mr. Buchanan's style of compromise is certainly peculiar. Instead of softening the Fugitive Slave law, in order to conciliate the North, he very coolly proposes to make that law, with all its defects and unjust provisions, part and parcel of the Constitution. He could not possibly have made any recommendation more certain to arouse the resentment of the North than this. And no severer blow could have been given to the rising spirit of compromise and conciliation, than it thus receives at the hands of the President.

The Message and Our Relations with China.—In that part of the President's Message which refers to China, it is stated that the claims of American citizens against the Celestial Government amounted to some $500,000—which included interest and other expenses on losses actually sustained—while the sum obtained in redress is about $700,000. The President suggests that the difference, or $200,000, which we appear to have obtained without right or title, should be appropriated to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested.

This, it seems to us, is a cool way of dealing with other people's money. If we have overdrawn our accounts with China the money should be returned to the source from which it was derived. We have no authority whatever to spend it in any charitable object, however interesting to John Chinaman we may believe that object to be. This is the more incumbent on us as, by the President's own showing, the Chinese Government has strictly observed its treaty stipulations with the United States, and, in all its relations with our Representatives, has displayed a faithfulness and moderation as honorable to the Emperor and his advisers as they have been advantageous to us.

Reports from the Departments.—The reports from the several Executive Departments have somewhat less interest than usual this year, on account of the overshadowing importance of political affairs. We publish a portion of them this morning, and shall give such a full synopsis of the others to-morrow as will put our readers in possession of their contents.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The President's Message Read in Congress.

What is Thought of the Document and its Contradictions.

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, Makes a Disunion Speech.

Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, Rebukes Him.

The House Refers the Message to a Special Committee of One from Each State.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Deplorable Condition of the National Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Senator Gwin, of California, took his seat in the Senate to-day. He seemed much depressed and crest-fallen. When his party sent to the President for aid, stating that there was danger that Douglas would carry the State, the President told Gwin that they were safe, and would carry the election handsomely; and, accordingly, he did not send the funds. Being badly beaten, Gwin is severely censured by his friends, and laughed at by his opponents. The opposition men from California are in high glee.

Throughout that portion of the Message relating to Slavery in the Territories, is seen the crafty hand of Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi. He is known to have been in communication with the President lately. Leading men say they know he is the originator of the President's proposition for a Slave code. This divided his party in the late canvass, and he knows a majority of the party are against his policy. He refuses to meet Douglas' proposition to bury animosities and meet on common compromise ground. Douglas and his friends, of course, repudiate the President's proposition, and cannot accede to it.

Davis and Clingman seem bent on driving off conservative men and preventing a compromise.

The riot in Boston has had its effect here. Although denounced as unlawful and disgraceful in the extreme, the Union men of the South use it freely as illustrative of the Anti-Abolition sentiment of the North. Every one, nearly, denounces the means employed by the rioters, but applaud the motive which prompted the act.

Riggs & Co., and other leading financial men, think the President's Message will act favorably upon stocks and finance. A rise in Government securities is expected to-morrow.

Hand-bills have been posted in some towns in Western Virginia offering a premium for the heads of Abolitionists.

Senator Crittenden's rebuke to Clingman's frivolous treatment of the disunion question is pronounced eloquent, and warmly applauded.

The announcement of a "Message from the President of the United States," although expected, seemed to startle the House of Representatives, and, without delay, its reading was commenced from the Clerk's desk, while the members seemed straining their sense of hearing to catch every word. Never was any document listened to with such marked attention before. Not an eye was turned from the reading Clerk; not a word or look passed between the members until the close of that portion relating to secession. Fortunately for the dignity of the occasion, no printed copies of the message were introduced on the floor until after the reading was concluded. The scene in the Senate in this respect was just the opposite. There, no one paid any attention to the reading from the desk; each examined and read his own copy.

The proposition foreshadowed in the Times was then brought forward by Mr. Boteler, to refer the message to a select Committee of one from each delegation, and it was sustained by a large majority—only the ultra men opposing it—those who desired to ignore the idea that the country was in peril. While the vote on this reference was being taken, all eyes were turned to the representatives from the cotton States. Those from South Carolina refused to vote; Alabama cast two votes only, and Mississippi one. Subsequently an effort made by these gentlemen to place on the journal their reason for not voting, created intense feeling, which Gen. Millson, of Virginia, and others, tried every means to arrest. Mr. Miles succeeded in saying that he declined voting because his State had no interest in the matter, she being no longer a member of the Union. Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, added that his State would be out on the 10th of January, and he had no interest in what was transpiring on the floor. A member from Arkansas just then inquired why they were there? If it was only to draw their pay? The storm being calmed, Gen. Davis, of Mississippi, made some sensible remarks, explaining why he had voted for the reference to a Special Committee, when Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, rose and insisted on presenting a ridiculous preamble and resolutions, little tending to harmonize. He was rebuked by an immediate adjournment of the House.

The Message is being riddled by cross fires from all parties—no one approving, and all condemning it in severe terms. Some of the conservative men say they admire its tone and temper, but regret its logical and legal contradictions. After stating the difficulties existing, and the law of the case, the Message proceeds: "The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation, to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution." Here Mr. Buchanan declares that Congress alone has the power to decide whether or not the laws can be so amended as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution, and then, in the next paragraph, he denies this power. "The question, fairly stated, is—has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred on Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other Department of the Federal Government."

The truth is, the Message is only laughed at by all parties. It raps them all over the knuckles, and than tries to pacify them. The Southern Senators are particularly severe in their criticisms, while the Democrats in the House only ridicule it. Its contradictions are attributed to the fact of several parties being engaged at different times in patching it up to suit all sides. In spite of this ridicule, however, the Union feeling is evidently gaining ground, and the Select Committee, it is confidently believed, will be able to produce a plan which will be successful in restoring quiet to all the States but South Carolina. The Union men are busily at work this evening, seeing and consulting with all the different delegations. Hon. Joshua R. Hill, of Georgia, tells me he feels confident that all will yet be well. The Virginia members also think all difficulties will be healed.

It is no longer to be disguised that the Treasury of the United States is already in such a condition, from the want of funds, that by direction of his superior in office, the Treasurer here is compelled to decline paying requisitions upon him for the Government's current expenses—paying at sight only such bills as must be so paid to insure the continued transaction of the public business, and withholding payment of the balance until the Treasury may have more means at command at the great centres of trade. We hear of very heavy amounts in the requisitions on various accounts thus held over at the Department, involving, among other things, non-payment of the wages of sailors. So, too, has the Treasurer been forced to decline according to the officers of Congress at this time, sufficient to liquidate the dues to members. The truth is the anticipation of secession, in diminishing the revenue most extraordinarily, has caused the Government thus temporarily to suspend the payment of much of what it owes, and could liquidate in ordinary times.

The President's message was telegraphed to New-Orleans to-day, and all received there by 1 P. M.

Severe comment is lavished on the *Constitution* office for its bad taste in publishing, on the same sheet with the President's Message, a list of what it terms "Abolition Nullification Laws."

Phelps and others from Missouri say that all depends upon the Border States as to the preservation of the remainder of the Union, if the Cotton States secede. The sentiment they think generally in favor of remaining with the North.

It is rumored that Millson, of Virginia, will be Chairman of the Committee of thirty-one appointed to-day. It is not positive, however. He is conservative, and if the report be true, it indicates the character of the Committee. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message is condemned by the extremists from both the North and the South, while conservative members, including those from the Border Slave States, approve, in the main, the general principles enunciated.

Among the arrivals to-night are the Representatives, Messrs. Crawford, of Georgia; Reagan, of Texas; Landrum, of Louisiana; and Barksdale, of Mississippi.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, will to-morrow again endeavor to introduce and obtain a vote on his Union resolution, read in the House to-day.

Advance copies of the President's message were sent as far South as Charleston, South Carolina.

The prevalent reports that troops have been sent to Fort Moultrie, are mere inventions. Such a movement is not contemplated.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report, makes no recommendation to increase the army.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates $68,468,869 for the expenditures of the fiscal year ending with June, 1862. The annual and permanent appropriations required for that period, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, $32,870,000.

To-day, as yesterday, the galleries of both Houses are filled, notwithstanding the snowy weather.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Attorney-General Black delivered a eulogy on the late Associate Justice Daniels. Chief Justice Taney made an appropriate response, and ordered the proceedings of the bar yesterday and those of to-day to be entered on the journal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Messrs. Gwin, Harlan, Johnson, of Tennessee, Thompson and Wilkinson appeared in their seats.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Mr. Bigler, of Penn., (Dem.) in behalf of the Committee to wait on the President, reported that it had performed its duty.

The President's Message was delivered by A. J. Glossbrenner, his Private Secretary.

The Message was read.

The reading of the Message was commenced at 12:10, and finished at 1:53. The attendance in the galleries was slim.

Mr. Clingman said—The last portion of the Message was eminently patriotic, and I agree with it in that it is not that a dangerous man may be elected. We know that may occur. But I assert that a President has been elected because he was known to be a dangerous man. He avowed the principle of what is known as the "irrepressible conflict," and avowed that it is the purpose of the North to make war in my section, and for that he is taken up. That declaration of war is dangerous because it has been indorsed by a majority of votes in the Free States. We have had the election, and the President very truly says, he may be powerless by reason of the opposition of Congress now. But that is only a temporary relief. Everybody knows that the majority which has borne the President elect to his position, will soon give him a majority here. Both the Senators from Indiana and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) would be beaten by the same majority if they had a chance to get at them. We know that the House of Representatives is divided, but not how long it can be so. We know that New-England has presented an unbroken front for the last two years, and does any one doubt but that the same vote can make a clean majority in both branches of Congress? And so you will have a sectional party ruling. And what is worse, it appears that a little more than two-thirds may control and determine the Government, and oppress, not only the South, but a minority at home. Now I take it for granted nobody foresaw this state of things when the Constitution was made, but under our present system, as everybody sees, there may be a sectional majority which represents, in fact, a minority of the people who may absolutely control the whole Government. I am free to say, if my section is to be placed in the position which Ireland sustained to Great Britain, I should think that furnished serious cause for alarm. And then, what is worse, we are under a Government of sectional combination, which does not respect its own rights, but whose one principle is hostility to the Southern States. It is that which has alarmed the country. But it is talked to us about these things being done under the Constitution, and we are advised that some of the States are inclined to be precipitate. I don't think so. Some of the Cotton States may be precipitate, but I say boldly that if occurrences which have taken place in this country for the last fifteen years, had been done by any foreign Power, we should have had war. Everybody knows if the property of Frenchmen had been taken by England, and that Government would not protect it, but should pass laws to prevent its protection and its return to the owner, there would have been war immediately. But we are in a worse condition. The Barbary States, when they used to send out their cruisers, were honorable and manly, compared to these proceedings in this country. And yet, in perfect safety, this system of legislation has been going on, and we have no redress. In regard to the State of South Carolina, I think she has shown commendable patience. Gentlemen say that these border States have the most reason to complain. But what has been the past history of the country? We all know that in 1850, when there was a great struggle going on to get a fair settlement, which would have placed the South in a fair position, the border States were the first to leave us in the struggle. They were the first to be satisfied with the Fugitive Slave Law. I do not mean to say that all of them did, for the Senators from Virginia were not satisfied so well. And again, last Winter, the State of South Carolina sent a Commissioner to Virginia. There was a great howl from the Press, North and South, of Unionism, and Virginia was called upon not to go into any of the South Carolina disunion schemes. I think it unfortunate that no action was taken then. Their position is like two persons who have received contempt, and one says that the other shall not go away, for then all the blows will fall upon him, and wants the other to stand by him. If any foreign Power had treated us so, we would have had war immediately. Gentlemen talk about the repeal of these laws, but I am free to say that such repeal would not be satisfactory to the State from which I came. I do

not see how any Southern man can make that proposition. And if gentlemen on the other side have anything to propose to the section from which I come, I would be pleased to hear it. We have, in North Carolina, only two irreconcilable parties. The absolute submission party is extremely small. And the two principal parties consist of those who are for waiting a few months to see if any new guarantees will be presented for safety. In my opinion, unless something of that kind is done, you will see most of the Southern States in motion at an early day. In my judgment, the wisest thing this Congress could do, would be to divide the public property fairly, and to apportion the public debt. I have fearful intimations of the suffering that will fall on the South should they secede. But my people are not terrified by any such ideas. They have been governed by strong attachment to the Union, and they have no fears for the future. We have more Territory than all the colonies had when they seceded from Great Britain, and better Territory, that will support a population of three hundred millions. We have four times as many people as the colonies had. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the war made upon them was beneficial to the industry of the State. I do not see why Northern gentlemen should wish to continue a connection on such terms. They say our institutions are a sin and disgrace. Well, if they should separate, their conscience will be free from all responsibility. They want a high tariff. They may put on 500 per cent. if they please, and nobody on our side will complain. It does seem to me if they are sincere in their views, they ought to welcome a separation. I do not exactly understand the Message as to the matter of collecting revenue. If I understand, the President does not think we have the right to coerce a State to remaining in the Union. But I can tell him that the most effective form of coercion would be the collecting of tariffs. And if it be the policy to collect revenue, I have no doubt some collision might occur. I hope there may be none. I should be very glad if that state of things might arise which would tend to harmony and peace. But if there is to be a separation, either of a part or the whole of the Slave States, I think it better for all parties that it should be done peaceably and quietly; and as far as I have any influence it will be done so. I will not undertake to say what my own State will do, but, in my opinion, the movement will not stop till they all go out. I give my own opinion, and I speak as frankly as I would to any gentleman by the fireside. My purpose is not so much to make a speech as to state what I think is the great difficulty. That is, that a man has been elected because he is hostile to us. It is that which alarms my people, and I am free to say now, as I have said, that if that election were not resisted either now or at some day not far distant, the Abolitionists will succeed in abolishing Slavery all over the South. As to the idea of waiting for overt acts, the Fugitive Slave law has been repealed already practically. I do not think this was the principle on which our Revolutionary fathers acted. I take it for granted that Mr. LINCOLN will not resort to any overt acts. I presume he would be conservative in his declarations, and I would attach just as much importance to those declarations as to those of a man who was trying to bridle and saddle a wild horse, and he would not think it advisable to apply the whip and spur till he was fairly in the saddle. I think it likely he would try to raise a fight between the people of the South. That is what they want. They want to get up a free debate, as the Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD) expressed it, in one of his speeches. But a Senator from Texas told me the other day that a great many of these free debaters were hanging from the trees of that country. I have no doubt they would run off a great many slaves from the border States, so as to make them Free States, and then, Sir, when the event act was struck, we should have a hard struggle. I say, therefore, that our policy is not to let this thing continue. That, I think, is the opinion of North Carolina. I think the party for immediate secession is gaining ground rapidly. It is idle for men to shut their eyes to consequences like this, if anything can be done to avert the evil while we have the power to do it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he regretted very much that the gentleman from North Carolina had thought it proper to be the first one to speak of disunion or secession. He had hoped they had all come fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and with a view to consider the evils which hang over our country, and especially those that threaten the existence of the Union. The gentleman had hardly uttered a sentiment that he did not firmly feel. But he had hoped for the preservation of the Union under which he had so long lived. He had hoped that the Union, which was the glory of our fathers, would not become the shame of their children. He did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but to express the hope that the example of the gentleman would not be followed, and that they would not allow themselves to be involved in any such discussion. They had better not have come at all, if they did not come with the intention to solemnly deliberate on the great questions thus thrust upon us. This Union was established by great sacrifices and it is worthy of great sacrifices and great concessions for its maintenance. And he trusted there was no Senator but was willing to yield and conciliate, and to compromise, in order to preserve the Union to the nation and to the country. He looked with dismay, and with something like despair, to the condition of this country when the Union is stricken down, and we shall be turned loose to speculate on the foundations of a new government. He looked abit with fear and trembling, which predisposed him to the most solemn consideration that he was capable of feeling, and to search out, if possible, some means for the reconciliation of the different sections and members of this Union, to see if we cannot again restore that harmony and fraternity that belong to the Union, which has given us so much blessing and prosperity. He hoped they should not have anything irritating or angry, when their duties required solemn deliberation and thought. He trusted they would not allow themselves to be involved in angry discussion now; that we should have no expressions to be detailed over and over again. Let us look to the future and the present only to see what can be done to avoid the evil and to lead to the adoption of good feeling in every portion of this House, and see if we cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the question. He would not now allude any further to any question of the Message, but as to the question of Mr. LINCOLN's election being cause for disunion, there is a great diversity of opinion. He did not believe there was a man in the State of Kentucky who was in favor of disunion. They were Union-loving men, and he believed such men were to be found in North Carolina, judging from the noble character of the State and her representatives here. She has always, with the noble firmness in her character, carried the olive branch in her hand, and he hoped the gentleman, on reconsideration, would unite with them, not doubting but that he had as true a respect for the country as any one.

Mr. CRITTENDEN approved the desire to preserve the Union. He would be sustained in what he said by a majority of the people of the State. North Carolina was the next to the last to come into the Union, but when the Union ceases to protect her, she'll bid the Union good bye.

Mr. PUGH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the usual number of copies of the Message be printed—10,000.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate adjourn. Carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Chaplain STOCKTON offered up a prayer that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented in the President's Message, and deliberately act on them in all righteousness and truth.

The Standing Committees of last year continue the same, with the following exceptions:

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, on Ways and Means, in place of Mr. Washburne, excused.

Mr. Keuty, on Public Buildings and Grounds, in place of Mr. McPherson, excused.

Mr. McPherson, on Naval Affairs, in place of Schwartz, deceased.

Mr. Barrett, on Public Lands, in place of Blair, not now a member of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had requested them to say that he would communicate his Message to the House, in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.)—That hour has already arrived.

After some unimportant proceedings, the Message was laid before the House, and read by Col. FORNEY the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be silent.

(The Message will be found in full in another part of this morning's TIMES.)

The Message having been read,

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The question of printing the usual number of copies, 10,000, will, of course, be referred to the Committee on Printing. Supposing there was no desire to debate to-day, he moved the previous question.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) had proposed to offer an amendment, but presuming the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. BOTELER,) had risen for a similar purpose, he would give way.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) expressed his thanks to Mr. COCHRANE, and Mr. SHERMAN having withdrawn his demand for the previous question, Mr. BOTELER offered the following, trusting it would meet the approbation of the House:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a Special Committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to move an amendment, and amid repeated calls it was read, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Annual Message as relates to the matters of grievance between the Slaveholding and Free States, and the proposal by Congress of amendments to the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the several States, and to the question of State secession from the Federal Union, be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of one from each State, to be appointed by the Speaker, and that such Committee be instructed to inquire and report by bill, or by proposition amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or otherwise, upon such subject, and particularly whether any further legislation or amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give prompt, certain and full effect to the last clause of the second section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution, concerning the return fugitives from service or labor.

Mr. BOTELER declined to accept Mr. MCCLERNAND's amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to Mr. BOTELER instead of a Select Committee of one from each State, that there be a Committee of fifteen.

Cries of "Oh, no."

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) raised a question of order with reference to the last part of Mr. BOTELER's resolution. A Committee could not report at any time without a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker decided the question was well taken.

Mr. BOCOCK, at the request of several friends, withdrew his objection.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) supposed Mr. BOTELER could accomplish his object by omitting the last clause of his resolution.

Messrs. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) and BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) renewed the objection.

Mr. BOTELER modified his resolution by striking out the words: "With leave to report at any time."

Mr. SHERMAN wished to offer an amendment, leaving the House to decide as to the mode of organizing the proposed Committee.

Mr. BOTELER replied, he had specially avoided saying how the Committee should be raised.

The Speaker said the rules provided that the Speaker shall appoint the Committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) offered an amendment, which was read for information.

Resolved, That we are unalterably and immovably attached to the Union of the States; that we recognize in the Union the primary cause of our present greatness and prosperity as a nation, and have as yet seen nothing, either in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, or from any other source, to justify its dissolution, and that we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to maintain it.

Objection was made, BOTELER's resolution being distinctively before the House.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) suggested that each Committeeman be selected by the State delegation.

Cries of "No, no," "That is contrary to the rules."

Mr. KUNKEL suggested, that instead of the words: "Perilous state of the country," Mr. BOTELER incorporate in his resolution the language contained in Mr. MCCLERNAND's proposition, so that the House might specifically know what is to be referred to the Committee.

The question was taken on agreeing to Mr. BOTELER's resolution as an amendment.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, said he declined voting on this question, because the Legislature of his State had called a Convention to consider the matter. He believed that the people would determine it for themselves.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, remarked that his reason for not voting was because his State had also called a Convention to decide as to her Federal relations, and did not want Congress to decide for her.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, said that his State had appointed some day in January for a Convention to take into consideration this very question. The people of Florida had decided to settle in a Convention the time, manner and mode of redress. It was for them, and they would settle this question in their sovereign capacity. It was not for him, therefore, to take any action here upon the subject. He was against all compromises now, as he was in times past.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, rose to a point of order. He said that while the question was pending, it was out of order to open a debate.

Mr. CLOPTON, of Alabama, declined to vote, because his State had called a Convention.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, said he did not rise to debate, but simply to say that for a similar reason as assigned, he declined voting for this proposition.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said that he would do all he could to accomplish great ends for this country, and as this resolution was directed to such a purpose he should vote for it.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, addressed the Chair.

The Speaker inquired: "Does the gentleman desire to vote?"

Mr. CURRY—No, Sir. I wish to say—

The Speaker interrupted him, saying objection has been made to debate.

Mr. CURRY—I was present when my name was called and—

Mr. MILLSON, at this point, objected to all discussion, because it was out of order.

Mr. CURRY, resuming his seat, remarked, "I never violate the rules of the House."

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, wished simply to say, that the President's Message has to be referred somewhere, and therefore he favored a Select Committee.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, said that the reason given by his colleague, Mr. CLOPTON, for not voting, was the same why he would not vote.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, remarked that the reasons assigned by his colleagues were not powerful enough for him, so he would hand in his vote in favor of the resolution. (Laughter.)

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, said that his State was out of the Confederacy, except as to the mere form, and therefore her delegation took no interest in this question. This remark was received with marked good humor.

Mr. PUGH, of Alabama, said that as his State was going to follow South Carolina the 10th of January, he would, like Mr. MILES, decline to vote.

The result on the adoption of Mr. BOTELER's resolution was announced. Yeas, 145; Nays, 38, namely:

YEAS.

ALABAMA.		NEW-YORK.	
Cobb, Dem.		Conkling, Rep.	
Houston, Dem.		Duell, Rep.	
ARKANSAS.		Ely, Rep.	
Rusk, Dem.		Frank, Rep.	
CONNECTICUT.		French, Rep.	
Ferry, Rep.		Graham, Rep.	
Woodruff, Rep.		Haskin, Dem.	
DELAWARE.		Hoard, Rep.	
Whitely, Dem.		Humphrey, Rep.	
GEORGIA.		Kenyon, Rep.	
Hardeman, Am.		Maclay, Dem.	
Hill, Am.		McKean, Rep.	
Love, Dem.		Palmer, Rep.	
INDIANA.		Reynolds, Dem.	
Colfax, Rep.		Sickles, Dem.	
Davis, Dem.		Spaulding, Rep.	
Dunn, Rep.		Spinner, Rep.	
English, Dem.		CALIFORNIA.	
Holman, Dem.		Burch, Dem.	
Kilgore, Rep.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Niblack, Dem.		Branch, Dem.	
Petit, Rep.		Gilmer, Am.	
Porter, Rep.		Leach, Am.	
ILLINOIS.		Smith, Am.	
Fouke, Dem.		Vance, Am.	
Logan, Dem.		Winslow, Dem.	
McClernand, Dem.		OHIO.	
Morris, Dem.		Allen, Dem.	
Robinson, Dem.		Corwin, Rep.	
IOWA.		Cox, Dem.	
Curtis, Rep.		Harley, Rep.	
Vandever, Rep.		Helmick, Rep.	
KENTUCKY.		Howard, Dem.	
Adams, Am.		Martin, Dem.	
Anderson, Am.		Pendleton, Rep.	
Bristow, Am.		Theaker, Rep.	
Brown, Dem.		Trimble, Rep.	
Burnett, Dem.		Vallandigham, Dem.	
Moore, Am.		OREGON.	
Peyton, Dem.		Stout, Dem.	
Stevenson, Dem.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
LOUISIANA.		Babbitt, Rep.	
Bouligny, Am.		Campbell, Rep.	
MAINE.		Covode, Rep.	
Foster, Rep.		Florence, Dem.	
Somes, Rep.		Hale, Rep.	
Washburn, Rep.		Hall, Rep.	
MARYLAND.		Junkin, Rep.	
Davis, Am.		Killinger, Rep.	
Harris, Am.		Longnecker, Rep.	
Hughes, Dem.		McPherson, Rep.	
Kunkel, Dem.		Moorhead, Rep.	
Stewart, Dem.		Morris, Ind.	
Webster, Am.		Stewart, Rep.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Verree, Rep.	
Adams, Rep.		Wood, Rep.	
Alley, Rep.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Delano, Rep.		Brayton, Rep.	
Eliot, Rep.		Robinson, Rep.	
Gooch, Rep.		TENNESSEE.	
Rice, Rep.		Avery, Dem.	
Thayer, Rep.		Etheridge, Dem.	
Train, Rep.		Hatton, Am.	
MICHIGAN.		Maynard, Am.	
Kellogg, Rep.		Nelson, Am.	
MINNESOTA.		Quarles, Am.	
Aldrich, Rep.		Stokes, Am.	
Winslow, Rep.		Thomas, Dem.	
MISSISSIPPI.		VERMONT.	
Davis, Dem.		Morrill, Rep.	
MISSOURI.		Royce, Rep.	
Anderson, Dem.		Walton, Rep.	
Barret, Dem.		VIRGINIA.	
Clark, Dem.		Boocock, Dem.	
Noell, Dem.		Botelor, Am.	
Phelps, Dem.		De Jarnette, Dem.	
NEW-JERSEY.		Edmundson, Dem.	
Adrain, Dem.		Harris, Dem.	
Nixon, Rep.		Jenkins, Dem.	
Riggs, Dem.		Leake, Dem.	
Stratton, Rep.		Martin, Dem.	
NEW-YORK.		Millson, Dem.	
Barr, Dem.		Pryor, Dem.	
Briggs, Am.		Smith, Dem.	
Carter, Rep.		WISCONSIN.	
Clark, Dem.		Larrabee, Dem.	
J. Cochrane, Dem.			

NAYS.

CONNECTICUT.		NEW-YORK.	
Burnham, Rep.		Pottle, Rep.	
Loomis, Rep.		Sedgwick, Rep.	
ILLINOIS.		Wells, Rep.	
Lovejoy, Rep.		OHIO.	
Washburne, Rep.		Ashley, Rep.	
INDIANA.		Bingham, Rep.	
Case, Rep.		Blake, Rep.	
MICHIGAN.		Carey, Rep.	
Kellogg, Rep.		Edgerton, Rep.	
Leach, Rep.		Howard, Dem.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Hutchins, Rep.	
Buffington, Rep.		Sherman, Rep.	
Burlingame, Rep.		Stanton, Rep.	
MAINE.		Tompkins, Rep.	
Morse, Rep.		Wade, Rep.	
Perry, Rep.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		Blair, Rep.	
Tappan, Rep.		Grow, Rep.	
NEW YORK.		Hickman, Dem.	
Beale, Rep.		McKnight, Rep.	
Fenton, Rep.		Stevens, Rep.	
Irvine, Rep.		WISCONSIN.	
Lee, Rep.		Potter, Rep.	
McKean, Rep.		Washburn, Rep.	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.	
Clopton, Dem.		Craig, Dem.	
Curry, Dem.		Woodson, Dem.	
Moore, Dem.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Pugh, Dem.		Edwards, Rep.	
Stallworth, Dem.		Marston, Rep.	
ARKANSAS.		NEW-YORK.	
Hindman, Dem.		Butterfield, Rep.	
CALIFORNIA.		C. B. Cochrane, Rep.	
Scott, Dem.		Maclay, Dem.	
FLORIDA.		Olin, Dem.	
Hawkins, Dem.		Reynolds, Dem.	
GEORGIA.		Van Wyck, Rep.	
Crawford, Dem.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Gartrell, Dem.		Craige, Dem.	
Jones, Dem.		Ruffin, Dem.	
Underwood, Dem.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
INDIANA.		Dimmick, Dem.	
Wilson, Rep.		Millward, Rep.	
ILLINOIS.		Montgomery, Dem.	
Farnsworth, Rep.		Scranton, Rep.	
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Simms, Dem.		Ashmore, Dem.	
LOUISIANA.		Bonham, Dem.	
Davison, Dem.		Boyce, Dem.	
Landman, Dem.		Keitt, Dem.	
Taylor, Dem.		McQueen, Dem.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Miles, Dem.	
Dawes, Rep.		TENNESSEE.	
MICHIGAN.		Brabson, Am.	
Waldron, Rep.		Wright, Dem.	
MINNESOTA.		VIRGINIA.	
Barksdale, Dem.		Claiborne, Dem.	
Lamar, Dem.		Garnett, Dem.	
McRae, Dem.		TEXAS.	
Singleton, Dem.		Hamilton, Dem.	
		Reagan, Dem.	

The House agreed to Mr. BOTELER's original motion, that the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and be printed, together with BOTELER's amendment thereto, viz.: That so much of it as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a Select Committee of one from each State.

No question was taken on any other proposition than the one above mentioned.

Mr. BOTELER wished to say one word. He knew it was the universal custom of the House for the Speaker to appoint as chairman the mover of a proposition for a Select Committee. He wished it understood, in justice to himself and the great objects he had in view, that he could not serve on the committee—he had no idea of it.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce his resolution (above printed,) as a separate and independent resolution.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, and others, strenuously objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MORRIS hoped the objections would be withdrawn, so as to come to a direct vote.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. PHELPS objected to its introduction, and moved an adjournment, which was carried, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The disunion movement is speedily but quietly progressing in Alabama. One-half of the counties will send secession delegates without opposition. In the others the fight will be confined to those who advocate secession with the Cotton States and those who are in favor of separate State action. The latter will be largely in the majority.

Despatches from Washington in regard to the position of Mr. CURRY, of this State, excited indignation among his friends here. His speech, delivered beiore leaving home for Washington, was a strong disunion harranguê.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Court of this City, before adjourning, presented the Union as a nuisance. Warm secession sermons will be delivered on Thanksgiving Day, both here and in Columbus.

The Breckinridge Electors are now here, and will cast their vote to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message was received here to-night, and its moderate tone surprised most people. It was supposed that the President would declare for coercion.

Since the purport of the Message has become known, many are in hopes that the separation will be peaceful.

The volunteer companies here who have old-fashioned arms, have ordered at their own expense Minnie muskets.

By Jan. 1 the State will be on a complete war footing.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message was received here this evening and created a great sensation, on account of the President's views and intentions regarding secession. It goes very much against the inclinations of the Disunionists, who aver that they ought to be allowed to secede peaceably if they can. Some are of the opinion that the President's instructions to the commander of Fort Moultrie will cause a great deal of trouble, and serious apprehensions are entertained in regard to it; but this is altogether an idle conjecture. Public opinion is not yet made up in regard to the matter. Conservatives consider the President's message a fine production.

I learn that Hon. J. M. Botts has written a long letter setting forth his scheme for settling the Slavery question. It is an entirely original scheme, and if adopted, will give satisfaction to both North and South. It is anxiously looked for by the public.

A grand mass meeting, irrespective of party, will take place next Thursday, at Lynchburg.

MEETING OF BANKERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 3.

A meeting of the bankers and merchants has been held to adopt means for the relief of the money market. The emission of special bills of credit was proposed.

An Artistic Soiree.

The laws may be silent amid the clash of arms, as CICERO professes, but the arts decidedly decline to be smothered in the chaos of politics. In the theatres, in our world of music, in our picture galleries, never was there more activity visible, audible, admirable than now. The painters especially are holding a high carnival; and one act of the opulent festival came off on Monday night, so new and brilliant that it deserves a special allusion.

Mr. HARDINGE, whose gallery at the University has for some time been growing alike in stature and in public favor, celebrated the making broad of his pictorial phylactery with a sort of artistic *soirie*, not before vouchsafed to the amateurs of New-York. He threw open his suites of rooms—each room in the graceful taste of its decorations a work of art itself—to a company of some three hundred visitors, comprising the best known connoisseurs of New-York. A charming concert, organized by Mrs. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, with the assistance of Mr. CONTESINI, Mr. MILLARD, and Mr. MILLS, the pianist, varied the pleasures of the eye with those of the ear, while a handsome supper rounded the aesthetic entertainments of the evening with emotions more universally appreciable, yet not for that perhaps less respectable, at the proper time and in the proper place.

Mr. HARDINGE's *locale*, as we have said, is itself a work of art; and no fairer setting could be asked for gems of the easel than these refined and *recherché* saloons, the rich tapestries and elaborate *boiseries* of which set off to excellent advantage the French, English and Flemish canvases, in which Mr. HARDINGE's collection is so rich. A strong picture of the latter school by STEVENS, "The Death of the Frondeur;" a "Swiss Mountain Scene," by CALAME, of Geneva; a "Highland Morning," by COOPER; a striking TURNER, "King Henry in State going to the Tower;" and a charming sketch by GALLAIT, were particularly noted and noticeable on these "eloquent walls." American Art, too, was represented by CHURCH in a picture from one of our late exhibitions. "A View on the Maddalena River," by GIGNOUX and HART, and by SCHUSSELE, of Philadelphia, who has painted for Mr. HARDINGE the first of an interesting series of pictures illustrative of the American novels of FENIMORE COOPER.

REV. MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN—Continued to attract large audiences to the end of the course. In view of the interest manifested in these delineations of the great women of history, Mr. LORD has decided to repeat the course. The first lecture, on "PAULA, the Woman of Friendship," will be given to-morrow evening.

Sudden Changes of Weather
are very trying to the health, and especially to the delicate. But in
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
is the remedy for them, as well as for the Ulcerated, the Bilious, and the Rheumatic. Remember, they take out from the blood the black and vitiated bile, out of which cancerous and other tumors are made. Their energetic use Cures Inflammations, and Prevents Fevers. They, in fact, enforce safely, but energetically the GREAT CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF PURGATION. HEADACHES and all pains vanish when they are used, because they purify the blood. Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and No. 294 Canal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
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Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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MARRIED.

HURD—VAN ALEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., SAMUEL HUTCHINS HURD and LUCIE, daughter of James J. Van Alen, Esq.

WILIE—CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Rev. ANDERSON M. WILIE, A. M., Assistant Minister of St. ANN's Church, to MARGARET P., eldest daughter of Henry A. Conklin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, GOULD, infant son of Thomas B. and Sarah H. Johnston, aged 4 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 366 Bowery, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BELLOWS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 2, Mrs. ANN H. BELLOWS, relict of John Bellows, formerly of Boston, Mass., in the 76th year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MCSPEDON.—In this City, on the evening of Monday, Dec. 3, THOMAS MCSPEDON, Sr., aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Bivington-st.

KNOBEL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 30, of diphtheria, CLEMENTINE, youngest daughter of Henry and Cornelia Knobel, aged 3 years and 8 months.

GOODRICH.—In Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 3, MARY ASHTON, wife of Charles C. Goodrich, and daughter of John Ashton, of Newton Centre, Mass.

Her remains will be removed to Hartford, Conn., for funeral ceremonies and burial.

GOODENOUGH.—In Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penn., on Friday, Nov. 30, GERTRUDE FIELD DEMAREST, eldest daughter of E. Goodenough, aged 24 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Samuel Demarest, Esq., No. 163 Elizabeth-st., New-York, and the remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

JONES.—In High Ridge, Conn., on Tuesday night, Nov. 27, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR R., only child of Cyrus D. and Julia O. Jones, aged 2 years and 27 days.

STANTON.—In New-Orleans, La., on Friday, Oct. 26, CHARLES H. STANTON, of Albany, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMESON.—At sea, on board the steamship *Star of the West*, on Sunday, Nov. 4, of lung congestion, JAMES S., son of Minard and Jane Baulsir, aged 21 years, 7 months and 19 days.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 104
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SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 104 Duane-st.

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WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 577, Dec. 4, 1860.
28, 34, 23, 31, 55, 51, 39, 75, 32, 38, 27, 24, 12.
Class No. 578, Dec. 4, 1860.
62, 2, 64, 44, 74, 8, 30, 11, 63, 65, 13, 70, 28.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 4, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.
CORRECTION.—In Delaware State Lottery, Class 576, drawn the 3d inst., the 13 h drawn number should have been 59 in place of 50, as erroneously printed in yesterday's edition, the mistake being made by the compositor.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
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CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.
Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.
It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.
It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 10 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 280 pounds of bread gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES.
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through

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THE

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. III. December, 1860.

CONTENTS.

I. LORD BACON.
II. AMERICAN FEMALE NOVELISTS.
III. CAMOENS AND HIS TRANSLATORS.
IV. ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS.
V. TENDENCIES IN MODERN THOUGHT.
VI. A GLANCE AT THE TURKISH EMPIRE.
VII. THE GREEK TRAGIC DRAMA—SOPHOCLES.
VIII. FRENCH ROMANCES AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
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Editor and Proprietor,
No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

READY TO-DAY,

An important work, which, having been several years in progress, is completed at an opportune time. It is the

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Three volumes, 696 to 784 pages each, with Steel Portraits.

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Mr. Parton has been several years engaged in the preparation of this work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research and investigation. The first volume of the Subscribers' Edition was issued a year since, the second was published last Spring, and the third and last is now completed. Of the first and second volumes the Press has spoken in the warmest commendation.

"Especially at this time, when the questions of nullification and secession are again considered, the history of Jackson's Administration is of peculiar interest.

"Next to Washington himself, Andrew Jackson is, perhaps, the most popular man that this country has produced. Sprung from the people, he had all those qualities which attach and dazzle the masses—warm friendships, a strong, clear sense of right and justice, and great personal courage, either to attack or defend. Accordingly, he early became an idol of the people, and the country where he lived is filled with incidents of his courage."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"Of no man can it be said, perhaps, with more propriety, that the history of his country is a part of his biography, than of Andrew Jackson. Born nine years before the Declaration of Independence; taking part at an extremely early age in the Revolutionary contest; the hero of our frontier engagements with the Indians, and defender of New-Orleans—the battle at which city virtually ended the war of 1812; long in the civil services, and twice elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people—no other single man can boast so distinguished, and at the same time, so long a public career. In his lifetime, though opposed by the bitterest party hostility, he was the most popular of American citizens. He sprang from a plebeian origin, and his interests and sympathies were always with the people. Almost all that relates to him is peculiar, extraordinary, and interesting."—*Amenia Times.*

"Mr. PARTON's characteristic merits are, says the *Southern Field and Fireside*, "A capacity for exhaustive research and lucid synthesis, combined with the liveliest vivacity, and most genial, captivating humor. He infuses into details intrinsically dull the fire of his own vivacity, and invests of importance and anecdotes entertaining in themselves, he adds a new force and significance. The genius of the *raconteur* united to a discriminating judgment; the power at once to generalize ably; and to combine judiciously; unfaltering industry, scholarly taste; and, to crown the whole, a spirit of courageous impartiality—these are the high and unusual endowments brought by Mr. PARTON to the preparation of his great work."

This "Life of Jackson" "possesses a degree of interest which can scarcely be overstated," says the New-York *World*. An opinion which the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most conservative of periodicals, fully indorses; for it pronounces it "A Life indeed, and before which the conventional and commonplace biographies of modern times sink into stupidity and insignificance. If we should write all we think concerning the merits of this first volume, we fear we should run the risk of being accused of imprudent enthusiasm." Of the second volume, the same journal says, that it even "surpasses the first in interest, as well as in the picturesque vigor of its style."

"One of the most readable books. Every page is alive. It is as romantic as a mediæval romance, and yet has the advantage of being true."—*Home Journal.* "A fresher, livelier account was never written of any hero by any author."—*Boston Advertiser.* "Of the biography of Jackson there will be but one opinion in the present or in the future. That it will be one of our standard historical books is indisputable."—*Boston Gazette.* "A volume of intense and permanent interest."—*New-York Observer.* "Mr. Parton is doing his work with an impartiality, copiousness, and fidelity and fascination of narration which will make it at once popular with the general reader, and satisfactory to the political student. The subject is full of romantic and picturesque incidents. * * * The narrative is flowing and charming. We confess having read the whole (one volume) at two prolonged sittings."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

That the public may comprehend
THIS GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
Is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost,
To show the exact reduction
At which they are offered:

RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 65c.
RICH SILKS, cost 85c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS, At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMONE CLOTHS, At 50 cents; cost 90 cents per yard.

Ladies can now replenish Their wardrobes With the latest styles of RICH DRESS GOODS At a cost of NOT MUCH LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.

Housekeepers will also find The same reduction On all the necessary articles For home consumption.

Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.

Also,
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy.
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
Also,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

310 BENSON'S. 310

FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

ISAAC HADDOCK,
NO. 205 GRAND-ST.,

Sells all descriptions of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods at lower prices than they are to be had in most other houses.

I. H. will have till after the Holidays a large variety of fancy articles (bought in the auction rooms) suitable for presents, which will be sold for about one-half the usual prices.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 683 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A large assortment in

COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, VEILS, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c.,

received per *Arago*, will be opened on

MONDAY, Dec. 3,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

GLOVES—GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English Hosiery, ladies', misses' and gents' Drawers and Vests; children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves; in silk's Merino and Knitted Shirts and Socks. N. B.—Zephyr Worsted, 12½ cents; Saxony Yarns, Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 23 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burston's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 350 Broadway, and at the school.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter Term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 330 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 18, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)
U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY (1860.)
E. H. WILCOX & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

Daily meeting from 9 to 12, and 1 to 4 o'clock. Calls and visits, morning or evening, to suit the parties. Registering and recording all orders in every department by a small percentage.

AS TEACHER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced teacher, who has some unoccupied time, desires employment as teacher in a school or a private family. He would take board as an equivalent for services. Most satisfactory reference as to character and ability can be given. Address KAPPA, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS SOME leisure hours, wishes to obtain a few pupils for private instruction in the Classics or English branches. Refers to President Woolsey, Prof. Thacher, and well-known gentlemen of this City. Address C. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English lady, as governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; no objection to go South or in the country; salary very moderate. Address E. FAWCETT, or call over Howes' confectionary store, 2d floor, corner 46th-st. and 7th-av.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A FRENCH boarding-school, an English resident teacher, to take charge of the discipline. Call at No. 119 Clinton-place, from 11 to 1, or from 4 to 7 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

235 GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY 235
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:

Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c. and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.

As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.

These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO. No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE ORDINATION OF MR. ELDRIDGE MIX.—By the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at the West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st., at 7½ o'clock. It is expected that the discourse will be delivered by Rev. Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D.

THE PARTY LAYING CLAIM TO THE ten-pin alleys stored on the premises No. 662 Broadway, are hereby notified that the same will be sold for the storage on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M., if the same is not paid and the alleys removed prior to specified time. ALLAN & LOWRIE.

LECTURES.

REV. JOHN LORD REPEATS HIS COURSE On *Representative Women* at Clinton Hall. These lectures on the great women of history have been so well attended that Mr. LORD will repeat them in Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS.

Lecture I., Dec. 6—*Paula, the Roman Matron.*
Lecture II., Dec. 10—*Philippa, the Woman of Chivalry.*
Lecture III., Dec. 13—*Elizabeth; Woman as a Sovereign.*
Lecture IV., Dec. 18—*Mme. de Maintenon, the Queen of Society.*
Lecture V., Dec. 20—*Mme. de Staël, the Literary Woman.*

Tickets for the course, $1. Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

CURRY AND RICE.—A LECTURE ON INDIA, By Mr. JAS. H. SIDDONS, at the new Lecture-room, No. 560 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

A pleasant residence in Orange, N. J., convenient to depôt, market and churches, valued at $15,000. The whole or any portion of which will be taken in good Southern business papers, or bonds of Southern States. Apply to SAULSBURY & HENRY, No. 99 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 25 acres; near to depôt; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, ONE or two first-class houses in the upper part of the City in exchange for an elegant country seat near New-York. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & HARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 138 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860. WILLIAM BINNS, } Assignees.
SAML. BATES, }

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $36 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 383 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment, is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or as regular waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work or general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting or general housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing, or sewing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 66 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; understands her business; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to wait on a lady and to sew, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and plain sewer; no objection to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; has reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be seen for two days at No. 170 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A WOMAN WANT to act as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine ironing and assist in washing in a small family. Call at No. 55 West 19th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do fine washing and take care of children, and do plain sewing; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 University-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INtelligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is a good fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl just landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; a good place preferred to high wages. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 69 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

AS COMPANION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO has for some years been in the capacity of housekeeper, seeks a reengagement, or as companion to a lady; would not object to take care of or instruct small children; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; would go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call, over Howe's confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; also, all kinds of pastry cooking, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking; all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 26 Delancey-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices and pastry; is a first-class cook and bread maker, in French and English; she has the best City references. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; perfectly capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No 3 6th-st., front basement; will assist in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; also has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A French woman as first-class cook; speaks the language, and understands French cooking; good City reference; has no objection to the housekeeping of a small family. Apply at No. 275 Mulberry-st., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry; has good City reference. Apply at No. 385 7th-av., corner 34th-st., up stairs, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, and all kinds of sweetmeats; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 89 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 33 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do plain sewing and make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as competent cook, or as laundress; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; is an excellent baker; satisfactory reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second flight of stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAdy wishes to procure situations for two servants, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; the best references can be given by both. Apply at No. 18 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamber-work and help with the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good plain cook; no objections to do housework; City reference. Apply at No. 52 Concord-st., Brooklyn—basement.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Protestant girls, situations together; one as first-class cook and to assist with washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress; both perfectly understand their business, have no objections to the country; have excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat, respectable young woman, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. No objection to chamberwork or general housework. Wages moderate. Will be found obliging, faithful and competent. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable German young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st. Ring the third bell.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERvants, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 52 University-place, at her present employer's.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two young women want the above situations; they are capable, clean and tidy, and willing to make themselves useful; have no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAUNDRESS WISHes a situation; she understands her business perfectly; no objection to the chamber-work, or chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 85 West 28th-st

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

VASES, BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
BOUQUET HOLDERS AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Executor, a large invoice of elegant bohemian papier-mache dressing-cases, fully fitted, papier-mache tables, Sheffield cutlery, razors, writing-desks, and other fancy goods. By order of

H. T. HEWIT Executor of
JOHN MARSDEN, Deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS,
JUST IMPORTED
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

On THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising an elegant and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz.:

HEDIG, ANTONNISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Meyn and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

25 shares City Fire Insurance Co..... $70 each
25 shares Mutual Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
20 shares Security Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co...$100 each

For account of whom it may concern.

$10,000 Louisiana Bonds of 1900
25 shares Equitable Insurance Company.
25 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co.....$100 each

Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate Sales any days required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
BOWERY PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Milton E. Weyman, deceased:

The brick dwelling and store No. 264 Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; lot 17 ft. 2 ins. front, 15 ft. 8 ins. rear, 100 ft. 5 ins. on the southerly side, and 99 ft. 6 ins. on the northerly side.

Title indisputable, having been in the family for upwards of 60 years. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder.

For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, AND THURSDAY, Dec. 6
Each day at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
LARGE SALE OF RICH FANCY FURS,
Manufactured by a leading Broadway house, consisting in part of ladies'

CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, COLLARS,
VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, &c.
In
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
REAL MINK,
REAL FITCH.

Also,

A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
In Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., in
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
STONE MARTIN,
MINK, OTTER, &c.

Gents' Capes, Mufflers, Coats, Gloves, &c. Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
IN HUDSON'S BAY WOLF, BLACK BEAR, BADGER, PRAIRIE WOLF, COON, GENET, BUFFALO, &c.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL, No. 31 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of first-class watches, consisting of gold hunting, 18 carat, double time watches; English patent, ¾ plate and skeleton levers; full jeweled, self-winding and Nickel-movement levers and chronometers; diamond and enameled watches, silver hunting patent levers, all ever plaques detached levers, silver hunting and open face re-chers and cylinders; a choice line of diamond pins, rings, earrings and sets, mounted in the latest styles; 20 dozen fine gold pencil-cases, assorted sizes; also about 2,000 dwts. gold guard, fob and vest chains, together with a large assortment of gold lockets, seal, stone and scale rings, bracelets and various other articles of jewelry too numerous to mention. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Terms cash. The above sale is well worthy the attention of storekeepers and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil paintings, by French and Belgian artists. Among them will be found a cattle-piece by Troyon, two cabinet gems by Eugene Verboeckhoven, interiors by Guillemin Pecrus Lanfant de Metz, landscape by Emile Lambinet Veyrasset, A Cortes, together with fine examples from the eas ls of E. Limmens, Salmon, A. Veron, Zacharie, Noterman, C. Kuwasseg, N. Diaz, &c. These paintings having been purchased direct from the artists or reliable sources, a satisfactory guarantee will be given of their originality. They are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignees' sale of valuable piano-fortes, all high cost, finished in the most fashionable style, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Ladd & Co., G. Hews, Ely & Munger, T. Gilbert, Davis & Bro., Osborn and others, also, three superb Grand Action pianos, with richly carved cases, together with several second-hand piano-fortes, in fine order, to be sold without reserve.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office, No. 338 Bowery.
JOHN LEVISON WILL SELL THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 70 West Houston-st., consisting of rosewood suite, velvet and Brussels carpets, side-board, pier glasses, extension tables, chamber suites, engravings, oil-paintings, china and glassware, bedsteads, beds and bedding, table and toilet linens, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. N. B.—Sale positive, without regard to weather. All goods must be removed on day of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
VERY LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE
furniture of two families removed from Harlem, will be sold THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st. Among this assortment you can find every article in the house-keeping line from basement; also, 3 rosewood pianofortes, very rich and good, which must be sold; also, thirty dozen chairs, 50 bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, any quantity of mattresses and bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale will be a general assortment of heavy Boots adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court. Sale will be continued at auction, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock. The stock is ready for examination.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf waterproof boots.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES.—
TWENTY CASES.—Hyacinths and Lilies, 4c. each; Double and Single Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Iris, Anemonies, Ranunculi and Snowflakes, 2c. each; Crocus, 25c. per hundred. Now is the time to plant. Call or address P. MURRAY, No. 180 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
New-York, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specifications and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mosher, Superintendent, No. 84 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 805 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 270 Grand-st., New-York, and No 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $20; single teeth, partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver gum, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. BUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 40 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

[OFFICIAL.
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 30th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1875.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportion amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 25th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 26, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELLERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the settling apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 29, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$15,000 TO $25,000 NEW-ENGLAND CIRCULATION WANTED.—The above amount wanted for A No. 1 City acceptances, with first-class collateral security if required. Address M. & L., Box No. 2,818 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 207 South 2d-st. Philadelphia.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK.
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 300 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years pervading the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author or the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 9 Duane-st., No. 52 Centre-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons requiring to consult a physician. *Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. M. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) and certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 415 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive use of Office and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RENOVATING DROP, cures certain diseases in one night, requires treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus over.....150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860 the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt Wm. H. Niggo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE.—Belonging to I. M. SINGER Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. By order.

RICHARD M. HUNT, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT, and RICHMOND, and [illegible] via Bay Line and James River; and South Side Railroads to Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUES, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beekman-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Bertha not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PLYMOUTH,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANC

The New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, December 5, 1860

THE ELECTION.

Who Stay In, Who Go Out, and Who Come In.

The wretched weather of yesterday was much in favor of the "Unterrified Democracy," who rejoice in nothing so much as dismal skies and filthy streets on the days of election. And yesterday was a day of the most perfect—half-melted snow-flakes commencing falling, while the cross-walks were covered, some deep, with mire and sludge. Owing in great measure to this cause, the Democracy have gained an Alderman,—the Republicans holding five out of the nine seats contested for yesterday in the present Board, while the Democracy will have five out of the nine in the Board of the ensuing year.

It is by any argument needed for the new Charter now in contemplation, by which the Aldermanic District system is to be abolished in favor of a general City ticket, it might be found in the results of yesterday's election of the elective franchise by the free and enlightened voters of New-York. Suffice it on this head to state, that four Japanese Aldermen were candidates for reelection, and every one of them was reelected by a large majority. The five Republicans in the present Board, whose terms expire at the end of this month, are HENRY SMITH, (Jap.,) JOHN H. BRADY, (Jap.,) GEORGE SEARS, (Jap.,) Alderman DARRAGH, (one of the few thoroughly honest men in the Common Council,) and Alderman OWENS, (Jap.) Of these five, three were not candidates for reelection, to wit—SEARS, OWENS and DARRAGH. The four Democrats in the present Board, whose terms expire this month, are JOHN T. HENRY, (Jap.,) WM. J. PECK, (Jap.,) NICHOLAS SEAMAN and HENRY W. GENET, (Japs. of an aggravated type.) Of these four, PECK alone was not a candidate for reelection. So, far as heard from, at the time of writing this summary, the following would appear to be the result in the various oddly numbered Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Alderman HENRY SMITH, Republican, has been reelected by a large majority over HUGH GARVEY, the Tammany, and JOHN E. ENRIGHT, the Mozart candidate. The friends of CROZIER claim that he was sold out by the BYRNES and MINER faction, and that ENRIGHT only ran to elect SMITH.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, Tammany Democrat, is reelected over GEORGE C. BYRNE, Republican, and JEREMIAH BESSON, Mozart. BESSON was practically withdrawn from the fight early in the day, and all the friends whom he could influence cast their votes for BYRNE. The rank and file of Mozarters, however, must have supported HENRY in preference.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Alderman JOHN H. BRADY, Republican, who defied the Press to beat him, has made good his boast. He is reelected over LAWRENCE M. VAN WART, Union Democrat, by a decisive majority. Republicans claim this as an indorsement of his Japanese operations, but cannot properly call it a test vote on the question, as VAN WART was a Japanese member of the Board of Councilmen. The constituency, therefore, had no practical choice in the matter.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—CHARLES J. CRIPP, nominated by the tax-payers irrespective of party, and indorsed afterwards by the united Democracy of Tammany and Mozart Halls, has been elected over DANIEL MANNING, Republican, and a gentleman named AUSTIN, the American nominee, who polled a few hundred votes. GEORGE SEARS is the present Alderman.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Republicans have handsomely elected ISAAC DAYTON, a most acceptable man, over SAMUEL T. MUNSON, the Mozart candidate, afterwards indorsed by Tammany Hall. MUNSON is a Japanese member of the Board of Councilmen. The fact that Alderman DARRAGH (Republican) would not accept reelection in this District has been widely regretted by his honest and intelligent constituents; but in the person of Mr. DAYTON we feel sure that he has a worthy successor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—ALEXANDER FRASER, Tammany candidate, indorsed by Mozart Hall, has been elected by a decisive majority over Gen. HALL, Republican. FRASER is a ring-member of the Board of Councilmen last year, and would no doubt have been a Japanese had he retained his seat this year. WM. J. PECK (Jap. Peck,) was not in the field, feeling, no doubt, that he had already earned enough of glory.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—ISAAC A. ALLEN, Republican, and present member of the Board of Councilmen, is elected handsomely over PETER MASTERSON, Tammany, and NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the present Alderman, renominated by Mozart Hall. This is a home-blow to Mayor WOOD, the district being his residence and SEAGRIST one of his most devoted followers.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—ANDRE FROMENT, Tammany Democrat, is in a large majority over WM. HAW, Republican, and JOHN KINSLEY, the Mozart nominee. Alderman OWENS, (Jap.,) who goes out was a Republican. This is a Democratic gain, but Mr. FROMENT bears personally a high character for integrity, and will make, we believe, an acceptable public servant in a station "where such cattle are scarce."

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—The immortal HENRY W. GENET, a full-blooded Japanese Tammany Hall Democrat, has walked over the course and beaten Wm. DUNNING, Republican, and a half-stump, half-Mozart nominee, named CHURCHILL, who polled little more than a scattering vote. It is to be hoped that such an election may never occur again. December is a bad month for such business, wet, gloomy and disagreeable. A change to the month of March would give the decent citizens a much better chance of vindicating their rights without soiling their silk stockings.

THE VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

1st..Smith, 1500; Crozier, 750; Enright, 354.
3d..Byrne, 1379; Henry, 1701; Besson, 538; Crane, 75.
5th..Brady, 2133; Van Wart, 1685; Draper, 70.
7th..Darrow, 1508; Austin, 226; Chipp, 2062.
9th..Dayton, 1894; Berrian, 1595; Monson, 257.
11th..Hall, 1913; Frear, 2902.
13th..Allen, 1661; Masterson, 1027; Seagrist, 1,164. Drake, 169.
15th..Haw, 1826; Froment, 1604; Kinsley, 570; Voorhies, 246.
17th..Dunning, 769; Genet, 1661; Churchill, 117.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

First District—Henry Smith, (Rep.)
Third District—J. T. Henry, (Dem.)
Fifth District—John H. Brady, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Chas. J. Chipp, (Dem.)
Ninth District—Isaac Dayton, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Alex. J. Frear, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—Ira A. Allen, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District—Andre Froment, (Dem.)
Seventeenth District—Henry C. Genet, (Dem.)

The Board consists of seventeen members. The members from the even Districts, whose terms will not expire this year, are all Democrats. The Board for 1861 will therefore be constituted thus:

Democrats	13
Republicans	4
Democratic majority	9

Suspension of the Opera.

There will be no performance at the Academy to-night. The following communication from Mr. B. ULLMAN explains very completely the reason why:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is my painful duty to announce to the public that I see myself compelled to close the Opera.

Notwithstanding the unanimity of approbation with which the "Jewess" has been received by the Press and the public, the receipts after the first night have fallen greatly below the expenses. This I ascribe to the precarious state of affairs in general, and to the disorganization into which the Opera has fallen during my absence in Europe.

Under these circumstances I cannot do otherwise but return to the management, and tender my best thanks for the generous aid I have received from the Press, the artists, and all the employes of the Opera. I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

And thus one more unfortunate passes to grief. In an institution where failure seems to be the natural order of things, it is folly to attempt to explain its recurrence as something phenomenal. Mr. ULLMAN has kept the wolf from the door longer than most of his predecessors, and has been conspicuous for boldness and enterprise. From the commencement of his career to the present time he has acted consistently on the theory that musical reputations could alone reward the manager. He has at various times engaged artists of the highest reputation—paying them enormous salaries, not merely because they were really and truly good, but because they had the reputation of being good. We are sure that so long as these artists were to be had Mr. ULLMAN did his best to obtain them. But, in time, the supply gave out, and then it became necessary to manufacture reputations by high-pressure and other ingenious devices. Public disappointment was soon followed by public indifference, and the grand result of Mr. ULLMAN'S experiment and all operatic management is failure. Mr. ULLMAN'S letter simply gives new point to the old story. If he needs consolation he will find it in the pages of musical history. Since the introduction of Italian Opera in this country the responsibilities of management have devolved on many shoulders, and they have all successively succumbed beneath the pressure. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the burdens are intolerable.

Mr. ULLMAN hints at several causes which seem to have contributed to the present crisis; the precarious state of affairs in general, past bad management, and a present want of appreciation on the part of the public, to the merits of the "Jewess." Therefore as the prospect seems to the ex-manager, it is not without its bright side to others, and there are fresh speculators already in the field. The Academy will actually open to the public on Friday next, under the joint management of Mme. FABBRI, Signor STRELLI and HEZT FORMES. The opera selected for the occasion is AUBER'S "Masaniello." Are we ridiculous or indecent in wishing the new enterprise good speed.

WINTER GARDEN.—E. EDWIN BOOTH will repeat to-night his great role of "Richelieu;" the performance of which excited so much enthusiasm on Friday last.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Presidential Electors and the Republican State Committee—A Meeting of Politicians—What is Thought of the Crisis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The attendance of Republican politicians is very large, attracted by the meeting of the Electors and the State Committee on the same day.

The Electors organized at 4 o'clock this afternoon—Ex-Governor KING being elected President. Every Elector answered to his name. After organizing, the College adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the vote of the State will be officially declared, and certified copies forwarded to Washington by special messenger.

There is quite a contest between S. L. WOODFORD, of New-York, GEORGE BULL, of Erie, and JAS. TERWILLIGER, of Onondaga, for the appointment of Messenger. It is presumed that the bearer of the vote will have a strong claim upon the President for a good fat office.

The State Committee met this evening at the Delavan House. After some routine business, Ex-Senator DIX offered a series of resolutions, reaffirming the position of the Republican Party, congratulating the country upon the success of the Chicago nominees, and declaring strongly against any retrograde movement. There was considerable discussion over these resolves. The Committee were a unit on the views embodied, but there was some question as to the policy of making a declaration at this time. It was finally decided to adopt the resolves, and they were referred to a Committee to be put in shape. The Committee then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it will meet for the purpose of formally adopting the proposed resolution.

There has been a protracted discussion among those assembled here of the concessions proposed by the Albany *Evening Journal*. Without a single exception, the policy of the *Journal* is condemned or dissented from. Among those with whom I have talked who disagree with Mr. WEED are the State officers, Hon. Chas. Cooke, Geo. W. Patterson, Gov. King, Senators Lapham and Ramsay, Ex-Senator Dimmick, and James Wadsworth. Every member of the Electoral College, Judge Hogeboom, Ex-Senator H. B. Stanton, Mr. Clapp of the Buffalo *Express*, Allen of Rochester *Democrat*, Peck of the Auburn *Advertiser*, Hon. Thomas Clowes, Hallis White, V. W. Smith, George Opdyke, Simeon Draper, Ex-Senator Carroll, Senator Freeman, and Black, of the Watertown *Journal*. Mr. WEED to-day told a friend that he had not received the approval of any one prominent member of the Republican Party, and this evening's *Journal* almost entirely recedes from its first proposition. There are a number of gentlemen here obtaining indorsements of their political services and commendations of their claims upon the incoming Administration. Among the most prominent are Gen. T. F. BRUCE, who wants to be Marshal for the Western District of New-York, and Gen. BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr, who wishes to be the successor of Mr. DIX, your Postmaster. There are a number of smaller fish in the pool, but these are the only big sharks that I have seen following in the wake of the Electors.

LEO.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

Mr. Beckwith, for the defence, obtained permission to produce another witness.

Martin Winch, sworn—Saw David Stuart on the Fair grounds the first day of the Fair, Oct. 14, 1857; spoke with Stuart.

As rebutting testimony for the complainant, Mary Spaulding was recalled. She testified that Mrs. Burch told her that Mr. Stuart was present when the clock was unpacked, and helped put it up.

Fanny Burch recalled—Testified that Mrs. Burch told her Stuart was present when the clock was received, and when one of the figures was taken out; she was quite ashamed he was so very rude.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect any other conversation; only recollect this; believe it was in the parlor; she told me no one else was present.

Christopher Roberts called for the complainant—Am book-keeper of Burch's Bank; Burch was home 24th of December, 1857; can't say if he was at home all day.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect seeing him that day; the only reason I have for supposing him home is from the checks.

The counsel for the defendant introduced a number of witnesses to rebut the testimony of Mr. Joy and Dr. Allen.

Benjamin F. Ayer testified that the letter shown to Dr. Allen was a copy of Mrs. Burch's letter in Stuart's own handwriting; he identified the copy produced as that shown Dr. Allen.

Mr. Van Arman, for the complainant, opposed the introduction of any more testimony as to what Stuart had said about the letter. The point was argued at length, Beckwith and Browning for the defence arguing in favor of their right to prove that this copy only was ever exhibited by Stuart. Much of the testimony tending to disprove the statements of Joy and Allen was admitted.

Ayer testified that he had conversed with Dr. Allen on the subject of the letter.

C. H. King sworn—He deposed that Stuart stated in his presence it was almost Providential that he had been able to obtain a copy from Burrill, of the letter he had received from Mrs. Burch, which he had destroyed shortly after its receipt; I never had the slightest connection with this case.

Some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen, including some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Chicago testified to an intimate acquaintance with David Stuart, for periods of from four to twenty-five years, and some to close business relations; all swore to his reputation for veracity, and testified that they would believe him under oath.

The evidence on both sides was then closed, the complainant receiving the privilege to produce the deposition of Mrs. Thompson, whenever received.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The argument was commenced this afternoon, Mr. Miller opening for the defence. His speech occupied almost the whole afternoon, after which, the deposition of Mrs. H. M. Thompson, in support of the testimony of Mrs. Anna T. Mather, was read.

The Court adjourned till nine to-morrow. The case will probably close Saturday.

[The letter of our special reporter, containing a full report of the testimony of Stuart, will be found on third page.]

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Austin*, from Brazos on the 1st inst., has arrived.

A proclamation for the election of new Presidential electors had been published in the *Ledo de Tejada*. DEL DE TEDJAA was the favorite candidate in Northern Mexico.

The Liberals were investing the Capital, and it was believed it would be taken.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamships *De Soto* and *Philadelphia* have arrived from Havana, 28th. News anticipated.

Mail Robbery.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A train boy on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, named W. H. HUDSON, was yesterday arrested for robbing the mails of notes and drafts to the amount of $11,000, which were found in his possession. He was examined before Commissioner HOYNE and held for trial.

Railroad Accident in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Last evening as a freight train was passing through the bridge at Freemansburgh, eight cars ran off the track and broke through the flooring. FRANCIS MEIGHAN, conductor, was killed. The bridge was not injured.

Burning of a Lunatic Asylum.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, the largest and most costly building in Kentucky, was burned on Friday morning. All the inmates except one were saved. Loss on the building $200,000.

Old Factory at Northboro Destroyed by Fire.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The old factory at Northboro was destroyed by fire last night; loss $35,000. Many persons were thrown out of employment.

The Putnam Phalanx.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Putnam Phalanx arrived here to-day, and were cordially received. They were welcomed by the Mayor in a speech. A military dinner was afterwards given. One of the officers of the Phalanx, in responding to the speech of the Mayor, broached the subject of secession, and declared their determination to meet secession at the point of the bayonet, causing considerable ill feeling.

Meeting of the Allegheny County Bondholders.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Bondholders at the Exchange, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of seven, authorized to meet and confer with any committee or representatives empowered by the people of Allegheny County or Pittsburgh, or the authorities thereof, in reference to a compromise and settlement of the claims of bondholders.

Mayoralty Nomination in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

MOSES KIMBALL was last night nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Boston.

Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

JAMES D. GREEN was reelected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday by 16 plurality over Mr. SARGENT.

In Chelsea, FRANK B. FAY was elected by 342 majority.

The Vote of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

BRECKINRIDGE'S majority over BELL and DOUGLAS is 32,700.

The Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Tolls received for the season exceed, by fouror five thousand dollars, the sum of three millions.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull and 10c. lower. WHEAT active and 1½c.@2c. lower; sales 46,000 bushels, at 70c.@70¾c. for No. 1; 67c.@67½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady at 26c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York: Bank rates advanced to 8 ₱ cent. premium, and Banks are selling very sparingly.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY active at 13½c. HOGS in better demand; sales 2,000 head at $5 25@$5 50. Receipts of the week 40,000. MESS PORK in good demand at $14 25. LARD quiet at 9¼c.@9¾c. Green Meats in good demand at 4¾c.@6¼c.@6¾c. Money market unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York steady, at ¾c. ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4—5 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales at $1 33 for White Western, and $1 15 for Red Winter. OATS firm, at 37c. for State, afloat. CORN at 65c, in lots. BARLEY less active; Winter, 66c.@67c. for Monroe County four-rowed; sales 8,000 bushels Canada West Malt, at 90c.@95c. WHISKY lower; sales 200 bbls., at 18½c.@18¾c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 4—P. M.

FLOUR quiet, with small sales of extra Ohio and Indiana at $5@$5 25; and double extras at $5 50@$6 12½. GRAIN—Market for all descriptions quiet, and nothing doing. DRESSED HOGS are selling at $5@$5 50 for under and over 200 lbs. WHISKEY nominal at 17¼c. *Lake Imports*—4,600 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with moderate demand for Interior and Eastern trade; sales, 500 barrels, at $5 for Extra State. GRAIN—Market quiet: no sales but retail lots. *Lake Imports*—7,100 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bush.; Red, $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 28@$1 35; CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels at 65c.@66c.; COTTON quiet, at 12¼c.@14¼c.; HAMS 12c.@13c.; WHISKY dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 3.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 6,000 bales, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for middling. WHEAT steady at $1 25@$1 40. CORN, 60c.@64c. WHISKY, 18c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1¼c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sight Exchange on New York was quoted yesterday at ½ per cent. premium. Financial matters at present are settled.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales; market dull at 9c.@9¾c. for middling.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sight Exchange on New York at 3 per cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Stocks heavy and inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 54; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF THE STABBING AFFRAY IN ESSEX-STREET.—Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest at No. 148 Essex-street, upon the body of LEONARD GANDER, one of the Germans who was stabbed on Sunday night at the lager-bier saloon No. 142 Essex-street, while fighting with two brothers named XAVIER and CHARLES HOCKREITER. In consequence of his inability to procure the attendance of the witnesses of the affray, the Coroner postponed his investigation, but his Deputy, Dr. BOSTON, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, which resulted in showing that his death had been caused by a wound in the side, the knife having entered his left lung. HENRY KLOTZ, the other man who was stabbed on the same occasion, is in a very precarious state, and Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday took his *ante-mortem* deposition with reference to the circumstances of the fight. Upon his testimony the jury rendered a verdict charging the brothers HOCKREITER with having inflicted the injury. The inquest in the case of GANDER will be conducted to-day at the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, commencing at 9½ o'clock. All the persons who engaged in the affray are said to have been very much intoxicated when it occurred.

THE TRIALS OF A LANDLADY—AN UNDESIRABLE BOARDER.—Mrs. MARY A. PARKER, keeper of a first-class boarding-house at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, was yesterday summoned before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, charged with having unlawfully taken possession of three trunks and their contents, valued in the aggregate at $300, belonging to a man named HENRY LIVINGSTON. A partial examination into the matter was entered upon by the magistrate, when it transpired that LIVINGSTON had, some weeks since, taken board for himself, his wife and three children at the defendant's house, agreeing to pay therefor $40 per week. At the expiration of a week the board-bill was presented, but the complainant took no notice of it, and the following day he removed his family from the house. Believing that she had a lien upon his baggage until her bill should be paid, Mrs. PARKER prevented the removal of the trunks in question from the house, and consequently LIVINGSTON lodged the complaint against her for larceny. The case is still under investigation, but the probability is that it will be dismissed.

FIRE AND ARRESTS FOR ARSON.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 87 Crosby-street, in a building occupied by ANTHONY HOLTZ as a dwelling and work-shop. Damage to the extent of $700 resulted, but the loss is covered by an insurance of $500 each in the New Amsterdam and Kings County Insurance Companies. From certain indications about the premises, it is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin, and HOLTZ, his wife and daughter, were apprehended on a charge of arson. They were sent to prison pending an examination by the Fire Marshal.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ELIAL F. HALL, Esq., of this City, has been authorized by Attorney-General MEYERS to commence proceedings by *quo warranto* to try the title to the office of Trustees of the Church of the Puritans, of Dr. HART and his associates, who were decided to have been elected last Spring.

RECITALS AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Mr. TABISTRO, continuing the course before the members of this Association, will recite this evening, from memory, the "Merchant of Venice."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALL OF A DRAW-BRIDGE.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Draw-bridge over Newtown Creek, connecting Greenpoint with Queen's County, on the road commenced some years ago by the now defunct Flushing Plank Road Company, but never completed, fell by the weight of a team, injuring one person severely, and several horses. The team was what is known as a stone truck, and was drawn by ten horses. Swung to the truck was a piece of marble about nine feet long and three feet square at the end, weighing about sixteen tons. The truck-master, instead of crossing the centre of the bridge, as advised, attempted to cross on one side. As the team got upon the draw, the chains supporting it gave way—the draw sank down one side, and upset the truck and four horses into the river. A man in charge of the wheel-horses had one of his legs broken in two places, by getting caught between the team and rail of the bridge. He was attended by Dr. S. K. SNELL, who does not consider his injuries of so serious a character as to be necessarily fatal. The horses were got out of the river alive, but all of them were more or less [illegible] one or two seriously. The cart and stone [illegible] this river, and it was a rather job for some [illegible] Company owning the bridge is [illegible], it is said, but there is a [illegible] bond on the fund, and it is understood that the [illegible] make the bridge in repair for the fees he receives. An interesting legal question may grow out of the case, as to who is responsible for damages, should the owner of the team feel disposed to sue somebody. This bridge has never been considered a very strong one; but as soon as the team was crossed yesterday, the draw sprung back into place, so that travel over it was not interrupted. It sags a little on one side—that is all.

NEW POLICE STATION-HOUSE.—The new Sixth Precinct Station-house, corner of Morrell and Stagg streets, is now nearly completed. It is constructed of brick;—main building, 30 by 50 feet, three stories high, with an extension 30 by 35 feet, two stories high. The main entrance is on Stagg-street. On the first floor of the main building there are six rooms,—reception and matron's room, Captain's private office and bed-room. The other rooms on the floor are sleeping-rooms. The second floor has three rooms,—sitting-room, Court-room for Fifth District Judge, and private office. Fourth floor—sleeping apartments, bath-room, &c. Extension—The lower floor is divided into ten cells, each 2 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. Above these are two sleeping apartments for strangers. The total cost of building and ground, when completed, will be about $12,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named FLOYD FOSQUA, was instantly killed, yesterday, at Calvary Cemetery under the following circumstances: Deceased, with others, was engaged in raising an old pump out of a well by means of a derrick. While the pump was suspended the derrick gave way and a piece of it struck FOSQUA on the head, and knocking him head-foremost into the well, which is about seventy-five feet deep. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, corner of South Sixth and Fifth streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Deceased was a single man, 24 years old.

A SWINDLER THWARTED.—A few days since a man called at the jewelry establishment of SPIES & CHAUNCEY, No. 133 Fulton-street, and left an order for jewelry amounting to $350. Subsequently the firm received a written request, signed "DUDLEY P. ELY & Co," (distillers,) requesting that the article be sent by the bearer and a check would be returned for the amount. Mr. SPIES thought this a singular way of doing business, and concluded to call upon Mr. ELY himself. He did so, and ascertained that Mr. ELY had given no such order.

ACCIDENT.—A sailor named JAMES BENSART, attached to the ship *J. H. Elliott*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, had both of his legs broken yesterday by falling from a mast of the ship to the deck. He was taken to the L. I. C. Hospital for treatment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—A girl named MARY LOWRY was locked up by Justice BLACKLEY yesterday to answer a charge of stealing property valued at $75 from her employer, at No. 252 Hicks-street. The stolen articles were found in her possession.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Officer BRIDGET, of the First Precinct, on Monday night arrested an Italian, named FELIX LOCO, while in the act of breaking into the house of Mrs. HUBBARD, No. 118 Columbia-street. A set of burglars' tools were found on the prisoner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named HENRY RICHARDS was knocked down on Division-avenue, near Leonard-street, Monday night, and robbed of a watch and $3 in money. His assailants escaped.

A NUISANCE.—The kerosene oil factory, at the foot of Kent-avenue, was decided by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to be a nuisance, and the proprietor was fined $100.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; Col. G. Willis, of Fort Wayne; Capt. G. Lathrop, of Hudson, N. Y.; Dr. O. T. Iglehart, of the U. S. Navy; L. Cooper, of Maryland; and J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas.

Hon. Mr. Corbin, of Washington; Judge Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.; Gov. Barstow, of Rhode Island; Col. Geo. Pierce, of Boston; Judge Butterfield, of Utica; and J. Parkhurst, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Judge Livingston, of New-York; Reverdy Johnson, Jr., of Baltimore; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Chauncey Barnard, of N. T.; and G. B. Bliss, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Andrew G. Curtin, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania; D. Wilson, of St. Marys; R. R. Threlfall and J. Hawkins, of England; and G. E. Thatcher, of Louisiana, are at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; and G. M. Briggs, of Manchester, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

The New-York Central Railroad.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of November, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1860	$730,591 58
1859	637,792 13
Increase	$92,799 45

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE!
HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION!
CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased from you a few years since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although it was not got out for fifty-eight hours after the fire commenced. We can cheerfully recommend your safes as being all they claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. FULLER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers,

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS,
OPEN THIS DAY.
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway.
Including the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY
and
JARVES COLLECTION.
Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

LET THE SUFFERERS HEAR IT.—GEORGE BROOKS, Jersey City, afflicted with periodical attacks of Bronchitis over eighteen months, has been perfectly cured by a five weeks' use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Africa* will close to-day at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Havana Mails by the *Quaker City* will close to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... 4 23 | Moon rises. .11 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 50 | Gov. Island. 1 39 | Hell Gate... 3 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Thomas Swan, Ramsay, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Princeton, Wamack, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Resolute, McIlvery, Bristol Moorewood & Co.; Richard III., Scott, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Bark Itasca, Rich, Elisabethport, Crocker, Wood, & Co.

Brigs Jaffa, (Br.,) Robinson, Halifax, J. S. Whitney; W. B. Park, Adams, Portland, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; B. Hart, Hardy, Deals Island, J. B. Gager; New-York, Woodsell, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloop William Penn, Terry, Westport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Conch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Passed a schr. sunk in 7 fathoms water, name unknown, 5 miles N. of Barnegat, with vessel alongside, taking rigging and sails off masts.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper and Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Victoria, Anderson, London and Gravesend Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Is anchored at S. W. spit.

Ship Gibraltar, Clifford, Hamburg Oct. 18, and Cuxhaven Oct. 24, to H. D. Brookman & Co., is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen Oct. 11, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Came North Channel, around Shetland, and encountered heavy gales from S. W. and W. S. W. Oct. 28, saw Iceland. Since then, had light and variable westerly winds; was 10 ds. on and near the Banks of Newfoundland; has been as high as lat. 65 N., with very bad weather. Nov. 15, lat. 46 30, lon. 46 25, spoke ship Robin Hood, bound E. One birth and one death on the passage.

Bark Light Brigade, (Br.,) Willetts, Bermuda, 13 ds., in ballast to H. J. & C. A De Wolf.

Brig Sarah, Wilson, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Crammer, Virginia, for Fairhaven, with oysters.

Schr. Wylie, Tuttle, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and corn to G. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Wm. Allen, (3-masted,) Gray, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Angelina Vanchief, Lemon, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Martha S. Skinner, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Smyrna, Fla.

Schr. Madonna, Conklin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Collins, Cramer, Alexandria, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Charger, Robinson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Teresa C., Smith, Alexandria, for Dighton, coal.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Pallen, Baltimore 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. C. Town, Lathrop, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Aaron, Weedmason, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. T. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Charger, Robinson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Teresa C., Smith, Alexandria, for Dighton, coal.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Pallen, Baltimore 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. C. Town, Lathrop, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Aaron, Weedmason, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. T. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. C. P. Rines, Cook, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. L. P. Phare, Cramer, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hulse, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. S. W. Benedict, Ellison, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Albert Phare, Allen, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Deputy, Carroll, New-Haven 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with snow and rain.

BELOW—Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted, before reported,) from Glasgow, is still below.

Sailed.

Steamship John Bell, (Br. screw,) for Glasgow, passed the Battery at 12:40 P. M., and anchored at Quarantine; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2874. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Discussion of the the Disunion Question in the Senate.

Senator Hale's Views on the President's Message and Secession.

Violent Harangue of Senator Iverson, of Georgia.

Strong Union Speech of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Passage of the Homestead Bill, the Pension Bill, and the West Point Bill in the House.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Action of the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Committee on the Judiciary had under consideration to-day the case of Judge WATROUS, of Texas. Much testimony has been adduced, tending so strongly against him that it is understood they will report soon in favor of his impeachment. Gov. HOUSTON is understood to have done much to bring about this result. I am told by a gentleman from Texas that WATROUS is understood to sympathize with the secession movement in Texas.

Mr. REYNOLDS, the successor of S. M. BURROUGHS, of New-York, appeared in the House to-day and took the oath and his seat on the Republican side.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, the successor of DELAZON SMITH, arrived to-day, and appeared in the Senate and took the oath and his seat on the Republican side. He was warmly welcomed by the Republicans. While waiting to take the oath, LANE, of Oregon, spoke, and referring to the Territorial question, he attempted to be severe. He evidently aimed at BAKER. The Putnam Phalanx arrived to-day. They were received by the Light Infantry, and welcomed by the Major in an appropriate speech, which was conservative and conciliatory. The company creates a favorable impression.

Mr. HAMLIN will tender his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February, with a retiring speech, which will, it is thought, reflect somewhat the policy of the incoming Administration.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, arrived to-day. He has consulted with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and believes that Kentucky will stand firmly by the Union.

Senator HALE desires it to be understood, and he so stated frequently, that he did not invite nor threaten civil war; he only expressed the opinion that war would result inevitably from secession.

Senator IVERSON's attack upon Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas, is severely censured by the Democrats. He called HOUSTON a treacherous old hoary-headed villain, a traitor to his country, and the Julius Cæsar of Texas. He was very violent. No one rebuked him, though he frequently referred to the Republicans as black, treacherous assassins, &c. The secret of IVERSON's speech is charged, by those who profess to know, to be an effort to recover lost ground in Georgia, where his anxiety for a reëlection became so odious that he was charged by his former supporters with wishing to prostitute the secession sentiment of his State to his own personal aggrandisement. He characterizes secession as revolution, and justines it.

REAGAN, of Texas, has arrived, and says that the Legislature of that State will certainly be called together at an early day, to consult on the secession movement.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, is arranging for a commission to South Carolina, to urge delay in her action. It is said that Ex-President TYLER, Senator HUNTER and W. C. RIVES will constitute the commission. The Union men of Virginia express great confidence in the success of this move.

The Governor of Kentucky is understood to contemplate the same step, and Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, JAMES GUTHRIE and CRITTENDEN will be appointed a Commission. This example will probably be followed by all the border States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, formerly of JACKSON's Cabinet, is out in another letter, denouncing secession as treason and criminal. He quotes MADISON, JEFFERSON, RANDOLPH and RITCHIE, his old compatriots, to sustain his position, and urges strongly MADISON's declaration in favor of the Union of the States; that the majority must govern; and that it is treason to secede.

A question has arisen respecting the Supreme Court in case of secession. Judge CAMPBELL, of Alabama, of the Supreme Bench, must follow the example of the Federal District Judges of the seceding States, if they go out. He is understood to be a strong Union man, but gentlemen from his State say they will call upon him to resign. The question is, can a Federal Judge properly and impartially retain his seat when his native State becomes a foreign Government?

Private letters received from Mr. LINCOLN by a special friend of his here, urge moderation and forbearance. He desires everything done that is possible, without regarding his party or the North, to harmonize the sections. He speaks in high terms of the articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the Albany *Journal*.

Secretary FLOYD has written a letter home for publication, in which he defends the right of secession, but urges joint action by the Southern States. He thinks bloodshed will be avoided, and that the Union will be speedily reconstructed, as neither section can do without the other. One phrase is that "the mouth cannot do without the belly, nor the belly without the mouth." While all the material interests of the North must suffer from a separation, the South will find her reliance upon English commerce deceptive. He expresses surprise at such a reliance, in view of the fact that British gold and influence are the chief cause of the present difficulties. He urges that a State Convention be held, and recommends a General Convention of all the Southern States. The letter is said to be very able. This verifies the report in the TIMES recently, that part of the Cabinet would repudiate the President's positions.

Secretary TOUCEY entertained the Putnam Phalanx this evening at his residence. It was a pleasant affair. Eloquent and conservative speeches were made. The Mayor welcomed the Phalanx on the steps of the National, and Capt. STEWART replied for the Company. Secretaries CASS, FLOYD and THOMPSON, Mayor BARRETT, and many officers of the Army and Navy were present. Capt. STEWART also made a speech in behalf of the Company to Secretary TOUCEY, It was patriotic and conservative. It is right to say that Capt. STEWART denied the charges made against him at Baltimore, as he did not say what the telegraphic dispatches stated. In reply to him, Secretary TOUCEY said he was delighted to welcome his friends to Washington at this time. A fearful crisis was at hand, and it was well for Northern men to see things as they were from this stand-point. He believed there was conservatism enough left in the country to save the Republic from the destruction now threatening its existence. These were, indeed, perilous times for the Union, and he was pleased to see around him the emblems of that period which witnessed the Union's birth. This, too, was the propitious hour for visiting the tomb of the Father of his country. The company seemed deeply impressed with the remarks of their distinguished guests.

Discussion rages high in some of the hotels to-night. Some high words have passed. There is a larger collection of people here than in any previous year.

The report that Secretary COBB goes out to-morrow is reiterated by his friends to-night. PHILIP R. CLAYTON, who has been his assistant and chief adviser, succeeds him in that case.

The rumor that troops had been ordered to Fort Monroe is not true.

I am authorized to say that no additional force has or will be sent to any Southern fortification. Col. ANDERSON's request will therefore not be complied with to send additional forces to Fort Moultrie.

Dispatches to Government received at this place from Mr. REED, our Minister to China, state that American sympathy for the rebels in China is working greatly to the disadvantage of the object of the missionaries in that country. Their success depends much upon the action of this country, and while that impression prevails, their success is very doubtful. The Allied Army was within twelve miles of Peking. They would undoubtedly enter the city, without serious difficulty, unless peace was previously arranged. The dispatches are interesting. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

With a view to relieve the present financial embarrassment of the Government, Mr. PHELPS made a proposition this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means, to issue $10,000,000, in the form of Treasury Notes. The consideration of this proposition was postponed for a short time, as the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the finances is not printed, and the members of the Committee are not yet prepared to decide on the proper method of relieving the embarrassments of the Treasury.

The Speaker will not announce the Special Committee on that part of the President's Message referring to secession troubles until Monday, desiring meanwhile to consult with the members of the different State delegations in order to make the best selections.

EDWIN R. REYNOLDS, of New-York, elected successor to BURROUGHS, deceased, was qualified, and took his seat in the House to-day.

The vote on the Homestead bill, in that body, was about the same as that on which the President vetoed at the last session, the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively seceding States.

Among the propositions privately discussed, is one looking to the appointment of a delegation by conservative members of Congress from the Slaveholding States, to proceed to the South Carolina Convention, with a view to a conference and an appeal to that State to pause in her present movement.

This suggestion is deemed in intelligent circles, that when the Special Committee on Mr. BURLINGAME's resolution shall have been announced, the influential and conservative men in each State will communicate with the members of the Committee therefrom, thus contributing, to the extent of their power, to some practicable mode for quieting the present political excitement.

Several schemes are already discussed. One of them is to make an effort to conciliate at least a large majority of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, whatever course the extreme States may pursue.

The Putnam Phalanx arrived to-day and were received by the Washington Light Infantry, and entertained by Secretary TOUCEY in the course of the evening.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The greater portion of to-day was consumed by the two Houses in listening to the reading of the immensely long Message of the President. The portion relating to the political state of the country was read with profound attention; but no sooner was this concluded than a buz of conversation sprung up, which drowned the voice of the reading clerk.

No debate upon the merits of the message took place in either House. In the Senate, Mr. CLINGMAN seized the first moment to deliver a secession *pronunciamento*. He thought the best thing that Congress could do would be to make an equitable division of the public property, between the North and South, and let the Union be dissolved in peace. He could have no confidence in Republican professions. He had no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN would begin his administration with a pacific and conciliating declaration of principles; but that he would abandon the policy of conciliation as soon as he got possession of power. He thinks North Carolina on the eve of secession and revolution. There are but two parties in the State, viz: that which favors immediate secession, and that which proposes to wait a few weeks or months, in order to see whether Mr. LINCOLN will attempt to invade their rights.

Mr. CRITTENDEN gave a merited rebuke to CLINGMAN, in saying that he hoped no Senator would follow his bad example. He made a touching appeal to the national and conservative sentiment of Senators. He declared that he differed from Mr. CLINGMAN in almost everything he had said; but strangely enough, the latter responded by saying that he agreed with the Senator from Kentucky in everything he had said. It would be difficult to reconcile this statement with his proposition to divide the public property between the two sections, and go home. And, by the way, Mr. CLINGMAN and his *confrères* will reckon without their host, if they expect to have any share in the public property, after secession. Not a foot of the public lands, not a ship, nor a regiment, nor anything pertaining to the army and navy, will be given as a reward to treason and disaffection to the Union. Beautiful story, indeed, that we are to pay them for breaking up the Union!

Mr. CLINGMAN is prompted to unwonted zeal just now by the fact that he is a candidate for reëlection to the Senate. It is a singular fact, that even in a conservative State like North Carolina, extraordinary zeal for Slavery, though it should be carried to the extent of threatening the Union, always pays. It is erring on the safe side.

The Message is a piece of political mosaic, which does great credit to the ingenuity of the artist. It represents all shades of the "Democracy," from those who with Gen. JACKSON, advocate the coercion of refractory States, to those who with CALHOUN, claim a sovereign right in the States to walk out of the Union, without molestation by the Federal authorities. The President commences his argument by utterly denying the right of secession and nullification; by claiming the right, and proclaiming the duty of enforcing the laws, no matter who offends against them; and he supports these propositions by quoting Gen. JACKSON's celebrated proclamation of 1832, against the nullifiers. Having established himself on this impregnable basis, he proceeds to deal with the case in hand; and at once, by a precipitous leap hends over head, he suddenly throws himself upon the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and declares that the Federal Government has no right to enforce the laws against a seceding State. Not content with quoting Gen. JACKSON on one side, and the Resolutions of '98 on the other, and indorsing both, he attempts to involve Mr. MADISON in his own inconsistency by quoting him on both sides. He sets out with declaring secession to be simply a revolutionary right, and he winds up with the positive and dogmatic declaration, according to the most approved South Carolina theories, that it is an inherent constitutional right, which the Federal Government has no power to resist. He admits, and even insists in the course of his argument, that the revenue may be collected at the ports of the seceding State, and intimates that this act of sovereignty should be exercised; yet he concludes by conceding to the State a perfect right of secession, without let or hindrance.

The President, in his desire to please everybody—the Republicans excepted, of course—will find that he has pleased nobody; and, indeed, that he has only succeeded in making himself ridiculous, not to say contemptible, in the eyes of the world. He has demonstrated nothing so clearly, in his argument, as his weakness and irresolution; while in his recommendations he has shown himself incapable of rising above the views and projects of a low, slavery-propagating, Democratic partisan.

Only think of the absurdity of proposing a Federal Convention, in order to engraft the policy of a Slave Code for the Territories on the Constitution, as an indispensable condition of the perpetuity of the Union! Is the President imbecile? Has he forgotten that the attempt to fasten this policy upon the slave-ridden Democracy at Charleston caused its dissolution? And has he forgotten that the candidate of the seceding minority, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, failed to receive one vote in a hundred in the Free States, for the reason that this Slave-Code plank was in his platform? How infatuated, then, must the President be to suppose that three-fourths of the whole North will now sanction it? Really, it would seem that the Old Public Functionary is in his dotage; for in no other way can this silly recommendation be explained.

The other propositions which the President proposes to incorporate in the Constitution are on a par with this slave code suggestion. The one is "the recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it exists, or may hereafter exist." Mr. MADISON informs us that the Convention of 1787 carefully excluded the words *slaves* and *slavery* from the Constitution, because they were "not willing to recognize the idea of property in man." But we are now told by a "Democratic" President that the Union will be dissolved unless this revolting idea, which was scouted by Mr. MADISON and his associates, shall be added to the Constitution, in express terms.

His last proposition is like unto this: He insists upon a more express recognition of the right of slave-catching, *eo nomine*, in the Constitution, with a declaration that all laws of States contravening it are null and void. Also, that the Fugitive Slave law is to be made a part of the Constitution!

It is impossible to speak with respect of such recommendations. They would disgrace a South Carolina stump orator or village editor, and, coming from any other source than the President of the United States, they would be beneath contempt. I predict that the President will become the laughing-stock of the country.

I understand that the members and Senators from Tennessee, as well as Kentucky, are strongly for the Union, and speak in no amiable spirit of the mad pranks of South Carolina. One gentleman, speaking for his own county, which is one of the wealthiest and most slaveholding in Middle Tennessee, declares that he doubts if there is a single Disunionist within its limits. The members from East Tennessee are thorough-going Unionists. A Democratic member from Kentucky, who supported BRECKINRIDGE, declared recently that South Carolina, though the poorest State in the Union, made more noise than all the other States; and he protested against her dragging Kentucky into disunion. OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at noon.

A prayer was offered up.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) appeared and took his seat.

The Journal was read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that a number of volumes be published in relation to the Pacific Railroad for the use of the Senate.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved the reference of the President's Message, so far as it relates to the present political affairs of the country, to a Special Committee.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for establishing an armed Police force in the Border States, Slave and Free, for the purpose of maintaining general peace between the States, and preventing the invasion of States by citizens of another, and also for the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that it be made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of EDWARD D. BAKER, of Oregon.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—I was very much in hopes that there would have been a Message that would have commended itself to somebody. I was not sanguine of its pleasing myself, but I did hope it would please some one, and that the President would have looked things in the face. I have read it somewhat carefully, and if I understand it, and I think I do, it is this: First—That South Carolina has just cause for seceding. Second—That she has no right to secede. Third—That we have no right to prevent her seceding. That is the amount of the Message, substantially. Then the President goes on to represent this as a great and powerful country, and that no State has a right to secede from it; that all the power of the country, if I understand the President, consists in what DICKENS makes the English Constitution consist—the power to do nothing. Now, Sir, I think it was incumbent on the President of the United States to have pointed out and recommended to Congress some rule, and to have told us what he recommended us to do. But, in my judgment, he has entirely avoided this. He has failed to look the thing in the face. He has acted like the ostrich—hid his head, and thereby thought to escape the danger. The only way to escape the danger is to look it in the face; and I think the country did expect from the President some exposition of decided policy. I confess, for one, I was rather indifferent as to what that policy would be, but I did hope it would be decisive. But he has utterly failed in that respect. I think that the state of things in this country looks to one of two things: it looks to absolute submission, not on the part of Southern States, but on the part of the North, to an abandonment of their position. It looks to a surrender of that popular sentiment which has been uttered through the constituted forms of the ballot-box; or it looks to open war. That is what it looks to, and we need not shut our eyes to the fact. It means war to the State which has put herself in the attitude of secession, and she looks upon it so, and asks no counsel. She has considered it so, and has armed herself. If I understand things, it looks to that and nothing else. I understand there was a remedy suggested in one of the papers in this city. It was, that the President and Vice-President elect should be inaugurated. That would be a great concession; and then, being inaugurated, they should quietly resign. But I think that would not settle the question. Should they resign, there would be as much difficulty as to who would take their places, as there was before. I do not wish to say a word that would cause irritation, or add to the feeling of bitterness which really exists in the country. Not one. I would bear and forbear before I would say such a word. But I tell you the plain truth, that the way is to look the thing in the face, and see where we are. And what is the issue that is presented, but that the constitutional will of the public opinion, expressed through the forms of the Constitution, will not be submitted to? And if war is the alternative, let it come in any form or in any shape. The Union is dissolved, and it cannot be held together as a Union if that is the alternative upon which we go into an election. If it is pronounced and determined that the vote of the majority expressed through the regular constituted forms of the Constitution will not be submitted to, then, Sir, this is not a Union of equals. It is a Union of a dictatorial oligarchy on the one side, and a herd of slaves and cowards on the other. That is it—nothing more or less. And this is not a Union of equals. If this discussion is proceeded with, I shall take occasion to address myself to that phase of the controversy which is so constantly, perseveringly and continually held up, that the Northern States are the aggressors. We have a set of presses and politicians among us who have perverted the public voice and the public interests, ministering to a depraved appetite, and they have lent their interest to aspersions and slanders on the people among whom they live, and upon whom they feed; and I very much fear our friends on the other side have listened too much to their aspersions, rather than to their own convictions of what the trouble is. I desire, if this discussion proceeds, to show up what I conceive to be the true character of this position, so far as relates to the North. I only speak for one State, and but for the half of that. And let me say, I have no fear, not the slightest. No doubt—not the minutest. Let the result of this controversy be what it may; let it be settled in any form it may; let it be drenched in blood if it may, I have no fear but the little State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, will stand acquitted—not before posterity—I don't care so much about that—but she will stand acquitted before the civilized world, and by the verdict of to-day and of Christendom. I have no such distrust of the position that State occupies that I wish to appeal from the present to the future. No, Sir. I say this—that State, upon the Constitution, and upon the record, and upon the truth of history, will stand to-day and forever fully acquitted of every charge that can be brought against her, looking to any inf action, on her part, of the Constitution, or any of its provisions, be they onerous or otherwise. Let me say further, if there are those who look to the settlement of this controversy by further concession from the North, I think they mistake. I think we have conceded too much, we have compromised too much, and we have got to that position of things, whenever any fault is found, there is the ever-recurring remedy of statesmen, of still further concessions from the North. I agree, Sir, that under the Constitution of the United States, you are entitled to demand and have an honest and fair discharge of that obligation which is imposed on all the States in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and I am willing, perfectly willing, that there shall be an honest and fair and faithful performance of that pledge. I listened to the Senator from North Carolina, and I agree with very much that he said. But I can tell that Senator, if he will sum up every case of injury and suffering and aggression by the whole North of the Free States upon the rights they have to recapture fugitive slaves, and put them all down in the darkest colors, and draw it as hideous as truth and fancy can make it, and then I can show you aggressions on the constitutional rights of citizens of the Free States that will infinitely outweigh and outnumber every aggression by the Free States upon the rights of the South in regard to their slaves. We are trying an experiment, and I believe we are in its crisis. I have never been of that number of Fourth of July orators who glorify the country. I have uniformly said, we are but in the beginning of an experiment. We talk of our Republic. Why, Sir, it has not outlived the ages of the soldiers who fought its battles and gained its victories. I believe Rome existed as a Republic for 600 years. That is something to be proud of. But we have not survived a lifetime of the men who fought the battles of liberty, or the patriots and sages who formed our Constitution and Government. We have obtained what we have obtained by great effort and at great price. It was not the mere price of the Revolution, or the mere price of the blood that was shed, or the patriot counsels that formed the Constitution. But, away back, centuries upon centuries, in English history, when power and principle contended—in all those centuries, there has been going on a contest which is culminating in our experiment here. No patriot blood poured out on the battle-fields of civil war in England has been insignificant in this conflict. I will add this, that we shall present a most humiliating spectacle to the world, if, at this time, when, by the solemn judgment of the President of the United States, the blessings of Heaven have descended upon this people in all the channels of their industry and business—at a time when, by the confession of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) last year on this floor, this General Government was faithfully performing all its functions in relation to the Slave States and every State—I say, under such circumstances of a faithful Government, and I will add of a subservient Judiciary, if this Confederacy should burst, and this glorious community of States be dissevered and fall, by the doubtful contingency of State action, to carry out the experiment of human liberty, and when at the very day and hour that we are coming to such a result, the States of Italy, having for centuries gone through a baptism of blood, and taught by the despotism of centuries, are coming together to unite their energies for liberty and progress; then, if we, untaught by all the past and reckless of the present, and blind to the future, should madly dash ourselves upon this dark ocean, whose shores no eye of prophecy or of faith can discern, I do not know what is to be the future. But I do hope, if we cannot settle things in the spirit in which they ought to be settled, we will at least have the courage and the manhood to look the thing straight in the face, and understand what it is. I know nothing about the policy of the incoming Administration; but it has been my fortune since I had a seat on this floor to find myself uniformly in opposition to the Administration, and I am far from certain that I shall not take the same position with regard to the incoming Administration. One thing is certain, if it quails in the performance of its duty, if it hesitates, as Mr. BUCHANAN has done, to look clearly in the face of the difficulty, and mark out a policy, and sustain it with honesty and patriotism, it certainly will not find me among its supporters.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he should not have spoken, but, as the Senator had presented the issue, he felt it incumbent on him to speak.

Mr. HALE said he only spoke for himself, without consultation with any one.

Mr. BROWN said he wished to know if the issue was, that the South was to submit to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and all the issues of this election, or war was to be the result?

Mr. HALE said all who heard him would bear him witness, that he had only said what he thought would be an inevitable consequence.

Mr. BROWN—Where is the war to come from? From South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas? Does the Senator mean that we are going to make war on the North? If he does, let me say to him, once for all, that he is most egregiously mistaken. All we ask is, that we be allowed to depart in peace. And do you mean to say that this is not to be allowed—that we shall neither have peace in the Union nor be allowed the poor boon of going out? If that be the attitude, then war is inevitable. We feel that any American citizen, not blinded by passion, must feel that we have been deeply wronged, and the accumulated wrongs of years have finally resulted in your triumph. Not the triumph of Mr. LINCOLN, but the triumph of a principle, which it would be the deepest degradation in a free people to submit to; and with all the calm, quiet dignity I can summon, I say—we will not submit. We want no war, and we expect none. We say to you, in the language I once used to the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD.) "Let there be no strife between thee and me, or between thy herdsmen and my herdsmen. If you will go to the right we will go to the left." And if you will go to the left, we will go to the right. All we ask is to be allowed to depart in peace. But if you refuse to let us go, and determine to make war upon us, then let it come, and God defend the right.

Mr. IVERSON, (Dem.,) of Georgia, said he did not agree with the Senator from New-Hampshire in all he said of the inconsistencies of the Message. He did not place the right of secession on constitutional grounds. He rather thought it was something like revolution. A State went out of the Union at her own risk, and it was a question of policy with the remaining States whether they would make war to force the State to remain. Every State has the right of revolution, without doubt. It goes out of the Union at its own peril, and must take the consequences. The only fault he found with the President was the inconsistency of saying that the Federal Government is not a voluntary association of States. That he denied. It was a voluntary association. In one breath he says the laws must be enforced against every individual of the State, but the State must not be coerced. There is the inconsistency. But he rose to accept, on the part of his State, the issue of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) that it, of war. We believe it is the intention of the Black Republican Party to use the force of the Government to extinguish the system of Slavery, and we do not intend to wait till we are so weak we cannot resist. The gentleman speaks of South Carolina. He could tell the gentleman that South Carolina would not be the only one that would go out. He had the confidence to say that his own State would not be behind her sisters in boldness, decision and firmness, and Alabama—proud daughter of his own State—will follow this example of patriotism and pride which South Carolina has set her sisters. She will undoubtedly go out on the 7th of January, and Georgia will follow on the 16th, and before the 4th of March, before your President is inaugurated, there will be five States, if not eight, that will be out of the Union, and will have formed a Constitution for a frame of government. And, in his opinion, there is nothing under Heaven that could prevent such a consummation. Gentlemen speak of concession—of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills. Repeal them all to-morrow, and you cannot stop this revolution. It is not the Liberty Laws but the mob law which the South fears. They do not dread these overt acts, for, without the power of the Federal Government, by force, under the Republican rule, their institution would not last ten years, and they know it. They intend to go out of this Union, and he believed this. Before the 4th of March five States will have declared their independence, and he was satisfied that three other States would follow as soon as the action of the people can be had. Arkansas will call her Convention, and Louisiana would follow. And though there is a clog in the way in the lone star of Texas, in the way of the Governor who will not consent to call the Legislature, yet the public sentiment is so strong that even her Governor may be over-ridden; and if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Texan Brutus may arise to rid his country of this old hoary-headed traitor. [Great sensation.] There has been a good deal of vaporing and threatening, but they came from the last men who would carry out their threats. Men talk about their eighteen millions, but we hear a few days afterwards of these same men being switched in the face, and they tremble like a sheep-stealing dog. There will be no war. The North, governed by such far-seeing statesmen as the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) will see the futility of this. In less than twelve months a Southern Confederacy will be formed, and it will be the most successful Government on earth. The Southern States, thus banded together, will be able to resist any force in the world. We do not expect war, but we will be prepared for it, and we are not a feeble race of Mexicans either. But he hoped the Northern States would allow them to form their Government, and make friendly and commercial treaties with them. They would allow the North the advantage of a favored nation. There was a feeling of enmity between the two sections deeper than the depths of hell. We are enemies. The Northern people, he believed, hated the South worse than England hated France, and he could tell his brethren there was no love lost between them. [Laughter in the galleries.] He thought, under all these circumstances, they had better separate. He should not have said anything, but for the remarks of the Senator from New-Hampshire, who threatened war, as if to frighten the South. War is inevitable. Let the South take care. Let the war come, and we will meet the Senator from New-Hampshire and all the myrmidons of Abolitionism, and, in the language of the honorable Representative from Ohio, (Mr. CORWIN,) in regard to the Mexican war, we will "Welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Sensation.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) after some remarks in relation to printing the Message, said he would take this occasion to say that, as a Senator of the United States, he was here to perform his functions as such before a declaration of war is made against the State he represented, and if such a declaration of war should be made, his State would be found ready and willing to meet it. But while we remain here, continuing at least the forms of friendship, and bound together by lines as close as it is possible to bind sovereign States, he thought those threats from one to the other were of no avail and he should not use them.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.)—No man can deny that the Constitution is a compact between the States. Each State will act for itself, and on its own responsibility. He compared the violation of the laws by States to foreign Powers breaking treaties.

A message from the House was received informing the Senate it had passed the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Mr. WIGFALL continued—In case of violence offered to the States of the South, the people will be called together to declare whether they desire to remain in the Union; if they believe they will live more happy and prosperous under another Government, they will assert that by forming a Constitution. The more I read the Message the less I comprehend. I conclude that the President believes it impossible to maintain the organization of the Courts in South Carolina, or enforce the decisions of the judicial tribunals, whether the State secede or not. He has power to collect the customs there and he has power of holding the forts. I intend to introduce at an early day, a resolution to ascertain whether an order has gone out of the Department in reference to the matter. I believe the President will precipitate the measure he intends to avoid. It will be necessary to put a construction on the Message to know what the President intends doing; after, then we will urge forbearance no longer, and will trust to the God of battles.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.)—It is not my intention to prolong this unnecessary and most unfortunate debate. I rise simply to say, in the presence of the representatives of the States of the Union, that my State having been the first to adopt the Constitution, will be the last to do any act, or countenance any calculated, or having a tendency to lead to the separation of these States. [Applause.] Her people did too much—performed too many services in achieving the glorious liberty which we enjoy, and in establishing the Constitution under which we live. No son of hers will raise his hands against the institutions of his country, or against the Union. When the Union would be destroyed by the madness and folly of others—if, unfortunately, it should be—it will be time enough for Delaware and her representatives to say what her course would be. [Loud applause from the densely crowded galleries.]

The title of the report of the Secretary of State was read. It is the fiscal statement of the contingent expenses of the State Department.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to adjourn at 2:25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of the invalid and other pensions; also, a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House, by 68 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. GROW's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee of Agriculture's Homestead bill was last session referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then reconsidered the vote.

The bill was thus brought up for action.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill, however, avoids the prominent objections in President BUCHANAN's veto Message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of ten dollars for 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote JACKSON against BUCHANAN to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of Federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which the bill passed, 132 against 76.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved that the Post-route bill, returned from the Senate at the former session with amendments, be referred to the Post-office Committee. He remarked that there had been no such bill passed for the last three years, and it was desirous to have action as soon as possible.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected, saying the Government is financially embarrassed.

Mr. COLFAX—That is true, but we draw our pay. He had performed his duty as to this matter, and said in conclusion there were several reforms proposed in the bill, and the Postmaster-General was anxious to know the disposition of Congress as to contracts with railroads.

Objections to taking up the bill and referring it were persisted in, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair.

The Committee took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing that the study of cadets shall not be extended beyond four years.

A debate ensued on the amendment, which was rejected.

The Pension bill was read. This, with the Military Academy bill, were subsequently passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a series o resolutions, referring various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate Standing Committee.

At 2 o'clock adjourned.

THE MESSAGE AND THE ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The allusions in the Message to the doctrine that the Constitution establishes Slavery in all the Territories of the Republic, and inevitably fastens it upon them until they form State Constitutions, and the cavalier manner in which the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, to which Mr. BUCHANAN owes his election, is treated, are, to say the least of them, in exceedingly bad taste, and altogether unworthy of one occupying the high position of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Not only have the positions he now assumes been repeatedly exploded, but there seems to be no reasonable pretext for any reference to a topic which, as the President well knows, has already had a most disastrous effect in dividing, and distracting the once great and powerful Democratic Party—a topic which, in the midst of new and more important issues, has shrunk into comparative insignificance at this particular juncture, and all allusion to which, at this time on his part, cannot possibly do any good, but may do considerable harm. The only apology which his few adherents can make for these ill-timed remarks would be that he desired to make the most of one of his very last opportunities of spreading before the whole country a reiteration of the views of the faction upon which alone he has latterly relied for support.

His reference to the famous Lecompton Constitution, near the close of his Message, is of a similar character. His action on that question now forms part of the political history of the country, and the convictions of the American people in regard to it cannot be changed by the poor pretext he puts forward—that he could not, in justice, treat the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity, and refuse to transmit it to Congress; for all know perfectly well that, instead of performing this plain and simple duty, he brought the whole energies of his Administration to bear, and resorted to the most extraordinary political expedients, to secure the admission of Kansas into the Union under that contemptible contrivance.

The remedy which Mr. BUCHANAN proposes for the present distracted condition of the country—viz: an amendment of the Constitution explanatory of its construction on three special points, which he names—does not bear upon its face any appearance of either being successful or fully acceptable to the South or the North. There is nothing broad, comprehensive, or statesmanlike contained in it, and, as a plan of adjustment, it will almost inevitably prove a great failure. Strong as is the disposition among the conservative men of all sections to fix upon a basis of reconciliation which will be generally acceptable, and which will preserve and perpetuate the Union, there is no reasonable ground for supposing that Mr. BUCHANAN's project, in its present shape, is practicable.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ARM THE STATE—RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE, &C.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The House passed the bill to provide an armed military force without opposition. It authorizes the Government to call into service ten thousand volunteers. It will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

To-morrow the election for delegates to the Convention will take place. There is no excitement whatever, but a quiet determination on the part of the people to carry the State out of the Union as early as possible. The delegates will all be for immediate secession.

The President's Message is here. It does not create much remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession beforehand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever exigency may arise.

The election of Governor, it is believed, will not take place till Monday next.

During the discussion in the Legislature yesterday on establishing an ordnance bureau, Mr. RHETT said there had been for several years in Charleston, eight of the largest size Paixhan guns, which might perhaps be used in taking the forts.

Mr. MARSHALL said the State had 382 infantry companies, 50 cavalry, 18 artillery and 62 rifle companies, making 121 battalions, 56 regiments, 14 brigades and five divisions.

Mr. MCGOWAN said the total military force was 65,000.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The *Courier* and *Mercury* published the President's Message, this morning, from advance copies.

IN VIRGINIA.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE CAST FOR BELL—THE ENGLISH AND SECESSION—LETTER FROM MR. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electors assembled in the Capitol to-day at 10 o'clock. The Breckinridge Electors, believing that BELL had carried Virginia, magnanimously resigned, whereupon the vote of the State was cast for BELL and EVERETT. A grand dinner will be given to the Electors to-night at the Exchange Hotel.

I learn from a well-known English capitalist, just arrived here, that every Englishman whom he had conversed with on the subject of disunion was in ecstasies over the impending ruin which overhangs the Union, and that they hoped to God it would eventually occur.

The President's Message gives great dissatisfaction to the Breckinridgers.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has written a letter, which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calculated to preserve the Union. He suggests the passage of a law by Congress making it treason for any individual in the Northern States, having nullification laws upon their statute books, to aid in rescuing a slave under the Fugitive Slave law, and compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave, to make full indemnity for said slave to his owner.

IN LOUISIANA.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A synopsis of the President's Message was received here to-day. It is considered as not interfering with the right of secession, but does not cover the ground, and the remedy by Constitutional amendment is deemed inefficient.

The contemplated meeting of merchants and banks failed. The principal commercial houses will hold out. The Banks are all firm.

IN TEXAS.

THE QUESTION OF A STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The citizens of Texas have been urged in a circular letter, signed by a number of gentlemen, to elect delegates to a Convention on the 8th of January, said Convention to assemble at the Capital on the fourth Monday of the same month. The movement appears to meet with popular sanction.

NEW-JERSEY CONVENTION.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A State Convention of All Union Men, led off by Com. STOCKTON, WM. C. ALEXANDER, Ex-Gov. PRICE, Col. PETER J. CLARK, Senator THOMPSON, and a large number of leading men of the State, has been called at Trenton on the 11th December, to concert such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present crisis of the Republic.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster-General HOLT submits an extended report of the operations of his Department to the President, the main facts and features of which we give in the following abstract:

On the 30th of June, last, there were in operation 8,668 mail routes, and the contractors numbered 7,445. The length of these routes is estimated at 240,594 miles; the total annual transportation of mails was 74,726,776 miles, costing $8,808,710. The transportation of mails by railroad cost about 12.11c. a mile; by steamboat, 20.7c.: by coach, 12.67c.; and by inferior modes, 7.45c. The aggregate length of railroad routes has been increased, since June 30, 1859, 1,119 miles; steamboat routes diminished 4,233 miles; and coach routes decreased 8,464 miles. The lettings of new contracts, for the term commencing 1st July, last, embraced the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The new service, as in operation on the 30th of September, contained 31,819 miles; the total of annual transportation 13,801,901, and the cost $1,249,001.

On the 30th of June last, there were in the service	
474 route agents, at a compensation of	$372,240
40 local agents at a compensation of	25,479
1,649 mail messengers	288,948
46 railroad baggage-masters in charge of the express mails, at a compensation of	8,100
Total	$614,767
This amount added to the cost of service as in operation on the 30th of June	8,808,710
Makes the total on the 30th of June last	$9,423,477

The whole number of Post offices in the United States on the 1st day of December last was 28,552.

The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year amounted to $19,170,609 99, deductions for transportation in 1859, and payments under other heads of appropriations for 1859, leaving the actual expenditure for 1860 $14,674,772 80.

The gross revenue for the year was $8,518,067 40, being an increase of nearly 7 per cent. over the revenue of the previous year. The excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860 is $5,656,705 49, which is $306,600 13 less than the estimated deficiency.

Expenditures for 1862 are estimated at $14,955,025 23, estimated means $9,668,934 60, and the estimated deficiency $6,286,090 63. The estimate for the transportation of foreign mails is $643,625, which added to the amount of deficiency as above stated, with the estimate for transporting mails from New-York to San Francisco, *via* Aspinwall and Panama, and the cost of agencies on the Isthmus, makes the amount required from the Treasury for 1862, $5,312,176 63.

Of postage stamps during the year there have been supplied to postmasters 216,370,660, value $5,920,939; of stamped envelopes 29,280,025, value $949,377 19; making a total value of $6,870,316 19, and showing an increase during the year, as compared with the previous, of $608,782 85.

The Postmaster-General speaks of improvements which have been made in stamps and envelopes, and of those which are contemplated, principal among which latter are the introduction of envelopes with one-cent and three-cent stamps. Of dead letters there have been sent out during the year 31,017, being an increase of 12,644 on the previous year. At San Francisco 78,129 dead letters have been opened. Of foreign letters 110,911 have been returned. Persevering efforts have been made to ascertain the cause for the non-delivery of valuable letters and the result has been, that out of 8,002 cases, in which the inquiries of the Department have been answered, or where causes were petient without inquiry, 3,983 letters were misdirected, 921 illegibly directed, 583 directed to transient persons, 336 to persons moved away, 657 not mailed for want of postage, 885 directed to fictitious persons or firms, 54 without any address or direction, 24 misent, leaving, out of 8,002, only 1,341 letters properly addressed, and only 684 for the non-delivery of which the Department is blameable, 657 having become dead because not prepaid.

The number of dead letters has decreased in proportion to the increase of letters conveyed by mail, from which it is concluded that the new regulations on the subject have had a salutary effect. The employment of temporary clerks to make experiments with the dead letters is recommended, and that the dead letter money which cannot be restored to the owners be applied for the improvement of this branch of business. The increase in the number of mail contractors since 1852 has been about 50 per cent., and in the number of drafts and warrants issued a like increase is visible. A recommendation is made for the addition of 11 clerks to the number that at present constitute the regular corps.

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland and foreign) on United States and European mails was $1,374,402 25. Of this amount, $830,005 55 was collected in the United States, and $546,396 70 in the United Kingdom, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg and Belgium. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged with Europe was as follows: letters sent from the United States, 3,093,390; received from Europe, 3,072,299; total, 6,166,369. Newspapers sent, 2,127,870; newspapers received, 1,338,207; total, 3,466,077. The amount paid Great Britain for sea and territorial transit of closed mails through the United Kingdom, was $126,049 97½, and the amount received from Great Britain on British closed mails in transit through the United States, was $41,460 65.

Balance due Great Britain on adjustment of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1860	$193,191 96
Balance due to France, (third and fourth quarters 1860)	15,367 62
Balance due to Bremen	17,125 57
Balance due to Hamburg	13,879 63
Balance due the United States on adjustment of accounts with Prussia for the fiscal year	43,285 27

The cost of the transatlantic mail service performed by ships employed by the Department was $375,335 02.

The amount paid to the different home lines of ocean steamers conveying mails to and from Havana and Matanzas, (Cuba,) and receiving as compensation the United States postages, sea and inland, was $50,-651 88, and for transporting mails by steamship between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, Mexico, seven round trips, $1,911 18.

Some farther correspondence has taken place between this Department and the British Post-office on the subject of a reduction of postage on international letters, but as yet without any satisfactory result. The division of the present rate of twenty-four cents is as follows:

United States inland postage	5 cents.
Sea postage	16 cents.
British inland postage	3 cents.
Total	24 cents.

The country performing the ocean service of course receives the sea postage.

This Department having intimated its willingness, upon certain conditions, to favor a reduction of the postage to twelve cents, the British office, in February, 1857, proposed that rate, and that the division should be as follows:

	Cents.
British inland	3
Sea	6
United States inland	3
Total	12

This offer was declined, on account of some condition appended, which did not meet the views of our Government; but no counter proposition was made by this Department before the month of August, 1859. This, however, was not accepted, the British Government insisting on conditions to which ours could not accede, and the subject rests as it originally was.

Mr. HOLT gives a *résumé* of the trouble with the Pacific mails and of the reasons which induced the Department to accept Com. VANDERBILT'S offer. Com. VANDERBILT offered to transport the mails for the postages received thereon, in accordance with the act of June 18, but only upon assurance that the President would recommend to Congress to make him such further allowance over and above the postages as would be a fair compensation for the service. Had this not been accepted, Mr. HOLT thinks the postal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States would have met a dangerous interruption. The revenue from the ocean service has diminished, while that from the overland has increased. The diminution and increase are alike due to the order of this Department directing letter mails which had previously gone by the steamers to be made up and forwarded overland.

The annual cost of the Pacific mail routes, estimating the ocean at $350,000, is $1,202,381, while the receipts from them do not exceed per annum $296,-469 71. In view of this fact, and as they are maintained mainly for the advancement of national interests, Mr. HOLT urges that the expense be borne by the public treasury.

The San Antonio and San Diego service has been so modified as to meet every postal want, and with a retrenchment of expenditure since March, 1859, of $101,000. Mr. HOLT considers the sum of $40,000 paid for the transportation of mails semi-monthly between Charleston, Savannah and Key West, as extravagant, since the revenue is only $500, and he condemns the authors of the contract. On the Mississippi River route some mails have been discontinued, bringing down the expenditures for the year to $204,465. In the carrying of the New-York and New-Orleans mail an improvement since 1859 is noticed in the time made by the rival Southern and Atlantic routes, but both of them are censured for not fulfilling promises made to the Department, nor justifying the expectations entertained of them as carriers of the mails.

In relation to prepayment of letters, Mr. HOLT represents that people still continue to post unpaid letters. The Department for a long time took the trouble of advising the parties addressed; but as the evil did not abate, though the necessity for the prepayment of letters has become sufficiently notorious, the practice has been discontinued, and the letters are sent at once to the Dead Letter-office. Mr. HOLT also complains of the neglect of parties receiving letters to pay the carrier's fee, though notice of the law compelling this has been given widely. The letters are now retained for the payment of the carrier's fee, and the parties addressed are notified.

With reference to the Penny Post the Postmaster-General says that the compensation fixed by the recent act is found altogether inadequate in the smaller cities and towns. Yet in these places the public demand the delivery of letters by carriers, and are willing to pay a remunerative rate of compensation for the labor. It is therefore recommended therefore that the provision of the act of the last session be repealed, and that the Department shall have authority to collect such postage on all letters delivered by carriers, as shall be necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that it shall not exceed two cents per letter. It has been found expedient, in accordance with the acts of July 2, 1836, and March 3, 1851, to reëstablish the system of charging for letters carried to the Post-office, and the revenue from this source, it is thought, will give the carrier system adequate support in the large cities at the low rate of one cent established by the existing law, if it can command the entire local correspondence for delivery. To accomplish this end it was deemed expedient, in accordance with the tenth section of the act of 1851, to declare all streets, lanes, avenues, &c., in cities, post-roads, and so to notify all engaged in the transportation of letters for compensation. All parties interested have acquiesced in this course with the exception of "Blood's Express" in Philadelphia. This case is sketched, and while Mr. HOLT dissents from the decision of the Judges sustaining the proprietors of the Express in continuing the delivery of letters, and thinks it not justified by law, he recommends that, in terms so precise and emphatic as not to be mistaken by the Courts, Congress shall apply the provisions of the act of March 2, 1827, to all post-routes established in the cities under authority of the statute of March 3, 1851. Mr. HOLT argues strongly in favor of the suppression of these private dispatches, claiming that the Department needs these routes as sources from which to make up the deficiencies which the necessity of maintaining the service elsewhere produces. He promises that as occasion demands the frequency of deliveries in cities will be increased; rebukes the interference of the Press in encouraging local jealousies which the inauguration of such reform as this necessarily excites, and calls particular attention to a report made by Gen. JOHN A. DIX regarding the details and pratical working of the carrier system in this City.

Mr. HOLT acknowledges that the practical working of the system of registering valuable letters has disappointed expectations, and that it has in fact proved a failure. The mark which these packages bear rather invites depredation and to show that the business community regard the system in this light he cites figures which show that the amount of fees collected for registered letters for the year ending June 30, 1856, was $31,466 50, for that ending June 30, 1857, $36,676 87 and for the year ending June 30, 1860, $25,038 70. The receipts for 1860 were $10,638 17, or 30 2-10 per cent. less than for the year 1857. This exhibits a falling off in the number of letters and packets registered to the amount of 216,760, and yet during the brief period in which this decline occurred, the general correspondence and revenues of the service increased at least 15¼ per cent. This condition of things can only find an explanation in the fact that correspondents have become convinced that in registering their valuable letters they have been but holding a light for the depredator, instead of darkening his way or embarrassing him in the commission of his crime. In this conviction Mr. HOLT fully concurs.

The subject of devising some plan which would secure the conveyance of all valuables committed to the mails under satisfactory guarantees for their safety, and under proper responsibilities on the part of the Government, is commended to Congress for consideration. Should that body succeed in arranging a method which would prove effective, it will have removed much of the temptation to dishonesty to which Postmasters are now subjected, and do away with most of the demoralization which now dishonors the service.

The Postmaster-General alludes as follows to a subject which is of special interest in this City:

"In a report addressed to the House of Representatives, under date of 5th June last, the circumstances attending the defalcation of ISAAC V. FOWLER, late Postmaster at New-York, were fully set forth. His embezzlement has been since ascertained to amount to $170,947 67. For this offence, which the statute justly punishes as a felony, an indictment has been found; but as FOWLER is still a fugitive from justice, no arrest has taken place, and no trial can be had. A civil suit on his official bond has been commenced against his sureties, but no judgment has as yet been obtained. They resist the recovery, principally on the ground that it was understood between themselves and FOWLER that another surety should sign the bond before it was delivered to the Government, which was not done. FOWLER has given his deposition in support of this defence, alleging that there was such an agreement between himself and the two sureties now sued, but that he failed to procure the signature of the third surety named, and forwarded the bond to the department without apprising it of the existence of this agreement. It was thus accepted in good faith by the Government, without the slightest intimation from any quarter that its execution was informal or incomplete. The gross fraud attempted to be practiced by this concealment, was a fitting prelude to the embezzlement which followed, if indeed it was not a systematic preparation for it. Should the Court hold that this secret compact between these sureties and their principal, though not communicated to the Government, will bar the pending suit, then no confidence can be safely reposed by the departments in any bond executed by their officers engaged in the public service. In that event it will be for Congress to determine whether some further legislation is not necessary for the protection of those interests whose security the announcement of so extraordinary a legal proposition must necessarily compromise.

"The experience of the past year is said to have vindicated the retrenchments and reforms previously made, and to have greatly increased the efficiency of the service, while they have elevated its moral tone. More than once it is made apparent that the Department should be made self-sustaining. The large retrenchments which have been made will be overcome by the expenditures on new routes, but this excess bears but a small proportion to the heavy increase in the postal revenues as compared with the previous year. In passing, the postal system of England is eulogized, particularly with reference to the manner in which localities which require unusual facilities are made to bear the expense of them.

Allusion is made to bills which were introduced into the House at its last session, and which, it is hoped, will at an early day become laws. Among them are measures fixing the uniform rate of ship letters at five cents; of those to Mexico or Cuba at ten cents; to allow dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive such quantities as they may require at the same rates as regular subscribers; to regulate the postage on maps, engravings, &c., &c., and to modify the law so as to require the ten cent rate to be prepaid on all letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific and *vice versa*, and to oblige the prepayment of drop letters.

In conclusion, Mr. HOLT states the ground now occupied by the Post-office in New-York has been bought as a site for a new and enlarged edifice, which, in its dimensions and arrangements, shall be commensurate with the wants of the service. The price agreed to be paid is $200,000, which leaves of the appropriation $300,000 for the construction of the building. The title to the property has been examined, and determined to be perfect by the Attorney-General, and the assent of the Legislature of New-York is alone required to consummate the purchase. So soon as this shall have been obtained, a plan will be adopted, and proposals invited for the erection of the building.

It seems that a site has also been procured for a new Post-office in Philadelphia, though the cost of the property has so far exhausted the appropriation that but $153,107 29 remains. As this sum will be insufficient for the erection of a proper edifice, it is recommended that if the estimates of the architect now engaged in drawing plans for the building exceed this balance, an appropriation be made for the deficiency.

The Postmaster General's report closes with a statement relative to mail-bags and their cost, by which it seems that the mail-bags of all kinds, purchased during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, number, in the aggregate, 28,600, and cost $37,300 99; being 7 per cent. less in number, and 31 per cent. less in cost, than such as were purchased and put into service during the preceding year, the cost of which was $54,461 75.

The repairs of mail-bags during the fiscal year ended 30th June, last, cost $19,202 04, or about 5 per cent. more than during the preceding year.

The expense for purchase and repairs of mail-bags, during the past year, is less by $16,652 51 than that of the previous year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Hon. J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, referring to those branches of public service which pertain to the internal polity of the Government, has been presented to the President, and we have made the following abstract for the benefit of our readers.

The Report opens with information in reference to the Public Lands, and the views of Mr. THOMPSON thereupon. It seems that during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, and the quarter ending September 30, 1860, 16,385,361 acres of land have been proclaimed for sale. That 3,977,619.80 acres have been sold for $2,021,425 97, in cash; 3,379,040 acres have been absorbed by the location of bounty land warrants; 2,037,770.92 acres approved under the swamp grants, and 2,665,823 acres under the railway grants, while 8,196,580 acres will be needed to satisfy the military bounty land warrants.

The Secretary reiterates his decided approval of the existing land system, and says that it is believed the revenue derived from sales will speedily rise to a reasonable annual average, if the discussion of alternatives on the land system should cease, recommending however that in a spirit of liberality to all settlers upon unoffered lands, two years should be allowed from date of settlement within which to make proof of payment, and that it should be incumbent upon the Executive to offer at public sale, by proclamation, within two years after survey, all the lands that have not been claimed by settlers.

He recommends that the disposal of the four reserved sections of land at Hot Springs, Ark., be provided for by appropriate legislation.

Concerning the Des Moines River grant, the Report takes the same view as presented by the Secretary, in his advice to the Committee of Public Lands in the Senate, in June last—and acting on that recommendation, he has directed a suspension of immediate action under the railway grants, so far as the conflicting claims of the United States and the State of Iowa interfere. The Wisconsin grant has been fully closed up, the lists having been prepared and approved.

Owing to the existence of certain land claims under the treaty of June 15, 1846, the progress of the public surveys in Washington Territory has been interrupted, and in the Report before us the Secretary takes the ground that it is clearly the duty of this Government to confirm to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company the farms and lands belonging to the Company at the time of the Treaty, or which in a spirit of fairness and liberality might be considered as occupied by it. He also considers it due to the people of the Territory that some decisive action should at once be taken.

On the subject of Indian Affairs the report treats at some length—remarking with evident veracity, that the Indians must be divided into two classes—those with whom we have treaties, and those with whom we have not. The case of the former is obviously to be managed by the letter of the mutual obligation, while that of the latter is regulated by those principles declared in the statutes and sanctioned by the Supreme Court. With the no-treaty Indians our country has dwelt in amity during the past year, excepting only with the Navajos and Snakes, whose course has been turbulent. The treaty Indians, with the exception of the Kioways, the Yanctonnais and the Cut-Heads, have behaved with commendable propriety, and against the exceptions the Secretary urges military operations. The Secretary also insists upon his former theory, that *common* reservations of land do not conduce to prosperity; whereas private property in the soil is an effectual protection against the competition, the cunning and the corrupting influence of the white man. He believes that the only plan which holds out hope for the decaying race is to confine them to small tribal reservations having well-defined boundaries. The Colonization system, which was tried in California and Texas, has resulted in a complete failure.

Upon well-grounded complaints made by the Cherokees, the Government ousted, by force of arms, settlers who had trespassed upon the Cherokee land known as Neutral land; but concerning those settlers who have been misled by an error of the Governmental Surveyor, the Secretary has ordered a suspension of the law, and advises the selling of this as other public lands, and the payment of the proceeds to the Cherokees. The melancholy fact is promulgated, that the Shawnees and Miamies, the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws are not only making no progress towards good, but are rapidly deteriorating, and unless speedily removed from the baneful influence of the whites, they will soon pass away forever. The advisability of a peaceful removal, not only of these, but of all the Indians in Kansas, is proven as a relief to Kansas, and a renewed opportunity for the possible happy future for the red man. Certain undertaken treaties with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes and Chippewas fell through owing to the absence of certain prominent chieftains, while the treaty with the Red-lake and Red-river Indians was not consummated on account of the extravagant price demanded for the land. Since the return, however, of the Commissioner, the Indians have asked permission to visit Washington that a treaty may be drawn up. The Secretary thinks it would be well to give the supervision of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, for the more perfect discipline of the employes, and the greater efficiency of the public service.

There are at present 11,284 pensioners upon the roll who draw in the aggregate $1,601,018 95 against $1,103,562 03 last year, and owing to reduction in the clerical force necessary to superintend this branch of the service there has been a reduction in the estimates of $28,200.

The recommendations heretofore made for a reorganization of this Department is renewed. The income of the office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1860, was $197,648 40 and its expenditure $169,672 23 showing a surplus of $7,976 17. Number of caveats filed during this period is 841. Number of applications made 5,638. Number of applications rejected is 3,612, and number of patents issued is 3,836, including reissues, &c. In addition to this there have been 49 applications for extension and 28 patents have been extended for a period of seven years from the expiration of their first time.

Concerning the operations of the Department in the speciality of the Secretary takes occasion to congratulate himself —everything that could be done, has been done and in the best manner.

The progresses. Owing to the vast number of employes, (4,400) delays have occurred. He trusts, however, to present an exhibit of the aggregate population, manufactures and agricultural productions during the present Congress. He is satisfied that the nation has grown and prospered. He will need a further appropriation of $437,000 as a deficiency for this fiscal year, and a further sum of $190,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, making the entire cost of the present enumeration about $1,642,000, of which $1,303,000 will be paid to Marshals. He recommends the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics.

Under the head of the Secretary advises some change in the laws—stating, as for example, in the matter of suppression of the African Slave-trade, that the penalties prescribed for violation of the law are altogether disproportionate to the heinousness of the offence, and therefore any technical defence is seized upon to reconcile them with verdicts of acquittal. He calls particular attention to that provision of the law which refers to the keeping, support, &c., of the negroes thus brought within the limits of the United States. Giving in detail an account of the three slavers taken into the port of Key West, on which were 1,432 Africans; also, of the Africans on the *W. R. Kibbey*, the *Storm King*, and the *Erie*—showing that under the existing laws the negroes are subjected to cruelty and inhumanity, while heavy expense is entailed upon the Government. Owing to the prejudice and distrust of our people, it is difficult to suggest a change which would be acceptable to all, but any change would be an improvement upon the present barbarous and costly system. In the

The Secretary thinks fair play is hardly shown. He recommends the building of a Court-house and Jail. The public institutions—the Hospital for the Insane, and the Columbian Institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, are doing a good work, are prosperous and efficient, and he recommends them to the favorable regard of Congress. He also suggests some improvements in the management of the Penitentiary.

The Secretary, with proper pride, reports the entire completion of the emigrant road, (the Fort Kearny, South Pass and Honey Lake road,) with a full supply of water for the use and refreshment of weary travelers. The work on the El Paso and Fort Yuma has also been finished, and detailed reports are daily expected.

The boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and Texas are established. The extent of the lines is about 621 miles. Concerning the progress of the work of the Commission appointed to settle the boundary line between the United States and California, the Department has no definite information, but it is believed that the party are now engaged in ascertaining and determining the initial point, which is at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude with the Colorado River, and in making an exploration of the country through which the line will run. The report closes with a very neat compliment to the bureau officers and the corps of clerks who have possessed and deserved the confidence placed in them by the Secretary, and he in turn avails himself of this public manner of bringing them and their deeds before the notice of the President.

The Public Lands.

The operations of the Land Office have extended, during the past year, within the limits of all the political divisions in the public domain, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Washington, New-Mexico and Utah.

The public lands of the United States embrace an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or more than two-thirds of our geographical extent, and includes soils capable of yielding products of temperate and tropical regions, and nearly all the precious and useful metals.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report for the current year, enters into an historical review of the progress made in regard to the survey and disposal of our enormous land inheritance. The principle of acquiring Indian lands by purchase has been definitely settled beyond a question, and in accordance with it the Indian title has been extinguished from the Great Lakes to the Natchez settlement in all the States east of the Mississippi, leaving only a few remnants of tribes who have been invested by Congress with allodial titles. The Indian usufruct has also been extinguished in the tier of States west of the Mississippi, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern line of Iowa, including the greater portion of the State of Minnesota, about one-third of Dacotah, half of Kansas, one-tenth of Nebraska, and in Oregon and Washington, east and west of the Cascades. In California the Indians have not held any specific tracts of country; in New-Mexico they are purely nomadic, and in Utah no treaties for the extinction of the Indian title have been made.

The United States land survey has extended from State to State and Territory to Territory, half way across the Continent in the direction of the Pacific, while starting from the shores of the Western Ocean, they are rapidly advancing eastward over the surface of California, Oregon and Washington, and westerly crossing the snowy mountains and the Cascades, eventually to be interlocked and united with the surveys now stretching west from the Valley of the Mississippi.

The aggregate area of the land, States and Territories, is upwards of 1,450,000,000 acres. Guide meridians have been run and established to the extent of 7,039 miles, and base lines to the extent of 4,619 miles. The other lines of the public surveys, township and subdivisional, have been extended over 689,169 miles. The surveys have been completed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, Arkansas and Iowa, and nearly so in Missouri, Louisiana and Florida.

The existing machinery is divided into eleven surveying departments—its *personnel* consisting of eleven surveyors-general, 85 employes, 100 deputy-surveyors with 400 assistants. The surveying archives of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Alabama and Mississippi have long since been delivered over to these States pursuant to law. The archives for Illinois and Arkansas will be transferred as soon as these States shall have passed acts of acceptance. In Missouri, the Surveyor-General has in view the early closing of his office, and has been instructed to direct his force with diligence and energy to the completion of the work. In Louisiana the existing contracts for surveys are all required to be executed before the 30th of June next. This State may be regarded as nearly completed, except the New-Orleans township, for which, with its exterior relations of private titles and swamp, the Surveyor-General has recommended an appropriation of $3,000. The estimates submitted have in view the closing of the surveying departments of both Missouri and Louisiana. The estimates submitted for Florida are for subdivisional work of some 460,800 acres of arable land. The recommendation of the Surveyor-General to extend the township lines over a region of country south of Carlosahatcher, and north of the Everglades, is not indorsed by the Commissioner. In regard to the long standing boundary question between Florida and Georgia, it is said that the provisions of the recent act of Congress (approved 13th April, 1860,) cannot properly be carried out in settling the coterminous private rights of the people in Georgia and Florida, until final adjustment of the boundary is had pursuant to further legislation of Congress.

In Kansas and Nebraska the surveying service has progressed last year to the extent of the appropriations. The returns of the field work in Kansas consist of 5,746 miles, principally New-York Indian claims; and 3,619 miles in Nebraska, on the Missouri River, on the Platte River, near Fort Kearney, and on the head waters of the Big Blue River. In this surveying department thirty-three township plats for Kansas have been prepared and sent to local land offices. The plats previously reported embraced over eleven and a quarter millions of acres, and the total now exceeds twelve millions of acres. For Nebraska thirty-eight township plats have been prepared during the year. The whole number of plats returned include an area of 9,415,675 acres.

Surveys have been demanded for lands on the Platte River on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, where the soil is said to be extremely productive, and the Surveyor-General of the District suggests the extension of the public surveys in that direction.

The Surveyor-General has entered into contracts for the present fiscal year to the extent of the appropriation, $20,000; but the extension of the public surveys in Kansas for the next fiscal year, as recommended by him, is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, much larger than the service requires. His estimates have been accordingly restricted.

In Wisconsin, during the year, Township plats to the extent of 318 miles, and subdivisions amounting to 1,254 miles, have been surveyed. The Surveyor-General has contracted for the survey of 14 townships east of Wisconsin river and west of the line separating Oconto from Marathon county. Contracts also have been made for the extension of township surveys in the region between Lake Flambeau and Wisconsin river. Some 15 townships will also be subdivided.

In the Northwestern section of Iowa, there have been run during the past year 904 miles of divisional work. It is intended to transfer the archives to the State authorities before the close of the ensuing fiscal year.

In Dacotah, since the last annual report, the returns of surveys on both sides of Big Sioux River, west of Minnesota State, amount to 335 lineal miles of township exteriors. The work in this Territory, to be performed, consists of township and subdivisional surveys south of the 43° latitude, west of the Big Sioux, north of the Missouri and east of the Junction Reservation, embracing the valleys of Big Sioux, Missouri, Vermillion and James rivers. The Commissioner suggests prompt legislation for the organization of a land district, of which there is none in the Territory of Dacotah or Minnesota.

In the State of Minnesota, 37,765 square miles, of which seven-eighths is reputed to be good land, have been surveyed. The amount completed last year reached 995,735 acres. Contracts for 276,480 acres north and east of Otter-tail Lake have been made. The transcripts of field notes and records for the district, prepared during the past year, have amounted to 18,841 pages. During the past year the remaining portion of the Minnesota boundary line, between the Iron Monuments, at the heads of Lakes Travers and Big Stone, has been completed.

In California, during the past year, 4,386 lineal miles have been surveyed, embracing an area of 865,-609 acres. In Oregon the surveying service has progressed along Columbia River to the extent of 1,109 miles, or 336,684 acres. Preparations have been made, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1860, to have the boundary between Oregon and Washington, in the 46th parallel, correctly established.

In Washington Territory eleven deputy surveyors, under different contracts, have been in the field west of the Cascade Mountains, and, during the past year, 2,992 miles have been run. The field-work now under contract is mainly east of the Cascades.

The surveys of New-Mexico, during the year, have been extended over confirmed private titles equal to 433,479 acres, and public lands for an area of 826,119 acres, equal in all to 2,306 lineal miles, and contracts have been made for the survey of the confirmed claims embracing the town of Las Vegas, Pinos or Gallenas Grant, town of Anton Chico, of Mora claims of G. W. EATON, ALEXANDER VALLE-DONATIANO VIGIL, and HUGH STEVENSON. The surveyor recommends the establishment of a Board for the adjustment of titles under the treaty of 1848 at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

In Utah the operations have been confined to the examination of surveys, executed prior to 1858, against which allegations of fraud have been preferred. The result is not yet known. The whole surveys excuted since the organization of the Territory cover 2,510,000 acres, of which plats had been returned for 2,190,000 acres. Unauthorized surveys are reported to have been made in Carson River Valley, but the operations were promptly checked.

Pursuant to Executive orders, there have been proclaimed for sale during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1860, 16,385,361 acres, and during the past month, viz.: under date 22d October, 1860, in California, 3,685,287 acres, of which the report furnishes particulars. The cash sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embrace 3,461,213 acres, and the amount received was $1,643,630. The sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amount to 516,416 acres, and the money received to $277,795. The aggregate disposed of during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1860, for cash, in satisfaction of bounty warrants, as swamps, and for railroads, is 12,060,053 acres. The total area of unsold and unappropriated, of offered and unoffered lands, of the public domain on the 30th of September, 1860, was 1,055,911,288 acres.

Since the commencement of operations under the Swamp Land Grants there have been selected in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida and Wisconsin, an aggregate area of 57,187,-850 acres; and of this quantity, 44,237,971 acres have been approved to the States, and 31,461,220 acres have been patented to the States. An overflow or inundation from casual cause, merely temporary in its effects, does not bring these lands within the law.

By acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857, grants were made to eight States to aid in the construction of forty-five railroads. The lines of route of thirty-three of these roads have been established, and maps of their final locations filed, showing an aggregate length of 5,582 miles. For ten roads in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, no returns designating actual locations have been received. The adjustments of the grants for these thirty-three roads have been nearly completed; lists embracing 8,977,044 acres have been approved, and transcripts furnished to the Executives of Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Minnesota. To this the estimate of nine million acres is added as the amount necessary for the construction of routes in other States through tracts of country yet unsurveyed. Including previous grants to Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, the grants for railroad purposes reach 24,189,-499 acres.

The report of the Commissioner next proceeds to set forth the Revolutionary Bounty Land Claims, the claims against the United States for services in the War of 1812, and for services in the Mexican and Indian wars, under various acts of Congress. The principles of the Preëmption law are then discussed, and a modification of the law is suggested, so as to create a perfect uniformity. The report afterwards notices private land claims, and the immense amount of land that the Department has to adjust. The localities of this class of titles mark the progress of early settlement in our portion of the Continent.

Under treaties with different Indian tribes, the Land Office, during the last year, has prepared 1,520 patents containing the grants for each tribe conforming to the terms of its special treaty. For sales, county land locations, under the several laws from 1st October, 1859, to 1st October, 1860, there have been transmitted to their several destinations, for delivery, 228,894 patents; for Indian swamp tracts, private land claims, and other patents, estimated as equal to 25,835 cash patents; evidence of floating rights, equal to 753 cash patents; and railroad selections equal to 33,320 cash patents; making an aggregate number, within the dates mentioned, of 288,802 cash patents.

The Report finally treats of geological and mineral developments. In Kansas and Nebraska, and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains there exist ranges of coal, iron, gold and silver. Evidences of coal are not confined to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but are found along the Missouri River, in Nebraska and Kansas, in New-Mexico and in Oregon.

In summing up the business of the Land Office for the year, the Commissioner says: "It is difficult to convey a just idea of the complexity of the questions of law and fact which have constantly arisen for years in the administration of its multifarious duties. These related to the regularity of sales, assignments, preemptions—rural, municipal and postal—railroads, swamp graduation, internal improvement grants, schools' accounts, in surveys, in foreign titles, often with immense interests involved." The right of appeal from the opinion of the General Land Office lies to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose revision every important question has been passed upon and finally adjusted.

TEH WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Hon. J. R. Floyd, Secretary of War.

Hon. J. R. FLOYD, Secretary of the War Department, reports that the actual and authorized strength of the Army remains substantially the same as last year. The troops available for service against the Indians have been engaged in campaigns of the greatest activity, and the Army has been constantly in the field, and upon an active war footing. The Department of Texas has been restored to tranquility; the Rio Grande frontier from Fort Fillmore to Fort Brown is well protected, and a very active campaign has been carried on against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, upon the head waters of the Arkansas and the Canadian, resulting in breaking them up and dispersing them in every direction. To chastise the Indians in New-Mexico a large part of the troops have been stationed in Utah southward to New-Mexico, and there seems to be every prospect that they will meet with the punishment which they deserve. Allusion is then made to the battle with the Pah-Utes in Carson Valley, in which Mr. ORMSBY was killed, and to the subsequent overwhelming defeat of these Indians by Col. HAYS. The Snake Indians in Washington Territory, on the road between Forts Bridger and Walla-Walla, have been hostile during the past season, and have not yet been reduced to subordination. All these operations have been carried on when the appropriations were made only to maintain the Department on a peace footing, and have rendered necessary an unforeseen expenditure of about half a million dollars. Secretary FLOYD urges the necessity of restoring the superintendence and control of the Indians to the War Department, since it is impossible to keep them in subjection in any other way than by a display of military power. He thinks much might be saved to the Treasury by devolving on officers of the Army duties which are now discharged by others at high rates of compensation.

With reference to the conduct of the Quartermaster's Department, the report speaks in high terms of commendation. During the time that Secretary FLOYD has had control of the War Department $24 000,000 have been disbursed by 203 officers and agents, and of this amount all but $24,900 has been fully accounted for and settled. This balance has been suspended against disbursing officers, and probably the whole will be credited them upon further explanations of their papers.

The history of the expedition to construct a wagon-road from Fort Walla Walla on the Oregon river, to Fort Benton on the Missouri, is briefly sketched. The detachment of recruits, numbering 300 men, to which this duty was assigned, left St. Louis on May 3d, reached Fort Benton on July 2d, and then took up its march for the Pacific. It reached Fort Walla Walla in sixty days, having accomplished a distance of 3,000 miles by water and 600 by land, in the space of five months, during one of which the troops were halted. It may be doubted whether any route can be found which affords greater facilities than this for transporting troops to the Pacific. The march of troops through this region seems to keep the Indians in subjection, a point of the first importance to the residents of Washington Territory.

The experiments for the improvement of ordnance, arms and equipments, have resulted in great improvements of sea-coast and garrison gun-carriages of iron; the model and mode of casting heavy cannon, and the quality of metal for them. The most striking advances, however, have been made in the efficiency of rifle cannon and projectiles. It is certain that by merely rifle-grooving the artillery now in use, and employing JAMES' elongated expanding projectiles, its accuracy and effectiveness may be vastly increased. By this mode nearly double the weight of metal may be thrown without lessening the durability of the gun. Arrangements have been ordered to be made for rifling a portion of our cannon on this plan, and provision must be made for procuring a quantity of projectiles of the kind referred to. The expense which has attended these experiments is trifling when their utility is considered. It has been defrayed from general appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department and an appropriation of $50,000 for further experiments is urged. The Secretary, in this connection, calls attention to the frequent embarrassments which he experiences in consequence of the law prohibiting the "purchase of any arms or supplies whatever which are of a patented invention," and suggests its amendment so as to exclude from its provisions such arms or other military supplies as constitute a regular part of the armament or equipment of troops, and also the improved patented mode of casting and cooling for iron cannon. It should be repealed as to all articles used in the Quartermaster's department.

The law of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, is altogether inadequate to present necessities, as is shown by frequent requisitions and urgent applications from States and Territories for advances of arms and equipments beyond their regular quota.

The want of a National Armory where cannon might be manufactured and experiments made to improve them is referred to. During the year a large quantity of condemned stores, including old muskets, have been sold to make room in the arsenals for modern arms.

Numerous experiments have been made with breech-loading arms, and while many inventions having in view the increased efficiency of this kind of arm have been rejected, some have been approved, and it is universally conceded that weapons of this class are by far the most efficient arms ever put into the hands of intelligent men. Immediate steps should be taken to arm all our light troops with the most approved of these arms. Practice and drill will render every soldier efficient in their use. While the long use of muzzle-loading arms makes this new method appear a great innovation, Secretary FLO

a bright flash in the store, as if produced by burning camphene. Shortly after, the deceased was seen to run out with his clothes all on fire. He was taken to the hospital, and there died, after having made a disclosure which would be put in evidence. Shortly after the deceased left the store, the prisoner was seen to leave it. The deceased had been employed by the prisoner as a tool to assist in burning the store, in order to recover the insurance. One of the two had purchased the camphene with which the fire was kindled, in West Broadway. During the act of firing the building, a can of the fluid was overset upon the deceased, and he was enveloped in flames. In order that he might not escape and thereby expose the crime, his partners pushed him back into the flames and made their escape. The victim at length succeeded in getting out of the flames, not, however, until he had received fatal injury. The causing of death in this manner was defined by the law as murder in the first degree.

THE TESTIMONY.

William De Lander, the first witness, was a private watchman on Barclay and Greenwich streets in March last. He went upon his beat that night about 7 o'clock; the prisoner and two others were in his store, which was open; prisoner was busy in the back part of the store; afterwards witness saw a flash in the store, and crossed the street to investigate; the windows were closed, but the door was not; prisoner was then closing the door; the flash came from a bright flame, with considerable dark smoke; it came from prisoner's store; witness then threw the shutters on the sidewalk, to let people in to the fire; he then saw deceased come out enveloped in flames, and threw his overcoat about him; in company with other officers, he tore the clothes off the deceased; deceased was then taken to Mr. Wiggins' store; there was considerable fire in the prisoner's store, in the partition dividing prisoner's from Mr. Morton's store; witness noticed a smell of camphene on the partition.

Upon cross-examination, witness stated that he was acquainted with the prisoner at the time of the fire, but not with the deceased.

John Kennel next testified that he works in a store opposite to that of the prisoner; he saw the fire on the night in question, and, running out, saw people tearing the clothes from the deceased, who was all on fire.

Joseph Morton next testified that he occupied in March last the next store to that of the prisoner, separated from it by a wooden partition; he was in the crockery business; the prisoner at that time had been in the same business about nine or ten months; previously he had been in the dry goods business; at the time of the fire prisoner had about three or four hundred dollars' worth of stock. Witness left his store on the evening of the fire at six o'clock; a little after eight o'clock he went to his store again; the fire had burned through the partition and scorched the ceiling, but had then been extinguished.

On cross-examination witness stated that he had known the prisoner for about two years, but was not on friendly terms with him, and had tried to have him removed from his tenement because witnesses' business was injured by the neighborhood of another in the same business; witness had about $6,000 worth of goods in his store at the time of the fire; he recovered, after the fire, insurance to the amount of $1,200; witness was burned out in the Bowery in 1857, and recovered $500 insurance; on one previous occasion, five or six weeks before, he had recovered $60 insurance; witness had once complained against the prisoner for putting his goods on the sidewalk.

William Walters next testified that he was employed in Morton's store; at seven o'clock on the evening of the fire he left the store afraid; Morrisett was in the store when witness came away; there had been a fire in the stove in Morton's store on that day; the stove was about fifteen feet from the place where the fire broke out.

Thomas Monroe next testified that on the night of the fire, at about a quarter before eight, he heard the cry of fire; came out of his house and saw the flames in the prisoner's store; people were carrying a man on fire across the street. The statements of previous witnesses concerning the circumstances of the fire were then corroborated by the present witness. Witness also testified to the smell of camphene in the prisoner's store; it could be smelled half a block off; the fire started in the prisoner's store and burned through into the next one.

Frederick D. Rose next testified that he is a policeman he saw the fire in the prisoner's store on the night of the 20th of March; he saw a man come out of the store all on fire; he was taken across the street to a shoe-store; witness could smell camphene or turpentine for two or three blocks off; could smell it all night: the deceased was taken to the Hospital; the witness took off the deceased's boots, which smelled strongly of camphene. The boots were here produced and identified.

Dr. Alexander T. Bell next testified that he was physician at the Hospital. The deceased was brought to the Hospital, badly burned, on the 20th of March, and afterwards died on the 8th of April, from the effect of the flames. Before his death the witness had informed him that he was in a dying condition, when the deceased made a declaration, which was reduced to writing. The statement was taken down by Fire Marshal Baker. The deceased was not at that time in great bodily pain, and was in his full senses, and rational.

Dr. Thomas B. Ward, the next witness, was a physician at the Hospital, and was present at the taking of the deposition of the deceased. The deposition was attested by Dr. Bell and the witness.

Mr. Justice Connolly next testified that he was present at the taking of the deposition of deceased; the prisoner was present during the taking of the deposition; deceased had said that he had given up all hope of living; he was easy in mind and spoke intelligibly; the deposition was read distinctly to the deceased, and the prisoner was offered an opportunity to cross-examine, but refused to do so.

Deceased identified the prisoner as the party mentioned in the deposition.

Fire Marshal Baker next testified that he was present at the taking of the deposition of deceased. It was taken in the handwriting of witness. It was read to the deceased, who assented to its truth. His mental faculties were apparently sound.

The deposition was here offered in evidence.

Without finishing the case, the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For murder—Charles D. Morrissett, Come A. Morrissett, Daniel Finley.

Court of General Sessions.

A QUARREL OF FELLOW BOARDERS.

In this Court, before Recorder BARNARD, yesterday, after calling various cases in which parties were not prepared, the first trial was that of Terrant P. Merrian, indicted for assault and battery on Warren A. Headen, a Clerk for the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The difficulty arose between the parties, who were fellow-boarders, concerning the occupation of a closet. During the dispute complainant testified that the prisoner used abusive language toward the lady of the house. Complainant then interfered, and hence the assault arose. Under this state of circumstances the jury acquitted.

A WASHERWOMAN ACQUITTED ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

The next case was that of Mrs. Hedwig Barkowitz, indicted for stealing $24 from Margaret Sterringer. The prisoner, who is a washerwoman, proved a good character. And as the complaining witness declined to answer the question, whether the house in which she lived, and in which the larceny was alleged to have been committed, was a house of prostitution, the jury refused to convict the prisoner on such testimony, and in view of her good character, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

A FORGER AND A BURGLAR PLEAD GUILTY.

James Beckley, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Silas Reed, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Kiernohan.
For Mayhem—Francis Brannigan.
For False Pretences—Charles Parkhurst, Albert Brewster.
For Burglary—Julius Stitch.
For Grand Larceny—John Hanley, Andrew Hanley, Anna Boyd, Joseph King, Louis Schneider, Mary Parmlee, Job Frazer.
For Rape—Philip Weidersum.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Betts.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS—PRACTICE—POWER OF A JUDGE.

The United States vs. Ten Cases, marked J. B. S., containing Petticoating.—This action was brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. It was brought to trial in February, 1858, before Judge Hall, who was holding the Court at that term, and a Jury. There was no evidence of a fraudulent undervaluation on the part of the importers, except the evidence of the Custom-house appraisers that the goods were worth more than was stated in the invoice. The Judge, thereupon, directed the Jury to find a verdict for the Government, subject to the opinion of the Court, to which direction the counsel for the claimant excepted, desiring the Judge, on the contrary, to direct an absolute verdict for the claimants. A bill of exceptions was drawn, corrected in his own handwriting by Judge Hall, and signed and sealed by him, and on this a motion for a new trial was made by the counsel for the claimants before Judge BETTS, and by him granted on the 3d of February, 1859, he holding that the question of intent should have been submitted to the Jury. In his decision of that motion he intimated that Judge Hall had probably settled the bill of exceptions inadvertently, not noticing that it averred that he had taken the case away from the Jury.

The District-Attorney now moved in November Term, 1860, for an order rescinding the order which granted a new trial and sending the bill of exceptions back to Judge Hall for resettlement, and on that motion he read a letter from Judge Hall stating that he had no note of any exceptions taken on the trial, and did not think he directed a verdict for the plaintiff or settled the bill of exceptions; and if he did, he thought it must have been by consent of counsel and without examination. The claimant, however, read the affidavit of the then Assistant District-Attorney, who tried the cause, that the Judge did so rule and the claimant's counsel did so except.

The District-Attorney urged on this motion that the order granting a new trial should be set aside, because it was granted on an objection which was not taken by the counsel for the claimants, who argued the motion for the new trial, and that moreover it was unfitting, if not unjustifiable, for one Judge in this Court to vacate or overrule the decision of another exercising co-ordinate powers in the matter with himself.

Held by the Court—That the latter objection must be an exception entirely original in the history of English and American jurisprudence—more especially where it appeared, as in this case, that the ruling of the Judge on the trial was expressly provisional, and the points of law reserved for the consideration of the Court; that the fact that Judge Hall has not sat in the Court since that time, and is not under any obligation, or probably any expectation of leaving his own business to come here, for years, if ever, shows that it would be unreasonable and unjust for the resident Judge to allow a mere punctilio to bar the regular course of business of the Court, in a matter, too, where, from the reservation of his opinion by Judge Hall, there can be no clashing of opinions between the Judges.

That the ground taken by the District-Attorney, that the objection was taken by the Court and not by the claimant's counsel, probably arises from the fact that the present District-Attorney has come into office since the argument of the motion for a new trial, and that probably neither he nor any of his assistants were present at that hearing or the trial before the jury. That it is singular that he should contend that no such point was taken on the trial, when on the face of the bill of exceptions it is stated that the Court directed the jury to "find a verdict for the plaintiffs subject to the opinion of the Court, to which ruling the claimant excepted."

That moreover the Court's minutes of the argument of the motion for a new trial show that the point was distinctly made by the claimant's counsel, and all the questions supposed to be involved in the exceptions were elaborately argued by the claimant's counsel, and by the then Assistant District-Attorney.

That it is incontestable on the face of the bill of exceptions that Judge Hall did sign and seal it, and it is not unnatural that as he kept but slight notes of the trial, the particulars should have escaped his recollection after the lapse of two years.

That the order granting a new trial was strictly regular and in accordance with law, and if a new trial had been denied and the case carried to the Circuit Court, that Court must have directed a new trial of the cause.

That this Court has no power on these facts to order the bill of exceptions back to the Judge who signed it to have it corrected, even if such disposal is ever within its power when not asked for by the Judge or the party against whom the verdict is rendered.

Motion therefore denied.

For the motion, Judge Roosevelt; in opposition, Mr. Griswold.

Alleged Violation of the Fire Laws.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. Nathaniel Johnson.—This is an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover a penalty of $100 for a violation of the Fire laws, in the rear of the lot No. 490 Hudson-street, in this City. It appears that the one-story building on the rear of the lot contains a steam boiler, and the rear wall of that building is claimed to be less than eight inches thick about its centre. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the upper part of the wall rests on the boiler, and is supported by it and by the wall of a stable adjoining. The space in the wall less than eight inches thick appears to be about eight feet in length by two and a half feet in width, and it is claimed that this is a violation of the sixth section of the Fire law of 1856, requiring the outside walls of all buildings to be eight inches thick. In addition to the penalty of $100, the plaintiffs seek to have the building taken down in pursuance of section 31 of the same act. The law requires that a notice to cease further violation shall be served on the defendant. The notice served in this case read verbatim as follows: "You are hereby notified to remove the following-named violation of the fire laws, to wit.: a steam-boiler without an eight-inch wall. I have examined it, and I find it lays *close* up against Mr. Lyons' wall.

JOHN S. CLAYTON, Fire Warden."

Defendant's counsel objects to this as an insufficient notice of the violation which the defendant was required to remove. The Court ruled that the Fire law is a remedial statute, and to be literally construed, and stated that it would leave to the jury the question whether the defendant had received sufficient notice to remove this violation. Case called late and still on.

A. F. Smith for plaintiff; Wm. Curtis Noyes for defendant.

Alteration of the Date of a Promissory Note—A Case Suddenly Ended.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Allen.

The Artisans' Bank vs. Charles C. Backus et al.—This action was brought by the Bank against the defendant Backus, as indorser of a promissory note, made by one James R. Gilmore, purporting to be made on the 7th day of November, 1857, for the sum of $4,120 70.

The complaint alleges the making and indorsing of the note by the defendant and delivery to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration, demand of payment, notice of protest, &c.

The answer of the defendant denies, on information and belief, that the plaintiff is a banking corporation, and alleges that the note in suit was indorsed by the defendant, Backus, for the accommodation of the maker, which fact was known to the Bank at the time it received the note; and that the Bank took the note as collateral security to a prior indebtedness.

The defendant also alleges that subsequent to the making and indorsing of the note, the Bank took from the maker of the note a mortgage upon valuable property, in New-Jersey, as additional collateral security, the proceeds of which they agreed to apply to the payment of the debt for which the note in question was given, but that the Bank had voluntarily canceled the mortgage without endeavoring to realize anything from the property, and the defendant claims that he was thus discharged from all obligation to pay the note.

Upon the examination of the maker of the note, however, it appeared that the date of the note had been altered from the 8th to the 7th of November, by some person other than the maker, and as this would constitute a good defence to the action, but could not be allowed under the pleadings as they stood, the Court ordered that the trial should be adjourned to give opportunity for an amendment of the pleadings.

Edgar S. Van Winkle and Wm. R. Martin for plaintiff; Chas. F. Sanford for defendant Backus.

Appeal from an order Denying a New Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Robert E. Curtiss and others vs. Geo. Marshall.—This cause came on for trial in May, 1860, before Judge WOODRUFF and a jury, in which the plaintiffs recovered the sum of $500 for a refusal on the part of the defendant to perform his contract. A motion for a new trial was argued at Special Term. It before Judge HOFFMAN, and the motion denied. It appeared on the trial of this cause that Hiram Curtiss, in the Spring of 1857, made a contract with defendant by which Marshall was to receive at his lumber-yard in this City, and Curtiss was to deliver 100,000 feet of pine lumber, to be delivered during that year as Marshall should require, monthly. During the Spring and Summer of that year 38,000 feet were delivered under this contract, for which Marshall gave his notes. During the Fall Marshall desired Curtiss to suspend delivery for a short period. Curtiss, it appears, had on hand 60,000 feet of lumber for delivery to the defendant. In December, 1857, their contract was modified as to the time of the delivery of the lumber, by which it was arranged that Marshall should receive the balance of the lumber all at one time, after he had used up the lumber he had already received of Curtiss. Curtiss assigned the lumber and the claim to the plaintiffs, who, in March, 1858, called upon Marshall to have him take the lumber. This Marshall absolutely refused to do, but was, as alleged, on that day taking lumber of other parties.

Samuel Jones for appellant; McRath & Aiken for respondents.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The will of Joseph M. O'Connor and Mrs. Aimer D. Tucker were now admitted to probate, but neither instrument made any bequest of importance or interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Nicol et al vs. Nicol et al.*—Order granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Thompson vs. Rudolph.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but the amount of bail should be reduced.

Neville vs. Neville.—Referred back for further testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, C. J.

The New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Hope.—Case settled.

Regnay &c., vs. Savory, et al.—Ward vs. Washington Insurance Company.

Agate vs. Richards.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Noyer, vs. Harnden's Express; Towne vs. Brow; Fitch vs. Wilson; Powers vs. Banfield; Miller vs. Iaemann; Commercial Insurance Company vs. Hatch; Outwater vs. Theolliger.*—Cases and orders settled.

Fort Wise, R. K, alluded to in the report of Mr. FLOYD, is said to have been made a very comfortable cavalry station of late. A long range of new stables, measuring 225 feet long and 75 wide, has just been completed. The barracks for the men, measuring 155 by 22 feet, are progressing rapidly. Before a month the garrison will be "housed," which is quite a novel situation for the American trooper.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '60..	99	150 Reading R..... 33¼
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 14
22,000	do.....	74¾	50 do..... 13⅞
2,000	Virginia State 6s	79	100 do..... 13¾
4,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	82	36 Mich. So. & N.L.G.S. 30
1,000	Missouri State 6s	69	50 do..... 29¾
1,000	do.....	68¾	12 do..... 29⅝
3,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg	80	100 do.....s10 29¾
4,000	Mich. So. 3d Mt. Bs	49	250 do..... 29
1,000	Mich. So. Sinking 1s	69	100 do.....s10 29
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	93¾	50 Panama Railroad..113¾
10,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs	15	10 do..... 113
1,000	Han. & St. J. R 1s	60	50 do.....s15 112
10	Merch. Bank.....	100	50 do..... 112¾
5	Fort Bank.....	105	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 55¾
50	Exchange Co.....	14	250 do..... 55⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	74¾	50 do.....s15 55⅜
150	do.....	74	200 do..... 55⅝
100	do.....	10 74	15 do..... 58
600	do.....	74¾	50 Cley., Col. & Cin. R. 90
100	do.....	50 77	2 Gen. & Chic. R..... 61¾
250	Erie Railroad.....	27¾	100 do.....s10 61¾
250	do.....	27¾	100 do.....s10 61¾
250	do.....s15	27	50 do..... 61¾
120	Ind. Bl. R.....	11	250 do..... 62
100	do.....s10	41	200 do..... 61¾
50	do.....	40	100 Cleveland & Tol. R. 24
100	do.....	40	50 do..... 24¾
100	do.....s10	40	100 do..... 24¾
100	Harlem R.....s10	13¾	250 do.....b30 25
500	do.....	13¾	25 Chic. & Rock I. R. 61
50	Harlem R. Pref..	51¾	200 do.....s30 50¼
50	Mich. Cen. R.....	43⅜	150 do..... 51¾
200	do.....	49	100 do..... 51¾
50	do.....	48¾	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 67¾
50	do.....	48⅝	50 do..... 67
275	do.....	48	160 Mil. & Mis. R..... 8
179	do.....	48¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 74', Con	96	200 N. Y. Cen. R..... 73¼
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90...	74½	130 do..... 73
5,000	do.....	74¼	306 do..... 72¾
25,000	do.....	74	200 do..... 73½
2,000	Virginia State 6s	78	200 do.....s10 72¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s...	68¾	400 do.....b15 72¾
13,000	do.....	68	200 Hudson River R... 40
5,000	do.....	67½	100 do.....b10 40
5,000	do.....	67¾	75 do..... 39¾
5,000	do.....	67¼	20 Harlem Railroad..... 14
2,000	Erie 3d Mt. Bs.'83	85	300 Mich. Cen. R..... 47
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	86	10 do..... 47⅜
8,000	Hud. Riv. R. C. Bs.	74	200 Mich So & N.I.G.S. 23
2,000	Gal. & Chi 1st Mt	95	200 Ill C. R. Scrip. b30 55
168	Erie Railroad.....	28½	75 do..... 55
25	do.....	28	100 Gal. & Chicago R.. 61
200	Canton Company..	14	300 do..... 60¼
8	Pac. M. S'p. Co....	80	100 do.....s30 60
50	do.....b60	81	300 do..... 60
50	do.....s50	78	200 do..... 60½
725	Chic. & R Isl. R....	50	100 do.....b10 60¼
50	Chi., Bur. & Q.R....	65⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year, 1860. During the month of November the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8 525,416
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,961 652
Free Goods	2,487,290
Total entries	$14,974,358
Against November, 1859	14 727,915
Increase this season	$246,443

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $446,798. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $1,597,301, or $2,364,351 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $12,610,007, against $13,900,941 marketed in November, 1859.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of November, were:

In Domestic Produce		$11,262,701
Foreign Goods Reëxported		484,385
Specie		525,091
Total of all Exports		$12,272,177
Against November, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce	$5,323,611	
Foreign Reëxported	816,828	
Specie	4,383,123	10,523,566
Increase in November, this season		$1,749,617

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for 11 months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
Total 11 months	$214,228,000	$223,625,000
Foreign Specie	2,476,000	2,628,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,239,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,233,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
Total 11 months	$84,918,000	$53,549,000
Foreign reëxported	7,092,000	7,318,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,345,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,761,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
Total 11 months	$44,982,000	$67,655,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$84,918,000	$53,549,000
Foreign Reëxported	7,092,600	7,318,000
Specie	44,982,000	67,655,000
Total eleven months	$136,992,000	$128,522,000
Increase this year		$8,470,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038 803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794.748	2,157,154
Total 11 months	$34,845,614	$35,890,948

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319 924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	882,503	March 13	920.177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,599
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 18	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,290	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Aug. 2	988,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Sept. 2	934,533	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Sept. 12	791,661	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Total, 11 mos.	$36,287,035
Oct. 14	870,157		
Oct. 20	992,484		
Oct. 23	810,225		
Nov. 2	1,241,939		
Nov. 14	911,620		
Nov. 26	1,087,071		
Total, 11 mos.	$31,332,659		

There is a fresh fall of *two and a half per cent.* in the Stock Market to-day, with a heavy and somewhat despondent tone on the Street at the close of business this afternoon. The adverse change grows mainly, we think, out of the disappointment of business people at the comments in Congress yesterday and in the morning Press on the President's Message. This document had assuredly been looked for with more confidence in its probable soothing influence on the pending crisis than is realized in the first evidences of the temper in which it is received by the exponents of public sentiment on either side of the sectional line. It remains to be seen whether its fruits will be of a more hopeful character before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to which it has been referred. The private telegraphic dispatches on this point to-day are of a contradictory tenor, dictated, probably, rather by feeling than fact; so that we shall be in great doubt for some days, possibly weeks to come, as to whether any thing can be accomplished to avert the dangers which so closely beset the integrity and perpetuity of the Government. In trade affairs, to-day, the feeling is no better than on the Stock Exchange. There is something doing in Grain and Flour, but at lower prices; while in General Foreign Merchandise, the stagnation is much complained of, and where sales are pressed at a concession in values and good paper obtained therefor, the difficulty and high cost in negotiating outside of Bank, entail a further sacrifice to the seller. In Bank, affairs there is happily, from the bold action of week before last, comparative quiet, and most of the regular dealers, who are backed by good securities of short date are fairly accommodated at 7 ₩ cent. The rates outside continue at 12@15 ₩ cent. on this class of bills. The Foreign Exchanges are dull since the sailing of the *Africa*, and the Domestic rates worse on Baltimore and Philadelphia; the former 97, the latter 97¼@98 ₩ cent. The accounts by telegraph come gloomy again from New-Orleans to-day, and some decided, if not injudicious, action from the great body of Commission merchants or the Bankers of that City is hourly looked for, in the direction of relief from the present painful suspense and dead lock.

The Share dealings at the Stock Board opened this morning on the basis of 74¼@74 ₩ cent. for New-York Central and the other New-York roads, and Westerns in like proportion, being a decline of 1 ₩ cent. from the closing sales of yesterday. There was a further decline of ¼@½ ₩ cent. before the Board broke up, and at the second session in the afternoon another precipitate fall of 1@1½ ₩ cent., Central selling as low as 72½ ₩ cent., and subsequently closing 72⅝@¾ ₩ cent. The other Share prices left off about as follows:

Erie	26¼	Ill. Central	55
Harlem	13¼	Mich. Central	47¼
Hudson	39⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾
Reading	32⅛	Rock Island	50
Panama	111	Galena	60¼
Pacific Mail	79	Toledo	23¼
Mich. Southern	13¼	Burlington	65

The State Securities were lower, sympathising with the Share list and showing additional sensitiveness to the political agitation at Washington. Tennessees fell to 74, Missouris to 67½, and Virginias 77½. The Federal Fives of 74 fell to 95, and some private sales of the New Loan have been forced at 91 ₩ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$650,848	$1,245,041	$1,971,680
Previously report'd	56,696,810	60,652,663	90,616,126
Since Jan. 1	$57,347,658	$61,897,704	$92,587,806

The November business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Earnings of Road	$156,037 60	$235,679 83	$241,605 45
Land sales	31,218 92	33,493 73	187,314 31
Cash collected	69,476 80	54,042 24	99,845 37
Total	$256,633 38	$323,206 80	$528,765 13

The earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Road for the same month were:

November, 1860	$60,393 16
November, 1859	56,340 01
Increase	$4,053 15

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road for the last week in November were $25,424 against $25,555 last year. The aggregate

For the month	$143,982
1859	123,907
Increase	$19,175

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The operations of Moss, HARDING & Co., in selling out the control of the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company has carried the matter into the Courts. A temporary injunction was made out of the Peoria Circuit Court on Saturday a week ago, restraining the parties from refusing to transport freight and passengers west of Peoria without transhipment and except at local rates, and was served the first of the past week on all the agents and officers along the line, and on the parties concerned in the transaction."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$117,556
Total Payments	174,526
Total Balance	3,248,835

The receipts include $30,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 8,327 bbls. Flour, 175,379 bushels Wheat, 75 468 bushels Corn, 1,472 bushels Barley, 36,463 bushels Oats, 410 bushels Malt, 2,130 pkgs. Provisions, and 49 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $5 for Pots and $5@$5 12½ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy, including Middling Upland, at 10c.@10¼c.; do. Gulf, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Reported sales, 1,000 bales. Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co., remark: "The crop question has, for the present, been lost sight of, under the pressure of financial and political disturbances. Business has been almost entirely suspended, and prices have passed the point at which planters will sell, except to relieve their pressing wants. It is, therefore, no longer a question of the quantity of cotton grown, but of the quantity likely to reach the ports. This can only be regulated by the course of prices, and the matter is, therefore, entirely a money question and dependent upon future developments. The falling off in receipts at all points this week is a serious feature, showing the determination of planters to hold back rather than sacrifice during panic. Judged by supply and demand, cotton has seldom occupied a better position at the opening of a season. But these considerations are completely neutralized, and the value of the staple is temporarily determined solely by the necessities of the parties holding it. This also may be the case in Liverpool for a time, but the resumption of active business operations on this side will be gained by the course of that market only after it has recovered to a legitimate basis.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS. This week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860–61	116,000	1,195,000	47,000	13,000	9,000
1859–60	160,000	1,400,000	80,000	10,000	14,000
1858–9	132,000	1,223,000	56,000	24,000	14,000
1857–8	104,000	614,000	22,000	8,000	5,000
1856–7	103,000	947,000	24,000	18,000	3,000
1855–6	124,000	964,000	45,000	18,000	13,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860–61	383,000	104,000	59,000	546,000	675,000
1859–60	515,000	119,000	64,000	698,000	685,000
1858–9	318,000	159,000	65,000	542,000	604,000
1857–8	222,000	56,000	36,000	317,000	338,000
1856–7	172,000	89,000	41,000	304,000	514,000
1855–6	327,000	114,000	76,000	517,000	432,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 205,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 28,000 from 1858–9, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last year	Dec. 132,000	Dec. 15,000	Dec. 5,000	Dec. 152,000	Dec. 70,000
1858–9	Inc. 65,000	Dec. 55,000	Dec. 8,000	Inc. 4,000	Inc. 71,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and holders have met the requirements of buyers freely at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 19,250 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 70@$4 90, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 75@$4 80; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 85@$5 90; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Prodigal Son—A Regular Fix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Putnam—Whirligig Hall Down Cork of Genoa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Complimentary Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rose Michel—What Is It?—Aunic Childress.

BRYANT, CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 630 Broadway—The "Cenacolo" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CHASE, 625 Broadway—No. 326—Wenzler's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The question of disunion was still further debated in the Senate yesterday. After some unimportant preliminary business, Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of establishing an armed police in border States, to maintain the general peace and to execute more effectually the Fugitive Slave law. On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, it was made the special order for Monday next. This resolution was suggested by the new troubles which have broken out in Kansas. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, then moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the President's Message was ordered to be printed, and proceeded to comment in severe terms upon its inconsistencies. He thought the President should have pointed out some rule for guidance in the present difficulties. He had failed to meet the question boldly, and now the only thing which can avert a civil war is a resort to the ballot-box. Mr. Hale was followed by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who considered disunion inevitable, and by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who declared that five States would be out of the Union before the 4th of March; that the true policy of the Slave States was to leave the Confederacy, and that no power under Heaven could prevent it. He believed that the next twelve months would find the Southern Confederacy the most prosperous and powerful which ever existed. Mr. Iverson's language was very violent, and special pains were taken by him to declare that the seceding States would be ready to fight for the position which they would seek to assume. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, hoped the Message would be printed, and deprecated threats. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, asserted the right of each State to act for itself, and compared the violation of the laws by the States to the breaking of treaties by foreign powers. He declared his inability to comprehend the purport of the Message, and believed that the President would precipitate the very trouble which he intended to avoid. He concluded by declaring his intention to introduce at an early day a resolution to ascertain whether any order had gone out from the Department in reference to Federal authority in those States proposing to secede. Mr. Wigfall was followed by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who made a strong speech for the Union. He declared that Delaware was the first State to adopt the Federal Constitution, and would be the last to countenance any act calculated to lead to a separation of the States. His remarks were warmly applauded. On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate adjourned at 2½ o'clock. In the House, the secession question was not touched upon. Mr. Grow succeeded in calling up the Homestead bill, and it was finally passed, 107 against 76. The Pension Appropriation bill, and that for the support of the West Point Military Academy, having been reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, were also passed. An attempt was made to refer the Post-route bill, returned from the Senate at the last session with amendments, to the Post-office Committee, but it failed.

Our dispatches from Washington and the South, relating to the Disunion question, will be found interesting. It is stated in the former that Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, contemplates appointing a Commission, to consist of three or four of the most prominent men in the State, to proceed to South Carolina during the session of the Convention, and remonstrate against the precipitate action proposed to be taken by the Secessionists. It is also stated that the Governor of Kentucky will take a similar course. The election of delegates to the South Carolina Convention takes place to-day. It is expected that they will be in favor of secession, without exception.

The Electoral College of this State met yesterday at the Capitol in Albany, and cast their vote for Lincoln and Hamlin for President and Vice-President. The Electoral Colleges of Illinois, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, also met and went through the requisite forms. While the New-York College was in session, it was discovered that the Capitol was on fire in the Library of the Assembly Chamber. The flames were speedily extinguished, after about one hundred volumes of documents had been destroyed. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The vote of Virginia, after all, is cast for Bell and Everett. The State Electors assembled in Richmond yesterday, according to the proclamation of Gov. Letcher, and those elected on the Breckinridge ticket, believing that the vote of the State had been cast in favor of the Union ticket, resigned, in order that the wishes of the people might be carried out.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canadian* at Portland we receive five days later news from Europe. The result of the late Presidential election in the United States had reached England, and the event is commented on by English journals, which express satisfaction at the success of the Republicans. The Prince of Wales had returned to Oxford and resumed his studies. He was received with much rejoicing. An important financial arrangement had been effected between the Banks of England and France, which it was hoped would have the effect of easing the money market, though it was doubted in some quarters whether the measure would prove more than a palliative one. The Bank of England was to lend £2,800,000 in gold to the Bank of France, on the security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. Great buoyancy in the funds immediately followed the consummation of the arrangement, and Consols advanced ¼ to ⅜ per cent. Advices from Italy indicate that Gaeta will soon be in the hands of the Piedmontese. The Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but great defection existed among the officers. It was asserted that Castle Rotterstein, near Munich, had been prepared for the reception of Francis II. A statement was current that the British Government had intimated to that of France its intention to recognize the new order of things at Naples, and that the French Emperor had signified his willingness to do so after Francis had evacuated Gaeta. The intelligence from other points is interesting.

From the Pacific side we have news to the 24th of November, by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph yesterday morning. The first reports of the secession movements in South Carolina, and other Southern States, following the Presidential election, had caused considerable sensation in California. From Oregon, we hear of the death of Hon. Delazon Smith, former U. S. Senator. He died at Portland on the 18th of November. The mining reports from Oregon and Washington continue of the most seductive character. The amount of gold received at Victoria from the Frazer River Mines is put down at $115,000. There was a serious riot at the Victoria Theatre on the night of the 3d of November, between negroes and white men, an account of which is given in our dispatch.

The Board of Councilmen, last night, transacted considerable business, though but little of public importance. The Comptroller's statement of the balance in the County Treasury to Nov. 30, gave a sum of $5,287,963 in favor of the County. The Board adopted the report of the Law Committee, in favor of transferring the use of the room of the Supreme Court, General Term, to the Superior Court, Trial Term. The ordinance providing for the appointment of twenty-two Assistant Health Wardens, was concurred in, the annual amount of their salary being $20,658, to be drawn, of course, out of the City Treasury. From that same City Treasury, or purse of Fortunatus, is to be drawn, by the concurrence of this Board with the Board of Aldermen, a sum of $16,000 for the extra services of clerks in those Boards, at the rate of $250 per clerk. There was no quorum of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Education adopted the report of the Special Committee on Evening Schools, transferring the entire control over said schools to the local Boards of each Ward, and changing the time of the schools from two terms of twelve and nine weeks, to one term of eighteen weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October. The number of teachers to be employed is not to exceed one for each thirty pupils in average attendance, and the teachers at present employed are to continue through the present term (18 weeks) unless removed by the local Boards for sufficient cause.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge Mullen delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, and commenced the trial of Charles D. Morrissey, indicted for the murder of Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, who was burned to death while aiding Morrissey to burn his own store. The case was not finished, and will be continued to-day. In the General Sessions there were only two trials, one for larceny and one for assault and battery. The prisoners were acquitted in each. Various pleas were taken and sentences deferred. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, an action was called on the calendar, brought by the Fire Department against one Nathaniel Johnson for a violation of the fire laws. The case is of some interest and is still on.

In the United States District Court, sitting in Jersey City, yesterday, on motion of George Gifford, Esq., counsel for the Wheeler and Wilson and Grover and Baker Sewing-machine Companies, Judge Dickerson granted injunctions in eight sewing-machine cases, against parties in Newark, who were sued for infringing the feed patents owned by the Companies named.

The Stock Market fell 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday on the Railway Shares, and 1@1½ on State Securities. The adverse change is ascribed to the failure of the President's Message and its reception by the Press, to reassure the public confidence in regard to secession. No change in Money affairs; the Bank movement comparatively quiet.

A livelier business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, but at lower prices for Flour and Wheat; while Corn was a shade firmer. Provisions, Cotton, Coffee, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Naval Stores, Tallow, Spices and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. Sugars, Rice and Hay were more sought after. Whisky was plenty and heavy. Freights were doing better.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of most kinds of animals is above the demand, and prices rule low. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 5,172 beef cattle, 113 milch cows, 536 veal calves, 8,985 sheep and lambs, and 10,910 live hogs—total, 29,710. At yesterday's general weekly market, the highest rates paid for a few of the best bullocks, was equivalent to 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; the general price of good cattle was 8¼c.@9c.; for common cattle, 7¼c.@8c.; while large numbers of poor cattle were sold as low as 5½c.@6¼c., and some hardly reached 5c., at which they were hard bargains for the buyer. The average of all sales scarcely reached 7¼c., and three to four hundred were left over. Milch cows are in a trifle better demand. Veal calves are lower, except for the very choicest. There are plenty of "bobs" offered, at $1 50@$2 each. The Inspectors will do well to be on the lookout for three-day old calves, killed for meat. Sheep and lambs are dull of sale, but with diminished receipts a better market is anticipated, though the very low price of pelts keeps prices low. Live hogs are in demand, and are firm at the recently-reduced prices.

One-Sided Compromises.

There is a universal desire for "conciliation." Everybody demands that something shall be done to save the Union and restore peace to the country. Upon this point all men, of all parties and of all sections, are agreed. But next comes the question, *what* shall be done? The general reply is, that measures of compromise must be adopted;—the two sections must come to a mutual understanding;—there must no longer be hostility on one side, or apprehension on the other. Each must respect the other's rights,—consult its interests and be prepared, if need be, to sacrifice something for its welfare. Up to this point there is a very gratifying sentiment of unanimity. The love of the Union seems paramount in all hearts. Everybody is loyal to the Union and is quite prepared to make any effort that may be necessary for its preservation.

But when we descend to particulars the affair assumes quite a different aspect. It then becomes apparent that what the Democrats mean by compromise is the absolute *surrender* of the Republicans. It is the Republicans who are to make all the concessions,—who are to propose and execute all the compromises, and by whom the Union is to be saved. And they are expected to do it by abandoning every principle they have ever professed,—by accepting every law and every sentiment against which they have hitherto protested,—by surrendering all the fruits of the victory they have just achieved, and by handing over everything to those whom they have just defeated! Mr. Buchanan, in his Message, offers an admirable illustration of this phase of the modesty and patriotic devotion of the Democratic Party. The North, in the first place, is to assume the entire responsibility of the evils and dangers that threaten the country. The Northern people are alone to blame, not only for what they have done, but for what they are falsely charged with intending to do. And they are to confess in sackcloth and ashes the entire truth of all the accusations which have been heaped upon them,—abolish every local law to which the South may take exception,—concede everything which the South has hitherto claimed, and embody in the Constitution itself every Southern law with which hitherto they have dared to find fault. This is Mr. Buchanan's "compromise." This is what the Democratic Press at large indorses as just and equitable,—and as necessary, moreover, to the preservation of the Union.

Equally insulting is the manner in which the action of the Republicans on this subject has been received. Those of them who have recognized the reality of danger to the Union, and have been willing to take measures to avert it, have been taunted with tardy cowardice and with a disposition to abandon their party. Those of them who have not done so, have been reproached with reckless disregard of the peace of the country. The conservative declarations of the President elect, are utterly ignored. Not the slightest notice is taken of the sentiments proclaimed, or the action proposed, by leading and influential members and organs of the Republican Party,—unless they afford material for fresh taunts and abuse. And the most inflammatory declarations of the most Ultra-Abolitionists are coolly set down to the account of the Republicans, who are held up to the South as hostile to their rights and resolved to make war upon their institutions.

Now, in our opinion, this game is about "played out." The hypocritical insincerity of these appeals for compromise and conciliation, is becoming too glaring to deceive any portion of the community much longer. If the Democrats are really alarmed about the Union, let them do something towards saving it. Let them show a readiness to sacrifice something of their own views and feelings, as well as demand such sacrifices from the Republicans. They demand a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills; let them amend the Fugitive Slave law, and thus remove the *causes* of these bills—and they will have no difficulty in effecting their object.

It may just as well be understood first as last, that this one-sided game of compromises will not prosper. The Republicans have indicated their readiness to meet their opponents half-way in this matter,—and to do everything which justice will sanction and self-respect permit, towards restoring peace and harmony to the Union. But they are not prepared to abandon every principle for which they have contended, and surrender at discretion to the party whom the people have just expelled from power. The responsibility of preserving the Union rests as yet with the Democratic Party. They have control of the Government and of all its powers. And it is for them to say whether, during the next three months, it shall be subverted or not. When the Republicans come into power they will accept all the responsibilities which it involves.

The President and the Attorney-General.

Whether Chief-Justice Taney does or does not propose to expire officially just in time to prevent the Administration of Mr. Lincoln from nominating his successor may still be regarded as an open question. But we fear there can be little doubt as to the intentions of President Buchanan in case this much-deprecated catastrophe should occur. In the last and most lamentable of his annual messages, amid the prayers and prognostics to which His Excellency is moved by the perils of the Union, the President finds time and space to bestow the following elaborate benediction upon his pet Pennsylvanian, the Attorney-General:

"I should do great injustice to the Attorney-General were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding titles under them at least an equal amount."

This stately compliment may very possibly help to pave the way for Mr. Black from the chair of Wirt to the seat of Marshall, and it is a highly admirable specimen of the fine kaleidoscopic effect which can be given to facts by such a dexterous twirl of the rhetorical hand as shall fling causes and effects into one inextricable dance of light and color, till the dazzled spectator is fain to admit the general splendor of the spectacle without criticising its elements.

But it is a sad thing, on the whole, that in the most trying season of his official life, the chief Executive officer of the American Government should persist in showing himself either absolutely reckless of justice in the distribution of his praise and blame, or deliberately bent upon making the worse appear the better in the conduct of a high public servant. If Mr. Buchanan knows anything of the "measures adopted and prosecuted" by Judge Black "for the defence of the Government against land claims in California," he knows that those measures have been unscrupulous and indecent to a degree quite unparalleled even in the Democratic history of power at Washington; that they have not only damaged the reputation, but actually imperiled the interests of the Government; and that, instead of being crowned with success, they have in the most important cases resulted, or are now resulting in a defeat of the United States equally humiliating and unnecessary. We say, then, that if the President permitted this verdict of approval to pass from himself upon his Attorney-General, with any adequate knowledge of the premises, he deserves the sentence of Publius Syrus, that "the Judge is condemned when the guilty are acquitted." If he knew nothing definitely of the matter, but allowed the Attorney-General to pronounce upon his own deserts, the case is hardly mended. In either alternative one cannot sufficiently admire the hardihood, or compassionate the ill luck of the official whose unqualified verdict of "well done" has so exactly timed itself with the conspicuous exposure in a California court of justice of the real nature of the "measures adopted and prosecuted" by the active and over-ardent legal servant of the White House.

Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Benjamin, of Louisiana, have but this moment returned from defending, in California, one of these very claims which the President so commends Mr. Black for opposing. In this defence they have practically succeeded; but while the technical forms of victory still remain to be taken, they have at least put on record, in the evidence taken before the Court, one of the most extraordinary chapters in the extraordinary official history of this country. It has been shown that Mr. Black, in his zeal to prevent the actual occupiers of a valuable mine in California from working it, adopted on the behalf of the United States "measures" from which, we trust, most private gentlemen would shrink in the prosecution of a personal suit. He instigated the foulest charges of forgery and conspiracy against these occupants, and when they indignantly offered to pay all the expenses of any commission which Judge Black might appoint to investigate the origin of their alleged proprietary right, he utterly refused to entertain this offer for a moment. Depositions being then asked for in the City of Mexico to establish the validity of the documents presented by the holders of the mine,—Mr. Black personally went to the Secretary of State and procured an order to be addressed to the American Consul at the City of Mexico, forbidding him to certify any such depositions. The first result of this conduct, unprecedented we venture to say in the annals of our Government, was the imposition upon the defendants of an expense of more than two hundred thousand dollars for the transportation to California of all their most important Mexican witnesses; the second result of it has been the open and absolute refutation of all the charges of forgery and conspiracy maintained at the first by the Attorney-General in his organization of the suit, and repeated by him as the adviser of the President with every circumstance of indignity and exaggeration. In other words, these "measures" which the President rewards with his sweetest swan-song of praise, have put the first law-officer of the Government into the position of a defeated calumniator and a libeler brought to public shame. Our language is strong, but it is no stronger than the facts; and it is not a pleasant reflection that the turn of a die in the most tremulous and uncertain period of our national politics, may really throw the supreme ermine of the national justice upon the shoulders of an official who has fought the legal battles of the State in the temper of an Irish eviction attorney, and lent the dignity of the National Executive to the utmost malignity of stipendiary slander.

A Phenomenon of the Frontier.

One of the most curious effects of binocular vision is to be observed on the Kansas frontier. The spectator on one side of that invisible line sees on the other a vast army of outlaws, capable of all and guilty of most imaginable outrages; swarming about the country, and prepared for an early and murderous onslaught upon the unoffending and unprepared population of Missouri. The leader of these ravening miscreants is represented as a more than sanguinary Thug, thirsting for the blood of slaveholders in preference to any other beverage; and addicted by a singular perversion of taste to the apotheosis of the negro, and the perdition of the white. His heaven-daring designs contemplate, we are assured, the subjugation of several Slave States, with the extinction of Slavery, and the possession of free farms by free men. Already, it is stated, his men have seized a federal fort, plundered a land office, broken up a federal court, and have shot down or banished every Missourian who fell in their way.

From a picture so horrifying, it is a relief to turn to the scene as witnessed from the other side of the boundary. There all is tranquillity and harmony. What men have been mustered in Bourbon County are encamped in a defensive attitude at Sugar Mound, waiting the attack of invading Missourians, who, without invasion, are awaiting *them* beyond the frontier. No outrages are perpetrated or contemplated. No citizen of Missouri has been shot. A few obnoxious stragglers from that State have been warned to consult their safety by returning thither, nothing more. And as if to complete this dove-colored picture with the olive branch, Capt. Montgomery, the Thug above-mentioned, is presented in a posture of devotion in a church at Lawrence, in all probability invoking from heaven the benediction of peace and good will to men; and, after edifying service, assuring questioners that he knows nothing of the doings of his band. No forts have been taken, no papers seized, no court dispersed. There is peace within the Territorial borders.

There is reason to believe that this latter presentation is the genuine one; the other the result of distorted vision. Capt. Snyder, a Missouri official, dispatched as a scout to the scene of pretended hostilities, and who fortunately for the truth escaped the deceptive mirage of the frontier by going beyond it, reported on Monday that the state of things we have given as of Kansas origin, is correct in all particulars. There is neither outrage, nor violence, nor the threat of either; and all the alarm in Missouri is the product of arrant cowardice, fanned by mischievous rumor. Unless, therefore, Gen. Harney's dragoons provoke a conflict, the latest Kansas War will, in all probability, come to a close without a blow being struck, or a drop of blood being shed. A campaign so pacific is a rare and welcome incident in these days of sanguinary warfare.

What the President Considers Justice to Kansas.—Mr. Buchanan's devotion to Lecompton,—the worst and most fatal of his many follies,—would be more touching if it were not quite so ridiculous. Quite a considerable portion of his Message is devoted to a glorification of this unhappy subject, and his own action in relation thereto. He tells us how prompt he was "to exert the whole constitutional powers of the Executive" to check the designs of those "violent revolutionary leaders" who could not see the dusky beauty of "Lecompton" with his partial eyes. He boasts of his quickness in sending "a strong detachment of the army" to "assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws," and "to aid the Marshal of the United States and his Deputies." So dazzling, he assures us, were the charms of this idolized "Lecompton," that he could not have refused submitting it to Congress "without violating his clearest and strongest convictions of duty."

All this has about it a strong tinge of senile dotage, Mr. Buchanan not seeming to remember that the object of his frantic worship and regrets has been not only dead for the last couple of years, but also buried,

"Deeper than ever plummet yet did part
The wilderness of waters—"

under the waves of that popular flood-tide which has borne the Republican Party into power on the foremost of its million billows.

But why does Mr. Buchanan confine his reference to Kansas to matters of the past? Does he not know that Kansas is now an applicant for admission,—with a Constitution framed in strict compliance with the law, indorsed by the vote of the people, and to which no valid objection can possibly be made? If he was so very anxious for her admission two years ago, why is he so indifferent now? If he was compelled by a solemn sense of duty to urge it upon Congress, and to enlist Mr. Wendell in buying votes for it then, why does he not even mention the subject now? No man would ever learn from the Message that Kansas desired admission, or that any such question was pending in Congress.

We can only explain these and kindred eccentricities in the Message on the supposition that Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for the Presidency of the new Southern Confederacy. He has earned the place,—but he will not get it. There is nothing so useless or odious as a cast-off tool.

Omissions in the Message.—There is some curiosity to know the reason why no allusion was made in the President's Message to either Peru or Paraguay. Our peaceful relations with almost every country in the world, even with the petty Republics of Central America, are complacently discussed, but the two countries with which we have unsettled difficulties are curiously ignored. We have just broken off all diplomatic intercourse with Peru, and if we mean to act up to our professions and enforce our claims against her Government, the next move *en regle* would be the appearance of a couple of American men-of-war in the harbor of Callao. This step would be anticipated if France or England were parties to the dispute; but Peru, in displaying a refractory temper towards the United States, calculates, doubtless, on the present distracted condition of our domestic affairs. The causes, however, that may involve this country at any moment in war, surely merit some notice in a Presidential Message. The late award of the United States and Paraguay Commission is also passed over in silence. As it is in the power of the President to annul that award, some indication of his approval or disapproval was looked for, but it has been looked for in vain.

South Carolina Afraid of Delay—Frank Confessions.—The Charleston *Mercury* is becoming alarmed at the indications of delay in the secession movement. It is especially afraid of the proposition to postpone action until Virginia and the other Southern States can be consulted. The refusal of the Old Dominion to meet South Carolina in conference, after the John Brown affair, is reproachfully called to mind, and her motive in now seeking such a conference is denounced as selfish and base:

"Virginia declined counseling with us," says the *Mercury*, "because *her views of her interests differed from ours*. She set up an alienation and separation from us, against our most earnest remonstrances and efforts; and if she now seeks to be heard by us, what is her object? Is it to aid us in our views of policy—to preserve our rights or save our institutions? *Not at all. It is to defeat our policy by a Southern Convention, and to drag us along in subserviency to her views of her border interests.* If we respectfully decline to delay in our course, that she 'may be heard,' we only treat her, as she has previously treated us."

The *Mercury* has no idea of being "dragged along" by what the Southern States may consider to be their common interest. It proposes that South Carolina shall plunge in alone, and then drag down all the other States by insisting on their coming to her rescue. This is the high-toned, magnanimous policy of the Palmetto State.

The *Mercury* proceeds to consider other reasons that are urged for delay,—first among them the prospect that the Northern States may repeal their Personal Liberty bills. And on this point the *Mercury* makes the following very frank admissions:

"So far as the Cotton States are concerned, these laws, excepting in the insult they convey to the South, and the faithlessness they indicate in the North, *are not of the slightest consequence*. Few or none of our slaves are lost, by being carried away and protected from recapture in the Northern States. *Nor to the frontier States are they of much consequence.* Their slaves are stolen and carried off—not by the agency of these Personal Liberty laws—but by the combination of individuals in the Northern States."

This confirms what we have repeatedly urged,—that the clamor about these Personal Liberty bills is to a very great extent hollow and unmeaning. Unquestionably they afford a pretext for a good deal of the denunciation of the North which is so popular in the South just now,—and their repeal would strengthen the Union Party in that section. But they do not constitute the real motive for disunion anywhere.

The Albany Regency in Trouble Again.—The gentlemen of the Albany Regency have not been fortunate in their alliances. Their fusion with the trading chiefs of the Native American Party was not ratified by the rank and file either of the Democratic or American organizations. "Fusion" failed to receive last month anything like the joint vote cast for Fillmore and Buchanan four years ago—the great masses of the Americans seeming to have united their "lives, fortunes and sacred honors" with the Republicans, while only a few of their abandoned leaders accepted commissions and epaulettes in the Regency's mongrel coalition.

Again, the alliance made by the Regency with Mozart Hall last August, has proved a most disastrous investment. In the local contest of November, the Tammany party polled an average vote of 32,000 for their entire ticket, while the average of Mozart Hall, assisted by the Breckinridge and Native American organizations, fell short of that number by nearly ten thousand. Not a man nominated for any County or Judicial office exclusively by Mozart Hall was elected, while of the Tammany candidates similarly circumstanced, but one was defeated.

In last Tuesday's contest, however—a contest in which the Chief of Mozart Hall had large personal and pecuniary interests—we find that not a single Mozart candidate for the Board of Aldermen was elected; while of candidates for the Board of Councilmen, Tammany Hall has elected twelve, Mozart Hall but two, and the Republicans ten. Even in Mr. Wood's own stronghold, the Twenty-second Ward, the Mozart nominee for Alderman was beaten by the Tammany candidate, who was in turn handsomely overtopped by the Republican nominee. The result of this election seems completely to wipe out of existence the boasted strength of Mozart Hall; but it remains yet to be seen whether the Indians of the Tammany tribe will fulfill those promises of a thorough reform in their organization on the faith of which alone their present success has been achieved.

The Japanese Bills.—Now that the Charter election is over, and in view of the triumphant indorsement given to so many of the Japanese Aldermen by their intelligent constituencies, there can be no good reason, we submit, for any further delay in making public and taking definite action upon the various items of the grand Asiatic operation. However blamable the Aldermen may have been in the motives which lay behind their public votes and acts, it should not be lost sight of that many honest tradesmen are to-day suffering serious inconvenience, if not positive danger of bankruptcy, through the non-fulfillment by the City of those bargains which the Aldermen made.

Let us have the bills at once, and get the odious business settled. If any of the items are excessive, owing to Aldermanic per centage arrangements, let them be cut down to whatever amount shall be consistent with honesty and fair dealing. But let the leprosy of this whole transaction be removed in some manner from the public view and not kept constantly before us in its present irritated and disgusting condition. Four, and only four of the Japanese Aldermen were candidates for reëlection yesterday, and all four were returned by decisive majorities. This proves them strong, and therefore they should be both generous and merciful. Let them now, therefore, recall the Japanese papers from the Board of Councilmen, publish the items, and do whatever they can towards cutting down the amounts. It is not right that honest tradesmen, at such a time of financial pressure as this, should be kept out of the money fairly due to them for work and labor done or supplies furnished. Let the bills be audited, revised, and paid as soon as possible. The longer they stand over, the greater is their chance of being increased by law costs and arrears of interest.

Obstinately Wrong.—Upon one point President Buchanan seems sufficiently resolute. He adheres to his Lecompton policy with unyielding tenacity. Regardless of the fact that it dissolved the Democratic Party, he thinks that nothing else can prevent the dissolution of the Union. The doctrine of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories has just been discarded by an overwhelming majority of the American people,—and the President proposes forthwith to have it engrafted upon the American Constitution. Mr. Buchanan is certainly a rare specimen of a statesman. Fortunately the species expires with him.

Query.—The *Evening Post*, commenting on the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Buchanan, says:

"We will now content ourselves with stating our conviction that neither the amendments proposed nor any other that the South will ask, is likely to be adopted, unless coupled with a repeal of that clause of the Constitution which confers federal representation upon *slave property*."

We should like to know in what clause of the Constitution the *Post* finds any provision for the representation of *property* of any kind. Our Government is one of persons,—not of property; and we know of no exception to this general principle in any part of the fundamental law.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Electoral College—Message to Washington—The State Central Committee—An Address Reaffirming the Chicago Platform—Candidates for Offices—Speaker of the Assembly—Clerk of the Assembly—The Weather—Fire at the Capital, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

The Electoral College met at 10 o'clock this morning, and without delay proceeded to cast the vote of the State for Lincoln and Hamlin. Sumner L. Woodruff of New-York, was appointed a messenger to convey the certified copies to Washington, and George Bull, of Erie, was deputed to deposit a copy with the United States Judges. The College then adjourned.

The State Central Committee this morning, at the Delevan House, and by a unanimous vote, adopted the following

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE.

The Electoral College of the State having, in obedience to the popular will, and in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and of the laws and forms of the State, cast its thirty-five votes for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, the Republican Central Committee avails itself of the occasion to tender to their political associates here and elsewhere its hearty congratulations upon the result.

The Republican Party had its origin in a great public exigency, which demanded and elicited from all its members an unwavering confidence in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the great body of the people.

It commenced the struggle for the establishment of its principles with more than half the States of the Confederacy and all the power of the Federal Government arrayed against it.

Confiding in the justice of its principles, and the patriotic considerations which called it into existence, it has struggled on through years of calumny and misrepresentation, until it has by the power of truth and reason, secured the control of the National Government for the next four years; and, with this control, the practical recognition and enforcement of the principles upon which it is based, and which found clear, emphatic and and acceptable expression in the resolutions of the Chicago Convention.

Believing that these resolutions were heartily approved and adopted by all who aided in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; that these gentlemen, predominant as their personal merits are conceded to be, could not have been successful in the late canvass upon any other declaration of principles; and that these principles insure fidelity to all the guarantees of the Constitution, respect for the reserved rights of the States, among which is the right of each State to control its domestic affairs in its own way, your Committee has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln will be entitled to the confidence of the people of the whole country.

And confiding in the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican Party and its chosen representatives, and in its unshaken devotion to the Union, we solemnly believe that a firm and unswerving adherence to its doctrines is essential to a full restoration of national peace and prosperity. S. DRAPER, Chairman.

James Terwilliger, Secretary.

Albany, Dec. 6, 1860.

In the discussion which was had upon this address, there were two who dissented. These were Messrs. Peck, of Auburn, and Thomas Hoxton, of Montgomery. These gentlemen did not dissent from the spirit of the address so much as they questioned the propriety of saying anything at this time. Hon. A. M. Clapp would probably have joined Messrs. Peck and Hoxton, had he been present. He was at the meeting last evening, but was not present this morning. After a full interchange of sentiment, all the members voted to adopt the address.

There was a decided approbation expressed of the action of the Committee, by the electors and by the prominent members of the party in attendance at the Capitol.

There were several small caucuses held last evening, of the different combinations of gentlemen looking after their positions with the incoming Administration. Gov. Morgan had one branch, or section, at his house, while another met at the rooms of a gentleman formerly holding a State office. I do not learn that anything decisive was achieved at either conclave. Both were numerously attended, and about equaled each other in the position and character of the attendance. It was understood that the gentlemen at the Governor's levée contemplated suggesting his name to Mr. Lincoln as a proper person for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, while the gentlemen who met over the way were inclined to urge Hon. George Opdyke for the same place. I do not learn that either Gov. Morgan or Mr. Opdyke give their active assent to these suggestions, though both doubtless entertain a laudable willingness to give the Government the benefit of their commercial education.

As I telegraphed you, there are several gentlemen here anxious to obtain indorsements for office. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward and Daniel D. Conover want to be Marshal of the Southern District. Hon. A. B. Williams, of Wayne; Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Madison; Hon. A. B. Dickinson, (Brat,) of Steuben, and Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, of Erie, are each ambitious to serve as Marshal of the Northern District—catching negroes to the contrary notwithstanding.

There has been some little discussion of the Speakership of the next Assembly. The canvass, so far, is between Messrs. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Robinson, of Chemung, but I think that Messrs. Pendergast, of Chautauqua, and Geo. T. Peters, of Ulster, are eventually to be brought forward. If the contest between Littlejohn and Robinson becomes so embittered as to make it necessary to withdraw them, their respective adherents would be very apt to settle back upon the two gentlemen I have named,—Pendergast taking the place of Littlejohn, and Peters that of Robinson.

The Clerkship of the Assembly has fat pickings—hence a multitude of aspirants. Mr. Richardson, who has twice occupied the position, is a candidate for a third time. Maj. Schoolfield, of Oneida—a roystering good fellow—is a second candidate. Mr. Cole, of Livingston, is a third; Mr. Gillespie, of New-York, a fourth; Mr. Cole, of Kings, a fifth; Mr. Risley, of Chautauqua, a sixth, and S. H. Mix, of Schoharie, a seventh. There are more, but I have lost my memorandum, and they are so little among the known, their names do not readily recur to me.

Mr. Allen, of the *Democrat*, I understand to be seeking the position of Postmaster at Rochester, and Mr. Clapp, of the *Express*, is also anxious to be Postmaster at Buffalo.

It is evident from these early indications that Mr. Lincoln will not at the North be wanting for those to fill office, however great a deficiency he may meet with at the South.

The weather is beginning to be Wintry. We had a dash of rain last evening, a sprinkle of snow with the dawn of morning, a dash of sunshine at noonday, and now at 4 P. M., a biting blast.

Shortly after noon to-day, a fire was discovered in the Assembly library-room of the Capitol building. It was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. The destruction of the old building would have awakened an irrepressible conflict for a removal of the seat of Government that would have climaxed even the fires of dissolution, flashing up as brightly in the Southern hemisphere.

LEO.

Meeting of the Electoral Colleges.

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5,

The Electors of this State met in the Senate Chamber at 12 M. precisely, and cast their vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. A large number of spectators were present to witness the proceedings which were conducted without any special formality. Hon.

Lazarus Powell, Elector at large, was chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electoral College to-day gave the eight votes of Maine to LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

BOSTON, MASS., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electoral College met to-day in the Senate Chamber, and gave the vote of Massachusetts to LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

The Electoral Colleges of New-Hampshire and Vermont also cast the votes of those States to-day for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The votes of the Electoral College were to-day cast for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Reception of the Secession News in California—Great Riot between Negroes and Whites in the Victoria Theatre, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Pony Express from California passed here at 10½ o'clock this morning, and furnishes to the Associated Press the following summary of the news from the Pacific Coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 24—3.40 P. M.

There is no ship news to report.

Since the departure of the last Pony Express, California has been particularly barren of domestic news.

The incoming pony with St. Louis dates to the 12th, telegraphed to Fort Kearney, arrived at Carson Valley on the night of the 22d, and will reach San Francisco to-night, over two days behind time. The Eastern news received by this express by telegraph from Carson Valley, relating to secession demonstrations of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., have caused an unusual sensation, forming the universal topic of conversation generally, in a regretful mood.

Maj. J. B. SCOTT, United States Army, died in San Francisco on the 22d.

The brig *G. S. Cabot*, anchored at Mendocino during a gale on the 15th, was capsized. The mate and six of the crew were lost. A boat proceeding from the shore to relieve the *Cabot*, manned by five men, was also capsized, and all lost.

During the past six weeks an unusual number of whale-ships have touched at San Francisco, laid in supplies, discharged and reshipped crews, negotiated drafts on the East, and obtained Eastern advices at such saving of time and money as demonstrates the immense advantage of San Francisco over Honolulu as a whaling port.

A telegraphic dispatch received to-day from Yreka, announces the death of DELAZON SMITH, at Portland, Oregon, on the 18th. He was recently one of the United States Senators from that State.

By the steamer *Brother Jonathan* full advices from Oregon are received to the 17th, and from British Columbia to the 10th.

Large numbers of Chinese had arrived at Portland from the mines in the British Possessions, having been driven off by the Indians.

Reports of rich gold mines in Oregon and Washington continue as usual.

The woolen factory at Salem was running night and day, manufacturing fabrics, which find a ready market.

Since Nov. 4, $115,000 in gold has been received at Victoria from the Fraser River mines.

There was a serious riot at the Victoria Theatre Nov. 3, growing out of long existing prejudices of negroes against the whites. The negro population emigrated to British Columbia from California to improve their social position, which they claim to have done, and to be equal in all things to any other race. The whites demurred, and the management of the theatre provided seats for its colored patrons in a separate part of the house. On the night in question the negroes concerted a plan to take possession of the reserved seats. Two negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the stage jumped into the parquette to assist in the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the scenes. A party of negroes armed with clubs came to the rescue of their fellows. A number of whites were knocked down and kicked by negroes. Lighted camphene lamps were thrown about, bursting, and setting the theatre on fire. The negroes got possession and drove out the whites, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearms. The principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored by the Police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the riot.

Another attack on the theatre was planned for Nov. 10, the day the steamer left. A large police force would be on hand.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues dull, with little of interest legitimately transpiring in the market. Attempts to force sales of Cuba sugars and spirits turpentine at auction, have been met unfavorably. The *Emily Seyburn's* cargo, 500 bbls. Muscovado, was advertised at auction, and holders of other parcels dropped their prices from 10c. to 8¼c. Upon the offering of the cargo, 20 hhds. sold at $9 47½ per hundred pounds, and the balance was withdrawn. A similar course was pursued in regard to spirits turpentine; a late import was put up at auction, and being competed with by other holders, resulted in sales of about 5,000 gallons, at 90c.@95c., bids failing for any larger quantity. Candles have continued to move freely; sales, since the last dispatch, comprise 3,500 boxes Adamantines, at 24½c.@24¾c., the market closing firm, with indications of an advanced rate the coming week. Provisions of all kinds meet very little inquiry; the tendency of the market is still unfavorable.

A few goods in other lines are selling, but the prevailing tone of the market is against sellers. Breadstuffs find an active request for consumption and export, with a tendency to improve. Oregon Flour is beginning to arrive and is likely to check any advance of moment. Good shipping varieties of Wheat are quotable at $1 50@$1 60. Flour has been bought largely for Liverpool; within the past ten days some 20,000 sacks have been taken at $4 25@$5. Barley is in fair demand for New-York at $1@$1 12½.

Newfoundland Legislature.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 3, *via* SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's speech stated that the House was called to consider the destitution prevailing in the country, in consequence of the short seal and cod fishery. It condemned the system of giving relief indiscriminately, without any equivalent, and alluded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers, to the decrease of the revenue, and the increase of indirectly taxing many to benefit a few. It recommended to the Ministers to use greater economy; it regretted that the Commissioners not having completed their labors, the terms of an adjustment with the French relative to fishing privileges could not be published, although they were mainly agreed on.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62,069,800
Specie	3,553,000
Due from other Banks	7,993,000
Due to other Banks	7,886,000
Deposits	17,328,000
Circulation	7,459,800

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅛@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR in steady demand for the East. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR arrives freely and sells at $1 63. WHEAT, in lots, at $1 36 for white Indiana. OATS—No sales. CORN, in car lots, 65c. BARLEY in good demand and limited supply: sales 3,000 bushels Cayuga two-rowed, at 62½c.; 4,700 State four-rowed, in store, on private terms. WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., principally at 18¼c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; sales 27,000 bush. at 72½c. for Northwestern Club; 70c. for No. 1, and 67c.@68c. for No. 2 in store. CORN very dull. OATS firm. *Receipts*—24,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat, 6,500 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce and firm at 8 ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 11,000 bales, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for middling. SUGAR steady at 4¼c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR declining; sales Superfine at $4 25@$4 50. CORN—A declining tendency; sales at 55c.@60c. Other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sales of New-York Sight Exchange were made yesterday by the Banks and individuals at ½ to 2¼ ₱ cent premium.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The rate of Sight Exchange on New-York at the Bank of Charleston is at 3 ₱ cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 25@$1 34. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bush. at 64¼c.@66c., afloat. PROVISIONS quiet. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY dull at 19c.@20c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Sales 2,700 bales, prices ranging from 8c. to 11c.; market firm.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sight Exchange on New-York at 3 ₱ cent premium.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

COTTON in fair demand.

[illegible] Railroad.

[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The 8 P. M. [illegible] New-York was [illegible] between New-York [illegible] till 9 o'clock this [illegible] last night, but is

Official Vote of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The official vote of Missouri is as follows:

DOUGLAS	58,801	BRECKINRIDGE	31,317
BELL	58,372	LINCOLN	17,028

Horace Greeley Sued for Libel.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN has commenced a prosecution against HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, for alleged libels uttered pending the late election.

The Habana at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Habana*, from Havana on the 30th ult., has arrived here. Her news has been anticipated.

Death of Lieut. David Bell.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Lieut. DAVID BELL, U. S. A., recruiting-officer at this station, died at Old Point, on Sunday.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The weather has moderated, and there is but little ice in the Canal basin.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Welland Canal is almost impassable from the snow which fell yesterday and the ice which made last night. Navigation will probably be stopped to-night.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

List of the Successful Candidates.

The following is a corrected list of candidates elected on Tuesday. Of the nine Aldermen then chosen four are already members of the Board; the names of the five new-comers are italicized:

ALDERMEN.

First District	Henry Smith, (Rep.)
Third District	John T. Henry, (Tam.)
Fifth District	John H. Brady; (Rep.)
Seventh District	*Chas. J. Chipp*, (T. & M.)
Ninth District	*Isaac Dayton*, (Rep.)
Eleventh District	*Alex J. Frear*, T. & M.)
Thirteenth District	*Ira A. Allen*, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District	*Andre Froment*, (Tam.)
Seventeenth District	Henry W. Genet, (Tam.)

COUNCILMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

George P. Bickford, Tam.	John Hegan, Mor.
Geo. A. Barney, Tam.	Charles H. Hall, Rep.
Morgan Jones, Tam.	Joseph Shannon, Tam.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Anthony Miller, Tam.	Frederick Repper, Mor.
John Ryan, Tam.	Simeon Hazelton, Rep.
Michael C. Gross, Mor.	Henry A. Smith, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Alexander H. Keech, Rep	William D. Orton, Rep.
Abraham Lent, Rep.	John D. Ottwell, Rep.
Harvey T. Cleveland, Rep.	Thos. Stevenson, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Jacob M. Long, Tam.	Luke Curran, Tam.
Jonathan T Trotter, Rep.	John Brice, Tam.
Alex. Brandon, Tam.	Charles G. Pinckney, Tam.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	L. Nolte, Dem.	13.	Thomas Brown, Rep.
2.	Wm. Buckley, Rep.	14.	J. H. Collins, Dem.
3.	A. Stookey, Dem.	15.	E. C. Benedict, Rep.
4.	Philip Creaghan, Dem.	16.	C. P. Smith, Dem.
5.	Jas. P. Dupignac, Un.		S. B. H Vance, Rep.*
6.	Patrick Wade, Dem.	17.	Thos. Kennedy, Dem.
7.	John Galvin, Dem.	18.	C. Godfrey Gunther, Dm.
8.	William Tucker, Rep.	19.	Dennis McCarthy, Dem.
9.	Jas. W. Farr, Rep.		Patrick Ford, Dem.*
10.	David L. Miller, Rep.	20.	N. J. Waterbury, Dem.
11.	Christian Metzger, Rep.	21.	John Davenport, Dem.
12.	James McKeon, Dem.	22.	James Marriner, Rep.

*To fill vacancy.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. H. Bull, Rep.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen failed to hold their regular meeting last evening for want of a quorum. They assemble to-day at 12 M., as canvassers, to count the votes received at the election on Tuesday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MORE DRAFTS ON THE CITY TREASURY.

This Board met last night, the President, MORGAN JONES, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Councilman CAMPBELL offered a resolution for the purchase of a fire-escape truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, the expense not to exceed $1,500. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution was offered by Councilman DECKER, as follows:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take the necessary legal steps to have the following streets opened: One Hundred and Fifteenth-street from Third-avenue to the Harlem River; Ninety-sixth-street from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; Eighty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to the East River; Eighty-seventh-street from Third-avenue to the East River.

Referred to Committee on Roads.

A resolution to widen Broadway at Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets was also referred, as was also a resolution to place two gas lamps at the front of the German Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

A statement was received from the Comptroller, showing the balance in the County Treasury, to Friday, Nov. 30, 1860, as follows:

Balance, Nov. 22	$2,532,244 00
Receipts	3,144,864 48
Total	$5,677,108 48
Payments	409,145 27
Balance on hand	$5,267,963 21

Ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following communication was also received from the Comptroller:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1860.

Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The appropriation for cleaning streets having been exhausted early in November last, the City Inspector has addressed several communications to this Department, asking that further provision may be made to meet the necessary expenditure under this head. The amount required he estimates at $35,000, which sum, for reasons stated in his letters, I would recommend be made available for his purposes, by transferring, under the authority conferred by section 4, of chapter 509 of the laws of 1860, from the appropriation for "Russ pavement grooving Broadway," to the application for "cleaning streets." Respectfully submitted. ROBT. T. HAWS.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

The report of the Law Committee, on the motion to transfer the use of the room of the Supreme Court, General Term, to the Superior Court, Trial Term, was adopted.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of twenty-two Assistant Health Wardens of the City, at a salary of $3 per diem, was concurred in, the amount of $20,658 per annum, in payment thereof, to be taken out of the City Treasury. The vote was 13 Yeas to 7 Nays. In the affirmative were Councilmen Bogert, Shannon, Burns, Hogan, Baulch, Van Tine, Rothwagen, Costello, McConnell, Munson, Van Wart, and Campbell. In the negative, Councilmen Perley, Shaw, Kane, Lent, Trotter, Pinckney, and Decker.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen in favor of the Clerks of both Boards for extra services, to the amount of $250 each, was concurred in. The amount to be taken from the City Treasury, in consequence, is $15,000.

The Board adjourned till to-night at 5 o'clock.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

The annual sale of property upon which assessments have remained unpaid for five years, commenced yesterday in a basement room of the City Hall, formerly occupied by the Chief of Police—Mr. WM. S. DUKE being the Auctioneer. The assessments are laid for various purposes, *i. e.*, fencing vacant lots, filling in, opening streets, flagging, paving, &c., and in many cases the work has been done without the knowledge of the party assumed to be benefited hereby. In the present sale, the property is not divided into heads as in a tax sale, thus rendering it necessary for property owners to examine the entire list, consisting of 1,699 parcels, to ascertain if any of his property is up for sale. The property is sold for the lowest number of years bid, subject to the assessment, accrued interest, charges for advertising, &c., and the owner has a right to redeem it within a specified time, on payment to the purchaser of the amount paid by him, with fourteen per cent. interest, so that, in any event, the chances of a good speculation are decidedly in favor of the purchaser. There were many parties present who bid in their own property, thus saving the fourteen per cent. interest, and there were many of our leading citizens and speculators, who attend these sales regularly. The sale will continue from day to day, commencing at 12 M., and will continue, probably, ten or twelve days. The auctioneer disposed of only 107 lots yesterday, leaving nearly 1,600 yet to be sold.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE EVENING SCHOOLS—PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX IN THE SCHOOLS.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President, Mr. CURTIS, in the Chair.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, asking the Board to make an application to the next Legislature for power to adopt such regulations as shall prevent the introduction of small-pox into the schools. Referred to special Committee.

Some other matters of minor importance having been disposed of, the Board took up the consideration of the report of the Special Committee appointed in October last "to consider the whole subject of in[illegible] ring the whole [illegible] year said schools from the Evening School Committee of the Board of Education, to the Board of Trustees of the several Wards.

After some discussion, the Report and By-Laws were adopted, with one or two amendments. The principal changes effected in the Evening Schools are as follows:

1. There is to be but one term of the Evening Schools instead of two, as at present—said term to commence on the first Monday of October, and continue without interruption 18 weeks, with the exception of the usual holiday vacation.

2. The teachers are to be nominated by the local Boards and confirmed by the Board of Education, and there are to be no more teachers appointed than one for every 30 pupils in average attendance.

3. No teacher is to be employed in the Evening Schools who does not, at the time of his or her appointment, hold a certificate equal to grade C, from the Superintendent.

The present term of the Evening Schools is to continue until the expiration of 18 weeks, dating from the first Monday of October last, and the teachers now employed are to be kept in office until the end of the term, unless removed by the local Board for cause.

Adjourned for two weeks.

THE PRIZE RING.

Desperate Fight between Woods and King for a Purse of $300—Woods Declared the Victor.

The long-anticipated and much talked-of fight between JOHN WOODS, of Boston, and GEO. KING, from this City, came off early yesterday morning at Bull's Ferry, N. J., (the same ground that CLARKE and HORRIGAN fought on,) for a purse of $300, and after fifty-five rounds were fought, Woods was declared the victor, KING having "dropped" foul to avoid a blow.

The fight may fairly be considered one of the most determined battles in the history of the American Prize Ring, and although of short duration, the number of rounds fought prove the assertion that some terrific fighting was done. The men seemed in very good condition, KING looking better and more determined than WOODS, who seemed somewhat shaky at first, but soon recovered himself.

WOOD was thrown twice, and was knocked down the same total of insignificant numerals; while KING went to grass fifty-one times, during which he received seven knock-down blows and was thrown in several rounds.

The fight lasted for one hour and fifteen minutes, and the men fought fifty-five rounds before the winning man was named. About five hundred persons witnessed the battle, two-thirds of whom came from New-York, while the remainder appeared to belong to the neighborhood. Unlike the fight on Monday last, here was scarcely any of the "roughs" present, and no boys were observable among the crowd. Some twenty-five carriages were upon the ground.

WOODS was seconded by CLONAHAN (HORRIGAN'S late second) and "Spanish DICK," while KING was taken care of by "Australian KELLY" and JEMMY MASSEY.

KING won the first knock-down blow and "first blood," and at the commencement he had the best of the fight; but his system of "dropping" and the cold air told against him, and ultimately lost him the fight.

The conduct of WOODS was manly and straightforward, taking his punishment quietly, and actually forcing the fighting in almost every round.

Most of the fighting occurred in KING'S corner, WOODS having to go up to him and make him fight. The display of science by both men was highly creditable to them, and their wrestling powers appeared pretty well balanced, WOODS, however, getting the best of GEORGE nearly every time they clinched.

As regards the past history of the men it is said that KING has fought two or three times in England, while it is stated on good authority that WOODS never entered a ring before, and when he came into the ring to-day he seemed diffident and rather awkward, but a few rounds soon put an end to that trouble, and he went in manfully.

"Fatty WALSH" acted in the treble capacity of stake-holder, referee and time-keeper, and gave universal satisfaction.

There were no bets of any consequence, although couple of small ones were offered on KING, but no takers. WOODS' weight is about 180 pounds, and KING'S somewhere in the same vicinity. Although GEORGE won the choice of corners, he had the worst of it as regards position; for his seconds taking the traditional eastern angle, placed their man in a hollow, while the sunny corner of WOODS kept him warm and comfortable.

No disturbance occurred during the whole affair, it being unanimously agreed upon on all sides that the men should have a fair show, now that they had succeeded in getting together. No interference was made by the Police, and every one went away seemingly satisfied with regard to the courage and skill displayed by both men.

The present week appears to have been quite a gala one among the "fancy," this making no less than *three* fights that have taken place on the same ground since Monday; there being quite a desperate set-to between two young fellows, named HICKEY and MORTON, for $50, on Monday last, shortly after the crowd departed from HORRIGAN and CLARKE'S fight, and which resulted in favor of the former. So much for the New-Jersey Police.

ARREST OF WOODS.

Officer DUNNING, of the Eighth Precinct, last evening arrested WOODS in Mercer-street, and took him to the Station-house, where he was detained upon a charge of having left the State to engage in a prize fight. He will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Prize Fight near North Berwick.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A prize fight for $1,000 took place yesterday, near North Berwick, Me., between MICHEL FEITS, of Providence, and WM. O'NEIL, of Worcester. Sixty-three rounds were fought, occupying four hours and twenty minutes, when FEITS was declared victor, owing to a foul blow. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons were present from Boston by special train. Neither party had ever fought in the ring before.

Destruction of the British Brig "Alma" and Rescue of the Crew.

The brig *G. T. Ward*, BRIGGS, master, which arrived to-day from St. Marks, reports that on the 2d inst., Barnegat bearing west 15 miles, during a heavy blow from W. N.W., fell in with the British schooner *Alma*, of St. Andrews, N. B., Capt. HAYES, from Kingston, Jamaica, 25 days out, bound to New-York, with foremast head and both topmasts gone, the mainboom and all sails blown away and leaking badly. The *G. T. Ward* took from her the captain and crew, six in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. H. reports that on the 20th ult., GEORGE NASON, seaman of Nova Scotia, died, and at the time of being taken off all hands were sick. They had had a succession of very heavy gales since leaving Kingston. On the 2d inst., at night, saw a vessel on fire, which was supposed to be the *Alma*. The *A.* had a cargo of pimento, logwood, rum, &c. She was built at St. Andrews, N. B., 100 tons burden, about seven years old, and is owned by WM. WHITLOCK, at St. Andrews, and rates A 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of seats for "Masaniello" will commence to-day at the usual ticket offices.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Phrenological Examinations, WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, GIVEN DAILY BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations, WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, GIVEN DAILY BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by J. A. WHITMORE.

Great Sale of Winter Undergarments for men, and women, and children. 25 cents below the usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Depôt, No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

[illegible] Emporium—WHOLESALE [illegible], No. 501 Broadway. Cash [illegible] of Garments and the trade. PHOTOGRAPHIC MA[illegible]

[illegible] Furs at Wholesale Prices, [illegible] 513 Broadway.

[illegible] for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

[illegible] Retailed at Wholesale prices, at [illegible] Broadway.

Prize Association in Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Respectfully announce that from the present date until

their

ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

is disposed of, the price of every fabric, in large and varied assortments, at their

TWO ESTABLISHMENTS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,

will be reduced to its

ABSOLUTE COST.

In view of the present MONETARY CRISIS and the prospect of a reduction in wages and the value of goods in the Spring, the firm have resolved to submit to this

SERIOUS SACRIFICE.

Parents will find this an opportunity rarely presented.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Men's Over-Coats, Business-Coats, and other Winter Clothing, at moderate prices.

We call the attention of ladies and others, who wish to make a holiday present, to our assortment of Men's Robes de Chambre, Smoking-Jackets, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also, boys' clothing of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 597 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Now Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. *Prices Established for Seven Years,* $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Examinations, WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, GIVEN DAILY BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations, WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, GIVEN DAILY BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

A Christmas Present. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Examinations, WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, GIVEN DAILY BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Phrenological Examinations, WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, GIVEN DAILY BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Alexander's Silameau for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 786 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

William Taylor's New Saloon, NO. 555 BROADWAY. Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!! HATS AND CAPS. Unsurpassed. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LORD—BATES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWIN LORD, Jr., to MARION LOUISE, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Bates.

TURNER—WALKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at St. George's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., SAMUEL E. TURNER, of Liverpool, England, to ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Walker, of this City.

BUCKHOUT—MILLER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 3, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Capt. WILLIAM BUCKHOUT, to MRS. CAROLINE MILLER, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Henry Harris, all of Sing Sing, N. Y.

KELLOGG—ECKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, EDWARD H. KELLOGG to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Francis Fickett, Esq., of New-York.

CURTIS—REEVE.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Mr. Swan, Mr. ELBERT CURTIS and Miss EMMA L. REEVE, both of the above place.

RAISBECK—ODELL.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., SAMUEL M. RAISBECK, of New-York City, to ANNE D., daughter of C. M. Odell, Esq., of Yonkers.

STEVENS—OTIS.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Thos. F. Fyncheon, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of New-York, to MARY ALLEYNE, daughter of the late Mr. WM. F. Otis, of Boston.

BROWN—LOCKWOOD.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Mr. McLean, W. H. A. BROWN, of New-York, to MARY J., daughter of Joseph Lockwood, Esq., of the former place.

VAN WINKLE—PATTERSON.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JOHN VAN WINKLE, of Newtown, L. I., and ELIZABETH M., daughter of John Patterson, Esq., of Bergen.

MUSSELL—PARSONS.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Benry A. Harlow, Mr. O. J. MUSSELL, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY A., daughter of J. B. Parsons, Esq., of the former place.

JONES—DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, JAMES F. MORGANS to MARY EMMA HAVENS, second daughter of H. H. Davis, of Hawsburgh, Berks County, Penn.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

CORSE—CORSE.—At Christ Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. F. A. Wiley, JOHN H. PELL to CORNELIA, daughter of Barney Corse, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

DIED.

EGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, NATHANIEL, son of Charles J. and Sarah C. Folsom, aged 23 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu[illegible] from No. 23 St. Marks-[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 6. JOSEPH [illegible] are respectfully [illegible] from his late residence, [illegible] afternoon, at 1 [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 4, MARY [illegible] Wednesday, aged 4 [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 43 Delancey-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

NUGENT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, at her residence, No. 224 Court-st., KATE M., wife of Capt. Nugent.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LE ROY.—In Pine Hall Park, on Sunday, Dec. 2, MARGARET F., wife of Jacob P. Le Roy.

BELL.—In Fort Monroe, Virginia, on Sunday, Dec. 2, of typhoid fever, First Lieut DAVID BELL, of the First Regiment United States Cavalry.

CROSBE.—In St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Mr. J. ORAM CROSBE, for many years a resident of the City of New-York, aged 36 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, From 8 to 48 inches diameter Of cylinder, for sale, At the Agency, No. 154 Duane-st. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET. ☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 154 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 579, Dec. 5, 1860.

2, 62, 5, 75, 48, 64, 53, 10, 31, 28, 45, 50.

Class No. 580, Dec. 5, 1860.

72, 48, 70, 25, 23, 18, 61, 52, 47, 65, 3, 19, 8, 59.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 5, 1860

GEORGE C. GORDON, JOSEPH SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK, OUT THIS MORNING, Is as much alive as usual. It contains HENRY WARD BEECHER'S THANKSGIVING SERMON ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE NATION, With the Author's own revision. In this remarkable discourse, Mr. Beecher gives his views and opinions on various questions, various men and various things. For instance:

1. ON MAYOR WOOD AND HIS PROCLAMATION.
2. ON GARIBALDI AND ITALIAN LIBERTY.
3. ON THE ABOLITION OF SERFDOM IN RUSSIA, AND ITS LESSON TO THIS COUNTRY.
4. ON THE PANIC, AND THE SCARED MERCHANTS.
5. ON THE CRISIS, AND THE PERPLEXED POLITICIANS.
6. ON THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT EXCITEMENT.
7. ON MR. CALEB CUSHING GETTING DOWN UPON HIS KNEES BEFORE THE SLAVE POWER.
8. ON MAKING NO COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH.
9. ON HIS SERMONS CREEPING INTO CHARLESTON LIKE CONTRABAND GOODS.
10. ON HIS "SECEDING," WHEN A BOY, FROM HIS FATHER'S HOUSE, AND "STANDING OUT IN THE COLD, WITHOUT ANY SUPPER."
11. ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, AND HOW HE NEVER MEANS TO OBEY IT.
12. ON THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, AND HOW IT WAS MADE AND UNMADE.
13. ON DR. SANGRADO, AND WHAT SORT OF MEDICINES HE GAVE TO HIS PATIENTS.
14. ON STANDING BY LIBERTY, AND NOT GIVING UP AN INCH.

These, and a dozen other topics, are touched upon in this

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The greatest hardship prevails here among naval officers, sailors, sailors' wives and others, owing to the non-arrival of the usual monthly money from the Treasury. The money to pay the *Savannah's* crew was received and given them yesterday.

The corvette *Vandalia* dropped down from the Navy-yard to the Battery last evening.

Recruiting for the Navy has commenced in earnest again. A crew for the corvette *St. Mary's*, of the Pacific Squadron, is to be shipped at once. It is only proper to say that the Navy Department is very wrong and careless of human life in sending men out to a ship whose apartments are actually *fœtid* with a loathsome pestilence. Let the *St. Mary's* present crew be detached; and the vessel be treated as the *Susquehannah* was. We hope the Panama authorities will see to this matter.

The indisposition of the Secretary of the Navy to liquidate bills for towing men-of-war up New-York and other harbors, is now so well understood that there is no likelihood of its being exercised for some time. The corvette *Cumberland* has been over a week trying to leave port, but cannot; meantime, pilots' daily wages must be paid, and New-York pilots seldom work cheap.

We regret to learn that Col. BONNEVILLE is severely indisposed at Fort Clark, Texas, and that his recovery is regarded as somewhat improbable. Col. BONNEVILLE is one of the most gallant officers in the Army, and would be sadly missed.

NATIVITY OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

We subjoin a correct statement of the share each State has had in officering the United States Navy, as the matter has been pretty widely discussed of late. The additions made to the personal roll of the service in 1860, in no way effect the figures, which comprehended no name below the rank of Acting-Midshipman. Every year witnesses a vast increase of the proportion of Northern to Southern officers. The Chaplains, it may be remarked, were all born at this side of Mason and Dixon's line; the Professors of Mathematics, too, with one exception, are Northern. Annexed is the list:

Virginia	216	Delaware	17
Maryland	125	Missouri	8
South Carolina	33	Ireland	18
Louisiana	18	Mississippi	9
New-Jersey	50	Michigan	7
Kentucky	17	South America	2
West Indies	3	District Columbia	53
Florida	7	New-York	218
Alabama	10	North Carolina	42
Wales	2	Maine	36
Iowa	5	Georgia	22
Wisconsin	5	Rhode Island	13
Pennsylvania	209	Ohio	13
Connecticut	50	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	97	England	8
Tennessee	22	Illinois	7
New-Hampshire	24	Greece	2
Vermont	17	Arkansas	2

Several nationalities have individual representatives, but it would not be worth while to enumerate them, as the general result may be seen in this table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, by effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of saleable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.

These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 29 John-st.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.

Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam with or without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE late Dr. John Crosby, of Nos. 134 Broome-st. and 508 8th-st., to sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, took place on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, inst.

On motion of Mr. James P. Abbott, Dr. A. Starr took the Chair, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the all-wise dispensations of his providence, to remove the late Dr. John Crosby from our midst, he is therefore

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained by the demise of our esteemed friend, and sincerely sympathizing with his disconsolate widow, half orphan daughter and bereaved parents and kindred, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that his immediate removal for interment to Albany County deprived us of the melancholy satisfaction of paying the last tribute of friendship to his remains.

Resolved, That his sound sense, and splendid intellect, which shone as brightly as the diamond's light, his indomitable energy and untiring perseverance, won our admiration, while his genial, kindly nature and feeling heart, ever ready to sympathize with the afflicted, and rejoice with the happy, secured our love.

Resolved, That his death has left a blank in the circle of his friends which can never be filled up, and is an irreparable loss to his numerous patients, who held him in the highest esteem, and whose entire and unbounded confidence he possessed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, and an accompanying address, be presented to his sorrowing relatives, in testimony of our respect and affection for our departed friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the New-York *Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune*.
Dr. A. STARR, Chairman.
JOHN STUART, Secretary.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, OF NEW-York, will open its First Annual Exhibition on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, and continue open two weeks from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway. The sale of the pictures marked "Artists' Fund," specially contributed by the members of the Society, will take place at the Academy Rooms on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1860, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN OLD LADIES' HOME.—THE Annual donation visit in aid of the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Aged, Indigent Females, will be made at the HOME in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of this week, from 2 until 10 o'clock. Stages will run to the Home in junction with the Fulton-av. cars. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally are invited to attend.

PARKIN'S GLYCERINE BALM FOR THE HAIR.—A new and original compound of glycerine, castor-oil, extract of roses, rosemary, balm of gilead, &c. The best and cheapest article in use for dressing, curling, cleansing, beautifying, preserving and restoring the hair. Large bottles 25 cents. Dépôt 35th-st. and 8th-av. Wholesale, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE PARTY LAYING CLAIM TO THE ten-pin alleys stored on the premises No. 602 Broadway, are hereby notified that the same will be sold for the storage on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M., if the same is not paid and the alleys removed prior to specified time.
ALLAN & LOWRIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. By order, RICHARD M. HUNT, Secretary.

A PHYSICIAN OF EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and satisfactory credentials, desires to hear of a location where he may establish himself, either alone or with another physician. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMEN THAT CALLED AT the office of M. K. Glines, on Wednesday, 28th inst., leaving word of the death of Mr. George Smith, in Guyamas Cuba, will confer a favor by sending their address to JOHN W SMITH Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.

The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

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Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS,
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of GEO. E. DASCOMB,
Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY,
An important work, which, having been several years in progress, is completed at an opportune time. It is the
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
By JAMES PARTON,
Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," &c.
Three volumes, 636 to 736 pages each, with Steel Portraits.

PRICES.
CROWN OCTAVO EDITION—Cloth Binding, $5; Sheep, $6 75; Half Calf, $9; Full Calf, $12.
SUBSCRIBERS' EDITION, Royal Octavo, (sold by subscription only)—Cloth, $7 50; Sheep, $9; Half Calf, $12; Full Calf, $15.

Mr. Parton has been several years engaged in the preparation of this work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research and investigation. The first volume of the Subscribers' Edition was issued a year since, the second was published last Spring, and the third and last is now completed. Of the first and second volumes the Press has spoken in the warmest commendation.

Especially at this time, when the questions of nullification and secession are again considered, the history of Jackson's Administration is of peculiar interest.

"Next to Washington himself, Andrew Jackson is, perhaps, the most popular man that this country has produced. Sprung from the people, he had all those qualities which attach and dazzle the masses—warm friendships, a strong, clear sense of right and justice, and great personal courage, either to attack or defend. Accordingly, he early became an idol of the people, and the country where he lived is filled with incidents of his career."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"Of no man can it be said, perhaps, with more propriety, that the history of his country is a part of his biography, than of Andrew Jackson. Born nine years before the Declaration of Independence; taking part at an extremely early age in the Revolutionary contest; the hero of our frontier engagements with the Indians, and defender of New-Orleans—the battle at which city virtually ended the war of 1812; long in the civil service, and twice elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people—no other single man can boast so distinguished, and at the same time, so long a public career. In his lifetime, though opposed by the bitterest party hostility, he was the most popular of American citizens. He sprang from a plebeian origin, and his instincts and sympathies were always with the people. Almost all that relates to him is peculiar, extraordinary, and interesting."—*American Times.*

Mr. PARTON'S characteristic merits are, says the *Southern Field and Fireside*, "A capacity for exhaustive research and lucid synthesis, combined with the liveliest fancy, and most genial, captivating humor. He infuses into details intrinsically dull the fire of his own vivacity, and to events of importance and anecdotes entertaining in themselves, he adds a new force and significance. The genius of the *raconteur* united to a discriminating judgment; the power at once to generalize ably, and to combine judiciously; unflagging industry, scholarly taste, and, to crown the whole, a spirit of Aurageous impartiality—these are the high and unusual endowments brought by Mr. PARTON to the preparation of his great work."

This "Life of Jackson" "possesses a degree of interest which can scarcely be overstated," says the New-York *World*. An opinion which the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most conservative of periodicals, fully indorses; for it pronounces it "A Life indeed, and before which the conventional and commonplace biographies of modern times sink into stupidity and insignificance. If we should write all we think concerning the merits of this first volume, we fear we should run the risk of being accused of imprudent enthusiasm." Of the second volume, the same journal says, that it even "surpasses the first in interest, as well as in the picturesque vigor of its style."

"One of the most readable of books. Every page is *alive*. It is as romantic as a mediæval romance, and yet has the advantage of being true."—*Home Journal.* "A fresher, livelier account was never written of any hero by any author."—*Boston Advertiser.* "Of the biography of Jackson there will be but one opinion in the present as in the future. * * * That it will be one of our standard historical books is indisputable."—*Boston Gazette* "A volume of intense and permanent interest."—*New-York Observer.* "Mr. Parton is doing his work with an impartiality, copiousness, and fidelity and fascination of narration which will make it at once popular with the general reader, and satisfactory to the political student. The subject is full of romantic and picturesque is eidents. * * * The narrative is flowing and charming. We confess having read the whole (one volume) in two prolonged sittings."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"Of the character of the work, and the manner in which the author has executed his difficult and laborious task, but one opinion has been expressed, and that is most emphatic and enthusiastic commendation."—*New-Haven Patriot.*

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Two Superb Works for the Holidays:
THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. By R. H. STODDARD. 12 steel portraits. An elegant 4to. Price $12.
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE. By MARY FORRESTER. 7 steel portraits. Small 4to. Price, $3.

The following will be published to-morrow:
LAVINIA. By RUFFINI, author of "Dr. Antonio," &c. $1 25.
PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE. By DE BALSAC. $1.

D. W. EVANS & CO., Gift Booksellers and Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, supply the above and all other Books at the Publishers' Lowest Prices. In addition they give a Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book at the time of sale. D. W. E. & CO. have just published a new edition of their 72-page catalogue which fully explains the whole system of Gift Distribution, and can be had gratis on application.
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In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
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Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
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As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.
235, 237, 233, 235, 237.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York, $100,000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
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GROCERIES,
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Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
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Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LECTURES.

L. S. IVES, LL. D.,
Will lecture at
THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON THE
MORAL POWER OF CATHOLICITY,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

REV. JOHN LORD REPEATS HIS COURSE on *Representative Women* at Clinton Hall. These lectures on the great women of history have been so well attended that Mr. LORD will repeat them in Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECTS.
Lecture I., Dec. 6—*Paula, the Roman Matron.*
Lecture II., Dec. 10—*Philippa, the Woman of Chivalry.*
Lecture III., Dec. 13—*Elizabeth; Woman as a Sovereign.*
Lecture IV., Dec. 18—*Mme. de Maintenon, the Queen of Society.*
Lecture V., Dec. 20—*Mme. de Staël, the Literary Woman.*
Tickets for the course, $1. Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's, No. 499 Broadway, and at the door.

CURRY AND RICE.—A LECTURE ON INDIA, by Mr. JAS. H. SIDDONS, at the new Lecture-room, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance on 30th-st.) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

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See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
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GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
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Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full Assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 749 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
One case of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris Styles.

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EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite attention to their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Which for elegance of style,
And cheapness of price,
Will be found to compare with any in the City.
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150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a vet to $15.
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

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NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
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Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
$35,000 worth of Hosiery, Gloves Velvets, Ribbons, Bennets, Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Hair-nets, Collars, Sets, Lace Veils, Bands, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Goods,
Closing out Ladies' Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Closing out Children's Hosiery, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
Closing out Gents' Hosiery, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Gents' Gloves, 10c., 12c., 15c.
Closing out Ladies' Gloves, 9c., 12c., 15c.
Closing out Misses' Gloves, 2c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out rich Velvet Trimmings, 6c., 8c.
Closing out rich Silk Trimmings, 1c. to 6c.
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Closing out Trimming Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 4c.
Closing out rich Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Closing out Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Closing out entire stock of Flowers, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
Closing out entire stock of Feathers, 6c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
Closing out entire stock of Collars and Sets, 12½c., 25c., 50c.
Closing out entire stock of Bands, 5c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 15c.
Closing out entire stock Fancy Goods, best Pins 3c. paper.
Closing out entire stock Yankee Notions, best Needles 3c. paper.
Closing out entire stock Half-price Goods, Spool Cotton, 1c.
Closing out entire stock Woolen Goods, Hoods, 15c., 18c.
Closing out very best Kid Gloves (worth 8s.) at 5s.
Closing out a large stock of goods, of all descriptions, at wholesale or retail, at WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6.
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sontags, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombasines, Boanets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 34th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G.W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 4th-av., and at the Institute.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, a male teacher for a District School on Long Island; a gent as principal of a Boarding school; a Professor of Sciences, for a College salary $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 836 Broadway, and at the school.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFfords unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 619 Broadway.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 12, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)
U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY. (1860.)
E. H. WILCOX & CO., No. 229 Broadway.
Daily meeting from 8 to 12, and 1 to 4 o'clock. Calls and visits, morning or evening, to suit the parties. Registering and executing all orders in every department by a small percentage.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, wishes to teach the English branches and music, in a school or private family, either in or out of the City. Best of reference given. Address, for two weeks, B. E. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS SOME leisure hours, wishes to obtain a few pupils for private instruction in the Classics or English branches. Refers to President Woolsey, Prof. Thacher, and well-known gentlemen of this City. Address C. D., Union-square Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS FEMALE INstitute, of experience in teaching, desires a position in a school, or as instructress in a family. Address GRADUATE, for two or three days, at Lockwood's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.

Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.
Branch offices, Nos. 842 and 136 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work or general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would take care of children, or do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman to wait on a lady and to sew, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, respectful girl desires a situation in City or country, in either or the above capacities; will be found a thoroughly competent domestic; is an excellent nurse and good seamstress; has also done waiting. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do fine washing and take care of children, and do plain sewing, has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing. Has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately arrived from England, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who understands her business perfectly in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and capable of taking charge of a dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A German woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 26 Delancey-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; perfectly capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 3 6th-st., front basement; will assist in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last employer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; also has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 85 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; understands all kinds pastry baking. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Protestant girls, situations together; one as first-class cook and to assist with washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress; both perfectly understand their business; have no objections to the country; have excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard-working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general house work; is an economical and faithful girl neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTable girls wish situations—one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as laundress; understands French fluting. Call at No. 144 21st-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamber-work, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—WHO understands making boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; would like a situation where she might be otherwise employed; wages no object; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; superior reference. Apply at No. 619 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the millinery store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAIDS, COOKS, &c.—SEVERAL girls want situations for general housework, chamberwork, cook, &c.; English, Irish, German and American, at the Metropolitan Agency, No. 102 Maiden-lane No charge unless suited with help.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady would like to be a companion to an invalid lady. Can be seen for three days at No. 153 East 21st-st. Good reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has lived in the very best of families, and can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 52 University-place, at her

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Milton E. Weyman, deceased, the following valuable property:

The valuable dwelling and store No. 264 Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; lot 17 ft. 2 ins. front, 47 ft. 7 ins. rear, 102 ft. 5 ins. on the southerly side, and 98 ft. 4 ins. on the northerly side.

The valuable leasehold, having been in the family for upwards of 40 years. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder.

For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS,
JUST IMPORTED
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and now on before exhibition, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz.:

BEDIG, ANTONNISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS.

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Mevis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the following sleighs made this season by the best makers, viz.:

ONE DOUBLE SLEIGH,
FOUR ALBANY CUTTERS,
THREE PORTLAND CUTTERS,
ONE SLEIGH FOR FOUR PERSONS.

Also, TWO CONCORD WAGONS, the whole to be positively sold without reserve, by order of
R. J. ATWOOD, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,

Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, AND THURSDAY, Dec. 6,
Each day at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
LARGE SALE OF RICH FANCY FURS,
Manufactured by a leading Broadway house, consisting in part of ladies'

CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, COLLARS,
VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, &c.
In
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
REAL MINK,
REAL FITCH.
Also,
A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
In Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., in
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
STONE MARTIN,
MINK, OTTER, &c.
Gents' Capes, Mufflers, Coats, Gloves, &c. Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
IN HUDSON'S BAY WOLF, BLACK BEAR, BADGER, PRAIRIE WOLF, COON, GENET, BUFFALO, &c.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
At auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignees' sale of valuable piano-fortes, all high cost, finished in the most fashionable style, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Ladd & Co., C. Hews, Ely & Munger, T. Gilbert, Davis & Bro., Osborn and others; also, three superb Grand Action pianos, with richly carved cases, together with several second-hand piano-fortes, in fine order, to be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
Rosewood piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, on account of creditors of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents. Sale continued at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the piano-forte warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery. The stock is ready for examination. Sale positive. Each piano warranted three years. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE THIRTIETH STREET LOTS.
—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two valuable lots on the south side 30th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av., each 25 by 98 9. 80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—GROCERY STORE, WAGON, HARNESS, &c.—M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 8th-av., corner 18th-st., the entire stock of groceries and liquors contained in said store, together with fixtures, consisting of counters, scales and weights, beer pumps, liquor casks, gas fixtures, &c.; also, wagon harness and lease of premises. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
RICH FANCY FURS AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant furs suitable for 'adies', gents' and children's wear; also, sleigh, carriage and lap robes. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 300 PACKAGES
Of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the entire stock of a country dealer. The goods are first quality and desirable. Sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale—a general assortment of household goods, beds, bedding, engravings, paintings, crockery, glassware, lamps, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussells, three-ply and other carpets; French beds, mattresses, stoves, trunks, washstands, kitchen ware, &c.
JAMES BREWSTER, Att'y.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 55 East 12th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock of genteel furniture of the above 4-story house, comprising a splendid assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf waterproof boots.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., imported Berkshire swine; a boar and sow, 1 year and 8 months old; also, 1 small pig.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANCIS WORCESTER, in the style and firm of
PRATT & WORCESTER,
is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will settle with me only.
FREDERICK W. PRATT.
CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by Pratt & Worcester, will be continued by me at the old stand, No. 197 South Water-st.
F. W. PRATT.
CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of REED & RUSSELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES RUSSELL, to whom all outstanding debts are to be paid.
W. A. REED.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860. JAMES RUSSELL.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERful and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE celebrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 685 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 26 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

[OFFICIAL.
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400 000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 23 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as one either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 15, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Union Bank	50	Ocean Bank $100
13	Shoe & Leather Bk. 100	10	Resolute Ins. 100
10	Mech. & Trad. Ins. 25	40	Lafayette Insurance. 50
40	Jersey City Ins. 50	20	Lenox Ins. 25
5	Imp. & Traders' Ins. 50	20	City Ins. 70
100	Fireman's Fund Ins. 10	20	Standard Ins. 90
120	B'k yn Cent. R (hyp) 5	59	Great W. Marine Ins. 100
20	Metropolitan Ins. 100	40	Hope Ins. 50
40	Adriatic Ins. 25	100	Col. Mar. Ins. 100
10	Clinton Ins. 100	50	U. States S. S. Ref. Co. 100
30	Hamilton Ins. 15	40	Chic. & N. W. R. 100
35	Empire City Ins. 100	20	Merch. Mutual Ins. 150
35	Equitable Ins. 100	20	Washington Ins. 50
10	Commonwealth Ins. 100	52	Lamar Ins. 100
20	Continental Ins. 100		

$2,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scp. '59
$19,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.
$14,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$400 Sacramento Ass. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse City Gas L'ht & Coke Co. 10 per ct. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 10. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.
R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 3, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

CHARLES STANTON,	ANTHONY P. OSTROM,
JOHN SKILLMAN,	HENRY D. YOUNG,
JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN,	THOMAS H. RODMAN,
JOHN D. COCKS,	GARRET G. BERGEN,
HENRY BOERUM,	PETER D. VOUR,
IRA SMITH,	CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
	ROBERT P. PERRIN.

And EDWIN K. SCRANTON, CHARLES CONDIT, JOHN WILLIAMS, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board CHAS. STANTON was re-elected President, and SAMUEL OSBORNE Vice-President for the ensuing year.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 18th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 26, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-st., and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$15.000 TO $25.000 NEW-ENGLAND CIRCULATION WANTED.—The above amount wanted for A No. 1 City acceptances, with first-class collateral security if required. Address M. & L., Box No. 2,818 New-York City.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—JUST, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, for 6th edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $5
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without scratching, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing balance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. M. ARCHERAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The CALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing amenorrhœa, and curing all second-class female complaints. Office No. 443 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER, at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o25-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, laborer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
Executor of said deceased.
my31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. ROPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SCHNEUR, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. CROSS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
E

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Portland.

What is Thought of the Presidential Election in England.

Important Financial Arrangement Between the Banks of England and France.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

Francis II. Making Preparations to Evacuate the Place.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Canadian*, Capt. GRAHAM, from Liverpool at 1½ P. M. of the 22d, via Londonderry afternoon of the 23d ult., arrived here at 4:20 P. M., to-day.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by to-night's boat to Boston, and will be due at New-York at 5 P. M., to-morrow.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 16th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 23d.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The result of the American Presidential contest is commented on by the English Press with satisfaction.

The Empress EUGENIE had arrived in Scotland, and was temporarily sojourning in Edinburgh, preparatory to visiting the Duke of Hamilton.

It was announced that the English Ministers to Vienna and Berlin are to change places.

The British steamer *Bull Dog*, Capt. MCCLINTOCK, had returned to Portsmouth, after a survey of the deep soundings for a North Atlantic cable. The result was not known.

The Brazilian war-corvette *Doña Isabel*, was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, on the way from Marseilles to Lisbon. It was reported she had gone to pieces, and a hundred seamen and twenty-three officers lost.

The Prince of Wales had resumed his studies at Oxford. He was received there with much rejoicing.

There was considerable excitement in London on the 21st, caused by a report that the Emperor NAPOLEON had quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon. The railroad stations were besieged, and the story turned out a hoax.

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st, an arrangement having been consummated by which the Bank of England lends £3,000,000 sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The arrangement has caused a great buoyancy of funds and advance in consols of ⅛@⅜ P cent.

The *Times* City Article hopes the arrangement will terminate the prevailing uncertainties of the money market, and lead to an early reduction of the Bank rate of discount.

The *Daily News* says opinions are generally in favor of the measure, but cautions the public against being too sanguine, and shows that, as a drain is going on from both countries, this relief may be purchased at the ultimate cost of an increased future difficulty.

The *Herald's* City Article also regards the measure as only palliative.

There were no Gold withdrawals from the Bank on the 21st.

In the Discount market, there was a tendency to greater ease. Good bills were taken at a reduction from the Bank minimum. The demand at the Bank was moderate.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Count DE MORNY was going to Rome on a special mission with an autograph letter from the Emperor. It was also stated that Count PERSIGNY contemplates retiring from the London Embassy, to be succeeded by Count WALEWSKI.

The Bourse was quiet. Rentes closed at 70f.15c.

ITALY.

The seige of Gaeta continued. The batteries of Cappucini and Santa Agota had been placed in a position which would definitely reduce the place. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. The Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but the defection in the staff officers was increasing.

Col. PRANDELLI had surrendered a battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese.

Further resistance by the Bourbon troops was paralyzed by the insubordination of chiefs and the confusion which prevailed. Negotiations were, however, progressing on the subject.

The clergy of the Neapolitan Provinces were paying homage to VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples was about to return to his See.

The rumors of a new Sardinian loan were contradicted.

The dowager Queen of Naples, with the young Princess, had arrived at Rome.

The French were about to occupy Terracina.

The Queen of Spain had presented a rich sword to Gen. GOYON. It was reported that Gen. GOYON declared that he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbon troops, who took refuge in the Roman States, either to FRANCIS II. or VICTOR EMANUEL.

It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta had been resolved on.

Castle Retterstein, near Munich, had been prepared for the reception of FRANCIS II.

Explanations are said to have been asked of Piedmont by France, whether it is with its sanction that GARIBALDI signifies an intention to attack Venetia in the Spring. The plan attributed to GARIBALDI is to land on the Dalmatian coast, get into Montenegro, and raire the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

A statement was current that the British Government intimated to France its intention of recognizing the new Kingdom, and that NAPOLEON had signified his willingness, provided it was postponed until the King of Naples evacuates Gaeta.

Sardinia claims the cannons taken from the 16,000 Neapolitans disarmed in the Papal Territory, but a Commission of French and Sardinian officers was to settle all questions arising from the entry of the Bourbon troops into Roman territory.

Reactionary movements were at work, and it was stated that five Neapolitan provinces were in a state of siege on account of the movements of the anti-annexationists. The province of Alvazzi had partly risen in insurrection.

The Piedmontese had occupied Terracini, but Cardinal ANTONELLI had protested, and Gen. GOYON intimated to them that they must evacuate.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg report the river full of ice and navigation to Cronstadt stopped.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna letters speak of a guarantee from the German Confederation, joined by Russia, for securing Venetia to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 27 has reached England.

The Volunteer movement was making satisfactory progress.

There were vague rumors of a probable early reduction of 45 per cent. on duties on cotton goods and yarns.

Bombay markets were very quiet, and generally unchanged. Freights were tending downwards.

BRAZIL.

Political news is unimportant. Exchange on London, 27.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23.

A dispatch from Naples on Thursday says, that FRANCIS II. burst a blood-vessel yesterday. A steamer arrived from Gaeta for medical assistance.

The Queen, mother and children, have left for Civita Vecchia.

A Ministerial change was expected.

The Board of Trade have commenced inquiring into the burning of the steamship *Connaught*.

The Empress EUGENIE is expected to return to France on the 10th of December.

FRANCE.

The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished.

It is stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia have commenced.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Plymouth Friday morning. She was received with a royal salute and visited by the Port Admiral and officials. It is expected she will sail for Madrid in the evening.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at about 33,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market opened very dull and with a decline of ⅛d. on all descriptions, and even more for inferior qualities. On Thursday there was an improved tone, but no advance in prices. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d. Middling Mobile.....6¾d.
Middling Orleans.....6¾d. Fair Uplands.....7¾d.
Fair Mobile.....7¾d. Middling Uplands.....6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 575,000 bales, of which 437,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Prices of all kinds of goods are slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR declined 6d. ₱ bbl.; American, 28s. 6d.@31s. WHEAT dull, and 2d.@3d. lower; red, 11s.@12.; white, 12s. 6d.@14s. ₱ cental. CORN quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet to-day, and buyers demand a reduction, while sales of inferior WHEAT have been made at a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report BEEF dull. PORK quiet but firm. BACON quiet. LARD buoyant and all qualities slightly higher; American quoted at 70s., but market bare TALLOW firm at 59s. 6d.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

PROVISIONS dull but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. RICE dull. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and freely offered at 34s.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Produce Market is generally quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

WHEAT declining, and lower qualities 1s.@2s. lower. SUGAR dull and slightly declined. COFFEE firm. TEA—Quotations barely maintained. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm at 61s. LINSEED OIL, 29s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Illinois Central Railroad.....26 @25¼
New-York Central Railroad.....78 @80
Erie Railroad Stock.....34½@34¾

LATEST.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23—Noon.

Consols are at 93¾@93¾ for Money and Account.

The Money Market is slightly easier.

Illinois Central Railroad.....25¾@— dis.
New-York Central Railroad.....78½@—
Erie Railroad Stock.....33¾@33½

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOMICIDE OF LEONARD GANDER.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances connected with the affray which occurred on Sunday evening last, at the lager-bier saloon No. 142 Essex-street, when LEONARD GANDER, a young German, residing at No. 148 Essex-street, was mortally wounded by another German, named XAVIER HOCKREITER. It appeared from the evidence that GANDER and some friends had been carousing together in the bier saloon, and that the former went out for a few moments upon the sidewalk. Presently his companions heard angry words passing between him and two other men named XAVIER and CHARLES HOCKREITER, father and son, who came along the street. What occasioned the dispute, however, did not transpire, and when the other persons came out of the saloon, XAVIER HOCKREITER was chasing GANDER around a wagon, which stood in the street, and finally succeeded in stabbing him with a dirk-knife which he carried in his hand. HENRY KLOTZ, one of GANDER'S friends, ran up to assist the latter, and he knocked HOCKREITER into the gutter. CHARLES HOCKREITER then went to his father's assistance and struck KLOTZ, who also knocked him down, but he regained his feet and stabbed his antagonist. The police by this time came up and arrested the HOCKREITERS! who were taken to the Station-house, and the injured men were conveyed to their respective homes, GANDER'S death occurring on Tuesday morning from the effects of the wound. Dr. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and found that deceased had received a stab in the left side, cutting into the stomach, and sufficient, in his opinion, to cause death. The jury declared upon the evidence that deceased had died from exhaustion, consequent upon hemorrhage from the wound, and charged XAVIER HOCKREITER with having inflicted the injury with some instrument to them unknown. The accused was then committed to the Tombs, pending action by the Grand Jury. He said that he was a native of Germany, 47 years of age, and a turner by trade. With reference to the charge, he stated that it was not true that he had inflicted the stab, as he had no knife to do it with. Deceased was 19 years of age.

A POLISH BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Polish Exiles residing in New-York, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Polish struggle for liberty on Saturday night last at the Cooper Institute. There was a large and respectable attendance of intelligent ladies and gentlemen present. JULIAN ALLEN Esq., acted as President. Mr. ALLEN, in a spirited and eloquent address, referred to the Polish struggle of 1830, and to the signs of the times as now being enacted in Europe. He spoke also of the sufferings of Poles now in this country, and that he was willing to do all in his power to alleviate their condition. There had been established in London since 1831 a Polish Benevolent Association, which under the auspices of the Marquis of BREADALBANE, Dukes of SUTHERLAND, SHAFTESBURY, Rear Admiral the Marquis of TOWNSEND, and other prominent gentlemen, has proved a perfect success. And he sincerely trusted that such an association might be speedily established in this City, the metropolis of this glorious land of liberty. Particularly, because he believed the Americans would not be excelled in a work of charity of this nature. A resolution, in compliance with Mr. ALLEN'S suggestion, was adopted, that a Committee to consist of ten citizens of respectability be appointed by the Chair, to be known as "The Polish National Relief Committee," with power to devise a plan for the permanent formation of a benevolent institution in the City of New-York, similar to other charitable societies, for the benefit of deserving Poles and their widows and orphans. The following gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Wilson G. Hunt, John Bryan, John L. Tucker, Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, Geo. Opdyke, John J. Astor, Jr.; Thomas W. Pittman, Leopold C. Newman, James Gallatin. Julian Allen, on motion, was added to the Committee. This is an object worthy of attention, and we sincerely hope it will prove as great a success as its London prototype.

A MAN MORTALLY STABBED—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Late on Tuesday evening a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward found Mr. JAMES MCPIKE, residing at No. 38 West Thirteenth-street, lying upon the sidewalk, nearly opposite his dwelling, and believing him to be drunk, he summoned help to carry him to the Station-house. Upon lifting him, however, the discovery was made that he had received a terrible wound in the abdomen, from which a portion of his bowels had issued. He was at once removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the opinion is entertained that he cannot survive the injury. Who his assailant was the Police have not the remotest idea.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.—About two weeks since, a young man named EDWARD SHERIDAN, employed at the stables of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, was so seriously injured, in consequence of falling from a wagon, that his death resulted yesterday. The wagon was loaded with hay, and the deceased was riding on the top, when the man who was driving suddenly attempted to cross the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, making the vehicle jolt so much that SHERIDAN was thrown off, and received the injuries of which he died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was yesterday held, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of Esther GARDAN, a poor old woman, whose death resulted from compression of the brain, superinduced by falling down stairs, on Monday night last, at No. 134 Worth-street. Deceased had long been in feeble health, and on the evening in question she got up from bed to answer a summons at the street door, but in attempting to go down stairs, she stumbled and fell head foremost to the bottom.

COLONIZATION AND EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.—The American Geographical and Statistical Society, will meet at Clinton Hall this evening, and listen to an address from Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of the Niger Valley Exploring Party, on the "Colonization and Exploration of Central Africa."

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—One of the new steamboats which has just been completed by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co. at Greenpoint, for the New-Haven Steamboat Company, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of the builders at Greenpoint. She is 300 feet long, 36 feet wide and 12 feet depth of hold.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF $500 IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

On Tuesday evening Mr. John Patton, of No. 91 East Thirty-first-street, went into the billiard saloon No. 679 Broadway, having with him a small trunk, containing $500. He had temporary occasion to leave the place, and supposing his trunk would be safe until he returned, he laid it away in a corner. Upon returning to the saloon after an absence of a few minutes, he found that his property had been taken away, and suspecting Antonio Cordova, Frank M. Robalcaba, and three other men, all natives of Cuba, who were the only persons present, to be the thieves, he called in Detectives King and Smith to arrest them. They were taken to Head-quarters, where in possession of one was found a five-dollar bill, which Mr. Patton believes he can identify as a part of his money, and another admitted that he had been implicated in the larceny. It is thought that all the money will be recovered. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

DETECTED BY HIS FOOTPRINTS.

Two or three days ago a case containing sixteen plated watches and a quantity of jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $300, was stolen from the store of Oliver Mills, No. 256 Grand-street, and rifled of its contents in the garden at the rear of the premises. Isaac T. Sands, a young man who had formerly acted as clerk for Mr. Mills, had been seen on the night of the robbery loitering near the store, and he was suspected of being the thief. Accordingly a warrant for his arrest was issued, and yesterday, having been taken into custody, it was found that the boots he had on exactly corresponded with the foot-marks that had been made by the thief in the garden. This circumstance was taken as additional evidence against the prisoner, and Justice KELLY committed him for trial, notwithstanding his denial of guilt. None of the property was recovered.

ROBBERY AT A HOTEL.

Justice KELLY yesterday committed for trial a young man named John Moore, charged with having stolen two valuable overcoats from the guests of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street. The garments were found at a pawn-office, where the prisoner had disposed of them. Moore is also suspected of having made the Howard Hotel the scene of his depredations, as considerable clothing has been lost by the boarders in that establishment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Front-street Murder.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

The jury impanneled by Coroner HORTON to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES MCCAULEY, at No. 215 Front-street, on the night of Nov. 29, concluded their labors yesterday, rendering a verdict holding PATRICK KELLY for murder; whereupon the accused was formally committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The testimony of importance, taken yesterday, was that of MCTAMANY, who was stabbed in the affray between the accused and deceased.

John McTamany, sworn—Resides at No. 217 Front-street, and is a cooper by trade; was acquainted with Patrick Kelly; don't know McCauley; on Thursday night, 29th inst., saw Kelly on my own stoop at about ten o'clock; parted with him and went to bed; next saw him in the yard of his house, an hour later; Mrs. Kelly called me up; she told me a man in the yard was going to lick her husband; I went into the yard; McCauley and deceased were standing there; they were talking to each other; Mrs. Kelly was standing with them; McCauley, using an oath, said: "If you are a man, come on;" Kelly then struck at him; I went between them, put my right arm about McCauley's neck, and kept Kelly off as much as I could with my left arm; kept hold some time; we went round, and, somehow or other, we tripped down; as we were going down, McCauley hit me on the inside of the left thigh; didn't know, at the time, but what it was his foot he had hit me with; did not know it was cut; then I got up and he also; I got up first, and stood on one side, and McCauley ran right up to Kelly, and the first thing I heard was Kelly hallooed "I am stabbed;" Kelly then put his hand over his breast, ran up the inside stairs, where he fell; his wife went up stairs after him, leaving McCauley in the yard; I afterwards went through the basement to the sidewalk in front of the stoop, when I saw Kelly fall in the hallway; McCauley went right over Kelly to the second floor, where he lived; when I saw Kelly fall I called out "Murder;" I felt my leg kind of sore; I found I was cut; a woman, whom I took to be Mrs. McCauley, came up from the basement to me and accused me of having held her husband until Kelly licked him; I denied it, and said I was trying to separate them; I called out that I was stabbed; McCauley came down stairs towards Gold-street; went into my own house; my father and mother got up and tied a piece of flannel around my leg; I then went out and looked for a doctor; was away about an hour and then went to bed; Kelly was striking at McCauley when I had him around the neck; he might have struck him once or twice when McCauley ran towards Kelly; the latter ran to meet him; Kelly had hold of McCauley by the hair of the head, while McCauley had hold of him in the same manner; saw both of their hands striking at each other, but did not see McCauley strike Keily; the moon was shining brightly; saw nothing in the hand of either man; know McCauley by sight; Kelly was not under the influence of liquor; I was sober as I am now; Kelly never told me that he had a difficulty with McCauley; said nothing when I went into the yard, except might have said "Hold on," when Kelly struck at McCauley; the reason I took hold of McCauley instead of Kelly was, the latter jumped back towards me when Kelly struck at him; I did not strike McCauley—did not attempt to do so; did not hold him for the purpose of giving Kelly a chance of whipping him, but to prevent their fighting; can't say whether McCauley was in liquor or not; he did not look like a drunken man.

Joseph Schmede, sworn—Resides at No. 62 Main-street, and is a moulder; works for Taylor, Campbell & Co., where deceased worked; Kelly told me the day before he was stabbed, that there was a difficulty between him and McCauley—that man next door, he said; he did not say who the man was; he said that man's wife was blaming his wife for putting poison in his drink, and that it made her sick; Kelly said he could vouch for his own wife; she would not poison a dog; Kelly said if he did not stop talking, there would be a fight; told him he had better not—he might get the worst of it; he replied that is the reason he had not fought the man already, because the man had told him that he would stab him.

Sarah McCauley, sworn—I am the wife of accused; I never charged Mrs. Kelly with putting poison in the water.

Thomas Bunton sworn—Resides at No. 215 Front-street, and is a shoemaker; heard McCauley going down stairs, and heard him say that he had challenged Kelly to fight him in the back yard; saw them in the yard from his window; they did not seem to be angry, but at one time they wanted to make peace; thought the third man was trying to separate them; met Kelly on the stairs; he said he was stabbed, and asked me do something for him; witness caught him in his arms as he fell, and then went for a doctor; never knew before this that there was any difference between the parties.

This closed the testimony. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict that Patrick Kelly came to his death by some sharp instrument in the hands of Charles McCauley.

The prisoner was examined, and said he was upwards of 30 years old; was born in England and a working man. He denied the charge.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon at the County Jail, Raymond-street. Considerable routine business was transacted. A communication was received from GEO. G. REYNOLDS, City Judge elect, asking to have the salary of that office increased from $2,000 to $3,500. Referred to the Committee on Salaries. The Clerk was directed to transmit to the Secretary of State, a statement of the amount of taxable property held by incorporated companies in Kings County. The totals are as follows:

Real Estate.....$2,907,280
Personal.....6,862,385
Total.....$9,729,665

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—JOHN O'BRIEN, indicted with PATRICK COSTELLO for the killing of MARGARET O'BRIEN, wife of the first-named, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge GARRISON. After hearing the testimony for the prosecution the case was submitted, and the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. In the case of COSTELLO, who, since his incarceration, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a child was found in a vacant lot in the Second Ward last night. Coroner HORTON was notified.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. E. B. Morgan, of New-York, and Louis Renaud, of Montreal; Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; S. P. Allen, of Rochester; Albert Richards, of Troy, and H. R. Stevens, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Judge Amass, J. Parker, A. Boody, (President of the Wabash and Toledo Railroad,) Rev. J. L. McKim, of Philadelphia; Alderman S. D. Crane, of Boston; W. G. E. Pope, of New-Bedford, and Zenus Barnum, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas.

Judge Church, of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. G. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.; James Chalmers and N. M. Tannor, of Virginia; Col. R. H. Hansley, of Kentucky, and W. Van Wyck, of North Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Wells, of Connecticut; T. J. Coffee, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Col. J. H. West, of Rhode Island; H. Cogswell and M. A. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, and Ira Davenport, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Van Rennselaer, of Greenbush, and W. B. Sprague, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

C. M. Hinman, of Paris, and W. Higham, of South Carolina, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

New-Jersey.

SEWING-MACHINE INJUNCTIONS.—In the United States Circuit Court, District of New-Jersey, Jersey City, yesterday, on motion of GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq., of counsel for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, Judge DICKERSON granted injunctions in eight sewing-machine cases against parties in Newark, who were sued for infringing the sewing-machine feed patents owned by these Companies. These are the same patents in favor of which a very large number of decisions have at various times been made by United States Circuit Courts, and the validity of which has always been sustained.

Court Calendar—FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 22, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43.

The Supreme Court, General Term, will meet to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 980, 1042, 1713, 1608, 1004, 1900, 1966, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006, 1898, 1944, 1958, 738, 839, 1016, 101, 831, 331, 1664, 1346, 518, 1542, 1586, 1344, 1854, 1702, 1561, 1593, 165, 677, 1503, 809, 1549, 1551, 1511, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1611.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 29, 29½, 34, 38. Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 77, 80, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 99, 100, 105, 106, 109¾, 111, 114, 115.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 695, 862, 884, 882, 890, 18, 754, 522, 562, 56, 856, 412, 438, 496, 910, 740, 162.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2053, 2239, 61, 23, 91, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 42. *Part II.*—Nos. 112, 2212, 2292, 380, 381, 331, 2188, 2189, 2197, 2235, 2393, 1773, 2099, 2105, 2184, 224, 1870, 2289.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE!
HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION!
CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased from you a few years since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although it was not got out for fifty-eight hours after the fire commenced. We can cheerfully recommend your safes as being all they claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. FULLER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers,

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates, from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets. Out of town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

"Rose Elmer" is produced at BARNUM'S Museum only three days longer. It is a thrilling representation of the characters and scenes so graphically portrayed by Mrs. Southworth in her great Ledger story. It is performed this Afternoon and Evening, when Miss DAWSON, the great Musical Wonder, will appear. All the other novelties and wonders are to be seen.

[Advertisement.]

The North and South agree on one point, and that is that KNOX, northwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, makes the only Hat fit for a gentleman. There is a peculiarity of style, finish and elegance about his manufactures which always commends them to an artistic and cultivated taste. Observe a handsome man on Broadway, and he will be sure to wear a Knox hat.

[Advertisement.]

UNEXCELLED BY ANY OTHER PREPARATION.—HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Balsamic Ointment for the speedy and effectual cure of burns, scalds, wounds or excoriations. It is quick in operation and allays pain and inflammation in a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. 8
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 22
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
United King'm	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Atlantic	New-York	Havre	Dec. 29

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
C. of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 21
Illinois	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 21
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 23
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 28
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Atlantic	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 5
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Dec. 11

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises ..12 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 46 | Gov. Island. 2 36 | Hell Gate.... 3 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Schufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Co.; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Whiting, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Ships F. W. Bailey, Dyer, Melbourne, Fisher, Records & Co.; W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Charleston, C. Carow; Gondar, Gooding, Liverpool, Trenholm, Bros. & Co.; Golden Eagle, Swift, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks S. Moxley, Holm, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; Marmion, Adams, Londonderry, John Riley.

Brigs Water Witch, Jackson, Wilmington, Peck & Church; T. M. Mahew, Frith, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Alraccabah, Bonner, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Triumph, Larvey, Havana, J. B. Gager; S. Wright, Johnson, Elizabethport, R. W. Trundy; D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. Godfrey, Russell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; S. T. Abbott, Ludlum, Philadelphia, James Hand; F. Currie, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. On Sunday, Dec. 2, left the Bar; same day, at 5½ P. M., off Charleston, passed steamship Huntsville; 3d inst., 10 A. M., 20 miles S. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia; at 10¾ A. M., signalised steamship Alabama; 12 M., off Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, all bound S.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Flora, (Br., of London,) Savage, Belfast 42 ds., with coal to order. Oct. 27, lat. 57, lon. 8, spoke bark Black Eagle, bound W.

Bark S. H. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Small, Havana Nov. 21, with sugar, &c., to master. Had very heavy weather; was off Barnegat Nov. 30. Dec. 2, experienced a very heavy gale from W. N. W. Dec. 4, off Fire Island, saw schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport,) steering S. W.; also, saw ship Star of the Union, for New-York.

Brig Thomas Swan, Bockelman, Carthagena Nov. 15, with hides, India-rubber, fustic, &c. From Hatteras to Sandy Hook, had very strong gales from W. N. W., with snow. About 10 miles E. of Cape Antonia, saw a bark ashore. No date, lat. 28, lon. 79 45, passed schr. Python, of Bluefield, steering N. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig G. T. Ward, Briggs, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Petter.

Brig Charles Heath, Loud, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal for Boston.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Getchell, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted,) Horn, Glasgow, Sept. 15, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage, sprung foremast, split sails, stove bulwarks, swept decks, &c. No date, John Brown, a seaman, fell from aloft, and was killed. No date, Geo. Flootman and Charles Lange, both seamen, died from exposure.

Schr. Jamestown, Latouretta, Richmond 4 ds., with coton, &c., to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. M. E. Parmlee, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. A. H. Manchester, Nickerson, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ned, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. Abrahams.

Schr. C. Fantanzzi, Wooster, Eastport 5 ds., with fish and laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Arctic, Hix, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Baltimore, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Waterloo, Condon, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Newark, with iron for Wareham.

Schr. Union, Libby, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Emily Dennison, Hayes, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Sl. k. Coffin, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Larch, Wilson, Elizabethport, coal for Salem.

Schr. Willow Harp, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Schr. Alfred, (Br., of Guernsey, 3-masted,) fm. Malaga 50 ds.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, from Fernandina, Fla.—Both by pilot boat Edwin Forrest, No. 15.

Also, 2 ships, 2 barks, and 1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

From Quarantine, at 4½ A. M., steamship John Bell, for Glasgow; Africa, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Quaker City, for Havana; Marion, for Charleston. Ships Aurora, for Liverpool; Princeton, for Liverpool; Resolute, for Bristol. Bark Francis Secor, for Naples.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Arr. ship Gaspee, from Calcutta; steamer J. Whiting, from Savannah; brigs Vesta, from Galveston; Elmira, from St. Martin's.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Dec. 5.—Steamship Mount Vernon, from New-York, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning.

Miscellaneous.

Pilot Boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, came up yesterday from a cruise at sea, and reports having experienced a heavy gale Dec. 1, from W. N. W., with snow and rain. Ran in under Fire Island, in 8½ fathoms, and anchored. Being short of fuel at 9 A. M., sent the yawl ashore for wood, when a heavy surf commenced setting in on the beach, so much so that in launching the yawl from the beach, she was twice capsized, when the men, being nearly benumbed with the cold, repaired to the Underwriters

The New-York Times.

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THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Action of Congress in Reference to the Disunion Question.

Appointment of the House Committee of One from Each State.

The Member from Florida does not Wish to Serve.

Eloquent and Patriotic Speech of John Cochrane.

Popular Demonstrations in the Galleries.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

Manifesto from Secretary Floyd on Secession.

Melancholy Condition of the National Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Select Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Country was announced to-day, and will go to work and report each proposition separately, as agreed on, beginning with that of Fugitive Slaves. This, it is believed, will strengthen the conservative party in the Gulf States, and prevent separate secession.

Stevens and Cobb say their Districts will send thirty of the one hundred delegates to the Alabama Convention, pledged against precipitation. Costa will send three, Mobile four, Green three, and Autagua one, also pledged against it.

The Republicans are alive to the dangers threatening the country. SHERMAN, FOSTER, and other leaders, say they will make every effort to save the Union.

The clerks in the Departments from South Carolina have held a meeting, and discussed the condition of affairs and their future course. They decided to resign on the 17th, and go out in a body. The resignations are prepared. They probably expect to make capital at home by this move, but everybody here laughs at them.

Serious apprehensions are expressed as to the anticipated collision between the Federal and State Government after South Carolina shall have seceded from the Union. It is supposed she will attempt to control and regulate the port of Charleston. The President says in his Message that he will continue to collect the public revenue at that point. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, commanding the port of Charleston, will enable him to do so,—and hence it is believed a collision will be inevitable, soon after the act of secession shall be accomplished.

I have reason to believe this fear is entirely groundless. South Carolina will do nothing hastily which will involve a collision with the Federal authorities. Her first move will be to send Commissioners to Washington to arrange all matters amicably if possible. They will lay before the President the application of their State to be recognised as an independent Government, on condition of paying her proportion of all public liabilities, and to have surrendered to her such public property as may be located within her territorial limits.

This proposition the President will communicate to Congress with a favorable recommendation, and the hope is entertained that Congress will authorize the President to make the surrender, and arrange with that State all the details necessary to avoid collision. Such is the present programme of the parties concerned, and one which members of the Administration believe will be successful and satisfactory.

If Congress should refuse authority to the President to surrender the Government property, he will decline giving it up as long as he can hold it by force, but he has a confident hope that the wisdom of Congress will dictate a policy of peace.

It will also be urged that, by avoiding bloodshed, there would be a hope for a speedy reconstruction of the Confederacy. Blood once spilled, reunion would be hopeless. Such will be the course of events, and the issue, whether bloodless or otherwise, will be in the hands of Congress.

The Special Pacific Railroad Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the President's Message relating to a Pacific Railroad, will meet soon. They will undoubtedly adhere to the old bill recommended last year. This action will depend much upon the course of the Southern States. Should a general secession of the Cotton States take place, no favor will be shown to the Southern route. It is considered an important matter by the Republicans. The Republican members of the Committee are in a majority, and will insist upon the Central route, if no other is agreed to. Should secession take place, the bill will pass, and the incorporators stand ready to commence at once.

Much trouble has arisen from the inability of the Treasury to meet obligations of a petty character. Some members have been paid only in part; others in full. WASHBURN, of Illinois, attempted to get his money to-day, and was refused. He said he would send the Speaker's certificate to a notary and protest the Treasury. They then paid the full amount, seventeen hundred dollars, to save the Treasury from protest. The same course will be pursued by other members. There is money enough to pay them all. It is reported that partiality has been shown in this matter. The Treasury was never in so bad a condition before. The simplest calls are repudiated. Secretary COBB is not to be found to-day. He either has resigned, or secretes himself to escape annoyance. It is stated to-night that he has resigned, and the statement is contradicted. Both statements are from high sources. The revenue has been greatly diminished by the political excitement and the financial panic. It is several hundred thousand dollars less this week than the last, at a time when it should be greater. Parties holding large claims against the Government offer to take pay in Government stocks and securities; but Mr. COBB will not issue any, nor authorize their issue. The finances are growing worse every day. The suspension of the Southern Banks, and the continued political excitement, with the growing conviction that nothing can save the Union, tend greatly to this result, and confidence in the Government is growing less. It is believed that the speedy assembling of the Committee of Thirty-three of the House will contribute much to allay the present feeling, and revive confidence in the business community.

It is reported that the Committee will meet soon, when plans for a compromise will be offered by several members. It is thought that a division will arise between the Republican members of the Committee. It is understood that CORWIN, CAMPBELL, MORSE, KELLOGG and STRATTON, will propose a compromise, which they think will not degrade the Republican Party nor the North, and that the more radical men will differ from them. The extremists, of both sections will oppose a compromise in the Committee, but the conservatives have a majority, and will report resolutions which, if adopted, cannot fail to allay the present feeling, and restore harmony. Mr. CORWIN is preparing the resolutions, which, if adopted, he thinks will settle all difficulties and save the Union.

Gen. CASS expressed the hope to-day that all would yet be right, though himself, Secretary TOUCEY and the President, are much cast down with the gloomy prospect.

Several Republicans are preparing, and will speak as soon as the electoral votes of the several States are known.

The announcement of Southern merchants, that they will not repudiate their debts, is having a good financial effect here, and acts favorably for them.

The Post-office Department sent out yesterday blanks sufficient to supply the Charleston Postmaster until July next. They were sent in response to his order.

The adjournment of the Senate and House until Monday, it is thought by cautious men, will act favorably to the Union cause, as an exciting discussion will be suspended and time gained.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, declared that peaceable secession is utterly impossible, and out of the question, which substantiates Senator HALE's position.

The Southern Senators will hold a Convention some time this week, and Mr. CRITTENDEN will make, he says, a great and last effort to save the Union.

The House Special Committee seems to satisfy nearly all the Union men. Speaker PENNINGTON is complimented for it.

There is a strong probability that MORRILL's Tariff bill, which will come up in the Senate on Monday, will pass without serious opposition. The Southern Free-trade Senators say they do not care much about it, as their States are bound to go out of the Union.

Senator WADE and other prominent leaders express the opinion that nothing can stop the secession movement, and they believe the Committee of Thirty three will accomplish nothing.

The Committee of Ways and Means will assemble on Monday, and will report a Ten Million Treasury Note bill, and put it through without opposition.

The Territorial Committee will soon take into consideration the best method of settling the pending territorial bills.

Senator IVERSON was severely reproved to-day, personally, by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, HUNTER and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, for his ill-advised speech of yesterday.

The day has been unusually calm, and the adjournment until Monday makes all dull to-night.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has written a letter to a friend here, urging calmness, and delay in the secession movement—deprecating it, and urging a reconciliation and continuance in the Union. BONHAM, of South Carolina, declined to appear in the Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and will resign his position on the Committee the first of next week. So he declared to-day.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, says that the secession of Georgia is beyond prevention. A telegram from Mr. STEPHENS to-night reaffirms the same declaration. He gives up all hopes of the Union.

There was an excursion of the Putnam Phalanx to Mount Vernon to-day, with a large company of guests. The grounds were examined, and the band played a dirge, composed by Prof. SCALLA, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales, for which the Prince and President BUCHANAN complimented him, and the Prince requested a copy to take home. The President recommended the playing of it to-day. A prayer was made by Rev. Mr. MOORE, and an Address was delivered by Hon. T. W. STEWART, the Judge Advocate of the Phalanx, which he closed with a most eloquent apostrophe to the spirit of WASHINGTON. It was pronounced by all present to be the most eloquent ever delivered at that place. Following this was read the Ode of Mrs. SIGOURNEY. All listened to it with the deepest silence, every one seeming impressed with the idea that they were standing in the presence of the great departed.

The Putnam Phalanx are having a ball at the Assembly Rooms to-night, complimentary to them. It is a grand affair.

The Putnam Phalanx will be reviewed by the President to-morrow, in front of the White House.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

To-day the Speaker's warrants on the Treasury, in favor of the pay of the members of Congress, were presented and refused for want of funds. They will be formally protested. The Treasury, however, has paid about $200,000 to members since the meeting of Congress.

The adjournment of the House to-day, pending the request of Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, to be excused from service on the Select Committee, was carried by the conservative vote. Had the House remained longer in session, there would probably have been other similar requests from Southern members.

The President sent to the House to-day, a very large mass of documents in response to the resolution at the former session. From a cursory examination of their contents, it is shown that the cost per annum of the African squadron from the year 1843 to 1859, was $784,000. The cost for the present year is estimated at about $460,000, owing to the majority of the vessels employed being war steamers. In the instructions to the flag-officer of the African squadron, the Secretary of the Navy says:

"The United States does not claim the mere hoisting of our flag should give immunity to those who have the right to wear it. Such a pretence would subject it to degradation and dishonor, because it would thus be made a cover for piracy and other crimes of similar atrocity. But her own citizens who rightfully display it are entitled to absolute immunity and protection. You will, therefore, be prompt to prevent the search or detention of vessels of the United States on the high seas in time of peace by the armed vessels of any other Power, and should a vessel of the United States falsely assume the flag of any other nation, it would constitute no protection."

Among the documents from the State Department is a note from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, which the latter, by direction, read to Secretary CASS. It is dated in February last. Lord JOHN RUSSELL says it is his painful duty to call attention to the increasing activity and success of the Slave-trade carried on on the coasts of Africa and Cuba; and that it appears that the number of negroes introduced in Cuba last year was from twenty-two to thirty thousand. Also, that United States capital has been more and more employed in this traffic, the parties sailing under the American flag. He adds:

"The Governments of France, the United States, Portugal and Brazil have coöperated with the Government of Great Britain with a view to put an end to this detestable traffic. The Government of Spain alone has persisted in screening and favoring this trade. The corruption of Spanish officials in Cuba is notorious. They make fortunes there, and then return to Spain to enjoy their ill-got treasure."

In a letter from Secretary CASS to Minister DALLAS, dated March 31, 1860, he says:

"There is much in the conduct of British officers of which this country may justly complain, and certain reports and various occurrences warn us of the necessity of increased vigilance when the safety of vast interests of our citizens upon the ocean is brought in question."

Mr. CASS plainly says that the President has read with surprise and dissatisfaction certain British official representations, which, in the judgment of the Executive Department "are not supported by the facts advanced, nor are they compatible with the respect which is due from one independent nation to another."

It further appears from these documents that the British Government has frequently complained to our own about the increase of the Slave-trade. So Secretary CASS writes to Minister DALLAS in October last to assure Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the Foreign Office has been assured more than once before that certain diplomatic suggestions are as unnecessary as they are unacceptable, and to express the hope that this Government entertains that similar appeals will not again be repeated, for this Government needs not such repeated representations to stimulate its action or to teach it its duty.

New-Orleans mails of the 28th, 29th and 30th of November and Dec. 1, arrived here this afternoon.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

After prayer and the reading of the Journal, Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco praying for the establishment of a daily Overland Mail. Laid over for the present.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until Monday. Carried.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) according to notice given yesterday, introduced a resolution, that so much of the President's Message as relates to the present agitated and distracted condition of the country, and the grievances of the Slaveholding and the non-Slaveholding States, be referred to a Special Committee of thirteen members, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation than already within the sphere of Federal authority and duty will be necessary for the protection and security of the property of the United States—if so, to report by bill; and that the said Committee be also instructed to consider and report whether it is deemed expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as to insure a prompt and full protection to the rights and property of citizens of every State and Territory, and insure the equality of the States, and insure the equal rights of the citizens aforesaid under the Federal Constitution. Laid over for the present.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Carried, and the Senate at 12¼ adjourned.

(NOTE.—Mr. LATHAM's memorial provides for carrying the entire letter mail by Pony Express, and the residue of the mail to be divided between Mr. BURTERFIELD, and the daily route to run through San José and Placerville. The statistics exhibited show its feasibility.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said it would be remembered that on Tuesday he sought to introduce a resolution concerning the perpetuity of the American Union. Since then he had been called upon by various members, and requested to again present it. He therefore gave notice that he would do so on Monday.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee appointed at the former session on the Senate bill abolishing the franking privilege, made a report thereon, and proposed certain amendments.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to construe the meaning of the words "minimum price of the public lands."

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had hoped that such bills would be withheld for the present in order that Congress might consider a measure of more public importance.

Mr. COBB replied he would for that purpose withdraw what he had offered and everything he had left in the shape of bills. But until some conciliatory measure was offered, he would in other respects perform his duty.

Mr. BRANCH—I made no reflection upon the gentleman.

Mr. COBB—I did not so understand you.

Mr. COBB wished to know from Mr. BRANCH what was the meaning of "minimum?"

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order. Minimum is a Latin word, and the business of Congress is required to be conducted in the English language. (Laughter.)

After further proceedings, the bill passed. It provides that the word "minimum" shall be construed according to the Land Graduation act, so as to apply to alternate and reserved sections of land, granted for railroads or other internal improvements, and in favor of actual settlers, and not to mean one dollar and a quarter per acre, as now officially construed.

The Speaker appointed the following Special Committee, under Mr. BOTELER's resolution, to consider questions connected with the perilous condition of the country:

Ohio	Corwin, Rep., Chairman.
Virginia	Millson, Dem.
Massachusetts	Adams, Rep.
North Carolina	Winslow, Dem.
New York	Humphrey, Rep.
South Carolina	Boyce, Dem.
Pennsylvania	Campbell, Rep.
Georgia	Love, Dem.
Connecticut	Ferry, Rep.
Maryland	Davis, Am.
Rhode Island	Robinson, Rep.
Delaware	Whiteley, Dem.
New Hampshire	Tappan, Rep.
New Jersey	Stratton, Rep.
Kentucky	Bristow, Am.
Vermont	Morrill, Rep.
Tennessee	Nelson, Am.
Indiana	Dunn, Rep.
Louisiana	Taylor, Dem.
Mississippi	Davis, Dem.
Illinois	Kellogg, Rep.
Alabama	Houston, Dem.
Maine	Morse, Rep.
Missouri	Phelps, Dem.
Arkansas	Rust, Dem.
Michigan	Howard, Rep.
Florida	Hawkins, Dem.
Texas	Hamilton, Dem.
Wisconsin	Washburne, Rep.
Iowa	Curtis, Rep.
California	Burch, Dem.
Minnesota	Windain, Rep.
Oregon	Stout, Dem.

The Speaker desired to say that the Parliamentary usage was to name on the Committee the mover of the resolution under which the Committee was ordered to be formed. He had omitted the name of Mr. BOTELER at that gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the Committee to the best of his judgment and at the earliest period, in view of the importannt business with which the Committee was intrusted.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, (Dem.,) rose and said: Mr. Speaker, for reasons I beg to be excused from serving on the Committee. I ask the House to excuse me for reasons, which are wholly unnecessary for me to repeat here or to recapitulate. I have consulted, Sir, one of the oldest members in the House, whether it is voluntary or not on the part of any member to serve when appointed on a committee. I understand, Sir, that it is an involuntary act on the member's part. In other words, that every member is compelled by the rules of the House to serve on any committee upon which he may be appointed by the Speaker under the rules and orders of the House, and if a member, when so appointed, refuses to serve, he subjects himself to something like a rebuke, or reprimand, on the part of the House. I am not willing to incur that penalty, for so long as I have the honor of being a member of this body I am anxious to conform to all its rules and its discipline. I would feel very unwilling to draw upon myself a rebuke or reprimand, particularly when I consider it might take the nature of moral suasion. I have no desire to call upon myself any rebuke or reprimand of that kind, and I shall, therefore, ask the House, under all the circumstances of the case, that I be excused from serving on this Committee. Even if compelled by the rules of the House, or the recognised customs of it, to serve on the Committee, I shall be but a very unimportant member of it, and certainly not a very efficient one. I know that I cannot bring myself to consent to act with the majority of that Committee. At all events, if I must serve I will be obliged to act with the minority, and to have an independent report of our own. As the object of the Committee is one of unanimity, of peace, and altogether a Union-saving matter, I must say, as I have said before, that I am opposed to anything of that kind. That day has passed. The time of compromise, I repeat, has passed forever.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) rose to address the House. He said: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of regret to the application made by my friend from Florida, (Mr. HAWKINS,) that he may be excused from serving on this Committee. It has well been said here, Sir, that "the dark shadow of the gray wing of dissolution is spreading and extending over this House and over this country;" and so deep is the gloom under its baneful influence, that hardly any member can be brought to attend to the usual meetings and the ordinary transactions of the House. Men's minds, Sir, have been disturbed now for weeks past, and by this one great and absorbing topic of conversation, that enlists all men's hearts and all judgments, and which demands from every individual, from every citizen, his best efforts and exertions, and evokes his purest emotion and greatest wisdom. Sir, it is most important at this issue that the Republic should command the exertions and best efforts of all her sons; and I believe, Sir, that now, in the midst of a vital crisis as we are, and with impending perils—nay, with danger upon us. It is true that there is no good reason why this House, through the Representatives here assembled of the opinions of the country, should on their prudence and patriotism, excuse my friend from Florida from serving on this Committee. I believe, Sir, that even now, from the everglades of his distant State, men's eyes are directed with solicitous vigilance to the action of their Representatives here, and that they watch with anxiety his proceedings in this hour of doubt and peril; and I am convinced, Sir, that, could their voices reach here, there would be a beseeching appeal heard to their Representative to stand forward at this issue and assume the front of this unprecedented controversy. God grant, Sir, that this Committee may be unanimous. God grant that all their proceedings——

(Here the restrained emotions of the galleries took vent in a general clapping of hands and partial applause.)

Mr. COCHRANE proceeded. God grant that all the actions of the Committee on this great issue may be stamped with that unanimity which patriotism demands from all. But, Sir, if the country is not to be saved—if there be not patriotism in our midst sufficient to command that great result—the time has at length come when it is imperative that the people of the United States should be impressed with the distressful truth. It is due to the benighted regions sitting far from here—the seat of Government in the outer darkness of ignorance and skepticism of peril—it is due to the people in all parts of the country, North and South, that this fact should be sharply defined in their minds, in order that unpardonable ignorance of their effects no longer shall be pleaded in excuse for acts which have led to the verge of the precipitancy—nay, which are toppling us down into the abyss which yawns before us. Sir, if we can have no unanimous result with which to save the country from impending dissolution and the perils which environ us,—if we cannot avert the ruin of disruption,—let us at least know what is the fearful issue upon which this perfect fabric is to be rent asunder. Let us know what demand is made by one section of the country upon the other; and let us feel, Sir, what are the maddening pulsations that agitate while they exhaust the country—what the prospect of returning tranquillity, and how we can best apply the requisite remedy to the evils that beset us. Let us, Sir, in truth, be able to answer to the exclamations that come to us from all parts of the land, "Watchman, what of the night?" (Suppressed applause from the visitors' galleries.) Return the happy reply, that through the storm, and beyond the madness which rules the hour, the sentinel reports a harbinger of coming day in yonder Eastern sky—a beam of morning light breaking the gloom, in whose gleam we may see the "Stars and Stripes" still floating secure from yonder Capitol dome. (General and hearty applause throughout the visitors' galleries, and partial applause from members on the floor.)

Mr. GARNETT, (Dem.,) of Virginia—I trust, Mr. Speaker, in considering a matter of such great importance, that the deliberations of this House will be allowed to proceed without interruption, whether from this floor or from the galleries. If not, I will call upon the Chair to check all manifestations or applause from the galleries. Should the interruption be repeated, I will move to have the galleries cleared. (Hissing from the galleries.)

Mr. GARNETT continued, excitedly—I now move, as a matter of self-respect, and as due to the dignity of this House, that the galleries be cleared. (Hissing more general.)

Mr. GARNETT, more excitedly—This is disgraceful, Sir. Those blackguards in the gallery—(hisses)—while violating the rules of the House, insult the dignity which is due to the Representatives of this Confederacy, and I move that they be expelled from the galleries.

Mr. GARNETT, while speaking, pointed to the north gallery, which was full of strangers at the time. On concluding his remarks he was again assailed with a chorus of hisses.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it was not strange to hear hissing in the House. The same had been heard in Eden.

The Speaker appealed to the people in the galleries to preserve order.

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming—I deprecate, Sir, any interruption to the proceedings on this floor, whether as a testimony of feeling in the galleries, or elsewhere, either of censure or applause. Yet, Sir, an excuse may be found probably in the greatness of the theme that occupies us, and which, in its characteristic qualities, appeals to the emotions and thoughts of all, of every one, however, humble a member he be of this Republic. But, Sir, it is eminently proper, at this time, that order should be observed, that this question should be met and discussed with the gravity and decorum which its known nature demands. That an American Congress, even though in the pangs of dissolution, should throw about it its official robes, and in falling, fall decently and with dignity, if fall it must.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Rep.,) here interrupted Mr. COCHRANE, and appealed to him to desist from discussing exciting topics at such a moment. [Cries of "Go on," from all sides of the House.]

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming, said—I, Sir, had not intended even to allude to those great principles and truths which repose at the base of this question, and which compose the arguments of its discussion. It were unwise and improper to do so, and as to the allusions I have made, I appeal to all who hear me that they were necessary that I might bring to the intelligence, produce to the heart of my friend from Florida, considerations applicable to himself consonant with his own elevated and patriotic nature, and in accord with his generous and patriotic constituency. These, Sir, are considerations, as legitimate, as general and as catholic, as is the great and glorious Republic in which we live. I appeal to him, therefore, Sir, in the name of our common humanity—I appeal to him now in the hour of peril to our common country—I appeal to him by the memories of the past, by the prosperity and the continued existence of that State sovereignty in which he glories—in the name of everything good applicable to all these, I appeal to him to remain on the Committee to which he has been appointed. If, Sir, this appeal should have no effect, I have one further appeal to make to this Congress, representing a common country whose integrity is imperilled, to ask of them, without reflection upon the gentleman from Florida, but in the light of a great duty to be performed, to negative the motion that my friend be excused.

Mr. HAWKINS demanded the previous question on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. MILLSON moved to adjourn.

Mr. CRAWFORD appealed to Mr. MILLSON to withdraw his motion, so that a vote might be taken to see whether Mr. HAWKINS would be forced to serve. He hoped others would ask to be excused from voting.

Mr. HAWKINS declared he was not acting under impulse, but from convictions of twenty years.

Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. UNDERWOOD and others called him to order.

Mr. ADRIAN, amid the confusion, said the Committee ought to be settled to-day.

Mr. ADRAIN was called to order from the Southern side of the Hall.

The question to adjourn was carried—104 against 92.

The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

SECRETARY FLOYD ON SECESSION.

HE ASSERTS THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION, AND FAVORS A STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 6.

In response to a request of NATHAN TYLER, Secretary FLOYD has written a letter to the *Enquirer*, giving his views at length on the present state of the affairs of the Union. The *Enquirer* has the following in regard to the letter:

Mr. FLOYD's letter derives additional interest from the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet, from whose head has just emanated the most remarkable and mischievous Message ever sent by a President to Congress. Speaking of Slavery agitation, he says the Slavery question, which has been so long and wantonly persisted in by Northern men, has produced the sectional alienation which is about to find its natural result in the destruction of a Confederacy that was voluntary in its origin, and can only be perpetuated by the voluntary assent of its members. Again, speaking of the right of States to secede, he says the States of the South have the right to secede, not only from the very nature of a Federal compact, but by an express reservation on the part of some of them at the time of entering into the Confederacy. Of the present danger he says, the great danger of the present crisis consists in the fact that in our country all political action is by a popular movement, and all popular movement during the periods of angry excitement, are, from the nature of things, ultra and extreme. The difficulty of accommodating the differences of the two sections while the present animosities continue, is, therefore, almost insurmountable. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is the result of the ultra and violent popular feeling of the North against the South. On disunion, he says, for one I am not for secession, as long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union on a constitutional basis, guaranteeing equality, justice and protection to the negro property of the South. In regard to both sections, he says, I believe, however, that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the preservation of the Union, and I rely much upon the slow but certain, the silent but potential influence of this great agency, to bring about a settlement of our present troubles. The main study of all should be to prevent any collision between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can succeed in averting these calamities, the great practical business interests of the country may perchance, sooner or later, bring about a reconstruction of the Union, and a restoration of harmony between the sections. If this shall be done, who can doubt that a returning sense of confidence will be felt by the injured and exasperated South, and that peace and the Union will be restored. Mr. FLOYD says in regard to the Empire City and England, twenty-five years more of union and harmony will concentrate the controlling commercial power of the world in the waters of New-York; then the decline of England becomes as certain as was that of Alexandria and Venice, and for the same cause. Instead of the first, she becomes a third-rate European Power. But let disunion take place, let civil war and discord distract this country, and England well knows that the ships of the North must rot at their wharves, and the busy hum of their manufactures must cease forever. Then, indeed, would England feel again that she was mistress of the seas without a rival; secure in a commerce that no power could ever shake.

Mr. FLOYD adds: "The South can never count upon the friendship of England, or upon her toleration of evils not her own. Once within the reach of her power she will fix upon us forever the very badge of inferiority for which we are now ready to destroy the Union. To sacrifice the interests of a class, or even to starve to death a few hundred thousand of her subjects in the laudable task, would constitute a very small obstacle to her policy. It is a fatal error to suppose that the interests of England would prompt her to foster the planting interests of the South. From the Prince Consort, who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British peer before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because Slavery existed in the United States, down to the wretched cockney himself, forty times the slave to suffering and circumstances beyond what any negro is to law, there is not an Englishman who does not in his heart abhor Slavery, if he does not also abhor the country where it exists. England will have margin enough to supply her wants for cotton."

Mr. FLOYD deprecates the present state of affairs, and favors a State Convention.

According to previous announcement, the Union men of Richmond gave the Bell and Everett Electors a grand dinner at the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House last night. Many speeches were made, expressing conservative Union sentiments, and opposing secession from existing causes, but declaring that should aggressions or overt acts be committed, then they would shoulder their tomahawks, hatchets and muskets in defence of their rights. It was one of the grandest jollifications that has taken place on any similar occasion. The jubilee lasted till 4 o'clock this morning.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling a Convention of Southern States. This is received as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede separately.

The election for delegates to the South Carolina Convention was a quiet one. A very full vote was polled. The result will not be known till to-morrow. It is generally conceded that Judge MAGRATH will lead the ticket. W. PORCHER MILLS, it is also conceded, is elected.

There is a rumor on the streets to-day that the Federal Government is engaging laborers for Fort Moultrie, and drilling them as recruits.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The City Councils to-day adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to express adhesion to the Union, and appointing a Committee of six from each branch to carry out the resolution.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, There is serious peril of a dissolution of the Union, under whose protection we have grown a great and prosperous nation, it is fitting in the citizens of Philadelphia, a city in which the great principles of the Union, and devotion to its perpetuation, and to strengthening those bonds which unite us—whether North, South, East or West—as one great, united people. It is therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, that the Mayor of the City be hereby requested, by his proclamation, to invite his fellow-citizens, who love the Union, to assemble at the Old State House at 12 o'clock at noon of a day to be appointed, for the purpose there to express their attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and their love for the Union; that a joint Special Committee, consisting of six members from each Chamber of the Councils, to which shall be added a President, to be appointed to coöperate with the Mayor in such arrangements as are proper in their judgment, by way of preparation for such a meeting.

It was adopted unanimously by the Select branch, and the vote in the Common was 53 to 16.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SENTIMENT SOUTH.

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE, AND NORTHERN ALABAMA, AND MISSISSIPPI, AS ASCERTAINED BY AN OBSERVER—THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION PLAN FINDING FAVOR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

An intelligent and observing merchant of this city, just returned from a three-weeks' tour through Western Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, and Alabama, tells me that Tennesseeans are still faithful, determined to give Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican Party a patient and fair trial, to keep their Senators and Representatives at their post in Congress, and not at present, if ever, to go with South Carolina as she appears now. He saw only three mounted cockades anywhere, and those adorning three youthful whiskered whipper-snappers.

The substantial citizens generally, even in North Alabama and Mississippi, still incline to the Union—but he apprehends that many of them are wavering; that secession is gaining lodgment even in their minds, and that many Bell and Douglas men there may soon muster in the secession ranks. He says the secession leaders keep ringing it in the popular ear, that the North is all wrong and all Abolitionized, and the South all correct and altogether on the defensive, and that the South has no alternative but resistance out of the Union, or submission in it to a party which will, in less than eight years, if Mr LINCOLN is permitted to take his seat as President over the South, rob the South of all her rights, and thoroughly Abolitionize and ruin her. "Secession or Abolition," is their constant cry, and he fears it is having its designed effect even hard by the Southern border of Tennessee.

He thinks the sentiment will prevail in Tennessee for a Convention representing the whole people of all the Slave States, in order that the Northern half of the South may be heard and heeded by the Southern half, and may induce the latter to pause and deliberate, and at last determine to obey the Constitution and all the Federal laws, if all the North will, at the same time with all the South, do exactly likewise.

I incline to think that this sentiment is spreading in Kentucky, too, though as yet it is mostly favored by Breckinridge men. They urge that Kentucky and her frontier neighbors should be counseled and advised with by the disaffectants, who, if they listen to reason before they strike, will remain in the Union at least awhile longer, stay their hands and tongues, be loyal themselves to the constituted authorities of the land, and unite with their border brethren in a moderate and firm demand upon all the people and all the States of the North to also retrace their unconstitutional steps, and to desist from doing or saying anything obnoxious or unfriendly to the people and the institutions of the South. Nothing else than an early Convention of all the slaveholding States, and all the parties in them, can check and suspend the secession movement in several Cotton States. It is predicted that every Border State will, within sixty days, loudly favor such a Conference with her Southern sisters.

The suggested restoration of the Missouri Compromise principle of division, carried to its fullest extent, is not without acceptance here and further South. I know Mr. PRENTICE inclines to its readoption. Over a year ago he suggested to Congress to "practically reaffirm the Missouri Compromise." And Mr. GUTHRIE is understood to favor an amendment of the Constitution, further securing Southern State Rights, and yet satisfactory to the North, and providing for a repartition of the territorial and common domain by a compromise line, stretching to the Pacific. Last Summer I heard Mr. ELLWOOD FISHER, of Washington City, an old Calhounite of the first water, often argue and urge that the only hope for this Union is in Northern respect for the Constitution's Fugitive Slave clause, and in a Constitutional restoration and adherence by both sections to the former plan of partition extended to the Pacific Ocean.

PONTIAC.

A CANDID VIEW OF SECESSION.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM A LADY IN SOUTH CAROLINA RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

K———, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

MY DEAR UNCLE: It is with different feelings that I sit myself to pen these lines to you, from those which actuated me when I wrote you last. Then all looked bright and cheerily in the future,—now how gloomy and portentous, still I fervently "pray God that this cup may pass away from us." The country here is all aglow with the fires of revolution, and such is the intensity of excitement that we can scarcely find time or inclination to talk or think of anything else than the political topics of the day, and the moral and social consequences directly pertaining to secession. I fear that secession and revolution are, with our people, foregone conclusions; that we have gone so far, retraction and recession are impossible, and that civil war with all its consequent horrors is already upon us. I shudder for the wives and mothers, sisters and babes of South Carolina, as I contemplate the immediate future of the State. You need need not be surprised at any time to see me and the children in your midst, for no argument could induce me to remain here an hour longer than I should be compelled to, if the worst should come to the worst.

You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a negro insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. *They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indirectly held in their presence.* They have already heard of LINCOLN's election, *and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty*, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefer Slavery to Freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the *poetry* of the case, the *reality* consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in doubly bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same "loving servants,"—a vengeance which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions.

You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one tinctured with the idea of freedom.

My husband has but a few servants,—I believe but thirty-one all told,—still I feel (and so does he) that they are thirty-one too many in such times as these. He would sell them immediately, if it were possible, but the truth is he could realize nothing for them at

ground, or at most not over half their real value. Slaves are a drug in the market, my husband says, and you know him well enough to judge of his judgment in such matters.

Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, and perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Upon our place of about 1,200 acres we have: of whites, males—husband, two overseers and my son of 18 years; total, *four*; females—self and cousin, little Lucy and one of the overseer's wife—*four*; of whom only four at the most are capable of bearing arms,—to offset which we have at least seventeen field hands—sturdy young negroes,—besides the female servants. And this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantations. Considering such a state of facts, do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children from the State? **

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECRETARY FLOYD—MEETING OF THE CONVENTION—MILITARY PARADES—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

The dispatch from Washington, published in the *Mercury* this morning, to the effect that Mr. Secretary FLOYD had authorized a direct denial of the report that he would employ the Federal troops to resist any attempt that might be made to seize the United States forts in the South, has occasioned no little felicitation here. The accuracy of the statement does not seem to be for a moment questioned. It is in accordance with previous advices of a private character.

Mr. Secretary CobB's faithfulness to the idea of secession is implicitly relied on. There is said to be an abundance of assurance on that point.

The ensuing Convention will be a unit on the main question. Candidates have in most cases in some way pledged themselves, and no one will be voted for not known to be sound. The following confession of faith in one case will serve to show the standard of them all:

1. That Independence should be *immediately* established by the *secession of the State*.

2. That once being established, it should not be afterwards surrendered by any political association with a *non-slaveholding State*.

3. That free trade should be immediately established, and our ports thrown open to the commerce of all the world. This will give us the alliance of every commercial nation *for protecting our trade*. Our internal affairs we can protect ourselves, without the aid or interference of outsiders.

The opening of the Slave-trade is in most instances held to be an important fundamental doctrine. And strange as it may seem to you, all this and much more of the same sort, is to be done in the name of "Freedom," which is plainly shown by one of the principal banners, which reads thus:

"In Freedom to live—in honor to die."

Ah, you see, that the Republican Party has not got a monopoly of the idea of Freedom.

"The 1860 Association" is industriously performing the labor committed to it, by supplying the public mind with arguments. The question of secession, the rights of the States and the General Government, the policy and effect of attempting secession, are all discussed at length and with ability, in pamphlets regularly issued.

We have military parades by day and drills by night. Every day for a week, military companies, with gay music and carrying the Palmetto flag, have passed beneath my window. The enlistments are from all classes in society. I believe they have calculated to a nicety the number of men it will require to take Fort Moultrie, that is, provided it remains in its present ungarrisoned state. Should the Government move on a few hundred troops, probably the figures would have to be varied somewhat. That the attempt is one of the events between this and New-Year's, is not at all improbable. "May we be there to see."

At present the United States Arsenal here is guarded by a Charleston volunteer company, whose services the Government, (being without troops of its own,) accepted. It is presumable that when secession shall have been declared, the Charleston Volunteers will consider their term of service under the General Government up; and it is not unlikely that the order of things will then be reversed, and the arsenal, with 30,000 stand of arms, delivered over to the State of South Carolina. Certainly, South Carolina may well assure Mr. BUCHANAN that she has no quarrel with him. Why should she quarrel with an Administration that thus makes rebellion easy?

It will be difficult for the Union men in Georgia to hold that State in order. Her Convention, which will meet on the 16th of January, is likely to be strongly for secession as early as the 4th of March. Disunion *per se* has taken deep root there, and is, as I am assured, a growing sentiment among the masses. I fear very much that the "sober second thought" of the North is coming too late.

"The propositions which the North now seem willing to make," remarked a leading South Carolinian to-day, "are doubtless very liberal; and I do not question for a moment that had not the day for negotiation gone by, the South could secure all the guarantees she could desire. But, fortunately or unfortunately, so far as South Carolina is concerned, the day for making terms has gone by. She respectfully informs her Northern friends that she will no longer have anything to do with them *in the Union*. Out of it, in the course of a few weeks, she will be prepared to negotiate with them as she will be with all foreign countries."

The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina, now in session here, has got the prevailing distemper. Resolutions have been introduced cutting off all connection with the Church organization in the Free States. The churches of all denominations are among the strongest pillars of secession. RODERICK.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1860.

The Legislature, on Saturday, transacted considerable business. In the Senate, all the private bills on the calendar were disposed of, except one, and several bills of an important nature introduced—one providing for the purchase of steam-propellers for coast and harbor defence, one to regulate the foreign diplomacy of South Carolina, and another establishing a river and harbor police. A resolution, introduced by a Senator who is a candidate for the Convention, proposing to adjourn over from Tuesday until the following Monday, elicited the first and only debate of the session. From the remarks of Senators, it appears pretty certain that the Legislature will adjourn a day or two before the Convention meets. The Convention will not be in session many days, and the members of both bodies will have ample time to reach home by Christmas. The Legislature will assemble again early in January, and continue in session until all difficulties are adjusted.

The House of Representatives was occupied in receiving petitions and bills during a session of four hours. The only really important business introduced was a resolution declaring it inexpedient to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Senators CHESNUT and HAMMOND. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Vacant Offices. The Military bill was taken up just before the adjournment, but postponed until Tuesday.

There will be little or no business transacted to-morrow, as the Legislature has agreed to attend the Commencement of South Carolina College in a body. On Tuesday the various military and other bills looking to the defence of the State will be taken up in both Houses, and, as there is considerable opposition to some of the details, a lively debate is looked for. While the Legislature is as one man on the subject of secession, there are quite a number of its members determined, as far as they are concerned, that all measures shall be duly and calmly deliberated on; in other words, who are determined not to let the State suffer from hasty legislation.

On Wednesday it is supposed the two Houses will go into an election for Governor, as on the 10th the term of Gov. GIST expires. There are nearly a dozen prominent gentlemen named for the position, but from what has taken place within the last few days, I am led to believe that Hon. F. W. PICKENS, late United States Minister to Spain, will most likely be the first Chief Magistrate of the sovereign and independent State of South Carolina. His great speech of Friday night has made a deep and lasting impression on the members, and, in fact, on all who had the good fortune to listen to it. I learn that full notes of this speech were taken for the Charleston *Mercury*, and that in all probability it will appear in that sheet to-morrow.

There is no interest whatever taken here as to the views of President BUCHANAN, to be delivered in his Message to Congress on Tuesday. No one cares one jot about it, and everything moves on just as calmly and evenly as if there was not an impending crisis staring people in the face. South Carolina has taken her stand, and naught but the utter annihilation of her citizens will prevent her from assuming the position of a free and independent sovereignty, amenable to no power on earth. Z.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

You should not conclude that because there are favorable indications in Georgia and other States, South Carolina is therefore to be headed off, and the present crisis got over without collision or extreme measures. South Carolina will not be conciliated. She may be driven, and she will surely give the Government a chance to undertake it. There is not the slightest disposition to listen to peaceful counsels, or to harmonise on any terms that do not let her out of the Union. You cannot well imagine with what detestation the Union is regarded, with what bitterness it is spoken of, or with what disgust further continuance in it is contemplated. It is manifestly the policy of the Government, of everybody, to so handle the question as to separate South Carolina from the other Cotton States, that she may be treated alone; the same as you would deal with an unruly child, without involving the whole family. Seemingly, little short of a miracle can prevent a collision with this State, and all the address of which men on whom the responsibility rests, will be required to make the quarrel between the Government and her only. It is folly to calculate on a line short of this. The sense of honor which the State cultivates so jealously, would alone cause her to "take no step backward." Added to this is the belief that it is her interest, right, and duty to make the struggle.

While no new events are just now transpiring, this conviction and purpose is, if possible, growing stronger. If the current moves onward with less of the roar, it is none the less deep, but all the better defined.

Nowhere, but from the United States buildings, the Arsenal, forts, &c., do the stars and stripes float. But everywhere is the Palmetto flag thrown out. Mottoes, inscriptions and devices adorn banners across streets, on public buildings, shops, and private residences. The military *furore* is universal. The Zouave excitement in your City was nothing to it. It includes all classes,—not less the upper than the lower. I state it for a fact, coming within my personal knowledge, that a gentleman of wealth, social influence, and hitherto a Union man, convinced that the shock will come, and that it is best to be prepared for it, recently purchased a horse on which he practices daily, on his own grounds, in such a way as to familiarize himself with those evolutions and feats of strength best calculated to fit him for active service.

Charleston has a black population (mostly slave,) nearly twice as great as that of the whites, still not the slightest concern appears to be felt in view of the impending difficulties. This feeling extends over the whole State. In this respect South Carolina is probably differently situated and more secure than any of her sister States. Her black population are of a class widely different from that of Kentucky and the other border Slave States. Negroes seldom escape or attempt to, from Carolina. Whatever may be the true reason, it is a fact that apprehension of anything like social anarchy does not exist. Nevertheless, stringent measures towards the free blacks are purposed, and will be adopted, though in regard to *this* there is a strong minority feeling.

It is not a forced inference that, by very many at least, the policy of "masterly inactivity" by the General Government is not viewed with as much satisfaction as that of coercion. It seems to be relied on as the nut of South Carolina's policy, that the first blow she receives will unite the entire South. On the correctness of this assumption the success of her measures may be said to largely depend. It is not difficult to see, however, that should South Carolina's policy of precipitation appear like coercion towards the other Cotton States which desire delay, they might take umbrage and stand aloof when the General Government comes to enforce the Federal laws. In this manner South Carolina may possibly destroy the bond of sympathy between Georgia, Alabama, &c., and create a feeling that would unite all the other Slave States against, rather than for her. Such a thing may be said to be within the range of possibility. South Carolinians do not altogether disguise this view of the case from themselves. Nevertheless, they do not for a single moment suffer themselves to doubt that they are masters of their own destiny.

The passengers for Key West, Havana, &c., by the *Isabel*, which left here Sunday morning last, returned to port again this morning, after being at sea four days in a disabled condition, from the breaking of the vessel's machinery. Among the passengers were Capt. HUNT (brother of Ex-Gov. HUNT) and Lieut. LYNCH, of the Army, bound for Key West.

RODERICK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The outspoken declaration of intentions on the part of South Carolina by Gov. GIST, in his recent message, has been followed by another scarcely less full and frank exposition of the views and intentions of the Secessionists by Hon. G. C. MEMMINGER, in the speech he made before a large meeting at Institute Hall last evening. This gentleman was the Commissioner which the State sent to Virginia about one year ago, and is a recognized exponent.

Having argued the abstract right to secede, and stated the provocations and motives for going out of the Union, he came to the practical matter of how to do it. He only stated the plan and method I have heretofore given. The ensuing State Convention will in the shortest time possible, declare the State absolved from the Federal compact, and will thereupon demand the forts and public works within her borders, which, if not duly given up, *her army will proceed to capture and hold*. Should the Government, in view of the pending difficulties, undertake to garrison the forts, "the young men of Charleston" would have possession first. The General Government will be permitted neither to strengthen the forts before secession, that they may be held afterwards, nor be allowed to hold them with what force she has in them when secession shall have been declared. These purposes are boldly avowed, and to all intents and purposes, the Government is told to place them in its pipe and smoke the same at its leisure.

These sentiments were received with the most marked demonstrations of approval. Whenever the speaker declared that South Carolina was not only going out of the Union, but at once and alone, if no other State was ready to go with her, the house came down with thunders of applause.

All the "movements, doings, and so on," square with this idea. The people talk just in this way, in crowds and singles. No doubt there is a lingering hope that there will be no violence, and the thing done peacably; but no one is confident of that. It will require all the prudence that the Government can command to justify this hope. It would be doing injustice to the proud chivalry of North Carolinians to suppose that they would swerve from their declared purposes, especially with reference to the more formidable enterprises proposed with reference to the military fortifications, yet I cannot help thinking that the presence two months since of some five hundred troops in the forts in this neighborhood, would have exerted a beneficial effect by tempering somewhat the plans which form a part of the secession programme. I would not undertake an opinion of the effect of moving a body of soldiers hither now. Touching that point the language of Carolinians is, that they would not permit it. But precisely how the placing of five hundred or any other number of soldiers in Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie by way of the sea, could be prevented by any number of the confessedly brave men, operating from the shore, I do not quite understand. Nevertheless, that the public mind here is rife for such an undertaking, I do not for a moment doubt. Taking this fact for a stand-point, you can form some idea of the prevailing feeling concerning the whole question of secession. Mr. Secretary FLOYD, if he makes his calculations on a line short of this, simply makes a mistake.

Hon. F. W. PICKENS addressed the people at Columbia last evening, mostly in reply to the recent address of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

A bill is before the Legislature, increasing the salary of the Governor to $5,000, and $500 additional for house-rent. This is better than New-York does by her Executive. The canvass for the post, which the Legislature will fill shortly, is becoming quite animated. The contest is chiefly between Ex-Senator CHESNUT and Mr. R. J. THOMPSON. The present exigency calls for the best man.

Col. BILSOW, of Tennessee, addressed a large crowd of people this evening from the steps of the South Carolina Hotel. There was the usual amount of music, cheers, Roman candles, &c. RODERICK.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY—VIRGINIA TO BE THE MEDIATOR—MR. RUFFIN'S POSITION.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Nov. 29.

The desire to know what is the real sentiment of the "Old Dominion" upon the excited state of political affairs, may be gratified by conversing with business men, the merchants and tobacco-manufacturers, which abound in this city. Their communication with the planters, farmers and gentlemen in the country, is direct and extensive. When they meet, as they daily do at this time of the year, for the sale and exchange of their produce for merchandise and cash, they also hold an interchange of views—for the Virginians are the greatest talkers in the world—upon various subjects of special or indifferent interest. Every man who comes in from the country with his long, big wagon, drawn by four or six mules, and driven by an honest-looking darkey, has a few questions to ask and an opinion to give upon the great hinge whereon seems to swing the destiny of a nation. Without an exception, so far as I am able to learn, these men are in favor of Union—of the perpetuity of this grandest Confederacy the world has ever known. But, then, the same minds will avow that they will not be coerced into anything. They will not follow South Carolina in her madness and folly, nor will they, on the other hand, submit to what they call any more Northern insolence. In a word, the public sentiment of this whole State may be embraced in a unanimous opposition to all coercion from any quarter, and a warm desire to preserve the Union. EDMUND RUFFIN is not, and never has been, recognized as a spokesman of the Virginia masses. He has for years been an avowed Disunionist. In the days of Commercial Conventions, when so much *talk* was had about Southern commercial independence and direct trade with Europe, Mr. RUFFIN was upon every speaker's stand with his mouth open for a windy speech, or his hand full of wordy resolutions, until the merchants absolutely got tired of him. His late mission to South Carolina was a voluntary one, and his tirade there in behalf of secession, and a Southern Confederacy, has not been indorsed in his own State. He should not be looked upon by Northern people as the exponent of Virginia sentiment, by any means. Even Gov. WISE's insane, high-horse movements are smiled at by most people. He has, in a moment of insane generosity, tendered his services for war to the Palmetto State, in case the "Old Dominion" don't want them; and the present prospect is that he can go, for Virginia certainly does not want them, always excepting on some unexpected appearance of JOHN BROWN's ghost, in which case, no man but WISE will be found sufficient to make it vanish. Let it not be understood that the Virginians feel timid, or disposed to make any concessions toward the North. Not a bit. They are proud as Lucifer, and would die where they stand rather than make a move which would look like a wavering from their present position, or an unmanly shrinking from the momentous issues pressed upon the country. That they feel hostile to the North generally cannot be denied, and an unflinching determination is expressed to demand sufficient guarantees of all their Constitutional rights in the Union as a *sine qua non* for further fellowship with the Free States. And for this purpose many desire a Convention of all States North and South for the purpose of a peaceful adjustment of difficulties. A settled conviction has forced itself upon all thinking minds that if a cure for existing evils cannot be found under the present system of Government it certainly cannot, and *will not* be found in a dissolution of the Federal Union. Self-interest is the vital element among men and nations. Virginia knows that her interests are in the Union, and every reflective mind in the State feels that by every consideration of interest and enlightened policy, as well as patriotism, it is the imperative duty of the State to exhaust every measure that tact and sagacity can suggest for a redress of evils, before they madly involve themselves in the awful consequences of secession.

For the purpose of consulting what course to pursue, a Convention will soon be held. Propositions will then be extended to the North and South alike, of a conciliatory nature. If South Carolina rejects the overtures that will be made to her and to her sister States, not to abuse and trample upon the blessings that now are theirs, and get curses instead, and then hopelessly offer the wealth of worlds to regain the irreparably lost—in the event of a failure to arrange amicable terms for the preservation of the Union with the Cotton States, then Virginia will turn to the North, and demand from her Representatives certain repeals and future safeguards, which will be deemed, if granted, a holy compact, and on such securities she will utterly refuse to be dragged into the inevitable destruction which awaits a disruption of the Union. Now is the time for the North to exercise a spirit of magnanimity and patriotism. In the sight of Heaven and earth let men act from a sense of right and justice. P. G.

STATE OF FEELING—NOT MUCH SYMPATHY WITH SOUTH CAROLINA—CAUSE OF THE MOVEMENT.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

I observe in the New-York papers daily reports of the political pulse of Richmond. I am a constant reader and subscriber of your most excellent and invaluable journal, and take the liberty of addressing you.

I have just returned from a visit of five days to Richmond; and having made it a part of my duty to inquire "all round" by conversing freely with leading men and prominent citizens of that city upon the politics of the day, and the attitude of South Carolina in particular. I state as the result of my experience, that the people of that city will uphold in its majesty the Union, so long as the guarantees which make it a Union are faithfully observed by all parties.

South Carolina is regarded as disunion *per se*, and for no cause, herself considered. There are in Richmond no Disunionists *per se*, and very little sympathy with South Carolina, except on one point, to wit—coercion.

If the Federal Government attempts to coerce South Carolina to an obedience to the Federal laws, I think that Virginia will take umbrage and aid South Carolina.

The opinions of Judge UPSHUR on this subject are much quoted and meet with general approval. It is one of his sayings in effect, that the perpetuity of this Union depends upon the virtue and integrity of its people, and their willingness voluntarily to obey all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution.

There was some sorrow expressed that there exists so little of popular education in South Carolina; and it was believed that if there was more of individual thought, there would be less of reliance upon party leaders.

It is fully known that South Carolina is controlled by the *determination* to open the Slave-trade.

The writer of this article was told by a wealthy planter, living near Charleston, that every one wanted to own a slave, which could not be the case until they fell to $200 apiece.

It was supposed that in the event of South Carolina becoming an independent sovereignty, that the Union would have to fight *for* her instead of *against* her. She would first quarrel with her neighbors; then Great Britain would establish a line of cruisers about her coasts to suppress the Slave-trade; and then—then America would war with Great Britain. This is too much to pay for the candle, or the Palmetto tree.

One result of this South Carolina excitement is to establish manufactories nearer home, and give birth to female seminaries.

The old established seminaries are full, and of those started "upon the jump," the Southern Waverley Institute bids fair to prosper. It is already flourishing, partly owing to the excitement of the times, and partly to the fact that the Principal is the neice of Judge UPSHUR and widow of Mr. P. P. MAYO of this city. Moreover, Richmond has undertaken to import directly from Europe. Here are thousands of dollars waiting to be invested if this first enterprise about to be inaugurated by the "Virginia Dare" prove successful.

The way to calm the excitement is for the North to repeal its Personal Liberty bills; for the state of feeling here is not so much from sympathy with South Carolina, as from the fact that the North has dealt unrighteously by refusing to render to Cesar the things that are his.

The omission of prayers for the President in the Charleston Episcopal Churches is severely animadverted upon. APEX.

FROM MARYLAND.

GOV. HICKS' DECLINATION TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

In all times of political trouble, there is a large body of people who are disposed to let events take their course, without lifting hand or voice in any way to control them. This inertness does not result from want of interest in what is transpiring around them, but from some vague hope, the offspring of their own wishes, and a sort of blind reliance in some protective influence which they can neither explain nor understand. The letter of Gov. HICKS, declining to call together the Legislature of this State, of course meets with the approval of the class alluded to. There are others who approve of it for better and wiser reasons; while a large body of our citizens, deeming revolution imminent, think no time should be lost in having the opinions and position of Maryland defined and understood.

The relative position of the Southern and Northern States, at present, is not unlike that of the Colonies towards the Mother Country, prior to the assemblage of the Congress of 1774. The object of that Congress was to procure the repeal by Parliament of certain obnoxious measures complained of, and the recognition of certain rights insisted upon. These were refused, and revolution followed; resulting in a loss to England of her noblest provinces.

The people of Maryland, while they would refrain from hasty and violent action in themselves, and are not willing to be led astray by it in others, yet ask the North to think of this.

In regard to the approaching session of Congress, much solicitude is felt here. The assemblage, at a time of so much trouble and danger, of representatives of discordant and conflicting opinions, upon a question the most delicate that ever agitated the councils of a nation, may well occasion anxiety, if not fear. All reflecting and good men here wish to see moderation on all sides. At the same time, there is a desire on the part of the most conservative that the opposition of our people should not be misapprehended. Maryland, from the action of Northern legislation, has suffered, as all know, both in the property and lives of her citizens, as much as any other State; and her voice is now entitled to the more consideration, from her long patience and forbearance. Her injuries are remembered, but they have produced no recriminating action, either on the part of her citizens or Legislature. On the contrary, her statute books exhibit humane and protective laws, regarding that portion of her population who have no voice in her councils. Abused patience breeds anger! Maryland wishes to see the Union preserved; but unless the Northern Press assumes a different tone, and Northern legislation, hostile to our institutions, is repealed, that fidelity to the Union which has always characterized our citizens will not only be impaired, but will surely give place to a less national and more sectional feeling. Conciliatory action and language on the part of Northern representatives in Congress will do much to reconcile,—conciliatory State legislation will do more. "If thou hast offended thy brother in words, let thy reconciliation be in words; if thou hast trespassed against him in deeds, by deeds be reconciled to him. That reconciliation is most kindly which is most in kind."

FROM ALABAMA.

A FAST INSTEAD OF A THANKSGIVING—THE FEELING GENERAL FOR SECESSION, &C.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

A few weeks since, in accordance with the usual custom, our Governor announced a day of public thanksgiving for the mercies of the year. A prudent reconsideration seems to have convinced him that the present position of the country did not call for any such expression, and to-day the State is observing a *fast*. The demand for this change, together with the unusual respect paid to the day, show the really serious spirit with which the coming crisis is regarded by the entire community.

From letters received from the North, I perceive that there is among you a great anxiety for reliable news from this point of the compass, and at the same time a want of confidence in the accounts given by the newspapers, of the state of affairs here. Now, I will not attempt any vindication of my brethren of the quill, but my skeptical friend, let me tell you what you would see if you were now to travel through this country. A person coming from the North, and passing through the five States now holding this question under consideration, would find no other feeling than that for secession. There is now no other sentiment in the community, and he who believes that there is in these States any considerable body of men who are even silently opposed to secession, is deceived. With the present state of public feeling, such a body of men is simply impossible.

Still as the movement progresses—and there is progress—there is no difficulty in discovering three classes in the ranks of the Secessionists. First, the young men, who are all in favor of disunion, and would not object to just enough war to show the Yankees how easily they could whip them if occasion required; second, the politicians, together with those whose old political sympathies or natural temperament make them extremists; lastly, the large class who feel aggrieved by the action of the North—who respect the Union, but, looking upon disunion as inevitable, are only anxious that it should be undertaken calmly and with the coöperation of the other Southern States.

From the first two classes there is nothing to be expected; they wish nothing but secession, and fear nothing but that the concessions of the North or the compromises of the border States will satisfy the coöperationists—as the third class are called. It is then among the coöperationists that we are to look for a reaction, if it comes at all. Hitherto this class has moved in perfect harmony with their brothers, the separate State-actionists; but within a few weeks a slight trembling has appeared in the ranks, which may result in a division. The rule which has been observed in the selection of delegates for the Convention, is to appoint one from the ranks of the old conservative party, and one from the immediate secession school. News has just reached us that this order has been broken, over in a neighboring county.

In the caucus meeting of Autauga county, the conservative men being unwilling to accede to resolutions favoring unconditional secession, illustrated the practical workings of that doctrine by withdrawing, adopting resolutions advising secession in case of a coöperation on the part of a majority of the Slave States, and appointing Opposition candidates. I learn also that an Opposition, or Coöperationist ticket is to be run in Mobile.

As to the general feeling of the State, a remark let fall by a gentleman who has had some opportunities for observation, will commend itself to your reason. "You go into any of these little villages, and they are all for secession, right-off; but go into the country, and they want coöperation, and ask about the probabilities of war." Whatever is to be the action of the coming Convention—and I do not doubt that it will be for secession—it is now certain that it will represent the finest talent of the State. All admit that no such body of men has ever been collected in the State of Alabama as will assemble in January to take into consideration—as we Breckinridge men like to phrase it—the best *means* of secession. It may be a satisfaction to some to know that Mr. YANCEY will meet there several of his most able and bitter opponents in the politics of the State. You have seen, I presume, the theological aspect of this question—how the Baptist State Convention offered, through a suitable set of resolutions, the services of their denomination to the Governor in the case of a war, and how he, in a neat letter, accepted these services? You will understand me as acting the part of a friend when I advise the pseudo-Baptists of the North to take advantage of this timely announcement and secure their safety by a suitable reconsideration of denominational tenets, or a hasty flight from the sword of the faithful.

While speaking of war, let me say that report announces the arrival of five thousand stand of arms from the North, for the purchase of which a gentleman was sent a few weeks ago. The excitement that for a time swayed the public mind has now sunk into the quiet of on-going, matter-fact life. Even the harmless little romance of the cockade, seems growing a little *passé*. Still I do not think there has been any positive change in public feeling. The fact is, every one here is in favor of secession. An association has just been formed in this city, calling itself the "Central Committee of Safety," enrolling among its members Mr. YANCEY, Col. WATTS, and other prominent men of the city. You will find below the preamble of their Constitution, which will sufficiently explain its character.

The money market, which is now trying to work out a superlative to the incomparable bad of the past few months, I must reserve for another letter. Here is the preamble: BRECK.

We, the undersigned citizens of Alabama, recognizing the fact that the public conscience of the dominant power of the United States is deeply hostile to Southern institutions—the latest and most dangerous manifestation of which is the recent triumph of the Republican Party—a party in its avowed aims and in all its tendencies destructive of the just ends of government; and convinced that every consideration of honor and interest demands that Alabama should withdraw herself from this hostile controlling power, and *before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, resume the powers she delegated to the Federal Government*; and that the only safe, legal and honorable mode by which to detach ourselves from the Union is by *independent, separate State action*—we hereby form ourselves into an association by the name of the "Central Committee of Safety," whose primary object it shall be to induce the State of Alabama to exercise her indisputable right to secede from the present Union of the United States *in every contingency*, freely consulting and advising with, but not controlled by the action of the other Southern States, or any of them; and to do all that is just and honorable to effect this object, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

FROM TENNESSEE.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE—APPREHENSIONS OF INSURRECTION—REMONSTRANCE WITH NORTHERN MEN.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

I venture to inclose for your perusal a letter from my son, whom you probably remember, and who is married, and living at Lagrange on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, fifty miles from Memphis, in the midst of the densest negro population in Tennessee. I wish you to see what are the feelings and sentiments of the most moderate men in Tennessee, the population of which, I think I may say, is most ardently attached to the Union.

I think you will perceive from this letter in what direction the public mind is tending here, and what is the true source of the intense agitation of the people in the Slave States of the extreme South. It is not due to the paltry amount lost by the running away of a few slaves—a very inconsiderable number in the States most agitated. If it were the result of this cause the excitement ought to be greatest in Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee,—that is to say, where it is actually the least. The true reason of the indignant state of feeling in those communities where the loss of slaves is least, can be nothing but *the mortal dread of negro insurrection*. If one were to occur, and prove temporarily successful, can it be that there is a single Northern man or woman who would not shudder at the scenes that would ensue? Is it necessary for me to name the murder of innocent women and children, and the butchery of men who have fled and driven back their foes of our country.

But, suppose it should not be successful, and the deluded wretches, either at once, or after partial advantages, should be put down, as you know very well would be the case, what then? Is there a Northern man or woman, I ask you, who would not be horrified at what would follow? Why then are the measures taken in the Northern States, which are calculated, though not intended, to lead to these consequences? Why is the Southern mind kept in a state of feverish apprehension, not merely by legislation against the delivery of fugitives, for that is a small matter; but by taunts in influential newspapers, conducted by men of education and distinction; by diatribes against slaveholders and against Slavery, all of which find their way to the negro mind; by sermons and homilies from the pulpit, denouncing the most awful curses of Heaven upon the institution; and by lecturers, complacently listened to by audiences, whose kindred in the South are to be the first victims of an insurrection? If these writers, preachers and lecturers actually have in their minds a picture of the consequences, to which their labors tend, then they must be considered no better than murderers and demons. What begets so much indignation as unfriendly criticism published to the world in papers and periodicals of wide circulation? Have we not felt almost willing to declare war against England in times, now happily past, for nothing but unfriendly and scurrilous abuse in newspapers, reviews, and travelers' journals.

If an acknowledged exponent of public opinion in one country indulged in systematic attacks upon the character of the government and rulers of another, could anything follow but war! PELTIER was indicted in England for a libel on NAPOLEON, and convicted by an English jury, instructed by judges, who certainly felt but little friendship for the great captain. In short, my dear Sir, unless we are resolved to precipitate the ruin of our country, let the law against the rendition of slaves be repealed, let laws be passed to prohibit the slander of Southern government, let the North show that it means to comply with the compromise which our ancestors embodied in the constitution, let it ever be admitted that slaves shall be protected as property in territories where there is not Slavery now. Yes, let even this last concession be made; for while you say, and we say here, that it is an abstraction to contend for this when there is no territory where Slavery can go, be so equitable as to admit it is an abstraction too, to refuse to grant the barren right. You are old enough to recollect that Tennessee, down to 1829, was tending, manifestly, to the policy of the gradual abolition of Slavery. I hoped then that the new Constitution, which was then in contemplation, would provide for it. But what happened? Why, the Slavery agitation commenced in the North, and in 1831 the Legislature of the State passed the most stringent law against emancipation which has ever been on the statute-book; and that law, with the slightest ameliorations, has continued to be the law of the State ever since. I do assure you that this state of things here is certainly referable to the conduct of the Northern people. And now, if the course that has been pursued hitherto is persisted in, not only is the abolition of Slavery postponed indefinitely, but, if occasional outbreaks are stimulated among the blacks, the most direful evils must be endured by both races; and, what is worst of all, and the very thought of which covers me with shame, the dissolution of the Union must certainly ensue.

You are ready, by this time, to ask whither does all this tend? I answer, that I address you this letter, because I know you to be unfamiliar in terms with Mr. RAYMOND. Show him my son's letter; tell him what sort of man he is, and assure him that what he says to me, in the confidence of the most private correspondence, reveals the true reason of Southern excitement, which, to any person but a Southern man, appears to be little less than irrational. A slave insurrection is not a light matter. I need not refer you and him to history to show this. You both understand it. For God's sake then, let no idle taunts disfigure the columns of the TIMES; let it advocate such a policy as I have indicated in this letter; let it persist in this, in season and out of season; let it aid in restoring tranquility to our country. Is it not enough that the North and Northwest can, by its masses of free men, control the administration of our Government, if not immediately, certainly not long hence? Let that control be retained; let it be actuated by the spirit that made our ancestors agree to the Constitution, and all will be well. Otherwise, all is lost! Farewell.

THE LETTER INCLOSED.

LA GRANGE, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

DEAR FATHER: * * * I am anxious to hear from you on the subject of the course of South Carolina. I want to make up my mind rightly, so far as possible, on this whole subject, so that if events should require, (which, God forbid!) I may be able to take a side conscientiously. Though, just here, while it occurs to me, I should like to live in California very much, and put the Sierra Nevada range between me and this miserable agitation. It is certainly the duty of the Northern States, as so often enforced by Mr. WEBSTER, to execute the Fugitive Slave law,—hard as it may seem to them,—and let the abolition of Slavery come in time, as the owners and their slaves become ready and prepared for it. History certainly shows that no great social change has ever been wrought, among any people, *safely and bloodlessly*, otherwise than by a gradual change of opinion in the process of time. Witness the extirpation of the feudal system from the English law; a labor long since undertaken, perseveringly followed, and still not wholly accomplished. Christianity, too, would certainly remove all social evils in this way. It was for these reasons, no doubt, that Mr. WEBSTER took his great position on this subject. But it is hardly possible now to persuade the Northern States to take this view of the subject, the passions of the people being aroused in both sections of the country, and ambitious demagogues urging them on. It appears to me that those Northern States which have enacted laws making it a penal offence for their citizens to assist in restoring a fugitive slave, have been guilty of worse nullification than South Carolina, *thus far*. It certainly does not become them to criticise the course of South Carolina, even should she secede. But what is to be gained by her secession, and possibly the complete separation of the Northern and Southern States? Certainly we shall only bring the Canada line down to the Ohio River, and saddle upon ourselves the expense of a standing army, larger than that of the whole Confederacy at present, to defend ourselves against war without and negro insurrection within. But though it is so hazardous a step for the South to take, the doings of the South Carolina people certainly do look like secession, and in Georgia there is great sympathy felt for them. I greatly fear that one or both of these States will secede, and that before many years, if not now, a war will break out between them and the North, engulfing us all into it. In this event, as I have had no part, directly or indirectly, in bringing on the contest, I shall elect, if let alone, to stay at home and fight in defence of my family—to fight negroes. What do you think, father, of going to California? Not to avoid danger, or to desert any to whom we owe help, but to go, all of us, where we shall be at peace from this question, which is so much to be lamented on all accounts.

I am told by persons, who probably know, that there are many vague notions in circulation among our negroes, in regard to LINCOLN's election, and its bearing on their freedom. There is some solicitude felt among us as to their state of feeling. The negro population in this vicinity is large, and under some sudden excitement they might do much harm in some neighborhoods. I do not think there is much cause for apprehension yet, but I am seriously thinking of sending on for a Maynard rifle, or a Colt's carbine, before long, to defend my own "castle."

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

GEORGIA.

Annexed is the bill which was introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, on Nov. 27. It is entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Citizens of Georgia."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact*: That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Marshal, or Deputy Marshal, or other Officer of the United States Government, *to levy upon and sell any of the property, real or personal, of any citizen of this State, by virtue of any order, decree, judgment or execution, issuing from any United States Court having jurisdiction within this State.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*: That a levy by such Officer, by virtue of such authority, shall constitute sufficient ground for the writ of injunction to issue, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Superior Courts in this State to sanction any bill of injunction prayed for by any citizen of this State for the purpose of selling the property so levied on: *Provided*, such levy shall have been made prior to the first day of December, 1861. *And provided further*, That all requirements now existing by law, shall have been complied with, relating to writs of injunction.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*: That any sale, by virtue of any such levy, of the property of any citizen of this State, *shall be void and of no effect*, and shall convey no title to the purchaser under such sale, and no title, deed, or bill of sale, shall be admitted as evidence of title in any of the Courts of this State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*: That this Act shall expire, by its own limitation, on the 1st day of December, 1861. And that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Gov. BROWN's veto of the Bank bill which was recently passed by the State Legislature, reviews at length the crisis of 1857, and shows how a measure similar to the present then failed to afford the relief anticipated. Since that time, he says, the banks have grown more imperious, and now they ask for a suspension for their exclusive benefit and not at all for that of the people, as is shown by the fact that the lobbies of the Legislative Halls are crowded with Bank Presidents urging the passage of the bill. When the State determines to secede from the Union he thinks it will be time to adopt such a defensive measure as that proposed. The Governor then points out some of the weak points in the bill, shows that it really discriminates in favor of Northern creditors who can, when the claim exceeds $400, sue and obtain judgment as the first term of the United States District Court in the cases where no defence exists against the claim. Then they may ruin the merchants by selling their property in the midst of a bank suspension when everything is down at the lowest figure, and when they cannot collect a dollar with which to meet their indebtedness. In this asks Gov. BROWN, justice to our own citizens? Is this what is meant by *resistance* to Northern aggression? Does this law and it cannot be doubted, that the ensuing year will be distinguished as one of an unusual amount of litigation. Creditors desirous of making collections, knowing that they cannot levy and collect by the last till Dec. 1, 1861, will desire to put their claims in a condition to enforce collections by law, as soon as possible after that time. They will, therefore, in nearly all cases, put their claims in suit, so as to obtain judgment as soon as the law will permit. The Governor, in conclusion, condemns the bill as one of the most injudicious which could have been framed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Under date of Nashville, Nov. 27, Hon. HARRY S. FOOTE has written a letter to Mr. C. C. CLAIBORNE, of Canton, Mississippi. He alludes

THE BORCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Case Approaching a Termination—The Theory of the Defence—Side Issues—Scenes in Court, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM A LOOKER ON.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1860.

It would seem to be a very simple thing for a man to get a divorce from his wife after she had made two distinct written confessions of her guilt—giving names, dates and places; five implied confessions in letters to various parties, and verbal confessions to several parties at different times.

Strange to say, this is the precise position claimed by Mr. Burch, and after a patient hearing before the Court for two weeks, his chances of success seem far from flattering. Both sides have closed their direct evidence, so that a moderately fair conclusion may be drawn as to the preponderance; and looking at the case in its present position, one can hardly doubt that Mr. Burch has by far the worst of it. Not, only does the defence deny that Mrs. Burch is guilty, but they pretend to have shown her innocence by the most indisputable legal proof.

As to the written confessions, they claim to have shown compulsion in the style of the papers themselves, the testimony of Mrs. Burch's feebleness condition, Mr Burch's admission to Mr. Corning that he obtained the confession by "shaking his clenched fist in her face," and by Mrs. Burch's own statement that her husband had made her "swear to a lie." The alleged admissions of guilt in the letters and conversations are contradicted by a series of the most surprising alibis. Every date mentioned in the confession is covered by the oath of either Stuart or Mrs. Burch, or both so that instead of being a paper to help the complainant's case, it rather aids the defence. Nor are the alibis of Mr. Stuart unsatisfactory—they are sworn to by two or three witnesses besides himself, and moreover circumstantial—so far as the case is at present developed. In fact, unless the grossest perjury has been practiced, Mr. Stuart could not possibly have been at Mr. Burch's house on the evening specified, or, as it has been facetiously expressed, "he could not have invaded Mr. Burch's marital rights, unless he did it by telegraph."

The appearance of Stuart on the stand; his silvery locks, his spectacles, his earnest manner; his asseverations of innocence; his calling upon God to witness the truth of his denial; the solemnity of his allusions to the deaths in the Burch family; the positive and circumstantial evidence of his innocence as to the days mentioned in the bill; Mrs. Burch's letter to him, speaking him for an intention to run away, implying that no such ruin was then accomplished, all are regarded as strong points for the defence. How they are to be met by the rebutting evidence, if they are met at all, remains to be seen.

But why did not the counsel for Mr. Burch cross-examine Stuart? There was the alleged adulterer, confronted with the complaining husband and the forsaken wife—why did the husband refuse to ask him question, when, if he perjured himself, the prison would be his doom? Various reasons are assigned. Some say that Stuart's known legal ability was too much for the complainant's counsel to endure. Others say they had an intention to impeach his character for truth and veracity, either by evidence or in the argument to the jury. What was really their object is best known to themselves. They do not feel disposed to gratify public curiosity on the subject.

One of the most interesting facts developed among to side issues, is that relating to the counsel for Mr. Burch. It appeared in evidence, that upon first hearing of the trouble in Mr. Burch's family, and of the manner in which he was involved, Mr. Stuart consulted several times with no less than three lawyers—personal friends—two of whom subsequently accepted a retainer, and are now acting in the case as counsel for Mr. Burch, i. e., Mr. Adams and Mr. Dexter. The latter a junior, or what the Chicago papers call an ornamental counsel. The act is regarded, among members of the bar here, as hardly the proper thing. Some, however, when examined on the subject, said it though he did not think the gentlemen had done anything dishonest, he did think it was a very unhandy act. I have heard from other sources, that one of the best points of the complainant were obtained from matters stated in confidence by Mr. Stuart, although Stuart says he told them nothing that he would not be willing the world should hear.

The juror, Mr. Kinney, who was allowed leave of absence for two days on account of the death of his child, has been supplied with the testimony taken during his absence, comprising several hundred pages of manuscript. Whether he will read it all or not is a question. The whole proceeding was irregular, and will no doubt lead to trouble, whatever way the verdict may be given. That, and the number of exceptions taken during the trial will no doubt insure the hearing of the case in another court.

The Sabbatarians will be shocked to learn that although Mr. Burch is a member of the Presbyterian Church in good standing, he has kept his clerks busily employed on Sundays preparing the report of the evidence copying from the short-hand writers, notes, &c. hardly consistent with the command, "Six days shalt thou labor," &c.

The sympathy with Mrs. Burch is, I think, on the increase. Her very appearance in Court is calculated to command it; her mourning dress—her pale interesting features—her woman's tears as affecting allusions, are made to her deceased relatives or her children—her patient, mild demeanor—all combine to excite the sympathy of the beholder. Many who do not doubt her guilt, still think that in this case her husband might, with justice and Christian charity, have

Dealt gently with the erring,

while those who believe her innocent are loud in their denunciation of the brutality of her husband. If the correspondents have been influenced, I think it is more by her speechless supplications, her sweet, though melancholy smile, than any design to be unjust to the other side. Her whole demeanor is calculated to command the sympathy of every manly heart.

The nobleness of the position in this case of Mr. Erastus Corning, the uncle of Mrs. Burch, is widely acknowledged here. For a man of his commercial and political position, and pressing business engagements, to sit quietly here amid the most threatening commercial political panic ever known in this country, devoting not only his vast pecuniary resources, but his personal attendance to defending the honor of his niece—is deemed not unworthy of commendation from all sides of the question. TIL.

The Evidence Closed for the Defence—More About the Alibis—Testimony as to Mr. Burch Entering the Confession from His Wife—How He Shook His Fist in Her Face, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

A slight delay was occasioned in the opening of the Court this morning in consequence of the temporary absence of several jurors. Half an hour was, however, the extent of the loss of time.

TWELFTH DAY—Morning Session.

Mr. Beckwith offered in evidence the deed signed by Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Burch's letter to Mark Skinner.

Mr. Beckwith stated that the deed conveyed from Isaac H. Burch and his wife to Henry Farnam, the whole of Mrs. Burch's private residence and the following property—all for the *payment of "one thousand dollars and other considerations."* The deed was not recorded:

Lot No. 16 in block 1, in Duncan's addition to Chicago; also, one undivided half of lots Nos. 14 and 15, and north 10 feet (front or rear) of lot No. 16 in block 13 in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago; also, lots Nos. 3 and 5 in block 34, in Canal Trustees' sub-division of lots and blocks in west part of sec. 29, T. 39, N. R. 14 E., and lies east of the south branch of the Chicago River; also, lot No. 6 in block 39, original town of Chicago; also, subdivision Nos. 1 and 2 of lot No. 5 in block 1, fractional section 28 in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago; also, south 20 acres of the southeast fractional quarter of sec 4, Town 39, N. R. 14 E.

Mr. Beckwith also read the bill of Tiffany & Co. for the clock above referred to.

Mr. Beckwith also read the following letter of Mrs. Burch's to Mark Skinner:

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1860.

Mr. Mark Skinner—*Dear Sir*: I have just executed an answer to Mr Burch's bill for divorce of our marriage relations. Will you, as my friend and solicitor, appear in Court, or find some lawyer to do so, and do for me what shall be perfectly right and just as between Mr. Burch and myself. MARY W. BURCH.

EVIDENCE OF HON. ERASTUS CORNING.

Hon. Erastus Corning was called by Mr. Beckwith, and testified as follows: I think I first heard of the difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Burch on Wednesday evening; she arrived in Albany on Friday evening; on Saturday I telegraphed to Mr. Burch to meet me at Suspension Bridge on Tuesday night; he replied that he would be there; I also telegraphed to Mr. Farnam to tell Mr. Burch to meet me; I did meet Mr. Burch at Suspension Bridge on Tuesday evening; previous to talking with Mr. Burch Mr. Pruyn handed me the same letter that has been sent here; I had an interview with Mr. Burch and he went through the story very much as detailed in that letter. Mr. Burch told me that one of the arguments *made use of to get the confession from his wife was putting his fist in her face, and to illustrate it he put his fist to my face—as close to my face as he could get it;* Mrs. Turner was at New-York; I telegraphed her to come to Albany, and she arrived on Thursday evening; Mrs. Turner remained in Albany until the next Monday morning; she returned on account of her medical treatment in New-York; she had been under the charge of Dr. Delafield for two or three months; I received a letter from Mr. Burch by Mr. Armstrong—on Friday morning; I previously received the one that has been read here; I next saw Mrs. Burch at the Falls; she went with her brother, Mr. Horace Turner; I will repeat to Mrs. Burch what time that Mr. Burch told me that among other things she had conspired with David Stuart to seduce Miss Fannie Burch—that he did not know but all the family; I did not tell her anything further at that time; I returned to Albany on Thursday; Friday was much engaged and did not see her; on Saturday I went to New-York to consult with Mr. Turner and relate what I had heard; I returned to Albany on Monday evening; I had no conversation with Mrs Burch after I left the Falls, before I went to New York; after my arrival I saw the letter of Mr. Burch to Mrs. Turner—one that has been read here; I think that was handed to me by Mr. Turner before Mrs. Turner went to New-York—or at New-York—I am not positive; the letter of Mr. Burch to Mr. Pruyn, to Mrs. Turner to myself, were not shown to Mrs Burch or read to her prior to the return of Mr. Corning from New-York; (letter identified;) that is the letter I received from Mr Patterson:

Will Mr. Corning be kind enough to forward the inclosed letter to Mrs Burch. R. W. PATTERSON,

Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

I handed the letter to Mrs. Burch; she gave it to me back after she had read it; I advised her not to write any more letters; the next conversation I had with Mrs. Burch was on the Thursday that Mr. Sedgwick arrived.

Q.—What was Mrs. Burch's state of mind from the time of her arrival in Albany up to the time of Mr. Sedgwick's arrival?

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Beckwith submitted that he had a right to show the distracted state of mind of Mrs. Burch at the time she wrote these letters, and the Court so ruled.

Mr. Corning—*She was in a very excited state of mind, as much so as it was possible for anybody to be in; she was in a very excited state, as near a distracted woman as you could find;* Mr. Burch told me that he had sent Mrs. Burch by the Fort Wayne route, *to prevent her going to Detroit, where her brother was;* Mrs. Burch has no father living; no brother, except Horace Turner.

Mr. Van Arman—We have no questions for the witness, (on cross-examination.)

EVIDENCE OF HORACE TURNER, MRS BURCH'S BROTHER.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith—I am the brother of Mrs. Burch; I was at Mr. Burch's house during the illness and at the time of the death of my brother Joseph; I got there Tuesday of the week he died, and left there on the following Monday; I recollect of Mr. Stuart's being there; Mr. Burch said he would have Stuart there—that he would see Stuart at De Conen's wedding, and would ask him; he said Stuart was a capital nurse; I was not out any evening that week playing cards; I *did not tell Miss Fannie Burch so*; I never saw a game of cards played in Chicago; I had a conversation with Mr. Burch some time in January about a conversation I had with a friend of mine about Stuart; I asked Mr. Burch one morning what kind of a man Stuart was; Mr. Burch said Stuart was a very clever fellow—a smart fellow; I said that he had a very hard reputation among women; Mr. Burch said: "I have heard all the stories about Stuart; I do not believe them; I believe Stuart is a gentleman;" that was the substance of what he said; I went with Mrs. Burch from Niagara Falls to Albany; *she was more like a crazy woman*; I was afraid she *would die before I got to Albany with her.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Arman.—I went up with my brother every night, more or less; I do not remember whether Miss Spaulding and Fanny Burch were up on Wednesday night; was out on Thursday night on business with the Michigan Central Railroad.

Q.—Did you have any difficulty that caused you to leave the employ of the Michigan Central? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was it? *The Witness*—I do not know as I am bound to answer that question; am I to give a history of my private affairs? I have no objection if the counsel insist.

The Court ruled the question out.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY H. HAMLIN.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith—I am clerk of the Tremont House; Mr. Stuart was attending a servants' hop at the Tremont House on Christmas Eve, 1859; I remember distinctly that he was there between the hours of eight and ten; we had a hop on the eleventh of February and the ninth of March—a parlor hop—none others that I recollect; I have examined the books.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Arman.—I was about that evening making myself useful—dancing with the girls; Stuart danced with about all the pretty girls that came along. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beckwith—You can go, Sir; I guess you can make yourself more generally useful in Chicago.

DEPOSITION OF WM. BARRY.

Mr. Beckwith read the deposition of Wm. Barry: I know the parties to this suit about three years; am the Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society since its first organization, April 24, 1856; the meeting of the Historical Society was held at Mr. W. H. Brown's house, Nov 29, 1859, on Tuesday evening; I think the members were notified to assemble about 7—it broke up about 10 o'clock—shortly after.

DEPOSITION OF MRS. EMMA R. BANKS.

Mr. Beckwith read a portion of Mrs. Bank's deposition relative to the time when Mr. Stuart visited the concert in May, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Burch and witness were present, and Stuart subsequently came in, and seated himself with the party; saw Mr. Stuart at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Burch; do not know by whose invitation he came; I heard Mrs. Burch ask Mr. Burch what he had done with an extra ticket, and Mr. Burch said *he had given it to Mr. Stuart.*

DEPOSITION OF MRS. HARRIET CORNING.

Mr. Beckwith proposed to show by Mrs. Corning the state of mind of Mrs. Burch, when it is alleged she had made various verbal and written confessions from January 16 to January 31. It was for the jury to determine what influences had been brought to bear upon her to cause these confessions. Her conduct during that time was part of the *res gestæ* to show whether at that time she *knew that she was making a confession.* Her conduct and her statements after leaving her husband's house, was part of the *res gestæ* to show why she left her husband's house.

The Court ruled that it would be extending too far to admit further evidence as to Mrs. Burch's conduct after leaving Chicago and arriving at Albany. The evidence in that regard should be confined strictly to her statements as to her guilt or innocence.

Mr Van Arman hoped that if the defence proposed to introduce evidence known to be irrelevant, the argument should not precede it to the prejudice of the right of the complainant.

The Court said it was probable that the counsel would offer nothing not supposed to be competent. Mr. Beckwith has, in the last case, confined himself to its question.

Mr. Beckwith read this sentence from Mrs. Corning's deposition, which was admitted in evidence: "Mrs. Burch, on her arrival in Albany, was very excited, and seemed almost distracted.

Mr. Beckwith offered a record of the United States Court, for the purpose of showing when the verdict was rendered in the Coates case; that the verdict was rendered on Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

Mr. Van Arman admitted that the trial took place on that day and also that the Fair commenced Oct. 14, 1857. It appeared from the files of the Chicago *Times*, read by Mr. Beckwith, that the Fair was held on Oct. 14, 15 and 16, 1857, and that the exhibition of the riding-school class took place on the 15th. He proposed to read the theatre advertisement.

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Beckwith—Will I be at liberty to state my reasons why I think it should be admitted? (Laughter, in which Mr. Van Arman joined.)

Mr. Beckwith said that Mr. Cameron had sworn this advertisement was put in by authority of the managers.

Mr. Van Arman urged that the advertisement could be no evidence that the performance did take place. He supposed that they had long since abandoned the idea that all that was in the papers was true.

The Court—That has been overruled.

Mr. Farnsworth—And the decision has been reversed.

The Court remarked that having proved that the parties were at the theatre, and that the plays were made, he would admit the notice as evidence to fix the time of the play—not as to the fact whether the play was enacted.

Mr. Van Arman—Then you think it is admissible to prove a sale, but not to prove a fact.

The Court—Well, if I had said *that*, Mr. Van Arman, I should be willing that you should put those words into my mouth. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beckwith read in evidence the notices of the plays at the theatre, and the advertisements for the plays on the previous evening, Nov. 13, and the succeeding evening, Nov. 15. On the 13 h, "Dombey and Son," and "My Fellow Clerk" were played.

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER ROBERT.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith.—I have been in Mr. Burch's employ; went there July 27, 1857; I do not recollect when he went East that summer; I was in his employ some time before I knew who he was; I remember his being East at the failure of Samuel J. Holly; my recollection is that was Sept. 5, 1857; he was East on Monday, the 7th; he might be off a day or so that I would not notice it, except by some incident.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Beckwith said he wished the complainant's counsel to produce certain letters of Mr. Burch, to show that Mr. Burch was at home from October 4 to October 15, 1857.

Mr. Van Arman said they would admit he was at home on the 4th and the 15th, but could not tell as to the intermediate time. [Mr. Burch here examined his papers to ascertain the fact—it will be recollected that one of the dates of the alleged visits of Stuart was on the 14th of October.]

Mr. Van Arman said Mr. Burch would examine the matter and admit the dates as they would be fixed by papers.

Mr. Beckwith announced that with the exception of brief testimony by Mr. Calvin and Dr. Small, the evidence for the defence was closed.

The Court remarked that it would be desirable to close the testimony as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, so as to allow of his going to Joliet to open Court there. As Mr. Beckwith said his testimony would occupy but ten minutes, it was finally determined that the Court should adjourn to Monday at two o'clock.

After the Court had cautioned the jurors not to converse with their neighbors on the subject of the trial, and arrangements had been made to give Mr. Kinney—the temporarily absent juror—the evidence taken during his absence, the Court adjourned to Monday.

Some fears were expressed that the juror would read portions of the depositions not admitted in evidence, but the Court was of the opinion that the juror would have read enough when he had read what was required of him—and so was your correspondent.

O. Jr.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Hon. Robert Monell, well and favorably known in this State as a member of Congress and Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, died at Greene, Chenango County, on Thursday last, aged 73 years.

Mr. James Barnett, a merchant at South Egremont, Mass., was so seriously burnt by the explosion of a barrel of naptha, (which he was ineautiously drawing from with a lighted candle,) on the 28th ult., that he died, after lingering in great pain for nearly a week.

Geo. Riley, aged 14 years, oldest son of Philo Ball, was drowned while skating on a pond at Riga, in Salisbury, Conn., the 27th November.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 84, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 70, 45, 47.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 5217, 5728, 5696, 5725, 5209, 5533, 5258, 3374, 6163, 5528, 5401, 5404, 6157, 1360, 6513, 6459, 6522, 6377, 6435, 5381, 5537, 5538, 6478, 6479, 5585, 6227, 6163, 2367½, 4454, 6214, 6163, 5247, 6218½, 5404, 5690, 6044, 3429, 3933, 6147, 2332, 5667, 6391, 4868, 6030, 6091, 6332, 6119, 6076, 6077, 5787, 6184, 6432, 6507, 5868, 6177, 4849.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 29, 29½, 34, 21. Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 35, 125, 126, 128 to 140.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as on Thursday. *Part II*—Adjourned to Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2053, 2329, 61, 2331, 2296, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2104, 2405, 42. *Part II.*—Nos. 2292, 380, 381, 331, 2185, 2197, 2393, 1772, 2099, 2105, 2184, 324, 1870, 2289, 1646.

TRIAL OF MORRISETT FOR MURDER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court, yesterday morning, Judge Mullen proceeded with the trial of Morrisett, commenced on the previous day.

Fire-Marshal Baker was recalled by the prosecution. He described the appearance of the prisoner's store after the fire. There was a strong smell of camphene, and some of it, unburned, was still lying on the floor; a hole appeared to have been cut through the partition before the fire was set, because it was burned as if from both sides; the most of the burning, however, was in the prisoner's store; witness had a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest; prisoner had said that he was waiting upon a customer when the fire broke through the top of the partition into his own store; he said that the man who was burned had run in from the street to put out the fire; he said that he neither sold nor used camphene in the store, and accounted for the deceased having been scented with it, by saying that he was a dirty sort of a fellow, and had probably dirted himself to kill the body vermin upon him.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he had previously known the prisoner. There was no counsel for prisoner present when the dying deposition of the deceased was taken.

Sergeant Cropsie next testified that he visited the scene of the fire with Fire-Marshal Baker; he noticed the presence of camphene, and in other respects corroborated the testimony of the last witness. Both in regard to the appearance of the fire, and the statements of prisoner after arrest; prisoner said the business of the store was carried on in his own name, but with his brother's money; witness knew the deceased by sight, but was not further acquainted with him; he was rather rough in appearance; during the inspection of the burned premises, witness and Marshal Baker gathered up a bottle of the fluid on the floor; the bottle was here produced and identified; it contained a dirty mixture of water and camphene or turpentine.

George F. Ellson next testified that he had been employed in Morton's store; on the night of the fire he left the store at 7 o'clock; when the store was closed, one gas-light was left, about five feet from the partition; Morton kept in his store a small quantity of turpentine, for marking goods, perhaps about a pint at a time; the stove in Morton's store was about five feet from the partition.

Michael McNally next testified that on the night in question, he locked Morton's store, and took the key himself; the store was left in its usual condition; Morton had left the store about twenty minutes before the witness.

Hugh Mallin next testified that in March last he kept a camphene, fluid and lamp-store at No. 60 West Broadway; he saw the deceased at the Hospital; he had previously seen him—about a month or two before he saw him at the Hospital; he had come at that time to witness' store for a gallon of camphene; he obtained it, and having paid for it, carried it away; on two subsequent occasions he came and purchased the same quantity. He did not say what he wanted the fluid for; at the Hospital the deceased recognized the witness, and recalled having purchased the camphene of him.

Hubert Giroux, Secretary of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, the next witness, identified a policy of insurance on the prisoner's store, here produced in evidence; the amount insured was one thousand dollars.

THE DEFENCE.

The prosecution here rested, and counsel for defence opened in a brief address to the jury.

Eldridge G. Dow, the first witness called for the defence, was called to prove the value of prisoner's stock of crockery at the time of the fire; had been in the crockery business ten or eleven years; he had been in prisoner's store a short time before the fire; from a casual observation he judged the stock there to be worth from $800 to $1,000; witness had known the prisoner for five or six years; had never heard anything said against him; witness was in the habit of selling goods to prisoner on credit; the prisoner was his debtor at the time of the fire.

Morris Hartz next testified to the prisoner's good character for the past five or six years; there was a fire once before in a store occupied by the prisoner; this was about two or three years ago.

William Myers next testified that he had been in the crockery business for thirty years; he examined the goods in the prisoner's store after the fire; he estimated the value of the goods that must have been in the store at the time of the fire at $600; at retail they might sell for twenty-five per cent more.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had sold the prisoner goods.

Frederick Dreyer next testified to prisoner's good character during the past five or six years.

Philip Peyton testified to the prisoner's good character for the past twelve years. Witness had known the deceased for the last fifteen years. He was a man of very bad character. Witness would not believe him under oath. Witness had known the prisoner in Canada. He always had borne a good character there. The deceased bore a very bad reputation in Quebec. He was notorious there.

Jean Baptiste Hupé next testified that the deceased was a gambler and drunkard. He lived by gambling and occasionally keeping a small groggery. Witness would not believe him under oath.

Vital Roy next testified to the prisoner's good character. The deceased bore a bad reputation. Witness would hardly believe him under oath. On cross-examination witness stated that he had heard people speak ill as well as in praise of the prisoner.

Peter Wineberg next testified to having known the prisoner five years, during which time he had borne a very good character.

William W. Shirley next testified that he had been an auctioneer for twenty years; he examined the damaged stock in the prisoner's store after the fire, at the request of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company; the value of the stock before the fire he estimated at $600; the burnt part was worth about $250.

Mr. Myers being recalled stated that a part of the damaged stock sold for over a hundred dollars.

James Williams next testified that he had been in the crockery business thirty years; he estimated the value of the prisoner's stock, as it was before the fire, at $800.

There was no further testimony, and counsel for defence thereupon moved the Court to instruct the jury to acquit; first, because the facts proved had not sustained the indictment; second, because the offence was committed before the passage of the act under which the present indictment was found; third, that the deceased had been impeached, and could not therefore be believed; fourth, that if he were to be believed, his statement proved that he himself overset the dish of camphene which ignited upon his clothes. The exception was overruled.

Counsel for defence then summed up to the jury, dwelling chiefly on the impeachment of the testimony of the deceased. On that testimony the prosecution mainly relied. And certainly the jury would not send a man to the gallows on the testimony of a man who had been proved to sustain such a character as that of La Rochelle, who had himself confessed to having met his death while he was in the act of committing a felony. After some further comment on the contradictions of the testimony, the counsel concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathy of the jury, on behalf of the wife and children of the prisoner. During these remarks, both the prisoner and his wife were moved to tears.

The District-Attorney briefly reviewed the testimony for the people, and answered the objections to its validity raised by the defence. He briefly commented on the circumstances, like the presence of camphene, and the hole in the partition, which implicated the prisoner in the crime, and submitted the case under the charge of the Court.

The dying deposition of the deceased was read to the jury. It stated in substance that the prisoner had employed the deceased to assist in firing his store. Deceased had purchased the camphene in the manner and at the place described by the witness, Hugh Mallin. After the store had been fired the prisoner had pushed the deceased into the flames. The reasons which the prisoner had given for firing his store were to obtain the insurance and to spite Morton, who wanted to have him removed. He promised the deceased to set him up in a little business for himself, in reward for his services. The deceased was 52 years of age.

The Court reviewed the whole testimony in the case, and charged that the jury might find a verdict of murder in the first or any less degree, as the facts proved should warrant, although the Court of Appeals had decided that there was no punishment for murder in the first degree. But the jury must find according to the facts, regardless of the consequences. It was no question of theirs whether the prisoner would be punished or not. Their duty ended with a true finding of the facts proved. If there was a reasonable doubt, the prisoner should have the benefit of it and be acquitted.

The jury retired, and at a late hour last evening, when our reports came in, had not agreed on a verdict.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

During the trial of Morissett, the Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments. Before they retired, Judge Mullen stated that he felt it to be his duty to call their attention to a state of facts that had come to the knowledge of the Court. The Supreme Court, upon a petition of certain parties, had issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Marshal Rynders, requiring him to produce John Thomas, a fugitive slave in his custody, whom the petitioner claimed as witness in a suit. The Marshal, in accordance with the mandate, produced a John Thomas. But as the person produced proved to be the wrong one, the Marshal was required to amend the return, which he did, to the statement that there was no other John Thomas than the one produced in his custody. At some time after the application for the writ, the person whose production had been required was seized on the public streets of the City, by an officer or officers of the United States Circuit or District Court and, without any legal warrant or authority whatever, conveyed away into the State of Virginia, after having been detained for some time in concealment. It was important that citizens should be protected from being kidnapped in the public streets. If a black man may be kidnapped now a white one will be next. The Court would not say that the Marshal had any complicity in the commission of the offence, but so great a crime should not be overlooked, whoever may have committed it. The jury should therefore diligently inquire into the circumstances. His Honor regretted to add to the excitement which now raged in the nation, but there could be no safety to the public in allowing any of its members to be seized without authority and hurried beyond the jurisdiction of the State. The jury should investigate the whole case, and make such presentment as the evidence obtained would warrant.

The Court will sit this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Come R. Morrisett, Daniel Finley.

Court of General Sessions.

A FEMALE FORGER DISCHARGED.

Before Recorder Barnard yesterday, Ann Crane, who had previously pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in having passed a counterfeit bill, was brought up for sentence. In view of the prisoner's poor health, and the fact that she had a family dependent upon her, the Court suspended sentence, and the prisoner was discharged.

A FALSE PRETENDER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Frederick Bishop, previously found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, was next sentenced to the penitentiary for nine months.

LARCENY—EFFECTS OF A "SPREE."

Jeb Frazer, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a horse and wagon, worth more than $50, pleaded guilty to an attempt. The prisoner stated that he had taken the horse and carriage, as it stood in the street, while he was on a spree, by way of a "sky-lark." In view of the circumstances, the Court imposed a light sentence. Prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

BAIL FORFEITED.

The case of Dietmar Steinmetz was next called. The prisoner not being present, his bail was forfeited.

A "MONOMANIAC" CONVICTED OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Albert Brewster, indicted for false pretences, was next brought to trial. The complaining witness, *Charles Wood*, of the firm of Wood Brothers, testified that the prisoner came to their place on the 1st of October last, being at that time indebted to them, and wanted to buy a carriage; Wood knew that there were two Brewsters, one of whom was responsible; he inquired and found that the prisoner was not the responsible one; he therefore did not let him take the carriage; a few days after the prisoner came again and said he would pay his previous debt, and wanted to get the carriage which he had selected; he gave a note of ninety days for his former bill, and a check on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway for the present carriage, which he then took away.

The defence admitted that the prisoner had no account at the Bank upon which he had drawn the check, but asked an acquittal on the ground that no false pretences had been made out. The motion was overruled, and the defence proceeded.

George Brewster, the prisoner's brother, stated that the prisoner was suffering at the time of the offence from a stroke of paralysis. Witness had told Wood of his brother's weakness, and had informed him where he could recover his carriage; Wood admitted to him that he had made the transaction with the prisoner for the purpose of obtaining the amount of his former indebtedness.

Walter Brewster, another brother of the prisoner, testified that the prisoner's mind was suffering from the effects of sun-stroke; his monia ran in the particular direction of a desire for teams; he had destroyed one horse and wagon, and having been refused another, had resorted to various means for obtaining a carriage; he manifested a certain *furore* for carriages. Witness recounted several other occasions on which the prisoner had performed an act like the present.

The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Kiernohan. August 19th.

For Arson—Patrick Welsh, John Schneff, William M. Johnson, Emile Berger.

For Grand Larceny—Andrew Gustavelli, Leopold Gustavelli, Antonio Lobban, John Hanley, Andrew Hanley, Thomas Murphy, Anna Boyd.

For Mayhem—Francis Brannigan.

For Forgery—Charles Pell, *alias* Thompson.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Morris Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan.

For Attempt at Rape—August Stephany.

Marine Insurance—Sufficiency of a Surveyor's Certificate of Seaworthiness.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Thomas S. Hathaway vs. *The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—The facts of this case appear from the case made as follows: In 1855 the brig *Bermuda* was insured by the defendant for the sum of $10,000, the vessel being valued at $20,000; and it appears that the owners had by the policy the privilege of making further insurance upon the vessel at any time within one year from the date of the first policy. She sailed in February, 1856, from Hong Kong, in China, to Shanghai, intending to return again, but met with disastrous weather on the voyage; and on the 20th of February, in the same year, took a Chinese pilot near Gutslaff, and the next day proceeded up the river Yang-tse-Kiang.

She ran ashore on the south bank of that river and grounded in the mud, and the tide rising, flowed over the vessel and caused considerable damage. Several attempts were made to get her off, but the tide finally relieved the vessel so far that she was floated off with little difficulty. The vessel was surveyed by the surveyor to Lloyds and the master of the ship *Mastiff*, and their certificate shows that the vessel had sustained but slight injuries, except that her false keel had been carried away, and considerable of the copper upon her bottom was in a ragged condition. The surveyor, by his certificate, thought there was nothing in her condition to prevent her making her voyage to Hong Kong. Acting upon this certificate, the master of the brig put back to Hong Kong in ballast, after her cargo had been taken off.

She started on the return voyage on the 10th day of March, 1856. She met with fresh gales and fresh disasters, and finally foundered on the Chinese coast. On the trial of this cause the defendant, by answer, alleged that the damage sustained was the result of negligence. The jury, however, found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $14,519 20. On the rendition of this verdict the counsel for the defendant moved the Court for a new trial, on the ground that the facts did not justify the verdict. This motion was denied, but the Court directed the motion to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. This motion now came on to be heard, the counsel for the defendant, in his application for a new trial, taking the ground that when the vessel proceeded to Hong-Kong, she was not in a seaworthy condition, and although the surveyor to Lloyds gave a certificate that she had sustained but slight damage, he did not examine her parts under water, where he contends the evidence shows she had actually sustained damage; and, further, that the master of the brig knowing her to be unseaworthy, notwithstanding the surveyor's certificate, he proceeded at the risk of the owners, and that her disaster on the coast was purely the result of negligence of the master.

The counsel for the plaintiff assumed that the certificate of the surveyor was conclusive evidence of her seaworthiness, and that her master was justified on that authority in proceeding back to Hong Kong; and quoted from Judge Story in support of this position: "That a survey is a common public document, looked to both by underwriters and owners as affording the means of ascertaining upon the very spot at the very time, the state and condition of the ship and other property in hazard." Decision reserved.

F. B. Cutting for plaintiff; Daniel Lord for defendant.

Title of Assignees under a Voluntary Assignment from an Insolvent Debtor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

George S. Lovings vs. *Louis S. De Markus and Henry De Markus*—This is an action under the law of 1858 relative to the rights of assignees under a voluntary assignment by an insolvent debtor, to impeach a chattel mortgage made by the debtor prior to the assignment.

The plaintiff claims, as assignee of one Umbach, who, prior to October, 1859, together with his wife, as copartners, was engaged in the wine and segar trade at No. 335 Sixth avenue. On the 19th of that month, Umbach and wife joined in an assignment to the plaintiff for the benefit of creditors. On the 19th and 20th of the same month, the defendants entered, as alleged, upon the premises of the plaintiff, and took, in satisfaction of a pretended claim, a large amount of the property assigned, and converted it to their own use.

The defendants deny all the above allegations, and aver that they seized the property under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage made to them by the debtor prior to the assignment, such mortgage being made as collateral security to several promissory notes made by such debtor, and payable to the defendants. The defendants claim that the mortgage bound the property, and that the debtor could not make any *bona fide* assignment of property thus mortgaged.

The case has been on trial now for two days, and is not yet concluded.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff, Wm. W. Niles for defendants.

Penalty for Violating the Fire Laws.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department vs. *Nathaniel Johnson*—The Jury in this case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff on the question of notice, and on the fact that the party wall was less than eight inches thick. This verdict will entitle the plaintiff to $100, the forfeiture for such a violation, and also to the removal of the violation complained of.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted—The will of Moses L. Lyon was now admitted to probate. An estate of about $25,000 was left to the family of the testator.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Jury in the case of Rudolph Bloomingberg, one of the sureties on the bonding of the slaver *Orion*, and indicted for perjury in swearing to his responsibility as such surety, were unable to agree, and were accordingly discharged. They stood six for acquittal and ix for conviction.

Judge Shipman was unable to sit in Court yesterday by reason of illness, and no further cases will be called until Monday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sanford, Allen and Bosworth.

Nelson, ex al., vs. *Halsted*.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Gould vs. *Bumsey, et al.*—Judgment approved with costs. (Opinion by Sutherland.)

Bernstein vs. *Travis*.—Motion for new trial denied; with costs.

Clark, Executor, &c. vs. Gilbert.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. (Opinion by Allen, J.)

Train et al vs. *Brown*.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event. (Opinion by Judge Sutherland.)

Before Judges Sutherland, Allen and Leonard.

Macy vs. *Whitaker*.—Order reversed. New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Duffy vs. *Duncan*.—Judgment affirmed with costs to Hagan, to be paid by the plaintiffs, and without costs either to the defendants as between each other or against the fund. (Opinion by Judge Allen.)

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bosworth.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Summit County Bank*.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Woodruff vs. *Hurson et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. (Opinion by Allen.)

Sunkler vs. *Rockwagel et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Vail vs. *Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Company*.—Judgment affirmed. (Opinion by Allen.)

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Appointments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Masaniello.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Macbeth.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Incendiaries.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Putnam—Wheelbirds Hall—Good Gun of Genoa.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rose Eneon—What is It?—Aztec Children.

BOOTH'S GARRISON'S, Bleecker's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CASTLE GARDEN, Music Hall—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

BRYANT'S GALLERY, No. 650 Broadway—The "Crusader" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—Wheelock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Disunion question occupied the attention of both Houses of Congress yesterday, to the exclusion of all other business. In the Senate, Mr. Latham, of California, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking for the establishment of a daily Overland Mail, but it was laid over for the present. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, then introduced a resolution, in accordance with the notice given by him yesterday, providing that so much of the President's Message as relates to the present condition of the country be referred to a Special Committee of thirteen. The Senate, however, without considering it, adjourned over until Monday. In the House, after some unimportant proceedings, the Speaker appointed the Committee of one from each State, in accordance with Mr. Boteler's resolution, to consider and report upon all questions connected with the present condition of the country. This important Committee is constituted as follows:

1. Campbell, of Ohio.	17. Nelson, of Tenn.
2. Millson, of Va.	18. Dunn, of Ind.
3. Adams of Mass.	19. Taylor, of La.
4. Winslow, of N. C.	20. Davis, of Miss.
5. Humphrey, of N. Y.	21. Kellogg, of Ill.
6. Boyce, of S. C.	22. Houston, of Ala.
7. Campbell, of Pa.	23. Morse, of Maine.
8. Love, of Ga.	24. Phelps, of Mo.
9. Ferry, of Conn.	25. Rust, of Ark.
10. Davis, of Maryland.	26. Howard, of Mich.
11. Robinson, of R. I.	27. Hawkins, of Fla.
12. Whitney, of Del.	28. Hamilton, of Texas.
13. Tappan, of N. H.	29. Washburn, of Wis.
14. Stratton, of N. J.	30. Curtis, of Iowa.
15. Bristow, of Ky.	31. Burch, of California.
16. Morrill, of Vt.	32. Windom, of Minn.
33. Stout, of Oregon.	

Immediately following the announcement of the Committee, Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, who was named to represent that State, for reasons similar to those which induced him to decline voting on the proposition to raise the Committee, asked to be excused from serving on it. He believed that the time for all compromises was past. John Cochrane, of New-York, appealed to him to remain on the Committee in an eloquent and patriotic speech, which was applauded by the galleries; whereupon Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, moved that the galleries be cleared. This motion was received with a storm of hisses, and did not prevail. Mr. Hawkins, in response to Mr. Cochrane, stated that he was not acting under a sudden impulse, but from the convictions of twenty years, and insisted that the motion should be put on the question to excuse him. The House, however, without acting upon the matter, voted to adjourn until Monday.

The steamships *Sazonia* and *City of Washington* arrived at this port yesterday, and the mails by the *Canadian*, at Portland, also reached the City last night. Our files of London journals, by these arrivals, extend to the 21st ult.—five days later *mails* than those previously received. We print, from the London *Times*, the particulars of the arrangement between the Banks of England and France, by which the former exchanged two millions sterling in gold for the same amount in silver. We also make several extracts from our London cotemporaries on the late Presidential election in the United States. They sympathize entirely with the Republican victory. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, had left Windsor Castle. His visit to Her Majesty was generally regarded as an acknowledgment by the British Sovereign of the cordial reception given to the Prince of Wales by the people of the United States. The Empress of the French was in Edinburgh, by latest accounts, and had visited many places of historic interest in the vicinity of the British Athens. There is no important news from Italy. Garibaldi had reached his home in Caprera. It is said that the bombardment of Gaeta would be commenced on the 25th of November.

Among other matters bearing on the secession question which we publish this morning, will be found an abstract of the letter of Secretary Floyd to the Richmond *Enquirer*, already mentioned in our Washington dispatches. He maintains the right of secession, but would not exercise it until every means had been employed by the South to gain redress in the Union. He favors the calling of a State Convention. We also publish this morning an able and interesting letter from Mr. August Belmont, of this city, to a Southern friend, urging the South, on grounds of justice to their friends at the North as well as from regard to their own interest, to take no hasty and inconsiderate action on the subject of secession. Mr. Belmont evinces rather more of the partisan in this appeal than is quite becoming,—since he assumes that the Republicans entertain all the mischievous intentions which are charged upon them, and bases his assurances of safety to the South on the certainty of their overthrow. Still his letter embodies many very weighty considerations, and is eminently worthy the consideration of those to whom it is addressed.

A summary of news from Utah to the 9th of November is given by our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. An election had taken place for member of the Legislative Council in place of Orson Pratt, Sen., who had resigned in consequence of his appointment on a mission to the States. As there was but one candidate in the field, there was not much difficulty in deciding who was elected. The Legislature was to meet on the 12th, and it was expected that the first business would be in relation to the Judiciary and the Judicial Districts, following the suggestions of the new Federal Judges. Brigham Young and his party had returned from their tour in the Southern part of the Territory.

A serious accident has occurred to the pipes which supply the Croton water to the City, which will have the effect of depriving many of our citizens of that much-prized luxury for several days. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the two large mains in the Fifth-avenue were broken by the enormous weight of materials piled upon them in grading and paving the avenue, and by the time the Chief Engineer of the Croton Department reached the spot, at 12½ o'clock, all the water in the lower reservoir was exhausted. It will probably be large or four days, and perhaps a week, before the damage can be properly repaired. Meantime, steps have been taken to prevent any undue waste of water.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening. A resolution was adopted giving the monopoly of fuel and coal furnishing by wagon patent arrangement to a Company for thirty years. A report of the Committee having charge of the reception of the *Great Eastern*, in which the expenses of the reception is given as $6,550 00, was laid over. A resolution was offered directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to put the City wells and pumps in repair, and the Fire Department to have suctions placed on the engines, to be in readiness in case of large fires and accidents to the Croton mains. The Board of Councilmen met, but transacted little business of any public importance. They concurred in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, appropriating an increase of salaries to the General Clerks to the Street Commissioner in the Street Department; also in the resolution appropriating $500 each to the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council, for services as Health Commissioners during the past year. The Board of Supervisors met, but transacted no business of public interest, except to order the payment of the parties who removed a sunken vessel from the eastern shore of Governor's Island, by order of the Pilot Commissioners.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their regular meeting yesterday, President Draper in the Chair. The report of the Committee embraced several topics of interest concerning the institutions. Three hundred and sixty-three persons, mostly "revolvers," have been transferred to the Work House, and there were 7,809 remaining Dec. 1, being an increase of 9 since the last report.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Sanitary Association resulted in the choice of Gen. F. E Mathes for President, and R. H. McCurdy and D. C. Poor for First and Second Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bethune and Robert Campbell, of the Niger Valley Exploring party, delivered interesting addresses on the "Colonization and Exploration of Central Africa" before the American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer the case of Morrissey, indicted for murder, was continued, yesterday, and given to the jury. At 11½ o'clock last night they brought in a verdict of manslaughter in first degree. Judge Mullen called the attention of the Grand Jury to the case of John Thomas, (colored,) who had been kidnapped by officers of the United States Court, and removed to Virginia. In the General Sessions there were but two trials, one for larceny and one for false pretences. A verdict of guilty was rendered in both cases. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, the jury in the case of the Fire Department vs. Johnson, found a verdict substantially for the plaintiff. The verdict subjects the defendant to a fine of $100 and compels the removal of the violation.

The sacrifices by holders, and lower sales by speculators, at the Stock Exchange, were again marked on yesterday—an average of about two per cent. being added to the previous fall. Money, outside of Bank, is hard and dear on mercantile paper, and comparatively easy at 7 ₩ cent. on demand loans on Stock security. Exchange, 103 for Southern Bank bills; 104@105 for Bankers' on the spot; Merchant bills very irregular at 100@102 ₩ cent.

A further decline occurred in prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yet buyers were not disposed to purchase very freely. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Metals, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Oils, and Naval Stores, were quiet. Pork was more sought after; Mess was cheaper, and Prime dearer. Other kinds of Provisions, and other branches of trade generally were inactive. Ship-owners claimed higher rates on freight; engagements were moderate.

Party Spirit—Duty of Conciliation for the Sake of the Union.

We have already spoken of the manner in which every effort of the Republicans to promote a spirit of conciliation and to adjust the differences which disturb the public peace, is received by the leading organs of the Democratic Party. With scarcely an exception those efforts are made the occasion for fresh taunts and abuse. The Washington *Constitution* fills its columns day after day with partisan denunciations and slanders of the party which has just elected a President of the United States,—and with arguments to convince the South that their only chance of safety lies in secession. The *Journal of Commerce*, with better motives, is equally intolerant and partisan in its tone,—while the *Herald* pursues the only course which can give it importance or influence of any sort, by fanning the excitement and doing everything in its power to prevent the restoration of peace.

There are exceptions, however, to this untimely and mischievous partisanship. The *Daily News* of this City maintains a sensible and conservative tone in discussing the subject; and the Albany *Atlas and Argus* speaks in the following terms of the recent efforts of the *Evening Journal* to impress upon the Republican Party the duty and the necessity of conciliation:

"We confess our gratification with the intelligent appreciation, by the *Journal*, of the present dangers and the manifestation of a disposition to labor to avert them. We hail such demonstrations from Republican quarters, because *we believe that without them and without the aid of the party now about to assume the reins of government, or a considerable portion of it, the Union of these States is at an end, and political chaos prevails.*

We will not question the motives of papers like the *Journal*, or of leading Republican statesmen, who at this time attempt to stay the tide of disunion. We prefer to believe them patriotic. But if they are merely selfish—if they only look to taking the lead of Lincoln's Administration—we incline to think they are more sagacious than those who denounce them, and will win in the race of rivalry. In the exciting scenes which await it, *Mr. Lincoln's Administration, if able to carry on the Government at all, must be conservative, conciliatory, and compromising.* It has no alternative, and those Republican papers and Republican statesmen who take the lead in advocating that policy, will be the only friends whose support will be valuable to it, or who will have its confidence."

Language like this is creditable to the journal which has the liberality and the courage to use it. If the country is in extreme peril,—if the danger of disunion is as great as it seems to be,—party strifes and criminations should cease, and all parties should unite in a common effort to avert the peril. It is no time for reproaches on the one side or exultation on the other. It is of comparatively little consequence which party is responsible for the evil. Both parties, and all parties, are equally interested in curing it. The Republican Party is to have control of the Executive Department of the Government. Its powers and responsibilities soon pass into its hands. A factious, reckless partisanship may do much to embarrass the coming Administration,—and may possibly even succeed in rendering its success impossible, by breaking up the Union. But what would be gained by such a victory? What man detests the Republicans so much, as to rejoice in a triumph over them achieved at such a cost?

The fact is, all parties are equally interested in the preservation of the Union,—and all should be equally ready to do whatever can be done, in fairness and honor, to secure that result. The Republicans have no more at stake in the Union than the Democrats,—nor does the duty of preserving it devolve upon them more than upon members of any other party. All parties must be equally ready to make concessions of feeling and compromises of their resentments,—if not of their principles,—for the accomplishment of their common end. It will answer no good purpose for the Democrats to insist upon stigmatizing the Republicans as traitors and enemies of the Union,—just as they are coming into power. Nor is it, on the other hand, at all important or useful for the latter to retaliate, by fighting over again the battle which has just ended in their success. Let both sides suspend hostilities, until they can dispose of a common foe. When Disunionism has been defeated,—and the integrity and peace of the country secured,—we can again attend to the adjustment of our party differences.

The *Evening Journal* has incurred a good deal of censure from an influential section of the Republican Party, for its offers of concession. That was to have been expected, simply because the mass of the party do not realize, as thoroughly as the veteran Editor of that paper, the absolute necessity of such concessions, to the safety of the country and the success of the Republican Administration. As we have more than once remarked, the people in the interior do not believe that there is danger of disunion. They see no cause for it,—they see no good that can possibly be gained by it; every argument of reason, common sense and patriotism forbids it,—and they cannot and do not believe that any portion of the people of the South are mad enough or reckless enough to court its hazards and plunge into the ruin which it would involve. Naturally enough, therefore, they resent the suggestion that they are to make sacrifices or concessions,—that they are to lower their party flag or change one hair's-breadth their party position, for the sake of averting an imaginary danger.

The relative wisdom of their course turns on the question whether the danger is imaginary. Mr. Weed, with his wider range of observation and his larger experience, does not so regard it. He thinks it serious and imminent—threatening to wreck the Administration before it is fairly embarked on its voyage, and to plunge the whole country into an abyss of confusion and anarchy, the depth of which no eye can fathom. Such apprehensions warrant bold and resolute measures. And Mr. Weed would have forfeited the confidence which the great mass of his party have so long reposed in him, if he had hesitated to take the responsibility of calling upon them to realize the peril before it should be too late.

The Commercial Relations Between the North and South.

It is often said that the apprehension of danger is worse than the danger itself. It is not easy to say what evils would follow a dissolution of the Union,—but they could scarcely be more serious than the general fear of that event has already caused to our business interests. Our people have been told so often by the *Herald* and other political or professional alarmists, that our *commerce*, which is our life, will be utterly destroyed by disunion,—that our Shipping, with all its incidental branches of employment, will be instantly transferred to Southern ports, and that property of all kinds will fall to *one-fourth* of its present value, that they have actually come to believe it. And many of them seem already inclined to sell their property in Railroads, Real Estate, Banks, &c., &c., at almost any sacrifice rather than risk the threatened depreciation.

We believe these apprehensions to be greatly exaggerated. And it may not be wholly useless to set forth the grounds on which this belief is based. We propose, therefore, to discuss, at some length, the whole question of the commercial relations between the North and South; to see upon what they are based; how they are to be influenced by a change of political relations, and to estimate the effect or value to ourselves, in dollars and cents, of the threatened rupture.

And what are these relations? The Southern States are exclusively devoted to production, from the soil, of two or three staples, relying upon the North for ships with which to distribute them, and for the greater portion of whatever enters into their domestic economy. In other words, they make New-York their principal factor for the distribution and sale of their products, and for the purchase of such articles as they may stand in need of. New-York was selected to this office, not, primarily, from her own choice, but because, from her position, skill, industry and wealth, she could fulfill its duties better than any other agent. She stands in similar relations to the whole country, and, by virtue of her advantages, imports for the whole; is the seat of its money-changers; of its pleasures; and is, in fact, the great heart whose pulsations send life and energy into the commercial and industrial operations of the country in all their extended ramifications.

But a certain portion of the people threaten to change this commercial order, or system, which is but a sequence, or result of natural laws; to destroy all our wealth and greatness at a blow, and *by a simple act of volition to transfer it to other ports* and plant it in other soils.

In determining whether this can be done, the first thing to be considered is the basis upon which our present supremacy rests. The primary ground is undoubtedly that of position—on the best harbor in the country, the most convenient of access from the interior as well as our coast line, and lying on the exact parallel where soil and climate combine to produce the best results of which man is capable; so far south as to be unobstructed by snow and ice in Winter, and far enough north to be, in the Summer, just outside the line of the yellow fever—that inexorable enemy which has forever forbidden the existence, south of Baltimore, of a city in which can be harmoniously blended all the elements necessary to constitute a great metropolis. It has a climate salubrious all the year round; one in which the manufacturer can ply his trade without ceasing, and the merchant always remain in safety at his desk or counting-house. No ship has to avoid us to escape epidemics annually occurring, or go elsewhere to be manned, fitted out or repaired.

Such are some of the natural advantages of New-York. Her artificial works are on a corresponding scale. In neither has she a rival or a parallel. For a few dollars the ton she collects within her spacious harbor, the products of the most distant interior, which in turn she supplies. It is these advantages that have rendered her the convenient point for the distribution of our domestic products and foreign merchandise, and which have brought to us South Carolina on the one hand, and Illinois and Maine on the other. They come to us quite as much for their advantage as our own; and more—because within New-York is collected the greater part of the available capital of the country, which is sought to carry forward business and enterprises in every portion of it. When New-York withholds supplies all these enterprises come to a dead stand.

If the relations of the past have resulted from the mutuality of interests, why should they not for the same reason continue? With the progress of the country each portion becomes the more necessary and valuable to the other. The vast population of New-York creates an excellent market for the most distant West, and on the other hand every year is adding to its means for performing more cheaply and expeditiously her office of general factor. There is no suggestion that a single advantage, of all that have drawn the country to us, is to be lost or even weakened. On the contrary, the experience of every day only tends to strengthen and confirm them.

How, then, is New-York to lose its Southern trade? If at all, from *political* considerations alone. South Carolina says, "I do not like your political sentiments, and will have nothing to do with you." She is not as tolerant as the Jew who would buy and sell with the Christian, but not eat or drink with him. But will, or can she deliberately persist in any course in violation of her own interest? No! The thing is impossible. It has not an example in all history. If there be a law unerring in its action, and firmly engraved upon the popular mind, it is that "men will sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest," and will always take the shortest and most convenient method to accomplish their ends. South Carolina can no more stay away from us than matter can refuse to obey the laws of gravity, which is not a whit stronger in its way than is the law of self-interest with the individual.

South Carolina starts upon the assumption that upon ignoring the North, she is going to construct a commercial system of her own; send her products to Europe; bring back the proceeds in her own bottoms and make her cities great dépôts of commerce rivaling New-York. In this way she is to keep her wealth at home, and throw off a dependence which she asserts has sapped her means, and placed her in a state of humiliating vassalage. Let us look at the practicability of such a scheme.

In the first place, if the South succeed with the programme laid down, it will be the first success of the kind recorded. Success such as New-York has achieved in commerce, and New-England in commerce and manufactures, does not proceed from any preconceived method, but is the simple unfolding or development of certain aptitudes or faculties which seek gratification or employment in the line of their own inclinations. There is no other success. If there were—if it were to be found in resolutions, in party zeal, and extravagant boastings, Charleston would now be immeasurably ahead of New-York in every particular. For some fifteen weary years have great Commercial Conventions been held at various points in the Southern States, where annually it has been resolved that the South *ought* to become a great manufacturing and commercial people—that she *should* become such—the methods and results being fully laid down. At the appointed place of meeting the present year, when, if ever, their very millenium is drawing near, not a soul appeared! Now, during all this period, did these Conventions, which collected the foremost minds of the South, exert the slightest tendency to promote their objects? Did they inspire a love of industry and subordination, or of maritime adventure in the soul of a single *Southron*? Not one. From their sounding manifestoes and barren results they became a laughing-stock at home, so that for the last few years they only served as occasions for the Yanceys and De Bows to paint the beauties of the Slave-trade, and the excellency of a Southern Confederacy.

But suppose, to carry out its plans of independence of the North, the South commences the construction of ships, using the timber which she now exports to the State of Maine, what would be the result? Why, a ship constructed at Charleston would cost fully a third more than at Portland or Bath, and not half so well built at that. They have plenty of timber at the South, but neither skill nor industry qualifying them for ship-building. If they should seek to import these qualities, the malaria which is constantly exhaled from the lowlands which skirt the whole sea-coast from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, would be a complete bar to all such attempts. The unacclimated white man can labor in Southern seaports only a portion of the year. No great enterprises can be carried on under such conditions. Southern built ships, consequently, could never come in competition with Eastern built. From the lower cost and superior management of the latter, the former would have to lay up, or be run without profits; for we take it there is not much doubt that the purchaser of the cotton would patronize the cheapest carrier. How long, with such a result, would it be before a *second* southern ship would be built, or commercial independence reached?

Northern people make sailors, because their genius inclines them in that direction. The boy goes aboard a ship, with the resolution in a few years to command it. There are plenty of competitors for such a prize. In the South there are no such aspirations, nor any class of which sailors can be made. All useful labor is performed by *slaves*, with whom the forecastle would hardly be trusted. The poor whites have too little energy or ambition for such a profession. If the whole commercial marine of the United States were given to the South on condition that they were to man and run it, it would in one year's time be found idle or rotting in their harbors. After a few big speeches and convulsive efforts, the whole thing would be given up. The South never has sent, and never can send its cotton to Europe in its own bottoms. It could not do so without a loss greater than the whole cost of transportation. Nobody would buy their cargoes except at a dead loss to themselves. The Yankee skipper who understood his business, from the laying of the kelson to the last coat of paint, would always be spoiling the market, till he drove all Southern competition fairly out of it. It would be a contest in which the most thorough training in the school of necessity, and in a profession exactly suiting the inclinations of the Northern rival, would be brought to bear against those enervated by climate, who, without the slightest qualifications, were seeking to realize an independence of which people are very apt to dream who have not an idea of what real independence costs. We shall, then, continue to carry Southern cotton, except in case of war, precisely as we have done, and so long as we can underbid competitors to the extent of a cent a bale. After the gusts of passion have subsided, this cent will always place us on as good terms with our Southern brethren as have ever existed between us.

We shall hereafter discuss other relations of this general subject,—and we think there will be very little difficulty in arriving at the same conclusion.

Stoppage of the Croton.—There was a very general consternation through the City yesterday morning on finding that the supply of Croton water had suddenly failed. The cause of it proved to be the breaking of the main-pipe which carries the water through Fifth-avenue from the Receiving Reservoir on the Central Park to the Distributing Reservoir on Forty-second-street. The Croton Board immediately forbid manufacturing establishments of every kind from using the water, and very greatly curtailed the supply in every quarter. In common with our neighbors, we have been obliged to transport water in carts across the ferry from Brooklyn, to make steam wherewith to print the Times. The utmost diligence will be used to repair the break, but two or three days must elapse before it can be accomplished. Meantime, an official notice states that water can be obtained at certain hydrants in the Third, Eighth and Ninth avenues: but it must be used very sparingly.

Vermont and the Personal Liberty Bill.—Great injustice is done to Vermont by the sweeping statement which is going the rounds of the Press, and has figured largely, of course, as a stimulant to secession, in the Washington *Constitution*, that Vermont had utterly refused to repeal her Personal Liberty bill. The Legislature, by a joint resolution, instructed the Committee, appointed to revise the Statutes of the State, to inquire whether any of its provisions were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States;—and Senator Woodbridge, in the debate on the subject, expressed the general sentiment of the Legislature when he said that "the people of Vermont, the Legislature of Vermont, the Judiciary of Vermont, do not wish, and *will not tolerate, upon our statute books, any law that conflicts with the Constitution and laws of our General Government.*"

The law was not repealed, because there was no time properly to examine its provisions,—because its repeal was pressed in a purely partizan spirit and for the accomplishment of party ends, and because Vermont did not see the necessity or propriety of taking hasty action merely on the demand of the South, backed by a threat. As no fugitive slave has ever been claimed in Vermont, it is not believed that any serious inconvenience will arise from a short delay in repealing a bill which never released one slave from his service. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, consists of Judges Bennett, Isham and Tracy, three of the best lawyers in the State. The country need have no misgivings as to the justice and the patriotism of their action.

South Carolina's Congressional Delegation.—As the members of the South Carolina delegation refuse to take any part whatever in the proceedings of Congress, declaring that their State is already "out of the Confederacy, save as to form," it becomes an interesting question with many, whether the seceding gentlemen have or have not, since their appearance at the National Capitol, condescended to accept those little warrants for $2,500, drawn to the order of each Congressmen, and payable out of the treasury of the Union? Of course, the suggestion that they have visited Washington to obtain this *quiddam honorarium* could not for a moment be entertained.

But as they absolutely refuse to take any part in the debates or votes of the House of Representatives, or to appoint any one of their number on the Committee of one from each State, moved by Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, with a view to preparing some basis for an adjustment of difficulties, it must be confessed a hard task to conjecture what other object could have brought them there. Perhaps they may have come, in the words of the poet Bunn, to

"Look again, and look exulting
On the ruin they have made;"

or it is just possible that a more tender and patriotic sentiment may have led them to view once more, and for the last time, the unfinished shaft of that monument which their present course is condemning to remain unfinished forever. The true monument to Washington exists only in the country his sacrifices so largely contributed to liberate, and the Union his wisdom so greatly tended to consolidate. This is the monument that South Carolina now hastens to destroy, and it is but right that her Congressional delegates should look once again at the symbols of this monument, and think many times of the evils which are to follow its destruction before they launch out alone on the dark and desperate seas which lie before them in the future.

William Mulligan and the Broderick Will.—We have received the statement of Mulligan concerning the alleged forgery of the Broderick will. It is very full and particular—giving names and dates and all the details of the alleged conspiracy. We cannot publish it, because it would be libelous; and, even if every word of it were true, the only witnesses are the parties concerned, who would not testify, and Mulligan, whose testimony is now rendered worthless. But we certainly think the matter calls for the rigid investigation of the legal authorities. There has always been a mystery about this will which has never been cleared up to the satisfaction of the public.

To Correspondents.—We must ask the indulgence of our Correspondents for our apparent neglect of their favors. We have an immense accumulation of articles upon the political condition of the country, many of which we shall gladly publish as soon as we can find room. But the news from all quarters, and especially from Congress and the South, is of such absorbing interest that everything must make way for it. We are on this account obliged to decline wholly very many articles which, under other circumstances, we should be very glad to publish.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The Artists' combination, inaugurated at a critical period, for the purpose of sustaining Italian opera when even its friends appear to be deserting it, will give their first performance tonight. The opera selected for the occasion is Auber's "Masaniello," in which the principal characters will be adequately sustained, we may rely upon it, by Mme. Fabbri, Mons. Stigelli and Herr Formes.

Winter Garden.—The Union is safe, or, at least, war will not decide the destiny of the country, if the audiences for the last two nights at this theatre are correct in their impulses. On each occasion Mr. Edwin Booth played his superb character of *Richelieu* to crowded houses. It was curious to notice how every passage of the play which bore upon the love of country, loyalty, patriotism, told upon the feelings of the audience. Especially was this manifest in that memorable passage, when, trying to lift the huge two-handed sword, with which, in his youth, he clove "an Englisher to the waist," the Cardinal found he could not even raise it now in his old age, and causing it to be laid aside, tottered to his chair, and grasping a pen, exclaimed:

"The pen is mightier than the sword.
Take away the sword—
States can be saved without it."

For some minutes after the delivery of these words, the progress of the play was stopped, by the cheers upon cheers, loud, long and repeated, which arose from all parts of the house.

The performance of Mr. Booth last night was very fine, and he was several times called before the curtain. "Richelieu" will be repeated to-night.

The Electoral Colleges.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Electors of Minnesota and Wisconsin met at the capitals of their respective States, yesterday, and cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Electors of Ohio met yesterday, at Columbus, and cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin.

TRENTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Electors met to-day. J. C. Hornblower was made President, and Gen. Runyon Secretary. Four votes were cast for Lincoln and Hamlin, and three for Douglas and Johnson. Henry J. Mills, of Newark, was appointed Messenger.

THE MAIN CROTON WATER PIPE BROKEN.

Great Reduction of the Supply—Several Days Required to Repair Damage.—Where Water Can Be Had.

At about 11 o'clock Wednesday night it was discovered that the two 30-inch mains, which supply nearly all the Croton water for the City, broke in Fifth-avenue, opposite the old Arsenal. Mr. Craven, the Chief Engineer, was informed of the breakage at 12 o'clock, and by the time he arrived on the ground, (fifteen minutes thereafter,) all the water in the Lower Reservoir was exhausted, and a small lake was formed in the neighborhood of the leakage.

The cause of the breakage of the mains was the enormous weight of the earth and stones that were piled upon them in grading and paving the avenue. It is said that a mass of these materials 25 feet in height was resting upon the mains at the time they broke.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of the disastrous accident, the Mayor dispatched the following communication to the General Superintendent of Police:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Dec. 6, 1860.

Sir: The withdrawal of the usual supply of water by the Croton Department renders it, in my judgment, necessary that as large a Police force as can be spared for the purpose shall be stationed in the lower, or business part of the City, to protect the property of the merchants in case of fire. I therefore respectfully recommend that you give the necessary orders, to this end, with as little delay as practicable.

I am, yours, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Gen. Superint't Police.

Of course Mr. Kennedy did not need to be reminded of his duty, in this emergency, but any communication would have been rendered unnecessary if the Mayor had withdrawn his groundless opposition to the laying of the new Fourth-avenue mains, which would have secured a full supply of water to the City in any contingency.

Mr. Kennedy, who heard of the accident at an early hour in the morning, at once issued an order to the Captains of the Lower Districts to be particularly watchful as to fires, and have a full force of the men on hand in case of any conflagration. He also waited upon the Croton Board, and at his suggestion an order was issued directing all persons who have heretofore used the Croton for manufacturing purposes to refrain from its use until otherwise advised, and Mr. Kennedy was duly authorized to cause the arrest of all persons violating the order. Armed with this, officers were dispatched in every direction to give official notice of the order, and with orders to arrest every person found violating it. Every precaution has thus been taken to prevent a waste of the water now in the pipes, but should a fire occur, the damages may be disastrous, and too much caution cannot be exercised.

The semi-annual examination of the Croton Aqueduct, which was to have commenced on Wednesday, is postponed for the present, as well on account of the unfavorable state of the weather, as by reason of the accident above recorded.

Yesterday our reporter had an interview with Mr. Craven and the members of the Croton Board, who informed him that it would be impossible to know the extent of the damage to the pipes, or the length of time probably required to repair them, until the superincumbent mass of dirt and stones, twenty-five feet in depth, had been removed and one hundred and fifty men were working at that portion of the work, day and night. It is hoped that by Saturday night, Mr. Craven, who superintends the work in person, will be able to pass the water through the pipes, but as he has said, this depends entirely upon the condition in which they may be found.

The sudden failure of the water supply caused great excitement throughout the City. Those who use large quantities for manufacturing and other purposes were in a quandary, until they thought of Brooklyn; and then there was a [illegible] and teams. The firemen did not hesitate to [illegible] carting water from Brooklyn to fill steam boilers and supply those requiring large quantities. In Third-avenue, the Bowery, and elsewhere, where the old pumps were in order, they were surrounded each by from twenty-five to fifty servant girls, whose clamor for their "turns at the pump," and invitations to the Police to operate the pump-handles with an energy becoming the occasion, created much amusement to the passers by and kept the unfortunate Police in a high state of perspiration.

Among the most alarmed in consequence of the scant supply in the hydrants were the fire insurance men. It is said that some of those having heavy risks in one neighborhood, re insured with others who were more fortunate.

The General Superintendent has ordered the entire police force to be kept in readiness for duty in case of fire, and the firemen are more on the alert than usual. In some instances the majority of the members of a company remain in their engine-houses, in order to be able to start their machines the instant an alarm is sounded.

Last evening Chief-Engineer Decker applied to Chief-Engineer French, of Jersey City, for aid in case a serious fire should break out while the supply of Croton water is cut off. The Chief at once notified Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4 and 5, who have now the only suction engines in use in the city, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to New-York at once should their services be required.

For the present, and until the broken mains shall have been replaced by new ones, water may be had at the places indicated in the following:

Notice.—In consequence of the breaking of the main water-pipe on Fifth-avenue the water supply is much reduced. Persons residing in the central part of the City can obtain water from the hydrants in Third-avenue down as low as Fourteenth-street, and in Eighth-avenue as low as Forty-second-street, and in Ninth-avenue from Forty-second to Fourteenth-street. The hydrants will be opened by the Water Police for this purpose. The utmost economy will be necessary to insure even a limited supply for domestic purposes. During this period the supply for shipping, manufactories, &c., will of necessity be cut off entirely.

By order of the Board.
THOS. STEPHENS, President,
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Assistant Commissioner,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

Fires.

In a wholesale drug store—loss $10,000—scarcity of water.

A fire occurred shortly before 7 o'clock last evening in the four-story warehouse, No. 102 Maiden-lane, occupied by L. Gail, dealer in German drugs. The flames were first seen issuing from the top story, and apprehensions were entertained that the fire would do considerable damage in consequence of the scarcity of water, resulting from the breaking of the Croton main. The Fire Department, however, had made preparations for the emergency—the steam-engines from an early hour in the evening having been kept in readiness—and as quickly as possible after the alarm was sounded a line was formed from the river, whence a supply of water was obtained, and brought to bear upon the flames. In this way the fire was confined to the floor in which it originated, but the stock throughout the building was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The loss is said to be covered by insurance in City companies. The building was injured to the amount of $1,500. The stock of the Bay State Glass Company, in the adjoining premises, No. 101 Maiden-lane, was slightly injured by water; fully insured. In view of the danger to which the City is exposed from a conflagration, on account of the lack of water, the Union Ferry Company has determined on keeping one of its boats with steam up at each ferry slip, to be ready at any moment that they may be made useful. The steam fire-engine "Jeffery," No. 13, of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, also volunteered their services to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and having been accepted, they were stationed in the Park under keeping till night.

In Mayer-street.

The alarm of fire at 11½ o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a shed in the rear of No. 75 Baxter-street. The firemen extinguished the flames by tearing down the structure and those adjoining it. The damage is not great.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Henry Wilson, of New-York, and W. Buehler, of Harrisburgh, Penn.; Dr. D. L. Burr, of Westport, and W. P. Coleman, of Sacramento, Cal., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Gould, of Rochester; Dr. Bradford, of St. Louis; Maj. Waine, of St. Louis; J. R. Bayliss, of Mississippi, and Col. W. Newell, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, and G. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; Capt. S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy; Maj. Mordecai, U. S. Army; Col. Abbott, of New-Hampshire, and Albert Richards, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Col. J. Kerr, of Philadelphia; C. A. Mixter, of Newport; Chauncey Barnard, of New-York, and C. F. Illsley, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; J. W. Seymour, of England, and C. M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

F. C. Gerard and F. T. Zohn and lady, of Carracas, S. A.; A. E. Gehrkens, of Hamburgh; Mr. Duff, of London, Eng., are at the Hotel Dieu, late Prescott House.

CITY AFFAIRS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held on Monday afternoon, [illegible] resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Croton Aqueduct Board to [illegible] Superintendent Wells and place pumps in [illegible], and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to place stations on the fire engines.

It is probable that the recent breakage of the Croton water in Sixth Avenue was made the basis of the resolution. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

The Board of Aldermen on the resolution of the Great Republican Mass Meeting for the purpose of [illegible] The bulk of the expense is for [illegible] that of Brownhead and adjoining [illegible] the Great Republican Day. On motion, the report was laid over.

A resolution was concurred in giving permission to the "Consolidated Fuel Company of the City of New-York," to lay pipes for conducting hydrogenated fluid and other heating agents through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, squares and other public places of the City, for thirty years, the said conductors to be [illegible] the Street Commissioner. The [illegible] adjourned till next Monday.

BILLS TO COUNCILMEN.

[illegible] ON THE CITY TREASURY.

The [illegible] Monday. In the absence of the Treasurer, Chamberlain Palmer took the Chair. The minutes of the last [illegible] meeting were read and approved.

The [illegible] communication from the Board of Aldermen [illegible]

That the salaries of the five general clerks to the Street Commissioner, in the Street Department, be increased as follows: first general clerk to $2,000 per annum; second and third general clerks to $1,500, [illegible] to $1,200.

That the [illegible] of the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council for services as Health Commissioners, be [illegible] annual basis.

The [illegible] adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution, offered by Mr. TWEED, was adopted, to the effect of appointing the Committee on Civil Courts of this Board, to confer with Committees from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, with a view to the selection of a site for the erection of a building for the [illegible] County Courts.

Mr. [illegible] a resolution, which was adopted, that every county officer whose term of office expired in January, deliver to his successor all books, [illegible] which were the property of the county.

The [illegible] statement of balances from the Comptroller [illegible] (the same having been presented on Wednesday to the Board of Councilmen.) The Comptroller presented also his monthly statement of appropriations, expenditures and balances, which were ordered on file.

The bill of the Manhattan Gas Company was ordered [illegible] The bill of the parties who removed a [illegible] Governor's [illegible] the Police Commissioners, was called [illegible] the Counsel to the Corporation [illegible] to be a legitimate county charge.

The [illegible] opposed by Mr. BLUNT on the [illegible] no appropriation to meet this [illegible] any be presented for similar [illegible] that the parties should wait until [illegible] inserted in the Tax Levy. The [illegible]

The [illegible] adjourned until Tuesday next.

CORRECTIONS AND CONNECTIONS.

[illegible] OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their [illegible] Wednesday, at their rooms, in Broadway. Mr. DRAPER, in the Chair. The Committee [illegible] Whale made a report, from which we [illegible] the following statements: 329 persons (153 males and 176 females) were transferred to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, from the 23d of November to the 1st of December, as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of these, 130 had been committed twice, 43 three times, 35 four times, 20 five times, 25 six times, 16 seven times, 14 thirty-nine times, 5 fifty times, 1 sixty times and 1 one hundred times. The contract for [illegible] City Prisons was awarded to A. G. [illegible]

A letter from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital [illegible] employees had been discharged for [illegible] liquor into the establishment. Certain [illegible] have been furnished to the Coroners in the [illegible], but the Commissioners desire it to be [illegible] that they have been voluntarily accorded to them, and may be revoked at any time.

The resignation of Dr. SANGER, of the Island Hospital, [illegible] accepted. The Medical Department under the government of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, is to be united in one [illegible] organization, excepting Randall's Island and the [illegible] Asylum. It will also embrace Bellevue Hospital, the cases of the prisoners of the Penitentiary, [illegible] Workhouse, Island Hospital, and Small-pox Hospital. It is proposed, First, that the Medical Board furnish the proper substitute for the superintendents of the patients, and all that can be, or ever has been furnished by the Resident Physician. Second, the provision for conveyance of such force necessary shall be made to meet the requirements on the Island. Third, the patients are to be at all times provided with ample attendance, permanently defined and provided for. Fourth, the whole government to be so arranged that due regard shall be had to economy. Fifth, there shall be a complete system of attendance to insure punctuality. Sixth, every facility to be given for the transfer from one institution to another. These propositions are being considered by a committee of physicians, who have not yet reported.

The Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum is directed to ascertain and report in detail, as far as possible, as to the ability of any friends of the inmates to pay for their board and medical attendance.

Directions have been given that all paid labor for work to be dispensed with, except a foreman carpenter, mason and painter, at the Ledge, Lunatic Asylum, Insane Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and Work-house.

The following is the weekly statement:

Number remaining	7,800
Admitted	1,652
Total	9,452
Died	28
Discharged	1,202
Sent to Randall's Island	222
Sent to State Prison	1—1,643
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1860	7,809
Increase	9

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of Canvassers, were in session most of the day yesterday, canvassing the returns of the recent election. The First Ward was the only one completed, and the official canvass [illegible] the election of HENRY SMITH, (Rep.) [illegible]; THOS. PETTIPATRICK, (Deff.,) for School Commissioner, and L. NOLEN, School Inspector. After partially canvassing the Second, Third and Eighth Wards, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BEFORE ON INTERNATIONAL GENERAL AVERAGE.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held at their rooms, corner of William and Cedar streets, yesterday afternoon, PELATIAH PERIT presiding. The attendance of members was small. After reading and approving the minutes of the last meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Edward K. Alburtis, Charles H. Benedict, Edmund W. Corlies, Henry L. Slote.

Mr. HENRY W. T. MALI was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of MATHEW MAURY, whose term had expired.

The President announced the reception of the report of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Glasgow on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October, on the subject of an international general average—the report having been forwarded by Hon. WM. MARVIN, of Florida, who represented the Chamber in the meeting. The following is an extract.

The Conference was held upon Tuesday, the 25th, Wednesday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 27th September, under the Presidency of Lord BROUGHAM and Lord NEAVES, when the following conclusions were arrived at:

Rule 1.—That, as a general rule, in the case of the stranding of a vessel in the course of her voyage, the loss or damage to ship, cargo or freight ought not to be the subject of general average, but without prejudice to such a claim in exceptional cases upon clear proof of special facts.

Rule 2.—That the damage done to ship, cargo and freight, in extinguishing fire, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 3.—That the damage done to cargo by chafing and [illegible] resulting from a jettison of part of the remainder of the cargo, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 4.—That the damage done to cargo, and the loss of it and the freight on it, resulting from discharging it at a port of refuge in the way usual in that port with ships not in distress, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 5.—That the loss sustained by cutting away the wreck of masts accidentally broken ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 6.—That the expense of warehouse rent at a port of [illegible] cargo necessarily discharged there, the expense of reshipping it, and the outward port charges at that port, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 7.—That the damage done to ship, cargo, and freight, by carrying a press of sail, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 8.—That [illegible] and provisions for the ship's crew ought to be allowed to the shipowner in general average, from the date the ship reaches a port of refuge in distress until the date on which she leaves it.

Rule 9.—That [illegible] the amount of expenses is less [illegible] value of the property finally saved, the contribution [illegible] of ship, freight and cargo, ought to be [illegible] to the owners of them respectively, at the [illegible] of the adventure.

Rule 10.—That [illegible] of expenses is [illegible] the value of the property saved, the proceeds [illegible] amount ought to be applied to-

[illegible] were good looking, and had [illegible] business [illegible] Dr. Chapman [illegible] that the [illegible] to present to the Association which [illegible] Rev. Dr. HAYES expressed very [illegible] which [illegible] the Association while [illegible] to listening to the address, and the [illegible] adjourned.

Public Schools.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES ILLUSTRATED.

On Wednesday afternoon, Otto Hansman, a young man having a situation as clerk with Martin Fox & Co., fancy goods dealers, at No. 25 Vesey-street, was taken into custody by Detectives THOMPSON and MCCORD, charged with having pilfered on different occasions a quantity of trimmings and other articles belonging to his employers. Subsequently he acknowledged himself guilty, and said that he had been assisted in his knavery by Arthur Geagling, a clerk engaged in the establishment of Minster & Kehn, No. 43 Vesey-street, who also had been in the habit of stealing from the store in which he was employed. An arrangement existed between the young men by which the goods obtained by one were to be disposed of by the other, and the money equally divided. In this way Hansman confessed that each of them had stolen about $200 worth of property, for which a market had been found at the store of STEIN & HIRSCHSTEIN, corner of Grand and Orchard streets, and at the tailor shop of Charles Gerst, in Chrystie-street. The price paid by these persons for the goods was so small that the officers entertained no doubt that they became purchasers with a full knowledge that the property was dishonestly obtained. Subsequently Justice KELLY was applied to, and warrants for the arrest of the alleged receivers were issued. Having been arrested, the accused were all committed for examination. Young Geagling is also in custody pending his appearance in the case.

THE CASE OF JAMES M'PYKE—ARREST ON SUSPICION.

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Depreciation in Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Respectfully announce that from the present date until their ENTIRE STOCK OF BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING is disposed of, the price of every fabric, in large and varied assortments, at their TWO ESTABLISHMENTS, Nos. 181, 183 and 185 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway, will be reduced to its ABSOLUTE COST. In view of the present, MONETARY CRISIS and the prospect of a reduction in WAGES and the value of goods in the Spring, the firm have resolved to submit to this SERIOUS SACRIFICE. Parents will find this an opportunity rarely presented. ROGERS & RAYMOND.

—Read the following from the well-known Captain of the Steamer *Fulton*:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell—*Sir*: I am urged by my wife to report to you a cure your Sarsaparilla has made in our family, and as it is the only way in which we can make you any acknowledgment of our gratification, I will proceed to state. My little son, 11 years old, has had Scrofula sores on his ears, neck and arms for five years. They were much of the time very distressing, and we feared they would kill him. At first a swelling would appear, then it would break and make a running sore, which would not heal. They became very loathsome and often painful; they stopped his growth and seemed to undermine his health, so that he became feeble and sickly. We tried Physicians and Medicines, but they did no good. A clergyman in our neighborhood, who had seen some remarkable cures by your CHERRY PECTORAL, advised us to try your SARSAPARILLA, and we did. The smallest sores showed symptoms of healing in about two weeks; in two more they had healed, and in two months the child was as well as any body. He now enjoys perfect health, with no remnant of the disorder about him that we can discover. If you, Sir, are a parent, you may well believe that we shall not soon forget you. Very truly, your humble servant,

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Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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C. E. MENDUM, Proprietor.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

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Holiday Presents for Europe forwarded with safety and dispatch by the American-European Express. Sight drafts for Europe, in sums to suit, sold by AUSTIN, HALDWIN & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

Ladies' the best place to buy Balmoral and Button Gaiters, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 307 Canal-st.

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CITY NEWS.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION.—The regular [illegible] Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Although the second annual meeting of the Society, the attendance was unusually large. Dr. HAYES read the annual report of the Council, containing a summary of the doings of the Association during the past and preceding year of its existence, and setting forth the practical results of its organization. Gen. WETMORE read the annual report of the Committee on amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, proposing several amendments, all of which were adopted. On motion, it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Association on the 20th inst., to consider a resolution offered by Dr. GARDNER at the last meeting, recommending the formation of female Sanitary Associations, similar to those in operation in Europe, and from which it is claimed that great good results to the families of the poor. The annual election of officers of the association then took place and resulted as follows: President, Gen. F. E. MARONA; 1st Vice-President, R. H. McCURDY; 2d Vice-President, Dr. A. C. POST; Recording Secretary, Dr. WM. R. DONAGHE; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. HARRIS; Treasurer, N. HAYDEN; Librarian, W. B. ROBERTS; Members of the Council, Peter Cooper, H. T. Cleaveland, F. M. Wetmore, Lieut. E. L. Viele, Dr. Isaac Wood, Dr. J. H. Griscom, Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. J. Frankel.

RELIEF FOR THE SYRIAN SUFFERERS.—The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Second Pres. Church, Newark, N. J., $41 47; German Baptist Church, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street, 92 cents; Reformed Dutch Church, Paterson, N. J., $39 68; First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., $43; Union Collection, Stamford, Conn., additional, $10; Amherst First Society, Amherst, Mass., $80 74; J. Boughton and others, Cornerville, N. Y., $7; Congregational and Methodist Churches, Dudley, $7 18; Solsbury Presbyterian Church, Brownsburgh, Penn., $4 73; Union Services, Baldwinsville, N. Y., $19 19; Pres. Church, Franklinville, L. I., $7; M. E. Church, Elmore, Vt., $15; English Pres. Church, Monyanp Valley, $17 43; Congregational Society, Lenox, Mass., $82 10; Union Services, Moores, N. Y., $12; East Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y., $20; German Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, $6; Cash, $6; Pres. Church, Skaneateles, N. Y., $18; Union Service, North White Creek, $9 75; Boonton, N. J., by Rev. D. E. Megie, $14; Church Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., $64 55; Mrs. Amos. Lawrence, Boston, $100; First Pres. Church, Orange, N. J., $49 50; South Congregational Church, Williamstown, Mass., $7. Total, $685 38. Previously acknowledged, $23,855 95. Grand total, $24,811 33. WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 25 Front-street.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of WILLIAM MESSAW, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, whose death resulted from a wound inflicted by himself on Tuesday morning last, with the intention of taking his life. Deceased, it was shown, had been paralyzed in his limbs for nearly eight years, and in consequence was incapable of working at his trade of a harness-maker. His family became almost destitute, and their misfortunes had a very depressing effect upon him, and frequently in his despondent fits he would tell his wife that life was a burden to him, as he could not live and see her and his children suffer. Fearing that he would take his life, for some time past Mrs. MESSAW had exercised much caution in keeping everything out of his reach with which he would be likely to commit self-destruction, but on Tuesday morning, during her absence from home, he called his little boy and told him that he wanted his razor to cut his beard. The instrument was taken to him and he immediately drew it across his throat, causing a fatal wound. Deceased lived at No. 202 First-avenue.

FATAL RESULT OF A FLUID-LAMP EXPLOSION.—On the 16th of September last a fluid-lamp exploded in the apartment occupied by DANIEL MORAN, at the tenement-house No. 167 West Thirteenth-street, burning MORAN, his brother JOHN, and his sister CATHARINE in a terrible manner. The sufferers were all taken to the New-York Hospital, where CATHARINE died a day or two after the occurrence. On Wednesday afternoon DANIEL died from the effects of his injuries, and Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case. JOHN, the remaining victim, still is at the Hospital, but is getting well.

TEST OF THE UNIVERSITY LL. B.—Yesterday morning, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, JAMES EDWARD HARDENBY moved that WM. WIRT HOWITT be admitted to the Bar, by virtue of his diploma conferring upon him the degree of LL. B. from the New-York University, and which, by the late decision of the Court of Appeals, is claimed as sufficient evidence of fitness for practice. The Court stated it would examine the application, and decide upon it after consultation. Mr. HOWITT was a candidate for Congress on the Union ticket in the late campaign, but withdrew in favor of BENJ. WOOD.

PRAYERS FOR THE UNION.—The noonday meetings for prayer for the Union, which were commenced in Dr. ADAMS' Church on Monday last, and continued in Dr. POTTS' Church on Tuesday, Dr. GILLETTE'S on Wednesday, and Dr. PHILLIPS' yesterday, have been largely attended, and will be continued through the week. The meeting to-day will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday ten patrolmen were transferred from the several Precincts. Roundsman LEYDON was detailed to act as Sergeant in the Fifth Ward, in place of Sergeant TRIAM, who is sick. JOHN J. GILMOUR was appointed roundsman of the Steamboat and Railroad squad, and JOHN HOFF and JOHN T. BUCKLEY were also appointed roundsmen and detailed to the Twenty-third Precinct.

SWITZERLAND.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give another of his interesting lectures, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, the subject being Switzerland—its scenery, history, people, &c.

A BALL.—The *Irish News* Guard, an association, military and social, of young men, inaugurate the ball season to-night by their annual festival at the City Assembly Rooms.

Geographical Society.

THE COLONIZATION AND CENTRALIZATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

A large audience, assembled at the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, in Clinton Hall, last evening, listened to interesting addresses on "The Colonization and Centralization of Central Africa."

Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BETHUNE delivered the first address, which he declared was only introductory to that which was to follow. He had assisted, more with kind words than anything else, the undertaking of the gentleman who would presently speak to them concerning his expedition to Central Africa. Dr. BETHUNE told of the ancient prosperity of Cheroe, proved by the mention made of it in the Bible and ancient writings. It stood on the borders of Ethiopia, and was considered by the ancients the remotest of the lands from which gold came. There the cotton plant was cultivated. There must have been the ancient Sheba. He was inclined to think that in the interior of Central Africa they would find great stores of wealth. The region under consideration had a peculiar interest, because it was the only part of the world where the colored race had attained a high degree of civilization. He dwelt upon the importance of opening trade with that country, where he believed had been the treasure-house of antiquity, and affirmed his belief that if a people who constitutionally were fitted for living there should establish free institutions there, they might build up a mighty nation. He introduced

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, a colored man, who was one of the Niger Valley exploring party, who related the story of his voyage, in 1859, to Lagos, an island on the Western Coast of Africa, where the natives use shells for money, and where the bilious fever is indigenous. Thence he carried his audience with him up the Ogun River to Abbeokuta, the circumference of whose outer wall—it has three—is 25 miles. It contains the remnants of over a hundred townships, and was founded by the fugitives of African tribes, defeated in combats with other tribes, who sought refuge there in a cave—"Under-a-rock" is the English of the name. He stated that the people thereabouts had very intelligent ideas of a God, whose several attributes they worship as idols. Here, in passing, he gave an account of a grotesque funeral of one of the natives. He described the town of Ijaye, a great mart, and other villages in the same regions; and in a diversion here he said he had seen men of every hue, from the ebon to the Albino, in that region, and intimated that there were Albinoes among the whites as well as among the Africans, and that a certain New-York editor was an Albino. He told of the peculiarities of the seasons in that part of the world, of the extended wet terms, of the heat,—he had experienced warmer weather in Philadelphia—and of the cultivation of cotton. Cotton is there raised extensively, and might be very largely exported; land suitable to its production can be had for nothing, and free labor can be obtained there for half the cost of keeping slaves at the South. Of the horses, the sugar-cane, the supply of water and the industry of the people, he spoke in terms of great praise, and, at the conclusion of his lecture, exhibited some interesting specimens of the clothing and utensils of the natives. In reply to questions from members of the Society, he stated that there were a great many slaves in the country he had visited, but their slavery was very different from our ideas of servitude. The slaves, the wives and the children of the higher class there all called their masters "Babe," or "Father," and few performed labor for their masters. The ordinary cotton of Africa brought in the English market a penny a pound more than American cotton, was of perennial growth, grew everywhere, and, with an improved gin, might be rendered worth a penny a pound more.

A member asked whether in case a slave escaped from his master there were any compromise by which he might be retaken.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that there was not. He stated that the Mohammedanism of the population all knew how to read and write, and that the people

Rev. Dr. HAWKS expressed very [illegible] which [illegible] the Association while [illegible] to listening to the address, and the [illegible] adjourned.

Public Schools.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES ILLUSTRATED.

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Ericsson's Caloric Engines,
From 5 to 45 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 861, Dec. 4, 1860.
36, 29, 9, 51, 33, 31, 12, 18, 23, 42, 10, 21, 37.
Class No. 862, Dec. 6, 1860.
71, 13, 58, 44, 24, 73, 60, 34, 55, 67, 54, 49.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 6, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, NO. 70 CHATHAM-STREET,
Has on hand a large stock of Fancy Goods, viz.: Decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, and other articles suitable for holiday presents, which are offered at greatly reduced prices, for cash.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 26 Bowery, in 1838.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, 6 very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 26 Bowery.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED GOODS, &c.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FOR CASH.
ELEGANT SILVER PLATED TEA SETS,
Six pieces, warranted treble plate, (worth $40,) for $28.
Also, CASTERS and all other Plated Goods in proportion.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object to those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

R. R. R. THE MINUTE MEDICINE.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is truly a miraculous Medicine, for it will cure in minutes diseases that other remedies require hours and days to effect, and will relieve the agonistic pains of acute and inflammatory diseases in seconds, when all other remedies fail or even aid.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF should be kept in the house *as arms are kept for use*, for *it is a sure defence for safety from a sudden contagion.* Reminds the from sudden attacks of disease that one dose of it would save. Persons subject to Fits, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Colics, &c., should be able to reach it the moment they are seized. Taken during the first ague chill, it may prevent a second. It is the great antidote to pain, whether arising from external or internal injury, or from a sudden malady. Fevers originating in sudden changes of temperature or unwholesome vapors, are repelled before effective obtained a hold upon the system by its hygeian operation.
RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., No. 87 John-st., New-York.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, now selling at $40.
PARKER & CO., No. 505 Broadway.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!
WHAT PAYS? TO GO A LITTLE OUT OF THE WAY in these hard times for richly Silver-Plated Holiday Presents. Where shall we go? To the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

LAMPS FOR CARBON OR COAL OIL.—A full assortment for the holidays both useful and ornamental. A rich, beautiful and varied assortment, comprising over 200 different patterns, suitable for holiday gifts for sale at reduced prices, at the depot of the CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 301 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

WATSON—RUSSELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Rector, ALFRED E. WATSON to ADELINE P. RUSSELL, second daughter of George F. Russell, Esq.

SMITH—MAXWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at Christ Church, by Rev. J. A. Wiley, C. VANDERVOORT SMITH to MARGARET, daughter of J. T. G. Maxwell.

BOYD—PARKS.—On Friday, Nov. 30, by Rev. John Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM BOYD to LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Robert Parks, Esq., of Valley Stream, L. I.

AUCHINCLOSS—CARNELL.—At the University of Virginia, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Richard K. Meade, of Charlottesville, HARRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, of New-York, and Miss MARY CARNELL, eldest and adopted daughter of Prof. JAMES L. CARNELL, M. D., of the University of Virginia.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, WILLIAM MOORE, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 23d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SHARKEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Mary Russell, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Exaggerations of the Fifth Regiment of Montgomery's Movements—Effects of the Falsehoods on the Suffering Poor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

Since my last, the telegraph has been turning the world "up-side down" in reference to events in Southern Kansas. Never in any country before has there been enacted so complete a "sell," as this last Kansas war. By telegraph you are told of the bloody raid of 500 brigands ever not only our southern counties,—but the border counties of Missouri are also invaded—towns destroyed, mills burnt, and the whole State of Missouri trembles for her fate. Her Governor orders [illegible] of soldiers hastily to the border, and Price, the Mexican, partakes of the general nervousness and orders Gen. HARNEY immediately to Kansas, with authority to draw forces from the three nearest forts, and with sufficient numbers, pursue and exterminate Montgomery and his outlaws, wherever they may be.

How all such tidings beget chivalric sensations, and cast a feeling will recall the heroic scenes of Solferino and the patriotism that glows in every late act of Garibaldi, but with a semi-hope that they are about to be eclipsed by the glory of Gen. HARNEY's career, bearing aloft his country's flag to the banks of the Marmaduke and Osage.

To-night the telegraph tells you that Gen. HARNEY is on the road, moving south from Fort Leavenworth, with cavalry, dragoons, artillery, and all the paraphernalia of Uncle Sam's armory. Not many days hence, the same telegraph should tell you how

"The King of France with thirty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

In my opinion, this will prove the most complete "sell" ever exhibited in any country. The time when Gen. WAKEFIELD came right at Lawrence with six hundred regulars, all pointing their ugly pistols shoulder-high, simply because we had concluded to institute an independent municipal organization and sprinkle water on our streets, is still remembered as an illustration of the fact, that the acts of a Government may become as ridiculous and stupid as those of an individual.

I greatly fear that this last mammoth demonstration will sink into the same category. If it does not, it will be because the provocation or the excellent opportunity now offered for martial display, will have charms stronger than MONTGOMERY's men can resist, and they may be led thereby to acts never contemplated, until "battalions" and "brigades" were glistening around them.

Now, what are the facts? All, or nearly all of these, were embraced in my last letter. That is, two or three persons have been summarily disposed of, and the pressure for that action have been already stated. It is admitted that the taking of even *three* lives is no trifling affair, under any circumstances, but it should be remembered as well, that during the last few months four or five have been hung or shot in the same vicinity by the party that now enters the complaint, and the world was not set on fire for that. Neither was it when Col. COWAN burned seventy-four of the houses of our citizens, without the slightest provocation. Although the Federal Government is now confined to circumpize itself from all responsibility in that barbarous proceeding, it has never sent Gen. HARNEY to pursue the perpetrators of the wrong, nor has any State or Territory volunteered to do this work.

But the aggravation in the present case is here: ten thousand falsehoods are given currency which must work a direct injury to the whole people of Kansas. Judge WILLIAMS has promulgated the base libel upon us that we have abused the charity of our friends, by getting a large supply of arms and ammunition into the Territory under the guise of "relief," and that MONTGOMERY's men were now doubly armed with weapons thus obtained. Every word of such stuff is the vilest fabrication. Already the order permitting "Kansas relief" packages to come over certain railroads at reduced rates is revoked, and full prices are charged. Also, for a time, the contributions will be checked until the facts can be stated, but I trust not longer. When all the pretended muskets have cleared away, it will be found that only *forty* men have been sent in any party known as MONTGOMERY's men—that they are only supplied with arms that they brought to the Territory two or three years—that those who ever entered Missouri, or threatened to, in any form, [illegible] they have not been within many miles of that State, and consequently no Court or Land-office has been disturbed—that no pilfering or taking of property, however trifling, has ever been proved against them, on the contrary, any person found guilty of it will be disbanded and punished—and that MONTGOMERY has EVINCED in that time that instead of MONTGOMERY is now at his home, and that his excitement becomes the greater the farther the stories travel, and that the probabilities are, that if any further difficulties occur, it will be in consequence of Government troops and the presence of a large force from Missouri.

Still I hope for the best, and shall predict nothing at this distance. In the morning I intend to start for the "seat of war," and thenceforth my data will be generally first-hand. RANDOLPH.

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A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing, or would take care of children, or do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home. Call or two days at No. 18 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family as chamber-maid and waitress. Good city reference. Call at No. 34 West 12th-st., front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, and plain sewer; no objection to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or to do chamber work and assist in the washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at 28 West 12th-st., rear building between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, respectful girl desires a situation in City or country, in either or the above capacities; will be found a thoroughly competent domestic; is an excellent nurse and good seamstress; has also done washing. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted a situation, by a thoroughly competent girl, as chamber-maid and waitress. Best of city reference from her last place. Has no objection to sew to children. Please call at No. 285 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can do fine washing. Good city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do plain washing. Has good City reference; a private family prefe red. Apply at No. 85 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; understands all kinds pastry baking. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of pastry. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 94 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as good plain cook and to assist in the washing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 30th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to go to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 77 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; understands soups, dressing poultry, game, and all kinds of meat; good City reference. Apply at No. 80 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker, or would do washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman; she is a good cook and baker; would do the coarse washing if required; has satisfactory City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Address No. 69½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a very trusty, capable, and highly-recommended servant girl; is thoroughly experienced in washing and ironing and kitchen duties, or general housework. Inquire for CATHERINE, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady Protestant girl as plain cook, washing and ironing, or will do housework in a private family, and can give good reference. Country situation preferred. Call at No. 863 3d-av., in the bakery, between 56th and 57th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in the washing of a private family. Good City reference. Apply for two days at 80 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable middle aged widow woman as cook or housekeeper, or both in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for three days at No. 61 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave. English.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 189 East 13th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; is a splendid washer and ironer, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl, neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 66 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTable girls wish situations—one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, the other as laundress; understands French fluting. Call at No. 144 2d-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamber-work, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., no end floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GOOD COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTable young woman, Protestant, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing; will be found in every way a competent servant, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady desires a situation as housekeeper; she is a competent housekeeper, and accustomed to the care of children; can be well recommended by her late employer, where she has been engaged over four years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station A, Spring-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a middle-aged American woman, as housekeeper in a widower's family, or institution in the City; would have no objection to waiting upon an invalid lady or gentleman, and can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at 37 Oliver-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs M. J. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a neat, tidy, and most respectable Protestant young woman, as general houseworker or to do chamber work and take care of children; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give most respectable City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl for general housework in a small family, or would do waiting and chamber-work. Apply at my last situation, No. 110 3d-av., but seen 19th and 14th sts. In the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady would like to be a companion to an invalid lady. Can be seen for three days at No. 153 East 31st-st. Good reference given.

A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR the South, wishes to place his servants, consisting of a cook laundress, chambermaid and waitress, all of whom he can most highly recommend. Apply at No. 43 West 11th-st.

SITU

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salerooms No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the following sleighs made this season by the best makers, viz:
ONE DOUBLE SLEIGH.
FOUR ALBANY CUTTERS.
THREE PORTLAND CUTTERS.
ONE SLEIGH FOR FOUR PERSONS.
Also, TWO CONCORD WAGONS, the whole to be positively sold without reserve, by order of
E. J. ATWOOD, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salerooms, No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.
☞ In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

H. W. McDONNELL, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—H. W. McDONNELL will sell on THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 7, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the splendid rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture in the five-story residence, No. 208 14th-st., a few doors from 8th av., the whole comprising really the finest assortment offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement. Descriptive catalogues for purchasers are now ready at the house, viz.: Elegant royal velvet carpets in both parlors, solid rosewood suites in satin brocade, statuary marble-top centre and side-tables, carved rosewood etageres and corner stands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, china vases, clocks, Turkish easy and reception chairs in satin and reps, a large collection of fine oil paintings, tea and dining tables, china tea and dinner sets, heavy cut-glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, solid silver-ware, &c. Also, a splendid rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, one of the most splendid instruments for tone and finish ever made in this country, Chambers—second and third stories—contain beautiful Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, beds and bedding, curled hair mattresses, mirrors, clocks, paintings, &c. Also, basement and kitchen utensils, oil-cloths, hall-stand, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, sofa bed, 20 tons coal, large cooking-stove, pots, kettles, &c., with which the sale will commence. This sale is positive, and every article to be sold. The above furniture is of the most elegant description and nearly new, having cost over $10,000. Housekeepers will find it advantageous to examine the same.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese Jack and Jennet, 3 years old, 58 inches high, (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta; landed since the 6th of November. These animals were selected by the importer from and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the Island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale.
A splendid pair of sorrel carriage horses, 8 years old, 16½ hands, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle-horse, and warranted perfectly kind and sound in every respect; the property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use.
Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble-top centre tables, double carved rosewood suite covered in crimson rep, 2 solid black walnut carved library suites in leather, carved rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel, oak extension dining-table, gilt-frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood frame do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, oak arm chairs, mahogany sofas covered in hair-cloth, rockers, easy chairs covered in green velvet, lace window curtains, gilt cornices. Also, a general assortment of crockery and glass ware.

WILLIAM ARCOTT, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-octave piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, on account of creditors of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents. Sale continued at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the piano-forte warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery. The stock is ready for examination. Sale positive. Each piano warranted three years. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

A. S. EDWARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 300 PACKAGES of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 64 Cortlandt-st., comprising the entire stock of a country dealer. The goods are first quality and desirable. Sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, AT 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a catalogue of elegant made-up furs, fine minks, Hudson Bay sables, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of robes.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, DEC. 8, AT SALESROOMS No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of elegant household furniture. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., imported Berkshire swine; a boar and sow, 1 year and 8 months old; also, 1 small pig.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One lot on 2d-av., near 61st-st. Also, one lot on 55th-st, west of 8th-av. For particulars inquire of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable prop rty located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.
T. B. JACKSON, on the premises

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., near Park-av., 25 feet front, 55 deep; finished complete in every manner. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, No. 48 37th-st.

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER—ON Broadway, near 35th-st.: also, marble rubbing-bed polishing apparatus, saw-mill, show-room, dwelling and store; the whole to let together, or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a dentist or artist, in a central and first-class situation. Furniture at a valuation. Substantial reasons for letting will be given. Address ZETA, Box No. 303 Times Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 20th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 122 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT OVER $350; location between 4th and 6th avs., and Bond and 20th sts. Address JOHN WILLOUGHBY, care of Ball, Black & Co., by letter only, giving real name and description of premises. Will lease for three years, or more, and pay rent monthly, if required. The house must be in perfect repair, and near an Episcopal Church—St. George's preferred.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a first-class house for a gentleman, wife and child. Address Box No. 933 New-York Post-office, stating terms and situation.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affords a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 20 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at 228 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 208 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1826.

GOODS WANTED FOR THE SOUTHERN trade, for which good improved farms in this State will be given, free of incumbrance; one within two miles of New-York, worth $30,000. Address D. D., Box No. 105 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

(OFFICIAL.
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 55 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER 1870.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each of as proposed to be taken, as it must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as at the rate specified may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 19th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 14, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGB & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELLERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1860"—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 86 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, free of taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 18th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 5th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH Article of Agreement, signed by the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, held at No. 46 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1860, at 12 M.

By order of the Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC.—CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER New-Bowery.—Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. CARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 23, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$15,000 TO $25,000 NEW-ENGLAND CIRCULATION WANTED.—The above amount wanted for A No. 1 City acceptances, with first-class collateral security if required. Address M. S. L., Box No. 2,518 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1. upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and flattering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1. Address DR. LARMONT, No. 7 Sixth-av., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 11 Duane-st., to No. 549 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at the 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. His 19 years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. St'ctures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Sh uld be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 442 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine sent by mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (late the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. DE C. LOWTHER,
n23-law6mF* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN JUST LIcensed to the law, and who can influence, through his friends, a respectable practice, wishes a situation with an older lawyer in this City. The advertiser would prefer the office business at present. The highest testimonials will be given as to character, capabilities, &c. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 139 Times Office

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANCIS WORCESTER, under the style and firm of
PRATT & WORCESTER,
is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will settle with me only.
FREDERICK W. PRATT.
CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by Pratt & Worcester, will be continued by me at the old stand, No. 197 South Water-st.
F. W. PRATT.
CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of REED & RUSSELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES RUSSELL, to whom all outstanding debts are to be paid. M. A. REED.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860. JAMES RUSSELL.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "sail," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order, ABRAHAM DALLY, C. I.
J. M. PHYFE, Adj.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 25 acres; near to depôt; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 10 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished in Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SCHULTZ, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGE, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (steerage and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LAING, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (measurement for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, insured by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
CHAS. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed thereof and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter, inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUC

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington; the Tentonia, and the Canadian's Mails.

Opinions of the English Press on Mr. Lincoln's Election.

WARLIKE DISTURBANCE IN EUROPE.

MR. DALLAS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st ult., and Queenstown on the 22d, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon.

The *Tentonia*, from Southampton on the 21st, also arrived yesterday; and the mails by the *Canadian*, whose arrival at Portland has been announced, reached this City last night.

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, and Mrs. DALLAS, had been on a visit to Windsor Castle, as guests of Queen VICTORIA. The event was regarded as a courteous acknowledgment of the hospitality extended to the Prince of Wales at Washington, and the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to him throughout the United States. During the stay of Mr. DALLAS at the Castle, Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL were likewise guests of Her Majesty.

The Empress EUGENIE had arrived in Scotland, and was temporarily sojourning at Edinburgh preparatory to her visit to the Duke of Hamilton. A statement, however, was current that the Empress would not make any personal visits till after she had paid her respects to Queen VICTORIA.

The steamer *Flying Fish*, of the Prince of Wales' Squadron, had arrived out.

The British steamer *Bulldog*, Capt. MCCLINTOCK, had returned to Portsmouth after her survey of the deep-sea route for the projected North Atlantic Telegraph cable. Nothing is known, officially, as to the result of the soundings, but it is known that the *Bulldog* experienced very stormy weather and other drawbacks in carrying out her mission.

The Brazilian war-corvette *Dona Isabel*, while on her way from Marseilles for Lisbon, was wrecked on the Coast of Barbary, and is reported to have gone to pieces. Out of 27 officers on board, 23 were lost, together with over 100 seamen. Three lieutenants, 6 midshipmen, the purser and 93 of the crew were saved. The Moors behaved well, and the survivors were carried by a British war vessel to Tangiers. The corvette is said to have had a great number of naval cadets on board for practical instruction.

A new gunboat in the shape of a tortoise, having two screws, and said to be invented by the Emperor of the French, is about to be tried.

Lieut. MAURY was to lecture in London on the 26th ult., before the Royal Geographical Society, on "the Physical Geography of the Ocean in connection with the historic regions."

The Empress of Austria left Vienna on the 17th ult. for Antwerp, where she was expecting to embark, about the 22d, for Madeira, on board the royal English yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which had been placed at the disposal of the Empress by Queen VICTORIA.

Some of the Austrian journals were making use of their increased liberty in advocating the cession of Venetia for a money consideration.

THE ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Opinions of the English Press.

From the Times, Nov. 20.

We know not that the friends of the Negro have much more to expect from the new President. His powers are very limited, and will be confined within a space much narrower than their strictly legal extent by the same necessity which has made Mr. BUCHANAN abstain from any attempt on Cuba, and tolerate the anarchy and even aggressions of unhappy Mexico. For the safety of the Union itself we confess we have no fear. Of course, it will take some time before men can cool down from the bluster which has been so profusely used for electioneering purposes to the language of moderation and truth. Some men have said these things so often that they are ashamed to show how little they believe them, and some so often that they have really learnt to believe them themselves. But when the cooler heads of the South begin to consider how imaginary is the injury which they have conceived, how vast are its interests involved, how heavy would be the cost, how considerable the danger, of secession, and how impossible it would be for the South-ern States to maintain on the face of the world the strong position they now hold as members of the great American Confederacy, we suspect that the South will think better of it, and turn its activity into the more practical channel of providing Mr. LINCOLN with a Democratic successor in 1864.

From the Times, Nov. 21.

Heretofore, when a President has been elected, he has been supported at least by a minority in every State of the Union. But in the present instance there is a considerable number of States in which not a single vote was cast for the successful candidate. This, it is said, and not without some show of justice, *tends directly to that state of parties against which Washington emphatically counselled his fellow-citizens*—the dividing themselves into factions designated by geographical limits. It must always be remembered, however, that if Mr. LINCOLN has not had even a majority in the Slave States, this has happened because all questions relating to the extension or maintenance of slavery a great number of the Southern States allow of no minority. A man may have opinions adverse to slavery, and a man may reside in a Slave State, but he cannot do both these things at once. If he asserts his opinions, he must change his residence, or must prepare himself for a residence in a world beyond the jurisdiction of Lynch Law. If, then, there be no minority in favor of the President-elect in some of the States, it is because in them, on the question of Slavery, there is no free discussion, no liberty of thought, speech, writing or action; and it is to this source, and not to any peculiar factiousness in the opinions of Mr. LINCOLN, that the sharpness of the division now made apparent between the North and the South is to be traced. In the North there are manifold Anti-minorities on the Slave question; in the South there is at least apparent unanimity, just as there is an appearance of an universal belief in the Roman Catholic religion in Spain or in the States of the Church.

Another effect of the change which has just taken place is one not peculiar to America, but which was strongly felt in England thirty years ago. The Southerners and their allies, owing to a tenure of office extending over so many years, have obtained a monopoly of official knowledge and aptitude. So long and so firmly established has been their dynasty that the States of the North has been deserted in despair by the ablest of Northern politicians. Seeing no chance of doing that which has just been done, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. EVERETT, and a number of eminent men of the same party, have allied themselves to the South, and bought by concessions to the slave-owning interest to obtain a position which they believed the North would never be able to give them. These men, the natural leaders of the Republican Party, were lost to them owing to this fatal miscalculation, and Mr. LINCOLN *will have to carry on his Government by new and untried officials in the face of an Opposition full of ability and experience.* It is, besides, asserted that, although the President is Republican, the majority of the two Chambers is Democratic; so that the new reign starts with that which is only too often the difficulty of American politics—a direct conflict between the Legislature and the Executive. Probably this reflection will tend as much as anything to soften the first alarm of the South. Upon the whole, though we do not expect any very considerable benefit to ourselves, and *although we believe the Southern States to be a great deal more frightened than hurt by the recent election*, we rejoice, on higher and purer grounds, that it has ended in the return of Mr. LINCOLN. We are glad to think that the march of Slavery, and the domineering tone which its advocates were beginning to assume over Freedom, have been at length arrested and silenced. We rejoice that a vast community of our own race has at length given an authoritative expression to sentiments which we entertained by every one in this country. We trust to see the American Government employed in tasks more worthy of a State founded on the doctrines of liberty and equality than the invention of shifts and devices to perpetuate servitude; and we hear in this great protest of American freedom the tardy echo of those humane doctrines to which England has so long become a convert.

From the Globe.

We ought not to misapprehend the real nature of the strife which has been waging in the United States. The quarrel is not so much one between Slavery and Anti-Slavery *as it is one between the possessors of power and those who have been excluded from it.* The Northern States have long felt that they did not enjoy a fair share of power. They saw that no amount of concession sufficed to make the South reasonable in its demands. Not only did the Southern men get place and profit, they used the power obtained by their union with the Northern Democrats to disturb the basis of party contracts. They broke into the Missouri Compromise; they passed the Fugitive Slave law; they invaded Kansas. Determined to maintain their ground in the Senate, they endeavored to create new Slave States in practicable and impracticable directions, and they carried to extravagant lengths the wholesome doctrine of State rights, with the avowed object of diminishing the power of the Central Government over the Territories. The present insurrection of the North is a natural reaction against Southern ascendancy.

The North is resolved to have a share of power proportionate to its wealth, intelligence and population. Above all, it is determined to heal the wounds inflicted on its pride by the insolent assumption of superiority on the part of the black States. In this contest the Slavery question has played a great part. It was the readiest and most natural weapon of offense. *But the Republicans are not Abolitionists.* They contend for the non-extension of Slavery, and will use their power to prevent the making of more Slave States in lands where free labor is possible. They have a double motive for this. One is, that they see the immense evils involved in the further spread of the black cancer. Another is, that they desire to obtain a majority in the Senate by calling Free States into life.

From the Star.

The election of an Anti-Slavery President in the United States—this manifestation, three thousand miles away, of that same great power, the will of the people, which has been signally exerted in Europe—may seem of very inferior importance. It will change the *personnel* of the American Government, will affect its policy, but does not touch its laws. It will replace President BUCHANAN by President LINCOLN, Secretary CASS by Secretary SEWARD. It will prevent the further outgrowth of a domestic institution obnoxious to the moral sense and inimical to the true interests of the Republic. *But it will enfranchise 8 single human chattel—will not diminish by one hair's breadth the broad black stain that darkens the American banner.* Yet it must be ranked with the happiest events this generation has witnessed. For it proclaims the successful revolt of the American people against a political system that, by virtue of party names and false issues, has made thirteen millions of free people—citizens of seventeen Free States—accomplices in the crime, and subject to the shame, of the seven millions who hold more than half their own number of men and women in bondage the most absolute, abject and debasing. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the arrest of the spreading plague-spot of Slavery—the staying of the tide that arrogantly threatened to avenge the unutterable wrongs of the negro in a general deluge of licentious tyranny.

From the News.

A calm review of the position leaves the result, in the shape of good and evil, something like this. To take the evil first: The existing panic, during which the citizens are hanging their neighbors, and any stranger who may cross their sight, and suspecting and punishing their slaves, and hoarding their gold, and arming their families, and selling off their property, is an evil; but it is a less evil than the reality, in the place of the panic, would be. The universal expectation of a rising of the slaves, in case of Mr. LINCOLN's failure, should almost reconcile the citizens, and their commercial correspondents, to the mischievous agitation they have created, even if it should end in a considerable crash. *The negroes are less likely to rise now than at any time these thirty years past; and if there is more or less rebellion, it will be owing to the cruelties which the fears of their owners are now impelling them to inflict.* There will be a period of obstructed legislation at Washington, and of virulent party strife, till the hitherto dominant party has learned to show due respect to the national will. There will be disorder and much complaint from the change of officials throughout the whole hierarchy of Government, a change indispensable in this case, on account of the reform in the principle of the government, and also of the prevalent official corruption which has been so lately exposed. Finally, it is probable that all parties will complain of Mr. LINCOLN. We know no more of Mr. LINCOLN than all the rest of the world; but if he were to turn out a second WASHINGTON, he would have no chance of satisfying a community like that of the United States, at the moment of going over from a corrupt to a regenerated Republican system. If it is a mystery how any man can govern, at such a moment, a nation which is living in different stages of civilization, it is no mystery that he must fail in doing at once what the people expect, and what the nation requires. One more evil may be impending—the failure of the cotton supply. It need not be so if the planters were wise; but they are, in this matter, not wise. We can only bear in mind that a servile war would have been worse for the cotton crop than a fanciful political agitation, and meantime, for our own part, make haste to create other sources of supply.

As for the good results:—the great Republic will, as soon as an improved Congress permits, transfer her testimony from the side of Slavery to that of Free labor and Free existence. When Slavery is abolished within the Congressional District of Columbia, (which the inhabitants of the district are now demanding,) negro Slavery will cease to be an American institution. Any of the States in which it exists may keep it up if they like, and if they can; but it will have ceased to be a national interest. We shall have the nation on our side in opposition to the Slave-trade, and in our endeavors to make industrial allies of the inhabitants of Africa. Spain must then give way about her Cuban Slave trade. In America, Free labor will presently supersede the more extravagant method of production, the antagonism of race will be much softened.

The liberties of the citizens will be recovered from this day onward, after having been more and more encroached upon for a quarter of a century. The American will be again the free people their fathers made them. Best of all, the national character and reputation will improve and rise, as character and reputation do rise after the casting off of a great sin and sore disgrace. Both have suffered grievously; but we may hope now that they have touched their lowest point, and that their present noble awakening to duty, and rejection of the compromises of self-interest, may be in time to secure political regeneration and social peace at home, and the respect of the civilized world to institutions which make the people who live under them really free.

The Monetary Disturbance in Europe.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE BANKS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the London Times' City Article.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

An arrangement has been announced to-day to have been made between the Bank of France and the Bank of England, which, it is hoped, will terminate the uncertainties that have recently disturbed the money markets of Paris and London.

The Bank of France are to have a loan of £2,000,000 of gold from the Bank of England on the security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The first remark on this will be, "How can such an arrangement strengthen the position of the Bank of France? It is the drain of specie that has been the serious feature, and no change in the relative proportion of the metals in which their remaining stock of specie exists can operate to mitigate the evil." The matter, however, admits of explanation. The stock of specie shown in the last monthly return of the Bank of France was £17,400,000, against a note issue of £30,300,000, and these figures in themselves present nothing to excite panic. The fact that the proportion of gold to notes had been rapidly becoming less favorable, demanded prompt attention, but the advance of 1 per cent. adopted in the rate of discount might have been expected, if gradually followed up by further measures of the same kind, to prove a sufficient corrective. To the surprise of every one, the Bank of France commenced offering a premium for gold, and at the same time entered into onerous terms for obtaining large amounts from this side. A run was stimulated, and all persons were led to infer that the directors saw some imminent peril in the position of the Bank. It then transpired that the eagerness on their part to get gold was not from apprehension that their entire stock of specie might be drawn to a fatally low point, but from the fact that this stock consists mainly of silver, and that hence they were rapidly approaching a condition which would compel them to meet all demands in that metal. This announcement, however, seemed in no way to solve the prevailing perplexities. According to the law of France, where a double standard prevails, they are at liberty to discharge their obligations either in gold or silver, as they may deem expedient, and it was hard to see why they should object to pay in silver upon the exhaustion of their gold, or why, supposing the silver to be of a value beyond its denomination in coin, they should not sell it for gold in the open market and realize the profit of this difference. The answers are rational. In the first place, if the Bank had commenced paying away silver, the common knowledge that this metal has for several years past borne a high premium and been difficult to obtain would have led to a general rush for it; in the next place, if they had suddenly thrown upon the market a quantity sufficient to provide for their gold requirements, the operation would have been attended with difficulty, and must have been effected at a proportionate sacrifice. Out of these considerations has arisen the resolution to make the application to the Bank of England for a loan of gold against silver which has just been acceded to. The Bank of England, under their charter, are empowered to hold one-fifth of their specie reserve in that metal, and could now legally take nearly £3,000,000. The arrangement for £2,000,000 is therefore amply within the limit. For several years—indeed, since the last importation of rupees from India—they have not held an ounce of silver in their issue department, the depreciation in the relative value of gold consequent upon the California and Australian influx having effectually precluded any such circumstance. It merely remains to remark that a principal reason for believing that the arrangement now concluded will terminate the disturbance in the markets both of Paris and London consists in the fact that as there will be no further withdrawals of our bullion on account of the Bank of France (beyond the simple exchange of one description for another,) the Bank of England will not be under the necessity of advancing its rate of discount, or maintaining it at a point above that of the Bank of France, such as to interfere with the efforts of that establishment to bring about a wholesome contraction. It is not improbable, therefore, that an early lowering of our rate may be witnessed; and this event would tend materially to allay the vague uneasiness in Paris, while the maintenance by the Bank of France of their rate of 4½ per cent., and its advance if necessary to 5 per cent., will probably be effectual to prevent any further very important efflux from that country. Of course, the moral still remains, that much of the drain which has now continued with few intermissions for sixteen months is to be regarded as the inevitable result of the scale of national expenditure, but, as has already been observed, that result has not yet assumed proportions beyond remedy. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to see that the present crisis seems likely to be adjusted by a very simple act of common courtesy on the part of the Bank of England, such as the Bank of France would, as experience has shown, have been prompt on their part to accord to us.

The arrangement above described is to be *for* any period that may suit the Bank of France.

Mr. Dallas at Windsor Castle.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Among the invitations to Windsor Castle we find the name of Mr. DALLAS, the United States Minister. This mark of attention on the part of Her Majesty, following so closely upon the return of the Prince of Wales from North America, is regarded as a graceful acknowledgment, on the part of our Sovereign, of the cordial reception given to the Heir Apparent by all classes in the United States, from President BUCHANAN down to the mobs of the large towns, the capital of Virginia alone excepted.

The American Minister and Mrs. DALLAS left the Castle on the 19th.

Mr. Bright on the Working Classes of America.

In a recent speech delivered by Mr. BRIGHT at Wakefield, England, he referred to a letter he had received about two years ago from Mr. CORBIN, who was at that time in the United States of America, and in which the writer said that, notwithstanding the artisan and laboring class in England had made greater progress during the last twenty-five years than they had during any former similar period of time, those classes in the United States were much further in advance than they were in England. This was a remarkable fact, and Mr. BRIGHT had never heard any man who disputed it. He met not long ago a gentleman connected with what was generally reported the most reputable of the Press in England, who had been spending some days in the United States, and he gave the same accounts. He wanted to know what made the difference. It was not necessarily the form of Government. It was not a question of latitude or longitude; and people had to work in the United States; the machinery there did more labor, and the land was not even as fertile. How came it then, he asked their public writers, he asked their statesmen, he asked ministers of religion—how came it, then,—this fact was notorious and indisputable—that in the United States the great body of the artisans and laboring classes were so much better off than they were in England? He knew of three causes that would account for it. In the United States the land was wholly free from all feudal law and tenures; the people were instructed by an extensive and thoroughly working common school, useful to a degree infinitely beyond what the people of this country ever dreamt of; and, further, that, from some cause or other that he could not then inquire into, the Government of the United States, although the population of each country was about 29,000,000, spent nearly £60,000,000 sterling less than the Government of this country. He only stated facts, and he said they were not in the least questions of party, not questions of forms of government, but questions of principles with regard to our legislation.

The Empress of the French in Edinburgh.

From the Times.

The visit of the Empress EUGENIE to the Scotch metropolis has been received by its inhabitants with much gratification and pride. Coming as she does ostensibly in *incognito*, she has, nevertheless, wherever recognised, obtained a welcome of the most genuine description. Old countries have long memories, and Scotland does not forget that before the union with England, to which she owes so much, her great ally and friend was France; and to the illustrious lady herself a still closer tie is owned, for she is of the family of the Kirkpatricks, whose history may be traced from the time of ROBERT BRUCE. Scotland has before now been the place of exile of French monarchs, for CHARLES X. resided long in Holyrood; but hitherto it has not been honored with a visit from any of the reigning houses of France.

From the Scotsman.

The precise hour of Her Imperial Majesty's arrival in Edinburgh being quite unknown beforehand, even to the railway officials or the most prescient of the public, several trains from the south were awaited during the afternoon by a number of ladies and gentlemen who had obtained access to the platform, and who, notwithstanding more than one disappointment, were sure to return in time for the next train. Accordingly, when the 8 o'clock express came in with the imperial party, about a couple of hundred well-dressed people had taken up their places on the platform and outside the station. The Empress was attired in deep mourning, (for the recent death of Her Majesty's only sister, the Duchesse D'ALBA,) and on stepping from the train she was received with enthusiastic acclamations by the assemblage. In accordance with previous instructions, the proprietor of Douglas's Hotel had a number of private carriages in readiness, to which the Empress and her attendants immediately made their way, though not without some little difficulty, from the eager though almost involuntary pressure of the rapidly-increasing crowd. The carriages drove off to Douglas's Hotel, followed by another hearty cheer. A considerable crowd had also assembled in front of the hotel, and there the Empress was again greeted with a hearty Scottish welcome. These demonstrations, however, were necessarily confined to a few hundreds of the inhabitants, for on Saturday evening, and even yesterday, her Majesty's presence was not known generally in the city.

Yesterday morning the Empress with her suite attended St. Mary's Church, Broughton-street, where high mass was celebrated, and, after an address by Bishop GILLIS, a *Te Deum* for the safe return of the Prince of Wales was performed. A considerable number of people had collected in front of the church when the imperial party came up, and inside the building was densely crowded; but the assemblage conducted themselves with the utmost decorum; and we understand that the Empress, on this as on several other occasions during her journey, and since her arrival in Edinburgh, expressed to her attendants her warm appreciation of the cordial and respectful welcome which she had everywhere met with. The imperial party walked to and from the Chapel, and the Empress, (whose health, by-the-by, would scarcely seem to warrant the application of the term delicate,) did not seem in the least put about by the journey to the hotel having to be taken through a smart snow-shower.

From the Times.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Yesterday morning the Empress EUGENIE and suite paid a visit to the Abbey of Melrose, and the house and grounds of Abbotsford. Like all the previous movements of Her Imperial Majesty, her journey to Melrose was kept strictly secret, so much so that when she was seen to drive to the station, a large number of persons ran to the Glasgow side of the general terminus, in the expectation that Her Majesty was about to take her departure for Hamilton Palace. The Imperial party traveled in a first-class carriage by the ordinary passenger train, leaving Edinburgh at 11:25 A. M., and returning in the same private manner about 6 o'clock. At all the stations on the homeward journey, however, large numbers had collected to see Her Majesty, who was everywhere greeted with loud cheers. Having paid a visit to the far-famed and interesting ruin, Melrose Abbey, round which the Empress was conducted by the usual garrulous guide, the party drove to Abbotsford. In the grounds of the house, rendered classic by the residence of Sir WALTER SCOTT, Her Majesty lingered a considerable time, and was then taken through the house of the great novelist, the library, the armor, the personal relics of SCOTT, and the many curiosities of the place being pointed out by the persons in charge. After a drive along a portion of the banks of the Tweed, the Imperial party returned to Edinburgh, where Her Majesty was eagerly greeted, and perhaps somewhat rudely surrounded, by a large concourse, which the railway officials had in vain tried to prevent from crowding the station platform. The time of Her Majesty's departure from Edinburgh is not yet made known, but it is expected she will to-day visit the Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, and to-morrow (Thursday) leave Douglas Hotel for Hamilton Palace.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Garibaldi's Venetian Campaign.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 19.

Explanations, it is said, have been asked of the Piedmontese Government by the French Foreign Office as to whether it is with the knowledge or sanction of the former that GARIBALDI has signified his intention of attacking Venetia in February or March next. The answer will doubtless be in the negative, and with it the Foreign Office must content itself. The plan attributed to GARIBALDI is to land on the Dalmatian coast and get into Montenegro; to raise the population of the Black Mountain, in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia. The Garibaldians and the Montenegrins might keep the country for a much longer time than would be necessary for the liberation of the last Italian province, and this would be protected by the rising in Hungary, which, to all appearance, is inevitable. Persons of very strong Austrian opinions think that there is no escape for Austria but in the surrender of Venetia on almost any terms; for that an attempt will be made on that Province, and then Hungary will profit by the occasion is certain. The Hungarians are much more active than people suppose; large dépôts of arms are at hand. The Hungarians would be much disappointed if Austria were less obstinate for their best chance is Venetia. And yet there is at present no sign that Austria will accept the only solution likely to postpone if not prevent the breaking up of the Empire. Austria is aware of the danger that is hanging over her, and is determined for war. French emissaries are most active among the Christian population of Turkey. The non-Catholics are urged to join the Latin Church, in order to claim the protection of France; and, as this is not confined to Turkey in Europe, the Porte will have enough on his hands. This I think you may rely upon. The fact of agencies being also employed in Germany is one which has been more than once stated, and which there is now good reason to believe.

Prospects of Another War.

From the London Times.

The internal state of Austria becomes every day more precarious. The Hungarians are the most determined, though the most moderate, of rebels. They do not, like the French in their various revolutions, seek to overthrow a dynasty, or, like the Italians in their late struggle, to drive out the foreigner. They are so far acquiescent in the present dynasty that they do not wish for any other, and, though the Germans are to the Magyars as foreigners, yet so many of the former race are settled in the country that no thought of a general expulsion can be entertained. But the determination to insist on all the old historical rights of the country is as firm as ever, and, in case of their being refused, the people are quite ready to assert them by force of arms. The estimate of the insurrectionary impulse of a country must vary according to the temperament of the observer. It may be said, however, that, according to the most trustworthy authority, there is less discord between the races, and less difference of views between the aristocracy and peasantry, than was the case in 1849. Then, there were two widely-sundered parties in Hungary—the party which made the constitutional movement, and the party which under KOSSUTH converted it into a Democratic experiment. The decay of these rivalries makes Hungary more powerful than ever, and a more dangerous enemy to the Austrian system of Government. Unless sternly opposed, Hungary will be certain to give its assistance to Italy by a timely diversion. We can, indeed, only imagine one cure for the evils of Austria, one escape from the many dangers which threaten her. It is to abandon one province which is her vulnerable point. Should she give up Venetia as soon as her dignity will allow, and on terms consistent with her interest, both England and France would be glad to see her constitute herself a really strong power in Central Europe. This sacrifice would allow the Emperor to make the concessions to Hungary which alone can insure the allegiance of that kingdom. On the other hand, if Austria persist in her present course, she must sink into bankruptcy under the burden of war expenses. With an impossible position to maintain in Venetia, and an impending insurrection at her back, her ruin is a mere question of time, and is as certain as that of the vassal sovereignty at Naples.

The Siege of Gaeta.

A communication from Gaeta, dated the 12th ult., and published in a French paper, furnishes some details of interest:

"The Neapolitan troops still possessed out of the town the different positions of the Monte Secco. As to Gaeta itself, it was described as stronger than ever. The front of the attack on the land side does not exceed 700 metres in extent. It is defended by works cut in the rock, and armed with three rows of faced batteries, one of which has rifled cannon. These batteries together mount about 300 guns, and their line of fire converges on the points from which the attack must necessarily be made. The ditch at the foot of the escarpment is cut in the rock, and the bottom of the escarpment itself is completely covered. The other fortified points are protected by masses of rock, which render them unapproachable. The ground in front of the place of attack is so rocky, that any approach must be most difficult, and occupy a considerable time. Independently of those defences, Gaeta possesses a certain number of works established on the heights, among which may be mentioned the Castle, the Tower of Saint Francis, and the Monte Orlando, a strong fort which commands both the land side and the sea. As to the port, it is defended by considerable works, which would cause great damage to vessels of war built of wood. In the situation in which Gaeta now is, and with the sea-side remaining free in consequence of the non-recognition of the blockade by the European powers, it may, the letter states, with a garrison of from 6,000 to 7,000 men, with supplies of all kinds, defend itself for an almost indefinite period. The struggle will be confined on both sides to a combat of artillery. The besiegers may establish mortar batteries and bombard the place; but that means will only occasion the destruction of the churches, public buildings and private houses, but will not make the defenders of it surrender, for the batteries and forts are all bomb-proof. The King had got one wing of his palace put into strong defence, and to it retired with his family."

The Pope and Victor Emanuel.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"In the absence of positive news from Italy, we have letters, one of which, dated from Turin, alludes to an exchange of letters between the King of Italy and the Holy Father, having for its object 'an amicable arrangement' of their little differences. Among the conditions proposed is one that the Pope should abandon the temporal sovereignty in favor of the King, receiving a civil list of 5,000,000 livres, and 100,000 livres for each cardinal, with a place in the Senate of the Kingdom of Italy. Both Pope and King would reside in the Eternal City,—one at the Capitol the other at the Vatican. This is probably a mere fancy sketch, of which we may expect to have many brought before the public eye pending the fluctuations of this most difficult Roman question."

Garibaldi at Home.

The *Gazetta di Torino* gives us some particulars of GARIBALDI's landing in his little island home:

"GARIBALDI," it says, "has arrived at Caprera. He appears extremely happy: in the first place, because he has resigned the management of affairs at Naples into the hands of the King *galantuomo*; secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his regained freedom, and he has been anxious to extend it even to his three war-horses, which he with his own own hands unsaddled and unbridled and allowed freely to run about the country the moment he set foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from the cares of State that he with his own hands loosened the mooring cable of the vessel which was to waft him away from Naples to Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Italy, and in the character of King VICTOR EMANUEL."

The *Movimento* of Genoa relates the following curious anecdote:

"When GARIBALDI arrived at Caprera, he was astonished to find the appearance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he had left, he saw before him well-cultivated fields and beautiful plantations, with shady groves and spacious avenues. It looked as if a magician had been there, and struck the island with his wand, bidding nature forthwith to lavish her treasures on this chosen spot. But the General was still further surprised when, instead of his humble cottage, an elegant villa stood before him, on entering which the mystery was soon explained—for lo! on the walls of a fine large hall there hung the portrait of his friend VICTOR EMANUEL, who had turned his absence to account in order to prepare this surprise for him."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Shell Explosion on Board the Spanish Frigate.

Last evening, at about 6½ o'clock, an explosion of two medium-sized shells took place on board the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which resulted in fatal injuries to two men, and in serious ones to four others. The charges of two guns had been temporarily removed and placed in a corner of the ship. Some sparks of fire, emitted from a cigar, having been communicated to them, they burst with terrific force, causing two sailors to jump off the dock into the dry dock, where they probably received atal injuries. The ship was immediately discovered to be on fire, which was speedily extinguished by the firemen of the yard. The *Berenguela* sustained little damage. The dangerously-wounded sailors were conveyed to the Naval Hospital. Two 60-pound shells were lying near those that exploded, but providentially did not ignite.

CORPORATIONS TAXED IN KINGS COUNTY.—The following is a correct list of the principal Corporations taxed in Kings County, together with the amount of tax paid by each:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Tax.
Long Island Bank	$12 000	$384,000	$396,000	$7,800 12
Brooklyn Bank	5,000	293,000	298,000	5,876 56
Atlantic Bk. of Br'klyn	23,000	462,813	484,813	9,556 87
Mech's Bk. of Br'klyn	30,000	514,000	544,000	10,308 80
Central Bk. of Br'klyn	5,000	181,650	186,650	3,619 59
City Bank	14,000	281,000	295,000	5,302 59
Nassau Bank	——	300,000	300,000	5,880 00
Wmsburgh City Bank	11,000	476,324	487,324	11,023 14
F. & M. Bank of Br.	17,000	93,893	110,893	2,188 32
Manufacturers' Bank	2,000	145,957	147,957	3,353 43
Savings Bank	45,000	——	45,000	971 20
S. B. Savings Inst.	13,000	——	13,000	237 64
Wmsburgh S. Bank	17,200	——	17,200	369 24
Br'klyn Fire Ins. Co.	10,300	145,450	155,750	2,937 46
Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	——	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	——	198,127	198,127	3,835 74
Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.	——	150,000	150,000	2,804 99
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	2,000	145,000	147,000	2,801 30
Montauk Fire Ins. Co.	——	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Mechanics Fire Ins. Co.	——	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Firemen's Trust Ins. Co.	——	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Williamsb'gh C. F. Ins. Co	1,600	150,000	151,600	3,428 68
Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	6,550	177,422	183,972	4,416 43
Kings County F. I. Co.	——	141,319	141,319	3,196 45
City Railroad Co.	82,200	444,923	533,123	9,681 56
Broadway Railroad Co	——	53,876	53,876	1,220 83
Central Railroad Co.	——	36,662	36,662	664 71
Ex. Jamaica R. R. Co.	——	5,300	5,300	100 44
L. I. Railroad Co.	65,000	——	65 000	1,191 40
Union Ferry Co.	321,000	379,500	700,500	13 592 95
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	137,500	——	137,500	3,111 61
H.-av. & J.-st. F. Co.	2 000	——	2,000	36 34
South Tenth-st. F. Co.	18,900	——	18,900	427 73
Houston-st. Ferry Co.	20,500	——	20,500	463 41
Br. Gas Light Co.	306,500	693,575	1,002,075	18,893 24
Citizens' Gas Light	4,000	——	4 000	73 12
Wmsb'gh Gas Light	133,400	193,150	326,550	7,566 25
Greenpoint Gas Light	9,550	——	9,550	148 23
Knickerbocker Ice	20,500	——	20,500	364 41
Atlantic Dock Co.	664,500	——	664,500	10,077 21
Academy of Music	45,000	——	45,000	982 76
Greenwood Cemetery	24,350	——	24,350	393 94
Franklin Build. Asso.	29,250	——	29,250	665 76
Nassau Build. Asso.	25,200	——	25,200	566 88
Atlantic Build. Asso.	7,300	——	7,300	133 44
Mechanics' Build. Asso	2,000	——	2,000	36 34

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the ten months ending the 1st of November, 4,800 patients received medical and surgical treatment in the Brooklyn Dispensary, as follows: Diseases of the eye and ear, 503; surgical, 805; females, 213; children and skin, 924; heart, lungs and throat, 633; digestive and nervous system, 1,658; dental surgery, 559; vaccinated, 105. Males, 1,777; females, 3,029; 10,303 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH LAMBERT.—JOSEPH LAMBERT, who was held by the Coroner of Queens County, for the murder of J. D. COLYER, on the 13th of November last, was yesterday committed in full, his counsel having waived their right to an examination before a magistrate.

INFANTICIDE.—A woman named BROWN, residing at the corneln of Mercer and Main streets, was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of destroying her own child. CATHARINE DOOLY was also arrested on the same charge. The body of the child was found in a privy vault.

UNION FERRY COMPANY.—This Company has obtained possession of several additional lots at the foot of Hamilton-avenue, and will forthwith proceed to extend their ferry accommodations at this point.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of November 513 cases were disposed of by Justice CORNWELL. There were 211 cases of intoxication.

New-Jersey.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Foreman, Noah D. Taylor; Assistant Foreman, Samuel C. McLoughlin; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Beach; Recording Secretary, John H. McCutcheon; Treasurer, Charles S. Fox; Representatives to Fire Department Fund, Henry C. Hutten and Cornelius Bush; Steward, Geo. McLoughlin.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—During the present week thirty-five persons have been arrested in Jersey City for selling liquor without a license. Of these fourteen have been tried before Recorder TILDEN and fined $10 each.

ROBBERY.—The house of DENNIS MCCARTHY, No. 209 Greene-street, Jersey City, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night and a small writing-desk, containing $90, was stolen.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.—The monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for November last shows that during the time named, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,682 persons. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism and small-pox. The principal causes of death were consumption, marasmus and scarlet fever.

[Advertisement.]

TRADE AT KNOX'S.—Ladies, this advice is for your especial benefit. You want Furs, and he has them. You would like to obtain them rich in appearance and excellent in quality. He can accommodate you. You desire to buy them cheap. KNOX is liberal, and will gratify your wish. Therefore we say, when in search of a handsome set of furs, at a moderate price, trade at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION!—Persons suffering with this fatal disease, will find great relief by using HOLLOWAY'S celebrated vegetable PILLS. For the incipient stages of consumption they are guaranteed to be a positive cure. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

The weather is growing colder, and threatening with snow.

FLOUR in good demand for the East; prices steady. WHEAT—Sales 300 bushels White Michigan, at $1 34. CORN salable in lots, at 64c., in East Albany; sales 5,000 bushels, in store, on private terms. OATS at 36½c., at the Central Depot. BARLEY—Sales 10,000 bushels State four-rowed, in store, at 70c. The sale of 12,000 bushels Canada West, reported at noon, was not consummated. WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 18c. Hogs are arriving more freely, and sell at $6 50 for Hogs under 200 lbs., and at $6 75 for heavy, averaging 240 to 270 lbs.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2876. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Important News from the Federal Capital.

Probable Action of the Special House Committee.

The Views of a South Carolina Planter on Secession.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Two Millions Wanted on the First of January.

The Issue of Ten Millions in Treasury Notes Necessary.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The purpose of the Select Committee on the State of the Union seems to be misconceived, and Speaker PENNINGTON is denounced for not appointing representative men, who could control their respective parties. The members of the Committee are merely spokesmen for their delegations, and will act under and by their advice. Mr. HUMPHREY would hardly undertake to say what the State of New-York would be willing to do in this great settlement. His delegation will meet and agree upon a proposition which Mr. HUMPHREY shall present for New-York, and so with all the States. If the Committee then agree upon and report a settlement, it will not only receive the approval of Congress, but it will probably be approved by the country. The conservative complexion of the Committee was designed to secure delay in State action. The Committee gives much better satisfaction than at first. No notice calling it together has yet been given, and probably will not be this week.

I am authorized to say that only BOYCE, of South Carolina, and HAWKINS, of Florida, will resign on the Committee. DAVIS, of Mississippi, LOVE, of Georgia, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, will serve, although great efforts have been made by people from the r States to induce them to resign. They are willing to accept a compromise, and will do all in their power to save the Union.

Although it is constantly denied, I am confident that a majority of Republicans will be ready for any compromise not involving the loss of the personal self-respect of those who voted for LINCOLN, and the dignity of the Northern States. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire; ADAMS, of Massachusetts; FESSY, of Connecticut; HOWARD, of Michigan; WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, and ALDRICH, of Minnesota, will be very strict in insisting upon the dignity of the North, and no sacrifice of Republican principles. The conservatives will be in a majority, and will probably offer a compromise like the following, as an amendment to the Constitution, reaffirming the right of the States to regulate their internal institutions; making stronger provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves; repealing the present obnoxious Fugitive law, leaving out such provisions as an extra fee to the United States Commissioner in case of conviction, and giving the slave a right to trial by jury before the United States Courts; and prohibiting the States from passing laws to obstruct the execution of it. A planter from the interior of South Carolina, who owns a large number of slaves, says that such a compromise would, he thinks, satisfy a majority of his State, if the leaders and the Press would only inform the people of its provisions, and the true state of affairs. He is just from home, and says the people are wild with the disunion sentiment, all produced by the politicians. He says he knows the State would vote against reopening the Slave-trade, if the question were submitted to them now. She will go out of the Union inevitably on the 17th, but he thinks that when the experiment has been tried, she will come back, and that every man who helps to produce the present revolution is signing his own death warrant, as a great revulsion of sentiment must take place as soon as calmness prevails again. He gives many interesting facts concerning the state of affairs. He is a member of the Legislature, and also of the State Convention, but strong for the Union. He says that what few conservatives there are in the State are completely overwhelmed and rendered powerless by the popular revolutionary current.

The dispatch of Wednesday should have read, "Mr. LINCOLN desires everything done possible to save the Union, without degrading his party or the North," instead of "without regarding his party or the North." Such a letter was received here, notwithstanding the denials.

The representatives of the People's Pacific Railroad here will submit their plans and propositions on Monday, if they can get the floor. The matter will be referred to the Special Committee of the last session. The plan seems cheap and feasible. Some members of the Committee are favorable to it already.

Some coward is sending anonymous letters to the Republican Senators and Representatives. One was received by a Senator to-day, threatening and warning him to look out for his personal safety. He destroyed the letter at once, and took no further notice of it.

It occasions remark, that the Union speeches of JOHN COCHRANE in the House, and SAULSBURY in the Senate, drew repeated and prolonged cheers from the crowded galleries, where last year every violent disunion sentiment was greeted in the same manner. Large orders have been given for COCHRANE'S eloquent and patriotic appeal to HAWKINS, who is quite a violent Revolutionist.

The first Executive dinner, at the President's mansion, to-day, complimentary to the Diplomatic Corps, was largely attended. Mr. BUCHANAN expressed the fear that it was the last series of these entertainments to be given in the Union. The levees will not open until after the holidays. Next week the Senators and Representatives will dine with the President.

I learn that Lord LYONS has written to England, giving a full statement of affairs in this country, but not officially to his Government.

Complaints of the English Government, at this time, against the constant violation of the laws and treaties prohibiting the African Slave-trade by our citizens, are regarded by all parties as indications that the sympathy of that Government will be with the Northern States against the Southern.

The Putnam Phalanx was reviewed by the President in front of the White House this morning. He complimented them highly, and made a patriotic Union speech.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, gives notice that he will call up and press his proposition, calling upon all to pledge their lives, property and honor to preserve the Union. He will then speak, and those who refuse to subscribe to his call will be properly characterized and pointed out to the country.

Secretary CASS is urged by his friends to give the public his views on the present crisis. He will probably do so.

The President expressed the opinion to-day, that unless relief shall come speedily, the Government wheels will stop, and its credit be repudiated.

Senator LATHAM gives it as his opinion that there would not be five hundred men in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the Northern States. Several of the Missouri delegation claim that their State will decline uniting with either section, and will establish an Empire West of the Mississippi, to absorb eventually all the territories. Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS and others give out the idea that New-York will declare her independence, and set up as a free city, and still control the Southern trade.

Hon. J. Q. C. LAMAR has advised with the War Department as to the best rifle cannon and explosive shell that Georgia can purchase. I understand the gun and shell of Gen. JAMES' invention were recommended as the most desirable.

Mr. CLAY, late Minister to Peru, has called on President BUCHANAN, and the documents are being prepared to accompany a special message to Congress on the subject of the Peruvian claims. This message will probably be sent in in about ten days. At the same time, the case of Paraguay will be disposed of.

Capt. MAFFITT, so successful in capturing slavers, has received an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON, expressing his admiration and thanks.

A proposition to press the passage of a Tariff bill, with a provision for a loan, was introduced before the Committee of Ways and Means, but was again withdrawn at the suggestion of a member, who urged the impropriety of considering a Tariff bill at this time, and its insufficiency to afford present relief, even if passed. No one would pay duty or purchase the loan. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, proposed, I understand, to repeal the warehousing system, and force the merchants to receive their goods and pay the duties. Mr. PHELPS said he was ready to vote on the proposition, and to vote against it, unless it was the purpose of Congress to annihilate all commercial interests. Nearly two millions will be wanted on Jan. 1, to pay the interest on the public debt, and Secretary COBB assures the Committee of Ways and Means that he will not have the means, unless he be authorized to issue Treasury notes for the current expenses of the Government, receivable in payment of public dues. Mr. PHELPS will probably report a bill on Monday, authorizing the reissue of ten millions. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The President, to-day, explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston, and said everything would be done on his part to avoid a collision. Major ALEXANDER has made no request for reinforcements, and it is represented that the best of feeling exists between the garrison at Fort Moultrie and the citizens of Charleston.

As an expedient for raising funds to meet the present wants of the Treasury, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means has suggested that immediate payment of duties on merchandise now in the public warehouses be enforced.

It is not probable that the Select Committee of the House will meet before next week. The opinion is well founded that Messrs. HAWKINS and BOYCE are the only two who will ask to be excused from serving thereon. The indications are that their requests will not be granted.

An editorial in the *Intelligencer* this morning recommends a Convention of the slaveholding States for the purpose of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them. It is said to be indicative of a plan now maturing here to effect this object.

The following is an extract from a letter to Hon. JOHN C. BURCH, M. C. from California, by THEO. D. JUDAH, Esq., Civil Engineer, and one of the corporators named in Col. CURTIS' Pacific Railroad bill:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1860.

Believing that a practical line existed for the Pacific Railroad across Central California, I determined before the next session of Congress to examine the various passes of the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity. I have examined a route through Georgetown, in El Dorado County; a route via Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, near the old Truckie route, and also, the Henness route, *via* Nevada and Eureka. The result is, that I have found a practicable and good railroad route across the Sierra Nevada, *via* Illinoistown, Dutch Flat and Lake Pass. The distance from Sacramento to the Summit is 104 miles; to the State line about 115 miles; to Neil's Crossing, on the main Truckie, 132 miles, and to Virginia City, 162 miles. There is no grade over 100 feet per mile. We go out of Summit Valley through what I call Lake Pass, while Fremont's route, or the old emigrant road, goes over Truckie Pass, which is about 700 feet higher than, and a few miles off, my route. We strike the foot of Truckie Lake or the cabins of the Dinner-party, nine miles from the summit, and from there it is an easy grade down the Truckie River, descending about forty feet per mile, over a smooth country. The elevation of the Pass is 6,690 feet. There are two other passes leading out of Summit Valley, which I had not time to explore, but either of them are practicable, although a little higher. This route is at least 150 miles shorter than the Beckwith route, crosses the State at its narrowest point, and is on a direct line to the Washoe mines. I will undertake to build a railroad over this route in two years for $70 000 per mile, from Sacramento to the State line or Washoe. Then the question of crossing the Sierra Nevada, I consider solved.

The Northern and Eastern mails for the Southwest, *via* the Virginia and Tennessee railways, laid over at Alexandria this morning. They will be forwarded to-night.

Mr. DUNDAS, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has been ill for two months past, and is still at home, in a critical condition.

The Putnam Phalanx, under a military escort, visited the White House this morning. The President was addressed by Judge Advocate STUART, and cordially responded to the Union sentiments enunciated. He said it was the first time he had had the gratification of seeing so full a corps in Continental uniform. During the period of the Revolution, many of the soldiers were but poorly clad, and without this distinctive costume. A large crowd, including the Executive officers and their ladies, were present.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

There is much diversity of opinion among Republicans as to the merits of the proposition to refer so much of the President's message as relates to domestic disturbances to a select Committee, composed of one from each State. Although the resolutions were voted for by some of the most thorough-going Republicans in the House, there are others, in the Senate as well as in the House, who regard the course of their friends in this case as highly impolitic. But, I believe that the prevailing impression is, that the Committee will amount to nothing, one way or another. The President has recommended most important changes in the Constitution, by which Slavery is to be expressly acknowledged, and extended over every foot of the public domain. He professes to regard these changes as necessary to the preservation of the Union, and there can be no doubt that his official indorsement of these Southern ultraisms will greatly increase the confidence with which they will be insisted on by the South. Southerners generally seem to think such changes possible, and that the South ought to demand them. It was probably the object of the President to irritate and aggravate the sectional controversy, and to stimulate the South to make exorbitant demands upon the North, by way of embarrassing his successor. The consequence may be, that the Southern members of the Committee, however wise and moderate, will not dare to abate from these lofty exactions; and since a majority of the Committee must necessarily be Anti-Republicans, they may recommend to Congress measures utterly revolting to the moral sense of the North, and which, so far from securing a majority of votes in that section, would not be acceptable to a single Free State.

Probably nothing would so much gratify the President as the utter failure of all schemes of conciliation. I draw this inference from the course he has pursued in recommending measures so extremely repugnant to Northern sentiment, that the least objectionable of them—I mean the proposition to establish a slave code for the Territories—was rejected by a Democratic Convention at Charleston. He now insists that this dogma shall be engrafted upon the Constitution, and is so weak as to suppose, or so insincere as to pretend to believe, that not only the Northern Democrats who supported DOUGLAS, but the Republicans, will accept it.

If the Select Committee shall make these preposterous propositions the basis of their action, it may be set down as certain that its labors will be in vain. I have no idea that the Republicans who voted for the resolutions creating the Committee, intended to sanction anything of the kind; and I doubt not that they will be found shoulder to shoulder with those who voted against raising the Committee, in opposing any concession of principle to the Slavery propagandists. But should the Republicans be overruled, and should both houses of Congress by majorities adopt Mr. BUCHANAN'S views, it would amount to nothing more than a recommendation to the States and the people; for, luckily, it rests not with Congress to make changes in the fundamental laws of the country.

There is no danger, therefore, that the Select Committee will do any great harm. If their deliberations result in the recommendation of any just and reasonable measure of conciliation, which shall meet the views of the North as well as the South, it will be well; but if it shall attempt to appease Southern arrogance, by proposing dishonorable concessions on the part of the North, its labors will have been in vain—that is all.

The disunionists, by their efforts to break up the Union, have, during the last three or four months, half abolished Slavery. Six months ago first rate "field hands" sold readily for $1,500. During the Fall we were informed by the newspapers of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that the disunion threats of the Breckinridge demagogues had reduced the price of negroes 30 to 50 per cent; and these statements were fully corroborated by the actual sales. And now that these secession threats are being actually carried into execution, the value of negroes has been reduced one hundred per cent., and "A No. 1" hands can be bought for $750. So Slavery has been half abolished already; and there can be no doubt that actual secession will bring about another reduction of fifty to one hundred per cent. I learn from private sources that the pecuniary distress in Tennessee and North Carolina is unprecedented, and that worse times are anticipated. All kinds of property has depreciated to a ruinous extent, and especially property in slaves. Thousands of the wealthiest slaveholders of the South are hovering on the verge of bankruptcy, in consequence of the disunion enterprises of South Carolina and other States.

These premonitory symptoms of the ruin which disunion will bring upon the South cannot fail to open the eyes of the people. The fact is too conspicuous to be unobserved by the dullest slaveholder, that the disastrous reduction in the price of negroes, as well as other property, has resulted solely from the efforts which have been made to dissolve the Union. The people cannot fail to see that the election of Mr. LINCOLN need not have affected prices to the value of one cent in the dollar, and would not have done so if the defeated party had quietly acquiesced in the will of the majority.

The great demand for and high price of cotton have conspired to ward off the full weight of the blow which the Disunionists have struck at the credit and capital of the South. If Europe shall be precipitated into a desolating war next Spring, as is anticipated by many—if GARIBALDI shall call his million of Italians to arms, as he has promised to do, in order to make war upon Austria—it is not improbable that the whole of Europe will embark in the contest. In that event, it is easy to foresee that the demand for cotton must be curtailed to an extent which will be utterly prostrating to the present high prices, while the value of slaves must be reduced below the point at which they can be profitably held. If the most perfect harmony should be restored in this country, the depressing effects of a general European war upon the price of cotton and the value of slaves would be serious: and if to this calamity be superadded the perils of disunion and civil war, it may be doubted if Slavery itself can survive the ordeal. Indeed, it is not at all out of the range of possible—I had almost said probable—events, that Slavery may be overthrown within the next year or two, in consequence of the treasonable experiment which is now being inaugurated. If such a catastrophe shall happen, the South can only blame herself. OBSERVER.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

A bill was submitted on Thursday, in the Legislature, providing holidays to be observed thereafter in the State on June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, Good Friday, Christmas, January 1, Thanksgiving and Fast Days, omitting the Fourth of July.

The election count was finished to-night. Judge MAGRATH leads the successful ticket. Messrs. MILES, RHETT and SPRATT are also elected. There is great rejoicing to-night among the friends of the gentlemen elected.

REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The disunion feeling is still increasing in Georgia. The certainty of the secession of Alabama and South Carolina will tend greatly to strengthen the Secessionists of this State. Mr. COBB, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, speaks here to-night in favor of disunion.

The Fair of the Cotton Planters' Convention at this city has been postponed until next Monday, owing to the delay in the arrival of the goods imported direct from Belgium.

The banks in this State have all suspended. Those in Alabama will suspend next week, by private agreement. They have pledges from leading Secessionists to relieve them from the legal penalties resulting from suspension.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. FULTON, of Columbia, offered resolutions in the House to-day, requesting the Congressmen from Georgia to propose to the Congress of the United States the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the North and the South, whose duty it shall be to provide for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and an equitable distribution of the property between the two sections.

THE SECESSION FEELING IN FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Senator YULEE, of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve connection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyfully return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes allegiance.

Col. BLACKBURN, Federal Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is closing up the business of his office preparatory to resigning.

The secession feeling in Florida is quite as universal as in South Carolina.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 7.

Advices from Texas state that Mr. STEWART, member of the Legislature of Texas, from Gonzales, has issued a circular, in accordance with the resolutions of a meeting held in that place, inviting the members of the Legislature to be in Austin on the third Monday in December, for the purpose of holding an extra session, and to take the necessary steps for calling a State Convention.

Gov. HOUSTON promises to resign if the people of the State demand the convoking of the Legislature.

The hoisting of Lone Star flags in the towns of Texas continues to go on, and the people throughout the State appear to be united in their feeling of resistance to the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

[The following letter is from a Northern gentleman well known to the whole community, who is as staunch a Republican as there is in the State of New-York, and whose sentiments are entitled to implicit credence.—ED. TIMES.]

SAVANNAH, GA., Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in one of his lectures, says in substance, that the excitement at the South is like the boiling kettle, that hisses over and puts the fire out.

How mistaken Mr. BEECHER is, and oh! how fearfully he deceives others, all whom he convinces will find themselves fatally deceived. Could he be permitted to look upon this town, he would be constrained to say that it is one of the most quiet and one of the loveliest cities he ever saw. On the Sabbath the hotel bar-rooms and the grog-shops are closed. The people are a church-going people, and Mr. BEECHER would discover less excitement here than is exhibited in his church on the Sabbath.

Yet the pulse beats strong and the will is resolute. There is no noise, no taunts, no defiant threats. The people of this State have come to the conclusion, erroneously, that the mass of Northern people are hostile to them and to their institutions, and would, if they had the power, abolish the institution of Slavery.

The speeches of public orators and the enactment of Personal Liberty bills, which, in some of the States, virtually annul the Fugitive Slave law, have led them to this conclusion. There are, doubtless, some who would prefer disunion under any circumstances, believing that the interests and prosperity of the Cotton States would be thereby greatly promoted. But I believe that the great mass of the citizens of Georgia would desire the perpetuation of the Union under which we have so long lived, and which has made us a prosperous and powerful nation, if there could be any satisfactory reliance that their rights would be protected. Unfortunately, the North and South, as I believe, misunderstand each other, and these errors of opinion, it is to be feared, cannot easily or in time be corrected. The North has not understood the Southern feeling—it has not believed that there was any general desire or determination on the part of the South to secede. It has regarded all such declarations as mere menace, and never seriously intended to be put into execution. Fatal misbelief.

It has been understood that whenever misguided or over-zealous men attempted to overthrow the Union, conservative and Union-loving men would combine in such numbers as to save the Union from all harm.

There are no political parties here now. The South is united, but not the States. The most moderate men, who have clung to the Union, seem to have given up all hope, if not all desire, to save it. Like true sailors, who have strained every nerve to save the ship, but finding all efforts ineffectual, they look calmly on to see the noble ship dashed upon the breakers.

Not doubting that so long as I lived I was to be a citizen of the United States, I have never stopped to calculate the value of the Union—whether the North or the South, the East or the West, was to profit or lose most by its dismemberment. The time has come when the value of the Union must be calculated.

Mr. ORDWAY and others, a Committee on the part of the New-York Board of Currency, in their report say: "But secession cannot take place, either peaceably or forcibly. There can be little doubt that a large majority of the people of the South, with the entire North, will oppose it. It is believed that in no State save South Carolina are the Secessionists in a majority."

That South Carolina is a unit in regard to secession there can be no doubt. Its Convention will assemble on the 17th of this month. The Committee will then learn that South Carolina can secede peaceably if permitted, forcibly if necessary.

She confidently hopes, by early and decisive action, to drag the other Cotton States along with her. Should coercion be used on the part of the General Government, (and I believe South Carolina would prefer it,) probably every Slave State would rush to her rescue. If the Union can be preserved, it will not be by forcible means. A Union maintained by force of arms alone, without fraternal feeling, would not be worth preserving. A repeal of obnoxious laws—a determination to do justice to every part of the Union—are indispensable.

It will require all the wisdom and forbearance of just men everywhere to keep us longer united, if it be not now too late.

I have read in the TIMES of the 29th November, a "Narrative of the Sufferers in Savannah," containing, among other things, the statement of JAMES SINCLAIR. This statement is grossly wrong, and does great injustice to the people of Savannah. SINCLAIR and his companion stopped at the Screven House, each having a carpet bag as baggage. Occasionally they took a meal at the hotel, and would be absent a day or two at a time. From the Screven House they removed their carpet-bags to a negro barber's, and from there they went to the City Hotel, where the landlord refused to receive them. They represented themselves at various times as pursuing different occupations—at one time as watchmakers, and at others as carpenters, &c. Their conduct was suspicious, and as they were without employment, they were requested to leave the city. This they refused to do. One evening they were discovered coming out of a notorious house of ill-fame. They were arrested by a self-constituted committee, and punishment inflicted upon them. Both confessed that they were monte card-players, and were not mechanics.

As for BUTLER, who is represented to have been covered with *hot* tar and then knocked over the head by a policeman with such severity as to break his skull, from which injury he died, and was buried on the 24th November, I have the satisfaction of informing you that BUTLER "still lives." He married a notorious prostitute, and disregarding repeated warnings, he gambled with the negroes, sold them liquor and received their stolen goods. He was whipped at night and ordered home. After his punishment, he ran rapidly along the streets, and a watchman who supposed he was a fugitive from justice, ordered him to stop. Refusing to do this, the watchman, as a New-York watchman would do, knocked him over the head. BUTLER went to New-York in the steamer, and is probably now in Philadelphia. Too much credence should not be given to the statements of those who have been punished here.

Unjust reports in the present state of excitement do great mischief. You will see by the proclamation of the Mayor that the citizens generally do not approve of this secret and summary mode of punishment, however much the individuals may deserve it.

The *Tribune* has some severe and unjust strictures upon Mr. S. L. MITCHILL, for refusing to ship steerage passengers from New-York to Savannah. He only obeys the ordinances of this city, and is no more responsible than the editors of the *Tribune*.

Sixty-four passengers were sent to New-York by the *R. R. Cuyler*. They were mechanics and laborers who can find no employment here, and the city paid their passages. Others will doubtless follow, for Georgia is already overburdened by men who are likely to become a tax upon the public.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—UNANIMITY OF THE SECESSION SENTIMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The Legislature did but little business yesterday, the largest portion of the day having been devoted to the College Commencement. In the Senate, a resolution was agreed to that when the body adjourn at 12 noon on the 13th December, it take a recess until the second Monday in January. It will be sent to the House to-day, but it is generally supposed it will not be concurred in.

Resolutions were introduced into both Houses, directing the Committee on Colleges, Religion and Education to inquire into and report by resolution, bill, or otherwise, as to how many teachers are employed in the various Normal and Common Schools of the State; how many males and how many females; how many are from Northern, and how many from Southern States; and whether or not it is conducive to the interests of the State to have the rising generations taught by parties whose proclivities are totally at variance with the institutions under which we live. The Committee will report some time during the week, and it is not unlikely that some action will be taken in reference to teachers from the Northern States.

With the exception of the presentation of petitions, this is all the business transacted in either House. To-day will be a busy one, as there are a number of special orders in each House, and some of them will most likely give rise to animated debates.

The rumors that reach here from the North, of the contemplated breaking up of the Cabinet, the attempts to get Congress to conciliate the people of the South by enforcing the Missouri Compromise, and the hundred and one others, only serve to amuse the leaders of secession. The grand stumbling-block to an amicable settlement yet remains, and as there is no power on earth that can remove it, so no human power can alter the determination of the people of South Carolina to leave the Union. As I have repeatedly said in my previous letters, the people of this State are a unit on the one great and broad principle, they will never consent to remain a member of a Confederacy whose ruler has been raised to power by the votes of but one section of the country, and that section diametrically opposed to what they cherish as the most sacred of all institutions handed down to them by their forefathers. It is a fatally mistaken notion to think that South Carolina is alone in this great move. True, she has taken the initiatory step, but from the hundreds of letters and telegrams received in this city, within the last few days, I remain in confidently expect that when Mr. LINCOLN takes his seat on the 4th March next, there will not be a Cotton State in the Union—Texas, probably, excepted. Words can scarcely express the unanimity and enthusiasm here—one must be on the spot to appreciate it fully—and being of a temperament not easily led away by excitement, looking on events as they occur, silently and calmly, I can come to no other conclusion than that our glorious Union is on the verge of ruin.

To judge from the music heard here a stranger would think he had landed in a French province. One of our old-fashioned national airs is never heard, but from every quarter,—from the pianos in hotel parlors, from private residences, from bands on parade, and from every conceivable instrument, comes the everlasting "Marseillaise;" if you happen to pass a residence, and a lady is singing in the parlor, it is the "Marseillaise," the only alteration in the words being in the first line, where "Carolina" is substituted for "France;" the small boys in the streets whistle the "Marseillaise," and that only, and, indeed, children of rather an older growth have caught the infection, and join in the general song—it has become something like the "harp of a thousand strings." I only refer to this fact, as another evidence of the feeling pervading all classes and conditions of society here. Z.

REV. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

DANVILLE, Ky., 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter with deep interest; but the time is past when I can do anything towards directing the passions of our countrymen. What I could, I have attempted, long ago, and under auspices far more hopeful than any that now exist—as, amongst other things, my published letters to Mr. SUMNER, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE may attest. All that is left to me is to stand in my lot, look the future steadily in the face, and abide whatever may come. *If the North insists on using the National Government to put down Slavery*—or *if the South insists on using it to perpetuate and extend Slavery*—in either case the continuance of the National Union is impossible.

In other words, there can be no union of States—except by force or on equal terms. For nearly ninety years—from 1775 till 1860—the public idea of the institution of slavery has found it compatible with the union of Colonies and of States. It is no longer so. The opinions of men must change, and their passions must moderate or we must not only divide, but must afterwards draw the sword; and, if possible, destroy each other. If God has forsaken us, our country is wrecked. If God is still gracious to us, a way will be found to extricate it from impending revolution. At present, the human means of deliverance seem to me to consist merely in these two great convictions, which, after all, are settled deeply in the hearts of men everywhere, namely: that there are unspeakable evils in the dissolution of the Union, and that there are inestimable blessings in its preservation. I do not see how these convictions are to make themselves effectually manifest; but neither do I see it to be impossible that they should be.

If we can escape immediate convulsions, what will occur, in my opinion, will be the gradual consolidation of the entire South, in one opinion, and upon one man (probably Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) by 1864; and the permanent triumph of the Democratic Party in 1864, by means of the united South, and a certain portion, more or less considerable, of the Northern States. This is the best result I see to be possible; and I will say this am an old-fashioned Republican of the school of 1798—a Clay Whig—a steadfast Know-Nothing—and never yet voted for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, though he has stood towards me nearly in the relation of a son, since his orphanage in very tender infancy.

It is hardly worth while to say that Kentucky is, and always has been thoroughly for the Union, and that no man in it is more devoted to it than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself. Nay, he is one of the very few eminent public men from whose lips not even a *hypothetical* case of justifiable dissolution was ever heard. And the day may come when the recompense to his country for the terrible abuse lavished on him as a traitor to it, will be the sublime exercise of his great, wise and dauntless nature in the preservation of that very Union, which the passions of men, and the violence of parties have put in so much peril.

I have departed from my almost uniform habit in taking any notice of your long, earnest and deeply affecting letter. Accept what I have said as a proof of my sympathy with the patriotic spirit your letter breathes, and as a token of my respectful consideration of such special views presented in it as seem to me erroneous. Your friend and servant,

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION PROPOSED.

The *National Intelligencer* recommends the assembling, at an early day, of a Convention or Congress of Delegates, who shall be appointed by the several Slaveholding States, for the purposes of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending, and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them. It thinks that the members of such a body "would seek to discover a basis of fair and honorable accommodation between the two sections, long arrayed against each other, as we firmly believe, more from a mutual misunderstanding of each other's opinions and tendencies, than from any antagonism either of *principles* or *interests*."

Of the possible refusal of any State to join such a Convention, and of the Slave-trade scheme, the *Intelligencer* says:

"If the very prospect of a pacification, as likely to grow out of the proceeding we commend, should disclose the people of any Southern State (which we do not apprehend,) to look with favor on its adoption, we have only to say that in such a determination her *Southern visitors would find the indication of a sentiment as much averse to them as to the Union itself.* Such a decision would clearly show that the pending agitation took its motive and origin from no desire to preserve the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but from a deliberate purpose to cleave down that Constitution *because it stands in the way of objects to which Virginia is as much opposed as Massachusetts.* The State which should thus put herself in the wrong by assuming an air of superiority over her slaveholding confederates, would in that very act be disarmed of all power to injure seriously any others than herself."

The Close of the Canals.

OVER $3,000,000 OF TOLLS—INCREASE, $1,290,-694 19.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Canal is practically closed. A few boats are being still pressed toward their destination; but no new clearances will be issued, and no additional tolls received.

It has been, in every way, a prosperous Canal season. The forwarders have gathered a rich harvest, and the State coffers have been most gratifyingly replenished.

And the future is full of promise. Most of the abundant crop of the present year is still to come forward. This insures a large business for next year, and justifies the hope that its revenue will largely exceed even that of this year.

The figures below, gratifying though they are, do not reveal all the agreeable facts connected with the season's management. *The expenses have been diminished almost in the same ratio that the revenue has been increased.*

Tolls received for the month of November,

1860	$411,559 45
Do. in 1859	267,231 44
Increase in 1860	$144,328 01

Tolls received from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, 1860

	$3,005 362 14
Do. in 1859	1,714,667 95
Increase in 1860	$1,290 694 19

Since the 1st of December, perhaps $2,000 or $3,000 have been paid—which will swell the large aggregate that amount.

—Hon. W. D. Kelley, Congressman elect from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, received a few days ago from the Republicans of Springfield, Illinois, a barrel of wheat in payment of a wager which he made while speaking in that city at a ratification meeting. In the course of his address he said: I wager a ton of coal against a barrel of your wheat, that Pennsylvania will give more majority for Lincoln and Hamlin than Illinois will!" Pennsylvania did give a larger majority, and the Judge, is reminded of the wager by its payment.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Improvement in the Paris and London Money Markets.

FALL IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Reported Negotiation for the Sale of Venetia.

THE ALLIED ARMY BEFORE PEKING.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 A. M. on the 24th, and from Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived at this port last evening.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton, and the *Fire Queen* at Queenstown, on the morning of the 23d ult.

The *Bohemian* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the same day.

The *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 25th ult.

A fall in American Railway Securities took place in London on the 23d.

Consols have improved. The London *Times* in its money article of the 24th says:

"Under the arrangement described yesterday between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, the Bank of England are to have full power to deal with the £2,000 000 of silver either by sale or otherwise, as they may deem fit. In fact, it is an absolute purchase from the Bank of France at a specific price, although the Bank of France will be allowed to take it back on the same terms, should they decline to do so."

The Bourse has been firm. Rentes 15 centimes higher on the 25th than on the day previous.

A telegram to the British Foreign Office had been received from Suez, stating, on the authority of the *China Mail*, of Oct. 1, that hostilities had commenced in the North; that two skirmishes had been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who had been repulsed; that the Allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Peking, and that negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicatory manner.

The Royal Mail Company's West India steamer *La Plata* took fire between 1 and 2 o'clock on the 8th, in the outer dock. The flames raged with great fury, although about twelve engines and two steam-tugs were speedily got in readiness and commenced pouring vast quantities of water into the ship. The fore part of the ship is entirely gutted.

In English politics there were signs of returning animation. Lord PALMERSTON had given a grand banquet to the members of the Cabinet, and on the 23d ult. the Queen held a Cabinet Council at which all the Ministers were in attendance.

The Commanders and several of the officers of the *Hero* and *Ariadne* had received promotions on the safe return of the Prince of Wales.

The adjourned general meeting of the Atlantic Mail Company (Galway line,) on the 23d, was held merely *pro-forma*, a further adjournment till January next being agreed upon. A deputation from this Company was in Paris, endeavoring to obtain a contract for the French Mail service with America. The Company offer a weekly instead of a fortnightly line. Both the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON are represented as favorable, although there are difficulties with reference to other Companies, which difficulties were expected to be removed. The Chambers of Commerce at Bordeaux, Havre and Nantes, support the proposal, and the Paris and Marseilles Chambers were discussing it.

The Arctic exploring yacht *Fox* had returned home from the coast of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, where she has been engaged surveying the route of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. She succeeded in examining and sounding the fiords on the south coast of Greenland, and proving their practicability for the reception of a cable. She also coasted down a considerable extent of the east coast, hitherto supposed to be inaccessible. The severity of the season in the northern regions is reported to have been greater this year than for twenty years past.

The London *Globe* confirms the report that the Queen will confer the vacant "Garter" on the Duke of Newcastle.

The Empress of the French continued in Scotland. She had quitted Edinburgh for Perth. Her reception at all points was quite cordial.

It was reported in Paris that the Emperor intends paying a flying visit to Windsor, in the course of a few weeks, to meet the Empress.

The French paper, *Centrale of Blois*, had been suspended for two months, for "violent attacks on the Constitution, and attempting to excite political passions under pretence of defending the interests of religion."

The Paris *Patrie* says, that other ministerial modifications are still expected. It is asserted that important modifications will be made in the present organization of the Corps Legislatif, whose powers will be made to more nearly approach those of our former Legislative Assemblies. The Ministry of the Colonies will, it is said, be suppressed, and the administration of its different branches distributed as follows, viz: The administration of the affairs of Algiers to be transferred to the Governor-General of Algiers, and the direction of the other Colonies to be again placed under the control of the Ministry of Marine.

A telegram, dated Naples, 22d ultimo, announces the serious illness of King FRANCIS the Second. He is stated to have burst a bloodvessel on the 21st. A steamer was dispatched from Gaeta to Naples for physicians.

It is stated that in a private communication lately addressed to VICTOR EMANUEL, the Emperor of the French intimated that if within a period King FRANCIS does not evacuate Gaeta, the French fleet will no longer interfere with the operations of the Sardinian squadron against the city.

At the request of the King the whole Diplomatic Corps have quitted Gaeta. They arrived on the 23d in Rome. The Pontifical Nuncio, and the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia and Russia have received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius from the King.

The Austrian forces in this Province amount to 130,000, divided into four corps. The cavalry is to be increased to 10,000 sabres. Austria possesses another army of 150,000 men, whose position could be readily changed so as to concentrate an effective force of 300,000 men for the defence of her positions in Upper Italy, on the Adriatic.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says negotiations for the cession of Venetia had commenced. A long conference on the subject took place in Paris on the 21st, between M. TROUVENEL, Prince METTERNICH and M. KISSELEFF.

The royal yacht of England, *Victoria and Albert*, having on board the Empress of Austria, touched at Plymouth on the 23d, for coal, *en route* for Madeira. The Empress was received with a royal salute.

The Austrian Government had adopted a new measure of rigor in Venetia. A decree orders all fathers of families to recall their sons from abroad, even if absent for their education.

News from Syria is to Nov. 4. ISMAIL PASHA (Gen. KMETY) had resigned his command, on account of having been reproached by FUAD PASHA with partiality for the Christians.

Advices from Circhassia report the signal failure of BARIATINSKI'S expedition against Daghestan. Great losses were suffered by the Russians.

The Italian Revolution.

GARIBALDI AND THE VENETIANS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sunday, Nov. 18.

I have already mentioned that GARIBALDI would be on the scene again ere

offices should stimulate your zeal instead of discouraging you. The end must be attained. You will see me ever ready to hasten to the spot where the standard of Italy and Victor Emanuel shall be raised."

This language is clear and precise, and you may be certain that it will be attended to by the persons to whom it is addressed.

THE ATTACK UPON GAETA.

A dispatch from Gaeta announces that the suburb of the Marina, which extends along the shore of the roadstead outside the town, was attacked on the 18th with great vigor by the Piedmontese. The citadel, which is near, returned the fire, and after a warm affair, in which the house were nearly equal on both sides, the combat ceased without any important result having been attained.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SALE OF VENETIA.

Some of the Vienna journals have lately made allusions to the sale of Venetia, although in a somewhat timid manner, a letter from that city in the *Boersenhalle* reproaches them with being devoid of frankness, and declares that the question should be stated in these terms—war or cession; and it prefers the latter. It says:

In presence of the symptoms which indicate that, even after the fall of Gaeta, the attack against Venetia will probably be adjourned, in order to allow a few months' time to organize the Italian national army, the Viennese journals begin to weigh the chances of a diplomatic solution. They admit that a War, even if successful, would have no advantage for Austria, for it is known in advance the attitude which France would assume on that eventuality. A cession of the Piedmontese army to France would prevent Austria from taking guarantees from Piedmont, would lead to nothing, and hostilities would have to be resumed until success should be gained; or until the prolongation of the conflict should exhaust the forces of Austria. In what then would consist the mediation which is spoken of to put an end to a new effusion of blood? No one can believe that France or England would declare for the maintenance of Austrian domination in Venetia. A revindication of the Powers could not be directed to anything else than to induce Austria to cede, in return for a just compensation, her rights to a costly property which must soon or later slip from her hands. It is, unfortunately, impossible to find any other solution which would be pacific and advantageous. This is what the Viennese journals dare not yet avow, because they fear to see their sentiments of patriotism and loyalty placed in suspicion, so long as the Government continues to maintain the principle that Venetia is inalienable. Is not, however, the present the moment for putting aside this repugnance, and for opening a discussion on principle, mixed respect for which may have deplorable consequences, without offering any guarantee that it will be maintained after all? What our Press ought to do is to show clearly, and without prejudice, the falsity of illusions which give to this fatal principle unchangeable stability in our official circles. Let it then venture to speak out plainly. The Austrian Government cannot be too often warned that a new war with Italy alone, or with Italy united to France, would again see Austria abandoned by all her "natural allies."

Great Britain and Mexico—Recall of the British Minister.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 23.

The withdrawal of the British Minister from Mexico is an event which has been so long anticipated that it will astonish no one. The only surprise is that, under the circumstances, our Government could have maintained diplomatic relations with a state situated as Mexico has been for years, and unhappily continues to be. The recall of Mr. Otway, and the appointment of Mr. Mathew as his successor, favored the idea that Her Majesty's Government were disposed to act with promptitude, and to terminate the mistaken policy of countenancing Miramon and his party. Had this country cordially cooperated eighteen months ago, or even within the past year, with France and the United States, and given an unhesitating support to Juarez and the Constitutional Party, the horrible state of things which has prevailed, and still prevails, in Mexico, would have been speedily terminated, and the country might now, after its many trials and disasters, be steadily progressing under a settled Government. Since Mr. Mathew has been accredited, he has exerted himself in every possible way, not only to protect British subjects from the outrages inflicted in all directions by Miramon and his followers; but he has, if we are not misinformed, made the strongest possible representations to his Government on the subject, and pointed out the course which they ought to pursue under the circumstances. Evidently, other counsel than that of Mr. Mathew has prevailed, and has been followed, until the treatment experienced by British subjects *at the hands of Miramon and his priests has become so insupportable, and the barbarities practiced by them so detestable and shocking*, that our Government have been compelled to depute Mr. Mathew to withdraw until the state of affairs in Mexico becomes more worthy of a civilized community.

What the next step taken by our Government may be remains to be seen, but assuredly some very decided course should be projected for the protection of the British subjects who are compelled to reside in Mexico, or sacrifice their means of subsistence. We cannot understand why we should hesitate to take prompt and decisive measures with the Republic of Mexico, whether we act in conjunction with France and the United States, or pursue simply an independent policy. The restrictive system adopted by the Provisional Government of Mexico, especially by the party which has until recently borne sway in Vera Cruz, and the grasping character of their Customs' regulations, have almost banished British shipping from the ports of Mexico. In the year 1856 not one British vessel appeared in the clearances from the port of Acapulco. At Mazatlan, the heavy import duties, combined with certain concessions in favor of native merchants, in direct violation of a treaty which secures to British subjects complete commercial equality, have had the effect upon trade which might have been anticipated—so much so that the British shipping resorting there has diminished to something quite insignificant. In 1856 the entries and clearances of British shipping at Mazatlan har lly exceeded 1,500 tons. *We say that there seems to be no intelligible reason for the strange forbearance which our Government has displayed towards Mexico.* The manner in which it has countenanced the party of oppression, under whose auspices all the atrocities we have read of have been committed, who have imposed forced loans upon British subjects, and exacted them with merciless cruelty, while the party to which all rational men look as the probable regenerators of the country, have been persistently ignored, is most remarkable. The foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government in this respect is to us, at least, inexplicable; and while we have been patiently awaiting a solution, events have occurred which clearly show that it was from the first mistaken, and that a very different policy must be adopted if British subjects are to remain any longer in Mexico, and if we are henceforth to maintain relations, diplomatic or commercial, with that country.

The Empress of the French in Edinburg.

From the Scotsman, Nov. 23.

The Empress, accompanied by the Countess de Montebello, Madame de Sauley, and the Marquis de la Grange, left Douglas' Hotel in an open carriage about 11 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon, and proceeded by the Bridges, Nicolson street, and so on to Dalkeith.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

A few minutes after 12 the coach arrived at the Duke's lodge-gate on the Dalkeith road, where the Marquis de la Grange alighted, walked up to the lodge, and asked the keeper if it was a day when admittance was to be had to the grounds. The keeper replied that strangers were not admitted by that gate, but by the palace gate in Dalkeith, adding, from having been previously apprised, and from the appearance of the Marquis, the interrogation, "Was it the Empress?" To this the Marquis replied "No." The gatekeeper was staggered: but as "No" was the answer, "No admittance" must be the rejoinder. The Marquis returned to the carriage, and the royal company drove on to Dalkeith, and through the principal street of that town, without exciting the slightest attention, till they arrived at the principal entrance to the Duke of Buccleuch's palace. There they announced themselves as strangers wishing to visit the place. The royal party being readily admitted, proceeded along the avenue on foot. Their manule of *incognito* could not now be worn, as recognition immediately took place at the palace, and was followed by a hearty welcome.

The illustrious party were deterred from inspecting the romantic grounds of the palace by the weather, which had now become quite boisterous, the wind furiously howling among the trees, and scattering their sere leaves far and wide. Her Majesty therefore returned to the carriage, and left the palace at a quarter past one.

ADDRESS OF THE LORD PROVOST.

The Lord Provost called at Douglas' Hotel on Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, when his Lordship had the honor of being presented to the Empress, and met with a most cordial reception. The Lord Provost, we believe, assured Her Majesty that the Corporation of the city, as well as the whole of his fellow-citizens, were highly pleased and delighted that Edinburgh had been selected as a place of temporary sojourn during her visit to Scotland. He added that Her Majesty must have witnessed the interest which was felt and manifested in herself personally; and he hoped that this had not inconvenienced Her Majesty, but would rather be regarded as indicating the gratification which was felt at the confidence manifested by the Emperor of the French in the good feeling of the people of this country.

SPEECH OF THE EMPRESS.

The Lord Provost then read his address, and the Empress, in reply, was graciously pleased to say that she felt very much gratified at receiving this communication, and regretted that her knowledge of the English language would not allow her to express herself so fully as she could have wished. But she had a very kind and affectionate feeling towards Scotland and its people, and she regretted that her visit was necessarily so short. She would look back with much satisfaction to the very kind feeling manifested towards her in Edinburgh, and would always feel great pleasure at the recollection of her visit to the city. Her Majesty added that as she was visiting this country not in state, she could not receive any more formal address (which might be inconsistent with her duty to the Queen of England,) but she was very glad to be assured of the feeling entertained toward her by the citizens of Edinburgh, and was very happy to receive the address thus presented to her. Her Majesty assured the Lord Provost of the earnest desire on the part of the Emperor of the alliance, and to cultivate a good feeling with the people of this country, and expressed a hope that the people of Great Britain would be fully persuaded of this.

The Lord Provost, having thanked the Empress for the gracious manner in which the address had been received, then took leave.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS' PARTY.

London Correspondent of the Guardian.

The motives of the Empress' visit are, of course, the subject of the most delightful theorizing, and the most exciting gossip, for the quidnuncs, who are pretty well tired of Garibaldi and Cavour, and the Emperor of Austria. Of course, the gentlemen who purvey scandal for such papers as *Le Nord* and *L'Indépendance Belge*, delight in the opportunity of insinuating, more or less openly, their unmanly scandals. But I believe the truth—on authority traceable to the Duchess of Hamilton herself—to be, that the health of the Empress is the sole reason of her sudden visit to Hamilton Castle—her object being to consult the celebrated Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh. She has never recovered the shock of her sister's death. She is subject to an hysterical impression that she herself is suffering from the same ailment which proved fatal to the Duchess of Alba. It is very probable, as hinted by many likely to be well informed, that she thinks both the death of her sister, and her own—let us hope I may be right in calling them imaginary—ailments, are in the nature of judgments for the policy pursued by the Emperor towards the Pope. The Empress, I hear, is a true Spanish woman; however spirited and proud of adventure and pleasure, she is thoroughly under the thumb of her confessor. Of course he is no priest if he does not improve the opportunities of his post to the advantage of Holy Church. Perhaps this disposition of mind in the Empress may have rendered the Emperor even more disposed than he would otherwise have been to agree to the hurried and unceremonious departure of the Empress for Scotland. It is not true that the Empress condescended to a Hansom from London Bridge to Claridge's. They certainly had flies, I suppose, from the hotel. Nor is it true that M. de Persigny showed no recognition of the presence of his imperial mistress. Though he was not present at the station to receive her, he was one of the first to call at Claridge's after the arrival of the party. I am sorry to hear that Dr. Simpson has been unable, owing to an attack of pleurisy, to receive or visit his beautiful and interesting, would-be patient.

The Napoleon Hoax in London.

From the London Post.

In London, on Wednesday, the cry was raised, "The Emperor Napoleon had landed!" Crowds rushed to the London Bridge, and crowds to the Southwestern. Rumor soon magnified itself into positive assertion, and Scotland Yard was applied to. Straightway a large force of Police was sent down to the station to keep the surging crowd from too near an approach to Majesty. Still matters were only at the state of assertion, when suddenly the telegraph was set to work at Winchester, and the great news was converted into a certainty. A guard telegraphed to the Board that he had got Napoleon in the first compartment of a first-class carriage in the 2:30 from Portsmouth. On this—endless excitement. The train was watched for, prayed for. At last it duly rumbled into the station. Directors were there, and big and little officials, and long-nosed police, and quick-eyed reporters; and last, not least, it is averred, a posse of French secret police sprang from the ground, having arrived, by some tunnel only known to the French, from Leicester-square. The hubbub was great; dozens of hands were laid on the doors of all first compartments of first-class carriages. Who should first greet him? The astonished passengers could hardly get out. Where was he? Why, sure enough, in a first compartment there was found a quiet-looking gentleman, with the prominent nose and the mustache and imperial of the victor of Solferino. As such he was hailed. "Ave Cæsar!" cried the Board, and "Hooray for the Hemperor!" shouted the crowd. The police pushed them back. The reporters duly noted the "ovation," and room was made for the Imperial movements. High beat the hopes of the Hansoms. Earnest, though humble, were the four-wheelers, when suddenly the group about the carriage parted asunder. The astonished gentleman explained to the unwilling auditors who he was, and a magistrate with spectacles, two railway interpreters and four traveled Britons, affirmed that he was not the Emperor. This being confirmed by the general verdict of the crowd, including the "French detectives," he was permitted to escape from his strange and novel situation. The British public were undoubtedly "sold," to use the phrase current among the masses in the Waterloo Road. Nevertheless, many held that Napoleon ought to have come, and that he would still come, and they remained near the station till a late period of the afternoon. The police stayed three hours at the station, till, finding there was no possible reason for their pretence, they marched back to Scotland Yard. Meanwhile, the news had spread through London, and for a few hours the hoax enjoyed a very lively existence.

The Prince of Wales at Oxford.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Oxford on the 21st ult., accompanied by Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieut.-Col. Keppel. The Oxford City Rifle Corps, under the command of Col. North, M. P., attended as a guard of honor, and on the arrival of the Prince they saluted his Royal Highness by presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem. His Royal Highness then proceeded in his private carriage to Frewen Hall, and the City Rifle Corps followed. The Mayor of Oxford was on the platform to receive His Royal Highness, to whom he was introduced by Major-Gen. Bruce. The railway station and approaches to it were thronged with people, who cheered His Royal Highness very heartily. Flags floated from the various churches, public buildings, and private houses; merry peals were rung, and the whole city presented a scene of unusual animation. During the day His Royal Highness was waited on by Col. North, M. P., and many distinguished members of the University, and in the afternoon made several calls.

On the following day the Corporation of Oxford presented to His Royal Highness the following address:

"To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales: We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Oxford, in council assembled, beg to congratulate your Royal Highness on your return to your native land, after your prosperous tour through Canada and the United States of North America; on the cordial reception you have met with, not only among Her Majesty's dutiful subjects, but also from our kinsmen, the citizens of the United States. It is a great pleasure to us to welcome your Royal Highness once more in our ancient city, after you have passed the perils of land and sea during so long a period of travel, and we are gratified to know that your Royal Highness' time has been so happily spent, and that your visit has been so highly satisfactory to your Royal parents, to yourself, and to all with whom you have been pleased to associate."

The Prince expressed the gratification which it afforded him to receive a congratulatory address from the Corporation of the City of Oxford, in whose prosperity he took a lively interest, and remarked that he valued very highly the compliment which the City Rifle Corps had paid him on the previous day, by assembling to do honor to him on his arrival here.

Honduras.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of this country, as of the other Central American States, we have known comparatively little, save as they have been agitated by internal revolution, or been the scene of foolish or filibustering expeditions. Honduras, however, has been free from many of the evils which have afflicted her sister Republics. She has been more secluded, less aspiring, while she has been blessed with a more stable government. Never were her prospects brighter than at the present. The people are at peace among themselves, and rejoice that they have a man at the head of Government whose genius and courage, whose patriotism and wisdom, command universal respect. Disappointed political aspirants may hate him, and say all manner of evil against him, but from the people he came, and the great heart of the people is with him, and Santos Guardiola is acknowledged to be *the man* for the *country* and the *times*.

Largely through his influence the country has been recently opened, as never before, to commerce and foreign enterprise. He invites colonization. He offers, through the means of a recently organized company, the most splendid inducements to industrious farmers to settle upon the rich table lands of the interior, where they can produce coffee, rice, sugar-cane, and fruits and grains of the greatest variety and richest abundance, while they may rejoice in a climate the most salubrious beneath the sun. The exports from Honduras have hitherto been comparatively small, owing to the difficult and dangerous transit over the mountains to the coast. But this has been obviated by an act of the last Legislature granting to Wm. C. Burchard, Esq., and his associates, the exclusive privilege of navigating, by steam, the three principal rivers—Aquam, Tinto and Patook. This will enable those interested to command the entire trade of the interior, and develop the riches of a country hitherto but little known.

For this purpose a Company has just been organized, composed of some of the wealthiest firms of this city, and they design at once to put a steamboat upon the River Tinto, and commence the export of hides, sarsaparilla, India-rubber, dye woods, gums, and the various productions with which the country abounds. Mr. Burchard, who has been recently appointed United States Consul for the interior of Honduras, is a prominent citizen of that country, and from his family relations there and official position, is able to wield such an influence as to guarantee to the Company success in its most laudable enterprise. They have a charter from the Government of Honduras, the most liberal in its grants of lands and privileges, which cannot fail, under judicious management, to secure wealth and prosperity both to the Company and country. Hon. James Bishop, distinguished for his integrity and business talent, is the chosen President and financial agent of the Company.

—Prof. G. C. E. Weber, of the Cleveland Medical College, narrowly escaped serious injury a few days ago from an insane man upon whom he had performed an operation for fistula. The lunatic became infatuated with the idea that the operation had been bunglingly performed, and having determined to revenge himself, succeeded in coming upon Prof. Weber as he was walking through the streets of Cleveland. By adroit management the Professor succeeded in avoiding any attack from the lunatic until he procured aid and had him secured.

—The friends of Col. McClure, Chairman of the People's State Committee of Pennsylvania, have presented him with a magnificent gold watch, valued at $350. It is inscribed: "Freedom and Protection. To friends in Philadelphia, for his energy, ability and fidelity as Chairman of the People's State Committee. 1860."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Clerical Wit.—Rochester, N. Y., is blessed with a clergyman named Lauzie, who is represented as being remarkably eloquent, successful and eccentric. As an evidence of the latter quality, the following anecdote will be pertinent. A few weeks ago, Mr. Laurie exchanged pulpits with Rev. E. H. Chapin, of this City, and upon his rising to give out the opening hymn, many persons who had gone to church only to hear their favorite, retired; whereupon Mr. Laurie, hymn book in hand, paused—looked gravely around and quietly remarked, "All those who came here to worship E. H. Chapin have now an opportunity to retire; and those who came to worship the Everlasting God will please unite in singing the following hymn." There was no further departure till the service was concluded.

The Infant Czar.—Alexander, Czar of all the Russias, was presented with a son on the 21st September. He was puzzled to find a name for him, and applied to the spiritual medium, who, after a considerable amount of hocus-pocusing, designated the name Paul; and late papers are filled with accounts concerning his christening and the attendant ceremonies. He has already been appointed chief of several regiments.

Fencing Match.—The Chicago Zouaves are still before the people. A fencing match was recently made between their champion fencer, De Villiers, and the crack fencer of a Cleveland corps, Horn. The meeting took place in a public hall, which was crowded to repletion. The former made 161 thrusts and the latter 13. At the close of the tenth round Horn withdrew, yielding the match and the stakes to the Zouavian representative.

Follet's Cunning.—One of our City clergymen was neatly taken in and done for this past week by Follet—a noted thief, whose capture the Western Police have struggled in vain to achieve during the past five years. The clergyman found a $500 bank note, and with that eminent honesty which, unfortunately, belongs only to persons of his cloth, advertised the same in the public prints. Shortly after Follet, dressed like an elderly farmer, called upon the divine and told him he had lost a similar amount, and that if the note found was his it would have upon its back the name of Wm. Harvey, Williamsburgh. The clergyman produced the bill, and as there was no such marks thereon, it was decided that the ownership was vested in some other person than the worthy farmer. The next day a confederate, to whom Follet had communicated the marks that were on the note, called on the finder, and having satisfied him of the accuracy of his knowledge, received the same from the unsuspecting dominie. Follet's note to the clergyman, detailing the trick, with characteristic effrontery, has been shown us, and we can but regret that such talent as is certainly possessed by this rogue should be kept concealed in so dirty a napkin.

Secession Bonnets.—The Charleston *Mercury* gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady: "The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net-work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with palmetto trees and lone star, embroidered with gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted." Can't some of our Connecticut girls rig up a bonnet distinctive of that much-abused State? Trim it with pumpkin vines, squash buds and cherry-ripes, and adorn it with corn tassels and wooden nutmegs.

Justice to Judas.—There is yet hope for Caleb Cushing. It is stated in the Belgian *Independence* that an old and curious MSS. was recently found, and is about to be published, which proves conclusively that Judas Iscariot was one of the most conscientious and honorable of men, and that in all his proceedings he had been influenced by none but the most proper and eminently consistent motives. This being so, we feel that those persons who are disposed to consider the course of Mr. Cushing as calculated to prejudice his future reputation are in the wrong, and that possibly there may at some future day be found some one who will perform a similar service for Caleb as has been done for Judas of old.

Potter Still Lives.—The greatest and most persistent efforts were made in the late election to defeat Bowie-knife John, and Mr. Arnold, a popular merchant and Old-Line Whig, was nominated by the Democrats, who publicly and defiantly boasted that the hero of the Pryor affair would no longer vex the Virginians by his sturdy presence in the House. The result is, that Potter is reelected by a stronger vote than ever before—running ahead of his opponent nearly 3,000 votes, and leading Lincoln in every county.

Tit-for-Tat.—Gen. Lane, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a bitter foe to Mr. Nesmith, the newly-elected Senator from Oregon. When Nesmith was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lane left no stone untouched which could aid in his expulsion from that office, and Nesmith has now paid Lane in his own coin, with interest, by ousting him from his warm nest in the Senate. "Turn about is fair play" still holds good.

South Carolina and Columbus.—The discoverer of America, we all know, was not treated as he should have been by the Powers that existed in his day—and South Carolina, who believes in giving every one his due, proposes to call the expected-to-be Confederacy the "Republic of Columbia," which would be a good thing for Columbus.

Jackaloo the Chinaman.—This unfortunate fellow, who is confined in the jail at Trenton, (N. J.,) awaiting his trial for the sloop *Spray* murders, has a hard row to hoe. The poor man cannot read our papers or books, nor can he write. He has no comforting friends to call upon him; he has no smoking or chewing tobacco, and is to all appearances in the most continual state of despondency. He has lately been supplied with some pictorial papers, over the illustrations of which he soberly ponders for hours. He is in constant apprehension of physical punishment, and imagines every time his cell-door is opened that his death-hour has approached. Why not do something for or with him?

Too-much-big.—The electors chosen by the State of California are all good-sized men, but the largest, the jolliest and the immensest of *them* all not only, but of all California besides, is Mr. Wm. H. Weeks, late of Sacramento, and one of the most eloquent and popular men in the State. He is a man of immense abdominal ponderosity, and is frequently annoyed thereat. He tells a good story about himself, in connection with his canvass of the State:

"After toiling on a slow-motioned mule up and down the difficult mountain roads, he stooped, weary and thirsty, at the cabin of a Chinese miner. John gave him a drink of water. While resting his corporality and wishing to be social with his host, he remarked, in the best Chinese he could muster, 'Velly bad roads, John, too muchee uppee, and too muchee downee, and too muchee steepee.' John cast an amazed glance out of his almond eyes, at the exterior of his guest's digestive apparatus, and bringing the finger points of his two hands together, with his arms forming a capacious circle in his front, soberly replied, 'Too muchee guttee.' Our friend Weeks, his thirst quenched and his body rested, betook himself, incontinently, to his mule. He left!

ART-GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the Century Club of this City, last week, Lang exhibited an oil-study of his forthcoming picture of Mary, Queen of Scots, heretofore spoken of in the Times. The subject is one which has not hitherto been treated by any artist of ability, and all who have been privileged to view the study congratulate Mr. Lang on the selection and treatment of a subject at once original, striking and interesting. At the same time, Kensett exhibited a most charming lake-view landscape, which, with its most fitting oval frame, received the warmest commendation. Hayes produced a "Quadrupedal Puppy," which provoked a whistle from the observer, and displayed to the most gratifying extent the *forte* of this successful artist. Gignoux presented a view of the Niagara River, taken at Brock's Monument—the completion of which, our readers will remember, was accomplished by the Prince of Wales during his recent visit. The portrait of a most loveable woman was sent in by Gray, and received, as all of Gray's women do, most extravagant admiration from one and all. Other pictures, for special notice of which we have not space or time, were exhibited by Hasseltine, Gifford and [illegible] were really very fine and [illegible] praise and favorable criticisms passed by members of the Club, the artist's friends, were permitted to look upon them. Pleasant chatting, agreeable reunions and unobjectionable supper were the features of the evening's entertainment. Representatives from the artistic and literary world were numerous, and of the editorial fraternity, were gentlemen from the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Albion*, *Home Journal*, *Illustrated News*, *Musical World*, *Vanity Fair* and Times.

Leutze is hard at work upon, and will soon have finished, a large historical picture. The subject is taken from the early settlement of St. Mary's, by Leonard Calvert, and the Baltimore Pilgrims. The artist has chosen the moment, when, during the solemn mass, performed in presence of the Indian tribes and the Pilgrim band—Calvert and the Indian chieftain step towards each other, and with clasped hands, swear eternal peace, concord and friendship. The name of the artist, and the subject of the work, are sufficient guarantee for the faithful rendering of a most interesting incident in the annals of our country's settlement.

Brown has just completed two cabinet-sized *genre* pictures—the one called "Comin' Through the Rye," represent two sweet little children, a boy and girl, emerging from a field of head-high grain—while the other, entitled "Goin' to Market," is one of the prettiest and most comical illustrations of that every day necessity we have ever seen.

Hayes, who has been away for some time, has been painting some "Buffaloes," which look as if they would rush at and gore any intruder, or assaulter.

The artist-clergyman, Flagg, who has a vacation from his pastoral duties in Brooklyn, was last heard from in England, where, in the studio of his not less noted brother, he was brushing up recollections of his former none the less useful, but rather more picturesque life.

The 'Artists' Fund Society is one of the most worthy Associations in this City. By the annual donation of a painting valued at not less than $50, any artist may obtain an interest in the accumulated fund, which at his death becomes of value to his heirs in the sum of $1 5·0. Annually the Society exhibits these donated pictures prior to a sale of them, the proceeds of which go into the accumulated and well-invested funds. On Saturday, of this week, this exhibition opens—and pictures are promised from Durand, Elliot, Huntington, Lang, Leutze, Hart, Baker, Williamson, Boyle, Chappel, Gignoux, Stone, Hennessey, and others. Also, Muller's life-sized statue of "Song of the Shirt," a work characterized by great vigor and accurate portraiture. We trust and doubt not that the objects of the society will meet this year with that ample and spontaneous "material aid" that it has hitherto been so continually blessed in.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Election in Salt Lake City—Meeting of the Legislature—Another Jurisdiction Conflict—Capt. Gibson, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

On Monday last, Wilford Woodruff, the only candidate for the office, was elected a member of the Legislative Council for this District, in place of Orson Pratt, Sen., resigned, and now on a religious mission to the States. Elections at Salt Lake are very quiet affairs generally. The names that are put forth by prominent "brethren" are mostly received by the rest as a matter of course, and the votes are very partial, being all on one side. The number of votes cast on Monday was very few. No opposition was anticipated, and no interest was excited. Perhaps not one-tenth of the voters of the country gave the election even a passing thought. Thus the act of voting becomes virtually a mere legal form. This, however, is universally the case where men vote as their party votes. The peculiarity of Salt Lake politics being that there is in effect but one party, the "opposition" being so very far in the minority that it counts nothing at the polls. Another candidate, however, was voted for in Tooele County.

According to announcement, the Legislature will meet next Monday. Several of the country members have already arrived in the city. The first question will no doubt be in relation to the judiciary and the judicial districts. Since Judge Crosby decided against the large jurisdiction of the Probate Courts, His Honor has been slightly at a discount with the "Saints." In consequence, he may be sent to Carson, or at least to Camp Floyd. The late rapid increase of settlers in Cache, San Pete and some other valleys, may necessitate a new apportionment of the members of the Legislature.

Utah is a great place for jurisdiction conflicts. The Probate Courts are a standing open question, and it would seem of the "irrepressible" kind. Recently, Mr. Miner, Justice of the Peace in this city, adjudicated upon a case of transgression of the city laws. The *Mountaineer* is considerably down on the Justice for interfering in a matter which belonged properly to the Mayor or to an Alderman to act on. If the "Gentiles" would take up one side, and the "Mormons" the other, of this little question, no doubt there would soon be quite a fine quarrel under way. But if it continues all on one side, it will soon come to an end. The *Deseret News* rather defends the Justice of the Peace.

Brigham and his party returned from their Southern trip two days ago. Of course the "brethren" South all feel braced up and strengthened in their resolve to "continue faithful," and pay their tithing more punctually and more liberally than ever.

Capt. Walter M. Gibson, the New-Guinea man, arrived last week with the mail from the States. On Sunday afternoon, in the Tabernacle, he gave an abstract of his mission to the East. During the Summer he had visited sixteen of the States, and most of the principal cities, advocating Mormonism. He evidently considered that as good a religion as the next to it.

The Pony Express folks have made arrangements to put through the result of the Presidential election in double quick time. So we shall expect to hear, in a few days, whether the Union is dissolved or compact. Because, if it has gone to pieces, what are we to do up here in these mountains, so far off, and no good old Uncle Sam to care for us, or give us five cents on a stick of candy now and then?

The *Mountaineer* man has his say, this week, about the Presidential candidates. Of course Sam Houston is the favorite every way. But that is useless, as Sam does not run. Bell is thought to be next best on the list, because he makes less pretension. Breckinridge might do, unless "it be his purpose to carry out fully the principles of the present and passing Administration; in such case the *Mountaineer* "cannot indorse his ticket." Douglas is a "demagogic weathercock, seeking name, place and power, irrespective of principle." "Cut out the loathsome ulcer," is considered sufficient from him. Nothing is said about Lincoln, but the *Mountaineer* would not vote for him, "because the platform of the party that supports him is infidel, unbiblical, and unconstitutional, the result of which would be the crumbling to pieces of the Republic."

The weather during the week has been mostly fine, though it now looks as if snow were near; and, indeed, those who are wise in weatherology predict a storm in a few hours.

A mule train of eleven wagons arrived on Monday from Pike's Peak—the teams belonging to Mr. Carson; the freight, merchandise, being consigned to various firms in this city. The train met with no snow on the route, until approaching this valley. The out and in trips were both made in two months. The freighting of goods from Pike's Peak to Salt Lake would lead to the conclusion that the proportion of the demand to the supply is comparatively greater here than at the Peak, though gold certainly cannot be so abundant here as there.

Quite a respectable lapse of time has occurred since we had a bloody affray in this city. But the list is evidently not complete. A few nights ago, at a dancing party in the Fifteenth Ward, a rough and ready young man, named Luce, insisted upon having a share to please him in the proceedings, when one of the company treated him to a few inches of cold steel, taking all the dance out of him for some time to come.

Affairs in Mexico.

Highly Complimentary.—We learn that the Mexican papers, several numbers of which have been issued as a serial by Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, of this City, and formerly the Mexican correspondent of the Times, are attracting much attention in Mexico. We see it stated that the Constitutional Government is having the publication translated into Spanish, and taking measures to give it a wide circulation throughout the Mexican Republic.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a prominent Mexican residing in Vera Cruz, to a gentleman in this City, touching Mr. Dunbar's publication:

"Mr. Dunbar's writings on the affairs of Mexico are certainly the ablest that have appeared, and they are highly valued here. The *Mexican Papers* reveal some startling points even to our own people, and this is an example of how an intelligent foreigner can sometimes tell a people important truths which they do not learn among themselves.

The representation Mr. Dunbar makes of existing erroneous public opinion abroad on Mexico, his vivid picture of the evil rule of the priesthood, and his clear and fixed convictions that Mexico never will be appreciated abroad or have peace and prosperity at home until the power of that priesthood is completely destroyed, are all living truths which come home to us here, and which must be followed up and acted upon by the whole nation, with no thought of compromise or grounding arms until this end is gained."

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Summing-up for the Complainant—Argument of Mr. Miller.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Naperville, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

FOURTEENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Mr. Miller proceeded with the opening of the summing-up for the complainant. He deprecated what he said was the course of Mr. Beck with in opening for the defence—in going out of the record to attack Mr. Burch. It had been said that Mr. Burch sought the hand of Mrs. Burch and married her clandestinely. Was not that answered by the testimony "that Mrs. Burch knew Mr. Burch was not rich, but Uncle Corning said he was likely to be?" The charges against Mr. Burch, for mistreating his wife, were made when the defence could not undertake to prove them, and when they knew there were depositions on the files of the Court to disprove them. Why did the counsel make the statement that Mr. Burch had treated his wife in a manner that would justify his being kicked from one end of the town to the other? How was that contradicted by the plain statement of Margaret O'Hara—struggling between her conviction of duty and her love for Mrs. Burch—that she liked them both, and that it was a happy family? There were depositions on file, of the testimony of the best citizens of Chicago, that Mr. Burch was a kind and affectionate husband. For the purpose of exciting prejudice against Mr. Burch, allusion had been made to the allegations of Mr. Tigue's criminality with Mrs. Burch, and yet the prosecution had been willing to join in a commission to take evidence on that point, and the deposition had never been taken. Why had the question been put to the witness Layton, as to whether he told anybody that he left Mr. Burch's employ because he did not wish to drive Mr. Burch about with his fancy women? Was it for the purpose of getting the idea before the public that such an idea has been thought of regarding Mr. Burch? Was it to justify the counsel in endeavoring to bring the testimony of perjured harlots to blacken the reputation of Mr. Burch? Was it just thus to attempt to consign Mr. Burch's name to infamy, when Mr. Burch's friends and everybody who knew him knew it was false? The jury had no right to presume that Mr. Burch was a villain or a scoundrel, because counsel charged him with such conduct. They should try this case just as they would try any other case. The simple question was as to Mrs. Burch's guilt or innocence of the charge of adultery. The jury was to render a verdict upon the convictions of their own minds—not as to the absolute guilt or innocence of Mrs. Burch, but the conviction of their own minds on that point. He had no objections to sympathy for this unfortunate lady, but that sympathy should not be allowed to swerve them from the issue.

It was a serious charge—that of adultery—but, if they were convinced that the charge was sustained would they hesitate to pronounce their verdict, although it might dissolve the marriage tie. The great object of marriage was the institution of families, the procreation and rearing of legitimate children. The crime charged in this case was one, the commission of which the law wisely determined to be worthy of the forfeiture of all the civil rights growing out of the marriage contract. The law dissolved the tie for even lesser causes—for desertion and neglect otherwise to fulfill the marital relation.

It was not necessary that positive proof should be produced of the commission of the crime of adultery. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the fact was proven by circumstantial evidence. He cited the opinion of Sir Wm. Scott and others to this point—showing that it is not necessary to prove the direct commission of the act, in order to satisfy the mind as to the actual adultery. He claimed that the circumstances proven in this case—aside from the confessions—established the guilt of Mrs. Burch. What was the character of the witnesses by whom circumstances were proven—the servants of the house? They had simply been requested to narrate the facts that had come under their notice regarding the intimacy of Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart. Margaret O'Hara had testified to the facts that came under her knowledge, saying that she had not suspected that there was anything wrong at the time—she was anxious to shield her mistress—but why did she listen in the hall when Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the parlor? She saw that Mrs. Burch's collar was ruffled and her hair disarranged. but accounted for it by the voluntary suggestion that they might have been in the grapery." She had mitigated every circumstance as much as the truth would allow—influenced by the cross-examination of the defence after repeated influence. He would insist that the first deposition was the most reliable, because it was nearer the time of the occurrences, and before she had been influenced by the defence and her sympathy for Mrs. Burch. The witness Honoria Cook—testifying under the same circumstances—alike by itself established the guilt of Mrs. Burch, although one was not one-sixteenth part of the testimony in the case. Miss Fannie Burch had given a plain statement of the facts—furnishing opportunities for a thousand contradictions if she did not tell the truth. The cross-examination of that witness, instead of impairing her credibility, had corroborated the truth of her testimony—as in the case of Mr. Stuart's correction of his evidence regarding the date of the delivery of the letter to him at the Courthouse.

What was the character of the main witness for the defence? He was glad that he had been introduced upon the stand, that by that theatrical gesture, by the fascinations of his manner to charm their conviction, they could see that the thing was a fiction. They saw the charms of an accomplished villain, and he had no doubt that he charmed the counsel by his statement. These were the means by which he insinuated himself into decent society; but, he had other society aside from public view. They had proved his *alibi* by his presence among these companions—unworthy of decent society, and they were called to believe this David Stuart. Suppose that Stuart had been the counsel of the complainant, and that the moment he crossed his threshhold a moral death pervaded it. Would it not be a greater crime even than perjury? Of course he would deny it—they could not believe him. That was the way this witness should be placed before them. What credence should be put to his statement? If the charge was true would he not have sworn just as he did? That he was a curse to the world was shown by the testimony of this unfortunate lady, that he had broken up four families. The witness had said they had never heard his character for truth and veracity questioned, but, since this trial, it appeared that his truth had been questioned. Mr. Stuart swore that he did not know the witness Layton from Adam—and yet swore he had been visiting the house as familiarly as he would his own sister's. They could place no credence in such testimony. Mr. Miller then proceeded to review the evidence offered by the complainant. The deposition of Mr. Heilke as to the interview between Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch, at the masquerade, showed that familiarity existed during the month of January, 1857. The next act of intimacy was that testified to by the witness Layton, that, during the absence of Mr. Burch, Stuart was at the house on several occasions. Layton recollected events with great distinctness, though not able to fix the dates so well. After all had retired, and Mrs Burch and Stuart were left alone—was it possible that they remained there for any virtuous purpose? Any man, who regarded the reputation of his friend's wife, would retire at once, when the time came to close the house.

Mr. Miller here reviewed the evidence of Margaret O'Hara and Boyd, as to Stuart's and Boyd's familiarities with Mrs. Stuart—commenting upon each incident—already given in full in the publications of the testimony. The stolen interview with Boyd, he claimed, was evidence that an act of

all these ties of affection, and had attempted to deprive him only of his own property, but that of this neighbor. There was nothing in the case that would demand the highest severity, or the greatest leniency. The lowest sentence which could be imposed was that of seven State Prisons, the highest, imprisonment for life. During the time that he should be confined he would have ample opportunity for reflection, which the Court hoped he would devote to resolutions of better behavior when he should return to society again. The law was for his protection the same as for that of the most worthy man in the community. Yet he had violated that authority which surrounded him with its protection. The sentence of the Court was that he be confined at hard labor in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the term of fifteen years and six months. The prisoner received his sentence with composure, but his wife was greatly moved by it, and wept bitterly.

A MURDERER DISCHARGED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE.

The case of Thos. Downing, indicted for murder, was next brought before the attention of the Court, by counsel for defence. Prisoner had been in confinement for a year, without having had any opportunity to defend himself before a jury, and it was but fair that he should now be discharged.

The District-Attorney replied that the prisoner had been indicted for the murder, by night, of Jas. Skinner, on a sloop. The deceased had been found in the morning with a fatal wound. He alone was on the sloop the night before. Two hours previously to his death he had made a statement concerning the prisoner. Unfortunately, this had not been put in a form to be used as evidence on a trial. The prisoner had been detained a year in the hope that some further evidence might be found implicating him. None had been obtained, and now, although there was no doubt whatever that the prisoner was guilty, there seemed to be no legal authority for his further detention, and the District-Attorney must therefore consent to his discharge. Accordingly, the Court instructed the Clerk to enter an order to that effect.

Curious Corpse in the Mathews Murder Case.—The next business before the Court was the disposition of Edwin Jefferds, who had been brought in on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the authorities of the House of Detention for Witnesses. Counsel for the person in custody remarked to the Court that the person before it, Edwin Jefferds, had been committed, as it appeared by the minutes of the Court, as a witness in the case of Charles Jefferds, his brother, indicted for the murder of Mathews, his father-in-law. During the detention of the witness, he had not been allowed to see or consult with his mother or other friends, or even with his counsel. From the order of commitment, it appeared that the witness had been committed simply on the statement of the District-Attorney, that he was a material witness in the case. But the law guarded with great care the liberty of innocent citizens, and would not allow them to be deprived of it, except in due form. The statute allowing a witness to be committed required that the cause in which he is to testify should be on for trial and regularly postponed; unless any witness present might be committed, in failure of being able to recognize in sufficient sureties. The present case had never been on. The defendant had been, and then was, eager and anxious for a trial; but the public prosecutor had signified his intention not to bring on the trial till January. There was further ground for a discharge of the witness on the present application, because of technical defects on the face of the commitment. At any rate, if he were not to be discharged, the Court should cause an order to be entered that he be allowed to consult with his friends according to the general rules of the House of Detention, and not be kept in solitary confinement because he happened to be a witness in a case.

The District-Attorney replied that the witness had been regularly subpœned, and was present in Court when Judge Gould had postponed the cause, and ordered his commitment. An affidavit was made to this effect. But the counsel of the witness wishing time to put in some counter affidavits, showing that the postponement granted was not that intended by the statute, further hearing of the case was postponed. The affidavits on both sides will be sent to Judge MULLER, who will then render his decision upon the application for discharge of the witness. In the meantime Jeffards is sent back to the House of Detention. As Judge MULLER was suffering from a severe nervous head-ache, the Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when a calendar will be taken up, which will be found in our legal columns of that morning.

In the case of Mulligan, Judge SUTHERLAND has refused to grant a stay of proceedings, and the prisoner will be sent up to-day. The argument on the writ of error in this case will be had at the February General Term of the Supreme Court.

Court of General Sessions.

AN ASSAULT.

In this Court, before Recorder BARNARD, yesterday morning, Patrick Kearney, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

BAIL FORFEITED.

James Dolan failed to respond when his case was called on, and his bail was therefore forfeited.

THREE ROGUES DISCHARGED.

John Johnson, Robert Conroy and Joseph Hennessy, charged with larceny, were next brought out. Their counsel moved their discharge, as they had been a long time in confinement and no indictment had been found against them. The District-Attorney assented, and the Court remarked that unfortunately the witness did not appear against them, and consequently they must be discharged, though there was little doubt that they would before long be brought up for some offence again, when they would receive the punishment they merited. When asked separately they denied their guilt. They were discharged.

TRIAL OF GUSTAVELLI FOR LARCENY.

Leopold Gustavelli, a handsome Sicilian, nineteen years of age, indicted jointly with his father and Antonio Lobian for grand larceny, was next put to the bar for trial.

James Walsh, the first witness, testified that he was a merchant in Pennsylvania; he came to New-York in June last, and stopped at the hotel at the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets; on the following morning he left his room at seven o'clock, and went to the sauving saloon under the hotel; he had $885 in his pocket at the time; as he took his seat in the chair Antonio Lobin, the barber, told him to hang his coat on the peg; this was done, and Lobin talked German to the "old man," and excused himself by saying that he was speaking to the "old man" whose son was shot; he then covered the witnesses' face and head with soap, and occupied a long time in washing it off; witness then went out, and went to No. 281 West-street; while the witness was in the chair his coat was hung up behind him, where he could see it in the glass before him; the money could not have been taken from the coat while he was in the chair, for he kept his eye on it; he lost sight of his coat when he left the chair to hold his head over the basin; at No. 281 West-street, when he went to pay for something, he found that $600 had been taken out; he then came back to the hotel, and had the police sent for, who arrested the parties; witness afterwards saw some of his money on the desk of Capt. Jameson; he identified the bills; one of them was on the Bank of North America, Boston; on the wing of the eagle in the vignette a large blot of ink had been spilled: he identified another bill on the Bank of Kent; he had feared that it was counterfeit, as he had never had a bill on that bank before; most of his money had been on the Pyncheon, the Hancock and Springfield Banks; he had also various other bills; on the night before the theft, witness slept in the room with another person; he locked the door when he went to bed; witness had never seen the prisoner at the bar till after his arrest.

Patrick Battles next testified that on the night of the 21st of June he slept with the last witness; on the following morning he saw Walsh counting over his money.

Capt. Jameson, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified that Walsh saw the money which had been received from Sergeant Brevoort, in the witness' hand. The money was here produced. Witness had received the bills folded in the manner in which Walsh had described them to have been in his pocket-book.

Sergeant Brevoort next testified that the prisoner was brought into the office by Officer Orpheus, and searched in presence of the witness; thirty dollars were found in his pocket; prisoner said he had no further money about him; further search, however, was made, when the roll of bills, $93, produced in Court, was found between the lining and outer leather of his boot-leg; after this money was discovered, witness told the prisoner he had better tell where the rest of the money was.

William Patten next testified that he is Superintendent of Patten's Hotel. The prisoner was a barber under the hotel.

William Reynard next testified that on the 22d of June he saw the prisoner and had a conversation with him; witness advised him to give himself up, and said that if the money could be got that day the complaining witness would be got off; prisoner denied having taken the money, or knowing anything about it.

Sergeant Brevoort testified that he searched the prisoner's place and found a quantity of counterfeit U. S. coin, and some silver coin mixed with it. No bills were found there.

There was no further testimony for the people, and the defence called on several witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner. These were all Italians, with hardly pronounceable, and altogether unspellable names. They all testified that the prisoner bore a good character, and was a gentleman.

Counsel for defence, Mr. Ashmead, addressed the jury at considerable length, as did also Mr. Sedgwick for the people. After a brief summary of the testimony from the Court, the Jury retired, and at a late hour last evening had not agreed. On a previous trial of the prisoner for the same offence, the jury disagreed, and were discharged.

The Court will sit this morning at 11 o'clock, to sentence two or three prisoners.

Mulligan's Case—Stay of Proceedings Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People vs. *Wm. Mulligan.*—It will be remembered that an application for a stay of proceedings, as announced by the prisoner's counsel, would be made to the Supreme Court, pending the argument and decision of the motion for a new trial made in the case. The motion has now been decided against the prisoner, the Court denying the stay of proceedings asked for by the prisoner's counsel.

James T. Brady for prisoner; District-Attorney Waterbury for prosecution.

The City Railroads—The Seventh-avenue Case Again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People et al. vs. *The Mayor et al., Corporators, &c.*—This was a formal hearing of this case on demurrer to the complaint.—that it does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was interposed as a formal proceeding for purposes of appeal. The case has been fully stated in THE TIMES on several occasions when the injunction was argued. Decision reserved.

R. B. Ashbury in support of demurrer; Wm. Curtis Noyes opposed.

A Mail Steamship Company in Ruins—Motion for Receiver and Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Isaac Grey et. al. vs. *The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company et al.*—This is an action seeking to have the defendants' Steamship Company declared insolvent, and to obtain an injunction against the creditors, restraining them from commencing actions against the plaintiff or stockholders upon their individual liability to such creditors of the Company.

The plaintiffs claim that the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company is a corporation formed and existing under and by virtue of the laws of this State, and that by the act of incorporation the capital stock of the Company was to have been $2,000,000, including $385,000, which the Government had agreed to advance towards the building of steamships. The Company was given liberty to proceed to business when the subscription on the stock list amounted to $1,000,000, and twenty-five per cent. thereof was paid in. The stockholders were made jointly and severally liable for all debts of the Company, in an amount equal to the subscription of each. The plaintiffs claim to be stockholders to the extent of $30,000, in the Company, and allege that they have since furnished groceries and supplies to the amount of $25,140 46, for which they obtained judgment in the Common Pleas in March, 1858. They aver that the judgment is still unpaid, and that the Company has been insolvent for the last year, and is still incapable of paying its debts. The plaintiffs further state that some of the other creditors of the Company have threatened to bring actions against them for bills outstanding to their credit, and owed to the Company. The prayer of the complaint is that the Company may be declared insolvent; that a Receiver be appointed, and that the assets of the Company be sold and applied to the satisfaction of its debts. The plaintiffs state that the aggregate amount for which judgments have been obtained against the Company, will exceed $1,000,000, of which, if the Court holds they are liable, they are willing to pay their proportion; but they have been advised, and believe that they are not so liable, having a judgment against the Company for a sum greater than the amount of their subscription.

Wm. C. Noyes and E. Ketchum for plaintiffs; Mr. Whitney for Trustees of Company; Joan Rankin for Balance Dock Company.

Ejectment from Property formerly a Public Highway.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Austin Shuman vs. *Michael McKeon.*—This is an appeal to the General Term of this Court, from a judgment in ejectment. The action was originally tried before Judge Pierrepont, under whose direction the jury found a verdict for the defendant. The original action was to eject the defendant, as lessee of George Harrison, from certain premises on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Grove streets, in this City. It seems that these premises were originally a part of Grove street, and that in 1836 proceedings were taken by the corporate authorities of this City to open a public place between Grove, Christopher and Fourth streets, and to improve Grove-street, between Fourth and Bleecker, by widening the same on the northerly side, and by closing a part of the said street on the southerly side. Application to the Supreme Court was made for that purpose, and Commissioners were appointed, who made their report in 1837, by which, among other things, it appeared that a gore of land lying in Grove-street, on the southerly side, (including the premises in question,) was required for the purpose of being closed, and vested the same to the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City. The Commissioners assessed the Corporation for the land so taken, (including the premises in question,) in the sum of $5,125. The property at the time of this proceeding was in the possession of one Oakley, and by subsequent grants it finally came into the possession of George Harrison, to whom the corporation subsequently granted, making his title perfect. It was admitted on the trial that defendant was a lessee of Harrison. It appeared on the trial that the lot in question lay in the public street after its widening, and before Oakley got his title to the adjoining land. It is contended by counsel therefore that whatever interest in this lot he ever had must have been derived solely from the fact that he was the adjacent owner. Oakley, it is contended, was divested of the title to this property in two different ways, first by the foreclosure of a mortgage which he had given to the executors of one Gerret Gilbert. In March, 1839, however, Oakley conveyed to one David H. Robertson whatever interest he had in the premises. It appears to be well settled, as contended by the counsel for respondent, that the fee of the street as far as the middle is vested in the owner of the adjoining lot, and that the same title will pass to the grantee, *unless* expressly excluded by the terms of the deed. In this case there do appear to be words in the grant to Harrison which would seem to exclude the street, and it seems that in the grant of Oakley to Robertson these premises are described as the same which were granted to him by the Manhattan Company. It is, therefore, contended that if the defendant is not entitled to possession, or if the plaintiff rejects and denies the effect of the proceedings to close a portion of Grove-street, the gore in question is remitted to its former state of a public highway, and the plaintiff has shown no right to possession thereto. Decision reserved.

Chas. C. Sandford, for appellant; John Van Buren and Malcolm Campbell, for respondents.

Duties of Constables—How to Obtain Payment of a Mortgage.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Charles Geiser vs. *Henry Bretter.*—This was an action against the defendant, a constable, to recover damages for an alleged neglect to foreclose a chattel mortgage, placed in his hands for that purpose in April of 1858.

The defence is, that the plaintiff never placed the mortgage in the hands of the defendant for foreclosure, but requested him to call on the mortgagor and tell him that he was about to foreclose, that he had the mortgage, &c., to scare the mortgagor into paying the amount of the mortgage. The plaintiff subsequently, as averred, told the defendant that he had seen the mortgagor, and there was no need of further proceedings. Subsequently the mortgaged premises were damaged by fire, but to what extent there is a conflict of evidence. The plaintiff now seeks to recover of the defendant, for alleged carelessness or neglect, sufficient to indemnify him against the loss by fire. The trial resulted in a verdict for defendant.

Justice Van Cott for plaintiff; A. L. Pinney for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Will admitted.—The will of Eleazer Crabtree, late a Commissioner of Emigration, was now admitted to probate. The will disposes of an estate estimated at $40,000 or $50,000, and leaves it all to the family and relatives of the testator.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Rooney et al.* vs. *Avery et al.*—I think none of the points are well taken.

Attachment against the Estate of E. A. Bonnaffe.—Order settled and stay of proceedings granted.

Marx vs. *Beegley et al.*—Motion granted.

Gray vs. *Duncan et al.*—Default opened without costs to either party.

Harman vs. *Martin.*—Motion denied without costs.

Dodge vs. *Dodge.*—Motion denied.

Kissinger vs. *Kissinger.*—Divorce granted. Children awarded to plaintiff.

Lans vs. *Lans.*—Divorce granted. Children awarded to plaintiff.

Vandergroeben vs. *Vandergroeben.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Anton vs. *Anton.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Evan vs. *Evan.*—Judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

People of State of New-York vs. *Wm. Mulligan.*—Application for stay of proceedings denied.

Petition of Samuel Wilkinson, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Copel vs. *Dehond.*—Motion granted.

Application of Margaret Lauson.—Referred to Chas. Stewart.

Ure vs. *Dexter et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Follsom* vs. *Stewart.*—Motion denied without costs.

Griffin vs. *Cranston.*—Motion for extra allowance denied.

Webster vs. *Granu.*—Order of arrest granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	93	100	Harlem Railroad	12¾
6,000	Tenn. 5 cts. 6s, '90	68	200	do	12¾
4,000	do	67	20	do	12⅝
5,000	do	66	30	Harlem R. Pref	20
9,000	do	65	100	Reading Railroad	30⅛
15,000	do	64	600	do	30
3,000	Virginia State 6s	74	50	Mich. Central R.	42
1,000	N. Carolina 6s	80	560	do	41
5,100	do	79½	150	do	41½
6,000	do	79	250	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	11
2,000	Missouri State 6s	62	100	do	10¾
45,000	do	61	300	do	10⅜
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	25	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	115
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. Con. bs	90	40	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24⅜
2,000	M. So. 2d m. bs.	46	400	do	24
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	83	20	do	23
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 m.	40	150	do	23⅝
3,000	Han. & St. J. R.	55	50	Panama Railroad	107½
20	Bank of New-York	90	50	do	s10. 106⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	90	50	do	106
10	do	89¾	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s10 51
30	Park Bank	100	350	do	51¾
10	Penn. Coal Comp'y	75	200	do	51⅝
325	Pacific M. S. Co	78	370	do	52
770	N. Y. Cen R'p. & c	69¾	50	do	s10 52
150	do	s3 69¾	500	Gal. & Chic. R.	58
740	do	opg 69¾	200	do	58¾
350	do	cd opg 69¾	50	do	58⅝
50	do	p. & c 69¾	125	Clev. & Toledo R.	20
991	do	p. & c. 70	200	do	20¾
1150	do	opg 70	100	do	s5 20⅝
50	do	p. & c. 70	200	do	20⅜
150	Erie Railroad	s10 70	35	do	20⅜
50	do	24	10	do	20¼
100	do	24¾	88	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	47
200	do	24⅝	50	do	48
200	do	24½	100	do	47⅝
100	do	s30 24	350	do	47⅜
5	Hudson River R.	37	100	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	60⅜
200	do	36	25	do	60
50	do	35⅜	50	do	60¼
150	do	35⅛	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	7⅛
			150	La Cr. & Milw R.	1

FRIDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, this morning, some forced sales of Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks, down to 64 for the former and 61 for the latter, created a fresh panic in the market, and in connection with low offers for the Federal 5 ₱ cent. stock without bringing out bidders, led to the most painful sensation within the Exchange and on the Street that we have yet had to report during the present crisis. The decline since yesterday on the State Stocks was equal to 5 ₱ cent. on the average of the sales, and to this decline succeeded an unusual eagerness to put out bargains in New-York Central at 69¼@70 ₱ cent. But as these offers were pretty freely accepted by good buyers, the subsequent part of the Share-list, as compared with the low rates of yesterday, exhibited no startling changes. Three or four of the Western Stocks, and also Hudson and Harlem, were quite as good as the closing on Thursday afternoon. The Michigan Roads, Panama and Chicago and Burlington, were lower by 1½@2 ₱ cent. Erie 1 ₱ cent. down. Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. were also lower, selling at 90 ₱ cent. The other Railway mortgages quiet, with very few attempts at business in them. This session of the Board closed about 12½ o'clock, under a gloomy feeling, though no lower prices were accepted on the Street.

At the Afternoon Board there was a steadier demand for State Stocks, and a recovery of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in Tennessees and Missouris at the close, 65 bid for the first and 62½ for the last. On the other hand, some of the Railway shares which were fairly supported in the morning, like Rock Island, were weaker, and New-York Central gave way again to 69 ₱ cent., Erie 24, Hudson 36, Illinois Central 52, Galena 58½, Panama 106@107, Pacific 75, and Toledo 20½. The temper of the market left off feverish, but with no manifestation on the part of sellers to press sales at lower figures. On the Street, at 4½ o'clock, the market was quoted irregular, and some of the Western shares lower, on rumors that the *Asia's* news had been telegraphed from Sandy Hook.

Central	69¼	Galena	58½
Erie	24	Toledo	20¼
Rock Island	45⅜	Pacific	75
Illinois Central	51⅜	Quincy	69

It is quite certain, as remarked by one of our afternoon cotemporaries, that the sacrifices on State stocks to-day were from no justifiable apprehension of the failure of interest on the 1st January, which we have reason to believe *will not occur*, under any probable or even possible state of political affairs at the South, in the case of Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina or Kentucky. From Nashville and St. Louis will probably come the Gold to make up any deficiency, at the time, in the amount of Exchange held on New-York. The Railways in Tennessee, of which 950 or 1,000 miles out of 1,200 upon which the State holds a first and only lien in security for her Bonds advanced to the Companies, are already productive property, and the remainder in progress to completion under management which will take care of their obligations to the State, pay the half-yearly interest promptly into the Bank of Tennessee, the fiscal agent of the State, in season to be placed in the Merchants' Bank in New-York before the 1st January. In case of any delay or default at home, this agent directs the payment of all coupons for the honor of the State. In the case of Missouri, the State Treasurer, without waiting for the Railways, most of which are less able than in Tennessee to provide their interest, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company being an exception,) has already made his announcement that all the interest will be with the Bank of Commerce on the 1st January. The Kentucky interest will be taken care of by the Bank of America, and North Carolina by the Bank of the Republic. All our private advices in regard to the Virginia interest, lead to an equally confident calculation that the money for the Coupon interest due in this City will, as usual, be promptly placed with the Bank of the State. The sterling interest has already, we hear, been remitted to London.

Money affairs at Bank go on comparatively smooth; altogether so as regards the public confidence in and ability of the Banks to maintain their liberal position, under the system of mutual coöperation adopted on the 21st November. The income of Specie this week is thus far fully equal to the outgo. The latter, which was considerable early in the week, on Southern orders, has fallen off within a day or two, while, in addition to the California and Havana receipts, some parcels are coming in from Baltimore and St. Louis. The Banks which held their Discount Sessions this morning again discounted in excess of their receipts, the offerings being again pretty large. Outside of Bank, there is business doing on very prime double name short paper at 12@15 ₱ cent., and at what would ordinarily be classed as No. 1, at 18@24 ₱ cent. The renewed decline to almost the lowest points at the beginning of the difficulty in Merchant Bills on England, drawn against Grain and Flour, the Corn Exchange is much discouraged today, and a leading firm in the trade, (one of the heaviest receivers from the West, in this market,) yesterday stopped payment on some of their acceptances, and this morning withdrew their samples, as sellers, determined to protect their consignors West, as far as practicable, from further sacrifices. Other firms, it is apprehended, may follow the example. The difficulties and discouragements at the close of the season of Canal navigation, when the receipts are pouring in heavily on an already enormous stock in store, and on shipboard, are undoubtedly overwhelming, and while brave efforts have been made to stem them, the wealthiest of the trade, as they stood a few weeks ago, are at length compelled to yield. The Foreign Exchanges for the mail to-morrow have dropped to 103@104 for Bankers, 102@103 for transient Bank Bills, and 96@101 for Merchant Bills. On Paris business has been done at f 5 60@f.5.50. The Domestic Exchanges are worse; on Philadelphia 97½, and barely steady at 97 on Baltimore. Federal Treasury Bills have fallen to 97 ₱ cent.

The annual election to-day by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for Directors for 1860-'61, resulted as follows:

Samuel Marsh,	William Evans, of England.
Daniel Drew,	
Dudley S. Gregory,	George T. Cobb.
John Arnot, of Elmira.	Robert H. Berdell,
William B. Skidmore,	William F. Splatt, of England.
Herman Gelpcke,	
Ralph Mead,	Nathaniel Marsh,
D. A. Cushman,	J. C. B. Davis,
Ambrose S. Murray, of Goshen.	Henry L. Pierson, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Board is the same as last year, except the addition of Mr. VANDERBILT, who takes the place made vacant by the death of Mr. HENRY SHELDON some months ago.

Arrangements have been made to redeem the Bank of Sing Sing notes at the New-York State Bank, Albany, at ½ ₱ cent. discount—the same as other State money. The notes are to be withdrawn from circulation.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in November, 1859 and 1860:

1860	$77,599 22
1859	81,872 17
Decrease	$4,272 85

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana road earned in November as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$65,795	$71,193
Freight	111,274	122,235
Mails, &c	9,490	7,690
Total	$186,195	$211,119
Increase in 1860		24,923

The following is a statement of the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the month of November:

Passengers	$22,32
Freight	42,516 80
Mails and expenses	2,362 33
Total	$74,205 16
Corresponding period in 1859	76,039 50
Decrease in 1860	$1,834 34

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 21st of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,073,597	Increase	£269,575
Other Deposits	12,665,022	Increase	61,230
Rest	3,205,625	Increase	13,907
Govm't Securities	9,400,273	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	20,298,016	Decrease	12,499
Notes unemploy'd.	6,613,460	Increase	27,095

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,397,515, being a decrease of £261,755; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,357,131, showing an increase of £42,320, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING NOV.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 17	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Mon. 19	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Tues. 20	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wed. 21	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Thur. 22	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fri. 23	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾

Wednesday's Chicago *Tribune* says:

The receipts and shipments of produce, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	12,980	19,198
Wheat, bush	103,833	11,296
Corn, bush	38,622	23,701
Oats, bush	6,640	44,998
Rye, bush	4,450	
Barley, bush	7,078	13,466
Beeves, No	1,261	1,908
Hogs, (live) No	13,179	3,012
Hogs, (dressed) No	2,351	900

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January compare with 1859 as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	600,410	662,254
Wheat, bushels	13,675,054	7,807,218
Corn, bushels	15,466,416	5,257,994
Oats, bushels	1,539,076	1,332,145
Rye, bushels	305,357	229,913
Barley, bushels	537,791	597,786

The estimated amount of Flour and Grain in store in this City at present is as follows:

Flour, bbls	22,631
Wheat, bushels	441,647
Corn, bushels	368,000

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$480,191	$487,045	$369,917
Thrown on Market	500,779	533,134	529,779
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$56,151,120	$104,882,763	$97,187,296
Thrown on Market	63,988,534	104,112,675	95,530,569

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	303	$118,263	394	$110,696	56	$13,863
Mf. of Cot'n	676	99,210	961	187,531	27	8,404
Mf. of Silk	207	162,533	306	91,142	6	6,193
Mf. of Flax	283	43,410	353	65,270	51	7,674
Miscellan's	172	69,002	828	22,670	9	1,218
Total	1,640	$492,418	2,832	$477,499	149	$37,352
		477,499				492,418
Total entered		$969,917	Total marketed			$529,772

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange today:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	⅛@—
West Jersey and Philadelphia	¼@—
Baltimore, int. Penn. and Maryland	4 @ 5
Virginia and Tennessee	7 @ 9
S. & N. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	9 @10
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12 @15
Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	2⅛@ 3
Mobile	¼ @—
Louisiana	¼ @—
Canada and Michigan	1⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	2⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	3⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	12 @—
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	10 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	3⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	2⅛@—

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The firmness in the funds, under the financial arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, continued, and an improved tone pervaded the Money market. Consols closed steady at 93⅛@⅜ for Money, and 93⅜@½ for account.

The stringency in the Money market was steadily subsiding, and negotiations of good bills were generally effected considerably below the Bank minimum, which continued at 6 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the Bullion of £42,320.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., state that the market for American Securities, during the past week, has shown much animation, and some large transactions have taken place in the various Federal and State Stocks. There have also been some large purchases of Pennsylvania Central, Michigan Central and New-York and Erie Railroad Bonds, and the market closed with firmness.

United States 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868	99	@101
Do. do. 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1874	93½	@ 94
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. sterling bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. sterling bonds	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank bonds	12	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. stock	84	@ 86
Do. do. bonds 1877	86	@ 88
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. bonds 1866	86	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. bonds (divers)	89	@ 92
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868	82	@ 84
Do. 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1888	81	@ 83
Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ cent. bonds	85	@ 87
Do. 6 ₱ cent. bonds	85	@ 87
Do. Railroad shares	26	@ 28 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	88	@ 89
Do. do. shares	58	@ 60
New-York Central 6 ₱ cents	86	@ 87
Do. do. 7 cents	93	@ 95
Do. do. shares	76	@ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1867	91	@ 92
Do. do. do. 1859	88½	@ 89⅜
8 Do. do. do. 1883	80	@ 82 ex.
Do. do. shares	32	@ 34
Panama 7 ₱ cent. sterling bonds 1865	100	@102
Do. do. do 1872	100	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent bonds	90	@ 91

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 24—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, combined with more favorable accounts of the American crop, caused the market to open with a limited demand, which continued until Thursday, when the spinners bought more freely; and although prices were so higher, they close with more tone. The decline in American is ⅛d. ₱ lb., and in the low dusty sorts even more. Brazils are ⅛d.@¼d., and Surats ⅛d. lower. Sales of the week, 32,870 bales, including 3,590 to speculators, and 4,128 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was firm, and the tendency was rather upward. The sales of the day were 8,000 or 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7⅜d.	Middling Mobile	6⅜d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

Stock on hand estimated at 575,010, including 437,220 American.

At Manchester, there is a recovery from the depression of Tuesday last, and business is becoming more general at the rates of that day.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour neglected, and again 6d. ₱ bbl. lower than on Tuesday. Prices range from 28s.@31s. Wheat quiet, at a further decline of 1d.@2d. ₱ cental since Tuesday: Red Western, 11s.@11s. 10d.; Southern, 12s. 4d.@12s. 10d.; White Western, 12s. 2d.@12s. 6d.; Southern, 13s.@14s. Corn unchanged, but rather easier to buy; Mixed and Yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.; White, 42s.@44s., ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef very dull and irregular. Pork without material alteration; sales of Prime New at 79s., and Old at 56s. Bacon quiet. Lard—none in first hands, and 70s. has been paid in retail for fine American. Tallow quiet; Butchers' Association, 58s. 6d.@59s. Cheese quiet, but firm.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s. for Pots, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pearls. Sugars continue dull and the tendency is downward. Coffee firm. Rice in limited demand. Sales of Carolina at 25s. 3d.@26s. 6d. Quercitron Bark steady. Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. In American Linseed and Cottonseed Cakes the stocks are exhausted and extreme rates are demanded for arrival. Fish Oils dearer; Cod, £36@£37; Pale Seal, £40@£40 5s.; Linseed Oil, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.; Olive Oil firm and dearer. Resin—Sales in retail only, at 5s. 4d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine very dull; sales trifling at previous rates.

LONDON MARKETS—Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report the Corn trade depressed by continued large arrivals of foreign Wheat. White American, 64s.@66s.; Red, 60s.@64s. Iron steady at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for bars and rails. Sugars very dull and generally 6d. lower

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself. Clergymen, who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for his congregation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Otello.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Exhibition and Performances. Evening—Principal Sup.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Rebel Spy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar-room.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Afternoon—Putnam. Evening—Paul Pry, or Hobbies—The Hole in the Wall.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CASTLE GARDEN—Grand Concert.

CHATHAM THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar-room.

GERMANIA THEATRE—Der Freischutz.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Ethiopian Entertainments.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by A Varied Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—Ethiopian Entertainments. Evening—Rose-bud.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Variety Entertainments.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—Adam and Eve—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WORRELL SISTERS' Varieties, No. 539 Broadway—The Old Farm Gallery of Illustration.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dispatches received in Washington this morning are [illegible] disagreement of Congress [illegible] the House Special Committee [illegible] the Union, and the probability [illegible] effected by it. It seems [illegible] that the members of the Committee will act simply as spokesmen for their respective delegations, and under their advice [illegible] resolved that all those appointed on the Committee, with the exception of HAWKINS, of Florida, and BONHAM, of South Carolina. The other members from the cotton States will not [illegible] or not, although they have been expressly urged to do so. As indicating the exact condition of affairs in South Carolina, and corroborating the statements made in the private letter which we published in the TIMES of yesterday, the views of a planter and statesman of that State, at present [illegible] will attract attention. He believes [illegible] will probably secede; but that [illegible] at Washington [illegible] their hats the [illegible] in a short time, when the leaders in the revolutionary movement will find that they have signed their own death-warrant. This [illegible] correspondent says, is a number of [illegible] and a delegate to the State Convention. Our dispatches from the principal points [illegible] opinion of about the same character. [illegible] feeling in Texas seems to be, apparently, [illegible] hesitation. A circular has been issued by a member of the Legislature, calling upon [illegible] to meet sometime in January, [illegible] Gov. HOUSTON chooses to call them together or not; and it is asserted that the Governor has signified his willingness to do so, provided he can be satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desire it.

Senator J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, has written a letter on the political condition of the country, which is worthy of attention. He [illegible] the causes of the existing troubles with a good deal of accuracy when he says that "if the North insists on using the National Government to put down Slavery, or if the South insists on using it to perpetuate and extend Slavery, this Union cannot last. So far as the North is concerned, we believe the policy of the [illegible] is erroneously ascribed to it:—the North has no wish or purpose to use the National Government for any such purpose. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE thinks that if the Union can survive the present crisis, the result will be the triumph of the Democratic Party in 1864, probably under Judge DOUGLAS,—the whole South and a portion of the North uniting in his support. This is the best result he can foresee. He speaks in the strongest terms of Mr. B.'s devotion to the Union, and of the false accusations of favoring disunion which have been brought against him during the canvass.

The steamship *Aria*, from Liverpool on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at this port last evening. The news, which is three days later, is of an important character. An improvement in the Consol markets of London and Paris is noted, and a [illegible] appearance of advices from America [illegible] place in American securities. The [illegible] the French continued in Scotland, and a report was current that the Emperor would soon visit Windsor Castle, to meet there his illustrious lady. According to the Paris *Patrie*, extensive modifications are to be made in the French Constitution. FRANCIS II. was exceedingly ill at Gaeta. He had dismissed the Ambassadors. There are rumors, which require confirmation, that Austria is preparing to treat for the sale of Venetia. Other [illegible] represent that preparations on an enormous scale are going on to meet the expected attack [illegible]. The Prince of Wales had returned to Oxford. A telegram from Hong Kong reports that the allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Peking, and that negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, though not in a supplicatory manner.

The bark *Cora*, whose capture, with 705 Africans, off the Congo river, on the 25th of September, by the United States ship *Constellation*, has just been reported, released from the port of New-York on the 15th of May last, she having been previously seized on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade, and required to find bonds for some $20,000 before she was released. JOHN [illegible] appears by the Register as master and owner, though it is believed other parties were the *real* owners. Her cargo, which was one of the most valuable and carefully assorted ever put on board a slaver, cost over $21,000, as shown by the manifest. The Africans were landed at Monrovia, and the vessel sent to Norfolk in charge of a prize crew. She has not yet arrived.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a horrible murder was discovered to have been perpetrated at No. 22 East Twelfth-street. Mrs. SARAH SHANCK, a widow lady, aged about 50 years, who kept at that number a small thread and needle store, was found lying upon the floor of her sleeping-room, with her throat cut and her head literally beaten in. She had been seen about her shop in the morning, her fires had been lighted, and a little girl from a neighboring boarding-house had conveyed her breakfast to her about 8½ o'clock, making it probable that the murder was committed about 9 o'clock. Near the body lay the fragments of a heavy earthen water-pitcher, with which she had doubtless been assailed in the first instance. No clue can as yet be found to the perpetrators. Coroner JACKMAN has commenced an investigation of the case.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge MULLEN sentenced MORRISSETT, convicted of manslaughter, to State Prison for fifteen years and six months. EDWIN JEFFERDS, brother of the party indicted for the Matthews murder, was brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus*. The hearing was postponed without any decision. THOMAS DOWNING, arrested for murder a year ago, was discharged. In the General Sessions, various petty cases were disposed of. The most of the day was occupied by the trial of LEOPOLD GUSSAGE, indicted for larceny. The jury had not agreed at a late hour. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the Sixteenth [illegible] case was on again on demurrer to [illegible] at Special Term, before Justice [illegible] case was on involving the right of stockholders of a Company to plead judgment [illegible] against them for an equal amount on their individual liability as stockholders. The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company are defendants in the action, [illegible] officers, creditors of the Company. [illegible] in this case Court, before Justice [illegible] application for a stay of proceedings in MULLEMAN'S case was refused.

There was a further heavy decline on State Stocks yesterday, and lower figures again for Railway Shares: Missouris, 62½; Tennessees, 65; New-York Centrals, 89. No marked change in Money affairs, but great depression in the Foreign Exchanges, particularly Merchant bills.

Prices of most kinds of Breadstuffs were lower and irregular. The demand was moderate. Provisions were inactive, as were likewise Cotton, Fish, Groceries, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Seeds and Spices. A limited inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were in request, but at reduced prices. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Select Committee of Congress.

The appointment of a Select Committee to consider the critical condition of the country seems to us a wise and judicious proceeding. Whatever else may come of its labors, the fact of its appointment and the manner in which it has been made up, indicate a full appreciation on the part of the North of the serious evils which menace the public peace, and a willingness on their part to do whatever justice and a regard for principle will permit towards meeting the demands of the Southern States.

The task of the Committee is a very difficult one, nor are we by any means sanguine of the result of its labors. One thing is very clear at the outset;—they can have no hope of making any propositions which will satisfy South Carolina or the Disunionists of the Cotton States. Their course is fixed. They are simply consummating a scheme which they have had in hand for years. They have long been deluded by dreams of a Southern Slave Confederacy,—which would restore for them the Slave-trade, and thus enable them to increase their supply of labor, and colonize new Territories and conquer new regions of cotton-bearing soil. They are determined in advance not to be satisfied with anything which Congress may offer,—nor to be diverted at this propitious moment from the full and final trial of their plans. Mr. YANCEY'S time has come. That "occasion" has at last arrived, when, as he said two years ago, he could "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution." They have effected a remarkable degree of unanimity in the sentiment of the people, and the President's Message has greatly strengthened their hands by promising in advance that the force of the Government will not be used against them.

It is not worth while, therefore, for the Committee to waste any time or thought upon plans to conciliate them. But there is still a Union Party in the Southern States,—stronger in some than in others, but strong enough in all to be worthy of attention. It is upon that party that the preservation of the Union must depend,—and it should be the aim of the North, therefore, to convince the moderate, conservative men of the Southern States of our readiness to do them justice,—to guarantee their rights and secure them in the quiet and undisturbed control of their own affairs. How this can best be done, it will be for the Committee to determine. There is danger of their falling into grave mistakes on either side. If they go so far in their proposed concessions that the North will not sustain them, they will only inflame still further the distrust and resentment of the Southern States. If, on the contrary, they do not go far enough to meet the real emergency of the case, they will accomplish nothing.

In our opinion, specific concessions are not what the South requires, so much as some general assurance of immunity. What excites them now is not so much any specific acts of the North, as a vague apprehension of coming evils,—an undefined distrust and dread of the future. We have no doubt that *fear of insurrection* is the main cause of the present excitement at the South. The active canvass of the last four years has laid the basis for such a peril. The Republicans have been universally represented at the South as Abolitionists,—and negro emancipation has been predicted as the result of their victory. It is impossible that such representations should go on for years without pervading the minds of the whole community—slaves as well as whites. And evidence reaches us from every quarter that they have produced precisely this effect, and that insurrections are feared throughout the South as the result of LINCOLN'S accession to power.

We think the Committee will be justified in taking this fact into serious consideration. The President, in his Message, has assigned it as the real cause of the alarm that pervades the South, although the practical measures he recommends have not the slightest relation to it. The Committee will do well to supply this omission. Let them consider fairly and candidly the dangers which threaten the South, and make the most effective provision possible to avert them. Let them advise some action which shall satisfy the South of Northern sympathy and Northern aid, if necessary, to repress any insurrection that may occur,—and to protect them from any danger that may threaten them from any quarter. We believe that if the South could be thus convinced that they had nothing whatever to fear from a Republican Administration, it would be a very easy matter to satisfy them on all the points of practical legislation that are involved.

We take it for granted that the Committee will make no attempt to press the President's recommendations upon Congress. If they will suggest judicious modifications of the Fugitive Slave law, they will have no difficulty in securing the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and compensation for fugitive slaves where the slaves themselves cannot be returned. And while it is idle to expect that the North will consent to the Congressional protection of Slavery in all the Territories, we think it not at all unlikely that the North might, under some circumstances, waive its hostility to extending it into such regions as should seem specially adapted to that form of labor.

SECESSION OF THE CITY.—A New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that "very influential meetings" have been held in this City with a view of seceding from the State:

"At the house of a gentleman well known in the political world, several meetings have been held to devise the ways and means to sever the connection with the radical and Western part of the State. The idea is to combine the City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and three counties above us on the east side of the Hudson River, and make a State, to be called Manhattan. It would be a little Empire in strength and power.

Among those who have taken part in this movement are men who rarely engage in political excitements. So burdensome and outrageous have the legislators of other portions of the State become, that a desperate effort is being made to get rid of them. Millions of money would be paid by our citizens if the new State, representing the real interests of the Metropolis and its surroundings, could be formed."

We have no idea that there is any truth whatever in this statement. The respectable portion of our citizens are perfectly aware that it is State legislation alone that has given us a decent Police, a respectable Commission of Public Charities, an honest Comptroller and all the securities we have left against general and wholesale plunder. Their hopes of still further reforms in the same direction rest entirely upon the expected action of the Legislature.

Our City is certainly very heavily taxed for the support of schools in other sections of the State, as well as for other purposes. But we have the consolation of knowing that our money goes where there is some chance of its doing good, which would not be the case if we were left wholly to our own resources. Self-government is a very excellent thing in theory:—but when it comes to be applied in practice, much depends on the character of the parties concerned.

The "Conquest" of South Carolina.

Ten days hence, the State of South Carolina, it is believed, will separate herself from the United States of North America, and establish an independent government. She will dissolve the United States Courts, eject the Judges and Marshal, break off the Post-office connections, expel the Federal Collector and Port-officers, and declare Charleston a free port of entry to the world. It is a grave question what should be the action of our Central Government in this entirely novel emergency. The President admits the duty of the Executive Power "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but declares that this is impossible, because there are no Federal Officers in the State who will consent to execute these laws, and no *posse* could be raised among the people who would assist them.

A certain portion of our public, also have a fearful idea of "conquest," and deprecate as the greatest of horrors, the subduing of a province by the United States.

We believe that all these views are founded on mistaken conceptions of the nature of our Government, and of what "conquest" would be when undertaken by it.

Let us make the supposition that South Carolina has declared herself a separate Republic. She is so, to a certain extent, now, and to that degree, the central Government can never interfere with her. But there are certain distinct rights and powers belonging to the United States, which they can never give up, and it is those and those only which they would be obliged to "conquer." No occupation, perhaps no attack or invasion, might be necessary to maintain these.

Of course, the first duty on the part of the Administration should be to gain time and avoid a collision, so that the whole population of the State might feel the bitter material pressure of revolution, and the conservative party, which dares not show its head, might make itself felt. There would not be the smallest necessity for immediate war or bloodshed, and the Federal Government could exercise its most important functions with very little trouble. What then would be the first results of secession? The Post-office would be broken up. Suppose it is—the United States is not obliged to support an office in Charleston. The Postmaster has merely to declare the Post-offices of that State discontinued, and the loss is purely that of their own citizens.

The Federal Courts would be closed. This for a time would be no great inconvenience to the citizens of the other States, as few could desire to enter suits in such a period of civil commotion. The only real point of collision would be in the collection of duties and the clearing of sailing vessels. These rights the United States could in no circumstances yield to a seceding State, except through an entire amendment and change of the Constitution, made under the constitutional forms. But even this point might be easily and almost peaceably met. Let Mr. BUCHANAN select his Collector and port officers and Marshal from some border Slave State—say Kentucky. He dispatches them in a ship-of-war or a well-armed revenue cutter to lay outside of Charleston harbor, and there to collect the duties from every vessel entering from a foreign port, or to give clearances to such as are outward bound. The Force Act, passed in JACKSON'S administration, gave the President power "to collect duties by land *and water*;" and even if this act has expired (as is urged) by its own limitation, we see nothing in the nature of the duties of such an officer, which should make it illegal to collect customs on shipboard;—indeed we know that in point of fact, the deputy Collectors do now exercise their authority upon the water as well as upon the land.

What is to prevent the United States from thus exercising its only important powers at the port of Charleston, just as it always has done, without struggle or bloodshedding? Every dollar due to the General Government could thus be collected. The South Carolina commerce would, in fact, be American as much as before; and the opening of a free port and of new channels of trade be entirely cut off during the time of this occupation. The State might, indeed, levy duties herself on imports from other States; but this, though unconstitutional, might be borne for a time, especially as it would be a tax upon her own people, who are the consumers. She might also exclude Northern men from her territory—but this she practically does now—and the forced absence of our citizens might be borne with resignation for a time, for the sake of the future benefit of the whole country.

It is true that it would not be a particularly dignified spectacle in the eyes of the world—a great Power hanging thus on the outskirts of a petty province to collect its lawful dues; but the United States is the stronger and therefore can afford to be generous. Everything reasonable should at first be sacrificed to gain time and give the conservative feeling of the rebellious State an opportunity of showing itself. At present it is altogether overwhelmed by the popular and superficial current.

We are glad to see that people at the North are beginning to rate at its true value this menaced revolution, and that they are becoming more and more convinced, whatever South Carolina or even all the Cotton States may do, that the vast and well-founded material interests of the North and West will only receive a temporary check.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE.—We are quite ready to admit that our District-Attorney has proved himself a vigilant and laborious public officer. But in some points we cannot concur in the propriety of his official action.

THOMAS DOWNEY, for example, was yesterday brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon a motion for his discharge. His counsel stated that he had been in confinement twelve months, upon a charge of murder, and in regard to which, no evidence existed, or rather, such testimony as had been found bore entirely in favor of the prisoner. Repeated efforts had been made in vain to induce the District-Attorney to bring the case to trial. When called upon to account for the delay, that officer said there was no proof of DOWNEY'S guilt, except the deposition of the murdered man, which unfortunately lacked a legal formality to render it admissible in evidence. In the hope, he declared, that evidence might turn up, he had retained the man in prison; for he had no doubt of his guilt. The fact that DOWNEY brought witnesses, who swore to matters, rendering his innocence clear, had no effect upon the District-Attorney. These men, he avows, were of too bad character to be credited.

Upon the strength, therefore, of these unfavorable impressions upon the official's mind, and under the pretence of awaiting evidence, the existence of which the nature of the case made quite impossible, DOWNEY has been a prisoner for an entire year. In other words, he has been tried and convicted without evidence; in the judgment of the prosecuting officer; and by this extra-judicial tribunal sentenced to a long term of incarceration, which no doubt would have been still longer, but for the tardy though effective interference of the Court.

We confess our inability to see any warrant for such a course,—while we do see very serious danger in permitting it to become a precedent. Mr. WATERBURY may have acted from no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the ends of justice. But suppose some other officer should avail himself of such an example to gratify his personal revenge, or extort money from the friends of a man thus held. It was to guard against such abuses that the personal guarantees of the Constitution, the right of speedy trial, and *habeas corpus*, have been provided.

Waste not, Want not.

It is a good thing to whistle for water once in a while, like the dry faucets in our houses. If an occasional antepast of the legitimate and fast-coming results of our habitual waste of Croton does not teach us a better system of water rates, we had better tap Lake Erie at once; for where people are charged, not for what water they want, but for what they *can waste*, no ordinary river will insure high tide in our reservoirs. This subject has already been referred to in the TIMES, in a manner which has called forth a general response and lengthy reports from the water departments of various cities. It is the unanimous belief of all persons who are conversant with the actual working of our system that water must be *measured out* to consumers.

The present plan is to charge a certain class of dwellings with a certain amount of water, and a smaller class with a less amount, irrespective of the number of consumers, their habits of ablution, the number of hours per day occupied in washing the sidewalks, barrels drawn to get a cool tumbler full to drink, the number of faucets left open all Winter to prevent freezing, in short, irrespective of the amount used, just as if a house consumed water in proportion to its cubical contents, any more than in proportion to the color of its carpets or the style of its furniture;—just as if an inch pipe would not discharge at least as much wide open, behind a brick wall, as it would when partially closed, inside a brown stone front. Meters experimentally applied have shown, in some cases, ten times as much consumption of water in one house, as in another similarly rated.

It is totally impracticable to get at the amount of water which passes through openings of an unknown size, without measuring it. Yet, this is the basis of our present system—an excellent system of guesswork, too—whose best result is, that water-works intended to be ample for future generations, are inadequate to-day, while the total supply divided by the number of consumers, "gives," we say, an abundance to each. When we contemplate the facilities for waste, we shall only wonder that there is any left to use. The mere neglect to close a faucet here and there about a house, multiplied by the number of our houses, at once converts the entire system into a sieve, which drains our reservoirs faster than Spring freshets can fill them. And this neglect inflicts no punishment on the offender—it gives no warning to careless servants—it does not even betray its extent or locality to the disconsolate Department;—but the ten thousand little streams noiselessly and industriously run away with our precious Croton to the sewers, and the taxpayers build new reservoirs to meet increasing waste.

It would be absurd to object, in this connection, that a plenty of water and any possible amount of aqueducts to fetch it, is the fundamental condition of the public health. If the advantages of the hydropathic treatment are so great as to warrant the use of 1,000 gallons a day by a small family, it is certainly worth paying for—so think the neighbors who manage to exist on 200.

But it is waste, not legitimate consumption, including three baths per day, if necessary, that demands the reform. When people have to pay for all the water that passes through their premises, the City can afford to supply it, without calling upon those who are content with enough, to pay for new reservoirs and aqueducts. In fact, the City would make a capital speculation by supplying water at the ordinary rates for any ultra individuals who might want to set up sawmills or emperor fountains in their back yards. There is no difficulty in supplying water to all who are willing to pay for it. But to levy the charges on the principle that all the houses of a certain size receive a certain amount of water, is as absurd as it would be for grocers or gas-companies to supply wine and light at so much per cubic foot of dining-room.

The water-meter is, in fact, likely to be more important than the gas-meter, in proportion to the cost of the respective works, for furnishing the supply. The City might afford to furnish gas *per capita*, for people could not conveniently and safely waste ten times or even twice as much as they might need. But to push aqueducts to the Housatonic and the upper Hudson, for the purpose of testing how much people *can* waste, is another matter altogether.

If our citizens had to pay for all the water delivered to their houses, while it is probable that waste would be instantly cut off, and that the present works would be ample for years to come, it is certain that the amount of waste would be quite immaterial to tax-payers.

In the present dearth, therefore, as we go without our accustomed baths, as manufactories stop for want of steam, and as we even import water in hogsheads from Brooklyn, let us remember that this will be the habitual state of affairs, before long, if we do not either procure the delivery of the precious Object, or build a new aqueduct or two, if that extravagance should appear better suited to the state of the times.

Our Indian Policy.

Upon the presentation, last year, of the Annual Report of the Secretary at War, we took occasion to comment upon the rapid and inexcusable growth of expenditures in that department of the public service. From a fraction less than $12,000,000, as they existed in 1851, they had risen to a fraction less than $30,000,000; and, upon examining the objects upon which the money was lavished, we predicted that if the same ratio of progression continued, before 1865 they would reach the enormous sum of $60,000,000, or two-thirds of the entire outlay of the Government. We are happy to state that the tendency to increase has at least been suspended. The present report of Mr. FLOYD indicates that the figures have fallen from $28,000,000, in 1858-59, to $19,000,000, in 1859-60—a saving of one-third. It is true, the expenditures for the three months ending Sept. 30, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ascend to about $6,500,000, prefiguring an enhanced aggregate for 1860-61; but before this year expires the present Administration will have retired from office, giving place to successors who will be bound by every consideration of self-interest to bring the expenses of the Government far within the limits indulged by the actual Cabinet. It is safe, therefore, to regard the growing extravagance of the War Department as arrested, and the policy turned in the direction of retrenchment and economy.

An inquiry into the conduct of the national military concerns shows that the great bulk of outlay is connected with the administration of Indian affairs. The Secretary remarks at the outset of his Report:

"In conformity with the policy which I announced to you in my last annual report, the troops available for service against the hostile Indians, and others that have become so since that time, have been engaged in campaigns of the greatest activity. This year the army has been constantly in the field, and upon an active war-footing."

It seems, therefore, that the entire military strength of the nation finds active employment in warfare with a half-dozen tribes of savages, inconspicuous in numbers, and only formidable for their ability to elude punishment by prompt dispersion, and to assemble for predatory purposes whenever the temptation to plunder is presented. With several of these tribes we have treaties, and annually furnish them with arms, money and other bribes to tranquillity. With others no covenants have been made; and what is the most disagreeable feature of the business is, that the savages who are under no obligations to preserve peace, and who are, most often in a state of hostility, frequent the regions through which our lines of communication with the Pacific shore are extended. Hence, the constant stories of attacks on overland mail coaches and the Pony Express riders; the frequency with which trains are plundered, and relay stations assaulted. The Apaches, the Camanches, the Navajoes, the Kioways, the Sioux, and the Pah-Utes, are always ready for a massacre, or a robbery; and in the pursuit and punishment of the slippery delinquents, an army twice the size of our entire establishment might have ceaseless occupation. The upshot of this state of things is a steady and exhaustive demand upon the Treasury, uncompensated by any advantage to the public service. Lives, as well as money, are squandered; the frontiers are insufficiently guarded; travelers are unprotected. And to mend the evil seems as hopeless a task as to fill BUNYAN'S Slough of Despond, into which "ever so many cart-loads of books had been cast," and the slime was deeper than ever.

It is needless to say there is something radically wrong in a system which produces no better fruit. What that error is, the Secretary of the Interior hints at in his Report. It lies in the unlimited range enjoyed by these nomade tribes; and the remedy is the extension of the system of reservations. The Secretary believes in a partial extension of the system. It should be universal. The experiment so triumphant in respect to the tribes in the Indian Territory, is the best evidence that the Indian, when confined to limits inconsistent with his vagrant habits, settles down quietly to agricultural and various industrial pursuits; and makes important advances in civilization. The majority of the wild aborigines of the Plains roam as widely as if the whole unbounded continent were theirs. Two or three of the tribes above named as especially troublesome, occupy territory five or six thousand square miles in extent, although the aggregate number of the savages does not exceed fifteen hundred warriors. Yet with the aid of their fleet horses, their knowledge of the country, and their acute sagacity in selecting points and objects of attack, this handful maintains a condition of terrorism over the broad region it scours, wholly irreconcilable with white colonization, and unsafe to the necessary traveler. Such paltry expeditions as are organized to punish these depredators, are generally unfortunate, and always useless. There is no glory in attacking an enemy ever ready for flight; and much damage from their skill in the use of their weapons, even when in retreat before lagging pursuers. The same reasons, indeed, as rendered the Roman legionary an indifferent match for the Parthian, affects the usefulness of our troops, when employed against the Apaches and Navajoes. Warfare of this sort will, of course, last as long as the Indians endure. With a better system, which should place the savage, subdued by the exhibition of overwhelming force, within the boundaries of well-guarded reserves, and there compel him to the abandonment of his wandering and thieving habits, and to the practice of honest industry, the present War budget would be diminished one-half; and the anomaly of a standing army retained upon a war footing year after year with no external enemy to oppose; and the further anomaly of a regularly increasing outlay for the preservation of order among tribes whose numbers decline in a far more rapid proportion, would no longer confound common sense.

It may seem absurd and untimely to discuss what the future policy of the Government ought to be, when the Government itself totters apparently on the verge of dissolution; and when, if it survive in any form the present crisis, it is impossible to say over how much of the actual surface of the country it shall prevail. Still, so long as War and Indian estimates figure before the eyes of Congress, and call for scrutiny and action, it remains a duty to discuss the wisdom of their application; and, if practicable, to indicate a sounder economy. The lesson, in any event, cannot be wholly profitless.

OUR FLOURISHING BRANCH OF NATIONAL TRADE.—We are happy to announce, on the faith of a most liberal and reliable letter, this day received, that, however much the heart of South Carolina may be now estranged from the people of the North, there are yet a few men left in the South whose bosoms overflow with the most prodigal and reckless good-feeling towards the individual citizens of New-York. These men do not content themselves with mere professions of affection; they place fortunes of fabulous amount at our disposal, and plead earnestly with us not to reject their bounty. Their communication, with its inclosures, is one of the most lavishly-generous and warm-hearted documents we have ever had the pleasure of receiving. It earnestly urges that we shall accept the neat sum of "one hundred thousand dollars;" but the writers threaten to make it a point of personal quarrel, if we refuse to draw them to draw "*at least* five thousand dollars" into our private purse.

Such an instance of Southern liberality is a significant and most agreeable rebuke to the fiery denunciations of Cotton State orators and editors. It shows that there are still many bonds of brotherly love between the Sections of our country—that there are still prizes in the Union for which men may contend without reference to party or religious faith; and that there are enterprising men engaged in a business at Delaware who have a policy of their own which knows no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing, in fact, but a generous drawing of all the finer emotions towards their fellow-men, and a desire to place tickets in the field on which politicians of every stripe and hue may be able to unite.

"We send you," write these practical Southern philanthropists, "a well-arranged full package of 26 assorted tickets," * * * * "each package having the chance to draw six of the highest prizes, amounting to $175,000." * * * * "Should the package we select fail to draw you *at least* a $5,000 prize, we will, after the drawing, send you another package, in one of our *extra lotteries for nothing*, thus giving you the chance of drawing the prizes on two packages of tickets for the cost of one." What "prizes" there can be in an "extra lottery for nothing," the generous parties who have sent us this magnanimous offer have omitted to state.

We have not the necessary algebraic erudition to compute at such short notice the amount of chances to be derived from "the ternary combination of 78 numbers," making seventy-six thousand and seventy-six tickets, all told;—but feeling perfect confidence in the good faith of gentlemen who are actuated by such benevolent motives, we willingly accept their assurance that "the ternary combination of 78 numbers" cannot fail to give every man who accepts a well-arranged package of assorted tickets "*at least* $5,000"—the chances being about two thousand to one in favor of his receiving $175,000 the day after the drawing, by "draft payable on demand at New-York City Banks." In such a time of financial pressure, it is refreshing to find gentlemen devoting their lives and fortunes to such a charitable business. They only ask in return "to be remembered in our favors"—whatever that may mean—and that, previous to their sending the fortune-giving package, we shall remit to them either by post or express the sum of twenty dollars as a token of our "confidence."

STATISTICS OF SECESSION.

An Examination of the Broad Question in the Cotton States—Men and Arms—Union in the Valley of the Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BRESSE, December, 1860.

I have been a good deal interested in the secession movement. I shall make no comment on the *sentiment* which prompts such action, but must express my astonishment at some statements of your correspondents as to matters of fact and matters of opinion. One or two of these are clergymen, who seem to speak of *disunion*—which must of necessity involve civil war—as one of those easy and common-place affairs which may take place for any slight cause. For example, if Massachusetts and Wisconsin don't choose to modify their laws at the request of these modest gentlemen, they will forthwith break up the household and sunder the people! If such be the ideas of a clergyman, what can be expected of the people in the South? I do not know what Old Massachusetts may do, but I think I can assure you that *no Western State will budge the breadth of a hair* for a demand made with a threat. If it could be done, there are tens of thousands who would let the Secessionists go out peaceably; but, since *that* cannot be done, the West is prepared to sustain the Union and the laws to the last extremity. If we must make a trial of the strength of our Government and institutions before the world—let it come.

When reason is dethroned, there is little room left for facts, or the discussion of probable results from insane acts. Nevertheless, as the majority of persons in this country are yet in the possession of their senses, I propose to examine some of the statements put forth by the Secessionists,—enough, at least, to show where they will drift, if their madness is carried into practical acts. The dependence of a country which cultivates only one staple, on other countries, for most of its supplies of the comforts and necessaries of life, is so obvious, that to common minds it needs no proof; yet, if we may judge by the letter of Mr. GILMAN to Mr. LONGWORTH, the Secessionists actually have an idea that they can devote themselves to the raising of cotton and reap the profits of that, and yet feed and clothe themselves without aid from others. The idea is so utterly absurd that, at this very moment, these people are sending to Connecticut and Massachusetts for the guns, pistols and bowie-knives with which they propose to show their courage and gallantry in slaughtering their fellow countrymen. In 1832, South Carolina embodied her volunteers to resist the United States, and bought the cloth for their coats in Massachusetts, and their buttons in Connecticut—the shrewd manufacturers laughing most heartily at their proceedings.

Let us see how secession will work now, in regard to the more important matters of of bread, men and arms. If secession accomplishes its utmost results, it can only include the six Cotton States west of the Mississippi. Texas will go by herself, and Arkansas will go with Tennessee. In the new Confederacy about to defy the Government and people of the United States, the first question is, *where is the bread?* South Carolina does raise about two-thirds as much wheat as her small white population needs; but very different is the case with her proposed confederates. Let us see:

These six Cotton States, raised of wheat, in 1850, the following quantities, viz.:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Alabama	294,044	Louisiana	427
Florida	1,027	Mississippi	127,060
Georgia	1,068,534	South Carolina	1,066,277
			2,556,339
Total			

These States had, at that time, 1,820,000 *white* inhabitants, whose average consumption of wheat is 7,200,000 bushels per annum; and consequently the amount raised is about *one-third* the amount required. These States, it will be said, raise a large amount of corn. So they do—but we have not yet counted the negroes and the animals. There are 1,700,000 negroes to be fed on corn, and several millions of swine and cattle—together, enough to consume all their corn. A large [illegible]

dies of hunger, to be invested and since Europe does not want the cotton, the bread must come from the West. But the Governor of Georgia and other politicians of his caliber, propose to lay a tax of 25 per cent. on all Northern products, which will be a tax of $1,000,000 per annum on bread, besides the original cost!

The next question will be one proposed in Scripture—whether a man with ten thousand can stand against one who cometh with twenty thousand? For this is the upshot of the matter. *Peaceable* secession, said DANIEL WEBSTER, is a sheer impossibility. It is equally absurd to suppose that the Union people of the country will lead easy old to those who are voluntarily and purposely in open rebellion against the Government. Many good citizens may wish that secession should be peaceful; but the nature of the Government and human nature do not permit it. The young, the brave, the patriotic, are everywhere rushing to the standard of their country. They are indignant that a small body of men in the extreme South should attempt to sever the bonds of Union, and set fire to their beloved country. This is the *fact*; and there will be but two parties—*for* union, or for disunion. How, then, stands this Confederacy of six States as to positive physical strength? If we are to believe our sensational telegraphers, their strength is imperial and overwhelming. They had 700,000 ready to march at one time, which finally fell to 70,000. But I prefer to trust the census. There are in those six States, within a fraction, men between 20 and 70 years, as follows:

South Carolina	60,500	Georgia	106,000
Alabama	66,000	Mississippi	69,000
Florida	21,000	Louisiana	65,000
Total			398,500

This is a good deal less than the men of the same age in the single State of Ohio,—and but *one-tenth of the able-bodied white men* in the United States. However large a share of gallantry, courage, skill, or endurance we may suppose the people of these six States to have, (and I would not underrate them,) they have palpably too little strength to sustain a more than brief and disastrous conflict. The Secessionists refer us to the example of the United Colonies resisting Great Britain,—forgetting the all-important fact that these Colonies were three thousand miles off from their mother country.

There is another piece of statistics (not furnished by the census) I shall volunteer. I once had occasion to examine the lists and nativities of *sailors*, and was astonished by the fact, that notwithstanding the extent of the Southern coast, there were scarcely any sailors in the whole Marine of the United States from the South. The sailors are from the North, and will be true, to the last man, to the Flag of the Union. This enables the Government to blockade Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, and collect the National Revenue, without shooting a man. No invasion of the States is necessary, or will probably be attempted. The collection of the revenue, and the withdrawal of the Post-office is all that is necessary, and this is negative.

In regard to this section of the country, the Valley of the Ohio is unanimous for the Union. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will go hand-in-hand with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in defending the Union from all dangers, without or within. The border Slave States are repudiated by the Secessionists, and, in turn, repudiate them. The sentiment of JACKSON is universal. The Union *must and shall be preserved*.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE CROTON WATER ACCIDENT.

Probability of a Full Supply of Water this Afternoon.

By dint of unceasing and persevering labor continued day and night, the mass of earth and rock over the broken pipes was cleared away at an early hour yesterday morning, and the extent of the damage ascertained. Two lengths of pipe were broken short off, the deplacement of which it is expected will be completed during to-day, and a full supply of water furnished before night.

Water was discovered percolating through the stone embankment about two hundred feet north of the break, and it was at first feared that another break had occurred there, the pipes, as in the lower place, being covered with heavy rocks, and lying on an uneven bed. Mr. CRAVEN, however, thinking that this water might prove to be merely the back water which had found its way into the embankment, will repair the break discovered, and as soon as the water is let on, it can be ascertained whether there is another. In case another break should be discovered, a further delay in the supply of water will be occasioned. Due notice, however, will be given to the public of the actual condition of the pipes.

The arrangements of the police force and firemen, for quick work in case of an alarm of fire, are continued, and will be until the usual full supply of water is again obtained. Besides our own fire-extinguishing apparatus, several suction engines of Brooklyn are kept in readiness for use here if needed, and yesterday Chief-Engineer FRENCH, of Jersey City, sent over suction engines Nos. 2, 4 and 5, with a large quantity of hose, to be used in the lower part of the City in case of need.

The following is a card from our Chief-Engineer:

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

It is particularly requested by the Chief-Engineer that merchants or others having clerks, porters or private watchmen in their employ will station them about their premises with their keys, in order that speedy access may be obtained to the various buildings in case of fire during the continuance of this difficulty.

JOHN DECKER.

CAUSE OF THE BREAK IN THE MAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, the original surface of the land was twenty-seven feet below the present grade line. The old road bed was nine feet, and the thirty-six-inch main from sixteen to seventeen feet below the grade. Mr. PETTINGILL, the Contractor, had finished the filling in of this part of the Fifth-avenue, set his curb and gutter, and had but the paving to lay in order to complete his work.

The ruptured main was laid under the direction of HORATIO ALLEN, in the early history of Croton distribution. The sub-structure was ample, the casting made by GOVERNEUR KEMBLE, Esq., was as good as any then used. Where laid, the filling was in part of blasted rock, in large masses, and earth. None of the above facts account for the present break, except so far as they have reference to the strength of the casting, from the fact that the rupture occurs in the *side* of the pipe. It was laid in an excavated cut upon a solid settlement of filling, completely compacted; therefore, the casting alone is the point at issue. So far as I observed, the iron appeared in as good condition as over 20 years' of exposure, and one inch in thickness could be expected to have left it. PETTINGILL'S filling through the centre of the Fifth-avenue was of earth taken from near Hamilton-square, and had it been like the sides, of masses of broken rock, that fact would not have affected the pipe some six feet below his filling.

Abundant provision is now made by the Croton Department, both in the tests applied to pipes previous to being used, in the mode of substructure, as well as in the size and strength of the material, as will insure safety in the future, except so far as oxydization may develope imperfections in a casting beyond the reach of ordinary tests.

From all the facts, therefore, so far as developed, the accident is just one of that class that brings no blame upon the Engineer who laid the ruptured main, and yet one that ample provision seems to have been made by the present Department to assure us from in the future.

Experiments within the last ten years, here and in Europe, have confirmed the theory of the electrical decomposition of zinc when in affinity with iron. The well-known effect of lead when used in connection with iron, led to experiments, particularly by Professor ANTHELL, in which the superior destructive power of iron over zinc, when brought in mutual contact, was developed.

Tubular castings are liable to lack thickness on the upper surface, and this fact is somewhat neglected still in so far as proper gauges are used to detect the exact extent of such defect, both on the inner and outer surfaces in transverse sections of the tubes.

With the application of one inch thick zinc collars, and say, two longitudinal strips as connections, together with application of a proper guage for thickness as above, grilling of three-inch timber, with from six to eight feet bearing at each joint of the main, and this in connection with the usual care at present bestowed upon the tests of pipe and laying of substructure, there will be but little room left for any accident short of actual design thereto in the future.

Yours, respectfully,

R. GRAVES, City Surveyor.

The Kansas Troubles.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Dec. 7.

Advices from Fort Scott to the 3d inst. are to hand. The Federal troops were acting as a *posse comitatus* to the U. S. Marshal, and had arrested several persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops would move to Mound City on the 4th inst.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Bark *Cora*, of New-York, Captured on the African Coast.

SEVEN HUNDRED AFRICANS ON BOARD.

History of the Vessel and Her Movements—List of Her Cargo.

The correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, on the Coast of Africa, communicates the following particulars of the capture of the barque *Cora*, of New-York:

UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTELLATION, ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1860.

We arrived here this afternoon, after a cruise of 22 days' duration off the coast, during which we have visited all the slave ports of importance from this place as far to the northward as Loango. Nothing very remarkable occurred until the evening of the 25th, being about 30 miles from the coast and to the southward of the Congo river, when a sail was discovered about five miles to windward, steering northwest. We made all sail, and after three-and-a-half hours' chase succeeded in overhauling her, firing four 32-pound shot before she hove-to. She proved to be the bark *Cora*, of New-York, one day out from the coast, and having on board 705 slaves. Sailing-master EASTMAN, with an armed crew of fifteen men, was immediately sent on board and took charge of her as a prize. Her officers and crew, amounting to 28 persons, were transferred to this ship, and with the exception of her first, second and third mates, who were sent to the United States in her as prisoners, were brought to this port. During the chase she made every exertion to escape, showing no light and throwing overboard her boats, hatches, spare spars, and in fact clearing her spar deck of everything moveable to lighten the vessel. She had on board a Spanish and an American crew. An individual giving the name of LORENTO RIETZ (supposed to be fictitious) was found on board, and stated that he was master of the vessel. His real name is supposed to be LATHAM, by whom the vessel was cleared at New-York. Six of the Spanish crew were sent in her to take charge of the slaves until she arrives at Monrovia, where they with the slaves be landed, and the latter delivered to the United States agent for liberated Africans, after which the vessel is to proceed to Norfolk. Master T. H. EASTMAN, Midshipman W. B. HALL, and a crew of fourteen men, were sent to the United States in charge of the prize. No colors or papers were found on board. She is a fine bark, newly coppered, of about 450 tons, and about eight years in service, and was formerly owned by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York. She is also a very fast sailer, and it is doubtful whether she would have been captured had any other vessel of the squadron been in pursuit of her. To increase the vigilance of the men stationed at the "look-outs," Capt. NICHOLAS offered a reward of $50 to be paid to the person first sighting a vessel with slaves on board, and after the capture of the *Cora* paid the above amount to one of our seamen. Since her capture the reward has been raised to $120, the ward-room officers giving fifty and the steerage twenty. Hereafter slavers had better give the *Constellation* a wide birth.

Corporal JAMES EDWARDS, United States Marines, died on board, of disease of the heart, on the 28th, and was buried on the following day.

The steamer *Mystic*, Lieut. LEROY, is in port, while all the other vessels of the squadron are cruising along the coast.

Commander S. W. GODON has been reinstated to the command of the steamer *Mohican*. The bark *Ann and Mary* is to sail to-morrow morning for Salem and will take out mail.

OCT. 1.—The storeship *Relief* arrived this morning from Boston, bringing a large mail for the squadron, including files of the *Daily Advertiser*.

Within the last six weeks 2,221 recaptured Africans have been sent to Monrovia, having been captured on board the following vessels by our present African squadron, viz.: The ship *Erie*, of New-York, captured by the steamer *Mohican*, Commander S. W. GODON, on the 8th of August, with 997 slaves on board. The brig *Storm King* also captured on the 8th of August, by the steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNIN, and having on board 619 slaves; and the bark *Cora*, captured by the flagship *Constellation*, Capt. JOHN S. NICHOLAS, in the vicinity of Manque Grande, with 705. The last-named was amply fitted out for a long voyage, and in her cabin was found every luxury suitable for a tropical climate, consisting of the choicest wines, preserved meats, fruits, &c., &c. Previous to taking her departure for Monrovia, a boatload of these stores was transferred to the *Constellation*, for the use of the 'ward-room officers,' which is in direct violation of an article of an act for the better government of the Navy. For an offence somewhat similar, five of the crew of the *Constellation* were tried by a summary court-martial in December, 1859, and their pay taken from them and otherwise punished.

The bark *Cora*, as already stated, hailed from New-York. She was a fine vessel, of 431 tons register, built in Baltimore in 1851, from which port she was engaged in the South American trade. She was afterwards purchased by E. D. MORGAN & Co., who finally sold her to JOHN LATHAM for $14,000, and on the 4th of May, 1860, a register was issued to him from the New-York Custom house as master and owner. The *Cora* was immediately taken to Pier No. 52 East River, where important changes were made in her rig, with the evident design of increasing her speed as a sailer. Her hold was stowed with a large number of casks, which were filled with fresh water; and provisions, lumber and other articles in large quantities, such as usually constitute a slaver's cargo, were put on board. These suspicious circumstances were reported to Mr. ROOSEVELT, the United States District-Attorney, and on the 19th of May she was arrested and examined upon a charge of being about to engage in the slave-trade. The proceedings were in the United States District Court, by which appraisers were appointed, who estimated the value of the vessel at $9,000, and the cargo at $13,128 23—total, $22 128 23, and she was accordingly bonded for that amount, ROBERT GRIFFITH and CHARLES NEWMANN becoming joint sureties for the vessel.

On the 27th of May the *Cora* was recleared at the Custom-house and proceeded on her "trading voyage." The next intelligence we have of the *Cora* she is overhauled by the United States ship *Constellation*, on the 25th of September, when eighty miles off the Congo River, having 705 Africans on board, a person giving his name as LORENTO RIETZ, but who is really supposed to be the identical JOHN LATHAM, being in command. The officers who captured the *Cora* represent her as a very fast sailer, which scarcely any vessel except the *Constellation* could have outsailed.

Mr. S. S. NORTON, foreign entry and clearance clerk at the Custom-house, has furnished the following list of the *Cora's* outward cargo, with the remark that probably no vessel ever cleared from this port with so complete a cargo for a "pleasure excursion" except the *Wanderer*.

CARGO OUTBARK CORA, FOR LOANDO, W. C. A., JAN. 27, 1860.

20 cases claret	$30 00	2 cases pickles, &c.	$4 50
3 cases preserves	3 75	1 case sardines	45 00
3 cases brandy	50 00	1 cask olive oil	90 00
1 case Scotch powders	12 00	1 cask vinegar	30 00
1 case Bologna sausages	7 00	1 demijohn anisado	7 89
1 case cochineal	81 60	12 boxes olive oil	54 00
1 case Cheltenham	18 00	4 pipes red wine	361 00
5 bags coffee	124 00	1 cask sherry wine	51 00
1 box sugar	43 70	6 bask's champagne	72 00
1 box chocolate	25 00	1 box absynthe	3 00
12 drums figs	6 00	1 demijohn brandy	21 00
1 box walnuts	11 00	8 cases codfish	44 00
1 box filberts	12 70	16 boxes candles	80 00
12 boxes macaroni	36 50	5 boxes cheese	20 00
6 boxes raisins	18 00	4 boxes cheese	50 00
1 bag almonds	9 80	2 bags salt	4 00
1 box dried apples	7 20	1 box spices	2 00
1 bbl. peas	14 04	1 box syrup	31 00
1 box lentils	34 65	50 boxes white sugar	375 00
2 bales hay	9 80	1 box matches	1 50
2 boxes corn	10 00	1 box yellow soap	6 50
2 boxes tobacco	50 38	11 bxs. castile soap	42 36
2 boxes tobacco	30 38	8 doz. brooms	24 00
4 boxes pipes	4 24	1 can lamp oil	6 00
50 cases muskets	2,550 00	4 tierces hams	123 16
6 cases containing 16 tanks and 3 refinery for oil	707 50	28 half bbls mackerel	235 00
47 tcs. rice	1,217 18	160 oil casks	2,160 00
1 box rice	10 69	60 kegs	52 20
82 boxes whisky	581 00	4 trunks	8 00
46 boxes brandy	213 88	12 bbls. English ale	84 00
3 boxes bears	25 00	24 bbls. flour	174 72
20 half bbls. beef	175 00	52 cases butter	27 00
15 half bbls. pork	146 25	16 kegs beef	30 50
20 kegs lard	145 80	4 boxes middles	125 80
160 bbls. navy bread	614 47	41 cases powder	3,920 00
80 bbls. pilot bread	227 75	2 crates crockery	64 80
2 kegs crackers	4 00	1 crate jug	27 00
10,460 fee' lumber	261 65	2 crates basins	91 40
224 feet lumber	9 36	60 bales sheetings	3,231 93
15,000 pine shingles	67 45	6 pkgs. hardware	26 10
1 iron safe	250 00	2 bbds candle shades	50 00
1 desk, 12 casirs	65 00	1 box tobacco	38 15
10 bbls. potatoes	22 50	2 cans tea	41 87
1 bbl. eggs	15 00	2 crates 1 bbl crockery	145 30
2 bbls. apples	10 00	1 hhd. crockery	35 00
6 bbls. onions	24 00	4 boxes codfish	20 00
1 demijohn arrack	8 50	2 qr. bbls. mackerel	28 50
1 demijohn aguadiente	11 00	16 boxes honey	3 50
2 cases segars	397 50	1 hhd & cases hardware	178 83
4 cases drugs	260 00	1 tierce tongues	34 50
17 cases drugs	127 60	1 bbl. hams	23 38
4 bbls drugs	15 84	2 qr. bbls. tongues	13 00
1 keg butter	29 25	1 case crackers	16 00
4 trunks	93 00	27 cases preserves	193 00
6 kegs hardware	19 50	9 cases cigars	251 00
12 kits tongues and sounds	19 80	Value of cargo	$21,298 47
Cost of vessel			14,000 00
Total			$35,298 47
The appraised value			22,128 23
Actual undervaluation			$14,170 24

R. M. S. Africa off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 7.

We learn from the agent at New-York, E. CUNARD, Esq., that the *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, will, should the weather admit, call off Cape Race and communicate with the Telegraph-station at that point by means of the news boat of the New-York Associated Press, on or about Saturday evening, Dec. 8, thus affording to the commercial public an opportunity to communicate to their European correspondents four days' later news. We are authorized to say, that the services of the news boat and agents of the Press at Cape Race will be entirely gratuitous. Such parties as may wish to forward dispatches can do so through Mr. GEORGE STOKES, No. 7 Broad-street, New-York.

Academy of Music.

The artists of the late Academy troupe, combined into a cooperative and managerial body by that beautiful instinct called self-preservation, gave their first performance last night, to a good and eminently appreciative house. We confess to a predisposition in favor of the new management. Not that we think it must necessarily be superior to the last one, or otherwise more resplendent than managements in general. But because it is fit and proper that every now and then artists who have tasted the sweets of the operatic exchequer should have their experience flavored with some of the bitternesses which an average manager encounters in his attempt to store up the honey for their consumption. We should like, indeed, to see every tenor, and every soprano, of distinction associated thus intimately with the destinies of all the operatic establishments in the world. Is that way it seems to us a reasonable reduction in their sometimes extravagant expectations would rapidly be effected. It would tend also to the permanent establishment of Italian opera, an object which, whilst tenors and sopranos are on the present advanced pay-list, seems to be utterly unattainable.

The Academy combination possesses the advantage (in an economical point of view) of not being too large, and the merit of being equal to the just interpretation of the usual works of the Italian and German stage. All the artists are hard workers, and of a metal which can achieve success, even under circumstances more disadvantageous than those encountered just now. We learn with no surprise, therefore, but with decided satisfaction, that it is their intention to give a different opera on each performance—never to repeat a work unless it is absolutely demanded by the public. So much labor will surely meet with its just reward.

Many years have passed since "Masaniello" was produced creditably—the last and perhaps most memorable occasion being at Niblo's Garden, under MAETZEK'S reign, when SALVI sustained the tenor rôle, and stamped it with the dignity of his own rare talents. Of attempts at performance we have had more than enough, and the equestrian feats of the historical horse, together with the subsequent pyrotechnic splendors of the eruption, are familiar jokes to our theatre-goers. The artists of the Academy have not, on the present occasion, aimed at spectacular splendor, being warned against such a useless waste of powder by the recent failure of the "Jewess"—a work which, more than any other, embraced all that could be done in this way. The *ensembles*, however, are well given, and liberally supported by the choral forces. We have seldom heard the third act sung with greater effect. It is something, undoubtedly, to have FORMES in a revolution, to show us how the Royal troops may be vanquished, by flouring a gun, and running away with the prettiest girl, under the miserable pretext, perhaps, of taking her to a safe place. The redoubted basso, we may here add, is seen and heard to advantage in the part of *Pietro*.

Mme. FABBRI displayed much facility in the florid music of *Elvira's* part, and certainly endowed it with rare wealth of voice. Signor STIGELLI, as the hero, sang with his accustomed vigor, but appeared to be laboring under a cold. The minor parts were supported by Signors QUINTO and MULLER, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, was good. The performance, indeed, may be regarded as a successful indication of what the combined artists can do in the healthful cause of art.

This evening, FLOTOW'S opera of "Stradella" will be given.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Friday, Dec. 7.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 19th ult., arrived to-day in time to connect with the mail going East this morning. The mail was detained by very deep snow and excessively cold weather. The Kiowa Indians stopped the mail at McKnees' Creek, and kept them half a day. Their object, they said, was to make peace; and they could wipe out the party, but did not feel so disposed.

The Indians are almost in a starving condition, consequently they are anxious for peace. The campaign against the Navajoes has proved very successful, and they are still prosecuting it with energy.

PARKER'S train arrived in Santa Fé on the 12th ult., loaded with dry goods and groceries.

The contractors on this route contemplate running this mail *vid* Fort Wise on the 1st of February, and the establishment of a mail route from that point to Denver City.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Fort Scott, who states that all is quiet out there, and that MONTGOMERY is not to be found. Other news unimportant.

Later from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 7.

Two coaches, from Denver City on the 3d inst., passed here this morning. HINCKLEY'S Express messenger has $16,000 in treasure. CHARLEY HARRISON, a saloon keeper, shot JAMES HILL dead on the 2d inst., and fled. The weather for two days has been warm and the snow is gone, but there are indications of a storm. Building in Denver City is still being pushed ahead. Four large brick houses were completed last week and two more were commenced.

The Remains of Gen. Wm. Walker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 7.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 4th inst., announces the return of Capt. WEST, who went to Truxillo to obtain the remains of the late Gen. WM. WALKER. He was unsuccessful in his mission, in consequence of the laws of Honduras prohibiting exhumation. Col. RUDLER had been humanely treated, and his release was expected to take place shortly.

The State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 7.

The State canvassers met at the State-house to-day, but did nothing owing to the absence of the returns from Orange County.

Comptroller DENNISTON had telegraphed to Goshen for the figures, and it is expected that they will be brought up to-day.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. GROWNING closed the summing up for the defence this afternoon, and Mr. VAN ARMAN will close for complainant to-morrow. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

Conviction for Murder.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

BRYANT MOORE, of Lowell, on trial for several days for killing his wife, was, to-day, found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Vote of Missouri.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of this State met at Jefferson City yesterday, and cast the vote of the State for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Telegraph Cable Across the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 7.

A telegraph cable was successfully laid across the river, at Vicksburgh, to-day.

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BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, per HAVRE, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

MR. LORD WILL GIVE HIS SECOND lecture, on *Representative Women*, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Also, will continue his day course at Rutgers Institute on TUESDAY at 11 o'clock.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

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The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 583, Dec. 7, 1860.
40, 12, 30, 29, 72, 74, 56, 2, 60, 7, 17, 14, 51.
Class No. 584, Dec. 7, 1860.
66, 48, 54, 34, 71, 32, 43, 14, 22, 4, 77, 8, 20.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 7 1860
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JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
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BRECHER'S SERMONS.
The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in the *Daily, Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller*.
Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News, Ship News, Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
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CHAPPED HANDS, FAC

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.

Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, having accepted the call from Madison-square Church, will commence his pastorate there TO-MORROW, 9th inst. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.—A SUPERIOR collection of choice Tunes, newly arranged and composed, and containing many excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c.

The great success of SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1, (four hundred thousand copies having been issued the first 24 months of its publication,) has induced the publisher to issue Bell No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than Bell No. 1. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have been received for more than 40,000 copies. 30,000 copies comprise the first edition. Prices, by mail or express, 15 cents; $12 per 100; postage, 3 cents. Bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $23 per 100; postage, 6 cents. Bells Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents. $30 per 100. Embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100; postage, 8 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

A LECTURE ON THE REVIVAL OF RELIGION in Ireland will be delivered (D. V.) in the Church of the Ascension, on the evening of SUNDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Geo. GODES GIBBINS, A. B., Vicar of Bungarry, Ireland. In this lecture, the difficulties and trials of the Church of Ireland, for centuries, shall be clearly and plainly dealt with,—what good or evil from her connection with the State, be fairly shown. It will also be set forth, how God, in his mercy, overruled the coldness of her friends, the treachery of states-men and the machinations of Rome, to the purification of the Church and her ministry, and the extraordinary revival and extension of her spiritual power and Gospel Truth. A collection will be made on the occasion

NEW MISSION CHAPEL, CORNER OF Hicks and Rapelye sts., Brooklyn. Religious service every SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. Monthly concert TO-MORROW EVENING. Address by Rev. F. A. WILKEN, of Needham, Mass. MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., preaching by Rev. T. R. HOWLETT, of Albany. SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., preaching by Rev. ISAAC CLARK, of New-York. Sunday School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, Pastor, having sold their property in Mulberry-st., near Grand, and purchased the Church in Orchard-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts., will hold religious services therein, on to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The Public are repectfully invited.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL GATHERING.—A public meeting of the Sabbath school connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, 1860, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D. All friends of Sunday Schools invited to attend.

REV. A. A. WILLETT, OF BROOKLYN, will deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teacher's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the N. W. 23d-st Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. GANSE, Pastor,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All interested in Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—THE Minister of Christ who, fifteen years ago, predicted, from God's Word, the approaching dissolution of the United States, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Irving Buildings, No. 343 Bowery, on *The Handwriting on the Wall*. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the first lecture on "Men of the New Testament." Subject—*Caiphas the Priest and Formalist.*

EAST WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Services throughout the day, (Sunday,) the last; at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING; at 3 o'clock baptism and communion, and in the EVENING preaching by the pastor, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Hobbit Hall, corner of Broadway and 29th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Perils of Fortune and of Misfortune.* Subject for the Evening—*The Church in the Past.*

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Rooster Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARSENBUSH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. BOOTT may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av. Rev. W. F. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MAHAN, Professor in the General Theological Seminary will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. Dr. EDMONDS, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Rev. Dr. SEABURY will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, TO-MORROW EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 14th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject: during the season of Advent—*The coming and Kingdom of Christ.*

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 9th: At 3 P. M., *The Doctrines of Secession.* At 7 P. M., *True Political Ethics.* Platform free to all. Discussion free.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in behalf of the New-York City Tract Society will be preached by Rev R. D. HITCHCOCK, in Madison-square Church (Dr. Adams') on SABBATH EVENING, 9th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the EVENING at 7½, by Rev. E. MIX. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

HEATHENISM IN NEW-YORK—SUBJECT of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 14th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor.

OLERICKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A series of discourses will be commenced TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Morning of Life.*

THE FUTURE OF MAN.—THE FIFTH LECture of this course, postponed on account of a Union Missionary Meeting, will be delivered on next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the English Lutheran Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-ST. HALL.—Union Sunday School at 9 A. M., 2 P. M. Preaching, by Rev. HENRY BROMLEY, SUNDAY, Dec. 9, at 7 P. M., and in German at 3½ P. M. Union Prayer Meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the evening discourse will be, *The Rev. J. G. Pike, or the Philanthropist.* The public are invited.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 9,) Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BARNES. Subject for the Morning—*Second Coming of Christ.* For the Evening—*The Man of Sin.*

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—The Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. will be open on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, will officiate. Strangers are invited.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. M. EVEREST, of the Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach at the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, December 9, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) CONTINUE the usual inquiry meetings SABBATH, 9th inst., at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Image Worship.* Protestants and Roman Catholics are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WISE, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Bishop JANES. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION. CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON: residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the Monthly Meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach to-morrow in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. C. J. HOPKINS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECtures by Messrs. LEACH, and CIRCLE, TO-MORROW, from 10½ to 1 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Admission free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. MOSHEIM MCCARTEE WILL preach in the N. W. Presbyterian Church 35th-st., near 8th-av., SABBATH next, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, JAY-st., near Myrtle-av. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Divine worship at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON WILL DELIVER A lecture on *Men and Her Manhood*, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., east of 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1860. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents, to be obtained at Thomas Darling's, No. 695 Broadway; A. Knox's No. 373 8th-av.; R. McClintock's, No. 371 8th-av; Wm. Neely's, No. 349 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, has removed to Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching the 9th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M and 7 P. M

REV. C. S. HARE WILL PREACH IN THE Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 13th-st. TOMORROW EVENING at ½ past 7 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 83 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two large rooms connecting, on second floor, with board, with a quiet family; also, a large front room on third floor. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Call at No. 46, late No. 42, West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND two small ones, with board, suitable for a small family, or three or four single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, with the comforts and privileges of a home, at No. 204 West 23th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a room, with breakfast, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address J. W. E., Box No. 366 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on the third floor, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; the house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries; bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia-st., and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 232 Henry-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN JERSEY CITY will let a very handsome front room, prettily furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Location pleasant and near the ferry; gas, grate and modern conveniences. Terms moderate. House and furniture new. Address Z. Y., Box No. 138 *Times* office.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR, THIRD FLOOR, contains large closets, hot and cold water, gas, grate, heated also by furnace; bedroom attached or separate, newly-furnished; back parlor, first floor, to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class table. Call at No. 183 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; dinner at 6; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED.—A NICELY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood within a few minutes' walk of the Mercantile Library and Cooper Institute. Breakfast and tea only. Address H. F. T., Box No. 3,544 Post-office.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for a family; rooms for single gentlemen; a first-class table. Dinner at 2 o'clock. House has all the modern improvements. Stages pass near by. Apply at No. 4 Ashland-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 493 General Post-office.

SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM—WITH GAS, register, bath, hot and cold water, spacious closets, &c. Also, large back parlor, all nicely furnished, may be had, with board, in a small family, at a reasonable price. Apply at No. 121 East 31st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR, CHAMber and closets on first floor; private table, or without board. Also two large rooms on third floor, with breakfast if required, at 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

A LARGE SOUTH ROOM WITH CLOSET on second floor, in a modern built house, No. 230 West 32d-st., to let with board; small family. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 30c. and 35c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c. and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.
As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 235, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $360 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LECTURES.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give the Closing Lecture of his Course, at the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Subject—ITALY AND GARIBALDI: Character of the People—Their Bravery and Sufferings—Milan, Turin, Florence, Naples, Pompeii and Herculaneum—Garibaldi from the Pampas of South America to the Campania da Napoli—A United Italy, a Defiance to Ignorance and Intolerance.
Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. LORD'S LECTURE ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN REPEATED.
The second lecture of this course will be given in Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
QUEEN PHILLIPPA, THE WOMAN OF CHIVALRY.
Tickets for the remaining four lectures, 75 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
The next lecture of the day course at Rutgers Institute will be given on TUESDAY, at 1 P. M.

FREE LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—D. B. MELLISH, Shorthand Reporter, will deliver a lecture on Phonography at the Chemical Lecture Room of the Cooper Institute, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. Admission free.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 65 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOTELS.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—5TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

HAVANA ORANGES AND BANANAS.—A prime lot just arrived and for sale at No. 102 North Moore-st.

DRY GOODS.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.
They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.
Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.
Also, 300 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5½ cents.
Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.
We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

851 **CURTAIN MATERIALS AT** 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 50.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS..... 1 25, 351
usually sold at $1 50
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage,
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

301, 301, 301, 301, 301, 301.
INQUIRE FOR THE NUMBER.
DON'T FORGET THE NAME.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-street,
To meet their obligations,
are
DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE
$150,000 WORTH OF THE
Newest Styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Look at the Prices. Examine the Goods.
150 pieces rich ELMORE CLOTHS, silk and wool. At 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents to import.
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost 91, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 66c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $2 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN DEPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS, At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMORE CLOTHS,
At 50 cents; cost 90 cents per yard.
Ladies can now replenish Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
60½ PER CENT LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy.
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
Also,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

ISAAC HADDOCK,
NO 265 GRAND ST.,
Sells all descriptions of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods at lower prices than they are to be had in most other houses.
I. H. will have till after the Holidays a large variety of fancy articles (bought in the auction rooms) suitable for presents, which will be sold for about one-half the usual prices.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, among the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English Hosiery, ladies', misses' and gent's Drawers and Vests; children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves; infant's Merino and Knitted Shirts and Socks. N. B.—Zephyr Worsted, 12½ cents; Saxony Yarns. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 863 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side.

BEAUTY TO LADIES.—RICH BONNETS WITH Style and taste; Wedding Bonnets on hand; Morning Bonnets; Children's Hats, all kinds; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers. Milliners supplied cheap at MRS. JENNINGS' Millinery, No. 413 Canal-st. Cut this out and get bargains.

FURS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
FUR ROBES, &c. The balance of our large wholesale stock will be offered at Retail, till Jan. 1, at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
Any article not proving as represented, may be returned.
D. S. WILLIAMS,
No. 107 Chambers-st.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 28 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, open its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORD'S unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 8. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 12, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE—One boarding with his parents, and furnishing satisfactory recommendations, will find employment. Address P. O. Box No. 1,314, giving name, references, &c., in the handwriting of the applicant.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would take care of children, or do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and plain sewer; no objection to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 138 East 23d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at 32 West 12th-st., rear building, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, respectful girl desires a situation in City or country, in either or the above capacities; will be found a thoroughly competent domestic; is an excellent nurse and good seamstress; has also some washing. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a thoroughly competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Best of city reference from her last place. Has no objections to go to children. Please call at No. 295 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chamber maid and waitress; can do fine washing. Has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last employer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; understands all kinds pastry baking. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as good plain cook and to assist in the washing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 39th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to go to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 77 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; understands soups, dressing poultry, game, and all kinds of meat; good City reference. Apply at No 80 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker, or would do wai

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Wescott, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSE-WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rich Bronzes, Ormolu Vases, Pier-glasses &c.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by order of Executor, a large variety of beautiful rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, in new and fashionable; among which are two magnificent parlor suites in rep; all made to order less than two months ago; silk and lace curtains, two elegant etageres, bronzes, statuary, rich vases, over 600 yards rich carpets, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, including wood chamber furniture of every description, including twenty fine hair mattresses. Dining-room—Rich silver, superb heater, &c. All Chinaware, cut glass, extension-table, superb heater, &c. All of which will be sold strictly without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

BRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$22,000 New-York City 5s, due 1888

500 shares American Steel Spring Co.

100 shares Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co. $100 each

20 shares Second-avenue Railroad Co..... $100 each

33 shares Second-avenue Railroad Co..... $50 each

50 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each

25 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. $100 each

50 shares Security Fire Insurance Co..... $10 each

20 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co..... $25 each

15 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co..... $15 each

50 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co..... $10 each

40 shares Chatham Bank..... $25 each

Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Real Estate Sales say days required.

EDWARD SCANNELL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. H. L. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suits in brocatel, haircloth and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres centre and sofa tables, library and secretary bookcases, gilt frames, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c., to be sold without reserve, by order of

T. B. BARNEY, Assignee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,

Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., by order of Mortgagee, a quantity of household and office furniture, viz.: desks, tables, cocoa matting, chairs, bureaus, book-cases, carpets, bedsteads, rosewood washstands, set silver-plated dish-covers, stoves, &c. Terms cash. City funds.

MATHEW BEIRNE, First District Court,

Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese Jack and Jennet, 3 years old, 56 inches high, (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta; landed since the 6th of November. These animals were selected by the importer from and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale

A splendid pair of sorrel carriage horses, 5 years old, 15½ hands, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle-horse, and warranted perfectly kind and sound in every respect; the property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use.

Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and is also a good work horse. Also a one-horse wagon.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1854, and known as the Coolidge House This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed through out by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av.; D. R. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 82 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a dentist or artist, in a central and first-class situation. Furniture at a valuation. Substantial reference for lasting will be given. Address ZETA, Box No. 158 Times Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 43, 44, 45, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One lot on 2d-av., near 41st-st. Also, one lot on 55th-st., west of 6th-av. For particulars inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.

T. B. JACKSON, on the premises

A FEW CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with white marble trimmings, finished with gas, range, plumbing in modern style, at very low prices and easy terms, on Green-avenue and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BEET, No. 333 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N.B.—Also houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., near Park-av., 25 feet front, 58 deep; finished complete in every manner. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, No. 46 37th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT OVER $300; location between 4th and 6th avs., and Bond and 20th sts. Address JOHN WILLOUGHBY, care of Ball, Black & Co., by letter only, giving real name and description of premises. Will lease for three years, or more, and pay rent monthly, if required. The house must be in perfect repair, and near an Episcopal Church —St. George's preferred.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, for a family of two persons. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 1,258 Post office, stating location, rent, &c. Or apartments with meals in room. Best references given and required.

PROPERTY WANTED FOR INVESTMENT.—Three or four vacant lots, for cash, or a small convenient house to purchase or hire. All above 30th-st. and between 1st and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 106 Times Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A MARRIED LADY, having no children, would do light work in a house for apartments free. Call at No. 10 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a first-class house for a gentleman, wife and child. Address Box No. 933 New-York Post-office, stating terms and situation.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 22d-st.

C. COLLINS.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credits for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 25th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 12th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 12th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, in the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH Article of Agreement, signed by the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, held at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1860, at 12 M.

By order of the Trustees.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—CHATHAM-square, corner New-Bowery.—Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and 4 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 26, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st. W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Sharsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Beghard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broad way and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from depôt, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Advicer and Marriage Guide, for 86th edition; 450 pages (nearly 100 pictures); mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

THRESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplomas de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. THRESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord. THRESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the causes or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. THRESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. THRESMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, "womb affections," and female diseases generally. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 14th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av.; hours, 2 to 4 P. M., or before 9½ A. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization those elements of health and beauty, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of the family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN RAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chalybeate—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removes dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of GEO. E. DASCOMB,

Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

A PHYSICIAN OF EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and satisfactory credentials, desires to hear of a location where he may establish himself, either alone or with another physician. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 138 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—Per NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broad way.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LIONS, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

As experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is fitted expressly to complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $33; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $26; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $28; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Knoxville, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The Steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO R. SCHNUCK, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY..... Jan. 8
TUESDAY..... Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau..... $45
To Havana..... $50

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 269 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JEAN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within forty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you shall not answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1856, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this act on was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24 day of November, 1860. n3-lawsw8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, N s. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,

n17-lawsw6m8* Administrator.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN JUST LICensed to the law, and who can influence, through his friends, a respectable practice, wishes a situation with an older lawyer in this City. The advertiser would prefer the office business at present. The highest testimonials will be given as to character, capabilities, &c. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 139 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON WATER.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the breaking of the main water-pipes on 5th-av., the water supply is much reduced. Persons residing in the central part of the City can obtain water from the hydrants in 3d-av. down as low as 14th-st., and in 8th-av. as low as 42d-st., and in 9th-av. from 42d to 142d-st. The hydrants will

ANOTHER METROPOLITAN MYSTERY

APPALLING MURDER IN TWELFTH-STREET.

A Widow, Woman Assassinated in Broad Day'ight—Robbery the Probable Motive—The Perpetrator Unknown.

The quiet neighborhood of Twelfth-street, near University-place, was profoundly shocked yesterday morning by the discovery of a murder which has seldom been paralleled in circumstances of atrocity, boldness, mystery and horror. The victim is Mrs. SARAH SHARCKS, a widow who, for many years past, has kept a small lace, embroidery and furnishing store in the Fifteenth Ward. She was a native of Boston, about 50 years of age, but much younger in appearance and in manner. Among her acquaintances she was esteemed as a person of good reputation, and her daughter is the wife of Mr. WILLIAM SMEATON, principal of the Fifteenth Ward Grammar School. For about a year past she had occupied the lower part of the two-story frame building No. 22 East Twelfth-street as a store and residence. By thrift and economy in the management of her business she had accumulated a few hundred dollars, most of which, however, she seems to have unfortunately lost through over-confidence in the honesty of some male acquaintances. It appears from what has been learned of her history, that Mrs. SHARCKS was susceptible to flattery, and through this weakness of character had been more than once made the dupe of designing men, who, under professions of regard and promises of marriage, had persuaded her to loan them the savings of her industry. Generally, she has had a girl living with her to assist her in business, who occupied the same sleeping apartments, but for some days past she had been living alone. Recently she lost the sight of one eye from sudden cold, and had since been partially disabled from business, during which time she obtained her meals from a boarding-house near by, and her food was brought to her by a little girl, a daughter of one of the neighbors.

This little girl, yesterday morning about 8½ o'clock, took her breakfast to her as usual, when she appeared to be in her ordinary health, and that was the last time she was seen alive. Two hours later, at 10½ A. M., a Miss FERGUSON, who sometimes did sewing for her, called at the store, and not finding Mrs. SHARCKS, she stepped toward the back room, and there discovered the lifeless body of her friend lying upon the floor, face downwards, in a pool of blood, and still warm. Miss FERGUSON immediately ran into the street, and alarmed the neighbors, who hastened to the house. The police were also summoned, and at once took possession of the premises.

A most horrid spectacle was presented. Upon the floor lay the mangled corpse. *Eighteen* jagged wounds were found upon the face and forehead, while a frightful gash in the throat, reaching back to the vertebral column, had severed all the veins and arteries of the neck, and nearly separated the head from the body. Scattered about the remains, and partially immersed in blood were fragments of broken bottles, a large earthen jar, also broken, a table knife, a small hatchet, without a handle, with bloody finger prints upon it, a loaf of bread cut in two, and a broken mahogany chair. Around both rooms, on the counter, sofa and tables were newly made garments of her customers, many of which had been apparently used by the murderer to wipe his blood-stained hands. The money-box, in which she was accustomed to keep the proceeds of her business, was found upon the bureau in the room where the body lay, emptied of its contents excepting one penny, and the blood-marks with which it was covered were the only index to the motive of the murderer. The fact that the key of the front door and the door-post in the vicinity of the lock, were both stained with blood, indicated that the assassin had quietly entered the place while Mrs. SHARCKS was in the rear apartment eating her breakfast, and that while the door had stealthily approached his victim, whom he struck a powerful blow upon the head, promptly either with the hatchet or the earthen jar, followed by repeated blows from the other articles found near the body—splinters of the bottles having been left in the wounds and pieces of the jar being imbedded in the skull—closing the murderous work by cutting the woman's throat. The persons living in the upper part of the house state that about 9 o'clock they heard a noise similar to that made by hammering, but no screams or anything extraordinary to attract their attention. The blood found upon the key and door-post seemed to be fresher than that about the body, leaving the inference that it had come from a wound on the hand of the murderer, who must have passed into the street with the evidences of his crime about him.

That such a crime should have been perpetrated in broad daylight, in a public place of business, is scarcely less surprising than that its perpetrator should have escaped the notice either of the police or of residents in the neighborhood.

Coroner JACKMAN has commenced an investigation of the case, but the evidence thus far elicited does not warrant us in forming any definite theory as to the person by whom the murder was committed.

The following-named persons were sworn in as jurors, and having viewed the body, the inquest was adjourned to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

H. J. Winser, No. 43 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn.
John McClenachan, No. 45 Summit-street, Brooklyn.
J. B. DeCue, No. 5 Cheever-place, Brooklyn.
Thos. Campbell, No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street.
H. T. Meadows, No. 12 University-place.
Daniel Campbell, No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street.
Daniel T. Thayer, No. 217 Spring-street.
Clifford Thompson, No. 168 East Twenty-first-street.
Jacob H. Ward, No. 229 Broome-street.
W. H. Lefferts, No. 16 Abingdon-place.
John A. Brady, No. 512 Broadway.

THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF DR. ALANSON S. JONES.

The first witness examined was:

Alanson S. Jones, M. D., who deposed—I reside at No. 42 University-place; at 10¾ o'clock I was called to the house No. 22 East Twelfth-street, where I found deceased lying upon the floor on her right side, partly on her face, with her right arm raised and lying under her head; the floor immediately around her person was deluged with blood; the room was in disorder, a broken chair being near her, and fragments of bottles and a large-sized stone jar broken into pieces; upon turning the body over I examined the wounds, finding that the throat was cut, the skull fractured, and several contused wounds about the head; beside the body lay a table knife, covered with blood, which, in my opinion, was the instrument used for cutting her throat; a sheet was lying near the body, upon which bloody hands had recently been wiped; the body was still warm, and probably life had not been extinct more than an hour, I should judge, from the fluidity of the blood, which had not yet had time to coagulate. I also found blood-stains about the furniture in the room where the body lay; upon examining the outer room, I found blood upon the street door and upon the key, which was then fresh as if it had come from a wound made more recently than those upon the corpse, probably from a wounded hand; in this connection I desire to say that the broken earthen jar must unquestionably have been used to inflict the wounds upon the head, as particles of the jar were taken from the fracture in the skull; I was called to the house by the police.

TESTIMONY OF MISS CLARK.

Anna Maria Clark deposed—I live at present at No. 158 East Thirty-third street, but intend to remove to No. 460, Fourth-avenue; I have been acquainted with deceased since last May; I have done sewing for her; I last saw her yesterday afternoon, between three and two o'clock; she was a widow; until three months since, I lived in the house with her, and on occasions I have seen Mr. William Chambers there; he used to do stamping of embroidery linen for deceased, and told me that in January she would be married to him; I have also seen a Mr. Charles [illegible], but not within the last two months; on one occasion that I saw him he borrowed a gold watch and chain from deceased, and $20 in money; he said he was going to attend a party, and would return the watch and chain next day; at the time mentioned, he returned to the house somewhat intoxicated, and said that he had lost the watch; Mrs. Shancks told me of this in confidence, and said that they had had some words about the watch; I understood that he also was an admirer of hers, and she was engaged to be married to him, but this trouble about the watch broke off their acquaintance; he never, to my knowledge, returned to the house afterwards, and she never obtained her watch from him; I have known her to have more than $20 or $30 about her at a time, except upon one occasion, when she procured gold from the bank for the purpose of [illegible]; I heard of her death about twelve o'clock, upon calling at her house to see [illegible] to go into business for my-

TESTIMONY OF MISS FERGUSON.

[illegible] deposed—I reside at No. 159 Sixth-[illegible]; I have been acquainted with deceased [illegible] months, and was in the habit of visiting [illegible] worked for her; I have never known of [illegible] having quarrelled with her; once she had [illegible] with persons up stairs, but it did not [illegible] anything; this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, I called upon deceased to see about some [illegible], and finding anybody in the store I passed [illegible] back room, and found deceased [illegible] floor, with her head near the [illegible], as described by Dr. Jones; I then [illegible] and gave an alarm which brought [illegible]; deceased had told me that she had had a [illegible] with Charles Hardy about her watch; on Wednesday last deceased sent a young man to me, [illegible] me to go to her; I went there and ascertained that the young man was, and she told me that he had previously done a job of carpentering for her; and had given him six shillings to do some other work which he had failed to do; I remarked that I did not like his appearance, and she said that she did not like him either, as she thought he might rob her; she said that he would loiter about the store, and it was difficult to get him out; I advised her to be careful of him; for the past few days he has been in the habit of bringing her water and doing chores for her; I think I should be able to recognize him; he was apparently about seventeen years of age, tall and slightly built.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH M'MANN.

Elizabeth McMann, a child 13 years of age, residing at No. 20 East Twelfth-street, deposed—This morning at 8 o'clock I went to see deceased for the purpose of getting her breakfast; she told me on Tuesday last that she would want me to go to Mrs. Davis' boarding house in Eleventh-street, to get her meals for two weeks to come, at the expiration of which time she hoped to be able to get them again herself; I asked her how she felt, and she replied that she was very well: I went and got her breakfast from Mrs. Davis, returning in about twenty minutes, when she told me to come again at 1 o'clock to go for her dinner; there was no one in the store at that time but herself; I then left her, and at about 10¾ o'clock I heard of her death from the servant at Mrs. Davis'; I heard no noise about the house in the morning.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SMEATON.

William Smeaton, deposed: I live at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and am Principal of Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth-street; I am son-in-law to deceased; I last saw her alive on Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock; when I opened her store door, I observed a young man, apparently 19 or 20 years of age, talking to her; I remarked that it was very imprudent of her to stand near the door, as she had recently lost the sight of one eye from cold, and I thought that she was in danger of losing the other; I walked into the back room, and she followed me; the young man remained in the store; I asked her, in a dissatisfied tone, who he was; she said that he was a carpenter who worked for her a twelve month before; that she had paid him for that job, and for another that he had not done; she added that he had come then to do the work for which he had been paid, but that she did not want it done, as she feared that he was not honest, and she desired to get rid of him; at that time he took up a pair of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2877. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Important Dispatches from Washington.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Their Views with Reference to a Dissolution of the Confederacy.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB.

Opinion of Attorney-General Black on the Question of Secession.

How the Reports from Europe are Regarded.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Senators from the Slaveholding States are in conference to-day at the Capitol, in reference to the political state of the country. The meeting is without respect to party.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The only result of the Southern Senatorial caucus yesterday, was the assurance that eight States are certain to secede. Most of the Southern Senators, including Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, were present, and the prospects of the country were freely discussed. A large majority considered it too late to save the present Confederacy, but expressed the belief that a new Union would be speedily formed. Senator HUNTER was absent from sickness, but Senator WIGFALL declared that Texas would be an Independent Power within sixty days. The caucus adjourned with the hope that if disunion was to come, it might be peaceable, as a civil war would end in a military despotism.

Senator WADE is said to be preparing a regular war speech, in which he will advocate force in executing the Federal laws in the seceding States. Senator PUGH, on the other hand, advocates peace, and denies that the popular sentiment in Ohio favors hostilities towards the South. He thinks that all the Southern portion of Ohio would sympathize with a Southern Confederacy.

The impression is gaining ground here that the cotton States will force the border States to go with them, to avoid being left in a hopeless minority in the present Confederacy; and that before the 4th of March Virginia and Maryland will have joined the other Southern States. As these States would carry the District of Columbia with them, the question is being asked here, where will LINCOLN be inaugurated?

A distinguished Democratic Senator has suggested to President BUCHANAN a sovereign remedy for the present political troubles. It was to notify Lord LYONS of the termination of all negotiations touching San Juan Island, and to dispatch orders by the Pony Express to the Pacific squadron for the immediate possession of the Island and expel all the British troops. The Senator urged that as the Island was ours, a war would be just, and the effect would be to break up all Southern Conventions and annihilate secession. The President thought the pending question between the two countries was a proper subject to be settled by negotiation, and not by arms, and the "Old Public Functionary" declined following the Senatorial advice. This was urged as the last possible hope of saving the Confederation.

Several gentlemen, arrived from the South to-day, report the excitement intense, and the people wild with passion. At Charleston, Major ANDERSON was refused the privilege of sending to the arsenal for supplies, and his officers were sent back without them, because percussion caps were sent for; and a guard was subsequently stationed about the arsenal. According to the most accurate accounts, ANDERSON has only sixty or seventy-five men, and is poorly supplied. The Government, although appealed to personally by the friends of Major ANDERSON, who fear for his personal safety, and know his determined character, absolutely refuse to send an additional force; and vague rumors are whispered about that notification will be given of an intention to take the Fort, by South Carolina, and that the Government will order an evacuation, yielding the property without a contest, to prevent a civil war.

The editor of a Troy, N. Y., paper returned from South Carolina last evening. He has been all through the State. He says great difficulty is experienced in traveling through the State. He saw several companies of well-drilled Minute men, in and out of their Armories, drilling every day. Word was received in Charleston that a steamer from New-York, with 500 recruits to defend Fort Moultrie, was coming. The whole town was thrown into excitement, and the Minute men rushed to arms to prevent their landing. They telegraphed to New-York, and found the whole thing a hoax, and disbanded.

A gentleman in the Treasury Department assures me that Mr. COBB resigned yesterday or to-day, and will vacate his place to-morrow. If so, the representatives from South Carolina, the clerks in the Departments from that State, and others, will leave on Tuesday, as reported.

The Treasury is in a still worse condition than before. Rives & Co. express the opinion that if Treasury notes are issued they will be at twenty-five per cent. discount, and not taken at that.

Mr. CORWIN has prepared his plan, and proposes to push it. It is for a general Convention of all the States to settle the existing difficulties. Another proposition is for all the States to meet in Convention, and amend the Constitution so as to allow the Southern States to form an independent Confederacy, with a fair settlement by treaty of all future intercourse.

Senator BAKER has been urged strongly to speak, as it is believed the strong position of Oregon for the Union, and his eloquence, would have a good effect. He will not speak at present, but when the crisis comes.

SCOTT, of California, has expressed the opinion that his State will, in case of secession, declare for immediate independence.

HAMMOND, of Texas, arrived on Saturday evening, says the reports of secession are all false and ridiculous. Texas is and will be for the Union.

The Commissioners from Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland will be at Charleston at the State Convention.

The reports from Europe, giving an account of the sympathy there for the Federal Government, greatly dashes the Secessionists. It is not what they expected, they freely admit.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed on Saturday evening quite generally upon the issue of Treasury Notes. The Special Pacific Railroad Committee will meet during the coming week, and will urge immediate action.

A few inconsiderate persons urge Representatives to advise the Northern States to prepare for difficulty, as they believe the majority of the Administration sympathize and will act with the South. No attention is paid to it. Although the Republicans think peaceable secession impossible, they are determined to keep calm, and act generously, and if the blow comes, the North they regard ready at a moment's call to meet it. Such is the position of prominent New-York and Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives to-night.

A person very intimate with the President's movements tells me that the TIMES' report is correct, that Mr. BUCHANAN would resign, rather than engage the Federal Government in a civil conflict.

Everything is quiet to-night, though trouble is generally anticipated soon. Everything will be done by Northern men to allay all excitement.

The House Chaplain, Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, preached in the Representatives' Hall this morning to a very large audience. He intends to deliver a course of these sermons. This was the introductory. His subject was, "The Lordship of Christ," and he spoke first of the state of the country. He took strong Union grounds, believed much in the Higher Law, and thought if the Union was saved, it would be by the interposition of God. It was a most eloquent discourse, and listened to with great attention. Several Southern men left the Hall, and felt much insulted.

Among the most significant signs in political circles is the fact that Senator BENJAMIN is soon to make a strong Union speech.

LATER—It is rumored that the Cabinet has been in session to-day, and that exciting news was received and submitted to them to-night, from some quarter unknown. The report has created quite a sensation about town.

Excitement is increasing.

The Senate will discuss the Treasury Note bill to-morrow, if it passes the House. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

While the most conservative Congressmen freely express the belief that there is no prospect whatever of preventing other States from following the secession example of South Carolina, others are hopeful that something may yet be done in the way of compromise, and which may at least preserve the Border Slaveholding States in the Union with the non-Slaveholding States. Among the plans suggested by gentlemen belonging to the latter class of Congressmen is the establishment of a line by an amendment to the Constitution, similar to the Missouri Compromise. Other amendments have been submitted to the consideration of members from all sections of the country, and as they have received some degree of favor, it may be mentioned they provide, first, that Territory shall not be acquired otherwise than by treaty; second, the whole inhabitants of any Territory numbering, 20,000, shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government under rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize Slavery or not during its Territorial existence; third, whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming a State Sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to Slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States; fourth, that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where it exists under the sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one Slave State to another.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF SECESSION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1860.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of the 17th, and I now reply to the grave questions therein propounded as fully as the time allowed me will permit.

Within their respective spheres of action the Federal Government and the Government of a State are both of them independent and supreme, but each is utterly powerless beyond the limits assigned to it by the Constitution. If Congress would attempt to change the law of descents, to make a new rule of personal succession, or to dissolve the family relations existing in any State, the act would be simply void, but not more void than would be a State law to prevent the capture of fugitives from labor, to forbid the carrying of the mails, or to stop the collection of duties on imports. The will of a State, whether expressed in its constitution or laws, cannot, while it remains in the Confederacy, absolve her people from the duty of obeying the just and constitutional requirements of the Central Government. Nor can any act of the Central Government displace the jurisdiction of a State, because the laws of the United States are supreme and binding only so far as they are passed *in pursuance of the Constitution*. I do not say what might be effected by mere revolutionary force. I am speaking of legal and constitutional right.

This is the view always taken by the Judiciary, and so universally adopted that the statement of it may seem common-place. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared it in many cases. I need only refer you to the United States *vs.* BOOTH, where the present Chief Justice, expressing the unanimous opinion of himself and all his brethren, enunciated the doctrine in terms so clear and full that any further demonstration of it can scarcely be required.

The duty which these principles devolve, not only upon every officer, but every citizen, is that which Mr. JEFFERSON expressed so compendiously in his first inaugural—namely, "to support the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," combined with "the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

To the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union is confided the solemn duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. That he may be able to meet this duty with a power equal to its performance, he nominates his own subordinates and removes them at his pleasure. For the same reason the land and naval forces are under his orders as their Commander-in-Chief. But his power is to be used only in the manner prescribed by the legislative department. He cannot accomplish a legal purpose by illegal means, or break the laws himself to prevent them from being violated by others.

The acts of Congress sometimes give the President a broad discretion in the use of the means by which they are to be executed, and sometimes limit his power so that he can exercise it only in a certain prescribed manner. Where the law directs a thing to be done, without saying how, that implies the power to use such means as may be necessary and proper to accomplish the end of the Legislature. But where the mode of performing a duty is pointed out by statute, that is the exclusive mode, and no other can be followed. The United States have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective, If, therefore, an act of Congress declares that a certain thing shall be done by a particular officer, it cannot be done by a different officer. The agency which the law furnishes for its own execution must be used to the exclusion of all others. For instance, the revenues of the United States are collected in a certain way, at certain established ports, and by a certain class of officers; the President has no authority, under any circumstances, to collect the same revenues at other places, by a different sort of officers, or in ways not provided for. Even if the machinery furnished by Congress for the collection of the duties should by any cause become so deranged or broken up that it could not be used, that would not be a legal reason for substituting a different kind of machinery in its place.

The law requires that all goods imported into the United States within certain collection districts shall be entered at the proper port, and the duty thereon shall be received by the Collector appointed for and residing at that port. But the functions of the Collector may be exercised anywhere at or within the port. *There is no law which confines him to the Custom-house, or to any other particular spot.* If the Custom-house were burnt down, he might remove to another building; *if he were driven from the shore, he might go on board a vessel in the harbor.* If he keeps within the port, he is within the law. A port is a place to which merchandise is imported, and from whence it is exported. It is created by law. It is not merely a harbor or haven, for it may be established where there is nothing but an open roadstead, or on the shore of a navigable river, or at any other place where vessels may arrive and discharge or take in their cargoes. It comprehends the city or town which is occupied by the mariners, merchants and others, who are engaged in the business of importing and exporting goods, navigating the ships and furnishing them with provisions. It includes also so much of the water adjacent to the city as is usually occupied by vessels discharging or receiving their cargoes, or lying at anchor and waiting for that purpose.

The first action of the act of March 2, 1833, authorized the President in a certain contingency to direct that the Custom-house for any collection district be established and kept *in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district*, either upon land or on board any vessel. But this provision was temporary, and expired at the end of the session of Congress next afterwards. It conferred upon the Executive a right to remove the site of the Custom-house, not merely to any secure place within the legally established port of entry for the district—that right he had before—but it widened his authority so as to allow the removal of it to any *port or harbor* within the whole district. The enactment of that law and the limitation of it to a certain period of time now past, is not, therefore, an argument against the opinion above expressed that you can now, if necessary, order the duties to be collected on board a vessel inside of any established port of entry. Whether the first and fifth sections of the act, of of 1833, both of which were made temporary by the eighth section, should be reënacted, is a question for the legislative department.

Your right to take such measures as may seem to be necessary for the protection of the public property is very clear. It results from the proprietary rights of the Government as owner of the forts, arsenals, magazines, dock yards, navy yards, custom-houses, public ships, and other property which the United States have bought, built, and paid for. Besides, the Government of the United States is authorized by the Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8) to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings." It is believed that no important public building has been bought or erected on ground where the Legislature of the State, in which it is, has not passed a law consenting to the purchase of it and ceding the exclusive jurisdiction. This Government, then, is not only the owner of those buildings and grounds, but, by virtue of the supreme and paramount law, it regulates the action and punishes the offences of all who are within them. *If any one of an owner's rights is plainer than another, it is that of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion. The right of defending the public property includes also the right of recapture after it has been unlawfully taken by another.* President JEFFERSON held the opinion, and acted upon it, that he could order a military force to take possession of any land to which the United States had title, though they had never occupied it before, though a private party claimed and held it, and though it was not then needed nor proposed to be used for any purpose connected with the operations of the Government. This may have been a stretch of Executive power; but the right of retaking public property in which the Government has been carrying on its lawful business, and from which its officers have been unlawfully thrust out, cannot well be doubted; and when it was exercised at Harper's Ferry in October, 1859, every one acknowledged the legal justice of it.

I come now to the point in your letter which is probably of the greatest practical importance. By the act of 1807 you may employ such parts of the land and naval forces as you shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, in all cases where it is lawful to use the militia for the same purpose. By the act of 1795 the militia may be called forth "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals." This imposes upon the President the sole responsibility of deciding whether the exigency has arisen which requires the use of military force; and in proportion to the magnitude of that responsibility will be his care not to overstep the limits of his legal and just authority.

The laws referred to in the act of 1795 are manifestly those which are administered by the Judges and executed by the ministerial officers of the Courts for the punishment of crime against the United States, for the protection of rights claimed under the Federal Constitution and laws, and for the enforcement of such obligations as come within the cognizance of the Federal Judiciary. To compel obedience to these laws the Courts have authority to punish all who obstruct their regular administration, and the Marshals and their deputies have the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States in executing the laws of the States. These are the ordinary means provided for the execution of the laws, and the whole spirit of our system is opposed to the employment of any other except in cases of extreme necessity, arising out of great and unusual combinations against them. Their agency must continue to be used until their incapacity to cope with the power opposed to them shall be plainly demonstrated. It is only upon clear evidence to that effect that a military force can be called into the field. Even then its operations must be purely defensive. It can suppress only such combinations as are found directly opposing the laws and obstructing the execution thereof. It can do no more than what might and ought to be done by a civil posse, if a civil posse could be raised large enough to meet the same opposition. On such occasions especially the military power must be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, since it is only in aid of the latter that the former can act at all.

But what if the feeling in any State against the United States should become so universal that the Federal officers themselves (including Judges, District-Attorneys and Marshals) would be reached by the same influence, and resign their places? Of course the first step would be to appoint others in their stead, if others could be got to serve. But, in such an event, it is more than probable that great difficulty would be found in filling the offices. We can easily conceive how it might become altogether impossible. We are therefore obliged to consider what can be done in case we have no Courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. *In that event, troops would certainly be out of place, and their use wholly illegal.* If they are sent to aid the Courts and Marshals, there must be Courts and Marshals to be aided. Without the exercise of those functions, which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws cannot be executed in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any State, with orders to act against the people, would be simply making war upon them.

The existing laws put and keep the Federal Government on the defensive. You can use force only to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty. If the means given you to collect the revenue and execute the other laws be insufficient for that purpose, Congress may extend and make them more effectual to that end.

If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution or a revolutionary movement, it *is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize her independence or to absolve her from Federal obligations.* Congress or the other States in convention assembled must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event, I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden, that is, execute the laws to the extent of the defensive means placed in your hands, and act generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established, either by law or force.

Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it. Among the powers enumerated in article 1, section 8, is that "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." This certainly means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation. Another clause in the same section gives Congress the power "to provide for calling for the militia," and to use them within the limits of the State. But this power is so restricted by the words which immediately follow, that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes: 1. To execute the laws of the Union; that is, to aid the Federal officers in the performance of their regular duties. 2. To suppress insurrections against the States; but this is confined by article IV., section 4, to cases in which the State herself shall apply for assistance against her own people. 3. To repel the invasion of a State by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorize an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve their peace, and not to plunge them into civil war. Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." There was undoubtedly a strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the Constitution that military force would not only be useless but pernicious as a means of holding the States together.

If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto* an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And *if Congress shall break up the present Union* by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the "domestic tranquillity" which the Constitution was meant to insure, *will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?*

The right of the General Government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigor by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers, cannot be denied. But this is a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the political misdeeds of their State Government, or to prevent a threatened violation of the Constitution, or to enforce an acknowledgment that the Government of the United States as supreme. The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest and hold them as subjugated provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected.

If this view of the subject be as correct as I think it is, then the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

A large company assembled to-day on board the ship *John Fraser*. The Palmetto and Lone Star flags were run up, and secession speeches and sentiments were uttered by many leading shipping merchants.

To-night some of the friends of the successful candidates for the Convention are serenading them.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

There is great activity at Fort Moultrie. The defence every day is rendered stronger. The wives of officers and men have packed up their effects, ready to quit at a moment's notice.

The Legislature will probably sit during the Convention.

News from Florida shows perfect unanimity in the State for secession, and the enthusiasm is increasing daily. LINCOLN was burnt in effigy at Fernandina on Friday last.

The Convention election returns from districts which went for cooperation in 1852 show a great revolution in public opinion, the vote in favor of separate secession being twenty to one against it.

THE COURSE OF TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The latest advices from Texas state that there is an understanding between the members of the Legislature of that State, that the Legislature shall meet at Austin, on the 17th of December next, without a formal call from the Governor, and that it is understood that the Legislature will call a State Convention on the 8th of January.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Governor of this State has called an extra session of the Legislature, on the 7th of January, to consider the present condition of the country.

THE KENTUCKY BANKS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

In response to recent applications for a suspension of specie payments, the Kentucky Banks have determined that such a measure would afford no commercial relief, and consequently they will continue to pay specie as usual.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The Union lovers were at work to-day again. The Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, held a religious meeting at Music Hall. The house was crowded. The negro DOUGLASS delivered the lecture. After the lecture he made some remarks relative to free speech which caused great excitement and finally ended in a row. One man put out of the Hall.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISSATISFACTION AT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY, &C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message does not suit South Carolina; "on the contrary, quite the reverse." The declared intention of the President to enforce the revenue laws she regards as certain evidence of a hostile purpose, which, carried into effect, she will consider an act of war. Indeed, the whole argument of the President on the subject of secession, is opposed to the understanding of the State of South Carolina. Thus, the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina are coming face to face. If we have not had one before, we are likely soon to have a "crisis." For South Carolina is every day preparing to assert her independence of the Federal Government, to resist its authority wherever and whenever it attempts to assert it over her; set up her own postal system, clear and receive ships in her harbor to and from foreign ports, on her own account, open diplomatic relations with foreign countries—the Government at Washington (if there continues to be one) included,—organize an army of her own, take possession of the forts and other Federal property, and to do several things more of the same sort. All this she is doing or preparing to do, in the face of consequences and at all hazards, with no idea of taking one step backwards. Mr. BUCHANAN says that the forts and other Government property here were duly paid for by the General Government, and ceded by the State of South Carolina for a fair equivalent. Mr. MEMMINGER, in his speech the other evening, proclaimed quite another doctrine: that when South Carolina withdrew from the Union, as she certainly was going to do, these forts belonged to her, to take with her, as her just quota in the dissolved partnership. On this principle South Carolina is to-day acting,—on it she has been acting, and will continue to act. Will the General Government pursue the policy laid down by Mr. BUCHANAN, who says the commanding officer at the forts has been ordered to act strictly on the defensive? That is, he has been ordered to defend the forts if attacked. There certainly is an inference in the case, which is, if attacked with a thousand or fifteen hundred South Carolinians, Maj. ANDERSON and his gallant fellow-officers, with the mere handful of men under them, will have considerable on their hands to execute the order Mr. BUCHANAN speaks of. Now, this is the merest moonshine, or else it is a sober reality; which, we shall know soon enough.

The policy pursued by the leading secessionists of extorting a pledge from candidates for the Convention, that they will vote for secession without qualification, that they will consent to no union with free States, and will not consent to return to the Union, &c., &c., has provoked considerable feeling among the more moderate men, who, though secessionists, are not yet prepared to relinquish their judgment as to the time and manner. Now and then you hear of a Union man in distant quarters of the State, and quite frequently you see those who will not deny that terms might be proposed for an amicable adjustment of the prevailing difficulties. But these will not be heard of at the election which takes place to-morrow. There will be but one ticket. The extremists will have it their own way.

There is great financial embarrassment, which is universal, but bears heaviest on the laboring classes. All kinds of property has gone down ruinously. The question arises, will not the pocket begin to reason? The argument supplied to community is, that these embarrassments can be escaped from only through secession—that separation will prove a remedy, and that once free from the hateful bonds of the Union, an unparalleled era of prosperity for South Carolina will be ushered in. The Army, Diplomatic, Postal, and other similar bills, now before the Legislature, and soon to be passed into laws, may or may not throw a doubt over the assumption. Certain it is, if South Carolina, as a separate nation, is going to have new sources of prosperity, she is likewise to have largely increased expenses. Still it is unquestionably true that the people of the State, with a remarkable unanimity, are going to try the experiment of secession as a remedy for all her ills, real and fancied.

The *Mercury*, some time since, published a communication in which it was stated that Mr. ISAAC BELL, Jr., of New-York City, while professing to be a Union man, voted for LINCOLN. This morning the same paper says that it is now convinced that the statement did Mr. BELL great injustice; that the gentleman "not only did not vote for LINCOLN, but did his best to secure the success of the Democratic Party." Thus Mr. BELL is handsomely "placed right with his many Southern friends," and I take pleasure in giving him the information.

According to a list which the *Mercury* keeps standing in its columns from day to day, forty-six candidates have been placed in nomination for the Convention. Of this number, thirty-seven have responded explicitly and in the affirmative to the interrogatories of the extreme Secessionists; six have responded, but not explicitly in the affirmative, reserving to themselves the privilege to act as circumstances shall seem to indicate best for South Carolina; and three have not responded at all. There is another list of twenty-eight gentlemen, embracing some of the oldest and ablest citizens of Charleston, who have declined to serve.

This afternoon a banner was hoisted across Queen-street, from the engine houses. There were guns, music and speeches. The "Marseillaise" took the place of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the song which now comes in at my window bears no sort of resemblance to the "Red, White and Blue."

Hon. WM. H. TRESCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State, who arrived here last evening from Washington, was warmly received by his friends. It is said that he will resign, if he has not already done so.

In view of the uncertain state of things here, I append a list of officers at present stationed at the forts in the harbor:

First Regiment Artillery—Major Robert Anderson, officer in command; Capt. Abner Doubleday, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall.

Engineer Corps—Capt. J. G. Foster, Lieut. G. W. Snyder.

Medical Staff—Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford.

These are all officers of prudence and experience, and whatever happens, will do their duty. The policy of the commanding officer will be at all times to act rigidly on the defensive. RODERICK.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

Yesterday the Electoral College of this State convened at the Capitol, and organized for the transaction of business. Of the fifteen Electors, six Breckinridge men were declared elected, and had received the Governor's certificate to that effect; but upon the organization of the College a note was read, signed by five of them, declining to act, for the reason that although "by technical law they might be elected, they were satisfied they were not elected in fact;" the sixth was sick, and could not attend, and sent a note to that effect. Their places were filled by open nomination, after which the Electors cast their ballots for President and Vice-President, each one declaring the name of the person voted for as he deposited his ballot. The ballots being counted, the Chairman announced that the whole fifteen votes had been cast for BELL and EVERETT, and concluded his report by saying: "Would to God, for the sake of our beloved country—for its future peace and prosperity—that the vote would be effective." After appointing a messenger to convey to the President of the United States Senate the vote of Virginia, the College adjourned until this morning.

At night, the Electors attended a complimentary dinner tendered them by the Bell and Everett Club of this city, which was a very interesting and important occasion, as the sentiments and speeches foreshadowed the policy of the now dominant party of the State, and I am happy to say that entire harmony prevailed, and that all the speeches were characterized by the loftiest sentiments of *patriotism and loyalty to the Union*. JOHN M. BOTTS was among the invited guests, and made a patriotic speech. The speeches continued until after 3 o'clock this morning.

To-day the Electoral College was again in session, and finished the business for which they were called together: after which they entered into a discussion upon the present state of the country, based upon a resolution to call a State Convention. All agreed that Virginia should take some action, but when I left the Senate Chamber they had not determined what it should be. The discussion was calm, deliberate and conservative, evincing an unwavering determination to be true to the Union, without yielding any Constitutional or State Rights.

The idea of a Southern Convention was generally repudiated, for in such a body passion and prejudice would rule the hour, and decide questions which had better be discussed and disposed of by a Convention of all the States, or of the Border States, which would be ruled by cooler heads, and hearts not less patriotic.

Judging by the spirit and temper of the Virginia electors, who come from every part of the State, and are all of them intelligent, patriotic, and representative men, the Old Dominion will stand firm and true to the Union, and while she will yield no right, she will give no countenance to treason or rebellion.

V. V.

FROM KENTUCKY.

"THE BRECKINRIDGE DEVICE OF A GENERAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION" CONDEMNED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The idea of a general Southern Convention appears so far quite unacceptable to some of our Union organs and leaders. Mr. PRENTICE and his associates denounce the notion of submitting a Southern *ultimatum* to the North by the united South in Convention, the plan of a united South on the basis of any formal measure of defence, as a Breckinridge device, the naked reproduction of a party basis, as an utter impossibility, the dream of an enthusiast, or the snare of a traitor; as after all promising no additional security to the South, no remedy but a frail bargain, subsisting at the mercy of the Union's deadly enemies, of YANCEY and his fellow-conspirators; as an arrangement pernicious in tendency and false in principle, essentially wrong and practically destructive of the peace and permanency of this Union. They say the attempt to bring the arrangement about would, by conspicuously dividing the Southern people, fix the South in a false position towards the North.

Their plan is a "Convention of the Central States of the Union, on the basis of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court in its formal decisions, to be held in Louisville on the 22d of February next." By the "Central States" they mean all the border Slave States, including Tennessee, and the frontier States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Their avowed idea is that these upper slaveholding States, (including as I might North Carolina and Arkansas,) though closely linked with the real interests of the lower planting States, have a peculiar interest of their own, and a most especial concern in this Union's preservation. The "Central States," slaveholding, as non-slaveholding, are not strictly and properly members of either section. To them all, disunion would be nothing less than civic death. Come what may elsewhere, the appeal is to the masses of all these "Central States" to convene and combine, and adhere together.

Our Douglas leaders, too, seem as yet disinclined to a universal Southern Convention, at least on any mere partisan, narrow and sectional basis, as a futile and unwise *project*; but they favor and propose a Democratic State Union Convention, to assemble in this city on the 8th of next January, "for the maintenance of the Federal Union, on the basis of non intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, and the faithful enforcement of existing laws for the protection and surrender of slave property, without let or hindrance, by the laws or authorities of non-slaveholding States."

While this Douglas call is not wholly approved by some Bell men, because in one clause smacking of Douglasism, our chief Douglas organ, like its Bell neighbor, continues to utter the sentiment of every national Kentuckian, irrespective of party, that the conduct of South Carolina is simply a desertion of the common cause of the people of the South—an inglorious flight from the contest—a childish running away in a pet—an exaggeration of dangers, and a precipitate plunging into a measure which will prove no remedy for the evils complained of, but a decided aggravation of them all. PONTIAC.

GREAT ANTI-DISUNION DEMONSTRATION AT VICKSBURG.

A mass meeting to consider the issues of the day, was held at Vicksburg, Miss., on the afternoon and evening of the 29th ult. The *Whig* says: "It was a magnificent and triumphant success. Notwithstanding the slanders which had been circulated about it—that it was a 'submission,' a 'Union-at-any-price' gathering, &c., the people came to it, and it was the largest demonstration known in the State since the memorable canvass of '51,"

Gen. PATRICK HENRY, of Rankin County, was chosen President by acclamation. Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, made a very able address, from which, as reported in the *Whig*, we make the following extracts:

"I believe LINCOLN was elected conformably to the spirit of the Constitution. His mere election is not sufficient for us to act rashly or hastily.

LINCOLN was elected in conformity to the Constitution, his strength confined, I admit, to the North. There is a Senate, a House of Representatives and a Supreme Court opposed to him. We have every part of the Government except the Executive chair. He can do nothing.

There is no such thing as one section conquering the other. It is far better for us, as patriots loving our common country, and particularly our own section—far better for us to pursue a different course. Shall we make issue with our friends at the North who have battled so manfully for our rights? Is it not desirable that we should act so that there will be a unity of feeling—united as a band of brothers—that we might produce the desired effect? Is it just to the border States to say we will go out and drag you after us? [Shouts of "No, no."] Do you think Kentucky is cowardly? [Loud shouts of "No," resounded throughout the hall.] Don't drag her out against her will. [Voice in audience—"That's right. Stand up for Kentucky, old hoss; I'll bet on you."] She will maintain her rights! [Voice—"I'm from Hinds County, and indorse your sentiments."] (Here the house was called to order, and the speaker went on.) Do you think it just for Mississippi to say to Kentucky, we will go out and give you no voice? Ought she not to be consulted? Does she not lose one hundred negroes where Mississippi loses one?

We have a right to demand such concessions of the North as will restore us peace and happiness. Kentucky is willing to work with you, but cautiously. I say be cautious; for when Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia go out, Kentucky will then be forced by you to become a free State. It would be a severe blow against Slavery. It would bring Slavery down, and Mississippi herself would soon become a border State. Do you want to go out without consultation with Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Tennessee? I think they ought to be listened to as well as South Carolina or Georgia. If we were to amend the Constitution and have electors chosen in each district, instead of by States, no Republican would ever again be elected to fill the chair which Washington once occupied! If a line were to run on a parallel of 36:30, establishing Slavery south and Freedom north, it would take the agitation of Slavery out of Congress forever. [Applause.]

The Governor then proceeded to describe at length the utter inability of the Cotton States to support the large standing army, which in the event of secession they would require. His speech produced a marked effect upon the audience, who repeatedly urged him to proceed. He was followed by Judge SMEDES, after whose address the meeting was adjourned until evening. On reassembling, Col. HENRY, of Tennessee, Col. RICHARD COOPER, of Rankin County, and others, spoke, all avowing their convictions that separate secession would be injurious to the South. A long series of resolutions were adopted, characterizing the election of LINCOLN as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, but describing secession on that account as a deliberate abandonment of the rights and interests of the South; expressing a determination to contend for every right and guarantee that the Constitution gives, and to submit to nothing less; avowing the intention to use every lawful means to prevent sectional legislation, by cutting off all supplies, and thus checking the wheels of Government for two years from next March, at least, as a two years' suspension of the active forces of Government would not be so great an evil as the utter extinguishment of the Constitution; approving the calling of a Southern Convention; opposing the separate secession of Mississippi, and recommending to the people of Mississippi to elect anti-disunion delegates to the State Convention.

COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The question is made in our commercial columns how shall a South Carolina ship carry on commerce with foreign nations, after the State has seceded from the Union.

We take it for granted that the General Government, after the secession of South Carolina from the Union, will not attempt, by military force, to stop vessels going out, or coming into, our harbor. *If such an attempt is made, it will be war*; and, of course, the question—who are the masters of South Carolina?—must be settled before any consideration of our commercial operations can be properly entertained.

Suppose our harbors to be unobstructed, what is the condition of our commercial relations with other Powers? We will not hesitate to receive the ships of all other nations in our ports, free of duties, if such shall be the will of our Legislature, or with such duties as the State shall require. On the other hand, all vessels of other nations will be free to depart from our ports laden with our agricultural productions. The only difficulty is as to the shipping owned by South Carolinians. It is not large enough to effect the commerce of Charleston seriously, still it is entitled to consideration and protection. Nor will the difficulties, if any, be long—only until a Southern Confederacy is formed.

As there will be no Collector of the United States, with the abolition of the United States Custom-houses, and the State will appoint its own Collector, why will not the *manifest* by the captain of a vessel, made before our Collector, and the *clearance* he shall receive, suffice in foreign ports?

If the Government of the United States intends to resist the independence of South Carolina, it is bound immediately to take measures to reduce her to subjection, and to inform foreign nations of its intentions. If the Government of the United States makes no efforts to reduce the State to submission, and communicates to foreign nations no intention to do so, foreign nations are not bound to submit to their commerce being interrupted, or broken up, by mere abstract pretensions. The fact that our waters and harbors are left to our exclusive use and control, is quite sufficient to justify them in respecting the clearances and sea passes we may give our vessels. Manifests of the cargo are to prevent smuggling. Clearances are for two purposes: First, to protect the ship on the high seas, by showing that it belongs to a certain nation; and, second, to prove that it is engaged in a legitimate trade. Nearly all nations prohibit foreign nations from engaging in their coasting-trade. They do not allow the vessels of another nation to take cargoes from one of their ports to another. This is the privilege of the citizens alone belonging to the country. Clearances are necessary to carry out this policy, by showing the port from which a vessel sails. Now, will not a manifest and clearance from the Port Collector of South Carolina answer both of these purposes? When our vessels arrive at

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Zoological Garden of the Bois de Boulogne—Rothschild in a New Speculation—An Auto de Fe of Bank Notes—The New Grand Opera, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

M. DE ROTHSCHILD, being in need of money, lately established an animal show in the Bois de Bologne. But there is no need of making a run on the Rothschild Bank on that account; there are, no doubt, a few more little millions left in the coffers of the Rue Laffitte. His Millionaire Highness, while buying up and selling out Governments, never turns his back on a chance for a "little more;" and to this watchfulness we owe the very charming new establishment of the Bois de Bologne. Some one suggested the project, the Baron saw its golden side at once, and to secure its incorporation without difficulty, put it before the authorities and the public in the shape of a joint stock company, of which, however, he took good care to retain the most of the shares. There was a want of just such a show, there always is, when the project is fathered by a man of the influence of M. DE ROTHSCHILD, and the authorization was granted without hesitation. The new speculation is incorporated under the name of the Society of Acclimation, and although its declared object is utility in the acclimation of animals and plants foreign to France and useful to man, the project has been executed with an eye to pleasure as well, and especially to the realization of wholesome dividends.

The speculation is a success; the Zoological Garden of the Bois de Bologne has penetrated the hearts and the affections of the fashionable world, and the crowds that daily congregate at one franc a head in its picturesque walks and among its cackling hens and quacking ducks, is prodigious. That other resort of the Bois, the Pré Catalan, is deserted. Its owner, M. BER, an active, intelligent, and worthy man, is now in the prison of Clichy for debt, while his thousands of lovely flowers are drooping their heads at the heartlessness of the fickle and capricious world of fashion. Ungrateful Parisians! if ingratitude had not been in existence, yon surely would have invented it!

The Zoological Garden contains about thirty acres of ground, tastefully laid out in winding paths, with rivers, islands and mountains in miniature, which not only give a picturesque effect to the Garden, but afford a natural residence to the different animals. The number of animals and birds already collected is more than a thousand, and new additions, thanks to the large receipts of the Society, are coming in every day. The collection already embraces nearly or quite the entire series of foreign animals and birds, classed under the three heads; Auxiliary to man, (beasts of burden;) Alimentary, and Ornamental. Of the latter classes many are also alimentary, and those purely ornamental comprise only a limited number of birds and animals of extraordinary beauty. In this collection are found two lophophores, which have just arrived from the Himalaya mountains, and which are called, from their great beauty of plumage, the golden bird. The attention of the scientific men attached to the Garden, at the head of whom is M. ALBERT GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, is particularly directed to the silk-worm and the alpaca. Of the first there is a large collection, embracing four species, indicated by the four species of tree which surround their habitation—the mulberry, the palma christi, the *ailante*, and the oak; while of the second there is a magnificent flock of fifty animals, embracing the most valuable species. Special attention is being paid to the China silk-worm, which feeds on the *ailante*, and is infinitely more productive than the species grown in Europe.

But will this attempt of the Society of Acclimation be crowned with success? A grave journal, which speaks of this collection of animals as "our inferior brothers," says that at least the marmot will be acclimatized; but the writer forgets, perhaps, that the animal is a native of Savoy, and that before annexing the animal they annexed the country. We have just room for doubt that the success will extend beyond, perhaps, half a dozen animals, which embrace, however, fortunately, two of the most important of the whole collection, the alpaca and the China silk-worm.

But there could be nothing more melancholy than the aspect of these animals in their new residence in the Bois de Bologne. Among those brought from distant latitudes there is not one who does not droop with home-sickness, who does not seem to protest with his languid and restless expression against the chilly and foggy atmosphere into which he has been forced for philanthropic purposes. Do what they may in the way of adaptation, not one individual of the extensive collection looks either at home or contented in his new residence. The goats on the artificial mountains of rocks, the ducks in their artificial lakes, and the ostriches in their handsome inclosures of grass and tree, gaze at you with an artificial and distracted gaze, which speaks louder than words their feeling of desolation and dreariness.

One has so many mortifications in this world for not being as rich as M. DE ROTHSCHILD, that the Bank of France had no need of adding another to the list by such a heart-rending scene as that just chronicled in all the city papers. The other day the Bank piled up in one of its courts and set fire to a small mountain of bills amounting to *ninety millions of francs!* They were bills too much used to put in circulation a second time. The *auto da fé* lasted more than an hour, and several firemen were called in to superintend the operation. We do not know what were the impressions of these firemen, condemned to such a punishment—put in their place, we should have shed tears enough to put out the fire.

The great yawning, ugly hole the authorities are making in the Boulevard for the Grand Opera is about finished. The Rue Basse du Rempart is nearly suppressed, and that part of it not required for the new constructions will be also covered, so that when the improvements are entirely finished this singularly placed street will no longer exist but in history. On it stood the rampart of the town built by LOUIS XIV., and from this circumstance it derived its name. The new opera house to be built here is going to have for motto, "See the Opera and die." That is to say, it is to surpass everything of the kind in existence. Among other innovations there will be an abuse of the electric telegraph. All the grand hotels of the city are to be in electric communication with the ticket office of the Opera. "Noble stranger, will you have a box at the Opera for this evening?" "Yes, yah, si." Tic, tic, tic—"Here you are, Sir." With the telegraph the prompter will warn the actor in his dressing room that it is time to come on, the actor in turn may put himself in communication with the chief of the *claque*, so as to intimate at what points he wishes to be applauded. The audience, without any figure of speech, will be thus electrified. The well-known modesty of actors will be a sure guarantee that this invention will not be abused. A literary journal says that between the principal boxes there will also be a telegraphic communication, and it thereupon embroiders the following supposed conversation between opposite boxes:

"Cora, the bell rings."

"Monsieur, who are you?"

"A noble American."

Hum! New nobility. "Your position in the world?"

"I love you."

"I did not ask you that, you do not understand. Your position in the world?"

"I am rather cramped for the moment. I have only room for one leg in this box."

Sapristi! What a dull American. "How many dollars of income have you?"

"$32,000, and I adore you, on the honor of a Mormon."

Ah, he's a Mormon. "Mormon, you interest me."

"Oh, happiness—is it true?"

"Yes, yes. What's your age?"

"Sixty-one next anniversary of the deliverance of America."

"Mormon of my heart you are very young."

The noble American attempts some poetry about the young love of old hearts, which Cora interrupts with the word,

"Conclude."

"Your carriage awaits you at the door."

"*My! my!* you say my?"

"Yes, *your*—to conduct you to *your* hotel."

"Situated where?"

"Champ Elysées, right hand side."

"Boum!" What luck!

"Respond more clearly, Cora."

"The wire ought to transmit you my blushes!"

"Am I to consider your blushes as an affirmative?"

"Parbleu!"

"You're an angel, Cora!"

On this same monstrous hole in the Boulevard, and on the side of the Opera next the Madeleine, the brothers Pereire, who built and own the Hotel du Louvre, are going to build another monster hotel, larger than the Hotel du Louvre, to be called the Hotel du Grand Opera. The Hotel du Louvre has fallen into such disrepute with the Americans, that if some American will take the new hotel and conduct it on a system agreeable to his countrymen, he may make a ready fortune. The location is the best in Paris.

The Grand Opera gives to-night the first representation of a new grand ballet, of which the music is by OFFENBACH, (the author of *Orphès aux Enfers*, director of the Bouffes Parisiens,) the dance by Mme. TAGLIONI, (the famous,) and the pantomime by M. DE SAINT-GEORGE. The Emperor andthe Court will be present. On Monday next another new piece, of which M. OFFENBACH is the author, will be produced at the Opera Comique. It is entitled *Le Roi Barckouk. Orphèe aux Enfers* still continues its extraordinary success at the Bouffes, where it is now at its 305th representation.

M. FELICIEN DAVID, the well-known musical composer, has just been allowed an annual pension from the Emperor's private purse of $480.

It will do for certain other journals we might name in New-York to clutch at political *canards* with great avidity, in order to give a little spice to their columns, but that the TIMES should permit such a *volatile* in its columns is quite unnecessary. Thus you have permitted a correspondent to fill two columns of your paper with disunion alarms, based upon a report that a secret agent had sounded LOUIS NAPOLEON on the subject of secession, and that His Majesty was not only with the South, but that he had agreed to furnish men and money in the contingency of a civil war. Now we know that a good many round, substantial lies must be overlooked in election times, but when to these two qualities you add those of absurd and improbable, you have the exact *status* of this one. There not only has been no agent here, but any agent with such a mission could never enter the palace door. LOUIS NAPOLEON not only has no sympathy with American Slavery, but more than that, he is not the man to meddle with the private and internal affairs of a Foreign State. The probability is that he thinks but little about the question one way or the other.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Nashville, Tenn., the able President of the Pacific Railroad, that is to say, the road commencing at Shreeveport on the line between Louisiana and Texas, and running West 800 miles, is now here obtaining money for the road. He has been very successful.

A son of Mr. SPENCER, American Consul at Paris, has been serving during the last part of the campaign, under GARIBALDI, as a Captain, although not yet of age. He hopes to retain his rank in the Piedmontese reorganization.

The French, like the English journals, are all rejoicing at the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

MALAKOFF.

LONDON GOSSIP.

French Exponents of the British Drama—The Empress Eugenie and the Napoleon Hoax—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

It is a curious thing that two of the principal representatives of the "British" drama, or melodrama, in London at this moment, should be a French actor and actress—one at the Lyceum and the other at the Princess—Madame CELESTE and M. FECHTER. Neither of them, of course, speak English at all perfectly. "Madame's" jargon, however, does perfectly well for the style of characters which she assumes, which are generally written expressly for her, when not "adapted" from the French. Madame CELESTE is now of a very "pronounced age." She first came out as a dancer, and attained some celebrity as such, many years ago. *Nearly* twenty years since I saw her dance, and was, I remember, much offended by the fact that her clothing, seen during the twirls of the mazy *pirouette*, appeared to be of somewhat dingy hue. CELESTE is a thorough Frenchwoman in her toilette. She looks as if she were on a short allowance of water, a pint and a half for tea, soup and washing; but she knows how to put on her things, and the youthful parts which she still manages to perform are something wonderful to those unacquainted with the mysteries of the stage. Still, CELESTE is an excellent creature, much beloved of those under her management, charitable, generous, and full of the sort of sentiment which she so well renders on the stage. Poor ballet-girls, with short coughs, seamstresses out-at-elbows, poverty-stricken playwrights, and supernumerarles, adore her. Long may she live to point the unerring rifle of melodramatic revenge, long may she be a long-lost Adelphi bride, or find a still longer lost three-act child amid the tears and plaudits of a weeping audience. The romance of her life is at least as remarkable as some of her plots. Her confidence and generosity in real life have, it is said, been deeply and cruelly abused. She is still an immense favorite with the admirers of her particular style of acting. Though not exactly an evergreen, there is grace about the withered flowers of the old Frenchwoman which few English actresses of the present day can rival or excel.

M. FECHTER, a kind of Anglo-German French actor, is deservedly much admired in his performance of VICTOR HUGO'S "adapted play of Ruy Blas." The Spanish "Jeames" of the chivalrous days of old Castile, with a soul above plush, who aspires only to the affections of a Queen, is remarkably well represented by the gentleman, with a slight foreign accent, a tremulous and plaintive voice, and altogether a manner that no British father would like in the music-master chosen by his better-half for Rosa Matilda or Mary Jane.

There is, however, no doubt that M. FECHTER is highly appreciated in Mr. FALCONER'S drama of "Ruy Blas," which the play-bill informs us, in small letters and in the least conspicuous manner, is adapted from a play of one VICTOR HUGO. Who is he? "Ah!" said a lady near me, "there is nothing like a foreigner for making love. They have so much more expression." All this time M. FECHTER was grimacing, sighing like a furnace, rolling his eyes and pressing his fat little hands on the left side of his thorax in the most excruciating manner. Said, the lady, with a responsive exhalation from her bosom, a sort of Autumnal gust of a sigh, "Englishmen don't understand making love like that." "Ah! my Queen, I lof you. I would die for you," exclaimed the French actor, on both his knees, at that moment, looking to me—I must own—supremely funny; but M. FECHTER'S rapidity and distinctness of utterance, his pathetic voice and passionate gestures win great applause, and the reduced and diluted play of the great exile (by Mr. FALCONER) is the thing which now draws better than anything in London.

There is one part of the dialogue which tells very well just at present. It is where the Queen of Spain is constantly reminded by her stately Court Duenna of the necessity of preserving strict etiquette. A Queen of Spain must not give alms with her own hands; must not unlock her own jewel-box; read her own letters, even when they come from the King; must not look out of the window at will. Some of the conversation on this sounded like an allusion to the trip of the Empress EUGENIE. All the flunkeyism of the United Kingdom has been on the tip-toe of expectation since the arrival of the Empress amongst us in so unexpected and unceremonious a manner. Sentimental young shopmen dream of measuring yards of ribbon to an Empress at unawares, and of asking an Imperial customer, "Is there anything else can tempt you with this morning?" in their most lisinuating tones. "I have some beautiful cambric handkerchiefs; cost us double the money; 'pon honor, half the usual cost; anything in muslin collars? what is the next article?" Fancy the privilege of breathing sentences like these across the counter in the ears of an Empress. I am sure it would be an excellent dodge, just now, for a female sharper to order any amount of goods to be sent to Claridge's Hotel, in a mysterious manner, veiled and with an accomplice, to whisper, "Your Majesty," as if accidentally, in her ear.

Snobbism beguiled itself with the notion, the other day, that the Emperor also had visited us incognito. He was about to hail a Hansom at London Bridge, and follow the Empress. He was after her, to bring her back. So there was a pretty commotion among the railway officials, and a gentleman muffled up was nearly mobbed by an anxious crowd. I know a circus man, named VAN HARE, so exceedingly like the Emperor, that if in France, he ought to have a pension to cut of his moustache and keep in doors. If that man were only to come from Folkestone wrapped up in a cloak, and one whisper were set afloat, he might perpetrate, without a single overt act which could draw down the slightest punishment or reprehension on his head, such a delicious hoax as would summon, were such things possible, the ghost of poor THEODORE HOOK from grave to gay again. The more VAN HARE should keep denying his imperial identity, the more would the excited bystanders keep on never minding what he said, and struggling to obtain a nearer peep of the imperial nose.

As for *la belle* EUGENIE, I pity her, if she came over to England and Scotland to obtain a little repose. All York was astir to plague her with unpleasant welcome. Horrid Mayors have read to her their detestable addresses. "Auld Reekie" was in an over-boiled haggis of ferment and agitation. At one or two places near Edinburgh she managed to avoid the Scotch "bodies" with a leettle very pardonable "not-at-home" style of a fib told by one of her attendants. After all, the best place for her will be the Sutherland estates. There she will find retirement and solitude, if she can keep ahead of the wild hunt of baffled tourists and reporters.

Mme. TUSSAUD'S "Chamber of Horrors" now boasts the addition of MULLINS, BOMBALINO and King JOHN. The first two are said to be very like. Mr. J. LYSTER O'BEIRNE and Dr. GRAY, of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, have just had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON III. about a subsidy for French mails to be sent *viâ* Galway and St. Johns. In the meantime, the inquiry as to the cause of the loss of the *Connaught* continues at Greenwich, as does also the case of Miss SEDDON, the modern Portia, of whom I told you in my last. It is said that Atlantic Royal Steamship Shares have gone up to-day, owing to the reported flirtation of the Emperor with Messrs. GRAY and O'BEIRNE. Mr. LEVER, M. P., on the other hand, is devoting himself to be the financial Curtius of Austria, and is leaping into a gulf equal to any bog which Ireland can boast.

FROM JAPAN.

The State of Trade—Illiberal Course of the Japanese—The Embassy to the United States, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

By the mail that came in last evening, we are in reception of a file of your semi-weeklies, giving the first account that has reached us of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in the Atlantic States. No one can possibly be more interested than ourselves in the good results to both countries that has been hoped would follow the late interchange of messages of peace and good will between them.

We have our doubts, however, whether they will be very immediate or apparent. The illiberal course that has been pursued by the Japanese from the very first, in their commercial relations with foreign countries, has undergone no change whatever since their Embassy left here, with the treaty carefully boxed to carry to Washington for ratification. The export trade of the country, it may be said, is almost entirely under the control of the Government, and so successful has it been in checking its normal and legitimate growth, by interferences and restrictions in direct violation of its treaty obligations, that our merchants have been doing less and less, till now a great majority are doing nothing at all, and business is in a worse and more unsatisfactory state, if possible, than when I last wrote you. If, then, our commercial interests with Japan are to sustain no improvement as a result of the late Embassy's visit to the United States, (which is the prospect at present,) and this country is to be the only gainer from the pleasure trip, which our Government has given seventy-five of its officials, at an expense of a million or so of dollars, we do not see any great reason why we should glory so muchin America's being the first foreign Power which the Japanese have honored by sending a mission to since they dispatched the one to the Pope over two hundred years ago. We are glad, nevertheless, that our Government at Washington gave it so cordial a welcome, as the benefit which those composing it may derive from having their eyes opened to the advantages of civilization, may not be without its value. Had the demonstration stopped here, we are convinced that they would nave come home with a much better opinion of the good sense and dignity of the American people than they now will. Neither they, nor their Government, will be able to appreciate or understand the great time made over them after the ceremonies at Washington were closed. Our railroad corporations, too, who gave them free passes over their roads, and our merchant princes and rich bankers running over with aristocracy, who contributed so largely to their entertainment in the different cities to which they were invited, will wish they had been a little less enthusiastic over their Oriental guests if, when they come to know that the meanest official in the Embassy looked down upon them as infinitely below them in the social scale, and that they were very much out of place when riding on horseback or in carriages. But by the time that this reaches you the Japanese Embassy will be among the things that were, affording no longer subjects for gossip or illustrations for the newspapers. We presume, also, our people will not care after it is all over, what the orientals thought of them as long as their curiosity had been gratified, and an opportunity was had to let off the large surplus of excitable matter that had been accumulating ever since the Cable Celebration. We have little news of importance to communicate. The great topics of the day are the stagnation of trade, and the ditch 120 feet wide by 30 deep that the Japanese Government are digging around the foreign settlement of Yokahama—cutting off all communication with the main land, except by means of bridges, and converting the town into a second Desima.

A beautiful wooded bluff, just the other side of this ditch, that overlooks the bay, and a most charming place for residences, is much coveted by the merchants, who are now crowded together on a narrow beach, backed by a swamp. But since it is beyond the canal which is to shut them in, it will no doubt be a long time before the Japanese will consent to foreigners occupying it. The great thoroughfares leading to Fugi Yama, the most celebrated sacred mountain in Japan, as there are several of them, are thronged with men and women, making the pilgrimage to it. This year is the end of a cycle of 60, and the only one in which women are allowed to make this pilgrimage. Mr. ALCOK, the British Minister, starts to-day to pay this mountain a visit. There were some objections raised at first to his doing so by the Government, but he has overcome them, and will be the first foreigner that has ever paid a visit to the matchless mountain of Japan. Mr. HARRIS, whose death the American public has been lamenting of late, assured me by a note that I have just received from him, that he was quite well. He has just had a very satisfactory audience with the Emperor, which was followed by a dinner from the Prime Minister. The most perfect understanding *seems* now to exist between our representative and the Japanese Government. Appearances are deceptive, however, and as long as we see no change in the restrictive policy of the Japanese, in regard to trade before mentioned, we care little what may be the understanding or misunderstanding between our representative and the Government at Jeddo, or their representatives and our Government at Washington. I-SHI-YA.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Abstract of the Report from the Pension Office.

From this Report we find that 190 Army invalids have been added to the Pension rolls during the past year, and that 62 have had their pensions increased.

The number of Army invalids receiving pensions is 4,854. Amount paid them, $438,056 61.

The interesting fact is given that one Revolutionary Pensioner from Maine receives $20 per annum, and also that these venerable, heroic and poorly-paid patriots are fast falling before their last great enemy.

Of the 165 who were on the roll of 1859, 75 have died. There is but one remaining soldier who fought in the war of Independence.

There are 3,204 widows who annually draw pensions on account of the merits of their deceased husbands; 66 new ones have been added during the past year, and 510 have been removed since the last report. The amount paid to this class of pensioners is $268,712 39.

Under the acts granting pay and pensions to widows and children of officers and soldiers of the Army since the Revolution, there have been allowed 749 claims. Of this class there are now on the rolls 2,198, requiring $174,603 20 per annum. The disbursements of the kind during the year amounted to $236,792 43.

The whole number of army pensioners is	10,345
Amount paid them is	$286,849 [illegible]
The total amount paid for army pensions during the last fiscal year is	$963,695 24
Of the Navy list—	
There are 34 invalids, requiring	$2,157 00
There are 23 widows and orphans, requiring	$4,434 60
All of whom have been added this year to the roll—making the total number of invalids	415
Total number of widows, &c	524
Requiring per annum	$134,953 75
Total amount paid the past year	$1,103,562 03
Amount required for the present year	$1,018 95

The number of bounty land warrants issued during the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, was as follows:

	Acres.
Under the Mexican War Act of Feb. 11, 1847,	
71 Warrants for 160 acres each, making	11,360
14 Warrants for 40 acres each, making	560
Under the Act of Sept. 28, 1850:	
2 Warrants for 160 acres each, making	320
1 Warrant for	80
5 Warrants for 40 acres each, making	200
Under the Act of March 3, 1855, and amendatory acts:	
5,456 Warrants for 160 acres each, making	872,960
418 Warrants for 120 acres each, making	50,160
30 Warrants for 80 acres each, making	2,400
4 Warrants for 60 acres each, making	240
7 Warrants for 40 acres each, making	280
1 Warrant for revolutionary services, under a special Act of Congress, for	500
6,009 Warrants in all for the aggregate quantity	939,860

During the past year but four indictments were asked for against parties making fraudulent claims to this Department. The clerical force of the Bureau is to be reduced and the estimates for the current fiscal year have been prepared with that view.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

FIFTEENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Miller proceeded with his summing up for the complainant. He called attention to the time when Mr. Burch, Mrs. Thomas Burch and Miss Fannie Burch were at Burlington, and the evidence as to Stuart's visits to Mrs. Burch at that time. Stuart stayed an hour and a half alone with Mrs. Burch on that occasion. Another morning Stuart called and had a similar interview with Mrs. Burch, when the baby was brought down. Margaret O'Hara testifies that on another occasion she listened on the stairs, when the parlor door was partly open, and heard Mrs. Burch say: "I am tired; oh, don't, I am tired," or words to that effect. True, Margaret went away and did not listen; but the jury could judge perfectly well what transpired in that room. Miss Fannie Burch had testified that she saw Stuart at the Court-house, talking with Mrs. Burch a long time, and Mrs. Burch told her that at that time she gave Stuart a letter. It must be remembered that all these interviews took place after Mrs. Burch had been warned by Mrs. Farnam. After she had received the letter from Miss Spaulding. After she knew of the dangerous character of the intimacy. The occasion of the meeting of Stuart and Mrs. Burch, when the latter beckoned the former to come down from his office, and when, after eluding the vigilance of her niece, Mrs. Burch walked for a long time with Stuart on the avenue. Would a virtuous woman have ever been seen in the society of that man again, if she had had a regard for her husband? Did it not show that she was in this villain's power? The next occasion was the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society, when Stuart is said to have called, and failed to accomplish his purpose. It was attempted to disprove Mrs. Burch's confession by the testimony of Long, (Stuart's Clerk,) and Peck, (Long's friend,) that Stuart was playing cards with them all the evening, after they had made a call on the Misses Barry. But those witnesses left Stuart sufficient time, before the card playing commenced, to have gone to Mr. Burch's house and made a call. The *alibi* was not proven by any reliable testimony, except that of Stuart and Burrill. On another occasion Stuart called and had an interview with Mrs. Burch, when the young ladies were gone. She had excused herself for not going because her mother did not wish her to see so much company. Mrs. Burch told the girl to say to a visitor who had called, that she was not in. Again does Mrs. Burch bring in the hat and cloak of Mr. Stuart from the vestibule into the hall, to remove it from the observation of any one who might call. It was that same hat and cloak that had nearly discovered them before. Did his hat want warming? Could he not have placed it there himself? That was an apparent reason for it, not that it was a rainy evening as Stuart said, but that both these parties desired to conceal from their friends their intimacy. Stuart remained during the evening, and shortly before the return of the young ladies Mrs. Burch exerted herself to have the house appear as if she had retired early. Miss Fannie Burch on her return goes to wake her fifteen or twenty minutes after, and she seems to be asleep. But, finding that the servants knew that Stuart was there, Mrs. Burch does mention it to the young ladies. But Stuart would have them believe that there was nothing but the most perfect propriety between himself and Mrs. Burch.

The next interview was on New-Year's day, when Stuart went behind the orange tree, and Stuart says that perhaps, as an act of gallantry, he may have kissed her hand. The next occasion was when Stuart called when Mr. and Mrs. Neif were there, and although Stuart had a few moments previously had a previous interview with Mrs. Burch in the library, he and Mrs. Burch met at that time as if they had not met before on that evening. Then there was the occasion when Stuart attempted to kiss Miss Fanny Burch, and rudely kissed Miss Spaulding's arm. Mrs. Burch endeavored to keep these facts from Mr. Burch's knowledge. On one of these occasions Mrs. Burch sends for her neices to be in the room when Mr. Burch comes home, and Stuart makes the excuse that he wanted to talk with Mr. Burch about buying a house and to give him some tickets for Mrs. Bostwick's concert. Stuart stays half an hour after that, and might thus easily have deceived Mr. Burch as to the object of his visit. The occasion when Mrs. Burch told Fannie Burch about "Mr. Burch being the better match," "that a woman could never love in the same way but once, and that it was well for Mr. Burch that Mr. Van Rensselaer did not live in the town with her," showed the state of Mrs. Burch's mind at that time. The occasion of Mr. Farnam's dinner party was evidently one when Stuart and Mrs. Burch had an appointment to meet, which was defeated. How did Stuart know Mr. Burch was at the Mission School unless informed by Mrs. Burch? Could Stuart pretend that Mr. Burch knew of these circumstances when the evidence showed that every effort was made to conceal the knowledge from him? The testimony of Boyd showed that he and Mrs. Burch had gone to the very verge of adultery, and, indeed furnished conclusive evidence that they had committed it. He cited the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw in support of this point. Independent of any other evidence in the case, he claimed that this circumstantial evidence proved the guilt of Mrs. Burch—that the adultery had been committed in the manner alleged in the complaint. He would now consider independently the confessions that had been given in evidence—and the effect that should be allowed those confessions. They were of the most convincing character, provided they were made in sincerity. It was not one case in ten thousand that confession was made of an act of which the confessor was not guilty. The strongest motives existed for not confessing when the confession was not true. It would be urged that the verdict against the defendant would blast her reputation and the reputation of her children, but those same reasons operated upon Mrs. Burch to restrain her from making the confessions, and she could not have made them if she had not been guilty. The Courts would not admit confessions as a ground of divorce, aside from other proof; but where it was shown that there was no collusion between the parties, the confession alone was sufficient ground. This was to prevent the divorce from being procured at the will of the parties. [A number of authorities was cited on this point.]

It appeared that upon one Sabbath evening Mr. Burch was complaining of the attention the young ladies were receiving from these Boyds; he was saying that the Boyds were too much at his house, and that their visits were attracting too much attention—their constant attendance was exciting public attention; he had cautioned them from coming. Mrs. Burch said, "Why, father, they have stopped now," and she turned to the young ladies and asked them to join her in denying the fact that Boyd was constantly with them, but the young ladies refused to join her. The next Wednesday he learns from a friend that he had seen his wife in the street "with her usual escort." He asks his wife at dinner and she names every one she had met that day, but Boyd. Then he tells what he had heard from a lady friend, and for the first time he learns that his own wife had concealed the intimacy from him. The next day he has an interview with his wife just before dinner. Minnie comes out of the room and says, "they are both in tears—they are both crying." Now the jury could see whether Mr. Burch had been conspiring to ruin his wife—he was in tears at this first suspicion of his wife that he dearly loved. The next day she confesses further, "I have been foolish and silly, and confess all." The night is passed in tears by both—he reproving her and she protesting that she had confessed all. The next morning she tells Fannie that she had confessed all—the most passionate love for this man Boyd—that he had kissed her and put his arm around her waist, but that there was nothing in it. [Here Mr. Miller read the narration of Fannie Burch on this point, and the correspondence with Boyd and Mrs. Burch, resulting from letters directed by Mr. Burch.] Was it the mind of a conspirator that prompted Mr. Burch to rebuke his wife for telling Fannie Burch of the circumstances about Boyd? He was satisfied that his wife had not been guilty with Boyd, his mind was agonized by what had transpired. Why did Mrs. Burch hesitate to write the letter to Boyd? The letter accused Boyd of enticing her from the path of duty, although she knew that she was a willing victim, if she was a victim. But Mr. Burch's confidence in his wife was restored by her course in the Boyd matter; and that matter was never after alluded to by Mr. Burch—he had never after that Sunday supposed her to have been guilty of criminality with Boyd. This showed that Mr. Burch had been lenient enough—he took no act or measure to return his wife to her friends until he believed that she had been guilty.

But the intimacy with Stuart began to be developed. On Monday morning Mr. Burch received the last letter of Mr. Boyd to Mrs. Burch, "That I have in word, or action, or thought abused your confidence, is a most foul and damnable lie." "Let your own conscience decide as to how far the charge is true that I enticed you from the paths of duty." "Your confidence has been abused by some one, but not by me." That letter disclosed to the husband that there was a cause further back than this Boyd matter; Fannie had not previously told anything about Stuart, but he sought an interview with Fannie, and she told what she knew, and referred him to Mr and Mrs. Farnam. Then for the first time Mr. Burch was apprised of the circumstances that carried conviction to his mind of the guilt of his wife. Then Mr. Burch sought an interview with his wife. He called her attention to these circumstances—it might be by professing more knowledge than he possessed. If Mrs. Burch had been guilty, would she not have supposed she had been betrayed, and would not her husband have seen evidences of her guilt in all that she said and did? It was so in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred that confessions were made—when the guilty party supposes that his secret has been destroyed. Mrs. Burch had confessed because she thought her husband knew of her guilt—and she thought she had been betrayed. [Cases were cited to sustain this point, and the testimony of Miss Fannie Burch, as to the occurrences at the time of obtaining the confession, was read.] Mrs. Burch had not only confessed to Mr. Burch, but to Fannie Burch, to the servant, to Mr. Farnam, when he called that morning; she made a full, candid and sincere confession, saying that the means that Stuart resorted to would have have brought down a stronger woman. That Monday morning Mrs. Burch made the written confession to her husband—and in the afternoon, having written the second confession when her husband was absent, she signed the second confession in the presence of witnesses. The evidence was that the second confession was voluntarily made. It would be urged that Mr. Burch did wrong to compel his wife to sign that first paper. But, it must be remembered that there was a doubt of the legitimacy of his child; he had to fear that he would have to trace in the eye of that innocent child the lineaments of the seducer of his wife. It was not strange that the strongest motive moved him. Was he searching for a lie? No—he asked her for the truth, and that was the reason why she afterwards wrote out that confession. There was no evidence that the confessions were not voluntarily made. That she was insane as to what she did at that time was clearly disproved by the testimony; not a circumstance indicated that her mind was deranged. Here were these different confessions, made to different persons at different times. What did she say afterwards? [Here Mr. Miller read the letters of Mrs. Burch to her husband, to Mrs. Farnam, the correspondence with Dr. Patterson, and the letter to Mrs. Thomas Burch and Mr. Valentine—placing great emphasis upon the portions believed to be an admission of her guilt, on the part of the writer.] These letters were the outpouring of her heart. Was she insane when she wrote them? When she was looking back to Chicago over the chasm that separated her from her home? Was she insane when she was asking for forgiveness? She was never more sane in her life. These confessions were the outpourings of a heart burdened with her own guilt. Mr. Corning told her, "Don't you write any more letters." Was she insane when they brought her to Suspension Bridge? When Mr. Corning told her what he had heard? Look at her handwriting—it was in a steady hand—stronger than confessions. The friends might be blamed for exposing these letters. But, if she had remained in the condition of penitence that she was when she wrote these letters, they would not have been shown. When this attack had been made on Mr. Burch's character it was their duty to put these letters into his hands to shield him.

He was perfectly willing that Mr. Burch's conduct should be scanned so as to discover what they could as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Was Mr. Burch to be accused of a conspiracy to pull down his own house, to destroy his family upon which he had devoted the larger part of his fortune? The object of the letter to Mr. Pruyn was not to traduce his wife, but to inform the relative of his wife of the causes of his action. It pained Mr. Burch to see this unnecessary evidence spread out for the world to read. If Mr. Burch had not sent his wife home as he did, he would have been accused of not treating his wife as if he believed she was guilty.

Mr. Miller read a portion of Dr. Patterson's reply to Mrs. Burch—showing that he thought her letter an admission of guilt. It was not until long after that, that Mrs. Burch wrote for a copy—stating that she learned that a wrong construction had been put upon her letter.

The evidence for the defence stood alone on the testimony of David Stuart, of Burrill—of Murfey, who had had no employment for two years—and of Col. Carpenter, a vagrant lawyer, who turned up in New-Orleans, Covington, and last from Arkansas—evidently not yet having found the permanent home that he deserves to have—a gambler by his own confession. And then came Burrill—evidently Stuart's schooled pupil, and finally Stuart himself—the chief of them—who, in spite of his theatrical manner, had contradicted himself on the stand in relation to the letter delivered to him at the Court-house. Then take the impeachment of Stuart by Joy, who swears that Stuart told him that he had the original letter of Mrs. Burch. The whole thing showed that the letter was a forgery. What was the case that required such a forgery to sustain it? So when Stuart came to change his statement, he changed with as much positiveness as he had asserted at first. Was not Stuart's whole manner studied, and his action the result of his preconcerted method of appearing before the jury?

Mr. Miller closed with an appeal for justice to Mr. Burch—his speech having occupied eight hours.

The Court adjourned for recess. O. Js.

THE HALL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Schooner Rescue and the Expedition Boat Lost—Terrific Gale—Cumberland and Frobisher's Straits Imaginary—Coal and Iron Discovered, &c.

Capt. HALL, the Commander of the Arctic Expedition which bears his name, has written the following letter to HENRY GRINNELL, Esq. It is without date, but the circumstance which it narrates will indicate the time at which it was written with sufficient certainty:

ON BOARD BARK "GEORGE HENRY,"
KNEW-GUM-MI-OOKE HARBOR,
Lat. 62° 51' 30" North, Lon. 65° 04' 45" West.

DEAR SIR—I will begin with the latest news. We have just been visited by one of the most terrific gales that has swept over these coasts for years. Capt. BUDDINGTON says that he has not experienced its equal in the ten years of navigating these northern waters. Something of an idea may be formed from this fact: This is the seventh voyage to the Arctic regions of the schooner *Rescue*—of the memorable "United States Grinnell Expedition," 1850-'51, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN—this gale of which I write has proved her utter destruction.

The wind commenced blowing a gale on the eve of the 26th, increasing finally to a perfect hurricane, abating not until the evening of the 28th, making full 48 hours that we were all under the expectation of the complete shipwreck of every vessel in the harbor. The brig *Georgiana* parted one of her anchors, and shot like an arrow, though dragging another anchor, across the harbor, till brought up to a reef of rocks at the end of a small island. Against this same island was the *Rescue*, already pounding, she having dragged her anchor along with her. The crew of the *Georgiana* escaped from their craft by means of a spar running from her larboard side out on the rocks.

At 9 o'clock, morning of 27th, a slight decrease of wind allowed us to drop a boat astern, by means of a whale line. In this boat were two daring souls, cheerfully guiding it to the island, for the object of bringing the men upon it aboard the *George Henry*. A landing could not be effected, but finally the boat drifted under the bowsprit of the wrecked *Rescue*, from which all the white men of the island were ultimately and in truth rescued! There were some ten natives (Esquimaux) who had been landed there from the *Georgiana*—they having visited her just before the commencement of the gale.

I regret to add that my expedition boat is also a total wreck, it having been dashed upon the same reef as the *Rescue*. Though this is a terrible blow to my voyage, yet I have already completed arrangements by which I prosecute it next season, on the opening of navigation. My company, so far as organized, consists of Mr. STERRY and Mr. SMITH, of New-London, and KUE-JUR-SE, an intelligent Esquimaux geographer, and traveling with his nu-li-an-a (wife) TU-NUK-DE-LIEN. To this I only wish to add one more Esquimaux.

Rest assured, my dear Mr. G., that, God willing, I will accomplish something before I return that shall be for the benefit of mankind.

I wrote you on the point of leaving Holsteinborg—head winds, fogs and calms, made it very late before reaching this harbor, our Winter quarters. It was Aug. 17 when we arrived here—just one month too late to start on my voyage. Yet, as I predicted, navigation has not been so free from ice for years as this season. Could I have organized a proper company, I should have pushed on, late as it was. But the Esquimaux understand well their climate—its seasons—their seas! Nothing could induce them to undertake such a journey, so late in the season, though perfectly willing to go with me on the opening of the waters next year. Of course my judgment gave way to these men of experience here North.

My observations are as frequent as the weather will permit. If my health is continued, I am in hopes to send home to you a chart of the coasts from the west side of Northumberland Inlet (latitude of say, Cape Mercy,) down to the north coast of Meta Incognita, of Frobisher.

I have now announced to you that my discoveries have already been such

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 76, 48, 49, 50.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 101, 184, 231, 516, 738, 839, 800, 1004, 1033, 1432, 1625, 1642, 1662, 1686, 1713, 1854, 1900, 1922, 2095, 2066, 2071.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 95, 128, 126, 128 to 130, 90, 142, 143, 143½, 146.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 237, 236½, 715, 365, 1000, 87, 88, 881, 893, 945, 767, 605, 689, 999, 1068, 1071, 901, 649, 587, 610. *Part II.*—Nos. 649, 830, 695, 696, 882, 887, 876, 896, 18, 754, 522, 562, 56, 856, 413, 436, 498, 162, 846, 658, 606.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2220, 61, 42, 2542, 2563, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2208, 253, 2031. *Part II.*—Nos. 2282, 2283, 260, 261, 2188, 2197, 2263, 1773, 2099, 2105, 324, 1970, 2300, 1646, 299.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court on Saturday, before Recorder BARNARD, Thomas Shea was first brought up for sentence. The Court remarked that the prisoner seemed to have been engaged in a family quarrel, in which it appeared doubtful who was the [aggressor. As there was so much doubt upon the matter, sentence was suspended.

Thomas Reed was next brought up for sentence The Court addressed the prisoner: "You were indicted for burglary in the first degree, and have pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree. It is a pity to see a young man like you in a Court of justice on a charge of crime. Your father was once one of the heaviest merchants in this City. He has invested money upon you, and been everything that a kind father could be. You have had also the benefit of an excellent mother's counsels and of sisters' influence. You have had four sisters; three of them were dead, and the fourth followed them to the grave when she heard of you arrest for crime. While she was yet committed to the earth, you were lying in prison on this charge.

It seems that at the house where you have been boarding you failed to pay your bill, and were turned out thereupon. You subsequently returned to the house at an earlier hour of the morning than you should have done, and entered it by force. You were once a young man of excellent character, and have now brought yourself down to this position of ignominy by your inclination to associate with loafers and vagabonds. It would be useless for you to remain in New-York with the hope of reforming. The Court designs to suspend sentence on the condition that before next Wednesday you enlist in the service of the United States Navy, and go to sea for five years."

The prisoner was a good-looking young man, 25 years of age. He thanked the Court for its leniency, and departed.

Albert Brewster, convicted of false pretences, was then brought up for sentence. He approached the bar only with great difficulty, having suffered from a stroke of palsy, by which one half of his body was completely paralized. It had appeared upon the trial that his mental faculties were much weakened, and that he was not fully responsible for his acts. The jury consequently accompanied their verdict of guilty with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Recorder BARNARD remarked to the prisoner: "It appears that you are not in possession of more than half of your mental faculties. You will not therefore receive more than half the punishment of your offence. But you must be made an example of to other half-witts, that they may be warned to make use of the faculties which are left them. The sentence of the Court therefore is, you be sent to the City Prison for sixty days. You may regard this as a very lenient sentence."

Thomas Corbitt, Jr., was brought up for sentence on his plea of guilty on an indictment for larceny. The Court remarked that the prisoner had gone to a gymnasium with some of his companions, and there taken property that did not belong to him. He was a boy of good parts, and had a good education. The Court was therefore willing to give him one more chance, and would suspend sentence on condition that he should leave the City and go to sea within two weeks. The prisoner was then discharged.

CASES POSTPONED.

The cases of Thomas Barclay, Patrick Kiernahan and James Buckley were postponed one week.

GUSTAVELLI'S CASE.

In the case of Gustavelli, tried on Friday for grand larceny, the Jury, after remaining out a long time, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For assault and battery—Darby Kavanah, John C. Baillie.

For larceny—Mary Parmlee, William H. Lazelle.

For receiving stolen goods—George Shrimpton, Adolph Levene, John W. Bennett.

For forgery—Thomas Lawson, Charles G. Thompson, Charles P. Thompson.

For bigamy—Terese Zealner.

For robbery—James Shay.

For rape—Phillip Wiedersum *alias* Witerson.

For arson—Charles Daverson.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court will sit this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For arson—C. Morrissett.

For homicide—Daniel Fraley, Franz Hoffman.

For felonious assault—James Massey.

For misdemeanor—New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WEISS and BROWNELL disposed of fifty-one cases. Of eleven persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged under suspended sentence, and eight were imprisoned. Of thirty-nine persons charged with petit larceny, two were discharged by non-attendance of witnesses against them, five had sentence suspended, one was allowed postponement, one was fined, nineteen were imprisoned, seven were remanded for sentence, and four were acquitted. One complaint for illegal voting was quashed for technical informality.

A HARD TASK-MISTRESS.

One prisoner, a servant girl, was charged with stealing a dress from the woman for whom she worked, and pawning it at the broker's. From the testimony of the mistress, who appeared on the stand, it seems that she was owing the prisoner eleven shillings; the girl, to secure this, had pawned the dress, and raised four shillings on it. She returned the pawn-ticket to her mistress before the complaint was made. As the hardship of the case seemed to be all on the side of the prisoner, she was acquitted and discharged.

A GERMAN MATRIMONIAL BREEZE.

One of numerous matrimonial squabbles before the Court was that of a German and his wife. The woman complained of her husband for striking her. They were a decent-appearing pair, apparently about 25 years of age. The complainant did not want her husband punished. He asked permission to address the Court, and delivered himself as follows: "I comes home doosday night. She have then ask me dam name. I told her hard answer. I never fights to my wife. I holds business in Bowery den year, lefen year; you asks for me these gentlemens and you finds me good." The effect of this eloquence was irresistible, and he was discharged under suspended sentence.

Conditional Judgments—Power of the Clerk of a Court to enter up Judgment on Stipulation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

William Pickney vs. *Henry H. Childs et al.*—The appeal in this case grew out of a compromise by the terms of which the appellants were to pay the respondents an amount of a debt at various times. The respondents, it appears, had commenced a suit against the appellants, but before an answer was put in, a compromise was made by which the appellants agreed to give a number of notes payable at different times, the gross sum of which amounts to their whole indebtedness; and, if any such notes were not paid sixty days after maturity, the respondents were at liberty to enter up a judgment against the appellants for the amount that then should be due. A written offer to this effect was made by the appellants which the respondents were to hold, and in case of a default in the payment of the notes according to the terms agreed upon, they were to present it to the Clerk and have the judgment duly entered up.

After several of the notes had been regularly paid, one of them was protested, and the sixty days elapsed without payment. The respondent then presented the written offer to the Clerk of the Court, with proof of the appellants' default, who, upon being satisfied that such default had been made, entered up judgment in favor of the respondents for about $1,600, the amount then due.

The appellants then sought to set aside the judgment upon two grounds; first, that after the note was protested, and during the sixty days subsequent to such protest, they had money in their possession to pay the note, and made diligent inquiry to find the same, but without success; the reason being that the respondents had changed their bank account to a different bank, and the note was sent there for collection, which prevented them from finding it; second, that the Clerk of the Court had not the power to enter up the judgment in question, because the offer was conditional and not absolute.

The Court now decides in favor of the appellants, to the effect that the Clerk had not power to enter up such judgment; his duties being entirely ministerial he had not the power to pass upon the question whether the appellants had or had not made a default in their contract.

The Court ordered that upon the appellants giving a stipulation not to sue the Sheriff, &c., the order appealed from be reversed without costs, and the judgment entered be vacated.

Wm. Fullerton for appellants; H. D. Veeder for respondents.

Power of the Common Pleas to Open Marine Court Judgments—Construction of the Code.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

George Martin vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—In this case the defendants applied, upon the motion of the Comptroller, to have a judgment formerly obtained in the Marine Court by the plaintiff, for services alleged to have been performed for the City, set aside, upon the usual allegations of collusion and fraud. A transcript of the judgment was filed with the County Clerk, and thus, under the Code, the case was "deemed" a judgment of the Common Pleas. This motion was then made to open it, together with three others of a similar character. The following opinion of the Court will further explain the proceeding:

DALY, F. J.—Judge MAYNARD has decided upon the application made to him, that he has no power to open the judgment, and I think there can be no question as to the correctness of that decision. The 5th section of the act of 1859 for raising money by tax, (Laws of 1859, page 1,127,) merely authorizes the Comptroller to take all proper and necessary means to open and revise judgments obtained against the City by collusion, or which are founded in fraud. The Marine Court, when the act of 1859 was passed, had no power to open a judgment unless it was obtained by default, nor to reverse one except upon an appeal to the General Term of that Court; and there is certainly nothing in the clause quoted from that act giving the Marine Court any such power. By the filing of a transcript of the judgment with the County Clerk, it became, for the purpose of enforcing it against both real and personal property, a judgment of the Court, and execution thereafter could issue only out of this Court. (Sholts agt. Judge of Yates County, 2 Cow., 506.) The Code declares that it shall, when the transcript is docketed, have the same effect as a lien, and be enforced in the same manner as, and be deemed a judgment of, the Court of Common Pleas. We have never understood the words "*and be deemed*," introduced by the amendment of 1851, as giving us the same power that we have over one of our own judgments, of opening it, allowing a party to come in and defend, or setting it aside for good cause. When we open one of our own judgments, the cause continues in this Court, and we have control of it until it is again finally disposed of. Upon setting aside a judgment, the parties are placed in the position in which they were before the judgment was recovered; but if a judgment, transferred to this Court by the filing of a transcript, is set aside, there is nothing more remaining in this Court.

The judgment of the Court below still stands, and the Legislature has not indicated how or in what way the cause could be heard again. By the Act of 1853, specific authority is given to the Marine Court to open judgments obtained by default, showing very clearly that the Legislature intended, when the discretionary power of opening a judgment was to be exercised, that it should be exercised in the Court where the previous proceedings had been had. We understand the amendment of 1851, therefore, as meaning nothing more than that the judgment is to be deemed a judgment of this Court, simply for the purpose of being enforced against both real as well as personal property, which may have been thought necessary to present any question arising as to the validity of titles to real estate derived from sales made under such judgments. We undoubtedly have control over it, as we necessarily possess the power of staying proceedings upon the execution, and there is sufficient in the affidavit of the Comptroller to invoke the exercise of our discretionary power. But the defendant denies that there has been either collusion or fraud, and swears that he rendered the services for which judgment has been obtained. If we were, as requested, to enjoin the plaintiff perpetually from enforcing the judgment by execution, we should cut him off from all opportunity of repelling the imputation of fraud or collusion, or of establishing the validity of his claim. In a case so peculiar as this, I suppose the proper course would be to enjoin the plaintiff from proceeding to enforce the judgment, but without prejudice to his right to bring an action upon it in a Court of Record. In such an action the defendants could apply for such affirmative equitable relief against the judgment as they may be entitled to. They could, by way of a defence to that action, obtain all the relief which in analogous cases (Floyd *vs.* Jayne, 6 Johns. ch. 479; Livingston *vs.* Hubbs, 2 Johns, ch. 512; Bessill *vs.* Boyman, 2 Dav., ch. 160; matter of Kenniss, 2 Paige, 317; Colt *vs.* Cornwell, 2 Root, 109,) was obtained before the Code by a bill in equity. (Arndt *vs.* Williams, 16 How, 244.) To this extent the motion was granted.

The other three cases being in all respects like this, the same disposition is made of the motion in these suits.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Smith vs. *Wright.*—Motion denied without costs, if a reference is consented to.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

FULL BENCH.—*Stamler* vs. *Lawrence, &c.*—Order affirmed with liberty to the defendant to amend in certain particulars. Order to be settled on notice.

Cheeseman vs. *Sturges et al.*—Order reversed without costs.

Chambers vs. *Granzon.*—New trial—costs to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Cushing* vs. *Aldrich.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	90	200 Mich. Central R...	43⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	97	76 do	44
9,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	65¼	100 do	s30 44
10,000 Miss. St. 6s...s10	63	50 do	44⅛
7,000 do	63⅜	50 do	44⅜
5 000 do...b10	63⅜	100 do...s15	44⅜
8,500 N. Y. Central 6s	90⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R...	12
1,000 N. Indiana 1st M	70	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	26
2000 Ill. Cent. R.R.	82	100 do	26⅛
500 C. & N. West. 1st M.	44	200 do	27
9000 C.B & Q.R. 8 p.c. b.	90	50 do	26⅝
35 Park Bank	98	50 Panama Railroad	108⅛
25 do	98⅜	100 do...s30	107⅜
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.c.	68⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.c	56
50 do...c.	69⅜	200 do	55
50 do...s10	69⅜	100 do	54½
283 do...opg	70	300 do	54
181 do	70⅜	50 do	53⅝
100 do...p & c	70⅜	150 do...s5	53⅜
500 Reading R R	30⅜	240 do	53⅜
200 do	30⅞	700 do...s3	54
210 Erie Railroad	24	300 Gal. & Chicago R.	60
400 do...s10	24	275 do	59⅜
50 do...s10	24⅛	100 do...s10	59⅜
250 do...s10	24⅜	150 do	59⅞
130 do	24⅜	258 Clev. & Toledo R...	21
25 Hudson Riv. R.	37	50 do	20⅜
170 do	37⅜	100 do	20⅜
50 do	37⅜	600 do...s5	20⅜
400 Harlem Railroad	12	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	48
550 do	12⅛	100 do	47⅛
100 do	12⅛	116 do	47
125 Harlem R. Pref.	28	400 do	46⅛
100 Chi., Bur & Q R...c	60	300 do	46
100 do...c	61	100 do	45⅞
100 do...b20	61	617 do	45
6 Clev. Col. & Cin.R.	57		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90¼	200 Mich So. & N. Ind. R.	11⅜
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	66	100 do	11¼
1,000 Virginia State 6s	75	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	26
2,000 Missouri State 6s	64	200 do	25⅛
1,000 Mich. Ct. 8 p. Ct. 1st Mt. Sig. Fd.	90	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1⅛
Con. Bds	90	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	54
3 000 Han. & St. Jo RRs	55	100 do	53⅜
30 Park Bank	100	100 do...s10	53⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	59¼
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	78⅜	50 do...s10	59
25 Erie Railroad	24⅜	15 do	59⅛
50 do...s10	24	100 do...s30	58⅜
276 N. Y. Cen. R.	70⅝	450 Clev. & Tol. R.	20⅜
100 do...s30	70	100 do	20⅜
100 do...b60	71	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	42⅜
10 do	70⅜	200 do	42⅜
100 do	70⅜	400 do...b10	43
125 Hud. River R.	37	500 do	42⅜
525 Harlem Railroad	12⅜	200 Mil. & Miss. R.	7⅛
50 Harlem R. Pref.	27⅜	10 Sixth-av. Railroad	130
50 Mich. Cen. R.	43⅜		

MONDAY, Dec. 10—A. M.

The trade and finances of the City were again seriously interrupted and embarrassed through the past week by the political convulsion of the country. The effect upon the sale and prices of even the most staple and indispensable articles of merchandise, as well as Domestic Produce, which is rapidly accumulating from the West, was, perhaps, more decided than in any previous week of the crisis. Upon the negotiations for Money and Exchange, and the values at the Stock Board, the consequences of continued agitation, and the failure early in the week of the President's Message to reassure the public confidence, were of a most despondent nature. The only relief—and it is an important one at such a critical juncture—is in the course of the Bank movement, as boldly and with signal unanimity adopted by the Association three weeks ago. This is not only affording to regular dealers, who are yet able to offer short and undoubted securities, all the accommodation which could with freedom or safety be extended, if, like Philadelphia, New-York were in a state of suspension, but has proved the very best means of preventing such discredit. The Banks, on the occasion referred to, invited the public to take their specie freely, if distrust or necessity demanded it, to the last dollar, determined for themselves to sink or swim through the present trial with their own dealers. The result has been that no run has occurred, and no serious drain has impaired their Specie strength up to the present day, when we are on the eve of large additions in gold, both from Europe and California. The most despondent day of the week, here, was Friday, 7th inst., when the Corn Exchange and Stock Board were agitated to the extreme of panic, owing to the seemingly hopeless accounts from the seat of Government. It was literally *black Friday*, and the hope is now indulged that it may prove the worst, if not the last of the dark trials of the crisis. On Saturday there was a partial sense of relief, and late in the day there was an under-current of confidence that denoted the receipt of private dispatches from Washington of a more hopeful nature than appeared in the morning papers. The issue is so momentous that it is by no means surprising that the best efforts of the best men of the country should be enlisted to save the last consequences of a disrupted Confederacy. The chances and sources of relief are as freely discussed in Wall-street as at the Capitol, and attention has been turned as well to the position of a leading and veteran politician at Albany, and the movements of Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, who is believed to have the confidence of the President elect, as to the patriotic purposes of the Southern Senators and Representatives not yet compromised by the precipitate action of South Carolina. The geographical position and native blood of the President elect are not forgotten in the general calculation of a liberal and permanent, as well as satisfactory compromise. He is a native of Kentucky, and has resided for thirty years in a Western community, whose social sympathies and, to a large extent, whose origin, are with and from the border States of the South. The States of Illinois and Indiana, are as unlike to join with the radicalism of the North, as Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee with the ultra secession sentiment of South Carolina. The five States have much in common of blood and traditional good-will, and the same remark applies, in a qualified sense, to the Southern counties of Ohio, where Mr. CORWIN and several of his republican colleagues reside. A dispatch was received on Saturday night, to the purport that Mr. LINCOLN will soon communicate direct with the public. We know nothing of the authority for such a statement, but the stake is too great not to indulge the hope that he will not only speak out, but in a temper of conciliation that will enlist the attention and bring to a pause the Southwestern Cotton States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, whose trade interests and sympathies are more immediately with the great valley of the Mississippi than with the Southern Atlantic seaboard. The influence of such a movement, joined to the known reluctance of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, (whose people did much more to open and originally populate the Cotton region referred to than South Carolina,) to attempt, like that State, to right their grievances out of the Union, could not fail to be of essential, if not conclusive, good in the settlement of the difficulty.

Not the least serious of the many embarrassments of the time, is the condition of the Federal Treasury. The public Credit has fallen lower than it has been known for eighteen or twenty years. The country passed through the Mexican War without witnessing such depreciation as the last week in the Federal Securities. The 6 ₰ cent. Treasury Bills, which fall due and should be paid off in Gold at the close of this month, were not current on Saturday at a better figure than 97 cents on the dollar, while the 5 ₰ cent. Federal Stock of 1874, with over 2 ₰ cent. accumulated interest, sold at 90 cents on the dollar; the later issue being almost unsalable. The 1st January interest on all the Federal Debt of the Government will, nevertheless, we are assured, be ₰ punctually paid in Gold; while the difficulty in paying the other Public creditors must be overcome by a new issue of Treasury Bills, the denominations of which ought to run lower than $100, if not below $50, for the convenience and to reduce the loss of those creditors who are made involuntary receivers of them in payment at par. It is almost too late to hope that the sectional difficulties will be adjusted or put in train of settlement in season to avert a protest upon the Treasury Bills which mature about the 1st January, and as the amount is too large to be absorbed by the Customs duties, no time is to be lost in Congress in meeting the embarrassment.

The Import entries of the past week are somewhat ahead of last season, though the largest portion goes into Bond. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,228,691, against $1,566,127, the same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce $1,971,680, against $1,245,041, same week last season. The Export of Specie, $25,461, against $672,000 same week last December. The Sub-Treasury specie balance at New-York is reduced to $3,125,300, against $3,702,751 at the close of the previous week. The various receipts of Specie into Bank, from California, Havanna, and through the Sub-Treasury, have about equaled the demand for Southern remittances outward, about a million of dollars, and other smaller draughts upon the Banks, and no important difference is looked for on the average to be made up this afternoon; the first average, under the new arrangements of the Association which will show the equalization of the Stock of Specie among their respective members. The last average was $18,541,000. In Loans and Discounts the movement of the week, we understand, has been generally to grant new accommodations to the full extent of the maturing liabilities of dealers, and in some cases beyond this rule. The last average of the whole line was $129,537,000. Outside of Bank the difficulty of negotiating paper has rather increased by the absence or unwillingness of private Money lenders and some of the Trust Companies, to renew their purchases. In reference to the Trust Companies, it may be remarked that their deposits at low interest have been very considerably drawn down, while their maturing Treasury Bills have been converted into Federal Stocks. This has led to the policy of keeping much of their remaining means employed at call. The rates for Money with the Discount Brokers on very prime and other first-class paper range 12 to 18 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, and on fair bills, occasionally, when the high rate is a temptation to extra risks, at 24@30 ₰ cent. The terms for Foreign Exchange have again fallen to about 100@101 ₰ cent. for Merchant bills, and 102@103 for Bank and Bankers. The demand from the Import trade is unusually light, while the supply of bills from the South and on the spot is of a pressing nature, and only to be relieved by the first returns in Gold from England, which may be looked for in a week or ten days. We hear of few or no considerable failures in the General Merchandise or Dry Goods trade, and none on the Stock Exchange. The Corn Exchange is not so exempt, a leading receiver of Grain and Flour having suspended payment on Thursday, and others of less importance reported in the same category. The causes of the embarrassment in this department of trade are said to lie deeper than the want of Bank accommodation, if not beyond the help, in some instances, of Exchange facilities. Not anticipating such a crisis in October or early in November from the Presidential election, the factors accepted heavily and at long prices, (part for account of speculative combinations at Buffalo and West,) on Grain and Flour to arrive, and the difficulty, on arrival, is to bridge the depreciation of 25 or 30 ₰ cent. in price. To meet the emergency, large daily sacrifices were at first submitted to in the hope of a turn in financial confidence or relief from consigners or owners at the West, both of which have failed to come in season, and the last of which is almost precluded by the demoralization of the currency at Chicago and one or more heavy failures at Albany, Buffalo, &c. The suspended paper thus created returns for liquidation upon the Banks of the interior of this State and in Illinois; no part of the loss, so far as we are advised, falling on our City Banks.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to $214,228,000
Add week in December 3,228,691

Total to date $217,456,691
Against same time in 1859 225,191,117

Decrease to date $7,734,426

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 ..... $92,010,000
Add week in December 1,971,680

Total to date $93,981,680
Against same time in 1859 ..... 62 112,041

Increase to date $31,869,639

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected,) make the Export of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 ..... $41,982,000
Add week in December 25,461

Total to date $42,007,461
Against same time last year 68,557,000

Decrease this year $26,549,539

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	96@90
New-York Central	75⅛@69@71
New-York and Erie	29⅛@24@24⅛
Reading	35@30@30⅛
Rock Island	53⅛ @42⅛@43⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	31⅛@25@25⅛
Michigan Southern	14⅛@11⅛
Michigan Central	50⅛@43@43⅛
Toledo	27@20⅛
Galena	64@58⅛@60@59⅛
Illinois Central	58⅛@52@54@53⅛
Panama	114⅛@106⅛@108⅛
Pacific Mail	81@74@78⅛
Missouris	70@61@64
Virginias	80⅛@75
Tennessees	75⅛@64@66
Illinois Central Bonds	89⅛@88
Hudson River	43⅛@36@37⅛
Harlem Preferred	33⅛@27@28
Burlington and Quincy	71⅛@66@61
Harlem Common	14⅛@12⅛

The course of the Stock Exchange from Tuesday afternoon, when the effect of the President's Message created disappointment, thereby adding to the political apprehensions which had been weighing down the market, was to further serious depression. And the Federal and State Securities manifested a larger degree of panic feeling than the Railway list, although the latter fell heavily, as will be noticed in the above table, from the closing prices of the previous week. The worst market was on Friday. The business of that day opened with some forced sales of State Stocks, which produced a very despondent feeling all round; the more so as the cause of decline was but too surely traced to political distrust, rather than any severe pressure for Money among the Stock Brokers, or to any doubt of the prompt provision of the January interest. The market on Saturday morning opened a little more cheerful in tone, with a fair share of orders at the low figures of the day before, but after these orders were filled on the first call of the list, a renewed disposition was manifested to return to the lowest point again. Some maturing 60-day contracts in Chicago and Rock Island Stock were closed out at very low figures, causing a heavy feeling for the moment in nearly all the Western Shares, between the sessions of the Exchange. At the Second Board, however, the signs of improvement returned again, and the General Market closed firm. The foreign news by the *Asia*, although bringing some response to the early stage of our panic, was not construed as very unfavorable, except in so far as the circular and newspaper reports from London reflect a mistaken notoin of the extent and nature of our troubles. This error will, in all probability, make the real shock, when it reaches England, the greater, although the improved and improving condition of the Banks of England and France will better enable the former to respond to our demand for Gold, without a suspension of the Bank Act, by simply raising the rate of interest.

The Domestic Exchanges on Saturday were rather worse, Philadelphia 97¼@97½; Baltimore about 97; Chicago very irregular.

The latest mail accounts from New-Orleans, in respect to Exchange and the Bank movement at that point, are the following from the *Picayune* of Saturday, P. M., Dec. 1:

"The Exchange market was again softer. In Sterling the transactions attained a fair extent at 99@100, the latter for the very best private names. Some drafts of the Bank of Mobile, on the house of Labouchere, of London, brought 100⅛@100¾. Bill of Lading does not seem to be much in favor, unless made equal to Clear. We quote from 95@97. Strictly A 1 Francs were placed with difficulty at 5f.55, and at the Close would not bring over 5f.70. We quote from 5f.60@5f.70. Sixty day bills on the North remain unsalable. Sight was heavy and drooping. Several round amounts were placed at 1@1¼ for bank checks, and at 1¾@1¾ discount for prime outside names. One-day sight was sold at 1½, and five days at 2 ₰ cent. discount.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 1.	LOANS. Nov. 24.	SPECIE. Dec. 1.	SPECIE. Nov. 24.
Citizens' Bank	$4,188 103	$4,376,940	$2,879,488	$2,871,437
Canal Bank	2,032,752	2,076,870	1,273 056	1,355,853
Louisiana	3,783,873	3,825,593	1,584,696	2,893,586
Louis'a State	4,726,922	4,741,192	2,265,223	2,153,585
Mec. & Trad.	1,296,834	1,270,850	413.432	353 825
Bk. of N. O.	1,504,060	1,540 860	723,580	879,576
Southern Bk.	289 722	296,154	636,102	631,002
Union Bank	1,229,598	1,359,504	240 962	441 48
Merchants'	565.727	549,037	131,295	101,475
Crescent City	971,770	1,005.441	106,322	89,757
Bk. of Amer.	933,467	997,742	383,859	378,796
Total	21,523 925	22,141,224	10,636.491	11,050,367
	Decrease	$617.299	Decrease	$433,876

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 1.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 24.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 1.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 24.
Citizens' Bank	$3,525,565	$2,649,206	$2,979,897	$3,165,081
Canal Bank	672,220	682,925	1,093,346	1 124,930
Louisiana	642,219	629.849	3,717,677	3,801,707
Louis'na State	1,421,840	1,453,365	4,353,147	4,128.679
Mec. & Traders	260,030	276,770	515,837	530,832
Bank of N. O	423,710	438,180	915,458	907,969
Southern Bk	136,130	150,495	411,733	439,940
Union Bank	312 245	342,060	692,688	863,897
Merchants' Bk.	356,926	395,610	256 025	205,362
Crescent City	245 285	256,200	170,584	167,659
Bk. of America	178,130	188,580	833,746	884,750
Totals	$7,176.374	$7,463,239	15,861,139	16,121,323
	Decrease	$286,865	Decrease	$560,184

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 1.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 24.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 1.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Nov. 24.
Citizens' Bank	$1,050,792	$1,145,142	$335,437	$402,188
Canal Bank	1,090,226	1,000,575	146,963	194,289
Louisiana	1,197,962	915,975	101,992	109,180
Louisiana St	186,084	895,818	14 451	40,482
Mec. & Traders	67,012	92,897	23,363	59,476
Bank of N. O	111,166	105,413	56,710	74,343
Southern Bank	537,826	683,453		
Union Bank	180,446	176,103	104,861	200,010
Merchants' Bk.	33,031	31.607	33,417	42,406
Crescent City	131,687	133,689	51,035	44,792
Bk. of America	4 051	548	4,656	5,877
Total	$5,280,283	$5,160,203	$871,775	$1,173 037
	Increase	$220,080	Decrease	$301,262

The Chicago market is thus reported by the *Press* and *Tribune*, under date of

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1860.

Business of all kinds, except the retail trade, continues not only dull, but there is absolutely little or nothing doing. All our staples are declining rapidly under the influence of the deranged money market, and he is a wise man indeed who can tell when the bottom will be reached. Everybody seems determined to wait and see.

Exchange is becoming more close every day. Some of our leading banks refuse to sell on any terms, or rather they assure their customers they have not the funds in New-York. Several also of our larger banks do not remit for collections. They credit correspondents with the amount in such funds as they receive, which they will be very glad to hand over at any time. Of currency, the banks have an abundance; of coin, only enough to make a considerable "sprinkling," and of exchange nothing. Perhaps it would be more correct to say, they sell all they make from day to day.

Though firmer, the nominal price of exchange to-day when any is sold is 8 per cent. premium. In the street it sells at 8@10. Outsiders may feel thankful if they obtain a supply at the highest figure. Buying price 7@7¾.

Gold is not active, but is held firmly. Buying nominal at 7 ₰ cent. premium; selling 8.

The following important circular was prepared today, and it is understood that our bankers will very generally sign it and forward it at once to the banks of the State. If complied with promptly it would furnish about a million of exchange, greatly relieving the market:

"In the present unsettled state of the exchange market we consider it an imperative duty on the banks of this State to do all in their power to facilitate the exchange between the West and East.

The supply of currency is so much greater than required by the wants of trade, and the safety of the whole banking system of our State requires that prompt measures should be taken towards the curtailment of the circulation of our banks.

We therefore propose that each and every one of the banks of issue in this State retire as fast as presented at least one-tenth of its whole circulation, making its redemption through some responsible agent in this city or in Springfield, in satisfactory sight exchange on New-York, for which we will allow (for the next ten days) five ₰ cent premium, thus redeeming the loss which may arise from the sale of bonds at present prices.

We trust that you will give your hearty concurrence to our proposition, and will at once take proper steps to carry the plan into effect, and relieve us from the necessity of sending home your bills for redemption.

The banking houses in this City have large amounts of your circulation on hand, and they expect to receive an immediate response to this circular.

The currency meeting, to be held at Bryan Hall on Friday evening, continues to attract much attention. Merchants and business men are now smarting so severely under the high rates of exchange, that they all feel a personal interest in this subject. The "currency gentry" will also be on hand in full force, both at this meeting and at Springfield, during the sittings of the Legislature. The public may rest assured if any valuable amendment to our banking law is passed, it will require right earnest work on their part to do it.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	7,773	1,624,269	7,214	1,876,267	251,998
Schuyl. Canal	38,872	1,353,460	35,231	1,328,768	D. 24,692
L. Val, R. R.	8,575	677,852	12,389	730,642	152,990
Lehigh Canal	26,013	1,039,124	25,533	1,084,878	45.754
Scranton S'th	14,548	571,068	16,928	773,745	202,677
Do. North	3,693	180,686	4,353	232,750	52,064
Pa. Coal Co.	—	687,816	—	691,465	3,650
Del. & H. Co.	12,420	590,839	13,941	489 389	101,450
Wyoming So.	—	513,156	—	408,662	101,494
Do. North	—	380,039	—	377,277	D. 2,762
Shamokin	6 249	170,755	4,826	194 366	23,611
Trevorton	—	100,782	—	81,399	D. 19,383
Broad Top	3 372	121,083	4,550	177 278	56,195
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,509	67.621	2,629	96.960	29,339
Lykens Valley	3,111	63,533	2,602	74,053	10,320
Total	129,135	8,041,882	130,116	8,615,699	

The fiscal year of the Reading Road closed on the 30th November. The quantity of Coal transported for the year amounted to ..... 1,878,266 17 tons
Last year ..... 1,624,268 11 tons

Increased Coal tonnage in 1860 ..... 253,998 06 tons

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 10,684 bbls. Flour, 471 bbls. Corn Meal,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Semiramis.

BURTON GARDEN—Macbeth.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Merchant's Stake—The Lottery Ticket—The Smuggler's Daughter.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Masasiello—What Is It?—Aesic Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Mlle.'s Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 820 Broadway—The "Cheremeka" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—Wheelock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress, after resting since Thursday afternoon, will meet again to-day, when the final determination of those members of the House who have expressed a disinclination to serve on the Special Committee will be known. It will probably be an exciting session, and the reports of the proceedings will be looked for with much anxiety. Meantime our dispatches from Washington are not of a very encouraging character. The Senators from the Slaveholding States held a conference at the Capitol on Saturday, at which the present condition of the country was freely discussed. The only result which seems to have been arrived at was the conviction that secession is a certainty. A large majority, according to our correspondent, considered it too late to save the present Confederacy, but they expressed the belief that a new one would be speedily formed. They do not seem to have given any opinion as to the basis on which it would be constructed. Persons recently arrived at Washington from the South report the excitement there as intense. At Charleston, if we are to believe the statements which reach us, a misunderstanding has already arisen between the Federal authorities and those of the city or State. Major Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie, has been refused the privilege of sending to the Arsenal for supplies, and his messengers have been sent back without them, simply because among the articles desired were some percussion caps. The Government, it is understood, has been appealed to to send an additional force, as Major Anderson has at present only sixty or seventy men, poorly supplied; but the Administration has absolutely refused to do so. In connection with this refusal, vague rumors prevail that a formal notification will soon be given by South Carolina that she intends to capture the fort, when the Government will order it to be evacuated without a contest, to avoid a civil war. Of course, it is impossible to tell how much truth there may be in such rumors. Secretary Cobb, it is asserted, has already resigned, and will vacate his post to-day—in which case it is believed he will be followed by the Representatives from South Carolina and others. There is one thing, however, which may serve as a check upon too hasty action, and that is the character of the advices from England. The sympathy expressed there for the Federal Government, on the reception of the first reports of the secession movement, somewhat surprises the Disunionists, and they have no hesitation in saying that it is not what they expected. As a measure of financial relief to the Government, the House Committee of Ways and Means, it will be seen, have resolved upon the issue of Treasury notes.

The latest reports from Kansas in reference to the movements and intentions of Montgomery come through the St. Louis *Democrat*. It is stated that Gen. Frost, commander of the Missouri expeditionary forces, had been to Fort Scott, where he had found, not Montgomery, but Gen. Harney, who was possessed of undoubted knowledge that the bloodthirsty marauder was intrenched at Mound City, three hundred strong, and determined to fight. When Gen. Harney, with Gen. Frost—whose cooperation he is reported to have desired—goes to Mound City, he will most likely find that Montgomery is intrenched at Kickapoo or Ossawatomie, five hundred strong. Some bodies gain greater bulk by locomotion.

The bark *La Plata* arrived at this port yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, having on board Commander Page and the other officers and men of the expedition sent out to survey the La Plata and its tributaries. The results of the survey are very important to the mercantile community, and will open up to the enterprise of the capitalist a vast field which has hitherto been comparatively untrodden. They surveyed the principal branches of the river to the distance of over 2,000 miles above Buenos Ayres.

The steamship *Arago* left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, having on board seventy-one passengers and $25,460 in specie. The *Glasgow* also left this port for Liverpool with 232 passengers—no specie reported.

A letter received by Henry Grinnell, Esq., from Capt. Hall, commander of the new expedition to the Arctic regions, announces the loss of the schooner *Rescue*, in the terrible gale of last August, which did so much damage to shipping on the northeast coast. It was the seventh voyage of the *Rescue* to the Arctic seas. The gale commenced on the 26th, and continued forty-eight hours with the greatest violence, and caused the loss, besides the *Rescue*, of the brig *Georgiana* and Capt. Hall's expedition boat. Capt. Hall, however, writes in the best of spirits, and announces that he has already perfected arrangements for continuing his researches when navigation opens in the Spring. The results already accomplished by the expedition are important. Both Frobisher's and Cumberland Straits Capt. Hall asserts to be merely inlets or bays, he having seen them in their entire extent.

The slave-bark *Cora*, captured by the U. S. frigate *Constellation*, on the Coast of Africa, Sept. 29, with a cargo of 705 Africans, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in charge of Sailing-master T. H. Eastman, Midshipman T. B. Hale, and a crew of fourteen men from on board the *Constellation*. The captain and crew of the *Cora* were left in charge of the U. S. frigate. The particulars of her capture are substantially as published on Saturday. She had left the port of Mango Grando, with her cargo, only the night before she was captured.

The Stock Market showed a partial improvement on Saturday, after the panic feeling of Friday, and closed with a fair degree of business; New-York Central, 71; Missouris, 64. No change in Money. Bills on England lower; Bankers' 103.

Flour and Wheat were less freely offered during the day; the inquiry for each improved slightly; at the close the principal holders were not willing to accept the lowest opening rates. Corn was depressed and cheaper. A limited business was transacted in Cotton. Groceries, Hops, Naval Stores, Provisions, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay was in moderate request. Whisky declined and closed heavily. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable changes.

The Political Prospect.

It must be confessed that the aspect of public affairs at Washington is particularly gloomy. The Southern caucus held on Saturday evening is said to have shown that the Representatives of the Cotton States are unanimous in the opinion that secession is inevitable. Mr. Cobb will probably withdraw from the Cabinet, in spite of the price that was paid in the Message for his remaining. And there seems very little probability that the Compromise Committee can agree upon anything which would lead the South even to pause in its mad career. We see nothing in the immediate future but a rapid, headlong movement towards a disruption of the Confederacy. The more important question remains, how shall it be met?

The attitude of the Administration is absolutely humiliating to the country, as well as hostile to the integrity of the Union. It is hard to believe that Mr. Buchanan is a conscious accomplice in the treason he is doing so much to aid;—but we can arrive at no other conclusion without impeaching his intelligence and his personal courage. The Disunionists certainly could ask no more effective aid and comfort than they have received at the hands of the Administration. Not a solitary step has been taken to prepare the Federal forts for the emergency. Arms and munitions of war have been lavishly sent into the South, and placed within easy reach of the Disunionists. Elaborate arguments are made to prove that the Federal Government has no right to maintain its authority against armed opposition,—and now at the last moment, in presence of impending danger, the Government refuses to strengthen the officers whose duty it is to defend the Federal forts on Southern soil, and who have only force enough to invite an attack which they cannot possibly resist. The President must meet the responsibility of having either deliberately made arrangements to betray the Constitution he has taken a solemn oath to maintain and defend,—or of having failed, through cowardly imbecility, to meet the grave crisis with which his name must be inseparably connected.

One thing must be borne in mind:—we are only on the threshhold of the great transactions of the immediate future. It is not in the power of this Administration, nor of this Congress,—perhaps not of this generation,—to close the volume which Secession opens. Those men have read history to little purpose, and are profoundly ignorant of the spirit and temper of the American people, who look for a peaceful separation of this Union and the harmonious career of the Northern and Southern Confederacies which are to take its place. If we have Disunion, we shall have War. Mr. Buchanan is encouraging the one;—it is not in his power to prevent the other.

The prospect is dreadful enough to make the most reckless pause, and to fill the stoutest heart with gloomy apprehension. But it must be met with firmness and resolution,—not with the trembling imbecility of panic-stricken terror. It is not the first time that a great people has been called to pass through the fiery furnace,—nor has a great Society ever been destroyed or materially injured in any of its leading interests by such a trial. Our first duty is to do everything which honor, justice and right principle will sanction to ward off the danger. If that fails, our next duty is to meet the peril with unfaltering courage and hope.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Senator Douglas has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, so as to provide more effectually for the recovery of "persons held to service escaping from one State to another." We have no intimation of the character of its provisions. But if it should be framed in the proper spirit and with due regard to the exigencies of the case, it cannot fail to pave the way for action on the part of the Northern States, which may give the Union men of the South a better basis for their efforts to preserve the Union than they have at present.

There are two objects to be accomplished by amendments of the Fugitive Slave law,—one, the more effective operation of that law in securing the return of fugitives,—the other, the removal of those features of it which have put freemen at the North in jeopardy, and have thus led to the enactment of the obnoxious Personal Liberty bills. Fortunately, these measures depend upon each other. Whatever secures the latter, secures the former also. Mr. Douglas knows enough of Northern sentiment to understand the necessity of removing all *just* ground of complaint, in order to secure the execution of the law. There is unquestionably a very strong feeling against the surrender of any fugitive slave;—but this sentiment will yield to the conviction of the absolute and imperative Constitutional duty of surrender, if that conviction is only allowed fair play,—by being left untrammeled and unhampered by valid objections to the law.

It seems to us, therefore, that certain concessions can be made to Northern feeling on this point, not only without the slightest risk of impairing the efficiency of the law, but on the contrary, with the certainty of increasing it—and with the additional advantage of securing the prompt repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, which find their only support in the sentiment of hostility to these harsh features of the existing act.

This done, there is one other provision which should be made to secure the interests of the South in this matter—namely, compensation for such of their fugitives as may be unconstitutionally "released from service," either by legislation or by violence, in any State. It is easy to find plausible objections to such a provision—and somewhat difficult, perhaps, to frame its details so as to be perfectly satisfactory. But its main object is substantially just, and will be felt to be so by the great body of the people;—and if there is a general agreement on the main principle, there will be no unconquerable obstacle in the way of giving it an acceptable shape.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a long and able article protesting against the whole scheme. We have no disposition to urge it in a controversial spirit,—nor do we think any vindication of its essential justice and necessity required. In regard to its alleged expensiveness, however, we think the *Tribune* is entirely at fault, in assuming that 100,000 or 50,000 or any such number of fugitives would have to be paid for annually. We have no recent reliable statistics on the subject,—but the last census returns gave the following statement of the number of fugitive slaves which each slave-holding State lost in the year 1850:

Alabama	20	Missouri	69
Arkansas	21	Mississippi	41
Delaware	26	North Carolina	64
Florida	15	South Carolina	16
Georgia	89	Tennessee	79
Kentucky	95	Texas	23
Louisiana	99	Virginia	83
Maryland	279	Total	1,011

As a matter of course the border States lose the most. Maryland lost 1 in 320 of the whole number of her slaves; Missouri, 1 in 1,450; Kentucky, 1 in 2,100; Georgia, 1 in 2,700, and Louisiana, 1 in 4,000. Since the date of these statistics the number of fugitives has probably increased,—perhaps 50 per cent.—which gives about 1,500 as the number annually lost to the South from this cause.

Any bill providing for compensation should be so framed as not to invite any relaxation of Southern vigilance to prevent escapes. We hope that the proposed amendments of Mr. Douglas may consult the welfare of the whole country, rather than the resentments of any party or section, on this subject.

Political Parties and the Union.

The Boston *Courier* has an able editorial condemning the spirit in which Senators Hale, of New-Hampshire, and Iverson, of Georgia, opened a discussion of the subject of secession last week. In the course of that article the *Courier* says:

"We trust there will be no war between any portion of our fellow-countrymen, unless it be necessary to maintain essential and inalienable rights. But if it comes at all, *it will of necessity be between those who have stood by the Union and those who are resolved to make no concessions in order to save the Union.* And when that dreadful period arrives—which Heaven avert—Mr. Senator Hale and those in sympathy with him *will find no united North on their side.* What sort of a warfare would he wage by an insignificant majority in the Free States, against 1,600,000 men there who *voted against his opinions?*

If we are to have civil war, we trust it is not to be between opposing political parties. We recognize the right of every man to vote upon his own convictions of principle and of duty; and the intimation that this right is to be contested by force of arms, should find no support in any quarter. We do not think the *Courier* intended to be so understood;—but the Disunionists of South Carolina can receive no more effective aid and support in their revolutionary conspiracy, than such a *quasi* pledge that they will be sustained by the Democrats and Union men of the Northern States.

If there is to be a civil war it must be upon some issue which shall *unite the North.* It is to secure this end, even if the other and infinitely better one of continued peace should fail, that we have urged a policy of compromise and conciliation upon the North. Everything should be done which may be necessary to satisfy reasonable, patriotic and candid men in the Southern States, that their rights under the Constitution shall be secured to them,—that no trespass upon their interests or their honor shall be permitted, and that everything which reason and justice will sanction shall be conceded to allay their distrust and convince them that they have nothing to fear from a continuance in the Union. It is the duty of the North to give such assurances, and all parties at the North should unite in giving them. We hope the whole question may be put upon such a basis that, if these assurances fail to command respect or confidence—if the South should reject all such proffers of peace, and persist in their mad scheme of breaking up the Government, there may be no reason or excuse for a division of sentiment among the people of the Northern States.

We are all alike interested in preserving the Union. Whatever the South may consider to be their peculiar concern in it, we can have no doubt as to ours. The men who voted against Lincoln in the North have just as much at stake in the Union as have those who voted for him. And if they can agree upon nothing else—if they cannot agree upon party principles nor upon party candidates, they can certainly unite in support of a Constitution to which they owe a common allegiance, and from which they derive a common benefit.

The Starvation Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times;

"We are for secession here. How are you and the free negroes making out now? *Some of your chaps are rather hungry, I guess, by this time.* Read the within document and reflect. Please send a copy of the Times to "Secession," Bairdstown, Oglethorpe County, Ga."

We publish the above note, because it expresses in a coarse way the impression which we believe obtains very widely in the Southern States, concerning the effect of the secession movement at the North. The masses are told by the political leaders that distress, starvation, riots of working men, plunder of the rich, and general anarchy and ruin are certain to overwhelm the North as the result of secession,—and that the process has already begun. The stories that were circulated about the burning of the Astor House, and the mobbing of the *Tribune* office, were told for the purpose of aiding this impression. The *Herald*, true to its devilish mission of mischief, has fed the South with confirmation of their belief on this subject, by its falsehoods and exaggerations,—by its stories that 80,000 people have already been thrown out of employment,—that thousands are starving in our streets,—that business of every kind is prostrated, and that the most utter ruin impends over the whole Northern community. These alarming fictions,—which the *Herald* publishes in the hope to redeem its waning fortunes and to renew its profits, which have fallen off enormously during the past year,—are eagerly copied by the Disunionist journals of the South, and made the basis of fresh encouragement for the people to persevere in their secession projects.

Now we have no disposition to underrate the evils which this movement has inflicted upon our business community. They are very great, and are likely to become still more serious. But they are immensely exaggerated by the *Herald*, greatly to the injury of the City and its business interests, and to the encouragement of the Disunionists at the South. The fact is, nothing would be more unwelcome to the *Herald* than the settlement of this question and the restoration of peace; and all its energies are devoted, therefore, to the defeat of such a prospect.

This is a season of the year when, as everybody knows, there is always a greatly diminished demand for labor, and a consequent loss of employment to thousands of those who are dependent on their labor for their subsistence. This year the number of such persons is, perhaps, *one fourth* larger than usual,—and in certain branches of commerce it is still larger. But there is no such universal distress as these interested alarmists represent. We have made careful inquiry in all directions, and we find nothing whatever to confirm the extravagant statements by which the South is led to believe that they are *starving* the North into abject submission. The Southern people would do well to remember that the resources of the North are not only large, but various—that we are not confined to any one kind of labor—that provisions never were more abundant or cheaper than they are now, and that the pressure will make itself felt far more severely upon the South than upon the North.

They are sadly misled by their political demagogues at home, and by the *Herald* here, if they count upon starving the North into an enforced consent to a dissolution of the Union.

Commercial Relations between the North and South.

We have already demonstrated that the North,—whether the Union is preserved or not,—must be carriers for the South so long as men employ the cheapest means to given ends. We do not dispute with the South the palm in raising cotton or sugar. But the fervid sun necessary to mature these crops enervates and indisposes to physical activity. Muscular energy and love of labor is the product of temperate zones which the sun, for a portion of the year, leaves to snow and ice. South Carolina's only title to interfere in the matter of transporting her products must be her ability to underbid all her competitors. If she cannot do this, she can no more direct who shall carry her cotton, than who shall spin it. The consumer pays them both. When the planter or his factor sells it on the wharf at Charleston, he parts with all power over it. It would be a new principle in political economy were they to control its direction and say who should weave and wear it. South Carolina with equal sense might decide, in solemn council, the fortunate parties who were to be the carriers of tea from the Celestials to all *outside* barbarians. The absurdity of one assumption is not a whit more glaring than the other.

But South Carolina threatens to exclude Northern ships from her ports. All such threats are purely absurd. Such an act passed to-day would be repealed to-morrow. The people are not yet all fools, even in South Carolina; nor will they, any more than Yankeedom, refuse a good bargain because driven with parties of different politics. Men may in a moment of passion make laws hostile to their interests, but when reason returns they will not be long in repealing them.

If we, then, are to carry to Europe the products of the South, we must, by the same rule, *bring back their proceeds.* Such a result is inevitable. The bulk of freights going to Europe vastly exceeds that coming to the United States. As the returning ships average only half a cargo, we do not think South Carolina is going to send ships out *in ballast*, for the sake of bringing them back half loaded, even to their own ports. But if she should attempt such an unheard-of absurdity, her ships would have to bring their cargoes *to New-York.* Why? Because New-York, representing the North, own such cargoes, having paid for them in advances to the Southern people of what they consume. A mere fraction of our foreign imports finds its way to Charleston—not one-fiftieth of the gross amount. The South consumes ten dollars of Northern manufactures to one of foreign. If she opened *direct* trade, she would not have returned to her ports more than a tenth, in value, of her exports. The balance would never enter her harbors in any contingency. It would go by the shortest route to the parties to whom it belonged. The construction and maintenance of a foreign commercial system, under which the return freight would not equal a tithe of the outgoing, would be a pretty expensive luxury. A ship or two a year would be ample for such a trade. The expenses of importing under it would exceed five times that through New-York, where the amount of consumption, and the abundance and perfection of the means employed, reduces the cost to the lowest point.

Numerous illustrations of this principle will occur to every merchant. Suppose a ship laden with silks and the more expensive textile fabrics, were to go to Charleston for a market. Her cargo would be sufficient to supply the State for years. In six months changes of style and fashion would render what might be unsold unmerchantable. How long would such a direct trade continue? It would never commence. New-York monopolizes the importation of high-priced goods, because her consumers are numerous enough to take whole cargoes while they are bright and fresh. Her customers exceed a hundredfold the number that would ever find their way to any Southern city. Her merchants would always undersell the Southern importer on his own ground—would clean him out of the market in a month's time.

The proceeds of the Southern crops come North simply *to pay Southern debts.* Take an illustration of this on a grand scale. Every year the value of merchandise going West over the Erie Canal, New-York Central and Erie Railroads, exceeds that coming East over the same routes, by $100,000,000. This is a puzzle to many persons who do not reflect upon the course of trade in this country. They look upon the enormous excess of Western-bound freight as a proof of the extravagance or unsoundness of the West. It is simply the process by which that section gets pay for the products which it sells to the South. These debts Cotton pays. The Northern shipper takes it to Europe, brings back the proceeds, which are distributed by Northern merchants and factors to the creditors of the South throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is not convenient for the West to receive its pay through Norfolk, or Charleston, or Savannah, or New-Orleans, but through New-York, over the internal improvements of that State and her own.

This simple statement of the routine of business disposes of the great bugbear of "*the exchanges,*" amounting to fabulous millions, about which Wall Street is in such tribulation, and which the South are going to snatch away from us, and with them all our wealth and greatness, leaving only ruins to mark the spo where New York once stood. Exchanges are simply links in a great chain which cannot be omitted, till the whole is destroyed—results of business operations carried on between different sections of the country. The South, upon the sale of its Cotton, delivers to its Northern factors, for collection, the bills drawn against the shipments, for the reason that the North is its creditor to a very large proportion of their amount. These bills are primarily used in adjusting the balances between England and the United States. Here is class of exchanges number *one.* As far as the South is concerned, the value, or proceeds of such bills are distributed among its Northern creditors, in which are embraced the Western farmer, as well as the Northern manufacturer and importer. Here is class of exchanges number *two.* The North will cease to perform these *exchanges* when the South ceases to [illegible] with the whole that all labor must be fed; the North, that labor is productive just to the degree that it is intelligent. The result in the two cases is a sufficient commentary on the relative value of the opposing axioms. The South cannot restore its worn-out soils, much less execute an elaborate piece of mechanism. It must buy from the North, or forego the use, not only of luxuries, but of the simplest articles that enter into the domestic economy of any people—in other words, relapse into barbarism.

South Carolina may say that she will go to England or to France for what she wants, into the bosom of one of which she is constantly threatening to throw herself. France would be a fine country to go to for articles to fit out a Southern *plantation*—for bacon, corn, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, negro clothing, carriages, furniture, &c., &c. As well might the South go to Japan for anything adapted to its wants. England would be but little better. For the articles which the North supplies the South, England could not begin to come into competition, even with entire freedom of trade. The Western States have a complete monopoly of this traffic by virtue of their geographical position. This country differs greatly from England and France, and in so far as such difference exists, the manufacturers of those countries cannot adapt themselves to our peculiarities. The mass of articles consumed by our people, and all the more important ones, *must be manufactured at home.* We go abroad almost solely for luxuries.

This new system of *direct* trade between it and Europe, which the South paints to itself in such gorgeous colors, is nothing but a *dream*—an impossibility. There are no conditions or relations on which such a trade can be based; nothing moving direct from Europe to the South. The merchandise it consumes comes from an entirely different quarter. But there are other unsurmountable obstacles of a climatic and geographical character. The epidemics which almost annually visit Southern ports, render them uninhabitable a considerable portion of each year, and forbid their being made great depôts of merchandise. Were even such objections removed, no single port in the South, with, perhaps, the exception of New-Orleans, has the means of cheap and expeditious distribution. The commerce of that section is regulated by natural laws, not by the fancy or speculations of excited politicians. To change its present current, direction or volume, natural laws must first be subverted. As it is, the speculations of the South will exert about as much influence in this matter, as a gentle breeze would in overturning the Pyramids.

The African Slave-Trade.—A Test Case for the Courts.—The arrival of the captured slave-bark *Cora*, with three of its officers in irons, affords our Judiciary another of those opportunities for vindicating the Anti-Slave-trade laws, which are becoming unpleasantly common. The case seems to be unusually clear. The frigate *Constellation*, cruising off the mouth of Congo River, at the close of September, observed the *Cora* standing out to sea; and, a signal to round to having been disregarded, the boats of the man-of-war were dispatched in pursuit, and a capture was effected. On board were found the prisoners, Wilson, Olsen and Fredericks, who, under one Rentz as master, were in charge of the slaver; and in the hold were more than 700 negroes.

The negroes were landed in Liberia; Rentz, who is presumed to be John Latham, the owner and master of the vessel, was taken into St. Paul de Loando by the *Constellation*, along with the larger portion of the crew; while the three mates have been brought hither to test the rigor of American law.

There is no apparent reason why they should not be made to feel it. So tempting are the profits of this frightful business; the wages are so ample, and the fare, as the clearance of the *Cora* demonstrates, so luxurious, that it is hardly a wonder the sailor greedily seeks such service in preference to the hardships usually suffered in the forecastle. A fortunate voyage of the kind usually enables all engaged in it to live riotously as long as such ill-gotten wealth is accustomed to last; and then another adventure may be reckoned upon to repair the exhausted exchequer. It is the business of Government to counterbalance these allurements with all the terrors of the law. Men must, if practicable, be deterred by well-grounded apprehensions of a punishment as certain as, and far more formidable than the attractions of the nefarious business, if any vitality is to be communicated to our hostile legislation. It is the duty of the United States Attorney for the District, and of the Grand Jury, to see this punishment awarded; and although the ill success of previous efforts of the same character might reasonably discourage a new attempt, yet in the present instance the proofs appear so conclusive, that it may be well now to determine once for all, whether the Slave-trade be punishable in our Courts of law or not.

We would also submit to Judge Roosevelt the propriety of prosecuting upon the bonds, under which, last Spring, the *Cora* was released and enabled to put to sea. This business of becoming security for the departing slaver, is doubtless a profitable one for the bondsmen, who can hardly assume the risk without a proportional share in the venture. But on the principle of obstructing, in all possible ways, the equipment and dispatch of these vessels, it is clearly the business of the authorities to hold all who have in any way promoted the expedition to the full extent of their responsibility. Men will not lightly lend themselves and their names to the villainous commerce, if they feel sure the compulsory payment of twenty or thirty thousand dollars is to be one of the consequences of success; and if by the certainty of this penalty they can be prevented from interposing for the release of the suspected craft, it will be clearly impracticable for the adventure to be consummated. The attention of the District-Attorney is especially invited to this subject.

The Seventh Regiment to be Invited to England.—Of the kindly fruits to come of the Prince of Wales' visit to this country, it is scarcely probable that the present generation will see the full benefit, but of the genial warmth of feeling which is to produce them, even the present moment furnishes an illustration. It is well known that one of the Prince's most pleasant surprises was that afforded by the brilliant spectacle of our military companies—a spectacle which, in no other part of the [illegible] would [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"honestly earned their money." To repeal [illegible] the Charter makes it necessary that an ordinance shall be passed, no resolution or other motion availing for such a purpose. Let the "ring-men" of both Boards, therefore, revise their action in this matter, and at least pay us the compliment of observing the forms usual and prescribed on such occasions.

Between now and the last day of the month they have so much of this kind of business to do, that no blundering or other useless delays should be tolerated. Above all, let there be no mistake in the formalities of handing over the City Hall to GEORGE LAW as a stable for the mules and other quadrupeds of his various City Railroads. This should certainly be done by solemn ordinance, and not by any trivial resolution. The same course should also be observed in giving Castle Garden to Commodore VANDERBILT as a ticket-office and store-house for his various lines of steamers.

THE MURDER IN TWELFTH-STREET.—The murder committed in Twelfth-street on last Friday morning, presents so many and such aggravated features of wanton brutality in its commission, as very strongly to suggest the idea that the perpetrator must have been a lunatic. It is rarely in the annals of crime that a person, possessing as much sanity as the average of murderers, will exercise any more cruelty than is requisite for the sure accomplishment of his purpose. But in the case under notice the person murdered received sufficient injuries to have killed half-a-dozen of her sex and age. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, almost severing the head from the body; and jars, bottles, the leg of a chair and a hatchet, seem all to have been used in crushing her skull and obliterating the features of her face.

Had this crime taken place at midnight in a lonely farm-house, far from all danger of interruption, even then its utter and excessive barbarity would have suggested an insane origin. But taking place in one of the populous streets of New-York, at an hour in the forenoon when pedestrians are most abroad, and with a family residing on the floor immediately above the rooms in which the noisy crime was committed, it is all but impossible to believe that any one possessing the average sanity of murderers could have been rash enough to engage in its execution.

All the other salient points of the evidence, so far as developed, go to prove that Mrs. SHARCKS was killed by a lunatic. The family residing overhead give testimony that the noise during the commission of the crime was so loud as to make them think "that carpenters were at work in the room below;" but no cries appear to have been uttered by the victim, thus indicating that her skull must have been beaten in upon her brain by a sudden blow from the heavy earthen-ware jar, which was itself broken to fragments in the concussion. After this some bottles, a hatchet and chair-leg were used to deface her features; and finally, as she lay dead on the floor, the knife she had been cutting her breakfast with was employed to cut her throat. The murderer then wiped his hands carefully on such clothing as lay loose round the sitting-room, and passed into the store or front room to empty the till with bloody fingers and select such articles as seemed portable and of value.

Let it be remembered that all this took place at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, citizens constantly passing before the door, a family residing overhead, and the house itself one of those hastily-built frame buildings little adapted to smother any noise or cries taking place within. Had any friend or customer of the deceased knocked at the front door while the crime was in progress, there could have been but little if any possibility of the murderer's escape. The insanity of the perpetrator may have been either of the spasmodic kind, resulting from mental disease, or one of those sudden ebullitions of fury which mark certain stages of *delirium tremens*; but of the fact that the crime on its face gives evidence of insanity, we think there can be no doubt, and the Coroner should take this point into consideration while following up such clues as may be presented.

THE DISUNIONISTS AND THE MESSAGE.—The Charleston *Mercury* speaks of the President's positions, taken in the Message, as "anomalous," but infers from them that "the military power of the United States will not be used by him to coerce South Carolina after she goes out of the Union." It expresses its sympathy with him in the difficulties by which he is surrounded, and adds that "all he can do now as a magistrate and a citizen is to make *the dissolution of the Union peaceable*."

A correspondent of the same paper says, "the Message stands as scarcely an equivocal declaration that this Union is ended,—its days numbered—its work done."

Whatever Mr. BUCHANAN may say, and the Southern Disunionists believe, we fear they are destined to a very rude disenchantment. Dissolution will not be an "accomplished fact" when the resolutions declaring it have been passed with immense applause. No expiring Administration at Washington can commit the people of the United States to the destruction of this Government. There will be no disunion that is not either accompanied, or followed by War. The South will do well to proceed on this hypothesis, whatever action they may decide to take.

BOGUS SECESSION.—The Springfield *Republican* notices a rumor that the *Daily News* is about to be greatly improved by being placed in the hands of "a colony from the TIMES office." That mode of effecting a reform is certainly judicious and ingenious,—but we are sorry to say that we see no immediate prospect of its being carried into active operation. There has been no such colonial secession from this office as such a project would imply.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, a survey was yesterday held on the U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, by naval officers, and a statement of her exact condition will be forwarded to Washington without delay.

The Brazilian corvette, the *Donna Isabel*, whose loss has been announced from Europe, was the same which received an overhauling at the Brooklyn Yard. She was considered a first-class ship.

The U. S. corvette *Brooklyn*, which arrived at Norfolk with the Chiriqui Commission, is to be prepared for sea forthwith, and report says she has been detailed as Flag-ship of the East India Squadron. Her officers and crew will be detached and paid off. It is not decided whether to send the *Brooklyn* to New-York or Philadelphia.

A naval exploring party, in command of Lieut. MEARS, of the Navy, left Norfolk on Wednesday in the steamer *Calypso*, for Albemarle Sound.

The War Department has just issued in pamphlet form, a forcible tribute to the bravery, endurance and patriotism of that portion of the United States Army which has been recently engaged in conflict with Indians. It is called Order No. 11, and describes, in a pleasant manner, the chief engagements of the Summer and Fall. In the Department of the West, the services of Major SUMNER'S command against the Kiowas; in the Department of Texas, Lieut. HAZEN'S expedition, Corporal COLLINS' pluck, and Major HEINTZELMAN'S operations, and other gallant actions. In the Department of New-Mexico, the Navajo war furnishing several exciting chapters; in the Department of Utah, the fight [illegible] upon emigrants; and in the Department of California, the invasions of the Pitaits, Shermokin, and Shoshonee, are mentioned in detail, and furnish innumerable evidences of the trials and energy of our soldiers. In enumerating instances of individual heroism, with which the little document is studded, the exploits of two Irishmen receive deserved prominence. One PAT CULLEN, of the Second Cavalry, attacked twelve Indians, killed one, wounded one mortally, and two slightly, and routed the remainder. Private WHELAN, of the First Cavalry, having been surrounded by nine Indians, and wounded in both legs, managed to kill two red skins and broke sabres on the skulls of his assailants, when three comrades gallantly rescued him.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Arrival Home of the La Plata Exploring Expedition—The Results Attained—Political Intelligence, &c.

By the bark *La Plata*, Capt. CROWELL, arrived yesterday, we have dates to Oct. 24. The *La Plata* brings home as passengers Commander Thomas I. Page, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. R. Carter, U. S. N.; Lieut. O. F. Johnson, U. S. N.; Jacob Dungan, Passed Assistant Surgeon; John W. Tynan, Third Assistant Engineer, and four men belonging to the La Plata Expedition.

Although the detention of the commander of the Expedition, on duty connected with the Squadron against Paraguay, limited in some measure the extent to which the exploration would otherwise have been carried, we are assured that its labors when mapped and presented to the public, will exhibit an interesting and important addition to geographical science, and prove, as did the previous exploration of those waters, an additional incentive to the extension of commerce into the heart of South America.

Commander PAGE, officers and men have returned home in good health, having completed their laborious and difficult work of surveying the principal branches of the Rio de La Plata, to the distance of over two thousand miles above Buenos Ayres, leading to many very important towns located in a rich and fertile country, which will, in future, prove a great benefit to the public at large. Already we can see the effect of it in many different ways. One of which is, that a few years ago there was hardly known a steamer in those waters, now we see them threading their way up the extensive rivers thousands of miles, where, a short time ago, no one supposed them navigable.

The most important political intelligence brought by the *La Plata* is that of the consummation of the labors of the Convention of Santa Fé, whereby the Province of Buenos Ayres has become *bona fide* one of the States of the Argentine Confederation. This final act was officially done on the morning of Oct. 21, by the solemn oath of the Governor, Gen. MITRE, before the assembled city in the Plaza Victoria; after which the ceremony was concluded by the performance of the *Te Deum* in the Cathedral. At night there was an exhibition of grand fireworks, and the rejoicing and amusements of the day ended by the reunion at the Opera of all the fashion and beauty of the city, the Governor and Ministers appearing in the Government box.

About ten days previous to the sailing of the *La Plata*, news reached Buenos Ayres of a revolution (for all forcible political changes in that country, however slight, are thus denominated) having occurred in the Province of Santiago del Estero. The Governor, taking advantage of his official position, attempted to influence or control the popular elections, which caused great dissatisfaction, and, after an ineffectual remonstrance from Don MANUEL TABOADA and his friends, they resorted to force, and, being largely in the majority, they caused the Governor to flee the country. Quiet was soon restored by the appointment of the President of the Senate, Don JOSE GALAY, Provisional Governor.

The wool crop had not come into market at the time of the *La Plata's* sailing, as the clipping takes place in November; but a full one and good prices are anticipated.

Hides were still held at such high prices—within a fraction of those by last quotations in the United States—that there were no shipments. The United States brig *Dolphin*, Commander STRINGHAM, sailed from Buenos Ayres Oct. 21, *via* Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, for home.

Amusements.

The artists' combination at the Academy will give their second performance to-night, and will try once more to keep alive the failing fires on the altar of Music. FLOTOW'S charming and seldom performed opera of "Stradella" will be given with FORMES in a part originally written for him, and STIGELLI and Mme. IDA FABBRI in *rôles* admirably adapted to their talents.

In the dramatic world it is not unamusing to watch the ups and downs of theatres—to see how one rises and another sinks like balls from a juggler's hands, and almost as quickly. Laura Keene's, which has so long been at the foot, has sprung, in the last two weeks, to the summit of the glittering circle; while Wallack's, a whilom there, has this week lost a little of that great success which has attended it through the season. To complete the round, the New Bowery is slightly on the descent and "the old 'un" once more on the rise, while the Winter Garden with Mr. BOOTH and Niblo's with Mr. FORREST have occupied steadily, since the opening of the season, that intermediate point of altitude in which safety lies. Each of these baubles is a little world to those who are on it, and has a ruler who influences its mutations—and strange ruiers one or two of them are. But we must descend from our telescopic view of the Theatrical system to a microscopic glance at the interior of each particular planet.

On to-night, and probably every night, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, around whom popular interest is most centered for the hour, repeats his great *rôle* of *Richelieu*, in which he clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound. Each night he seems to gather in his audience with a firmer grasp. Mr. BOOTH represents better than any living actor now that unfailing grace of manner which was the seductive attribute of *Richelieu*, and which alike conciliated the affections of those he employed, and governed the minds of those who employed him, and which so strangely softens that at times unbridled temper with which he trampled imperiously on those who crossed his path, and strode on to his purpose. There were passages in Mr. BOOTH'S personation which fairly brought the audience to their feet, and swept them into an excess of enthusiasm.

Mr. FORREST, between whose personations and Mr. BOOTH'S there naturally exists just now a rivalry of comparison, will repeat *Macbeth*, regarded by his admirers as one of his greatest parts, every alternate night.

The "Seven Sisters," who came so opportunely to lift up the lovely suppliant LAURA, have not yet bated a jot of their attraction. Whence they came we know not. They are said to be the joint creation of the able director, Mr. DE WALDEN, and the accomplished manager, Mr. LUTZ, who has shaken off the gloom of the past few months, and is in high feather—a good box-sheet being a wonderful restorative. Come whence they may, they have done good service, and the warrior virgins, headed by Miss KEENE, with a pair of locomotives before whose girth HERMAN'S or MORRISSEY'S would pale their ineffectual vastness, scatter nightly around a general Zouave atmosphere, and fire the Bowery with thoughts of Algiers and LAMORICIERE—and the closing fairy scene, in which sweetness and clearness of painting is combined with such subtle delicacy of imagining, elicits most deserved commendation.

"The Model Hypocrite," like its parent piece, "Tartuff," has not been so effective as an acting play, as its closet perusal would lead the best judge to anticipate. Still the excellent acting of Mrs. HOEY, Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. BLAKE, is an unfailing attraction here, and the young *débutante* continues to add a flower each night to the garland she wore with such charming *esprit* and grace on her first appearance.

Sun-gleams, like sorrows, usually fall thick. Another new and native claimant for public favor will in a short time appear at the Winter Garden, in the person of Miss AMY ELIOTT, a daughter of the celebrated physician, Dr. ELIOTT, and who may be pleasantly remembered by many for her performance in the "Hour Before Dawn" at the amateur theatricals at the Academy of Music.

At the Old Bowery, Pantomime and prancing steeds are the attractive order of the day, while at the New they still pursue their good old track of playing romantic dramas of intense interest, with terrific denouements set off in corpulent notes of admiration in the bills.

BARNUM'S crowd of curiosities has at last culminated in the greatest of all—himself. This week he celebrates his fiftieth birthday, by producing himself, and delivering a description of his powers and peculiarities of a most racy and amusing character. For 25 cents you can see his bosom bare, and examine all its secret caverns and recesses.

It is said of Beau BRUMMELL that a gentleman, meeting his valet one morning outside his dressing-room, with several tiers of ruffled neck-ties on his arm, and asking him what they were, answered, "These, Sir, are our failures." So the brief dramatic chronicler of the hour, in looking over the lists of passengers now and for some time to come from Europe, may point out, on each arrival, a name or two, and briefly say, "These, Sir, are our failures." The first of this beautiful batch—and one who deserved a better fate—Miss JANE GOODENOUGH—arrived recently by the *Arabia*. Mrs. HOWARD and Miss JULIA DALY will probably next follow. Mr. BRADSHAW, who did not succeed at the Haymarket, is playing in the provinces, and the eminent tragedian, Mr. NEAGLE, was playing in a small village in the North of England "for a few nights only." Such treasures are too precious to be wastefully bestowed. BOURCICAULT, like the last rose of Summer, is left blooming alone. It is not his present intention ever to return here. Niagara Falls and things of that class are, he says, very fine, but he prefers Piccadilly. He has purchased a very pretty spot at Brompton called "Hereford House." Miss HERON, after much wailing, has abandoned all hope of obtaining an engagement in London, and retired on Paris in disgust. Mr. STOPPEL has not succeeded in bringing out his "Hiawatha."

Messrs. WHEATLEY & CLARKE have taken the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and intend bringing out Miss CUSHMAN and Mr. BOOTH together in "Macbeth."

The Kansas Disturbances.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Letters and dispatches to the *Democrat*, from the Sourhwest Expedition, announce that Gen. FROST had been to Fort Scott and had an interview with Gen. HARNEY, who had undoubted knowledge that MONTGOMERY was entrenched at Mound City, three hundred strong, and determined to fight. Gen. HARNEY desired the support of Gen. FROST, and it was thought their combined forces would be sufficient to capture MONTGOMERY. Lieut. SCOTT had been disabled by an accidental shot through the leg.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

JAMES HURLEY, who killed WM. LAUGHREY while the latter was arresting him for a burglary, committed some months since, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree. At the close of the testimony Chief Justice BIGELOW ruled that if the jury find that the purpose of killing was first entertained by the prisoner during the struggle with LAUGHREY, they cannot find him guilty of murder in the first degree under the statute, even although they also find that HURLEY knew LAUGHREY to be an officer, and was seeking to arrest him. HURLEY is quite young, but known as a desperate thief and burglar.

The Official State Canvass.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The State Canvassers met here on Saturday, and canvassed the vote of the State, with the following result: E. D. Morgan, 358,272; Kelly, 294,812; Brady, 19,841. For Lieutenant-Governor—Campbell, 361,914; Crain, 293,572; Viele, 18,425. Canal Commissioner—Barnes, 367,958; Wright, 293,853; Jaycox, 18,547. Inspector of State Prisons—Bates, 359,457; Rhodes, 294,066; Allen, 18,550.

Van Wyck's majority over St. John, in the Tenth Congressional District, is 148.

Closing of the Canals.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 9.

Under a resolution adopted by the Canal Commissioners, the water is to be drawn out of the canals on Wednesday. No boats are now moving on the canal, those ice-bound between Albany and Schenectady having been got through.

The Putnam Phalanx at Home.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Putnam Phalanx reached home this noon. They were received by a salute of sixty of the Phalanx who did not go to Washington, and the Colt Guard. Thousands lined the streets and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

BLESSEY'S oil store, on the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000, which is partly insured.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.—Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants'. Boys' and Youths' Balmoral Clamped-soled Boots, very fine article, warranted to wear. Prices very low for these best City-made goods.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
No. 303 Canal-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters. A competent lady in attendance.

Attention is Respectfully Called to the Advertisement in the auction column, of the large sale of China and Glassware by BROWNE & NICHOLS, on manufacturers's account.]

Frozen Gas Meters.—To prevent this annoyance, have your meters at once filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

Fiskle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Alexander's Sillaneum for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARE & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 611 and 756 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GRAVES—BARNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Diller, Mr. ROBERT GRAVES to CESARINE AMELIA, second daughter of A. Barbey, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WHITE—BARNARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. NORMAN WHITE, of New-York, to Miss ANNA HALE, daughter of F. J. Barnard, Esq., of Albany.

DIED.

BOYCE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, Mrs. RACHEL BOYCE, widow of Thomas Boyce, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Richard Horton, No. 443 45th-st., on this (Monday) evening, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken on the following morning to Yonkers for interment, by the 10 o'clock train.

STILWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, 9th inst., in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. LAVINA STILWELL, relict of the late Nathan Stilwell.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the residence of Mr. John Akin, No. 618 2d-av., near 37th-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, WILLIAM BAYARD CAMPBELL, eldest son of Duncan P. Campbell.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WILEY.—In this City, after a lingering illness, SARAH WILEY, aged 52 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 246 West 13th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PRICHARD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, of consumption, MARY ADALINE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas G. Prichard.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 121 East 15th-st.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, of consumption, WILLIAM MARTIN, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Alexander Graham, No. 26 Cannon-st.

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 8, Mrs. SOPHIA BEACH, widow of the late Lewis Beach, Esq., aged 60 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Ralston, No. 58 East 19th-st., at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, 11th inst.

The remains will be taken to St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

ROSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 69 Bank-st., Mrs. E. ROSON, relict of Thomas Roson, late of the Island of Jamaica, aged 68 years.

Her friends, and those of her grandson, James S. King, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, MARY, daughter of Margaret and George T. Maxwell, aged 8 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of her mother are invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 121 East 31st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

HOYT.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, SABINA, widow of Goold Hoyt, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Monday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, at the house of Mrs. Richard Tweed, No. 287 East Broadway, ALICE TWEED, daughter of George B. and Ann Eliza Young, of New-Orleans.

Further notice will be given as to time of funeral.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

SEARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, after a long and painful sickness, JANE MARY, beloved wife of J. Searle, in the 50th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 124 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOURLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of her son, David L. Bourland, No. 86 Pike-st., Mrs. MARY BOURLAND, aged 77 years.

☞ Nebraska and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BELLOWS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, Mrs. LUCINDA BELLOWS, relict of Charles H. Bellows, formerly of Newburgh.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. A. Belknap, No. 45 1st-place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAMUELS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 8, of diphtheria, ANNIE ALICE, infant daughter of Capt. Samuels and Annie S., his late wife, aged 19 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) from No. 40 Sydney-place, Brooklyn, to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 9, JOHN ALLEN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Mathew, and of Mrs. Shields, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to convey all those who may wish to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

SIMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 7, MARY ANN TITUS, wife of Samuel H. Sims, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 256 Bergen-st., near Powers, this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

VAN RIPER.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 8, RACHEL ELISABETH, daughter of Jacob J. and Elizabeth Van Riper, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Hudson-av., Bergen, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Middle Bush, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jerome R. Wyckoff, Mrs. JANE MARTIN, widow of Leonard Young Martin, aged 84 years.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of malignant scarlet fever, HATTIE, daughter of Richard and Harriet Brinkerhoff, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 7 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of Mr. Frederick Steinle, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

ARNOLD.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sixth Day (Friday) morning, at the residence of her father, Solomon V. Frost, MARY S. ARNOLD, widow of Nathan Arnold, aged 46 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. [illegible]
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 585, Dec. 8, 1860.
66, 54, 37, 61, 78, 20, 14, 44, 67, 31, 77, 28, 5, 43.
Class No. 586, Dec. 8, 1860.
70, 60, 35, 46, 66, 47, 38, 57, 39, 9, 32, 62, 72.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.
The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in the *Daily, Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller*.
Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News*, *Ship News*, *Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
We will furnish the papers on the following terms:
Daily, Single Copy ..... $6 per year.
Five copies ..... $20 per year.
Semi-Weekly, Single Copy ..... $3 per year.
A Club of Ten ..... $20* per year.
Weekly, Single Copy ..... $2 per year.
A Club of Ten ..... $10* per year.
* And One Copy to the getter up of the Club.
☞ *Cash always in advance.*
WORTHINGTON, FLANDERS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
DAILY TRAVELLER for sale by
H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.
For sale by all News Agents, at Wholesale, by
ROSS & TOUSEY.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME, A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 496 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. I t as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 611 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 826 Broadway.

LADIES' FAIR.
The Second Unitarian Society of Brooklyn will open their fair on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, and continue during Wednesday and Thursday. It will be held in Mr. CARY'S Store, in Atlantic-st., under the Ladies' Gymnasium, opposite the Athenæum. The Court-st. and Fulton Ferry cars pass within a block, and the Atlantic-st. cars from the South Ferry pass the door. Great pains have been taken to make this Fair one of unusual attraction, and the managers will aim to have all articles sold at reasonable prices. Tickets, 25 cents, entitling the bearer to admission at any time, can be procured in New-York, at Mann, Stearns & Beale's, No. 141 Fulton-st., and at the *Christian Inquirer* Office; in Brooklyn, of Mr. Noyes, at the Athenæum, and of R. J. Davies, Fulton-st., corner of Clinton.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
The largest stock of Stereoscopic Goods at the lowest prices ever offered in America, ready for the holiday trade. The LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY
No. 594 Broadway. PAUL & CURTIS, Agents.
Send for Catalogues.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.—THE BIENNIAL CONvention of our Fraternity will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Oration at the Anniversary will be delivered by WM. GODLEY, A. M., of the Beta Chapter, College of New-Jersey, Princeton, and the Poem by ALBERT H. CLAPP, A. B., of the Epsilon Chapter, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

LAMPS FOR CARBON OR COAL OIL.—A present for the holidays both useful and ornamental. A rich, beautiful and varied assortment, comprising over 200 different patterns, suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at reduced prices, at the dépôt of the CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S
ILLUMINATING OIL,
MADE BY
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE manufactured by any
any other parties.
IS NEARLY COLORLESS.
ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.
BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
For sale in any quantity, by
U. TALLMAN,
No. 24 Burling-slip,
New-York.

NEW BOOKS
THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.
Just received, from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
I.
CONDUCT OF LIFE.
By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
1 volume, muslin. $1.
CONTENTS: Fate, Power, Wealth, Culture, Behavior, Worship, Considerations by the Way, Beauty, Illusions.
The above volume is uniform in size and style with Mr. Emerson's previous works.
II.
POEMS.
By ROSS TERRY.
1 volume, muslin. 75 cents.
For sale by all Booksellers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.
Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.
It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.
It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 15 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably highly satisfactory.
CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES.
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AQUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

355 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS.
ONLY CAMEL'S-HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 10,
A lot of
HANDSOME SILKS,
WINTER COLORS,
At 4s. 6d. per yard.
A lot of
HEAVY SILKS, at 75 cents per yard.
Also,
ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $17 50 per robe,
JUST HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 10,
A large assortment of
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL
EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES,
At prices to induce purchases.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Continue the sale of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
At a great reduction from regular prices.
Also,
800 BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $1 25 each,
Just landed per *Asia*.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. H. MACY'S
CLEARING SALE FOR DECEMBER.
STOCK MUST STILL BE REDUCED.
STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION ON FANCY BONNET RIBBONS.
The balance of our 12½c. and 15c. Bonnet Ribbon will be sold this week for 10 cents.
The balance of our 18c. and 2s. Ribbon will be sold this week for 15 cents.
FURTHER REDUCTION ON HOSIERY, &c.
All our 1s. 6d. Hosiery closing for 1s.
All our 2s. Hosiery closing for 1s. 6d.
All our 3s. Hosiery closing for 2s.
All our 4s. Hosiery closing for 3s.
All our 3s. Gloves closing for 2s.
All our 4s. Gloves closing for 3s.
All our 6s. Gloves and Gauntlets closing for 4s.
All our Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Under Vests and Drawers MARKED WAY DOWN, TO CLOSE,
200 Gent. Gent's Merino Shirts and Drawers will be closed out for 3s.
50 doz. will be closed for 4s.
50 doz. will be closed for 6s. and $1; best goods imported.
OUR STOCK OF LACE GOODS, CROCHET, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS, EMBROIDERIES, CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, CORSETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER CLOTHING, &c., MARKED WAY DOWN.
Our whole stock of French Flowers, Ruches, Head-Dresses, Fancy Combs, Gilt Goods, &c., all to be closed out previous to January 1, as we are going to make an entire change in that department.
YANKEE NOTIONS
Closing out at very low rates.
Best Pins 4c. a paper. Best Needles 4c. a paper, &c., &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT RUSH AT OAK HALL!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING
AT THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED!
THE MOST FASHIONABLE, NEWEST and LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!
AT LESS PRICES
AT LESS PRICES
AT LESS PRICES
THAN ANY HOUSE
IN THE CITY, IS AT
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 FULTON-ST.

AT RETAIL.
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
LINEN SHEETINGS, All widths.
NAPKINS, ⅝ and ¾ sizes.
BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
QUILTS, White and colored.
DOMESTIC COTTON, 4-4 to 12-4.
DAMASK CLOTHS, From small to large size.
SHIRTING LINENS, Every quality and make.
Our Housekeeping Stocks we Shall close for about COST.
LACE CURTAINS REDUCED
30 per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $8, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets at all prices.
Mechlin and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Paris Embroid. Linen Handkerch'fs, from 6s. and upwards.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes Cap s, Berthes, &c.
Illusion Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
300 Needlework Sets, Collar and Cuffs,
worth 37½ cents per Set. (half the original price.)
1,000 Sets COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
Only $1 the set, (worth $2.)
800 Sets COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
Only $1 50 the set.
700 Sets COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
With Handsome Buckles,
At $3 the Set, (actual value $5.)
1,500 WORKED COLLARS,
From 25 cents to $1 each.
1,000 Embr'd and Hem stitched HANDKERCHIEFS,
75 cents each, (value $1 25.)
ALL DECIDED BARGAINS.
Will be offered on Monday, Dec. 10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CARD.
We will offer
On Monday, the 10th, the whole of our stock at and below cost,
Consisting of
The latest styles of Embroideries, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Mourning and Illusion Goods,
Ladies' Dress Caps and Head dresses.
The ladies will be able to judge for themselves. Closing up the business here.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 687 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, CAPS,
FLOUNCES COLLARS AND SLEEVES, MOUCHOIRS AND BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, &c.,
At popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES' COTTON AND MERINO HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
At greatly reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE CHEAPEST stock in the City. Now closing Corsets $1. Also Werlep's Patent French Corsets very cheap. Skirts and Corsets made to order. N. B.—Children's Corsets and Skirts. Alexandre's Gloves, at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 349 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
FANCY GOODS
Selling off at half cost.
All kinds WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES,
All sizes and styles in
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS,
At Exciting Prices.
Sale commences every day at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE ART OF FEMALE GRACE.
BY MISS SOPHIA SEYMOUR.

When woman drapes her lovely form
In robes of studied grace,
The colors rich, the textures warm,
And suiting well her face,
Then beauty takes a loftier air—
A grander, purer cast—
And men admire as chaste and fair
What else unmarked had past.

But best of all the garments made,
Since Eve to sin awoke,
Are those rich robes of cloth and braid—
The gay and graceful cloak—
The Spanish Mantle, which conceals
The form 'tis used to drape—
Or the neat Basque, which half reveals
The figure's rounded shape!

All these, and wrought in textures rare,
At ROBERTS' Store you'll find,
Worthy the fairest of the fair,
The kindest of the kind;
Mantles, and Cloaks and Basques are seen,
Blacks, purples and maroons,
Such as might grace the radiant queen
Of Fashion's gay saloons.

Ask for the CRYSTAL PALACE Store,
The store which ROBERTS keeps,
Where still across the crowded floor
The tide of Fashion sweeps;
Gorgeous as was Aladdin's dream
Is that fair shrine of trade;
And still bright eyes delighted beam
On Cloaks by ROBERTS made!

W. R. ROBERTS'
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cloaks, Mantles, Shawls, &c., &c.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
I AM NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE LADIES' CLOAKS
Ever exhibited by me, and at a great REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF MATERIALS FOR CLOAKS, JUST IMPORTED AND IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 10th inst.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CASHMERE NECK SCARFS,
AT LOW PRICES.
500
PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A VERY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
For convenience,
GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be marked in plain figures, and arranged on the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have some of the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Just the thing for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BENSON'S
NEW STYES OF
CLOAKS,
DECEMBER STYLES
As now worn in Paris,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer. 310
Also, FINE FURS CHEAP.

CHEAP AND GOOD SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS FOR MISSES,
At BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $5
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7.
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $—
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

500 PIECES ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
Only 2s 6d per yard,
(Formerly 4s.)
1,000 pieces yard-wide CHINTZ CALICOES,
At 12½ Cents per Yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOURNIER'S India Store, No. 673 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED, UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
80 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE, $20, worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $50, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at . 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 18
And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

359. SOLFERINO, ROSINE AND MAGENTA BROCATELS AND ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS. 359.

359. LACE CURTAINS. AT REDUCED PRICES. 359.

359. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, AT VERY LOW FIGURES. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, OF SATIN DE LAINES, PLAIN and BROCHE COTELINES and BROCATELS. Made to order by the best upholsterers. 359.

359. WINDOW SHADES. FOR STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS, AT KELTY'S BROADWAY. 359.

301 DRY GOODS GIVEN AWAY. 301
INQUIRE FOR THE NUMBER.
DON'T FORGET THE NAME.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-street,
To meet their obligations,
are
DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE
$150,000 WORTH OF THE
Newest Styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Look at the Prices.
Examine the Goods.
150 pieces rich ELMORE CLOTHS, silk and wool, At 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents to import.
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS, At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMORE CLOTHS, At 50 cents; cost 90 cents per yard.
Ladies can now replenish Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
250 piece BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.
3,500 Rich Chenille Nets, (all colors) imported, 18c., 31c., 44c.
780 Rich wide Bonnet Strings, 1¼ yds long, 3s. 6d.
2,100 bunches Rich French Flowers, closing out 6c. 9c.
1,500 bunches Feathers, colors and black, 6c., 10c., 15c.
3,800 yards colored and black Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 12c.
Closing Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Closing Silk Lace Veils, 12½c.
Closing Worked Bands, 6c., 9c.
Closing fine Lace Collars, 31c.
Closing Chenille Scarfs 8c.
Ladies, KINZEY is Closing out his stock of rich Velvet Trimmings, all shades and colors, 2c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c. 15c
Also, closing stock of Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., yard
Closing out Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c
Closing out Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 10c.
Closing out Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Gents' Hosiery, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12.
Panic Merino Hose, 10c.
Panic Wool Hose, 9c.
Panic Rich Hose, 5c.
Panic Gloves, 2c. pair.
Panic Cloth Gloves, 25c.
Panic Lined Gloves, 9c.
Panic Silk Gloves, 10c.
Panic Kid Gloves, 25c.
Closing out entire stock Worked Collars.
Closing out entire stock Worked Sets.
Closing out entire stock Lace Goods.
Closing out entire stock Flowers at any price.
Ladies, KINZEY is clearing the entire stock of Fancy Goods at about half prices; Gilt Hair Pins, 6c.; best Pins, 3c.; best Needles 3c.; Spool Cotton, 1c.; Velvet Pointed Combs 12c.; fancy Hair Pins, Bags, Scissors, 6c.; Rose-combs, 4c. All closing at panic prices. Woolen Goods, Ruches, Bonnets, Head-dresses, Hoop Skirts, all closing out at wholesale or retail, at
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 271 and 273 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, among the many patrons of the
UNION SHOE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
100 dozen Gent's Extra Heavy
WINTER MERINO VESTS,
All sizes, at 75 cents each.
150 dozen MERINO BALE HOSE,
At 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS,
For the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 14 Warren-st.,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.
They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.
Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.
Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5½ cents.
Also, 50 cases of 7/8 fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.
We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 14 Warren-st.

POPULAR STOCKS.
Large additions will be made to the Stock of All-wool, Plain and Broche VELOUR OTTOMANS,
At 75 cents per yard,
(Value $1 25.)
150 pieces 6-4 FRENCH MERINOES,
Choice Colors and Fine Quality,
Only 50 cents per yard, (value 75 cents.)
5,000 DRESSES MERRIMACK PRINTS,
Latest Styles and Best Quality,
25 cents the Dress, of 10 yards each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 298 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $55, $100, $125, $150, $225, $262, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufactures of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON.
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $100.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE BANJO.—It is the simplest and best method for learning to play that favorite instrument, without the aid of a master. In addition, the lessons, which are so complete that a child can understand them, the method contains, "Dixie's Land," "Glendy Burk," "Bonny Jean" and over 150 of the choicest Songs, Jigs, Reels and Walk-Arounds, &c., &c., many of them written expressly for this work, by the best banjo players. Price $1.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c. and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 18c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.
As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.
233, 235, 237, 239.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A VERY STYLISH horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. He can be used in double or single harness, and is a good saddle horse. To be seen at No. 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE PAIR OF BAY Horses, 16 hands high, short tails, 7 years old, sound and kind; sold for want of use. Inquire at New-York Tattersalls, 39th-st. and 6th-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 265 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming; also, an evening class, for ladies. Send for a circular. The next Soirée will be given at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. A Grand Complimentary Soirée on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 69 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 39. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a room, with breakfast, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address J. W. B., Box No. 266 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first class house, with a private table, in a private family, at No. 93 East 18th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia-st., and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 202 Henry-st.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR, THIRD FLOOR, containing large closets, hot and cold water, gas, grate, heated also by furnace; bedroom attached or separate, newly-furnished; back parlor, first floor, to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class table. Call at No. 163 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; dinner at 6; reference required.

ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 667 BROADWAY. Three rooms on second floor, bedroom and closets attached, separately or together. To a responsible party on most reasonable terms. Also, a large back room to one or two gentlemen. $3 per week. Inquire of MADAME DE BENTOR.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED.—A NICELY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood within a few minutes' walk of the Mercantile Library and Cooper Institute. Breakfast and tea only. Address H. F. T., Box No. 2,544 Post-office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. The house is pleasantly located in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address SIDNEY, Station D.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 26th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 55 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the LOAN OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1875.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these two descriptions of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of the Ohio and Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of said certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of the bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates for the aforesaid less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made subject to the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be accepted by the bidder, regard being had to the other bids.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein mentioned, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at which time they will be opened by the Commissioners, at the agency of the latter, in the City of New-York, on application at the State Agency, or may remain closed to be opened on the said 21th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Dec. 8, 1860.

ALBERT H. NEELEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 55 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
2500	Atlantic Ins. Scrip, '59	100	Continental Bank...$100
25	Shoe & Leather Bk..$100	20	Am Exch. Bank.... 100
50	Union Bank..... 50	19	Bank of New-York.. 100
28	National Bank..... 50	27	Fulton Bank..... 30
85	Mechanics' Bank.... 25	20	Commonwealth Ins 100
20	Arctic Insurance.... 50	40	Metropolitan Ins.... 100
75	Relief Insurance.... 50	20	Security Ins..... 50
10	Imp. & Traders' Ins.. 50	40	Col. Mar. Ins..... 100
200	Bk'yn Cent. R..... 25	20	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins. 100
25	Citizens' Gas Co.....100	90	Mercantile Mut. Ins. 100
200	Stuyvesant Ins..... 25	5	Lamar Ins..... 100
50	Am. Telegraph Co.....100	15	Fireman's Fund Ins.. 10
20	Standard Ins..... 50	20	Lenox Ins..... 25
10	Resolute Ins..... 100	20	Lafayette Insurance 50
20	U. States S. S. Ent. Co.100	40	Jersey City Ins..... 50
25	Great W. Marine Ins. 100		

$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. 2d mtg. 8 ⅜ ct. Bonds.
$5,000 Tennessee State 6 ⅜ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Germantown City and County 6 ⅜ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Virginia State 6 ⅜ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York City 6 ⅜ cent. Central Park Stock.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 ⅜ cent. Bonds.

Regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 13. Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salerooms, No. 55 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 55 William-st., near Wall.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock, when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SEILER, against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $2,044 67, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $2,044 67 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The Holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the special meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 19th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, may be represented by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1857.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HOWES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH Article of Agreement, signed by the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, held at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1860, at 12 M.

By order of the Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.. Nov. 26, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—ON first-class City property, or a mortgage to that amount will be purchased. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Place-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.]

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the last twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,

No. 55 South-st.,
New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 55 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on EVERENDE, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 198 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY Mothers, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proves that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of each treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "She uld be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. LOVEJOY & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER, at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeing or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON WATER NOTICE—TO CONSUMERS OF CROTON WATER.—The main supply pipes, which were broken on the night of the 5th inst., being now completely repaired and in full operation, the order of the Board, of Dec. 6, is hereby rescinded.

THOS. S. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEC. 8, 1860.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plan, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 30 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Thomas Brown and J. O. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature, in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or to which the said Company had or could become entitled under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or to which the said Company had or could become entitled under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

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CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION BILL.
VOLUNTARY REDUCTION.

The TIMES published, on Saturday last, the items of expenses as incurred, or assumed to have been incurred, by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the extension of the Central Park from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Ninth streets. The bills presented a handsome total of $73,-388 00, but on Friday afternoon the Commissioners, or their counsel, or some conscientious party, appeared voluntarily before Mr. EVANS, and withdrawing the first bill, presented the one below, viz.:

Commissioners' fees	$5,520 00	Livery bill	31 00
Clerks	5,468 00	Stationery	1,077 00
Appraisers	186 00	Advertising	1,864 38
Surveyor	32,848 00	Surveyor, Dr. and report	125 00
Office rent, furniture, &c	2,439 00	copies	5,325 00
		Posting notices	238 00
			$54,386 38

Total

This is a deduction on the sum total of *over eighteen thousand* dollars, and on the item of Surveyor's fees alone, a reduction of over *sixteen thousand* dollars. But the Commissioners and clerks cling to their fees almost without abatement. In the first bill, the clerks claim $6,588; in the second, $5,468—a reduction of a fraction over a thousand dollars, but it is almost made up by the items for the Commissioners' fees, which are increased from $4,864 to $5,520, and this is the most remarkable part of the bill. The first charge represented 407 meetings at $4 per day; the second, made out within a few hours after the presentation of the first, represents 460 meetings, so, that by some unaccountable remissness or oversight, it would seem that the Commissioners narrowly escaped losing pay for fifty-three meetings at $4 each. It is pamper to state that this bill does not emanate from the office of the present Corporation Counsel, Mr. Judge Bronson, but is one of the stray waifs picked up by his predecessor of immortal memory. As the bill has to undergo the sanctioning of the parties interested, as well as the Supreme Court, before it can be taxed, it is not improbable that other alterations may be made in the items and total.

THE CROTON WATER AGAIN.

NEW-YORK was made supremely happy on Saturday by the recurring flood of Croton water, of which it had been deprived for more than two days, to the intense disgust of all and the great discomfiture of thousands. By dint of unwearied and unrelaxed exertions, the break was reached at a very early hour on Saturday morning, and before 10 o'clock two new pipes had been lowered to their places, securely jointed, and the two reservoirs were again connected. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. CRAVEN, as well as to the other members of the Board for the promptness, alacrity and energy displayed on this occasion. The condition of the remainder of the pipes on the line of the Fifth-avenue, where immense masses of earth and stone are piled upon them, has long been considered precarious, as well from the nature of the ground on which they are laid, as from the superincumbent weight resting on them, a similar accident is likely to occur at any hour, and in that case nothing can save the City from a repetition of the troubles of last week except the immediate completion of the new mains in the Fourth-avenue, and those are being pushed forward with as much haste as is commensurate with prudence. The completion of the new seventeen pipes on the High Bridge, the use of the new reservoir, and the addition of the Fourth-avenue mains will insure the City from any such contingency as that through which it has just passed.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen continued the canvass of the returns of the late election on Saturday, but nothing transpired to change the result as before announced. The proceedings of the Board were interrupted, while canvassing the vote of the Tenth Ward, by a German monomaniac named Hertz, who, having received a few votes as an independent candidate for Councilman in his District, conceived the idea that he is among the elect, and appeared before the Board to demand his rights. The Board were not able to see the justice of his claim, and delivered him over to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who put him in charge of the Police.

STATEMENT OF TAX RECEIPTS.

The tax of 1860 was $9,740,302 42, on which there s collected sums as follows, which include Croton arrears, which do not amount to more than $5,000 in all:

Collected during October	$2,001,450 56
Collected during November	5,113,686 46
Collected so far during December	134,317 25
Total	$7,249,454 27

The daily receipts so far this month have been as follows:

Dec. 1	$25,196 40	Dec. 6	$15,643 19
Dec. 3	28,926 14	Dec. 7	16,247 65
Dec. 4	15,631 68	Dec. 8	13,747 24
Dec. 5	19,824 86		

The uncollected tax for the year amounts to a fraction over $2,000,000, but the major part will undoubtedly be paid during the present month, the addition of one per cent. being in some cases a very small countervail to the use of the money for business purposes.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD RESOLUTIONS.
UNPROFITABLE HASTE.

The levity of this saying is abundantly exemplified in the course of the Common Council, with reference to the Third-avenue gridiron resolutions, which were published in the TIMES of Saturday. So great was their haste to put the job through, the question as to the legality of their action never presented itself, and one consequence is, that even though they should be signed by the Mayor, which we are assured will not be done, they kill the very purpose which they were intended to accomplish. The fourth resolution, relieving the road from *the provisions of the ordinance* respecting the payment of their share of the Belgian pavement; and the last one, rescinding all ordinances which conflict with the resolution, are at direct variance with the charter which, weak and loose as it is, contains a special provision which precludes the possibility of repealing an ordinance by resolution. Perhaps, however, the new Charter, which it is understood, is already drawn up and ready for presentation at an early day during the next session of the Legislature, may correct this trifling error, and the job be carried to successful confirmation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS MAN.—Late on Saturday night a young Irishman, named MARTIN CONNER, was locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house on a charge of intoxication, which had been preferred by his wife. An hour or two later he was found laboring in a fit of delirium tremens, and his death resulted before a physician could attend him. It was stated that CONNER was the man who beat Policeman SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, a year or two ago in so terrible a manner that he died in consequence. A disturbance and fight had occurred between a party of drunken men at a liquor saloon in Bleecker-street, near Carmine, and SANGER was called in to settle it. While engaged in separating the disorderly characters some person, supposed to be CONNER, seized the policeman's club and struck him with it a blow upon the head, causing an injury which resulted in his death about nine months afterwards. CONNER was arrested for the offence, but the evidence against him was not strong enough to warrant his conviction.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—On the 17th of October last, JOHN CORBIT, a native of this City, 26 years of age, employed as a cook on board the steam-tug *Washington*, had his leg badly crushed between the dock and the side of the vessel. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Saturday from exhaustion consequent upon his injury....THOMAS FYFE, a young man 20 years of age, working in the factory of Mr. DAVID FERGUSON, No. 50 Tenth-avenue, was so seriously injured on the 5th inst., by a bar of iron which fell upon his head, that he died on Saturday in consequence of the wound....On Saturday afternoon, THOMAS GILL, an Englishman, fifty-six years of age, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Vestry-street. He was employed as a ship-carpenter upon a vessel lying at the foot of Vestry-street, and while at work upon a staging erected at the stern, he missed his footing and fell overboard. A rope was thrown to him, and efforts were made to rescue him, but life was extinct before he was taken out of the water. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.—The number of arrests, yesterday, for drunkenness and violation of the law forbidding the sale of liquors, was very nearly the same as that of the previous week. From the reports made, last evening, to the Superintendent of Police, from the various Station-houses, it appeared that thirty-one persons were apprehended for selling liquor, and thirty-two for intoxication, and of the last-mentioned offenders eleven were females. The effect of the present movement toward the enforcement of the Sunday law has thus far been encouraging.

MARRIAGE OF MULLIGAN.—On Friday evening last WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esq., assumed the relation of husband to Mrs. MARY A. LEWIS, of No. 45 East Houston-street, the lady who had tended him affectionately throughout all his troubles. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Justice BRENNAN in the prisoner's cell, and the only witnesses were Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, and Miss FOSTER, the matron, of the prison. The bride is said to be possessed of great personal attraction and plenty of cash. On Saturday morning MULLIGAN departed for his quarters at the penal institution at Sing Sing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER.—JAMES P. TAGAN, the Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Fourth District at the recent election, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his residence in Frankfort-street. He was formerly a Republican politician in the Fourth Ward, where also he held some time since the position of constable. It is supposed that his death resulted from disease of the heart.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.—Rev. Mr. FLETCHER will give the crowning lecture of his course this evening, at the Cooper Institute, the subject being "Italy and Garibaldi."

THE NORWICH AND WORCESTER ROUTE.—The steamer *Connecticut* resumed her place on the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston on Saturday. Her days of departure from New-York are to be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and on alternate days from Allyn's Point.

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN WORKS.—On Tuesday evening, Messrs. O. REPETTI & Co., agents for the Italian Library, intend to sell at auction, by BANGS, MERWIN & Co., a portion of their second importation of rare and valuable books.

The Murder in Twelfth-street.
NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER YET.

The Police have as yet been unable to procure any evidence tending to solve the mystery attending the atrocious murder of Mrs. SARAH SHANCKS, at No. 22 East Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last. From the testimony of Mr. SMEATON, son-in-law of deceased, and that of Miss FERGUSON, who had had business transactions with her, it appeared that a young carpenter had often been seen of late loitering about Mrs. SHANCKS' premises. This young man is described as being very unprepossessing in his looks, and deceased had on two occasions expressed to the witnesses her apprehensions that he was a thief. Suspicion very generally rests upon this individual, and the police are endeavoring to find him, but thus far no clue—not even his name—has been obtained upon which to base their search. The man CHARLES HARDY, who is said to have quarreled with Mrs. SHANCKS with reference to a watch and some money that she had lent him, has also disappeared from the City, having taken his departure for the South on Thursday last. At least such are the representations which have been made to the officers by over a dozen persons who are known to have been on intimate terms with him. On Saturday afternoon, a man having blood upon his fingers, hat, and shirt, with one hand bandaged, went to the store of Mr. FITZPATRICK in Eight-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, and purchased a flannel shirt. The clerk thought him to be suspicious, both in manner and in appearance, and subsequently the occurrence was reported to Capt. CAFFERY. Although the clerk failed to have the individual arrested, he took such a look at him, that he was able to give a minute description of his features and clothing, and the police will make an effort to find him.

Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, who has been mentioned as the accepted suitor of deceased, was found on Friday evening, at his residence in Brooklyn. He stated that he had taken tea with Mrs. SHANCKS on the evening previous to the murder, and that he left the house at 10 o'clock. Everything that he can do with a view of assisting the police to gather evidence he appears willing to perform, and, doubtless, he will be examined before the Coroner to-day. A few persons loitered yesterday opposite the house where the tragedy was committed, but nothing transpired to reward their curiosity. On Saturday, the remains of deceased were removed to the residence of her daughter at Mount Vernon, and yesterday the body was consigned to the grave.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through your columns to deny the assertion made as to an engagement existing between the deceased Mrs. SHANCKS, and myself. The parties who testified that there was, were no doubt mistaken. My business relations with the deceased made it necessary for me to call at her store almost daily. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860.

Excitement About a Colored Boy.

On Friday morning Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward, apprehended WILLIAM PERCIVAL, a colored boy, 14 years of age, on a charge of having deserted from the schooner *Napoleon*, Capt. SIRMOND. The youth was taken to the Station-House where he represented to Capt. DOWLING that he was a native of Trinidad, W. I., and that his father was a British soldier stationed there. Two months before he had been induced by Capt. SIRMOND, whom he met on the quay at Trinidad, to ship with him as cabin-boy. To do so he ran away from his parents, the vessel setting sail four days after he had joined her. She anchored and remained for a few days at Hampton Roads, Va., whence she came to this port, arriving here two weeks ago. Soon after the schooner's arrival, young PERCIVAL and five others of the crew, all negroes, deserted, as they feared that Capt. SIRMOND intended to take them all South and sell them into Slavery. This statement of PERCIVAL's the Captain declared to be untrue in every particular, while the supposition that he was about to kidnap his crew was entirely unfounded. He stated that the youth had been apprenticed to him in Trinidad, and that he had given bonds to the authorities in $500 for his safe return to that place. This sum he could not afford to forfeit, consequently he demanded that the deserter should be delivered over to him. Capt. DOWLING refused to do so then, but told SIRMOND to bring the indentures of the lad up to Police Headquarters on Saturday afternoon, and the case would there be investigated. At the time appointed for a hearing in the case, SIRMOND presented himself, but he could not show the indentures or anything else by which he might substantiate his claim, and the lad was therefore placed in charge of the British Consul, who will send him back to Trinidad. During the time that the boy was detained at the Sixth Ward Station-house, much excitement existed among the colored people who had heard of the matter, among whom the impression prevailed that it was a most aggravated case of kidnapping.

Arrival of the Slave-bark Cora.

The slave-bark *Cora*, an account of whose capture, by the United States frigate *Constellation*, on the Coast of Africa, in September last, with a cargo of 700 Africans, was given in our last issue, arrived at this port late on Saturday evening. She comes in charge of Sailing-master T. H. EASTMAN, who assisted in her capture, and who has on board, as prisoners, the first, second and third mates of the *Cora*, named FREDERICK, WILSON and CHASE. The Captain of the slaver, who gave his name as LORRETTO RINTZ, (supposed to be LATHAM,) together with the crew, were left in charge of the *Constellation*. The *Cora*, on her arrival at this port, proceeded immediately to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she now lies. The prisoners will be delivered over to the United States Marshal to-day.

The particulars of her capture, which took place on the 26th of September, were fully and correctly given in Saturday's TIMES. The officers of the *Constellation* had previously received a full description of the *Cora*, and had been cruising for her some time. She was descried on the evening of the 26th of September, and captured after a three hours' chase. She had left the port of Mango Grando, on the African Coast, only the night before, with a cargo of 705 slaves, who had scarcely been in her twenty-four hours when she was captured. Midshipman W. B. HALL, and a crew of fourteen men from on board the *Constellation*, accompanied Master EASTMAN in the slaver to this port.

Fires.
IN A FURNITURE-STORE AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the varnish-room, on the second floor of the four-story marble-front building No. 650 Broadway, occupied by FISHER & ABRAMS, dealers in enameled and cottage furniture. The flames were not extinguished before damage to the extent of about $5,000 had resulted to the stock—fully insured in City Companies. The first and third floors of the premises were tenanted by THOMAS A. WILMURTH, manufacturer of looking-glasses, whose loss upon stock, by smoke and water, is estimated at $2,500; insured for $2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. Mr. WILMURTH also owned the building. It is not very much injured, and the damage is covered by an insurance of $5,000 in the Importers and Traders', and $4,000 in the Rutgers, Insurance Companies. The top floor was fitted up for artists' studios, and was occupid by Messrs. JAMES CAFFERTY, GEO. W. BULL, M. MATHEWS, A. PLAGEMAN, and GEO. R. ALLEN. Each of these gentlemen is a sufferer to some extent, in consequence of some of the pictures having been damaged by smoke.

IN A DISTILLERY,

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire occurred in HOFFMAN & CURTISS' distillery, a large four-story building, located at No. 360 Greenwich-street. By promptly answering the alarm, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the premises in which they originated, and only the three upper floors of the building were destroyed. It is believed that the fire was caused by an incendiary. The still was running at the time, and the workmen had gone into the lower part of the building to feed the furnaces, making it probable that the incendiary had secreted himself in the building, and had taken the opportunity afforded by the absence of the laborers to put his design into execution. The loss on machinery, stock and building is estimated at $15,000; insured for $13,600, as follows: Relief, $2,250; Stuyvesant, $1,400; North American, $2,250; Excelsior, $1,500; Rutgers, $1,700; Artisans', $2,250; Exchange, $2,200. The water used in extinguishing the fire was pumped from the river by the steam-engines, and thence distributed to the other machines.

IN A DWELLING.

A fire was discovered about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story frame building No. 574 Eighth-avenue, occupied by JACOB SLICE as a dwelling and butcher-shop. Mr. SLICE and his family had a narrow escape from suffocation; but, by the aid of ladders, which were luckily at hand, Officers KELLY and WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Ward, managed to rescue all the occupants, by taking them out of the upper windows. The loss on the household furniture amounts to $500; insured for $2,000 in the Excelsior Company. The stock in the shop was damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $700 in the Manhattanville Company. The cause of the fire did not transpire.

IN A DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

At 11¼ o'clock last night a fire, the origin of which is unknown, occurred in the four-story building No. 363 Broadway, occupied on the upper floors as a cheap ambrotype and Daguerrian establishment, and on the lower floors by JOHN MORRISON, dealer in embroideries, laces, &c., and by Mrs. SINNETT, milliner. The fire broke out on the third floor, and having been discovered at an early moment it was soon extinguished by the firemen. The building was deluged with water, and much damage was done in consequence.

IN A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CLARK'S) near Seventh-avenue, in consequence of a defect in the heating apparatus. The flames had attained considerable headway before they were discovered, but after the firemen commenced operations the fire was soon subdued. The total damage is estimated at $3,000—$2,000 of which resulted from the total destruction of the organ. There is an insurance upon the property of $15,000 in City companies.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Through the carelessness of one of the members of his family, a bed was set on fire about 9½ o'clock on Saturday night in the apartment of GEO. FRANCIS, at the tenement house No. 304 Front-street. An alarm brought the firemen to the premises, but their services were not needed.

IN A COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the office of LIONEL MOSES, commission merchant, No. 52 Beaver-street. It was soon put out—the damage amounting to about $100; fully insured. The causes of the fire are to be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. A. Godfrey, C. P. Walcott, of Ohio; G. W. Claflin, of Boston, and W. Cameron, of Liverpool, England, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. E. Somers, of Maine; Col. Chas. P. May, of Alabama; Col. Brown, of Hartford; C. P. Farnum, of New-Orleans; Major S. Norris, of California; Capt. J. Lewis, of Geneva, and W. Owens and S. H. Reynolds, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. R. B. Olin, of Troy; W. D. Swan, of Boston; J. H. Iglehart, of New-York, and W. Johnston and R. R. Carter, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. George P. Morris and family, of Cold Spring, and Col. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. Lewis Parish and lady, and Purser J. N. Smith, of the steamship *Yorktown*, also Purser J. H. Woodcock, of the steamship *Jamestown*, are at the Howard Hotel.

Capt. White, of New-Orleans, is at the Hotel St. Germain.

Police Reports.
BURGLARS IN A CANDY-STORE.

On Saturday morning, as Officer Wogan, of the Fourth Ward, was passing through Pearl-street, he heard a sharp explosion in the candy manufactory No. 380, occupied by J. & M. Christy. The policeman broke in the door, and discovered that burglars had been endeavoring to blow open the safe with gunpowder, but they had escaped by the rear way before he gained admission. The departure of the rogues was so hurried that they took no plunder with them.

SERIOUS STABBING ENCOUNTER.

On Saturday night a dispute occurred at No. 175 East Thirty-fifth-st., between two men named Michael Sharkin and John McNamee. Finally they came to blows and McNamee drew a sheath-knife, with which he stabbed his opponent in the head and face, inflicting dangerous wounds. He immediately afterwards ran away, and the Police have not as yet found him. His victim was placed in the care of a surgeon.

New-Jersey.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY.—A German baker, named AUGUSTUS STURMAN, doing business at No. 285 South Third-street, Jersey City, was run over by the 6 o'clock Central Railroad train from New-York, Saturday morning, and sustained serious injuries. Mr. STURMAN was crossing from Henderson-street over the railroad track, and after passing Mr. HOPE'S store, he recollected nothing further. He became conscious some two hours after. The wagon was struck by the locomotive and completely demolished, and Mr. STURMAN was thrown some distance. Upon being taken to the drug store near the corner of Washington-street, Dr. QUIDOR was called, and upon examination, found that the left arm was badly crushed between the elbow and shoulder, and there was also a bad scalp wound on the back of the head, six or seven inches in length. After the wounds were dressed the injured man was sent home, and it is thought will recover, although it is possible that he may lose his arm. Mr. S. states that he neither saw nor heard the train, nor heard any whistle sounded or bell rung. It is also stated that there was no flagman at the crossing at the time of the accident. The horse had his left fore leg broken off at the ankle and one eye put out, and in this condition the poor animal was allowed to remain in the street for a number of hours. Considerable indignation was expressed by citizens in the vicinity, and some of them were for tearing up the track.

BAD SOUTHERN MONEY.—TIMOTHY MULKALY, a laboring man, appeared before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, on Friday, and charged WM. COLEMAN, a street contractor, with having passed upon him a ten dollar broken bank bill of the Southern Bank of Georgia. The Recorder took action to secure the poor man against loss.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLING.—During Friday three liquor sellers in Jersey City, who have been complained of for selling liquor without a license, appeared before Recorder TILDEN, and paid a fine of $10 each.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN RICHMOND.—A few days since a card appeared in the New-York papers from the "Committee of Reception" at Richmond, denying the statements of the correspondents of the New-York papers, that the Prince of Wales was grossly insulted there by the mob on the occasion of his late visit to the Capital of Virginia. The card was without any signatures.

Mr. HOWARD, the special correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who has been charged by the Richmond papers with fabricating the statements referred to, has published in that journal a card, together with an affidavit from Mr. DAVIS, the artist of the *Illustrated News*, in reference to the matter, from which it is evident that *the occurrence referred to really did take place, and that the language used by the mob was even more offensive than at first reported.* No one, however, charges this to the respectable part of the community of Richmond, but to a worthless rabble, which, for want of an efficient police, could not be controlled.—*Providence Journal, Dec. 4.*

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S advertisement announces extraordinary attractions this week. It is the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, and of the founding of the Museum, and he seems determined to mark it as an era in his own and the Museum's existence. See his advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]
John Simpson, Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was cured of a most virulent ulcer on the leg by HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment. He had suffered for three years with this sore, and consulted the most eminent physicians without benefit.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The market for all articles is very much depressed, and prices exceedingly irregular. FLOUR is nominal; not enough has been sold to-day to establish quotations. WHISKY dull at 14c. HOGS are dull, and there is no sort of regularity in prices. There are not many offering. Drovers are packing them in preference to selling at current rates. The receipts for the last three days foot up 5,000. MESS PORK is dull at $14@$14 25. GREEN MEATS are offered at 4c.@6c.@6¾c., deliverable next week. LARD is quiet at 9c. The demand for Money is more pressing, and the market is more stringent. Sight drafts on New-York are firmer, but not quotably higher.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; sales, 12,000 bushels at 68c.@69¾c. for No. 1; 56c.@67c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet; sales, 5,500 bushels at 27c., in store. OATS quiet. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 5,000 bush. Oats. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce, and firm at 10 ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $5; City Mills superfine at $4 75; no buyers. CORN steady; sales of new at 50c.@58c. PROVISIONS dull and heavy; New Mess $17. LARD, 10½c. COFFEE dull at 13c.@14c. for Rio. WHISKY flat at 18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

COTTON is dull and tending downward; sales to-day, 4,200 bales at 9½c.@9¾c. for Middling. SUGAR dull at 4¼c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Exchange unsettled.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

COTTON dull and unsettled; sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 9½c.@9¾c. for middling.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The cattle market opens dull, although the supply is light—less than 2,000 on sale, 1,200 of which will be taken to New-York. No improvement in prices. Sheep inactive; only 2,000 arrived during the week.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 15⅝; Morris Canal, 47¼; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1⅛@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

			Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec.	8	
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	8	
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	8	
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	12	
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Dec.	15	
C. of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	15	
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	15	
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	19	
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Dec.	22	
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	22	
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	22	
United King'm	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	25	
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	26	
Atlantic	New-York	Havre	Dec.	29	

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 28
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Atlantic	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 5
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Dec. 11

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 8.—*In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. S. M'Neil, New-York; J. C Meusdorfer, San Francisco; M. L. Dagon, New-York; Z. C. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Boston; Mrs. Beux, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Stillman, New-York; Mrs. Henrietta Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lord, Jr., New-York; John Kaz, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sell, New-York; C. V. Spenser, Utah; W. P. Coleman, California; W. C. Staines, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wickersham and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. John and child, Caracas, South America; Miss John, Caracas, South America; John Needham, Utah; Samuel Door, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George Q. Cannon, Utah; Mr. Frank Bartlett, Boston; Mr. John Ryan Mahony, Mr. H. Peremie, Mr. John D. Hearn, Mr. W. Hepenberg, New-York; Mrs. Duschaneck and two children, Mrs. C. R. De Poez, Cuba; Mr. N. Fatio, Mrs. Cornevin, France; Mr. T. A. Comstock, Mrs. C. Fairbanks, child and servant, Miss Potter, Mr. H. B. Claflin, Jr., New-York; Mr. N. Fatio, Mr. A. F. Edmonds, New-York; Mr. John Cohsener, Wisconsin; Mr. O. Wittichen, Mr. John Ferner, Wisconsin; Mr. D. Hedsamand, Paris; Mr. John J. Deal, Mr. J. S. Simonton, Mr. John Maples, New-York; Mr. Sopis, Mr. R. Maples, Mr. Henry Metza, Mr. W. Wicken, Ohio; Mr. J. Christoffel, Mr. A. Fuller, Rev. T. M. Inor, Mr. Nanthia, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bird and child, Mrs. H. Townrow.—Total, 71.

Dec. 8.—*In the Steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Wm. Heaver, Gerome Loubrie, Geo. F. Gee, wife and infant; Albert Biobo, G. P. Johnson, J. R. Rill, Mathew Nelson, John White, T. W. Hill, John Hall, Mrs. Taylor, F. J. Murphy, E. H. Jewett, O. Edwards, F. Bender and lady.—Cabin 20, steerage 212. Total, 232.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Gen. A. Jarvis, Master Seaman, Mrs. Seaman, Miss Breck, Mrs. S. S. Bamby, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Nevison, Miss A. Brooks, Miss M. M. Klots, J. T. Klots and lady, H. Smith, R. E. Cortes, M. Kolp, D. B. Grant, 2d; P. McMahon, Mrs. McMahon and two infants, Miss Murphy, H. Hansen, Wm. H. Malloy, Miss M. Welsh, J. C. McCollom, William Dill, Joseph Kelley, D. B. Grant, 1st; Mrs. M. A. Williams, Mrs. Rosenthal, Miss S. E. Powers, Miss F. A. Lord, Wm. Neill, M. Menalnger, Mrs. C. T. McManan, L. P. Marie, W. P. Gerrell, F. H. Pond, S. Cockenhead and lady, H. Boynton and lady, Miss Boynton, Miss Owens, Mrs. Footman, Chas. A. Jarvis.

In Steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss Gray, G. F. Adams, J. C. Ferris, Miss M. A. Brenson, Wm. S. Coates, Wm. A. Warner, C. Sieber, J. M. Dow, Mrs. Purvis and daughter, A. Otten, J. S. Clark and son, J. S. Owen and wife, Mrs. Marmier, Mrs. Mary Martin and infant, Mrs. E. G. Smith and child, H. Lulhi, G. Hauser, Miss A. E. Quinman, R. Davis, E. Swift, M. V. Stow, D. W. Storr and lady, John Sharkey, James Myers, C. McArdel, B. Boyle, Miss A. Boyle.

In steamship Matanzas, for Matanzas—Capt. Tuso, Julio Saserac, Antonio Martin, Manuel P. Pil, Anastacio Berques, Mrs. Herreros, two Misses Herreros, Simona Crow, Carlos de Artega, Simon Maranet, Caystano Borque, Guillermo M. Prader, Pierre Prader, Frederico Garcia—and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah—Miss Young, E. B. Belsham and daughter, J. B. Curran, Samuel Parks, Mrs. R. J. Larcombe, infant and servant, Samuel S. Brown, Peter Lawrence, John O. Connor, J. D. Comon, Mrs. Sarah E. Gallop, L. M. Brown, F. G Brown, Miss N. Brown, Miss L. Brown, John Jackson, G. A. Miller.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Miss M. A. Berge, S. G. Smith and lady, W. O. Smith, Miss Mary De Bois, J. M. Haywood, J. Wilkes Booth, Mrs. Sarah Kingsley, and 86 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond—E. Newman and lady, Miss Lensing, J. H. Nelson, lady and 4 children, C. E. Roper, Jno. McLachcan, Mrs. Capt. Louis Parrish, Jas. Chivers, G. B. Kelley and lady, S. Richards and lady, Wm. Richards and lady, J. Hall, Mrs. Tackley, Miss Tackley, O. F. Parker, E. Roeph, H. D. Hurley and lady, J. Griggs, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises .. 5 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 49 | Gov. Island. 6 38 | Hell Gate.... 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Matanzas, Leigzang, Matanzas, Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Star of the West, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Waverley, Henry, London, Nesmith & Sons; John Fyfe, Luther, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Christiana, (Br.,) Thompson, Montevideo, Jed Frye; E. Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs Johanna Hendrika, (Dutch,) Von der Weyden, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; Union, Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Lilly Dale, Stephens, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; E. A. McAdam, Grant, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners C. F. Strong, Liscom, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Empire, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mobile, Howes, New-Orleans, N. B. Brigham; M. M. Burr, Hafford, Georgetown. Eldridge & Co.; E. Lameyer, Bayley, Newburyport, master; W. T. Conquest, Bullis, Taunton, master; Vienna, McGuire, St. Stephen, G. Boardman; A. Leonard, (Br.,) Kenney, Savanna-la-Mar, E. A. Ball; E. Cowell, Young, Lavaca, Norcross & Prince; W. Phillips, Mount, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Atlantic, Washburn, Georgetown, Briggs & Co.; Mott Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Dec. 7, 10½ A. M., Lat. 37, exchanged signals with bark Sarteile, strg. N., showing white signal with red ball in centre.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Madgie, Grumley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Leontina, (Brem.,) Reujes, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 24 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. No date, off the Western Islands, saw a bark (supposed American) totally dismasted and abandoned; was about 400 tons, had hull painted black, white quarter deck, and a gilded billet-head.

Ship Molaka, (of Boston,) Grows, Sunderland 106 ds., and Deal 76 ds., with coal to order; vessel to Trask & Dearborn. Oct. 10, lat. 44 30, lon. 67, passed a vessel of about 250 tons, (bottom up,) apparently a long time in that condition. The M. had heavy westerly gales, carried away fore-yard, split sails, &c.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Knapp, Liverpool, 56 ds., with mdse to James Robinson. Experienced heavy W. weather.

Bark Cora, (of New-York, pr

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2878. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The Secession Question Before Congress.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Passage of a Ten Million Treasury Note Bill in the House.

POSITIVE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

A Bold Manifesto from Hon. John Minor Botts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The debate in the Senate to-day seems to augur rather badly for the preservation of the Union. The speech of Gen. BAKER, while it was dignified and parliamentary, was well calculated to obliterate the last hope for conciliation. The speeches delivered by Senator IVERSON, and others of his calibre, do much to aid the Union cause, but the cool, deliberate, dignified remarks of the Mississippi Senator are truly dangerous, and are to be deeply regretted. Never has the Senate appeared before so impressed with its responsibility.

When Senator DOUGLAS announced that he ignored party, the galleries resounded with applause. All eyes were turned on Senator MASON, as he seems the self-constituted moderator for the Senate; and this Union music grating harshly on the Senatorial ear, he gave his usual notice that if repeated, he should insist on having the galleries cleared.

The remarks of Senator DIXON were well received and universally approved by Southern men. He believed our difficulties could be settled; and if they were not, history would record that it was because the statesmen of the present day were incompetent for their duty. The difficulty was, precipitation on one hand and blind incredulity on the other.

The whole debate to-day has but increased the apprehensions here.

In the House, there was literally no effect produced, the speeches being regarded as only a waste of breath. They indicated nothing. The declaration of Mr. SCRANTON, that New-York City would declare her independence, was evidently to check Charleston and other seaboard cities which are looking to great benefits arising from disunion.

The Republicans object to the assumption that SCRANTON represents New-York, and pronounce his declarations absurd, unfounded and illogical. The country members from New-York laugh at it, and the Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio men laugh at it. The subject has, however, been seriously mooted.

The passage of the Treasury Note Bill was fully anticipated, and it will receive the approval of the Senate. It reaches the pockets of every member, and hence is popular in both houses of Congress.

Secretary COBB has at last resigned, but his successor has not been nominated, although rumor says differently. One report is that Mr. GUTHRIE has been named, and another that Mr. HOLT takes the Treasury and Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH takes the Post Office Department. Still another rumor is that Mr. SCHELL goes into the Cabinet. All I know is, that no nomination has been made.]

Secretary THOMPSON is in trouble about the seeds purchased in Europe. They have all been retained for non-payment of export duty, and our Minister, instead of settling the duty and forwarding them, is squabbling over the matter, until the seeds will fail to arrive here in time for the planting season, and the whole appropriation will be lost.

A delegation of the Stockbridge Indians, formerly of New-York, now of Wisconsin, arrived here to-day, and had an interview with Commissioner GREENWOOD. Mr. SLINGERLAND, Councillor, and HENDRICKS, Sachem, compose the delegation. They are handsome, intelligent men, well dressed, and advanced in civilization. Their purpose is to secure a change of location from their present inhospitable and dreary reservation.

Serious difficulty is arising concerning the public printing. FORD, the House printer, has not arrived, and BOWMAN, the Senate printer, is in great difficulty to know what course to pursue. If the present reduction of forty per cent. is continued, all work must cease, as the printers cannot go on under the present contracts. The Committee on Printing, I understand, will report the facts in a few days, and immediate action will be called for.

Mr. TRESCOTT, bearer of the President's Message to South Carolina, was also charged with the duty of consulting the State authorities as to their purposes after the ordinance of secession was passed. He returned, last evening, and reports everything quiet, and no danger of a collision with the Federal Government. The whole arrangement is perfectly understood, and things remain in *statu quo* until after the Commissioner shall have failed to arrange for a peaceable separation.

Secretary THOMPSON will soon follow Mr. COBB. He entered his office to-day—but did nothing more than look over a few letters on his table.

The letter of Mr. BOTTS, published this morning, created quite a sensation. It is very generally circulated, and is pronounced patriotic and able.

The question is being mooted, if the Union breaks up, whether the policy of New-England and North Eastern New-York will not be at once to establish an independent Confederacy, and build up a Government peculiarly adapted to the capital and manufacturing interests of that section. The proposition rather staggers the Cotton States.

Senators DAVIS, IVERSON, BROWN, and the leading secessionists in the House, give their undivided opinion that the Union can never be reunited upon a different basis from the present. The plot to defeat LINCOLN'S inauguration by a refusal of all the Democratic Senators to appear in the Senate, is now given up by all, as enough Democrats declare their intention to remain at all hazards to leave a constitutional majority.

No member has been paid more than seven hundred dollars of his salary, and all have received that amount who have applied for it. Statements to the contrary are incorrect, although a few negotiated their certificates with outside parties.

The report received here, that a great riot had occurred in New-York, only excited the Northern men, and gave force to the secession movement. It was soon denied, and laughed at.

Senator LATHAM represents California as loyal to the Union, and not willing to break allegiance with it, while BRECK and SCOTT, of the House, think she will inevitably secede.

Much surprise is expressed that Northern Democrats complain of Speaker PENNINGTON'S appointment of the Committee on the Union, inasmuch as a purpose is manifest to give all sides a fair hearing, and the Union men have a clear majority, the theory being that the party having a majority in the State was entitled to a member of the Committee. The Speaker did not intend to ignore any interest, but could make it up in no other just manner.

A messenger from South Carolina arrived to-day, bringing the vote of that State for President for the ensuing four years. He delivered the vote and drew the pay for his services. Much surprise is expressed by those who know this, as the Secession Representatives from that State have frequently declared that South Carolina was virtually out of the Union, and would not transmit the vote for President. Some went so far as to say the Electoral Colleges of the Cotton States would not even meet, and they have refused to vote on certain occasions in the House on the same ground. The vote transmitted was for BRECKINRIDGE. This act strengthens the belief men have, that the South does not actually wish to secede, and is only playing an immense game of bluff.

Dispatches and letters come in to members, from all sections of the country, making all sorts of inquiries, and manifesting great anxiety on account of the danger to the Union. The report that another riot occurred in Boston on Sunday is doing the Union cause no good. The leading men think things have gone too far for any demonstrations North to do any good. They are pronounced disgraceful by all parties, and as only tending to produce discord and trouble elsewhere. Assurances come from all quarters South that no hostile demonstrations are intended; that they are only arming for defence. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The President has just been assured, from an authentic source, that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the possession of the forts guarding Charleston harbor during the remainder of his Administration.

There now seems no doubt that Mr. COBB has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury. His friends say he will repair to Georgia on Thursday, he being a candidate for member of the State Convention, to assemble on the 7th of January. He did not attend the three last Cabinet meetings.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1860.

The excitement here is merging into sullenness; and the conviction grows stronger that the experiment of secession *is sure to be tried*. The evidences of public sentiment received here from various sources see n to indicate that the Secessionists would be satisfied with nothing less than continued control of the Government by operation of new amendments to the Constitution,—and that even those classes in the North who are suffering most by the pending paralysis in trade and finance, are nearly unanimous in the determination *never* to assent to the extension of Slavery another inch,—or to any new guarantees for its protection.

Nevertheless the prevailing tone here is moderate,—and the Republicans certainly are saying or doing nothing calculated to fan the flames.

The TIMES looks well to me—never better; and I read it with renewed interest day by day.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

After prayer, the journal was read.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the Standing Committees of last session were ordered to be continued.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the resolution relative to the overland mail be referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a memorial from THADDEUS HYATT, praying that relief be provided for the sufferers in Kansas. Mr. SUMNER cited similar instances, and suggested that the relief could be afforded either by an appropriation of money or land. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Homestead Bill passed its first reading.

The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) on Federal Affairs, was called up. Mr. POWELL said events were rapidly crowding upon us, which, were they not speedily suppressed, would result in a dissolution of the Government. The resolution proposed legislation to give power for the correction of evils. Duty to the country requires us to act promptly. The eleventh amendment to the Constitution was made in 1794, and in 1803 the twelfth was made. Our fathers acted in emergencies, and so can we.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out part of the resolution, leaving in only so much as referred to Federal Affairs, and that it be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired whether additional legislation was necessary to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) inquired what was intended by "amendments?"

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he would vote for the resolution. An amendment to the Constitution, or a legal enactment, unless popular sentiment goes with it, or the strong arm of the Government goes with it, is not worth a straw. Our efforts must be to bring about public sentiment, or alternatively we must arm the Federal Government with physical power to enforce the Constitution everywhere.

Mr. LATHAM said California will remain with the Union—the great North and West—no matter what occurs. The Pacific Railroad was the great desideratum of her people.

Mr. POWELL accepted Mr. COLLAMER'S proposition to strike out.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said the management of the Government is in the hands of the Democratic Party. We were told the Union is in danger of disruption, and will fall to pieces. I feel it my duty to support the proposition, as it looks toward allaying the excitement and will bring back harmony and fraternal feeling. He was far above party considerations. I will cordially give my support to the resolution. The Committee will decide promptly for the harmony and peace of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said I am ready to act with anybody who will look to the settlement of this question, or who will preserve the Constitution. [Applause.] I trust we may lay aside all petty grievances, feuds and jealousies, and look to our country, not our party, on the occasion. [Applause.] I desire to hear no words of party while meeting and discussing the questions upon which the fate of the country depends. [Applause.]

President BRECKINRIDGE arose and said he deemed it the duty of the Chair to enforce the rules of decorum.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—It is an indignity to the Senate for the galleries to express approbation or disapprobation. I trust, if it occurs again, the presiding officer will have the galleries cleared. It is an indignity to the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said, the proposition presented is not very hopeful of a good result. It has been suggested, as a cure for the public evil, to invest the Federal Government with physical power, such as rightly belongs to the minority alone. Some refer the evil to party. Sir, we have fallen upon times when party politics were shaken. Now men must look more rightly, and rise to a higher altitude. We must feel alike patriotic, and look danger in the face. We must inquire, what is the evil? The diagnosis of the disease must be taken before prescribing. If the present evil is the fault of the Government, there must be legislation to meet it. Our fathers learned wisdom of Rome. Greece once was a consolidated Government, Rome a confederacy of States only—we, a Union of States, forming a more perfect Union form, in my judgment, the best Government instituted among men. It is only necessary to carry it out in the spirit that it was formed. Our fathers made a Union of friendly States—now hostility has been substituted for fraternity. I don't intend to review the war of crimination and recrimination, but call on all men who have hearts, and who love the Union, to look the danger in the face. What is the remedy? Is it to coerce the people? The Union will be shattered into thirty-three fragments. Ours is a Representative Government. Our fathers did not make it for warring upon each other. These, indeed, are degenerate sons if they leave their forge and rivet the chains around them. The remedy lies only in the hearts of the people, and therefore I turn to the side and ask the question, Is not the majority section now the section which threatens a dissolution of the Union? Our people are prepared to do justice. Talk to me about repealing the Fugitive Slave law; that has as little to do as the symptom to the disease. What care we though all the personal liberty bills are repealed? Would that give us the Union our fathers left us? The remedy is in the patriotism and affection of the people, if they exist. In all free governments the laws rest with popular opinion; if they don't they are powerless. We must now deal with facts as they occur. Our separation from the mother country was peaceable. Our fathers fought the war of the revolution to maintain the rights of the Declaration of Independence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The motion to excuse Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, (Dem.,) from service on the Select Committee of Thirty-three, to take into consideration the perilous condition of the country coming up—

Mr. HAWKINS further explained why he did not wish to serve on the Committee. He had been guided by his own ideas as to what was appropriate on this occasion. The solution of the question and the conclusion being so simple, he acted entirely on his own responsibility. It was true that after he had marked out his course he asked the opinion of the great majority of the extreme Southern members, and they, with one or two exceptions, agreed with him. By virtue of the powers intrusted to him, he might act on a Committee under circumstances different from those now existing, but he could not now do so, as Florida has initiated measures for a State Convention on the 3d of January, and will take such steps as will be compatible with her dignity and honor. It was true that the population of Florida had been retarded by untoward circumstances. She is numerically weak, but for that she is not the less sovereign, and is entitled to all the rights and immunities of the other sovereign States. Florida cannot be forced to remain in the Union if she wants to go out. Such an attempt would be resisted by ten times the number of Federal troops marched against her. The Southern States are pledged to do it. Virginia stands pledged not to see a sovereign State coerced, if she thinks the time has arrived when her honor and safety require her to go out of the Union. Florida, he repeated, is determined to settle for herself and in her own way the mode and manner of redress, without trusting to Congressional compromises, which have never been productive of peace and harmony. The component parts of this Committee were peculiarly unfortunate and ill-advised. If the Speaker had consulted his own judgment and the honest dictates of his pure and manly heart, he (HAWKINS) believed the material of the Committee would have been very different. No Democratic member from the Northwest is on the Committee. The interests of that section have been singularly ignored. The material of the Committee is most incongruous and heterogeneous, and as a sample of others, he did not believe that the appointment of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, was fair and appropriate. Maryland at the last session of her Legislature passed a resolution denouncing that gentleman more particularly for voting for Mr. PENNINGTON for Speaker, and by that vote constituting him the presiding officer of this House. The people of Maryland, as well as of the entire South, assumed this ground, namely, that every Southern man who thus voted for Speaker was a traitor to that section, and that vote is also regarded as in opposition to Slavery.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) in explanation, said that his vote for Mr. PENNINGTON was not given for the object the gentleman attributed, namely—opposition to any section—but as a National vote for a National man.

Mr. HAWKINS—I was speaking of Southern men.

Mr. BRIGGS—I beg pardon.

Mr. HAWKINS—If you were not an Alexander, I am satisfied you would be a Diogenes. He proceeded to say that Maryland being a noble State will be true to her destiny when the proper time arrives. Mr. DAVIS is not a proper representative of Maryland. The appointment of the Committee is a constructive fraud, as some persons believe it is a great pacificator, to heal our wounds and produce a political millenium. The effect, if carried out, would be to demoralize and degrade the South. He was sorry the proposition came from one of the noble sons of the South. The Republicans have no idea of yielding anything. It was ridiculous to try to stop the Slavery agitation. The only man who is authorized to speak for Mr. LINCOLN is Senator TRUMBULL, who says the interpretation of the Presidential election is that his Administration will be on the side of freedom, meaning thereby opposition to Slavery. He (HAWKINS) might be called a Cataline, but he wished to utter a few words of warning. He would tell the North, speaking by the book, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are certain to secede from the Union—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are sure to follow.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rose and addressed the House. He said: Sir, inasmuch as I am compelled by the rules of the House to vote upon the question of excusing the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HAWKINS) from serving upon this Committee, I desire, in a few words, to assign my own reasons for the vote I shall give. With many of the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HAWKINS) I, as a representative from one of the Free States of this Union, have nothing to do; but there are considerations which impel me, as such representative, to vote for the motion to excuse. It is idle, Sir, to attempt to coerce a gentleman to serve upon this Committee who assigns such reasons as the gentleman from Florida has given; and in justice to him and to his State, but above all, to the very purpose of the Committee itself, I cannot so vote. It is simply unreasonable to begin propositions for peace and reconciliation by attempting to compel the members of this House to serve upon a Committee raised for the very purposes of peace and conciliation. What prospect, in God's name—and I speak it reverently—is there of any final settlement when you are thus obliged to begin with compulsion to fill up this Committee? I pass by without comment the consideration, pressed by the gentleman from Florida, that this proposition of a Committee might with far more propriety and effect have come from the Republican Party in this House—that party which has just triumphed in the election, which is the culminating point of all our controversies, and of the dangers which surround us, and that, with great honor to himself, and with great and soothing good it might have been to the whole country, full of alarm and excitement now. The gentleman who was Chairman of this Committee, distinguished for his age, his experience, his eloquence, his moderation, to say nothing of his position as the leader of that party, might have assumed the responsibility of taking the initiative in that great work of reconciliation and reconstruction, which alone can save us now, instead of allowing it to be devolved upon the representation of that particular spot at Harper's Ferry, which Abolition madness and fanaticism selected as the weakest point of assault along the entire slaveholding borders of this Confederacy. I pass by, also, the cumbersome construction of the Committee with the remark, that a counsel never fights, and a Committee of thirty-three members will never agree upon anything—at least not a Committee so weak, so diffused, so diluted as to be ultimately inadequate to the solution of the greatest, gravest and most difficult and perplexing question ever presented in modern history. I will not say as much, Sir, as the possibility that all the labors of this Committee may all end in nothing, and in worse than nothing; nor will I even remark, as the gentleman has done, upon the peculiar position of this Committee, in having men placed upon it who represent nobody, not even themselves, or who are peculiarly odious and distasteful to the section from which they come, and are those calculated far more to embarrass and defeat than to advance the avowed purpose for which the Committee was framed. But there is one consideration which will absolutely preclude me from voting to coerce any man to act upon this Committee. The gentleman from Florida has alluded to it, but he has not gone far enough. There is not one single representative of the Democratic Party upon this Committee from the sixteen Free States east of the Rocky Mountains. The Pacific is indeed represented—no thanks to him, however. It was HASKIN'S choice, because there is no representative here from California, though Mr. LINCOLN, by the division in the ranks of his opponents, was enabled to secure the vote of that State. The intelligent and excellent gentleman from Oregon (Mr. STOUT) is upon the Committee, because he is so unfortunate as to have no colleague, though to tell the truth, I should not have been surprised to have seen that gentleman supplanted by HORACE GREELEY, or possibly by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. THAYER,) though I think perhaps that member is a little too much tinctured with the doctrine of squatter sovereignty to suit the times. But I repeat, there is not one solitary representative east of the Rocky Mountains; and that mighty host, numbering one million six hundred thousand, which for so many years has stood as a vast breakwater against the wind and waves of the storms of sectionalism, and upon whose constituent element at least this country must so much depend, now in the midst of the great events which are thronging thick upon us, for all hope of preservation now and of restoration hereafter. Sir, is any man here insane enough to imagine for a moment that in the midst of these scenes the great Northern and Great Western Democracy, so essential an element, and by far the most numerous element of the great Democratic Party, which for so many years has moulded the policy and controlled the destinies of this Republic—that a party which has given to the country some of the greatest and proudest of her sons—that party which placed upon the statute books some of the most important acts of legislation, which have endured through all time—that such a section of such a party is to be thus literally ignored, insulted and thrust aside as of no value? I tell you you mistake the character of the men you have to deal with. We are in a minority now, indeed, at the ballot-box. We bow quietly to the popular will thus expressed. We are defeated, but not conquered, and he is a fool in the history of this world who thinks that in the midst of the stirring and revolutionary events which are upon us, sixteen hundred thousand men, born free and now the equals of their brethren—men whose every pulse throbs with the spirit of liberty—will tamely submit to be degraded to inferiority and reduced to political servitude? Never, never, while there is but one man to strike a blow at the oppressor. Sir, we love this Union, and more than that we obey the Constitution. We are here, a gallant little band of less than thirty men, to represent a million and a half of freemen. We are here to maintain the Constitution which makes the Union, and to exact and to yield that equality of rights which makes the Constitution worth preserving. That is our mission. We are ready, Sir, to do all, to suffer all, in this cause of, I thank God, our common country. By no vote, or pledge, or act of ours, here or elsewhere, shall anything be done to impair, or defile, or overthrow this, the grandest temple of human liberty ever erected in any age; but we demand to worship at the very foot of the altar, and not, as servants and inferiors, in the outer courts of the sanctuary. Sir, let me tell you that if this great polity of reconciliation and restoration is to go on, it is to this very army of conservative men that you are to look, at least for its consummation. I tell the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CORWIN,) the Chairman of this Committee, that if he would do anything effectually to correct public sentiment in our common State, it is to the two hundred thousand men not in his own party, together with such others as he may be able to carry over with him, that he is to trust by the vindication of their principles by reconciliation and adjustment which his Committee may propose, and this House and the Senate may adopt. And so it is in in every free State of this Union. And yet, Sir, that powerful minority reckoned by millions, including the country extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, made up of men by whose right hand this Government is to be defended, maintained and restored, is as voiceless upon this Committee as the sands upon the seashore. Can any good result from it so constituted? Ought any man to be compelled to serve upon such a Committee? I speak now, for the moment, as a Western man. I thank the gentleman from Florida cordially for the kindly sentiments to which he has given utterance. Sir, all the Northwest have a deeper interest in the preservation of this Government, as it is in its present form, than any other section. Look at the map. Hemmed in, isolated, cut off from the seaboard upon every side, a thousand miles and more from the mouth of the Mississippi, whose free navigation under the law of nations we demand and will have at every cost, with nothing left except our great inland seas, where are we to seek an outlet for our foreign communication? Here we have fifteen hundred miles of southern frontier, but a little narrow strip of seventy miles and less from Virginia to Mississippi binding us on the east, Ohio is the isthmus that connects the South with the British possessions. The Rocky Mountains separate us from the Pacific coast—where is to be our outlet? What are we to do when you shall have broken up and destroyed this Government? Sir, we are seven States now, with fourteen Senators and fifty-one Representatives, and a population of nine millions. We have an empire equal in area to the third of Europe, and we do not mean to be the dependency of, or a province either, of the East or South, nor yet an inferior or secondary power upon this continent; and if we cannot succeed in securing a maritime border upon other terms, then we will cleave our way to the sea coast with the sword. A nation of warriors, we may be a tribe of shepherds. And yet nearly one-half of the people of that vast empire, which so soon is to perform an important part in the affairs of this continent, is utterly ignored and excluded from this committee. Meantime, one hundred thousand votes, represented here upon this floor by sixteen members, are silenced and disfranchised in its arrangement. Such is your Committee, and I cannot and will not vote to compel any man to serve upon it. Sir, the time is short, the danger is imminent, the malady is deep-seated and fast extending. Whatsoever is to be done must be done at once, and it must be done thoroughly. Every remedy must go right straight home to the seat of the disease. Let us have no delay, no Convention, no miserable temporizing expedients, otherwise not the secession of a few States only, but the total and absolute disruption of this whole Government, is inevitable. Sir, we are standing here this day, acting in the age of posterity, and we have solemn duties to the whole country to perform, and if we do not discharge them instantly and aright, not poppy nor mandoragona, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, will medicine us to that sweet sleep which yesterday we owned. Sir, in the name of the Democracy of sixteen States of this Union, I protest against the arrangement of this Committee. My motives may be misinterpreted now. Be it so. Time will in a little while vindicate them.

A BOLD PROTEST AGAINST DISUNION.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS PROTESTING AGAINST SECESSION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been endeavoring to *make* an opportunity for some days past, to answer your very friendly and *seductive* letter, but my whole time, day and night, has been so constantly occupied with matters that could not be postponed, that until the present, I have been compelled to defer it—and even now I must be brief.

I speak of your letter as being seductive; I refer, of course, to those portions which hold out promises of future greatness, if I will "seize upon the present occasion with a nervous grasp, and guide the movement in favor of secession," which you think is fixed and inevitable; and many a charming woman has sacrificed her honor and her reputation to the insidious tempter, under far less imposing circumstances than those you present for my consideration; but it was only because they had not the firmness to say, as I do now say to you, in the language of our Saviour—"*Get thee behind me, Satan.*"

I do not concur with you in opinion, that the dissolution of the Union is inevitable; the sky looks threatening, I grant you, but so it has done before, and yet the clearest sunshine has succeeded, without a shower of rain or peal of thunder—so I trust it will be again. But if it should be otherwise, and the Government of the United States is to be overthrown, no part of the *folly*, the *wickedness*, or the crime, shall be charged upon me, either by the wise and good men of the present age, or of generations yet to come.

True, South Carolina has rushed on with a headlong impetuosity, wholly unsuited to the gravity of the occasion, as if she were afraid to trust herself with *time* for calm deliberation, relying more upon the passion than the wisdom of her people; and it may be, that under a ridiculous, and false idea of a becoming pride, and true greatness, she may involve herself in very serious difficulty; she may even declare herself out of the Union; she did so by Ordinance in Convention in 1832; but still the Union was not rent asunder, nor will it now be, as I think; no other State is likely to go with her, and what is best, and surest of all, Virginia *certainly will not* in her present state of mind.

If I could see the least semblance of justification in the attitude South Carolina has assumed, I would sympathize with her—but I cannot, for reasons already given in my speech, which you say you have just read. I see nothing in that position but *plain, bold, daring, flat-footed rebellion, against*, and *treason* to, the rest of the States, and I cannot, under any contingency, be induced to take sides with her in her disloyalty and treachery. Who can ask it of me when her own most trusted and active leader, Mr. YANCEY, in his Montgomery speech, said:

"If I understand my distinguished friend from Virginia, (Mr. PRYOR,) the election of a Black Republican President would be an issue for disunion. I understand my learned colleague, (Mr. HILLIARD,) to say that upon that issue he would be ready to dissolve the Union. I say with all deference to my colleagues here, that no more inferior issue could be tendered to the South upon which we could dissolve the Union, than the loss of an election. When I am asked to raise the flag of *revolution* against an election under the forms of law and the Constitution, *I am asked to do an unconstitutional thing*, according to the Constitution as it now exists. I am asked to put myself in the position of a REBEL, of a TRAITOR; in a position, where, if the Government should succeed, and put down the *revolution*, all and my friends can be arraigned before the Supreme Court of the United States, and *there be sentenced to be hanged, for violating the Constitution and laws of my country.*"

Such is the admission of the leader whom you propose to follow, and you make an earnest appeal to me to unite with you in assuming the position of a *rebel* and a *traitor*, for which I may be sentenced to be hanged for violating the Constitution and laws of my country. Pardon me, my respected, but impetuous friend, *but I had rather not*; I am impelled by every consideration of honor and duty to decline your very polite invitation.

Do you doubt, or does any sensible and reflecting man doubt, that Mr. YANCEY described truly the situation which every man occupies who favors the movement of South Carolina, because of the election of Mr. LINCOLN? for even she does not pretend that she would have occupied her present position if LINCOLN had been defeated, and yet, are you not surprised to see so many of our own people turning "rebels" and "traitors" at her bidding?—are you not indeed surprised at yourself? *Rebel* and traitor! Very imposing and high-sounding designations in the estimation of some, perhaps, but I have no particular desire that they should attach to my name—either now, or in after life. *My aspirations do not run in that line.*

South Carolina, spurning the counsels and cooperation of Virginia and other Southern States, has of her own accord, and upon her own hook, chosen to raise a mighty and a fearful issue with the General Government, and upon the General Government rests the responsibility of settling the question. Hands off and fair-play to both, say I. In its present stage, we have nothing to do with it, and, so far as I am concerned, I turn her over to "Uncle Sam," and if she can maintain her position against that respectable and powerful old gentleman, let her have all the honor and glory and benefit of the achievement to herself. I hope she may have a good and merry time of it. She will still be a State or the Union, IN a state of rebellion, and I have not a shadow of a doubt either of the right or the power to control her; the only question would be, *Is it worth while?* Would it not be better to let her go out, and stay out, until she had made the experiment, and, like the prodigal son, return to her home to eat up the fatted calf?

But that unfortunately would lead to another perplexing difficulty, which is, that it would amount to an acknowledgment, that we have no Government, and never had one; that our fathers were a set of old fools and fogies, who thought they were making for their posterity a Government that would endure forever, whilst it was nothing more than a mere voluntary association of States, to be *tolerated* only so long as it was *entirely* convenient and agreeable to all the parties to remain in it, but that the moment it became irksome to any one State, it might be broken up, as readily as an ordinary party at whist, whenever one of the partners happened to tire or grow drowsy—and it requires but little reflection to satisfy any reasonable man, that if the doctrine of the right of secession is once recognised by the Government, all its powers cease at once, even although the doctrine may not be carried into effect. The Government is now supported by loans and Treasury notes, and has been with the exception of short intervals for the last twenty-five years. What credit would the Government be entitled to, and what could it obtain, either at home or abroad, if it were understood that any one State might at any moment break up the Government, and thus cancel the debt, as South Carolina now proposes to cancel hers?

When should we be safe in *declaring war* for the defence of our honor, or our rights, or for the protection of our people, if in the midst of the war, the Union could be dissolved, and the Government destroyed, whenever some one of the States might be disappointed in the election of her favorite candidate for the Presidency, or because her interest would be promoted by doing so, *or because it would enhance the price of cotton to open a direct trade with the enemy?* What Government on earth would thereafter treat with us, as one of the *nations* of the world? or treat us with respect? I do not wish to be disrespectful to anybody—and most surely not to you, but I hope you will pardon me for saying, that one of the inconceivable and irreconcilable things of this world to my mind, is that an idea, of such unmixed and unmitigated nonsense and absurdity as that of the right of a State to secede at pleasure, should ever have obtained a place in the mind of any man, who was not an absolute lunatic. Men's minds are differently organized, I know, and we see things through different optics, and I dare say, you and others look upon me, in the same light, as I look upon you and upon them. Well, be it so; *honors are easy*, and we break even.

It has become quite a favorite and fashionable mode of expression to say, "*this is not a Government of force; the Government was not made by force, and cannot be kept together by force.*"

It is very true that the Government was not made by force, and it is *for that very reason* that there is no right to break it up, and that it can be kept together by force. Whether that is a desirable mode of doing it is altogether a different question. If *it had been formed by force*—if some tyrannical despot had forced a Government upon the people, which had never obtained their approval or assent—then any of the parties would be justified in throwing it off whenever they could get rid of it. But *it is precisely because it was not made by force*, but that, on the other hand, it was a *free and voluntary compact*, entered into one with another, and each one with all the rest, that there is a power to enforce the compact.

Debts *are* not, and cannot be created by force; but, if voluntarily entered into, the payment of the obligation may be enforced by the strong arm of the law; and the compact between the States, having been voluntarily entered into, may in like manner be *enforced*, if necessary, by the strong arm of the Government—and it is no Government at all, if it is not of *sufficient force* to protect itself against treason and rebellion on the part of its own citizens. If it is not a Government of force, why was Congress clothed with the power "to provide for calling forth the militia, to *execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions*," whether they come from within or without? Pshaw! that's all fal-lal, to tickle the ears of groundlings. It was a Government of force, and very efficient force, in 1833, when the force bill passed a Democratic Congress in the House by a vote of 149 to 48, and in the Senate by 32 to 1. When and how has the Constitution been changed since that time, or is it only because statesmen have grown more wise of late? Establish this doctrine of secession, and it is at once settled that there is an absolute impossibility of ever forming a fixed, permanent and stable Government out of two or more States; for, if our Constitution does not make this a permanent Government as designed by its founders, then language cannot be employed that would make it so, and our institutions are no better than those of Mexico.

But if a new Confederacy were to be formed, I could not go with you, for I should use whatever influence I might be able to exert against entering into one with South Carolina, that has played the part of a common brawler and disturber of the public peace for the last thirty years, and who could give no security that I would be willing to accept that she would not be as faithless to the next compact as she has been to this which she is now endeavoring to avoid. In addition to which, the objects and interests of South Carolina, as she conceives them, are essentially at variance with those of Virginia; this State will never sanction piracy, and if not, South Carolina does not desire our company, and would get rid of us as soon as possible.

What may be the ultimate condition of things, I do not pretend to be prophetic enough to foretell, but I do not think there is any likelihood that any other State will go out, as South Carolina proposes to do, in a sort of *sky-rocket blaze*; the rest will be disposed to consider matters more carefully, and will take time for consideration and reflection, during which much *may*, and I think will be done, to reconcile existing differences.

The Northern party has succeeded to power; they are deeply interested, *in a political sense*, in keeping the Union together, and can well afford to do all that we have a right to demand, under the Constitution; and if they do not, *we may be able to accomplish all that is essential, through the action of Congress.*

Now, as you say to me, "sit down side by side with me," and let us talk this matter over. Suppose the North should agree to repeal their obnoxious legislation, which has for its object the obstruction to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, (which they ought not to hesitate to do, even if no Union were at stake,) and if not, suppose Congress should so modify that law as to relieve it of that obnoxious feature to which I referred in my Lynchburgh speech, and thereby *add* to, rather than impair its efficiency, and accompany that legislation with a bill declaring it to be a felony of the highest grade, and subject to heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment to rescue or attempt to rescue a slave in custody of the officers or after he had been restored to his master, and making the General Government responsible for the value of the slave that may be rescued, and holding it as a charge against the State that shall permit the law to be thus violated within its Territory; then suppose in reference to the Territories, there should be wisdom and patriotism enough in both sections of the country, to restore substantially the condition they occupied prior to 1850, by re-establishing the Missouri Compromise line; don't you think, my good friend, you could then be persuaded to agree that all the Southern States, except South Carolina, *would agree* even without the restoration of the Missouri line, to remain a little longer in the Union? although South Carolina might have presumed that she was too good, and high-toned, and chivalric to remain where Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and Missouri would be proud to stay? And if South Carolina should be deaf to all remonstrance and insist that she would stay out, after that, don't you think she ought to be left to share the fate she had so unnecessarily courted and provoked?

All this I have strong hope may be accomplished, if *reasonable time* is allowed,—a suitable spirit is evoked, and a proper course is pursued; but I do not think it can be done by the system of bullying and bravado, that many of our leading men have a decided passion for. The North and South are equally brave, and a brave people, like a brave man, will always despise and defy a bully, and there has been too much of that game played on both sides.

I believe in the patriotism of reflecting men of all parties and of both sections, and I am confident in the belief that each will, in the spirit that animated our fathers, for the sake of the Union, surrender much that has been claimed on both sides, before they will down this great temple of liberty on their own heads.

I will not stop to inquire which section would suffer most from a rupture of the Union, because I do not calculate its value by dollars and cents; it is enough for me to know, that both would sustain a calamity that neither time nor labor nor money could repair. But to accomplish anything, reason and persuasion must take the place of threats and taunts and crimination and recrimination. How all this is to be brought about, is another question, which I leave in the hands of those who are in power to bring about—but I have an abiding trust and confidence in the same Good Spirit which has directed us through every trying difficulty that the way will be prepared to save the great, glorious, thrice-blessed, and God-like work of our FATHERS to us, and to our children and to our children's children.

One thing, my friend, you may be assured of, that when the necessity shall arise for Virginia to take up arms against the Government of the United States, she will require no other State to set her an example of what it becomes her honor to do—but she will neither be "*hitched on*" nor "*dragged into*" any rebellious or treasonable movement by the most ardent child of the whole family. Virginia made the Union; it is chiefly the work of the hands of her children, and she will adhere to, abide in, protect and preserve it, until some stronger reasons than now exists for its destruction.

One word more. Are we to have a State Convention? I hope not—there is no sufficient reason for a Convention—the public mind is not in a condition for a Convention—it is in too excited a state for such deliberation as the public interests demand, and artful means have been used to make it so, and the state of your own mind serves as evidence of that fact.

Men are not made wiser, or more temperate, from being sent into a Convention, than to any other deliberate body—such as Congress or the Legislature—nor have we any reason to suppose, when party spirit runs as high as it does now, that wiser and better men would be selected for such a place and for such a purpose as is contemplated—and would you ordinarily trust, or do you know anybody who would be willing to trust, the existence or destruction of this National Government to the hands of those who fill either of these departments? The world was not made in an hour—it is not likely to be destroyed in a day; there is no occasion then for such remarkable haste.

Nobody purposes to fire our dwellings, or steal our sustance away from us; there is plenty of time before us—let us then be patient, be wise, be moderate; give time for the passions excited by the late election, and the scenes that now surround us to calm down. Let us act like men, and not like children, and above all, let us take to *ascertain facts*, and not be led away from the path of duty and honor, by the ten thousand misrepresentations that are scattered broadcast over the country for the purpose of inflaming popular passion.

It takes a great while to build up a Government, and it will require a vast deal of labor, reflection, foresight, knowledge, wisdom and experience to form one that will prove a satisfactory substitute for this which you propose to discard.

Do you feel sure that the State is prepared at a moment's notice to bring all these various and essential elements to bear upon this subject? I *you are, I am not*; and as there is less danger to be apprehended from cautious deliberation than from impetuous haste, I beg you to unite with me in urging the people of Virginia not to be in too great a hurry to destroy, or hazard the loss of, what all the world will never be able to give them again.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

J. M. BOTTS.

To H. B. M., Esq., of Staunton, Va.

REPORT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 9.

There is nothing of unusual interest transpiring here. All the delegates elected to the Convention appear

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Novels are numerous this week, and the pile upon our table is pyramidical. First on the list, because the most bulky of the brood, comes *Hurrington*, written by a prolific author, and published by THAYER & ELDRIDGE, of Boston. The book is entitled *A Story of True Love*; but a glance at the opening pages prompts the conviction that *A Story of True Terror* would have been its better name. What could the author have been thinking of when he dedicated such a volume to his wife? If that unfortunate lady be of a nervous temperament, she has our heartfelt sympathy. We admit the tale has never been unfolded in the shudder stories, since its effect on the younger members of the family certainly be disastrous in the extreme. Slumber would be driven from their eyelids for an indefinite period of time, and chains and whips would rattle about their ears in dreams. Even the youngest and best loved "plaything" would shudder so convulsively that its cradle would need no other rocking. The scene of the story opens at the South, and the plot throughout is skewered together with the iron curtain of slavery. In the initial chapter we are introduced to a planter and an overseer, who only lack links of being Satanic—to an abused wife and a tortured negro. The horrors which such a combination of elements evolves in the course of five hundred and fifty odd pages will suggest themselves to the most unimaginative mind, and save the trouble of reading the book. A non-reader, however, will lose some very rare specimens of stilted style and lofty description. Thus, in chapter XVI., where we have glimpses of the moon after this fashion: "The gibbous moon hung midway down the zenith over the vast and sleeping city, a blob of spectral light in the cold, blue heavens, over a fantastic brood of dreams." If the poets who are given to apostrophising Dian and sonneting odes at the Pale Queen of Night, ever consent to forgive this man who styles her a "lob of light," they are a more forgiving race than is generally supposed. "Lob of light," is good. But to speak seriously on a serious subject, the evils of Slavery are many and manifold enough to be displayed in sober truth. When imagination ventures to meddle with them a very prudent hand must guide the pen, or the writer defeats his own purpose, since many who reject the preposterous pictures of fiction will not thereafter be disposed to believe even the plain and simple truth.

The *Autobiography of Jane Fairfield*, is published by BAZIN & ELLSWORTH, of Boston. There probably never lived a woman the story of whose life, if truthfully told, would not constitute an interesting volume. Mrs. FAIRFIELD, as the wife of a poet, was doomed to encounter a variety of experiences; and we have the record in the book before us. Aside from its individual interest, Mrs. FAIRFIELD's autobiography is interesting for the many accidental glimpses it affords of the inner lives of many children of genius with whom her eventful career made her acquainted—lives of which the outer world generally knows but little. Romantic young ladies who fancy that bliss on earth is bounded by a cottage on one side and a poet-husband on the other, will peruse Mrs. FAIRFIELD's narrative with peculiar interest.

Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD publish in pamphlet form *Hide and Seek*, by WILKIE COLLINS. Those who seek for a really good novel, need go no further until this one be read. WILKIE COLLINS is one of the best, as well as most successful novelists, and has never, to our knowledge, written anything bad or unworthy of his first reputation. There is a crispness about the very name of the author which would guarantee the impossibility of anything stupid coming from his pen.

A series of books for youthful readers, which ANDREW F. GRAVES, of Boston, is publishing, under the generic title of the *Percy Family in Europe*, written by D. C. EDDY, receives an addition, chronicling the adventures of the family from the Baltic to Vesuvius. SHELDON & Co., publish *The Oakland Stories*, by GEORGE B. TAYLOR, for the benefit of the same category of readers. To [illegible] & FITZGERALD belongs the responsibility of [illegible] to another book of *Etiquette*, compiled by Mr. PARRY P. WILLIS, adapted, like all books of its kind, to the latitude of the nursery, for which reason we classify it among books published especially for children's use. Shall we never have done with these silly books, which bore one everywhere with their stale suggestions about gentility, the proper way to fold a napkin—warning us against the vulgarity of eating fish with a knife, the inutility of eating soup with a fork, how a man should conduct himself when in love, during courtship, after marriage, and a host of other senseless suggestions? It would be no more than a just retribution, were each edition tied around its author's neck, and the linked nuisances bundled together into the sea.

From the very respectable press of CHARLES SCRIBNER comes a book labeled *Lavona, a Poem*; by HUGH F. MCDERMOTT. We are grateful, indeed, to the publisher for the label which tells us what it is, otherwise we had been at a loss to determine. Certainly we would never dream of its being meant for a poem. As good things are somewhat rare now-a-days we give the preface entire. There is a tender fatuity about the whole performance charming in the extreme. Hear the premeditated fashion in which this murderer discourses of his crime: "In this poem I have intentionally deviated from the common course of rhythm. My government has been my own. Dactyls and anapests are all mixed together. As the thought came to me I clothed it in its own raiment, without patching or looking for dress that would not fit it. The word should suit the thought, and not, as is generally the case, the thought *try* to suit the word."

It is seldom in these days of darkness and disunion that we are treated to so peaceful a feast as this mixer of dactyls and anapests affords us. Place this tit-bit of flesh and blood description between your teeth, good reader. The author is discoursing of Lavona, whom some one

> "Told how Cupid, instead of to the heart,
> Oft slants his arrow to a warmer part."

Poor Lavona, how she must have dodged around to escape the arrow so atrociously leveled. Seemingly, she escapes the threatened infliction, since our poet tells us;

> "But as the years matured that lovely form,
> Lavona's heart grew large, and her blood grew warm."

An enlargement of the heart is much less dangerous than an enlargement of the liver, and Lavona lives and thrives; her heart grows larger and her blood grows warmer. Lavona is married—proves naughty, and her husband makes a ghost of himself after the most approved fashion. The operation is thus described:

> "With this he drove the dagger to his heart,
> And plucked it out before he felt the smart."

Surely was the man smart, to display such agility in withdrawing the deadly weapon. The publication of this doggerel will have one good effect, however—that of encouraging genius. Our "Tommy" has read it, and now feels confident of finding a publisher for his poem: *The Sorrows of an Office Boy*. It closes very much after the manner of Mr. MCDERMOTT's, thus:

> "There I espied that cruel she,
> A frying sassengers for he."

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a neat little volume, *Home Ballads and Poems*, by JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. The name of WHITTIER is a welcome one to the Northern public, though there is no probability that it would be received with very enthusiastic praise south of Mason and Dixon's line. Of all poets, he has sung for the fireside. Poetry and principle with him go hand in hand; morality and melody flow from his lips in a blended stream. The present selection contains, among other ballads, "The Witch's Daughter"—always, with us, a special favorite. The poem opens with a pleasant picture of a husking party in New-England:

> "And thither came young men and maids,
> Beneath a moon that, large and low,
> Lit that sweet eve of long ago."

Among the maids came Mable Martin, the witch's daughter:

> "The seasons scarce had gone their round,
> Since curious thousands thronged to see,
> Her mother on the gallows tree."

In touches of pathos the whole poem is inimitable, but tender traits of humor peep through it like a smile through tears. Thus, when the young men and maids are scouting poor Mabel and the giver of the feast, Esek Harden interposes, and commands respect for his guest—

> "None dare withstand him to his face,
> But one sly ma den spoke aside:
> 'The little witch is evil-eyed!
>
> Her mother only killed a cow,
> Or witched a churn or dairy-pan,
> But she, forsooth, must charm a man!'"

The sequel of the story is pleasantly told, when Esek takes Mabel to wife, and the harvest moon looks on the lovers through the elm boughs,

> "On Mabel's curls of golden hair,
> On Esek's shaggy strength it fell;
> And the wind whispered, 'It is well.'"

This neat little selection of WHITTIER will be a favorite at firesides during the coming Winter, or we greatly mistake.

The Songs of Ireland, edited by SAMUEL LOVER, and published by DICK & FITZGERALD, will undoubtedly find a ready market. It is a compilation of some of the sweetest melodies which have ever emanated from the "land of song"—as MOORE, in one of his finest ballads, affectionately christens his country. Many hearts will be grateful to LOVER primarily, and DICK & FITZGERALD secondarily, for this awakening of Tara's Harp.

In *Life and Religion of the Hindoos*, published by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & CO., of Boston, we have a very interesting book indeed, written by JOGUTH CHUNDER GANGOOLY, himself a Hindoo by birth. Interesting, we say, inasmuch as it is a record of facts and of personal experiences—not of stories gathered from travelers and the crude speculations of some ambitious author whose nostrils have never even scented the spice-groves of India. As illustrative of the perpetuity which anything once stated acquires, it is curious to learn from our author that the story in regard to Hindoo devotees throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, has no foundation in truth. So far from its being inculcated by the Hindoo religion, Mr. JOGUTH CHUNDER GANGOOLY tells us that the loss of lives under the car have arisen from carelessness instead of superstition. It is believed that he who pulls on the rope attached to the car will attain after death translation to a land of flowers, and to achieve this flowery heaven every one in the crowd rushes forward and strives to give at least three pulls to the rope. The accidents which occur are precisely similar to those which sometimes occur in our crowded streets. Indeed it is not improbable that some future Hindoo Missionary will tell his people that Christians have a custom of throwing themselves under the wheels of omnibuses and fire engines, and that our religion enjoins it. Every one remembers the pictures in primary geographies of Hindoo mothers throwing their infants into the River Ganges, while hideous crocodiles with gaping mouths lie upon the surface, awaiting the coming of the baby mouthfuls. Now, Mr. GANGOOLY says that that story is no such thing, and we are very glad to know it. Space forbids an extended review of the book, but we may remark there is a freshness of style and a brevity of expression about our young Hindoo that many Christian authors would do well to imitate.

JAMES EGBERT prints *Sketches of Travels in South America, Mexico, and California*, by L. M. SCHAFFER. The author labors under the disadvantage of having to travel over a ground of which nothing new can really be said; but he makes a rather readable book.

As there are a very great many people in the world who experience great difficulty in forming their religious opinions, as well as a great many who never think of forming any at all, it is probable that a work published by SHELDON & Co. will find ready sale. It is entitled *Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions*, and claims parentage at the hands of Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D. If the book does not soon run through a dozen editions, it will not be because the majority of people do not need the help vouchsafed them.

GOULD & LINCOLN publish the first and second series of *Essays in Biography and Criticism*, by PETER BAYNE, a most entertaining and instructive writer, to whom Scotland lays claim. PETER BAYNE is author of *The Christian Life, Social and Individual*, a work which was received on its republication in this country with great favor. The essays in the volumes before us are marked by clearness of expression and discrimination in judgment. He writes with Scotch shrewdness, and English force, yet evinces the local prejudices of neither nation. This may be attributable to the fact that he studied theology in Scotland; philosophy of English masters. The author, in his preface, apologizes for some of his essays on the ground that they were written in early life;—if so, we are anxious to see what he will do in his maturer years.

JAMES CHALLEN & SON, of Philadelphia, publish a third edition of WILSON'S *New History of the Conquest of Mexico*. The war of histories, which preceded the present battle of Lexicons, should have been ended by the death of one of the parties; yet in the present edition the survivor, with rather questionable taste, fires a parting volley over the grave of PRESCOTT.

The American Theological Review, published by SHERWOOD, of this City, and MOORE, MUNROE & CO., of Boston, has acquired a recognized and permanent position as one of the ablest religious periodicals of the day. It is manly in expression of opinion, and firm without being bigoted. The November number contains some unusually able articles.

The University Quarterly, published in this City, and conducted by an association of collegiate and professional students in the United States and Europe, reached in October the second number of the second volume. Its last number contains very able and interesting essays from pens of which many are already known to fame. In connection with the magazine is an advertiser which should prove a valuable medium to publishers.

SEVER & FRANCIS, of Cambridge, publish the addresses delivered at the inauguration of CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, LL.D., as President of Harvard College, and at the Festival of the Alumni, held on the 19th of July last.

The Fugitive Slave Law and the Personal Liberty Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no peace and no Union without an efficient Fugitive Slave law.

The present law is palpably and grossly defective. Therefore, in its present shape, it will never be efficient. But it can be made efficient in a new shape. It can be made efficient with perfect ease, by amendments which will render it perfectly satisfactory to the public sentiment of the South and perfectly satisfactory to the public sentiment of the North. This is a bold assertion; but it is *true*. I do not mean to say that the Southern people will even listen to the idea of amending the Fugitive Slave law. But I do say that if they would listen and deliberate, a plan of amendment can be devised which would render the law satisfactory to the South and satisfactory to the North.

Make this law satisfactory, and the Personal Liberty laws will vanish.

This law will be satisfactory and effective, when it shall be made to conform to the true theory of a Fugitive Slave law intended to be executed in a Free State. The true theory of such a law involves, of necessity:

First—The provision for a *fair trial* of the question whether the alleged fugitive is the fugitive slave of the claimant or not.

Second—Provision for such trial before a *proper tribunal*—not a petty Commissoner on the one hand, nor a jury on the other.

Third—Provision for paymest of a full pecuniary *compensation* to the master, in certain cases, as an *equivalent* and *substitute* for the actual rendition of his slave.

With amendments meeting these three points, the present Fugitive Slave law could be enforced in the Free States as easily as any other law.

In order to render constitutional an amendment providing for compensation as a substitute for surrender of the slave, a slight preliminary amendment of the Constitution would be necessary. Better amend a Constitution than destroy a Republic. The views of the TIMES upon this point are unquestionably sound in principle, and are of the greatest importance. Permit, however, a little criticism on details. Compensation, when made, should be *full*; not *partial*, as the TIMES suggests. Fair play all around.

The Federal Government ought not to pay for the slave, because in that way the Slave States would be compelled indirectly to contribute. The burden should fall entirely upon the State which is unwilling to surrender the slave caught within its borders. If the people of that State prefer the surrender of the slave, let him be surrendered. If they prefer to pay the master the full value of the slave, let them do so. The law should leave it optional with them to choose either course of action.

In connexion with these suggestions, let me chalk out roughly the amendments which seem necessary.

Amendment, First—Alleged fugitive, when arrested pursuant to section 6, of Act of 1850, shall be brought forthwith before the *Judge* of the United States Circuit or District Courts for the Circuit or District within which the arrest has been made, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such Judge to hear and determine the issue or issues presented by the parties.

Second—Proceedings shall be as summary as the nature of the case will permit—provided, however, that such delays shall be allowed as justice may require—and the decision of such Judge upon all questions in the case shall be conclusive.

Third—Depositions may be used by either party upon the trial—if taken with due notice to adverse party, and not otherwise—and the ordinary rules of evidence applicable to civil causes shall be applicable to such cause.

Fourth—If cause decided in favor of claimant, the Judge shall ascertain and assess the value of the slave, and shall limit a reasonable time, not exceeding ——— days, within which it may be paid into the hands of the Clerk of the C. or D. Court, for the owner of Slave. Such Judge shall cause notice of the proceedings to be given to the Governor of the State within which the arrest was made. If the Governor (or any other person) shall pay the amount within the limited time, the slave shall be discharged, free. Otherwise the slave shall be delivered to the claimant, pursuant to act of 1850.

Such amendments would make the law effective at the North, by knocking away the underpinning of Northern opposition to it. Such amendments would satisfy the owner of the slave, by removing obstacles now in his way, and securing to him the delivery of his slave, or prompt payment of the slave's full value.

May I not seriously invoke the attention of the Press, and the attention of lawyers and public men of all parties, to these suggestions, in the hope that the hints here thrown into rough shape may lead to the development of some plan whereby this dangerous fugitive slave question may be fairly and finally settled?

Now, a word about the Personal Liberty laws. They are passionate protests against our present defective and mischievous Fugitive Slave law. They never had—they do not now have—any other significance. As practical measures, they amount to nothing. They have been grossly misrepresented; nevertheless, some of them—perhaps all—are very objectionable. They ought all to be repealed, if the repeal of them would do any good; for not one of them possesses now the least practical value.

But the repeal of these laws, without reorganization of the Fugitive Slave law, would not begin to reach the seat of the disease which is now preying upon the vitals of the Republic—because it would not begin to settle the *Fugitive Slave question*. Settle that *question* in such a way as to satisfy the conservative men of the North and of the South, and the chief danger which now threatens us would disappear.

I have little faith that the Union can be preserved at all—little faith that the South, in her present state of excitement, will listen to any plan for preserving it. But there can be no doubt that the North is ready frankly to meet the South upon the terms of compromise herein suggested. No fair man, North or South, after considering the subject, will dispute the fairness of the terms.

LEX.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Reception of the News of Lincoln's Election—Assembling of the Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

On Sunday the Pony arrived from Fort Kearney in four days, three hours and fifty minutes. He would probably reach Carson in three more days. The news brought was that LINCOLN's election was safe. This election seemed to have a much less effect on the Saints than on the Gentiles, for the majority of the latter class being Democrats of some stripe or other, of course it was a serious matter for them. The little groups of grave talkers dotting the streets on the next day, Monday, manifested that it was quite a solemn time with them, and one long to be remembered, as involving stupendous results. As to the Mormons, they of course have a grudge against the Democratic Party for instituting the late "war," and there must consequently be a spark of pleasure at that party's fall from place and power. Nay, it may be considered, perchance, a manifestation of Divine retribution, that "Pharaoh" be overthrown, after he has hurled his vengeful might after the "children of Israel" in the far-off wilderness. At all events, in exchanging BUCHANAN for LINCOLN, the Democrats for the Republicans, the Saints evidently think it cannot be worse, and it may be better, than "out of the frying-pan into the fire." And perhaps they remember the homely proverb, "Faint heart never won," &c. I think it may be written down for certain that if South Carolina jerks herself off at a tangent over the election of "Honest ABE," Utah will not initiate or join in a "rebellion" on his account. It may be here thought that the great Rail-splitter will not be forward to severely handle the knotty, gnarled, twisted, stubborn, scrubby timber of the Wahsatch Mountains, if he can well get through without. However this may be, some of the Democrats ought to be, if they are not, quaking at the spectacle of the election of an "honest" Republican President. Over at Camp Floyd, I understand there is considerable swearing over the matter.

Agreeable to the Governor's proclamation, the Territorial Legislature assembled in special session on Monday in the Social Hall, in this city. The session was of two days' duration, being dissolved on Tuesday. On Monday the Governor's Message was read in joint session. His Excellency recommended the changing of the time of the annual meeting to the time of the extra session; wished the vexed question of the powers of the United States and the Probate Courts to be disposed of, he having urged this subject upon the attention of the Secretary of State; advised necessary legislation for the benefit of the Carson folks; expatiated upon the adjustment of the Indian land title; recommended, when the land was open for sale, that claims be restricted to lots not exceeding twenty acres, and that Congress be memorialized on this subject, and also in relation to the permanent establishment of some system of equitable distribution of water and timber; requested legislation, if needed, in regard to untaxed merchandise sold near Camp Floyd; stated that the Federal Ordnance Officers were ready to send Utah's quota of public arms, provided a proper party were commissioned to receive them, and the Territory would defray any extraordinary expenses by land for their carriage; advised the repeal of several unintelligible and absurd acts and resolutions; recommended the securing of suitable rooms for the proper arrangement of the Utah library; thought Col. HOOPER could secure the passage of a bill in Congress for an appropriation for the library; recommended the establishment of free or common schools; called attention to the extent and number of herd grounds, and thought they ought to be repealed; said that humanity and policy required that the Penitentiary inmates be furnished with employment; regretted that the northern part of the Territory was infested by bands of cattle-thieves, but hoped the District Courts would soon take cognizance of them.

On Tuesday the Legislature assigned Hon. R. P. FLENNIKEN to the First Judicial District, Hon. HENRY R. CROSBY to the Second, and Hon. Chief Justice KINNEY to the Third. The times fixed for holding Territorial Courts are, for the First District, at Provo City, on the first Monday in March: for the Second District, at Genoa, Carson County, on the second Monday in February; for the Third District, at Salt Lake City, on the third Monday in January.

This was the only business done, none of the Governor's suggestions or recommendations being acted on, other than those in relation to the Judiciary. Not that his views were particularly objected to, but there appear to have been some doubts entertained as to the power of the Governor to call an extra session. Probably at the regular annual session his views will be entertained and acted upon.

Last week Ex-Indian Agent FORNEY and Capt. RUSH started for the States. FORNEY is currently reported to be coming out pretty near straight as to his accounts.

Col. BENJAMIN DAVIS, of Missouri, successor to Dr. FORNEY, arrived from the East last Sunday, accompanied by Mr. EDWARDS, sixty days on the route.

Monday and yesterday, two, snow storms fell in this valley, not very deep, however, nor staying long.

The folks in Weber County have been putting the thieves through of late. JOHN LAIRD, JR., PETER CLARK and HENRY WATKINS have been fined $90 each, on conviction for petit larceny. LAIRD and CLARK have been also convicted of grand larceny, and are to be taken care of for two and a half years in the Penitentiary. HENRY WATKINS and LOUIS BOOTH are also charged with theft in Davis County. ALBERT RICHARDSON and BENJ. PHILIP, though found guilty, have been granted a new trial.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Summing Up of Mr. Beckwith for the Defence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

FIFTEENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The general anxiety to hear Mr. Beckwith's summing up for the defence, caused the Court-room to be crowded this afternoon, an unusually large number of ladies being among the audience—apparently an indication of public sympathy with Mrs. Burch. After the buzz of conversation had subsided, a tardy juror arrived, and comparative quiet been restored, the argument began.

Mr. Beckwith commenced by saying there was no duty in life affording so much pleasure as that of defending the innocent. It was with peculiar pleasure that he appeared to defend not only an innocent woman, but her innocent children, her aged mother, and her relatives. He did not say that this lady had not done wrong—that she had not grievously wronged her husband. But, he would say that she had not committed adultery. He would call attention to her own statement on oath. After recapitulating the intercourse with Boyd, she herself says that she had wronged and injured her husband by receiving attentions from gentlemen other than himself, but she hoped and believed, up to the time of the reception of the letter from Valentine, that she would be forgiven. But though it was a subject of the deepest humility on her part, it was no evidence that she had committed adultery. She asked that this foul stain should not be put upon her. He regretted that the learned counsel had not told the whole truth in complaining of vile aspersions on the complainant. It was by the motion of the gentleman that the deposition of Mr. Corning, showing how the hand of Mrs. Burch was obtained, was suppressed; that deposition would fully bear him out in the statement he had made. They complained of his statement that Mr. Corning had materially aided Mr. Burch. Why did not the gentleman say that to that deposition was attached the letters of Mr. Burch showing that twice had Mr. Corning saved Mr. Burch from ruin—lending him $20,000 in 1857 and $25,000 in 1854. It was complained that he had read the deposition of Mr. Tighe, yet the bill of complaint, made public to the world, charged Mrs. Burch with being criminal with Mr. Tighe—a gentleman nearly sixty years of age. Did the gentleman believe this charge when they made it? Was it to be tolerated that the charge should be made without a shadow of proof to sustain it? He was found fault with for asking that honest man, Charles Layton—who admits that he was turned away from Mr. Burr's for lying—an important question. He knew that the witness had said what he asked him about, and that he lied when he said it, and that perhaps the fellow would admit it, as he had other lying in this case.

It was complained that he unjustly charged that this suit was commenced clandestinely. What was the fact? While this lady was, in the words of Margaret O'Hara, "scared and frightened," she was made to sign a paper confessing judgment, and to give away her right in a property worth $160,000. What friend of the lady was allowed to sit down with her and advise her of the effect of what she was doing? Who made this matter public? Who held the secret conclave of lawyers? Who wrote to Mr. Pruyn that this matter would be known throughout the whole Northwest? Who kept this lady from seeing any one but his own minions and servants? While this lady was on her way to her mother's home, the affair was the public talk of Chicago. The bill was filed in January—the day this lady went away. He had himself hoped that the matter could be adjusted without a public trial; he had advised a separation upon any terms that would not impeach her virtue. But, "no," said the complainant, "I have made these charges and I will not retract them." What were the papers to be submitted to Mr. Pruyn? They were for the purpose of procuring the submission of the lady to the charge against her; but, as Mr. Pruyn was requested not to show the papers to Mrs. Burch and her friends, he declined to have anything to do with it. Not under any circumstances was the lady or her friends to see the evidence against her; she was to be stricken down by the very man who should protect her. Yet all the friends of the lady were willing to agree to a separation—provided only that the honor and integrity of this lady should be preserved. But, "no," said the complainant, "give me the pound of flesh."

It had been complained of that certain gentlemen had not been employed in this case; but he was free to say that he wanted this case to be defended, not by Mr. Stuart or his friends, but the friends of the lady.

The main part of the complainant's case was made up of confessions. The first commenced with an imprecation of Divine vengeance. To his mind that imprecation was hideous, and to his mind no fair men could read it without the conviction that it was impious. The other paper, it was said, was written afterwards. If this lady was telling her husband everything how did it happen that these two papers directly contradict each other—both made freely and voluntarily? How did it happen that the one made in the afternoon diametrically contradicted the one made in the morning?

The one of the morning declared that criminal intercourse had taken place up to, and after, the 28th day of May, 1858, while the one of the afternoon declares that no criminal intercourse had taken place after Dec. 24, 1857.

Mr. Burch, writing as he says, from the confession of Mrs. Burch, says that while he was gone East to see about the failure of Oliver Lee's Bank, on Oct. 14, 1857, Mrs. Burch was guilty of the first criminal act. But it was admitted by Mr. Burch that he was home all the time from the 4th to the 15th, and it was also admitted that Oliver Lee's Bank failed in September. It was conceded that Mr. Burch was home on the day of the alleged commission of the first act of criminality. The paper showed that the date (14th of October) was written in a different ink—left to be filled in the confession. How did Mr. Burch fix the date? He writes to Mrs. Mather to find the date of her marriage, and from that puts in the date. Did he get the date from Mrs. Burch? Why, then, make out the confession in blank? Could not Mrs. Burch have fixed the day if she were making a full and free confession? There seemed to be a curious state of mind on the part of the complainant. Knowing that he was at home at Mrs. Mather's wedding, how could this Christian man have written that letter to his wife's brother—that he was away East at that time—when from his inquiry of Mrs. Mather he must have known better? But this 14th day of October was a Wednesday—the evening of the mission meeting. Where was Mrs. Burch on that day? True, the testimony was in conflict; yet Mrs. Peck recollects distinctly that Mrs. Burch was at Mrs. Mather's house that morning, and staid until the town clock struck at noon, then went home to dine with her husband, and returned in the afternoon. The other persons who did not recollect that Mrs. Burch was there in the morning were all members of the Burch family. The positive recollection of the one was worth all the "don't remembers" of the other.

Where was Mr. Stuart on that day? Here he would devote a word to the virulent attack on Mr. Stuart. There were fifteen or twenty of the first citizens of Chicago testified to the character of Mr. Stuart for twenty years. Was it fair to assail him as a scoundrel with this testimony in his favor, and not a particle of evidence against him? Was it just and right to brand Mr. Stuart as a villain and scoundrel, and every epithet that the English language could afford? A man had a right to have the ægis of his reputation thrown about him when he entered a Court of Justice. Not only was he a scoundrel, but his dress was complained of. He was to be deemed a scoundrel because his coat was not cut by the gentleman's tailor. Mr. Stuart's fascination and manners were condemned. He would not compare Mr. Stuart to the gentleman, but was this lady to be condemned because Mr. Stuart's coat was not cut by the gentleman's tailor, his manners not suited to the gentleman's fastidiousness, or because he was a frequenter of billiard saloons. It was said that other witnesses were scoundrels. What foundation was there for the charge against Burrill? Was the fact of his going to a billiard saloon and being a friend of Mr. Stuart a reason for denouncing him as a perjured wretch. He was Mr. Stuart's friend, and so were Judge Wilson, Dr. Brainard, Judge Morris, Mr. Joy, and a hundred others. Mr. Massey and Col. Carpenter were to be condemned because they played whist for ten cents a corner, and indulged in the mysteries of gun-wad poker. If these men were unworthy, why not bring the citizens of Chicago to tell us that they are unworthy of belief? Well, as to Stuart's whereabouts on this day, when it was alleged Mrs. Burch was first criminal; Mr. Stuart was proved, by Mr. Carpenter, to have been in the United States Court-room from half-past 10 to 12. Col. Carpenter went with him to the Fair-ground, and was with him until Stuart went up stairs to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas. Mr. Ayer meets him at the dinner, and sees him until the dinner is concluded—between 5 and 6 o'clock—when Mrs. Burch is down at Mrs. Mather's. Mr. Stuart remained until time to go the theatre; went to the theatre with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, and stayed in the theatre until half-past 11 o'clock, and was seen in the theatre by Col. Carpenter. Was it possible that Mr. Stuart could have gone to the house of Mr. Burch that day? Did he go down there and accomplish his purpose for the first time in fifteen minutes—allowing ten minutes to go down and ten minutes to go back; and be prepared to go to the theatre in the evening? Independent of the statement of Stuart that he was not in the house that day, it was proved that Stuart could not have been in the house. The only part of the day not covered by the evidence was between 6 and 7 o'clock, and then Mr. Burch was at home with his wife.

The second time mentioned in the confession as the occasion of Stuart's criminal intercourse with Mrs. Burch, is stated in the alleged confession to be Dec. 24, 1857. It appeared that this date was written by her at her husband's dictation, and by herself in her second alleged voluntary confession. But Col. Carpenter, Mr. Massey, Mr. Hamlin and other witnesses swear that on that evening of Dec. 24 Stuart was at the Tremont House. It seems that Stuart was not in the house at all. How was it that this falsehood was put into this sworn confession.

The third time mentioned in the confession was October 13, 1859, when Stuart attempted to take liberties with Mrs. Burch—the first evening of the time that Mr. Burch was gone to Burlington. The morning of Stuart's visit was fixed for Monday by both servant girls, independent of Stuart's testimony. True, Miss Fannie Burch says Mrs. Burch told her Stuart was there on Tuesday, but she says that Mrs. Burch told her it was the morning that Mr. Burch sent Honoria up stairs to Lizzie. That was Monday morning, so that all the witnesses agreed that Stuart was not there Tuesday. It was claimed that Mrs. Burch had confessed to Fannie Burch that she had promised Stuart to let him in that night; that she went to bed and bolted the door. The fact was that both Mrs. Burch and Stuart were at Boyd's party that night, and that Stuart went home with his wife. I was curious if Stuart was such a villain as to obtain such a promise from Mrs. Burch—and then go to the party at Boyd's. Was Stuart there the next night? The Boyds took tea with Mrs. Burch, and Stuart was with Burrill the whole evening. Well, what transpired that morning that Stuart did call. He was shown into the library; Mrs. Burch was there. Much was made of her sending word to Lizzie that Stuart did not ask for her—that was a common practice. It was usual for a gentleman to announce who he did call to see. The little girl calls for trimmings, and the servant supposed that Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the parlor—she did not look for her, but got the trimmings up stairs. A few moments after, the Farnam boys call, and Mrs. Burch was in the grapery, and much was made of her sending word that she was engaged—that was a common occurrence in city life. She did not wish to be bothered with the visits of the boys. It was said that Mrs. Burch wept bitterly while Stuart was attempting to take liberties, and yet, though the servant was in the dining-room, and anybody could have entered by three doors and the back windows, and the parlor door was partly open, nobody even heard of her "weeping in the agony of her soul." And besides all this, they had the solemn assurance of Stuart that he did not at that or any other time take any liberties with Mrs. Burch. Could they, in the face of these facts, say that that part of the confession was true?

Another date was mentioned in the confession as the occasion of Stuart's making advances to her which she repulsed—the 29th of November when it was shown that her husband was at the meeting of the Historical Society. It was shown by Mr. Burrill, Mr. Long, Mr. Beck and Mr. Stuart himself, that Stuart was at home all that evening. No two men in the city of Chicago bore a higher reputation than these two young men. These four men recollected positively and certainly and gave the reasons of their recollection—that Stuart was not at the house of Mr. Burch that evening, but that he was home the whole evening.

Thus he had taken up every date in the confession, and shown that every date, time and circumstance, so far as it was susceptible of contradiction, had been contradicted. With this knowledge of the falsity of the confession, the Jury could better appreciate the manner in which it was obtained.

He would next direct his attention to what Margaret O'Hara calls the suspicious evidence,—he had no doubt she meant suspicious circumstances, but she appropriately said "suspicious evidence." First, as to the masquerade party: all but two or three were masked. Stuart knew but one person, and that was Mrs. Burch, who also was not masked. Who was he to talk to? What was he to do? Was he to follow the example of the gentleman Thelike, and lean up against the door-post to watch somebody? Was not the bringing forth of such a trivial thing as this to prove a wife's infamy worthy of their contempt and indignation?

Next he came to the man of all work—who pretends that he is the up-stairs friend of Mrs. Burch, and the first important circumstance in his testimony was in relation to the clock; he has no recollection except that Stuart told him to lift up his end and he wouldn't. In his deposition he undertook to say just when he went to sleep, and that he could hear the front door shut, up three pairs of stairs, through several massive doors, and when asked about it he says, Oh, the sound comes up through the walls. [Laughter.] But Ann, the girl, says that Stuart was not there at the time the clock was unpacked. It appeared further that the clock, and those indecent figures, arrived there on Feb. 27, 1857. Where was Stuart at that time? On that very morning Dr. McVickar was called to attend Stuart, who was sick in his bed at the Tremont House, and was sick for ten days thereafter. Where were the six visits of Stuart, on six successive days after Feb. 27, sworn to by Charles? One particular time was when he was so excited about the grape vines, when he says he had a conversation with Stuart in the library and told Stuart that if he caught him in the grapery he would kick him out; but Margaret says Charles did not go into the library at all—only he blowed off his steam to her in the dining-room. [Laughter.] How did it happen that Miss Spaulding, up to Sept. 26, 1857, could enumerate, but four or five visits of Stuart when the gardener, Charles, says Stuart came fifteen times? Why should not Miss Spaulding remember as well as the man of all work, who said that Burr "turned him away for lying;" he was a fit tool for the complainant. He next called attention to the testimony of Margaret O'Hara, to the manner in which she had been talked to, to the promises and threats of Mr. Burch to her; to the manner in which her conscience had been wrought upon to say things against her mistress which she felt before her God, were untrue. Was it fair to read the deposition without giving the explanation which she gave upon the stand; when she said that there was nothing in the whole transactions which she witnessed to excite her suspicion. He asked their attention to Margaret's testimony. The first time she saw Stuart there was about July 1, 1857. She had been in the house since May, and had never seen Stuart until some time in July. Who put it into her head to say that she saw Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch—when on the stand she says she did not see his lips touch her lips, his face touch her face, or their faces together? Who told her to say in her deposition that the library door was closed—when, as she said on the stand, the door was not closed? Who made her make these statements and tell her if she "would stick to it she should never want?" The morning that Mrs. Pitney called, Mr. Stuart was in the back room with Mrs. Burch, and the doors were closed. Of course the doors were closed because the girl was sweeping the front parlor, and the doors were closed to keep out the dust. It was singular to argue that crime was committed at that time for the first time, when the doors were unfastened, and the servant girl could have entered at any moment. Was it just to consign a woman to infamy because she sat in a room with a gentleman? Was it likely that, under such circumstances, a woman would first commit crime? Was there a single man of them would like to have his sister adjudged guilty of having committed this crime when a servant was within ten feet, and could enter the room at any moment? The accused was always entitled to the benefit of the smallest doubt. The door was not locked, and was it reasonable to suppose that they committed this crime when the girl was within hearing, about her ordinary work?

The next evening Stuart was there. Who put it into Margaret's head to say that Mrs. Burch's hair and collar were a little disarranged? Who told her to stick to it, that she should never want, and should never be hurt? Mary Spaulding and Fannie Burch were there—did they see anything wrong?

As to the evening Mr. Farnam called, the counsel asked why did not Mrs. Burch rush out and see Mr. Farnam when she heard him? But the girl testifies that the first question Mrs. Burch asked when the girl came in was "Who was at the door?"

It was attempted to be shown that something wrong occurred on the night of Dec. 23. There was the card—the witness could not tell when or where she found it. They were asked to suppose that the card was written to Stuart; that he brought it back and dropped it on the floor, and that the witness found it. This was asking the Jury to suspect a little too much. Honest motives were presumed to prevail until the contrary was shown, and Mrs. Burch's conduct in relation to the visit of Mr. Farnam was explained by her subsequent apology to Mr. Farnam.

Stuart, according to the testimony, had never seen the baby from its birth in May, 1858, to September, 1859. He must have been a gay fellow. Who put it into Margaret's mind to say that the curtains were down and the library dark when Stuart was there with Mrs. Burch? The fact she disclosed when she came on the stand that the curtains were not down—only the shades—by which the room could not be darkened. She did not suspect anything at the time.

Though in her deposition, the witness said Stuart was at the house twice when Mr. Burch was at Burlington, she corrected herself on the stand, and said he was there but once. Yet the counsel had read the deposition without noticing the correction. Stress was laid upon Mrs. Burch's going out of the library window when Hubbard was there—going out in a clandestine manner—when the fact was, that she told Margaret that she was going to Mr. Farnam's. The recollection of Margaret as to what she heard when she listened on the stairs was after an adjournment of the taking of the deposition, and she went to Mr. Burch's house. He could not say whether she got it from that Irish grammar. [Laughter.] But as to what she did hear Mrs. Burch say, "I am tired, oh don't;" was there anything remarkable that Mrs. Burch should have said that, if Mr. Stuart asked her to play checkers? And yet the counsel would have the jury believe that that is a suspicious circumstance.

They were asked to believe that, at a time when there was death in Mrs. Burch's own house and the house of her relatives, she had been guilty of crime; when she was prostrated and worn out, her own brother dead in the house, her sister's child at the point of death. That was the time that she was charged with criminal conduct. It was not only cruel, but brutal and inhuman. He would ask them whether it was reasonable to believe that this lady was guilty at any time yet alluded to.

If Stuart was visiting the house from time to time, why was it that Honora, the cook, did not see him there once

...ence that Mrs. Burch was depraved, and yet they ...ed on with Mrs. Burch or any desire for it. ...ld that he told Mr. Burch that statement he had; and ...ld that he told the truth as to his testimony with Mrs. ...Burch. If they accepted one part of his testimony ...would they accept other part which asserted Mrs. ...Burch's innocence of criminality? Mrs. Burch had ...only confessed to her husband everything that had ...happened, and did not deny that improprieties had ...occurred.

What led to the rupture of this family? On Wednesday morning Mrs. Burch, after her husband had left for the library, writes a note to her husband, telling him that she had done wrong. The next we have of this interview in the library is that "mother was sitting on father's lap, and both were crying." That was when Mrs. Burch detailed the whole of her indiscretion to her husband. Margaret heard them on Wednesday night, when she heard Mrs. Burch say, "Oh, no, father; don't, father; no, father—you choke me." There was nothing suspected as to Stuart at that time. The only accusation was Mrs. Burch's intimacy with Boyd, from October, 1859, to January, 1860. What did he do in casting her for her intimacy with Boyd? Not content with charging her with Boyd, he charges her that her youngest child is an illegitimate child, and that without having the slightest suspicion of Stuart or anybody else. True, she had done wrong, but that was done long after the birth of the child. Was that kind and considerate in him to make that charge? Mrs. Burch was screaming so that she could be heard through those massive doors. Her ejaculations were "No, father; don't, father; it is not so." Fannie Burch would have them believe that they heard the cries, the screams and the groans—but it was ...ghter crying. Mrs. Burch had confessed everything ...Boyd, She had written to Boyd, requesting him to send it back to her husband everything ...had. But, if Mr. Burch wished to threaten ...Boyd, why not threaten him himself? Any honorable ...man would do it himself, and not compel his wife to ...do it. Burch not only required her to write that the ...article should be sent back, but also to threaten Boyd ...and warn him to leave town. The letter was sent, ...and on Friday Boyd returned a book and handkerchief. Fannie Boyd says that her uncle showed her a large package of letters which he at first told her to ...give to her child, and then concluded to keep himself. ...Where were those letters? Why were they not brought here? These letters could be spoken of by the young lady gaily, when the fact was he had no such letters. Who kept Boyd's letter in reply to the letter dictated by Mr. Burch? Burch had the letter and kept it. Did the jury believe on reading those letters that there had been anything criminal between Mrs. Burch and Boyd? Did Mr. Burch believe there was anything criminal at that time? No; counsel admit that he never suspected anything criminal at that time. They go to Farnam's dinner party. On Saturday Mr. Burch insists that Mrs. Burch shall copy a letter and send it to Boyd. She remonstrated, because it would be grossly insulting to Mr. Boyd, but finally did send the note. Miss Fannie says that Mrs. Burch did not wish to send it, because it would seem so foolish. But the letter was sent, and Boyd, who naturally felt insulted, sent an insulting reply. Not content with having her insult Boyd, he makes his wife reiterate the demand that Boyd should leave town. But, prior to that, a little special correspondence had taken place between Mr. Burch and Boyd on one piece of paper. Burch could send a slip of paper, calling him a villain; but when it was necessary to drive him out of town, this poor lady must do it; Mr. Burch could only say, "You villain, where's the ring?" Boyd returned a reply, and Burch got it after he went down town, on Monday morning. Boyd was much excited, and to show how far he considered himself guilty, it seems that he sent his sister down to see Mrs. Burch, to say that when he wrote that letter, he did not know what he wrote. Could anybody pretend, under such circumstances, that he had had any criminal conduct with Mrs. Burch. Boyd evidently had a speck of the puppy. In his first letter he did not undertake to throw the blame on Mrs. Burch, but admitted that he himself was to blame; but in the second letter his effort is to blacken Mrs. Burch and screen himself. In the second letter, which never went into the hands of Mrs. Burch, when he is charged of having abused her confidence he says, "If is a most foul and damnable lie;" does he act like a guilty man? He says, "let me have but one interview, and that in the presence of your husband." The charge you make against me is not true, and you know it. I wish to confront you in the presence of your husband, and have it taken back. Was that the language of a guilty man? The plain meaning of the letter was, that Mr. Burch had abused his wife's confidence in regard to him, Boyd. Mrs Burch had been made to utter a lie. What had abused her confidence to make her utter a lie? He charges it directly upon her husband.

Fannie Burch says she had a talk with her aunt on Saturday. What was Mrs. Burch's state of mind that week? "I don't know how Mr. Burch feels, says Mrs. Burch—he talks to me about it every moment that we are alone. That must have been a happy week. After Burch came home from the Sunday School on Sunday, he commenced, for the first time, charging her with criminality with Stuart. That was after he had a conversation with Fannie Burch. He called attention to Mrs. Burch's answer on that subject. On Sunday evening they went to church together, on Monday the dinner party was given up, and Burch and Miss Fannie go to take a ride on the west side, and she told him everything that she ever knew or heard. He goes to see Mr. Farnam, and Fannie goes with him. He returns home and goes up stairs with Mrs. Burch. Up to that time there is no evidence or confession of any impropriety whatever—nothing to impair Mrs. Burch's reputation for virtue and veracity. What transpired in that room? They were there a long time, the door was shut. From the nature of the conversation that was heard, Mr. Burch at that time charged his wife with criminality—that she screamed so that she was heard through the massive doors. That was the time that he shook his clenched first in her face, and obtained the confession by the "mental and moral influences which, under God, he was able to bring to bear." They had learned of one of the moral influences (shaking his fist); they learned from his own letter, that he promised her that her protector should come before she should be disgraced—that he promised that nothing should be done until Mr. Corning was sent for. Was a confession extorted under such circumstances of any value? The law in kindness had said that every confession should be free and unconstrained. Yet at this frail lady, that he could hold as a child, he rushes into the room and shakes his fist in her face. Then he says he was "led by light from Heaven!" Was it in shaking his fist in her face, or in "affecting more knowledge than he possessed?" The slightest coercion would render a confession of no value. It was not his province to read law to them. Their province was to judge upon the facts. They would be instructed by the Court that if these confessions were produced by coercion, however slight, they should be disregarded.

Mr. Burch writes to Mr. Corning that Mrs. Burch could stay until he came. He would call their attention to the testimony of Margaret, that Mrs. Burch was "wild, scared, frightened," and that her screams were heard all over the house. The first thing Mr. Burch does with that letter to Mr. Corning in his hand, is to make his wife sign a deed to give away her interest in $100,000. The first thought of this agonized man, bending under affliction, is "my property, my property." He draws up the deed in his own handwriting, and on Monday morning he and poor Valentine went to get Mrs. Burch to sign the deed. Poor Valentine! Peter, when he denied his Master, never wept as poor Valentine did about that property. But the next day he was calm.

Mrs. Burch said when Fannie Burch came in to the nursery, "Let me alone—I do not want to be watched; let me have one moment with my child"—and this was the young lady that pretended she was the confidante of Mrs. Burch.

The scene in the nursery witnessed by Margaret did not give Margaret the understanding that Mrs. Burch was guilty. Mrs. Burch said she was going—but not until her uncle Corning came. Who gave her that promise? Was it not made in that room?

On Tuesday, Fannie Burch would have then believed that Mrs. Burch made other confessions; that she made a sermon and read it off to Fannie Burch, so that Fannie could come here and tell it off. But, it was remarkable that if Mrs. Burch did tell Fannie that, it had been proven that it was a lie. But Fannie says Mrs. Burch talked about Stuart's going upon the stand, and swearing the charge was false. Who put it into the head of Mrs. Burch that she would retract her confession, and that Stuart would go upon the stand and deny the criminality. Did she anticipate the scene they were now having in Court? The story was too improbable for belief.

Nobody would doubt that the first confession was under the authorship of Mr. Burch. As to the second confession, it was strange that Mrs. Burch and her husband should use the same language. In Burch's letter to Corning we find this expression, "And then soon followed the accomplishment of his hellish"—the confession says "he then insisted upon again accomplishing his hellish purpose." Would anybody insist that that was not Burch's own language, put in there by himself? Another place, "At no time did Stuart accomplish his most hellish purpose." Was it true that Mr. Burch was down town when the second confession was written, or when, as Margaret O'Hara says, she was sitting in the writing chair, and Burch was sitting in front of her dictating to her? Again the confession says, "I fell a victim to his dampably seductive arts." Was that the language of a lady, writing under her own impulse, about "hellish purposes" and "damnably seductive arts?" In the letter to Pruyn, Burch says, "at which time Stuart again began his hellish work." He contended that there was a perfect identity of language all the way through with the language employed by Burch, and what was more singular than all, when they came to look at the second confession—said to be made of her own free and voluntary will—she is said to have thought of a postscript: "I have written the above of my own free will, after much difficulty and pain, and read it carefully before I have signed it." There was a half lawyer at her hand, and the half lawyer thought it was necessary to have it wrought the appearance of business. How did it happen that he was not content with the first confession of the morning. Mr. Farnam, Judge Dickey and Judge Skinner saw that and he was sent back to bind the chains of this unfortunate woman more firmly, and, as Margaret says, as she passed the door Mrs. Burch was refusing to write. The whole paper showed that Burch was the author. The moment Valentine went in Burch went out. Valentine performs his duty, and Burch goes back. It was true, beyond all question, that up to Tuesday evening, this lady expected to remain in the house until her uncle could come, and that he would be able in the coolness of his judgment to satisfy her husband of her innocence. The next we learn her husband has been in her room. She had begged and implored Valentine whenever he met her in the street to recognise her as he had formerly done—that was a singular request if she was to leave the City of Chicago forever. Fannie Burch next goes into the room, and says that though Mrs. Burch tore the handkerchief which she held in her hand to pieces, her manner was perfectly calm, and she says her husband's heart is steeled. She rushes to Margaret's room, and seizes her child frantically, that she might clasp it once more. This was the lady that Miss Fannie Burch said was so calm. Has this woman not told a lie? Were not the mental and moral influences which this man brought to bear most damnable? Tell him whether he was led by light from heaven, and whether God worked in and through him.

There was one principle of law which they would receive from the Court—that is, if any improper influence was first used to obtain the confession, the law presumes that the influence under which she first acted was dispelled and removed. Mr. Burch had not only deceived his wife with promises, but had shook his clenched fist in her face—and they knew not what other influences. Look at her letter to her husband begging for forgiveness, and to be told what he says and how he looked. Did Mr. Burch call his wife's friends together to console with her—instead of his particular friends—his bank customers! None of her schoolmates or friends—but the bank customer, the lawyer, the depositor, were brought. The door was locked, and no one was to be admitted to see Mrs. Burch; her letters were to be delivered to this confidante—Miss Fanny Burch or to himself. Next, Mr. Burch has a bill prepared and summons served. Yet, fearful that she will retract, without seeing a friend, a power of attorney is procured for counsel to answer for her, and, when she went away, Mr. Burch thought he had the papers to crush her—before she had seen a friend upon earth. It was said she was perfectly calm and serene, and they were asked to scrutinize every word told by a witness contradicted on every hand—a witness not as regardful of what she was saying as she ought to be. Mrs. Burch is sent away without her baggage; her name rubbed from her trunk; sent so that she could not see her brother at Detroit. And in the same spirit was the likeness of his wife removed from the canvas—obliterating her face from the memory of her children; telling Margaret that if any one dared to write to Mrs. Burch about the children they should be thrust from the house. If this was Christian-like conduct, God deliver him from it.

Mrs. Burch felt that after she left the only way that she should reach Mr. Burch was through his friends. She had left a paper that she had signed; she did not know what it was. She wrote to Mrs. Farnam for it, and confessed, as she had done to her husband, and as she did in her answer, that she had loved Stuart, and that her affections were estranged from her husband by flattery—that she had loved Stuart, but she had not committed adultery. It was under these influences that she had written to her pastor. She had naught to say as to whether the pastor had done right in delivering her letter to her husband, and refusing to send her a copy. Whether the pastor did right or not was a question for his own conscience. Letters were written to Mr. Valentine and to Mrs. Thomas Burch. Up to that time her friends could not talk to her. The letter of Dr. Patterson was not based upon Mrs. Burch's letter, but upon what he assumed was her guilt, from what he had heard in Chicago. Was it not proper that she should not answer that letter? And would they blame her for not sitting down to have a controversy with her clergyman as to her virtue?

Mr. Beckwith closed with an apology for occupying so much time, on the ground that the cause was one of vast importance not only to the lady, but to her children and her relatives.

OPENING OF MR. HOYNE FOR THE COMPLAINANT.

Thomas Hoyne, Esq., then proceeded with the opening for the complainant. He was willing to admit that the sympathy was on the side of the defence. They should have sympathy for this lady—once so respected, now so fallen. But they were to determine upon the law and the evidence. They might, as men, ride over the evidence and give their verdict for the defence, as a favor to her or to her friends, but they could not do it in justice to themselves as husbands, as fathers or as brothers. If they should override the evidence; it would be equivalent to saying that the Sickles remedy—the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon—was the only one for the outraged husband. He was astounded that the gentleman had so vilified the character of the best citizen of Chicago, and proceeded to defend Mr. Burch from the aspersions of the counsel. He argued that the defence had half admitted the charge by the admission that Mrs. Burch had wronged her husband in her relations with Boyd and Stuart; that, although the several circumstances proved did not separately prove adultery, the circumstances taken altogether, did legally prove the commission of the crime.

The Court adjourned for recess at 12½ o'clock.

O., JR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NAPERVILLE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The case was given to the jury to-day, and a verdict returned for *the defendant*.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church Partially Consumed by Fire.

A CARD FROM THE PASTOR.

No. 96 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, Pastor) was found to be on fire at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last. The organ was entirely destroyed, and considerable damage done to adjacent parts of the church. The property was insured for upwards of $20,000. The damage, therefore, is amply covered, the chief misfortune being, that the congregation will be deprived of their place of worship for a few months.

At a meeting of the officers of the church, immediately held, it was reported that *five different churches* had been put at our service, the invitation from two of them reaching my house before the fire was extinguished.

It was the unanimous wish of the Church officers that public acknowledgment should be made of the marked courtesy which has been extended to us on every side.

We are grateful, in the first instance, for the efforts of friends living opposite to the church, in instantly sounding the alarm, and sending for parties most interested. We are grateful to the Police, and to the heroic firemen who were so promptly on the ground—who removed the furniture with all the care possible in the case, and who did themselves honor by the quietness, order, and efficiency of their efforts. We very sincerely thank the churches in our neighborhood, which, through their pastors, have extended to us every Christian hospitality. Above all, we thank that Divine Providence which ordered the circumstances and the result so that the occurrence will occasion the congregation no financial inconvenience. Had the fire occurred a day earlier, during the scarcity of water, or at midnight, when it might not have been discovered so promptly, our church would have been probably laid in ashes.

The Lecture-room is uninjured, so that the usual lecture will be delivered on Friday evening next, and the Sunday-school will be held *in its usual place*, on Sabbath morning. The public worship of the congregation will be held next Sabbath, at the usual hours, in the commodious chapel of the Twenty-third-street Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. GANSE'S;) entrance on Twenty-fourth-street, in the rear of that church.

FREDERICK G. CLARK, Pastor.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Tuesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 1900, 101, 1702, 1561, 165, 1503, 1091, 1152, 1872, 378, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2016, 2016½, 2018.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 35, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 99, 142, 143, 143½, 146, 77, 86, 147, 148.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 927, 336½, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Same as Monday, and Nos. 1869, 2306, 2152 added. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, and Nos. 1908, 2339 added.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE SCHUMACKER MURDER—HOFFMAN INSANE.

In this Court, yesterday morning, before Judge BALCOM, the first business was the disposition of the case of Franz Hoffman, indicted for murder in the first degree, for having taken the life of Mrs. Schumacker and her infant child. The District-Attorney stated to the Court that, although the crime was an atrocious one, committed for plunder, he had concluded to accept a plea of murder in the second degree. He was led to this determination, not simply on account of doubt concerning the possibility of punishing the higher degree, but because he had received a report from Drs. Ranney and Ogden, who had examined the condition of the prisoner as to his sanity. That report was as follows:

The undersigned examined FRANZ HOFFMAN on the first and fifth inst., and finding no evidence of insanity, have formed the opinion that he is sane. There was no appearance of any attempt to simulate. His answers seemed truthful, and he exhibited more intelligence than one would infer from his physiognomy. If found guilty, however, we feel that he should not suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the following reasons:

1. Without doubt Hoffman had fits, probably epileptic, occasionally during childhood.

2. He received a severe blow on his head about the age of 20 years, which produced unconsciousness for some time, and disabled him from army service for several weeks.

3. The singular configuration of the head, whether arising from the blow or other causes, does not indicate a well balanced mind. Epilepsy, or a severe blow on the head, might produce a little dullness of intellect, not amounting to insanity proper, but nevertheless, lessening the powers of reasoning, and the ability of self-control, without entirely destroying the power of choosing between right and wrong. That such an effect had been produced in Hoffman, would be inferred from the peculiar expression of his countenance, which resembles that of an epileptic, and from the feeling of indifference exhibited to the condition in which he is placed.

Signed, MOSES H. RANNEY, M. D.
BENJ. OGDEN, M. D.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 5, 1860.

In consideration of the state of facts indicated by this report, it had been decided to accept a plea in the second degree, as stated above. The prisoner was then put to the Bar, and withdrew his former plea of not guilty, substituting in its place that of guilty in the second degree. He was then remanded for sentence.

PLEA OF MORRISSETT, INDICTED FOR ARSON.

After the arraignment and pleading of various prisoners, and the assignment of times for trial, the first case disposed of was that of Comé A. Morrissett, indicted for arson. The District-Attorney remarked to the Court that the prisoner, 22 years of age, had been indicted with his older brother for arson, and also for murder. The brother had been tried on the murder indictment, and sentenced to fifteen years and six months confinement in State Prison. He had a wife and three children depending on him for support, and that they might not be deprived of the support of the prisoner, it had been decided to accept a plea from him of arson in the fourth degree, the indictment being for the third degree. The prisoner was not so clearly connected with the affair as to make his case so aggravated as his brother's had been, and the ends of justice would therefore be met by a shorter punishment. A plea of arson in the fourth degree would be taken with the design that he should be sentenced for a shorter term, to the Penitentiary, instead of the State Prison. The prisoner then retracted his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded in the fourth degree, as had been arranged, and was remanded for sentence. His brother's wife who, had been present during her husband's trial, was also present now, apparently overwhelmed with grief.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Daniel Finley.
For Manslaughter—Daniel W. Lewis.
For Bribery—Alexander Ward.
For Breaking Jail—Robert Reed, Isidro Carbonell.

Court of General Sessions.

A ROBBER SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, James Shay, a young man 19 years of age, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty of an assault, with intent to rob. The Court suggested to the prisoner that if he would disclose the names of his accomplices, it would deal leniently with him. Accordingly, he communicated to the District-Attorney several names. The Court then imposed the sentence of two years and six months in the State Prison.

A PETTY QUARREL.

Darby Kavanagh, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried. The case was one of those petty quarrels which are usually settled in the Special Sessions. Upon hearing the testimony, the jury at once convicted. The Court remarked that it had made the rule, whenever one of these cases, properly belonging to the Special Sessions, was brought before this Bar, by the choice of the prisoner, a conviction should be followed by imprisonment. The prisoner was therefore sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

TRIAL OF LOBIANO, FOR GRAND LARCENY.

Antonio Lobiano, jointly indicted with Andrew and Leopold Gustavelli, for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. In the trial of the younger Gustavelli on Friday the jury disagreed, as a previous jury had done in the same case. Considerable time was therefore occupied in impanneling a jury for this trial of Lobiano.

James Welsh, the first witness, testified that he is a merchant, living in Pittston, Penn. He came to New-York on the 21st of June last, and put up at Patten's Hotel, at the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. He had at the time $685 in his pocket-book. On that night he slept in a room with Mr. Battles, then in Court. On the next morning he went to the barber saloon under the hotel. Lobiano, the barber, told the witness to hang up his coat on a pin. This the prisoner did, on a peg behind his chair. He could see the reflection of it in a mirror placed before him. Lobiano constantly talked to Gustavelli, the old man, in German, excusing himself to the witness by saying that the old man couldn't speak English, and that he had been talking to him about a son that had been shot. When the witness went to the basin to have the soap washed from his head, he lost sight of his coat. Afterwards, having left the shop, he went to No. 281 West-street, and was proceeding to pay a bill, when he discovered that $600 of his money had been taken. He then went back to the hotel, and afterwards to the Police-station. Most of the bills were on the Springfield, Hancock and Pyncheon Banks. He remembered one of them by a large blot of ink on the wing of an eagle in the vignette. Lobiano and the elder Gustavelli were arrested.

William Patten next testified that he is the superintendent of Patten's Hotel, and that prisoner was a barber in the basement of his hotel. The two Gustavelli's were also employed there as barbers. Witness accompanied the witness Walsh to the Station-house. When they came back with officers the old man and Lobiano were there. Walsh described the bills to the witness after the arrest of the young man, and before he had seen the bills at the Station-house.

Sergeant Brevoort, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified to having searched the younger Gustavelli, and found a roll of bills—$90—between the lining and outer leather of his boot-leg. Witness also searched the barber-shop, and found a quantity of counterfeit coin, but no bills.

Capt. Jameson, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified that Sergeant Brevoort handed him the roll of bills taken from Gustavelli; witness saw them taken from him. The bills were here produced, and offered in evidence.

Mr. Walsh, being recalled, identified the bills shown him.

There was no further witnesses, and counsel for defence, Mr. Ashmead, summed up to the Jury. He was followed by Mr. Sedgwick, for the people, and after a brief comment by the Court on the testimony, the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Before sentence, the prisoner addressed the Court briefly in broken English. He laid chief stress on the fact, which he constantly repeated, that "he had shaved the best men in the State," and yet had been found guilty. The Recorder remarked that he had watched the trial with interest, as he had known the prisoner four or five years. He had been convicted by the Jury, and the Court, would, therefore, impose the sentence of imprisonment at Sing Sing for three years and six months. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—James Netten, James Farley.
For Larceny—William Baker.
For Grand Larceny—James Lawrence, Samuel McNiel, Mary Parmlee, Jane Herdzbot.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Deitzmar Steinmetz.
For Burglary—Julius M. Stich.
For Arson—Charles Deverson.

Title of Bona Fide Purchasers Without Notice—Sufficiency of Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson, Justices.

The Belmont Branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Bridgeport vs. William Hoge and Thomas Hoge.—This action was originally tried before Justice BOSWORTH, the Chief-Justice of this Court, and a Jury, on the 18th day of June, 1860, upon the facts found, and, upon the charge of the learned Judge, the Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

An application was subsequently made to the Special Term of this Court for a new trial, and the motion therefor denied. An appeal from the order denying a new trial was then taken to the General Term of this Court, and now comes on for argument. The facts as they appear from the pleadings and all the proceedings in the cause are as follows: On the 15th day of July, 1857, the defendants, who were partners in business and transacting the same in this City, became possessed of certain bills of exchange, which, it is alleged, were the property of the plaintiffs. It is alleged that these bills were drawn in the State of Ohio in the regular course of business, upon the respective drawers in this City, and were regularly negotiated by the plaintiff, by which it is alleged plaintiff became the holder. That the plaintiff indorsed these bills for the purpose of facilitating the collection, and transmitted them to its agent, the Ohio Life and Trust Company, at its office in this City, for collection. It appears that the Trust Company, about the middle of July, 1857, entered into an agreement with the defendants that the Trust Company should borrow of the defendants and the defendants should lend to the Trust Company the sum of $12,000 for a certain period specified in the agreement. As part of this transaction between the defendants and the Trust Company, the bills in question were transferred by the Trust Company to the defendants as a collateral security for the payment of this loan. It is further alleged, on the part of the plaintiff, that the Trust Company, in consideration of the loan, should allow and pay to the defendants the sum of $24 per annum for the loan, which, it is claimed, is corruptly and willfully usurious, and it is therefore urged that these notes did not come into the hands of the defendants in the regular course of business, nor in good faith, nor for a valuable consideration, but they took the same, knowing that the Trust Company had no authority to transfer them. The plaintiff further, in support of his case, cites the statute of the State of Ohio, creating banking corporations, by which it is enacted: "That no notes, bills, or other evidences of debt discounted by any banking company shall be assignable, except for collection or to pay or redeem the circulating notes of such company, or to pay other liabilities of such company, and after such liabilities of such company have been discharged to divide among the shareholders on their stock," which enactment it appears is now in force.

The points taken by the plaintiff on this appeal are: *First*—That the whole question in the case is whether the defendants were "*bona fide purchasers without notice*" of the plaintiff's bills. Hence the inquiry would seem to arise what constitutes a *bona fide purchaser without notice*. The point taken in the answer to this is that a party to be such purchaser must have taken the bills in the usual course of trade "for present value given or parted with at the time," and without notice actual or constructive; that the one from whom he obtained them was not the true owner, and the transaction must be free from usury or other illegal act. There appear to be numerous and well-settled decisions in support of this position.

Second—If the bills were received by the defendants as collateral security for a usurious loan they were not purchasers in good faith and have no title to the notes. It is further contended that the statute in which it is declared that no corporation shall interpose the defence of usury in any action has no application in this case, that the language shows that it was intended to operate as a prohibition upon corporations, and not to effect the contract in respect to other persons. It is further contended that the Trust Company never acquired title to the bills, and the defendants having full notice of illegality could stand in no better position. These points are each dispelled by the counsel for the defendants. Decision reserved.

Edwards Pierrepont for Plaintiff; Daniel Lord for defendants.

Action on the Promissory Notes of a Superior Court Justice—Answer Setting up Usury Held to be Frivolous.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. James W. White.—This is an action on promissory notes of the defendant, who is a Justice of the Superior Court.

The defence to the action is that the consideration for making of the notes was usurious, in that they were given in payment of premiums of insurance on policies which the defendant was under the necessity of taking out in the plaintiff's Company, as a consideration of a loan of money on bond and mortgage.

The plaintiffs now made an application for judgment on the answer as frivolous. After hearing counsel, the Court granted the motion, with leave to the defendant to serve an amended answer, which should not set up usury, on payment of costs within ten days.

George G. Hastings for motion; Mr. Jenkins opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

THE WILL OF FANNY WHITE.

The will of Jane Augusta Blankman, *alias* Fanny White, was now offered for probate, and is contested by two sisters, and the children of a deceased sister.

The will leaves $5,000 to the brother of the testatrix, Hiram Funk, and ten shares of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company to his son, John Jacob Funk. To the niece of the testatrix, Lillie Bennett, $1,000.

The entire remainder of an estate, valued at about $60,000 or $70,000, is left to Simon Blackman, Esq., husband of deceased. The will directs that he dispose of her wearing apparel as he thought proper, so that he gave none to any friend who did not respect her in life. Those who are not remembered, now contest the will, and are represented by able counsel.

The matter was before the Surrogate, and the testimony so far is the same as published on the occasion of the inquest.

Colton's Maps—Action to Recover Money for Advertising.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Williams et al. vs. *Tucker.*—This action is brought by plaintiffs as assignees of J. F. Colton & Co., the renowned map publishers, an amount which it was alleged Tucker agreed to pay for an insertion of an advertisement on a certain map of North America. The sum was $90.

The defence is, that the defendant was to have the right to countermand the order any time before he was required to furnish the matter. He had exercised that right and had so declined to furnish the advertisement. Case still on.

P. J. Cutler for Plaintiffs; Goodman & Jessup for defendant.

Action for Ejectment—Motion for Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Gustavus C. Brown vs. *Julius G. Huszack.*—The defendant, in 1859, leased to the plaintiff the premises No. 669 Broadway, on the condition, as he alleges, among others, that the plaintiff should purchase of him all the cigars and tobacco that should be sold on the premises, he (defendant) agreeing on his part that the plaintiff should have these articles at the lowest possible price. Defendant avers that it was also agreed that if the plaintiff did not purchase cigars of him, or if he purchased of any one else, cigars, &c., sold on the premises, then the lease should expire, and the plaintiff's tenancy end with the next current month thereafter—the defendant having in such case the right of reëntry.

The plaintiff now applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from prosecuting summary proceedings under the statute for the recovery of these premises. In support of his motion the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had charged for cigars one hundred per cent. more than the market value, and urged that he was therefore justified in refusing to buy of him.

The defendant denied that he had charged the rates stated, and claimed that under the contract he was entitled to have immediate possession of the plaintiff. The question before the Court is, whether or not the Court can interpose an injunction to restrain the defendant from prosecuting his right of possession to premises alleged to be wrongfully and illegally occupied by the plaintiff.

It is a well settled rule that except in cases of fraud, the Court will not so interfere in actions of ejectment.

Counsel for the plaintiff, however, urged that the statute in regard to these proceedings had been so far modified by sections 47, and 219 of the Code, that the Court could thus interpose on the fact stated in the pleadings of this case. 3 Sanford, 663; 5 How., S. C. R., 293, and 1 Duer, 627, were also cited in support the motion. Decision reserved.

A. Spaulding for motion; A. Cordoza opposed.

The Assessment of Second-avenue in Controversy—Motion to Vacate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Petition of Allan Hays to Vacate the Assessment for Regulating and Paving Second-avenue.—This is an application to the Court by the petitioner, who is a property owner upon Second-avenue, to have the assessment for regulating and paving the same set aside or vacated upon the ground of a "legal irregularity," and for an alleged fraud.

The petition sets forth that the petitioner is owner of property upon the avenue which has been assessed for the grading and paving of the avenue; that the assessment is legally irregular inasmuch as the contract to regulate and pave the same was not awarded to the lowest bidder; that two bids were regularly made, one by Terance Farly and one by Daniel Gallagher; that Farly's bid was lower than Gallagher's by the sum of $929, but that notwithstanding this the contract was awarded to Gallagher.

It further appears from the petition that the return of the amount of earth excavated, labor done, &c., by Gallagher, greatly exceeded the amount in the original estimate, all of which had been allowed in the assessment, and that the difference between the cost of the work calculated upon the original estimate of Terance Farly, and that actually allowed Daniel Gallagher, amounted to the sum of $44,155 81.

The petitioner claims that under the decision in the case of James W. Beekman, decided by the Supreme Court, a "legal irregularity" in making the assessment renders it absolutely void, and that a person whose property is thus incumbered may, under the statute of 1858, take advantage of such irregularity and have such assessment vacated by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The petitioner now moves to have evidence taken to substantiate the facts stated in the petition.

In behalf of the City, a preliminary motion is made to dismiss the proceedings, upon the ground that the petitioner has no standing in Court, and that objections of the kind raised by the petitioner should have been made before the Assessors at the time the assessment was open for general inspection.

J. Brice Smith and Ex-Judge Dean for petitioner; H. H. Anderson for the City.

A Question of Partnership.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Nathan Smith vs. *Haskett S. Smith et al.*—This action is brought to recover a balance due for merchandise sold by the plaintiff.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, at the time of the sale of the goods, were partners, doing business in the City of New-York; that their business was to ship provisions, goods, &c., to the West Indies, and to procure there return cargoes for their vessels; that the defendants purchased goods from the plaintiff for the purpose of sending them to the West Indies, for a part of which they had paid, but that a balance is still due and unpaid amounting to the sum of $3,017 93.

The defendant, Haskett S. Smith, denies the allegations in the complaint, and alleges that he never was a partner in the firm—the question in controversy being whether he was, or was not, a partner in the firm. The other defendants make no defence. The case is still on.

David D. Field and Tyler & Brown for plaintiff; H. M. Hyde and Pierson & Jackson for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

In consequence of the continued illness of Judge SHIPMAN, the jury in this Court have been discharged till January, and no cases will be tried till then. Any business which must be transacted before that time will be attended to by Judge BETTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Nelson et al.* vs. *Halstead.*—Allowance of $50 ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Joy* vs. *Bruce.*—Motion denied.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Reilly* vs. *Cornell et al.*—Defendant entitled to $250 allowance. The plaintiff to have thirty days to make a case, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '67	95	60	Harlem Railroad	12¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	90	50	do	b30 13
3,000	do	89¾	150	Harlem R. Pref	27¾
8,000	do	89	10	do	27¾
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	100	200	Reading Railroad	30⅞
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..66⅜		100	do	s10 30½
12,000	do	66	100	do	30¾
6,000	Virginia State 6's.	75	275	Mich. Central R	43
3,000	do	74⅜	100	do	s30 42
4,000	Missouri State 6's	63¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R	74
4,000	do	63½	101	Del. L. & West. R.	70
2,000	do	63¾	10	Mich. So & N. I. R.	12
2,000	Cal. State 7's	88	50	do	11¾
5,000	Hud. R 3d M. Bs	80	50	do	11¾
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p Ct.		100	do	11¾
	1 M. S. F. Co. Bs.	89¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	25½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	65	200	do	25¾
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	73	50	do	25
5,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B.	53	100	Panama R	s30 109
17	Bank of Commerce.	87	30	do	109
20	Del. & Hud Ca. Co.	80	50	do	108¾
60	Pacific M. S. Co	75	400	Illinois C. R. S'p.	s3 53¾
5	do	75¼	200	do	s15 53
130	Amer. Coal Co	12	50	do	s10 53¼
1425	N. Y. Cen. R	s3 70	200	do	s38 53
81	do	70¾	350	do	53⅜
20	do	70⅞	700	do	54
50	do	s15 69⅞	100	do	53⅞
200	do	opg 70⅜	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	87
50	do	s5 70	656	Galena & Chicago R	59
100	do	s10 70	25	Clev. & Tol. R	21
100	Erie Railroad	c 24½	200	do	20⅝
320	do	c 24¾	460	do	20⅝
200	do	s15 23⅝	220	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	43¾
125	do	c 24	150	do	b10 43⅜
50	Hudson Riv. R	36	50	do	43¾
100	do	s30 36	150	do	43¾
300	do	36⅜	100	do	b30 43½
50	do	b10 36¾	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	60
10	do	36⅜			

BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	92	100	N. Y. Cen. R	71
10,000	Missouri State 6s	63	125	do	71⅜
5,000	do	62½	550	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1860.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, Australia, Polynesia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete Digest of American Events and Intelligence in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, in ample time for the departure of each steamship which sails for Aspinwall on the 15th M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 o'clock A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, for mailing, 6 cents a copy. Agents will please order as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES—BOOTS AT HOME.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT'S STEED—LOVERS' TICKET—THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—STARRING & ROBERTS' CIRCUS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—MASKS AND FACES—WHO IS IT?—ANVIL CHIMES.

CAMPBELL'S, Nibio's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHRISTY MINSTREL HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY THE COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 659 Broadway—THE "CHRISTUS" PICTURE.

DERBY'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—No. 800—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART, Tammany.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The session of Congress, yesterday, was attended with far less excitement than we were led to anticipate, from the tenor of our dispatches of Sunday night. The discussions upon all topics connected with the subject of secession were conducted with calmness, and altogether a decidedly better feeling was exhibited on every side. In the Senate, the Standing Committees of the last session were continued; Mr. LATHAM'S resolution relative to the Overland Mail was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads; a memorial from THADDEUS HYATT, presented by Mr. SEWARD, relative to the suffering people of Kansas, was referred to the Committee on Territories; and the Homestead bill was read the first time. Mr. BIGLER, of Kentucky, then called up his resolution, presented on Thursday, relative to the present condition of the country, and made a few remarks expressive of his views. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, made a motion, which was agreed to by Mr. BIGLER, to strike out everything from the resolution excepting that which referred to Federal affairs, and that it be referred to a Special Committee. During a discussion which intervened, Mr. LATHAM, of California, said that his State would remain with the Union under all circumstances—believing that she could otherwise never secure that great desideratum, a Pacific Railroad. Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, said the disagreement of the country for the present lay with the Democrats, but he should support the resolution. Mr. DOUGLAS hoped that there would be no more talk of party until this question was settled. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, also approved the proposition as the panacea for present evils. Several other speeches were made on the subject, among which was one by Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, who combatted the idea that it is impossible for the two systems of free and slave labor to exist in the Confederacy, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour. In the House, Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, proceeded to give additional reasons for asking to be excused from serving on the Special Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Union. He concluded by a warning that Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina were certain to secede, and to be followed by Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The tone of his remarks, however, was rather more moderate than was expected. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, in a rather ill-conceived speech, argued in favor of excusing Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, was unwilling to excuse him. Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, believed that the power to deal with the pending political question rests with the Republican Party, and he desired that the Legislatures of the Northern States might be convened in order that they might deal with it. The vote, on Mr. HAWKINS' request, was not taken,—the discussion being interrupted by the introduction, from the Committee of Ways and Means, of a bill authorizing the issue of ten millions in Treasury notes, for the relief of the Government. The bill was passed after a brief debate, and the House adjourned.

Our dis patches this morning corroborate the statement of our Correspondent yesterday morning, that Secretary COBB had resigned.

One of the most important matters touching on the question of secession which we publish this morning is the letter of Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS. He declares that he will have no part in the proposed wickedness. He thinks that Virginia will not secede, and says that the position of South Carolina is bold, plain, daring, flat-footed rebellion against the Government, and treason to the rest of the States. He regards the question, whether it is worth while to keep South Carolina in the Union, as the only one involved in the imbroglio; but if it is decided to retain her, he believes that the Federal laws should be enforced within her boders, in spite of any ordinance of secession. Mr. BOTTS is decidedly bitter on the secession party in his own State.

Advices from the Pacific side to the 28th of November are received, by the arrival of the Pony Express at Fort Kearney yesterday morning. There is no news of special importance. Full returns of the Presidential election in California had at last been received, and the total vote of the State is put down at 119,597. LINCOLN'S majority over DOUGLAS is 642. The new census, it is stated, gives the State a population of only about 400,000; and the inference, in face of the heavy vote cast in the State, is that the Census Marshals have not done their duty.

Our advices from Utah are to the 16th of November. The news of the election of Mr. LINCOLN had reached Great Salt Lake City, but created very little excitement among the Mormons, though among the "Gentiles," who are mostly Democrats, the intelligence was received with anything but satisfaction. They probably fear an investigation into the manner in which the interests of the Government have been attended to in the Territory, which would, if report speaks truly, reveal a condition of affairs incompatible with the generally received idea of the strictest honesty. The Territorial Legislature, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, had assembled in special session; and having effected the object for which it was called together, had adjourned again at the end of ten days. Gov. CUMMING, in his Message, made several suggestions in reference to the affairs of the Territory, which were not followed out. The three Federal Judges were assigned districts, and the times of holding their Courts were fixed.

The steamship *Zulu* arrived at this port yesterday, from Jamaica, bringing intelligence to Nov. 29. The Ministerial crisis, mentioned in a former letter of our correspondent, had been brought to an end, the Governor having made common cause with the Jewish members of the Legislature, who were in a majority, through which means he was enabled to obtain a new Ministry. This course had much exasperated his opponents, and it was believed that in the end he would be forced to resign. Our correspondent gives an interesting sketch of the progress of the difficulty in the Government, which finally culminated in the resignation of the former Ministry.

The Boston Municipal election took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of JOSEPH WIGHTMAN, the Democratic and Union candidate, as Mayor, over MOSES KIMBALL, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 3,067. A large majority of the City Councils are elected by the Unionists.

The slave-bark *Cora*, and two of the prisoners who were brought home in her by Commander EASTMAN, were taken into custody by the United States Marshal yesterday afternoon. During Sunday night, FREDERICKS, the chief mate, and the most important of the three accused parties, made his escape, as reported, through a side-light of the state-room in which he was locked for the night. It is surmised that he might have been assisted off by some friendly boats.

A young man, giving the name of ALFRED BUCHANAN, was arrested on Sunday at Susquehannah, a village on the line of the Erie Railroad, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. SUSAN SHARCKS, in Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last. Blood-stains were found upon his clothing, and his hands were swathed in bandages to cover wounds which had recently been inflicted. When charged with the murder he made several conflicting statements, but finally he is said to have confessed that he perpetrated it, and fled by advice of his friends. He will be brought back to the City to-day. In view of his apprehension, the proceedings before the Coroner were postponed until Wednesday. On Saturday night, a sailor, named HENRY BENATUS, had a quarrel in the grocery and liquor-store No. 11 Albany-street, with PHILIP COLLINS, the proprietor. The men finally commenced fighting, and in the affray BENATUS was felled with a blow from a club, said to have been given by COLLINS, causing a fracture of his skull, from the effects of which he died. The facts of the case did not transpire until yesterday, when the alleged assailant was arrested. The Coroner has been notified to investigate the matter.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the truth of the rumors that have been recently circulated regarding the disposal of the county deposits, and the alleged appropriation of a per-centage on the sums received, contrary to law, met yesterday, and, after consultation with Mr. WHITING (Mr. PLATT'S counsel,) agreed to make a joint case in which all the matters in issue are to be submitted to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. Mayor WOOD had been invited to appear, but declined on the ground of previous official engagements. He promised, however, to appear with the utmost readiness at any future conference.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, ordered three new steam fire engines to be built, without contract, for different companies, and others were granted new carriages, repairs to houses, painting, &c. The Board of Councilmen concurred in appropriating $35,000 for street-cleaning. A message was read from the Mayor vetoing several railroad grants. The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of concurring with the Aldermen in the purchase of the statue of WASHINGTON, now standing in the Park.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Fire Department last evening resulted as follows: President, WM. H. WICKHAM; Vice-President, Albert J. Delatour; Secretary, John R. Platt; Treasurer, John H. Giles; Collector, David Theall; Trustees, Zophar Mills, James Barmore, and Henry A. Burr.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last evening, an application of the City Railroad Company, for permission to extend their Court-street route to the new entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, was presented. A resolution in connection therewith was adopted, after a somewhat lengthy debate, granting the request of the petitioners. A petition was also received from "the Coney Island Railroad Company," asking permission to lay rail-tracks and run horse-cars thereon, from the city line at or near Fifteenth-street to the East River. The application was referred to the Railroad Committee for consideration and report.

It will be noticed, on reference to a telegram from Naperville, that the Burch divorce trial has at last been brought to a conclusion, with a verdict in favor of Mrs. BURCH.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, held by Judge BALCOM, there were no trials, parties being unprepared. COMR A. MORRISSETT, brother of the prisoner, convicted of manslaughter last week, pleaded guilty to arson in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. In the General Sessions a robber was sent to Sing Sing for two years and a half, after having disclosed the names of his accomplices. ANTONIO LOBIANO, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months. The will of JANE AUGUSTA BLANKMAN *alias* Fanny White, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court, and is contested by two sisters, and the children of a deceased sister.

The Stock Market yesterday was adversely influenced, early in the day, by the Washington dispatches and editorial comments in the morning papers on the sectional agitation, and recovered and closed rather buoyant in the afternoon, on receipt of what was considered less disquieting news from the same quarter. New-York Central, 73¼ @ 73¾ cent. The Bank return was also favorably construed. The Foreign Exchange letter, and Domestic worse on Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

Holders of Flour and Wheat manifested less eagerness to sell; and though prices were not quotably higher, more firmness was apparent. The demand, however, was quite moderate. Corn was in some request at essentially unaltered rates. Cotton, Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Tallow and Tobacco were lightly dealt in. Pork and Beef were inactive. Lard attracted more attention, but at reduced rates. Whisky was inquired for. Freights were less active, and shippers had any existing advantage.

The North and South—Their Commercial Relations.

We have shown the commercial relations existing between the North and South to be necessary sequences of laws or conditions, entirely independent of political relations or boundaries. The South can never be a maritime people; and not for the present generation, a manufacturing one. They must depend upon the North for their carrying trade, and for the greater part of the articles entering into their daily consumption. The commercial, manufacturing, and maritime greatness, which the South pictures to itself, is forbidden by nature, and is but a dream of ardent politicians, who have not yet taken the first lessons to qualify themselves for its accomplishment—patient industry; the subjection of the *gaseous* part of one's nature, which is always urging him on to monstrous assertions and Quixotic essays, to the rules of discipline and common sense; a thorough education in the elementary principles on which are based all the various trades and industries of society, and without which there can be no progress, stability or strength. But climate, aptitudes, training, habits, and the result of these conditions, the present *status*, both North and South, are nothing to the plastic imaginations of our Southern brethren, who have only to stamp on the ground, and a new order of things is to flash into life, teeming with whatever science, or art, or culture, have produced—in other words, with all that distinguishes the social organization of the *North*—forgetting that the very existence of such a state of things necessarily involves the complete disappearance of their *peculiar* institution.

The relations between the two sections may be interrupted or suspended, but can never be abandoned on the part of the South, and must be immediately resumed when the disturbing cause is removed, and must continue so long as the two abstain from actual hostilities. The commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain have been twice entirely suspended, to be entered upon with renewed zeal and mutual good-will the moment peace was restored.

The extent to which the relations between the two sections may be disturbed, and the degree of the consequent injury, must depend upon the Southern States. The Northern States have no other desire but to remain on terms of harmony. We have not yet made such fools of ourselves as to threaten, on account of political differences, to close our ports to any one ready to offer us a bargain, or purchase anything we produce. In case of a breach we might suffer, but we should neither starve nor go naked, as we fortunately produce among ourselves nine-tenths of the articles we consume. We should also get what we do not produce, *cotton*, and that, too, in sufficient abundance. This great staple absorbs in its production almost the entire labor and capital of the South. Unfortunately for them, they can *neither eat nor drink it*—nor can they *wear it*, unless they first send it North to be manufactured. The question of our procuring a supply depends simply upon that of the existence of Northern society and Southern institutions. These cannot exist without its production and sale; and we will not do Southerners the injustice to suppose they will not eagerly seek the best customer. We may safely repose upon such an idea, Southern rhodomontade to the contrary, notwithstanding.

From what, then, are the Southern people going to withdraw? Not from our trade and industries, unless they cease to consume; not from personal intercourse which necessarily follows trade; nor unless they determine to forego the luxuries of our *peculiar* civilization, which seems to have such charms for them. Never was more Southern money spent North, in traveling, and in places of recreation and amusement, than during the present year. These are not likely to lose their attractions. The Opera is not going to leave New-York for Atalanta or Montgomery; nor is Newport, nor Niagara, nor Saratoga, nor the White Mountains to be improvised in South Carolina or Mississippi. The South come North for these, by a law no stronger than for the luxuries and necessities of life. We hear a great deal said of what they are *going to do*; but results bragged of in advance never did come to pass, and never will, for the reason that all true greatness and success is but the unfolding of the principle, or kind of life, that man, or society, or a people have within them. Let our merchants and manufacturers, who have so troubled themselves with apprehensions, trust to the laws that underlie human nature and human conduct, rather than noisy declamation and groundless assertions, and they will come out all right. If the South are not in humor to buy, and *pay* too, our goods can be kept on their shelves. A case of silks, or a bale of cottons, or a steam-engine, or a hogshead of bacon, had better be on hand than in a bad debt.

The present state of things will soon cure itself. It will not be long before the South, in its eagerness to buy and consume, will be making up for lost time, after having learned a good lesson, but one upon which we do not care to comment, because we wish to treat this question purely in its material aspects. We address ourselves to the people, and the manufacturers' merchants at the South. They are in a situation to look at this matter in a proper light. The South are evidently determined to learn wisdom from experience, and they will not be long in taking a lesson.

In all the Southern States have crops of food proved either partial or almost total failures. We have it from the best authority that in very extensive districts in Alabama, the whole amount of corn raised the present year will be exhausted by the 1st of February. The same authority assured us more than two months ago, that the Governor of the State would be obliged to call a session of the Legislature,—not to fight the North, but to provide food for the people. All the Southern States are in a similar, if not in quite as desperate a condition. The subject of introducing food into the State of Georgia is now receiving the attention of its Legislature, on the recommendation of the Governor, in his late message, from which we make the following extract:

"I shall contribute all in my power to this result;" (the introduction of food,) "which I consider of vital importance to our people. I will cordially sanction any law which may be devised by the wisdom of the Legislature, for the assistance of the afflicted, or more indigent and distressed portion of the people. As a taxpayer and a citizen, I will cheerfully contribute my part towards the assistance of those who are in distress and are unable to help themselves. I commend this subject to the careful consideration of the Legislature."

If the Legislature of the State has to be called upon in a time of profound peace, and of vaunted prosperity, to keep the people from starvation, what would be their condition in time of war? Their entire commissariat, as well as munitions of war, would have to be supplied from the North, and that, too, *on a year's credit*. By refusing the credit we could end the war at will. Yet, in the same Message that tells of the poverty and distress prevailing in his State, the Governor out-Herods all his compeers in magnifying the greatness, wealth and power of the South. To us Northerners, it is incomprehensible how men claiming to be sane can utter such stuff. That they do it with all seeming gravity, is a proof of a state of mind deaf to all appeals to reason, and which can only be cured by the hard lessons of experience which are not far off.

It would be pertinent to ask—"If separation will have no effect to destroy or subvert ties far stronger than political ones, what is to be gained by a rupture of these? Would the reciprocal duties due from one section to the other be more faithfully performed, each standing in attitudes hostile to the other." But this branch of the subject is at present foreign to our purpose, which is to demonstrate the laws upon which commercial intercourse between North and South exists, and must continue, and the comparative degree of wealth and independence of the two sections. Having accomplished the first branch of the subject, we next propose to consider the magnitude and value of Southern trade compared with that of the whole country, in which inquiry we think we shall have no difficulty in coming to conclusions quite as favorable to Northern stability and independence as those we have reached in considering the commercial relations between the two sections.

THE NEW ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—Late advices from the Rio de la Plata inform us that the National Convention of the Argentine States has completed its labors, and that Buenos Ayres has been readmitted to the Confederation. The final act of union was consummated on the 21st of October last, when the Governor of the ex-rebellious province took an oath to support the Government of the reunited Confederacy.

Buenos Ayres has twice seceded from the Argentine Republic and essayed a separate existence; and though she is by far the most important of the La Plata States, her attempts to maintain a separate Government have been signal failures. As a State, Buenos Ayres always took a leading part in the Councils of an influential Republic which, while it remained united, was respected abroad, and gave fair promise of ultimately becoming an American Power of considerable importance. But as an independent nation, Buenos Ayres was of the very smallest account, and her rights were contemptuously ignored by tenth-rate nations. She had not the power to make herself respected abroad, and lacking that, her Government became insecure and unstable, and her resources remained undeveloped, and her strength was frittered away. She has now learnt from experience that her true destiny is, to form once more an integral part of the Argentine Confederation, and that by encouraging commerce, developing the immense resources of the valley of La Plata, and fostering, above all, a spirit of nationality, she can aid in building up a Power that will rival, within a generation, the prosperous Empire of Brazil, which it adjoins.

It is singular that, while the less educated intellects of Spanish Americans should at last be brought to understand, by years of sad and sore experience, that a union of peoples having the same instincts and interests, speaking the same language, and sprung from the same origin, is necessary for self-protection and steady prosperity, we, who started upon this basis at the outset of our national career, who boast of our superior intelligence, and have had the advantage of infinitely superior political teaching, should be drifting, with alarming rapidity, in the very opposite direction. Through Spanish America to the South, and British America to the North, efforts are being made by patriotic men to federate divided States and unite conflicting interests. In our Union alone, accomplished at such a cost, built up so marvelously, and looking forth upon a future of greatness that no nation ever before enjoyed, suicidal hands are preparing to divide States already united and to separate interests that ought to be forever bound together. We refuse to believe that an Anglo-Saxon people can ever fall as low or become as lost and degraded as the Mexicans of to-day; but the identical evils that ruined Mexico are now at work among ourselves, undermining the loyalty of our people, and driving them to acts that they themselves must one day bitterly deplore.

The Fear of Slave Insurrections.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* pronounces the letter we published a few days since from a lady in South Carolina, describing the apprehensions felt there in regard to a slave insurrection, to be a fabrication. The only warrant for such a belief seems to have been the necessity of making a point against the Republicans. The imputation is as false as it is impertinent. The document was precisely what it purported to be,—a private letter from a married lady in the interior of South Carolina to her uncle in this City. The original was handed tous for publication,—and the names of persons and places only were erased by us, to prevent the identification of the writer. If the editor of the *Atlas and Argus* desires it, we presume the original can be submitted to his inspection.

The *Atlas and Argus* further alleges that the letter was published for the purpose of "inspiring contempt for the weakness of South Carolina." The TIMES certainly has given no ground for such an accusation. We published the letter because we believed it cast light on the real cause of the *panic* which seems to pervade the Southern States. It was a private letter, written to a family relative, with no thought of publication,—narrating facts of ordinary domestic life. It seemed to us, therefore, much more likely to be reliable than the correspondence gleaned by superficial observation and written for effect upon the public mind. It gave a glimpse into the interior of Southern society,—and revealed facts which are usually concealed with great care from the outside world.

We have very little doubt that this letter reveals the real ground of the alarm which the election of LINCOLN seems to have created throughout the South. Indeed, it furnishes the only hypothesis on which that alarm is at all intelligible. It is utterly absurd to suppose that the intelligent portion of the Southern people are ready to dissolve the Union for any of the reasons which have been alleged for such a movement. The excitement which pervades the South has not been caused by the failure to recover fugitive slaves, nor the enactment of Personal Liberty bills, nor the inability of slaveholders to take their slaves into the territories. None of these causes are at all adequate to produce such a result. There is something deeper,—more serious, more practical,—something which comes more closely home to the hearts and homes of the great mass of the Southern people,—than any or than all of these reasons. Mr. BUCHANAN asserts in his Message that it is *the fear of slave insurrections*. And this letter, with others that we have published, and still others which are strictly private, and can never see the light, confirms the truth of his statement.

The *Atlas and Argus* may have noticed in the TIMES of the same day as that on which the letter in question appeared, another from a gentleman in Tennessee on the same subject—inclosing one from his son in another part of the same State, and making this comment upon it:

"I think you will perceive from this letter in what direction the public mind is tending here, and *what is the true source of the intense agitation of the people in the Slave States of the extreme South*. It is not due to the paltry amount lost by the running away of a few slaves—a very inconsiderable number in the States most agitated. If it were the result of this cause the excitement ought to be greatest in Western Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee,—that is to say, where it is actually the least. *The true reason of the indignant state of feeling in those communities where the loss of slaves is least, can be nothing but the mortal dread of negro insurrection.* If one were to occur, and prove temporarily successful, can it be that there is a single Northern man or woman who would not shudder at the scenes that would ensue? Is it necessary for me to name the murder of innocent women and children, and the butchery of men who have faced and driven back the foes of our country."

The name of the writer of this letter is well known to the Editor of the *Atlas and Argus*, and would leave him no room to doubt its entire good faith. And it only confirms the following statement from the letter of the lady in South Carolina:

"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already *we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment—a negro insurrection.* Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who, in ordinary times, we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask 'Why is this?' But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. *They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indirectly held in their presence.* They have already heard of LINCOLN'S election, *and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty*, and you may imagine the result."

These reports come from different sections of the South,—and we have similar statements, from private sources, in nearly every Southern State.

Here is cause enough for the alarm that pervades the South. And whatever we may think of the responsibility for that alarm, there can certainly be no difference of opinion as to the necessity and duty of allaying it. The negroes of the South, in some way or other,—by emissaries from the North, by the overheard conversation of their masters, by the language of the local party Press, by the epithets fastened upon the Republican Party, by the shameless misrepresentations of political opponents,—by any or all these means,—*have been led to believe that the Republicans intend to set them free*, and that they have elected their President and have thus acquired the power to do so. It is not at all strange, under the circumstances, that they should think so,—nor that this belief should fill the minds of the Southern people with fears of insurrection.

The *Atlas and Argus* asks "Who shall undo the mischief?" How shall the evil be remedied? We reply, not by holding up pictures of starvation, of anarchy and riotous plunder in Northern cities as an offset to these apprehensions of Southern ruin;—but by disabusing the Southern mind of the false impressions it has received. The *Atlas* knows that the Republicans do not intend to liberate the slaves,—nor to give any aid or countenance to attempts at insurrection. We think, therefore, that it could do a good deal towards "undoing the mischief" by assuring the South that its fears on this score are groundless. Its voice on such a point would be heard and heeded;—and although the more intemperate of its partisan associates might censure it for thus doing justice to political opponents, it would have the satisfaction of knowing that it had rendered a signal service to the country.

The Breakers Ahead.

Every man, inquisitive of the future, and anxious for the welfare of humanity, must be peering eagerly in these days through the mists that lie over our national course. We see breakers through the darkness and hear the roar of the storm, and wonder anxiously whether we are to pass safely through as we have so often done before, or what great disaster may impend over us. What is to be the issue? every one continually asks. At length American politics have taken on themselves a dignity equal to that of the questions which convulse the Old World. We no longer contend over petty matters of finance or party success; but the question is, the continuance or disruption of a Government, the formation of a new Power among the nations of the world, and the grand and formidable results which may follow such vast changes.

Back of all the anxiety and panic in the Northern States, lies a vague conviction, seldom expressed, but growing daily stronger, that this collision is much deeper than it appears on the surface; that it is what the political Cassandras have so often foretold: the final and inevitable clashing of two incompatible systems of society. And the devout mind, through the insane turmoil, and the blind and mad rushing on of the Southern States to a future fearful to contemplate, sees the final doom of Providence on a nation's sin. We would not desire it to be so. We would willingly ward off for a time the condemning stroke. We are ready to make all reasonable sacrifices for their sake, more than for ours. But the thought grows constantly in strength within us, that there are men if not communities at the South, whom the gods have blinded for their own ruin.

We shall hope much from the intended measures of conciliation. But in the unhappy case that they should not succeed, it becomes us to look at all the possible eventualities before this nation.

It is scarcely probable that, under any circumstances, any States will secede from this Union besides the six Cotton States—namely, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama.

Though, according to rumor, the disunion feeling is rife in Louisiana, we can hardly suppose that this State would risk the tremendous dangers and disasters which would inevitably attend her separation. It is possible, too, that Texas might join the Secessionists; but this, with the strong Union proclivities of a large portion of her population, and her need of Northern capital for her development, seems scarcely probable.

We may assume, then, that these six States, with say 8,000,000 white inhabitants and 2,200,000 slaves, would form the new Southern Confederacy. Having violently seceded, they could not, of course, claim any share in the Territories of the United States, and must be confined strictly within their own borders. Their first great object—for which all this struggle has been made—would be the importation of cheap labor by the Slave-trade. In armed ships or in fast sailing vessels, adapted to run into the innumerable bays that indent the coast, negroes in great numbers would be introduced from Africa. Nothing could wholly prevent this. All the fleets of Europe and America could not cut off entirely such a profitable trade,—even though each slaver were treated by the laws of nations as a pirate. The cotton and rice-fields of the Carolinas, the uncultivated bottoms of Alabama and Mississippi, the uplands of Georgia, and the vast cotton-fields of Texas—even though she belonged to another Confederacy—would swarm with barbarous, ignorant Africans, costing little, and therefore soon made away with by extreme labor, as they have been in Cuba.

More strict laws and more bloody treatment must of necessity be resorted to with such a vast and dangerous population. Whatever of a "patriarchal" system had hitherto prevailed in the kindly homes of those States, would of necessity be dropped in the needs of a strict and merciless despotism. Then would appear in our Southern States, before the world, a barbaric Commonwealth, supported by armed power, and based on millions of abject slaves. For the first years wealth would flow into it; for all sound English authorities lead us to believe that the demand for cotton in Europe would increase equally with any possible increase of supply, and that the price might not at all fall in the proportion of the increase of quantity.

Like all aristocratic Republics, the leaders would be quarreling among themselves, and ambitious demagogues would use the increasingly ignorant masses as they do now, for miserable personal ambition. Civil contentions, anarchy, outbreaks of men and revolution, and all the accompaniments of despotic States in tropical climates would burst forth. And then would arise, portentous over the Southern sky, the spectre so long dreaded—*slave insurrection*. Not such revolts as might appear now, in widely separate localities, of slaves long accustomed to subjection—outbreaks easily put down, and having pitted against them the whole power of our great nation,—but a mighty upheaval of wild, brutish Africans, smarting under the horrors of despotism, and led by the mulattoes and more intelligent slaves born in America. An insurrection of wrath and burning revenge, like that of San Domingo, of the many against the few: the which those who brought must bear. Then short years of havoc, and rape, and murder; of burnings of villages and sacking of towns; of desperate defences in lonely swamps; of bloody deeds in the night; of hunting down of fugitives; of battles over every hearth-stone and around each solitary planter's home. The end, of course, must be the victory of the stronger race—but at what cost? The extermination of the negro; the devastation of the cotton grounds of the South; the wasting of her wealth and the cessation of production; burned homesteads, neglected fields, poverty, sorrow and social anarchy.

Then, in that distant day—which God grant may be far hence—the world would say that the gigantic wrong of Slavery had inflicted a retribution so vast and terrible that it alone seemed equal to its sin, and the ways of Providence were justified to the world.

Why will not the Southern leaders look beyond the present moment, to these approximately inevitable results? There is time now to steer the good ship safely through the perils; in a few months it will be too late.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN ON THE CRISIS.—The Washington *Constitution* has made the astounding discovery that, in all their suggestions for conciliation and compromise, the Republicans manifest a "dogged determination to keep the North in possession of the ground it has gained by the election of LINCOLN." That innocent, high-toned advocate of harmony evidently thinks it very unreasonable on the part of the Republicans, that they do not forthwith force Mr. LINCOLN to resign and permit the South to elect a President more to their liking. Or in default of this, they cannot refuse to permit the South to amend the Constitution so as to suit themselves, and render it impossible for the incoming administration to move a step or lift a finger without their consent. "If the North insist upon being master,"—says the *Constitution*,—that is, if the North insist upon installing in power the President who has just been elected,—"it must be content to limit its authority to its own people, its own affairs, its own territory."

This is the style of compromise which the Executive organ at the Capital considers adapted to the emergency. It is by such gentle admonitions as these that it expects to reconcile the country to its schemes of constitution. Its grand panacea for the troubles of the time is to reverse the verdict of the people at the last election.

The simple truth is, the *Constitution* wishes for no peace which shall leave to the Republicans the power just placed in their hands. It prefers secession, disunion, anarchy,—anything, rather than the instalment of a Republican Administration over the Government of the United States. Its steady aim is to encourage the Disunionists,—to feed their hatred of the North,—to impose upon them the belief that they have no security for their rights within the Union, and that self-protection requires them to secede. It is utterly incapable of any but the most bitter partisan views of this or any other subject, and its steady aim now is, not to save the Union, but to defeat and destroy the Republican Party.

We can assure the *Constitution* that all these efforts will end in failure. They may do an immense amount of mischief, but that, of course, is a secondary consideration with that paper. We have urged, from the beginning, upon Republicans, as upon all others, a policy of conciliation. We have insisted that they should leave no room to doubt their purpose of fulfilling all the requirements of the Constitution, and of making every concession which justice and principle would sanction, and which might assure the friends of the Union throughout the South that they had nothing to fear from their ascendency. We appeal with confidence to our files to show that we have done our whole duty in this respect.

But we cannot forget that very much of the mischief from which we are now suffering has been caused by the misrepresentations of our opponents; and we think it no more than fair, therefore, that they should do their part towards remedying the evils they have done so much to cause. It is mainly owing to their persistent slanders of the Republican Party, that thousands of the people in the Southern States believe that Mr. LINCOLN will tolerate invasions of their rights and even insurrections of their slaves. They owe it to the country, as well as to themselves, to do something to counteract these false and mischievous impressions.

A SYMPTOM OF GOOD.—Mayor WOOD has shown so much respect for public opinion as to veto the resolutions passed by both Boards of the Common Council, granting extended privileges to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and transferring as a burden to the City Treasury expenditures properly chargeable by ordinance to the Company's account. Happy to chronicle all steps working towards an improvement, we duly call attention to this interesting and curious fact. It is a striking illustration of the advantages attending the present differences between the Mayor and the dominant majorities of our City Fathers. With all these branches of our municipal government acting in harmony, no such veto as this could have been expected.

The Ownership of the Cora.

Some of the City papers have commented on the fact that the slaver *Cora* was once owned by E. D. MORGAN & Co., in a way to cast upon that firm some degree of responsibility for her recent employment. This fact renders proper the publication of the following letter which was sent by them to the United States District Attorney in May last:

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

Hon. James J. Roosevelt, U. S. District-Attorney:

SIR: We sold, on the 11th April last, the bark *Cora*, to JOHN LATHAM, for $14,000, which sum was paid in the checks of MARCUSE & BARAZAR, the successors of G. VON BOAR & Co. When purchased, we were informed she was intended for the Chili trade. To-day our carman informs us that she is lying at Pier No. 54 East River, that her rig has been changed, and the water boatman told him that an unusual quantity of water had been delivered on board of her.

While we have no reason to suspect any improper action on the part of her owners, and while the change in her rig may have been made from the most proper motives, as recent owners of the bark, we cannot allow even a rumor of her being hereafter employed unlawfully, without giving to you, Sir, as the proper legal officer, notice of such rumors or suspicions.

Very truly, yours, E. D. MORGAN & CO.

FAIRS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—The season is at hand when claims upon the charitable increase in number and in urgency. They must be met with a corresponding increase in liberality. The *Home for the Friendless* opened a bazaar yesterday at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, for the benefit of their enterprise, which will be continued for two or three days longer. It is a most worthy object and deserves abundant patronage.

The managers of the Old Ladies' Asylum will also open a sale of useful and fancy articles, for the building fund, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, on Thursday, the 13th inst., and continue during Friday and Saturday.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR KANSAS.—Mr. HYATT acknowledges having received for the suffering in Kansas, contributions amounting in the aggregate to $2,120 42.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Full Election Returns for California Received—Heavy Vote.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The California Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, and left the following to be telegraphed to the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 28—3 P. M.

Arrived, 26th, steamer *Cortez*, from Panama; ship *Widower*, from New-York.

Sailed, 27th, ship *Black Prince*, for New-York.

The market continues with little of consequence done since the last report. Sugar—Sales of 70 hhds. Muscovado at auction at 8c., and 34 hhds. Porto Rico at 8 3-8c. The market closes heavy and drooping. Sales of 240 bbls. patent covered Hams at about @3 87½@4 @ 100 lbs. The general tendency for all articles is unfavorable, though Candles are brisk and well sustained. Butter via the Isthmus, 30c., with limited sales. In Domestic Produce a good business is doing at unchanged rates.

Full election returns are received from every county in the State. The total vote is 119,597. LINCOLN received 38,702; DOUGLAS, 38,668; BRECKINRIDGE, 34,041; BELL, 6,794. Notwithstanding this great vote, it is stated that the new census gives the State only about 400,000 population, showing conclusively that the Democratic agents have not faithfully performed their work.

Gen. JOHN A DIX died in San Francisco on the 25th.

The suits of the United States *vs.* BEVERLY C. ALLEN, and the same *vs.* AUGUSTINE HARRISON, the former charged with defalcation in 1852, while Collector of the Port of San Francisco, the latter charged with embezzling in 1857, in the Refining department of the San Francisco mint, have both been dismissed, the District-Attorney entering *nolle prosequi*.

Aside from these few items, there is absolutely no news.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 7th inst. The advices from the Capitol are to the 26th ult. The Liberals were completely investing the City of Mexico. Distress from scarcity of food and water was very great. The main army had not come up.

The Extraordinary from Mexico, 3d inst., had not arrived at Vera Cruz. It was believed that it would bring news of the repulse of the Liberals or their capture of the Capital.

Mr. MCLANE, and the United States Legation, were to return home by the next steamer.

The French Minister advises MIRAMON to capitulate.

News from Havana, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Bienville* brings Havana advices of the 7th inst.

Sugars were dull, at 9½@9¾ reals for No. 12. The gathering of the new crop was proceeding admirably.

Freights dull.

Money very tight. Sterling Exchange 15 premium; New-York, Sight Exchange 2¼ premium.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived from Havana. News anticipated.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos, with $136,000 in treasure.

Destructive Fire in Miramichi, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Dec. 10.

A fire broke out on Friday morning in the stores owned and occupied by BURNS & NOONAN at Chatham, Miramichi, which completely destroyed their building and the buildings occupied by GRIFFINS & BURNS, BURNS and others, burning all the block in that direction, except the corner building, belonging to Mr. QUINTAL. Great fears were felt that the whole town would be destroyed, and the fire was only arrested by a change of wind. Messrs. BURNS & NOONAN lost all their stock, but are said to be fully insured. There is also insurance on the other property.

The Africa Boarded off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press at 2 P. M., yesterday, (Sunday,) and all the messages for Europe transmitted from New-York on Saturday, last week, were placed on board. The commercial public are under renewed obligations to the Cunard line for its successful efforts to forward their interests.

Fatal Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 10.

As the 8 o'clock New-Jersey Central train from New-York was coming in at the Market-street Dépôt, this morning, a man named WM. SHANGLE, a blacksmith, residing at Rahway, in attempting to get on board the cars, was dashed against the gate-post and almost instantly killed. Deceased was aged about 35, and is said to have left a large family of children.

Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The municipal election to-day has probably resulted in the choice of J. M. WIGHTMAN, Democrat and Union candidate for Mayor, over MOSES KIMBALL, Republican. At 1 o'clock WIGHTMAN was 500 ahead. It is snowing briskly.

Loss of the Schooner Mary J. Hoyt.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The bark *Col. Ledyard* has arrived here from Apalachicola. She reports, Dec. 6, latitude 40° 20', longitude 70° 09', fell in with the schooner *Mary J. Hoyt*, from New-York for Cette; took off the Captain and crew.

Municipal Election in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The vote for Mayor of Boston to-day was as follows: JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Democrat and Union, 8,788; MOSES KIMBALL, Republican, 5,681; WIGHTMAN'S majority, 3,067. The Unionists have elected a large majority of the City Councils.

A rain storm prevailed this afternoon and evening.

Burning of the Steamer Flying Cloud.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamer *Flying Cloud*, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, was burned to the water's edge last night. No lives lost.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPERVILLE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The jury in the Burch divorce case have returned a verdict for Mrs. BURCH.

The Bienville at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Bienville* has arrived from New-York *via* Havana 7th inst.

The Schooner J. Lansing Burnt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *J. Lansing*, for New-York with turpentine and resin, was burnt on the 5th inst.

Sudden Death in Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 10.

REV. MEAD, aged 61 years, dropped dead at the Market-street Morning Prayer-meeting, to-day, from disease of the heart.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If there were any consistency in an operatic public, it would seize with avidity the opportunity to hear a gay and lively opera like "Stradella," on a wet and dreary night like that which awaited its production yesterday evening. But base considerations of dampness and discomfort have their dire influences, even when it is clearly proper to check them with the pleasant antidote of a jolly and agreeable work in one of the brightest operahouses of the world. Thus it happened that there was a bad attendance—a very bad attendance—indeed, altogether too bad for hopeful reflections. We will turn, instead, to the performance, which was excellent. "Stradella," although not so popular with the masses as "Martha," is in many respects a superior work. It contains an abundant supply of melody, several well-developed *ensembles*, and any quantity of strongly-flavored and more or less musical rhythms, which, if they fail to catch the ear, are sure to employ the heel. The plot, too, although lackadaisical in some respects, is enlivened with a vigorous vein of rascality. *Barteleme and Malvolio* are agreeable villains, and much more acceptable than many of their betters. They were impersonated excellently last night, by Mr. FERRANI and Mr. QUINN. The other parts were rendered most efficiently. Mme. FABBRI—who seems to be equal to the entire *repertoire*—was admirable; and we have seldom heard Signor STIGELLI to greater advantage than in the second and third acts of this opera. Indeed, in all respects the performance was more than an average one, and, under the genial circumstances of a good house, would have commanded a repetition. As it is, we think it might safely be reannounced. DONIZETTI'S opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be played here on Wednesday, with a cast which may be regarded as absolutely perfect. It is seldom that this agreeable work can be heard with three such artists as FABBRI, STIGELLI and FERRANI.

MURDERS.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin—Rumored Confession of Guilt—The Inquest Adjourned to Wednesday.

A telegraphic dispatch was forwarded about 12 o'clock on Sunday night to Police Superintendent KENNEDY, from Susquehannah Station on the Erie Railroad, giving information of the arrest at that place on Sunday forenoon, of a young man supposed to be the murderer of Mrs. SUSAN SHANCKS, at No. 22 East Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last. The suspected person had arrived upon an emigrant train from this City, and several employes at the railroad dépôt, who had been informed through the newspapers and by telegraph, of the tragedy, observed him leave the train. As there were bloodstains upon his clothing and bandages upon his hands, it was suspected that he was the fugitive murderer. His confused manner and strange actions also increased the suspicions which had been excited, and, after a little consideration on the part of the persons at the dépôt, it was decided that his arrest should be effected. Accordingly, the town constable was sent for, and the man was taken into custody. After his apprehension, his hands were examined, and they were found to be badly lacerated—the wounds being such as might have been caused by the broken bottles which the assassin of Mrs. SHANCKS had shattered upon her head and face. The prisoner was closely questioned by his custodians with reference to his knowledge of the murder, and his answers were such that little doubt is felt of his guilt. He stated that he was generally known by the name of ALFRED BUCHANAN, and that he had come to Susquehannah to see one THEODORE SPRINGSTEEN, with whom he was acquainted, and at his house he wanted to stay on Sunday night. He told many different stories about the manner in which he received the injuries to his hands—but he finally admitted that he had committed the murder. When he made this admission he cried bitterly and said that he knew he should be hung. He added that his mother had told him he had better give himself up as that would be the best he could do for himself, but that his father had advised him to escape from the City, and he had adopted the latter course. Capt. CAFFERY, of the Fifteenth Ward, took the first train for Susquehannah after receipt of the intelligence, and the prisoner is expected to arrive in the City this morning.

In view of the arrest, and the rumored confession of the prisoner, Coroner JACKMAN thought it useless to resume his investigation of the case until after the accused shall have been brought here. Accordingly the jury, who had met at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the inquest, were informed of the facts that had come to light, and dismissed until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time the proceedings will be reopened.

MURDER OF A SAILOR.

The Alleged Perpetrator in Custody.

On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, Officer O'CONNELL, of the First Ward, found a German sailor named HENRY BENATUS lying upon the sidewalk in Albany-street. Believing him to be drunk, the Policeman conveyed the man to the Police Station, where he was placed in one of the cells. Next morning the attendant, on going to the lock-up for the purpose of arousing the prisoners, found that BENATUS could not be awakened, and a closer look at him showed that he was dead. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest, and subsequently a *post-mortem* examination having been made, it developed the fact that the man had died in consequence of a terrible blow upon the head which had fractured his skull. As soon as the cause of death had transpired, Capt. SILVEY dispatched officers to inquire as to the manner in which the injury had been given. In prosecuting their investigation, the police yesterday ascertained from JAMES AIRY, a boy nine years of age, that on Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, while making purchases in the grocery and liquor store No. 11 Albany-street, kept by a man named PHILIP COLLINS, he saw deceased there, quarrelling with the proprietor of the place, who struck him upon the head with a club. COLLINS was, therefore, arrested, and subsequently a sailor named HENRY SMITH presented himself at the Station-house and made a statement corroborating that of the boy. He said that deceased and himself had called at COLLINS' store to drink, and a dispute arose with reference to the price of the liquor. After bandying words for some time, COLLINS finally snatched up a club and struck deceased upon the head, knocking him down, while he, (SMITH,) fearing for his life, ran out of the place and went to his boarding-house, without waiting to see how much his companion had been injured. In addition to the arrest of COLLINS, the apprehension of his wife and other parties, who are said to have been present when the affray occurred, was ordered by Capt. SILVEY, and these persons are in confinement. The Coroner will go on with the investigation to-day.

Prospect of Peace in Mexico.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

MEXICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS PICAYUNE: The interest manifested by many persons, on calling at this Consulate, and their evident solicitude in regard to Mexico, arising from their desire to see peace established in that Republic, where they are anxious to take their families and settle themselves permanently, induce me to communicate to them, briefly, through the columns of your esteemed journal, the information received by the United States steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at this port a few days since. From this information, the strongest presumption arises that the long-desired moment is about to be realized, and that very soon that country, favored by Nature, will offer to those who desire to settle in it those guarantees of order and quietude so necessary to the development of its prosperity and greatness.

It is well known that the war, which, for three years, has laid waste the country, has had for its object, on the part of the Liberal Party, the securing of these guarantees which, as well as the enjoyment of civil, political and religious liberty, the Constitution of 1857 had indeed granted to all, foreigners as well as natives. Their enemies oppose reform and contend for the preservation of ancient abuses, in which are particularly interested the clergy, the army, a few large proprietors, and some speculators, not all Mexican, who enrich themselves under their protection. The struggle appears to have come to an end in accordance with reason and justice, as represented by the great liberal masses of the nation. Let us hope that the sacrifices which have been made, and the blood which has been shed will not prove fruitless, and that the Mexican people, taught by the painful experience which they have undergone, will prove to the world by their prudence and sound judgment how much they have deserved the sympathy which their misfortunes have inspired, and that they may still be entitled to consideration and esteem, though they may have been regarded by some as an uncivilized and unchristian people.

The following is a short compendium of the news brought by the *Tennessee*, preceded by a brief account of anterior events, which I deem necessary for the better comprehension of the subject, omitting commentaries or reflections:

After the defeat of the Reactionary Army under the command of Don MIGUEL MIRAMON, near Silao, in the month of September last, the whole country between the two seas, and as far as the American frontier on the North, recognized the authority of the Constitutional Government with the exception of the City of Guadalajara, the second in the Republic, which, with a strong and well-supplied garrison, was still held by Generals CASTILLO and WOLL. In consequence, also, of that defeat, the Eastern Division, under the command of Don MANUEL ROBLES, evacuated the cities of Cordova, Jalapa and Orizava, and concentrated in Mexico, where, also, the garrisons of Tulancingo, Pachuca, Toluca and Cuernavaca, were ordered to repair; so that there now remained under the centre of MIRAMON only the capital, Puebla and Guadalajara. The last-named city has been taken, and its defenders have since joined the Liberal Army, their former opponent. Following their example, the armies that, under the command of Gen. MARQUEZ, had come to their relief from the City of Mexico, after being defeated, likewise enrolled themselves under the same banner. As for Puebla, left as that city was, without defence, it has probably already pronounced in favor of the constitution; at all events, it can offer no resistance in case of an attack. It is not necessary, in this short summary, to give the details of the military operations which have brought about these results. What has been said is sufficient to explain the position of the contending parties at the present time, and, consequently, the position of the country.

From all this, it is plain that the reign of the reaction has ended, and that the era of peace and happiness for Mexico has arrived; for it is not probable that the great defences prepared in the capital will ever be put to the test, as well on account of public opinion, which condemns them without distinction of party, as also on account of defection and demoralization of the troops destined to use them. Furthermore, it is known, almost to a certainty, that MIRAMON, in imitation of one of his predecessors, more capable, more entitled, and possessed of greater power, has everything prepared to enable him to disappear from the scene of action when least suspected. Should any one doubt it, it is only necessary, in order to be convinced of the truth, to read the manifesto which has just been published to the *Nation* (the City of Mexico,) in which he solemnly protests that he will bury himself under the walls of the capital sooner than give up. Sometimes, one over-anxious to prove a proposition, says sufficient to disprove it.

I believe, therefore, that the moment has arrived for those who desire to emigrate to Mexico, to prepare immediately for the undertaking, with the full assurance that there they will be remunerated with interest for any sacrifices they may have so made, doubling in a short time the capital they take with them. To speak now of the wealth of that almost virgin country, of Mexican society, and character of the people in their different pursuits, seems to me entirely unnecessary. All who go will find there the same they leave here, and without offending the most susceptible, I may say further, that they will find hospitality and amiability such as is found among the Mexicans alone. Of this truth all unprejudiced and impartial foreigners who have studied the country can give their testimony.

Trusting, Messrs. Editors, that you will grant me the favor to give publicity to this communication in your widely circulated and much esteemed paper, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. REIBAUD.

FROM JAMAICA.

A Ministerial Crisis—History of the Difficulties of the Present Government—The Alvarado Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Ja., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

Redeeming the pledge which I gave in my previous communication, I now proceed to give you an account of the important events that have transpired here within the past three weeks. I have already given the particulars relative to the opening of the Legislative session, along with the inaugural address of the Governor, and I briefly announced that there had been a Ministerial crisis. In order to convey a just idea of the rupture that has taken place, it is necessary that I should explain a few matters connected with the present form of Government in this Colony, which are, perhaps, not known to your readers.

During the administration of Sir CHARLES GREY, a disagreement arose between the executive and the popular branch of the Legislature, which was brough to a culminating point by the latter refusing to vote the necessary supplies, resulting in what has been termed the "Dead Lock." A whole year's revenue was lost, and the country, already depressed both in its agricultural and commercial resources, soon showed a bankrupt treasury, and affairs in general presented a very deplorable aspect. The mother country, hitherto perfectly callous to the sufferings of the West Indies, particularly Jamaica, was forced to direct attention towards us. The affairs of the Colony were discussed in the Imperial Parliament, and it was decided to guarantee the island a loan of £500,000 to relieve it of its pecuniary liabilities, in consideration that the Colonists agreed to an alteration of the Constitution—the chief ends sought to be obtained being that the Treasury Department should be under the control of the Governor, not the House of Assembly; that the disbursement as well as the raising of public money, should be by the direction of the Governor, subject to the pleasure of the Assembly, and that there should be an Executive Council of three, to advise and assist the Governor, two of whom should have seats in the Assembly and one in the Council, in which Chambers they were to act as the organs of the Government.

This was called "Responsible Government;" but it was divested of the dangerous principle of government by Parliamentary majorities, or party government, whereby the Ministers are to be forced out of office by an adverse vote of the Legislature—a principle assimilated to the government of the mother country, and which has been found unsuited to the Colonies, as is manifest in Canada and Australia. The Executive advisers were made responsible to the Executive, by whom they were to be removable from office—not to the Legislature.

The terms proposed by the mother country were accepted, and Sir HENRY BARKLY, who had been successful in the government of Guiana, was sent out as successor to Sir CHARLES GREY, with authority to inaugurate the new Constitution. The first Ministers under the new Government were Hon. EDWARD JORDON, the noble representative of the colored classes, who, by his uprightness, ability and great rectitude, has secured the respect and confidence of the white people, and the love of the blacks and his own class—Hon. BEVAN EDWARDS and Hon. HENRY WESTMORLAND. After a time, the two latter retired from office—the first to become Chief Justice—the other to meet the necessities of his private business. Hon. WILLIAM HOSACK and Hon. GEORGE PRICE were then associated with Mr. JORDON in the government.

Under these gentlemen, the Government has been carried on successfully for the last six years. Property began to rise in value, in consequence of the returning confidence of English capitalists in the country, who were again investing their money in the soil. Under such circumstances, prosperity must have returned to the Colony. What result the present unfortunate interruption will have, I am not prepared to say.

Gov. DARLING has for some time been exceedingly unpopular in certain quarters, and it was generally expected that during the session, a want of confidence in his Excellency would be voted in the Legislature. The Governor, in order to relieve himself from the difficulty and let the expected censure fall upon the heads of his advisers, for the first time since the adoption of the new Constitution, raised the question of the responsibility of the Executive Committee to the Legislature. His Excellency maintained the position he had assumed, in defiance of the written law of the Constitution, on which the Committee took their stand in resisting the tyrannical movements of the Governor. While firmly supporting their position, however, they signified their willingness to resign their office, rather than embarrass the administration of affairs. The resignation was accepted; but the Governor was fully two weeks making efforts to form a new Cabinet. In the meanwhile, the Council and the Assembly came to resolutions adverse to the Governor. His Excellency, placed in a difficulty, has thrown himself into the arms of the Jews, who happen to have a majority in the House of Assembly, and being eager for political power, will back the Governor. A Jew, Mr. SOLOMON, has been appointed one of the new Executive Committee.

An Anti-Jewish feeling is brewing in the community, and I am very much afraid that, politically—that is, speaking daggers, but using none, for we can never come to that—a war of races will have to be fought. The colored classes who constitute the education, the planters who represent the wealth, and the blacks who have the force of numbers, are not going to rest satisfied while the Government and the patronage of Government are given up to the Jews, who are clannish enough to employ them to their own use, and to the detriment of all other classes. This is the state of things at present; but the difficulty is far from being settled, and I am afraid the Governor will, at the long run, be forced to retire.

The Alvarado murder has been investigated at the last Assize Court, presided over by the Chief Justice. The two men who were implicated by the Coroner's jury were a German by the name of KARNHEIM, and PAUL, the mate of the vessel, and brother-in-law to the murdered captain. The Attorney-General afterwards removed KARNHEIM from the indictment, and made him the chief witness on behalf of the Crown, and PAUL alone was placed on his trial. The case occupied three full days, and although the evidence adduced gave strong presumption of the moral guilt of the accused, there were some links wanting in the chain of circumstances to convict him legally. The evidence admitted of question, and the jury, mindful of the grand principle of British jurisprudence, to give the accused the benefit of all doubts, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case excited much attention, and it will afford you satisfaction to know that the law officers of the Crown, and the local authorities, spared neither pains nor expense to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed, and satisfy the sacred claims of justice. The proceedings are calculated to have cost the country over £200.

The Case of Thomas Downey—Action of the District-Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday I observe an article commenting in terms of moderate censure on the action of District-Attorney WATERBURY, in holding THOS. DOWNEY for a year, on the mere suspicion or opinion that he might be guilty of the murder of JAMES QUINN. A brief statement of the facts in the case, I am confident, will show that any censure of the District-Attorney on this behalf is clearly unjust. A rule obtains by statutory enactment, that when any prisoner shall have been indicted in the Oyer and Terminer without being brought to trial for one term of the Court, he shall be entitled to a motion for discharge. The prisoner, DOWNEY, has twice availed himself of this privilege, and has been brought before two different Judges on application for discharge. The motion has been opposed each time by the District-Attorney, and the Court has refused to grant it. From this statement it certainly appears that not the District-Attorney, but the Court itself is responsible for the prisoner's detention, whether that responsibility be a culpable or commendable one.

The only agency of Mr. WATERBURY in this transaction has been his opposition to the motion for discharge, whenever it has been made. A much more strenuous exertion in this direction would be amply justified from the circumstances that surround the case. The deceased, QUINN, was found on a stoop in the morning nearly dead. He stated that DOWNEY had inflicted the wound of which he subsequently died, before his testimony had been taken in competent legal form. DOWNEY was arrested, and every effort was made by the District-Attorney, through means of the police, to obtain some evidence implicating him in the murder.

No such evidence was found, except the fact that a man by the name of TEN EYCK, who was wandering about the Ward, was heard to declare that DOWNEY was innocent, for that he himself had killed QUINN. He was thereupon arrested, and subsequently indicted for the murder. The publicity with which TEN EYCK made these assertions, which tended only to criminate himself, rendering it highly probable that he was prompted by a desire to screen DOWNEY, it was hoped by Mr. WATERBURY that through the connection of the two, some evidence might be found against DOWNEY. How reasonable were the grounds of this expectation, may be inferred from the fact that they were sufficient to induce the Court on two occasions, after argument, to refuse the prisoner's discharge.

The attempt of DOWNEY to prove an *alibi* entirely failed, as may be inferred from the fact that this means also failed to obtain a discharge from the Court.

While the law will relax none of the rigor with which it guards the liberty of the citizen, it must at the same time, to secure that liberty and its safe enjoyment, place a reasonable quantum of power in the hands of its officers, to hold persons, whose guilt admits of no more doubt, long enough to enable the proper investigation to be made for obtaining *legal* proof. It is difficult to see how any one who regards the protection of human life as at all important, can fail to commend the industrious zeal with which the District-Attorney in the present instance has sought, unfortunately in vain, to bring to justice the perepetrator of an atrocious crime. JURIS VINDICATOR.

The Arago off Cape Race.

The steamship *Arago*, which left this port on Saturday last, for Southampton and Havre, is to call off Cape Race, and will, if possible, be boarded by the Associated Press News Yacht. The *Arago* will be due at the Cape at noon of Wednesday, and dispatches for Europe to be forwarded by her should be sent to-day, (Tuesday,) through Mr. STOKERS, Agency No. 7 Broad-street.

THE METHODISTS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—A Convention of Laymen of the Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at Baltimore during the last week, adopted an address to the Baltimore Annual Conference. The document recites the history of the action taken by the late General Conference, charges that by it territory and population in the Baltimore Conference, represented by twenty-one circuits and stations, has been lost; that the building of churches had almost entirely ceased, and that no collection could be made for missionary purposes. In view of these facts the report recommended that the Baltimore Annual Conference should at its next meeting declare that the General Conference had, by its official action, sundered the bonds which united the two bodies. The minority report agreed as to the cause of the present difficulties in the Conference, but was in favor of delaying action severing connection with the General Conference.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Polk, the widow of the Ex-President, has presented to Mr. A. Nelson, City Revenue Collector in Nashville, Tenn., a cane which was given her husband by some of his friends during his term of office. The gift is understood to be simply a testimonial of Mr. Nelson's official fidelity.

—A prospectus is out for a new paper, which is soon to be started at Albany. Hon. Thos. B. Carroll, of Troy, formerly State Printer, afterwards State Senator, now Canal Appraiser and Secretary of the Republican National Central Committee, is to be the editor.

—Andrew T. Secrist, of South Carolina, a pensioner of the United States, on account of injuries received in the Mexican war, has resigned his certificate, because he is certain that South Carolina will secede from the Union.

—Mr. James Solo had a fall of thirty feet while performing the feat known as *La Chair Perche*, at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, on Dec. 5. He escaped simply with a fracture of his wrist.

—The Annapolis *Gazette* indignantly denies the rumor that Gov. Hicks would accept the appointment of Collector of the Port of Baltimore under Mr. Lincoln. He would regard the offer as an insult.

John Duncan & Sons,
Union-square, New-York.
Wine Merchants and Purveyors of Provisions embracing a great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for Family use, Clubs, Pleasure Yachts, Traveling Parties, &c.
Late No. 405 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 26th-st., New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Housekeepers can secure an outfit of Glass, China and Plated-ware, and Holiday Presents, at less than cost of importation, by attending the great auction sale of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock.
The ladies are respectfully invited to inspect this sale if they do not wish to purchase, as it will be the richest and most elaborate assortment of goods ever offered before at auction.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters. A competent lady in attendance.

Frozen Gas Meters.—To prevent this annoyance, have your meters at once filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention is Respectfully Called to the Advertisement in the auction column, of the large sale of China and Glassware by BROWNE & NICHOLS, on manufacturers's account.

Alexander's Shamoan for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GREENE—MOORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, Rector, BYRON W. GREENE to FANNIE A. MOORE, second daughter of John F. Moore, Esq.

☞ Providence and Worcester papers please copy.

MCNEAR—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Capt. GEO. W. MCNEAR, of Brooklyn, to MARIA, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of Sunderland, England.

☞ Boston *Journal* please copy.

SMITH—NEWTON.—In Pittsford, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 6, NATHAN SMITH, of this City, to LUCRETIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Hon. Edward A. Newton.

DIED.

KING.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, CHARLES A. KING, eldest son of Aaron O. King.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Dusenberry, No. 56 Charles-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, MARGARET SUYDAM, aged 85.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Daniel R. Suydam, No. 160 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, HAROLD, youngest child of Andrew F. and Isabella Benedict, aged 1 year, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1¾ o'clock P. M., from No. 15 Charlton-st.

RODON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 66 Bank-st., ELISABETH S., relict of Thomas Rodon, late of the Island of Jamaica, aged 74 years.

Her friends, and those of her grandson, James S. King, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

HIDDEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 10, MARY KATE, youngest daughter of Enoch and Anna Louisa Hidden.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 72 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of her immediate family, and those of her brothers-in-law, William H. Webb, Henry M. Stevens, Dr. Augustus E. Gardner and Charles T. Raynolds, are invited to attend, without further notice.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, JAMES CLARENCE, son of Charles E. and Elizabeth Y. Anderson, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 116 Hamilton-st.

LEE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, in the 31st year of her age, ELEANOR, consort of Stephen A. Lee.

His friends, and those of her father, Henry Drinker, and of Frederick R. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 117 2d-st.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 7, after a protracted illness, THEODORE SANFORD, late of New-Orleans, aged 36 years.

LANE.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, Mr. WM. CORNELIUS LANE, student of the General Theological Seminary.

Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, at 1 o'clock to day. (Tuesday.)

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, WILLIAM BAYARD CAMPBELL, eldest son of Duncan P. Campbell.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock without further notice.

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 8, Mrs. SOPHIA BEACH, widow of the late Lewis Beach, Esq., aged 69 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 284 5th-av.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SEARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, after a long and painful sickness, JANE MARY, beloved wife of J. Searle, in the 50th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 184 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 9, JOHN ALLEN, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Mathew, and of Mrs. Shields, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to convey all those who may wish to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, HENRY RAYMOND, late of the firm of E. & H. Raymond, aged 74 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 116 1st-place.

MERWIN.—In South Brooklyn, after a short illness, SAMUEL ASHER MERWIN, formerly of Bloomville, Delaware County, N. Y., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 19th st., near 3d av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, at 9 o'clock His remains will be taken to New-Hurley, Ulster County, for interment.

HENDRICKSON.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 10, WILLIAM T. HENDRICKSON, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, and 11½ o'clock from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of malignant scarlet fever, HANNAH, daughter of Richard and Harriet Brinkerhoff, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 7 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of Mr. Frederick Steinle, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WILLIAMSON.—Near Boundbrook, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, EDWIN WILLIAMSON, son of D. D. Williamson, of New-York, aged 30 years.

VAIL.—In Geneva, Switzerland, (where she had resided for the last five years,) on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a long and painful illness, EMILIE LAURENCINE, wife of Aaron Vail, aged 43 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

Evening Live Stock Market.
Tuesday, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

BEEVES.—We are unable to notice any improvement in the week's business expected, from the fact that very light supplies, that prices wouldn't advance. While the receipts are less and the average quality better than last week, prices are about the same.

The only noticeable difference is that sales are, perhaps, a little easier effected. There are more drovers appear about the yards, but they are operating very cautiously, and evidently do not intend to take more than half the number they would in ordinary times.

PRICES.—The sales made justify but little alteration in our quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	— @—	5c. @5¼c.
Prime	4¾c. @4¾c.	4¼c. @4¾c.
First quality	3¾c. @4¼c.	3¾c. @4¼c.
Second quality	3¼c. @3½c.	2c. @3¼c.
Third quality	2½c. @2¾c.	2¼c. @2½c.

SHEEP.—Supply extremely light for this season, but the demand is proportionately limited. There is a slight falling off in the inquiry for mutton, and the market for pelts are again lower, ranging from 7c. @ 8c. per lb. However, owing to the light supply of sheep in the yards, holders are asking higher figures, and will not accept some firmness. We quote nominally at $3 @ $3 75. One lot of 157 extras, averaging 190 lbs., was sold by S. Hoosmer at $3 16 ⅌ head.

HOGS.—Lower, and neglected; sales of the week about 1,200 head, the ruling price at the close being 5½c. @ 5¾c. for fair to heavy.

—The Directors of the Washington Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., have concluded to run their works but three-quarters of a day, until the times become better. According to the Boston Commercial Bulletin, they can afford to do so, for during the last six months they have cleared $400,000.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and fashionable sauce known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation which these sauces have in all parts of the world has induced many dishonest dealers under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. Sold by dealers in all respectable Grocers and Italians.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 455 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 667 Broadway, N. Y.
Established 1854.

Would respectfully state that they have now their
FULL HOLIDAY STOCK,
in every department of Literature, ready for the inspection of purchasers, including a large and select assortment of
JUVENILE WORKS,
Also, a few beautiful new Books suited for presents, among which will be found the following splendidly Illustrated Works, in beautiful bindings:
BEAUTIES OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
SKETCH AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss C. F. Cooper.
A FOREST HYMN.—By W. Cullen Bryant.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, a fine selection of
MINIATURE BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c., in velvet, antique, &c., &c.

D. W. EVANS & CO. beg respectfully to urge upon their numerous friends, that NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO purchase presents for the Holidays. Our stock is quite full and our patrons will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection than if they waited a week or two longer. Those who have been in the habit of purchasing of us just before Christmas will appreciate this hint, knowing that the crowded condition of our store about that time renders it impossible for us to give them as much attention then as we can at the present time.

GIFTS! THE GIFTS!!—D. W. E. & Co. supply every book at the publisher's lowest prices, and in addition give a Gift varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book of the retail value of $1 and upwards, at the time of sale. A great many new and attractive Gifts have been added to our previously large list.

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Pioneer Gift Bookstore,
No. 667 BROADWAY, New-York.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
THE KNICKERBOCKER
FOR JANUARY IS OUT,
and contains the opening chapters of a
NEW AMERICAN NOVEL,
by E. T. Sinnball, author of "St. Leger," "Romance of Student Life," etc.
And of a thrilling
ROMANCE BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
A Humorous Article by Chas. G. Leland,
Author of "Yankee Fair."
An Article on Paris by Henry T. Tuckerman.
Stories by John T. Irving and Pitzhugh Ludlow.
Poems by Richard Henry Stoddard, Fitz James O'Brien, Robert S. Chilton, Henry P. Leland, Henry W. Rockwell, and others.
Stories by Louis Gaylord Clark, etc., etc.
J. R. GILMORE, No. 5 Beekman-st.,
Publisher for the Proprietors.

DINSMORE'S GUIDE FOR DECEMBER,
WITH 200 NEW TIME TABLES.
The most perfect book out with a splendid New Map. Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS AT THE WAVERLEY CIRCULATING LIBRARY—No. 1 Astor-place. Terms from $3 to $5 per annum, allowing from one to four books at a time, which can be changed at will, also stationery, cards engraved, and daily morning and evening papers. Remember the number—No. 1 Astor-place, first door from Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 63 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate enterprise. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large, handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements, with board. Late dinner, fire and gas. Terms for two, $11 per week. Location below 40th-st., west side. Address HOME, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY is unexpectedly offered to a gentleman and wife, or family, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 28 West 20th-st. The house, location and style of housekeeping are unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first-class house, with a private table, in a private family, at No. 99 East 18th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN A genteel locality, can be accommodated at No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 222 Henry-st.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—A VERY desirable large front room, in a fine house, on 4th-st., near Broadway, suitable for one or two gentlemen. First-class table with breakfast and tea. As it is a private family, unexceptionable references will be required. Direct to B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A HOME FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a strictly private family of refinement, where her father may feel that she will be under good influence, as his business calls him from the City a part of the time; the best of references and a fair price will be cheerfully given for the same. Address R. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. The house is pleasantly located in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address SIDNEY, Station D.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Bryden or Madison square, by a family of three adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. [illegible] Office.

BOARD—STREET, TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A [illegible] of rooms to rent on the first-floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class, location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. E., Box No. 498 General Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and newly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st. Address Box No. 671 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM, with closet, to let with board in a first-class house No. 20 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; family dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., in a strictly private family of adults, a suite of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, family, with private table served.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, [illegible], to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, for any advertiser.
C. H. BARRON, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 26, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 146 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
FANCY GOODS
Selling off at half cost.
All kinds WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES,
All sizes and styles in
LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS,
At Exciting Prices.
Sale commences every day at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS,
For the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE,
$20, worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at . 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 18
And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
200 EMBROIDERED SETS at $1,
Regular Price $1 50.
400 EMBROIDERED SETS at from $1 12 to $1 75,
Regular Prices $1 75 to $3.
100 dozen HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at $2 25 per dozen,
Regular Price $3.
500 RICH EMBROIDERED COLLARS at 63 cents.
Worth $1.
LACES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At Retail, Dec. 11, at very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT
his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have some of the
GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Just the thing for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
500 PIECES ENGLISH AND MERRIMACK
PRINTED CALICOES,
Best quality and latest styles,
At 8½ cents per yard.
Also, an additional lot of
Fancy and Plain (all-wool)
OTTOMAN VELOURS, at 75 cents per yard,
At Retail Dec. 11.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 349 and 344 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAK!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $5
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT SALE!!!
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
SELLING OFF
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE, BEST MADE, NEWEST, AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
To close out at once the entire stock.
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES,
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, children's garters, mittens and gloves, infant's merino and knitted shirts and socks. N. B.—Zephyr worsted 12½ cents an oz., Saxony yarns, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AQUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
I AM NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
Ever exhibited by me, and at a great
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF MATERIALS FOR CLOAKS, JUST IMPORTED AND IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 10th inst.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CASHMERE NECK SCARFS,
AT LOW PRICES.
500
PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

855 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half-cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.
They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.
Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.
Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5¾ cents.
Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.
We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A VERY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
For convenience,
GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be marked in plain figures, and arranged on the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Continue to sell, and make to order, their
UNRIVALED STYLES
of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
At prices in keeping with the times.
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHEAP AND GOOD SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES,
At BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
LINEN SHEETINGS, All widths.
NAPKINS, ⅝ and ¾ sizes.
BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
QUILTS, White and colored.
DOMESTIC COTTON, 4-4 to 12-4.
DAMASK CLOTHS, From small to large size.
SHIRTING LINENS, Every quality and make.
Our Housekeeping Stocks we
Shall close for about
COST.
LACE CURTAINS REDUCED
30 per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at all prices.
Honiton and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Paris Embr'd Linen Handkerch'fs, from 6c. and upwards.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes Capes, Berthes, &c.
Illusion Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

A CARD.
We will offer
On Monday, the 10th, the whole of our stock at and below cost,
Consisting of
The latest styles of Embroideries, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Mourning and Illusion Goods.
Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-dresses.
The ladies will be able to judge for themselves. Closing up the business here.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 567 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 683 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED, UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FURS.

2221 A CARD. 2221
The undersigned offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices.
GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 162 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. RING,
No. 54 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent,

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE BANJO.—It is the simplest and best method for learning to play that favorite instrument, without the aid of a master. In addition, the lessons, which are so complete that a child can understand them, the method contains, "Dixie's Land," "Glendy Burk," "Bonny Jean" and over 150 of the choicest Songs, Jigs, Reels and Walk-Arounds, &c., &c., many of them written expressly for this work, by the best banjo players. Price $1.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st, piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 339 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 265 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BABBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1860. Manufactory and Warerooms 125 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st, near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

ANTIQUITIES.
A fine collection of Roman, Egyptian, English and American Antiquities, consisting of arms of all nations, Armor, Coins, Roman and Etruscan pottery, antediluvian Celts, &c., &c., at MARSHALL & LECOUNT'S store, No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLING.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POTDERS of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES AND SIGNS manufactured in every style by LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO 58 West 14th-st, New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT.—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—6TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LETTER LOST—FROM A GENTLEMAN TO A lady, in answer to an advertisement for a situation as governess. The lady much regrets losing it, as she thinks the situation would suit her. All she remembers seeing in the letter was, that he had an office in Pine-st. If the gentleman would kindly leave his name and number in Pine-st., the lady will call. Address L. E. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; plating, $20; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 51 Dominick-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer, very fond of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 11 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a most capable and trustworthy girl in either of the above capacities. Will be found a neat, intelligent, responsible and efficient servant, and knows how to value a permanent home; highly recommended by a Brooklyn family, which she now leaves. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing. She perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman, as cook in all its branches, in a French or American family; does French and American cooking. Wages $16. Also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; does up her work in style; wages $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.

On Manufacturers' Account,

OF

HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,

to commence at 10½ o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,

and each day until the entire stock is sold, at the salesrooms and galleries of

BROWNE & NICHOLS,

No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,

Comprising a most select and desirable assortment of

FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated; VASES, CARD BASKETS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, COLOGNES, &c.

RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE, in complete sets, and also by the dozen.

Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wine, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c., &c., both white and colored.

PARIAN STATUARY,

FRENCH BRONZES, very fine,

PARIS CLOCKS and MANTEL SETS,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

and a variety of fancy articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash.

The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers, and catalogues will be ready and the goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

OF THE GALLERY OF THE

FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 858 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Severdonck, Kock-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Bendel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals

ALSO,

TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of desirable Lots on 2d-av., 37th, 56th and 86th sts., to be made at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,

SILVER AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,

SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,

ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th,

Commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 86 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of Messrs. C. E. Bressler & Co., to be sold without reserve, in consequence of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises in part, superb real Russian sable sets; elegant Hudson Bay sable sets; rich dark real mink sets; together with a general assortment of ladies', gents' and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view on Monday, Dec. 10, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

JOSEPH SABIN,

AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,

4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, Dec. 11, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock in trade of

DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.

Also, THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of

SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,

in addition to suit the trade and private buyers.

CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the books on view.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,

No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock, Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of

FINE FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The large sale of magnificent

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Postponed from yesterday, will positively take place (TO-MORROW,) WEDNESDAY,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The catalogue comprises four hundred lots of superb furniture, stationery, bronzes, painting, rich silverware, China, piano-forte, elegant parlor suites, &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 45 Murray-st.,

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

A large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, mohairs, Italian cloths, vestings, doeskins, cloths, cassimeres, pilots, peterahams, tricots, shirts and drawers, knitted jackets, &c., &c.

The trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese jack and jennet, 3 years old, 58 inches high (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta—landed since Nov. 6. These animals were selected by the importer from, and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the Island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale. Also, a splendid pair of sorrel carriage-horses, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle-horse, and warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect. The property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use. Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way. A gray horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and is a good work horse. Also, a one-horse wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 207 East Broadway, between Jefferson and Clinton sts., genteel first-class household furniture, comprising a general assortment, made to order, consisting of rich velvet carpets, mirrors, slabs and brackets rosewood piano-forte, rosewood etagere, centre-tables, parlor suites of rosewood, covered in crimson brocatelle, ormolu and enameled chandeliers and brackets, mantle ornaments and clocks, China enameled vases, 7 fine oil-paintings and engravings, window curtains, lace curtains, &c., oiled, rosewood carved bookcase, carved secretary. Also a full assortment of first-rate bed-room furniture, in oak and mahogany, mattresses, spring-bed, dressing bureaus, settees, chairs, 3-ply carpet, washstands, cabinets, card-tables, hall stand, &c., &c., China and glassware, with other articles not enumerated, including kitchen ware, &c. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being the usual variety of prime goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 54 Cedar-st.

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, warranted fresh goods and free from moth. Catalogues now ready.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the same. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 841 Times Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR of No. 715 and second floor of No. 777 6th-av., five rooms each, with all the conveniences, to let moderate. Apply at per bill.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE New Building Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished, successful retail clothing business, in this City; the present proprietor, being engaged in another firm, has not the necessary time to devote to it. The applicant must be able to furnish from $6,000 to $8,000 cash capital, and must be fully competent to take charge of and manage the business. This is a rare opportunity for a man with the necessary means and ability, and to such a one a liberal and advantageous arrangement will be offered. Communications, with real name, addressed to CLOTHING, Box No. 161 Times Office, will receive prompt attention, and be treated confidentially.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 24th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail to take any of the certificates awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency, in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 86 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,

No. 86 South-st.
New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe. and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $333,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 7, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of 27th-st. and 4th-av., No. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New-York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 8 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.

Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.
Branch offices, Nos. 542 and 124 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late concern will please present without delay.

THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO.

THOMAS T. BAILEY,
STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

I have this day associated with myself WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT, and will continue the general blank-book manufacturing business under the name of WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT & CO., at the old stand, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine.

STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS.—A pretty country seat, at a depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ÆTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 2 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERT, No. 353 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, forty-fifth edition; 480 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for 25, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de l'ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 6. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, "womb affections," and female diseases generally. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 19 West 14th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av.; hours, 2 to 4 P. M., or before 9½ A. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically, as an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom have visited other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 453 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. Every truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st. under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 453 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.

o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein Klagerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
MORGENS 10 UHR,

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klagerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klagerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen.—rechts beistaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 23d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address D. O., Box 200 Times Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COVOS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,

The United States Mail Steamer

FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comforts) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow and red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Lisle, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at noon.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $28; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves

...Committee appointed ... to inquire into certain ... County moneys, ... The Committee had ... at 2 o'clock. At ... were present. Mr. ... appearance. He was ac... Judge Watrous.

...examined in various directions ... the constituent members as would ... quorum. In the meantime, ... proceed on joint agreement that ... between the members present. ... that the latter to be looked at ... that was re... which the Legislature, ... safety of the public moneys ... by his case, yet it was a ... whether the Board of Super... their legislative rights ... Chamberlain. The act, ... the Comptroller, required him to give ... Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, ... Commissioners of the Canal Fund, ... Commissioners of the Land Office, ... sufficiently large, but ... Mayor, Comptroller, and Chamberlain of the City of New-York, were expressly ... Mr. Parker explained that ... Chamberlain, as ... Comptroller, ... Chamberlain, ... Chamberlain, ... Chamberlain

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2879. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Hon. James B. Guthrie as Secretary of the Treasury.

Trouble in Reference to the Government Printing.

THE SECESSION QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Highly Interesting Debate in the Senate.

Another Vessel Seized by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia.

VIEWS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, Refuses to Serve on the Harper's Ferry Special Committee.

South Carolina Representatives Going Home.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. GUTHRIE has been tendered, and has accepted, the Treasury Department. It was tendered to Mr. FRENCH, of North Carolina, but was declined by him.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of GUTHRIE, as the money men here say he cannot replenish the Treasury, while it is believed that a Northern man could have been named who would have had the loan taken at once.

CRAYTON is reported as being determined to hold on until he is discharged, which he is likely to be as soon as GUTHRIE arrives. In the meantime, Mr. TOUCEY will continue to officiate as acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary THOMPSON had a long private interview with Gov. FLOYD to-day, in which he is said to have urged the propriety of both resigning. Gov. FLOYD declined cooperation, and declared his purpose to remain at his post until the close of the Administration.

A prominent South Carolinian arrived this evening from Columbia, and reports the popular sentiment there as opposed to the peace policy, as now understood, between that State and the Federal authorities. They urge the immediate seizure of all public property within the limits of South Carolina. The proclamation of Gov. GIST seems to favor this sentiment; and yet President BUCHANAN expresses his confidence in the disagreement already mentioned in the TIMES. Southern men here have no fear of hostilities, unless an attempt is made to pass a force bill through Congress. They deem their determination to prevent it by parliamentary means if possible, but by violence if necessary. It may be that the revolution will yet commence in the National capital.

The public printing is destined to become a bone of contention again. FORD, the House Printer, is quite sick in Ohio, taken while on his way here. I have seen dispatches and a letter from him, stating that he started two weeks ago, and is coming on as soon as possible. Meantime, his attorney would take care of the work.

WENDELL, whose official work is done, prevents more from being accomplished with the forty per cent. reduction. He wishes to sell his office to the Government before the 4th of March, and throw the present printing into the hands of LARKIN and ENGLISH, who are simply his workmen, and Democrats. The appropriation for the Government printing office is $150,000. WENDELL wants $180,000. He probably fears the incoming Administration will not permit more than the present appropriation.

HEART the Superintendent, refuses now to recognize FORD's attorney, although he has done so all Summer. The course of the Superintendent is surprising, as FORD's attorney offers to have the printing done outside of WENDELL's office, as well as that of the Committee who reported the forty per cent. discount on the printing—skipping over the binding, on which the most money is made.

BOWMAN, the Senate Printer, is said to have made over $40,000, while FORD's profits so far are about $90,000. The whole thing appears to be a plan to throw FORD out of office, and necessitate the purchase of the Government office authorized last year.

The House printing will proceed as soon as HEART recognizes FORD's attorney. A proposition will probably be made to reduce the binding forty per cent.

The scene in the Senate to-day was witnessed by a crowded audience. The debate amounted to nothing except crimination on the part of Southern men, and denials and recriminations on the part of Northern Democrats. The Republicans generally avoided debate, and made no demonstrations of approbation or disapprobation. The whole thing in the Senate is regarded as a good indication for the Union cause, as it shows that a majority of the Senate are largely in favor of the Union, especially the Border Slave States. DOUGLAS' and PUGH's speeches are regarded as excellent. The Republicans declined debate as useless, and for the sake of their personal self-respect, as they have been grossly attacked by IVERSON, DAVIS and BROWN. IVERSON's rampant speeches are denounced by all the Border State men.

Matters in the House amounted to nothing to-day except in a business view. The action of the House is generally indorsed, in not excusing any State, as all are interested equally in the preservation of the Union.

KEITT left for home to-night, with the understanding and declaration that he should never come back.

MILES declares his intention to leave on Friday permanently, and says nothing can stop South Carolina from going out of the Union, but that she will not interfere with the Federal authorities unless she is interfered with.

Col. LANDER was expected to night, and will be serenaded by his friends when he arrives.

LATER.—It is reported, to-night, that HEART, Superintendent of Public Printing, has negotiated for WENDELL's office, at $130,000, which, if true, explains the whole raid upon FORD and BOWMAN, printers of House and Senate. FORD has telegraphed that he will come as soon as his physician will allow him to travel.

Finances are somewhat better to-day. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Democrats from the Northwest have had several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position set forth in Messrs. McCLERNAND's and VALLANDIGHAM's speeches yesterday, namely: that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably; that the Northwest will, under no circumstances, consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and the City of New-York; that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a Central Government, embracing the Middle, Western and border Slave States, but depending for its consummation on future circumstances.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will arrive here to-morrow.

The Post-office Committee of the House met this morning to consider an Overland Mail bill, submitted to them by Mr. COLFAX, Chairman. After consultation, they unanimously adopted the bill, the details of which are as follow: That the Postmaster-General advertise for proposals for carrying the entire mail overland, daily, between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, by the central route, from July, 1861, to July, 1865; Denver City and Salt Lake City to be supplied weekly, without extra charge; the amount not to exceed $800,000 per annum; letters and papers to be carried through by the contractors in twenty days, and pamphlets, magazines and public documents in thirty days. The bill also authorizes temporary steamship service from New-York to San Francisco, at the rate to be paid to Commodore VANDERBILT the present session. The service to be subject to discontinuance on ninety days' notice, and is to continue until otherwise ordered by Congress in case the daily overland mail contract is not taken within the sum limited. The bill is to be reported to the House this week.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, was to-day requested by the President to act as Secretary of the Treasury in addition to his present duties, until a successor to Mr. COBB shall be appointed.

Mr. COBB to-day formally took leave of the President, the interview being pleasant and of a private character.

The House Union Committee held their first meeting to-day, and organized.

The bill, which passed the House yesterday, authorizing the issue of ten millions in Treasury notes, gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell them at the market rates, as the wants of the Government may require, the bids to be invited by a notice of ten days.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and authorizing a loan, &c., was taken up, after some remarks from Mr. RICE against Mr. CAMERON in favor.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) moved its reference to the Committee on Finance.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to safety, and that if they can, they be further instructed to report to what extent, and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. The resolution was adopted.

When the resolutions relative to the secession portion of the President's Message were taken up,

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) took the floor from yesterday. He said: It was my intention yesterday to indicate my own position on the great question which has agitated the people of this country. This is my only purpose this morning. At some subsequent period I propose to discuss the question more fully. Sir, it was truly remarked by the Senator from Mississippi, who sat next me yesterday, that "evil times had fallen on us." It is, I regret to say, too sadly apparent. This great Republic of ours is in imminent danger of dissolution. The whole social, political and commercial system is seriously disordered, and shows unmistakable evidence of depression and distress. Commerce, trade and finance are deranged. The banks have ceased to redeem their notes in specie and the Treasury of the United States is unable to meet its current demands. A general gloom is spread over the entire country. Why is all this, Sir? Have the great elements of prosperity and progress suddenly been exhausted? No, Sir! These were never more abundant than now. What is it then, Sir? Why, Sir, disguise it as we may, it is the result of a political panic. I almost shrink from enunciating the precise cause, obvious as it is to every Senator and intelligent man in the land. We hear of Legislatures being assembled and Conventions being ordered to consider the great question whether the relations that bind us together are to be continued or not. It is thus that we have seen manifested deep concern and distress. Sir, this is a sad picture. It seems to me that it is the part of patriotism and duty to look the danger that besets us fair in the face. My own impressions at first were, that the least said the better. I have changed that impression. I believe that the times require that the public men—the select men of the nation here—should sum up the great question. Let the people understand what view is taken of it here. For one I am prepared to separate myself as far as possible from past prejudices and party allegiance, and consider the condition of the country in the spirit of devotion to its interests. I most heartily commend the position of the Senator from Connecticut, without understanding the desires of men of his own party. He has told it here, regardless of connection with his party prejudices, for I believe he is a friend of the President elect. He has come forward boldly and taken his position for the Constitution—for the Union, as made by the Constitution—for the equality of the States, and for justice among his fellow-citizens of the United States. A Convention of all the States can be only called when two-thirds of the State petition Congress. Every way Congress must have a connection with this subject. We should inquire calmly, soberly, and earnestly of each other, what can be done here? The South has received my coöperation long and cordially for her rights. I have zealously contended, long before, on this floor, her cause has been our cause, and whose cause, to some extent, has been embraced by a million and a half of Northern men. I acknowledge there has been kept up a war in Congress upon their feelings, well calculated to alienate them. Doctrines are held, to some extent, inconsistent with the equality of the States; for example, the exclusion of owners of slaves from the Territories. But is dissolution the remedy? Is that the best and wisest of all alternatives left? No more fatal step can be taken for the interests of the great State I represent here. I remember that, yesterday, the Senator from Mississippi said that war, and even death, was to be preferred to dishonor, and that no State would remain in the Union less than as an equal. Let the South ask redress—if it be denied, let two-thirds of the States call a Convention. I will resort to any honorable means to save the Union. I wish to see this Government maintain its dignity and influence in the world. If it was worth the sacrifices that were made for it, it is certainly worth the effort of preserving. If you want permanent peace, you must strike at the root of the disease—the hearts of men must be changed. Northern men must put down the abolition feeling and give the South her rights, while the South must act justly towards the North on the tariff question. Manufacturers and miners believed that the Democratic Party was prejudiced against protection, and therefore have gone over to the Republicans. No man is warranted in saying that the State of Pennsylvania will adhere to the doctrines of the Republican Party. The issue of the "irrepressible conflict" is not fully interpreted in that State. What, because of a party victory, is the country to be torn by violence, riots and mobs in your commercial cities, and business completely deranged? What, is a party triumph to cause misfortune? It is worse than dissolution! I shall do all in my power to adjust these unhappy differences. I am not despondent entirely. I cannot bring my mind to believe in a separation of these States, much less to contemplate the consequences which would follow. I predict that the Republican Party will never gain another victory.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I am not willing to vote for the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, and I desire briefly to set myself right upon the record. I wish to give the country the reasons that influence my action. I object to this Committee, or to this proposition to submit all these difficulties to a Committee of Thirteen. I don't exactly understand the object. What is intended to be executed by this Committee has not been explained by the honorable Senator who introduced it. I don't understand whether Congressional legislation is to be invoked to relieve us from the impending danger, nor do I understand that Constitutional amendments are to be proposed by the two Houses of Congress. I am not advised as to what is expected of that Committee. Whatever may be the object, whether in the shape of Congressional legislation, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, in whatever design or object may be contemplated, I have no confidence in the accomplishment of anything. Now, Sir, let us look at this question from a reasonable and common-sense position. Is it designed to make Congressional legislation to remove the objections which the Southern States have to remaining in the Union? Is it designed to introduce legislation for protecting the rights and equality of the Southern States, more than they are now by the Constitution, and the present laws? If so, what is Congressional legislation, so far as the Fugitive Slave law is concerned, to the rights of the Southern people, under the obstructions and difficulties—insurmountable difficulties—which are presented to the execution of that law by a vitiated public sentiment in the Northern States? What more can Congress do than Congress has done? We have a Fugitive Slave law of which the South does not complain. It is sufficiently guarded to accomplish all the objects for which it was designed, if there was a proper public sentiment in the Northern States. No better Fugitive Slave law could be devised, by this Congress or any other. It clothed the Judiciary and Executive of this Government with ample powers to execute the laws. We don't complain that any Executive has ever been derelict in his duty in the discharge of this law. Mr. FILLMORE was President when this law was passed, and it received his sanction; and I am ready to say, that so far as he was concerned, he carried it out. Gen. PIERCE carried it out, and the present Executive. So far as they have the power, they have done their duty faithfully. But we know well that no slave has been reclaimed from the Northern States, except under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger, and often loss of life. It is not a defect in the law itself; but it is in the fact, to which no man can shut his eyes, that a vitiated public sentiment in the Northern States is so strong against Slavery that no enactment can ever be carried out while this state of public sentiment lasts. It is true that now and then a slave is reclaimed. But it has been done at the point of the bayonet, and at an expense of ten times the value of the slave. Why is it, Sir? Not because the law is defective, but because public sentiment is defective and wrong. Nor do I charge the failure of the execution of this law upon these Personal Liberty bills. No, Sir, they have never operated to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. It is, as I said, mob law, in all circumstances, which has produced these results, and will, as long as the Union and Slavery last together. Whenever a fugitive slave shall be discovered in one of the Free States, and the owner goes in pursuance of law and the Constitution to reclaim him, what follows? They obtain the arrest of the slave, but before the case comes before a Justice, or before judgment can be rendered, there is a mob of free negroes, and whites who are only one degree removed from their colored brothers in brutality and ignorance. They assemble, and wrest the negro from the possession of the owner, while the conservative masses, the "gentlemen," those who are in favor of justice, who believe the owner is entitled, under the Constitution and the law, to reclaim the slave, what do they do? They stand with folded arms, and look upon these mobs, and laugh to scorn these Southern people. Even the Senator from New-Hampshire said the other day that he believed the Southern people were entitled to reclaim their slaves. But how often has he stood by and seen these mobs execute their foul purposes? Has he ever striven to correct this vitiated public sentiment? Sir, he has stimulated it, and so have other Senators from the North.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) (in his seat)—Never.

Mr. IVERSON—What more can Congress do on this subject? Does the Senator from Kentucky propose to amend the Fugitive Slave Law? It has been suggested that a remedy might be found in an alteration of the Constitution in some act of Congress, in which the Free States, who secrete and refuse to bring back our slaves, will be liable in damages. In the first place, what would such a law be worth? You can't sue a State. A State in its sovereign capacity cannot be brought into Court. If a thousand slaves were received by Massachusetts, and refused to be returned, how can you sue the State of Massachusetts? That would be impracticable and impossible. Besides, you would have to sue in a Court of Massachusetts. The jury who was to decide on your rights would be a jury of Abolitionists. The defendants who are to be mulcted are the parties who compose the Jury, and the Judges who decide on the claim of owners. All such propositions as that are mere mockery, and no man can suppose that such a remedy as that would be worth a dollar or a cent. Then, Sir, is it proposed to appease the Southern States by the adoption of the doctrine of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories? Is that the remedy this resolution is intended to find out? I want to know who expects such a remedy as that will ever be accorded by this Congress or any other? We know that the Republican Party are a unit upon that question. It is the great shibboleth on which they fought this battle and won it. It is the very principle which stands at the basis of their political organization. It is, that Slavery shall not advance beyond its present boundaries, and shall never plant a footprint in the Territories of the United States. It must necessarily meet the disapproval of every one of the 1,850,000 Republicans who cast their votes for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and how many Northern Democrats will be brought to its support? We know well that, as far as a portion of the Northern Democrats are concerned, they were as hostile to this principle as the Republicans themselves. The Northern Douglas-Non-interference-Squatter-Sovereignty Party is represented on this floor by the Senator from Illinois, and his friend from Ohio, Mr. PUGH. Would they vote for it? We have already heard the Senator from Ohio say he would let his arm rot from his shoulder in its socket, before he would vote for Congressional protection. I tell Senators here to-day that the Southern people will never be satisfied with anything short of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories. We know our rights, under the Constitution. We stand as equal States in this Confederacy, and we are entitled to equal participation in the common property. We know well that we never can enjoy equal possession of the Territories without protection to our property. I know well where the Wilmot Proviso and Non-Intervention-Squatter-Sovereignty would lead. It would lead to the total exclusion of the Southern States from any Territory which is now possessed or may be hereafter acquired. We will never submit to any such dictation as that. We are entitled to the protection of our property, and we intend to have it, in the Union if we can get it, and out of the Union if we cannot get it in. I understand the object of all this prohibitory legislation. The result of both is to exclude the South from any entrance into the Territories with their slave property. It is to circumscribe the area of Slavery, and to hem it in on all sides, and by the operations of the Federal Government upon the border States, compelling them, as a matter of policy and interest, in order to get rid of their slaves, to precipitate them upon the Cotton States. Then, Sir, it will be but a few months before the border States in the Union will become Free States. Let this Government pass into the hands of the Republican Party—let them be installed in power—let them get possession of the two Houses of Congress, as they will get possession of them in less than two years—let them bring the power and patronage of this Government to bear upon the border States—and let it be understood that the Government is in the hands of those who are unfriendly to Slavery, and let it be understood that the Government is divorced from Slavery, and it will be left entirely to the States themselves, with no sympathy from the Federal Government or assistance to us in difficulty or danger;—let the Post-offices and the mails be put in the hands of the Republican Party, sending their seditious tracts to every portion of the South—let all the power of the Government be brought to bear to help on incendiarism, John Brown raids, murderings, poisonings and revolts, what would be the condition of the Border States? Slavery would be a curse instead of a blessing, then, and they would get rid of such slaves as were not taken off by the "under-ground railroad," and they would be sent to the Southern States. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky would in a few years add to the power of the Free States of this Government. The slaves thus carried off from the Border States, and sold to the South, will be confined in a few years to some eight or ten Gulf States. Now, Sir, look at the process. We have now in the United States four millions and a half of slaves. They increase, according to the last Census bill, at the rate of about thirty-two per cent. every ten years. If you precipitate all this population into eight or ten Gulf States, we will have, in ten years 6,000,000, in twenty years we shall have 8,000,000 or 9,000,000, and in thirty years 12,000,000 to 15,000,000. In less than twenty years the slave population of the South will largely preponderate over the white. Then will come universal emancipation by the Federal Government, and such scenes of murder between the two races as has never been seen or heard of in the whole world's history. Such, in my opinion, is the inevitable result, and such is the policy of the Free States. They understand as well as I do how these things work out, and it is especially their course to bring about, this very state of things, and in that very form. Long before these events occur the Free States will be swelled by a majority that is irresistible. The Border States will be free, the Territories West will be planted into States by the hot-bed process of Northern Abolition emigration, and the South will be lying at the very feet of the North. Yet the Border States complain of the Cotton States, in the movement that is now in progress. They say we have no right to take them out of the Union against their will. Sir, I want to know what right they have to keep us in the Union against our will? If we want to go out, let us go. If they want to stay, let them stay. They are sovereign States. Let them decide this question for themselves. I will not complain, when and how, and where they go. I am satisfied, however, that they will go when the time comes for them to decide. They complain of us that we make so much noise and confusion about the Fugitive Slave law when we do not lose any slaves; but it is not for the want of good faith in the Northern States, so far as the reclamation of fugitive slaves is concerned, that the Southern States are moving in this great revolution. We look infinitely beyond this petty loss of a few negroes. We know what is coming. Sir, in this Union, it is universal emancipation, and the turning loose upon society, in the Southern States, of this mass of corruption which will be made by emancipation. And we intend to avoid it if we can. The border States can get along without Slavery. Their climate and soil are appropriate to white labor. They can live and flourish without Slavery. The Cotton States cannot. We are obliged to have African Slavery to cultivate our rice and cotton fields. African Slavery is essential to our existence as a people. It is not surprising, when we see this storm coming from the North to overwhelm us, that we should seek our safety when we can, by setting up for ourselves an independent sovereignty, upon which none of these causes can produce any effect. And now, again recurring to the question, I tell Senators that the Southern States now moving for secession will never be satisfied with any concession made by the North that does not fully recognize not only the existence of Slavery in its present form, but also the right of the Southern people to emigrate to the common Territories with their slave property, and their right to Congressional protection while in the Territory. The recent battle in the South was fought upon that very issue. Upon that very issue the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE put him upon the very ground of protection to slave-property, and it was on that ground he carried the Cotton States. I know there was a small party opposed to that principle, that followed the lead of the Senator from Illinois, but how small! I had almost said how contemptible the element in the Southern States that advocated that principle. Look at the popular vote. That will tell the tale. Those who supported the third candidate, were in favor of protection, and in my State they called on the people to support Mr. BELL on the very ground that he was in favor of Congressional protection. And now it is a fact well known that a large portion of the friends of Mr. BELL are the most ardent leaders in the present movement. It is because they have lost all hope of getting protection from this Government. Gentlemen need not mistake the feeling of Southern States, that is, the Cotton States. It is in favor of Congressional protection, and no compromise of any description [illegible] will fall short of that will be satisfactory, or even be accepted by the Southern people. What prospect have we of getting that [illegible] anywhere. Why, therefore, the necessity of this resolution? But, Sir, suppose that the object of this resolution be present amendments to the Constitution, and to give Southern States additional guarantees, I want to know of the friends of the resolution what particular guarantees they expect, or what concessions? I do not believe any concessions can be obtained, and if they are obtained, of what value would they be, granted in a state of fear? I do not use this word in any offensive sense. But the North, if it yields at all, yields to the fear that the South is going to dissolve the Union. What value would such concessions be to the South? Nay, I want to know what value any pledges or guaranties would be from the Northern States? None, Sir, as long as a vitiated public sentiment of Abolition exists. And when is that going to decay? Never, so long as the Union lasts. It is a part of their political creed. It enters into all their ramifications of society, into the pulpit, the schoolhouse. All teach this doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict;" and how many arguments in favor of Slavery, its morality, its social blessings, ever reach the Northern ear? How are you going to reach this feeling? There is but one way. That is, to let the South go out of the Union; and when the North sees its folly, then the feeling may recoil, and a sound state of feeling may arise, but not till then. Suppose constitutional guarantees are presented by this Committee—they report the proposed amendments to the Constitution. What reliance can the South place upon the good faith and observance of these guarantees by the North? What better guarantees can be made than those of the Constitution? If they were carried out in good faith, it would be all the South would ask or demand. How many of them have been violated by the Northern people? Look back on the history of our country. The Constitution was formed as a compromise. One was that new States might be admitted, and the existence of Slavery should be no reason for refusal to admit. The first State that came, the North refused to admit, because her Constitution tolerated Slavery. That was Missouri. The obstinate opposition of the North in this respect drove the South to a dishonorable compromise.

Mr. I. then referred to the admission of Texas in 1844, to the Territories acquired from Mexico in 1848, to the Tariff Compromise of 1833, and the violation of plighted faith by the North in the Tariff of 1842, and then continued: I ask, then, how can the South rely on any guarantees the North may make, especially under the circumstances which now exist, when these guarantees are to be wrung from them under duress. I have no confidence in the plighted faith, in the *Punica fides* of the Northern people. I don't believe my constituents are willing to accept any compromise, no matter how plausible, upon paper, because we know it will only be a paper compromise, which is not worth the snap of a man's finger. I look upon this proposition as nothing else than a delusion and a snare, intended to operate on the public mind in these seceding States, and to put arguments into the mouths of the submissive party at the South, and urge upon the people a little more delay, a little more folding of hands, a little more procrastination. Put it off, put it off. Let us see what this great proposition will work out. Try everything that is suggested by my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER). We have been trying for twenty-five years, and what has it produced? Twenty-five years ago they had but 7,000 men to support their party; now they have carried one of the most ultra—I had almost said one of the most infamous, not in person, but in politics—one of the most ultra, aye, two of them, in as President and Vice-President, by an overwhelming majority. This is the result of our prayers and expostulations. They have accomplished all this without the power and patronage of the Government. Now, when they have that power and patronage, what are we to expect but a rapid consummation of the dire tronbles which I have depicted? I believe this proposition can end in nothing but delay. I believe the question is settled, and no power this side of Haven can avert the result. South Carolina has determined to risk all on this die, and other States will follow. Those west of the Mississippi are moving. That this Union is to be dissolved is a fixed fact, and no tinkering of the Constitutiaan or of Committees of Thirty-three or Thirteen can avert the consequences. I desire to say a few words by way of suggestion to the States of Virginia and Maryland, and especially to the District of Columbia. I hear every day, not only in the streets, but see it in the public press, curses loud and deep poured out upon the devoted heads of the Southern States. The people of the District of Columbia have turned all their wrath, not to the true cause, the Abolitionists of the North, but they are venting their spleen and spite against us because we are vindicating our own independence and liberty. They expect the dissolution of this Union is going to destroy the Capitol, and their property is to be valueless. That may or may not be. It will depend very much on their own conduct. In my opinion, that five States will go out of this Union before the 4th of March and form a Confederacy of their own, admits of no doubt. And that the other Slave States must follow in the rapid process of time, I have little less doubt. Well, if Virginia and Maryland desire to have any influence or part in the formation of our Government and Union, to which they must finally owe allegiance, they had better follow our example quick, (laughter,) and send delegates to join ours to frame a Government for our suppor, and protection. It may be a Government will be formed and a Constitution enacted before they have time to take a part in it, and when they come out of this Union, at the tail end of which they must learn to follow our example, they may find in the elements of that Constitution things that may strike at some of their peculiar interests. I understand one of the things which influence the tardy movement of these States. They are a little afraid of the opening of the African Slave-trade, and the cheapening of negroes. I am opposed to the opening of the African Slave-trade, because the negroes increase fast enough for our interest, protection and security. I believe the great mass of the Southern people are opposed to it. Yet I will not stand security that if the Cotton States form a Confederacy, they will not open the Slave-trade. Then, Sir, what will become of the great monopoly which Virginia, and Maryland, and North Carolina now possess? I give no advice. My motto has been to give no advice when it is not asked. But, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, I want to say to the people, in all kindness, if Maryland secedes, and joins us, as she ought to do, and a Southern Confederacy is formed, I see no reason why Washington City shall not be continued the capital of a Southern Confederacy. (Laughter in the galleries and on the floor.) The buildings are ready to our hand. (Increased laughter.) The facilities for traveling have almost annihilated distance, and our extreme Southern Senators and Representatives would as soon come to Washington as to Georgia or Alabama. I, for one, Sir, would be in favor of continuing Washington as the seat of Government. (Laughter.) Some people laugh. I don't know why. (Renewed laughter.) This is important to these people, who own brick and mortar; for, Sir, if goaded as we may be by the taunts of this people here, and obstructed as we may be by the tardy action of Virginia and Maryland in this great movement, we may form our Republic and established the seat of Government so permanently that it may never be removed. Then there marble palaces, now teeming with life and luxury, the habitations of beauty and grace and elegance, instead of echoing to the scenes of mirth and melody, will become the habitations of the bats and the owls. But to go back. I tell you the question is settled in relation to this great movement. Nothing can stay the hand of the Southern people, or cool the patriotism which is burning in the Southern heart. When the arbitrary Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, in 1848, had raised the people of Paris to a sense of danger and rebellion, and the barricades of Paris and the masses of that great city were upheaving, LOUIS PHILLIPPE saw the danger, and attempted to avert it by changing his Ministry, but the words "Too late," "Too Late," went through the streets of Paris. The next day he abdicated the throne in favor of his grandson. The same words, "Too late," rang through the streets, ringing out in sepulchral tones, like the trump of the Archangel summoning the dead to judgment. And so, now, you may tinker the Constitution, you may suggest legislation, you may present additional constitutional guarantees, you may attempt, by all these means to stay the storm that now rages, and to prevent the people from marching on to deliverance and liberty. But, Sir, the words "Too late!" "Too late!" will ring out here to-day, will be reiterated from mountain to valley, of all the South to the North, sounding the death-knell of the Confederacy.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said: Do you hope to continue the Union from the extraordinary speech just heard? When the people of any State organization, or Territory, or community, do not desire to have the institution of Slavery, my right arm shall fall from the socket before I will force them to accept it.

Mr. IVERSON said: I refer you to my speech of Feb. 23, last year, when I was in the chair. You did not say yes then. I referred to the Burns' Fugitive Slave case.

Mr. PUGH—That is only one case.

Mr. IVERSON read from the *Congressional Globe* to prove that Mr. PUGH did not adhere now to what he had stated previous to this session.

Mr. PUGH—Let me read the rest. (Laughter.) I contended that the Fugitive Slave law was trampled under foot.

Mr. IVERSON—Twenty years ago an elaborate report was made by order of the Virginia Legislature, proving that one hundred thousand dollars' worth of slaves were lost annually from its limits, by their being fugitives.

Mr. PUGH—I do not believe that all the Slave States have lost a hundred thousand dollars by their fugitives.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.)—I did not propose to enter into this discussion at the present time, further than to remark in response to the charge made against my section of the country in regard to the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. That law, like many others, is not always enforced in all cases. I suppose there never was a statute law that was not sometime violated with impunity, or not enforced with as much fidelity as it ought to be. I suppose the Fugitive Slave law is enforced with as much fidelity as that in regard to the African Slave-trade. But, Sir, I confess it is not enforced as faithfully as I wish it was, or as it ought to be. While I make this declaration, I am compelled to say that nine-tenths of the complaints on that subject are unfounded. Where there is sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a proneness on the part of the newspaper Press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against the other. In that way, partial and unfair statements of facts are given, which makes each section act under an apprehension of the other. Now, Sir, as far as Illinois is concerned, I am prepared to say that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, where a fugitive slave enters Illinois, he is arrested and returned without any judicial process whatever. Those portions of the State which border on the Kentucky and Missouri lines are in harmony with their neighbors on the other side, and a fugitive slave is returned as regularly as a stolen horse. So in nineteen cases out of twenty where the fugitive is returned the newspapers do not notice the fact, and even the records of the Court have no notice of it. In cases where there is an arrest, as a matter of course, he is returned if he turns out to be a fugitive, and there is no excitement. But, perhaps, in the twentieth case, the country where the public sentiment is more excited, and once in a while a rescue is made, then the newspapers are filled with the horrors of that rescue. And the one case of the rescue is paraded by the newspaper press of the whole country, and although an exceptional case, it is represented as evidence of the general character. I recollect one instance of that kind occurred in my own State, and that instance I have noticed in more than twenty Southern newspapers within the last two months, paraded as evidence of our infidelity in the enforcement of the law. And the newspapers tell us of the rescue by the Abolitionists, but there the tale stops. And then the comments are made as to how they can live together with such treatment. The tale, so far, is true. But it is not all told. If they had wished to tell it fairly, they should have recorded the further fact that the United States Marshal appeared at Ottawa and arrested the rescuers, and took them to Chicago, where, in default of bail, they were remanded to prison until the 1st of October, when they were tried, found guilty, and sentenced by a Republican Judge of the United States Court to the penalties of the law. That is the balance of the tale. If it had been told, it could never have been used as fuel for this sectional excitement. These cases have occurred frequently in our Northwestern country, and it is seldom that a rescue is made where the penalties of the law are not inflicted upon the rescuers. And then civil suits are brought to pay for the slave and not only the damage, but smart-money granted. I think, therefore, there is little ground of complaint, so far as the section of the country in which I live is concerned; and yet I know that the Southern people are induced to believe that if a slave gets into the North he is gone forever. They are to think so because the cases of actual returns are never published, and only the exceptional cases of rescue come to the knowledge of the people. I wish we could have a list of the fugitive slaves that are returned, and of the number rescued, and I venture the assertion that Southern gentlemen would be amazed at the fidelity with which that law has been executed. I believe if we could have a record of the cases, they would be ashamed to bring up that subject as one of the causes to justify the dissolution of the Union. I have no apology to make for the Personal Liberty bills. I think them all a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and I think they ought to be repealed at once, and think our Northern people ought to repeal them as a duty to themselves—not upon any demand of the Southern people, but to put ourselves in the right. The State I have the honor to represent never passed any such law. I wish there was no cause of complaint of any other State. While we hear of Personal Liberty bills presented as cause of disunion, we are told, and, so far as I know, the statement is true, that to no one case have these bills been the cause of depriving a master of the return of his slave. These bills generally exist in that part of the country where fugitives never come, yet it so happens that there is the greatest excitement on this question just in proportion as you recede from the line which divides the Free from the Slave States. Those of us who live upon the borders can live in peace with each other. There never was a time when my friend from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) and myself could not have settled this question by referring it to the justices of the peace on each side of the river, with power to choose a third, and we agree to abide by the award. But when you go North to Vermont, where they scarcely ever saw a slave, and would not know how one looked, they are disturbed about the wrongs of the slave. And when you get down South to Georgia and Alabama, where they never lose any slaves, they are disturbed by the outrages of these bills and the non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Just in proportion as they have no interest in it, and don't know what they are talking about. (Laughter in the galleries,)

The President (Mr. FITZPATRICK in the chair)—The Chair stated upon the repetition of the applause the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Now, Sir, as between Illinois and Kentucky, we should have no difficulty in settling the question. So, in fact, between all the border States, who know the evils of which they complain, and the proper remedy, if they could be permitted to decide this question and assure you the Union would last forever. If this Union is to be severed, it is upon the ground that the two extremes, so far from each other that they do not understand the evils of the question, are acting under misapprehension towards each other, and hence doing injustice to each other. But I will not go into a discussion of the subject. My object in arising was to sustain my friend from Ohio in his declarations, as far as our North-Western country is concerned, that the Fugitive Slave law is executed with as much fidelity as most of the laws upon the statute-books. I would be willing to leave the question to Judge McLEAN, whether he ever knew a jury who refused to find a verdict, where the facts would permit of a verdict. Judge McLEAN, Republican as he is, has executed the Fugitive Slave law with entire fidelity, so far as I know. There may be instances where a fugitive slave runs away, and is never found. There are instances where horses are stolen, and we never find them. But I am speaking of the complaints which arise from the non-execution of the law. My object is not to create irritation, but to soothe the excited state of feeling, in order that we may discuss this question in proper temper, and upon its merits. My purpose is to meet this question fairly. Let us ascertain precisely the points in dispute, and lay aside all sectional feeling and party strife, and see if we cannot agree on a line of policy which will secure equal rights, equal protection, and equal justice, to every State, and the citizens of every State, in this Union.

Mr. IVERSON—If a fugitive is found secreted in a house one day, on the next morning he is quite likely to be run off.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.)—A single instance like that occurred in New-Jersey. The fugitive was run off. It is the only one instance known in the State.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.)—If a man runs off a horse his loss is a pecuniary consideration only, but to steal a negro is something more. I wish the strong arm of the Government to discharge its functions—a Government that won't do it I would spit upon it. I would sooner have the despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Prince of Wales over me than a Government that would not command respect.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.)—No law can be said to be left unexecuted, unless it has been brought before a Court of some sort.

Mr. GREEN—I do not uphold the sentiment of stealing horses or negroes.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I speak only as to the non-execution of the laws.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.)—I know my State. For the last twenty-five years there has been but one instance of the rescue of a fugitive.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Some time ago a negro ran away from Kentucky to Illinois, and the Governor of the latter Commonwealth did not perform his duty.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—If I recollect right the indictment did not show that the party was ever in Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL—The gentleman (WADE) is evidently mistaken.

Mr. WADE—I do not know much about it.

Mr. POWELL—You had better, then, investigate the facts of the case before you draw the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. PUGH—Is the gentleman (POWELL) aware of all the facts?

Mr. POWELL—The Governor of Illinois was wrong.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—Alas! it all resulted in crimination and recrimination.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—Our grievances are great. We have been humiliated.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Congress should apply the necessary legislation. A convention of separate States to settle this matter is not necessary.

Mr. MASON—We have become satisfied that, unless we have evidences that the Constitution and the laws will be upheld by a Convention of the different States, we are not bound to remain in the Union.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.)—The State Legislatures should aid in establishing a fraternal feeling.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.)—Slaves have been recognized as property in at least three places in the Constitution. Our rights have been violated.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Because the rights of the Southern States have been violated, does that justify them in leaving the Union?

Mr. WIGFALL—The Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) instead of answering one question, propounds another.

Mr. DAVIS cited the bill annuling the legislation of Kansas.

This caused a general interchange of expressions between Messrs. DAVIS, WIGFALL, BROWN and DOUGLAS, pending which, on motion of Mr. WIGFALL, the Senate at 4½ P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATI

THE SECESSION EXCITEMENT.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN BELL.

His View of the Purpose and Tendency of the Republican Party—The Election of Mr. Lincoln no Cause for a Dissolution of the Union—Secession is Revolution.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Could I have flattered myself that any argument that I could address to the mass meeting appointed for the 20th ult., at Vicksburgh, would contribute in any important degree to aid you and your coadjutors in staying the progress of the sentiment which threatens to precipitate your State into a political vortex which, in my judgment, would be no less fatal to her own interests than ruinous to those of her neighbors, I would, at any personal sacrifice, have obeyed the summons of my friends; but feeling no such confidence in my ability to serve them as you ascribe to me in your letter, I have yielded to the force of circumstances which claimed my attention at home.

So far as my views and opinions may have any weight or influence in determining the course of any portion of the people of Mississippi in the present critical juncture, they may be stated on paper, and I suppose would be as effective for the purpose intended as they would be if communicated in a speech.

The question of chief importance to be considered and answered is, whether the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, considered in all its significancy and bearings, together with all precedent and existing grievances, would justify Mississippi, or any other State of Union, in withdrawing from the Union? In form, the election was in strict accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Constitution and laws. The objection to it is that it was effected by a purely sectional party, organized upon the principle of hostility to Slavery, and having for its prime object the repression of Slavery, as a permanent administrative policy, with a view to its ultimate extinction. It cannot be doubted that an administration of the Government, based upon this policy, could operate far more effectually in bringing about the extinction of Slavery in the South, through official influence and patronage, than by any more direct mode of attack.

But it is clear that the Federal Government was established for no such purpose or object; for, however strongly many of the framers of the Constitution were opposed to Slavery, it is notorious that it was owing to their forbearance to insist upon their objections to the clause in the instrument, providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their owners, that we have our Federal Union. It was upon this question that the Convention was, at one time, upon the point of breaking up in confusion. The policy of making the Government an instrumentality for the repression or extinction of Slavery, as is now attempted by the party which is soon to be in power, was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

I have often expressed the opinion that the success of a purely sectional party, organized upon any principle, sentiment or policy, in strong antagonism to the interests and sentiments of the opposing and defeated section, would deeply imperil the Union; nor did I believe, until the result of the October elections became known, that a majority of the Northern people would ever so far disregard the counsels and warnings of WASHINGTON as to elect the candidate of such a party to the Presidency. The election of Mr. LINCOLN, by a sectional party, organized and sustained upon the distinctive principle of opposition to Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, and avowing the policy of its repression, and final extinction, (by prohibiting its extension into the Territories,) was a bold experiment upon the temper and forbearance of the South, and upon the strength of their loyalty to the Union. This experiment, if not conceived in a spirit of disunion, was made with a reckless regard of consequences. No greater strain upon the ligaments which bind the two great sections of the country together could be devised, than the attempt to establish or inaugurate a permanent Government policy upon such principles. The late HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of Boston, one of the most distinguished and able of New-England statesmen, when called upon, in 1835, to give the weight of his name and influence in checking the further progress of a rabid Abolition spirit, then beginning to diffuse itself over Massachusetts and other States of the East and North, in a speech delivered in Faneuil Hall, did not hesitate to express the opinion that the plans and designs of the Abolition Societies, or, as they were then called, Anti-Slavery Associations, contemplated such an interference with the domestic policy and institutions of the South as would be a violation both of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and were in fact revolutionary in their character and tendency.

I am not able to discriminate between the character, spirit and tendency of the Anti-Slavery principle and the Slavery-repression policy of the Republican Party, considered in connection with the torrent of inflammatory publications and invectives against the domestic institutions and social relations of the South, which, daily poured forth by Republican journals and orators, mark the character, tendency and designs of the Abolition Societies, and the incendiary publications which find their way to the public under their auspices. The only essential difference I can perceive between the spirit and tendency of the doctrines and avowed policy of the Republican Party and those of the doctrines and avowed policy of the Abolition Societies, is in the extent and degree of the mischiefs which may be inflicted upon the South by one or the other, and the deliberate intention to inflict them by the Abolition Societies, which it would be unfair and unjust to impute to the whole body of the Republican Party. But both are obnoxious to the charge of pursuing a policy which is in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution, and revolutionary in its tendency. The policy of both tends strongly to stir up infernal strife in the Southern States, to excite dissensions and insurrections among the slaves, to produce alarm, and a sense of insecurity, both as to life and property, among the white population of every Southern State, and finally, to influence the whole South to revolt against the Government. The degree and extent of the mischief which the Republican Party may be able to inflict by its Anti-Slavery policy, for reasons which I need not state, it will be readily acknowledged, will be tenfold greater than any which the Abolition Society have it in their power to inflict.

That I do not unjustly charge the Republican Party with having adopted a policy which, in its character, tendency and practical operation, is in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, can be made manifest in a very few words. One of the most important objects to be accomplished by the adoption of the Constitution, as declared in the preamble, was to "insure domestic tranquility;" and the power was expressly given to the Federal Government by that instrument, to "suppress insurrections." The simple announcement to the public that a great party at the North, opposed to Slavery, has succeeded in electing its candidate for the Presidency, disguise it as we may, is well calculated to raise expectations among the slaves, and might lead to servile insurrections in the Southern States. If such an event, which is more than possible, should really happen, it might become the duty of Mr. LINCOLN to restore the tranquility which the policy of his party had disturbed, and to suppress an insurrection which the same policy had excited.

In stating the exceptions which may be fairly taken by the South to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, I have purposely presented, in the strongest light, the dangers to which Southern rights and interests are exposed, that it may not be supposed that I had not considered or comprehended the full extent of the injurious consequences which may result from the present menacing attitude of the North upon the Slavery question, before I formed an opinion, whether the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in all its bearings, together with all the precedent grievances of which the South have a right to complain, furnish any sufficient cause to justify the surrender by the Southern States of their interest in the rich and glorious heritage of the Union, and to seek safety and the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights in a Southern Confederacy. With this explanation, I am now prepared to say, unhesitatingly and unequivocally, that it would not; and the confidence I feel in the solidity of the grounds upon which I give this answer will be justified by the following considerations:

1. *Mr. Lincoln, it is well known, does not hold extreme opinions on the subject of Slavery.* It is certain that he has expressed a decided opinion that the South has a constitutional right to demand the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and that under certain circumstances he would feel it his duty not to oppose the admission of a new Slave State into the Union. His declaration on this point is little satisfactory to the South; but neither that declaration, nor the opinion expressed by him on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, is at all satisfactory to the extremists of his own party.

Upon the whole, if Mr. LINCOLN's public declarations on the subject of Slavery are to be considered as the true exponents of his future policy, and if he possesses the moral courage to adhere to them in opposition to the counsels of the extreme men of his party, (and it is just and fair to presume that he does possess that virtue,) no serious mischief need be apprehended during his Administration, except the usual evils attending the perpetual agitation of the Slavery issues.

2. But it is assumed by some that Mr. LINCOLN has disguised his true sentiments; that his true character has not been understood; and that he will be under the control of the worst men of his party. *I do not think so. I have every confidence that his future policy will be found to be in strict conformity with his past declarations.* But apart from this, it is now generally known that he will be powerless for mischief, except to a very limited extent, during the first two years of his Administration, unless the Southern Senators and Representatives elected to the next Congress should rashly and, as I think, inexcusably resign their seats or retire from Congress, and thus voluntarily surrender the control in both Houses to the Republican Party, which surely they will not do. With both Houses opposed to him, Mr. LINCOLN cannot appoint his Cabinet Ministers or fill any offices of high grade without the assent of the Senate, or, indeed, of any inferior grade above that of a clerk or petty Deputy Postmaster. He will be able to carry no measure connected with the subject of Slavery which does not commend itself to the South and the conservative members from the North.

3. As to any apprehensions that the Republican Party, encouraged and stimulated to further efforts by their late success, may be so strengthened in the result of the elections of Senators and Representatives, in the mean time, as to obtain a majority in both Houses of the Thirty-eighth Congress, that is, during the last two years of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration:—while it may be well to regard such an event as possible, the strongest reasons exist for the confident belief that no such unfortunate result will attend the elections in the North, which are to decide the complexion of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Of the whole number of votes cast for Mr. LINCOLN in the recent election, from my own personal knowledge, and from information received from other sources of the sentiments of the South, and especially of those of the Middle States, and the States North of the Ohio, I am sure I hazard nothing in stating that a large number—*at least one-third*—are devoted to the Union, and, *although opposed to Slavery in the abstract, have but little sympathy with the Republican Party*, and would be sincerely glad to see the Slavery controversy between the two great sections of the country speedily terminated. They supported the Republican candidate in the late election, mainly influenced by their strong antinvaterate feelings of opposition to the Democratic Party—believing that Mr. LINCOLN was the only available candidate in the field to defeat that party.

I am also well satisfied that not more than one-third of Mr. LINCOLN's supporters are so extreme in their Anti-Slavery sentiments, and are animated by so intense a hatred of the South, as to be either wholly indifferent to the effect upon the Union of the policy of the Republican Party, or actually desirous of a separation of the Free from the Slave States.

Of the remaining third of Mr. LINCOLN's supporters, I think I am warranted in saying that they are attached to the Union, though Anti-Slavery in their sentiments. They joined the Republican Party as a retaliatory measure, adopted in resentment of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which they regarded as little less sacred and binding than the Constitution, and in further resentment of the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. But now that they have so signally triumphed in the late election, and in view of the evils already inflicted upon the country, and the still greater evils to be apprehended, they will be content to cease the war upon Southern interests and feelings.

For the foregoing reasons, I feel confident that the 38th Congress will exhibit a falling off in the strength of the Republican Party, instead of an increase.

4. *All of the existing grievances of which the South may justly complain, can be redressed in the Union.* As to the indignity, not to say insult, offered to the South, of nominating and electing the candidates for the two highest offices of the Government by a sectional party, on principles which practically excluded the Southern States from a voice in the election, contrary to established usage, and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution,—they may be pardoned for the sake of peace and harmony, and in consideration that the South has not been guiltless of having contributed, and that in no small degree, to increase the violence and asperities of the controversy between the two sections.

In expressing the opinion that all grievances may be redressed in the Union, I intended to exclude other greater offenses which have been apprehended from Republican domination, and which are of possible occurrence. How they shall be redressed, should they unhappily occur, will call for new counsels; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The existing grievances are the obstructions interposed by some of the non-Slaveholding States to the prompt and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, by what are called Personal Liberty laws, and the refusal of the Governors of several of those States to surrender fugitives from justice from the Slaveholding States in those cases in which the crime imputed to the fugitive is the abduction or stealing of slaves. Some further legislation by Congress may be required to secure the surrender of such fugitives, but the due enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law is all that is required to redress the grievances arising from the escape and abduction of slaves from the Southern States. The President is armed with sufficient power and means to enforce this law in defiance of all obstructions which may be thrown in the way to defeat it. If he neglects or fails to see it executed, he is liable to impeachment.

The next subject which I purposed to myself to notice briefly is the doctrine or theory of secession, which, as I understand it, is the right claimed to exist under and by the Constitution, in the exercise of which a State may withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the citizens may decide to do so, for any cause whatever. For it is quite immaterial whether any grievance or wrong sustained at the hands of the co-States or by the action of the Federal Government, is set up to justify the exercise of this right or not, inasmuch as the people of the seceding State, under this theory, claim to be the sole tribunal or judges to decide whether any such grievance or wrong has been inflicted, and upon the extent and sufficiency of the wrong. In fact, the theory of secession implies the right of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union at discretion; and the whole question resolves itself into this: Whether the Federal Union, as it now exists and as it was intended to be by its framers, is anything more than a voluntary association of States for common defence and other objects of vital importance to their interests and prosperity, carrying with it no binding obligation upon any one of the States to yield obedience to the Federal Government any longer than such State should consider it expedient. I propose to enter into no elaborate argument to demonstrate the unsoundness of this theory, and to show that no such right was reserved by the Constitution either to the States or to the people. That has often been done by abler pens. I must be permitted, however, to say that when its nature is properly defined and its logical and necessary consequences are candidly stated, its absurdity must strike the commonest understanding. Its unreasonableness and folly, aside from its absurdity, will be illustrated by a single example:

The possession and control of the mouth of the Mississippi was held to be of such vital importance to the interests of the people inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi, in being the great outlet to market of the rich products of their soil, as to make its acquisition, either by purchase or conquest, a great political necessity. The purchase was made by the United States for that reason, at a cost of $15,000,000. It was stipulated in the treaty of cession that the territory thereby acquired should be admitted into the Union as a State, or States, with all the rights and privileges of the other States of the Union. But can it be supposed that Mr. JEFFERSON and the other great statesmen of that day, if they interpreted the Constitution as the advocates of the theory of secession now do, would have been so ineffably stupid and blind to consequences as to have assented to such a stipulation? Far wiser and better would it have been to have paid five times the price, and to have held the country as a subject province, having first amended the Constitution so as to authorize such a holding. And should Louisiana now secede from the Union and set up an independent Government, in the exercise of the right of secession, even supposing the right to exist, can there be any doubt that the same commercial and political necessity which led to its original acquisition, would lead to its subjugation by the Government of the United States, or by the States interested in the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries?

After due consideration of the subject, with becoming deference to the opinions of others, I am forced to the conclusion that secession is but another name for an organized resistance by a State to the laws and constituted authorities of the Union, or which is the same thing, for *revolution*. The theory appears to me to have been conceived and propagated in a spirit of disaffection to the Union, and can serve no other purpose than to lead the unsuspecting and credulous into the support of the scheme of disunion, under the delusive expectation that they would only be thereby exercising a right reserved to them under the Constitution, and that they would be in no danger of incurring the penalties of treason, or of exposing themselves and their country to the calamities of civil war.

In the preceding pages of this letter I have attempted to show that the friends of the Union in the South should not despair of obtaining redress from the North, of all existing grievances, and that the prospects of being able to avert the greater ones, of which there may be some apprehension in future, are so encouraging, that it would be the extreme of rashness and folly to think of resorting to any means of redress, not warranted by the Constitution. What gives me the greatest concern at present is the painful conviction that the movement in favor of secession in Mississippi and other States of the South, is led, for the most part, by men of distinguished ability and influence, with whom the expediency of secession is a foregone conclusion and a settled conviction—men who can be reached by no argument or remonstrance—men who do not want to be convinced of the insufficiency of existing grievances to justify a disruption of the Union—men whose imaginations have been taken possession of, and their judgments led captive, by the dazzling, but, as I think, delusive vision of a new, great, and glorious Republican empire, stretching far into the South. The scheme of disunion, as I have reason to believe, has been long cherished by some of these leaders, and they have only waited a pretext more plausible than any heretofore presented to attempt the accomplishment of it.

What between the inflammatory appeals and highly colored and exaggerated story of wrong and oppression already endured, and the still more intolerable oppression to be anticipated from the fanatic spirit of the North, on the one hand, and the glowing pictures and seductive representations of the grandeur, power and prosperity of the new Republic, on the other hand, it is not surprising that a body of highly gifted men, strongly excited and carried along by their own fancies, have been able to mislead many thousands of a peculiarly excitable and impressible population, against the dictates of their sober judgments. And it is a sad reflection that upon the speedy return of this class of Southern citizens to wiser and more temperate counsels may depend the fate of the Union. May no hope be indulged that a little time for calm thought will suffice for the change of what seems to be their present purpose and determination?—a little time for reflection upon the nature and amount of evils which are certain to attend a revolutionary movement, and also upon other and more appalling contingent evils, which may and probably will arise between its beginning and consummation.

I do not forget that I am addressing, through you, brave men who are ready to die in vindication of their honor or in the defence of what they believe to be their rights, I do not appeal to their fears.

But whatever may be the final decision of the people of Mississippi upon the gravest question ever presented to their consideration, and which must deeply affect the relations existing between them and the people of Tennessee, and of every other State of the South, I cannot bring myself to the conclusion, all the existing evidences to the contrary, that Mississippi will take upon herself the responsibility of doing an act that would expose the peace and security of her sister States of the South to direct and eminent danger, and perhaps decide their destinies for weal or woe forever, without previous consultation with them, and first exhausting every peaceable mode of redress for the grievances of which she complains. In a community of independent States or sovereignties, if one of them should pursue a course which would put in imminent peril the peace and security of the other States, without first exhausting every means of peaceable redress for any grievances of which she might complain, they would be justified by the law of nations in making common cause against her, and in preventing her by force, if necessary, from pursuing such course. Such being the responsibility attaching to the action of one of a community of separate and independent States, how much greater would be the responsibility incurred by one of the Southern States of this Union, in adopting the desperate measure of breaking up the Union, and thereby putting in jeopardy the highest and dearest interests of them all, without first taking solemn counsel together. These interests are common to them all. Could the evil consequences certain to ensue be confined to the State adopting the rash measure of secession, the other States might not feel called upon to protest against it. But that cannot be. The consequences—and who can foresee their extent?—must be felt by all.

Viewing the subject in every light in which it can be presented, I am constrained to say that by no principle of public law, by no code of morals, by no law of earth or Heaven, would Mississippi or any other State be justified, under existing circumstances, in withdrawing from the Union. I confidently believe, that the happiest consequences would result from a conference of all the Southern States. I am confidently believe that a majority of the people of the North are this day prepared to agree to any fair and reasonable plan of adjustment which such a Conference of the Southern States would propose. I purposely abstain from suggesting what, in my opinion, should be the basis of such plan of adjustment.

After what I have written on the preceding pages of this letter, it is scarcely necessary to say that I am resolved to adhere to the Union. I will not say that in *no possible contingency* would I consent to a separation of the States. But I would exhaust every constitutional means for the redress of our grievances, before I would think of dissolving the Union. I am not willing that one State should be withdrawn from the Union—that one star should be stricken from the bright cluster which now emblazons the national flag.

I have long foreseen the probable occurrence of a crisis like the present, and shrunk from the possible issue of it; and I could never contemplate the destruction of the Union without sensations not unlike those which I imagine would overwhelm me on beholding the last going down of the sun—never to rise again forever.

With the highest consideration and esteem, I am your fellow-citizen, JOHN BELL.

To A. BUSWELL, Esq., Vicksburgh, Miss.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2, 1860.

You have had so much in the way of panic-dispatches, blood and thunder manifestoes, and *alarums* of all sorts, that it is due to justice that your readers should have a candid statement of the true condition of affairs as they appear to the writer from a standpoint where he has had opportunities for observation shared by very few.

1. There is trouble—great trouble. This cannot, and ought not to be disguised. The Southern States, especially the Cotton region, are in a blaze of excitement that threatens danger to the Union if it is not speedily allayed.

2. The quieting of this excitement can be effected in a great degree by the North, if it so acts as to strengthen the hands of the conservatives in these States.

3. In each of these States, except South Carolina, there is a conservative organization which can prevail in the election of delegates to the approaching Conventions, if they are supported by Mr. LINCOLN and the Conservative Republicans. This can be done by an early declaration from Mr. LINCOLN of his intention to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and the prompt action of the Northern Legislatures in repealing their Personal Liberty bills. The Union is worth the doing of these things, and when it is seen that they are necessary—*and I trust it will be not seen too late—they will be done.*

4. Georgia is the key to the effective secession movement. No step (if prudence is displayed) taken by the others can amount to an irremediable breach, or a breach effecting vitally the operations of the Federal Government, without the movement of Georgia. When she goes all is lost. The largest, richest and most populous of all the Cotton States, she is at once the key and mistress of the project of Southern secession.

5. Will she go? Undoubtedly, unless prompt steps are taken on the line I have indicated. Let the North act, and quickly; the Stephens, the Hills, Johnson, Gardener, Nesbit, Jenkins and other master intellects take the field for the Union and the Georgia platform, and the contest becomes brisk and animated—the battle of 1851 is refought and rewon. A large majority of the people of Georgia are for a just, equal, constitutional Union of the States—a larger majority, almost unanimous, are against any other sort.

¶ 6. In Alabama, though it makes no exhibit of itself, there is a strong Union Party that can carry the approaching Convention, and defeat the Secessionists. Let the North act fairly, and at once FITZPATRICK, HUMPHREYS, COBB, HOUSTON, WINSTON, TAYLOR, and even FORSYTH, though now in the secession ranks, will take up the Union flag, and bear it on to victory over the heads of YANCEY and the Secessionists.

7. Of Mississippi the same thing is true. Even Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS is, I understand, willing for peace, if the Northern States will act on the line indicated.

8. A precisely similar state of affairs exists in the other Cotton States.

Now, I take it, if this view be correct, there is too much good sense, too much interest involved, too much patriotism at the North, for us not to hope that these things or something equivalent will be done, to save the Government from destruction.

Make what use you please of this. It is all true, given simply to describe the case as it really exists.

B.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MILITARY BILL—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION, &C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

The entire session of the Senate, yesterday, was consumed in the consideration of the Military bill, and at the adjournment they were further off of its passage than ever. The everlasting seventh section appears to be the stumbling-block. This section has reference to the selection of the officers to command the ten thousand volunteers to be called out. Mr. ALSTON succeeded in getting through an amendment to this section, apparently covering all the grounds of objection; then Mr. MARSHALL offered the minority bill as an amendment to the whole; when Mr. BRYAN, a military man, and a graduate of West Point, offered an entirely new bill, short and to the point, as a substitute for the whole subject; and on his motion the last-named bill was ordered to be printed, and the whole subject made the order of the day in Committee of the Whole, at 12½ o'clock to-day.

The House was also occupied with this bill, and finally passed it as reported by the Committee, with the exception of the amendment of Mr. MOORE to the celebrated seventh section.

This bill once disposed of, there will be no difficulty about the $400,000 resolution; and this is about all the Legislature will have to do until after the Convention cuts out work for it. The regular business of the State can be finished in a few days, as bills of small importance are put through with a rush.

The new Governor will not be elected, it is thought, before next Monday. There is no telling who will be selected, as every day a new man is spoken of.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

Another busy day has passed in the Legislature. In the Senate yesterday, the first business was the reception from the House of the Military bill as it passed that body. After it had been read by sections, and ordered to be printed, Mr. GARLINGTON moved that the special order in Committee of the Whole, the Senate military bill, be laid over until to-day at the same hour, which was agreed to. So to-day will come the tug of war, there being now no less than five military bills already printed and on the desks of members. The House bill will no doubt be concurred in, but not until after a hard struggle. After the disposal of the military bill for the day, the Senate took up and disposed of every bill and resolution on the calender, including bills chartering two different passenger railway companies in Charleston. In the House a large amount of local business was transacted, purely of a local character, nothing whatever of general interest except the raising of the Governor's salary to $5,500.

The election for delegates to the Convention took place throughout the State yesterday, but as the votes are not counted until to-morrow, there is no telling how the vote stands. In this (the Richland) District, entitled to five delegates, there was no opposition to the regular nominees, and they are of course elected. There were over 900 votes polled in a population of less than 10,000. The delegates are EX-GOV. JAS. H. ADAMS, who four years ago presided over the destinies of the State and became very popular; Hon. W. F. DE SAUSSURE, who was appointed to the United States Senate by the Governor at the time Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT resigned, and was afterwards elected by the Legislature, in 1852, to fill the vacancy; Col. MAJOR GREGG, who served as a Major in the Mexican war, having been appointed by President POLK at the time the ten new regiments were authorized by Congress; Gen. WM. HOPKINS, formerly for many years a Brigadier-General in the State militia; and JOHN H. KINSLER, Esq., a great Bible and temperance lecturer, and a very wealthy planter, owning hundreds of negroes. These gentlemen are pledged to vote for immediate secession.

The entire city was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night, on the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch announcing that Hon. L. M. KEITT had openly avowed himself in Washington as opposed to immediate secession. There are many who do not believe this rumor, and I must confess myself to be of that number, for within the past two weeks I have heard Mr. KEITT address the people of Columbia, using the most violent language against the North, calling the Republicans all kinds of hard names, and even going so far as to call this an "accursed Union." In one of his speeches he remarked that the people of his district had put him on the ticket for the Convention, and it would be one of the proudest acts of his life to vote for immediate secession.

REV. W. O. PRENTISS, of Charleston, who delivered the celebrated Thanksgiving sermon in that city, has repeated it here twice within the last few days, the last time in the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was certainly one of the most characteristic addresses ever delivered here since the excitement commenced. The people of the North were held up as being the cause of all the present difficulty, and the struggle of the South fully set forth. Among other choice expressions he said "that all men—from Kings in their diadems to the beggar in rags—sent up daily the prayer, Good Lord, give us this day our daily *cotton*." The entire sermon was certainly a most brilliant effort, although many of his arguments would have sounded much better had they fallen from the lips of a politician.

The Judiciary Committee have prepared a long report and bill, to be presented to the Senate to-day, fixing the days that the Banks shall be authorized to close. They name the 28th of June, Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Moultrie, Christmas and New-Year's Days, Thanksgiving Day, and all other days appointed by the Governor as days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, thus completely ignoring that venerable old time-honored day, the Fourth of July. What the Legislature will do with this bill I am unable to say.

DISUNION AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If one or more "Cotton States" establish an independent Government, and claim a recognition among the nations of the earth, will not the question of Slavery legitimately come within the sphere of international legislation, and be subject to the decision of the present Powers of the civilized world?

Is it the interest of England to sustain *a successful rival in the production of cotton*, by recognizing Slavery?

Could the planters successfully compete with the English and native planters in India, in raising cotton for a term of years, *if Slavery was abolished* in the "Cotton Republic?"

Is it a fact that the English Government *now* spend annually millions to encourage the cultivation of cotton in India?

With such Government aid, and the removal of the competition of slave labor in the new Republic, could India supply the *English* demand for cotton at the end of ten years?

Would, or would not, the English Government gain *in the end*, by a dissolution of this Union, and the abolition of slave labor in the Cotton-growing Confederation?

HOPE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Her Position—A Visit to the Coal and Iron Beds.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

The political feeling is becoming more settled. The first flush of the South Carolina movement threatened for a time to carry us off our feet, and whirl us into Dissolution. But the sober second thought has us in its keeping now, and you may depend upon it, whatever other States may do, we shall not rush wildly from our sphere in the galaxy of States.

Throughout North Carolina the old Whig feeling is still cherished by a large proportion of the most active business and producing classes. They have the long-time ideas of the value of the Union, and they will not readily give them up. There are not a few men, however, who readily enter into the excitement and turmoil of *quasi* revolution, and who will labor hard to second the first formal act of Dissolution. They will be kept in check through the superior numbers and greater respectability and wealth of the conservative men, who will demand to be heard in a Convention of all the Southern States before they will consent to let North Carolina join a Southern Confederacy. There will be deliberation and discussion before action, and those who favor extreme measures are so little prepared for discussion that they will be out-talked and out-voted.

Our Legislature is quietly proceeding with the usual routine business—leaving to another time the exciting questions that are convulsing the Slave States whose Legislatures have been specially convened. Our Representatives will vote no extraordinary supplies until there is an imperative necessity clearly shown to exist. What public money we have, we need for the more ennobling purposes of peace, and we shall take care not to waste any of it in preparation for an imaginary emergency.

With so much of politics I resume my description of the mineral resources of the State, which have been interrupted by this little flurry of disruption.

The road from Raleigh to the Deep River country runs in a westerly direction. It is laid through one of the most fertile tracts of land to be found in the State. There is a stage runs semi-occasionally to the mining region from the capital, but the surest way of reaching the mineral sections is to go by private conveyance. The regular route is by rail, but it is more round-about, so I bargained for a span and buggy.

The first place notable, after leaving Raleigh, is the ranche of 'Squire BROWN, distance twenty-two miles from the starting-point. You can't pass the 'Squire well, without stopping for dinner, even if ever so much inclined to give him the go-by. After you have had one taste of his good cheer, you won't go by a second time—of that you may be sure. Not that what he gives you is so much superior in variety to what is in the larder of the Astor or St. Nicholas, for his choicest stores partake largely of hog—hog hams, hog chops, hog bacon, hog souse, hog feet, hog spare-rib and hog sweet-breads. Until you have put your feet under his cherry, you have no conception in what an endless variety of styles a dead porcine may be served up; until you have a taste of his method of preparing the original basis of pig, you have no just idea of what a hog is good for. The egg accompaniment—the Squire's eggs have the rare merit of always being fresh—and the inevitable hominy and coffee and hot biscuit, that constitute a due portion of every dinner south of Mason and Dixon's line, are the side-dishes that flank and surround the infinity of pork. After a drive of twenty or thirty miles, it is astonishing what a quantity of such material a healthy man can dispose of—especially when as pleasant girls as Squire BROWN's daughters are constantly inviting you to "help yourselves." The 'Squire, besides keeping a house where you can always count on a hearty welcome, also owns a store, a grist-mill and a brick-yard. He is a *rara avis*—a Southern Yankee, as full of trade and traffic and progress as any emigrant from "Down East."

About an hour after we had taken our last sip of whisky and water at the 'Squire's, we came to the junction of the Haw and Deep Rivers. Upon the point of land formed by these two streams is situated the village of Haywood, the most considerable settlement west of Raleigh. The Haw and the Deep Rivers are here about 200 feet broad—the current deep and comparatively sluggish, running only at the rate of about two miles the hour. Splendid truss bridges—capacious and strong—span both streams. Haywood is most beautifully located, but it seems hardly to be alive. It has all the appearance of an early Spanish settlement—the buildings dilapidated, and the inhabitants of a decidedly lymphatic temperament.

On the west bank of the Deep River there is the comparatively modern village of Lockville. This is a much more thriving town than its older neighbor. It is, in fact, quite a place, with its saw and grist mills, stores, &c. Here, also, are located one of the locks of the river improvement.

Five miles from Lockville, you strike the first indications of the mineral regions. These are the copper mines lately purchased by a son of Commodore WILKES. I had not the pleasure of meeting the proprietor, and therefore enjoyed but a limited opportunity of investigating the nature of his works and the extent of the ore. He is hard at work erecting buildings, sinking pits, and making such preparations as are necessary for prosecuting the business profitably. I saw here some very fine specimens of gray and blue carbonate.

After leaving Mr. WILKES', we soon came to a second crossing of the Deep River at a place called Woodward's Bridge. Beyond this is the village of Oakland—the two stores and a Post-office constituting the prominent points of attraction. The two stores are quite rivals in their way. One, kept by McDONALD, is a kind of head-quarters for Young America; the second, owned and operated by Dominie JOHNSON, the Methodist clergyman—is the place where Old Carolina congregates to talk over the by-gone times ere the State woke up from her Rip Van Winkle sleep, and commenced Railroads and Canals, and developing the hidden treasures of her hills. The view around Oakland is surpassingly beautiful, sloping hills cultivated from the water's edge to their summit. From thence to the plantation of Farmville, there is a succession of hill and valley—farming lands that have no superior in all the length and breadth of the Union. The principal products are tobacco, corn, cotton and the cereals. In fact, it is a poor kind of truck that you may not grow in the valley of the Deep River.

It was night when we reached the Farmville settlement, where are located the two properties most developed—the Egypt Mines and the mines of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company. Finding Mr. ROBERT PATON, the manager of the latter works, I was soon quietly at rest for the night, with a promise from him that I should the next morning have abundant opportunity for sight-seeing, even to the extent of having a view of Nature some five or six hundred feet below the surface.

Breakfast over the next morning, and provided with a suit of clothes adapted to the business of exploration, I was prepared to follow where Mr. PATON might lead—especially if he considerately led where a good dinner was to be had. I think I never enjoyed a more pleasant sensation than when we started out for the day. From the works you overlook the valley towards the south a distance of twenty miles—as the boys say, you see the whole land of Egypt—that name being given to that section of the Deep River country from the fact that the corn crop never fails there. No matter what drouth or freshets might prevail elsewhere, there was always a sure crop in this favored locality.

The minerals of the Deep River Company are reached by a "slope," running down at an angle of about 25°. The opening is 10 feet wide and 8 feet high. It is protected from caving by heavy timbers, beamed and braced, the roof being formed in the natural slate formation. There are three compartments—two for the cars and one for the pumping works. There is a double-track railroad, the cars being lowered and drawn up by the engine, working a chain over a drum. Mounting one of the cars, with the usual oil-lamp hooked to a cap redolent of the underground, we are let down the "slope" to its termination, which is now about 400 feet from the entrance, and about 150 feet in a perpendicular direction. About 160 feet from the mouth of the slope we encounter the first gangways. These run in, that in the Northwest direction about 200 feet; that in the Southeast direction penetrating as far as 350 feet. From these passage-ways rooms are worked off into the coal and iron formations. There are two veins of coal now being worked; one of these is four feet six inches in thickness—the other but eighteen inches. Between these is a seam of black-band iron-stone, also eighteen inches thick. The coal is, as I have before stated, of a highly bituminous character. One-hundred feet further down the slope there are other "gangways" and "chambers," of about the same magnitude as those first described. Near the foot of the slope, just above the water-sink, are the third and last series of "gangways" and "chambers." In all these gangways and chambers there is a clean working of seven feet six inches—which affords more space than is usually given. In these a man works in an upright position, enabling him to accomplish nearly as much again as is done in mines where he has to work in a cramped or stooping position. Some mines in England and Scotland, where the same class of coal and ore is found, the veins are not over one-half as thick, and, of course, there is so much the less space.

The Deep River Company are working nearer the surface—or on the outcrop—than the Egypt Company, but both Companies have sections of the same veins. The Egypt Company work their veins from a perpendicular "shaft," which is already sunk 465 feet, or something over 300 feet deeper into the bowels of the earth than the slope of the Deep River Company.

The following is the character of the formation, as shown by the Egypt cutting:

Soil—30 feet.
Black slate, with cythere—16 feet.
Calcareous shales, without fossils—12 feet.
Black slates, with cythere—25 feet.
Green calcareous shales, without fossils—33 feet.
Black bituminous slates, with fossils—35 feet.
Calcareous shales, without fossils—4 feet.
Black bituminous slates, with fossils—45 feet.
Iron balls—22 inches.
Black bituminous slates—28 feet.
Calcareous shales—15 feet.
Hard black slate—13 feet.
Black slate, iron balls—3 feet 8 inches.
Sparry calcareous shales, green color—14 feet.
Black slate, with fossils—26 feet.
Iron balls—2 feet 2 inches.
Sandstone—1 foot.
Black slate, fire-clay, and iron balls—34 feet.
Black slate, beds of argillaceous iron and balls—48 feet.
Sandstone—1 foot 10 inches.
Black slate and iron balls—1 foot 4 inches.
Sandstone—3 feet.
Coal—9 feet.
Black-band—4 feet.
Coal—1 foot 4 inches.
Slate—1 foot 10 inches.
Coal—6 inches.
Black bituminous slates, iron balls—8 feet.
Gray sandstone and fire-clay—16 feet.
Black band—1 foot 5 inches.
Coal—1 foot.
Black-band—3 feet.

The black slate enumerated in the above, is so highly impregnated with bituminous matter that it yields an average of twenty-five gallons of oil to every ton of the stone.

In my next and concluding letter from this interesting region, I will describe the process of extracting oil from the coal and iron-ore and the slate-stone.

S.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Summing Up Continued—Argument of Mr. Hoyne.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

SIXTEENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hoyne proceeded with his argument. He proceeded to consider the case as if Stuart's evidence was not in it, for the purpose of showing that all the separate acts of intimacy proved were sufficient to present a case where the jury were bound to infer that acts of criminality had occurred. The position and rank of Mrs. Burch was such as not to make her so subject to fall. Stuart had a reputation of which Mrs. Burch was aware. Yet, instead of attending to his business, he was visiting the house at all seasons—especially in the absence of Mr. Burch. That was a link in the chain of evidence—a suspicious circumstance. The fact that Mrs. Burch told Mary Spaulding of the character of Stuart was another suspicious circumstance. Mrs. Burch supplied delicacies for Stuart during his sickness at the Tremont House—not altogether through Mrs. Farnam, for she went to New-York before Stuart got well—and the man, Chas. Layton, said he carried the message to Stuart that Mrs. Burch would visit him in his room. That was another suspicious circumstance; but only the threshold of the proof. The intimacy is continued almost from day to day—some thirty or forty of these circumstances testified to by different persons. It was strange that Stuart always sought the company of Mrs. Burch, and that when he was with her on various occasions, other visitors were refused; that Stuart stayed there after the usual hour for shutting up the house, at Mrs. Burch's request. The fact that they were together in Mrs. Burch's house during his absence, was sufficient to excite suspicion, and conviction of guilt, when taken in connection with the other circumstances—the finding of the card, "they are all going to the theatre to-night, you understand;" the fact that Stuart was there that night; the occurrence when Mr. Farnam called. As to what had been said about the heartless charge as to Mrs. Burch's trick to get

...ible circumstances to damage Mrs. Burch; she was the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Burch, who, as it appears in evidence, had been schooling the witness, who had told Margaret that Mr. Burch wanted her to remember "suspicious circumstances."

It was proved that Miss Fannie Burch and Miss Spaulding were escorted to watering places by Mr. Joy, a widower. If Mrs. Burch had been proven to have done that, his brother, Hoyne would have shaken the roof of the Court-house with the shouts of his eloquence. [Laughter.] And yet the girls were the purest girls that ever went on the witness stand.

As to Valentine, who repeated so glibly the conversation that he had with Mrs. Burch three years ago, it would be remembered that he could not recollect, two minutes after he read it, the contents of a paragraph of a book that Mr. Browning handed him to read in open Court. [Laughter.]

But, harmonizing the testimony of all the witnesses, they could find a verdict for the defendant—though they could not find a verdict for Mr. Burch without believing that Stuart and Burrill, and Winch and Carpenter, and Long and Peck had committed perjury. As to the confessions being sworn to, they were made under circumstances which could not make them credible, especially since Mrs. Burch, in her answer, had sworn that the statements in the confessions were false.

Mr. Farnsworth next considered the alleged confessions of Mrs. Burch. She confessed she had been foolish and silly. Who of us had not? She needed sympathy. She had a lord—a husband—whose God was his money-box. The heart of a woman, with a face like hers, could not do without sympathy; and he almost believed, that after all the wrongs her husband had done her, she would forgive him—almost without the asking.

Mr. Farnsworth here cited a number of cases where confessions were rejected on account of improper influences having been used to procure them, and claimed that the confessions in this case were thus unduly obtained.

Talk about the inquisition, said Mr. Farnsworth, I would like to know where you would find a worse inquisition than that castle of Burch's was on that occasion. This dear little woman with her wan cheek and tearful eye—without friends or consoler—not a soul there sympathizing with her but her little children—not permitted even to have a conversation with Minnie without the presence of this watchful Fannie Burch—the doors locked up and chained. Fannie says they were not—but it is not true—they were; one witness swears that Burch told her to chain them up witness swears that Burch told her to chain them up when she did so—put away in the strangers' room—no letters admitted unless they passed through the hands of Fannie Burch, his guardian; nobody to be admitted but Judge Skinner and Farnam, the particular friends of Burch, both full grown men in stature, though not in manliness—they were to be admitted; and while watched and imprisoned in that castle, and undergoing the tortures of an inquisition, even there, as he says, "A hundred times she denied her guilt." Won't you take her hundred times of denial, before you will take her single confession, wrung from her in agony?"

After further commenting on the manner in which the confessions were obtained, Mr. Farnsworth came to the confessions themselves, which was true and which was false. The one contradicted the other. Who should say which was true? And if her husband made her swear to one lie, would he not make her swear to another?

As to the letters of Mrs. Burch, they were penitential letters, written to the friends of Mr. Burch, when she still hoped that Mr. Burch would forgive her. It was not likely that when writing to the friends of Mr. Burch, she would say anything to irritate them, or state what she knew, that her husband had wrung the confessions from her. They were letters written in the same spirit that confessions were made in class-meetings by ministers to their congregations, and at love-feasts. The letter to Mr. Patterson was simply asking sympathy from her sister. It was not at all surprising that Mr. Patterson should write as he did from his stand point. There are many things in Mrs. Burch's letter that were incoherent, showing that she did not know what she was about, and yet there were two general characteristics in all the letters—love for her children and a desire to appease her husband.

Mr. Burch had sent his wife to her mother, with a letter commencing, "With this receive your daughter Mary," as if he had been sending a bill of lading, or had inclosed a draft on E. Corning & Co. for $20,000.

After scanning the original confessions, their contradictions and falsehoods, as shown by the evidence, and the indications that they were dictated by Burch, Mr. Farnsworth considered the letter of Mr. Burch. He contended that that letter was proven to be a copy of the one delivered to Mr. Stuart at the Court-house—that its contents were identified by various witnesses. It was pretended that it was a forgery—but, if the defense wanted to get up a forgery, could they not easily have got up a better letter, in the handwriting of Mrs. Burch, and proved it to be in her handwriting. That letter gave the lie to a regiment of Fannie Burches, and Mary Spauldings, and Valentines—for in that letter she expresses her horror at the scheme to ruin her, which she believed to have been concocted, to make her "the victim of a plot too horrible to think about."

As to the alleged first commission of adultery on the 14th of October, it was shown not only that Mrs. Burch could not have been home to commit adultery on that day, but that Stuart was at the Court-house, the fair-ground, and with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, showing his whereabouts from 10 o'clock that morning until 12 o'clock that night. It was not probable that the first act of criminality in a woman's life was committed before breakfast, and yet Mrs. Burch was charged with having committed that terrible crime on that day. So, also, the criminality alleged in the confession was shown to be impossible by the evidence as to the whereabouts of Stuart on every date mentioned in the confessions. Knowing that Stuart might be discredited as a *particeps criminis*, they had bolstered up his testimony and corroborated him at any point where it was possible, and by the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Farnsworth closed with an eloquent and pathetic appeal for Mrs. Burch, urging the jury to hasten with their verdict, ere it should be too late to relieve and bless her daughter.

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Farnsworth was duly congratulated by Mrs. Burch and her friends, and it was admitted on all sides, except that of Mr. Burch, that his speech was most telling. Nearly all the jury shook hands with him, bidding him good-bye, as he was about to leave to take his place in Congress.

O., Jr.

—Quite an excitement was created in Galveston, Texas, on Nov. 24, in consequence of the arrest of Mr. David Ayers by a Deputy-Sheriff from Kings County, N. Y. Mr. Ayers was hurried on board a steamer which immediately left for New-Orleans, and was not even allowed an opportunity of communicating with his family. It was stated at a meeting of the citizens that Mr. Ayers had absconded from New-York, in order to avoid the fulfillment of certain obligations which he had pledged his honor to discharge, and that the Deputy-Sheriff who arrested him had become surety for him. The meeting failed to adopt resolutions declaring the arrest illegal.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1064, 1000, 101, 1561, 165, 1503, 1152, 1872, 378, 1996, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2046, 2018, 1124, 1967, 1988, 1990, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 830, 2009.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 129, 130, 131, 135, 142, 143¾, 84, 147, 148, 114, 117, 149 to 157.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336¾, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 857, 619, 349, 765, 687, 1053. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 630, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 504, 55, 412, 438, 498, 740, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2304, 253, 1880, 2300, 2182, 2303, 1951, 2247, 2300, 2287, 2391, 1970, 2544, 253. *Part II.*—Nos. 321, 2197, 2303, 1773, 2099, 2105, 1870, 2289, 1646, 299, 1968.

TRIAL OF FINLEY, THE WIFE-MURDERER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge BALCOLM, the only business transacted was the trial of Daniel Finley for the murder of his wife, on the 7th of October last. The Jury were impanneled with no difficulty, and the trial proceeded, the defence being conducted by James T. Brady, Esq.

Mr. Anthon, for the people, opened with a brief address to the Jury. It was expected to be proved that the deceased had been in the room of a fellow-tenant of the house, for the purpose of consoling her friend on the death of a relation. Prisoner then entered, and angrily ordered his wife to her own room. Afterwards he approached his wife where she sat, and stabbed her, causing her immediate death. He then fled, and was arrested near the house, with the blood of murder on his hands. He has been indicted for the offence, and is now on trial upon the indictment.

Mrs. Mary McGuire, the first witness, testified that on the 7th of October last the deceased, Hester Finley, was at her house, No. 199 Fourteenth-street, giving consolation for the death of a little son of the witness; the deceased heard her husband speak in a room across the entry, and immediately left the witness' room, and went to Mrs. Tracy's room; witness heard her say, "Dan, if you use that knife on me, you will be sorry;" the little child of the witness then ran out of that room screaming; witness went to her door and took her child up, when she saw the prisoner come out of Mrs. Tracy's room with his hands dripping with blood; witness then crossed the entry to Mrs. Tracy's door, and saw Mrs. Finley fall from her chair to the floor; witness then followed the prisoner down stairs, to the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street, and then took hold of him; he asked what right she had to take hold of him; she replied, "Haven't you killed your wife—that's why I take hold of you;" he replied that she had better go and look after her murdered son. He said, then, "Come along with me, and we can get an officer ourselves." She said, "No, stay where you are, hold on him by striking her arm with the edge of his hand; an officer then came and arrested him; witness said to the prisoner, "Look at your bloody hands—how do you expect to get out of it." He then tried to wipe his hands on her apon.

Upon cross-examination, the witness stated that she and her husband had both known the prisoner, having lived in the same building with him; on the day of the murder, the prisoner was neither drunk nor perfectly sober; he did not stagger; when the witness followed him he was not walking faster than his usual gait; he had nothing in his hand; Mrs. Finley never was in the witness' house but once before the present occasion; then she had come with her husband house-hunting; she was not intoxicated at the time, nor did the witness know that she was accustomed to be intoxicated; witness' child had been killed accidentally by a dirt-cart on the street; on the night of his death, Finley was at witness' house.

Mary McCormic, a little girl, eleven years old, next testified that she was at the head of the stairs at Mrs. Tracy's room at the time of the murder; Mr. Finley stood at one window, and his wife at the other; the head of the stairs where witness stood was close to Mrs. Tracy's door; witness saw Finley take something off a plate, which she thought was a bone; he had a pen-knife in one hand and the bone in the other; he was picking the bone with the knife; Mrs. Finley gave him two little slaps on the back, and told him to go home and eat his own meat; he said he wouldn't; she then came and gave him another little slap on the back; then he went to her and stabbed her with the knife which he had in his hand; then she ripped open her sack and looked down at herself; then she fell upon the chair—and then to the floor; Finley then went down stairs; no one but the prisoner and his wife were in the room at the time; witness then went down stairs; she had previously seen the prisoner that morning; he had been in her mother's room; she could not tell whether he or his wife were sober or not; witness saw Mrs. McGuire run after the prisoner.

Mrs. Eliza Tracy next testified that on the day of the murder she saw Mrs. Finley in her room; Finley followed his wife into the room; witness was out of the room while the murder was taking place; when she returned to her room she saw Mrs. Finley lying dead in the middle of the floor; witness was not acquainted with prisoner or his wife, though she had seen them before, and talked with them: she could not tell whether they were intoxicated or not.

Michael Trischman next testified that he was the officer who arrested the prisoner, at the corner of Avenue A. and Thirteenth-street; there was a crowd of ten or fifteen persons around the prisoner, and Mrs. McGuire was holding him; she said, "This man has stabbed his wife;" witness then said, "What did you stab your wife for?" prisoner replied that he did not; witness asked him how the blood came on his hands; he made no reply; the officer then took him to the house where his wife was; when the officer had taken him to the head of the landing near Mrs. Tracy's door, some one said, "You murderin' villain, what did you kill your wife for?" He replied "There isn't much harm;" the wife lay dead upon the floor. On taking the prisoner to the Station and searching him, a knife was found upon him, with a blade four inches in length; on this there was blood; the knife was a carpenter's pocket knife with a sharp point; prisoner was a carpenter; there was no cut on his hand at the time.

The deposition of *Geo. B. Bouton, M. D.*, before the Coroner on the 8th of October, was then read by consent. The substance of this was, that the deponent, with other physicians, had made an autopsy of the deceased, and had found that she had received a stab in the right breast, penetrating a lung and the heart, puncturing the aorta above the valve; about two quarts of blood was found in the pleural cavity; the cause of death was the stab.

The prosecution here rested, and Mr. Brady remarking that Mr. Townsend, the other counsel in the case, being absent on account of indisposition, it had been agreed with the District-Attorney to put the further hearing of the case off till the next day, when, if Mr. Townsend were not present, Mr. Brady would go on with the case himself. He wished, however, to introduce the testimony of one witness who was present, and who could not afford to lose the time of frequent attendance.

Mr. John Mills then testified that the prisoner had worked as a carpenter for him a year, and had always been a peaceful, orderly man.

Consent was then given for the separation of the jury, and the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when, after the completion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Samuel Kimmelstiel.
For Misdemeanor—New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
For Manslaughter—Lorenzo Stewart.
For Murder—Thomas Slavin.

Court of General Sessions.

A QUARREL BETWEEN MUSICIANS.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, the first case called for trial was that of August Ihl, indicted for felonious assault on Christophere Losé, on the 23d August last. Both parties to the fray were musicians. The difficulty occurred somewhere near the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, as the complaintant and prisoner were returning from a serenading party in Seventy-second-street. They fell into some dispute, when Losé struck the prisoner with the mouth-piece of a musical instrument, when the prisoner drew a dagger, and stabbed him in the head and shoulder.

The Court instructed the jury that they could not convict of an assault with an attempt to kill, but might bring in a verdict for an inferior offence, or might acquit. The jury then retired, and after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to inflict bodily injury. The Court remarked that it had made a rule, in order to protect the lives of citizens in New-York, that when a man was convicted of assaulting with a knife, in the manner proved against the prisoner, he should be imprisoned. The prisoner was a respectable man, and the Court regretted that it was its painful duty to sentence him one year to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

A PUGILISTIC FRAY—A MAN'S NOSE BITTEN OFF.

Michael Brannigan, indicted for mayhem, was next placed at the bar. He had previously pleaded, without the advice of counsel, not guilty. Counsel now asked to withdraw that plea, and put in a plea in bar, to wit: that the prisoner had been previously convicted of the same offence in the Special Sessions. The District Attorney demurred to the plea, on the ground that as the offence charged was a felony, the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction in the case. The Court sustained the demurrer, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Court suggested that the jury might also try the issue raised by the plea in bar. If they should find a verdict of simple assault, it would be no felony, and the previous conviction of assault would be a good plea in bar to sentence.

William Black, the first witness, testified that he was standing in the street talking with two or three friends; Brannigan came up and struck him in the face twice; then the prisoner clinched and threw him down, and bit his finger; he was then taken off; witness went away and prisoner followed and renewed the assault, biting the witness' lip, and biting out a piece of his nose; this was between 7 and eight o'clock in the evening; after the first assault, witness said to the prisoner if he would come round to the foundry he would fight him; no one interfered in this second fight.

Thomas Chambers, a druggist, next testified that the last witness came to his place, bitten as had been described; he dressed the wound.

Dr. Henry Firth next testified to the condition of Black's wound, as the last witness had done; the lip was not bitten through, and a small piece was gone from the nose; if the witness had not been informed, he should not have supposed that the wound was produced by a bite.

Henry H. King next testified to seeing the fray between Brannigan and Black; in the first fight they were parted, but afterwards stood up and fought again; they had an old grudge; Black proposed that they go round to the foundry and have it out; witness did not see the second fight.

Robert Watson next testified that he saw the first fight; after it was over, Black handed his watch to witness, and went round to Hudson-street, where the fight was renewed; witness had heard the prisoner say at some time previous that Black had insulted him, and he would lick him.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury, under instruction of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. The final settlement of the case was deferred till Saturday.

CASE OF ARSON—PRISONER SENTENCED.

Charles Daverson, indicted for arson in the first degree, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, but stated that he did so not because he was guilty, but rather than take the chances of a trial for the first degree, with the circumstances against him which seemed to exist. He then explained that the fire occurred by accident, and that he had called in assistance at once to extinguish it. He entreated the mercy of the Court. The sentence imposed was four years and six months to Sing Sing—the Court remarking that the crime was a more atrocious one than murder or treason. The murderer only sought the life of a single victim, and the traitor attacked only the single person in office whom he might dislike, but the crime of arson endangered the lives of a whole community.

ACQUITTED BY FLAW IN INDICTMENT.

The next case called for trial was that of Mary Parmlee, indicted for grand larceny. Counsel for defence asked for an acquittal, on the ground that the property stolen was alleged to belong to a married woman, when it should have been laid in her husband's name.

The objection was fatal, and the jury, under instruction of the Court, acquitted. Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick remarked that this matter had been decided time and again, and every Police Magistrate ought to know it. He wished there was a statute making it a misdemeanor for a magistrate to make this blunder.

The Court remarked that attendance at a common-school would be better than a new law.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, Dennis Cunningham, James Netten.
For Grand Larceny—William H. Lazelle, William Baker, Samuel McNiel, Jane Hinzibot.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—John W. Bennett, John Mallon, Edward Lowry, George Shrimpton, Adolph Levene.
For Rape—Phillip Weidersum.

Suit Against Insurers—Effect of Introducing Hazardous Employments.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

James C. Willet vs. *The Mercantile Insurance Company.*—This case came up on a motion made on behalf of plaintiff for a commission to take the testimony of A. H. Van Buren, in Potosi, Mo. The motion was opposed on the ground that it ought to have been made before. That the cause had been nearly two years at issue, and the importance of Mr. Van Buren's testimony was fully shown by the defendants' answer. That the cause would be among the very first on the January calendar.

It appeared, from Mr. Abbott's statement of the case, that the suit was prosecuted by the plaintiff as Sheriff. Certain attachments were issued to him several years ago by Messrs. Appletons, Mason Brothers, and Merriams, of Springfield, Mass., against one Cook, who had a policy in the defendants' Company. Cook had introduced a bookbindery into his store under a consent in writing, indorsed on the policy by A. H. Van Buren, who assumed to act as agent of the Company. The bookbindery had nothing to do with the fire, which was communicated from other buildings; but the fire having taken place, the Company contend they are not liable, because they never authorized Van Buren in any way to give such consents, or to adjust or take the additional premium; and because the introduction of the bookbindery, under the policy, was a breach of its conditions. The plaintiff desires to take the testimony of Van Buren on the question as to his authority to act.

Judge WHITE granted an order for a commission, with a stay, until the second Monday of January.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the motion; Philip Reynolds opposed.

Effect of the Cancelation of a Judgment by a Co-Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

John A. Harbeck et al. vs. *Jacob H. Vanderbilt et al.*—It appears from the papers in this case that on the 13th of October, 1854, the defendants Decker and Brown, recovered a judgment, on a joint contract against these plaintiffs, the defendant Vanderbilt and others, for the sum of $2,328 15.

One of the defendants paid his aliquot proportion of said judgment, and thereupon Decker and Brown, by their attorney, issued an execution to the sheriff of Richmond County, where the defendant Jacob H. Vanderbilt resided, for the balance remaining due on said judgment.

The defendant Vanderbilt then paid to Decker and Brown his aliquot proportion of said judgment and the entire costs in cash, and for the balance Decker and Brown agreed to receive the note of the defendant Vanderbilt indorsed by Cornelius Vanderbilt. At the time of the payment of the money and of the delivery of the note and in consideration therefor, Decker and Brown executed an assignment of the judgment to N. Dane Ellingwood, and countermanded the execution. Mr. Ellingwood, it is alleged, took the assignment to himself to be held by him as security to Cornelius Vanderbilt, as an indemnity to him for his indorsement of Jacob H. Vanderbilt's note. The note, when it fell due, was paid by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

After the assignment of the judgment, Mr. Ellingwood, for the purpose of rendering such assigned judgment an available indemnity to Cornelius Vanderbilt, issued an execution, as attorney of the plaintiffs on the judgment, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who levied on the property of the present plaintiffs, who were co-defendants with Jacob Vanderbilt on the judgment, and these plaintiffs then commenced this suit, contending that the payment by Jacob Vanderbilt of his proportion of the judgment, and the giving of the note indorsed by Cornelius Vanderbilt entitled the judgment to be canceled, and, consequently, that there was no authority for proceeding by execution under such judgment against their property. This is the second trial of the case. The former trial resulting in favor of the plaintiff, the defendant Vanderbilt carried it to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals held that a satisfaction of a judgment by a co-judgment debtor canceled the entire judgment as to all the defendants; but that an assignment of a judgment to a third party, who might pay the plaintiff the full amount of the judgment, did not cancel the judgment, but preserved it for the security of the assignee; and as the presumption was that this judgment had been assigned for the security of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was a third party, it was as to him still a judgment, binding the co-defendants for the amount unpaid upon it.

In this view of the case, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment below, and ordered a new trial, which was now had. Decision reserved.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Chas. M. Da Costa and N. Dane Ellingwood for Vanderbilt.

Powers of a President of a Corporation—Effect of a Levy on Goods Previously Sold, but not Removed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

James H. Henry et al. vs. *John Kerr.*—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered at Trial Term of the Court, before Justice HOFFMAN.

The American Plate Glass Company was organized under the general law for manufacturing purposes. The defendant obtained two judgments against the Company, of which Dr. Sayre was President, in June, 1859; and under execution thereon, as it appears, the Sheriff levied on some $5,000 or $6,000 worth of glass at the establishment of the Company, in Williamsburgh, and sold the same under the direction of the defendant.

The plaintiffs claim that Dr. Sayre, the President, sold the glass to them, to the extent of $5,000, in consideration of $2,500 in cash, and $2,500 of the stock of the Company at 50 per cent. This sale was made, as alleged, to secure their stock, according to an arrangement claimed to have been made at the time, between the plaintiffs and Sayre.

At the time the levy was made, pursuant to the defendant's judgment, the plaintiffs, as appears, had removed about $2,700 worth of the glass, and were then selecting and removing the balance.

The defendant claimed that the Doctor had no authority to make the sale, and that the sale could not for such reasons bind the Company. It was, therefore, urged that the sale was void under the Revised Statutes, the Company being insolvent; and further, that there was no such selection and sale of the property as passed the title before the levy.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, and the case was now before this Court on appeal. The above questions were discussed and decision was reserved.

Niles and Bagley for plaintiffs; Britton and Ely for defendant.

Sale and Delivery.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

John Wilmot et al. vs. *Thos. Richardson et al.*—This cause was tried before the late Chief Justice OAKLEY, in 1855, and a verdict was then found for the plaintiffs. The General Term, however, set aside the verdict, and it next came before Chief Justice WOODRUFF, who granted a motion of non-suit against the plaintiffs. A motion for new trial now comes before this Court.

From the pleadings and evidence in the case it would appear that the plaintiffs, as well as the defendants, are doing business in this City, under the respective firm names of John Wilmot & Co. and Thomas Richardson & Co. The action is brought to recover a balance due of $8,000. The controversy between these parties, it appears, had its origin in a sale of flour by the plaintiffs to one Walter Patterson. Patterson, it appears, shipped the flour to Liverpool on consignment to Richardson & Co.'s Liverpool house for sale and return. The flour was sold, and by order of Patterson, it is alleged, Richardson & Co. accounted to Wilmot & Co. for the proceeds over and above advances and charges, and paid over the balance to that firm. From the pleadings it appears that Patterson in 1859 bought of Wilmot & Co. 1,097 barrels of flour for $15,109 97 to be paid for in cash on delivery, representing that the flour was for Richardson & Co., and that they were to advance the cash for the same. That, therefore, plaintiffs delivered the flour on shipboard and handed the ship's receipts to Patterson, who promised to get the money from Richardson & Co. at once, and pay it over to the plaintiffs. It further appears that Patterson, in May, 1859, paid the plaintiffs the sum of $5,000, telling them that Richardson & Co. had refused to advance the money as they had promised. That though Patterson, Richardson & Co. had received the ship's receipts, Wilmot & Co. therefor threatened to stop the flour if the cash were not advanced; they were then told that the ship had sailed, but that they need have no apprehensions for the money would be paid. On these facts the plaintiffs allege that the defendants came into possession of their flour fraudulently.

The answer of the defendants denies throughout all these statements, and further avers that they agreed to advance Patterson $7 per barrel on flour shipped by him to their house in Liverpool. That he accordingly shipped the flour and took the advances thereon. That they accepted Patterson's order in favor of the plaintiff for the net proceeds of the flour after deducting advances and charges, and that in September, 1859, they paid over such net balance to the plaintiffs, taking their receipt, expressed to be "balance in full of proceeds of sales of flour as per your acceptance of Patterson's order in our favor." It is contended on the part of the plaintiff that the custom of the trade is payment simultaneously with delivery, and this having been omitted, evaded or refused by the vendee on getting the goods under his control, the delay was merely conditional, and the non-payment would be an act of fraud entering into the original agreement, which would render the whole contract void, and the seller would have a right instantly to reclaim his goods: that in such case, if the purchaser sell to a third person, who buys them for value, and without notice, the lien of the original owner remains, and he may retake them from such subsequent purchaser. It is contended on the part of the defendants that Wilmot & Co. ratified their sale and delivery to Patterson; that before parting with the ship's receipts the plaintiffs had notice that the flour was to be consigned to the defendants' Liverpool house; that on such a state of facts no fraud in the transaction can be alleged against the defendants.

Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiffs; Chas. O'Conor for defendants.

Injunction in the Ejectment Suit denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Gustavus C. Brown vs. *Julius G. Huszock.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The motion was for an injunction to restrain proceedings in ejectment in regard to premises, No. 669 Broadway. The Court now denied the motion with $10 costs.

Jury Disagree.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Bonney.

Williams vs. *Tucker.*—A report of this case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury, after being out some time, returned and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and they were accordingly discharged.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Justices of the First Judicial District have issued the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1861, on which Notes of Issue must be filed on or before Friday, the 23d day of December last.

All Notes of Issue for that and every subsequent Term, must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such Notes of Issue, for January Term, shall also state whether the cause was on the calendar at the close of December Term, 1860, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that calendar; and Notes of Issue for other Terms shall state whether the cause is then on the calendar, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down" on the calendar, in 1860, it must be so stated on the Note of Issue, and the date thereof, which shall be the date of issue on the new calendar.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the calendar, unless the Note of Issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the calendar, it will not be necessary to file it in any Note of Issue for the subsequent Terms of the year. Such calendar will be continued for the succeeding Terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bingham et al.* vs. *Disbrow et al.*—Decree settled.

Myers vs. *Rider et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Frost vs. *Oakley.*—The order cannot be granted on the papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*William H. Hyde et al.* vs. *Samuel Baldwin et al.*—Motion for an injunction and receiver granted—$10 costs of the motion to the plaintiffs to be costs in the cause.

Same vs. *Same.*—Commission granted with a stay of thirty days—with $10 costs of motion, to abide the event of the defendants' recovery of the costs in the cause.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Hezel* vs. *Harmann.*—Motion granted with $7 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 11.

$55,000 U. S. 6s, '67	95		100 Reading R.	s20	32
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68	96		100 do		32½
50,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	85		100 do		33
2,000 Kentucky 6s	99		5 Mich. Cen. R.		45
1,000 Tenn. 5s, '90	67		50 do	s30	45¼
5,000 do	67⅛		50 do		45⅝
4,000 Virginia 6s	74⅛		150 do		45⅜
4,000 do	74		50 do		45⅞
1,000 N. C. State 6s	98		200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.		12
1,000 Missouri 6s	64⅛		100 do		12¾
5,000 do	b30	65⅛	475 do		12⅞
5,000 do	b10	64⅜	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	s30	61
5,000 do		64¼	57 do		61
5,000 do		64	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.		28⅛
3,500 H. R. R 1st Mtg.	101		50 do		28¼
10,000 Ill. C. R. Bs.	s15	83	250 do	s30	28
1,000 Han. & St. J. R.	53		3225 do		28⅜
16 Bank of Commerce		87½	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		56
5 Metropolitan Bank		98	50 do	s30	56
23 do		97	100 do	s10	56½
55 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		82	150 do		56¾
50 do	s60	80	50 do	s10	56¾
150 Cumber. Coal Pref.		8	650 do		57
25 Pacific Mail S. Co		79½	200 do	stwk	57
75 do		80	350 do	s10	57
1027 New-York Cen. R.		74	21 CL., Col. & Cin. R.		86
1300 do		73¾	250 Gal. & Chic R.	c	62½
500 do	s30	73½	170 do		62¾
1000 do	s30	73	100 do	s10	62¾
50 do	s30	72¾	50 do	b30	62¾
575 do	s10	73½	50 do		62⅞
150 do	s10	73⅝	800 do		63
300 do	s10	73¾	1400 do	s30	61¾
100 Erie Railroad	s15	24½	300 do	s30	61
350 do		24¾	200 do	s20	61¾
100 do	s30	24	260 Cleve. & Tol. R.		23¼
100 do		24½	100 do		23
155 Hudson Riv. R.		37½	100 do		22¾
150 do		38	150 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s30	45¾
150 do		37½	50 do		45⅞
200 do		37	100 do		45¾
400 do	s30	36¾	200 do	stwk	45¾
150 do	s60	36½	200 do		46
100 Harlem R. Pref.		29½	100 Mil. & Miss. R.		7½
200 LaC. & Mil. R.		1			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '50		68	250 Mich. Cen. R.		46
2,000 do		68⅛	50 do		45¾
20,000 Virginia State 6s		75	100 do		45⅝
7,000 Missouri State 6s		65	150 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		12⅛
3,000 do		64⅛	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		64
2,000 N. Carolina St. 6s		80	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S.		27
1,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bs. Ex		88	150 do	s10	28⅛
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs		84	100 Panama Railroad		111
25 Bank New-York		90	50 do	s30	110
15 Pac. M. S. Co		79	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		57⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		73¾	200 do	s10	56⅛
350 do	s10	73¾	28 do		56⅜
500 do		73¾	100 do	s10	56¼
50 Erie Railroad		25¼	50 Gal. & Chic R.		61¾
50 Hud. River R.		37½	50 do		61
100 do	s30	37	100 do	s10	60¾
150 do		37¾	125 do	b30	62
100 Harlem Railroad		13⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.		22¾
200 do	s30	13	100 do	b10	22½
100 do	s30	13½	225 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		46
100 Harlem R. Pref.		31	100 do	b30	46¼
100 Reading Railroad		33			

TUESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

We have to report a very excited and unsettled market for Stocks to-day; the various fluctuations being controlled by political news and gossip from the seat of Government. The differences in price varied from 2 to 4 ₱ cent., compared with yesterday's closing rates, and from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of the same day. The fluctuations were also wide between the Board and Street sales, particularly on New-York Central, which at one time brought 75¼ ₱ cent, on the Street—the highest official sales being at 74 ₱ cent., and the closing terms, late in the afternoon, 73¾@73¾ ₱ cent. The impression in regard to the Washington news in the morning papers was generally favorable, more with reference to the question of time, than final settlement of the sectional difficulty. The Press dispatches in the afternoon wrought no change in this impression, but some of the private telegraphic advices were said to discourage the hope of conciliation. The demand for Stocks improved with the recovery in price, and the amount of orders to buy, judged by the printed sales, and the fair comparative rates at which the market closed, was better than usual of late, though confined for the most part to the Railway speculators and a few parcels of State Securities. The Federal Stocks were again pressed on sale, and $50,000 of the new fives done at 85 ₱ cent., the lowest figure, we believe, for a Federal Security since the War of 1812-15. That even the prospective terrors of disunion are greater, if possible, than actual foreign war, in their financial effect, is sufficiently as well as deplorably evident this week in the utter prostration of Government Credit, whether in the shape of a Funded Stock or of Treasury Bills. The immediate condition of the Treasury may and doubtless has something to do with the discredit of the latter, but ought to have no weight upon the Funded Stock, the January interest on which, in Gold, will unquestionably be paid. For Tennessees the price recovered to 68½; Missouris, 64½; Virginias, 74¾ and North Carolinas, 80. The Shares of the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies' were firmer and higher, and the general Railway list, while leaving off unsettled, is finally called 2¼ ₱ cent higher on the average than on Monday, viz.:

Central	73¾	Illinois Central	57½
Erie	25⅜	Galena	61¼
Hudson	37⅜	Quincy	63⅛
Harlem	13¾	Toledo	23
Harlem Preferred	31⅜	Michigan Southern	12¼
Michigan Central	45⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	27
Panama	111	Pacific	79

There is no improvement in trade and money affairs. There is, possibly, less pressure to make forced sales on the Corn Exchange, since the heavy failures of last week among the factors have withdrawn a good many samples at present currency. But the difficulty encountered by exporters in passing their Exchange, and the disposition of home buyers to supply themselves sparingly, or from day to day, together with the heavy stock of Grain and Flour, made a dull market. The merchants in the Grocery and General Foreign Merchandise line are equally discouraged in making sales and cashing their paper after the sales are effected. The dullness of collections from the interior is generally complained of by the jobbers, and while most of their payments ahead for some weeks are either provided for, or may be so, at Bank, so as to carry them over the approaching holidays into the New Year, they have unquestionably used up and hypothecated the largest share of their short and available Receivables; so that without relief to the markets here, or the exchanges and collections in the interior, much trouble is apprehended later in the season. Some sales of first-class paper were again made, to-day, at 12@18@21 ₱ cent, these irregular terms being governed by the fancy of buyers for particular names. At Bank the offerings, this morning, were generally heavy.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE MERCHANT'S STEED—THE LOTTERY TICKET—THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—MASANIELLO—MORNING CALL—WHAT IS IT?—ASTRO CHILDREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVIS' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 630 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches announce that Hon. JAMES B. GUTHRIE of Kentucky, has been tendered, and has accepted, the post of Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. COBB. It is understood that the place was first offered to Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH, of North Carolina, but that he declined it.

The debate on the question of secession, commenced in Congress on Monday, was continued yesterday in both Houses, and occupied the attention of the Senate until late in the afternoon. Although the discussion was animated, the temper of Senators was good—the most violent demonstration being from Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, the tone of whose remarks was generally deprecated. Before the debate commenced, the House Treasury Note and Loan bill was referred to the Committee on Finance; and subsequently, on motion of Mr. HALE, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether the expenses of the Army cannot be reduced without detriment. The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, was then taken up, and Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to give his views in reference to secession. He announced himself a thorough Union man, and declared himself ready, like Mr. DOUGLAS, to go with men of every party who will devote themselves to the work of rescuing the country from impending danger. Mr. IVERSON declared that the South did not fear the operation of the Personal Liberty bills, nor care for the operation of the Fugitive Slave law. If she were left to herself, the slave population would increase in thirty years from four and a half to thirty millions; and if, on the contrary, the North prevailed, universal emancipation would eventually take place. The debate was participated in by Messrs. PUGH, of Ohio, TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, GREEN, of Missouri, DOUGLAS, of Illinois, FITCH, of Indiana, POWELL, of Kentucky, WADE, of Ohio, DAVIS, of Mississippi, MASON, of Virginia, COLLAMER, of Vermont, BROWN, of Mississippi, IVERSON, of Georgia, and WIGFALL, of Texas—the prominent point being the violations of the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. DOUGLAS combated the idea that because the rights of the Southern States had been violated they were justified in breaking up the Union. In the House, business was confined principally to the consideration of the construction of the Select Committee on the perilous condition of the Union, and the results to be effected by it. Mr. COBB, of Alabama, announced himself as a Union man, and desired that the Committee should commence its labors as soon as possible, as immediate action became necessary, in view of the fact that the Convention called in his State would meet on the 7th of January. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, declared his intention to serve on the Committee. He had entertained an opinion that the Southern members should withdraw, and leave the Republicans to submit a report, but his views had undergone a modification. The House, 101 to 95, then refused to excuse Mr. HAWKINS of Florida; when that gentleman refused positively to serve. Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, then asked to be excused, and objection being made by Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, another long debate ensued. Mr. SMITH expressed surprise that the Republicans had thus far declined to participate in the discussions. It was intimated in rejoinder that the Republicans did not refuse to discuss the questions in issue, but they considered that the proper time for discussion would be after the Committee had made a report. The House did not take a vote on the question of excusing Mr. BOYCE. Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and one for the support of the Indian Department. The petition of THADDEUS HYATT, relative to the sufferers in Kansas, was also introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories. To-day the States will be called in regular order for bills and resolutions, and those relative to the condition of the Union will go to the Select Committee.

A Convention of citizens of New-Jersey, called by the leaders in that State of the Bell-Everett, Breckinridge and Douglas organizations, to consider the condition of National affairs, and concert such measures as might seem advisable in the present crisis, was held at Trenton yesterday. Commodore Stockton, Chairman of a Committee appointed to draft them, presented an address to the country at large, and a series of resolutions, in which it was declared that the North is to blame for the present condition of the country, and should recede from the position she has occupied. Addresses were delivered by Col. WM. C. ALEXANDER, who presided, Commodore STOCKTON and O. S. HALSTEAD. Mr. JAMES RUSLING, a Republican, attempted to speak, but was hissed and threatened with expulsion. He persisted, and finally the Chairman, who had recognized his right to the floor, put the question on the adoption of the address and resolutions, amid great confusion. They were carried, and the Convention adjourned.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d, passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and a summary of her news, which is one week later, has reached us by telegraph. In a political point of view, the intelligence is unimportant—the only item worthy of note being that the garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie and had been repulsed with great loss. The financial crisis in this country has caused large exportations of specie from England, and the *Europa* has a considerable amount on board. Large shipments were expected to be made by the *Atlantic*, which would sail on the 5th inst. These shipments caused a renewal of gold withdrawals from the Bank, which had previously reduced its rate of discount.

ALFRED BUCHANAN, the young man who was arrested at Susquehannah, Penn., supposed to be the murderer of Mrs. SHANCKS, was yesterday brought back to this City. He denies having committed the offence, but circumstances seem to point directly to him as the guilty party, and his assertions of innocence are not credited. His parents state that he is half-witted, and that it was necessary some years since to place him in the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island. These representations seem to be well authenticated by the young man's appearance. The inquest will be resumed this afternoon.

JOHN WILSON and HANS OLSEN, charged with voluntarily serving on board of the slave-bark *Cora*, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL, at the United States Grand Jury Room, Judge ROOSEVELT and Mr. HENRY appearing to prosecute for the Government. The ship's articles were offered in evidence, and the crew list, containing the names of the officers and crew of the *Cora*, and certified by a Notary as correct, all the crew having been born in the United States except one, the steward. Mr. DONOHUE appeared as counsel for the accused, and asked an adjournment, in order that he might confer with his clients. The case was postponed to Friday next, at noon.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, last evening, addressed an audience of 132 persons, at Cooper Institute, on the "Perils of the Union." Feeling, in common with many others, the necessity of wise counsel in the affairs of State, he undertook to give it, and at the same time administered a rebuke to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose Thanksgiving sermon did not suit the views entertained by Mr. SMITH.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of DANIEL FINLEY for the murder of his wife was commenced, and will be proceeded with to-day. In the General Sessions, several small cases were disposed of, and one prisoner was sent four years and six months to State Prison, on his plea of arson in the fourth degree.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention, and prices were firmer. Cotton was also rather more sought after. Rio Coffee was in request. Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Oils, Naval Stores, and Tobacco, were generally quiet. Whisky was inquired for, as were likewise Hay and Clover-seed. Freights were somewhat brisker; heavy engagements of Flour (over 12,000 bbls.) having been reported for London. Rates, however, were lower.

In the Cattle Market, yesterday, Beeves were in lighter supply and generally of poor quality. The few good cattle offered brought ¼c.@¼c. ℔ lb. above last week's rates; but ordinary and poor grades sold very little, if any higher, than one week ago. Trade was dull, and a fair proportion of the cattle was left over for to-day. About 3,000 were in the Forty-fourth-street yards, or 1,000 less than last week. The top price was 9½c., except, perhaps, three very choice steers, which may prove to be near 10c. when killed and weighed. Fair beeves were offered at 8c., light "hoppers," and coarse, rough old oxen, at 6c.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

We have the gratifying report this morning that Hon. J. B. GUTHRIE has accepted the seat in the Cabinet vacated by Mr. COBB. We hope it may prove to be true. The change will be a happy one. During the previous administration of the Treasury by Mr. GUTHRIE, the financial affairs of the Government and country were never more satisfactorily conducted. The commercial community felt that perfect confidence in the caution, economy and resources of the Secretary, without which the utmost timidity and distrust are so apt to prevail in the conduct of business, and the basis of a panic is so often prepared. There is every reason to believe that if any one is competent to remedy the confusion and embarrassment in which the national finances have been left by the retiring Secretary, it will be the practical and experienced Kentuckian.

It must also be regarded as an encouraging omen, that the seat of a Disunionist at the Federal Council board is thus supplied by a staunch and faithful friend of the Union. The recent letter of Mr. GUTHRIE on the scheme of secession was a courageous stroke on the side of the Union and the Constitution. It came in good time; for unreasonable doubts had been expressed about the disposition of the Northern Slave States in the crisis; and rumors involving some of those reliable conservative names, upon which our confidence in those States has always depended, had obtained mischievous circulation. The voice of Mr. GUTHRIE at this crisis, coming as it did from a consistent Democrat, who had just demonstrated his party loyalty by supporting Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and who could as largely as any member of his party at the South, influence the hesitating and uncertain, was of great value in arresting that sweeping tendency toward secession which three weeks since was rolling up unpleasantly close to Mason's and Dixon's line. For this we have cause to be grateful to the new Secretary, and to confide not only in his ability but in his unalterable patriotism.

In nothing, perhaps, is this latter quality more discernable than in the mere fact of an acceptance of this position under the circumstances. Thanks to the plots of his Secessionist friends, and to his own incapacity, Mr. COBB has left the finances in hopeless confusion. There is no money to pay even the current expenses of Government. Every department of the public service is clamoring loudly for pay; and the Treasury is bare. The disunion agitation has deferred the payments on the recent Ten Million loan; and the promised issue of Treasury Notes, owing to the same cause, is likely to be received in the market at a depreciated rate. The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, struck with impotence, is within three months of dissolution. With such a position of things, it would be quite rational to expect Mr. GUTHRIE to consider rather his own well-established reputation, and to hesitate long before he should stake it upon an experiment so fraught with peril, and so thankless. Should he fail, criticism is always likely to be unjust and unsparing; should he succeed, he will have what in his section may not be the most desirable sort of credit, that of repairing the mischief done by a strictly Southern *régime*, and handing over to its Northern successor the monetary interests of the nation in a perfectly healthy and solvent condition. It is this latter credit we cordially wish him.

INCENDIARISM OF THE HERALD.—Our excited correspondent, "Vigilant," wastes his breath in denouncing the *Herald* and its Editor. They are doing now but what they have been doing for twenty years. There never has been a time when that paper was not doing everything in its power to inflame the worst passions of the worst class of the community; and it is doing nothing more now. It seeks to increase the excitement of the public mind—to fan the flame that threatens to consume the whole fabric of society, and to incite mobs and riots in the heart of our own community. But it has always done that—and the merchants and business men of the City have always sustained it in doing so. They are sustaining it now, and they will doubtless continue to do so to the end of the chapter.

While this continues to be the case we have no disposition, and do not feel called upon, to interfere. The merchants are quite competent to protect their own interests, and they ought to understand them. If they thrive by panics, and political excitements, and predictions of anarchy, public tumult, and the general reign of lawless turbulence—predictions which are intended and calculated to secure their own fulfillment,—they do quite right to sustain the *Herald* by their subscriptions and advertisements. Whenever they are satisfied that it is not for their interest, they will probably change their practice.

There are some indications that they are beginning to suspect the wisdom of their past policy. The *Herald* shows signs of financial distress. Its plunges after excitements are more desperate and reckless than usual. Its profits have very largely fallen away, and something must be pardoned to its desire of regaining them. There is some consolation in reflecting that all great evils, when they become desperate, work their own cure.

The Burch Divorce Case.

The trial of Mr. BURCH, the Chicago banker, for conspiracy against his wife, has ended in his conviction. This was not the form which the suit assumed,—but it was the issue which was really tried. The guilt or innocence of his wife became, long before the trial was over, entirely a secondary point in the minds of the jury and of the public at large. And the result of the long inquiry was not so much to acquit the wife of the crime alleged against her, as to decide that, if committed at all, it was through the procurement of her husband, and in pursuance of a plot which he had laid for her destruction.

We think there are very few who will dissent from the substantial justice of this decision. It is very clear that BURCH is heartless, mercenary, and utterly unscrupulous in the pursuit of his selfish objects. He married his wife for the profitable connections the alliance would give him. He introduced STUART into his family, knowing thoroughly his reputation, facilitated in every way his intimacy with his wife, encouraged his attentions, and laid the basis, deliberately if not intentionally, for the result on the strength of which, after extorting a surrender of her dowry, he claimed a divorce from his wife. He based this claim on an alleged confession of his wife's guilt,—which, according to his own acknowledgment, he extorted from her by falsely pretending to know more than he did—by peremptory and reiterated accusations—by harrassing and bewildering cross-questionings, and by a general system of constraint, one feature of which is frankly described by himself as "shaking his fist in her face." The testimony of servants to remonstrances, and weepings, and cries of expostulation, gives us glimpses of still more energetic tortures administered in the secrecy of their private chamber. There was no room left to doubt that he himself had framed this confession, which his wife was made to swear she had written and signed of her own free will—that its specifications of crime were what he had forced her to confess by the torture and terror he had inflicted, and that dates were picked up by him, not from any knowledge of facts, but from coincidences he had carefully hunted up and made to suit his purpose.

In short, the general impression made by the evidence at the trial was, that BURCH had deliberately laid a plot to betray his wife into crime, in order that he might take advantage of her guilt to rid himself of her companionship. With this conviction, it became a matter of minor importance whether he had succeeded in the first part of his scheme or not. The jury were evidently determined that he should not reap the benefit at which he aimed. No man has a right to profit by his own wrong,—and it was clearly this principle which defeated Mr. BURCH in the suit he had commenced.

As for the question of his wife's guilt it is scarcely worth while to make it a matter of public controversy. The proof of it consists in her alleged confessions, and in the language of private letters written subsequently, and after she must have been fully aware of the construction to be placed upon them. The evidence thus afforded is very strong,—scarcely, indeed, to be outweighed by the solemn and direct denial of STUART, and by the utter absence of confirming testimony from any other quarter. Different conclusions will probably be arrived at according to the different temperaments of those who form them.

It is very evident that Mr. BURCH had willing accomplices to his plot, in some of the members of his own family, and that quite a new phase of pastoral duty is revealed in the conduct of the clergyman to whom Mrs. BURCH wrote a letter, full of penitence and contrition for sins of which her keen sensibilities led her to speak in extravagant and exaggerated terms. Her spiritual adviser, to whom she had gone for consolation, hands the letter to her husband—who happens to be one of his wealthiest parishioners—to figure as a confession of the specific crime he was trying to fix upon her! The confessional would speedily be abolished if such a use of its secrets were to become habitual.

HIS HONOR TO BECOME HIS MAJESTY.—We learn that invitations were issued upon last Saturday to many eminent "Fusionists" for a meeting to be held last Monday afternoon at the office of his Honor the Mayor. The cards of invitation gave only vague hints as to the objects of the proposed conference; but those who are in the secret say, that the Mayor is anxious to erect the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, together with the City of New-York, into an independent Sovereignty, to be called either the State or Kingdom of Manhattan. Whether His Honor the Mayor is in favor of adhering to the republican form of government, with only the security of a patent vesting the Governorship in himself for life; or whether he has finally resolved on declaring an unlimited monarchy, with provisions for retaining the succession in his heirs-male forever,—we have not yet been able to ascertain.

But the secession of the counties and the city named from the balance of the State, is only the beginning of that dismemberment which some few demagogues of our City have in active contemplation. No less than three independent governments are already marked out in the map of our State; and, doubtless, before these patriots get through their useful labors, every sheriff will insist upon having his county erected into a separate principality or dukedom. Townships will next declare themselves independent of Counties, and thus the process of disintegration is to go on forever. His Honor the Mayor, has declared in favor of having this latest of modern improvements duly inaugurated—his object evidently being to win another crown of popular martrydom by the assumption of a position so obnoxious as to force the State Legislature to again remove him from office. Such a removal would be a new lease of life to his waning power, and we may therefore conclude that he will leave no stone unturned, no act of audacity untried, in his efforts to procure "another flagrant act of Republican aggression on municipal rights."

As to the schemes for breaking up the Empire State into fragments, the few respectable men who may be misled into countenancing any such desperate movement, should think twice and yet twice again, before lending their names and exertions to an enterprise only redeemed from absurdity by the eminent perniciousness and wickedness of its motives. Whatever possible color of right may be thrown around the deliberate withdrawal of a sovereign State from the Confederacy, there can be no pretence of legality to shield from responsibility those demagogues who, at such a time as this, would inflame the citizens of one county or half a dozen counties into rebellion against the State Government.

The Slave-Trade Case Ended.

Last Monday we called attention to the apparent completeness of evidence against the three officers of the slave-bark *Cora*, sent back to this port in charge of a prize crew from the Coast of Africa. No better case to serve as a test in reference to the possibility of enforcing the laws against slave-trading could have been prepared, even by the agreement of counsel on both sides. All three men were on board the vessel and acting as mates at the time of her capture on the high seas by the frigate *Constellation*; and under the hatches of the *Cora* were found no less than 700 negroes densely packed together.

Even while calling attention to the completeness of the evidence, it was with a sure foreboding that by some deliberate hocus-pocus or other on the part of those in authority, the necessity for convicting and punishing these men would be evaded. Had the case been less perfect in all its branches, some mistake in the technicalities might have been relied upon to secure their acquittal; but with such manifest and absolute proofs of their guilt, the officers at this port who represent the policy and wishes of Mr. BUCHANAN, had to take rougher chances than usual in order to evade a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoners.

It is but a few weeks since Judge ROOSEVELT, as the representative of the President, stood up in open Court and made announcement that "the moral sense" of the community had changed in reference to the Slave-trade, no longer regarding it as that "piracy" which the laws of Congress pronounce it to be; and that the President was so strongly impressed with this view of the case, that under no circumstances would he sign a death-warrant against any prisoner found guilty in the capital degree, of having been engaged in the business. This declaration was made in Court by the person who receives salary as prosecuting officer of the United States, and met with no rebuke from the Bench. Such being the avowed opinions of those in power, what but a profitable evasion of the law could we expect from the subordinate officials?

Accordingly it was with no surprise that we heard, on Monday afternoon, of the escape of the chief mate of the *Cora*; but the bungling manner of his liberation reflects serious discredit on those to whom the task of freeing him was intrusted. The pretence is, that he escaped through the port-hole window of his cabin—one account averring that he stripped and swam naked to shore, a distance of nearly half a mile. This is the account favored by those in charge of the prisoners; while others, with much more reason, assert that a comfortable boat ran alongside the *Cora* on last Sunday night, the chief mate taking an affectionate leave of his custodians and being duly saluted as he pushed off for shore. Certain it is that the port-hole through which he is said to have squeezed himself, is not large enough to admit the passage of any adult much larger than Tom Thumb; and as to swimming half a mile to the Wallabout, as one account says, or two hundred yards to the nearest point of land, as is said by another, there does not breathe a human being on this side of the frozen zone who would not have been paralyzed by the cold within five minutes after immersion. More especially would this have been the case with a man just returned from the torrid climate of the West Coast of Africa.

The chief-mate being thus safely got out of the way, and the captain of the slaver not sent home, the two subordinate mates may very safely be placed at the bar with such a prosecuting officer against them as Judge ROOSEVELT has shown himself to be, such rulings from the Bench as have always heretofore been given in these cases, and such a President as Mr. BUCHANAN to act as a final shield for them, should all other agencies fail to secure the required immunity. The Captain of the vessel detained on the coast of Africa and the chief mate allowed to escape in the port of New-York, the two subordinates may very fairly plead that they acted under orders, and would have been liable to be hung as mutineers had they refused obedience. It is also noteworthy, that none of the crew have been sent home, the prosecution apparently relying on the statements of the officers and men of the *Constellation*, who boarded the *Cora* and were sent home in charge of her.

But obviously some of the crew should have been returned as witnesses, to prove that after the taking of the slaves on board, the second and third mates still continued to discharge their duties as such up to the time of capture, or the prosecution will find much difficulty in sustaining itself. The officers or men of the *Constellation* can have no knowledge of these necessary facts, all functions of the *Cora's* crew ceasing at the very moment of her capture. What evidence, then, can there be that the second and third mates were not themselves prisoners, or mere passengers, on board the slaver at that precise moment?—that they did not resign their respective stations immediately on ascertaining the illegal character of the voyage, being thereafter forcibly detained on board by orders of the captain and chief mate? The authorities would seem to have taken quite sufficient precautions against any possibility of conviction, and the prisoners, therefore, may now safely undergo the court-formalities usual in such cases previous to their discharge.

THE MUSIC OF DISUNION.—The shrewd and politic statists of the Southern Republic, that is to be, propose several innovations in the conduct of public affairs. In diplomacy, for instance, where, it must be confessed, the attempts of Mr. DUDLEY MANN, Mr. BALLARD PRESTON and Mr. C. G. BAYLOR have not reflected the highest credit on the capacities of Southern statesmen in that particular, it has been determined to depart from prosaic precedent, and woo foreign assistance by the aid of song. In pursuance of this astute policy, the favor and alliance of the French Government are sought by the adoption of the "Marsellaise" as a substitute for "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." These latter are banished, consigned forever to some musical gehenna; the former is tooted by bands in the street, sung by stentorian voices in public meetings and drills, and warbled by fair Disunionists in bower and hall. The initial idea is a happy one; but in practice it is not likely to have a fortunate result. The "Marsellaise" is proscribed in France. The Empire refuses to tolerate it; and as well might the favor of a patriotic son of Erin be sought in strains of "Boyne Water" or "No Surrender," as that of Louis NAPOLEON by the music of ROUGET DE LISLE. *Partant pour la Syrie*, we venture to remind these acute Southern politicians, would not only grate less harshly on the ear of their great Imperial ally, but the very words would have their significance. Or as a stimulant to the prevalent military spirit, why not *Mourir pour la Patrie?* The whole subject is an interesting and eminently practical one, and will bear careful study.

Sensation Journalism at Fault.

In our issue of last Monday we called attention to the fact, that all the incidents attending the butchery of Mrs. SHANCKS, in Twelfth-street, pointed clearly to an insane man as the only possible perpetrator of such a crime. The wanton and excessive barbarity of the murder was the main reason suggesting this belief—it being a rare thing in the annals of crime for "a person possessing as much sanity as the average of murderers, to exercise any more cruelty than is requisite for the sure accomplishment of his purpose." We asked the Coroner to remark that, in the case under notice, "the deceased had received sufficient injuries to have killed half-a-dozen of her sex and age;" and coupling these circumstances with the reckless noise made during the commission of the crime and the hour selected for its perpetration, we found ourselves forced, by the rules of probable evidence, to conclude that the crime on its face gave evidence of "an insane origin."

But no such tame and spiritless view as this could be accepted by the sensation-loving *Herald*. As a rebuke to our suggestion that this was an isolated crime, resulting from mental aberration, the *Herald*, of yesterday, burst forth into a flaming and rampant editorial, charging "that honest and pious body of legislators," who "were plundering this City of its rights and franchises" last Winter, as the parties properly responsible for Mrs. SHANCKS' death. "What can we argue," shrieks the *Herald*, "from these facts, but that there is actually *no protection for human life in this metropolis*; that we have no police equal to the duty of preserving our citizens from the hand of the assassin; and that, *whether by day or night, no one is safe alone, even in his or her own domicile.*" Again it declares, arguing on the same premises, that "no man's life is safe for an hour, and that *it is imminently dangerous for any one to venture out at night alone and unarmed.*"

These certainly are pretty strong conclusions to be based on a particular case of crime, and must give sincere joy to the hearts of our Philadelphian and Bostonian neighbors. No worse picture of Baltimore in its worst days, when the Plug-Uglies and Blood-tubs were in undisputed mastery, could have been drawn by the excited pen of the sensation editor. But now that the facts are before us, let us compare notes, and go before the public for a verdict.

The murderer turns out to be a person having the appearance and all the characteristics of a half-idiot. He has been subject to epileptic and insane fits for many years, sometimes having as many as twenty-five fits in one day. He at one time became so unmanageable that his parents had to cause his confinement for four months in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island; and those acquainted with him most intimately have always regarded him as "an irresponsible being." His mental disease is attributed to certain psychological or mesmeric experiments which were tried upon him in his early youth; but judging from the sudden suppuration of the wounds upon his hands and the malformation of his head, it would appear much more reasonable to infer that scrofula was at the bottom both of his mental and physical infirmities. We also learn that while confined to his father's house during the day following the murder, he amused himself by singing and dancing in an uproarious manner.

That he was a dangerous lunatic, and one who should have been detained in the asylum, may be gathered from the many other atrocious crimes of which he has previously been suspected, such as that of having set fire to the Ninth Ward School-house; setting fire to a carpenter's shop from which he had been discharged; committing various larcenies; engaging in many affrays, and generally acting in a manner to make peaceable citizens afraid of him. It was, of course, without any previous knowledge or suspicion of these things, and merely upon the inherent evidences of insanity in the commission of the crime, that our remarks of last Monday were based. But the results now before us, it must be confessed, give curious confirmation to our pre-adopted theory, while very materially damaging the *Herald's* last attempt to get up a new sensation by representing this metropolis as wholly given over to the sway of thieves, garroters and cut-throats.

No doubt the *Herald's* sensation style of journalism is intended exclusively for the benefit of the commercial and manufacturing interests of our City, and it is for those engaged in these pursuits to reward its peculiar talents by extended patronage and support. Articles of this kind must be received with sincere tribulation in the cities of Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, and other friendly communities, their depressing and dismal pictures having a tendency to scare away any timid purchasers or other travelers who might be thinking of paying a visit to our City. Of benefits to trade such as this, the *Herald* has always been liberal, its cheerful and conservative Editor seeming only to know happiness when exercising the power of getting up sensations regardless either of facts or logic.

Naval Intelligence.

The advices brought from the African Squadron by the slave bark *Cora*, report the *Constellation*, *San Jacinto*, *Mystic*, *Sumpter* and *Portsmouth*, the whole fleet, in fact, cruising between the Congo River and Ambriz. Its concentration in that latitude arose from its proximity to the four or five barracoons on the station. A large force of Portuguese men-of-war was assembled near Ambriz, in consequence of some boundary difficulty existing between Ambriz and Portugal. Considerable fighting had been going on on shore.

Matters at the Norfolk Navy-yard were seldom duller than they are at present. Hands are being discharged weekly, and the large number of persons who depend exclusively for work on Uncle Sam, experience great difficulty in supporting themselves. The *Pensacola*, steam-corvette, is nearly ready to be sent to Washington for her machinery. She is the only new steamer that has not been in commission. The *Germantown*, late of the China fleet, and the *Merrimac* steamer, recently flag-ship of the Pacific station, are "lying up." The *Brooklyn* probably awaits funds to pay off her crew previously to being refitted. The invalid fleet of line-of-battle ships look as formidable, and are as worthless as usual.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

First Effects of the Financial Crisis in England.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD TO AMERICA.

A Sortie and a Repulse at Gaeta.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LANYON, from Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 1, via Queenstown Dec. 2, was boarded off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning by the Press-yacht, and the following summary of her news obtained. The *Europa* will be due at Halifax on Wednesday night.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 30th ult.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The political news by the *Europa* is not of an important character.

The situation of Italian affairs is unchanged.

The garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie, and were repulsed with great loss.

The American money crisis has caused specie shipments from England, and the *Europa* has a considerable amount aboard.

Large shipments were expected to be made by the *Atlantic*, to sail on the 5th.

These movements caused a renewal, on the 30th, of gold withdrawals from the Bank, which had previously reduced the rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 70,000 bales, of which 8,500 were to speculators, and 4,500 to exporters. The market opened firm, with a good trade demand, and closed buoyant, with a slight advance, principally on the middling and lower qualities. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, closing firm at the full prices of the previous day. Annexed are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	7d.	Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 525,000 bales, of which 491,200 were American.

The Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market had an advancing tendency for yarns, and there was an improved demand for cloths.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅛@93⅝ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £403,000.

The money market was very active.

The Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to 5½ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ASHEA & Co., and others, report: FLOUR dull, and slightly lower; American is quoted 27s. 6d.@31s. WHEAT dull, and 1c.@2c. lower since Tuesday; Red, 10s. 10d.@12s. 6d.; White, 11s.@13s. 6d. CORN quiet.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Wheat 2d.@3d. lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet, though there was some business doing for export. PORK quiet, with some export inquiry at 57s. 6d.@67s. 6d. BACON quiet; good short middles at 60s. LARD firm at 70s.@71s. in retail. TALLOW dull at 58s.@59s. for North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POTASHES steady at 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls steady at 29s.@30s. SUGAR dull, and 6d. lower. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet, and had partially declined 3d., closing at former rates. FISH OILS quiet but steady. LINSEED OILS in good demand at 30s. OLIVE OIL advanced 10s.@20s. ₱ ton. RESIN heavy at 8s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull.

NOTE.—The lines east of Calais gave out here, and we are consequently unable to obtain the remainder of the *Europa's* dispatches. REPORTER.

The Kansas Troubles.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

We have information from the scene of the late trouble to the 7th inst. Large parties of troops from Fort Leavenworth had moved to Mound City, there joining a force of 160 men from Fort Riley. Attempts were made to arrest Capt. JENNISON, but neither he nor Capt. MONTGOMERY could be found. The rumors of MONTGOMERY'S entrenchment and resistance is simply absurd. The inhabitants of Mound City and vicinity were much excited, fearing harsh treatment from the Federal authorities.

News from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Denver City coach of the 8th passed here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DENVER, Saturday, Dec. 8—8 A. M.

The Jury in the Harrison case have not yet agreed on a verdict.

The *Evening News* of the 7th publishes a number of results of quartz mill operations, the proceeds for a week varying from $331 80 up to $1,556 40.

The Indian Troubles.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 10.

Capt. STEELE, with his company of infantry, returned last night from Cottonwood Springs, where he met the chiefs of the Ogalala and Brute tribes (Sioux.) They refused to come here and make a treaty with the commander. They talk of war in the Spring, to avenge the death of the son of the chief of the Ogalalas, on the 28th of November, by the citizens of Kearney City.

The Nebraska Legislature.

PASSAGE OF A BILL TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY.

OMAHA, Monday, Dec. 10.

The House to-day passed a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territory, with but two dissenting votes. The bill will be considered in the Council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days.

A bill to incorporate the Missouri and Western and Pacific Telegraph Companies has been introduced in the House, and will doubtless become a law.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of eight inches. The weather is moderately cold.

Municipal Elections.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

HORACE G. HUTCHINS, Unionist, was elected Mayor yesterday by 724 majority.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

DAVID A. BUNTON, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,288 votes against 842 cast for BRADBURY P. CILEY, citizens' candidate.

Fire in New-Albany, Ind.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

HAMILTON and LEWIS'S pork-packing establishment and contents, in our suburbs, was burned this morning. Loss, $60,000; fully insured.

Fire at Dunlieth.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The dépôt buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad at Dunlieth were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

Loss of Ship J. J. Jones.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The ship *J. J. Jones*, from Cardiff, for this port, bilged yesterday 16 miles from Pass l'Outre, and became a total loss. The Captain and crew were saved.

The Philadelphia National Guard.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The National Guard of this city, Col. LYLE, paraded to-day for the first time as a Regiment. They made a fine display, and numbered about 220 strong.

Murderers Sentenced.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

BRYANT MOORE, convicted of killing his wife, and JAMES HURLEY, convicted of killing policeman LOUGHERY, were to-day sentenced to the State Prison for life.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

There is no obstruction in the river on account of the ice. The boat from New-York arrived at 5 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Pawnee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The United States steamer *Pawnee*, from Vera Cruz, is below.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE UNION.

THE CONVENTION AT TRENTON.

Resolutions and an Address to the Country.

Speeches of Commodore Stockton, and Others—A Republican Attempts to Speak and is Prevented—A Stormy Time.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

The New-Jersey State Convention of "all national men in favor of Constitutional Union measures," called "to consider the condition of national affairs, and concert such measures as may be deemed advisable," in the present crisis, brought together a large assemblage in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at this place to-day. At noon,

Hon. CHARLES SKIRAVES called the meeting to order, and

Rev. Dr. HALL offered prayer. He beseeched that a common feeling might possess their hearts in the councils of the hour—that political differences might be buried, and that they might unite, under the direction of God, with wisdom given from above, in measures calculated to allay the disquietude of the country.

Mr. SKIRAVES nominated Mr. FREDERICK B. BETTS, of Hudson County, for temporary Chairman, and the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. BETTS took the chair, and said that at no time in this country had a Convention of such a character as this one met. He hoped that in their deliberations they would be governed by a desire to secure the welfare of the whole country, and that these States would ever continue to be one. [Applause.]

The following Committee were appointed by the Chairman:

Committee on Permanent Organization—J. W. Allen, Burlington; Judge Campbell, Somerset; A. S. Livingston, Mercer; Theodore Runyan, Essex; Daniel Holsman, Bergen.

Committee on Resolutions—Robert F. Stockton, Jos. F. Randolph, A. R. Sheer, Chas. D. Deshler, Saml. J. Bayard, Rodman M. Price, David Naar.

Judge PIERSON, of Essex, said he had some resolutions to present, on behalf of JOHN C. DENMAN, Esq.

The Chairman directed that they be given to the Committee on Resolutions, and the Convention took a recess.

At 2 P. M. the little Assembly Chamber was filled to overflowing. Long before the hour of reassembling arrived, the crowd in the galleries, with intermittent stamping effect, endeavored to hasten its advent. At length, there were cries for "Col. ALEXANDER!" and

Mr. J. PICKLE, of Hunterdon, suggested that, while they were waiting for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Col. ALEXANDER address them.

Col. ALEXANDER said he should certainly be guilty of nothing in such bad taste at this stage of the proceedings.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, for President, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Their report was adopted.

Col. ALEXANDER returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. A. S. LIVINGSTON, of Mercer, called upon Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, to address the Convention while it was waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. BROOKS said he humbly thanked them for the honor. He simply came here to record the doings of a Convention of the people of the only State of the North that had exhibited its nationality, its patriotism, its freedom from sectionalism. [Applause.] He was not a citizen of New-Jersey, and he craved permission to resume his employment of simply recording their proceedings. [Applause.]

Loud cries for "HALSTEAD!" called forth Mr. O. S. HALSTEAD, who said they were not here to talk, but to concert measures calculated to allay the present agitation and serve the Union.

Commodore STOCKTON presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and was received with three cheers.

The Commodore proceeded to read the following address:

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We will not mock you with words. The occasion is too important and solemn for any extended or exciting declamation. Action only—not words—can meet the present alarming crisis. Prompt, immediate action is required by those who have done wrong. Who, then, are the wrong-doers? And from what causes have the wrongs proceeded? Let us ascertain the nature of the evil which has worked the mischief, and then let the remedy be applied. We are not here for the purpose of recrimination or accusation. We do not doubt that a large proportion of our Northern brethren neither intended nor desired to wrong the South. They have acted under a delusion—an awful mistake. They have been sinfully led on by demagogues to the brink of that gulf from which we hope they will now recoil with dismay. The fanatics of New-England have deduced from the Declaration of Independence the corollary that as all men are created equal there can be no [illegible] property in man—of course that Slavery is [illegible] a sin, and ought to be abolished. [illegible] the property which the master has [illegible] the services of the slave, with the property in [illegible] the affections of parents and slave gives the master only a property in the services of the slave. He cannot lawfully maim, wound, or kill his slave; he cannot lawfully treat him as a brute animal. Fanaticism draws none of these distinctions, but deludes itself with the idea that there is crime in the ownership the law gives the master in the services of his slave. What the law makes property is property. What the law declares to be right is right. There is no safety, no stability, no security in civil society except in absolute obedience to the laws of the country. To deny this supremacy of the law is revolutionary, incendiary, seditious, and armed resistance to it is treason. But owing to the influence of these fallacies we are now on the verge of civil war. We know that some of those identified with Anti-Slavery agitation declare that they intended no harm; they do not mean abolition. We shall not discuss what is the legitimate deduction from the proclamation of the "Irrepressible Conflict" or the "Process of Extinction." It is taken for granted by the South that those men mean what they say. Hence they stand to their arms, and demand, not indemnity for the past, but security for the future. Let the fallacies of Anti-Slavery agitators be repudiated. Let the same fraternal relations be restored which existed between the North and the South in the days of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. Let the citizen of the South, when he visits the North, bring with him his domestics, and enjoy their services as formerly, during his temporary visit of business or pleasure. Let the fugitive from service be, in the words of the Constitution, delivered up on claim; and wherever this should not be done, let certain and sufficient indemnity be provided. Accord to the South all the rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court, in pursuance thereof. Let the nullifying Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States be repealed. All this the South has a clear right under the Constitution to demand. Now, will the North refuse to do this simple act of justice to the South? or will the North prefer blood to the resuscitation of these illegal and unfortunate acts? Fellow-citizens, something must be done. Words will not do it. Words will not avert the catastrophe. Action is necessary. The North is wrong, as the matter now stands. The North has done wrong. What has been wrongly done must be undone. We earnestly hope, nay, we would supplicate the North, to put herself right before she comes to the arbitrament of the sword. Men of the North, get back to your true position, and then, and not until then, can we speak in tones of thunder against all rebellion. Let everything in the way of legislation at the North, which has been produced by the fallacies of Anti-Slavery, be done away. But it must be done without delay. The danger is that the South will not wait. Here is the danger, and we are now confronted by the awful imminence of a broken and dismembered Union, "of a land rent by civil discord and drenched with fraternal blood." Will not the North recede from its false position? Will they prefer the fate of the Jacobins and infidels who drenched the streets of Paris with the blood of their fellow-citizens during the reign of DANTON and MARAT and ROBESPIERRE? Let no one suppose that revolution and civil war can be separated. You cannot divorce effects from causes. History tells us that the authors of revolution seldom survive its horrors. Listen to no concession, refuse justice, turn a deaf ear to the demands of the Constitution, and take heed that when revolution is accomplished, you who have sown the wind do not reap the whirlwind. A reaction will commence. You will be held to a bloody responsibility. The howl of famished free-labor upon which you will have brought destitution and misery, will track your guilty steps even to the palace fireside of your capitalists, and if the streets of your cities do not run red with gore, it will be because the vengeance of the masses will be appeased with the execution of those who have produced the mischief. On one side, then, is presented to the North the concession of what is right, a willingness to perform the terms of the original bargain, compromise, concession, which only requires the exercise of a just magnanimity, the abandonment of vain fallacies and visionary speculations. On the other side dissolution of the Union and civil war. The small States, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, would occupy a position of great danger. And they ought to consent, and doubtless would if necessary consent, to any proper amendment of the Constitution which would prevent that most terrible of all evils to them, the dismemberment of the Union. The Union was originally made more perfect by the exercise of concession, conciliation and compromise, and may be preserved forever by adherence to good faith, justice and patriotism. Let us forget all past differences. Let us cease to remember that we have belonged to different political parties. And address ourselves to the work of preserving the Union. Let us here, on this battle-field of the Revolutionary war, send forth to our brethren in the North an invocation to abandon the policy that has jeopardized the peace and fraternity of the Union; and to our Southern brethren an earnest supplication to wait—not to act hastily—and a fraternal admonition that it will be an easy thing to destroy the Union—which may be done at any time—but to remodel and reconstruct it will be difficult, and the work of ages.

Mr. O. S. HALSTEAD said he did not suppose that any address or any set of resolutions ought to be adopted by any deliberative body without consideration. This was the first time that he had had an intimation of the contents or character of that address. But for the present, and without knowing whether there were any resolutions accompanying it—[A VOICE—There are,] he moved that the resolutions be read. In the main he adopted the sentiments of that address, but the general feature and character of that address, which imposed all the blame and all the wrong-doing upon the North, unless there were some saving qualities in the resolutions, he was not prepared to indorse. [Applause and hisses.] There was wrong upon both sides and at both ends of this Union, and the fanatics and meddlers of the North were no more and no further wrong than the Secessionists and disunion nullifiers of the South (applause). For God's sake, gentlemen, continued Mr. HALSTEAD, let us do right and dare to do it if the Heavens fall and the Constitution and the Union becomes a wreck. Let New Jersey, one of the first as well as most Conservative States of this Union stand upright as between the fanatics of the North and the madmen of the South, truly and always and honestly conservative, though it die in the breach. (Loud cries of "Question!") Oh! you've mistaken your man altogether, gentlemen. I came here as a citizen of New Jersey. (Great confusion.) as a citizen of New-Jersey, although I have never put my hand on a book in any official capacity to swear to maintain, and protect and defend the Constitution, and the Union and the laws, yet as a citizen, before God, I feel that each and all of you, [included, are morally sworn so to do. What is one of its provisioes? Freedom of speech, gentlemen. No gag-law, gentlemen! [Applause.] He was a descendant of the Jersey Blues who fought in the Revolution. Blood and game would tell in the long run. [Laughter.] They could dare the fanatics of New-England and the fire-eaters of the South at the same time.

Commodore STOCKTON spoke of the position in advance of all other States which New-Jersey, in this Convention, was taking. If his young friend showed half as much ambition when it came to bayonets as now, he would be glad, New-Jersey had a hundred thousand voters, and when it came to Minie rifles, perhaps they could take care of themselves. They at the North should do right. What had been done wrong should be undone. When the North placed itself in a position in which they could command the South to do right, and when the North did that, his young friend, old as he (Com. STOCKTON) was, would have to be very quick if he was ahead of him in calling upon the South to do right. [Applause.] What is all this for? Put the best face upon it you choose. It's for the nigger, ain't it? Is there a man here who does not pretend that that is all the length and depth and height of the whole thing? Now, friends, who is the nigger? The African has never had so good a friend as I am. At the peril of my life I established the Society through the instrumentality of which Christianity and Civilization may be taken to him. You have expended millions of dollars to try to civilize them, and now, at last, you are called upon to give up that which is most dear to us for the nigger. [Applause.] Mr. President, if it were left to me—I want the world to know it—if it were left to me whether our religion and our free institutions should be checked in their progress, or every nigger should be massacred, I'd massacre the nigger. [Applause.] I am here as an Anglo-Saxon. I have acquiesced in too much cruelty. I am not disposed to swallow a camel and then strain at a gnat. The negro, the Commodore said, was the most favored of God's creatures. The God of Heaven had declared that no white man should live in Africa where there were 300,000,000 of human beings steeped in the depths of barbarism; and He had permitted these slaves to be brought here as apprentices to learn civilization and Christianity, and to return through the instrumentality of the American Colonization Society to redeem their fatherland. [Applause.] The free negro would not give his money and his means to go there and redeem them, and what was to be done for them? Suppose they stopped the Slave-trade, what did they do? They left 300,000,000 of human beings in the most abject state of barbarism and superstition.

He then presented the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, History records that to New-Jersey is due the credit of having given such instructions to her Commissioners, which met in Annapolis in 1786, to adopt measures for a more perfect Union of the States, which led to the assembling of the Convention of 1787, which formed that admirable Constitution that, under the blessing of God, has conferred such inestimable benefits on the people of the United States; and,

Whereas, New-Jersey has always faithfully abided by the compacts and agreements to which she assented when she accepted and adopted the Constitution of the United States; and,

Whereas, That Constitution was the result of generous and magnanimous concession and compromise, and New-Jersey is now, as formerly, willing to make any proper concession or give any proper additional guarantees which wisdom and patriotism may require for its preservation; and,

Whereas, From the foregoing considerations it is evidently proper that New-Jersey should interpose, and by her conservative voice invite her sister States, as well as all extremists of all parties and sections, to pause and deliberate and consent to make one more patriotic effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That there is imminent danger of the dissolution of the United States.

Resolved, That the cause of the present portentous crisis is the actual and threatened interference on the part of Northern agitators with the rights and property of the people of fifteen States of this Union.

Resolved, That we see no remedy for this deplorable state of public affairs unless the North in the most prompt and explicit manner shall avow its determination to remove all political agitation for the abolition of Slavery; shall repeal all acts designed to nullify or embarrass the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; shall consent to the citizens of the South enjoying the services of his domestics while temporarily sojourning there on business or pleasure, and shall accord to the South all the rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court in pursuance thereof.

Resolved, That it is no valid objection to the concession or compromise, which we have suggested, that they are compromises of political principles, for the Constitution was only made by concession and compromise of political principles, and in all its parts we trace the evidence of the mutual surrender and compromise of political principles.

Resolved, That five delegates from this Convention be appointed to confer with our sister States, and urge upon them the necessity of the measures we have suggested as indefensible to the restoration of amity between the States and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. HALSTEAD rose to repudiate any idea of any personal allusions. Commodore STOCKTON must have misunderstood him.

Commodore STOCKTON—Oh, I didn't make any personal reflections.

Mr. HALSTEAD—The gentleman talked about my personal bravery and his personal bravery. [Loud cries "Question?"]

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair wishes to make one statement to this Convention. It is a Convention of persons having equal rights, and if any portion of this Convention expect that the Chair will violate the rights of any individual by putting a question while he is speaking, they must procure another Chairman. [Loud applause.]

Mr. HALSTEAD said he would go as far as the Commodore and a good deal further. If it became necessary to maintain the power of the Federal Government, he would go for rubbing out not only the "nigger," but every white man that stood in the way of it. [Applause.]

Mr. JAS. RUSSLING, (Rep.,) of Mercer, addressed the Convention thus: It has been intimated, Sir, that the gentleman who spoke just previous to the last one, was alone. I beg leave to assure the Convention that he is not alone—that I, for one, stand by him, first, last, and all the time. [Tumult.] There has been considerable doubt and quibbling as to whether the blame is on the South or on the North. I take issue with the address and the resolutions precisely on this point, that they decide that the North is to blame. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out!" "Higher law man!" &c.] I have been speaking to the resolutions precisely, and I cannot be hissed down. [Renewed tumult.] I intend going straight through, and to confine myself to the resolutions and the address.

The President said the address was not before the house.

A gentleman moved that no speaker be allowed more than five minutes.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN—I beg to say that the day is waning; let us come to the resolutions.

Mr. RUSSLING—I wish to know if we are to be gagged down in this Convention, when we came to it as a Mass Convention—

His voice was drowned in a general uproar; every one was on his feet: all were speaking at once; many were crying "Question!" and the Chairman was calling loudly for "Order!" At length comparative quiet was restored, and

The President said: The Chair has no right to violate Parliamentary law, or to interrupt a speaker by the presentation of a question while he is speaking. It must be evident to the speaker that the Convention does not desire to hear him, and that if he persists, the only result will be to break up the Convention. If he persists in going on, the Convention must take it into their own hands. [Applause.]

A GENTLEMAN—Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentleman be notified that we will not hear him. [Applause and uproar.]

The President said he could not put the question while there was such disorder.

A GENTLEMAN—Mr. RUSSLING, of Mercer, has the floor. I ask him whether from courtesy he will give way for a motion.

Mr. RUSSLING—No, Sir! [Voices—"Nary time!" and increased disorder.]

The President, after calling for "order" frequently, and rapping constantly with his gavel, said: The Convention has reached that state when it is necessary that the Chair should act decidedly and promptly. The Chair therefore declares its intention of carrying out what is evidently the desire of the Convention. The Chair, therefore, will put the question on the resolutions. All in favor will say "Aye!"

The resolutions and the address were adopted with loud acclamations, and a few dissenting voices. A motion for the appointment of five delegates to visit sister States was carried, and the President named the following gentlemen: Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, Ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom, Joseph F. Randolph, Benjamin Williamson.

On motion, the name of the President was added to the list.

Mr. HALSTEAD, amid motions for an adjournment and general disorder, succeeded in reading the following resolution, which was carried, with many dissenting voices:

Resolved, That without reference to the wrongs of the North against the South, or the wrongs of the South against the North, we recognize the existing fact that both have committed wrong against each other and the Federal Government; that there is no ground for a charge from either against the Federal Government, or an attack upon the Union; that New-Jersey feels herself bound to do all in her power to preserve the Federal Government under the Constitution.

The Convention immediately adjourned, the President deciding that a call for a division of the question came too late.

The crowd lingered for awhile after the adjournment, and there was much excited discussion. But in half an hour all had departed; so had

I.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Mrs. Shancks.

RETURN OF CAPT. CAFFREY WITH THE PRISONER.

At noon yesterday, Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrived in this City, having in custody ARTHUR BUCHANAN, the young carpenter against whom strong suspicions are entertained of being the murderer of Mrs. SHANCKS. BUCHANAN, it will be remembered, was apprehended in the town of Susquehanna, Penn., on Saturday night last, on account of his suspicious actions, and word was immediately sent to Superintendent KENNEDY, who forthwith directed Capt. CAFFREY to proceed to the place named and investigate the matter. The Captain left here on Monday morning, and arrived at Susquehanna about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon making himself known, he was conducted to the principal hotel, where he found young BUCHANAN in charge of a constable. He immediately claimed the prisoner, who was handed over to his custody, and then made preparations to return to the City.

It appears that BUCHANAN arrived in Susquehanna on Saturday evening, and approaching a group of men who stood talking in the depôt, inquired where he could find Mr. SPRINGSTEEL. He said that he did not know Mr. S. personally, but was acquainted with his brother, having once worked with him in the Methodist Book Concern in New-York. While conversing with the people Mr. SPRINGSTEEL came up, when BUCHANAN made himself known, and asked him if he could not accommodate him for the night, as he was very weary and did not feel in a condition to pursue his journey. On account of the acquaintance existing between BUCHANAN and his (S.'s) brother, Mr. SPRINGSTEEL took him to his own house. Pending preparations for supper, BUCHANAN asked for an opportunity to wash, but he had no sooner placed his hands in water than several wounds thereon opened afresh and commenced bleeding. His actions were somewhat strange and indicative of great uneasiness of mind. In answer to inquiries as to the scratches upon his hands, he said that he had received them in a fight with a young man. Mr. SPRINGSTEEL washed the wounds, which had commenced suppurating, with castile soap, and after applying some balsam-of-fir, bound them up with linen rags. While so engaged, Mr. SPRINGSTEEL, who had already read the full accounts published in the New-York papers of the murder of Mrs. SHANCKS, was impressed with strong suspicion that his guest was the murderer of the poor woman, and he resolved the more closely to watch his actions. BUCHANAN did not converse much, but seemed so ill at ease that Mr. SPRINGSTEEL felt satisfied that his guest had committed the deed. Embracing an opportunity to escape unnoticed from the house, Mr. SPRINGSTEEL repaired to the office of Justice A. J. SEYMOUR and made an affidavit against BUCHANAN, setting forth his belief that he (BUCHANAN) was the murderer of Mrs. SHANCKS; that his appearance corresponded with the description given in the newspapers of a young carpenter who had worked in the store of the deceased, and of whom the deceased had stood in fear. Upon this affidavit the Justice issued his warrant, and the accused was immediately taken in custody, which fact was telegraphed to the Superintendent on Sunday night.

Capt. CAFFREY, upon examining the accused, found blood on his pantaloons. His hands were cut and scratched, as if with pieces of glass, and upon his face were several scratches which looked as if they might have been done with finger-nails. He had in his pockets a trifle over $4 in silver and a through ticket on the Susquehanna Railroad. Nothing else of consequence was found about his person.

Close watch was kept upon the prisoner until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Capt. CAFFREY, accompanied by Mr. SPRINGSTEEL and the Constable who made the arrest, started for New-York. The news of their departure preceded them, and at every station along the road a large number of persons had assembled, with a view of obtaining a glimpse at the murderer. Upon arriving at Jersey City the Captain, with his prisoner, was met by Inspector CARPENTER, who had a close carriage in waiting. There were at least two hundred people at the depôt, but they scarcely obtained a view of the accused, as he was hurried into the carriage and driven rapidly to the ferry, and thence to Police Head-quarters.

The prisoner was taken into the office of Superintendent KENNEDY, and no one was permitted inside except the officials connected with the place. All reporters were excluded. Here he was detained several hours, pending which some arrangements, of a nature that were not disclosed to the public, were made by the Superintendent.

The prisoner is about six feet in height, slightly built, having a light and bright complexion. His appearance instantly strikes one as being that of a half idiot.

Upon inquiry we ascertained that for many years past he has been afflicted with fits, and on several occasions he had been attacked as often as twenty-five times in one day. This affliction is attributed by his parents to the fact that in his youth he attended a series of psychological lectures, at which he was made the subject of a number of experiments. At times he labored under an aberration of the mind, and eventually became so deranged that his parents were obliged to send him to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where he remained in confinement four months. In his early youth he manifested want of application, and learned little or nothing at school. He was looked upon by the family as an irresponsible person, and was never intrusted with any important business. On one occasion he was suspected of stealing billiard balls from the "Albion," and the Police searched the City for him, but without success. Strong suspicions were entertained against him for setting fire to a carpenter-shop in Twelfth-street, and it is said that he is supposed to have fired one of the school-houses in the Ninth Ward, which was partially destroyed. He has led a kind of dissolute life, only now and then doing odd jobs at the carpenter business.

His father, Mr. EDMUND BUCHANAN, residing at No. 137 East Tenth-street, formerly a policeman in the Ninth Ward, but engaged in the carpenter business, visited the prisoner yesterday afternoon, but what occurred between them during the interview did not transpire. Mr. BUCHANAN, as well as the rest of the family, have scarcely a doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. Mr. B. stated that ARTHUR came home about 11 o'clock Friday morning, bedaubed with blood, and with very ugly scratches upon both of his hands. He asked him where he had been, and what he had been doing, when he replied that he had had a fight with another fellow who had applied an opprobrious epithet to him. They had a desperate fight, and during the encounter he was wounded. His bloody clothes were removed and the stains washed therefrom by his mother. The bosom of his shirt was covered with blood, which was also washed out. The remainder of that day, and until toward evening of Saturday, ARTHUR remained in the house, singing songs and dancing break-downs. When the accounts of the murder made their appearance in print on Saturday, his father asked him if he had murdered that woman. He insisted that he did not, and that he received his injuries in the fight above mentioned. Mr. B. was led to this inquiry from the fact that some allusion was made in the reports to a young carpenter, and he knew that ARTHUR had worked at Mrs. SHANCKS' place. On Saturday afternoon, ARTHUR went out under pretence of buying something, and nothing more was seen of him by his father until yesterday. The old man, though sadly troubled in mind by this affliction, inclines to the opinion that his son was the perpetrator of the horrible butchery, and every circumstance that has since transpired seems also to indicate the fact of murder.

The prisoner appears very sullen and is not inclined to be communicative. When asked about the wounds on his hands, he says that he got them in a fight. He tells several stories in regard to the matter, but each is at variance with the other. When asked why he went to Pennsylvania, he replied that he went to see his brother; but it appears that he has no brother there. Then, again, he said that he went out with a friend of his, and that they both got drunk, and that he had a fight in a saloon with some fellow who called him a bad name. Who the friend was, or where they went, or who it was he had the fight with, he could not tell, and was unable to give the least information as to his whereabouts. He emphatically denies killing Mrs. SHANCKS.

Coroner JACKMAN, accompanied by his deputies, also visited the Police Head-quarters, and took the accused in custody, remanding him to prison to await the result of the inquest. The Coroner examined the person of the prisoner, and found extensive cuts or scarifications on both of his hands. The wounds were bad, and were seemingly inflicted with glass. There was one deep cut on the inner third finger of his left hand, which was probably done with a knife. They are all suppurating, and need attention. No examination of the wounds was made with a view of finding any particles of glass that might have remained there, but these matters will probably be looked into by the Coroner.

Several of the detectives are engaged in looking up evidence, but as yet no one has been found who saw the accused enter or leave the house of the deceased. There is only one circumstance in the matter prior to his fleeing the City, and that is his appearance at home in a bloody condition soon after the discovery of the murder.

The photograph of the accused was taken for the Rogue's Gallery, and to show the wounds in his hands, after which he was handed over to the custody of Captain CAFFREY, who locked him up in one of the cells of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Under orders from the Coroner, no person was permitted to converse with the prisoner.

The Murder in Albany-street.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday concluded an investigation in the case of HENRY BENATUS, the sailor, whose death occurred on Sunday morning last at the First Precinct Police Station, in consequence of a fractured skull. The evidence showed that deceased, with HENRY SMITH, one of his shipmates, on Saturday evening went into the grocery store kept by PHILIP COLLINS at No. 21 Albany-street, to drink. Both men were somewhat noisy and intoxicated, and a dispute arose between them and the proprietor about the liquor. Two of the witnesses testified that the latter seized a club or poker and struck deceased upon the head, but another testified to the fact that the blow was given by a stranger who happened to be present. After receiving the injury BENATUS went out upon the side walk and lay down. There a policeman found [illegible] and took him to the Station-house, on the supposition that he was drunk, and on his way thither he stated that somebody had knocked him down with a club. On this statement of the facts the Jury brought in a verdict charging COLLINS with having given the [illegible] blow. He was examined in the prescribed way, but stated that he was entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him. The Coroner committed [illegible] to the Tombs.

Another Death from Violence.

On Monday last a man, apparently about 50 years of age, was found by the police upon the sidewalk in front of [illegible] Second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. He was [illegible] and suffering evidently from injuries received [illegible]. Not knowing his name nor his place of residence, they removed him to Bellevue Hospital, where he died [illegible] occurred on Sunday. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest yesterday upon the body, and a post-mortem examination having demonstrated that death was the result of compression of the brain, produced by [illegible] injuries, a verdict to that effect was returned. No evidence was obtained as to the murderer, or by whom the injuries were inflicted.

Suicides from Intemperance.

On Monday evening JOHN DEWISE, a native of this City, 30 years of age, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a shocking wound in his throat, which he had inflicted with a razor, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He received surgical attention, but the efforts made to save his life were ineffectual. Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body.....The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of [illegible] STEWART, a young married woman, living at No. 16 Leonard-street. It transpired that deceased had long been of intemperate habits, and on Sunday night, while under the influence of liquor, she drank the contents of a vial of laudanum, saying at the time that she would be dead in a few hours. A physician was called, and antidotes were administered, but they failed to be of benefit, and her death resulted on Monday morning.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.—Nos. 8, 35, 36, 37, 29, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

Vegetable and Blood Purifying.
The best Purgative in the world is
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
TESTED AND APPROVED FOR 110 YEARS.
Be sure you get the genuine. Sold at the Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st.; also at No. 4 Union-square, No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av., and Wright's, corner of Hudson and Lewis sts.

Housekeepers can secure an Outfit of Glass, China and Plated Ware, and Holiday Presents, at less than cost of importation, by attending the great auction sale of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 36 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock. The ladies are respectfully invited to inspect this sale, if they do not wish to purchase, as it will be the richest and most elaborate assortment of goods ever offered before in this City.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches. Price, 25 cents.

Attention is respectfully called to the advertisement, in the auction column, of the large sale of CHINA AND GLASSWARE, on manufacturers' account. BROWNE & NICHOLS.

Extraordinary Announcement!!!
SECESSION! SECESSION!!
In consequence of the depression in the clothing business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT!!!
I have determined, in order to clear out at once the whole stock,
TO SACRIFICE, AT ANY COST,
My entire new and beautiful stock of
MENS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS,
AT DEGROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 5½ P. M. SATURDAYS 11 P. M.

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$60. Ansonia, Conn. $75.

Trouble at Charleston!!
SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats.
WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Frozen Gas Meters.—To prevent this annoyance, have your meters at once filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 154 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

APPLEGATE—MARSTON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, C. H. APPLEGATE to ANNIE E. MARSTON, both of this City.

DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, ALINE TWEED YOUNG, daughter of George B. and Anna Eliza Young, of New-Orleans, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Richard Tweed, Sr., No. 237 East Broadway.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, SOLOMON CAMPBELL, Jr., youngest son of Solomon and Elizabeth Ann Campbell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 189 East 18th-st. this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, MARGARET SUYDAM, aged 85.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Daniel R. Suydam, No. 160 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

RODON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 66 Bank-st., ELIZABETH S., relict of Thomas Rodon, late of the Island of Jamaica, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 72 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of her immediate family, and those of her brothers-in law, William H. Webb, Henry M. Stevens, Dr. Augustus K. Gardner and Chas. T. Raynolds, are invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In this City, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, Dec. 10, Mrs. AMELIA M., wife of Samuel F. Johnson, of Charlestown, Mass., aged 37 years.

SHELDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. CLARISSA SHELDON, widow of the late Dr. Alexander Sheldon, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry Sheldon, No. 98 Pierrepont-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SIBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, JOHN [illegible], aged 7 months.

[illegible].—On Saturday, Dec. 8, LIZZIE M. LOW, wife of S. E. Low, of this City.

TOMPKINS.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 10, MARY, wife of Samuel Tompkins.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry [illegible], New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle Depôt to meet the 12½ train from the City.

SNIFFIN.—In Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 10, Mr. WILLIAM SNIFFIN, aged 20 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rye.

MEAD.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 10, suddenly, Mr. BENJAMIN MEAD, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the Central M. E. Church, in Market-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at the residence of Dr. J. D. Ann, No. 172 Market-st., at 9 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

FORDYCE.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 10, Mrs. ZIPPORAH FORDYCE, aged 72 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. A. Jayne, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Springfield for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

CARNES.—In Dayton, Ohio, on Mon

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 340 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
FANCY GOODS
Selling off at half cost.
All kinds WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES,
All sizes and styles in
LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS,
At Exciting Prices.
Sale commences every day at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
BALMORALS, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS,
For the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BULFIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE.
$20, worth $40.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULFIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at .. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 20
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 18
And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Continue the sale of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c,
At a great reduction from regular prices.
Also,
300 BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $1 25 each,
Just landed per *Asia*.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 10,
A lot of
HANDSOME SILKS,
WINTER COLORS,
At 4s. 6d. per yard.
A lot of
HEAVY SILKS, at 75 cents per yard.
Also,
ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $17 50 per robe,
JUST HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 10,
A large assortment of
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL
EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES,
At prices to induce purchases
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

BENSON'S
NEW STYES OF
CLOAKS,
DECEMBER STYLES,
As now worn in Paris,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
$10 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer. $10
Also, FINE FURS CHEAP.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
200 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

MADAME C. VEILLER DE PARIS, No. 117 Clinton-place, has the honor of informing her numerous friends and the ladies of New-York, that she has received by steamer the latest Parisian fashions, for Robes de Bals, Robes de ville Cloaks, &c. &c., which she is making with her accustomed taste and style. Mme. VEILLER, in soliciting the patronage of those ladies who have not yet had an opportunity of judging of her facilities, feels justified in warranting to give entire satisfaction for any work intrusted to her care.

THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST ASsortment of Point and Valenciennes Lace Goods in this City, suitable for Holiday Presents, at ROSENBLATT'S, No. 359 Canal-st., one door from Wooster-st. The store to let, possession immediately. Inquire in the store.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AQUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED, UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.
They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.
Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.
Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5¾ cents.
Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.
We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

301 DRY GOODS GIVEN AWAY. 301
INQUIRE FOR THE NUMBER.
DON'T FORGET THE NAME.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-street,
To meet their obligations,
are
DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE
$150,000 WORTH OF THE
Newest Styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Look at the Prices. Examine the Goods.
150 pieces rich ELMORE CLOTHS, silk and wool. At 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents to import.
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 66c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS, At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMORE CLOTHS,
At 50 cents; cost 90 cents per yard.
Ladies can now replenish Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS.
RUSSIA DIAPERS.
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy.
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

AT RETAIL.
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

LINEN SHEETINGS,	All widths.
NAPKINS,	⅞ and ¾ sizes.
BLANKETS,	10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
QUILTS,	White and colored.
DOMESTIC COTTON,	4-4 to 12-4.
DAMASK CLOTHS,	From small to large size.
SHIRTING LINENS,	Every quality and make.

Our Housekeeping Stocks we
Shall close for about
COST.
LACE CURTAINS REDUCED
30 per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF RETiring from business by the 1st of February next, I hereby offer my entire stock of Laces, Embroideries, &c., &c., at much less than cost. Ladies are particularly requested to examine my prices and goods before purhasing elsewhere. at A. ROSENBLATT, No. 359 Canal-st., one door from Wooster-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE CHEAPEST Stock in the City. Nice fitting Corsets $1. Also Werley's Patent French Corsets very cheap. Skirts and Corsets made to order. N. B.—Children's Corsets and Skirts, Alexandre's Gloves, at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A. ROSENBLATT, NO. 359 CANAL-ST., one door from Wooster-st., is now offering until the 1st of February, his entire stock of Embroideries, Lace Goods, &c., at much less than they can be bought elsewhere, in consequence of retiring from all mercantile pursuits then.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 6 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y
Musical Boxes repaired.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM WANTED—SOME where in the vicinity of Broadway and Leonard-st. Address Box No. 601 Post office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

"THE ANGELS TOLD ME SO."
A beautiful song just published.
Inquire for the edition by Wm. A. Lawrence, published by JAMES COUENHOVEN,
No. 656 Broadway, 3 doors below 14th-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $60 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE BANJO.—It is the simplest and best method for learning to play that favorite instrument, without the aid of a master. In addition, the lessons, which are so complete that a child can understand them, the method contains, "Dixie's Land," "Glendy Burk," "Bonny Jean," and over 150 of the choicest Songs, Jigs, Reels and Walk-Arounds, &c., &c., many of them written expressly for this work, by the best banje players. Price $1.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $225. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY—PERFECT PIANIST AND player, pupil from Aseher, pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons; apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best of reference if required.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand or new Piano, or a Melodeon very cheap for cash, or to pay by instalments. Good 7-octave pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND Piano, only three months in use; worth $700, will be sold this week for $325 cash. Call at No. 349½ 9th-av., near the corner of 31-st. An examination solicited.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 667 BROADWAY. Three rooms on second floor, bedroom and closets attached, separately or together. To a responsible party on most reasonable terms. Also, a large back room to one or two gentlemen. $3 per week. Inquire of MADAME DE BENTOR.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE GYMNASIUM Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., with the fixtures. Immediate possession given. Application to be made to N. G. KORTRIGHT, No. 34 Liberty-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Or the building would be rented for other purposes. Apply at once.

TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, at a very low rent—a good three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in Williamsburgh, to a family that would take good care of it. Address O. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURS.

22½. A CARD. 22½.
The undersigned offer to the public, and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices.
GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 25 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beeckman-st., N. Y.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEpendence, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 250 to 300 tons. Is fitted up with state-rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st, or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES AND SIGNS manufactured in every style by LEE & CO., No. 399 Bleecker-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERful and mysterious Madam WILSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No. 180 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER! She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 73, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to responsibility. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young English person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 38th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 37th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 51 Dominick-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer, very fond of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 11 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid: can cut and fit and make ladies' dresses, and is willing to make herself useful, or would take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a private family; the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a most capable and trustworthy girl in either of the above capacities. Will be found a neat, intelligent, responsible and efficient servant, and knows how to value a permanent home; highly recommended by a Brooklyn family, which she now leaves. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the sewing or in the chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; can understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse: is capable and faithful; is a neat seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 385 Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress or regular cook; is a most excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game in style; wages $9. Also, one as waitress and chambermaid; is a regular waitress, and takes charge of the silverware; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress and housemaid; best reference can be obtained. Call at, or address, No. 144 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class American cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH FIVE years' and three months' reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would like a situation in the City. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing, a situation by a competent young woman; has the best of City reference; also a little girl, lately landed; is a Protestant, and lived as nursery maid, and is very fond of children. Both can be seen at No. 63 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook in a private family; has four years' good City reference from her last place, and thoroughly understands her business; good wages required. Call, for two days, at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is also a first-rate baker of bread, and willing to be in any way obliging; has lived 10 years in her last place. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived several years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 282 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a restaurant or hotel, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 11 6th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK, by a respectable woman; can produce reference from the first families of the City; was three years in her last place. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman who is neat and trustworthy, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing; will be recommended by the lady she is now with. Apply at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a woman of good experience in the culinary department; is willing and capable to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Address S. C., No. 193 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 3 days at 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 335 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 156 West 26th-st, 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD place for her cook, who is still with her, and can be fully recommended. For farther particulars, apply at No. 18 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations in the same house; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; good references from their last places. Call at No. 275 Mulberry-st., Room No. 8.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, by applying at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to wash and iron; has lived with her last employer three years; best of City references given. Apply at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTAble and thoroughly competent young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well-disposed young woman desires a situation in the City or country, as good cook and baker, and is an excellent laundress; is a thoroughly competent hand over milk and butter; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to responsibility. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A SITUATION by an American girl, to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Laight-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable American woman, to take charge of an infant and do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; can take it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 119 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-rate laundress; is a Protestant; understands all kinds of fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, and fine mangling; particular attention paid to family clothes; good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation in a gentleman's family; has no objection to help with the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days. No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 89 8th-av., first floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a full, fresh breast of milk, having lost her own baby, would take a respectable person's baby to nurse; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 136 East 22d-st., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as nurse; lately arrived from Ireland; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 203 15th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young French girl as

AUCTION SALES.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On Manufacturers' Account,
OF
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
to commence at 10½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
and each day until the entire stock is sold, at the salesroom of
BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st.
Comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated;
VASES, CARD BASKETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE,
in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wine, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c., &c.,
both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FRENCH BRONZES, very fine,
PARIS CLOCKS and
MANTEL SETS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash.
The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers, and catalogues will be ready and the goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 668 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life-size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Mansoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Sevendonck, Kock-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Rendel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals
ALSO,
TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.
The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe.
Among which will be found the works of
Eugene Verboschhoven, A. de Brackeller,
Hy. Schaeffels, Vanseverdonck,
Leickert, Beckers,
Keck-Kock, Moerenhout,
Chapman, Wouvermans.
Cornet, Schaep, Redig, Boynham.
Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artists.
To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, including landscape, marines, interiors, figure and cattle pieces, &c., &c. The above collection was selected by an artist, who is returning to France, and will be positively sold without limit. Among them will be found works by the following artists:
C. A. Hekking, H. Morgan, Soumis, Duval, A. Ponchon, B. Hess, E. B. Bigedon, McIntyre, B. Norvens, &c., &c.
The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 58 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.
Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of Messrs. C. E. Bressler & Co., to be sold without reserve, in consequence of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises in part,
SUPERB REAL RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
ELEGANT HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
RICH DARK REAL MINK SETS,
Together with a general assortment of ladies', gents' and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view on Monday, Dec. 10, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co....$100 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' F. Ins. Co.. $50 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. $100 each
20 Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
10 shares American Ex. Fire Insurance Co...$100 each.
15 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
14 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., (of Brooklyn). $50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
$4,00 Mason County, Illinois, Bonds.
ALL OF THE ABOVE STOCKS ARE HYPOTHECATED.
Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate Sales any days required.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.
THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

E. T. Wills, Auctioneer.
BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,
No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock,
Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of
FINE FRENCH CHINA.
Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver-plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
The large sale of magnificent
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Postponed from Monday, will positively take place
(THIS DAY,) WEDNESDAY,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The catalogue comprises four hundred lots of superb furniture, stationery, bronzes, painting, rich silverware, China, piano-forte, elegant parlor suites, &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects; this horse has only been used by a private family, and is one of the most desirable horses to be found. Also, a Victoria phaeton, with pole and shafts in fine condition, and made to order. Also, a very fine single harness, also made to order. The whole will be sold without reserve.

John Levison, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SPLENDID MODERN PAINTINGS, at store No. 9 Fifth-av. Hotel, consisting of landscape, marine views, historical, Scriptural, fruit and figure pieces, by some of the most talented artists of the day, all richly mounted in fine gold-leaf frames, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being the usual variety of prime goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Pard & Cole, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FANCY FURS, ON THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising Hudson Bay sable and mink, Canadian and Siberian squirrel, marten, fitch, French and river muffs, &c., made up expressly for retail trade, and being the surplus stock of a dealer compelled to realize.

Daniel A. Mathews & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, Dec. 13, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ A. M. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

DOGS PAINTED AT NO. 411 FOURTH-st., by Miss S. ELLEN BLACKWELL, pupil of the Government School of Design at Paris, and of Mr. Leigh's studio, London.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[Official.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio,
Columbus, 23th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 30th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 12th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 12th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.
Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. Hewitt, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.
Instances of Savings.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $23. A mechanic deposited $55, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. Chapin, Secretary. President.

Office of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. Co.,
Cleveland, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, Albany, Nov. 2, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

Receivers Office of New-York and Erie-Rail Road Co.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1860.
INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Rail-road Company, which became due on the 1st day of September, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Office of the Receiver in Erie Place, on and after Thursday the 20th inst.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1860.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS of the United States and British Provinces, with prompt returns, by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Bankers and Dealers in Bullion and Specie.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELLERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA,
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 197 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricktures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "Cure and Cure" has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 469 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the usual method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 448 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamps for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being pat to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st. under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman: unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborately executed engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausmas, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barrard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12w W* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6m W* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 50 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860.
JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OG THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.
THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
New-York, June 27, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late concern will please present without delay.
THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO.
Thomas T. Bailey,
Stephen A. Middlebrook.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1860.

I have this day associated with myself WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT, and will continue the general blank-book manufacturing business under the name of WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT & CO., at the old stand, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine.
STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1860.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (staterooms and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. Werron, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. T. LOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

expect nothing useful to the harmony of the country from the action of this Committee, I shall guard against its being made to operate to arrest the present action of the Southern States in the progress they are making to secure their equality and rights out of the Union, since they have been unable to secure them in it. In my judgment, a proper respect for the dignity of the South demands that the members of this Committee from the Southern States should all withdraw, and leave the Republican members to meet, consult and submit an ultimatum for the separate consideration of the various delegations from the Southern States. Since, however, this will not be done, I shall act with them, in the hope that no Southern member will so disregard his self-respect as to propose terms to the Northern members. I am of the opinion that our present Constitution is quite ample to secure to the Southern States all rights, State and individual, if honest and faithfully administered in strict accordance with its letter and spirit; and as the conscience of the Republican Party will not allow its provisions to be executed, I do not hope to find any security in any compromise, or in a reconstruction of the Constitution. The only safe guarantee we can rely upon, is in an evidence that fanaticism has been extinguished in the minds of the people of the North, and that a sense of justice has been restored. It has been well said, "our Union rests upon public opinion." Then, if it must live in the affections of the people—but as that has been entirely extinguished—at least, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, I have no hope of maintaining it by compromise or by the use of the sword. Any policy, then, of the now dominant Republican Party which destroys all affection for the Union in the hearts of the people of the Slave States, must and has already destroyed the only cord that can bind the Union. In my judgment, the subject matter referred to this Committee does not properly belong to this House, and should not have originated here. The alarming controversy which now so generally disturbs the popular mind of this great nation, grows out of principles and systems advanced by the dominant party in the Free States of this Union, which, in the estimation of the Slave States, are subversive of the constitutional compact between the States, and directly at war with their safety and material interests. It has thus become a direct issue between the States, and can only be adjusted by them. We cannot do anything in a controversy like this to bind the States, and it is fruitless to try it. The Senators are the representatives of the States, and if any action is had by Congress on this subject it should have originated with them, and not with us. I can but regard this Committee as a tub thrown to the whale to amuse only till the 4th of March, and then arrest the present noble and manly movements of the Southern States, and to provide by that day for their security and safety out of the Union. With these views I take my place on the Committee, for the purpose of preventing it being made a means of deception, by which the public mind is to be misled and misguided, yet intending honestly and patriotically to entertain any fair proposition for adjustment of pending evils which the Republican members may submit.

The House voted, and refused to excuse Mr. HAWKINS—95 against 101.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, (Dem.,) [est silence would be construed into consent to serve on the Committee, wished to say, with all deference and good feeling for those who voted against his request, *he would not serve.*

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from service on the Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the refusal to excuse gentlemen was extraordinary, after they have made up their minds on mature reflection, and in justice to their respective States that they cannot serve. He was satisfied the Committee did not express the sentiments of the various sections. The representatives of South Carolina will remain here only a few days longer. Why, then, refuse to excuse Mr. BOYCE? Is force the mode and manner of instituting measures with a view to restore peace and good feeling in the country?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, replied he would not use force. He was one of those who refused to excuse Mr. HAWKINS; and after the lecture of Mr. BURNETT, he felt it his duty to vindicate his vote. Present affairs are big with the fate of the Republic, and discussion on the question was not likely to do any good. He, however, expressed his surprise and mortification that the Republican side of the House had refused to participate in the discussion.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) wished to say his party have not refused to discuss. He would do so at the proper time. He wanted the Committee, of which he was a member, to have a fair hearing.

Mr. SMITH resuming, said he expected the opportunity would have been presented of exhibiting the different views of members as a means of influencing and acting on the Committee. He was anxious to see every State participate in the deliberations of the Committee, and hence he could not excuse Mr. HAWKINS, because if this were done Florida would be unrepresented.

Mr. BURNETT, in explanation, said, this Government is not to be saved by mere eulogies on the Union, but by speedy action.

Mr. SMITH resumed: Nobody expected to see force used to compel Mr. HAWKINS to serve, or desired to visit him with punishment other than that of mere opinion. If the gentleman is resolved not to serve on the Committee, let him refuse, but not make a request to be excused, with a private determination not to perform his duty.

The House refused to excuse Mr. BOYCE by a tie vote.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, having been informed that Mr. HAWKINS supposed he had made some insinuations to his prejudice, disclaimed any such intention, and spoke of the uprightness and integrity of the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HAWKINS was understood to be satisfied with the explanations.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from serving on the Committee, because of other duties, which fully employed his time.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought a gentleman who voted against excusing Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOYCE was the last one who should himself request to be excused from serving on the Committee. No more serious or important matter could be proposed to the House than that intrusted to the Committee. He expressed his surprise that a gentleman belonging to the Republican Party, which had aggravated the present evils, should make such a request.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) had heretofore voted against excusing gentlemen, but inasmuch as no action has been taken in relation to those who refuse, he saw nothing but contempt to the House in forcing them to remain on the Committee.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had voted to excuse Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOYCE as an act of courtesy. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. MORRILL) has two colleagues, one of whom he desires substituted for himself, and not because he desired to avoid responsibility. He (STANTON) trusted gentlemen would give those on the Republican side the privilege of determining when is the proper time for discussion. Premature debate can do no good, and especially as to irrelevant matters. His own course would be to await the report of the Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, remarked that only one side of the House had been heard from. The silence of the Republicans is indicative of a stern determination to avail themselves of the power they have obtained.

Mr. STANTON resumed. Discussion now could do no practical good, but might result in the usual crimination and recrimination. Therefore he did not desire to participate in debate.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, replied. If the Republicans had met the movement from the Democratic side in a spirit of kindness, it would have had a pleasant and agreeable effect on all sides and the country, all agree.

Mr. STANTON confessed he had very little hope of a successful result from the Committee. He did not see what, in the existing state of things, is to be remedied by legislation. The Republicans have elected the President—a thing which is being done every four years. He did not see in that anything requiring legislation. If amendments to the Constitution were to be proposed, he would be glad to see them. That is the only effectual mode of doing anything.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) appealed to Mr MORRILL to withdraw his request to be excused.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Select Committee to employ a clerk at $4 per day, and that the Committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, until they shall report or be otherwise discharged.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and a bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report whether any Superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian Agents, can be dispensed with, without public detriment.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of THADDEUS HYATT, asking relief for the people of Kansas.

Mr. BARRETT said the suffering was not so great as Mr. HYATT represented, for he had seen in the newspapers that the people of one part of the Territory had given a ball at two dollars a head. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not know anything about that, but the President, in his Message, had recommended relief.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected to the petition, but the House referred it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) made an ineffectual attempt to introduce his Union-loving declaratory resolution.

The question on excusing Mr. MORRILL was taken and negatived.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wished to propose amendments to the Constitution. He was opposed to legislation for expediency.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the States be called to-morrow for bills and resolutions, and that Cases relative to the State of the Union be referred to the Select Committee.

At 2½ o'clock adjourned.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM VIRGINIA.

HOW MR. BOTTS' SENTIMENTS ARE REGARDED, ETC.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Breckinridge men condemn Mr. BOTTS severely for too much conservatism.

Mr. BOTTS informs me that if the Personal Liberty bills are repealed there will be no disunion. This, however, will hardly satisfy the extremists, who seem determined to go out of the Union, no matter what the North concedes.

Gen. HARMON, a Douglas Elector at large for the State, arrived here this evening from Staunton. He says he is opposed to the people holding any more meetings, agitating the country, or misleading the public sentiment of the State. He is willing to trust everything in the hands of the Legislature. His answer to the editors of the *Enquirer* is indorsed by the Conservatives, while it is disliked by the Disunionists.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, speaking on the proposal of the border States to send Commissioners to South Carolina, advising her not to take any hasty action, but to wait, urges her not to wait at all, for if she does she will not go out at all. The *Republican* is as bad as the Charleston *Mercury*.

The pastoral prayer of the venerable Bishop MEADE was used in all the Episcopal churches yesterday. It is a prayer to avert the evils which surround us, and for the guidance of the rulers and leaders of the country.

The citizens of Chesterfield, irrespective of party, held a meeting to-day to express the sentiments of the county, and adopted resolutions calling a State Convention. A Vermonter, named CHASE, made a fire-eating disunion speech, which created some excitement.

The citizens of Powhatan also held a meeting, and passed a series of conservative resolutions, and did not consider the election of LINCOLN just cause for secession.

The Banks on Saturday discounted for well-known firms, paper to the amount of $100,000. This looks as if the Banks were free and easy here, and don't care a straw for the panic.

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON SECESSION, &C.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

RIDGWAY, the *genius loci* of the Richmond *Whig*, has been abroad ever since the day of election, and the *Whig* has refrained from defining its position one way or the other, without the most careful reflection and deliberation. We are all in measure at sea—all in doubt as to the best and safest course to pursue. Such being the case, the *Whig* thinks, we should avoid rash and precipitate committals. Whatever we propose to do, we should adopt the safe and sensible policy of making haste slowly. As the *Whig* is the leading Union conservative paper of the State—in fact, of the South—I give its position nearly in full.

"It is not our purpose at present to enter into any elaboration of our views in reference to the pending crisis, but only to hint at them in a very brief manner. In the first place, then, we are for exhausting all national and honorable expedients for obtaining a redress of Southern grievances in the Union, before taking up our hat and walking out of the Union. To this end we are for a State Convention,—for a Convention of Southern States, and for a general Convention of all the States; and if, through the instrumentality of these various Conventions we cannot effect an adjustment of differences and difficulties, existing between the North and South, then we are in favor, not of secession, but of a separation upon fair and just terms, to be arranged by the aforesaid Convention of all the States. In the terms of a separation, if no adjustment can be had, and separation must come, we shall demand a fair and equitable division of all the property of the United States, including, of course, the South's just proportion of the Army and Navy. If such division of the Army and Navy, and of all the public property of the United States, including likewise the public domain, should be refused us by the Northern States, then we shall be in favor neither of peaceable secession nor of peaceable separation, but of immediate war, and war to the knife, and war to the bitter end. Such is our programme and such our policy in general terms, and such, we trust, will be the programme and policy of Virginia and the people of Virginia, and also of all the Southern States, without exception. As to the thing you call peaceable secession, such secession as South Carolina and other Southern States are now preparing for, we consider it unmanly and cowardly in the highest degree. Instead of involving a demand for a defence of our rights, it is running away from our rights and running away from duty, and running away from responsibility. It is a remedy for nothing; it is alike a base abandonment of our rights and compromise of our honor. And yet our sister States of the extreme South, and many persons in our own and other Border States, seem to consider it a great point gained, and a mighty triumph achieved, if they can only be graciously allowed by the North to peaceably secede, leaving all their valuable rights in the Army and Navy and public property behind them. As for ourselves, we ask no such disgraceful and miserable boon at the hands of the Northern States. We ask of them no boon at all; but we demand of the North, whether we remain in the Union or go out of it, our rights, and all our rights, political or pecuniary, down to the last atom or last farthing. We mean to run away from none of them. We intend to secede from none of them. On the contrary, if it comes to the worst, and separation becomes inevitable, we mean to take all our rights along with us, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Never—never, will we consent to the peaceable secession of Virginia from the Northern States, unless the Northern States themselves consent to a fair and equitable division of every particle of public property now belonging to the United States. If South Carolina and the other Gulf States are short-sighted and unmanly enough to indulge in the buying of peaceable secession at a sacrifice of the immense rights they possess in the Army and Navy, and public property of the Union, we shall regret to deplore their folly, but we can't help it. As Virginians—proud, courageous and tenacious of every right and interest which belongs to us, we shall certainly not follow their mad-cap, cowardly and disgraceful example, and we indulge the hope that most of our Southern sisters will yet think better of this matter; pause and reflect before they consent to run away from their duty, their rights, and take refuge in the ignominious device of peaceable secession."

In another place the *Whig* says: "If a general wreck must come, we are for Virginia first, last and all the time! and shall pursue what we believe to be her interests, regardless alike of the smiles or frowns of any other State, North or South."

The position of the *Whig* meets with general approbation.

The Petersburgh *Express* says that SEWARD's programme telegraphed from Washington, is a stupendous, unmitigated fabrication, without semblance to practicability, and wofully deficient in common sense.

The demand for Northern checks has increased. The brokers' rates have advanced to 7 and 8 per cent, on New-York; 6 per cent. on Philadelphia, and 5 per cent. on Baltimore.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

ACTIVITY AT THE FORTIFICATIONS, &C.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Four hundred men are said to be engaged in strengthening the fortifications at Fort Sumpter. The heavy guns are being rapidly placed in position. Castle Pinekney is being put in order.

The activity at all the harbor forts is viewed with suspicion here.

Attorney-General BLACK's letter has counteracted in a great measure the impression of peaceable separation produced by the President's Message.

Strangers are not admitted into Fort Moultrie unless known by some officer. The work is conducted so quietly that few here are fully aware of its extent.

Midshipman F. M. THOMAS, of South Carolina, has resigned from the Annapolis Naval Academy and returned home.

The people here are very anxious about the result of the Governor's election. The Legislature balloted twice to-day, ineffectually. The leading candidates were PICKENS, JOHNSON, REHETT and JAMIESON. A choice will probably be made to-morrow.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SECESSIONISTS—RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CLAY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

I have recently traveled through all the principal cities of Georgia, and find the disunion feeling everywhere overwhelmingly in the ascendant.

Efforts are being made by leading men in the Cotton States to obtain agreement on the following programme:

1. Each cotton State is to secede immediately upon the assembling of their several Conventions.

2. They are then to confer the powers withdrawn from the Federal Government upon their respective Legislatures, and said powers are to be assumed by said Legislatures upon a day fixed by agreement between the States.

3. The third day of March will be the day agreed upon, if the seceding States consent to this arrangement.

Senator CLAY, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect on the 4th of March, provided Alabama does not secede. He is now in Louisiana, in such a state of health that it is feared he may never return.

A mass meeting was held in this city to-day and delegates nominated to the State Convention. They will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Columbus has hitherto been decidedly ultra in its Unionism.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The extra session of the Louisiana Legislature commenced to-day. The Governor's Message was delivered. He exhorts calmness and deliberation. He says the election of Mr. LINCOLN shows that the Northern mind is poisoned against the South; that the wise counsels of our fathers are forgotten, and the fraternal remonstrances of the South are disregarded. He recommends a Convention, and says that Louisiana ought not to refuse to met her sister Slaveholding States in council, to demand of the North the repeal of her obnoxious legislation, and guarantees against future similar measures. He says these questions should be met before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, because the self-respect and honor of the State does not comport with her remaining under a Black Republican President.

A resolution recommends the erection of a Military Board, and asks an appropriation of half a million for the purchase of arms for volunteer companies.

The members are not disposed to act hastily, but they are in favor of preparing for any emergency.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Gov. MAGUFFIN has ordered a motion on the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus* against Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, growing out of the latter's refusal to surrender "Sago" upon MAGUFFIN's requisition. If the requisition fails, other steps will be immediately taken.

A UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Mayor HENRY has issued a proclamation fixing noon, Thursday, for a Union meeting. Bishop POTTER will open the proceedings with a prayer for the preservation of the Union.

PROCLAMATION.

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: At a time when the continuance of our National Union is in peril, and the breaking up of our Confederacy appears to be imminent, it is proper that a loyal people, casting off the spirit of party, should in a special manner avow their unfailing devotion to the Union and their abiding fidelity to its Constitution and laws.

To this end, by advice of the Councils of Philadelphia, I earnestly invite you, laying aside your several callings, to assemble at the State House, at noon of Thursday next, that with an honest sense of your responsibility as American citizens, you may counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country; and that, relying upon the favor of Almighty God, you may seek to perpetuate for yourselves and your children the blessings of constitutional liberty.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Navy and Secession.

Indications are now apparent in the Navy that, in case of secession, many Southern Officers will resign. The South Carolinians lead in the determination. At present there are no important posts occupied by Southern men, save one—the Flag Officer of the East India Squadron being a native of South Carolina. A Kentuckian also commands a fleet. The Navy-yards have no Southern Commandant, except Commodore ARMSTRONG of Pensacola, who was born in Kentucky. The general feeling among officers is for the Union; but the Southerners say they would hate to serve "a foreign State," and that secession involves their retirement.

We have endeavored to ascertain whether there is any truth in the rumor about the steam-gunboat *Crusader* being ordered from Pensacola to Charleston, in view of the existing state of political affairs; but the Naval Officers only know that such a report emanated from the vessel, and cannot vouch for its accuracy.

The Slave-Trade.

THE SLAVE-BARK CORA'S OFFICERS ARRAIGNED.

JOHN WILSON, second mate, and HANS OLSEN, third mate, of the bark *Cora*, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL for examination upon the charge of voluntarily serving on board of a slaver. The first mate, MORGAN FREDERICKS, escaped from custody on Sunday night, while the vessel was lying at anchor at the Navy-yard.

Judge ROOSEVELT, United States District Attorney, assisted by Mr. HENRY, appeared to prosecute the case on behalf of the Government. The Shipping Articles were first offered in evidence and read, containing a list of the officers, as follows:

JOHN LATHAM, Master, no birthplace. MORGAN FREDERICKS, first mate, birthplace New-York, age 42, height five feet nine inches, wages $40 per month, $40 advance. JOHN WILSON, second mate, birthplace Pennsylvania, age 30, five feet nine inches, $30 per month, $30 advance. HANS OLSEN, third mate, birthplace New-York, age 25, height five feet ten inches, $25 per month, advance $25.

The voyage is described as from the port of New-York to one or more ports on the west coast of Africa, on a freighting or trading voyage, which was not to exceed eight months in duration, to terminate at New-York. Besides the officers named, there are a cook, steward, and ten seamen, all of whom are stated to have been born in the United States except one, the steward, who was born in Italy. The crew list was signed by JOHN LATHAM, as the captain, and sworn to on the 26th of June, 1860, before JOHN EDWARDS. Notary, as a true list of the crew, with their birth and residence. It was also duly certified by the notary.

The District Attorney suggested that the prisoners should now be questioned as to whether they had any counsel, when Mr. DONOHUE appeared and stated that he had been spoken to by the friends of the prisoners to appear for them, but he had not had the opportunity, as yet, of communicating with them. He asked for an adjournment to enable him to consult with his clients, which was agreed to, and the case was accordingly adjourned to Friday next at 12 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."

Skates! Skates! Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.
Out-of-town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$600,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

DUNDEE, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by FRED. BAUER, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,
D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. CRUMMEY some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,
L. C. SHAW.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED.—DR. HOLLOWAY unreservedly guarantees that his Pills and Ointment will cure with certainty, if used according to the plain directions set forth in his pamphlet, Asthma, Bronchitis, difficult breathing, old Coughs, &c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales; the market is irregular, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Middling Uplands. The sales for the past three days have been 21,000 bales; receipts same time, 35,000, against 40,500 the same time last year. Receipts less than last year, 106,500 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 291,000 bales. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 4¼c.@5¼c. MOLASSES, 19c.@22c. COFFEE dull; Rio, 10c.@10¾c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. EXCHANGE on London, 94@95¾; on New-York, ¼@¾ discount.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR—prices irregular—accurate quotations cannot be given. WHISKY—declined to 13½c. Hogs dull, and offered freely at $5, but buyers demand a reduction; sales were made of 900 at $4 62@$5. Receipts of the week, 36,000. Mess PORK at $14 00, Bulk and Shoulders 6½c., Green Meats 4c.@5¾c.@6c. LARD not salable over 8¾c. Money market unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1½ @ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR firmer; sales Ohio at $4 62½, an advance of 12½c.; Howard-street held at the same price; City Mills, $4 50. WHEAT advanced 3c.; Red, $1 18; White, $1 25@$1 45. CORN advanced 3c.@5c.; sales White at 48c.@53c.; Yellow, at 61c.@66c. PROVISIONS dull, and nominal rates. COFFEE dull, at 13c.@14c. WHISKY steady, at 17½c.@17¾c.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 10.

COTTON market unsettled and declining; sales 3,000 bales at 9¼c.@9½c. for middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Weekly Bank Statement shows the following footings:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,870,700
Specie	3,532,700
Due from other Banks	7,723,000
Due to other Banks	7,684,000
Deposits	17,177,000
Circulation	7,245,100

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Stocks firmer. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35. Sight Exchange, ¼@1⅛ cent. premium.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.—Charles Vogel, Geo. Barratta, W. L. English, Wm. Burbage, F. H. Perkins and wife, Mrs. C. McBride, Geo. Hisserich, lady and child, Miss L. Staeb, J. A. Seawell and lady, Mrs. McEvoy and child, Wm. P. Ferreet, Henry Watts, Henry Martin and wife, Geo. Lindsay, Mrs. Wm. P. Ayres, Mrs. Wm. H. Gray and child, Miss Gray, and 5 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—E. K. O'Brien, James Ayres, S. C. Smith, W. Stewart, G. Green, C. Weymouth, H. H. Pritchard, J. Rice, H. Campbell, S. Tubonare, F. Kane, Lucien H. West, W. Lewis, J. Mack, Geo. Holman, J. Vance, T. J. Southworth, J. Tenny, W. F. Curtis, Capt. Lane, S. S. Cumming, G. A. Fletcher, F. Doming, Geo. W. Dayton, M. B. Simons, A. Bassett, Mrs. M. Gordon, H. B. Moore, E. Fensten, D. F. Williams, V. Meeker and lady, Master A. V. Meeker, and 45 in the steerage.

DEC. 11—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Mr. J. G. Hart, A. McAllister, Mr. Gray, Mr. Waddell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.. . 6 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 35 | Gov. Island. 8 24 | Hell Gate... 9 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Karnak, (Br.,) Measurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamer S. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Marion, (Br.,) Cameron, Glasgow, Napier, Welchford & Rankin; W. B. Travis, Lincoln, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark O. S. Sayler, Diebert, Camden, J. W. McKee.

Brigs M. Hamilton, Edgerton, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. Dunbar, Buck, Darien, Post & Small; Irene, Ray, St. Thomas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Era, Mayo, Boston, J. W. McKee; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; J. Brophy, Mullin, St. Pierre, Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br. screw.) Craig, Glasgow Nov. 24, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Nov. 28, no lat. or lon., passed Br. bark Acorn, bound E. Dec. 9, 11 A. M., 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer New London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Charles, (Brem.,) Deik, Rotterdam Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Gates, Rotterdam 29 ds., with lead, &c., to master.

Ship Jas. W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Adjuster, Eickmers, Rotterdam 36 ds., with mdse. to Funke & Meincke. Have been within 250 miles of New-York for the last 10 ds., with heavy westerly winds.

Bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, Hon., Nov. 23, with hides, &c., to F. Alexandre. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Roby, Havana, via Charleston 10 ds., with molasses to J. W. Delano.

Bark John Wesley, (of Castine,) Wright, Bordeaux Oct. 25, with brandies, &c., to E. C. De Ruyter & Co.

Bark Kalmia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Leighton, Sunderland 86 ds., with coal to B. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) Brownlow, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 7, with coffee, pimento, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Brig West, Applegit, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Windward, Ginn, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, to C. B. Dibble.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbitt, Cornwallis, N. S., 40 ds., with potatoes to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Brig Samuel French, Parritt, Eastport 5 ds., with oats, &c., to Jed Frye.

Brig Forrest, Foster, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Eurus, Parsons, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wells, (of Greenport,) Wells, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 11 ds. had nothing but calms and northers; made but 300 miles during that time. Has been northward of the Gulf four times, and was driven back by heavy N. and N. W. gales.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]

Schr. J. F. Pike, [illegible], for George, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Madona, Burch, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Tigress, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Catharine Beal, Flowers, Belfast 6 ds., with pickets to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elmira T., Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frances St. John, Doyle, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Eastern Light, (Br.,) McCulloch, Maitland, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, Rockland, with fish for Baltimore.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Romp, Moore, Calais 12 ds., with laths.

Schr. Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. R. R. Pitts, ——, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Breckner, Fall River, with mdse.

Schr. J. Porter Yates, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saugatuck, Allen, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. Northern Light, Yates, Boston 2 ds.

Schr. N. Holmes, Holmes, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Orient, Daly, Fall River, with mdse.

Schr. Angelo, McFarlane, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Williams, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—Brigs Jessie Rhynas, ——; Time. ——; also 3 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall. Ship Silas Greenman, for New-Orleans. Bark Elisa Barse, (Br.,) for Bermuda.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 11—Arr. bark Nimrod, (Br.,) New-Bedford, to load for Liverpool; War Eagle, Port-au-Prince. Below, brig D. R. Doane, from Matanzas. At Port-au-Prince, no date, brig Isabella, for New-York, ldg., to sail soon; schr. Hathaway, from Barbados.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11—The U. S. Mail steamship Augusta arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning; all well.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. ship Dolphin, Penang; bark Undine, New-Orleans. Below, ship Sunbeam, from Valparaiso.

HAMPTON ROADS, Dec. 10.—Arr. ship Buena Vista, from Baker's Island.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11—Arr. ships Columbia and Solferino, Boston; Pequot, Havre; Ocean Monarch and Marcia C. Day, Liverpool: Tiger, Boothbay; Laone, Rio Janeiro; Anna Dallus, Bremerhaven.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Ann E. Glover, from Savannah, is consigned to Wallace, Sherwood & Co., not Wm. B. Scranton, as in this morning's edition.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Among the vessels now at the berth for San Francisco, is the ship Sea Nymph, Harding, Commander, a sharp clipper, to sail Dec. 20, from Pier No. 15 East River, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s Line.

Spoken, &c.

E. F. Sanderson—brig, for Matanzas, Dec. 2, lat. 32.

Francis Secor—bark, strg. E., was passed, Dec. 7, lat. 39 13, lon. 70 30.

Ines—bark, bound N., Dec. 1, in Crooked Island Passage.

Manchester—ship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 10, lat. 41 25, lon. 40 03.

Nathaniel P. Banks—shcr., of Gloucester, bound S., Dec. 10, 25 miles S. E. from Barnegat.

Sunbeam—ship, from Valparaiso for Boston, 80 ds. out. Dec. 7, lat. 42 03, lon. 70 03.

Village Belle—ship, of New-Bedford, bound E., Nov. 12, lat. 41 37, lon. 47 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Nov. 21, schrs. Georgiana, arr. same day from New-York; Harriet, Cloud, from do.; Julia Hall, of Provincetown, from Boston, all dischg.

At Grand Cay, T. I., Nov. 28, bark Cordelia, from Philadelphia, just arrived.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution, and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like mag

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2880. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Resignation of the Assistant Secretary of State.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Meeting of the House Special Committee on the Union.

Amendments to the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, on Secession.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Presentation of Compromise Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

It is reported currently that THESCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned, but it is not authenticated. If so, great trouble will arise, as Secretary CASS knows very little or nothing of the details of the office.

The Committee on the State of the Union met to-day. DAVIS, of Mississippi; DAVIS, of Maryland; KELLOGG, of Illinois; CURTIS, of Iowa; and HUMPHREYS, of New-York, talked, but no conclusion was arrived at. The talk was generally conciliatory. The Committee meets again to-morrow, when propositions for a compromise will be put in. HAWKINS, of Florida, was the only absent member of the Committee. BOYCE, of South Carolina, was present, as a spectator only. An Ex-Member of Congress from North Carolina, on motion of Mr. WILLSON, was elected Clerk. Good feeling prevailed, and as the Territorial question is the only one at issue, a satisfactory result is generally hoped for.

RIGGS & Co. express the opinion that the Treasury notes will not be at a discount, as suggested recently, but that they will be at a premium.

Hon. CYRUS ALDRICH, of Minnesota, is mentioned by many here for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the incoming Administration. His long experience as Land Officer in the West, together with his thorough knowledge of the details of our land system, preëminently qualifies him for the position.

R. R. REDDEN, clerk in the Patent-office, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence to go to Mississippi, his home. He is a Secessionist, and is well known as such to the Administration. He receives $2,500 salary, which goes on while he is absent as a member of the Mississippi Convention called to concert measures to break up the Union.

Intense interest was manifested in the House to-day, while the resolutions were being submitted for reference to the Select Committee of thirty-three, but those which attracted special attention were offered by Mr. SHERMAN, as they were regarded as expressing the sentiments of the Republican Party proper. Great disappointment was evinced when it was ascertained that their resolutions proposed no amendment to the Constitution, but affirmed its present efficiency. The other resolutions were very good, but were looked upon as merely individual opinions.

So also were the proceedings in the Senate on the Treasury Note bill significant. Mr. HUNTER proposed to reduce the amount from ten to three millions, which would carry on the Government to the 4th of March next, and to pledge the proceeds of the sale of public lands to relieve the Cotton States from any portion of the debt created thereby. Mr. HUNTER's amendments, it is charged, look to the dissolution of the Union.

The impression generally prevails that the proceedings to-day have not a tendency to strengthen the prospects for a reconciliation.

Senator WILSON has addressed a letter to CALEB CUSHING, in reply to his late speeches, in which Gen. CUSHING's record in Congress is shown up in a manner not flattering to CUSHING's consistency. This letter will appear in print in a few days, and will take strong ground for the maintenance of the Constitution as it is. Baron STOECKL, Baron WITTENSTADT, Mr. BLONDEL, VAN CORLEBERNE and several other foreign Diplomats were present to-day in the Senate Chamber, apparently much interested in the proceedings.

Foreign dispatches received at the British and French Legations express entire confidence in the permanency of the Republic, notwithstanding the present excitement. These say they doubt not the storm will pass over, leaving the nation more healthy and vigorous than ever.

Application was made by South Carolina to-day to Secretary FLOYD, to purchase a quantity of rifle muskets with sword bayonets. Mr. MILES, who applied in person, was answered that the Secretary of War had no power to sell the public arms, except those condemned on inspection. Mr. MILES leaves on Friday for home.

The agents of several newly-patented arms are doing a heavy business here in contracting to supply the Southern States.

The reported appointment of PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Commissioner of Patents, as Secretary of the Treasury, and its confirmation this afternoon, surprises every one.

The universally reported nomination of Mr. GUTHRIE inspired great confidence in financial circles. But the denial from Louisville that it had been tendered to him, and the report that THOMAS was to succeed COBB, counteracted the entire feeling, and finances are again down to-day. The new Secretary of the Treasury was immediately confirmed by the Senate, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow. His only qualification is said to be his subserving to President BUCHANAN, and his readiness to do his bidding. He is wholly ignorant of financial matters.

Gov. WELLER was confirmed a Minister to Mexico. No nomination was made for the Supreme Bench.

An effort will be made in the House to morrow to release the bidders for the loan under the act of June last. They have lost heavily already through the action of COBB and other disunionists connected with the Federal Administration. Until these bidders are released, the Treasury Notes, it is thought, will avail but little.

Reports are still current that WADE and WILSON are prepared, and will speak soon on the crisis, in the Senate.

Several parties arrived this evening from New-England, New-York and the Northwest, drawn hither by the prospects of trouble concerning the Union.

It is understood that HEART, Superintendent of Public Printing, has completed the bargain with WENDELL for the Government Printing-office, for $35,000. It is doubtful whether it will be accepted or not by the incoming Administration.

Secretary COBB is well known to have said that he was not a secessionist so long as the South could get her rights in the Union, and he had no idea three weeks ago of leaving the Cabinet. It is now generally understood that the President is much deceived by the course of COBB, who made the same assurances to him.

The South Americans and Border State men are fearful that the course of the Republicans in acceding to the wish of the Cotton States to go out, will force the Border States to go out also and join them.

It is understood that some of the South Carolina delegates to the State Convention advocate sending a Commissioner to the Federal Government, to negotiate the terms for remaining in the Union, and that STEPHENS of Georgia advocates the same plan, and is pledged to it. If so, it will have the desired effect of giving time, whereby the Union may be saved.

The report that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said there could not be peaceable secession is erroneous. His declaration was the opposite. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The General Land Office has issued a patent to the authorities of the City of Portland, Oregon, under the town-site law of 1844, for 320 acres, and providing for conflicting claims of other parties. This subject has been in controversy for the last ten years, and has enlisted some of the most eminent counsel of the country.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Printing present Senators FITCH, DAVIS and ANTHONY, and Representatives GURLEY and HASKIN, the contract made by Mr. HEART, the Superintendent of Public Printing, for the purchase of the printing establishment formerly owned by WENDELL, for a Government office, was approved without dissent. The price agreed to be paid is $135,000, which the Superintendent thinks he can save in a single session on printing and binding. It is understood that Mr. GURLEY will to-morrow introduce a resolution, declaring the office of Printer to the House vacant, and directing the Superintendent to contract forthwith for the execution of the printing for the present session. As yet no documents have been printed for the House, on account of the absence of Mr. FORD, the printer.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Commissioner of Patents PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland, as Secretary of the Treasury, which was unanimously confirmed without the customary reference, and also that of Ex-Gov. WELLER, of California, as Minister to Mexico.

The political position of Senator BENJAMIN has been misunderstood. He is a strong Secessionist.

Representative LAMAR left to-night for Mississippi to attend the State Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to Mr. MORRILL's tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, with the bill.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill authorizing treasury notes, amended by inserting $50 instead of $100, as the minimum amount, and with an amendment referring to the date for their expiration, and the interest allowed; and that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are to be set apart as security for the redemption of the notes.

Mr. HUNTER said it was an object to give the notes to the lowest bidder.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said, let the notes be sold for what they will bring. The Government should deal with all its creditors alike.

Mr. HUNTER—We hope the Government will be able to pay all its debts. We propose to set aside the proceeds of the public domain, so as to encourage bidders to get notes at par. If ten millions were issued, will it not help the notes not only of this Government, but of the Governments of all the States.

Mr. ANTHONY called for the yeas and nays on adopting Mr. HUNTER's amendment.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the Government was pledged to redeem these notes.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) quoted the stocks from a New-York paper. I would like to see notes issued in sums of not less than twenty dollars.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said, as the bill originally came from the House, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorised to sell for what he could get. The money market is entirely regulated by monied men. We should not be obliged to sell the securities for what we can get for them, especially at the present time. Something must be done to give a feeling of security to these notes. Put out the notes, and in two years there will be a difficulty to get money for them. Money we must have by the 1st of January, to preserve the credit of the Government. We may pledge the lands specifically for it. I look upon this the same as if an individual wishes to borrow money, and pledges his property therefor. I am in favor of reducing the denomination, if desirable. We have money to raise in order to preserve public credit. We must have practical men to deal with a practical subject.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.)—The State of New-York takes caution to preserve her credit as much as any State.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.)—I understand the amendments to be to confine the power given to the Executive to three millions.

SEVERAL SENATORS—"No, no."

Mr. CAMERON—It is the intention to borrow money and give these notes as security.

Mr. COLLAMER—I think the limitation of that bill is three millions. Last January ten millions were sold, I think for one year. The great body of these notes remain out now. The notes are issued at different dates to different subscribers.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I don't desire to have Government's paper shaved.

Mr. CAMERON—This Government keeps money very badly. I notice that in the vote for sustaining the credit of the Government the Secessionists and my Republican friends stand up for the same thing.

The bill, having been cut down to three millions, was passed.

The following is the vote on the second amendment by Mr. HUNTER to the bill; viz.: at the end of the second section add the words, "and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands;" on which Mr. SIMMONS called for the ayes and nays.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Collamer, Chestnut, Chandler, Hamlin, Hammond, Hemphill, Iverson, Mallery, Pugh, Rice, Toombs.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, King, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilkinson.

After the bill passed, the resolutions in reference to secession were called up, Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) in the chair.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) commenced speaking, when Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) interrupting him, asked leave to move a reconsideration of the bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. WIGFALL rose to speak. He said; During the talk here yesterday the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) indulged in some patriotic platitudes on the subject of saving the Union. I understood him to say that he was prepared to make any effort in his power to accomplish that desirable end. He asked for a specification of the wrongs or the imaginary wrongs that the Southern States were suffering, or supposed to be suffering. I understood him to pledge himself that when the grievances were made known he would be ready to redress them as far as laid in his power. Under this state of things I will state to him one of the grievances under which the Southern States think they are suffering. It is, that this Government *has denied that slaves are property*, and upon that denial has refused to protect the owners of slaves in their title wherever they were within the Federal jurisdiction. I have asked Mr. DOUGLAS whether he was prepared to give an assurance that our property would be protected within the Federal jurisdiction. I did not get a direct answer from him, and I suppose that I will not do so. He says he will show or answer by his vote, if a bill be introduced, whether he will afford protection or not. Will the Senator (DOUGLAS) interpose by the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Department to protect that species of property known as slaves, as well as every other species of property? Will he propose amendments to the Constitution? Will he vote in this body for amendments to the Constitution? Will he pledge in good faith to go back to the people of Illinois and urge before them the ratification of amendments to the Constitution that will vest in the Federal Government not only the power, but *make it an imperative duty to protect slave property as it protects every other species of property?* If he can do this, then it will end one of our difficulties.

But to this he answers there is no reason for the excitement in the Southern States; that they have not complained of anything, and that the people there are not dissatisfied. He tells us that there are two extremes of people—those who live in the Eastern States and those who live in the Gulf States, and that they misunderstand the question of difference between them entirely. But he says that the people of Illinois and Kentucky understand all! If the Northern States desire it, this Union can be saved; but this Union cannot be saved by flattery either on the floor of the Senate or on the stump. You cannot save the Union by singing hosannahs to it! You cannot save the Union by making Fourth of July speeches! You have got to come down to the work before you, and do something practically. The people of the different slaveholding States, especially the Cotton States along the Gulf, are dissatisfied with the Government as about to be administered by the incoming Administration. There is nothing that will satisfy them except proper amendments of the Constitution, and these amendments must be made by the Northern States unanimously, or the people of the Southern States will not be satisfied, and I say they ought not to be. If amendments to the Constitution, which would secure us everything we ask, were ratified by fifteen Slave and ten Non-Slaveholding States, it would be considered a part of the Constitution. But if eight of the Non-Slaveholding States voted against the amendments, and yet they were made a part of the Constitution, we would say at once here, are amendments to the Constitution which are distasteful to eight of the Non Slaveholding States, and which will probably be disregarded just the same as they disregard the present Constitution. Suppose that amendments to the Constitution were proposed and fifteen Slave States should ratify them, and the non-slaveholding States should do the same, but that New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other border States should refuse to ratify the amendments, of what practical use would the amendments be to us? None! What is the use, then, of discussing what we would be satisfied with when nothing has been offered to us. What's the use when we don't believe we will be permitted to retain even that which we may have if the two senators from New-York, the Senators from Massachusetts, the Senator from Ohio, the two Senators from Illinois, the Senator from New-Hampshire, the Senator from Maine and others, who are regarded as Republican men, deny that under the Constitution slaves are recognized as property. If we could believe they would go to their constituents and urge the ratification of proper amendments, we believe the Gulf States would suspend action; certainly so if the amendments could be ratified and carried out in good faith; that they will cease preaching the "irrepressible conflict;" that they shall declare slaves are property; that they shall be delivered up when fugitives; that Abolition societies shall be abolished, and Abolition Presses suppressed; that Abolition speeches no longer be made; that we shan't have pirates and murderers and our women in slavery. Until an honest effort is made, I say, to meet the demands of the South, there is a prospect of giving them a fair consideration. [Roars of laughter from the galleries, and "Ahems."] He continued, and said the Senators may laugh in their faces. [Renewed laughter in the whole House.] My friend from Kentucky, and other Union-saving friends, may look and see the derision when I make this proposition. [Laughter.] I trust they will understand the Latin maxim says: Learn even from your enemies some wisdom. What will you talk when I tell you as I have told people whom I represented long, long ago, you'll not be permitted to keep that which you have now. You are regarded as poltroons; and they talk of coercion—of holding the "glorious Union," as they call it, with cords of hemp, yet you petition the "glorious Union" to continue.

About this time Senator ——— took the Chair of the President of the Senate.

Mr. WIGFALL continued without interruption: Stop within your borders flaming Presses, public speakers who excite the people against us. And I say to those States, you shall not—that is the word I choose to use, and I represent a feeling of determination of the people I represent—I say you shall not permit men to go there to excite our citizens by making John Brown speeches, and bringing strychnine within the limits of the State I represent. You shall not publish newspapers and pamphlets to excite the slaves to insurrection. You shall not publish newspapers and pamphlets to excite the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder. We will have peace, and if you don't offer it to us, we'll quietly have our rights under the constitutional compact, or withdraw from the Union and establish a Government for ourselves. If you then persist in aggression, these sovereign States will settle the question, and when you laugh at these impotent efforts, as you regard them, I tell you that Cotton is King. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Cries of "Order!"

The President said the Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the gallery if it occurs again.

Mr. HALE said: "Mr. President, that threat was made one, two or three times yesterday. Now is the time to carry it out."

Order was restored.

Mr. WIGFALL said, if the exhibition of feeling in the galleries occurs again, the galleries shall be cleared, and once being cleared we will proceed. I trust the Senate will act upon it. Decency is looked for.

Mr. DAVIS arose from his seat, and said—I hope the Senator will be permitted to proceed. I think we attach too much importance to the expression of the galleries. I take it for granted that those warned yesterday did not repeat to-day. Yesterday there was one set, to-day there's a new set. We will get them all instructed after a while. [Tremendous applause from the galleries, and laughter from the Senators.]

Mr. WIGFALL continued: I say Cotton is King, and that Cotton wields his sceptre, not only over thirty-three States, but over the island of Great Britain, and over continental Europe. There's no crowned head, either upon that island or the Continent, that does not bend the knee in fear, and acknowledge allegiance to that power. Five millions of people in Great Britain live upon cotton. You may make grain, and they can husband; but exhaust cotton for one week, and all England will starve. They will not burst open barns, but will burn whole houses. We can have a direct trade of two hundred and fifty millions to our own ports, instead of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, if we go out of the Union. Our imports will amount to two hundred and fifty millions, and forty per cent. upon that puts into our treasury one hundred million dollars; twenty per cent gives fifty millions. What tariff we will adopt I expect to know in a few months, and in another Chamber. [Laughter in the galleries.] You suppose numbers contribute the strength of Government; I tell you it's the almighty dollar. When your operatives are turned out, when capitalists are broken, will you go to direct taxation. When you cease to have exports, will you have imports? Factories will then be burnt down, and capitalists go to the wall. I know you don't regard us in earnest. I would save the Union if I could, but it is my deliberate impression, and I have been studying the character of the people you represent for years past. Now the question is, can the Union be saved? I have always been a Union man and I am now a Union man; not from any silly notion that it is of Divine origin; not that blood was shed for it; not because it is an inheritance from our fathers; for it is neither the one nor the other. This Union is a compact between the States. The inheritance may be regarded the treaty with Great Britain and France. It is a treaty between the States for a common defence, domestic tranquility. They agreed in the organization of a certain Government. They made a wise distribution of the Government. They vested in the State Governments powers necessary to protect the liberty and well being of the citizens. All States that are republican, democratic, monarchial, aristocratic, slaveholding, non-slaveholding, agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, can all live under the Constitution, as when the old thirteen States ratified and made it binding between them.

By the late election it would seem as if the people of the North thought themselves responsible for the domestic institutions of all the States. They tell us a State has not a right to call out an army and navy, or negotiate with a foreign Power when she is coerced by other States. Do you suppose we can be amused with clap-trap and Fourth of July orators when we feel that we are a nation inheriting rights? The people amongst whom I live have passed that point. I am a devoted friend of the Union, but I know that it must be dissolved, because I can see no disposition to save it among those who alone can do it. When the eight Cotton States shall withdraw from the Union, as they will do, in the next two months they will meet the Convention, adopt a Federal Government, and establish a foreign department, and then I shall advocate the adoption of that same Constitution that was ratified by the old thirteen States. I have no doubt that when Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, and the other border States, see what we have done, that they will come into our Union, and then not many months will pass away before this beautiful fabric will again be the scene of our discussions, in which we will not only consider these matters pertaining to our domestic affairs, but also in regard to our foreign relations.

Mr. WIGFALL here read extracts from the Constitution and laws of South Carolina previous to the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

Mr. WIGFALL then continued: The immediate cause of secession is the election to the Presidency of a Black Republican. The people of the North must know that the present state of affairs has been brought about by means of the Helper book, by the teachings of the Senator from New-York, (SEWARD,) by the preachings of the pretended followers of Christ, and by teaching in your schools even the children to hate us. The Senator from New-York had told his Wide-Awake prætorians that their services could not be dispensed with after the election, but that they would be needed to secure the fruits of victory. They are a half a million of men in uniform, well drilled, and the purpose of their organization is to sweep the country in which I live with fire and sword.

Mr. SEWARD arose and said, I want to know the ground and place where it is to take place. (Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. WIGFALL said he had seen it reported in the newspapers.

Mr. SEWARD replied that he did say what was published in newspapers. I do remember to have read a letter which I received from some unknown person of a Southern State, professing to implicate something I said in some speech of mine. But I can't tell what I may have said, perverted so as to imply I ever said or intimated that the Wide Awakes were being kept organized, or disciplined or uniformed, or associated at all to secure the fruits of their victory. I think I can say safely, I never said anything which could. I hope the Senator will excuse me. I hope he will not deem it necessary to put myself under any obligations to explain anything hereafter. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL continued, and said, the denial of the Senator is all I ask; I only saw a report of his speech. In regard to the incoming Administration, it will have one-half the Senate, the Cabinet and the diplomats on their side. A great deal is said about this being the land of liberty, and of a people who boast that they have a right to govern themselves. Well, you will have an opportunity to make the experiment. [Laughter.] For myself, I don't believe that I owe allegiance to the United States. I believe I owe allegiance to my State, and to that State allegiance shall be given.

Mr. WIGFALL continued his remarks till 3:55 P.M., when, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, pursuant to an order of yesterday, called the various States for propositions relating to the present condition of the country.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the representatives of the people of the United States regard it as the duty of every patriot, in the present crisis, to forget parties and sections, and to devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the cause of their country; that the same reasons which, in the beginning of our history as an independent nation, impelled these States to friendly and faithful cooperation for the common welfare, are in full force now, and should stimulate every section to the fair and faithful discharge of all obligations to every other section, and to the whole Union, without reservation and without evasion; that if, while living under the shadow of the monuments which we have erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of our Fathers, we prove ourselves unable to transmit to our children the Institutions created by the genius and patriotism of the founders of the Republic, we shall deserve to be remembered and denounced as a nation of great monuments and little men; that any citizens of this Republic, who are willing to barter the public welfare for their own aggrandizement, and to secure a local popularity, by exciting jealousy and animosity between the States of this Union, are wholly unworthy of the honor or the confidence of any portion of the American people; that the present state of unfriendly feeling existing between the different sections of this Confederacy, has arisen from the government, by Congress and the Executive, of our provincial dependencies, and from their usurpation of the rights of American citizens, and that we are opposed to the creation or the acquisition of any more such dependencies, as being adverse to the interests of a Republican Government, and destructive of the rights of our own citizens; that the rights of an American citizen are above the Congress and the President, and are not derived from either, and should be sacred everywhere on American soil; and that, as all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, Territorial Governments should not be compelled to derive their just powers from the consent of Congress, or the will of the President; that the public lands outside of the State limits should be open to sale and settlement in districts suitable in size and form to make States, and that whenever any such district may contain a population equal to the ratio of representation, and shall have a constitution republican in form, it should be entitled to admission into the Confederacy that as taxation and representation are inseparable, the taxes of the people in the land districts for the support of the General Government should be remitted to them, and they support their own governments and defray all their expenses; that no new Territory shall ever be acquired to be owned by the United States or to be governed by Congress, and that the expansion of their limits should be possible only by their annexation by treaty of sovereign States; that there should be no Congressional legislation whatever upon the subject of Slavery; that every Congressional District should also be an Electoral District, and be entitled every four years to choose one Presidential elector, and each State should be entitled to choose two Presidential electors on general ticket.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Whereas, A conflict of opinion dangerous to the peace and permanence of the Union has arisen, concerning the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the subject of African Slavery; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), that the following article be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by Convention, in three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz.:

In all territory of the United States lying north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, and not included within the limits of any of the existing States, Slavery and involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall be and is hereby prohibited. Provided that the said Territory, or any portion of the same when admitted as a State, shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may prescribe at the time of its admission. That in all territory of the United States lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, not included within the limits of any existing States, neither Congress nor any Territorial Government shall pass any laws prohibiting or impairing the establishment of Slavery. Provided always, that the said Territory, or any part of it, when admitted as a State, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as its constitution may prescribe at the time of admission. Congress shall pass no law prohibiting or interfering with the trade in slaves between the slave-holding States and Territories. The migration or importation of slaves within the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign country, is hereby prohibited. No person held to service or labor in any State, or in any Territory of the United States, under the laws thereof, escaping into any other State or Territory of the United States, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. The right of transit, or temporary sojourn in, the several States and Territories of the United States, is hereby guaranteed to all the citizens of the several States and Territories, and their right to the possession and control of their slaves during such sojourn and transit shall not be impugned. No law enacted by Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves shall be in any degree impaired or impugned by anything contained in the laws or constitution of any State or Territory, but all such State and Territorial laws, and all such provisions in any State or other constitution, shall be null and void.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) submitted resolutions declaratory of non-intervention as the true remedy; that all State laws in conflict with the Constitution and laws of Congress ought to be repealed; that the Fugitive Slave law and all other laws of the land ought to be respected and obeyed, and no obstacle thrown in the way of their execution; that the Constitution is the result of conciliation and compromise, and can only be preserved by the exercise of a similar spirit.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) offered a resolution instructing the Union Committee to inquire and report as to whether State Personal Liberty bills are in conflict with the Constitution, and further to inquire whether the Fugitive Slave law is susceptible of amendment to ascertain more certainly the actual condition of the fugitive.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered the following:

That an amicable settlement be made, and an equitable adjustment of all matters between the States separating, so that each and every State and people thereof may know their precise duties and obligations in that event, and no justifiable cause of disturbance may take place in the future, as far as human foresight can guard against it, and further to enable them, as they have lived so long together in the bonds of Federal Union, to acquiesce peaceably in the necessity that compels them to separate; and further to provide, in case of disagreement in the future, some plan by which the same can be speedily and finally adjusted; that the Special Committee inquire, among other things, if any measure can be adopted to preserve in their purity the constitutional rights of all the States within the Union; and further to inquire as to the most reasonable and just mode by which their rights may be maintained in a state of separation, each sovereign State being repossessed of its delegated authority to the Federal Union, and adjusting the liabilities of each, with such other measures of fair settlement as may appear to them just; and recommend also some plan in that event by which in the future, if any disputes shall arise, they may be fairly and speedily settled.

Mr. ISAKS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following:

That the Constitution ought to be amended so as to provide—first, that Congress shall have no power or jurisdiction on the subject of domestic Slavery, either in the States, the Territories of the United States, or District of Columbia, or over the trade of slaves in or between them, except as hereinafter provided; that where domestic Slavery may exist in any Territory or District, it shall be the duty of Congress to protect it by adequate and efficient legislation; that no Territorial legislation, or other Territorial authority, shall have any power or jurisdiction whatever over such subject; that the rights of masters or owners to their slaves, while sojourning in, or *in transitu* through any State or Territory of the United States, shall be guaranteed by protection; that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up on demand of their owners or masters, and that all such fugitives as may be lost by reason of the legislation of any State, or the act of its constitutional authorities, shall be paid for by such State.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

That the Special Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Fugitive Slave law as best to promote the rendition of fugitive slaves under the operation of the same, the more adequate punishment of its infraction, and affording proper compensation to the owners of those who are not returned. Also to inquire what further constitutional checks are demanded, by a sense of self-preservation, on the part of the slaveholding States, against the operation of the Federal Government, when about to be presided over by those who have avowedly come into power on the ground of hostility to their institutions, and to consider whether the fact does not of itself indicate an antagonism to the slaveholding interests, so as to make it necessary, for its own security, that its concurrent voice, separately and distinctly given, should be required to sanction each and every operation of the Federal Government, and to consider whether a dual Executive, or the division of the Senate into two bodies, or the making a majority of Senators from both the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States necessary to all action on the part of that body, or the creation of another advising body, or council, or what other amendments to the Federal Constitution would best promote that result, and to report thereon.

Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire as to the expediency of amending the Fugitive Slave law, with a view to the prompt rendition of fugitive slaves and of giving proper compensation to owners of those not returned; also as to the propriety of providing, by constitutional amendment or Congressional enactment, for the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common Territories.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Whereas, One of the chief and just complaints on the part of the slaveholding States of this Confederacy is the refusal, neglect and failure of certain Executives of the Northern States to deliver up fugitives from justice, indicted for treason, murder and slave-stealing in said Slave States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of thirty-three for the reëstablishment of comity between the States, be required to consider what, if any, further legislation is necessary to carry out the second clause of the second section of the fourth Article of the Constitution for the delivery of fugitives from justice, who shall flee from one State and be found in another, on the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which such fugitive shall have fled, and that such inquiry be made with a special view to punish all Judges, Attorneys-General, Executives, or other State officers, who shall impede the execution of said clause in the Constitution, either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason or murder in attempted slave insurrections, or who may be indicted for slave-stealing.

Mr. HUGHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to report what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the Constitution which provides that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States;" and also what legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or traveling through any State the full benefit of that part of the Constitution which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizures in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced resolutions declaring that the only true and effectual remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the several States and the people thereof is in the faithful observance by the several States and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that the Special Committee of Thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any State or the people thereof have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the Constitution, and if so the remedy thereof, and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement; that to avoid all further controversies in regard to the several Territories of the United States, the said Committee divide the said Territories into States of a convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Thirty-three be instructed to inquire and report whether Congress has constitutional power to make the people of any particular State or municipal corporation therein liable to indemnify the owner of any slave escaping into such State, and who has been rescued from rightful custody by force or otherwise, and also whether it is expedient to establish a special Federal Police, for the purpose of executing the laws of the United States, and promptly suppressing any unlawful resistance thereto; and also whether any further legislation is required to secure a prompt, certain and full enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution, or whether an amendment of the Constitution is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced resolutions instructing the Special Committee to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing, by amendment to the Constitution the office of President, and establishing in lieu thereof an Executive Council, consisting of three members, to be elected by districts composed of the contiguous States as near as practicable—each member of said Council to be armed with a veto power such as is now vested in the President; and if such plan be deemed practicable by said Special Committee, that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing Constitution of the United States; and that said Special Committee also be requested to take into consideration the means necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the Free and Slave States in the Senate, and particularly whether this end can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the Slave States into two or more States.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) proposed amendments to the Constitution expressly recognizing property in slaves, where Slavery now or may hereafter exist, and express the denial of the Federal Government to prohibit or interfere with it anywhere, or restrict the trade in slaves between the States; also to express an agreement to protect Slavery wherever the Federal jurisdiction extends; and guarantee the protection of slaves while passing through the Free States; any State defeating or impairing the Fugitive Slave law not to be entitled to representation in Congress until the nullifying laws be repealed, &c.

The above propositions were severally read and referred to the Union Committee.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he had received notice to attend a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs on Friday. As he didn't expect to remain much longer a member of Congress, he felt it his duty to resign his position as a member thereof, in order that the vacancy may at once be filled. He did not adopt this course owing to any dissatisfaction with the Committee: he should always cherish a lively recollection of their uniform and courteous kindness toward him.

He was excused.

The House passed a bill making further provision in relation to incorporated land offices, and the bill extending the time for Oregon to select certain lands.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill creating the land district of Dacotah, and providing for the admission of a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, and mentioned that he had prepared bills for organizing various Territorial Governments, including Dacotah.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whether they would be reported with the same provisions as those of last session, prohibiting Slavery.

Mr. GROW replied in the affirmative, and said the House could, if they chose, strike out the provisions.

Mr. THAYER's bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to offer a resolution declaring devotion to the Union, and made some remarks thereon.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) called him to order.

Mr. MORRIS—I have said all I wanted to say.

Much confusion now existed.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE thought that these proceedings were a sufficient argument why the House should adjourn, which was agreed to amid calls for the yeas and nays on the motion to do so. Adjourned.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Third Letter from Mr. Raymond to Hon. W. L. Yancey.

Impossibility of Restoring the Slave-trade—Secession Nothing but Revolution and Certain to Involve War.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY—*Dear Sir*: You will see from my last letter that I have no faith in the validity or sincerity of the reasons assigned for a secession of the Southern States. The motive for that movement is neither the failure of the North to surrender fugitive slaves, nor the enactment of Personal Liberty bills, nor the practical inability of Southern slaveholders to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States. If you could have full and sufficient guarantees upon every one of these points you would be just as zealous, though not perhaps so sanguine, an advocate of secession as you are now. What you and your associate conspirators seek is the restoration of the African Slave-trade. To use your own words, "We of Alabama *want slaves to be cheap*;—we want to buy, not to sell them. It is a Virginia idea that slaves ought to be high. Virginia wants $1,500 each for her negroes:—*we want to get them cheaper*." "CHEAP NEGROES" is the grand consummation at which you aim,—the mighty motive which rouses you to the task of destroying a Government which was formed to "secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

You will not understand me as implying that this is the motive of all whom you have enlisted in the secession movement. If it were, you would not persist so vehemently in excluding all but the Cotton States from your counsels. You would have admitted Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky to a share in the conduct of your conspiracy. If this were a movement in the interest of all the Slaveholding States, it would have been decided in a general convention of them all. But you knew very well that in such a convention it would be impossible to conceal your real motive,—and that its exposure would be fatal to the scheme. Virginia is now, as she has been from the earliest moment of her independent existence, opposed to the Slave-trade:—South Carolina, therefore, gives her formal notice that her aid is not desired, and that her advice will not be heeded, in the movement of secession. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland—all the Frontier States would set their faces like a flint against reopening the African Slave trade. They are to have no voice, therefore, in the decision of the question: it is only after the Revolution shall have been accomplished that they will be "permitted" to join your new Confederacy. Even in South Carolina you deprecate a discussion of the subject. For you know that the more intelligent and considerate portion of the people, even in the Gulf States, are opposed to this cardinal feature of your policy. They believe, as we do, that we have negroes enough on this Continent already. They know that whatever may be their relations to society,—whether slave or free,—they are a draw-back upon our civilization,—a clog upon the refinement and Christian culture of the community into which they are thrust.

This subject, therefore, is to be kept out of sight until disunion shall have been accomplished. The great mass of the people in the Slaveholding States are to be moved by other considerations. Their pride, their local jealousies, their fears, have been practiced upon by way of preparation for the "proper moment," when they are to be precipitated into revolution. Once out of the Union, their destinies will be in the hands of the boldest and the strongest of their leaders. The Gulf States are first to organize the new Government,—and determine the fundamental basis on which it shall rest. Absolute free trade in "negroes from Africa as in mules from Malta," will be the corner-stone of this new temple. Each State will be permitted to trade in whatever it may pr

...ment, lest she should become involved in a ... might end in the transfer of Cuba to the United States, have done more than all other causes combined to prevent or embarrass the suppression of the Slave-trade. Both these obstacles would be removed by secession. The North will have no motive for further hesitation. The mutual right of search will be conceded. The Slave-trade, if prosecuted at all, will be prosecuted just as piracy is, —under the ban and outlawry of the world. The moral sentiment of this country will be released from the shackles which the Constitution, and the alliance with the slaveholding South have imposed upon it, and the Slave-trade will lose the only ... it has hitherto enjoyed.

Even if you secede, therefore, and establish your new Slave Empire, you will be no nearer the ... you seek than you are at present.

THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

And now let us consider this subject of secession. What is it? On what basis does it rest? ... what terms, and by what means, do you propose to achieve it?

In the first place, you claim that Secession is a ... right—that this Confederacy being the result of a compact between sovereign States, each ... has a right to withdraw from it at pleasure. ... a State, therefore, declares itself out of the ... the Federal Government has no right to ... it into remaining. It has no power to make ... on a State. The President of the United ... takes this opinion—that is, he comes as near ... as he does to holding any opinion on ...

Now, I do not propose to discuss the question ... whether the Constitution is or is not a "compact." That may be an important point to settle, ... seems to me quite immaterial to the present ... For even if it is a compact, and nothing ... I can see no reason why one of the thirty-... should have the right to break it at ... A compact implies a mutual obligation. ... is binding upon all who become parties to it. It is so alike in private and in public transactions. If two men form a partnership, unlimited in its term, that partnership can only be dissolved by mutual consent, or by appeal to a common arbiter. In the lowest form of private compacts, no one party to a bargain has the right to repudiate it at pleasure,—to absolve himself from the obligations and responsibilities which it involves, and resume the position which he held before he entered into it. Nor can States or nations claim any exemption from this law of common morals. Nothing is more firmly established in the laws of nations and the usages of the world than the principle that a deliberate repudiation of treaty obligations is a just cause of war. Even if the Union, then, be only a treaty,—a compact between the States,—it is nevertheless binding upon them all. Each one is bound to abide by all its engagements, ... to discharge faithfully the obligations into which it has entered.

You may say they are sovereign, and, therefore, sole ... of their own acts,—judges of their own obligations,—and subject to no common and controlling tribunal. Even if they were so once, they ceased to be so when they parted with a portion of their sovereignty and agreed to accept a common arbiter. No nation can be so absolutely sovereign as not to be bound by its own obligations.

Suppose we take the opposite position,—that any State has a right to secede at will: where will it land us? If one State may secede another may. Suppose all resolve upon secession: What becomes of the Federal Government? What becomes of its obligations,—of its debts,—its common property,—of its engagements entered into with foreign Powers? What becomes of its flag, its army, its navy? All these things, you say, are to be matters of future arrangement. But that does not settle the question of legality. If secession is a matter of constitutional right,—then there must be some constitutional provision, direct or inferential, for the emergencies which grow out of it. All these obligations are to be annulled;—but then, you say, they may be renewed if the thirty-two parties to the old compact see fit to renew them. But what if they do not? What would foreign creditors of the United States say to such a scheme? What would foreign nations say to such a mode of disposing of the engagements and undertakings into which they have entered with the Republic?

THE GOVERNMENT DEALS WITH INDIVIDUALS, AND NOT WITH STATES.

But it seems to me that this question has been involved in a great deal of needless confusion, by the use of the term *secession*. "Words are things," and in this instance, as in many others, the adroit substitution of one word for another has created an issue entirely foreign to the case. The Federal Government is under no necessity of discussing the question of secession. The only point it has to decide is *the right and the duty of enforcing obedience to its own laws*.

The Constitution gives Congress power to make certain laws for the people of the United States. It is the duty of every citizen of the United States to obey those laws, provided they are constitutional, and to refer that point to tribunals created for the purpose of deciding it. Has the Federal Government the right and the power to enforce such obedience upon its citizens? No one can doubt it. You do not deny it. The Government has used the Army and the Navy to enforce the Fugitive Slave law in Massachusetts, and you have never denied or questioned the constitutionality of that proceeding. It has precisely the same right to use the Army and the Navy to enforce upon a citizen of South Carolina the payment of duties which Congress may impose upon the importation of merchandize abroad. The *State* has nothing to do with the matter. The law does not take effect upon the State; the Constitution does not even recognize the existence of the State, in connection with the duty of obedience to the laws of Congress, except to forbid its effective interference. The only way in which the State can be brought into the case at all, is by claiming the right to release its citizens from the duty of obedience to the Federal law. Congress says that the citizen of South Carolina shall pay duties upon all merchandise he may import into Charleston. The State of South Carolina assumes that she has a Constitutional right to release him from that obligation—and to say that he may import that merchandise *without* paying duties. The only question that can arise is has South Carolina any such right? Let the Constitution itself reply:

"This Constitution and the *laws of the United States*, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING."

This is the whole case. There is no question of coercing a State—or of "making war" on a State. The laws of Congress are not made for States—but for individuals. All that is required of the States is that they shall not release their citizens from the duty of obedience. Indeed, they cannot do so. South Carolina may declare herself out of the Union twice a year, if she pleases,—and pass as many nullification laws as her statute-books will hold; but she cannot impair in the slightest degree the duty of every individual within her borders to obey the laws of Congress. It is the duty of the President of the United States to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and, as Mr. BUCHANAN very justly remarks in his Message, "no human power can release him from the performance of that duty."

THE STATES HAVE NO POWER TO RELEASE THEIR CITIZENS FROM THE DUTY OF OBEDIENCE.

The only question which can arise, therefore, in this matter of secession is, whether the Federal Government will permit citizens of South Carolina or Alabama, or any other State, to refuse obedience to the laws of Congress on the plea that they have been released from such obedience by the action of that State. So far as the matter of right is concerned, the question scarcely requires an answer. Unless we have made up our minds to abandon our national existence altogether, we have no choice in the premises. For if the principle is once conceded that a State may nullify the action of the Federal Government, and release its citizens from the duty of obedience to Federal law, neither South Carolina nor the Slave States will be left alone in the exercise of that right. Every Northern and Western State will at once enact Personal Liberty bills of the most stringent character. New-York has a hundred fold more to gain by releasing her citizens from the payment of Federal duties on imports than any Southern State.

But you urge that ours is a voluntary Government,—and must depend on the voluntary assent of its people, and not on force, for its preservation. Properly understood, this is perfectly true,—but its practical importance depends on the manner of its application. If a constitutional majority of the people become dissatisfied with the Government, or with its Administration, they have a right to change it. If any considerable portion of the people become dissatisfied, they have a right to demand amendments. If they consider themselves aggrieved or oppressed, they may seek redress in the Courts of law. And back of all these rights is the right of Revolution, for which no provision can ever be made—which, indeed, can never be recognized in any Constitution or form of Government, because it is simply the right of appealing to force against a Government which is found to be hopelessly oppressive. But our Government is not a voluntary government in any such sense as that individual citizens are left to their voluntary choice whether to obey the laws or not,—or that communities, large or small, organized or unorganized, have a constitutional right to repudiate the obligations of the Constitution. Such a government would be no government at all. It would have none of the functions, none of the powers, none of the stability which are inseparable from the very idea of government. All government implies force,—the right of coercion. And the consent on which our Government rests is the voluntary consent of the people that force may be used, if necessary, to constrain obedience to law.

I concede fully that as the laws depend for their vitality and practical validity upon the co-operation of the governed, they should never outrage the principles, the interests or the sentiments of the people among whom they are to be enforced. A disregard of this principle, might, under aggravated circumstances, and in default of all other redress, justify revolution,—a local protest in arms against the execution of the obnoxious law. It is by overlooking entirely this principle that the Fugitive Slave law has been rendered at once so odious and so inoperative. A law of Congress guaranteeing freedom of speech on Slavery to a Northern Abolitionist, in the heart of a Slaveholding State, though it might be strictly constitutional, would be not only ineffective, but would rouse the most bitter hostility of the community whose safety it would seriously endanger.

But you will urge that this doctrine converts the Federal Government into a consolidated despotism. Not so,—for this Federal sovereignty extends only to those matters which are expressly delegated to it. It is restricted by the Constitution which creates it and prescribes the scope of its activity. But up to the limit of these restrictions the sovereignty of the Federal Government is just as complete as is that of the States over all the matters which are reserved. You say this sovereignty was delegated by the States themselve, and may, therefore, be resumed. On the contrary, even if that were true, the fact that it was delegated proves that it *cannot* be resumed. Its derivation cannot alter its character or impair its force. If the States gave it, they parted with what they gave, and they cannot recall the gift. They clothed the Federal Government with power to make laws, on certain subjects, which should be of binding obligation upon the individual inhabitants of the United States—and with the right to enforce obedience to those laws by the armed power of the country, if that should be necessary. So far were they from reserving to themselves as States the right of releasing their citizens from the duty of obedience, that they required all their State officers, Governors, legislators and judges, to take a solemn oath that they would enforce those laws, and they stipulated moreover that nothing in the Constitution or laws of any State should derogate in any degree from the absolute supremacy of the laws of Congress. Those laws, according to the "compact," even if the Constitution be nothing more, are to be the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Any claim, therefore, on the part of a State of a constitutional right to release its citizens from the duty of obeying the laws of Congress, made in pursuance of the Constitution, is simply preposterous and absurd.

Any exercise of such an asserted right—any attempt to prevent the Federal Government from executing those laws by State legislation, is merely a nullity. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, may pass as many laws as they please forbidding their citizens to pay duties to the Federal Government, to obey process of Federal Courts, or to regard the Federal law prohibiting the Slave-trade. Every one of them will be null and void. Must the Federal Government, then, you may ask, "*make war*" on Alabama or South Carolina for enacting such laws? Not at all,—simply because it is needless, the laws being themselves a nullity, and because, moreover, the Federal Government has nothing to do with States as such. It has no right to say what bills they shall pass and what they shall not. It deals with individuals,—and requires *them* to obey its laws. If they refuse, it may compel obedience. If the State interposes, and resists such attempted compulsion,—then *the State "makes war" upon the Federal Government*,—not a war that can be recognized as such by independent Powers,—because it is not a war between such Powers,—but a war of rebellion,—a war of revolution. And the only question that remains is, whether the Federal Government has a right to put down rebellion,—to suppress insurrection against its authority. And that question seems to me equivalent to asking whether it is a Government at all, or only a sham,—a pretence of Government, without any of its real powers or faculties.

I have no doubt, therefore, that the Federal Government has the right, under the Constitution, to do what you would style "compelling a State to remain in the Union,"—that is, to compel every citizen within the jurisdiction of the United States to obey the laws of Congress. Nor have I the slightest hesitation in saying that it is its duty to do so,—and that any President, Senator, or Member of Congress who refuses to aid, in doing so, violates his oath of office, and makes himself an aider and abettor of treason and rebellion. As to the *mode* and *time* of compulsion,—the means of bringing stress to bear upon rebellious communities, and the measure of force to be used,—these are very different questions, to be decided on other grounds and by the wise discretion of the Federal Government. That Government may deem it most expedient, because most likely to prove effective, to postpone all resort to force to the latest possible moment,—to abstain from all appearance of coercion,—and to trust to the moral compulsion of time, of reflection and experience, rather than a hasty resort to material power. But it cannot surrender the *right*. It cannot acknowledge the power of any State to release its citizens from the duty of obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Such an acknowledgment would be simply an overthrow of the Constitution.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF PEACEABLE SECESSION.

South Carolina is on the eve of "withdrawing from the Union,"—as she phrases it,—that is, of enacting State laws releasing her citizens from the duty of obeying the laws of Congress, organizing herself into an independent sovereignty and preparing to resist, by force of arms, any attempt of the present Government to enforce obedience to its laws upon her citizens. Her first attempt,—as it will be her first necessity,—will be to *obtain a recognition of her independence from the Federal Government*. Have you the slightest idea that she will succeed? The President has no power to grant such a recognition. Congress has no power under the Constitution to grant it. Where is such recognition to come from? Clearly it can only come from the people of the United States,—meeting in Convention as they met in 1787 for the purpose of dissolving one Confederacy and substituting another in its place. We must go through, precisely the same process as our Fathers did when they abrogated the old Confederation, and created the "more perfect Union," which during the seventy years of its existence has given us more peace, prosperity and national greatness than have ever been achieved by any other nation on the face of the earth. We are now called upon to destroy that Union. Why? Because it has failed to "provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?" No: but because it has *not* failed. Because it does not permit the continuance of the African Slave-trade:—because it does not recognize slaves as "property,"—to be guaranteed to their owners wherever its jurisdiction may extend:—because its tendencies are not towards strengthening Slavery and making it perpetual and permanent in the Federal Government, but rather the other way. You cannot expect the People of the United States to consent to abolish the Union and repeal the Constitution for such reasons as these. And yet that is what they must do, if they recognize the independence of South Carolina.

If South Carolina could be dealt with singly in this matter,—if she could be released alone from the Union without conceding principles which would release every State from its allegiance, abolish the Constitution, and blot out the Republic from its place among the nations, there would be very little difficulty in adjusting the matter. She would go out of the Union with the unanimous consent of the other States. One of her own writers, in the *Southern Quarterly Review*, has asserted that a majority of her inhabitants were Tories in the Revolution, and were opposed to independence. Their descendants have inherited their political sentiments. South Carolina has never had a particle of sympathy with the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our Republican institutions. From the very outset she has been at war with the dominant ideas of the Confederacy. She has done more to embroil the country in controversy, to disturb the public peace and sow the seeds of disloyalty and strife than all the other States. And if there were any warrant in the Constitution for secession, I should favor the immediate secession of all the other States from any confederacy in which she might have a place. But this cannot be done. Nor can we ignore the fact that she does not intend to go out alone. We are asked to permit her withdrawal merely as preliminary to that of all the Cotton, possibly of all the Slaveholding, States.

What we have to decide, therefore, when we are asked to recognize the independence of South Carolina, is, whether we will consent to the disruption of our Union for the sake of creating a Southern Confederacy,—or rather a Military Despotism, resting possibly on Democratic forms like that of France, (for that is the shape your new government would probably take,) upon our Southern border. You and your confederates in disunion seem to think we would. You must base such a sentiment upon a serious over-estimate of our disinterestedness and good nature, or upon an equally serious under-estimate of our intelligence and good sense.

DISUNION MEANS WAR.

I put aside for the present all considerations connected with the character of your proposed Government,—the fact that Slavery is to be the basis of its existence, and the interest of Slavery the paramount aim of its policy. Setting aside the certainties of constant contentions and wars between two great nations thus widely separated in principle, in feeling and purpose, and by no material barriers to keep them apart,—look at the position in which we should be placing ourselves with reference to the future. We should be surrendering to a foreign and a hostile power more than half of the Atlantic seaboard,—the whole Gulf,—the mouth of the Mississippi, with its access to the open sea, and its drainage of the commerce of the mighty West,—all the feasible Railroad routes to the Pacific,—all chance of further accessions from Mexico, Central America or the West India islands,—and all prospect of ever extending our growth and national development in the only direction in which such extension will ever be possible. We should be limiting ourselves to that narrow belt of the continent which would be bounded by the British Colonies on the north, the Slave Empire on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. Have you seen any indications which encourage the hope of so magnificent a self-sacrifice on the part of our people? What is there in our past history to lead you to consider us thus reckless of national growth and national grandeur? Is it the millions we have expended in the purchase of Florida, and Louisiana, and Texas? Is it the hundreds of millions we expended in a war with Mexico for the conquest of Texas and California? Is it the seven millions we paid for the Mesilla Valley and the acquisition of feasible Railroad routes to the Pacific Ocean? We have a few men among us, dreamers rather than statesmen, who would cast all these considerations aside and accept any degree of national humiliation in order to rid their consciences of what they regard as their "responsibility for the sin of Slavery." But they are very few and very powerless. Nine-tenths of our people in the Northern and Northwestern States would wage a war longer than the war of Independence before they will assent to any such surrender of their aspirations and their hopes. There is no nation in the world so ambitious of growth and of power,—so thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of conquest,—so filled with dreams of enlarged dominion, as ours. In New-England these impulses have lost something of their natural force under the influences of culture and the peaceful arts. But in the Centre and the West, this thirst for national power still rages unrestrained.

To this consideration are to be added others of still greater weight with other classes of our community. Your Southern Empire, resting upon Slavery as its basis, must be conformed more and more to the spirit and the forms which Slavery requires. A standing army will be your first necessity, and the rigor with which your slave population are kept in subjection, must increase from year to year. You will have less and less of education,—more and more of brute force,—and your slaves will sink lower and lower in the scale of creation with every succeeding year. You know enough of Northern character to estimate the effect which this would have upon the minds of the conscientious portion of our Northern people, and how thoroughly it would alienate them from their new neighbors. You could not count upon their forbearance or their sympathy in the slightest degree. Every little misunderstanding that might arise would swell the hostility of the two peoples, and bring them into inevitable and deadly collision.

Even, therefore, if at the outset the impulses of our people should prompt an assent to your secession, it could not be permanent. Just now the feeling of the North seems to be in favor of letting you go. This is the first prompting of the genuine kindness that pervades the popular heart,—an indisposition to do injury to any section,—a hope that both may go along peacefully and prosperously without collision or strife of any kind. But a very little reflection will show the futility of such expectations. The thing is impossible. The only condition of our remaining at peace is that we remain one. Disunion means War,—a war of conquest,—a war of subjugation on the one side or the other. You may say it would be hopeless to attempt to subjugate the South. Possibly;—but this is a point which nations never take for granted in advance. It is not the conviction of the masses of our people. They believe the South to be comparatively weak, and this belief, whether just or not, will do all its mischief by leading to the beginning of war. What the end will be the future alone could show.

South Carolina must not expect, therefore, to be recognized by the Federal Government as an independent State, *without a war*. Any such recognition by the Administration, as a mere executive act, would be treason to the Constitution, and would justify a revolution. It can only be done through an amendment of the Constitution—by a formal dissolution of the nation, and the creation of another upon its ruins. To that the people, who constitute the nation, will never consent. You must win your independence, if you win it at all, just as every other nation has done—by the Sword.

NO AID FROM FOREIGN POWERS.

But you count upon the assistance of foreign Powers,—especially of France and England. This seems to me the wildest dream that ever misled the minds of desperate or over-sanguine conspirators. How has LOUIS NAPOLEON kept his Imperial throne,—but by taking his people into alliance with him—by representing in his person and policy their sentiments, their ideas, their passion especially for making themselves the champions of freedom in other lands? The French idea of liberty is freedom to make others free. The Italian war was popular because it was a war to liberate the enslaved Italians. The first indication of a possible desertion of that cause, and an alliance with the Princes who had oppressed them, shook the Imperial throne. How long would he hold that throne if he were to wage a war in support of Austria, either in Italy or in Hungary? Now, any interference of France on your behalf would be an interference on behalf of Slavery. And these same considerations are still stronger when applied to England. The people of England are fanatical in their hatred of negro Slavery. And no Ministry that should give the slightest hint of favor to a movement for Slavery in any form could hold its place a week.

Nor can you presume at all upon the hatred of free institutions which prevails among the Governments of Europe. That hatred does not pervade the people, nor can it, therefore, to any considerable extent, influence the action of the Governments, especially of England and France, where the popular will has controlling weight. England's dominant purpose just now, moreover, is to secure the alliance of the United States, in preparation for the great struggle between free and absolute Governments, which she thinks is impending. Besides all this, the great interest of both England and France, so far as this country is concerned, is *commerce*. Whatever promotes their trade with us brings them all the advantage they can ever expect to reap from their relations with us. And whatever promotes our prosperity and our ability to sell and buy, builds up that trade. Neither of these countries has the slightest interest in our disunion, or in any differences which shall retard our growth. They may deprecate the imitation of our example in their own countries. They may declaim against us, and point out our weaknesses and faults to prevent their own people from introducing universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments. But they have no wish for our downfall, as they have no interest in it. Neither of them could sustain any heavier blow than the destruction of our commerce would involve.

Nor will either of them recognize the independence of any seceding Southern State until that independence shall have become an established fact, by the recognition of our own Government, or by such demonstration of its ability to maintain it by force of arms as shall leave no room for doubt. Precisely the same course will be pursued in this case as was pursued in that of Texas,—and as is pursued in every case under similar circumstances. Any attempt on the part of any foreign Power to aid in the rebellion of a Southern State, would be an act of open and flagrant hostility to the Government of the United States, and would be resented as such. Whatever might be the disposition of our Government towards secession, we should never permit a foreign Power to interfere in a matter so purely of domestic concern.

If you enter upon this matter of secession, you must enter upon it alone. You will have no help from any foreign Power—neither troops, nor ships, nor arms. You cannot borrow money anywhere, because you have nothing whatever to pledge for its security. You have neither credit nor the means of gaining credit abroad. The only one of the slaveholding States which has ever tried the faith of foreign creditors to any extent, has, by her shameless repudiation—her steady breach of faith—branded the whole section to which she belongs with the ineffaceable marks of disgrace and distrust;—and the example of Mississippi will be a perpetual warning to every capitalist in Europe against lending a dollar to any Southern State. You cannot call upon your own people for supplies, for their sole wealth consists in negroes and lands, which, in case of war, will fall to a tithe of their present value. Nor can you conceal from yourselves any more than from the rest of the world the dreadful danger you would incur, of an insurrection of slaves from one end of the South to the other, the moment they shall see you engaged in a war against States which are seeking, as you have taught them to believe, to effect their emancipation. All these accumulated horrors you must face alone,—relying upon your own resources, without a word or a thought of sympathy from any nation on earth,—under the frown of all Christendom,—with the settled conviction in the breasts of half your own people that you are fighting against every impulse of humanity, every tendency of the Christian civilization of the age which shall witness this strange, this horrible contention!

THE COTTON ARGUMENT.

You rely on COTTON to save you from all this. "The world must have our Cotton," you say. "England must have it or her looms will stop—her workmen will be thrown out of employment—riots, starvation and civil war will desolate her realm. She will open our ports, if the Federal Government shall persist in closing them." If you rely upon such a hope to sustain you through the dread ordeal of revolution, you are destined to a rude disenchantment. You can no more prevent either England or the North from procuring your Cotton, if you find leisure from war to raise it, than you can prevent water from running to the sea. The laws which regulate the currents of trade are just as fixed and unchangeable as the laws which govern matter. We may not understand them so thoroughly, but we know enough of them to know that we can no more withstand or change their operation than we can that of the laws of gravity. Of what avail were the Berlin and Milan decrees, though backed by a million men in arms? Upon whom fell the weight of the old embargo which you are threatening to renew?

You may make as many laws as you please,—you can never prevent your cotton from finding its way to the market where it commands the highest price,—and if you could, your own people would be the first to perish under the operation. For why do you raise cotton but to sell it? You can neither eat it, nor drink it,—nor feed your slaves with it,—nor wear it until you have sent it abroad or to the North to be manufactured. Even now you buy from the North every year a hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of food and utensils of labor and other necessaries of life,—which you must have, and which you cannot get unless you pay for them with your only great product,—your sole reliance,—the cotton which you raise. You could distress England if you could withhold your cotton—but it would be at the cost of starvation and ruin at home. The manufacture of cotton is but one branch of British industry: but the selling of cotton is the only reliance of the Southern States. Blot that out, and you blot out the prosperity and even the existence of Southern industry. You not only ruin the planter, and drive his slaves to starvation or insurrection,—but you kill the business of every Southern Railroad, the traffic of every Southern river, the labor of every Southern City. In such a contest of physical and financial endurance, which would hold out longest, England or the Southern States? Which would repent soonest, the English mill-owner or the Southern planter?

You expect to invite the ships of the world to your ports by making them free. This is your main reliance for ruining the commerce of the North and turning its wealth into your own channels. You must remember, in the first place, that you can have no free-trade until you have achieved your independence. But waiving that obstacle for the moment, you must know that such a policy on your part would be met, whenever it should become necessary to meet it at all, by a corresponding policy on ours. Charleston, Baltimore, Savannah and New-Orleans could not be free ports many months before Boston, New-York and Philadelphia would be free ports also. With the advantages we should have at the outset,—our enormous mercantile marine, our trained and hardy sailors, our skill in ship-building, and our capital already invested in commerce, can you doubt the result of such an unequal race? You rely on the manufactories of New-England and Pennsylvania to prevent such a result. And even so sensible a man as Mr. STEPHENS predicts universal anarchy at the North as the effect of disunion. He has much to learn of the temper and spirit of the North if he anticipates any such result. Undoubtedly great interests in both these sections would suffer serious injury from the adoption of a free-trade policy; but other interests would gain just as much, and the versatility of our people is so great that they would very speedily adapt themselves to the changed necessities of the case. If New-York were a free port her commerce would be doubled in ten years. In spite of everything the South could do,—in spite of tariffs, attempted prohibitions and bounties upon commerce, the North, through her manufactures, or her commerce, would supply, as she does now, every plantation in every Southern State with every article of luxury which would be needed from abroad.

I pass over in this place all considerations of the domestic difficulties you would encounter in your enterprise,—your differences as to the form of government to be established;—the clashing of interests between the several sections of your own Confederacy;—the heavy direct taxation by which, under a free trade policy, all the expenses of your Government must be met;—the fundamental and fatal question on what kinds of property and in what proportions that tax should be levied;—your exposure to the hostility of the whole civilized world, and the impossibility of your raising a Navy wherewith to meet it;—all these and many other practical difficulties, which would obstruct your progress at every step, may safely be dismissed, in the present discussion, with this bare reference to them.

These, then, are the reasons which lead me to believe that you will not succeed in your enterprise of destroying this Union and erecting a new Slaveholding and Slave-trading Empire on its ruins. I have still to consider the Duty of the North and the true Policy of the South in the political crisis which you have brought upon the country. But that I must reserve for a concluding letter.

I am, Yours, &c.,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COMPTROLLER'S ANNUAL BUDGET.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on Thursday, the Comptroller sent in the financial budget for 1861, which was referred to the appropriate Committee, and directed to be printed under the direction of the Comptroller.

The document is entirely too long for publication in the present crowded state of our columns, and we therefore give only the summaries, which contain all the information as to estimated taxes, expenditures and receipts, together with such suggestions of the Comptroller as seem eminently deserving of consideration and action:

EXPENDITURES.

A Summary of the estimated accounts required to be appropriated to provide for the expenses of the support of the Government of the County of New-York, and the payment of the quota of said County of the State Taxes for the year 1861:

Advertising	$6,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	80 00
Care and Maintenance of Colos' or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000 00
Common Schools for State	412,559 00
Coroner's Fees	15,000 00
County Jail, Construction of	25,000 00
County Contingencies	20,000 00
Deficiences in Taxes	95,000 00
Election Expenses	60,000 00
Harlem Bridge (new)—Con. of	150 000 00
Harlem River—Survey of	
House for Detention of Witnesses—Construction of	6,267 00
Interest on Loans	90,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,400 00
Lighting and Cleaning and Supplies for County Office	18,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	42,500 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	800 00
Officers's and Witnesses's Fees	40,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	10.000 00
Police Fund	1,329,150 00
Police, Contingent and Law Expenses	11.180 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000 00
Repairs to Books and Maps in the Register's Office	5 000 00
Rents	10,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	63,500 00
Salaries—Judiciary	221 3?0 00
State Taxes	1,690.076 32
Supplies for the Police	20.140 00
Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000 00
Total	$4,377,422 32

INCOME.

The following is a summary of the estimated revenue other than from taxes, applicable to the support of the County Government, to be received during the year 1861:

Superior Court—fees	$4,000 00
Court of Common Pleas—fees	5,000 00
Court of General Sessions—fees	1,000 00
Court of Special Sessions—fees	6,000 00
Marine Court—fees	4,500 00
Surrogate's Office—fees	14,000 00
County Clerk's Office—fees	14,000 00
District-Attorney's Office—fees	Nothing.
Commissioner of Jurors—fees	4,500 00
Interest on Taxes	10,000 00
Total	$53,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated amount required to be appropriated	$4,377,422 32
Estimated amount of income applicable to the above	63,000 00
Estimated amount required to be raised by tax	$4,314,422 32

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a comparative statement of the estimated amounts required to be appropriated by the Board of Supervisors for County purposes, for the year 1861, and the amounts appropriated by said Board for like purposes for the year 1860:

For what purposes.	Estimates for 1861.	Appropriations in 1860, with Balances.
Arrearages		$16,715 40
Advertising	$6,000 00	7,500 00
Asylum for Idiots	80 00	280 00
Care and maintenance of Colos' or Harlem Bridge	2,000 00	2,000 00
Common Schools for State	412,559 00	399,677 61
Coroners' Fees	15,000 00	29,252 90
County Jail—Reconstruction	25,000 00	24,950 00
County contingencies	20,000 00	83,308 73
Court house (new)—Const'n of		100,000 00
Deficiencies in Taxes	95,000 00	19 000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum		1,500 00
Election expenses	60,000 00	125,607 67
Harlem Bridge (new)—Con. of	150 000 00	25,000 00
Harlem River—Survey of		2.000 00
House for Detention of Witnesses—Construction of	6,267 00	40,000 00
Interest on Har. Bridge Bonds	3,600 00	2,914 12
Interest on Loans	90,000 00	40,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,400 00	1,000 00
Incumbrances in Harbor—Removal of	7,500 00	
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies for County offices	18,000 00	29,373 72
New-York Juvenile Asylum	42,500 00	52,793 43
N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum	800 00	800 00
Officers' and Witnesses' Fees	40.000 00	30.000 10
Printing, Stationery, &c	10.000 00	23.100 50
Police Fund	1,329.150 00	1,325,560 00
Police—Contingent & Law Ex.	11,180 00	21.565 00
Rents	10,000 00	13,243 34
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000 00	5,000 00
Repairs to Books and Maps in the Register's office	5,000 00	3.600 00
Salaries—Legislative Depart.	4 400 00	68.066 51
Salaries—Executive Departm'ts	63.500 00	210.389 23
Salaries—Judiciary	220.370 00	932.631 08
State Taxes	1,686.076 32	
Supplies for the Police	20,140 00	12.348 00
Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000 00	
Totals	$4,377,422 32	$3,651,247 83
Appropriations for 1860	3,651,247 83	
Increase in 1861	$726 174 79	

Under the present laws, the assessments for taxes are not completed until the first day of July in each year, and taxes are not usually levied, and the books placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes for collection, before the latter part of September or the 1st of October following. Meanwhile the State taxes become payable, the current expenses of the Government must be provided for, and recourse must therefore be had to borrowing.

The Tax law of the present year contains a section authorizing loans to be made, upon the credit of the County, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, of this year; and accordingly loans have been obtained upon "County Revenue Bonds of 1860," to the amount of $3,317,500, the interest upon which, to be added to and raised by taxation, amounts to $74,597 17, which is exclusive of a still larger amount for interest on similar loans upon the Revenue Bonds of the Corporation. These loans have furnished the sole means for carrying on the operations of the government.

The views of the Comptroller in relation to the...

...frequently expressed, and the importance of effecting a change in the present system in order to economize and unpel, without producing any disastrous results, a consideration of the Legislative Department, seeking to it again. No imaginable reason exists for the change proposed should not be adopted. The interparance of this great City do not desire a ... of the present system. They would much prefer ... ing their taxes sooner, and thus avoid the ... of the large additional amount which is now required to provide for interest on loans, and also be relieved from the serious inconvenience and discomfort they now experience in paying their taxes, owing to the great crowds which throng the Receiver's Office when the delay in levying the taxes renders the time within which they can pay, without being subjected to a penalty, very short. By making the assessments and commencing the collection of taxes earlier in the year, a great many evils which now exist would be effectually remedied. Let the law be changed so that the taxes will come in as the money is needed to carry on the Government, and save the necessity of always borrowing the means of paying current expenses, a practice which is as discreditable for the government as for an individual in the management of private concerns.

If the draft of a law, prepared and submitted by the Comptroller several months since, is not well adapted to effect the purpose in view (and further experience has suggested some improvements which can be made therein), why not alter it or propose a substitute? Why subject our citizens to the vexatious annoyances which so many of them now experience in consequence of errors unavoidably committed in the hurry and confusion in the Receiver's Office?

The Comptroller would again respectfully urge the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of taking action upon this important subject.

In order to avoid the necessity of procuring special legislation every year to authorize issues by the County, it is recommended that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of a law authorizing such loans to be made at any time, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, to the extent that may be necessary, not exceeding the amount of the annual appropriations. A draft of such a law, containing some other useful and important provisions, is herewith submitted for consideration.

Much inconvenience has sometimes been experienced by this Department, in consequence of the practice of increasing the salaries of persons engaged in the public service from time to time during the year, without, at the same time, making provision for the payment of such increased compensation. It has been usual, heretofore, to commence at once the payment in such cases, from the general appropriations for Salaries, which provide only for those specifically mentioned in the estimates upon which the same are founded—consequently, it not unfrequently happens that the appropriations fall short before the end of the year, and many persons are subject to disappointment. For these reasons, the Comptroller has determined, for the future, to pay no salaries until a suitable appropriation has been made, and the money provided for the same.

No further provision has been made in the accompanying estimates for supplying the additional accommodations for some of our Courts which are now so much needed. Whether this acknowledged want (intelligent need can best be supplied by erecting a building on the north side of the Park, or hiring rooms for the purpose, is a subject worthy of serious consideration. Should the plan decided upon involve a necessity of procuring further legislation, no time should be lost after the beginning of the next session in presenting an application for the same.

In view of the large increase in the amount to be raised in 1861 for State purposes, and of the present disturbed condition of public affairs, the tax-payers of our City have a right to expect that any unusual expenditures, not absolutely indispensable, shall be postponed to a more favorable time; also, that all possible retrenchment shall be made in the ordinary expenses of the County Government. The general management of the Board of Supervisors has hitherto been such as to warrant the belief that the reasonable wishes and expectations of our citizens in these respects will be duly regarded. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $3 upon each party bringing a suit in any of the County Courts, and $3 additional at the time the case is brought to trial, the same to enure to the County Treasury, the object being, as Mr. PURDY declared, to make the Courts self-sustaining. It was appropriately referred.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of fixing a per diem allowance for jurors impannelled in civil and criminal cases, which was referred.

A resolution to appropriate the sum of $200 for plans, &c., of a new Court-house, to be erected on the west side of the Park, was laid over.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, having in charge the matter of N. C. Platt, City Chamberlain and ex officio County Treasurer, with reference to the non-execution of his bond in the latter capacity, presented a long report, which is but a recapitulation of the matters brought out in evidence before the Committee, at their various sessions, and which have been fully reported in the TIMES. The report concludes with a recommendation to employ A. R. Lawrence, Esq., as counsel to the Board, to prepare a case and argue it before the General Term of the Supreme Court, whether or not the County Treasurer is exempted from giving bonds. Mr. BLUNT, who presented the report, supported it in a few remarks, quoting from the decisions of the State Courts; to which Mr. PURDY replied by quoting "Yancey on Secession," and "Kennedy on Specials." The resolution was adopted.

The Board, after the auditing of some unimportant bills, and the finishing up of some routine business, adjourned until Thursday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MORE JOBS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Some few weeks since the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution (in answer to the prayer of certain petitions) granting permission to erect a shed on pier No. 44 North River, occupied as a dépôt for the Liverpool line of steamers, of which the *City of Washington* was the pioneer. The resolution was concurred in by the other Board, but the parties interested, assuming the certainty of the Mayor's approval, proceeded at once to the construction of the shed. As the erection of sheds or buildings of any kind on the wharves or piers is expressly forbidden

Supreme Court—Chambers.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1752, 188, 101, 1501, 1504, 1872, 305, 1805, 1810, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1870, 1880, 2180, 221, 125, 226, 1809, 1878, 1886, 1889, 1873, 1398, 1908, 2071.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 1824, 68, 107, 109, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 31, 136.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday for want of proper accommodations.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

TRIAL OF FINLEY, THE WIFE MURDERER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge Balcom, the first business was the continuation of the trial of Daniel Finley, commenced on the previous day, for the murder of his wife.

Thomas Murphy, first testified that he had known the prisoner for fifteen years, during which time he had borne a good character for peace and quietness, and had never been arrested for crime.

Peter Boyle, a carman, next testified to the same effect, having known the prisoner from childhood.

Officer James Regan next testified to the same purport. The wife of the prisoner was a large, powerful woman, addicted to intemperance, while he was a small-sized and weak man.

There were no further witnesses, and Mr. Brady summed up for the defence. He admitted that the prisoner had inflicted the wound of which his wife had died. Nobody pretended to dispute this. But that the crime was not murder, but manslaughter in some degree, counsel hoped to convince the jury, under the instruction of the Court. The weapon used was not an atrocious weapon. It was simply his pocket-knife. He was no anatomist. He did not know that he was striking at a vital part. The deceased was a powerful woman, who abused her husband; and he, laboring under the excitement of intoxication, had warded off her attack with a thrust of the knife. When life was taken under the circumstances of sudden rage, it was not murder, but manslaughter. Counsel concluded by asking that the verdict might be reduced to that of the fourth degree.

Mr. Waterbury, for the people, briefly summed up the case. He enumerated the various degrees of manslaughter, and, defining the character thereof, claimed that no one of them could apply to the act of the prisoner in the present case. The crime which had been committed received especial aggravation from the fact that the murderer had taken the life not only of a human being, but of that human being whom he was bound, above all others, to cherish and protect—the wife of his bosom. Human life should be hedged about by every protection of law, and it remained with the jury to see that in the present case that protection received no diminution at their hands. To this end they must find a verdict of murder either in the first or second degree.

The Court then addressed the Jury briefly, and charged that as the fact of the stabbing had been admitted by the defence, it only remained for the Jury to decide whether the prisoner inflicted the wound with premeditation, without provocation from his wife,—in which event the offence would be murder in the first degree—or with provocation from her—in which it would be murder in the second degree. If it appeared from the evidence that the blow was given without the design to take the life of his wife, he would be guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Involuntary killing would constitute manslaughter in the fourth degree.

In regard to the intoxication, the Court charged, that voluntary intoxication would not affect the grade of a crime, committed under its effects; but where any provocation was proved, evidence of intoxication was admissible to show that the prisoner was in a condition more liable to be excited by provocation. Proof of good character would raise a presumption, in the prisoner's favor, that he would be less likely to inflict the wound without provocation, than would a person of notoriously bad character. The Jury should give the same deliberation to the case that they would were he in a high station in life. The law should guard with special care the rights of the poor and friendless who fall into its hands.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of two or three hours, returned for further information as to what constitutes the difference between murder in the first and second degree. The Court explained the statute, and the Jury again retired, and at a late hour, when our reports came in, had not been able to agree.

INDICTMENT AGAINST NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY QUASHED.

The next case was that of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, indicted for misdemeanor in leaving a portion of their track unfenced, whereby Dennis Tubridey lost his life.

Mr. Anthon, for the people opened the case, by stating that the Railroad Company, occupying the Fourth-avenue, had occasion, at Eighty-sixth-street, to make a deep cut, and failed to fence the cross-street, so as to prevent persons from falling in. Dennis Tubridey did fall in and lost his life. The present prosecution was upon an indictment under the common law.

Gen. Sandford, for the defence, here suggested that the avenue was a public highway, and that no private corporation could be held to fence it.

This question was then discussed at great length by counsel on both sides, and the Court deciding that the question was well taken, instructed the jury to acquit, and so the case went off.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Samuel Kimmelstiel.
For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, Thos. Slavin.

Court of General Sessions.

NO TRIALS—ALL THE PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY—SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY AND STATE PRISON.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, the first case called was that of Jane Hitzibot, a French woman, indicted for larceny, in stealing $50 worth of laces and other goods from her employer. She pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

Samuel McNeil, indicted for larceny, in stealing a watch, next pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Sharkes, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a sewing-machine from Grover & Baker, of the value of $75, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Thomas Shaw, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch, rings, &c., of the value of over $50, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced two years and six months to the State Prison.

John Cornell *alias* Wm. Pitt, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison two years and six months.

Edward A. Kealy and William A. Riordon, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in entering a shed, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Eugene Smith next pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Hagan, John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—Francis Duffy.
For Grand Larceny—Louis Schneider, John Hanley, Andrew Hanley, Patrick McGuin, John Stephenson, William Baker.
For Burglary—James Cogan, Ellen Gibbons.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Barbetta Hollachete.
For Rape—Phillip Weidersum.
For Arson—Patrick Welsh.

Heavy Verdict against a City Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

James R. Wolf Kiel vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries received on the defendants' road in August, 1859. There appears to be somewhat of a conflict of evidence in this case. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff, however, appears to show that the plaintiff and his friend went down Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of taking the cars. They saw a one-horse car coming down the avenue and hailed it, and then ran to meet it. The car stopped and both plaintiff and his friend attempted to get on top; plaintiff's friend succeeded in doing so, but while the plaintiff was trying to get to the top of the car his foot slipped off the step, and was caught and crushed between the wheel and the track. The defendants show that the driver at the time of the accident was engaged in making change for the passengers seated at his side and saw nothing of plaintiff or knew nothing of him until he felt the car jolt as if it had passed over a stone. That the car was then stopped and the plaintiff was found holding on to the car with his foot badly hurt. The evidence shows that the plaintiff is seriously and permanently injured. The defence is that the injuries sustained by plaintiff are the result of his own negligence in attempting to get upon the car before it was stopped. The Jury retired and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,000 00.

George Carpenter for plaintiff. Hutchins & Platt for defendants.

Harbor Obstructions—Rights of Lessees.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Henry P. Farrington vs. *Sylvester S. Mangan.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted by Judge Hilton against the defendant on the 5th day of December, by which the defendants in this cause were enjoined from obstructing the owner of the pier at the foot of Laight-street, in this City, by the use of permanent vessels for the storage of grain and produce. The counsel for the defendant, in moving a dissolution of of this injunction, assumed the ground that the plaintiff, Farrington, is not entitled by law to more than the width of three vessels, and that the defendant has the same right; that at the present time there is no regular mode prescribed to collect wharfage on more than three vessels. It seems that both these parties hold leases under the City, and it is assumed that if there is any actual obstruction of the rights of either party the Harbor-masters have full power under the statute to relieve the party aggrieved. The Court, upon the conclusion of the argument, said that without further considering the case, the facts were sufficiently distinct and comprehensive to warrant it in passing upon the question. The Court will not in this instance pass upon the question of title; that must be left to be determined by the suit brought to test the question. The injunction, however, should be modified by giving the plaintiff only the right to the width of one vessel along the bulkhead.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; W. J. Haskett for defendant.

Jurisdiction of the Surrogate—Contest Between Heirs and Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

George Herkimer et al. vs. *Seymour Tracy et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, as administrator of John Rice, who died at Brooklyn in September, 1856, for the purpose of recovering the sum of $7,000, paid by certain Insurance Companies upon property of the deceased, situated in Yates County.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff Herkimer is a creditor of the deceased, was duly appointed administrator by the Surrogate of Kings County, and has duly qualified and entered upon the duties of administering upon the estate. That the personal property not being sufficient to satisfy the debts owed by the deceased, he had applied for, and obtained, an order from the aforesaid Surrogate for the sale of the real property of the deceased, but that such real property would not satisfy the claims of creditors against the estate, which had been duly proved and allowed by the Surrogate. That there is real property upon which were certain factories belonging to deceased, situated in Yates County, which were covered by insurances in various companies to the amount of about $7,000, at the time of the death of said Rice. These insurances had been renewed from time to time by the plaintiff for the benefit of creditors, through the defendant Seymour Tracy, who acted as the agent of the plaintiff for the estate. That the property was destroyed by fire, and the insurance companies had paid the sum of $7,000 to the said Tracy, who had paid it over to the Surrogate of Kings County; but that the Surrogate doubted his authority to order the money to be paid to the plaintiff, in order that it might be distributed among the creditors, and desired the adjudication of the Supreme Court upon the questions involved.

The defendant, Seymour Tracy, denies the facts alleged in the complaint, and sets up that he was duly appointed general guardian of the two infant children of deceased by the Surrogate of Yates County; and, as such guardian had taken possession of said property, had paid for the renewal of the policies of insurance thereon, had repaired the buildings, and had collected the insurance in question of the Companies for the benefit of said infant children; that he had paid over the same to the Surrogate of Kings county, under an order to do so, made by said Surrogate, because, at the time, he believed that he was obliged to do so, but that since he had been advised and believed that said Surrogate had no authority to make such order, and that he was not obliged to pay the same over. The defendant, therefore, claimed to hold the said insurance money for the benefit of the said children and heirs of said Rice. The case is still on.

Tracy, Walt and Olmstead for plaintiffs; S. H. Wells for defendants.

The Transfer of Vessels—The Law Requiring a Record.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

The Parker Mills vs. *Edward H. Jacot and James C. Willett, Sheriff.*—This is an appeal to the General Term of this Court, on the part of the plaintiff, from a judgment rendered at a Trial Term.

The facts are these: The plaintiff, a Massachusetts corporation, brought their action to recover possession of the schooner *Ann S. Salter*, which was held by the defendant Willett, as Sheriff, by virtue of a levy under an execution against one Edgar Sprague, whom it is conceded, prior to the 9th of March, 1857, owned the vessel. Two questions arose upon the trial of this cause:

First—Whether the defendants had actual notice of the conveyance from Sprague, the transfers not having been recorded.

Second—Whether the conveyance from which the plaintiff deduced their title was not void as against Sprague's creditors.

The plaintiffs it appears made out their title from Sprague as follows: Sprague being insolvent, as alleged, conveyed this vessel to Collyer & Robinson on the 9th of March, 1857, in trust to pay his certain liabilities to the plaintiff. Under that assignment the assignees made a verbal sale of the schooner on the 9th of March, 1857, while the vessel was at New-Orleans. In April, 1857, a bill of sale was executed by the assignees, not to the plaintiffs, but to Nahum Stetson, Secretary and Treasurer to the Company. The bill of sale contained a blank enrollment, but subsequently a new enrollment was made out to Stetson, as sole owner, by which the vessel appears to have been enrolled at New-Orleans, in January, 1857. It appears that on the trial of this cause no evidence was offered to show actual notice, or even constructive notice to the Sheriff of the sale—though notice was shown to the defendant Jacot. The defendant Jacot, by his answer, denied that he had possession of the vessel, and put the bill in issue, and claimed possession under the judgment and execution in favor of Jacot against Sprague. The counsel for the respondent takes the point that the assignment to Collyer and Robinson, and the bill of sale to Stetson not having been recorded in the office of the Collector of Customs, where the vessel was enrolled, and no actual notice of the assignment, a bill of sale being shown to have been given to the defendants, the transfers are not valid as against them or either of them.

The statute of July 29, 1850, provides that *no bill of sale*, mortgage, hypothecation, *or conveyance of any vessel*, or part of any vessel of the United States, *shall be valid against* any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs, devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof, unless such bill of sale, mortgage by hypothecation, or conveyance, be *recorded* in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled.

It is therefore claimed that the defendant had a right to levy upon this vessel as belonging to the defendant Sprague, having had no notice of the bill of sale or assignment, and that this entitles him to a judgment for the return of the property. Decision reserved.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for plaintiff; R. Goodman, A. J. Vanderpoel for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '71	85	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	65¾	
6,000	do	65	
5,000	do	65¾	
7,000	do	65¾	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	70	
1,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bs	73	
1,000	Rod. Riv. R. 2d	100	
3,000	Mch. Cen. 8 ₱ Ct.	90	
1,000	1 M. S. F. Cn. Bs.	90	
1,000	do	90¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84	
1,500	do	85	
4,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	74	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	
3,500	Han. & St. Jo R.	65	
1,000	Chi. & Tol. S. F. B.	65	
3,000	Gal. & Chi 1st M.	95	
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	85	
10	Merchants' Bank	98	
54	D. & H. Canal Co.	82¾	
600	N. Y. Central R.	75	
50	do	74¾	
50	do	810	74
250	do	snwk	74
150	do		74⅝
200	do		74¾
200	do	s5	74
50	do	s15	74¾
200	Erie Railroad		26¾
50	do	b30	27
50	do	s15	26⅝
50	do		27
50	Hudson River R.		38¼
125	do		39
25	do		38¼
150	do	b15	39

50	Pac. Ml. Ss. Co.		79¾
250	Harlem Railroad		13¼
50	do		13
50	Harlem R. Pref		32
50	do		31¾
150	Mich. Cen. R.		44
	do	s30	48
	do		48½
10	do		49
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		12¾
50	do		12¾
50	do		13
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		28
100	do	b10	28¾
150	do		28¾
200	do	s10	28¾
100	do	s10	28¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		59¾
200	do		59¼
50	do		58¾
50	do		58¾
300	do		58¾
200	do		58¾
310	do		58
50	do		58¾
115	Gal. & Chic. R.	c	63
50	do		62¾
650	do	c	62¾
150	do		62¾
115	do		62
50	do	s3	p. & c. 61¾
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10	21¾
100	do		21¾
350	do		21¾
325	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.		47⅛
100	do		47
50	do	b30	48
20	do		47¾

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou		89
12,000	Missouri State 6s		66
5,000	Virginia State 6s		78
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		71
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs, '75		86
1 000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		40
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		16
1 000	Han. & St. Jo R.		60
10	Union Bank		90
63	Del. & Hud. Cnl. Co		82¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co.		79¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s15	74
50	do	s10	74
100	do		74½
100	do		74¾
350	do		74¾
200	do	s30	75¾
150	Erie Railroad		29
100	do		29¼
50	do	s60	28
100	do		28¾
100	Harlem Railroad		13¾
25	Hud. River R		39¼
200	do	s30	39
100	Reading R	s60	31
25	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		13
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		28
10	Mich. Cen. R.		48
100	do		47¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		58¼
	do	s10	58¼
	do		58¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.		23¾
200	do		23¾
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		47
50	do		47¼
200	do	s30	47
100	do	s10	47
25	Mil. & Miss. R.		8¼

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The accounts from England which appeared in the morning papers to Saturday, Dec. 1, by the *Europa*, off Cape Race, although not entirely complete in their latest details, had an immediate favorable influence on nearly all departments of business in and around Wall-street and the Corn Exchange. The news is in response to our second installment of crisis quotations from this side, say to Nov. 13 by mail, and Nov. 15 by telegraph to Halifax, as taken out by the *Europa*. Another budget of depressing accounts was carried out by the *Atlantic*, Nov. 17, the response to which (although this steamer had arrived out) is not yet known in the Street, although a later telegraph to-night, after the packet reaches Halifax, may give it before this number of our paper goes to press.

Our bad news arrived out on a favorable turn in the London Money market and the condition of the Bank of England. That establishment had recuperated its stock of bullion by £403,000, and reduced the rate of interest from 6 to 5½ ₱ cent.; and this after the first indications of a low Exchange on this side, though not so low as subsequently went out. The Custom-house at both Manchester and Liverpool was firm, and no important decline had yet occurred in Grain or American Stocks, or none such as was generally apprehended. We must look, of course, for less favorable advices next week, but the fact that the present accounts have agreeably surprised our public here, caused an advance to-day in Grain, Flour and Cotton, and strengthened confidence in Stocks and Exchange, though the speculation in the former turned downward again at the close of the day on the Railway shares, the State securities being well maintained at an advance of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on the prices of Tuesday; Tennessees 71, Missouris 66 ₱ cent. There was no material change in Federal Stocks or Treasury Bills, the accounts from Washington in regard to the condition and wants of the Treasury, as well as political affairs generally being regarded as about the same as yesterday. In the forenoon there was considerable excitement in New-York Central, Illinois Central, Galena and Erie, at higher rates than the average of yesterday, all these Stocks being comparatively scarce on the Street for prompt delivery. The Galena transfers closed to-day for the January Dividend, and the transfers of New-York Central reopen to-morrow after the annual election of Directors, already announced from Albany by telegraph. The reopening of the Erie transfers on Monday passed over without much difficulty in the delivery of Stock, but it now appears that the wants of the Shorts were accommodated only for the day, and that a renewed pressure for cash stock was experienced to-day, the price jumping up to 30 ₱ cent. after selling at 23½ on Monday. The Western stock generally improved with Illinois Central and Galena, and so did Hudson and Harlem, and the general market had a firm and rather animated appearance until after the breaking up of the Second Board, when some of the figures of the New-York Central report for the fiscal year recently closed, were quoted in the Street as less favorable than looked for. This and the partially contradictory advices from Washington caused the final prices to leave off weaker than on the average sales of the day, about as follows:

Central	73¾	Reading	33¼
Erie	29¼	Michigan Southern	13
Galena	61¾	M. Guaranteed	28
Illinois Central	57¾	Harlem	13¾
Rock Island	46¾	Harlem Preferred	28
Michigan Central	47¾	Panama	111
Toledo	23¾	Pacific	78½
Quincy	64		

Although this is not a market day, the news from abroad to the effect that Gold is already near at hand, from England by the *Europa*, together with the improvement, gave a better tone to the Exchange market, and some of the Brokers quote a little more steadiness in rates, though the range of quotation is still very wide, say 99@103 ₱ cent. In Money, we hear of no decided alteration, one way or the other, in rates, but a more cheerful feeling obtains in the market.

The annual meeting of the New-York Central Company took place at Albany to-day, when the vacancies in the old Board, by the death of Messrs. Horace White, Schoolcraft, and Townsend, were filled by the election of Messrs. R. M. Blatchford, of this City; Hamilton White, of Syracuse, and H. H. Martin, of Albany. The old Executive officers were reelected. We have received a copy of the Annual Report, for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1860, from which we have compiled the following comparative figures:

GENERAL LEDGER ACCOUNT—COMPARED.

	Sept. 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1859.
Construction outlay	$31,106,094	$30,840,713
Premium on Consolidation	7,831,000	8,010,000
Value of property	$38,937,094	$38,850,713
Cash in Bank and with Agents	442,055	490,163
State Live Stock	557,800	557,800
Lake Propellers	341,891	Nil.
Fuel and Supplies over one million	150,934	286,706
Troy Union Railway Stock	34,700	21,100
Hudson River Bridge	30,240	10,080
Bills Receivable	50,003	42,759
Real Estate, Niagara Falls	32,500	32,500
Real Estate, O. Lee & Co	35,214	34,826
Due from Post office	26,016	27,075
Due from Utica and Syracuse	Nil.	6,681
Total	$40,638,447	$40,366,005
Capital	$24,000,000	$24,000,000
Funded Debt	14,332,523	14,333,771
Total Stock and Funded Debt	$38,332,523	$38,333,771
Bills Payable	127,375	Nil.
Unclaimed Dividends	9 637	5,880
Expenses paid in Oct	144,317	67,550
Allowed for accum. interest	328,183	339,639
Surplus Income	1,697,012	1,619,150
Total	$40,638.447	$40,366,005

INCOME ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1860.

To expenses of maintaining and operating road		$4,278,840
Coupons and Interest		985,272
Dividend No. 13, Feb., 1860. 3 per cent	$720,000	
Dividend No. 14, Aug., 1860, 3 per cent	720,000	—1,440,000
Future income: Amount of one year's contribution to sinking funds, transferred to current account:		
Debt certificates	$111,631	
Bonds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company	3,435—	115,366
Rent of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad		60,000
Balance September 30, 1860		1,697,012
Total		$8,576,391
By balance, September 30, 1859		$1,619,150
Passenger receipts	$2,589,265	
Freight receipts	4,095,934	
Mail receipts	95,765	
Miscellaneous receipts	196,277—	6,957,241
Total		$8,576,391
By balance, September 30, 1860		$1,697,012

OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR—COMPARED.

	Sept. 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1859.
Income from freight	$4,095,934	$3,337,148
Income from passengers	2,589,265	2,566,370
Other sources	292,042	297,330
Total	$6,957,241	$6,200,858
Expenses on freight	2,613,827	1,893,155
On passengers	1,665,014	1,456,274
Together	$4,278,841	$3,349,429
Interest	965,272	970,060
Sinking Fund	115,266	116,754
Rent N. Falls Road	60,000	60,000
Dividend, February	720,000	659,782
Dividend, August	720,000	720,000
Total	$6,879,379	$6,176,025

Transportation expenses (says the Report) for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, 61.49 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings, for the same period. [Last year, 54.03 ₱ cent.] A large proportion of the expense of rebuilding the Buffalo elevator, together with the entire cost of substituting several iron for wooden bridges, of erecting and enlarging station-houses at small stations, of building temporary structures for the protection of freight, and of extensive additions to machinery, besides other expenditures of a similar character, many of which items may be considered as properly chargeable to construction, *have been charged to the transportation expenses of the year.* Net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, $1 517,861 66, equal to 6.32 ₱ cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the Company. [Last year, 7.10 ₱ cent.]

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	By last Report.	To Present Time.
For graduation and masonry	$6,777,106	$6,777,106
For bridges	805,067	805,067
For superstructure, includ'g iron	10,213,195	10,340,641
For passenger and freight station-, buildings and fixtures	1,174,964	1,176,520
For engine and car houses, machine shops, machinery and fixtures	770,007	845,113
For land, land damages and fences	4,027,844	4 089,117
For locomotives and fixtures, and snow-plows	2,351,466	2,351,466
For passenger and baggage cars	951 127	951,127
For freight and other cars	2,054 483	2 054,483
For engineering and agencies	663,528	663,528
Construction account of the Rochester and Lake Ontario R. Co	150,000	150,000
Construction account of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co.	658,921	658.921
Construction account of the Lewiston Railroad Co	400,000	400,000
Total cost of road and equipm't.	$30,540,713	$31,105,084
Consolidated Premiums unpaid	8,000,000	7,831,000
Fuel and material on hand*	1,286,706	1,150,934
Total	$40,137,419	$40,088,928

* One million charged off to profit and loss.

COMPARATIVE STOCK AND DEBT.

	1857. Sept. 30.	1858. Sept. 30.
Debt Cert's, less am't held for S'g F'd.	$8,260,600	$8,100,600
Bonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debts of the former Co.'s outstanding	680,753	657 6??
B's for fund'g the debts of the fo'r Co.'s.	399,000	1,256,500
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	937,000	786,000
Bonds for Real Estate	304,000	200,000
B's to Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	83,500	93,000
B's of Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	55,000	46,000
Bond to Telegraph Company	10,000	10,000
Bonds and Mortgages	265,667	254,962
D'ts of the former Co.'s, p'd tem'ly by this Co., and to be again funded	656,063	2,133
Total amount of Funded Debt	$14,631,572	$14,401,767
Capital Stock	24,136,569	24 183,400
T'l am't of F'd D't and Cap'l St'k	$38,768,333	$38,587,167

	1859. Sept. 30.	1860. Sept. 30.
Debt Cert's, less am't held for S'g F'd.	$7,925,000	$7,745,000
Bonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debts of the former Co.'s outstanding	637,737	550,371
B's for fund'g the debts of the fo'r Co.'s.	1,275,000	1,206,000
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	770,000	830,000
Bonds for Real Estate	185,000	175,000
B's to Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	80,000	86,000
B's of Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	45,000	36,000
Bond to Telegraph Company	10,000	
Bonds and Mortgages	264,833	263,161
Convertible Bonds payable in 1876	182,000	580,000
Total amount of Funded Debt	$14,333,771	$14,333,532
Capital Stock	24,000,000	24,000,000
T'l am't of F'd D't and Cap'l St'k	$38,333,771	$38,333,532

NOTE.—During the last fiscal year, $230,000 of 7 ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds, payable in 1876, being Bonds of the issue representing part of the surplus income of the Company heretofore, expended for Construction, have been disposed of at par, and the amount thus refunded to Income account has been reinvested in Lake Propeller Stock.

The following are Thompson Brothers closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York Sterling Currency	⅛@ ⅜
New-England and East Jersey	⅜@ ⅝
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2⅛@ 2¼
Baltimore, Int. Penney'vania and Maryland	4 @ 5
Ohio and Indiana	2⅛@ —
Kentucky	3 @ —
South Carolina	10 @ —
North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	10 @ —
Virginia and Tennessee	9 @ —
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12 @ —
Free Indiana	5 @ —
Louisiana	5 @ —
Mobile	7 @ —
Canada and Michigan	2 @ —
Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	2⅛@ —
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	4 @ —
Drafts and checks on Boston	⅜@ —
Drafts and checks on Chicago	12 @ —
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	10 @ —
Drafts and checks on Detroit	2 @ —
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	4 @ —
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	2⅛@ —

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Ohio loan is withdrawn from the market. The State debt about to mature is "payable at the pleasure of the State after the 31st day of December, 1860." The State Legislature will meet the first Monday in January, and will at once take measures to pay the debt. In the meantime the State will, of course, continue to pay the interest as heretofore.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	Exports for past week. To Fr.	Exports for past week. Oth. F. P.
1860-61	80,000	1,294,000	62,000	11,000	10,000
1859-60	195,000	1,588,000	81,000	16,000	6,000
1858-9	132,000	1,355,000	51,000	22,000	7,000
1857-8	112,000	726,000	46,000	11,000	5,000
1856-7	129,000	1,076,000	80,000	16,000	6,000
1855-6	144,000	1,108,000	66,000	22,000	18,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	445,000	115,000	69,000	629,000	721,000
1859-60	596,000	149,000	70,000	815,000	762,000
1858-9	369,000	183,000	72,000	623,000	644,000
1857-8	263,000	67,000	43,000	373,000	879,000
1856-7	211,000	102,000	48,000	361,000	859,000
1855-6	387,000	166,000	94,000	617,000	464,000

Messrs. Wright & Co., in their circular for this week, say:

"The weather at the South for the past three weeks has been unfavorable for picking; much rain has fallen, damaging quality and destroying quantity. Such accounts as we are now receiving in relation to crop would have had an influence on price, were it not for political trouble; as it is, little or no attention is given to the subject. The tendency of the accounts from the South is in favor of a crop below four millions of bales. The more important fact of how much may reach the ports, and what are prospects for the next crop, occupies a large portion of public attention. Everything depends upon the turn politics may take, many parties insisting that even in case of an amicable settlement of the question of secession, the growth of a year or two must be interfered with by the determination of the planters to put more land in grain and to depend upon themselves for their supply of corn and provisions."

Mr. Thomas Morrell has been elected President of the Jefferson Insurance Company.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $5 for Pots and Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in more demand, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10c., and do. Gulfs, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, and prices have improved decidedly. The light receipts, favorable financial news from England, and reduction of rates on freight have tended to encourage buyers to purchase more freely and on terms much more satisfactory to sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 16,650 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 75@$4 95; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 95@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95	@ 5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@ 5 60
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more inquired for, at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 90@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 90@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $2@$2

...THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1860.

...Correspondence Other Newspapers.

...—Plain Lectures—Spanish Theatricals.

...THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

...—Incendiaries.

...THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

...THEATRE—Masuppa—Dick Turpin—...

...THEATRE—Spelling & Boxing' Geese.

...—Afternoon and Evening—Masa-...—Wrap it Inf—Ashore Ourselves.

...—Richelieu—Hungarian ...

...HALL—Shows and Dancing by ...

...—Tenth-street—Artists' Fund ...Paintings and Sculpture.

...—Fifth Ave...—Duc...—Lawful Outlawries.

...—No. 630 Broadway—The "Old-...

...GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and ...Paintings at the Exposition.

...—No. 536—Williams's Fine Gallery ...

CHIEF OF THE DAY.

The session of Congress yesterday was an exceedingly quiet one, though the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, an amendment to Mr. ...'s bill, referred to the Committee on ..., on Tuesday, was offered by Mr. BIGLER, ... and was similarly referred. The ... authorizing the issue of Treasury notes ... of the Government was reported by Mr. ... from the Finance Committee, ... by inserting fifty instead of one hundred ... as the minimum value, and providing that ... of the sales of the public lands be set ... exclusively for their redemption. After con... relative to the details of the bill, ... by Messrs. HUNTER of Virginia, ANTHONY of Rhode Island, HALE of New-Hampshire, CAMERON of Pennsylvania, FESSENDEN of Maine, ... of New-York, COLLAMER of Vermont, and others, the amount was cut down to three millions, and the measure passed. The limitation of the amount to three millions, barely sufficient to carry on the Government until the 4th of March, and the pledge of the public lands for the ... of the notes, thereby relieving those States proposing to secede from any portion of the debt, were considered as significant indications of a belief in disunion. Mr. POWELL'S resolutions in reference to secession were then taken up, and Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, occupied the remainder of the session, until nearly 4 o'clock, in an exposition of his peculiar views regarding the pending crisis. In the House, pursuant to the arrangement made on Tuesday, the various States were called upon for propositions relating to the present condition of the country, and the best means of averting the threatening calamity of disunion. Resolutions were submitted by Messrs. THAYER of Massachusetts, ... of New-York, ADRIAN of New-Jersey, HORNER of Pennsylvania, STEWART of ..., CRAIGE, SMITH and JENKINS of Virginia, ..., HUTCHINS, SHERMAN and BINGHAM of ..., BRIDGES and STEVENSON of Kentucky, ..., KUNKEL, HOLMAN and DAVIS of Indiana, ... of Illinois, NOELL of Missouri, ... of Arkansas, and LARRABEE of Wisconsin. The propositions were severally read and referred to the Select Committee. Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, as he did not expect to remain long a member of Congress, asked to be excused from serving on the Military Committee. The request was complied with. A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands by Mr. ..., which creates the land district of Dacotah, and provided for the admission of a delegate in Congress from that Territory. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and after some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, as Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. COBB. The report of the ... and acceptance of Mr. GUTHRIE was incorrect.

Our reports of the secession movements at the South are of an interesting character. The South Carolina Legislature is taking preliminary steps to establish foreign intercourse with other nations, and also to create a Navy. A bill has been introduced authorizing the Governor, "on the *ratification* of an ordinance by a Convention of the State withdrawing the State from the Federal Union," to appoint Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Spain and Russia. Another provides for "purchasing" two screw propellers, carrying six pieces of long range cannon, and one 24-pound howitzer,—and to place on board 150 men, under a skillful sea captain to be appointed by the Governor. The Legislature, for the past two days has been engaged in balloting for a Governor, but has thus far been unsuccessful. Eighty-two votes are necessary to a choice, while the highest vote cast, that for Mr. PICKENS, is only fifty-six. On account of the ravages of small-pox in Columbia, it is surmised that the Legislature may adjourn to Charleston to-day. The Louisiana Legislature, it will be seen, has passed a bill providing for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge on the 23d of January. A Military bill has also passed both Houses, which appropriates ... for the purpose of establishing a Military Commission and Bureau, and arming the ...

The Cunard screw steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the ... at Cape Race, but the extracts that we ... from foreign journals will be found fresh and ... The London *Times* has an article on the political difficulties in this country which will at once attract attention. It is characterized by ... common sense and sagacity. It ... the election of Mr. LINCOLN as a lawful experiment, but believes that, ... the first outburst of passion, the Secessionists ... recognize the folly of the course they ... to pursue. The *Times* commends the ... and moderation which prevail in the ... States. From France we learn that the ... and ministerial changes made by the Emperor have been received with satisfaction ... the Army and people. The news from Italy is ... Advices from China state that two ... battles were fought by the Allies on ... and 21st of September, and that 30,000 ... had been defeated. Several British ..., including the Correspondent of the London *Times*, had been taken prisoners by the Chinese. It is said they were well treated in Peking.

By the arrival at this port of the steamships *Philadelphia* and *De Soto*, we receive later news from Havana. The financial crisis in the United States was being felt in Cuba, and the money market there was becoming stringent. A number of persons had been appointed by the Governor, to take the matter into consideration, and they recommend, in the first place, that the Bank issue as soon as possible bills to the extent of $4,000,000—its authorized figure; secondly, that the Bank be allowed to issue $2,000,000 in guaranteed securities, and, thirdly, that a mint be established in the City of Havana. The political news from Cuba is unimportant. Our correspondent furnishes some additional and important statistics on the continued increase of the Slave-trade.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Capt. D. M. DOVE, arrived at this port last night, from Loando, Coast of Africa, after a passage of 57 days. She brings as passengers Lieut. H. A. CRABB, Assistant-Surgeon A. M. VEDDERS and 15 invalid seamen from the African Squadron. She brings also, as prisoners, the crew of the brig *Bonita*, Capt. RAYMOND, which vessel was captured, Oct. 10, off Congo River, with 713 slaves on board, and Capt. LAWRENCE, of the bark *Cora*, previously arrived at this port. The list of officers of the *Relief* is as follows: Commander, D. M. DOVE, Lieuts. H. C. BLAKE and ...; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, WM. ...

The Coroner's investigation in the case of Mrs. ..., who was murdered last Friday in East ..., was resumed yesterday at the Fifth-ward Station-house. The evidence of several members of the family of ALFRED BUCHANAN, the young carpenter, who is in custody on suspicion of having committed the murder, was taken, and it corroborated in the main the report which we published yesterday of the circumstances which point to him as the guilty party. In the absence of other testimony, which it is hoped, will be obtained to-day, the inquest was adjourned until 7 o'clock this afternoon.

A public meeting in aid of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, at which WM. CULLEN BRYANT presided, and addresses were delivered by Daniel Lord, Esq., Gerrit Smith, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Hall Judge Webster, of Kansas, Rev. Dr. Dowling and others. A Committee consisting of W. C. Bryant, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, and others, was appointed to receive subscriptions, and a collection was taken up at the meeting which amounted to about $1,200.

The Fourth Annual Convention of Base Ball Players, was held last evening, at Clinton Hall. There were two hundred persons present. Fifty-eight Clubs were represented, of which twenty were new admissions, from different parts of the United States. The size of the ball was reduced, and the fly game was voted down.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of FISHLEY, for the murder of his wife, was concluded, and the jury had not agreed when our reports were made up. An indictment against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for misdemeanor was quashed. In the General Sessions there were no trials, all the prisoners pleading guilty. There were several sentences to the Penitentiary and to Sing Sing. In the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, a verdict was recovered for personal injuries against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for $1,806 50.

In Stocks, yesterday, the market was much excited by the English news to Dec. 1, and prices higher until late in the afternoon, when New-York Central fell off to 73¾ @ cent., after selling at 75, and the Western roads, to some extent, sympathized. No change in Money rates, but a brighter feeling in the market, with more currency for Foreign Exchange.

Breadstuffs were brisker and dearer. The light receipts, favorable financial news from England, and reduction of rates on freight, tended to encourage buyers to purchase more freely, and on terms much more satisfactory to sellers. Cotton was more sought after at advanced prices. Bacon, Hops, Sugars and Whisky were in better request. Hay was in moderate demand. Lard was pretty freely purchased. Pork, Beef, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hides, Leather, Spices and Tobacco were inactive. Rates on freight were lower, with 475 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock market there is a considerable falling off in the receipt of beeves. The total receipts at all the City Yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,845 beef cattle; 109 milch cows; 497 veal calves; 8,630 sheep and lambs; 11,209 live hogs—total 24,290. At yesterday's general weekly market, though there were of cattle nearly 1,500 less than the weekly average for three months past, yet prices ruled little better than at the previous market, except for a few superior bullocks, of which there was a scarcity. Common and poor cattle ranged from 8c.@6c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, and the proportion of these was so large, that the average of all sales was only about 7¼c. Half a dozen extra premium steers brought 11c.@12c., and the really good bullocks 9c.@9¼c. Of milch cows there is a surplus, and slow sale, though the few good animals sold were at fair prices. Veal calves are dull; very few sell far above 6c. ℔ lb. gross; most offered are small, and hard to dispose of. For sheep and lambs there is a little improvement in prices, owing to lighter receipts, but trade is dull. Live hogs are abundant, and about ½c. lower, but a better inquiry for packing will probably prevent further decline.

The Laws Must be Enforced.

Everybody understands, by this time, that the secession of South Carolina will amount to nothing at all, until it takes the practical shape of resistance to the laws of Congress. She may pass as many ordinances of secession as she pleases,—so long as she pays the duty on her imports. She threatens to stop payment, and if she is in earnest in her scheme of secession, she will do so. But *when* this stoppage is to take place, we are not informed. A vague and very improbable rumor asserts that she has assured Mr. BUCHANAN she will not do so during his Administration. Who had any authority to give such assurances, we do not know. Nor can we say whether they were prompted by the kind desire to spare the venerable President needless personal uneasiness, or by the wish to lull the Government into a security which should prevent preparation for the contingency.

One thing is very clear. The Federal Government *must* collect these duties—and must compel their payment, by seizure, by blockade of the port, by abolishing the law making it a port of entry, or by whatever form of force may be most judicious, whenever their payment shall be resisted. On this point there can be no shadow of doubt. No man but a Disunionist,—no man who is not ready to obliterate this Republic from its place among the nations,—can hesitate in regard to so plain a duty. Even Mr. BUCHANAN is compelled to admit that "no human power can release him from the obligation to enforce the laws."

Another point is equally clear,—namely, that so long as Forts Moultrie and Sumter remain in possession of the Federal Government,—as they command the harbor, and would protect a vessel of war lying in it for purposes of revenue, these duties can be collected without practical difficulty. It is plainly the President's duty, therefore, on this as well as on other grounds, to retain those forts at all hazards. Properly manned, they can be held against any force which South Carolina can bring against them. Why, then, are they not properly manned? Why has the President permitted them to be garrisoned by only a handful of men,—just enough to invite attack, without being able to resist and repel it? He cannot plead that he did not foresee the necessity,—for he has been predicting throughout the year that the South would secede if LINCOLN were elected. He might have sent troops there before the election without exciting the slightest remark from any quarter. Yet nothing was done; not a single step was taken by way of preparation; and if his purpose had been to betray them into the hands of the Disunionists, he could have taken no more effectual means of doing so.

We have very good authority, moreover, for believing that Gen. SCOTT a month ago urged the President to lose no time in putting these forts in a position capable of defence. Yet not a step was taken. On the contrary, the Disunionists have been over and over again assured that the forts would not be reinforced, nor any additional preparations made for resistance to attack. Why is this? Mr. BUCHANAN is afraid of inviting attack by sending the means to repel it. Therefore he awaits it with resignation—preferring to sacrifice the brave handful of men whom he has instructed to hold it, rather than injure the feelings of the Disunionists by a show of force.

This is either treachery or imbecility. It is the conduct of a man who has either made up his mind to betray the Constitution he has sworn to defend, or who is afraid to undertake the performance of his duty. In either case the judgment of the world will not be especially flattering to his personal character or his official conduct.

We have no desire to see force used against a rebellious State except under circumstances of the most imperative necessity. The Government should tolerate everything any of the Southern States may do, to the furthest possible limit, and to the latest possible moment. If the South Carolinians are disposed to spare Mr. BUCHANAN'S feelings and waive all hostile action until his term expires, we shall be very glad to have them do so. Time will be gained at all events. *But whenever they choose to make the issue, it must be met.* Whenever they resist the execution of the Federal laws, or attempt to seize the Federal property, they must be met precisely as the Boston mob was met when they attempted to rescue the negro BURNS from Federal authority. Upon this point, as there can be no doubt, as there should be not one moment's hesitation. The talk about peaceable secession,—*letting* South Carolina go,—shedding no blood *in* escape a State, &c., is the shallowest and most mischievous nonsense to which this discussion has given rise. It plays directly into the hands of the Disunionists, and does more to encourage them in their treasonable schemes than anything which they see or hear at home. It is all very well for the *Herald* and other disunion organs among us to deal in such assurances,—but the South will make a fatal mistake if it relies upon them. They may possibly evade obedience to the laws and payment of duties for a month, or three months, or even longer,—but *in the end* they will be compelled to yield.

Relative Value of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

Southern economists seem to labor under the belief that a miraculous virtue belongs to the foreign trade of a nation, the possession of which will infallibly insure commercial prosperity, and that the stagnation and insignificance which are characteristic of most Southern seaport towns are solely attributable to the fact, that the Northern cities have monopolized the whole commerce of the nation with Europe and other countries.

It is remarkable that this idea, which is fundamental and unquestionable among the participants in Southern Commercial Conventions, should at the same time be wholly inconsistent with their theories of free-trade, as well as with the actual facts before us in the history of American cities. For if the payment of duties be an obstruction to commerce, it is clear that the branch of trade which is exempt from paying duty must be most prosperous and valuable, and the Southern as well as Northern cities have found this to be the case in practice. Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah and Mobile trade with New-York in preference to Liverpool, because in the one case commerce is free—free on both sides and in all articles—while in the other, it is hampered with duties on both sides. South Carolina proposes, when she gets out of the Union, to open her ports to the world. We have no idea that she can carry out this policy in practice, for the simple reason that she will need every resource of revenue, internal and external, to meet the augmented demands which her independent existence will make upon her treasury. She cannot keep a thousand men in arms, which would certainly be a small and not very formidable standing army, for less than half a million per annum. The American Army at present costs us nearly twice that amount, man for man. She could not fit out a fleet of three sloops-of-war for less than half a million more annually, to say nothing of the original cost of their purchase—for she has not the skill to build them. Her domestic government will cost two-fold what it now does; for, in addition to her present expenses, which are $600,000 per annum, she will require half as much more for the support of a postal system; while the business and cost of legislation for an independent nation will bring another fruitful source of expenditure, and her diplomatic service still another.

We assume, therefore, that South Carolina, so far from being able to dispense with a tariff averaging 24 per cent. duty, will have to institute one of 50 per cent. Her trade with Europe will be even more hampered than it now is, while that which now goes on with the Northern States, and which constitutes nineteen-twentieths of the whole, instead of being free, will be burthened with a heavy tax. If other States join South Carolina, their united expenses must be proportionally large and their tarif schedules as high. The ports of South Carolina, or of the Southern Confederacy, will then enjoy their long-coveted opportunity of placing their commerce with the North on the footing of that with Europe, but they must not promise themselves Free-trade.

A reference to the condition of American cities should convince the Southern economists that their theories of trade are utterly fallacious. Look at Philadelphia, for instance, a city numbering 600,000 inhabitants, and second in wealth and prosperity only to New-York. But if we examine into the elements of her strength we will find that her foreign trade is the least part of it—that it is insignificant, in fact, when we compare it with her immense interior trade. By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1859, we find that New-York exported $117,500,000, while Pennsylvania exported only $5,300,000. The imports of the former for the same period were $229,000,000, and those of the latter only $14,500,000. These facts show that the foreign commerce of Philadelphia, though valuable and worth preserving, is not the foundation of her great prosperity, or the cause of her great wealth and populousness. It is to her manufactures and her internal trade that she owes her greatness.

The same report furnishes other facts which conclusively prove that there is no magic virtue in foreign commerce which should cause it to be sought in preference to domestic trade. For instance, there is Boston, with little more than one-third the population of Philadelphia, yet possessing full three times the amount of foreign trade, both in exports and imports. It is no larger and not more prosperous than Baltimore, yet it imports more than four times as much from foreign countries. New-Orleans exports $100,000,000, yet it is only one-third as populous and far less prosperous than Philadelphia, which exports $5,300,000.

These facts should teach Southern politicians that there is a fundamental error in their theories of commercial development; and that they should abandon the hope of building up Southern commerce upon foreign trade, when the far more feasible and profitable trade with their sister States has been suffered to pass out of their hands, or to languish in them.

In the nature of things, the foundations of trade must be laid near home. It is idle to expect that a city which cannot, from want of capital, skill and aptitude, conduct a prosperous trade with the people in its vicinity, may nevertheless launch out successfully into the great enterprises of foreign commerce. It is the peculiar vocation of small commercial places to supply their neighborhoods with wares and merchandise which they derive from the great commercial centre. They are, so to speak, the distributing reservoirs, which must be supplied from the great common central receiver. New-York is that central receiver, or emporium, for the American Continent, which alone can afford to trade on a great scale with Europe; and most other American cities can, as a general rule, trade more advantageously with this City than directly with the foreign countries, for reasons not unlike those which make it more convenient to bring the Croton water to the City through a single aqueduct, than through fifty or a hundred small pipes.

The South has no commerce worth naming, which properly belongs to herself. She is indebted to the North for the ships, the sailors, the capital, and the commercial enterprise which are employed in her foreign and coasting trade—for the export of her productions and the return of supplies of merchandise for domestic consumption. It is idle to expect foreign commerce to rise and flourish among a people who cannot conduct their own domestic commerce—among a people who are destitute of the capital, the enterprise, the aptitude to build and navigate a schooner to trade on the coast. In the Union or out of it these defects in Southern capability are inherent, and as permanent, at least, as Slavery.

Annexation of Cuba Made Easy.

The President having settled the question in his Message that the Federal Government has no power to prevent the secession of a State, one great obstacle to the acquisition of the Island of Cuba seems to be removed; and it would not be surprising if Spain should at once conclude a treaty ceding that fine colony to the United States for the moderate sum of two or three hundred millions of dollars. It is confidently asserted that the Cubans are warmly attached to the mother country, and if the Spanish Government reposes confidence in Cuban loyalty there can be no doubt that the Island will be transferred to the United States as soon as the President's Message reaches Madrid. The Queen's Government is too shrewd to lose so fine an opportunity of filling the money chest at no greater sacrifice than the temporary loss of her monopoly of the Cuban trade. For, as soon as the American Government pays for the island, and it is admitted into the Union as an independent State, it can immediately secede, and "reannex" itself to the crown of Spain.

The United States purchased Louisiana of France, at the price of fifteen millions, and no doubt the French population of that State will, after going out of the Union, insist on reannexation to France. South Carolina was reluctantly forced out of the embrace of England eighty years ago, and it is currently reported that she is now in treaty with the British Government for what (if it is effected) will amount to practical reannexation. Florida seems determined to go out of the Union, also, but whether she will go back to Spain, from whom we bought her, or whether she will prefer the protection of the British lion, remains to be seen.

Unfortunately for us, this game of secession and reannexation is not reciprocal in its operation. If we buy a foreign colony, at a cost of many millions of dollars, and admit it into the Union, we have no guarantee that it will remain with us longer than may be necessary to go through the forms of secession. If we refuse to give every citizen "a plantation stocked with fat negroes," or decline to hang every Yankee who doubts the divine right of slaveholding, or elect a man to the Presidency who owns no negroes—for any one of these, or any other high-handed act of tyranny, our new Federal sister may turn up her nose, and walk out of the family of States, without so much as saying "by your leave," and we may then whistle for the money she cost us.

But, on the other hand, if one of our seceding States should after a short experience of British or French protection, desire to return to us, they will in vain claim the right to abandon their new allegiance. They will find no clauses in the British or French Constitutions which recognize the right of a dependency to secede; and we will in vain open our arms to receive the returning prodigal.

Hitherto, it has been supposed that the policy of annexation was one of the peculiar glories of the United States; but, unluckily, the net is open at both ends, and we are now in a fair way to lose everything we have caught by fair means or by foul, during three-quarters of a century.

Information Wanted about Secession.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

DEAR MR. TIMES: I am a woman, and therefore ignorant, but I should like to be enlightened.

If "secession" is right and lawful, why can't I secede from my husband? He has always been kind and indulgent, (even to my faults,) but he may abuse me, and wouldn't it be well to separate now, before any "overt act" shall be committed? I know I promised to love and honor him while life lasted, but that was a long time ago, and since then he is changed in many respects—wears whiskers, and is bigger and stronger, and therefore I feel justified in withdrawing. Besides, as it was "only a compact," and voluntary at that, of course I have a right to withdraw from it at pleasure.

I hardly know how we shall manage about the children, but we must divide them in some manner. You needn't try to reason with me, for my mind is made up. My only wish is to separate peaceably, and not make a fuss and break things.

Now, if you can give me any information as to the *modus operandi* of dissolving my matrimonial union, I shall be very grateful.

Yours truly, JERUSHA ANN BROWN.

It is not quite in our line of practice to give advice (especially *gratis*) in such matters, but the case is so simple that "Jerusha Ann" can have very little doubt how to act. The first thing she has to do is to resume her original sovereignty. The next is to refuse to obey orders,—and take possession of her husband's pantaloons, boots and other property situated within her jurisdiction. Then, if he takes steps to recover his property and reëstablish his authority, he is clearly "*making war*" on his wife; and there is nothing in the original compact to warrant any such proceeding. On the contrary, if was plainly the intent of the parties at the outset that the Union should be one of affection and not of force. When things have reached this point, if he is a reasonable man, he can certainly be made to see the impropriety and the extreme danger of any such action on his part; and thus the whole matter will be comfortably and peacefully arranged.

We take it for granted, in giving Jerusha this advice, that she has taken good care to secure a handsome allowance from her husband in advance,—that she has a good home to go to, with plenty of friends to protect and support her, and that she has no reason to fear any sort of annoyance from her husband or the rest of mankind. These little matters are liable to be overlooked by persons in her frame of mind,—but they are important enough to be worth thinking about. Two or three petulant and uneasy females, we happen to know of, are in some danger of getting into serious trouble from neglecting them.

OTHER CITIES HAVE ALDERMEN.—It appears from the TAX returns of the City of Boston that the twelve candidates elected upon last Monday to seats in the Board of Aldermen for that city are assessed upon an aggregate of real and personal estate amounting to $726,100, giving an average property of $60,508 33 to each of the twelve good men and true selected as City Fathers. Such a Board as this cannot certainly have much interest in swelling the future burden of city taxes; but it is a fact worth mentioning that Mr. SILAS PIERCE, the wealthiest man of the twelve, paying taxes on real and personal estate to the amount of $188,900, is now reëlected to office for the fourth time. The second wealthiest man, ... [illegible] ... paid down at $152,300, has also served in three previous Aldermanic terms, having likewise been State Senator. The third wealthiest man, T. C. AMORY, Jr., owning real and personal estate to the amount of $101,000, is also familiar with Aldermanic duties and privileges, having previously served his country both in the Board and in the State Assembly. Let it be added to these curious facts that JOHN F. PRAY, the poorest man of the twelve, and only assessed at $4,500 for real and personal estate together, "has never before held any public office"—being described on the contrary, as being "a regular attendant on the Twelfth Congregational Church for the last thirty years"—and it will be seen at once what a glorious opportunity Mr. PRAY has now opening up before him. In about four years from now, we shall examine with interest the amounts placed opposite Mr. PRAY'S name in the real and personal estate assessment lists of the City of Boston.

WANTED—A DEFINITION THAT WILL STAY DEFINED!—What is *Sectionalism*? Ten years ago a Sectionalist was a man who advocated the Wilmot Proviso. Four years ago it was a man who did not advocate Squatter Sovereignty. Last October it meant a man who did believe in Squatter Sovereignty and would not support a Slave Code for the Territories. Now,—in December,—a man who opposes Disunion,—who supports the Constitution, and insists upon enforcing the laws, is a Sectionalist. What the word will mean next year, remains to be seen. But we venture to predict that it will not be exactly what it is held to mean now.

LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE.—There are probably many of our readers who remember the brilliant and remarkable series of lectures on SHAKESPEARE delivered in this City, some years since, by Rev. H. N. HUDSON. They will be glad to learn that he has prepared an entirely new series on the same subject, which he proposes to commence delivering this evening. We run no risk in assuring the public that they will find them among the ablest and most profoundly instructive lectures ever delivered in this City.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Latest Indications from the South—Counter-Movements in the North.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

There was an animated contest in the Legislature for an election of Governor to-day. The following is the second ballot: Necessary to a choice, 82; Pickens, 53; Johnson, 50; Rhett, 28; Jamieson, 27; Townsend, Barnwell and Chesnut one each; blank, 1. On the first ballot PICKENS and JOHNSON tied. The election was postponed until Wednesday.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The third ballot for Governor took place to-day, and resulted: Pickens, 56; Johnson, 45; Jamieson, 28; Rhett, 28; scattering, 6. The ballotings ceased to-day.

The small-pox is increasing here, and there is a great panic about it. There is a prospect of the Legislature adjourning to Charleston to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

At Fort Moultrie a very large force is said to be working night and day. No one is now admitted inside unless in company with the Commandant.

The Sixteenth Regiment of South Carolina Militia mustered to-day, six hundred strong. Their strange appearance at this time provoked a good deal of comment.

A dispatch from Washington announces the resignation of Assistant-Secretary TRESCOTT.

The banks contemplate resuming specie payments—one has done so already.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL AND THE MILITARY BILL.

BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The bill providing for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the 23d of January, has passed both Houses. In the House a strong effort was made to put the question, "Convention, or no Convention?" before the people.

The Military bill passed both Houses, appropriating $500,000; providing for the appointment of a Military Commission and Military Bureau; also, for the organization of Volunteer Companies and arming the same, and for establishing Military dépôts. The Military Board will be convened immediately, and some one will be sent to purchase arms. The amendment of the House forbidding the purchase of arms at the North by the Board was lost. The bill of the House confiscating all the goods arriving from the Northern States after the 1st of January, and applying the proceeds of the sale of the same to the purchase of arms was referred to a Joint Committee and created considerable fun.

The Legislature adjourned till to-morrow, when it will probably finish its business.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Senate passed the Convention bills after an eloquent opposition speech by Mr. RANDALL HUNT. Mr. WIRT ADAMS, of Mississippi, was introduced to the joint session and made a speech announcing the action of Mississippi, and asking the coöperation of Louisiana, which was cordially received. The hall was crowded. A bill to appoint Commissioners to the sister Slave States created much discussion, but was lost. A resolution requesting the Governor to communicate with the Governors of other Southern States as to the condition of the country was adopted.

Both Houses are in session and will probably adjourn to-night.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Dec. 12—8 P. M.

The extra session of the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA MINUTE MEN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *Argus* of this morning calls for a Convention of the Minute Men of Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, and of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to meet here on the 19th inst. Prominent and influential speakers with be present.

The excitement is still on the increase, and the wish for secession is growing stronger in this section.

MILLARD FILLMORE INVITED TO PROCEED TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A spontaneous meeting of some three hundred of the most substantial citizens of Buffalo was held last evening, at the United States Court Room, for the purpose of requesting Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE to proceed to the State of South Carolina as a messenger of peace. A Committee was appointed, who waited upon Mr. FILLMORE for this purpose. He expressed the warmest sympathy with the object of the meeting, but said that he had been invited to attend a meeting upon national subjects of prominent considerate men, soon to be held in this State, and that he should feel bound to await the action of that meeting.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

GEORGE W. CURTIS was to lecture to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, but as the proprietors of the Hall apprehended a renewal of the riot which occurred at National Hall when Mr. CURTIS spoke last in this city, on JOHN BROWN'S merits, they have refused permission. Mayor HENRY has been in consultation with the managers of the Lecture Institute, and advised them not to force CURTIS on the public, especially by the use on such occasions, when many persons in attendance are not Republicans under the protection of the police. The Mayor offered them the full control of the police force under his orders, if Courts pursued in instituting legal proceedings, but advised them to desist, as even this force might be insufficient to stay a riot.

THE UNION MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Union demonstration to-morrow promises to be an immense affair. The public buildings, Courts, and many stores will be closed, and the citizens generally will unite in the mass meeting at the State House.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The annual election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad was held to-day. Messrs. H. MARTIN, of Albany; RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York; and HARMANUS WELLS, of Syracuse, were elected in place of JOHN L. SCHOONMAKER, ISAAC VANDERPOEL and HORACE WATSON—all deceased.

The annual report shows the earnings and expenses of the road for the past year to be $9,837,311, and the net earnings to be $4,317,321, being nearly 6¼ and a half per cent on the amount of the capital stock of the Company.

The old officers are reëlected, as follows: HORACE CLARK, President; DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and 12 for Halifax. She took no specie. She will call off Cape Race on her homeward passage, the weather permitting, and intercept the news-boat of the Associated Press. She will be due at the Cape on Saturday evening, and messages for Europe can be transmitted through Mr. SCOTT'S Agency, No. 7 Broad-street, New-York, up to noon of Saturday.

The Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The latest news from the border is to the effect that MONTGOMERY has not been at Mound City for two weeks. Gen. FRANK had determined to station three companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery at two points opposite Bourbon and Linn Counties, Kansas, to protect the border. The residue of the brigade were to start for home on Monday last.

New-Hampshire Politics.

DOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Republicans of the First District, in Convention to-day, nominated GILMAN MARSTON for Congress, by acclamation.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, Ex-Alderman, and a well-known leather merchant of this city, died this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia and De Soto—Specie on Freight—Effect of the American Crisis in Cuba—The Slave-trade—Late Mexican News.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. BROWN, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived yesterday morning at an early hour.

The health of Havana is reported good. Business is brisk.

The *Philadelphia* brings $105,000 on freight, and considerable cargo.

The steamship *De Soto*, from New-Orleans on the 5th and Havana on the 8th, arrived also at this port yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860.

I have received some curious information from my correspondent at Trinidad de Cuba, which goes far to show how careful a man ought to be not to commit himself with his friends. When intelligence reached Gen. SERRANO of the recent most barefaced landings of Bozal negroes at Trinidad, His Excellency was highly incensed against all the officials. He removed first the Brigadier ESPINAR, and afterwards the Brigadier, MARQUES DE TERRERMEGUA; and he threatened to turn out all and everybody concerned in conniving with BORREL and ZALUETA, the owners of the three expeditions which Don MARIANO stated to the above-named dismissed Governors were to be landed by the consent of His Excellency. But "save me from my friends," should have been borne in mind when His Excellency trusted such men as his uncle-in-law and ZULUETA, who now give out almost publicly that they have His Excellency in their power—that they have settled everything to their satisfaction by means of their agent, a certain Señor RECIO, whom they sent for the purpose, and who was received and treated with by His Excellency; and that another cargo, now daily expected at Trinidad, and which will in all probability arrive before this letter reaches your hands, will come in under these arrangements, for which purpose all the underling officers have been allowed to retain their places, and they even boast of having paid ESPINAR and TORRERMEGUA for the loss of their governments by money compensations of $40,000 each, which, it is reported at Trinidad, BORREL and ZULUETA have placed at their disposal in this city or on any part of Spain.

The American brig *Falmouth* sailed a few days ago for the coast of Africa, (clearing for the River Zaire, as though bound on a legal voyage,) to return here with a cargo of Bozales; and I hear the schooner *Express*, which formerly was the property of the Underwriters' agents in this city, will shortly sail for the same destination.

And now permit me to offer a few comments upon the three recommendations of the Committee to prevent evil results arising to this mercantile community, should a severance of the Union actually take place, and which recommendations will in all probability be adopted, as the sensitive money market is now actually becoming stringent, caused by the last received unfavorable intelligence from the United States.

The first recommendation is to advise the Spanish Bank of Havana to issue, as soon as possible, the four millions of its bills authorized some time ago by the Queen of Spain.

This would afford some relief to the money market, were the bank to issue its bills by an increase in its line of discounts, instead of as hitherto hoarding in its chest the full value in gold for every bill it issued. But still the relief the Bank would thus afford could only operate in favor of large capitalists, and not in that of the public at large, because it is not permitted to issue bills of less value than fifty dollars.

The second recommendation of the Committee is, that His Excellency the Captain-General should authorize the Bank to issue six millions of dollars in "bonos," (guaranteed securities.) To this recommendation the objections previously urged against the issue of the bills of the Bank, as not likely to effect any public benefit, will apply with redoubled force.

The third and last recommendation of the Committee is that His Excellency the Captain-General shall again recommend Her Majesty's Government to establish a Mint in this city, for the coining of money. I hear it whispered, the intention of this recommendation is that a depreciated currency *for home use* in this island is intended to be coined here, and which could not be advantageously exported.

The evils arising from having a depreciated currency are too manifest to any one possessing an iota of knowledge respecting finance, to require that I should particularly point them out. At this time, small change has to be almost daily bought by every retailer, and the coining a few millions of small change would be a public convenience, until at least those hawks, the money-changers, had managed to get it into their possession, and then I suppose a still further amount would have to be coined, it again being hoarded up by the money-changers; and this might be continued until there was not a single dollar of merchantable silver in the Island. Exchange-dealers would reap all the benefit of such a system, while the public would sustain all the damage!

A My informant respecting the intelligence from Mexico, sent you on the 6th inst., a young officer belonging to the British steamship *Clyde*, made a "pretty bottle of fish of it," or rather caused me to do so in mixing up names and places, &c., &c. It was well I had not time to send you the other details I received from him. His date (29th ult.) of the news from the City of Mexico, and that the fortune of war had again turned against MIRAMON, is correct, but in everything else he was in error. According to the *Diario de la Marina*, after the fall of Guadalajara the garrison had marched towards Tepic, under the command of CASTILLO. The forces under MARQUES were completely defeated, but MIRAMON did not yet give up,—Puebla and Perote having sufficient men for their defence, and MIRAMON was at the head of 12,000 men in the City of Mexico.

DON MIGUEL SUAREZ VIGIL, Secretary to the Superior Civil Government of this Island during the last and present administrations, has been created by the Queen an *Oidor* (Judge) of the *Real Audiencia Pretorial* (Supreme Court) of this Island.

Not the slightest change in the markets. Money is not dearer, nor are the rates of discount increased.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CUBA.

From the Cuban Messenger, Dec. 6.

In general, our mercantile affairs, during the past week, have experienced no material influence from the

news recently received, as is clearly shown by the prices of the principal articles of trade and the statements published by our banks.

The object of the meeting held at the Government Palace, was only for the purpose of discovering the best means of avoiding any difficulty in case that the commercial and financial affairs in the United States should exert any influence on ours.

From the Diario de la Marina, Dec. 5.

Yesterday morning (Monday, 3d inst.,) a second meeting was held by the persons appointed by His Excellency the Civil Governor and Captain-General, for the purpose of taking into consideration the precautionary measures that the influence of commercial troubles in the United States might produce in our market, and perhaps require some timely steps in which the Government should interfere. The committee appointed at the previous meeting, submitted a report, in every respect worthy of the respectable members who signed it, and after having fully discussed the different subjects it embraced, His Excellency the Captain-General having reiterated that he was ready to contribute, with all the assistance in his power, to the adoption of such measures as would be considered indispensable to avoid any difficulties, the meeting agreed to submit the following requests to His Excellency:

1. To recommend to the Spanish bank of this city, to use every exertion in order to realize, as soon as possible, the circulation of four millions of dollars in bank notes, to do which it has been authorized by Sovereign permission.

2. That as it would be convenient to replace, in some way or other, the circulation authorized by Her Majesty, the Queen, in a Royal Decree, dated 29th July, 1859, which was considered as necessary to facilitate the circulation of money in this Island during the normal circumstances, His Excellency should grant the authorization to issue from four to six millions of dollars in bond notes or coupons, having the two millions of them that were prepared last year when the concession was granted, issued at once, and allowing, likewise the right to issue bonds to all the other Banks that may combine and present, conjointly, the securities that are required by law from such institutions in Spain, on similar occasions.

3. That His Excellency should be requested to recommend once more to the Supreme Government of Her Majesty, the Queen, the convenience for this Island that a decision should be given in regard to the several petitions that have been addressed to her sovereign will, concerning the establishment of a Mint in this island for the coinage of such silver coin as best suits its interest; and also in regard to allowing the Banking Institutions and Railroad Compauies here, to issue paper in the same manner that is granted to similar institutions in Spain."

From the Messenger, 8th inst.

According to information we have received, it appears that the managers of the Spanish Bank are favorable to the immediate issue of two millions of dollars in the coupons that were prepared last year, and in regard to our Chief Authority, we have already stated that he is animated by those feelings that have always distinguished the zeal and enlightened views which His Excellency has ever displayed in his noble interpretation of the Sovereign will.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Proceedings Before the Coroner.

Interesting Testimony of the Mother and Brother of the Prisoner--The Police Negligent in Obtaining Evidence--The Inquest not yet Ended.

The investigation relative to the circumstances connected with the murder of MRS. SARAH SHANCKS, on Friday last, was resumed yesterday before Coroner JACKMAN, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Two o'clock in the afternoon was the hour which had been fixed upon for the inquest to go on, and long before that time a great many persons had assembled to hear the testimony, or to obtain a sight of ALFRED BUCHANAN, the young man who is in custody on suspicion of being the murderer. The prisoner was brought into the room about 2½ o'clock, and his appearance caused a deep sensation. Accompanying him were his father and brother, both of whom remained at his side until the close of the proceedings. As soon as the young man took his seat, he buried his face in his hands, and for some moments sobbed bitterly; then becoming more composed, he looked vacantly around him, until the examination was commenced. Afterwards, for the most part, he seemed to take great interest in what transpired, keeping his eyes fixed upon the witnesses as they rendered their testimony. When his mother was called to the stand, he again burst into tears. Upon entering the room, she went up to him, and throwing her arms about his neck, she kissed him several times, then looking him earnestly in the face, she said, "Oh, my son, my son, God have mercy upon you. If you are guilty, I implore you to confess it." In reply, he called upon God to witness that he was innocent, repeating the expression two or three times. This scene affected all who were in the room, many being unable to restrain their tears, and frequently during the time that the almost heart-broken woman was giving her testimony, her emotions were such that she would for a time be unable to proceed. Her evidence, and that of the other witnesses, corroborates in the main the report which we published yesterday, with reference to the grounds of suspicion against the prisoner, but no point stronger than the exhibition of his wounded hands, was elicited. No efforts had been made by the Police to ascertain the truth of what the prisoner had said in regard to the manner in which he had been hurt, and testimony on that point being considered important, the case was adjourned until to-day, in order that it might be procured.

The following extract from the semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal, for the year 1856, tends to substantiate what has been said about the prisoner's lunacy:

MARCH 13—No. 139 Christopher-street, (rear,) stable, owned by DAVID CRANE. *Alfred Buchanan*, a boy about 12 years of age, was arrested on the charge of setting fire to the stable. The evidence was conclusive against him, but owing to his youth, and his being afflicted with an infirmity that tends to destroy his reason at times, he was discharged from custody by Justice FLANDREAU, with the consent of the District-Attorney, an understanding having been had with the boys parents that they should send him from the City, or place him in the Juvenile Asylum. His parents have taken care of him, and no more fires in stables have occurred in that vicinity.

THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SMEATON.

William Smeaton, son-in-law of deceased, recalled: I last saw Mrs. Shancks alive on the Tuesday previous to the murder; I called at her store in the afternoon, between three and four o'clock; the prisoner was there at the time; Mrs. Shancks told me about his having done some work for her—made a step-ladder; she said that she did not like him, and she wanted to get rid of him; she was afraid that he would steal from her and that he might injure her in some way; she shuddered when she spoke about him; she told him that he might take the paper home which he was reading, but before he left the store I looked at him sternly; I may have seen the prisoner at Mrs. Shancks before that occasion, but I will not say confidently that I have; Mrs. Shancks left the impression on my mind that the prisoner was very disagreeable to her, but she did not explain to me why she felt so toward him.

TESTIMONY OF ANNA MARIA CLARK.

Miss Clark, the young woman who had lived in the house with deceased until within a few weeks, was recalled. The Coroner requested her to look at all the persons in the room, and say whether among them was the young man to whom she alluded in her previous testimony as having brought a piece of silk for Mrs. Shanck to purchase, which the latter declined to buy, believing that it was stolen property. Miss Clark stood up, and scrutinized apparently with great deliberation all the persons of the male sex present, excepting the prisoner, who was seated in a chair directly in front of her. She stated that one person in the room had a general resemblance to the man who tried to sell the silk, but she could not swear to his identity. The Coroner then drew her attention to the prisoner, but she said that she did not recognize him as having been at the store at all.

TESTIMONY OF MISS FERGUSON.

Miss Susan Ferguson, who had been employed to sew for the deceased, was recalled. Young Buchanan was pointed out to her by the Coroner. She said: I recognize the prisoner as the person who came to my house on Wednesday last, with a message from Mrs. Shancks; he is the young man about whom I conversed with her, and warned her to be on her guard against, as I did not like his looks; I had never seen the prisoner before that day.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BUCHANAN.

Mrs. Mary Buchanan deposed—I reside at No. 137 East Tenth-street, and am mother of the prisoner; I could not tell the exact time on Friday morning last when Alfred left home; I think it must have been between 9 and 10 o'clock; he came back about 11 and his clothes were all bloody; there was also blood upon his wrists; he told me that he had been stabbed in a porter-house in the Bowery; I asked what the cause of it was, and he said that he had got into a "muss;" I asked him who with, and what was the reason; he replied, "It was all about you, ma; a man called me a s—n of a b—h and I could not take that from any man;" he then commenced crying; I told him that he was tipsy, for I saw that he had been drinking; I told him to go up stairs and lie down, and I soon followed him with water to wash his clothes, face and hands; he then went to bed; while his face and hands were bleeding he put them in his pockets and the blood ran through upon his person; the next morning we saw the accounts of the murder in the papers, and another of my sons asked him if he was guilty of it; he replied that he was entirely innocent and turning to me he said, "Don't cry, mother, or feel worried, for I am an innocent boy;" his brother said to him, "If I thought you were guilty, I would take you round to Capt. Sebring, of the Ninth Ward Police;" he said, "Well, I am ready to go," and put on his coat for that purpose; seeing his willingness, we believed him to be innocent; my husband also asked him about the murder, and he said that he knew nothing about it; I did not know that he intended to go away; he had previously spoken of going West to see his brother; on Friday morning, between nine and ten o'clock I should judge, he left the house with two pillars, or columns, to carry to his father's shop, at No. 51 East Twelfth-street; he had behaved as usual on that morning, but on returning after he had got tipsy and had his hands hurt, he behaved strangely; he danced and sang about the house; I quieted him and got him to lie down; he was at one time sent to Randall's Island and placed under treatment for fits; about five years ago, after having had a series of severe attacks, he attempted to suffocate himself by getting into the privy; he had nearly accomplished his purpose when he was rescued by my daughter and myself; after that we again sent him to Randall's Island and placed him under the care of Dr. Whittlesey, and since he came back he has not suffered from these attacks, an interval of a month elapsed after his first return from the Island before we sent him back again; we always considered him to be rather foolish; at times his temper was very violent and when he became angry the family were afraid of him; he was called crazy by his associates, and that used to offend and irritate him very much.

TESTIMONY OF EDMUND A. BUCHANAN.

Edmund A. Buchanan deposed: I reside at No. 137 West Tenth street; I am brother of the prisoner; on Friday morning Alfred left home between 8 and 9 o'clock; when I returned home myself in the evening he was there; we were both sitting at the tea-table, and I observed that his hands were bandaged up, and that mother had been crying; after tea I went up stairs, and I asked mother what had occurred; she replied that Alfred had been in a fight over in the Bowery; I turned to Alfred and told him he was old enough to keep out of fights; I spoke sharply to him; he was then sitting in the rocking-chair in the parlor singing; I told him that he ought to stop singing, as he had caused trouble enough; I then went out to spend the evening, and next morning, on reading the newspaper, I saw an account of the murder; I went down town to business, and at one o'clock I came home to dinner; Alfred was lying on the sofa in the parlor when I came home, and I questioned him with regard to the murder; I asked him if he knew Charles Hardy; he said that he did not; I then inquired of him if he knew anything at all about Mrs. Shancks' murder, to which he also answered in the negative; I remarked that if I thought he was guilty I would place him in custody of Capt. Sebring; he said "I am innocent of it, but if you think I am guilty I will go with you," and he got up to go; he said that he knew Mrs. Shancks and had done a job for her a year ago; I went to business and on my return to tea I saw him again; I had further conversation with him about the murder; I told him that he had better try to remember where he got the wounds on his hands, as if he could not give an account of the manner in which he had received them it would go hard with him; I represented to him that the newspapers had published the fact that suspicion attached to him; he left the house about seven o'clock on Saturday evening but did not say where he was going; I gave the prisoner on that evening about ten dollars; I have been in the habit of giving and loaning him money; I asked him if he had any before he went out, and he said that he had none, therefore I gave it to him; he remarked that he wanted it to travel with; that he was going away to see his brother, and wanted to start that night; I did not know the place of residence of my brother whom he wanted to see; Alfred has acted very strangely for the last year or two; I can corroborate the testimony of my mother with regard to his having been on the Island and being subject to fits; I cannot recollect when he was last attacked with fits, but I do not think it has been within a year; in talking the murder over, I advised him to leave the City, and to remain away until his hands got well; I had previously loaned him money, but not so much as $10; I cannot state the exact amount at any one time; he asked me for the money, and when he left the sum which I gave him was all he had; he told me himself that about a month or six weeks ago he had had a fit at the foot of Canal-street; when I spoke to him of the wounds in his hands, and told him that it would go hard with him if he were found with those cuts, he took the matter coolly; I was surprised that he did not seem frightened. [The prisoner at this stage in the proceedings showed the wounds upon his hands to the Jury. There were four very bad cuts upon his left hand, and two or three scratches on his right. His face was also scratched.]

Witness resumed—No one of the family but myself knew of his intention to leave the City; they thought that he was going away, but were not confident on the point: I proffered the money to Alfred, and advised him to leave town; he had not to my knowledge more than ten or fifteen cents in his pocket at that time; I saw him leave the house between eight and nine o'clock on Friday morning with the pillars to take to father's shop; father's place of business is at the northeast corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway; I think it was nearer nine than eight o'clock when Alfred left the house; I understand that he delivered these pillars to my uncle at the shop somewhere about ten o'clock; my uncle has charge of the shop during my father's absence.

Charles W. Caffrey, deposed: I am Captain of Police of the Fifteenth Precinct; I did not know the prisoner previous to his arrest; I found him in custody at Susquehannah, Pennsylvania, and he was taken in charge by me; after I arrived there I had a conversation with the prisoner, and I asked him to tell me the circumstances connected with his injuries—how he got hurt; he stated that on the morning of the murder, on his way from his house to his father's shop, he stopped at three different places and drank, after which he went to the shop and left the pillars or banisters that he had; on leaving the shop he said he went to the corner of the Bowery and Twelfth-street, and met a strange man—a rough looking customer—who asked him to go and take a drink; he consented, and after they had taken the drink, the man turned to him and said, "I owe you a grudge," at the same time making an attack on him with a knife; in warding off the blows the knife cut his hand; I asked him where this affray occurred; he said he could not tell me exactly, but that it was in the Bowery somewhere between Houston and Twelfth streets; I asked him who was present beside the man he was fighting with, he stated that the barkeeper and another man were present; I asked him if he could identify those persons, and he answered that he could not; he further stated that his father had tried to find out who these parties were, but was unsuccessful; I told him that I did not believe his story—that it did not have the impress of truth upon it; he knew at that time what he was arrested for; he said he could not help what I believed about it, that he was innocent; he took it coolly; I have had one or two conversations with him since; he told about the same story, the variations not being of much moment; I brought him down to the City, and took him to the Police Headquarters, and thence he was taken to this Station-house; in reply to a question of mine, he said that he left the City to look for a brother of his; I asked him where his brother lived; he replied that he lived at a place called Ansonia; I inquired how it was that he stopped at Susquehannah to look for him; he answered that he thought that his brother was going to leave Ansonia and come to Susquehannah; I asked him then when he had seen that brother, and he said about two weeks before; I then wanted to know if his brother had told him where he might be found; I think he said that he did not know that his brother had stated distinctly, but from the young man's manner I inferred that he was under the impression that his brother was soon coming to Susquehannah; I made inquiries at Susquehannah if his brother had worked at that place, but found nobody who knew him there except Mr. Springsteen, a clerk in the employ of the railroad company; he stated that he knew the prisoner's brother some years ago; that they worked together in this City at the Methodist Book Concern, but that he had never seen him at Susquehannah; he supposed that the prisoner stopped there having heard his brother speak of him (Springsteen) as an acquaintance who lived there; I was ordered by the Superintendent to go to Susquehannah, because a young man corresponding in description to the young carpenter who had been seen hanging around Mrs. Shanck's house, was in custody; as regards the variations in the prisoner's statement to me, he told me in the first instance that he drank at the corner of University-place and Eleventh-street on the morning of Friday last, and afterwards he told me that it was at the corner of University-place and East Tenth-street or University-place and Sixth-avenue.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Robert Buchanan deposed—I am uncle to the prisoner; I reside at No. 259 West Twelfth-street; on Friday morning last Alfred (the prisoner) brought two columns to my shop; it was between half-past eight and half-past nine o'clock; he stopped at the shop about half an hour; I did not observe anything unusual in his appearance that morning; he did not appear to be under the influence of liquor; he told me he had been getting a new pair of boots, and asked my opinion about them; I did not discover any blood upon his hands or clothing: I have often seen the prisoner working at little jobs for himself about the shop; I was alone in the shop when he came with the columns; he did not return to the shop that day to my knowledge.

[A piece of white pine lumber, about a foot in breadth and 20 inches long, which had been found in Mrs. Shancks' house after the murder, with blood stains upon the end of it, was shown to witness. The Coroner asked him if that had been taken from the shop by the prisoner on the morning of the murder. He replied that he did not see the young man take it away, and he did not believe that so large a piece could have been carried off without his being aware of it. The piece of plank in question was similar he said to that used in the shop, but he could not identify it. When the prisoner left the shop on Friday morning he told witness that he was going home, but the latter did not see which direction he took when he left. He was not acquainted with Mrs. Shancks. Two hatchets, found at the house of the deceased on the morning of the murder, were shown to witness, but he could not say whether or not he had seen them before.]

TESTIMONY OF MR. DOTY.

Horace Doty, Jr., deposed—I reside at No. 163 East Twenty-ninth-street; I was passing through East Twelfth-street on Friday morning last, between seven and eight o'clock; I saw a young man, apparently seventeen years of age, standing on the stoop of the house where this murder took place; he was looking towards Fifth-avenue, fronting that direction; I should say he was five feet six or seven inches in height, stoutly built; he was light complexioned; he had on a dark over-coat, light pants, and, I think, a cap, but I am not sure; I believe I should be able to identify the person, but I do not recognize the prisoner as the man; I was on the same side of the street, going toward Sixth-avenue; there was nothing particular in the man's appearance to attract my attention; I believe the time was between half-past seven and eight o'clock.

The Coroner stated that he had no further testimony to offer at the present time, and that the investigation would be adjourned to this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HOME CHARITY.—The Home Charity Bazaar—No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street—is said to be unusually attractive. On this and to-morrow evening the visitors will be pleasantly entertained with vocal performances by a class of Home children. Those who wish to procure gifts for the holidays will find at this Bazaar an abundant supply, at prices to suit the times.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Aid Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Addresses by W. C. Bryant, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Kansas, Daniel Lord, and Others—

$1,200 Collected.

Pursuant to a call, signed by many prominent citizens, a public meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to adopt measures for the relief of the starving people of Kansas. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. W. C. BRYANT was appointed Chairman, and the meeting was formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE. The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and alluded to the prompt and liberal aid extended a few years ago to famishing Ireland, and more recently to the Syrian Christians. Now the cry of want arises from our own countrymen and brethren. The people of the newly-settled Territory of Kansas had seen their labors for a whole year utterly lost, in consequence of the long-continued drought, and were in imminent danger of suffering all the horrors of famine. Much suffering had already been experienced. Our relief would come late, but it was not too late to prevent much misery, and to rejoice many hearts. In conclusion, he introduced to the audience Rev. C. C. HUTCHINSON, of Kansas.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, after describing the gradual manner in which the actual condition of Kansas was discovered, continued as follows:

To facilitate business, public meetings were called in advance at all the more important places through which our party passed, and at these meetings, which were well attended, the audience called out the best farmers of the vicinity, who related their experience during this and former years. It was all one story. Good crops in all former years, but an almost entire failure this year. The unanimity of this testimony surprised the people themselves, and set every farmer to examining his fields. The result was absolutely appalling. Persons who lived on low, moist lands, although they knew that their wheat crops and oft-repeated sowings of buckwheat, turnips and garden-vegetables, was an entire failure, still had looked with comparative satisfaction on their corn-fields, and hoped for at least a half crop, twenty or thirty bushels per acre, but now found that plump-looking ears, when the husks were stripped off, showed but a large cob, with a few scattering kernels of corn, while many otherwise tolerable ears were ruined by worms. Farmers who had the best fields, now came to the conclusion that if they raised five or ten bushels to the acre they would be thankful, while most fields were found to be an entire failure. Our people coming now to a knowledge of our condition aroused from their apathy. By advice of Mr. HYATT Committees were appointed whose duty it should be to distribute relief to the needy. After spending several weeks in this manner, gathering facts, and distributing of his private means several hundred dollars, Mr. HYATT returned to the East, while Messrs. POMEROY and ARMY remained at Atchison. Mr. HYATT caused statistical blanks to be sent to all parts of the Territory, requesting the Committees to fill them out with the number of families, amount of crops raised by each, old corn and money on hand, &c. It was also requested that County Committees of Distribution should be formed by citizens throughout the Territory, both of which requests were complied with. The Territory was, by this time, thoroughly aroused.

Rev. JOSEPH DENNISON was next introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the meeting. It was true, he said, that this movement was late. He knew the history of the movement, and, from personal observation, the condition of the Territory. The people were not at first aware of the actual destitution, and it was not until the systematic inquiry had been made and the result known, that the real danger was felt.

Judge AUGUSTUS WATTLES was the next speaker. He said that for a period of sixteen months previous to October last there had not been rain enough to form a running stream in Kansas.

Mr. JOSEPH GARDNER, of Kansas, was then introduced, and stated that he had submitted to a reporter a copy of the speech that he intended to have made; and if the reporter thought the remarks were worth while, they could, no doubt, see them in the papers. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. C. J. WARREN then read the following resolutions, which he prefaced with the statement that W. M. EVARTS, Esq., had prepared them and subscribed fifty dollars. [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The drouth of unprecedented severity, which has prevailed for more than a year over a large region of Kansas, has produced an entire failure of the crops supplying food to the population and their domestic animals, and has thus brought more than thirty thousand of the inhabitants within the peril of actual starvation, against which they have no protection but in speedy relief from their more fortunate countrymen:

Resolved, That the plainest dictates of humanity and religion require us to afford instant succor to this afflicted people in their overwhelming calamity, and while our brethren in the valley of the Mississippi are ready to supply from their abundance of grain and provisions for the needs of the starving population of Kansas, the people of the City and State of New-York will not withhold the money needed to pay for the transportation of these supplies, and to furnish clothing, blankets, shoes, and medicine for the sickness and destitution of the inhabitants thus impoverished by famine.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people are due to the President of the United States for calling the attention of Congress and of the nation in the just and humane terms of his message to the sufferings and necessities of the starving population of Kansas and recommending to Congress the adoption of all Constitutional measures of relief.

Resolved, That the wealthy and benevolent of this City are earnestly entreated to make liberal contributions according to their means in money, and in goods, in aid of the suffering people of Kansas; and that to carry out this resolution an Executive Committee, consisting of WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Chairman, John E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, Thaddeus Hyatt, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, William H. Aspinwall, Morris Ketchum, and Chas. W. Elliot, be and they are hereby appointed with full power to add to their number, and to adopt such measures as they shall deem suitable to advance the object of this meeting, and to dispose the funds raised.

Resolved, That this meeting has learned with great pleasure that such arrangements are perfected that not only can grain, provisions, and other supplies be carried in safety to the Territory of Kansas, but that, by extensive organizations of capable and trustworthy men in the various counties and towns, all such supplies can be equitably distributed in all parts of the Territory to those in need, without any risk that any portion will be misappropriated, or diverted to any other purpose.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the American Express Company, and to the United States Express Company, for their generous offer to carry money and light freight to Kansas free of charge, and to the various railroad and steamboat lines that have offered or may offer to carry provisions and other heavier freight at greatly reduced prices.

Resolved, That ministers of all denominations, in city and country, are requested to commend this work of benevolence and humanity to their congregations, and to take up collections and forward them without delay to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Mr. WARREN announced that the Committee had received a letter from GREENE C. BRONSON, sympathizing with the cause, and inclosing $10; a letter from Dr. TYNG, and an extract from a letter written by a parishioner of St. George's Church, who had settled in Kansas, and was now about dying from starvation; Dr. TYNG had raised $50 for him. [Applause.]

DANIEL LORD, Esq., now came forward and made an earnest appeal for the suffering territory—that unfortunate territory which had heretofore been a cause of division among us, had now come to command the universal sympathy of the nation. This was a sympathy that knew no country—that relieved Maderia and Ireland, as it would now relieve Kansas.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING followed Mr. LORD, and urged upon the audience their duty as Christians, to contribute liberally to aid their suffering brethren.

A collection was then taken up, during which HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was called upon, and made a few remarks in furtherance of the objects of the meeting. At the close of Mr. KETCHUM'S remarks the meeting adjourned.

The collection amounted to about $1,200, about $200 of which was in money, and the remainder in checks and orders.

Among the largest donors, besides those mentioned above, were C. H. Marshall, $500; R. H. McCurdy, $50; John J. Stearns, $50; a firm in Beekman-street, $100; W. C. Noyes, $50; Morris Ketchum, $100; Peter Cooper, $50; J. B. Miller, $25; C. H. Elliott, $25; P. B. Amory, $25. George S. Wright, $20; Attorney-street M. E. Church, $20; R. W. Howes, $20 J. Fountain, $20, &c., &c.

John Duncan & Sons,
Union-square, New-York.
Wine Merchants and Purveyors of Provisions embracing a great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for Family use, Clubs, Pleasure Yachts, Traveling Parties, &c.
Late No. 486 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Children's Sets of Furs.
Gents' Furs and Sleigh Robes.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 1 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st. near William.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has also a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Trouble at Charleston!!
SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men will be issued THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1860. GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Bishop & Rein, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Diamonds and Watches at the lowest possible prices. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

COVERT—VAN COTT.—In Maspeth, L. I., at St. Saviour's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Beverly R. Betts, W. H. H. COVERT to HARRIETTE, second daughter of John Van Cott, Esq.

WILLIS—DIMOCK.—At Rocky Hill, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 9, by Rev. George Muir Smith, WILLIAM J. WILLIS, of New-York, and SELINA HARPER, only daughter of Jared C. Dimock, of the former place.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, at No. 182 West 25th-st., WALTER RALPH, son of Jas. A. and Emily Ann Johnson, aged 5 years and 1 month.
Funeral Friday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st.
"It is well with the child."

BELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH BELL, widow of the late Thaddeus Bell, aged 56 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 368 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, MINERVA S., beloved wife of David J. Miller, and eldest daughter of Rev. J. D. Hart, aged 36 years and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 229 Hudson-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, Miss ANNA P. BROOKS.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of James A. Smith, No. 26 Irving-place, on Friday, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, DUDLEY BALDWIN ANDERSON, youngest child of John J. and Elizabeth S. Anderson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of his parents, De Kalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WESTERN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, Mrs. HANNAH ROMAINE, widow of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., aged 59 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the M. R. Dutch Church, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

TOMPKINS.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 10, MARY, wife of Samuel Tompkins.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cornell, New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle Depôt to meet the 12½ train from the City.

TOMLINSON.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., on Friday, Dec. 7, after a sudden illness, MARIA R., wife of Wm. A. Tomlinson, and daughter of Israel Russell, of this City, aged 28 years and 1 month.

GRAENGER.—In Bahia, South America, on Saturday, Sept. 22, HARRIET THERESA, wife of Capt. John Graenger, and daughter of T. W. Charles and Emmeline Moore, of Staten Island.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 591, Dec. 12, 1860.
57, 65, 68, 2, 44, 78, 75, 19, 48, 8, 28, 77, 53.
Class No. 892, Dec. 12, 1860.
41, 38, 47, 48, 65, 18, 67, 22, 1, 74, 9, 35, 43, 34.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 12, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FALL AND WINTER.
For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

TO DRUGGISTS.
PATENT MEDICINES AT "PANIC PRICES."
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York, from this date will offer their immense and well-assorted stock of genuine Family Medicines and Druggists' articles for cash. Prices will correspond with "the times." Great inducements offered to "cash buyers." Their stock will always be found complete, which consists in part of all

Aperients,	Trusses,	Pills,
Magnesias,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
Plasters,	Sarsaparillas,	Extracts,
Salves,	Panaceas,	Cod Liver Oils,
Liniments,	Invigorators,	Carminatives,
Confections,	Alteratives,	Balsams,
Bitters,	Hair Dyes,	Capsules,
Purifiers,	Catholicons,	Cordials,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
(Opposite Astor House.)

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

THE INDEPENDENT.
OUT THIS MORNING.
Containing
A POEM BY
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Entitled
NAPLES—1860.
Inscribed to Robert C. Waterston of Boston.

An article from
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
GETTING USED TO IT.

An article from
HORACE GREELEY,
Entitled
HAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN A RIGHT TO LOVE LIBERTY?

An article from
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
Entitled
THE RESULT ATTAINED.

An article from
THEODORE L. CUYLER,
WHERE ARE THE NINE?

An article from
D. W. BARTLETT,
ON AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

A SERMON BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject:
PETER AND THE KEYS.

A communication from
LEONARD BACON,
Entitled
AMERICAN BOARD AND TRACT SOCIETY ON SLAVERY.

An article from
EUROPE,
Entitled
VICTORIES OF PEACE.

A communication from the
SECRETARIES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD,
Entitled
APPROPRIATION FOR 1861.

An article entitled
JOEL BARLOW ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A Boat Song by
ANNIE STARBOARD.

Also,
EDITORIAL ARTICLES,
Entitled,
THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.
GAVE MORE THAN THEY GOT.
READ THE CONSTITUTION.
MINISTRATION TO THE POOR.
LET THE COUNTRY SPEAK.
THE PERIL OF INSURRECTION.
IT CAN BE DONE.
WESTERN AFRICA.
KIDNAPPING IN NEW YORK.
THE BOSTON RIOTERS.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
To which the attention of all business men
Is specially invited,
Contains articles as follows:
SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS;
Their Value, Now and Hereafter.
WHO BIDS FOR THEM,
And who pays the National Debt.
Also,
KING COTTON!
THE MIGHTY MONARCH DEAD.
WHAT SHALL WE DO?
THE NORTH PERISHES.
THE WEST ON A LOW DIET.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER
A WILDERNESS.
ENGLAND IN DES

Rev. George Gordon, James Hammond, Asbury Fuller, Calvin Rowland, Joseph T. Baldwin, R. D. Asbury and Jonathan McLaren, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio for having obstructed S. W. Gifford, United States Marshal, in the service of a process to arrest a fugitive slave at Iberia, on Sept. 20. The same parties are also indicted for prosecuting the owners of the negro and their assistants, with a view to obstruct them in the reclamation of the negro under the Fugitive Slave law. In both cases the defendants are charged with committing the alleged offences in company with a large number of persons unknown to the Grand Jury.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation which Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. Manufactured by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 446 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO KNOW if Mrs. THORP, dealer in hoop skirts is in this City. Please address to Miss TURNER, No. 67 West 27th-st,

BELLIE W., UTICA—A LETTER ON THE way from G. S. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS AT PANIC PRICES.

The undersigned offers a large collection of books, comprising the works of all the most popular authors of the day, at a reduction of *50 per cent. from the regular retail rates*. This offer is open for thirty days, and should be taken advantage of by all.

FREDERIC A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st.

THE FOUR GEORGES,
BY THACKERAY, FOR 10 CENTS.

With an illustration. A neat and attractive volume.

Now ready. JAMES O. NOYES, Publisher, No. 26 Howard-st., New-York.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, N. Y.
Established 1854.

Would respectfully state that they have now their FULL HOLIDAY STOCK,
In every department of Literature, ready for the inspection of purchasers, including a large and select stock of JUVENILE WORKS,
And all the beautiful new Books suited for presents, among which will be found the following splendidly Illustrated Works, in beautiful bindings:
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
BASES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. Cooper.
A FOREST HYMN.—By W. Cullen Bryant.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, a fine selection of
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c., in velvet, antique, &c., &c.

D. W. EVANS & CO. beg respectfully to urge upon their numerous friends, that NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO purchase presents for the Holidays. Our stock is quite full and our patrons will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection than if they waited a week or two longer. Those who have been in the habit of purchasing of us just before Christmas, will remember this hint, knowing that the crowded condition of our store about that time renders it impossible for us to give them as much attention then as we can at the present time.

NEW GIFTS! THE GIFTS!!—D. W. E. & Co. supply every book at the publisher's lowest prices, and in addition give a Gift varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book of the retail value of $1 and upwards *at the time of sale*. A great many new and attractive Gifts have been added to our previously large list.

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Pioneer Gift Bookstore,
No. 677 BROADWAY, New-York.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Finest and most beautiful assortment of Catholic Prayer Books, in velvet, morocco, and antique bindings; Haydock's Catholic Family Bible, in gorgeous and beautiful styles. Nothing can be more appropriate as a gift to a Catholic friend. Published by Edward Dunigan & Brother. (JAMES B. KIRKER.)
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS Debility, and other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's attention."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 16th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 715 6th-st., corner of Macdougal, or Washington-square, S. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FAHNESTOCK, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10th, when its patrons are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnham's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MR. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers of ability with positions. References—Faculty of Rutgers College, New-Jersey; Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted, a French lady to teach drawing, painting and French, for New-Jersey. Also, teachers of music and French.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in domestic study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketchum, Esq., No. 60 East 26d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 20th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.

A GOOD TIME TO LEARN.—PRESENTLY, an Evening Course of Spanish lessons is commencing at Phillips' Institute, twice a week, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, a French Course is to be open incessantly.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young lady to instruct three small children in music and the English branches, and to make herself useful as a member of the family. A good home and fair compensation offered. Address G. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boys' boarding-school; must be unmarried. Location on the Hudson, within one hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen for $3 per month.—At residence, $5. Apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No. 10 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best references, if required.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,804 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience desires a situation as daily governess. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, No. 121 East 23d-st., after 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores, No. 87 Bowery, No. 468 Pearl-st., and at No. 141 Bowery.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS AT THE WAVERLEY CIRculating LIBRARY—No. 1 Astor-place. Terms from $3 to $5 per annum, allowing from one to four books at a time, which can be changed at will, also stationery, cards engraved, and daily morning and evening papers. Remember the number—No. 1 Astor-place, first door from Broadway.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 26d-st.
C. COLLINS.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address P. O., Box 206 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAPstone POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

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TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS.—A pretty country seat, at a dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $3,500. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	25
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	20
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	12

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth	$1 75
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth	1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 14 Warren-st.,

Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.

They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.

Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5¾ cents.

Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5¾ cents.

Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.

Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.

We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 14 Warren-st.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Continue to sell, and make to order, their
UNRIVALED STYLES
of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
At prices in keeping with the times.
No. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!!
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
We will offer,
FOR CASH, FOR CASH,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and each succeeding business day,
UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD:
500 WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 149 pieces, for $28, worth $39.
800 GILT-BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $5 90, worth $9.
300 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $6 25, worth $10.
350 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $8, worth $14.
100 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $46 75, worth $68.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $50, worth $80.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $60, worth $90.
15 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $70, worth $100.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $80, worth $115.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $105, worth $150.
TOGETHER WITH
An extensive variety of Fancy Vases, Bronze Figures, Parian Statuettes, Bohemian Glassware, and other articles suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY
and
TABLE GLASS,
At greatly reduced prices.
An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than
THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
Below customary prices. For further particulars
LOOK AT
Samples of the goods with prices attached in our front windows. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6.
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for the French Beaver Cloth Palestots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Palestots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Palestots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

$150,000—GREAT SALE!!!
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
SELLING OFF
AT OAK HALL,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE,
In consequence of the depression in the Clothing Business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,
I have determined, in order to sell out at once,
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST!!!
THE MOST FASHIONABLE, BEST MADE, NEWEST, AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED,
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.; Saturdays, 11 P. M.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES,
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 453 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, children's garters, mittens and gloves, infant's merino and knitted shirts and socks. N. B.—Zephyr worsted 12½ cents an oz. Saxony yarns. Alexandre's celebrated Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times.
DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.

The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.

Call and examine at
Nos. 168 and 170 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 6th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS..... 1 25, 351
usually sold at $1 50
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3c. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4c—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS.

2221 A CARD. 2221
The undersigned offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices.
GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 8, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of TELBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $120, $135, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Basson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country, in durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch. they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $26 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated from frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 205 West 28th-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 339 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. P. L. BILLEY & CO., No. 366 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

A FRENCH LADY—PERFECT PIANIST AND player, pupil from Ascher, pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons; apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No. 10 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best of reference if required.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Warerooms 128 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st, near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

FOR SALE—A NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND Piano, only three months in use; worth $700, will be sold this week for $325 cash. Call at No. 349½ 9th-av., near the corner of 31-st. An examination solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IT IS SUPPOSED IN A 5TH-AV. OMNIBUS, between 35th and Bond sts, a lady's small Gold Watch, made by Vacheron & Constantin, with four holes jewelled; had attached a short chain, with key and two ten-cent pieces. A reward of $10 will be paid, upon its return to No. 50 Bond-st.

DOG LOST—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BLACK gray-and-tan Scotch terrier slut, white fore feet, weight four pounds. Five dollars will be paid for its delivery at No. 324 Broadway.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE Lease and fixtures of a good yard, with horses, carts, screens, tubs and everything complete. Rent low. Now doing a large cash business. Reason for selling,—the owner is engaged in other business. For particulars, address, with full name, CASH, Box No. 31 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 81 West 49th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 37th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and mind children; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 170 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid: can cut and fit and make ladies' dresses, and is willing to make herself useful, or would take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a private family; the best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 16th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the sewing of a small family, or as nurse; would take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, intelligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; would have no objection to assist in the chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse: is capable and faithful; is a neat seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 886 Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A German woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress or regular cook; is a most excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game in style; wages $9. Also, one as waitress and chambermaid; is a regular waitress, and takes charge of the silverware; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches: would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress and housemaid; best reference can be obtained. Call at, or address, No. 144 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, and all kinds jellies; has long experience, and the best City references; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 13½ 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; wishes, if possible, to engage in a private family residing a short distance in the country, but would live in the City otherwise. Call for two days at No. 287 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; is fully competent in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework: is also a first-rate baker of bread, and willing to be in any way obliging; has lived 10 years in her last place. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived several years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 282 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a restaurant or hotel, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 11 6th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED . BY A PROTESTANT young woman who is neat and trustworthy, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing; will be recommended by the lady she is now with. Apply at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 3 days at 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 158 West 20th-st, 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; she perfectly understands her business in every branch; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 66 9th-av., in the millinery-store, between Waverley and West Washington places.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, by applying at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to wash and iron; has lived with her last employer three years; best of City references given. Apply at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable, tidy Protestant servant girl, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first rate baker, willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country; wages no object, a permanent situation wanted. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A lady, who has had experience, desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or educate young children, and make herself useful in the family; would go South. Call or address H. J., No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a willing and obliging Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook and baker. No objections to the country; has the best of references; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A SITUATION by an American girl, to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Laight-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or companion, to an invalid; is agreeable and trustworthy, having been for some years in that capacity. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. No objection to go South or in the country. Address T. HIGG

AUCTION SALES.

BROWN & NEGUS, Auctioneers.—No. 25 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14,
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On Manufacturers' Account,
OF
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
Second day's sale, continued from Wednesday, Dec. 12, to commence FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, with an entirely different catalogue, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated; VASES, CARD BASKETS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE, in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c., both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FINE FRENCH BRONZES,
PARIS CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, &c.,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash. The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers. Ladies are especially invited.
N. B.—All goods sold on Wednesday will be delivered on Thursday, Dec. 13.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
VASES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, including landscape, marines, interiors, figure and cattle pieces, &c., &c. The above collection was selected by an artist, who is returning to France, and will be positively sold without limit. Among them will be found works by the following artists:
C. A. Hekking, H. Morgan, Soumis, Duval, A. Ponchon, B. Hess, E. B. Bigedon, McIntyre, B. Norvens, &c., &c.
The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. DHUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe.
Among which will be found the works of
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, A. DE BRACKELIER,
HY. SCHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
LEICKERT, REEKERS,
KOCK-KOCK, MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS,
CORNET, SCHAEP, REDIG, BOYNHAM.
Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.
To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 656 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life-size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Severdonck, Kock-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Rondel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals
ALSO,
TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.
The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
6th-st., one door East of Broadway.
THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,
No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock,
Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of
FINE FRENCH CHINA.
Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver-plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, &c.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

A. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, RICH SILVER WARE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE &c.—THURSDAY, (this day) Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the residence No. 218 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of everything usually found in a first-class house, the whole being nearly new and of the best description. Rosewood piano forte, very elegant rosewood parlor suites, carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate, glass doors and back, marble-top side and centre tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings, lace and brocatel curtains, splendid China vases, Parian and Bisque figures, Turkish easy chairs, rich rosewood reception chairs in satin, quartette tables inlaid with pearl, bronze and ormolu clocks; also, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet, chairs, French plate mirrors, elegant China ware, French cut glass ware, magnificent silver ware, tea service, salvers, spoons, forks, castery, cake baskets—together with a large variety of valuable mantel ornaments for the holidays. Also, a large assortment of fine chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, marble-top dressing bureaus, toilet sets, beds and bedding, comforters, fine wool blankets, pure hair mattresses, mirrors, clocks, mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, contained in the five-story dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire beautiful furniture in parlors, chambers, dining-room and library—two superb solid rosewood parlor suits, covered in crimson and gold brocade, with rich parlor furniture of every description; bronzes, elegant mantel clocks, statuary, splendid piano-forte, over 600 yards fine carpets, great variety of rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c.; with all the dining-room furniture, French china, elegant silver sets, six pieces; cut glass, portable heater, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather. This furniture is all in perfect order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, a valuable collection of modern pictures, selected by J. F. Beaumont, Esq., during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe, including Edward Frere, Patrois, Lagfont de Metz, Robbe, of Brussels, Verboeckhoven, Akkersdyke, Leyckert, Henriett, Romner, Vanseverdonck, Haygens, Noterman, Sidney R. Percy, Herring, Shayer, Walter, Williams, Armfield, A. Barland, Cruickshank, Morris, Beattie, &c., purchased direct from the artists, and will be sold under guarantee of originality. They are on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects; this horse has only been used by a private family, and is one of the most desirable horses to be found. Also, a Victoria phaeton, with pole and shafts in fine condition, and made to order. Also, a very fine single harness, also made to order. The whole will be sold without reserve.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FANCY FURS, ON THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising Hudson Bay sable and mink, Canadian and Siberian squirrel, marten, fitch, French and river mink, &c., made up expressly for retail trade, and being the surplus stock of a dealer compelled to realize.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, AT NO. 150 Beekman-st., at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a family, removed to the store for convenience. This lot will embrace every kind and description of goods, from attic to basement. Also, 200 chairs and 50 bedsteads. This sale will be positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, soap, trunks, curtains, china toilet, and earthenware, &c.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine dapple gray horse, long tail, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Also, a buggy wagon and single harness, belonging to a private gentleman.
H. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION.—THE PROPERTY ADVERTISED on Adams, York and Washington sts. to be sold at auction is withdrawn.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, Dec. 13, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ A. M. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 23 William-st.:
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Commonwealth B'k.	$100	20 Irving Bank..... $50
40	New-Am. F. Ins....	25	30 St. Mark's Ins..... 25
20	Adriatic Ins.....	25	40 Exchange Ins..... 30
50	Sixth avenue R.....	100	20 Great W. Marine Ins. 100
10	Astor Ins.....	25	120 B'klyn Cent. R..... 50
20	Humboldt Ins.....	100	10 Commonwealth Ins. 100
20	Lenox Ins.....	25	30 Metropolitan Ins..... 100
30	North River Ins.....	25	20 Market Ins..... 100
50	Am. Telegraph Co.....	100	47 Col. Mar. Ins..... 100
50	Security Ins.....	50	40 Am. Exch. Ins..... 50
10	North Am. Ins.....	50	50 Fireman's Fund Ins.. 10
40	Mer. Mutual Ins.....	100	40 Fireman's Ins..... 17
50	Beekman Ins.....	25	25 National Ins..... 67½
20	Eagle Ins.....	40	5 Indemnity Ins..... 100
15	Home Ins.....	100	

$6,000 Missouri State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
3,000 Atlantic Ins. Scrip, '50.
4,000 United States 5 ₩ cent Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 17. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,
No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND of the State of Ohio have withdrawn their advertisement inviting proposals for the State Loan to be opened on the 13th inst.
The General Assembly of the State will convene the first Monday in January next, and will promptly designate the time at which payment will be made of the debt redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the 31st inst., and make adequate provision therefor.
Until the redemption of the principal, after due notice of the time thereof shall have been given, interest will be paid semi-annually as heretofore.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of I. E Thompson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.
JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,163 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

RECEIVERS OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, DEC. 11, 1860.
INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Rail-road Company, which become due on the 1st day of September, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Office of the Receiver in Erie Place, on and after Thursday the 20th inst. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.. Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. DELCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—UNITED STATES, STATE OR RAILroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance, or Railroad shares, will be taken in exchange for a house and garden, 12 lots, eligibly situated in Brooklyn; also for sale, horses, carriages, sleigh, harness, &c., altogether a complete establishment. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,222 Post-office.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 27th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
e26-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSAMOND MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS,
n15-law6mTh* RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
jn15-law6mTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.
TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 289 Laws of 1863, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 23d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LAMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 26 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases, 1 time quantity of small	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital,
Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.
Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 453 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. L. CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Semin al Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.. SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter Stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 280 Greenwich-st., and No. 59 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
ORDERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished, successful retail clothing business, in this City; the present proprietor, being engaged in another firm, has not the necessary time to devote to it. The applicant must be able to furnish from $6,000 to $8,000 cash capital, and must be fully competent to take charge of and manage the business. This is a rare opportunity for a man with the necessary means and ability, and to such a one a liberal and advantageous arrangement will be offered. Communications, with real name, addressed CLOTHING, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention, and be treated confidentially.

$3,000.—ANY ONE WHO WOULD INvest this amount in money would be entitled to one-third of the profits and be allowed to draw $15 weekly, and be secured in stock-in-trade by a lien thereon, and thus have the capital returned in less than four years, and would still be invested as at first in a manufacturing business of an article of furniture already established. An active partner would be taken with a less amount. Business situated near Broadway and Canal st. Address A. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance,)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 26, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, London, Capt. E. M Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Heckley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

English Views of the American Crisis.

IMPORTANT REFORMS IN FRANCE.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Kedar*, Capt. Lyman, from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., at 9 A. M., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Kedar's* news has been for the most part anticipated by the *Europa* off Cape Race.

The *Press* in announcing that Lord Derby is completely restored to health, says that his Lordship never expressed the slightest intention to retire from the leadership of the opposition, and that on the opening of Parliament he will be found at the head of his party.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 27th ult.

The *Court Journal* has the following paragraph:

"We believe that since his return from Canada, the Duke of Newcastle has devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the North American Colonies into one confederation. This is a project which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial-office more than once; and, perhaps, the personal knowledge the Duke has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic, has made his Grace more earnest in this matter than would otherwise have been the case. The idea has been a favorite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinions to every respect."

The Queen has appointed Lord Bloomfield Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and General Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria; Hon. Julian Fane, now Secretary of Legation at Vienna, is appointed Secretary of Embassy to the Austrian Court, and Lord Augustus Loftus is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

The *Moniteur* is happy to announce

"A perceptible amelioration in the health of the Empress. Her Majesty, in spite of her extreme desire to keep her *incognito*, has been everywhere recognized and welcomed with sentiments of the most respectful sympathy. At Edinburgh the Provost presented an address to her, and a Scotch regiment marched in front of the hotel in which she was staying, while the military band played the air, 'Reine Hortense,' and the crowd that had assembled from all quarters loudly cheered."

The Paris *Moniteur* also announces the appointment of Count Walewski as Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, resigned.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent reiterates the report that all the French regiments of infantry of the line are to be placed on a war footing by the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment.

A late Paris dispatch says that the mail tender of the Galway line was likely to be accepted. Steamers were to be put on between Havre and Waterford and Galway.

Count Flahaut is appointed Minister to London in place of M. Persigny.

The King of the Belgians was severely ill.

A private letter from Jerusalem states that an American Jew at New Orleans has bequeathed £10,000 for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the Holy City. An agent had already arrived to carry out the bequest, and the houses intended to be used for the purpose mentioned are expected to be ready for occupation before the expiration of the coming Winter.

An English View of the Threatened Secession.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

In electing Mr. Lincoln to the office of President the Northern United States have ventured on a bold experiment. They have determined to test the courage and sincerity of the South, to face unappalled the spectre of secession, and discover whether it be really a terrible spirit potent for evil, or only a bugbear, devised by a clever faction, inflated with the breath of rhodomontading orators, and dressed out with a hideous mask by placemen trembling for their appointments. The next month or two will show how far those are in the right who have calculated *on the strength of the American Union and the supremacy of national feeling over all sectional interests.* Should South Carolina, Georgia, and the adjacent States separate themselves permanently from the Federation, constituting themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, Customs, foreign representatives, and all the appanages of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible, will have been in the wrong with them. But if, after an outburst of party passion, the Southerners themselves become sensible of the wickedness and folly of their course; if they recognize how far the possessors and expectants of official places are the movers of this agitation, and if, moreover, they are calmed by the reflection that a President, powerful as he is, can *do little to alter the policy of the Republic, and nothing at all to subvert the domestic institutions of the several States*, then the result will be such as we anticipate, and the United States will continue to combine in one Federation two communities, with widely different politics and systems of social life, but forming essentially and unalterably one and the same people.

For the present, however, the storm is raging throughout the Southeastern States. South Carolina, of course, takes the lead, and Georgia, throwing off her usual oldfashioned quietude, surpasses her hottempered sister in revolutionary violence. South Carolina is, however the first to act. The Federal officials at Charleston have resigned their appointments. The flag of the State is ostentatiously displayed instead of the Stars and Stripes. Even a steamer coming into Charleston harbor was obliged to discard the symbol of American unity. Some interference with the Federal fortresses within the State seems also to have been contemplated. In Georgia the Governor, in a special message to the Legislature, is carried by his zeal beyond the bounds of common sense. If we understand him rightly, he proposes not only to separate from Massachusetts, but to carry on a chronic warfare against that offending State. Because the laws of Massachusetts do not protect slave property, or, in other words, "cause plunder from Georgian citizens," Massachusetts must be compelled to make compensation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State to indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. Hostile tariffs are to be established against the Abolitionists. The population is to be called to arms to support its rights, and money is to be raised to put the State in a posture of defence. This is a specimen of the counsels which are now offered to the Southerners by their magistrates, and at first sight they would seem to portend the immediate disruption of the Republic. *But through all this violence we cannot but think that signs of insincerity appear.* The Carolinans and Georgians protest too much. The flame is too violent and too sudden to last long. No doubt, much sedition will be talked, and many acts commited while the Federal Government might be justified in treating as treasonable; but when time has been given for reflection the Southerners will be reconciled to their fate—which, after all, is no hard one—and common sense will show them the absurdity of refusing to accept a constitutional election because it has gone against them, *and breaking up a great nation through the vain fear that a majistrate of limited powers will do what no despot would be able to effect.*

In the meantime, however, South Carolina will make every show of secession. The American papers discuss the prospects of the new Republic, its wealth, material resources, ports, railways and commercial system. The complications which would ensue on this event are spoken of with much gravity. The effect on the cotton trade especially would be most remarkable, when the produce of Georgia, on its way to Charleston, would have to be bonded, and Tennessee would be divided from the Atlantic and the European world by a "foreign country." So immediate has been the impulse, we hear, that engineers are sent to examine the old scheme of forming a great shipping port at Brunswick, Ga., in expectation of this State preferring to remain a member of the old Federation. It is characteristic of the Americans that even the disruption of their beloved Republic should be viewed at once in its mercantile and joint-stock company light. But, as far as we can see, even South Carolina does not yet propose to make herself a new nation. The first plan is to embarrass the Federal Government by refusing to fulfil Federal duties. South Carolina now has no Federal officials. She meditates withdrawing her Senators and Representatives from Congress, and opposing a passive resistance to the execution of Federal law. The people of the "Palmetto State" will then leave the Government at Washington to take what steps it thinks fit. In short, the scheme of the South Carolinians is not so much secession as "nullification," to use the term current when the same State attempted a similar policy in the time of Mr. Calhoun. South Carolina will not declare her independence of the Federation in the sense in which she declared her independence of England 84 years ago; she will be content with pushing to their extreme limits her rights as a sovereign State, and, while remaining nominally in communion with New-York and Massachusetts, will attempt to limit the constitutional authority of the Federation by her private enactments. There will not be a Carolinian President, with envoys duly accredited at the foreign capitals of Washington and London, but the authority of the Federal Government will be impotent within the limits of the State, and the people, if determined to remain obstinate, will undertake to manage their own Post-office, their own Customs, the lighting of their coasts, and will, perhaps, go the length of constructing and arming domestic fortresses. A strong-minded President like Jackson, whatever his own sympathies, would probably not hesitate to crush the Carolinians by force. It is evident, indeed, on the smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never oppose for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred thousand slaveowners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a dissolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the Free States. *The Northerners have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness as well as its frowardness.*

We believe, however, that moderate counsels prevail at Washington. Public opinion is evidently opposed to the use of a military force to quell the agitation. Violence is to be met by calmness, and sedition by a quiet discharge of constitutional duties. The Southerners are not to be coerced, because it is expected that they will shortly be able to restrain themselves. The overthrow of a party so long dominant could hardly be effected without some display of excitement and anger. The extreme section in the Slave State have so long and so vehemently asserted their resolve never to submit to a Republican Executive that they could not without becoming ridiculous quietly acquiesce in their defeat. Everything has been at stake with them—place, power, social position, credit with their fellow-citizens, and now they can hardly bring themselves to believe that they have lost the day. But the South is not united. Whole States are lukewarm in the Democratic cause, and look with horror on anything like a disruption of the Republic. Even in South Carolina there is a moderate party, which, when the first effervescence has subsided, will make its influence felt. To leave the Southerners entirely to themselves, to take no notice of the withdrawal of the Senators and Representatives, to avoid as much as possible any conflict between the Federal authorities and the excited populace of Charleston—*in short, to oppose a "masterly inactivity" to the excitement of the South, is the policy recommended to the North, and we cannot but think it will be successful.* The South will grow accustomed to a Republican President, the movement in South Carolina and Georgia will be confined to only a section of the Slave States, and after some months wiser counsels will prevail even there. President Lincoln will probably be found by the slaveholders more harmless than they anticipate. Men's acts are never so extreme as their opinions, and, as the Free-Soilers have flourished under the dominion of their opponents, so the South may exist in spite of a Chief Magistrate whose opinions on Slavery are not considered orthodox at Charleston.

French and English Finance.

From the Money Market Review.

Now that the attention of the commercial community in this country is in an especial manner directed to the operations of the Bank of France, it may be considered a fitting moment to take a brief glance at the financial position and the fiscal burdens of the French nation. We will confine ourselves to citing a few pregnant figures: In the year 1814, the national debt of France was £50,646,108. In thirty-eight years—that is to say, in 1852—it had increased to £213,825,492. It is now £356,883,671. So that, in the last eight years, it has increased no less than £143,058,379. In 1855 the annual charge of the public debt of France was stated to be £9,000,000, whilst in January of the present year it was admitted to be £16,000,000, and is probably much more. We have not space to enter into, nor the full particulars of, the manner in which this large increase has arisen in so short a space of time. In France the financial secrets of the Government are well kept. But it is a terrible fact that, in face of the unprecedented amount of taxation with which France is at present burdened, it is even now necessary to add largely, year after year, to the national debt.

During the same space of forty years the English national debt has undergone several alterations, sometimes rising and sometimes falling, but it is at present very little more than it was in 1820, when it stood at £790,000,000; while the charge on the debt has considerably lessened. It may convey a lesson to those who complain so bitterly of our system of taxation, if we place in juxtaposition the account of the revenue derived from the taxes of the two countries. It will be seen that France actually outstrips us in the amount of her revenue from taxation. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the figures do not include any local taxation, which, in many towns in France, as here, is considered very great. It is especially heavy in Paris.

REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1860.		REVENUE OF FRANCE FOR 1860.	
1. Income tax	£12,903,715	1. Direct taxes, land, house, personal and patents	£18,800,000
2. Stamps	8,040,091	2. Stamps and domains	14,300,000
3. Crown lands	416,531	3. Woods, forests, and fisheries	1,500,000
4. Customs	24,391,084	4. Customs and tax on salt	9,100,000
5. Excise	20,240,467	5. Excise	19,500,000
6. Post-office	3,310,655	6. Post-office	2,300,000
7. Miscellaneous	1,801,584	7. Miscellaneous	7,500,000
Total	£71,104,127	Total	£73,000,000

It must be difficult—nay, impossible—for France to continue for any long period the immense sacrifices she is now called upon to make. Unless the heavy load of taxation which she is forced to bear be speedily mitigated, the effects will be most lamentable. There is a point beyond which nations, any more than individuals, cannot carry expenditure without tempting ruin.

Important Reforms in France.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree:

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and future, greeting.

Desiring to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of our Government, and a marked proof of our confidence, we have decreed and decree as follows:

Art. 1. The Senate and Corps Legislatif shall annually vote an address in reply to our speech at the opening of the session.

Art. 2. The address shall be discussed in presence of Government Commissioners, who will give to the Chambers the necessary explanations on the home and foreign policy of the Empire.

Art. 3. To facilitate to the Legislative Body the expression of its opinion in framing laws and the exercise of the right of amendment, article 54 of our decree of the 22d of March, 1852, is revived, and the regulation of the Legislative Body is modified in the following manner:

"Immediately after the distribution of the *projets de loi*, and on a day fixed by the President, the Legislative Body, before appointing its Committee, will hold a secret Committee meeting; a general discussion will be opened on the *projet de loi*, in which the Government Commissioners will take part.

This regulation is not applicable either to *projets de loi* of local interest or in cases of urgency."

Art. 4. With a view to render the reports of the debates in the Senate and Legislative Body more prompt and more complete, the following project of *Senatus-Consultum* will be brought before the Senate:

The reports of the sittings of the Senate and of the Legislative body, drawn up by secretary, reporters, placed under the authority of the President of either Chamber, will be sent every evening to all the journals. Moreover, the debates of each sitting shall be taken down in short-hand, and published *in extenso* in the official paper of the following day.

Art. 5. As long as the session lasts, the Emperor will appoint Ministers without portfolios to defend the projets de loi of the Government before the Chambers, in concert with the members of the Council of State.

Art. 6. The Ministry of our Household is suppressed; its functions are annexed to those of the Grand Marshal of the Palace.

Art. 7. The Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies is suppressed. The administration of the Colonies is annexed to the Ministry of Marine.

Art. 8. All functions which do not directly concern public instruction or the special establishments of the University, are taken away from the Ministry of Public Instruction and placed under the Ministry of State.

Art. 9. The administration of the Government studs (*haras*) is taken away from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and placed under the Ministry of State.

Art. 10. Count Chasseloup-Laubat, Ex-Minister of Algeria and of the Colonies, is appointed Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, in the stead of Admiral Hamelin, called to other functions.

Art. 11. Admiral Hamelin is appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, in the stead of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, called to other functions.

Art. 12. Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, is appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

Art. 13. The Ministers without portfolios have the rank and salary of Ministers in office; they form part of the Council of Ministers, and are lodged at the expense of the State.

Art. 14. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th day of November, 1860. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, A. WALEWSKI, Minister of State.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE REFORMS.

From Le Journal des Debats.

We cannot but applaud and congratulate the Government on the happy policy on which it has entered. To resume, by degrees, however slowly, the habits of publicity and discussion, will be for our country, which has need of it, to renew an apprenticeship to liberty.

From Le Pays.

The principal and most prominent characteristic of the political measures which have been resolved on by the Emperor is their spontaneity. It is not a concession torn from him, or even counselled by any expression of public opinion; it is not even a reform of the imperial institutions which have worked so successfully up to the present time; it is a natural development of the liberal and preservative spirit of the Empire, arrived at voluntarily and usefully, that is to say, at the right moment. It is the good crowned by the better.

The second characteristic of these measures is the union of an enlarged political spirit with the maintenance of authority, and the closer association of the legal and legitimate representatives of the country with the Executive of the Government, without displacing the centre of power, and without wakening the Executive. The great bodies of the State will have much greater force, and the throne will not have less. In a word, it is the reunion of all the advantages of a representative *régime* without the inconveniences or the perils of a parliamentary *régime.*

From La Presse.

These are modifications which we think will be received with unanimous satisfaction. What appears to us of paramount importance is the return of the Ministry to the Chambers, and the right of address conferred upon the Senate and the Legislative body. This last arrangement enlarges considerably the functions of the two Chambers, and obtains for public opinion the means of manifesting itself in a certain and authorized manner. Everybody now knows that, after all, public opinion governs the world. The best served Government then will be that which will be in a position to let it speak the most plainly. In approving it, opinion strengthens it; in blaming it, opinion impedes it and obliges it to recede. Voted with that independence without which there are no serious votes, the address of the two Chambers will be manifestations of opinion of a great and incontestible authority.

The Coming Fight for Venetia.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The Augsburg *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation, which is being distributed among the people on the coasts of Venetia and Dalmatia:

The Central Committee of Venice to the Venetian Sailors.

Venice, Oct. 25, 1860.

Sailors of the Venetian Coast: The time is come for you also to do your country good service. Whether you are in the merchant service, or serve against your will on board Austrian ships, you cannot but see how degrading is your position. The Austrian fleet is no longer that which was called *Royal Venetian*, and had both Italian sailors and Italian officers. Now Germans alone command, while the unhappy Italian sailors are obliged to serve under the stick. The Italian fleet, which you have heard thundering beneath Ancona, will also deliver poor Venice, and in this fleet alone should you serve. Venice has neither navigation nor trade, nor money to pay her sailors, and she can do nothing for them till she is made free. For this reason even merchant seamen had better serve on board Neapolitan, Anconese and Genoese steamers, under the tricolored flag, so as to return as conquerors to their own country, and assure the liberty and prosperity of Venice. Send, at least, the youngest and least inexperienced among you to represent us in the Italian navy as so many do in the armies of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. When Italy is free, we will return to our arsenals and yards—we will have a numerous war fleet, on board of which the sailor of Venice shall win honor as in the palmy days of Venetia; and we will have merchant ships to engage in the commercial enterprises which shall enrich us. Venetian ships shall fill the ports of the East, and comfort shall again be enjoyed by the sailors' families. Italy expects much from the bold seamen of the Venetian coasts—from you who for so long made the Lion of St. Marc respected and feared. Long live Victor Emanuel, King of Italy! Long live Garibaldi! Long live Admiral Persano, the conqueror of Ancona! Free Venice forever.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.

A private correspondence to the *Patrie* contains some interesting details as to the military force which Austria can bring into the field in the event of an attack upon Venetia. The army now in Venetia consists of 130,000 men, divided into four corps. The first, commanded by Count Stadion, defends the line of the Mincio, and has its head-quarters at Verona. The second, commanded by the Archduke Ernest, defends the line of the Adige, its head-quarters being at Vincenza. The third, under the Prince of Hesse, defends the line of the Lower Po, and is encamped between Rovigo and Legnano, with Padua for its head-quarters. The fourth, commanded by the Archduke Albert, is intrusted with the defences of Venice and the line between the point of the Maestra and the mouth of the Tagliamento. This army is placed upon a war footing, and has a powerful artillery, consisting almost entirely of rifled cannon. The cavalry, which it is intended shall number 10,000, at present does not exceed 6,000 sabres.

A second army of 150,000 men occupies a line having for its principal central points Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume and Cattaro. Thus Austria has an army of about 300,000 men ready for the threatened attack.

The *Patrie* observes upon the foregoing:

"Austria will not assume the offensive, but she expects to be attacked in the Spring, and she knows how terrible will be the struggle. The Italians being numerous, and better organised than in 1848, will have a fleet far superior to her own, and, moreover, they reckon upon a powerful diversion in their favor on the part of Hungary. These facts will equalize the chances of war, and in changing the scene of hostilities they will lessen the advantages which the quadrilateral fortresses present to Austria.

Interesting from China.

ARRESTS BY THE CHINESE—FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS—NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The mails from China reached Marseilles on the 25th ultimo, and were due in England on the morning of the *Kedar's* departure. The following telegrams are published:

Head-Quarters, Eight Miles from Peking, Sunday, Sept. 23.

Mr. Boulby, the *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Loch, Secretary to Lord Elgin, Mr. Parkes, Messrs. de Norman and Anderson, of Fane's Horse, and Capt. Brabazon, have been made prisoners, whilst engaged in choosing camping grounds. They have been taken to Peking, where they are well treated.

Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st September at Chang Kia Wan and Jang Chan. On both occasions 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced and were completely routed by the Allies. 2,000 Tartars were killed and 50 guns taken. The Allies had only 18 wounded.

The Chinese have sent in a flag of truce, with the provisions for a treaty.

From the London Times.

We regret to state that we are not likely to receive the detailed narrative of the latest events in China, which we have so anxiously expected by the next mail. Our correspondent, as we are informed by telegram, has been taken prisoner, in company with Mr. Parkes, interpreter to the expedition, Mr. Loch, private Secretary to Lord Elgin, and three officers. Owing to the ambiguity of a telegram, the rumor spread on Saturday that these gentlemen had been murdered. It is with sincere pleasure that we are able, by the publication of the correct dispatch, to dissipate the fears of their friends and the public. They have all, we now learn, been taken to Peking, where they are well treated, and Lord Elgin demands their release before negotiating. As the Chinese, defeated in a great battle and with the allied army only eight miles from Peking, were desirous of peace, and had sent in a flag of truce, it is almost certain that the prisoners must have been speedily released. Mr. Parkes, indeed, is so necessary to Lord Elgin that we may presume not a moment's delay would be tolerated in his case, and if he returns all must return. We trust that a future mail will bring us not only the news of their release, but a full account of their entry into Peking, from the able pen which is employed in recording the progress of this war. The public is indeed served at the peril of life and limb, not only by those in official station, but by the zealous emissaries of the press. In addition to fatigue and sickness, it is no small matter to be exposed to such contingencies as capture by such an enemy as the Chinese.

The Europa's News.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12—10 P. M.

The line worked as far east as Halifax, to-day, but was found to be broken beyond that point, consequently no more of the *Europa's* news will be received prior to her arrival at Halifax, which post she will probably make some time during to-night. When the line closed for the night, there were no signs of the *Europa* at Halifax.

Commercial Intelligence.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The *Daily News* (City Article) says the funds opened this morning at Saturday's prices, but fell in the afternoon upon the news of the New-York exchange having fallen to 106½, and ceased at a reduction of ⅛@¼, notwithstanding intelligence of a fresh rise at Paris. The other markets were steady in the morning, and flat in the afternoon. The principal exception was in Midland Railway stock, which shows a fresh rise. American Railway securities have fallen considerably, but are in most instances much higher than at New-York. Great ease continued to prevail in the discount market, and the best bills up to two months are taken readily at five per cent. At the Bank to-day the applications were consequently very limited.

Consols opened with continued steadiness this morning, and soon showed a tendency to improvement, but late in the day this was suddenly checked by a telegram from America, quoting a very adverse movement in the rate of Exchange. The demand for discount, to-day, at the Bank of England was less than on any day for many weeks past. There were no transactions in gold at the Bank to-day. The £2,000,000 in silver from the Bank of France, deliverable to the Bank of England, under the late arrangement, are now in course of transmission. £175,000 have already arrived.

In the Corn market yesterday there was a general decline of 1s.@2s., while some descriptions, from their inferior quality, were unsalable at a reduction of 4s. Foreign Wheat, the arrivals of which are very large, was about 1s. ℔ quarter lower than on Monday week.

The *Times* says: "American Railway Securities showed increased flatness."

The advices by the Overland Mail from Hong Kong are to Oct. 13.

The English mails of Aug. 26 arrived out Oct. 9.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Heeney Estate Again.—The Heeney estate—valued at $1,000,000, more or less, and located in the Sixth Ward—was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The property is in the possession of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, who claim to hold it under a codicil to will, made in 1844. The plaintiffs, James Heeney and Alicia C. Heeney, claim the property as his heirs at law, being next of kin, and also under a will made in 1843. The case was tried before Judge Brown in 1856, and was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiffs were aliens at the time Mr. Heeney died. The appellants counsel say that the Court erred in this decision, and hence have brought it before the General Term. Decision reserved.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The Young Men's Christian Association have sent the following circular to the pastors of churches throughout the city:

Dear Sir: As the holidays are approaching, the Young Men's Christian Association would earnestly request you to exhort the ladies of your congregation to refrain from placing the temptation of the intoxicating cup before their visiters on New-Year's day. Is it asking too much to solicit a sermon or exhortation on this subject to your people on or before the last Sabbath in the year? As young men, we make this request for the sake of young men.

Respectfully,
ROBERT L. BUSSING, President.
Henry H. Loyd, Cor. Secretary.

Election of a Chief Engineer.—The firemen in the Western District, on Tuesday evening, voted for a Chief Engineer, with the following result:

Wm. H. Furey, Ind	407
Wm. Vandeveer, Regular	376
John Cunningham, Regular	404

The contest, as will be seen by the above vote, was well contested, the successful candidate having been elected by a plurality of only three. Mr. Furey is at present Alderman of the Fifth Ward.

Juvenile Home of Industry.—The third anniversary of this institution was observed yesterday with appropriate exercises. The exercises, which occupied the entire afternoon, consisted of addresses by several visitors, singing, reading, recitations, and other exercises by the children. The visitors present were much gratified with the success of the institution.

Fire.—The varnish factory of Henry Walden & Co., and distillery and cow-stables of John G. Williams, foot of South First-street, were damaged by fire Tuesday night to the extent of $5,000. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

City Court.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 36, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59. Circuit Court: Nos. 44, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

Alleged Attempt to Poison.—Mrs. Harriett E. Jackson yesterday made complaint against her husband, John E. Jackson, that he had tried to poison her, by putting arsenic into her food.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gentlemen: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by Fran. Smith, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,
D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

Albany, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. Crummey some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,
L. C. SHAW.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Sewing Machines—An Important Decision in the United States Court.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., by a suit in equity, have sought to obtain an injunction against Williams & Orvis, the manufacturers in Boston of a Sewing-machine of great merit, which is simple and cheap, and makes the same stitch as the Grover & Baker Machine.

The case has occupied the Court since Nov. 27. Judge Sprague on Saturday delivered an opinion in favor of Williams & Orvis, who were represented in Court by their counsel, Messrs. Wm. Whiting and A. C. Washburn, and the injunction asked for was refused.

[Advertisement.]

Our New Hat.—We have a new hat coming, and have twice stepped into the artist's (not the hatter's) to see that wonderful work of art in different stages of progress. It is to be light, durable, fashionable, handsome; and the artist is, of course, Knox, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, who does more with his superb head coverings to make people good looking than all the other hatters in America. A vermillion edict: see our Hat, when it comes.

[Advertisement.]

From Auction at a Great Sacrifice.—English velvet carpets, $1; English Brussels, 75c. and 87c.; three-ply carpets, 87½c.; ingrain carpeting, 25c., 50c. and 60c. per yard. Oil-cloths, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, 4 yards wide, etc., at prices far below any quoted in this City. HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by
J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

If You Have an Old Sore—Use Holloway's Balsamic Ointment. It has actually healed more sores and ulcers than all the other preparations of the day. It is equally applicable for burns, scalds, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Flour steady. Wheat steady, and advanced 1c. @1½c.; sales 33,000 bush. at 75c. for Northwestern Club; 72c.@73c. for No. 1, and 69c.@70c. for No. 2 in store. Corn active, and advanced 1c.; sales 12,000 bushels, at 28c., in store. Oats steady. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at 10 per cent. premium.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Flour market irregular; sales at $4 for Superfine. Whisky steady, at $1 32½c. Hogs in improved demand, at better prices; sales at 5c. ℔ lb. Sight Exchange very scarce, at 1½ ℔ cent. premium.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Cotton has advanced ½c. under the *Europa's* advices; sales, to-day, 11,500 bales, at 9¾c.@10c. for middling. Sugar firm, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. Corn, 55c.@60c. Provisions dull.

Augusta, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at 10½c. for good middling. Market firm, with an improved demand.

Mobile, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales, at 9½c.@9¾c. for middling. Demand good and market firm.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—M. Castellano, N. John Sancher, T. Lugano, B. Beurmio, J. Mayorga, Jose Vega. J. M. Cawalla, E. Maiz, F. D. Rionda, B. F. Demis, P. Valencia, E. Thole, R. A. Williams, D. Trueba, E. Arana, J. S. Cervera, J. Robertson, M. Eschera, D. Alzamora, M. Cartera, A. Gonsoles, James Holder, O. Williams, J. J. Lent, Wm. Morton, And. Turnbull, C. J. Osborne, Mrs. M. O'Brian, Mrs. E. J. Wissell and daughter, Miss S. Lunan, Mrs. F. Batchelor, child and servant, J. B. Collie and lady, Wm. B. Fish And. McBean, And. Place, F. M. Hill.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—W. Moore, G. Hughes and lady, G. W. Davis, lady and 5 children, H. Gerrard, Capt. C. Morten, E. L. Barker, G. F. Barker, Mrs. B. Cohen, Miss Sophia Hexamer, J. Hanson, J. Ayla Macdonald, H. Crespre, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets .. 5 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 29 | Gov. Island. 9 18 | Hell Gate... 10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Grey Feather, Mayo, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron: Racer, Gates, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Arthur Child, (new,) Child, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Bernard. Hubbard, Glasgow, Trask & Dearborn; J. A. Stainler, Young, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Storm Bird, Doyley, London, A. Leary; Oraville, Crockett, Bristol, Metcalf & Duncan; Maraville, Griffing, Barbados, T. C. Dwight; Volunteer, Gorham, Curacoa, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Native, Trask, Liverpool, Edminston Bros.; Gen. Green, Atwell, Cardenas, Truyillo & Russell.

Brigs A. Hopkins, Murray, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Nathan, Sturges, Wilmington, Thompson & Hunter; Fairfax, Claypole, Montevideo, C. Norton, Jr.; T. Tileston, Scammon, Havana, Truyillo & Russell.

Schooners Princess, Smerdon, Liverpool, R. Irvin & Co.; Colchester, Delanoey, Indianola, J. H. Brower & Co.; Agate, Atkins, Ponce, H. Underwood; Garland, Norton, Portland, G. L. Hatch.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Portland, master.

Arrived.

U. S. storeship Relief, Capt. D. M. Dove, Loando, Coast of Africa, 57 ds. Nov. 21, lat. 23 13 N., lon. 59 26, boarded Am. bark Hyperion, of New-York, bound to Barbados. All well.

Steamship De Soto, Johnson, New-Orleans Dec. 5, and Havana 8th, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Crocheron. Dec. 5, at 5 P. M., 30 miles S. E. the Bar, passed ship John Hancock, standing N. 6th, lat. 26 16, lon. 85 26, passed ship Ocean Monarch, standing S. Steamship Bienville arr. at Havana 6th, 7 P. M., and left for New-Orleans 7th, at 3 P. M. The De Soto made the run from the levee at New-Orleans to anchorage at Havana in 47 hours.

Steamship Philadelphia, Brown, New-Orleans Dec. 3, 11:30 P. M., (passed the Bay 2:40 A. M., 6th,) via Havana 8th, at 7:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Dec. 10, lat. 26 40, lon. 76 W., passed steamship Star of the West, hence for Havana.

Steamship Kedar, (Br. screw,) Liverpool Nov 27, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from N. S. W. to W. N. W., for several days. Nov. 30, lat. 51 02, lon. 8 18, passed ship Lizzie Southard, bound E.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool Nov. 13, with mdse and passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Carlos, (of Philadelphia,) Hoffner, Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, with coffee to master.

Bark James Welsh, Magill, Minatitlan, (Mex.,) 22 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. Experienced heavy gales from N. the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels. The brig J. C. Clark sld. the day previous for Holmes' Hole.

Bark Sartelle, Cole, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Meison & Son. No date, in the Gulf, saw brig Lilian, bound S. No date, saw a large bark ashore on Nicola Reef; had apparently gone on the night before.

Bark Sparkling Sea (of New-Haven) Munson, Patras Aug. 9, via Messina Oct. 6, passed Gibraltar Oct. 17, with fruit, &c., to

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2881. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee on the Crisis.

Adoption of a Proposition Submitted by Rust, of Arkansas.

The Treasury Note Bill Passed in Both Houses.

SENATOR WIGFALL, OF TEXAS, ON TREASON.

Great Union Demonstration in Philadelphia.

Speeches by Mayor Henry, Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, Judge Woodward, and Others.

Dispatches and Correspondence from the South.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A dispatch, signed by REAGAN of Texas, HINDMAN of Arkansas, LANDRUM of Louisiana, all the Mississippi members, all the Alabama members but HOUSTON and COBB, all the Georgians except HILL and HARDMAN, all the South Carolinians here, and by Mr. RUFFIN of North Carolina, was this evening sent South to their respective constituents, declaring that there is no hope whatever for conciliation or settlement, and urging prompt action and immediate secession. The above fact came to the knowledge of the Committee of Thirty-three while in session, and while Mr. KELLOGG was speaking. He immediately suspended his remarks, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions to the effect that

Whereas, Serious dissatisfaction and difficulties exist in the Southern States of the Confederation, which are likely to lead to a disruption of the Government unless some means are speedily adopted to restore peace and confidence,

Resolved, That we will at the earliest possible moment adopt all legal and constitutional means to secure the rights of the States, and give all necessary guarantees of the same.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, each offered amendments making slight changes in the wording of Mr. DUNN's resolution; but they were voted down, and the resolution passed by almost a unanimous vote.

Gen. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, denounced the resolution in violent language, as an attempted fraud upon the South, intended only to delay action. He at once summoned the Southern members to a caucus, and a meeting is now being held at Gen. DAVIS' rooms, where the resolutions and proceedings of the Committee are being condemned without a dissenting [illegible]

[illegible] is increasing, and a political [illegible] is hanging down upon us.

[illegible] received to-day by President BUCHANAN confirm serious apprehensions of an early conflict in South Carolina, notwithstanding the assurances given by her authorities that such should not happen until after friendly negotiations shall have failed.

There seems now to be little doubt that Virginia and Maryland will go with the Cotton States. A letter from a distinguished citizen of Maryland says:

"Maryland, moderate and peaceful as she is, will not hesitate a day about following Virginia in any course she may take,—that is her programme. Much of the sadness felt at the idea of a dissolution of the Union is dissipated, in the belief that we shall even by such a step relieve ourselves from the eternal talk about the negro race. Of the two evils, a dissolution of the Union or further irritation of the public mind on account of the black man rather than the white, the former is preferable."

Official information has been received here, I understand, that Holland has made arrangements for emancipation of the slaves in all the Dutch Colonies, on the principle of English emancipation, making compensation to the masters. This is regarded here as important news, in view of the political events stirring around us. The policy of all Europe seems to be favoring the abolition of Slavery.

The scene in the House to-day was interesting in some respects. The state of the Union did not enter much into the discussion.

The Treasury Note bill passed without serious difficulty. The Kansas Land Appropriation bill was discussed at length, and referred back to the Committee. It is the same scheme really that was pushed last year, only on a different plan. The object is to secure a grant of land to build a railroad connecting St. Joseph and Atchison or Lawrence. The quarrel as to which of the latter shall be the terminus of the route.

The squabble on the Public Printing commenced to-day in the House. HASKIN proposed a resolution virtually throwing FORD out of office. The discussion became lively and somewhat personal—some gentlemen saying that others had been prompted by motives other than patriotic. BURNETT, of Kentucky, thought that if HASKIN was so anxious to ferret out frauds, he had better turn his attention to the scheme for the purchase of a Government Printing-office. HASKIN suggested that BURNETT had better call for an investigation of the De Groot claim. BURNETT thought that if gentlemen were to throw out insinuations against the personal character of others, it was time to have it understood, and demanded an explanation of HASKIN, which was given in an ample manner. While this scene—which caused all present to turn their attention to the chief actors—was passing, great excitement prevailed among the outside lobby and the vultures, who imagined that another scramble for plunder was at hand. The whole thing was postponed until Tuesday next. FORD is hurrying up his convalescence in Ohio with the hope of getting here.

Senator WADE has the floor for Monday in the Senate. He will make a very firm, but not a war speech, as reported. He will defend the Republicans and the North from the attacks which have been made upon them, and will take ground against the right of secession, and call the President to account for not sustaining the Constitution. There will be as large an audience as there was to-day, who desire to hear him. His remarks will be mostly directed to WIGFALL, JEFFERSON DAVIS and the President.

WIGFALL finished his speech to-day, but made no impression. He had crowded galleries, drawn by the report that WADE would speak. During his ranting against the North Senator KING smiled, whereupon WIGFALL taunted him in the most insolent and violent manner. The Senate has done no good to the Union cause to-day.

Information has just been received from Annapolis, that Gov. HICKS is determined to call the Maryland Legislature together to consider the national crisis. If Maryland and Virginia go with the South, it is contended that the District of Columbia will be in the Southern Confederacy, and the South will claim the Capitol, which may lead to a civil war. Great efforts are being made to prevent such disastrous results.

The statement in the TIMES should have read: FORD's profits on the Public printing are a little more than *nine* instead of *ninety* thousand dollars; and HEART's negotiation for the Government office one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, instead of thirty-five. The purchase having been agreed to by the Committee, it will probably be confirmed—thus putting WENDELL all right once more.

MORRIS, of Illinois, failed again to-day to get in his resolution pledging the life, honor and property of the members to the Union, but he says, with the help of God, he will do it yet.

Great effort is being made by the State-street Post-office party in Boston to recover the twelve thousand dollars indemnity to the Government, deposited by them when the Post-office was removed to State-street. It is under the consideration of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, who will probably report favorably, although the State-street party failed to make out the charges brought against the Postmaster of Boston last year, and abandoned the matter.

Mr. THOMAS did not enter upon the duties of his to-day. He goes on to-morrow, at 12 M. Nothing done at the Treasury to-day.

MILES, of South Carolina, leaves to-morrow permanently. Several Southern gentlemen are making arrangements to go on to the Convention.

Great effort is being made to substitute three routes, instead of the present bill for two routes for Pacific Railroads. The meetings of the Committee have been only informal.

TOOMBS will arrive on Saturday, intending to make an excitable secession speech. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The House Committee of Thirty-Three met to-day, and took the following action on that portion of the Message referring to the pending difficulties in the South.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests, as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontents among the Southern people and the growing hostility among them are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following vote of the Committee:

YEAS.—Messrs. Corwin, of Ohio; Adams, of Massachusetts; Humphrey, of New-York; Ferry, of Connecticut; Robinson, of Rhode Island; Tappan, of New-Hampshire; Morrill, of Vermont; Morse, of Maine; Washburne, of Wisconsin—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Millson of Virginia, Winslow of North Carolina, Love of Georgia, Whiteley of Delaware, Stratton of New-Jersey, Bristow of Kentucky, Nelson of Tennessee, Dunn of Indiana, Taylor of Louisiana, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg of Illinois, Houston of Alabama, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Howard of Michigan, Hamilton of Texas, Campbell of Iowa, Bovell of [illegible], Whiteley of Maryland, Scott of Oregon—24.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of the citizens of any part of the Confederacy and are capable of removal by the action of Congress ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution, by statutory amendments to the Constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general Convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes aforesaid.

This resolution was also rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Curtis—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Maryland, Whiteley, Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Burch, Windham, Stout—23.

The original proposition of Mr. RUST was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Maryland, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windham, Stout—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ferry, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne—8.

Mr. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, declined to vote, and Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, who has heretofore been present with the Committee, was absent to-day.

The South Carolina Delegation are unanimous against any attempt to interfere with the collection of revenue or the Federal property in the State, until every attempt at negotiation with the General Government shall have been exhausted. No additional force is to be employed on any of the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston. Capt. FOSTER, the Engineer in charge, is merely carrying on the work which he commenced last September. There have been no new movements.

The National Convention of Union Prayer Meetings was in session in this city, and passed a resolution unanimously recommending all Union Prayer Meetings, all Christian Churches and all praying people to set apart the first Monday in January as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present dearth of spiritual things in the churches, and the present dangers which threaten the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country.

The Relief bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, authorizes the issue of Treasury notes for such sums as the public exigencies require, but not to exceed ten millions of dollars, of denominations of not less than fifty dollars. Such notes shall be paid and redeemed after the expiration of one year from the date of issue; to bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum. It is provided that after the maturity of said notes the interest cease on the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to redeem and pay the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers at the seat of Government.

A letter from a distinguished source just received from Alabama, says it is now certain that the co-operationists or conservatives will carry every County in Northern Alabama in the election of delegates to the Convention, and ten or more in Middle or Southern Alabama, thus rendering doubtful the question as to which side will triumph in the Convention. Col. TAYLOR, a leading Bell man of that State, has published a letter strongly favoring coöperation. If, however, the ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist it be submitted to the people for ratification.

Private accounts from Georgia state that the conservatives, under the lead of STEPHENS, JOHNSON, JENKINS and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State Convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the Republicans will do much to strengthen the Southern conservatives.

A circular has been prepared by Southern extremists, addressed to their constituents, and is privately presented to Congressmen of that class for signatures.

Notwithstanding the denial to the contrary, the President did receive a week ago the most distinct and explicit assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authorities during his administration.

As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000.

Mr. SHUGART, the long efficient Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, is by law now the acting Commissioner, and to him all the pending business will be transferred.

There is no probability of an appointment in the place of Mr. THOMAS, who retired to-day, and entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

After prayer the Journal was read.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as follow:

Whereas, The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution.

That hereafter the Pre sident and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the following manner:

Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof into districts, equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which each State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States, the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of persons, entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the apportionment of the Representatives by the Congress of the United States; that on the first Thursday in August of the year 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote, which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State, and to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be president, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday of the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers, for the office of President, which second election shall be conducted, the result certified and the votes counted in the same manner as the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be declared elected. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest number of votes, the one receiving the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President at the first election shall be Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers on the same day that the second election is held for President, and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice-President shall be Vice President. But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the person so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice-President. But when the second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice-President, and not necessary in case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the persons having the two highest numbers at the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution, provided that the President to be elected in the year 1864 shall be chosen from one of the slaveholding States, and the Vice-President from one of the non-slaveholding States; and in the year 1868 the President shall be chosen from one of the non-slaveholding States, and so alternating the President and Vice-President every four years between the slaveholding and non slaveholding States during the continuance of the Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Article 1, section 3, be amended by striking out the word, "Legislature," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz.: "Persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature," so as to make the third section of said article when ratified by three-fourths of the States, read as follows, to wit:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by persons who are qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; their term shall be for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That Article 3, Section 1, be amended by striking out the words "good behavior," and inserting the following words, viz: "the term of twelve years;" and further, that said article and section be amended by adding the following thereto: "and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of Judges, as near as may be practicable, into three classes." The seats of the Judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class, at the expiration of the eighth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the twelfth year. So that one third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter.

The articles as amended will read as follows:

ARTICLE 3—SEC. 1. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of Judges as near as may be practicable into three classes. The seats of the Judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class at the expiration of the eighth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter; providing, however, that all vacancies occurring under the provisions of this section shall be filled by persons, one-half of whom shall be chosen from the slaveholding States and the other half with persons chosen from the non slaveholding States, so that the Supreme Court will be equally divided between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

A message was here received from the House that it concurred in the act to amend the 4th section of the act for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) called up the bill relative to our Commission to Mexico.

An amendment was offered to authorize a solicitor.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.) opposed it, and said a Secretary was already allowed the Commission.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment to the bill, viz., provided that the act shall not take effect till the public debt of the United States shall be paid.

Mr. IVERSON said, that's an extraordinary proposition. The money with which it is intended to compensate the solicitors comes out of the people of Mexico.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill because there was no money, and because all just claims had been paid.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the United States had given satisfaction to Mexico under condition that the claims should not exceed three and a quarter millions. This is an attempt to open the adjudication.

A message was received from the House. It concurs in the first Senate amendment to the Loan bill, but had made an amendment to the second amendment.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to take it up. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER said he would like to have the same provisions apply to the ten millions as to the three millions.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) submitted a report of the Joint Committee, instituted by the last Congress, to inquire into the affairs of the Military Academy, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday. Carried.

The resolutions on the State of the Union were taken up, when Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks, talking about treason.

Mr. WIGFALL opened by dwelling at some length on the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. He denied that the action of the Southern States was treason against the United States, although he well knew that treason was defined to be levying war on the United States. It is well known on the floor of this Senate that before this day next week one of the States will cease to be a member of this Union. [Laughter in the galleries and among Senators.] Mr. WIGFALL continued, and said the Senator from New-York (alluding to Mr. KING) may laugh on. Before this day next week I make the assertion that South Carolina will revoke her ratification of the treaty which makes her one of these United States. She will send an [Envoy Extraordinary to appear at this Court. [Laughter.] Ah, Senators, NERO laughed whilst Rome was burning. You who have it in your power to save your suffering people in the dead of Winter, when they need fuel and food, should not laugh now. South Carolina may become the grave of freemen, but never the habitation of slaves. [Laughter, clapping and stamping in the galleries; also, hisses.] When her Minister visits this Court, and presents his credentials, that State will wait until the question of enforcing the laws of the present Government has been acted upon, and not until her right to secede is denied will she resist the Federal troops. From 1775 till 1805 South Carolina was the sole possessor of all the soil and forts within her limits. In 1805, she ceded these forts without money and without price, to the Government of the United States, only on condition that they should be kept in repair and garrisoned by the Federal Government. The Government had not money to repair her forts, and the citizens of South Carolina voluntarily raised the necessary money in order to repair them. When she gave these forts to the General Government it was a voluntary gift for Federal purposes. When she ceases to be of this Union the purposes for which they were given ceases. The lands and forts she ceded will be taken back again. It will be no dishonor or indignity to the State. Should the forts resist they will be taken if it costs the life of every man in that State. In speaking of the intention of South Carolinians to sustain the laws of their State, although small in numbers, he made the quotation, "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws." In my State there is an inscription, not less touching. Upon the blood-stained stones of the "Alamo" there is now to be seen written these words: "Thermopylæ had her messengers of death, the Alamo had none." Many of you don't seem to appreciate the feelings of the Southern people. The question is simply, whether one sovereign State shall be coerced or not. I would sooner see the Union destroyed than a military despotism erected such as is now attempting to be made. South Carolina has laid her hands upon one of the pillars of the State, and she will shape it though she perishes amid the ruins

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., (Rep.,) moved to adjourn, and at 1:53 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker appointed Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. BONHAM, excused.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution expressing proper estimation of the immense value of our national Union; cherishing a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, that we will speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; that we will watch its preservation with jealous anxiety; that we will discountenance whoever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts; and among other things, the resolution declares we regard the perpetuity of the Union as of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or any man; that whatever evils or abuses exist under it ought to be corrected within the Union in a peaceful and constitutional way; that we believe it has sufficient power to redress every wrong and enforce every right growing out of its organization, or pertaining to its proper functions; and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem., objected to the introduction of the resolution unless it be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. MORRIS had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the coffin of that Committee.

Mr. CURRY objected.

Mr. MORRIS said he wanted a vote on the resolution and hoped it would ultimately succeed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the House then took up the Treasury Note bill as returned from the Senate with amendments.

The House agreed to that amendment which reduces the denomination of the notes from one hundred to fifty dollars.

The other Senate amendment proposed that three millions of the Treasury notes may be sold at a rate of interest higher than six per centum., but not at less than par. To this the House agreed, but extended that authority to all the notes issued under this law.

This applies to the whole ten millions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting lands for the construction of railroads in Kansas.

By the provisions of the bill the Territory is only to locate the line, reserving the disposal of the land to the action of the State Government when it is formed.

After a debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, presented letters showing that Mr. FORD, the House printer, was absent, and that the sub-contractors, Messrs. ENGLISH and LARCOMBE, decline executing the work, the House having at the last session reduced the price.

Mr. HASKIN also reported a resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Printing to have the printing of the House done by contract, as the House printer neglected to do the work.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) saw no necessity for passing the resolution. It is understood that Mr. FORD will be here by Saturday, prepared to perform his duties.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) expressed surprise that the resolution was offered without first declaring the office vacant, when Mr. HASKIN must know that in the absence of doing this Mr. FORD would be entitled to compensation, provided he can show he is prepared to do the work. He wanted to know how it was that $135,000 was paid for WENDELL's establishment as the public office, when he had been told it was formerly offered at $80,000, and was not worth $40,000.

Messrs GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HASKIN replied that the Joint Committee had unanimously sanctioned the contract; that it had first received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and that the price was $50,000 less than the establishment had cost. I refrain, said he, from no investigation on the subject. I can only say to the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. BURNETT,) that I will be as anxious to investigate the matter of the DeGroot resolution, passed last session, as he will be to investigate the subject of the Government Printing Office, and I trust his shirts will be as clear on that subject as mine are on this.

Mr. BURNETT—It is always well enough for members of Congress to understand each other clearly and distinctly. The gentleman cannot deal in any insinuation or innuendo with me. I desire to know from him what he means when he says he wants to go into an investigation of the De Groot contract?

Mr. HASKIN—I mean that I am as well satisfied to have you investigate the Government Printing-office, as I trust you would be to have the De Groot contract investigated.

Mr. BURNETT (resolutely)—I have nothing to do with any investigation connected with him or any other man. That is a question on which the gentleman can exercise his own wishes. But I want him to answer me this question, whether by his remark he intends, either directly, indirectly or remotely, to reflect on me in any mode whatever? That is what I want to know.

Mr. HASKIN (after a short pause)—I did not, Sir.

Mr. BURNETT—Very well. Believing that this resolution ought not to be acted on at this time, I hope the House will postpone it.

It was postponed till Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

THE UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—SPEECHES OF MAYOR HENRY, HON. J. R. INGERSOLL, JUDGE WOODWARD, AND OTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The grand Union meeting assembled at noon in Independence-square. It was opened by prayer by Bishop POTTER. Mayor HENRY presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the names comprising a large number of wealthy and influential citizens.

The following series of resolutions was presented and read:

RESOLUTIONS.

The people of the City of Philadelphia, having assembled in cheerful obedience to the Proclamation of the Mayor, issued by request of their Councils, for the purpose of testifying their love for the Union and their devotion to its perpetuation, and to the strengthening of those bonds which hold us together whether of the North or the South, the East or the West, as one great and united people, do resolve:

First—With one voice and united hearts, we proclaim our attachment to, and reverence for, the Constitution of the United States, and our earnest and enduring love for that great Union which it creates and protects—a love which is not sectional but national, and that greets our brother from whatever State he comes, as a partaker with us in that noblest of all inheritances, the title of a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, 2. That the usefulness and the endurance of the Union both depend upon a faithful observance, by the people of all the States, of all the requirements of that sacred instrument which the wisdom and the patriotism of our fathers framed, and under whose provisions we have become a great and happy people, prosperous and renowned among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, 3. That we do, therefore, most deeply deplore the fact that some of the States of this Union have placed upon their Statute-books enactments which evade or defeat provisions which the framers of the Constitution wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of citizens of other States; and that we pronounce all such acts to be violations of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and that we earnestly appeal to our brethren of those States instantly to repeal all such enactments.

Resolved, 4. That the people of Philadelphia hereby pledge themselves to their brethren of the other States, that the statute books of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched by their representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature, and that every statute, if any such there be, which in the least degree invades the constitutional rights of citizens of a sister State, will be at once repealed, and that Pennsylvania, ever loyal to the Union and liberal in construing her obligations to it, will be faithful always, in her obedience to its requirements.

Resolved, 5. That we recognize the obligations of the Act of Congress of 1850 commonly known as the Fugitive Slave law, and submit cheerfully to its faithful enforcement, and that we point with pride and satisfaction to the recent conviction and punishment, in this City of Philadelphia, of those who had broken its provisions by aiding in the attempted rescue of a slave, as proof that Philadelphia is faithful in her obedience to the law; and furthermore, that we recommend to the Legislature of our own State, the passage of a law which shall give compensation in case of the rescue of a captured slave, by the county in which such rescue occurs, precisely as is now done by existing laws in case of destruction of property by the violence of mobs.

Resolved, 6. That as to the question of the recognition of slaves as property, and as to the question of the rights of slave owners in the Territories of the United States, the people of Philadelphia submit themselves obediently and cheerfully to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, whether now made or hereafter to be made, and they pledge themselves faithfully to observe the Constitution in these respects, as the same has been or may be expounded by that august tribunal. And further, they recommend that whatever points of doubt exist touching these subjects, be in some amicable and lawful way forthwith submitted to the consideration of said Court, and that its opinion be accepted as the final and authoritative solution of all doubts as to the meaning of the Constitution in controverted points.

Resolved, 7. That all the denunciations of Slavery, as existing in the United States, made of late years, and especially the resolutions in that direction, and who hold slaves under it, are inconsistent with that spirit of brotherhood and kindness which ought to animate all who live under and profess to support the Constitution of the American Union.

Resolved, 8. That we cordially approve the suggestion that a Convention or Congress of Delegates from the several States be held for the purpose of consultation and of suggesting such remedies as they deem proper, and that it is the firm conviction of the citizens of Philadelphia that the propositions made by such Convention would be received by the people of our State in a fraternal and conciliatory spirit, and with an earnest desire to remove all grounds of just complaint on the part of our Southern brethren.

Resolved, finally, That we appeal to our brethren of South Carolina, of Georgia, of Alabama, of Mississippi, of Florida, and of such other States as are considering the question of seceding from the Union, with all the affectionate earnestness we can express, to forbear. That we remind them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people, and which seem to us so strong that no power short of that which paralyzes all memory and effaces all history, can separate us; that the ashes of those brave men who fought with us and for us, rest beneath our soil, and that they have in their keeping the bones of our soldiers who perished in their defence; that our glorious institutions, under whose guidance and protection we have attained so great prosperity and renown, and which have made this Union of States the joy and hope of oppressed millions throughout the world, were framed by the wisdom, built by the toil, and defended by the blood of a common ancestry, and cannot perish without an eternal reproach to us, their children, if we destroy so great and so fair an inheritance.

The stage was gaily decorated with flags. All the public and many of the private buildings shared in the display of bunting, with appropriate mottoes. On a flag at one of the hotels was the motto, "Concession before Secession." Although the meeting was held in the daytime, when business is most active, the gathering was as large as any ever assembled in Independence-square, numbering tens of thousands.

Mayor HENRY said we meet to intelligently consider the imminent danger which threatens the perpetuity of the Union, without any partisan or personal motives. This danger has been brought upon us most rapidly. The Republic is still in its infancy, yet we now meet on the ground where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed with despair in our hearts. Only in the sovereignty of the people and by the prompt efforts of the people can this Union be perpetuated. We meet to declare unshaken confidence in the Union, and a determination to defend its integrity. He spoke plainly, if any sentiments have been proclaimed by any portion of the country against the other, they must be relinquished. We must restore public sentiment to the old stand-point, and the misplaced appeals from our pulpits lecture-rooms, presses and against a section of our common country, must be frowned upon. [Immense applause.] It has been these violent appeals that have mainly brought about this sad state of affairs. We must preserve the Union at all hazards. We will do well to repel this officious intermeddling of our neighbors. So long as our social institutions do not contravene with the principles of the Federal compact, none may justly interfere with or righteously denounce them.

The resolutions were amended to a call for a General Convention of all the States, instead of the seceding States.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL then addressed the meeting. He spoke strongly in favor of the proposed Convention, or Congress of Delegates from all the States, to be held in the Hall of Independence. He cautioned the people against violence, lest we have civil, devastating war. We have all to lose by disunion. It is most important that public sentiment be changed, that we no longer consider each other from the North and South as hostile and enemies. He referred to the speech of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, whose name was received with hearty cheers. His kind sentiments we most heartily reciprocate, and echo back to the people of Georgia and the South. We must repeal those hostile acts of the Assembly, passed by eleven States, interfering with Southerners in the recovery of their property. [Applause.] We must thus show our good feeling by action, and not only by words. We must show the South that we will do nothing to interfere with their rights, but everything to protect them; that we are their brothers, friends and fellow-citizens. It is folly to suppose this country can be divided. It must be a Union in peace, or a Union in war.

Judge WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, said we must consider calmly the position of the South, and ask whether they may not be justified in their apprehensions. The platform of the party which has just succeeded in electing its candidate for President, is undoubtedly considered hostile to the institutions of the South.

CHARLES E. LEX, City Solicitor, said he had no doubt that the action of this meeting would be heartily indorsed by the majority of those who cast their votes for the President elect. He spoke as a Northern man on Northern soil. In doing so they would not abandon a principle. The vote of Pennsylvania was not influenced by the Slavery question. The main issues which the recent contest decided in this State was the protective policy. Any danger to the South would be repelled by hosts of young men lately conspicuous in the political clubs of the successful party. Let the Fugitive Slave law be implicitly obeyed. We may prefer that it should be slightly modified, but as it is, it is the law of the land, and let us submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court. He only spoke the sentiments of the Governor elect. [Cheers for CURTIN.] He read a telegraph dispatch from the Governor of Maryland to Mayor HENRY, denying the report that he intended to convene the Legislature of that State.

Mayor HENRY read a dispatch from a meeting of Philadelphians, now holding at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, approving the action of their native city.

Speeches were also delivered by THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., and Hon. ISAAC HAZELHURST, in the same vein. The meeting then adjourned amid enthusiastic cheering for the Union.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Charleston *Courier* believes a compromise impossible.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Senate has adopted a report appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may create.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Large secession meetings were held, last night, at Savannah, Columbus and Atlanta. So far the meetings have been more conservative than secessionism. All, however, are in favor of resistance in some form.

HANGING BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 13.

A letter from Friar's Point, Miss., says that the Vigilance Committee have hung three carpenters for inciting the slaves to rebellion. Other Northerners were shipped.

SUSPENSION OF SOUTHERN LINE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The line of steamers between Boston and Charleston will discontinue their trips for the present.

THE CALCULATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHAT KEEPS THEIR COURAGE UP.

From the Charleston Mercury.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1860.

Have been stopping here for a number of days; entered my name on the register, "from Maine," which was true, as a matter of fact, although my birthplace is in Alabama, and my present residence is Dale County, of the latter State. *My object in so entering my name was to enable me better to get at the true sentiment of New-York* in relation to the great secession movement going on among us. I hear many expressions of sympathy for us in this City, and in case of an attempt to coerce us, *I believe we can safely rely upon much material aid from here, and especially from the Irish. They hate the nigger as they do the devil*, and will fight to sustain our rights, if it finally comes to that. I am inclined, however, to the opinion that we shall be allowed to go quietly out of the Union, if the business is properly managed with the Federal Government. I have canvassed this subject as thoroughly as I can, with my facilities for doing so, and find a large majority of those with whom I have conversed, *in favor of peaceable dissolution*, if we are determined to go. The reasons which bring them to these conclusions, are as various as the factions to which they belong. The merchant and trader believe that if we are left to take our own course, that we will return to them to purchase our goods and sell our cotton—*which to them is above all other considerations*—but that if an attempt is made to coerce us, "even if they (we) are compelled to submit," that it will engender such a feeling of hate that New-York will get no more trade from us. The *Tribune* portion of the Abolition party are full believers in the "irrepressible doctrine," and think there will be no peace as long as we remain in the Union, and following the cue of their Abolition high priest and philosopher, GREELEY, who furnishes more Abolition gospel than any other man in the country, *takes that ground squarely, and advocates it in his paper*, the *Tribune*. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, *is with us*, and says we have no course left to us, out of respect to ourselves, but to quit this detestable Union. *He hates it as bad as any of us, and would rejoice to see it broken up. He has much influence with a certain class, and will, if it comes to a rupture, encourage enlistments in New-York to fight the North. We can depend upon that.*

The Garrisonian Abolitionists, of course, desire us to go, hoping thereby to stir up insurrection among the slaves of the South, but their number is so infinitesimal it is not worth taking into account.

In fact, I know of only one man of great influence at the North, that is disposed to attempt to coerce the South, and that is WM. C. BRYANT, of the *Evening Post*, and his circulation and influence is not a tithe of that of GREELEY's, who is, as I said before, entirely opposed to it. I beg to repeat, that it is my honest conviction that there is no need of any preparation for war; that if the South say they *will secede*, by their Convention, and appoint *wise, resolute, and temperate men* to negotiate with the General Government, that an ar

am persuaded that this is the kind of reasoning that South Carolina has adopted, on which she is acting, and will continue to act, so long as the Government does not check her by a bolder policy. She does not expect to get out of the Union and accomplish her objects peacefully. She expects to have a struggle with the Government, and she has concluded to make it, because she believes that with the *quasi* help of the Government, she can win. This sort of reasoning and these conclusions might have been forestalled had the Government done what JACKSON and FILLMORE did, what any prudent man, not half in league with the conspirators, would have done; *nay, just what was on the eve of being done, but was defeated and thwarted by a certain order from the War Department, as sudden as it was inexplicable.*

In his speech to the large meeting of citizens at Institute Hall, ten or twelve days since, the Hon. Mr. MESSINGER said that there was nothing like being bold and determined in your bearing towards your enemy, and that it was half the battle. The connection in which the remark was made explained the speaker's meaning to be, that as Carolinians were bold and defiant, the Government would be yielding and uncertain. The remark at the time was not deemed a prudent one, not because it lacked the element of truth, but because it was an unnecessary showing of hands. Mr. BUCHANAN may, if he will, derive good counsel from the nullifier's language. The policy it indicates for South Carolina is equally good for the Federal Government. It is hers. It ought to have been the Government's, and then it would never have been hers. Thus, by a swagger did South Carolina secure the first advantage. The Government does not now send troops to Fort Moultrie. South Carolina says, "We will take the Fort before the troops arrive, if you move an inch. Though Mr. BUCHANAN may be sensible now of his mistake, he can reflect on the humiliating fact that he cannot retrieve it. The mistake in not having the proper number of troops at Fort Moultrie, does not relate wholly to the doubt as to its fate; it consists in the fact that, the mistake—if it was a mistake, and nothing worse—emboldened South Carolina to make long reaches in rebellion, which she would not otherwise have attempted, and thereby enlisted other States in the race. But it consists chiefly in the fact that it enables South Carolina at any moment to bring on a collision between herself and the General Government, which she will call coercion, and will go for coercion—the very thing above all others she most desires, and altogether necessary to her designs. It is a blow—a gun fired by the Federal Government—that she most wants and prays for; and she will have it, even if she provokes it by attacking Fort Moultrie to-morrow night. This succor and treasonous policy would never have been thought of, because impossible, in the face of five hundred soldiers in Charleston harbor.

If I were to be asked what course I thought best to pursue towards South Carolina, under the present circumstances, and judging from observations on the spot, I would unhesitatingly say, I would make her understand that the hope with which she is flattering herself of obtaining possession of the forts and thus commanding the harbor, and possibly thereby preventing the execution of the revenue laws, could never be realized and would prove a fatal delusion. I would pursue what South Carolina most fears, a bold, vigorous, just, Jacksonian policy. If she knew to-day that come what would, the President would do his whole duty, and all the consequences would fall on her, her tone and bearing would be very different from what they now are. Such a policy from the beginning would have more than half a cure.

Not all who serenade the successful candidates to the Convention, play the same tune. While some delight to the "Double Quickstep," others most rejoice in "Wait a Little Longer." Nearly one-half of those chosen were supported on the following platform:

1. That if elected to the Convention, "I will advocate the secession of this State at the *earliest practicable period*, when that secession can be made *most effectual*."
2. That "I am unalterably opposed to South Carolina being reunited, after secession, with any non-slaveholding State, under any form of government whatever."

This assures the right of private judgment as to the time and manner, and may have meant still more which it was not prudent to express. Three others refused to give any pledge whatever, and go to the Convention uncommitted. One of these stands the highest on the list. The remainder, RHETT & Co., were chosen on the following platform:

1. That the Convention, when assembled, should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States, as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed and adopted.
2. That after South Carolina withdraws from the Confederacy of the United States, she should never be reunited with any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union in any form of government whatever.

A large majority of the Convention were elected as immediate Secessionists. What effect, if any, the time that will elapse before they will be called on to act will have on their views, remains to be seen.

In this connection, a single paragraph from Gov. GIST's farewell communication to the Legislature, becomes interesting:

"The delay of the Convention for a single week to pass the ordinance of secession will have a blighting and chilling influence upon the action of the other Southern States, and the opponents of the movement everywhere will be encouraged to make another effort to rally their now disorganized and scattered forces, to defeat our action and to stay our onward march."

You will have rumors and reports that South Carolina will not resist the collection of the revenue at Charleston; that she promises to be quiet and to be good generally. Believe not too much of this. Her object is to propitiate the Administration, which is too willing to be satisfied with fair promises. I can assure you that the possession of the Forts in Charleston Harbor is the key-idea of secession, and will not be given up. If any such promises are made, and whatever good conduct is manifested, the country may thank the energetic and prudent officers of Fort Moultrie, for Charleston will make almost any promise to keep troops away from here. If the President is befooled, or worse, there is no reason why anybody else should be. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860.

The Senate yesterday was occupied with the consideration of the Military bill, in Committee of the Whole, and finally got through with it and ordered it to be reported to the Senate. The bill is the amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL. I send you an abstract of the debate, there being many points of interest.

In the House a large amount of local business was transacted, the only item of public importance being the passage of the $400,000 resolution to pay the troops called out. This resolution having passed the Senate, is now a law.

The two important bills Mr. ALLEN gave notice of a few days since will be presented to the Senate to-day, and he has kindly allowed me the privilege of taking copies in advance of their presentation.

A Bill to provide for the Establishment of our Foreign Diplomacy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, that on the ratification of an ordinance by a Convention of this State, withdrawing the State from the Federal Union, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Representatives of the grade of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, that is to say: To Great Britain, —— dollars; to France, —— dollars; to Spain, —— dollars, and to Russia, —— dollars, whose term of office shall be six years, unless sooner recalled by the Legislative authority of the State.

A Bill to provide for our Coast and Harbor Defences:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, that the Governor of this State is hereby empowered to purchase two submerged steam screw propellers, of light draught, with necessary equipments, to carry six pieces of long-range cannon and one twenty-four-pound howitzer, and to place on board a complement of men not exceeding one hundred and fifty, including officers and privates, each to be under command of a skillful sea-captain, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold their office at his will, and at the rate of compensation now allowed by law to officers and marines of like grade in the Navy of the United States, and for the said purpose the sum of —— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

The news received here from Washington by telegraph and mail only tends to exasperate the people to a higher pitch. About 9 o'clock last night, the delegates elected from the Richland District were serenaded at the Congaree House, and the most eloquent addresses delivered by Col. GREGG, Ex-Gov. ADAMS, and Hon. W. F. DESAUSSURE, all breathing the most unwavering love and attachment to the South, and the same degree of undying hatred to the North. They were all in favor of immediate secession. These gentlemen were followed by Cols. WADE HAMPTON and T. T. STRONG, in spirited addresses in vindication of the action of the State; and until midnight the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Verily, I am afraid that "the last link is broken" that binds South Carolina to the Confederacy.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Allow me in this my last official communication, a parting word. South Carolina, after many long years of earnest but fruitless efforts to arrest the progress of fanaticism, and stay the hand of aggression upon her rights by the Northern States of the Confederacy—after vain remonstrances and solemn assurance that a free people could never submit to inequality and degradation, has at last determined, with unparalleled unanimity, to sever the bonds that bind her to those States, and part company with those that treat her citizens as aliens and enemies, rather than friends and brethren. The comparatively small star which represents her on the national banner, and which has hitherto illumined the path of the traveler in the search of Constitutional liberty, must henceforth quit its appointed place, and must shine only on a banner consecrated to equality, justice and Southern Rights. To permit it to remain longer in its present association, would only dim its lustre, and ultimately quench its light.

We were told by our great statesman that the cords of the Union were snapping one by one, and now the last is broken. Could he have lived to witness our regeneration, he would feel himself amply rewarded for all his toils and sacrifices, and would say, like Simeon of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

A few more days, and the act of secession will be consummated by a solemn ordinance of a Convention of the people, and the glad tidings will go forth with lightning speed to every Southern State, to rejoice the hearts and cheer the drooping spirits of millions, anxiously awaiting the sequel for a general deliverance. We have progressed thus far with firm and even tread—with calmness and deliberation, but with a constancy of purpose not to be shaken by danger or suffering.

A single pause, or the least vacillation, and all will be lost. However anxious we may be for coöperation, or however certain we may be of obtaining it, let us first move ourselves, as the best means of effecting that object; and having closed the door from which we have passed out of the Union, so that no insidious devices of the enemy or false promises of pretended friends can avail to open it, then, and not till then, may we with safety seek coöperation, and unite with other States who have resumed their sovereignty and are prepared to form a more perfect Union, and share with us a common destiny.

Every sentinel should remain at his post, and not relax a fibre until the great work is completed the great battle fought, and a glorious victory achieved. *The delay of the Convention, for a single week, to pass the ordinance of secession, will have a blighting and chilling influence upon the action of other Southern States,* and the opponents of the movement everywhere will be encouraged to make another effort to rally their now scattered and disorganized forces, to defeat our action and stay our onward march. FABIUS conquered by delay, and there are those of his school, though with a more unworthy purpose, who, shrinking from an open and manly attack, use this veil to hide their deformity, and, from a masked battery, discharge their missiles; but I trust they will strike the armor of truth and fall harmless at our feet, and that by the 25th of December no flag but the Palmetto will float over any part of South Carolina.

It only remains for me to request the appointment of a Committee to examine the accounts of the Executive Department, and to inform you that I have no further communication to make. WM. H. GIST.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1860.

The comments of the English Press upon the result of the Presidential election are having a marked effect upon Southern opinion, and will tend strongly to calm down the fiery tendencies of those who favor disunion. They have based their hopes of being able to maintain independent and prosperous existence out of the Union, on the mistaken supposition that the great States of Europe would take them by the hand, and protect them, upon the first indication of a purpose to secede. If the demagogues had not relied upon assistance and protection from this quarter, they would never have ventured to arouse the people to the point of revolution, by appeals to their passions and prejudices, and by misrepresentations of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. With such expectations, it is easier to imagine than to describe the feelings of the chivalry on reading the jubilant gratulations of the English journals, which seem to have broken forth in one grand symphony upon receiving news of the election of a Republican President in America. It comes as a killing frost to the ambitious hopes of King Cotton and his subjects, and I shall be greatly surprised if it fails to make States pause in their career of folly ere it is too late.

This unanimous voice of the English Press is also in perfect harmony with what I hear from France. It is true, as I am assured on reliable authority, that an appeal was made to the Emperor of the French, on the part of the Secessionists of South Carolina, for countenance and protection in their schemes of breaking up the Union. The secession diplomats, by way of recommending their cause to imperial favor, claimed that South Carolina was originally, or mainly, settled by Frenchmen—by the Huguenots—hoping that he might be touched by the misfortunes of a kindred people, who applied to him for aid. But policy seems to have overborne the claims of kindred, and the obdurate Emperor gave the ambassadors a cold and peremptory refusal. Whatever might be the personal feelings of the head of the French Government, he had too much respect for the repugnance of his people to Slavery, to give any countenance to the scheme. He positively declined even to treat with the Southern Republic until it shall be formally acknowledged by the United States: and in that event, he could not promise to recognize them as an independent power.

This answer is just what might have been anticipated from the French Emperor to an application for his assistance in establishing a Slaveholding Republic, a main object with which will be, according to the avowals of its leading public characters, the revival of the African Slave-trade. The normal condition of the French mind is that of intense abolitionism. In 1792 the National Assembly, in obedience to popular sentiment, abolished Slavery in St. Domingo with as little hesitation as it felt in abating a feudal custom in one of the provinces. In 1848, a man of color was elected to the National Assembly, and took his seat among the deputies, without exciting the prejudices of his white associates. About the same time Slavery was abolished in all the French Colonies. These facts might have taught South Carolina that she could have little ground to look for aid in her schemes of propagating Slavery, to the French Government. But their faith in the omnipotency of King Cotton was unlimited; and they could not doubt that all the world would bow to his behests. This response of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the still more emphatic response of the British Press cannot fail to open the eyes of the Southern people to the folly of the arrogant boasts on which the Disunionists have built their hopes. The article from the London *Saturday Review* must be peculiarly galling to the propagandists of Slavery. It is to be hoped that it, as well as those from the London *Times*, and other English papers, will be widely disseminated through the South by the friends of Union. They are admirable arguments for Union.

I learn that the planters of Alabama are deserting their plantations, and taking their families to the towns and cities, from apprehension of revolt among the slaves. No doubt the same thing is taking place all over the South, for the alarm is said to be dreadful wherever the slaves are numerous. I also learn from a Southern and Pro-Slavery source, that the apprehended insubordination of the slaves results entirely from the statements made in the presence of the negroes by their masters. In every household the slaves hear that a man has been elected President who wishes to make them free, and that nothing but the efforts of the whites among them prevents them from enjoying their freedom. They hear these statements also from public speakers, for how could Southern gentlemen conduct a public meeting without the presence of a dozen or twenty slaves, to bring water, make fires, open doors and hold horses? In addition to these facilities of obtaining knowledge, many of the slaves have learned to read—not by the consent and approbation of their masters, but clandestinely, and no thanks to those who should be their instructors. Others trade with and talk with the poor degraded whites, who are often glad to be on friendly terms, and to conciliate the favor of negroes.

It is said that the overseers on the plantations which have been deserted by the proprietors are making loud complaints on account of the danger to which they and their families are exposed; and that they talk of deserting their posts. It thus seems that the time is at hand predicted long ago by JOHN RANDOLPH, when, if the slaves will not run away from their masters, the masters will run away from their slaves. He supposed that this result would follow the exhaustion of the soil, and bad husbandry; but it seems that the cause is far more potent than he dreamed of.

If the Gulf States secede from the Union, there can be little doubt that most of those who are not interested in Slavery will leave; and that the disproportion between the black and white races will be much greater than it now is. That terrible insurrections will result from this state of things must be plain to any man who reflects a moment upon the circumstances: and that a violent solution of the Slavery problem will speedily follow, may be set down as among probable events. It will soon become apparent that there is no safety for Slavery out of the Union; an opinion which has long been maintained by GARRISON and PHILLIPS, and who for that reason, have desired to see the day of its dissolution. I suppose that the passage of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession will be the signal for GARRISON to pronounce his *nunc dimittas*; since that event will in all human probability accomplish the great object of his life, the immediate abolition of Slavery, and at the same time canonize him as a prophet. OBSERVER.

SENTIMENTS OF A PROMINENT BOSTON MERCHANT.

From a private letter to a New-York Commission House.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I presume that you have seen Gen. CUSHING's speeches—they are undoubtedly sound in their general tenor, but I could not but say to myself as I read them, *cui bono*. You know that I have sympathized with the South throughout the whole controversy, which has now reached its climax.

There was feeling and sentiment on both sides, and too much of passion for sound judgment upon questions as they arose, but the success of the *extreme* Southern doctrine could not have affected our material prosperity, while, on the other hand, the realization of the ideas of the average of our Republicans would have brought ruin to the North and South alike.

But yet I am a Massachusetts man and a Union man, and I would defend the interests of the South to the last, as long as they remain faithful to the Union. I hold that the same patriotism and love of country should induce us to oppose them by fire and sword, if need be, when they make themselves either rebels or aliens to the Union.

I don't think it a question worthy of discussion whether secession is rebellion or separation—rebellion must be suppressed, and it is contrary to the policy and peace of the country to allow of the existence of another Republic or nation within our present limits, and therefore separation implies reconquest—both mean war between the Union and those States which secede, and in such a war I am for the Union and for old Massachusetts, and in their cause I am prepared to venture "my life, my fortune and my sacred honor," and such you may be sure will be the unanimous voice of our people. When it comes to the decisive point, New-England will stand by the Union "however bounded" and whoever may be its President. Very truly, FRANCIS J. PARKER.

FROM MARYLAND.

SOUTH CAROLINA—MARYLAND FEELING—SECESSION A FOREGONE CONCLUSION—SUFFERING IN BALTIMORE—LEGISLATURE TO BE CONVENED, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 11, 1860.

The "unreserved motion towards self-distinction," with which South Carolina seems disposed to precipitate secession, would occasion in us a sensation not unlike that experienced by CHARLES LAMB on witnessing the immersion of his old friend at Islington, if the farce were only limited to herself, and did not involve a calamity the most serious that can happen to our country.

That this pestilent, though gallant little State, of some 450,000 inhabitants, has considered herself too exalted for association with her Federal sisters, we have had reason to believe on more occasions than one. The movement, however, in which she has now taken so forward a part, is of such formidable dimensions, and so serious in its consequences, that no one who thinks and feels rightly is disposed to treat with levity any action connected with it—not even in South Carolina. The people in Maryland feel aggrieved and hurt by her conduct, and the sentiment here, with few exceptions, is that she is acting with an eye only to her own interest and importance, without any regard to the position or opinion of those Border States, which, in the event of conflict, would stand between her and danger. That people must be "deaf to sound and blind to light," who any longer doubt that secession in five States at least is now a foregone conclusion. It was difficult to see, and hard to realize; but suffering, which always sharpens the senses, in all classes of our population, is fast dispelling the mists of skepticism and incredulity. We have no large manufacturing establishments here, such as exist at the North; nor will the interruption of Southern trade affect us to the same degree that it is most certain to affect you; but our people engaged in mechanical trades are beginning to anticipate cold, and are looking about for clothes—hunger, and are looking about for bread. I have seen letters addressed by such to a leading journal here, the *Exchange*, asking if there is no remedy. People of all classes are awakening from the apathy alluded to in my last letter, and the feeling of acquiescence in the course pursued by Gov. HICKS, in not convening the Legislature, is changing into a decided desire that some action bearing on the crisis should be taken by our State. The Union sentiment has in no degree diminished. No one here, except a few ultra and violent men in the lower counties, whose reason seems charmed by the magic of the cockade at their button-holes, consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN as *per se* excusing secession. Without inquiring the motive, or the right or the wrong of it, our people sadly, and with pain, realize only that it is on us, and that it is time for the Border States, and Maryland as one of them, to take some stand, not to avert, for that seems now impossible, but to arrest, to cure. From information received from our Senators at Washington, very little is expected from the action of Congress. The appointments on the House Committee do not give satisfaction here, and it is generally believed that the chief object of Mr. BOTELER in moving it was to gain time for State action, which, I understand, he has recommended to his constituency. The Governor of this State, as I learn from good authority, is now not unwilling to convene the Legislature, with a view either of appointing representatives from this State to attend the South Carolina Convention, for the purpose of advocating moderation and unity of action, or in order that a Convention of this State may be assembled by legislative authority. I saw, to-day, a letter from a distinguished Ex-Senator of Maryland, now in Washington, written in the gloomiest tone. "The Union," he says, "is going to pieces, and not a hand is raised to save it." Mr. BUCHANAN has, I fear, neither nerve or will for the occasion. Indeed, the Presidency at this time can scarcely be deemed a desirable position for the stoutest and boldest. Mr. LINCOLN has a stormy prospect before him:

"Dans le soulier qui le blesse,
D'ie regrette ses sabots."

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW AN EX-GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA TALKS.

The delegates elected to the South Carolina State Convention were serenaded at Columbia on the night of the 7th inst., and Ex-Governor ADAMS made the following speech. The *Mercury*, from which we copy, does not intimate that he was either insane or otherwise disabled from the exercise of common sease:

Ex-Governor ADAMS said that he prized the honor just conferred upon him more highly than all the honors heretofore heaped upon him by his constituents. LOWNDES, who opposed the Union, in his dying moments said he wanted no other epitaph than, "Here lies the man who opposed the Union, because it was fatal to his country." He (the speaker) wanted no prouder inscription than, "Here lies one who signed the Ordinance of Secession from that Union." *The Abolitionists were our best friends.* Thank God for what they have already done; and for the inestimable blessing they were about to confer, they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. They have organized themselves into a great geographical party. By so doing, they have furnished us with a justification for dissolving our connection with them. *If, to-morrow morning, they repealed every Anti-Slavery Law, and said they would never whisper the word "negro" again, he would still cut loose his connection with them.* [Applause.] The climate, the soil, and the people rendered it unsafe for Maine and Texas to be under the same Government. The idea of our fathers that representation was the bulwark of protection for the Union, had proved a fallacy—if ninety Southern men, were they all CALHOUNS in intellect, would not weigh against one hundred and forty of the LOVEJOYS and BUCKMANS.

He was not going to discuss secession, for everybody was for it, from Dan to Beersheba, and in a few days it will be a fixed fact. He did not understand the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, but he supposed he was like SELDON, who, when asked how he was on the bank question, said he "stood between NICK BIDDLE and CALHOUN." [Laughter.] If secession brought peace, he hoped we would enjoy its introduction; but if it brought war, *we were the most unfortunate people on earth, for we had not bread and meat enough to feed the people who would come here to help us to fight our battles.* [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe war would come of it; and, if they wanted our blood, invite them to the banquet. *Throw away the scabbard, and let them understand we will neither give nor ask quarter.* [Applause.] They might overrun the country, but if we were animated by the spirit of our forefathers, *the swamps which protected* MARION *were here yet, and the soil grows as good potatoes now as then.* [Applause.] He did not have much confidence in Virginia, because she refused to treat with the Commissioner of South Carolina. *It was just as hard to turn a Virginian as a Louisiana sugar-planter.* If she would secede, then he would listen to her. In conclusion, he said that on the 17th, 18th or 19th, he did not know which, but as soon as the ordinance could be drawn, he would vote to secede, and stay in secession till doomsday." [Loud applause.]

Gov. GIST has written the annexed letter in reply to one received from a citizen of Connecticut, covering a check for $1,000, which the writer desired to be invested in the new emission of South Carolina 6 per cent. stock, proposed by her Legislature to raise funds for the defence of her constitutional rights;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7, 1860.

DEAR SIR: On the occasion of a fire in Charleston, a crowd was collected near the burnt spot, and a Frenchman riding up, asked what they were doing? The reply was that they were sympathizing with the sufferers. The Frenchman, pulling out $10, said, "I sympathize this much; how much do you sympathise?" And we now call such acts French sympathy.

For your substantial sympathy, be pleased to accept the thanks of the State, and be assured that the moral influence of your patriotic act is worth infinitely more to us than ten times the amount given in any other way. It will commend itself to every citizen of our State, and after this no one will have the *boldness*, if he has the *meanness*, to refuse to contribute to the defence of his native State.

The money shall be drawn and applied as you direct, and I am satisfied you will never lose a dollar. If we should be overrun by superior numbers and become a conquered province, some patriot will be left to conceal enough gold in our mountain recesses to refund the amount due you, with interest.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your draft for $1,000.

With great respect, I am yours, &c.,
WM. H. GIST.

On Dec. 6 the following resolution was introduced into the State Legislature by Mr. RHETT:

Resolved, That, in view of the secession of South Carolina, within a brief period, from the Federal Union, a Special Committee be appointed, consisting of seven members, for the purpose of considering, and reporting at an early day, what measures of extraordinary legislation may be necessary or expedient in reference to foreign and domestic trade, and other subjects arising from our altered relations with the Federal Government and foreign nations.

In the course of the debate upon this resolution, Mr. RHETT explained that it was designed simply to direct the attention of the House to the measures designated, and not to perfect them. He thought it advisable that the Legislature should be prepared to take all action which a withdrawal from the Union might render necessary. There was no Committee, he said, on Navigation, and there were several other Committees in Congress which it would become urgent to raise in the event of a separation from the Union. The question of clearances was one which demanded prompt attention and adequate protection. The ballot-box should also be guarded. It would not do to let Northern men come into the State and overthrow our institutions.

Mr. COFFIN said that questions of very great importance to the State, in no way relating to the Federal Government, were claiming consideration. There would be some very important questions concerning commerce, one of which would be the right of clearing our vessels after the State seceded, and he assured gentlemen this was the subject of serious consideration on the part of the commercial men of Charleston. *Vessels are now being hurried off, in order to obtain for them clearances before the State declared herself out of the Union.* It would not be a very distant period when the relations of the State with the Federal Government would be ruptured, and then the clearances of our vessels would be a matter of the gravest importance. It occurred to him, therefore, that the best plan was to appoint a Special Committee, composed of commercial men as well as those of the legal profession.

The debate on the question of referring this matter to the Standing Committee of Federal Relations was continued for some time, and finally the Chair was directed to appoint the Special Committee called for.

ALABAMA.

CARD FROM HON. J. L. PUGH.

EUFAULA, Nov. 24, 1860.

I feel that it is due to my constituents, as well as myself, to make public my reasons for going to Washington, since the destruction of the Federal Government, by the election of LINCOLN, and you will oblige me by stating them in the *Spirit* of next Tuesday. The sole object of my visit is to promote the cause of Secession. I believe much good can be done and evil prevented by the presence of Southern members. The schemes of temporizers and Union-savers may be frustrated—the plans of the enemy understood—and valuable service rendered the cause of Southern deliverance by consultation, and especially by consolidating and putting in active operation the influence, wisdom, experience, and learning of the faithful. After doing all in my power to secure the speedy deliverance of the Southern people from the thraldom of an Abolition Government, I shall bid farewell to the City of Washington, never again to return while it is the seat of a Government that has jurisdiction over the State of Alabama.

Whether the election of LINCOLN is a result to be deplored by any true Southern man, depends upon the action of Slaveholding States. If we negotiate for new guarantees, palaver about coöperation, or entangle ourselves in the meshes of diplomacy, we are a doomed people. But if Alabama covers herself with the glory of being alone if she must, in the second Declaration of Independence, then the historian will record it, and our posterity celebrate it, as the cause that secured to them the blessings of a Southern Confederacy. The manhood and self-respect of Alabamians will be subjected, however, to no such test, for no event in the future is more certain that we shall have abundant coöperation, and while we may be called on to weep a little over the dead body of the old Union, we shall rejoice that the South is free.

Yours truly, J. L. PUGH.

VIRGINIA.

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE, a wealthy planter and prominent citizen of Virginia, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* representing that the party which has now triumphed is the one which for thirty years has sought to poison the mind of the slaves and instigate them to insubordination, poisoning and pillage. He therefore urges his fellow citizens to prepare for dissolution, but not to take precipitate action.

KENTUCKY.

The State Central Committee of the Union Party has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Louisville on Jan. 8. The call says:

"We are aware that the notice is very short, but we hope that the alarming condition of public affairs will indicate to every one the necessity of speedy action on the part of all who love their country.

As it is not probable that any State Conventions will be held other than those called by the political organizations of the State, we hope that we do not transgress the limits of our authority when we express an earnest desire that members of all other political organizations in Kentucky will meet in their respective party Conventions at the same time and place, so that a full conference can be had, without regard to past party differences, as to the course which Kentucky and Kentuckians should pursue in the existing crisis. In these days of peril to our beloved country every consideration of patriotism demands that a common effort shall be made by all patriotic Kentuckians to preserve the Union and the Constitution from destruction. Let the people of Kentucky, if possible, become a unit in regard to the best mode of restoring peace and harmony to a distracted country."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs as follows from Washington under date of Dec. 11:

"There is no doubt that the President feels the awful responsibility now devolving upon him, and begins to look with distrust upon his old advisers. I have it from a good source that he was visited last night by Senators SLIDELL and GWIN, and that they had not long been in conference before Mr. BUCHANAN *expressed his belief that they were both Disunionists, and that he greatly regretted that he had ever been governed by their advice.* He also expressed the opinion that DOUGLAS was right in the position he had taken on the Lecompton question, and his mistake had been in quarreling with him, for he was a patriot, and loved his country. Two two Senators left in anger. Attorney-General BLACK had a long interview with Mr. SLIDELL, in the Senate chamber, this morning, and it *is feared that Mr. Buchanan's courage failed him after they left him.*"

THE FEELING AMONG THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

VIEWS OF LEADING BUSINESS MEN.

The Lagrange, (Geo.) *Reporter*, which is published at the home of Hon. B. H. HILL, recently contained a well-considered article representing that the excitement in that State regarding secession, had passed its crisis; that the people were settling down to the conviction that the Constitution will secure them all their rights, and that they would make dissolution of the Union the last resort. Secession, the *Reporter* urges, is an unworthy refuge for the most timid, since the South will by it voluntarily relinquish to the Republicans all the advantages which they claim. This the people are realizing, and it urges them to send to the approaching State Convention men who will listen to reason, leaving them unpledged, however, so that they may act as the emergency may demand.

A prominent mercantile house in this City, which has been engaged in the Southern trade for nearly forty years, and which has correspondents in all parts of the South, sends us the annexed commentary on the article which we have alluded to above:

"This article, we believe, reflects correctly the sentiments of a majority of the people of Georgia. We have been personally familiar with the State and its people for nearly twenty-five years, and have watched the progress of affairs there with anxious care from the day of the meeting of the Legislature, and assure you that it is our clear conviction that unless some increased cause for agitation arises, the Convention which will meet in Georgia will not, and cannot be induced to take any hasty action. The man who claims Georgia as a secession State must be ignorant of her people—we mean the masses of Middle and Northern Georgia, outside of her railroad towns and cities. In Southern Georgia the feeling is much stronger for secession. Mark our prediction—Georgia will not secede until she has taken full time to demand her rights in the Union, and her delay will lead also to delayed action on the part of Alabama and Mississippi. South Carolina is the only State whose Convention will vote for separate State action and secession."

The same house favors us with the following extract from a letter written by one of the members of the firm, a native of North Carolina, who has been traveling through that State for the last month:

"NORTH CAROLINA, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

* * * I find much more quiet here than I expected. All kinds of business are at a stand still. The towns have more the appearance of Sundays than week-days. All are afraid to venture, hoping the present Congress will speedily do something to put all things right again. I have not seen the first North Carolina Disunionist, although I have met one or two wearing the blue cockade. These were, however, young upstarts, owning no property—not so much as one negro, and entirely without influence. North Carolina will not go with South Carolina, except to protect her if coerced by the General Government. I am glad to find the Union sentiment so general where I have been. I was somewhat afraid that there might have been a change recently. I was told to-day that if those Northern nullifying laws would be repealed the people in North Carolina would be satisfied. But North Carolina is not all the South, and I may find quite another tone in a week or two." * * * * *

THE DUTY AND INTEREST OF VIRGINIA.

A STRONG AND SENSIBLE APPEAL TO VIRGINIA FROM A VIRGINIAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Dec. 8, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: So far as I know, some of the Presses and public men of Virginia are (whether intentionally or not I will not say) engaged in an effort to "fire" the Virginia "heart" preparatory to her being "dragged" out of the Union. The Press and the men who assume to move public opinion in Virginia seem determined to "hitch" the old State on to the precipitating States. If this be not their motive why do they advocate a State Convention? All must know that the Legislature possesses all the power to preserve the Union that could be exercised by a Convention, but does not possess the power that a Convention would have to "drag" us out of the Union. The members of the Legislature are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States—the members of a Convention take no such oath. Virginia had no Convention in 1832, but acted through her Legislature. Virginia has it in her power to save the Union, and she alone can do it. If destroyed, she will be responsible for its destruction. Will she save it?

If she will, she must cease the firing process, which may be continued until her people are as ill-qualified to listen to temperate counsels as her sister States. If we would save the Union, every effort should be made not to excite, but to allay excitement, and prepare our people to look for redress in the Union, and make the effort to obtain it. The wrongs of which we complain are not the fault of the Constitution or the Government under which we have grown and prospered as no people ever grew and prospered. Look! To-day acknowledged throughout the world as one of the first Powers of the earth—destined, if we remain united, to be in the coming generation the most formidable and powerful nation on the globe. That of which we complain is a wrong sentiment, that has been inflamed by the firing process until the Southern mind has become excited to madness. How can this be corrected by acting directly upon the mind so excited? How can this be done? *By an amendment to the Constitution making it the duty of each State to deliver up on demand, accompanied with proof of ownership, and that the fugitive is in the State, a runaway slave, and in the case of failure or refusal so to do, to pay out of its own State Treasury to the owner the full value thereof, with all costs and expenses incurred in the effort to get him. This would be all we want.* Each State would have to adopt for itself a Fugitive Slave law, and it would not be long, if the law was resisted or evaded, before the State would require the county harboring the slave to reimburse its own State Treasury. This would visit upon the offenders the consequences of their own misconduct, and would soon restore to our once happy Union that era of good feeling which should never have been interrupted. It would remedy all the evils of which we complain, is all we ought to ask, and what could not, in justice, be denied.

Can such an amendment be adopted? I have no doubt of it, if asked in the proper spirit, and the means provided in the fifth article of the Constitution be used. Let the Legislature of each Slave State instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to present to their respective Houses such an amendment. *Let the Legislature of Virginia, when it meets, instead of providing a power to destroy the Union, take the lead in proposing this amendment.* By doing so she would be resuming the position all assigned her a few short months ago—that of leader to the South; and she would rebuke the effort now being made to degrade her to a follower to another. I propose that the amendment shall be adopted through Congress and the State Legislatures in the manner pointed out in the Constitution. I do so because I would have no Conventions, State or Federal. I am aware that the current is running in favor of Conventions; but *as sure as Virginia has a State Convention it will attempt to drag her out of the Union, and as sure as a Convention of all the States meet, it will meet not to preserve but to destroy.* In a National Convention, demands would be made for dual executives, dual senates, restrictions upon the taxing power, recognition of the right to secede, and no one knows how many more propositions equally absurd and destructive, which, if acceded to, would of themselves destroy the Government. But if not acceded to—what then? A disagreement and an adjournment—the public mind every where, North and South, inflamed by its discussions. Think you all the powers of earth could keep us together?

May God in his mercy save us from a Convention on the one hand, and disunion on the other!

I have said Virginia can save the Union. Ought she to do it? She is more interested in its perpetuity than any State in it. Central in her locality, her interests evenly balanced between the two sections, possessing within her limits every description of mineral to be found in any of the States, the productions of the United States are hers. She grows everything raised in any of the States except sugar and rice. Holding more slaves than any State in the Union, she is interested, in common with her sister Slave States, in the maintenance and protection of the institution of Slavery. *A seller of slaves, her interest unites her with the North in opposing the reopening of the African Slave-trade.* Her central position in this Union, her material interests, her strict impartiality, because of an evenly balanced interest, causing her to sympathize with sections, to be benefitted by whatever benefits either section, and injured by whatever injures either section, gives to her, and will always give to her if she will only exert it as worthy sons of patriot sires should do, a controling influence in the councils of this nation. But dissolve this Union, and hitch her on the tail of a Southern Confedracy, to stand guard and play patrol for King Cotton—I drop the pen. I cannot contemplate the picture. I turn with horror from such a sight. O, for a Jackson to say, and make good the saying: "The Federal Union; it must and shall be preserved." C.

DIFFICULTIES OF SECESSION.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF A SENSIBLE MAN.

We take from an able letter which we find in the columns of the Mobile *Register* of the 4th inst., from the pen of Hon. ROBERT H. SMITH, the subjoined practical considerations, which certainly commend themselves to the common sense of every reader. None (says the *National Intelligencer*) but those who have *determined* to close their ears to the voice of reason, on the ground that this is no time for the exercise of that discretion which belongs to rational beings, can refuse to give them audience. He says:

"Certain gentlemen propose at once to make a separate independent nation of the State, and to stand out before the world in this position for a shorter or longer time, necessarily bearing in the meanwhile all the burdens, and enjoying but few of the benefits of national existence; for *Alabama would only be a nation by her own declaration, and not by acknowledgment of any other Power, not even of her other sister States of the South.* These views fail to command my assent, and therefore I could not become the party candidate of those who entertain them.

While it is my opinion that Alabama must take this position, if necessary, for the assertion and maintenance of her rights, I do not believe it will be necessary, and am not willing in advance to accept it, because I think it will be fraught with many and big evils to our people, our cause, and to republican institutions. *Depreciation of property, depression of business, withdrawal of capital, derangement of currency, increase of taxes, miscarriage of public enterprise, and destruction of State credit, are some of the necessary consequences of any revolution of government; and we must, and I trust will, make up our minds to bear these things.*

Should Alabama go out of the Union alone, and so remain but for one month, she must so long solely bear the burdens of national existence; must raise and sustain a military force; must increase her police expenses; must do something for the regulation of commerce; must prop, as best she can, a deranged currency; must regulate and fix the value of coin and of weights and measures, and must provide some postal arrangement for the people; and she must raise the money for these ends. *The experiment for one short month would, I am fearful, so oppress our people as to give the cause a serious set back, and day by day

PERSONAL.

—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has put himself on that record. In his message to the old Rank and File, he might have been the individual who had been sent by the People to secure the passage of the measure. There upon the House placed upon its record, unanimously, the resolve "That His Excellency, Gov. Brown, has not only abused the privileges of this House, but has failed to maintain, in his official intercourse with this body, that dignity of department which becomes the Chief Magistrate of Georgia."

—Some wretches in New-Orleans managed to gain access to the Mayor's office a few days since, and having purloined a lot of letter-sheet blanks with the headings printed, wrote on them notes, which they addressed to different gentlemen, ordering them to leave the City forthwith. The recipients of these epistles did not think them such good jokes as the writers did.

—On Nov. 29, William Hollenbeck, Alvin Letts and John Maalen aged respectively 21, 19, and 16 years of age, and residents of Owego, were sentenced to eight and one half years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. They were charged with having set on fire a number of barns and other buildings in Owego and vicinity, and pleaded guilty.

—A movement has been set on foot in Buffalo to petition Hon. Millard Fillmore to attend the South Carolina Convention, which assembles on the 16th inst., to remonstrate against hasty secession.

—Col. H. S. Lane writes to the Indianapolis *Journal*, "with the most emphatic ality that he has refused to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship. On the contrary, he would be very glad to be elected.

—Mr. H. T. Tuckerman, the well-known poet and essayist, mourns the decease of his father, which occurred at Boston on December 10. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

—The last person expelled from New-Orleans for opinion's sake is Mr. Harris, agent of a Pittsburgh house. He narrowly escaped some very rough treatment.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, who fell and injured his knee-pan some weeks since, is rapidly recovering, and will soon resume his official duties.

—Senator Bright is confined to his room in Washington by a violent attack of inflamatory rheumatism.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 5217, 5728, 5836, 5725, 5228, 3374, 5403, 5832, 6008, 6322, 5537, 5538, 6478, 6479, 6227, 4454, 6314, 6003, 5907, 5820, 6044, 4347, 2522, 5607, 6391, 4966, 6100, 6091, 6302, 6119, 6076, 6077, 5787, 6164, 6432, 6507, 6177, 6146, 6072, 6102, 6104, 6451, 6423, 6365, 262, 6458, 6153, 6321, 2038, 6036, 5286, 6456, 6216, 4427, 6402, 2060, 1674, 6005, 6442, 2944, 6363, 2766.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 142a, 99, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 156, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—One hour causes.—Nos. 3786, 4874, 4603, 4633, 4877, 4878, 4903, 4906, 2066. *Part II.*—The Calendar will not be called again.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE JURY DO NOT AGREE IN FINLEY'S CASE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, the jury in the case of Finley, the wife-murderer, which had been out all night, was brought in, and reported that they were unable to agree. One juror stated that he was unwell, but the Court did not deem his condition sufficiently dangerous to excuse him. Another juror stated that he did not think he should be able to agree with his colleagues, when the Court remarked that a juror should never make such a remark. The wisest often changed their minds. The least intelligent were sometimes the most obstinate. The opinions of individual jurors should have due weight on the minds of the others. The jury were then ordered to withdraw for further deliberation; the Court remarking that they would not be discharged until he should see fit to dismiss them. At a late hour last evening they had not agreed.

THE GREY MURDER—SLAVIN DISCHARGED.

Thomas Slavin, indicted with Charles Manhattan, for the murder of Richardson Grey, on the 10th of September last, was put to the bar. Manhattan had previously pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and had been sentenced to State Prison for life. The District-Attorney remarked that in the case of Slavin, he had no hope of being able to obtain a verdict for even the lowest degree of manslaughter, and he, therefore, wished to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THIRD TRIAL OF KIMMELSTIEL FOR RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

The next case proceeded with was that of Samuel Kimmelstiel, indicted for receiving stolen goods. The property received consisted of several barrels of flour, for the larceny of which Henry Karpels had already been convicted and sent to State Prison.

Kimmelstiel had been twice before tried on the present charge in the General Sessions, the jury having disagreed each time, and the District-Attorney despairing of obtaining a verdict in that tribunal, now brought on the case in the Oyer and Terminer. A very long time was occupied in impannelling a jury, nearly every juror called either having heard of, and formed an opinion about the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or else being challenged by the defence peremptorily. At length the trial proceeded, Mr Doyle, formerly of the District-Attorney's office, conducting the case for the People, as he had become conversant with the facts in the case on the previous trials, which he conducted.

During the trial all witnesses were excluded from the Court-room, except the one under examination.

Mr. Doyle opened in a somewhat lengthy statement to the jury of the facts relied upon by the prosecution. In June, 1859, Henry Karpies had been in the employ of Hecker & Co., at the Metropolitan flour-mills. While in that position he had managed by a very ingenious plan to steal and sell several thousand dollars' worth of flour, in such a way that the loss did not appear at all by the inspection of the books, and was only detected at last by a rumor reaching Hecker Brothers that their flour was selling cheaper in New-Haven than they could furnish it at their own door. Investigation led to the discovery of the culprit, and his imprisonment at Sing Sing, on a conviction for grand larceny. Flour was not sold at the mill, but only by David Dowse & Co. A person wishing to purchase flour would get an order at Dowse & Co.'s and the order would be honored by Hecker & Co. This was the general rule. At one season of the year, however, a large quantity of flour was made up for Jewish consumption, of a peculiar kind, known as Passover flour. The prisoner came to the mill itself for this, without first obtaining an order from Dowse & Co. It was not this flour that was stolen, but it was in this way that Kimmelstiel became acquainted with Karpies, and the manner of conducting business at the mill. Subsequently he had made arrangement with Karpies by which he had received nearly three hundred barrels of the stolen flour. It was for this offence that he was now on trial.

George V. Hecker, the first witness, testified that himself and brother were proprietors of the Metropolitan Flour Mills; Henry Karpies was delivery clerk in June, 1859; the firm of Dowse & Co., in South-street, near Broad, sold the flour of the Heckers on commission; Mr. Reaney took personal charge of the details of the mill; the witness and his brother were each in the mills two or three times a day, for a few minutes each time; peculiar kind of flour, called passover flour, is made about Easter time. Witness had known Kimmelstiel five or six years. He was a baker. Witness had known Karpies about five years, during which time he had been delivery clerk. He had always, up to the time of the discovery, been considered honest and efficient. His business was, when parties presented orders from Dowse & Co. for flour, to order its delivery, and take a receipt from the person receiving it. Witness was not positive, but had the impression that he once sold, or ordered to be sold, some flour directly from the mill. This was two or three years ago. From his books he knew that Reaney had sold from the mills before, but not Karpies. There were twenty different brands, but only three different kinds of flour. There was one quality of flour on which only one brand was ever put—the "Rapahannock." The "Island Mills" flour was put up under only one other brand, while the Allegany was sold under any one of twelve or fifteen brands to suit customers. All the flour of the mills was sold by Dowse & Co. Among the heaviest purchasers were Lawrence, Lane & Co. They would buy a large quantity of Dowse & Co., and then when Dowse & Co. had given a general order for the entire amount it would be treated like a bank account, and Lawrence, Lane & Co. would present small orders from time to time, as their needs might require. Sometimes, with accounts conducted in this manner, they were allowed to overdraw the general order given by Dowse & Co.

The flour which witness had sold from the mills direct, two or three years ago, was some which had been marked as Allegany: but not coming quite up to that mark, it was sold from the mill. This was an isolated instance. Except, when once or twice Reaney had sold one or two barrels, in an emergency, the general rule was adhered to that Dowse & Co. sold all the flour.

Moses Fisher next testified that he had been a cartman for 15 years; had known the prisoner two years: during that time had carted Flour to him from the Metropolitan Mills about sixteen times; prisoner's wife usually paid the cartage; the order for the Flour was usually given by prisoner or his son; always signed a receipt at the mill, on the delivery of the flour; witness here identified his signature in the delivery book, at the entry, June 28, 1859, "twenty barrels;" he received these twenty barrels from Karpies, and carted them to Kimmelstiel's; they were charged in the book to "L. L. & Co.;" the cartman received the order either from the prisoner or his son; his wife paid the cartage; a list of the entries in the delivery book was here read, and the witness testified to having carted the various amounts as entered, in all 261 barrels; when Kilmmelstiel was arrested, witness was called to the Court, before Justice Quackenbush; the Justice told prisoner that a search-warrant would be issued unless he gave an order on his wife for the flour in his possession; he gave the order, and witness took it, and the wife delivering up the flour, he carted it away, thirty-six barrels in all, and put it in storage, taking a receipt therefor; witness thought there were some of the thirty-six barrels which he had not carted to the prisoner; it was taken from the basement of his bakery; witness did not go into the basement; Lane and Reaney turned it out on the walk, and witness took it there; when the prisoner used to give him orders for the flour he said nothing about keeping secret, or taking any particular care; the barrels usually delivered upon the sidewalk, openly; he was always told to go for the flour between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; prisoner's [illegible] order, in about twelve [illegible]

[illegible] 12. Sharp cross-examined that he was the principal Superintendent of Hecker & Co.'s flour mill; he had been in the employ of the Heckers eleven years; Karpies had been three or four; he was delivery clerk. Witness then described Karpies' duties, the same as the first witness had done. He repeated, also, the description of manner in which Lane, Lawrence & Co. purchased flour, getting a general order of Dowse & Co., sometimes for two or three thousand barrels, and sending for it in small quantities; no flour was set apart for them; it was sometimes not even made when the order was given; the flour belonged to Hecker & Co., and was at no time in the custody of Karpies, he being only a clerk; it was in possession of the witness, who was Superintendent; Karpies had no authority whatever to sell the flour; whenever any flour was sent out, a receipt was taken in a book, and also a duplicate receipt on a slip; every day these duplicate receipts, with a minute of them in a pass-book, were sent to Dowse & Co., who could then compare them with their own order book, and so detect any difference; a stock book was also kept, in which was entered an account of all the flour made in the mill; prisoner was accustomed frequently to come to the mill, and ask the price of flour, and wish to purchase it; witness had told him a great many times, as often as once a month since the fall of 1856, that no flour could be sold at the mill, but that he must get an order from Dowse & Co.; Karpies had no business on these occasions, and would laugh, saying prisoner must have a short memory if he couldn't remember after having been told so many times; once when the prisoner came in the evening for some Passover flour, he had received as a special favor three or four barrels of other flour, on his representations that he had been busy baking, and had not had time to go for an order during the day, and wanted enough to last till next day.

Witness had his attention first called to suspicious circumstances the 30th of June, 1859; none of the two hundred and eighty-one barrels which prisoner had received had been sent with consent of witness; he then identified the entry of the twenty barrels, carted by Fisher to prisoner on the 28th of June, as in Karpies' handwriting; the "L. L." on the book stood for Lawrence, Lane & Co.; at the Police Court, witness asked the prisoner why he had bought flour of Karpies, and if he had not been told repeatedly, in the presence of Karpies, that no flour was sold at the mill; he said he knew I had told him so; about the twenty barrels, he said that Karpies had come to his store and there written the order for them, signing it L. L. & Co.; he said he had paid for the flour, but had no bill, and did not remember what he had paid for it; while a search-warrant was preparing, he said he did not want an officer to go to his house, and gave an order on his wife for the flour; witness then went with Lane, and identified the flour by peculiarity of the brand, and by the plugs in the head; thirty-six barrels were taken away; the flour of that description at the time was worth about $7 per barrel; Karpies kept the stock and delivery books; the other books of the establishment were kept by witness; witness had paid to Officer Boyer over $2,000 in connection with the Karpies case, but nothing in connection with the present one; the money was the Heckers', and had been for services in going to Canada after Karpies, &c.

At this point, the hour being late, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the trial will be concluded. No other cases will be taken up till Monday.

Court of General Sessions.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, John Stevenson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

Patrick McGuire, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a horse and cart while on a spree, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and the complainant interceding in his behalf, he was sentenced sixty days to the City Prison.

James Coburn, indicted for burglary in the second degree, in breaking into a sewing-machine establishment, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing three years and six months.

Two little boys, Andrew and John Hawley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and as they were not hopeless offenders, were discharged, under suspended sentence.

Ellen Gibbons, indicted for burglary in the second degree, was next put to the bar. Upon a statement of the case to the Court, the Recorder declared that the offence could not exceed petty larceny, to which, therefore, the prisoner pleaded. Good character was proved, and sentence suspended.

RAPE UPON A CHILD NINE YEARS OLD.

The only trial had was that of Phillip Weidersum, indicted for committing rape on a little girl, 9 years of age.

Sarah Deorf, the victim of the assault, first testified in a very clear and consistent manner, that about the 7th of August last she went in the afternoon to the prisoner's grocery-store; when he called her behind the counter and accomplished his purpose.

The testimony of two physicians was then introduced, in proof of the injuries which the child sustained, which were of a serious character. The little girl's mother testified also to her condition.

The defence introduced witnesses to prove the improbability of the offence having been committed, on account of the arrangement of the store, and also attempted to sustain the theory of an *alibi*.

The jury took the case and retired. After an absence of an hour and a half they returned, and stated that they were unable to agree, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction. They were then discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John C. Baillie.

For Felonious Assault—Francis Duffy, Ernest Trusten, John Sauer.

For Forgery—Joseph Verona.

For Grand Larceny—Louis Schneider, Herman Simon, William Baker.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Jacob P. Chatterton, Charles F. Fisher.

For Burglary—Sebastian Farinar, *alias* Doesler, George Williams, Thomas Mackey, Lewis Mars.

For Arson—Wm. M. Johnson, Patrick Welsh.

Actions of Arrest—Liability of a Firm for the Acts of a Partner.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Woodruff, Hoffman, Monnell and Robertson, Justices.

Edward M. Townsend and Henry C. Yale vs. *Peter Bogert, John C. Jeffries and Samuel Jackson.*—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term, denying the motion of defendant Bogert for an order vacating an order of arrest under which he was held to bail. The following will fully explain the case:

BOSWORTH, J.—These goods were sold to the defendants and delivered to them, and the firm has disposed of them. As they were obtained by fraud an action of trover, or an action on the case for the deceit and fraud will be against all, although Bogert as a matter of fact was ignorant of the fraud.

Hawkins *vs.* Appleby, 2 Sand. S. C. R. 421—139.

Locke *vs.* Stearns *et al.*, 1 Melc. (Mass. R.) 560.

Cary *vs.* Hotailing, 1 Hill 311, is an authority that trover will lie for the value of the goods on such a state of facts as the evidence establishes.

Affidavits establishing such a cause of action, of themselves authorize an order to arrest and hold to bail. Code, § 179, Sub. 1.

Such a rule as applied to the partner not guilty of actual fraud, is no more severe than the one in force prior to the code. In an action of trover a defendant was held to bail as a matter of course, without any order of the Court or of a judge authorizing it. 2 R. S. 3, 48, § 8, Sub. 4.

I do not think that the allegation in Yale's affidavit, that this action is brought to recover the price of goods sold, justifies that inference that the plaintiffs' complaint does or will state merely a contract of sale, a delivery. Expiration of the term of credit and non-payment of the price, even if it be assumed or would be true, that in an action in that form, Bogert could not be held to bail for a debt fraudulently contracted by his partners, he not being a party to the fraud.

These affidavits detail the whole transaction, and I find nothing in the allegations referred to inconsistent with a purpose to declare in such form of action as will secure the right to hold all the defendants to bail. Neither the contents of the summons nor those of the complaint are stated; the affidavits show that price agreed to be paid is the sum sought to be recovered.

But I think the affidavits should be liberally construed in this respect in favor of the plaintiffs, as they state facts enough to establish a cause of action which of itself gives a right to hold to bail; and as it does not appear that the plaintiffs have not stated or will not state such a cause of action in their complaint, nor that they are precluded by the form of their summons from doing so.

But I am not satisfied that the defendant, Bogert, cannot rightly be held to bail under sub. 4 of sec. 179 of the Code.

I think all the defendants were guilty of a fraud, within the meaning of that section, in contracting the present obligation.

It is well settled that the fraud of one member of a firm in obtaining goods which have gone to the firm's use, is, in judgment of law, the fraud of all, in such sense that an action will lie against all of them for it, and that all are liable for the damages caused by it.

Bogert, as well as his copartners, contracted the debt; and he, as well as the others, was guilty of a fraud in contracting it, for the purpose of every civil remedy to obtain redress for such fraud (unless he be entitled to exemption from being held to bail for it.) In the nature of things he can claim no other exemption, and the question is, Is that secured to him by the Code?

I cannot understand how it is that, on the same state of facts, the judgment of law is, that in an action based solely on the fraud, and to recover the damages caused by it, it is his fraud; but so far as his liability to be held to bail is concerned, his is guiltless of all fraud, and has neither committed nor assented to it. The Code does not, in terms nor by any fair intendment, make any such distinction.

I think the language, "when the defendant has been guilty of a fraud," must be deemed to have been used in sub. 4, § 179, to designate and include all those who by settled law upon a given state of facts as to the contracting of debt, are the persons transacting it, and who also have been guilty of fraud in contracting it.

It is under this rule of construction that it has been held that a defendant in an action of *crim. con.*, or for seduction, may be held to bail at the suit of the husband or father, as one who has done an injury "to the person" of the plaintiff. (Code, sec. 179, sub. 1: 4 How. P. R., 234; 3 Code, R., 9.)

So long as the law imputes the fraud to him, and for the purpose of the civil remedy of the party defrauded declares it to be his fraud, I think he is as liable to be arrested and held to bail as if he had committed it in intent and in fact. This conclusion finds some analogy in the rule that although an infant is not liable upon his contracts, yet an action for *assumpsit* will be against him for money embezzled, as the Court in furtherance of justice will look through the form of the action as to the tortuous nature of the transaction. (1 Espinosse, 172; 3 Pick., 492; 5 Hill, 391.)

On another view, I think he may rightly be held to [illegible] ball under the 4th sub. If I think the affidavits show enough to justify the inference that he knew a fraud had been committed and assented to it.

The affidavit of Britton shows that the goods bought of his firm were sent to the defendants' store, part on the 27th, and the rest on the 28th of July; they were bought for cash, to be paid on delivery of the goods, and that a bill for the price was sent with them, headed, in writing, "prompt cash;" that these goods were sent to Baltimore by the defendants immediately, and an advance of $2 000 obtained on them.

The purchase of the plaintiffs was made, and the goods were delivered on the 2d July, 25 days prior to the purchase from the Brittons. I think the inference is just one, that Bogert, being a partner and nominally, as it is just to presume, the actual head of the firm, knew that these purchases had been made, and that the goods had been disposed of by the firm; that they had not been paid for, and that the firm had no means with which to pay for them, and could have had no intention of paying for them at the time they were bought.

It requires great credulity to believe that he was ignorant of the repeated applications for payment made at the store through a period of six weeks, and did not learn, if he did not know, when the goods were bought that they were procured by fraud.

And I think it a just conclusion, from the affidavits respecting the nature of the business which the defendants professed to transact, and that during this period they were not visibly doing any business in that time, that he was aware of and was expecting gains from the fraudulent operations in which all the other partners are shown to have been actively engaged. Jackson and Jefferis were both asked on the 28th of September if the plaintiffs could not in some way get the goods back. Jackson referred to Jefferis to give the answer, and Jefferis "shook his head without saying anything. He was then asked if the goods were sold to Byerly. He said, "Yes, partly so and partly not." This is some evidence of a demand of the goods and of a refusal to restore them. The effect of that is not doubtful. (Holbrook *vs.* Wright, 24 Wend., 178.)

Bogert does not choose to make any affidavit, and attempt to repel any one inference which would naturally be drawn from the character of these transactions and the fact of his being the head of the firm.

Under any view suggested I think the defendant Bogert was rightly held to bail.

The fancied severity of such a rule will find a perfect analogy in many other cases.

Common carriers are liable in an action for an injury to the persons of individuals who may be injured by the negligence of their servants.—Bostwick *vs.* Champiam, 11 Wend, 571—18 id. 175. Coller *vs.* Bellner, 1 Bos., W. 490.

In such an action the defendant may be held to bail by § 179 of the Code.

Whether the negligence was that of one of the parties only, or is that of a servant hired and paid by one partner only, as in Bostwick *vs.* Champiam (repe'd) all the partners may be held to bail, although in the one case one partner alone did the wrong, and in the other neither actually did it or assented to it. They, as well as the parties *actually guilty*, are held to bail because in law they are all guilty of the wrong on the same principle and in the same sense, that in the present case are all guilty of the fraud practiced on the plaintiffs.

I think the order should be affirmed.

MONCRIEF, J., concurred in the foregoing opinion.

1. I think the arrest can be sustained on the affidavits, as establishing a case of trover and conversion, and that the complaint thus formed would be consistent with the affidavits.

2. I think the case is presumptively made out of adoption, acquiescence and participation in the fruits of the fraud. I think a partnership raises of itself such a presumption, and the facts here stated strengthen such presumption.

Hence, without saying that a partnership may not be free from liability to arrest in a plain case of entire innocence, and attempt or disposition to redress the fraud, I am of opinion that the arrest should in this case be sustained and the order affirmed.

WOODRUFF, J, wrote a dissenting opinion.

ROBERTSON, J, dissented.

John J. Townsend, for plaintiff; Wm. H. Scott, for defendant Bogert.

Execution against the Person—Estoppel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

The Bank of Beloit vs. *George W. Beale, et al.*—This action was originally tried before the Chief Justice of this Court, on the 14th day of June, 1860, upon whose instruction the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,553 77. It now comes before this Court on an appeal from the whole judgment. It appears from the pleadings in this cause that the plaintiff is a corporation created under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. That the defendants are partners in business in this City under the firm and name of Beal & Adams. It is stated that during the months of July and August, in the year 1858, the plaintiff employed the defendants to sell certain goods belonging to the plaintiff on commission, consisting of 91 sacks of wool. That their instructions were to sell the wool for cash. It appears that pursuant to these instructions, the defendants during the month of October in the same year sold the wool for the sum of $7,405 69.

That in September, 1858, the defendants paid plaintiff on account of the sale $2,000. That subsequently the plaintiff, by its agent in this City, demanded the balance of the proceeds of the sales, but it seems it was refused. The defendants set up that the wool was not the property of the plaintiff, but allege that it was the property of one B. A. Sweet, of the City of Albany, in this State, and was at the time in the possession of one Sherwood, his agent in the State of Wisconsin, and that he only held the wool in his possession for the purpose of transporting it to Sweet, his principal; that Sherwood, for the purpose of converting the wool to his own use, delivered it to the plaintiff, and that it then came through the plaintiff to the defendants. On the trial of this action it was proved that Sweet had, after the consignment of the wool to the defendants, commenced an action against Sherwood for breach of an agreement between them in respect to the purchase of the wool, and had in that action recovered a judgment against him, and had him in custody under a *ca sa* issued upon such judgment. It is alleged that plaintiffs, at the time they received the wool of Sherwood, had notice of Sweet's rights; that Sweet, previous to the action, had given the defendants notice of his rights, and the facts constituting his title to the wool, and claimed the wool and the proceeds thereof of them, and prohibited them from paying over the proceeds to any one else. His Honor, on the trial, ruled that the recovery of the judgment and the *ca sa* issued thereon estopped, and precluded the defendants from setting up their defence above-mentioned, and the correctness of this decision is the main question on this appeal.

James C. Carter for appellants and defendants; E. P. Clark for respondent and plaintiff.

Result of the Indian Root Pills Libel Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Andrew B. Moore vs. *George W. Comstock.*—This was an action for libel growing out of a controversy in regard to the manufacture and sale of Indian Root Pills. The case was stated at length in the TIMES of Dec. 4, and it will be remembered that in June, 1859, the defendant, as the plaintiff averred, made oath maliciously, and with the intention of injuring the plaintiff, before Justice Osborn, a Police Magistrate, that the plaintiff and one White, had committed grand larceny, in stealing about $6.000 worth of Moore's Indian Root Pills, labels, books, papers, accounts, &c; and that, without probable cause, the defendant caused the plaintiff to be arrested and held to answer an indictment, and that he also went before the Grand Jury and there charged the plaintiff with stealing. The plaintiff averred that no bill of indictment was found, and the defendant claimed that one was found.

The jury now found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $500.

Action to Make an Indorser Liable.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Joseph H. Westcott vs. *Walter Keeler.*—The case now comes up on appeal from a judgment rendered on a decision of Justice HOFFMAN on a trial without a jury, in favor of the plaintiff.

The complaint in the action alleges that a loan was made by one Mattison, to the defendant, upon a note made by John W. Rumsey, and *alleged* to have been *indorsed* by the defendant, and which became due October 1, 1854; that when the note became due the defendant asked for an extension and proposed that Rumsey should give a new note, and that he (the defendant) *would indorse it*; that Mattison thereupon surrendered the old note to Rumsey and got a new note, made by Rumsey to his own order, and that defendant, although requested, *refused to indorse it*, and that defendant acted fraudulently.

The answer alleges that the defendant acted as broker, and that Mattison made the loan to Rumsey on Rumsey's note, and 100 shares of Suffolk Bank stock as collateral—denies that the original note was indorsed by the defendant, and also alleges that the proposed extension was negotiated at the request of Rumsey, and denies that the new note was to be indorsed by the defendant, or that the defendant promised to indorse it.

Points are now raised both as to the law and evidence by the counsel for the defendant, and it is contended that the judgment rendered below is not sustained by the law and the facts, and should be reversed. Decision reserved.

The Ups and Downs of Law—Motion to Set Aside a Verdict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Baker et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £900 Sterling, which the plaintiff alleges to have deposited with the defendants in trust, to be paid over to him, and which he had demanded of the defendant previous to bringing this suit. The answer denies the allegation stated in the complaint.

The cause has been tried twice. At the first trial the Jury disagreed, and at the second the Jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $3.678 17.

A motion is now made by the defendant's attorney to set the verdict of the plaintiff aside, as being against the weight of evidence.

N. B. Hoxie for the motion; Beebe, Dean & Donohue opposed.

Verdict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Bonney.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—This was a controversy between the parties to the action in regard to goods sold and delivered to a firm of which the plaintiff alleges the defendant was a member.

The only question to try was whether or not the defendant was a member of the firm, as he alleged he was not. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 11th inst., and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

Result of the Action against John P. Ellis—The Injunction Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Samuel Sheridan vs. *John P. Ellis et al.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of the 26th of November. It was an application to make perpetual a preliminary injunction, previously granted, to restrain the defendant, Robert H. Ellis, the assignee of John P. Ellis, from disposing of the property assigned, on the ground that the assignment was made with the intention of defrauding the plaintiff.

After hearing both sides of the case, the Court now denies the motion for an injunction, thus deciding in favor of the defendants. The course of Mr. Ellis is therefore vindicated, and he stands acquitted of all blame.

Jurisdiction of the Surrogate after Appeal to the Supreme Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Matter of the Will of James P. Allaire.—The particulars in regard to this will have been several times stated in the TIMES. The case was now before Mr. Surrogate WEST, on a motion to amend the papers in a proceeding on appeal from a portion of the Surrogate's decree admitting the will, made on the 16th of January last, allowed costs to the counsel for the contestants. The widow appealed from so much of the order as allowed costs to the counsel, but failed to have her bond acknowledged until one day after the expiration of thirty days allowed for appeal.

Motion was made to amend.

Counsel for contestants objected, urging that the case was either in or out of this court. If the appeal had been made this motion must be made in the Supreme Court, and the Surrogate had no longer jurisdiction. If the appeal had not been made and perfected it was now too late, because the thirty days had expired. In either event the motion must be denied.

The Surrogate concurred and denied the motion.

B. COZZENS for motion; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—The contest in regard to this will again proceeded before the Surrogate. Messrs. B. J. Blankman (brother of Elmon) and Kirkpatrick being examined. The matter was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Bosworth.

Baker et al. vs. *Cornish*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Ball et al. vs. *Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—Order modified so as to vacate the authority to examine witnesses at Florence or Leghorn, not named in commission, with costs.

Brett et al. vs *Buckum et al.*—The order directing the party to produce correspondence, &c., was too broad, and left with the party the decision whether any of them related to the matter in issue, and cannot form the basis of a proceeding for contempt. That portion of the order appealed from is reversed without costs.

Lycurgus Egertrin et al. vs. *Augustine Ford.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs. (Opinion by SUTHERLAND.)

Durando vs. *Durando et al.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Gurlick vs. *Gurlick.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Griffin vs. *Clark, et al.*—Judgment for respondent, with costs.

New-York Ice Company vs. *North Western Insurance Company.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

New-York Packing and Belting Company.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Reynolds vs. *Dinsmore, et al.*—Appeal taken by the plaintiff, dismissed with $10 costs. The costs for such appeals to be paid by plaintiff to defendants, Dinsmore, Sanford and Shoemaker, and $10 costs for the motion; such costs of appeal and motion to be collected in any one of the actions as the defendants may elect.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Mitchell et al* vs. *Colt.*—Allowance of $30 ordered.

Artherton vs. *Dalley.*—If the defendant had given bail and justified, he would still have had the right to make this motion. The fact that he gave the bail without being exposed to the trouble of the arrest does not alter the case. The motion must be heard on the merits, on the 14th of December.

Brown vs. *Sherwood.*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to appoint receiver and take security.

Goeffrey vs. *Johnson et al.*—Motion granted by default.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Shardlow* vs. *Ellis et al.*—Motion for an injunction denied, without costs to either party.

Kimball vs. *Kimball.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Gilmes* vs. *Jackson et al.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Oppenheimer, et al. vs. *Nussbaum.*—Motion granted on payment of all costs in the judgment, and $10 costs of motion and filing undertaking, with sureties to be approved of by a Judge, to pay what may finally be recovered in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

James Bunten vs. *The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff, findings of fact, &c., with Clerk at Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 13.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Con	85⅝	16	Hudson River R.	39
9,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	80	6	do	39⅛
26 000 Missouri State 6s	66	50	do	b10 39
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 8s, '76-101		50	do	s15 39
7,000 Erie 2d Mt. 8s, Ex	90	200	Harlem Railroad	13¾
3,000 E. R. 3d M. 8s, '83	85	100	do	b10 13¾
1,000 E. R. 4th M. 8s	75	100	do	13¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. '71 50%		400	Harlem R. Pref	31¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. 8s	81	100	La Crosse & Mil. F.	1⅞
3 000 Har. R. 1st Mort.	91	50	Reading Railroad	33⅛
2,000 Har. 2d Mge. 8s	88	20	do	33⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	86⅜	100	do	32
1,000 do	86⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	46⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	40	125	M. S. & N. I. R.	12⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.	16	100	do	12⅝
28 Mechanics' Bank	100	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24⅛
20 Bank of America	100	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57⅜
5 Bk of State N. Y.	85	250	do	57⅝
57 Am. Exchange Bk	86	100	do	s10 57
47 Metropolitan Bank	100	200	do	c 57⅜
20 Imp. & Trad. Bank	95	50	do	c 57⅝
5 do	96	50	do	s3 57⅝
10 Pacific Steam. Co.	76½	29	Clev. Col. & Cin.	69
50 N. Y. Central R.	72¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 61
50 do	72⅝	270	do	opg 61½
1850 do	72¾	5	do	61¾
150 do	72⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	21¾
250 do	72½	100	do	21⅜
200 do	s3wk 72	100	do	21⅝
100 do	s3wk 72¼	100	do	s10 21⅜
150 do	s5 72¾	50	do	21
50 Erie Railroad	28⅜	66	do	24¼
450 do	c 28⅜	50	do	b30 24¼
75 do	s3 28¼	40	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	47⅜
100 do	10 28	100	do	47
450 do	s30 27	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63

SECOND BOARD.

$39,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90	200	Hud. River R.	39
1,000 Missouri State 6s	66⅔	100	Harlem Railroad	13¾
10,000 do	s30 65¾	25	do	14
2 000 do	66⅔	100	do	13⅝
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	71⅜	100	do	13⅜
1,000 Brook. City W. Ln	99	50	do	b30 14
1,000 Erie R. 4th Mt. 8s	75	50	Mich. Cen. R.	47
3,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. Bs	68	250	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	12¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	87	8	Panama Railroad	115
10 Bank of Com'ce	89⅜	30	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
50 Park Bank	101	50	do	s10 57⅜
30 Bank St. New-York	85	100	Gal. & Chic. R. pkc	61⅜
40 Del. & Hud. Cnl. Co	82¾	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	24
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	78¾	450	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	47⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 72¼	100	do	s10 47⅜
377 do	73	40	do	47¾
400 Erie Railroad	s10 28	105	Mil. & Miss. R.	8

THURSDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened dull in the absence of additional news from abroad, which came in later in the day, by telegraph from Halifax, and the early dealings were again influenced on the Share-list by the first impression on the Street of the annual report of the New-York Central Company, and that stock sold down to 72¼ ⅌ cent.; and the Westerns were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., and Erie 1 ⅌ cent., lower than yesterday afternoon. But

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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THE ITALIAN OPERA this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rosedale as Diable.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth.

NIBLO'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Rivalship.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Maseppa—Dick Turpin—Blondeau & Wife.

HOWARD ATHENÆUM—Sharpe & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Mahasamon Owen—What is It?—Aunt Children.

CHRISTY'S, Hall's Saloon—Ethiopian Melodies.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by A Varieties Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Verree' Collection.

PHILLIPS' GALLERY, No. 630 Broadway—The "Circassian Captive."

CHARLES SUTTER—No. 536—Wenlock's Free Gallery of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Both Houses of Congress, after a short and inconsiderable session yesterday adjourned over until Monday. The Treasury Note bill was perfected and sent to the President for signature—the House agreeing to the reduction of the minimum value from one hundred to fifty dollars, and the Senate agreeing that the pledge of public lands for their redemption should extend to the entire ten millions, instead of to only three millions, as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced in the Senate a series of resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution looking to a permanent settlement of the pending difficulties in the country. Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, called up the bill relative to our commission to Mexico, which was discussed a short time without any definite result. The resolutions on the state of the Union were then taken up again, and Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, resumed his remarks on the subject of secession, commenced on Wednesday. He declared that the proposed action of South Carolina could be regarded as treason, and asserted his belief that she would be out of the Union in less than a week. In the House, the Speaker appointed Mr. BOTELER, of Maryland, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, then endeavored to obtain leave to introduce his resolution pledging members to stand by the Union, but objection was made. The bill to grant lands in Kansas for the construction of railroads was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, in view of the fact that Mr. FORNEY, the House printer, was absent, and that the paper-contractors decline executing the work at the price fixed upon at the last session, offered a resolution that the Superintendent of Public Printing be authorized to contract with other parties. Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, saw no necessity for passing the resolution, as Mr. FORD would soon be in Washington to attend to his duties, and the resolution, after some debate, was tabled.

The House Special Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Country had a meeting yesterday, and took some definite action relative to the business intrusted to it. Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, offered a resolution expressing the opinion that the existing discontent among the Southern people and their hostility to the Federal Government are greatly to be regretted; but that, whether they are justified or not, any reasonable further guarantees should be allowed them, promptly and cheerfully. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, proposed substitutes, but they were rejected, and the original resolution was adopted—11 to 8. This action of the Committee, it is understood, was on account of a movement on the part of the ultra Southern members calculated to precipitate action in those Southern States proposing to secede.

The Union meeting in Philadelphia yesterday was a very successful demonstration. Independence-square, where it was held, was crowded, notwithstanding the fact that the meeting was held during business hours, and all the public and many of the private buildings displayed flags and mottoes. The resolutions adopted proclaim unalterable attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and appeal to those States contemplating secession to forbear, reminding them of the innumerable ties which bind together the people of all the States. They also recommend a call for a general Convention. Speeches were made by Mayor HENRY, Hon. JOSEPH R INGERSOLL, Judge WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court; CHARLES E. COX, the City Solicitor, and others—all breathing conciliation to the South, and deprecating hasty action.

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax yesterday, and, in addition to the telegraphic summary forwarded from Cape Race, we obtain some further intelligence. There was a report current that FRANCIS II. had fled from Gaeta. The Bank of England rate of interest had been reduced to 5 ₩ cent., and not to 6 ₩ cent., as erroneously telegraphed. From Portland we learn of the arrival there of the Canadian steamship *North Briton*. Her news, however, has been anticipated by the *Europa*.

Advices from the Pacific, to the 1st inst., reach us by the Pony Express, which arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday morning. In California, the secession movement in the Southern States was attracting considerable attention, and a project for a Pacific Confederacy was discussed by the Breckinridge papers. The Lyceum Theatre in San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. From Oregon and British Columbia the news is of little interest. The bark *Onward*, arrived at San Francisco, brought advices from Japan to the 29th of October, and the ship *Florida*, to the 2d of November. Trade is reported as very dull at Hakodadi and Kanagawa, on account of the difficulties of the currency and exchange questions. The Prussian Minister, it is reported, had not succeeded in making a treaty with the Japanese Government.

By the arrival of the brig *Isabel Beurmann*, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to Nov. 24. There is a report current at Port-au-Prince that the Haytian revolutionists had been taken prisoners by Soulouque's troops. A Haytian man-of-war brig had arrived at that port. The country was perfectly quiet.

The Coroner's jury having under investigation the circumstances relating to the murder of Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMMONS, at No. 22 West Twelfth-street, on Tuesday morning last, yesterday concluded the case and rendered a verdict against ALFRED MANN, the young man who was arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the crime.

The Board of Aldermen last evening had an extended discussion on the crisis in our national affairs, and appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. BOOLE, CORNELL and STARR, to consider a resolution directing the Mayor to call a public meeting, "more especially to pronounce upon the merits of the plan of compromise submitted by the New-York delegation to the House of Representatives on the 12th inst.." A proposition was submitted to place in the hands of the Fire-Marshall's Fire Extinguishing Compound," which it was intimated, will cost the City $25,000. The Board refused to concur with the Fire Commissioners in their decision in the case of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 and Engine Company No. 13. The Board passed the bill of $6,000 for building the slip to accommodate the *Great Eastern*, and Mr. BRADY made a humorous and rather elevated speech on the subject. In the Board of Councilmen the Japanese bill was taken up, amended by reducing it to $90,000. On a motion to pass it as amended, Mr. PINCKNEY addressed the Board at length in opposition thereto, when, immediately on the conclusion of his remarks the Board adjourned without taking a vote. The bill will therefore come up for action on Monday next.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the jury who were unable to agree in the Finley case, but were not discharged. They had not found a verdict at a late hour last evening. THOMAS SLAVIN, indicted for the Grey murder, was discharged. The third trial of SAMUEL KIMMERSTIEL, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was commenced and is now on. In the General Sessions there were several pleas taken, upon one of which a thief was sent to Sing Sing. There was but one trial, that of PHILLIP WEIDERSUM for the rape of a little girl 9 years old. The jury disagreed and were discharged. In the Indian Root Pills libel case—MOORE *vs.* COMSTOCK—tried before Justice WOODRUFF in the Superior Court, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $500. In the Surrogate's Court the Blankman Will contest proceeded.

The Stock Market was weak at the beginning but firm at the close of yesterday's dealings. After selling at 72½ ₩ cent., New-York Central rose to and left off at 73¾ ₩ cent. State Stocks firmer. Missouris 68¾, Tennessees 71¾ ₩ cent. No decided change in the rates for Money or Foreign bills, though the additional English news by the *Europa* was favorably interpreted.

The advanced claims of holders of Flour and Wheat checked transactions. Corn was in fair demand and was dearer. Less activity was discernible in Coffee, Cotton, Sugars, Molasses, and Whisky. Limited sales of Provisions, Rice, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco were reported. The freight engagements were moderate

The Natural Remedy of Poverty.

The great social problem for all the large cities of this country lying at the bottom of the trouble from poverty which arises every winter, is, how to connect the supply and demand of labor? The good fortune of our country is an almost unlimited extent of fertile territory, and proportionally great demand for industrious hands to cultivate it. But on the other side, immigration, with attendant ignorance and poverty, gathers together in the large cities multitudes of strong men and hard-working women, who each season lose a certain portion of their employment and become dependent on charity. If a Winter of business revolution or panic occurs, this evil is vastly increased. Each year, people who look beyond the temporary assistance of the unfortunate, ask why they should forever be called upon to fill these leaky vessels of the poor, when there is bread enough and to spare for them, and to be earned by honest labor, in our country districts. Why not connect supply and demand,—they ask anew each Winter, and no one ventures to answer the question.

This Winter, the dread of civil war and unknown dangers has deranged all business relations. Every merchant, every manufacturer, every householder, draws in his enterprises and employs fewer hands. One great portion of the country delays the payment of its obligations; this, of course, cripples all their creditors here. It is considered doubtful by business men whether the entire secession of the Cotton States, or even civil war, could produce more disastrous effects on the business of this City than have already been produced by this uncertain state of things.

New-York, for instance, is an immense manufacturer of clothing for the South. The house in this business employ great numbers of poor Germans and Irish, men and women. They should be engaged now busily in preparing the Summer clothing, but the dealers have not been paid for their last year's sales, and must wait; so their employes are left idle. The same is true of various other branches of business. Considerable numbers of working-people must live on their savings this Winter, or depend on public assistance, or else suffer bitter privations. There is nothing in this, on which Southern pride can plume itself. Any man by refusing to pay his debts, can leave his creditor in embarrassment. It will take time to turn our capital and labor to new branches. In the meanwhile, individuals must suffer.

Now, in prospect of the usual privations which come upon our laboring classes every Winter, as well as the unusual sufferings this year from the interruptions of business,—what is to be done? The West have had a rich harvest; have sold much of it, and feel in good condition. They need industrious and sober laborers; they are generous and charitable, and will be ready to a reasonable extent to help the cities. How shall we bring together this demand in the country and this unemployed labor in the towns? The obstacles which hinder individuals from hiring or being hired are very plain. A poor mechanic or honest day-laborer out of employ in New-York, and exposed to hunger, has not the means to take even himself to the West; and if he had, he might land in a district where no one needed him. And a farmer coming to the City is not willing to pay the expenses of a laborer to a distant part of the country, without any security that he will remain with him after he has arrived.

What is needed is an Association, managed by such men that the public would have full confidence in it, which should select among the honest and sober poor, such laboring men and women as would be adapted to Western work—work on the farm, in the dairy and kitchen. Then the agents of the Society should collect applications from certain districts where labor is in demand, and take out parties of these people—as is done now for destitute children by the Children's Aid Society—and distribute them. No doubt the Western farmers would pay a certain portion of the traveling expenses (to be reimbursed perhaps from the wages of the laborer,) provided they could immediately make profitable use of and hands. If they could not, and were only willing to furnish food and shelter for the Winter, our City could well afford to pay the transit of such persons, as they would be a heavy burden and expenditure. Our charitable and generous merchants would surely far prefer this permanent and thorough relief of poverty, to the never-ending labor of filling leaky vessels, where the more they give the less seem to remain. Such a course would be a benefit to both sides; an advantage to the West, in supplying what is the great want for their development, labor for the farm and the household, and an immense relief to the City in draining off, by natural means, the unemployed and suffering classes.

Great discretion, of course, would be needed in selecting such persons as should not become a burden to the rural communities, and in placing them where they were most needed. But we are confident the thing might be done, and with immense advantage to the whole country.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company publish in another column a reply to the objections urged by the Mayor, in his veto of the resolutions recently passed by the Common Council for their benefit. Some of their claims to further accommodations are doubtless valid,—but we certainly see no reason why they should be released from any of the obligations which were imposed upon them at the outset. Besides, if they require increased space for the prosecution of their business, we see no reason why they should not pay for it like any other private Corporation.

Pledging the Public Property.

The Treasury Note bill has, with unusual good fortune, passed the several forms of legislation, and in all likelihood has also received before this the President's signature. In its progress from the hands of the House Committee of Ways and Means it experienced one or two amendments. One consisted in the reduction of the amount to a sum sufficient to meet the urgent exigencies of the Treasury, without furnishing a surplus for use after the Fourth of March. The other, and a highly material amendment, was the erasure of the clause pledging the public lands as a security for the loan.

The mere suggestion of such a pledge was, for obvious reasons, mischievous. The ability of a Government to borrow money rests upon what is known as national faith or credit. Its landed possessions and material resources, except so far as they contribute towards the payment of interest, form no part of the inducement to capitalists. To pledge certain Government revenues to the interest account of specific loans has been a common practice of financiers. The pledge of property to the redemption of the principal is a measure entirely novel and anomalous, involving on the part of the borrower an admission that his claim to credit is imperfect. At this moment, when a commercial panic, originating in political causes, is shaking all credits, no act could be more absurd and suicidal, or more thoroughly calculated to sustain the popular excitement, and alarm the capitalist, than this unprecedented tender of the public lands as a security above and beyond the usual Government guarantees. It at once gives ground for a belief that the Government has so lost faith in its own perpetuity as to draw *post obits* upon its posthumous remains.

The impression, of course, may be incorrect. The truth may be that in an excess of anxiety to save the public domain from partition in the event of disunion, this shrewd appendix was attached to the Money bill, as a means of debarring the retiring States from a claim to a division; and so leaving the public property in the hands of the section which would be left to pay the public debt. But such far-reaching craft is less likely to impress the ordinary apprehension than the supposition first stated; a supposition which at once places the honest purpose of the Government in doubt, and rates the credit of the Federal Treasury below that of the individual States, and of the larger body of securities daily attracting investment in the stock market. It is for this reason that the passage of the bill without this rider is a matter of congratulation.

The Cora and its Captain.

Should not one of those interpositions of Providence, such as let FREDERICKS, the mate of the *Cora*, out of a cabin window into an opportune boat, inscrutably occur in favor of Capt. LATHAM, of the same vessel, District-Attorney ROOSEVELT may consider his case against these people as admirably complete. Capt. LATHAM is an old friend of the Marshal's Office. It made his acquaintance last Spring, when he swore his vessel free from the suspicion of being a slaver, adding heavy security to strengthen his oath; and the *Cora* sailed for Congo and a cargo. It obtained the latter. At the end of six months, the *Cora* and its Captain are here again, in the grasp of the law; and all the profits of the adventure are yet to be divided between its survivors. The division is to be made by a jury of the United States Courts.

So singularly perfect is the chain of evidence in this remarkable case, that the expertest detective could hardly forge another equally strong. It is the common trick of the master or owner of a slaver, when seized, to represent himself, under an assumed name, as a passenger. So did Capt. LATHAM. He gave his captors a name not in the least resembling his own; and as the ship's papers were of course absent, the identification of the innocent gentleman had to depend upon personal recognition. This was obtained even on the African coast; an officer of the *Constellation* having seen LATHAM, somewhere up the Congo River, officiating as master of the *Cora*. Here, of course, there are scores to identify the man, as master, owner and "ship's husband" of the vessel. His connection with the bad business is thus placed beyond all question. It is entirely within the power of the prosecuting officer to press the case through indictment and trial to conviction and punishment; a result which can only be defeated by official remissness, or an overmastering conviction that public sentiment on the subject has experienced a change too radical to admit of a rigid enforcement of the laws.

To the propriety of prosecuting LATHAM'S bonds, we have already called attention. If we mistake not, the security amounted to $22,000. It may be an additional incentive to action in this branch of the case, if Judge ROOSEVELT will kindly remember that the mere bounty Government will have to pay for the capture of the *Cora* will amount very nearly to that sum; to say nothing of the cost of the squadron, and other gigantic incidentals of slave-catching. The penalty of the bond, though an inadequate set-off to these outlays, will not be wholly useless, and might as well be had, not only for economical but for other reasons. It is to be hoped the point will not be omitted.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISUNION ORGAN.—The President's Washington organ, the *Constitution* devotes a column to a very savage attack on JOHN BELL for his recent Union letter. He "has declared himself in favor of Southern submission to Mr. LINCOLN," says this official print—"in opposition to the right of secession." These "dreary echoes of the same purposeless story are sickening." "Mr. BELL talks only for the purpose of hearing his own sweet voice." His only motive is "an anxiety to figure as Mr. LINCOLN'S apologist, and a supporter, if not a member of his Administration."

The *Constitution* is perfectly consistent in thus assailing Mr. BELL. It does precisely the same thing by every man, North and South, who stands by the Union in opposition to the Secessionists. It omits no opportunity to denounce every man who counsels delay or reflection,—does everything in its power to alarm and inflame the Southern mind,—and is waging open war on the Federal Government, of which it claims to be the organ. It is the immediate apologist and champion of the Disunionists. And its attack upon JOHN BELL is only one incident of its steady and systematic warfare upon every *Union* man who ventures to declare his sentiments in the Southern States.

Aldermanic Revelations.

To say that the debate in the Board of Aldermen last night, in reference to the payment of $6,000 for dredging out the slip allotted to the *Great Eastern*, was an exciting affair, would be doing it less than justice. It was spirited in the extreme, and its revelations had all that sincerity and unreserve which we are chiefly in the habit of expecting from gentlemen with whom "the salmon has disagreed." It was a genuine post-prandial debate, or rather colloquy, in regard to the practical science of "big things"—a term, we believe, of Aldermanic origin, but fast merging into the common diction of the people.

Alderman BRADY, with whom both the salmon and soup would seem to have disagreed, and disagreed badly, was the more particular orator of the evening; and his essay on the greatness of England, as contrasted with the greatness of the United States, will be found, on perusal, we rather think, one of the most extraordinary of modern specimens of forensic logic. It is unique, not to say sublime; it is bewildering, not to say consistent. He denounces the attempt to mulct the City of $6,000 for the berthage of the "big ship that ain't no good to nobody" as a "tyrannical proceeding;" as a swindle on the citizens of New-York;" as one of the "deepest robberies ever attempted to be perpetrated," and as an "an outrage of the blackest dye." English greatness, he avers, consists in building a "great ship with six smoke-pipes to it;" while America, on the other hand, must rest her claim to excellence on her undoubted ability "to put six smoke-pipes to a small ship"—which latter the Alderman pronounces "a big thing."

But it was not in the main body of Mr. BRADY'S spirited argument that the points of chief interest to the public were divulged. It was rather in his brilliant little episodes—his manifold and sudden breakings away from the level thread of his discourse, into remarks and illustrations full of Aldermanic wisdom, wit, eloquence and experience. Thus at one point he opens a bag, so to speak, and lets out what may be called "the cat of the Brazilian corvette." The Special Committee of the Board appointed to receive the officers of that vessel did not spend, it now appears, more than $25 in extending "the hospitalities of the City" to our Brazilian visitors; and yet the City either has already paid, or has yet to pay, the sum of $6,000 on bills presented by the Committee of Reception!

In another equally confidential episode, Mr. BRADY declares it "an outrage upon the community" that the items of the Japanese bill were not presented six months ago, stating it also to be his personal belief that the items of the Japanese bill are now hidden in some Alderman's pocket. [Mr. BRADY'S exact words were "in some *gentleman's* pocket;" but the context and whole drift of the speech make it obvious that he referred to the pocket of an Alderman.] Waxing still more confidential under the warming power of his own rhetoric, this extremely remarkable outpouring of City secrets reached its climax in the following declaration: "I do not believe that the Japanese bill amounted to $105,000—a good ways from it." This confession is made by one who certainly ought to know, the speaker himself having been one of the most active and persistent advocates for the payment of the bill without either inquiry or reduction.

Having eased his mind by this confessional exercise, Alderman BRADY'S burdened conscience next entered upon a penitential mood, and he was all but lachrymose in his promises of leading for the future a better life. He admitted that the newspapers which opposed his reëlection "may have done so honestly"—a supposition not very difficult to be made. But he pledged himself hereafter to "go for honest measures and honest bills—the Japanese bills included." It is a cheering sign of the times to find even Alderman BRADY awakened to the urgent need of reform. We shall next have the illustrious BOOLE entering the Board some fine evening, clothed in the white sheet of repentance and holding expiatory lighted tapers in each hand. It is a period of change, and the very strangest things are those which wise men will most expect to happen.

BEGINNING TO TALK OUT.—Our South Carolina brethren are so elated with the prospect of their coming independence, that they are getting communicative. While they remained in the Union, their claims upon the Federal Government were stealthy and cautious. They pressed their demands softly,—asking *only* their "plain, constitutional rights,"—merely insisting that we should protect them in the enjoyment of their property, and permit them to take it into the Federal Territories, which were bought by the "common blood and treasure" of all the States.

They are inclined now to abandon this adroit and not wholly unsuccessful policy. They flatter themselves that they are already an independent nation, and can afford to talk plainly and let the world know what they really mean. Judge LONGSTREET, for example, the gentleman who was insulted in England by the presence of a negro at a public meeting, writes to the *Southern Guardian* revealing a secret which he says he "would not suggest because the Abolitionists *have never yet thought of it*, and," he adds, "I would not remind them of it *for all this world's treasure, if I were sure the Southern States would remain in the Union.*" That prodigious secret is this: That Congress has the constitutional power to *prohibit the exportation of all the products of slave labor.* The Judge insists that South Carolina should make haste to secede before the "Abolitionists" have time to pass such a law, and thus render the cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco of the South utterly worthless! He seems to be ignorant of the fact that *Georgia* intends to get the start of the Abolitionists in this cunning little trick of legislation. She has a bill half way through her Legislature prohibiting the exportation of any of her products.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a very strong letter, dated at Lowell, Mass., in which the writer vindicates the course of South Carolina, justifies her secession, and adds:

"And what guarantees should satisfy the South? In my estimation, *nothing short of amendments to the Constitution, that would make negro Slavery legal and perpetual in every State of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States.* It is not only possible, but probable, that such a reaction may take place in the public mind. When we are no longer one people, and the North see that they, as well as the South, are dependent upon the products of slave labor for all their material prosperity (not to say for their very subsistence,) they will begin to reason upon the Slavery question. And to reason from facts, not indulging passion, is to come to the conclusion that negro Slavery is right, politically, morally and religiously."

We never had any doubt that this was really the aim of the policy which has been pursued with this country by the South. But we scarcely expected to see it so frankly avowed in advance of actual secession.

An Ultimatum for the Union Saving.

Hon. ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas, has published a second letter on the political condition of the country, in which he urges a Convention of all the States for an amendment of the Constitution:—and he presents the following propositions, to be embodied in the Constitution, as the *ultimatum* of the Slaveholding States:

"First, agree upon some line which shall be extended to the Pacific Ocean, north of which Slavery shall never be established by Congress in any territory that may now belong to, or may hereafter be acquired by, the Government of the United States. Provide that south of the same line Slavery shall not be interdicted in any territory belonging to, or that may hereafter be acquired by, the General Government, by the Federal Legislature, by the Territorial Legislature, or *by the Legislatures of States that may be formed out of the same. Let the right of the slaveholder to go and abide upon any of this territory be inalienable and perpetual. Allow no one of the present Slave States to abolish the institution by legislative enactment without the assent of all the other Slave States.* It is only by denying to *legislative bodies everywhere* under our Government the power to impair or affect the rights of property in slaves that you give permanent peace and security to the slaveholder. You thereby neither multiply the number of slaves nor make any citizen an involuntary slaveholder."

Mr. RUST justifies such a requirement on the ground that even if a new Confederation should be formed, composed exclusively of Slaveholding States, the question of emancipation would soon be raised among them, and would reproduce all the evils which grow out of the Slavery agitation under the present Constitution.

We think Mr. RUST has gone more directly to the heart of the whole matter, than any other public man who has attempted to speak on behalf of the Slaveholding States. What the political and Pro-Slavery South desire to establish is the principle of *absolute, indefeasible property in slaves;* they have been demanding the guarantee of that principle from the present Federal Government,—and it is the conviction that they can never get it which prompts them now to destroy this Government, and form one of their own. Any new Southern Confederacy which might be established, would insist upon making the rights of Slave property paramount alike over laws, Constitutions, and the popular will. The Gulf States would demand that Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Tennessee should never get rid of Slavery without their consent,—in other words, although joining the new Confederation nominally as equals, they would claim for themselves absolute supremacy over the legislation of them all, both in Federal and in State affairs.

A Union Meeting.

A movement is on foot, under the auspices of Mayor WOOD, to call a Union meeting for the purpose of staying, if possible, the disunion movement of some of the Southern States. Quite a number of our prominent citizens are engaged in it, and the coöperation of the Common Council has been proposed. The debate on the subject last night was neither very dignified nor judicious.

The movement is a good one, and deserves general support. As a matter of course, the influence of the meeting will depend entirely on its proceedings:—and we are bound to assume in advance that these will be wisely adapted to secure the object sought, and not to promote schemes of personal ambition or to gratify partisan resentments. It is eminently proper that this great City, the commercial metropolis of the country,—which owes its greatness to the Union,—should raise its voice in indignant protest against every attempt to destroy it, no matter from what quarter it may be made.

We hope the proposed meeting will receive the active coöperation of every man who has any interest in the preservation of the Union, or any particle of patriotic pride in the maintenance of the Constitution which has been so prolific in blessings. Let all party relations and interests be thrown to the winds. Let the voice of the people be heard in support of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

THE JAPANESE BILL GROWING SMALLER.—The Board of Councilmen last night made an active attempt to pass a reduced Japanese bill, without giving the items; but as all the "ring votes" were not present, the engineers in charge of the measure got frightened, and a motion to adjourn was carried. The proposed reduction is a substantial one, cutting down the total of the bill from $105,000, the Aldermanic figure, to $90,000, which must be somewhere in the neighborhood of an honest amount. But why do the Councilmen, while acting to this extent in the public interest, refuse to give us the items as originally rendered by the Reception Committee of the Board of Aldermen? We are heartily anxious to have this disgraceful affair concluded and put out of sight forever. We know that in some instances honest tradesmen are suffering very serious inconvenience through the failure of the City to pay these bills.

But the very fact that a reduction of $15,000 has been made in the gross amount, by a body so little open to suspicion of unjust economy as our Councilmen, is in itself a strong argument with the public for insisting upon the various items, both as they stood and as they have been cut down, before allowing final payment to be made. It is impossible for the Councilmen to carry water on both shoulders. By cutting down the bill $15,000, they displease the Japanese lobby, while only heightening public curiosity as to the original items; and by refusing to give these items, they displease and incur the suspicions of the public, while not in the least earning the gratitude of the Japanese lobby whose profits they have interfered with. The shortest and best course they can adopt, therefore, is the honest one,—of publishing the items and paying the bill. All the movements they make,—first cutting it down to one point and then to another,—only confirms the public suspicion that the whole thing is a swindle.

A PATRIOTIC AND HIGH-MINDED CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—A letter from Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, to the Charleston *Courier*, has the following concerning the recent visit of the Assistant Secretary of State:

"It is known that the object of Mr. TRESCOTT'S recent visit to this place was to pour oil on the troubled waters, or, in fact, to *dissuade from any overt act breaking terms with the present Administration at Washington.* He left much dispirited with the results attained, and considers all entreaty hopeless. His counsels were considered only proof of the *earnest desire of the President that the harmony of the Union should at least be preserved during his Administration.*"

Is Mr. BUCHANAN absolutely dead to every sentiment of personal honor, as well as of patriotism? Has he not a thought left for anything but his own deliverance from trouble and responsibility? Everything we hear from Washington indicates that his sole desire is to preserve peace during his administration. He has not the slightest foresight even for anything that may happen after that. The country may take care of itself,—the Union may be dissolved and the Constitution abolished and welcome, as far as he is concerned,—if they will only let *him* out quiet and easy at last.

It is humiliating to find the President of the Republic filled by such a man at such a crisis. Why does he not resign, and go home? Let him give up the place to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and take himself out of the sight, if he cannot from the contempt, of the great nation he disgraces and degrades. We should then have at least a man of honor and of courage in that great office, which now more than ever requires both. The country is disgusted with the pitiful whinings and selfish lamentations of the man to whom they would gladly look for courage and guidance in this critical condition of their affairs. Why will not Mr. BUCHANAN resign?

INTERESTING HOME NEWS.—South Carolina, it seems, considering herself "on a war footing," has adopted the gauge of war so far as to send spies into the enemy's camp—mainly for the purpose of studying the chances of success. We copy from the *Charleston Mercury* the report of one of these emissaries—who seems to be a shrewd observer and a careful and prudent gentleman. His name is C. C. SPENCER. He stopped at the St. Nicholas, where he registered his name as "from Maine," fearing, we suppose, that he might be taken and hung if it were known that he really belonged to Alabama. But he made very good use of his time here—saw a great many influential persons, and makes a very sensible and judicious report of facts to his employers.

Mr. SPENCER thinks that the South can get a great deal of help in her secession movement from New-York City. A great many people are in favor of letting them go peaceably. The merchants favor it because they think they will still buy their goods, "which to them," adds the moralizing Mr. SPENCER, "is above all other considerations." Mr. GREELEY "takes the same ground squarely, and advocates it in his paper, the *Tribune*,"—because he thinks the South never will be at peace in the Union. But BENNETT, of the *Herald*, is the main catch! He "*hates* the Union, and would rejoice to see it broken up!" "He has much influence *with a certain class*,"—says the sagacious Mr. SPENCER,—"and will, if it comes to a rupture, *encourage enlistments in New-York to fight the North. We can* DEPEND *on that.*" Of course you can. What else did you suppose he would do? Doesn't he live on excitement? Could anything in the world be so fatal to him as the return of peace,—the settlement of this question? How is he to make people talk about his paper, unless he can stir up a fight and make himself formidable to somebody? BENNETT is not a fool. He has read history,—and knows perfectly the paths by which such men as he climb into profitable notoriety. The devil never would have been talked about if he hadn't stirred up mischief in Paradise,—and the only way he has kept himself before the public ever since, is by keeping up an excitement. BENNETT is a chip of the old block. He can be "depended" on.

Mr. SPENCER adds a word of urgent advice. South Carolina must get out of the Union *peaceably*, if it can be done;—for, if it comes to a fight, "God knows where it will end." That is a very excellent suggestion. We commend it to the attention of South Carolina.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S lively opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment," was played here on Wednesday night, and attracted a good house—the best so far of the season, and a forerunner, we trust, of future success. The performance was, on the whole, a good one, and the applause sufficiently warm and frequent to justify the management in announcing the work for the Matinée on Saturday. Any one acquainted with the *material* of the present company, will see at a glance that an opera like the "Daughter of the Regiment," is more calculated to display its versatility than exhibit its real artistic capacity. It is remarkable, indeed, that performers, who have so recently electrified the public in a grandiose work like the "Jewess," and who contemplate to-night (Friday) giving MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable," should be able to unbend themselves to the graceful elasticities of such a score, especially when it is remembered that neither Mme. FABRI, nor Signor STIGELLI possess the right character of voice for its comparative trivialities. FORMES, who, musically considered, is equally good or bad in any part, never fails to give high dramatic interest to whatever he undertakes, and as the *Sergeant*, he has rare opportunities, which we need only say he improves abundantly. Remembering these essential points, it is worthy to be put on honorable record that the opera was a success, and in many of its best known parts fairly brought down the house. The chorus and orchestra (under Mr. THOMAS' direction) were both thoroughly efficient. To-night MEYERBEER'S opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given for the only time this season.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—It is always pleasant to know that people are making plenty of money, especially when a contrary opinion has been expressed. This appears to be the case at the New Bowery Theatre. Messrs. FOX & LINGARD, the proprietors of that establishment have written to inform us that during the past two weeks their receipts have exceeded five thousand dollars, and that their business never was more prosperous than it is now. All of which is submitted in extenuation of what Messrs. FOX & LINGARD are pleased to term a gross misrepresentation and unjust statement on our part; to wit, that in the fluctuation of the theatrical barometer, the mercury was, as far as our observation could instruct us, on the descent at their establishment. We can see no great mischief in the statement, but the correction gives us at least satisfaction.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH takes his benefit at this Theatre to-night, appearing as *Cardinal Richelieu*, the *rôle* in which he has excited so much sensation. This will be the last opportunity of seeing him in this part.

The Garibaldi Fund.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please be kind enough to publish in your paper the following letter, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

DOMENICO MINNELLI.

Signor Domenico Minnelli and other members of the Committee for the Garibaldi Fund in New-York:

I thank you infinitely, in the name of my country, for the love and assiduity with which you have worked for gathering means from the generous American people, and from our good compatriots, for the Italian cause. But the enterprise is not completed. There is a part of our great family still oppressed by atrocious despotism. The Italians will continue, with every endeavor to accomplish their sacred task—our union—and you must not abandon your work for us. Address and make arrangements with my dear and intimate friend Gen. AVEZZANA, to whom alone you will remit such sums as may be collected. You will act entirely in accordance with his instructions.

In support of our cause America has sent us many of her brave sons, and the Italians, with heartfelt gratitude, thank her.

Keep your friendship as warm as ever for me, whilst I shall always be,

Your warm and affectionate friend,

G. GARIBALDI.

Signor DOMENICO MINNELLI, New-York.

EXPLANATORY.—We are requested by Mr. SCRIBNER to state that a poem styled "Lavona," reviewed in this journal, and having the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, New-York, on the title page, was not issued directly or indirectly by the publishing house whose name has been surreptitiously used.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The North Briton at Portland, and the Europa at Halifax.

INTERESTING [illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

CONDITION [illegible] AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool Nov. 29, *via* Londonderry 30th, arrived at Portland at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. Her mails reached this City last night by the midnight train. Her papers, which are one day later than those received by the *Kedar*, contain no additional intelligence of importance. Following is the news by the *Europa*:

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 1st, *via* Queenstown, has arrived. She has 50 passengers, and $530,000 in specie.

The United States steamer *Dacotah* was at the Cape of Good Hope to sail for China Oct. 22.

The United States steamer *Sumter* arrived at St. Helena Oct. 18.

The China Squadron was thus distributed at last advices:

The *John Adams* was at Foo-Chow, and the steamer *Hartford* and gunboat *Saginaw* at Shanghai.

The *Europa* passed, Dec. 1, going into Liverpool, ships *Garcia*, *E. C. Scranton*, *C. C. Duncan*, *Norway* and *Wm. Tapscott*.

The *Europa* spoke, on the 4th inst., lat. 51° 26', lon. 16° 04', steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The following is the latest news telegraphed to Queenstown:

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

VICTOR EMANUEL left Naples on the 30th ult., and arrived at Palermo on the 1st inst., where he was enthusiastically received.

The Bishop of Loretto had excommunicated the clergy of Santa Carla for receiving VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Rio Janeiro mails of November had reached Lisbon. Coffee—Good first was quoted 5$600. Stock 40,000 bags.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Malta on the 29th. The news had not been transmitted.

The Bank of England rate of interest had been reduced to 5 per cent., and not 5½, as stated in Wednesday morning's New-York papers.

The *Times* City Article, dated Thursday evening, Nov. 29, says the reduction in the rate of discount is perfectly in accordance with the indications furnished in the last *Gazette* return, and although the heavy character of our grain importations, and the prospect of some temporary confusion in the commerce and finances of the United States from political panic precludes the possibility of an early abundance in the supply of money, there is every reason for confidence that the market will for the next few months be free from inconvenient pressure or violent fluctuations. The English funds opened, this morning, with a firm appearance, and manifested great steadiness throughout the day. There was a full average demand for discount at the Bank to-day, after the alteration in the charge was made known. In the Stock Exchange, the supply for loans on good securities is ample at 6 ₱ cent. The discount establishments have reduced their rates from 4½ to 4 ₱ cent. for money at call, and from 5 to 4½ with several days' notice. The Joint Stock Banks have also lowered the rate of interest from 4½ to 4 ₱ cent. There were no operations in Gold at the Bank to-day.

The Empress EUGENIE had arrived at Manchester at midnight of Thursday, from Sloegon, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Italian affairs are unchanged.

It is currently reported that FRANCIS II. had left from Gaeta.

The Turin journals assert that a diplomatic intercourse is soon to be resumed between Prussia and VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Roman province of Valietri has been occupied by the French troops, on the request of the Roman Government and agreement with Sardinia.

Forty volunteers from the Duchy of Castro had invaded the "Loau Azapendente," disarmed the Papal soldiers, and hoisted the arms of Savoy. The Papal Governor escaped.

Constantinople dates of the 21st say that the Bulgarian community propose to secede. The Porte refused them a separate patriarchate.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The *Pays* says the stay of King VICTOR EMANUEL in Sicily will be of short duration.

The *Patrie* states that, according to the latest news, insurrectionary movements were increasing in the Abruzzi. Col. BEDAGRANGE, with 7,000 Sardinian troops, occupied the defiles of Mount Vellino, a position of importance. Several guerilla companies were being organized. The Piedmontese were forming flying columns, in order to act energetically at the points menaced.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The funds have been influenced by the satisfactory character of the Bank returns. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent.

NAPLES, Friday, Nov. 30.

A Commission, comprised of Sardinian and Neapolitan officers, has been appointed to examine the titles of officers of the Two Sicilies who have adhered to the Government.

An important reactionary demonstration, caused by the priests and lazzaroni, took place yesterday. Several persons were arrested, and the demonstration was suppressed, and tranquility prevails.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 1—3:25 P. M.

The Bourse opened firmer, but became heavy towards the close. Rentes were quoted 70f.30c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

The Empress EUGENIA will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and return home in the evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Empress EUGENIE was visiting Manchester, where her reception was cordial. The town council had presented her an address. Her proposed visit to Liverpool had been abandoned.

The insurance company in which defalcations to the amount of £10,000 sterling had been discovered, is the British Empire. The system adopted was the same as PULLINGER'S, a falsified pass-book. The delinquent being Mr. INGLIS, late Secretary of the company.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on Thursday from 6 to 5 per cent. The movement had no effect on the Funds. The demand for money on the following day was very active, both at the Bank and in the open market. The rate for the best bills in the Street was 4¾@5 per cent.

The American advices caused considerable anxiety. Seventy thousand sovereigns were drawn from the Bank on Friday, as well as £30,000 sterling in bar gold for shipment per Europa. A large amount is reported withdrawn from the Liverpool Branch. It was anticipated that the Arabia next week would take a heavy amount. These movements affected the Funds, and Consols declined ⅛ on Friday.

The financial writers all canvass the prospects of the American panic.

The *Times'* City Article says the panic has reached a stage resembling some of the worst days of '57, but the leading commercial people seemed to be aware of its utter groundlessness, so that the alarm was by no means equal to the agitation. The *Times* argues that the receipts of gold from England will immediately change the character of the New-York money market.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, French Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly replace M. THOUVENEL in the Foreign Ministry.

The legislative concessions, just granted, were being generally canvassed by the Press. The Liberal journals regarded them favorably.

Reports had been current that the meeting of the Corps Legislatif was to be hastened, but the *Pays* says the meeting will not take place before the usual time. The Senate, however, will meet earlier in order to regulate the execution of the recent Imperial decree.

The Bourse was firm; Rentes, 70f 35c.

The French troops in Syria were taking up Winter quarters.

ITALY.

The garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie, in order to capture the strategetical positions in the suburbs, but were repulsed with great loss.

The following is given as the position of affairs at Gaeta on the 19th: The Piedmontese fleet had returned to Naples, the intention being to make an attack on the land side. The advanced Piedmontese posts were 1,500 metres from the mole and forts. They were placing mortars in line to open fire, and three out of five batteries constructing were ready. The besieged kept up a fire to impede the construction of the batteries, but ineffectually. Typhus fever prevailed in the garrison, which was too crowded, numbering 18,000. The Piedmontese numbered 13,500.

A state of siege was established in the Abruzzi.

All persons bearing arms without permission exciting the peasantry, or insulting the national flag are to be shot.

CAVOUR'S reply to the recent Prussian dispatch, in which Sardinian policy was censured is published. CAVOUR insists that the question of the Umbrian Marches, and the Two Sicilies, is purely Italian, in no way affecting the rights of other powers. He points out that Sardinia is the only conservative power in Italy capable of overpowering the really revolutionary spirit, but warmly appeals for European sympathy instead of rebuke.

A commercial Convention had been ratified between Sardinia and the Hanse towns.

AUSTRIA.

Serious disturbances, with loss of life, are reported at Debreczin and Epererres, Hungary, 26th.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that no Government has made any overtures to Austria respecting the cession or purchase of Venetia.

PRUSSIA.

M. STEIBER, Director of Police, had been dismissed.

An English View of Secession.

From the London Times.

If, contrary to probability, South Carolina should rebel—what then?

If she is bent upon trying the chances of war, she will, of course be immediately beaten out of the field. She has neither men or money enough for war. Her white population is always declining relatively to the black. Even with allies, she could not fight for a day without complete discomfiture and humiliation. If she is allowed to secede without opposition, how can she subsist? Poor in resources, helpless against enemies, at the mercy of her own slaves, with a small aristocracy in debt, and the rest of her white population ignorant and degraded beyond precedent; with no money to buy a ship or coal or steamer, her lands wearing out, and no manufactures—what can she do to live? Some people say, "Let her try. She is turbulent and troublesome. We shall be well rid of her; so give her her wish!" This is more easily said than done; but it will not become a practical question. Why should she resort to either supposition when she can simply go on as she is? She has, as we have said, no grievance and no "cause." She is in every way a gainer by the Union, and in fact could not exist without it. As everybody knows this who knows anything about her, the more quietly she acquiesces in her turn of political defeat, the better she will preserve her dignity.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Liverpool markets were received *via* Cape Race on Wednesday and published.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports WHEAT with a declining tendency; White American, 60s.@61s.; Red, 58s.@60s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. TEA dull; Common Congou, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 2¾d. RICE heavy. TALLOW quiet at 59s. 6d.@60s. IRON steady at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both rails and bars; Pig Iron steady at 52s. 6d. SPERM OIL dull at £100; COD OIL, £35; LINSEED OIL active at 29s. 6d.; LINSEED CAKES scarce and firm; American, £11 10s.@£12. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles, 76s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report no sales of importance and quotations nominal, owing to the American crisis.

BELL & Co. report State stocks firm and Railway securities considerably lower for all descriptions, closing with a better feeling. They quote:

United States 6s of '67 and '68, 99@101; ditto 5s, 92@93; Maryland 5s, bonds, 94@96; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 82@85; ditto ditto bonds of 1877, 86@87; South Carolina 5s, 86@88; Virginia 6s, 82@83; ditto 5s, 80@82; Illinois Central shares, 31@30 dis.; ditto 7s, 84@86; ditto 6s, 84@86; Michigan Central 8s, 66@68; ditto shares, 55@60; New-York Central 6s, 85@87; ditto 7s, 93@95; ditto shares, 74@76; Erie shares, firsts, 91@92; ditto seconds, 89@90; ditto thirds, 78@80. ditto shares, 31@32; Panama bonds, 100@102; ditto seconds, 100@101; Pennsylvania Central 6s, firsts, 89@90.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 6,000 bales, including 000 bales to exporters, the market closing quiet, but irregular.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Dec. 1.

Consols closed to-day at 93¾@93¾ for money and account.

Arrival of the Steamer New-York.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Dec. 14—1.45 A. M.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen Nov. 21, *via* Southampton Nov. 28, arrived and will be up at about 2½ o'clock. News anticipated.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California, Oregon, British Columbia and Japan.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Pony Express from San Francis County, 1st inst., passed here at 1 o'clock this morning, being ahead of time on the new schedule of reduced speed. By this arrival we have the following news, to the afternoon of Dec. 1.

The Pony Express with St. Louis dates to the 10th, and Fort Kearney to the 18th, arrived at San Francisco the 29th ult. The Southern secession movement continues to be the all-absorbing question with the people. Some of the Breckinridge papers are publishing carefully written articles favoring a Pacific Republic, which seem, however, to attract but little attention.

The Lyceum Theatre building, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, at San Francisco, was destroyed, except the lower story, by fire, on the 28th ult.; loss about $20,000.

The Republican papers are urging the appointment of some Californian to LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and also a change in the Judiciary system, so that the United States Supreme Judge shall preside at the Circuit Court for this Coast.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed on the 29th; all the churches were well attended. The sermons dwelt largely on the condition of the Union and pronounced dissolution an impossibility; Dr. SCOTT was the only leading minister who did not refer to the subject in some form.

The advices from Oregon bring little news. The Portland *Advertiser* says, that next Spring an expedition against the Indians who massacred the Myers emigrant party will be undertaken, one object of it is to recover four or five young girls, believed to be still alive and held for ransom.

There are some symptoms of a general alliance of all the tribes on and near the eastern border of Oregon, to depredate and wage war upon the whites.

British Columbia dates of the 17th ult., state that the leaders in the negro riot at the Victoria Theatre had been tried and acquitted, on the ground that the disturbance was not premeditated.

On the 7th November thirteen persons were drowned, by the upsetting of a canoe in Fraser River.

The bark *Onward* brings dates from Kanajawa, Japan, to the 20th October. The trade at that port had been very dull since the 1st of July, the currency and exchange difficulties rendering it almost impossible to purchase cargoes.

The British Commissary Department had been broken up on account of there being large quantities of provisions for the army in the North.

The British brig-of-war *Camilla*, which left Hakodadi Sept. 7, was lost in a typhoon off Kanajawa on the 6th, and all hands perished. Most of the storehouses in Yokohajon were destroyed by the same typhoon. The loss was estimated at $50,000. The Prussian Minister had not succeeded in making a treaty with the Japanese Government.

The *Onward* left at Kanajaka American ship *Hamilton*, barks *Emerald* and *Mechanics*; British barks *Lady Elizabeth*, *Renegade* and *Ocean Gem*; Prussian frigate *Arcona*.

Later news from another portion of Japan has been received per whaleship *Florida*, of New-Bedford, which left Hakodadi, Nov. 2, with 1,400 barrels oil, and passed San Francisco 30th ult., on her way to Margarita Bay. The *Florida* reports business very dull at Hakodadi, the currency question making all the trouble. Mexican Dollars are at 25 cent. premium, whalers' bills, 75 per cent. discount.

The *Florida* also reports the following ships: Sept. 1, *Omega*, with 600 bbls.; 4th, *Gustavus*, 500 bbls.; 15th, *Thomas Nye*, 700 bbls.; 20th, *Lancaster*, 300 bbls., *Jeanette*, 700 bbls.; 25th, *Cambria*, 700 bbls.; 24th, *Alice*, 300 bbls.; Oct. 1, *Maria Theresa*, 160 bbls; 4th, *Othello*, 700 bbls.; 10th, *Onward*, 1 600 bbls., *Rapid*, 100 bbls., *Harrison*, 70 bbls.; 15th, *Marengo*, 1,300 bbls., *Florence*, 900 bbls., *Constantine*, 7,000 bbls. Several whalers had visited Hakodadi this season, and reported quite a fleet that expected to touch in the Spring to recruit.

The *Onward* brought dates from China to Oct. 8, which represented the Allies within sight of Peking; also that the Emperor had fled, and that 20,000 Chinese had been killed. [The authority for the latter statement is questionable.]

[illegible] steamer *Cortes* left at 10 o'clock this morning for Panama, with 200 passengers, 700 ounces of gold dust, and to the amount of $1,200,000 in specie; of the specie, $800,000 belongs at Panama, the rest goes to New-York. The following is the list of cabin passengers:

John Ferguson and wife, Master Judah, Gen. Cotton, Capt. H. M. Nichols, Miss Uhrig, Lieut. Edwards, U. S. A.; Richard Eunis, Mrs. Ellen Barber and 3 children, Mrs. Berger, J. T. Walker, Mr. Mirceberger, Mr. Smith, A. Veits, Mrs. Meecham, Mrs. Green, Mr. Frink, Jr., Lewis Harrigan, R. C. Montgomery, A. M. C. Hesser, J. R. Melony, Wm. Miller, J. B. Powers, N. Ramirles, Mr. F. W. McCarty, Jno. B. Butler, P. Polhemus, Mrs. Campbell, L. B. Nash, S. M. Fover, J. Gramin, L. McCommon, T. N. McCommins, T. Davis, G. F. Lossing, Emil Jinstin, Madame Franquet, James H. Brooks, H. H. Allen, Wm. Longhoe, Mrs. H. McClapp, child, sister Frances and two neices; L. D. Wildams, N. Henoh, M. Harmon, A. Morgan, A. Browater, Mrs. S. Cohen, B. J. Samons, C. Kirpsey, H. Burlingame, W. Ketchum, A. G. Beehen, Mrs. Fox and child, Mr. Beardsley, B. P. Roberts, G. R. Whister, T. K. Wuister, E. Gallagher, W. H. Smart, Geo. Lagbaum, J. R. Middleton, S. Marsh, Madame Adele Fournoit, A. E. Hoker, J. H. Broton, P. Clark, H. M. Gregory, and 105 others.

The treasure list is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$225,500	Mills & Co	$31,000
Aleop & Co	141,109	Grossby & Dibblee	30,000
B. Davidson	120 000	Retz & Kalston	30,000
Sather & Church	90,353	Jas. Patrick & Co	30,000
Levi Strauss	81,100	F. B. Weir & Co	20,675
Parrott & Co	65,226	Taffee, McCahill & Co.	20 0 0
Tallant & Wilde	60,600	Ward H. Parker	16,000
J. Seligman & Co	45,000	Frank Baker	12,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	45 000	J. B. Thomas	51,000
F. Kelley & Co	45,000	Other shippers	69,593
Shell & Bros	39,000		
Total			$1,228,209

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 1—3 40 P. M.

Arrived ship *Ocean Express*, New-York, 30th; bark *Onward*, Kanajawa; ship *Osborn*, Liverpool.

Sailed 29th, ship *Derby*, New-York, carrying over 15,000 sacks wheat, 3 000 sacks barley, 850 bales wool, 8,400 hides; steamer *Cortes*, with 250 passengers and $1,228,000 in treasure.

Our advices from New-York per Pony Express reached to the 17th ult., and are of a character to increase both the anxiety of holders of goods to realize and the hesitation of buyers to operate. Business may be said to be at a stand, there being no immediate call for goods, and the trade are disposed to wait for further news. Prices are unfavorably affected by the panic, though, without transactions, changes in quotations must be a matter of conjecture. If importers find it necessary to force sales, a general decline will result, but in any event the late inactive condition of the market is not likely to find relief. Grain and Breadstuffs are nominally uncharged. Export orders are checked, but so recently as to have yet produced no effect upon prices. The ship *Endeavor* has been chartered in Coleman's line for New-York. The bark *Druid* will load for Australia, principally with Oats.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The following paragraphs appeared at the head of this morning's *Journal*, LINCOLN'S organ. It is known to have emanated direct from the President:

"We hear such frequent allusions to a supposed purpose on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to call into his Cabinet two or three Southern gentlemen from the parties opposed to him politically, that we are prompted to ask a few questions:

First—Is it known that any such gentlemen of character would accept a place in the Cabinet?

Second—If yea, on what terms does he surrender to Mr. LINCOLN, or Mr. LINCOLN to him, on the political differences between them, or do they enter upon the Administration in open opposition to each other?

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

There was a fire in Baltimore-street last night, which proved very destructive. It commenced in the five-story warehouse occupied by MARSTON & BROTHER, china and glass-ware dealers, and ROSENWIG, as a cap factory. The walls fell on the adjoining buildings, and caused the burning of that occupied by JAMES S. WATELS, as a book-store on the east, and the stores of B. F. Voss, hardware dealer, and WARNER & BROTHER as a boot-store, on the west. The loss is very heavy, but is generally insured.

FIRE AT POTSDAM, N. Y.

POTSDAM, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A fire broke out this afternoon in a wooden building north of the American Hotel, occupied by Mrs. WESCOTT as a millinery store, which was destroyed, and the American Hotel damaged to the amount of $1,000 to $1,200 on the house and furniture, fully covered by insurance. Mrs. WESCOTT saved mostly the entire stock.

Gen. Harney's Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Gen. HARNEY, with troops from Fort Leavenworth, will arrive at Fort Scott to-morrow. It is thought that a portion of the force from Fort Riley will remain in the vicinity of Fort Scott.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

DANIEL HOCKETT, tried for the murder of HENRY GILLOR, in Lowell, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The bark *Baske*, from Elizabethport for Boston, is off Highland Light this morning in a sinking condition; had been in collision.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR active and advanced 5c. WHEAT dull; sales 35,000 bushels at 73c.@75c. for No. 1; 71c.@72c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,800 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bush. Wheat, 5,500 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 10 ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR dull at $4 10. WHISKY advanced 1c. at 14¼c. HOGS—Market opened active; sales 3,000 at $4 85@$5 25, but closed heavy with few buyers. MESS PORK in fair demand at $13 50@$13 75 for inferior, and $14@$14 25 for good brands. LARD dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Money market unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON easier, but prices quotably without change. Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales. SUGAR firm at 4¾c.@5½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 21c.@25c. CORN firm at 60c.@62c. Other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.@⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR firmer; Howard-street and Ohio held at $4 75; City Mills, $4 75. WHEAT active and firmer; Red, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 35. CORN dull; new White, 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY firm at 18c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR steady. Buckwheat Flour in the street lower, at $1 50@$1 60. WHEAT, no sales. CORN, at last Albany, 61c. Corn higher; sales 3,000 bushels State, at 55¾c. delivered. WHISKY higher, at 17¾c.@18c. Hogs unsalable, with very light receipts.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull at 65c. WHISKY firm at 17¾c.@18c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON advancing; sales to-day, 500 bales; sales of the week, 6,000 bales; receipts of the week, 5,800 bales.

The Slave-Trade Again.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVE BRIG BONITA OF NEW-YORK WITH 713 NEGROES ON BOARD.

We briefly announced yesterday that the slaver *Bonita* was captured on the coast of Africa, having 713 slaves on board. She was taken by the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, off the Congo River, a few days after the seizure of the *Cora* by the *Constellation*. This is the second prize taken by the *San Jacinto* since she sailed from New-York on the 27th of July, 1859. She left Kabenda, where her provisions and water supply were replenished, on the 6th of October, and on the 10th discovered a brigantine, without colors, beating towards the North. Steam was immediately increased, extra sails put on, and a stern chase commenced. The stranger kept on her course gallantly, spreading every stitch of canvas her yards could carry. A gun from the frigate attracted the attention of those on board the *Bonita*, but was disregarded. A second shot, however, and the rapid approach of the man-of-war caused the brig to be hove-to.

Lieut. FOSTER, U. S. N., and Lieut. BROOME, of the Marines, then boarded the brig. Considerable evasion was used to shift the responsibility of command; but that the game was spoiled soon became evident, the crew of the slaver erying out, pointing toward the hatches, "You've got 'em—they're down there." As fine a cargo of darkies as the most ambitious slave-trader could desire was then introduced to the newcomers. Males and females were, as usual, perfectly naked, but healthy and clean. They had only been out about twenty-four hours, and were fresh from Punte de Lenha, the chief slave depôt on the station, where, it is said, there are no less than seventeen "factories" or exchanges, in which negroes for sale are constantly stored. The captors were not a little astonished to find on board the prize some of the *Cora's* crew, who had been put on shore at an isolated part of the coast. They will be just in time to give needed evidence. The *San Jacinto* kept alongside the *Bonita*, towing her all night; and next morning sent her to Monrovia to land the slaves, who are to be taken in charge by the United States Government Agent at that place. The slaves, although 713 in number, were taken on board the *Bonita* in the space of fifteen minutes. Having disposed of the brig, the *San Jacinto* stood south, and met the corvette *Constellation*, the officers of each ship conveying to one another the intelligence that "a haul had been made."

The parties on board the slaver made strenuous attempts to break the *San Jacinto's* propeller, by throwing overboard [illegible] and other portable fixings, to impede its working. The [illegible] had been made [illegible] of "Bonita." The [illegible] this transference [illegible] Pierce, Commander [illegible] States of provisions were on board the prize.

The *Bonita* is a [illegible] brigantine, about 212 tons burden. She cleared from New-York on the 16th of July, with papers for St. Thomas and a market, and took 27 days to go to the Coast, steering direct from the [illegible] part to Punta de Lenha, where she got the blacks. The Captain of the *Bonita*, in which the passengers of [illegible] and a portion of her crew [illegible] into the hands of the case before the United States Marshal, who will move in the matter to-day. The officers and crews of the African squadron were well, and their location was the same as reported on the arrival of the *Cora*. The crews of both slavers on board the stone ship, which ran short of provisions, worked good-humoredly, and behaved well. They report the slave-trade to be so precarious a calling now that the number of vessels engaged in it is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less, and that light loads are in bad odor on the Coast. Few ships and big cargoes is the order of the day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Fair of this excellent charity, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, opened at Clinton Hall, in Astor-place, on Wednesday evening, and closes to night. The Institution was established fifteen years ago, and its object is to reclaim discharged female prisoners. It provides a home for the fallen ones in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, where they are educated in the duties of the household, and whence they are sent forth to eligible situations in the City and country. The display this year is a very tempting one. All kinds of pretty and useful handiwork, much of it prepared by the inmates of the Home, and by the kind-hearted ladies by whose efforts it is supported, are exhibited and the purchasers have been plentiful. Yesterday 89 young ladies of Mrs. GIBSON'S school, in Union-square, who had already contributed $100 worth of articles to the Fair, visited the rooms and bought many goods there. Great preparations have been made for the reception of Santa Claus, who is said to be in town on a shopping excursion, and is expected to visit the Fair to-day.

THE THISTLE BALL.—The managers of the Thistle Benevolent Association gave their first ball, as they state, their only ball for this season, at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening. It was well attended, and was in every particular an entire success. A peculiar and attractive feature of the occasion was the appearance of Mr. CLELLAND, the well-known Highland Piper, in the garb of the "Gael." He promenaded the room playing Scottish national airs upon the bag-pipes, before the dancing commenced and at intervals during the night. The music was furnished by ROBERTSON'S band, Prof. MCPHERSON acting as Floor Manager. The Thistle Association is among the most useful and effective of the benevolent organizations of the City, and, therefore, the increase to its treasury from the sale of tickets for last evening's festival will do much towards relieving the distresses of those who come within the field of its operations.

FIRE IN A CABINET SHOP.—A fire occurred, soon after 12 o'clock yesterday noon, in the cabinet manufactory of ISAAC KLINGLER, at No. 47 Eldridge-street. It broke out on the upper floor, and in a short time the whole building was in flames. Mr. KLINGLER'S loss upon stock and tools is about $400, said to be covered by insurance. The first floor of the premises was occupied by C. HOFFMAN as a brass foundry, and he suffered by fire and water to the extent of about $200; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss upon the building owned by Mrs. MARGARET THOMAS is about $500; insured. The rear of a tenement house, located on the back part of lot No. 50 Forsyth-street, was slightly damaged. The building is owned Mr. GEORGE KETCHNER. Mrs. MARS, one of the occupants, had her furniture injured to the amount of $100; insured for $300 in the Tradesmen's Company. How the fire originated has not transpired.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Mayor Lincoln and lady, Clement Willis and lady and J. E. Faxon and lady, of Boston; Capt. S. H. Moore, of Huntsville, Ala.; F. Torry, of Italy; J. H. Hood, of St. Johns, N. B.; and J. C. Burnham, of Havana, Cuba, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. J. H. Cannon, of Kentucky; M. D. Trefer, of Kansas; Maj. Laughlin, of Mississippi; F. Hager, U. S. A., and Maj. S. F. Arnot, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. G. Loomis, of Stratford, Ct.; Capt. Crower, of the steamship *Florida*, and Col. H. Green, of Georgia, are at the La Farge House.

Col. Titus, of New-York; R. W. Woodbridge, of Savannah, Ga., and R. Pollard and lady, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. O. Houghton, of Liverpool, Eng., and C. P. Hemenway, of Valparaiso, are at the Everett House.

Gov. Morgan, of New-York, and Prof. Newman, of Union College, are at the Astor House.

C. Tulia, H. B. M. Consul, from Mobile, is at the New Irving House.

To the World and Physicians.

I claim the liberty to repeat that purifying the blood is the only method by which disease can be eradicated. And that as

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS ALWAYS PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and never injure, they are a sure cure for disease. True, other medicines may achieve the same result, but in one form there is not yet the match of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

in the world of medicine. And the sales indicate that, to some extent, their excellent curative, purifying, barrierless properties are appreciated.

I claim the liberty to offer this medicine to all the world, feeling sure that it is impossible to present a more valuable commodity for their use.

If BRANDRETHS' PILLS purify the blood, THEY MUST CURE disease. If they cure disease, then it is the DUTY of all medical men to abandon their prejudices and prescribe

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Let not some of them slyly repeat, that they are useless, inert; but let them investigate facts known to be true by millions of our citizens, that BRANDRETH'S PILLS invariably relieve, and, as a rule, CURE DISEASE, because they purify the blood. Investigate. I ask no belief in my theory or practice without investigation. For the sake of your own health, INVESTIGATE. You may save your own, or a dear one's, life by taking this advice. Remember, you can always procure BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and they invariably relieve, and generally cure disease; and, besides, there can be no mistake if you prescribe them. No other remedy is likely to be mistaken for

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

In them is safety as well as utility.

B. BRANDRETH, No. 294 Canal-st., And No. 4 Union-square.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches. Price, 25 cents.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

$40. Important. $50.

WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

Under Patents of Howe, Lerow & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.

WILSON H. SMITH, **$60.** Ansonia, Conn. **$75.**

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Tuller's Spring Porter, Ansdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Children's Sets of Furs.
Gents' Furs and Sleigh Robes.

Glorious Times.—Ladies, ask your husbands to hand out the cash, and in your wish for your wives and children Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 301 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 160 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men will be issued THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1860. GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Bishop & Fein, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Diamonds and Watches at the lowest possible prices. See advertisement in another column.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and BOBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

Wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS At Retail.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Trouble at Charleston!!

SECESSION!
'BLOOD!' BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?

By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MOUNT—CHAMBERLAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13 at Trinity Church, by Rev. D. L. M. Moore, ANDREW MOUNT to EMMA, daughter of the late Charles S. Chamberlain, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J.

SMITH—LORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at St. Peters' Church, by Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., EDWARD R. SMITH to SARA, daughter of Samuel Lord, Esq., all of this City.

WHITE—COOK.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, in the order of the Society of Friends, ROBERT B. WHITE, of Shrewsbury, N. J., to SUSAN, daughter of Thomas and Ann Cook, of Point Pleasant, N. J.

MCLERIE—STEWART.—In Irvington, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 10 by Rev. Charles McHarg, HENRY J. MCLERIE

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 309 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $60, formerly sold at $100
Silk Rose and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at..... 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at..... 45
All Wool Rose Curtains for $20, formerly sold at..... 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at ... 25
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at.. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at.. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at.. 20
Very Rich Curtains for $10 formerly sold at..... 18

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains,
from $1 50 to $40 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 75
English Damask reduced to 75c. per yard, worth.... 1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 339 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

859. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, OR
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.

359. FROM AUCTION. 359.
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S, 359.
BROADWAY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

At prices to suit the present hard times.

DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.

The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.

Call and examine at
Nos. 168 and 170 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!!
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
We will offer,
FOR CASH, FOR CASH,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and each succeeding business day,
UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD:
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 109 pieces, for $23, worth $30.
200 GILT-BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $5 50, worth $8.
200 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $8, worth $14.
200 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 107 pieces, for $46 75, worth $58.
200 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 107 pieces, for $60, worth $80.
200 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 107 pieces, for $80, worth $90.
200 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 107 pieces, for $70, worth $100.
200 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 107 pieces, for $80, worth $115.
200 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 107 pieces, for $105, worth $150.
TOGETHER WITH
An extensive variety of Fancy Vases, Bronze Figures, Parian Statuettes, Bohemian Glassware, and other articles suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY
and
TABLE GLASS,
At greatly reduced prices.
An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than
THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
Below customary prices. For further particulars
LOOK AT
Samples of the goods with prices attached in our front windows. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for the French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Mossew Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

$150,000 GREAT SALE,
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
SELLING OFF
AT OAK HALL,
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE.
In consequence of the depression in business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,
I have determined (in order to sell out at once,)
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST.
the most FASHIONABLE, BEST-MADE, NEWEST and LARGEST ASSORTMENT of
MENS' and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY.
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED
AT DEGROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86, and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.; Saturdays 11 P. M.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS!
Which, for style, elegance, and cheapness
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
Over 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without calling at
THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, UTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 453 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE CHEAPEST stock in the City. Miss Boding Corsets $1. Also Worth's Patent French Corsets very cheap. Skirts and Corsets made to order. N. B.—Children's Corsets and Shirts, Alexandre's Gloves, at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
THAT MUST BE SOLD
THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Included are
10,000 DRESSES OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
at $1 per Dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 Cents Per Pair.

We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BENSON'S
NEW STYES OF
CLOAKS,
DECEMBER STYLES,
As now worn in Paris,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer. 310
Also, FINE FURS CHEAP.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths', and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery. 2221

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND OPENING OF
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
E. MANDES,
No. 645 Broadway,
has just received, expressly for the Holiday trade, a large importation of
RICH FANCY BOXES,
of the most styles introduced by the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris.
Also a perfect assortment of
BOMBANIERES,
SURPRISE BOXES,
MIGNONETTES, &c.,
together with the specialties of this place, the well-known PATENT CHOCOLATE,
in every variety of form, noted for its superiority to all other kinds thrugout the
UNITED STATES, EUROPE AND CUBA.

YOU
HIT
JUST
RIGHT, IF YOU GO TO CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.,
to purchase fancy articles for Christmas and New-Year's GIFTS AND PRESENTS.
5,400 job lots Fancy Boxes, 3 cents to $1 50, choice styles.
1,500 job lots Fancy Portmonnaies, &c. to 44c., very cheap.
900 job lots Fancy Articles, just the very thing for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts—all bought very cheap at auction. We sell them cheap!

Job lots in embroidered Collars, Sets, Hdkfs., &c., bought expressly for Christmas and New-Year's presents.
Job lots Fancy Woolen Goods, for Christmas presents.
Hosiery and Gloves, &c. to 25c., very cheap.

Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 96 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. G. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John-st.; C. F. A. HENRICI'S, No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway: WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LICHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufactory of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $100.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand or new Piano, or a Melodeon very cheap for cash, or to pay by installments. Good 7-octave pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references regarding her ability, has yet a few spare hours to devote to pupils. Apply No. 163 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans, and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance.)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

THE HARDIN WATCH.
A. BUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES HARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 25 acres; near to depôt; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DESIRES in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful in her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years City ref rence from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a private family; she is recommended as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and has a good disposition. Apply at No. 94 Henry-st., room No. 6, third floor, rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and mind children; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 170 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to care children and do plain sewing, or would make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer and is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front room, No. 11, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant girl; is desirous of a situation in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 123 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as experienced cook; is a good baker, understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, and all kinds jellies; has long experience, and the best City references; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 133½ 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., back basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; wishes, if possible, to engage in a private family residing a short distance in the country, but would live in the city otherwise. Call for two days at No. 287 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman a situation as cook; is fully competent in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good, steady girl as cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 589 Grand-st., entrance in Monroe-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, fish, game, poultry, &c.; the advertiser formerly lived in the highest families in City and country; best reference; or she would do chamberwork and assist with washing or ironing, or take care of a child and do plain sewing; is kind and obliging. Call or address, for two days, No. 216 West 31st st., near 8th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; she perfectly understands her business in every branch, is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable and intelligent girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, and very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 68 6th-av., in the millinery-store, between Waverley and West Washington places.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two Scotch servants, willing to do the whole work of a house; understand cooking, washing and ironing, baking, &c.; also chamberwork; are not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity, in the City or country; will be found a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies &c.; would go as chambermaid and laundress; can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable, tidy Protestant servant girl, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first rate baker, willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country; wages no object. A permanent situation wanted. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A lady, who has had experience, desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or educate young children, and make herself useful in the family; would go South. Call or address H. J., No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a willing and obliging Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook and baker. No objections to the country; has the best of references; wages from $3 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or companion, to an invalid; is agreeable and trustworthy, having been for some years in that capacity. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. No objection to go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call over Howe's confectionery, second floor 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—A highly respectable and experienced English woman wishes a situation to attend upon a lady or children; not young; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would make herself useful. Highest references. No objection to go South. Apply for 2 days at No. 347 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation, as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French flutting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, competent young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS desires a situation, in a private family; excellent references given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 35th-st., first floor, front room, second house east of 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman as laundress; no objection to plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 91 3d-av., near 13th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as nurse, to take care of children and do chamberwork; is a very neat sewer and embroiderer; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home, no objections to a short distance in the country; a pious family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call or address, for two days, No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands baking, care of a child from its birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 83 4th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman; is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent in the care of children—very fond of children; is of a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply, for nurse, No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 26 West 40th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a clear seamster, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day, at moderate wages, to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing machine. Has the best of reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or 24 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out as seamstress by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, with good references, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as waitress or seamstress—has 3½ years' reference from last place; one as chambermaid waitress or nurse—18 years in last situation; a Scotch, good cook—1 year; four cooks—7½ and 3½ years, and 14 and 10 months; three general-work girls—4½, 3 and 1¾ years; a plain cook and laundress—14 months; a plain cook—2 years; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and laundress—6 years in last situations; all highly recommended. All can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERvants, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN A situation in a private family of 2 or 3 persons; wants a good steady home; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City references. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, back room, next door to Post-office, for three days.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of reference. Address MARY S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for ten days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; would be willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation in the above capacity. Can be seen until engaged at No. 258 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing G. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation for a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be recommended by his last employer. Address, for two days, J. B., No. 64 Walker-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and groom; can produce the best of references from his last employer; can do any kind of work about a gentleman's place; wages will be no so much of an object as a respectable home in any part of the country. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good driver and groom; can work in the garden; also, make himself useful about the house; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, B. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man, who is competent and experienced, and having good City reference. Can be seen at No. 760 Broadway, near 8th-av., in the paper-hangers'-store, or address C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. None need apply but those in want of a first-class waiter. Address A. M., No. 401 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man; has lived with some of the best families in the City; understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended. Address C. F., No. 190 6th-av., McMacy's grocery-store.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A retail hardware store by one who has been about two years in the wholesale business; is in his seventeenth year, and desires to learn the business thoroughly, and make himself useful. Address J. B. H., No. 84 Marion-st.

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND LOVERS OF GOOD CATTLE.—An Englishman aged 25, strong and active, willing and ready to satisfy any employer, wants a situation; wages no object, only a comfortable home for the Winter. Address J. B. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE WAITER, WITH good City reference, together with a general assortment of male and female servants, may be had at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper; must understand his business thoroughly, having some knowledge of a workshop. Address J., dox No. 106 *Times* Office, with reference and amount of salary expected.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business; is honest and sober; she must assist in the washing. Apply at No. 161 West 23d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO waiting work; must be neat and tidy. Apply to No. 169 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE EPISCOpal Church, to take charge of an Orphan's Home in Kentucky. Call at No. 131 Clarendon Hotel, between the hours of 10 and 12, or 5 and 7.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

$120 PER YEAR. HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y. Next term opens Dec. 28, (both sexes.) Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A GOOD TIME TO LEARN.—PRESENTLY, an Evening Course of Spanish lessons is commencing at Phillips' Institute twice a week, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, a French Course is to be open incessantly.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young lady to instruct three small children in music and the English branches, and to make herself useful as a member of the family. A good home and fair compensation offered. Address G. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boys' boarding-school; must be unmarried. Location on the Hudson, within one hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen for $3 per month—at residence. $5. Apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No 19 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best references, if required.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable reference exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience desires a situation as daily governess. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, No. 121 East 33d-st., after 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 350 to 360 tons. Is fitted up with state rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

RICHARDSON'S FRIENDS WILL FIND him at the Elizabethan Ale Lunch-rooms, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William. BEN. HONEY will superintend the eating department. We live. P. RICHARDSON, Agent. English Filberts, Scotch Herring, and Epping Sausages for sale.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address D. O., Box 200 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

CHURCH ORGAN, CUSHIONS, AND TWO furnaces for sale; are in good order and will be sold low. Apply at No. 64 Catharine-st., second floor.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOC

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1860

To the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department:

In presenting to your notice the transactions of the financial affairs of the Charitable Fund of the Department, your trustees deem it their duty to call the attention of the Representatives to the great diminution of the annual receipts for the year. Deeply do we regret, at any time, to be compelled to present such unfavorable accounts, but more so at the present time; for, by referring to the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer, you will find the total number of men in the active portion of the Department to consist of 4,227 men, being an increase over the previous year of 827 men. By long experience, your Trustees are well satisfied that with an increase in the active ranks, makes additional applicants on the Charitable Fund for assistance. Without attempting to discuss the necessity of so large a force, we will confine our remarks as to the importance of selecting applicants for membership from those who are possessed of not only moral character, but a careful and rigid examination should be made as to the physical condition of applicants, concluding with a recommendation to reject those who, in addition to wanting of the above qualifications, they deem no man should be a member of the Department who is not possessed of habits of practical industry.

We earnestly hope that the Representatives will call the attention of the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners to the importance of a searching investigation as to the ability and qualifications of those who are desirous of enrolling their names as "Members of the New-York Fire Department;" for we are assured that the perpetuation of our noble institution depends on the character of those who fill the active ranks.

In returning thanks to those who have aided the fund during the past year, we cannot allow the continued exertions of the gentlemen composing the Firemen's Ball Committee to pass unnoticed. Although the net amount received from the proceeds of the last ball fall short of the amount received for several years previous, nevertheless we fully appreciate the feelings of the Committee in their efforts to make the ball one of pleasure and comfort to those who were, present, and, although the fund sustained a temporary loss in a pecuniary sense, but no doubt of advantage for the future. The reputation of the Firemen's Ball was fully sustained, and the effort of the Committee to please its patrons was a decided success.

Of the various munificent donations made by the Municipal authorities, not one is more fully sanctioned by the tax-payers than the annual donation made by the Honorable Common Council in aid of the Charitable Fund Department.

To Messrs. Joseph E. Miller, Edwin Forrest, and to the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Sun*, we respectfully acknowledge the receipt of their several donations; to the latter gentlemen the entire amount against the Department for printing in their respective papers.

By referring to the report of the Treasurer, you will perceive that, at the time of his last report, there was a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Department, amounting to three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents ($3,225 82)

Since then he has received from various sources the sum of twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty cents, ($28,356 20,) which, in the aggregate, amounts to thirty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and two cents. ($31,582 02)

In the above sum is included two thousand dollars for a bond and mortgage canceled.

The disbursements for the same period have amounted to thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($30,897, 29,) including two thousand dollars reinvested; leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Department, of six hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-three cents, ($684 73)

The Permanent Fund remains the same as the last report, namely, $97,250, invested as follows: $97,000 in bonds and mortgages, and $250 in Manhattan Bank Stock.

In the receipts of the past year we have to acknowledge the amount of $225 from George C. Genet, Esq., Corporation-Attorney, for violations of the corporation ordinances relative to hoistways and dangerous furnaces. This amount has been collected since the 1st day of June last.

The Legislature, at its last session, enacted a new law relative to buildings in this City; also, changing the manner of enforcing the same, as well as relieving the Trustees of the onerous duties of prosecuting for penalties. Although six months has scarcely elapsed since the law went into effect, nevertheless, we have reason to believe that, by a proper enforcement of its provisions, that our citizens, as well as our brother firemen, will receive protection of life and property. It cannot be forgotten of the immense destruction to human life at fires during the past year, owing, in a measure, for the want of proper means of escape. Without deciding as to the benefit to be derived in this respect, by the sections of the new law, we are desirous of giving the same a fair trial, and are in hopes, under the operations of the same, that we will not again be called to record such horrid destruction of human lives as it has been our present task to recount.

The Committee on Schools have distributed 1,370 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department. The vacancies in the New-York University still exist. It is hoped that, for the credit of the Department, they will be speedily filled. Any information relative to admission of pupils will be furnished by the School Committee.

The Committee on Fuel have distributed coal, amounting in all as per Report of the Treasurer, to 3,676 20-100 dollars, and have contracted for fuel for the present season.

The Special Committee on Donations and Benefits report that the Benefit in aid of the Department Fund, which was given at Niblo's, Oct. 26, resulted, owing to the hearty response given by the Representatives in assisting the efforts of the Committee, in adding to the fund the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-one 23-100 dollars. There remains a balance due for tickets received from the Committee.

At the present time, when the question of reorganizing the Fire Department is agitated, not only by the members of the Department, but by the Press, it is highly important, if any change is needed, that it should emanate from the Department. If any change is requisite, such change can be made to continue the Volunteer Department, so as to command the confidence and support of our citizens.

The duty of a fireman, in addition to a strict performance of his trust, is a prompt compliance with the orders of his superior officers, by a respectful tone to his brother firemen, endeavoring to inculcate a friendly feeling with all members of the Department, so as to avoid any cause of complaint, submitting to the laws which have been enacted for the government of the Department, while such laws exist. If they are detrimental to the interest of the Department, more benefit will be accomplished by an effort to have them modified, than by an open violation of the same. As stewards selected by you to guard a sacred and responsible trust, we deem it our duty to ask of our brother firemen, by their acts, individually and collectively, to pursue a course which will not only perpetuate our noble institution, but will secure to the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren, that succor which they look to in the hour of trial. It is our sad lot to know that the families of those who, in former years, have aided to sustain the Fund have, by the vicissitudes of life, been compelled to seek relief from that source.

The term of service of Messrs. Henry A. Burr, Zophar Mills and William Williams expire at the annual meeting; it will be necessary to elect three Trustees for three years each. All of which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the Board of Trustees.

HENRY A. BURR, President.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN S. GILES, TREASURER.

			Dr.
1859.			
Dec. 5	To	Cash paid George H. Clark, Bill of Printing	$3 50
" 6	"	Hannah Keer, 6 months interest	79 00
" 15	"	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
" 16	"	Donation Committee	500 00
" 21	"	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	45 75
" 28	"	N. Y. *Leader*, Bill of Advertising	84 80
" 31	"	*Commercial Advertiser*, Bill of Advertising	54 97
1860.			
Jan. 5	"	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
" 27	"	Donation Committee	369 59
"	"		2,900 00
Feb. 1	"	S. J. Horsington, 6 mos. interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
"	"	21 Pensions, Nov. Qr., 1859	131 25
"	"	327 Pensions, Feb. Qr., 1860	2,042 75
" 9	"	Howard E. Coates, Bill of Printing Certificates	140 00
"	"	C. L. Young & Co., Coal Bill	1,678 80
" 15	"	Robert Irwin, Shoe Bill	572 11
" 16	"	N. Y. *Mercury*, Bill of Advertising	177 86
"	"	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	44 00
"	"	Phyfe & Jackson, Bill of Crape, &c., for Banner	15 24
" 25	"	Wm. H. Van Voost, Balance of Interest due children of John S Wells	53 00
"	"	Mary Green, 6 months Interest	25 00
" 27	"	George F. Nesbitt & Co., Bill of Stationery, Printing, &c.	125 51
Mch 13	"	George H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
" 31	"	George H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
Apl. 3	"	Howard E. Coates, Bill of Printing Certificates	158 00
" 27	"	Donation Committee	526 00
"	"	Donation Committee	2,450 00
"	"	T. J. Lodwith, Bill of Banner Case	194 93
"	"	C. L. Young & Co. Coal Bill	949 40
" 30	"	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	136 00
"	"	328 Pensions, May Qr., 1860	2,050 00
May 1	"	Robert Irwin, Shoe Bill	416 27
" 4	"	N. Y. *Atlas*, Bill of Advertising	95 53
"	"		85 47
" 31	"	Hannah Kerr, 6 mos. Interest	70 00
Jne 23	"	Howard E. Coates, Bill of Printing Certificates	4 50
" 29	"	*Commercial Advertiser*, Bill of Advertising	19 89
"	"	N. Y. *Daily Express*, Bill of Advertising	82 32
July 27	"	Donation Committee	375 17
"	"		2,500 00
"	"	Loan on Bond and Mortgage	2 000 00
" 31	"	329 Pensions, August Quarter, 1860	2,056 25
Aug. 4	"	S. J. Horsington, 6 mos. Interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
" 3	"	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	18 00
"	"	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
" 9	"	Geo F. Nesbitt & Co., Bill of Stationery, Printing, &c	29 12
" 25	"	Mary Green, 6 mos. Interest	25 00
Sep. 3	"	N. Y. *Daily News*, Bill of Advertis'g	4 10
" 7	"	*Evening Post*, Bill of Advertising	2 16
"	"	John S. Greig, bill of Painting, Railing, &c., of Firemen's Monument	11 00
" 21	"	Robert Irwin, Shoe Bill	66 22
Oct. 18	"	Detlet Lincau, Bill of Surveying	25 00
" 19	"	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
" 19	"	N. Y. *Herald*, Bill of Advertising	265 88
" 26	"	Donation Committee	299 22
" 26	"	Donation Committee	2,750 00
" 31	"	319 Pensions, Nov Quarter, 1860	1,992 75
Nov. 1	"	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	21 00
" 26	"	J. Milton Waterhouse, Clerical Services to Treasurer and Board of Trustees, to Dec. 1, 1860	300 00
" 30	"	Donation Committee	500 00
Dec. 1	"	*Tribune*, Bill of Advertising	102 35
"	"	*Sunday Times*, Bill of Advertising	75 87
"	"	N. Y. *Dispatch*, Bill of Advertising	31 84
"	"	Samuel R. Mabbatt, Coal Bill	1,048 00
"	"	N. Y. *Sun*, Bill of Advertising	147 88
" 3	"	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
		Total	$30,829 20
			Cr.
1859.			
Nov. 30	By	Balance due on last Return	$3,225 82
Dec. 5	By	Cash for Interest on Bond and Mortgage	70 00
"	"		122 50
"	"		21 00
"	"		105 00
" 8	"		87 50
" 12	"		70 00
" 16	"	313 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer	626 00
"	"	Donation Ætna Insurance Co., per Livingston Satterlee, Esq., Secretary	100 00
" 28	"	Donation New-York *Leader*	34 80
"	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	24 00
" 31	"	Donation *Commercial Advertiser*	27 49
1860.			
Jan. 3	"	Donation Joseph E. Miller, Esq	100 00
" 11	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	200 00
"	"	Interest on interest due	2 84
"	"	Donation Eagle Ins. Co., per A. J. Clinton, Esq., Secretary	100 00
" 16	"	348 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer	699 00
"	"	Donation Wm. Brinkerhoff, Esq., per Samuel B. Thompson, Esq	10 00
" 21	"	Donation from a lady	5 00
" 23	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	17 50
"	"	Interest on interest due	20
"	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
" 24	"	Donation Greenwich Ins. Co., per Jas. Harrison, Esq., Secretary	50 00
Feb. 1	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	42 00
"	"		42 00
"	"		115 50
"	By	Cash from Alfred Pell, Esq., Resident Secretary of Liverpool and London Ins. Co. 4 per cent. prem. on policies	1,340 00
"	By	Cash for Donation Lorillard Ins. Co., per Geo. S. Coery, Esq., Sec	100 00
" 4	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
"	By	Cash from Wm. Cruger Pell, Esq., Agent Augusta Ins. Banking Co., 2 per cent. premium on policies	26 32
"	"	James A. Bancker, Esq., Agent Franklin Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Penn., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	460 28
" 7	"	Geo. Adlard, Esq., Agent Unity Insurance Association, London, 2 per cent. premium on policies	240 39
"	"	D. P. Bleech, Esq., Agent Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on policies	70 29
" 9	"	Samuel G. Walker, Esq., Agent American and Reliance Mutual Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on policies	390 92
" 10	"	Elisha Peck, Esq., Agent City Fire Ins. Co., Charter Oak, and Merchants', of Hartford, and City Fire Ins. Co., New-Haven, Conn., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	405 67
"	"	Anthony B. McDonald, Esq., Agent Royal Ins. Co., of Liverpool and London, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	778 8
" 15	"	Asa Bigelow, Jr., Esq., Agent Merchants', Manufacturers', American, Boylton, Eliot and North American Ins. Co., of Boston Mass., and Providence, Washington, American and Merchants' Ins. Co., of Providence, R. I., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	705 31
"	By	cash for Bond and Mortgage canceled	2,000 00
"	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	39 72
" 16	"	Donation New-York *Mercury*	88 90
" 17	By	cash from R. C. Edwards, Esq., Agent Exchange Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	8 95
"	"	Benson B. Smith, Esq., Agent Quaker City Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	45 74
"	"	Ezra White, Esq., Agent Hartford, Connecticut, New-England, of Hartford, Conn.; Western Mass., Pittafield; Conway, of Mass., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	503 17
" 18	"	Jas. A. Alexander, Esq., Agent Ætna Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn., Norwich, of Norwich Conn., and North American Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn. 2 per cent. premium on Policies	613 43
" 13	By	cash for 244 Initiated Firemen's certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer	488 00
" 20	By	cash from Samuel L. Parsons, Esq., Agent, Springfield Massasoit Ins. Co., Mass., and Atlantic Ins. Co., of Providence, R. I., 2 per cent premium on Policies	167 52
" 21	By	cash for Interest on Bond and Mortgage	35 00
"	By	cash from Warren Carter, Esq., Agent State Fire Ins. Co., of New-Haven, and Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	149 43
" 22	By	cash for Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
"	By	cash from George W. Quackenboss, Agent Jersey Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	123 53
" 27	By	cash from James S. Hollinshead, Esq., Agent Ins. Co. of North America, Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	560 43
"	By	cash for Dividend on Bank Stock	12 50
"		Return Tax from Bank Stock	4 48
Mar. 2		Donaton Lamar Ins. Co., per Isaac R. St. John, Esq., Sec	50 00
"		Donation Republic Ins. Co., per D. F. Cram, Esq., Sec	50 00
"		Donation Common Council City of New-York	2,000 00
"	By	cash from F. H. Campbell, Esq., Agent Girard Ins. Co., of Phila., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	5 51
" 5	By	cash for donation New-Amsterdam Ins. Co., per W. H. Dusenbery Esq., Sec	50 00
"	"	Donation Sun Mutual Ins. Co., per W. H. Nevins, Esq., Sec	50 00
" 9	"	Donation Excelsior Ins. Co., per H. Quackenboss, Esq., Sec	50 00
" 12	"	Donation City Ins. Co., per Samuel Townsend, Esq., Sec	100 00
"	"	Donation Metropolitan Ins. Co., per E. A. Stansbury, Esq., Sec	100 00
"	"	Donation Union Mutual Ins. Co., per Ferdinand Stagg, Esq., Sec	50 00
"	"	Donation New World Ins. Co., per Samuel A. Patterson, Esq., Sec	50 00
" 14	"	Donation North River Ins. Co., John Hegeman, Esq., Sec	100 00
"	"	High y Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex-Chief Engineer	160 00
" 16	"	Donation Harmony Ins. Co., per R. O. Glover, Esq., Sec	50 00
" 17	"	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	210 00
"	"	Interest on Interest due	6 23
" 26	By	Cash from Jeremiah P. Tappan, Esq., Agent National, Neptune, and Franklin Insurance Cos. of Boston, Mass., 2 per cent. prem. on Policies	113 65
30	By	Cash for Donation Peter Cooper Insurance Co., per Wm. R. Riblet, Esq., Secretary	50 00
"		Nett proceeds 31st Annual Ball at Academy of Music, Jan. 23, 1860, per Peter H. Titus, Esq	2,411 77
April 4		100 Discharge Certificates for New-Brunswick Fire Department, per John T. Jenkins, Esq., Chief Engineer	50 00
" 24		Donation Firemen's Ins. Co., per J. V. Harriott, Esq., Secretary	50 00
"		Donation Clinton Ins. Co., per J. B. Ames, Jr., Esq., Secretary	50 00
" 25		145 initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex-Chief Engineer	290 00
" 26		Donation Gebhard Ins. Co., per John B. Smith, Esq., Secretary	50 00
" 28		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	90 00
May 1			52 50
"			175 00
"			105 00
" 4			87 50
"		Donation N. Y. *Atlas*	50 00
"			42 73
" 7		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
" 17		1 Initiated Firemen's Certificate, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex Chief Engineer	2 00
"		110 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	220 00
"		102 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex-Chief Engineer	204 00
"		114 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	228 00
" 31		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	280 00
June 2			122 50
"			17 50
" 5			21 00
"			87 50
" 6			70 00
" 7			105 00
"			17 50
"		Donation Broadway Ins. Co., per John Wray, Esq., Secretary	50 00
" 8		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
" 12			70 00
" 23			210 00
"		Penalty, Violation of Hoistway ordinance, (No. 13 Cedar-st.,) per Geo. C. Genet, Esq., Attorney to the Corporation	50 00
"		No. 11 Cedar-st.	50 00
" 29		Interest on bond and mortgage	73 50
"			31 50
"		Donation *Commercial Advertiser*	9 25
July 9		Donation New-York *Daily Express*	41 16
" 9		Interest on bond and mortgage	28 00
" 12		Donation Beekman Insurance Company, per E. H. Cheshire, Esq., Secretary	50 00
" 26		Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
" 27			70 00
"		on interest due	93
" 28		on bond and mortgage	105 00
" 31			280 00
"		on interest due	19 60
"		Interest on bond and mortgage	115 50
Aug. 1			42 00
"			94 50
" 3			140 00
"			157 50
"			35 00
"			210 00
"			42 00
" 9			980 00
" 10		25 Initiation Certificates for the Newtown, L. I. Fire Department, per Morrell Burrows, Esq., Secretary	12 50
" 11		Penalty, violation of Fire Laws, Furnace, No. 61 Rose-st., per J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., Assistant-Attorney to Corporation	25 00
" 20		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	35 00
" 24			105 00
Sept. 7		Penalty, Violation of Hoistway Ordinance, (No. 66 Liberty-st.,) per J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., Assistant-Attorney to Corporation	50 00
"		Donation *Evening Post*	1 00
" 17		Donation Indemnity Insurance Co., per W. R. Sheldon, Esq., Sec	50 00
" 28		Donation from Edwin Forrest, Esq., (Tragedian,) per Zophar Mills, Esq	100 00
Oct. 19		Donation N. Y. *Herald*	245 88
" 22		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	280 00
" 24		2 Blank Certificates for Morrisania Fire Department, per Geo. R. Teasdale, Esq., Sec	1 00
" 26		Donation Rutgers Insurance Co., per E. B Fellows, Esq., Sec	50 00
		Donation from a N. Y. Fireman	10 00
Nov. 2		Interest on Bond & Mortgage	52 50
"			175 00
"			50 00
" 5			
" 9		Penalty, Violation of Hoistway Ordinance, (No. 39 Platt-st.,) per J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., Assistant-Attorney to Corporation	50 00
" 12		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
"		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
" 15		148 initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	296 00
"		2 blank Certificates for Westchester Fire Department, per Robert Bogert, Esq	1 00
" 21		Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
" 24			17 50
" 26		410 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	820 00
Dec. 1		Donation *Tribune*	51 17
"		*Sunday Times*	39 39
"		New-York *Dispatch*	14 84
"		New-York *Sun*	147 84
"		Part of Net proceeds of Concert at Niblo's Garden, Oct. 30, 1860, per Zophar Mills, Esq	1,161 33
" 11		56 Discharge Certificates	112 00
"		34 Exchange	17 00
"		Interest on Bank Account	221 43
		Total	$31,582 02
"	By	Balance in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	684 73

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

PERMANENT FUND.

Five Shares Manhattan Bank Stock	$250 00
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, including Trust Funds	97,000 00
Total	$97,250 00

Trust Funds, $5,109.

We, the undersigned, having examined the foregoing Account for the year 1860, with the Vouchers thereof, find the same correct, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the New-York Fire Department Fund, of six hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy three cents. ($684 73.)

JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, } Auditors.
JAMES F. WENMAN, }

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 453 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treased by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, irregularities and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 12 M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:19 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 8:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:38 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31st-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:50 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE Astoria Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERful and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 151 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 227 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ALDERMEN PROPOSE A UNION MEETING—SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT—NOTICE—PROPOSITION BY ALDERMAN STARR—MISSIONARIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA—A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER—ALDERMAN BRADY MAKES A SPEECH.

Alderman CORNELL, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The present disturbed condition of national affairs has brought about great distress among all classes of citizens, not only of New-York, but throughout the Union, and

Whereas, There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of relief, unless prompt and decided measures are taken to arrest this disastrous progress of affairs, and to restore harmony and good feeling between the different portions of our common country, and

Whereas, It is greatly to the interest of this, the commercial and financial Metropolis of America, as well as of that of all the people of the United States at large, that this ruinous condition of affairs should be speedily ameliorated; therefore

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be respectfully requested to call a meeting of the citizens of New-York, at an early day, for the purpose of expressing their views as to the course to be pursued, in order to restore peace and harmony throughout the Union, and more especially to pronounce an opinion as to the merits and feasibility of the plan of compromise submitted to the House of Representatives by the Congressional Delegation of this City, on the 12th day of December, 1860.

Alderman DARRAGH said he did not see the necessity of such a resolution. The South was bound to secede any way. We had had enough of Union-saving movements, and gentlemen could see the folly of such attempts. The Union never would have been sick if it had not been set up with and doctored so much. The Union would be saved—at least as much of it as was worth saving.

After a brief discussion, which was not audible owing to the confusion, the resolution was read again for information, and a strong effort made to lay it on the table. The Board, however, refused to table it.

Alderman OWENS was satisfied the resolution would pass, but he could not vote for it because he was not familiar with the plan proposed. They should take no hasty action. Every man should have a personal interest in the subject. If he could further the desirable object in any way he would do so. If reports were true, the City was in danger, and it seemed that some plan should be taken to save the City. He was satisfied that the Union was safe enough, so far as the intervention of the Board could help it. He moved that the matter lay over.

The motion to lay over was lost.

Alderman GENET thought that if the plan was to help along his Honor the Mayor, it was needed. But if it was to cost the City anything he did not think it worth while. As for distress, he did not see any, except among those who deserved it. What was the use of saying we were in favor of the Union—we had said that from time immemorial. He could not see the use of putting the City to expense for such a useless purpose.

Various calls were made to lay the resolution over, put it on the table, &c.

Alderman TOOMEY said the City had been presented with a bill for entertaining the Prince of Wales, simply because the Board had passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to invite the Prince of Wales here. Because they did that, the Mayor had presented them with a bill of $10 000, Who could tell whether this plan would not like wise cost $10,000. They might have processions, and bands of music, &c. If the people wanted a meeting there was honor and patriotism enough among them to call it for themselves. There was no need of getting the Mayor to do it. He understood that the Mayor had had a consultation meeting at his office on the question of this Union meeting. He was opposed to the Common Council having anything to do with it.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the whole matter be referred to a Committee, with power.

Alderman TOOMEY said that Special Committees were played out.

The question was taken, and the motion for a Special Committee approved. The President appointed Aldermen CORNELL, BOOLE and STARR on the Committee.

A NEW FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

A petition was read, signed by a number of Insurance Companies and others, calling for an appropriation to place in the hands of the firemen "Muller's Fire-extinguishing Compound."

Alderman OWENS wanted it referred to a Committee.

Alderman BOOLE said if it was laid over, he would produce good reasons at the next meeting why the petition should be granted.

Alderman OWENS said an expenditure of $25,000 to $30,000 was contemplated.

The matter was laid over.

ALDERMAN STARR'S PROPOSITION.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution that the Mayor be instructed to employ twenty missionaries to proceed to South Carolina for the purpose of deterring her citizens from pursuing a course which would surely bring destruction on their heads.

Aldermen BOOLE and a number of other members pronounced this insulting, and demanded that it should be withdrawn.

Alderman PLATT moved that it be referred to the Special Committee already appointed.

The motion was put and lost.

Alderman GENET said he did not know whether it was intended as an insult to the Mayor or to the South.

Alderman STARR said it was just as sensible as the other.

After considerable confusion, the Board gave Mr. STARR permission to withdraw the resolution, and Mr. STARR withdrew it.

The question came up on sustaining the action of the Fire Commissioners in recommending that several members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 be expelled, and that other members of that Company be suspended in consequence of a difficulty and a collision with Engine Company No. 18.

A long debate ensued, Aldermen OWENS and others seeking to have the action of the Fire Commissioners sustained. After some skirmishing the action of the Commissioners was not concurred in.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CITY SWINDLES IN GENERAL.

Alderman BRADY, on a motion to pay the bill for berthage and drainage for the *Great Eastern*, objected to such tyrannical proceeding. They would not receive the members of the Common Council aboard unless they paid their dollar a head. He would not allow the British to come here with their big ship that "aint no good to nobody," and do nothing but take the money away, and ask us to pay $6,000 for dredging of slip.

Alderman GENET said the Common Council had ordered the slip dredged—not the British.

Alderman STARR said it was well known that a price would be charged for admission to the vessel. Various cities had competed for the honor of having the ship in their ports. Thousands of visitors had been attracted to the City to see the ship, and had left their money with our tradesmen. The City had authorized the dredging of the slip.

Alderman OWENS and Alderman DARRAGH both favored the immediate payment of the bill.

Alderman BRADY said that the gentleman from the Ninth (DARRAGH) had charged the Japanese bill as a swindle.

Alderman DARRAGH denied that he had used such language. He had said that the Committee exceeded its authority. He called Mr. BRADY to order, and the Chair decided the point well taden, because Mr. BRADY was wandering from the question.

Mr. BRADY said he would have to differ from the Chair on that point. The Committee had no right to mulct the City in $6,000. The Japanese was not the only Committee that had exceeded its authority. There was the Committee on the Brazilian frigate.

A VOICE—Corvette.

Mr. BRADY.—Well, corvette—*The City did not spend twenty-five dollars for that purpose, yet they had a bill for $6,000.* Who had authorized the Committee to spend a dollar? True, the bill was not $105,000, but it might soon accumulate up to $105,000. He would do his duty in spite of the clamor of the newspapers against him. He denounced this as a swindle on the citizens of New-York. Where was the benefit? This was one of the deepest robberies ever attempted to be perpetrated on the citizens of New-York? Why, they took our people to Cape May and charged them fifty dollars for starving them to death! Gentlemen said this was a great ship. For God's sake who could not build a great ship? Why, nobody but the English—with her six smoke pipes. What was she good for? She is good to rob the City of six thousand odd dollars. Was that the greatness of the *Great Eastern?* Was that the greatness of the English power—of the English ingenuity? Was that what our New-York Common Council was to be duped six thousand odd dollars for? Where was the benefit to our citizens? They told us the Street Commissioner had signed the bill for six thousand odd dollars.

A VOICE—Where was the bill?

Mr. BRADY—I suppose, Sir, the bill is where the Japanese bill is—in some gentleman's pocket. [Laughter.] The Japanese bill ought to have been presented to this Board a month ago—*it is an outrage upon the community that it was not.* [Laughter.]

A VOICE—The election is over now.

Mr. BRADY—Yes, the election is over now, and I have no votes to make. I stood and fought my battles to suit myself, and I say I never will vote a dollar—never sign a dollar that I don't know is all right. I am not talking for buncombe—this is no buncombe.

A VOICE—I would ask if the gentleman has been fighting to-day?

Mr. BRADY—No, I never fight, and I never run. [Laughter.] I always stand my ground, and take it as I get it. [Laughter.] Election is over, and I have no buncombe to make. I am going to show the public prints of New-York—although they misrepresented me in the last campaign, they may have done it honestly—I am going to show them that I am going for honest measures and honest bills, Japanese bills included. I never will sign a bill or a dollar that is not just right. I do not believe, Sir, the Japanese bill will amount to $105,000—a good ways from it. While I hold a seat in this Common Council, I never will sanction a swindle of $6,000 for dredging a slip. When the Committee on the *Great Eastern* went down the Bay, they would not receive them on board, and when they got up to the berth, they would not receive them on board, and they finally went under the solicitations of the Captain of the Ninth Ward Police. Then they made their great puppet show. They first charged a dollar, and then came down to fifty cents per head to show off the great ship. The greatest piece of workmanship. Where is it? Where is it, I ask? Is it in building a large house? Is the Metropolitan Hotel or the Academy of Music the largest house in the City because it is large and accommodates a great number of people? [Here the speaker became what is commonly called "full," and was unable to continue for a few moments.] I built a two-story house.

Alderman GENET raised the point that Mr. [illegible] was speaking to the question.

Alderman BRADY—If the gentleman from the Ninth will put words in my mouth, I would be unable to express them. I suppose the matter is settled—nothing against that.

VOICE—We have got the bills.

Mr. BRADY—Well, what of it? There is no doubt that the bills are right. I didn't hear the [illegible] from the Seventeenth called to order when I spoke about this great ship and these six smoke-pipes.

VOICE—We could put six smoke pipes to a small ship.

VOICE—Then we should have a small ship with [illegible]

Mr. BRADY—I should like that explained. [illegible] Comptroller and Board their characters were bad. [Laughter.] They make believe nobody could build a big ship but English—nobody put six smoke-pipes in her. They sucked our citizens in, taking them down to Cape May and starving them. It is an outrage on this community, and never ought to be sanctioned by this Board—this bill of six thousand odd dollars. I hope white members of this Board owe allegiance to their constituency, they will not sanction it, and if they do, that their constituency will call them to account for their votes in this matter. If there was any benefit in that $6,000 I would vote for it as willingly as for the Japanese appropriation; but, for robbing our citizens and starving them to death, never a dollar, Sir, will I vote under any circumstances for nobody or anything to benefit them.

Alderman TOOMEY hoped the appropriation would pass, as it had been authorized by the Board, and moved the previous question, but withdrew it to allow Alderman CORNELL to speak.

Alderman CORNELL took occasion to advocate the passage of the bill, and renewed the previous question.

Alderman BRADY undertook to obtain the floor again, and, although ruled out of order by the Chair, persisted in speaking, while the roll was called, on the motion to pass the bill. He knew his rights, and no Chairman should rob him of them. He had his rights, as well as the Chair. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. He had his rights in the Board, and would stick to them. They couldn't gag matters in this way, no how.

All this time the President was rapping loudly with his gavel, and the Board was enjoying the matter hugely.

The Chair, in the midst of the uproar, announced that the bill was passed, all the members present voting in the affirmative.

Alderman BRADY—No, Sir. I want you to understand that I never assent to that. Now, if any of them are weak-kneed, let them go it. [Laughter.]

The Board adjourned amid considerable confusion, Alderman GENET exerting himself to procure the passage of his plan for procuring new rooms for the Superior Court.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLEANING AND PAVING STREETS—THE JAPANESE BILL REDUCED $15,000.

At the meeting of this Board last evening a resolution was adopted calling upon the Comptroller to give his reasons for not paying the increase in the salaries of the bell-ringers, since January last; also, a resolution directing the Croton Department to compel the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to relay the pavement taken up by them for the purpose of laying down rails; also, a resolution, offered by Councilman SHAW, directing the Street Inspector to advertise for proposals to clean the Streets of the City for five years.

The Board concurred to pave Eighth-street from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue, and Seventh-avenue from Greenwich-avenue to Central Park, with Belgian pavement.

Councilman SHAW called up the communication from the Comptroller, with the accompanying ordinance, making appropriation for the payment of various claims against the City, for the year 1860—among them the bill of $105,000 for the Japanese entertainment. His object, he said, in calling up the subject, was, to move an amendment to the item relating to the Japanese entertainment, reducing the same from $105,000 to $90,000. The amendment was adopted without opposition. A motion to take up the various items of the ordinance separately was negatived. Councilman SHAW then moved the adoption of the ordinance as amended.

Councilman PINCKNEY opposed the adoption at length, confining his opposition mainly to the Japanese item. His remarks upon this point contained nothing especially novel or different from what has been repeatedly advanced before. He contrasted the bill with that presented by the Irving House for the entertainment of Kossuth and suite, who, he said, numbered about the same as the Japanese, and stayed in the City the same length of time. In that case the Irving House presented a bill of $1,685 14, including a banquet. He also compared the bill with that presented by the Continental Hotel of Philadelphia for the entertainment of the same people for one half the time they stayed at the Metropolitan. The Continental Hotel bill was only $3,869, and Mr. PINCKNEY argued that the Metropolitan bill ought not to be more than twice the amount. He concluded by appealing to his Republican colleagues in the Board to unite with him in voting against the bill.

Mr. PINCKNEY's speech was greeted throughout with a general tittering around the Board, and the moment he concluded a motion to adjourn was made and carried amidst uproarious laughter.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Conclusion of the Inquest—A Verdict Against Young Buchanan.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of Mrs. Sarah Shancks, who was murdered on Friday morning last at No. 22 East Twelfth-street, was concluded yesterday—resulting in a verdict against Alfred Buchanan, the young carpenter, who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The proceedings were conducted at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and the large number of persons in attendance attested the great interest which is felt in the case.

TESTIMONY OF SOPHIA STITT.

Sophia Stitt, deposed: I live at No. 8 Dutch-street; I am sister of Charles Hardy; I last saw him on the Thursday previous to the murder; he had before that been away six weeks from home; he came to my house on that Thursday morning, and said he wanted to see my baby; he told me that he intended to leave the City that evening, but he did not tell me where he was going; he said that he was going with his employer; he left my house about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and I have not seen him since; I do not know where he lives; he is a small-sized man, dark complexioned, with large dark moustache and whiskers; he is about 28 years of age; I have heard him speak of Mrs. Shancks; he was a peddler of dry goods and embroideries, and his business took him to her house; I do not know the name of my brother's employer.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER SMITH.

George J. Smith deposed: I am a patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct Police; the prisoner was in my custody coming to the City from Susquehannah; I had considerable conversation with him from the time I took charge of him until our arrival at New-York; I first spoke to him about where he came from when he went to Susquehannah; he said that he stated to Mr. Spingsteen that he had come from Albany on the steamer *Isaac Newton;* that he had been there to work, and that getting out of employment, he had left and come to Susquehannah, but that he had not told the truth about the matter; he had stated to Mr. Spingsteen a falsehood, and that he was sorry for it; he remarked that he wished he had told the whole truth; I then asked him where he had come from; he said he had left his father's house in New-York on Saturday evening about eight o'clock, and had crossed the Cortlandt-street Ferry; he was very sure he said that it was Cortlandt-street Ferry; he said that he had got his tickets at the railroad office, and had paid for them four dollars and a half; he had purchased his ticket, he said, for Syracuse on the emigrant train; he stated that he had stopped at Susquehannah because he had heard his brother speak of Mr. Springsteen, and he thought he would like to see him, in the hope of getting work there; I then said to him, "Don't you think it looked bad on your side to leave New-York, considering the circumstances?" he said he thought it did, but he wanted to get out of New-York until his hands should get better; I said to him, "You're in a pretty bad scrape, considering the looks of things?" he replied that he did not know what it looked like, but he was innocent; I said to him: "Albert, the circumstances are very strong; the print of your cut hand is on the cheek of the door—the marks and blood—and the mark of the other one is on the knob and key;" he made me no reply whatever, holding his head down for a second or two, shed a few tears, and said: "I don't care for myself, but I am sorry for my poor mother, and am afraid it will kill her;" I told him there was no doubt but he had brought a good deal of trouble on both father and mother, but he must do the best he could now; I then said to him that there was a girl at the house (Mrs. Shanck's) named Mary, who says that you are a pretty bad boy; he replied, "You don't mean Mary; there was no girl there named Mary; there was a girl named Ann, a fair-haired girl;" I said "You're right, Albert—you know more about it than I do; I asked him what the trouble was between him and Mrs. Shancks, and he said there was none; I told him that there must have been, as one of the girls told me they had quarreled about the price of some work he had done for her; he said "there was no trouble about it; he had fixed the stoop and charged her a dollar; he thought the job was worth that, and wanted to know what I thought about it; I told it was a very small job but not being acquainted with the plank used, &c., I could not say; I understood him to say that she had paid it; he said that the work was done about a year ago; I asked him if he had done anything else for her; he said yes—that he had made her a couple of small benches, for which he had charged her two shillings apiece; he told me that he was at her house the last time on Wednesday, having gone there on that occasion because on Tuesday she had seen him, and wanted to know when he was going to fix the counter that she had previously spoken to him about, and he went there to do the work; he got the plank for the purpose at his father's shop; I asked him if he had served his time at the carpenter business, and he said that he had not; I then asked him how he went round to get jobs, if he was not a carpenter; he replied that he was round the shop a good deal, was pretty handy, and could do a job of that kind well enough; I wanted to know if he had fixed the counter, and he said no, that he had not; when he went there to do so, Mrs. Shancks [illegible] they had not could not attend to it then, and that she [illegible] some shelves put up under the counter; he [illegible] to see what she had reference to, and told her [illegible] could get what board she wanted for fifty cents; I [illegible] him if he got the boards, and I believe he said [illegible]; I inquired where the pieces of plank came from [illegible] he left there for firewood; he said from the shop [illegible] that he had often brought her firewood; he said [illegible] he did not split up the wood after he brought it; [illegible] then asked if it was on Friday that he [illegible] the wood there, and he said now that it was [illegible]day; he told me about the clothes he wore on [illegible]day; he said that the pantaloons he had taken off, [illegible] the pockets out because they were full of blood, [illegible] then burnt the pockets; I inquired what became [illegible] the shirt and the other clothes that he had on; he replied that as soon as he got to the room they were put into the wash-tub; I asked if they had all been washed and put away, and his answer was that he supposed they had been; I then remarked "Albert! it was a bad business that you went to Mrs. Shancks on Friday with firewood—that he had better have kept away;" he replied, "I don't know there was anything bad about it;" I inquired why he did not go and give himself up; he said he did not know; he had thought of doing so, but that his hands looked so bad if they caught him they might think he had done it, inasmuch as his father had been unable to find the persons he had had a fight with; I told him that was too true—I did not think his father would be able to find any other party than the party already found; I then said when you went there Friday, did you mean to fix the counter, and he said "I was not there on Friday;" I said "Yes, you were there, for this minute you told me you were there, with the pieces of plank;" he answered, "if I did, I made a mistake—it was Thursday;" I then inquired how he meant to show how his hands got cut in the manner they had been; he said that when he left his father's shop he met with a rough-looking customer who asked him to take a drink, and he consented; they went to a porter-house, he said; I wanted to know where, and he answered that he did not exactly know; I inquired it it was in Twelfth-street, and he said he thought not, as he turned round a corner somewhere; he did not think that it was in Fourth-avenue either; I said, "Where was it—where did you get to?" he replied that he thought they got below Fourth-avenue into the Bowery; I asked, "How far down Fourth-avenue do you think you got—were you as low as Houston-street;" he said he thought they did; I said when you got to the porter-house you took the drink; he replied yes, and afterwards the man said, "You s—n of a b—h, I have a grudge against you," at the same time attacking him with a knife; I inquired who was present at the time besides you and the rough-looking customer, and he said, the barkeeper and another man; I then asked if they attempted to stop the fight, and he said no, that he kept him off as well as he could himself; he put up his hand to show the manner in which he kept him off, and I observed he turned the palm of his hand outwards me; the man drew back and I made for the door and run; I asked him where he ran to, and he said, "I ran out of the house, but which way I went I don't know;" in reply to my question whether the man followed, he said that he did not see him after that; I asked which way he went, and he said he did not know until he found himself in Amity-street; he said he went from Amity-street to his father's house; I then asked him if he told his father about the matter so that a search might be made for the man; he answered that he first saw his mother, who called his father and said, "Here's Alfred;" his father came and was very angry, saying, "Alfred, you're a pretty-looking chap, to come home in this condition;" he said that he told his father about his having had a fight, and he wanted him (his father) to go and find who he had the muss with; his father replied that there would be no use in it, as if there was such a person, time had been given him to clear out; I said that the story was not very plausible as he had failed to locate the street where the fight took place; I then told him to tell the truth at once and be done with it, but he persisted in saying that he was innocent; I remarked "You had killed her half a dozen times when once would have been enough;" he said, "No, I didn't;" I said "Yes, you have, and there is no use denying it;" I added, "It is a horrible job and nobody but an insane person would have done it;" "You had better acknowledge it," I said, "It is a good place to plead insanity on;" he looked at me and laughed, saying "That be d—d," or something of that sort; then hesitating a moment, he put his hand to his place and said, "What was that young fellow's name who stabbed a man in Ninth or Tenth-avenue?" I said, "I presume you mean young Rogers;" he said, "Yes, that's the name, I believe," adding, speaking of confession, "He (Rogers) confessed, and they did not show him much mercy—it did not do him much good;" I said, "That is true, to be sure, but he confessed under the gallows, and not before trial;" he replied, "Oh, I didn't understand that;" I then said that at that time the Sheriff had no power, and the Governor was not there to pardon him. He afterwards conversed with me about the difficulty in which he was lojured, and every time he changed the locality in which he said it had occurred, and finally because so incoherent in his story that he said he did not know anything about it; he explained how he got the wound on his right hand by saying that he got the scratches by handling old rubbish with the nails; on arriving with the prisoner to the Superintendent, office, Capt. Caffrey was conversing with the Superintendent, and the prisoner heard some of the conversation; the prisoner asked me what the Captain's name was, and I told him; he inquired what Ward, and I answered the Fifteenth; he wanted to know what he was so hard on him for; he said, "He don't believe anything I say;" I answered that his story was so improbable that it was hard to believe them; I said I supposed the Captain told you just what he thought, and he is pretty apt to tell people what he thinks if they don't tell a straight story, and your's is so dark that I don't wonder that he does not credit it; he then reaffirmed his innocence; he then repeated his regret at telling Springsteen the falsehood; I understood from the constable at Susquehannah that four dollars was all the money found upon the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

TESTIMONY OF H. P. DENISON.

Hans P. Denison, deposed—I reside at No. 604 Second avenue; the Thursday before the murder, Mr. Charles Hardy came to my house and stated that he was going to leave that evening in the Philadelphia train for Charleston. He corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses with reference to Hardy's personal appearance; he added that about six weeks ago he was riding on the cars with Hardy, and the latter showed him two watches—a silver and a gold one; he offered to sell me one of them; the gold watch was a lady's watch, and he said that it had been given to him; I never knew Mr. Hardy to be engaged in the soap business, or in any other, in this City, than in the peddling of embroideries; Hardy had been absent from the City three or four years, until some time in the month of September last.

TESTIMONY OF A. M'GOLDRIC.

Arthur McGoldric deposed—I am a blacksmith, and have a shop at No. 21 East Twelfth-street, directly opposite the place where Mrs. Shancks was murdered; on the morning of Friday last I opened my shop about six and three-quarters o'clock; about eight and three-quarters o'clock I went to a barber's shop, in Eleventh-street, near Broadway, and at nine and three quarters I returned to my shop, and about five minutes afterwards a lady came out of Mrs. Shanck's house, and gave an alarm; two of my men ran out of the shop to learn what the matter was, and I followed them; I spoke to the woman and told her to be calm; we called an officer and found the door of Mrs. Shancks' store shut; when we went inside we found the store and counter strewed with white clothes, covered with blood; we went to the door of the back room, and the officer and I looked in; we saw the body of a woman lying on the floor with a large cut on her jaw, and beside her a broken jar and a chair, also broken; she was resting against the chair; we did not recognize the body, and were under the impression that it was a colored woman who was murdered; I do not know the prisoner, and never saw him to my knowledge before; on the morning of the murder I did not see any man enter Mrs. Shanck's house.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CAFFREY.

Charles W. Caffrey, recalled: In compliance with orders received from the Coroner, all the drinking-saloons, billiard-saloons, and public places where such a fight described by the prisoner is likely to have occurred in the Bowery between Houston and Fourteenth streets, were visited by me personally; I could not ascertain that a fight had occurred in either of them last Friday, and the keepers of all these places expressed their willingness to come before the Coroner and testify to that effect; dilligent inquiry was also made at the stores on the east side of the Bowery from Twelfth-street to Houston, by one of my officers, and he reports that no disturbance took place in any of them on the morning of last Friday.

The testimony of Drs. John Beach and Christopher Weltje, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased was then read, and there being no further evidence the Coroner submitted the case to the Jury. After deliberating for some time, the following verdict was returned:

VERDICT.

"We find that the said Sarah Shancks came to her death by injuries inflicted by some person or persons unknown, on the morning of the 17th of December, 1860; but we have sufficient cause to suspect, and do suspect, that said injuries were inflicted by the prisoner, Albert L. Buchanan."

The prisoner did not appear to be at all disconcerted by the verdict, and he answered the questions which the Coroner subsequently put to him in a voice which betrayed no emotion whatever. His replies were as follows:

"My name is Alfred Buchanan; I am nineteen years old, and was born in New-York; I live at No. 137 West Tenth-street, and have no occupation."

In reference to the charge against him, he made the following statement through a young man who acted as his counsel:

"I have explained all I know or can say in regard to this charge, and my counsel advises me to make no further statement with regard to it. I therefore decline making any statement at present."

The accused was then committed to the Tombs, to await action by the Grand Jury in the case.

The Third-avenue Railroad and the Travel to Central Park.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due the public and those who patronize the cars of this Company that I should answer the objections made by his Honor the Mayor to the resolutions of the Common Council, granting us certain privileges, required by the increasing business of the road, and demanded by the patrons of the line. His Honor the Mayor has evidently not given the matter that consideration necessary to a full understanding of the merits of the case, or he certainly would not have denied to us privileges that have been extended to other City roads.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad received permission to lay a track through a lateral street from Ninth-ave to Central Park. We ask no more in Seventieth-street. Permission was granted also to the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down a "turnout," 150 feet in length, in front of their property in Tryon row. We ask no more in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and under precisely the same circumstances. We also ask for additional room at our terminus at the Park, in order to meet the wants of the public by placing more cars on the route, the limited space now allotted to us at that point being insufficient to operate an increased number of cars. The Company has been impelled to ask for these privileges by the constant solicitations of the public to give them greater facilities.

It is well known that this Company runs its cars to Harlem, a distance of eight miles, for the meagre sum of six cents. The introduction of their rails to that point has produced a contrary effect to that suggested by his Honor, as far as relates to the effect upon property. Real estate in that section of the City has doubled in value in a very short space of time, and added largely to the amount of taxable property of the City. In every instance where reliable statistics can be obtained, it has proved that the extension of the City railroads has enhanced the value of real estate and not deteriorated it. The land in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, opposite to which we desire simply to lay a turnout only 150 feet in length, is owned on one side by directors of this Company, and on the other by parties assenting. It is required for the convenience of passengers on the Harlem River boats. A large proportion of the stock in said boats is owned by our directors, and the two companies operate their respective lines for their mutual advantage, and for the convenience of their respective passengers. The throng of vehicles and stages at the Harlem terminus has become so great, that we are urged to make this extra provision for our cars to relieve the avenue.

The singular policy of the Harlem Railroad Company has led them, with exceeding bad taste, to oppose the extension of our track to the Central Park, on the frivolous pretence that it interferes with their vested rights. As well might the running of our cars to Harlem River interfere with their vested rights. One object this Company had in selecting Seventieth-street as the crossing point, (although a street lower down would be much more desirable,) was to avoid any controversy with the Harlem Railroad, as the grade at Seventieth-street at its intersection with Fourth-avenue is of sufficient heighth to allow our cars to pass over theirs on the bridge now built at that point, and thus would be no interference. Seventieth-street is uninhabited, there being but one house on its line, and that one in course of erection. The construction of this branch track will involve a very considerable outlay with no prospect of any direct benefit, as the Company purposes to run to the Central Park without any additional charge. The vast numbers of the people who visit the Park residing in the eastern section of the City have repeatedly solicited us to obtain this privilege, in order that they may enjoy the same facilities in reaching the Park as are now enjoyed by the more favored residents of the western side of the City. There is no other line now established, or likely to be established, that can afford this accommodation to the extent required except the Third-avenue Railroad Company; and when they are willing to incur the expense, and run their cars at no extra charge, in order that the people may be gratified, it does seem to me that points of questionable validity ought not to be raised against them by those who are supposed to administrate for the public good. The repeated annoyance and inconvenience to our passengers caused by the stoppage of our cars (under Police orders) at the time of processions passing over parts of the route, make it necessary for us to have a "turnout" at Sixth-street and Tryon-row, on which part of our cars can remain during such detention, without interfering with the running of cars on such parts of the road as are unobstructed. His Honor alleges that this Company enjoys as extensive facilities as other City roads. Admitting this to be the case, it must be apparent to every one that this road being nearly double in business, force and equipment to any other, it must need more facilities. The public who use its cars require them, may demand them. The Press often gives publicity to communications asking for more accommodations on the City roads: but if those who represent the public interest turn a deaf ear to the reasonable requests of a Company who aim to do their duty to the public, and deny them these necessary privileges, how is it to be expected that that Company can extend its accommodations without the necessary facilities?

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
President Third-avenue Railroad Co.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE !!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."

Skates! Skates! Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates.
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For all bilious disorders or liver complaints use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They have long proved a valuable remedy. Their action is mild, but certain, without the nauseating or griping effect accompanying all other pills.

[Advertisement.]

What is it that is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters and protects the weakest and wickedest as well as the wisest of mankind? One of KNOX'S Hats.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *City of Washington* will close to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

The German mails by the *Saxonia* will close to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, &c.—J. B. Moody, E. P. Chase, A. Wilson, J. R. Anderson, Jas. W. Brooks, B. F. Buck, S. F. Philips, and 16 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 6 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 15 | Gov. Island. 10 04 | Hell Gate... 11 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Riga, Freto, Havre, Boyd & Hincken: John Porter, Forbes, Liverpool, Ingalls & Carman; Panther, Ganell, Liverpool, Cary & Co.; Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, W. A. Kingsland & Sutton; D. Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Albertina, Bartsen, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.: Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara. J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brigs Eastern Star, Achlin, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Ada, Greno, Turks Island, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners H. Maybee, Maybee, Savannah, D. C. Murray; E. Kidder, Backen, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; T. H. Sears, Goodsell, Chesapeake Bay, master; Mercy Ellen, Case, Norwich, master; Bay state, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Marion, Jordan, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Sloop America, Allen, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Keyport, Way, City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Edgar P. Springer, Winsor, Manila July 17, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Duncan & Kendall. Passed Anjier Aug. 21, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 7, and Cape Hatteras Dec. 9. Had extremely rough weather and heavy westerly gales since passing Bermuda. July 21, lat. 15 55 N., lon. 118 17 W., spoke bark Olderman, Thompson, from Macassar for Manila. 9 ds. out. Sept. 24, John Autaras, seaman, of Belgium, died. Oct. 4, lat. 29 14 N., lon. 21 E., spoke bark "Glenalbee," from Mauritius, for Falmouth 23 ds out. Dec. 1, lat. 35 30 N., lon. 71 20, signalized a ship ("Severn") showing 2d distg. pendant 05 os. 782 or 784, Austrian colors, strg. E. Dec. 5, lat. 36 N., lon. 71 45 W., saw 2 water casks, painted white, with black hoops. Dec. 12, took pilot from boat Nettle, No. 20.

Ship Saratoga, Mather, New-Bedford 33 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark William, (of Fall River,) Lord, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses and melado to C. & E. J. Peters. Had heavy weather for the past 7 ds.

Bark Matagorda, Brown, Richmond 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Stafford.

Brig Isabel Beurmann, Tamss, Port-au-Prince Nov. 24, with coffee to Robert Muir, Jr. Dec. 8, lat. 33 07, lon. 73 12, spoke bark Volunteer, from Bristol, England, for Hampton Roads, short of bread; could not supply her. Nov. 25 and 26, at the Passage Islands, had heavy S. E. gales, lost and split sails. Nov. 27, Fortune Island bearing N. W., 2 miles, lost larboard anchor and 30 fathoms chain. Dec. 12 while coming up the Lower Bay, was run into by an unknown schooner, outward bound, which carried away jib-boom and stays. On the outward passage, Oct. 21, encountered heavy gales from S. and S. E., with heavy rain; split the most of her sails, lost jib and mainsail, and pitched away jib-boom; the vessel lying disabled in the trough of the sea 28 hours, with a tarpaulin in the weather main rigging; vessel rolling heavily, and the sea making a complete breach over her.

BELOW—Prussian ship C. Barth, Brandt, Liverpool. Also 1 ship and 1 bark unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamship Huntsville, for Savannah. Ships Wm. B. Travis for Galveston; Jacob A. Stabler, for London. Brig John H. Jones, Charleston.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Arr. ships Belmont, Liverpool; Grand Turk, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Elmira—brig, steering S., was seen, Dec. 2, lat. 31 50, lon. 71 20.

Quickstep—schr., from West Indies for Bermuda, Nov. 27, lat. 24 40 N., lon. 68 45.

"Zieger"—schr., of Liverpool, from Denia, for Philadelphia, Dec. 9, lat. 34 15, lon. 72 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Sombrero Nov. 24, barks Cheshire, of Damariscotta; Mary Warren, of Baltimore; brig Mary Cobb; all ldg. Schr. Governor, Hooper, for New-York, sailed 4 days previous.

At Anguilla Nov. 24, Br. schr. Phebe, for New-York, same day.

At Manzanilla Nov. 22, brig Randolph, Hallock from and for Boston in 12 or 14 ds., ldg.; brig Mary Means, Tibbetts, from St Jago, going in.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Oct. 12, bark Arrow, Harrington, from Salem, taking in; brig Mary A. Forrest, Gillespie, for Hampton Roads, for orders, to sail 13th; James B. George, Snow, for New-York, about 20th; Harvard, Campbell, Kirwan, sold; schr. Matchless, Hinckley, for New-York, about 20th.

PORT AU-PRINCE—Arr., Nov. 16, brig Bird of the Wave, for Boston 28th, ldg.; 18th, bark Charles E. Lex, for Philadelphia Dec. 8, dischg.; brigs Truxillo and King Brothers, do.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New York—Oct. 14, Springbok, at Table Bay; 21st, New-York, do.; Nov. 29, Wild Rover, at Falmouth

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2882. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FRO WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

The Reason for the Step, and Who will Succeed Him.

SECRETARY THOMPSON WILL ALSO RESIGN.

Supposed Intention of President Buchannan to Abdicate.

Coercion Speeches to be Made by Senators Douglas and Wade.

PROBABLE EFFECT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Another Meeting of the House Special Committee.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

The resignation of Secretary CASS created a great sensation in political circles here. Although it was rumored early this morning, it was not consummated till late this afternoon. Various causes have been assigned. One report attributes it to the President's course towards Peru, in refusing to arbitrate our difficulties, and withdrawing Mr. CLAY. Another says it was because the President refused to send troops to strengthen the garrison at Fort Moultrie; and still another, to escape the odium attaching to the Administration, which he charges with complicity in the secession programme.

All these reports are untrue, as I have been informed by the veteran patriot and statesman himself. Gen. CASS is a native of the United States which adopted the Constitution. He lived in the town where the Convention was held; remembers distinctly the rejoicings at the birth of the Confederacy; has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and he is now unwilling to be present at its last expiring gasp. Having witnessed its birth, he says he is unwilling to remain here to witness its dissolution. Hence he retires from the Cabinet, but with the kindest feelings for President BUCHANAN and each member of the Cabinet, whom he complimented highly as honorable and patriotic men.

Mr. THOMPSON, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned yesterday, but holds over a few days for the appointment of a successor. I have also reliable authority for saying that Secretary THOMPSON will resign, probably on Monday. Other members of the Cabinet may follow, and it is rumored that the President himself may abdicate.

In the conversation upon the affairs of the Union between the President and the Cabinet, the President and Gen. CASS are said to have shed tears at the probable fate of the country.

No one has yet been named as successor to Gen. CASS. Mr. LEIGHTON declines taking the place of Mr. THOMPSON.

The good feeling of last night is dissipated to-day by authentic information that Judge DOUGLAS, on Tuesday next, will deliver a speech taking strong ground in favor of coercion. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, will take a similar stand on Monday. These speeches, it is represented by Secessionists, will precipitate an immediate collision in South Carolina, and strengthen the rapidly-growing disunion feeling in the Cotton States. It is probable that there will be no Legislation this Winter should these speeches be made as prepared.

Private letters from Louisiana represent the State as certain to secede at once. Ex-Secretary CONRAD, of FILLMORE'S Cabinet, has written a letter urging immediate secession. The bill calling a Convention passed the Legislature almost instantly.

Col. ALLEN, of Georgia, the head of the pre-emption division of the General Land Office, an open and avowed secessionist and a special favorite of Mr. COBB, is now on a visit to Georgia, on leave of absence, for the purpose of exciting the feeling in that State upon the subject of disunion. While absent, his pay still goes on.

The Select Committee had another long session to-day. Mr. CORWIN brought in his proposition, the main feature of which is giving the people of a Territory the exclusive right to elect officers and make their own laws, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was combated by KELLOGG and others, as carrying Slavery into all the Territories under the Dred Scott decision, and without coming to a vote the Committee adjourned over to Monday.

A plan is proposed, and will probably be put in execution if enough consent, to call a caucus of all the Republican members, to consider the present crisis, and what should be the action of the Committee. I am satisfied that, although the resolutions passed are interpreted as meaning nothing, yet only a few Republicans comparatively can or will support them. The caucus may be prevented by the conservatives, but if held, it will probably result in a break-up.

Great efforts will be made before Monday to prevent certain Republicans from making strong speeches, who are much incensed at the recent attacks upon the North.

Private accounts from Alabama, received by members of the Government to-day, say that the conservatives think they will carry the State sure. If so, time will be gained, and South Carolina will go out alone. The Border State men are doing their utmost to bring this about.

Much feeling has arisen because members of the Special Committee have retailed the proceedings, and a resolution was passed to-day prohibiting it. The Committee will report on Monday or Tuesday.

MILES, of South Carolina left to-night. The rest of the delegation will withdraw formally, presenting, as they believe, the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in the history of the world.

The Pacific Railroad scheme on PERHAM'S plan is being vigorously pressed, and has many friends. It seems to be a good project.

Miss LANE'S Saturday morning receptions commence to-morrow, although it has been previously announced that all festivities at the White House would be suspended, for political reasons. O. P. Q.

DESPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

There is no doubt whatever that Gen. CASS has resigned as Secretary of State. Regret is everywhere expressed in consequence. The indications are that Ex-Gov. DICKINSON, of New-York, will be the successor, though these are not altogether reliable.

There is but little if any confidence in the assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authorities during the administration of President BUCHANAN. They are regarded as mere promises, to quiet apprehensions in an official quarter.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has expressed the opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, is still opposed to such increase for prudential reasons, being apprehensive that it would but augment the present excitement.

There was an understanding among the select Committee of Thirty-three to-day that their proceedings, excepting as to results, shall be regarded as private, and therefore not to be revealed for publication. It is known, however, that several propositions, looking to political conciliation, were presented and read, but not acted upon. Several gentlemen made speeches, and opinions were interchanged. The prospect of accommodation is about the same as it was yesterday. In order to afford time for consideration, an adjournment till Monday took place.

The publication of the manifesto of the Southern members has produced a depressing effect among the conservatives, who say they are now satisfied the former are opposed to any political compromise or accommodation whatever.

It is generally reported that Mr. DOUGLAS' speech next week will be of a coercive character against secession.

Senator WILSON'S letter, addressed to CALEB CUSHING, will appear in to-morrow's *National Republican*.

PERHAM'S People's Pacific Railroad bill, embracing three routes, has been referred to the House Special Committee on that subject.

Paymaster JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Macedonian*.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATLAS AND ARGUS ON THE CRISIS.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 14.

The *Atlas* and *Argus* of to-morrow morning will publish an elaborate article on our country's dangers and the remedy, in which it is proposed that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration shall acquiesce in the construction of the Constitution, substantially settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, which puts Southern property on an equality with Northern property in the Territories, and that the following amendment be made to the Constitution of the United States.

"The Congress may establish governments for the Territories of the United States; and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one Member of Congress, and having adopted, by a vote of the citizens of the United States resident therein, a Constitution, Republican in form, may be admitted by the Congress into this Union as a State; and neither the Congress nor the people of a Territory, during the territorial condition, shall by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair rights of property recognized by the laws of any of the States.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held last night in Tremont Temple, for prayer for the preservation of the Union of the States. Bishop EASTBURN made an address. There was a large attendance, and a deep feeling was manifested.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PUBLIC FEELING IN CHARLESTON—THE LEADING MEN IN THE SECESSION MOVEMENT—MISGIVINGS ABOUT THE ISSUE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1860.

In South Carolina even, the belief is not unfrequently expressed that Mr. LINCOLN will prove a conservative President, and will disappoint the radical Republicans. Such an opinion, which only the more candid and intelligent admit, is never uttered by political leaders before the people, who have been taught the most absurd notions in regard to the President elect, and the Republican Party generally. They have been taught to believe that the first and intended legitimate result of Mr. LINCOLN'S election would be the passage of laws hostile to Slavery in the separate States, and in some quarters the belief is general that the abolition of Slavery and the turning of all the negroes loose on the community must follow the success of the Republican Party. Equally prevalent is the belief that fugitive slaves are in no instance returned by Free States; that the Fugitive Slave law is a dead letter, and the Personal Liberty laws the only ones concerning fugitives enforced at the North. It is not unfrequent that you hear men who have reputations for intelligence and fairness asserting these falsehoods. Whether they do not know better, or resort to misrepresentation to inflame the popular mind, is only to be inferred. In this and a thousand other similar ways the people are led to believe that the Union is a positive burden and a curse.

I am assured that among the slaves, particularly out of the cities, where any notion at all prevails of Mr LINCOLN, it is that he is a negro. Such as have not that impression, have an idea that an individual has been chosen President who is a great friend of theirrs, and will in some way change their condition. The only explanation I have heard for this is that the term "*Black* Republican" has no other signification to the African mind.

In this State, the Northern man who has the largest share of public confidence is CHARLES O'CONOR, of your city. His letters and speeches incident to the Union demonstrations last Winter and Spring have gained for him this distinction. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR appears to be kindly remembered. Mr. BUCHANAN is esteemed at his true value, and is spoken of as we are enjoined to speak of a bridge that carries us safe over. In reality the nullifiers feel that, at this moment, they practically have no such friend as the "Old Public Functionary."

In this State the nullifiers feel the absence of some great mind to lead them in the emergency. They have any number of statesmen of wonderful capacity—in their own estimation; but there is no one among them all who is generally recognized as a safe and sure guide, like CALHOUN. R. BARNWELL RHETT, who has perhaps been the most persistent nullifier, is not conceded the qualities of a leader. His prudence, if not his fidelity, is much distrusted. This distrust has of late very much increased, and the gentleman will scarcely have the influence in the ensuing Convention, and in moulding the new order of things, that he and his clique counted on. Ex-Judge MAGRATH will probably come prominently into the foreground in this connection. Though he refused to run for the Convention, yet so generally was he recognized as the man for the times, that he received almost every vote cast. He was pressed forward by the more moderate class, who feared to be led by RHETT, and the ultras dared not oppose him. Senator HAMMOND is considered the leading mind, the only statesman South Carolina has, but he has not the qualities of a leader. Indolence and an organic indisposition to mix in troublous times, is alleged as the principal drawback in his case. Besides, it is even suggested that in reality his heart is not deeply engaged in the cause of nullification, as it at present flourishes, in spite of what he speaks and writes on the subject.

Sometimes a chance remark expresses more than a labored speech. Thus the other day, a gentleman of position declared that "South Carolina was bound to go out of the Union, even though she came back again within a week." I do not believe that the idea of an ultimate return is entirely banished from the minds of a considerable share of the masses, and perhaps of the leaders also. This is evident from the fact that RHETT & Co., undertook to pledge candidates against ever returning to the Union, and many of them—some of whom were successful—refused to make the pledge. The fact that little thought is given to the future kind of Government South Carolina shall have, and the general dispotion, not to discuss that question, favors this suggestion. The conceived necessity to vindicate the position of the State and the policy to which she stands committed—a point of honor, as it is deemed—unquestionably carries thousands to lengths which their judgments do not approve. "We will go out, if we come back again." How much there is in the qualification, the future will disclose. There evidently is not complete faith in all the plans of secession. Commerce is the safest barometer of this. Hence we find shippers and owners of vessels here are hurrying away their ships and cargoes, evidently not daring to trust them to the uncertainty which will follow secession.

The South Carolina slaveholders and planters who want cheaper slaves and more of them are going to secede for an impracticability, to wit: the *Slave-trade*. The civilized world will not tolerate the piracy, and the enterprise will fail. But unquestionably, in the distracted state of things which secession will usher in—all favorable to the landing of slavers on her coast, inviting the trade and aiding it so far as possible, if not positively legalizing it—South Carolina may safely count on receiving a large influx of African slaves by direct importation. She will be a second Cuba, only worse. This feature has not escaped the attention, as it inspires the hopes, of the nullifiers. To this extent with slaveholders, nullification will be beneficial. But not long would Carolina be permitted to make herself a nuisance. The civilized nations would unite to put a stop to the illegitimate traffic.

Another impracticable idea is that which supposes that Charleston, as a free port, will come to be a city of the first magnitude—indeed, rival New-York. This is one phase of the delusion, and goes far to reconcile the commercial population of Charleston, who are all its victims, to the perils of secession and revolution.

The ensuing Convention will immediately pass the secession ordinance; but there is considerable doubt whether it will not be made to take effect at a much later day than was first contemplated.

RODERICK.

THE STARVATION QUESTION.

HOW THE DISUNION MOVEMENT AFFECTS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a reader of your paper from its beginning, I have come to regard its statements, as I know thousands throughout the country do, as reliable. I believe it is so regarded in the South, as well as North and West. At this critical period in our national affairs, when so much that is absolutely false regarding the doings and condition of the people in various parts of the country is published abroad, and especially when it is necessary to correct public opinion in the South in regard to the condition of the masses of the laboring people of the North, I wish to make a short statement in regard to the condition of the people in this "Birmingham of the United States."

Although business is much affected and our manufacturers have but little to encourage them in the future, we have no suffering amongst our artizans and working-people, nor is there any money pressure upon our manufacturers.

To judge from the cheerful spirit of both millowners and workmen, you would never suppose that a large portion of the people of our country were in a state of almost open rebellion, and *that* a part of the country which has been largely supplied from this great workshop with their cotton and cane wagons, ploughs, &c., used upon their plantations.

Could your "*gentlemanly correspondent*" at Bairdstown, Oglethorp County, Georgia, look in upon our cheerful, frugal, and industrious and happy (although very sooty) people, he would abandon his idea of starving the working people of the North into submission to the behests of our Southern *Lords*.

The truth is the Southern people are wonderfully iguerant of the condition of the working people of the North. They class them with the "poor white folks" of the South, for while many active, energetic mechanics from the North have in late years gone South, the mass of the Southern mechanics have been those who, by want of skill and energy and industry, have failed to succeed at home in the North. This I know from personal observation.

Let your "Bairdstown" friend, then, know that here, in a city and vicinity of 130,000 inhabitants, we have no suffering now, nor any in prospect. That our well-doing and frugal people have all something laid up for a "rainy day," as witness the reports of our "Savings Banks," and that if the South are waiting the starvation of our people into submission to their demands, they may have to transfer their hopes to generations yet unborn. The public mind throughout the western part of our State is coming to regard the course of the Southern Secessionists as only to be characterized as *treason*, and as such deserving only the reward of *treason*.

The Douglas men have, until lately, regarded the whole affair as not concerning them, and as between Republicans and Southern Secessionists, but now they begin to see that their hero, having been egged by the high-minded and honorable people of the South, they are in no better standing with the South than open Republicans. J. B. S.

DISUNION AS VIEWED ABROAD.

HOW ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL REGARD A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

Democratic institutions are now on their trial in America. It would be a strange coincidence if the same year should witness the accomplishment of Italian unity under a constitutional monarchy and the disruption of a far mightier Union under the dislocating agency of Federal Republicanism. WASHINGTON, like ALEXANDER, was troubled in his last days by misgivings as to the solidity of his own workmanship. He had found American patriotism strong enough to brave in a good cause the armies of GEORGE III., but would it be proof against the selfishness of prosperity, the meanness of party and personal interests, the fierceness of provincial jealousies? Could the dignified and statesmanlike moderation of the founders of liberty be transmitted to their successors, or would later growth develop those harsher and vulgar qualities which too often appear in the Anglo-Saxon character? We dare not say that the experiment is yet complete. Two generations have amply sufficed to confirm and transcend the experience of antiquity as to the expansive energies of a Democracy, but its capability of cohesion still remains open to question. At a crisis like the present the centrifugal seems more than a counterpoise to the centripetal force, if we are to take the Southerners at their word. The proud traditions of the great Western Republic, the ties of laws, language, religion and national character, the dictates of a higher and more comprehensive self-respect, and the respect of European Powers, are to be cast to the winds when they conflict with local prejudices and the salaries of a class of gentlemen who took their appointments subject to this uncertainty. The enemies of Democracy have always asserted that it cannot rise to the conception of a great national idea, and that for want of this vivifying principle it carries in itself the germ of its own decay. The opponents of cotton have even denied the assumed liberality of the commercial spirit, and retorted that, if circumstances were changed, merchants and manufacturers would not show less blindness or selfishness than farmers and landlords. It has been reserved for the "fire-eating" slave owners of South Carolina and Georgia to verify this taunt, and to seek for precedents of party warfare, not in the history of the United States, but in the continental system of NAPOLEON, in the Berlin Decree, and the English Orders in Council.

We are far from considering the proceeding adopted in South Carolina and Georgia as irrepressible, or taking it for granted that they will be imitated by other cotton-producing States, much less by those which, though nominally Southern, have natural affinities with the North. Even the Governor of Georgia, though he recommends the imposition of prohibitory duties on imports from the North, the "repeal of all parts of the Penal and Civil Code protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where unfriendly laws exist," and other mad and revolutionary measures, shrinks from the responsibility of sending delegates to a Southern Convention. The resignation of their offices by the Federal employes at Charleston has not yet been accepted at Washington, and the sanguinary rhodomontade of Gov. BROWN probably sounds less formidable to those who hear it than to us who read it. We Englishmen are sparing of our words, and little know how far bluster may be carried before barking passes into biting. The threat of secession is the standard resource of a mob, and the Roman *plebs* often startled for the Mons Sacer, and actually encamped there more than once, without permanently separating from the Republic. There, however, the malcontents had a vantage-ground which here belongs to the established Government. The security of the city and the lives of their patrician oppressors depended on their cooperation against foreign enemies, whereas here it is the personal safety of the Southern planters that is guaranteed by the North. That great social question, which inspires an interest immeasurably more intense and absorbing than all the political watchwords of Europe, has a two-fold bearing on the present crisis, and if it furnishes a motive in favor of secession it furnishes a more overpowering motive against it. "It is a singular fact," says one of our American contemporaries, "that States in a position secure against injury from the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are the only States making the non-execution of this law a pretext for secession." But are these refractory citizens prepared to be closeted beyond the reach of call with their own "domestic institution?" Is it certain that in such States as South Carolina and Mississippi, where the slaves outnumber the white population, the masters could dispense with the aid of their Northern brethren in a servile war? Or, turning to another item in the same calculation of expediency, would South Carolina, whose exports exceed in value her imports, in the proportion of seven to one, be the gainer by a system of mercantile exclusion? *One sane man believe that England and France will consent, as is now suggested, to stultify the policy of half a century for the sake of an extended cotton trade, and to purchase the favor of Charleston and Milledgeville by recognizing what has been called "the isothermal line, which impels African labor towards the tropics" on the other side of the Atlantic?* Will the suspension of payments in specie *improve the credit of the recusant States*, and will an independent Administration prove an economical expedient to States who have hitherto borne a very small share of the public burdens? These are considerations that may be drowned in the passions of the hour, but which will, we still believe, assert themselves as the movement becomes more regular and orderly. We have confidence, not only in the discretion of Mr. LINCOLN, but in that of Mr. BUCHANAN, who, in the remaining months of his Presidentship, may do much to mitigate these desperate and ruinous counsels.

Of one thing the Democrats may be well assured—*that the character and prestige of the several United States in the eyes of Europe depend on their Federal union.* Lord NORTH saw this when he skillfully proposed a compromise, which would have had the effect of isolating some from the rest, and BURKE resisted his scheme of conciliation on that very ground. "*Hoc Ithacus velit*;"—the stubborn and mutinous spirit of the South is falling into the tactics of the enemies of American independence. *Let there be no mistake as to English public opinion on this subject. If we have paid a sincere homage to the rising greatness of America, it has not been to that which the Southerners are so anxious to conserve, but to that which they are striving to destroy. All that is noble and venerable in the United States is associated with the Federal Constitution. It is not the demonstrations of Southern ruffianism in Congress, or the filibustering aggrandizement of the South, from the Mexican annexations downwards, or the Fugitive Slave law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas-Nebraska act—it is not these, or any other triumph of Democratic insolence during their ascendency of half a century, that has commanded the sympathy and admiration of Europe.* We have judged these things leniently, as the actions of great men and great nations ought to be judged, because we knew the perilous conditions under which so mighty an enterprise as the civilization of America must of necessity be carried out, and have confidence in the practical good sense of the American character. A certain hectoring tone, arising from the exuberant consciousness of health and strength, is characteristic of adolescence, but no such allowance is made for deliberate acts of lawless violence. Even now, so long as the agitation is confined to bullying and insults, to "retaliatory laws" and indignation-meetings, in the form of Conventions, we shall not despair. High pressure, moral as well as mechanical, is the rule in America, and threats of civil war may be used there in a strictly Parliamentary sense. But if this rough sparring should by any chance be carried too far, and the threat so often uttered in jest or wantonness should be repeated in earnest and lead to bloodshed, it is some comfort that the aggressors will not be the stronger party. Mr. LINCOLN will in that case command a majority in Congress, and will carry with him the support of all those who, however tolerant of Slavery, will not tamely acquiesce in its becoming the basis of an illegal and hostile Confederation.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The commercial letters from America to-day indicate a greater feeling of alarm on the possibility of a disruption of the Union than has ever before been expressed; but those who have been familiar with political and monetary crises in that country, and have noticed the manner in which they suddenly subside, will still hesitate to believe that there is much real cause for apprehension. The present advices state that South Carolina appears determined to secede, although the act will be utterly fatal to the prosperity of the State unless Georgia also joins. Should the determination, however, spread through three or four States, the dissolution of the Confederation would then become an irrevocable fact. With regard to the financial consequences of the existing disturbance, it appears that money had been scarce and distrust prevalent for some time past in the Southern cities, but that no serious effect had been observable in New-York until a few days previous to the departure of this steamer. Stocks, which then began to fall rather rapidly, had since continued to give way, and money had now become so scarce that even the best bills could not be negotiated under the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. One step taken by the Legislature of South Carolina had greatly increased the general pressure, and had already operated most injuriously on the interests of that State. With a view to defy all contingencies, they had repealed the law which inflicts the loss of their charters and other penalties on Banks that become insolvent or suspend, and although the Banks of the State are believed to be thoroughly sound, this, of course, had created a run. At the same time the Southern houses found it impossible to sell in a regular manner the Cotton bills which they draw on New-York, and their correspondents in that City, therefore, were called upon to send them gold. The New-York Banks meanwhile were also sending down specie in order to pick up these bills at depreciated rates, and there was consequently a double drain. Bills on England had been sold at New-York at all rates from 106 to 108. The lowest price mentioned for bankers' bills is 107⅛, and the correctness of the quotation of 106¾, stated to have been sent by telegram *viâ* Halifax on the day after the departure of the mail, is therefore doubted. In the Stock market the average fall since the previous mail had been five per cent., and during the week 10 per cent. Thus, New-York Central had gone from 84 to 74, Erie from 34½ to 29, and Illinois Central from 74¼ to 60.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The race of life is so interesting a subject, both to those who have succeeded in it and those who have been disappointed in it, that the adventurous career of the President elect of the United States, as the New-York Press describes it, is sure to attract much notice. It is put forward as a remarkable instance of what a man can do "under the influence of *American institutions*," and so undoubtedly it is. We will only alter the phrase a little, and say that it is a remarkable instance of what a man can do in America in the *absence* of all institutions to check him. The favorable peculiarity of American institutions in Mr. LINCOLN'S case has been that they did not exist, that it has been the great institution of America not to have institutions in the sense in which we of the old world have them. It is plain that our institutions, if they are a great assistance to society, are at the same time a great check to individuals. Our strongly and clearly marked professions entirely put it out of anybody's head that he should enter into them after a certain time of life and without a certain education. The barrier is almost insuperable which an adventurer who approaches by a short cut has to cross. In America it is quite different. Mr. LINCOLN was first a farmer, then a trader down the Mississippi, then a surveyor, then a lawyer, upon which last platform has risen the statesman and the President of the United States. Now, take a man of Mr. LINCOLN'S versatile and fertile mind, and this liberty of professional ascent is an enormous gain. It is everything to him. In Mr. LINCOLN we have not your man of *one* talent. Your man of one talent may possess it to perfection, but he may spare himself the labors of ambition, he may be quite sure that he is born to be a drudge. Mr. LINCOLN can do anything he sets his mind to, partly from natural pliability, partly by an immense power of fixing his attention on whatever is before him. He starts without even the common education of a village schoolboy; six weeks of a loghouse school when he was 16, was his first and last experience of a schoolmaster, but he is seen afterwards giving 50 minutes of fixed and absorbed attention out of his midday hour of relaxation, after some hastily swallowed mouthfuls, to his book. The consciousness of this power gives him confidence. He knows he can get up anything—he likes. "The 'boys' catch him by the arm" and make him a militia captain out of a momentary freak, because he is the most popular and pleasant fellow in the "New-Salem;" an ordinary man would beg to be excused a campaign against the "Black Hawks," but the storekeeper in an instant accepts the command. It is with the same self-confidence that when his storehouse, owing to a fraudulent partner, fails him, and leaves him eleven hundred dollars in debt, he follows the hint which an accidental look into a book on surveying gives him. He knows he can make himself a surveyor in no time. Again, he knows he can make himself a lawyer, and accordingly a lawyer he becomes. We must add to this a striking countenance, a commanding person, a good manner, properly combining self-possession and heartiness and we see at once a man who has prodigious powers of making his way.

Now, as we say, it is obvious what a clear gain "American institutions" are to a man of this aspiring mould of mind joined to such antecedents. Such antecedents must have been a fatal drag upon Mr. LINCOLN in any country of the Old World, at least in its normal condition, and without a revolution to disturb it. Would the profession of the law, for example, have been practically open to an ex-farmer, ex-bargeman, ex-storehousekeeper, ex-land surveyor in this country? It would not have been. The idea would never have entered into Mr. LINCOLN'S head. The venerable looks of the sages of the law, their wigs, their ermine, the divinity which hedges in a judge, the proud traditions of the profession, would have forbidden the aspiration. At a certain time it is too late to begin. A man does not leap into practice at once with us, however clever he may be. Tradition dictates the patronage of solicitors, and vetoes experiments. In a country, however, where a successful professional ascent is open to a man after trying ever so many previous lines, where there is no barrier to keep out sudden visitors, where it is not necessary to make your choice before you are twenty, but where you have the option of turning experience and growth of intellect, through whatever previous channels derived, at once, when you like, into the most dignified and elevating channel, where all this is sanctioned and encouraged by public opinion, and a man creates no prejudice against himself as a pushing and presumptuous aspirant by such a course, but rather a feeling in his favor as a man of proper spirit, who is only turning to account the advantages of the state of society in which he lives,—where this is the order of things in a country, a powerful and extraordinary stimulus to exertion is offered to one class of men which is not offered elsewhere—we mean to that class which is conscious of great powers, but has the drawback of an unfavorable start and a bad introduction to life. These men do not hear the words "Too late" sounding in their ears; within a moderate compass it is never "too late" for them. They are in time long after the clock of older institutions has struck. Time and tide wait for them. They have their chance when it would have gone under another sun. The prospect, then, is an enormous impulse to them, because, if it is never too late to succeed, it is never too late to exert themselves.

This, indeed, produces a restlessness in the activity of American society which we have not in our own. Society with us is active, but with the consciousness at the same time of certain bounds which cannot be passed. There is a tendency to men fretting on their oars in all professions, in this way—that, inasmuch as there is no way out of a profession when a man is once in, he contents himself with an advance in the arts and facilities of that one profession. It is hard work, at first, because every new material is difficult, as being new; but as soon as aptitude is acquired the professional man has tolerably straight sailing, and then comes the disposition to repose in the pleasant exercise and command of arts and knowledge already acquired. The real activity of mind is more on the surface than below, because the main struggle with the obstructive matter is over. But American active life is restless, because, as new material to be mastered comes in with every new profession, where a man can go on changing from one profession to another he multiplies the necessity for conquest, and keeps up the struggle for life, and the most arduous part of that struggle, far longer. In fact, the American never lets himself rest. There is no harbor of refuge which receives the accomplished professional man at a certain time of life, where he simply occupies himself in the use of tools which he has already mastered; no, he must migrate from his professional home to another untried soil. Everybody migrates in America, and the early removals of the Lincoln family from Kentucky to Spencer County, from Spencer County to Illinois, from Illinois to Coles County, and from Coles County to Macon County, only typify the transplantations of American intellect, the constant breaking of new professional ground, and the uninterrupted succession of new positions and opportunities which convey the Mississippi boatman to the dignity of the White-House. If the new system has its advantages, however, the old one has its points of superiority too. It would require a long disquisition to enter into them all, but it may be mentioned as one advantage, that life should not consist wholly of motion, but that there should be a little rest in it as well. Such a modified system may not produce the most prominent instances of individual elevation, but it produces a large amount of moderate distinction, which is thoroughly enjoyed because the man has time and rest to enjoy it, whereas the American plan, for one great restless intellect which attains its complete object, has thousands which go through the whole career of restlessness and never reach the goal.

FOREIGN SENTIMENT ON A COTTON CONFEDERACY.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* is unpleasantly affected by the tone of the English and French papers. He writes:

"The comments of the English Press on the election of LINCOLN must convince us of the South, *that Great Britain would be a most unstable reliance for a Cotton Confederacy*, should a superior Power threaten the security of the latter. Without exception the English journals rejoice at the result of the Presidential campaign, as indicative of the ultimate extinction of Negro Slavery in America.

The French Press, too, so far as it has spoken out on the subject of LINCOLN'S election, *gives us little to hope from the friendly feeling of France*, even if looking to LOUIS NAPOLEON for protection would not be *quasi agnum committere lupo*, like giving the lamb to the wolf. Such vulpine intimacy is to be regarded with immense distrust, considering the character of the Emperor."

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Western stage coach from Denver 10th, passed here for Omaha, this morning, with mails and six passengers.

DENVER, Monday, Dec. 10.

This morning is clear and bright, with no frost in the ground, and farmers are plowing for Spring crops. CHARLEY HARRISON'S trial was closed Friday night. The jury remained out till Saturday, 1 o'clock, and not agreeing, were discharged, and the prisoner set at liberty. WATERS, the murderer of FREEMAN, is not yet arrested, but officers are after him.

The first church-bell in the Pike's Peak region arrived here on the 7th.

HINCKLEY & Co.'s messengers by the U. S. Coach, this morning take down $8,500 in dust.

A copy of the President's message, which HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express arranged with the Western Stage Co. to bring through by special messenger, left Fort Kearney at 8 P. M., on the 6th, arrived here at 9 A. M. on the 8th, and was published by the *Mountaineer* that day.

Two coaches of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express passed here for St. Joseph this afternoon.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

CHARLES NITZ, formerly a citizen of Leavenworth, died here on Sunday, and was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

None of the parties from here for San Juan had reached those mines at the last accounts. They were stopping along the east foot of the mountains, kept back by deep snow. Encouraging reports still continue to reach them. The weather in Gregory's mines was very fine, and work was going rapidly ahead. The C. O. C. and P. P. coaches take down twelve passengers and $2,000 in dust this morning.

The Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Mount City, Kansas, on the 6th, to the *Democrat*, says all is quiet there, and no arrests have been made. MONTGOMERY, JENNISON, SEAMON and others are not to be found. Gen. HARNEY had ordered two companies of infantry under Major WESSELS and Capt. LYON, to be stationed at Mount City, and two companies of dragoons, under Capt. STEELE, at Fort Scott. Gen. HARNEY wished to declare martial law, but Gov. MEDARY would not consent, preferring that the United States Marshal should make the arrests and the prisoners be tried by Territorial law.

Fugitives Discovered and Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Independence says that ADSON, wounded, and BALL, who escaped from WALKER'S, were found yesterday secreted in the woods, and were surrounded and ordered to surrender. After conferring together, they drew their pistols and replied they would die first. They were immediately fired upon and killed.

The Toronto Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Dec. 14.

The decision in the Extradition case of the fugitive slave JONES, *alias* ANDERSON, is expected to be given by the Court to-morrow. The authorities are making active preparations to prevent an anticipated attempt at rescue. The Police are to be armed and the troops in readiness.

Fire in Orange, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.

About midnight last night, a fire broke out in the basement of the building corner of Main and Centre streets, Orange, N. J., used as a rum-selling establishment. The upper part was occupied by tenants. The building was consumed, and a number of others, principally stores. The fire burned west to the brick-store of L. C. LIGHTSHIP, and east to the new Methodist Church, which latter was partially burned and considerably injured. Waverly Hall, occupied by A. H. FREEMAN as a stove-store; STUART & TICKNOR, grocers; the Post-office, a drug-store, jewelry, and other establishments, were burned. The Second Baptist Society's property, on the west side of Centre-street, owned by Messrs. LINDSEY & BLAKE, was burned. Loss $30,000—mostly insured.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 14.

Overton Block, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, was burned to-day. Loss $175,000; insured, $91,000.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 14.

The steamer *Goody Friend*, bound up, and the steamer *South Bend*, bound down the river, collided forty miles above here, and the latter sunk. Several lives were lost.

Slavers Sold at Auction.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 14.

The condemned slavers *Storm King* and *Triton* were sold at auction to-day. The *Storm King* brought $3,500 and the *Triton* $2,025.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14—10 P. M.

The steamship *Europa* is not yet signaled. She has probably encountered strong head winds, and will not be up before morning.

The thermometer was down to 6° above zero to-day.

THE JAPANESE HOMEWARD BOUND.

Voyage of the Niagara from Loando to the Island of Java.

Employments and Habits of the Japanese—Formal Visit to the Dutch Authorities at Batavia—Feasting and Dining.

Description of Batavia and the Batavians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA, BATAVIA, Island of Java, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

It was with great satisfaction that we arrived at this fertile island, after a long and tedious voyage of 46 days from Loando, and 94 from New-York—the latter part of the voyage from the Cape of Good Hope having been attended with strong winds and heavy seas. Our Japanese friends have likewise shared in the pleasures of port, and feast their eyes on the beautiful tropical green, that brightens the land, unassisted by the gloomy hues of the Indian Ocean. They whiled away the tedium of the voyage from the Cape in their habitual studious way, fortified by much evenness of temper and a generous table; though some of the officers have been somewhat sorely tried by a decree which forbade them to imbibe cocktails late at night. As their tastes were educated to shrink those bitter sweet mixtures in our own free barroom country, they seemed to regard the prohibition on ship-board as a serious hardship, as perhaps it was, but nevertheless in the day-time, from breakfast to supper, they were permitted to keep the toddy-sticks going with much vivacity, and their health did not suffer, and no doubt their nerves were kept as steady as those potent pacifiers could make them.

There was, however, another cause of irritation among them, and which was of a more serious complexion. I allude to a cutaneous disorder known on the other side of the Tweed as the "Scotch Fiddle." This irruption broke out about six weeks ago, and, though its virulence has been greatly subdued, yet there are still a few cases in successful scratching operation. Those afflicted did not from the first seem to place much reliance on their own Faculty for treatment, but invariably sought professional advice from the surgeons of the frigate. In fact, the pathology of their own doctors seems to be entirely devoted to their own heads, which are shaved diurnally, and from the close manner the operation is performed one would imagine that after the razor had gone over the crop the scalp was then sand-papered and finally pummice-stoned to the polish of an ivory billiard-ball. One of the afflicted individuals tried a little empyrical practice of his own. He has the ugliest and most repulsive mug possible to picture—one of those peculiar persons who either resemble a philanthropist or a murderer, according to the manner the hair is arranged—but he cured his distemper by a plenteous use of ship's mustard. On one occasion a requisition was sent for some nutmeg-graters, but whether for the purpose of soothing their external humors or for spicing their cocktails we did not learn.

The cabins of the Kamis and high officers are too sacred for the profane feet of Jack to press upon their carpets, and we can only judge of the condition of those once elegant apartments by the perfume of salt dried fish which decorate the damask curtains of the doors, the aroma of parrot lime, the gambols of monkeys with bits of bananas in their paws, and the general appearance of things as smelled and seen through the open sky-lights. But with respect to the barracoons appropriated to the attendants, that portion of the ship is cleaned out every few days; and there is seen on the quarter-deck such a heterogeneous collection of odds and ends as would be a sight for the Hebrew population of Chatham-street, or yet a wonder to a Levite in the Levant. Empty bottles, old boxes, pickle jars, broken tins for preserved meats, strips of dried fish, straw-jacketed trunks with complicated hasps, lackered rice bowls, old odd boots, heaps of dirty sandals filthy "foot gloves," beds and bedding—this last swarming with vermin—and all reeking with the effluvium of stale Niphon tobacco, musk, and the stench from rotten fish. What is shoveled out afterwards from the bunks and decks of the barracoon, I would prefer the captains of the afterguard and mizzen-top, whose office it is to cleanse, to detail. This filthiness of habit, however, is owing perhaps to the unnatural existence they lead on shipboard; for, from

ningos were ready in the early evening to carry them to the port, there was a lop-sided leer of their wash-boats and canoe-shaped head-gear, a topsy-turvey displacement of swords, a difficulty in the lighting of small pipes, and an uneasy motion of the legs, truly marvelous to gaze upon, away from a Christian country. Even the French Boniface of the hotel became so much exhilarated at the effect he had produced, and the anticipation of the liberal payment thereof, that he inconsiderately tumbled out of his knees, and is supposed to have broken a rib. In the hours [illegible] of his convalescence, the [illegible] to soothe his hurts through the medium of his bill.

The evening after the Ambassadorial reception the Governor-General held a *soirée* at the Palace. There was [illegible] attendance in anticipation of another visit of the Japanese, but as the frigate had gone away some few miles to the coming station the curious Batavians were disappointed. The saloons of the Palace are spacious and lofty, the roof supported by white Doric columns, the walls hung with [illegible] pictures, the floors of white marble, and all brilliantly lighted by carcel lamps hanging from the ceiling [illegible] in *grande tenue*, and between the intervals of dancing the Governor passed around the room and held pleasant speech with them all. Mr. Pahud is of an agreeable [illegible] manners, and what with a salary of $100,000 a year, a perfect paradise of a country residence, about 40 miles in the interior, and almost absolute sway over [illegible] people, he may be supposed to enjoy a [illegible] satisfaction and thankfulness, as well to himself as his dependents.

As for the town of Batavia itself, it is one of the [illegible] on the globe. The houses are of stone, [illegible] never more than one story, with steep Dutch-tiled roof, noble porticoes in front, pretty domed [illegible] tanks for bathing near, and all embowered in the brightest and most refreshing of tropical foliage. The whole gives one the idea of perfect repose and [illegible] luxury. The roads are laid out [illegible] where not a speck of dust obscures the atmosphere, and where the little rats of horses race along with the low-wheeled vehicles to the pleasant suburbs and villas beyond. The suburbs, too, are delightful, and in the early morning as you are whirled over the causeways of the plain, you see the paddy-fields on either hand, interminable lines of dusky, half-naked coolies before you, each with his burden of every imaginable produce slung by elastic bamboos across their shoulders; here a stream of rapid water bisecting the roadway, where scores on scores of people of both sexes are toying with the water; then [illegible] knolls on whose undulating sides spring up clumps of tall cocoanuts, their tufted tops [illegible] under the weight of the heavy fruit, towering [illegible] too, and branching wild fig-trees, mingled with the filmy, lace-like leaves of the iron wood and acacias, while below are thickets of the bamboos, crackling palms, nestling over and around the cane-built habitations of the dusky [illegible]. This is but a very feeble limning for such a [illegible] league of land in this wonderfully rich and productive island of the Dutch East Indies. The [illegible] port of Batavia is an unhealthy place, a league from here by the sea. There is a long putrid [illegible] of canal-like breakwater, crowded with [illegible] prahus, where the mighty malaria from [illegible] and jungle rises nightly with the wings of fever and death, over the port. It is there, however, that the Chinese have their quarter, with their shops and toss-houses, and thrive in wealth and fatness despite the unwholesome atmosphere which surrounds them.

The Dutch maintain some seven or eight thousand troops in Java—some of the regimental companies composed of native soldiers, with a respectable naval force combined.

We found no American vessels in port, but on the 5th there arrived the clipper *Cyclone* with ice, 92 days from Boston. At Anger Roads, however, on the 29th, we passed the *Three Sisters* and *Industry*, homeward bound. The mail for Singapore closes to-day, and the *Niagara* weighs anchor to-morrow for Hong Kong. TRUE BLUE.

UNITED STATES SHIP NIAGARA, }
CITY OF BATAVIA, Java, Oct. 9, 1860. }

On Wednesday last, extensive arrangements having been made by the city authorities for the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors and suite, who had signified their intention of making a call on His Excellency the Governor-General, &c., of the Island, (but at the same time assigning as a reason for this movement, "that the Dutch Government and their own had always been on terms of friendship;") at the early hour appointed for leaving the ship in the morning, a beautiful little iron steamer came alongside, for the purpose of conveying them to the shore.

Before embarking, the Lieutenant-Governor and a Colonel of the Dutch army, accompanied by the American Consul and several other officials of the city, came on board the *Niagara*, and were presented to the Ambassadors by Capt. W. W. McKEAN. After a short interview, the whole party descended to the steamer, and were soon under way for the landing. While passing the Dutch flag-ship of the rear Admiral a salute of nineteen guns was fired, which was returned, gun for gun, by this ship. At the Fort, another was thundered forth of the same number.

We steamed slowly through the famous canal which leads to the city, amidst thousands of all sorts of [illegible] boats, and the most primitive kinds of coasting and fishing crafts; all of them manned by the natives, who are ground down by this Government to do the most servile labor imaginable. At the landing, the Resident-Governor of the city, with several other high military and civil officers, were in waiting, with an escort of cavalry, several companies of infantry, and a band. The presentation gone through with, and the Resident-Governor offering the hospitalities of the place in a neat little Dutch speech, the procession was formed as follows:

Cadaisy escort, mounted on Java ponies.

First Carriage—Drawn by four jet-black ponies, was occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Resident-Governor, and several military officers.

Second Carriage—Drawn by four black ponies, occupied by SIMEI-BOOKER-NO-KAMI, First Ambassador Capt. W. W. McKEAN, and the American Consul, Mr. HENRY ADRIAN, Jr.

Third Carriage—Drawn by four cream-colored ponies, occupied by MURAGAKE-AWODSI NO-KAMI, Second Ambassador, and Col. J. W. RIPLEY, United States Army.

Fourth Carriage—Drawn by four bay ponies, occupied by OGASO-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, Third Ambassador or Censor; MOSOTO-ORATORO, Treasurer, and Lieut. J. N. BAILEY, United States Navy.

Fifth Carriage—Was drawn by four gray ponies, occupied by NAMBA-GENSING, Governor, NAMURA-GOHATSIRO and Mr. PONTEAN, interpreters. Then followed nineteen attendants of the Embassy, in different carriages, civil officers and the military bringing up the rear.

After about an hour's drive through the most beautiful streets of the place, with an immense crowd on either side of us, the Palace of the Governor was reached; the usual salutations and ceremonies on such occasions were exchanged, when His Excellency stepped forth from among his staff (who were most gorgeously arrayed in full dress) and expressed himself somewhat as follows:

"I am very happy to have the pleasure of meeting your Excellencies, the Ambassadors from Japan to the United States, and give you a cordial welcome to Java. I am pleased to hear that your mission to the United States has been satisfactory to all parties. Anything I can do to make your visit agreeable while the *Niagara* remains, will be done with great pleasure, and when you take departure for your native land, I sincerely trust you may have a prosperous and speedy voyage."

To these remarks the Ambassadors bowed low, and returned their thanks to His Excellency in a very few words.

The interview was short, but very agreeable. As dinner had been ordered at the Hotel des Indes, to be served at 2 o'clock, the party bade adieu all round, and proceeded to that place with a military escort, and a fine band of music. Bathing was first resorted to, as the scorching sun had caused the perspiration to flow freely, and more cooling dresses were substituted for blue cloth and tinsel.

Any quantity of "John Chinamen" and Malays were soon around, driving bargains for their panjamas, white silk coats, palm mats and curiosities, with which they were loaded. The Japs purchased freely, as they had begun to realize that soon their chances would be no more for purchasing in foreign countries. Amidst this confusion the dinner was announced. The Ambassadors and about fifteen of the *Niagara*'s officers were soon seated at a very handsomely decorated table, covered with all the delicacies of the season. Champagne and ice was passed around, and it was not long till hilarity and mirth joined that festive board. The following toasts were drunk: Lieut. McCORMICK proposed the "Health of the Japanese Ambassadors," to which they responded by proposing "The Army and Navy of the United States."

Col. J. W. RIPLEY, United States Army, proposed the health of Capt. W. W. McKEAN, with a neat little address.

Mr. BUCHANAN proposed "The Tycoon of Japan," which was responded to by the First Ambassador proposing the President of the United States.

A splendid band was in attendance at the Hotel, and played sweet music throughout the day. Time was fast flying, and the Ambassadors, wishing to do some shopping, left with several officers, and did not return until several hours had elapsed.

During the afternoon, many Chinamen were about the Hotel, endeavoring to converse with the "Japs," but they have a particular antipathy towards this "Pig-tail" nation, and avoided them wherever they could, although they were the rich merchants of the city. Great excitement prevailed throughout the whole day, on account of our passengers.

In the cool of the evening, we were again at the landing, on board the graceful little steamer, gliding smoothly over the even surface, and at 6 o'clock once more tramping the deck of our floating home, long to remember the gay festivities and jollity of that eventful day. I never saw three persons more delighted to get on board ship than were the Ambassadors on this occasion; they seemed to be in particularly fine spirits since our arrival here; whether it is on account of peace reigning supreme in their own country, or not, I do not know, but it is reasonable to suppose that this is the cause. By the Java *Messenger* of a late date, I see the English Consul seems to have had a slight difficulty with some high officer of their Government, and his removal has been applied for. On the following evening, the Governor-General had a grand reception for the officers of the *Niagara* and others; there were five hundred persons present, among whom were many of the "fair sex." Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and enjoyment was the watchword, with one and all. A number of our officers, who are passengers, for the East India Station, are living in shore, in a style of real Oriental magnificence. A number of ladies and gentlemen have visited the ship almost every day, who are enthusiastic in their praises of her beauty and immense size. What would they say if they saw the *Great Eastern*? By the latest news from Europe we see that she made the run back in nine days. GARIBALDI goes on sweeping everything before him. He is said to be fast advancing in Naples, and that the advisers of the King have suggested the expediency of leaving, or in other words, abdicating in favor of the "Reyno d'Italia." I hope he will go on and succeed as well as he has done heretofore.

A word about Batavia and I am done. This handsome city is the capital of all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and the principal trading port of the Oriental Islands. It is situated in the northwest coast of Java, at the mouth of the Jaccatra River, on a very extensive bay. Population is 150,000, including about 5,000 Europeans, and the rest are Chinese, Javanese, Malays, &c. The new city is built on the Heights of Weltevreden, where all the principal merchants reside, repairing only to the old city (which was built on marshy ground, and intersected by canals in the Dutch style) when business requires it, during a portion of the day. The old town is at present principally occupied by Chinese and the descendants of the ancient colonists,—several of its streets having been deserted and demolished. More recently, however, the Baron CAPELLEN, whose enlightened Administration will long be gratefully remembered in Java, sensible of the superior advantages of the old town as a place of trade, exerted himself to prevent its further decay by removing the causes of its unhealthiness; to accomplish which, he widened several of the streets, filled up several of the canals and cleaned others, demolished useless fortifications, &c.; and the effect of these judicious measures has been, that the old city is now as healthy as any other town in the island.

The Jaccatra is navigable for vessels of 40 tons, two miles inland, and ships of a large class anchor in the bay, one and a half miles from the shore.

The chief exports are coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans and arrack. Chief imports, linen and cotton goods, woolen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America, with the products of the Archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan and the West Indies. Rice used to be the staple product of Java; but it is now far surpassed by coffee and sugar, the culture of both of which has astonishingly increased.

Like all other places in this portion of the globe, your attention is first arrested by the grotesque—the kaleidoscope of costume. Our friend "John Chinaman" is present, and attires himself in dark nankeen clothes, wears his clumsy shoe without socks, twists his plaited queue mixed with red silk, under a Manila hat, and with his Paul Pry umbrella, which he seldom hoists, looks as much like another "John Chinaman" who passes him as two sawed rails in a fence. You see the Arab with his head entirely shorn, or the dark-haired Lascar, most diminutive in loin wardrobe, but gaudy in the vest that covers his finely formed chest; the Parsee clothed in his gown of white muslin, his turban and pointed shoes; the Malayan women in very brief attire, their children strapped on their backs, sitting by the way-side, chewing the areca-nut or betel leaf, that they may spit blood-red saliva; "John Bull" and the Holland Dutchman, with the costume they always carry into torrid temperatures, white roundabouts, pan's and shoes, and on their heads were a kind of hat made of the pith of a tree, very light, and covered with white silk, and looking very much like a small butter bowl inverted. These hats do not touch the head, but a ring of covered wire is fastened inside, made to fit the head, and the hat is supported by other vertical pieces of wire, so that there is always a free circulation of air at all times around the scalp.

The religions of all these people are strangely different.

There is in the city a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a mosque, a Chinese theatre, and two orphan hospitals, several Chinese temples, a large club house termed the Harmonie, and a botanic garden. Invitations were extended to all the officers to visit the Harmonie, which was an exceedingly pleasant place to while away the time. At 5 in the morning a large party of us took a drive through the principal streets of the city to the King's plain, where we saw the Dutch cavalry and infantry in parade. This plain contains about 1,000 acres and is perfectly flat; around it are all the finest residences in the city, the palace of the Governor-General and other high dignitaries. The scenery on this occasion was the most beautiful I have ever seen; each house different in architecture, and the extensive grounds before them most tastefully laid out in every style imaginable, and the foliage of the most luxuriant. Among the trees you notice the wide-spreading banyan, the tall cocoa, the cabbage, with its branches interlocked, the pineapple, tamarind, banana, bamboo, and the fan-palm, perfectly beautiful to gaze upon. Underneath this mass of rank green you notice the straight-stemmed aloe with its graceful top-knot, and in the hedges the porcupine plant, the cactus, whose prickly-leaf and long thorn is a perfect barrier for all animals. Added to this an immense number of birds, among which the most plentiful are the little Java sparrows, the pure white boatswain and the noisy paroquets. Amidst this scene you are strongly reminded of a beautiful park, and the villas as it were dotted here and there in it, instead of being in a large city. Officers with us, who have traveled in Italy, say it surpasses everything they saw there, and I think the place deservedly receives its name, "The Queen of the East." The morning and evening scene in the streets or around the suburbs is always animated. In the morning, with his proverbial industry, in rope harness, one Chinaman is pulling, and another is pushing heavy loads in a small wagon; or footing it in a trot through the streets, with big bamboo baskets strapped on his shoulders, goes the Malay chicken-merchant with his juvenile Shanghais. At every corner you hear the loud report of the Malay driver's long-lashed whip, as he comes up full run, which he is bound by law to crack for the purpose of avoiding collisions. Everybody rides and nobody walks, even if it is only to cross the street, and I venture to say there are more carriages here than in the City of New-York; they are cheap, too, only seven rupees for twelve hours, with a change of horses every six—equal to about $3 per day of our money. The hotels are all fine and plenty of them; it costs about $5 per day, including a carriage, to live on shore.

The ship is now filled with coal, water and provisions; everybody is once more aboard, and to-morrow we sail for Hong Kong, touching at Singapore for letters. Good health still reigns throughout the ship, and not a single case of sickness has occurred among the Japanese since we left the United States. It is our intention to be in the city of Yedo twenty-five days from this date. From Hong Kong you may expect another letter; this has been written in great haste. Till then adieu. Yours truly,

TRAVELER.

—John Blake, a farmer in Saratoga County, has been fined $1,000 for cruel treatment of Conrad Floyd, a boy whom he adopted into his family from the Utica Orphan Asylum. It was proved that Blake had licked the boy until he was deformed, that he had given him meals only when he felt inclined, and that he had actually compelled him to eat mice and squirrels raw and unskinned.

DEATH OF BARON BUNSEN.

BUNSEN, the illustrious critic, philologist, historian and diplomat, died at Bonn, on the 28th of November, in his seventieth year. There are many in America to whom this profound and hospitable spirit has long been dear for the noble freedom which he has carried into the treatment of the profoundest questions of History and Theology, and for the truth and piety that have pervaded his life and works. In England, with which he was long connected by many literary and social ties, (having been for near twenty years Prussian Ambassador to the Court of St. James,) he will be widely and sincerely regretted. His house in London was for many years the rendezvous of a very interesting and various society, including scholars, artists, literateurs and divines, as well as statesmen and diplomatists. He has, without doubt, deeply influenced modern speculative thought, and has planted things like to last.

CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN was born at Corbach, in the small German principality of Waldeck, on the 25th of August, 1791. Educated at Göttingen, (1809 to 1813,) where he studied philology under the famous HEYNE, he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar, and in 1813, at the age of twenty-two, published at Göttingen an essay on the Athenian laws of Descent—*De Jure Atheniensium Hæreditario*. His philologic promptings led him, on the completion of his studies, into Holland, and thence to Copenhagen, where he got an insight into the Scandinavian languages, and learned Icelandic from MAGNUSSEN. In 1816 he visited Paris, where he enjoyed the instructions of the French Orientalists, and under SYLVESTER DE SACY studied Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. He had it next in contemplation to go to India in order to acquire a further knowledge of Sanskrit, but having in the meantime determined to visit Italy, he met at Rome the historian NIEBUHR, who had just (1816) been appointed Prussian Ambassador to the Papal Court. An intimate friendship arose between them, and, at the request of NIEBUHR, BUNSEN, who had meanwhile married in Rome the daughter of an English clergyman, was in 1818 made Secretary of Legation, and the road to distinction and fortune opened up to him.

The influence on BUNSEN of that penetrating intellect, who was then in the volumes of his *History of Rome* creating Historical Criticism, could not but have been very powerful. Accordingly, we find him plunging with enthusiasm into manifold philologic, archeologic, historical and philosophical studies, to which his robust German appetite added profound investigations into the constitution and history of the primitive Christian Church. To this period belongs the *Topographical Description of Rome*, undertaken by BUNSEN, NIEBUHR and BRANDIS in connection with COTTA, while some years later he united with GERHARD in founding the Archeological Institute of Rome. His acquaintance with CHAMPOLLION also dates from this period, (1826,) and must be reckoned one of the fundamental points of his biography. CHAMPOLLION was then plunged deep in his hieroglyphic investigations, and his lectures prompted BUNSEN to those studies which afterward appeared in his *Egypt's Place in Universal History*.

In 1822 the late King of Prussia, FREDERICK WILLIAM III., visited Rome. Much occupied with religious questions, BUNSEN, by his zeal and theological learning, won the esteem of his sovereign, and there is no doubt he had a large share in the religious reforms which the King then introduced into Prussia. This personal regard accounts for BUNSEN's rapid advancement in the diplomatic service. On NIEBUHR's retirement from the embassy at Rome, (1824,) BUNSEN was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires*, and in 1827 he was named full Minister.

During BUNSEN's residence at Rome the delicate question of mixed marriages arose. He entered into it heartily, and obtained from Pope LEO XII. a Brief, designed to put an end to all the troubles. When, however, GREGORY XVI. succeeded LEO, a different view of the subject was taken at the Vatican, and then began in Germany, Poland, and all Semi-Catholic and Semi-Protestant countries, a series of desperate discussions between the State and the clergy. BUNSEN, being unsuccessful in his attempts to change the opinion of the Pope, gave up his diplomatic position in Rome in 1837, and in 1838 became Prussian Minister to the Swiss Confederacy.

In 1841, BUNSEN was sent to London on a special mission, in relation to the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem, under the joint auspices of England and Prussia—an achievement which has hardly satisfied the expectations of those who projected it. This visit led to his being named Prussian Minister to England. During his residence there, he carried on a very interesting correspondence with FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. on the subject of a Constitution for Prussia. At one time he wrote out a Constitution after the English model for the King. His Majesty was much pleased with it, but thought it would be too great a leap for Prussia to make from pure despotism to so free a Constitutional Monarchy.

At the beginning of the Eastern war BUNSEN'S sympathies were with the Western Allies, contrary to the will and opinion of the Cabinet which he represented at London. This fact, and his opposition to the pietistic turn of the Prussian Court and Government, weakened the favor which for more than twenty years he had enjoyed with the King of Prussia, and towards 1853 he ended his diplomatic functions, and retired to a studious private life.

BUNSEN'S long residence in England, and the fact of the Baroness BUNSEN being herself of English family, made him quite a naturalized Englishman, and this was cemented by many social ties. His eldest son, who will be his successor in the honors which were the latest gift of his Sovereign, is resident in London; another son is a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and one of his daughters is the wife of Mr. JOHN HARFORD, the author of the latest Life of MICHAEL ANGELO.

The following is a list of the more eminent of BUNSEN'S numerous works:

"The Basilica of Christian Rome." 4to. Munich. 1843.

"The Constitution of the Church of the Future." 12mo. London. 1847.

"Hippolytus and His Age; or, the Doctrine and Practice of the Church of Rome under Commodus and Alexander Severus. 4 vols., 12mo. London. 1852. Recast in second edition in 2 vols., 8vo. 1854.

"Analecta Ante-Nicæna." 3 vols., 8vo. London. 1854.

"Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History, Applied to Language and Religion." 2 vols., 8vo. London. 1854.

"Signs of the Times. Letters on the Dangers to Religious Liberty in the Present State of the World." 8vo. London, 1856.

"Complete Bible-Work for the Christian Community." To be in 8 volumes, of which volume one was published in 1858—not completed.

"Egypt's Place in Universal History." Brought out in German, in 5 vols. 8vo., between 1845 and 1856. The English translation by Mr. COTTRELL, (of which the first volume appeared in 184-, and the fourth during the current year, the fifth, though completed, being as yet unpublished,) contains numerous additions by the author.

II.

The work of BUNSON'S life divides itself between History and Theology. More than the briefest characterizing of the spirit of his labors in these realms is, of course, impossible at the present hasty writing.

Associated by sympathy and coöperation with that great modern movement towards historical investigation, which, by its new materials and its new methods, has completely revolutionized the conception and composition of History, and himself the author of works which are among the most illustrious embodiments of the new spirit, BUNSEN occupies a position full of interest and significance. Certainly that is a memorable career which goes back through the whole development of Comparative Philology and all its magnificent results, witnessed the creation of Historical Criticism, and aided in the resurgence of mystical Egypt! Exploring ruins and reading inscriptions with NIEBUHR in the very city whose antique history that divining genius rescued from the rubbish of ages; studying Sanskrit with the SCHLEGELS, DE SACY, BURNOUF, and the masters to whom Linguistic Philosophy owes its origin; poring over hieroglyphic inscriptions in company with CHAMPOLLION, when first that sagacious intelligence was feeling his way through the enigma whose solution broke forever the spell of the mystery of Egypt, and added twenty centuries to the historical annals of humanity; such are some of the experiences of that pregnant life!

BUNSEN'S foremost contribution is undoubtedly that magnificent piece of Synthetical Criticism—"Egypt's Place in Universal History." It is certainly an impressive proof of the extraordinary development of historical science in modern times that, within quarter of a century after CHAMPOLLION furnished the key to the hieroglyphics, this stately structure of Egyptian history should have been reared on the solid foundation of monumental decipherings. His elaborate discussion of the authorities, marked by all the German refinement of method, is a master-work of its kind. Applying his powerful criticism to the philological sources of Egyptian Chronology, and guided by the copious floods of light now flashing from the stone monuments, he ascends through the dynastic series of Egyptian annals up to the Menes, whose date is fixed at an antiquity of nearly four thousand years before Christ. From this vantage-ground he takes a survey of general primeval history, exhibiting whatever in the records of Egypt is of universal importance for the whole history of the human mind, and connecting the origines of Egypt with those of the human race by Language, Mythology and the germs of national life.

Into the vast period anterior to the historical era of Egypt, and which bids defiance to chronologic limitation, he then enters. Giant shapes of ancient empires flit like dim shadows evoked by a master's hand. Back we are led through the development and deposits of the antique Khamitic, Semitic and Iranic races—back beyond the Deluge, (which he regards as a special cataclysm, and fixes at about 10,000 B. C.)—back through long lines of growth and accretion for a period of *twenty thousand* years before Christ.

Although long before approaching the most ancient deposits of humanity, he loses sight of chronological history, (which, indeed, he regards as but "the second epoch of the *modern* history of our race,") he feels none the less secure of moving within most positive limits; for we have in those great primordial creations of the human mind, Language, Mythology, Religions—strata of mental existence as well defined as those of geology, but infinitely more intelligible, because intellectual themselves, and carrying in themselves their order of succession by their own law of development. To have introduced this lofty method into the elucidation of primeval history, enabling us thus to carry into ages apparently closed forever against human inquiry, positive research and induction, is the immortal glory of this gifted speculative genius.

Of course, it is but the *spirit* of these audacious chronologic constructions that we can value. As to his special datings—carried at times in the Egyptian synchronisms to ludicrous minuteness—these can only be regarded as tentative. The fundamental prompting—a sense of the amplitude of time which the antique creations of humanity postulate—is without doubt just and true. And indeed a liberal chronology means much: for instead of being obliged to crowd an immense antiquity, in the suite of whose flowing periods are embraced the slow gestation of the primeval races, the epochs of Speech-formation, the building of Rites and Religion, and the evolution of the antique Civilizations,—humanity and its organic creations stand stratified in the line and law of a new and mental geology.

The same high spirit pervades the *Philosophy of Universal History*, in which BUNSEN aims to discover and define the principles of progress, and to apply these general principles to Language and Religion as the two universal and primitive manifestations of the human mind upon which all subsequent social and national development is based. By a rare combination of philosophical thought, of philological accuracy and of linguistic research, a method had been established for analyzing a given language and detecting its affinities with another of the same family. From this summit of the comparative linguistic analysis of our age, BUNSEN takes a higher step. He felt that that all philological results must remain incomplete until they become historical—that all philology must end in History. Accordingly he proceeds to develop a comprehensive philosophical method for the analysis of language—as to its origin, progress and decay—and indicate the historical deductions that flow therefrom. How important these deductions are, and what profound bearings Comparative Philology has on the philosophy of the human mind and the universal history of Man, are matters of rapidly-increasing consciousness; and the highly-spiritual and eloquent *aperçus* of BUNSEN cannot but exercise a deep and deepening influence on the study.

Of BUNSEN'S labors in Biblical Criticism and Theology, (*Hippolytus and his Age, Church of the Future, Bible Work*,) there might be much to say. Competent judges affirm that they mark a new epoch in these studies. Be this as it may, there are qualities in those writings that lift them far above their more scientific significance, their profound spirituality, namely, and the extraordinary breadth and liberality that pervade his views. To lay deep the foundations of faith in the necessities of the human mind, and to establish and confirm it by history, distinguishing the local from the universal, and translating the idioms of priesthoods and races into the broad speech of humanity, are amongst parts of the great argument.

Here, in fact, was a man who saw through the husks and envelopes. "How long," he indignantly exclaims, "shall we hear of this fiction of an external revelation?" That the audacious datings to which his historical researches conducted him should have startled timorous persons, who esteem the constructions of Rabbinic chronologers an essential of faith, is not to be wondered at. And it is a notable sign of the times, that while BUNSEN has long been sneered at in Germany as a pietist, for clinging, as he always has done, to the form and spirit of Christianity, he has, both in England and America, been condemned in narrow circles for the noble freedom with which he has carried on his historical investigations! "In dealing with history and historical research, which is worthy of such a name, it is no question of favoring or not favoring a particular system, but of discovering the sacred truth, as it presents itself to a conscientious inquirer." Such is the high strain to which he rises in the preface to one of his volumes, and he has many such passages of a noble Protestantism, which will find hearty response in generous and aspiring souls.

III.

Of the life of BUNSEN, so far as outward events characterize it, a sketch has been given above. For any adequate picture of his spiritual lineaments, or in any true sense a biography, materials are wholly wanting at this date and distance.

Meanwhile his actual Work in this world—what he did in the cause of Science, History, Religion and the State—is legible enough to all who are prompted to inquire into it.

Of him, as of any man, it is the best praise that he consecrated his noble gifts and powers to forwarding the good old cause—the cause of light and right. His learning, which was vast and varied in its scope, is taken quite above the plane of mere erudition, and vivified and vitalized with the highest intellectual and spiritual qualities.

Supplementary to his individual labors, it is, perhaps, due to mention the profound influence this gifted mind has exercised in exciting other minds to productive activity in manifold directions. Among others, he first stimulated LEPSIUS to those studies which have long made him the first of Egyptologists; ARNOLD was cheered by his encouragement to the work of his Roman History; and, more recently, he found place in his Philosophy of History for those labors which first made known the profound philologic capacity of MAX MULLER.

That he had all manner of loveable human qualities there is abundant testimony. A warm-hearted, genial, generous and much-beloved soul from all accounts; and our readers may recall as a fine trait of the kindly blue-eyed Teuton the kiss of amity and reconciliation which he gave MERLE D'AUBIGNE when they met at the Evangelical Conference in Berlin in 1857. [illegible] to add a weightier and worthier testimony than these poor words of ours, to the memory of Rugby, that noble spirit, Arnold, is 1858: "I could not express my sense of what Bunsen is without seeming to be exaggerating; but I think if you could see him even for one half hour, you would understand my feeling for him. He is a man in whom God's gifts and graces are more united than in any other man I ever knew. I have seen men as holy, as amiable, as able; but I never knew one who was all these in so extraordinary a degree, and combined with a knowledge of things, new and old, sacred and profane, so rich, so accurate, so profound, that I never knew it equaled or approached by any man."

THE CHINA WAR.

The Allied Army before Peking—Two Battles—English Prisoners taken to Peking—Prospects of Peace.

From the Overland China Mail, Oct. 13.

The news which we have to convey by this mail is of great importance. Hostilities have been resumed in the North. Mr. HARRY PARKES, Mr. BOWLBY, the *Times'* correspondent; Mr. LOCH, Lord ELGIN's Private Secretary; Mr. DE NORMAN, *attaché* to Mr. BRUCE; Capt. BRABAZON, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and Capt. ANDERSON, of Fane's Horse, have been taken prisoners. Two engagements or skirmishes have been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who surrounded our force, but had to retire with great loss. The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Peking; and negotiations have again been opened up by the Chinese.

In our last Overland we mentioned that negotiations had been broken off at Tien-tsin, and that the first division of the force was marching upon Peking. The Imperial Commissioners are puzzled by the demand for a permanent residency at Peking, and for an immediate and large liquidation of indemnity money. Their counter demand for delay was met by the advance of Lord ELGIN with a great portion of the Allied force. Soon the towns upon the march were found to be in a great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to arms. On the morning of the 18th of September Mr. PARKES and his party fell into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-ko-chuang. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st of September, when about twenty-five of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Peking, and proposals were made to reopen negotiations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the Allied army, which saved Tung-chau from being looted. The latest news we have is by verbal communication with a French steamer, which entered the Yang-tse as the mail from Shanghai was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th of September, when the Allied army was still in its position, seven or eight miles from Peking, and two or three from Tung-chau. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated.

The following letters, which we have received from the neighborhood of Peking, give full accounts of the progress of the Allied Army:

PU-SI-TSA, Sept. 22.

The first detachment of troops, consisting principally of cavalry, left Tien-tsin on the 8th of September, and about 1,000 men followed the next day. The cavalry had halted only a few miles out of Tien-tsin, and were soon overtaken on the 9th. The column halted about noon at a town called Pu-k'au, which was about half deserted by its inhabitants. A market was soon established, principally by people who had followed us from Tien-tsin. Supplies were brought in, and everything was as comfortable as could be desired.

On the 10th we reached a large town called Yang-tsun, where supplies were also easily obtained—400 sheep having been bought. Heavy rain fell on the afternoon, and the force was unable to march on the 11th from the muddy state of the road.

On the 12th the march was resumed, and a place called Nan-tsai-tsun was reached, and on the 13th we arrived at Ho-si-wu, the largest town, excepting Yang-tsun, we had seen on the march. At this place the opposition of the Chinese commenced, passively as usual. The town was found more deserted than any of the others, and although supplies were promised, none were forthcoming. The troops, therefore, took what they could get in the place, which was finally completely plundered. We stayed here three days.

Each day's march on the way up discovered to us a more beautiful country than that which we had passed through on the preceding. As at Tien-tsin and the neighborhood, not a barren spot could be discovered; but the flatness of Nan tsin was relieved by the trees and the hills which could be plainly seen in the morning.

Mr. PARKES and Col. WALKER usually rode on ahead with a small escort of cavalry to choose the encamping ground, and report on the state of the roads. At Ho-si-wu, Gen. MITCHELL, with the 60th Rifles, the 2d Queen's, the 15th Punjabs, and some artillery joined us, and the French also came up. Mr. PARKES rode on to Ma-tou and Tung-chau, and made the usual arrangements for our encampment. He reported that Chinese troops were stationed at Tung-chau.

We left Ho-si-wu on the 17th, and after a very dusty march arrived at Matou. Mr. PARKES rode on and passed the night at Tung-chau. Col. WALKER and a commissariat officer accompanied him to a village within a short distance of Tung-chau. Mr. PARKES rode back to this village on the morning of the 18th, and seeing that a large number of Chinese troops had taken up a strong position on each side of the road through which we were to pass, he rode back to Tung-chau, accompanied by Mr. LOCH, Mr. DE NORMAN, Mr. BOULBY, the *Times'* correspondent; Capt. BRABAZON, of the artillery, another gentleman whose name I have forgotten, and Capt. ANDERSON, with twenty Sikh cavalry, to ask an explanation of the appearance of such a large force.

In the meantime the army (which had left Ma-tou early in the morning,) had advanced to within a mile of Ho-ko-chuang, where the Chinese troops had assembled. Our attention was first attracted by a trench which had been dug across the road at a village about four miles from Ma-tou. A passage was made across, and our troops passed on leaving the French at the village. About a mile from Ho-ko-chuang our troops halted, and a Chinese officer came out with a message to the effect that we might encamp where we were. He was told that we wanted to encamp on the other side of the village, as previously arranged by Mr. PARKES, where the river was—but he held to his request that we should encamp where we were, and offered to supply us with water. This offer was declined, but for the time we made no movement in advance, as the safety of our party within their lines gave the General considerable anxiety. This party, consisting of Col. WALKER, Mr. A. C. G. THOMPSON, and five or six dragoons, were waiting the return of Mr. PARKES and his party from Tung-chau, when their attention was directed to a struggle between a Frenchman and some of the Chinese troops. The cause of the disturbance is not known, but it is thought that the Chinese wanted some pretext for beginning the day's work. Col. WALKER rode up to the rescue of the Frenchman, but he was surrounded, deprived of his sword, and almost dragged from his horse. As the place was full of troops, nothing was left for him and Mr. THOMPSON to do but to run the gauntlet. They escaped from the village and got within our lines under a heavy fire from the Chinese. Mr. THOMPSON was wounded in the back by a spear-thrust, and one of the Dragoons was shot in the leg. The General lost no time in advancing the troops, and in about an hour the Chinese were cleared out of the village by the artillery and cavalry. The French drove them out of the encampment on our right, and protected the village in the rear, where all our baggage was. The position of the Chinese was well chosen, sheltering their camp, extended across our front, and out on our left and right, in the form of a semi circle; and had we encamped where they wanted us, we should have, no doubt, been severely cut up in the night.

After driving the Chinese from their position, we entered a small walled town, called Chang-chia-wan, where we remained the 19th and 20th. The place was looted.

On the 21st, the Allied Army moved on in the direction of the canal between Tung-chau and Peking. I have no time to give you a detailed account of this day's work. The French advanced towards the stone bridge called Pa-li-chian, a mile and a half west of Tung-chau, and the English upon the wooden bridge Pa-li-tsa, a little to the west of the stone bridge. The Chinese were assembled in force in front of these bridges, and the fight very soon commenced. After about two hours' fighting, we had driven the Chinese from their camps, of which there was one in nearly every cluster of trees; the French had taken the stone bridge on the right, and our right wing had taken the wooden bridge, while the Commander-in Chief, with nearly all the cavalry, the 99th and Queen's, pursued the enemy two or three miles along the canal, from camp to camp, towards Peking. The cavalry charged three or four times, and slaughtered a considerable number. I don't think that our killed and wounded on the 18th and to-day amount to more than 25. The French are encamped at the stone bridge and we at the wooden bridge, about seven miles from Peking. One of the roads to Peking passes through our camp, and there are two more (one of them paved) on the north side of the canal.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Peking, with a letter, the purport of which is understood to be a request to reopen negotiations. I have omitted to mention that Mr. WADE was sent, on the 19th, with a flag of truce to Tung-chau, and was fired at five times.

Mr. PARKES and his party are still detained. They are said to be at Peking, and well treated.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The China dispatches from Lord ELGIN, the British Ambassador, and Sir HOPE GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief, with their inclosures, fill several pages of the London *Gazette*. We briefly condense them.

Lord ELGIN, writing on the 16th September, states that on the 11th two white-buttoned Mandarins arrived in great haste from the north, with letters from Prince TSAI and his colleague, somewhat defiant in their tone. The writers expressed surprise at His Lordship's having started with a force from Tien-tsin in spite of their letter of the previous day; which letter, however, Lord ELGIN had not received until two days after his departure; and the writers required him to return thither in terms slightly imperious. Lord ELGIN thought the proper way of treating this letter was to take no notice of it; and he accordingly proceeded with the advancing column of the army.

At 7 o'clock the same evening there was received a further communication from the same personages which, both in letter and spirit, was more modest than the letter received twelve hours before. Lord ELGIN says it concedes, unconditionally, almost all the points in controversy between us. A strong desire was expressed that the British army might not go beyond a certain point named; and the writers remark, that, if halted there, they would still be suffici

Latham was the person who took out that certificate.

The document was finally excluded.

The District-Attorney then presented as evidence a claim of Capt. Latham, set up against a libel against the Cora, in which he swore he was the owner of the vessel. This being also objected to by the defence,

John Edwards was called, and testified that he was a Notary Public; that on the 21st of June last the crew list of the Cora was sworn to before him; (produced and identified;) the person before him (Capt. Latham) was the man who came to his office; he called himself John Latham; did not know if all the crew were from the United States except one; the captain represented that they were; that was his signature on the paper; the certificate that the crew were natives of the United States was based on the statements of the captain.

The District-Attorney said that in the claim to which he had alluded, and in which Latham testified that he was Captain, Donohue was inserted as proctor. He proposed to examine Mr. Donohue as to the identity of Mr. Latham and his signature to the document.

Mr. Donohue remarked that such a course was unusual, but he had no objection to being examined.

Before sworn, Mr. Donohue testified that he could not say that the signature on the paper was in Latham's hand-writing, as he was not present when it was signed; he could not tell who signed the paper; had no information about it except what had been communicated to him as counsel, and this he should decline, as counsel, to divulge; he never, to his knowledge, saw his client, John Latham.

In reply to a question from the District Attorney as to what more he knew about the matter, Mr. Donohue said, "You must go on with your fishing excursion on your own boat."

The examination was here adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

VERDICT IN THE FINLEY CASE—MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

In this Court, on Thursday night, the Jury in the case of Finley, after having been out over thirty hours, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

CONVICTION OF KIMMELSTIEL.

Yesterday the trial of Kimmelstiel, for receiving stolen goods, commenced on the previous day, was continued before Judge Bacon.

Elijah T. Reaney, being recalled, testified—That Lane, Lawrence, & Co., had some twenty different brands of their own, which would never be put upon flour sold to any one else, even if desired. There were other brands, however, which were put upon barrels at the choice of the purchaser. Witness used to get to the mill at five or six o'clock in the morning. He remained there till about seven, when he would be gone to breakfast, leaving Karples in charge. Kimmelstiel called there as often as once a month, and was familiar with the method of the business there. There never appeared to be any recognition between him and Karples, any more than between strangers. Witness had not been able after search in every probable place, to find any one of the orders on file, upon which Kimmelstiel had received at different times two hundred and eighty-one barrels. No other orders were missing from their proper place. Witness had not seen Karples since the last of June. The last entry made by him in the delivery book, (shown to witness,) was on the 28th of June. The book was under the exclusive charge of Karples, though Messrs. Hecker and witness had access to it. No flour is sold at the mill, except Passover flour, and a printed bill of sale was always given with that.

Mr. Nehemiah B. Lane, the next witness, testified that he belonged to the firm of Lawrence, Lane & Co.; the firm purchases flour of Dowse & Co., which is delivered at Hecker's mill, where it is made; after the rearrest of Karples, witness heard a conversation at the Jefferson Market Court, between Reaney and Kimmelstiel; the former said to the latter "How many times have I told you that you could buy no flour at the mill;" there was no reply, when Reaney would again, "Have I not told you so;" to which the prisoner replied "You have;" witness then asked him what price he had paid for the last twenty barrels he had obtained; he said he did not remember, and that he never had taken a bill for any flour bought of Karples; he said he obtained the flour on an order which Karples had written in his store on the previous evening, signed "L. L. & Co;" he said he bought flour of Karples a number of times before, and had always paid for it as soon as he got it; witness never sold prisoner any flour in his life; no flour was sold by any of his firm, or by any employe, on the 27th or 28th of June, 1859; before the larceny, orders from witness' firm were signed L. L. & Co.; since that time they have been signed differently; his firm always gave a bill with every lot of flour, above a single barrel, and generally even with *that*.

Mrs. Augusta Karples next testified that since the arrest of her husband she has lived with her father, Jacob Levi; after Karples' arrest he ran away to Patterson, and subsequently to Toronto, in Canada, whither his wife followed him; she remained there with him a few weeks, until his rearrest; while Karples was in Canada, and before his wife went, she saw Kimmelstiel at her father's house; he said to her father, "I want you to go to Mr. Hecker, and see if you can settle the matter of the flour; *I am willing to give* $1,000 *or* $1,500, *if Mr. Hecker will return the flour to me which he has taken away*; if he will not do so, I want you to write to Canada to Henry, (Karples;) *I am willing to give him* $500 *if he will send me a full receipt for the flour*;" Levi said he would go and see Mr. Hecker; afterwards went to prisoner's store, by order of her husband, to get some money; Kimmelstiel said "I will give you $25 or $50, and *if Henry will give me a full receipt, I will give him* $500; *if Henry had dealt alone with me he and I would both have got rich, and nobody else would have found it out*;" witness was married to Karples in the February preceding the July of his arrest; she has one child, an infant at the breast, which is very weak and sickly.

Ida Levi, sister of the last witness, then testified in the same words to the conversation between Kimmelstiel and her father, relative to paying money for silencing the matter.

Mr. Bowyer next testified that he was special Deputy Sheriff; he and his partner, Geo. Maisell, had received $2,070 90 for services in connection with the flour larceny; his own time spent was 87 days, for which he charged $10 a day, besides disbursements; he had served a summons on Kimmelstiel as a witness in the Karples case; he remarked at that time to Kimmelstiel, "if what I hear is correct, it will place you in a different position from that which you have been occupying;" he replied that he had never bought any flour of Karples: had had nothing whatever to do with him; and that he hadn't seen the man yet, of whom he had bought the flour.

There were no further witnesses called for the people, and the defence opened with the testimony of

Woolf Kronenthal—Witness stated that he had bought flour of Reaney at the mill, as much as eight barrels at a time; he had also known a man by the name of Sterne to buy flour there in the same way; witness had seen the prisoner buy Passover flour and other kinds of flour of Reaney at the mill; this was in the Spring of 1859; Reaney offered on one occasion to sell fifty barrels of the Allegany brand at a reduced rate; this was in the presence of the witness, the prisoner and one or two others; Reaney offered once to sell the witness all the Allegany flour he wanted; sometimes Reaney gave the witness a bill of sale with the flour that he bought, but not always; witness had known the prisoner twelve years, during which time he had always borne a good character; the witness had some of the bills of sale which he had received from Reaney, but did not bring them to Court with him; the occasions of his purchase of flour at the mill had always been at the time of the Passover; he had often bought of the prisoner, though he was not a flour dealer, but only a baker.

Raphael Goldsmith next testified that Reaney had called on him some time since, and inquired if he had bought any of the stolen flour? witness said he didn't know anything about the flour; Reaney then remarked that he would put this matter through, if he had to spend a barrel of gold.

Morritz Sterne next testified that he had purchased flour of Reaney two years ago next Spring, at the mill; he could not say whether or not it was Passover flour; Reaney at the time offered to sell fifty barrels of Allegany cheap; witness had known prisoner twelve years; he had always borne a good character.

John J. Freedman was next called to testify to his minutes of Mrs. Karple's testimony on a former trial, for the purpose of impeaching her.

Peter Lang next testified that he had known the prisoner eight or nine years. He had borne a good character during that time.

Gustave Frank testified to the good character of the prisoner, whom he had known two or three years.

His testimony to this purport was corroborated by that of *Roger Whitbeat, Simon Davidson, Isaac Fisher, Charles Krissman, Benjamin Bernard, Albert Nostran, Andrew J. McGinness* and *Isaiah W. Waller*, who were respectively sworn.

No further witnesses were introduced, and Mr. Smith summed up for the defence, at great length. He was followed by Mr. Doyle, for the people.

The Judge then charged the jury that they must disregard the fact that two previous juries had disagreed. They should endeavor to agree. An intelligent man often is influenced by the opinions of others; an obstinate one never. All should be striving to arrive at the same conclusion,—the truth. The jury must find, in the first place, that a larceny of the flour had been committed by Karples; and, in the second place, that the prisoner had received the flour, knowing that it had been stolen.

The Court had been asked to charge, and should do so, that if the jury believed that Karples had had the *possession* of the flour intrusted to him at the time of its sale, his fraudulent sale of it would not be larceny, but embezzlement; and in that event the prisoner must be discharged. If, however, Karples was only a servant in the employ of Hecker, without having possession of the flour, his act of taking it illegally would be larceny; and the prisoner receiving it knowingly, under such circumstances, would be guilty of the offence charged against him.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The prisoner was very much affected by the result, and gave very noisy demonstrations of his grief in weeping and exclaiming, "What will become of my children. Let me see them before I am taken away."

He was then remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock, to listen to the motion on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Jefferds case.

Court of General Sessions.

ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

The only business transacted in this Court yesterday before Recorder Barnard was the trial of two causes The first was that of John C. Baillie, a police officer, indicted for assault and battery upon Mary George. It appeared by the evidence adduced that Mathew Powers, the brother of the complainant, had a difficulty in the house, when Mrs. Myers called in the prisoner, police officer. Mr. Baillie entered the house, followed by Powers, whom he proceeded to arrest, when the complainant interfered, hanging on her brother, and telling the officer he should not make the arrest without a warrant. Her resistance was so forcible as to require the aid of another officer. During the scuffle the complainant was struck over the head and on the arms with a club, and was several times knocked down.

Mr. Moore testified that he saw the prisoner strike the complainant once or twice, and saw her scratching and insulting the officer. On behalf of the prisoner testimony was introduced contradicting previous witnesses, and the Judge charged that if more force were used in making the arrest than was needed, or if the party arrested were not at the time in the act of a felony or a breach of the peace, the officer did wrong in making the arrest, and the complainant had a right to help her brother in his resistance. The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Ernest Trustus, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. In this case the *complainant* was Officer Eldrige, who, on the 20th of August last, had gone to the vicinity of Stanton-street on some business connected with his official duties, when, hearing the cry of murder, he went into the crowd and saw the prisoner with a long sword in his hand, which he brandished threateningly. The officer interfered, and received two stabs, one in the back and one in the breast. The sword was subsequently found concealed in a bed, having about three or four inches of the tip covered with fresh blood. Witnesses were introduced who testified that the prisoner was intoxicated, and having been put out of a saloon on this account, had obtained the sword, and gone to take vengeance on those who he considered had injured him. Physicians testified to the nature of the wounds, which were severe. The jury, after remaining out some time, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The prisoner was then sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of imposing sentences.

Interesting to Stall-owners in the City Markets—Title, Possession, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Archibald M. Allerton, Jr., et al. vs. *Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, et al.*—This is a motion for an injunction restraining defendants from selling or transferring stall No. 402 Washington Market.

The action is brought by the plaintiffs to recover the possession of said stall, claiming the same as assignees of the former owners. It involves the much-vexed but never clearly decided question of the rights of butchers and other owners of stalls in the markets to such stalls. And when the number of stalls in all the markets in the City, and their value ranging from $500 to $6,000, is considered, it is a case of no small moment to a large class depending upon those stalls for their support, and having, in many cases, all their capital invested in them.

The facts of the case, as they appear from the affidavits and complaint, are, that in the Fall of 1858, the said stall was owned and occupied by Hanfield & Makeever, partners, as a stall for the sale of beef by the quarter, both on commission and on their own account. Becoming embarrassed, they on the 4th day of January, 1859, assigned the stall to the plaintiffs in trust to pay off their debts for cattle purchased by them to supply said stall, about the 1st of May, 1859. The plaintiffs then leased the stall temporarily, until they could permanently dispose of it. The tenants continued in possession until the middle of June, 1859, when they were forcibly deprived of and ejected from the stall by Edward Costello, a butcher, one of the defendants herein, then and still a member of the Board of Councilmen, who still retains the stall. During all this time the plaintiffs by their tenants paid the rent of the stall to the officers of the Corporation, which was received by them with full knowledge of all the above facts. Costello is charged with obtaining the permit he holds for the stall by an offer of $500, as a bribe to Joseph Corning, late Superintendent of Markets, and with actually sending him $200, by the hands of Charles G. Cornell, then a member of the Board of Councilmen, now a member of the Board of Aldermen, $100 of which was paid by Cornell to Corning, and that Costello openly asserts that the stall has cost him $3,000, in like manner expended.

After the stall was taken possession of by Costello, the plaintiffs applied to the defendants, the City Inspector and Superintendent of Markets, to replace them in possession. After delaying the matter for a long time, they have neglected to take any action upon it.

The history of the markets, the charters and ordinances, and the laws of the State respecting markets, are referred to by counsel, for the purpose of showing the rights of the Corporation to establish, build and regulate the markets under the Government of the Dutch after the surrender to the English, and previous to the charter of 1730, and under that charter.

It is shown that soon after the charter of 1730, the Market Committee of the Common Council were intrusted with the almost exclusive control of the markets, and of the original disposition of the stalls, which they continued to have until 1849, when all executive power respecting the markets was taken from them.

That the stalls in the new markets, from time to time, built, and stalls becoming vacant in old markets, have been, by this Committee, in various ways disposed of to the butchers and others. In some cases they have been sold for a premium at public auction. Some of them thus selling for over $4,000. They have been given as of right to owners of stalls in old markets on their being torn down, and new ones built in the neighborhood. They have been distributed by lot, the drawers paying a premium fixed on the stall drawn by him. They have been sold at private sale. They have been given to applicants gratuitously. They have been disposed of in other ways. But in every case those receiving the stalls have taken them on condition of paying in addition to any premium, the rent and market fees from time to time fixed, and complying with the ordinances of the Common Coudcil.

That by the immemorial custom of the markets in this City, the original holder of a stall has the right to sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, and that the Corporation have always acknowledged this right, and acted in conformity therewith, and that upon such sale the stalls bring to the said owners from $500 to $1,000.

That it has not been the custom of the City to give any written evidence of the title of the original holders of stalls to them more than a receipt for any premium money paid. That no record is or ever has been made or kept of the original holders, the changes of ownership, or the present holders of stalls. That, consequently, the holders of the several stalls have no evidence of their right to them except their possession.

That the butchers in the markets have time out of mind been licensed by the Corporation; and that in each license the stall to be occupied by him is mentioned; but that such licenses do not give the holders any right not already held by them to the stalls; and that no one, by virtue of such license, can dispossess an occupant of a stall; that the licenses are merely personal.

That in addition to their other powers, the Market Committeemen, about 1821, authorized to grant permits for stalls, revokable at their pleasure, to those desiring them; that these permits were intended for those desiring stalls for a short time only, or to regulate the use of stalls becoming vacant, and until a purchaser or permanent occupant could be found for them.

That by a law of the State passed in 1823, the Common Council were authorized to regulate the butchers in the City, to prohibit any one but licensed butchers from carrying on any branch of the business of a butcher, and to fix the times and places for carrying on the business. That subsequent to that act, the Common Council about 1821, by ordinance, prohibited any but licensed butchers to carry on the business, and prohibited them from carrying it on anywhere else than in the markets; and also prohibited all persons from selling fresh meat in quarters, joints or pieces, except in the markets.

That about 1835 the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Market Committee to grant permits revokable at their pleasure to any one they might think qualified to sell meat by the quarter in such parts of the markets as they might think proper. But such permits could not be granted to a licensed butcher by the express provisions of that ordinance. That these permits were intended as a qualified butcher's license, and to be governed by the same rules.

That about the year 1833 the Common Council passed an ordinance directing the Comptroller, under the direction of the Market Committee, from time to time to lease, at auction or otherwise, all the stalls in the markets they might think proper.

Motion adjourned for further argument on Saturday.

William Fullerton for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for defendants; H. P. Townsend for defendant Costello.

Revenue Cause—Undervaluation.

Before Justice Betts and a Jury.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 14.

The United States vs. *Five Cases marked L. R., containing Cigars.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation by the importer, with intent to evade the payment of duties. These cigars were imported in February, 1859, from Havana, by S. Aleman y Dolz, consigned to Rivera & Hall, of this City. They were invoiced at $1,514, and on an appraisement at the Custom-house their value was fixed at $1,762, an advancement of their value of about 16 per cent. The appraisers were called as witnesses and testified to the correctness of their appraisement, and they were also sustained by the evidence of other merchants who were also called in to estimate the value of the cigars. The claimant gave evidence taken by commission as to the purchase of the cigars, the price paid for them, and that there was no market value of such goods as these were at the time at Havana, because their brand, upon which the market value depended, was not well known, and he therefore claimed, on the other hand, that the invoice value of the goods was the correct one. The claimant asked the Judge to charge, among other things, that if the goods were invoiced at the actual price paid for them, they were not liable to forfeiture, but the Judge declined to charge in that way, but directed the jury that whatever may have been paid for the cigars, if they were invoiced below the actual market value of such articles at the time, with intent to evade the payment of duties, the goods were subject to forfeiture.

The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict in favor of the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Wilcoxson; for claimant, Mr. Craig and Mr. Webster.

Claim of McSpedon and Baker—Motion for Mandamus against the Comptroller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

McSpedon and Baker vs. *Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.*—This is an application for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Comptroller to draw his warrant upon the Treasury for the sum of $80,000, which sum the relators allege to be due to them under their contract with the Commissioner of Records.

The relators set forth their contract with the Commissioners of Records, by which they were to transcribe and make two copies of the books, records of conveyances, &c., in the Register's and County Clerk's office; the payment to them of various sums upon such contract at various times amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $700,000; that there is now the further sum of $60,000 due to them under such contract, which the Board of Supervisors have provided for paying by tax.

The relators then set forth that the Comptroller refuses to draw his warrant for the payment of the same, on the ground that the amount had not been judicially determined to be true. It is claimed by the relators that this proceeding will determine that question.

The Comptroller contends that there is no such a body legally existing as the Commissioners of Record. He further contends that this is not the proper mode of determining the question at issue—that such a determination was a precedent requirement in order to make these proceedings legitimate.

Decision reserved.

James T. Brady and J. W. Edmonds for relators; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and H. H. Anderson for Comptroller.

Divorce Suit—A Wife's Story of her Domestic Experience.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. *John Moncrief.*—This action is brought for a limited divorce—from bed and board. The parties are highly connected in the City, and possessed of some means. They were married in March, 1857, but have not realized that amount of happiness that may reasonably be expected by those of agreeable dispositions when thus united.

The plaintiff tells a plaintive story of her experience, and withal disgusting. She avers that the defendant is false to his marriage vows to love, cherish and protect her, so far that he has become absolutely cruel, and even brutal towards her. His conduct has been such, as she relates, that she has been compelled to leave him and seek a better protection in independence. According to this history, in December, 1858, the defendant threatened to throw the plaintiff on the fire and roast her, and upon other subsequent occasions, during the Winters of 1858 and 1859, repeatedly threatened her life. In May, 1859, he is charged with having so beaten her that she for several weeks bore upon her person the marks of his cruelty and violence. On one occasion she was thrown violently against the stove, with such force as to knock down the stove-pipe, by which her head was badly bruised, and her arm injured.

The plaintiff claims that property in her own right makes her annual income about $2,100, and avers that the defendant has collected rents and appropriated them to his own use.

The answer admits the marriage, and that the plaintiff had a property, but denies that the defendant had converted her property or rents to his use. It also denies cruelty, and avers the contrary; that he had always been kind and faithful, and had always provided well for his wife.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand in her own behalf, and the case proceeded and is still on.

W. R. & S. H. Stafford for plaintiff; D. D. Field and McCunn, Swartwout and Fine for defendant.

Relief for the Superior Court.

The annexed resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen Thursday night, and signed by the Mayor Friday morning:

Resolved, That the room now occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the brown-stone building in the Park be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the Superior Court.

The relief was needed; but it is quite likely that the Justices of the Supreme Court will be dissatisfied with the arrangement.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Bancker* vs. *Lawrence.*—Finding of facts settled.

Holbrook vs. *Holbrook.*—Judgment of divorce granted, and defendant ordered to pay plaintiff $50 in full for her costs.

The People vs. *McGinley.*—Judgment entered on recognizance vacated on payment of Sheriff's fees.

Motion of Malcolm, Receiver, &c.—Motion granted.

Matter of Assigned Estate of Nelson & Manuel.—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14.

$19,000 U.S. 5's, '74, Cou	90	760 Harlem Railroad	13⅝
1,000 Tenn. S. 6's, '90..	73	200 do	13⅝
1,000 Vir. State 6's....	79½	250 Harlem R. Pref'd..	32½
4,000 do....	78⅜	150 do.....b15	33⅛
2,000 N. C. State 6's..	79½	150 Reading Railroad..	33½
11,000 Missouri S. 6's...	67	25 Mich. Cen. R.....s10	48
3,000 do.....	67⅜	135 do.....	48
1,000 Cal. State 7s.....	87½	100 do.....	47⅜
4,000 City 6s '67.....	99	50 do.....s10	47⅜
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	90⅜	81 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	90
3,000 Erie R. Bs. 1875.	51	10 do	89⅜
1,000 Ill. Central R. Bs.	88⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R..	13⅜
1,000 do.....	88¼	500 do.....	13⅜
3,500 do.....	88	450 do.....b30	14
2,000 La C. & Mi. L. G. B.	14	200 do.....b10	14
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. b	74	100 do.....b30	14⅜
7,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	17	120 M. So. & N. I. G. R.	23⅜
20 Bank of America..	100	100 do.....s10	27⅜
20 Canton Company..	14⅜	200 do	27¾
50 Del. & H. C. Co....	83½	280 Ill. Cen. R. Sp...s10	58
300 Cum. Coal Pref....	8	300 do	58⅜
13 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	79½	100 do.....s10	58⅛
110 do.....	80	150 do.....s30	58⅛
100 N. Y. C. R.....	73½	108 do.....s10	58⅜
315 do.....s3	73⅜	300 do	59
1025 do	73⅜	100 do.....s5	59
200 do.....s38	73	100 do	59⅛
300 do.....s10	73⅛	100 do	59⅛
250 do.....s3	73⅞	100 Gal. & Chi R..opg.	62¾
100 do.....s10	73⅝	100 do.....p. & c.	63
650 do	74	50 do.....opg.	63
260 Erie Railroad.....	29½	750 Clev. & Tol. R.....	25⅛
50 do.....s15	28	200 do.....s3	25½
150 do.....s10	28	200 do.....b10	25½
275 do	29¼	100 do	25¾
100 Hud. River R.....	39	115 Chic. & Rk. Is. R..	48
100 do.....	39¼	50 do	47¾
25 do	39⅜	100 do	47⅜
6 do	39⅝	50 do.....b10	47⅜
100 do.....s30	39	150 Chic., B. & Q. R..	64
21 Del., L. & W. R....	74		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 U.S. 5's, '71, Cou	86	100 Erie Railroad.....	28
2,000 U.S. 6's, '71, Reg	86	100 do.....s10	27⅜
5,000 U.S. 5's, '74, C.s30	89	125 Hudson Riv. R.....	39½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	73	100 Harlem R.....b30	14
5,000 do	72½	200 do	13½
4,000 do	72¾	200 Reading R.....s60	33
5,000 Missouri State 6s	68½	118 Chic., Bur. & Q. R..	63½
5,000 do.....s30	67	50 do	64
12,000 do	68	70 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	27⅜
1,000 Chic. & R. Isl. Bs.	89	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip...s5	58
20 Amer. Ex. Bank..	87	100 do	58⅜
25 Pac. Mail SS. Co..	79	50 do	58¼
100 N. Y. Central R....	73⅛	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	90
100 do.....s10	72¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R. p&c	62
50 do	73¼	30 Clev. & Tol. R.....	24¾
150 do.....s3	73	50 do	24⅞
350 do	73	50 do	24¾
250 do	72¾	100 do	24¼
150 do.....s3	72⅝	150 Chic. & R. I. R....	47
60 Mil. & Miss. R.....	8		

FRIDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened with considerable firmness this morning, mainly upon the financial look of affairs, and on the known scarcity of some of the speculative Stocks for immediate delivery. The political accounts in the morning papers from Washington were not regarded with favor, and further discouraging dispatches were received in the course of the day in reference to the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State. But until after the contracts and deliveries of the day were completed, no marked attention was given to politics—the prices current through the day showing an advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the sales of yesterday on the State and Railway list, and ¼@2 ₱ cent. on some of the Railway mortgages. New-York Central at one time commanded 74¼ cash, while the same Stock sold at the afternoon Board, (where the political news was more felt,) at 73½@73@72½ ₱ cent. The State Stocks also gave way from the top rates of the morning, and the Western Shares lost their firmness. At the very close of business the quotations were about as follows, the figures averaging 1¼ ₱ cent. below the best prices of the morning:

Central	72⅜	Illinois Central	58½
Erie	28⅜	Reading	33
Galena	61⅛	Pacific	79
Toledo	24	Michigan Central	46
Rock Island	46	Michigan Southern	13¼
Missouris	66⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	26

Financially the view of the market to-day is decidedly good. The improvement in the tone of money and exchange affairs noticed yesterday has resulted in a larger business in mercantile paper and in bills on England. The Banks, at their Discount sessions this morning, took a large proportion of their offerings, in some instances all that was offered within Bank rule as to date, and outside of Bank improved currency was given to first-class paper at from 12 to 18 ₱ cent. In Exchange the operations were much heavier in amount than for several mails past. Some of the English shippers of Gold by the *Europa* caused their correspondents here to be advised by telegraph from Halifax of the amount on board, with a view to the purchase of return Exchange in advance of the actual receipts of the Gold, and this, in some instances, was done to-day. The advance in Bank and Bankers' bills, on actual sales, is about 1 ₱ cent., or on Merchant bills from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The former we quote 103½@104, sales closing 104@105; the latter 101@103 ₱ cent. The greatest good is accomplished by this improvement in the Currency for Merchant bills drawn against Cotton from the South or in transitu, and Grain and Flour from this port. The shipment of Bullion to this side by the *Europa* appears to have been mainly on speculation, as an Exchange operation. The next receipts, by the *Atlantic* and *Persia*, will probably be on orders sent from this side about 17th or 21st November.

The California steamer for Nov. 21 arrived early this morning, and delivered $1,083,213 in Bullion. The Gold by the *Europa*, from England, $540,000, will probably come over from Boston to-morrow night. The calculation is that the *Atlantic*, due here on Monday, will bring an additional sum, £250,000 to £300,000 sterling, equal to $1,250,000 to $1,500,000, and the *Persia*, due here on Thursday next, a like sum—including, altogether, an addition of *four million* dollars to the stock of Bullion in this City by this day week. Another remittance of $1,225,000, Dec. 1, is advised from San Francisco as on the way. The following is the Specie list by the *North Star* to-day.

SPECIE LIST OF NORTH STAR.

A.G. Rosenbaum & Co.	$15,300	Kirby, Byrne & Co..	10,080
Howl'd & Aspinwall,	33,231	Jas. Patrick & Co	30,000
Order	20,133	L. VonHoffman & Co.	60,000
H. Cohn & Co.....	15,000	R. Meader & Co.....	12,500
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	35,500	Treadwell & Co.....	15 000
Eppinger & Co.....	4,000	Tassie, McCahill & Co.	50,385
D. Rham & Co.....	32,400	R. Patrick.....	43,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000	Conroy & O'Connor..	15,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	70,000	Am. Exchange Bank	70,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon.	14,040	Baker & Merritt.....	12 512
J. Heller & Bro.....	50 000	Jennings & Brewster.	10,000
Z. Hirstein & Bro....	10,000	T. Naylor.....	8,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	40,000	Duncan, & Co.....	120,133
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	37,000	Wells, Fargo & Co....	230,000
Total.....			$1,083,213

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Dec. 8...	$130,214,363	$82,184,167	$18,562,743	$3,955,193
Boston, Dec. 10....	61,990,655	17,176,778	3,582,677	7,344,707
Phila., Dec. 10....	27,087,587	15,173,347	3,557,067	2,061,196
N. Orleans, Dec. 8..	30,348,586	15,687,406	11,013,326	4,353,044
Total.....	$239,621,191	$130,121,698	$36,655,807	$17,715,140
Last week.....	240,104,363	128,662,838	36,055,237	26,979,598
Last year.....	231,371,240	137,726,443	40,159,922	23,153,606

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	⅛@⅛
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2½@
Baltimore, and int. Pennsylvania	4 @
Int. Maryland	5 @
Ohio and Indiana	2½@ 3
Kentucky	3 @
N. & S. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	8 @ 9
Virginia and Tennessee	8 @ 9
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12 @
Free Indiana	5 @
Louisiana	2 @ 3
Mobile	5 @ 6
Canada and Michigan	2 @
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	2¼@ 2½
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	3¼@ 4
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼@
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	12 @
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	12 @
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	2 @
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	2 @
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	2½@

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 8.	LOANS. Dec. 1.	SPECIE. Dec. 8.	SPECIE. Dec. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$3,936,437	$4,189 103	$2,834,545	$2,879,488
Canal Bank....	1,864,733	2,033,752	1,351,516	1,373 056
Louisiana.....	3,407,530	3,783,873	1,882,025	1,584,098
Louis'a State.	4,589,855	4,720,922	2,356,279	2,365,223
Mec. & Trad..	1,239,711	1,296,934	500,728	413,432
Bk. of N. O...	1,471,338	1,504,060	807,436	723,599
Southern Bk..	259,452	289 722	536,839	626,167
Union Bank...	1,125,482	1,229 598	284,930	249 952
Merchants'....	567,741	565,727	127,689	131,295
Crescent City.	964,103	971,770	76,033	106,322
Bk. of Amer..	826,434	833,467	365,300	383,859
Total.....	30,248,586	21,523 925	11,013,326	10,626,491
	Decrease..	$1,275,339	Increase....	$386,829

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 8.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 1.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 8.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$2,397,345	$2,525,565	$2,948,073	$2,979,897
Canal Bank....	670,990	672,220	991,402	1.093,346
Louisiana.....	657,259	642,219	3,923,978	3,717,677
Louis'na State..	1,376,385	1,421,840	4,590,272	4,353,147
Mec. & Traders.	248,720	260,030	612,950	515,837
Bank of N. O...	386,670	423,710	687,579	635,458
Southern Bk....	134,155	138,130	343,980	411,735
Union Bank....	265,790	312 345	565,916	597,646
Merchants' Bk.	327,400	356,200	295,796	258 028
Crescent City..	237,815	245 985	151,851	170,584
Bk. of America.	151,575	178,130	745,617	832,746
Totals.....	$6,853,084	$7,176,374	15,857,403	15,561,138
	Decrease...	$323,290	Increase....	$296,267

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 8.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 1.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 8	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 1.
Citizens' Bank.	$1,208,240	$1,050,792	$291,312	$335,437
Canal Bank....	1,203,995	1,090,226	96,038	146,853
Louisiana.....	1,253,142	1,197,962	101,025	101,992
Louisiana St...	1,110,110	686,084	21,828	14 451
Mec. & Traders.	118,658	67,012	31,396	23,363
Bank of N. O...	82,661	111,166	67,248	56,710
Southern Bank	579,719	537,826		
Union Bank....	197,964	190,446	107,640	104,861
Merchants' Bk.	9,245	26,053	46,000	32,417
Crescent City..	61,593	131,687	22,837	51,035
Bk. of America	4,816	4,851	7,015	4,656
Total.....	$5,830,334	$5,380,283	$794,279	$871,775
	Increase....	$450,051	Decrease.....	$77,496

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$48,403
Total payments	44,606
Total balance	2,689,793

The receipts include $42,000 for customs.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of Nov., 1860, were $561,448 18
Earnings of November, 1859 ..... 500,257 97
Increase $61,190 21

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port..	$1,200,176	$2,842,229	$1,277,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published by the Times Building, Spruce-st., City Hall Park, and Printing-st., Nassau and Spruce sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed for $3 a year.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES (Saturday)—Three Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any postmaster will act as a Club of FIVE subscribers, at $3 each, and receive an extra copy for himself, or return Four Dollars as his compensation. The Weekly is sent to Clergymen at the lowest rates. Specimens furnished on application.

THE CALIFORNIA TIMES is published on the arrival of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents.

Remittances to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Metamora—Daughter of the Regiment—Charles Sharp—A Regular Fix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Our Cousin.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus—The Model Hypocrite.

NIBLO'S THEATRE—Makeppa—Forty Thieves and Wanderers Home.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Sparkling Champagne—Ghosts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Masaniello—Hooping Cough—What Is It?—Among Children.

BRYANT'S CAMPBELL'S, Bible's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

CHAMBERS OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

PHILLIPS' GALLERY, No. 659 Broadway—The "Circassian" Picture.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE—No. 595—Wenlock's Fine Gallery on the Premises.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are in the highest degree important. Gen. CASS, in despair at the condition of the country, has resigned his position as Secretary of State. Mr. THOMPSON, the Assistant Secretary, as has already been announced, resigned on Thursday,—consequently, the State Department is at the present time without any responsible head. A successor to Gen. CASS has not yet been decided upon by the President, but rumor points to Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, as likely to be called upon to assume the responsibilities. It is also positively stated by our correspondent that Secretary THOMPSON will resign, probably on Monday; and it is believed that other members of the Cabinet will follow. It is even very strongly suggested that President BUCHANAN himself may retire, and leave the management of affairs between now and the 4th of March in the hands of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The House Special Committee had another meeting yesterday, but it does not appear that anything of special importance was effected. Mr. CORWIN, the Chairman, submitted a proposition giving the people of a Territory the exclusive right to elect their officers and to make their own laws, subject, of course, to the Constitution of the United States. This, however, was opposed by several of the Republican members, as carrying Slavery into all the Territories under the decision in the Dred Scott case, and, without voting on the proposition, the Committee adjourned until Monday. It is believed that a report will be made early in the coming week, probably on Tuesday. Meantime it is asserted, on what is considered reliable authority, that Senator DOUGLAS intends, on Tuesday, to deliver his expected speech, in which he will take strong ground in favor of coercing seceding States. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, it is known, will take that ground in the speech which he is to deliver on Monday. The effect to be produced by these speeches is a matter of grave speculation. The Secessionists, of course, contend that they will precipitate an immediate collision in South Carolina, and strengthen the disunion feeling throughout the South; but this view of the case is susceptible of some doubt. Advices received in Washington from the Cotton States are somewhat contradictory. Louisiana is represented to be ripe for secession; while in Alabama, which has been strongly counted on to follow South Carolina immediately, the conservatives think they will be able to carry the State. MILES, of South Carolina left for home last night, and the rest of the delegation from that State, it is understood, are to withdraw formally in a body.

We publish this morning, from our files by the *North Briton*, which extend to the 29th ult., some English views of the secession movement in the United States. It will be seen that, in counting upon the sympathy of either England or France, the Secessionists have altogether reckoned without their host. The London *Times*, the ablest and the surest reflex of public opinion in Great Britain—asks pointedly whether any man in his senses can believe that England and France will consent "to stultify the policy of half a century for the sake of an extended Cotton trade," and now give a practical indorsement to African Slavery? No one, either here or on the other side of the Atlantic, who has taken the trouble to think about the matter, can have any doubt whatever, if a separation takes place between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, that the sympathies of both the French and English people, as well as their interests, will lie with the Northern States.

Letters from our correspondent on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, on her way to Japan with the Embassy on board, will be found in our columns this morning. They are dated at Batavia, in the Island of Java, the capital of all the Dutch East Indian possessions, and the principal trading port of the Oriental Islands. The voyage of the *Niagara* from Loando to Batavia occupied 46 days, strong winds and heavy seas having been encountered after rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The habits and occupations of the Japanese continued much the same as has been reported previously in our correspondent's letters. Whatever may be their habits of cleanliness in their own country, we are led to believe that on board the *Niagara* they are not such as to tempt emulation. The Ambassadors had made a formal visit to the Dutch authorities, who received them with much ceremony, and entertained them in a princely manner; and in the evening, after the reception, the Governor-General gave a grand soirée at the palace. The *Niagara* was to leave on Tuesday, Oct. 9, for Hong-Kong, touching at Singapore—from which port we shall probably receive another batch of correspondence. All on board are reported well.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the *North Star* from Aspinwall, we receive later advices from New-Granada and the Central American States. The news is without any importance. No reliable information is obtained of the movements of the revolutionary Chief MOSQUERA, in New-Granada, but it was generally believed on the isthmus that a decisive battle had been fought and that President OSPINA had been victorious. A South Carolinian officer, belonging to the flag-ship *Lancaster*, at Panama, had resigned in consequence of the secession movement, and another officer belonging to the *St. Mary's* had signified his intention of pursuing the same course from the same valid reason. There is nothing new from Honduras and Guatemala. From Salvador, we learn that the crop of indigo is a large one. Costa Rica, politically and financially, is in a distressed condition. Another revolution is anticipated. The Columbia advices of the *North Star* have been anticipated by Overland Express. Her treasure list exceeds a million of dollars.

The sloop *Garnett Demerest*, from New-York, was upset in a squall on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, near Irvington. A sailor, named MOORE, of Cuttingsville, Vt., is so badly frozen that he will probably die. Another man was also badly frozen, and will perhaps die. They were not rescued until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At about the same hour the sloop *Jenny Lind* was capsized just above Hudgate, and the crew were rescued in an exhausted condition.

An entertaining lecture on "Italy and Garibaldi" was delivered by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, at Cooper Institute, last evening, and was heard with marked interest by a large audience.

The examination of the officers of the slave-bark *Cora*, recently captured on the Coast of Africa, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL. THOMAS EASTMAN, an officer of the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, who assisted in the capture of the *Cora*, and brought the prisoners to this port, was sworn and gave the details of the capture, after which the examination was postponed to Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the trial of KIMMELSTIEL, indicted for receiving stolen goods, resulted in his conviction. The jury in the case of FINLEY, after an absence of over thirty hours returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. In the General Sessions there were only two trials. These were on prosecutions for assault and battery, one by, and the other upon, a Policeman. In the former the prisoner was acquitted, in the latter convicted and sent to State Prison for two years and six months. At a Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice WOODRUFF, an important motion is now pending, involving the title of stall-holders in the markets to the stalls in their possession. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the claim of McSPEDON & BAKER was again up on a motion for a *mandamus* to the Comptroller to compel him to draw his warrant for that $80,000.

The Stock Market was higher yesterday morning on the improved financial news and the scarcity of speculative Stocks on the Street, but fell off in the afternoon, apparently under political accounts from Washington. New-York Central closed 72⅞, after selling as high as 74¾; Missouris 66½, after selling 68¼. Money was easier on mercantile paper, though at continued high rates. Exchange moved with more freedom at 103¼@104 for Bank and Bankers.

Transactions in Flour and Wheat were moderate; prices closed in favor of buyers. Corn in good request at advancing rates. Cotton was in demand, as were also Sugars, prime lots of Coffee, and Whisky. Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Molasses, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco were inactive. Freight engagements were restricted.

The President and the Crisis.

The Cabinet has sustained another rupture. Gen. CASS has resigned his post as Secretary of State—one of the reasons assigned therefor being the peremptory refusal of the President to send to Fort Moultrie reinforcements, which the officer in command has declared to be necessary to its defence. Gen. CASS is reported to be of opinion that a compliance with this demand was a matter of duty—that the honor and good faith of the Government are implicated in the refusal, and that he cannot consent to share the responsibility of such a proceeding. We have on high authority other and less creditable reasons for his withdrawal,—but we are unwilling to believe that they have governed his action.

The whole country will sustain the position which Gen. CASS is reported to have taken. Mr. BUCHANAN, if his word may be relied upon, intends to retain possession of the forts which command Charleston harbor. In his recent Message he takes this position, although he adds that "the officer in command has received orders to act strictly on the defensive." This is certainly a very just and proper order,—but it implies clearly enough that any attack that may be made on the Forts is to be repulsed. The officer in command is expected to repel any assault, and to defend the property and the flag intrusted to his keeping, with all his resources and to the last extremity. He represents to the President that he has not force enough to do this with success—and he asks reinforcements. It is scarcely credible that, under such circumstances, his request should be refused.

If Mr. BUCHANAN intends that those forts shall be defended, he ought to send troops enough to defend them. If he intends that they shall be taken, he should surrender them in advance. He has no right to send brave and loyal men upon such a missien, and then abandon them to the mercy of an overwhelming force. Major ANDERSON never would ask reinforcements unless he needed them. He is on the spot, and is entitled to his own judgement of the emergency. He knows what can be done with the force under his command, and what cannot. And his honor as an officer is involved in the demand which he makes for reinforcements. Mr. BUCHANAN refuses them. Upon whose head will rest the responsibility for the brave blood that may be shed, in an unsuccessful attempt to obey the orders which Mr. BUCHANAN himself has given?

Mr. BUCHANAN may say that he has assurances that no attack will be made during his Administration. Is it prudent, or safe, for him to trust such tremendous issues upon such assurances? From whom do they come? Who has authority to give them? Not the State Government of South Carolina—for that Government is soon to surrender all control and all responsibility. Not the new Government soon to be formed—for that is not yet in existence, and no one can possibly bind its action. Perhaps the leaders of the secession movement have given such pledges. But for whom can they speak but themselves,—and who knows how long they will "lead" the movement they have set on foot? Who can answer for the mob of Charleston? Who can tell to what rash deeds some new access of rage and frenzied passion may impel that reckless, unreasoning mass, before whose mad behests the wisest and the truest patriots of Carolina have already been compelled to yield? Who could have pledged the mob in the French Revolution not to attack the Bastille? All such pledges must, from the nature of the case, be utterly worthless;—and to rely upon them for an hour is simply to betray a great and a solemn trust.

Mr. BUCHANAN fears that a display of force might precipitate an attack. Doubtless there is some ground for this apprehension, in the present excited state of feeling at Charleston, and the suggestion is entitled to weight. But why did not Mr. BUCHANAN make provision for the contingency while it could have been done with perfect safety? Why did he not garrison those forts before the election, when the danger was foreseen but before it had become imminent? He cannot plead ignorance. He knew perfectly that South Carolina had threatened secession in case of LINCOLN'S election, and he knew that LINCOLN was likely to be elected. *Why did he not act upon the urgent representations of Gen.* SCOTT,—and put these forts in condition to meet any emergency? The responsibility for all this fatal neglect devolves upon him. And he has no right now to plead his own past dofault as a reason for declining to perform a duty, which may have been made more embarrassing, but is not one whit less imperative.

If the President intends that the gallant men in Fort Moultrie shall hold the fort, it is his solemn duty to give them the aid they require. He may disarm the movement of everything offensive by assurances that it is a purely defensive act—that it is not designed in any way to coerce the State or make any aggression upon her rights,—but that it is absolutely necessary as a measure of precaution for the protection of the public property of the Government. If the people of Charleston should disregard these assurances, and attack the Fort, the President would have the consolation of knowing that it was capable of defence. But we do not believe an attack would be precipitated by preparations to resist it. On the contrary, nothing has tended more to encourage and strengthen the secession movement, than the vacillation and the timidity of the Executive department of the Federal Government. The PEOPLE, it should be understood, are not terrified by the spectre of attempted Disunion. While they deplore the blind madness which can precipitate any section of the country upon its horrible hazards,—while they stand ready to do anything which justice and honor will sanction, to ward off its dreadful issues and turn the current of public thought into more peaceful channels,—they neither blench nor quail in presence of the advancing Demon. They feel strong in material resources,—strong in loyalty to the Constitution which their fathers framed and in devotion to the Union which they created,—and strong in their unfaltering purpose to rescue both, at any price and at every hazard, from the schemes of conspirators and the machinations of those who have been for years plotting their destruction. And they will hold to a fearful responsibility those high executors of their will, who may prove traitors to the trust they have reposed in their hands.

Mr. BUCHANAN may as well understand that a suspicion is creeping into the public mind, that he is either in secret league with the conspirators against the Constitution he has sworn to support, or that he is a supple but ignorant tool in their hands. The power of the Executive department of the Government is wielded for their advantage. The arms of the United States are placed within their reach. The forts are so weakened as to fall an easy prey to their assaults. The Law officer of the Executive department stealthily vindicates their intended action. The Secretary of War insists on the justice. High officials, under the orders of the President, visit the South to stimulate the disunion movement, and draw pay all the time from the Federal Treasury. Open Secessionists fill the seats and guide the counsels of the Cabinet. The Executive organ fans the flame of sectional resentment, decries and discredits the Federal authority, and assails and denounces every friend of the Union in the Southern States. *What do all these things mean?* HAS Mr. BUCHANAN become emulous of the fame of BENEDICT ARNOLD? Has he forgotten how, for political offences infinitely less criminal in their motive and less fatal in their aim, a Vice-President of the United States was hunted by public hate into an ignominious grave,—and that generation after generation of Americans will brand the name of AARON BURR with the infamy that clings like a cleaving curse to the memory of every traitor to his country?

We have no reason to love Mr. BUCHANAN, and very little provocation to wish that his name should be held in grateful remembrance hereafter; but, for the honor of the country, we trust he may spare himself the infamous notoriety of being the first President of the United States who betrayed the citadel of its Constitution into the hands of its foes.

Italy and the Papacy.

If the situation in which the Papacy finds itself to-day were utterly without precedent in history, as the uproarious episcopal advocates of the Papal throne would have the world believe, it might be more difficult than it now happily is, to discern a way of escape for united Italy from the dilemma to which PIUS IX. and his few European friends are endeavoring to condemn her.

But a moment's reflection upon the past of ecclesiastical Rome ought to satisfy the most alarmed of the friends of Italy, that the safety of the new-born State is to be found with no great peril, and indeed with no great trouble, precisely where the safety of all other great European interests has been found, whenever those interests have been brought into collision with the pretensions of the Popedom. Not even in the darkest ages of mediæval superstition, when a thousand legitimate hopes, and a thousand genuine services attached the priesthood to the people of Europe, was the temporal power of the Popes ever seriously suffered to interfere with the positive development of any solid European progress.

Under PHILIP, the Handsome, the monarchy of France, under JOHN LACKLAND, the Barons of England defied successfully this mysterious and formidable spiritual Cæsar, and forced Rome to see the world with other eyes than her own. The resistance of the Papacy to the growth of Northern Germany, resulted in driving half the lesser princes of the Empire into the victorious Protestantism of the sixteenth century, while the same idle obstinacy of opposition to the inevitable movement of things made England sovereign mistress of herself, as well in matters spiritual as in matters temporal.

Under HENRY IV., France might have achieved in full what he afterwards accomplished, in part, under RICHELIEU, had not the great BEARNAIS permitted himself to be seduced into his fatal Florentine marriage, and through the house of Medici into a more fatal alliance with Rome. The greatness of the impulse which RICHELIEU gave to the policy of France in 1624, sprang from the clearness with which this master statesman, Cardinal though he was, saw and acted upon the practical importance of Rome. HENRY IV. turned from Venice, his natural ally, herself grown mighty in spite of Papal intrigues, and by spurning Papal assumptions, to join with the Holy See in annihilating the independence of Central Italy. He was rewarded with the dagger of RAVAILLAC, and France with the miserable Regency of the papalistic and murderous MARIE DE MEDICIS. RICHELIEU saw the Popes for what they were, a succession of weak, vacillating, selfish princes, playing the most colossal game of spiritual charlatanism in order to secure the most contemptible of temporal advantages, and as he saw he struck. He saw PAUL IV. intriguing with the Sultan against Italian cities, CLEMENT VIII. clutching at Ferrara, URBAN VIII. despoiling the Ducal House of Urbino, and he resolutely put forth his hand against the Roman puppet to pull down with it the Spaniard and the Emperor, whose supple instrument it had become.

Now, in our day, what is there in the hold of Rome upon the world to deter a really united Italy from insisting upon the surrender of the great Ecclesiastical City to its natural and national uses? France is protecting the person of PIUS IX., while she is openly discussing the propriety of creating a new Avignon with a new head for the Church of France. Austria sees the Legations rent away without raising an arm to defend them. What has Italy to fear from either of these Powers in a grave, dignified and appropriate demand upon the common sense of Europe for the possession of her own heart-chilled heart of empire? It is only failing to defend the nominal head of Catholic Christendom against revolutionary violence in his palace, or to refuse the ancient capital of Catholic Christendom to an extemporised and impracticable republican mob, calling itself a State; but it is quite another thing to pretend that a well-constituted, lawful, law-abiding Italian Kingdom, peopled by twenty-three millions of free Italians, a Kingdom strong by land and by sea, and stronger in the sympathies of nine-tenths of the civilized world, shall not enjoy the right to speak and be heard decisively on a great question of liberty and order within her own borders. CAVOUR and VICTOR EMANUEL will yet be justified by their works and by the fruit of those works. While Italy is consolidating, the question of the Papacy may remain a European issue, debatable between one and another Catholic Power. Italy consolidated, makes that question an Italian issue, in no wise to be concluded either without the intervention of the Italian Government, or against the sense of the Italian people.

Value of the Cotton Crop Compared with the Total Productions of the Country.

Perhaps the best idea of the comparative magnitude or value of the productions of Northern and Southern States is to be obtained by considering the relative degree of education, industry and training which prevails, and the amount of capital invested in the different branches of industry. Hardly any census will give the total value of articles produced. Such as enter into commerce from different communities are in very unequal ratio to their total production. Some produce, in kind, nearly all the articles they consume; others only a very small percentage. But if we could get at the amount of capital, and the skill and industry of the laborers employed, we could form very satisfactory estimates of the comparative results.

It is in these particulars that the two sections greatly differ. The vast wealth of modern times is the result of the progress made in the useful, or mechanic arts, by which labor is abridged to such a degree, that the machinery employed at the present time in Great Britain is estimated to perform the labor of 600,000,000 men. Hence the enormous production and wealth of that country. The people of the South have thus far only to a very slight degree availed themselves of those agencies upon which national wealth is based, and which are the distinguishing features of modern society, because their use implies a very high degree of culture and skill. They have felt it necessary to enact by law, that their laboring classes shall neither read nor write. Such a rule is, of course, incompatible with that degree of skill necessary to compete with those who train and educate their laborers. The people of South Carolina, consequently, cannot go beyond the rudest kinds of labor, and are necessarily devoted to agriculture, their labor being almost entirely unproductive when directed to other kinds of industry. This is the secret of the almost uniform failure of all attempts at manufacturing in the Cotton States. These attempts and failures are made the special subject of an article in the August number of *De Bow's Southern Review*, for 1860, from which we give the following extracts:

"The great shoe manufactory in Charleston failed for want of *Southern* patronage. The Charleston cotton factory felt the same pressure, and was compelled to send Charleston-made domestics to New-York for sale, while thousands of bales of *Yankee* domestics were being distributed through the South to supply country merchants. The Saluda factory started with the most brilliant prospects. That Company looked to Columbia (the capital of South Carolina) for a market. It soon found itself under necessity of sending its goods to New-York, while the South was almost wholly supplied by Northern manufactures. The Company soon sunk its capital, and went into new hands. The *second* Company labored under much the same cause of embarrassment and sunk *another* capital, and the concern went into the hands of a *third* Company, and is now managed by a *fourth*."

The article goes on with a long list of similar attempts and disasters. An attempt was made to establish the manufacture of cotton on an extensive scale at Augusta, Georgia. The whole thing, according to DE BOW, was a disastrous failure, the capital invested being entirely lost. This establishment, while it lived, had to send its fabrics to New-York. No one would buy them *South*. Why? The *Yankee* would slip in with cheaper and better made fabrics, and lay the Georgia manufactured goods on the shelf. These, consequently, had to be sent to New-York for a market, and undoubtedly went off under the hammer. The article quoted from goes on to say that hat-making, shoe-making, clothes-making, engine-making, wagon-making, wheelbarrow-making, paper-making, chair-making, bucket-making, and all sorts of *making* at the South, even of the most bulky articles, involving a high cost for transportation from the North, share the same fate. The mulish and bigoted consumers at the South will not touch a Southern-made article at any rate; but, while dissolving the Union, still persist in purchasing everything they want from that monstrous and diabolical race—the Yankee.

The value of articles produced in the Southern States, and going into commerce, can be easily ascertained; those of the extreme South consisting of cotton, sugar, rice, lumber, and naval stores, of the shipments of which from the Southern ports, statements, carefully prepared, are annually published. The exports of the port of Charleston for 1859-60, both foreign and coastwise, according to the annual statement in the Charleston *Mercury*, and published in *De Bow's Southern Review* for October, 1860, were as follows:

Exports.	Bales.	Value.	Value.
COTTON.			
Foreign	386,770		
Coastwise	159,339		
Total	546,109	$24,574,905	
Deduct receiv'd from Georgia	75,000		
Total	471,109	3,375,000	$21,199,905
RICE.	Tierces.		
Foreign	43,364		
Coastwise	94,219		
Total	137,573		3,439,325
RICE—Rough.	Bushels.		
Foreign	91,237		
Coastwise	41,671		
Total	132,908		250,000
LUMBER.	Feet.		
Foreign	5,447,478		
Coastwise	6,833,354		
Total	12,280,832		309,361
	Bbls.		
Naval Stores	157,787		336,680
Add 10 per cent for other ports in the State			2,553,519
Total for the State			$28,088,587

The South Carolina Railroad brings annually to Charleston about 200,000 bales of Cotton, received from the Georgia Railroads. But a portion grown in South Carolina, adjoining the Savannah River, goes to Savannah for shipment. The estimate we have made for the State is probably greater than the product. The total estimate for all articles is a liberal one—but to be beyond the possibility of error, we will estimate the total exports of the State for 1859–'60 at $30,000,000. This aggregate is at the rate of $41 per head, of the whole population, estimating it at 725,000; or at the rate of $70 for each negro in the State, estimating the whole number to be 420,000.

Now, by way of comparison, let us see what are the amount and value of the products of the State of Massachusetts. The last census we have is that of 1855, a very full and complete one, taken by the State authorities. The total value of the articles produced that year was $295,820,681. Of the total aggregate, values to the amount of $66,439,825 were products of agriculture and manufacture, the greater portion of which were consumed at *home*, leaving a balance of $229,380,856 of fabrics consumed in other States as generally as by the people of this. We give a list of some of these articles, with their values, as interesting and indubitable illustrations of the subject under discussion:

Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$36,464,738
Woollen goods	15,124,233
Iron and manufactures of iron	10,326,874
Steam engines and machinery	7,344,890
Paper	4,643,680
Refined Sugars	2,056,630
Sperm oil and candles	6,813,290
Soap and candles	7,720,533
Boots and Shoes	37,489,923
Hats, caps and bonnets	7,532,718
Sperm and whale oil and bone	7,766,996
Mackerel and cod	2,829,640
Distilled liquors	3,154,828
Clothing	9,061,896
Glass	2,648,125
Musical instruments	2,291,680
Jewelry and watches	2,105,000
Cordage	2,478,410
Mechanics' tools	1,148,604
Manufactures of copper and brass	3,187,556
Cutlery	1,200,279
Total	$173,384,487

The population of Massachusetts in 1855 was 1,137,000, or one-twenty-fifth of that of the United States. Now, instead of consuming only their share of these manufactures, which are consumed abroad and in other States, as generally as at home, we will estimate that they consumed 15 per cent., or values to the amount of $84,407,128. Deducting this sum, there would be left $195,873,726 of manufactured articles, the products of the State entering into the commerce of the country in an equal degree as those of South Carolina. This aggregate would give an average production of $172 per head of articles contributed to the commerce of the country,—a sum more than four times greater than the average amount contributed per head by the population of South Carolina. In the case of Massachusetts, articles exceeding $100,000,000 in value, the products of the State consumed on the spot, were deducted in the outset, which is at the rate of $100 per head.

In South Carolina the articles produced and consumed at home in the same way will not probably equal more than $25 per head, or say $20,000,000 in all. But we do not propose to go into this branch of the subject, but confine ourselves to the relative value of the products of the two States exported for general consumption.

Massachusetts, then, produces and sends into the channels of commerce of the country more than four times as much, per head, of her population as South Carolina. But this is not all. In the products of her industry, the profits of her investments in commerce; navigation; in banks; insurance companies, and railroads, both at home and abroad, are not included. The value of such investments exceeds $200,000,000, a sum equaling the value of the entire slave property of South Carolina, estimated it at $500 a-head, and yielding an annual net profit very nearly equaling that of the entire slave labor of the State, taking out the cost of its maintenance.

The difference in amount of production between labor North and South, is nowhere better seen than in comparing that of the Southern field hands with that of operatives employed in the manufacture of cotton at the North. The value of cotton fabrics manufactured in Massachusetts, in 1855, equaled $37,104,000. The value of the raw material used (105,851,749 pounds,) being $10,585,174. The net profit added by capital and labor, was $26,518,826. The number of operatives employed was 36,588, of which 23,000 were females. The average value of product per head, was $725, or ten times greater than the average value of the products of labor in South Carolina. It may be said, to be sure, that part of the profit due to the manufacture of cotton belongs to capital. This is true. But were the cotton mills of Massachusetts transferred to South Carolina, they would remain idle for want of competent hands to run them. Capital locates itself in Massachusetts because it can be joined with industry and skill, which combined, yields a reward exceeding ten-fold that of uneducated and unskilled labor. By virtue of her skill and industry, assisted by her capital, which is their product, *the State of Massachusetts sends annually into the commerce of the country, values greater than that of the entire cotton crop of the South!*

Opening of the Campaign.

Mr. C. C. SPENCER, of Alabama, whose letter about sympathy with disunion in New-York we published yesterday, was evidently quite right in his anticipations of active assistance. He assured the South that they could depend on the assistance of the Editor of the *Herald*,—that he "*hated* the Union and would gladly see it broken up,"—and that, in case of a rupture he would "encourage enlistments in New-York City to *fight the North*." The *Herald* is prompt to justify the truth of these representations. That sheet of yesterday contains the following announcement:

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MUNICIPAL RIGHTS AND THE SOUTH.

By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a new military organization is about to be established in this City, under the auspices of Mr. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, member of Congress elect from the Fourth District of this City. The object of the proposed corps is of a character somewhat different from that of military companies in general, being nothing more nor less than *the protection of the municipal rights of this metropolis from further Republican encroachments.* It is believed that the next Legislature which is to meet at Albany intends to meddle still more with the affairs of this City by destroying certain of its constitutional rights, and by legislating certain officials elected by the people out of office, in the same way as was done in the case of Mayor WOOD. *Such attempts Mr. Kerrigan's organization is determined to resist vi et armis;* so that our Republican Solons had better attend to their manners this Winter, and look well ere they leap into a course which may have a very undesirable termination. The Kerrigan organization *will, moreover, be Pro-Slavery in principle, and will take prompt action in case of secession.* We understand that fifty volunteer companies, representing some three thousand members, have already responded favorably to the call. All captains of volunteer companies desirous of taking part in the movement are invited by the call to communicate with Mr. KERRIGAN, at 74 Mott-street.

This is one of the *Herald's* "pacific" movements. It intends to preserve the Union by letting South Carolina secede and plunging New-York City into civil commotion. Coun-

English Sentiment on Secession.

We fear our Southern friends will derive small comfort from the comments of English journals upon the Disunion movement. They seem to have very little sympathy with it or respect for it. The English mind seems not to be in the least degree excited by the brilliant prospect of free trade held out to it by the proposed Southern Confederacy, nor alarmed at the threat of withholding Southern cotton. On the contrary, they give our Southern friends fair notice that all their respect for American history and achievement clusters around the Union which they are seeking to destroy, and that they have nothing but detestation and hatred for the Slavery which they are seeking to preserve and increase.

We trust South Carolina will ponder these revelations awhile before she dispatches her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the English Court. It is, indeed, among the strangest features of this most strange and incredible "chapter of current history, that any Southern man should have dreamed of the possibility of securing English aid or countenance in their undertaking. The British people are far more fanatical in their hatred of Slavery than the North has ever been. They do what even New-Englanders have never done: receive the negro on a footing of social equality. They lose no opportunity to flaunt their hatred of Slavery in the face of Southerners. They have spent a hundred millions of dollars to abolish it in their own Colonies. They are incessantly scolding our Government for its inefficiency in suppressing the Slave-trade. They are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to procure cotton from other regions of the earth, and in every conceivable way they are constantly evincing their hatred and detestation of the institution which is to be the basis and corner-stone of the new Confederacy.

The Minister who should hint with favor at the recognition of such a Confederacy, under any possible temptations of trade or any conceivable threat of a cotton-embargo, would be driven from power by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons. And the Member of Parliament who should rise to plead its cause, would be scourged by the public indignation from one end of the realm to the other. Any one who knows anything of English public sentiment knows these things to be true—and the South will do well to take them into serious consideration.

Justice in the Oyer and Terminer.

The attempt to bring to justice in our City criminal courts, offenders possessing either money or political influence, has so often failed, as to have inspired the fear in many minds that crime among us would soon come to extend, until it could assume a position beyond all check or control. By way of encouragement against such despondency, we recently called attention to the rigorous enforcement of justice against the worst class of offenders in community, at the hands of Judge GOULD, in the Oyer and Terminer. The recent reports of the business transacted in that tribunal, lead to the hope that it may be a permanent bulwark against the encroachments of corruption and negligence, which so often prevail at other shrines of criminal justice.

Judge BALCOM, who is holding the present term, seems inclined to preserve for the Court over which he presides, the prestige which it had begun to acquire, as the strict vindicator of impartial justice. His action in the case of FINLEY charged with the murder of his wife, it is to be hoped may have a salutary influence in correcting one particular evil which is beginning to prevail in criminal trials. It has come to be very fashionable for juries to disagree upon cases before them. They are consequently discharged, and when the same result has happened several times successively, in a single case, the public prosecutor has had no option but to let the culprit loose upon the public.

The jury in FINLEY'S case undertook to adopt the prevailing *mode*, in this respect, and reported to the Court, after a long absence, that they should not be able to agree. In reply, however, Judge BALCOM administered a severe rebuke to the stupid obstinacy which would listen to no reason, and ordered the panel back, with a quite perspicuous hint that they would not be dismissed until they had discharged their duty. After an absence of thirty hours, in a case surrounded by not the slightest doubt, they returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The case of KIMMELSTIEL, indicted for receiving the flour stolen by KARPLES from HECKER & BROS. a year ago, has been already twice tried in the General Sessions, and the juries have in both instances failed to agree. A third trial of the case, which was concluded yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer, resulted in a verdict of guilty, which the jury returned within a quarter of an hour after the case was submitted. It is only reasonable to suppose that the forcible remarks of the Court in its charge, on the subject of disagreements, conduced to so speedy a discharge of duty.

This conviction of KIMMELSTIEL certainly will not detract from the credit of the Court in which it was had for impartiality in the administration of justice. It is only just that the receiver should suffer at least as severe punishment as has been already meted out upon the young man whom he seduced into plundering his employer's wealth.

Academy of Music.

There are few standard operas in the Italian or German *repertoires* more generally acceptable than MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable." Without the pretence of the master's subsequent works, it possesses all the best characteristics of his genius, and is full of those unique fragments of melody which none but he—who regards them as gems, and treats them as such—knows how to bring into prominence. The principal *morceaux* of the opera were excellently given last night, by the principal artists, who evidently felt themselves completely at home in their various *rôles*. Thoroughly competent as we know Mme. FABBRI to be, and completely at ease as that knowledge never fails to put us, we were scarcely prepared for such a rendition of her part. It must be regarded as one of her greatest successes, and this we say the more unhesitatingly, in view of the slight vocal accident which marred the effect of the trio in the second act. Signor STIGELLI recovered himself completely as *Robert*, and sang with great spirit. HERR FORMES fully sustained his reputation as the best *Bertram* on the stage. Altogether, indeed, the performance was more than an average one. The attendance, we are sorry to say, was not what it should have been.

To-day there is a *Matinée*. The "Daughter of the Regiment" is the opera.

LECTURE.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose humorous lectures have become the rage, will read his new poem called the "Prince's Visit," at Clinton Hall, to-night. The unengaged may book themselves for a pleasant evening.

—A suit for libel, in which the damages are laid at $10,000, has been brought against Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, by Rev. Mr. Budge, who was charged with having added the murder of his wife to adultery and whose exploits Mr. Lyons celebrates in verse.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

A Lecture by Rev. J. G. Fletcher.

The audience which attended Rev. J. G. Fletcher's last lecture—the cap-sheaf of the Course, at Cooper Institute, last evening, was as large as those which the announcements of his previous public discourses have inveriably called together—the exceedingly cold weather to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who gave ear to the caution whispered by the Icy Winter's wind, and stayed at home to keep them warm, reckoned without their host. The stirring theme and burning words of the lecturer were better than a fire, and as he warmed to his subject, he kindled in the hearts of his hearers a more generous flame than that which blazed between the jambs of their own narrow firesides. For "Italy and GARIBALDI" was his theme—the story of Liberty's release and the despot's overthrow. Mr. FLETCHER, after briefly expressing his thanks for the very cordial and gratifying reception which has been accorded to all that he has said by the many whom he has addressed, proceeded to deliver his lecture, of which, barring the pressure on our space, we should be happy to give a more extended report. Peninsulas, he said, had always been seats of power. The causes were evident. In them communication was easy and frequent—everything tended to concentration. Athens, Rome, Granada thus became great centralizing seats of power. Italy had for ages been a race trampled and held down by petty despots, as Gulliver was pinned down by the Lilliputians. The Romagnols had been distracted, divided, kept under the sway of petty tyrants. But though through long ages there had been no United Italy in politics, in language and in literature there had continued to be a United Italy. The strong Lombards, in the ancient time, had endeavored to make Italy a united kingdom, but had been overcome by the instrumentality of "the Papal king," as GARIBALDI termed the Pope. Then in the Fourteenth century RIENZI, "The Last of the Tribunes," had conceived the idea of a united Italy, but as soon as he touched the power of the "Papal King," so soon had he fallen. In the seventeenth century the Neapolitan fisherman MASANIELLO—one of the lowest class, the Lazzaroni—aroused by the impositions of a foreign soldiery, struck, conquered, was crowned king, and—beheaded. His name lived still. AUBER had embalmed it in music, and the people of Italy to-day united in singing the liberty hymns of his opera, the performance of which was interdicted in Russia and Austria. It was but a short time ago that VICTOR HUGO had exclaimed, "Oh, Italy, Italy, of all that is beautiful, thou art but the shadow of thy former self!" And, at another time, "Italy, that has taught the world how to read, to-day knows not how to read!" But that was changed. The Waldenses—that people which had never been dignified by the name of Italy—that people which had been hidden away among the Croatian Alps, and whose motto was "*Lux lucet in tenebris*"—that despised and persecuted people, had been the feeble instrumentality by which a united Italy had been brought forth. Eighteen months ago the chances of Italian liberty had seemed dark indeed. How had this land rejoiced in seeing Italy united. Should that Italy now see us flying to pieces? There was quite as much prospect of it apparently as there was eighteen months ago that Italy would be united. But the same God who made it a united Italy could prevent us from becoming a dis-United States. [Applause.]

Mr. FLETCHER gave some account of the Waldenses, of their fearful persecutions, commenced in the Twelfth Century, whose malignity called forth from CROMWELL a declaration that unless it ceased he would thunder down upon Croatian Italy with his old Ironsides, induced the English Parliament to vote them an annual sum and inspired a psalm of MILTON'S. He told how steadfastly they had stood by their religious principles through all manner of trials, how they had disseminated them,—and, *apropos* of that, Mr. FLETCHER repeated, with high praise, a poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER, much in vogue among the Waldenses, in which the story of the conversion of a noble lady by one of their colporteurs is told in graphic verse,—how their King, CARLO ALBERTO, in December, 1847, proposed to give his people a free Constitution, and now it was sworn to fourteen days before the beginning of the French Revolution of '48,—how in the convulsions that followed in Italy CARLO ALBERTO was active,—how he drove back the Austrians, was himself defeated, abdicated in favor of his son VICTOR EMANUEL, fled to Portugal and died a broken hearted man. Mr. FLETCHER gave a very entertaining account of his own visit to the Waldenses in 1850, sketched the character of Count CAVOUR, whom he described as a man of cool head and ardent nature, just such a man as was needed in just such a crisis as that in which he appeared, and so came at length to speak of the hero whom Italy is most proud of. In 1848, he said, a man hastened to Italy from South America and offered his sword to CARLO ALBERTO. That man was GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI. (Applause). Mr. FLETCHER sketched his previous history, relating that he was born in 1808, the son of a sailor with no high ancestry; that he went to Rome, thence proceeded beyond the Crimea where he taught Mathematics, returned, was expatriated and fled to Rio de Janeiro; that he there entered into mercantile life, but finding that he had no bent to that calling, assisted in the revolt of a southern province of Brazil; that he married ANITA, his lion-hearted wife, whom he himself termed, "the American Amazon;" that he engaged in the fight against ROSAS, the monster who preserved in pickle the heads of his dead enemies, and that he returned to Italy. In 1849 he was in Rome, and there with Gen. AVEZZANA, engaged in the defence of the Eternal City, driving back 8 000 Frenchmen with 1,500 of his original Zouave Italians. Mr. FLETCHER dwelt upon the brilliancy of that achievement, on the sore discomfiture of the French, on the results which might have followed had GARIBALDI pursued them further, and on the gallant bearing of the Chief in other conflicts. Then he told of Rome's final fall, of GARIBALDI'S Fabian retreat, and of the death of his wife ANITA while she was sharing his desperate fortunes at this epoch. He followed GARIBALDI in his flight to America again, related his experiences on Staten Island, where he was engaged in making candles, and where SALVI, the celebrated tenor, calling upon him, would exclaim to the grease-dripping hero: "You may talk to me, but don't come near me!" then carried him back to Italy, where in 1859, he drew the first blood in the struggle for freedom. GARIBALDI was sometimes represented in the prints as dressed in gorgeous uniform. This was incorrect. His dress was that of a Maine lumberman or a New-York fireman, and when he made his entry into Naples, on the 24th of September, he was dressed like Mose. Mr. PAGE, the artist, resembled GARIBALDI greatly. He was a Fabius in discretion, a Lafayette in gallantry, a Washington, a William Tell. What more striking historical picture could be drawn than that in which the meeting, after the conflict, of the Monarch VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI, the sailor's son, was depicted? To God he commended Italy and GARIBALDI.

Lectures on Shakespeare by Rev. H. N. Hudson—"The Merchant of Venice."

The announcement that Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, whose edition of *Shakespeare* has made a distinguished mark in the history of editions of the world's great poet,—even at this time, when KNIGHT, DYCE, COLLIER, HALLIWELL, SINGER, and, though last not least, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, not to speak of Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON, are before the public as his expounders and commentators, was to commence a series of lectures on the principal plays of the "myriad-minded" Bard of Stratford, as COLERIDGE called him, filled Hope Chapel on Thursday evening, with an audience that would have pleased MILTON in being "fit," and which did honor to Mr. HUDSON, and *sub voce* to SHAKESPEARE in being not "few."

Mr. HUDSON commenced by stating that on July 22, 1598, an entry was made in the Stationers' Hall, of London, of a play called the "Merchant of Venice." In the same year FRANCIS MEARES published the play, and these were the earliest notices of that play which had come down to us, though there was reason to believe that it was presented on the stage four years previous. It was certainly written before SHAKESPEARE was thirty-five years old, and perhaps before he was thirty-one.

In none other of his plays had he drawn so much from preceding writers. The materials which he used were the common stock of Europe. The incident of the "Caskets" was to be found in the *Gesta Romanorum*, and an Italian novel of the Fifteenth Century, of which no translation is known to be extant in the time of SHAKESPEARE, also furnished materials to the plot. The supposition would therefore be that SHAKESPEARE was acquainted with the Italian tongue.

At this part of his discourse, Mr. HUDSON passed a high eulogy on Mr. VERPLANCK'S Shakespearian edition, and proceeded to review the different characters of the play. Its interest was inexhaustible, as well in the closet as on the stage. Poetry was better than sermons or lectures, inasmuch as men were thereby elevated while they seemed only to be pleased. In respect to the "Merchant of Venice," critics had differed widely, some contending that it was an exponent of our common humanity, while others thought that its author intended it to exemplify the narrowness of the age to which it referred.

Each principal character in the play, *Shylock, Antonio, Bassanio, Lorenzo, Gratiano, Salerino, Launcelot Gobbo, Portia* and *Jessica*, were critically reviewed by Mr. HUDSON, with a keen discrimination of their merits and defects. We were glad to notice that he had a good word for *Shylock*. There are two sides generally to the character, even of the worst men. When we can catch a gleam of the "silver lining," let us thank Our Father for it, and give them and the world the benefit thereof.

Mr. HUDSON recited the great scenes of the play, perhaps not with due stage effect, (he will excuse us for saying that MACREADY, FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, or our young friend EDWIN BOOTH would have "done" them better,) but in a manner that convinced the audience that he had sat at the well of Nature which SHAKESPEARE had opened, and had drank delicious draughts from its waters.

☞ Mr. RAYMOND'S third letter to Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, on the Disunion Movement, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES issued to-day. Single copies may be had at the desk in the publishing office. We make this announcement on account of the many applications we have hitherto been unable to supply.

Skating and Winter Sports in the Central Park.

If there should be no unfavorable change in the weather, the skating season on the Central Park will commence to-day.

The area of ice is somewhat larger than last year, and the arrangements for the convenience of the public more complete.

ACCESS TO THE ICE.

Broad platforms resting upon spiles at their outer edge, so as to bridge over the ice near the shore where it is usually weak, have been placed at three points, to give safe access. One of these is at the Terrace landing, opposite the head of the Mall; another extends the whole length of the south beach west of the iron bow bridge, and opposite to the carriage circle. This is intended for the special accommodation of those coming in carriages which will wait in the circle. The third is at the north beach.

SKATES, CLOAK-ROOM AND REFRESHMENTS.

At each platform tents are being placed at which skates and straps can be obtained, coats can be checked and left, and hot soups and coffee will be served, at fixed moderate prices; sliding chairs for ladies will also be provided.

RESERVED ICE FOR LADIES.

A portion of the ice near the Balcony Bridge will be reserved for ladies. A special landing platform and a dressing house, with a woman in attendance, is provided. The entrance will be found a few rods south of the Balcony Bridge, on the east side of the Drive. An open fence will separate the ladies' ice from the main body. An opening in the fence will allow ladies to pass into the main pond, and it is hoped that by this arrangement ladies will be induced to use the ice on the main body of the Lake still more freely than last year.

RESERVED ICE FOR CHILDREN AND LEARNERS.

The bay last year reserved for ladies, west of the main Lake, will be reserved for children and ladies commencing to learn to skate.

The arrangements are such that those upon it will be subject to but little observation from the shore. The approach to it will be by a path leaving the Drive opposite that to the ladies' cottage and landing.

CURLING AND GOFF.

The new Pond at the south end of the Park will be reserved for the use of the Curling and other Clubs, and for the play of Goff or Hockie. The Clubs using it will each be assigned as much of the ice as is necessary for their purpose, which they will be required to keep in order.

The suggestion which has been made, that this pond should be given to the ladies, is not approved, on the ground that so distinct a removal of ladies from others using the ice is desirable, on the whole, for neither party, and that it would be unfavorable to good manners and good order on the Park.

It is also thought desirable that games should not be prevented on the Park, which would be dangerous if pursued in the usual crowd upon the Lake, but which under favorable restrictions, are highly interesting, and wholesome and manly in their tendency.

SIGNALS.

A *ball* will be hoisted to the top of the pole near the bell-tower, whenever the ice is in fair condition for skating.

A *white pennant* will be kept hoisted over the round-house, in the middle of the main pond, whenever the ice may be walked upon with safety by several persons together, or skating can be attempted without serious detriment to the ice, whatever may be its condition in other respects. No one can remain upon the ice with perfect safety, or with proper regard to the general interest in maintaining the ice in good order for skating, when the white pennant is not flying.

A *red pennant* over the round-house indicates either that the ice is very dangerous, or that it is being flooded for the purpose of forming a new surface. In the latter case it will be kept flying until new ice is finally formed.

The red pennant will not be displayed unless there is an absolute necessity that the pond should be cleared.

Forty Years' Experience.

After a personal experience of (40) forty years, the same settled conviction remains, that if the BLOOD IS PURE THE HEALTH WILL BE GOOD. Pure gold cannot make base currency. Neither can pure blood make bad bone, bad heart, bad liver, bad lungs, bad teeth, bad flesh, or bad skin; all is beautiful, because perfected by healthy blood.

The point then is, how shall we keep our blood pure; and, if unsound, how restore its soundness, purity and health.

Answer:

BRANDRETH'S PILLS SECURE PURE BLOOD.

One hundred and ten years' use thereof by the public, have proved this beyond dispute. In sudden attacks of sickness, their value is beyond estimate. A few pills, promptly swallowed, saves months of sickness, often life. But if you use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, YOU MUST DISCARD BLOODLETTING, for the "LIFE of the flesh is in the BLOOD." Purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS takes out of the body the "death principle;" bleeding takes out the "life principle." Therefore, when sick or in pain, TAKE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and abjure bleeding.

B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's Pills sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 294 CANAL-ST., PRINCIPAL OFFICE, and at No. 4 Union-square, up-town office.

Almanacs for 1861 now ready, free.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Notice.

AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,

Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,

May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.

Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary

He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine.

Reynold's Specific

FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

This justly-celebrated Medicine shipped from England by the proprietor, direct to CARLE & STRONG, No. 183 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane, New-York, urgently recommends all that are afflicted with Gout and Rheumatism to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonizing pains, and repeated a few times restores the use of the limbs and leaves the patient in perfect ease and greatly improved health.

At Retail until the 31st of December.

Wholesale stock of MUSICAL BOXES and SWISS WATCHES,

comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved, enameled, and diamond set cases, by the best makers.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Trouble at Charleston!!

SECESSION!

'BLOOD! BLOOD'

CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?

YES, BUT HOW?

By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats.

WHITE, the Hatter,

No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

For Christmas Trees.

Fancy Articles, Candies, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.

For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,

No. 555 Broadway.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers. Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,

With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!

Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.

Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!

From $5 to $26.

Messrs. GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S

At Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, 290 and 292 Bowery.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

No. 500 Broadway.

Winter Gloves, 2s. a pair.

Winter Drawers, 6s. a pair. Skaters' Caps, only 75c. Skaters' Gloves, only 50c., at IRA PERREGO & SON'S,

No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Extra Heavy All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Winter Gloves, &c., 25 per cent. below usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hats for Young Men is now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the time, and the late wane of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,

Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

Wholesale stock of

FANCY GOODS

At Retail.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

John Duncan & Sons,

Union-square, New-York.

Wine Merchants and Purveyors of Provisions embracing a great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for Family use, Clubs, Pleasure Yachts, Traveling Parties, &c.

Late No. 405 Broadway.

Panic Prices

AT

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,

and No. 214 Broadway.

Foreseeing that both goods and wages must come down in the Spring, we have determined to close out our immense stock of men's fashionable Winter Clothing, at a VAST REDUCTION

on the present current rates. Remember that the entire stock is to be peremptorily sold

BELOW COST,

and make your purchases early.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Medical Common Sense.—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, is effecting almost miracles in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, &c., at his Winter Office, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Call, or send, and get his pamphlet, entitled "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Medical Success," which he is pleased to give to all who are interested. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Batchelor's Hair-dye prodnces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Squire & Lauder

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st. near William.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Genin's, No. 513 Broadway, Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Cares, Muffs and Cuffs, Children's Sets of Furs. Gents Furs and Sleigh Robes.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

RICE—RICE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. GEORGE S. RICE, of this City, to Miss ABBY F. RICE, daughter of the late William A. Rice, of Portsmouth, N. H.

VALENTINE—FINCH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. George Waterbury, Mr. HENRY M. VALENTINE, of this City, to Miss HARRIET E. FINCH, of the former place.

DIED.

SANDFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, HARRIET, wife Thomson Sandford, and daughter of Charles A. Duyckinck.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John H. Duyckinck, No 177 West 23d-st., on Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SARGENT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 14, suddenly, DEBORAH, relict of the late Dr. Samuel Sargent, aged 73 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Her friends, those of her late husband, of her son, N. W. Badeau, and her son-in-law, Dr. Henry Beasley, are requested to attend her funeral, (to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, in 48th-st., fourth house west of 2d-av., without further invitation.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, at 6 o'clock, ELI GOODWIN, Esq., aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. John Watson, No. 117 16th-st., (Brevoort-place,) this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EBBETTS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, Mr. LEWIS EBBETTS, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 16th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward Lozier, No. 118 East Houston-st., at 2 o'clock.

TOSTEVIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Peter Tostevin, and daughter of the late Capt. Thos. R. Shapter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 6th-st.

☞ Iowa and Missouri papers please copy.

BATE.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 12, MARY ANN, beloved wife of John Bate, formerly of Devonport, Devon, England, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 179 Waverley-place, near Hammond-st.

HEDLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late John R. Hedley.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Peter P. Van Zandt, and of her son, Peter D. Hedley, and son-in-law, John O. B. Inman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 16th inst., from her late residence, No. 257 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry. Her remains will be taken to St. Mark's Church.

ADEE.—In East Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, EDGAR FLAGLER, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann Adee, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral at the house of his father, in East Williamsburgh, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—In New-Brighton, Staten Island, at the residence of Daniel Law, on Friday, Dec. 14, ELLA ALDEN ROBBINS, only daughter of L. C. and Mary Robbins, of Washington, D. C., aged 3 years and 10 months

THOMSON.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Dec. 14, CECILE LEWIS, wife of Charles H. Thomson, of New-York, and daughter of Henry Lewis, of Farmington, Conn., aged 25 years.

Her funeral will be attended in New-Haven, from the Church of Rev. Dr. Cleveland, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale,

At the Agency, No. 164

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 595, Dec. 14, 1860.

49, 73, 21, 64, 57, 3, 25, 65, 40, 72, 71, 69, 39, 53.

Class No. 596, Dec. 14, 1860.

72, 32, 49, 50, 66, 37, 9, 48, 68, 14, 42, 73, 71.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14 1860

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1861.

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. ☜

The January number of this, *the best and cheapest* of the ladies' magazines, is now ready. It contains one hundred pages of reading and engravings, and is the most superb number ever issued. Among the embellishments are

A MEZZOTINT BY SARTAIN,

A COLORED FASHION PLATE,

A BERLIN WORK PATTERN, worth 50 cents,

A SPLENDID STEEL PLATE, &c., &c.

In addition to these there are over eighty wood cuts, illustrating new fashions in cloaks, dresses, bonnets, linen, caps, children's dresses, &c., &c.; also patterns in crochet, knitting, embroidery, and all sorts of fancy work.

All the stories are orginal. Among them are

THE BROKEN LIFE.

A COPY-RIGHT NOVELETTE.

By Mrs ANN S. STEPHENS.

And BARBARA'S AMBITION.

A COPY-RIGHT NOVELETTE.

By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Single numbers 18 cents. One copy for one year $2. Call and buy.

H. DEXTER & CO.,

ROSS & TOUSEY,

E. M. DE WITT,

And all periodical dealers.

WE ADVISE OUR FRIENDS TO READ the announcement of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., in the Dry-goods column of this paper, and after that to visit their store No. 631 Broadway.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.

CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of

WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.

In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of

SHERRY; MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,

COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,

JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.

These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.

IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.

BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.

Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.

This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,

corner White-st.

TO INVENTORS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

Are still procured

By Messrs. MUNN & CO.,

Proprietors of the *Scientific American*,

At their Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with a Branch Office at Washington, D. C.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been established since 1846, and during this long period have unquestionably examined more inventions and procured more patents than any other solicitors in the world. All business connected with the Examination of Inventions, Specifications, Drawings, Rejected Cases, Interferences, Infringements, Extensions, and Caveats, will receive prompt and careful attention.

PATENTS SECURED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, HOLLAND,

and other foreign countries.

PAMPHLET OF ADVICE HOW TO SECURE LETTERS PATENT forwarded free. Personal interviews with Inventors from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

All communications confidential. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BISHOP & REIN, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

IMPORTATION DIRECT.

We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN,

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)

TO DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINES AT "PANIC PRICES."

D. S. BARNES & CO.,

No. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York, from this date will offer their immense and well-assorted stock of genuine Family Medicines and Druggists' articles for cash. Prices will correspond with "the times." Great inducements offered to "cash buyers." Their stock will always be found complete, which consists in part of all

Aperients,	Trusses,	Pills,
Magnesias,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
Plasters,	Sarsaparillas,	Extracts,
Salves,	Panaceas,	Cod Liver Oils,
Liniments,	Invigorators,	Carminatives,
Confections,	Alteratives,	Balsams,
Bitters,	Hair Dyes,	Capsules,
Purifiers,	Catholicons,	Cordials.
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

D. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,

(Opposite Astor House.)

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,

$100,0000 WORTH OF

CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS,

BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

at prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Those "complete sets," 267 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

FROM THIS DATE,

Until Jan. 1,

HENRY LEVY,

No. 49 Maiden-lane,

Has determined to sell

AT RETAIL,

HIS WHOLESALE STOCK

Of rich Fancy Goods

and Stationery Articles.

The greatest variety in the Trade.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

It has long been decided that to have wholesome bread, rolls, cakes and pastry, it is necessary to use the "Concentrated Leaven," prepared by EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, Mass. It invariably gives satisfaction.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale agent.

No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

DECORATED CHINA

and

FANCY GOODS.

JAS. M. SHAW,

No. 70 Chatham-st.,

Is now prepared to offer a great variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at very low prices for cash.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather

Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.

ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.

Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (only 25 cents,) corner Broadway and Canal-st.; or No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.

French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A CARD.—OWING TO THE DISTURBED STATE of the country, and a general stagnation in business, MESSRS. SEMMONS & CO., OCULISTS—OPTICIANS, No. 669½ Broadway, Under Lafarge House,

Have determined to sell below cost of importation their valuable and extensive stock of optical goods, consisting of

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES,

GOLD-PLATED, STEEL, AND TORTOISE-SHELL EYE-GLASSES,

OPERA-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES,

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, BAROMETERS,

THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS,

ETC., ETC.

The celebrated English Telescopes, showing objects distinctly at three and a half miles, with astronomical Eye-Pieces. Stand, Tree-Screw, &c., will also be sold below cost.

As the above must be disposed of by the middle of January, we would call the attention of the public and dealers to an early inspection of this splendid stock of optical goods.

N. B.—Store for lease, with fixtures for sale.

GRAND HOP

OF THE

"CITY WIDE-AWAKES,"

AT

THE NEW (IRVING) HALL,

Opposite the Academy of Music,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 20.

Music by the National Guard Band.

Tickets $2: may be obtained from any member of the following Committee:

A. M. Coffin, No. 64 Front-st.

E. M. Hulbert, No. 65 Pearl-st.

George Marshall, No. 17 West 27th st.

C. E. Hemma, No. 30 West Broadway.

A. Hayward, No. 33 Wall-st.

W. F. Camp, No. 84 Broad-st.

T. L. Thornell, No. 48 Wall-st.

R. L. Haydock, No. 31 Pine-st.

F. H. Pinckney, Office Receiver of Taxes, Park.

Allen Rutherford, No. 128 Broadway.

C. H. Patrick, No. 810 Broadway.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

WHAT PAYS? TO GO A LITTLE OUT OF THE WAY in these hard times for richly Silver-Plated Holiday Presents. Where shall we go? To the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, accept ances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South and Southwest.

DOGS PAINTED AT NO. 411 FOURTH-st., by Miss S. ELLEN BLACKWELL, pupil of the Government School of Design at Paris, and of Mr. Leigh's studio, London.

NEW BOOKS

THE TWO MOST SUPERB GIFT-BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

I.

PAGES AND PICTURES

FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Edited by Miss SUSAN FENIMORE COOPER.

Illustrated with Forty Steel Engravings, from Original Drawings by Darley, Hamilton, &c., and One Hundred and Thirty Vignettes on Wood.

One elegant crown quarto volume of 400 pages, printed on tinted paper, and bound in the costliest styles of morocco.

Turkey morocco, antique, extra and elegant.....$12

One of the most superb Gift-Books yet issued from the American press.—*Independent.*

One of the most sumptuous Gift-Books of the season.—*Tribune.*

A splendid quarto volume—a national literary souvenir.—*Boston Transcript.*

II.

A FOREST HYMN.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Illustrated from Original Drawings by John A. Howe.

Exqu

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, corner of Broadway and 29th-st. Rev. M. Cummings, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, Minister. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. H. L. Hastings will preach SUNDAY MORNING next, the 16th inst., and Rev. J. D. Lawyer, of Coxsackie, N. Y., in the EVENING. Entrance to 20th-st., the first door east of Broadway. Mr. Hastings will preach in the EVENING in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, near Avenue C.

TRI-CENTENARY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.—Religious services will be held and a historical discourse delivered by Rev. John Hall, in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., near 9th-av., on next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in commemoration of the first meeting of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, on the 20th December, 1560. A collection will be taken in aid of the Protestant Institute in Edinburgh.

TRI-CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE Westminster General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—The fourth and last lecture in the course will be delivered in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th aves., on THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. John Thompson, D.D., of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church. Subject—*John Knox and his Times*. Tickets 25 cents.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—(NEAR Division-st.)—The Choir of this Church, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. G. W. Haselwood, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. T. J. Cock, and other popular vocalists, will give a Concert, for the benefit of the Sabbath-School, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. Previous to the Concert, the children of the School will sing several pieces, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE BASEMENT OF THE NEW METHODIST Episcopal Church, on the corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., Harlem, will be opened on SABBATH MORNING next, 16th inst., and throughout that day, for Divine service. In the MORNING, Rev. Dr. Crooks, Editor of the *Methodist*, will preach at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Peaby will preach; and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Charles Fletcher.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSALIST'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Sawyer, Ballou and Chapin. All interested in the welfare of this Society are invited to be present. By order of the Committee. G. W. Barnes, C. D. Newman, P. Bonneau, Jr.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—IN 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th aves., (late in Broome at.) Preaching TO-MORROW, by the pastor, Rev. Peter Sterling. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning. This Church will hold a Fair in their basement on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 19 and 20.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-fourth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at Rev. Dr. Macauley's Church, corner of 21st-st. and 8th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hague, Rev. F. C. Clark and Rev. S. S. Hastings will address the meeting and a collection, with subscriptions for the coming year, will be received.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. J. L. Hodge, D.D., will preach a funeral discourse TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. in the church in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in commemoration of Mrs. Christiana Turner, recently deceased. Also preaching at 10½ A. M., and lecture at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will be held in that Church (Allen-st., near Grand) on SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw and Rev. James C. Fletcher will deliver addresses, and the children will sing appropriate hymns. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, one of the Missionaries of the Am. S. S. M., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. R. B. Thompson. Subject—*The Father*. All are affectionately invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. M. Osborn, D.D., preaches TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, NO. 29 East 29th-st.—The Home Charity Bazaar, advertised to close on the 15th inst., having received an unexpected supply of useful articles, the sale will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, (17th and 18th,) making reduced prices an object to purchasers. Admission 10 cents.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes, commencing at 10½ o'clock and 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE 16TH INST., a meeting will be held in Christ Church, Brooklyn, (corner of Clinton and Harrison sts.,) in behalf of the American Church Missionary Society. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, and others.

NOTICE.—REV. WM. J. HOGE, D. D., WILL preach a Sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Middle and North Dutch Church, in the Church corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 16. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL Preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the second lecture on "Men of the New-Testament." Subject—*Pontius Pilate*.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st.—Rev. Wm. N. Fearne, of the Oneida Conference, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, 16th inst. Services commencing at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Boys' Meeting next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Missionary Association of the Sabbath School connected with the 6th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, opposite Amity-st., will be addressed by Capt. Hart on SUNDAY, the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. All friends of the Sabbath School cause are invited to attend.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will be held in the Central Church, Broome-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Sunday School Missionary, and Rev. Dr. Prentiss.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. Harbenbergh may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Van Nest, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Law of Transmitted Life*. Subject for the Evening—*The Church as it Is*.

MISSION NO. 42 BAXTER-ST.—PREACHING TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING. "*If God be for us, who can be against us?*" Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., speaks for this Mission next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, at the Concert.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the evening will be *Henry Kirk White, or Sanctified Genius*. The public are invited.

SKETCHES OF RELIGIOUS LIFE IN England.—Rev. D. M. Graham is giving a course of Sabbath Evening Lectures on the above topic in the First Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., every Sabbath morning.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, MISSIONARY OF the American Sunday School Union, will preach in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, in 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation of New-York, (Union,) will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st. Matters of great interest will be discussed.

MEMORIAL CHURCH. — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. Dr. Vinton, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av. Rev. M. E. Willing, Rector. Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Editor of the *Church Journal*, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. Hastings., and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. E. Nix.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN—SUBJECT OF discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-street Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the second of the series on *The Morning of Life* will be given by Rev. Moses Ballou. Subject—*Formation of Character*.

DR. SAWYER WILL DELIVER THE fourth lecture on Dr. Thompson's "Love and Penalty," TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Historical Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF the Pilgrims, Rev. S. A. Baker, Pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 36th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free and the public invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—J. PORTER, D. D., will preach in this church NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. Social prayer meeting at 3 P. M. and preaching at 7 P. M. as usual. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. M. Hatfield (former Pastor) will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. Fossis, of the New-York Conference City Mission, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, FIFteenth-st., near 3d-av. Rev. C. P. Krauth, Jr., D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., TO-MORROW, 16th inst.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 36th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening, *Peacemakers*.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. Rammaye will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 8th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE NEW EDIfice erected for the Lee-av. R. D. Church of Brooklyn will be dedicated to the worship of God on SABBATH, 16th inst.

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and perform the dedicatory service. Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. J. McC. Holmes, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, UP TOWN.—Rev. M. Fivaz, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, preaches every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Spingler Institute, No. 5 Union-square. At 10½ A. M., Mr. Fivaz preaches in the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

PREACHING IN THE TENT HAVING BEcome impracticable during the Winter, the public are invited to attend at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Union Sunday School, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7 P. M., and in German at 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Friday evening.

"DESTRUCTION COMETH, AND THEY shall seek peace, and there shall be none." The Messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach on *The speedy crash of the kingdoms and nations*. TO-MORROW at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 16,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject for the Morning—*The Man of Sin in the Church*. For the Evening—*The Man of Sin in the Empire*.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKlyn.—Rev. T. J. Mumford, of Detroit, will preach on SUNDAY, 16th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. Evening sermon, last in the course on Christ. Grand Sabbath-school meeting at 3 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson; residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, on State-st., near Hoyt. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 in the EVENING, by Rev. William Hammond. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH have removed to the Church in Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. Finney, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture by Mr. Beany, and Circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admission free.

REV. H. N. HUDSON WILL PREACH IN St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, PLATED WARE and House Furnishing Goods generally, AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

Determined to clear out our Fall importations by the 1st of January, we offer for CASH the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of goods in our line ever exhibited in New-York, at the following prices that defy competition:

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
Gilt French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	5 80
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gilt French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Richly Decorated French China Dinner-sets 167 pieces	$50 to $115
White China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White China Breakfast-plates, the dozen	1 25
White China Tea-plates, the dozen	1 00
White China Covered Dishes, each	75
White China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each	9 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	2 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 50

Being about

50 PER CENT. REDUCTION

from our usual retail terms.

Also, an extensive variety of goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Consisting of

RICH FANCY VASES, PARIAN STATUETS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, BRONZES, TABLE GLASS and TABLE CUTLERY,

at equally low rates.

Persons in want of any of the articles above enumerated, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All prices marked in plain figures. See samples in our window.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

Orders from the country attended to promptly, and the goods warranted to be equal to our representations.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD THE NEXT 30 DAYS, AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

Included are

10,000 DRESSES OF CHINTZ, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, at $1 per Dress.

Also,

10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at

80 Cents Per Pair.

We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 561 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351 PANIC PRICES.

SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
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usually sold at $1 50
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
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359. KELTY'S, 359.
BROADWAY.

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LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

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THE ENTIRE STOCK.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
BELOW COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Is astonishing the public
At these sales.

Rich Ottoman Velours at 50 cents per yard.
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Rich French Merinos at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines at 18., cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines at 1s. 6d., cost 31c.
Fine Whitney Blankets at $5.
Manufacturer's price, $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description reduced in proportion.
EXAMINE THE GOODS.
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ALBERT WISE,
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Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, children's garters, mittens and gloves, infant's merino and knitted shirts and socks. N. B.—Zephyr worsted 13½ cents an oz; Saxony yarns, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves, at E. GEE'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
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Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 38c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.

The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 359 Broadway.

AT
PANIC PRICES.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.
BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VERY CHEAP.
FANCY GOODS.

All from recent auction sales, bought for cash.
J. A. BLUXOME.
Broadway, cor. of 25th-st., opposite Madison Park.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS!
Which, for style, elegance, and cheapness
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
Over 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!
None should purchase without calling at
THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 253 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, among the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av., Firs. door below 13th-st.

TILLMANS' IMPERIAL
FLOWERS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2221
offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, No 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady, who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution, and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. TRY IT MOTHERS, TRY NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN: Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, sollicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dul and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we may do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful with her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a private family; she is recommended as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and has a good disposition. Apply at No. 94 Henry-st., room No. 6, third floor, rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to care children and do plain sewing, or would make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Lincoln-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer and is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 6th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front room, No. 11, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant girl; is desirous of a situation in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 139 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av., back basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 128½ West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good, steady girl as cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 809 Grand-st., entrance in Monroe-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable and intelligent girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, and very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WITH good reference, wishes a situation in City or country as cook, &c.; understands all kinds of meats, soup, gravy, game, pastry, &c.; also, by a young woman as house worker; is willing to do anything required of her. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two Scotch servants, willing to do the whole work of a house; understand cooking, washing and ironing, baking, &c.; also chamberwork; are not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent laundress and good cook; would do general housework; also, a neat English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs. Wages moderate.

AS LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—A highly respectable and experienced English woman wishes a situation to attend upon a lady, or children, not young; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would make herself useful. Highest references. No objection to go South. Apply for 2 days at No. 347 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, competent young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS desires a situation in a private family; excellent references given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 35th-st., first floor, front room, second house east of 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 93 4th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman; is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent in the care of children—very fond of children, and of a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply, for nurse, No. 234 East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 26 West 40th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day, at moderate wages, to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing machine. Has the best of reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or 24 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as waitress or seamstress—has 3½ years' reference from last place; one as chambermaid waitress or nurse—18 years in last situation; a Scotch, good cook—1 year; four cooks—7½ and 3½ years, and 14 and 10 months; three general-work girls—4½, 3 and 1½ years; a plain cook and laundress—14 months; a plain cook—2 years; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and laundress—5 years in last situations; all highly recommended. All can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of references. Address MARY B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for ten days.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR PARTNER.—TO LAWYERS.—The advertiser, a young man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and groom; can produce the best of references from his last employer; can do any kind of work about a gentleman's place; wages will be not so much of an object as a respectable home in any part of the country. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good driver and groom; can work in the garden; also, make himself useful about the house; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, B. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man, who is competent and experienced, and having good City reference. Can be seen at No. 750 Broadway, near 8th-av., in the paper-hangers'-store, or address C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. None need apply but those in want of a first-class waiter. Address A. M., No. 401 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man; has lived with some of the best families in the City; understands his business perfectly;

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GROUND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 626 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life-size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augero; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Malby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Mansoni, Colesnard, Paul Seignac, L. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Severdonck, Kock-Kock the elder, S. E. Gifford, T. Rondel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals

ALSO,

TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. [illegible] which will be found the works of

[illegible] VERBOECHHOVEN, F. DE BRACKELIER,
[illegible] CHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
[illegible] BERT, BEKKERS,
[illegible] LOCK, MORENHOUT,
[illegible] WOUVERMANS,
[illegible] CORNET, SCHAEP, REDIG, BOYNHAM.

[illegible] painting is signed, and most of them bear the [illegible] and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

[illegible] sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on [illegible] of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. [illegible] at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between [illegible] and 6th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

costly bronzes, valuable landscapes and historical paintings, elegant marble vases, mosaic marble pedestals, marble statuary, rich silverware, piano-forte, elegant chandeliers, &c., contained in the

RESIDENCE No. 152 WEST 21st-ST.,
a few doors from 7th-av.

The whole to be positively sold without reserve
On MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The contents of the house consist in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite of seven pieces, covered in crimson and gold brocade; one suite of seven pieces, covered in rich bouquet velvet, and one full suite in green silk velvet. All three suites were made to order, and are first-class. Large French mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, bronzes, statuary, paintings, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, elegant hair mattresses and bedding, extension-table, rich silverware, French china, cut glass, portable heater, rich carpets, with everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. Sale positive, without regard to weather, and no postponement.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 18 and 19.

At 7 o'clock P. M., in the large room in Low's new building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures [illegible]: Historic subjects, Conversational pieces, Architectural and Street Views, in different European [illegible] Cattle pieces, Marine Views, Game, Fruit and [illegible] pieces, Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of [illegible] style, subject and finish—the whole forming, it is [illegible], one of the best collections ever offered in this [illegible].

The gallery will be open daily to ladies and gentlemen, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., until the time of sale. Ladies attending the sale will have seats provided for them.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 321 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of

DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.

Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of

SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,

in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.

CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st:

Valuable private library of books, comprising over 4000 volumes of every department, some of which are very rare and valuable, including works on Theology, Medicine, History, Biography, Sciences, &c., &c. A complete edition of the London Punch, from the first number to January, 1860, complete, bound in half calf; also a large number of valuable English books, Court of England under the Stuarts, Don Quixotte, Burynton's Memoirs, History of the Jesuits, 3 vols., Burn's Works, Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Malbray, Customs and Manners of Ancient Greece, Montrous and the Covenanters, History of the Royal Navy, Pepys' Life and Journal, Memoirs of R. S. Edgeworth, Hudibras, Lives of Distinguished Irishmen, History of Ireland, Memoirs of O'Connell, together with other valuable works unenumerated in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st.—Mortgage sale of furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage made by J. Hartmann and M. Ilch to Christian Holtz, dated April 3, 1860. We will sell by public auction as above, removed for convenience of sale, two American and one French marble bed billiard tables, made by Goote & Roth; also, oil cloths, chairs, mirrors, arm chairs, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, lounges, chandeliers, tables, curtains, cornices, glass and earthen ware, kitchen ware, &c., without any reserve. Also, a general assortment of other first-class furniture, well made in every respect; also, 9 cases bulbous roots, warranted fresh and choice selections, to be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee, the contents of a first class cigar store, consisting of a fine assortment of of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, meerschaum and other pipes, cigar tubes, snuff-boxes, and also a fine Indian figure, show-cases, cigar and tobacco cases —all of which are to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carpets, oilcloths, hair mattresses, feather beds, gas chandeliers, 200 chairs, cottage bedsteads, being the entire furniture of a family. The whole will be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st. Also, 24 patent paint mills. Sale positive.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, China and Glass Ware, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaux, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, book-cases, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, curtains, mirrors, comforts, bedding, cutlery, kitchenware, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORMELL,

n17-lawfx8m8* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.

PROPOSALS.—SUPPLIES OF BEEF AND MUTTON.—Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef and mutton for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1861. Specifications for the above, and all information required, will be furnished on application at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1 Bond-st.

S. DRAPER, President,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Sec'y. } Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PERSONS OWING MONEY ON PLOTS in Union Cemetery, L. I., will make payment to THOMAS BROWN, Undertaker, on or before Jan. 1, 1860. If not paid by that time, will be sold. By order of Board of Trustees, SANDERS CRONK, Secret'y.

DEC. 15, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—THE REGULAR Annual Meeting for the election of officers of the Teachers' Association will be held on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at their room in Grand-st., corner of Elm.

All interested in education are invited to attend.

H. W. DUNSHEE, President.

GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE BEEN lost or mislaid:

Aug. J. Brown, due Jan. 26, 1861, $350.
J. H. Gautier & Co., due March 3, 1861, $344 43.
J. B. Beers & Son, due April 13, 1861, $837 50.

Payment having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same with T. LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway.

LOST—$5 REWARD.—ON THE MORNING OF the 14th inst., in going from Kent-st., Greenpoint, to the foot of 10th-st., New-York, a DECK PLAN and Plan of Spars and Rigging, on tracing cloth. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at the office of the Ship Yard, foot of 10th-st., East River.

LOST.—IT IS SUPPOSED IN A 8TH-AV. OMNIBUS, between 35th and Bond sts., a lady's small Gold Watch, made by Vacheron & Constantin, with four holes jewelled; had attached a short chain, with key and two ten-cent pieces. A reward of $10 will be paid, upon its return to No. 50 Bond-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

NOTICE—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,

Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of J. E. Thomson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $621 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $353,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. R. V. HAUGHWOUT,

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 52 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OF-FICE will close on the 15th inst., and remain closed till the 3d of January next. D. C. STOVER,

Agent of State.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS of the United States and British Provinces, with prompt returns, by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Bankers and Dealers in Bullion and Specie.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—Three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 deep, in any of the following streets:
Canal, between Centre and Broadway.
Grand, between Centre and Greene.
Broome, between Centre and Greene.
Howard, between Centre and Broadway.
Crosby, between Howard and Broome.
Mercer, between Canal and Broome.
Address, with full particulars, Box 3,664 Post-office,

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable dwelling-house and two stores, with offices, &c., in the village of Salem, Washington County, N. Y. The property is in excellent condition, and situated together in a central part of the village. The owner, having removed to New-York, desires to dispose of it, or will exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn. A part of the consideration can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. The property will rent well and readily. If the purchaser does not wish to occupy it. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at No. 6 Wall-st. CHARLES CRARY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND CASH.—1,800 acres of very desirable timbered land in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in the Union, together with a large steam saw-mill, nearly new and in perfect sawing order, and several dwelling-houses, offered in exchange for merchandise. A jobbing stock of dry goods preferred. For a large and desirable trade $10,000 to $20,000 in cash will be added. Adress, for the present week, JAMES MONROE, 5th-av. Hotel.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Furnished or unfurnished; lot 25 by 180; house 25 by 50, with an extension; a stable in the rear. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements—gas, water, furnace, &c. Rent of house, $1,000; or furnished, $1,400. May be seen any pleasant day, between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply at No. 63 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or to T. P. RICHARDS, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

LAND AND CASH.—TWO THOUSAND ACRES of choice land, well located in the States of Missouri and Minnesota, and a few thousand dollars cash, offered in exchange for dry goods. A stock of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars desired. Address (during the present week) JAMES MONROE, Fifth-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL house, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, for first-class furniture or merchandise. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE NORTH-east corner of 3d-av. and 31st-st.; lot 25x100 feet, with two houses thereon. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Farm, of 144 acres, within twenty miles of the City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind; and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns, 44 by 30 feet and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon houses, granary, cribs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to E. W. Eastman, No. 295 Broadway; James M. Godfrey, of William E. Bird & Co.'s, No. 218 Front st.; or to THADDEUS PERTH, on the premises.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broad way and 8th, White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from depôt, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH 10 acres of lawn, wood, meadow and garden, nine miles or 30 minutes from town—pleasantly situated, in view of Harlem River. A good tenant may have it at a nominal rent till 1st of May, and it may be rented further at a moderate rate. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM,

Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS—A pretty country seat, at a depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN THE FRONT ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, on second floor, and one bedroom in the attic, of the house No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $10 per month. Inquire at No. 381 Canal-st.

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THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

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Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de l'ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
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MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom have tried other cures to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 448 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

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ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDER-FUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No. 128 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

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TWO PREPOSSESSING YOUNG WID-OWS, from the country, both good housekeepers, desire to form the acquaintance of two reliable and honorable gentlemen, not under 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. No objections to sailing to California. Please address, in sincerity, TERESA and CELESTINE, Box No. 186, *Times* Office.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1856, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address P. O., Box 230 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

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THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SHIVERS, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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Chief Cabin Passage	$120
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The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTEN, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; N. shville, $27 75; Knoxville, $

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

OVER A MILLION ON FREIGHT.

News from New-Granada and the Central American States.

The steamship *North Star*, JONES, from Aspinwall, Dec. 5, at 12:30 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *North Star* brings $1,083,213 in treasure.

The California advices of the *North Star* have been anticipated by the Overland Express.

There is no later news from South America.

The revolutionary disturbances in New-Granada remain without change.

From Central America the intelligence is of an unimportant character. Costa Rica, politically and financially, is said to be in a deplorable condition.

We are indebted to the enterprising Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. for paper delivered with great promptness.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW GRANADA.

NAVAL NEWS—SOUTHERN OFFICERS SECEDING—THE REVOLUTION—INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PANAMA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 5. 1860.

The South American and New-Granadian mails from the interior not being due till to-morrow, I have but little to write to-day.

We have five American vessels-of-war still in port, viz: the flag-steamer *Lancaster*, the steam-frigate *Sarasac*, steam-corvette *Wyoming*, and sloops-of-war *Cyane*, and *St. Mary's*. The *Saranac* will soon take a cruise as far south as Valparaiso. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* is at Callao. The sloop-of-war *Levant* is daily expected here from the Sandwich Islands.

Lieut. JOHN R. HAMILTON, (son of Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina—he who in 1832 was willing to "go to the death for his sugar,") has resigned his place as Lieutenant in the Navy, on board the flag-ship *Lancaster*, not feeling that he can serve under President LINCOLN. He goes home on the *North Star* to-day. It is understood that Lieut. REGINALD FAIRFAX, of Virginia, also signified his intention to resign for the same reason; but as the cruise of the *St. Mary's* is nearly out, he reconsidered his determination, and will not resign until relieved. The health of the fleet is generally good. There is no war-ship at Aspinwall.

We have some straggling reports in by way of Quito in regard to Gen. MOSQUERA's revolutionary movements in Cauca, in this Confederation, and of the preparations of President OSPINA, at Bogota, to defeat him, but nothing entitled to credit. It is thought the British steamer from Santa Marta, to-morrow, will bring something decisive of the operations in Bolivar and Magdalena, on the Atlantic Coast.

DAVID M. CORWINE, Esq., has been appointed agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama, made vacant by the election of ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., as President of the Company. They are the right men in the right place.

The people of Panama celebrated the anniversary of their independence, the 27th, 28th and 29th of November, with more *éclat* than usual. Two elegant balls were had in the Cabildo, the rooms of which were decorated by the men of the American war-ships, in the most tasteful manner. At one of the balls, twenty-six United States officers were present, including the flag-officer, Capts. RITCHIE, MITCHELL, and PORTER; J. M. HURTADO Intendente-General, and Gov. GUARDIA were also present, and about sixty ladies graced the scene. On Sunday, bull-fights, fandangoes, and illuminations took place. Everything was conducted quietly and in order, which is greatly due to the care and intelligence of the new Prefect, Señor J. M. DIAS.

TEN. J. DE SABLA, Secretary of the U. S. Consul, leaves here on the 9th, to carry to Bolivia a treaty lately concluded between that Republic and the United States. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEWS FROM HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's mail steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived here this morning. She brings dates from Guatemala to Nov. 24, from Salvador to the 25th, Nicaragua to the 30th, and from Costa Rica to the 2d December. The news is unimportant. The *Guatemala* brings 1,464 cerroons indigo, 3,500 hides, $42,000 in specie, and 24 passengers.

From Honduras and Guatemala there is nothing new.

The annual fair at San Miguel in Salvador had closed, but sales were small. There were about 20,000 head of cattle on the ground for the market. The crop of indigo this year is calculated at about 9,000 cerroons, 150 pounds each. First quality brought $1 per pound, 7s brought 88 cents, and inferior qualities $100 per cerroon.

Nicaragua is quiet. Congress will meet on Jan. 1.

Costa Rica is in a deplorable condition. Now that President MORA and Gen. CANAS have been assassinated, the leaders of MONTEALEGRE's Government, who formerly were kept together from fear of the Ex-President, are divided among themselves, and are plotting against each other. Ex-President CASTRO, one of the principals of the new set who deprived MORA of power, is at loggerheads with AGUILAR and MONTEALEGRE—in fact, every man is against every man. A general fear also prevails of war from Salvador. There is not a dollar in the Treasury. AGUILAR is tired of advancing the cash for the immediate needs of the State. No credit can be had at home or abroad, and business is completely dead. No one is willing to advance a dollar on the coming crop of coffee, as there is no certainty that labor can be had to get in even the small crop that is expected. Another revolution cannot be far off. F. W. R.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Lot Fully—California for Lincoln—Election Expenses under the Old and New Regimes—Judge Tracy's Will—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN. FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

Within a week a remarkable folly has sprouted, budded, bloomed and died here. A Mr. BEIDEMAN had widely advertised for sale, in homestead lots, a large tract of sand-hills and chapparel, which lies in the prophecied path of city improvements. On the eve of sale the Board of Supervisors ordered the Corporation Attorney to apply for an injunction restraining it. The property—160 acres—had been acquired by BEIDEMAN under the Van Ness ordinance. The injunction is still under argument. Meanwhile, the papers have been arguing the whole subject in their way. The *Call*, a little morning paper, whose cheapness and bravely-paraded pretensions to be the special friend of the people gives it quite a circulation, at length argued itself into the belief that, inasmuch as the Supervisors are the legitimate successors of the old Mexican Ayuntiamento, they inherit the old pueblo right to grant away to actual settlers the pueblo lands. Consistently, they published the form of a petition, and advised everybody who wanted a lot without paying for it, to go in and be rich. A day or two after, it gave the name of a respectable firm of stationers who had the blank petitions for sale. On Saturday the land-coveting people fairly waked up, and commenced petitioning. All day Sunday the respectable stationers kept open doors. A queue of men kept pushing up to the salesman, who, as he turned off each, called out: "Who next? Yes, sir—any particular lot? Very well, sir, we can give you the number. Write your name there Sir,—fifty cents." Hundreds paid their fifty cents and went off, rich as lords, to "locate" their 50 or 100-vara lot. On Monday it was the same story, from early morning till dark. During twelve working-hours over 4,000 petitions were thrust through the door of the office of the Clerk of the Supervisors. The actual amount of the money-swindle represented by these documents was but $2,000 odd dollars; but, besides that, there was a loss of some 12,000 days and of the people's temper. Fortunately the Supervisors met in the evening, and by adopting unanimously a resolution expounding their position, with reference to the pueblo lands, trod out the folly. A glimpse into these petitions shows how wild the deluded victims of the fever had become. One chap asked for the grant of Montgomery Block. Another asked for the plaza. One asked for TOM HAYES' homestead. One, who could not have known what he was about, was asking for a lot thickly populated with grave-stones.

The election returns for the State straggle in slowly. The vote already in numbers 117,000, and LINCOLN is from 700 to 800 ahead of DOUGLAS. Not more than 1,000 votes in addition are to come, and California, beyond a query, has gone for LINCOLN.

In San Francisco a new topic—a sort of family quarrel within the People's Party—has sprung into notice. Owing to an oversight in our Consolidation act, it has already been a question when the terms of the municipal officers expired. Though always elected for two years, to prevent accidents, the People's Party have uniformly renominated and reflected the incumbents at the end of their first year of service. But the luxury was rather costly to the office-holders. Finally the District-Attorney, HARRY S. BROWN, who, during the campaign, has been converted from a "People's" into a "Straight" Republican, declines to lay down his office when his successor demands it. Not wishing to make a long story of it—yesterday the new and old District-Attorneys went into court, got a judgment from Judge NORTON ousting the old for the new man, and the same day an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The matter threatened a few days ago unpleasant consequences, but now the prospect is of peace and a speedy settlement.

Before dismissing election affairs, let me add an item which condenses into a paragraph seven years of our local history. The expenses of election in this city in 1854 were $21,669; in 1855 they were $22,920; in 1856, $10,139; in 1857, only $784; in 1858, about the same—I have not the exact figures; in 1859 they were $930; in 1860, a Presidential election, $918! Do you need any more suggestive commentary on the economy of the people's managing their own affairs, rather than intrusting them to a political party?

In all probability, the scheme for a Constitutional Convention is quashed again—for lack of the 58,000 votes necessary to order it. So tumble all the fond expectations of the men who wanted a banking system established, the Supreme Court reorganized, and our slowly settling land laws stirred up from the bottom. It is a happy issue.

On Friday and Saturday last we had an old-fashioned "Norther," a dry storm of wind. While it raged the sky was perfectly clear and the temperature agreeable; but the tide rose high, and the bay rolled like the surf. Some damage was done by the chafing of shipping against the wharves. As soon as the nature of the gale was appreciated all the larger craft hauled off into the stream and anchored, where they could ride safely enough. Up country among the flumes and ditches, considerable loss was sustained.

The result of the elections in the Atlantic States was known in California on Wednesday morning of Nov. 14. Extra papers were issued with such figures as were known in New-York at midnight of election day. The Pony's feat of crossing the Continent in a week's time was duly glorified. Next night the Republicans were urged to illuminate, but their joy did not run to dips. Some fifty houses and shops were lighted up unusually, but unless a man had a new house to display, or a lot of pretty girls to occupy his front parlor, or was bound to have some fat office at the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, he let the illumination slide.

The next topic of universal comment was the next Pony's budget of disunion schemes and perils. For the first time it seemed to occur to our people that the South might be mad enough to try on disunion. But twenty-four hours later that possibility had retreated again. Nor did the rumor prove true that CALHOUN BENHAM had gone on to the East with a view to pasturing a herd of fancy Durhams on the grass that would grow in the streets of New-York.

Our Judge TRACY, who died in Lewis County, New-York, last October, may or may not have left much property. On that point I am not informed. But he did leave a unique and curious will. "As to the disposition of my body," he says, "it is my wish that wherever I may die, I may finally be buried near my beloved daughter, in my family lot in Lone Mountain Cemetery, in San Francisco; that my funeral may be attended by some Methodist minister who never apologized for Slavery; and that my brother Masons and Odd Fellows may take part in my funeral services." His MSS. and collections relating to the genealogy of the Tracy family he asks to have sacredly preserved. If his relative, Hon. REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, will not undertake the completion of the work, he asks that a copy of all his MSS. be made, bound and deposited in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society. Among the friends to whom he desired keepsakes to be transmitted, he names GEO. W. CURTIS.

The Government has tardily taken a step that it should have taken long ago, toward having Lime Point condemned under the laws of California. A jury of Marin County will be asked, next March, to say how much this barren, useless promontory is worth—nothing or $200,000.

A very pretty banner, sent by Mrs. PETER H. BROWN and nineteen other Rhode Island ladies, to the Republican Clubs of San Francisco, arrived here about the time we heard that all down East had gone for LINCOLN—too late to be begrimed with the smoke of the torches of Wide-Awakes militant. It was, however, received with speech-making and all honors by the flushed victors.

Capt. R. F. BURTON, the eminent English traveler—you have heard of him before, doubtless, though to my shame I never did—is in town. An invitation to lecture upon the *Holy Cities* he modestly declines.

A new advertising dodge has startled community and raised the market value of white pups. The proprietor of a superior blacking, by the aid of a stencil plate and a brush of black paint, announces on the broad sides of several white dogs, the brilliancy and economy of his extraordinary invention.

The day after election two newspapers succumbed to inexorable fate, the Douglas and Bell organs. Yesterday, the *Gazette* (Republican) wheeled out of the line of evening papers into the longer line of morning issues. It is a full-bred Republican paper, and must soon die or prove the death of the *Times*, which, through thick and thin, through years of storm and a few months of sunshine, has fought the Republican fight. The editor of the *Gazette* is a new man, THOMAS FITCH, who has stumped the State during the late campaign, with universal applause for his eloquence. WASHBURN, of the *Times*, is one of the Republican electors. He is bound, everybody says, to be Collector of this Port, and killing his paper out will not be an easier task now than years ago, when the job was faithfully tried by his enemies.

Editor SHANNON, of the Visalia (Tulare County) *Delta*, foolishly forsook his pen last Thursday, went into a lawyer's office and attempted with a six-shooter to extinguish an enemy, WILLIAM GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, formerly of this city. What was the cause of the quarrel is not clear. The shots failing to hit, the editor with his pistol knocked MORRIS down, and then went into the street. MORRIS, recovering, went out, and the two fired briskly at each other. MORRIS' third shot penetrated the editor's abdomen, killing him in twenty minutes.

They are having it a little rough in Arizona. Some three weeks ago JACK POWERS, a sporting man well known in these parts, who but a short time before had arrived from Sonora with a large lot of cattle, sheep and horses, was found murdered, his body so shockingly mutilated by the hogs that it was difficult at first to recognize it. He seems to have had a row with his Indian slaves, who cut his throat and ran off with all his valuables. On the 30th of October, WM. BEATTIE, formerly Judge TERRY's private secretary, was shot dead by his good friend MILLER BARTLETT. The criminal Judge whom the citizens had appointed during the Summer, after waiting a day or two for some one to enter a complaint against BARTLETT, resigned in disgust, concluding that a people who lacked courage to complain, had no use for a Judge or Court. On the 1st of November they had a ball at Pino Alto. While refreshing at the bar there was an affray which cost WILLIAM DACK, a respectable citizen, his life, and brought three others into peril that threatened to prove mortal. The Provisional District Judge promptly examined the fellows who fired the first shots, and bound them over in $1,000 bonds each. But that was too slow work. The people elected 24 jurors and put Judge Lynch on the Bench. After a brief deliberation the jurors found the following courteous verdict:

"When WALKER TAYLOR and CHARLES HAMPTON have recovered sufficiently in the estimation of their physicians to travel, they shall be banished from New-Mexico and Arizona, and if again caught within their limits, be hung. Col. STERTEN and Mr. COULBERT are requested to leave the country and not be caught again in either Arizona or New-Mexico."

To this charming picture of Arizona society I can add one other feature only, until the arrival of another mail,—a duel between HENRY KENNEDY and SAM. DYER, when neither was hurt, but both, according to the Mesilla *Times*, "showed that they possessed the right mettle for men who desire to live in Arizona."

From Oregon we have not election returns enough yet to know how the State has gone. Nor have we any further particulars of the horrid massacre by the Snake Indians of the immigrants in the vicinity of Fort Boise, where Capt. DENT found twelve of the frightened escapes, perfectly nude—a mother and five children among them saving themselves from starvation by eating the dead body of the husband and father. The Commander of the Department of Oregon had given assurance that vigorous operations against the Snakes would be commenced in the Spring, and meanwhile that protection would be afforded to all immigrants from the East.

GLAUCUS.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Chauncey Vibbard and W. Tillinghast, of Albany; Judge Hepburn and lady, and Jay Cook and lady, of Philadelphia; J. P. Villalonga, of Savannah, Ga.; and G. W. Kelley and A. K. Yates, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Geronime Amadir, of Vera Cruz; R. C. McKay, Jr., J. M. Chitney and H. Sharp, of California; W. C. Troot, of South Carolina; and F. de Goucouleas, of Havana, Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Turnley and family, of Chicago; Alderman Clarke, of Boston; J. H. Holbrook and lady, of Boston; O. P. Chandler, of Vermont, and J. Cushing, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Seward, of New-York, and C. T. James, of Rhode Island; Col. C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Shearer, of Philadelphia, and G. W. Grier and family, of Goshen, are at the Astor House.

Capt. B. M. Dove, U. S. N., and Col. J. B. Danforth, of Dobbs' Ferry, are at the La Farge House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE—THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, several bills of small amounts and minor importance were ordered paid.

A report in favor of increasing the Police force to 1,800 men, 100 to be appointed in January, 1861, and the balance before March of the same year. On motion of Supervisor DAVIS, the report was laid over and ordered printed, together with the communication of the Superintendent of Police, asking for such increase.

The bill of A. T. Stewart, for refurnishing the Court of Common Pleas, amounting to over $1,000, was ordered paid.

A resolution was offered by Mr. ROCHE, that the judgments obtained by the Attorney to the Board of Excise Commissioners be discharged of record, provided that the County Clerk shall not be put to any costs or expense therein. It was referred for further consideration.

The bill of the Sheriff for the record of prisoners convicted, at fifty cents each, was thoroughly contested and opposed by Mr. BLUNT, who stated, in supporting his argument, that the copying of the tax-bills was paid for at one and a half cents per line, which involved intricate calculations, while this statement from the Sheriff, charged at fifty cents per line, was made out in an hour by a boy of 14 years of age.

Mr. PURDY supported the bill, as being fully authorized by law; and he defied any member to produce a bill of Mr. KELLY's which was not perfectly correct, and made in compliance with law.

The matter, which was *ab initio* of minor importance, drew out prolonged and not very friendly debate, in which Messrs. Purdy, Weissman, Blunt, Little and Wood took part, each seeming anxious to have the principle established according to their reading of the law, and was finally disposed of after a very prolonged debate by the adoption of the report, recommending the payment, and the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Blunt, to fix the fees for similar services at 12½ cents for each record of judgment.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A SOUTHERNER.—Coroner JACKMAN was yesterday called upon to investigate the circumstances connected with the death, on Thursday evening last, of one of the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel. The testimony showed that deceased came to this City on the 19th of November last, and registered his name upon the hotel book as "F. GUERDEN, Boston." At the expiration of a week he deposited $100 with the book-keeper of the establishment on account of his board, and since that time he had frequently absented himself for a day or two from the house. On Thursday, about 1 o'clock, he summoned one of the servants to his room, and represented that he was very sick. Mr. LELAND was informed of the fact, and he sent for Dr. QUACKENBOSS to visit him. The sufferer expressed an unwillingness to receive medical attention, stating that he had taken chloroform and a large quantity of arsenic for the purpose of ending his life. He also said that he had fully made up his mind to die, and that the reason why life had lost its charms was because a lady to whom he was engaged in marriage had discarded him. He positively refused to give her name, however. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and he had, on several occasions, represented to persons about the hotel that he came to this City from Alabama, but he told the physician that he was from New-Orleans. He died about 9 o'clock in the evening, having positively refused to take anything in the way of an antidote to the poison. Drs. JOHN BEACH and CHRISTOPHER WELTJE made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding the internal organs much diseased, and in the stomach a large quantity of arsenic.

SUICIDE OF AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—THOMAS CAHILL, a man 28 years of age, residing at No. 126 Clinton-place, died late on Thursday night from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which he had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, when it transpired that deceased had been in a depressed state of mind for a few weeks past, because of his inability to procure employment. He went home about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, and taking a seat by his father, he said that he had come to say "good-bye" to his friends as he had taken poison, adding that he had purchased the laudanum three weeks before, and had deliberately made up his mind to die. A physician was sent for, but his services proved unavailing. A *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. BEACH and WELTJE, and it resulted in the discovery of laudanum in his stomach, in sufficient quantity to produce death.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SERVANT OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—On Thursday afternoon a colored woman, named HANNAH CARROLL, died suddenly in an apoplectic fit at No. 59 Thompson-street. She had lived in this City for the past 20 years, but it is said that she was born in Washington, and was once in the service of the first President of the Republic. She has long been known to many persons in this City as "Granny CARROLL, Gen. WASHINGTON's cook," and it was her boast that she had been employed by him, in that capacity, during his second term in the Presidential office. She also professed to have often seen the distinguished personages whose names figure in the annals of the Revolution, and every Summer it was her practice to visit the large hotels in search of charity from Southerners whose ancestors she is said to have known. For a number of years she has lived in the family of a poor colored woman named WILLIAMS, at the place where her death occurred, supported by contributions from those familiar with her history. Notwithstanding her great age, she retained all her faculties unimpaired to the time when the attack which caused her death came on.

GARDNER'S DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB.—A grand Temperance meeting will be held this evening, at the Fourth Ward Reading-room, No. 26 New Bowery. Good speakers will address the meeting. The PEARSALL family will be present, and sing some of their Temperance songs. Those who sympathize with this most excellent and beneficent movement should not fail to give this meeting the benefit of their presence.

BENEFIT LECTURE.—Rev. W. H. MULBURN is announced to deliver a lecture this evening in the First Place M. E. Church, South Brooklyn, on the life and times of AARON BURR. The lecture is to be delivered for the benefit of one of the Church associations.

Police Reports.

AN UNGRATEFUL KNAVE.

Detective Farley yesterday arrived in this City from St. Louis, Mo., having in custody Constantine Maugenet, a Frenchman, whom he had arrested in the latter city on a charge of larceny. It is said that about two months ago, from charitable motives, Rev. Father Lafonte, of the Twenty-third-street Catholic Church, took the prisoner into his service. Among the duties assigned him was that of cleaning the church, and in doing his work he ascertained where the plate, used in the sacramental rite, was kept. The temptation to steal it proved irresistible, and about four weeks since he packed it up and fled to St. Louis, taking in addition to the church property about $800 of his reverend benefactor's money. It is also said that before he left the City he procured several gold watches from dealers in William-street, upon the plea that Father Lafonte had sent for them. When Officer Farley reached St. Louis he had no difficulty in arresting Maugenet, whom he found clothed in rags, and representing to benevolent Catholics that he was desirous to obtain funds for the purpose of going to his friends in New-Orleans. In this way he had managed to collect a considerable sum of money. In the prisoner's possession was found six of the gold watches, and a portion of the money which is said to have been stolen from Father Lafonte. He is now locked up at Police Head-quarters.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

John McGern, a clerk in the store of John H. Pool & Co., No. 13 Water-street, was arrested on Tuhrsday, by Detective Tiemann, on a charge of having attempted to burn his employers' place of business. On Tuesday evening last, a porter working in the store adjoining that of Messrs. Pool & Co., observed a light burning in the cellar, and he called McGern, who was alone in the building, to inquire what caused it. McGern replied that there was no light there; but the porter insisted upon looking, and he found a piece of lighted candle sticking in a barrel of fat. The prisoner explained the occurrence by stating that it must have been carelessly placed there by a man to whom he had just sold some goods. Next morning his employers missed sixteen barrels of grease from the store, and he stated that he had sold it for $315, to P. Hennessey, of Twenty-sixth-street, near Avenue D, but that he had lost the money in crossing one of the Brooklyn ferries. A search for Hennessey resulted in showing that no such person lived at the place mentioned, and the young man's employers suspecting that he had stolen the property, and attempted to burn the store to destroy the evidence of his dishonesty, caused his arrest. He was held for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE—TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE ASKED FOR THE ACADEMY TO BE OPENED EARLY IN JANUARY.

A meeting of the stockholders in the Academy of Music was held, last evening, in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-street. An organization was effected by electing Mr. PETER C. CORNELL Chairman, and Dr. A. C. HULL Secretary. There was present some seventy-five of the largest stockholders. The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to receive a report from the Building Committee. Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of that Committee, then came forward and read the following

REPORT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Building Committee were directed to prepare and submit to the stockholders a statement of the cost of ground, building, fixtures and furniture, a memorandum of the stock subscribed and paid for, together with an estimate of the amount required to complete the undertaking.

As entire accuracy cannot be obtained before the work is wholly done, and the bills of the various mechanics have been rendered and approved, it is thought to be sufficient for present purposes to present the following memorandum, viz:

Contract with JOHN FRENCH, mason, and his bill for extra work	$55,200 00
Contract with T. REEVE & Co., and bills for extra work	37,900 00
Stage Carpentar	4,400 00
Stone Cutter and extra work	21,285 00
G. HELLER for seating	10,500 00
Scenery	4,000 00
Plumbing	2,150 00
Gas Fitters	1,500 00
Furnaces	1,250 00
Painting	4,850 00
Iron fence	700 00
Gas fixtures	2,000 00
Lightning rods	180 00
Architect (part payment in stock)	5,000 00
Cost of ground	41 000 00
Paid for drainings	350 00
Taxes and assessment	1,059 90
Insurance	1,317 33
Sundries, including rent of room for scene painter	1,260 58
Taxes to be paid	850 00
Estimated cost of curtains for boxes	1,200 00
Printing and small bills	130 00
Total	$198,071 31
Less interest received on moneys loaned temporarily	1,113 47
Total	$196,958 34
Estimated as necessary to cover incidental expenses in fitting up assembly room, flooring of parquette, purchase of 100 tons of coal, carpets, &c.	3,041 66
Making an aggregate of	$200,000 00

The amount of subscriptions paid and unpaid, including those made by architect, mechanics and tradesmen, deemed reliable, $160,000, leaving a deficiency on a final settling up of the business of $20,000.

When we consider that in addition to the cost of the ground and the building thereon, the foregoing estimate includes $4,800, lost by the falling of the roof, two years' taxes on the property, $1,317 33 for insurance against fire, an assessment of $600 or $700 for sewerage, an iron fence costing $700, and a considerable outlay for iron, gutter and stone-work, deemed to be necessary for the security and good appearance of the building, the stockholders will be prepared to share the gratification experienced by the Board of Directors in seting before them so successful a result.

In assuming the loss sustained by the falling of the roof in June last the Building Committee have followed the dictates of their own judgment, guided by a sense of justice to the mechanics who would have otherwise been the sufferers. In stocking the house with appropriate scenery, in preparing, furnishing and decorating the Academy of Music for immediate use, the Board of Directors have been obliged to yield to the necessities of the case, incurring various charges, and not inconsiderable in amount, which in an undertaking so novel to them all they could but imperfectly estimate in advance.

From the beginning to the end they have never for a moment lost sight of the principle upon which they started, of discharging their engagements in full.

The Building Committee have given valuable time and thoughtful attention to the work throughout the whole course of its progress. They are not conscious of any mistakes, nor do they know of any changes that could be made advantageously with the limited means at their command.

The public will soon be heard either in praise or condemnation, and they calmly await its judgment, and not doubting the public approbation.

Meantime, the object of the present meeting is to determine how the pledge of the Directors is to be fulfilled. They refrained from making any appeal to the proprietors before the extent of their wants could be determined, because they have never doubted that the community would honor any further claim they might have to make, with the same promptitude and cheerfulness with which subscribers have met previous calls. Bad, unexpectedly bad, as the times are, the Board of Directors do not doubt even now, that this satisfaction for their humble toil will be accorded them—the satisfaction of saying to the public at the opening of the Academy of Music, that the bills have all been paid or provided for.

For the $20,000 still required to complete their engagements, the Board of Directors rely upon the following, viz.:

Receipts at the opening of the building, say for a net sum of	$7,500
Upon additional subscriptions	12,500

There are many persons who have hitherto subscribed $250 for stock that may be expected to increase their subscriptions to $500, in view of the privilege thus received, and many persons are known to take an interest in the work who have not subscribed at all.

The responsibility of seeking out those who, from diffidence or other causes, have failed to come forward hitherto, must necessarily be assumed, this evening, by those who are present. Failing to acquire the full amount in the manner above suggested, the Board of Trustees ask authority to assess upon the stockholders *pro rata* any small deficiencies.

They would rely in this case upon a voluntary compliance of a very large share of the stockholders, and would apprehend no difficulty in regard to the few who would fail to accede, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to so reasonable a proposition.

It will be obvious that the whole cost of the building would, by means thus suggested, be represented by a less amount of stock than the actual cost, and dividends will be correspondingly increased in amount.

The propriety of the limitations contained therein is such as to preclude the necessity of any explanations, as the revenues of the building may be much enlarged by leasing it for purposes not originally contemplated in the act of incorporation.

At the opening of the Academy every one is expected to pay, and in this decision a cheerful acquiescence is assumed on the part of all who are interested in the success of the enterprise.

The report was accepted and adopted, and some $4,500 additional stock was taken, when the meeting adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On the night of the 11th instant a man named JOHN FOX was knocked down in Tillary-street, and robbed of a watch and $11, as he alleges, by three men named SHANLEY, GAULEA and BRUMMIGEN. PATRICK SHANLEY, one of the accused, was arrested yesterday and fully identified. He was committed for examination.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—On Thursday night Officers LATINVILLE and MURPHY recovered at the house of ADAM HEUR, on River near Harrison-street, a large quantity of stolen property, valued at several thousand dollars. HEUR made his escape from the premises as the officers entered.

MATTERS UP THE HUDSON.

Capsizing of a Sloop.

ALL-NIGHT EXPOSURE OF THE CREW—TWO MEN BADLY FROZEN, ONE FATALLY.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a sloop was observed lying capsized in the Hudson River, near Irvington, about forty rods from the shore. She lay with her mast pointing down the river, a part of her stern being the only part out of water. Seated upon the stern were three men, huddled together and apparently frozen to death, as no movement was discernible. Clinging to the mast was another man, over whom the waves had washed all night. The weather was bitter cold, the thermometer ranging about eight degrees above zero. In many places on the mast the ice was two or three inches thick.

When the unfortunate men were discovered, every effort was made to rescue them from their perilous situation, and two boats filled with men started for the wreck and took them off. Two of them were found insensible, and the others almost so from the intense cold. Their names are: WARD, captain; BREWSTER, the mate, and WILLIAM MOORE. The name of the other one our reporter could not learn. WARD is the brother of JOSHUA WARD, the champion oarsman of America, and he, as well as BREWSTER and the unknown man, resides in Newburgh. MOORE is from Oswego.

Having arrived on shore, they were conveyed to the Hudson River Railroad station at Irvington, and medical assistance was procured. WARD and BREWSTER were found to be but slightly injured, and after a short time were able to walk about.

Capt. WARD states that the vessel was from Newburgh, was named the *Garret Demarest*, and was on her way to New-York. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, when nearly opposite Irvington, she was struck by a flaw of wind and instantly capsized. The hands narrowly escaped death by climbing up the stern of the vessel, when the unknown sailor was washed overboard and clung to the mast. Upon their rescue some time elapsed before MOORE was restored to consciousness. Both his legs were badly frozen, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The young man who was washed overboard was frozen so badly that he cannot live. He was in a shocking condition, both legs being frozen perfectly black. Soon after being rescued he commenced foaming at the mouth, could utter nothing but groans, and remained in this state up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the latest account. The Captain and mate returned to Newburgh yesterday morning, while the two injured men yet remain at Irvington. They are all young men, from 20 to 30 years of age.

The Weather on the Hudson.

NAVIGATION STOPPED.

From Rhinebeck to Albany the Hudson River is frozen over, rendering navigation between this City and Albany impossible. Between Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie there are large quantities of floating ice; between Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, but little. A steam propeller, with barges in tow, on her way to Albany on Thursday, was unable to proceed beyond Poughkeepsie. The steamer *Manhattan* started from Poughkeepsie yesterday morning for Rondout, plowing her way through the ice. The weather during the past few days has been very cold. There has been very good sleighing at Poughkeepsie and above for nearly two weeks.

Steamboat Clifton Burned.

LOSS FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

About 6 o'clock on Thursday night, as the steamer *Clifton* was on her way to the City, loaded with produce, and when near Rhinebeck, her upper deck was discovered in flames. All efforts to extinguish them proved of no avail, and in a short time, so rapidly did they spread, that the crew had to leave the vessel to her fate. She burned for nearly an hour and a half, and was completely destroyed to the water's edge. She was loaded very heavily and this was her last trip for the season. The fire broke out near the smoke-stack, and it is supposed that the hay on the upper deck caught fire from falling sparks. Everything on board was destroyed except eight live hogs, which were picked up by the crew of the Rhinebeck ferry-boat. All hands escaped without injury.

It is said she had the largest freight of the season. On board were two hundred dressed hogs, several live ones, number of cattle, several tons of hay, and other produce for the New-York market. The *Clifton* was insured for $10,000 in New-York Insurance Companies. She was owned by Messrs. SHAVER & GREENE, of Barrytown. When the *Armenia* was disabled last Summer, the *Clifton* took her place as a day boat between this City and Albany.

Another Sloop Capsized.

RESCUE OF THE CREW IN AN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.

The sloop *Jenny Lind*, of and from Stamford, Conn., for this City, was capsized on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, when off Sunken Marsh, above Hell Gate. Some men working at the Railroad depôt, at Port Morris, heard them calling for assistance, and informed Mr. WM. KEES, who launched his boat, and succeeded in saving all hands, in a nearly exhausted state. One of the men was not fully resuscitated until this morning. Considering how cold the night was, they no doubt would have perished but for the intrepidity of Mr. KEES. The sloop has since been righted, and the water got out of her.

Terrible Case of Suffering.

A MAN SEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE.

A German shoemaker, named GEORGE MERKELIN, who kept a shop in a temporary building in Garden-street, Hoboken, which was formerly used as a coal office, has been missing for the past two weeks, and his shop during that time has remained closed. Some of MERKELIN's friends, becoming alarmed at his unaccountable absence, applied to Constable HAYBECK, of Jersey City, to hunt up the man if possible, or to ascertain if any accident had befallen him, or if there had been any foul play.

The Officer has made diligent search for the past three days, but without gaining any tidings of his whereabouts. Yesterday, Constable HAYBECK concluded to search the shop, and accordingly applied to Chief of Police MCDONOUGH for a permit to do so. He procured the assistance of a locksmith, who picked the lock. Upon entering they discovered MERKELIN stretched out upon the floor, without any covering, and apparently lifeless. They turned him over, and upon examination found that he was still alive, although very much emaciated and unconscious. After considerable effort, MERKELIN was partially restored to consciousness, when he stated that he had been there for the last seven days, and during that time he had tasted no food and had no fire or bed-clothing to keep him warm. He gave no reason for shutting himself up in that manner, but it is thought that he was taken ill and was unable to assist himself or to call for assistance. Chief MCDONOUGH made arrangements to have him properly cared for, but his recovery is considered doubtful. MERKELIN is a single man and occupied the little shanty alone.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

DUNDEE, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by FRED. SMITH, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,
D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. CRUMMEY some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,
L. C. SHAW.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chic

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2883. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT AGITATION.

Highly Important from the National Capital.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

Attorney-General Black Appointed Secretary of State.

Compromise Movement among Southern Members of Congress.

THE EXPECTED SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

Action of the House Special Committee.

CAUCUS OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

STRONG AND UNANIMOUS UNION ACTION.

Important Manifesto from Senator Toombs.

Appointment by the President of a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

In my dispatch of Friday, I am made to say, in speaking of the rumors as to the cause of Secretary CASS' resignation, "all these rumors are untrue." It should have been, "two" of them are untrue. The other—the refusal of the President to send troops to Charleston—was the cause of the withdrawal of Gen. CASS from the Cabinet, as his letter to Mr. BUCHANAN proves. I understand that the President's reply is in course of preparation, and that it will be very severe upon the late Premier.

It appears that Gen. CASS resigned ten days ago, but Mr. BUCHANAN refused to accept the resignation unless reasons were assigned. When that portion of the Message referring to the want of power in Congress to make war upon a State was read by Mr. BUCHANAN to Gen. CASS, the latter is represented as taking the President by the hand and thanking him for his statesmanlike views. Since then Secretary CASS has urged the use of the Army and Navy to enforce a due execution of the Federal laws in South Carolina, and threatened to resign if it were not done. Secretary FLOYD joined issue, and promised his resignation if any forces were ordered to Charleston. In this extremity Gen. SCOTT was again telegraphed for, and consulted by the President. It appears that Capt. ANDERSON, commanding Fort Moultrie, first reported to Gen. SCOTT, but was referred by the General to the Secretary of War, as he (Gen. SCOTT) had no orders to give. On the General's arrival here, he insisted on not being complicated in the matter at issue between Secretaries CASS and FLOYD, but at the same time stated, unequivocally, that he approved of the views of the latter. This decided Mr. BUCHANAN's course, and Secretary CASS tendered his resignation. The President demanded his reasons. These have now been communicated, and a response will be given to-morrow.

I understand that Gen. CASS, in his letter, refers to past history, when an Administration met the same question as it should be met, sustaining the Constitution and the laws. JACKSON was then at the head of affairs, and CASS was Secretary of War. He complains that different counsels now prevail, and that his voice is no longer regarded. The President, I understand, will reply at some length, referring to some of the facts to which I have alluded. The correspondence will be published in a few days.

I am authorized to say that Commodore SHUBRICK has not stated that he would resign his commission in the United States Navy. He only remarked that when called on to act, he would try and do what was right.

It is expected that the Select Committee of thirty-three will break up to-morrow. Hon. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, will offer a resolution recognizing property in slaves; declaring such property to be recognized in the Constitution, and that it should be protected the same as other property, everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States. On this resolution Mr. DAVIS will insist on a test vote, and it is said that every Republican will vote in the negative, and vote down the resolution—whereupon the Southern members will leave. This, it is anticipated, will end all efforts at conciliation.

Senator CRITTENDEN declared to-day that he could perceive no evidence of compromise or concession on the part of the Republican leaders, and unless some guarantee was given, Kentucky would go with the South.

Judge BLACK took charge of the State Department yesterday, and EDWIN STANTON, of this city, will be nominated for the Attorney-Generalship.

Mr. BUCHANAN declines making a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court at this time, because a majority of the Senators present are opposed to him, and they might reject or postpone the nomination—the effect of which would be to force him to send in a different name, or leave the place vacant. It is now much doubted if the present Administration will have any opportunity to fill this vacancy.

The Republicans in Baltimore are reported to be at loggerheads about a division of the spoils in that city.

A letter from Gov. HOUSTON, received here this evening, denies that he has consented to convene the Texas Legislature. He urges a Convention of all the Southern States.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, is said to have a letter from JOHN C. RIVES, saying that WENDELL'S printing office was offered to him for eighty thousand dollars, but that it was not worth forty. The letter will be called for on Tuesday.

LAMAR'S proposition regarding secession is said to have been generally adopted by Mississippi and Alabama, with a good prospect of its adoption in Georgia. It is for the Cotton States to declare themselves out by ordinance, to establish independent postal arrangements and judiciary, but not to refuse to comply with the Revenue laws; and then to send Commissioners to each State, to negotiate for a settlement of the difficulties; reorganizing the Union; and, agreeing upon an interpretation of the present Constitution, to readopt it without dotting an I or crossing a T. Moderate Secessionists, such as Senator BROWN, Senator POWELL, MOORE, CURRY, and STALWORTH, of Alabama, PRYOR and Senator MASON, of Virginia, approve of it.

There has been a meeting of several Senators, and a plan is proposed which is to be settled by action within a day or two, by which it is believed all difficulties will be settled, and the differences of sections healed. The plan is kept private, as the divulgence of it would probably defeat its object.

GOSWIN'S speech on Friday in the Committee was pretty much a reproduction of his speech in the House last Winter. The history of the Slavery exhibitions of the South, which have been made in the past, and the concessions made by the North to the South, were all recited. MORRILL was first called to the chair, and although the Southern men were much exercised by his masterly effort, they could not with any show of reason take exception or offence at it.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, will soon, probably before Thursday, make an elaborate speech explaining his views of the crisis, and the position of Oregon upon it. It is awaited with anxiety, as he is undoubtedly the most eloquent man in the Senate.

It is now understood that Senator DOUGLAS will not make a set speech until the question of secession comes up, in consequence of the action of some State. What course he will pursue is absolutely not known, and probably not by himself, as circumstances will control and color it.

The course of REUBEN DAVIS, in divulging and telegraphing to the people of Mississippi the action of the Committee of Thirty-three, is severely censured by his colleagues on the Committee.

Senator WADE'S speech is the controlling topic of conversation. He will not give an advance copy of it, but although he says the Government must be maintained, even by force, if necessary, he will talk calmly, state only facts without theories, and endeavor not to exasperate the radical Secessionists.

I met with one of the largest print manufacturers in the East last evening, who said that in a pecuniary point of view manufacturers at the North were benefitted by the talk of secession; that cotton factors and brokers in the South were never more desirous of selling the stock of cotton that at present. In many instances cotton has been offered for two and a half cents less per pound than three months since; but at even this discount manufacturers refused to buy, having on hand the Spring styles of prints, and a sufficient quantity of cotton for all extra demands, and having perfect confidence that they can purchase every bale of cotton which they wish whenever they need it. He was a strong supporter of BELL and EVERETT.

The Republican members of each branch of Congress were much gratified this evening at receiving important news from the West, urging them to stand true to their principles, but expressing a desire that they would illustrate to the Southern members that they desire to make no encroachment upon their rights.

A private and impromptu caucus of both Democrats and Republicans of different States was held late this evening, and a feeling was prevalent that, if Southern Cotton States would withhold their secession doctrines for a few weeks, perfect confidence would be restored, and that the financial, commercial and political interests would be strengthened.

I noticed in the streets to-day a Kentuckian wearing a small, beautiful rosette, presenting thirty-three states by so many stars, over which was the word "Union." It attracted much attention, being worn by a true Southern man, on the Sabbath.

An oration by WILLIAM GODLEY, of Princeton, and a poem by ALBERT H. SLASSE, of Dickinson College, announced in invitations numerously extended here as exercises for the Biennial Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, to be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, on the 27th, are likely to draw together quite a Union crowd—many Southerners having expressed their determination to abide by the National Literary Union, even if the political Union fails.

Mrs. GAINES' great suit is set down for final trial in January, in the Supreme Court—No. sixty-six on the calendar. It involves about two-thirds of the City of New-Orleans. All parties have arrived, and are preparing for the case.

Ex-Senator COOPER, of Maryland, formerly of Pennsylvania, has many advocates for the Attorney-Generalship under Mr. LINCOLN. It is reported that the appointment would be satisfactory to a large portion of his State.

Motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow for a mandamus on Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, to compel him to comply with the requisition of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, for a rendition in the fugitive slave case. CRITTENDEN, MARSHALL and STEVENSON, of Kentucky, are counsel, and the motion will be argued on Friday next.

A messenger, sent to Baltimore to consult with REVERDY JOHNSON, and ask if he would accept the Attorney-Generalship and allow BLACK to succeed CASS, returned without a satisfactory answer.

The Mayor and a large number of the City Government of Boston are here, ostensibly to secure harbor improvements for Boston. Some say to save the Union, and that the same project is on foot in New-York and Philadelphia.

It is now generally conceded that CURTIS' Pacific Railroad bill ought to pass, the opposition to the Southern route being mostly withdrawn.

I am told on good authority, that Senator FITCH, of Indiana, told JEFF. DAVIS yesterday, that if the present secession movement was continued, his State would remain firm by the Union, and demand coercion. He is preparing a strong Union Coercion speech, to precede or follow DOUGLAS.

Senator SLIDELL has had an interview with the President, said to have been very bitter; that he taunted Mr. BUCHANAN with imbecility; charged him with responsibility for the crisis, and used very strong language towards him.

HOLT, the Postmaster-General, is better to-day, and will be out to-morrow attending to the duties of his office.

It is reported that the Ohio delegation have united upon a line of policy regarding secession, except VALLANDIGHAM, as ascertained by a canvass of the members. A caucus of that State will probably be held to-morrow.

CALEB CUSHING has arrived, ostensibly to attend to a case in the Supreme Court, but it is generally believed that he is after the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, and that the President favors him.

LATER.—The members of the New-York delegation met to-night at JOHN COCHRANE'S room, to consult upon future action, without regard to politics or party lines. They met at 8 o'clock, and sat till 11 o'clock. HOARD was Chairman, and JOHN COCHRANE was Secretary. Twenty-eight were present. BEAL and CARTER were sick, and necessarily absent. The other six were also necessarily absent. Mr. REYNOLDS introduced a resolution, drawn by himself, affirming, after a preamble stating the basis of the present Union and the Constitution, that the Union must and shall be preserved; pledging New-York to the support of it. Slavery extension, and the right of secession and coercion, are ignored altogether. The language is very conciliatory, but calm and decided. The proposition met with general support, except on the part of Mr. SICKLES, who introduced an amendment, proposing a meeting and consultation between the New-York and Virginia Delegations upon the crisis of affairs, for the purpose of securing a union of action between those two great States. He supported his proposition in a strong speech. REYNOLDS also supported his resolution in a speech. SICKLES' proposition met with no general favor, and was not adopted. REYNOLDS' was adopted by almost unanimous consent, only SICKLES, BARR and MACLAY opposing it strongly. BRIGGS, COCHRANE, HASKIN, CLARKE, and all the Republicans supported it. SEDGWICK took very strong Republican grounds, and CLARKE went in unequivocally for the support of the Union at all events. They adjourned to Wednesday evening.

The Pennsylvania delegation is called together for 10 o'clock to-morrow—Ohio for to-morrow evening.

Mr. DOUGLAS asserts to-night that he will not make a speech on Secession speech. He favors the exhaustion of all peaceable means, and will await events. This is authoritative. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Rumors are circulating that Secretary THOMPSON has resigned, but there is authority for saying that such is not his present intention.

Senator BENJAMIN, it is stated, will take an early opportunity to make a secession speech.

Certain Secessionists assert that France, Russia, Prussia, and other European Powers will promptly recognize the independence of any seceding States, and it is said that a line of French steamers, which were intended to be run from Havre to New-York, will be changed from the latter port to New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A number of Congressmen have prepared speeches, several of which are strongly in favor of coercion, and of such a character as cannot fail to produce additional excitement.

Leading gentlemen of Missouri are privately discussing the question of the separate independence of that State, rather than be involved in the present secession movement.

Postmaster-General HOLT, who has been suffering with pneumonia, is convalescent.

The *Constitution*, in noticing the resignation of Gen. CASS, says "To avoid all misconstruction or misstatement of the reasons which caused this event, we have taken pains to ascertain the true cause. It is not that Mr. CASS differed from the President in regard to any portion of his late Message. On the great question of coercing a State to remain in the Union by military force, the President and Gen. CASS were perfectly united in opinion. The difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. CASS insisted that the naval and military force should be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce the forts in that harbor, and that the President was of the opinion there was no necessity for any such measure in order to secure the forts against attack. This being the President's conviction, he would not sanction a movement which might lead to a collision and bloodshed in the present excited state of feeling in South Carolina and other Southern States, and at the time when every friend of the Union is using his best efforts to prevent its dissolution; or, if that be not possible, to avert the adoption of any measure which would render its reconstruction hopeless."

The President has resolved to appoint Attorney-General BLACK to the vacant Secretaryship of State. This nomination will be sent to the Senate on Monday.

Dispatches have been received by the Government from Minister DIMITRY to the 30th of November. He had just returned to Nicaragua after a visit to Costa Rica, for the purpose of inquiring into certain complaints made against that Government of injuries and indignities committed upon citizens of the United States. From the best information it would appear that these complaints, like too many others, were greatly exaggerated if not wholly groundless.

Col. LANDER, who arrived here on Saturday, is already in the field for a Pacific Railroad. His interesting report to the Secretary of the Interior, of the part he took in closing up the Pah-Ute war, will be called for by Congress on Monday.

Among other resolutions which will be submitted to the House at an early day, is one of instruction to the Committee on Judiciary, looking to the amendment of the Neutrality laws so as, in addition to preventing armed expeditions against countries with which we are at peace, to restrain volunteer military forces going from one state to another for the purpose of aiding in resistance to the Federal laws.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that a Convention at the Capital, composed of officers of the Church and military, had appropriated $300,000 of the Church funds to sustain MIRAMON in the defence of the Capital.

On Dec. 5, JUAREZ proclaimed that after April, 1861, all debts are to be paid in cash, half of which may be sight bills on the City of Mexico for the purpose of paying indemnities. All goods remaining in the Custom House over one month are to be sold to pay duties.

Foreign Ministers, except the Spanish, are at Jalapa.

Señor MATA, late Minister to Washington, is a prominent candidate for Governor of Vera Cruz.

JUAREZ has raised a loan of $600,000 for supplies for the army before the Capital.

SENATOR WILSON AND CALEB CUSHING.

Senator WILSON has published a letter of comment upon Mr. CUSHING'S recent speeches in Massachusetts. After showing Mr. CUSHING'S political inconsistency by quoting largely from his declarations against Slavery during the early part of his career, Mr. WILSON thus alludes to the misrepresentation of his own opinions:

To maintain your allegations against the Republicans, you also refer to and quote from a few unstudied sentences of mine, uttered in the first flush of our brilliant national triumph. These sentences, by which a legal and peaceful success, achieved by the ballot-box, is described in the metaphorical language of the conflicts and triumphs of physical forces, you, Sir, misinterpret, misconstrue, pervert—from them you draw inferences of my meaning, wholly unwarranted. In speaking of the magnitude of the victory, I spoke of it as a triumph over the element of political power, the slave power. That phrase, the slave power, which you now stigmatize as a "petty phrase of faction," upon which "Republicans are continually ringing the changes," has been for many years used by political parties, by public men, by presses, by the people; and I supposed every man knew its political significance, knew there was a well-defined and vital distinction between the words slave-power and Slavery, slaveholders, Slave States, South, local interest, State rights. We speak of the slave-power as an illegitimate power, begotten of Slavery, a seductive, aggressive, domineering power, which has for some years swayed and controlled the national Government, against the forms and the spirit of the laws and the Constitution, against the justice, liberty, faith, honor, humanity and religion, of the nation, for the purposes of personal ambition and sectional domination. When we speak of the slave-power, we no more speak of the purely local domestic interests and legal and constitutional rights of Slave States, than do the people of New-York speak of the just legal rights of the Central Railroad, when they speak of its controlling influence at Albany.

I said, in the speech you so unfairly criticise, that the present haughty and domineering Slave-power had borne our country far away from the faith and policy of our fathers—that we had protested against its aggressive policy, appealed to the heart, conscience, and reason of the nation—that it was now broken beneath our feet, that our heels were upon it, that it was ground to powder—that whatever might happen, whoever might come into power hereafter, that the Slave-power could never be what it had been, could never sway the councils of America. You say, Sir, that I "did not distinctly define" what I "intended by the expression, Slave-power;" that it "intends, and must intend, the entire slaveholding interest of the South—that is to say, the slave property and the constitutional and legal rights therein of fifteen Southern States"—that I mean "fifteen States of the Union, their power and their rights and their persons," "the power and the rights of those at the North, who sympathize with the Southern States, are crushed and ground to powder by the numerical power of sixteen States." These inferences are unwarranted by my words—these imputations are cruelly unjust. My unpremeditated, unguarded words concerning the slave power may perhaps be tortured by the reckless tongue or pen of political malignity so as to appear to mean "the entire slaveholding interest of the South, the slave property and the constitutional and legal rights of the fifteen Southern States"—"their rights and their persons;" but I never conceived, thought, nor intended to give utterance to any such sentiments. If I know myself, I should blush with a sense of self-abasement, if I should cherish in my heart a sentiment of hatred, or the wish to put the brand of inequality or degradation upon my countrymen of any section of the Union. In hundreds of addresses before the people, in the public press, in the halls of legislation, I have, over and over again, recognized the doctrine of State rights in its fullest sense, disavowed any purpose to make aggressions upon the Constitutional rights of the States within the Union, to regulate their domestic affairs, and disclaimed all hostility towards our countrymen of the South. I have voted as cheerfully for measures for the interests of the South as I have for the interests of the North. I would pour out the treasure and the blood of the nation as generously for the defence of the South as I would for the defence of my native New-England.

You, Sir, are now retailing the theories and repeating the fallacies of the disciples of Mr. CALHOUN in Massachusetts. Vain, Sir, will be your efforts to pervert the reason or seduce the heart of her sons. The men of Massachusetts stand, and they will continue to stand, on these questions concerning the powers of the General Government, secession, nullification, and disunion, by the doctrines of DANIEL WEBSTER and the acts of ANDREW JACKSON. They will be slow to repudiate the principles of Constitutional construction DANIEL WEBSTER maintained in his immortal replies to HAYNE and CALHOUN, and which ANDREW JACKSON enunciated in his proclamation against nullification.

You speak, Sir, of "reigns of terror," of being "doomed to die in exile from Massachusetts," of your "chances of proscription, exile, or axe." Have you a realizing sense that you merit the "doom of proscription, exile, or axe?" Or do you wish to arouse the sensibilities, excite the admiration, quicken the gratitude, of the Secessionists? Or are these only the utterances of that teeming fancy which sees the advancing spectre of the "man on horseback?" Pray, Sir, pardon me for suggesting that you quite magnify your position in Massachusetts. Surely, a gentleman who was "exiled" into the ranks of the little squad of the Slave code Democrats of Massachusetts, last November, cannot be deemed by the people of that Commonwealth, in their pride of conscious power, other than harmless. If you make no attempt—and I am sure you will not—to put in execution your impotent threat, to "throttle us in our tracks," in a certain event, you may yet live many years on the banks of your clear, bright, sparkling Merrimac, and, after "life's fitful fever," sleep among friends and kindred. Perhaps a generous people may forgive, if they do not forget, your speeches and acts in the interests of Slavery; and gratefully remember your earlier accents for Liberty. HENRY WILSON.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a soleman Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land—our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our Fathers? His Omnipotent Arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days, among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

VISIT OF HON. EDWARD BATES TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Dec. 15.

EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, arrived from St. Louis at a late hour last evening. He came by invitation of the President elect, with whom he spent most of his time to-day.

It is currently reported that the Secretaryship of the Interior was formally offered him.

Mr. BATES takes very strong ground against secession, and says secession is treason and must be put down, and the authority of the Government maintained at all hazards.

Mr. BATES returned home this evening.

MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR TOOMBS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 15.

It is understood that Senator TOOMBS is about leaving for Washington. He has just published a letter in reference to the fifth article of the Constitution. He says, the Constitution should be amended, and the amendments should be such as neither could be evaded nor resisted by the Abolition States, and such as would give full and ample security to Southern rights. He adds, that if the Republican Party will vote for these amendments, or even a majority vote in good faith in favor of them, they can easily be carried through Congress, and then he thinks it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action by the Southern States until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action or amendment in regard to the Personal Liberty bills. If the Northern States refuse to acquiesce in this, then he urges Georgia to secede at the latest by the 4th of March.

The Georgia Legislature will adjourn next Wednesday. Nothing of general interest is transpiring.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 15,

The South Carolina Legislature elected Mr. PICKENS Governor on the seventh ballot to-day. The vote was as follows: PICKENS, 82; JOHNSON, 64; scattering, 12.

The House, yesterday, by a small majority, voted in favor of adjourning the Legislature to Charleston. The Senate may concur on Monday.

But few delegates to the Convention have arrived. Messrs. COBB and MILES are here. Mr. HOOKER, Commissioner from Mississippi, and Mr. ELMORE, from Alabama, are here.

It is the beginning and ending of all conversations that South Carolina will promptly pass an ordinance of secession, and for weal or woe resume the powers of sovereignty.

Considerable gloom appears to prevail among all classes at the prevalence of the small-pox, deterring hundreds from visiting here.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE ON MOBS AND EDUCATION.

A GREAT CROWD BUT NO RIOT.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

An audience of thousands assembled at the Music Hall this forenoon, to hear WENDELL PHILLIPS' discourse on "Mobs and Education." Anticipating some disturbance, the Chief of Police, with a numerous force, was present, and several military companies, acting under private orders from the authorities, were in readiness at their armories. The audience in the body of the hall seemed composed of those usually attending Sabbath services there, and embracing about an equal proportion of ladies. The galleries and wings were crowded with men, apparently strangers to the preaching of THEODORE PARKER and those who succeed him.

Mr. PHILLIPS spoke of mobs in general, and the mob which broke up the late John Brown meeting in particular. His remarks were distinguished by his usual eloquence of words, in the denunciation of everything and everybody disagreeing with the extreme views peculiar to himself. He spoke of the ignorance of the daily Press of Boston, and the miserable incapacity of the City Government, under the firsthead. Mr. FAY, who presided over the meeting, raised on the ruins of the John Brown Convention, received the full measure of the speaker's abuse. Under the second, he said that with the exception of the *Atlas and Bee* no daily paper has uttered a word of hearty, fitting rebuke of the mob, and the daily Press were nothing but despicable tools. The Mayor he held personally responsible for allowing the disgraceful attack upon the peaceable citizens in Tremont Temple.

Mr. PHILLIPS spoke nearly an hour and a half, and was listened to with close attention; the meeting being interrupted occasionally, but very briefly, by stamping and hissing. At the close of the meeting a large crowd had gathered outside the building, and on the appearance of Mr. PHILLIPS a great rush was made, but whether with a purpose of violence toward him seemed uncertain. His friends at once rallied, and with a large force of police escorted him to his residence in Essex-street, a mob of several hundreds pressing around, cheering and yelling. The mob for some time blocked up Washington and Essex streets, stopping the horse-cars and crowding the people miscellaneously. The cold weather and the urgent arguments of the police dispersed the crowd in about half an hour, and the usual Sabbath-day quiet was restored.

There were many contradictory statements yesterday about the military, but it is a fact that several companies of the Second Regiment were notified to be in readiness, but their services were not called for.

Private meetings have recently been held, and it is believed that an organization exists with the determination to prevent Mr. PHILLIPS from speaking on any secular day or evening. Had the present occasion not been the Sabbath, little doubt exists but that a fearful riot would have ensued.

THE CRISIS IN NEW-YORK.

Private Meeting to Urge the South to Postpone Disunion.

Speeches of Chas. O'Conor, Gen. Dix, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and Others.

A private meeting was held on Saturday, at the office of RICHARD LATHERS, Esq., No. 33 Pine-street, to adopt measures for the postponement of Southern action on the subject of Disunion. No persons were admitted except those to whom written invitations had been sent, reporters even from the Press being excluded. The following list of persons invited has been published with the official report of the proceedings:

John J. Cisco,	John Kelly,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. Kemble,	Geo. W. Clinton,	R. G. Horton,
Aaron Ward,	W. B. Clerke,	James F. Cox,
Thomas Tileston,	Isaac Bell,	J. R. Bulkley,
James Brooks,	Thos. E. Davis,	Wm. J. Pickersgill,
Royal Phelps,	Stephen Johnson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
A. [illegible],	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. [illegible] Courtney,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	John F. Rowe,
Henry Grinnell,	Robert C. Glover,	J. B. Johnston,
Charles O'Conor,	Benjamin Nott,	George G. Singleton,
James T. Brady,	James Avisell,	S. B. Caldwell,
Millard Fillmore,	Thos. Bacon,	George W. Bee,
W. Hunt,	Edward Dodge,	Fred. Hudson,
William Kelly,	A. B. Getty,	John Allen,
Wm. B. Astor,	John B. Higgins,	Geo. W. Hennings,
Gerard Hallock,	J. A. Greene, Jr.,	Rev. T. H. Taylor,
Chas. Comstock,	A. C. Paige,	Rev. F. L. Hawkes,
Erastus Corning,	Judge Allen,	Prof. Mitchell,
Gusta's W. Smith,	Jas. C. Spencer,	Edw'd H. Gillilan,
Horatio Seymour,	A. B. Conger,	J. Leaycraft,
Geo. E. Baldwin,	George Bartlett,	H. O. Brewer,
P. W. Engs,	H. S. Randal,	Andrew Mount,
D. S. Dickinson,	Carlos Cobb,	Moses Taylor,
Wm. Duncan,	Israel T. Hatch,	Mansfield Lovell,
Watts Sherman,	N. E. Paine,	Richard Schell,
Joshua J. Henry,	Wooster Sherman,	Benj. R. Winthrop,
Elias S. Higgins,	John D. Pierson,	J. W. Chanler,
A. S. Jarvis,	Wm. F. Russell,	Jas. Maurice, Jr.,
Vine H. Kingsley,	Horace Day,	Charles Roome,
O. G. Carter,	E. J. Brown,	Lucius Hopkins,
John M. Bacbour,	Wm. Duer,	A. P. Pillot,
E. B. Hart,	Sol. G. Haven,	S. M. L. Barlow,
Wm. Miner,	O. B. Wheeler,	S. F. Butterworth,
Jas. D. Morgan,	Lorenzo Burrows,	R. W. Howe,
Edwin Croswell,	R. H Walworth,	W. D. Parsons,
Augustus Schell,	D. D. Aikin,	Jehial Read,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. B. St. John,	Edward Haight,
Erastus Brooks,	T. B. Satterthwaite,	J. S. Thayer,
Gen. Vielie,	F. S. Lathrop,	W. F. Havemeyer,
John A. Parker,	J. D. Jones,	Wm. Redmond,
S. J. Tilden,	Lt.-Gen. W. Scott,	Henry Hopkins,
G. C. Bronson,	George B. Dorr,	Lyman Tremain,
G. B. Lamar,	Elwood Walter,	D. D. Barnard,
James T. Soutter,	C. F. Lindsley,	R. W. Peckham,
Benj. Loder,	James E. Shaw,	Gen. P. Gansevoort,
G. C. Verplanck,	C. S. Johnson,	August Belmont,
P. B. Sweeny,	Sydney E. Morse,	Wm. McMurray,
E. F. Purdy,	Townsend Cox,	J. J. Roosevelt,
S. P. Russel,	John Van Buren,	Le Grand Capers,
James Munroe,	Amasa J. Parker,	Emerson Coleman,
John A. Dix,	Douglas Robinson,	Gould Hoyt,
Jas. W. Beekman,	Danl. F. Tiemann,	Robert Soutter,
C. Aug. Davis,	Abm. S. Hewitt,	Ed. N. Y. *Observer*,
J. H. Brower,	Edward Cooper,	Daniel W. Teller,
Reuben Withers,	D. Devlin,	James Punnett,
A. Vanderpoel,	John C. Hamilton,	T. Sewart,
Mar in Van Buren,	J. Gordon Bennett,	Wm. T. Coleman,
T. W. Clerke,		Hiram Ketchum,

The meeting was called to order by Mr. LATHERS, who spoke of the disastrous condition into which the country had been brought by the sectional agitators of the North, who had pushed their aggressions so far that the South, hopeless of its rights under the Confederacy, proposes to save its institutions out of it. We have met, said Mr. L., to ask them in a fraternal spirit to pause and consider their *duties to that part of their Northern brethren whose sympathies have always been with Southern rights and against Northern aggression*; to coöperate with us in bringing back to its pristine integrity our common heritage—the Constitution—and rebuke and effectually put down the fell spirit which threatens to divide us. We propose to send a Committee to the South, to lay our views before their statesmen, and to express our sympathy for their wrongs, and to assure them of our continued coöperation and hopes of success in speedily procuring for them that equality which abstract justice, as well as the Constitution, guarantees to them and their institutions. We wish to assure them not only of our own fidelity to the Constitution, and our fraternal feelings to all parts of our common country, but to inspire them with hope that the *evils of abolition have culminated*, and that a returning sense of justice will mark the future legislation of the nullifying States of the North.

Mr. LATHERS closed by proposing CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting,—which was ratified with applause. Three gentlemen were then appointed Secretaries.

A letter was read from H. GOURDIN, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., who had been consulted in regard to the proposal to appoint a Committee to visit that State. He replies that Judge MAGRATH, Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. MEMMINGER, whom he had consulted, agree with him in thinking that such a visit would be "without influence and utterly useless for the purposes indicated." He says they must themselves see how little is to be hoped from that "change of sentiment" which they represent as going on with so much celerity in the North, when they note the tone of the discussions in Congress and the language of the Republican Press. The only question for the North to consider is whether the South shall be permitted to go out peaceably. If they are, he says they will be as ready to trade and to establish with the Northern States as friendly relations as they will with any other people, or as have existed between them before; but if war is to be forced upon the South to compel her submission, her condition will be no worse than that which will be ultimately forced upon her by Republican rule. Secession, therefore, is the fixed determination of the people of our State, and which cannot now be changed.

Judge A. J. PARKER, in a letter, expresses the opinion that nothing can be done with South Carolina, but that if Georgia can be saved the States lying west of her will be in much less danger.

Judge A. C. PAIGE expresses the opinion that there is but one way in which the harmonious relations between the North and South can be reëstablished. "The Northern States," he says, "must proffer to the citizens of the South satisfactory guarantees that they shall, in the future, enjoy, undisturbed, all the rights of person and property, to which they are entitled under the Constitution, and that the *decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in relation to these rights of property, especially in the Territories, shall be recognized as correct expositions of the Constitution, and shall be respected and obeyed as such.* Under these decisions upon the principles of law adopted therein, it is apparent that the rights in slave property in the Territories cannot be destroyed or impaired by either Congressional or Territorial legislation."

Ex-Gov. HUNT says it "has seemed to him at times that nothing less than Divine power can save our Union from destruction,"—but he thinks on the whole that patriots who love their country must not desert their post. He thinks a National Convention should be held, to be preceded by a State Convention. Should such a Convention be called, he says, "I will endeavor to be there."

Rev. Dr. HAWKS wrote that events beyond his control prevented his attendance. He was sorry to add that private letters from four of the Southern States satisfied him that disunion was inevitable.

After these letters had been read, CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., the Chairman, addressed the meeting. He regretted that some one else had not been selected to preside, and then proceeded to the consideration of the questions that had brought them together. Gentlemen, said he, from a position of entire seclusion from political interests and public affairs, I have had occasion, not for a week, a month, or a single year, but for a number of years, to peruse with great attention the history of the times presented to us by the action of political parties; and I have seen, as I conceive, during a period of some years' duration, a tendency in political action that, in my judgment, necessarily led, as an unavoidable consequence, to a dissolution of this Union. *Political parties should never be divided upon "moral questions," as they are called.* In the word "moral," I include the whole circle of religious opinion. And political parties can never be beneficially formed in a Free State, founded upon the odium and detestation in which one party is required to hold the life, walk and conversation and morals, or the religious opinions of another. [Applause.] It hence follows that when politicians seeking for some issue upon which to divide the community, select as their point, as their banner, "Odium against Negro Slavery," they select an issue which necessarily leads sooner or later to a dissolution of the Union. It was—and no truer philosophy could have been uttered, and I find no fault with the expression—it was necessarily an "irrepressible conflict," in which one party or the other must be absolutely subdued, so that it could no longer sustain, in any degree, the contest with the other. I do not think it was an "irrepressible conflict" in any of the senses in which the term has been used, or in the way in which it was understood by those who uttered it; but it was necessarily an irrepressible conflict. I cannot imagine it to be possible that two distinct nations—and each of these States is, for certain political purposes, and all the purposes of this question, distinct nations—that two distinct nations can live together in one civil government, each entertaining an utter detestation of the life and morals of the other. And permit me to say in this connection that when I speak of nations I am not to be understood as referring to the effective political majority. The effective political majority of a State in this Union speak the voice of the State. They are a nation; the minority are a nullity, and they have no voice or power. It hence follows that when the utter detestation of the life and morals of the people of Carolina have made the basis of a political party in New-York, and that political party acquires the ascendency in the political affairs of the Government, these two States cannot live together except in the relation of oppressor and oppressed. [Applause.] The more powerful will trample on the weaker. It may trample on the weaker according to some written constitution, so that there will be no direct violation of its letter. It may trample upon it in a way justifiable by some course of argument as conformable to law, but it will trample upon the weaker after all. There can be no political society between those whose political wishes in this respect cannot be represented in the Government. There can be no relation between the hater and the detested, except the relation of oppressor and oppressed. [Applause.] It is vain to say, "We will give you actual laws." It is vain to say, "Congress can pass no laws to injure the Southern States." It is not by litigation, it is not by legislation that the oppression will be effected. It is by the unseen and potent influence of the Executive Department of the Government, and that influence controls the whole, and must lead to oppression of the South if it is permitted to pass into the hands of those who hate them for the love of God. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, whilst I deplore secession as much as any man who breathes, whilst I deplore secession as fraught with the greatest evils, *I have looked upon it as an inevitable event whenever those who detest the life and observation of the people of the South acquire the political control of the central Government at Washington.* [Applause.] Not as a thing that must happen on the instant, but which must pretty soon follow. It is the natural, the necessary, the inevitable consequence; and, although I may dislike particular individuals at the South, and believe that they are influenced by evil motives, and take advantage of the present state of things for the purpose of advancing private ends and aims, I cannot [illegible] with the [illegible] upon [illegible] upon the North as a unit. I do not take account of men at the South who are influenced by bad motives. I do not take account of the men at the North who are influenced by bad or good motives. I look upon the South as that effective majority which represents the feelings and interests of the South, and I look upon the North as it is represented by that effective majority which speaks the voice of the North. And, looking at them in this way, I see *that there is an imperious necessity*

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Change in the Organic Law of the Empire—What has Brought it About—The Emperor's Cabinet—The Health of the Empress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

After a month's parturition the long-looked for and long promised change in the organic law of the Empire has been realized. The "crowning of the edifice," that vague mariage of political perfection so often promised by the Emperor in his moments of magnanimity, has arrived at "the commencement of the end." From the condition of the one-man power we have suddenly passed into that of the semi-parliamentary. From two bodies which followed servilely in the wake of the Emperor and his man Friday, the Count DE MORNY, we have two bodies which his Majesty himself now dignifies with the title of "Chambers"—a Senate and a Lower House—which will have the right to initiate laws, to discuss them without restraint, and to actually vote their own opinions! The thing is incredible!

For weeks the air has been full of surmises in regard to this change. It was not accomplished without a certain effort. There were susceptibilities to take care of ambitions to satisfy, which imposed upon His Majesty a nice piece of political and personal engineering. The strangest stories were told of M. FOULD. This gentleman, who has been attached to the interests of LOUIS NAPOLEON since 1848, who has been his Minister of State and President of the Council ever since the consolidation of the Empire, and who has been a most faithful and valuable public officer, was not to be pushed out of office upon any slight pretext. And yet M. DE PERSIGNY, a still more intimate friend of His Majesty, and, we may be permitted to add, Mme. DE PERSIGNY as well, who have conceived a dislike to M. FOULD, have not ceased a moment for years, their efforts to displace the latter from the Cabinet. It was M. FOULD who made the match between the Emperor and Empress, and till lately it was always the Empress who insisted upon retaining M. FOULD in the Cabinet to the exclusion of M. DE PERSIGNY—the latter, it should be stated, making it a contingency of his entry into the Cabinet, at least within the last two years, that M. FOULD should go out of it. But we are told that lately the Empress changed views in regard to M. FOULD, and from a friend and protector became an enemy. The change is attributed to the well known influence of the priesthood over Her Majesty,—to the Cardinal Archbishop and to the Almoner of the Tuileries, Her Majesty's confessor. M. FOULD is a Jew and holds very advanced opinions on the Italian question. The loss of the secular power of the Pope is nothing to him. Her Majesty, on the contrary, is deeply enlisted in the misfortunes of His Holiness, and even opposes the Emperor's Italian policy. It is not probable that her opposition exercises much weight with a man like LOUIS NAPOLEON, but yet it may imprint a certain color to the events that are happening. M. WALEWSKI, who replaces M. FOULD, is not afflicted at all with Italianism, and the Empress and her friends of the clerical party have thus far obtained a triumph. It has been asserted in public that Her Majesty, when she left for England, declared that she would not return till M. FOULD was replaced, and the gossips further add that Her Majesty refused on certain occasions to go to the Emperor's table, because he would not yield to her wishes in regard to the Pope.

There are yet other stories, other griefs, in connection with the resignation of M. FOULD. It is certain that the Empress was displeased with him because he refused to give to the Duchess of Alba A State funeral. This was the commencement of the quarrel: the Minister's anti-Papal tendencies did the rest. After Her Majesty's arrival in Scotland, she wrote to the Emperor, demanding M. FOULD'S removal as the greatest pleasure he could afford her. His Majesty should have shown or mentioned this letter to M. FOULD, at the same time saying that he wished to comply with Her Majesty's request, so far as to take from him the ministry of the Imperial Household, connected until now, with the Ministry of State. At such an intimation as this M. FOULD deemed it his duty to resign. On the other hand, M. FOULD has also his griefs—griefs which made the Ministry of the Household no sinecure. Among the principal of these was the thieving of the officers of the household from the civil list. M. FOULD had the charge of the Emperor's twenty-five millions of salary, and was likely to know how the money was spent. To his continual annoyance, he found that this sum had outlets which were far from legal, and for which he was blamed, notwithstanding the fact that the offending parties were very near His Majesty's person. M. FOULD was, perhaps, not sorry, after all, to get rid of this troublesome portfolio.

As regards the other changes in the Cabinet, they were of much less im ortance and all turned more or less upon M. FOULD. The Count CHASSELOUP LOUBAT has long desired the Ministry of Marine, but it is doubtful whether the other changes were agreeable to all the parties. M. DE PERSIGNY was tired indeed of his London mission, and was anxious again to enter the Cabinet; but the change of Admiral HAMELIN to the Chancellerie of the Legion of Honor and the Duke of Malakoff to the Governorship of Algiers could not by any possibility be agreeable to either of the gentlemen. The frequent change of the direction of Algiers and the Colonies, that is to say, its shifting from one Ministry to another, has been productive of much harm, for there is no greater evil to the state, as every one knows, than fluctuating legislation. But the late unfortunate conflict between the military and civil authorities in Algiers, coupled with what His Majesty saw himself while there, provoked this new and important change in relation to that colony. The Emperor was struck with the martial air of the Arabs, and during a *fantasia* given by the Asitves in his honor, he turned to one of his officers and said, "Why this is not a people; it is an army!" The old vanquisher of Sebastopol is to be charged with the training and education of these Arabs, and we may therefore look for an augmentation in the Zouave and Turco element of the French army.

The changes in the organic law of the Empire were forced upon the Emperor and were absolutely unavoidable, notwithstanding the assertions of his friends that they were spontaneous and voluntary. As long ago as the day of departure of the Emperor last year, to take command of his army in Italy, the *Journal des Debats* exclaimed: *"How long is France going to carry her libertes abroad and leave none at home?* And this demand of the Orleanist journal, which had a response in every French breast, no matter of what party, has been swelling and growing, and gaining magnitude by the Visits in Savoy, Nice and Italy, until it must be answered. It is too illogical not to strike the dullest comprehension, for France to spend hundreds of millions of her hard-earned treasure to give liberty and a free Constitutional Government to a foreign country, while at home the people who earn this money are subjected to a one-man power. We do not believe, therefore, that NAPOLEON could much longer have resisted this sentiment of the nation, and while we do not doubt but that the concession is made without reluctance, we cannot admit that it was spontaneous and voluntary.

This near approach to the Parliamentary system of the free Monarchies will prove the entering wedge, if nothing more, to something better. It will be the commencement of that happy realization, the *"couronnement de l'edifice."* The nation must go gradually educated up to the point of complete liberty of speech and liberty of the Press. To-day we have almost complete liberty of speech. We are promised, also, liberty of the Press. But the Press has been given to understand that from this moment it will be indulged in a greater degree of liberty. We shall see what will be the result of this non-official indulgence.

The transfer of the Ministry of the Household of the Emperor to Marshal VAILLANT, Grand Provost of the Palace, gives general satisfaction.

These changes have thrown the entire Administration into such confusion that months will be required, with the tedious and tortuous habits of organization of the French, to arrive again at their normal condition.

The *Moniteur* announced, a few days ago, that the health of the Empress had much improved since her arrival in Scotland. This announcement was made so soon after Her Majesty's arrival that people naturally wondered. The mystery is easily solved. Her Majesty was alarmed about her health, and feared that she was afflicted with the same terrible disorder as that which terminated so rapidly the life of her much-loved sister. She consulted M. PAUL DUBOIS, who assured her to the contrary, but this did not suffice—she desired still further assurances. M. DUBOIS, who has an exalted opinion of the ability of Mr. SIMPSON, the well-known Edinburgh surgeon, and naturally preferring that his own opinion should be contradicted or corroborated by a foreigner, advised Her Majesty to see Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. S., we are informed, corroborated the opinion of Prof. DUBOIS, and assured Her Majesty that her symptoms possessed no gravity whatever; and from this moment dates the amelioration in Her Majesty's condition. Her return to France will perhaps be fixed at an earlier day than was at first intended.

MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Further Details by the Europa—The Proposed Visit of American Militia to England and France—The Seige of Gaeta—Count Cavour on the Sardinian Policy.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday night.

The financial and commercial news by the *Europa* will be found in the money column of this morning's TIMES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"The militia of the United States of America have decided on sending a deputation to Paris. I presume the idea was suggested by the English volunteer proposed visits; at all events the Minister of the United States in Paris has informed the originators of the idea in America that the Emperor NAPOLEON will be happy to see, as proposed, 500 armed American militiamen pay a friendly visit to France. This statement is official."

The Empress of the French had visited Manchester, and she was very enthusiastically received by the few people who knew of her arrival.

The political intelligence by the *Europa* is quite unimportant. The news from Italy, announcing the sortie and the repulse at Gaeta, has been already fully given by telegraph.

News had reached Cape Town from the Zambezi Mission. Dr. LIVINGSTONE was pursuing his discoveries with his usual success. He was about to proceed, without any stoppage, up to the Makalolo country. The *Ma Robert* was entirely disabled, and the party were about to proceed on an overland journey, and on their return they expected to find a new steamer ready for them, with which they would try to reach the great Lake Nyassi by the Rowara River, said to flow out of it, and to be navigable 100 leagues in length.

The Siege of Gaeta.

A letter, dated Roadstead of Gaeta, 19th November, has the following:

We were kept yesterday by bad weather in the port of Civita Vecchia. We there took on board Gen. Bosco, a Captain of the Neapolitan Staff, and two French gentlemen of the Legitimist Party. They came from Rome, and had a chest with them containing about 100,000 francs in gold. We landed them, and also dispatches for the French Admiral.

You may rely upon the subjoined news as perfectly authentic.

The Piedmontese fleet has returned to Naples. The Piedmontese will attack Gaeta on the land side. Their advanced posts are at 1,500 metres from the mole and the forts. They are placing 150 mortars in line to open fire. They are constructing five batteries, three of which are ready.

Yesterday the besieged fired about 200 cannon shots, to impede the construction of these batteries; but their aim is bad, and the firing did not prevent the works going on.

Two Neapolitan officers, disguised as Spanish sailors, have been taken prisoners in the vicinity of the camp, and will be tried by a council of war.

The Queen Mother, the Princesses, and younger Princes, embarked to day on board a Spanish vessel, and sail this evening for Rome. It is also to Rome that the King and Counts TRANI and TRAPANI will proceed, should the bombardment compel them to abandon this position, which is held in spite of common sense and humanity.

Sickness, typhus fever especially, has broken out in the garrison, which is too numerous for the place. It appears that it consists of about 18,000 men and 1,000 horses, while the Piedmontese army is only 15,000 strong, and yet no attempt has been made at a *sortie*. Perhaps they were waiting for the arrival of Gen. Bosco. An armistice was concluded to-day, which has just transpired at seven this evening; but the Neapolitans have not recommenced firing.

As regards the Piedmontese, they are waiting till all their batteries are ready for commencing the attack; but this morning Gen. CIALDINI took advantage of the armistice to request the King to hoist a white flag on the palace occupied by the Queen, that it might not be fired upon.

The besieged endeavor to keep up their spirits by persuading themselves that Austria must soon come to their assistance; but, from some conversation I have had with subalterns, they look upon the capitulation as simply a question of time. As regards the French fleet, I am not acquainted with the instructions which our ship has brought to Admiral BARBIER DE TINAN, but his officers seem but little pleased with the station, where it is difficult to get good provisions, and with the mission of simply preventing a speedier solution of a hopeless cause. There are four French men-of-war here, one of them the *Bretagne*, the finest ship of the French navy, and which stands out majestically among the others.

P. S.—The Neapolitans have recommenced firing. They are throwing shells into the trenches.

Count Cavour's Defence.

A dispatch has been sent by Count CAVOUR in reply to the dispatch of Baron SCHLEINITZ, which expressed disapprobation of the interference of Sardinia in the Roman and Neapolitan States. Count CAVOUR, having combatted the various points insisted upon by the Prussian Minister, says:

But I believe that in our turn we have the right of asking, Is it then any fault of ours if Italy had quitted the path of reform recommended to us by the Prussian Government, and the example of which we set for ten years? The causes should not be forgotten when facts have to be judged. It was the petty States of Central Italy—it was the Holy See and the Neapolitan Government which, while there was still time, refused every conciliatory expedient towards the emblttered and oppressed populations. It was Austria who, last year, by attacking Piedmont, precipitated events; it was she who proved to the Italians that the Peninsula would have neither security nor real independence until it should be united in one and the same State.

We shall not insist any longer on this fact; that is the key to the entire situation, and we ask, what is the grievance committed by the King's Government? We are accused of having lent aid to the populations that had freed themselves from their Government—a Government against which they had contended for 40 years. But what we have done, under circumstances that of themselves alone would justify our conduct, have not the various States of Europe done the same at divers times and under similar circumstances, which, nevertheless, were far from presenting the same just fication? Did not France and England, when they lent aid to insurgent FLANDERS, trample international law under foot? Was not this said law broken by LOUIS XIV., when he assisted the Hungarian insurrection; by the States General when they supported WILLIAM of Orange against JAMES II.; by LOUIS XVI. who so nobly contributed to the liberation of the United States of America; by Christian Europe, who delivered Greece from the Ottoman domination?

We cannot consequently accept the blame which the late acts of the King's Government have incurred at Berlin, and which finds its expression in the dispatch of Oct. 13. We are grieved to see so rigorously appreciated, by a liberal and conservative Cabinet, our conduct that has been continously inspired by these two principles. We are grieved at it, because Europe must not so misunderstand the events of which the Peninsula is the theatre. Europe ought not to lose sight of the fact that the King's Government is in Italy the sole conservative power capable of raising a rampart against the truly revolutionary element, and of subduing it.

It is neither just nor prudent to debilitate this power by isolating it and forcing it, so to speak, to rely, in given circumstances, upon elements which may become dangerous. Europe ought rather to associate itself with the efforts of the King in the interests of order and peace, and in aiding him to surmount the difficulties which surround him. We have nothing to hide; we have nothing to misrepresent. We are Italy—we act in her name. But we are also the moderators of the national movement; our efforts, our constant care, have no other object than to direct it, to retain it in the proper courts, and to see that it does not become tainted by impure alloy. We are the representatives of the monarchical principle, which in Italy had disappeared from men's hearts, convulsed by popular vengeance. This principle we have raised up again; we have revived its force—we have given it a new consecration. It is our present strength, and it will be our shield in the future. Confiding in the justice of the cause which we defend, and in the rectitude of our intentions, we hope to solve and vanquish the difficulties of the situation; and when the Kingdom of Italy shall be constituted upon the immovable basis of national and monarchical right, we are convinced that Europe will not ratify the severe judgment of which we are now made to feel the weight. I have, etc. C. CAVOUR.

Reputed Signs of Disruption in the American Union.

From the London Spectator.

At the first glance, serious dangers to the American Union may appear to be involved in the burst of turbulence with which the States of South Carolina and Georgia have received the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. When Federal officers resign,—the Judge in the bench, the Collector in the custom-house, the Marshal, who is the arm of the law—when the national flag is struck, and a new flag of State is set up in the place—men naturally believe that relief is distant. But if we look a little closer, we see that the symptoms are less dangerous than they appear. South Carolina is the ill-tempered State of the Union. She *has always been troubled with a weakness in the head.* Like a spoiled child, if thwarted, she threatens to break something in revenge. But we all know from long experience she does nothing of the sort. She may hoist the flag of the lone star, and pique herself on her heroism,—she may strive to embarrass the Federal Government, even that now existing which she helped to set up, in order to show her spite to that about to exist which is set up in opposition to her desires; *but she will not do anything that involves costs.* The politicians of the hot-headed State are characterized by the absence of alacrity in parting with their gold for public purposes. This is illustrated in a curious way. A State Convention assembles—speeches are made and resolutions adopted of the most sweeping kind. When some one asks for money to carry out the line of action agreed on, there is a general buttoning up of pockets, and a general evasion of the demand; but when it is proposed that the speeches and resolutions shall be *printed*, each local Boanerges readily hands in his quota. Take another illustration. A Mr. COFFIN, proposing in the Legislature that the State should advertise for a loan, said he was authorized to say that a friend would take ten thousand dollars "at one per cent. premium." This is a specimen of South Carolinian patriotism. Hurrah for disunion and one per cent. premium! A frank, outspoken resolution to appropriate one million of dollars—where are they to come from?—to defend the State, was set aside in favor of an amendment to consider the expediency of raising $400,000 for a similar purpose. Mr. KEITT, who accompanied Mr. PRESTON BROOKS when he shattered the head of Senator SUMNER in the Capitol, is now declaring that "South Carolina shall shatter the Union." *Nous verrons.*

The Seventh Regiment.

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle:

SIR: The enthusiastic reception which the people of the United States have given to the Prince of Wales is one that the people of this country would be glad to return, an opportunity being given to them. Mr. FRANK BELLEW has just reached England from New-York, after a residence there of some years, to suggest to the volunteers of London that there is a regiment of militia in the States which is the pride of every American—a regiment which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, and *suite*, remarked and admired, and which never appears without enlisting the enthusiastic applause of all military men for its admirable discipline. The Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, is, in short, the first and favorite Regiment of Brother Jonathan. The cheers that greeted it along Broadway, when the Prince entered the City, were only second to those given to the hero of the occasion.

Now, it is suggested by Mr. BELLEW that the volunteers of London should invite this celebrated regiment of National Guard to England in the coming Spring. Such an invitation would be hailed with delight through the States, and would have the best effect in promoting a cordial friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Indeed, no invitation that Englishmen could make to Brother Jonathan would create the universal favor which this honor done to his celebrated Seventh would produce. The fraternization between the volunteers of England and the National Guard of the States would at the same time be an event of political importance, since it would discover a harmonious understanding and a community of sentiment between the volunteer forces of both countries.

Of this corps the New-York *Herald* said, in noticing their appearance when the Prince of Wales entered New-York: "They are the *creme* of society as well as of corps," and "by the immense cheering and enthusiasm a blind man would be able to know that the Seventh were approaching the gates." Gen. BRUCE said of them he never saw their march or saluting excelled.

I may add that steps are being taken to carry this idea out, with the sanction of some of the leaders of the volunteer movement in London.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, BLANCHARD JERROLD.

REFORM CLUB, Nov. 28.

Lieut. Maury on the Antarctic Regions.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

A very crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, Lord ASHBURTON, President, in the chair.

Among those present were, Sir R. I. Murchison, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Capt. Zeilau, (of Denmark,) Capt. Jansen, (of Utrecht,) Admirals Fitzroy and Erskine, Mr. Olaffson, (of the Diet of Iceland,) Generals Portlock, Moatelth and Cannon; Sir Thomas Freemantle, Sir Justin Schell, Sir John Login, Col. Shaffner, (of the United States,) Viscount Strangford, Dr. Rae, Captains Sir F. L. McClintock, Sir E. Belcher, Sir F. Nicholson, R. Collinson, W. H. Hall, M. S. Nolloth, C. G. Robinson, E. J. Bedford, E. Burstal, and A. P. Ryder, R. N., etc., etc.

After the usual business of the evening has been transacted,

Capt. MAURY, of the United States Navy, who was warmly received by the audience, next addressed the meeting on the "Physical Geography of the Sea, more particularly in connection with the Climatology, &c., of the Antarctic Regions." He commenced by noticing the Nautical Congress at Brussels in 1853, at which a system of observations was determined on by the representatives of England, the United States, Holland, France and Russia; and, in accordance with that plan, instructions were given to the commanders of the ships of those nations to make observations in all latitudes. The result had been the collection of upwards of 1,000,000 observations on the currents of the ocean, the direction of the winds, the temperature, the height of the barometer, and other meteorological phenomena, the whole of which Capt. MAURY undertook to discuss, and some of the results of which he described. He stated that, in pursuing the investigation of the physical geography of the sea, the inquirer is led into the examination of phenomena connected with various sciences, which he must pursue to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The points to which he especially drew the attention of the meeting were the directions and variations of the trade winds north and south of the equator, and the difference in the temperature and in the height of the barometer. Taking bands of latitude 5° wide from the equator, he found that on the south the direction of the wind in the bands nearest the equator was more southerly than in the bands more remote, until, on arriving at south latitude between 35° and 40°, the wind during exactly half the year was southerly, and for the other half northerly. The much larger proportion of water in the southern hemisphere is sufficient to account for its warmer temperature, and Capt. MAURY supposes the effect to be produced by the greater fall of rain observed in the south. On the coast of Patagonia the annual fall of rain, if estimated from the observed fall of forty-one days, must be nearly twelve feet, instead of two feet, as in the neighborhood of London; and this great condensation of the vapor, he assumes, causes it to part with its latent heat and warm the atmosphere. The lower state of the barometer in the southern hemisphere he did not attempt to explain, but contented himself with mentioning the fact that the average of a vast number of observations shows that the mean height of the barometer is half an inch less than north of the equator. Beyond 50° S. the wind blows generally towards the pole, and this regular current of air Capt. MAURY attributes to the comparative heat of the Antarctic regions. Another curious fact is, that the wind is much stronger in the south of the equator than on the north. The frequent appearance of large icebergs in the Antarctic Seas indicates that there must be land there, for icebergs are never formed at sea; and he called on the Royal Geographical Society to promote explorations to the south pole, which might open important resources. He said that the region to be explored—of which we now know no more than of the moon—is only ten days' steam from Australia; and if this country did not shortly undertake to investigate the hidden treasures of the Antarctic circle, the United States would "go ahead."

Admiral FITZROY eulogized Capt. MAURY'S exertions in promoting the knowledge of the physical geography of the sea, and mentioned some of the important practical results which had been obtained from his labors in facilitating navigation of the ocean. The Government of the United States, he said, had acted with the utmost liberality in supplying gratuitously the 700 quarto volumes of sailing directions, compiled by Capt. MAURY, and 12,000 charts, which were of the greatest use to all navigators.

Capt. JANSEN mentioned that, by taking advantage of Capt. MAURY'S sailing directions, the passage from Holland to Java and to Australia had been made in ten and fifteen days' shorter time than by the previous course.

Capt. WASHINGTON good humoredly reminded Capt. MAURY that COOK, Ross, and other celebrated navigators had already made the attempt to reach the south pole. He said that as the United States whalers were very numerous in the South Seas he hoped Capt. MAURY would recommend his own Government to make the attempt, for he felt certain that the Government of this country would not.

Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK and Dr. RAE confirmed Capt. MAURY'S opinion that icebergs are formed on land and launched on the water.

Sir E. BELCHER was inclined to attribute the warmer temperature of the southern hemisphere to the Gulf Stream, which flows along the whole coast of South America, and even around Cape Horn.

Capt. MAURY replied to the remarks of Capt. WASHINGTON, observing that he was "stealing his thunder," for he (Capt. MAURY) claimed Capt. COOK as a very good American as well as Englishman. [Loud laughter.]

After some observations from the President, thanks were unanimously voted to Capt. MAURY, and the meeting adjourned to the 10th of December, when papers on South-West China would be read.

The Livingstone African Expedition.

The following letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE is published:

MAZARS, Zambezi, Sunday, March 25, 1860.

SIR: We came down again to the sea in the hopes of meeting a cruiser, but, none appearing, we return hither and find a passage down to Quillimaine for Mr. REE, our engineer, who is sent home on duty connected with the expedition.

We now proceed without any stoppage up to the Makalolo country, and will, on the way, examine every inch of the river up to Victoria Falls. We shall be able to say definitely whether a good steamer may stem the rapids of Kebra-Bass. Our opinion, founded on what we already know, is that in all ordinary floods the passage would be easy for a powerful boat. The present flood is the highest we have witnessed, and our poor frail steamer, made of a material which quickly undergoes chemical decomposition, and ought never to have been employed in an experiment of this nature, shows a decided leaning toward settling and being borne away to the Indian Ocean. If we get her up to Tete she will never go more.

We spent 25 days down in the Mangwol swamps (which we believe to be the hot-beds of fever) in the most unhealthy period of the year. We had sickness of course, but the mode of treatment we adopted reduced the fever not more formidable than a common cold. This is one of the beautiful compensations for so many, even to Dr. RAE and myself, annoyances.

I am, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Fashions for December.

From La Follet.

The rigor of the commencement of winterly weather has prepared us for welcoming the new cloaks and mantles for out of doors, and there is no fear now of our complaining of their length or amplitude. The paletot form is decidedly the most in favor. Either the paletot sac, with narrow revers and small sleeves, or, if one wishes it less *negligé*, it may be made to fit slightly in to the figure at the waist, and with wide sleeves. For young persons the basquine is still in vogue, and it does not appear likely that it will altogether give up its place to the paletot. The basquine for morning dress is generally of cloth; when made of velvet it is more dressy, and is frequently trimmed round with a bias of quilted satin, which gives it an elegant appearance. The paletots of cloth and of velvet are braided in a pattern, trimmed with bands of colored material, or with narrow fur. Pelisses and Louis XV. mantles are becoming more rare, and are only made in silk, with ornaments of guipture or rich passementerie. Velvet shawls have always wide flounces of guipure; nothing looks more stylish than these for visiting dress. Some straight velvet scarfs, trimmed with fringe, have been seen on young persons, but they appear very unsuitable for the weather. Many black velvet mantles are trimmed with white satin; it has a very good effect.

Dresses are made with round waists or with points, and either high or open in front, so as to show a chemisette. These bodies can be made in two ways: generally, they are opened in the shape of a heart, about half-way down the bust, and with a small collar turned back, and reverse; but occasionally the opening is carried down to the waist, with straps across the front; this is the most suitable for evening wear. Light and open sleeves are also both worn; only the latter are principally for demi-toilette. For taffetas dresses, flounces are still preferred; but those of moire and satin it is better to trim with rosarons of velvet and guipure. Brandebourgs of rich passementerie. Bands of velvet on the bias, some plain, others waved, lace, &c.

Light colors for out-of-doors' wear are no longer *à la mode*—black, chestnut, or violet silks. Pampadour dresses—black ground, with colored flowers, are fashionable. Black is, we think, more than ever in favor. Indeed, this year, nothing but sombre shades are admissible, even for paying visits of etiquette. We will proceed to describe a few dresses for walking or visiting toilette: A black taffetas—very rich silk, with a wide flounce set on in large plaits, like the skirt. A very broad band of black velvet, cut on the bias, edged the flounce, and at the top of this, and also at the heading of the flounce, a ruche of narrow black lace; the body and sleeves also trimmed with a ruche. The sleeve, pagoda, straight and open, ornamented with a wide bow of black velvet. These bows are sometimes lined with stiff net, which keeps them in form; for the same reason, lace flounces are frequently lined with crape or tulle.

A blue figured taffetas. The body high at the back, and offened square in front, with braces trimmed with black lace and white blonde, which are laced together across the chest, a gold braid is laid on for a heading to the lace. Sleeves, open and pointed, *à la* Chinese, trimmed with lace and blonde.

A dress of violet taffetas, with eleven flounces set on in flutes, with a black velvet as a heading. A Marie Antoinette corsage, in flat plaits. Sleeves to match.

In preparing for the approaching Winter season, our readers will be pleased to know a little of the fashion for evening and ball dress. They will find the following dresses exceedingly elegant and effective:

The white Chambery gauze dress, with an underskirt of white taffetas. It has a straight bouillonne at the bottom of the skirt; then two more bouillonnes waved at the edge, and at each festoon a bouquet of bachelor's buttons is placed. The body, which is low, has a drapery of white taffetas, crossed at the waist, and terminating in wide ends embroidered with gold. A bouquet of bachelor's buttons on each shoulder. A coronet of bachelor's buttons.

Another dress is of white tulle illusion. Bouillonnes towards the bottom of the skirt, in horizontal lozenges. At the top of these are two skirts of tulle illusion, covered with a tunic of tulle, figured with gold, caught up at the side with a wide black velvet ribbon and a bouquet of gold wheat. The body has a berthe figured with gold, with Oriental sleeves. For coiffure, a kind of turban in tulle, worked gold, with black, with velvet ribbon and gold wheat.

RAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1566, 331, 738, 839, 1690, 1968, 601, 5270, 1992, 496, 1091, 1224.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 125, 143, 143½, 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 430, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1007, 57, 55, 661, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657; 619, 349, 765, 687, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 666, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 496, 740, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 870, 672.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Trial Term has adjourned. The General Term will be in session the next two weeks.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE FOR GRAND LARCENY.

In this Court, on Saturday, Judge BALCOM passed sentence upon Constantine Mangenet, a Frenchman, indicted for grand larceny, in having stolen some $700 or $800 worth of plate and money. The prisoner had fled to Missouri, and was now brought in on a requisition. He pleaded guilty and put in a written confession, asking that he might be dealt with in mercy, and sent to some place where his time could be occupied with work. He was a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, and was reported by the officer as a quiet and peaceable person. He was then sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months, the Court expressing the hope that a short confinement might be effectual in producing a reform.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE BINATUS MURDER CASE—DECISION RESERVED.

The next business before the Court was the argument of a motion on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of Philip Collins, charged with the murder of Henry Binatus.

The motion on the *certiorari* was for the issue of an order for a new examination of the prisoner, on the ground that at the investigation before the Coroner, on which the prisoner had been held, he had not been allowed to introduce witnesses, or to cross-examine those introduced against him, or even to have counsel present.

The motion on *habeas corpus* was for discharge of the prisoner upon bail, on the ground that the case on the face of the papers was only manslaughter in the fourth degree. Messrs. Spencer and Smith argued the motion at considerable length, and were opposed by Mr. Anthon on behalf of the people.

The Judge then took the papers, and reserved decision. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John McGuire, Bridget Carland, John Dugan, Frederick Schacht.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, judgment was suspended in several cases; no sentences were passed, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, John Sauer, Francis Duffy, Daniel Cunningham.

For keeping Disorderly House—Karl Klauburg.

For Larceny—John Carroll.

For Grand Larceny—James Lawrence, Herman Simon, William Baker, Louis Schneider.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Jacob P. Chatterton, Charles T. Fisher.

For Burglary—James Sweeny, John Donnell, Sebastian Tanner, *alias* Dressler, George Williams.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH, and STEERS, disposed of seventy-six petty cases. Of twenty-six persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged on account of no witnesses appearing against them, two were discharged by request of complainant, four were dismissed under suspended sentence, one was allowed postponement, seven were fined, six were imprisoned, and two were acquitted. Of forty-eight persons charged with larceny, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, seven were discharged under suspended sentence, four were granted an adjournment, five were remanded, twenty-eight were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. One person charged with keeping a disorderly house was remanded, and one charged with illegal voting had sentence suspended, and was discharged.

Title of Owners of Stalls in the City Markets.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Allerton, &c. vs. Delevan, City Inspector, et al.—This case was now argued, counsel contending in support of the motion, that previous to 1849 butchers licenses were issued by the Mayor to those butchers recommended by the Common Council. That consequently when a butcher purchased a stall it was necessary for him to apply to the Common Council for such recommendation. That it was given by resolution sometimes that the stall be transferred to the applicant, sometimes that he be recommended to the Mayor for license—but that the Common Council never claimed any right to refuse a proper applicant, or to prevent a transfer.

In 1849 all executive authority was taken from the Market Committee. That at the same time the Superintendent of Markets received a portion of the power held by that Committee. That he was authorized to superintend the markets; to grant, with the consent of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, permits similar to those before-mentioned, and to recommend butchers to the Mayor for license. But that no authority was given to any one to dispose of a stall previous to an ordinance passed in June, 1859, giving the Comptroller authority, under the direction of the Common Council, to lease stalls at auction.

The Superintendents of Markets, for purposes of extortion, claim that the ordinances of 1849, give them full power to remove any one they may please from any stall, and to give it to any one they may wish. This power is denied by the plaintiffs.

On the 16th of January, 1860, certain ordinances introducing great formality into the previously simple process of obtaining a transfer in case of sale of stalls, were passed. That on the application of plaintiffs to the City Inspector before-mentioned, the objection was raised against them that they had not complied with those forms. No such objection was raised, as the plaintiffs received their assignment of the stall on the 4th of January, 1859.

There is a stall in the Jefferson Market, and by certain provisions in the ordinances, it cannot be held by a butcher.

The plaintiffs trace back their title, and the possession of the stall previous to 1849, when the Market Committee had the power of disposing of stalls.

They state that this market was built in 1812, and that upon its completion the stalls in it were disposed of by the Market Committee. Some of them being given to the butchers, and others owning stalls in the Hudson or Bear Market, formerly in the same neighborhood, but at the same time torn down and discontinued, and others disposed of in various ways.

The stall is worth $4,000.

The defendants are contriving, by a fraudulent sale to a *bona fide* holder, or otherwise, to deprive plaintiffs of all chance of ever recovering possession of the stall. They therefore ask for an injunction restraining the defendants from so doing.

Decision was reserved.

The cause was reported at length in Saturday's TIMES.

Decrees in the Clue Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Elizabeth Clue.—This will was contested, and has been pending before the Surrogate for about two years and a half, being frequently reported in the TIMES. The Surrogate now rendered the following opinion on the merits of the will:

In this case I have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—The will propounded was executed in conformity with the statute, and is entitled to be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal estate, unless it was, after its execution, revoked by the testatrix.

Second, What is called the torn or Perroy will is not proved even to have been executed.

Third—The Hall will was duly executed by the testatrix. I must, therefore, inquire how far the instrument propounded was revoked by this will, and for this purpose I must ascertain what the latter contained.

Fourth—I am satisfied that the will drawn by David P. Hall, Esq., contained all the provisions embraced in his memorandum (marked Ex. 1, May 18). Did it contain anything more?

The evidence of the witness examined as to its contents, has failed to satisfy me that it did, and the circumstances which occurred at Mr. Hall's office lead my mind irresistibly to the conclusion that it did not. I think there can be no doubt that the will was drawn by Mr. Hall, in accordance with the instructions noted in his memorandum, and was executed by Mrs. Clue, without having been altered in any respect.

Fifth—The Hall will was delivered by Mr. Hall to the testatrix. If it was afterwards left by her in custody of Mr. Witheral, it was returned to her again before her death. The same witness who proved the delivery to Mr. Witheral proved the re-delivery to the testatrix. It does not appear to me that the destruction of the Hall will would have been advantageous to the parties who obtained possession of Mrs. Clue's papers after her death, nor is there any evidence tending to show that it was in existence at the time of her death. I must therefore conclude that it was not among her papers at the time, and the presumption therefore is that it had been destroyed by *animo revocandi*.

Sixth—The will propounded then was a valid will at the time of Mrs. Clue's death, except as to the property which she sought to dispose of by the Hall will; as to that it had been revoked *per tanto*.

A Business Mistake.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Schmersahl vs. *Mendleson*.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover a balance of account alleged to be due on a quantity of flour claimed to have been sold to the defendant. The sum in suit was $221 42.

The defendant defended on the ground that the flour—2,600 barrels—was left with him by the plaintiff, to be sold on a commission of ten cents per barrel. He averred that the commission—$260—still remained unpaid, and set it up as a counter claim.

The jury, however, found that the transaction was an absolute sale to the defendant, and not a deposit with him for sale on commission, as he averred. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

Legal Notice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has ordered that Referees in all cases supplementary to execution shall be selected from the following list of names: Michael Ulshoeffer, Edward P. Cowles, B. O'Conner, Thaddeus H. Lane, Malcolm Campbell, Richard S. Cumming, Wm. Bloomfield, Joseph O. Brown.

This order is made to avoid all complaints and dissatisfaction in regard to the Referee appointed in such cases.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Francis* vs. *Francis*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Matter of Henrietta Ransom.—The child is remanded to the care and custody of Henrietta Isaacs and her husband and the writ of *habeas corpus* is discharged, the mother of the child to be permitted to visit it at least as often as twice a week as long as she conducts herself with propriety.

Talmadge vs. *Brosball*.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Belknap vs. *Belknap et al.*—Referred to *B.* Leffingwell to inquire into facts stated in petition and report.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Ridgney vs. *Lavoy*.—The default is to be opened

telegraph of a further very adverse movement in the American Exchange. The rate for sterling bills comes quoted as low as 104¾. This news will seriously disturb the feast that the cessation in America will put here a disturbing effect upon the bullion movement between the two countries. There will not be time after the receipt of the coming letters to prepare gold for shipment to New-York by the steamer of next Saturday, but there is an impression that the following packet will carry out perhaps £200,000 in gold. This drain must be watched closely, for its continuance to any material extent would have a marked effect here. The collapse of prices in the New-York stock market appears to be very severe, for the prices of Illinois Central Railway shares comes quoted this evening 17, or equal at the present exchange to about 35 here. The fact that these shares are supported in the London market at 50, furnishes a remarkable proof of the confidence of the English holders. Fresh investments of English capital in American securities may be tempted by the low prices, and will operate to delay the recovery of the exchange."

The London *Mercantile Gazette*, of Tuesday P. M., says:

"The reduction in the Bank rate has resulted in the banks and discount houses lowering the allowance of interest on deposits of money on call and notice.

The quotation of the Exchange at New-York on London comes considerably lower, and there is now a wide margin of profit on the transmission of Gold to America, and some orders have been given for the shipment. The sudden adverse action on the Exchange, and consequent movement in Bullion, is somewhat singular at the very moment when the Bank Directors lower the rate of interest. Should the anticipated drain to America be of any long duration or extent, there is the prospect of the Bank rate again going higher. At present the fall in the American Exchange is due, not entirely to the operations in corn and cotton, but in a great measure to the excitement produced by the threat of the Southern States to secede from the Union, and the consequent panic in the Stock Market at New-York. There may speedily be a reaction, and hence, although at present Gold will pay for being sent to America, it is felt that the market is very uncertain, and it is thought it is not every one who will risk making remittances in gold for the sake of the probable profits."

Messrs. D. BELL & SON, in their American Circular, say:

"The Market for American State Securities in London has been very little affected by the panic which has lately prevailed in New-York, and our market is firm and prices steady. In the prices, however, of railroad bonds and shares there has been a considerable decline, but the market closes with rather an improved appearance."

Issues in American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 6 ₩ cent. red.....	94 @ 96	
United States 6 ₩ cent. red. 1874.	90 @ 93	
Virginia State, 6 ₩ cent.....	78 @ 82	
Do. 6 ₩ cent.....	78 @ 82	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875..	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875.....	85 @ 87	86 5½
Do. 8100 shares, $88 paid....	31 @ 29 dis	30 1 30½ d
Do. do. all paid.....	69 @ 72	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. conv., 1869	85 @ 87	87
Do. (g'g f'd) 8 ₩ ct. 1st m., 1882	86 @ 90	
Do. 8100 shares.....	55 @ 60	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 ₩ c. (sinking fund) 1885....	70 @ 72	
Do. 8100 shares.....	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1883..	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864....	95 @ 95	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	95 @ 97	
Do. 7 ₩ c. con. bs. 1876.....	95 @ 97	
Do. 8100 shares.....	74 @ 76	
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ₩c. '87	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859,	80 @ 81	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₩c., '83, assent.	79 @ 81	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₩c., '62, '71, '75, do.	58 @ 62	
Do. shares, assented.....	30 @ 32	31½ 30½ s
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent., 1865.....	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872..	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ₩ cent., convert.	88 @ 90	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. 8 shares.....	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Be., 6 ₩ cent., 1870.....	75 @ 80	
Do. 8 shares.....	22 @ 24	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits..	£6,515,612	Increase... £442,018
Other Deposits....	12,305,250	Increase... 761,228
Rest,.....	3,166,972	Decrease.. 38,653
Gov't Securities..	9,490,273	Unchanged.
Other Securities..	20,932,252	Increase... 94,236
Notes unemploy'd.	7,636,360	Increase... 1,022,580

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,900,215, being a decrease of £497,300; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,860,376, showing an increase of £503,245, when compared with the preceding return.

As there is no present probability of the successful negotiation on the 26th inst. of the new State Loan of $1,200,000, the Canal Auditor has been concentrating his bank balances in the interim, for the purpose of paying off the maturing old obligations of the State due 1st January. The Albany *Journal*, in reply to a complaint of this action from a Buffalo paper, says that the "Auditor has been drawing funds from the toll deposit Banks in the country and cities of Albany and Troy, to pay the interest and principle of the public debt falling due on the 1st of January next. The Buffalo Banks have long since been advised of the object and necessity of these drafts upon them."

The interest due on the second mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid as usual at the office of the Company. We understand that the Company continues to extend such of the second mortgage Bonds as remain outstanding unextended; and that while they may for the balance unextended avail themselves of one of the conditions of the mortgage which allows six months' grace on the payment of the principal sum, they will pay before that period expires all that remain unextended.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R..	—	1,624,269	—	1,878,267	253,998
Schuyl. Canal.	17,631	1,371,469	24,701	1,353,489	D. 17,620
L. Val. R. R...	—	577,652	—	730,642	152,990
Lehigh Canal..	11,467	1,056,962	6,157	1,091,032	45,040
Scranton & Sth..	14,403	695,471	15,227	739,973	294,502
Do. North...	2,980	183,548	4,412	237,165	53,617
Pa. Coal Co....	—	687,815	—	691,465	3,650
Del. & H. Co...	—	580,839	10,179	490,568	D. 91,271
Wyoming So....	—	513,166	—	408,662	104,494
Do. North...	—	380,038	—	377,277	D. 2,762
Shamokin.....	3,708	174,480	4,872	196,918	24,498
Treverton	—	160,782	—	61,399	D. 19,383
Broad Top.....	3,100	124,183	2,647	180,925	56,742
Sh. Mt., H. T..	—	67,621	—	96,960	29,339
Lykens Valley.	—	63,833	—	73,853	10,320
Total.....	53,164	8,095,447	70,195	8,689,573	—

Of New-England trade, generally, and Boston markets, particularly, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 15th inst., says:

"There seems to be no immediate prospect of a reaction from the dullness which has pervaded every department of trade for more than three weeks. Wherever in any one branch transactions occur they are at panic prices, and as such only go to show that confidence is by no means restored among mercantile men. We have but little faith in political doctoring, the practice being irregular, but at the present time we see relief from no other source. It has demonstrated in the past three weeks how utterly useless for all practical purposes are the resources of the country, however vast, when the body politic is oppressed by the nightmare of political dissension, such dissension leading first to general distrust, and from general distrust to a still more frightful possibility. This distrust is felt not only in the main channels of trade and commerce, but in all the small streams which supply and swell the main channels. The distrust is infectious; it has become an epidemic. Go into the small towns in the remote sections of the State, where industry is developed in various domestic manufactures, and you will find the manufacturer who has been in the habit of sending to New-York or Boston his two or three hundred dollars per week, now under a due sense of a general impending ruin, very gravely informs his correspondents that they cannot have their kick-knacks in the shape of wooden nutmegs, lemon squeezers, etc., unless they advance the cash; he has no evidence for himself but upon the principle that as the great lions roar, the small ones learn; so he reflects upon his mind the opinions of others. No amount of financial or industrial prosperity in and of itself alone can remedy this evil, which now stares us in the face, because financial and industrial success depends upon the strength of confidence which the people have in themselves and in the Government. We don't know how much further it will be necessary to plunge the country in commercial distress before our political leaders arrest its destructive course. We hope for the best."

Trade and Money in England.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 1.

The reduction yesterday of the Bank rate of discount to 5 ₩ cent. may be considered to have brought the financial disturbances of the month to a conclusion. The most satisfactory reflection in connection with them arises from the complete manner in which they have been understood by the public, and the consequent absence of even a momentary alarm. On the 8th of November the rate of discount was 4 ₩ cent., and by the 15th it had been moved up to 6 ₩ cent. A few years back, when the principles not only of general finance, but of the Bank Charter act, were very imperfectly appreciated, such an event would have led to panic. In the present case a temporary decline of ¾ in Consols furnished the only evidence of anything unusual having occurred.

We can now look on the money market as once more in a normal condition, and form an estimate of its prospects. On the 1st November we pointed out that the minimum rate of the Bank, which was then 4 ₩ cent., was exactly ¾ ₩ cent. below the point at which it might have been expected to stand, looking at the experience of periods when the bullion and reserve were at amounts corresponding to those then exhibited, and that on this ground, together with the certainty that large supplies of foreign wheat would continue to be attracted by our high prices, a moderate increase in the value of money might be expected. The rate now fixed of 5 ₩ cent. fairly meets that expectation, and there is every reason to anticipate that the year, as far as all commercial operations are concerned, will close with steadiness.

The grain question should now in fact constitute the main element of our calculations. According to the Board of Trade tables, issued yesterday, our importations of wheat and flour during October must have amounted in value to nearly £3,000,000, against an importation not exceeding £750,000 in the corresponding month of 1859. When it is stated "that this amount shows that during a single month we have taken about as much as is equal in value to more than a fourth of our total importations during the whole of the past year, and that there is reason to believe that the two remaining months of 1860 will present many similar features, the importance of such figures will easily be apprehended. There is one circumstance, however, that considerably militates the danger of inconvenience from them. Forty-two per cent. of the arrivals in October this year has been from the United States, whence in October, 1859, the amount was *nil*. As America always takes our manufactured goods with instantaneous readiness whenever we take anything from her, the result of this part of our present grain trade is, therefore, likely to affect our money market in a very slight degree compared with what would be experienced if Russia, France or Germany were the exclusive sources of supply.

Apart from the grain question, there are no important circumstances of a domestic character likely to produce any material fluctuation in the demand for money. As a general rule, the trade of the country seems healthy, the occasional exposures that take place of fictitious credit being of an exceptional character, although sufficiently numerous to denote that but for the wisdom of the Bank of England, in setting its face against the system of re-discounts, they would soon again spread, and render honest operations almost impossible.

With regard to foreign movements that may affect our money market, the points to be noticed are numerous. But they are of a conflicting character, and calculated, so far as we are concerned, to neutralize each other. In the first place, the Turkish loan of £16,000,000, at a price which will draw about £8,000,000 from Paris, is a heavy transaction, although it is to be spread over twelve or eighteen months. But this efflux from France to Turkey will not be to our disadvantage, since Turkey is our debtor and France is not—and anything that promotes the stability of Turkey, even for a short time, is both commercially and financially to be welcomed. On the other hand, however, we must not lose sight of the fact that France is not in a condition to make loans of this kind, and that any renewed embarrassment into which she may throw herself will, of course, by creating a demand for money on any terms, proportionably effect our own rates. Next we must take into view the desperate financial condition of Austria, and the great, although not equally urgent, wants of Russia and Sardinia. The trade in breadstuffs this Autumn has helped Russia considerably; but there is no doubt that, in January, when she will be at liberty to put forth the balance of £3,000,000 of the £8,000,000 4½ ₩ cent. loan introduced at 92 by Messrs. BARING in July, she will gladly avail herself of any opportunity to do so. Sardinia happily has considerable buoyancy of national credit, and supposing she is able to consolidate the kingdom of Italy without further serious struggles, it is highly probable that large amounts, known to have been hoarded in all the Central and Southern provinces during the past year or two, may be gradually drawn again into circulation. She will likewise be aided by the assumption by France of £5,000,000 of her existing debt pertaining to Savoy and Nice. At the same time, against every favorable anticipation, we must set the contingency of war in the Spring, and on that point many persons will wait for the Tuileries receptions on New-Year's Day before they form an opinion. Certainly among the best informed financial people the impression is that the French Emperor does not wish for a new conflict at a date so early.

Our relations with India and China remain to be touched upon. The Calcutta accounts for the past few months have been anything but encouraging for our Manchester trade, but not sufficiently bad to create apprehensions or disaster, except to a class of houses whose extinction will, in many cases, be a gain. At the same time, it appears that the natives are beginning to buy back some of the £8,000,000 of Rupee Stocks, which have been transferred hither during the past year. Any diminution of their other imports is likely, therefore, thus to be compensated. Concerning China, a few days will probably settle all doubts and inform us not merely whether our heavy expenditure in that region is to cease, but also if we are to expect the £4,000,000 of indemnity which has been demanded. The only remaining point is the possibility of disturbance from an increase of the secession panic in the United States, regarding which an adverse telegram was received last evening.

Upon a review, therefore, of our entire position, we seem entitled to conclude:

1. That the rate now adopted by the Bank of England is exactly adequate to the existing state of supply and demand in the Money market.

2. That although the commercial profits of the country are extremely, and perhaps, unprecedentedly, large, the importations of Grain are likely, for several months, to continue on a scale that will prevent any material increase in our stock of Bullion, and, consequently, any return of lower rates of discount than those generally prevalent since the Summer.

3. That the foreign influences likely to affect us are numerous and important, but of a character so varied as to prevent them from giving any decided turn to future calculations.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 8,251 bbls. Flour, 198 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,037 bushels Wheat, 11,028 bushels Corn, 4,169 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 2,170 pkgs. Provisions, and 797 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and down to $4 50 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,188 bbls., including 883 bbls. Pots, and 305 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been quite spiritless in this market. Supplies are not unusually heavy for the season, but the demand is extremely limited, and of an irregular character. Prices are unsettled. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, speaks most discouragingly of the trade in New-England, remarking that: "There seems to be neither life, energy, or hope either among the dealers or manufacturers. In many towns where there are extensive factories there is scarcely a hammer struck. The present crisis is looked upon by the trade as far worse than that of 1857. Then the trade had the South with their full crops to lie down upon, and the trade from that section was full—now both the South and West are in a poor condition, the former from obvious reasons, and the latter on account of the difficulty in the currency. The Hide market too, an important connection with that of boots and shoes, has begun to topple from the false position which speculators and unscrupulous market reporters have placed it. Sales of Buenos Ayres have been made this week at 20c., less 9 ₩ cent., equal to about 18½c.—a decline of at least 6c. The panic of 1857 affected the market for hides more suddenly, but we apprehend the present state of the market, arising as it does from a known series of causes, known, too, all along, will prove more disastrous, because it is the natural result of these causes, and there is no immediate point from which to rally. The same also is true of the Leather market, and the position of both is precisely what it ought to have been long ago. There is no encouragement for manufacturers to do much—they must be content to lie on their oars for a while, and wait. The country would not suffer for boots and shoes if the production for one year was reduced three quarters."

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand, including middling Upland, at 10c.; do. Gulf, at 10¼c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bales, part *in transitu*.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts and sales of State and Western Flour, to-day, have been light; the changes in prices have been unimportant. The reported sales, since our last, add up 9,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 65; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 75@$5, chiefly within the range; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$4 50	@$4 65
Extra State.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Superfine Western.....	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 80	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 80	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 30	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee.....	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee.....	5 25	@ 6 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri...	5 20	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more request at old rates. Sales since our last, 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 95@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 285 bbls. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt it. The advanced claims of most holders check operations. Sales have been reported of only 26,500 bushels, including Canada Club on terms not disclosed; prime to very handsome Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 12@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, on private terms, and Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 06 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Rye or Barley. Corn has been less sought after and prices have favored buyers. Sales 42,500 bushels at 62¾c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 64c., in part, for do. do., afloat; 62c. for poor round White, and 65c.@66c. for round Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats have been in good request, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c. Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in limited request, at from 26c.@32c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "We can report no change in the look of our Leather market. Unmitigated dullness prevails in most descriptions of Leather, and our limited transactions hardly afford a sufficient basis for establishing market prices. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 63,000 Sides."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet to-day. Spirits Turpentine has been very moderately inquired for at from 31c.@32½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—A limited demand prevails for Linseed, at 51c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Nothing new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $15 62½@$15 75 for Old Mess; $16 for New Mess; $11 75@11 87 for New Prime, and $10 50 for Old Prime ₩ bbl., with sales of 320 bbls. The transactions in Cut Meats and Bacon have been unimportant. Of Lard, sales were made 200 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c ₩ lb. Beef continues depressed; sales 185 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales: 270 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are inactive and prices are irregular. A fair demand prevails for Deer at, however, rather lower rates. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 36c.@38c.; Buenos Ayres, 34c.@35c. ₩ lb.; Curacoa, No. 1, 40c.@45c.; Curacoa, No. 2, 35c.@40c.; Madras, 32c.@35c.; West Indies, 25c.@30c.; Cawnpore, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@40c. each, 6 mos. *Deer*—San Juan, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 32c.@35c.; Missouri, 27c.@30c.; Texas and Arkansas, 21c.@24c.; Florida, 20c.@22c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request and sales have been reported of 670 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c., with 325 boxes Havana, part at 5c.@5¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 18½c.@19c. ₩ gallon,—indicating an advance.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were moderate, and rates steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton 9-32d.@5-16d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ 210 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13¾d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s 9d. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 480 tons, to Gloucester, England, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 13¾d., in ship's bags; two brigs, 240 and 283 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $37; one, 275 tons, to Sicily and back, $3,500; a new bark, 471 tons, to Marseilles, 450 tons Guano, $8; a brig, 327 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $28: one, 320 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Montevideo, $22; a schooner, 160 tons, from Machias to West Indies, boards, $12, and back to New York $5 ₩ ton; one, 127 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; one, 160 tons, from St. Marys River to Trinidad, P. S., $12; a brig, 200 tons, in the West India trade, $600 ₩ month; a schooner, 280 tons from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar 52c., and Molasses 24; one to Sagua, Hoops $10, Shooks 35c., and bbls. 75c.; one, 240 tons, from Jacksonville to south side Cuba and back to a port north of Hatteras, 52c. for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses on deck; a brig, 220 tons, to Havana, $1,100.

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LOST.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE BEEN lost or mislaid:

Aug. J. Brown, due Jan. 26, 1861, $350.

J. B. Gautier & Co., due March 8, 1861, $344 42.

J. B. Beers & Son, due April 13, 1861, $437 50.

Payment having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same with T. LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, THE 14th inst., a single stone DIAMOND PIN. Supposed to be lost either in the Bowery, Broadway, Chatham,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—ROUGH AND A WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—MARY LOVER.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—THERE IS LIFE—ASTRO CHILDREN.

BRYANT, CAMPBELL'S, Wilkin's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVIS' COLLECTION.

PANORAMA GALLERY, No. 659 Broadway—THE "CENTENNIAL" PICTURE.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence from the Federal Capital which we publish this morning, will be read with a great deal of interest. Our dispatches indicate that the parting of the late Secretary of State with the President, was not quite so cordial as we were at first led to believe;—that, in fact, there was a serious misunderstanding, which is to find ventilation through the medium of a somewhat pungent correspondence, of which the first capter, emanating from Gen. CASS, has already been written. The difficulty, it is now definitely determined, grew out of the refusal of the President to reinforce the scanty garrison of Fort Moultrie, in the harbor of Charleston, in accordance with the requisition of Maj. ANDERSON, the officer in command. That this reinforcement is needed, no one can doubt who reads the advices direct from the Fort, which we publish elsewhere. A successor of Gen. CASS has been found in the person of Attorney-General BLACK, who entered upon his new duties on Saturday. It is rumored that EDWIN STANTON, of Washington, will succeed to the Attorney-Generalship. With regard to the action of the House Special Committee, past and prospective, advices are somewhat contradictory. It is asserted, on the one hand, that REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, intends to-day to introduce a resolution of the ultra-Southern stamp, upon which he will insist on a test vote, and against which the Republican members of the Committee will vote in a body; whereupon the Southern members will all withdraw, and the Committee will be broken up without effecting anything. On the other hand, we are assured that there is a probability that some arrangement will be determined upon which will be satisfactory to everybody. Under these circumstances, it is probably best to await the developments of time. Meanwhile caucuses appear to be the order of the day. The delegation from this State, without regard to politics, met last night at the room of JOHN COCHRANE, to deliberate upon the course proper to pursue in the future. Nearly all were present. Mr. REYNOLDS, elected as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, offered a resolution affirming that the Union "must and shall be preserved," and pledging New-York to its support, which was adopted almost unanimously. The Pennsylvania and the Ohio delegations will hold caucuses today. Indications of a strong Union movement also, among the Southern members of Congress, are not wanting.

An important manifesto has just been issued by Senator TOOMBS, in the shape of a letter in reference to the fifth article of the Constitution, from which there is reason to hope that even this distinguished battler for Southern rights is not wholly given over to disunion. He says that if the Constitution should be amended so that its provisions could not be evaded or resisted by Abolition States, and if the Republicans, or a majority of them in Congress, will vote for such amendment, he thinks it would be only reasonable and fair to postpone final action in the Southern States until the Legislatures of Northern States could be called together for action upon the Personal Liberty bills. Should this action be adverse to the South, then he would think it proper for Georgia to secede, at the latest by the 4th of March.

The Legislature of South Carolina has succeeded, after seven ballots, in electing a Governor, Col. PICKENS being the successful candidate. This election may be regarded as somewhat significant, inasmuch as Col. PICKENS is looked upon by the extremists in the State as much too moderate in his principles. It is well known that he strenuously opposed the secession movement until after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, when by the sheer force of the current he was pressed into the movement. His election may be regarded as an anti-revolution victory, as it is generally believed in the State that he will not proceed to extremeties until all negotiation and argument with the General Government have failed.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, according to previous announcement, delivered his lecture on "Mobs and Education," at the Music Hall, Boston, yesterday forenoon. There was an immense audience present, many of whom were doubtless attracted by the expectation of a riot, as such an occurrence had been threatened. The lecture, however, was listened to with attention to the close, with only an occasional symptom of disapprobation. The Speaker touched upon Mobs in general, and the Mob which broke up the John Brown meeting in particular, and denounced the City Government and Daily Press of Boston, in unmeasured terms. A large crowd was gathered outside at the close, and fearing violence, Mr. PHILLIPS was escorted home by a number of his friends and a force of police. It is intimated that, had the lecture been delivered on any day but Sunday, a serious riot would have been the consequence.

The mails by the *Europa*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday night. The most important feature in the news is the commercial and financial intelligence, and various extracts on the subject are given in our money column. Politically the advices are wholly unimportant. The Emperor NAPOLEON is said to have declared to the American Minister in Paris his perfect willingness to accept the proposed visit of American volunteers to the French capital. Arrangements for an invitation, to be extended to the Seventh Regiment to visit England, are also said to be progressing favorably.

The British steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFERY, sailed at noon on Saturday for Queenstown and Liverpool, with 171 passengers; and the steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, for Southampton and Hamburg, with 87 passengers.

Our latest advices from New-Mexico represent that the Indian troubles on the plains are assuming a very serious aspect. Almost every mail party to and from Santa Fé is attacked by the Camanches or some other equally hostile tribe.

The Fugitive Slave Extradition case, which has been occupying the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, Canada, for some days past, was on Saturday brought to a close. The Court decided to give up the fugitive to the United States authorities. An appeal, however, was made immediately, amid the greatest excitement; and meantime, the prisoner is strongly guarded to prevent a rescue.

In the Superior Court at Special Term, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the case against the City Inspector and others, involving the title of stall-owners in the City markets, was concluded on Saturday, and decision was reserved. In the Surrogate's Court an opinion was rendered in the Clue will case, which has been long pending, sustaining the will.

In Stocks on Saturday the dealings opened heavy, with a reaction of 2@3 per cent. against State securities, and a fall to 71 in New-York Central. The feeling partially improved in the afternoon. Central 72¼ against 72¼ on Friday evening. Money and Exchange affairs were better, under the foreign news of the day before.

Receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were limited. Prices of Flour were steady; Wheat rather firmer, and Corn lower. A pretty good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Rice, Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, and Whisky; the latter was dearer. Light sales of Provisions, Fish, Coffee, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Spices, Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco were reported. Hay was in better request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 481 vessels of all classes in port.

Disunion in New-York.

We publish elsewhere a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in this City on Saturday, on the subject of Disunion. The meeting was strictly private, no person being admitted who had not received a special card of invitation. We give a list of those who were thus invited; it will readily be seen that they were in the main highly respectable, and that their proceedings are entitled to all the weight which their personal characters and positions in the community may secure for them.

The object of the meeting was not to protest against Disunion on any broad grounds of loyalty to the Constitution, or to denounce a rupture of our Confederacy as either wrong in principle or dangerous and calamitous in practice. On the contrary, the Chairman of the meeting vindicated the justice of the Disunion movement,—declaring with emphasis that it is the natural issue of a "justifiable discontent" on the part of the Southern States, and insisting throughout his long and elaborate argument that the North is wholly and exclusively responsible for the threatened dissolution of the Confederacy. The general tone of all the speeches was precisely the same. Not one of the speakers had one syllable of censure for the Disunion movement, or for any of the States which are engaged in it. All spoke with implied if not expressed approval of Secession, as a necessary and rightful remedy for the evils which the North has inflicted upon the Southern States. It was not, therefore, to protest against Disunion,—to sustain the Constitution and the Federal authority, nor to insist upon the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union in its integrity, that this meeting was held. Its specific object was to prevail upon the Southern States to *postpone* Secession, until some new guarantees could be given for their security. A Committee consisting of Mr. FILLMORE, Judge BRONSON and R. LATHERS, Esq., was appointed to proceed to the Southern States and proffer the guarantees which they were authorized to tender.

They propose to remonstate with the South against the injustice of deserting those who have contended for their rights so faithfully and so long in the Northern States. They propose to represent to them that if they will remain in the Union a little longer they can undoubtedly reverse the action of the late election,—overthrow the party which then triumphed,—and not only secure the repeal of all the laws in the North which offend the South, but repeal also that obnoxious public sentiment out of which they grow, and achieve that full and complete recognition of *property* in slaves, in the Territories as well as in the States, for which the South has contended so long. They assure the South that "a reaction" in public sentiment has already set in,—that one clergyman has since the election preached a sermon in favor of Slavery—that Boston has elected a conservative Mayor, and that the prospect of Disunion has already alarmed the people of the North to such an extent that they will readily retrace their steps and do "justice" to their Southern brethren.

In short, the object of the meeting was to persuade the South to postpone Secession, until they can try, first, to paralyze the incoming Republican Administration, and then to overthrow the Republican Party. These are the grounds of their appeal for a delay in Disunion. If their promised attempt should fail, they have nothing further to say against the movement.

Now we trust that the appeal may prove successful. We are profoundly and sincerely anxious for a postponement of Disunion;—and if the South are willing to yield it on any pretext, we shall not stop to examine too closely its validity. We could urge delay on much stronger grounds than those presented by this meeting;—but if these suffice we shall be content. So far as the South is concerned, therefore, we leave the appeal to speak for itself. There is one danger, however, to which the parties concerned must excuse us for alluding. What will be the effect of this proceeding upon the North,—and especially upon the Republican Party? It is evident that the meeting was a party meeting,—the appeal is a party appeal,—the whole movement is thoroughly and exclusively a party movement. It aims at party objects,—and makes the existence of the Union subordinate and subservient to party ends. These gentlemen ask the South to postpone Secession until they can once more try their chances of coming into power. They have not one word to say of the duty of loyalty,—the solemn obligation of every citizen to stand by the Constitution and obey the laws. They appeal solely to party motives, and propose only party aims.

Possibly the South may put faith in the professed ability of these gentlemen to do what they propose. They may be regarded as representatives of Northern sentiment—in face of the recent vote—in face of the tone of Congressional speeches, and of the language of the Republican Press. But they can scarcely deceive themselves to the same extent. They must know that they speak the sentiments of New-York City only, and that they will find very little sympathy or support beyond its limits. And they can scarcely fail to see also that the effect of such a renewed declaration of war against the Republican Party, just as it is coming into power, will disgust it utterly with the very thought of compromise, and go far to convince the great body of the people that the whole Disunion movement is only a new phase of the contest for the possession of office.

STILL ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—Letters received at Salem, Massachusetts, announce that another slaver, with 846 negroes on board, has been captured near Mozambique, by the British steamer *Brisk*. The delinquent vessel is named the *Sunny South*, and was, of course, cleared from this City, some months ago, for Havana, where [the usual pretended sale to a Spaniard was completed. Verily, however, there would seem to be still a dismal hanging over the gentlemen engaged in this branch of importing, so many of their business ventures have, of late, been brought to an ill result; and in view of the continuous tide of negro labor which these developments prove to be constantly flowing towards the American continent from Africa, it may well be asked: Can Cuba possibly need so many field-hands for her own consumption? or are these captured Africans only used to replace the Spanish-speaking Cuban slaves smuggled over to Florida and Louisiana, where they will fetch nearly double the price paid for them in slave-importing Cuba?

A Business View of the Political Crisis—Corn and Cotton.

The world must be fed and clothed, come what may of our political troubles. The material means of this country, in the present emergency of an agitated government at home, and deficient grain crops, but great manufacturing activity, abroad, were seldom so abundant—never so in grain, and only once before in cotton. Let us, therefore, for the moment attempt, at least, to find some compensating good against the anxious political ills that beset this agitated land, in its superabundant supplies of food and raiment.

The past week has put a more cheerful face on our money and commercial affairs. The key to the dead-lock on the ordinary movements of trade has been found in the English news, the first response to our troubles from the other side, received by the *Europa*. This has restored confidence to our great and all-important export resources. The ordinary facilities to the exchanges with the Old World, which on two occasions, within the brief period of thirty days, had been literally arrested, both here and at New-Orleans, have been fairly reopened. The gloomy calculation that the mills of Lancashire would be reduced to half-time, and our raw cotton at Liverpool brought down to almost half-price, and that the British Kingdom would make out to live on her light crop of indifferent grain, all in consequence of the political agitation and threatened disruption of these United States, is found at fault. No such results have followed; none are likely to follow, although it is proper to add that the worst has probably not yet been heard from the English money market. We have carefully canvassed the present accounts in their various bearing upon American interests, and it affords us pleasure to believe that neither the North nor South is to be ruined, financially, by the effect of our panic abroad, however distressing the loss of confidence and sacrifice of values may be at home.

Nor is the depreciation, reflected by the daily official sales on the Stock Exchange, likely to be aggravated by that common bug-bear of every money crisis on either side the Atlantic, the precipitate return of American Securities from Europe. In the present case, our once fraternal and prosperous Union must first be broken to fragments, and repudiation take the place of public faith, under the shallow and disgraceful pretext that no one is responsible to our common creditors abroad, in revolutionary times, before any such alarm will be practically manifested. One of these contingencies, as now seriously threatened, may possibly occur, but not in conjunction, surely, with the other. In no possible political event, even that worst and bloodiest of calamities, civil war, have we reason to apprehend anything more than the temporary suspension of the payment of interest on our public securities; *the principal will never be repudiated.* And this assurance is not less sensibly appreciated by the foreign holders of our Stocks, than by the honest sentiment of our people. They already see, in this instance, as they have repeatedly seen before, how the New-York market may be suddenly precipitated into alarm and panic, as well by the threatened secession of a single State, as by the dismissal of a Foreign Minister, or a supposed outrage on the high seas upon the American flag; but, according to the London *Daily News*, they held their Illinois scrip as good for $50 on eighty paid, while we are throwing it overboard at $35. Fresh investments, says the same authority, of English capital in American Securities may be tempted by the low prices, thus operating to delay the rise of Exchange on this side.

But the more important facts relate to American cotton and grain. The Manchester mills were not only working full time, but spinners, according to the market report of the *Guardian*, were asking higher prices for yarns, apprehending that the political trouble in the Southern States would reduce the supplies of the raw material. And it is now certain that this apprehension will have been realized by the trade in England by the 15th of the present month, if not sooner. The idea, therefore, of lower prices for cotton in Liverpool, may as well be dismissed for the present; the more so as the scale of the monthly export of cotton goods from the British Kingdom was never before so great, in the Autumn season, as reported in the trade returns for October, where the values of goods and yarns figure for no less a sum than twenty million of dollars, or £4,023,000 sterling against £3,514,000 the same month last year.

British manufacturing labor was equally well employed in other branches of trade, while the reduced yield and indifferent quality of English grown food, for the supply of this labor, demanded an importation, for the month, of foreign grain, to the value of fifteen millions of dollars, of which forty per cent., or six millions, was of the produce of the United States. Last year, the foreign wants of the Kingdom, for the same month, were of the value of less than four millions, no part of which was from this country. If any doubt were before entertained of the continued demand for foreign cereals, of which the United States furnish the largest share and of the soundest quality, it is removed by the present and other recent arrivals, in proof of which we might quote the well-advised circular of Messrs. BARING, where American wheat is called 64 shillings the quarter for white and 60 shillings for red, while the supplies of English "continue inferior in quality and condition, and are difficult of sale at a further reduction in price," the average for the week being 56 shillings 3 pence the quarter. Of course we must look for lower figures for our own grain, in response to the heavy fall and recent difficulties in the export movement of the New-York market. But from no want of English demand. *That* is fixed for nearly a year to come.

In view of these advices, and the effect which, in connection with the first receipts of gold from the other side, has already followed on our Corn Exchange—equal to an average recovery in prices of ten per cent.—and in the Cotton market, we hope that our trading classes, and also the planting and farming interests, North and South, will feel encouraged to believe that all is not lost by our political trouble; that our material resources are indestructible by such causes, so long as the country is providentially favored with abundant crops, and that we were never better able to meet even the sternest realities of political disunion than at present.

Beyond the considerations relating more immediately to our export trade, and to which we have been led to refer, we have now the assured position of the banking movement of New-York as the common centre of the trade and commerce of the whole country. This position of continued sound credit, coupled with a timely and enlightened liberality, was taken by the associated banks of this City on the 21st of November, resting, in part, for its success, upon the turn of the exchanges of the old world in our favor. And this calculation has already been verified, as we have to-day the first return in bullion from England, by way of settlement of the differences. The mutual confidence between the Banks and their dealers was a yet more important element in the maintenance of this position, and this, also, has been promptly realized, so that both parties rejoice, to-day, in common with the whole public, that New-York has sustained, through a trial which brought down the Banks of nearly all the neighboring cities, the high credit which will enable her to facilitate and conduct the commerce of the whole country, however unfortunately divided by political lines, with honor to her own merchants and bankers, and with satisfaction to their most distant correspondents.

The Crisis and Mob Law.

The Mayors of New-Orleans and Mobile have found it necessary to vindicate their positions, by issuing proclamations against Vigilance Committees, and other volunteers, who were disposed to assume the administration of the laws. For several weeks past, it has been more than ordinarily hazardous for Northern people to breathe the air of the South. In the provinces the danger is so well appreciated, that the stranger consults his safety by entire silence as to his local habitation. In the cities, where the presence of multitudes is usually secure shelter against suspicion and molestation, caution has not been deemed so absolutely necessary; and residents known to be of Northern origin have generally continued their avocations as in quieter times.

But since the present outbreak commenced, even these have been the objects of assault and violence. Any half-dozen ruffians, heated by the discussion of bad whisky and worse politics, have time and again constituted themselves a "Vigilance Committee," and paying a domiciliary visit to some neighboring and unoffending "Yankee," have dragged him from his home, and after serious ill-treatment lodged him in the Guard-house. The crimes ascribed to these prisoners are chiefly the abuse of free speech, by expressing a desire to vote for LINCOLN or BELL, or a belief that the election of the former gives no ground for dissolving the Union. So frequent had these arrests become, that the choice seemed presented to the legal authorities either to abandon their functions altogether, or to pronounce distinctly and firmly against such usurpations. In doing so, they declare that however serious the political crisis may be, there is nothing in it to authorize the suspension of the established guarantees of social order.

To the authorities of two or three cities at the North the example thus presented might be serviceable. Friends of the Union here, emulous of its enemies at the South, have undertaken to display their zeal in acts of illegal violence and riot, silencing free speech, for no better reason than that it is ill-timed, injudicious and discordant with the actual tone of public sentiment; and forgetting, what the history of the Abolition movement has so well demonstrated, that any warfare against a fanatical cause is its highest encouragement and assurance of triumph. The experience of Massachusetts should certainly teach Boston a lesson upon this point. The contest with GARRISON in 1835-7 begot the vindication of the right of petition and of free discussion by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1840-41; and the Atherton Gag unquestionably aroused Northern feeling to demand the Wilmot Proviso when the acquisition of Texas threatened to destroy the equilibrium of the Free and Slave States. The immense popular vote for LINCOLN is, it is needless to say, a perfectly normal reaction from the same aggressive and repressive policy.

When, therefore, a mob—whether led by gentlemen or by United States officials—interposes to silence fanaticism by violence, and demonstrate loyalty to the South by an exhibition of a disloyalty to law and order, which the South has set the example of reprobating and punishing, it will be wise for the magistracy to estimate how little they are contributing to the cause of conciliation by sanctioning these impolitic proceedings. A rivalry in the strict observance of law is the most praiseworthy, and, indeed, only possible emulation that can at this moment exist between the North and the South. The display of wanton ruffianism and violence, in the presence of events of such solemn gravity, will do no credit to either section.

"OUR RULING CLASS" IN NEED OF TUTORS.—From a report published in another column, it will be seen that WILLIAM MULLIGAN has at length been brought to realize that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that the laws, however tardy in their operation, are terrible in their penalties when provoked beyond a certain point. The stone walls, iron gratings, scanty diet, hard labor, rigorous discipline and perpetual silence of Sing Sing, must press with crushing force on all the faculties and habits of this fierce human animal, who has been accustomed for so many years to live as pleased himself, observing no rule, engaged in no regular occupation, and yet supplied with every enjoyment of the grosser senses—perhaps as a tribute paid by the world to his high position and desperate renown amongst "the ruling classes" of our City. His fate should be a warning to the many hundreds of his class who still roam our streets unwhipped of justice. It is the first positive announcement made from the Bench in many years, that political services shall not suffice to screen the guilty from punishment, nor be held to justify the professional ruffian in the use of weapons against the lives of peaceful citizens, or officers in the discharge of their duty.

It is worthy of note that MULLIGAN, who has lived so long in all the affluence of what is called "sporting life," should have so far despised the peaceful arts as to be now suffering a severer fate than might otherwise have been allotted to him, through his inability to write. His political friends had influence enough with the prison authorities to secure his employment in the hospital; but the post prepared for his reception required some knowledge of writing. MULLIGAN was not equal to its duties, [illegible] found in his time to [illegible] pant moralist, but the [illegible] weapon familiar to his [illegible] instincts of "the ruling [illegible] despised the cultivation of the [illegible] of book-keeping; but to-day even a rudimentary acquaintance with round-hand, would be worth more to him than all the gold he may have acquired and squandered at the fare tables of San Francisco and New-York. There are many men of the Mulligan class upon whose future lives we hope that this lesson may exert a wholesome influence. Let them cease to do evil while there is yet time; or if they persist in their present courses, let them at least qualify themselves by learning to write for the milder discipline of the hospital department attached to the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Policy of the President—His Demands upon the North.

There can be no doubt that the President has accomplished the object he had in view, in proposing the extraordinary terms of compromise which are contained in his annual message. It is incredible that he could believe it possible to effect a change in the Constitution, by which Slavery is to be made the fundamental law for all the territories of the Union; and in urging such a proposition upon the attention of Congress and the country, he could only have been actuated by the desire to stimulate the Southern Ultraists to demand what he knew would never be conceded, and thus to increase the difficulty of harmonizing the country. He was aware that the Democratic Party of the nation, in convention at Charleston, in April last, though thoroughly Pro-Slavery, and ready to buy Cuba, or conquer Mexico, in order to extend the system, could not venture to incorporate this proposition of a Slave code for the territories in their platform of principles; and that the Northern delegation, rather than sanction a measure which they knew would overwhelm them with defeat at home, held out against it to the last, though the delegates from seven or eight Southern States seceded in a body. He was aware that this very issue caused the permanent dissolution of the party; that the two factions into which it was divided went into the Presidential canvass under different banners, and with opposing candidates; that a third candidate was before the people, who represented the Southern opposition; that Mr. LINCOLN beat them all by an overwhelming majority; and that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who alone was in favor of a Slave code for the Territories, was literally distanced in the race in the Free States by the least formidable of his competitors. So far as ascertained, we believe that his vote in these States was less than that cast for Mr. LINCOLN in the Slave States. All told, there was not one vote in fifty polled for the Slave code candidates in the Free States.

With these facts before him, the President has deliberately recommended the adoption of a Slave code for the Territories as a part of the Constitution; and the conclusion is irresistible that his only object must have been to add to the excitement, and increase the demands of the South. There is no other explanation of his conduct which would not be inconsistent with the idea of his possessing a common share of understanding, or with his being a free agent. If the President has not become imbecile with age, or been frightened out of his manhood by the clamor of the Disunionists, we are bound to conclude that he has deliberately attempted to stimulate the spirit of disunion by encouraging it to demand impossible conditions of peace.

We will not attempt to assign motives for a line of conduct which cannot be explained on any principles of honor or patriotism; and which could only proceed from a nature in which the desire to be revenged for defeat and disgrace, overrides all thoughts of duty to the country. It is sufficient to say that the President has done all that his high official position, and an opportune moment could afford, to alienate the South from the North, and to make reconciliation impossible; and he will, doubtless, retire to private life with the proud consciousness that he has made the dishonorable capitulation of his own section, to the arrogant demands of the Disunionists and Slave-traders of South Carolina, the only possible condition of peace.

But is it not a strange state of things in which the successful party is called upon to make compromises before it is clothed with power, and before it has proposed any measure which could give offence? We daily hear the question repeated—What will the Republicans do to pacify the South? It would be more appropriate to ask what have the Republicans done to enrage the South? Thus far, they have merely elected a President, by a Constitutional majority. They declared the principles by which they were actuated long before the election. They told the South and the country, not only what they would do, but what they would not do. While they took ground in common with CLAY and WEBSTER against the extension of Slavery into the territories, which they wish to dedicate to the free labor of the North and the South, they expressly disclaimed any power, or any wish to meddle with the institutions of the States; and, so far from it, they gave a pledge in advance to protect the States against invasion, or interference with their domestic affairs. It has been the policy of Southern demagogues, and their abettors in the Free States, to keep the Platform of the Republican Party as much out of sight of the people as possible, and in place of it, to parade, as Republican principles, the inflammatory harangues of Abolition lecturers and preachers. In this way the Southern people have been led to believe that the Republican Party will not scruple to make war upon their institution of Slavery, by unconstitutional legislation, by violence, and by unlawful tampering with slaves.

Having created this misapprehension in the minds of Southern men, by systematic falsehood and suppression of the truth, these matchless demagogues now call upon the President elect to refute their own fabrications, and to give to the South an assurance of his pacific intentions. Let them, if they really desire to disabuse the Southern mind—if they really repent of the high crime they have perpetrated against the peace of the Union—let them publish in the columns of every newspaper over which they have control, the following extract from the National Platform of the Republican Party, which was adopted by the Convention at Chicago, in May last. It is the fourth clause or resolution of the series:

Fourth. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and *especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively*, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; *and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the*

[illegible] Mulligan was not [illegible] any principles of [illegible] it would be difficult to frame a sentence embodying in which publicity and respectability language, the [illegible] States are sovereign within their own limits, that they possess the exclusive control of their own domestic concerns, and that the [illegible] invasion of a *State*, on whatever pretence, is a high crime. This is the Republican platform, [illegible] political chart, by which the President elect has solemnly pledged himself to be guided. Could rational men ask more?

That Mr. LINCOLN will set an example of liberality to his political opponents, almost without a precedent in the history of the country, we have the assurance of his most intimate friends. That he will be guided by the spirit of moderation and justice to all elections, in all his executive and administrative acts, we have the guarantee of his high character; and that his friends in Congress—should they ever get a controlling majority, either by the secession of South Carolina and other States, or by election in another contest—will refrain from exercising the right of enacting a needless prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, where it is now manifest the system can never take root, we have assurances on all sides.

What, then, is there to complain of? Nothing, nothing but the fact that a party which has ruled the country, until it has become bloated with pride and arrogance, has been compelled by the indignant voice of the people to surrender the power which it has grossly abused. There are other reasons in the Southern States for the disunion feeling,—but this is the main cause of the sympathy it receives from the Administration and from Democrats in the Northern States.

TENTERDEN STEEPLE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Republican Party are indebted to an astute English journalist for the most rational explanation which has yet been given of their overwhelming success in the recent national elections. The London *Chronicle*, which, we beg our readers to understand, is not at all a comic paper, but on the contrary the most serious and solemn of unreadable organs, gravely advances the theory that Mr. LINCOLN's triumph is the natural consequence of the Prince of Wales' visit to the United States.

The Paris correspondent of this British Luminary thus states the case:

"It is most gratifying to hear enlightened Americans in this City attribute, in a great degree, the success of the Anti-Slavery candidate to the excellent effect produced by the visit of the Prince of Wales. They point attention to the fact that the election was decided by the State of New-York, which was the scene of the greatest enthusiasm during the sojourn of his Royal Highness. Upon former occasions of election contests New-York wavered; and it was known that jealousy of England had much to do with the indifference manifested towards the Anti-Slavery candidates. It was believed that England felt strongly on the subject, and it was fancied that the English people meddled too openly with blunt expressions of opinion. Along with the Prince's presence, a reaction set in, and feelings of sympathy with English feelings arose, so that it seems no strained conclusion to attribute Mr. LINCOLN's return upon Anti-Slavery principles to the genial effect produced by the visit of the Prince of Wales."

As for the "enlightened Americans" to whom the author of this surprising communication attributes the merit of his brilliant discovery, we are persuaded that they are but the invention of his own exceeding modesty. None but himself can have hit upon the astounding thought, and it is plain enough that he is not only a Great Briton, but a direct descendant of that celebrated Kentish farmer who proved to Sir MATTHEW HALE that Tenterden Steeple was the unquestionable cause of Goodwin Sands. The reasoning in the two cases is too identical not to have come of one blood, for genius of this sort passes by inheritance, like the heavy underlip of the Hapsburgs.

We have been a good deal laughed at by our transatlantic cousins for the persistent fury with which, for many years, our popular orators ascribed every political change, from the defeat of a Tariff to the overthrow of masonry, to the influence of British gold. But we challenge the world to match this present revelation, in all the speeches of all the Pograms of the West. The notion that the Prince of Wales danced Mr. LINCOLN into the Chair of State, is a flight of political absurdity so bold and high as fairly to arrest a moment's admiring attention, even in the midst of our actual excitements. We shall now await with some interest the views of SIMEON BUSH as to the share which the Japanese Ball may have had in the defeat of the Fusion Ticket, and the condemnation of Mr. WILLIAM MULLIGAN.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* proposes that pending sectional differences be adjusted by an amendment to the Constitution to the following effect:

"The Congress may establish governments for the Territories of the United States; and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one member of Congress, and having adopted, by a vote of the citizens of the United States resident therein, a Constitution, republican in form, may be admitted by the Congress into this Union as a State; and *neither the Congress, nor the people of a Territory, during the territorial condition, shall, by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair rights of property recognised by the laws of any of the States.*"

The *Atlas* enters into a long argument to show that the Democratic Party, in spite of its disruption on this point in Charleston, might accede to this, and that a portion of the Republicans would probably do likewise.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that the TIMES publishes letters purporting to come from South Carolina which are really written here. The charge is entirely false. We have published no letter from Charleston or any other Southern point, which was not written, so far as we know or have any reason to believe, at the place where it was dated.

The Irish and Disunion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is an extract from a letter of C. C. SPENCER, published in this morning's TIMES:

"I hear many expressions of sympathy for us in this City, and in case of an attempt to coerce us, *I believe we can safely rely upon much material aid from here, and especially from the Irish. They hate the nigger as they do the devil*, and will fight to sustain our rights, if it finally comes to that."

If Mr. SPENCER had taken the trouble to ascertain the sentiments of Irish-Americans of New-York, he would find that the great majority of them are opposed to "secession," "rebellion," or any other movement having in view the destruction of the Union. They have sworn allegiance to the *United* States; and, as in the days of Gen. JACKSON, will resolutely oppose disunion, in every shape and form. Mr. SPENCER could have learned as much, by an examination of the conservative journals, which represent them, and are supported by them. Whatever may be their opinion of Slavery, or the wrongs of the South, they will not countenance a destruction of the Government, which has naturalized, enfranchised, and protected them.

ONE OF THEM.

—Hon. Edward Everett has presented a beautifully bound set of his speeches to the Excelsior Literary Association, in Manchester, N. H.

Amusements.

A witty contemporary once remarked of an English earthquake, that it was so "tame you might have stroked it." Without suggesting an unkind thought, may we not say the same of the last Academy season? And here let us be understood. We do not mean the last Ullman season, for that has been dead and buried and forgotten so long that a dim traditional glory begins to surround it. No, not that, but the *bona fide* last "season" which some of us talked about only a few hours ago, and which was really in existence up to Saturday at 3½ o'clock. For, know all men by these presents, that the Temple of Song is once more tenantless. That rickety infant, called the "Artists' Combination," born of adversity and prematurely exposed to the bleak December winds, came to an untimely end on the day and hour mentioned above. A few—very few—persons were present at the dissolution. The event, however grievous to art, was witnessed with fortitude by the public. Is it not a comfort to know this?

To arise from so sad an obituary vein, let us state, with the pointed epigram of an itemizer, that the Fourteenth-street establishment is once more closed. After essaying in four creditable performances to please and interest the public, Mme. Fabbri and Messrs. Stigelli and Forbes have retired from management, persuaded that at this moment the task is impossible. No one will deny that they were perfectly right in coming to this conclusion. In eight days four operas were produced,—"Masaniello," "Stradella," "La Fille du Regiment," "Robert le Diable,"—yet notwithstanding this managerial activity and the indisputable fact that in each work the principal parts were sustained by artists of acknowledged ability, the receipts were so pitifully small that they did not even suffice for the minor expenses of orchestra and chorus.

Nothing would be easier than to attribute this result to the present disturbed state of our community on matters political. But to justify so broad a reason it would be necessary to ignore the fact that other places of amusement in the City are flourishing, and to forget also that not only at this season, but at every other since the Academy of Music was erected, the result has been the same. No building in the world can show so clear a record of disaster. When we think of the ruin it has caused, we cannot help wondering that the establishment has not long since been turned into a chapel—the penitential mood of all such wicked places.

For the moment, then, we are without opera. Tired of playing to non-paying stockholders and empty benches; wearied of the tameness of public appreciation, the only artists now in our midst have proclaimed their unwillingness to pay for a piper whom nobody cares to hear. Is there a speck of musical promise in the future? Scarcely worth mentioning, but still a speck. On Friday "La Juive" will be played for the last time. It is given in the hope that it may possibly draw one good house, and so reimburse a portion of the losses of five bad ones. We shall see Next to the excellent policy of not playing at all just now, the best thing is decidedly to play for not more than one night. There is a story told of an English actor who rejoiced greatly at the brilliant success of his benefit, boasting triumphantly that he had lost but forty pounds by it. Let us hope that the artist-trio at the Academy will have other grounds for jubilation. First and foremost, then, be kind enough to remember that on Friday you are expected to assist at the final performance of "La Juive." After which you are at liberty to comfort yourself with the reflection that inasmuch as Mme. D'Angri, the contralto, is still in this City, there is yet another chance of a "season" in store for us. The husband of the gifted Catalani, being once asked what material he required for the formation of an opera company, replied, like a husband and a father: "My wife and a few puppets." Without the least suspicion that Mme. D'Angri could by any possibility entertain such an extreme opinion, we may well ask, Where is the rest of her company to come from? Pending the answer to which momentous question, we are glad to state that the "Prophete" is the work selected for the reappearance of the great *contralto*. We have not had this opera since its production at Niblo's Garden, under Mr. Maretzek's management, and its revival can scarcely fail, we should think, to create a moderate-sized sensation. The "season" to which we are thus hopefully looking, will consist of four performances, and rumor states that it will be under the direction of Mr. Ullman. After or even before the auspicious dawning of this bright musical epoch, we may expect the Muzio troupe of Italian artists, now in Philadelphia, and regaling their unaccustomed pockets with the contents of a purse of nine hundred separate, distinct and entire dollars, which have been charitably subscribed for their assistance, in view of a needy and otherwise neglected condition. You see we have to take our opera now as we do any other big show—just as it happens to come along. When commerce has threaded the up-town streets, and Irving-place is afflicted with a congestion of omnibuses, we may expect to hear the advertising strains of a brass band issuing from the very convenient, if not providential balcony of the Academy, and to have our eyes feasted with a sensation cartoon representing the heroine in her greatest distress, giving vent to her difficult emotions. What more can be expected of an institution which holds out every inducement to peripatetic, and every discouragement to permanent management?

Mme. Fabbri, who has distinguished herself too often to be affected in reputation by the unaccountable neglect of the past week, has received an engagement from La Scala, of Milan, and will repair thither immediately after Christmas. The loss to us is great, for of all the artists now in America, she is perhaps the only one whom we cannot replace. From the other side we shall hear of a different sort of reception to what has been awarded to this great dramatic artist here.

The past week at the theatres has been an average one, and we hear of few forthcoming changes. The most noticeable is the withdrawal of the "Model Hypocrite," at Mr. Wallack's theatre, and the substitution of a condensed version of Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of "To Marry, or Not to Marry?" in its place. This will take place to-night, and all the best artists of the establishment are in the caste. At the Winter Garden Mr. Booth enters upon his last week, and will appear to-night in "Hamlet." Bulwer's play of "Richelieu" drew large houses to the end, and was only taken off the bills on Saturday, when Mr. Booth played *Iago*. The conception of this part, its intellectual wholeness and fitness of presentation, were in remarkable contrast to the hectoring and pettifogging inanities which are usually made to pass muster for the idiosyncracies of Shakespeare's subtlest villain. We regard Mr. Booth's *Iago* as one of his finest parts, and, after witnessing it, can scarcely rejoice that on Tuesday he will hand it over to the tender mercies of Mr. Dyott, playing instead the more tempestuous *rôle* of the Moor. It is customary to make these changes, and after all they are not without their interest, for those who saw Mr. Booth on Saturday night as *Iago* will certainly desire to see him as *Othello*. Wednesday, the management announces "Romeo and Juliet," with a *debutante*, Miss Elliott, daughter of Dr. Elliott, the celebrated oculist, as *Juliet*.

At Niblo's Garden, Mr. Forrest enters upon his fourteenth week, playing "Richard III." and insuring thereby an overflowing attendance. The admirers of the eminent American tragedian pronounce it to be one of his best parts.

A little higher up town, Miss Keene vouchsafes the presence of herself and six sisters to all who would be charmed with beauty, brightness and fun. We hear, by the way, of secessions from this house. It is said that Mr. De Walden, who conceived, dreamt, wrote, shoveled together, ruptured and wrought into shape the piece called the "Seven Sisters," has shouldered his pen (is that the thing he did it with?) and drawn on his buskins, and is now marching for the enemy's camp at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. Another seceder is Mr. James M. Roberts, the artist who invented and painted the scene called the "Birth of the Butterfly," which, if we are not mistaken, has been copyrighted and patented in such a voluminous and awful way that Bouguereault himself couldn't steal an idea from it.

Mr. Roberts has joined Mr. Wallack's forces, and is preparing the scenery for the new house, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, which, we may here add, is springing up as if with the touch of an enchanter's wand.

The theatres on the east side of the City, beginning with Barnum's, are doing a fine business. Their programmes (containing many novelties) will be found elsewhere.

A new and very handsome concert hall, on Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, has nearly been finished, and will be opened on Wednesday next, when the proprietors give an invitation ball to their friends and the Press. The entrance faces the Academy of Music, and is no unworthy *vis-a-vis* to that unhappy institution. The room is neatly fitted up, and will accommodate fifteen hundred people; in the basement are sixteen private supper-rooms and a restaurant and bar for the less exclusive public. Such a *salon* has long been wanted, and, with good management, it can hardly fail to become a paying institution. The concert announced to take place here on Tuesday next, (Signor Muzio's,) is postponed until Thursday, the 27th.

News From New-Mexico.

SERIOUS REPORT OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Independence, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The New-Mexican mail, in charge of Conductor Coan, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived here last night. Mr. Whiting, Postmaster at Santa Fé, came through as passenger. He reports very dull times in New-Mexico; also that the Indian troubles on the plains are assuming a very serious aspect. At McKee's Creek the mail party were charged upon by thirty Camanche Indians, and it was only by decided and prompt action that they succeeded in keeping them off. The Indians were well armed with rifles.

The mail party were detained an hour by the attack and then retreated to a train seven miles behind. The outgoing mail was also forced to retreat by the Indians to Pawnee Fork. Mr. Whiting says that from the Cemorore to Pawnee Fork the Indians were seen every day on the high ridges, and there is no doubt that they will cut off all small parties traveling on the road. Since the raid on Mr. Walker, a few days ago, and the subsequent killing of the two men that escaped, the citizens of this county have organized themselves into patrol companies, and should any more such bands make their appearance they will be summarily dealt with.

The Canada Extradition Case.

THE FUGITIVE SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Toronto, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the extradition case of the fugitive slave Jones, *alias* Anderson, was rendered this morning. It is in favor of giving up the fugitive to the United States authorities. One of the Judges dissents from the decision. An appeal has been made. The prisoner is strongly guarded. No attempt at rescue has yet been made, but great excitement prevails.

The Kansas Sufferers.

Atchison, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 15.

According to the reports of the Kansas Relief Committee, there were received for the week ending Dec. 12, from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, 149,393 pounds flour, meal, beans, corn and wheat for distribution, and 113,186 pounds distributed. The town is crowded to-day with teams from all points of the interior for supplies, and there is not enough on hand to load them all; and it is estimated that forty trains will have to wait for supplies to arrive. Great good is being accomplished, although all have not been reached.

Conflagrations.

AMERICAN HALL IN MEDFORD, MASS.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A fire in Medford, this morning, destroyed the building known as American Hall, occupied as stores and offices, and for the armory of the Light Guard; also, the Club Rooms of Tuft's College Institute. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

CALHOUN BLOCK IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 15.

Calhoun block was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. Insurance, $30,000.

The Great Western Railway.

Hamilton, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, was $40,600, being an increase of $4,800 over the corresponding week of last year.

Snow Storm in Virginia.

Richmond, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The snow here is quite deep, and no trains have arrived this evening.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Skating at the Central Park.—The Winter sports of the Central Park, which, for some years to come, are likely to be more popular than any that Summer affords in that locality, were thoroughly initiated on Saturday. The freezing weather of the last few days has given a wonderful impetus to the trade in skates, the prices gradually going up as the mercury went down, and on Saturday morning it reached its climax—the red ball was "up" and the skating ball opened. From early morning till dusk the pond in the Central Park was alive with steel shoes, and nimble-footed lads and lasses, representing all grades of proficiency and verdancy in the skating art. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000 persons visited the Park on Saturday, and the number will, no doubt, increase daily as long as the skating weather continues. The Scotch game of "curling," which was so popular last winter, bids fair to be still more so this. The lower pond is reserved for this game, and a large number were engaged in practicing on Saturday. Refreshment saloons are soon to be opened in the Park, where hot coffee and other luxuries, not intoxicating, will be provided. It is also in contemplation to engage a band of music for the benefit of those who are proficient enough to dance on skates.

Various Fires.—Some children playing with matches in the apartments of Mrs. Hoffman, at the tenement house No. 13 Avenue A, at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning, set fire to the place. The damage was slight.....About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a fire broke out on the first floor of the building No. 139 Attorney-street, occupied by Mr. Edwards. Little damage resulted.....An hour later the bakery of John Last, No. 95 Goerck-street, took fire in consequence of a spark from the oven having fallen into a pile of shavings. The flames were soon extinguished.....About 10¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling of L. H. Rogers, No. 18 Horatio-street. The loss was of little moment.

A Merited Testimonial.—The popular treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Theodore Moss, has just received from the Committee of the Prince's Ball, a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a massive seal-rilg, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and valued at $100, in consideration of services rendered on that occasion. The ring bears Mr. Moss' initials, and has the Prince's plume and motto also engraved on it. It is a worthy tribute to a worthy man.

Shocking Vehicle Casualty.—Michael Mulligan, a boy 11 years of age, died on Saturday at his parents' house, No. 318 East Thirteenth-street, from injuries received on Thursday last, when he was run over by a coal-cart in East Tenth-street. The lad's father was driving the vehicle, and in attempting to climb into it with a view of surprising his parent the deceased slipped, and falling before the wheel, was horribly crushed.

Fatal Accident at the Metropolitan Gas Works.—Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest at No. 227 East Eleventh-street, upon the body of George Weir, a German, 32 years of age, who died in consequence of a dislocated hip and other severe injuries received on Monday last at the Gas Works in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, where he was employed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Death from Intemperance.—Yesterday morning William McGlynn, an Irishman, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by a Seventeenth Ward policeman, suffering from the effects of intemperance. Nothing could be done for his relief, and he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 40 years of age, and for a long time he has been an habitual drunkard.

A Drunkard Killed by a Fall.—John Dalton, residing at No. 552 Fourth-street, while intoxicated last Friday evening, fell down a flight of stairs and was fatally injured. His death occurred on Saturday, and Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was of intemperate habits.

Police Reports.

SHOOTING A PROCRASTINATING CREDITOR.

On Saturday night a deliberate attempt was made to murder John Hughes, a laboring man, living at a tenement house in East Thirty-eighth-street, by one of his neighbors, a German, named John Ruyter. It appeared from what transpired yesterday before Judge Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court, that some time since, Ruyter, who is a carpenter, was engaged by Hughes to do some repairing at his house. The bill for doing this work amounted to $3, but Hughes said it was exorbitant and declined to pay it. This fact caused ill-feeling between the men and their respective families, and on Saturday evening Mrs. Ruyter and Mrs. Hughes fought together, the latter while the fray went on receiving assistance from her husband. At a later hour Ruyter heard of what had taken place, and to avenge his wife's black eye, he called at Hughes' house and commenced an attack upon him. Hughes defended himself with a small hammer, and having used the instrument several times upon the German's head, the latter was glad enough to escape the blows by running away. He, however, soon returned, bringing with him a gun, and having dared Hughes to come out of the house, the latter, after a time, presented himself. Ruyter at once fired, the ball taking effect in Hughes' thigh, inflicting a wound of a very serious character. The injured man was conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where Ex-Coroner Connery administered to his relief. Officer McBride had meanwhile taken Ruyter into custody, and Justice Quackenbush yesterday sent him to prison.

TRUSTING TOO MUCH TO A STRANGER.

Charles Ayres, a colored man, while walking in the City Hall Park, on Saturday evening, was knocked down and stabbed by Frederick Scott, also a colored person, who attempted to rob him. Both men were taken into custody by a Sixth Ward officer, and yesterday Justice Welsh committed them to prison—Ayres as a witness and Scott to answer the alleged crime of highway robbery. Ayres was a stranger in the City, and he had made the acquaintance of his colored brother with a view of being shown the sights of the metropolis.

STABBING IN A DRINKING-PLACE—A BARKEEPER THE VICTIM.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night James Gowan and Patrick Brady, both laboring men, went into the lager-bier saloon No. 98 Centre-street, and took several drinks. Afterwards they picked a quarrel with Christian Huske, the barkeeper, whom Brady fell upon and stabbed in the abdomen, face and arms, causing wounds which are likely to have a fatal result. Officer Diven, of the Sixth Ward, having been informed of the occurrence, promptly arrested Brady and Gowan, and yesterday Justice Welsh committed them to prison. A young woman, named Josephine Stebbins, who saw the affray, has also been placed in custody as a witness. Huske is at the New-York Hospital.

REV. H. W. BEECHER THREATENED.

Great Gathering at Plymouth Church—A Sermon and a Speech—A Window Smashed with a Stone.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, received notice from certain quarters that a mob of roughs from this City intended to interrupt the Sabbath evening service, and possibly demolish the building. The same reports had been industriously circulated throughout the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and great excitement was caused thereby. The universal sentiment seemed to be that the person of Mr. Beecher and the property of the Society should at all hazards be defended, and that though opinion were divided as to the propriety and effects of Mr. Beecher's teaching, there was but one feeling concerning the absolute right of free speech in the pulpit or on the rostrum.

At an early hour crowds besieged the doors, and when the entrance-ways were opened, thousands struggled for admission. The consequence was that Mr. Beecher never had a larger audience than the one of last evening. In the adjoining Lecture-room there was a company of Metropolitan Police, while two hundred of the same force were scattered, dressed as citizens, among the audience.

The opening services were unusually impressive, and it was painfully evident that something was occupying the minds of all present other than the singing of the hymn, or the reading of the Scriptures This feeling gradually passed away as the services progressed, and by the time Mr. Beecher took his text, everything had assumed its natural aspect, with the exception, that the crowds, always dense, were now packed and squeezed most unmercifully.

THE SERMON

Was on Patience, and the text was taken from the 5th chapter of Thessalonians, the 14th verse of which reads as follows: "Be patient towards all men." From these words, the speaker preached a quiet, moderate, Gospel and orthodox sermon of the strictest sort, inculcating the duty of patience in all the walks of life, and towards everybody; and the necessity of having Patience with—

1. Dull and foolish men.
2. Conceited and pragmatical men.
3. Arrogant and haughty men.
4. Selfish and cunning men.
5. Violent and abusive men; and,
6. Men whose character is unholy; whose conduct is wicked, whose dispositions are ungrateful and forbidding.

He also showed and warned his hearers against the danger of being impatient with:

1. Men who do not agree with them in sentiment.
2. Those who are naturally timid, fearful, or cowardly. Be ye (he said) firm and courageous—but be patient with men *who cannot be*.
3. Those who weigh God's Providence in the scales of commerce, and suffer their temporal interests to dictate their course of opinion and conduct.
4. Those selfish and scheming men who embroil the public, because their chances for self-aggrandizement in times of confusion are better.
5. Against those lawless and corrupt men who are riotous and violent; and,
6. Against political adversaries and those who seem flagrantly wrong.

During the early part of the discourse, Mr. Beecher made use of the expression, "Be patient with all men," when,

CRASH WENT A STONE,

to the astonishment and consternation of the hearers, through a window, breaking the shutter and shivering the glass into finders. "Yes," said Mr. Beecher, "even with miscreants." No further interruption occurred, and the doctrine of patience was discussed pleasantly and spiritedly by Mr. Beecher, his audience listening, as he requested them to do, patiently, until he came to the sixth point, upon which he treated as follows:

Lastly, be patient with those who seem flagrantly wrong. My friends, I mean *the Southern people*.

[Then, advancing to the front of the platform, leaning on the side of his desk in an easy manner, and taking that quietly confidential air which can only be assumed by an orator who feels master of himself [and of his [audience, he continued:] Some people ask me, Why don't you go down South and say these things? Why don't you go to Charleston? Because I prefer that Charleston should come to me. Why don't you go to Mobile and preach these doctrines? Because I have no disposition to *run into* danger. Because they would hang me. I have observed that pulpits are not very long-lived in Mobile that preach such things. I have no desire to be killed. Not that I fear death—I do not fear it. But I do *love to work*, and I have no mind to have my work cut short if I can help it. I do not mean to run my head into the halter that is dangling there, because they want to hang me. I have no desire to *die vertically*. [Laughter.] My Master has commanded me, saying: "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another." And a man is a fool who would not get out of certain danger if he could, and escape to where he could *fight again*. [Laughter.] So much for going down South—I mean to stay in Brooklyn, and preach—yes, and preach *just what I think*. Disturbance has been threatened. We have had intimation that we were to be mobbed here to-night. But we have not been, nor *shall we be*. I don't think we are just the people to take mobbing. Nor are we the people who would be mobbed. Who would do it? Why if you go to the lower orders of the people, you will find no one to undertake it. Our young men are visiting the prisons and the penitentiaries, they are relieving the poor, clothing the destitute, feeding the hungry—and just the people whom you might, perhaps, think would do this thing, have children under your teaching and care. No, you will have to import those who will do it. They are not in this city. The house is full of policemen—I am glad of it. They are welcome here—not because I think we shall need them—though if we did, I am sure they would fight like lions for law and order: but they are welcome because we hope they may hear something that will do them good. Perhaps they don't often get a chance to go to church Sundays—but here they are in the house of God, and on that ground I am glad to see them.

No, I fear no danger: I shall preach and you will hear me just as you always have done. [Sensation.] I shall preach against the wrong of Slavery, just as I preach to *you*—you who are proud, avaracious, selfish—just as I must preach against all sin. I am asked "Do you suppose you would have done any better if you had been born and educated in that State of things?" No, I am afraid I should perhaps be even worse than many of them are. "Do you think that your people would be any better if reared as slaveholders?" No, I think very likely they would be as bad, perhaps worse. *But* that does not alter the fact of *slaveholding being wrong*. Nor does it free me from my obligations to oppose it.

But while fighting against it with all our might, let us be patient with those holding opposite opinions. Their right to talk is as good as ours. Discussion is what is wanted. Free speech on both sides must be allowed. Men say, "Oh, these everlasting *talkers*, what do they amount to?" I tell you men *must* talk. Why, your very tea-kettle ought to teach you that. If the steam cannot get out at the spout it will blow off the lid—and if it can escape at neither spout nor lid, it will burst the confining barrier. Men will explode dangerously if they cannot let off their steam.

What do you want? Is it indolence and sleep? Is it laziness and quiet? I thank my God morning and night that I was permitted to live in these active working days.

Times are lively. [Sensation and laughter.] These are the times when a *man* should be glad to live—and to work—and to fight—trusting in God for the victory.

But while we work, filled with zeal and fire, let us remember always the Apostolic injunction—the injunction of a man who knew the uttermost depths of soul provocation—who was persecuted, and imprisoned, and bound, and beaten, and driven about by all manner of evil men. Be *patient*. Work with love for the sinner though you hate his sin. Be calm and resolute, though kind. Whatever may be your trials, whatever your provocation, however your indignation may be aroused, remember, BE PATIENT WITH ALL MEN.

After the benediction, crowds of persons gathered around the platform stairs to grasp Mr. Beecher by the hand, to thank him for his manly stand, and to encourage him by their publicly tendered sympathy. Accompanied by his family, Mr. Beecher, who lives on the Heights overlooking the Bay—proceeded homewards. Behind him solidly followed a quiet army of determined friends, who were resolved to see their pastor safely home. The police force marched along as well, and the display was quite imposing, and must have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Beecher, who having reached his house, stepped upon the stone abutment and spoke as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

My friends, I thank you for this quiet manifestation of your devotion to the cause of free speech, and of your love for me. I do not think there was any occasion for alarm, nor do I imagine that I really needed any protection. If, however, there had been trouble, and I had fallen, it would be the very best thing that could happen for the cause in which I am working—but nothing will happen to me or my family or my house—I have not lived in this City thirteen years for nothing. [Voice—"That's so."] You all know full well that though laboring earnestly I labor in love. ["We won't give you up—we'll stand by you," &c.] I have no doubt of it. You always have done so, and I trust we shall always yet be found working together in the cause of freedom—the cause of freedom for all men, of all opinions—and, above all, for free speech and the cause of God. Good night.

Hearty "Good nights"—"You're all right"—"Bully for you," and an occasional "God bless you," from the crowd, saluted Mr. Beecher's retreating form, and ended the "mobbing of Plymouth Church" and the "lynching of its pastor."

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Col. Hardee, Col. Ruggles and D. McCook, of the United States Army; E. H. Wright and W. Washburn, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. E. Somes, of Maine; H. D. Bacon, of St. Louis; Sam Cowell and daughter, of England; Benj. Hager, of the United States Coast Survey; and C. O. Chapin, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. P. Grant of Oswego, H. S. McCombs of Delaware, J. Thomas of New-Orleans, and J. Ravenel of South Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. S. Johuson and family of Kentucky, J. H. Chapin of Albany, and L. Sturdevant of New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

Capt. McGulgan of the steamship *Vigo*, H. Lovett of London, Eng., and Dr. Nichols and lady of Washington, are at the Everett House.

L. Schuerman and W. Schuerman of Belgium, and L. Willett and J. Babcock of Halifax, N. S., are at the Brandreth House.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINE.
A faithful servant for life; it will inflict no hourly vexation of winding bobbins and fastening ends.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Panic Prices
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
and No. 214 Broadway.
Foreseeing that both goods and wages must come down in the Spring, we have determined to close out our immense stock of men's fashionable Winter Clothing, at a VAST REDUCTION on the present current rates. Remember that the entire stock is to be peremptorily sold
BELOW COST,
and make your purchases early.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Trouble at Charleston!!
SECESSION!
'BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$60. Ansonia, Conn. $75.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Vocal Music and Vocal Physiology.—A Course of Instruct on will be given on these subjects by a competent Professor, in the New-York University, (Room No. 7, ground floor,) beginning with the A B C of music. The course of instruction will be scientific, thorough and practical. The voice will be developed upon physiological principles. The Course begins on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1860, at 7¾ o'clock precisely. A few more members. Ladies and gentlemen will be received on application at the room THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Terms moderate.
M. B. ROOME, } Committee.
J. P. DENNY, }

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Leander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Watches and Jewelry for the Holidays.—Fine Watches for holiday presents; fine Jewelry for holiday presents; sterling silverware for holiday presents. CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Pack—Taylor.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 11, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, Mr. William H. Pack to Miss Susan Augusta Taylor, all of Jersey City.

Woodbridge—Weatherby.—In Port Henry, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Chas. Ray Palmer, of Salem, Mass., assisted by Rev. C. Ransom, William R. Woodbridge to Emily Weatherby, both of Port Henry.

Buel—Wells.—In Peekskill, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Samuel Buel, of Poughkeepsie, Hamblen Buel, of Keokuk, Iowa, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Albert Wells, Esq., of Peekskill.

Johnson—Cowenhoven.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, Oscar Johnson, Jr., of Brooklyn, L. I., to Sarah L., daughter of Nicholas R. Cowenhoven, of the former place.

Chalmers—Silver.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Thomas Chalmers, Jr., of this City, to Isabella Brad, daughter of Thomas Silver, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Cox.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, after a lingering illness, Rev. Richard Cox, late Rector of Zion Church, Murray Hill, and of St. John's, St. Croix.

The clergy, his friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Hemphill.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, of a lingering illness, Theodore A. Hemphill, youngest son of the late Alexander and Agnes Hemphill.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 70 Bedford-st., this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Memphis and St. Louis papers will please copy.

Kennedy.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, Mrs. Lucy H. Kennedy, aged 63 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 49 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to Spencer, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Elmira and Owego papers please copy.

Townshend.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Daniel V. Townsend, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 429 4th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock.

Towle.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Thomas Towle, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 50 North Moore-st., this day, (Monday,) Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock.

Graham.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Mary Montross, daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Graham, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 121 East 34th-st.

Scobie.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, Ann Frances, wife of George E. Scobie, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery for interment, and the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, 19th inst., from the residence of her brother, B. F. Kendall, in Brookline, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Robertson.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, James Robertson, printer, aged 57.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 206 High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) Dec. 17, at 2 P. M.

Reed.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Charles E., infant son of Charles W. and Amelia E. Reed.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of H. Wheeler, No. 59 Fort-Greene Place.

Connell.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry N. and Mary E. Cornell, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 72 Sands-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock.

Cronyn.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, Libbie Marshall, youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Lizzie L. Cronyn, aged just 4 years.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn.

Palmer.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, of apoplexy, Catharine Palmer, wife of James W. Palmer, and daughter of the late David M. Westcott, of Goshen, N. Y.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, corner of Washington and Sussex sts., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Fash.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, Capt. Jacob Fash, late of New-York.

Notice of funeral will be given.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines,
From 6 to 46 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 597, Dec. 15, 1860.
58, 3, 24, 69, 64, 31, 45, 19, 14, 18, 17, 2.
Class No. 598, Dec. 15, 1860.
27, 12, 73, 34, 43, 37, 76, 10, 5; 3; 46, 77, 23.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15, 1860.
GEORGE G. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.
The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in the *Daily, Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller*.
Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News, Ship News, Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AGUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND ARLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FICHUSES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
[illegible],
OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be [illegible] marked in plain figures, and put upon [illegible] counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling at re-[illegible] their elegant stock of Lace Curtains, varying in price from
$2 50 TO $60 PER PAIR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES.
Just received, a large and choice stock of Evening Dresses and Dress Goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Handsome Velvet Beaver French Sacks, with capes, [illegible] sell, at $18.
Ribbed Beaver do., at $16.
Also, splendid Velvet Cloaks, at prices to suit the hard [illegible]
J. J. BENSON,
No. 316 Canal-st.

THE CHEAPEST EMBROIDERIES
IN THE CITY.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have, as usual, an immense stock o
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS
AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
which they offer at extraordinary low prices.
No. 335 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 17,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered [illegible], suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Embroidered Sets, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 17:
[illegible] pieces fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 6¼ cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 9 cents per yard.
[illegible] extra quality Bleached Cotton Shirtings at [illegible] cents, worth 15 cents.
1,000 pieces English Long Cloths at 10½ and 12½ cents per yard, (value 12½ and 15 cents.)
[illegible] pieces 9-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings at 25 cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces 9-4 Bleached Utica Cotton Sheetings at 27 cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces 10-4 and 12-4 Utica Cotton Sheetings at 30 cents per yard.
French Percales and Madapolams at equally reduced prices.
[illegible] pieces real Welsh Flannels, only 25 cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces extra fine real Welsh Flannels, only 30 and 37½ cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces heavy and fine 4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40 cents per yard, (value 55 cents.)
Also,
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Table and Piano Covers, &c. &c.
The attention of housekeepers and others is respectfully called to the above goods, as they are offered greatly below the cost of production.

301. CLOSING OUT 301.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
continue to offer
Rich Brown Silks, late imports,
At the following prices:
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 50, At $1 per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 20, At 90 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1, At 75 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, at 50, 60 and 70 cents yard.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
At the following reduced prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Reserve Cloths, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Stamek Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Reduced every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 1s., cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines, 1. 6d., cost 31c.
Fine Whitney Blankets, at $2,
Manufacturer's price. $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description reduced in proportion.
EXAMINE THE GOODS, LOOK AT THE PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION;
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $8, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at all prices.
Honiton and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
[illegible], Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Fine Hemm'd Linen Handkerch'fs, from 6s. and upwards.
Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Embroidered Lace Veils, from $3 50 and upwards.
Real Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c.
Honiton Lace Sleeves, very cheap and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 439 Broadway.

AT
PANIC PRICES!!
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
WILL OFFER
For the next 20 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars, &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion Sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Honiton Capes, Berthes, Brettelles, &c.
All pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
Our Stock of BLANKETS,
and
FLANNELS,
Of all grades and prices,
is unusually large, and we offer them at
Very reduced prices
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
50 CASES BLANKETS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT PANIC PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 202 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

FIVE CASES RICH DRESS SILKS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Brilliant from any heretofore received, suitable for evening and street costume,
Just received per steamer *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY,
At 33½ cents. Knit Zephyr Hoods reduced. Sontags, Gloves, Palmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Saxony Yarns, Head Linings, Trimmings and Buttons; French and Wool Braiding, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy Articles, cheap at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.
SHEPHERD'S.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
viz.:
500 pieces English and Merrimack CALICOS,
At 8½ cents per yard.
1,500 DRESSES, DELAINES, ARABIAN CLOTHS, &c.,
From $1 per dress.
All wool printed DELAINES and CASHMERES,
From 25 cents per yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS in great variety,
From 50 cents per yard.
500 Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS,
At 63 cents, worth $1 25.
400 Embro'dered MUSLIN SETS,
From $1 06 87, worth from $2 62 50.
MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION,
For the convenience of Customers.
DRESS GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, marked in plain figures, and arranged upon the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

855 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other DESIRABLE SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
THAT MUST BE SOLD
THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Included are
10,000 DRESSES, OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
at $1 per Dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 Cents Per Pair.
We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 501 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW and FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
$14 CLOAKS, selling at $10.
$18 CLOAKS, selling at $14.
OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
AT
359. KELTY'S, 359.
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have reduced their entire stock of
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
25 per cent.
Cheap Collars and Sets for Holiday Presents.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S TRADE,
We shall continue to offer
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At about cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHEAP PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
1,000 pieces Merrimack Prints, at 8½ cents per yard, or a dress of 10 yards for 85 cents.
1,000 pieces English Madder do., fine quality, only 10 cents per yard.
1,000 Dresses Printed Mousseline Delaines, of the celebrated mills, "Pacific," "Hamilton," and "Manchester,"
11 yards each for $1 50 the dress.
500 pieces yard-wide Chintz Prints, fine quality, and perfectly fast colors,
only 12½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
Which for style, elegance, and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OVER 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without
Calling at the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 202 BOWERY. W. R. ROBERTS.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
300 pieces Fancy Colored Silks
at 4s., 5s., 6s. per yard.
500 pieces Rich Colored and Black Fancy Silks,
at 87½ cents and $1 per yard,
(formerly sold at $1 25 and $1 50.)
The last of the parcel.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT RICHMOND'S,
We offer very great bargains, as the whole of this rich and valuable stock has to be sold by February 1st,
FETCH WHAT IT MAY.
Ladies can judge for themselves. Bijous' best kid gloves 50 cents; misses', in all colors, 50 cents.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

REDUCED
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NAPKINS AND TABLE DAMASKS.
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS AT ALL PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY;
Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves, infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 16 cents; scalops, worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

IN EARNEST.
We have a large stock of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO SELL,
As a perusal of the prices will show.
READ! READ!!
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, for $3 75.
White French China Dinner sets, 149 pieces, for $28.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, for $5 90.
Painted and Gilded French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, for $6 25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces, for $46 75.
Painted and Gilded French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces, for $56.
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen, $1 50.
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen, $1 30.
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen, 90 cents.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75 cents.
White French China Soup Tureens, each, $2.
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each, $9.
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, $19.
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75.
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4.
All of these things are but little over one-half of the usual prices.
CUT THIS OUT and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place, and 29 and 32 Murray-st.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at .. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 20
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 15
And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

SHAWLS FOR PRESENTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a very large assortment of
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES.
ALSO,
Merino Scarfs, with Broche ends, of all sizes.
No. 335 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 30 per cent.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
PANIC! PANIC! GREAT SACRIFICE.
Flowers closing out 2c., 3c., 4c.
Flowers at half-price, 5c., 10c., 12c.
Flowers, Real French, closing, 6c.
Feathers, closing out, 6c., 10c.
2,000 rich Chenille Nets, at half-price, 18c., 31c., 44c.
2,200 yards Ribbons, closing at half-price, 2c., 4c., 8c., 10c.
2,100 yards wide Colored Tarletons, closing at 16c.
3,500 yards wide Silk Illusions, closing at 8c., 10c.
Closing all our Blond Edgings and Laces at 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Panic Sale Cotton Hose at 3c.
Panic Sale Woollen Hose at 4c.
Panic Sale Gents' Half Hose at 5c.
Panic Sale White Merino Hose at 10c.
Panic Sale Gents' Wool Half Hose, 8c.
Panic Sale best Pins and Needles, 3c. a paper; best Hooks and Eyes, 3c. a card; excellent Spool Thread, 1c.; Gilt Hair Pins, 6c.
Panic Sale Gloves at 2c. a pair.
Panic Sale Silk Gloves, 8c., 10c.
Panic Sale Laned Gloves, 9c., 10c.
Panic Sale Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Panic Sale Lined Gauntlets, 15c.
Panic sale of Ladies' Misses and Gent's Hosiery, all kinds.
Panic sale of Ladies', Misses and Gent's Gloves, all kinds.
Panic sale of Boys' Buck Mits, 10c.
Panic sale of Ladies' lined Gauntlets, leather tops, 15c.
Panic sale of Woolen Goods, all styles and kinds.
Panic sale Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Panic sale Silk Lace Veils.
Panic sale Silk Velvets, piece 18c.
Panic sale Velvet Trimmings, 2c., 3c. and 6c.
Panic sale Head Dresses, 31c., 50.
Panic sale Worked sets Collars and Cuffs, 25c.
Panic sale Worked Bracelet sets, 75c.
Panic sale Worked Collars, closing, 6c. to 75c.
Panic sale Worked Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 18c.
Panic sale fine Lace Collars, half price, 12½c., 31c.
Panic sale Worked Bands, closing, 6c., 9c., 12½c.
Panic sale of Fancy Goods, Portemonnaies, Hair Pins, fancy Back Combs, Bags and Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents.
Panic sale Wool Sleeves, 12½c.
Panic sale Wool Hoods, 12½c., 25c.
Panic sale Fancy Chenille Scarfs, 6c.
500 Boxes French Flowers for decorations, closing at any price.
Hoop Skirts, Trimmings, and large quantities of other goods.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 Embroidered Sets Collars and Cuffs.
2s. 6d. the set.
500 " " " "
Only $1 the set, (original prices $2.)
250 " " " "
At $1 25 the set, (worth $2 50.)
500 Bracelet " " "
At $3 the set, (actual value $5.)
250 Em'b Hem'd Stitched Handk'fs, (fine quality,)
37½ cents each. "
250 " " At 50 cents each. "
200 " " At 75 cents, (below the cost of importation.)
2,000 Cambric Collars,
From 25 cents to $1 each, (half their value.)
150 Maline Lace Collars,
37½ cents each, (worth 75 cents.)
200 do. sets at 75 cents, (worth $2.)
150 Spanish Point Sets,
From $1 to $5 the set.
Point D'Alencon, Gaze, Applique and Valenciennes in Handkerchiefs and Sets,
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 17.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $5 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Masques, Ecosses, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT
PANIC PRICES.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
RIBBONS
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VERY CHEAP.
FANCY GOODS.
All from recent auction sales, bought for cash.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, cor. of 25th-st., opposite Madison Park.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Cloth, Silk and Velvet Cloaks in all varieties at panic prices.
Also,
The last case of
ENGLISH SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS,
at $3 each.
Decided Bargains.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FRENCH-WORKED COLLARS, 37 1-2c.
Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Point Lace Collars, $3.
Rich Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs in great variety, and all at reduced prices, at
R. BROWNE, No. 819 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
DEC. 17,
DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES'
EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, from 62½ cents per Yard.
RICH PARIS PRINTED DO., reduced from $1 12½ to 75 cents.
ALSO,
Poplins, Reps, Valencias, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Ottoman Velours, Poplins Français, Wool Plaids, &c., &c.
THE REDUCTION ALSO TAKES PLACE
At stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $50 to $25 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $75 to $35 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $100 to $50 per ROBE.
7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, reduced to $25 from $45.
ALSO, DRESS SILKS REDUCED
To 62½ cents, 75 cents and 85 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMERS,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT of
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT AND SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
has been reduced to meet the
DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
ARE OFFERING,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, a very large assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Invite the attention of parties about
FURNISHING HOUSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To their large and attractive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND CARPETINGS.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind attended to with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed at a
GREAT SAVING IN PRICES!
At Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. (ONLY.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
AND AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS, DE LAINES, [illegible]
LE BOUTILLIER BRO[illegible]
Wishing to clear out Stock, offer [illegible] great Bargains in Silks at 4s. 5s. and 6s., former pri[illegible]. to 12s.
Velours, Ottomans and Merinoes, [illegible] cent. less than usual prices.
Saxony Plaids and Saxony Spots, [illegible] showy fabrics, in desirable colors.
All wool De Laines and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
4-4 Real French Prints, Chints Colors,
ONLY $1 50 THE DRESS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
500 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
ANNEXATION INSTEAD OF SECESSION!!!
WE HAVE ANNEXED MAIDEN-LANE!!!
And shall open To-Day, Dec. 17, at 8 A. M.,
14 WAGON LOADS
Of French and German Fancy Goods,
A WHOLE IMPORTATION,
Bought at less than half the cost,
and it will be our study to make
EVERYBODY HAPPY UNTIL NEW-YEAR'S,
By selling this stock
at UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.
We shall exhibit on Monday, Dec. 17,
Throughout the entire centre of our spacious store,
PILES OF FANCY BOXES ALL SIZES and PRICES.
RETICULES,
WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
JEWEL BOXES,
WAX DOLLS, all sizes,
CRYING BABIES,
PAPIER MACHE DOLLS,
CHINA DOLL HEADS,
PAPIER MACHE DOLL HEADS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
CHINA TEA SETS,
PAINTED TEA SETS,
PARLOR FURNITURE, (sets,)
CHAMBER FURNITURE, (sets,)
KITCHEN FURNITURE, (sets)
CHINA FIGURES.
CHINA ASH RECEIVERS,
IMAGES,
ARKS,
TOY VILLAGES,
SWISS COTTAGES, &c.,
and in fact about every variety of these Goods ever manufactured in France and Germany.
In addition
we are closing our magnificent stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
HAIR ORNAMENTS,
FANCY HAIR-PINS,
FANCY COMBS,
GIFT GOODS of every description,
without regard to cost on account of new arrangements Jan. 1.
1,000 EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from Auction,
from 6 CENTS to 6 DOLLARS,
Cheaper than ever before.
A great variety of EMBROIDERED HD'KF, closing
VERY LOW.
FANCY RIBBONS, FANCY RIBBONS!!!
Winding up our whole stock LACE and WINTER FANCY RIBBONS without regard to cost.
From auction,
1,000 doz. LADIES' FLEECE LINED HOSE from 1s.
1,000 LADIES MERINO VESTS from 4s.
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS from 6s. to $3.
1,000 GENT'S MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS
Closing at 3s.
Closing the balance of Fall stock.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c., very low.
No better Kid Gloves in town at 88c.,
than ours are that we sell for 63 cents.
We warrant them best quality.
$1,000 worth of Low-Priced Furs, from auction, very cheap.
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT
PANIC PRICES!!
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
WILL OFFER
For the next 20 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars, &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points, and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion Sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 12th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 17:
500 pieces Rich Broché Velour
Ottomans and Poplins,
Only $1 per yard, (value $1 50.)
Just received per steamer *New-York*.

TILLMANS' IMPERIAL
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
Immense stock of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Selling off below cost!
Greatest inducements ever offered on 6th-av.
N. B.—A great display of FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for holiday presents.
Sale commences to-day.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
SPLENDID EXHIBITION
AT
HENRY MAILLARD'S
CONFECTIONERY.
H. M. respectfully informs his customers and the public that he
WILL OPEN HIS ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 621 BROADWAY,
DECEMBER 17, 1860.
With his annual exhibition of
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Fancy Boxes, Fancy Baskets,
Rich Enameled Boxes, Corbeilles Printanieres,
Velvet Boxes, Pompadour Baskets,
Jewelry Boxes, Paniers Rustiques,
Satin Boxes, Corbeilles Moissonneuses,
Boxes Moyen Age, Shell and Pearl Baskets,
Rich Carved OAK BOXES, with fine steel ornaments.
Fancy Bonbonieres, Poches de Fantaisie,
of every description, with fine engravings.
CORNETS-COPIES,
and a
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY TOYS AND ORNAMENTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES.
This assortment is the finest that ever was exhibited in New-York, has been selected with great care, by Mr. H. M., in the MANUFACTURES OF PARIS, the most celebrated for ELEGANCE AND BON GOUT.
The extraordinary variety of styles and prices is managed to suit every taste and every purse; from the most modest little SOUVENIR to the handsomest FANCY BOX, every article bears the CATCHET of GOOD TASTE.
All the assortment will be sold in RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance,)
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GREAT PREPARATIONS
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
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CONFECTIONERY.
Paris Confectionery Perfectionné,
Haute Nouveauté,
In elegant and selected Bonbons,
Including
Bonbon Deserts, stuff

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and others, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 9th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to recover or recover the same, and all railway stations and depots, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever nature or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1853, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with the superstructure thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depots, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and title and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D. 1853, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1853, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depots, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all their buildings, erections, depots, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and title and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D. 1853, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

5th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the said the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, parties of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depots, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

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All which said leases and assignments, and the rights, privileges, franchises, powers, property and estate thereby granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depots, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

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THE GREAT AGITATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

God whom they worshipped to give their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of the object then in view—the election of an Anti-Slavery Executive. Gentlemen, you will see, certainly, have failed to observe during the canvass that we have just passed through, the pulpit was almost silent upon the subject. The persons who spoke from the pulpit were so few in number that they have attained a most unenviable notoriety, and will probably be remembered for a century at least, for the distinctive position in which they placed themselves, whilst the pulpit generally was, as it should generally be upon such subjects—silent. Now that was a great improvement. *It showed that a disposition to reconsider the subject had entered the minds of good men at the North.* It showed that those who were excited by improper acts, by acts of violence, violent speeches, to a feeling of hostility to the South, had begun to consider their duty—had begun the study of the volume from which they had taken their doctrines, and had begun to learn that it was by no means so clear that a Southerner should be punished in this world, and be necessarily consigned to perdition in the next. I say the pulpit was silent. But the pulpit has improved upon its silence I trust. A million have already read, and millions more will read, throughout the North, the sermon of Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE, [applause,] delivered on Sunday last, where, most wisely, certainly, from the attitude in which he stood, in all respects most justly and unexceptionably, ignoring all mere worldly philosophy, ignoring all denomination of men or parties, in Church, in State, in politics or elsewhere, and placing himself upon that which is the single guide to faith and doctrine in the judgment and fixed opinions of that great sect which he represents—the dominant sect (the Presbyterian) throughout all the North—the Holy Scriptures of Almighty God. He showed that the people of the South, if they but performed their duties in the institutions as well as we at the North in ours, lived otherwise truthfully, holy and conformable to the precepts of Almighty God, and of earthly morality as the best men at the North. [Applause.]

First, then, gentlemen, we have shown what? We have shown that the party which once made itself active for dangerous end, (I grant from pure motives,) first it supposed, next it changed its tone on full consideration; and, I ask you, is there not hope that we shall live to learn throughout these Northern States that our duty is to correct our own personal vices, to reform our own minds and our own morals—to be ourselves good and kind Christians, loving and affectionate fellow-citizens, and if we needs must take cognizance of the faults and errors of other nations, and send the firebrand of incendiary documents where we can find no missionary daring enough to go; let us select the heathen in far distant lands, and not undertake to denounce as heathens and sinners our own estimable fellow-citizens. [Applause.] This, gentlemen, presents favorable symptoms. It shows that there is a tendency in the Northern mind to correct itself, to reconsider its judgment, and to act more kindly and more charitably towards the people of the South.

Well, gentlemen, there is a power at Washington that can save the people of the South, if they will but firmly unite and resolve to protect the South. I mean in the Senate of the United States, where the South has a strong voice, and where many from the North are ready to sustain and support her. And as to the more distant future, as it respects guarantees and final protection to the South, why let us, in God's name, if no other remedy can be had, sit down in a national convention and *add one section to our constitution.* I would not alter one word of it. [Applause.] I am against altering of constitutions, either of the Union or of the States, that were adopted in times that tried men's souls—at a time when the fathers of this republic under the guidance of Almighty Providence were laying the foundations of the first great free State that ever existed. [Applause.] I believe that Divine wisdom presided over those events and the judgments that were pronounced as to what were the fundamental laws at the close of that contest. I believe that every step wherein we have departed from the fundamental laws of that day was a mistake, and that if there be any errors existing at this time in our practice, political or otherwise, the only efficient cure for them is to go back to the platform upon which our father stood—[loud applause,]—and return to the glorious rules and principles written for posterity by those who founded the Republic. Therefore, gentlemen, I would not have a new Constitution, and obliterate that great instrument, sanctioned by the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President. [Applause.] I would not say to the present generation or to postery that we could improve it by altering one single word or provision of it. [Applause.] I would be willing to add—for we have commentators on the most sacred things—I would be willing to add a provision for the purpose of removing disputes by way of carrying out and more completely and exactly executing the things that are in it. Now, we are told by the highest authority, by that which we are all, I trust, willing to bow to—the Supreme Court of the United States—that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were *made by and for the free white Caucassian race inhabiting these United States.* [Applause.] And I would add a provision to the Constitution embracing—for the purpose of convincing those who otherwise will not see—*that principle, and that would guarantee complete protection to the people of the South.* [Applause.] I will not say precisely in what form that would be added. I will not say it, not because I have not duly and fully reflected on it and am not prepared to say it, but because it may as well be left for greater men than I to have the honor of putting it in form, and suggesting the way in which it should be adopted. Now, gentlemen, there is no inhumanity, there is no selfishness, there is nothing that men can find fault with in laying down the rule that America was made for a free white Caucassian race and its development. We but follow the judgment of Almighty God when we say, "America for the white Caucassian, Africa for the negro, who was born in it, who is adapted to its climate, and there, in a physical sense at least, can best flourish." [Applause.] Why, if we establish the principle that this is a free white Republic, and not the home for the free black man, and if the free black man has in his nature and constitution a capacity of being elevated to power, and of being civilized, Christianized, what a mighty empire of free, enlightened, independent, powerful men you will have in Africa within a century or two! And if they are fit for freedom, if they can enjoy and sustain self-government, that is the way in which benevolence, which turns away from the white man and aims at elevating the black man, can have its full gratification. And if the black man or the mulatto cannot sustain their liberty, it will be when hundreds of millions of enlightened Christian, civilized black men, in the full enjoyment of the blessings that we now have, shall people the plains and hills of Africa—when that continent shall have its cities, its commerce, its armies and navies—*while the Southern States of this Union will be obliged to sustain an unequal conflict or deliver forth to the freedom of their native region the black slaves within their borders.* And thus, if indeed it be within the scheme of Almighty Providence, as these fanatics seem to think, to elevate this black race, that people will be elevated by their own instrumentality, and in a climate more congenial to their constitution, mental and physical. Gentlemen, I have already kept you too long. This, to be sure, is a great subject, and I always feel, when I speak upon it, that I must either say altogether too little or weary the patience of those who may be obliged through courtesy to listen. I have done. We have met to assure the South we are their friends. We have met to present to them, in the strongest form in our power, the assurance of our continued action in their favor, and to concert such measures as may lead to staying the progress of *justifiable discontent.* I insist upon calling it so. [Applause.] *To stay the affirmative, final action of that justifiable discontent until we have had an opportunity of changing the existing state of things, and relieving the South from the present position of affairs.* That is to say, a party who believes it a duty to suppress and crush out Slavery, being in possession of political power as it respects the central government, we may not be able to control that party in particular States, but within a very short period I sincerely believe we shall be able, and I trust we shall satisfy the South of that fact, to hurl that party from power, and by united action prevent its power of mischief in the interval. [Loud applause.]

Gen. DIX then restated the purpose of the meeting, which was, he said, to see whether some measure might not be devised to "arrest hasty and inconsiderate action in the South until we can consult together for a redress of their grievances." He moved, therefore, the appointment of a Committee to report an address and resolutions, and such other recommendations as might be thought suited to the present crisis.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the following Committee:

John A. Dix, George E. Baldwin, Gerard Hallock, Edwin Croswell, Stephen P. Russel, James W. Beekman, Watts Sherman, John H. Brower, Elias S. Higgins, Algernon S. Jarvis, Royal Phelps, Thomas W. Ludlow, Wilson G. Hunt, Gustavus W. Smith, John M. Barbour, Thomas W. Clarke, James T. Soutter, Saml. J. Tilden, Benj. Nott, John L. O'Sullivan, John McKeon, Wm. H. Aspinwall, C. A. Davis, Stewart Brown.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON then addressed the meeting. He said he was satisfied previous to the election, from what he saw at Washington, that in the event of LINCOLN'S success, the Union was at an end. He was satisfied now that the Union had come to an end. Within the next thirty days, South Carolina would go out, and before the 4th of March all the Cotton States would do so. But, said he, no force will be used towards the South. [Applause.] The first offensive blow will be the commencement of civil war. [Applause.] He recommended, on the part of the North, a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, the recognition of equal rights in the common Territories, and the frank admission of the *principle of property in slaves*; and if that were not done, he depicted the disastrous consequences which would follow to the Northern States. I believe, he said, in conclusion, we are just opening a great scene, the end of which no man can tell. I therefore appeal to every man to forbear. I believe the mass of the Republican Party, which has the control of the destiny of the country, mean to do right if they can see the right. Upon them rests the responsibility. We have a minor part to perform. Our duty is to tell them what we really believe, and let them act as they deem best.

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON followed. He spoke at length of his past connection with political life, and the position he had always maintained in regard to Slavery, and went on to say that it was the public sentiment which pervaded all the North, which compelled the South to seek safety in secession. What we must combat them of, said he, is that we will not only repeal our obnoxious laws upon paper, but *we will repress this public sentiment, that is more pernicious than all the obnoxious laws of New-England and all the Free States together.* [Applause.] It is a sentiment that has been diffused by political demagogues who have gone through the land executing a commission of evil. Had Satan himself been permitted to come upon earth to scourge mankind, he could not more successfully have accomplished his mission than by going through the country and preaching demagogueism and sectionalism on the subject of Slavery—[applause]—and whether he did it as a political demagogue or a ministerial one I care very little. [Applause.] I call none such ministers of the Gospel. Our Southern brothers will reason with us as we reason with them. No amount of finished and eloquent addresses will serve us in this emergency—no finely turned period in speech—no resolutions, however patriotic and well pointed and considered, will answer the occasion. *No commission of individuals, however elevated, patriotic, and pure of record, will be of the least avail, unless the Southern people are satisfied that they represent the public sentiment.* When the conscientious belief of the South can rest on the sincerity of our resolutions, addresses, and speeches as representing the public mind of the North, and not until then, will come concord and unity. I have little faith in anything except that which goes towards creating a pure, patriotic elevated public sentiment. I have little faith in a meeting in this great commercial City, or in anything that it can do further than as an evidence of a public sentiment. The South are sure of the fidelity of the City of New-York. [Applause.] It has been true at all times; it has never swerved with its great and mighty patriotic majority. But the South have seen that the vote of the country is overwhelming, and renders the City of New-York powerless. So far as it is an evidence of the public sentiment of the State and City it will have its influence. But we must go further, and must repeal the obnoxious laws on our statute book; and the repeal must carry evidence that it is not for any mere temporary purpose—that it is not because our pecuniary interests have been touched, but it must be in evidence that it is a returning public sense, and that those who would not see have been run off by an underground railroad, and they see it set down in derision that one more Southern individual has been robbed of his property—one more slave, instead of having been returned according to the compact of the Constitution, has been run off into the provinces of Canada. They have determined to bear these things no longer; and it *becomes Northern people to determine whether they will permit this state of things to go on, or whether they will make one last grand effort to see whether this sentiment can be corrected.* You cannot send forth a stream by any natural process that will rise higher than a fountain. The South know it. They have no faith in addresses and resolutions that have not their sources in the feelings of the masses of the people. It is useless to say there is no serious trouble. I believe that South Carolina will secede, so far as the movement of her Convention can do it, on the 17th or 18th of this month, and events must transpire shortly after which will bring all Cotton States in association with her, and eventually every State which is a Slave State, and intends to continue such, will go along together. This is as certain as the laws of gravity, and he is a blind man and mad man who cannot see it. All that we can now do is to get time to convince the Southern people that there is a returning sentiment of truth and justice in the Northern States; that the honest masses have been mislead and misunderstood this irritating question, as I believe they have, and upon proper consideration will go back to their duty as members of this Confederacy, and will welcome back our Southern brethren to the great family of political, social and moral equals. [Applause.] *Our Constitutional and Federal laws, I repeat, are well enough.* Our obnoxious State laws should be repealed, and in their place a public sentiment should be set up and borne aloft, as the great lawgiver of olden times set up the brazen serpent, that every one who had been bitten by Abolitionism will look on it and be healed. [Great applause.] I will close as I begun. I did not intend to take part in this meeting. I have no particular views but what I have often repeated, and my hope is that by this respectable meeting a public sentiment may be drawn out. If it be as just, conservative and beneficial as we believe it to be, we may then properly represent it to our Southern brethren, and no longer be misunderstood. Look the danger fully and square in the face. We must not put too much trust in meetings, in Congress or in legislation; but if we would remain a united people we must say that however wrong we may have been, however much error we may have committed, *we have reconsidered our conduct, and are satisfied that we must treat the Southern States as we treated them on the inauguration of the Government—as political equals.* When we have done that we shall have done our whole duty, and perhaps this glorious Government may still go forward to the fruition that awaits it. [Loud applause.]

HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., expressed his general concurrence with the Chairman, and said that what they desired was, that the South should stand by them until they could right the wrongs that had been committed.

Gen. DIX then reported the following

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND BRETHREN OF THE SOUTH: It has become our painful duty to address ourselves to you under the most alarming circumstances in which we have been placed since the formation of the Government. In the fullness of our prosperity, our strength and our credit, the Union, to which we owe it all, is in imminent danger of becoming a prey to internal dissension, sacrificing the great interests of the country, and forfeiting the high position it holds among the nations of the earth. To avert a calamity so disgraceful to us as a free people, so disastrous to the common welfare, and so disheartening to the friends of Representative Government in both hemispheres, we appeal to you by the sacred memory of that fraternal friendship which bound our forefathers together through the perils of the Revolution, which has united us all through succeeding years of alternate good and ill, and which has conducted us, under the protection of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, to wealth and power, by a progress unexampled in the history of the past—by all the endearing recollections with which this association is hallowed, we conjure you to pause before the current of disunion shall acquire a force which may prove irresistible, that we may consult together, with the calmness due to the magnitude of the crisis, for the removal of the causes which have produced it. We make this appeal to you in entire confidence that it will not be repulsed. We have stood by you in the political contest through which we have just passed. We have asserted your rights as earnestly as though they had been our own. You cannot refuse, therefore, to listen to us and to weigh with becoming deliberation the reasons we have for believing that the wrongs, which have led to the existing alienation between the two great sections of the country, may with your coöperation be speedily redressed. We do not intend to go back to the origin of these wrongs. We will not review the dark history of the aggression and insult visited upon you by Abolitionists and their abettors during the last thirty-five years. Our detestation of these acts of hostility is not inferior to your own. We take things as they exist, to deal with them as an evil not to be eradicated by violence, but to be remedied by a treatment which shall at the same time be considerate and firm. We call on you as friends to delay action until we can induce those through whose agency the evil has been brought upon us to listen to the voices of reason and duty, and to place your relations and ours to the common privileges and benefits of the Union on a footing of perfect equality; or, failing in this, until we can bring the majority of our fellow-citizens in the North to coöperate with us, as we do not doubt they will, in the proper measures of redress. We do not despair of securing from those to whose hands the reins of Government are about to be intrusted, a recognition of your rights in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves and equality in the Territories. We know that great changes of opinion have already taken place among their most intelligent and influential men—that a reaction has commenced, which is not likely to be stayed—that errors and prejudices which in the heat of the canvass were inaccessible to reason and persuasion, have been, on cool reflection, renounced; nay more, that many, whose opinions have undergone no change, are willing, in a praiseworthy spirit of patriotism, to make on questions which are not fundamental in our system of Government, but merely accessory to our social condition, the concession necessary to preserve the Union in its integrity, and to save us from the fatal alternative of dismemberment into two or more empires, jealous of each other, and embittered by the remembrance of differences, which we had not the justice or the magnanimity to compose.

Let us enumerate briefly the grounds on which we repose our trust in a speedy accommodation of the existing disagreement between the North and the South.

I. The late election, although it was adverse to us throughout the North, we have in the detail added materially to our strength in Congress, where the power to redress wrong and prevent abuse is most needed. In this State, against five Democratic and Union members of the present Congress, eleven members have been elected for the next; and in the other Northern States five members more have been gained, making a change of twenty-two votes in the House of Representatives, giving a decided majority in that body to the friends of the Union and the equal rights of the South, rendering all hostile legislation impossible, and affording assurance that existing wrong will be redressed.

In regard to the general result of the election we do not hesitate to say that the conservative men have been defeated by their own divisions rather than by the votes of their opponents, and that it is not a true criterion of the relative strength of parties. The slavery question was but an element in the contest; it would have proved utterly inadequate to the result had not the Democratic party been disorganized by its own dissensions. Even in the City of New York, with an overwhelming majority, one of the surest conservative Congress Districts was lost by running two candidates against a single Republican.

In the Congress Districts, carried by the Anti-Republicans, the canvass was placed distinctly on the ground of sustaining the equal rights of the States in the Territories. In the month of May last, an Address was published in the City of New-York, reviewing the controversy between the two great sections of the country, in regard to the Territorial question, and assuming as a basis of settlement, the following grounds:

1. A citizen of any State of the Union may emigrate to the Territories with his property, whether it consists of slaves or any other subject of personal ownership.

2. So long as the Territorial condition exists, the relation of master and slave is not to be disturbed by Federal or local legislation.

3. Whenever a Territory shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, the inhabitants may, in framing their Constitution, decide for themselves whether it shall authorize or exclude Slavery.

We stand on these grounds now. We believe the controversy can be adjusted on no other. Many who sustained in the late canvass a candidate who did not assent to them, disagreed with him in opinion. We speak particularly of the City of New-York; and we say with confidence that we believe the great conservative party of the North may be rallied successfully on the foregoing propositions as a basis of adjustment. In carrying them out we shall reëstablish the practice of the Government from its organization to the year 1828, running through the successive Administrations of WASHINGTON, the elder ADAMS, JEFFERSON and MADISON. The territory northwest of the Ohio river, in which Slavery was prohibited by an ordinance adopted under the articles of confederation, was an exceptional case. In the other Territories emigrants from the States were freely admitted with slaves when composing a part of their families. The adoption of the Missouri Compromise under the Administration of Mr. MONROE was the first departure from the practice of the Government under the Constitution. We must go back to the policy of the founders of the Republic if we hope to preserve the Union. We believe this great object can be accomplished, and that harmony may be restored to the country if time for action be given to those who have the power to do justice in their hands.

2. The Republican Party. It cannot possibly remain unbroken during the term of the incoming Administration. The two chief elements—the political and religious—can never harmonize in practice. The process of separation has already commenced. While those who ostensibly represent the religious element are as fierce as ever in their denunciations, leading politicians, no doubt in view of the responsibility to devolve on the President elect in carrying on the Government, have renounced ultra opinions, and proclaimed the duty of enforcing an efficient Fugitive Slave law. In Boston the Union party triumphed by a majority of several thousand votes in the late municipal election, and the Abolitionists have been expelled by the people from the public halls, in which they attempted to hold their disorganizing assemblies. In other cities of New-England the same reaction has taken place. The theorists and politicians can never hold together when measures of Government are to be agreed on; and it is not believed that the Republican Party can sustain itself for a single year on the basis of the principles on which it was organized.

It is a mistake to imagine that the whole Republican Party, or even the great bulk of it, is really at heart animated by any spirit hostile to the rights or menacing to the interests of the South. Anti-Slaveryism has constituted but one of the various political elements combined in that "Republicanism" which has elected Mr. LINCOLN. We pledge ourselves to you, that whenever a fair opportunity shall be presented of a distinct and simple vote of the North upon the full recognition of all your constitutional rights, a very large majority in nearly every Northern State will be found true to the Constitution and true to the fraternal relations established by it between you and us.

3. The Fugitive Slave law. Eight or nine States have passed laws calculated, if not designed, to embarrass the surrender of fugitive slaves; wrong as these enactments are in principle and in purpose, they have been practically nugatory. We believe no fugitive from service or labor has been discharged under any one of them. They are, nevertheless, utterly indefensible as the index of unfriendly feeling; they have wrought, in practice, the further injury of furnishing an example of infidelity to constitutional obligations—an injury to us as well as to you; and no one doubts that they will, when brought before the judicial tribunals of the country, be pronounced violations or evasions of a duty enjoined by the Constitution, and therefore void.

A movement has already been made in Vermont—the most hopeless of the Republican States, to repeal her Personal Liberty bill, and the question, as we understand, is yet undecided in the hands of a Committee. Massachusetts, it is believed, will repeal hers at the approaching session of her Legislature. Nor is it doubted that Mr. LINCOLN, who has publicly declared that the Fugitive Slave law must be faithfully executed, will exert his influence to procure the abrogation of all conflicting enactments by the States. That it is the duty of the States to repeal them, without waiting for the Courts to pronounce them invalid, no man, who justly appreciates the existing danger, will deny.

3. The conservative men of the North. Since the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, we have firmly maintained your rights under them. Previous differences of opinion were cheerfully renounced. The contest with the ultraism of the Republican Party, active and strong as it is, has not been unaccompanied by personal sacrifices on our part. They have been encountered unhesitatingly, and without regard to political consequences to ourselves. We felt that we had a stake in the issue not less important than you. Believing the Union essential to the prosperity and the honor of the country; holding that its dissolution would not only overwhelm us with calamity and disgrace, but that it would give a fatal shock to the cause of free government throughout the world, we have sought by all practicable means to maintain it by carrying out with scrupulous fidelity the compromises of the Constitution. Though beaten at the late election, it is our sincere belief that we are stronger on this question now than we have been at any previous time. We believe we are nearer a solution satisfactory to you than we have been. We believe it is certain to be accomplished, unless it is defeated by precipitate action on your part.

These are a few of the grounds on which we rely for an adjustment of existing differences. There are others which we deem it needless at this juncture to press on you. But we should leave the view we take of the question unfinished, if we were not to add, that any violation of your constitutional rights by the incoming Administration, if it were attempted, would meet with as prompt and as determined a resistance here as it would from yourselves. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we speak with full knowledge of the import of our words; and that we pledge ourselves to such a resistance by all the means which may be necessary to make it effective. But we are satisfied no such danger is to be feared. It cannot, in the nature of things, be an ultra Administration. No party in power, under our system of Government, can fail to be conservative, no matter on what declarations the canvass may have been conducted by its leading supporters. There is an under current of moderation in the flow of popular opinion, which will inevitably withhold those to whom the great interests of the country are only temporarily confided, from running rashly into extremes.

Let us, then, fellow-citizens and brethren, again appeal to you to abstain from any movement which shall have for its object a dissolution of the political bonds, which have so long, and so happily for us all, united us to each other. They have given us honor, wealth and power. If occasional differences have disturbed the general harmony, they have been speedily adjusted with fresh accessions of benefit to the common welfare. No nation has had so uninterrupted a career of prosperity. To what are we to attribute it but to the well-adjusted organization of our political system to its several parts? We do not call on you to aid us in upholding it on these considerations alone. There are others of a more personal nature—not addressing themselves to you as communities of men merely, but as individuals like ourselves, bound to us by ties of reciprocal obligations, which we call on you in all candor to respect. We should not make this appeal to you on an occasion of less magnitude. But when the very foundations of society are in danger of being broken up, involving the peace of families, the interests of communities, and the lasting welfare and reputation of the whole Confederacy of States, no feeling of delicacy should dissuade us from speaking freely and without concealment. We call on you, then, as brethren and friends, to stand by us as we have stood by you.

During the angry contentions of the last nine years, we have been the open and unshrinking vindicators of your rights. It is in fighting with you the battle for the Constitution, that we have, by an unfortunate combination of causes, been overthrown—not finally and hopelessly (far from it)—but temporarily only, and with a remaining strength, which needs only to be concentrated to give us the victory in future conflicts. Is it magnanimous—nay, is it just—to abandon us when we are as eager as ever to renew the contest, on grounds essentially your own, and leave us to carry it on in utter hopelessness for want of your coöperation and aid. We cannot doubt the response you will give to this appeal. You cannot fail to see that by hastily separating yourselves from us, you will deprive us of the coöperation needed to contend successfully against the ultraism which surrounds us, and may leave us without power in a political organization embued by the very act of separation, with a more rancorous spirit of hostility to you. We conjure you, then, to unite with us to prevent the question of disunion from being precipitated by rash counsels and in a manner altogether unworthy of our rank among the great nations of the earth, and of the destinies, which await us if we are only true to ourselves.

If the event shall prove that we have overrated our own ability to procure a redress of existing wrongs, or the disposition of others to concede what is due to you, as members of a Confederacy which can only be preserved by equal justice to all; let us, when all the efforts of patriotism shall have proved unavailing, when the painful truth shall have forced itself on the conviction that our common brotherhood can be no longer maintained in the mutual confidence, in which its whole value consists—in a word, when reconciliation shall become hopeless, and it shall be manifest (which may God forbid!) that our future paths must lie wide apart; let us do all that becomes reasonable men, to break the force of so great a calamity, by parting in peace. Let us remember that we have public obligations at home and abroad, which for our good name must not be dishonored—that we have great interests within and without—on the ocean, in our cities and towns, in our widely extended internal improvements, in our fields and at our firesides—which must not be inconsiderately and wantonly sacrificed. If, undervaluing the great boon of our prosperity, we can no longer consent to enjoy it in common, let us divide what we possess on the one hand, and what we owe on the other, and save the Republic—the noblest the world has seen—from the horrors of civil war and the degradation of financial discredit.

If, on the other hand, (which may God grant!) you shall not turn a deaf ear to this appeal—if it shall be seen in the sequel that we have correctly appreciated the influences which are at work to bring about a reconciliation of existing differences, and a redress of existing wrongs; if mutual confidence shall be restored, and the current of our prosperity shall resume its course, to flow on, as it must, with no future dissensions to disturb it, and in perpetually increasing volume and force; it will be the most cheering consolation of our lives that in attributing to so happy an issue of the prevailing gloom, we have neither misjudged your patriotism, nor the willingness of our common countrymen to do you justice.

Gen. DIX also reported the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States was designed to secure equal rights and privileges to the people of all the States which were either parties to its formation or which have subsequently thereto become members of the Union; and

Whereas, The said instrument contained certain stipulations in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves, under the designation of "persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another," which stipulations were designed to be complied with by the act of Congress making provision for such surrender; and

Whereas, The agitated state of the country, arising out of differences of opinion in regard to these provisions, demands that we should declare explicitly our sense of the obligations arising under them; therefore

Resolved, That the delivery of fugitive slaves to their masters is an obligation enjoined by the Constitution, in which all good citizens are bound to acquiesce; and that all laws passed by the States with a view to embarrass and obstruct the execution of the act of Congress making provision therefor, *are an infraction of that instrument, and should be promptly repealed.*

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States are the common property of the people thereof; that they are, of right, and ought to be, open to the free immigration of citizens of all the States, with their families, and *with whatever is the subject of personal ownership under the laws of the States from which they emigrated*; that the relation of master and slave cannot, during the Territorial condition, be rightfully disturbed by Federal or local legislation; and that the people of any such Territory can only dispose of the question of Slavery in connection with their own political organization, when they form a Constitution with a view to their admission into the Union as a State.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to uphold these principles by all the means in our power; to seek by all practicable efforts a redress of the wrongs of which the Southern States justly complain, and to maintain their equality under the Constitution, in the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges it confers.

Resolved, That while we deplore the existing excitement in the Southern States, *we do not hesitate to say that there is just ground for it.* But we earnestly entreat our Southern brethren to abstain from hasty and inconsiderate action, that time may be afforded for bringing about a reconciliation of existing differences, and that the Union of the States—the source of our prosperity and power—may be preserved and perpetuated by a restoration of public harmony and mutual confidence.

Resolved, That Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON and RICHARD LATHERS, Esq., be appointed a Committee to proceed to the South, with a view to make such explanation to our Southern brethren, in regard to the subjects embraced in the address and resolutions, as they may deem necessary, and to give such *further assurances as may be needed* to manifest our determination to maintain their rights.

Resolved, That in case either of the gentlemen named in the foregoing resolution be unable to perform the services for which he is appointed, the Committee on the Address and Resolutions be authorized to fill the vacancy.

The following amendment was offered to the second resolution by HIRAM KETCHUM, but was rejected:

And that the question of the rights of the people in the Territories of the United States is and ought to be left to the judgment of the Supreme Court, in whose decision, as the law of the land, all good citizens are bound to acquiesce.

The following amendment was also proposed by Mr. COMSTOCK, but was rejected:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in regard to the sufficient guarantee of those rights by the extension of the provisions of the Constitution, all doubt in regard thereto ought to be authoritatively and forever set at rest by an explanatory amendment to the Constitution.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the address and resolutions, in addition to being published in the daily newspapers, be printed in pamphlet form.

Also, that a manuscript copy thereof be prepared and presented to the authorities of South Carolina, with the signatures attached.

Mr. E. COOPER moved that the resolution to call a public meeting at an early day be referred to the Committee on Address and Resolutions, with power to take such action in relation thereto and to any other matters pertinent to the proceedings of this meeting as they may deem expedient.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Description of Fort Moultrie—Strength of the Garrison—Preparations for Defence—Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The silent energy with which work is now being pushed forward upon the fortifications erected for the protection of the harbor of Charleston, is something at once new and extraordinary. To keep the readers of the *Mercury* fully posted in regard to events transpiring around them, we present below an interesting account of these active operations of the Federal authorities. It is proper, however, that the people of Charleston should know that the Executive of the State is fully cognizant of all that is going on in relation to these forts, and that their honor and defence is safe in his keeping. Until late in the past Summer, the defences of Fort Moultrie have remained in an unfinished condition; the sand of the beach, piled up by the wind against the south walls, had rendered them easily accessible almost by a single leap, and the empty guns were suffered to gaze out in harmless majesty upon the noble bay. A fortnight has worked a marvelous change.

FORT MOULTRIE

is an inclosed water battery, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 200 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and reëntering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party or by regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall 15 or 16 feet in thickness. The work now in progress consists in cleaning the sand from the walls of the fort; ditching it around the entire circumference, and erecting a glacis; closing up the postern gates in the east and west walls, and, instead, cutting sally-ports, which lead into strong out-works on the southeast and southwest angles, in which 12-pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap-door, two feet square, cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time, the height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is 20 feet. The ditch is from 12 to 15 feet wide at the base, and 15 feet deep. The nature of the soil would not seem to admit of this depth being increased, quick-sand having been reached in many places. The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscarp is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is also finished. It is composed of sand, and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which is kept firmly in place by the addition of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and crossing each other at right angles—making squares of about 10 feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns—which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. A good many men are engaged in clearing the ramparts of turf and earth, for the purpose of putting down a very ugly-looking arrangement, which consists of strips of plank 4 inches wide, 1¾ inches thick, and 6 or 8 feet long, sharpened at the point, and nailed down, so as to project about 3 feet horizontally from the top of the walls.

A noticeable fact in the bastionettes in which we have above alluded is the haste in which one of them has been built. The one completed is formed of solid masonry. In constructing the other, however, a framework of plank has been substituted. Against the inside of this wooden outwork loose bricks have been placed. Both bastionettes are armed with a small carronade, and a howitzer pointed laterally so as to command the whole intervening moat by a cross-fire.

In the hurried execution of these extensive improvements, a large force—about 170 men—are constantly engaged. Additions are daily made to this number, and the work of putting the post in the best possible condition for defence, is carried on with almost incredible vigor.

THE GARRISON.

A few days ago Col. GARDNER, who, for years, had held the post of Commandant, and whose courtesy and bearing had won the friendship of all who knew him, was relieved in the command by Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Kentucky. Maj. ANDERSON received his first commission as Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, July 1, 1825; was acting Inspector-General in the Black Hawk war, and received the rank of Brevet-Captain August, 1838, for his successful conduct in the Florida war. On Sept. 8, 1847, he was made Brevet-Major for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey.

The other officers are: Capt. ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Capt. T. SEYMOUR, Lieut. T. TALBOT, Lieut. J. C. DAVIS, Lieut. N. J. HALL—all of the First Regiment Artillery.

Capt. J. G. FOSTER and Lieut. G. W. SNYDER, of the Engineer corps.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. CRAWFORD, of the Medical Staff.

The force, under these gentlemen, consist of two Companies of Artillery. The companies, however, are not full, the two comprising, as we are informed, only about seventy men, including the Band. A short time ago, two additional companies were expected, but they have not come; and it is now positively stated that there will be, for the present at least, no reinforcement of the garrison.

VIGILANCE IN THE FORT.

While the working men are doing wonders on the outside, the soldiers within are by no means idle. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time, and that the guns are regularly shotted every night. It is very certain that ingress is no longer an easy matter for an outsider, and the visitor who hopes to get in, must make up his mind to approach with all the caution, ceremony and circumlocution with which the allies are advancing upon the Capital of the Celestial Empire.

FORT SUMTER,

a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port-holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor, on the edge of the ship-channel, and is said to be bomb proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this great strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casements is necessarily a slow one. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 lbs. of powder, and a proportionate amount of shot and shell. The workmen engaged here sleep in the Fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is of course exposed to a cross fire from all the openings on that side.

CASTLE PINCKNEY

is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so-called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation, we find that there are about fifteen guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repairing the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

This concludes our sketch of the present aspect of affairs at the three forts, which were meant to be, and which should always remain, at once the pride and the safeguard of our city.

An Attack on Fort Moultrie Expected.

THE CHARLESTONIANS ERECTING BATTERIES—FEELING OF THE GARRISON.

The following letter is from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie:

FORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 11, 1860.

DEAR ——: I feel too indignant. I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little garrison is treated by the heads of the Government. Troops and proper accommodation are positively refused, and yet the commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever *such a sacrifice* (an intentional one) known? The Secretary has sent several officers, at different times, to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a mere sham, to make believe he will do something. In the meantime a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston the first of the week. I will not go further if I can help it.

Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of this island; and they dare the commander to interfere while they are getting ready *to fight sixty men.* In this weak little fort I suppose President BUCHANAN and Secretary FLOYD intend the Southern Confederation to be cemented with the blood of this brave little garrison.

These names shall be handed down to the end of time.

When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops. The soldiers here deserve great credit—though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them, yet they are in good spirits, and will fight desperately. Our commander says he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. Our only hope is in God. My love to father and all.

Your affectionate SISTER.

More Returned Passengers.

The steamship *Marion*, which arrived on Saturday from Charleston, brought home 11 steerage passengers, sent on by the authorities.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 115 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 12; women, 20; boys, 45; girls, 38; adults, 32; children, 83; males, 57; females, 58; colored persons, 2. There were 20 deaths by fevers, 17 of which were scarlet; 17 by consumption; 9 each by marasmus and inflammation of the lungs. Seventy of those who died were under 5 years of age. The deaths occured in the several Wards, as follows: First, 2; Second, 13; Third, 5; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 11; Seventh, 7; Eighth,

The New-York Times.

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THE SECESSION AGITATION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Speech of Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate.

His Exposition of the Principles and Intentions of the Republican Party.

PEACEABLE SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

More Conciliatory Propositions in the House.

Probable Break-up of the Special Committee.

The Secession Movement in South Carolina.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Organization and Adjournment to Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Senate was densely packed to-day to hear Mr. WADE, as it was supposed that he would speak in some degree for the incoming Administration. Not only were the immense galleries crowded, but all the lobbies and ante-rooms were filled, while the foreign Ministers and members of the Lower House swarmed on the floor, filling every inch of available space.

Senator WADE spoke for two hours, and delivered, as was anticipated, a regular war speech, declaring the determination of the Republican Party to execute the Federal laws, regardless of secession, and that this Capitol would be held by the Northern States, if need be by the force of arms at all hazards.

MORSE, of Kentucky, who came here a strong Union man and ready for any sacrifice to secure harmony, now says the whole South must act together. WOODSON, of Missouri, and many others of the most conservative men from the Border States, say WADE's speech has produced a strong and decided feeling among them to remain no longer in the Union. Pugh will take the first opportunity to reply. He says if the positions taken to-day be approved by the Republican Party, civil war will follow in sixty days.

The Committee of thirty-three met to-day, and Mr. REUBEN DAVIS yielded to Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, who wishes to offer the resolution mentioned in my dispatch of last evening, and added another resolution, proposing the Missouri Compromise line as a geographical division between the free and slave Territory. The Committee, however, tabled this and several other resolutions offered by Southern men, and by a vote, agreed to take up the first proposition submitted by H. WINTER DAVIS, proposing a modification of the Fugitive Slave law and having acted on this, to report their action to the House. On the proposition to lay others aside and take up this, Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS voted with the Republicans and then carried it. Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., then said, as Northern gentlemen were unwilling to come forward like men and put themselves on the record, he should withdraw, and asked to be excused, which was done. Several other Southern men, and perhaps all others, will leave the Committee to-morrow as the Republicans on the Committee take pretty much the same ground, as Mr. WADE did in his speech. Before leaving, the Southern members are anxious to get a vote on some one of their propositions, so as to present a record to the country. Mr. CRAWFORD's proposition, now pending before the House, is pretty much the same with that offered by Mr. RUST in Select Committee, and may be voted on to-morrow.

The proceedingf of the House, to-day, was only a miserable effort on behalf of parties to see which could deceive the country most. Every sitting out complicates and makes matters worse.

Hon. MATT. WARD, late Senator from Texas, has written a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, which concludes thus:

"I am inclined to the opinion that from the diversity of interests in the two sections of the Union, and the preponderance of power in favor of the North, together with their deep rooted prejudices against our institutions, secession would be next an almost certain guarantee for our future interest and happiness, in view, therefore, of harmony and concert of action on this grave question I should be in favor of a convention of the sister States South, either before or after they secede, to consider the subject of a Southern Confederacy; but under no circumstances should Texas or any other Southern State, in my humble judgment, remain an integral part of the present Confederacy under Black Republican rule."

The report of the New-York Caucus last night should have read that REYNOLDS' proposition was generally assented to, not adopted. HASKIN, I understand, was not present, and one or two others were necessarily detained from attending.

The Committee of the House on the Post-office voted to report in favor of refunding the $12,000 in county in the Boston Post-office matter.

The statement that LINCOLN has offered BATES a place in the Cabinet, and that the conservative Republicans have written to him demanding a manifesto, I am authorized to say by a dispatch from Springfield, are entirely false. He will make no demonstration, unless it is demanded by his own party, and then not unless consistent with his self-respect and dignity.

The Governor of South Carolina has sent a dispatch to the President, which is laid before Gen. SCOTT, stating that the forts would not be interfered with in any manner whatever, although great fear has prevailed that these assurances were but a ruse to blind the Federal Government.

It is stated, on good authority, that Gen. SCOTT says that no fear need be entertained of the inauguration of LINCOLN in a peaceable and quiet manner. He is known to be strong for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Senator WILSON has introduced a resolution inquiring into the Degroot claim, but as the officers of the Government have fully investigated the matter, it is doubtful if it avails anything now.

The Pennsylvania members held a caucus to-night. All were present except MONTGOMERY and DIMICK. Senator BIGLER presided. MCKNIGHT was Secretary. Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the constitutional rights of all sections of the country should be respected and secured; that all the laws should be promptly and faithfully executed, and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and the laws should be maintained and enforced throughout the country.

Both Senators were present. CAMERON, GROW, HICKMAN, MORRIS and VERREE made speeches. The action was entirely harmonious. The caucus adjourned to Thursday.

The Post-office Committee have the Pony Express matter under consideration, for the contract of RUSSELL & Co., to transmit Government dispatches. It is believed they will pass, as the existence of the same depends upon such action.

The Ohio delegation met in caucus at Senator PUGH's rooms to-night. All were present except Senator WADE and one Representative. CORWIN presided. Corwin, Bingham, Sherman, Vallandigham, Grow, Cary, Cox, Gurley, Senator Pugh, and nearly all the others, expressed their sentiments. No vote was taken, but the general opinion expressed was that the Union must be preserved, and the laws enforced, and a conciliatory feeling prevailed in both the Pennsylvania and Ohio caucuses.

FORD, the Public Printer, arrived to-day in bad health. Matters will go on as heretofore until the 4th of March.

The letter written by HEART, Superintendent of Public Printing, to South Carolina, is severely censured as without foundation in truth. It relates to the secession movement.

Great anxiety prevails to hear the result from Charleston, S. C. Various rumors are afloat. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The President sent to the Senate to day the nomination of Attorney-General BLACK to the Secretaryship of State, which was confirmed; about one-third of the Senators voting against the appointment. No other nominations were transmitted.

Separate meetings of the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations, without regard to party, have been called for to-night, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and what course they will pursue in the present crisis.

The House Select Committee was in session four hours to day. It is represented that they have gone suddenly to work, and the prospect of something acceptable to the country has improved.

CALEB CUSHING, whose presence was requested in Washington, was in consultation with the President this morning.

Secretary THOMPSON left this morning for North Carolina. It is understood that, though he favors the secession of the Cotton States, he is friendly to the resumption of the relations with the others, when the non-slaveholding States consent to give such constitutional guarantees as may be satisfactory.

It is not apprehended here that there will be bloodshed. Should the ready men of South Carolina demand a surrender of Fort Moultrie, Maj. ANDERSON's instructions are deemed to be such as will enable him to retain an honorable position.

Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, opened the House with prayer, to-day. He referred to the events in South Carolina, and implored that country to be delivered from the horrors of disunion.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. CLARK'S (of New-Hampshire, Rep.,) resolution of inquiry, requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men were stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumter; whether, in his opinion, the number was sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence; whether additional men had been ordered to either of said forts, or any steps taken to put them in position to resist any attack; in whose custody the Arsenal at Charleston is placed; what arms and property are there kept, or if removed, by whom; and why said arms are not put in possession of officers of the United States upon a requisition, or if this has ever been refused; and further, what instructions have been given to the officers of said forts in case of a demand to surrender them by any person or authority made upon them; also the copies of any correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of said forts with protection, was taken up.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration, and it was laid over.

Fifteen thousand additional copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the resolution of JUNE 15, for the relief of WM. H. DEGROOT, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for Territorial business. Agreed to.

The bill to carry out the existing treates between the United States and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) explained that the object was to pay the claims against the Mexican Government out of the moneys in the Treasury appropriated by Mexico according to the treaty.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected to the bill, because it would lead to a revision of all the decisions. He was willing to have a new Commission to examine the claims. He moved to amend accordingly.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) objected to the entire bill.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. POWELL's (of Kentucky, Dem.,) resolution was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said: At a time like this, when there seems to be unusual excitement, I have very little faith in the efficacy of any argument. But I must say, when in this very chamber, where we have all raised our hands to Heaven and took an oath that we would sustain the Constitution of the United States, we hear it said by many Senators that we are upon the eve of a dissolution of this Union, and that your Constitution is to be trampled under foot, silence under such circumstances seems to be akin to treason itself. We have listened to complaints on the other side of this chamber patiently, and with an ardent desire to ascertain what they were. But I confess I am unable to understand what it is of which they complain. The party which has lately elected the President, and is prospectively coming into power, have never held office under this Government, nor any individual of them. Therefore, it is manifest that that party have as yet committed no act of which anybody can complain. If any one has fears as to what may hereafter ensue, they are mere apprehensions—nothing else. A bare suspicion—a fear—rising out of unwarrantable prejudices.

I wish to ascertain in the outset whether we are right, for I tell gentlemen here if they can convince me that I am holding any political principle that is not warranted by the Constitution under which we live, or treaties on their rights, they need not ask me to compromise, for I will redress their rights myself when I am wrong. No man need approach me with a threat that the Government is to be destroyed, because I hope that I have now, and ever shall have, that sense of justice, that when any man shows me I am wrong, I shall be ready to right it without threat or compromise. Now, what is it of which gentlemen complain? When I left my home in the West to come to this place, all was calm, cheerful and contented. I heard of no discontent, and apprehended there was no cause to interrupt the harmonious course of legislation. I did not learn that there had been, since we adjourned, any new fact intervening that could at all disturb the public mind. I did not know that there had been any encroachment upon the rights of any section or any individual. Therefore, I came here expecting we should have a harmonious session. It is very true that the great Republican Party, which has been organized ever since you repealed the Missouri Compromise, which gave you four years ago full warning that its strength would result as it has resulted, and I suppose any man might have supposed things would have resulted in the same way. It is true, this party has carried the election; but I do not suppose anything growing out of the election is the cause of the present excitement in the country. Now, what, in that is complaining? Is it the minority that they have subjected to an oppressive and aggressive Government. No such thing as that, Sir. We might suppose that eighty-four years ago, when the leaders of that glorious Revolution met in Philadelphia, there to draw up a bill of indictment against a weak king and his ministers, they had been at a loss what they would set forth as the cause of their complaints. But they had no difficulty in setting them forth, and so that great article of impeachment will go down to posterity to justify them for all they did. Let us, then, suppose the old patriots had been the Ministers of the Crown, or members of the British Parliament of the dominant party that had ruled Great Britain for thirty years previous. Instead of dignifying what they did as revolutionary, who would not have hanged every man of them as traitors? They would ask what right have you, who have had the Government in your own hands, who have had the Government doing everything that has been done, to set up here that you have been oppressed and aggrieved by the action of that very Government? It would have been an act of treason, and nothing less. Now, they who sit here the leaders of this modern revolution, are they in a position to complain of the action of this Government for years past? Why, they have had more than two-thirds of the Senate for many years. You that complain represent but little more than one-quarter of the free people of the United States; yet you have prevailed for ten years past in the Cabinet of the President, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and nearly every department of the Government. Those who voted with you have dictated the policy of the Government. Is it not strange that those who occupy this position come here complaining that their rights have been stricken down? But what is the cause of this great excitement which undoubtedly prevails in a portion of our country?—for, if the newspapers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the cities and large towns of the South that looks very much like the reign of terror in Paris during the French Revolution. We hear of Northern men being sent back, or scourged and tarred and feathered, and no inquiry made in regard to the cause. I do not suppose the regular Government, in times of excitement like this, is really responsible for these outbreaks of passion. If the States where these outrages prevail were a foreign Government, and if they were really authorized by the constituted authorities, everybody knows if it were the strongest Government in the world, we would declare war in one day. But what has caused this great excitement? I will tell you what I suppose it is. I do not so much blame the people of the South, because I think they have been led to believe that we, to-day, the dominant party, who are about to take the reins of Government, are their mortal foes, and stand ready to trample their institutions under foot. They have been told so by our enemies at the North, and they would not hear us at all. Now, I wish to inquire candidly, honestly, and fairly, whether the Southern gentlemen who complain so much, have any reasonable grounds for that complaint—I mean when they are really informed as to our position. The Northern Democrats have said we have Personal Liberty bills in some few of the Northern States, which would somehow trench upon your rights to recapture runaway slaves—a position that in not more than two or three cases has the least foundation in fact. But if these laws are really repugnant to the Constitution, they are utterly void, and the Courts would declare them so at any moment. Therefore I am glad to hear Senators on the other side say they do not complain of these bills. Your men have given up this bone of contention, this matter of complaint, which Northern men have set forth as a grievance more than any one else.

Mr. MASON said that he said the repeal of these laws would furnish no satisfaction to the Southern States.

Mr. WADE—I understood the gentleman to say he did not know as they had been injured by them. These laws were not intended to excite the South, or to put them in any position of degradation, as the Senator supposes. These laws against kidnapping are as old as the common law itself. I believe the State of Virginia has one to-day as tangent in its provisions as any of those of which you complain. And here let me say, because the subject occurs to me, that the Senator from Virginia seems not so much to point out any specific acts that the Northern people have done that are injurious to your property, as something he takes to be a dishonor and a degradation. I think I feel as sensitive on that subject as any other man, if I know myself. I would be the last man who would advocate any law, or any act, that would humiliate or dishonor any section of this country, or any individual in it; but, on the other hand, let me tell those gentlemen I am exceedingly sensitive on that same point, whatever they may think, and had rather sustain an injury than an insult or dishonor, and I would be unwilling to inflict it upon others as I would be to submit to it myself. I never do either the one or the other, if I know it. But I have already said these gentlemen who make these complaints have for a long series of years held this Government in their own hands. You say the gentlemen who have raised upon this floor their bill of indictment against us, have been the leaders of the dominant party for years; therefore, if there is anything in the legislation of the Federal Government that is not right, you, and not we, are responsible for it. We never yet have been invested with power to control the legislation of the country for an hour. I know the charges have been made and rung in our ears that we have been unfaithful to your Fugitive Slave bill. The law is exceedingly odious to any free people, and deprives us of all the old guaranties of liberty that the Anglo-Saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said perhaps the action on this law had not injured anybody, but he complained of the public sentiment. He knew it was impossible to reclaim a slave in nine cases out of ten, and they risked their lives if they made the attempt. He thought the law no more obnoxious than any in case of scoundrels who rob and steal. [Applause in the galleries. The Chair said the galleries must be cleared if the applause again was heard.]

Mr. WADE—Never mind, let them cheer the Fugitive Slave law if they please.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he should insist on order if the indignities to the Senate did not cease.

Mr. WADE—This would be a poor remedy for a free man in humble circumstances to be taken under the provision of this bill to be carried where? Where he came from. Then he might be carried into the market-place anywhere in a Slave State, and what chance has he? This man may be kidnapped and carried into everlasting Slavery, and does any man who has a regard for the sovereign rights of the States rise here and complain that a State could not make a law to protect her own people against invasion and seizure? I believe of all men those who have made the most of these complaints are the last who would rise here and deny the power of a sovereign State to protect her own citizens against any Federal Legislature whatever. Then Liberty bills have been made, not with a view to degrade the South, but with an honest view to guard the rights of their own citizens from unlawful research and seizures. I was exceedingly glad to hear Senators on the other side say that the repeal of these bills will not relieve the case from its difficulties; and I have heard it everywhere that the people of the Free States are unfaithful in executing the Fugitive Slave law.—It has been said, under such circumstances here, that, although I was sure as to my own State, yet I could not believe a word of what they were saying. I never did and never could until our enemies here rise in their places and, with a magnanimity I commend, have said this was not so. My colleague, (Mr POGH,) with a magnanimity for which I give him my thanks, has stood forth to testify that in the State I in part represent, Republican Judges, Courts and Juries, have fulfilled this repulsive duty with perfect faithfulness, and so said the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) and so I understood the Senator from Indiana (Mr. FITCH) to have said. Therefore, this calumny is removed from us, so far as the statements of our political enemies can do it. I know our Courts feel themselves bound to administer the laws just as they find them. Let me say to gentlemen of the Senate on the other side, where you have lost one slave by the unfaithfulness of legislative tribunals, we have had ten men murdered by your mobs against law. I cannot take up a Southern paper but I read of men who travel for business, but you wait upon them by some Committee and tell them to return. And what is the cause? Why, Sir, you come from Ohio, and they don't inquire what party you belong to. Many of these acts have been done under circumstances that would disgrace a savage. We have no security in traveling nearly one-half of this Confederacy—especially the Gulf States. I don't care what a man's character may be, and if he never violated any law under heaven; but if he comes from the North, and especially if he has exercised his political rights and voted for LINCOLN instead of somebody else it is an offence punishable by indignity, by stripes, and by death. Am I you, whose constituents are guilty of all things, can stand up and accuse us of being unfaithful to the Constitution of the land? I make the assertion here, that I do not believe in the history of the world there ever was a nation or a people where a law so repugnant to the general feeling was ever executed with the same faithfulness as has been this most repugnant Fugitive Slave law. You have a law in South Carolina by which you take the free citizens of Massachusetts, or any other maritime State, and lock them up in jail under a penalty. If the poor man cannot pay the jail fees, eternal Slavery stares him in the face. It is a monstrous law, revolting to the best feelings of humanity, and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. I don't say this by way of recrimination. I know the excitement pervading the country, and I do not wish to add a single coal to the flame. Nevertheless, I wish the whole truth to appear. Then, what is it? You have the whole legislation of the country; you own the Cabinet and the Senate, and I may add you own the President of the United States, as much as you own the servants on your own plantations. But I can't see why Southern men rise up and complain of the action of this Government. I have already shown it is impossible to point out any acts of which the Republican Party have been guilty of which you can complain. Therefore, I understand that Senators who justify the overthrow of this Government, who would break it up and resolve it into its original elements, do it on a mere suspicion that the Republican Party may some how affect their rights. Now, what doctrines do we hold detrimental to you? Are we the setters forth of any new doctrine under the Constitution? I tell you, nay. There is no principle held to-day by the great Republican Party that has not had the sanction of your Government for more than seventy years. You have changed your opinions; we stand where we used to stand. We stand on the Slavery question in the place formerly occupied by the most revered statesmen of this nation, every one of them, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON and POLK inclusive. And that revered statesman, HENRY CLAY, of blessed memory, with his dying breath asserted the doctrine we hold to-day. Why, then, are we held up before the community as violators of your rights? It is late in the day to accuse us of harboring these opinions. Then, what doctrines do we hold that are complained of? You don't complain of our Liberty bills. You don't complain that Mr LINCOLN is a violent man, and will probably do any injury to you. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) told us he had no apprehension Mr. LINCOLN would do any act in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he had said no such thing.

Mr WADE said he understood the Senator to say so, and he understood the grievance to be that the Chief Magistrate, with the power of Government, could do away with Slavery in ten years.

Mr. IVERSON said he said the Republican Party might do injury. He thought Mr. LINCOLN would violate the Constitution when he could with impunity.

Mr. WADE—It is of no great consequence what the Senator said. I say that Mr. LINCOLN's character, from his youth up, has been such that you have no right to draw any inference that he will trespass on the right of any man, and if you harbor any other supposition it is in consequence of unwarranted prejudice, nothing else. I have listened to arguments here for about a week. They are in very general terms, very loosely drawn, and do not know where to meet you at all. Is there anything in our platform detrimental to your rights, unless that in modern times you set up a different construction of the Constitution from ours? We follow in the beaten track, but you have switched off, as it were, upon another track, and assert your doctrine to be orthodox, that is all.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called the Senator's attention to the case of Gov. DENNISON, and asked if he just fled it.

Mr. WADE said that lawyers and Judges might differ. He thought Gov DENNISON's course founded on a decision given by Judge STANSBURY, of Kentucky, and on a precedent set by the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL wanted the Senator to answer his question.

Mr. WADE was not going to be catechised in a question of law.

Mr. POWELL said he despaired of getting an answer. He wanted to know if the Senator was in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. WADE said he did not know as he was a witness in this case.

Mr. POWELL said he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. WADE declined to give way to be catechised any longer.

Mr. Powell said he should not have called for specifications if he didn't want to be catechised.

Mr WADE—I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation. The Republican Party in the North, and in Ohio in particular, hold the same opinion, so far as I know, with regard to this peculiar institution that is held by all civilized nations in the world. We don't differ in public sentiment from England, France, Germany, or Italy, or any other civilized nation on God's earth. I tell you frankly you will never find a community who are in love with your peculiar institutions. Now, the senator from Texas told us that Cotton was King, and could overrule, by its influence, (I do but use his words,) and compel men to come down—that it had subjects in Europe. I will say to that Senator that they are rebellious subjects, and are talking very disrespectfully of their king. They tell you they sympathize with those you call Black Republicans. Therefore, I hope we shall hear no more of the toast that "Cotton is King," and is going to overrule all nations and bring them under its footstool. It never will be done. But have our Southern friends any complaints to make of the platform? I tell you frankly that we did lay down the principle that we would prohibit, if we had the power, Slavery from invading another inch of Free-soil territory of this Government. I stand there to day. I have argued it to half a million of people, probably, and they stand there—and they have commissioned me to stand there forever, and, so help me God! I will. I say to you, while we hold this doctrine to the end, there is no Republican, or Convention of Republicans, or paper, that pretend we have any right in your States to interfere with your peculiar institutions. On the other hand, our platform repudiates the idea that we have any right, or intention even, to invade your Constitution in your own States. Now, what do you complain of? You are going to break up this Government. You are going to involve us in war and blood out of a mere suspicion that we shall transcend that which we stand here to vindicate. How would you be justified in the eyes of the civilized world to take so monstrous a position, and predicate it on a mere suspicion? We don't love Slavery. Didn't you know it before to-day? Everything remains as it did a year ago. [Laughter.] Shall we, then, we stand here, I the eve of breaking up this Government. Seven or eight States are going to set up a hostile Government—and they look imploringly over to us, and say, "You can prevent it." What can we do? You have not condescended to tell us what you want done. If we should give up the verdict of the people and take up your platform, I don't know but you would be satisfied, and I think the Senator from Texas (Mr. WIGFALL) rather intimated, and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) rather more than intimated, that if we would take what is exactly the Charleston platform, on which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was placed, and give up that on which we won our victory, you would grudgingly and hesitatingly be satisfied.

Mr. IVERSON said he wished the Senator would read his speech before he quoted so much from it. He had not said they would be satisfied with any such thing.

Mr. WADE read from Mr. IVERSON's speech, reported in the *Globe*, that he supposed there would be no overt act on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, but the power of the Government would be so executed against Slavery that it would not last ten years, and continued: Then you are not going to wait for any overt act, but are going to proceed upon the suspicion that probably he might. I have disavowed any intention on the part of the Republican Party to harm a hair on your heads. We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any mischief. We have been faithful to all the laws. Is not, then, that Mr. LINCOLN is expected to do any overt act by which you may be injured. You won't wait for any. But, anticipating that the Government may work you an injury, you will put an end to it, which means simply this—that we intend to rule or ruin this Government. There is where it comes. We do not like your institutions, you say. But we never liked them any better, and you might as well have dissolved the Union at any other time as now. We stand precisely where we stood, repudiating your institutions as a matter of morals, but, admitting that, when it is out of our jurisdiction, we have no hold upon it and no designs upon it. Is there anything in the character of the President elect of which you complain? Has he not lived a blameless life, never violated any law; has he committed any violation of ours? Why, then, are you suspicious that he will? Now, then, I have shown that having the Government in your hands all the time, you have brought it to the verge of destruction; and the people believing it was time the sceptre should depart from your hands, have placed it in more competent hands. If this is so, you have no Constitutional right to complain, when we all disavow any intention so to make use of that victory we have now, as to injure you at all. This brings me here to the question of compromise. The first day of this session a Senator rises and offers a resolution to inquire into the evils between different sections, and to ascertain what could be done to settle the difficulty. I tell that Senator I know of no difficulty. As to compromise, I supposed we had agreed that the day of compromises was at an end. The most solemn we have made have been violated, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate one of considerable antiquity was swept away from our statute book; and, when in the minority, I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—but it was a sacred compact between sections—what was the cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true, in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromises. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think hardly any two members of the Democratic Party could look each other in the face and say "compromise" without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had is absolutely ridiculous. What are we to compromise? I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the Republican Party, in a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made and we went to the people with it, and, although unduly in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the Government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about, and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best—and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you that our candidates must be inaugurated and administer the Government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be unmanly and dishonorable, to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that you have no Government, but anarchy intervenes and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human fanaticism can have may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet anchor of Liberty, whenever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly given shall not rule. I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there, we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us. You say he came from one section of the country. What of that? Mr WADE appeared to gentlemen on the other side to say if they believed if the result of the contest had been the other way the Republicans would have threatened disunion? He claimed that if Mr. LINCOLN was an honest man, he would administer the Constitution faithfully. Therefore I say to you, as far as I am concerned, I will yield to no compromise. I do not come here begging one. It would be an indignity to the people I represent if I was to stand here to recede to the rights of my party. We have won our right to the Chief Magistracy, and if you were as willing to do justice to others as to exact it from them, you would never rise to ask for compromise. Many of you stand in an attitude hostile to this Government when you threaten, unless we do so and so, you will go out of this Union, and destroy the Government. I say, in my private capacity, I never yielded to anything by way of threats. In my public capacity I have no right to yield. Therefore, I would not entertain a proposition for compromise. This long, chronic controversy must be met upon the principles of the Constitution. I hope it may be adjusted, but I know of no way except that laid down by the Constitution of the United States. When we go astray from that, we plunge ourselves into difficulties. There are different ways of construing it, but, in my judgment, it is the wisest Constitution ever yet organized, and I am willing to stand by it. I ask for nothing more. There is another subject about which I ought to say something. It is claimed that you have a right to secede at your pleasure. I cannot find any warrant for doctrine like that in the Constitution. In my judgment, it would be subversive of constitutional obligations. If that is so, we have no Government. It would reduce this Union to a mere conglomeration of States, to be held together at the will of any captious member of it. The State of South Carolina is a small State; but, probably, if she was sunk by an earthquake, we should hardly find it out, except by the unwonted harmony that would prevail in this Chamber. I say this from no ill-will. I think she is unwise. I would be willing to let her go out if we could do so without an example fatal to all Government. But, standing here, my wishes must be controlled by constitutional duty. I don't see how any man can contend that a State can go out of the Government at pleasure. The question was reviewed thirty years ago, and received a verdict which it was supposed had set it at rest forever. By Gen. JACKSON, and the men who surrounded him, it was pronounced a delusion, and utterly disruptive of all Governments. Yet here it is to-day, blooming and fresh. Mr. CALHOUN, even, held to the doctrine that we have power to make war on a State. You will find this doctrine in his long letter to Gov. Hamilton. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the right of revolution, if you so call it—a right to destroy the Government and erect another on its ruins more in accordance with your wishes. But when you undertake it you undertake it with this provision: If you are successful, all is right. You are heroes. But, if you are defeated you are rebels.

That is the character of all the revolutions; if successful, all well; if unsuccessful, the Government treats them as traitors. He did not see a cause to apprehend that any party intended to make war on the seceding States; he only assented the right to do so if they saw fit. He would not, however, counsel or advise any party to do it. He would be very tender with the rights of the people who were about to break up the Government under which they had deliberately come to the conclusion they could not live—but he apprehended that the position of the Republicans would compel them to take austere ground. Although a State secedes that cannot recognize her right to go out of the Union until she gains the consent of the Union. The duty of the Chief Magistrate is to execute the law in every part of the Government. He cannot be released from this obligation. Nothing in the Constitution of the United States will warrant his saying that a single star has fallen. He is sworn not to know that a State has seceded and to pay no respect to resolutions that declare she has done so. In doing this, it does not follow that he must make war upon her, but he should exercise every Federal right over her, the most important of which is the collection of the revenue. There are many rights for the benefit of the people of a State which might be dispensed with. If they do not want the mails carried the President could abolish the Post-offices. They might not, perhaps, elect officers to send here, but they could do as they liked about that. They have a right to be perfectly represented here, but if they choose to forego that privilege it is not incumbent upon the President to force them to send representatives here. But the Chief Magistrate must collect the revenue precisely the same as in every other State. No State can be released from that obligation, for the Constitution demands it. What follows? If the seceding State shuts up her ports of entry, so that ships cannot discharge their cargoes then ships will cease to go there, or if the Government blockades her ports to collect revenue, then she will not have gained her independence by secession. If she will feel contented to live under this equivocal state of things all will be well, but she cannot do so. What will she do? She must take the initiative and declare war upon the United States. Then force must be met by force, and she must hew out her independence by violence and war. There was no other way under the Constitution that he knew of if a State secede and declare war. He did not suppose that there was a lawyer on the floor but who will say that the act of levying war is treason against the United States. That is the result, and we may as well look the matter in the face. The Senator from Texas says that the South will force an ignominious treaty from us in Faneuil Hall. To this he would answer, "Well, you may; we know your powers; we know your bravery; we do not want to fight with you; but, nevertheless, if you drive us to the necessity, we will use all our powers to maintain the Government intact, in all its integrity. If we are overthrown, the Government will be subverted, as thousands of other Governments have been. If you are the weakest, then you must go to the wall. That is all there is about it." That is the condition in which we stand. I can see no power in the Constitution that will release the Senator from this position. He did not take the oath to support the Constitution, unless one State seceed. There was no such immunity for him. There was no way than for a State to go out of the Union could demand equal justice under the Constitution, and indicate her grievances while the flag of the nation waved over her. There was no way for a State to go out, except by making war, and vindicating by arms her right to independence, and if she did this, he had a prophecy in his mind. No man would regret more than himself the disruption of any portion of the United States where the people think themselves aggrieved. If there was any honorable release from it. But all this trouble is a matter of prejudice, superinduced by listening to the enemies of the Republican Party. We are looked upon in the light of enemies; we are branded as traitors; we are styled John Brown men, but if the South will secede, we will preserve the Union, and await the glorious future. Mexico owes England eight millions of dollars, and asks of us protection, and she has all the elements to build up a glorious Republican Empire. The Republican Party will do anything for the Union.

The senator from Illinois and his colleague had said that the Black Republicans were going for a reign of equality, and would build up a black Government. He (WADE) thought it would be one of the most blessed things if inducements could be made to every black man among us to find a home in Central America or lower Mexico. Then adopt the homestead policy and we will have such a power, vested in the white men, as was never before seen. Men of every clime come among us and we will build up a nation of laboring men. Then Canada will knock at our doors, and we will have all the elements to build up a republic more powerful and more just than the world has ever dreamed of. He was for maintaining the Union of the States. He would sacrifice everything to maintain it. The glorious old flag of ours never shall by any act or word of his cease to wave over this nation as it is. But, if we will have it, in the new reorganized government of which he had spoken, the old fourth of July will never be repealed, and the old flag of 1776 will float over this nation forever. This Capital gentleman had said, would form a Southern Republic. Sir, it shall ever be the Capital of our Union. It was laid by WASHINGTON, and consecrated by him, and the flag, vindicated in the war of the revolution, shall ever continue to float to the breeze over it [Applause in the galleries.] WASHINGTON and his patriots fought for that good old flag, and it was the glory of their lives. His (WADE's) own father, though a humble soldier, fought to save the great cause, and went through seven fold hardships for it. He bequeathed the flag of his country to his children for their protection. It was his (WADE's) protection in youth, and the glory and the pride of his riper years, and though it might be assailed by traitors on every side, yet, by the grace of God, under its sunlow he would die.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, then got the floor, when, on motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the defence of Puget's Sound and the entrance of the Columbia River.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a preamble setting forth that a conflict of opinion threatening the peace and harmony of the Union had risen concerning the true intent and meaning of that part of the Constitution in relation to African Slavery within the territory of the United States, and that the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, recognizing property in slaves, &c., should be received as the settlement of the question, as therein discussed and decided.

Mr. COCHRANE also proposed as an amendment of the Constitution, that Congress shall have the power to establish governments for any Territory, and that the people therein having adopted a State Constitution, may be admitted into the Union, and that neither Congress nor the people during their Territorial condition, shall pass a law to annul or impair the right of property therein. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. FLORENCE of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, &c., the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the United States:

The right of property in slaves is recognized, and no law shall be passed, and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct or prevent the full and free enjoyment and use of such right in any Territory or other property of the United States. No new States shall be admitted into the Union without the consent of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of Congress; and the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journals; and every bill for such purpose shall be subject to the approval or objection of the President of the United States as in other cases, excepting that when returned with his objection, it shall require the vote of three-fourths of all the members of both Houses to pass it. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. SICKLES offered the following, which was referred to the Committee of Thirty-three:

Whereas, It is represented that one or more of the States have declared through their legislative and executive authorities, the desire of such States to reconsider and annul their ratification of the Constitution establishing the Government of the United States; and, whereas, conflicting opinions prevail as to the right of any State to secede from the Union; and, whereas, it is expedient to prescribe the mode in which a State may resume its sovereignty with the consent of the other States, thereby removing all occasion for the employment of forcible means of resistance, and at the same time providing additional guarantees against injustice by ordaining an effectual, prompt and peaceful remedy for grievances; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Congress propose to the several States the following amendment to the Constitution:

Article Eight—Whenever a Convention of delegates chosen in any State by the people thereof under the recommendation of its Legislature, shall proclaim and annul its ratification of this Constitution, the President shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Commissioners, not exceeding three, to confer with the duly appointed agents of such State, and agree upon the disposition of the public property and territory belonging to the United States lying within such State, and of the proportion of the public debt to be assumed and paid by such State; and if the President shall approve the settlement agreed upon by the Commissioners, he shall thereupon transmit the same to the Senate, and upon the ratification thereof by two-thirds of the Senators present, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring the assent of the United States to the withdrawal of such State from the Union.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) Wednesday and Thursday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation to supply the deficiencies for the suppression of the Slave-trade for the fiscal years ending June, 1861 and 1862.

On motion of Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) two weeks from next Thursday was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, (Am.,)

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Suspension of Operations by the Liberals for Want of Funds—The Feeling in Northern Mexico—Commercial Aspects—Call for the Assembling of Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TAMPICO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Since the triumph obtained by the Liberal army at Guadalajara, operations have been in a measure suspended on the Liberal side for the want of resources, the obstacle that has always embarassed their movements. The campaign against Guadalajara was made and brought to its successful conclusion by the aid of the $600,000 seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO from the *conducta*, which was proceeding to this place; but this sum has been entirely used up, and the Liberal forces are now again without funds or the where with to commence their march upon the Capital. This is the reason why the forces at Guadalajara have not moved immediately towards the City of Mexico. It is probable, however, that resources to some extent will be provided in some way, and that the march upon Mexico will not be long delayed.

The Liberal forces in the interior now amount to upward of 25,000 men with 100 pieces of artillery, and there can very easily be concentrated in the valley of Mexico nearly 40,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery, to operate against the capital. But to provide the resources for so large a force, when the military chest is utterly exhausted, is no easy task, and under such circumstances it is not to be expected that the operations of the Liberal forces will be as prompt or effective as they otherwise would be.

Meanwhile the frontier of the Rio Grande, under the influence of VIDAURRI, maintains an attitude of great indifference towards the movements in the interior, and does not contribute its aid in either money or men.

The truth is, the system of almost free trade, which has now for some time been in operation upon this frontier, has quite alienated the interest of the people from the struggle in the interior, and they have come to look with indifference upon its continuance; for so long as there is no strong central authority capable of extending an equal tariff over the whole country, their present system of nearly free trade is left undisturbed.

The restoration of an equal tariff throughout the whole of the Republic, and its faithful observance by the local authorities of these frontier States, will be one of the most serious of the many difficulties which will have to be met by the Constitutional Government after its establishment in power. The State of Tamaulipas, however, is responding nobly to the Liberal cause. Early the coming week GOV. GARZA will leave for the interior, with upwards of 4,000 men, and a fine park of artillery. Gen. DEGOLLADO, after the disapproval by the Government at Vera Cruz of his seizure of the *conducta*, and the rejection both by the Government and by the Army of his plan of pacification, has withdrawn entirely from the political scene, and is now living quietly in Morelia. The rejection of his ideas of pacification is another proof that the people will submit to nothing short of the full restoration of the Constitution of 1857, and the complete triumph of the principles of reform.

It is interesting and instructive to look back and see how, during the struggle that has now extended over three years, every plan or proposition of compromise or adjustment between the Church and the cause of reform, has been overridden and crushed, and its authors left behind in the march of events. It was in such an attempt that COMONFORT was first overthrown; then RONDAN tried his hand and failed; then ECHEGARAY; subsequently DEGOLLADO attempted it in his interview with MIRAMON, before the battle of Estancia de los Vacas; then it was again tried in the negotiations which took place before Vera Cruz at the time of MIRAMON's last attack upon that place; for the same object LERDO DE TEJADA seperated himself from the Government at Vera Cruz, and engaged in intrigues with the English Chargé, Mr. MATTHEWS—intrigues which have only served to place Mr. LERDO in an equivocal position, and cause him to disappear from the scene of action; and lastly has occurred the recent attempt of Gen. DEGOLLADO, which has only served to disappoint his friends and to react injuriously upon himself. Meanwhile, all the constant endeavors of the entire Diplomatic Corps have met with the same result, and have amounted to nothing; the cause has moved slowly but surely on to its full triumph.—its final end.

The money restored from the *conducta* seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO, amounting to some $400,000, has been divided, *pro rata*, among the claimants, according to the disposition made by the Government at Vera Cruz, and the sum will now go forward by the English packet, which leaves this port to-morrow.

These $400,000 comprised really the sums belonging to all the smaller holders by the *conducta*, and the $200,000 retained by Gen. DEGOLLADO for the necessities of the Guadalajara campaign belonged to two or three heavy houses in the Capital, who, at the very time of the seizure, were negotiating a loan to MIRAMON; so what they were about voluntarily to give or lend to the Church, and thus aid it in sustaining an illegal and unrighteous war, was only by this act of Gen. DEGOLLADO's diverted to the support of the Liberal cause and the all of the lawful Government, which only, in any event, must necessarily be responsible for its repayment.

But the *pro rata* distribution which has been made at this place places these large holders on the same footing of *pro rata* loss as the smaller and entirely innocent parties; still, the seizure just at that moment had the effect of preventing the loan to MIRAMON.

All of these matters are, however, only heaping up difficulties which must be met by the Constitutional Government in the future.

In view of the probable speedy pacification of the country, and the scarcity of goods throughout the interior, the merchants of this place are looking for a very large trade the coming year, and already orders to a heavy amount have been sent both to Europe and the United States.

Now is a proper time for our manufacturers of the North to take steps to regain the important trade they once had with this port, and to secure, as might easily be done, almost a monopoly of the supply of cotton goods.

Had the late McLane-O'Campo Treaty been ratified by the United States Senate, this trade would have been ours without a struggle; as it is, we have to compete with the English, who have for many years quite monopolized the Mexican markets.

The immense commercial advantages which that treaty would have given us, will only be understood and appreciated when negotiations with Mexico are resumed, and we again seek to obtain such extraordinary concessions as those she offered to us in the time of her distress, but which we were not wise enough to accept.

In addition to the $400,000 of the returned *conducta* money, there will be shipped to England by the present steamer upwards of $1,000,000 in silver bars, which has just come down by a special *conducta* from the mines of Real del Monte.

One of the principal owners of these mines, the wealthy banker, Don MANUEL ESCANDON, has also arrived here, *en route* for Vera Cruz, whence he proceeds to the United States. Señor ESCANDON is at the head of the railroad enterprise from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and is one of the most enterprising capitalists in the Republic. His departure from the City of Mexico at this moment is considered very significant of the speedy fall of MIRAMON, for it is a principle with the Mexican capitalists never to be present in the capital when a change of Government occurs.

I send this letter by the English steamer, *via* Vera Cruz and Havana, as we have no communication with any American port, except by transient sailing vessel.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

In my last, of 17th inst., I advised you of the seizure of the English Bondholders' fund, amounting to upwards of one million of dollars. It is now said that but $660,000 of this sum reached the Palace, and that if there was more it has mysteriously disappeared *en route*. The official journal of MIRAMON has attempted a justification of this scandalous robbery, and to legalize it by claiming that although these funds were designed for the Foreign Bondholders, they had not yet been delivered because they had not left the country, and that such being the case they were still subject to the political exigencies of the Government. This reasoning, however, will hardly be accepted by the English Cabinet, and we expect to hear of very prompt measures on the part of that Government with reference to this business.

Unfortunately before any demonstration can be made, or even the orders reach here, the Government of MIRAMON will, doubtless, have ceased to exist, and the reclamation will fall upon the Constitutional authorities, who, although in no way responsible for this act, have thus to bear the load of all the evils inflicted by the revolution.

The money assistance to MIRAMON of the English funds is great, but the moral effect has been to weaken his position. Immediately after the consummation of the act, Gen. ROBLES resigned his position and refused all further connection with the Government. His example was followed by three other Generals and a large number of officers, and at one moment the consequences threatened to be serious, but the timely use of some of the purloined funds and the influence of the Clergy prevented any further manifestation of public sentiment.

Señor PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, still remains here, and continues his recognition of MIRAMON, notwithstanding the energetic protest he made against the violation of the seals of the British Legation.

Señor DEL BARRIO, the Minister of Guatemala, also remains in this capital; all the other foreign Ministers are at Jalapa, within the Constitutional limits.

The occurrences since my last have been without special interest or importance. The Liberal forces are moving towards this city from all sides as fast as their limited means will permit, but it will probably still take two or three weeks more to concentrate the whole force in this rally, and formally open the siege.

I am now more inclined to think that a desperate resistance will be made. Every preparation to this end is being vigorously prosecuted, supplies of every kind are brought in from the neighboring haciendas, and excessive care is taken to prevent desertions.

Since the seizure of the bondholders' funds, additional forced loans have been imposed and a considerable amount of paper has been furnished by the clergy. There has also a large amount of plate and jewels been brought from Puebla, where the churches have been stripped by the clergy for that purpose.

These means will only serve to render MIRAMON, under the fanatical advice of the Clergy, less willing to enter into a capitulation, and the probability now is that we will have to undergo a siege that will cause great destruction of property and extreme suffering, especially among the poorer classes, whom the entire suspension of all employment, and the scarcity and high price of provisions, leaves in a terrible state.

Among us foreigners, nothing is done but talk over the exciting rumors or events of each day, and under constant apprehension of new exactions or fresh outrages from these barbarous fanatics, we tremblingly await the slow approach of the day that will at last seal the triumph of Constitutional order, and forever put an end to the rule of the Romish Church in Mexico.

Among the Mexican residents, particularly those at all supposed to be of Liberal proclivities, a perfect reign of terror prevails. Yesterday Don ANGEL LERDO, (a brother of Don MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA) ABRAHAM ARRONIS, the licenciado BATIS, and some six or eight other persons of respectability were arrested and imprisoned for unknown cause. Any person is likely to be seized at any moment, and you can imagine the fear and excitement that prevails. Besides this, there are constant alarms from the Liberal forces which now approach to the very gates.

MIRAMON has ordered GUTIERREZ, who commanded in Puebla, to abandon that city, and he is now on the way hither by way of the Llanos de Apam, seizing on his route all the supplies of provisions upon which he can lay his hand. This will concentrate the last of the Church forces in this capital, except a small body under VICARIO, who has vainly attempted to force a passage past Cuernavaca from Iguala, to which point he has been obliged to fall back.

The fall of this place will, therefore, terminate the struggle. I trust it will occur by the close of this year.

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VERA CRUZ, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860

I hasten to inform you of the important result of some negotiations which have been pending during the past few days between the Government and the capitalists and merchants of this city. Although the details of the loan have not been fully arranged, it has been decided by the merchants to make an associated advance to the Government to the amount of $600,000, to be used exclusively in meeting the expenses of the Liberal force in the attack upon the Capital.

While the satisfactory conclusion of this negotiation is an evidence that the most cautious part of our community are convinced that the triumph of the Constitutional Government is now near at hand, this timely assistance will insure our vigorous prosecution of the siege, and thus still further shorten the struggle. Everywhere the Liberal arms have lately been victorious, and only their last stronghold now remains to the Church.

We have no news of special interest from the interior; in every direction the Liberal forces are occupied in the movement of concentration on the capital. This will still require probably two weeks, when, if resistance is made, the siege will commence.

I inclose to you a copy of the decree calling an election for members of Congress and President. This is to take place on the first and third Sunday of next month, and the Congress is to meet in the City of Mexico on the third Sunday of February, to which point we hope nearly two months before that time the Government will be removed from this place. In case of anything to prevent, the Congress will meet where the Government may direct.

I also inclose a decree just issued, requiring the payment of duties on the delivery of the goods, instead of, as heretofore, at forty and eighty days from the completion of the discharge of the vessel.

This new arrangement does not go into effect, however, until the 1st of April next.

Señor O. CAMPO has taken charge of the portfolio of Hacienda, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. MATA, at the time of his recent trip to New-Orleans.

Since his last return Mr. MATA has remained unconnected with public affairs; his name, however, is very prominently mentioned as the most popular candidate for the Governorship of this State. His election would afford a perfect guarantee that this important port would be the source of no more revolutionary movements, but would remain, as it has so faithfully, during the able and arduous term of Gov. ZAMORA, the bulwark of the Constitutional cause.

M. SALIGNY, the new French Minister, left here for the interior on Sunday last. It is stated that he will proceed no further than Jalapa, deeming it useless to do so under the present prospects of MIRAMON. He has sent to the latter an energetic protest against the seizure of the foreign bondholders' fund, and the violation of the seal of a foreign legation.

Mr. MCLANE, we regret to learn, has sent home his resignation, and that it has been accepted. I am informed he will probably take his departure by the next *Tennessee*. It will be difficult for the United States to be represented by so able a diplomat and so accomplished a gentleman, or one who can gain so strong a hold upon the respect and esteem of all classes the Mexicans as Mr. MCLANE has done. We feel in losing him that we have lost a faithful and an able friend—one who, while duly regarding the interests of the country he has so ably represented, was still ready to promote the success of the Constitutional cause because he recognized in it the cause of liberty and of progress, which as a true philanthropist he sought to favor everywhere.

Business is beginning to revive here since the close of the rainy season, and arrivals of vessels are now more frequent. This will strengthen the hands of the Government at this time when faults are so much needed.

CALLING OF A CONGRESS IN MEXICO.

IMPORTANT DECREES FROM THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT—LUDIBE TO BE PAID IN CASH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT.

CIRCULAR.

EXCMO SENR.: I have the honor of inclosing to Your Excellency, for the correspondering edition, copies of the Decree of Convocation issued on the 14th inst. for the election of Representatives and of President of the Republic.

In continuation of the Decree, Your Excellency will find the articles of the Organic Law by which it is necessary to regulate such elections.

It is impossible for His Excellency the President, *ad interim*, to do more than he is now doing for the peace of our country.

He is urging on, and he will continue to push forward until it is obtained those military operations which are necessary, that it may be—because based in legality—a stable, durable peace; and at the same time he calls upon all Mexicans that they unite upon their chief authorities, notwithstanding the constitutional order is still interrupted in a few cities, among which is that where the supreme powers of the nation have nearly always been exercised.

The Government expects of your Excellency that in the State under your worthy charge, every citizen in the exercise of his rights, whatever may be his opinions, will enjoy in these elections that perfect liberty which the law accords to him.

I repeat to your Excellency the sentiments of my consideration and esteem. EMPARAN.

God and Liberty. VERA CRUZ, Nov. 6, 1860.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of ——

DECREE.

BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the same maketh known:

That, considering that it is desirable that the National Congress should be called together that it may make use of its faculties with reference to questions which affect the present and the future of the Republic:

Considering that this desirable end may now be obtained for the reason that the termination of the civil war is now near at hand, by the triumph of the principle of the sovereignty of the people:

Considering that the Constitutional Government aspires to lay before the Congress of the Union the conclusion of the extraordinary faculties for which the Constitution provides in grave emergencies of the country; and desiring to transmit at the earliest moment the Executive power to the citizen whom the nation may honor with the appointment of President, I have thought well with the unanimous approbation of the Cabinet, to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican people are convoked for an extraordinary election of deputies to the Congress of the Union, and of Constitutional President of the Republic, in conformity with article 52 of the organic electoral law of the 12th of February, 1857, and in the manner which the said law prescribes.

ART. 2. The primary elections shall take place the first Sunday of January, 1861, and the secondary election on the third Sunday of the same month.

ART. 3. The new Congress of the Union shall meet to discharge the duties assigned to it by Art. 51 of the organic electoral law, and to exercise its Constitutional faculties, on the third Sunday of the month of February, 1861, in the City of Mexico, or in the place which shall be opportunely designated by the Government, if from whatever circumstance its meeting cannot take place in that city.

ART. 4. With respect to the electoral districts, in which, on account of the disturbance of legal order or whatever other impediment, the elections cannot take place on the days assigned in the present law, the Governors of the States to which such districts correspond are hereby empowered to designate the days upon which the elections shall take place.

Wherefore, I order that it be printed, published, circulated and observed.

Dated in the National Palace at Vera Cruz, this 6th day of November, 1860. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the citizen, JOSE DE EMPARAN, Minister *ad interim* of Government.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

MINISTRY OF STATE AND OFFICE OF TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

Under this date His Excellency the Constitutional President *ad interim* of the Republic has been pleased to direct to me the following decree:

The Citizen BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the United Mexican States, to all the inhabitants of the same maketh known: That, in use of the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have thought well to decree:

ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of April, 1861, all the duties established by the ordinance of maritime custom-houses, decreed in 1856, shall be paid on delivery.

ART. 2. The half of these duties shall be paid in hard money, and the other half in drafts upon the City of Mexico drawn at sight in such sums and to the order of such persons as may be required by the Collector.

ART. 3. In consequence the Custom-houses shall proceed to make immediate settlements after the dispatch of the goods, retaining in the warehouses the part of the same that in the judgment of the Collector may be necessary to cover the duties meanwhile that the liquidation is being arranged and the payment made.

ART. 4. If, after the settlement of the duties, payment shall not be made, or if a month shall pass after the discharge of the vessel without the presentation of the consignee to claim his merchandise, the Custom-house authorities shall proceed to the sale of the effects deposited, proceeding in the same in conformity with the provisions for such cases contained in the ordinance of the law of Dec. 11, 1833.

Dated in the National Palace at Vera Cruz this 5th of December, 1860. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the CITIZEN,

MELCHOR OCAMPO,

Minister of Treasury and Public Credit.

I communicate the same to you for your knowledge and the consequent ends.

God and Liberty. VERA CRUZ, Dec. 5, 1860

OCAMPO.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Capt. Gibson Gone on a Mission to the East Indies—Deaths in the Territory—The New Superintendent of Indian Affairs—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

Since Capt. GIBSON's return to this city from the States, he has addressed the Tabernacle congregation several times. He seems to have considerable faith in Mormonism, for the present week sees him starting on a mission to the Orient. He travels by the southern route, to San Francisco, I suppose, and thence for Singapore. It would appear from the tenor of his talk on Sunday in the Tabernacle, that his present mission will be rather an extensive one. He claimed acquaintance with the reigning King of Siam, also thought a good deal of the Japs and their country, not forgetting the various other people in the far off Eastern Archipelago. The Captain appears to have great faith in his destiny in that region. What a thing if he should meet with and convert "Tommy," and bring him to Salt Lake! In that case there would be a ray of hope for "Tommy's" bevy of Yankee sweethearts, who are now, of course, without "Tommy" and without hope in the world. The precise nature of the Captain's mission, the uninitiated will scarcely be expected to know, and perhaps but a very few of the initiated are much wiser. It may be that BRIGHAM has some important designs in view in regard to the East, and takes advantage of the Captain's faith, and zeal and enthusiasm, and his knowledge of Eastern people, countries, languages, manners, customs and affairs in general, to accomplish those designs. Or, it may be, that the Captain feels a strong call to go and preach the Mormon Gospel to the Archipelagian heathen, and BRIGHAM says, "Go and prosper." At all events, BRIGHAM, on Sunday, told the people that "Elder GIBSON was going forth fully authorized to negotiate with all the nations of this world who would obey the Gospel of Christ; if brother GIBSON would magnify his calling, he would do more good than he ever anticipated doing." A pretty liberal commission, certainly.

Death seems to have been tolerably busy the past Summer and the present Fall. Though correct figures are hard to get at, it is generally considered that the departures for that bourne whence no traveler e'er returns, have been considerably above the average number at the same or any other time of year. Excepting accidents and diseases of long standing, the most common causes of death are cold, canker, diarrhœa, and kindred complaints. Perhaps the disproportionate number of deaths in childhood arises from the fact that many of the people are unable to obtain those little comforts or remedies which are so accessible in older communities, a ready circulating medium being very scarce here, except at particular times, as during the passage of the California emigration some ten or twelve years ago, and more recently on the advent and location of the army in this Territory. And such children naturally need more comforts than do adults.

Our new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. DAVIS, is setting about his duties most industriously. On Saturday he, accompanied by several Federal officers, visited the camp of LITTLE SOLDIER, chief of a small band of Indians, who roam most in the Salt Lake and Weber Valleys. The Superintendent distributed a large quantity of presents, informed the Indians of the duties of the several Federal officers, and that if they (the Indians) stole or shed blood, or committed any violence, he should have them brought before the Judges and punished. Among the presents distributed, perhaps too profusely all at once, were flour, beef, cassabang, blankets, linsey calico, hatchets, spades, paint, beads, and ammunition. The Indians of Ruby Valley and vicinity are next to receive, from the Superintendent's liberal hand, a goodly supply of the necessaries and comforts of even civilized life. It is to be hoped that the red men will appreciate the presents and prove sufficiently grateful therefor to spare human life and the property of the white man.

It may not be generally known in the States that there are live Psalmists now-a-days—sweet singers in the Mormon Israel, even as there are prophets, apostles, patriarchs, seers and revelators. Miss. E. R. SNOW prints a lengthy "Psalm for 1860," in two parts. The burden of the effort appears to be the travels and persecutions of the Mormon Church, spiced with a taste of the prophetic.

HOWARD SPENCER, who attained some notoriety in connection with the late Sergeant PIKE, who was shot in the main street of this City, in open day, by some, as yet, judicially unproved hand—this HOWARD SPENCER, on Wednesday, met with a serious accident by being run over with a wagon in one of the cañons, and severely injured.

The weather, during the past week, has been of various sorts—cloudy, windy, snowy, frosty, and several days as fine and warm as could be desired at this season. Although the Winter, as yet, seems to hold off, and many predicate a very favorable, that is, a very fine and warm one, perhaps the more so as the last two or three have been pretty severe for man, beast and bird.

During the last two or three days of the last week a cold and powerful wind storm, principally from the east, visited the valley, driving the snow clouds and the fallen snow clean away, and drying up the roads from a state of mire almost impassable in places to an excellent condition for traveling. In this city and vicinity very little harm was done, but in the country immediately north considerable damage was sustained. At Farmington, where the wind is accustomed to play certain wild freaks, houses, barns, sheds, corrals, fences and stacks suffered greatly. On Saturday the corral and stack yard of Mr. FREEMAN LEONARD took fire; several tons of hay and straw were consumed, and one cattle and one hundred and sixteen sheep were burned to death. The log dwelling house of Mr. N. QUIRLY, across the street, was also destroyed, the family only escaping. At Centreville the barn of JED STODDARD was blown over, some roofs were blown off and other damage done—hay flying about like Autumnal leaves. At Freedom three houses, including the Bishop's, were despoiled of their roofs, besides other destruction. At Ogden City a new "Tabernacle" has recently been erected—this was considerably damaged by the storm, and some forty dwellings were more or less injured. At Willard City a fire also occurred, destroying some eighty tons of hay. There and at North Ogden and other places the storm made havoc of stacks, houses, barns, &c. Of hay and grain destroyed by the storm, a considerable amount is reported in all. A few persons were more or less injured, but it is believed none were killed.

The prevalence of frequent high winds, combined with the unsubstantial nature of adobes, is probably a great cause of most of the houses of Utah being constructed only to weight, though in many instances in the old cities, especially this, exceptions to the general rule exist. But the predilections of the people are mainly for one story.

It has been a matter of discussion and conjecture among the learned, as to the precise locality of the Garden of Eden. BRIGHAM cleared up this matter Sunday, for which no doubt all biblical students will be thankful. The Garden of Eden, then, according to BRIGHAM, was "right where the Prophet Joseph laid the foundation of the Temple, in the centre Stake of Zion." This means, I suppose, at Independence, Jackson County, Mo., where every faithful Mormon expects to go, before or after the resurrection—or I should rather say before or in the Millennium.

A few days ago a bucket machine and appurtenances arrived in this city from Tarowan, Iron County, some three hundred miles south. They were sent there in the Spring of 1858. Perhaps this arrival is the last exhibition of the return from the famous "move South."

As elsewhere, there is here considerable discussion as to whether the Union will be dissolved in consequence of the election of LINCOLN. Various are the opinions uttered. Certainly every Mormon is dead sure the Union will go to pieces ere many years more have passed. But the prevailing impression seems to be that the time is not yet, however near at hand it may be. Though LINCOLN's election is considered the entering wedge.

From Arizona.

PLAN OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUCSON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

Several of the leaders in the recent attempt of revolutionizing Sonora, have been in town during the present week. Don REMIJIO RIVERA, who was to have been temporary Governor in the event of success, was one of the party. They now see their mistake in taking the field without preparation, and will proceed with more caution in their second attempt.

They are now making efforts to secure supplies of money, arms and ammunition. Even with these aids, it will be difficult to succeed now against a Government fully aware of their plans, and it will require a much larger force to overthrow PESQUEIRA than it would have done had they made no movement till thoroughly prepared.

The report that GABILONDO, the revolutionary leader, had turned traitor, was entirely unfounded. He is now at Fort Buchanan, or in that vicinity.

The government they propose to establish is a great improvement upon the present one, and the Constitution is much more democratic and liberal in its provisions. It provides for the freedom of speech, liberty of the Press, religious toleration, the establishment and encouragement of schools, and provides for raising a revenue for the support of Government without oppressive taxation, in part by the sale of public lands. It is also proposed to declare Sonora a sovereign and independent State. With such designs, the revolutionary movement must be very popular with our people, and the leaders will have every assistance that citizens have it in their power to bestow, provided no second attempt is made to overthrow PESQUEIRA till fully prepared to push the invasion with effect.

Several Pimo Indians are here with captured Apache children for sale. The Pimos had a fight last week with some Pinals, killed eleven of them, and brought in four children prisoners. They sell readily at from $65 to $100, and their condition is at once bettered. It would be well if all the juveniles of the wild tribes could be captured and introduced into families where they would be taught the customs of civilized life, and fitted to become, as they grow up, useful members of society.

—The witches are not all dead yet—at least, that is the opinion of Mrs. Jane Henderson, who attempted to persuade the editor of the Paterson *Guardian* to denounce Mary Phalon as one of the weird sisters. Mrs. Henderson states that she took Mary to board with her, and that immediately she was taken sick, and did not recover, until one morning she rallied all her energies and drove her from the house with a broomstick. Once rid of her obnoxious boarder, she began to recover her health, and has had no return of her malady. Witchcraft, she alleges, is the malign influence which has been affecting her.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 1872, 376, 1996, 2812, 2018, 1967, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1588, 331, 733, 830, 1690, 1968, 801, 5270, 490, 1091, 1234, 1012, 1012½, 1578, 1362, 202.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 143½, 58, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 153, 159, 161, 164, 165, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336¾, 715, 1007, 57, 55, 661, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 949, 755, 687, 891, 721. *Part II.*—Nos. 644, 630, 668, 696, 882, 884, 888, 900, 18, 754, 523, 592, 56, 412, 436, 498, 740, 102, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 870, 972, 144, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE BINATUS MURDER CASE—MOTION ON HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

In this Court yesterday, Judge BALCOM gave a written opinion in the Binatus murder case, denying the motion made and argued on Saturday, upon a *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. It was ordered that the prisoner, Collins, charged with the murder, be remanded without bail.

JAMES MASSEY FORFEITS HIS BAIL.

The first case called on yesterday, was that of James Massey, indicted for felonious assault upon Officer Patterson, some months since. The defendant, being on bail, failed to appear, and his bail was forfeited.

Various other cases were called, but, the parties not being prepared, were postponed to various times.

ACQUITTAL ON INDICTMENT FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The District-Attorney then moved on the trial of John Dugan, indicted for the murder of his wife in October last. The Jury were impannelled with no difficulty, and the trial proceeded, with no formal opening for the people, Mr. Ambon merely stating the nature of the crime which was charged.

Ellen Welsh, the first witness, testified that on the 25th of October last she lived at No. 10 Roosevelt-street; prisoner and his wife also lived there, and witness knew them; the witness's little child went across the entry to prisoner's room and came back. From what he said, witness went to the room, and saw Mrs. Dugan sitting on the door step, with her leg bleeding; the step is just at the top of the landing, part in and part out of the deceased's door; prisoner was standing in the middle of his room by the stove; witness then shouted murder, when a great many women came around; Mrs. Dugan said in reply to the question who did it, "he did it with the axe," pointing at no one at the time; no one else was in the room besides prisoner and his wife; a woman picked up the axe, which stood against the bureau; witness examined it, but found no stains upon it; it was a large axe; witness did not go into the room, and did not know whether there was another axe there or not; witness had seen neither parties previously on that day; witness was on the landing when prisoner was arrested; a woman said to the officer, "You must take him along, and get a doctor;" witness's child was nearly three years old; the occurrence was about ten o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Dugan had a son about fourteen years of age; he said he had been using the axe that day, but witness had not seen him doing so; deceased was a drunkard, she was drunk the day previous to the murder; she had been noisily drunk all the week; witness heard no uncommon noise that morning.

Prisoner said they had each taken a little gin that morning; he said he had not inflicted the injury. Witness saw the son of the deceased half an hour after, coming with wood, but had not seen him before on that morning; the deceased was a grandmother.

Dr. John H. Johnston next testified that he was called in to attend the deceased, at about eleven o'clock in the morning; he saw the deceased lying on the bedroom floor, near the door leading into the main room; there was considerable blood about the limb, and both bones of the left leg were broken half way between the knee and ankle; deceased was then removed to her husband's tailors' bench in the next room; the bones were badly shivered, the ragged corners projecting through the flesh; she was then sent to the Hospital; at that institution the removal of the limb was advised; she would not submit to the operation at first, but the limb was subsequently removed below the knee; the operation was successful; the deceased was not drunk at the time of the occurrence, but appeared like an intemperate woman; she attempted to get up and walk out of the bedroom with her broken limb; witness saw two axes at the house of the deceased, but on examination found no blood upon either of them; the witness at the time thought the wound was such as might cause death; at the Hospital, on the day that the deceased was carried there, she gave symptoms of delirium tremens; she would take no medicine.

Officer David Harrington next testified to having made the arrest; he found the deceased sitting on the floor in his own room, near the door, with her leg broken; the prisoner was eating his breakfast; witness asked deceased who did it, and she said it was her husband, pointing her hand to him; witness asked him why he took it so easily, and did not go for a doctor, when his wife's leg was broken; he replied that he didn't do it, but that she had fallen across the coal-scuttle; when told to go for a doctor, the prisoner said he had no money; he was then taken to the Station-house; the Sergeant then sent him for a doctor; afterwards the witness rearrested him, at the order of the doctor; the prisoner at the house seemed stupid, and not at all interested in what was going on; his wife was slightly intoxicated; witness thought there was a coal-scuttle in the the room; the prisoner was a tailor.

Dr. Michael Bradley next testified to the same condition of the deceased when brought to the Hospital, as Dr. Johnson, the former witness, had done; she was much excited, raving, and would take nothing; in the evening the limb was amputated, a previous consultation having resulted in a decision favorable to that operation; next day she had *delirium tremens*; afterwards she began to do well; subsequently gangrene set in, she began to sink and in a few days died; the deceased would not, probably, have died had she not been wounded; the deceased was fifty-one years of age, and her bones were, consequently, fragile; the bones might have been broken by falling upon a stone; a blow from an axe might have produced the effect.

Dr. Geo. B. Bouton next testified, that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased; the wound was described as by the preceding witness; the wound might possibly, but very improbably, be made by a fall, with great force; there were other bruises on the arms and heads of the deceased.

There were no further witnesses introduced on behalf of the people, and Judge DEAN, who had been assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner, opened in a brief statement to the jury, of the nature of the defence.

Sir Lucas Logan, the first witness for the defence, testified that the was daughter of the prisoner and de-
[illegible] the left at home four
[illegible] nothing but liquor;
[illegible] deceased; "she
[illegible] the deceased
[illegible] all over, scratch
[illegible] they are coming!"
[illegible] about a week
[illegible] a pot
[illegible] the room
[illegible] there was
[illegible] usually be-
[illegible] the day of the occurrence; they were always pretty much one way; they got drunk; prisoner and deceased had some [illegible] together in the morning; deceased was a small woman.

John Dugan, brother of the last witness, fourteen years of age, was out for wood when his mother was injured; he had used the axe in the morning splitting wood, and left it against the bureau, in the position in which it was found after the occurrence; in the morning witness had gone for gin for his mother; when he came back she didn't give him a penny which she had promised, but when he grumbled, drove him out; a week previous to the hurt to her leg his mother had fallen over a stove; on the day before she fell down stairs while intoxicated; prisoner always treated deceased well, but she often abused him and pulled his hair.

Thomas Burns next testified that he had known the prisoner for twelve years, during which time he had always borne a good character; witness had boarded in his family three years, and always knew him to have treated his wife well.

Margaret Galvin testified that the deceased was habitually intemperate.

Joseph McNabb next testified to the prisoner's good character during the last thirty years. The prisoner was arrested once, several years ago, for being drunk.

Hugh Dugan, a son of prisoner and deceased, next testified that his father always treated his mother well.

No further witnesses were introduced, and Judge DEAN summed up for the defence. He had no interest in the conviction or acquittal of the prisoner more than the jury themselves had. He was here as an officer of the Court, to see that the prisoner's rights were protected under the law. The evidence before the Court was that the prisoner was a quiet and temperate man, and that his wife was a wretched drunkard. At the time of the alleged injury she was suffering under *delerium tremens*, and her statement, therefore, made in that state of mind, that her husband had made an assault, was not to be credited, especially since the truth was much more probable that she had injured herself by falling about in her drunken stupor. After commenting at considerable length on the testimony, the counsel concluded by asking, that in the absence of proof that the axe in question was used either by this man or any one else, in committing an act of violence, the jury would acquit.

Mr. Ambon followed briefly, only asking the Jury, if they found that the wound of the leg had been produced by a blow from an axe, to render a verdict of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree. If the axe were not used, they should acquit.

After a charge from the Court, the Jury retired, and in a few minutes rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, Margaret Lawler.
For Assault and Battery—James Drake.

Court of General Sessions.

FORGERY—GUILTY.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, James Buckley pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent for sixty days to the City Prison.

GRAND LARCENY—GUILTY.

Anna Boyd pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, proved previous good character, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—ACQUITTAL.

Dennis Cunningham, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar for trial. The testimony was deficient, and the jury acquitted.

THEFT OF FUR CAPE—ACQUITTAL.

Herman Simon was next tried on an indictment for grand larceny. The complaining witness testified that the prisoner was a furrier by trade. She was acquainted with him, and had said something about having some repairs made upon a fur cape which she possessed, of the value of $100. The prisoner had taken the cape to repair it, but had subsequently pawned it for $30. His wife had afterwards redeemed and returned it to the owner. In view of all the circumstances, the jury deliberated but a short time, and rendered a verdict of acquittal.

FORGER DISCHARGED.

James Pim, indicted for forgery in the second degree, was discharged on motion of the District-Attorney, who stated that he had not sufficient evidence against the prisoner to warrant him in asking a verdict.

A BURGLAR TO SING SING.

George Williams, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and nine months.

INDICTED FOR BURGLARY—CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Sebastian Tanner, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in breaking into and entering the premises of Mrs. Maria Clark, No. 44 Willet street, was next tried.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter both testified that while they were at dinner they heard a noise in the entry. On going to see its cause they found the prisoner had broken open the door of the hall bed-room, and was in the act of taking down a dress from a nail therein. There was only twenty dollars worth of property in the room, and the prisoner's Counsel claimed that as the larceny of this would not amount to felony, the breaking of the door to obtain it was not burglary as laid in the indictment. The jury after a short consideration of the case, rendered a verdict of attempt at petty larceny, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be confined in the City prison for three months.

A BURGLAR FOR SING SING.

James Sweeney, indicted for burglary, was found by the jury guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced two years and six months to State Prison.

A LOBBER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR FOUR YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

Thomas White, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for four years and nine months.

A NEW TRIAL—LESS OFFENCE PLEADED.

In the case of Thomas Buckly, previously convicted on an indictment for forgery, on motion of counsel, a new trial was granted, and the prisoner at once put in a plea of guilty in the fourth degree. He was sent one year to the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Sauer, Francis Duffy and James Netten.
For Grand Larceny—Mary Sullivan.
For Burglary—Michael Langan, James White.
For Forgery—Frank Bryant, Wm. Hurley, Charles P. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, Hamiltou W. Shipman.

An Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Sutherland, J.

market in Breadstuffs than was apprehended in response to the state of the Corn Exchange on this side, about the 20th or 24th November. Our Stock Exchange, it will be borne in mind, suddenly recovered about that time from 8@10 ₱ cent., the mail of Saturday, Nov. 24, carrying out sales of New-York Central at 78½@79, Illinois Central 63 @64, and Erie 31@31½ per cent. The absence of further exciting political news from the seat of Government this afternoon also assisted the market at the close of dealings, while the continued scarcity of certain speculative Railway Stocks for immediate delivery, caused short sellers to move with caution in throwing ahead their contracts. The differences made between cash and seller three or ten days, of late, have been unusually wide,—as much, in some instances, as 2@3 per cent. on New York and Erie and 1@1½ on New York Central and Illinois Central, for the use of the Stock for a few days. The disappointment is also great among the speculators for the Fall, that our crisis news which went out to England about the 13th and 17th of November, failed to seriously depress American Stocks in that market. On this point Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in our Securities, writes by the *Europa*:

"The effect of the recent intelligence from America has been to check investment in London in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds. A good many have come to market without finding buyers, and quotations are lower and very nominal. In the shares of the Erie Railroad and the Illinois Central, the two stocks most speculatively dealt in, the effect has been altogether different; both kinds of shares have been largely purchased by parties who expect each succeeding steamer to bring an amelioration of the state of affairs last reported, and who look for a rise as rapid as the fall. The greatest confidence appears to be felt in Illinois shares, which, after being 20 discount buyers, people in our position, viewing the affair at a distance, the financial alarm seems perfectly incomprehensible, and the exclamation of every London capitalist is that he wishes he had been fortunate enough to have remitted money for investment. Under this feeling, considerable purchases of American securities are daily made, even in our own Stock Exchange, although there has been no fall in prices here, of a character commensurate with the crash on your side."

The *Tribune* says of the new connexions of the Erie Road:

"In a short time the Long-dock improvement will be ready, and give the Erie great advantage in the transhipment of freight. and this will be the more marked when Mr. HALLETT'S Road (the Atlantic and Great Western) is completed. There will then be a six-foot track without break from St. Louis to the Long-dock, by which will enable shippers to discharge freight at Piermont at St. Louis directly into shipping at Hoboken, without change or cars. Mr. HALLETT'S Road will be completed to the Mahoning Road, at Warren, next Spring, by which we shall have a new connection with Cleveland, nine miles shorter than the present, and very much more favorable in grades. By next Fall the new Road will reach Akron, where it will connect with the whole net-work of Western Roads. The original scheme contemplated extending the Road to Dayton, but negotiations which are now progressing with the Railroads connecting at Akron may render this unnecessary. The funds for the completion of the work to Akron are already provided by loan in Madrid and London."

Late this afternoon there were sales of New-York Central as high as 74½, and Illinois Central 64 ₱ cent., the bidding closing, however, ½ ₱ cent. below the extreme rates, as follows:

Central	74½	Michigan Central	48½
Erie	29¼	Michigan Southern	13¼
Illinois Central	63½	Mich. Preferred	28½
Galena	62¼	Toledo	25¼
Rock Island	46¾	Quincy	64
Panama	114¾	Reading	33¼
Pacific	79½	Missouris	66½
Tennessees	73		

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Compeny during the month of November, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$136,787 27	$110,582 42	$26 204 85	
Passengers	75,014 85	65,221 55	9,793 30	
Express	2,600 00	3,250 00		$650 00
Mails	1,825 00	1,825 00		
Rent of Road	1,083 33	1,500 00	1,583 31	
Rents & mis.	838 30	882 72	300 58	
Total	$220,143 75	$192,911 69	$37,382 05	$650 00
Earn'gs Jan. 1 to Nov. 31	$2,143,106 79	$1,786,639 99	$357,066 80	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 15.	Loans. Dec. 8.	Specie Dec. 15.	Specie Dec. 8.
Bk. of New-York	4,956,531	4,789,406	633,252	737,340
Manhattan Co	5,466,059	5,432,601	831,159	644,986
Merchants' Bank	5,634,997	5,482,685	710,116	806,241
Mechanics' Bank	3,919,553	3,911,089	444,434	413 095
Union Bank	3,233,287	3,120 965	553,965	512,007
Bank of America	6,537,080	6,630,162	929 521	1,154,167
Phenix Bank	3,214,780	3,211,761	370 064	395,427
City Bank	2,650 673	2,752,963	416 001	467,578
Tradesmen's Bk	1,368,633	1,341,445	151.5 62	157,987
Fulton Bank	1,498 9 11	1,513,004	225,484	229,852
Chemical Bank	2,021,099	2,013,265	1,239,423	1,197,236
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,034,443	2,038,130	219 852	213,941
National Bank	2,217,8 8	2,256,272	220 772	200,156
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,769,515	1,747 845	267,022	249,427
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	865 556	882,796	162 007	156,708
Greenwich Bank	701,890	702,019	87,084	84 1 5
Leather Man. Bk.	2,073,204	2,047,740	237,409	255,542
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,269 872	1,281,491	132,899	125,553
Bk St. New-York	4,263,584	4,196,816	8 8,952	499,021
Am. Exchange Bk	7,894,106	7,719,902	1,094 174	1,092,141
Bk. of Commerce	13,096,219	13,028,574	1,195,140	1,052,369
Broadway Bank	2,668 253	2,743,622	427,045	474,292
Ocean Bank	1,715,780	1,762,149	169,766	200,318
Mercantile Bank	2,353,329	2,309 006	349,929	3 8,144
Pacific Bank	1,011 630	969,879	163 846	172,049
Bank of Republic	4 000 952	3,998,391	654,593	697,420
Chatham Bank	775,732	747,407	96,186	100 309
People's Bank	685 653	671 521	97,685	113 300
Bank of N. Am	1,753 254	1,711,389	208,508	213,908
Hanover Bank	1,409,387	1,460,772	121 240	120,185
Irving Bank	806,251	761,491	108,062	106,397
Metropolitan Bk.	7,792,578	7,895 783	879,161	853,158
Citizens' Bank	747,656	734,908	113,252	128,966
Nassau Bank	1,642,865	1,6 4,899	185,198	189,558
Market Bank	1,849,512	1,878,113	172,976	173,576
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,164 727	1,136,796	136,733	140,777
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,301,950	2,332,551	258,555	197,663
Corn Exch. Bank	1,748,845	1,698,0 3	188,676	188,231
Continental Bank	2,516,249	3,769 418	385,047	415,895
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,006,118	1,075,152	134,324	148 082
Oriental Bank	534,268	518,463	71,211	68,076
Marine Bank	9 8,877	836,289	96,416	134,981
Atlantic Bank	52 ,043	546,223	69,182	82,635
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,370,995	2,349,618	34 ,11	334,965
Park Bank	7,846 352	7,007,974	1,752. 04	1,994,141
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	749,468	746,729	71,341	50 087
Grocers' Bank	534,068	555,306	56 147	73,903
North River Bk.	834,788	864 686	74,505	70 473
East River Bank	305,131	313 463	38,428	39 375
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	798,654	807,8 8	86,948	87 619
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	3 7,354	3 6,761	79,419	76,540
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,35,173	1 0,2 7	4 7,913	4 6,781
Bull's Head Bank	470,781	473,636	70,801	62,333
N. Y. County Bk.	401,564	413 657	60 706	59 901
Total	131,740,172	139,211,361	18,34 ,894	18,36 ,471
Increase		$1,525,989	Decrease	$616,115

Banks.	Circulation. Dec. 15.	Circulation. Dec. 8.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 15.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 8.
Bk. of New-York	416 038	4 6,105	3,863,612	3,872,004
Manhattan Co	294,843	3 0,445	3,861,285	3 ,175 166
Merchants' Bank	293,755	295,382	3,451,476	3,53 ,972
Mechanics' Bank	269,457	2 5,8 3	2,129,8 3	2,170,15
Union Bank	185,012	192,2 4	2,615,554	2,45 ,060
Bk. of America	151,778	148,517	4,717,301	4,92 ,416
Phenix Bank	140,336	137,127	1,736 773	1 773 647
City Bank			2,080 526	2 242 767
Tradesmen's Bk.	301,021	320,708	741,993	645,619
Fulton Bank	214,214	225 568	1,1 6,0 4	1 137,37
Chemical Bank	338 893	355,744	2 ,7,505	2,787 132
Merch. Exch. Bk.	139 607	131,703	1,025,184	1,091 1,7
National Bank	165,870	176,0 6	1,0 0,644	1,032,559
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	177,737	1 3 923	1,269,753	1,2 0,4 5
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	187,879	180,480	691,488	659,5 2
Greenwich Bank	166,898	179,916	421,514	405,0 4
Leather Man. Bk.	277,758	309,048	1,200, 81	1,161 131
Seventh Ward Bk.	220,499	226,0 6	6 ,859	616,927
Bk St. New-York	235,124	242,396	2,552,783	2,444,378
Am. Exchange Bk.	202,134	201,949	4,904,120	4 665,591
Bk. of Commerce	13,096,219	13,028,574	1,195,140	1,052,369
Broadway Bank	277,907	283,533	1,989,721	2 0 1,4 7
Ocean Bank	141,920	134,405	824,187	897,199
Mercantile Bank	24,789	25,712	1,567,354	1,518,783
Pacific Bank	120 424	123,954	758,562	729 690
Bk. of Republic	105,856	204,274	2,955,793	2,748,515
Chatham Bank	111 447	119,787	436,940	418,806
People's Bank	89 194	101 520	483,429	469 350
Bank of N. Am	78 8 5	75 4 3	986,104	978,8 4
Hanover Bank	79 874	81 9 4	579,7 4	617,969
Irving Bank	122 300	126,109	505,745	464,163
Metropolitan Bk.	212 2 8	2 9 947	3,9 0,351	3,772,7 2
Citizens' Bank	171,593	168,027	5 3,3 17	547,920
Nassau Bank	10 ,75	89 9	903 20	875,895
Market Bank	203,522	217,0 2	7 5,7 5	796 585
St. Nicholas Bank	88 231	92,6 1	704,102	678,428
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	249,619	287 32	1,727,7 0	1,179,0 5
Corn Exch. Bank	135,022	134 2 3	8 4,4 8	8 0,2 6
Continental Bank	199,802	205,593	1,1 8,8 1	1,198,7 0
Bk. of Commw'lth	243,115	251,214	6 0,6 8	709,232
Oriental Bank	101,891	105,895	337,928	3 9,691
Marine Bank	138,137	142,998	6 1,59	5 2,2 3
Atlantic Bank	91,747	92,6 1	2 1,4 3	2 2,6 5
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	175,675	185 7 1	1,1 1,5 8	1 0 ,4 6
Park Bank	171,405	177 0 5	7 2 ,7 4	8,3 1,2 9
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	105,880	105 6 8	3 7,8 9	3 1,4 1
Grocers' Bank	82,396	83,6 5	3 2 ,4 4	3 1,9 5
North River Bank	79,8 3	78 391	3 0,5 1	3 0 ,8 5
East River Bank	62,6 5	83,2 9	1 9 ,9 9	1 6,5 3
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	237,6 7	2 9,9 5	4 7,9 3	4 6,7 1
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	83,7 5	3 6,7 6	7 ,4 9	7 ,5 0
N. Y. Exch. Bank	3 7,6 7	3 9,9 5	2 ,4 9	2 ,4 2
Bull's Head Bank	4 0,7 1	4 3,6 6	7 0,9 1	6 ,3 3
N. Y. County Bk.	4 1,5 4	4 3 6 7	6 0 7 6	5 9 9 1
Total	8,675,793	8,956 0 9	83,2 4, 94	2,7 6 167
Decrease		$280,4 0	Increase	$1,0 0,2 7

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 17

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 66¾, Reading Railroad, 16½; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 95¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½@2 ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 4,656 bbls. Flour, 948 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 326 bushels Barley, 993 bushels Oats, 918 bushels Malt and 402 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $4 50 for Pots, and $4 87½ @$5 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, including Java, at 15¾c.@16¼c.; Jamaica, at 13c @13¾c.; Rio, at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bals.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request and prices have been supported, closing in favor of holders. The reported sales add up 9,800 bbls., in lots, including 2,287 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 20c. cash, less 9 ₱ cent. usual selection; 2,700 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., to go to Baltimore, private terms; 435 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., 19c., cash, less 7½ ₱ cent., usual selection; 500 dry Porto Cabello 21 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bis hides; 200 dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., 12½c. 6 months, as they run; 400 dry Truxillo and Honduras, 19 lbs., private terms; 510 dry Central American, 19 lbs., 16c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 700 dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Texas, 21 lbs., 14¾c. cash, less 7 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Southwestern, 16 lbs., 12c. cash, as they run; 3,500 Western Slaughters, 55@70 lbs., 6c. cash; 800 Country Slaughters, 65 lbs., 6c. cash; 3,300 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 5¾@6c. cash; 1,000 City Slaughters, 65@70 lbs., 6c. on 4 and 5 mos., adding interest; 300 City Slaughters, extra for export, 70 lbs., 7¼c. cash; 900 Southern Slaughters, 40 lbs., private terms; 80 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 160,820 (same time last year, 239,460—year before, 74,300,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 75c.@86c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been quiet, at from 25c.@33c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been dull and prices quite nominal.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair demand; 750 bbls. have been sold, chiefly at auction, at 28c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is sparingly sought after at from 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar or Rosin.

OILS—Have been inactive at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request, and small sales only have been effected, including New Mess, at $16; Old Mess at $15 62½; New Prime at $11 75, and Old Prime at $10 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. Lard attracts considerable attention. Sales, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales 185 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15 2@16 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEGARS—Have been rather quiet, sales having been reported of only 400 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c. @5¾c., with some New-Orleans at 5½@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of small lots have been reported, at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 18½c.@19c., the latter for an extra brand, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather light engagements were reported to-day, yet rates were sustained. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ⅜-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@ 13½d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A MAN, as first class cook; can come well recommended from his last employer, in the City. Apply at No. 864 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., for two days, in the confectionery store, or address COOK.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry, and understands all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 212 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very tidy respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker; willing and obliging; wages no object; a permanent situation wanted; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a colored young woman who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; or would go as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent first-class cook in a private family; has lived ten years in one family; has no objections to leave the City; Brooklyn preferred. Call for two days at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 72 Concord-st., in the basement. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER—Or who will assist in washing and ironing. Situations wanted by two sisters, who understand their business thoroughly in all its branches; have good City reference. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 111 25th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy woman; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, and very superior washer and ironer; or will do the general housework of a small family, as good wages is a neat, efficient and responsible servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman; thoroughly understands baking; best of City references. Apply at No. 232 7th-av., corner 28th st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker and lady's maid with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; also, family sewing of all kinds; best of City reference. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOman wishes employment as dressmaker, by the day or week; on inquiry, will be found competent. Call or address, FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., and first door on second flight stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation in a respectable family as dressmaker and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 74 Madison-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, young, educated and refined, now left destitute, desires the position of housekeeper or saleswoman; references unexceptionable. Address, applying interview, Mrs. F. BOURTZER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable colored widow woman and her daughter, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's establishment, and is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference for integrity. Call for two days, at No. 70 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL desires a situation, in City or country, to do general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived with good families, and is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; salary from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a person not afraid of work; willing to make herself obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 396 9th-st.; wages $5 or $6 per month.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st., for two days. Has City references.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, an American, wants a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 284 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and at all times, night or day, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

BIRLO'S GARDEN—Louise de Lignerolles—Scots at the Swan

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or not to Marry—Race for a Widow.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Herne the Hunter—Maniac Lover.

BOWERY THEATRE—Stadders & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is Ivf—Aesop Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Durand-Ross Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 630 Broadway—The "Crucifixion" Picture.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Fine Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The South Carolina State Convention, called to consider the question of seceding from the Federal Union, assembled at Columbia yesterday. Four ballots were had for a permanent President, which resulted in the choice of Gen. D. F. Jamison, who made a brief address on taking the chair. A resolution was then immediately offered, that when the Convention adjourned it should be to meet in Charleston this afternoon. This resolution, which was induced by the prevalence of small-pox in Columbia, caused considerable debate, the impression with some being that outsiders would regard such a proceeding as an evidence of timidity. Mr. Miles, especially, appealed to the Convention not to go to Charleston, but to remain in Columbia, regardless of the epidemic. This heroic counsel, however, was disregarded, and the Convention voted to go to Charleston by a large majority. Nothing else of importance was done. Mr. Pickens, the new Governor of the State, was inaugurated yesterday by the Legislature, with the usual ceremonies. His address is represented to have been strong for secession. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb, was present on the occasion, as were also Messrs. Elmore and Hasken, the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

The session of Congress yesterday, was an interesting one, and the proceedings, especially those of the House, seem to promise something for the eventual settlement of the pending difficulties in an amicable manner. In the Senate, the resolution introduced by Mr. Clarke, of New-Hampshire, asking the President for information relative to the condition of the fortifications in Charleston harbor, and copies of all correspondence upon the subject, was taken up; but its consideration being objected to by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, it was laid over under the rules. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, to repeal the resolution passed last June, for the relief of Wm. H. De Groot. Wednesday and Thursday of next week, on motion of Mr. Green, of Missouri, were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. The bill to carry out the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was then debated until one o'clock, when the resolution of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, on the condition of the Union, was taken up, and Mr. Wade of Ohio proceeded to deliver his promised speech. He discussed quite fully the questions at issue between the North and the South, and came to the conclusion that the Republicans, as they have not committed any aggressions, and do not propose to commit any, have therefore no compromises to make. With regard to the question of secession, he denied the constitutional right of any State to leave the Union. There could be revolution, but no secession; and revolution, if it were unsuccessful, would become rebellion. In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, providing for the defence of Puget's Sound and the entrance of Columbia River. John Cochrane offered a proposition to settle the difficulties between the North and the South, emoodying an amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, also submitted a proposition, which was similarly referred, as did also Mr. Adams, of Kentucky. Wednesday and Thursday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. Mr. Scott, of California, introduced a bill which was referred to the Post-office Committee, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Pony Express for the transportation of mail matter. Mr. Sickles, of New-York, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill to establish a Metropolitan letter-delivery in a circuit of twelve miles from the New-York City Hall. Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, offered a preamble and resolution declaring the Constitution the supreme law of the land, and recommending, in effect, the repeal of all Personal Liberty laws. After various attempts at amendment, among which was one by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who wished to include all laws of a nullifying nature, it was passed, 151 to 14—the Mississippi members declining to vote, on the ground that the Legislature of that State had taken the matter out of their hands. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, then offered a similar resolution, which recommended the repeal of all nullification laws, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules, after objections from the Democratic side, by yeas, 124; nays not counted. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, succeeded in introducing his resolution, pledging the members to support the Union, and it was passed, 116 against 44. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring, among other things, that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and pending its consideration, the House adjourned, after excusing Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, from further service on the Committee of Thirty-three.

An article which we give elsewhere, from the Albany *Evening Journal*, will be read with interest, as it suggests compromises which it is thought may lead to the conciliation of the South. It is believed in Albany that the article represents the views of Mr. Lincoln himself.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 6th, and Londonderry on the 7th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday. Her advices, which are not of an important character, are five days' later. The London Money market, in spite of unfavorable news from America, continued buoyant, and Consols had advanced a fraction. There was an improvement and activity in American railway securities—Illinois Central and Erie stock being especially in demand. Gold was being withdrawn from the Bank of England, in large quantities, for shipment to the United States. The *Atlantic*, due at this port to-day, and the *Persia*, which will be due to-morrow, have on board nearly two million of dollars. The apprehension of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided, the Bank of France having acquired large amounts of specie. Politically, the news is unimportant. The siege of Gaeta continued, and it was believed that the besieged would ultimately be compelled to yield for want of provisions. Gen. Benedek, Commander of the Austrian troops in Venetia, had inspected the fortresses of the quadrilateral, and, in a communication to the officers at Venice, had summoned them to prepare for an energetic defence. The British Parliament would meet on the 5th of February. The Emperor of the French had granted permission to the Baltimore Battalion to visit Paris.

Our advices from the City of Mexico are to the 28th of November, and from Vera Cruz to the 17th inst. There had been no occurrences at the capital of special importance. Appearances seemed to indicate that Miramon, notwithstanding his desperate position, intended to defend the place to the last against the Liberals, in which event the most severe suffering was anticipated among the inhabitants. The seizure of the English bondholders' funds was looked upon unfavorably by several prominent officers attached to the Government, and some of them had resigned. The consequences threatened at one time to be quite serious, but a judicious use of a portion of the stolen money prevented a more general stampede. From Vera Cruz we learn that there was a prospect of the Juarez Government being able to effect a loan. Negotiations were pending with the capitalists and merchants of the City, which were expected to result favorably. The money was to be used in prosecuting the operations against the Capital. A decree had been issued, calling an election for members of Congress and a President, to take place in January,—the Congress to meet in the Capital on the the third Sunday in February. Another decree had been issued, requiring the payment of duties on the delivery of goods, instead of after the lapse of forty or eighty days after the discharge of the vessel.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the items of the Japanese Reception bill were at last presented—this time still further reducing the aggregate $88,822 73. No action was taken on it. A lively debate occurred on a motion to increase the salary of the Public Administrator from $1,200 to $5,000 per annum, in which a secret or two was revealed as to the way in which City officials make small salaries pay. Alderman Genet gave a gentle hint as to the Mayor's perquisites. In the Board of Councilmen a message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution requiring a license fee of $20 from the Thirty-second-street and Manhattanville line of stages. The Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in rejecting the action of the Fire Commissioners, in disbanding Engine Companies 13 and 21. The appropriation of $4,000 for purchasing a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 42, and of $7,000 for completing the "Infants' Home," were concurred in.

The Universalist Missionary Society met last evening, in Dr. Chapin's Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Sawyer and Ballou, and by Dr. Chapin himself. As it was not the annual meeting, no report was presented, but a collection was taken up to meet the exigencies of the time.

The case of the bark *Cora* was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Morell. The theory of defence for the two mates, Wilson and Olsen, is that they shipped without a knowledge of the character of the voyage, and that finding themselves on board of a slaver, they had to choose between the dangers of being left on the coast, or of being captured as slavers, and that they chose the latter alternative. Capt. Latham acts the *rôle* of the "Spanish Captain," and thus far none of the Custom-house officials have been able to recognize him. The case is still on.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, bail was forfeited in the case of James Massey, indicted for felonious assault. John Dugan, indicted for killing his wife, was acquitted. In the General Sessions, several burglars and thieves were tried. Among the heavier sentences imposed was one of four years and nine months in the State Prison, for robbery. Two burglars were sent to the same institution for the respective terms of three years and nine months, and two years and six months. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Sutherland, application was made to compel the Mayor to sign a warrant for the payment of $1,000 to offal-collector Green, for removal of offal from the public streets. The Mayor insists that the work has not been done according to contract. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was firmer and higher yesterday than at the close of last week, and less influenced by political than foreign news. The latter was construed as unexpectedly encouraging for American interests, considering the accounts sent from this side about 20th November. New-York Central left off 74¼, Missouris 66¼. Exchange tending to firmness, on the basis of 104 for best Bankers' bills. No alteration in Discount rates. Money at call is easier. The Bank return shows a further addition of a million and a half to the Discount line, and a steady specie average.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, which were held with more firmness. Corn was in lively request, and it closed buoyantly. Cotton, Sugars, Coffee, Whisky, Hops, Rice and Provisions were less sought after. Business in Metals, Oils, Hops, Seeds, Tallow, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores was spiritless. Hay and New-Orleans Molasses were in fair demand. Freights were rather quiet.

The Forts at Charleston.

All other questions connected with secession become unimportant, in view of the position of Fort Moultrie, at Charleston. Sixty-five men, under a gallant and loyal officer, constitute its only garrison, and are instructed to hold it against assault. South Carolina has for months threatened secession, in the event of Lincoln's election, and the seizure of that fort is an indispensable incident of secession. Six weeks before the election a force of *three hundred men* was collected, for the purpose of being sent to reinforce that garrison; but just as they were ready to start, Secretary Floyd,—for reasons which he may possibly explain,—*countermanded the order*, and they were sent to California. From that day to this nothing has been done to strengthen the garrison. A month ago Gen. Scott *addressed directly to the President*, an elaborate paper representing the absolute necessity of sending reinforcements to all the Southern forts, and designating the number needed for each, and the posts from which they could be obtained. No notice whatever has been taken of this urgent recommendation. Col. Anderson, the officer in command, has asked for reinforcements, and his request has been refused.

On the other hand, 75,000 stand of arms have been deposited in an arsenal in Charleston—which has been taken and is now held by a Company of armed Secessionists, who recently stopped an attempt to remove some percussion caps from the building to the Fort. Active measures have been taken by Col. Anderson to put the fort in a condition for defence—and yet even this, as we have been informed on respectable authority, has been done without orders from the War Department.

To all the applications for aid the President gives a peremptory denial. The oldest and most loyal member of his Cabinet has resigned, rather than share the responsibility for such proceedings. Fort Moultrie, meantime, stands in so weak a condition as to invite an attack, and the only security for the little garrison which has charge of it consists in the forbearance of the Secessionists,—or in their fear of precipitating a conflict of arms with the Federal Government.

What their real designs are, we are left to conjecture. It is not very likely that they would avow them, if they were hostile. Mr. Buchanan is said to repose on assurances from the Secessionists that they will not attack the fort, unless the garrison should be reinforced. It is natural enough that they should make such a promise, in order to prevent the sending of reinforcements. But it is incredible that the President, who is responsible for its security, should comply with the demand. Meantime we find in the Charleston *Mercury*, the organ of the Secessionists, the following communication upon this subject:

Mr. Editor: It appears, from a communication in the *Mercury* of the 8th instant, that our community is somewhat disturbed and perplexed at the presence of United States troops at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and very much at a loss to determine how to proceed against these places.

We are of opinion that the policy of a "masterly inactivity," with reference to them, is the true one for the present—that is to say, *until our Convention has passed her ordinance of secession—due notice thereof been given to the Government at Washington, and a reasonable time allowed that Government for the withdrawal of their troops.* Then, if these troops are not withdrawn, *they must be driven out, be the cost what it may.* For to allow a foreign nation, and an unfriendly one, to retain possession of one foot of land upon our soil, would be an anomaly and an acknowledgment of weakness, on our part, which would make us the "laughing stock" of the world. Therefore, these places *must* become ours.

But can it be supposed, for one moment, that the Government at Washington, would be guilty of the folly—the wickedness—the *crime*—of *attempting to hold them.* It knows perfectly well that *such an attempt would result in the immolation of every man of their garrison.* And it knows too—for its President has just said so in his Message—that no surer means could be devised for breaking up the "glorious Union," and for extinguishing forever every hope (if any there still be) of its "reconstruction."

Possibly there may be among us some who would glory and rejoice in the opportunity thus to seal the bond of dissolution—and, at the same time, of placing upon the page of Carolina's history the records of another "battle of Fort Moultrie"—one, too, before the splendors of which those of the "28th June" would grow dim, brilliant as they were.

But we may rest assured this opportunity will be denied us.

If in this expectation we should be mistaken, however, and the bloody alternative of an *escalade* left to us, we will accept it. But let the Government at Washington bear it in mind, that as we will ask none—so, *we will give no quarter!* And, God defend the right! JASPER.

This is rather "in the 'Ercles vein,"—but there is some reason in it, nevertheless. If South Carolina is in earnest about seceding, she must take these forts, if she can; for so long as they are held by the Federal Government, the payment of duties can be enforced,—and so long as the duties are paid, secession is a mere sham. It is possible she does not mean to make any attempt upon them,—but that is simply another way of saying that she does not mean to secede.

Mr. Buchanan has no right to act upon any such presumption. He has taken upon himself a fearful responsibility in leaving those forts in their present condition. If they should be attacked, the country will hold him responsible for every life that may be lost. And if the brave garrison that now holds it should be sacrificed, the execrations of millions of our people would be heaped upon his head. Gen. Scott, Gen. Wool, every prominent officer of the army, have joined their urgent representations of the absolute necessity of sending reinforcements. He has turned to them all a deaf ear. Whatever may be the issue, he has incurred a heavy and most serious responsibility.

Peaceable Secession.

The *Tribune* has an article on secession of which the substance is contained in the following extract:

"We fear that Southern madness may precipitate a bloody collision that all must deplore. But if ever 'seven or eight States' send agents to Washington to say, 'We want to get out of the Union,' we shall feel constrained by our devotion to Human Liberty to say, *Let them go!* And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those Rights of Man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous."

This is simply a surrender of everything like Government,—a confession that our whole political fabric is a gigantic sham. Seven or eight States have no more right to rebel against the Federal Government than has any one of them. And no State has any more right to secede from the Union, than New-York City has to secede from the State of New-York. The same regard for the "Rights of Man" which sanctions one would sanction the other. The *Tribune* may dismiss the case by styling this "running the principle into the ground," but that does not answer the argument. If South Carolina may rightfully secede, we should like the *Tribune* to tell us why New-York City may not do likewise. The "rights of man" are just as sacred here as at the South. The "right of self-government" is just as absolute in New-York as in South Carolina. Every suggestion the *Tribune* makes in favor of letting a Southern State go out of the Union, has precisely the same weight, and is just as conclusive in favor of letting New-York City secede from the State and set up an independent government for herself.

The truth is, government becomes impossible on the *Tribune's* basis. Why should any man be hung for murder, or imprisoned for theft, or punished in any way for any violation of law,—if the *Tribune's* theory that the "rights of man are paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous," is to be thus made the shield for any rebellion against the constituted authorities? The theory is not true in any such sense. The rights of man are sacred beyond all doubt; but our Constitution provides fully for their protection. If South Carolina or any other State has suffered any infringement of their rights, they can appeal to that tribunal which they have themselves created, and by whose decisions they have covenanted to abide. If this appeal fails, then there remains to them the right of *revolution*,—but that from the very nature of the case is a hostile right—a right which can only be asserted by force, and which no Government on the face of the earth can ever be expected to concede. The assertion of this right in the Declaration of Independence was not by way of appeal to the British Government for peaceable release from its authority, but was urged as a justification of our resort to arms. South Carolina can, if she pleases, urge the same right in support of her appeal to revolution,—and it will be entitled to just as much weight in the forum of nations as the intrinsic merits of her cause, and the strength of her arms, may give it. But it is utterly worthless and out of place as the basis of a claim for peaceable secession.

The *Tribune* does not seem in the least to realize the fact that the secession of a State is a disruption of the Confederacy—an abolition of the Constitution—a destruction of the Government. We have as a nation contracted debts, entered into treaty obligations, assumed duties of various kinds towards other nations. By what right can one State or ten States repudiate their share of these engagements? What possible shadow of warrant have they in morals or in national law, for throwing burdens which rest upon them, in common with others, upon the shoulders of their associates? Who has power to release them from these obligations except the great body of those who were parties to them? The whole doctrine of peaceable secession is a delusion and a snare. If it has any foundation whatever, then we have no Government. We have only the mere skeleton—the outline and pretence of a Government. The very idea of government involves the *power* to govern—the force essential to the execution of its decrees—and the right to use that force whenever the bad faith of any of the parties shall render such a resort necessary. Upon any other theory a Government is no better than a mass meeting. It would have no more authority, no more credit, no more power to make laws and execute them, than a chance gathering of individuals.

The introduction of *States* into the question does not change its character. The old Confederation dealt with the States only. When it wanted money it called on States to pay it,—and if the State refused the Government was without remedy. It was this very feature of the old Confederation which led to its destruction. It was abolished because it dealt only with States, and because it left to each State the power of virtual secession. A "more perfect Union" was felt to be necessary,—one which should have power to enforce its requisitions either with the will, or against the will, of the separate States. And therefore it was that our present Constitution dealt with *individuals* only. Its laws are for them. Its obligations are for them. It has nothing to do with States except to forbid them, in the most peremptory manner, from passing any law which shall nullify or defeat the operation of the law of Congress.

This doctrine of peaceable secession,—and the fact that it is urged by portions of the people at the North, does more than anything else to encourage the South in their present attitude of hostility to the Federal Government. We do not believe it is the belief of any considerable portion of the people of the Northern or the Western States, nor even of the Southern States themselves; and if President Buchanan had done his duty, and had given the South, from the very outset, to understand that no such doctrine would be accepted or tolerated by the General Government, and taken steps accordingly, the whole disunion movement would have ended by this time. The people have no such conception of the nature of this Government as such a doctrine implies. They believe it to be an actual *Government*,—clothed with all the powers and all the authority essential to the enforcement of its laws, and bound, at all hazards and to the last extremity, to defend itself against destruction from whatever quarter it may be threatened. And this is the theory on which they are prepared to act.

Curious Cases of Short Memory.

By reference to the proceedings had yesterday in reference to the Captain and mates of the slaver *Cora*, it will be seen that at least three high officers of the Custom-house at this port are either afflicted with shortness of memory to a degree incapacitating them for the due discharge of their duties; or that they discharge their duties with a haste, looseness and recklessness greatly tending to reconcile the public to the probable loss of their services after the 4th day of next March. Deputy-Collector Michael Hoffman swore that he preserved no recollection whatever of the person who made oath before him to the outward manifest of the *Cora*, on the occasion of her clearing from New-York upon her African voyage. He administered the oath and attested the same by his signature; but when asked could he identify the person who made the oath, Deputy-Collector Hoffman responded that "his mind was wholly blank on the subject." This utter oblivion is the more remarkable as the witness had a sharply defined recollection of several minor circumstances connected with the taking of the oath—such as that Capt. Latham's signature had been written before the document was handed to him for attestation upon the 19th day of last May.

Deputy-Collector Samuel S. Browne also gave evidence that the Captain of the *Cora* had personally appeared before him upon the 4th of last May, and made two affidavits in reference to the vessel, which affidavits he, as Deputy-Collector, had taken and attested. But Mr. Browne's mind was as "blank" as Mr. Hoffman's in reference to the question of identity; and on John Latham's being pointed out in Court to this witness, he could not even guess whether he was or was not the person who had made one affidavit in reference to the ownership of the *Cora*, and another as to the mastership.

Not much if at all clearer of recollection was Sidney P. Ingraham, Register Clerk in the Custom-house, before whom one John Latham had signed a register bond for the *Cora*, and also a crew bond. He remembered that three persons, giving their names as John Latham, J. M. Perry and Robert McCormick had executed the former bond in his presence; and that John Latham and J. M. Perry had also executed the latter bond under similar circumstances, upon the 27th of last June; but he "did not know that he could identify the person signing his name as John Latham," though he confessed, on being pressed, that he thought he had seen the prisoner Latham before, though still oblivious as to the time, place and occasion.

We call attention to the evidence of these gentlemen, not in the least desiring to question the good faith of their testimony, nor to censure them for their shortness of memory. We have to deal with the system of which they are mere exponents, and against this we protest with all due vehemence and justice. Here is a complex piece of machinery which requires five personal appearances, with at least three affidavits, the whole being designed to secure the identification of master, owner, and charterer, so that such parties may be held responsible for the after conduct of such outward-clearing vessels.

But under the system, as practiced, the sole object and aim of these precautions is utterly ignored, and the various appearances, bonds and affidavits, are merely used as so many small engines for the extortion of certain stipulated fees to the officers who hurry through their business as rapidly and carelessly as possible. That not one of these three Custom-house officers paid any heed to John Latham's appearance, is certainly strong evidence of their entire failure to understand the main objects of their respective duties—it not being an occurrence without suspicion to find a fast vessel clearing out for the West Coast of Africa, and professing to be owned, mastered and chartered by the same individual.

The Japanese Items at Last.—We have at length received the items of the Japanese bill from the Board of Aldermen, and find the amended total to be $82,822 73, the original figure of $105,000 having long since been abandoned as hopeless. This is at least a saving of $22,177 27 on the aggregate operation; and for this amount of money, rescued from certain expectant pockets, the City Treasury stands indebted alone to the exertions of the daily Press. Much as Alderman Starr may denounce the newspapers, or Alderman Brady defy them, here is a substantial victory gained by journalism over the Common Council, having for its fruits a public economy of more than twenty-two thousand dollars.

Managed as matters are and have been by our City Fathers, the present amount of the Japanese bill can scarcely be regarded as anything worse than the community had just reason to expect. If we believe that ninety-two carriages were employed steadily for seventeen days in succession at $5 each *per diem*, then the item of $7,864 50 for carriage hire may be accepted as not far from a correct result. So, too, the item of $46,335 31 for the grand ball, supper and festive decorations, may possibly be contemplated by the eye of municipal faith as not an excessive overcharge for an entertainment of which the Aldermen and Councilmen had management, and to which more than ten thousand citizens were invited. We must only hope for the best and believe all we can to the credit of our City Fathers, in return for their liberal abandonment of a net profit amounting to $22,000. It will be many a long day, we trust, before the members of our Common Council again venture to burn their fingers in any such wholesale scheme of profit as was *this* Japanese speculation in its original shape.

The Disunion Meeting.

We have some further revelations this morning of the character and objects of the meeting held at Mr. Lathers' office on Saturday last. In another column will be found a very frank avowal of its designs, contained in a letter intended to be private and confidential, addressed by Mr. Lathers to sundry gentlemen in South Carolina, and asking them to coöperate in its purposes.

Mr. Lathers informs his correspondents that he is a South Carolinian, and that he holds himself ready to respond to the call of the Governor, "should the State need her absent sons to aid in the defence of her soil." He states further that he has consulted Gen. Dix, Mr. O'Conor, and other distinguished men,—who "earnestly desire that the *South should be united for the coming contest under the new Administration*,—and failing in a peaceful solution of the issues, under a joint demand of a Southern Convention of the States aggrieved, *they will regard secession as the only remedy left for the South*,—and the North as powerless to resist it."

This shows the spirit and purpose of the meeting. It was a meeting of *sympathizers with the Disunionists*,—whose object was to retain the aid of the South in breaking down the incoming Administration, and who avow their readiness, in the event of failure, to act openly with the secession party. It was a party meeting,—held for party purposes, and aiming only at party results.

We have no objection to such meetings. But the men engaged in them have no right to misrepresent their real character. Mr. Lathers has no right to palm himself off as a New-Yorker, or as an American, when he avows his paramount loyalty to South Carolina and his readiness to take arms in aid of her resistance to the General Government. The gentlemen who were associated with him have no right to pretend that they are uttering the voice of the North, or even of New-York, when they promise the South to sustain them in secession if they fail to overthrow the Republican Party. They owe it to their Southern friends not to deceive them by any such false representations.

They misrepresent the sentiments and purposes even of the Democratic Party in the Northern States. That party will never rally in support of secession under any circumstances, except in case of some flagrant invasion of Southern rights. They understand too well their duties as American citizens. They have too high a regard for the Union,—too devoted a loyalty to the Constitution, thus to sacrifice both to the ambition or necessities of any party.

Mr. Lathers will find many men in this City to sympathize with his views and to share his pledges. But out of this City the proceedings of his meeting will only awaken the indignant resentment of the great mass of the people.

We have received the reply of Judge Magrath to this epistle from Mr. Lathers,—but it is too long for publication. It enters into an elaborate refutation of Mr. L.'s statements, declines to acknowledge any special obligation to him or his associates for their defence of Southern institutions, but says it must be to *them* a gratifying reflection that they have been performing their duty. He closes by saying that nothing can swerve South Carolina from the course she has resolved on pursuing, and adds that "the presence of any persons among us, however respectable, charged with the task of urging upon us a change of our purpose, would be unprofitable and unpleasant."

Mob Law Invoked.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has very little faith in the efforts of "Crisis Committees" to save the Union. It thinks that much more could be accomplished by "popular demonstrations against the presses and leaders" that have advocated the election of Lincoln. Special attention is directed to the Times, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Commercial*, in this connection.

The *Enquirer*, by these insolent and brutal incitements, affords a tempting illustration of the style and tone of the society which it denounces us for not admiring. It has allies here who sympathize with its brutality and would take special pleasure in earning its admiration and applause. But that journal and those whom it serves will learn that mobs have little terror here when they threaten to suppress the discussion of political subjects. Every blow they strike recoils upon the heads of those who employ them. The damage they inflict upon the cause they assail is temporary and trifling. The Times Building is somewhat conspicuous. Any mob the *Enquirer* may employ can very readily find its way to our office.

Ways and Means of Secession.—A Joint Committee of the South Carolina Legislature has been discussing the best mode of supplying Postal facilities for the State after its secession. They object to employing Adams' Express, as inadequate to the purpose,—and recommend the *continuance of the present system*. The Postmasters will of course resign, in order to be released from their oath to support the Federal Constitution; but they will immediately resume their functions and go on as if nothing had happened. The Committee state that they "have reason to believe the Federal Government will not be adverse to this plan."

It is quite likely that if South Carolina can have the assistance of the Federal Government in her attempt at secession, she may succeed. And thus far, we are compelled to say, appearances indicate that she has good grounds for expecting it. Possibly a time may come when it will be withdrawn, and it will be well enough for them to be prepared for such a contingency.

The Meeting at Mr. Lathers'.—An erroneous impression may exist that the gentlemen whose names are published as having been invited to this meeting were present, approving the resolutions which were passed. This is not so; several of those gentlemen were not present. We know that Mr. Hamilton (John C. Hamilton, Esq.,) was not present. His *History of the Republic of the United States* shows that Congress has a full discretion as to the removal of slaves into the Territories of the United States—a discretion which has been directly exerted under the auspices of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, receiving their official sanction.

To Call at Cape Race.—The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed from this port on Saturday, will call at Cape Race for later dispatches, which can be left with Geo. Stoker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-street. The *City of Washington* will be due off the Cape on Wednesday morning.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Adams' Express Company for a file of New-Orleans papers to the 13th inst. inclusive—of course in advance of the mail.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT

Interesting Commercial Advices.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Advance in Consols—American Securities in Demand.

Large Shipments of Gold to America.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Dec. 16, *via* Shannon, Monday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on Thursday, Dec. 6, *via* Londonderry 7th, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. to-day, (Sunday,) and was boarded by the Press yacht.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 6th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 6th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 6th.

The Empress Eugenie paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, on the 4th. The visit only lasted two hours.

The supplementary Tariff Convention between France and England had been published. It regulates the duties on textile fabrics.

A large repeal meeting had been held in Dublin.

Apprehensions of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided. The Bank of France was largely gaining specie.

The Bourse was firm and higher. The rentes closed at 70f. 70c.

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, had been created Minister without a portfolio.

Count Persigny had presented letters of recall to the English Court and returned to Paris.

The Emperor had granted permission to the Baltimore battalion to visit Paris, fully accoutred, next Spring.

The seige of Gaeta continued, but it was reported that the fire of the besiegers had slackened. Provisions were getting scarce in the fortress.

Victor Emanuel continued at Palermo, where he was received with great enthusiasm.

There were rumors of increasing insurrectionary movements in Abruzzi.

Unimportant demonstrations in Naples and elsewhere were put down.

It was reported that Napoleon had intimated to Francis II. the inability of further resistance.

There were vague rumors that Cardinal Antonelli had resigned.

The Official Austrian Journal contradicts the rumors of negotiations for the cession of Venetia.

Later dates from India had been received, but were unimportant.

Disturbances were imminent from the collection of the income tax.

The report that the English prisoners at Peking had been maltreated, and even beheaded, was not credited.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The funds on the 5th continued buoyant. Consols advanced ¼d., but the advance was partially lost before the close.

Financial advices from New-York were anxiously watched for. Those by the *Prince Albert* were contradictory, and produced but slight effect.

The discount market was moderately active, and the supply was adequate to the demand. The best bills were negotiated at 4¾ @ 5 cent.

Business at the Bank was moderate. No gold was withdrawn on the 5th.

A ship, with two days' later news from Melbourne, and it was supposed £125,000 in gold, had reached the English Channel, but her advices were not landed.

Wm. Moran, an extensive contractor, of London, had suspended.

Thomas Piper & Son, an old and extensive building firm, were also in difficulties.

The improvement and activity in American Railway Securities continued on the 5th, Illinois Central and Erie being specially in demand.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

There is no political news of importance.

Gold is being withdrawn from the Bank for America.

The *Persia*, to sail to-morrow for New-York, is expected to take fully £200,000 Sterling.

The money market is unchanged. Consols are quoted 93¾@94 for money and account.

Illinois Central shares are quoted 28@27 discount; Erie shares, 34½@35½; New-York Central shares, 78@80.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Chronicle* says that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February, and the Reform bill has not yet been discussed by the Cabinet.

A deputation, which includes two members of Parliament, has been appointed to convey an invitation to Garibaldi to visit England.

The *Times* publishes full details of the expedition of the *Bulldog* and *Fox*, for ascertaining the feasibility of the projected North Atlantic telegraph. The results are pronounced highly satisfactory and encouraging.

The *Times* has another editorial on the political split in the United States, and expresses the hope that the quarrel may give way to a calm, in which the real difficulties of the Slavery question may be met and quietly answered.

FRANCE.

Marshall Vaillant has been created Minister of the Emperor's household.

It is stated that no one was aware of the Emperor's purpose respecting the decree relative to the Constitution till he revealed the document to his astounded Ministers in council, where it met with some opposition.

The Bourse on the 5th was heavy and lower. Rentes 70f. 60c.

ITALY.

The siege of Gaeta continued.

The garrison replied to the fire from the batteries of Cialdini. Four batteries had commenced operations on the place.

The Count of Syracuse had died suddenly at Sizzi, on the 4th, of apoplexy.

The *Consulta Generale* had opened at Naples.

The Government explanations to the Consulta produced a good impression.

Poerio was elected Vice-President of the Consulta, after having refused the post of Minister, without a portfolio.

Gen. Benedek had inspected the Austrian fortresses of the Venetian quadrilateral. He had also assembled the officers at Venice, and told them to prepare for the eventualities of an energetic defence.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Fears were entertained of a general rising in Little Wallachia.

Twenty of the principal merchants at Crajova had been killed by the militia during a disturbance.

The Archbishop and President of the Council had been arrested at Jassey.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 10 had arrived.

The news was generally anticipated.

At Bombay business was suspended, in consequence of the bazaar dealers having combined to suspend all purchases till the authorities paid attention to the grievances of the income-tax.

Calcutta dates are to Nov. 9. Exchange on London 2s. 1d. Freights to London 45s. @65s. ₱ ton.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Dec. 6.—The sales of Cotton in this market for the three days ending yesterday (Wednesday) foot up 19,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is generally unchanged, and closed dull.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm for Yarns, but Cloths had a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report buyers of Breadstuffs demanding a reduction, in consequence of heavy arrivals from America. Flour dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat is tending downward, but with more demand, at a slight decline on the inferior qualities; red, 10s. 9d.@12s. 6d.; white, 12s.@13s. 6d. Corn dull and 6d.@9d. lower; mixed and yellow, 37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same circulars report Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 70s., in retail, Tallow dull at 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes dull at 33s. @35s. 3d. for Common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s.

Sugars dull at 32s. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Tar nearly quiet at 29s.; Pearls quiet at 29s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea dull and easier, but prices unchanged. Rice dull. Tallow steady at 60s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railway securities were in active request, and rates of all kinds had advanced slightly.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 7.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 49,000 bales, of which 3,500 were taken by speculators, and 2,500 to exporters. The market opened very dull, and all qualities declined ⅛d., owing to the American panic, but at the close there was rather more inquiry, which was freely met. The sales of Friday (to-day) were 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,400, the makes closing steady. The authorized quotations were:

Fair Orleans	7⅛d.	Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7⅛d.	Middling Mobile	6 13-16d.
Fair Uplands	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

The stock in port is estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 350,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour quiet, but steadier. Wheat has an advancing tendency. Corn dull. Provisions are quiet.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 17.

The California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express Coach, with five passengers from Denver, 17th, passed here at 2 P. M. yesterday, leaving the following report:

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 13.

H. Duncan, working with six men, took from his claim in Georgia Gulch, last week, in twenty-one working hours, over $500 in nuggets alone, from $1 to $30 value each. There was also fine gold enough to pay all working expenses. Mr. Duncan is said to have cleaned $500 per week every week since the 1st January last. The incoming coaches bring no passengers, but go out loaded. The roads are excellent, and the weather fine.

The Rock Island Railroad Company vs. J. W. Bissel.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 17.

In the case of the Rock Island Railroad Co. against J. W. Bissel, for conspiracy to burn the railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, was concluded last night. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The jury based their verdict on the ground that the bridge was erroneously described in the indictment. Bissel was rearrested last night for a conspiracy to burn that part of the bridge belonging to the Rock Island Railroad Company, and was held to bail, which he refused to give, and went to jail.

Suspected Fillibusters in Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

Later advices from Honduras state that great excitement existed at Ruatan, Truxillo and Omoa, in consequence of the report that a number of men had arrived at Ruatan who were supposed to be fillibusters. A large steamer with a schooner in tow full of men had also been seen off the coast. Trade was entirely neglected in consequence of these suspicious movements.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 17.

This evening, as Edward Brown, a wholesale liquor merchant, was endeavoring to collect a bill from Barney McCarthy, the latter shot him. The ball took effect in the eye, causing immediate death. McCarthy gave himself up. He alleges it was done out of self-defence.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 17.

The tavern connected with the extensive cattle-yard of Burrus & Dickey, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. All the inmates escaped but two, Phineas Dickey, a son of one of the proprietors, and Jane Burns, a servant. Miss Ellen Dickey threw herself from a second-story window, severely injuring her spine. There were more or less injured in escaping, and all suffered intensely from the cold, being obliged to remain unsheltered in their night clothes. Loss on building and furniture about $6,000; insured for $2,000.

Burning of a Schooner.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

The schooner *Frederick William*, for Boston, with a cargo of resin, turpentine, cotton and tar, was burned last night, in Cape Fear River, 20 miles below town. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 17.

The building No. 42 Main-street, occupied by M. Wallis as a clothing store, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $5,000; insured. Bowen & Denning's confectionery, loss $2,000; insured.

Movements of Senator Seward.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 17.

Senator Seward has been in the city for the last three days. He left at noon to-day with his family for Auburn.

Death of the British Consul at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

William Henry Ovenden, the British Consul, died here to-day of a disease of the brain, induced by a severe cold.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—To a cold bachelor afflicted with mild twitches of the crisis, and doomed to awaken to spasms of financial apprehension, there is something [illegible] in the title of Mr. Wallack's latest production, "To Marry or Not to Marry?" Without stopping to inquire by what right a manager dares thus propound to a rising and expectant community so monstrous a question, we will at once admit that, under ordinary circumstances, that same community would reply to it with what the French call effusion. But in times like these it is really not right to have a topic which so many ingenious youths are trying to dodge, blurted out in so abrupt a manner. Imagine the feelings of Adolphus as he leads forth the blushing Celestine to partake of a frugal, but emotional, ice-cream, when he perceives with horror that her lovely eyes are furtively, but suggestively, glancing at the monstrous placard containing Mr. Wallack's indiscreet query. What agony must that gallant fellow endure in the interval which yawns like a century between that horrid "poster" and an easy change of the subject of conversation?

If the parties immediately interested are willing to forgive Mr. Wallack, we are sure the general public will gladly do so, for a more agreeable piece than the one to which we are referring has not been produced at this house for some time. Mrs Inchbald—"whose maiden name was Simpson"—without any great or brilliant characteristics as a writer, possessed an easy vein of conversation and an abundance of trite antitheses, such as ladies are apt to use in their sallies with the other sex. These constitute the salient points of the comedy called "To Marry or Not to Marry," which otherwise is scarcely remarkable either for originality of plot, or striking development of character. The situations are good, and possess the happy faculty of arriving at the right moment. For this we have certainly to thank the adapter, who has rendered good service to the comedy by clipping it to the proportions of three acts.

We do not remember to have seen a light and airy trifle more charmingly performed by all the artists engaged in its representation. Miss Gannon, for whom all the best bits have been reserved, was deliciously *naive*, and left absolutely nothing to be desired. Mrs. Hoey, whose part is embarrassing from its very meagerness, rendered it with a naturalness and grace which, to our taste, made it all-sufficient and important. We regard it as one of her happiest successes. Miss Fanny Morant was very good. Mr. Lester, as the conventional hero, wedded to books, and opposed to matrimony, gave all proper importance to his *rôle*, and frequently redeemed it from utter namby-pambyness. Mr. Blake, although, as usual, defective in the text, was satisfying to the eye, and created much merriment. The piece obtained a very complete success, and will undoubtedly form a pleasant feature at this establishment for many weeks to come. Mr. Lester announced it for repetition.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—We are requested to state that Mr. Roberts, the artist whose scenic triumph in the last act of the "Seven Sisters" is one of its greatest attractions, has not seceded from this establishment, but on the contrary has just laid in several tons of paint and a perfect Central Park of canvas, for the purpose of amusing his spare moments.

Mr. Rarey.—The great horse tamer has been secured by the indefatigable manager of Niblo's Theatre, and will make his first appearance at that establishment on Saturday, the 29th inst. Mr. Rarey, we understand, offers a reward for vicious horses, and will select the worst for taming before the public.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Forrest appeared here last evening in Shakespeare's play of "Richard the Third," and in a performance of much vigor, fairly excited the enthusiasm of a very large audience. The tragedy has been placed upon the stage in the careful way for which this Theatre is celebrated. It will be repeated on Wednesday.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE JAPANESE RECEPTION BILL—THE ITEMS AT LAST—THE SUM TOTAL, $82,822 73—THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS' PERQUISITES—JUDGES AT LOGGERHEADS, &C., &C., &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman Cornell presented the statement of the expenses of the Japanese Reception Committee, amounting in the aggregate to $82,822 73, and moved that the paper be entered on the minutes, as follows:

THE ITEMS.

Simeon Leland & Co.'s bills:		
Steamer *Alida* refreshments		$1,017 00
Japanese Board		17,910 51
Naval Commissioners' Board		2,128 00
Philadelphia Committee's Board		252 73
Board of twenty Policemen		700 00
Rooms, &c., for Reception Committee		728 50
Ball and Supper		38,663 00
Bill of Decorations		7,472 31
Total		$69,864 05
Expenses of Committee to and from Washington and Philadelphia		$459 00
Music Bills. First Division		2,914 75
Badges for Committee		97 50
Steamer *Alida*, use of		500 00
Services of Secretaries		300 00
S. Simpson, Platform Union-square		56 85
A. H. Ketch. Bill of Printing		247 00
H. B. Dodworth's Bill, steamer *Alida*		110 00
H. B. Dodworth's Bill for Ball		639 00
Total		$5,306 20
Bills for advertising in six papers		$121 23
Carriage Bills:		
Geo. F. Bellows	$3,574 00	
G. W. Butts	2,468 50	
N. & R. S. Conklin	2,912 00	$7,854 00
Printing, Stationery, &c:		
Edmund Jones & Co		476 75
Total of all		$82,822 73

Alderman Boole said he had one remark to make in regard to the bill—in regard to the employment of the steamboat *Alida*. He saw by the papers that it had been asserted in the Board of Councilmen by some of its members that the bill for purchasing the steamboat was $2,000. That was injustice to the gentleman from whom the boat was purchased.

Alderman Cornell—You did not purchase her, did you?

Alderman Boole—That shows the Press, as well as members of this Board, how little these gentlemen know about these matters about which they talk. When I heard of it, Sir, I supposed it was for the purpose of ridiculing, not only the reception of the Japanese, but for ridiculing the Committee. Now, the idea that the Committee paid $2,000 for a steamboat to go down to Amboy was purely absurd. The public will see that the bill was $500.

The bill was ordered printed in the minutes.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Street Commissioner for information as to the authority for changing the grade of Worth-street from West Broadway to Church-street. Alderman Brady said the grade was being altered considerably without authority.

On a motion to remit assessment on the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which was carried, Alderman Brady said the Chair (Alderman Peck) could not vote, because he was interested in the question. He (Brady) could not vote for it unless he was counted "in."

The Chair—The public has already counted the gentleman "in."

A resolution from the Councilmen, appropriating $10,000 for salaries of the Legislative Department, was carried, and the former action, transferring the appropriation for the Russ pavement to that purpose, was rescinded.

The Comptroller was authorized to make arrangements for purchasing the property No. 78 West Forty-fifth-street, for the occupancy of Engine Company No. 18, and the Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Engine Company No. 31.

THE SALARY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Alderman Platt offered a resolution that the salary of the Public Administrator be increased from $1,200 to $5,000 per annum. He said that the present salary had been fixed at the founding of the office, and yet that office paid into the City Treasury $5,000 or $6,000 annually.

Alderman Owens objected to such a heavy increase. He wanted the proposition referred to a Committee for investigation.

Alderman Stark wanted the bill voted down immediately.

Alderman Genet said the perquisites of the office were not now as much as in former times, when thousands and thousands of dollars were realized from it. But the various Republican State Administrations had seen fit to cut off and knock down all these little "pickings." Now that the perquisites were cut off, he wanted to see the officers well paid.

Alderman Darragh objected to this general increase of salaries.

Alderman Genet—Did the gentleman vote for increasing the salaries in the Comptroller's office?

Alderman Darragh—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady wanted to know from Mr. Genet in what manner the Legislature had interefered with the office?

Alderman Genet said the Public Administrator was now obliged to make return under oath of all monies received.

Alderman Brady said the Public Administration made his money by the use of the funds coming into his hands. Why, the Mayor gets only $5,000.

Alderman Genet—(ironically)—That is too bad. The Mayor has not had many perquisites this year. [Laughter.]

Alderman Brady—I would vote to give the Mayor $25,000 a year.

The resolution was finally laid on the table.

THE JUDGES QUARRELING.

A communication was received from the Judge of the Superior Court, Part 2, complaining that the Supreme Court Judges refused to allow the Superior Court to take possession of the room set aside for the use of the latter at the last meeting of the Board. The Superior Court was therefore obliged to adjourn over.

The paper was ordered printed in the minutes, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A VETO FROM THE MAYOR—THE ROWDIES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—ANOTHER STEAM FIRE ENGINE—APPROPRIATION FOR THE INFANTS' HOME.

There was a large lobby attendance at the meeting of the Board last evening, prominent among whom was the munificent Japanese caterer, Mr. Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution requiring the line of stages running from Thirty-second-street up Broadway to Manhattanville, to pay a license fee of $20, instead of $5, as now required. The grounds of the veto are that said line is not a rival of other lines, and does not traverse a portion of the City that is paved to that extent which those lines do that are charged $20 for a license.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution, which was adopted, rescinding the resolution formerly adopted by both Boards, and signed by the Mayor, appropriating $8,000 from the fund for grooving the Broadway pavement, to the payment of the salaries of the members of the Common Council. A resolution was then adopted appropriating $10,000 from the common treasury for that purpose, to be incorporated in the tax levy.

The case of Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 21, disbanded by the Fire Commissioners for fighting, came upon the question of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in refusing to confirm the action of the Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Pinckney spoke against concurring with the other Board and in favor of confirming the act of disbandment. He said that a stigma rested upon the Fire Department in consequence of the rowdy conduct of some of the members connected therewith, and as the result of this a strong public feeling was growing up in favor of a paid Fire Department. The honest and peaceable citizens connected with the Department were anxious to get rid of this rowdy element, but their efforts in that behalf were thwarted by the action of the Common Council, who protected the rowdies for political reasons. It was the duty of this Board to aid the Fire Commissioners in purging the Department of its unworthy members, who were bringing it into disgrace.

Mr. Baulch and Mr. Shaw contended that the Fire Commissioners had exceeded their authority in disbanding both companies, and that instead of disbanding they should have expelled the guilty members, and allowed the innocent to remain in the Department.

The motion to concur was lost for want of a constitutional vote, being 13 ayes to 9 nays. On motion the subject was then referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The Board concurred to authorize the purchase of a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 42, at a cost not exceeding $4,000; also to appropriate $7,000 to complete the building for the Infants' Home; also to increase the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies to $2,000.

Adjourned to Thursday evening.

CITY ASHES AND GARBAGE.

The following orders have just been issued by the City Inspector:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

To Mr. ——, Street Inspector, —— Ward:

Sir: You will see that the following directions and instructions, relative to the removal of Ashes and Garbage, are carried into effect.

1. The Ward of which you are Street Inspector must be divided fairly into separate Ash Districts, making each district as nearly equal as possible, and taking into consideration the distance from the dumping ground. A list of the districts and names of persons having charge of the same must be filed in this office.

2. Each ash-cartman must commence at the farthest point of his district each day at the same hour, and go through his route in regular order from day to day—first removing all the ashes in boxes, barrels, &c., and then, returning to where he first commenced, clean up the gutters and streets where ashes and garbage may have been thrown or spilled. Every ash-cartman must be provided with a pickaxe and keep it with his cart constantly.

3. It is your duty to suspend all ash-cartmen who do not comply with these regulations, or do not keep their districts clean of ashes and garbage, and report such suspensions to this office forthwith. All ash-cartmen must be provided with bells, and ring them while going through their district.

4. No ash cartman, without permission, will be allowed to collect ashes out of his own district.

5. Boys will not be permitted to drive or have charge of any cart employed under the direction of this department.

6. Each Street Inspector will be required to report himself at this office daily, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of DAN. E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1860.

Mr. ——, Health Warden —— Ward:

Sir: It will hereafter, until further notice, be a portion of your duty daily to examine the several streets, avenues, &c., of your Ward, and report to this office, before 1 o'clock each day, their condition as to the removal of ashes and garbage therefrom, and in what streets, if any, the removal of the same has been neglected, together with the cause, if you can ascertain, why such neglect has occurred. Yours, &c.,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COUNTY DEPOSITS.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE MAYOR.

The Supervisors Committee of Inquiry in relation to the county deposits, held another meeting yesterday afternoon, when it was expected the Mayor would be present. After the Committee had been in session some time, Mr. J. B. Auld, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, appeared and stated that the Mayor was engaged presiding at a meeting of the Commissioners of Health. Mr. Purdy advised that the Committee wait a while for the Mayor, and it was finally agreed to wait half-an-hour. When that time had elapsed, and the Mayor had not made his appearance, a motion was made to adjourn over for a day, and then to send another messenger. Another messenger was sent, and he met still another messenger from the Mayor, with the information that he (the Mayor) would be with the Committee very soon. The Committee waited, and finally the Mayor appeared, with an apology for having kept the Committee waiting.

When the Mayor had taken a seat, Mr. Blunt asked him whether he had ever made any arrangements for the payment of interest on the deposits, and he answered that he had not.

Mr. Blunt then asked whether he knew of any arrangement whatever having been made with any bank for the payment of such interest, and he said he did not. In continuation, the Mayor said he was in favor of requiring the payment of interest on the deposits, and had expressed such to the Common Council, but they had not taken any action in the matter.

Mr. Blunt said that was all. The Mayor departed, and the Board adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concluded the canvass of the returns of the recent election, and authorized its publication in all the leading papers. The official canvass makes no change in the result as previously published.

NEW-JERSEY.

The $800 Robbery.—Alexander Schultz, the young man arrested last week on suspicion of having robbed an emigrant named John Geisler of $800, on the New-York and Erie ferry-boat, was discharged yesterday morning, upon giving bonds in $800 for his appearance at the January term of Court. Detective Lawson, of New York, came over in the forenoon to cause the arrest of Schultz, on suspicion of having forged a mortgage for $3,500, upon which parties in Newark were swindled out of $2,800 worth of goods. A telegraph dispatch was sent to one of these gentlemen to identify the prisoner, but before his arrival Schultz was bailed out. In passing down Montgomery-street, in company with a woman, Schultz saw two officers ahead, when he turned and fled.

A Woman Robbed in the Street.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, as Mrs. Esmyer, residing at No. 34 Grand-street, Jersey City, was walking along Hudson-street, near Grand, in company with a sister-in-law, she was suddenly seized and held firmly by two boys, while two others rifled her pockets of a purse containing a few dollars in money. After obtaining their booty, the young scamps fled, and thus far have escaped arrest.

Sunday Liquor Cases.—In the cases of Frederick Hautsch and James Grimes, charged with keeping open their places, and exposing liquor, Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, rendered his decision yesterday morning. He fined them $20 each.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Holiday Presents.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Panic Prices
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
and No. 214 Broadway.
Foreseeing that both goods and wages must come down in the Spring, we have determined to close out our immense stock of men's fashionable Winter Clothing, at a VAST REDUCTION
on the present current rates. Remember that the entire stock is to be peremptorily sold
BELOW COST,
and make your purchases early.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing
CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a pure article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Notice.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, comprising Light Gaiters of all kinds, suitable for the Holidays, and all to be sold at half price. We also state that we have reduced all the stock twenty-five per cent. less than former prices. CAHILL & WOOD, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!
Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.
Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 265 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, No. 513 Broadway, Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Cares, Muffs and Cuffs, Children's Furs, in Sets. Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Gold Pens, &c.—Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Gilt Pens, Holders, Ivory Penholders, Gold Pencils, Ivory Paper Folders, Ivory Rulers, Ivory Tablets, Ivory Pocket Books, Ivory Portfolios, Ivory Dressing Cases, Ivory Work Boxes, Ivory Fans, Ivory Opera Glasses, Ivory Chessmen, Ivory Backgammon Boards, Ivory Dominoes, Ivory Cribbage Boards, Ivory Combs, Ivory Brushes, Ivory Mirrors, Ivory Shaving Boxes, Ivory Soap Boxes, Ivory Tooth Powder Boxes, Ivory Puff Boxes, Ivory Pomade Boxes, Ivory Cologne Bottles, Ivory Smelling Bottles, Ivory Flasks, Ivory Drinking Cups, Ivory Knife Handles, Ivory Fork Handles, Ivory Carving Knives, Ivory Steels, Ivory Table Knives, Ivory Dessert Knives, Ivory Fruit Knives, Ivory Butter Knives, Ivory Fish Knives, Ivory Pie Knives, Ivory Cake Knives, Ivory Pastry Knives, Ivory Bread Knives, Ivory Meat Knives, Ivory Ham Knives, Ivory Tongue Knives, Ivory Game Knives, Ivory Poultry Knives, Ivory Cheese Knives, Ivory Salad Knives, Ivory Fish Carvers, Ivory Meat 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DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AGUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND ANTIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
[illegible], REPS,
OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up for retail, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling at reduced prices their elegant stock of Lace Curtains, varying in price from
$2 50 TO $60 PER PAIR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES.
Just received, a large and choice stock of Evening Dresses and Dress Goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Spraguie's Second Prints.
Hadley (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and sold low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES. 351
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $1 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
REPS..... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50
351 LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. 351
SELF CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 739 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
20,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
500 Black Fusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
$24 CLOAKS, selling at $10.
$18 CLOAKS, selling at $11.
OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

THE CHEAPEST EMBROIDERIES IN THE CITY.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have, as usual, an immense stock o
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS
AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which they offer at extraordinary low prices.
No. 336 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Embroidered Sets, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at all prices.
Honiton and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Paris Embroidered Linen Handkerch'fs, from 6c. and upwards.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes Capes, Berthes, &c.
Honiton Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT
PANIC PRICES!!
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 773 Broadway,
WILL OFFER
For the next 30 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion Sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

AT RETAIL.
Our Stock of BLANKETS,
and
FLANNELS,
Of all grades and prices,
Is unusually large, and we offer them at
Very reduced prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
10 CASES BLANKETS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT PANIC PRICES,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 222 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents. Knit Zephyr Hoods reduced. Sontags, Coats, Talmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Saxony Yarns, Dress Linings, Trimmings and Buttons; French and Wool Wadding, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy Articles, cheap at No. 1,189 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.
SHEPHERD'S.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves, infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 363 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
viz.:
300 pieces English and Merrimack CALICOS,
At 3½ cents per yard.
1,500 DRESSES, DELAINES, ARABIAN CLOTHS, &c.,
From $1 per dress.
All wool printed DELAINES and CASHMERES,
From 25 cents per yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS in great variety,
From 50 cents per yard.
500 Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS,
At 63 cents worth $1 25.
400 Embroidered MUSLIN SETS,
From $1 62½ 87, worth from $2 62½ 50.
MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION,
For the convenience of Customers.
DRESS GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, marked in plain figures, and arranged upon the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

855 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other DESIRABLE SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $30, formerly sold at $20
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 30
Tapestry Curtains for $35, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 25
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at .. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 20
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 15
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75
English Damask reduced to 75c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
THAT MUST BE SOLD
THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Included are
10,000 DRESSES OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
at $1 per Dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
50 Cents Per Pair.
We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW and FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

AT
PANIC PRICES.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.
BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
RIBBONS
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VERY CHEAP,
FANCY GOODS.
All from recent auction sales, bought for cash.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, cor. of 25th-st., opposite Madison Park.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have reduced their entire stock of
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
25 per cent.
Cheap Collars and Sets for Holiday Presents.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S TRADE,
We shall continue to offer
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At about cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
Which for style, elegance, and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OVER 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without
Calling at the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 222 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

AT RICHMOND'S,
We offer very great bargains, as the whole of this rich and valuable stock has to be sold by February 1st,
FETCH WHAT IT MAY.
Ladies can judge for themselves. Bijous' best kid gloves 50 cents; misses', in all colors, 50 cents.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

REDUCED
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NAPKINS AND TABLE DAMASKS.
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS AT ALL PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway,
Second door
From Walker-st.
DE VOE, NO. 367 BROADWAY.
The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the
20TH OF JANUARY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
DEC. 17,
DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, from 62½ cents per Yard.
RICH PARIS PRINTED DO., reduced from $1 12½ to 75 cents.
ALSO,
Poplins, Reps, Valencias, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Ottoman Velours, Poplins Français, Wool Plaids, &c., &c.
THE REDUCTION ALSO TAKES PLACE
At stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $50 to $25 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $75 to $35 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $100 to $50 per ROBE.
7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, reduced to $25 from $45.
ALSO, DRESS SILKS REDUCED
To 62½ cents, 75 cents and $1 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMERS,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT of
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT AND SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
has been reduced to meet the
DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
ARE OFFERING,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, a very large assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Invite the attention of parties about
FURNISHING HOUSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To their large and attractive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND CARPETINGS,
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind attended to with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed at a
GREAT SAVING IN PRICES!
At Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. (ONLY.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
AND AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS, DE LAINES, PRINTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Wishing to clear out Stock, offer very great Bargains in Silks at 4s. 5s. and 6s., former prices 6s. to 10s.
Velours, Ottomans and Merinoes, 35 per cent. less than usual prices.
Saxony Plaids and Saxony Spots, a very showy fabric, in desirable colors.
All wool De Laines and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
4-4 Real French Prints, Chintz Colors,
ONLY $1 50 THE DRESS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SHAWLS FOR PRESENTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a very large assortment of
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES.
ALSO,
Merino Scarfs, with Broche ends, of all sizes.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 30 per cent.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 17,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents.
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $5
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $6 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT PANIC PRICES.
The new and beautiful Zouave Under-waist, or Chemisette; also Illusion Goods, in Caps, Berthas, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, bridal Veils, Glove-tops, Ruches, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A large and beautiful stock of the above now ready, or made up to order in the latest styles and most tasteful manner. Also, Gold Cords, Braids, Ornaments and Beltings, Embroideries, Red Laces, Ribbons and Trimmings.
D. CLARKE,
No. 647 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Orders received for plants, cut flowers, bouquets and baskets, from the Broadway and Bloomingdale Nurseries.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes, Bretelles, &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

TILLMANS' IMPERIAL
FLOWERS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

FRENCH-WORKED COLLARS, 37 1-2c.
Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Point Lace Collars, $3.
Rich Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs in great variety, and all at reduced prices, at
R. BROWNS, No. 819 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times.
DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.
The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.
Call and examine at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2221
2 offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gentlemen's collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 149 67TH-AV.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
Immense stock of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Selling off below cost!
Greatest inducements ever offered on 6th-av.
N. B.—A great display of FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for holiday presents.
Sale commences to-day.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance.)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
E. MENDES,
No. 645 BROADWAY, No. 645
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS,
BASKETS, RUSTIC BOXES,
SUPERFINE BOXES,
will take place on
MONDAY, Dec. 17.
E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for
RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees.
CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 29 John-st.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE CHOICEST BOOKS
FOR
FAMILY LIBRARIES
AND FOR
PRESENTS,
Are sold at economical rates by
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, up stairs.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 383 Pearl-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ELEGANT PARIS made traveling and shopping bags, work boxes, jewel cases, lunch baskets, &c., &c. JOHN CATTAGH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 96 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 709 Broadway, near 4th-st. Wholesale and retail.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and old gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 26 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 26d-st.; or Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—A STUDENT OF WILLIAMS COLlege wishes to obtain, for a few months, a situation as tutor, private or otherwise, in the classics or common English branches. Certificates of character and ability, from the President and Professors of the College, can be produced. Address Box No. 1,465 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—A Brothers, you are again summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother Soldier, WILLIAM BUTLER, aged 80 years, with the usual badge of mourning, from his late residence No. 63 Thompson-st., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 18, at one o'clock, P. M. Let every veteran attend which is the last honor we can confer on a Brother Soldier. He was at the battle of Baltimore, in the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Militia that fought so bravely at North Point. By order, Gen. H. RAYMOND.
ISAAC M. PEYER, Adj't. ABM. DALLY, Col.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

NOTICE.—ON RECEIVING A LOT OF SAVANilla coffee and delivery of same, we find one bag on hand of a mark not called for by invoice. The owner of said bag of coffee can have the same on payment of charges. STRATTON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAPSTONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16, ON Broadway or 5th-av., between 35th-st. and 14th-st., a ladies sable FUR COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 7 East 38th-st.

LOST—A LADY'S PORTE-MONNAIE, CONTAINing about $15, in Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with E. & W. COCK & CO., No. 35 Warren st.

FARMS.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depôt. Address FARM, Box No. 182 Times Office, for two weeks from date.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 98 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 4th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 1231 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to obtain board in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. A sleeping room with a room that could be used as a parlor, would be required. Location to be between 14th and 39th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. None but those of the highest respectability need answer. Address BOARD, Box No. 636 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMmodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, to a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. No. 23. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 20th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let in a first-class house, with private table, in a private family, No. 30 East 18th st., few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH ADJOINing bedroom on the second floor, can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 23d-st. Also a large room on the fourth floor.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 120 16th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS house, in a very desirable location, will let a few nice furnished rooms, with board, to married or single ladies or gents. No. 4 Ashland-place.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first-class house, with a private table, in a private family. Apply at No. 90 East 18th-st., few doors from Union-square.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small front rooms can be had with board at No. 43 East 16th-st., near Union Square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN have good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished and each with fire and lights if desired, at No. 291 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts., for $3 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, pleasant location, to let singly or together, with good board, in a small private family, on moderate terms. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can find board at No. 62 Remsen-st., very near Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single young gentleman, desiring the conveniences of a home, in a strictly private family; congenial society is a matter of consideration with the advertiser. Location, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged, if desired. Address, for three days, stating terms, E. A. G., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on third floor, also a bedroom with fireplace, to rent to gentlemen; family private. Location, No. 42 University-place, on 8th-av. stage route, one block from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENtlemen friends, may find a desirable room, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 8th-av., Broadway and 32d-st. Having completed the spacious Dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with most delightful suites of rooms and board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, en suite or for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gent

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS,
AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of

EUGENE VERBECHHOVEN, F. DE BRACKELIRR,
BY. SCHAEFFELS, VANSVERDORCK,
HECKEREN, BEEKERS,
KOEK-KOEK, MOERNHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS,
F. DE BRACKELIN,
CORNET, SCHARF, REDIG, BOYNHAM, &c., &c.

Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 19 and 20, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, in 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above valuable and beautiful collection is now on PUBLIC exhibition from 3 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Elegant caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, tog-ther with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

A. M. CRISTALAL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND GOODS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAL will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, earrings and studs; a choice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single-stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enamelled watches, together with fine gold chronometers double-time, and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil-cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, ear-rings sets, sleeve-buttons, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

FURS. FURS. FURS,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Dec. 18, 19 and 20,

Commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, opposite the Park. Peremptory sale of elegant made-up furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a wholesale Furrier, to be sold without reserve, in consequence of retiring from business. The stock comprises, in part superb real Russian Sable sets, elegant Hudson Bay Sable sets, rich dark real Mink sets, together with a general assortment of ladies', gents', and children's furs, in every variety. Also, an splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view MONDAY, Dec. 17, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-STREET PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 92 feet 5½ inches rear, 124 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 59 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side.
JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee.
No. 58 Wall-st.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!
Receiver's Sale of
FIRST CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.

At auction TUESDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock at the Corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton. The stock is ready for examination. Each Piano warranted three years. By order of Judge Leonard. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The entire elegant furniture contained in the residence, No. 182 West 31st-st, near 7th-av.,

will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. The house is replete with everything for a costly-furnished residence, among which are three elegant rosewood par or suites, in rich brocade and velvet, cos ly bronzes, paintings, statuary, piano-forte, &c., with every variety of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, extension table, rich China, silver ware of every description, cut-glass, &c. No postponement on any account.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
6th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 6th-st., till all are sold, an immense collection of SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Closing-out sale, at the store of A. P. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st. About 750 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. On TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., and must be sold preparatory to moving.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising, cabinets, trays, pa. eh bowls, cups, china vases various descriptions tea trays, &c., &c. Also an invoice of French clocks, bronzes in vases, cranels and Parisian fancy articles, French china dinner, tea and dessert sets, china clocks, fans and other costly goods.

Also an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landing from the ship *Helvertin*, from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers, goblets, and other rare and beautiful goods.

Also a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger bowls, and other goods.

Also an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful under glass, with other rich and costly goods.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL CONTINUE THE GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE sale, on manufacturers' account, of house and table furnishing and fancy goods, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 36 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, comprising a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glassware parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., for the Southern trade but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold on this market.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
of valuable Brooklyn property, under the direction of R. Emmet, Esq., Referee. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Dec 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, nine parcels of land, with dwellings and buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Greene and Washington sts. Size of plot (nine lots) 115.4 and 115.4 by 237 feet. Will be sold in separate parcels. Terms made known at time of sale. Maps, giving full descriptions, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York

MUSICAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.
will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated mare *Lady Post*, about 8 or 9 years old, and has trotted on the track in 2:36; kind and gentle in all harness. Sale without reserve.
R. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,
at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old, guaranteed sound and kind in every particular. Also, a grocery wagon in good order, built within 6 months, and little used. Single harness, City made.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise an assortment of Winter goods, and will be worthy the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

SKATES, FANCY GOODS, PAINTINGS,
clocks, perfumery, cigars, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 178 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st. Also, elegant shades of birds, under-garments, stationery, fancy brushes, toilet soaps, thermometers, pipes &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaux, beds cads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather-beds, stoves, mirrors, cutlery, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUDREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Blanks and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway, shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time, in writing, dedicate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, &c., &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, } Committee.
MICHAEL FARIBES, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.
ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next, Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 Mercer, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC E. WARD, } Executors.
je26 law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH means to aid in carrying out a large and valuable contract, involving no risk of loss, (the business being done altogether for cash,) but having a surety of large remuneration. Capital need not exceed $25 000 to $40,000, (probably the former,) which will be invested only in materials worth always their cost. Business a permanent and highly respectable one, (none more so,) and is in the hands of highly respectable parties, who will treat with those only who are in like standing. To such full particulars will be given on addressing, with real name. CONTRACT, Box No. 398 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY of Bonnets, &c., now doing a good business, which can be much increased. A good chance to get a long-established business with regular customers, as the owner will sell on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 2,243 Post office.

$2,500. CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an established manufacturing business, with actual property to represent the investment, and facilities to get $500 per month. Address LUMBER, Box No 156 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, (in this City and in Philadelphia,) under the firm of ENGLISH & RUTTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in New-York will be settled by

C. M. RUTTER.
That in Philadelphia by T. B. ENGLISH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.. SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of

TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 99 Murray-st.,
New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

TEAS FOR CASH.
FRAGRANT
BLACK and GREEN
TEAS,
In ¼ and ½ Chests,
From 25 to 40 cents
Per Pound.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de l'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near 8t Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Nostrums, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, inducing all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man comes on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 448 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing difficulties, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little mad, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No 108 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE MYSTERIOUS MADAME WILSON.—She is the greatest astrologist in the world, and is also assisted by spirits of a high order, of whom she is a descendant. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. No. 399 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery.

MADAME CELESTINE BLAZINI, THE TALented Clairvoyant and Astrologist, so well known in several of the European Capitals for the accuracy of her predictions, is located at No. 132 West 19th-st., near 7th-av. Can be consulted on all matters of love, business and matrimony.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE ADVERTISER, A young gentleman of wealth, education and refinement, 21 years of age, and highly connected, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady of intelligence and good family, between 18 and 25 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Money no consideration, as he has plenty for both. Intellectual attainments and a warm loving heart, rather than mere personal beauty are preferred, although a combination of all is a thing devoutly to be wished for. Any fair correspondent may feel assured that answers will be kept strictly confidential. Address WILLIAM K. HENBY, Box No. 553 Newark, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VALUABLE PONY FOR SALE—IS EXCELlent either under saddle or in harness, or as lady's saddle-horse; perfectly sound and gentle, and sold for want of use. Apply at stable No. 92 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DEC. 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.
MESSIAH.
MME. PARODI, STIGELLI, FORMES.

Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music; C. Bruning's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 25 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson, No. 248 Bowery.
The New-York Harmonic Society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO MARRY
OR
NOT TO MARRY.

Having on its first performance been received with great applause by a fashionable and crowded house, will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
Also,
TO-MORROW EVENING
With new Scenery, new and appropriate Costumes of the Reign of William III. Splendid Furniture and appointments.

THE CAST.

Sir Oswin Mortland..... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Lord Danberry..... Mr. Blake.
Mr. Willowear..... Mr. Walcot.
George..... Mr. Parks.
Mrs. Lorimer (a widow, sister to Sir Oswin)... Mrs. Hoey.
Hester..... Miss Mary Gannon.
Lady Susan Courtly..... Miss Fanny Morant.
Martha..... Miss Carman.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, in one act, called a
RACE FOR A WIDOW,
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parks, Mr. Coburn, Mrs Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Tree, Miss Carman, will all appear.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

The public is respectfully informed that the present is positively the
CLOSING WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
THIS EVENING (Tuesday) being his
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,
he will appear, for the first time, as
OTHELLO,
On Wednesday, for the first time, as
ROMEO,
The character of
JULIET
being sustained by
A YOUNG LADY,
of this City—her first appearance.
On THURSDAY—RICHELIEU.
On FRIDAY—For Mr. BOOTH'S Benefit—BRUTUS.
On Monday, Dec 24, Mr. J. Jefferson.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Grand Legendary Equestrian Drama of
HERNE THE HUNTER,
Concluding with
THE MANIAC LOVER.

GRAND CONCERT AND ADDRESS.

For the benefit of the FIVE POINTS UNION GOSPEL MISSION, of No. 42 Baxter-st., at COOPER INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1860, commencing at 7 o'clock. Address by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D. Brooklyn, formerly a teacher in this institution. Concert by Sunday School vocalists, Miss MARTHA DAVIS and others, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS. Tickets 25 cents. For sale by Waters, No. 333, Lockwood, No. 471, Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547, Randolph No. 693, Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

NOW OPEN.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of
"MOSES ON MOUNT HORBB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRIAM." "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH,"
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

**FAIR AND F

THE SECESSION AGITATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

resolution was intended as a fraud on the people of the country, (cries of order from the Republican side,) for its author had here declared that he was opposed to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and dare not deny it. [Renewed cries of order.]

Mr. LOVEJOY replied—That has nothing to do with this resolution.

Mr. HUSBAND, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether there were any nullification acts except the Personal Liberty bills.

There was no response.

The resolution was adopted, Yeas, 124; no nays.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) before the result was announced, confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LOVEJOY objected to Mr. HILL's giving an interpretation to his proposition.

The Speaker said a debate was not in order.

Mr. HILL, resuming—It affords me, nevertheless, a great satisfaction—

Mr. FLORENCE—The gentleman has forgotten that, "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY—There's some hope for you then. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE—I pray all the time.

Mr. BRANCH, believing the effect of the resolution was countenancing civil war, therefore declined to vote.

Mr. BURNETT didn't believe the resolution admitted of any such construction. For himself, he would not vote for anything looking to the use of force by the President.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.) under a suspension of the rules, again offered his resolution, alluded to on Friday last, saying it contained the language of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address.

The resolution passed 115 against 44.

[Nays—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Cox, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Fenton, Filey, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Flint, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Hatch, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Utah, Humphrey, Hutchins, Ingham, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McLean, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nixon, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Rogers, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Barksdale, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, Dejarnette, Edmund, Elliott, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Hardeman, Hill, Hindman, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Landrum, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Martin of Virginia, Moore of Alabama, Noell, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stevenson, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Wright.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked, but did not receive consent to introduce a joint resolution to adjourn over the holidays.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves; that Congress has passed laws to aid slaveholders in recapturing their slaves whenever they escape and make their way into the Free States; that the Supreme Court has decided that negroes are not included either in the Declaration of Independence or in the Constitution except as slaves; that they cannot become citizens; and we, the members of the House of Representatives, will sustain and support this construction of the Constitution, the laws and the said decision of the Supreme Court.

REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked to be and was excused from service on the select Committee of Thirty-three, saying that the Committee will yield nothing to the South.

Pending Mr. CRAWFORD's resolution the House adjourned.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATION AND ADJOURNMENT TO CHARLESTON ON ACCOUNT OF THE SMALL-POX.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

A heavy and almost obscuring fog hangs like a pall over Columbia, creating a general gloom. The small-pox panic is intense among citizens and strangers. Many members of the Legislature have gone home.

A strong effort will be made to-day to adjourn the Legislature and Convention to Charleston. If not, then the Convention will probably promptly pass an ordinance of secession, and adjourn to-day.

The Convention assembled at noon. Gen. JAMISON was temporary Chairman.

The call is now progressing for the delegates from the districts and parishes to enroll their names.

A written invitation from the Legislature to the Convention to participate at the inauguration of Governor at 2 o'clock, was laid on the table till the Convention organized.

The enrolling of the names was then continued.

The outside attendance at the Convention is small.

Some of the members of the Convention are young in appearance, but generally middle-aged. So far they are all calm and unimpassioned.

In the Legislature nothing is transpiring in either branch. The inauguration ceremonies take place at 2 o'clock.

LATER.—There is hardly a doubt about the small pox being an epidemic here. It also prevails at Camden. A general stampede from Columbia may be anticipated, and then the disease may spread over the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Monday, Dec. 17.

The Convention had four ballots for a permanent President.

On the third ballot, Gov. GIST received 38 votes; Ex-Senator CHESNUT 17; Ex-Speaker ORR 32; Mr JAMISON 64, with some few scattering.

On the fourth ballot Mr. JAMISON received 118 votes, Ex-Speaker ORR 30; scattering 3.

Mr. JAMISON, on taking the Chair, said he had not language to express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in making him the presiding officer over the deliberations of this Convention. He considered that the Convention was engaged in a most important duty—the most important that had ever devolved upon South Carolina. God only knows what will be the result of our proceedings, but he would implore God's protection to the State.

A resolution was then offered that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet in Charleston at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

This resolution caused considerable debate.

Mr. MILES appealed to the Convention not to adjourn to Charleston, but to remain here, regardless of the small-pox or other physical or moral causes, and discharge the duties required by South Carolina. He urged that other States would jeer at their timidity in the present crisis, and that the moral power of the present movement would be affected in other sympathising States if we adjourned to Charleston.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Abbeville, said he would never consent to leave Columbia until the ordinance of secession was passed, and urged members to stand up to all the responsibilities of their position and remain and perfect their work.

Mr. KEITT said he was as ardently devoted to secession as any man, and determined to be with the Convention until their action was complete, but urged adjourning to Charleston. He said he never would consent to hurry through the proceedings of the Convention, and gave notice that no ordinance should be passed with his consent until every point was duly considered in all its bearings, after a full and fair investigation and discussion. He said they were engaged in a high and patriotic duty, and demanded that the members should be in a location where their minds could fairly grapple with the important issues involved, and not be agitated by a fearful, loathsome pestilence, when no pressing necessity required it.

Others engaged in the discussion pro and con.

The motion to adjourn to Charleston was finally carried by a large majority.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to seats on the floor, and also that they address the Convention to-night at 7 o'clock.

A motion was made to invite Hon. HOWELL COBB to a seat on the floor. Some member objected, and thought it would be expressing complimentary terms to Mr. COBB that were not according to the Commissioners.

The motion to tender him a seat prevailed, with a few dissenting voices

At the inauguration of the Governor to-day the gallery of the Representative Hall was crowded with young ladies. Mr. PICKENS read the inaugural. The sentiments were decidedly firm for secession, and were warmly applauded. In the rear of Mr. PICKENS, at the Speaker's stand, were HOWELL COBB and Messrs. ELMORE and HOOKER, Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

The South Carolina Sovereign Convention assembled at the Baptist Church at 12 o'clock at noon.

After a prayer, Gen. D. F. JAMISON, on motion of Ex-Gov. J. H. ADAMS, was called to the chair. T. Z. SIMONS was appointed temporary Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the Convention, after which they proceeded to ballot for President. Mr. JAMISON was elected on the fifth ballot. Messrs. ORR, CHESTNUT and GIST were the opponents. Mr. GIST withdrew after the third ballot.

The President made a speech expressive of the honor conferred upon him. He also said, we are engaged on a great subject and a most important matter. God knows what the result may be. That it may turn out to the glory of South Carolina is my fervent wish and last prayer. May God help the State. I feel unaccustomed to the duties of presiding over a body like this. I have long since left deliberative bodies. I must ask your indulgence for what I may be wanting. I said I had nothing to say. I can't say anything. I can't express my feelings.

A debate on the question to adjourn to Charleston ensued—Mr. MILES speaking strongly against, and Messrs. KEITT and INGLIS in favor.

The Convention voted to adjourn to-night, and meet in Charleston at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

A resolution was offered to supply a vacancy in St. Michael's District. Adopted.

Ex-Gov. ADAMS offered a resolution inviting Messrs. COBB, of Georgia, ELMORE, of Alabama, and HOOKER, of Mississippi, to address the Convention at 7 o'clock this evening. Carried.

The Convention took a recess from 5½ to 7 o'clock.

Fourteen cases of small-pox were reported on Sunday, and seven to-day. Cases only were reported where the symptoms and developments clearly indicate the disease.

The Legislature has adjourned to meet in Charleston on Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

HEAVY FAILURES IN BALTIMORE—COMMISSION FROM MISSISSIPPI—THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

Finances are greatly depressed. KIRKLAND, CHASE & Co., the largest shipping-house in Baltimore, suspended payment to-day, caused by the decline in coffee, sugar and molasses, an immense amount of which they held. Their liabilities are supposed to be nearly a million of dollars, and the assets nearly equal. It is hoped they may be able to resume.

Judge HANDY, of Mississippi, Commissioner to visit Maryland regarding the national difficulties, has arrived here, and proceeded to Annapolis to confer with Gov. HICKS. He says Mississippi will certainly secede unless the entire Southern States adopt prompt measures for a mutual conference.

Nearly all the leading merchants and business men of Baltimore, to-day, signed a petition requesting Gov. HICKS immediately to call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature, to consider upon the crisis. It is believed that the Governor must respond to the appeal favorably.

Mr. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, passed through Baltimore to-day, and went down the Chesapeake, *en route* to North Carolina. There are fresh rumors of his resignation. The object of his visit is unascertained.

Things appear squally. W.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

The steamer *Arizona* has arrived here, with Brazos dates of the 13th inst.

Business was active.

Meetings were being held along the Rio Grande, to request Gov. HOUSTON to convene the State Legislature immediately.

The feeling of resistance to the election of LINCOLN was very strong.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Monday, Dec. 17

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to appropriate $300,000 to arm the State. There was an exciting debate. It was made the order for to-morrow noon. A resolution declaring the right of secession was referred.

"NO MORE COMPROMISES"—"NO BACKING DOWN."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

With two or three exceptions, the *suggestions* of the *Evening Journal*, having an adjustment of the controversy which threatens to divide the Union, for their object, have elicited from the Republican Press, in this and other States, responses in the spirit of these head lines. That our views encounter the "vigorous resistance" of our political friends, causes less of surprise than of regret.

We have, on two or three former occasions, startled our political friends by suggestions quite as distasteful. More than thirty years ago, when those with whom we acted, politically, were discussing the policy of rejecting MR. VAN BUREN, as Minister to England, we remonstrated, first with Senators personally, and then in our paper, predicting that such rejection would result in making MR. VAN BUREN President. We stood alone, however, and the deed was done. Our prediction and its fulfilment are on record.

Again, a few years subsequently, when the United States Bank recharter became an element and an issue in the Presidential election, we shocked distinguished statesmen, and brought the Whig Party down on this journal, by "cutting loose" from the Bank, and warning our party that it "would never rise to the surface with that mill-stone around its neck."

We differ again with our political friends. That difference, however, would be very slight with most, and disappear entirely with others, if we could but look into the future from the same stand-point. To do this, it is indispensable that all should realize that the Presidential election is over; that there was virtually but one question involved in the conflict, viz.: That the territory devoted, by the Missouri Compromise, to Freedom, should not be invaded by Slavery; that, the freedom of Kansas assured, the territorial question may now be safely left to natural laws; that, as a party, we are indebted to the folly of our adversaries for the triumph we achieved, and that, until their aggressions were renewed, our mission was ended; and that, finally, the madness which swayed Pro-Slavery councils for six years, has culminated in an openly avowed determination to dissolve the Union.

When Republicans will "back down" long enough to look at the new issue presented, lifting their eyes and thoughts a little above the political horizon, they will discover that the duties of the partisan and the patriot harmonize; that the principles of the Republican Party, derived from the political fathers, teach devotion to the UNION as our first duty. All high and holy aims and reforms can be best accomplished in the Union. DISSOLVED, the great experiment of self-government is a failure. DISSOLVED, the aspirations for pervading prosperity and happiness, a high civilization, and an exalted nationality, vanishes.

We shall not consider the *political* bearings of the question, further than to say, that in doing our whole duty to the Union, we shall not in any sense or degree, impair the strength or demoralize the organization of the Republican Party. If it were otherwise—if there was anything in the principles or platform of the Republican Party inconsistent with the Laws, the Constitution, or the Union, who would doubt which way the path of duty leads, or hesitate to follow it? But happily there is no such conflict. There is perfect accordance and agreement between Republicanism and the Union. We can be faithful to both.

We come now to the consideration of the real question, the magnitude and fearfulness of which is but imperfectly comprehended. This question must have a VIOLENT or a PEACEFUL solution. Its mighty import will be appreciated when we reflect that the consequences resulting from the former alternative are most to be dreaded! We should do all that can be done, in the way of justice, equity, conciliation and forbearance, to avert a conflict, but if all efforts in that direction prove fruitless, it is better to rebuke treason, enforce the laws, and preserve the Union, cost what it may, than suffer its dismemberment.

But it is asked, what can be done? This question can be best answered when the popular mind tones down sufficiently to be willing that *anything* should be done. We are prepared to say that an *efficient*, but not *revolting*, Fugitive Slave law should be passed, and that its passage should be followed by a repeal of Personal Liberty laws. We are *almost* prepared to say, that Territories may be safely left to take care of themselves; and that, when they contain a population which, under the census, entitles them to a Representative in Congress, they may come into the Union with State Governments of their own framing, provided, of course, that they conform to the Constitution of the United States. This, in view of the surroundings of the Territory belonging to the Republic; in view of the fact that for four years, at least, Freedom will have fair play; and in view, also, of two other elements—Emigration and the Census—this, we think, almost constrains us to believe that we may now confide the future of the Territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those who are to inhabit them.

Or, if this suggestion is inadmissible, there is another which contemplates a division of the remaining territory of the United States, as in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise line was established. To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be so again, but not in our generation, or the next, nor, indeed, until the lessons of the last six years have been forgotten!

The prevalent sentiment, however, rejects all "compromises," and that, if it is to be accepted as our ultimatum, terminates the controversy. And yet what matter of difference between individuals, families, communities, States, or nations, was ever settled except by "compromise?" Wars, but for the spirit of "concession," would be interminable. Even victorious armies never refuse terms to the vanquished. Conquered cities, in the hour of capitulation, and at the mercy of the victors, receive "concessions." Shall we, then, at variance with our own kindred, close the door against the possibility of an adjustment? Admit that, while threatening treason, while organizing armies to overthrow the Government, they have passed the boundary of negotiation, let us remember that they are blinded by passion, and endeavor to reason both for them and ourselves. That party to a controversy nearest right—that party which is conscious of the least wrong—can best afford to manifest a spirit of conciliation.

But in this controversy we are *not* wholly blameless. If there are beams in our neighbor's eyes, there are motes in our own. Too many of us forget that when this Union was formed, Slavery was the RULE—Freedom the EXCEPTION. While we—climate, soil and interest, favoring and sending our sentiments and sympathies—have been working out, other States, with adverse complications and elements, have worked more deeply into Slavery. Thousands upon thousands of our citizens, swayed by feelings to which we are neither insensible nor indifferent, with no Slavery to oppose at home, have deemed it their duty to demand the abolition of Slavery elsewhere, forgetting, in their zeal, that it exists in the Southern States under the Constitution, and with the consent of our Fathers, who bound themselves and their descendants to obey that Constitution. Societies have been formed, Presses established, tracts distributed, and emissaries sent into the Slave States, teaching that Slavery is sinful and that slaves ought to be emancipated. These lessons, in harmony with all the humanities of civilization, were easily learned. But in learning them we did not find written on the same page, nor in the same chapter, that in our efforts to abolish Slavery we should provide indemnity to the owners. When we refer, as we often do, triumphantly, to the example of England, we are prone to forget that *emancipation* and *compensation* were provisions of the same Act of Parliament.

It will, and may be said, that we are forgetting the wrongs, encroachments, aggressions and outrages of Slavery. True. We choose to do so just now. It is a new and novel position, for we have been all our life showing up the dark side of the Slavery Picture. But in view of a fearful calamity, there is no want of consistency or of fidelity, in going to the verge of conciliation with the hope of averting it. Then, after all honorable offers of agreement have been exhausted,—if

> "There comes a power
> Into some of our best parts, and are at point
> To show their open banner,
> Mocking the air with colors idly spread,"

sustained by the reflection that we have done our duty in endeavoring to preserve Peace, we shall be prepared to go as far, and dare as much, as those whose impatient zeal may precipitate a conflict, the horrors of which will add appalling chapters to the History of the French Revolution.

DISUNIONISM IN NEW-YORK.

The Real Meaning and Object of the Private Meeting of Saturday Disclosed.

[COPY.] NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1860.

HENRY GOURDIN, Esq.,
COL. C. G. MEMMINGER,
HON. A. G. MAGRATH,
NELSON MITCHELL, Esq.,
GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, Esq., } Charleston, S. C.

DEAR SIRS: The grave aspect of the secession movement in your State alarms a large class of your friends in this State, and induces the fear that the usual influence of conservative men, like yourselves, has not been exercised to check undue excitement and to engraft on laudable Southern resistance, more deliberate and timely measures to enforce redress of Southern wrongs.

We fear that your people ignore or greatly undervalue the support and sympathy, not only of your Southern brethren, but of a large and important class of men in the Northern States, who, with most strenuous efforts, are generously and potentially battling in defence of Southern rights, and against the fell spirit of fanaticism that surrounds them.

These men have been driven into a minority in defence of your rights, and of the Constitutional integrity of the country, bravely encountering the fanatical prejudices and sectional demagoguism of a powerful and aggressive home party, in their respective localities This defeat has subjected them, in their municipal relations, to acts of tyranny and wholesale pecuniary exactions hitherto unknown to American legislation; and the people of this City are subjected, under the hostile party legislation of the Republican State administration, to a degree of oppression appropriate only to a conquered province.

Yet with manly efforts, and intelligent and deliberate measures, we are gradually overcoming the fanatical sectionalism and corrupt demagoguism, which so long has threatened the disruption of our National and State institutions. Laying aside old issues, the national men of all parties have rallied to the rescue of Southern rights, and to the enforcement of Northern duties; and the issues presented in the late national election have met with a success unparalleled in the history of sectional struggles. Of about 650,000 votes cast in this State, we polled over 300,000; and these, too, under circumstances of great disadvantage to ourselves, and of great advantage to our adversaries. The Republicans went into the canvass, a united and well drilled party, eager for a success which promised power to their organization, and lucrative places and contracts to their leaders. We contended against this united and overwhelming sectional and fanatical organization, led, as it was, by demagogues of great party skill and financial resources, with but three weeks' preparation to fuse three hostile parties, whose unfortunate bickerings and mutual recriminations furnished our adversaries with some of their most effective arguments against us; addressed, as these parties were, in many cases by Southern men, fomenting the respective prejudices of each. In addition to this want of harmony, or of time to promote it, we had operating against us all the well-known dissatisfaction with the present Administration. Yet it is well known here, that if we had had but a few weeks more time, we would have carried the State, notwithstanding the unfortunate want of harmony in the South as to the nominations. As it is, we have defeated so many Republican Congressmen, as to insure safe legislation in the Lower House.

A revolution in the public sentiment of the North on the questions connected with the constitutional rights of the South, is progressing with a celerity rarely paralleled in the history of any social question, so deeply rooted in prejudice and nourished by fanaticism. During the canvass I addressed large meetings, both in this State and New-Jersey; discussing Slavery in all its aspects, socially, morally and politically; and my sentiments were always popularly received, *although you know my views on this subject are extreme, and coincide with those of Mr. Calhoun, whose doctrines, with few exceptions, on all great subjects of national interest will yet become, I hope, the text-books of every American, and find response in every Southern heart.* Ten years ago, such sentiments would not have been tolerated for a moment by any Northern audience. And it is, even now, to be regretted, that too many Southern men have made concessions on this and kindred subjects, which are quoted to our disadvantage. Indeed the whole canvass was characterized *by an open defence of Slavery per se*, as logically and eloquently enunciated by CHARLES O'CONOR, in his great Union speech last Winter, as well as the undoubted right of the South to enjoy that institution, under the protecting clause of the Constitution, in the *Territories* as well as in the States. The public mind is rapidly understanding the force of these arguments; and it requires but the United firmness of the whole South to ensure that equality under the Constitution, which, I fear, separate State action cannot enforce.

These facts are adduced to show that the Northern mind is becoming indoctrinated by wholesome truths, which are gradually and surely tending to destroy sectionalism; and, although the New-England element is yet a formidable barrier, and, I fear, will long resist the Constitutional rights of the South, yet a united, firm and vigorous demonstration of the whole South demanding from the new Administration and the next Congress an unequivocal recognition of every Southern right, and a practical and rigorous enforcement of every Northern duty, will be powerfully seconded *by a force both moral* AND PHYSICAL *at the North*, (hitherto dormant,) that will defy opposition and insure success. Should sectionalism prevail, however, and the aggressive spirit of Abolition prevent that moderation and justice after its inauguration, which have been promised by the leaders of the Republican Party, the cause of the South will be strengthened by its present forbearance, and its adversaries made responsible for a rupture which could not be avoided with honor or security to the Southern States. A Convention of the United South, demanding their rights under the Constitution, *could not be resisted short of a revolution, involving an issue in every State of the Union*; and no Administration or party could survive the ordeal of such an issue. Nor is there any fear that the incoming Administration desires such an issue, however much its extreme partisans might rejoice to see your gallant State under a sense of its wrongs precipitate itself into the doubtful issues of separate secession.

It is important as a mere practical question of success, that deliberation as to the best measures and time to unite all the elements favorable to secession be had; but when we reflect on the great magnitude of the issue to your State, and consider the predominant advantages of a struggle *within* the pale of the Union, supported by all the good and true friends of Constitutional liberty in every State, with the present advantages of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government on your side, and the moral support of right and justice to assert your equality, the argument seems irresistible in favor of trying title within the Union, rather than resorting to the untried and hazardous experiment of a revolution, which, if unsupported by other Southern States, presents evils of a magnitude disagreeable to contemplate, even if a peaceful solution of the question could be relied on. Besides, you withdraw all your power from the Federal Government, and leave your friends less able to assert your rights, or protect their own in the coming Congress; and this, too, at a period of vital interest to the very existence of our National Government, and vital to the stability and independence of the Southern States, which a union among themselves must ensure at this crisis, either in or out of the Union.

My object is not to discuss the propriety of separate State action, or the abstract right of a State to secede from a Union, whose essential constitutional provisions have been grossly violated. The injured party, in such a case, has at least the natural right of revolution; and few freemen will hesitate to resort to such an alternative, when other remedies are hopeless. But my object is to ask your consideration of the safer and speedier remedy within the Union and in cooperation with your friends, North and South; and by calling your attention to the elements of success under a more deliberate and organized effort, under the incoming Administration and the new Congress, to enforce your rights under the Constitution; or, failing this, *to destroy the government that refuses them.*

It is true, we have been defeated under the forms of the Constitution; and a sectional Executive administers the Government; yet he has not the power to make a single appointment, even among his own Cabinet advisers, without the approval of the Senate, which is with us; nor can he or his party pass an obnoxious law, as both branches of the legislature are with us We have also the protection of the judiciary, to construe our rights under existing laws; and a large and intelligent body of active men in the North, whose interest, if not sentiment, having largely enlisted their sympathies, are battling for the rights of the South and the perpetuation of the Confederacy. Even a large number of the Republicans can be relied on when the naked questions of Southern rights present themselves, apart from the Presidential election; and such is the innate love of our common country, with its glorious history of the past, and bright promise of the future, *that the dangerous and threatening aspect of the South has already produced a reaction, which tells strongly on public sentiment, even in Republican communities.* If all these promised advantages fail to secure the South its constitutional rights, I trust *that present moderation will but nerve a united South to a firm determination, that, in or out of the Union, her institutions shall be protected and her rights vindicated.*

I enclose a copy of a letter, addressed, a few days since, to a distinguished member of the present National Administration, by my friend, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, our former able Senator from this State. He treats the subject ably, and speaks the sentiments of a large and influential class whose efforts can be relied upon in favor of Southern rights.

I have conversed with him, with CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., and with a large number of distinguished men whose hearts are with the South; and whose exertions and large pecuniary contributions, during the past contest, show their earnestness in the cause. *These gentlemen earnestly desire* that the South shall be united for the coming contest under the new Administration; and, failing in a peaceful solution of the issues, under a joint demand of a Southern Convention of the States aggrieved, *they will regard secession as the only remedy left for the South, and the North as powerless to resist it.* If you think a delegation of this kind would be favorably received, coming to you in the capacity of consulting and sympathising friends from the State of New-York, they will cheerfully send you such a delegation of leading men. I am sanguine that much mutual advantage would arise from the kindly interchange of sentiments of those thus socially brought into contact, producing that degree of confidence which ought to exist between men battling for the same common objects, and resisting the same mutual evils. This time seems peculiarly opportune for such a meeting, there being no disturbing party-favorites to mar the common purposes of such a conference, as was unfortunately the case at the late Charleston Convention; while the alarming position of the country calls for the co-operation of all good and influential men of every section and party of the country.

I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, feeling that my residence in the State of New-York does not deprive me of the right to offer my advice and services to my old fellow-citizens, with whose interests I hope I shall never fail to sympathise; and whose honor and safety I esteem next to my own. I received my first military commission from the lamented GOV. BUTLER; and *I shall always be ready to respond to the call of his successor, should the State need her absent sons to aid in the defence of her soil.*

I am conscious of the delicate nature of my proposition, and of the various sinister motives that open enemies or injudicious friends might attribute to either your action at the South, or ours at the North, in conforming to it. Yet I am satisfied you will rely on my sincerity, and I hope you will think favorably of the project, as a practical means of allaying further excitement in your section, and enlisting a more healthy public sentiment in ours.

I would further remark, in confirmation of my views, that I had a long and satisfactory interview with a distinguished Republican leader yesterday—an interview for the purpose of learning the probable policy of the party; and in which I invited the utmost candor, avowing my intention to communicate the information to the South, in influential quarters. He said, while the policy of the Republican Party must not and could not be entirely ignored, yet the South should have no cause to complain; and that the Fugitive Slave law should be practically enforced in every State, and that no alteration should be countenanced, tending in the least to render it less effective to the interest of the South. I am satisfied that the party will do its utmost to quiet public feeling; and that the leaders have the power and the disposition to curb the Abolition element so strongly represented in it, and perna- s encouraged hitherto by its leader, to gain power. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD LATHERS.

To MR. ——, with respects of the writer.

You will please regard this as confidential to yourself and your immediate friends, and not to be published in any newspaper.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Officers of the Slave Bark Cora Under Examination.

JOHN WILSON and HANS OLSEN, who stand charged with voluntarily serving on board of the slave bark *Cora*, underwent a further examination yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL. The "Spanish" Captain of the *Cora*, who is believed to be JOHN LATHAM, to whom the vessel was sold, and who cleared her from the Custom-house, was also present. Commander EASTMAN, who brought the *Cora* from the coast, was examined as to whether Capt. LATHAM was not the recognized captain of the the *Cora*, and admitted himself to be such. Witness stated that the individual present known as Capt. LATHAM told him on the African coast, that he was the Spanish Captain of the *Cora*, the mates of the vessel called him the Spanish Captain, and he spoke in Spanish. Afterwards, when witness boarded the *Cora*, he spoke English, but it was difficult to tell by his accent and pronunciation whether he was Spanish or not. OLSEN told him he had been employed to to clean the lower deck for the negroes when they were coming on board. On the outward voyage LATHAM ordered him to cut holes in the spar deck, aft, twelve by six inches, to ventilate the hold; the mates spoke of LATHAM as the Captain who had to take the vessel out. They called him LATHAM. The mates told witness the last they saw of the American Captain was at Maugue Grande.

The cross-examination elicited nothing material.

Michael Hoffman, a Deputy-Collector of this port, was called. He identified the outward manifest of the *Cora*; the master's oath was sworn before witness, May 19, 1860, by a person representing himself as John Latham; he would not be able, at this distance of time, to identify the person; the signature was written before it was handed to him; he could not say whether Latham was or was not the person who took the oath on that occasion; witness was constantly administering such oaths, and his mind was totally blank on that subject.

Cross-examined—He had no recollection of the paper except that he found his name on it; had been asked if he could identify a party as one who had sworn to the paper.

Samuel S. Browne, a Deputy-Collector of the port, identified an affidavit of John Latham, made before him May 4; could not identify the party who had taken the oath; his attention had been called to a person present, but he could not say that he was the person; he also identified the master's oath, of the *Cora*, but he only knew it from his signature; many papers were handed to him at one time to sign.

Sidney P. Ingraham, register clerk in the Custom-house, identified the register bond of the *Cora*, as the subscribing witness; it was executed by John Latham, J. M Perry and Robert McCormick in his presence; did not know that he could identify the person signing his name as "John Latham;" thought he had seen him before; he was also the subscribing witness to the crew-bond, which was dated June 27th; it was executed by John Latham and J. M. Perry.

The bill of sale of the *Cora* was produced. It was made by E. D. MORGAN & Co. to JOHN LATHAM, for the sum of $14,600. It was put in evidence under objections from counsel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF MISSIONARY AND TRACT SOCIETIES.—At the thirty-fourth anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, held at Rev. Dr. MACAULEY'S Church, on Sunday evening, it was stated that the receipts of the Society during the year had been $16,205 75, and its expenses $17,109 96, leaving the Society in debt $904 21. At the anniversary of the Central Presbyterian Church Mission, held the same evening, the Treasurer's report represented the receipts during the year as $321 78, being $50 less than in 1859. The Allen-street Sabbath-School Missionary Society also held its anniversary on Sunday evening, and the Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be $420 49, and the expenditures $420 51, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4. All the above-named Societies were represented in the reports of the Secretaries as being in a prosperous working condition, and achieving great good in their respective spheres.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The third lecture of the course will be given at Clinton Hall this evening, on "Queen ELIZABETH—Woman as a Sovereign."

LECTURES.—MR. HUDSON gives the second lecture of his series on SHAKESPEARE this evening, at Hope Chapel. His subject is the play, "As You Like It."

LIQUOR DEALERS.—The monthly meeting of the New-York City and County Liquor dealers, was held last evening, at the Bleecker House. There was a full attendance. The treasurer's report, showing a flourishing state of the finances, was presented and adopted. Other reports were also received. Several new members were received, swelling the numbers to about six hundred.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Dr. T. D. Warren, of N. C., and P. G. Washington, of Washington, D. C.; are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Dall, of San Francisco; Dr. Thomas O'Reilley, of St. Louis; Col. A. H. Kline, of Arkansas; Dr. Paul B. Goddard, of Philadelphia; Maj. W. W. Robbins, of Michigan, and C. Griffin and H. Benson, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. E. P. Dow and J. B. Hibbard, of Buffalo; W. H Cowin, of Washington, D. C.; J. M. Daniel and S. H. Morgan, of Texas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Sir Hollister Mcallister, of England; Dr. V. B. Lockwow, of Albany; and T. S. Strong and C. R. Strong, of Morgan's Manor, are at the Everett House.

Mons. Blondin, of Niagara Falls, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS!—LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER'S Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

THE "UNION" HAT.—In union there is strength, and particularly is this the case with KNOX'S Union Hat, which possesses beside, beauty of style and moderation in price. It is just the Hat for the times, and cannot fail to be popular, for all New-Yorkers are, or should be, good Union men. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and secure one of these excellent fabrics.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 46 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

For all dropsical complaints, whether proceeding from the liver or kidneys, HOLLOWAY'S Pills are a positive cure. Persons afflicted for years have been cured by these pills when everything else had failed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

FLOUR steady; Ohio, $4 87½; Howard-street, $5; City Mills, $4 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 43. CORN steady; New White and Yellow at 45c.@51c.; Old, 55c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE dull at 13c.@14c. WHISKY firmer, 18½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 17.

FLOUR dull; Superfine $4 75@$5. WHEAT dull; White $1 30@$1 35; Red $1 18@$1 23. CORN dull; old Yellow 64c.@65c; new 52c.@56c. WHISKY improved; Ohio 18c.@18½c. COFFEE—Rio 12c.@13½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c—John Williams, Mr. Canley and lady, Miss J. P. Swan, Miss Sloan, Miss T. E. Norton H. Vice, Mrs. Meade, Thomas Cummings, H. M. Marcus, Mrs. Hodgings, J. Wescott, W. Bleadingham, James Muir, lady and 2 children, G. G. Johnson, Benj. De Win, F. M. Bance, Wm. Finch, and 13 steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mrs. S. Feeser and child, A. T. Britton, W. J. Yuing, J. Ellis, W. H. Turner, Jr., J. Snowden, L. C. Tufes, Capt. Hy. Carr, G. Mendelssohn, C. Collins Mrs. A. Goldstein and 2 children, J. Hollings, E. Willett, W. Wolswick, E. Newcomb, Miss A. Flint, P. K. Slaughter, A. Stephens, H. A. Carter, and 16 steerage.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 11 21 | Gov. Island, 12 10 | Hell Gate, 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Ships Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Almora, Williams, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Brig Adela, White, Kingston, Br

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2885. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION AGITATION.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Special Committee of Thirteen Ordered in the Senate.

A Plan of Compromise Submitted by Senator Lane, of Oregon.

Mr. Crittenden Proposes to Restore the Missouri Compromise.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The South Carolina Convention in Charleston.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

An Inquiry Relative to the Federal Property in the State.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Conservative men find little cause for confidence in the speech of Mr. CRITTENDEN, or in the manner in which it was received. There was no indication of a disposition on the part of the Republicans to accede to the terms which he proposed, though some of the Southern Senators expressed the opinion that they would be satisfactory to the more moderate Southern States.

The Select Committee of thirty were again in session to-day, but made no progress. Great efforts are being made by them to keep the proceedings secret.

Neither JOHN COCHRANE, BRIGGS nor CLARK advocated coercion in the New-York caucus, though all were firm for the maintenance of the Union. What they mean by such a distinction possibly they can explain.

JAMES R. MARKS arrived here this afternoon with the electoral vote of Louisiana. He reports that the Louisiana Legislature refused almost unanimously to appoint Commissioners to other States, being determined to act without advice or consultation. This is understood to be Senator SLIDELL'S programme, and to have been carried through the Legislature under his immediate advice.

Hon. JOHN C. BURCH has written a letter to California for publication, giving his views and advice in the present crisis. He fears the South cannot recede from her position, yet he will lose no opportunity "to restore peace and reconcile our estranged and maddened brethren of the North and South, and prevent the disastrous consequences which must inevitably flow from disunion." Mr. BURCH recommends raising aloft the independent flag of California—the "bear," surrounded with the "hydra-pointed cactus" of the Western wilds, and calling on the enlightened nations to acknowledge their independence, should the dissolution of the Union be forced upon them.

A ridiculous article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day, recommending the seizure of Washington City, with all the Government buildings, is only laughed at here by Southern men. All Virginians here express themselves as ashamed of such puerile stuff in the columns of a paper once respectable. The *Enquirer* also urges the seizure of Fort Monroe, and thinks President BUCHANAN should deliver up all the forts to the South before March.

Mr. HAMLIN, Vice-President elect, called on Gen. Scott to-day, and held a long conference with him on the condition of the country. The General expressed the hope that all difficulties would be overcome and quiet restored. Mr. HAMLIN also had a long interview with Gen. CASS, who still adheres to his original policy.

It is generally conceded that WADE'S speech reflects more fairly and fully the position of the Republican Party than any other, and is fully indorsed by them, although Southern men are very bitter against him and his sentiments. These feelings have greatly increased to-day, since its publication. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 28th, for the issue of five millions in Treasury notes, pursuant to the act just passed.

It is reliably ascertained that Secretary THOMPSON'S mission to North Carolina as a representative of Mississippi, is to procure her coöperation with all the Southern States in the event that LINCOLN'S Administration shall so act as to damage Southern rights, whatever may be his individual opinion on the subject of secession.

The bill amendatory of the Pacific Telegraph law, introduced in the House to-day by Mr. ELY, proposes to extend the time for the completion of the line to the 1st of December, 1863. It allows the Company to remove to or build their line upon any railroad which may be constructed by the United States Government from any part of the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific. Should the Company issue bonds and sell the same, the Government, if required, is authorized to pay the amount of the subsidy to the Telegraph Company, in the discharge of the coupons to said bills.

The House Select Committee referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the members from the Border Slave States, the amendments proposed from the Southern side of the Fugitive Slave law.

It is said, in reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the Border States upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great middle Confederacy, to be called the "Central United States," or the "Federal Republic of Washington," including New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Northwest upon one side and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri upon the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will be soon suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Delegation at the conference of the delegation from that State last night, took particular pains not to commit themselves to any measure contemplating coercion, believing that this would result in civil war, nor to the support of Mr LINCOLN. They say that the conference was not devoted to the consideration of measures of adjustment to save the Union as they had been led to expect.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The President announced the reception of the report of the proceedings of the Parliament of Canada. Referred to the Committee on Libraries.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, In 1847 and 1848, the Northern States adopted a resolution in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Southern States adopted counter resolutions, declaring that they would resist the measure;

Whereas, In 1850, compromise measures were passed, securing that the people of the Territories should decide the question of Slavery;

Whereas, By the late election the Northern States reaffirmed their former position that Slavery be excluded;

Whereas, A number of Southern States regarding this late action as destructive of the equality of the States and their rights in the common territory, have indicated their purpose to dissolve their political connection, and as such a result would be disastrous to both sections if attended with civil war, and perhaps with horrors never before recorded;

Whereas, It appears that the present system of government is inadequate to the exigency of the times;

Whereas, In similar difficulties our fathers met to adopt a new plan of Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send Commissioners or Delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet previously together, and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the Northern States.

Further Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Further Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State, and if there is and danger of a collision, the Federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) suggested that they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the Committee of Thirteen when raised.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.) explained a resolution he intended to offer. It would practically reëstablish the Missouri Compromise, declare that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery in the States, provide for the faithful performance of the Fugitive Slave law, &c. He said we were in troublous times, which required conciliation and sacrifice by every lover of the Union. Calm reflection was necessary. If this mighty experiment be overthrown, it will be the greatest shock ever received by civilization—worse than the French Revolution. Suppose the Southern States come and ask to go out, and ask for a fair division, would the North refuse? Would it not give them all they now have? Is it, then, mere party spirit now that prevents giving them all they would get, by establishing the line he proposed? What would they gain by a refusal? Nothing would be gained, but all the fatal consequences of disunion would come. In view of these mighty consequences and great events, is it not better to settle it on the Missouri Compromise line? The people were satisfied with that for thirty years, and would be satisfied with it again. It was his settled conviction that unless something is done we would be a separated and divided people in less than six months. Is not this the cheapest price to pay for the Union? Some people were not afraid, but so sure as he stood there, disunion would follow unless something was done, and he feared it would swallow even old Kentucky, as true a State as yet exists in the Union. He thought the North ought to be satisfied. The South has only one-third of the territory. When we come to make a peace offering, do we measure carefully and count every cent? It was a glorious sacrifice of party to save the Union—a Union which had cost much sacrifice. WASHINGTON said Providence helped them. Is this great work to be dashed in pieces? The resent trouble was the result of a long controversy, and we have now come to a place where the preservation of the country demands the sacrifice of party. The highest duty of the Senate, is to preserve the constitution of the Government, and hand it down to posterity. We are in a position where history will record our action. When we sow discord and danger, we show a bitter party spirit, and a great country is ruined, and to the amazement of all the world. The Great Republic has fallen, and our names go down with stigma upon them. He wished to God it was in his power to save the Union by giving up his private opinions. He would forego every one. Is the South bent on revolution? He did not believe in such madness. He could speak for his own State. Old Kentucky would be satisfied with the remedy, and stand by the Union and die by it. He closed with a strong appeal to save the honor of the flag, and expressed the hope that such would be the case. He then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the dissensions be settled by constitutional provisions, which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace, therefore,

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States;

First. In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36° 30', Slavery or involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory South of that latitude, Slavery is hereby recognized as existing and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all Departments of the Territorial Government, during its continuance. All the Territory North or South of said line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a Republican form of Government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the courts in which such violence or rescue was made and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall be made to the foregoing articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified, so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The Fugitive Slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal whether he decides for or against the claimant, and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a *posse comitatus* to enforce it to rescue it in cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution was taken up, and, after the discussion of points of order, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, yielded the floor to Mr. HALE.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) said he simply rose to say that whatever he thought of the practicability of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) he had no doubt about the purity of his motives and integrity, and the disinterested fervor of his patriotism. But the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) the other day rose to ask what was meant by the amendment of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. KING) and he now rose to ask for information. He had listened to the long and able, but erratic speech of the Senator from Texas, (Mr. WIGFALL,) who seemed explicit in his demands; but the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) seemed of an entirely different sort of politics. The demands set forth to-day were entirely different from those of the honorable Senator from Kentucky. His desire was to know which represented the demands to be made on our people. He wanted to know if the Senator from Kentucky represents the people, or simply the effusion of his own patriotic heart, and the people are to ably represented by the Senator from Texas. He really would like to know which of these two gentlemen represent the state of feeling in the South.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he was a Union man, and his State was for the Union. He was prepared to accept the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. He asked the Senator from New-Hampshire if he was willing to do so, and to urge the people to so accept.

Mr HALE said not to the full extent, though he liked many things. He had listened to denunciations of a geographical line so long that he could not suddenly become a convert. He would wait for some assurance that the line would be kept. He did not believe the remedy lay in new provisions, but in a prompt and faithful execution of things already in bond. He was willing to leave the thing all over. He had no doubt his State would render anything just and fair. He would not pledge for the people. He thought they had given the pledge of fidelity and would give it still. He thought the secessionists proposed to throw the blame on the Republican Party, and make that the pack-horse of all evils, present or future. He feared they would be under the ban when he had been publicly disfranchised as unworthy to be on the Committees. He supposed his speech would be called inflaming. But the question would not be settled here, but would be settled by the voice of public opinion of all Christendom. We refused to cut KOSSTA when WEBSTER said if delivered to the Emperor of Austria we should stand at the bar to plead like a criminal before public opinion. We are making history, but let the future be what it may, he had no fear but the righteous judgment of public opinion, would be mightier than fleets or armies.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, suggested that the resolution of Mr POWELL, for the appointment of the Committee, be adopted, that they might go to work to make an effort to save the country.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution was adopted, and the President authorized to form the Committee. Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution was referred to the Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.) referred to his resolutions and argued in favor of a different mode of electing the President. But he should not now discuss the resolutions. He thought it devolved on every man to come forward and make an effort to save the country. He did not differ much from his Southern friends except as to the mode of redress. He was opposed to secession and would fight for the rights of the South in the Union and upon the battlements of the Constitution. He was not a compromising man or a conservative man, and would not demand anything but what was right. He should act on the basis of the resolutions passed by a large body of the people of Tennessee. Many believed that a State had the right to secede, and the belief was based on the resolution of 1798. Let us examine these resolutions. Mr. JOHNSON here read from letters of Mr. MADISON, to show that the Government was formed as a sacred compact; that a State has no right to secede, and that the only way for her to go out of the Union is by revolution. If the doctrine of secession is true, then we have no Government at all. The Government has no right to coerce a State, but has the right to enforce the laws against individuals in a State. He believed that the Personal Liberty bills of the North were unconstitutional and revolutionary, but this was no reason why the South should follow in revolutionary acts. He (JOHNSON) was in the Union, and meant to stay in the Union. He was not to be driven out by any act but meant to fight in it. Suppose a slave should go to Vermont, and on his arrest there a mob should rescue him, that would be an act of nullification and rebellion which should be put down by the Government.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that, as his State was referred to, he would like to correct a wrong impression. Gentlemen seem to think that all the laws of the North in reference to slaves were specially enacted against the Fugitive Slave law. Now, the Personal Liberty law of Vermont was adopted six years before the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. There are two modes of recovering a slave. One is by taking him just as you would any other stolen property, and bringing a suit afterwards. This gave no protection against kidnappers. The laws of the North were generally made in regard to this mode, and not against the Fugitive Slave law at all. The people of the Free States never held the doctrine that a State could nullify an act of Congress. There was no reason for supposing that the North was unfair or uncandid.

Mr. JOHNSON—Did not Vermont pass a law relating to the same subject in 1858, and he would ask the Senator if he thought it unconstitutional?

Mr COLLAMER said that it was in the history of the transaction that at the time of the adoption of the law the Supreme Court had passed a law deciding that colored men had no rights under law which white men were bound to respect.

Mr. BENJAMIN of Louisiana, (Dem.,) asked if the Supreme Court had ever decided so?

Mr. COLLAMER said it had in his opinion. The people of Vermont never intended to pass an unconstitutional law.

The Senate here on motion of Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, informing him that he has placed in the hands of the Governor of that State his resignation as Representative, to take effect from the 1st of January.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution authorizing a special enactment so as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company: also, a resolution having in view the employment of a war steamer on Columbia River. The former was referred to the Committee on Public Lands; the latter to that on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ORR, of New-Mexico, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution recognizing the coöperation of the volunteers with the regular troops of that Territory, and proposing an appropriation to pay them.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) rose to a personal explanation. Some friend of his had forwarded him the Illinois *Journal*, of the 13th inst., published in Springfield, where Mr. LINCOLN and himself reside. That paper is edited by a false and perverted specimen of humanity, named BAKER, a nephew of the President elect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the point of order that this was not a privileged question, and in this he was sustained by the Speaker, who said it had been decided heretofore that newspaper articles did not come under that head.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a bill amendatory of the Pacific Telegraph act.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) called up the resolution he introduced yesterday.

Mr SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the subject on the table, with a view to proceed to other business as its consideration would probably consume the whole day. He was perfectly willing that a fair vote should be taken on the resolution on Monday.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—89 against 92.

Mr. SHERMAN changed from Yea to Nay, merely for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN was willing to withdraw his motion, with the understanding that a direct vote should be taken on the resolution.

Mr. STEVENSON'S motion was disagreed to—87 against 91.

After further proceedings the resolution was tabled—86 against 81.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Bumington, Burlingame, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Cornett, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurney, Hale, Hall, Harlan, Hickman, Hoard, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach of Michigan, Leach of Pennsylvania, Lovejoy, Low, Marston, McKean, McKnight, Morehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Edwin R. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Van Horn, Verree, Wade, Walton, Wilson, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Wood, Woodruff, Worcester, Wright—88.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashley, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bristow, Bryan, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corning, Craig of New-York, Cox, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Mississippi, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Dodd, Duncan, Edie, English, Florence, Burke Cartter, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Kunkel, Landham, Larrabee, Leake of North Carolina, Leake of Virginia, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McKenzie, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morrison of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Ricaud, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Smith, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Woodson, Wright—81.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.) raised the point that its first consideration must be in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, it containing matter of the nature of a money appropriation.

This question was delayed.

The Speaker decided that the twelfth section of the bill provides for bonds to be issued to the amount of sixty millions, payable at the Treasury and redeemable in thirty years. This was certainly an appropriation. Therefore the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee.

A considerable time was consumed in separately laying aside numerous bills which preceded the Pacific Railroad bill on the calendar, the opponents of the bill desiring to take it up immediately and its superiority of character. When the bill granting lands for Nebraska railroads was reached, the Committee proceeded to consider it. Without making much progress thereon the Committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. FOX proposing to surrender his contract if Congress immediately put the Government printing establishment into operation, saying the reduced prices are not remunerative. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

Letter from a Southern Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter of the 6th. We have fallen, indeed, upon evil times. It is too late to look to South Carolina to pause. Indeed I should much doubt the policy of her doing so.

There is the strangest skepticism in the minds of Republican members. They do not yet yield that there is any danger, and until we can convince them of this, we have not taken the first step to save the Union.

The very conservatism of the Border States, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, in this crisis of things, does harm instead of good. The first prudential measure resolved upon—the Committee of Thirty-three—was hailed at once, by the stupid appointments of the Speaker. There is still some hope that even if the Gulf States go out we can reconstruct the the Government. To do this the whole fifteen Southern States would at once withdraw, adopt the present Constitution, with some small amendments, and appeal to Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York to come with us. This would probably bring back the whole.

The remedy is a harsh and heroic one, but some remedy is better than none.

In the meantime there must be great suffering, and I fear the coming Winter will thoroughly test the comparative evils of white vs. slave labor, and furnish the politicians of the Seward school with new ideas.

Deeply sensible of the wrongs of my section, and firmly convinced that no temporary patching up will now do, nor anything short of a radical settlement which will remove all cause of future difficulty, you may be assured no proper effort of mine will be wanting to restore peace and harmony.

I write in great haste and amid much confusion.

Yours, very truly. * *

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS IN CHARLESTON—MILITARY RECEPTION—PRELIMINARY ACTION—THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The members of the South Carolina State Legislature and the Delegates of the South Carolina Sovereign Convention reached this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and were greeted at the Railroad Dépôt with a salute of fifteen guns. The salute was fired by the Marion Artillery, who used two field-pieces for the purpose. The company were in line in two and a half hours after the first member had received notice to turn out. The fifteen guns fired were for the Southern States.

At the Railroad Dépôt a battalion of the State Cadets, under Major STEVENS were drawn up. On the arrival of the train the order was given to "open ranks," so that the Delegates could pass through the line.

Major STEVENS here mounted the platform of one of the cars, and greeted Gen. JAMISON, the President of the Convention, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: On learning that the Convention of South Carolina was about to visit the metropolis of the State, as an officer of the State I could not resist the impulse of my heart to bring out "young Carolina," as represented by the battalion of State Cadets, to do honor to the sovereignty of the State. Join with us in the testimonial of respect. You have been welcomed by the guns of the Marion Artillery, which are always ready to defend the rights of the State. We will now escort you, as the Representative of the Convention, to your residence. General, take my arm.

The battalion now shouldered arms and saw Gen. JAMISON to the carriage that was held in readiness for his use. The battalion and artillery then escorted him to the Mills House.

Judge WARDLAW rode in the carriage with Gen. JAMISON.

After the soldiers had again formed in line in front of the Mills House, Gen. JAMISON got out of the carriage, when the order was given to "present arms."

Gen. JAMISON uncovered his head, and turning to Major STEVENS spoke as follows:

Major STEVENS and Soldiers: Allow me in the name of the Convention to return you my profound acknowledgments for the honor which you have conferred upon me and the Convention by this escort. You will at once perceive the propriety that on this occasion I should say no more than that in coming to your ancient and honored City, the Convention comes prepared to sign an ordinance which is to make the Southern Confederacy.

[illegible] greeted with three cheers, as was also the Commander of the Cadets.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, at Institute Hall. About 150 members were present, the galleries were crowded with say, 700 spectators.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr FURMAN.

Mr. RHETT'S resolution, that a Committee of —— members be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, amended by inserting seven, was adopted.

Mr. MIDDLETON offered a resolution that the President be authorized to appoint an assistant Clerk. He said it was apparently impossible for one Clerk to do the business.

Mr. ADAMS—I don't think it proper. The Conventions of 1832 and 1850 had only one. If it is really necessary, I would be willing to have two.

Mr SIMMONS was unfavorable to the multiplying of offices.

The resolution was tabled.

Mr. ORR moved that the Charleston Delegation be requested by the Convention to secure a more suitable hall. Carried.

Mr. HUTSON offered a resolution that four Standing Committees for this Convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed, as follows:

First Committee—On relations with the slaveholding States of North America.

Second Committee—On Foreign Relations.

Third Committee—On Commercial Relations.

Fourth Committee—On the Constitution of the State.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved it be printed and made the order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for printing the proceedings, to report as early as possible. Carried.

Mr. MAGRATH offered a resolution that so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina, be referred to a Committee of ——, to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and whether the purposes for which it was so acquired can be enjoyed by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State; and that the said Committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. ADAMS—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair takes this occasion to say that, by the rule of this body it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies. It is manifest that this Convention cannot act with due deliberation where its proceedings may be disturbed by applause or censure. The Chair relies on the propriety of a Charleston audience for the maintainance of order, and trusts that he will have no occasion hereafter to allude to this subject. The rule must and will be enforced.

Mr. MOORE moved that Mr. MAGRATH'S resolution be made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock. Carried.

Two new delegates were presented their credentials.

The Chair stated that he had received a document after the adjournment of the Convention, yesterday, at Columbia, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia Legislature. It is addressed to this Convention.

The document was laid on the table.

The President then named the following Committees:

On Mr. INGLIS' resolution of yesterday, Messrs. Rhett, Chesnut, Orr, Gregg, Duncan and [illegible]ston.

On the resolution to prepare an Address to the People of the Southern States, Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finley, Wilson, Desaussure, Cheves and Tracy.

On Printing Messrs. QUATTLEBAUM, SIMMONS and KINSLER.

Mr. DETREVILLE submitted a resolution that it is expedient to appoint a Committee consisting of five citizens of the State to act with the Governor of the State, as councillors and advisers to be called the Council of Safety, to be forthwith appointed; and that it be referred to a Committee of the Convention to report thereon by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. ORR moved to postpone the matter till 1 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. MAZYCK'S motion to read the Georgia address, and Mr. INGLIS' motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations were lost, and Mr. HANLON'S motion to lay it on the table was carried.

Mr. SIMMONS moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

After the several Committees were requested to remain, the Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock precisely.

Numerous freshly-planted Palmetto trees are to be seen in the streets outside of the gutters.

Cockades and Palmetto flags are numerous.

To the left of the Merchants' Hotel is a splendid pole and a white flag, with a green Palmetto tree and a red star, and the inscription: "*Animus opibus que parite.*"

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

So far there is not a single voice for delay, much less for submission.

It is regarded as significant that a communication from a portion of the Georgia Legislature asking delay for coöperation, was tabled without reading.

The proposition of the Convention to the Federal Government will probably be to accept the harbor forts as Carolina's share of Federal lands and property.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The movements in your City and elsewhere at the North, which are reported to us by telegraph as being on foot, having for their purpose the selection of Commissioners on behalf of the people to come here as well as to visit other rebellious States, attract no little attention. I cannot help thinking that the leaders in the secession movement here are not a little fearful that some such thing will be done, and that a break will be made in their ranks. The perils, penalties, costs and consequences of secession are beginning to dawn in the minds of thousands who have hitherto given a blind and perhaps enthusiastic support to the cause, and who now secretly wish that what they conceive is at best a "doubtful good," might be averted. This is an important point, and on its treatment everything depends. I do not think that South Carolina can be approached directly; and I repeat what I have before said, namely: that through Georgia is the way to her understanding. Could Georgia be induced to intercede with South Carolina, although she is bound to carry out all the forms of secession, she would be very likely to listen. I am persuaded that she shivers at the prospect of going out alone into the cold to remain any great length of time. Her hope has all along been, and probably now is, that the other Cotton States would certainly follow her out of the Union. I have been assured by leading gentlemen, who in 1832 and 1850 were "coöperationists," that they are now precipitationists, because they became convinced that the other Cotton States were ready to coöperate, and go when South Carolina went, or soon after. Hitherto the coöperationists have been more numerous than the precipitationists, and have controlled the action of the State. They are "coöperationists," the most of them still. Hence I am persuaded that when it is shown that precipitation is not coöperation, very many of the coöperationists, among [illegible] the late Senator [illegible], one of the most [illegible] from the plunge of precipitation.

To-day the City of New-York has more influence with South Carolina than the State of Virginia. In favor of the one there is a strong feeling because of the heavy vote she cast against LINCOLN; and against the other, because last year she rejected Mr. MUNNINGER, whom Carolina sent as commissioner to consult with her upon a separation. New-York City is always more respectfully and kindly spoken of in this city than Virginia; and whatever you say and do is regarded with interest here. If it is within the plans of your City to select gentlemen to act as commissioners, I beg to suggest some names that I hear spoken of in a manner that would seem to indicate they would have influence here, and that, at least, the gentlemen would be well received. If I were asked to select from a list of a number, four names, I would unhesitatingly give you MILLARD FILLMORE, CHARLES O'CONOR, HORATIO SEYMOUR and WASHINGTON HUNT. I make these suggestions with anxious desire to promote any plan that seems possible to work good, and afford whatever information I can pertinent to the question.

The tone of the English press, which is unexpectedly on spoken against the designs of the nullifiers, will be likely to prove provocatives to a "sober second thought," and perhaps aid the good offices of the peacemakers. Indeed, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that it would be fortunate could the Union have the aid of the practical efforts of the representatives of England and France in healing the breach which threatens to be so fatal. I am sure the suggestion is not wholly unworthy of notice.

The report that has been received here, though not confirmed, that Senator TOOMBS has prepared a plan of reconciliation has caused considerable uneasiness here. South Carolina rejects every idea of conciliation. Her motto is, secession at all hazards; and her hope has been that Georgia would act on it from principle. Lately it has been believed that she would. If Mr. TOOMBS has prepared the document which rumor attributes to him, the hopes of Carolina will be somewhat dashed. I repeat, Georgia holds the winning card in this game.

It is officially reported that South Carolina will be able to bring into the field an army of 33,000 men, which is about three times greater a number than the whole United States Army. Considering that there are but 47 000 males in the State over the age of 21 years, we must conclude that this is about the total population capable of bearing arms.

A very large proportion of the adult male population of the City of Charleston—probably as large a percentage as in any of the European Governments in a season of actual war—are enlisted into military organizations, who drill daily, and soon will be drafted into the army. More attention is given to the science of warfare, the best instruction is sought with more earnestness, constant and severe discipline is submitted to more patiently than by citizen soldiers generally. Large sums of money are being spent in this way, besides the time that is given up to the employment. The consequence will be that her army will be well acquainted with military tactics, besides having any amount of pluck. In a war they will be quite as good soldiers as those that were brought into the field as volunteers during the Mexican war.

If it be asked, wherefore all this? I have only to answer, resistance to the Federal Government, with the eminently practical ideas of attacking and capturing the forts in Charleston harbor, should they not be surrendered up at the demand of South Carolina when she shall have declared herself out of the Union. Nothing less than this is one item in the programme of secession.

Were it to become known in Charleston to day that five hundred, or any other considerable body of troops had been sent from New-York, or some other point, for the purpose of more perfectly garrisoning the forts here, within twelve hours after such intelligence had been confirmed, an organized attack would be made on the forts in question, and with the present means of defence they would, perhaps, be captured, though, as you may suppose, not without a desperate conflict. The forts are three in number—Fort Sumtiter, Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney. There are at present less than one hundred men and officers divided between them all.

Some official information has been received from the War Department, that the forts will not be reinforced, and the Revolutionists are growing quiet. It would appear, therefore, that the Administration does not believe that there is danger of a secession, or that means to leave the matter for time to fight it out. They will do it, though the Administration will not be granted there by.

We are congratulating ourselves on the prospect of having the Convention, if not the Legislature in Charleston, on account of the small pox in Columbia. It would certainly relieve the universal dullness of our city.

It is understood that several have prepared or have arrears of secession, to be presented to the Convention. I do not look for such instant action as has been predicted for some time past. Some are for the briefest possible declaration, while others are for a more prolix declaration, containing all the machinery of self-propulsion.

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, De

The House had a session of over five hours, and, with the exception of the time occupied in balloting for Governor, was occupied with the bill providing for continuing the work on the new State Capitol. The bill originally appropriated half a million, and, after cutting the sum down to four hundred thousand dollars, it was passed, and sent to the Senate.

To show the magnanimity of the people of South Carolina, I have only to refer to a bill introduced into the House a few days since by a member from the interior, having for its object the selling of all free persons of color found in the State on and after the 1st of January next. This bill was referred to the Committee on Colored Population, who, after giving the subject the most deliberate investigation, reported yesterday through their Chairman, the Hon. J. HARLESTON READ. The Committee report against the passage of the bill, and assign various reasons for so doing. They assert that the free colored persons of the State number not less than ten thousand; that they are a thrifty, orderly and well-disposed class, and that they are owners of a vast amount of property both real and personal. These people, say the Committee, have not come to the shores of South Carolina suddenly, but many of them, as well as their ancestors, were manumitted for their fidelity and loyalty to the State; there are cases even, where persons of this class have been purchased and manumitted by the State Legislature, and there lives at this time one remarkable proof of this statement in the person of PETER DEVEREUX, who, for his fidelity and loyalty to the State, was purchased, manumitted, and now enjoys the privilege of a place on the pension roll, and is, in fact, the recipient of one of the largest pensions on the roll of the State. The Committee say there is now a memorial before the Legislature, from the citizens of Charleston, numerously signed by those of the highest worth and respectability—slaveholders by inheritance and purchase—remonstrating in the strongest language against this proposed wrong to free negroes, and praying the Legislature to abstain from this act of injustice and cruelty. The petitioners claim for them that there are in that city many of the class "good citizens, patterns of industry, sobriety and irreproachable conduct."

The Committee state that, apart from these considerations there are difficulties of a practical character in the way of those who advocate this bill. The free colored persons in the City of Charleston alone pay taxes on $1,561 570 worth of property, including slaves, the latter amounting in value to three hundred thousand dollars, and the aggregate taxes reaching $27,109 18. The Committee ask very properly:

"What will become of the one million and a half of property which belongs to them in Charleston alone, to say nothing of their property elsewhere in the State? Can it enter into the mind of any Carolina Legislator to confiscate this property and put it in the Treasury? We forbear to consider anything so full of injustice and wickedness. While we are battling for our rights, liberties and institutions, can we expect the smiles and countenance of the Arbiter of all events, when we make war on the impotent and unprotected, enslave them against all justice, and rob them of the property acquired by their own honest toil and industry, under your former protection and sense of justice?"

They say, "God forbid that this Legislature could tolerate such a sentiment—forbid it humanity—condemn it enlightened legislation." And your correspondent says "Amen!"

There was a great gathering in front of the Congaree House last night. Speeches were made by J. H. KINSLER and Col. W. B. WILSON, delegates to the Convention, and by Mr. T. J. WARREN, editor of the Camden *Journal*. As a matter of course the addresses were bitter in the extreme. After this was over the

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

The Action of Maryland to be Decided by that of Virginia—Tendencies of Public Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

Were you considered a bright lad at Rugby; did your familiarity with *terra-firma*, as mapped by that unroyal Dane, MALTE-BRUN, and your aptitude at paper navigation, ever command for you a premium in geography? If so, without turning to MITCHEL, you will comprehend the position of Maryland, and understand with shut eyes, in how great a degree geographical location may control State action. The Chesapeake bay, upon whose bivalves and crustacia, canvas-backs and terrapins, in her hour of trial Maryland will rely for food and raiment, forms a large sack, the mouth of which is held by Virginia, with the respective counties of Northampton and Princess-Anne on the one side and the other. Her great work of internal improvement, costing some $30,000,000, passes through the same State. Her chief trade is through that State with North-Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the West. In no part of the country are its citizens truer, or more warmly attached to the Union; but you can readily understand how, in the present crisis, the action of Maryland will be controlled by that of Virginia. Towards her our people look with anxious and expectant eyes. If that State declares for dissolution and a Southern Confederacy, so likewise will Maryland. No argument advocating a contrary policy would here be heeded. Otherwise, they say Baltimore must yield her position as the metropolis of the South to Norfolk, and the "ringing grooves" by which she holds communication with the Ohio, must be cut off, and her trade limited to Hop-pole Hill and Cumberland, the waters of the Choptauk and Wicomico.

Identity of institutions, the joint ownership of the Potomac and other interests, serve still more closely to link our fate with that of Virginia. On the Slavery question, many entertain the belief, that as a matter of State policy it would be well if it did not exist among us. But it does exist, and with it the utmost sensitiveness to foreign interference, and the late Presidential vote shows how very few are they who would support a policy adverse to it; admitting, as it is meet we should, that the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN were all honorable men, and in no degree influenced by those seductive edibles, proverbially and scripturally known as the "loaves and fishes."

That the agriculture of this State is best promoted by slave labor, the tobacco interest—large and influential, Maryland in this respect standing next to Virginia and Kentucky—is of one voice. That the climate is adapted to the negro, no stronger illustration need be cited than the number of our free blacks—ninety thousand—greater than any other State. The Pro-Slavery influence is, beyond question, in the ascendant; and whatever may be the real motives actuating Carolina and the Cotton States, be this negro question with them pretext or not, there can be no doubt that in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, the sentiment of the North—the anathemas fulminated from its Press and pulpits—cause justly, general and serious reprobation and disgust. The States alluded to do not apprehend any servile insurrections; but they are deeply interested in this property; they feel that the kindly relations between the master and the slave are seriously affected by it and impaired, and they will defend the institution against what they deem its demoralization by political agitation, at the sacrifice of the Union and at the risk of war. The loss of political power may, and no doubt in many instances, does actuate and inflame the politicians and demagogues, but unfortunately, these latter find in the people themselves a deep and earnest feeling, which, from the infatuation that ever attends extreme opinions, is too easily kindled into recklessness and rage, and makes men, without inquiry, adopt any argument appealing to their interests or passions.

The thousands of conservative people at the North are here hardly known to exist; their very existence being obscured by the eternal negro talk. This may be limited to a minority—it may be the work of politicians, false and corrupt as politicians generally are—but the people here do not so believe; they consider it as characterizing the sentiment of the entire North, and unless this sentiment is corrected, and some stable guarantee is given that the provisions of the Constitution are everywhere and in all respects to be maintained, observant and reflecting men consider that the event deprecated by WASHINGTON has arrived, and that longer Union is impossible. This, like all domestic questions, is of a delicate nature. The North must correct its gratuitous warfare and denunciations.

Look at the affair at Harper's Ferry. Mr. TURNER, one of the victims of that mad outrage, was, in this State and his own, widely known and beloved. His father was the intimate friend and companion of WASHINGTON, the partaker of his confidence and councils. He is murdered without cause, ruthlessly and barbarously, yet we, his friends, neighbors, and acquaintances, read in the papers how, so late as the 2d inst. even, a States-Attorney of Ohio moves the Court to adjourn its proceedings out of respect to the anniversary of BROWN'S execution, and how, in compliance with an insane and perverted public opinion, the Court basely complies. Mr. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, a wordy demagogue, the self-vaunted advocate of free speech, "at all times, *in time or out of time*," presides at a meeting brought together by similar opinions, and is elected Governor of the State by an overwhelming majority. Men ask, can these things be, and yet convey no warning of storm and danger? The pennant at the mast-head is a narrow slip of bunting,—it shows, however, which way the wind blows, and disregarding it, many a noble ship has gone down on coral-reef and breaker. Rely upon it, this is the feeling of the border States. In a situation to control the current of events, and with, I think, a cordial disposition to restore harmony and union, their influence in this behalf can only be secured by the prompt and decided rebuke of abolitionism by the Northern people themselves.

The madness into which the Keitts, the Yanceys, the Wigfalls, and men of that complexion would whip their constituents, gains slight approval here. The threat of a Cotton and Negro Confederacy, strengthened in its resistance against the Federal Government by alliances with England, is regarded as it should be. The reliance, affected or real, which Southern statesmen, place on England's jealousy of this country, of its trade and commerce, and the alleged gratification it would give her to see this Government destroyed, are false and delusive. That she is not jealous of the marine enterprise of this country is evidenced by the repeal of her navigation laws. And England feels—a representative Government herself—that in the hour of trial her best friend would be her quondam American Colonies, now, and I hope long to be, the United States of America. Equally fallacious the hope that Great Britain, who has sacrificed so much in the cause of emancipation, will, by any alliance of hers, sustain or encourage Slavery. The same may be said of France. Yet, though all such expectations may be delusive, before this letter appears in your columns, South Carolina will have seceded. There seems to be no one, neither at the North nor at the South, brave or good enough to surrender party for mankind. If our public men throughout the country would dare only follow what is right, public approbation would, in the end, follow them, and the Union would be preserved; but madness and imbecility rule the hour.

How much of the present condition of things is to be traced to the present corrupt Administration I leave to the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, if he has any, to say. Known traitors to the Constitution he has allowed to remain in his Cabinet, and control his Executive opinions, betraying the laws they were sworn to support. Instead of seeing that his official oath was kept inviolate, he now recommends a day of humiliation and prayer. Even in Charleston his temporizing message was regarded with scorn and contempt. "I said to the camel-bird, 'Fly!' It said, 'I cannot—I am a camel!' I said to it, 'Carry!' It said, 'I cannot—I am a bird!'" Humiliation and prayer are becoming to men and nations at all times. There are none so wise or so good who have not continual occasion for both. But the recommendation of the President at this time, as much as we feel how deeply both are needed, calls to mind the motto to CARLYLE'S *Later-day Pamphlets*. "'Ah! well,' said his Lordship, 'God will mend all!' 'Aye, aye—but,' said RONALD, '*we must help Him to mend it!*'" If any firmness can now save the country, until there is some reaction in public sentiment, it should be directed by the utmost prudence, and not be left to the guidance of violence. The maintenance of the law, if it is not now too late to maintain it, should be undertaken only by those who hold the law sacred, everywhere, North and South. Politicians and preachers have done much to destroy it; let the honest people and laymen now come forward. With God's help, let all good citizens put their shoulders to the work, and not leave to the bad ones to effect that which, I trust, must soon be too popular to be withstood—the preservation of the Union. CECIL.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Over Two Millions of Specie Shipped during the Week ending the 8th inst.

Effect of the American Agitation in England.

The Rumored Negotiations for the Sale of Venetia Unfounded.

The screw-steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, belonging to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, which sailed from Liverpool at 11.30 on the morning of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived yesterday morning.

Her advices have been partly anticipated by the *Bohemian* off Cape Race.

The following amount of specie has been brought by the *Etna*:

Duncan, Sherm'n & Co.	£1,000	Ward & Co.	£1,000
F. L. Bawn & Co., Balt.	3,000	Charles Taylor	1,111
John G. Dale	2,000	T. Dunham—D. & D.	1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,100	Brown, Bros. & Co.	50,000
H. De Cordova & Co.	2,800		
Total			£86,011

The total shipment of gold for New-York by the steamer *Atlantic*, which left Southampton on the 5th, was £149,450. In addition, the *Borussia* took £3,500 in specie, on the 4th, from Southampton for New-York.

The Empress EUGENIE, on the 4th inst., paid a visit to Queen VICTORIA at Windsor Castle. Her stay was very brief, not exceeding two hours. Her reception by the inhabitants of Windsor was very cordial.

As the West India Mail steamer *Tasmanian* was leaving England, on the 3d inst., she ran ashore inside the needles during a thick fog. She was got off, however, at the next tide and returned to Southampton, where it was found she had suffered no apparent damage beyond the fouling of her screw.

The case of "Irwin *versus* Lever," in which the plaintiff seeks to recover from Mr. LEVER compensation for services in promoting the formation of the Galway line, was again before the public in the Court of Common Pleas. The defendant pleaded "never indebted." The plaintiff was non-suited.

The supplementary Convention to the commercial treaty between France and England is published in extenso. The articles enumerated in the tariff comprise textile fabrics composed of flax, cotton, wool, silk, vegetable fibres, also chemical products and dyestuffs, glass and crystal ware, earthenware, pottery, &c.

The apprehensions of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided. The bullion in the Bank of France during the last week is said to have increased by fifteen millions francs.

The London *Star* says that appeals for English subscriptions to present a testimonial to Capt. WILSON, of the *Massie Schiffer*, have been generously responded to from many quarters; so much so, that a commission to paint a picture of the rescue, for presentation to Capt. WILSON, has been entrusted to Mr. BRIERLY, the eminent marine painter, who has had several interviews with Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*, and has received from that gentleman all the details necessary to enable him to produce an accurate representation of the scene.

The Common Council of London are going to present a valuable sword and the freedom of the city to Gen. GARIBALDI, "as a mark of respect for his noble patriotism, unflinching courage, unselfish conduct, untiring zeal, and heroic deeds on behalf of freedom and independence in the late struggle for liberty in Italy."

A meeting was held in Dublin on the 4th inst. in favor of a repeal of the British Union. Among the reasons, given in the resolutions, for an independent Irish Parliament, were the following:

1st. Because we believe the antagonism between creeds and class, the system of petty bribery and corruption, and the compelled poverty of our people, by which England maintains her rule in this country, are calculated to degrade, demoralize, and destroy the Irish people. 2d. Because we believe that a native Government would promote harmony and good will among all creeds and classes of Irishmen, encourage Irish industry, and in a short time fill the land with genuine prosperity.

The *Nazione* of Florence announces that the decisive attack on Gaeta will not take place until the 5th or the 6th inst. There are now upwards of 200 siege guns placed in the batteries, including 50 mortars.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S arrival in Palermo has been followed by the issue of a proclamation to his new Sicilian subjects. In this proclamation he exhorts them to union and concord, and promises that he will "establish institutions for promoting public morality," and will respect the privileges of the Sicilian Church.

The official journal of Vienna repeats the recent declaration of a semi-official newspaper that there is no foundation for the rumors respecting negotiations for the sale of Venetia, and adds that "of course there can be no question of selling a crown-land."

The accounts from Hungary grow daily more menacing for the Austrian Government, and it is said that in several districts no taxes are paid, the numbers who refuse to pay being so great that the authorities cannot imprison them, while their property would find no purchasers if it were seized.

The *Toulonnais* of the 1st says: "The iron-plated frigate *La Gloire*, which has been out with the *Algésiras* to try her speed against that vessel, returned to our roadstead yesterday. During all the trials with two, four, six and eight boilers, the *Gloire* had much the advantage of the *Algésiras*, which is, however, one of our fastest vessels. It was also ascertained that the frigate possesses the necessary qualities for facing all weathers at sea."

The Agitation in the United States.

THE SOUTHERN SCHEME OF RETALIATION.

From the London Times, Dec. 4.

At the great book sale which is going on at Paris a complete copy of MARAT'S *Ami du Peuple* brought a large sum. M. SOLAR was unrivaled in the diligence with which he collected the fugitive literature of the French Revolution, and many a pamphlet or broadside in his collection, which was worth nothing sixty years ago, is now eagerly sought for by the curious. Nothing, indeed, is more interesting than such specimens of political eccentricity. To read on the old original yellow paper the monstrous sentiments of men who at a time of commotion have gained power over the minds of their cotemporaries has a singular attraction. Should and one at the present day be disposed to form such a collection for the benefit of posterity, he should certainly take care to include in it the Message of Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN to the Legislature of Georgia,—a document which the future historian of the United States will hardly fail to quote as illustrating the height to which party madness reached at the time of the great Presidential Election of 1860.

We have already alluded to this preposterous composition, which in parts seems more like a burlesque of the Southern political style than a serious State paper; but it would be a vain attempt to convey a notion of its contents except by something like an abstract, which we will therefore give our readers. Gov. BROWN, though as pretentiously logical as a French pamphleteer, *sets out with a principle which, if carried into action, will involve the Georgians in war, not only with New-England, but with the British Empire and every Power in Europe.* He bases the morality of retaliation on the fact that the Northerners are grossly dishonest in neglecting to capture fugitive slaves, inasmuch as they inherit the fortunes made by Northern slavedealers in the old times, and also themselves make money by manufacturing and selling cotton, which is the produce of slave labor. This argument is so conclusive in the eyes of the Governor that he devotes something like a column of our type to its illustration.

Gov. BROWN'S theory is, that in selling negroes and years ago the Northerners covenanted for the quiet possession of them and their progeny forever. To prevent slaveowners, therefore, from introducing their slaves freely into the Northern States and carrying them back again is as great an invasion of Southern rights as if the Charleston and Savannah authorities were to seize a Yankee trader's stock of goods. It has, of course, escaped the zealous Governor that this theory applies equally to England. Our forefathers were large slave-traders, our fortunes have been increased by selling negroes to the American planters, and yet we perversely and dishonestly declare that a Georgian gentleman's colored servant becomes a free man directly he touches British ground. Accordingly, every right of retaliation which the Southern States have against Massachusetts they have also against England. Should, then, the mild wisdom of the Governor prevail, and a Southern Confederacy be established on Brownite principles, we must expect to have some very peremptory demands made on us, and in case of refusal to be treated even as the Northern Freesoilers. What measures are to be adopted against them it may, therefore, be interesting to inquire. Gov. BROWN recommends to the Legislature the passing of a law to empower the Governor to "seize such amount of the money or property of such offending and faithless State which may be found within the limits of this State as may be amply sufficient fully to indemnify [the Governor is throughout rather redundant in style] such citizen of this State who may have been robbed of his property by the failure of such faithless State to discharge its constitutional obligations." But this is not all. The Northerners are not only to be robbed every time a State refuses to aid in catching a negro, but they are to be murdered with impunity. In the history of the French Convention, nothing more atrocious is recorded than the proposal of Gov. BROWN that "the penal code and all other laws of this State which protect the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of other States while in this State, be repealed," so far as regards any State which refuses to recognize the owner's property in his slave within its limits. The only excuse for him is that he is probably writing a "sensation" Message, and knows that his counsels will never be adopted. The people of Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and Wisconsin, as being the principal offenders, would at once be declared "without the protection of the laws of this State," and it would rest with the Governor to restore them to such protection when their respective Governments should have met the views of the Southern party.

After this, even the mad scheme of prohibiting trade with the Abolitionist States, by discriminating duties in favor of those whose legislation is more satisfactory, seems quite natural. It is recommended that a differential duty of 25 per cent. shall be laid on the productions of every State which neglects to carry out the principles of the Fugitive Slave law, and a system of inquisition is to be established in order to discover what amount of Northern goods is sold yearly in the State. If these remedies fail, the Governor recommends secession, seeming not to recognize that his former proposals involve not only secession, but war. Such are the auspices under which the Southern States are asked to destroy the Union, which has lasted eighty years, and given them a place among the first nations of the earth. The world will judge for itself what are the chances of a federation in which Gov. BROWN shall be a leading spirit.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 4.

The New-York advices to-day show that in the three days from the 17th to the 20th of November the panic had reached its climax, and that a reaction had apparently commenced, just before the departure of the mail. The favorable turn had been brought about by a joint measure of sixteen of the principal banks—these institutions having at length become sufficiently alarmed to consent to act together for the common safety. Any further delay would have resulted in a general suspension in some of the principal branches of business, and especially in the grain trade. The New-York exporters were in this position: They were liable for drafts made upon them by the Western houses for grain and other produce transmitted to New-York, and their legitimate means of meeting these drafts consisted in the sale of bills upon the European houses to whom this produce is consigned. But such bills had at length become totally unsalable, and a stoppage of payment therefore seemed inevitable. In that case the break-up of the New-York export houses would have been followed by that of the Western produce dealers, and these in turn would have brought down all the Western banks to which they are indebted for advances. In this emergency the majority of the New-York banks agreed to hold a meeting at the Bank of Commerce. The total banking capital of the City is £13,800,000, and about £9,100,000 of that amount was represented on the occasion. The conference resulted in a resolution to purchase bills of exchange on England in the open market to an amount equal to £500,000, each bank contributing *pro rata* to the payment. A Committee was formed to carry out the measure, Messrs. STEVENS, TILLESTON and T. TAYLOR, the respective Presidents of the Bank of Commerce, the Phœnix Bank and the City Bank, being the parties selected. On the following day, Nov. 20, this Committee met at 1 o'clock, but, of course, it was then found that other buyers had come into the market. Although the Committee offered to purchase largely at the rates current a few hours previously, scarcely any applications were made to them. This was on the afternoon preceding the departure of the present mail, and they were to continue their sittings from day to day. Meanwhile, the transactions had been large in the open market at 109 to 102 merchants' and 103 to 104 for bankers' bills, and it will probably be found that the public have subsequently continued to keep up with the bank biddings. At the same time, there was a general understanding on the part of the banks, although it was not formally adopted as a resolution, that they should extend their discounts, and, acting upon this, some of them had doubled their scale of accommodation. These movements had already caused violent fluctuations in the stock market, and an average rebound had been established of about 3 or 4 per cent. Illinois Central has gone up from 52 to 55; Erie from 26¾ to 28, and New-York Central from 70¾ to 73. The question then arises "How will the proposed purchase of £500,000 bills of exchange affect this country?" Some impression prevailed that it was the intention of the banks to remit the bills forthwith to BARING'S, with orders to have them discounted, and for the amount to be sent back in gold. Other letters, however, affirm positively that they do not contemplate any summary proceeding of this kind, but will simply send the bills for collection at maturity, and meanwhile, from time to time, as the exchange rises, sell their own drafts against them. If the latter course be pursued, the result will be that no gold movement will take place, because the bank drafts would not be sold to persons having to make payments to this country. If, however, the rate of interest, which had just ranged between 1 and 2 per cent. per month, should be maintained at a high point, the banks possibly will be disposed to order some amounts in gold to be sent to them forthwith. In any case the affair is not likely to have a very important influence on our market, while the effect of the arrival in New-York of £200,000 or £300,000 from this side, coupled with the steady receipts from California, may be estimated, not only by the experience of 1857, but by the fact that the drain from the North to the South, which has caused all the present confusion, is believed not to have greatly exceeded half a million sterling. With regard to the political question, there had been no material change, but the probability is that before the close of the year the people in both sections of the country will be looking for new sources of excitement, and eager to get rid of the present difficulty by any dexterous compromise that may be offered.

From the London News, Dec. 4.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts continue to report great general steadiness. There are, however, symptoms of diminished activity in several branches. Some effect has been produced by the uncertainty of the money market; and business in connection with America has naturally been checked by the disquieting character of the advices from that quarter. At Birmingham and Wolverhampton business in the hardware trades has decidedly fallen off. The iron trade remains heavy, and complaints of dullness continue to be received from the lace and some other departments. The cotton manufacturing interest, however, continues to display great activity, and generally throughout the kingdom the instances wherein work is not procurable by the laboring classes are still comparatively rare.

From the London Times City Article, Dec. 6.

The English funds continue buoyant. Consols opened at an advance of ¼, but a subsequent improvement was not maintained. The applications for discount at bank to-day were of an average scale. There were no operations in gold at bank. The £2,000,000 in silver from the Bank of France is still in course of transmission.

The *Suffolk* has arrived from Australia with two days later advices, having made the passage in the short period of 68days. Her gold is said to be £125,000 at least.

The last prices from Paris show a decline of ¼ in Rentes, although only 13,000 sovereigns were withdrawn from bank yesterday for transmission to New-York by the *Atlantic*. It appears that the vessels have taken out £149,500. Various amounts must therefore have been withdrawn from private banks or from the branch at Portsmouth.

Suspension has been announced of Mr. A. ISAACS. He is at present engaged upon a contract of £90,000 for fortifications at Dover, and another of upwards of £100,000 on the North level sewer in London.

It has transpired that one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the building trade, that of Messrs. THOS. PIPER & SON, of Bishopsgate, is in difficulty.

To-day the railway market improved in morning with consols, and although the full rise was not maintained, closed intrinsically good. The principal movement has been an advance in North-eastern, and especially in Government stocks. Caledonian and Great Northern Midland Counties scantily supplied, and also from L. and Y. has slightly relapsed. From increased prosperity of railway property in general, good guarantee stocks are in demand, but very scarce. The improvement in American railway securities continues. Illinois Central and New-York and Erie being especially in demand.

The New-York news is only three days later, though it is said in some of the papers to be six days later. The news of the sudden rise in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent. had not reached New-York.

Considerable recovery in the New-York Stock market has taken place—the Banks are also discounting bills freely, having agreed to protect each other by making common cause with their stock of bullion. The accounts of the rate of Exchange are confused—one telegram quotes it as low as 103, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Banks. Another says that the range was from 100 to 107, and another that bills were still almost unsalable. If the price at 100 was only for inferior descriptions, and 107 was the charge for bankers' drafts, then there would be no advantage on the shipment of gold from this country, except in cases where persons might be willing to run risks. The correctness of the statement that the Philadelphia Banks have all stopped is open to great doubt. The suspension of Banks in the Southern States creates no surprise. The effect will be to mitigate the bullion crisis, as when a stoppage has taken place there is no more struggle for a supply of specie. The vital question will be as to the ability of the New-Orleans banker—their total capital being nearly $3,000,000, with a note circulation of $2,000,000.

From the London News (City Article) Dec. 6.

After rising ¼ per cent., consols closed scarcely higher than yesterday. Some effect was produced by the still very unsettled condition of financial affairs in America. In the market for British Railway Stocks the immediate tendency of prices to-day was favorable. The Discount Market was moderately active, but the supply was adequate to the demand, and the best bills were taken at 4¾ ₰ cent.; for 6 months paper the rate was scarcely below 5¾. A moderate amount of business was done at bank.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the London News, Dec. 4.

Notwithstanding the experience gained in the year 1857, it has been the fashion latterly to speak lightly of the probable effect upon our market of the political and financial convulsion in America, of which we now are witnesses. The movements at present witnessed are sufficiently important to impress us with a juster perception of the intimate relation which has been established between one mercantile community and another by the ramifications of modern commerce. It is very instructive to trace the commercial effects of the secession agitation in the United States. The delicate system of credit has been instantly dislocated. One of the most prominent uses of credit is to adjust transactions between distant points by a mere paper acknowledgement, which precludes the necessity of transmitting either specie or any other form of currency. A great blow having been struck at public confidence by the threatened disruption of the American Confederacy, the whole bill-market is thrown out of joint, holders of money hesitate to part with it, the rates of discount have advanced considerably, and specie is largely absorbed as a medium of remittance, in lieu of the far more economical medium ordinarily furnished by bills of exchange. Thus being the position of affairs as between the Northern and the Southern States, to say nothing of the Western, it quickly becomes the position as between the United States and Europe. The natural effect of the excessive stringency in the American money market is to attract specie to its relief from this country. Saturday's steamer from Liverpool for New-York, according, took £106,500 in gold, and more is expected to follow. There are several considerations which promote this drain. In the first place, as already mentioned, at periods of uncertainty and alarm, our elaborate machinery of paper interchanges is very apt to slip away from us, and to fling us back upon the more primitive plan of discharging our debts in hard cash. At these periods no trader wishes to put his name to a single bit of paper more than is absolutely necessary, for, in the first place, the free circulation and convertibility of the instrument are materially impaired, and, in the next place, he may find himself responsible for other people's liabilities. Then again, houses in this country seeing the storm in America, may think it very friendly to assist their American connexions with remittances in the peculiarly acceptable form of gold. The argument has been used that, as houses which are engaged in exchange transactions will reckon it hazardous to send out gold unless the exchange falls so much further as to promise a considerably increased margin of profit, we need not fear that any remittances of importance will be made at present. But this view is corrected by the very fact that gold is now being shipped, and that it is sent not as an exchange operation. We have seen reference made to the experience of 1857, when gold which was sent to America was returned in the same boxes, which had not even been opened. But if the temporary possession of a specie remittance strengthened the position and consolidated the credit of houses in America, who can say that the operation did not fulfill its object? Again, specie may be sent as the best medium of paying for securities or produce, which are excessively depreciated in the United States. At a time of general confusion and alarm, it is easy to perceive the advantage possessed by the buyer who steps, cash in hand, into a group of eager because necessitous sellers. For example, our city article has drawn attention to the fact that Illinois Central Railway shares, which are quoted here about $50 per share, were purchasable at New-York, when the steamer *Atlantic* left, at a price equal to $35, or even less, showing a difference of 15 per cent. A time of panic is a time to buy, if you have money, not to sell; and the greater the panic the greater the chance of picking up bargains. Nor must we overlook the rather remarkable statistics of the trade of the port of New-York for the first ten months of the present year, which show, compared with last year, an increase of £5,190,000 sterling in the exports, a decrease of £2,000,000 in the imports, and a decrease of £3,560,000 in the exports of specie. The balance would appear to be still largely in favor of America.

We do not wish to indorse any exaggerated apprehensions respecting the probable flow of gold to the United States, since it is not to be doubted for a moment that a subsidence of the political agitation would be quickly followed by a revival of confidence in commercial channels; but the few considerations which we have thrown together will show that the specie shipments now commenced do not possess the hazardous character which has been attributed to them. They argue sagacity and providence, not a speculation upon the turn of the exchange.

The Agitation in Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

A person on whose judgment and veracity I have perfect confidence this morning returned to Vienna from Hungary, and he gives a truly lamentable account of the state of affairs in that country. The German *employés* are leaving Hungary by scores, and something very like anarchy prevails, as the county authorities are not yet constituted. My informant—who has a bias in favor of the Austrian Government—further states that the Hungarians will reject the proposals which have now been made with disdain. The reply to a question whether the Liberal party will relinquish its right to vote the supplies of money and men was: "There are not a thousand persons in Hungary who are willing to cede to the crown the most important privilege which the nation possesses." On the 28th instant it was reported at Pesth that the state of siege would be proclaimed in all those counties which objected to the reorganization of the counties on the basis of the imperial ordinances, and insisted on the restoration of the laws of 1847 and 1848, but it is doubtful whether the report is correct. In the Szolnok county the people have entirely ceased to use stamps, and very few of them pay their taxes. There have been disturbances at Miskolcz and Mezö-Csat, but it is said that they were less serious than those at Debreczin and Eperies. Travelers say that every one does now what he pleases in Hungary, and there is reason to believe that the statement is correct.

Insolvency of the Papal Government.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the holders of the Roman bonds who applied on Dec. 1 to MM. ROTHSCHILD for the interest due on their coupons, received instead of money the following notice: "The Government of his Holiness the Pope having as yet remitted to MM. ROTHSCHILD only a part of the interest due on Dec. 1, the holders will be immediately informed, as soon as the whole of the necessary funds have been remitted, of the day on which payment of the coupons will be possible."

MM. MIRES & Co., naturally anxious for the credit of the Roman railways, write as follows to the Paris *Presse*:

"MM. ROTHSCHILD have refused to pay the coupon of interest due on the bonds of the Papal Government, and in the publication which they have made for the purpose of announcing this suspension of payment they have adopted a form which is of a nature to give rise to the belief that it is the Roman Railroad shares, payment of whose interest has been retarded. Now the interest of the General Society of Roman Railways is paid by MM. MIRES & Co., and, in consequence of annexations and existing acts, this interest is guaranteed by the Governments of His Holiness and of King VICTOR EMANUEL; this guarantee is, moreover, superfluous, since the revenues of the lines will be more than sufficient to pay the interest of the capital employed. I am not to examine MM. ROTHSCHILD'S refusal of assistance to the Papal Government, but no one is ignorant that State obligations are sacred for all Governments, and that for the States of the Church especially, the Government of His Majesty, VICTOR EMANUEL, is altogether disposed to recognize its share in the debt of the Pontifical Government. These explanations seemed to me necessary in order to reassure interests which there seems to be a wish to disturb without serious reasons."

The Visit of the French Empress to England.

From the Monit ur.

We are informed from England that the journey of the Empress, undertaken with the sole view of improving her health, becomes, despite all the precautions of her Majesty to preserve her *incognita*, a real ovation.

In Scotland, wherever she has been recognized, the towns have hastened to present addresses to her; the lords of the soil have vied with each other in doing the honors of their noble mansions.

On the 28th of November the Empress paid a visit to her cousin, the Princess MARY, at Hamilton Castle.

At Stirling and at Glasgow the Volunteers turned out and gave cheers for the Emperor and Empress.

At Preston and at Manchester the reception given to Her Majesty was the more significant as Her Majesty was not expected. In the great manufacturing city of Manchester the reception assumed quite a character of enthusiasm. "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive la paix!*"—such were the shouts which greeted Her Majesty.

On the 3d of December the Empress purposes paying a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

These sympathetic manifestations of the English nation can only tend to strengthen the bonds between the two nations. They show in a striking manner how the common sense of the masses discards the violent and thoughtless attacks of which a portion of the press does not fear to make itself the organ.

The Livingstone African Expedition.

The following letter has been received by the Bishop of Oxford from Dr. LIVINGSTONE:

SENNA, April 7.

MY LORD BISHOP: By a letter from the Bishop of South Africa, I lately learned with great satisfaction that a beginning had been made of a great work for the interior of this country. I am extremely glad and thankful to hear that the Universities intend to send forth, as in the olden time Missionaries to seek to win to the faith of Christ the heathen of Africa. The Bishop's letter was found among some fragments of a lost mail-bag, which floated some seven miles west of the spot where they were launched, and I presume to think that a letter from your Lordship on a subject in which you take such a special interest may be among the things which have perished.

By my letter respecting the opening made into the Highland Lake region from the Shire you will have seen that simultaneously with your prayerful movement at home our steps have been directed to a field which presents a really glorious prospect for the mission. By the Shire you get easily past the unfriendly border tribes, and then the ridge which rises on the east to a height of 6,000 feet affords variations of cli-

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1664, 5270, 161, 1503, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2016, 1987, 1968, 1959, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 839, 1800, 1968, 801, 486, 1091, 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1363, 203, 1942, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 143½, 66, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 15.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1067, 57, 55, 661, 693, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721, 1017, 163. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 428, 498, 740, 162, 844, 488, 504, 900, 810, 870, 672, 144, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS' CASE IN A HIGHER COURT.

In this Court, yesterday, the parties were ready for trial in no cases that were called. The only business transacted was in the case of James Drake, indicted for simple assault and battery. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days. The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Arson—Fredrick Freund, Simon Katz.

For Homicide—Bridget Carland, John McGuire, Mortimer Shay, Friedrich Schacht.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge RUSSELL held this Court yesterday. No trials were had, and very little business was transacted, parties being unprepared.

Michael Lannagan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months.

James White, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Mary Sullivan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—Edwin Landaway, Thomas Hill, Joseph Townsend.

For false pretences—Charles G. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, Hamilton W. Shipman.

For grand larceny—William Walters, Mary Parmlee.

For forgery—Edward Wellington, William B. Lilly, William Harrison.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court yesterday the ordinary number of petty cases were disposed of in the following manner: Of nine persons charged with assault and battery, one was discharged, no witness appearing against him, three were remanded, four were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. Of thirty-five persons charged with petty larceny, two were discharged by request of complainant, two had sentence suspended, eleven were remanded, one was fined, eighteen were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. One prisoner charged with embezzlement, was discharged by request of complainant; one person charged with malicious mischief, was remanded.

The four gambling cases which have for a long time been occasionally on the Calendar, were sent before Justice KELLY, the District-Attorney being of opinion that the offence charged is a felony, and that therefore the Special Sessions, whose jurisdiction is confined to the grade of misdemeanors, cannot try the prisoners. Under this view of the case, they demanded a preliminary examination before a magistrate, and for this purpose were disposed of as above stated.

Theatrical and Operatic—One Manager Accepts Another's Paper.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Simeon J. Ahern vs. *Max Maretzek.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $500, the amount of two drafts alleged to have been drawn by William Stewart in favor of the plaintiff, and accepted by the defendant, Max Maretzek.

The defendant denies indebtedness to the plaintiff upon the drafts in question, upon the ground that he accepted them for the accommodation of said Stewart, without any consideration therefor, and that the plaintiff parted with no new or valuable consideration on account of them.

The case now comes before the Court upon a motion—made by the plaintiff—to have the cause put upon the Special Calendar of the Court for the trial of short causes.

The motion was opposed by the counsel for the defendant, on the ground that a number of witnesses would have to be examined, and that the defendant was a necessary witness, but was now in Havana, in the Island of Cuba.

The Court granted the order asked for by the plaintiff, and placed the cause on the Special Circuit Calendar, for trial upon Friday, the 21st inst.

R. Gillen for the motion; Judah & Dickinson opposed.

A Party Bound by his Reference.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Peter Lynch vs. *John Kennedy and Patrick Hogarty.*—This is an appeal on the part of defendants from a judgment rendered at a trial term of this Court, on the 9th day of December, 1858. The action was founded on a promissory note, alleged to have been made by Kennedy for $2,000, to the order of Hogarty, who, it is alleged, endorsed the note and delivered it to the plaintiff. The answer sets up that the note in question was a second renewal of one made between the same parties, and that it was secured and eventually paid out of the avails of property transferred from Hogarty to James Lynch, the plaintiff's brother, who, as alleged, after payment, transferred the note to plaintiff to be recovered for his brother. It is alleged that the previous notes of Kennedy were business notes; that the note in suit was an accommodation note on the part of Kennedy. It appears from the evidence that Jas. Lynch went with Hogarty to the plaintiff's store to have the note discounted; that the note was produced, and Hogarty indorsed it. It further appears that James Lynch then gave his brother a certificate, signed by Kennedy, that the note was a business note and would be paid at maturity. It further appears that some conversation relative to this note occurred some two months before the suit was brought, as follows: Plaintiff met Kennedy in the street, and wished to know from him when he was coming to pay that note. Plaintiff then told him that he held a note of his with Hogarty's endorsement upon it, which was then past due. Defendant then told plaintiff, "Your brother will pay that; see him and he will pay it." The Court overruled the question as to whether plaintiff had seen his brother, and what passed; and counsel take the ground that such evidence was improperly excluded, for the reason that a party referring another to a third person for information upon any transaction between them assumes that the information given by the third party is correct, and this seems to be supported by 1st Greenleaf on Ev., 198 and 194; 3d C. and P., 592; 19th N. Y. R., 538, as cited by counsel.

Upon all the facts found, a verdict was directed in favor of the plaintiff by the Court.

Defendant appealed from such judgment. The appeal was now argued, and decision reserved.

John E. Burrill for plaintiff; John Graham for defendants.

Promissory Notes—Consideration.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge

ed before the opening of the early session of the Board of Brokers this morning. The various political dispatches in the morning papers from the seat of Government and from South Carolina, although reflecting no settled opinion as to the ultimate result of our present troubles, failed to neutralize the good influences of the English news by the steamer of 5th December, made public on Monday afternoon. The relief to the Export trade, to the Foreign Exchanges and to Financial confidence generally, by this and the preceding arrival, is unquestioned, and business outside the Stock Exchange goes forward with more steadiness in consequence. The orders to buy State and other Stocks came into the First Board with some freedom, and the advance paid over the average sales of yesterday was equal to 1@2 ₱ cent. New-York Central before the Board brought 75 ₱ cent., cash; Illinois Central at the Board 65 ₱ cent., and New-York and Erie 29¼ ₱ cent. All these were favorably moved by the English advices, but the advance brought forward sellers of the cash stock, and soon after the adjournment, in lieu of the second call of the list, it was quite manifest that the speculators for the reaction were encouraged by the fresh supply of certificates, and prices fell back in the afternoon to 73 for Central, 62½ for Illinois, and 28½ for New-York and Erie. The other Railway shares moved in proportion to these leading speculatives, up in the morning and down again at the afternoon Board. The State Stocks also rose in the morning to 74 for Tennessees, and 68 for Missouris, and fell back 1 ₱ cent. at the close. Panama shares were 2 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday and in demand, and Pacific Mail brought 80 ₱ cent., buyer 30 days. In the Railway Mort. grades a good demand was shown for Illinois Centrals, the price advancing to 89½ per cent., and other descriptions were rather steady in price, although no large orders appeared either to buy or sell. The weakness of the Share market in the afternoon was ascribed, in part, to the mere suggestion of some of the telegraphic reporters from Washington to the afternoon papers that by Saturday next the South Carolina authorities would demand, through Commissioners to Washington, a surrender of the Charleston fortifications! No authority for this opinion, beyond the say so of the South Carolina Members of Congress, was given, nor was it pretended that the secession question is likely to arrive at such a stage of the proceedings by Saturday next. The Convention are on the wheels of the railway to-day, flying from the small-pox at Columbia, and not to reassemble until late this evening in Charleston. But such is the sensitiveness of the market, especially after the Stock deliveries of the day are accomplished, to all political rumors, that half the Street supposed this afternoon that the crisis of the national honor on the question of the forts at Charleston had actually arrived!

Late in the afternoon the Share market was heavy on the Street, though the offers to sell were mainly on New York Central and Illinois Central. The general list finally closed about as follows:

Central	73	Mich. Central	46¾
Erie	28¾	Mich. South'n	13¾
Illinois Central	63¾	Mich. Preferred	27¾
Tennessees	73¾	Toledo	28¾
Missouris	66¾	Quincy	63¾
Reading	118¾	Galena	81¾
Pacific	79¾	Rock Island	46
Hudson	38¾	Harlem	13¾

The Export movement of Domestic Produce, for the present week, is largely increased by the recent improvement in Exchange, the total value being over three and a half million dollars, as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
For the week	$3,140,713	$2,151,963	$3 662,458
Previously reported	58,41 ,221	63,564,673	94,735,219
Since Jan. 1	$59 557,934	$65,677,636	$98,397,677

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 28th for the issue of five millions in treasury notes pursuant to the act just passed. The bids must state the lowest rate of interest per annum at which the bills will be taken.

Money and Exchange affairs continue to show a gradual improvement, not so decidedly in rates as in the ease with which negotiations are accomplished. There is more sale for first-class mercantile paper, outside of Bank, at 12@15 ₱ cent., and a continued and even cheerful disposition, at most of the large Banks, to accommodate their regular dealers. The screw-steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool Dec. 4, delivered to Messrs. BROWNS to-day £50,000, or about $250,000, in Gold, and £16,000 to other parties, and about £400,000 additional, or nearly $2,000,000, is looked for by the *Atlantic*, of the 5th December, and *Persia*, of the 8th December. These receipts are timely to the aid of the freedom of the Exchange movement, but the effect, thus far, on the value of bills, is not very decided. The truth undoubtedly is, that the Import trade owe but moderate balances abroad, compared with the amount of bills created here and at the South on Grain and Cotton; so that the shippers of Gold from the other side will be able to realize, perhaps unexpectedly to some of them, very profitable returns. The standard Bankers' rates on London for the *Asia* are 103¼@104 ₱ cent.; transient Bank and choice Merchant bills, 102½@103, and Merchant bills with shipping documents attached, 100@101 ₱ cent. The rates on Paris remain f.5.50@f.5.45.

The *Etna*, from Liverpool, affords a file of London papers to Dec. 4. The *Times*, reviewing the news of Nov. 21, from this side by the *Persia*, remarks on the then contemplated purchase of Sterling bills by our large Banks:

"The question arises, 'How will the proposed purchase of a 500,000 affect this country?' some imprudence prevailed that it was the intention of the Banks to remit the bills forthwith to Baring's, with orders to have them discounted, and for the amount to be sent back in gold. Other lawyers, however, affirm positively that they do not contemplate any summary proceedings of this kind, but will simply send the bills for collection at maturity, and mean while, from time to time, as the exchange rises, sell their own drafts against them. If the latter course be pursued, the result will be that no gold movement will take place, because the bank drafts would be sold to persons having to make payments to this country.

If, however, the rate of interest, which had just ranged between 1 and 2 ₱ cent. ₱ month, should be maintained at a high point, the banks possibly will be disposed to order some amounts in gold, to be sent to them forthwith. In any case the affair is not likely to have a very important influence on our market, while the effect of the arrival in New-York of £200,000 or £300,000 from this side, coupled with the steady receipts from California, may be estimated, not only by the experience of 1857, but by the fact that the drain from the North to the South, which has caused all the present confusion, is believed not to have greatly exceeded half a million sterling. With regard to the political question, there had been no material change, but the probability is that before the close of the year the people in both sections of the country will be looking for new sources of excitement, and eager to get rid of the present difficulty by any dexterous compromise that may be offered."

The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the evening of the 4th inst., says:

"The demand for money is more active both at the Bank and in the open market, being accelerated by the engagements of the 4th of the month maturing to-day. The supply of capital, however, is plentiful, and the rate for first-class two and three months' bills scarcely exceeds 3¼ ₱ cent."

PUBLIC DEBT OF ILLINOIS, NOV. 30.

Interest Stock, payable at pleasure of the State		$608,396 34
New Refunded Stock—coupon bonds—payable after 1860		13,000 00
Liquidation bonds, payable after 1865	$250,880 21	$62,800 00
New Refunded Stock payable after 1865	21,000 00—	271,880 21
New Refunded Stock payable after 1868		2,5,000 00
New Internal Improvement Stock, payable after 1870	$2,163 617 83	
New Refunded Stock, payable after 1870	193,000 00—	2,356,617 83
New Refunded Stock payable after 1876		109,000 00
Interest Bonds of 1847, payable after 1867	$1,534,925 82	
New Refunded Stock, payable after 1877	185,000 00—	1,719 925 82
Total		$6,585,550 99
Old State Bonds:		
Bank of Illinois Bonds, 1860	$31,000	
Internal Improvement Bonds, 1870	42,000	
Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.		
N. C. W. R., 1860	4,000—	77,000 00
Macalister and Stebbins Bonds, which, according to statements &c., of Macalister, will January 1, 1861 amount to		49,606 81
Internal improvement scrip		21,051 33
State certificates for arrears of interest		7,874 61
Total		6,548,167 89
Canal Debt—		
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds registered	$3 289 095	
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds unregistered	1 373,090	
	$3 672,185	

From the Canal Debt is to be deducted a dividend of 5 per cent. on the registered bonds, which will leave total Canal Debt. $3 557,230 25

At 2 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday,) Comptroller HAWS opened bids for $333,000 six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876. The following is a list of the bids:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.	
Mr. P. Woodcock	$4,500	100-02	Accepted.
John Reed	4,000	100-04	accepted.
D. Munroe	1,000	100-02	accepted.
Edgar Schieffin	4,000	100-01	accepted.
C. Munnell	3,500	100 02	accepted.
J. Charlesworth	6,000	100-03	accepted.
Commissioners Sinking Fund	333,000	par.	$333,000
Cecile Attas	10,000	100-01	accepted.
Asa Otis	6 000	100 03	accepted.
J. Sherman Brownell	3,000	10 002	accepted.
			$333,000

It will be seen that all the bids sent in by individuals were taken, being above par—and the sinking fund took the remainder.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Currency, to-day, thus:

N. Eng'd & N. Y. State	¾	Virginia	8
East Jersey	¾	North Carolina	9
West Jersey & Philadelphia	2¼	South Carolina & Georgia	8
Pennsylvania Country	4	Mobile	6
Baltimore	3½	N. O., Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky	2½
Maryland	5¾	Illinois and Wisconsin	12
Delaware	2¾	Tennessee and Missouri	10

And THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Drafts and Checks, thus:

Philadelphia	2¾	St. Louis	12
Baltimore	3¾	Detroit	2½
Boston	¾	New-Orleans	2
Chicago	11	Cincinnati	2¾

The November statement of the South Carolina Banks show as follows:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$14,982,486 88	Specie	$1,277 481 45
Circulation	7,316,647 18	Real Estate	694 494 31
Profits on hand	2,012 168 98	Bank Notes	898 415 50
Due Banks	3,110,867 47	Due from Banks	1 963,549 67
Deposits	3,454,947 66	Discounts	12,467,720 95
Due State	2,994,660 33	Dom. Exchange	10,853 290 48
Other items	216 864 39	For. Exchange	308 173 94
		Bds. and Stocks	2,902 777 26
		Suspended Debt	1,696 634 49
		Branches	1,721,259 16
		State	165,391 98
		Other items	810 197 62
Total	$34,052 894 91	Total	$34,052 902 91

WEEKLY AVERAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 17.	LOANS. Dec. 10.	SPECIE. Dec. 17.	SPECIE. Dec. 10.
Philadelphia	$3,707,900	$3,761 900	$391 000	$377,000
N. America	2 953,595	2,859,277	476,064	453,034
Farm. & Mech.	4,560,997	4,556 380	615 863	548 157
Commercial	1,762 000	1,697,000	131,000	133 000
Mechanics'	1 688,924	1 660 072	241,875	234,144
N. Liberties	1,2 5,000	1,229 000	124,000	118,000
Southwark	893,967	884,616	264 402	268,494
Kensington	828 857	836 934	116,867	114,303
Penn Township	744 668	753 652	112,745	108,923
Western	1,713 178	1,333 691	184,879	180,122
Man. & Mech.	1 095,245	1,091 760	172 415	143 946
Commerce	695,012	707 160	180 363	189,973
Girard	2,322,262	2 331,729	248 323	240,302
Tradesmen's	543,169	545,203	178,467	167,364
Consolidation	529 049	525 234	87 759	84,566
City	796 153	796 262	94 [illegible]	87,966
Union	417,149	527 070	83 [illegible]	85,286
Commonwealth	536 780	475 545	87 165	82,987
Corn Exchange	473 3 8	417 983	61,691	51,335
Total	27,084 [illegible]	27 067 547	3,711,897	3 557,067

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 17.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 10.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 17	CIRCULATION. Dec. 10.
Philadelphia	$1,670 000	$1 606,000	$306,000	$3 6,000
North America	1 902,072	1 919,261	175 [illegible]	175 956
Farm. & Mech.	3,131,642	3 043 604	351,910	335,210
Commercial	807,000	859 000	134,000	151,000
Mechanics'	783 812	767 698	138 985	129,070
N. Liberties	798,080	829,000	107,000	110,000
Southwark	717 225	732 [illegible]	94,695	91,453
Kensington	491 207	474 971	156,340	162 185
Penn Township	460 460	452 823	69 815	64,135
Western	846 936	818 542	1 [illegible] 670	135,150
Man. & Mech.	1,140 [illegible]	971,300	191 [illegible]	191 740
Commerce	510 757	494 102	65,690	74,765
Girard	1 044 407	1 096,734	2 [illegible] 855	131,530
Tradesmen's	492,216	469 448	89 831	89,765
Consolidation	222 309	246 957	1 [illegible] 547	121 405
City	345 810	345 694	93 550	96 270
Union	2 5,748	191,583	90,595	95,400
Commonwealth	189,068	232 495	55,874	164,995
Corn Exchange	234 870	241 497	1 [illegible] 975	86 925
Total	15,379,864	15,173 347	2 626,983	2,661,196

The aggregates of the Bank Statement compare with those of previous report as follows:

	Dec. 10	Dec. 17.		
Capital Stock	$11,806,400	$11,806,320		
Loans	27,067,897	27 084 [illegible]	Dec.	2,729
Specie	3,557,067	3 711,297	Inc.	154 230
Due from other banks	1 849,597	1,824,831	Dec.	24,765
Due to other banks	2 986,360	3,045,892	Inc.	59,622
Deposits	15,173,347	15,379,864	Inc.	206,517
Circulation	2,661,196	2 626,983	Dec.	34,204

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, remarks:

"Week after week rolls on, with no material improvement in monetary affairs. To those who need to borrow, of whatever class or property, the market is exceedingly close. It exhibits no large sums anywhere, and we know of no way, indeed, in which a loan of $100,000 to $200 000 could be obtained at any price, except by cutting it up into parcels of moderate amount, to be obtained at high cost of a number of lenders, whether corporate or individual. The Banks hold rather less than three and a half millions of dollars, or about $200,000 *less* in the aggregate than the required 15 ₱ cent. of deposits and circulation, diminished as these have been by the severe stringency of the last thirty days. It follows, therefore, that any discounting beyond receipts must be in the face of the law, already broken by most of the institutions, as the weekly reports attest, to a large extent—while at the same time, as is well known in the Street, most of the banks attempt to keep the law, or to keep as near it as possible, under the peculiar pressure and influence to which each is subjected, and under their own circumstances of resources and management. On the other hand, in the present pinched condition of affairs, it is obvious that the loans made by individuals can be nothing but loans of bank deposits, and that such loans compel a temporary contraction of the banks from which they are drawn, in a struggle to make up their daily balances. Loans by country banks, also, are nothing but loans of Boston balances, and the redemption of country bills, again, is nothing but a reduction of the same balances. In a word, one-half of State-street is daily occupied, to a great extent in getting means to pay its own debts, of all sorts, while the other and creditor half is afraid to do much with its receipts, as in twenty-four hours it may have as much as it can do to respond to the drafts of its depositors, and its country correspondents. The result is that many of the banks are in debt to their neighbors, while some are borrowing of individuals. The weekly reports give a correct aggregate of specie, but furnish no indication of the amount of coin actually belonging to each concern, and in addition to the foregoing, a very large amount of Boston money is locked up in Southern and Western cities."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 4 bbls. Ashes, 2,368 bbls. Flour, 414 bushels Wheat, 112 bushels Barley, 10,033 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Malt, 1,6?7 pkgs. Provisions and 1,079 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 75@$4 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in good request, including Middling Upland at 10¾c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been very lightly dealt in: including Java at 15¾c.@16¾c.; Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14¾c.; Rio at 10¾c.@13c.; and St. Domingo at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Transactions have been quite limited, and prices unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, partly on speculation, and prices have advanced 5@10c. ₱ bbl. Receipts have been very light, and holders have been decidedly less eager to sell, anticipating a further improvement. The reported sales add up 14 250 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 75; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 15, chiefly $4 95@$5; superfine Western at $4 60@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 90@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 60	@$4 75
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in better request, at former rates. Sales since our last, 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 20 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 25@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 ₱ bbl: sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 25@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3@$3 05 for Jersey and $3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and has been held at prices above the views of the principal buyers. Hence, sales have been rather limited, comprising 52 300 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 11; White Western at $1 24@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin at $1 15; Red do., at $1 10@$1 20; Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 14, and North Western Club at $1 08@$1 09; and Chicago Spring in store, at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 65,000 bushels at 62c.@63c for mixed Western, in store; 63½c.@65c., chiefly 63½c.@64c., for damaged, afloat; and 65c.@66c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quoted at 66c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 30½c.@35½c; Western at 30c.@37c., and State at 37½c.@38¼c ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, thus: "With more confidence and less gloomy forebodings of the future, an improved feeling has of late been shown in the Flour and Grain trade—the close of canal navigation during the last week, and consequent elimination of receipts from that quarter, together with greater ease in money matters, an increased value in Sterling Exchange, and less difficulty in negotiating it, and a slight decline in English freights, have together combined to help the trade in Breadstuffs, and the receivers (not obliged to force sales as formerly) are now holding steadily, and a better and more regular tone is perceptible in all descriptions. The English advices by the last steamer are better than was expected, and although considerable is now going forward from first hands, yet the regular export business is checked by the firmness of holders. The transactions in Flour are light, and consist chiefly of the medium and better qualities for City use; other descriptions are in moderate request at somewhat irregular rates, closing with more firmness on the steamer's news. For Wheat there has been a market improvement, and the inside are holding above the views of shippers; the select sorts, there is no lack of for export the City and local millers are buying only for immediate wants. Indian Corn, which has been sold as low as 57c.@58c., has improved in value, and is now held firm. Rye is inactive."

RETURN OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM SEPT 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 14, 1860	638,262	8,867,726	1,295 904
New-Orleans	Dec. 7, 1860	42,293	11,198	81,92[illegible]
Philadelphia	Nov. 30, 1860	62,667	870,653	151 108
Baltimore	Dec. 8, 1860	65,051	395 314	171,828
Boston	Dec. 7, 1860	10,541		
Other ports	Nov. 29, 1860	32,195	1,109,885	5,4[illegible]
Total		857,042	10,129,756	1,709,167
To about same period, 1859		128,537	200,756	
To about same period, 1858		77,786	412 425	319,392
To about same period, 1857		361,090	2 783,753	515,339

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	Dec. 4, 1860	16 570	192 771	15,430
Other ports to latest dates		2,822		

HAY—Sales of 900 bales have been made at 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, at from 25c.@33c. ₱ lb.

OILS—Linseed is inactive and depressed at 53c.@55c., chiefly at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $16@$16 12½; New Prime at $11 50; Old Mess at $15 62½@15 75; and Old Prime at $10@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including hams at 8½@9¼, and shoulders at 6¾@6¾c. ₱ lb. Of Bacon, 500 boxes were sold on terms not ascertained. Lard is saleable and steady. The transactions comprise 230 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales 200 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, part at 4¾c.@5¼c.; and 650 boxes Havana, part at 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "During the beginning of the week there was very little inquiry for export, and large lots of Western and City were freely offered at low rates, but at the close we note rather more activity. To-day the market is steady at 9¾c."

TOBACCO—Continues inactive. Sales 97 bales Havana on private terms, and 22 cases Seedleaf, at 43c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., in lots, at 18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, though shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton ₱ 32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 3 0 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The Cattle Markets.

After the steady receipts of generally common grade cattle that have been pouring into the market for a number of weeks past, it was refreshing to see the fine display that the yards at Forty-fourth-street presented yesterday. Cattle producers seem determined that there shall be no lack of choice cuts for the coming Christmas. Fat, handsome, premium steers and bullocks could be counted by the dozen, while from almost every drove could be singled equally as rare if not quite heavy animals. In fact, nearly every one had prime stock to offer, and butchers, finding that they could suit themselves at nearly every turn, were inclined to be a little independent. This made the trade drag considerably during the latter part of the day, but brokers knowing that the moderate supply of last week allowed very little reserved stock to remain in butchers' hands, refused to recede a fraction from the figures of last market day. About 3,100 head were yarded by noon, and some 500 head of State cattle were expected by the Harlem Railroad. This total is not excessively large, but even without the addition of those due, so great is the increase of average weight in Western and other droves, that our market will be liberally supplied with beef for the coming week. Some of the Christmas stock brought 12c @12¾c., and 10c. was frequently paid for the greater part of some pretty large lots. In thin cattle there were few if any transactions. The closing up of yesterday's trade left a very fair complement for to-day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 23 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, very respectably connected, desire a front room and bedroom, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; situation west of 6th-av. and below 30th-st. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, as those others will be noticed, Y. O., Box No 167 Times Office.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st. between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 28. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable house, where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. 49 West 17th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family at No 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A GOOD SUITE OF FURNISHED Rooms for a small family, in a new house, No. 169 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; also, two large rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let in a first-class house, with private table in a private family, No. 90 East 18th st, few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board. No. 199 19th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS home, in a very desirable location, will let a few nice furnished rooms, with board to married or single ladies or gents. No. 4 Ashland-place.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house pleasant location, to let singly or together with good board, in a small private family, on moderate terms. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can find board at No. 63 Remsen-st., very near Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can obtain board in a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood within three minutes of the Division-av. ferry. To those who appreciate the comforts of a home, will be only obliged to submit to an [illegible] chips. This is a favorable opportunity. Address M. C., Box No. 160, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single young gentleman, desiring the conveniences of a home, in a strictly private family; congenial society in a matter of consideration with the advertiser. Location, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged, if desired. Address, for three days, stating terms, S. A. G., Box No. 168 Times Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen, with board. House has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Call at No 220 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GERMAN, A man of refinement and steady habits, wishes to engage a furnished room (small, but with gas and fire,) against his giving instruction in music, (theory and practice) and eventually in French, &c. Would not interfere in any other way with the family. Address B. E., care of music store of Shuberth & Co., 98 Spring-st.

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE family in Williamsburgh, obliged to economise, and desirous of pleasant though plain companionship will let a furnished room to an acceptable party for 50 cents a week, or two persons for 75 cents. A family can rent a parlor and bedroom, with wood-house, for $1 12 per week. Address C. W. C., Box No. 166 Times Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small front rooms can be had with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union Square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. Reference exchanged.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN have good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished and each with fire and lights if desired, at No 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts., for $3 per week.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on third floor also a bedroom with fireplace to rent to gentlemen; family private. Location, No. 42 University-place, on 5th-av. stage route, one block from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENtlemen friends, may find a desirable room, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family at No. 152 West-25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS IN suites or single, with board, to be had in this favorite locality, more easy of access than any other in the City.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor warmed and partly furnished, in a first class house in University-place, near 12th-st; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 671, New York Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—FOR SINgle or married gentlemen, at No. 24 East-21st-st., one door from Broadway; satisfactory references required.

ROOMS AND BOARD, SUITABLE FOR one or two small families. Apply at No. 72 West 20th-st. Unexceptional references given and required.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS FOR SALE.—Address D. Y., Box No. 161 Times Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1860.

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Announcements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY —RAMSDEN A WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

NIBLO'S THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ONE OF THE FINEST—WHAT IS IT?—ASSORTED CHILDREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CASTLE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A THOROUGH COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

CHINESE GALLERY, No. 539 Broadway—THE "CELESTIAL" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The members of the South Carolina State Convention reached Charleston at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were received by the citizens and military, and with a salute of fifteen guns. The Convention met at 4 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to business. A Committee of seven was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States. Committees were also appointed "On relations with the Slaveholding States," "On Foreign Relations," "On Commercial Relations," and "on the Constitution of the State." Judge MAGRATH offered a resolution, which was made the special order for to-day relative to that part of the President's Message, which treats of the Federal property in South Carolina. He desired that it should be referred to a Committee, to inquire whether the United States, after South Carolina shall have seceded, can enjoy such property consistently with the dignity and safety of the State. The resolution also proposed an inquiry as to the value of the property of the United States *not* in South Carolina, and the share to which that State would be entitled upon a division among the States. A document, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia Legislature, was received and laid on the table, without reading. After some other business of no special importance, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

Congress yesterday seemed more disposed to meet the agitating questions before the country in a practical manner, than on any previous occasion during the present session. In the Senate, especially, this was the case. The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of thirteen on the State of the Union, was passed, and the presiding officer was authorized to select its members. The composition of the Committee will be looked for with the greatest interest. Previous to the passage of the resolution, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a proposition for the settlement of the [illegible] States, looking to a Convention of the United States, to determine what shall be asked of the North, to be followed by a General Convention of all the States, for consultation and possible action. The proposition also commits Congress against the policy of coercing seceding States. On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, it was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, then submitted a proposition, which is intended practically to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line, declaring that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where it already exists, providing for the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, etc. He preceded its introduction with a speech full of conciliation and love for the Union. Mr. HALE drew a parallel between the remarks of Mr. CRITTENDEN and those of Mr. WIGFALL of Texas, and wished to know which gentleman represented the sentiment of the South. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, responded that so far as his State was concerned, she was for the Union under all circumstances. Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, also made a speech, referring to resolutions introduced by him last week, in which he declined the right of a State to secede, and denied that Tennessee would stand by the Union. During the debate, Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, took occasion to correct many impressions in reference to the Personal Liberty law of that State. In the House, a letter was read from Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, announcing his resignation as Representative from that State, of which he has been chosen Governor. Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, and Mr. OTERO, of New-Mexico, introduced resolutions relating to affairs in those Territories, which were appropriately ref rred. Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, attempted to make a personal explanation in reference to an article published in the *Illinois Journal*, but the House refused to hear him. Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, called up the resolution introduced by him on Monday, declaring among other things that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves. Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table for the transaction of other business, with the understanding that a direct vote should be taken on it on Monday next. The House refused at first to table it, but finally did so by a vote of 88 against 81. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, but it being decided that it must go to the Committee of the Whole, no progress was made on it. Very little other business was done. A letter from Mr. FORD was laid before the House, proposing to surrender his contract the moment Congress should put the Government Printing Office into operation, as the reduced prices were not remunerative.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been partly anticipated by the *Bohemian* off Cape Race. The *Etna* brings £66,011 in specie; and as we learn that £150,000 were shipped by the *Atlantic*, which left on the 5th; £200,000 by the *Persia*, which left on the 8th, and £3,500 by the *Borussia*, which left on the 4th,—there appears to have been a total of £420,000, or over two millions of dollars sent from Great Britain to the United States during the week ending the 8th of December. The financial articles quoted from the London Press, and published elsewhere, will be read with interest. They give details of the advices already briefly telegraphed. The political intelligence is unimportant. It is stated, on good authority, that great agitation prevails in Hungary. The official journal of Vienna denies positively that negotiations are in progress or can ever be commenced, for the sale of Venetia.

A large mass meeting, "for Italy and GARIBALDI," was held at Cooper Institute last evening, at which addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN A. DIX, who presided, Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. J. C. FLETCHER and others. An address of congratulation to the Italian people, and a series of resolutions, expressing American sympathy with their cause, were adopted by acclamation.

The difficulty in the Medical Department of the New-York University, arising out of an unpleasant correspondence between Prof. DRAPER, the Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. AYLETTE, a tutor connected with the College, has resulted in the withdrawal of Dr. AYLETTE, who leaves for the South to-day, accompanied by about a dozen students. Prof. DRAPER, who resigned his position in consequence of the publicity given to the affair, it is said will reconsider his resignation, in accordance with the expressed wish of nearly all the students, both North and South, and will resume his place in the Faculty.

The steamer *John P. King*, just completed for SPOFFORD & TILESTON's Charleston line, and which went on her first trial-trip on Monday, took fire at her dock, Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was almost entirely consumed, nothing but the shell of her former splendid hull remaining. She was towed from her berth, and finally scuttled near the Battery, not sinking, however, sufficiently deep to protect her from destruction. The machinery will be saved in a damaged state. She cost about $162,000, and is insured for $100,000 in various City offices. The *James Adger*, of the same line, on coming to her dock yesterday, came in collision with the propeller *R. R. Cuyler*, sustaining considerable damage. The ship *Viking* was also slightly damaged by fire accidentally communicated by a neighboring steamer's smoke-pipe.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and fixed by resolution the bond of the "County Treasurer" at $200,000. The proposed increase of the Police force to 1,800 was made the special order for the next meeting on Friday. Bids for the Central Park Loan of $333,000 were opened yesterday. The Sinking Fund takes $294,000 at par and the balance, $39,000, is taken in small amounts, at a premium ranging from 1 to 4 per cent.

In the criminal Courts, yesterday was a *dies non*. In the Oyer and Terminer, JAMES DRAKE, indicted for assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary one month. No other business transacted in the Court. In the General Sessions, the only transaction was the sentencing of three prisoners who pleaded guilty. In the United States Circuit Court, before Justice BETTS, the Fowler defalcation case was set down for Thursday. In the Surrogate's Court, the Blankman will contest was further proceeded with, one of the attesting witnesses being sworn.

The Stock market manifested yesterday more sensitiveness to political rumors than foreign or other financial news, reversing the order of Monday. New-York Central sold up to 75, and down at the close to 73; Illinois Central up to 65 and down to 62½@62¼. State Stocks about the same as on Monday at the close. Foreign Exchange, 104; Money easier to be had on first-class paper.

Transactions in Flour were more extensive, and prices were 5c.@15c. ₩ bbl. higher. Business in Wheat was restricted by the advanced claims of holders. Corn was in fair demand, and was a trifle dearer. Cotton, Sugars, Provisions, Hay and Whisky were more freely purchased—Cotton and Pork were firmer, Whisky was cheaper. The movements in most other branches of trade were limited. Rates on Freight to British ports were lower.

The New Compromise.

The Senate has entered upon the task of devising a compromise for the settlement of the Slavery question. A Select Committee on the subject was ordered in that body yesterday, and Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a series of amendments to the Constitution, of which the leading feature was the *adoption of the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific*. North of that line Slavery is to be prohibited—South of it slaves are to be protected by authority of the Federal Government as *property*. Fugitive slaves are to be paid for if rescued—Congress to reimburse the owner, and look to the county where the rescue occurs for reimbursement. And sundry fresh guarantees are to be given for the security of Slavery in the States, and in the District of Columbia, and for the immunity of the domestic Slave-trade from interference.

In our opinion these propositions are entirely too sweeping to secure the assent of *three-fourths* of the States,—the number essential to their adoption. We do not see, indeed, upon what ground the assent of either section or of any party can be counted upon for such a measure. The Republicans might possibly vote for a restoration of the Missouri line precisely as it stood in 1853,—for the effect of such a measure would be to assert the old doctrine, and go back to the landmarks of the Constitution. It would be an overthrow of the Dred Scott opinion, and a readjustment on the basis that Congress *has* the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Practically, moreover nothing would be lost by it. An additional guarantee would be given against the introduction of Slavery north of 36° 30', while no additional guarantee would be given in favor of Slavery south of that line. The question of Slavery north of it would be finally settled by act of Congress; and south of it the people inhabiting the Territories would be left "perfectly free" to admit or exclude the institution, just as they were in Kansas and Nebraska, before the Dred Scott opinion or decision was given. But when it is proposed to engraft this compromise upon the Constitution, and add to it an express guarantee for the protection of Slavery south of the line by Federal authority, and to extend all this to the Pacific, the Republicans will hesitate.

Nor can the great body of the Douglas men give the scheme their concurrence without surrendering the principle of Popular Sovereignty,—nor the Breckinridge men without conceding to Congress the right to control Slavery north of the designated line.

But there can be no objection to the discussion of this proposition. It is not an easy matter to accomplish amendments of the Constitution of any kind, and we may rest assured that one of so much importance as this will not be adopted hastily, or without examining it in all its bearings. If the Southern States manifest a willingness to accept it, that will be a reason for at least avoiding its hasty rejection. Time will be gained at all events,—and with that will come a more equable and rational temper on the part of the South, and a greater chance of settling the controversy on a fair and equitable basis. But we have very little hope that anything substantial will be accomplished by these amendments of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Senator Wade's Speech.

Senator WADE's speech, on Monday, was a timely and an admirable statement of the disunion issue. It suits the purposes of a portion of the Press to style it a war manifesto, and to speak of it as marked by vehemence of manner, and by hostility to the South in its tone. Nothing could be more unjust, as those who read it in the TIMES of yesterday have seen. It was a plain, temperate and truthful statement of the position of the North, and of the foolish madness and absurdity of the disunion movement. It was in admirable contrast, in every respect, with the vulgar, insolent and disgraceful speeches of IVERSON and others, who have professed to speak for the disunion States in this controversy.

Senator WADE rendered a substantial service to the Senate and the country by reminding both that there are men, and interests and principles in the North as well as in the South—and that they cannot very wisely or safely be overlooked in arrangements that may be made either for the government or the destruction of this Confederacy. Hitherto, the main inquiry has been for something that will appease and satisfy the South. It seems to have been assumed that if we could only ascertain what is desired, it would be eagerly proffered for her acceptance—and that the rights, interests, sentiments and opinions of the Northern States were to weigh absolutely nothing in the scale. Mr. WADE evidently cherishes different sentiments on this subject. He does not regard the recent Presidential election as having been merely a holiday pastime—or its result a freak of popular caprice. He believes that in that contest the people decided certain grave and important principles—and that they intend to insist upon their adoption into the actual policy of the Government, in spite of menaces or hostility from any quarter.

Mr. WADE was equally explicit on another point—that of secession. He gave the Disunionists, both in and out of Congress, to understand that the people regard this as a Government—an actual embodiment of the force of the country for the purpose of compelling obedience to its laws, and of defending itself against assault. Nor did he leave any room for doubt that they will insist upon preserving the Union and maintaining the integrity and supremacy of the Constitution against any force that may attempt their destruction. He scouted utterly the shallow theory of peaceable secession, and exposed in a very striking and ridiculous light the frivolous character of the pretexts urged for dissolution.

In all this there was nothing offensive,—nothing defiant or calculated to wound the just sensibilities of Southern men. It was a plain, clear statement of unquestionable facts, in direct but courteous language. We have very little doubt that it will make a salutary impression upon the public mind both North and South. It will teach both sides that the momentous issues involved in this disunion scheme are not to be settled by frenzy on the one side nor panic on the other,—that there are certain grave and serious facts which must be taken into the account, and that the sooner the South ceases to bully and the North to cringe, the sooner will they be likely to come to an understanding. The speech was good and strong, and we have no doubt it will produce a good effect.

The Relative Degree of Wealth and Elements of Production North and South.

We have shown the value, per head, of the products of the industry of Massachusetts entering into consumption, to exceed four-fold that of the same number in South Carolina. A mere description of the agencies employed in the two States will compel to such a conclusion, without the support of a voucher or a figure. Within the compass of one hundred acres in the City of Lowell are agencies at work which, assisted by 15,000 laborers, more than one-half females, produce for general consumption fabrics exceeding in value more than one-half the whole exports of South Carolina. *Two* Lowells, consequently, are of greater moment than this State, in commercial affairs. Philadelphia is a dozen South Carolinas rolled into one.

In thesedays science realizes the fable of Cadmus by supplying in abundance the conditions upon which increase of population depends—food, clothing and shelter. It is the nucleus around which, as their vital principle, great aggregations of men gather. An improvement in the manufacture of iron rendered possible the construction of railroads, iron ships, and in fact, all the great works of the day. Its inventor proved to be more prolific, and has added a larger number to the population of England and the United States, than all the families of the country in which he was born. Millions in England, to-day, owe their very existence to the power-loom, the spinning-jenny, and the process of puddling-iron. GOODYEAR, by teaching how to combine India-rubber with sulphur, became the progenitor of thousands, and, in time, of hundreds of thousands, even if he had not left a lineal descendant. In the commerce of the country he is to-day a larger figure than the State of Florida, as his improvement sends a larger amount of values into consumption. One of the finest towns of Massachusetts is an outgrowth of an improvement by BIGELOW, in the manufacture of *carpets*. By a process that enables one man, assisted by machinery, to perform the labor of a hundred, he gives employment to ten times the number of those whose labor he superseded. Food may be supplied in the greatest abundance, and yet those enjoying it never rise above the level of barbarism. A man to-day eats as much as he did a thousand years ago; yet in clothing, shelter and luxuries, which are the product of art, his consumption has increased a hundred fold. The whole progress of society lies in the inventive faculties of man. No further argument is required to establish our premises—the superior productiveness of labor in Massachusetts over South Carolina, and to the degree estimated. The wealth of the former is in vastly greater ratio. A City like Lowell adds millions to the value of the lands of the State outside the limits of the City. A million dollars invested in a manufacturing establishment repeats itself many times in the increased value of other kinds of property, and the products of the soil. Without a variety of industries there can be little or no increase of wealth, except in simple ratio to increase of population. The number of negroes, which is the great property South, increases from year to year; but their value, per head, remains the same. One plantation is no more valuable because another is opened alongside of it. Their value is in exact ratio to that of the crops they produce. All increase, in kind, is so much competition, which has a direct tendency to reduce profits. The plantations only slowly increase in value, if at all, as the loss from the exhaustion of the soil, which is constantly going on, is probably quite equal to any increase in value from that of population.

In such a state of things three can be no increase in capital, but in ratio of numbers; and no increase in population after the territory, according to the ideas or necessities of the South, is fully occupied. There has been no increase in the eastern portions of South Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia, for a long time past, for the reason that there is no more *room* for the peculiar kind of labor used. These districts are no richer, apart from increase in the price of their staples, which is an accidental matter, than they were ten or twenty years ago. With similar conditions they will be no richer fifty years hence. Wealth results from wealth—from investments; but capital South can be invested only in land and labor. The wealth of the South results from labor unaided by capital or art; that of the North is the result of capital and art, assisted by labor. The South have necessary limits imposed upon its progress; the North none. What can a planter do with his money unless he enlarges his plantation and the number of his laborers? Nothing. He *must* spend his surplus North, or in Europe, where science and art have created everything that can gratify his senses or his tastes. But if a planter could invest his money in a cotton factory, on or adjoining his plantation, he might double or treble its value. Two or three factories would render parts of it too valuable for planting. He would cut it up into lots or small estates, for residences of the manufacturing population. The most sterile lands in Eastern Massachusetts, now worth for such objects $100 per acre, would not be worth $5 for farming purposes, with a sparse population. Such lands to-day are not worth two dollars the acre in South Carolina. Locate in Massachusetts the poorest lands in South Carolina, and they would be worth a hundred dollars the acre.

As there is no progress South in wealth, except in ratio to population, there is no progress in Southern cities, except in ratio to the progress of population, or its products. The moment these r ach their climax, the cities reach theirs. Charleston has not so many inhabitants as it had in 1850. Why? Because South Carolina has made no progress, either in agriculture or in the arts. There has been no increase for many years past in the agricultural population of New-York or New-England, yet a wonderful increase in the cities and towns. The progress of the North, in accordance with the spirit of the age, is in the mechanic arts. Their development collects men in masses. Massachusetts has not so many farmers as she had fifty years ago, though a population four times as great. Since 1850 the population of New-York has increased 900,000. Almost the whole of this increase is in the cities and their suburbs—hardly a soul of it in the old farming districts.

As a people produce, so they consume. If Massachusetts sends annually into commerce merchandise and fabrics worth $195,000,000, she takes as much from those who purchase and consume them. If her exports exceed the value of the cotton crop, so must her imports. In the commerce of the country one person in this, consequently, is equal to four in the Cotton States. In these, one-half of the population are slaves, the cost of whose maintenance does not exceed one-tenth that of an equal number of persons North. The consumption by the poor whites in the Cotton States of foreign and domestic merchandise and fabrics is very small. The money of the South is spent by planters and merchants, who compose only a very small fraction of the whole population. There are there no vast manufacturing establishments, the consumption of which exceeds that of thousands and tens of thousands of individuals. The value of coal, iron and cotton imported and consumed annually in Massachusetts will equal the whole exports of South Carolina. The entire population of the United States could not do the work daily performed by machinery running in the State of Massachusetts. All this has to be supported and maintained, as well as the hands that tend upon it.

The comparative estimates we have made, will bear the closest analysis. The conclusion is necessarily inferable from a mere statement of the agencies and capital employed. It is proved by actual count of the bales, packages and tons of merchandise. Every kind of collateral testimony bearing upon the subject, forces to the same conclusion. The seven Railroads entering Boston transport annually more than 2,000,000 tons of merchandise. If we estimate this to be worth only $150 the ton, the aggregate value is $300,000,000, a sum greatly exceeding the value of the exports, both foreign and coastwise, of all the Southern States. The commerce between this City and Massachusetts is of corresponding magnitude. Three fast first-class steamers arrive and depart daily, heavily laden with the manufactures of or imports going into that State. In addition are numerous propellers and steamers plying between its ports and New-York, and entirely used for the transportation of freight, to say nothing of an almost innumerable fleet of sailing vessels.

We make these comparisons not in a boasting or depreciatory tone. We desire to maintain our Southern relations undisturbed; but if, as Southern people tell us, these are to be suddenly severed, it is well to cast about us to see what remains. If the Southern States should forever be lost, we should still have left to us nine-tenths of the present volume of our commerce and trade, that can be taken from us by no contingency. The increase of population at the North, which is going on at a rate exceeding 600,000 annually, would soon make up any loss. Since 1850 the population of the Northern States, not including Missouri, has increased from 13,000,000 to 19,000,000. The value of the trade of this 6,000,000 of increase is vastly greater than that of all the Southern States, as we shall take future occasion to show.

No people in the world are in such an independent position at the present moment as those of the Northern States. Never were they so rich in all the elements of wealth. In no event can they finally lose the trade now enjoyed with all parts of the country. The worst that stares them in the face is the interruption of a mere fraction of it. Let them take counsel from the strength of their position, rather than from their fears, which have been aggravated by the most absurd statements, framed on purpose to excite their terrors, and which have had the greater influence from the exaggerated and false notions of the magnitude of this great bugbear in politics—*Southern trade*.

THE SECESSION PRONUNCIAMIENTO—THE TRUE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS.—The hasty declaration of the Secessionists in Congress to their constituents, that 'argument is exhausted," and that "the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern Confederacy," will not be regarded as the honest convictions of those whose names are signed to it so long as they retain their seats in Congress. If they had followed up this apparently desperate and determined resolve by the resignation of their offices and the renunciation of their oaths of allegiance, we could not withhold from them the tribute of respect which is always due to an honorable and self-sacrificing course of conduct, however mistaken it may be in its objects. But so long as these men continue to sit in council with those whom they declare to be the implacable foes of their country, and draw their salaries from the National Treasury, they must excuse us if we indulge the suspicion that they are only playing at the political game of "brag." Nothing could be better calculated to frighten timid Northern politicians into disgraceful concessions of principle than this apparently firm and uncompromising manifesto; and it is impossible not to believe that this effect was contemplated and intended by those who have set it forth.

We trust, however, that it will fail to move any member of either House from the line of duty which reason, honor and justice point out. It is manifestly the duty as well as the policy of the Republican Party to be magnanimous and conciliatory towards the South. Nothing should be said or done to irritate; everything should be done to assure the conservative people of the South that the incoming Republican Administration meditates no invasion of the rights of the States, and that the laws will be faithfully executed. Mr. LINCOLN and his friends have no power, in either branch of Congress, to pass laws prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, so long as the Senators and Representatives from the more Southern States retain their seats. If, however, they shall withdraw, a preponderance in both branches will be given to the Republican Party, and in that event a Wilmot Proviso might be passed. But we believe that, while the claim of constitutional power should never be surrendered, the actual exercise of it may be waived; and that to strengthen the friends of the Union in the South, the dominant Northern majority might, without a sacrifice of principle, and without recreancy to duty, give an assurance that legislative interference with Slavery in the Territories will not be resorted to. The most sensitive opponents of Slavery will not now contend that such legislation is necessary to the preservation of the Territories free; and since the enactment of such a law could only serve to weaken the bonds of the Union, and paralyze its friends in the South, every consideration of policy and justice calls upon the North to forbear.

Walkerism in Nicaragua.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has extracts from letters written in Nicaragua, in regard to the expedition and death of WALKER. They state that the news of the landing of the Fillibusters at Truxillo was the signal of the most enthusiastic demonstrations among the Nicaraguan Liberals. Parties of them paraded the streets cheering the name of WALKER, and crying death to the Government, and in some instances firing upon the guard-houses. These exhibitions of sympathy the Government is said to have been powerless to repress or punish; and when, after the news of the great Fillibuster's execution had been received, attempts were made to stimulate a general popular rejoicing over the event, they proved, so far as Nicaragua was concerned, to be "dead failures." These same correspondents assert that the dying words put in the mouth of WALKER by the Hondurians, were fabrications; that what the chief really did say, was to promise other Walkers to arise from his blood. On this hope the popular party in Nicaragua are said to be relying.

It is superfluous to stigmatize all this as pure stuff and invention. We have in New-York letters published and private as late as any received in New-Orleans, none of which afford the least confirmation of these stories, which in themselves bear abundant evidence of falsity. If the Government of Nicaragua has not strength sufficient to suppress bold hostile demonstrations, which are represented as having occurred with equal uniformity in all the principal towns of the Republic, it must lack all power to resist still bolder revolutionary plans which are said to be waiting for nothing but foreign aid.

The truth is, this ridiculous intelligence is less designed for the general market than for the private and special aims of the fillibusters. Gen. WALKER was 'the reckless instrument of men at the South of greater caution, who make fillibusterism a matter of speculation. The schemes of these persons have not perished with WALKER. So long as men of desperate fortunes can be found to undertake desperate enterprizes, there will be repeated efforts to subjugate the tempting States of Central America, where the resources of nature need only the numberless appliances of skill at the service of American civilization to produce prodigious wealth. The prize is a great one, and worth, perhaps, the risk of investment, and the little trouble required in the way of invention to keep Southern cupidity directed towards the glittering object.

At present the whole business must be wrapped in vexatious doubt. If secession be accomplished, involving Louisiana, it is hard to say what excesses of daring outrage fillibusterism may not be guilty of with perfect impunity. If, however, calmer counsels obtain, and Louisiana remains in the Union, there will be four years of suspension in this particular line of business; for there is no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN, when he shall take the oath to see the laws enforced, will do so with much more resolute intentions than probably prompted Mr. BUCHANAN, when inaugurated. Upon the whole, we conceive Central America to be tolerably secure from molestation for four or five years to come.

COURTS AND JUDGES IN OPEN CONTEST.—The shameful insufficiency of accommodation for our Courts of law, has at length produced a collision between the Supreme and Superior Courts, not creditable, we may say, to either, nor tending to elevate their dignity in the eyes of the people. The Superior Court, part second, finding itself without any room or hall in which to hold Trial Term, procured the passage through the Common Council of a resolution granting to it for use the General Term room of the Supreme Court, in which Judge LEONARD, of the latter Court, is at present presiding. No provision whatever was made by the resolution for the accommodation of the Court thus ejected out of its own room; and as Judge LEONARD, on behalf of the Supreme Court, questioned the right of the Common Council to overrule the action of the Board of Supervisors in the original assignment of this room, the pleasing and dignified spectacle was presented last Monday morning of a scramble between the dignitaries and officers of two of our highest judicial tribunals as to which could first seize the doors of the Court-room and take possession of the Bench.

As the Superior Court must have known that the Supreme Court was in actual occupation of this General Term room, there may have been somewhat of discourtesy in the procurement of the ousting resolution from the Common Council, and, in this view, Judge LEONARD did only his duty in maintaining the Supreme Court occupancy; while, on the other hand, the Superior Court, with its heavy calendar and pressing business, had urgent necessity for accommodation somewhere, and could not, perhaps, afford to be too particular in examining the right of the Common Council to assign the room in question, or the wrong done to the Supreme Court by accepting such a grant. It is a nice point of professional courtesy for the gentlemen of the long robe to settle amongst themselves; but the public have a deep interest in urging that such a scene as that of last Monday may never be renewed again. Not many weeks ago, one of our highest tribunals was quartered in the classic council chambers of Tammany Hall; and unless new Court accommodations be immediately provided, we may soon expect to have decrees of the Supreme Court, General Term, dated from the back parlors of the Pewter Mug.

The Cause of the Trouble.

We have been seriously censured by Southern journals and their Northern editorial allies, for assenting to the truth of that part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message which ascribes the present excitement in the South to fears of insurrection. The President asserted the fact, and proceeded to ascribe all these outbreaks which menace the peace and security of the South to the machinations of Abolition emissaries from the Northern States.

We find copied into the *National Intelligencer* of Washington, an article from the *Cambridge Intelligencer*, Maryland, on this subject, which fully confirms the truth of all that we have said on the subject. In speaking of the President's remarks, this Maryland journal says:

"The picture of insecurity is correct, but he signally fails in his discrimination of the cause. It is not the agitation at the North which excites our slaves and alarms our citizens. *It is the agitation of the subject in the South which we have cause to dread.* The Democratic Party is the true source of our present troubles. It is the Democratic speeches and papers which have excited our negroes. They never hear anything from the Northern Abolitionists. Their notions of freedom have been gained through Democratic sources. They hear the Democratic speeches, they read the Democratic papers. These teem with incendiary assertions about negro suffrage and equality which the success of the Republicans would bring about. We know that in this county *the Democrats have repeatedly declared, upon the stump and in the papers of negroes, that if the Republicans were elected the negroes would be set at liberty, be permitted to vote, and would marry our daughters.* It was only a few days since that we heard the very leader of the party in this county declare in our public streets, and in the presence of some negroes, who were standing by, that the Republicans intended to let the negroes vote. These who hear the incendiary declarations of these men, communicate them to the rest of their color, and when their expectations are so excited that they become aroused to violence, we are told that the Republicans have done it—*the Northern agitation is the true source of our trouble.* Let the responsibility rest where it belongs. The Northern agitators have had no hand in the matter. The agitation might go on at the North until doomsday without any injury to our slaves. Our negroes never read the northern papers, nor hear the Northern orators. They read these things from Democratic papers, and hear them from Democratic speakers. We fasten upon them, therefore, the charge of being the authors of our calamities."

OMINOUS.—The new line of steamers between Boston and Charleston was withdrawn last week, the enterprise in the present paralysis of trade, involving a loss. Causes of a different nature threaten to embarrass the intercourse between this City and Southern ports. The discouragement of steerage travel by the uniform return of the emigrants is not calculated to enlarge receipts from the transportation of that class of passengers. First class travelers, in the present exasperated condition of Southern feeling, are also rare; the usual pleasure and health seeking population, who follow the retreating summer Southward, postponing this season, for wholesome reasons, their annual migration. Freights in the present state of trade are of course extremely light. Every commercial influence is thus adverse to the prosecution of a successful business in transportation; and but for the mail contracts it is quite possible the frequency of communication would be temporarily reduced.

It is curious, and to the superstitious perhaps ominous, that at such a moment accident, allying itself to the other hostile elements, should destroy the property of the shippers. Yesterday morning, the steamship *John G. King*, just completed for the line of Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, took fire at her wharf, and was entirely consumed. Almost at the same moment the *James Adger*, of the same line, was run into in the harbor by the propeller *Robert Cuyler*, of the Savannah trade, and was so seriously damaged as to need very extensive repairs before resuming service. Calamities, according to the adage, never come singly. Even invisible agencies seem to make war upon the disunionists; and seeing the promptitude with which accident hastens to confirm the prescript of non-intercourse, and the violence with which pestilence unseats and pursues the conspirators, it might justify the conviction that the Southern exodus is to be preceded by plagues like those of Egypt. May the omen, if omen it is, be averted.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORKER IN FLORIDA.—We regret to learn that ALEXANDER MANN, Esq., formerly of this State, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 6th inst., at St. Augustine, Florida, where he had been living for some months. He was a native of Scottsville, Monroe County, in this State, where his parents still reside, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838. He studied law and practiced that profession in Rochester until 1843, when he took charge of the *Americas*, a daily Whig paper, established by the brothers JEROME now of this City, and edited it with ability and success until it was merged into the *Democrat*. He afterwards came to this City, and was connected for a short time with the editorial department of the TIMES,—but failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate, and nearly a year ago he took up his residence in St. Augustine. He leaves a wife and two children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

Mr. MANN had a clear, well-disciplined mind, strong political convictions and prejudices, and a cordial warmth and kindliness of heart which gave him a strong hold on the esteem and affection of his friends. He was a Clay Whig, an American in 1844, a supporter of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, and had acted mainly with the Union Party since that time. At the time of his death he was intending soon to return and resume his residence at the North.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—We notice by reference to our advertising columns, that the Manufacturers of Jewelry have deemed it best, owing to the straightened state of the times and their disinclination to deal further with the South, to offer their Stock at retail. Messrs. Geo. R. DOWNING & Co., one of the oldest and most responsible houses in the trade, announce that they will for some time to come, in this way dispose of what at other times they would sell only by the wholesale and to jobbers.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The steamers *Star of the West* and *Habana*, from Havana 5th inst., have arrived. They bring $107,000 in Spanish gold.

The Spanish Bank had been authorized to issue $4,000,000 in new bonds, and much relief to the mercantile community was expected.

The Captain-General had gone to the Western Department of the Island.

The Sugar Market was unchanged. The new crop was coming in. The stock was 40,000 boxes.

The St. Louis Brigade.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 17.

The St. Louis Brigade returned from the southwestern border yesterday morning. They were received by a detachment of the National Guards remaining at home. Gen. FROST, in a brief complimentary address, dismissed the troops, after which they partook of a sumptuous dinner at the National Guard Armory, Barnum's Hotel and other places. The occasion was replete with expressions of friendship and congratulation.

Suicide at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

J. S. MCCHERNEY, of New-York, formerly of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, committed suicide at this place last evening by taking opium.

Election of President of Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Prof. SAMUEL ELIOT was, this evening, elected President of Trinity College.

The Condition of Affairs—No Civil War Probable—The Results of Misrepresentation—The Leaders of the Secession Movement—Matters in the South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

To-day South Carolina is expected to initiate her actual secession from the Union, and the excitement in all circles is intense. Probably the great mass of our people think the crisis has come—that the country is now falling to pieces, and that very soon its severed sections will be actively engaged in civil war. Such, however, is not the opinion of many of our best thinkers here; and with your permission I propose to give a *resumé* of the arguments and conclusions which have seemed to me most satisfactory, after hearing the great question of the day elaborately discussed in political circles here during the last fortnight. First let me state the conclusions towards which the arguments tend, and then reason up to them, to see whether those conclusions are sound.

There will be no civil war. We may have some [illegible] disturbance; we probably shall have. Before the Disunion fever can abate, it must reach a still more alarming crisis in its symptoms than has yet been manifested. But, in the words of an eminent statesman, this Government cannot be broken up until a better is found to take its place,—one that shall be better for all sections and all interests,—one that shall provide security for slavery at least equal with that had under the flag of the Union. States may declare themselves out of the Union, and proclaim their independence; but that will not settle the question, dissolve the Union, or establish such independence: and in good time, without coercion, and without one single aggressive act upon the part of the *de facto* Government of "the United States," the scheme of secession will die a natural death and have few mourners in its train. Let the secessionists take what steps they please, the policy of the States remaining in the Union will chiefly be that of "masterly inactivity;" and the people of the South will by-and-bye overturn their secession leaders, and inaugurate the reign of their own conservative Union men. We have only to restrain Northern men in power from acts of imprudent violence, and the secession question will settle itself, at its home, without our aid. These are mere assertions, you say: I propose to show the arguments on which they are grounded.

The excitement now existing in the Southern mind is the result of misinformation and misrepresentation, as the TIMES has abundantly shown. The great mass of Southern whites are in mad panic because they have been told and fully believe that the Republican Party put Mr. LINCOLN into the Presidency with the view of employing the power of the Government to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists, and to raise the black race to political and social equality with the whites. Tens of thousands of them suppose to-day that HAMLIN is a mulatto! This is absolutely true. Your own correspondent at Charleston so informs you in Saturday's TIMES; and it is only a few weeks since a Democratic friend of mine from the Pacific was gravely asked by a lawyer in Western Texas whether the "Black Republican" candidate for the Vice-Presidency really was a negro! The reader thinks perhaps that this is an exaggeration; not at all. Nor is such ignorance half so strange, under all the circumstances, as that frequently manifested by portions of the British Press in relation to American affairs.

We all remember the ludicrous blunder of an English editor, who confounded Senator DOUGLAS with FRED DOUGLASS, the negro, and presented the elevation of the latter to the head of a great political party as an evidence of the advance of "liberal ideas" in America! Surely, then, it is not surprising if the masses of the South, who have scarcely any other sources of information than their corner politicians, should believe the misrepresentations of the latter, uttered in their reckless strife for place and power.

"But," says another objector, "they could not believe the story that the Republican Party intend to free their slaves, for they must have seen the Chicago Platform, which emphatically denies the right of Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States." No so; they *have not* seen the Chicago Platform, and could not get it to read.

The census returns show us that of the seven and a half millions of non-slaveholding whites in the Slave States, only a small percentage are able to read or write. And even if they could read, Republican papers are rigidly excluded from among them, while their local presses never published the Chicago Platform, but gave instead their own perverted interpretations of it. The local Press, too, even the best portion of it, have habitually extracted from Northern papers and speeches the worst ravings of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, and given them to the South as *bona fide* expressions of "Northern sentiment." It would be strange, indeed, then, if the masses South were not misinformed in regard to the views and purposes of the North, and were not alarmed at our possession of the Government for the first time in fifty years. This thought, too, suggests the propriety of great moderation and forbearance towards our Southern brethren in their present panic-stricken condition. The secession leaders know well enough the false lights which they have erected to lure the people upon the shore of disunion; but it behooves us all to wait calmly the time when the wickedness of these leaders can be effectively exposed. That time is not now; but it will come. At present, the people of the South are in a state of mind where argument would only make matters worse. They are rushing towards disunion as thoughtlessly and as heedless of consequences as the crowd rushes from a theatre when the alarm of fire is sounded, crushing each other in the wild effort to escape an apprehended evil, when, perhaps, there is absolutely no danger at all, except from their own impetuosity. When the panic is over they will listen to their own Union men, and then will come a day of reckoning for those by whom they have been deceived. When and how that day of calm reflection is to come, I hope to show before I get through,—merely premising here that we cannot "coerce" the South into stopping to think, and that it is useless to expect them to pause until they find themselves face to face with some of the practical embarrassments of secession.

We have the leaders of the secession movement studied the issue they are so industriously pushing, and followed it out to its legitimate results, for, if they have, we are forced to set them down either as absolute mad-men, or thoroughly insincere in their threats. They have been so busy in the effort to "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution," expecting that by some miracle or other they can in this way ultimately regain the control of the Government, that they have not followed out secession to its legitimate results, else they would have satisfied themselves, that with ordinary prudence on the part of the Union States, it could end only in the absolute ruin of the Slave States rather than in their anticipated prosperity. Let me cite one among the evidences that they have not considered. We hear it asserted every day, by Southern orators and writers, that *out* of the Union their section will speedily increase in all material prosperity and greatness. They tell us in the same breath that they must have room to expand their institutions or die, and that if they remain in the Union, in a few years the slave population will largely predominate over the whites, and that is a source of serious apprehension to their masters. Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, the leader of secession in the United States Senate, presented this idea in his speech of Tuesday last. Let us see now how he proposes to improve the condition of the South. We are told, first, that the cotton lands are rapidly wearing out, and that they must have new and fresh lands to till—hence the injustice of excluding Slavery from the Territories. They say they are already becoming crowded in their present limits, with their existing exhaustive, and that we must give them room.

I will not stop to show that their necessity for new lands grows chiefly out of their improvident system of labor,—and that to ask the North, despite its conscience and its convictions of sound policy, to extend Slavery on that account, is to reverse a sound maxim of law and "take advantage of their own wrong." Let that pass. The slaveholders must have more territory for slave labor. How is it to be had?—only by conquest,—and the North will not join her in open war or underhanded fillibusterism for its acquisition,—nor, if acquired, will she consent to the expansion of the institution. That is the grievance. Well, grant it, for argument's sake: and grant also that the Cotton States have succeeded in establishing their independence; how then is the "Southern Confederacy" to get more territory for Slavery? By conquest? She cannot, simply because it at once becomes the necessity of the "Northern Confederacy" to pursue a policy which will prevent her, even if she could spare from home the men necessary to make successful foreign war, which she cannot. If she makes conquests it must be from Mexico, Spain or Central America. Suppose she tries her hand first upon Cuba; but before she can begin the Northern Confederacy will have been ahead of her. The moment the Union is severed and we have lost our Southern customers, we shall be compelled to look about for new ones,—and right at our door lies Cuba. Already we have a very profitable trade with her, but it ought to be far more extensive under a proper commercial treaty, and the chief obstacle to our making such a treaty heretofore has been our Slavery, and the fact that our products of slave labor might come in competition with those of Cuba. Secession, if effected, would relieve us of that difficulty, and then Spain would gladly conclude a treaty with us by which we should get a large and valuable market for products of the Free States, and in turn guarantee Spain in the possession of Cuba, which would put an end to conquests in that direction. So, too, we would form prompt alliances with Mexico and Central America, whose people dread, of all things, the establishment of African Slavery among them. With the former of these we could secure a treaty invaluable for the trade it would give us, in return for a small amount of material aid to establish their Liberal Government, and for permitting a few thousands of enterprising Yankees to organize upon our shores and depart in peace to aid our sister Republic in establishing herself again as a Power among nations. Gladly would she make these arrangements, and offer liberal grants besides to the Yankee emigration, in view of the stern necessity of repelling Southern fillibusters that would speedily press upon her. Nay, more, if separated from the Slave States, the North would hardly hesitate to establish the American Protectorate over Mexico, by her own request, for she would not then fear that our protection was a snare, and the preclude to unquiet.

If these anticipations are correct—and I maintain that they are only the political and commercial fruit of our necessities—we find the Slave States still hemmed in, not from any unfriendly designs on our part, but as another natural result of the "irrepressible conflict" between free labor and slave labor, which cannot exist in the same sphere any more than the elements of fire and water can exist in harmonious contact in the same vessel. Slavery in the Southern Confederacy cannot extend itself; but in thirty years the natural increase of the slave population will give them about 12,000,000 blacks. In the same time their white population will have doubled, if there should be no emigration thence, which will give, say 16,000,000 of them: and at the end of Mr. IVERSON'S thirty years the total population of the Slave States will be 28,000,000, against the 12,500,000 of the present. Meantime their improvident system of labor will have greatly exhausted their soil. If the twelve and a half millions of population to-day in the Slave States are beginning to feel the necessity for more room, is it not clear that long before Mr. IVERSON'S 30 years have given them a population of 28,000,000 there must be either starvation in the Slave States or emigration out of them. But the slaveholders (then say double their present number, or 800,000 strong) cannot emigrate, for they have no place to which to take their slaves. As an inexorable necessity, however, the non-slaveholding whites must turn their faces Northward, or find new fields of labor in foreign lands, and that will leave Mr. IVERSON'S 12,000,000 of negroes to be kept in subjection by, say 800,000 whites! To-day 8,000,000 of whites are in constant terror lest their four and a half of millions of slaves—excited by the idea that LINCOLN is about to liberate them—will rise in insurrection,—in terror, notwithstanding they have the Federal army at their back, and all the militia of all the States behind them, if necessary, to "suppress domestic insurrection" under the Constitution. In God's name, what is to become of the Southern Confederacy, then, when they number say even 1,000,000 of whites against 12,000,0000 of blacks, when utterly without a Federal army or any other outside aid? And yet Mr. IVERSON would have us believe that he has examined this question of secession thoroughly, and has ascertained that the greatness and prosperity and glory of the South is to be promoted by the establishment of a Southern Confederacy based upon Slavery!

I cite one more illustration to show that the secession *leaders* have not studied the issue they are making; and if *they* have not, how much less have the masses who blindly follow their lead. A few days ago a South Carolinian in conversation with a Douglas M. C. from the Northwest, was boasting of the ability of the Cotton States to accomplish Disunion even by the sword. "Why sir," he said,—"You don't know our strength! In my state we have 42,000 voters." "Indeed," grandly responded his companion,—"but would you believe that in my single district, away up in the Northwest, where our rivers are frozen over several months in the year, I received 20,000 votes and then *was beaten by five thousand majority!*" The secessionist discovered for the first time evidently, that he had not posted himself. Evidences might be multiplied indefinitely to show that the secessionists are rushing on recklessly, and thoughtlessly,—which fact is important, because if they have not considered, we may reasonably anticipate a better frame of mind when circumstances shall have compelled them to look Disunion coolly, calmly and dispassionately in the face, to see its inevitable consequences,—and to learn how much they have been deceived in supposing it a remedy for evils that are far more imaginary than real. A discussion of the process by which they will be brought to that condition of mind I must defer to another letter. S.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—In accordance with the custom which prevails among tragedians, Mr. BOOTH appeared last night as *Othello*, thus exchanging parts with Mr. DYOTT, who, it will be remembered, played the character on Saturday night to Mr. BOOTH'S *Iago*. To an audience watchful of the snares by which an intellectual nature gains its inevitable ascendancy over a merely passional one, the character of the lieutenant is always preferable to that of the Moor, but the latter is its turn has all the advantages of a love vehement, absorbing, destructive in its kind. Mr. BOOTH, who excels in the colder phases of *Iago's* character, is not less admirable in the tempestuous outbursts of *Othello's*. We have no recollection of a finer performance, or one in which the strong traits of a confiding, and the sterner ones of a disappointed, love, were better marked. In elocution, gesticulation, general business, and costumal effect, Mr. BOOTH was, to our judgment, perfectly satisfying. Study, discretion, and natural genius are perceptible in all this talented young artist's performances, and in none more distinctly than in his companion pictures of *Othello* and *Iago*. The house, we are happy to say, was well attended. It is a beautiful sign that such a man should be duly appreciated.

To-night Mr. BOOTH will play *Romeo* in the delightful play of "Romeo and Juliet." The occasion is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that a *débutante*—Miss ELLIOTT—will make her first appearance as the heroine.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD WAR—THE ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMED—OTHER CONFIRMATIONS—THE CASE OF ALDERMAN D. [illegible].

The Board of Aldermen met, at the usual hour, Monday evening, President [illegible] in the chair. A communication was received from the Inspectors at the recent election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Western District, declaring the result to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	1,163.
Of which WM. H. FUREY received	404
Of which JOHN CUNNINGHAM received	395
Of which WM. VANDERVEER received	373
Of whice Blank received	1

The return from Hose Company No. 12, giving to JOHN CUNNINGHAM 19 votes, WM. H. FUREY 3 votes, WM. VANDERVEER 3 votes, is not included in the above canvass, for the reason that the poll list annexed to said return exceeds the number of votes cast by said Hose Company No. 12, and that Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, giving 12 votes to WM. H. FUREY, in consequence of their not complying with Section 5 of the above-mentioned ordinance, said Company being organized without doing dut[illegible]

A communication, signed by the Foremen of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 16, 19, 20, and Hose Companies Nos. 5, 6, 9, 12 and 13, called the attention of the Board to some irregularities in the election of Chief-Engineer. Men, it is alleged, were allowed to vote in Companies after having been expelled therefrom, and in other cases men voted by proxy—all of whom, the petitioners think, violated the law, and is a sufficient cause for setting aside the election. The petitioners, therefore, ask that the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee for investigation. The return and petition provoked a somewhat acrimonious discussion, but the Inspector's return was finally confirmed, only two members voting in the negative.

A petition was received from residents of the Eighth Ward, asking that a joint application be made to the Legislature, for the passage of an act giving the right of way on Furman-street to the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company.

In connection with this subject, the Railroad Committee made a report that it had not been possible to make an amicable arrangement of the differences between the two Companies, and they therefore recommend that an application be made to the Legislature for the passage of a law to adjust the difficulties. Alderman DAYTON moved to amend, by declaring that both roads had forfeited their rights on Furman-street. Alderman SCHOLES moved to amend that the Corporation Counsel be directed to commence proceedings to recover the possession of Furman-street, if he should deem that the Railroad Companies had forfeited their rights. The latter amendment was adopted.

The following communication was received from the Board of Police Commissioners: GENTLEMEN—The Joint Board of City Supervisors and Common Council caused the sum of $8,000, to be raised in the year 1859 for a new Station-house in the Fifth Police Precinct of Brooklyn, and the sum of $500 for Fourth Precinct Station-house alterations. No steps that we are aware of have been taken by your honorable body towards building the new Station-house in the Fifth Precinct, nor have the alterations been made in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. This Board has received a communication from the Sergeants of the Fourth Precinct, asking that the accommodations there may be increased. The 58th section of the amended Police act gives power, in case the Common Council neglect or refuse within thirty days, after having been thereto in writing requested by the Board of Metropolitan Police to provide accommodation as aforesaid to make their own provisions and contracts, &c. Without intending this communication as a notice or request under the provisions of said section, we respectfully call the attention of your body to the wants of the Police in the precincts mentioned. The present building hired for that purpose in the Fifth is unfit, and a new one owned by the City should at once be built. The location of an engine house, in the rear of the Fourth Precinct station-house would if fitted up for the use of the force in that District may do very much to improve the accommodations. The attention of the Common Council is called to the necessity for these improvements.

The communication was referred to the Police Committee.

Alderman DANIEL GREEN, of the Tenth Ward, indicted by the last Grand Jury for signing Street-cleaners' Certificates before the work had been performed, presented a preamble and resolution,—the former setting forth the charges upon which the indictment is based, and the latter calling for a special committee of five to investigate the charge. The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed as such Committee Aldermen O'KEEFE, FRANKS, TAYLOR, MURPHY, and MANGER. Alderman GREEN declared that he could show that he had done nothing improper, and the indictment was the result of a conspiracy concoted to ruin his reputation.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Board, at 8 o'clock, adjourned for one week.

CITY COURT.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 13, 60, 61, 5, 44, 58, 7, 10, 19, 24, 62.

Vegetable and Blood Purifying.
The best Purgative in the world is
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
TESTED AND APPROVED FOR 110 YEARS.
Beware you get the genuine. Sold at the Principal Office, No. 24 Canal-st.; also at No. 4 Union-square, No. 206 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., Campbell's, No. 241 6th-av., and Wright's, corner of Hudson and Lewis sts.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker Knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers. Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enamelled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$60. Ansonia, Conn. $75.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gaul's Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E MENDUM, Proprietors.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st. near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
638 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

WILSON, GRIFFIN & CO., 355 Pearl-st.—In consideration of the times and the interests of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 307 Broadway, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets.
Gents' Furs, Capes, Collars,
Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Hair-Dressing.
Every lady her own hair dresser by using one of the PATENT HAIR-DRESSING MACHINES
Sold at LAHIRE'S, Nos. 787 and 439 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

APELLES—BLAKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., CHARLES APELLES to FANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Blagge, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

STONE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, ANN FRANCES, wife of George E. Stone, in the 30th year of her age.
Her remains will be removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery for interment, and the funeral service will take place at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, from the residence of her brother, B. F. Kendall, in Brookline, Mass.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, LIZZIE, wife of John T. Patterson, and daughter of James and Mary Brown, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 301 Hudson-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment. Friends can go and return the same day.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, JAMES MCGUIRE, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Amanda Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., the members of Alleghany Lodge, No. 156, and the City Grenadiers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1 Oak-st.

CITY GRENADIERS.—The members and ex-members of the above company are requested to assemble at the Armory, Mercer House, at 12½ o'clock this evening, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late esteemed friend, JAMES MCGUIRE. Punctual attendance is requested. Capt. D. DE COURSEY.
Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, Lieut. JOHN MOORE, HENRY J. GRACY, CHARLES GOODWIN, CHARLES COULTER, JOSEPH LOWDEN and ROBERT IRWIN.

COLES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, MARIA COLES, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the house of her son, D. L. Coles, No. 16 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, BERTHOLD, infant son of John W. and Maria W. Andreas.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his father's residence, 84th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN VLECK.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, LUCRETIA, wife of John Van Vleck, aged 46 years.
Her remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

GROVES.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mrs. ANN GROVES, aged 83 years.
Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 West 34th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. LYDIA WHIPPLE, widow of Avery Whipple, aged 85 years.
Her friends, and those of her son, Avery D. Whipple, of her son-in-law, James Remsen, and of her nephew, John Ready, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 174 Delancey-st. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John A. and Susan W. Bryan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 13 West 30th-st., on Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

PHŒNIX.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, suddenly, JOHN D. PHŒNIX, of this City.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, OLIVER S. CARTER, Jr., son of Oliver S. and Elizabeth H. Carter, aged 1 month and 1 day.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FERRIS.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 17, ROBERT SEWELL, youngest son of William H. and Maria F. Ferris, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

HATCH.—In Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 17, HARRIET OSGOOD, wife of A. M. Hatch.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Palisade-av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

HIGGINSON.—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her father, Hon. John W. Brown, CHARLOTTE, wife of John C. Higginson, of Dubuque, Iowa, aged 32 years.
☞ Dubuque papers please copy.

MCCHESNEY.—In Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, J. SPENCER MCCHESNEY, of this City, formerly of Potsdam, N. Y., aged 30 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 601, Dec. 18, 1860.
20, 1, 72, 66, 39, 68, 4, 16, 21, 25, 69, 40, 15.
Class No. 602, Dec. 18, 1860.
28, 36, 25, 53, 5, 32, 11, 74, 57, 21, 9, 71.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 18, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 785 Broadway.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.
ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.
Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (25 cts.) cor. Broadway and Canal-st.; or 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 800 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS are affected by the assessment about to be confirmed for paving the 8th-av., between Hudson and 42d sts., are requested to call at No. 419 8th-av., before the 19th inst., and sign a remonstrance against the same.

SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, elegantly bound in gilt cloth cases; Price $2 50. Each volume contains 204 large pages of Vocal and Piano-forte Music. Office, No. 458 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREAT RUSH!
The bargains offered by Messrs. DAILEY & CO. are creating an immense excitement. Look at their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, headed "Compare the Figures."

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In consequence of the severe interruption to our regular business, resulting from the political panic throughout the country, we are compelled to offer our large stock of fine Jewelry, consisting of Diamond work, GOLD CHAINS of all patterns,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c.,
Expressly manufactured for the Holiday trade,
AT RETAIL,
UNTIL JAN. 1.
Purchasers of Holiday gifts will do well to call.
G. R. DOWNING & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry,
No. 19 Maiden-lane,
Up stairs.

THE PUBLISHER OF
VANITY FAIR,
being desirous of presenting the large picture of
CHRISTMAS AMONG THE CAVALIERS
to the public in a perfect form, feels it his duty to postpone the publication of the paper until
THURSDAY MORNING,
owing to a slight imperfection discovered in the block at a late hour.
LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietor,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of,
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.
Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.
See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, Indian cake, Whitlatt cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, shortcake soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, bitter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

BISHOP & BRIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & BRIN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
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This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRALENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1813.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL JAN. 1,
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 Maiden-lane,
Has determined to sell
AT RETAIL,
HIS WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
RICH FANCY GOODS
AND STATIONERY ARTICLES.
The greatest variety in the Trade.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close,

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AGUILLE, VENICE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
[illegible],
OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS,
DUBLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be sold up in dozens, marked in plain figures, and put upon
[illegible] counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling at re-duced prices their elegant stock of Lace Curtains, varying in price from
$2 50 TO $30 PER PAIR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES.
Just received, a large and choice stock of Evening Dresses and Dress Goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
[illegible] Curtains for $30, formerly sold at $100
[illegible] Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at.....
[illegible] Curtains for $20, formerly sold at.....
[illegible] Lace Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 25
[illegible] Curtains for $12, formerly sold at.. 15
[illegible] Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at . 40
[illegible] Curtains for $18, formerly sold at.. 20
[illegible] Curtains for $10, formerly sold at..... 15
And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 25 to $10 per window,
[illegible] cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive [illegible] at proportionately low prices:
[illegible] Lenox, reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth.....$1 75
[illegible] reduced to 75c. per yard, worth..... 1 00
The reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially invited. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the season.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Manchester's Second Prints.
[illegible] (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Freshly and Hamilton.
Plaissés, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.
[illegible] Velvet Beaver French Sacks, with capes, [illegible], at $18.
[illegible] Beaver do., at $16.
Also, splendid Velvet Cloaks, at prices to suit the hard times.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
[illegible] Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
[illegible] Hemstitch Pusher Lace Barbs, at 62 cents each.
[illegible] Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 478 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Embroidered Sets, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 720 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

301. CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK of RICH DRESS GOODS, CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., continue to offer
Rich Dress Silks, late imports.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 50, At the following prices:
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 20, At $1 per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1, At 90 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, at 75 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, at 50, 60 and 70 cents per yard.
RICH DRESS GOODS
At the following reduced prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 18 cents per yard.
Extra Paris Delaines, 1.6d. cost 21c.
Fine Whitney Blankets, at $3.
Manufacturer's price, $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description reduced in proportion.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT PANIC PRICES.
The new and beautiful Zouave Under-waist, or Chemisette, also Illusion Goods, in Caps, Berthas, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, bridal Veils, Glove-tops, Ruches, Dress Trimmings, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A large and beautiful stock of the above now ready or made up to order in the newest styles and most tasteful manner. Also, Gold Cords, Braids, Ornaments and Knittings, Embroideries, Real Laces, Ribbons and Trimmings.
D. CLARKE,
No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Orders received for plants, cut flowers, bouquets and baskets, from the Broadway and Bloomingdale Nurseries.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY 25 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, 25 cents. Knit Zephyr Hoods reduced Sontags, Caps, Talmas, Gloves, Mits ens, Armlets, Saxony Yarns, Fancy Articles, Trimmings and Buttons; French and Fall Worsted, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy Articles, cheap at No. 1,185 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.
SHEPHERD'S.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE will offer our large and varied stock of Cloaks at reduced prices for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
DEC. 17,
DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, from 62½ cents per Yard.
RICH PARIS PRINTED DO., reduced from $1 12½ to 75 cents.
ALSO,
Poplins, Reps, Valencias, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Ottoman Velours, Poplins Français, Wool Plaids, &c., &c.
THE REDUCTION ALSO TAKES PLACE
At stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $50 to $25 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $75 to $35 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $100 to $50 per ROBE.
7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, reduced to $25 from $45.
ALSO, DRESS SILKS REDUCED
To 62½ cents, 75 cents and 88 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMERS,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT of
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT AND SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
has been reduced to meet the
DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
ARE OFFERING,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, a very large assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Invite the attention of parties about
FURNISHING HOUSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To their large and attractive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND CARPETINGS.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind attended to with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed at a
GREAT SAVING IN PRICES!
At Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. (ONLY.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
AND AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times.
DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.
The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.
Call and examine at
Nos. 168 and 170 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, OTTOMANS
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 30 per cent.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 720 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 17
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents.
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 478 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

FRIENDS OF SANTA CLAUS MEET
AT CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, No. 463 6TH-AV.,
CORNER 28TH-ST.
Gamboge Sets, Collars, &c.—Just received for Christmas presents.
Lace Sleeves now opening for the Holidays.
Head-Dresses, Nets, &c., opening for the Holidays.
Holiday Articles in great variety.
Holiday Goods, just taken out of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse—to raise money on.
THESE HARD TIMES compelled the importer to DO IT!
LOT No. 1.—489 Fancy Glove Boxes, 6c. to 25c.
LOT No. 2.—334 Fancy Work Boxes, &c. to $1 75.
LOT No. 3.—92 Ladies' Writing-desks, 75c. to $2.
LOT No. 4.—117 dozen Money Purses, 6c. to $1 50.
LOT No. 5.—271 dozen Ladies Port Monnaies, 1s. to 6s.
LOT No. 6.—Babies and Dolls, all ages!
LOT No. 7.—$900 worth Fancy Wool Jew-work, Baskets, &c.
LOT No. 8.—$1,385 worth Fancy Toy Articles for Holidays.
Bridal Wreaths, 50c. to $6.
Wreaths for Parties and Balls, all prices.
FLOWERS.—Fine Paris Flowers, Buds, Roses, &c.
RIBBONS.—Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, all
Marked DOWN—4c. to 12½c. a yard, not half their value.
Lots No. 1 to 8 were sold to us by the IMPORTER AT A DISCOUNT OF JUST 33½ per cent from the actual COST TO LAND THEM IN THIS CITY!!
LADIES and GENTLEMEN, you may be assured that they are a bargain, at the LARGE discount of 33⅓ cents on the dollar!!
NOW, THEN,
We have added
JUST (TEN) PER CENT.
to what they
ACTUALLY COST.
Delivered at our store.
YOU WILL find very many Novelties and articles hard to find at any other store in this City, to say nothing about how cheap we ARE selling them!
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S.

AT
PANIC PRICES!!
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 773 Broadway,
WILL OFFER
For the next 20 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes, Bretelles &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 423 Broadway.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S TRADE,
We shall continue to offer
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At about cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 851 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries, all reduced in price to suit the times. N. B.—A large and desirable stock of goods suitable for holiday presents, at a great reduction. Call and examine.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 823 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway
Second door
From Walker-st.

DE VOE, No. 379 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the
20TH OF JANUARY.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 169 pieces	28 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	45 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	50 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles each	9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces	12 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES,
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE VASES
&c., &c., for the HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
$14 CLOAKS, selling at $10.
$18 CLOAKS, selling at $14.
OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have reduced their entire stock of
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
25 per cent.
Cheap Collars and Sets for Holiday Presents.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
340 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
300 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $3.
216 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 25c., worth 75c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 50c., worth $1.
20 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at $3 25, worth $5.
300 pieces Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 12, New Styles cheap.
50 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
100 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
20 Point Applique Sets at $2 50, worth $5
30 Point d'Aguille sets at $2 50 worth $4 50.
150 Infants' Waists at 50c. worth 75c.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $1 50
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $15, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medallion cashes at $4 75, worth $7 50.
1,500 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c., worth 18.
1,000 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
700 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $5.
300 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon at 31c., worth $1 12.
2,500 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4c. to 25c., worth 6c. to 6s.
1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 25c., worth 38c.
300 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
200 Fine Wreath Nets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon Head-dresses at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $2 50, worth $6.
300 Glove boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1.
200 Rich Cards and Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Work Boxes at $5 worth $7 50.
100 Fine French Segar boxes at $7 50, worth $15.
100 Fine French Segar-cases at $2 25, worth $7.
30 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases at $2 75, worth $4 50.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Papier-mache Portfolios at 75c; worth $1 25.
500 Portmonnaies at 50c., worth $1.
Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison-park.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

50 CASES FINEST
4-4 WAMSUTTA SHIRTINGS
At 11 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-street.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 64 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KIELY,
No. 64 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offered to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 211½ Bowery. 2221

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOSE Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—WARRANTED GENUINE Mink and Sable Capes, Half Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs, selling off at greatly reduced prices, at BANTA'S, No. 367 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who understands book-keeping and is willing to make himself generally useful in a mercantile business; a German, who can speak and write English perfectly, and will use the interests of his employer and give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his duties, will secure a permanent situation. Address TRUST, Box No. 177 Times Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer and baker, at No. 73 State-st., Brooklyn. None need call unless possessed of the above-named qualifications.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED for nine years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary. He possesses a first class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, standing and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands plain sewing, French fluting and plain sewing; no objection to go into the country. Best of references from the best of families. Apply at No. 41 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl, young and active, wants a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; has no objection to do fine washing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 132 Bleecker, corner of 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 208 Wooster-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City references. Call at No. 320 West 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a most respectable intelligent English Protestant servant as nurse for an infant, or as tidy servant; will be found a desirable and responsible girl and well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, a situation in the above capacity, in City or country; will be found an excellent dressmaker; would go as nurse and family seamstress; is willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, understanding all kinds of pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing or a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent, and understands making bread and pastry; is willing to do part of the washing; no objections to a genteel private boarding house; can be seen at No. 214 6th-av., in the rear; inquire at the far door of the building on the first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; all kinds of soups, gravies, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker; good City reference if required; no objection to a first-class boarding house or hotel. Apply at No. 143 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches viz.: soups, meats, game and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soup, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 165 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. 2d floor

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as a good plain cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 360½ 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel; can give City reference. Apply at No. 168 East 22d-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good testimonials. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 19 Elm-st., between 2d and 4th avs., in basement. Call or address a note.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook. Would have no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 63 West 26th st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second flight of stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A WAN, as first class cook; can come well recommended from his last employer, in the City. Apply at No. 864 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., for two days, in the confectionery store, or address COOK.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a situation as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing for a private family; she understands her business in every branch, no objections to a first-class boarding house hotel or restaurant, as mess and ship cook; has good City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 4th-av., near 9th st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry, and understands all kinds of dessert; has the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 6th-av., rear Wesley-place

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East Houston-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as a good plain cook and baker, washer and ironer, with the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

A COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general house work of a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent first-class cook in a private family; has lived ten years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; Brooklyn preferred. Call for two days at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A PROFESSED SCOTCH woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; also is an excellent baker of bread, &c. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER—Or who will assist in washing and ironing. Situations wanted by two sisters, who understand their business thoroughly in all its branches; have good City reference. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman with the best of City reference desires a situation in City or Country; will be found a thorough meat and pastry cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; is neat and economical in her kitchen, of an obliging disposition; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first-floor, front.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 111 25th-st., corner 8th-av., first floor, back room.

A COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as cook, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook, or would go as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or take entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy woman; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, and very superior washer and ironer; or will do the general housework of a small family at good wages; is a neat, efficient and responsible servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman; thoroughly understands baking; best of City references. Apply at No. 252 7th-av., corner 28th st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOman wishes employment as dressmaker, by the day or week; on inquiry, will be found competent. Call or address, FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 25 30th-st., one door from 6th av., and first door on second flight stairs.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED BY A competent person, a situation in a respectable family as dressmaker and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 73 Madison-av., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would go out either by the day or week. Call at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store, near 17th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, for an American Protestant woman, in a small private family; is a steady, reliable woman, of excellent character and religious principles; understands housework thoroughly, and more desirous of getting a place in a respectable family than high wages. Apply No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW ENGLAND lady wishes the above position, either in City or country; prefers the City; understands the management of a private family or hotel; is economical and active; has no objection to a widower's family; excellent reference. Apply this week at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, young, educated and refined, now left destitute, desires the position of housekeeper or saleswoman; references unexceptionable. Address, applying interviews, Mrs. A. BURTZER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER, COOK, &c.—WANTed by a respectable colored widow woman and her daughter, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's establishment, and is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference for integrity. Call for two days, at No. 70 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OF COMpetency who can account for the hard times unemployed, a comfortable home in a private family; will give her services for a good home, and references. Address for one day, No. 152 West 20th-st.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall on Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HALD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HOUSEMAID.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH girl is desirous to procure a situation in a respectable English family. None other need apply at No. 176 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, an American, wants a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 20 6th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and will take charge of it at night, or would do chamber work and plain sewing; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as nurse; is a good seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a young Protestant girl; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to travel. West or South. Has good City reference. Apply at the American Friendly Institute, No. 25½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a young Protestant girl; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to travel, West or South. Has good City reference. Apply at the American Friendly Institute, No. 25½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a young Protestant girl; can cut and fit ladies

SOUTHERN SALES.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY, CHARLESTON,
Opened by Mr. A. DEBUYTSPIN, containing a recent visit to the art studios of Europe, from which he will obtain the works of
CLARENCE WERKOECHERKEN, E. F. BRACKELIER
[illegible] MARSEFIELD, [illegible] VANDONCK,
[illegible] LEICKERT, [illegible] VANHOUT,
HENRY SOREL, [illegible] VANDERMANS,
[illegible] VANDERMAN,
F. DE BRACKELIN,
[illegible] SCHAEFER, HENRY BOYNHAM, &c., &c.
Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the CERTIFICATES and CERTIFICATE of the artist.
To be sold at auction, by Messrs. E. & F. H. HENRICK on and evening of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, in the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, in 15th st., between Second-ave and 4th-av. The above valuable and beautiful collection is now on EXHIBITION from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 561 Broadway, previous to the sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, consisting a large and richest assortment of Superb Parian Figures,
ELEGANT BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
VASES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a large variety of other elegant fancy goods
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS—ELEGANT JEWELRY, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes elegantly lined, superb scenes and ormolu odor cases, original bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. HENRICK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 561 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On manufacturers account,
OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
By order of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, each day, at 10½ o'clock at the salerooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 25 Massau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glass ware, parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents.
These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
for the Southern trade but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.
Salesroom No. 64 Liberty-st., opposite the Post office.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
At 10½ o'clock each day, at our spacious Salesroom,
MAMMOTH HOLIDAY SALE
OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,
For importers' account, comprising over 1,000 lots of the choicest and richest goods ever offered at auction in this City. The above sale offers a rare inducement to purchasers, as the goods are consigned to us by the importers direct, with orders to sell without regard to cost. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination. The sale will be continued on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 22 and 24, at our salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-STREET PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side, lot 25 feet front, 99 feet 8½ inches rear, 124 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear, 98.11 on east side, and 34.8 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee.
No. 56 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Rail road Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 189 to 197 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the south front door of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company's hotel in the village of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the railroad of said Company, from the city of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company now held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and no more to be severed from the land and separated therefrom, as wrecks, to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, putch bowls, cups, china vases various descriptions tea trays, &c., &c.
Also an invoice of French clocks, bronzes china vases, ormolu and Parisian fancy articles, French china dinner, tea and desert sets, china clocks, fans and other costly goods.
Also an entire invoice of very rich terra cottas, just landing from the ship *Helvetia*, from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers, goblets, and other rare and beautiful goods.
Also a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger bowls, and other goods.
Also an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful under glass, with other rich and costly goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, JEWELER'S TOOLS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a first-class jeweler, comprising over 1,500 lots of every description usually found in a large establishment, including an extensive assortment of valuable gold and silver lever and other watches, diamond jewelry, stone set do., solid silver table, tea and dessert spoons and forks plated ware, gold spectacles, thimbles, jewelers' tools, &c., &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Receiver, without any reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, without No. 44 Cedar-st. This sale will comprise an assortment of Winter goods, and will be worthy the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MCGOOGAN, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including Misses', Boys', Youths' and Ladies' double sole water-proof boots.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of J. E. Thomson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Case, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.
JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec 10, 1860.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$1,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad; well secured. Will be sold very low for cash. Address J. M. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend (ten 10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 1st day of January next at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LAGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Deposits are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 479 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 18½ years with interest added, can mount to $631 13. This Bank is received in 18½ months, 4,710 depositors $383 10[illegible].
INSTANCE OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1858, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.
The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
H. B. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—FO. 13 AV, A, Cor. 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Cashier and Secretary.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—WATERTOWN AND ROME R. OFFICE, C. B. Benjamin, Agent, No. 197 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 149th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to Daniel S. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860.
By the board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec 18, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to adver ise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the seventh day of advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.
FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
SEC. 1. I ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.
SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.
SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty four hours, Sunday excepted.
SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalks, or in the area, or upon the upper railed steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.
SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-st sec, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.
When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.
SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.
SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.
SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be kept for like objects, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.
SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.
SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.
SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.
The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.
Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 78th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, } Committee.
MICHAEL FARRER, }

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE ADVERTISER, A young gentleman of wealth, education and refinement, 21 years of age, and highly connected, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady of intelligence and good family, between 18 and 25 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Money no consideration, as he has plenty for both. Intellectual attainments and a warm loving heart, rather than mere personal beauty are preferred, although a combination of all is a thing devoutly to be wished for. Any fair correspondent may feel assured that answers will be kept strictly confidential. Address WILLIAM E. HENRY, Box No. 383 Newark, N. J.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

DR. ST. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 12 Deane-st., to No. 56 Jones-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stricture, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. RUSH LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York; and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interfering business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at once. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is the only remedy ever obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Harold Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith; Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch, and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Scabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 9 Court-street Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12w W Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house No. 30 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.
THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1860.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.
Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell pulls, Name and Number Plates, Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.
Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety.
The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use. All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 576 Grand-st., New-York, and No 1207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 30 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE MYSTERIOUS MADAME WILSON.—She is the greatest astrologist in the world, and is also assisted by spirits of a high order, of whom she is a descendant. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. For a full, for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. No. 189 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 43 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 1.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
BREADALBANE, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONST

SYMPATHY FOR ITALY.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

An Address to the Italian People—Resolutions and Speeches by Hon. John A. Dix, Luther R. Marsh, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. J. C. Fletcher and others.

As many of the people of New-York as the large hall of Cooper Institute would hold, gathered there, last evening, and gave a hearty expression to their sympathy with Italian Freedom and Nationality. Upon the platform hung many flags—upon it were a bust of GARIBALDI and many distinguished gentlemen, and suspended in front of it was OSBIN'S splendid painting of the Italian hero, placed there through the kindness of Mr. W. H. DEMAY, of the Institute of Fine Arts, where it is on exhibition. The Navy-yard Band furnished the instrumental music of the occasion, and during the evening Dr. GUILMETTE sung exceedingly well "The Triumph of Italian Freedom," an ode set to the music of the "Marseilles Hymn," composed for the occasion by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. The audience joined in the chorus.

At a little before 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, at whose nomination Hon. JOHN A. DIX was called to the Chair, and said:

SPEECH OF MR. DIX.

Fellow-Citizens: You have assembled to express your sympathy in the cause of Italian freedom and your admiration of the genius, the self-devotion, and the unparalleled success of the man who has been the chief instrument in restoring a great people, divided into a multitude of feeble States, and distracted and abased by centuries of isolation from each other, to a nationality, which holds out to them the assurance of taking rank among the most powerful nations of the earth. These heirloom no career in any age more extraordinary than that of GARIBALDI. At his presence we have seen the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, not only crush, but buried under the most abominable of despotisms, spring at a single bound. Like the dead body touched by the bones of the Prophet, to life and strength. Under the inspiration of his genius Italy is to live again; not like old Rome, the mistress and the slave of the ancient barbarians, but as the home of all constitutional freedom of the arts, and of Christianity, and Social companionship with the great civilizations of the age.

I remember reading, a few years ago, a very remarkable work on ancient Rome, written by a man high in rank as a scholar, a historian and a diplomatist. He was a Prussian, and his researches into the history of the great Republic were distinguished by that extraordinary power of analysis and that keenness of discernment in separating the real from the fictitious in the annals of past ages, which are so peculiarly characteristic of the German mind. But there is great danger in this intellectual acuteness—the danger of rejecting as unfounded truths, which are not supported by all the evidence it exacts, and of framing into unbelief on the balance, of probabilities.

This philosophical incredulity developed itself in the work I refer to in connection with some of the most precious portions of the history of Republican Rome, obliterating them as authentic annals, stripping some of the brightest examples of public and private virtue of their reality, leaving us to mourn over the loss of the models, which had inspired us in our youth with pure or exalted sentiments, and awakening in our minds the depressing thought that all the regions of human excellence in distant ages might possibly be fabulous. The noble disinterestedness of CINCINNATUS and the spotless purity of LUCRETIA were discredited for want of the necessary evidence authenticated with all the rigor of an exacting scepticism. And yet, fellow-citizens, in the whole five centuries of the Roman Republic there is no private history, which, in the absence of authentic records, bears on its face more incredible than that of GARIBALDI! [Laughter.] I shall be followed by accomplished speakers, who are to address you, and give you the details of his eventful life; and I will not deprive you longer of the pleasure of hearing them.

But, fellow-citizens, there is one remark I desire to make. Italy after centuries of tyranny and oppression within herself and without, is uniting her long alienated people into one great State, powerful enough to assert itself against the despotism of Europe. The evils by which she has been scourged, stripping her of her wealth, her independence, her physical power, and her moral elevation, have all grown out of her division into a multitude of small States, embittered by jealousies, sometimes the victim of foreign captivity, and waging wars against each other during the intervals in which her conquerors, reposing with her spoils, have left her to prey upon herself. She is now repairing the errors of ages. In the consciousness of her weakness she has discovered, after a protracted and ignominious experience, the secret of her prosperity and strength—the unity of her people. If is the same element which has given us (the great American Republic) our wealth and power. God grant that we may not find in our divisions the secret of our weakness and degradation! Let us learn wisdom from the example of Italy, and let us bear in mind a truth, which it needs no experience to teach and enforce—that, in this age of powerful armies and formidable fleets, there is no safety for any people but in aggregation and union.

Ex-Judge GILBERT DEAN read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. There seemed to be party divisions among the audience. The names of leading Democrats and Republicans were hissed by one portion and cheered by the other. The Republicans seemed to be greatly in the majority. The nominations were ratified with a few dissenting voices, the band played "Dixie's Land," and then

ELI P. NORTON, Esq., read the following

ADDRESS TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

ITALIANS! BROTHERS! We have heard of your union and triumph! The children of WASHINGTON hail you as you strike hands fraternally to make one nation, and take the place your ancestors held two thousand years ago!—an empire amongst the empires.

You are acting too wisely to need our counsel—too bravely to need our praise. So we only send you now our sympathy and congratulations.

And why should we not? We owe our very Continent to one of your sons. Our eloquence to the faultless models of your ancient Senate. Our jurisprudence to Rome. Our poetry, sculpture, architecture, painting and music, to the great masters you gave to educate the world! You saved Christianity through the dark ages! You gave us the revival of letters and science, and the inauguration of our civilization! Your mariner's compass for the ocean! and the telegraph for the steam! The science of FABRICIUS to assuage disease, and the sword of GARIBALDI, to

[illegible]

When you unsheathed the blade for the last mighty struggle, and the clarion called you to battle, every blast struck our ears, and our hearts almost stopped beating. It seemed too good to be true, that Italy, twice Queen of the World, should again become mistress of her own fortunes, and from every pure heart and home in our nation, from the cold rivers of Maine to the glittering banks of the Sacramento, went up our orisons for you.

As steamer after steamer touched our coast, the news of your victories was flashed in a few seconds to fifty million exultant freemen.

And when at last we saw that your consciousness won, we could not restrain our joy; nor our thanksgivings to the God of everlasting liberty.

We are now awaiting the grand consummation! When the descendants of the men who drove TARQUIN, the tyrant, and CATALINE, the traitor, from the gates of the Eternal City, can say that not one hostile foot profanes your hallowed soil, then we shall expect you to achieve a still greater work, "The consolidation of a Free, United, and Invincible Empire."

In leaving the fields of GARIBALDI'S victories, you are only waiting for new achievements, for you must yet realize all our hopes, you must yet fulfill your own destiny.

ANTZIANA, one of our own citizens, sprang to GARIBALDI'S side. Neither he nor his leader ever faltered in battle, and they always brought back the colors!

"We may die, but Italy will be free."

GARIBALDI asks for a million of men to perfect the work of Italian regeneration! Americans! citizens of Italy, France, Germany, and all Europe were with us in our great struggle, and shall we not also send back to the Old World some friendly aid and greeting to her new resurrection of Freedom? We have never yet withheld our sympathy, nor will we now withhold our aid for brave men striving for Liberty—and can we forget the countrymen of Columbus?

Mr. NORTON also read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That we hail in the resurrection of Italy, one of those grand events which mark an era, and command forever the admiration and wonder of mankind.

2. *Resolved*, That in the heroic assertion of their rights and the orderly reconstruction of their Government, the Italian people have been true to the civilization of the age, and loyal to the memories of their ancient history.

3. *Resolved*, That with a reverent faith in the Providence of the Ruler of the Universe, we believe that GARIBALDI, by his simplicity and purity of character—his lofty elevation above the selfishness of a conqueror—his marvelous successes and his great wisdom, stands near our Washington, as a divine instrument in the cause of Free Government.

4. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of the United States, who saw the daily toil and manly honor of GARIBALDI—once an exile on our soil—will not limit ourselves to mere words; and that, therefore, we pledge ourselves to give such aid to a struggling and gallant people, as should become a free and generous nation.

5. *Resolved*, That our fellow-citizen, JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., shall be the Treasurer of our Garibaldi Fund, and make such arrangements for its collection and transmission to GARIBALDI as may be deemed proper.

6. *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements be requested to transmit to the Italian people, through Gen. GARIBALDI, the proceedings of this meeting.

The address and resolutions were adopted with loud acclamations.

SPEECH OF MR. MARSH.

Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH said they were met not only to express sympathy, but to take measures for extending substantial aid to the cause of GARIBALDI. [Applause.] It was especially fitting that from the continent for which we were indebted to the Italian who struggled on till he had doubled the world, should go forth words and works of comfort to those who were struggling for freedom in the land of COLUMBUS. [Applause.] The right man had appeared at the right time to lead the Italians to freedom. Mr. MARSH passed a high eulogy on GARIBALDI. Love for his country, he said, animated him in the struggle, and country, he said, animated him in the struggle, and when a countryman fell by his side he had double grief for the comrade slain and for the soldier lost to the cause of liberty. [Applause.] Through all of his adventurous life he had watched for the coming of the hour in which the battle for freedom should be fought. After this hero of two continents had seized the rod of empire he had surrendered it to the people and returned to his island home. Few such men were stationed along the coasts of time. When the scroll of history was unfolded they could find few more disinterested patriots. But much remained to be done. The nations in their hour of sorrow were not unaccustomed to look to us for aid. So did the Greek, the rising Pole, famine-stricken Ireland, and the sad-eyed Hungarian; and now at this hour when we were not without portentous troubles of our own, there were directed towards us the wistful gaze of the starving in the West, the persecuted in Syria, and the struggling in Italy. In aiding them we were but repaying a debt of gratitude. One citizen had already given $1,000 for the cause. [Applause.] GARIBALDI to-night stretched forth his hand for our assistance. Long live GARIBALDI! (Applause.) Might the gates be thrown open to the oppressed. Forever let the march of freedom sweep on, and the kingdom of our God. (Loud applause).

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

Rev. Dr. ROSWELL HITCHCOCK addressed the audience. They were virtually here at the call of 30,000,000 of people. To the ministers of our religion of whatever creed, not less than to our scholars and poets, was Italy dear. That land held the bones of Peter and Paul, as well as those of VIRGIL and CICERO. When nations perished they perished by suicide. It was only when they took the advice of Job's wife and cursed God that they died. They were told that when a nation once died there was no resurrection for it. It was not so. The story of Greece disproved the assertion, and now the stone was rolled away from another sepulchre. [Applause.] They were here pensive perhaps under circumstances of sadness, but they were alive to their own wants and those of humanity. [Applause.] The hour had come at last for outraged Italy,—the hour and the man. [Applause.] The genius of Liberty had sought out GARIBALDI in his Staten Island candle-factory, and flung over him her inspiring mantle. The rest they knew. It had been proclaimed to them with ringing steel. And now they were called on for substantial aid. It was well that Italy had bayonets that think; but they must remember that behind those bayonets that think might be stomachs that are hungry. [Laughter and applause.] Be it theirs to feed them—theirs to invoke on their cause the benediction of the God of Battles. [Applause.]

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER said he, as an American, sympathised with the cause of GARIBALDI. The last time he saw GARIBALDI he heard him singing an ode dedicated to Brazil, in which country he was at that time fighting, and where he married his lion-hearted ANITA. Mr. FLETCHER told how he had been thrown into an Austrian dungeon, in the land where, thank God, there were now no Austrian dungeons. [Applause.] They were here for aid for Italy. They might say, "What, a clergyman, a minister of peace, asking them to supply the sinews of war?" He wanted a new reading of the Bible in Italy, and therefore he wanted the dream of RIENZI realized. Did they remember how RIENZI made the people swear for peace, unity and concord? Well, he wanted to see them take that oath again. [Applause.] Mr. FLETCHER closed by reminding the audience of the meeting of the red-shirted GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL,—the King and the sailor's son,—on equal ground. Might the Italians still go forward and secure a free Italy. [Applause.]

There were loud cries for "BRADY!" and "GREELEY!" but neither were present.

C. EDWARDS LESTER finally came forward, said he would not have spoken if Mr. BRADY had been there, and expressed his sympathy with the cause.

Mr. DIX stated that Messrs. BRADY and TOMLINSON had engaged to address this meeting, but were not present, and the meeting adjourned with, "Three cheers for GARIBALDI!"

CONFALGRATION IN THE HARBOR.

Destruction of the New Steamer John P. King—Particulars of the Disaster—Description of the Vessel—Insurance, &c.

The splendid new steamer *John P. King*, which had just been completed for Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S Charleston line, made a most successful trial-trip on Monday, preparatory to her going upon the line. She returned from the trip down the Bay at 4 o'clock P. M., and came to at pier No. 4 North River. The peformances of the *King* gave the highest satisfaction to all who were on board, including her builders, the constructors of her engines and machinery, her New-York owners, and a large number of merchants. Having landed her guests, the vessel was surrendered to the custody of her officers and a watchman for the night, the Captain going to his residence in Brooklyn. At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the attention of the police on West street was attracted by smoke which was seen issuing from the funnel of the new steamer. The alarm was immediately given, and the persons on board of the *King* called up. A slight inspection below revealed the fact that the wood-work surrounding the engine-room was in a blaze, the fire having already made considerable headway, and the flames mounting from the forward hatch of the engine-room. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to have resulted from the over-heated wood-work around the boilers. The nearest hydrant was unscrewed, and by the aid of the steamer's hose a stream of water was poured below, and upon the fire. In a short time the firemen arrived, and brought powerful streams to bear upon it from their several machines. It was soon apparent, however, that the fire was beyond control, and efforts were made to scuttle the vessel. The flames now had gained fearful headway, and messengers were dispatched to the Union Ferry Company for the assistance of the ferry-boats with their Worthington pumps to aid in extinguishing the fire. The ferry-boat *Whitehall* was soon alongside, having the steam-engines *J. G. Storm* and *Mary Ann*, No. 8, which did good service, the Worthington force-pump from the ferry-boat throwing a continuous and powerful stream into the hatchways of the burning steamer. The impossibility of getting below so as to direct the streams upon the flames, rendered all efforts abortive.

For some time, however, the fire was kept in the forward part of the ship, but the presence of a quantity of turpentine which had been placed on board to assist in making steam, soon gave new intensity to the raging element; the flames burst out of the after-hatchways, and mounted the rigging, enveloping the whole ship in a sheet of flame. Finding it impossible to scuttle the vessel where she lay, and the steamer *Vanderbilt* and other vessels being already in great danger of taking fire, the order was given to have her hauled into the stream. At 8½ o'clock the *Lockwood* towed her out, and a strong northwest wind soon swept the burning hulk towards the Battery. The smoke-pipe now fell over, carrying away the bulwarks and a portion of the wheelhouse. The ferry-boats *Exchange*, *Fulton* and *Montague*, of the Union Ferry Company, now arrived at the scene with their steam-pumps and hose in efficient working order, and having got into position, threw continuous and deluging streams of water upon the fire. The steam-tug *Resef* was also laid alongside, and with the steam-lighter *Alpha* did excellent service with their steam pumps. Thousands had by this time gathered upon the Battery to witness the spectacle. The *King* had now grounded in about eighteen feet of water. One after another the masts fell over the sides, and by twelve o'clock the destruction of the beautiful new steamer was nearly complete, the entire inside of the vessel being burned, leaving scarcely more than a shell. The Harbor Police boats, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, were present with their crews, rendering all the assistance in their power. Steam and other fire-engines took positions on the shore, and kept playing upon the fire. The machinery will be saved in a damaged condition. The following description of the *John P. King* was crowded out of yesterday's paper:

The vessel is 245 feet on deck, 235 feet keel, 20 feet 8 inches depth of hold, and is about 1,600 tons burden.

The engines of the *John P. King* were built at the Allaire Works, under the superintendence of THEODORUS F. SWEON. They are of the walking-beam style, and are the first of the kind which have been introduced in the vessels of this line. The cylinder is 70 inches in diameter, 12 inches stroke, and she has two flue boilers. In the Engineer's department everything has been done in the most careful and solid style. The wheels are 28 feet in diameter, with a face of 10 feet. The patent cut-off of SICKLES has also been introduced.

The decorations of the *John P. King* are in the most exquisite taste. The saloons are commodious and extremely well ventilated. The state-rooms,—numbering 75 or 80, of the first-class,—are fitted up in the best style. The joiner work was done by WM. ROWLAND & Co., the painting by PETER WOODS.

A new invention styled the Hydraulic Air-pump, for the purposes of ventilation, is now first introduced in the steamship. It is the patent of SPENCER & PLACE, No. 643 Water-street. It is a rotary air-pump, the water being used over and over again as a piston for pumping air. Pipes lead from the machine to the various compartments of the ship, exhausting the foul air and making room for the ingress of purer air—the foul being forced into the fire room, where it acts as a blast to the furnaces, and also cools the fire room.

The following were the officers of the vessel: RICHARD ADAMS, Captain; JOHN BARRY, First Officer; ROBERT PLEMMER, Chief Engineer; JOHN TISDALE, Purser; and JOSEPH SILVEIRA, Steward.

She cost about $162,000, two-thirds of which was owned by Charleston capitalists. She was insured against fire for $75,000, in the following City offices:

North American	$15,000	Sun Mutual	$10,000
Security	10,000	Resolute	8,000
Continental	10,000	Union Mutual	10,000

The balance in the Washington and one or two other companies.

Another Ship on Fire.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Viking*, lying at Pier No. 55 East River, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated among some ropes, on deck, caused by sparks from a steamer firing up. A small portion of her deck is burnt, mainmast scorched, and some damage done to spars.

Collision of Steamers.

As the *James Adger*, Capt. PHILLIPS, from Charleston, was nearing her pier at about 2 o'clock this morning, and while making fast her lines was run into by the propeller *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. CROCKER, from Savannah. At the time of the collision the *Cuyler* was about twenty feet distant from her pier. Her second Officer stood on her upper deck and made signals for the propeller to stop, but the man on board the propeller took no notice of the lights, and as a consequence the bow of the *Cuyler* was driven with terrible force into the stern of the *Adger*. The *Adger* had her stern stove in, and sustained much damage in her cabins. The propeller proceeded to her berth several piers above.

The damage to the *James Adger* was heavy.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.

Half New-York, Male and Female, Old and Young, at the Central Park—A Novel Idea—The Ice Illuminated.

"From early dawn to set of sun," and many hours after the departure of that luminary from this particular portion of the continent, the "tide" of pleasure "takes its way" to the Central Park. The rush of people thitherward commenced last week, and has diurnally increased in a compound ratio. Of course the Park itself is hardly the attraction, but the vast pond of ice, the skating and the skaters. And we are glad to say that these form an attraction that we have never seen excelled, with the additional advantages of giving that exuberance of spirits, and ruddiness of cheeks, which characterize moral, mental, and physical health, to all who, whether as agents or spectators, participate therein.

We would not wish to be held severely responsible for the accuracy of our estimate of the numbers who, from about noon to 4 P. M., visited the pond and its vicinity yesterday. Would twenty-five thousand be ahead of the fact? We do not think so. More than half, certainly, were spectators—and of the rest, numbers contented themselves with walking on the ice, without donning the skates. The scene itself, standing at some little distance, where the eye could take almost the whole in, was indescribably picturesque; the ice, dazzling white in the rays of the sun—the thousands of human beings, scudding along at various, but generally at immense, rates of speed—the occasional collisions, taken always in friendly part—the mishaps of sudden falls, and the difficulty of "picking up" again, provocative of good-natured laughter—the bright costumes of the ladies, and their undisguised delight in the fun—their own skating on the "Ladies' Inclosure," which was really *the* attraction of the day, as it will continue to be, while the ice lasts—all these several allurements must be seen and individually partaken of to be completely realized. If anybody, lady or gentleman, can spare three hours at any period between day-break and, say 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and let the skating carnival pass away without participating therein, indigestion and spleen are the least of the evils which ought to be the penalty of their indifference.

Was ever before such a trade driven in skates? The hardware dealers have to keep their wits awake to supply the demand. At various tents, erected on the edges of the pond, they are to be hired at the moderate sum of ten cents per hour, the party hiring them, leaving, of course, a deposit, equal to their value. Yesterday, the supply gave out, long before the demand ceased, and the competition for getting a "returned pair," reminded us of an auction sale of seats at a popular theatre, on the first night of the re-appearance of some favorite actor. And how many jolly little urchins made miniature fortunes by fastening skates to the boots of those who hadn't the knack of performing that office for themselves. And how many a young gentleman was made quite happy by the opportunity of stooping to a dainty foot, with just an enticing glimpse of ankle, and the faintest peep of the hem of a Balmoral, to "tighten the strap a little." And how very envious other young gentlemen were,—and middle-aged ones, for that matter,—who had no such opportunity.

Another cold snap would greatly improve the condition of the ice, which at present is considerably "cut up," especially on the gentlemen's portion of the pond. The ladies' "Reserve," from there being fewer skaters, is much better. Among the lady skaters yesterday there were half-a-dozen on whose graceful and skillful movements, the eyes of some four or five thousand spectators were constantly riveted. They did it charmingly, dashingly, as if they had never been doing anything else. Among the gentlemen, we noticed that most of the best skaters were Germans.

Old gentlemen were teaching their sons; and sometimes the sons, and quite young sons, too, were teaching old gentlemen. Children as young as seven years dashed around with a confidence that was quite refreshing. If any one would really learn what a boon the Central Park is to the City, let him witness the delight of those children, and of their parents also, and glow in the reflection of their bright and ruddy countenances.

There are numerous booths erected, and in course of erection, where refreshments may be procured, and these are largely patronized. No spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold, but coffee, lager-bier and ale may be had in abundance. Raw oysters, oyster stews and sandwiches are on all occasions forthcoming, at the conventional prices.

Some disappointment was occasioned yesterday by an announcement in one of the City journals that a band of music would be in attendance, to give the ladies an opportunity of a waltz on skates. But the music did not come. However, there was hilarity enough as it was for a whole Winter's enjoyment.

The feature of the evening was the illumination of the ice by means of calcium lights, placed at the eastern end of the pond, on the eminence called "The Circle." Prof. GRANT has charge of them, and produces a singular and somewhat startling effect. On Monday night he was but partially successful, only two lights being exhibited. Last night four were used, and the effect was to make the pond nearly as light as in the day-time. The number will be still further increased, when the novelty alone will abundantly repay a nocturnal visit to the Park. The Eighth-avenue cars will run to a late hour as far as Sixty-seventh-street, from the entrance at which point the pond is less than ten minutes walk.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE BOND OF THE COUNTY TREASURER FIXED AT $200,000—A SUB-TREASURY FOR THE CITY—INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE, &C.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, a resolution fixing the amount of the County Treasurer's bond at $200,000 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, prefaced by a preamble, reciting the beneficial effects which the whole country had derived from the establishment of the "Sub-Treasury," and calling upon the Comptroller for his opinion as to the expediency of establishing a similar system in the management of the financial affairs of the City and County. It was adopted without debate, and it is not impossible that it may result in the inauguration of a new system of managing the fiscal concerns of the City.

The Comptroller reported the balance of County funds in the hands of the County Treasurer at $1,971,357 37 up to Dec. 13. A communication was received from the Justices of the Supreme Court, complaining of the action of the Common Council, in assigning to another Court rooms which had been assigned to and fitted up for the Supreme Court by the Board of Supervisors, and occupied by them under that authority, and asking the intervention of the Board of Supervisors. A resolution directing an inquiry into the authority of the Common Council to dispose of these rooms was adopted, as was a resolution offered by Mr. BLUNT, asking the Common Council to reconsider their action.

A number of regular but unimportant bills were disposed of.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of an increase of the Police force, as heretofore published, viz: to 1,800 men—100 to be appointed in January, 1861, and the same number in February, March and April, was called up. Mr. PURDY was in favor of the increase, because Mr. KENNEDY, the General Superintendent, had recommended it, and he was satisfied that he would never put his signature to anything which was not correct in every particular.

Mr. TWEED said that in a conversation with Mr. KENNEDY, it was thought that it would be best to appoint at least 200 in January and the remainder in February and March. He thought, however, that the interests of the City would be best served by allowing the increase to be made at the discretion of the Superintendent. As it appeared, however, that only seven members were present, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of this matter until Friday, at 3 P. M., and that it be made the special order after the reading of the minutes.

The Board then adjourned until Friday, at 3 P. M.

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The following is a list of proposals received at the Comptroller's Office, Dec. 18, 1860, for $333,000 "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876." Principle redeemable Nov. 1, 1876; interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
Wm. P. Woodcock	$1,500	100.02	$1,500
John Reid	4,000	100.04	4,000
D. Monroe	1,000	100.02	1,000
Edgar Schieffelin	4,000	100.01	4,000
C. Mussell	3,500	100.02	3,500
J. Charlesworth	6,000	100 03	6,000
Com's of Sinking Fund	333,000	100.00	294,000
Cecile Arras	10,000	100.01	10,000
Asa Otis	6,000	100.03	6,000
J. Sherman Brownell	3,000	100.02	3,000
Totals	$372,000		$333,000

From the above it will be seen that outside bidders for City securities are very scarce, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having, as in the bids for the Croton Aqueduct bonds, opened last week, obtained the lion's share at par.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY OFFICIALS AT LOGGERHEADS—ALMOST AN AFFRAY.—The vicinity of the TIMES Office came near, yesterday, being the scene of a bloody affray, which was, however, prevented by the intervention of friends. The parties were A. D. PLATT, and Superintendent of Markets, JAS. IRVINE. The trouble between them having grown out of some remarks (as alleged) made by Mr. PLATT, which were not specially acceptable to the Superintendent, and hence the collision. Mr. PLATT having found a secure spot where he could not be attacked in flank or rear, maintained his position with unflinching steadiness, refusing all invitations to come out and be thrashed, which, considering that he measures about five feet two, and weighs at least 120 pounds; whereas his challenger foots up five feet six, and weighs at least 160 pounds,—was an act of commendable discretion. A long war of words ensued, the Alderman refusing to reply to the attacks and insinuations of the Superintendent, but the latter was at length aroused to a state of phrenzy by the Alderman's placing his hand in his pocket. Of course this was assumed as being in readiness to draw and fire, but his wrath was quelled by the assurance that the Alderman had only searched for a paper of tobacco which was in his pocket. The *emeute* was quelled without bloodshed, but the quantity of oaths and threats uttered, quite atoned for such a deplorable termination to that which at first bid fair to terminate in a really respectable row.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 372, viz: Men, 75; women, 97; boys, 102; girls, 98—being a increase of 34 on the week preceding, and 62 less than during the corresponding week of 1859. Of the number, 184 were under the age of 5 years. The principal causes were—Apoplexy, 5; bronchitis, 9; consumption, 56; cancers, 4; congestion of brain, 13; do. lungs, 5; convulsions, infantile, 27; croup, 14; disease of kidneys, 3; debility, adult, 5; do. infantile, 5; dropsy, 6; do. in head, 13; diarrhœa, 3; diphtheria, 13; dysentery, 2; erysipelas, 3; fever, puerperal, 3; do. remittent, 2; do. scarlet, 24; whooping cough, 2; inflammation of bowels, 8; do. brain, 9; do. liver, 2; do. lungs 29; heart disease, 9; marasmus, adult, 4; do infantile, 18; palsy, 2; small-pox, 4; spine disease, 2; asphyxia, 3; burned or scalded, 2; casualties, 3; delirium tremens, 4; intemperance, 3; old age, 10; premature birth, 8; suffocation, (accidental,) 2; suicide by poison, 2. Nativity—United States, 241; Ireland, 76; Germany, 30; England, 14; Scotland, 4; France, 3; West Indies, 3; unknown, 1.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The circumstances connected with the death at Bellevue Hospital of WILLIAM MCGLYNN, an Irishman 48 years of age, were yesterday inquired into by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared from the testimony in the case that deceased on Saturday night went to the store of THOMAS MCCORMICK, No. 145 East Eleventh-street, and was then intoxicated. After a short time, having become perfectly insensible, he was removed to the Station-house and thence taken to the Hospital, where he died very soon. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found that the skull of deceased was extensively fractured, causing compression of the brain, which produced death. The jury were unable to determine in what manner or at whose hands the injuries were inflicted.

FIRE IN A STABLE—HORSES BURNED.—Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the stable No. 73 East Twelfth-street, through the carelessness of WILLIAM GLASS, one of the occupants, in using a fluid lamp. A horse belonging to GLASS, valued at $200, was burned to death, and another, owned by a man named KIERNIE, was also consumed. The damage to the building amounts to about $50. It was owned by Mrs. MARGARET STEPHENS. None of the parties had their property insured.

THE HOME FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The managers of the Home for young deaf-mutes respectfully inform the public, that in consequence of the severe storm on Saturday, Dec. 8, the benefit for the Home at Niblo's, resulted in failure. The examination of the children will be repeated at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday, Dec 20, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET will interpret the sign-language to the audience. Addresses will be delivered by some of our most prominent citizens.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARTMAN.—JOHN GALLAGHER, a dirt cartman residing at No. 149 Mulberry-street, died on Monday in consequence of having had his skull fractured by a fall. He was engaged in emptying a load of cinders into a barge when he lost his balance, and fell from the pier into the vessel. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

The Emeute in the New-York University.

The Medical Department of the New-York University has for the last few days been the scene of some excitement, originating in a personal difficulty or misunderstanding between two of its Professors, of no especial interest to the rest of mankind, and which might better have been kept private, but which having been made public, demands a passing notice, if for no other reason than to correct the misrepresentation and exaggerations of the affair that have appeared in some of the City papers. It is in no sense a political difficulty, as has been made to appear by some sensation papers, nor is it true that fifty Southern students, or even one-fourth of that number, are about to sail in the *Marion* to-day for the sunny South in consequence of the affair.

The facts are simply these: Dr. AYLETTE, a Southerner by birth, but a graduate of the University, and for several years past a resident of this City, has for some years been connected with the Medical Department, not as a member of the Faculty, but as a private teacher, being allowed to sell tickets to the students for a private "quiz" of his own. This position he has held, not, as appears, from any especial talent he possessed as a medical teacher, but because from his southern birth, connections and acquaintances, he was supposed to be able to influence Southern patronage, for which it is well known that the University Medical College particularly caters. It appears that, during the present term, several Southern students who had deposited money with Dr. AYLETTE on their arrival in the City, had complained to Prof. DRAPER, the Dean of the Faculty, as well as to other Professors, that their deposits were returned to them in uncurrent funds, on which they had to pay a heavy discount, and in some cases that they were unable to get any return at all. These complaints, however, it may be as well to state, were generally made as an excuse for not purchasing their tickets sooner than they did, as the regulations of the College require, or for paying for them in uncurrent funds. Prof DRAPER accordingly wrote a note to Dr. AYLETTE, in which he requested an answer to several specific queries, based upon the above complaints. Dr. AYLETTE at once construed the letter as a personal insult, and instead of answering it, or waiting for mutual explanations, read it to his class, and accompanied by such comments as the state of his feelings suggested. His friends in the University called a public meeting, the letter was communicated to the newspapers in connection with the proceedings of the meeting, and thus the whole affair, which might, and should have been disposed of privately, became a matter of public notoriety. The unexpected publicity thus given to the subject, together with the denunciatory resolutions passed at a meeting of some of Dr. AYLETTE'S friends, induced Prof. DRAPER to resign his position as a member of the faculty. His colleagues declined to accept his resignation, and meantime his friends in the College have rallied to his defence, and have held two or three meetings to consider the cause of the difficulty, and to decide what action to take in the premises. At the last meeting, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. LAWSON, of Virginia, in the chair, the committee appointed at the previous meeting to investigate the facts, and to draft resolutions, reported that they were satisfied that Prof. DRAPER had sufficient proof in his possession to justify him in writing the letter he did to Dr. AYLETTE; at the same time they decline to express an opinion as to the truth of the charges implied in the questions propounded in the letter. They also express their undiminished confidence in the gentlemanly qualities of Prof. DRAPER, their high estimation of his services in the College, and their earnest hope that he will reconsider his letter of resignation. The report of the Committee was embodied in a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Dr. AYLETTE also addressed the students yesterday morning, immediately after the 11 o'clock lecture, upon the difficulty that had arisen between him and Prof. DRAPER, in which he admitted that the letter written him by the latter might have been indicted from good motives and without intentional insult; at the same time he thought it very injudicious, and he denied *in toto* the charges implied therein. He also took occasion to say that neither he nor his friends had been actuated in any degree by Southern feeling in this matter.

It is stated that Dr. AYLETTE will leave for the South to-day, and will be accompanied by about a dozen students. Some of his friends insist that his honor as a man is implicated in the implied charges against him, and that he ought not to leave until an investigation is had and he is allowed to disprove them.

Nothing definite has transpired as to Prof. DRAPER'S intentions, but there is little doubt that he will recall his resignation, and resume his place in the Faculty.

Police Reports.

BURGLARY AT A DWELLING-HOUSE.

The house of W. L. Ormsby, Jr., No. 556 Broome-street, was broken into about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the burglar having effected an entrance by removing a cellar-door from its hinges—after which he pried open an inside door and ransacked the lower part of the premises without attracting the attention of the occupants. A quantity of clothing and other articles of considerable value were carried away, but the thief did not escape with his booty. While passing through Clarke-street, with a bundle of garments in his possession, he was seen by officer Rogers, of the Eighth Precinct, who knew him to be a reputed thief, and his arrest was effected on suspicion. It subsequently transpired that the burglary had been committed, and Mr. Ormsby fully identified the property found upon the prisoner as that which had been stolen from him. The accused, who is said to be named John Gordon, was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

IMPUDENCE OF A ROGUE.

A young man, named William Montgomery, was arrested yesterday by Detective Keefe, on suspicion of having stolen [illegible] from his arm. Prisoner [illegible] head-quarters, where a search of his pockets resulted in finding a large number of pawn-tickets for watches and other articles of wearing apparel, for which owners are wanted. It has been the custom of the young man to obtain his plunder by entering into large mercantile establishments and stealing from the wardrobes of the clerks—his gentlemanly appearance shielding him from suspicion and leading his victims to believe him an employé of the concern.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B. Olin, from Washington, D. C., and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica; Dr. Coolidge, of the U. S. A.; R. McGillivrey, British Mail Agent from Toronto; J. T. Ames, of Mass.; and J. Cushing, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; S. H. Fessenden and T. Batchelder, of Boston; Prof. Hendrick, of the West Point Military Academy; J. T. Reynolds, of West Point; J. C. Goodhue, of Ala.; and Col. Loring, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Gen. Clayton, of Penn.; Col. Hersey, of Portland; Col. Burnham, of Cleveland; and Mayor Kimball, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Dimmick, and H. B. Beardslee, of Penn.; and G. H. Van Etten, of C. W., are at the La-Farge House.

Prof. Fesandie, of Paris; and R. Richardson and A. M. Burt, of Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, lady, and Miss Buckingham, of Conn.; and T. Campbell, of Cal., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*, is at the Everett House.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GRANDEST OF THEM ALL"—This is the general verdict of gentlemen of taste upon the new style of Hats manufactured by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Nobody better knows what is graceful, elegant and *rickerish* for head gear than KNOX, whose experience and popularity have made him an authority in the way of genteel hats that is universally acknowledged in this City, among all classes.

[Advertisement.]

SLANDER.—Jones asked Brown why the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*" is like a village school? Brown said he'd give it up. Jones said, because all the boys who go there to have their understandings improved are sure to get well strapped. We have got out a warrant for the arrest of Jones. CONOVER & WALKER, hardware dealers, No. 494 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

The child of JOHN ADAMS, Luqueer-street, Brooklyn, was frightfully scalded over the chest—HOLLOWAY'S Ointment was immediately applied—the pain and inflammation were quickly allayed, and a total cure effected in three days.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2886. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

Interesting Dispatches from the Federal Capital.

PREVALENCE OF A BETTER FEELING.

Great Union Speech of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee.

PLAIN TALK TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Lane, of Oregon, in Defence of Secession.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Debate on the Appropriation for the Support of Returned Africans.

A Remarkable Manifesto from President Buchanan.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Senator JOHNSON'S speech to-day was a strong vindication of the supremacy of the Constitution, and a refutation of the asserted right of any State to secede. It was able and impressive, and was listened to with interest. Naturally enough the ultra Southern Senators are dissatisfied with it, as it was severe in its denunciation of Southern ultraism, and left little hope that Tennessee would yield to it. Gen. LANE made a brief reply.

The Deficiency bill was passed in the House, including an appropriation of $900,000 for the return of recaptured Africans.

ERWIN E. STANTON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., was to-day confirmed as Attorney-General. No other business of importance was transacted in Executive Session.

A fight occurred last evening at the National Hotel, between ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, a lawyer of New-York City, and Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, in which WILLIAMS was knocked down.

The Secretary of the Navy will in a short time communicate to Congress the report and maps of the Chiriqui expedition. A letter from the President of Costa Rica expresses gratification at the success of the expedition.

The statement that FORD, Printer of the House, had resigned, is incorrect. He says, in a communication to the House, that nothing can be made under the present reduction of prices, and he is willing, when the Government Printing-office shall assume the work, to turn his over to the Superintendent, and vacate the office; but he says he will fulfill his contract even if he does not make his expenses. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the country that Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS last inserted in the Appropriation bill of last session an interdiction of the purchase of patented arms by either the Secretary of War or the Navy, without an express appropriation for that purpose by Congress. It has perplexed the SHARP, MAYNARD, JOCELYN, MORSE and BURNSIDE Agents exceedingly. They are here in full force to make contracts, and are actively laboring for the repeal of the law that is in their way. The restriction prevents there now being thrown into the South by the War and Navy Departments, supplies that might be taken and held by the Southerners, if so disposed.

The statement that the report of the New-York caucus in the TIMES was wholly incorrect, is prompted by the chagrin of one or two reporters of New-York papers, who failed to obtain the news.

A prominent Georgia Representative represents to me that the tone of feeling in Georgia is becoming more conservative, and thinks the immediate Secessionists will undoubtedly be defeated—all opposed to secession then uniting with the State coöperationists against the extremists, in order by that means to make the defeat of immediate secession sure. The Convention is, therefore, likely to be conservative, and adverse to the policy of South Carolina.

The feeling in Washington is more hopeful and more conciliatory than ever before. The fact that no dispatches have been received from Charleston of any importance inspires the hope here that better counsels are prevailing there also.

The Committee on the Union to-day indulged in a rambling discussion upon the Fugitive Slave law, the Tariff and the Pacific Railroad. I have the best reason to believe that the Committee will agree upon a plan by which all present difficulties will be settled. Should this fail, however, the Committee will break up, and MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a call for the members of all the border States, both free and slave, to meet immediately and agree upon a plan of settlement, as an ultimatum to the ultra States of all sections. The plan is already drawn up and a large number of the border State representatives have agreed to and will sign the call.

The announcement that E. M. STANTON is Attorney-General gives universal satisfaction.

Grow's postponement of Territorial business until Tuesday next, was to allow the Deficiency and the Pacific Railroad bills to pass. It has also a good effect in keeping the Slavery discussion out of Congress for the present.

LATER.—The New-York delegation held an adjourned caucus to-night on the state of the Union. Nearly all were present—BRIGGS, BEALE, JOHN COCHRANE and IRVINE being absent. The same officers presided as at the previous caucus. HOARD was President. The report of the previous meetings in the TIMES was discussed with considerable feeling, which accounts for the attacks upon that report. They were acknowledged to be generally accurate, but the source of information could not be defined.

After considerable discussion, which lasted from 8 to 10 o'clock, it was almost unanimously agreed to that the Union, the Constitution and the laws must be maintained in all their force, with only a few dissenting voices. A vote was probably taken upon REYNOLDS' resolution, and as all the Republicans assented to it, and BRIGGS was absent, it can be inferred who dissented. COCHRANE takes particular exception to the word "Coercion," but has informed me that he is strong for the Union.

Good feeling prevailed in the Caucus to-night generally. It adjourned *sine die*. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Agent of the Associated Press emphatically denies having transmitted any such dispatches as were, to-day, the subject of complaint in the Senate. He deals in facts and not fancies.

Mr. CASS' letter to the President is brief, in which he approves of the Annual Message save in two particulars, which he plainly states. Conceiving there should be unity in the Cabinet councils, he tendered his resignation. The President, in acknowledging the receipt of the letter, regrets this difference of opinion. Both gentlemen exchange friendly assurances.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER has resigned from the army. He was, at the time, in command of the United States Arsenal in Georgia, of which State he is a native.

EDWARD MCGOWAN, delegate elect from the Territory of Arizona, has arrived here.

EDWARD M. STANTON WAS, to-day, appointed by the President as Attorney General.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Delegation was held to-night. Mr. HOARD was in the Chair, and Mr. HASKIN was made Secretary in place of JOHN COCHRANE. The following were present: Messrs. Carter, Humphrey, Kenyon, John H. Reynolds, McKean, Palmer, Spinner, Clark, B. Cochrane, Graham, Conkling, Duell, Hoard, Haskin, Sedgwick, Butterfield, Potter, Wells, Frank, Edwin R. Reynolds, Spaulding, and Fenton. The City delegation was absent.

The following was offered by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, which, after a debate of a strong Union character, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this delegation, the people of the State of New-York are in favor of protecting the constitutional rights, and of enforcing the constitutional obligations of every section of the Union, and believing the appropriate remedy for every existing grievance may be applied under the present Constitution of the United States, and all just cause of complaint removed by a due observance of the laws of the land, they will insist upon a prompt and energetic enforcement of all the laws of the General Government as necessary to the safety of the country in the present crisis, and to the preservation of the Federal Union.

It is understood the following-named members who were unavoidably absent, approved the resolution: Messrs. VAN WYCK, BEALE, OLIN, IRVINE, ELY and LEE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made his appearance in the Senate.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution of inquiry offered by him relative to the forts at Charleston.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) suggested that the Senator from Oregon, who was not present, wished to amend the resolution.

Mr. CLARK withdrew his motion.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louiana, (Dem.,) said a dispatch of the Associated Press to New-Orleans, Dec. 17, said Senator SLIDELL, in a speech, charged President BUCHANAN with imbecility and the authorship of the present crisis. Mr. SLIDELL said there was no kind of truth in such dispatch. He never intended anything of the kind, and never felt such a sentiment. Who sent such a dispatch? Was it the reporter of the Associated Press in the gallery? If no explanation were offered he should move to-morrow for the expulsion of the reporter from the gallery. He charged the Associated Press with sending dispatches from the South intended to do harm. This dispatch was a base fabrication.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said his name had been associated with that of the Senator from Louisiana, as using hard words to the President, and advising him to resign. There was not a shadow of truth in such story.

The bill to carry out the existing treaties with Mexico was taken up, but was postponed to allow Mr. HUNTER to report a bill.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, for the year ending June, 1862.

Also the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Both bills were passed.

The consideration of the bill to carry out the treaties with Mexico was resumed, and it was discussed by Messrs. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) and BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) until 1 o'clock, when the special order, the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the long bridge across the Potomac River, was taken up.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON'S resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) resumed: He said that when he gave way yesterday he was speaking of the laws of the North which were in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. The Government should execute the laws in every State, and their enforcement could not be considered an invasion. He went on to argue that a State could not go out of the Union by its own volition, and said that such was the opinion of the founders of the Government. Mr. JOHNSON here read extracts from the writings of Mr. MADISON, to show that such was the opinion of Mr. MADISON. He quoted also from letters of Mr. JEFFERSON on the same subject, to show that it was not necessary to give the Government power to enforce the laws in a State, as they had it by the law of the nation. Mr. JOHNSON claimed that the power to enforce the laws was expressly delegated by the States to the General Government. If any State sets itself up in opposition to this power, it is aggression and rebellion. If the Government fails to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. Mr. JOHNSON here quoted further from the opinion of Judge MARSHALL to strengthen his position. He also called attention to the views of JACKSON and WEBSTER on this subject. The Government was called into existence by States, and could not be broken up by a single State. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual. When Congress in 1793 passed a law taxing distilleries a part of the people of Pennsylvania resisted. There was no difference between that and resistance by the whole people of a State. The talk now is about the coercion of a State only, but he fancied there was no great distinction to be made. Congress then enforced the laws, but there was no talk about the coercion of a State. Mr. JOHNSON here read from the proclamation of WASHINGTON, to show that he considered the laws should be enforced, and that the Union was inseparable. Gen. WASHINGTON sent fifteen thousand men to put down rebellion. That is the way WASHINGTON enforced the laws. Suppose that the whole people of the State of Pennsylvania had rebelled, would it not have been just as constitutional to enforce the laws against the whole as a part of them? In 1832 there was another rebellion against the laws of the United States. Mr. JOHNSON paid a high eulogium to the character of JACKSON, who was then President. He said that JACKSON held the same views in regard to the enforcement of the laws that WASHINGTON did, and put rebellion down. The Government then went on. Now how is it? The duties now are the same—the consequences belong to God! He (JOHNSON) intended to discharge his duty. Have we not the power to enforce the laws in South Carolina as well as Vermont? If those States resolve to throw off their allegiance to the United States, it does not relieve them of their compact at all. He argued that if South Carolina refused to permit the holding of the Federal Courts, the mails to be carried, or revenue to be collected, the Government has a right to enforce the laws. If South Carolina secedes and undertakes to drive the Government from the property over which it has control, it is levying war, and that is treason and nothing less. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON denied the right of secession, yet we are told to-day that a State can go out of the Union, regardless of the consequences to other States. The question is, whether other States will tolerate secession. But, suppose that South Carolina should go out of the Union and was about to form an alliance inimical to the rest of the States, the Government would have a right to conquer her and hold her as a province. Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the great expense of lives and money attendant upon the acquisition of California. We paid ten millions for Texas. We paid fifteen millions for Louisiana and for access to the mouth of the Mississippi. We admitted these States into the Union not for their own benefit entirely, but for the benefit of all the States. The compact was reciprocal, yet these States to-day say they will go out of the Union by their own volition. What an illogical argument! The compact is reciprocal and they have no right to go out.

Mr. SLIDELL said that no person in Louisiana wished to restrict the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

Mr. JOHNSON—Perhaps there is no wish to restrict the navigation now, but who can tell the change that circumstances may make? These States, before they were admitted into the Union, were held as Territories and provinces. Suppose they go out now, what condition do they place themselves in? Are they States, or do they go back to the condition of Territories? It was one of the principles of the Government to appropriate territory if it was in danger of being occupied by the enemies of the Government, or if necessary to the Government from its geographical position. Mr. JOHNSON here quoted the Ostend letter as setting forth that doctrine in regard to Cuba. The principle will apply to Louisiana and South Carolina if either secede, and thereby endanger the Government. The Government has, under the principle, to seize and hold them as Provinces. Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the speech of Ex-Governor MANNING, of South Carolina, in which he said "Cotton is king, and if necessary the army and navy of England and France will be called upon to protect its culture and transportation." Is this Government prepared for a state of things like this? Mr. JOHNSON then quoted from the proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas, "about the secret workings of the British Government in this country to promote disunion." But is the United States to be told by a State that the army and navy of England and France shall be brought here to protect that State? Can the Government permit this without a violation of the law of self-preservation? Has South Carolina any right to draw her sister States down into one common ruin? Mr. JOHNSON here quoted from Gov. GIST'S message, and from Mr. KEITT'S speeches, to show that such was the intention. He (JOHNSON) would tell South Carolina that as far as Tennessee was concerned she would not be dragged into a Southern or any other Confederacy until she had time to consider about it! He would also tell the Northern States that Tennessee will not be driven out of the Confederacy either! If the Abolitionists wanted to abolish Slavery the first step they should take would be to dissolve the Union. The existence of Slavery demands a preservation of the Union. What protection will the border States have if the Union is dissolved, whose property is at stake and whose interests are most endangered? If a division were commenced, where would it stop? Rather than see the Government divided into thirty-three petty, wrangling Powers, he would see it a consolidated Government and consolidated Power. It might occur to the border States that it was better for them to establish a Central Republic, instead of going with the Southern States, and form friendly alliances with the Northern border States.

He referred in eloquent terms to the association of the struggle for independence, and the great men of the different Central States binding them together. In connection with the idea of a Central Republic, might also occur the idea, how was the Capital, founded by WASHINGTON, which could not be given exclusively to the North or South. He avowed, in his place here, he never would enter any Government, North or South, less Democratic than the one under which we now live; never, never.

He read extracts from the newspapers of Columbus, Ga., suggesting a Monarchical Government, to show that there was a party at the South in favor of a Monarchy, and to ask the South to consider what Government it was going under. Is it not better "to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others we know not of?" It might be that some Louis Napoleon was ready to seize on the reins of the Government. Tennessee never would pass under a less Democratic Government. It intended to stand by the Constitution and demand a faithful performance of the guarantees. It would not be driven out of the House built by our forefathers. It wanted to stay the rash and precipitate action of some portion of the South which runs to red-hot madness, and also mad Abolitionism at the North. He still trusted in God that the Union would be preserved, and intended to hold to it as a palladium of civil liberty as the shipwrecked mariner clings to a plank to save himself. Where is the grievance that operates upon South Carolina? Is it because they want to take slaves into the Territory? Both of her Senators said at the last session there was no need of it now.

Mr. DAVIS said they voted on the resolution to protect it.

Mr. JOHNSON asked if they voted to protect it *now*?

Mr. DAVIS said if the Senator proposed to play on that word, he supposed they intended to nail to the cross the miserable miscreants who vote for protection when it is unnecessary and who shrink from it when it is necessary.

Mr. WIGFALL said he corrected the statement the other day.

Mr. JOHNSON said he corrected it wrong then.

Mr. WIGFALL said if the Senate chose to pervert facts, he could not help it.

Mr. JOHNSON objected to further interruption. What is the reason for disunion? Because our man was not elected. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had been elected nobody would have wanted to break up the Union, but Mr. LINCOLN is elected, and now they say they will break up the Union. He said no. What was there to fear? Mr. LINCOLN was a minority President. Let South Carolina send her Senators back, and Mr. LINCOLN cannot even make a Cabinet without the consent of the Senate. Was he to be such a coward as to retreat when it was evident the South had the power in their own hands? Was he to be so cowardly as to desert a noble band at the North who stood by the South on principle? Yet the Democracy defined it to be proposed to force Southern men on them and leave them to their fate. We have nothing to fear. Three fourths of the people were for the Union, but the Democracy were divided, and this party will both be hurled from power. What reason is there then for Secession and the breaking up of the Government? He believed that we could obtain all needed guarantees. He entreated every patriot to come forward in the spirit of brotherly love—to stand around the altar of our common country—to lay the Constitution upon it—and to swear that the Constitution shall be maintained and the Union preserved. He thought it better to preserve the Union, even if we had to quarrel with the North sometimes. It was better to quarrel with the North occasionally than to quarrel among ourselves. Mr. JOHNSON here referred to the remark of the Senator from Georgia (IVERSON,) about some Texas Brutus arising to relieve that State of her Governor unless he should conform to the wishes of the people. This he (JOHNSON,) said does not look much like harmony. He appealed to the South to pause and consider before they rashly go too far. He earnestly appealed to the North to come forward with propositions of peace, conciliation, and concession. They knew that this Congress has power to-day to arrest secession and save the Union. Will they come forward, or desert the sinking ship? For one, he would stand supporting the edifices of his country as long as human efforts could last.

Mr. JOHNSON closed with a strong, earnest and eloquent appeal for all to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem..) obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. LANE.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) said that he could not expect to reply to the Senator from Tennessee. There was one thing the old Democracy would not do—they would not march under the bloody banner of the Senator from Tennessee to trample South Carolina under foot. On the contrary, he would find them ready to meet him there and repel his bloody band. They would say to him, you shall not subjugate a gallant State struggling for her rights—rights denied them in the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] The President elect was elected simply because of his hate to the South. Is it surprising, then, that the gallant State of South Carolina should resist? He here served notice on the North that she cannot carry a united North to invade a State fighting for her rights. He knew something of the people of Tennessee, and he knew that they would not march with the Senator (JOHNSON) in his bloody march. He claimed that WASHINGTON was a seceder when he went to Philadelphia and left the confederation. A whisky insurrection was not to be compared to the action of a sovereign State. The issue in the late election was the resolutions of the Senator from Mississippi (DAVIS.) He (LANE) thought that the Southern States had good reason to complain and take action, and they would do so whether it was liked or not, and he would never draw his sword to coerce them for it. Mr. LANE here read from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches to show his (LINCOLN'S) hatred of slavery and the South. The Senator from Tennessee looked to the question as a matter of dollars and cents, not principle. There was no danger of the mouth of the Mississippi river being closed up; it was against the law of nations. If a dissolution of the Union should come, it will for the reason that the Southern States have been denied their rights in the Union. Where is the man hardy enough to undertake to collect revenue in South Carolina when she has left the Union? Such a man would be the veriest madman in the world, as to do so would drench the country in blood. He would say to such, "Sir, you must meet your humble servant and walk over his dead body before you can do it." [Applause and cries of "Good" in the galleries.] He looked forward as proudly as ever father looked for a beloved son or daughter, to the reconstruction of the Government. He argued that the doctrine of "States Rights" must prevail, or disunion would follow. The Republican Party of the North have inflicted ruin and distress on the country, and when starving thousands march through their streets, they must be held responsible. No man loved his country more than he did. He would lay down his life now if it would avert the coming troubles.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that when they adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet on the 7th of January.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) moved to lay it on the table. It was tabled by three majority.

The consideration of the Territorial business was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenditures for the year ending June, 1862.

Mr. SHERMAN also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether any officers connected with the Surveyor-General's offices can be dispensed with.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment appropriating $900,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African Slave-trade.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was unwilling to vote for this appropriation for the reason that Congress ought to make other provision than that which now exists for taking care of recaptured Africans in Liberia, instead of appropriating about one-sixtieth of the yearly revenue of the Government for that purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN said the question was not as to the propriety of the law, but as to its execution. The Secretary of the Interior has pressingly asked for this appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN caused a letter to be read from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, stating that the Government of Liberia already has in charge nearly 3,800 recaptured Africans, and has only received $27,000. Unless a speedy provision be made, in the name of Liberia, he would be compelled to protest against any more recaptured Africans being landed on the Liberian Coast.

Mr. SHERMAN said whatever may be the defect of this law, this appropriation is required to meet contracts.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.) remarked that paying Liberia liberally for the care of recaptured Africans has the effect of increasing the number of the recaptured; for the more captured the more money that Government gets. Therefore the Secretary of the Colonization Society does not care how many are recaptured from now till doomsday.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said the Slave-trade was not carried on between this country and the Coast of Africa. He was not aware that a single cargo of slaves, except by the yacht *Wanderer*, was ever landed in the United States. The trade was carried on between Africa and perhaps two or three provinces in the dominion of Spain. England, by her treaty with Spain, can, if she chooses, close those ports to-morrow, or as early as her inclination prompts. England also has treaties extending all along the African Coast, closing that part of the world to the Slave-trade; but, by her connivance, not to say participation, this traffic is permitted to be carried on, while the United States Government, by treaty, is made from time to time to play the part of police on the seas, to capture slavers, at an expense of nearly a million of dollars a year. This is an attitude in which the Government ought not to be placed, and it is one that Congress should take steps to obviate.

Mr. PAYNE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) would refuse to pay any more appropriations until there was a reform in this system of providing for the maintenance of recaptured Africans. The Republic of Liberia is in the extremity of being swamped with these shirtless cannibals. He was for giving Liberia an opportunity of illustrating her capacity for self-government. He approved of the plan of Great Britain, namely: Taking recaptured Africans into *quasi* apprenticeship.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the appropriation asked for was to carry out existing law and contract. It was not compulsory on Liberia to take care of recaptured Africans. If she does not wish to be thus burdened, she can refuse to receive such Africans, and the President can make a contract with any other party.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that the law passed at the last session was not only inhuman, but cruel. It required recaptured Africans to be carried immediately back to Africa, and their mortality on shipboard was about fifty per centum. He was willing to vote money we actually owe, and were pledged to pay. The only course our Government can pursue is to apprentice such Africans, as Great Britain does. The character of the negroes would thus be elevated and an opportunity be given to Christians and philanthropists to civilize them.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.) said that there was not a word in the act of 1819 which could be tortured into a construction for the support and maintenance of recaptured Africans for a year thereafter. If they were landed on our shores there might be some propriety in sending them back. He did not believe there were a hundred men in Georgia in favor of reopening the African Slave trade. He would never vote a dollar for the support of Africans abroad, but would for their support and return to their own country.

Mr. CURR, of Alabama, (Dem.,) inquired whether an amendment would be in order, providing that wherever a slaver is captured the negroes be taken off, the ship scuttled, and the officers and crew allowed to go down with her. He was satisfied that Southern men would never be engaged in the Slave-trade. He desired also to know whether he would be permitted to introduce an amendment to prevent our Northern friends from building ships and sending them out in their hellish traffic.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) who occupied the chair, replied it would be in order to move for a sale of land to buy off the cupidity of Northern slave traders, but not to hire crews. [Laughter.]

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) was opposed to taxing the people to pay for civilizing and Christianizing negroes. They were brought to Florida through Yankee cupidity.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) desired to settle the question at once. The President has already become responsible, under the construction of an existing law, for the support of these negroes in Africa, to the extent of $900,000, and it was for us to say whether we should continue this act thus construed. He denied that the law authorizes the President to maintain the negroes thus returned for one year, by which expenditure this large sum has been incurred.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that the Africans sent to Liberia under the law should not be received there, and left to perish. The law never contemplated such an outrage upon humanity.

Mr. CLEMENS contended that the law would bear no such construction as the President has given it.

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming, maintained that the law of humanity required such a construction, and that Congress, at the last session, thus construed the law of 1819, when it authorized the President to feed and clothe them in Liberia. He opposed the introduction of the British apprentice system as more outrageous and objectionable than any other disposition that could be made of them. Nothing should be done to increase the number of Africans in the country. We do not want them as free, apprentice or slave. Let us do nothing to increase this species of population calculated to bring about that "irrepressible conflict" between the races which has already given us so much trouble. He would willingly vote for the appropriation required, and for more if found necessary by the principles of humanity.

Mr. REAGAN did not think it was right to put the support of these negroes on our Government. They should be delivered up to the agents of the Government from which the vessels sailed, and they should be compelled to maintain them.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment of Mr. REAGAN, which was to limit the appropriation to negroes taken from vessels bound to the United States only.

Mr. REAGAN thought the Government to which the vessels are bound should maintain the negroes.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) maintained that it was manifest the present laws are defective. They have not produced the suppression of the Slave-trade. By the law passed last session the burden on the Government has been increased.

Mr. REAGAN'S amendment was rejected, and the original one, appropriating $900,000, adopted.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. BURNETT moved to reduce the amount to $450,000. Rejected, 67 against 100, and the bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the House adjourn, it be to the 7th of January.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) thought it was better to adjourn over so as to give gentlemen an opportunity to go home and consult their constituents in this crisis.

The resolution was rejected—82 against 94.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENCE.

A Curious Private Manifesto from Mr. Buchanan for his Political Friends—How a Man who Knows his Duty makes up his Mind not to Perform it.

The following letter has been forwarded to us from Philadelphia, for publication:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860.

MY VERY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst., informing me that several of the more distinguished of my political friends, have expressed, with all kindness, a serious doubt regarding the propriety of the course of action which I am pursuing—and that although the Democratic Party has met with reverses and defeats, yet its remaining vitality may still be further lessened by a hazardous line of conduct—has been received.

With regard to your fear that your communication may be inopportune since I have already acted on my convictions, and unacceptable to me in my official character, I will justly say, that the alarming condition of the country, and your zeal for the reëstablishment of our party into a powerful unity, is your sufficient warrant.

I will be glad, therefore, if you will communicate the contents of this note to the gentleman named in your letter, and also to those contained in the inclosed list, requesting them, to abstain from making any use of it, except among our true friends.

That a State is a sovereignty must be admitted, except in so far as it has yielded it; but, under the Constitution, all of the States have yielded a portion thereof for the establishment of a central effective Government under whose strong arm they may find protection. That the States have relinquished an important portion of their sovereignty, is conclusively shown by the Constitution itself, Article 1, Section 10:

1. "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bills of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility."

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

No one can deny that the powers named above are important, and that the States are correspondingly weaker by their loss. Turn again to the Constitution, Article Sixth, Sections Second and Third:

3. "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

3. "The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution."

Now these articles are entirely inconsistent with the alleged supremacy of the State laws; and the claim of absolute State sovereignty, in the face of these Congressional powers, taken from or given by the States themselves, is wholly irreconcilable with the Constitution.

The question now presents itself, is the Constitution a contract? Judge STORY, a man of eminent authority, expressly denying it, says: "If it is a compact or contract, having parties to it who are independent judges of its obligations, it must be so, either because of the stipulations contained upon its face, or because it is implied from the nature and objects of a frame of Government. The Constitution contains no clause inferring it to be a mere compact, and makes no provision for that construction. On the contrary, the preamble emphatically speaks of it as a solemn ordinance and establishment of government. The language is, "We, the people of the United States, do *ordain and establish* this *Constitution* for the United States of America." *The people* do *ordain* and *establish*, not contract and stipulate with each other. The people of the *United States*, not the distinct people of a *particular State*, with the people of the other States. The people ordain and establish a "*Constitution*," not a "*Confederation*." The distinction between these terms is this: a pure confederation is a mere treaty or league between independent States, and binds no longer than during the good pleasure of each. It rests forever in articles of compact, where each is, or may be, the supreme judge of its own rights and duties. A Constitution is a permanent form of Government, where the powers, once given, are irrevocable, and cannot be resumed or withdrawn at pleasure. Whether formed by a single people, or by different societies of people, in their political capacity, a Constitution, though originating in consent, becomes, when ratified, obligatory, as a fundamental ordinance or law. The Constitution of a confederated republic, that is, of a national republic, formed of several States, is, or at least may be, not less an irrevocable form of Government, than the Constitution of a State formed and ratified by the aggregate of the several counties of the State. If it had been the design of the framers of the Constitution, or of the people who ratify it, to consider it a mere Confederation, resting on treaty stipulations, it is difficult to conceive that the appropriate terms should not have been found in it. The United States were no strangers to compacts of this nature, because they existed previous to the Revolution. The articles of Confederation, though in some few respects national, were mainly of a mere federative character, and were treated as stipulations between States, for many purposes independent and sovereign. And yet, it was deemed a political heresy to maintain that under it any State had a right to withdraw from it at pleasure, and repeal its operation, and that a party to the compact had a right to revoke that compact. The Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made under it are the supreme law of the land, the State Judges to be bound thereby, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." If it is the supreme law, how can the people of a State repeal, abrogate or annul it?

The grand object of those alleging that the Constitution is a compact, is for the purpose of enabling a State power to decide whether Congressional measures are unconstitutional. But this construction is not only forced into the Constitution from the outside, but is at variance with the theory of the Government, as well as judicial logic, which is opposed to our existence as a nation.

Upon these views, my dear Sir, it is clearly my opinion, that a State under the Constitution is not a full Sovereignty, and that while the Constitution is not radically and fundamentally amended, *no State can ever secede from the Union*: and this I stated in my Message. *As it is then impossible to destroy the Union as it now stands, except by a Revolution, I have, after grave reflection, determined not to pursue that line of conduct, which, although it might be legal, would end in civil strife and the overthrow of our present form of Government.*

That line of duty and its probable consequences may be stated thus:

After the resignation of the Federal officers, I could have appointed others, who would have retained their positions. Should they have failed, from an overwhelming opposition, in carrying out the execution of their decisions, and the laws of the United States, I have the constituted power granted me to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and an act of Congress, (passed Feb. 28, 1795, sec. 2,) made in pursuance of the Constitution, gives me the power of calling out the militia to enforce the laws.

If I had felt certain that this course of conduct could have been pursued, and that no other emergencies would have arisen, I would unquestionably have adopted it. But although I am bound to see the faithful execution of the laws, I have an oath upon me to "preserve the Constitution," and tantamount to this is the preservation of the Union. Should I have called into play the exercise of force, I unhesitatingly believe that I would have inaugurated a civil war. It might be argued that if I had preserved the Constitution by enforcing its commands, I would at the same time have preserved the Union, for the Constitution and the Union are inseparable and form an indivisible unity. But I must say, and as the times have proved it, that logical conclusions give way to the passion and will of an excited people. And not only is it true in the ordinary classes of our citizens, but also with respect to our representatives, and other selected officers of the body politic.

It may be best, perhaps, to allow the humors of the political body to approach a head, rather than to let them be driven in for some future eruption.

I grant that a citizen is a citizen of a State, and a citizen of the United States at the same time, and if a State secedes, that she can only, by so doing, waive many of her rights in the Union, but that her Territories will still remain under the authority of the General Government. If she is invaded by a Foreign Power, the United States will defend her, although she has seceded, because there has been a violation of the soil of the common country. The revenue could still be collected, the post-routes preserved, and the Federal Officers protected, even though force should be requisite to give the necessary effect. I grant also that the implied allegiance of the natural-born citizen, and the express allegiance of the alien-born, place them in a position similar to that of lord and vassal in the feudal times; that is, the vassal or citizen obeying the lord or Government, which accords in return a safe protection. This bond, in ancient times, could not be broken by the lord or vassal without mutual consent; and so it seems to be with respect to the General Government and the citizen. While there is a Constitution it should be obeyed, and doubts and uncertainties of its meaning, can be properly referred and determined by the Supreme Court. Then, if there be a general repugnance to the Constitution, the remedy is left, to amend it in the proper way, according to Article Fifth. Until this is done the citizen undoubtedly owes obedience to the existing laws of his country, and the Government will give him Constitutional redress, in the Supreme Court or otherwise, and also, lend him powerful protection, not only with respect to his property, but with regard to his personal safety and security. Should a single citizen, or numerous bodies of them, violate this mutual bond, and oppose the laws, it may be termed a moral treachery—but should they war against the States, it is justly called Constitutional treason, and is punished by death.

These things I grant and to their full extent, and although it would appear that my line of duty was plain and rugged, yet I am firmly persuaded that instead of restoring order and obedience throughout the land, I would have caused the following terrible result.

The calling forth the militia to give effect to the laws of the United States would have filled the excited nation with alarm; a warlike spirit would have been aroused throughout every State in the Union; thousands of military companies would have clamorously offered their services to go to the South; those who would not have been accepted would have proceeded on their own account, and would have justified their conduct by a good or bad excuse, as luck would have it; the quarter of a million of people who are out of employment would have joined the army either in its ranks or out of its ranks; the lack of Southern power would have been productive of aggravating epithets, which would have caused an immediate spilling of blood; the calling forth of the militia, instead of quickly and firmly preserving the authority of the United States Courts and Laws, would have practically transformed a Federal army into an awful crusade against the entire South!

With the vast multitude of enemies before them, and the millions of slaves within their midst, what would the conflict have been but a hideous massacre! As the Southerners would fall in their spirited defence, the slaves would become a black wave of terror, rolling with its strength against the North. The intervening space would be laid waste by their wants and their violence, and where they approach the Southern limits, the Northerners would have been compelled by necessity to mow them down, in order to save themselves and their families from ruin and death. Consider the vast millions of property either slave or landed, which would have been thus sacrificed.

Then examine the prospects of our national resources when our cotton-fields are destroyed, and half the country laid in ruins. "King Cotton," who now stands a pacificator between England and the United States, would have sunk in mid-ocean, and left us to the chances of war or the loss of our national dignity.

And, what is more than all these terrible calamities, the civil war would have called forth the entire military spirit of the nation, which perhaps could not have been controlled. The Generals, becoming rich in the gratification of their ambition, would have displayed jealousy in their commands, and this would have resulted in purchasing the support of those beneath them, in order to fight among themselves for supremacy. The National Capital would have been seized, the Constitution overthrown, a military Dictator appointed, to end, perhaps, in the formation of a Constitutional Monarchy.

Then where would have been the boasted permanency of our free institutions, where the refuge of a persecuted world, and where the example and hope of Christendom!

The only means I have now at my command, again in exhorting the people as a nation, to implore the assistance of an overruling Providence, in order to avert the dangers which now beset our beloved land.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WM. H. CONKLIN, Esq., Philadelphia.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Convention reassembled this forenoon.

A prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. CURTIS.

Several new members appeared and took their seats.

One hundred and sixty deleg

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the Secession Movement in the United States—The Emperor—The Proposed Visit of a Baltimore Military Company to Paris—The Late Changes in the Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

The large space occupied in the American journals by the secession movement in the Southern States has aroused the French journals from their general apathy on American affairs, and a considerable space is now occupied in their columns with this subject. But it was a fall at the Bourse, that most sensitive of political barometers, which first directed attention that way, for the disastrous crash of three years ago, which started in America, is not forgotten. The moment, therefore, that a dispatch from London announced that Consols had depreciated on the strength of the American secession excitement, that moment the disagreeable souvenirs of 1857 were revived, and the French funds fell even lower than those of England. But, then, there is always more fluctuation on the French than on the English Exchange, even from the same causes.

The French journals thus far have taken no notice of the absurd story that the Emperor NAPOLEON had been approached on the subject of disunion, and of direct commercial relations between France and the Southern ports of America. While, the French Emperor is anxious to extend the commercial relations of his people, and to gain for them all the advantages possible in the way of trade, as is the duty of every Chief of State, he is too shrewd a diplomatist to meddle in the intimate affairs of a foreign State, and especially of a State whose affairs interest him so little. The Emperor NAPOLEON seems to have been chosen for an alliance with the proposed Southern Confederacy because he represents the despotic principle, and might be supposed to sympathize with the same principle wherever found. But the leaders of the movement could not have observed the history of LOUIS NAPOLEON closely, or they would have discovered that he carries only liberty abroad and keeps despotism for home consumption.

The proposed visit of the English Volunteers to Paris, it seems, has stimulated a Baltimore Company to undertake the same excursion, and a correspondence has taken place with the French Government on the subject. While we would not absolutely oppose this excursion, nor doubt that the Battalion would show to great advantage even in this military country, there is yet something in the idea of the visit which we could not approve, and which will unavoidably bring with it disagreeable things. Such visits are totally unknown in Europe, and no matter how well the Battalion may look, people will naturally ask why they came here, and the answer cannot but be offending to American pride. If they come they will be received with tolerant courtesy and a good deal of curiosity, but not with a frank enthusiasm; and this, we are sure, will not satisfy the high-minded men who will make up the excursion. The English visit has been indefinitely postponed, and will probably never take place. The thing is too grave an innovation in the relations of great States not to provoke criticisms such as the well-intentioned directors of the project could ill afford to hear.

Speaking of visits, the School of Manchester has just made a visit to the Bourse of Paris. On Wednesday, Mr. CORDEN and his co-economist, Mr. BRIGHT, went to see the quotidian representation of this strange theatre of financial operations, and we are told were much amused with what they saw. Their first astonishment was at the door, where they had to pass a tourniquet, and each depose a franc on the counter. Their second astonishment was the gallery reserved for spectators; their third, that in stopping to look down from the gallery, officers of police compelled them to move on, and their fourth, that while they had no liberty above, there should be so much in the arena below, where several thousand well dressed men were yelling, pushing, scuffling, tearing each other's coats and smashing each other's hats. Accustomed to the freedom of financial operations at an English Exchange, they were no little astonished at the restrictions thrown around these operations at the Exchange of Paris.

The 2d of December, the day that fixed LOUIS NAPOLEON'S destiny for good or evil, passed this year without a single event to mark its passage. People confidently looked at the *Moniteur*, yesterday morning, for a decree or decrees of some kind; some anticipating a decree liberating the Press, others an amnesty for the Press, annulling the outstanding condemnations, others anticipated the abolition of the passport system, and still others a dissolution of the present Legislative Corps and the order for a new election.

But none of these measures were decreed, and all hopes are postponed till the first of January. Even then there is no assurance that we shall have either of the measures mentioned above. We hear from the Ministry of the Interior that the question of the abolition of the passport system is undergoing examination; but we know that the Prefects of Police oppose the measure, and we have difficulty in believing that the administrators of justice of every class can be brought into so sudden and radical a change in their whole system. With the routine and the complicated organization of the police system, such a change will throw them off the track for years, and each Prefect will prefer that a successor be charged with the burden.

In regard to the late decree on the Legislative Chambers there is a slight reaction in public opinion. The fact that the Emperor does not dissolve the present Legislature and order the election of a new one is taken as an indication that the new measures are to be more limited in practice than they appear on paper. In case a new election is eventually ordered, M. THIERS will become a candidate, and the Government will favor his election. This will look like a return to the parliamentary days of the monarchy.

The confusion in the various Departments in which changes have been made can be only compared to a general moving-day. The Emperor himself was obliged to mingle in the discussions, and His Majesty was seen the other day walking about the different parts of the new Louvre seeing best how to stow away the new Ministers without a row. It seems not only difficult to satisfy Ministers in their functions and attributions, but difficult to lodge them—for in this country Ministers lodge at the expense of the State. M. WALEWSKI was moved into the Louvre, occupying the apartments vacated by M. FOULD. The latter has moved to the magnificent palace, for a palace it is, he built two years ago in the Faubourg St. Honore. M. MAGNE, *Ministre Orateur*, late Minister of the Treasury, is to occupy the magnificent house on the Place de la Concorde, corner of the Rue des Champs Elysées and the Avenue Gabriel, now occupied by the Imperial Club and formerly by the Turkish Embassy. The Club is in liquidation and the house belongs to the Government.

Have you remarked what a representation of *fils naturels* and their relations we are getting in the French Government? The Emperor is himself a son of Admiral VERHUEL—so it is said; the Count DE MORNY, his half brother, is a "natural" son of the Count DE FLAHAULT, the handsome officer who ran away with Queen HORTENSE'S heart when he was an aid-de-camp, and who is now appointed Ambassador to England; and the Count WALEWSKI, who is a "natural" son of the First Emperor. Lately a book was published in France, entitled *Les Batards Illustres*, for which M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN wrote the preface; the present Administration only lacks M. DE GIRARDIN to make it complete. The fact is, there is talk of his being soon offered a lucrative place in the Government.

We have had a short visit from the grand ALEXANDER DUMAS, the duplicate of the Liberator of Italy. DUMAS lent his yacht to GARIBALDI, in order that the Dictator might receive regular mails from Naples, he placed a reliable man at the head of his paper, the *Independents*, and hurried up to Paris to see his son, and—to buy guns for the next war. The fact is, DUMAS thinks he liberated Italy and that GARIBALDI was only a secondary operator, and now he comes again to Paris and to Naples to organize for the coming campaign against Venetia. DUMAS will turn his attention and his guns against the Dalmatian coast, while GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL attack the Austrians in Venetia. A few nights ago a new piece by DUMAS was brought out at the Ambigu Comique Theatre, entitled "La Dame de Monsoreau," which proved an immense success, and which will run at least a hundred nights; but DUMAS has not yet been to see the piece! He is here for something more important! With all his vanity, DUMAS is, after all, a most extraordinary man, a man of real genius, and it is quite probable that next to GARIBALDI he has been the most active and useful man in the late events in Italy.

Madame GEORGE SAND, who is still feeble from her late attack of typhoid fever, is about to leave for Hyeres, in the Mediterranean, to spend the Winter, and to regain her strength. MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

MORE SPECIE RECEIVED.

Practicability of a North Atlantic Telegraph

The English Press on American Affairs.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, ALFRED S. GRAY, Commander, from Havre and Southampton on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She experienced strong westerly gales, with heavy sea during nearly the whole voyage.

The advices by the *Atlantic* have been anticipated; but London papers are received to the 5th—one day later—and from them we obtain some fresh information.

The *Atlantic* brings 63 passengers, about $850,000 in English, French and American gold coin and bars, a large quantity of watches and jewelry, and over 800 tons of French merchandise.

The *Atlantic's* Specie-list is distributed as follows:

August Belmont	£70,000	E. Cyrus De Ruyter & Co	£12,800
Duncan Sherman	5,000	Seyton & Wallworth	10,000
Heilbut, Potter & Co.	700	H. A. Johnson & Co.	1,000
Howland & Aspinwall	5,000	Hennings & Goeling	4,700
Winans & Meday	1,250	Total	£149,450
Boatter & Wierum	1,000		
Wakeman, Dimon & Co	2,480	FROM HAVRE.	
A. A. Frazer & Co	1,400	Schuchar't & Gebb'd	$90,000
Samuel Colt	10,000	Kunckle & Stricker	6,000
Chr. Thompson	1,000	De Rham & Co	8,000
Kessler & Co	10,000	B. Berend & Co	1,000
Frederic Spring	1,000	J. H. Burgy & Co	8,900
F. L. Brauns & Co	4,000		
L. Von Hoffm'n & Co.	10,000	Total	$113,900

We are indebted to Purser BULLAY, of the *Atlantic*, for polite attentions.

The Agitation in America.

AN ARGUMENT FOR PEACE.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

When, with difficulty, and against the grain, we endeavor to understand the present crisis in the Union, the thing that strikes us is that nothing whatever has occurred thus far, *except that the Southern States has not carried the Presidential election.* There is no reason why Mr. LINCOLN, were he of ever such strong opinions and ever so strong a party, should not follow the example of all his predecessors, and set about winning the favor of all sides by a quiet and Conservative Administration. We look in vain through all the letters and leading articles before us for a hint at any one dangerous or offensive step that he would take if he could, or could take if he would. There is simply a great disappointment, and an exasperating sense of defeat. In South Carolina, and Alabama, and Georgia, an appeal is to be made to the last powers vested in the State Constitution, with a view to disunion, *on no ground whatever, that can be discovered, except that they do not like Mr. Lincoln.* He has committed himself to declarations against Slavery, and it is assumed that he will do all he can to prevent the extension of Slavery to new States, and to maintain the existing freedom of slaves found in Free States, but even this assumption, whatever its political value, waits for proof. *To all our political notions there is no more reason for the violences reported from the Southern States than there would be for the electors of Southwark refusing to pay assessed taxes because Lord Palmerston had declared against the ballot.* The writers and orators from South Carolina and her confederates threaten vengeance and destruction. They threaten to seize the property of Northerners, their bales or their portmanteaus, in retaliation for the emancipation or the escape of fugitive slaves in the States. They have taken down all the Federal flags, except where they happen to be protected by Federal guns. They have voted immense sums for arms, though it appears that there is no lack of arms, though there is of money. They demand a Southern Confederation that shall do what it pleases with its own, and which would certainly go to war with the Northern States on their first refusal to deliver up a runaway. It is scarcely possible to conceive without reading the papers themselves the greatness of the indignation or the smallness of the ground. There is no reason why Mr. LINCOLN should not prove as harmless a mouse as ever nibbled his way into good quarters; but the fiery spirits of the South are frantic with rage and fevered with apprehension. *The mere whiff of the ball has knocked them down, and they are screaming with rage and terror without a hurt or a scratch.*

This has to be accounted for. Were the language of these men at all reasonable, or even decent, we should be disposed to explain it thus: They live on a volcano. We know not how many millions of strong men are living among them, round their houses, and under their very roofs, not in misery or in more degradation than is almost inseparable from labor, but with more work than they like, and obliged to do it. These slaves are ignorant and excitable. They hear, and the language of their masters is likely enough to foster the delusion that a great slave-emancipist has been elected President, and now, if ever, is the time to attempt self-deliverance. On the other hand, their masters are made by position despots, and accustomed to strong measures, in word and in deed. If it be the fact that the Southern States are threatened with a servile war—the most horrible thing that can happen to any nation—then the Southern States are justified in taking any steps they may think necessary against a real danger. But, strange to say, not a word is said about any such real danger. The slaves, we are told, are not excited, they are not conspiring, they are not armed, they are not in a condition to free themselves, nor do they seem to have any feelings on the subject beyond those which are natural to all men compelled to work hard for their bread. There is no prospect of a rising. If there were, the whole Union would join to put it down, and we venture to say that in a fortnight the last negro found in arms would have been hung upon the nearest tree. On the distant horizon, indeed, there loom certain difficulties, arising from the increase of slave population in the Slave States, and the consequent necessity of more room for them; but these difficulties are very remote, they are not aggravated or brought nearer by the election of Mr. LINCOLN, they may be met by a suitable policy, they will not be mitigated or deferred by disunion, and they afford no excuse for any attempt in that direction.

But, unfortunately, it is no answer to a question to say that it is only one of feeling, and will fall to the ground when angry passions have subsided. The feelings which now divide the United States into antagonists far more bitter than those of diverse languages and races are themselves facts which cannot be reasoned away, and they have an irresistible bearing on the practice of Slavery; they must tend to tighten the grasp of the slaveowner, on the one hand; and, on the other, to provoke the fanaticism and the ingenuity of the Abolitionist. The Southern States see in this election a pledge of further and still more unscrupulous efforts for the rescue and emancipation of the negro. The very language of the Southern States breathes personal apprehension and defiance. It is vain to dispute the danger, but at least it may be met with reason. As the Southern States certainly would not mend matters by a separation, and as the Northern States can do nothing, and have done nothing, to mitigate the evils for which they profess so much abhorrence, all that can be done is to take a moderate and rational view of the subject. To both the Northern and Southern States we beg to suggest what has happened in this country. A few years ago all England went crying mad over a story which certainly was a masterpiece of writing. The first impression was that which the writer intended—an unbounded horror of Slavery and indignation against the slave-master. Never was eloquence better listened to, never had an argument fairer play, for at least one million British men and women read or listened to the book in the silence of their home, and the fair advocate carried the sympathies spellbound to the last line of the last page. What is now the result? We are a fair and reasoning people. We have looked into the condition of the Negro, as described by the novelist. We have "realized" the "institution." We have apprehended the greatness of the fact, and ask ourselves, "What can be done?" We have compared the evil with evils of our own, and reflected with what difficulty we get over—if we do get over—our own social mischiefs and scandals. There is no use in violent language, we say to ourselves; what is to be done? That is the question. *We have, too, been made aware, and have had it brought home to conscience, that we consume largely slave-grown cotton and sugar and coffee, and that the very paper on which a million copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin were spread over this country was made from slave produce.*

Returning thus to our senses, to our reason, and to our conscience, we have come to take a much quieter view of the "domestic institution." We feel for the slaves, but we feel also for the masters, and we have satisfied ourselves *that it does no good to the former to abuse the latter.* We are aware, too, that Slavery was a British bequest to the States. All these considerations apply quite as much, and more nearly several degrees, to the Northern States. May not this quarrel give way to a calm, in which the real difficulties of the question will be met and quietly answered? It is true that the commerce of the United States is [illegible] not quite as much committed to Slavery as agriculture. *For what would New-York be without Slavery? But, what, alas! would Liverpool and Manchester? What this metropolis?* Chance all the partners in this business put their heads together, shake hands over the quarrel, and think what can be done to mitigate what it is so difficult to abolish? Perhaps we speak to the deaf, but anything is better than declaiming State against State, lovers against lovers, and servants against master in the midst of ruin and confusion in the world.

The Great Atlantic Telegraph.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION OF THE BULLDOG AND FOX TO ESTABLISH A TELEGRAPH ROUTE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA—IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

From the London Times, Dec. 5,

The expeditions sent out during the late Summer respectively by the Government and the promoters of the North Atlantic Telegraph, for the purpose of examining into the practicability of the proposed scheme for carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America *vid* Faroe, Iceland and Greenland, have at length returned, having successfully accomplished their arduous mission. It will be remembered that Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog*, under the command of Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, left England for the purpose of examining the depths of the sea between the various stations on the proposed route. *The depths from his careful examination have proved altogether more favorable for the laying of a cable than those on which the former American cable was successfully submerged, the water being 400 fathoms less in its deepest parts.*

The *Bulldog* left the north of Scotland on the 1st of July for the Faroe Islands, taking soundings about midway, where, according to the charts, the depth was 600 fathoms, but finding soundings readily in 254 fathoms with a favorable bottom—a depth in which the laying of almost any kind of cable would be a matter of certainty. The *Bulldog*, after visiting several places among the wild and beautiful islands of the Faroe group, sounded across to Ingolshodi, in Iceland. In this section of the route no difficulties were experienced, the average depth being under 300 fathoms, and the bottom being mostly of a favorable character. Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK subsequently visited and examined Faxe Bay, on the northwest coast of Iceland, which, notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, is as free from ice and icebergs as the shores of the Isle of Wight. From Iceland to Greenland, across what is technically called the Greenland Sea, the soundings were, as had been expected, found by the *Bulldog* to be deeper than on the Iceland and Faroe section of the route, but still the greatest depth was far less, (nearly 900 fathoms) than the deepest portion of the direct route. It is a remarkable fact as showing the erroneous impressions which have prevailed even among scientific men respecting this region, that no ice was found away from the shore where the charts of Manby and Scoresby represent the sea as impenetrably covered with it. The *Bulldog* a paddle-wheel steamer, unadapted to such navigation, did not pass through the drift ice so as to land on the east coast of Greenland, so long considered inaccessible to ships. She, however, stood along the coast sounding occasionally, nearly as far as Prince Christian Sound, when a gale of wind compelled her to stand off shore.

From this date, July the 19th, to the 18th of August, Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK was unable to proceed with his soundings in consequence of continued gales of wind, which drove out the drift ice from the bays and fiords, and prevented the *Bulldog*, on account of her paddles, from approaching the coast. The *Bulldog* coasted southward to Cape Farewell, as far as the prevalence of drift ice would permit. From that point, at some distance from the land, a line of soundings was carried to Hamilton Inlet, on the coast of Labrador. The depths between the two points were very regular, the greatest being 2,032 fathoms, 400 fathoms less than the direct route across the Atlantic. The examination of Hamilton Inlet, made by Sir LEOPOLD, was necessarily a hurried and imperfect one, but very little ice was seen on the Labrador coast. On the return voyage a second series of soundings were carried from Hamilton Inlet to South Greenland, where the *Bulldog* anchored, in Julianshaab, on the 29th of September. The weather she had experienced during her voyage from Labrador was most severe; she encountered no less than five gales of wind in eight days. After a cursory examination of some of the deep fiords which run inland for a considerable distance—several of which were deemed admirably adapted for the reception of the cable—the *Bulldog* left Julianshaab, on her return to Iceland, on the 3d of October, and suffered some injury to her paddle floats and cutwater from the floe ice, which prevailed at the entrance of the fiord in larger quantity than had been known for nearly thirty years. The *Bulldog* up to this time had obtained no information respecting the *Fox*, and many began to entertain serious apprehensions that she had been beset upon the east coast of Greenland. Though made at the most unfavorable season, the examinations were said to be most satisfactory. In the channel of the various fiords a most considerable depth of water is almost universally found. On the 8th of October the *Bulldog* again approached the coast of Greenland, close to the entrance of Prince Christian Sound, at the extreme south end of Greenland, and found so very little ice that Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK commenced taking a line of soundings in towards the fiord. His intention, however, was frustrated by the springing up of one of those terrific easterly hurricanes which occasionally sweep the coast of Greenland. For thirty hours the wind blew with such terrific violence that no canvas could withstand its force for one moment, and the *Bulldog* had to lie to under "bare poles," (?) keeping the engines going, in case of falling in with ice.

After the abatement of the gale the *Bulldog* continued her line of soundings back to Reikjavik, in Iceland, but was subject to almost continuous interruptions from gales of wind. But the few soundings which could be made were of the most satisfactory character, a depth of 748 fathoms being found where it was expected to find 2 000. The return sounding of Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK were of a peculiarly interesting character in a scientific point of view, *inasmuch as they set at rest the long-disputed question of the existence of animal life at great depths in the ocean.* Several starfish were brought up from the depth of 1,260 fathoms, which had became entangled with the lower portions of the line, which had lain upon the bottom. At Reikjavik information was obtained respecting the *Fox*, that she had left that port for Greenland at the end of August. The *Bulldog* left Reikjavik on the 28th of October, experiencing on her homeward voyage a constant succession of foul wind, with frequent very heavy gales, which retarded and in some instances completely prevented her sounding operations. Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK carried his line of soundings into the Rockall-bank, and on the 9th of November obtained bottom in 1,310 fathoms, about mid-channel, between it and the Vidal bank. The wind still continuing adverse, and the coal being nearly exhausted, Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK was obliged to put into the port of Killybegs, County of Donegal.

It is really a matter of considerable astonishment to those conversant with nautical matters that in a succession of such violent gales, and a season of cold and ice so entirely exceptional, Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK and his enterprising officers should have prosecuted their arduous duties with such complete success The expedition of the *Fox* was, as will no doubt be remembered, fitted out at the expense of the promoters of the undertaking, and was intended not alone to cooperate with the *Bulldog* in the sounding and general survey of the seas which intersect the various stations on the route, but also to fix upon and examine the precise localities for the landing of the cables, as well as to explore and fix upon the overland route through Iceland and Greenland. The expedition was commanded by Capt. ALLEN YOUNGE, who accompanied MCCLINTOCK in the celebrated voyage of the *Fox* in search of the Franklin expedition. Her cruise, like that of the *Bulldog*, was in its main results entirely successful, though her operations were retarded, and in some measure prevented, by the almost unparalleled succession of gales which prevailed with but little intermission from the time of her departure till her return to England.

The results of the cruise are universally considered by those who accompanied the expedition to be most satisfactory. Col. SHAFFNER'S statements as to the existence of deep long fiords, in which the water was so deep as to preclude the remotest possibility of a cable being injured by ice or icebergs is fully confirmed. The existence of drift ice along the South Coast is in reality no difficulty; it only prevails at the commencement of the season, except in an exceptional year, such as that recently experienced. Even when thickest its movements with various winds are so perfectly understood that, under the command of experienced Captains, many frail ships totally unadapted for ice navigation, visit and return from all parts of the coast annually in safety. With regard to the American terminus of the line, now that the Greeland difficulty has been removed, when once the line has been carried there in the fiftieth parallel of Western longitude, the landing on the opposite shore can be selected on any point within some hundred of miles without materially increasing the length of the circuit.

The Kansas Famine.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STARVING—THE WEST CONTRIBUTES THIRTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN—THE CORN TO BE MOVED—PROMPT ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

The fact that Illinois and her noble sister States of the West have opened their granaries in a flooding stream for the starving thousands of Kansas is widely known. But it is not so generally known, that for several weeks past some thirty thousand bushels of this generously contributed grain have been lying in the hands of Committees and at depôts of railroads through the West, for want of sacks in which to transport it.

Contributions of money sufficient to accomplish this object have during all this time been suffered to *lie dormant* somewhere, while the poor starving people of Kansas have seen the famine-fiend and the drifting snows steadily bearing down upon them. To them every delaying hour is one of peril and of death.

At the Cooper Institute meeting of Wednesday evening, 12th instant, a Committee of New-York gentlemen was appointed to act in behalf of the Empire City. On Thursday evening, 13th instant, they met, organized, and set to work. On Friday, 14th instant, they had an agent on his way westward, to move that 30,000 bushels of grain! and the telegram of the same day informed Gen. S. C. PEMBROY, at Atchison, Kansas, that he was at liberty to draw on the Treasurer of the New-York Committee for $500 to meet his freight bills! I recommend the friends of Kansas everywhere to send their contributions to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, and Treasurer of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

FROM CANADA.

The Weather in Quebec—Snow on the Ice and Ice in the River—A Second Victoria Bridge Projected.

Correspondence of The New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

It must be cold in New-York, but you must come up here to know what cold really is. On your way up, by-the-bye, you would see snow-drifts many feet deep, every half mile or so, and would cease to wonder why the Grand Trunk Company owned some thirty snow-plows among its rolling stock. There are great, high snow-fences for miles along the route, but they are often ineffectual to prevent the accumulation of snow upon the track. Snow here is not fleecy, it seldom falls in great flakes, but it consists of small particles, real vapor-crystals, which the keen, icy wind carries through every crack and cranny, ever so minute, and leaves in delicate wreaths wherever a corner makes an air-eddy. Almost every day—certainly every week—we have more or less snow fall, and as it never thaws (excepting for three days in January) until the Winter breaks up—*solvitur acris hyems*—it comes to be many feet deep before Spring, and parties out snow-shoeing find snake fences or small bushes no obstacle whatever. Well, when you had left the rail, you would have to cross the river, and a nice job that is, I can tell you, and so can lots of other people who have been drifted up or down stream for a mile or two, in a canoe, amid packs, and floes, and fields, and small bergs of ice, which a strong tide dashes up and down this channel of the St. Lawrence, with all the grinding, "shoving," breaking, or crashing together without breaking, of which we read such thrilling descriptions in books of Arctic travel, while the hardy crew—half a dozen or more of them—are dragging their craft with its precious burden upon and across one floating island; launching it with a rush on the other side into the black stream again; impelling it through a sea of ice-fragments; all chafing each other with a very unpleasant noise; guiding it, now up, now down stream, to find a strait or bay in another floe; swearing like mad in their queer jargon of French, Celtic, and English, as two packs close in upon them and lift the canoe between them out of water. *Sacre-r-r-r-i canot*, you too would cry as they made you jump out in a hurry to share yourself in the toils of a navigation which could bring you no glory, and, after all, very little peril, with the consequent pleasing sense of danger overcome. These canoes are the only means by which the river can be crossed here, now that ferry-boats are frozen up, and the ice prohibits sailing, rowing, or aught but padding. Some Winters we do, indeed, have an ice bridge, but that does not form until January.

For years, people have agitated the building of a bridge across the river here, for this isolation to which Quebecers are for months compelled to submit is becoming absolutely intolerable: and DR. MASSDEN, one of the candidates now before the electors for the representation of this division in Parliament makes the bridge the principal "plank" in his "platform." Funds! you, of course cry, with an interrogative stare. Quebec has some $1,200,000 in the treasury, or, at least, Government promises to pay that amount, and that would go a long way toward bridging the river at Caperouge, nine miles above the harbor. So, if you have any shrewd engineers or contractors, with an eye to the sharpening of chisels or the grinding of axes, let them come along.

Judgment will probably be rendered to-morrow in the Jones Extradition case, now occupying the attention of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto. JONES, you will remember, is a fugitive slave, who killed a man that tried to prevent his escape, and made his way into Canada. The United States ask his surrender, as a murderer, under the Ashburton Treaty. Our people are almost unanimous in their desire that he should not be surrendered.

A VISIT TO MR. LINCOLN.

The President Elect in His Office—Conversation on Public Affairs—His Views on Secession, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

After nearly a week devoted to private business in this city, I yesterday visited Springfield and the President elect. A couple of personal friends, who were acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN, volunteered to accompany me, and starting by the train which left here at 9 o'clock on Friday night, we were in Springfield soon after 6 yesterday morning. A wash, a good breakfast, and a walk around the quiet city, consumed two or three hours, and soon after 9 o'clock we went to the State House, in an upper room of which building Mr. LINCOLN receives visitors and transacts business.

Mr. HATCH, the Secretary of State, accompanied us, and without any ceremony, we were introduced. Mr. LINCOLN already had a visitor, and his secretary was seated at a desk heaped up with letters and documents. As we entered, we found the President elect seated by a stove, and there was not the least difficulty in recognizing his strongly-marked and by no means handsome face. His tall figure, which an Irish friend says "can be cut in two three times, when he is seated," unfolded itself, and he left his chair to shake each visitor cordially by the hand, with pleasant words of greeting and inquiries after the health of his Chicago friends and their families. He at once made every one feel at his ease, and some minutes were passed in lively chat about ordinary subjects, each of which was illustrated by some anecdote, told with the readiness and humor for which Mr. LINCOLN is noted.

At length, one of the party asked him if he had any news from the South. "No," he replied; "I have not yet read the dispatches in the morning papers. But," he added, "I think, from all I can learn, that things have reached their worst point in the South, and they are likely to mend in the future. If it be true, as reported, that the South Carolinians do not intend to resist the collection of the revenue, after they ordain secession, there need be no collision with the Federal Government. The Union may still be maintained. The greatest inconvenience will arise from the want of Federal courts; as with the present feeling, judges, marshals, and other officers could not be obtained." On this point Mr. LINCOLN spoke at some length, regretting its difficulty, but adding that his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome. His tone and language were moderate, good-humored and friendly towards the South.

He then went on to speak of the charges made by the South against the North, remarking that they were so indefinite that they could not be regarded as sound. If they were well defined they could be fairly and successfully met. But they are so vague that they cannot be long maintained by reasoning men even in the Southern States. Afterwards he spoke of the course pursued by certain Republican newspapers at the North, which I need not name, in replying to threats of secession from Southern States, by saying, "Let them secede; we do not want them." This tone, he remarked, was having a bad effect in some of the border States, especially in Missouri, where there was danger that it might alienate some of the best friends of the cause, if it were persisted in. In Missouri and some other States, where Republicanism has just begun to grow, and where there is still a strong Pro-Slavery party to contend with, there can be no advantage in taunting and bantering the South. Leading Republicans from those States had urged him to use his influence with the journals referred to, and induce them to alter their present tone towards the South. He did not say he had promised to do this, and I only gathered from his manner and language that he would prefer to see the bantering tone abandoned.

There was no caution given in regard to keeping his remarks private, and as he knew my professional position and yet gave no such caution, there can be no violation of confidence in publishing this very brief sketch of his remarks, omitting, of course, many things, but giving their general tone with fidelity. The only reservation he made was when he was expressing his views of affairs in the South. He said he had arrived at them after much study and thought; they were his views at the present time but of course liable to be modified by his more mature judgment after further information and further study of the progress of events.

Having thus discussed public affairs for some time, Mr. LINCOLN then changed the conversation, making pleasant allusions to incidents of his recent visit to Chicago. The inquiry was then made whether he expected to leave Springfield again before his departure for Washington. "I think not," was his reply; "I shall have a good deal to do here between this and the middle of February, when I expect to start for Washington. I don't want to go before the middle of February, because I expect they will drive me insane after I get there, and I want to keep tolerably sane, at least until after the inauguration." In answer to a question as to which route he would take to the East, he said he had not thought on the subject. I ventured to recommend the route by Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but he said there would be time enough to decide when he was ready to depart.

Other visitors coming in, we rose and left, Mr. LINCOLN cordially shaking each of our party by the hand, and expressing the pleasure he had had in seeing us. The visit was long enough to satisfy me of the soundness, the honesty and the patriotism of the President elect; of his determination to govern as the President of the whole country, and to maintain the constitutional rights of every State. If the nation suffers any injury or loss during his administration, it will not be from any act of his.

For the Hudson River Railroad Directors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an American of a peculiar constitution, and rather enjoy a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, and as I am not subject to the national maladies of bronchitis, consumption, colds and disordered nerves, I take a daily pleasure in the Winter cars of the Hudson River Railroad.

It is a perfect delight to me to sit in them, with an atmosphere ranging from 95° to 100°, beside having on, as I do, two overcoats and a fur tippet I enjoy the arrangement of the two stoves, so that no passenger can possibly be cool for a moment, and as the brakesman (thoughful man!) piles on the wood in the red-hot stoves, I luxuriate. Then to my lungs the poisoned atmosphere is so pleasant! To be sure, sometimes I think sadly of the widows that will soon be mourning along the Hudson; but, never mind! I like it. Yours, SALAMANDER.

—Mr. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass., in whose herd the pleuro-pneumonia originated, has just been compelled to have four more animals slaughtered. The disease is now thought to be exterminated.

PERSONAL.

—List of Americans registered at Paris at the office of SHERWOOD, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris:

NEW-YORK.	NEW-ORLEANS.
A. W. Grimsley.	L. C. Blanc.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Field.	CALIFORNIA.
Frank Hoffmann and lady.	Mme. D. Hitchcock and daughter.
U. C. Burnap.	PHILADELPHIA.
U. T. Bridge.	Wm. D Lewis.
Elie Poniest, Jr.	T. P. Woodward.
George Breidshaw.	A. A. Mossé.
Joseph A. Bobé.	NEW-HAVEN.
Charles C. Thompson.	C. W. Bradley.
C. M. Thompson.	NEWLURGH.
C. L. Sharpsteen.	Charles Alger.
Thomas B. Marsh.	STAMFORD.
A. D. Cochrane.	D. H. Humphrey.
A. H. Hileman and lady.	SAN FRANCISCO.
Miss E. W. Twee.	Caleb Cameron.
NEW-JERSEY.	ST. LOUIS.
L. S. Lowrey.	Dr. S. Pollack.
D. C. Bleur and ladies.	

—Rev. Messrs. Ferree and Little, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, in Waukeegan, Wis., had a slight disagreement a few days since. Mr. Ferree took advantage of an invitation to preach in Mr. Little's pulpit, to deliver a violent Anti-Slavery harangue. After he had concluded Mr. Little arose and said, with much emphasis, that his pulpit had been desecrated; he therefore declined to close the meeting with prayer, and invited the congregation to join in singing the Doxology. After the meeting was dismissed the congregation displayed their sympathy with Mr. Ferree by crowding around him and shaking his hand.

—A contagion of dishonesty has broken out in Chicago. On Dec. 10 a banker and liquor merchant disappeared in company, each having defrauded business firms in Chicago and Philadelphia of about $20,000. The banker, in several instances, forged the name of his own father. It is supposed that the scoundrels sailed in company for Australia a few days since. On the same day P. D. Spicer, a bookkeeper in the employ of A. E. Kent & Co., absconded, with about $1,000 belonging to the firm.

—Rev. Mr. Buchan, of Sterling, Canada, narrowly escaped a sudden death a few nights since. He was attacked, while asleep, by his housekeeper, Mrs. McAvoy, who sought to kill him by pounding him with a club. The first blow aroused Mr. Buchan, and did not stun him, so that he had an opportunity to defend himself. He drove the woman from his room with a cane that he had near at hand. Her object was doubtless robbery.

—John E. Kimball, of Oxford, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College, has been compelled to leave Jefferson County, Ky., where he was teaching, because he voted for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—Messrs. P. T. Barnum and Chauncey Jerome are doing their best through the medium of the New-Haven papers to determine which was cheated by the failure of the Jerome Clock Company.

—One hundred dollars has been paid by Mr. Thomas Gaffield, of Boston, for the manuscripts of the oration delivered in that city, on the Fourth of July last, by Hon EDWARD EVERETT.

—The Philadelphia *Press*—which ought to be good authority on the subject—denies the rumor that a reconciliation has taken place between President Buchanan and Mr. Forney.

—Mrs. Miller, of Vermillion, Ohio, took a large dose of corrosive sublimate a few days since by mistake. Very fortunately medical aid was near at hand, and her life was saved.

—Gottschalk, the pianist, is a great favorite with the Cubans. The people of Matanzas are about presenting him with an elegant album, as a token of their regard.

—Judge Redfield, who recently retired from the the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Vermont, is about to open an office in Boston.

—A portrait of Ex-President Polk, by Healy, has been presented to the Tennessee Historical Society by Mrs. Polk.

—Capt. Charles T. Platt, of the United States Navy, died in Newburgh on Dec. 12. He was 65 years of age.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says that Mrs. Burch is to reside in that city with her mother, during this Winter.

—Galt's statue of Thomas Jefferson is on exhibition in Richmond, Va.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—1561, 1004, 3270, 101, 1503, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1967, 1968, 1989, 1990, 1568, 331, 738, 839, 1890, 1988, 801, 486, 1091, 1224, 1012, 1012¼, 1878, 1363, 2¾, 1942, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1958, 390, 2009, 2071, 1992.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 135, 143, 143¼, 56, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 158, 159, 161, 164, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 336¼, 57, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721. *Part II*—Adjourned to Monday for want of proper accommodations.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, the first business was the discharge of three prisoners, David Berry, John Mills, and Andrew Miller, against whom the Grand Jury had found no bills.

THE KAVANAGH MURDER—TRIAL OF SCHACHT.

The case of Frederick Schacht was then moved on by Mr. Anthon, on behalf of the people. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of Michael Kavanagh, at the corner of City Hall-place and Pearl-street. Mr. Brady conducted the defence, Mr. An

the proceedings on the part of the Justice presiding at the trial term of the Superior Court, are characterized as a contest or interregna, a contest, a scramble, &c. might seem to have been used ten to anticipation of what was expected to happen, but did not occur.

I have never conceded that the Common Council were absolved from its duty, originally devolved upon them, to provide and assign the rooms, if they had been, in which this court should be held. Two communications aimed by me have distinctly so stated.

The position now assumed, as nearly as I can understand it, is that those who furnish a house cannot be removed, or all events they should be encouraged to litigate until dispossessed.

The property furnished by the Board of Supervisors for the Court, as much belongs to the county as that provided for another Court, and it is difficult for me to understand what merit the question possesses, for whom the furniture was originally provided, when called to serve the community better by its transfer to another court.

The Board of Supervisors have petitioned the Common Council to reconsider the resolution giving the room to this Court. The Board of Aldermen have adjourned to Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, when it may be presumed some action will be taken.

Desirous of being entirely accurate in the statements made, and also to be entirely right, and not unwilling that the whole subject of accommodation for Courts, and the means of acquiring them, shall be thoroughly examined, the Court will be adjourned to Monday morning next (24th instant) at 11 o'clock.

The Evidences of Suicide—The Presumption of Law Based Thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Cecelia A. Howell, vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover the sum of $2,500, covered by a policy of insurance on the life of the plaintiff's husband. The facts of the case appear to be these: The policy was taken out in July, 1855. On the 19th of October, 1857, deceased, E. H. Howell, left his residence at Mamaroneck, and was never seen afterwards until found on the 15th of March, 1858, dead, in the woods near Fort Hamilton, L. I., with a ball-hole through his head and a pistol by him. From the appearance of the body, he had been dead several months.

The defence is, that the plaintiff committed suicide, and therefore the Company is not liable. The plaintiff rejoins that the suicide is not proven, and the law will not *presume* a man killed himself.

The Court charged the jury that if, from the evidence, they found that the deceased came to his death by his own hands, they must find for the Company; if otherwise, for the plaintiff.

The jury still out.

Pierrepont, Stoughton & Harrington for plaintiff; Wm. C. Noyes opposed.

The Moncrief Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. John Moncrief.—This was an action for divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and was stated in the TIMES of the 15th inst. The cause was now summed up and submitted, counsel for the plaintiff contending that a plain case for a limited divorce had been made out.

On the other hand, it was argued that no evidence appeared warranting a decree of separation. Counsel contended that the plaintiff had caused all the difficulty between herself and husband, and that she was not, therefore, entitled to come into Court and ask for a divorce or separation. Plaintiff was cross-examined in all material points to which she testified.

Decision was reserved.

Stafford & Stafford for plaintiff; McCunn, Swartwout & Fine for defendant.

Practice—Proceedings by Attachment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, Brady and Hilton, Justices.

Amable Lafevre vs. Henry H. Morange.—This was an action in the nature of trespass, brought to recover damages of the defendant for an alleged wrongful seizure of the plaintiff's property. The seizure was shown on the trial below, but the defendant justified under process of attachment issued out of the District Court, and claimed that the property was lawfully taken, being the plaintiff in the action had in the District Court. The plaintiff in that case, on the trial below, contended that the attachment issued by the District Court, although regular on its face, was really void, because certain statutory conditions had not been complied with.

The Court there held that the attachment being regular on its face, it protected the officers executing the process, as also the plaintiff in that suit in making the seizure. Judgment was given for the attaching part, and there was an appeal therefrom. Decision reserved.

Wm. Stanly for appellant; H. H. Morange opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

The Blankman will case again proceeded in this Court, and the cross-examination of Henry Bolton, one of the attesting witnesses, was continued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Hillard vs. Wiseman.*—Order denied.

Bayer vs. Bayer.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WEIR, J.—*Justus L. Redfield vs. Wilkins J. Widdleton.*—Motion to strike out granted with liberty to plaintiff to amend, if he desires to do so, by asserting a more positive averment of defendants, alleging insolvency; the plaintiff's cost of this motion $10, to abide the event of his right to recover costs in this action.

Dennis Sadlier, et al. vs. Patrick O'Shea.—Motion denied, with $7 to the plaintiff to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*The People vs. Mead.*—Recognizance discharged; judgment vacated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

$22,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	250	Erie Railroad	30
7,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90.	73	200	do	s15 29
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	s30	66½	150	do	29½
4,000	do	67	2150	do	29¾
4,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s	90¾	200	do	s10 29¾
5,000	E. R. 1st Mtg. Bs	88	100	do	s30 29
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	82½	100	do	s5 29¾
1,000	R.R. 3d Mt. Bs. '63	85	12	Harlem Railroad	13¾
1,000	Erie R. Bds., '75	56	500	Harlem R. Pref.	s60 32½
3,000	Erie R. C.B., '71	57	1500	do	s30 34
4,000	Had. R. 3d M. B.	80½	25	do	32
11,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	93	100	Mich. Central R.	47¾
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	90	200	Mich So. & N. Ia R.	13
800	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	100	do	13¼
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39	100	Mich So. & N. I. G.S.	29¾
3,000	N. Jer. C. 2d M. B.	100	150	do	24½
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	67	50	do	b60 24¾
10	Merch. Bank	97	50	Panama R.	s30 114
60	National Bank	90	50	do	s30 115
5	Bank of Commerce	90	10	do	115½
7	Metropolitan Bank	100	10	do	116
7	Corn Exchange Bk.	81	8	do	b15 116
10	Am. Ex. Bank	87¼	1150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64¾
18	do	87	625	do	64
20	Mechanics B. As'n	100	900	do	65
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	83	100	do	s10 63½
20	do	83½	200	do	s10 64
15	Penn. Coal Co.	73½	200	do	64¼
100	N. Y. Central R.	s30 73	100	do	s15 63½
205	do	73¼	50	do	64¾
150	do	73¾	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	90
100	do	s10 73¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 62½
250	do	73½	350	Clev. & Toledo R.	25
100	do	s10 73¾	200	do	b30 25¼
400	do	74¼	200	do	s10 25½
250	do	74¾	150	do	25¾
1100	do	74½	100	do	b10 25¾
200	do	s8 74¾	200	do	b30 25½
100	do	s30 73¾	100	do	25½
100	do	s30 74	600	do	b30 25¾
100	do	s7 74¾	23	Chic. & R. I. R.	48
15	Del., L. & W. R.	75	150	do	47¾
5	N. J. Cen. R.	106	300	do	47
50	do	105	380	Chic., B. & Q. R.	63

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	150	Hud. River R	40½
6,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90.	74	100	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	29¾
25,000	do	75	100	do	29
22,000	Missouri State 6s	68	100	do	s10 28¾
5,000	do	69	300	do	s30 28½
3,000	E. R. C. Bs. '71	57	100	do	b30 28
2,000	M. C. 8 per c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	95	300	do	b30 28¾
5,000	M.C. 8 ₱ c Bs. '69	90	50	Harlem R.	13¾
20	National Bank	90	50	Panama R.	116
25	Am. Ex. Bank	87	100	Illinois C. R.	s5 64½
23	Penn. Coal Co.	74	200	do	s15 64
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	50	do	64½
18	Pacific Mail S Co.	80¼	150	do	64¾
50	do	80	100	do	65
225	N. Y. Central R.	74½	300	Gal. & Chic R.	s10 61
50	do	s15 74	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	25½
100	do	s30 73¾	100	do	25¾
150	Mich. Cen. R.	48	100	do	b30 26
100	do	s30 48	400	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s30 47¼
			50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The arrival of the steamer *Atlantic*, from Havre and Southampton, early this forenoon, added $850,000 to the supply of Bullion, and the mails by this arrival, although anticipated in the heads of the news by the recent telegraphs from the *Bohemian*, off Cape Race, are esteemed of an interesting, and, for American affairs, highly encouraging character. Further orders have come forward for our great staples, and also for some of our leading Railway and other Stocks, induced by a renewed demand for Erie, Illinois Central, New-York Central, &c., in the London market. One or two of our Stock Brokers received the Bullion by this opportunity, to pay for the Stocks ordered, Messrs. SEXTON & WAINWRIGHT £10,000, and other parties in the Board smaller sums. Several of the private Banking houses also received considerable orders, accompanied by the Bullion. The letters denote continued confidence on the other side, in the ultimate settlement of our domestic political trouble, the English people being wholly incredulous as to a break-up in our Union on the sectional differences that now divide the public sentiment North and South. Of course they will soon find that the difficulty has made a more profound financial impression on this side, and more seriously imperiled the peace and harmony of the country, than the earlier advices in regard to the crisis led them to calculate upon. It will also be found, we apprehend, that the remittances to this side in Gold required to settle our Exchanges, will be larger than was at first estimated. The hope is that the true nature of the case will so gradually develop itself from steamer to steamer as to produce no important disturbance to the London money market. In regard to American Stocks, the letters to-day express much confidence in a rapid recovery, and notice a growing speculation on the other side to take advantage of our low prices. Mr SAMPSON, of the London *Times*, (who corresponds with the *Commercial* of this City,) writes as follows, being to the same effect as several private letters we have seen to the Brokers:

"Our dates from New-York reach to the 21st of November, which was the day after the Committee of the Associated Banks had held their first sitting to buy exchange. We are, therefore, informed of the partial rally that had occurred in the Stock Market from the ruinous prices touched on the 18th of November. Here there has not for an instant been anything like alarm or a desire to press sales of American stocks. Indeed, the influx of buyers has been extraordinary, and the dealers who have supplied the demand have sent out, from time to time, large orders to your market, with the view to replace what they have parted with. As remittances to provide for these orders some considerable amounts of the New-York and Ohio stocks falling due on the 1st of January were forwarded by the last Cunard steamer. This evening the market has closed with great buoyancy. Erie, which was yesterday quoted 31 to 32, is now at 34 to 35; New-York Central, which was 73 to 75, is firm at 77, and Illinois Central has rallied from 31 to 29 to 28, discount."

The market here to-day was favorably affected by these advices and the receipt of the Gold, to an extent that more than neutralized for the moment the political news in the morning papers, although the latter was construed as rather complicating the pending difficulty at Washington. At the early Boards New-York Central recovered to 74¼ ₱ cent., as against 73 late yesterday afternoon, and soon after the adjournment the Stock sold at 74¼, and at and after the Second Board at 74¼@75@74¾ ₱ cent., finally leaving off at 74¾ ₱ cent. Heavy orders were filled in New-York and Erie and Illinois Central shares, the price advancing 1¼@2 ₱ cent. on the closing rates of yesterday. The demand brought forward one or two prominent sellers of cash stock, at a handsome turn on their recent speculations, and but for whom, the foreign orders to buy would have run the prices above 30 for Erie and 65 for Illinois Central. The other New-York and Western Railways sympathized in this upward movement, thereby establishing at the Second Board a liberal advance on Hudson, Harlem, Reading, Galena, Michigan Central, Toledo and Rock Island. Some heavy contracts, seller 30 days, were made at the early Board in Harlem Preferred shares at 32 ₱ cent., on which the price rose to 34 ₱ cent. in the afternoon. The State Stocks were firmer than for a fortnight past, Tennessees 75, Missouris 69, at the close. Federal fives were steady, and the Railway mortgages firm and advancing. The Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. rose to 96 ₱ cent., and nearly all the issues of the Erie, including the unsecured, were held for or sold at higher figures. Late in the afternoon the speculative Share list closed about as follows:

Central	74¾	Michigan Central	48¼
Erie	29½	M. Guaranteed	28¾
Illinois Central	65	Panama	115½
Hudson	40¾	Toledo	25¼
Galena	63	Pacific	80

The receipts of Gold from England and France, while following each other in quick succession, and already amounting to about $1,700,000, favorably influenced the free currency for Exchange, but have thus far failed to advance, materially, the rates. About 100,000 bales of Cotton from the Southern ports, and Grain, Flour, &c., from New-York, to the value of $3,500,000, have gone forward within a week, furnishing bills to nearly five-fold the value of the Bullion received from the other side, in addition to which a large sum in Exchange has been created by the orders on Railway and other stocks. The effect of the Specie movement is, perhaps, more decidedly felt on the market for money at Bank and on the Street. The open market, to-day, is about 3 ₱ cent. lower on the average upon mercantile bills than a week or ten days ago, and the demand for first-class paper, outside of Bank, is shaping every way easier for sellers. Thus we hear of double-name bills, running up to May and June next, being done at 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and shorter acceptances at the same rate, which went hard, less than a fortnight since, at 15@18 ₱ cent. The Exchanges to-day, after the sailing of the *Asia*, are steady, within yesterday's quotations; most of the large transactions being confined among and between the Shipping-houses and Brokers. The Import trade buy moderately. We quote: London, 103½@104 for Bankers', and 102@103 for Merchant Bills; Paris, f.5.50@f.5.45.

The Canal Auditor has authorized an advance to 7 ₱ cent. per annum interest in his advertisement for the new State Canal Loan of $1,200,000, to be awarded on the 26th inst.

The official advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, for $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th of December instant, for the issue of any portion of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasury of the Mint at Philadelphia, or Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, or St. Louis, within five days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1860.

Such Treasury Notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of each bidder, or bidders, as shall offer to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest and the Treasury notes will carry such rate of interest from the date of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition, and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of one per centum. One per cent. upon the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals vary from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened and awarded at this Department at 12 o'clock, noon, on said 28th of December.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The law in relation to holidays in this State reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The following days, viz: the 1st of January, commonly called New-Year's day, the 4th day of July, the 25th of December, commonly called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or *the President of the United States*, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered, as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

And this covers, of course, the 4th January next, as set apart by the proclamation of the President.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	107,000	1,401,000	78,000	15,000	6,000
1859-60	169,000	1,764,000	64,000	28,000	7,000
1858-9	138,000	1,493,000	66,000	27,000	13,000
1857-8	104,000	902,000	20,000	13,000	17,000
1856-7	128,000	1,204,000	26,000	14,000	17,000
1855-6	144,000	1,252,000	23,000	20,000	14,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	525,000	129,000	76,000	737,000	653,000
1859-60	662,000	183,000	77,000	962,000	800,000
1858-9	435,000	259,000	85,000	779,000	662,000
1857-8	263,000	80,000	60,000	423,000	432,000
1856-7	237,000	116,000	65,000	418,000	619,000
1855-6	415,000	156,000	98,000	679,000	525,000

The movement of Cotton to the seaboard (says the circular of Messrs. NEILL) continues to be restricted by the political agitation at the South, and it is therefore difficult to say anything definite of the result of this crop. As we have before remarked, it is entirely a question of "how much cotton will reach the ports." The receipts have fallen far below the average of the corresponding period for the past five years, and the deficiency as compared with last year is rapidly increasing. By telegraph, it now amounts to 400,000 bales, and by the first week in January will exceed half a million bales. So large a decrease occurring in the early part of the season, while the heavy bottom land crops were being received, was quite unexpected. A heavy falling off after that date had even been looked for, but this present deficiency has prepared the public for a still greater falling off hereafter.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 598 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, 482 bushels Wheat, 562 bushels Barley, 2,623 bushels Oats, 1,013 pkgs. Provisions and 730 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 75@$4 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, including Middling Uplands at 10¾c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in fair demand at firmer and advancing prices. The reported sales add up 16,500 bbls., including sundries in State, at $4 65@$4 75; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 95@$5 15, chiefly $5@$5 05; superfine Western at $4 65@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 05@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65	@$4 75
Extra State	4 85	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 5 70
Fancy Genesee	6 20	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 95@$5 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 30@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in inquired for at $3@$3 05 for Jersey and $3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and prices have advanced. Receipts have been very light, and most holders have been reluctant to sell, unless at even higher rates than those current to-day. The reported transactions embrace 42,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 28@$1 40, the latter an extreme rate for small lots; Red do., at $1 22@$1 23; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 17; and Milwaukee Club at $1 14@$1 15; and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 10; and No. 2 do., at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Corn in good request at full rates; sales 70,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 64c.@65c., for do. do., afloat; and 65c.@66c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Sales 14,500 bushels, part Canada West, at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada at 37c.@37½c; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 36c.@36½c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales have been made at 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, at from 25c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very dull, to-day. Prices nominal.

OILS—Have been inactive here and in New-Bedford. Quotations are essentially unaltered.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 17, '60	71,715	138,686	1,352,500
Same time last year	88,317	190,067	1,873,900

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 200 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $16; New Prime at $11 50; Old Mess at $15 62½@$15 75; and Old Prime at $10@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is in demand and steady. The transactions comprise 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales 100 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 18c.@18½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are heavy and drooping. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@11¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 19, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PENNY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.*

BUTTER.

The demand from the home trade is good, but concessions in price are made on anything not strictly fine. The low rates on medium grades of State have tempted some small investments for English account, which would be largely increased but for the derangement of Exchanges. Extra Fall-made tubs move quickly at 20c.@21c., and really fine Dairies are not plenty at 18c.@20c. Medium qualities of State are salable at 15c.@17c. without difficulty. Roll Butter either from this State, Pennsylvania or Ohio is in good demand, and sells readily at our figures. Common Western Butter, more particularly such as, like Joseph's coat, is of many colors, is very slow sale at 10½c.@12c. The inquiry is made constantly here and in the country, "What is Butter worth?" "What can you get for it?" to which we would reply to all holders of butter here or in the country, that our quotations do not represent nominal figures, but are the prices at which we are making sales freely, and all who wish to realize on their Butter can get our quotations by sending to us. Butter is not dull with us, but lively.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	—
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb	10	@	13

CHEESE

Is without material change. Moderate amounts contracted some time since are going forward to England. English dairy and all descriptions of fancy Cheese are dull and slow sale.

Fine State, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	6	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	10	@	14

EGGS

Continue very dull with a downward tendency. A good portion of the receipts have been frozen. We quote, with less off:

Lime Eggs, ₱ dozen	17	@	18
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen	20	@	22
Ohio, ₱ dozen	20	@	—

DRIED FRUITS.

No improvement in Dried Apples. Large lots of State are offered at 4c., with no buyers. Dried Peaches of small cut and bright color are more active at 12c. Unpeeled Peaches are unsalable, unless at 3c.@4c. Cherries and all kinds of Dried Berries are lower.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	4	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled	4	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	16
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	—	@	16

GREEN FRUITS

Continues dull and unchanged.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Apples, Russetts, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Baldwins, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	11 50
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	8 00	@	9 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market has been glutted with all sorts of Poultry, and large lots of frozen and poor stuff have been sold at very low figures. The receipts to-day have fallen off some, and as the holidays approach prices may improve. Game and Venison is plenty.

Fowls, dressed, Northern and Western, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Turkeys, dressed, Northern and Western, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Geese, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Partridges, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@	—
Quail ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	—
Venison, saddle	7	@	10
Venison, carcase	5	@	—

DRESSED HOGS.

There is no particular change to note, and prices remain as last week.

Dressed Hogs, Corn-fed, heavy, ₱ lb	8¼	@	8
Dressed Hogs, light, ₱ lb	7	@	7¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes continue to advance, and the market is very active.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 87
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 10
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 10	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peachblows	1 50	@	1 75
Onions, red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	87
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	—	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ 100	6 00	@	15 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	63	@	75
Celery, ₱ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	88	@	1 38

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

The present being Christmas week, or the week in which Christmas animals are offered for sale, there has been a splendid show of fat cattle and sheep, so that the comparatively moderate number of animals offered for sale does not convey an idea of the real amount of meat. Beeves are in fair supply, and of extra good quality generally, with quite a sprinkling of very fat, premium animals for the holidays. The market has been very fair for this class, some of which have brought full 12c. ₱ lb., net. Good beeves have been purchased readily at 9c.@9¾c., but the poorer grades were not in demand, and sold scarcely as well as one week ago. The stock was all disposed of. Milch Cows are little inquired after, and the market is not as good as it was a few weeks ago. Veal Calves do not sell readily. Beef, mutton and pork draw away from the veal market. Calves are worth 5c.@6¾c.—very few 7c. ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep are scarce, with a brisk demand for good mutton, at an advance of 50c. at least from last week. Some very fat sheep have been brought in, as noted below. We have never seen so many of this class at any previous market. A few have been sold at $18@$25 ₱ head. Hogs are plenty, and ¾c. lower than last week. They come forward faster than they can be sold, even at the reduced quotations.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC 18.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,479	103	413	8,191	15,160
Previous week	3,845	109	497	8,630	11,209
Same w'k last year	4,671	141	459	13,981	26 925
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,958
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,566. Total number received the previous week, 24,250, being an increase of 4,076 head, mostly swine.

Of the 4,479 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,657 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 560 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 156 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 59 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 47 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The 3,657 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 609; Hudson River Railroad, 1,794; Harlem Railroad, 477; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 222; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 154, and 101 on foot. The navigation of the Hudson River is now closed for the Winter, hence no more cattle will come in by boats.

Of the 3,657 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 981 head came from New-York, 864 from Illinois, 415 from Kentucky, 779 from Ohio, 219 from Indiana, 52 from Michigan, 40 from New-Jersey, 29 from Pennsylvania, 54 from Connecticut, 12 from Canada, and 212 from Iowa.

THE CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The market opened on Tuesday with a moderate number of bullocks on sale at Forty-fourth street, but in quality they were quite superior to those of former markets. In fact, we have not seen so many really fat premium cattle offered at a single market for years. The most of them had previously been sold, at $115, $125 and even $175 each, for holiday beef, and were on the way to their respective owners. Several of them are especially referred to in the drove notes below. Besides these there were whole droves of prime steers, which were in good demand at last week's rates, or even higher, as they were really better than any offered one week ago. The poorer grades sold

The New-York Times.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-morrow (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND GARDEN—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—THE PIRATE'S LOVER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—HAVE FOR A WIDOW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—ASYLUM CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 596—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

To Correspondents.

We must crave the indulgence of correspondents for any apparent neglect of their favors. We have an immense accumulation of manuscript—especially of communications on the subject of our political troubles, many of which are valuable and would be cheerfully published at once if the pressure of news, advertisements, &c., upon our columns, did not render it impossible. In due time we hope to be able to make room for some of them,—but we must bespeak the forbearance of their authors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important feature in the proceedings of Congress yesterday was the speech of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in the Senate, continued from Tuesday. He made a strong appeal for the Union, and declared that Tennessee would stand by it to the last. Alluding to the expressed intention of South Carolina to compel the other Southern States to follow her in her scheme of secession, he said that Tennessee would not be dragged into a Southern or any other Confederacy until she had time to consider about it. He was followed by Mr. LANE, of Oregon. Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, made his appearance in the Senate yesterday for the first time during the present session. The Pension and the Military Academy bills were passed in the House, the day was principally occupied in the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the item under discussion being an appropriation of $900,000 for the return and maintenance of the recaptured Africans. The bill finally passed as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. An effort was made to adjourn over until the 7th of January, but it failed—94 to 82.

The New York delegation in Congress held an adjourned caucus last night, only a few members being absent, and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the remedy for all existing evils in the Union was to be found in the Constitution, and that all just cause of complaint could be removed by a due observance of present laws.

Late reports from Georgia, received in Washington, indicate that, after all, South Carolina is likely to be disappointed in her expectation that the Empire State of the South will afford her aid and countenance, to the extent of following immediately in her footsteps, should she see fit to declare her connection with the Union dissevered. There is asserted to be a large party of Unionists in Georgia, who will coöperate with those opposed to separate State action to defeat the extremists, and thus afford delay until better counsels can prevail. These reports created a better feeling in Washington yesterday, and a strong hope that, through the medium of the Consulting Committee, something might yet be done to stay the tide of disunion.

Owing to the severe storm prevailing, no reports of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention yesterday had reached us up to the time of going to press with our first edition.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Southampton on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated, but London journals to the 5th (one day later) are received, and from them we obtain some fresh information. The *Times* has another article on the secession movement in the Southern States, and it is one more strongly in favor of conciliation from the North than any that have yet appeared in its columns. We copy from the same journal an interesting account of Capt. MCCLINTOCK'S Arctic Expedition in the *Bull-dog*, by which the practicability of carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America *vid* Faroe, Iceland, and Greenland, has been successfully established. The *Atlantic* brought, in gold, £149,450 from Southampton, and $113,960 from Havre.

News from the Pacific side to the 5th inst. reaches us by the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday morning. The official returns of both the California and the Oregon elections had been received. The total vote in the former State was 119,867, and in the latter 14,761. The plurality of Mr. LINCOLN over Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in Oregon is 301. The people of California have voted against calling a Constitutional Convention by only 173 votes, and in favor of paying all the State's indebtedness by a large majority. The flume of the Tuolumne Water Company had been blown up by some evil-disposed persons, and the consequence was a scarcity of water in a large mining district. DAVID SCAMMELD, formerly a resident in this City, and a Lieutenant in the New-York Volunteers in Mexico, had been elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in San Francisco. There is later news from British Columbia, but nothing of importance.

While the steamer *Commonwealth* was on her way to this City yesterday morning, and waiting for daylight near Throg's Neck, with steam shut off, a defective iron plate in the steam-chimney blew out, making a slight opening, through which the steam escaped into the fire-room, and out among the deck passengers. Several persons were scalded, and one, a colored waiter named JAMES MYERS, has died of his injuries at the Hospital. Mrs. BLAKE, and a young daughter and son, were also badly burned. Capt. WILLIAMS, Mr. FOSTER, the Clerk of the boat, and other officers, did all in their power for the relief of the suffering parties, and the cabin passengers promptly took up a collection for their benefit. The *Commodore* will take the place of the *Commonwealth*, which will be hauled off to undergo the usual Winter repairs.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday. The death of Mr. JENNINGS, a boarding officer at Quarantine, was announced. Rev. C. W. DENNISON explained the plan of an Industrial School, to be opened in State-street, which received the approval of the Board.

total since January, 192,116.

In the Board of Education, the appointments of teachers of the Evening Schools by the local Boards of the various Wards were, with four exceptions, confirmed. $2,178 was appropriated to furnish the new school-house in Oliver-street. An additional Clerk of the Board was appointed at a salary of $400. The Board voted to hold a special meeting on Wednesday next, to finish up the business of the year.

The case of the slaver *Cora* was resumed yesterday, and SALOM HUMPHREY, who made the bill of sale, testified as to the particulars of the transaction. The prisoners were not in attendance, and Capt. LATHAM was reported to be quite ill. The case was adjourned to Friday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the entire day was occupied by the trial of Frederich Schacht for the murder of Michael Kavanagh. The case is still on. In the General Sessions there were several forgery trials; and one burglar, on his plea of guilty, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. The case of the Sheriff against the Comptroller, in regard to fees in the liquor and police cases, was submitted to Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the written points of counsel. Decision as to the *mandamus* was reserved. An interesting case was tried before Justice WOODRUFF in the Supreme Court, which involved the question as to what evidences of suicide will establish a presumption of law that a party died of his own hands. The verdict was not rendered.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, under the news and gold arrival by the steamer *Atlantic*, and several of the Railway stocks were taken freely on orders from England, at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent. New-York Central closed 74¼ ₩ cent. Money again improved for the borrower, on mercantile paper. Exchange steady.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good request, at firmer rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Whisky. Cotton was in demand. Provisions were quiet. Hay was inquired for. Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals and Naval Stores were inactive. Limited transactions were reported in Coffee, Rice, Fish, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade were unaltered.

At the Live-Stock Markets, yesterday, there was a fine show of good animals, brought in for Christmas week. The supply of extra beef cattle was unusually large, even for this season. Some of these sold as high as 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. for the dressed carcasses, to be weighed after slaughtering. Cattle equal to the usual first grades went readily at 9½c.@10c.; a slight advance upon the previous weekly market,—while the poorest grades sold at the decline. Cows and calves were selling about as last week, if anything lower. The exhibits of large fat sheep has seldom been excelled at the sales-pens—several single sheep sold at $18 to $25 per head. Live hogs are ½c. ₩ lb. lower than last week, the market being rather overstocked. The total receipts of live animals at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,479 beef cattle, 103 milch cows, 413 veal calves, 8,191 sheep, and 15,180 live hogs—total, 28,360. Owing to the heavy weights of a large proportion of the cattle and sheep, these figures do not quite indicate the actual supply of meats.

The President in his own Defence.

We publish, in another column, rather an extraordinary document, purporting to come from the hands of President BUCHANAN. It is a political letter,—addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia who had expressed a fear, shared by many of their party friends, lest the "remaining vitality" of the Democratic Party might be "still further lessened" by the course of action the President was pursuing in regard to secession. It was designed to be confidential,—but that purpose has been frustrated and the world is permitted to share the wisdom originally intended for the use of the much more limited circle of Mr. BUCHANAN'S political "friends." We should be glad if we were at liberty to consider it spurious,—but we fear the intrinsic evidence of its genuineness deprives us of this consolation. It must certainly be humiliating to find the President of the Republic, in this supreme crisis of its history, extending a degree of anxious consideration to a small party clique in Philadelphia which he denies to the gallant little garrison of Fort Moultrie.

Mr. BUCHANAN in this letter first shows very conclusively that a State has no right to secede,—and that he is clothed with power by the Constitution to enforce obedience to the laws. After this admirable demonstration of his duty, he proceeds to declare that he has made up his mind *not* to perform it,—because he is quite certain that any attempt to do so would involve the country in civil war, deluge its fields with blood, "mow down" hundreds of thousands of negro slaves, encourage a very dangerous military spirit in the country, and lead to inconceivable evils in the present and the future. And he closes this very extraordinary manifesto with the cheering assurance that

> "The only means I have now in my command centre in exhorting the people, as a nation, to implore the assistance of an overruling Providence, in order to avert the dangers which now beset our beloved land."

We are really at a loss to know what to make of this epistle. It is quite in the spirit of the Message. There is not one whit more inconsistency between its premises and its conclusion that was manifest in that document. It avoids, with the same care which the Message evinced, the real point of duty, and fights, with the same conspicuous valor, the same man of straw. If we were to judge only from its intrinsic character, therefore, we should have little hesitation in pronouncing it a genuine epistle from the Presidential pen.

One thing is clear,—whether genuine or not, it illustrates admirably the line of conduct which the President has resolved to pursue. And if he did not write it, we have very little doubt that he will readily adopt it as a capital statement of his views,—clothed in clearer language than he is in the habit of using, and therefore much more likely than his Message to make them generally understood, if not to commend them to favor.

The Secession Administration.

Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, of the Department of the Interior, has left Washington for Raleigh. He goes as Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to the State of North Carolina, to consult with the authorities of that State in regard to Southern coöperation in the event of secession. He still holds his office under the Federal Government, and is expected to return within a few days.

This is but one of many indications that Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration is actively enlisted in the work of overthrowing the Government. One member of his Cabinet, Mr. COBB, has resigned, after having done everything in his power to discredit the Department over which he presided, and prepared an elaborate incendiary *pronunciamiento* against the Government of which he was himself a part, and which he had sworn to support. The President's special organ spread this document at full length before the world in its pages, and commended it cordially to public confidence. Secretary THOMPSON has entered openly into the secession service, while professing still to serve the Federal authority. Secretary FLOYD devotes himself to disposing of the public arms and munitions in such a way that they shall be "handy" for the Secessionists in case of conflict with the General Government. Under Secretaries, Superintendents of the Executive Printing, clerks and employes of the Administration in various positions, are open and avowed Secessionists, and are not only tolerated, but encouraged by their superiors, in such a course. The *National Intelligencer* points out the very remarkable contrast between this toleration of treason to the Government and the unrelenting severity with which every hint of infidelity to the party and of favor for Mr. DOUGLAS, has been punished by the President.

The fact is, the whole country is settling down to the conviction that Mr. BUCHANAN is faithless to his trust,—that he is intentionally favoring the secession movement,—either from sympathy with its traitorous purpose or from an imbecile incompetence to meet the responsibility which it devolves upon him.

We have reason to think that he *favors* secession under the idea that the seceding States will return to the Union after obtaining the guarantees which they require. Unless we are mistaken in the information we have received upon this subject, this is the tenor of his assurances from the leaders of the movement in South Carolina, on the strength of which he has refused to reinforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie. Whether this is the deliberate purpose of the seceding States,—or whether they have imposed it upon Mr. BUCHANAN as a means of avoiding the presence of any more troops, must be left to conjecture. If the former supposition be true, the whole secession movement resolves itself into a political trick,—a device to extort from the fears of the country concessions which its sober and settled judgment will not grant. If the latter be true, Mr. BUCHANAN is simply the dupe of men who deem any strategy justifiable which may mislead an enemy.

Fall in the Price of Slaves.

The Romney (Va.) *Argus*, lamenting the decline in the value of slaves, reports the sale at $800 of a valuable mechanic, who last year would readily have brought $1,500. Everywhere in the South at the present moment the quotations for such merchandise are merely nominal. The transactions are extremely few, and uniformly at prices which a twelvemonth since would have been considered ridiculously inadequate. In the Frontier States rates are better maintained than further southward, for the reason that there is less danger of servile revolt there than in the Cotton States. In South Carolina, for instance, the perilous aspect of the social question absolutely prevents the sale or exchange of slaves; and while the nominal rates have declined at least thirty per cent., there are no sales to test the decline. It may be safe, however, to estimate that if the involuntary labor of the South was in 1859 worth $1200,000,000, in 1860 it is worth less than $800,000,000—a sudden depreciation for which the capital of no country in the world has ever, perhaps, furnished a precedent.

If we inquire the reason of this extraordinary fact, we discover at once that it originates nowhere outside of the Slave States themselves. It is not due to the existence of the Republican Party, for that organization has been in full vigor through the last four years, a period through which the price of slaves has, until recently, steadily advanced. It does not spring from the principles or platform of that party; for they universally disclaim all design to interfere with the institution in the several States, and regard the subject of emancipation not merely as one with which they have no concern, but as a problem which defies the ingenuity of the shrewdest to solve. It is not because Republicans have circulated incendiary ideas, taught insubordination, or held out false hopes to the negro; the most malignant antagonists of that party bring no such charge against it. Evidently, therefore, the causes which have rendered slave property unsafe, and so diminished its value, are due to the South itself. It belongs to that system of political agitation which has taught the capitalists of the North caution, while it has involved the capitalists of the South in loss and danger. We have laid before our readers repeatedly, letters and other evidence of an unquestionable sort, to show that the negro has obtained his dangerous and exaggerated knowledge from his master; from the public speeches of political orators, and from the absurd reports current among themselves, and founded on the other sources of information. Misrepresentation of the Republican policy has been the whole and sole material of warfare in the recent campaign in the Southern States, the fruit of which is this formidable danger of insurrection—a danger far more urgent than any other result of the present attitude of the Cotton States, and one the immediate effects of which are felt disastrously.

This danger is more imminent in the Cotton States than in those nearer the North, because in the latter the slave is saved from the desperate alternative of revolt, by the ever lingering hope of escape. It is mainly from the border States that the underground railroad obtains its passengers. Every one of these fortunate travelers leaves behind him those who have witnessed his successful effort, and envy him the freedom it has earned him. Hence, while the lives of the whites are held by a less precarious tenure, property in blacks is even more insecure, and if the South Carolina planter declines to buy negroes for fear of introducing conspiracy into his sable flock, thus reducing the price of hands, the same result follows in Virginia, from the encouragement to escape afforded by the rumored Abolitionism of the party now in the ascendant in the North; encouragement borrowed from the indiscreet language of white agitators. The whole responsibility, therefore, of this wholesale and fatal depreciation of Southern wealth is due to Southern misconduct, and in no degree to aggression or interference on the part of the other section. The willful and wicked aspersions of the slaveholder upon the motives of a great national party have simply recoiled in ruin upon themselves.

CONSISTENCY.—We publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, another article on the pending excitement in the Southern States. The leading British journal has been prolific in articles on American topics since our Presidential election, and, as a rule, they have been marked by strong common sense, judgment and correct information. It is very evident, however, that the writer of the article which we quote to-day has not derived his facts or drawn his opinions from the source that inspired his predecessor of the previous week. *Then* "the triumphs of Democratic insolence, and the demonstrations of Southern ruffianism in Congress" were the theme of fierce denunciation; homage was paid "not to that which Southerners are so anxious to conserve, but to that which they are seeking to destroy;" and the question was scornfully put "whether any sane man could believe that England and France would stultify their free policy of half a century for the sake of an extended cotton trade?" *Now*, Slavery comes in for a fair share of the *Times'* patronage, for "what would New-York, Liverpool, Manchester, and even the British metropolis be without it?" The answer, of course, is—a blank. Consistency is a very rare jewel, indeed.

The Fire Department of our City, while claiming much credit as a volunteer organization, rendering its services gratuitously in behalf of property and life, is rapidly becoming a heavy burden on the City Treasury; and it may to-day be justly questioned, whether a paid Department, with every man in the force drawing salary and liable to lose his place for misconduct, would not be a measure as promotive of public economy as it would certainly be conducive to the public peace, comfort and morals. This experiment has been tried elsewhere, and in every instance the results have been satisfactory and encouraging. The change from a volunteer to the paid system of Fire Companies, has certainly contributed its full share to the redemption of Baltimore from the sway of rowdies; and if the interesting class of those who now "bunk" in our engine houses, could be made to sleep at home o' nights, and spend less time in association with similar youths similarly situated, we make no doubt that there would soon be a perceptible diminution in the assault and battery cases to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions.

There is an air of ungraciousness, we admit, in criticising the operation of a system which claims to be one of gratuitous service, only actuated by a desire for the public good. We are not insensible to the gallantry exhibited on many occasions by members of the Fire Department, nor ungrateful for the vast amounts of property and the many human lives which they have saved by their exertions. It is because we appreciate these things at their full worth, that we desire to see the men recompensed for their time and labor in the public service; while there is not an intelligent fireman in our City but will readily admit, that there are very serious and almost equivalent drawbacks to the value of the Department as at present organized and administered. Like all other branches of the City Government, corruption is striking deep root in the machinery of our fire system—the gratuitous services of the volunteers being used as a cloak by whole hosts of jobbing contractors, under which they can securely make depredations on the public purse. New sites for Hook and Ladder, Engine and Hose houses, are being eternally purchased at exorbitant prices; the houses themselves are continually undergoing costly additions, alterations and repairs; new apparatus is ordered for almost every company that can be induced to make such a request; and the repairs to all portions of machinery are executed at prices which would be of fabulous amount if not shared by so many before reaching the actual operatives.

As a specimen of the abuses to which we refer, the proceedings of our Common Council, on the 18th and 17th days of the present month, will be found to present an average illustration of the perfect recklessness with which all demands made in the name of the Fire Department, are granted. In these demands, it is true, but few, if any of the firemen have any direct pecuniary interest—their popularity with the public, and their rivalries with other companies being dexterously used by the municipal lobby of jobbers, contractors and steam fire-engine patentees, to subserve the most corrupt and nefarious schemes for obtaining a plunge, arm-deep, into the City strong-box.

On the 13th of this month the Board of Councilmen voted $2,875 to Messrs. LEE and LARNED, steam fire-engine builders, to pay for the mere use of the unpurchased steam-engine *Niagara*. Also the sum of $2,649 50 to pay the same firm for repairs to steam-engine *J. G. Storm* and one or two other engines, not specified. A new location was ordered to be selected for Hose Company No. 20, doubtless to involve an additional expenditure of ten or fifteen thousand dollars. The cellar of Engine Company No. 17 was ordered to be dug out a depth of ten feet. A new and very costly fire-escape was granted to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. This is a pretty fair specimen of one evening's Councilmanic work in reference to the Fire Department, though the total ordered to be expended is somewhat less than the average.

The same Board, at its meeting on the 17th instant, passed the following resolutions: To purchase a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 24; a new and costly fire-escape for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 2; a new hose-carriage for Hose Company No. 24; a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 6; and another new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 42—thus probably voting away not less, at the very least, than $50,000, at this single session, as a reward to those who use the services of the disinterested firemen as a cloak for their schemes of plunder!

And on the same evening, while the Board of Councilmen were thus employed in voting a fortune to Messrs. LEE and LARNED, the Board of Aldermen, with a like spirit of commendable liberality, were transacting equally profitable business of a similar nature. They voted a new steam-engine to Hose Company No. 52, the resolution suspiciously providing that this engine be built by the Amoskeag Company "without contract;" also that an addition be made to the house of Engine Company No. 10, at an expense of $800, the same to be done "without contract." Also a new truck and apparatus for Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; also $8,000 for building a new house for Engine Company No. 29; also a new fire-escape truck for Company No. 15; also a new tender for Engine Company No. 7; also to purchase a location for Engine Company No. 18, and also a new location for Engine Company No. 31.

All such resolutions as these are mere matters of form when once introduced, the Councilmen invariably indorsing the action of the Aldermen, who never fail to return the compliment with reference to the similar jobbing measures originating in the Board of Councilmen. It is no overstrained calculation to say that the various jobs herein specified will cost the City not less, altogether, than $100,000; and though Chief Engineer DECKER was elected to his present office not many months ago, as the avowed and extreme opponent of more steam fire-engines than were at that time in use, it is on record that more of these engines have been asked for, and of course granted under his administration, than can by any possibility be either needed or made available.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The great idea of connecting Europe with America by means of the electric telegraph, may, after all, be realised at no very distant date. We print this morning from the London *Times* a most interesting account of the recent expedition of the British steamer *Bulldog*, under the command of the celebrated Arctic discover, Mr. LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, who has now gained fresh laurels by establishing the complete practicability of carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America, *vid* Faroe, Iceland and Greenland. It has been ascertained that no danger to the enterprise need be apprehended from ice or icebergs, and the depth of water in the deepest parts of the route is four hundred fathoms less than the depth of the Atlantic plateau, where the former cable was successfully laid. Apart from the satisfactory establishment of this telegraphic route between England and the United States, some important scientific discoveries were made by Capt. MCCLINTOCK, and the account of the expedition will repay perusal.

The Law's Delay.

Many members of the legal profession, and nearly all who have the misfortune to be litigants in support of their rights, are beginning to make serious complaints of the unnecessary and prejudicial delays of the Judiciary in rendering their decisions on cases argued in our Courts of Record. It is alleged that one Judge of the Supreme Court rarely decides a case within a year after the hearing; while another Judge of the Common Pleas has been known, in many instances, to take from eighteen months to three years before delivering his opinion on cases taken home for examination.

In the inferior Courts, such as the Marine and Civil Justices' the Code of Procedure is peremptory in ordering that decisions shall be rendered within four and eight days, respectively, after the hearing of any cause—four days being the time allotted to the Marine Court, and eight days, we believe, to the Civil Justices. In order to enforce these provisions, it is declared by the Code that any judgments given in these Courts after the lapse of the periods named, shall be void and of no effect.

The same Code prescribes that in the Courts of Record, such as the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas, the Judge shall render his decision within twenty days after the case shall have been submitted to him. But as the statute omits to add, as in the case of the Inferior Courts, that the decisions shall be void if not rendered within the time specified, the Judges of our Common Pleas, Supreme, and Superior Courts have united in regarding the twenty-day limitation as advisory, not mandatory—as a suggestion rather than as an order.

Of course we cheerfully admit that there are cases which may require more than twenty days for examination; but that papers should be taken home and laid aside untouched for one, two or three years, is something which neither the public nor the legal profession should be expected to bear with patience. There are cases in which a defendant who was perfectly solvent at the time of trial, has become bankrupt and penniless during the years intervening between the submission of the case to the Judge and the final rendering of a decision in the plaintiff's favor—the door being thus very carefully locked many months after the steed has been stolen.

But not only do these delinquent Judges delay and in many cases seriously injure the plaintiffs in causes tried before themselves at Special Term, but they also go far to obstruct and render nugatory the labors of their more industrious or less hesitant associates in the trial of causes at General Term. In the Common Pleas, for instance, where all appeal cases must be heard before three Judges, each of whom has to be consulted before the delivery of a decision, the one Judge who asks to be allowed to "take the papers home"—where he will probably keep them for six, twelve or eighteen months—effectually prevents the delivery of a decision for any of the periods named, although his two associates are seldom more than twenty or forty days in arrear of the Calendar.

It is in contemplation, we learn, to have a bill introduced at the next session of our State Legislature, providing that in all cases where decisions are not delivered within twenty days in any of the Courts named, the cause shall be brought up again for trial in the same Court, taking precedence of all other cases, and the decision on this second trial shall be delivered "within ten days at furthest." It is also said that certain plaintiffs, who can prove losses through delays in the decision of their cases—the defendants becoming bankrupt or quitting the State meanwhile—are about testing the responsibility of the Judges for these delays, by commencing suits against said Judges for recovery of the amounts so lost.

A SENSIBLE PROCEEDING.—The State of North Carolina, while neglecting nothing which it may deem essential to the protection of Southern rights, is resolved not to enter upon the grave business of dissolving the Union with indecent haste, nor to permit a hot-headed minority to plunge the State into secession. A Joint Committee of the Legislature has recommended that a State Convention be held on the 18th of February,—and a bill has also been introduced providing that

> "No ordinance of said Convention, dissolving the connection of the State of North Carolina with the Federal Government, or connecting it with any other, shall have any force or validity *until it shall have been submitted to, and ratified by, a majority of the qualified voters of the State* for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted for their approval or rejection."

This is eminently sensible and dignified. Secession is the most important act which any State can attempt,—and it should never be undertaken except upon the clear and unmistakable requirement of a decided majority of her people. South Carolina has shown no clearer proof of the conscious weakness of her cause than in the hasty and inconsiderate action by which she has endeavored to precipitate the disunion issue. At no stage of her proceedings has she shown the slightest willingness to let the voice of her people be heard.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.—The proposition now before the Board of Supervisors to add four hundred men to the present Police force of our City, is a measure good in itself, and eminently wise, in view of the excited and unsettled condition of the public mind. These appointments will add materially to the security of property and life during the coming troublous months—the present force being obviously insufficient for the many hundred miles of streets intrusted to their guardianship. The Board of Supervisors, we are glad to see, acknowledge the necessity of the proposed increase, and the utility of the present Metropolitan organization—Democrats uniting with Republicans in conceding that the request of General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY is based on justice, and could not be refused without serious danger to the public interests.

—Mr. Henry Dexter is executing a bust of Gov. BANKS.

KING COTTON.

England Looking for a Supply Without Dependence upon the United States.

As the Cotton States are placing great dependence upon England as their future customer for their "Great Staple," it may be well for them to read the third annual report of the "*British Cotton-Supply Association*," from which some extraordinary facts may be learned, showing the great energy and research of that Association, acting under the determination to obtain a full supply of cotton in the future, without dependence upon the product of slave labor.

Those who believe that England has been unsuccessful in her efforts to obtain cotton from other places, will be somewhat surprised at the following facts. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

	1859. lbs.	1860. lbs.
United States	483,159,115	664,576,000
Brazil	20,209,000	29,000,000
Egyptian	16,931,414	24,000,000
West Indies	288,912	1,440,000
East Indies	119,679,742	230,000,000
All other places	2,000,000	7,000,000
Total	650,576,983	956,016,000

Thus showing, though her increased consumption is very large, yet she has obtained nearly one-third of the whole amount consumed from other places than the United States.

The prospect, however, of her future supply, is the more surprising, as the report of the Association illustrates. They state, "that there is not an inhabited Cotton country in the world, to which their attention has not been directed.

Through the influence of the British Consulate, the cultivation of Cotton in Turkey has been commenced under great promise. The Home Minister in Greece has introduced it into many departments; and in the Island of Cyprus an estate of eighty thousand acres, has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. Of Egypt, the Committee report, "that they expect to increase the growth, from one hundred thousand bales, *to the large figure of one million*. In Tunis, the Bey is using great exertions with his subjects, to cultivate the "Great Staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone and Sherbro, cotton gins have been introduced and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. In Liberia and along the Gold Coast every exertion is being made with every prospect of success. At Accra and Cape Coast Castle, are Agricultural Societies which make cotton culture their specialty. A great quantity of cotton is raised in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Lincolnshire firm to purchase this cotton, which they buy in the seed at less than a cent a pound. This cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool, fourteen cents a pound.

From the interior an Agent of the Association reports, that a large export trade will soon be realized, and that he found 70,000 people busy in its growing, spinning and weaving. The prospect is, that in the numerous towns which stud the coast, cotton marts will soon be established, and furnish a large quantity.

At Elmina, Benin, Old Calabar, and the Cameroone, a good beginning has been made by distribution of seed and cotton gins. At Lagos a hopeful trade has been opened. Along the line of the River Niger it is proposed to establish trading stations. It is reported that immense quantities which can be bought for six cents clean, on the Niger, is worth sixteen cents in Liverpool.

In South Africa, the Government of Natal is stimulating the cotton culture. Numerous farmers there are planting it, and as an illustration of their success, one of them reports "that he has on hand 100,000 lbs.

In Eastern Africa, in the rich valley of the Shire, an European colony is being established for raising cotton.

From the Feejee Islands, the Committee have received the most wonderful specimens of cotton growing *wild* there, and *reproducing*, for from ten to *fifteen years!* The samples are so valuable as to range from 13 to 24 cents per pound; they say "that from no other part of the world has such a collection of graduated qualities been received." It is calculated that from half the area of these islands might be raised four millions bales per annum.

Australia has entered into the cultivation, and will soon export freely. Samples of the best quality have been received. But the Committee say, from "wondrous India" are they receiving the most flattering reports; and this year it is estimated that her exports will reach a million bales. In British Guiana the cultivation has also been undertaken with the most encouraging prospects.

In Jamaica, the "British Cotton Company" report flattering progress. So much for England.

In Havana, Cuba, great efforts are being made, and a new company has been established, called the "Anglo-Spanish Cotton Company," with a capital of $4,000,000, for raising cotton.

It is evident from these facts, to the intelligent mind, that "King Cotton" does not sit so firmly on that *throne*, before which so many bow and worship, as many may imagine or desire; and it is certain that the day is not distant when the manufacturers of Europe will draw their largest supply of cotton from the sources named. And that the American manufacturer will also be impressed with the belief, (so soon as his sympathies for the interests of the Cotton States shall be *refused* and *severed*,) as are the European manufacturers, that cheap labor should produce cheap cotton, and that in no other parts of the world can labor be found upon the right soil and in the right climate, to compete with Africa and the East Indies, where more than 300,000,000 are waiting employment. To those parts of the world will the Northern States soon be led to look, by the energies and example of England, to supply their wants of cotton; and asked to join with the other "civilized powers" of the earth, in the protection and employment of free labor, and the suppression of those *institutions* antagonistic to the same.

In this view, it is quite within the probabilities of the future, that the Legislature of the State of Georgia, which ignores those immutable laws which govern trade, may deem it expedient to repeal that "enlightened act," which she so recently passed—to wit:

> "That no citizen of the State of Georgia, *under a penalty* of a fine of $2,000, shall be allowed to sell a bale of cotton or a barrel of apples to any person north of Mason and Dixon's Line."

And it is also quite probable that she will realize the necessity, with the other Cotton States, of employing cheaper labor than she now employs, or will be forced to ask that protection on her cotton and rice which is now given to the sugar of Louisiana.

PROGRESS.

MORE RETAILING.—Quite a number of our wholesale merchants seem inclined to imitate the example set in 1857, of converting their stores into retail establishments during the depression of business. Messrs. PAILLARD & MARTIN, in Maiden-lane, have resolved on doing so, and offer their large stock of musical boxes and Swiss watches at retail until Dec. 31.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Romeo and Juliet" was played here last night, Mr. BOOTH sustaining the part of the hero, and a "young lady of this City," that of the heroine. The interest of the occasion centred, of course, upon the latter. Miss ELLIOTT, the *débutante*, possesses a good figure, fine eyes and a pleasing stage presence; her movements are unembarrassed and graceful. Beyond these requisites, which she brings to a profession demanding these and many others, we noticed much quiet and thoughtful purpose, and a meritorious modesty, which, while it was embarrassing to the lady herself, was not the less her friend with the audience. There is no royal road to acting, and the future excellence which is promised by this initial performance must depend on patient heroism, willing drudgery, tedious minuteness of study, and unflinching strength of purpose. The first triumph has been gained, but scarcely the first victory, for Miss ELLIOTT has yet everything to learn. It is pleasant, however, to be able to assure her at the start that to a miscellaneous audience, (the truest and sometimes severest critic,) as well as to the mere reporter, she seems to possess every graceful requisite for distinction in the profession she has espoused.

Mr. BOOTH'S *Romeo* was a good performance, but scarcely up to the excellence of his *Richelieu* and *Iago*. The other parts were sustained by the members of the company in their usual way.

To-night Mr. BOOTH will repeat his great performance of *Richelieu*.

LATEST BOOK FOR SACRED READING.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

Pony Express Reaches San Francisco.

Fort Kearney, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Pony Express bound East passed at 2 o'clock this morning, leaving the following summary of Pacific news to the afternoon of the 5th inst.:

The Pony Express, with St. Louis advices to the 21st, and Fort Kearney to the 22d, arrived at San Francisco last evening.

The Secretary of State, on the 3d inst., opened and counted the official returns of the late election, declaring the following result: Lincoln, 39,173; Douglas, 37,916; Breckinridge, 33,971; Bell, 9,113; Scattering, 170. Total, 119,397.

The people voted against calling a Constitutional Convention, by a majority of only 172.

The vote for paying the State debt was largely in the ascendant. This debt amounts to between two and three millions of dollars, which should have been legalized in 1857, when the entire State debt was legalized. A vote of the people but two subjects of the Constitution, a large majority against was not [illegible] the people to favor the whole [illegible]

On the night of the 1st inst., the home of the Tuolumne Water Company was blown up with gunpowder, [illegible] for this purpose, by some unknown enemies of the Company. By this explosion, the Company sustains a heavy damage, while a large mining district will be supplied of water two months, until [illegible] can be constructed to conduct the water [illegible]

Thomas Sweeney has been elected Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department.

The Washoe Mining Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, have organized to open new silver mines in the Esmeralda District, which lies southerly from Carson Valley, east of the Sierra Nevada, but believed to be within the border of California. Something like a ton of specimens from this district have been assayed, yielding from $1,500 to $6,000 per ton. One specimen, doubtless from a pocket in the lead, assayed at the rate of nearly $1,500 gold and silver per ton.

Accounts from the Washoe mines continue favorable. A new district, near Fort Churchill, has been discovered, which promises well.

OREGON.

Foreign news to the 20th ult. has been received by Oregon, with the usual mining accounts, which, however, possess no striking interest, only that a considerable portion of the people are becoming engaged in such enterprises.

The official vote of Oregon was as follows: Total vote, 14,781; Lincoln, 5,368; Breckinridge, 5,067; Douglas, 4,144; Bell, 192. Lincoln's plurality, 301.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia dates to the 19th ult., per steamer *Labouchere*, arrived at Victoria, on the 16th, from the Northwest Coast. She brought a large number of furs.

The Indians about Queen Charlotte's Island were represented as talking very saucy and troublesome.

A quantity of ore, supposed to be plumbago, was also brought by the *Labouchere*.

The route from Fraser River to the 10th November. Mining intelligence is represented as encouraging. Many of the miners have gone into Winter quarters.

The New-Westminster *Times* says the total value of gold imported into British Columbia, during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1860, was $317,220 66.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

Entered on the 1st, ship *Colorado Home*, from Liverpool; 3d, ship *Dungeness*, Bordeaux; brig *Memphis*, Honolulu; 3d, ship *Achilles*, Sydney.

Sailed 4th, ship *Golden State*, for Cork.

COMMERCIAL.—There is little actual trade doing, the country demand proving slack, and city dealers indisposed to buy. The news from the East excites interest, but little apprehension as yet. The orders to close goods for that account appear to be limited, though there may have been some transactions made under such circumstances during the last five days. Sales comprise 4,500 boxes Adamantine Candles, at 20c., and 10,000 lbs., to arrive, on private terms; 300 bbls. Cement, at $4 50; 700 tons Sydney Coal, at $17; 400 kegs Bar Coffee, 14½c.@14¾c. In fruits there have been small transactions at unchanged rates. Of Oils, there have been sales of 300 bbls. Polar at 80c.; 3,500 gallons Crude Sperm at $1 50; 1,200 cases Olive at $4 55, and 1,000 gallons Lard at $1 60. Provisions dull and much depressed. There is scarcely anything doing in Meats. Lard is also drooping under—is dull and quiet, and sales small at 20c. Foreign Rice unchanging and supplies contracting. Raw Sugars are quiet. The news from China is anxiously looked for. Sales 45 bbls. Baltimore at 6c. Spirits quiet; foreign and domestic drooping; sales of 150 bbls. Whisky at a decline. Other goods without transactions, and generally tending against sellers. Breadstuffs are well maintained. Small orders for Wheat to complete cargoes are selling at $1 55@$1 60. Receipts are light, and supplies at landings around the Bay withheld, in the belief of advanced rates. Engagements for new cargoes are at present suspended. The *Ocean Express* has been in several days without finding freight. The weather continues fine, which will have a tendency to advance Breadstuffs. Barley is worth $1 12½@$1 15. Oats are unchanged. Money is in better demand, though still easy.

Accident on the Hackensack Railroad.

BOILING SPRING, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

An engine of the Hackensack Railroad this morning ran over a hand-car containing twenty-two persons, near Hackensack, instantly killing one person named RSARDON, and seriously injuring two others. The road is nearly finished, and was expected to be completed to-day. The hand-car proceeded from the junction of the New-York and Erie Railroad with laborers for that purpose, followed by the engine. The engineer is said to have run away immediately after the collision.

Sinking of the Schooner Richmond—Loss of Seven Lives.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The schooner *Richmond*, Capt. JAS. CHIVERELL, engaged as a lighter, sunk yesterday morning, near the mouth of the Patapsco River. The captain and seven others were drowned. The *Richmond* was engaged in lightening the ship *Noonday*, loaded with a cargo of guano.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Havana dates of the 15th inst. are received. News unimportant. The money market was depressed. Sterling Exchange was selling at 14@15 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York was quoted 3 ₱ cent. premium.

State of Trade at Buffalo and Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The amount of Grain in store, at Oswego and Buffalo, at the present time, according to a carefully prepared statement in the *Commercial Times* of this city is 3,343,000 bush., embracing 2,625,000 bush. Wheat, 441,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 147,000 bushels Barley, 84,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Peas, but this does not include the amount afloat at Buffalo. The total receipts of grain at Oswego and Buffalo, for the season, reducing Flour to Wheat, are, in the aggregate, nearly 55,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian Banks.

BYTOWN, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The official monthly statement of all the Canadian Banks for November, exhibits a decrease in circulation for the month of $1,100,000; gain in specie, $4,500; and increase in loans, $1,180,000. Compared with the same month last year there is an increase in circulation of over $3,000,000, and in specie, $1,500,000.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Constructor SAMUEL HARTT, United States Navy, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, died at South Scituate last night.

Naval Intelligence.

A detachment of U.S. marines arrived in this City yesterday from Washington, and will be transferred to the Brooklyn barracks. They are destined for the guard of the U. S. corvette *St. Marys*, of the Pacific squadron, and will leave with the crew for that vessel in the California steamer on Friday.

The repairs on Her Catholic Majesty's frigate *Bernardo*, having been completed in the Navy Yard dry dock, she will be floated out to-day. The U. S. steam frigate *Roanoke* will probably be taken in, in a few days.

As already reported, the U. S. corvette *Vandalia* sailed from this port on Sunday, to reinforce our squadron in the Chinese Seas. Letters from private citizens, from the United States diplomatic Agent in Southern Asia, as well as from naval officers, represent the number of United States men-of-war in the East Indies Squadron as totally inadequate to afford protection to American commerce and trade. British national vessels are daily called upon to see that the interest of our citizens is protected. The United States Empire city and Augusta, after being thoroughly joins the fleet will consist of the following vessels:

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.
Flag-ship steamer Hartford	1,900	200	14
Side-wheel steamer Saginaw	400	100	4
Sailing-corvette John Adams	700	180	13
Steam gun-boat Decatah	1,020	100	5
Sailing-corvette Vandalia	763	200	20
Total	5,156	980	56

Of these ships, the *Saginaw* is useless, as a man-of-war; the *John Adams* is an old-fashioned, slow-sailing sloop; leaving the *Hartford* and the little gun-boat *Decatah* only efficient. The term of service of the *John Adams* will have nearly expired when the *Vandalia* arrives out; so that to keep up the strength of the squadron nominally to three vessels, another steamer or corvette should be sent off at once.

ACCIDENT ON A SOUND STEAMER.

Several Persons Scalded—Cause of the Accident, and Names of the Sufferers.

An accident of quite a serious character occurred yesterday morning on board of the steamer *Commonwealth*, which resulted in the scalding of several persons—one of them, a waiter on board, fatally. The steamer had reached a point above Throgg's Neck, about 5 o'clock in the morning, where it is customary, at this season, to wait for daylight, in order to safely pass through the Gate. While lying there with the furnace-doors open, as usual, and only a moderate head of steam on, a defective plate in the steam-chimney, near the edge of one of the joints, gave way, making an opening two inches wide, from which the steam escaped into the chimney, and through the front connections into the starboard fire-room. The fireman rushed out upon the deck to escape the steam, and as the door was opened, a strong wind, coming in from the side opening on the guard, swept the steam out among the deck passengers, who, fortunately but few in number, were seated around the saloon on the main deck. Seven or eight persons were considerably scalded, but only two or three seriously. JAS. MYERS, a colored lad, employed as a waiter for the officers, who was in the waiters' room with others, and who would have been safe if he had remained there, rushed out and inhaled the hot steam, fatally scalding him. An Irish family, named BLAKE, from Dublin, consisting of four persons, were also badly burnt, Mrs. BLAKE and her daughter CHARLOTTE seriously. One other person, named CHARLES HOSPFELTER, was badly scalded. Luckily, none of the cabin passengers had risen, else there would probably have been many more persons injured. The steam was immediately blown off, the starboard connection was closed, and then steam was again raised on the larboard boiler, by which the steamer proceeded to the City. The officers of the steamer took prompt measures to relieve the sufferings of the injured persons, and the passengers made up a purse of $70 for their benefit. The following persons were conveyed to the New-York Hospital on the arrival of the steamer, and placed under the charge of Drs. TURNBULL and WARD:

THOMAS KILLIEN, face and hands slightly burned; comfortable.

WILLIAM BLAKE, very slightly.

ROSANNA BLAKE, wife of the above, very badly scalded about the face, hands and chest; not likely to recover.

JOHN BLAKE, son, burned about the face; will probably recover.

CHARLOTTE BLAKE, daughter 8 years of age, badly scalded, and throat somewhat affected; she will probably recover.

JOHN HOLMES, of New-York, only slightly burned about the face.

JOHN MYERS, colored, died at 3½ P. M. He had been several years a waiter on board, and was highly esteemed.

The agents of the steamer sent persons to the Hospital to look after the condition of the sufferers, and manifested every possible attention to their wants.

The *Commodore* will take the place of the *Commonwealth*, which was to have made but one more trip before being hauled off for the usual Winter repairs.

Bull Up.
ESSENTIALS FOR CENTRAL PARK AND WINTER-WEATHER EVERYWHERE.
Ladies' skating hoods, mits, leggins, hug-me-tights, sleeves and armlets. Boys' skating helmets, caps, mits, leggins, armlets and comforters. Children's hoods, sleeves, leggins, mits, gloves, under-shirts and drawers.
All at remarkably low prices.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., 3 doors west of Broadway.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE.
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
C. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Candles, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.
For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 555 Broadway.

Holiday Presents from Paris.
Choicest selection of Shoes for the Holidays received by the last steamer. Among the variety are quilted satin Shoes, richly trimmed, all colors, made by Este. Also velvet riding Boots trimmed with fur.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—WHOLESALE and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, 513 Broadway. Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs, Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs, Children's Furs, in Sets, Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!
Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.
Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
839 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 253 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of ex- tra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, 513 Broadway.

Wholesale Millinery.
FOR THRIFTY COUNTRY TRADE.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL,
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Boys' Felt and Winter Caps closing out at $1 25 each. Misses' elegant and fashionable Felt and Beaver Hats selling by our cost, to clear stock, at
THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Reticules, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS.
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

The Authors of the Present Political and financial disturbances owe the community a heavy debt for the injury they have inflicted. Let them, then, be the first step towards making such reparation as is in their power—buy of T. REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., and select sets of FURS for presentation to their wives and daughters for the coming holidays. It is at this establishment that they may depend upon getting the most fashionable, the best and cheapest.
T. REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., Three doors west of Broadway.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BOYDEN—HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. JEF. Lindsley, D.D., GEO. A. BOYDEN, of New-York, to S. LOUISE, only daughter of John Hardy, Esq.

WHEELER—JOHNSON.—In Goshen, on Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Mr. NATHAN R. WHEELER, of Warwick, to Miss FANNIE C., daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah Johnson, of New-York City.

JONES—CROSBY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. Hegeman, DR WITT CLINTON JONES to JOSEPHA, daughter of Prof. Wm. Henry Crosby.

DIED.

McGUIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, JAMES McGUIRE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. and A. M., the members of Alleghany Lodge, No. 133, and the City Grenadiers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 Oak-st. Extra carriages at Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. No private carriages allowed.

CITY GRENADIERS.—The members and ex-members of the above company are requested to assemble at the Armory, Mercer House, at 12½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) in citizens' dress, to pay the last tribute of respect to our esteemed friend, JAMES MCGUIRE. By order of
P. J. LOWNEY, O. S. D. DE COURSEY, Captain.

PHOENIX.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, JOHN D. PHOENIX.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, (Dr. Hawks') at 10 A. M. this day, (Thursday,) 20th inst., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, LUDLOW-ETTA, only daughter of Drake and Hallen R. Benjamin, aged 5 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 67 1st Lewis-st. Her own words were: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

LANGDON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mr. THOMAS W. LANGDON, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 81 West 32d-st., on Thursday next 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COLES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, MARIA COLES, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the house of her son, D. L. Coles, No. 18 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. LYDIA WHIPPLE, widow of Avery Whipple, aged 65 years.

Her friends, and those of her son, Avery D. Whipple, of her son-in-law, James Remsen, and of her grandson, John Ready, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 174 Delancey-st, the body will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John and Susan W. Bryan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 West 35th-st., this Thursday, at 2 P. M.

PURDIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, SARAH, wife of A. Purdie, No. 43 Walker st.

PINCKNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, GEORGE F. PINCKNEY, formerly of Southeast, Putnam County.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 14 East Baltic-st, at 1 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 20th inst.

☞ Southeast papers please copy.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, OLIVER S. CARTER, Jr., son of Oliver S. and Elizabeth H. Carter, aged 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FERRIS.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 17, ROBERT SEWELL, youngest son of William H. and Maria F. Ferris, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec 18, FRANCIS J. SMITH, formerly of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodstock, Morrisania, on Friday next, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge from 10 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 603, Dec. 19, 1860.
65, 25, 69, 27, 15, 1, 36, 67, 6, 59, 33, 39.
Class No. 604, Dec. 19, 1860.
7, 61, 39, 64, 56, 44, 27, 51, 63, 69, 22, 43, 28, 23.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ENGLISH SKATES.
A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Ware, Paris Fans, Card-cases, Portemonnaies, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

Ice Pitchers, $6 to $10.	Castors, $3 to $12.
Tea and Coffee Urns, $8 to $15.	Cake Baskets, $4 to $7.
Tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $30.	Decanter Stands, $8 to $12.

Also, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Butter Dishes, &c., &c., at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
LUCIUS HART.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25c.
In Brooklyn by J. EAGLETON, No. 214 Court-st.

LECTURES ON ART.
Mr. WILLIAM PAGE will deliver his second lecture on *Art*, before the Mercantile Library Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; admitting lady and gentleman, 75 cents.

THE INDEPENDENT
For this week contains
A SERMON DELIVERED IN
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
LAST SABBATH EVENING,
ON THE TEXT:
"BE PATIENT TOWARD ALL MEN."
ENJOINING PATIENCE
TO FOOLISH MEN,
TO CONCEITED MEN,
TO ARROGANT MEN,
TO SELFISH MEN,
TO ABUSIVE MEN,
TO UNHOLY MEN,
ALSO,
TO MEN WHO DIFFER WITH US,
WHOSE DISPOSITIONS ARE FORBIDDING,
WHO ARE TIMID AND COWARDLY,
WHO LOVE MONEY MORE THAN GOD,
WHO LOVE TURMOIL AND EXCITEMENT,
WHO LOVE RIOTING AND VIOLENCE.
ALSO,
HIS VIEWS OF PREACHING IN CHARLESTON AND MOBILE,
AS COMPARED WITH
BROOKLYN.
HIS VIEWS OF MOBS,
AND THE THREATENED ATTACK ON
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
FREE SPEECH WILL BE MAINTAINED,
THE TRUTH WILL BE SPOKEN.
NO FEARS OF MOB VIOLENCE.
RIOTERS DON'T LIVE IN BROOKLYN.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH AS A MISSIONARY INSTITUTION.
WHAT IT IS DOING FOR BROOKLYN.
ALSO,
NEW-ENGLAND EXCLUDED.
BY
HORACE GREELEY.
NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.
BY
D. W. BARTLETT.
FAIR-WEATHER FAITH.
BY
THEODORE L. CUYLER.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
LUDWIG UHLAND,
THE GREAT GERMAN POET.
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.
SIGNS OF LIFE.
BY
STEPHEN H. TYNG.
ETHNOLOGICAL FALLACIES,
BY
CHARLES L. BRACE.
A SLAVE WIFE'S LAMENT,
An Original Poem by
CHARLES A. BARRY.
THE PRESIDENT ELECT,
BY AN
ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENT,
A TRIP TO LA BEREDE,
THE BIRTHPLACE AND HOME OF MONTESQUIEU,
BY
JOHN BIGELOW.
ESTHER,
A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN,
BY
JULIA GILL.
THE GROWTH OF ITALIAN ART,
A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD PICTURES,
BY
JAMES JACKSON JARVES.
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION,
BY
ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY.
ALSO,
EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:
CAN THE GREAT SOUTHERN GRIEVANCE BE REDRESSED.
THE ONE ISSUE.
A PALTROON PRESIDENT.
A PRESIDENT'S FAST.
CRUSHING OUT.
HELP FOR KANSAS.
THE TRUE RING.
CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN,
THE NEW PARTY.
PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.
BRIEF NOTES ON AFRICA.
ALSO,
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS,
AS FOLLOWS:
OUR REAL GREATNESS,
THE PRESENT ASPECT,
THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE-MAKER
ON
CARRIAGES FOR SALE—NOT PRINCIPLES,
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.
FOREIGN NEWS,
MONEY MARKET AND STOCKS,
DRY GOODS REPORT,
ALSO,
SUNDRY ARTICLES, ENTITLED:
HARTFORD TRACT SOCIETY.
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
KOLAPOOR MISSIONS.
PREACHING ON PEACE.
GREAT REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.
ALSO,
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER.
POLITICAL MATTERS.
EDITOR'S BOOK-TABLE.
THE LOST INHERITANCE. A Story.
FACTS ABOUT CELEBRATED MEN.
GROWING IN GRACE. A Poem.
VISITING THE PRISONER. A Story.
THE GREAT BURGLARY.
THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.
JAPANESE LITTLE FOLKS.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.
JOHN BROWN, BEING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH

100,000 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED!
Any old subscriber who will renew his subscription to THE INDEPENDENT between now and the 1st of January next, will be allowed One Dollar for every new subscriber whose name he may send with said renewal—the money in all cases to be remitted in advance. Thus three dollars will pay for the renewal and for one new subscriber for a year—the other dollar to be retained by the person furnishing the new subscriber, as a compensation for his services.
Or, we will send, free of all expense, a beautiful
PHOTOGRAPHIC OR STEREOSCOPIC LIKENESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
For every new six month's subscriber sent us before the first day of January, with One Dollar.
Or, we will present a copy of
WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL QUARTO DICTIONARY
to any person who will send us, before the *1st of January*, the names of three new subscribers, with Six Dollars. The Dictionary will be sent promptly by express on receipt of the money.
Please order a specimen copy, which will be sent gratuitously to any address.
All letters should be addressed to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DRESSING.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employés, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
will, from this date, offer their immense and well-assorted stock of
PATENT MEDICINES
and Druggists' Articles, for cash, at prices to correspond with "the times." Their stock will be found complete, and consists, in part, of

Aperients,	Capsules,	Plasters,
Alteratives,	Cordials,	Purifiers,
Bitters,	Extracts,	Panacea,
Balsams,	Hair Dyes,	Pills,
Confections,	Invigorators,	Salves,
Cathelicons,	Liniments,	Sarsaparillas,
Cod Liver Oils,	Magnetics,	Trusses,
Carminatives,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores,
No. 67 BOWERY,
No. 431 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
The advantages of using CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) "Concentrated Leaven" are manifold. It not only makes better bread and pastry of all kinds, but produces more of the same than can be had by any other method.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. SATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, BRIDIT ENAMELLED, consisting Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 231 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the depressed state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Elegant Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Rope and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at..... 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at..... 45
Silk Wool Rope Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at.. 25
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at.. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at.. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at.. 30
Very Rich Curtains for $16, formerly sold at..... 18
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

We will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 75
English Damask reduced to 75c. per yard, worth.... 1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture,

To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Hadlees (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Blankets, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS..... 1 25, 351
usually sold at $1 50
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,

Having marked down their large Stock of SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, and other Dress Goods; also,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, the prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

Such Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Hand-Bronzes, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 359 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
200 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 17,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
200 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $3.

200 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 25c., worth 75c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 50c., worth $1.
20 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at $2 25, worth $5.

200 pieces Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 12.
New Styles Berthas.

50 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
100 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
50 Point Applique Sets at $2 00, worth $5.
20 Point d'Aguille Sets at $2 50, worth $4 50.

250 Infants' Waists at 50c., worth 75c.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $1 50.
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $12, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medallion Caps at $4 75, worth $7 50.

1,000 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c., worth 1s.
1,500 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
700 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25.
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $5.

500 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon at 3s., worth $1 12.
2,000 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4c. to 2s., worth 1s. to 6s.

1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 2s., worth 3s.
300 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
200 Fine Wreath Nets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon Nets at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $2 50, worth $6.

200 Glove-boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1.
200 Rich Paris Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Work-boxes at $5 worth $7 50.
100 Fine French Segar-boxes at $7 50, worth $15.
100 Fine French Segar-cases at $2 25, worth $7.
20 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases at $2 75, worth $4 50.

200 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Papier-mache Portfolios at 75c., worth $1 25.
500 Port-monnaies at 50c., worth $1.

Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison-park.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT PANIC PRICES.

The new and beautiful Zouave Under-waist, or Chemisette; also Illusion Goods, in Caps, Berthas, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Bridal Veils, Glove-tops, Ruches, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A large and beautiful stock of the above now ready, or made up to order in the latest styles and most tasteful manner. Also, Gold Cords, Braids, Ornaments and Beltings, Embroideries, Red Laces, Ribbons and Trimmings.
D. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

Orders received for plants, cut flowers, bouquets and baskets, from the Broadway and Bloomingdale Nurseries.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthas, Bretelles, &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY 25 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 17, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, among the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 125 6th-av.,
First door below 12th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 125 6TH-AV.,
continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best French KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

HOLIDAY CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—NEW and elegant shapes. Great improvements, and cheaper than ever. Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirt Emporium, Nos. 330 and 200 Canal-st., No. 134 Grand st., No. 130 8th-av., No. 194 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Ladies, call and be convinced. Do not be deceived by the almost worthless imitations found elsewhere. Wholesale and retail depot No. 473 Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE will offer our large and varied stock of Cloaks at reduced prices for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway.
Second door
From Walker-st

DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the
15TH OF JANUARY.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces.....$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces.....26 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen..... 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen..... 1 00
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen..... 90
White French China Covered Dishes, each..... 75
White French China Soup Tureens, each..... 2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen..... 1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces..... 5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces.....46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces. 8 00
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces. 51 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each..... 9 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces..... 19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen..... 3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen..... 4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen..... 1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES,
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE VASES
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.

The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
$14 CLOAKS, selling at $10.
$18 CLOAKS, selling at $14.
OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRIENDS OF SANTA CLAUS MEET
AT CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, No. 463 6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.
GAMBLE SETS, COLLARS, &c.—Just received for Christmas presents.
LACE SLEEVES now opening for the Holidays.
HEAD-DRESSES, NETS, &c., opening for the Holidays.
HOLIDAY ARTICLES in great variety.
HOLIDAY GOODS, just taken out of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse—to raise money on.
THESE HARD TIMES compelled the importer to DO IT!
LOT No. 1.—489 Fancy Glove Boxes, 6c. to 25c.
LOT No. 2.—334 Fancy Work Boxes, &c. to $1 75.
LOT No. 3.—92 Ladies' Writing-Desks, 75c. to $2.
LOT No. 4.—117 dozen MONEY PURSES, 6c. to $1 50.
LOT No. 5—271 dozen Ladies Port-Monnaies, 1s. to 6s.
LOT No. 6.—BABIES and DOLLS, all ages!
LOT No. 7.—$900 worth Fancy Willow-work, Baskets, &c.
LOT No. 8.—$1,385 worth Fancy Toy Articles for Holidays.
BRIDAL WREATHS, 50c. to $6.
WREATHS for Parties and Balls, all prices.
FLOWERS.—Fine Paris Flowers, BUDS, ROSES, &c.
RIBBONS.—Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, all
Marked DOWN—4c. to 12½c a yard, not half their value.
Lots No. 1 to 8 were sold to us by the IMPORTER AT A DISCOUNT OF JUST 33⅓ per cent from the actual COST TO LAND THEM IN THIS CITY!!

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, you may be assured that they are a bargain, at the LARGE discount of 33⅓ cents on the dollar!!

NOW, THEN,
We have added
JUST (TEN) PER CENT.
to what they
ACTUALLY cost.
Delivered at our store.
YOU WILL find very many Novelties and articles hard to find at any other store in this City, to say nothing about how cheap we ARE selling them!!
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries, all reduced in price to suit the times. N. B.—A large and desirable stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents, at a great reduction. Call and examine.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves. Infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGREE'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery. 2221

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—P. H. PHILLIPS' Patent Fur Muff Emporium, No 279 Grand-st., New-York, has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of fresh manufactured Furs, made expressly for retail trade. The proprietor begs to assure the residents of New-York and vicinity that his establishment is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price.
Ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, call at the Patent Fur Muff Emporium, and judge for yourselves, as we guarantee to sell you Furs 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.
Rich Mink Sets, at $20 per set. French Mink Sets, from $4 50 per set. Other Furs in proportion.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BOUNDED on its entire length by Idlewild, and second only to it in the wild picturesque beauty of its entrances and grounds. For maps and particulars see Messrs. Codwise, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, R. Wells, No. 34 Wall-st. Homer Morgan, No. 3 Pine st., N. P. Willis, Cornwall, or the subscriber, JAMES G ROE, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS—A pretty country seat, at a depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; hens, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO,
Immense stock of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Selling off below cost!
Greatest inducements ever offered on 6th-av.
N. B.—A great display of FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for holiday presents.
Sale commences to-day.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have opened for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance.)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUBLENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
F. MENDES,
No. 645 BROADWAY, No. 645
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS,
BASKETS, RUSTIC BOXES,
SUPERFINE BOXES,
will take place on
MONDAY, Dec. 17.
F. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees.
CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios, Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 321.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HOEHS & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 363 Pearl-st.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

A NICE PRESENT FOR THE CHILDREN.—STRONG'S DOLLAR PACKAGE OF TOY BOOKS—Sixteen Books and a Game for one Dollar.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 86 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, very respectably connected, desire a front room and bedroom, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; situation west of 6th-av. and below 30th-st. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, as none others will be noticed, Y. O., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN would be pleased to meet with a small private family who could accommodate them with a neatly-furnished parlor and bedroom at about $70 per month; the best of reference given and required. Address, at once, JOHN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required

BOARDING.—A GOOD SUITE OF FURNISHED Rooms for a small family, in a new house, No. 169 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; also, two large rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow st., near Fulton ferry.

50 CENTS PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in Williamsburgh, desirous of quiet, refined and unpretentious companionship, will let a furnished room for 50 cents per week, or a larger pleasant unfurnished room, with bedroom and a woodhouse, for $1 12 per week; or an acceptable couple desirous of living very cheaply, yet with plain comfort, may hear of a more economical arrangement than housekeeping or boarding, by addressing, for three days, W. C. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood, within three minutes of the Division-av. ferry. To those who appreciate the comforts of a home, without being obliged to subsist on *baker's chips*, this is a favorable opportunity. Address M. C., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen, with board. House has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Call at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in good style, for a gentleman and wife, between 5th and 4th avs., and not lower down than 25th-st. Address a line to A. B. Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor, consisting of parlor, bed-chamber and closets, to let, with private table, or without board. (terms reasonable,) at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS IN suites or single, with board, to be had in this favorite locality, more easy of access than any other in the City.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE near Broadway, between 8th and 25th sts., furnished or unfurnished, with private table. References exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—FOR SINGLE or married gentlemen, at No. 34 East-21st-st., one door from Broadway; satisfactory references required.

ROOMS AND BOARD, SUITABLE FOR one or two small families. Apply at No. 72 West 20th-st. Unexceptional references given and required.

MILLINERY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH PARIS MILLINERY.
In view of the approaching termination of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., now offers her large and elegant assortment of
PARIS WINTER MILLINERY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

FARMS.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depôt. Address FARM, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would take care of children and make herself useful; has the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a place to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 32 Greenwich-av. rear, first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a most respectable intelligent English Protestant servant as nurse for an infant, or upstairs servant; will be found a desirable and responsible girl and well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived for 18 years in the City, with most respectable private families, to whom she will refer. Call at No 269 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soup, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 146 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, PROtestant woman desires a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style as also all descriptions of preserves, game, bone turney, &c.; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., where she is now employed.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework for a small family; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch, and is capable of taking charge of milk and butter; no objections to the country; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days at No. 624 4th-av., near 37th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 6th-av., near Waverley-place

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as a good plain cook and baker, washer and ironer, with the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 23th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook good washer and ironer, also an excellent baker of bread, &c. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman who is a good baker; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 465 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and respectable Protestant woman, with good City reference; will help with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 22 6th av., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would go out either by the day or week. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the shoe store, near 17th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, for an American Protestant woman, in a small private family; is a steady, reliable woman, of excellent character and religious principles; understands housework thoroughly, and more desirous of getting a place in a respectable family than high wages. Apply No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic or general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW ENGLAND lady wishes the above position, either in City or country; prefers the City; understands the management of a private family or hotel; is economical and active; has no objection to a widower's family; excellent reference. Apply this week at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH girl is desirous to procure a situation in a respectable English family. None others need apply at No. 170 East 21st st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPErior young Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; loves children dearly; is also a neat sewer, and is very willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy in person, and respectful in manners. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young widow as wet nurse, in a private family in the City; good references. Apply at No. 137 Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to walk on a lady or one little girl; the best City references; also, a first-rate dressmaker wants work by the day or week. They can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, or can take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 Varick st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent girl, with three years' City reference from her employers, by the week or month; she sews neatly; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes and shirts. Wages, $3 a week, $7 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—BY A SCOTCH WOman, with good references, as good cook; also, three well-recommended Protestant girls, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and laundress, and chambermaid and waiter or nurse; also, situations wanted for some sixty other nice, tidy, capable and obliging girls, with excellent recommendations, all stations. N. B.—On account of the dull times, all girls here are willing to take $1 or $2 per month less than they have had. Select Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 13½ 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OF COMPEtency, who is on account of the hard times unemployed, a comfortable home in a private family; will give her services for a good home, and references. Address for one day, No. 152 West 20th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class man in every respect, in the above capacity. Reference, present employer, who can be seen by addressing Box No. 1,151 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man that understands his business; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has been years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is a good and careful driver; has been a coachman for the last seven years; his late employer can be seen at No. 221 Washington-st.; the best of references can be given. Address a note G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, GROOM, &c.—A RESPECTable single young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking, and the care of stock, and is willing to make himself useful in any respect; wages no object; a good, respectable home required, in any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter, in a private family; has lived for a number of years with most respectable families in this City, by whom he will be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; is a single man and a Protestant. Call on or address A.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found works of

EUGENE VERBOECHHOVAN,	F. DE BRACKELIER
BY. SCHAEFFELS,	VANSUVERDONCK,
LEMBERT,	BEEKERS,
KOEK-KOEK,	MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN,	WOUVERMANS,
F. DE BRACKELIN,	
CORBAT, SCHAAF, REDIG, BOYNHAM, &c., &c.	

Each painting is signed and most of them bear the CERTIFICATE and LETTER of the artist.

To be sold at auction by Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 19 and 20, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above valuable and beautiful collection is now on VIEW. exhibition from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY (THURSDAY,) December 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, ground sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
RICH CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ELEgant caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze clocks, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF DIAMOND GOODS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, earrings and studs; each ice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single-stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enameled watches, together with fine gold chronometers, double-time and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, ear-rings, sets, sleeve-buttons, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

On manufacturers' account

OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,

BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS,)

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office

Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, tea et sets, rich table glassware, Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-STREET PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 98 feet 8½ inches rear, 194 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 63 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

HOUSE AND LOT 5-49 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear, 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee, No. 58 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, as the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 169 to 187 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, as Trustee in this place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of the railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of the railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, TAILORING GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 296 CHATHAM SQUARE the entire well-selected and fashionable stock contained in said store, consisting in part of English and French Beaver Pilot and Cloth Frock, Sack, Business, and a fine assortment of Over-coats; Cassimere, Doeskin and Satinet Pants; Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush and Cloth Vests in great variety; together with Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cloths, Satinets, Twinings, Silesias, and a general assortment of Tailoring Goods. Also, Store Fixtures and Lease of Premises: Terms, CASH. Deposits required, by order of the Assignee. The Trade will find the above Sale well worthy their attention.

BENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER JEWELRY, GOLD SILVER WARE, JEWELER'S TOOLS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a first-class jeweler, comprising over 1,500 lots of every description usually found in a large establishment, including an extensive assortment of valuable gold and silver lever and other watches, diamond jewelry, stone set do., solid silver table, tea and dessert spoons and forks plated wares, gold spectacles, thimbles, jewelers' tools, &c., &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Receiver, without any reserve.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

FURS—FURS—FURS—ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 19 and 20, commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, opposite the Park. Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a wholesale Furrier, to be sold without reserve, in consequence of retiring from business. The stock comprises, in part, superb real Russian Sable sets, rich dark real Mink sets, together with a general assortment of ladies', gent's, and children's furs, in every variety. Also, a splendid 2-horse sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view MONDAY, Dec. 17, when purchasers are invited to call and examine. The robes will be sold at 12 o'clock, precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, of valuable Brooklyn property, under the direction of R. Emmet, Esq., Referee. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Dec 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, nine parcels of land, with dwellings and buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Concord and Washington sts. Size of plot (nine lots) 175.4 and 118.4 by 237 feet. Will be sold in 9 separate parcels. Terms made known at time of sale. Maps, giving full descriptions, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st, bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, bedding, stoves, mirrors, cutlery, one spring cart hardware, &c. F. BROWN, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including Misses', Boys', Youths' and Ladies' double sole water-proof boots.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE MYSTE- RIOUS MADAME WILSON.—She is the greatest astrologist in the world, and is also assisted by spirits of a high order, of whom she is a descendant. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. No. 189 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery.

NOTICE.—ON RECEIVING A LOT OF SAVANilla coffee and delivery of same, we find one bag on hand of a mark not called for by invoice. The owner of said bag of coffee can have the same on payment of charges. STRATTON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business.

No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 56 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,

No. 36 Pine-st.,

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,

And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	$100	10 Commonwealth Bk $100
10	Bk. of Commerce	100	20 Home Ins	100
50	Beekman Insurance	25	20 National Ins	37½
40	Metropolitan (bys.)	100	100 Fireman's Ins. (bys.)	17
20	Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25	40 Peoples' Ins	50
50	Grocers' Ins (bys.)	50	19 Adriatic Ins	25
40	St. Marks Insurance	50	40 Security Insurance	50
10	N. American Ins	50	50 American Tel. Co	100
10	Sixth-avenue R	100	46 Fireman's Fund Insurance, (bys)	10
50	Col. Har. Ins	10	20 Indemnity Ins	100
500	Mad River and Lake Erie R. (bys)	50	25 Jefferson Ins	31
20	Prevoort Ins	50	50 U. States S. S. Ref. Co.	100
40	Exchange Ins	30	25 Great W. Marine Ins.	100
40	U. S. Fire Insurance	25	10 American Ex. Ins	100
20	Standard Ins	50		

$4,000 No Carolina State 6 P cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 P cent. Bonds.
420 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 24. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $202 13. This Bank has received, in 5½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $3s2 103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $82, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR L. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day Thomas Correll, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this Bank, of Three and One-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

$8,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, interest 10 per cent., on first-class improved Western city property. Apply to M. H. BRIDGE, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000, drawing 7 per cent. interest, on valuable improved property, worth $25,000, located at Orange, New-Jersey. MATTHEWS & CO., No. 160 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. PHILLIPS,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

SANDS'

WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "She did be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 453 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRI- AGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease: with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disorder, organs for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivin and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor at No 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. Germania Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung, National Democrat.*

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by the fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is 81 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine in any other part of the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "an act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, an authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bills, subsequent to the first advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts after cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper or lower steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st. east from Broadway, Cortlandt and 1st sts., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the city except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New-York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, } Committee.
MICHAEL FARIHEE, }

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Woodin.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York,

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that will infuse the right kind of feeling and action into the powers at Washington, your efforts may be of some avail.

The plan of employing Adams' Express Company to inspect the postal business, after the State shall have taken out, has proved to be impracticable; nor have the Committee, which has had that subject in charge, been able to devise another. It seems now as though the present Government system will have to be relied on. Indeed, the impression prevails that the Postmaster-General will have to "go snacks" with the Secessionists in conveying and delivering the mails. The Railway Companies, no doubt, view with no pleasant feelings the loss of the pay, at the rates from $100 to $200 per mile for carrying the mails for the Department. It would seem that unless South Carolinians will consent to be Postmasters, and swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the people will be left without any mails whatever. This is nearly the conclusion arrived at by the Committee, who, I believe, have pretty much given up in despair.

The Revolutionists have lately received assurances from Washington, that give them great satisfaction. Much anxiety has been felt here, for some days past, lest the forts would be reinforced. They do not like Gen. Scott's presence at Washington, and it is supposed that the late advices from the seat of Government bear on this point. Great confidence is expressed in Mr. BUCHANAN, but there is great dubiousness as regards his successor. Brave as Carolinians are, they fear a stern Federal policy. They are apprehensive that Mr. LINCOLN may prove a Jackson in dealing with this secession business. I pray that he may.

RODERICK.

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

The excitement, yesterday, reached the culminating point. The members of the Legislature, early in the day, became panic stricken, and when the hour for meeting arrived, it was impossible to get a quorum in either House. That the small-pox, or something like it, exists, is evident, but that there is cause for serious alarm I cannot believe. A joint Committee was raised on the subject, and after an hour's deliberation the Senate Chairman reported that the Committee could not agree, and the Senate adjourned. The House discussed the matter for some time, and finally passed a resolution to adjourn to-morrow, to meet in Charleston on Thursday. It is thought the Senate may possibly agree, although it is barely possible that there will be a quorum. During the session of the Senate, the body being without a quorum, a call was ordered, and officers sent out for the absentees. The only one brought back was Senator MONTGOMERY, taken from the railroad cars about leaving; he had obtained leave of absence, but the officer was not aware of the fact. He was on his way home in consequence of sickness in his family, and the consequence is he is compelled to remain over twenty-four hours. In the same time some two or three Senators made their escape. It is said the Convention will go to Charleston to-morrow, and if it does, the Legislature will surely follow. The Baptist Church, in which the Convention was to meet, accidentally took fire this morning, from a defective flue, and was so damaged as to be unfit for the purpose.

The Governor elect arrived this morning, and will be inaugurated to-morrow, in front of the State House. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected in the morning.

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi have arrived—Hon. JAMES A. ELMORE from the former, and Ex. T. HOOKER from the latter. Committees of the Legislature waited on them to ascertain if they had any communications to make to the body, and Mr. ELMORE told them his mission was to the Convention and not to the Legislature. The reply of Mr. HOOKER was not received up to the time of adjournment.

The Committee of Conference on the Military bill, after a session which lasted throughout Friday night, reported to the Senate yesterday. They report a bill principally made up from the Senate bill as introduced by Mr. MARSHALL, with some of the minor details taken from the House bill. The 16th section, in reference to pay and rations, is kept in the bill reported. This section makes the pay the same as United States officers and men, without the extra rations.

A great crowd of persons are here from all quarters, and if a general stampede takes place to Charleston, I don't know how all will get there over the rickety road between the two cities.

Z.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ACTION IN FAVOR OF COÖPERATION AMONG THE SOUTHERN STATES, ETC.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 15.

There has been a meeting of the members of the Legislature favoring coöperation, and urging a Convention of such Southern States desirous of coöperating. An address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, signed by fifty-two members of the Legislature.

In the Senate a resolution offering the services of the members of the Legislature in case of coercion of any Southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all the members of the Assembly first for the field, was lost.

The discussion in the Senate on separate State action, is reported the ablest of the session.

Mr. HILL, of Troup, characterized separate action as "right accomplishing its own defeat; liberty forging its own chain; happiness poisoning its own cup; prosperity committing suicide."

A resolution was adopted—Yeas, 56; Nays, 54—that as there is a common interest, there should be a coöperation among the Southern States.

A reconsideration was moved, and lost.

Mr. DELANEY'S bill, protecting the citizens of Georgia from processes in the Federal Courts, was lost by 16 majority.

W. L. HARRIS, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke on Monday. A thousand copies of his speech have been ordered to be printed.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Judge HANDY, Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, addressed an audience of about 5,000 citizens to-night, in the Maryland Institute. He advocated the right of separate secession, which was received with considerable applause. He then strongly recommended the Southern States to secede before LINCOLN'S inauguration, and asserted that all the Cotton States were determined to do so. He wanted the entire South to join them, and then to form a compact until they could be fully guaranteed all Southern rights, and their institutions would be respected. The South never could be in a position to demand her rights under LINCOLN'S Administration. They could afterwards, in solid phalanx or separately, present an ultimatum to the North, and again re-unite, if practicable, with the present Constitution properly amended, on amicable terms.

His propositions received unexpected approbation. The meeting was orderly, and attended by many of the best citizens. It indicated a strong feeling to side with the South.

W.

THE MINUTE-MEN OF VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Convention of Minute-Men, consisting of large delegations from Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, met in Ashland Hall to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. Col. E. H. HOLBERT was called to the Chair, and L. A SMITH appointed Secretary. Resolutions were passed, and secession sentiments expressed by many prominent influential men who addressed the Convention.

As soon as the news of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union reaches here, one hundred guns will be fired in honor of the event, and the chief of the Minute Men of Portsmouth pledges one hundred Minute Men equipped and ready to march to South Carolina the very moment their services are required. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings.

ALARM AND VIOLENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Argus.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 11, 1860.

EDITOR ARGUS: There is great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two gins and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches. The night was lit up for miles around. The Vigilance Committee were soon under arms, and proceeded to the room of *three carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown, and took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterward cut them down and buried them.* The town is now under arms, the military are parading the streets, and all is excitement and alarm. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river on the steamboat *Prytona*; some of them were branded with the letters G. S. (gin-burners,) before shipped. Fourteen gins have been burned in this county during the last six weeks, and the people have determined to stop it.

An Abolitionist was hanged, barreled up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the last gins were fired. A negro implicated the men who were hung. He said that they had told them all the negroes were to be free next March, when LINCOLN becomes President, and that there will be a general rising of the negroes then.

The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang every Northern man who comes here until the 4th of March, and all such had better be in —— than Friar's Point.

SAMUEL J. HALLE.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE PLAN FOR AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday—Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, in the chair.

The Secretary announced the death of Mr. JENNINGS, one of the Boarding Officers at Quarantine, and the appointment of Michael Williams to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Walser asked for appropriations to make some necessary repairs of his dwelling. Mr. Carrigan said if the Quarantine property was to be sold, as it was likely to be, under the action of the Legislature this Winter, it would be imprudent to lay out any great amount of money for the repairs of the buildings. The application was referred, with instructions to make only absolutely necessary repairs.

Mr. A. A. Low introduced Rev. Chas. W. Dennison, as a Missionary at large, who had some communication he wished to make.

By invitation of Mr. VERPLANCK, Mr. Dennison stated that he was about to open an Industrial School for neglected and needy children, at the corner of Bridge and State streets, for the purpose of teaching them the art of sewing, knitting and other habits of industry. The movement would be under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. It also had the approval of Mr. Draper, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, Mr. Grinnell, and other benevolent persons. The Bethel flag would be displayed above the hall, and seamen and others would be invited to attend worship on the Sabbath. No sectarian dogmas would be taught. On each day, at noon, a plain meal would be served for the inmates. He merely wished to call the attention of the Commissioners to the movement, and to invite any person who might be temporarily under their care to avail themselves of its benefits.

The President replied that his charitable efforts received the approval of the Board, and Mr. Dennison had their best wishes for his success.

The Weekly Statement shows that only 395 emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total of 102,116 since the beginning of the year. Received for commutation of passengers, &c., $760; total disbursements, $2,541 36; balance, $6,973 87.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPOINTMENT OF EVENING SCHOOL-TEACHERS—FOURTH WARD SCHOOL-HOUSES—AN ADDITIONAL CLERK.

The last regular meeting of the present Board of Education was held last evening, the President, Mr. CURTISS, presiding.

Communications were received from the school officers of the various Wards, nominating teachers for the Evening Schools, in accordance with the By-Laws passed at the last meeting, transferring the entire control over said Schools to the Local Boards. Each Ward was taken up separately, and the nominations were nearly all confirmed, with the exception of a few who did not have a certificate equal to grade C, as required by the By-Laws. The nominations are for the remaining six weeks of the present term of the Evening Schools, and most of the teachers at present employed were renominated.

A communication was received from the School officers of the Fourth Ward, asking an appropriation of $40,000 to purchase sites and erect school-houses in that Ward, in place of those torn down by the opening of Chambers-street. Referred to Finance Committee. $2,172 was appropriated to furnish the new school-house in Oliver-street, Fourth Ward.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of appointing John G. White, the present messenger of the Board, a junior clerk, at a salary of $100, substituting in his place William Wilhelm as messenger, at a salary of $125, was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. WATERBURY, to close the public schools on the day of the President's Fast, was laid over.

After a session of four hours the Board adjourned, having first voted to hold a special meeting on Wednesday evening next.

LARGE FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.

Destruction of Property Valued at About $100,000.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the seven-story building Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-street. The fire originated in the fifth floor of the building occupied by BARNETT & Co., manufacturers of daguerreotype cases. The fire was first discovered in the shelving, but spread with such rapidity that the employes of Mr. E. O. JENKINS, the printer, who occupied the upper stories, were obliged to escape through the scuttle. The building was occupied entirely for manufacturing purposes; it was owned by CHARLES JENKINS, and was seven stories high in front, with a height of nine stories in the rear. The building occupied a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. For a short time the flames raged with the greatest fury, threatening total destruction to several neighboring buildings. The large tenement house Nos. 35 and 37 Frankfort-street, caught on fire several times, especially the roof and fourth story. The firemen saved the adjoining building Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street. However, when the last wall of the burning building fell, it crushed in its fall the roofs of the buildings Nos. 30 and 32, owned by JAMES SULLIVAN, and occupied by JANE DESMOND and WILLIAM MARTIN. The fire was not extinguished until the building was entirely destroyed.

The building was provided with a new patented arrangement for extinguishing fires, consisting of steam-pipes, which passed up along the outside of the building, having a connection with each floor, the object being to put out a fire in any part of the building by flooding the room in which it was discovered with steam. But, unfortunately, this arrangement was not made use of until too late, when several of the windows were broken, when the steam, instead of remaining in the apartment, passed out into the atmosphere. This delay was caused by a mistake of the engineer, who at first turned the steam on to the wrong floor.

The following is the list of the losses and insurances, as far as known:

Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-street, first floor occupied by BANKS & GOULD, printers, loss about $4,000; said to be insured; second, sixth and seventh floors, occupied by E. O. JENKINS, printer, loss estimated at about $50,000, insured for about $34,000 in City and out-town Companies; basement, occupied by MILLS & BRO., manufacturers of dry quartz crushers, loss $1,000, no insurance; part of this basement was also occupied by WM. CROMLIN, dealer in spices, loss $1,000; G. SHELDEN COLLINS, dealer in printer's ink, occupied part of the first floor, his loss was about $1,500; third floor, WEEKS & Co., book-binders, loss about $10,000, insured for $3,000 in the New-Haven and Hartford Insurance Companies—this firm had in their possession the following property, which was totally destroyed: LOCKWOOD & SON, aoout $500; DICK & FITZGERALD, $1,500; CULLEN & BROS., $1,000—the above was partly insured. Fourth floor—on this floor there was also the firm of HARVEY & KENNARD, blank book binders, loss about $4,400, insured for $2,500 in the Gebhard, Jersey City and State Insurance Companies.

The building was damaged about $27,000, supposed to be insured for about $18,000. It is the property of CHARLES JENKINS.

Damage to the building Nos. 22 and 24.—First floor—WILLIAM YOUNG, machinist, damaged by water about $200; insured for $2,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Second floor—Unoccupied. Third floor—JOHN LEAREL, book-binding, damage $400; insured. Fourth and fifth floors—JOHN GUERRAD, manufacturer of marble paper, damage $300; insured. DANIEL ADEE, agent, printer, occupied part of the fourth floor, loss $100; no insurance. Fifth floor—ANDERSON & ARCHER, book-binding, loss $500. VIRTUE & Co. occupied part of the second floor, damage $300; insured for $2,000. Sixth floor—GEO. NEGEAUR, envelope manufacturer, loss $500; fully insured. The building is owned by MARSHAL LEFFERTS; it is damaged about $300; said to be insured.

The tenement building Nos. 35 and 37 Frankfort-street was damaged about $150. HENRY HEIDELBURGER, one of the tenants, sustained about $50 damage from water; insured for $500 in the Etna Insurance Company. HUGH BURNS, another tenant, suffered a loss of $25; insured for $500 in the City Insurance Company. Among the forty families occupying this tenement house the greatest dismay at one time existed, but fortunately no lives were lost.

When the fire began to make headway, Chief Engineer DECKER immediately ordered out the Exempt Company, using their steam fire-engine *John G. Storm*, and *Manhattan*, No. 8. There is nothing known as to the cause of the fire. That part of the building, occupied by BURNETT & Co., in which it originated, had been closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A gentleman was on the ground in the beginning of the fire, but he was unable to accomplish anything, owing to his pail of water giving out.

Mr. JENKINS, the owner of the printing establishment, states that yesterday evening, about twenty minutes after five, he went up stairs to the sixth floor occupied by him as a press-room, and that while talking to one of his pressmen, his attention was attracted by a strong smell of smoke. He asked the man where the smoke came from, when the latter looking to one side of the press replied that the floor below was on fire. On receiving this reply, Mr. JENKINS immediately ran down stairs to the fourth floor, where he informed an employe of WEEKS & Co., who occupied that floor, that the building was on fire. The porter of WEEKS & Co. broke in the door of the burning apartment, which was that occupied by BARNETT & Co., daguerreotype case manufacturers. Mr. JENKINS then whistled up the pipe, and directed his foreman

[illegible] following firemen were injured by the [illegible]: JAMES BRADY and SILVEY, of Engine [illegible] CONKLYN, of Engine No. 38.

Other Fires.

IN A BANK-NOTE ENGRAVER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given in consequence of the burning of some ink-boards which had been placed to-dry in an upright sheet-iron oven on the fifth floor of DUNCAN & SHERMAN'S building, No. 9 Nassau street, in the premises occupied as a printing office by the National Bank Note Company. The flames were extinguished before material damage had resulted.

IN A STABLE.

A fire occurred shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in a frame stable, owned by J. A. SMITH, located on Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street. A horse belonging to J. A HAMAN, was burned to death. Loss about $300; uninsured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FREE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Free Church of the Epiphany are now holding their annual Fair in aid of the Church funds, in the church in Stanton-street, near Essex, where they offer for sale Christmas toys and the extensive assortment of articles usually displayed on like occasions. As they charge no admission fee, and eschew the conventional lottery and raffle features, it is fair to presume they will do as well as they did last year, when, under similar circumstances, they realized about $700. The rapid up-town movement of the congregation necessitates these Fairs to sustain the church. The present esteemed pastor, Mr. JONES, has officiated as minister of this church about twenty-eight years, and his old parishioners flock to these Fairs to greet their old pastor and his estimable lady.

HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies connected with the West Nineteenth-street Synagogue (of which Rev. Mr. LYON is the minister) are now holding a Fair at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, in aid of the charitable purposes of the Society. Aside from the large variety of articles for sale, the ladies offer the inducement of raffles for a piano and a sewing-machine. A small admission fee is charged, so that those who do not choose to buy may still contribute to the cause. The Fair will be open all this week.

A WOMAN BADLY BURNED.—About 5 o'clock last evening a woman, named ROSANNA MCGILLORY, residing at No. 147 Worth-street, on the corner of Mission-place, was dangerously injured by her clothes taking fire. She was sitting in front of a grate-fire smoking her pipe, when either ashes from her pipe or sparks from the fire ignited the lower part of her dress. Several parties, in the room, however, succeeded in extinguishing the blaze and saving her life. She was taken to the New-York Hospital where she now lies in a critical condition.

THE BURNED STEAMSHIP.—The hull of the steamship *John P. King*, recently burned in the harbor, has not yet been raised. The steam-lighter *Alpha* is alongside, pumping her out, and when floated she will be taken to the Allaire Works, where her machinery will be removed. The statement that the Washington Insurance Company had a risk on the steamer is a mistake. The statement that turpentine was taken on board to raise steam, on the occasion of the trial trip, is also untrue.

DEAF-MUTE EXHIBITION.—The Managers of the "Home for Young Deaf Mutes" announce that an examination of the children connected with the school of the Home as to their proficiency in their various studies, will take place at Cooper Institute this evening. There is not to be any charge for admission.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.—Mr. LORD delivers the *fourth* lecture of his series on Representative Women, this evening, at Clinton Hall. His subject is "Madame de Maintenon, the Woman of Society," and the lecture is said to be one of the most brilliant and interesting of the series.

The Cora Slave Case.

This case was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL. The prisoners were not present, and Capt. LATHAM was reported to be quite ill. The only witness examined was Mr. SOLON HUMPHREY, a member of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., who testified that he executed a bill of sale of the bark *Cora* on or about the 11th April last. The signature was in his handwriting. The bill of sale was identified, counsel for the defence objecting to the introduction of the paper. A ship-broker, calling his name FREDERICKS, and hailing from South-street, applied to purchase the vessel; some half-a-dozen brokers were about it, but FREDERICKS was accepted as the buyer. He gave JOHN LATHAM as his principal. The sale note was drawn by witness, and FREDERICKS signed it at their office. He took the note away, and returned it the next business day, signed and accepted. [The bill of sale and broker's note were offered as evidence and accepted, subject to objection.] The purchase money was paid on the 11th of April.

Cross-examined by Mr. Donohue—He meant by delivery of the vessel that thereafter the firm had nothing more to do with her; the provisions were previously removed from on board; the checks given in payment for the *Cora* were in the name of Marcase & Baltger; did not see or know Fredericks before the bill of sale was made: had not seen him since to his knowledge.

Direct resumed—The checks were indorsed "John Latham," and were certified and deposited in bank; were not accustomed to destroy such checks; they would, if not destroyed, be in the hands of the drawers.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

Another Aldermanic Caucus.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP AGAIN.

An important caucus was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, the Mayor presiding, and a majority (as it is claimed,) of the City Fathers being in attendance. If so, there must be "big cheating" round the board, and nothing that may occur this evening should astonish us. The Mayor is anxious to have his brother, Mr. HENRY WOOD, confirmed as Street Commissioner, and it is believed that the caucus of yesterday was called to hear, see and feel arguments in regard to the propriety of such a change. Those who profess to be posted in Aldermanic secrets, openly ridicule the attempt as an absurd and impossible one. The Mayor, they say, cannot get more than four out of the seventeen votes requisite for the removal of Capt. G. W. SMITH; and no matter how many Aldermen may enter his caucus, when it comes to the sharp push of voting, there will be found a solid phalanx of thirteen in favor of allowing things to remain as they are in the Street and City Inspector's Departments, until after the 7th of next month. When the new Board comes into power, they think, will be time enough for the Mayor to look after the removal of Messrs. SMITH and DELAVAN. There was intense excitement yesterday upon the subject, and doubtless the proceedings of the Board this evening will be attended by large outside delegations from the threatened Departments. There is not much immediate fear that the Charley Devlin *régime* can be restored to power. Those favorable to such a proposition, will (as Ald. BOOLE says,) "have to watch long before they can *prey*."

Five Points Gospel Union Mission.

The numerous ladies and gentlemen who attended the grand concert at Cooper Institute, last evening, for the benefit of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission, were certainly not fair-weather Christians. It was a most disagreeable night without, but within the hall, which was nearly half full, it was an exceedingly pleasant one. The musical entertainment, in which six celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, assisted by Mr. ROBERT CHAPMAN and twenty young ladies and gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, took part, was a very fine one. It was under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, and MRS. E. A. PARKHURST presided at the piano-forte. The vocal performances of little Miss MARTHA DAVIES deserved and drew forth repeated plaudits. During the evening Rev. RUFUS W. M. CLARK, delivered an address, in which he stated that in 1830 the first efforts for the regeneration of the Five Points were made; told amid what drawbacks the first Sunday School was established in that section of the City, and endeavored, apparently with great success, to awaken among the audience a lively interest in the objects of the Mission. He gave some interesting reminiscences of his own early efforts in its behalf: from them deducing the moral that young men might accomplish much in the cause of Christianity.

The Difficulty in the University Medical College.

The course of Prof. DRAPER in the unpleasant difficulty between him and Dr. AYLETTE having been indorsed by nearly all the students from both sections of the country, it is confidently stated that he will reconsider his resignation and resume his lectures after the holidays. Dr. AYLETTE has ceased his connection with the University. Out of forty-seven Southern medical students, who signed the agreement to leave this City for the South, and who, it was understood, would go in the steamer *Marion*, yesterday, an inducement being a reduction of $2 each for tickets, only three actually took leave by that conveyance. Their names were registered as follows: C. C. WELSH, Lancaster District, S. C.; J. R. EVANS, Chesterfield District; S. C.; J. W. GLOVER, Newburg, S. C. It was stated that others would probably leave by the railroad, and still others would follow in a few days. There was no demonstration made.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. F. Bolle, of Hartford; R. B. Young, of Texas; J. B. Alexander, of the U. S. A.; J. C. Compton and family, of South Carolina; Mr. Westhead, of England, and Mr. Pierson and family, of France, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. McKean, of Maine; J. Hopkinson, of South Carolina; H. D. Gould, of Florida; L. D. Cranshaw, of Richmond, Va.; C. V. Kelley, of Texas; L. B. Dyer, of Paris, and Capt. Abbott, of Nebraska Territory, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. J. R. Morgan, of New-Jersey; Capt. Isaiah Pratt, of the steamship *Southampton*; A. J. Hays, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut W. K. Mayo and P. Shirley, of the U. S. N.; and W. S. Weed, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Col. C. D. K Townsend and lady, of Albany, and E. R. Yates, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Dow, of the U. S. storeship *Relief*, and Mr. Medley, of New-Orleans, are at the Lafarge House.

A. Gray, of Kansas, and H. C. Jordan and J. D. Plumer, of the U. S. N., are at the International Hotel.

W. Pfungest, of London, Eng., and Jules Falvre, of New-Orleans, are at the Hotel Diez.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, in the County Jail Court-room, Raymond-street, President CROWELL in the chair. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, and bills had been presented and referred; a communication was read from Mr. CAMPBELL, Sheriff elect of the county, asking for a new safe for the Sheriff's office. The communication was referred to the Committee on Accounts. The Committee on the United States Deposit Fund presented a report, showing that at the date of the last annual report there was loaned $7,070; amount now on loan, $6,500, on mortgages, as follows:

Robert Dikeman	$1,600	T. V. P. Talmage	$400
John Titus	2,000	Thomas Lynch	2,000
Peter G. Bergen	500		
Total			$6,500

Amount received for interest, $478 20. The Commissioners fees were $53 03, and the remainder of the interest was deposited in the Manhattan Bank, to the credit of the State. The report was adopted and the usual order made directing the Clerk to transmit a copy to the State Comptroller.

The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of making an application to the Legislature to have the salary attached to the office of City Judge increased from $2,500 to $3,500. Mr. BERGEN moved so as to read $3,000. Messrs. CROOKE and CROWELL said that the City Judge elect would not have accepted the nomination for the office had he not been assured that the salary would be raised to $3,500. The original report was finally adopted. Pending the discussion, Supervisor SMITH opposed the proposed increase of salary, and referred to the troublesome state of the times as a reason, which called out Supervisor CROOKE in a strong and hopeful Union speech.

The Committee on General Taxes was directed to report measures for amending the inequality in the assessment of the water tax, when the Board adjourned to Jan. 3, 1861.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF ROUTE.—When the Long Island Railroad Company decided to remove steam from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and run their cars to Hunter's Point instead of South Ferry, it was anticipated that the change would be speedily made. But, from one cause and another, the matter has been delayed, and it is now announced that the change of route cannot be made before next Summer. The reason of this is that Mr. LITCHFIELD, the contractor for the new route, has not been able to comply with his engagements. The track is nearly all laid, but there is a large amount of work yet to be done before the Railroad Company will accept the work. This work cannot be done while frost is in the ground, consequently no progress can be made until next Spring.

The annexed figures are from the annual report of the Long Island Railroad Company:

Capital Stock, as by charter		$3,000,000 00
Amount of Stock subscribed		3,000,000 00
Amount of Stock paid in		1,852,715 79
Funded Debt, 1859		636,799 07
Funded Debt, 1860		755,997 67
Floating Debet, as by last report		17,539 12
Amount now of Floating Debt		12,282 80
Cost of Road and equipment, as by last report		2,566,270 07
Cost of Road and equipment, as by present report		2,566,270 07
Length of Road, including Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad	99 miles.	
Length of double track	10 8-10 miles.	
No. of passengers carried	417,106	
No. of tons (2,000 lbs.) of freight carried	102,413	65,2,000
Expenses of maintaing Road and real estate		45,948 33
Expenses of repairs and machinery		40,827 12
Expenses of operating the Road		101,877 34
Earnings—From Passengers	$192,565 91	
From Freights	131,037 10	
From other sources	18,417 74	343,020 75
Payments—For transportation	188,652 79	
For Interest	32,904 50	
For other expenses	91,083 25	312,640 54

BAYARD TAYLOR HISSED.—BAYARD TAYLOR delivered a lecture, Tuesday evening, before the Mercantile Library Association, in the Athenæum. His subject was "Man and Climate." In the course of his remarks he said:

"There was no race, ever known, who did not possess some instinct of individual rights. There were said to be a class of savages in Bulgaria, who hang all their intellectual men when they become too prominent, in order to preserve the balance of equality and keep the people at peace. In civilized countries the practice was modified a little, for they only muzzle, instead of hanging them. An instance of the latter method occurred a few days since at Philadelphia, when his (the lecturer's) friend, Mr. G. W. CURTIS, was muzzled in this manner."

This created considerable excitement. Applause and hisses greeted the lecturer's ears. At first the applause predominated, but the hisses rallying returned to the charge, and for several minutes there was a fearful conflict for the ascendancy. At the end of five minutes it was quite apparent that the hisses were in the majority, and both parties subsided.

Mr. TAYLOR then very quietly remarked, "I thought I was too old a traveler to have a new sensation, but I have now. I never before have been hissed publicly; but I must say, that to be hissed for advocating freedom of speech is not so bad after all." This reply was received with mingled hisses and applause, which was continued but for a moment and the matter was dropped by all.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE COURSE OF CONGRESSMAN HUMPHREY INDORSED.—At a very full meeting of this Committee, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee hereby tenders its thanks to Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, the representative of the State of New-York in the Congressional Union Committee, for his manly and patriotic course in firmly opposing all humiliating and degrading compromises.

Resolved, That the Republicans of this County reaffirm their unwavering adherence to the principles of the Chicago Platform, and believing that any concessions made to threats and menaces, would be equally destructive to the peace of the country and the permanency of the Government.

The primaries to elect members of the above Committee for the ensuing year, were held in the several Wards and Towns last evening. It is understood that the candidates indorsing the sentiments expressed in the above resolutions were successful.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Ladies' Fair and Festival has been in successful operation in the rooms of W. H. CAREY, No. 176 Atlantic-street, opposite the Athenæum for several days, and owing to the rain of last evening it will be continued another night. In addition to the many attractions which have crowded their spacious rooms thus far there will be a musical entertainment this evening.

CONCERT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—A grand operatic concert will be given, this evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The object is to aid Mons. and Mme. BAILLOT, who have recently arrived here, and are giving lessons in French and music to the good people of Brooklyn and New-York. STIGELLI promises two of his beautiful ballads, and the beneficiary is to give readings in French.

CONVICTED OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—BERNARD VICTORY, indicted for robbing THOMAS STAMFORD of $9 by force in Van Brunt-street, on the 4th of November last, was tried and found guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At 66 AND 68 Fulton-street.
EVANS'.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.—Strangers visiting the City would be pleased to look in at No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen a cabinet of some thousands of skulls, busts, portraits, etc., from all parts of the world, including flat-headed Indians, Caribs, Chinamen, Esquimaux, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers, thieves, boxers, including Heenan, Sayers, Morrissey, etc.; soldiers, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and others; clergymen, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, and other leading men. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily.

[Advertisement.]

Of course our assortment of *Tool Chests* for which we are so famous is as good as ever. We fit them up ourselves. The tools are all good and warranted to cut the fingers if properly applied. Also Cutlery, &c., for the Holidays. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway. Out town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

SLANDER.—Jones asked Brown why the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*" is like a village school? Brown said he'd give it up. Jones said, because all the boys who go there to have their understandings improved are sure to get well strapped. We have got out a warrant for the arrest of Jones. CONOVER & WALKER, hardware dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Of all diseases, costiveness is the most destructive of human life and the only certain cure is HOLLOWAY'S Celebrated Vegetable Pills, which leave the bowels in an open and healthy state. Fifty Pills for 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street at $5; Ohio, $4 87½; City Mills, $4 62½c. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 10 @$1 17; White, $1 20@$1 40. CORN steady; sales 10 000 bushels at 48c.@53c. New White and Yellow. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork at $16; Lard, 10c. COFFEE dull at 12c.@13c. WHISKY steady at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec 19.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; White, $1 20 @$1 40; Red, $1 12@$1 22. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 64c.; New, 52c.@58c. WHISKY advanced ½c., at 18½c @19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Charles A. Millikan, Geo. A. Millikan, Miss E. Lee, J. R. Evans, C. Welsh, H. H. Milby, J. M. Sloan, W. H. Odenheimer, Capt. R. K. Beddidge Dr. J. F. Speck, Thos. B. Gunn, Judge Graham, P. Welch, Mrs. Wilson, infant and 2 children, W. H. Soots, Mrs. Roger, infant and 2 children, Mrs. Kelly and infant, Mrs. J. Anderson and infant, H. M. McKenzie, Dr. A. McNulty, Mi-s C. Rogon, F. Rogon, J. McInevry, Mrs. Sannerman, Jas. Wilson, L. Triboma, Richard Hartley.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 18.—*In steamship Atlantic, from Southampton and Havre.*—Mrs. J. E. Kelly, Capt. E. G. Tinker, F. H. Cossens, Mad. F. de Lasbyrie and son, John J. Townsend, Mrs. Drake Mills and daughter, Chas. Pierson, lady and daughters, C. G. Gunther and lady, S. Brown, T. D. Bowell, F. Bianchi Woodbridge, J. Falvre, Mlle. Gantier, Geo. Baugman, Jr., Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Baxter, C. Schmidt, L. Baralt, W. G. Tompkins, C. K. Smith, J. R. Smith, W. W. Crane, J. E. Raymond, W. Taylor, S. C. Moore, W. Cleeman, Rev. J. B. Lowe, Rev. C. W. Rankin, M. Ottiker, B. A. Mondos, Mrs. H Bowler and six children, C. B. Rogers, J. Kemel, E. P. Boynton, M. Pleyel, S. Ehrlich, Dubon, E. Bendelari, P. Pellerge, U. Allard, H. S. Hewett, G. Raymond, J. A. Casorli, P. Dionisi, M. Morland, M. Daley, B. B. Daley and P. Courvisier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.....12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 47 | Gov. Island. 1 36 | Hell Gate... 2 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Zulu, (Br.,) Godwin, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth; Marion, Whiting, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks May Bower, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Lina, Steengrafe, Gloucester, ——; Amenia, Hamilton, Constantinople, V. Asarian & Co.

Brigs J. G. Anderson, King, Fernandina, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; La Favorita, (Dutch,) Prince, Curacoa, Jos. Folks' Sons; Delhi, (Br.,) Crosby, Westport, Ireland, Edmiston Bros.

Schooners B. Watson, Will

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2887. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

The Formal Secession of South Carolina.

Unanimous Adoption of the Ordinance Declaring the Union Dissolved.

Interesting Discussions in the Convention.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Reception of the News of the Action of South Carolina.

The Commander of Fort Moultrie Instructed to Surrender.

The U. S. Arms in Charleston Arsenal Delivered to the City Authorities.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

SPEECH OF SENATOR PUGH, OF OHIO.

Important from the Home of Mr. Lincoln.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The full report of Wednesday's proceedings having been received too late for insertion in our entire edition of yesterday, we reproduce the following portion:

J. P. Reed introduced a resolution, first ordering the President to appoint a Cashier and Deputy-Cashier; second, ordering the Clerk to superintend the printing of the Convention; third, that reporters for public journals shall be allowed access to the hall for the purpose of reporting; fourth, that the regular hour for meeting shall be 10 o'clock, subject to a special order; fifth, that an alphabetical list of their members, with their Post-office address, be provided; sixth, that a journal be published and laid on the tables of the members before the time of meeting.

Mr. Keitt moved to amend by substituting 11 o'clock. Accepted.

Mr. Middleton moved to strike out the last resolution. Objection was made.

Mr. Simons desired to know how far the resolution extended respecting the admission of reporters.

Mr. Evans moved that the reporters of the State only be admitted.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved that each resolution be voted on separately. Carried.

The reporters' resolution is still up.

Mr. Chreis said that a Convention of the people, or a deliberative body in discussion should sit with closed doors. To sit with open doors was essential to the satisfaction of the public mind. Visitors, whether by States or foreign countries, look at us otherwise than unfavorably. Let us sit at all times with open doors, till some question should be discussed among ourselves. We must satisfy the public mind. We had better get a more suitable hall, so that we can more readily sit with closed doors. He moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Means seconded the motion.

Mr. Magrath believed the people of Charleston didn't wish to intrude, although they had a curiosity. He didn't believe there were ten men in Charleston who would not sacrifice their curiosity and strangle their desire to see and hear their deliberations.

Mr. Richards said this is the best place in the city, and there should be no discrimination between a friend or foe, as to his knowing what is transpiring inside.

Mr. Middleton—We should then obviate the difficulty of setting with closed doors and employ an artizan to erect a barrier, spectators then can be admitted without interference.

A motion was then made to refer the whole matter to the Charleston delegation, and the substitute for sitting with closed doors was withdrawn.

Mr. Reid moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Bonneau withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Dargen—What is before the meeting. Here is a resolution authorizing the President to issue tickets for admission to the reporters at his discretion; which was adopted.

The printing of an alphabetical list was taken up.

Mr. Priestly moved to insert the occupation of the members.

Objection was made, and the motion withdrawn.

The sixth resolution was lost.

A resolution was offered to adopt the rules of other Conventions for the government of the present body.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Reed—The Conventions of 1833 and 1852 had published rules. These would be convenient to members now.

Mr. Memminger—Such rules embarrass the proceedings. The President refers to the rules for governing the House of Representatives, or parliamentary rules.

Mr. Quattlebaum withdrew his motion, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wardlaw said we had better leave the question of admitting the reporters to be decided between the editors and the President.

Mr. Memminger—Does the resolution apply the reporters of the Southern States alone?

Mr. Simons—Let the question be left alone to the reporters themselves.

Mr. Chreis called for the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. Curtis—We should do everything in order, and know what we are doing.

Mr. Memminger moved that a bar be erected, and access granted to the Convention through the Sergeant-at-Arms only.

Mr. Bonneau offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor of Charleston be requested to have a proper police stationed at the door of the Convention to see that members only gained access to it.

Mr. Reed thought that it would be better to appoint the Charleston delegation to make all the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Bonneau thought it would be best to pass his resolution. It might be necessary for us to sit here with closed doors for two days or more.

Mr. Chesnut thought it impracticable to set with closed doors.

It was here moved that the communication from the Georgia Legislature be taken up and referred to the Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Middleton—This is not a communication from the Georgia Legislature, it is merely from sundry persons calling themselves members of the Legislature of Georgia. May we not incur risk for proceeding in this way. This will afford an opportunity for communications from New-York and Pennsylvania, and we will then be bound to refer to the same Committee all similar papers. Let us lay this resolution on the table, and let it be understood that this body will not consider unofficial documents.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the communication be refused.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Wardlaw—This is the only paper from a respectable body of persons, who are citizens of Georgia, and who hold important positions. Shall we repulse them by saying they shall not hear anything from us?

Mr. Middleton said, where is the evidence of its authenticity? The signatures are all in the same handwriting. We must preserve our self-respect.

Mr. Wardlaw—The telegraph from Gov. Moore is similar.

Mr. Simons hoped official communications only would be received.

Mr. Dargen—The document is couched in respectful terms. There is no reason why we should not consider it. Georgia is the Empire State of the South.

Mr. Inglis—We must draw a line somewhere.

Mr. Quattlebaum reported that the Printing Committee had performed their labors. They had awarded the contract to Messrs. Evans & Cogswell.

The appointment of four Special Committees was then made.

Mr. Hutson said the business of the Convention will be greater and wider than that of any other ever held in South Carolina.

Mr. Smith proposed that the Committee on Commerce also be the Committee of Postal Arrangements.

Mr. Maxick—Small Committees work with greater certainty.

The Committee on Commerce and Postal Arrangements was increased to 13.

The Convention adopted a resolution that a Commitee in relation to the slaveholding States of North America be appointed.

The third resolution of the Committee on Commercial Intercourse and Postal Arrangements was taken up.

Mr. McCurdy—We only propose to make a change for the people while in a transition state. We must take special care of the postal arrangements. Our Legislature now has no power, we are the power. Let us pass it subject to their revision and alteration. You are not to break in upon arrangements which are necessary to the convenience of our citizens and those of other States. I think the Convention are bound to make arrangements with the Post-Office Department. The mails can be carried as usual, and we will pay the contractors.

SPEECH OF CHANCELLOR DUNKIN.

Chancellor Dunkin said: Mr. President, I do not know that a particular amendment is of very much consequence. I supposed this Committee would have authority to take into consideration what has been termed postal arrangements, and I think so now.

A Voice—That's so.

Mr. Dunkin—Its very difficult to define and distinguish, but when you come to consider what we have to do, it will be no great stretch to say that a Committee on Commercial Relations might take into consideration our postal arrangements as a part of its commercial relations; and I do suppose, when my friend submitted his resolution for appointing the Committee, that it would have that authority; and with due deference to the gentleman, whom I greatly respect, I would that there might be a question upon this. I do not believe the Convention entertains a doubt about the Committee. They may, if they think proper, take into consideration postal arrangements. The President has done me honor by placing me on the Committee to prepare an ordinance of the withdrawal of this State from what has been called the Federal Union. I do not think I act in violation of confidence as a member of that Committee to act upon the matter; they are united. [Smothered applause.] If any delay takes place it will be simply for the purpose of preparing an ordinance in a manner consistent with its effect and the dignity of the State. Sir, I am sure that that ordinance will not be submitted to-morrow. We have been working this morning, and again will work this evening. We don't intend to be hasty. We purpose to lose no time. We are anxiously engaged in it, and I say, without violation of confidence, we are engaged only upon the matter of form. Upon that we shan't be long in agreeing. Mr. President, I will, in the remarks I intend offering—I will assume that this State will be out of the Union in a very few days, if not in many hours. Then, Mr. President, we have something to look to. For many purposes the Union has worked well. The machinery is convenient and advantageous—in small matters very convenient. Sir, having a determination to go out of the Union, we should endeavor to do it with as little harm to the ordinary transactions of the community as is practicable and consistent with the position we have assumed, a character which we purpose to maintain. Sir, the machinery has worn well, and you can't stop it suddenly unless you get some break in it in some way. Now, Sir, I can't illustrate what I desire to say in a better manner than by referring to the first matter to be considered—the commercial relations, or marine relations, if you so please to call the ports, harbors and Custom-houses. This is a great purpose, and I cannot illustrate, nor elaborate, but suggest in reference to Custom-houses, and I would refer to the conduct of the gentleman who now occupies the Collectorship of the port and who has illustrated to me his idea. Sir, all I know I have seen in the public papers. I know nothing more. I saw the Collector a few times directly after the announcement of the election of Lincoln. The feelings of the gentleman would have promptly caused him to instantly throw up his commission. He didn't desire for one moment to remain an officer of the National Government when he perceived what would happen. But, Sir, what would have happened if immediate acceptance had taken place in the reception at Washington of his commission? Sir, it is well known to every man in the community that if Mr. Buchanan received it and appointed another to fill the thrown-up commission for that purpose. I need not say that no Southern man would have accepted it; no man of South Carolina would have been allowed to do it. [Applause.] Sir, Mr. Colcock saw that he is a practical man. If he had sent in his commission, and it had been accepted, as I presume it would, I ask any man who knows anything of the commercial relations of Charleston, what would have been the consequence? All the power of the British Navy would not have as effectually stopped the port of Charleston. It is well known that if a vessel passes the bar of Charleston without the regular papers, signed by the Collector of that port, that vessel is liable to be taken up in twenty minutes as a vagrant or pirate. No vessel would venture that peril. The Collector knew this. He didn't do it. He gave notice he would hold his commission subject to the direction of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, when here assembled. He knew that a sudden stoppage would have been accompanied by the most mischievous consequences. He is prepared now, and he holds his commission under the direction and at the will of the Convention, or of this body, to which he expects to owe allegiance, and to whom he expects to owe allegiance alone. Let us pass to postal arrangements. Mr. President, Mirabeau, many years ago, said that the fiercest insurrections were those which arose from the smouch. People will bout but won't hear reason; their patriotism is dead. Sir, next to bread, in our artificial state of society, is light. I don't mean the glorious light of the heavens—I mean the information and intelligence. Next to bread, people must have information. They must have light. If, Sir, you suddenly withdraw this light for eight and forty hours, or cause an interruption in postal arrangements, you stop the means of communication. Sir, the perilous consequences which would result from it will be easily appreciated by every thinking man in every corner of the State. Sir, it should not be done suddenly. We should have a little time to effect common arrangements. Now, in regard to postal arrangements, it is to be done by a Congress. Don't let me be misunderstood. I assume that to-morrow we take the attitude of a sovereign State; I will assume that the national men at the head of the Federal Government when the matter is presented to them, will see that the rights we assume—our rights—must be recognized. Without that they will be prepared soon to hear we are out of the Union. By slowly acting they will then be prepared to treat with us in commerce, upon postal arrangements, upon any other matter. Let me say, Mr. President, I don't use argument from their feelings, but their interests, as important to them as to us, and a certain time should be given. As in the instance of a copartnership proposed to be drawn up, it is reasonable that ordinary time be given to effect our purposes. You can't act until you are out of the Union.

The object should be to make arrangements, and that very shortly, so as to keep up commerce. If we please, the postal arrangement, which I consider a part of the great commercial relations of the country, can we keep them up until we hear the government is prepared to say yea or nay? Mr. President, I have said I got my information about the Collector from the newspapers, as to the Postmasters of the State. I think I might say the same thing. From a number I know I could say they are ready; they are only desirous of knowing from the Convention what is proper for the welfare and the advancement of this great cause. Mr. President, what I have said as to the Collector of Charleston, I could only specify from what I read in the papers. For the Postmaster of Charleston, I have a right to speak a little more authentically. I say, Sir, that at this very moment, he is prepared to put his commission in the hands of the Governor of the State to be forwarded to the Department whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, through this Convention, it shall be deemed expedient for the welfare of South Carolina, to which alone, after its withdrawal, he will look. I do injustice, however. I come short. He has lived to the time appointed for man, and rather beyond it, and I say, in all the difficulties and troubles he may have encountered in that long period of time, that they have been as nothing to the relief which he is afforded. He has intimated that he is ready to put his commission this night in the hands of the Governor of this State. Now, Sir, we know what the Collector will do, we know what the Postmasters throughout the State are prepared to do. Now, Sir, I have a resolution which I intend to offer to this Committee, not merely for them, but to find out what temporary or permanent arrangements it is expedient to adopt, in reference to the withdrawal of this State from the Union, for commercial and postal arrangements. Sir, I suppose that the Committee would only report until it had conferred with the Governor. So that better not to disturb the ordinary relations, and not until it had heard what was proposed to be done on the subject. Some gentleman suggest an allowance for conference of ten days, some suggest one month, some suggest a longer time, say two months, or after the assembling of the two Conventions of our sister States which meet on the 7th of January. It was suggested that a temporary arrangement could go into operation on the 20th of January, so that time would be given for the General Government to know our views and make ready to answer yea and nay, whether they are disposed to treat, but in the meantime the ordinary occupations of our citizens are to go on. One matter more as to the revenues. The Postmaster of Charleston, most likely would keep an account until the transaction was settled, Jan. 17. My friend from St. Michael's proposed one item. It was proposed that the money received by the Postmaster, or any of them, should be considered in account and settled with the General Government on the day of the ratification of the ordinance. At the sitting of this Convention a month hence, all these matters will be arranged as between two parties. In the meantime, the accounts should go on so that no sudden disruption should take place. Sir, I merely suggest this, as it has been spoken of by others. Secretary Cobb said that the revenue of South Carolina from the Custom-house didn't near pay the expense of customs. For the last quarter, I understand from the best authority, that the Post-offices of South Carolina cost the Government $240,000, and the receipts have been less than $50,000. Therefore, Mr. President, there is no great apprehension in that way. But accounts should be kept. In the meantime the usual business transactions should be allowed to proceed until it was ascertained what were the views regarded by the Administration, which I have no doubt are entirely friendly to us, and will do everything that can be done in order to prevent any inconvenience. Mr. President, I have only a word more. I will then take my seat. We are at the inauguration of a great cause. All of us look with an undivided eye to the consequences of that move. One of the most prominent and most favorable is the unanimity which prevails in this State of South Carolina, and unanimity not only unexpected, Sir, but unprecedented. I might go further and say as to the sympathy found in other States; it is to a certain degree unexpected, it has surpassed, I take to say, every expectation. The great object should be to preserve unanimity and form, and not chill this sympathy of our Southern sisters. Now, Mr. President, I have said stop for a day, shut up for a day, the port of Charleston and the ships now loading with the products of our country would rot before they would go to sea. If an ordinance was passed, they will have no papers; they are stopped. Pass your ordinance, and what is the consequence? Why, Sir, we are stopped a single day. If we were stopped two days, all the eloquence of Mr. Stephens would be but a penny-whistle compared with the astounding causes among ourselves. The stoppage of postal arrangements is an argument that will make a man silent. This will be but the beginning. The port of Charleston shut, the postal arrangements stopped, the people united, their ships rotting at the wharves, and the whole of our ordinary transactions will stop. Is there any argument that can obviate it? Look at the States. One State hesitates, some are more than ready. Georgia, whose cooperation we desire more than any other, is a State having exactly the same position with us, and lies side by side by us. Mr. President, I have a resolution which I intend soon to ask to offer to an appropriate committee. I propose to refer to that committee to inquire whether it is in contemplation, on withdrawal of the State from the Union, either to make permanent or temporary arrangements in reference to the officers of the Post-office or our Custom-house, and that they should report thereon. This is what I propose. I think it may be done without offering a resolution, unless great objection is made.

Mr Gregg—We can dissolve the union with the United States, and make arrangements for a continuance of the mail service.

Mr. Adams—This debate is out of order.

Mr. Gregg—The Minister to the United States will have the matter in charge.

The amendment of adding "Postal Arrangements" for the consideration of the Committee on Commerce, was adopted.

The fourth resolution was then adopted.

The special order, the second resolution, relating to the secession portion of the message of the President of the United States, was taken up.

SPEECH OF JUDGE MAGRATH.

If we were now in a condition of profound peace, and about inaugurating this act of secession of South Carolina from the brotherhood of States in a condition of good will and good wishes, that resolution would be in mediately proper and necessary; but when we are about to consummate this great act, without the good will and without the good wishes of many of the States of this Confederacy, it is most important that the State of South Carolina should know if their rights claimed in behalf of these States were to be exercised. It would be well to define its rights to be exercised within the limits of her own State. The President of the United States affirms his rights, his Constitutional duty and high obligation to protect what he calls the property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina, and enforce, after the secession of South Carolina, the laws of the United States within its limits; and it is true, Sir, that he says he has no Constitutional power to coerce the State of South Carolina if she shall secede, while at the same time he denies her the exercise of her legitimate right of secession which she claims, and I apprehend there will be, Mr. President, an attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina in the form of protecting the property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina. I am disposed, at the very threshold, to consider the accuracy of this logic, and weigh well the conclusion which the President of the United States has arrived at in his consideration of this matter. There never has been a day, no, nor an hour, when anybody could claim the property within the limits of the State of South Carolina—whether the claim were made by an individual, or corporation, or community, or nation. Is it not as sacred under the constitution as the laws of South Carolina, and as when that right is claimed by one of our own citizens? And if there be, as is asserted, property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina—the property, after the secession of the State, according to opinion, consistent with the dignity and honor of the State—can, I say, after the act of secession, receive only that protection which it has received—I mean that protection which has been derived from the laws of South Carolina. Mr. President, look at it: there is property which, while we are in this Union, belongs to the Union of the States, as an independent State. Has it been protected by the arms of the United States? When was it, Sir, that the United States considered it necessary, within the limits of South Carolina, to consider this property needful of that material protection which it seems disposed to assert for it? Because the act of secession makes the people of South Carolina occupy by the people of the United States the position of robbers, so potentially is it asserted that the rights of the United States are only to be maintained in our limits by material force? No. No, no. It cannot be so, that the United States can, consistently with the honor and dignity of South Carolina, own within the limits of South Carolina. The President of the United States says that this property has been bought by the Union of the States; that the United States has paid for it, and therefore claim the right to hold it. It must be remembered that when South Carolina secedes from this Union her sovereign rights arise, and are to be considered in connection with this assertion of the right of property. In this Convention, in the face of the whole world, it is for her to decide to raise the banner of justice, and let every one see whether we owe the United States. If there be a dollar South Carolina owes to the United States, let it be paid if it impoverishes the people of South Carolina. If there be a dollar claimed which is not justly due the United States, let South Carolina be desolated before that dollar is paid. [Smothered applause.] There is one condition of public affairs to which I wish for a moment to advert in consequence of the remarks which fell from the gentleman on the resolution just disposed of. It is this: When the State of South Carolina and this Convention have passed this ordinance of secession; when in full consideration of these responsibilities which are about to issue, shall it be the determination of South Carolina to uphold the position of an independent State, it becomes us, as men who represent the public sentiment of South Carolina, to look boldly in the eye of the responsibilities of the position. I shall vote against any action if there is to be a joint ownership, copartnership or agency of any kind between the United States and South Carolina. Unless they stand to each other in this relation of equal independence, (sovereign,) mutually recognizing one in another. If I have to make an act of secession, if I have to qualify this ordinance after it is passed, all of it shall be for the dignity of Carolina. One word more. There is one position to which we may be brought, and it is the position which we may be brought, and it is the position—which, so far as one man is concerned, I shall avoid above all others—it is the position of having the State of South Carolina to seem to the world to be allowed to exercise its right of secession by the permission of the United States. Other States are preparing to secede. There are States going into Conventions. Provisions might be made to arrest their progress. I don't want South Carolina to secede because Mr. Buchanan or any other man, besides the people of South Carolina, desire not to see it. Come what may, whatever consequences it may involve, I think it best becomes the people to meet these consequences in the largest assertion. It may be Mr. Buchanan is the friend of South Carolina. I don't say he is. I disclaim that he is. I admit no other conclusion, from the events transpiring before me, except that in the issue now before the country, the President of the United States will consummate this declaration which will inevitably arouse war with the incoming President. Mr. Magrath then asked pardon of the Convention for inflicting a speech.

Mr. Miles—I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements here. In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said to him: "If you send a solitary soldier to those forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people—and we will take care it does reach us in good season—the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our self-preservation." Mr. Miles spoke about the repairs at Fort Sumpter, and mentioned the cause of the resignation of Secretary Cass. Capt. Anderson is needful of troops. He (Miles) felt the necessity of being watchful, lest a few Carolinians should surprise the fort in the night. Let us wait awhile, as all the repairs will be to our advantage.

The blank in the resolution appointing the Committee was on motion of Mr. Barker, filled with the [illegible].

Mr. Simons moved to insert the debt of the United States in the resolution. The resolution seemed to be considered.

Mr. Barker moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Memminger introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of seven members to draft a summary statement of the causes justifying South Carolina to withdraw from the Union.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr Dunkin offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to inquire and report what measures, temporary and permanent, can be adopted in reference to custom-houses and postal arrangements in consequence of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union.

Mr. Haynes introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The causes which have produced a separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union, have emanated from the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, which use hireling labor only; and whereas, it has not been against the Constitution of the United States that South Carolina has opposed her sovereignty, but usurpation by the Government in violation of this instrument,

Resolved, That a communication be sent to each of the Slave holding States, bearing a copy of the ordinance of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing constitution of the United States as the basis of a Provisional Government, to be adopted on the part of South Carolina an another State or States, which, after seceding from the present Federal Union, shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the formation of a new Confederacy; and we do hereby ratify and confirm from the date thereof any action taken by such Commissioner or Commissioners, and with the consent of the Governor of South Carolina, in the formation of such provisional Union. And we do further earnestly recommend that in —— days after two or more States, in addition to South Carolina, shall have acceded to the said provisional Union, an election shall be held for Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the new Congress, and a President and Vice-President of the new Confederacy.

Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed to carry an authenticated copy of the ordinance of Secession to Washington, to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the same shall be communicated to the Congress now in session, and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts, magazines and light-houses, and also for all other real estate, with the appertenances thereto, within the geographical limits of South Carolina, and that the authority to treat upon these subjects be extended to — day of February, in the year of our Lord 1861; provided, in the meantime, the said forts, magazines, and other places are allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance; and they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of the public debt, and for a proper division of all other property within the above, now held by the Government of the United States, as the agent of the States now embraced in the said Confederacy, until such time as a new Confederacy of States shall be formed, of which South Carolina shall be one.

This elicited a debate, in which Messrs. Rhett, Keitt and Middleton participated.

The first one referred to a Committee on Foreign Relations, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Memminger introduced the following:

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of three, be elected by ballot of the Convention, to proceed to Washington to negotiate with the United States, and act through their General Government, as to the proper arrangements and measures to be made or adopted in the existing relations of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between them.

Resolved, That five persons be elected by this Convention, who shall be authorized to meet such deputies as may be appointed by any other slaveholding State for the purpose of organizing or forming a Southern Confederacy, with power to discuss and settle upon a Constitution or plan of union, to be reported to said States for their ratification, amendment or rejection; and that the said deputies shall invite a meeting at Columbia, or such other place as may be agreed upon among the deputies of the several States, and shall report to the Convention such Constitution, or articles, as may be agreed on by the said deputies.

The first was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the second to the Committee on the Slaveholding States of North America:

Mr. Maxick introduced the following:

Resolved, That a Committee to consist of —— members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this Convention how much of the legislation of Congress would be *ipso facto* abrogated, so far as this State is concerned, by the secession of this State from the National Union, and how much of it might remain of force, notwithstanding the act of secession.

This was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Orr moved to adjourn, and at 3:10 the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Prayer was offered, the roll called and the journal read.

A resolution was offered to invite the Mayor of Charleston to a seat on the floor of the Convention. It was amended by inserting the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and passed.

The chair announced the appointment of the Committee to draft a summary of the cause of the Secession of South Carolina; also of four standing Committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolutions to appoint a Committee of Thirteen for the purpose of providing for the assemblage of a Convention of the seceding States, and to form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Inglis made a report from the Committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention.

An Ordinance to Dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 members at 1¼ o'clock.

As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread on the street, a crowd collected, and there was immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to the members at Washington. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Desaussure moved that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and signed by the President and members, this evening, at Institute Hall, and that it be placed in the archives of the State.

Six and a half o'clock was agreed upon as the hour to proceed to Institute Hall, for the purpose of signing it.

The following is a summary of the debate on the passage of the ordinance:

Mr. Magrath—I think the special matter of the ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding there is no Collector of the Port nor Postmaster now within the limits of South Carolina. What you have done to-day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving authority from the General Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which may exist between this moment and the time when the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the General Government.

Mr. Gregg—After South Carolina abrogated the Constitution of the United States, are its laws still in force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the act of Secession.

Mr. Chreis—As an immense chasm will be made in the law, and as it is necessary to avoid inconvenience to the people, we must make some temporary arrangements to carry on the Government.

Mr. Gregg—There is no law on the subject of the collection of the duties in South Carolina now. We have now accomplished the work after forty years.

Mr. Hayne—The Congress of the United States is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued and what not. The simple act of secession does not abrogate all the laws. We have a great many laws on our statute books which were passed by the Governor and the Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg—The Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government at Washington, and all our Post office laws fall on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr. Miles—We have to deal with facts and stern realities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy, and the derangement of our Government affairs. Things must for the present remain in *statu quo*, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne—Sudden action is injurious.

Mr. Chesnut—Two questions are involved—power and duty. We must preserve our people, not only from inconveniences, but chaotic condition. We must revivify such laws as will best preserve us from calamities. As to duty, will you turn the ship of State adrift, what will become of the officers?

Mr. Maxick—There is no duty for the Collector of the Port to do. The Post-office has been swept off. My opinion is that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance. The public can be better served by private parties between cities like Philadelphia and New-York, one cent instead of three, and between less important ten or more cents.

Mr. Calhoun—We have pulled a temple down that has been built three quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away to reconstruct another. We are now houseless and homeless, and we must secure ourselves against storms.

Mr. Dunkin—If that ordinance be passed things will go on in the Custom-house and Post-office exactly as now, until other arrangements can be made by this Convention. There is nothing in the Ordinance to affect the dignity, honor and welfare of the State of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of the Government going. The Constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the Ordinance. What is legal tender in the payment of debts? Is it not gold and silver of the United States? In the case of clearing and entry of vessels, we are very liable to have the same confiscated.

Mr. Carroll—The present revenue would be continued till an act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr. Brown—There is no longer communication with the Government from which we are just separated.

Mr. Dunkin—The spirit of the ordinance must be temporarily sustained till we treat with the General Government.

Mr. Gregg—The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in his Message. He has said that it was his duty to collect the revenue and that he would do it. On one side the Federal Government claims the right and declares its intention to execute the power of collecting revenue in our ports; on the other side, we have declared that we are free. I desire no compromise. Is it necessary to maintain the fifteen to thirty per cent. duties imposed by the Congress of the United States? Should these duties continue to be levied our people will suffer a terrible calamity. For carrying the mails let the present contracts be assumed by South Carolina instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett—This great revolution must go on with as little danger as possible to the country. By making the Federal agents ours, the machinery will move on. The Federal laws of taxation must not exist over us. I trust that the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr. Barnwell—We have seceded from the United States, and established our independence. We can't allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let postal convenience be sacrificed if necessary. There never was anything purchased worth having, unless it cost a sacrifice.

Mr. Maekick said, in regard to the mail all restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the Collector of the Port battle with the difficulties as they come.

At 3:40 P. M. the Convention took a recess to meet at Institute Hall at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

As the Convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's Episcopal Church pealed forth "Old Lang Syne" and other tunes.

DISPATCH FROM COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Methodist Conference of this State have passed resolutions in favor of secession.

Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Ex-Governor McDonald, of Georgia, died at his residence at Marietta, on Wednesday night.

There were eleven new cases of small-pox here on Tuesday.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Orders have been issued to Major Anderson to *surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked.*

I am reliably informed that Major Anderson telegraphs here that *he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie, to the authorities of Charleston*, on a demand being made for them. This was done *in obedience, as he says, to the spirit of orders he had received from Washington.*

An official dispatch, giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was received this afternoon by President Buchanan. A number of Southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The news of the passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in Congress to-day. The South Carolina members were congratulated by the Southern men. Gen. McQueen, who has been for years a consistent advocate of secession, was surrounded. They dine this evening with Trescott, and retire from Congress on Monday.

When the news reached the House of Representatives Garnet, of Virginia, was speaking in opposition to the Pacific Railroad bill, and availed himself of the opportunity to make the first allusion to it. One State, he said, had just left the Confederacy, and crowding events were hastening the departure of his own; and he notified gentlemen that Virginia would never consent to pay one cent of the three hundred millions of public debt proposed to be created by the bill. Little else is talked of in political circles to-night.

The Committee of Thirty again discussed, to-day, a proposition for dividing the Federal Territory between the sections. Hon. C. Francis Adams made an eloquent speech in opposition. It is believed the proposition will pass the Committee in a shape acceptable to the Conservative States. Dunn of Indiana, and Nelson of Tennessee, made strong Union speeches. A vote will be taken, to-morrow, on Rust's proposition.

The Senate Territorial Committee had under consideration, to-day, Thaddeus Hyatt's petition in behalf of Kansas, and indefinitely postponed it without action. All Territorial questions were postponed until after the House shall have acted.

Hon. D. Taggert announces that Gov. Curtin and Senator Cameron have pledged themselves to secure him the Philadelphia Collectorship or the Superintendency of the Mint.

Arrangements are being made, it is said, to secure the election of Hon. James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, to the United States Senate.

The Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the House to-day, is one of the most important measures that ever came before Congress. Nearly all the Republicans and conservative Southern men voted for it. It was regarded as not only a great financial enterprise, but the argument was used that it was a peace measure, which will bind the Pacific and Atlantic States together firmly, and give Oregon and California to freedom in the future. Several California and Oregon men have been pressing it to the utmost here—among them Senator Baker; Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the California Pacific Railroad Convention; Judge Stout, of Oregon; Mr. Farwell, of the *Alta California*, and Mr. Simonton, Editor of the *Bulletin*, of San Francisco. Great credit is due to Mr. Curtis, the Chairman, and the other members of the House Committee. There is general rejoicing to-night among the Pacific Coast men. The main features of the bill are already well known.

Pugh's speech in the Senate to-day, in reply to Wade, was able in some respects, but lacked substantiation in facts. In point of clearness and boldness it does not compare with Wade's. The Republicans claim that it misrepresents Northern men. The galleries were densely crowded with spectators and the scene was exciting.

The House came near adjourning to-night till Monday, but the Republicans opposed and beat it.

When the dispatch came and it was announced that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secession, and it was privately reported that South Carolina members remaining had prepared a farewell address, to be delivered to-morrow morning for the purpose of going out in a body and creating an impression. The Republicans immediately renewed the proposition to adjourn, and carried it, and the South Carolina members must wait till Monday to make their demonstration.

The case of Judge Watrous, reported in the House to-day, comes up the first of next week. The House will report an impeachment to the Senate, beyond a doubt.

The *Illinois State Journal* of the 17th inst. reached here to-night, containing an article written by the editor of the *Journal*, a nephew of the President elect, evidently written under Mr. Lincoln's own eye, saying:—

"We feel indignant sometimes when we hear timid Republicans counseling an abandonment in part of Republican ground. We are asking for nothing that is not clearly right. We have done nothing wrong. We have nothing to apologize for—nothing to take back, as a party. We have fought a hard battle. We have come out of it victorious; and shall we now call back the routed, flying enemy, and basely surrender all we have gained? Never! Let us stand firm as the Eternal Hills upon the Republican Platform, and turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it. Some there are, who are counseling Mr. Lincoln to take into his Cabinet two or three gentlemen, who do not agree with him politically. They do not know the man. Abraham Lincoln never betrayed a friend—never violated a promise, and will he do it now? He will carry out the policy of the Republican Party and the two millions who elected him."

This article has created quite a sensation among the Republicans, especially among those who regard it as an expression of Mr. Lincoln's sentiments.

Only three Republicans in the Committee of Thirty are doubtful: Corwin, of Ohio; Dunn, of Indiana; and Stratton, of New-Jersey. The rest are firm.

Mr. Hamlin goes home to-morrow, and will not return until he comes to assume his seat as Vice-President. His successor will be elected in January, and he will not resign until after that.

Washburne, of Maine, Governor elect, has gone.

Notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy on the New-York caucus last night, the whole thing was divulged to the Associated Press by a member of the House, who says the injunction was removed after certain members left.

An informal meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegation took place this evening at the Avenue House. Several members have left for home, and consequently the caucus was not full. A discussion occurred regarding the position of the Republican Party regarding compromises with the South, and it was agreed that no compromises admitting the Constitution to extend Slavery to Territories, or looking to its protection there would be acceptable to the Republicans under any circumstances. The expression of opinion was very decided and firm. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A report that South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, was brought to the House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It produced intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as Attorney-General, and those of Deputy Postmasters and other minor offices.

Among the most active workers in the House to-day for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill were Dr. Rabe and Mr. Farwell, Editor of the *Alta California*. Senator Baker, of Oregon, was also busy engineering.

About $7,500,000 of the ten million loan has been paid in. Some of the large bidders for from $100,000 to $500,000 have deposited the entire amount.

The Select Committee of Thirty-three have as yet done nothing which excites particular interest, nor does there appear to be any curiosity respecting their secret movements.

About eighteen young ladies, just seceded from the seminaries in Pennsylvania and New-York, passed through Washington to-day, on their return to the South.

The report of the proceedings of the late Philadelphia Union meeting were presented by Mr. Florence, in the House, to day, and were referred to the Select Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The President announced the reception of the report of A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, from the Secretary of the

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

$620,000 in Specie Received.

Opinions of the London Press on the American Financial Panic.

CAPTURE OF PEKING BY THE ALLIES.

FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR TO TARTARY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M., on the 8th, left from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Persia* has £620,000 in specie, consigned as follows:

J. H. Parkins & Co..	£2,000	Cragin & Co...	£2,000
[illegible] Baxter	1,200	Brown, Bros. & Co..	13,800
[illegible] Bell & Co	1,200	Maitland, Phelps & Co.	13,000
[illegible] Bank	1,000	Andrichs & Co	1,000
[illegible] Miller & Co.		August Belmont & Co.	165,000
[illegible] Philadelphia	1,200	Merchants' Bank	50,000
[illegible]	1,000	H. A. Johnson & Co..	2,200
[illegible] Ellis & Co	12,000	W. A. Lale & Co	800
D. Tarrance & Co., [illegible]	5,000	Canman & Co	1,500
[illegible] Co		W. R. Anderson	5,800
[illegible] Kingsland and [illegible]	2,000	H. Morgan & Sons	40,000
[illegible] Co		Welsh, Sherrer & Chase	1,000
[illegible] Boring	1,000	W. H. S. Mall & Co..	1,000
[illegible] Bk. of Amer.	6,000	Geo. S. Sherman & Co.	670
[illegible] T. Perkins	1,500	T. Nicholson & Co	2,030
Henry A. Richard	650	F. Macdonald & Co..	2,425
[illegible] & Paisons	3,000	Leavig Mac & Co	5,000
[illegible] & Co	15,000	Wm. Depew	977
[illegible], Shannon & Co	5,000	Geo. McAllister	2,500
Corse, Prall & Co	336	Williams & Simon	10,000

The *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on the 6th, and the *Kangaroo* and *North American* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 7th inst.

There is no political news.

The London *Daily News* states that a proposal had been made to the French Government to subsidise a line of steamers between Galway and a French port, with a view to the conveyance of mails from France to America *via* Galway; and that, should the application be acceded to, it is proposed to reinforce the Galway line with the vessels belonging to the Anglo-Saxon Brazilian Steam Company, which is now being wound up. Private letters from Paris deny the probability of the Galway Company obtaining a contract from the French Government.

The London *Morning Post* professes to have good authority for announcing that the Princess ALICE is certainly betrothed to His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis, of Hesse.

The same journal says that the Police are now in a position to establish a *prima facie* case against a certain person in regard to the late extraordinary child murder at Road. In a few weeks they hope to have matured their case as to be able to apply for judicial assistance.

Mr. DISRAELI had been making a long speech at a clerical meeting against the repeal of the Church rates and in favor of the maintenance of the National Church as a State institution.

The London *Times* asks whether it is a fact that the *Hero* lost nearly one hundred men, and the *Ariadne* over forty, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, and remarks if this be so it does not look like the naval paradise which Admirals describe.

Negotiations were progressing favorably at Paris for a commercial treaty between France and Belgium. When terminated, negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and the Zollverein are to be opened.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Compiegne, accompanied by Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Envoy.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had taken his departure from Palermo for Naples. The Sicilians made extraordinary manifestations of their sympathy for the King, who was very well satisfied with his reception.

At Caserta, on the 28th November, a fight took place between the English volunteers and the Garibaldians, and resulted in loss of life on both sides. This lead to the disbandment of the English legion. Naples letters speak of the discredit thrown on the English name by the disgraceful proceeding of many of the Volunteers and their officers.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "It is expected that a levy of 150,000 men will be made in Southern Italy." The *Patrie* adds: "The Hungarian Legion is being actively organized."

Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, announce that they are now paying the interest on the Roman loan due 1st December.

It is reported that at a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 29th ult., a proposition for putting all Hungary under martial law was seriously discussed.

Excitement in Hungary was spreading, and a report was current that a Hungarian Committee at Milan intend to make an offer of the Crown of Hungary to Prince NAPOLEON.

As Gen. O'DONNELL was quitting the Spanish Senate Chamber, on the 7th, he was wounded in the shoulder by a pistol-shot. The assassin, whose name is IMAS, was immediately arrested. He is known to be a man of extreme opinions.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Marquis DE LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador, insists on the extension of the French occupation of Syria. The Porte refuses to accede to this demand. The other Ambassadors maintain, apparently, a neutral attitude. FUAD PASHA will remain in Syria during the Winter."

A later dispatch says: "The French Ambassador continues to urge the extension of the French occupation of Syria. Petitions to that effect are being got up by the French agents amongst the Christians of Damascus and Beyrout."

Vessels laden with ammunition had been seized on the Danube.

The Financial Crisis in America.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Times' City Article.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

About 70,000 sovereigns were drawn from the Bank to-day to be sent to New-York by the *Persia* on Saturday. Notes for about £40,000 have also been sent to be exchanged for sovereigns for the same purpose at the Liverpool branch. Some bar gold will likewise be sent from London, but this will not be withdrawn from the Bank. Altogether, the total seems not likely to be less than £200,000; so that, with previous remittances, the aggregate dispatched this week will about equal the total drain from New-York in which the panic had its origin. As there will also have been several arrivals at New-York from California in the interval, some important results may be expected from the influx.

A telegram to the 24th of November (one day later,) from New-York, announces that the banks had discounted freely, and that there was a further revival of confidence. The rate of exchange for banker's bills ranged between 108 and 108. Erie railway stock was unaltered at 21; Illinois Central had improved from 86 to 88, and New-York Central from 76¾ to 77¾. A few failures had occurred, but none of any importance. The news of the advance in the Bank of England rate to 5 and 6 per cent. had not arrived out.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds have been steady to-day, with a tendency to firmness, and the transactions have been rather numerous, this being the last day for transfers in Consols and India Stock previous to the dividend in January. Consols have ranged during the day at 93¾ to 94, and the tone of the market gradually became strong towards the close. Money, however, for short loans was again in more demand at 3½ per cent., and at the Bank the applications were rather numerous.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week shows a steady business, prices closing with renewed firmness, after an occasional decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post.

About 60,000 sovereigns were taken from the Bank to-day for transmission to Liverpool, to be shipped by the *Persia* to New-York, and it is believed that a much larger sum will be drawn from the Liverpool branch. The insurances for specie by this vessel have been so numerous as to cause an advance in the premium from the usual rate of 6s. 6d. to 10s. ℔ cent.

The letters from New-York to-day represent the money panic to be virtually at an end. On the 23d, the day before the departure of this mail, the market had become much easier; but if a change in the conduct of the New-York banks had not taken place, a number of sweeping failures would inevitably have been announced, which would have forced these institutions also to suspend. All fear on the subject had now ceased, and the only contingencies apprehended as likely to create a revival of distrust consisted in the possibility of very bad news coming from England, or of any fresh and unexpected display of violence in the South. From the first the idea that the crisis would cause some terrible alarm on this side has been one of the causes that have checked recovery. It was still thought that, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, the whole of the Southern Banks would suspend specie payments, but it was seen that this, instead of causing pressure in New-York, would hasten the accumulation of gold in that City. Already the exchanges at all points were in its favor, and, as the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks has been confirmed, and those of Pittsburgh—the Birmingham of America—have followed, together with some in the State of New-Jersey, there is every prospect of a glut of specie here, as has frequently been experienced. Not only will the Californian arrivals steadily continue, but it appears that £300,000 was expected from Havana, the bonds for the Cuban trade having written to their correspondents requesting their support, while it must also be borne in mind that, supposing the shipments by the *Persia*, tomorrow, to be equal to the amount anticipated, the aggregate forwarded for this country alone during the present week will actually exceed the entire extent of the original drain from New-York to the South. It is unquestionable that, owing to the magnitude of the grain exportations, the supply of bills on England is likely to continue unprecedentedly large, but there is no reason to suppose that, in the absence of panic, the exchange would have fallen to any very low point, and consequently, now that the panic is over, and an influx of gold is taking place on a gigantic scale, it is difficult to assume that respectable drawers will consent any longer to submit to very heavy sacrifices. Recently it was gold that was in demand, but by the time our gold gets out, bills may possibly be the articles most sought. Under these circumstances many persons express surprise at the shipments now being made by the merchants of London and Liverpool, especially as the experience of 1857 must be fresh in their minds. The news of that panic arrived here about the middle of October. £72,000 was forthwith sent out by the *Baltic* steamer, the *Persia* took about £800,000, and these sums were followed by a few others. On the 16th of November, that is to say, within a month, we had advices that 20,000 of the sovereigns sent out by the *Baltic* had been sent back by the next return steamer, and from that time we continued steadily to receive large sums until, in the middle of December, we imported from America, in one week alone, a total of more than £800,000.

From the City Article of the Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The course of the Funds continues favorable, despite an increased demand for money and the accelerated flow of gold to America. The market was chiefly influenced to-day by the effects of the recent absorption of stock by the Court of Chancery, combined with the other investments which usually precede the closing of the transfer-books. Consols for the account have experienced a fresh rise of ½ per cent., which was well maintained up to the close of business. It is probable that more animation would have been exhibited but for the fear that the efforts of the American market to relieve itself by attracting a steady current of specie will yet lead to increased stringency here. British railway stocks were rather flatter this afternoon, yet retain great strength, *bonâ fide* holders refraining from selling. The improvement in Brazilian and in Grand Trunk Railway shares was fully supported, and American descriptions were very firm.

From the City Article of the Morning Post.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds continue buoyant, the recent exceptional purchases by the Chancery Broker having rendered the market somewhat scarce of stock for delivery previous to the shutting of the transfer books for Consols and other stocks, which takes place to-morrow. Speculation is, however, rife for the next account. It is observed that the notice at the Bank, that it will lend money during the time the books are shut at 5 per cent. on Government securities, denotes caution, since it is usual to make loans on these securities at ½ per cent. under the minimum charged for bills; and the price should therefore be only 4½ per cent. Gold continues to be taken for America: about £50,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank to-day, irrespective of withdrawals from the Liverpool branch, which are stated to be taking place daily; and it is by no means certain, even should the political excitement in the United States subside, that the exchanges will recover much above their present line of 105 to 106.

From the City Articles of the Morning Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Later advices from America have been received by the *Prince Albert*, which arrived off Galway yesterday, but we have nothing but meagre telegraphic dispatches which inform us that the panic was over and stocks were advancing, but all the banks south of Philadelphia had suspended specie payments, and the consequence was immediate relief to the money market and mercantile interests. The suspension of specie payments rendered the demand for specie less urgent, and it may have the effect of preventing large shipments from this side, but we are inclined to think, *as a matter of precaution*, a considerable amount will be sent during the present week; but, as it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact amount until after the vessel sails, we can only form an estimate of what will be sent from what we hear, and we should say that about £250,000, in addition to the £118,000 already sent, will be forwarded this week, which, we hope, will be sufficient to rectify the exchange against England.

Although all the telegrams affirm that the panic in the United States was subsiding, the best informed Americans in this country seem to think a very grave crisis is at hand, and that when men's passions are excited to the pitch they now are in the United States (of which we in England have happily no conception) there is no calculating what may happen. The present crisis, however, arises at a time when America is in a state of unparalled prosperity, and there is no doubt the balance of trade is, if anything, against the country. Shipments of corn and cotton are being hurried on in large quantities, and the low prices of some of the American Stocks will induce purchases from this side. The telegrams to-day inform us that Illinois Central has risen $5, but it must rise considerably higher before the price is on a level with prices in this country. These circumstances all tend to to keep the exchange against this country. If political agitation ensues, and is carried to anything like the extremity threatened, there will be less consumption of our manufactures, and therefore we are not over-sanguine that the exchange on England will permanently recover to the rate it was (109) before this violent political agitation arose.

THURSDAY EVENING.—About 50,000 sovereigns have been taken from the Bank to-day, for shipment to America by the *Persia*, and, from all we can hear, at least 300,000 more, in coin and bullion, will be sent by her. It is very probable that the gold by the *Suffolk*, from Melbourne, valued at abbout £270,000, will form a portion of the gold sent. This is the opinion to-day—to-morrow a portion of these shipments may be countermanded. So long as the bullion is not taken from the Bank of England, we shall not find the transmission of gold to the United States alter materially the value of money; but if, unhappily, the drain should assume large proportions, and be withdrawn from the Bank, of course there is no alternative but a rise in the Bank rate of discount. We do not expect anything of the sort at present, and if it turns out true that the banks of the United States have for the most part suspended specie payments, of course gold will not be required there, and will shortly return to this country; but we must bear in mind that the par of exchange is about 109, and the last accounts bring it at 103 to 105, which, of course, leaves a very large margin of profit.

In 1857 there was apparently an equally large margin, and large shipments were made from this country; the banks, however, had in the meantime suspended specie payments, and the result was that there was no use for the gold, and it was reshipped to this country by the next packet. But it must be borne in mind that the indebtedness of America to this country was much greater in 1857 than at present—if, indeed, the balance is not now *against* this country—and this will make all the difference. We draw attention to these circumstances, for we cannot altogether dismiss from our minds that the present crisis in the United States may be more serious than is generally anticipated. The main fact to be kept in view is the exchange, the par of which is 109, and the present rate 103 to 105, and so long as this lasts gold will continue to be shipped from this country.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England to-day was moderate; a very active demand took place in Lombard-street at 4½ and 5 per cent.

From the City Article of the Morning Star.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The private advices from New-York by the *Bremen* are almost uniform in their expression of opinion that the panic is over, but they anticipate a period of considerable difficulty lest the transmission of gold from this side should cause a stringent money market here. When these letters were written the news had had not reached of the advance in the minimum to 5 per cent., and still less of that which took place two days afterwards to 6 per cent., through the drain created by the operations of the Bank of France. It is apprehended that this intelligence would produce a further adverse effect upon the exchanges, even if it should not revive in a more severe form than before the sentiment of panic. The transmission of gold which the writers appeared to anticipate with alarm has now fairly set in. What its effects here may be cannot yet be foreseen, but it is clear that, if the movement continue, they cannot be otherwise than important. Already £500,000 or more has been sent, and there are no immediate signs of the demand falling off. Under all the circumstances, it is evident that some time must elapse before business between this country and the United States can resume its ordinary course, especially as the exchanges are extremely adverse. We can only repeat what we have said several times during this disturbance, that the difficulties of the situation are such that it would be unwise to calculate upon any immediate improvement.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following, from the London *Times* of the 8th inst., are the latest quotations of American Securities:

Latest in American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. red	94 @ 96	
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	92½ @ 93½	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	78 @ 82	
Do. 6 ℔ cent	75 @ 80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	87 @ 88	88¼ dis.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	27½ @ 26¾ ds	27 7¾ 6¾
Do. do. all paid	72 @ 74	73
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent. conv., 1868	89 @ 90	90
Do. (s'g f'd) ℔ ct. 1st m., 1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	55 @ 60	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 p c. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ℔ cents. 1865	91 @ 93x.c.	91½ 2
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. 7 ℔ c. con bs. 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares	79 @ 81	80
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔c. '67	91 @ 93	91¾
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔c. '63, assent.	79 @ 81	80
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔c., '62, 71, '75, do.	60 @ 65	
Do. shares, assented	35½ @ 36½	36 35¾ 6¼
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ℔ cent., convert.	90 @ 91	90½ 90
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	37
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The Constitutional Changes in France.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM COUNT DE PERSIGNY.

The following is the text of the circular addressed by the Count DE PERSIGNY, the new Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects:

MONSIEUR LE PREFET—In taking possession of the high post to which the confidence of the Emperor has raised me, I have first of all to claim all your support for the nobler the spectacle given to us by the Imperial act of the 24th of November—the act which gives the internal administration of this country to be inspired with generous ideas.

Here is a Prince who, after having received the powers of the nation to reëstablish public order at home and the greatness of the country abroad, is the first to appeal to the wishes and opinion of France. Scarcely is he victorious over enemies at home and abroad, when he introduces into our institutions improvements which are a proof of his confidence in the country.

The picture of that first portion of his reign will form a bright period in our history. Called by the voice of a whole people to place himself at the head of a society upset, fallen into chaos and anarchy, he sets courageously to work, and in a few years he restores order among men and things to such a point, that never did such prosperity prevail in any epoch of our history.

Then, when that great labor is scarcely terminated at home, he is led by the situation of Europe to undertake one no less important abroad, to restore France to that high position to which she has a right. Despite sombre prophecies that he will be carried away by war beyond the limit of the real interests of France, his wisdom, equal to his courage, stops him at that limit; and thus, not only has he reëstablished, to the advantage of our security, the disturbed equilibrium of Europe, but he has opened to the world a new era of peace and prosperity.

Finally, to complete this picture, persuaded that his true calling is not only to place his name by the side of that of the glorious founder of his race, but to assure the destinies of the country, he now prepares it for the noble and peaceful exercise of the liberties the development of which the popular throne of the NAPOLEONS will protect.

Monsieur le Préfet, if I recall to your mind the great features of our present history, it is not that you may make them the subject of official communications to the populations of your Department. Proud of having themselves found in so wonderful a manner, on the 10th of December, the lost thread of our own destinies, they need no one to read in their hearts the great pages of the empire which they have founded. All that I wish is to make you understand in what spirit I claim your assistance.

Convinced that the liberties of a country can never be developed unless the State itself enjoys the most perfect security, I ask of you to be always as firm in maintaining public order, and as vigilant, if necessary, in keeping an eye upon (*surveiller*) the enemies of the State; but I recommend you at the same time not to neglect anything to complete the work of conciliation between parties. Many honorable and distinguished men of former Governments, while they render homage to the Emperor for the great things which he has accomplished, still keep aloof, from a sentiment of personal dignity. Show them the respect which they deserve; neglect no occasion to induce them to turn their knowledge and experience to the advantage of their country, and remind them that while it is noble to maintain the worship of remembrances, it is still more noble to be of service to their country.

And now, M. le Préfet, that we are to commence working together for the good of the State, I ask you to put aside all personal considerations, which but too often embarrass great affairs. Always give me your opinion frankly, with that independence of character which constitutes the true servant of the State; consequently without thinking whether you will please or offend. Remember that a functionary of the civil order, like the soldier who exposes his life for his country, must know how, if necessary, to brave an undeserved disgrace. But do not fear that you will be judged without a hearing, and still less that I shall shield my responsibility behind yours. Nor must you fear that, while you are courageously devoting yourselves for the public interests, you will remain at a distance, exposed without defence to the resentment of unsatisfied ambitions. However, you will soon receive instructions upon important points of policy and administration, and I shall have an opportunity of making an appeal to your zeal and devotion. Accept, &c.

The Minister of the Interior,
DE PERSIGNY.

Horrible Murder in a Railway Carriage.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 7.

A dreadful murder has been committed in a railway carriage, on the person of one of the most eminent Magistrates of the Court of Paris, which has caused extraordinary excitement and consternation. At first there was an impression that M. POINSOT, who is the President of the Imperial Court, was the victim of an assassin who had taken this means of satiating his revenge for some public or private wrong done to him; but the actual circumstances were as follows: On the arrival, yesterday, at the station of the train Maulhouse, the lifeless body of the lamented gentleman was found in the compartment of one of the carriages. The deceased had, it is said, arrived from the Champagne Districts, where he owns several valuable properties. He entered the train the previous evening at Troyes, and took his place in a first-class carriage, which was empty. An individual appears to have entered the same compartment sometime afterwards, and got out at another station, without his departure having given rise to the slightest suspicion. Such, at least, is the rumor which prevails, for until a judicial inquiry takes place no reliable details can be obtained respecting the facts which preceded, accompanied or followed the crime. It is, however, generally believed that robbery was the sole motive for its commission. It was on opening the compartment yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, when the train arrived, for the purpose of collecting the tickets of the passengers, that one of the Company's servants of the *Chemun de fer de l'Est* perceived the body of M. POINSOT lying bathed in blood. No time was lost in acquainting the family of the deceased with the lamentable event, as well as the judicial authorities. The Procureur-General and the Procureur-Imperial, and the Prefect of Police, as well as the heads of the municipal police and of safety, immediately proceeded to the Strasbourg station to commence the necessary investigation. It has subsequently been ascertained beyond doubt that the murdered gentleman had been robbed, and his watch torn from his waistcoat pocket. It is supposed that the crime must have been committed before the arrival of the train at Noisy-le-Sec station. A lady, who was in an adjoining compartment, states that she heard some cries before that station was passed. The body was lying on the jars containing the hot water with which the carriages are supplied; and the reason the murder was not sooner discovered was that the murderer had taken care to draw down the window blind intended to exclude the light during the night. It is reported that near to Noisy the traces of footsteps have been discovered, indicating that the murderer had leapt out at that station while the train was being slowed in order to receive the mail bags.

Unfortunately, railway management in France, as it is in England, is still behind both Belgium and Germany. In both these countries a passenger has the means of stopping the train at any minute; and had such means of calling for aid been available to M. POINSOT, either his life would have been saved, or at all events the murderer would have been caught red-handed.

Italian Affairs.

LAST PROTEST OF FRANCIS II.

Another protest by FRANCIS the Second, in the shape of a circular to his Ambassadors at foreign Courts, had been issued. It is dated Gaeta, Nov. 12. The circular, while admitting that the King's army was demoralized by pernicious doctrines, and that treason had penetrated even to the Court and Council, contends that the King would have achieved a triumphal return to his capitol had not "a perjured and disloyal sovereign interfered to prevent it." The King complains of the apathy of European sovereigns, but pays a compliment to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who showed a generous disposition, for which loyal and monarchial England reproached him bitterly. Till lately the King cherished a hope that the Conferences at Warsaw would have led to a European Congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great principles of order, and the security of thrones. The tone of the dispatch does not indicate a prolonged occupation of Gaeta.

VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE SICILIANS.

The papers publish the following proclamation of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the Sicilians:

People of Sicily! My soul is deeply affected as I set my foot on this famous island, over which formerly, as an omen of the present destinies of Italy, one of my ancestors was called to reign, and which in our own days chose my lamented brother for its king, and now by universal suffrage invites me to extend to it the benefits of a free existence and of a national unity.

Great things have been achieved in a short lapse of time—great things are yet to be accomplished; but I trust that, with the aid of God and of the virtue of the Italian people, we shall be able to bring to an end our magnanimous enterprise. The Government I here come to inaugurate is to be one of regeneration and concord. It will sincerely respect religion, and maintain in their integrity the most ancient prerogatives, which are the glory of the Sicilian Church and the stronghold of civil power. It will found an Administration which will build up again the moral principles of a well-ordered society, and by an incessant economical progress restore the fertility of the soil, the commerce, the maritime activity of the country, and thus turn to the common profit of all those gifts which Providence has so freely lavished on this privileged land.

Sicilians! Your history is the recital of great deeds and generous daring. Now is the time for you, as for all Italians, to show Europe that if we knew how to conquer by valor our independence and freedom, we also are able to preserve them by the union of our minds and by our civil virtues.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

G. B. CASSINIS, the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Grace, Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PALERMO, Dec. 1.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

There following letter is dated Gaëta, 1st December:

The is not the slightest noise from the Piedmontese lines—not a shot from them. We cannot explain the present respite, but I suppose we shall hereafter be fully repaid. It is believed that the Piedmontese have erected batteries armed with mortars and cannon, but at a great distance, and that they are waiting for more rifled cannon to begin from all together. We continue to fire at short intervals, whenever we can perceive any collection of troops. The firing was lively on Tuesday night, and several of the Princes were in the batteries at midnight. The Piedmontese expected a sortie last Saturday night, and they concealed a large infantry force in the suburbs, with some artillery and a squadron of cavalry. There was no sortie, but they experienced a deluge of rain, with plenty of shot and shell. We have not, however, been able to ascertain the amount of their losses. It will be necessary, perhaps, to burn the suburb which shelters the enemy, but the King hesitates to do so. The Piedmontese Bersaglieri who were captured during the battle of the 12th of November have been exchanged for five priests and four surgeons who were made prisoners at Capua when that place surrendered. Gen. SALZANO quitted this on board the steamer *Avenir* for Civita Vecchia, together with the soldiers and the families of those officers that the Sardinian Minister was obliged to return here by Napoleon. She sailed again on Tuesday, but Salzano remained here, and I do not know what he intends to do. Ritucci has succeeded in being replaced on the general staff. The spirit of our troops is much better than it was three weeks since, but life is dull at Gaeta, as there is no kind of amusement whatever. The Piedmontese, it is said, are equally dull at Mola and at Bourg, and they do not look forward with pleasure to their encampment during the Winter, before Gaeta, although the weather is not so severe as the English and French troops found it in the trenches before Sebastopol. I have seen the report of Gen. Bosco on the sortie which was made on the morning of the 29th. The General states that he fully accomplished the object of the sortie, having ascertained the position of the enemy. He admits, however, that the Piedmontese gallantly followed the retreating Neapolitans to the very walls of the fortress, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries. Our loss is set down at two killed and nine wounded; among the latter five officers. Lieut.-Col. MIEY, with whom I was personally acquainted, died last night of his wounds. He was one of the best officers in the Neapolitan army.

LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

A Foreign Office telegram says that the allies have captured Peking; that the Emperor's Summer palace had been sacked and immense spoils taken, and that the Emperor had fled to Tartary.

PARKES and LOCK, the English prisoners, had returned. Two others had died from ill treatment. Two more are still unaccoounted for.

The allies are to Winter in Peking and Tien-tsin.

PARIS, Saturday—3¼ P. M.

Bourse firm; Rentes closed at 69f. 15c., or about the same as yesterday.

NAPLES, Saturday, Dec. 8.

King VICTOR EMANUEL arrived yesterday, and will remain here a fortnight. A dispatch received from the camp before Gaeta, dated the evening of the 6th inst., states that a trial had been made of the Cavelli Battery against the fortress of Gaeta, with terrible effect.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The French Government is about to grant an amnesty to the journals suspended for previous infractions of the Press Law.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, from Madeira, whither she had conveyed the Empress of Austria.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the Emperor of Austria is about to annul the Concordat with Rome.

The funds are again better to-day, having been influenced by repurchases to cover the accounts of previous speculative sellers. A fresh rise of ½ per cent has occurred, and the market is firm in character. In the share market firmness is likewise observable.

The marriage of the Princess ALICE with Prince LOUIS of Hesse Darmstadt is definitely settled, and will be solemnized during the coming season in London.

The sentence of death on ANNE PADFIELD has been commuted to penal servitude for life. Her inculpations of other persons have no foundation.

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle as Knight of the Garter, will take place at Windsor on the 17th inst.

The Empress of the French, accompanied by the Duke of Athol, visited the Cattle Show in Baker-street yesterday.

The Government of VICTOR EMANUEL offered to be responsible for that part of the public debt of Rome which falls to the territory occupied by Sardinia. The Cabinet of Cardinal ANTONELLI met these overtures with peremptory refusal.

The number of deputies to the Parliament of Italy from the Neapolitan provinces is to be 114.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons has published a very sharp pastoral letter in reply to the circular of M. BILLAULT on the subject of subscriptions to the Pope.

Count PERSIGNY's circular to the Prefects is received with almost universal favor by the Paris journals.

A St. Petersburgh letter says the decree emancipating the Russian peasants has been signed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that it is to be promulgated on the 1st of January.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that no real concessions are likely to be made to the Austro-German Provinces so long as Count RECHBERG is at the head of affairs. The same writer asserts that the state of things in Hungary is to all intents and purposes revolutionary.

It is reported at Paris that the new Minister of the Interior is anxious for the repeal of the laws of general safety, passed after the attempt of ORSINI, and for a more liberal mode of dealing with the Press.

VIENNA, Saturday.

King FRANCIS II. has concluded a loan at Vienna.

The Neapolitan Army in the Roman territory has diminished to 8,000 men.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Reactionary disturbances have taken place at Caserta, occasioned by royalist agents and a portion of the inhabitants. These manifestations were followed by a serious counter manifestation. The whole Garibaldian army hastened to the spot to crush the mob. About 100 persons were arrested and several of the ringleaders shot. Numbers of the inhabitants have taken flight.

The City of Aversa has also risen in insurrection against the Garibaldians, who, however, remained masters.

The Cardinal Archbishop having arrived at Naples, manifestations against him took place before his palace. Some shouted, "The Pope forever;" others "GARIBALDI forever." A riot then ensued—the mob besieged the palace and attempted to set it on fire. The disorder lasted eighteen hours, and only terminated when the Archbishop appeared on the balcony holding the Italian tri-colored flag.

It is rumored that the Government is about to contract a loan on account of public works.

PARIS, SATURDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* publishes a long circular addressed by Count PERSIGNY to the Prefects, explaining in what spirit he intends to use the discretionary power conferred upon him by the Press Law. Count PERSIGNY examines the English laws and Courts on their severity for all attacks against the Crown and State. He also mentions the great liberty enjoyed by the English Press of discussing all acts of the Government. M. DE PERSIGNY then says: If all parties and all writers, respecting the wish of the French people, only desire liberty of the Press, to maintain the prosperity of the State, they have liberty of the Press in France as in England, and the law becomes a dead letter.

Let the abuses in society or the Government be disclosed—let theacts of the Administration be discussed, and injustice be revealed; but should parties endeavor to overthrow the State and dynasty, the law will not permit discussion, and the system of warnings will then be enforced. The Minister concludes thus: "I declare that, although disposed not to flinch before any responsibity in prohibiting attacks by the Press against the State, on the other side, I shall not consult any private considerations in the resolution which I shall take to encourage the habit of free discussion France."

NAPLES, Friday, Dec. 7.

A reactionary movement has taken place at Sora, but public order has been reëstablished.

A grand military review will take place to-morrow.

MADRID, Friday.

The *Correspondencia Autograf* gives a denial to the report of the organization of thirteen battalions of volunteers in Catalonia.

The garrison of Tetuan will be replaced by troops from the Peninsula.

The Paris correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, (a Roman Catholic paper,) says the Pope has written to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, asking him to resign his place as Grand Almoner and member of the Privy Council. The Cardinal has replied that if he resigned his civil offices, he would resign his See also. The Pope ceased to insist.

The Abbe MARET has offered his resignation to the Emperor, who replied that he should make no fresh appointments till Rome had accepted his.

The Bishop of Versailles sought an interview with the Emperor to try and make him feel the woes of the Church, and to remind him of the end of his uncle. The Emperor listened to him patiently, with his cigar in his mouth, and at last said: "Monseigneur, your distress does you credit, but the temporal power is no longer compatible with our civilization, and we must put an end to it, as I put out my cigar."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 8—Noon.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advices received on Monday, of the heavy money pressure in the United States, caused great dullness here, and the demand, for several days, was very limited. Although there was some little revival of inquiry, yesterday, the market was so freely supplied that a decline in nearly all classes of American, of ⅛d. ℔ lb., was submitted to." Other descriptions of Cotton are dull, and generally rather easier.

The week's sales foot up 49,360 bales, of which speculators took 3,220, and exporters 2 690 bales. Yesterday (Friday) the business was estimated at about 8,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export, the market closing steadily at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d. Middling Orleans...6¾d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d. Middling Mobile..6 13-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d. Middling Uplands...6¾d.

Stock on hand, 570,220 bales, including 450,360 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There has been a steadier feeling since Tuesday, with a more general inquiry, but it has not led to any extension of business.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report heavy imports, which have attracted buyers and led to more business. Flour yesterday was in fair demand and 6d.@1s. dearer—but some say there was no actual advance—quotations 27s.@31s. Wheat on Tuesday was 2d.@3d. lower, but yesterday with a large business this decline was nearly recovered. Red ranges 11s.@12s. 9d., and White 12s.@13s. 9d. Indian Corn dull at a further decline of 6d. ℔ quarter, but rather more inquired for at the close. Mixed 36s. 6d.; Yellow 36s.@37s.; White 39s.@41s.

PROVISIONS—Beef depressed and lower, and still difficult of sale. Pork slow at 57s. 6d.@60s. for old. Bacon quiet. Cheese firm. Lard quiet for want of stock. Tallow unchanged; sales at from 57s.@59s., as quality.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes: Ashes steady; Pots, 28s. 6d., with retail sales at 29s.; Pearls very scarce with retail sales at 29s. 6d. Sugars inactive and easier, the decline from the highest point being 6d.@1s. Coffee quiet, but floating cargoes in more demand. Rice very quiet but without material alteration. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 6d., and of coarse Philadelphia at 9s. American Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton. Fish Oils steady; sales of Cod at £37, and Sperm at £104. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Resin dull and lower; Common, 5s. 3d. down to 5s.; medium and fine difficult to move. Spirits of Turpentine dull, and prices have declined to 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS steady, notwithstanding liberal supplies of foreign. White American WHEAT, 60s.@64s.; red, 55s.@60s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. IRON dull at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 51s. 6d. SUGARS very quiet, but steady. RICE very dull and rather easier. COFFEE quiet, and rather cheaper for Ceylon. LINSEED CAKES quieter for American; New-York bbls., £11 15@£12; Boston bags, £11 10@£11 15. FISH OILS dull; Sperm, £101 @£102. LINSEED OIL dull, at 29s@29s. 3d. TALLOW quiet, at 60s. for Y. C. TEA dull; Congou, 1s 2d.@1s. 2½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Specie Arrived by the Quaker City—Supposed Departure of the Spanish Fleet for Mexico—Effect of the Commercial Crisis in Havana and Measures to

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

CONSEQUENCES OF SECESSION.

EXPULSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our Southern brethren seem to consider it to be a settled point that if the Gulf States are united in the purpose of secession, no attempt will be made by the people of the other States to resist a dismemberment of the Union. It must be admitted that thus far the Secessionists have had it their own way. The people of the North and West have, as yet, given no expression of their sentiments on this great crisis. It is not, however, to be presumed they will long be silent. Assuredly, when the secession movement shall result in definite action—if it ever does—a voice will be heard in thunder tones from the Free and Border States, which will not be unheeded.

The proposed Confederation is to have control of the mouth of the Mississippi and its banks on both sides, a long way from the sea. It is impossible to believe that the inhabitants of the great valley drained by that mighty river and its tributaries, will submit, for a single moment, to any theory which shall in the slightest degree interfere with their right, at all times, to a free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi. It is the great channel which bears the teeming wealth of the West to the seaboard, and it cannot be that the people of this important part of the Union are to be dependent upon the pleasure of a foreign Government for its use.

It is a well-known historic fact that even in the infancy of the West, in the latter days of the old Confederation, more than seventy-five years ago, the sparse population which then but skirted the bosoms of the great valley, were ready to rise in arms in consequence of the provisional treaty, then recently made with Spain, which waived the right to demand the free and unconditional navigation of the Mississippi. The Western settlements, as they were then called, were all in flame, and but for the confident hope that a Government would soon be formed capable of properly dealing with the subject, there would undoubtedly have been serious trouble. Indeed, it is not too much to say that one of the proximate and not the least important of the causes which led to the calling of the Convention to frame our Constitution, was the settled conviction with the people of the Atlantic States that a Government must be created strong enough to negotiate with foreign Powers and to be respected by them, and especially to coerce Spain into granting the right of a free navigation of the Mississippi. It was felt on all sides that unless this were done the Western settlements would either set up a separate Government for themselves, or would unite with Great Britain. That this was a well-founded apprehension, no one at all familiar with the history of the formation of our Government will venture to dispute.

And now it remains to be asked, if such was the influence of the West in its infancy in shaping the action of the people and obtaining for us our Constitution, what must it be now when the balance of power has almost crossed the Alleghanies? Do the people of the South imagine that those great States which have been formed out of the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, will peaceably submit to any political arrangement which will cut them off from the sea, or give to a foreign Power the right to control their access to it through their great river? The importance of this question in speculating upon the chances of a peaceful secession of the Gulf States is obvious. It will be well for the complacent patriots of the South, who proclaim their intention to dissolve the Union at their pleasure, to cast an eye beyond their own frontiers to that great region which bounds them on their north line, and, which, extending to the lakes, is filled with a people of intense vitality, now busily occupied with all the pursuits of peaceful industry. Would our Southern brethren look back upon the past, and to fancy what that people may be likely to do when they shall begin to think there is danger that the great outlet for their productions is about to pass into the exclusive control of a section of the country which does not hesitate to proclaim itself and to act as their enemies. H. N.

PROTEST AGAINST DISUNION.

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX TO A SOUTHERN STATESMAN

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The movements in some of the Southern States, with a view to the dissolution of the Union, have, as you may suppose, given us the greatest uneasiness, and I cannot refrain from writing to you on the subject. I do so, because you have been charged—unjustly I do notdoubt—with favoring these movements, and because I sincerely think there is no Southern man who, by opposing them, can do more than yourself to keep the States together.

Nothing can be less defensible, on any ground of right or policy, than an attempt to break up the Union on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. This is no time for elaborate argument. I wish only to make a few points, stating them in the briefest manner, and appealing to your patriotism to give them a calm and candid consideration.

1. The election of a President, in strict conformity to the requirements of the Constitution can, by no process of reasoning, be deemed a just cause for secession. It would be the weakest of all pretenses as a ground for action. An overt act in palpable violation of the Constitution is the only justifiable cause for seeking to throw off the obligations of the Federal compact.

2. The opinions of Mr. LINCOLN, as a private individual, are not to be assumed as the guide of his official conduct as Chief Magistrate. At the hustings, as we all know, men often utter sentiments which they would be the last to carry into practice, when the responsibilities of Government are thrown upon them, and they are acting under the obligation of an oath. There is every reason to believe that Mr. LINCOLN will be forced, whatever may be his personal opinions, to separate himself from the ultraism of the party which has elected him.

3. The majority of both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the incoming Administration, so that all hostile legislation in regard to the South, even if it should be attempted, would be impossible.

4. Our defeat is not due to the Slavery question alone. Other and equally influential elements entered into the contest, and contributed largely to the result. The Democratic Party was divided and disorganized by causes, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. Our discomfiture is due as much to ourselves as to our opponents.

5. The Republican Party, from the very principles of its organization, must have a brief existence. It contains within itself the elements of an early dissolution. Its sectionalism alone must speedily demoralize and destroy it.

6. The Democrats of the North, since the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1851, have stood up firmly in defence of your rights. Inconsistent as it may seem with our recent defeat, there is a better knowledge of our constitutional obligations, and a firmer determination to stand by you, than there ever has been heretofore. I know that the statute books of several of the States are dishonored by enactments designed to defeat the execution of the act of Congress for the restoration of fugitive slaves. But these enactments are, and must continue to be utterly nugatory, and the act of Congress will, under any administration, be carried into effect.

Under all these circumstances, nothing could be more unwise than a movement to dissolve the Union, even if it were not obnoxious to the graver objection, that there is nothing in the mere election of a President to warrant it.

But I put the question with you on other grounds. You cannot in honor desert us in our adversity. Your defeat is ours. We have fought your battles without regard to the political consequences to ourselves. It is neither chivalrous nor brave to draw off because the common adversary has gained a momentary advantage, and leave us to continue the the contest for justice and right without the support we have given to you. There is but one course for magnanimous men, and that is to stand by us in our extremity. You cannot abandon us without subjecting yourselves to the imputation of unworthily deserting your friends and allies. I call on you as one, who knows, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which we have sustained you, and I appeal to you, as one keenly alive to the honorary obligation which such a fidelity imposes, to stand by us yourself, and to exert your powerful influence with others to avert a calamity which would be most disastrous to us all, and to the cause of Free Government throughout the world.

I have written to you with more freedom, perhaps, than my personal relations with you warrant. But I have the right, which every man possesses, to speak unreservedly to another, in whose patriotism and honor he has full confidence. Besides, the crisis demands frankness in speech and decision in action; and as a friend of the Union, believing that its dissolution would inevitably entail disaster and disgrace on us all—on those who should go out, as well as those who should remain in it—I hold it my duty to speak as boldly, and if need be, to act as fearlessly in its defence as others are speaking and acting for its destruction.

Let me then, once more, appeal to you and our Southern friends, as honorable men to remain with us and to meet with us, whatever emergencies of good or evil the coming Administration may bring with it. And let me assure you, on the fullest consideration, that any overt act in violation of your rights would be met here with as much promptitude, and with as stern a resistance, even to the death, as it would be by yourselves. I am, dear sir,

With sincere regard, truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From a private letter, dated

NORTH CAROLINA, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

From the stand-point which we view our country's affairs, everything looks very gloomy, and it is hardly possible that LINCOLN will have *our* State to preside over when he comes into power, on the 4th of March. There is undoubtedly a large majority, in our State, in favor of the Union, but the leaders of the Democratic Party have pledged themselves to secession, and such is their party discipline that they can make the masses (who are either ignorant or don't care) vote any way the leaders tell them. There will be a bill brought before the Legislature very soon providing for the assembling of a Convention in February next, which is to decide for us whether we will stay in the Union or go out of it. With it must rest the whole matter; and as that Convention is sure to be composed of a majority of Democrats, so are we sure to follow the Cotton States. If between the Republican Party on the one side and the Democratic Party on the other, our country is not shattered to fragments, it will be a miracle.

We are Union men, opposed to alienating our true friends at the North, because we have enemies there. In case of a dissolution, the North and our friends there must suffer most. We can, all about here, get a plenty to eat and wear, and can do without luxuries for awhile, but those, who North, depend upon Southern trade, must surely suffer, for that trade must be stopped for awhile, at least.

We wish the North could comprehend the state of feeling here and would act accordingly; so far as we can learn, there is scarcely a man in the South willing to remain in the Union and let things go on as they have been; a stop to the Slavery agitation and a recognition of property in slaves, is the only condition to which we can submit.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

GOV. WISE INTENDS TO "FIGHT IN THE UNION."

The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* publishes the following letter from WISE. It gives the reasons for the Ex-Governor's proposed fight, "in the Union:"

RALLSTON, near Norfolk, Va., Dec. 1, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d was late coming to hand. I now thank you for it. As to my doctrines of "fighting in the Union," it is one of true policy.

First—If a sovereign State is *judge of the infraction* as well as the *mode and measure* of redress, she may remain in the Union to rescat or resist wrongs as well as do so out of the Union.

Second—If other States have infracted the Union, not she, the State wronged, is bound to defend the Constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically the Union belongs to those who have kept, not to those who have broken its covenants.

Third—The Union is not an abstraction, it is a real, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has nationality, lands, treasury, organization of army, navy, ships, dock-yards, arsenals, &c., &c., &c. Shall we renounce these rights and possessions, because wrong-doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another? Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes? But

Fourth—If you secede you not only renounce the Union and its possessions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce these rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and the Constitution and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the Constitution is infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicanism, and call him to aid you in defending both against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you.

Fifth—Then now is this to be done? The third clause of tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide?

Sixth—And what is the difference? Will it not be war and revolution, in either event?

I say, then, stick to all your rights; renounce none, fight for all, and save all!

Yours truly, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

To DR. J. A. PLEASANTS, Columbus, Ga.

MANIFESTO FROM GOV. HOUSTON.

Gov. HOUSTON has addressed the people of Texas in a manifesto dated at Austin on Dec. 3. He repudiates the idea which he says has been industriously propagated, that he would submit to the violation of the rights of the people of the State by the Federal Government. Because he would not urge a resort to revolution without a cause, he is not to be charged with advising submission to wrong. The people have the Constitution to maintain, and when that fails to give them their rights they may resort to revolution. The fearful calamity of disunion, now impending, calls for the united action of the Southern States, and, in this emergency, the rights of the Border States, which have so long stood as a bulwark against Abolitionism, should be regarded. They claim, and the Governor thinks not without reason, that their rights may be maintained in the Union. He then alludes to the action which he has taken towards the election of delegates to a Southern Convention, and gives as his reasons for refusing to call the Legislature that such a step would involve a large expense which the State is now unable to meet; that the members of the body were elected on a different issue, and do not now represent the sentiment of the State, and that the fear from which it is said that the people generally desire that the Legislature should be convened. He reaffirms his views regarding the propriety of a Southern Convention and concludes with this appeal:

"The question is now before you, Fellow-citizens. Relying upon your sense and patriotism, I place it in your hands. The people must sustain the Government by patriotic effort, proceeding from a conviction of right and duty, or it will fail. When passion and impulse or the harangues of impassioned demagogues, whose only hope is in anarchy and spoils, or a sense of wrongs inflicted, drives the people of any State to rash or impolitic measures, let their fellow-citizens of other States, united with Texas, calmly, and with reason, consider the consequences of following their example; and if better judgment should induce us to decline such a step, let them be appealed to in the name of brotherhood and State comity to reconsider their action. Let us depend on reason, not coercion."

ALABAMA.

The Alabama *Whig* publishes an address made at Eutaw, on Dec. 6, by Hon. JOSEPH W. TAYLOR. He argues, in the first place, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is constitutional, and should be acquiesced in. He can do the Southern States no harm. Separate State secession he condemns in general, because it is disunion of the South, and in the case of Alabama particularly, because, if it were peaceable, the State could not maintain its position as an independent nation. She could set herself up as champion of the peculiar institution, and would draw upon herself the hostility of the nations who are opposed to it. Such a course would furnish no remedy for the grievances of which she complains; neither would it give her security for the future, or be making resistance to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, or to the aggressions of the Republicans. To speak plainly, such action would be *submission*, but in a new form, to most grievous wrong and injustice, for she would be giving up, voluntarily, all right and title to her possessions in the Union. These objections apply equally to the secession of a few States. Mr. TAYLOR then proceeds to the consideration of the remedy which is to be found for the grievances of Alabama in the cooperative action of the Southern States. He defines this as "joint *conference* and joint *action* by the Southern States within the limits prescribed by the Constitution." The first great argument in favor of this is that it seeks a union of the South for the protection of the South. By it all wrongs may be redressed in the Union; or, if it should be refused, the Southern States would occupy a favorable position from which to appeal to the world. Then he thinks that an overwhelming majority of the Southern States and of the Southern people prefer the cooperative policy. Then Mr. TAYLOR demonstrates that this course is not too dilatory, and that it is not submission in disguise. He acknowledges that it may preserve the Federal Union, and this is his reason for urging it. In conclusion, he suggests the following as the basis upon which an effort should be made to settle present difficulties:

"First, let the people of each Southern State meet in Convention at their respective State capitals, adopt a platform expressive of their purposes and wishes in the present crisis, a copy of the proceedings of each Convention to be sent to the Governor and Legislature of every State in the Union.

Next, let the people of all the Southern States meet in Convention and adopt a platform which shall set forth explicitly all we have to demand of the people of the North, a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to be sent to each Northern State, with the request that their people meet in Convention to consider our demands."

The Governor of Alabama has appointed the following Commissioners to represent this Commonwealth, in conference with the States designated, upon the subject of the present condition of public affairs, to wit.:

JOHN A. WINSTON, to Louisiana.
A. F. HOPKINS, to Virginia.
R. H. SMITH, to North Carolina.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* publishes an interesting correspondence between Judge HARRIS and Mr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, one of the wealthiest planters in the State. Judge HARRIS says:

"Were I sufficiently prominent in political matters I would suggest, (for whether acceptable or not, suggestions can do no harm,) a National Convention, called, either to settle these matters in an amicable and just manner, or peaceably to dissolve the Union and prevent civil war. I would have the South agreed, as one State, what she would demand in that Convention, and to have but one voice in making that demand. I would have the North, not only invited to that Convention, but informed what the South then and there intended to demand. To that demand I would want but one answer, 'yes or no.' If 'yes,' Congress could at once enact it in the shape of an amendment of the Constitution, as the States had there agreed, and that amendment should never be repealed until a National Convention should demand its repeal. Thus the matter would be taken out of the Halls of Congress, from which all these evils have flowed. If the answer be 'no,' then I would have the South, as one man, rise and defend herself as best she could."

Mr. DUNCAN responds, acquiescing in the propriety of calling a Convention of all the States in the Union, and suggests this compromise:

"If the Missouri Compromise line, or some line which would prove acceptable to such a Convention, could be reestablished and extended to the Pacific coast, prohibiting Slavery north of that line, engrafting it on territory south of that line, the admission of Free States *south* to depend upon the consent of the Southern States themselves—the admission of Slave States *north* to depend upon the consent of the Northern States—the question of "sovereignty" and "admissibility" to be disposed of by the act establishing such line so as to afford no ground for future Congressional interference, bickerings or strife; and if the present Personal Liberty laws shall be repealed, and solemn assurance given that all resistance given to the prompt, full and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law *shall forever cease*, it would be, together with a respect for and a recognition of our constitutional rights, all we ought to desire. And obtaining these, and the future guarantees thus briefly touched upon, we might consent that no attempt shall be made to open the African Slave-trade. These concessions on both sides, with the further stipulation that all Slavery agitation shall be forever excluded from Congress, never again to be revived, would unite *all the States*, and render us as we once were, a united and happy people, with all these vexatious, ruinous, and embarrassing questions settled, possessing a Government and a Union, beyond all comparison the best on earth!"

The following Commissioners have been appointed by Gov. PETTUS to solicit the cooperation of the States to which they are accredited in resisting Republican encroachments:

Virginia—Chief Justice C. P. Smith of the High Court. Maryland—Judge A. H. Handy, of the High Court. North Carolina—Hon. Jacob Thompson, present Secretary of the Interior. South Carolina—Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Jackson. Georgia—Judge Wm. L. Harris, of the High Court. Alabama—Ex Governor Joseph W. Matthews, of Marshall. Louisiana—Hon. Wirt Adams, of Jackson. Texas—Hon. Edward M. Yerger, of Jackson. Arkansas—Col. Geo. R. Fall, of Washington. Tennessee—Attorney-General T. J. Wharton, of Jackson. Kentucky—Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs. Missouri, Delaware and Florida—Unappointed.

The people of Warren County held a Convention at Vicksburgh on Dec. 8, nominated Hons. WALKER BROOKE and T. A. MARSHALL as candidates for the State Convention, and adopted resolutions condemning separate secession as precipitate, and calling for a general Convention of the Southern States.

LOUISIANA.

In his special message to the Legislature recently convened at Baton Rouge, Gov. MOORE reviewed the Slavery agitation at some length, and cited the passage of laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN as proof positive that the minds of Northern people are poisoned against the South. If the latter section is to be oppressed and despoiled of its property, and practically assigned a position of inferiority, Gov. MOORE thinks it best that it should retire from an association which has ceased to benefit it through perversion from its original design. He therefore recommended that measures should be taken for a State Convention. Besides this, he thinks that a general Convention of the Slaveholding States should meet "before the day arrives for the inauguration of a Black Republican President. The Governor adds:

"I do not think it comports with the *honor and self-respect of Louisiana*, as a slaveholding State, *to live under the Government of a Black Republican President*. I will not dispute the fact that Mr. LINCOLN is elected according to the forms of the Constitution; but the greatest outrages, both upon public and private rights, have been perpetrated under the forms of law. I maintain the right of each State to secede from the Union, and therefore whatever course Louisiana may pursue now, if any attempt should be made by the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State, and compel her to submission to an authority which she has ceased to recognize, I should unhesitatingly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister State with the same alacrity and courage that the Colonies assisted each other in their struggle against the despotism of the Old World."

The Governor recommends the organization of a Military Board, and the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purchase of arms. The destitute condition of the State demands this action in any event.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has received from Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN the following dispatch, contradicting the telegraphic statement that he designed making a Union speech:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The report about my speech is false. I wrote to the Legislature on the 9th inst., advising immediate secession by separate State action. J. P. BENJAMIN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 5728, 5736, 3373, 5226, 6059, 6522, 6478, 6479, 4454, 6214, 6169, 5347, 5929, 6044, 5567, 4866, 6090, 6091, 5787, 6432, 6849, 5913, 6423, 262, 6463, 5515, 5520, 6488, 6216, 4427, 5405, 6443, 2708, 4139, 5273, 1798, 6050, 5602, 6057, 6362, 6385, 6346, 5009¾, 5449, 5504, 6109, 6092, 4225, 5786, 5408, 6475, 6197, 6378, 6456, 6217.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 158, 151, 152, 31, 434, 156, 159, 161, 164, 165, 160, 80, 99, 141, 144.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 236¾, 57, 55, 767, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF SCHACHT CONTINUED—CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In this Court yesterday the trial of Schacht for the murder of Michael Kavanagh was continued.

Officer Golden, being recalled, testified that when he arrested the prisoner, he saw a cut upon his head, and one also upon his hand.

Owen Brennan was then called by the prosecution to rebut the proof offered by the defence of the bad character of deceased. On objection by counsel for defence, however, this testimony was ruled out, on the ground that there had not been sufficient evidence offered of the deceased's character to warrant proof in rebuttal.

Mr. Brady then summed up for the defence, at great length, and was followed by Mr. Waterbury for the people. The speeches of the two counsel occupied the entire day. The Judge charged in substance as follows:

The jury should endeavor to regard only the evidence and the law applicable to it, as laid down by the Court. They should not allow in their deliberations any heated and angry disputes. Each juror should deem that each of his fellows had as sound judgment, and as much intelligence as himself. It was not disputed that in October last, the prisoner inflicted a fatal wound on the deceased. The question was, in what degree of homicide as laid down by the statute, the act would come. Killing is willful, deliberate and premeditated when committed without provocation, with intention to kill, though the design be formed immediately preceding the act, and the blow be given in the heat of passion. This is murder in the first degree.

Killing is not willful, premeditated and deliberate, if the perpetrator be suddenly provoked and had no intention of killing, until he gave the blow. This would be murder in the second degree.

If the prisoner had time for his passions to cool after the provocation, the commission of the act would be murder in the first degree.

Homicide is justifiable in self-defence, against a fatal or even violent assault, when there is no chance for a prudent retreat, nor any milder means of effective defence. The Court then read to the jury the statute concerning manslaughter, and explained what constitute its various degrees. In determining whether the prisoner intended to kill the deceased, the jury must judge from the nature of the instrument used, and the other circumstances of the case. The prisoner is entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt. If any such exist, he must be acquitted. If, however, there is no doubt, the jury cannot escape the necessity of rendering a verdict of guilty. The Court then reviewed briefly the prominent points of the testimony and concluded, when the jury retired, and after a deliberation of an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Charles Brown, John Jenkins.
For Arson—Frederick Freund.

Court of General Sessions.

BURGLAR DISCHARGED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, Edgar Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and proving a most excellent character, was discharged under suspended sentence, his friends promising to send him out West.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—PLEA OF GUILTY.

Francis Duffy, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

THE DEEDS OF JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

Two colored men, named Jackson and Jefferson, indicted for passing a counterfeit bill, were discharged, the District-Attorney stating to the Court that the evidence in his possession would not warrant him in pressing the prosecution,

A COMPANION-PIECE OF THE MULLIGAN CASE.

James Nelten, indicted for felonious assault in discharging a loaded pistol at Mr. John Pousson, was next put to the bar.

Officer Pousson first testified that he found the prisoner and another man who had been fighting. The witness then set out to make an arrest, when the prisoner ran into his house, and turning discharged a pistol in the face of the witness, the powder touching him. Prisoner then threw the pistol down cellar, and was immediately arrested by

Officer Ellsworth, who next testified to the same statement, and further that he found three of the five barrels of the pistol loaded; the occurrence was at about midnight the 10th of September last.

Margaret Murphy, for the defence, next testified that she saw the prisoner discharge the pistol in the air; witness was looking out of a third-story window directly over him. It was a moonlight night.

Mrs. Mary McKenna next testified that she was standing beside the prisoner when the pistol was discharged; she was holding him around the waist; he fired the pistol in the air: she saw nothing of the officers.

The Court instructed the jury that there was no intent to kill proved; but that they might find the prisoner guilty of simple assault, or might acquit, according as the witnesses for the people or the defence should be deemed worthy of credit.

The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mary Parmlee, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar for trial, a previous jury having acquitted on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment, the examining magistrate having allowed the property to be laid in the name of a married woman, instead of that of her husband.

Mrs. Ann Shearer, the first witness, testified that in September last she lived at No. 71 Mercer-street, and lost at that time about $79; witness had the money in her pocket when she went into the prisoner's house, at No. 45 Mercer-street; she saw and talked with the prisoner there, who had just been liberated from prison; witness and a gentleman took some drinks; at first the gentleman paid the bills, and afterwards the witness paid some; the gentleman started to leave, and she threw her purse after him; it hit him as he was going into another room; witness didn't stop to pick up the purse, but went and seized hold of the gentleman, to get him back; afterwards she came back and looked for the purse, without being able to find it; the prisoner was accused, but denied the theft; soon the purse was found by witness under the sofa where Mrs. Parmlee was sitting; the money had been taken from it; the girl in attendance said to witness, don't cry for you will get your money; I saw Mrs. Parmlee throw the purse there; officers were called in, one of whom put his hand into the prisoner's bosom and drew therefrom the witness' money; witness had left her own house at 2 o'clock that afternoon, in company with the gentleman, Mr. Harson; she went to ride with him; she drank once on the road, and afterwards again at High Bridge, and again at her own house, and still again at the house of Mrs. Leese; she drank a small bottle of wine three of these times, and a glass of ale the other time; she was sober when she went to Mrs. Parmlee's; Mrs. Leese's house is in Grand-street; witness spent the time there with Harson from 7 o'clock till 12 at night; when she left her own house, her husband objected, and wanted her to stay at home.

Two of the girls who lived with Mrs. Parmlee at that time now live with the witness; witness has talked about this case with them; on the Saturday evening after the loss of the money, the witness had been arrested, for striking a man in the street with a brick-bat; he had insulted her; witness at this point identified one of the stolen bills, a two-dollar one, and a silver pocket piece.

Officer Francis L. Palmer next testified he was present, and assisted in searching the prisoner, on whom was found $34; the money was concealed next to the person of the prisoner, down her back, in her bosom, and about her sides.

Officer Quinn next testified to having made the search, and found the money.

Ellen Enright next testified for the defence, that she lived in the house of the prisoner at the time of the theft; witness saw the prisoner that afternoon bring down stairs and put in her bosom, where she usually carried her money, a $20 gold piece, a $5 gold piece and a roll of bills. (This description corresponded to the money found in prisoner's bosom.)

Ann Reynolds testified that she had heard Kate, the last witness, ask Mrs. Shearer what she should say in Court, if she was asked what she did at Mrs. Parmlee's; Mrs. Shearer said, "Tell them you worked for her."

There were no further witnesses, and after the case was summed up on both sides, the Court charged the jury, who, after a long deliberation, returned and reported that they could not agree. They were thereupon discharged.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Jacob P. Chatterton, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next tried, and the jury readered a verdict of guilty.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CADENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Elam Landoway, Thomas Hill, John Sauer.

For Grand Larceny—Joseph Kelly, Thomas McMahan, George H. Richardson, Phillip Cervan, John Carroll.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—George Shrimpton, Adolph Levene.

For Burglary—Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson, John Donnell.

For Forgery—John Parker, Wellington Carnes, William Hurley, Frank Bryant, William Wallace, Abraham Brice, Edward Wellington.

For Attempt at Rape—August Stephany.

For Arson—John Schnapp, William M. Johnson, Emile Bergen.

The Fowler Bond.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—The counsel for the complainants in this action applied, this morning, to the Court for an order directing the District-Attorney to furnish to them copies of all letters on file in the Post-office Department between the Postmaster-General and Isaac V. Fowler, between the date of his appointment and the date of the official bond given by him. The application was founded on a petition of the complainant, George Law, setting out the facts of the case, and that the plaintiffs were first informed on Dec. 14, that between the 1st and 20th of September, 1858, Hon. A. V. Brown, then Postmaster-General, wrote a letter to Fowler urging the execution of the official bond, and that in said letter allusion was made to the existing defalcation or indebtedness of Fowler as Deputy Postmaster. The petition and affidavits showed further, that the complainants had made application for copies of the correspondence, but had been refused.

The District-Attorney made a statement in opposition to the motion in relation to the delays of the case, but the Judge granted the motion, ordering the production of the correspondence by Monday, or that a commission issue to examine such witnesses as the complainants might desire to examine to prove the facts.

The trial of the cause was accordingly postponed till Wednesday next.

Charles Hockmeiter Discharged on Bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Slagebeom.

The People vs. *Charles Hockmeiter.*—This was an application for the discharge of the defendant, who was committed upon the charge of fatally wounding Charles Klotz. The defendant during a scuffle with Klotz inflicted a stab upon him which was supposed to be fatal. Subsequently, however, Klotz was declared out of danger.

The Court discharged the prisoner upon his giving bail in the sum of $1,000.

W. B. Rankin and A. H. Reavey for defendant.

Construction of Insurance Policy—What is a Loss of Passage Money.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

David Ogden vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $6,395, with interest from Feb. 13, 1859, alleged to be due upon a policy of insurance made by the defendants upon money paid to the plaintiff for transporting passengers from Liverpool to this country.

The complaint alleges that the defendant insured, to the account of whom it might concern, passenger-money received for transporting passengers from Liverpool to American board the ships *Driver, Dreadnought, Andrew Foster, Highflyer, Racer* and *Victory*; that during the continuance of such policy, and on the 12th day of February, 1856, the ship *Driver* sailed from Liverpool, bound for New-York, having on board 344 passengers, whose passage-money had been previously paid, the sum total of which amounted to $6,395; that during the time when the ship was on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, and for several days after she left Liverpool, the weather was very tempestuous, and there was great danger from the icebergs, masses and fields of which were floating and running in the latitude and longitude through which the said ship had to pass on her said voyage; that the vessel has never been heard from since she left Liverpool; and that she sunk and went to the bottom with all of the passengers on board, and was wholly lost; that she never completed her voyage, and, therefore, never earned the passage money. Upon this state of facts, the plaintiff claims that he is entitled to the insurance upon such passage money, contending that this is a loss of the money within the meaning of the policy.

The defendants contend that this is not a loss at all to the plaintiff, inasmuch as the passage-money has been received by the plaintiff; and the representatives of the deceased passengers could not counsel him to repay to them the money so received. The Court, however, held that such money could be recovered back.

This is the second trial of the cause; at the former trial the Court denied a motion of the defendant to non-suit the plaintiff, and directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff. From this verdict the defendant appealed to the General Term, which ordered a new trial. This second trial now came on; a similar motion to non-suit the plaintiff was made and denied; and the Court directed the jury to give a verdict for the full amount to the plaintiff, with $350 allowance. The Court further ordered the exceptions to be first heard at General Term, and the judgment to be in the meantime stayed.

D. Lord and W. and B. Cutting for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and T. H. Lane for defendant.

Recommendation of Solvency—Alleged Misrepresentation.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Loomis Bullard et al's., plaintiffs and respondents, vs. *Ezekiel S. Lockwood, impleaded with Alexander Lockwood and Thomas Gill, defendants and appellants.*—This action was brought to recover damages for the loss of certain straw goods alleged to have been sold to Gill upon the fraudulent representations of himself and the Lockwoods. The defendant, Gill, was not served in this suit. It appears that Gill's place of business was in the same building with the Lockwoods, who were his references. Thus, it is alleged, that through the representations of one of the defendants to the plaintiffs, that Gill was a man up-stairs, who bought goods at auction on short credit, and sold them for cash to the country trade. That they, (the Lockwoods,) sold him on credit, and that he then owed them $3,000, and had always paid them at maturity. It seems to appear from the evidence on the trial of this cause, that the Lockwoods, as auction and commission merchants, were in the habit of advancing Gill money on his promise to return it or send in goods to cover it, but told him they would rather have the goods, as that was their business. The plaintiff's sale on Lockwood's recommendation was shortly after their reference to him, and the next day their straw goods were in Lockwood's catalogue. Their advances to Gill were all made on goods to be sold by them at auction, and with a margin of from 40 to 50 per cent. It appears that, after this transaction, Gill failed, and this action was brought against the Lockwoods for the causes as set forth above. On the trial a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs against the defendants, who now appeal to the General Term of this Court for a new trial, on the ground of alleged technical defects in the pleadings,—a defect of parties,—and that false representations cannot be properly alleged to be made by a firm. The main point, however, appears to be upon a question propounded on the trial to one of the defendants. "State whether, or not, in the conversation you had with one Williams in regard to Gill's affairs, you had any intent to deceive." This was overruled on the trial on [illegible] evidence. The recommendation having been positive and emphatic, and the plaintiffs having acted on it to their damage, it was irrelevant what their intent was; and the point is further taken by the counsel for plaintiffs that one who, without knowledge of its truth or falsity makes a material misrepresentation of this kind, is guilty of fraud as much as if he knew it to be untrue.

The case of Zabriskie *vs.* Smith, 3 Kernan, is cited and commented upon in this case by the respondents as authority in support of their position. That the representation in that case was "that the defendant had inquired into Smith's affairs, and thought it was all right, whereas he had only looked once into his cash book, and had no knowledge of his indebtedness, except what Smith was owing himself and the bank. There was no fraud except the knowledge of untruth, and no bad motive except to induce a credit."

Ex-Judge Dean for appellants; E. W. Huntington for respondent.

Suicides and Life Insurance Companies—Disagreement of Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Cecilia A. Howell vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Justice left it with the jury to say whether or not the husband of the plaintiff, whose life was insured for her benefit by the defendant, came to his death by his own hand. After being out a number of hours, the jury returned and stated that they were unable to agree. They were accordingly discharged.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted.—The will of Robert J. Burrett was now admitted to probate, after pending some time. There are no bequests of public interest made by it.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*McBride* vs. *Hunt, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs.

Roberts vs. *Dunn.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs.

Anders vs. *Anderson.*—Decree settled.

McDougal et al. vs. *Moore et al.*—Report of Referee confirmed. (See Opinion.)

Brown et al. vs. *Buckingham.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer. (See Opinion.)

Mantel vs. *Birdsall et al.*—Order confirming report of Referee, and for payment of surplus monies to defendants. Clough, Howell and Lane. (See Opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bush* vs. *Hilton*—Plaintiff may have three days from service of this order in which to pay $10 and amend.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Pegram* vs. *Carson.*—Case settled.

WHITE, J.—*Robb* vs. *Parmelee.*—Petition denied, as the case at the present stage does not require such a proceeding.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 20.

$21,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90.	77	200 Mich. Central R.	50
21,000 Virginia St. 6s...	77	150 do.	48⅝
4,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	90	250 do.	49⅛
33,000 Missouri St. 6s.	70	100 do.	b10 49⅜
3,000 Erie R. R. Bs, '75	87	100 do.	49¾
1,000 Hud Riv 3d MtBs	82	400 do.	a10 49
11,000 Mich. C. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. B..	96	10 do.	49
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	70	100 do.	b10 49⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85½	380 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13⅝
16,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17½	45 do.	14
4,000 do.	17	100 do.	13⅞
10 Merchants' Bank	97

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—THE DOWAGER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK—HOLE IN THE WALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—ASTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

South Carolina yesterday, by solemn ordinance declared the connection with the Confederacy of the United States dissolved. The instrument by which this desperate act was consummated declares that the ordinance adopted by the State, in Convention, on the 23d of May, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts and parts of acts passed by the Legislature of the State ratifying amendments to the Constitution, are repealed, and that union subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is at an end. The ordinance was engrossed on parchment, and the members of the Convention signed it at 6½ o'clock last evening. Considerable discussion took place as to the immediate effect of this action on business and other relations; on the collection of revenue at Charleston by the Federal authorities; on the distribution of mail matter, etc.; but no definite idea seemed to be entertained by any one as to what was necessary or proper to be done. Some were in favor of continuing certain relations with the "foreign" Government of the United States, while others were opposed to any such arrangement, and for striking out at once into the labyrinths of separate sovereignty. These matters will probably be discussed by the Convention to-day.

Yesterday was an exciting day in Washington, especially after the reception of the news of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the South Carolina Convention. An official dispatch announcing the action of the Convention was received by President BUCHANAN while a number of Southern men were present, and our report says that he exhibited much agitation on the occasion. The news created a great sensation in Congress, also, confusing the proceedings for a short period. But the most important intelligence in this connection, which reaches us from the Federal Capital, is that *orders have been issued to Maj.* ANDERSON, *in command of Fort Moultrie, to surrender in case of an attack.* In accordance with the spirit of these instructions, he telegraphs that he has surrendered all the arms—some seventy or eighty thousand stand—which were deposited in the Arsenal at Charleston to the authorities of that city. Our correspondent gives this statement on what he considers reliable authority.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were important. In the Senate the Tariff bill was reported back from the Committee on Finance by Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, with a recommendation that its consideration be postponed until the 4th of March. It was tabled. Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, moved to take up his resolution of inquiry relative to the condition of the fortifications in Charleston Harbor, but the objection was made that it would lead to a long and exciting debate, which was to be avoided at the present time. During the discussion, the question of the coercion of a seceding State coming up, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said he did not know of anybody who had any idea that the Government intended to declare war against a State, or to coerce a State;—the Government, however, has power to coerce or punish individuals. The Deficiency bill, from the House, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolution of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was then taken up as the special order, and Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, proceeded to make a rejoinder to his colleague, Mr. WADE. In the House, Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the assertion of Mr. MILES, in the South Carolina Convention on Wednesday, to the effect that a threat had been made to the President regarding any attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie. The resolution, which created considerable excitement among the Southern members, was laid over under the rule. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the Watrous impeachment case, consideration of which was postponed until Thursday next. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroads. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered as an amendment the Pacific Railroad bill, reported by the Select Committee during the last session. This was superseded by a substitute offered by Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, which is very similar in its features, and which was finally adopted by the Committee and by the House, after various ineffectual attempts to amend it, by a vote of 95 to 74. A synopsis of the bill will be found in our report of the proceedings.

[illegible] dispatches from Springfield, the [illegible] LINCOLN, which are supposed to [illegible] of the policy of the President [illegible] to secession.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 8th [illegible] the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday [illegible] news, which is three days later, is entirely unimportant. The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by Count DE PERSIGNY to the Prefects on entering upon his functions as Minister of the Interior. He says that the recent modifications in the French Constitution will prepare the country for the peaceful exercise of liberty, whose development [illegible] the throne of NAPOLEON is bound to place. Letters from Gaeta of the 1st inst. state that the fire of the besiegers has been temporarily suspended. We copy several articles from London journals on the financial troubles in the United States. They generally express the conviction that the money panic was at an end, and, under this belief, the Bank of England has not even advanced its rate of discount. The *Persia* has brought $800,000 in specie.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $10,000 in specie. Her advices have been anticipated. The mails by the steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool Dec. 6, arrived late last night.

The steamship *Kedar*, to sail to-day for Liverpool, will take a mail. Letters can be posted at Mr. CUNARD'S office till 11 A. M.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Quaker City*, we receive intelligence from Havana to the 15th inst. Business of all kinds in Havana remains without improvement. To afford relief, Government has authorized the bank to issue in paper four millions of dollars, of which two millions will be thrown into immediate circulation. The Spanish fleet had left Havana nominally for a cruise, but the report was current that their destination was Vera Cruz. The *Quaker City* has brought over 100,000 in specie. The health of Havana was good, and the weather was very fine.

The Board of Aldermen last evening tranferred from the appropriation for Russ pavement, the sum of $14,529 58, to make up deficiencies in the appropriation for election expenses; also, $446 for blank books and stationery. Alderman FARLEY offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to employ 1,000 laborers to grade Hamilton-square, in view of the stagnant condition of business caused by the political crisis. The resolution laid over under the rule. The salary of the Clerk of Washington Market was increased to $1,600, and of the Deputy Clerk to $1,000. The salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner was increased to $3,000 per annum, and of the chief clerk in the same office, to $3,000. The sum of $600 was appropriated in aid of the adult operatives of the Institution for the Blind. The sum of $200 each was appropriated for the regular reporters of the Board. A resolution from the Board of Supervisors requesting the Common Council to rescind its action relative to giving the Supreme Court rooms to the Superior Court, was sent back to the Supervisors unanswered. The assessment list for paving Eighth-avenue was confirmed. The Board of Councilmen passed the Japanese Appropriation bill, as cut down in the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 18 to 6. The bill, as amended and passed, is for the sum of $82,822 73. The resolution granting permission to the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay down branch tracks at various points on the line of their road, passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 16 to 8. Steam fire engines for Companies 2 and 6 were ordered, at a cost not exceeding $4,000 each; also a portrait of HARRY HOWARD at a cost of $500.

The trial, by Court-martial, of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to command the parade of his Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, commenced at the Division Armory, in White-street, yesterday. Col. CORCORAN presented a plea in bar, one witness was examined, and the Court adjourned to Jan. 3 next.

The case of the slaver brig *Bonita* came off yesterday before Mr. MORELL. The only witness examined was one of the crew of the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, by which the capture was made. The particulars of the seizure were detailed, and the case was adjourned to Saturday.

The inquest in the case of JAMES MYERS, whose death resulted from the explosion on the *Commonwealth*, will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of SCHACHT, indicted for the murder of KAVANAGH, was concluded by a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. No other business was transacted. In the Court of General Sessions, JACOB CHATTERTON was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and several pleas were taken from other prisoners. The most of the day was occupied by the trial of MARY PARMLEE, indicted for grand larceny. The jury disagreed. In the action tried before Justice WOODRUFF, in the Superior Court, which was brought by the widow of E. H. HOWELL, deceased, against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, upon a policy of insurance on her late husband's life, the Jury were unable to agree. It will be remembered that the defence was that HOWELL committed suicide, which absolved the Company from liability. At Chambers of the Supreme Court before Justice HOGEBOOM, CHARLES HOCKNEITER was discharged on bail, it appearing that KLOTZ, who was stabbed by the prisoner, is not mortally wounded. The bail was fixed at $1,000.

The political dispatches in yesterday's papers caused the Stock Exchange to advance from one to three per cent. in the forenoon, and the arrival of the *Persia* with $3,000,000 in gold later in the day, added to the buoyancy of the market at the Second Board. At the very close, New-York Central was at 75½, Erie 30½, Illinois Central 67¼. Money easier. Exchange steady at 104 on London.

The demand for Flour, Wheat, Corn and Cotton was good, and prices favored sellers, decidedly. Provisions, Fish, Hemp, Rice, Tobacco, Metals, Naval Stores, Coffee, Honey and Oils were very quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for New-Orleans Molasses, Cuba Sugars, Hay and Whisky. Hides, Leather and Teas were dull. Freights were depressed and rates declined.

The Treason Consummated.

Our Washington Correspondent reports that orders have been sent to Maj. ANDERSON *to surrender the Charleston Forts if they are attacked.* We shall await confirmation of this intelligence before we give it full credit. We concede its probabilty. Every thing in the recent conduct of JAMES BUCHANAN has indicated that he was in close alliance with the Conspirators against the Union. All his official arrangements have looked towards this end. While we hesitate as yet to yield full credence to the reported consummation of his treason, we shall not be at all surprised to find that for weeks before the election, he has been pledged to aid in the achievement of these schemes. We do not forget that two months before the election, the Charleston *Mercury*, the accredited Disunion organ, asserted that if South Carolina would secede before the 4th of March, she would meet with no resistance,—adding, with a significance which is now explained, "*We know what we say.*" As long ago as in September last *three hundred troops* were collected here for the purpose of being sent to Charleston under Lieut. DAVIS *to reinforce Fort Moultrie.* Just as they were ready to start, *the orders were countermanded* from Washington and the troops were sent to California. Why this sudden change in their destination?

It is perfectly apparent that the Disunionists have relied implicitly upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S countenance and support, from the beginning. Either their knowledge of his inherent cowardice and infidelity to any public trust was the ground of this reliance, or they have had assurances of a more positive and peremptory character. At all events, they have gone forward with all the confidence which his actual participation in their councils could have given them. Mr. MILES, who had just returned from Washington, declared in the Charleston Convention, on Wednesday, that it was best for them to let the improvements on the Forts go forward,—as it would be "ultimately to their advantage." He could not have said this if he had anticipated being compelled to fight for them. If he contemplated their surrender, and their being used *against* the Federal Government, he had abundant reason for his remark.

One thing we venture to predict. The surrender of these Forts, under orders from the President, will put an end to all attempts at conciliation,—to all thoughts of compromise, until they are again in possession of the Government of the United States. The people of this country are not prepared to submit to the [illegible] impeachment of a President who shall thus betray the Government he was chosen to administer, and the Constitution he has sworn to support, does not instantly follow the consummation of the treason, it will not be from any fault on the part of the people, but because their Representatives at Washington lack the will or the power to execute simple justice on a high offender. We warn the President that the surrender of those Forts to a State in rebellion, will give an entirely new direction to the political discussions of the day.

Gen. Cass and the President's Policy about Fort Moultrie.

No official statement has yet appeared of the precise points of difference between the President and Gen. CASS. The following, from a Washington letter in the Boston *Courier*, gives the most detailed account of the matter we have seen. It is interesting, also, as giving the positions of Gen. SCOTT and Secretary FLOYD on the same subject:

"The issue between the President and the Secretary of State is understood to have related exclusively to the question of reinforcing or of increasing the garrison at Fort Moultrie. Gen. SCOTT has been in this city several days, and his opinion has been obtained as to the propriety or necessity, in a military point of view, of strengthening the command at the fort in question. The officer in command at the fort, deeming the garrison inadequate to its defence, has asked for an augmentation of force; and the disagreement in the Cabinet arose from the question of complying with his requisition. Gen. SCOTT, *whose opinion is, of course, professional rather than political, is decidedly in favor of the augmentation.* There is, at present, but one company in the garrison, which Gen. SCOTT decides, as any military man would decide, to be *wholly insufficient* to resist any determined attack. *The Secretary of War, as well as Mr. CASS, coincided with Gen. Scott's opinion*—both being influenced in their judgment, Mr. CASS more particularly, by political as well as military considerations. The Secretary of War is supposed to be more in sympathy with South Carolina, and less unfavorably inclined towards her contemplated measure of secession than was the Secretary of State; but as a matter of just and commendable pride, *he is said to have promised himself and to have pledged the Government that he will deliver the South Carolina, as well as other fortifications of the Union, intact to his successor in office.* Mr. CASS, disapproving of secession, as a right as well as a matter of expediency and propriety, in the present position of South Carolina, maintains that the Government would be derelict in duty if it were to leave Fort Moultrie in its present condition, when there is reason to believe that an effort will soon be made to wrest it from our hands. To suffer the fort thus to pass from its control into the hands of a revolutionary State, would virtually be *treachery on the part of the General Government.*

The President naturally desires to avoid, if possible, a collision with South Carolina, and especially such a collision as he is firmly convinced will result from any movement whatever towards strengthening the fortifications on her coast. *The purpose of South Carolina has been expressed to him privately*, and has been announced publicly, *to possess itself in due time—that is, when its act of secession has been consummated, of those forts.* She will claim them as her property, and as indispensable to her safety, in the new position she intends to assume. He has received assurances, such as he regards as sufficient, that South Carolina will do nothing to precipitate a collision with the General Government *during the few remaining days of the present Administration.* The simple declaratory act of secession cannot, without some overt act, bring on a collision—certainly not immediately."

If these statements are reliable, they leave Mr. BUCHANAN in a much worse position than before. Gen. SCOTT, the highest military authority in the country, is decidedly of opinion that the garrison at Fort Moultrie is not adequate to its defence. Major ANDERSON, the officer in command, has asked for reinforcements, as absolutely necessary to the performance of the duty which has been assigned him. The Secretary of the War Department concurs in the necessity and propriety of sending them, in spite of his sympathy with the action of South Carolina. Gen. CASS, the head of the Cabinet, urges the duty of complying with the request of Major ANDERSON, as not only essential to the maintenance of the fortress, but as necessary to protect the General Government from the suspicion of treachery.

Against all these urgent representations, based upon common sense and reinforced by professional experience and political wisdom, Mr. BUCHANAN opposes an obstinate refusal. And that, too, after he has been privately assured by the authorities of South Carolina that she intends to take the forts after her act of secession from the Union. And his only apology for such a course is, that he has received what he deems sufficient assurances that she will not do so during the few remaining days of his Administration.

Mr. BUCHANAN, therefore, understands perfectly that it is the intention of South Carolina to seize the forts, possibly during his term, and instantly at the accession of his successor at the latest. Yet he refuses to lift a finger towards putting them in a defensible position. He deems it no part of his duty—certainly no part which he intends to fulfill—to protect the country from any evils which do not threaten it during his administration. He is perfectly willing to scuttle the ship if he can only get ashore. This is his conception of patriotism and public duty.

Suppose, on the morning after LINCOLN'S inauguration, the fort should be attacked, and that Major ANDERSON and his command, acting under Mr. BUCHANAN'S orders, should be sacrificed in its defence. Upon whose head would rest the responsibility? Who would answer for their blood? Against whom would the execrations of an indignant nation be hurled? Not Mr. LINCOLN, for he will have had no opportunity to do an act or say a word for their relief. Mr. BUCHANAN will be held responsible, by public opinion, for every life that may be lost, and for every drop of blood that may be shed in that contingency. He will carry into private life a heavier weight of responsibility, and more scathing curses from the American people, than have ever hitherto followed any high officer into his retirement.

At any time previous to secession Mr. BUCHANAN might have sent troops to Fort Moultrie, without dispute or doubt of his authority from any quarter. It was universally conceded that the Fort was the property of the United States, and that it was the duty of the President to protect and defend it. After secession, South Carolina will claim it as her property:—and although the claim is utterly worthless, many beyond that State will regard it as a basis of opposition to the action of the General Government. And the result in either case must be the same.

The greatest curse that can befall a nation is to have a traitor, a coward, or an imbecile at its head in a great crisis of its affairs. Mr. BUCHANAN seems determined, upon his retirement, to hand over the whole power of the Government to the Disunionists, instead of the man whom the people have elected President. The first duty, as it will be the first necessity, of Mr. LINCOLN, will be to reclaim the authority thus basely betrayed. We trust there will prove to be vigor enough in our Government not only to accomplish this result, but also to punish treason wherever it may be found.

The House yesterday passed a bill for the construction of two railroads to the Pacific,—a Northern and a Southern road,—the former starting from two points on the western borders of Iowa and Missouri, by two lines converging to a point 200 miles west of the Missouri River, and proceeding thence *via* Salt Lake to San Francisco;—the latter starting at two points from the western borders of Arkansas and Louisiana, by two lines converging until they meet the line of the road chartered by the State of Texas.

The bill was passed by the combined votes of the Republicans and the Conservatives of the South. It is the best sort of a Union measure. It affords the strongest possible pledge of the disposition of the Federal Government to render equal and exact justice to both sections of the country. For very many obvious reasons it would have been better to provide for only one road instead of two;—but two are necessary, not only for the accommodation of each section, but to preclude the sectional advantages which would result from the construction of either one alone. A central route, or one located a little north of the centre, is that in which the Northern and Middle States are interested; and which at the same time would be of most importance to the Pacific States. There will be no great difficulties to encounter in the work of reconciling the interests of those who demand an extreme Northern route, and those who insist upon a middle route. A route following the fortieth parallel will not be too far north for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Baltimore, nor too far south for Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, while it will be almost on the latitude of this City and Philadelphia.

But the great body of the Southern people derive no direct advantages of trade from the Northern route. It would be all that Baltimore, Wheeling, St. Louis, and even Louisville could ask; but for the middle and Southern Slave States, there would be no fairness and reciprocity, in compelling them to travel six or eight degrees north in order to reach a point immediately west of them.

Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas are now wavering in their allegiance to the Union. They are calculating its value; their people will not fail to perceive that their only hope of a connection with the Pacific is dependent upon the preservation of the Union. California, a Free State, which is strongly attached to the Union, extends to the Mexican frontier, so that if the above-named States were out of the Union, they would be forever cut off from the Pacific, except by the consent of the Northern Confederacy, or Mexico, which will probably be intimately allied to the former by a league of mutual protection and reciprocal free-trade.

Tennessee and Mississippi would also be deeply interested in this Road, and, indeed, all the States South and East of her. Its construction, therefore, becomes a matter of first-rate importance in the present disaffected state of the Southern mind. As a measure of policy simply, it is worthy of the maturest thought of all Northern men. It is a measure of conciliation which calls for no sacrifice of principle, and may be voted for by men of all parties and sections without scruple. Fortunately the Southern Road will pass through regions where the expensive institutions of Slavery can never take root; it will traverse high arid plains, in which none of the valuable staples of the South can vegetate. The opponents of Slavery, therefore, will run no risk in aiding the extension of the institution in voting for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

It is an important consideration, not to be lost sight of in this connection, that the construction of two railroads to the Pacific at the present time would exercise a very wholesome influence upon the financial and industrial interests of the country. By their tendency to cement the bonds of the Union they would restore confidence to public and private credit; and by giving employment to labor on a grand scale, thousands and tens of thousands of men, with their families, who now hang idly about the cities and towns, constantly exposed to the temptations of vice and beggary, would be carried to the western wilds, there, after constructing the roads, to find permanent homes, and become the founders of States. These highways would at the same time facilitate the settlement of the public lands, and thus promote another permanent policy of the Government. The tide of Western emigration would flow with renewed and unwonted vigor, new resources of production would be opened, and new markets for the manufactures and commerce of the Eastern cities would be created.

The Secession Movement.

South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., by the unanimous vote of the Convention; and her action was greeted with a salvo of a hundred guns. As this step was universally anticipated, it will create no special uneasiness. It does not change the relations of South Carolina to the Union in the slightest degree, though it will very possibly be followed by acts that will have that effect. It is not easy to see how she can avoid refusing to pay duties at once, as her continuance in paying, upon her own theory, becomes now an act of gratuitous subjection and tribute to a foreign State.

Meantime in other States, and especially in Georgia, the movement is becoming more considerate and dignified, if not less decided. The Coöperationists seem to have a majority in the Convention, and they may possibly decide not to imitate the hasty and separate action of South Carolina, but to await the coöperation of the other Southern or at least the Cotton-growing States. In various parts of the South, moreover, conservative sentiments are beginning to assert themselves. There is no longer that dead monotony of Disunionism which marked the earlier stages of the movement. Very able men in nearly all the States have made very able arguments against rash and injudicious action, and have counseled a resolute attempt to obtain a redress of wrongs within the Union, before absolutely going out of it.

These things naturally encourage the hope of a better result than we have apprehended hitherto. It is thought that *time* will be gained at all events, and this is a matter of importance.

It will not do, however, to yield too far to these anticipations. Whatever the movement has lost in recklessness and haste, it may have gained in steadiness and strength. There is thus far no *Union* Party in the South; the only divisions are upon minor points. Some are for seceding now, while others would wait for the coöperation of other States. Some would secede without condition, while others would remain in the Union if their demands should be conceded. What those demands will be we can, of course, conjecture;—and are bound to add that we see very little prospect that they will be granted.

If the South were in a mood to discuss the subject with candor and fairness,—if they were "open to conviction," or willing even to have their palpable mistakes in matters of fact corrected, we should have little fear of the result. But it is not so,—nor do we see any immediate prospect of their becoming so.

Another Warning—Disasters to Steamers.

The burning of the *John P. King*, at her dock, rather than at sea, with a complement of passengers; the comparatively harmless rupture of the *Commonwealth's* steam-chimney, under low steam and fires, rather than an explosion, of which, under higher pressure, this very rupture would have been the first step; the burning and tumbling to pieces of the *Connaught*—to go back a little further—under circumstances of the most frightful carelessness and guilt on the part of her builders, at a time when there was, singularly enough, a vessel at hand to save the victims;—all these fearful warnings should be instantly heeded. We had better not tempt Providence much longer with our rotten boiler-plate and cheap construction. Let Congress spare one half hour to defend the public against a destroyer which menaces its safety quite as decidedly, in the long run, as sectional and party strife.

We have no doubt that the builders of the *John P. King* intended to make every provision against fire; and, whatever its immediate cause might have been, the ship was sure to be burned, sooner or later, and no man can tell what destruction of life another such risk would entail. It would be very uncharitable to suppose that the owners of the *Commonwealth* would have willingly withheld any amount of money to secure the safety of their boilers,—but there was fault somewhere. We shudder to think how near the vessel and all that were in her came to total destruction. Simple ruptures in boilers do not often end the matter. They are usually but the first phase of what appears to us as a single and instantaneous operation—the triple phenomenon of explosion—relief of overpressure, the consequent flashing into steam of water too hot to remain as water *at that pressure*, and the sudden and destructive impact and shock of the newly-generated power. We have the concurrent authority of those who have most laboriously searched and clearly set forth the subject, that all explosions begin in a simple, and, in itself, harmless rupture.

Here, then, in this defective boiler-plate, night after night, as the steamer plowed the Sound with her hundreds of passengers, gradually ripened the seeds of death. Hour after hour, with stealthy step, the mysterious agencies of nature were preying on the life of that fatal strip of iron. But an hour ago, its cohesion and the rupturing pressure were in equilibrium—another ounce will hurl the fabric, crashing and splintered, into the wintry air—but the furnaces are opened—the pressure goes down—and all is safe. Safe? That was the dying grip of the iron fibres—the tide had turned—they could hold on no longer—and the relaxed and dissolving particles ripped like paper at last, under the inferior action of low steam and deadened fires. The life of ruptured boiler-plates does not often close so quietly; a little more vitality—or a little less—and the grim engineery would have expired with a blaze and a crash. How many, among the million boiler-plates which strain to-day under their wonted pressures, are approaching their dissolution? How many tired fibres are relaxing their iron grip? How many seeds of death and destruction are ripening around and beneath us? Think of it, travelers and legislators.

Mr. Lincoln on the Crisis.

As a matter of course it is never quite safe to rely implicitly on the reports of others for the opinions of prominent public men. But in the absence of more authoritative announcements, such reports are entitled to some degree of consideration.

We published, in the TIMES of yesterday, an interesting letter from an intelligent and cautious correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, giving an account of a visit to Mr. LINCOLN, and the following notes of a conversation with him upon the political condition of the Southern States,—which are worth reproducing:

"At length, one of the party asked him if he had any news from the South. 'No,' he replied; 'I have not yet read the dispatches in the morning papers. But,' he added, 'I think, from all I can learn, that *things have reached their worst point in the South, and they are likely to mend in the future.* If it be true, as reported, that the South Carolinians do not intend to resist the collection of the revenue, after they ordain secession, there need be no collision with the Federal Government. The Union may still be maintained. The greatest inconvenience will arise from the want of Federal courts; as with the present feeling, judges, marshals, and other officers could not be obtained.' On this point Mr. LINCOLN spoke at some length, regretting its difficulty, but adding that *his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome.* His tone and language were moderate, good-humored and friendly towards the South.

He then went on to speak of the charges made by the South against the North, remarking that they were so indefinite that they could not be regarded as sound. If they were well defined they could be fairly and successfully met. But they are so vague that they cannot be long maintained by reasoning men even in the Southern States. Afterwards he spoke of the course pursued by certain Republican newspapers at the North, which I need not name, in replying to threats of secession from Southern States, by saying, "*Let them secede; we do not want them.*" This tone, he remarked, was having a bad effect in some of the border States, especially in Missouri, where there was danger that it might alienate some of the best friends of the cause if it were persisted in. In Missouri and some other States, where Republicanism has just began to grow, and where there is still a strong Pro-Slavery Party to contend with, there can be no advantage in taunting and bantering the South. Leading Republicans from those States had urged him to use his influence with the journals referred to, and induce them to alter their present tone towards the South. He did not say he had promised to do this, and I only gathered from his manner and language that he would prefer to see the bantering tone abandoned."

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—During the Nullification controversy at Charleston, in 1832, it is well known that Gen. SCOTT was present, in command of the troops in Fort Moultrie. At one of the excited meetings in the circus, Gov. JAMES HAMILTON declared that he had resolved to put the purpose of the Government in the collection of duties to the test—that some sugar would arrive which would be the occasion of this test, and that "*he would go the death for the sugar.*"

Good watch was kept. The vessel with the twelve boxes of sugar came in. She was signaled and not heaving to, a shot was fired from the fort before her bow. She came to! The sugar was taken out and landed in the fort, where it remained until the controversy was at its end, when it was delivered to the consignee.

Not long after a large fire broke out in Charleston, which was espied by Gen. SCOTT while he was standing on the rampart. He instantly ordered a body of three hundred soldiers to the relief of the burning town. They hastened to the scene of the conflagration, and as they were advancing, a person rushed up in great alarm, and begged them to save his sugar-house. "Come on boys," cried out Capt. RINGGOLD, "save the building—go the death for the sugar." The building was saved, the fire extinguished.

Such are the sentiments which the rebel people of Charleston may be stimulated to attack. Let them recall this incident, and, above all, let them remember the old hero (SCOTT) now mediating for the peace and honor of the country, the support of the laws and the Constitution, as humane to the suffering as he is faithful to the interests and warm to the feelings of the whole people of these United States, North and South, East and West.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL.—HENRY WARD BEECHER delivers the Oration before the New-England Society of Philadelphia this evening. The New-York Society have no Oration, but they dine together at the Astor House on Saturday.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Canada.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

A large meeting was held last night to sympathize with the fugitive slave ANDERSON, claimed under the Ashburton treaty, for killing Mr. DAMES, of Missouri, who endeavored to prevent his escape. Strong speeches were made against his rendition by lawyers, clergymen, and others. A resolution was passed to appeal the case to England, if necessary, and a petition was adopted to the administrator of the Government praying for the release of ANDERSON.

Mayoralty Election in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

A special election for Mayor took place in this city to-day. GEORGE C. ROBY, Democrat, was elected by ninety majority over PHILIP L. HARRIS, Republican. The vote is one hundred larger than that cast at the Presidential election. Much excitement prevailed while the election was progressing.

Movements of Senator Seward.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Senator SEWARD arrived here last night. He repudiates the telegraph and newspaper assumptions of his authority for a concurrence in the Albany *Evening Journal's* article of Tuesday last. He says that when he wishes to be heard he is in the habit of speaking in his proper place for himself.

Resignation of Gov. Medary.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The *Herald*, of this city, publishes an address of Gov. MEDARY to the citizens of Kansas, in which he announces his resignation.

Adjutant-General N. Y. S. M.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 20.

J. MEREDITH READ, late President of the Wide-Awakes in this City, is to be the Adjutant-General of the Militia of the State, in place of FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Fourth Ward Public School building was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was occasioned by an imperfection in the furnace. Loss $15,000; insured for $7,000 in the Northwestern Company of this City.

Hostile Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A hostile meeting between E. B. SAUNDERS and Gen. FRANK took place this morning, near the northern limits of the city. After an exchange of shots, affairs were amicably settled. Neither party was injured. The General fired into the air.

The Steamer Empire State.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The *Empire State*, of the Fall River route, encountered a severe passage on the Sound last night, owing to the heavy rain-storm. The passengers arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

A Contradiction.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Mr. W. H. CONKLE denies that the President sent to him the alleged letter published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOP OF THE "CITY WIDE-AWAKES."—The "City Wide-Awakes," last evening, fairly danced for joy at the Republican victory. It was the first public demonstration in honor of Mr. LINCOLN'S election that has taken place in the City. It seems the harbinger of a gentle *régime* that the republican rejoicings in the Metropolis are thus inaugurated under the benign auspices of Terpsichore rather than by marshalled hosts marching to martial music through the streets. Irving Hall, on Irving-place, corner of Fifteenth-street—a new and elegant temple of the light fantastic toe,—was the scene of the evening's festivities. There a gay throng assembled in good season. The members of the *elite* Corps of the Wide-Awakes of New-York, led by their gallant Capt. BUNCE, dashed boldly into the thickest of the dance and stormed the hearts of the loveliest. The only ornaments of the dancing-hall were the fair; ball-rooms, when adorned by them are adorned the most. The music was divine, the dancing delectable, and all night long all went merry as a marriage bell. It was not till long after the sheets of the present edition of the TIMES were put to press that the dancers thought of pressing theirs.

A WOMAN SAVAGELY ASSAULTED BY BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning burglars visited the house No. 442 Third-avenue, occupied by Mr. PHILIP STREIT, as a dwelling and store. The noise which they made in searching the different rooms, was sufficient to awake PAULINA BALL, a servant-girl employed by Mr. STREIT, and when she found out who had occasioned the disturbance, as a matter of course, she screamed. To silence her one of the burglars caught her by the throat, while the other with a knife stabbed her several times in the head, inflicting dangerous wounds. The ruffians then escaped, without carrying away any booty, and leaving a hat, brace and bit, bedcord and bottle of gin. The Police have no clue to them.

THE DEAF MUTES.—An interesting exhibition of the deaf mutes who belong to St. Anne's Church, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, took place last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The recitations exhibited an extraordinary degree of accomplishment.

The Harlem Bridge.

INVESTIGATION BY THE SUPERVISORS—MAYOR WOOD ON THE STAND.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to make examination into the matter of the contract for the new Harlem Bridge, met yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall. The Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, the President of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and the County Judge of Westchester, were the Commissioners for constructing the bridge.

The communication of J. MCLEOD MURPHY, civil engineer to the Board of Supervisors, was read, setting forth that the estimates for the work were too high, and that when finished the bridge would not answer the purpose for which it was intended.

Mayor WOOD was summoned by the Committee, and was present. In answer to questions, he stated that there were several distinct contracts for building the various portions of the bridge, but that he did not have them with him, and he advised the Committee that they could obtain more specific information of Mr. MCALPINE, the engineer who drew the plans and specifications upon which the contracts were based, as he was thoroughly acquainted with the whole matter. The Mayor stated that the entire cost of the bridge would be *but two hundred thousand dollars*, and it was the general opinion that so prominent and important a structure should be built tastefully.

The Chairman, Mr. BLUNT, thought $25,000 enough to expend on such a bridge.

In reply, Mayor WOOD said that Westchester County would pay her share of the expenses; that at present the disbursements were made from the $25,000 appropriation made in the tax levy of 1858. The work, in his opinion, was being done as economically as it could be done, and the best engineers had been employed. *Vessels of two thousand tons would be able to pass under it.*

Mr. ACLD, the Mayor's clerk, here produced the contracts, and it was stated by him that they could be seen at any time at the Mayor's office. No examination of the contracts were made.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Corporation Counsel for information as to the powers of the Commissioners to draw upon the $25,000 appropriation until the Board of Supervisors had approved the plans for the work. The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables J. E. Harvey, of Philadelphia; J. P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, and O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Major S. B. Caldwell, of New-Orleans; W. B. Tillinghast and A. Whitney, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Mayor Lincoln and F. E. Faxen, C. Willis, J. Holbrook, J. Fredericks, L. D. Crane, Justin Jones and O. H. Sparr, Councilmen of Boston; Com. McKinstry, of the U. S. Navy; M. de Lierrel and Miss de Lierrel, of France, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Dr. W. H. Prioleau, of South Carolina; W. Billings, of England, and C. M. Strong, of Florida, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. Wires, of Vermont; Col. R. Harper, of New-Orleans; J. Reed, of Canada; F. A. Merrill, of Bordeaux, France, and C. N. Yearmans, of New-Haven, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. H. Ketchum

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Consequences of Secession—Misapprehension as to the Republican Policy—A Declaration of War must Come from the Seceding States—The Collection of the Revenue, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860.

In my letter of yesterday I endeavored to show that the secession leaders have neither studied the issue they are making, nor considered the natural and inevitable consequences which would be involved in their first success. We have seen, too, that the masses of the Southern people who favor secession do so because they are equally uninformed in relation to its certain results,—and that they are proceeding under the influence of reckless passion, excited by entire misinformation as to the sentiment of the North, and by the apprehension of serious dangers which have no existence except in the falsehoods of those who mislead them. If now we can show that a time must come, before it is too late, when the Southern people *will* reflect and when their own conservative men *can* get them to listen to the facts as they are, we may reasonably expect a simple and peaceful adjustment of the trouble between the two sections. "But," say CHAS. O'CONOR JOHN MCKEON, and other of the patent Union-savers, "in the meantime we are plunging directly and at once into civil war, which can only be averted by immediate concessions to Southern demands. Not so;—secession, carried to its extremity, undoubtedly is civil war; but mere declarations of secession are nothing of the sort. If civil war comes somebody must begin it—somebody must declare it. Who will do this?—the seceding States, or the General Government? Neither—for the United States will not thus precipitate the country into bloody strife,—and the seceding States cannot, until after they have had that season of careful reflection to which we look for a peaceful solution of the question. The fundamental error of the O'Conors and the McKeons is this: they take it for granted that, in the words of the New-York organ of the panic-makers, "as soon as LINCOLN comes into power on the 4th of March he will *wage war against the seceding States.*" If he should do this we might expect to see a united South, standing bravely, though ever so hopelessly, together, to defend their homes to the last extremity against invading Federal forces. That is precisely what their secession leaders are praying for, as the only means by which they can keep the frantic passions of the masses up to the work of revolution, and thus prevent them from stopping to think. But Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing of the sort. He will pursue, only with more dignity and patriotic firmness, the very course which you have prescribed for Mr. BUCHANAN,—he will collect the revenues at all the ports of entry in the Union, South as well as North, disregarding and ignoring all State acts of secession. His Administration *will not* declare war against the seceding States; nor will it send armies to coerce them into availing themselves of the benefits of United States Courts, Federal Post-offices, &c. These facilities are established for their own benefit, and not for that of the United States;—and if, they choose to repudiate them it will be wise in the General Government to abstain from exercising its undoubted right to keep that portion of the machinery of Federal power in operation. Mr. LINCOLN will do so. But he will collect the revenues from imports; and if it cannot be done on shore, without the intervention of Federal arms and a consequent conflict with the people, it will be done by revenue cutters, in the vicinity, and supported, if need be, by the entire naval force of the Union.

This policy will result in a practical blockade of the secession ports; the successful assertion of the supremacy of the Federal Government, and the defeat of all schemes of "direct trade," "foreign treaties," &c., upon which the secession leaders rely as a means of developing the anticipated prosperity of the "Southern Confederacy." In this condition of affairs the seceding States will find themselves in a dilemma—they must either admit their scheme of disunion to be a failure, or *must themselves declare war against the General Government*, in order to raise the blockade, and establish their independence. That is the precise view taken by a distinguished Southern politician with whom I have conversed recently, who, anticipating the collection of the revenue by Mr. LINCOLN in the manner suggested, observed, "In that case civil war must come—it must be declared by the South. She cannot help it, unless she retires from her position; it may be death to her, (and he quite distinctly admitted his opinion that it would,) but she *cannot* live without it." As before remarked, the General Government, or "Northern Confederacy," as the seceders would call it, will not declare the civil war; now, let us see if the Southern leaders can induce their followers to not only declare, but to *wage* it.

Let us grant that the seceding States *will* declare the war; how are they to make it? As has been well said, "an army," whether afloat or on shore, "is a hungry reality." Can the seceders support it in either contingency? and even if they are able to do that, can they spare the men from the pressing home-duty of keeping in subjection the servile population who, in consequence of their owners' representations of the purpose of the dominant party in the North, are watching—I say it on Southern authority—for their opportunity to rise and overturn their masters? Let us grant that they have the men to spare, and no one questions the reckless bravery of those they have. But the war they declare, in order to be effective in breaking up the blockade, must be a maritime war. That requires ships, and the South are utterly destitute of them. It requires also sailors—and while the single port of New-Bedford, in Massachusetts, has 10,000 seamen, the South has none. Her people do not take to the sea; their education, tastes and habits incline them to the army, but not to the ocean. Per consequence, they could not man the ships if they had them. Nor have they arms and munitions necessary to carry on offensive operations—nor the money or credit with which to obtain them. The whole world knows that the utmost economy in the Cotton States is required to make their supply of provisions last them until the 1st March next; where, then, are the ample supplies necessary to feed the required forces? They must get them from the Northwest. But they cannot buy them except upon credit—and no one will give them that with the certainty staring them in the face that civil war renders them unable to make their next year's crop in the South—and that the failure to make it not only would utterly preclude the payment of their debts, but would also bring them to absolute starvation. The only shadow of escape for the seceders from the consequences of this argument lies in European interference in their behalf; and that anticipation, I take it, must be thoroughly dissipated by the slightest examination of the material and political interests of the great Powers of the Old World.

If the seceders cannot wage the war by sea, can they do it more easily by land, as they have soldiers, though destitute of sailors? The financial embarrassments of their position will in no degree be improved by that line of operations; so we pass this branch of the question, and assume next that the Border Slave States will of necessity prevent an armed invasion of the Free States. Grant that in the beginning the entire body of Slave States have united, as they probably will, in their demands upon the North. These demands will embrace first of all, protection for Slavery in the Territories by Congressional enactment; or, in other words, a "Slave Code." To show that no threats or anticipated consequences can extort the assent of the North to this proposition, we have only to reflect that every Douglas man, North and South, is as hostile to that sort of intervention as is any member of the Republican Party; and, also, that this sentiment is deeply grounded in the conscientious convictions of the Northern masses, and cannot be eradicated. The measure of "compromise" is declined; what is the next step? "Why," say the Cotton States, "we must invade the North, notwithstanding it has the naval power of the Government to sustain itself, and we march in defiance of the Constitution, and with halters about our necks;—notwithstanding if we fall we are traitors, taken in the act, and must suffer the traitor's doom." Do the border Slave States acquiesce? By no means. They answer their Southern brethren promptly, that such a proceeding would be to crush them between the upper and nether mill-stone—that their territory would inevitably become the battle-ground of the Union, and that whatever its issue otherwise, it would be utter and inevitable ruin to themselves. "We sympathize with you," they add; "We will do all to secure your demands that we can, without violating the first law of nature—self-preservation; but we cannot join you in invading the North and sharing your destruction, nor can we permit you to cross our borders to commit that act of madness yourselves. If you force us to choose between evils, we can better afford to become a part of the upper mill-stone of the North, than be ground to powder between them and you Let us mediate between you."

Here, then, is that opportunity for discussion, mediation and conciliation for which we wait, when the practical embarrassments of secession have compelled men to reason,—have compelled them to exchange the reckless wilfullness of passion, for the calm consideration of the means by which that will is to be carried into execution. And this, too, is the time when Mr. STEPHENS and other patriots of the South will be able to get the ear of the people, while they show them the true condition of the indisputable facts,—and then the supposed necessity of secession will disappear as speedily as its practical impossibility is made apparent.

In the meantime the Anti-Secessionists of the South will have found their hands strengthened by the action of the Republican Party in Congress, who, whenever secession has left them the control of the National Legislature, will not hesitate to re-resolve their Chicago Platform, and solemnly declare that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. They will also repeal the injudicious Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and enact another which, while practically effective in carrying out the constitutional provision for the rendering up of fugitives from service, will be inoffensive to the Northern conscience, and impossible of abuse for the kidnapping of freemen. This done, our Northern Personal Liberty bills fall of their own weight, and there will be no reasonable objection to their repeal. With these evidences of our good faith in their hands, the Anti-Secessionists of the South will have little difficulty in satisfying their people that their apprehensions are groundless, their panic unreasonable, and the perpetuity of the American Union the only shadow of guarantee for the maintenance of Slavery where it already exists. Their *panic* once allayed, the rest is easy.

If the above-submitted views of the result of the pending issue are correct, it does not follow that they anticipate all the details of events by which it is to be reached. There may be a struggle in reference to the Charleston forts; there may be serious outbreaks elsewhere, in restricted localities; there *will* be, in all probability, still fiercer crimination and recrimination between the sections than have hitherto disgraced our national history; but none of these will in any way change the currents set by "the inexorable logic of events," as M. KOSSUTH would say; which currents, there is the strongest reason to hope and believe, will bring the country safely again into the haven of Peace. S.

Specie List of the Persia.

J. H. Furichs & Co.	£2,000	Camman & Co.	£1,500
Archibald Baxter	2,500	H. R. Anderson	5,000
Relli & Co.	1,200	M. Morgan & Sons	40,000
Thos. Scott	7,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase	1,000
Geo. McAllister & Co., (Philadelphia)	1,000	W. H. F. Mali & Co.	1,000
F. Alexander	1,000	G. S. Stephenson & Co	670
Geo. Moke & Co.	10,000	F. McDonald & Co.	3,425
D. Torrance & Co., (Montreal)	5,000	Ludwig, Mace & Co.	4,000
D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton & Co.	3,000	Wm. Depew	977
F. Spring	1,000	Geo. McAllister	2,500
Cash'r Bk. of America	5,000	Williams & Levison	10,000
F. F. DuFais	1,500	E. Hay...es	1,200
Henry A. Richard	600	Rand'l, Jones & Rudge	500
Brigham & Parsons	2,000	Henry Hastings	461
P. Speyer & Co.	15,000	E. W. Burlage	600
Gelpecke, Keutgen & Co	5,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	1,000
Corse, Pratt & Co.	354	Waldron & Booth	1,000
Cragin & Co.	2,000	A. Iselin & Co.	6,000
Brown Bros. & Co.	113,800	Ferguson & Grain	50,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	13,000	Zowry Schultz	600
Oelrichs & Co.	1,000	Caesar & Pauli	1,000
August Belmont & Co.	165,000	H. Koop	1,200
Merchants' Bank	50,000	Amy & Heye	3,400
H. A. Johnson & Co.	2,200	F. Butterfield & Co.	40,000
W. A. Sale & Co.	800	Am. Exch. Bank	550
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	3,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
		Chas. Luling	1,100
		Order	23,100
Total			£621,407

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 56, 58, 62, 6, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82.

—There was an elopement from Mount Holly, N. J., a few days since. When the couple had succeeded in getting married, they returned. The father of the lady concerned was so incensed that he attempted to procure a divorce by shooting his son-in-law. Happily he was unsuccessful.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.—Strangers visiting the City would be pleased to look in at No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen a cabinet of some thousands of skulls, busts, portraits, etc., from all parts of the world. Including flat-headed Indians, Caribs, Chinamen, Esquimaux, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers, thieves, boxers, including Heenan, Sayers, Morrissey, etc.; soldiers, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and others; clergymen, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, and other leading men. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily.

[Advertisement.]

POOR JACK FROST.—If you want to laugh and see how Jack Frost lost his wager that he could break up CONOVER & WALKER'S assortment of Skates, see advertisement on Fifth Page, giving the conversation that took place between Jack and his old friend, Santa Claus, and for further particulars, apply at the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*," No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 685 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Diphtheria, Scarlatina and Croup prevail to an alarming extent among children. By using HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment on the first symptoms of these disorders mothers will be spared much grief and trouble. 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
$60. WILSON H. SMITH, Ansonia, Conn. $75.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lauder
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st. near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS.
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.
ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 597 Broadway, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gunis' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amadell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 76 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietor.

Holiday Presents from Paris.
Choicest selection of Shoes for the holidays received by the last steamer. Among the variety are quilted satin Shoes, richly trimmed, all colors, made by Este. Also velvet riding Boots trimmed with fur.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Watches, for Holiday Presents,
Fine Jewelry, for Holiday Presents.
Sterling Silver Ware, for Holiday Presents.
CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

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At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
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Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Ladies' Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs; also, Fur Hoods, Gloves and Gauntlets. All desirable articles for Holiday Presents, at BANTA'S, No. 387 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Merry Christmas, Ladies, and if you wish Beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and children, also toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, 513 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES.—In East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. SAMUEL DAVIES, of a son.

MARRIED.

FITZGERALD—STRATTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. H. Keys, Mr. JAMES B. FITZGERALD to ELLIE W., eldest daughter of EZRA M. Stratton, all of this City.

GAMBRILL—HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. LANCELOT GAMBRILL, of Baltimore, to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Wm. C. Housman, Esq., of this City.

RIDER—DE FOREST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the Harrison-st. M. R. Dutch Church, by Rev. Mr. Smith, JOHN P. RIDER, of New-York, to CORNELIA A., daughter of the late Wm. H. De Forest, of the former place.

SHARPE—HOWE.—In Goshen, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. Wood, WILLIAM F. SHARPE, Esq., to Mrs. JANE C. HOWE.

DIED.

LATTING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, GRACE VERNON, infant child of John, J. and Harriet A. Latting, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 50 West 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, of diphtheria, MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Annie Hunter, aged 3 years and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this day, (Friday.) Dec. 21, from the residence of her parents, No. 163 East 47th-st.

TAFFE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, GEORGE TAFFE, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 West 28th-st., at 12 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) 21st inst.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

MAGRATH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, FREDERICK, second son of Henry and Ann Jane Magrath, aged 9 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 213 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, MARY THORNHILL DOWERS, wife of John Whitehead.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, FANNY LOUISA, infant daughter of Henry and Eliza Price.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 158 Clermont-av.

MERCEIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARIA MERCEIN, relict of William A. Mercein, aged 73 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Thomas R. and Andrew Mercein, and her sons-in-law, William Hyde and Charles W. Thomas, and her brothers, Burdett and Francis B. Stryker, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FLINT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARY A. FLINT, relict of the late J. M. Flint, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, L. L. Whitehouse, No. 134 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day. (Friday,) Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock.

PECK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 20, CHARLES PECK, aged 60 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, and the sailmakers in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 North 2d-st., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 9½ A. M. His remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

DUNCAN.—In Malboro', Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, HENRY DUNCAN, late of New-York, in the 81st year of his age.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, FRANCIS J. SMITH, formerly of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodstock, Morrisania, on Friday next, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge from 10 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

"THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY OPPOSED TO THE SPIRIT OF ABOLITIONISM."
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING.
THE GREAT SERMON
ON
THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE
OF
ABOLITION.
Price, $3 per 100; single copies, 5 cents.
Copies may be had in wrappers for mailing.
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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 195 and 197 Chambers-st.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.
Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.
See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 866 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

SANTA CLAUS AND JACK FROST.
Just as it commenced raining the other day, Santa Claus met his old friend Jack Frost, looking rather glum, when the following conversation took place:
Santa—Why, Jack, you look down in the mouth; what's the matter?
Jack—I'm mad.
Santa—Mad; about what?
Jack—Well, you know, I've done so many wonderful things in my day that I thought I could do anything, so I laid a wager with an old chum of mine that I could break up CONOVER & WALKER'S splendid assortment of SKATES that they brag so much about, so I came to town last Friday and made my *coup d'etat*, and kept up the attack vigorously for three or four days, until I'm completely beat out. I thought that the crowds that besieged the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*" would soon make it give out, and I watched it carefully, expecting to see such a result, but, much to my astonishment, every one who went in, no matter who he was, old or young, rich or poor, came out with a pair of skates under his arm, and looking pleased beside, and all saying, "Plenty more of the same sort inside;" so I have made up my mind that there is no use trying it any longer, and I intend to leave town it is afternoon.
Santa (laughing)—Ha! ha! If you had only consulted me I would have advised you better than to make such a foolish wager. You might just as well try to eat an iceberg. You must know, old fellow, that this is the place I get my Christmas supplies, not only of SKATES, but of TOOL-CHESTS, POCKET-KNIVES, and all sorts of nick-nacks in the Hardware line: and although the quantity I take is frightful, I never knew their stock to give out either in varieties or quantities.
Jack—Well, I'll know better than to try such a thing again. Good bye.
Santa—Good bye, Jack, (calling after him.) Jack, won't you come and spend Christmas with us? The children will all be delighted to see you
Jack—Well, I'll try.
If any one wants to see what an impossible job poor Jack undertook, let him stop in at the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers.
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN
WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR HOG.
The poorest of Hay or Straw
Converted into
A superior provender by using
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
As used in Her Majesty's Stables, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's Farm, Windsor; throughout the Royal Military Stables of Prussia, by order of His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Willmsen, Head Master of the Horse; Adams' Express Company's Stables, and all the Principal Stables of America, &c., &c.
For Horses, it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs, the effects produced in one month will exceed all expectation.
Sold in barrels containing 448 feeds, or mixings, with measure inclosed, price, $14; half barrels, containing 224 feeds, or mixings, with measure inclosed, price, $7; and cases containing 112 feeds, or mixings, made up in packages, price, $4.
A barrel will last one horse or cow eight months.
Manufactory and Steam Mills, Caledonian Road, London.
Depôt for the United States, No. 21 Broadway, New-York.
A pamphlet fully descriptive of this Food mailed free to any address.
Agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends will celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Landing o the Pilgrims, and the 55th Anniversary of the Society by a Dinner at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.
C. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
S. N. STEBBINS,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
Committee of Arrangements.
The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.
WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly-increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S Champagne Wines, especially of their VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and responsible houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market. ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employés, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.
Full sets from $2,000 to $5,000.
Half sets, Brooches, Rings, Studs, Pins, &c.,
For sale at the lowest possible prices by
BISHOP & REIN, Importers,
Fifth-avenue Hotel,
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND FOR THE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF VANITY FAIR.
The great picture by
E. LEUTZE.
Of "CHRISTMAS AMONG THE CAVALIERS," pronounced by the first judges to be the finest specimen of PICTORIAL ART ever seen in America.
WORTH TEN TIMES THE PRICE.
Price 6 cents. For sale by all newsmen.

CORAL JEWELRY,
Just received from Naples, and for sale at exceedingly low prices, by BISHOP & REIN,
5th-av. Hotel, next to the Ladies' Entrance.

NOW READY:
TEMPLE BAR.
THE NEW LONDON MAGAZINE, conducted by GEO. AUG. SALA, assisted by a corps of the most popular and well-known literary men of England.
NO. I. NOW READY.
Contents of No. 1, December, 1860:
1. For Better; for Worse. A Romance. Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4.
2. Francis Bacon.
3. The Northern Muss.
4. The Father of the French Press.
5. Two Rocks.
6. Kaiewala. By John Oxenford.
7. Gold and Dross.
8. Travels in the County of Middlesex. By the Editor.
9. Rough Notes on Circumstantial Evidence.
10. London Poems. No. 1, Temple Bar.
11. Soldiers and Volunteers.
12. Over the Lebanon to Baalbek. By Rev. J. C. M. Bellew.
13. Always with Us.
14. Criminal Lunatics.
15. Under the Cliffs.
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Agents for TEMPLE BAR in America.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
In consequence of the revulsion in business the subscriber is selling his stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, PARIS FANS, CARD CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c., &c.,
at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.
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A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 498 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
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Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ENGLISH SKATES.
A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.
ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.
Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (25 cts.) cor. Broadway and Canal-st.; or 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.
Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then go to their store, No. 631 Broadway, and buy all the China you will want for a twelve month at about half price.

**BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINI

An Appeal for a Worthy Cause.,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the various charitable movements which claim the aid of the public in the inclement season approaching, may we put in a word for a humble charity which is doing a vast amount of good in a very quiet way—that is, ORVILLE GARDNER'S Reading Room in the Fourth Ward.

This is a public benefaction in two ways; it prevents drunkards and it saves drunkards. One of the greatest causes of drunkenness is the want of virtuous places of sociality, and young men come to this room to spend a social hour or read a paper, rather than go to the grog-shop and drink or gamble.

Mr. GARDNER himself goes around among the low boarding-houses and liquor-shops of the Ward, and draws out the wretched drunkard, and tries to make a man of him. He feeds him, clothes him, brings him under religious influence and finds him occupation.

In like manner scores come to the Coffee-room, as a place where they can be helped out of their vices by one who has himself been saved. Over one thousand young men have thus been aided and started in work the past fifteen months.

To do all this requires money.

Rent, fuel, gas and Mr. GARDNER'S salary only amounts altogether to $1,200 per annum. Yet the Committee in charge have great difficulty in raising even that amount, and will have to drop the whole enterprise unless the public come forward and support it.

It would be a sad pity that so practical and benevolent a plan should fail now, at the opening of Winter, for want of funds. Who that feels for the thousands of women and children made wretched by the drunkenness of fathers and husbands, can refuse to aid a man thus devoting his life to raising the fallen, and succeeding as, we believe, few missionaries have ever done.

Contributions can be sent to the rooms, No. 26 New Bowery, or to any of the undersigned.

J. F. MELLISS, No. 285 Broadway.
C. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 20 Nassau-street.
THEO. WINTHROP, No. 15 Exchange-place.
M. T. HEWITT, No. 40 Walker-street.
C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
M. S. BEACH, *Sun* Office.

PERSONAL.

—Adjutant-Gen. Townsend writes to the Albany *Evening Journal* that the Zouave Company, which he has been instructing, will be organized into the militia as soon as it can be done conveniently. The attendance of the members thus far has been admirable, and with regard to discipline and improvement everything which Gen. Townsend could desire has been attained.

—Miss Flora Eames, of Nunda, attempted to console herself for desertion by a young man to whom she had been engaged, by taking a powerful dose of oxalic acid. A doctor was immediately summoned and prevented fatal effects from at once ensuing, although it is still doubtful whether she will recover.

—A Mr. Stephens in Indiana was recently presented with a son by his wife. His political proclivities determined him to name it after the "Little Giant," but the adaptation of the name was the difficulty. Finally he compromised by calling the youngster Douglas A. Stephens.

—A little girl, daughter of Mr. David Still, of Newburgh, was thrown from the sled on which she was riding down hill with her brother, and struck her head violently against a tree. Soon after she began vomiting blood, and died almost immediately.

—A marriage was lately performed in Wareham, Mass., the preliminaries of which were arranged by proxy. Mr. Andrew D. Fuller, of Livermore, Me., took to wife Miss Abby H. Green, and a brother of Mr. Fuller was the one who did the "courting."

—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, is announced to lecture in Richmond, Va., before the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject is to be, "The Bible Considered Apart from its Character as a Religious Book."

—Right Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop O'Connor's successor to the See of Pittsburgh, was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, in that city, on Dec. 9. An audience numbering nearly 7,000 persons witnessed the imposing ceremonies.

—Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., of Boston, so long connected with the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, as Foreign Secretary, has lately received $3,000 from friends who certainly show a substantial appreciation of his services.

WHO DARE DO IT?—Is there a man in the State of South Carolina, who has the moral or physical courage to rise at any public dinner and propose the following toast—a toast given by JOHN C. CALHOUN at Pendleton, S. C., while he was Vice-President of the United States:

"The State and General Governments—each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct Governments, but, taken as a whole, forming one system, with each checking and controling the other, unsurpassed by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity."

We imagine not. CALHOUN stock is not plenty in that State at present.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!!
BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Books are among the most acceptable presents that can be made, and the best place to buy them is at
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York,
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Where, in addition to buying only the regular price for books, you get with each one that is of the retail value of $1 and upwards, a Gift, varying in amount from 50 cents up to
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE GIFTS consist of gold and silver watches, gold chains, silverware, costly sets of cameos, mosaic, Florentine, coral and lava jewelry, gold lockets, gold pencils, gold pens, by the best makers, bracelets, ladies' neck and chatelaine chains, gents' bosom studs and sleeve-buttons, porte-monnaies, and A THOUSAND VARIETIES OF USEFUL AND VALUABLE GIFTS.

We have now a very fine selection of books for presentation, among which will be found the following prominent novelties, in fine bindings, and beautifully illustrated:

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.

FOLK SONGS.

A FOREST HYMN. By W. C. BRYANT.

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WAVERLEY GALLERY.

PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. COOPER.

MORAL EMBLEMS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

ALBUMS.—Ladies' Albums, a great variety. Floral, landscape, autograph, etc., etc., from $1 upwards.

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HUMOROUS WORKS.—A world of fun.

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POETRY.—All the poets, in every style of plain and elegant binding.

STANDARD FICTION.—By Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, and all the great writers.

D. W. EVANS & CO. would respectfully urge upon their patrons the advisability of making their Christmas purchases as early as possible. *Our stock is now* QUITE *full, and our friends will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection by calling* AT ONCE *than if they leave it until the last moment*, when the crowded condition of our store will render it impossible for us to give them the attention we could wish.

D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOK-STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

CATHOLIC GIFTS!
SOMETHING FOR YOUR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.
Go to DUNIGAN & BRO., No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, the great Catholic Head-quarters, if you want to see the richest and most gorgeous display of Catholic Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Controversial works, devotional works, rich beautiful and appropriate, Prayer Books in German, Spanish, French and English, the most extensive assortment ever offered, in styles and prices to suit all classes. If you want the most magnificent and comprehensive prayer book, ask for St. John's Manual. Remember, EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO., (James B. Kirker,) No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would take care of children and make herself useful; has the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman: understands all kinds of cooking; has lived for 18 years in the City, with most respectable private families, to whom she will refer. Call at No 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, PROTestant woman desires a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as also all descriptions of preserves, game, bone turkey, &c.; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., where she is now employed.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman who is a good baker; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two sisters, Protestants, situations together, one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing if required; the other as first-class waiter, who would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; both understand their business perfectly in every branch; the cook is capable of taking charge of milk and butter; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and respectable Protestant woman, with good City reference; will help with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 22 6th av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic or general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 84 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable and industrious American girl, wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she is willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, in the basement, at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by an English widow lady, 30 years of age, as a competent housekeeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPErior young Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; loves children dearly; is also a neat sewer, and is very willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy in person, and respectful in manners. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a healthy, respectable Protestant young woman, who can give the best City reference; or would go as children's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young widow as wet nurse, in a private family in the City; good references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to wait on a lady or one little girl; the best City references; also, a first-rate dressmaker wants work by the day or week. They can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent girl, with three years' City reference from her employers, by the week or month; she sews neatly; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes and shirts. Wages, $3 a week, $7 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man; has had long experience in this and the old country; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has the best City reference. Call at or address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class man in every respect, in the above capacity. Reference, present employer, who can be seen by addressing Box No. 1,151 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good and careful driver; has been a coachman for the last seven years; his late employer can be seen at No. 221 Washington-st.; the best of references can be given. Address a note G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardening. Has the best of references for capability and character. Is a good coachman, if required to act as such. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter, in a private family; has lived for a number of years with most respectable families in this City, by whom he will be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; is a single man and a Protestant. Call on or address A. C., for three days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualifications. Address or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; he is fully competent; can be highly recommended. Address M. D. at Neergard's drug store, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, which will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; speaks several languages, and can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 17 Clinton-place.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED over two years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary; he possesses a first-class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, standing and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE AND TAKE care of horses, and work on a farm, one acquainted with farm work, having good recommendations, can address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, saying where he can be seen.

MILLINERY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH PARIS MILLINERY.

In view of the approaching termination of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., now offers her large and elegant assortment of PARIS WINTER MILLINERY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

IMPORTANT ECONOMY IN HOUSEKEEPING!

USE TOWER'S PATENT HOUSE BROOM.

Why? Because it is more easy to use, and will outwear two ordinary Brooms. For sale at all house-furnishing and grocery stores. Manufactory No. 89 Maiden-lane

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

He 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, and I stepped into the hapothecary's hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

ADV. HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or asserbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BARNEY—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps you'll be either knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the many ills flesh is heir to is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or pedestarian habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are, Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent me done its work in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

ADV. OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, *Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Lanative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

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Have opened for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the

BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.

STRUBLENS & PALMERS,

Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

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FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
AT
HENRY MAILLARD'S
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Paris Confectionery Perfectionné,
Haute Nouveauté,
In elegant and selected Bonbons,
Including
Bonbon Deserts, stuffed with Apricot,
Purée de Marrons glacé Vanilla,
Marrons glacés, Caramels, au chocolats,
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Marrons au Caramel, Sultanes à la Framboise.
PRALINES PLALINEES,
Imported fruits, glaces and christalized
Chocolat de Paris.
Bouchees Imperiales au Chocolat,
Chocolat au lait d'amandes,
Pistaches au Chocolat,
Chocolat à la Gelee.

In fact all that art and good taste can produce in every variety of

FANCY BONBONS,

Which would be too long to mention, and which can be found only at
HENRY MAILLARD'S RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 621 Broadway.

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MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.

These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.

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THE DEBUSSCOPE,

This instrument is intended to take the place of the Kaleidoscope, over which it has very many advantages, one of which is the facility of reproducing the design. It is a very acceptable source of amusement to adults and children, from the endless variety and beauty of the designs produced. Call and see at
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Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in pesse-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

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The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.

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WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

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—AT RETAIL.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 45 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 125 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful use. Price $10. For sale at E. G. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John-st.; C. F. A. HENRICK'S, No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway: WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

OH! PA, DO BUY ONE OF STRONG'S dollar lots of TOY BOOKS. Sixteen books and a game for one dollar. T. H. STRONG, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, wishes a situation as governess. She is fully competent to teach all English branches perfectly, with music, &c.; would have no objection to assuming the duties of housekeeper, combined with that of governess. Address M. M., or apply personally at No 69 West 19th-st., New-York City.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires a position in a family where her services would be regarded as a compensation for board; in addition to the English branches she teaches French, Latin and Music to beginners. Good references can be given, and will be required. Address, for three days, M. A., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, with the highest reference, desires a situation as teacher in a Public School, or as visiting governess; she is prepared to teach the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, the Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and common English branches. Address, W. D., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who can offer the highest testimonials, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILity and good instructions, desires ladies and gentlemen to teach, on moderate terms, the French or English languages from the first elements up to the literature; best references given. Address A. O., Station D., Post-Office.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-street.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 2221.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOETZ, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERvices in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 23d inst., will be conducted by the "Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Sermon at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by a member of the Association, to be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Love Feast at 3 o'clock, P. M. Meeting for Prayer, Exhortation &c., at 7 o'clock in the evening. Local Preachers, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Seats free.
N. L. ATWOOD, Secretary.

WE WILL BE THERE.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday-School attached to the 2d-st. M. E. Church will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets 15 cents each. Prof. OAKLEY will sing several new songs. Prof. OAKLEY and WM. B. LEWIS will preside at the piano.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Concert and prayer at 3 P. M. Seats free; public invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.

Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
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MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
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SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAPSTONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS FOR SALE.—Address D. Y., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,338, 2,339, 2,360, 202, 2,104, for $36 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.

We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	28 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	57 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each	9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES.
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE VASES,
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.

The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.

CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 681 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CAS

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) December 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE;
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS,
AT THE SALESROOM NO. 141 BROADWAY,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a beautiful collection of oil paintings, viz: Superb large Marine, by A. Van Beest; superb Landscape, by Doughty; superb Landscape, by A. Veron; Niagara Falls, by Wm. Heine; The Rendezvous, by Dr. Druex. Also, several beautiful specimens of Lecomte, Dorcy, W. R. Miller, Hamilton, Hekking, Taylor, &c., &c. The above are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Elegant caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu & ad real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF DIAMOND GOODS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
A. M. CRISTADAL will sell THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, earring and studs; a choice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single-stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enameled watches, together with fine gold chronometers, double-time, and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil-cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, ear-rings, sets, sleeve-buttons, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
On manufacturers' account
OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glassware, Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents.
These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

BY JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock,
By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches, &c., of the late
A. VAN. BEEST,
comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.
Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
On view daily until 10 P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 36.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee,
No. 58 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS., NO. 45 MURRAY-ST.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
400 PIECES VALENCIAS, ALL SILK AND WOOL,
THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE, WITH A DESIRABLE LINE OF OTHER SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
THE TRADE IS INVITED.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CLOSING AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Closing and Peremptory Sale without reserve of 56 cases of 30 full-sized bottles, each received direct from an old Boston House, being the balance remaining from sales of Oct. and Nov. 27, viz: pale and dark Hennessey 1846, from London docks, very superior, L. D. Jamaica rum 1852, Scotch whisky do. 1852, Madeira 280 per pipe, Warre Brothers' port, pale gastellus Sherry 1842, believed to be the only lot of this wine in the United States. The goods are now in store ready for delivery. The above stock is worthy the attention of parties wanting first class goods for the holidays and private use, and we confidently recommend them as the owner's write us to guarantee them genuine or forfeit the goods. This will probably be the last opportunity for obtaining these goods. Also, from a private stock, a line of extra old cognac brandy, very choice, also two lines of very old sherry, several years in glass, in present owner's possession. Also, a select invoice from an old City importing house, reducing stock late engaged in the Southern trade and in consequence of the depression in trade, will sell without reserve. Also, Central Society vineyards, proprietor's cognac, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, Jamaica, Granada and Antigua rum. Also, 100,000 Havana segars of the best brands, imported, consisting of breras, regalias, britanica, presandos, yarnelas, londres, medianos, &c., in tenth boxes and warranted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, JEWELER'S TOOLS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, each day at 10½ o'clock each day, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a first-class jeweler, comprising over 1,500 lots of every description usually found in a large establishment, including an extensive assortment of valuable gold and silver lever and other watches, diamond jewelry, stone set do., solid silver table, tea and dessert spoons and forks, plated ware, gold spectacles, thimbles, jewelers' tools, &c., &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Receiver, without any reserve.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF SALOON AND Household furniture, cigars, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEET & COLE, comprising black walnut saloon tables, oak chairs, engravings, decanters, tumblers, beer mugs, beer pumps and pipes, stoves, wines and liquors, one tierce mess beef, barrel of German sausages, cigars, ingrain and Brussels carpets, washing machines, and a general assortment of household furniture, &c., &c.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at C. C. Leigh's, China Hall, No. 683 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.: a large quantity of china, glass, silver plated ware; dinner, tea and toilet sets; vases, in bronze parian and porcelain; cutlery, kitchen crockery, &c., holiday presents. The sale will be continued on MONDAY. Ample accommodations provided for ladies.

PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer.—No. 352 Grand-st.
WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION SALE.—THIS MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, in Rodney-st., fourth house east of Lee-av., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture; also, a large and valuable library.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TEAS FOR CASH.
FRAGRANT
BLACK and GREEN
TEAS,
In ½ and ¼ Chests,
From 25 to 40 cents
Per Pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 5 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 20 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $212, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.
The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 5 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1860.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Correll, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

$8,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, interest 10 per cent., on first-class improved Western city property. Apply to
M. H. BRIDGE, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile puposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depôt. Address FARM, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 20 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, L. I.—FIVE MINUTES' walk from steamboat, a dwelling house fully furnished, stable and nine lots of ground; furnace, gas and water in house; five rooms on first floor; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Address Box No. 1,185 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR A FEW months from Jan. 1, 1861, situated in Clinton-place, near 5th-av., rent moderate. Address I. H. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.
Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell-pulls, Name and Number Plates, Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.
Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety.
The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use.
All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE HARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES HARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERBELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, now satin for cards, &c. No. 202 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—Their aid is required by a poor woman, who has two children in a state of starvation, herself been sick, and unable to do any kind of work to enable her to support them or herself; she is about to be turned into the street, having no home or friend to see to her or her children. Those who have any sympathy for them might call and see for themselves, at the house where she is now living, 113 West 24th-st., in the rear.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, nauseating or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 463 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

AVOID MEDICAL IMPOSITION AND QUACKERY.—The only natural, safe and unobjectionable treatment of all affections peculiar to the sexes, is that of Dr. DEVERS, Polynamic Physician, No. 56 West 13th-st. Those preferring treatment by letter, should state symptoms, and inclose $1, to warrant attention.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 463 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Rudrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860
JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y.,
d21-law6wF* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
n23-law6wF* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 20 Pine-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., Brooklyn, New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

POLITICAL.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Republican Central Committee, the Fourth Ward Republican Association will hold an election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at Headquarters, No. 354 Pearl st., for the purpose of electing five delegates to the Republican Central Committee and five delegates to the Young Men's Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
WM. PHAIR, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eighth Ward Republican Association will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, at Republican Head-quarters, No. 178 Prince st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Republican Committees. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, WM. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees and Officers for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order,
LEWIS H. WATTS, President.
C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 260 to 300 tons. Is fitted up with state-rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to
WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the Hardware store No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y
Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.
By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 14, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracs for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.
FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
SEC. 1. I hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New-York, as hereinafter provided.
SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.
SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.
SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.
SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway, shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.
When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.
SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suit

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the object of the mover was, after he got the information by another resolution to require troops to be sent to those forts in a few days. Events will be precipitated for the consideration of Congress when the question comes practically up. He never doubted the perfect right of a State to determine for herself whether she would longer continue in the Union.

Mr. CLARK said the Senator from Virginia misunderstood his object. He wanted to gain information. He had seen different accounts in the papers. The President could give the truth. He had no object to be guided further resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem..) contended that the inquiries were improper to make of the President. They might only embarrass. The President could not send troops now without bringing about the very collision dreaded. Of the idea to withdraw the troops, the President was a better judge than the Senate. He trusted there would be no collision. If there were any danger there were troops there.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not know of anybody who did or who had the General Government intended to declare war against a State or coerce a State. The Government has power to coerce or punish individuals.

Mr. MASON said action to force one State against another was war.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked, what was rebellion?

Mr. MASON said it was resistance by a portion of the citizens to the laws emanating from a common Government—the citizens being an integral part of one common Government. The States are as sovereign to-day as when they formed the Constitution of the United States, and being so a State has power to absolve its citizens from the obligations of the Federal compact which the State entered into before. When the States thus absolve its citizens they become as completely foreign as citizens of France.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied that a State was as sovereign as when it entered the compact.

The Deficiency bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Finance on motion of Mr. IVERSON.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said he had received a note from the agent of the Associated Press about what he said yesterday. He did not believe the reporter in the galleries ever sent the dispatch, but he had received no assurance that the man who did should be punished. He therefore moved the expulsion of the reporter from the gallery.

The special order, being Mr. JOHNSON'S resolution, was taken up.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said over thirty millions of people in this country, and all the nations of the world, are looking to us to restore the country to something like peace. His colleague (Mr. WADE) spoke of peace. When he left home he left in anarchy and confusion. He adverted to his colleague's speech, denouncing it as inflammable. His colleague put his party on the defensive, and said they never had the power of the Government. That fact was enough to make it necessary to put the party on trial. He (PUGH,) did not know as to the complaints made against the Federal Government, but he charged that the Republican Party of the Northern States had so conducted themselves as to inspire alarm in the Southern States. If that party did not intend to infringe upon any of the rights of the Southern States, what objection could there be to their making proper explanation? His colleague (WADE,) had said that the only difficulty was, that the minds of the people of the South were poisoned against the people of the North. The fact that men who appeal for another section are blamed by the Republican Party of the North, is sufficient evidence of the sectional ism and hostility of the party to which his colleague (WADE,) belonged. The difficulty is that the South has read and heard too much of that party. Do you deny that they are in favor of excluding a certain portion of the people of the Southern States from the Territories? Do you deny that they intend to surround the people of the Slave States with a cordon of Free States so as to compel them to emancipate their slaves? Did not his colleague (WADE,) boast that they would conquer Mexico and make it the best government in the world—better than this? Do you deny that they are opposed to the execution of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves? Do you deny that they are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to blacks and mulattoes, and was this ever done except in the States under the control of the Republican Party? In the State he represented in part, (Ohio,) in defiance of the Constitution, this has so far been done as to control the State election! He (PUGH) did not regard the Personal Liberty bills as of any practical value; their only object could be to insult the people of the Southern States. Mr. PUGH then referred to the decision of Gov. DENNISON, and said that he thought it was entirely wrong. Now when the Senator from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN) comes forward with a plan for a fair line of partition between the Northern and the Southern States, not one voice was heard in favor of it from the Republican side. Why should not gentlemen come forward and meet as if they were of one great family? Is the institution of Slavery so very hateful to them that they will never permit it to go to any place where they can prevent it? If this is so how can they ever hope for peace? Cannot they permit Slavery to exist in the arsenals and navy-yards of the Slave States? If their hatred of Slavery is so great, will they not feel it their duty when they have power to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the institution? There can be no objection to the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) unless there is a determination to carry on intestine strife? His colleague (WADE) had said that Mr. LINCOLN'S character was such as to prevent any fear from his conduct, but he (LINCOLN) was the most obscure man that had ever been elected to the Presidency. His colleague might have studied the record and character of Mr. LINCOLN, but he (PUGH) did not believe that nine hundred and ninety-nine voters in a thousand knew anything about him.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked if he (PUGH) had studied Mr. BUCHANAN'S character before he voted for him? [Laughter.]

Mr. PUGH said that he had, and voted for him knowingly. Mr. PUGH then read from Mr. LINCOLN'S speech, where he says, "a divided house cannot stand. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided; that it must become all one thing or all the other." This crisis, he said, had now arrived, and by the election of the very man who had uttered these sentiments. He thought that the Southern States should have some guarantee that the administration of such a man would not be hostile to them. Heretofore the question of Slavery in an election had never been carried so far as to cause such a division as existed in this house. His colleague had said that the South did not make any specific charges. There was great fear and apprehension felt, and justly felt, of the character of the coming Administration. He did not design to offend the Senators of that party, but to show the vast responsibility resting on them. They have the power, while all the opposing parties are shattered. They were coming into power with every assurance of a continuance on condition of their good behavior. But if they intended to live on the agitation of the Slavery question, the party is at an end. The next dispatch may inform us that one of the States has placed herself out of the Confederacy, so far as is in her power. Six other States have called delegates to consider the propriety of following. It is eminently the duty of the party coming into power to do something to avert the consequences. But his colleague says the day of compromise is past. If so, the day of the Union is past, for the Union was formed on compromise. One of the noblest letters of WASHINGTON was the one on this very subject of compromise. Mr. PUGH read a letter written by WASHINGTON in 1789. Gentlemen on both sides, who avow that the day of compromise is past, avow unconstitutional sentiments. His colleague complains of the weakness of past compromises. Then let us put this where it cannot be broken, into the Constitution of the United States. No one intends to alter the Constitution, but only so to amend it as to carry into effect the true spirit of the Constitution. He hoped, so far as the Territorial question was concerned, all parties would unite on the basis of the resolutions of his friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) He hoped the Senator from Kentucky would so arrange his amendment as to take the subject entirely away from Congress,—thus the question which has distracted us so long can be put at rest forever. But his colleague thinks it dishonorable for Mr. LINCOLN to make terms before his inauguration. He thought not in view of the long recess. JEFFERSON never thought himself dishonored because his election disclosed a defect in the Constitution. We may expect to hear to-morrow of the separation of one State, and we are told that others will follow. We can either make a fair division with the States that go out, or make such an adjustment of the difficulty as to hold many States, and in a little while bring back those who have gone out, or we may make war. War makes itself, and it makes no difference whether we send an army to disperse the Convention of South Carolina, or whether we attempt to collect the revenue. He did not care whether they called it coercion or enforcing the law. They and he knew it meant civil war, and he called on those who lived in distant States to help to avert a calamity which would fall chiefly on the border States. Some Senator had said we should not discuss the abstract right of secession. We should not put forth the hand to lift the veil which hides the Atlas of State Sovereignty, which supported the Government on its shoulders. But if we listen, he seems to move uneasily, and when he speaks his voice will be that of the earthquake and the avalanche. Let us not go into those questions. It is a question of empire and not a question of customary legislation. He read from the letters of JAMES MACKINTOSH, to show the duties of politicians, and from ALEXANDER HAMILTON to show that coercion of a State is of no avail. He also read from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' fourth annual message, to show that no conflict of State and Federal Government was ever contemplated in the Constitution, and that the States never delegated the right to pronounce an act of Congress unconstitutional. He read from JACKSON'S message that the Union could not be perpetuated by force of the General Government, but by the fraternal feeling of the States, and that each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own concerns, and that all acts calculated to disturb the peace are in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution. He also read from the debate in the Senate on the 11th June, 1858, between Messrs. WADE and TOOMBS, on the sovereignty of the States, when Mr. WADE said he was as good a politician as the Senator from Georgia. He then referred to what his colleague said about making war. Shall we make war upon the people of a State or try to conciliate them and lay deeper the foundations of our Government. He (WADE) would commend the counsels of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Mr. PUGH here read from a message of Mr. ADAMS to show that he deprecated force in such a case. The idea that the Constitution compels the President to rush forward into war is utterly amazing. It is a question for Congress. Yet we are told we are to be pushed headlong into a war with our fellow-citizens. It is monstrous! We could learn from history that when a man comes to commit an atrocity, he tries to convince himself that he is in the service of God. What no man would do individually. Are we into a war with a sister State, is now fashionable! We are told that we must try and compose our consciences that such is our duty! We must try and throw back a State which we can with honor by kindness and conciliation! In this connection the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) could not see the impropriety of asking the President to give us all the pledges he had given to the troops at Charleston, and I agree with him in that matter. If the people desire to take the forts, that is just what they want, and it is far better to take the troops and shoot them. He then read the first Article of the tenth section of the Constitution, and said, South Carolina has already violated some of these provisions, and if it is a duty to compel obedience by the sword, then it is the duty now of the President to go to war. But do we ever carry out these provisions by force? Who would collect the revenue? Is that the maintenance of the Union? He was for peace and conciliation, and therefore would stand by the side of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) and hold open the door as long as possible. He would not debate the right of secession. He thought this the path of duty and wisdom,—not the wisdom of demagogues and tyrants, but the wisdom of patriots. He was against the idea, under whatever name, of proclaiming civil war. When the Prince of Wales was here, he might have remembered that if his grandfather had listened to the counsels of EDMUND BURKE, this country might now be a province of England. Mr. PUGH here read from a speech of EDMUND BURKE'S to show that he was against using force to compel the colonies to submit. He PUGH was opposed to the idea of plunging the whole country into civil war. War was horrible even when waged in the holiest and best of causes—but war waged by one part of the American people against the other is too horrible to be described. Yet we are told that we have not the power to put off this catastrophe. He (PUGH) believed that if the programme put forth by his colleague (WADE) was carried out, we should be driven to the verge of ruin. As he (PUGH) said years ago, separate confederacies have no charms for him. If discord, coercion and civil war are to be the consequence, he had no desire to see the day when the country, carved in capitals and graven on the columns of this glorious palace, should see blazed forth, as by some horrible enchantment, the gory eyes of the demon of discord—when, instead of gorgeous inscriptions of "Union," displayed on every side, above, below, beneath and around, we should see only the fingers of man's hand, writing over against the candlestick, on the plaster of the wall, such dreadful words as pronounced the doom of Babylon: "The days of thy kingdom are finished, for thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Thy Kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians." It may be that, for a season, the continental sunshine and refreshing shower will remain, and that art, science and the comforts of civilization will continue to bless our people as now, but over all, the destroying angel, that has turned so many realms of happiness into desolation, will slowly and silently, but inevitably, extend his pinions until the fair palaces of this country become like the faded cities of the Imperial Republics of the Old World.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, in order to take up the bill giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad authority to cross the long bridge over the Potomac River.

Mr. PIERCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep..) moved to amend so as to adjourn over every three days until New-Year's Day.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was opposed to the adjournment. He trusted the Senate would be continued for good, if God grant; or for evil, if we would have it.

Discussion followed, until

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) asked what was in order, when the motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE said, by leave of the Senate, he would announce the Committee ordered by the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL.) He said that he had experienced a great deal of difficulty in forming the Committee, but he had endeavored to do so in conformity to the spirit in which he thought the Committee was ordered. It would be noticed that two Senators were on the Committee from one State, but this was unavoidable, as, by custom, the author of a resolution becomes the Chairman of the Committee that is to take it under consideration, and he was sure that the Senate would, for many reasons, recognize the propriety of putting on the Committee the senior Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN.)

The following is the Committee:

Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.)
Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.)
Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.)
Seward, of New-York, (Rep.)
Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.)
Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.)
Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.)
Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.;
Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.)
Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)
Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.)
Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.)
Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.)

Mr. DAVIS asked to be excused on account of the position in which his State stood, and he was excused.

The bill under consideration was then postponed until to-morrow.

Executive Session—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES;

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following, which he read for information:

Whereas, By report of the proceedings in the State Convention of South Carolina, held on the 19th inst., Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, a member of this House, used the following language: "In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication to the President, I know this to have been said: 'If you send a solitary soldier to these parts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people, and we will take care that it does reach us before it can reach the forts, the forts will be taken, because such a course is necessary to our safety and self-preservation,'" therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House what information he has received, either oral or in writing, to the effect that if the forts of the harbor of Charleston are further reinforced, the forts will be taken by any force or authority hostile to the authority and supremacy of the United States.

There was considerable excitement from the Southern side of the House.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) wanted to know where the information came from.

Mr. DELANO replied, it was published in the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

The Speaker said that neither the debate nor the resolution was now in order. The latter can be taken up at another time.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the Watrous Impeachment case, the consideration of which was postponed till Thursday next. Also, on the bill for the repeal of the act establishing Court claims.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroads.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, being the Select Committee Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) submitted a substitute therefor, being nearly the same as the latter.

Points of order were raised that these propositions were not germain to the Nebraska Land bill, which the Chairman (Mr. GROW) overruled, and was sustained by the Committee. Yeas, 90; Nays, not counted.

The Committee adopted Mr. CURTIS' substitute, which provides for a road starting from the Western border of Missouri and the western border of Iowa with two converging lines westward, uniting within 200 miles of the Missouri River, thence proceeding by single trunk line by the nearest and best route via the vicinity of Salt Lake to San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. It also provides for a road from the western border of the Southwestern States, starting from two points, namely, Fort Smith and the western borcer of Louisiana with two converging lines bearing westward, uniting with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company chartered by Texas.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment with a view to make the bill efficient.

Mr. SCOTT, of California (Dem.,) believed the bill did justice to all sections, and would pass the Senate if not loaded down with amendments.

Mr. REAGAN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered an amendment for a northern route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) argued that unless this be adopted, the Northwest would be left to British enterprise and advancement.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied that it would not be reasonable to commence such a sprout now, when the number of inhabitants in Washington Territory was so small. The time would, however, come for such improvements

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against the construction of two Pacific railroads, when the Government was bankrupt.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) at this point rose and said—Mr. Chairman, I should not have particip[illegible] [illegible] from a remark which I [illegible] from Colorado, (Mr. [illegible], who responded, [illegible] speaking of the bonds which it [illegible] under the bill, which was that we were all to be responsible for these bonds by law. I know that the seal put upon the debate of the last session shows that there could be no rational discussion of the principles of the bill, and has shown determination on the part of members opposite to pass it under the lash and spur of the previous question, without hearing the merits or constitutionalities of the bill discussed. I know there are gentlemen, like my friend from California, who sincerely believe that the bill should pass; that it is constitutional and practical; but, I believe there are many persons who have no dreams that this railroad will be built, if we were to pass twenty bills for that purpose, and with whom the whole subject is but a vote bill of politics in the game of President-making. I would advise all [illegible] gentlemen, before they press the [illegible] further, to consider whether they shall have the opportunity of making another President. But the responsibility of these bonds is not the only matter to consider. Why, Sir, while your bill is under debate one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy has, by the glorious act of her people, withdrawn, in vindication of her rights, from the Union, as the telegraph announced at 7½ to da,. Where some three or four Southern members expressed approval by a slight clapping of hands. There was no other manifestation in the house.] I have to say to the House that the people of Virginia, ninety-nine out of every hundred, believe the bill to be unconstitutional; and though, like mariners on the point of shipwreck, we may break into the storeroom for the purpose of plundering it, and though you may squander the public lands and increase the public debt, I say to you that it is my solemn belief that the people of Virginia, when my State takes that course which fast-thronging events shall compel her to take, will not hold themselves responsible for the first single cent of these bonds. [Here the hammer fell.]

The amendments of Messrs. PHELPS and BARRETT, of Missouri, DAVIS, of Indiana, and STEVENS, of Washington Territory, were rejected. The last proposed a route from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound.

The Committee then rose.

The Nebraska Land bill was then reported with Mr. CURTIS' substitute, which latter was agreed to.

The question was started on the passage.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, demanded the reading of the bill amid much confusion and impatient cries for the question.

The SPEAKER said the bill must be read, which was done accordingly.

The bill passed, 95 against 74, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Boteler, Brayton, Briggs, Brislow, Bufington, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Clark of Missouri, Clark, B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Curtiss, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Fosher, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Helmick, Hindman, Howard of Ohio, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Lee, Loomis, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Porter, Quarles, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Scott, Seranton, Sickles, Spaulding, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wilson and Woodson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allrich, Anderson, Barksdale, Beale, Bocock, Branch, Carey, Horace F. Clark, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, Craige of North Carolina, Curry, Davis of Indiana, Duell, Edjarnette, Delano, Edmundson, English, Farnsworth, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Indiana, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Holman, Houston, Jenkins, Jones, Landrum, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Lane, Logan, Lovejoy, Martin of Virginia, Maynard of North Carolina, McPherson, Millson, Moore of Alabama, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Perry, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Reagon, Riggs, Rust, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Spinner, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Vance, Waldron, Walton, Webster, Wells, Whiteley, Windom, Winslow, Wright—74.

Mr. LEAKE offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it adjourn with the consent of the Senate till the 31st.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate refused to adjourn over.

Mr. LEAKE'S resolution was rejected.

Adjourned till Monday.

INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

New-York Politicians with the President Elect—Rumors of Cabinet and other Appointments—Reception of the News from Charleston—Mr. Lincoln's Views on Secession, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 20.

THURLOW WEED, Judge SLOSSON and J. H. VANALIN, of New-York, arrived here from the East in the early morning train.

WEED was closeted with LINCOLN from 9 o'clock until 3. He brought his compromise along, which was the subject of earnest discussion.

It is said that modifications were insisted on by the President elect, relative to the recognition of the right of Slavery in the Territories, and that the idea of a restoration of geographical lines of division was repudiated.

WEED returns East this evening. It is reported that he will take the modified programme to Washington, where it will be submitted to the Republican members of Congress. He saw no one but LINCOLN and a few of the latter's friends.

The New-York City appointments were parcelled out during WEED'S interview with LINCOLN.

MOSES GRINNELL is mentioned as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. DRAPER as Collector.

SEWARD'S declination of a seat in the Cabinet is said to have been intimated.

The news from Charleston produced great sensation in political circles. Mr. LINCOLN, however, received it calmly.

The President elect is grossly misrepresented in CORY'S last letter.

To-day's *Journal* has a startling leader on secession, which, from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has great significance.

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her Federal officers may resign, and she may close her Courts and Post offices, but she cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this Government. While this Government endures, there can be no disunion.

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law, then comes the tug of war.

The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Mr. BUCHANAN may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his Administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office.

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. LINCOLN.

The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN will perform that duty.

Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

THE SECESSION EXCITEMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The bill to arm the State passed its third reading in the House yesterday. An effort to take it up to-day failed.

The Assembly takes a recess till the 7th of January.

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi were publicly received to-day. The sentiment here is for the Union, but submission never. The North must concede or the South goes out.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON, on being nominated to the State Convention from Jefferson County, made a patriotic and conservative speech, which he will write out for publication.

HOWELL COBB is announced to speak at Macon on the 20th.

B. Y. MARTIN, a prominent lawyer and a Douglas elector, died at Columbus this morning.

SUSPENSION OF ALABAMA BANKS.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Governor of Alabama, in consequence of the present crisis, has assumed the responsibility of allowing the banks of Alabama to suspend, and they have all suspended except the Bank of Mobile, Southern Bank and Northern Bank.

CO-OPERATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The election returns for the City of Natchez show 535 votes in favor of co-operation to be had, and for immediate secession, 179.

EXCITEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Meetings are being held to-n ght. Several representative districts have nominated secession candidates to the Convention. There is intense excitement.

The Coöperationists are making a great struggle to defeat Secessionists in this city.

UNION MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A Union meeting was held at Pike's Opera House yesterday afternoon. It was very large and enthusiastic. Every part of the house was crowded. Speeches were made by W. S. Groesbeck, Henry Stanbury, O. M. Spencer, N. Wright, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, R. M. Corwine, J. W. Finnell. Conciliatory resolutions were adopted.

A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

Address from the Democratic Republican General Committee.

At a meeting of this General Committee, held at Tammany Hall, Monday evening, Dec. 17, 1860, Judge BRENNAN, from the Committee appointed at a former meeting, consisting of Mathew T. Brennan, J. Winthrop Chanler, Samuel T. Webster, Michael Connolly, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Hardy and Daniel W. Norris, reported the following address, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

The representatives charged by the Democracy of the City of New-York, with the supervision of their organization for the year now closing, being about finally to adjourn, feel impelled by the unhappy and ominous condition of the country, to address a few words of exhortation and counsel to their political brethren throughout its entire extent. The results of our political contests, during the past year, locally considered, have been of the most gratifying character. In the vital struggle for the choice of our national rulers, which has so intensely convulsed the whole country, the Democracy of this City nobly accomplished the full measure of their duty, and, by the generous aid of the truly national men of all parties, polled for their electoral ticket a majority which, though unhappily not effective to carry the State, has placed beyond cavil the fact that this great City is the very citadel of national principles and patriotic strength. Beyond this, the factious organization, having its head in this City, with only a skeleton of existence through the rest of the State, which sought to obtrude an irregular delegation into the Democratic National Convention, and which was by it disposed of according to the requirements of justice and right, has now been thoroughly rebuked, and finally subdued by the Democracy of this City, who were the most deeply outraged by its pretensions. The Democratic masses have not only manifested to the world their own great strength, as against the fanatics and factionists who are banded together for the prosecution of an unjust and sectional warfare against the people of other States, but they have vindicated the regularity and power of their own organization at Tammany Hall; an organization existing during more than half a century, and never found wanting either in principle or patriotism. In these results, however, which, under other circumstances, would justify the proudest notes of triumph, we are not permitted to rejoice. We cannot light the fires of victory when the nation is shrouded in sadness and gloom.

The unfortunate election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, as the candidate of a sectional and aggressive organization, has been accomplished, notwithstanding our utmost efforts, according to the forms of the Constitution, and is *a result to which we must therefore submit without reserve, much as it is to be regretted.* We realize as fully, if not as keenly, as the people of the South do or can, that they have great and just causes of complaint in respect to warfare waged against them upon the question of Slavery; but we can assure them that any apprehension, whether of danger, or of further wrongs to their rights, from the action of a majority of the Northern people, is without real foundation; and we ask them to attach to our assurance the weight due to a solemn declaration of the National Democracy of the City of New-York, made in Tammany Hall, from which sacred edifice there has never been, during the period of nearly half a century which has elapsed since its erection, a single authorized expression unfriendly to their rights or interests. Whatever may be the actual sentiments of the President elect, or the construction which can be given to the Platform of the Convention which nominated him, we deny that a majority of the Northern people are either hostile to their brethren of the South, or even willing to pursue upon the subject of Slavery, a policy of aggression, where it now exists, or of exclusion in relation to unsettled Territories. On the contrary, it is our firm belief that a large majority of the Northern people feel a deeper interest in the preservation of our national Government, than they do in any possible condition of the negro race in any part of this country, fully satisfied as they are that the welfare of that race is as carefully guarded in the Slave States as in the Free; and this utter want of sympathy with an Anti-Slavery agitation they will not fail to manifest at the ballot-box whenever the issue can be fairly and purely presented for their decision. Nor does the result of the recent election shake our opinion upon this point. That unfortunate event is due as much to the divisions existing among their opponents, as to the strength of the Republicans; while the vote cast for the candidates of the latter was increased by numerous causes other than a sympathy in the aggressive policy of their fanatical supporters. This want of sympathy is clearly shown by the fact that in this State only about one-half of the Republican voters cast their ballots in favor of allowing suffrage to negroes, a question which was submitted for popular decision at the Presidential election, and which did not fail to elicit an affirmative vote from every elector in favor of agitating the Slavery question. The strength of the popular feeling at the North in favor of a continuance of our National Union upon the basis of a just and thorough recognition and protection of the rights of the South, has been signally manifested in Massachusetts, the stronghold of Abolitionism, where, at the late municipal elections, nearly every city elected the Mayoralty candidate in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

While the popular sentiment at the North, therefore, may be relied upon to secure justice to the South at all future elections, no injury can possibly result to its rights from the action of those clothed with power by the recent election. In view of the persistent omission of the President elect to make any effort to quiet the public mind or initiate measures of adjustment and conciliation at the present crisis in our national affairs, no man is justified in attributing to him an earnest and unselfish desire to secure the perpetuation of the Union; but, fortunately, however ready he may be to lend himself to the aggressive views of a large portion of his supporters, he is without power to accomplish any one result, by reason of the decisive preponderance of the Union men in each branch of the next Congress, unless that majority should be lost by the voluntary withdrawal of Southern members.

We are aware that the people of the South, who are at a distance from us, and who are without the personal knowledge upon the subject which we possess, do not truly comprehend, as we do, the actual sentiment of the Northern people. It is not strange that they view as an act of deep and deadly hostility to them, and their just and constitutional rights, the election to the Presidency of the candidate of a party whose advent to power in several States has been followed by iniquitous enactments designed to nullify the Constitution and laws of the United States, and whose prominent leaders have proclaimed the most extreme and incendiary sentiments, and also countenanced and encouraged the most violent and treasonable fanatics and agitators of the Abolition school. We realize fully that it is the part of wisdom for them, under such an appearance, to guard against danger; nor is it strange, believing as they do, that they should be apprehensive and excited. We make no complaint that they should unite and act for their own protection; but we call upon them to deliberate like patriots, and act as becomes those who love their country; and not to rush onward, regardless alike of themselves and of those who have so long and faithfully fought their battle. Let them not endeavor to pull down the sacred temple which has sheltered us all, and whose fall will bury their friends as well as their foes in its ruins; but rather let them, with the care and wisdom of statesmen, prepare and present to the North the measures and guarantees which they deem necessary to the preservation of their own rights and their own safety, and we pledge ourselves that they will secure the prompt and hearty approval of this State, and we doubt not, of nearly all the other States. We ask them to remember that the Republicans polled at the recent election not more than two millions out of about five millions of votes; that they were then in a minority of nearly a million: that that minority is now greatly diminished; that they are a party of antagonizing elements, without moral or political power, and that there is an overwhelming feeling of fraternity and justice throughout the Northern States, ready and anxious to accede to every reasonable demand. We ask them to meet us like brothers, and to work with us to preserve our glorious Union, upon the basis of a faithful performance of the compromises agreed to by our fathers, and the perpetuation, in its spirit as well as its letter, of every right which they established. We do not consider at all the question of what can be or should be done, if anything, to preserve this glorious Union, if every effort for peace and reconciliation shall fail. Far be that evil day from us. We will not ponder, until it is forced upon us as a last necessity, any question of fratricidal strife, dismion or civil war. We appeal to the reason and patriotism of our fellow-citizens of every section, and we implore them to remember that we have common memories from the cradle of our independence, from battle-fields fertilized by the blood of every State and crowned with the glory of victories accomplished by united efforts, and the tombs of departed patriots enshrined in the deepest affections of the American heart; common interests, established by the hand of nature itself, and increased by every year of our national existence and a common destiny, involving the highest hopes and aspirations, not only of our own people, but of the world. Let us all be true to the principles promulged by considerations so elevated, and much can be done to all, every right maintained, and a future secured for our common and united country far brighter than the most vivid glories of the past.

By order of the General Committee.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

JOHN HARDY, }
A. D. ROLLINS, } Secretaries.

NEWSBOYS.—The Newsboys' Lodging house has become a harbor for all kinds of poor boys, and nearly 100 take shelter there every night. Some are not so sharp as the others, and, perhaps, being lately cast adrift, are exposed to considerable suffering from cold and hunger. Two have been taken lately to the Hospital, who had caught chills and fever from their exposure, with bare feet and ragged clothes, to the cold season. One ragged little fellow came in lately, and was provided with a warm bed after being well cleaned. The Superintendent had occasion to go into the sleeping-room about 2 o'clock in the morning, and found the boy wide awake. He asked him if he was sick. "No, sir," said he, "but I can't sleep, 'cause the bed is so good. I havn't slept in a bed for three months!" The best time to see the boys together is in the evenings.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady and advanced 1c. ₱ bushel; sales, 33,000 bushels at 77½c.@78c. for No. 3; 74½c.@75c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm; sales at 28½c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn; 1,300 bushels Oats. Sight Exchange on New-York very firm at 10@11 ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5; Ohio, $4 87½. WHEAT dull; red, $1 10@$1 18; white, $1 20@$1 40. CORN active and advanced 3c.; new white and yellow, 56c.@58c. PROVISIONS active; Mess Pork at $16. LARD 10c. COFFEE dull, 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $1 14@$1 22; White, $1 35@$1 40. CORN steady. MESS PORK, $16 50@$17. WHISKY firm, at 18c.@18½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—Sales 6,000 bales; market firm and advanced ¼c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR unchanged, and demand limited. WHISKY steady, at 13½c. Hogs in large supply, but prices unchanged, and at the close more sellers than buyers, at $5 25. MESS PORK, $14 50. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York dull, at 1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, at 10¼c. for Middling. MOLASSES, 23c.@24c. Other articles unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—Sales 600 bales. Market quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Stocks firm Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¼; Reading Railroad, 18¼; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails, by the *New-York*, will close, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for the Pacific, by the *North Star*, will close, to-day, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Cuba, by the *De Soto*, will close, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 20—*In Steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Cockburn, infant, three children and two servants; Mr. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss A. McDowell, Mrs. Young, Miss Cadbury and sister, Mr. Cadbury and brother, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Bramhall, E. Clapton, E. Dorman, Geo. Webster, J. C. Thompson, R. H. Chilliffe, William Elliot, John Butler, A. de Goribar, Wm. Billing, Wm. Blake, Geo Brown, H. M. Halstead, Com. McKinstry, U. S. A., and lady, Mr. Duncan and lady Dr. Rosewan, Mr. Bierwarth, W. M. Ramsay, F. W. Simond, W. B. Beard, J. W. Mintura, T. G. Ridout, Mr. Atkins, R. Hamilton, Alex. Duncan, C. Cameron, F. Henriques, William Hodges, W. C. Dunn, D. Duncan, child and 2 servants C. Randall and lady, Mr. Purves, Mr. Struthers, Capt. Carborn and lady, Mr. Hornbostel and lady, R. Smith, Mr. Stagg, James Greydon, James Ramsden, C. Fieldmann, Mr. Petersen, C. Suttsberger, S. H. Ellon, Israel Morris, Theo. Morris, Fred. Morris, W. Purves, M. Hodges, T. H. Jones, Count de Pierres and brother, J. Gitillan, Mr. Thorburn, I. Rogerson, L. Hoost, J. B. Ral

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2888. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

The Appointment of Commissioners to Proceed to Washington.

CHANGES IN THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES OF SECESSION.

Hon. Caleb Cushing on a Special Mission to Charleston.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

How the News from South Carolina was Received.

The Representatives from that State to Retire on Monday.

The Cabinet and the two Special Committees in Session.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Convention met at noon.

Prayer was offered, invoking God's blessing on the new Confederacy.

Immediately after reading the journal—

Mr. ADAMS moved to exclude the reporters and strangers.

Mr. HARLLEE offered a written substitute, appointing a Committee to wait on the Governor, so that the Convention can advise with him, in secret session, relative to the present state of affairs. Laid aside.

Mr. ADAMS wanted the presence of the Postmaster. Carried.

Mr. INGLIS wanted an official reporter. Lost.

Mr. RHETT reported from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Southern people. Mr. RHETT read the report on the request of the President.

After being read, Mr. PERR moved that an address be not reported until final action was taken.

Mr. CASH moved that it be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

A member desired that it should be given to the world in the precise form and voice as the action of the Convention, not subject to alteration in reporting, to convey wrong impressions when it was read to-morrow over the country.

Mr. PERR desired that it be not published in the journals.

The vote on the question that the report be published, but not in the public journals, was carried—only 3 nays.

The question making it a special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow was carried unanimously.

Mr. WARDLAW, from the Committee appointed to prepare an oath of office for the fourth article of the South Carolina Constitution, reported as follows: All persons who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering into the execution thereof, shall take, besides the special oaths not repugnant to this Constitution prescribed by the General Assembly, the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duty of the office, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State. So help me, God,

Mr. WARDLAW moved its adoption.

A debate ensued on inserting "high" before "office," and omitting it at the end of "this State."

The ordinance was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Ex-Gov. ADAMS, the Convention went into secret session at 1:50.

The Convention is now on its second balloting for three Commissioners to Washington. R. W. BARNWELL was elected on the first ballot. A. G. MCGRATH and J. L. ORR stand the best chance.

There is a disposition not to elect those who have been to Congress, and got enemies, to appear as Commissioners to Washington.

The following is the declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, as reported by the Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States:

"The State of South Carolina having determined to resume a separate and equal rank among nations, deems it due to herself and the remaining United States of America and the nations of the world that she should declare the causes which led to the act. In 1765 that portion of the British empire, embracing Great Britain, undertook to make law for the government of the American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted on the 4th of July, 1776, in a declaration by the Colonies, that they are, and of right ought to be free and independent States, and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do such things as independent States have the right to do. They further solemnly declared that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the established right of the people to alter and abolish it, and institute a new Government. Deeming that the Government of Great Britain had become destructive of these ends, they declared the Colonies free and absolved from allegiance to the British crown, and the political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved.

The Committee say the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of the people to abolish a government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, were expressed when the Colonies separated from the mother country and became free and independent States. The parties amending the Constitution on the 17th of September, 1787, were the several sovereign States.

On the 23d of May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, assented to the amended Constitution of the United States. The failure of one of the contracting parties to maintain constitutional obligations released the other. Fifteen of the Northern States have deliberately refused for years to fulfill their constitutional obligations. We would refer to those States for a proof of this. When the Fourth Article of the Constitution was adopted, the greater number of the contracting parties held slaves. The hostility of the Northern States to the institution of Slavery had led them to disregard their constitutional obligations. The laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless all attempts to execute the acts of Congress. In many of these States fugitives "held to service and to labor," have been claimed, but in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation on this subject made in the Constitution.

In the formation of the Federal Government each State was recognized as an equal; the right of property in slaves was recognized by giving all free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. The ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions. They denied the rights of property established in fifteen States and recognized by the Constitution. They have denounced sinful the institution of Slavery; have permitted an open establishment of societies whose avowal and object are to disturb the peace and prosperity of the citizens of other States; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures to servile insurrection. Twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until they have secured the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article, establishing an executive department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the elevation of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because it is declared that a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South and destructive to its peace and safety. On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory; that the Judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist—equal rights of the States will be lost—the Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the political error with the sanction of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance for protection on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The second ballot for the other Commissioners to Washington was unsuccessful.

On the third ballot, Ex-Gov. J. H. ADAMS, and Ex-Congressman J. L. ORR were elected to act with Mr. BARNWELL as Commissioners to treat with the United States.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

HOW SECESSION IS RECEIVED—GEN. CUSHING ON A SPECIAL MISSION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

There was a grand procession of Minute-men to-night, and several thousand citizens, strangers, firemen and military, were in line, with music, banners and transparencies, and reflectors. The procession formed in front of Secession Hall, and proceeded to the Mills House to serenade Gov. PICKENS, and subsequently to Wm. D. PORCHER'S, President of the Senate; Gen. SIMMONS, Speaker of House; Gen. JAMISON, President of the Convention; Mayor MACBETH, who acknowledged their thanks and compliments. The flag borne in front of the procession was that Capt. BERRY, of the steamer *Columbia*, hoisted off Governor's Island. The city was alive with pleasurable excitement, and a number of residences, newspaper establishments and other public buildings, were illuminated.

Mr. CUSHING arrived last night, and remained five hours, and departed for Washington. The rumors are various as to his mission here.

The Legislature to-day changed the name of the Committee of Federal to Foreign Relations, and also appointed a Committee to report a style of State flag.

HOW SECESSION IS REGARDED.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

South Carolina's secession produced not the slightest sensation here, one way or the other. People seemed relieved and cheerful, and the streets were gaily crowded and business was better. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that if the North now does right, and makes honorable, manly concessions, indicating an absolute determination to cultivate friendly feelings, and will repeal the obnoxious laws, the other Southern States will cheerfully meet them. W.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 21.

A general demonstration of joy on the secession of South Carolina occurred here to-day. One hundred guns were fired and the Pelican flag unfurled. Impromptu secession speeches were made by leading citizens, and the "Marsailles Hymn" and polkas were the only airs played. A bust of CALHOUN was exhibited decorated with a cockade.

An actor announced the secession of South Carolina last night from the stage of the Varieties. It was received with enthusiasm.

IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this afternoon by the firing of a hundred guns, the cheers of the people, and a military parade. There is great rejoicing.

The bells are now ringing merrily, and the people are out in the streets by hundreds, testifying their joy at the triumph of secession. Many impromptu speeches are being made, and the greatest excitement everywhere exists.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 21—P. M.

There is an immense secession meeting here to-night. The wildest enthusiasm is displayed. The oldest men are taking a prominent part in the proceedings.

Many places are illuminated in honor of South Carolina to-night.

IN MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 20.

Gov. MOORE has ordered one hundred guns to be fired at noon to-morrow, in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

IN PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina is greeted with immense enthusiasm here. One hundred guns are being fired in honor of the event.

IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

One hundred guns were to-day fired in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

IN PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 21.

Fifteen guns were fired to-day. The Palmetto flag was displayed at Norfolk.

SECESSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

A dispatch from the editor of the *Mississippian and State Gazette*, published at Jackson, to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, dated this evening, states that Mississippi has elected Delegates to the State Convention in favor of separate State Secession by a very large majority—say seventy in the Convention of one hundred delegates, and by a popular majority of 30,000 votes.

MISSISSIPPI AND KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 21.

Hon. W. S. FEATHERSTONE, Commissioner from Mississippi, had an interview with Gov. MAGOFFIN, at Frankfort, yesterday. The result of it is not yet known. He arrived here to-day.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Dec. 20.

A large meeting of citizens was held at Ashland Hall last night. Resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of National and State Conventions; opposing coercion; favoring the arming of the State, and declaring against the opening of the African Slave-trade.

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HICKS AND HON. A. K. HANDY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

The correspondence between Gov. HICKS and Hon. A. K. HANDY, Commissioner from Mississippi, will appear in the *American* to-morrow.

Judge HANDY inquires whether the Governor will convene the Legislature for the purpose of coöperating with Mississippi in measures necessary to defend the rights of the South and to form a new Confederacy.

The Governor replies at some length. He says that Maryland is identified with the Southern States in feeling, institutions and habits, but she is also conservative, and devoted to the union of the States under the Constitution, and her people will use all honorable means to preserve and perpetuate these. He declares that the sentiments of the people are almost unanimous in favor of upholding and maintaining their rights under the Constitution. They believe that their rights will yet be admitted and secured, and not until it is certain that they will be respected no longer—not until every honorable, constitutional and lawful effort to secure them is exhausted, will they consent to a dissolution of the Union. The people of Maryland are anxious that time should be given and opportunity afforded for a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties and wrongs of which they, more than the people of any other State, have a right to complain. He believes that a large majority of the people of the Union desire such an adjustment, and he thinks it will be promptly effected. Until the effort is found vain, he cannot consent to any precipitate revolutionary action to aid in the dismemberment of the Union. When he is satisfied that there is no hopes of adjustment, and not until then, will he exercise any power with which he is vested to afford even an opportunity for such a proceeding. Whatever power he may have he will use only after full consultation with the other border States since we and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than all the others combined. He states that he is now in correspondence with the Governors of these States and awaits with much solicitude the indications of the course to be pursued by them. When this is made known he will be prepared to take such steps as duty and the interests of the State demand. He is consequently unable to say whether or when the Legislature will be called.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The TIMES dispatch stating that if the Forts at Charleston should be attacked, they would be surrendered under the orders of the Government, created a good deal of interest here. That such orders have been issued cannot, of course, be positively known,—but I have good grounds for believing that they have, and I am quite willing to rely upon the event to bear me out.

I understand that the Arsenal in which arms and munitions of war are stored at Charleston belongs to the city and is never held by the Federal Government. It is possible, therefore, that the arms returned by Maj. ANDERSON, as stated yesterday, may have been the property of the city, and removed by mistake.

The Cabinet went into session an hour earlier than usual to-day, and remained in session all day. The subject under discussion was the national crisis.

Gen. MCQUEEN will on Monday announce the passage of the secession ordinance, and the South Carolina delegation will retire. The Alabama and Mississippi members consulted to-day as to the propriety of withdrawing at the same time, and decided to await the action of their States.

The South Carolina members now urge the utmost prudence and caution on the part of their State to avoid a collision until the cotton States have developed their purposes. The time, they say, can be occupied with negotiations.

Hon. JABEZ CURRY leaves for Annapolis in the morning, to present his credentials as commissioner from Alabama to Gov. HICKS, and to consult him on the state of the Union, and the South in particular. Gov. HICKS will refuse to convene the Maryland Legislature.

Senator DAVIS, having consented to serve on the Select Committee, the members held the first session to-day, when the Republican Senators ignored all justification for the difficulties, and declared that they had no compromises to propose. The Southern Senators expressed their regrets, and Mr. TOOMBS charged upon the North all the responsibility for the disruption of the Government.

It is an interesting fact that all the South Carolina cadets seceding from West Point occupied positions in their classes which insured their dismissal at the January examination.

Southern Representatives drew thirty thousand dollars from the Treasury yesterday, while Northern men are told that the Treasury is empty.

The Foreign Diplomatic corps are earnest in expressing their regrets at the course of South Carolina.

The voice of the State of New-York, expressed in State Convention, it is urged by many, would be potent in healing the existing difficulties, and a movement will be set on foot to put it into execution. Those who favor it propose that the Convention shall be held at the same time as the Virginia Convention. It is urged that these States might confer, and agree upon terms of settlement acceptable to the country. The basis proposed is substantially that of CRITTENDEN—the Missouri line revived and extended to the Pacific; observance of the laws, &c.

Mr. DOUGLAS intends now to follow PUGH in a conciliatory speech, in which he will not allude to past difficulties.

The Committee on the Union sat only briefly to-day. Speeches were made by LOVE, of Georgia, KELLOGG of Illinois, HUMPHREYS of New-York, TAPPAN of New-Hampshire, and HOUSTON of Alabama. The following propositions were discussed, and had many supporters: An Enabling Act for Pike's Peak and New-Mexico, and the admission of Kansas, which would settle the difficulties concerning that Territory. KELLOGG, of Illinois, proposed that the Committee adjourn till the 7th of January. After discussion this was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned. Subsequently the Republican members held a caucus and conferred freely. They came to the conclusion that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States, by way of amendment to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people, and therefore it was not necessary to prepare one. They agreed that the Constitution is good enough as it now stands: nothing could be stricken out nor inserted. All compromises must be in the nature of Congressional acts, subject to the present provisions of the Constitution; and they could not consent to force Slavery into Territory now free by Congressional action.

Scarcely a word is spoken of the secession of South Carolina. It has been so long expected that it falls dead here, without external effect. The advocates and supporters of it feel much chagrined at this.

Dispatches announcing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House overtook the Pony Express to-day at Fort Kearney, and will reach California in eight days. A grand jubilee Convention was suggested to be held at San Francisco. The Pony Express claims to be doing well, but is making no money, and urges its claims strongly for the mail contract of the central route, with an increase of rates. The Postmaster-General is considering their proposition.

When Senator DAVIS suggested that he would like to serve on the Committee of Thirteen several Senators laughed outright, several refused to vote, and only the vote of CHANDLER, of Michigan, coming in at the last moment, granted him leave.

President BUCHANAN promenaded the Avenue this evening. He seems much worn with excessive cares.

Capt. GRAHAM was ordered to be arrested for his assault upon Mr. WILLIAMS, but he had left the City. The attack was brutal and utterly unprovoked. Mr. WILLIAMS is a highly respectable and well-known lawyer of your City. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Select Committee of the Senate on the crisis met to-day and had a free interchange of opinion, during which Mr. DOUGLAS said that he was ready now to unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as will take the Slavery question out of Congress. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution and civil war, he was prepared to act upon the matters in controversy without any regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote on the subject.

Senator BIGLER, who is on the Committee, has been for some days maturing a plan by which the Slavery question by the amendment of the Constitution may be removed altogether from Congressional control. It meets the approbation of distinguished gentlemen.

Lieuts. DOZIER and HAMILTON, and several acting midshipmen, natives of South Carolina, have resigned their commissions in the United States Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of GEORGE W. HEARD as Secretary of Legation to China, and EDWIN V. CHANDLER, as Marshal to the Consular Court at Bangkok, Siam.

Messrs. HALE and HUGHES, from Texas, are here as counsel for Judge WATROUS, whom the House Judiciary Committee recommend to be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

A dispatch from Charleston, received at the Navy Department, to-day, reports the arrival of the captured slaver *Bonita* at that port yesterday. The *Bonita* was captured by the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, and is manned by a prize crew from that vessel. No Federal officer being empowered to receive the slaver at Charleston, the officer in command of her telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy for instructions. The reply from the Department here was to the effect that the vessel must await further orders. This is, therefore, the first practical effect of the secession of South Carolina.

Arrangements are making at the Treasury for paying the interest on the public debt on the 1st of January in coin.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior was received and laid on the table.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved that the President have power to fill the vacancy on the Special Committee occasioned by Mr. DAVIS' resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac at Long-Bridge was taken up.

A memorial of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown was read.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill and make it the special order for the 2d of January.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee. Disagreed to.

Mr. GWIN's motion was carried.

The consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill was resumed.

A long discussion ensued on minor amendments.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment allowing the City of Washington to tax the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the District of Columbia. Disagreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that all the provisions of the bill be inoperative unless the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad check baggage over the main line and branch to and from Washington, with all the roads terminating in Alexandria, Washington and Baltimore, and with their connections, on terms as favorable as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may make with any other line. This was discussed at considerable length, and agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to tax the real estate of the road like any other real estate. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by Yeas, 27; Nays, 15.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote, excusing Mr. DAVIS from the Special Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. YULEE said that it was the wish of the Senators of his section that the Senator from Mississippi should consent to serve on the Committee of Thirteen, and he now asked him if he would not consent to do so.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it was not because of any matter of personal feeling that he had asked to be excused yesterday, for if he knew himself there was no public duty from which he would shrink. But his opinion was that the State of Mississippi having taken the subject into her own hands he could not expect to work advantageously with the Committee. Neither could he, under such circumstances, enter upon the labor as willingly as he trusted he had done upon all the service of the public. But if in the opinion of others it was possible to do any good, then, to the last moment that he stood here, he was at the service of the Senate. If he could see any means by which he could avert trouble between the two sections he would ever be found in readiness to do so. If by any sacrifice which he could offer on the altar of his country he could allay the evils which threaten it, present or prospective, no man would have a right to doubt his readiness to make such a sacrifice. Therefore, when Senators came to him he told them he had acted only as he believed the propriety of the case demanded. In asking to be excused he was not at all actuated by any personal feeling. He could only now say in answer to the question of the Senator from Florida that if his friends thought that it was best he would offer no further opposition to serving on the Committee.

The Senate here, on motion of Mr. MASON, adjourned till Monday.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON DISUNION.

Hostility to a Southern Confederacy.

From La Presse, of Paris, Dec. 4.

* * * * France cannot be otherwise than proud to find her protection claimed or her alliance sought by all oppressed nationalities, and it is her interest and her glory not to fail in any of the obligations that her high position imposes upon her. But in the present case (that of the proffered alliance of the Southern States) the question of independence is complicated by a question of Slavery, and the one flings an unhappy shadow over the other.

France, who abolished Slavery herself, *cannot even seem to protect it in other countries.* Such an idea even would do her a serious injury. The Americans of South Carolina must, then, be persuaded that *if ever they obtain from the French Government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves,* and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all Governments *de facto* shall be recognized by the Governments of Europe and America.

There is only one of the divisions of the Union in regard to which France can have, in certain events, any more extended rights duties. It is Louisiana as it geographically existed when it was ceded by us to the United States in 1803. The treaty of cession guaranteed to the French colonists and their descendants the enjoyment of their property and of their civil and religious rights. The vast and rich territory of Louisiana has formed since then, besides the State itself of Louisiana, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, parts of Alabama and Wisconsin and the Territories of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. Every time that one of these has had to be organized or admitted to the Confederation, the slave-proprietors have invoked their rights guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1803. The right of Arkansas, founded on this argument, was recognized by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS himself in 1836. The Governor of Nebraska invoked the same argument in vetoing the bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the Territory, and this doctrine is also to be found in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered in the case of the negro DRED SCOTT.

These are the historic and judicial precedents, which *will not be without value in case any serious attack is made upon the civil, political and religious rights of the ancient territory of Louisiana.* But the institution of Slavery—was it a portion of these rights forever guaranteed? And these rights, are they really ignored? These are questions that France can neither raise nor solve, and which she cannot be called upon to examine except at the request of the Louisiana authorities. At present this State, happily, seems to take no part in the disunion movement. There is undoubtedly an extreme party, which is recruited chiefly from country planters, whose principal wealth is in slave property and whose revenue lies in the produce of the soil. But, by a strange contrast, while Southern agriculturists are the most determined in favor of Slavery, the most fanatical Abolitionists are to be found among the agriculturists of the North.

The sea-coast towns, on the contrary, are strongly conservative. New-York gave 25,000 majority against LINCOLN; New-Orleans voted for BELL; and Charleston, Savannah, and all other Southern ports have, to a certain extent, opposed the tide of schism proclaimed at Augusta and Columbia. The reason is that the maritime towns understand better than all others *that the prosperity of the Union depends upon union, and that in rupture the basis of its success is destroyed!* Commercial instinct rises in them to the height of political intuition, and merchants and traders are at this time the truest patriots.

France has in the United States the same interest that these large towns have, and ought to follow the same line of conduct. The rupture of the Union will entail more risks than benefit; for while the commerce of England and the whole of Europe will be admitted, with our own, to the free ports of the new confederation, the Northern confederation will immediately seek, in an exclusive alliance with England, a counterpoise to the Southern agreement with France. War will inevitably flow from this antagonism. Having as allies slave proprietors, we will be forced, by the nature of things, to defend their institutions and to tolerate their plan of annexing Mexico and the Island of Cuba, which the North up to this time has alone prevented.

France will never lay herself open to such a course. She ought not to allow the Southern States to deceive themselves in this matter. She cannot even lend such consent as silence may afford; her duty is to labor with all her power to prevent a dissolution. There ought not to be for us, on the other side of the Atlantic, either Southern Americans or Northern Americans, but States whose union is important to the equilibrium of the world. The American marine is not less necessary to France than the Russian, Spanish and Italian navies, to prevent a single Power from seizing the empire of the seas.

France was the first ally of the United States—we hope that she will now be their counselor, and expose the abyss into which they are hurrying—an abyss in which will be buried forever a Past most glorious and a Future most hopeful. *For the American Union separation is SUICIDE; it is the murder of a great nation and a great principle. France cannot lend a hand to this suicide and this murder. She has helped to make this people—she will never help to destroy them.*

Such are, we are convinced, the sentiments of our Government.

A NEW PHASE OF SECESSION.

From the National Intelligencer.

A venerable and well-known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, has written to apprise us of a movement which, he says, is already set on foot in the northwestern part of that State, for the purpose of calling a Convention of the people to take into consideration the expediency of separating from Virginia in case of her withdrawing from the Union to join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Our informant adds that the leaders in this revolutionary scheme contemplate the *erection of a new State, embracing that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge,* and destined to include as many counties east of said line, along the upper Potomac and near it, as may be induced, by identity of interest, to coöperate in the project. Considerations of an economical character, determined partly by the arrangements of the present Constitution of Virginia, (deemed by many in the western part of the State to be unequal in respect to the rates and objects of taxation,) are represented to be at the bottom of this popular movement, which, in the opinion of our correspondent, awaits only the opportunity and the pretext to assume formidable proportions.

Secession and the Laws—Note from Judge Sleeper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by the dispatch dated Springfield, Dec. 20, and published in all the papers this morning, that I am announced as having arrived at that place in the early train of that morning, in company with Mr. WEED and Mr. VAN ALEN. As I was quietly attending to my business in Wall-street, on that day, the information is slightly inaccurate so far as my own person is concerned. I do not know that I should now notice this matter were it not that the *Herald*, I am told, contained some days ago, intelligence from Washington, where I was, at the time spending a few days for relaxation, that Mr. VAN ALEN and I were about to proceed to Springfield to attempt to induce Mr. LINCOLN to write a letter which might conduce to allay the excited and angry feelings of the Southern population.

I have but one word to say on this subject. Mr. LINCOLN needs no advice. In these times the true, honest American heart will ask itself but one question—What are the laws of the land?

When Mr. LINCOLN is inaugurated—as inaugurated he will be, in spite of some silly predictions to the contrary—the people will discover, if they do not now know, what are the laws of the land. They will discover, what some seem now to doubt, that we have a *Government*, and a Government of the *United States*, undivided and unbroken, resolutions of secession to the contrary notwithstanding; and they will further discover that the laws of the land will be executed North, South, East and West—executed in the quiet but determined discharge of duty—executed without favor and without fear—executed in compliance with an oath from which "no human power can release him"—or Mr. LINCOLN is not the man I voted for.

JOHN SLOSSON.

Naval.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SAILORS AND MARINES.

Yesterday the new crew and officers for the United States corvette *St. Marys*, of the Pacific Squadron, left in the California steamer. The *St. Marys* has been about two years in commission. She is a first-class corvette, 958 tons burthen, and carries 22 guns. At last advices she had arrived at Panama. Her old officers and crew will return in a few weeks, but the exciting state of political affairs renders their discharge improbable. At present tried men seem to be in demand.

The news of South Carolina's secession causes little or no excitement in the navy. Instructions for the immediate departure for Charleston of United States ships *Macedonian*, *Brooklyn* and *Pawnee*, are expected in spite of the alleged peaceful declaration of the President. The crews of the different vessels now in commission at United States yards are reported to be perfectly trustworthy. Advices from the East Indies squadron report that, in consequence of a most devastating and contagious fever having broken out on the English men-of-war, especially on the *Icarus* and *Hydra*, American sailors were ordered to be guarded in their intercourse with their British friends. The note in which this news comes says that Commodore STRIBLING, the Commander-in-Chief of our fleet in the East, was about to have the worthless gunboat *Saginaw* divested of her armament.

A letter from the African squadron reports the capture by the United States steam corvette *Mohican*, of another slaver having on board no less than 900 negroes, the largest cargo ever taken on the coast. The disposition of the prize is not made known.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

$600,000 IN SPECIE ON FREIGHT.

Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Peking.

The Flight of the Chinese Emperor and his Army.

SACKING OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

VICTOR EMANUEL AT NAPLES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton, on the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Persia*, at New-York.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, on the evening of the 11th instant.

The *Fulton* has 500 tons of merchandise, $600,000 in specie and 199 passengers.

The *Fulton* reports, Dec. 14, lat. 50° 20', lon. 11° 10', passed ship *Montabello*, bound east.

France had granted an amnesty to the French journals for previous infractions of the Press law.

King VICTOR EMANUEL returned to Naples, on the 7th inst., and would remain there a fortnight.

The Sardinians would await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender. In case of refusal, they would besiege it.

Agitations prevailed in the Danubian Principalities and at Pesth.

The Austrian Ministerial crisis was over.

Peking surrendered to the Allies on the 13th of October, and yielded to all their demands. The Emperor's Summer palace was sacked, and an enormous amount of spoils taken. The Emperor and the Tartar army had all fled. Nothing was to be seen of the enemy at Peking. The Allied forces will winter at Peking. They were encamped on the walls, and were all in good health. Col. PARKES and LOCH, and thirteen soldiers, had been released. But little hope was felt for the return of Cols. BRABASON and BOWLBY, and other French officers who were missing. NORMAN ANDERSON had died of brutal treatment.

A new and distinct rebellion was reported at Shanghai.

Batavian affairs were improving.

In the London Stock Market American Railway Securities were flat.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *City of Manchester* sailed to-day from Liverpool for New-York, with about $38,000 in specie.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 18,100 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet but steady, and quotations were generally unchanged.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for YARNS is easier, but quotations remain unchanged, while for Cotton Cloths the market is very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS were active, and there had been a slight advance on all qualities. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: FLOUR has an upward tendency, and has advanced 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; quotations are 27s. 6d.@31s. 6d. WHEAT active, and advanced 1d.@3d. ₱ cental; red Western, 11s.@12s. 6d.; white, 11s.@13s. 9d. CORN upward, with an advance of 6d. on mixed and yellow, which are quoted at 36s. 6d.@37s.; white, 39s.@41s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally dull. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON quiet. LARD firm. TALLOW steady, at 58s. 6d.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. RESIN heavy; Common is quoted at 4s. 10d.@5s. ASHES—Pots quiet; Pearls steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady with an advance on all descriptions of American. SUGAR dull. RICE dull; prices are easier, but unaltered COFFEE steady. TEA—Small demand and prices are weak.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 12th at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 26½@27½ discount; New-York Central Railroad, 79@80; Erie Railroad Shares, 35½@36.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Thursday, Judge GARRISON sentenced FRANK DAILEY and BARNEY VICTORY, convicted of highway robbery, each to ten years and four months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. DAILEY is 21 years old, a native of New-York City, and never had any regular legitimate occupation. VICTORY is 21 years old, native of Ireland, and a cooper by trade. Both are single. RICHARD SHORTALL, convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to five years and four months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. EDWARD TRACEY and OLIVER MCGUIRE, who were to have been tried yesterday for a similar offence, absented themselves and forfeited their bail.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff elect, has selected the following named persons to hold the principal offices at his disposal: Under-Sheriff, Ex-Sheriff Andrew B. Hodges; Deputy Sheriffs, Jeremiah W. Higgins, Benjamin W. Wilson, a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Thirteenth Ward, Edgar Tripler; Counselor, P. S. Crooke; Auctioneer, James M. Little.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—MARY JANE DERBY, residing at No. 51 Jay-street, died on Thursday night from the effects of intoxicating drinks. Her husband, upon reaching home at night, found the house locked up. Gaining an entrance through a window, he found his wife in the agonies of *delirium tremens*. He immediately went for medical aid, and during his absence she died.

SENTENCED.—ADRIAN B. HARCQ, convicted of passing counterfeit Haytian scrip, was yesterday sentenced by Judge GARRISON, in the Court of Sessions, to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. HARCQ is a printer by trade, and was born in Belgium.

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools were closed yesterday for the holidays. In all, or nearly all, of the schools, the usual semi-annual exhibition took place, consisting of recitations, dialogues and singing, in presence of the parents and friends of the pupils.

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Public Evening Schools, nine in number, will be closed for the season, this week, the appropriation having been exhausted. There were between seven and eight thousand names on the registry.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. SLOCUM, No. 215, Washington-st., was robbed on Wednesday night, of property valued at $200.

MAN FROZEN.—The body of a man named AUGUST MAYER, was found frozen near the Union Race Course, on Monday last.

CITY COURT.—Special Term, Dec. 22—No Jury trials until Wednesday, Dec. 26, when the following calendar will be called: Nos. 56, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. Edited by SIR THOMAS NOON TALFOURD. In four volumes, with a fine portrait. CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co. Boston.

This sumptuous edition of the works of CHARLES LAMB, clad in the surpassing beauty of paper and print with which, of late, the presses of Cambridge, and the enterprise of Boston publishers have invested many choice books, reminds us of the time, now some twenty-five years ago, when our eye first lighted upon the collected *Essays of Elia*. It was at an open-air stall, we remember, pinned to the wall at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, which then afforded a quiet recess where the sentinel book-dealer might guard his treasures at leisure, occasionally wakened from his repose by some eager purchaser from the neighboring Columbia College. There we bought our first copy of CHARLES LAMB. It was a brace of eighteen mo. volumes, issued by an enterprising publisher in Philadelphia, a gathering from the pages of the *London Magazine* of the "Essays," made in such hot haste by some eager admirer, that a few counterfeit impressions, outside imitations, were slipped in with the genuine "Elias." There had been no collection of the papers then made by the author, and Brother Jonathan was thus, as in one or two other remarkable instances, foremost in detecting the sparkling merit, and ushering a modest magazine contributor to an upper seat at the literary banquet. In those days, more than at present, when books appear simultaneously in both countries as a matter of course, an American reprint bore to the English author something, as it were, of the voice of posterity. It was a new and unprejudiced judgment, free of all taint of critical influence or booksellers' favors. Never, surely, was confidence more happily bestowed than in this choice of "Elia." Time has fully sanctioned the judgment. A whole generation of readers has passed away, the author and his friends have vanished from the scene, but the book lives on. It is really worth inquiring into the secret of its success. What art of construction or felicity of material is there in this little shallop, which has thus bounded over the tide, while whole fleets, laboriously built and formidably equipped, have been engulphed and "sunk like lead in the mighty waters?"

CHARLES LAMB, to be sure, was something beside an essayist; he was a poet, a subtle critic, and an admirable letter-writer; but his performances in these walks, meritorious as they were, would hardly have given him a very wide reputation without the fillip of these spicy papers of "Elia." They hit somewhere the popular heart, and what is once stamped there is not readily obliterated. They came out of the life and experience of a genuine man, and hence have come to be incorporated with the living literature of the world. What are they? Nothing more than little journals of the observations and feelings of a humble London Clerk who, after a long course of drudgery at the desk of the East India House, retired on a moderate pension, to lounge about London at his leisure for a few years, before dropping into a quiet grave. He had seen some odd personages about the old Inns of Court, visited Oxford in vacation, travelled as far as Margate and into Hertfordshire, he had frequented the London theatres in his day, and was fond of old books—this appears to be all of external history to be written about the man. What is there more? Nothing, till we come to that inner world of domestic life, and within that, of the laboring brain and heart which intensified every emotion of his existence. There lies the secret of our interest in the quips and cranks of these papers of "Elia." Most readers know that story. Serjeant TALFOURD made the world his debtor by stealing time from his eminent legal career to tell it. WORDSWORTH has recorded it in most truthful pathetic verses. It is briefly this: CHARLES LAMB, a studious, thoughtful, sensitive youth, educated at the old foundation of Christ's College, with COLERIDGE, starts in life with apparently a plain career before him of modest worth and usefulness. He will probably make his way into some species of professional life, where the moderation of his desires and the solace of his literary tastes will compensate for the privations of fortune. This was the prospect before him, when, suddenly the little household in which he lived, consisting of his aged parents and an unmarried sister, is visited by a terrible calamity. The sister, in a fit of insanity—a malady which hung about the family—suddenly plunged a knife into her mother's heart. This was the woe, the "fee grief" which CHARLES LAMB had to digest through a long life. It was a cup of bitterness of which he daily drank to the end. He was about twenty when it happened. It made of the youth a hero. He took his sister from the Court and the Lunatic Asylum, under bonds that he would be responsible for her care; he laid aside all thoughts of love and affection in married life to devote himself to this one duty—the guardianship of his sister. For her he worked and toiled and drew forth the most precious treasures of his mind, and he was rewarded by her gentle sympathies. She shared his love of literature, the society of the few but sterling friends who came to visit him; she learned to write the pure English which he wrote—but all the while the shadow of the great calamity hung over them. One of the most pathetic scenes conceivable is an incident not unusual with them, on occasion, through life, of which we have read,—the brother met by a friend accompanying the sister in silence across the fields to surrender her to the charge of a Lunatic Asylum, in anticipation of a coming attack of the malady which they both foresaw. This was the secret of CHARLES LAMB'S life which was not known to one in a thousand of his readers, till Serjeant TALFOURD, in 1848, after the death of both brother and sister, in his Final Memorials, divulged it to the world. The critic then was put in possession of the key to his writings—the solution of the problem of his fame.

LAMB sought relief in books, and the society of friends, from this overpowering sensation. Everything in his nature became intensified—his fancy, his wit, his humor, his judgment. Hence his passion for the wildest scenes of the old English drama—those passages of MARSTON, and MIDDLETON, and MARLOWE, and WEBSTER, which crack the heartstrings; and hence, on the other hand, the holy, supernatural calm with which he invested the dull stagnation of Quakerdom; hence his whole soul put into a jest; hence the warmth of his affection for his "midnight folios." It is one of the compensations for great misfortune that the soul acquires new powers through misery. Men become as gods, knowing good and evil. Their quick, fiery, indignant glance penetrates the commonplaces around them. It is well, if, as with LAMB, the fearfully inspired power is tamed and subdued to noble ends by a sense of duty. He bore up bravely, but not defiantly, beneath the stroke. At the inner shrine of the temple his heart was bowed—but not in public; there the world was amused and kept at a distance by his apparent levity.

Happily, nature had bestowed upon him a sense of humor, a faculty of which the richest natures only are susceptible; for who but a good, wise man is entitled, in this mixed world, to laugh at the motley spectacle? Without goodness there may be wit and sarcasm, but there will be no genuine humor. To be such a humorist as LAMB was, is also to be gifted with no ordinary share of fancy and imagination; for how can this dead level of familiar life, these wearisome commonplaces about us, be made to yield anything of delight unless they be first raised and enlightened by some vivifying power? Who but he ever saw anything or brought it forward in "the praise of chimney-sweepers," to whom he devoted one of his essays, hanging the subject forever up in memory, like a picture of beggars by MURILLO? What a race of "Old Benchers of the Inner Temple" would have passed away nameless to the neighboring churchyard, but for his sportive reminiscences, probing their characters and painting their quaint ways, the little bubbles on the placid stream of their existence, with his gentle but incisive pen? How the old London Beggars rise at the stroke of his magic wand—"the Patriarchs of Poverty," enriched and decorated in the old-clothes garments of poetry—their rags becoming a species of kingly investiture. "In tale or history, your Beggar is ever the first antipode to your King. The poets and romantical writers, when they would most sharply and feelingly paint a reverse of fortune, never stop till they have brought down their hero in good earnest to rags and the wallet. The depth of the descent illustrates the height he falls from. There is no medium which can be presented to the imagination without offence. There is no breaking the fall. Lear, thrown from his palace, must divest him of his garments, till he answer 'mere nature;' and Cresseid, fallen from a Prince's love, must extend her pale arms—pale with other whiteness than of beauty, supplicating lazar alms with bell and clap-dish." This, verily is the art of literature, the science of reading. When, too, were the "old actors" so presented before or since? COLLEY CIBBER'S portraits, the best of their kind, are but poor literal affairs, a hackneyed collection of adjectives, beside these glowing sketches. ELLISTON and MUNDEN, who once delighted thousands, now live in his pages, and nowhere else. "Joyousest of once embodied spirits," he somewhere addresses the former; and the latter he has made immortal in a eulogium which may be applied to his own genius. "So the gusto of MUNDEN antiquates and ennobles what it touches. His pots and his ladles are as grand and primal as the seething-pots and hooks seen in an old prophetic vision. A tub of butter, contemplated by him, amounts to a Platonic idea. He understands a leg of mutton in its quiddity. He stands, wondering, amid the commonplace materials of life, like primeval man, with the sun and stars about him."

It is needless to multiply examples of this quickening power in LAMB'S writings, with which so many readers are familiar—for it is one of the proofs of the excellency of his work that it is so generally cherished by all classes. It is not surprising that young readers should be caught by a certain glitter and animation of the style, the use of quaint words, cunning parentheses, and striking conceits; it is more to the purpose that the impression is deepened when the novelty is worn away. A writer who can thus hold young and old, control the fashion of his own day and be potent with posterity, must be of the right stamp. Men of wit relish his writings, women appreciate his sentiment, he is dear to clergymen. In the recently published correspondence of a grave divine, the late Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, of the Fifth-avenue, you will find a singular tribute to his genius. A few years before his death Dr. ALEXANDER, being in London, visited the India House, to see the desk and ledgers of the humble accountant who wrote the *Essays of Elia*. He found the very window where he sat and inspected an old volume of "Interest Tables," on the blank pages of which the humorist had written such critical travesties as these: "A book of much interest."—*Ed. Review*; "A work in which the interest never flags."—*Quar. Review*; "We may say of this volume that the interest increases from beginning to end."—*Monthly Review*. The jest has become a reality in its application to his own works. The reader who incorporates them in his mind will find in them the seeds of a generous culture, paying compound interest at every turn—for they have a rare suggestive quality, provoking thought and blossoming into new varieties in the fresh soil.

At one time we had some fears that the reputation of LAMB would degenerate into an affectation, his striking sayings were lisped so volubly in society, and his praises were sung so familiarly in the magazines. There was danger of something sickly in the sentiment about him. Puling sonneteers talked of "the gentle Charles," and would dandle the creature like a kitten. A very impressionable school of admirers would nonchalantly ask if you didn't "love" him. We remember a stout professional gentleman of a literary character, who would bring his hand down on his thigh with an emphasis of admiration when anything delicate or sentimental came before him, in the exclamation, "That's Lamby!" Youngsters went about in the same way a few years since prating about CARLYLE. Happily the reputation of both authors has survived this maudlin embrace, which might have smothered a less vigorous fame, and we may now sit down to their perusal, taking them for what they are, and judging them by their essentials. The time has already come when both may be estimated apart from any accidental associations or tricks of expression inherent to them—for what they really are and have to guide our judgment, improve our hearts, and solace the still recurring cares and anxieties of life. For these purposes the writings of LAMB retain their virgin bloom and vitality. They are in moderate compass, well packed for the journey to posterity. It would be well if the world had more like them. You may count the books on your fingers worthy to rank with them, and then you will find the resemblance only a general one, in spirit rather than in letter. At this moment we can think only of the *Sketch Book* of WASHINGTON IRVING, the *Twice Told Tales* of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, and the *Essays* of OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Among things that may be fitly and agreeably given, especially in Holiday times, books are the best. A book may express, as the giver desires, the most delicate shade of sentiment, the highest esteem, the kindliest wish, or the warmest hope, and in point of expense there is scarcely a limit in either direction; and, of course, booksellers are all awake to the fact that the Christmas time, the great opener of hearts, is also a loosener of purse-strings.

The APPLETONS offer very nearly a hundred different books, published expressly for this holiday time. Foremost among them in the general elegance of its appearance, as well as in its real merit as a book, is one with the rather unpromising title of *Moral Emblems*. Those who expect a sermon, will be excused, but disappointed. The work is filled mostly with the quaint thought and direct expression of a most enjoyable old Dutch poet—whose home tone and household feeling go peculiarly near to the heart at a season when all its tenderer ties are strengthened and renewed. The mechanical execution of this book is of the first-rate order; and the selection of proverbs and extracts given with the poems are worthy to be in such company. The wood engravings, with which this work is profusely illustrated, are as near perfection as human skill can go,

Two entirely new editions of *Shakespeare*, printed on fine paper, illustrated, and put up in the handsomest bindings, are also offered. The text of the editions is the scrupulously corrected one of MARY COWDEN CLARKE, and they are without notes. One edition is in one volume, the other in two. A better or more truly valuable gift book it would not be easy to find.

Parables from Nature—the illustrations drawn by HOLMAN HUNT, MILLAIS, SPECKTER, THOMAS and WARREN—much less rich in appearance than many books near it, is scarcely so in reality. It is quite an oddity in its way, and will be remembered long after the season that saw its birth shall have passed away.

The Promises of Jesus is one among modern books with which types and the printing press—as generally understood—have had nothing to do. Each page of this little volume has been elaborately drawn on stone, and the letter of the text, and the ornamental head and tail-pieces and borders are colored in the richest style of illumination. Some of the initial letters are little wonders of ingenious construction and expression in this style of art. This book is printed only on one side of the page, and is interleaved with thin sheets.

The *Byron Gallery* and the *Poet's Gallery* are two handsome volumes of verse, with ideal portrait illustrations on steel. In the first, the various women drawn or mentioned in the poems of BYRON are pictured; and in the second, the women celebrated in the stronger of other poets. The descriptive verses are given with the engravings in each book. These books are both especially appreciable gift books for ladies, as they are both filled with expressions of homage and devotion to the beauty and the virtues of the gentler sex.

The Foreign Tour of the Messrs. Brown, Jones & Robinson, one of the irresistible picture stories of RICHARD DOYLE, is republished by Messrs. APPLETON at half the selling price of the English edition. This is, we believe, the first instance in which a book of this class—made up entirely of illustration—has been republished here. It is done now by means of a newly-discovered process.

A new edition of TENNYSON'S *May Queen* is illustrated in the Pre-Raphaelite manner, by Hon. Mrs. BOYLE. The expression of English country life is very faithfully given. The angels are the very chubby-cheeked things of rude imagination,—less etherial than common, and not a little suggestive of avoirdupois. This book is a happy little curiosity.

Poet's Wit and Humor, is a collection of good things in verse,—the choice merriment of the merry muse. The poems are selected almost indiscriminately, from English and American authors, and are all illustrated.

The Poetry of Nature, with thirty illustrations drawn by HARRISON WEIR; *The Hamlet*, with eleven etchings on steel, all drawn by BIRKET FOSTER; SHAKESPEARE'S *Tempest*, illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, GUSTAVE DORE, SLADER and others, are among the better additional volumes that we cannot describe at length.

Among the Juveniles are the famous Night-Cap books, and two pleasant little books translated from the German, by Miss LANDER, of Salem—*Flower Pictures* and *New Fairy Stories*—both handsomely printed and well illustrated. A new story by Mrs. HAVENS—*Where there's a Will there's a Way*,—and one by Miss MCINTOSH—*A Year with Maggie and Emma*,—are seasonable, and such as can with entire confidence be put in the hands of the little ones for whom they are intended.

We heartily recommend the providers of holiday literature to see for themselves the many others offered. Choose as they may, they can scarcely choose amiss.

Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON offer some choice Holiday gifts, and foremost among them is the *Loves and Heroines of the Poets*, edited by R. H. STODDARD, and published in an elegant quarto. Mr. STODDARD is a man of letters, a poet and a critic, and the subject is one peculiarly adapted to the cast of his mind and his scholarly pursuits. He brings also to the work many years of careful reading, a catholic taste, and that certain love for his task without which the most ingenious labor is spiritless and cold. "My object in this volume," says the editor, "is to present specimens of English love-poetry, especially that which is, or seems to be, addressed to particular women—the loves and heroines of the poets,—and to give, as concisely as possible, all that is known concerning them." How thoroughly and graciously Mr. STODDARD has performed the duties of editorship, may be inferred from the analytical and appreciative criticism with which his labors have been hailed by the best literary authorities. There have been innumerable compilations of amatory poetry, but we do not know of one so comprehensive and accurate as Mr. STODDARD'S, which is not simply a collection of celebrated poems, but, by its chronological arrangement, a clear and succinct history of love-poetry for the past six centuries. The brief notes which preface many of the selections are, in themselves, a worthy contribution to biographical literature, not only on account of the simple elegance with which they are written, but because they give us, in a small compass, certain histories that, until now, have lain disjointed and unsatisfactory in a hundred different volumes—many of which are not accessible to the general reader. The notes on PETRARCH, TASSO, SWIFT, BURNS and BYRON, are particularly admirable. In making his selections, Mr. STODDARD has consulted early editions when it was practicable, although he has not always followed their readings when a later one seemed preferable. The dates at which the different poems were written are given, or, when that is not possible, the dates of the volumes in which they were first published. Here the reader can trace the course of love-poetry from the time of DANTE, through the melodious days of Queen ELIZABETH, down to the present period. The editor opens his book with the three great Italian poets, DANTE, PETRARCH and TASSO, because he considers their verse the model on which our early English poets fashioned theirs. The poetic literature of the age of ELIZABETH, and the times of CHARLES the First and Second, is largely represented. We could not spare from this collection any of those golden songs, though the space they occupy has evidently forced the editor to crowd the poets of to-day into comparatively narrow quarters. The selections in all cases, are made with great tact and discrimination. The reader will thank him for quoting largely from Barry Cornwall, who was beyond dispute the best of song-writers. Among the American poets represented, are LOWELL, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, POE, TAYLOR, WILLIS, BAKER and READ. We regret that the editor gives us no specimens of his own aërial music. He contributes nothing in verse, except a happy translation of one of TASSO'S sonnets, to which we find his initials modestly attached.

Six of the twelve female heads which illustrate the volume are engraved from drawings by BARRY. Beatrice is by far the finest face in the group. Laura, Leonora and Geraldine, are copies from authentic sources. SHAKESPEARE'S mysterious "Love," COLERIDGE'S Genevieve, and BURNS' Highland Mary, are ideal portaits. Saccharissa, is from a painting by VANDYKE, and Martha Blount, from one by Sir GODFREY KNELLER. Of the other ladies, they are children of the fancy, and not particularly remarkable. The book is carefully printed on ivory paper and elegantly bound, but its tasteful ornamentation is its smallest merit. The lover who presents the volume to his mistress, pays a compliment to her intellect.

The Women of the South Distinguished in Literature, edited by MARY FORREST, is another book from the same house. It presents us with selections from the writings of some thirty-five or forty women of the South, who have distinguished themselves more or less in various departments of literature. The specimens of each author are introduced by a biographical notice from the pen of the editor. The book is adorned with fine steel engravings of the following ladies: OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT, ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE, MARIA J. MCINTOSH, MARION HARLAND, (author of *Alone*,) ROSA V. JOHNSON, AUGUSTA J. EVANS, (author of *Beulah*,) and Miss L. VIRGINIA FRENCH. The South is certainly under obligations to MARY FORREST for bringing together, in this handsome royal quarto, those daughters of the sunny land who have accomplished certain successes, even if they be not the highest, in a most difficult pursuit. Literature, as a profession, is full of vanity and vexation of spirit, and its rewards are neither sure nor many, especially to women; therefore we propose to treat them tenderly on this and on all other occasions. We shall not quarrel with the fair editor of this volume for introducing among her celebrities several ladies who, for very many very good reasons, are not at present known to the reading public; nor shall we say disagreeable things to her, because, in estimating the merits of these later Corinnes, she sometimes allows her amiable heart to run away with her sober judgment, and so exhausts the vocabulary of commendation, that we have no adjective left for our own private use. We would rather speak of that part of her work which has been excellently well done, and praise it warmly. Her selections from the various authors evince rare good taste, and the arrangement of her materials is artistic. The volume as a whole is much better than the majority of compendiums of literature, and as a sample of book-craft, one of the best ever issued from the American press. To quote from "Miss Fiche" it is printed on fabulous paper and bound in heavenly morocco.

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. have published two of the most elegant Holiday books of the season. They have the merit of being thoroughly American, and at the same time thoroughly elegant. One is *Pages and Pictures*—a handsome quarto volume made up of descriptive scenes from the works of COOPER, illustrated by engravings on both steel and wood by some of the most gifted and best known artists of the country. COOPER'S novels abound in picturesque and striking scenes—described by the pen of a master and admirably adapted to the purposes of pictorial representation. There is no other American writer who can be compared with him in the abundance and excellence of these passages. The selections for this volume have been made by his daughter, whose talent and taste have been devoted to the grateful task of extending and perpetuating her father's fame. The engravings are remarkable for spirit and fidelity. Many of them are by DARLEY, who has permanently connected his own name with that of the great American novelist by the admirable manner in which he has illustrated his writings;—and the rest are mainly by the skilful, vigorous pencils of HAMILTON & HOWS. The book is sumptuously printed, and cannot fail to be a conspicuous favorite among the gift-books of the season. The other work to which we referred as from the same press is a beautiful illustrated edition of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S well-known poem—*A Forest Hymn*. It contains 32 illustrations on wood from drawings by Mr. HOWS, which are exceedingly tasteful and life-like. In paper, printing and general execution this elegant book has had few superiors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Books are generally as plentiful after a Presidential election as toads are after a shower. The present clouded condition of the political sky has had a rather retarding influence on the crop, but has by no means killed it; we have books to the right of us, books to the left of us, and books all around us.

The existing unfortunate antagonism between the North and South seems to find a counterpart in an equally "irrepressible conflict" between two publishing houses "eminent in the land," the HARPERS of this ilk, and TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. The latter gentlemen have printed volume first of *Tom Brown at Oxford*, and the Press of the former rings back an echoing edition of the same work. The Boston house has the advantage in paper; the New-York gives a half chapter more, and sells the book at a lower price. The benefits resulting to the world at large from this competition are not very plainly apparent, since it is by no means certain that the publisher's loss is the public's gain. Compromises in the generality of cases are to be condemned, but one in this instance commends itself as judicious.

It was the remark of an eminent professor of the sartorial art, to a client: "God made you a man, Sir, but I made you a gentleman." If this remark had truth for a basis, it would seem very easy for a tailor's son to become a gentleman; a few flourishes of the father's needle being alone necessary to effect the transformation. Yet, if the experiences of Mr. *Evan Harrington*, as set forth in a book written by one GEORGE MEREDITH, and published by HARPER & BROS., are to be relied upon, it is not so very easy a thing to be a gentleman after all, even with a tailor for one's father. Indeed, the latter parentage seems to be rather a hindrance than otherwise. Mr. Evan Harrington, the hero of Mr. MEREDITH'S story, was determined to be a gentleman, but the needle of his father ever interposed itself, a *bar sinister* upon his escutcheon, a *bar terrible* to his advancement. His endeavors to surmount this terrible obstacle are most amusingly told, and, for the benefit of those who invariably rate a book bad unless it has a good moral tied to its tail, we will state that a capital moral can be drawn from the sequel, as the hero finally accomplishes his task—and becomes a gentleman through his own merit alone. Give us another book, Mr. MEREDITH.

Lake House, translated from the German of FANNY LEWALD by NATHANIEL GREENE, and published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is a pleasant story, not prolonged to a tedious length, and readable throughout. There is not the first flash of blue-fire about the book; its plot is simple and unpretending, developing itself naturally and sensibly throughout the pages, and seemingly without the author's aid. In the translation Mr. GREENE has done full justice to Miss LEWALD.

Signor G. RUFFINI is a gentleman who writes remarkably good English for a foreigner, and he has availed himself of this familiarity with our language by giving us several very excellent books. By *Doctor Antonio* he secured a very fair parish of readers, and he is not destined to offend or lose them by the publication of *Lavinia*, which is given to them under the auspices of RUDD & CARLTON. The scene of the story opens in Italy, shifting to England, and thence crossing the channel into France. It would be scarcely fair to call *Lavinia* a love story, and yet a tender thread of "love and languishment" runs through it all, and binds the story together. Other elements of life and action, however, are so judiciously mingled by the skillful Signor that the tender does not become mawkishly apparent, and the result is a capital book. The author mentions his conviction that if the English had invented nothing but "shaking hands" they would still be a great people.

In publishing *The Chapel of St. Mary*, by the author of the *Rectory of Moreland*, TICKNOR & FIELDS have added one to the list of good books of native origin. The characters are real, and the incidents which constitute the narrative are such as may and do happen in everyday life. Perhaps more than this is necessary to constitute a brilliant book; but that nothing further is requisite to make a readable one, is evidenced by the volume before us.

The Recreations of a Country Parson is by no means a taking title for a book, and yet it is the title of one which TICKNOR & FIELDS reprint from an English edition. At first thought one would conclude that if there were no other synonym for monotony, a country clergyman's life would fill the vacancy. His duties are commonly supposed to be manifold, while his recreations are to be written in a paragraph. This country parson, however, confutes the popular idea by occupying a good-sized volume with the narration of his recreations. The result of this labor of love is a compilation of musings and moralizings, containing much that is good, more that is commonplace.

The HARPERS, who gave us *The Four Georges* of THACKERAY through the medium of their magazine, now give them to the public in book form. THACKERAY needs no praise, and he is certainly indifferent to censure. As a humorist and satirist he stands almost without a peer. He has done that with his pen for the social body that surgeons are wont to do with their scalpels for the human. He has laid bare its diseased points, and cut away at its "proud flesh" with an utter disregard for the feelings of the patient apparently, and yet the conviction is forced upon us that our chirurgeon has only done his duty, and that the same work could have been done in no other manner. Thus, in his probing of the characters and reigns of the Georges he seems perfectly merciless, and yet we eye the glittering steel with a conviction that he is but just. Royal imbecility finds no favor with our author. To him it is a matter of perfect indifference whether he drives the point of his pen into the ribs of a prince or a peasant,—his only care is to drive home. Yet the feeling comes over one sometimes that even though it is a stuffed world, we don't want to be told of it,—that we would be better content to have the sawdust of society let alone, and not scattered about as it is when he begins to thresh around in it with his restless boots. One is very apt to put out the light, and draw the curtain around his bed after reading one of THACKERAY'S books, with a firm conviction that all women are flirts, and that all men are fools, and that it is a matter of little moment, so far as the world's worth is concerned, whether morning ever comes or not. It is easy to imagine that it was immediately after the publication of some remote *Vanity Fair* that David's people went crying through the streets—Who will show us any good?

Behold BALZAC; he follows THACKERAY in most natural order. BALZAC is what THACKERAY would be had THACKERAY been born a Frenchman; as it is, while the one is of the French Frenchy, the other is of the English intensely English. THACKERAY takes his stand firmly on ground which he knows is unshakable, poises his bright but trenchant blade, and deals manful blows for the RIGHT; BALZAC, on the other hand, cares not where he plants himself, but dances around with his flexible rapier, cutting lightly everywhere, and little caring whether he stabs a virtue or thrusts at a vice. Both are witty, cynical and satirical. But while BALZAC laughs at vice with all a Frenchman's lightness, and much of a Frenchman's sympathy, THACKERAY grasps it with the muscle of an English mind and shakes it with the heartiness of a double English hate. But the Frenchman's wit is wonderful, and the rapidity with which he perceives and conveys is wonderful. He flashes a chapter of meaning at you in a sentence and pins a dozen characters before your eyes in a paragraph. To read him is like sitting down to have a chat with MEPHISTOPHILES. You find your companion witty and wise but wofully wicked. You would scarcely like to introduce him to the acquaintance of your wife, or commend him to the companionship of your daughters. *The Petty Annoyances of Married Life* is the second of the series, we believe, of BALZAC'S works, now in course of publication by RUDD & CARLTON. It is a brilliant book; wit sparkles on every page like ice-drops on fountain-lilies of a Winter day, but the gems are as cold as they are clear. You wonder at the man who could write such a book; you wonder still more at the state of society which caused it to be written. And you close the volume with a fully formed resolution to shorten your stay in sunny France next Summer, and lengthen your sojourn in England, willing to forget and forgive the fogs of the latter country for the comparative purity of its moral atmosphere.

It is probable that few in the land who read novels at all, are not perfectly familiar with COOPER and his works. Of all romancists, SCOTT scarcely excepted, he has dived deepest into the depths of the popular heart, and twined himself most firmly around the affections of his readers. TOWNSEND & Co. are doing a good work for literature in the publication of a series of COOPER'S novels, illustrated by DARLEY, in a typographical form befitting their merit. *The Oak Openings*, lately added to the series, is uniform in paper and binding with its predecessors.

One would have thought that the woes of our common country are numerous enough just now without any addition being made to them by the publication of bad poetry, yet several of our eminent publishers seem to think otherwise. RUDD & CARLTON should have remembered that KANE suffered sufficient hardships during his life to do away with any necessity for inflicting fresh ones upon him after death. Mr. GEO. W. CHAPMAN should also have taken this into consideration when he proposed to fling a tribute upon his grave, than which the Arctic snows fell not upon him more unkindly. Some day Mr. CHAPMAN will have a lucid interval, and then he will be sorry that he has done this. If his poems have any circulation in the other world, and the one which he tells us is "after BERANGER" chances to meet that eminent lyrist's eye, it is certain that BERANGER will be "after him" with a vengeance.

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. are responsible for the gushings of *Fountain Rock*, which constitute the "metrical pastimes" of GEORGE HAY RINGGOLD, of the army. "Pastimes," indeed! We are tempted to address the author as the frogs in the fable did the chap who was pelting them with stones: "It may be fun for you, but it's death to us." It would really be much more merciful in Mr. RINGGOLD to scatter his lead among his fellow creatures from the muzzle of his gun, than from the innocent-looking barrel of a pen.

Affectation in any form is detestable; coming in typographical shape it is doubly so. What, in the name of everything readable, could prompt TICKNOR & FIELDS to print *Faithful Forever* with old-fashioned s's, puzzles us to determine. Looking at these detestable giraffes of letters, we always fancy that the book lisps. They betray the reader into all sorts of blunders. One is sure to make fun of sun, and become bewildered with sights and fights. Surely the book itself, wherein these long-necked s's are introduced, is commonplace enough to have justified the publishers in the use of modern-shaped letters. *Faithful Forever*, the last effort of Mr. COVENTRY PATMORE, has been well praised, and equally well abused. Severely criticised by one of the London journals, it has also been ably defended by JOHN RUSKIN. To our thinking, praise or censure is alike wasted on it. Of plot the poem has none; it consists of a series of metrical letters, bound together by a slight thread of narrative, the whole constituting a book dreadfully proper and dreadfully dull.

Cathedral bells strike only occasionally, but little silver bells are ever ringing through the land, and it is pleasant to hear them. The poetries of Miss ROSE TERRY have already found favor in magazines, and a multiplied hebdomadal immortality in most of the country newspapers. When the people take poetry to their heart you may be sure it has merit. We remember one little gem in particular, "*The two Villages*;" for months it went floating around, a waif upon the waves of newspaperdom, and now we recognize it in the volume before us. Publishers have been guilty of much greater crimes than TICKNOR & FIELDS commit in publishing poems like these.

TICKNOR & FEILDS seem disposed to compel a tribute of praise by their beautiful editions of standard novels. *Ivanhoe*, the initial volume of a series of SCOTT'S inimitable romances, lies before us, and in beauty of paper, clearness of type, and all the other requisites of book-dress, it does eminent credit to the artists of Riverside. In giving *Ivanhoe* precedence in their series, the publishers seem to have marked their sense of its merit. Certain it is that amongst all the creations of SCOTT'S wonderful brain, *Ivanhoe* stands preëminent, towering up as did Front-de-Bœuf in the van of battle; and this we can say without at all disparaging the many other most noble knights. There is a magic power about the book, which every reader will probably be willing to acknowledge. Who has not, after its perusal of a Winter night, seen knights tilting between the bars of the glowing grate, traced out tournaments in the sky, and heard the ring of armor echoing in his ears, while all around was still. For sustained interest *Ivanhoe* is without a peer in the book-world, and it is questionable whether even within another century we shall meet its like. The engraving of SIR WALTER, which prefaces the present volume, is from the very excellent portrait by Sir THOS. LAWRENCE, and does full justice to the original. Apropos of these engravings, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have taken advantage of the fine collection which has accumulated upon their hands by producing a very expensive gift-book in a very economical manner. They have compiled the engravings wherewith they generally preface their editions of favorite authors into a book called *Favorite Authors*, with brief selections from the writings of each. Thus they are enabled to present the public with a series of portraits, engraved in the highest style of art, and worthy of place in a miniature national gallery, with very little expense to themselves save the printing. In the volume before us we have HAWTHORNE, TENNYSON, SCOTT, and a score more of names and faces eminent in the literature of both the Old and New World. The selection of "favorite authors" is not so representative as it might have been made, but this may be attributable to the fact that it was made to fit the material on hand; and the reduced price at which it enables the publishers to furnish a really valuable book, will prove their ample apology.

We have an echo of "the time that tried men's souls" in *Memoirs and Times of the Revolution*, being the memoirs of ELKANAH WATSON, edited by his son, and published by the APPLETONS. We open the book, and at once find ourselves among the cocked-hats and knee-breeches which flourished in the days when GEORGE was King. The transition is rapid and the contrast great. The spruce beau of ELKANAH'S time strutted before his mistress in all the glories of a powdered wig and ample ruffles—his nether limbs working in integuments which neither made nor marred their symmetry; the stylish young man of the present day flourishes in the world's eye with well-oiled hair and the smallest display of linen possible, one-half of his visible anatomy resembling the sign-board of a village inn, the balance representing a double-barreled barber's pole. And turning over these pages which treat of the past, the reader wonders whether the Republic which the sturdy old cocked-hats and knee-breeches built is to be destroyed by their descendants. Propounding the question to himself he is very apt to respond "No." We should have mentioned that this is the second edition of a book whose first found a ready sale. It contains a portrait of the author, and is embellished with illustrations designed and executed under the superintendence of that most enthusiastic resurrectionist of everything pertaining to the Revolution, BENSON J. LOSSING.

Hymns of the Ages, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is the second series of a work whose first was received with general and well deserved favor. When we consider the number of hymnologists that have hymned, the difficulty of making a selection like the one before us becomes apparent, though it may be urged, after all, that of the thousands of hymns written, but few, setting their religious sentiment aside, deserve preservation. The compiler of the present work has performed his task most judiciously, and if called upon to reduce the volume to still smaller limits we fancy he would be much at a loss which of the sacred lyrics to expunge. To say that the book comes from the Riverside Press, is voucher enough for its typographical execution.

The APPLETON'S publish the XIth volume of their new American *Cyclopedia*, from Mac to Mox. To even run through the list of its alliterative contents would cramp this volume sadly, and the brief announcement that it contains many articles of interest and none but what are of use, must suffice.

Christian Songs, Translations, and other Poems, by the Rev. JAMES GILLBORNE LYONS, printed by SMITH, ENGLISH & Co., of Philadelphia, are much above the average of religious poetry generally. It is a common fault with those who attune their harps to Christian strains to confound piety with stupidity, imagining that the duller their verses the better the sentiment. An improvement in this particular is commendable.

Many men have lived, and many men have written, but never was man nor author better loved in his generation than was IZAAK WALTON. His acquaintances never spoke of him but in endearing terms; it was "Honest Izaak," "Dear Brother," "Worthy Friend." And the affectionate regard in which he was then held has been transmitted down to this day. The name of WALTON is never mentioned but with tenderness; the angler speaks of him with reverence, the student turns over his pages with a feeling akin to affection. Wearied with the elaborate sentences and labored syntax which go to build current literature, it is refreshing to turn to some quaint old author like WALTON and *browse*. The simplicity of his style, and the unaffectedness of his sentiment, afford the same feeling of relief to the mind that a subdued color does to the eye after it has been wearied by long exposure to garish light. Messrs. CROSBY, LEE & Co. do the public a service by their neat library edition of WALTON'S lines. It is rendered doubly interesting by the appreciative sketch of the author and his writings, which is prefixed.

A few years hence and *terra incognita* will be an obsolete phrase. There are but few corners of the earth even now that can fairly be called unknown. Travelers have pushed their way into mountains and valleys where everyone would not care to tread, and industrious little types have multiplied the tale of their travels for the benefit of the world at large. Very interesting information in regard to a tract of country comparatively unexplored, may be found in Mr. ATKINSON'S *Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor*, printed by the HARPER BROTHERS from an English edition. The book is written in pleasant narrative style, not too thickly studded with traveler's technicalities, nor does it contain a superabundance of marvelous and incredible episodes. From peculiar associations with the name, however, American readers will regard the accompanying map, the handiwork of one whose cognomen is ARROWSMITH, with some suspicion. The book is handsomely illustrated throughout. The same publishers print a revised edition of SQUIER'S *Nicaragua*, replete with maps and illustrations.

That we may not ignore her greatness, the West sends us a portly volume, devoted to her praise, and containing histories of the great men she has produced. The list comprises jurists, clergymen, editors, doctors, merchants, and all the other men that people worlds and villages. St. Louis, however, comes in for the major share of glorification, for which reason many will be apt to think that the book titled *Edwards' Great West*, should have been published under a less generic name.

As the interest of the world now centres upon Italy, the publication by MANN BROS. of ABBOT'S history is most timely. We have no purpose to again discuss the merits of Mr. ABBOT as an historian. It is quite true that he oftimes romance mingles with reality, and allows himself to be prejudiced where he should religiously observe the impartiality befitting an historian. But this truth cannot be denied—he makes readable books. Little fault can be found with his present work on the score of incompleteness, as he takes up Italy in its cradle, nurses it to a healthy age, tenderly cares for her in her senility, and presents her to us in her rejuvenescence. Commencing with ROMULUS he runs through the gamut of Italian heroes to GARIBALDI. A better history might not have been so good a book.

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish an illustrated edition of HENRY G. HEWLETT'S *Heroes of Europe*. The author gives a wider meaning to the word "Hero" than is commonly attached to it, and we are brought face to face with many who have neither battled nor bled on the tented field. Yet MARTIN LUTHER is as much a hero as were the Cid and CHARLEMAGNE. The claims of IGNATIUS LOYOLA, however, to a place in the long category, is not so evident. Prominent historical characters cannot be brought too familiarly to the acquaintance of the people, and if the author of this book had but been more discriminating in selections, he would have done a good work.

There are æsthetics in all things. Mr. PHILIP HENRY GOSSE thinks so, and proves the fact in *The Romance of Natural History*, published by GOULD & LINCOLN. He has succeeded in producing a book both interesting and instructive. Gorillas and whales, bullfinches and b

BRAKEMAN & MASON, who publish a translation, by SARAH A. MYERS, of MARTIN'S *Natural History*, the estimate of the merit of the book may be gathered from the fact that in the original German it has reached the thirty-fifth edition. The work of the translator has been performed with fidelity, and the accompanying illustrations will greatly aid the student.

E. G. EVANS, of Philadelphia, endeavors to meet the political wants of the people by publishing the *Union Text Book*, a compilation of selections from the writings of DANIEL WEBSTER. It is questionable whether the Great Expounder ever imagined that he would have to speak at such a crisis as now agitates the country.

PENNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON publish *Railway Property*, a treatise on the construction and management of Railways, by JOHN B. JERVIS. In a land where the sod is fairly clamped down by iron-bars, and the railway interest bound by countless thousands of ties to that of the whole community, this book should establish for itself a special value. The fact that more than a thousand millions of dollars is in this country invested in railway property, suggests the consideration that it cannot be too properly cared for. Yet it is only too true that the management of railway lines, and the care of the immense property involved, has been committed rather to chance than to any known laws which should promote their prosperity and enhance the value. The book before us contains sensible and practical suggestions in regard to the building of roads and their management when completed. A copy of it will prove an invaluable compdtion to all who either directly or remotely feel inclined to dabble in railways.

Pennsylvania, a few weeks since, was swimming in coal-oil, and, for ought we know, the bituminous inundation still continues. If it does, ABRAHAM GESNER'S *Treatise on Coal Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils*, published by BAILLIERE BROTHERS, will prove as serviceable to the Pennsylvanians as the Ark of old would have proved to the Antediluvians had those primitives been sensible enough to avail themselves of its aid. The author is a practical chemist, and familiar with the mysteries of retorts and crucibles. His work ought to have an extensive floating circulation in all the oleaginous districts.

WALKER, WISE & CO., of Boston, publish *A Practical Illustration of "Woman's Right to Labor,"* edited by CAROLINE H. DALL. Since women are wont to labor on their own responsibility, asserting the prerogative, instead of asking permission, why does one now attempt to prove the right?

To say that RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH wields a trenchant pen may be mistaken for the perpetration of an execrable pun, while on the contrary it is but the utterance of a pure truth. If there were no other evidence among his written works, his *Study of Words*, published by W. J. WIDDLETON, from a rewritten, revised and enlarged English edition, would alone be sufficient to establish for him a preëminency in the world of letters for all time. In the world of letters, we have said: perhaps we should have said world of words, since there is his familiar home. He is an etymological enthusiast, diving down into the bowels of language, curiously analyzing each stratum that goes to making up the whole word-world, fishing out fossils, digging philological Saurians from buried caves, and drawing curious inferences from everything he touches. The generality of students, who look upon words as dead signs instead of living powers, will be surprised to find them in this work breathing with very palpable lungs. That these heart-throbs of the language mark also the pulsations of a more material world, is made apparent by many linked analogies. The demoralisation of morals, for instance, marked by the changed and contemptuous signification attached in later days to words which were originally expressive of goodness, is curiously illustrated by the Dean in his dissection of Prude. Thus: "Prude," which is a French word, means virtuous or prudent; *prud'homme* being a man of courage and probity. But where morals are greatly and generally relaxed, virtue is often treated as hypocrisy; and thus, in a dissolute age, and one disbelieving the existence of any inward purity, prude came to designate a sort of female Tartuffe, one who affected a virtue, even as none were esteemed to do anything more; and in this use of it, which, having once acquired it continues to retain, abides an evidence of the corrupt world's dislike to and disbelief in the realities of goodness—its willingness to treat them as mere hypocrisies and shams. The meaning attached to "simple" and "simpleton," of later days, seems also to point the moral. Originally meaning without guile, the world very soon came to the conclusion that one without guile was necessarily a fool, and in this sense, as indicative of foolishness, the words are now used.

Westminster Sermons, by the same author, and from the same publisher, are in every way worthy of the Dean. The straightforward logic which pervades them, their terseness, and, withal, their admirable brevity, adapt them for general reading, and entitle them to a better fate than that which befalls the generality of published sermons.

The Pulpit very often becomes the prow in political agitations, and this proclivity is fully exemplified in *The Pulpit of the American Revolution*, published by GOULD & LINCOLN. The book contains the political sermons of 1776, compiled by JOHN WINGATE THORNTON, and its intention is to illustrate and inculcate the true alliance between Politics and Religion. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, Pulpits are the watch-towers of the nation, and their occupants have a perfect right to speak out when rocks and shoals become apparent, and to proclaim danger, let it come in whatever form it may, so long as they do not attempt to seize the helm.

It seems a pity that science and religion should ever become antagonistic to each other, but disputes have occurred between them in all ages; especially have they have they been at variance on the subject of the creation of the world, science claiming that the work occupied ages, while the Church declared it was done in days. Science got rather the best of the argument, and slowly the Church came to concede that the Mosaic day meant a cycle of years. In support of this latter theory, Prof. LEWIS brought out a book entitled *The Six Days of Creation*, and down upon it the critics swooped like hawks on a wagtail. *The Church and Science*, published by WARREN F. DRAPER, of Andover, is a vindication of Prof. LEWIS' treatise, and an answer to the adverse *critiques*. It also contains an essay on the literary character of the author of *Six Days of Creation*.

SHELDON & Co., who seem indefatigable in their work of issuing standard religious books, publish the second volume of a very neat edition of *Milman's Latin Christianity*. There is no necessity for further praising a work which is already acknowledged as one of the classics of ecclesiastical literature. The elegant library style in which this is published commends it still farther to favor.

Hymns and Choirs, or the Matter and the Manner of the Service of Song in the House of the Lord, published by JOHN WILEY, is a history of hymnology and an analysis of its principles. The book is the joint production of two Andover professors and a Newton pastor.

Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Homes is the title of a book published by J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston. The character of the work is well indicated by its title, not brilliant enough to keep one very wide awake nor sufficiently stupid to rock one soundly to sleep, it is well enough calculated to beguile one of those dreamy hours in which a reader cares not to be very wide awake nor yet to slumber.

Sargent's Original Dialogues, published by JOHN L. SHOREY, of Boston, fill a gap in school wants. The lines of the author, EPES SARGENT, have hitherto fallen in more poetic places than the composition of school books, but in this essay, at least, he seems to have achieved a success.

The younger members of the world's congress are seldom or never neglected by the publishers. SHELDON & Co. publish the third volume of JACOB ABBOTT'S American History. This has for its special title, *The Southern Colonies*. The name of the author is a guarantee for the creditable performance of his work. In this peculiar line of the historian's labors, for the edification and instruction of youthful readers, the name of ABBOT stands like a tower.

If anything were wanting to confirm the versatility of talent commonly supposed to be possessed by the author of *John Halifax*, the appearance of the delightful child-book *Our Year*, from her pen, would alone be sufficient. Miss MULOCH, in constructing his charming little volume, has given one more evidence of the adaptedness of genius. As competent to instruct a child as to enchain the attention of men, there is nothing that can repress its elasticity. The book is published by the HARPERS.

Constance and Edith, published by THOMAS BROTHERS, and *Glenwood*, or, *Holidays at the Cottage*, by M. W. DODD, are both of that class of "moral tendency" stories which delight children, and tempt men to cry "twaddle." *Older than Adam*, published by BROWN & TAGGARD, of Boston, is a pleasant little geological lesson for children younger than either Abel or Cain; *Nelly's First School Days*, from the same press, is a continuation of the Martin and Nelly series of stories, by JOSEPHINE FRANKLIN, and very pleasant stories they are. *Flower Pictures*, by ELISE POLKO, translated from the German by S. W. LANDER, is another of those charming little fairy tales which the good APPLETONS do so delight to shower into the laps of their young friends. *The Child's History of the Apostle Paul*, is published by the American Tract Society; but the *chef d'œuvre* of these latter gentlemen is the *Flowers of Springtime*, a huge picture-book, containing engravings that put the artists employed on the various illustrated papers to the blush, and many of which would do honor to a more pretentious work and of double the cost.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the regular meeting of the Board on Thursday the weekly statement was presented, from which the annexed is a summary:

Number remaining Dec. 8	7,934
Admitted since	1,839
Total	9,772
Of whom there died	42
Discharged	1,253
To Blackwell's Island	341
To State Prison	10—1,686
Remaining Dec. 15	8,126

Being an increase of 192.

The above are distributed as follows:

Bellevue Hospital	902
Lunatic Asylum	775
Almshouse	1,908
Penitentiary	725
Workhouse	1,379
Randall's Island	828

And the remainder in the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners.

The regular report was presented by the Committee of the Whole, embracing some forty odd pages. The matters of public interest embraced therein are first, the transfer of the lunatics properly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, to Ward's Island, where they have leased from the Commissioners on Charity and Corrections a building for their accommodation. This relieves Dr. Ranney, of the Lunatic Asylum, of a small proportion of surplus patients for which he has been compelled to provide in his already overcrowded asylum.

Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, who, with Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, were appointed to examine into the condition of certain Departments on Blackwell's Island, lately under the charge of Drs. SANGER and CARRINGTON, presented a report not particularly complimentary to the courtesy of either gentlemen, (who have resigned,) but attesting (with exceptions named) to the fair condition of the wards under their charge. Under the new medical *régime* the following gentlemen have been appointed as assistants on the Island: Dr. FOWLER BURTON and Dr. T. R. WHITNEY, to act for one year from Oct. 1st, 1860, and Dr. J. F. FERGUSON until April 1st, 1861.

A long correspondence, between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, on the subject of their disputed accounts, was presented, but as lawyers are engaged on both sides, it is not unlikely that the disputes may be indefinitely prolonged. Other matters, but of no special interest, were embraced in the report, which was adopted.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* of the 6th has this paragraph:

"Our Mexican exchanges bring no news of importance. We learn from private advices that a Liberal force of twenty-five thousand is marching towards the City of Mexico. MIRAMON will meet them without the gates with thirteen thousand men. As, however, eight thousand of the Liberal force are with the Centralists, at Guadalajara, a Federal victory is by no means certain, and the termination of the difficulties may be looked upon as three years nearer than they were in December, 1857."

—The Florence correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* chronicles the continued success of Miss Abby Fay, the American prima donna.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

JAMES MASSY TO BE TRIED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, counsel for James Massy, indicted for felonious assault on a Police Officer, stated that his client had not left the country permanently, but had only gone to New-Jersey to attend a prize fight. He did not intend to shrink from a trial, and would be ready on Monday, for which day the case was therefore set down. In the event of his appearance at that time the forfeiture of his bail, which was entered on his default a few days since, will probably be reversed.

No further business was ready and the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following case will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—William Dunnigan.

Court of General Sessions.

A FORGER SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, William Hurley, indicted for forgery, was put to the bar, and pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years, the Recorder remarking that during the brief remainder of his term, he should visit with the severest penalties, all persons convicted of forgery.

CONVICTION FOR PASSING A BAD BILL.

John Parker and Wellington Carnes, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, were then put to the bar for trial.

Martin Will, the first witness, testified that he was clerk in a grocery store; on Nov. 15 the prisoners came into the store and called for two drinks, giving therefor a bad bill;—(here identified;)—witness looked in a bank note detector and told them that it was bad; they represented themselves to be first and second mates of a vessel; they said they had no other money and wanted to leave the coat of one of them in payment; subsequently they said they lived near there, and would call again and pay; so they were let off; they took the bill away with them; witness made no mark on the bill at the time, and now identified it only by a mark which he subsequently made on it at the Police Court.

Officer Geo. H. Tyler next testified to having arrested the prisoners; Carnes was a little intoxicated; he said he was a sailor boy and did'nt know the bill was bad; they had no other bills in their possession; witness did not lose sight of the bill which he took from them, until after he had seen the last witness mark it.

Amelia Harlem next testified, that on the day in question, about an hour or two before the prisoners were at the store of the first witness, they came to the present witness' store and wanted to buy a pair of drawers, offering a bill, which the witness learned, upon inquiry, was bad; she marked it at the time, and now identified it in Court; prisoners had no other money to pay for the drawers and went away without taking them.

There were no further witnesses, and counsel for defence briefly addressed the jury, who, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

At this point Recorder BARNARD left the Bench, and Judge RUSSELL presided for the rest of the day.

BAIL FORFEITED.

Phillip Corvan, indicted for grand larceny, was next called. The prisoner failing to respond, his bail was forfeited.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ACQUITTED.

Barbaretta Hellacher, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar for trial. The property received was alleged to have been stolen by Lazarus Sterne.

Samuel Adler, first testified that Sterne had been in his employ as a dry-goods clerk. During the time that he was there, a large amount of articles were missed from the store. Sterne and prisoner were old acquaintances, coming from the same place in Europe. Witness had found several articles of his property in the possession of the prisoner. The articles were found in her bureau drawers and in her trunk. She said she had bought them of Sterne, who stated in her presence, that he had sold them at very low prices, a $12 shawl for $3, a piece of silk worth $36, for $3, and various of the other articles at a similar rate of reduction. Prisoner had borne a good character from childhood.

Leopold Beger, next testified that he was partner of prisoner's husband—the restaurant business. He had often seen Sterne peddling goods openly, which he represented that he had bought at auction. Prisoner bore a good character.

Gottieb Zech, next testified to prisoner's good character, and to having seen Sterne peddling goods.

There were no further witnesses, and the Jury took the case under the charge of the Court, and after a brief deliberation rendered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THE THIEF MORE UNLUCKY THAN THE RECEIVER.

Lazarus Sterne, indicted for the larceny of the articles received by the last prisoner was next put to the bar, and plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having previously endeavored in vain to have a plea accepted of guilty of petty larceny. He was sentenced the lowest term allowed by the law for such an offence, two years in State Prison.

ARSON—A FIREMAN EAGER FOR A BOUT WITH THE FLAMES.

William M. Johnson, indicted jointly with Emile Berger and John Scheff, for arson in the second degree, was put on trial. The house fired was No. 146 Church-street, and the fire occurred on the 4th of August last, at about midnight. The premises fired were not occupied at the time, but the one immediately adjoining was. The prisoner was a good-looking young man, and seemed much grieved at his position.

Officer *William McClay* first testified that at about midnight on the 4th of August, he saw the fire at No. 146 Church-street. Two men were standing near, one of them being the prisoner; witness asked what they were doing there; one of them said that Johnson had fallen and hurt himself, and he was helping him home; witness then had his attention called to the fire, which he examined, and with a brother officer extinguished it; he found a quantity of straw and shavings piled in the corner of a room.

(At this point, the trial was interrupted by the arraignment of an army of prisoners, against whom bills of indictment have been found. They will be tried next term.)

Emile Berger, an accomplice of the prisoner, was put upon the stand and swore that the prisoner had set the building on fire in the afternoon, and when that was extinguished, had declared his design to repeat the attempt; he did it solely to get up an excitement and draw out the fire companies, to one of which he belonged; in coming out of the building in the night, where all three had been, one of them fell and hurt himself; while another was leading out the lame one the prisoner came out, when he was seen by the first officer who testified.

There were no witnesses for the defence, and the jury taking the case rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty;" whereupon the prisoner leaped up in great joy, and was restrained from a noisy demonstration of his happiness by the officer in attendance.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, to pass sentences and hear motions.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

James Dillon, one of the crew of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, who, with several others, was convicted of a violent revolt on board her in the harbor of New-York, but who was not sentenced with the rest, he being at the time in the hospital from the effect of wounds received in the affray, having now recovered, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced. He spoke of his having been severely injured in the affray and his sufferings, as a reason why he should be treated with some leniency.

Judge SMALLEY then said: You have been indicted by a Grand Jury for the crime of revolt and mutiny on board the ship *William F. Storer*, and on a fair trial before a jury you have been convicted. The evidence showed that there was an altercation between the Captain and one of the crew, the Captain refusing to allow him to go into the forecastle; that they came into collision and the Captain threw the man upon the deck, whereupon, several of the crew, yourself included, made a rush upon the Captain. The steward of the vessel, in pursuance of his duty, rushed out to aid the officers of the ship in preserving order, and in the affray was slain. It was shown by the evidence that you and one Smith were seen jamming the Steward against some part of the vessel and nothing further is stated in reference to him until he was found to have been killed. The evidence tended to show that three of you were ringleaders in the affray, which was one of the most disgraceful and outrageous ones that has happened in the harbor of New-York, and that you had a direct participation in the death of the steward. At the time when the facts were more fresh in the mind of the Court, it deamed that in a case so outrageous and defiant of the law the ringleaders should be severely punished, and the two others were sentenced to be imprisoned for seven years. It is true that you have suffered from wounds, but you received them when you were resisting orders which you were bound to obey, and the Court does not consider that you are entitled to be considered on that account. You will, therefore, be sentenced to the same imprisonment as the others were, for the term of seven years, to be computed from the 11th day of June last, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The Daily News under the Shadow of the Weeds—Darkness Gathering.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Edward H. Maxwell vs. *Ben. Wood*.—The date of the contract upon which this action is brought, brings to mind an eventful period in the history of New-York City politics—to wit: the "impending crisis" hanging upon the Charter election of 1857, immediately to follow the date of the instrument, and at which Fernando Wood was defeated for Mayor.

The plaintiff claims that upon the 16th November, 1857, the defendant became the purchaser of one-half interest in the New-York *Daily* and *Weekly News*, together with Weare Drake Parsons, who owned the other half. That the purchase so made by the defendant was based upon the condition that a certain mortgage for $5,000, held by Wm. N. McIntire upon the concern, should be paid off and satisfied on the 1st day of January following. If defendant failed to satisfy this mortgage, the contract was to be void, and the property revert to the original owner.

It is alleged that upon the 16th of November, 1857, the date above-mentioned, a contract was made between one Davis and the plaintiff, which was ratified by defendant, and which was in substance as follows:

Lewis Davis, party of the first part, agreed to furnish towards the publication of the *News* $325 per week, from the date of the contract until the third day of January, 1858.

Edward H. Maxwell, party of the second part, was to represent the interest of Davis in the paper, and was to take title to one-half of Davis' interest, after such moneys as might be paid in by Davis were received.

In consideration of Maxwell's assuming all liabilities arising in the general management of the paper, he was to become the publisher of the paper, instead of W. Drake Parsons. Maxwell was to repay all moneys out of the proceeds or receipts of the paper, which Davis might advance on or before the 1st of March, 1858, deducting such sums as Davis might collect on account of the paper. It was agreed that Davis should have exclusive control of the editorial department of the paper.

This agreement was signed by L. Davis, per attorney, B. Wood, E. H. Maxwell, witnessed by D. D. Gassier.

The plaintiff claims that the following ratification or indorsement of the contract by Ben. Wood, made the contract his own:

In consideration of $1 to me in hand paid, I hereby ratify and confirm the within agreement, and to do everything therein, as if I were the contracting party with the said Maxwell, party of the second part therein. (Signed) B. WOOD.

Witnessed by D. D. Gassier, and dated 17th November, 1857.

Upon the above confirmation the defendant is sued as a principal or a party contracting.

The plaintiff then avers that he has at all times performed his portion of the obligations of the contract, continuing faithfully to represent the defendants' interestin said paper, and that he continued to act as publisher of the paper until the 3d of January, 1858. Plaintiff claims to have produced paper for the use of the concern to the amount of $600, for which bill he is personally liable, and which he avers is still due and unpaid.

The defendant is alleged to have failed in performing the contract, having paid the $325 per week, as agreed, only for two weeks subsequently to the making of the contract, as charged by the plaintiff, who claims that $1,625 remained due to him under the contract on the 3d of January, 1858, and is still due. He also alleges that the defendant neglected to pay and satisfy the $5,000 mortgage held by McIntire, as agreed, by which means he lost his title to the one-half interest, and consequently could not convey a quarter-interest to the plaintiff, who thereby lost such individual proportion. The plaintiff sums up his alleged losses in a demand for $7,225, with interest thereon from the commencement of this action.

The defendant denies that he ever purchased a half-interest in the *News*, as alleged by the plaintiff, averring that Davis made the contract, he, Wood, only guaranteeing its performance as between the parties thereto. Denies that he ever agreed to pay the McIntire mortgage of $5,000, or that he ever guaranteed the payment thereof on the part of Davis. Denies that the plaintiff has faithfully performed all the obligations of his contract, or that he acted as publisher of the paper until the 3d of January, 1858; denies all knowledge as to whether or not the plaintiff purchased the paper on his own personal account, or how much he purchased, or whether the bill therefor is still due; denies that the amount agreed to be paid by Davis was not paid; admits that he, defendant, did not pay the $5,000, and avers that he never made himself liable therefor; denies that he ever agreed to take title to any portion of said paper, or that he agreed to convey to the plaintiff any portion of the same.

The defendant avers, upon information and belief, that as the agent of Davis, he paid the plaintiff between the dates mentioned in the contract, $650 over and above the $325 per week agreed to be paid, for the entire time. It is also averred, upon information and belief, that the plaintiff, while he had charge of the paper, collected on its account near $2,000, for which he has not accounted to Davis or any one on his behalf; and that said sum, together with the $650 above mentioned, is a legitimate charge against the plaintiff.

The defendant avers that he acted only as agent of Davis, and was not a principal, or a party to the contract, and denies that he is accountable to the plaintiff in any particular.

The cause now came on for trial, but on account of the indisposition of counsel for the defendant, after some discussion, it was set down for Monday.

Peter Y. Cutler for plaintiff; James M. Smith, Jr., for defendant.

Can an Unlicensed Cartman make a Valid Contract.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, Brady and Hilton, Justices.

Ferdon vs. *Cunningham*.—This was an appeal from the General Term of the Marine Court affirming a judgment recovered by the plaintiff in an action against the defendant for services rendered in carting in the City of New-York. The defence set up on the trial in the Court below was that the plaintiff had no license either for himself or his cart; that he services being rendered in violation of the City ordinance prohibiting any person except a licensed cartman, he could not recover. The only question raised on the appeal was whether a person unlicensed as a public cartman and driving an unlicensed cart in the City of New-York can make a valid contract for transportation or carting for anything whatever within this City for hire or pay. Held by the Court that such a contract was illegal and void and that the judgment of the Marine Court must be reversed. Ordered accordingly.

Ludovick Bennett, for appellant; Cram and Fowler, for respondents.

Liability of the Sheriff—An Unprofitable Transaction.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Henry C. Bowers vs. *James C. Willets, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was brought to recover $7,200 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant entering in and upon the store on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, in this City, and taking therefrom, detaining, and converting to his own use, a large quantity of groceries. The levy upon these goods was made by the Sheriff under attachments against the firm of Colgrove & Co., some time in February, 1856. It appears from the evidence in the case that Colgrove & Co. had bought this store something like a month before the levy, under the following circumstances: A person of the name of Lock, who was engaged in the vending of patent medicines, occupied desk-room with the plaintiff Bowers during the month of September, 1855. During the same month, Colgrove & Co. purchased of a Mr. Walters the store at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, for about $3,000—$500 of which was paid in cash, and the balance in Lock's notes, at from three to twelve months, with Colgrove's indorsement upon them. About two months after this transaction Colgrove & Co. bought another store from Mr. Gibbs, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, which is the store in question, paying Gibbs $400 in cash at the time of the purchase, and their notes for the balance at thirty, sixty and ninety days. None of these notes, it appears, given for these purchases, were ever paid, except that Walters collected the amount due him on the first note out of the proceeds of the Eighth-avenue store, after its sale to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff claimed to have purchased both of these stores of Colgrove & Co. on the 15th of February, 1856, for $4,700, claiming that Colgrove owed him $1,600—that he gave them his check for $1,300 and his notes for the balance. It further appears from the evidence that a considerable quantity of goods had been purchased from time to time by Colgrove & Co. for these stores, and as the plaintiff expressed it in his testimony "there was more butter on hand at the time of the sale than could be sold in the store in the regular course of business in three years." On this state of facts the ground is taken by the counsel for defendants, that the sale to the plaintiff was fraudulent as to creditors, who sold goods to the stores, and under whose attachments the sheriff and constable acted in making this seizure complained of, even if the plaintiff was not substantially a member of the firm of Colgrove and Co. A great mass of testimony was given on the part of the defendant, showing the conduct of Colgrove, Lock, and the plaintiff in reference to the stores from the time of the commencement of the negotiations for the purchase by Colgrove & Co., to the time of the levy under these attachments. It also appeared in evidence that Lock, about the time of the bill of sale to plaintiff, purchased a shoe-store, in Second-street, in this City, of a Mr. Wright. That the plaintiff, Lock, and Colgrove were all present at some of the negotiations, which were carried on in Lock's office; that about $300 was paid in cash, and the remainder in their notes of $250 each. It further appears that at this purchase Lock gave Colgrove as his reference; Lock never opened the store for business purposes, but the goods were removed and none of the notes paid. The facts of the case were submitted to the jury under the full and fair charge of the Court, and a verdict was found by them for the defendant.

Mitchell Sandford for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Cortelyou* vs. *Hagadorn*.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Buckman vs. *Kinsman*.—Default opened, with leave to serve proposed answer on payment of costs.

Regan vs. *Regan*.—Motion for leave to file and serve amended complaint granted without costs. The motion to refer denied without costs, with liberty to renew.

Velten vs. *Brenning et al.*—Motion for receiver and injunction granted; order to be settled on two days' notice.

Kanter vs. *Heffman*.—Motion granted and cause returned to Special calendar for first Friday in January. No costs to either party.

Saltus et al. vs. *Lamster*.—Motion for stay denied without costs.

Dimon vs. *Hazard*—Motion granted except as to property provided for by order of 22d November, the household furniture order to be settled on two days' notice.

Treadwell vs. *Lawler*—Motion denied, without costs.

Chambers et al. vs. *Sawyer et al.*—Motion for an injunction denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Lee vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs to abide event.

LEONARD, J.—*The Artisans' Bank* vs. *Jacob Du Bois et al.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 21.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76¾	100	Erie Railroad	30⅝
2,000	do	76	1250	do	31
10,000	do	76¼	100	do	b30 31
40,000	Virginia St. 6s	77	10	do	31⅛
5,000	do	s10 77	50	do	s10 30⅛
6,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	79	50	do	s9 30⅛
5,000	Missouri St 6s	69	350	do	s10 30
1,000	do	68¾	200	do	s30 29
5,000	do	s30 68	175	Hudson Riv. R.	42⅜
10,000	E. R. 6th M. Bs.	75	50	do	b30 42½
1,000	Erie R. Bs., 1875.	57	100	do	42
1,000	E. R. C. Bs., 1871.	57½	400	Harlem Railroad	14
8,000	M. C. per cent. 1st M. S. F. C. Bonds.	95	100	Harlem R. Pref'd.	33
3,000	C. B. & Q. R 8 p. c. b	90	50	do	33¼
3 000	Mich. So. 2d M. 8s	49	50	Panama Rail'd.	s30.117
5,000	do	b30 49½	5	do	119
2,000	Ill. Central R. Bs.	88	50	do	120
1,000	La C. & M. L. G Bs.	15	10	New-Jersey Rail'd.	124
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	39	150	Mich. Central R.	48¼
2,000	do	38	250	do	43
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	56	350	do	47½
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	89	100	do	s15 47½
30	Amer. Ex. Bank	89	15	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13½
300	Reading Railroad	35	400	do	13¾
300	do	s10 35	250	do	s10 33¾
38	Imp. & Trad'rs B'k.	100	250	do	s3 30¾
27	Del. & Hud. Can'l. Co.	93½	950	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
22	Penn. Coal Co	73½	300	do	66½
10	do	75	50	do	66¾
50	do	74	35	do	67
1050	N. Y. Central R.	74½	10	do	65¾
650	do	74⅜	350	do	s10 64¾
50	do	74⅝	50	do	c 65¾
100	do	s10 74¾	100	do	b30 66
150	do	s30 74¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	9
20	do	74⅞	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	64
5	do	75	120	do	63¾
200	do	s10 74¾	150	do	63¾
100	do	s5 74¾	50	do	63⅞
150	do	b10 74¾	100	do	s20 63¾
132	Chi. & R'k I. R.	49¾	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	27
100	do	49¾	100	do	27¼
400	do	49¾	200	do	s30 27
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63	600	do	27¼
50	do	63⅜	100	La C. & Mil. R.	1⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76¾	100	Erie Railroad	s10 32
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	68¾	10	do	32
5,000	do	s10 68¾	200	do	32⅛
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	99	100	do	s30 31¾
1,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	79	100	do	s30 31½
3,000	Virgina St. 6s	76¾	450	do	32
1,000	Br'k'l'n City W. L.	99½	100	do	s10 32¾
1,000	Mich. C. S. 8 ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. R.	98	100	do	s10 33
40	Mech. Bank'g Ass'n	100	50	Harlem Railroad	14
10	Metropolitan Bank	105	200	do	14⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref.	33¾	50	do	14⅜
600	do	34	100	Mich. Central R.	48⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	81½	450	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13⅜
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	93	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	30½
100	New-York Cen. R.	76	500	do	s30 30
100	do	b30 76¼	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67
550	do	76¼	100	do	s10 66
50	do	s30 76	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	28
200	do	76⅛	450	do	28¼
15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	92	100	do	28⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	opg 63	100	do	b30 29
50	do	opg 63¼	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	49¾

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

Although the news in the morning papers of the actual passage of the secession ordinance of South Carolina created a momentary excitement on the Stock Exchange, and sellers were generally ready to accept 1@1¼ ₱ cent. less than the extreme prices paid on the buoyant market of yesterday, the general feeling of the day was one of firmness, extending as well to Foreign Bills and the Corn Exchange as to speculation in Stocks. The counteracting influences against the precipitate action of South Carolina are both political and financial. The impression noticed on the Street yesterday that the united action of the other fourteen Southern States to right their grievances within the Union is more likely to follow the separate movement at Charleston than a Gulf or Cotton Confederacy, has not been removed by the news of the morning. On the contrary, the opinion obtains in some quarters that the temporary withdrawal of the only State which is for secession *per se*, rather tends to disembarrass the efforts now making at Washington to adjust this whole sectional difficulty. Confirmatory of which, a dispatch to one of the afternoon papers says that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S Senate compromise proposition is gaining favor, and that the conferences of the House Committee are proceeding amicably. These good signs may all be changed by the subsequent dispatches to-night for the morning papers; but the markets for Stocks and Money are in the meanwhile strengthening in confidence, and lenders of the latter are disposed to accept lower rates on prime selections of mercantile paper, and 6@7 per cent on temporary loan on good Stock security. Outside of Bank, the rates for first-class paper are quoted 12 per cent, 4@6 months, while the shorter paper of the same high grade, if not quietly passed through Bank, could probably be done at or within the same rate. The heavy arrival of Gold by the *Petrel*, yesterday, the only partially reached Bank, to be counted as their average, as considerable difficulty is encountered in adjusting the use of English sovereigns and other Foreign coin, as a medium of settlement between the Banks. It is doubtful what form the question will take. Some parties favor a restoration of the old act of Congress making the Gold sovereign a legal tender by weight, (say $4 34 for the Victoria coinage,) while others insist that by a temporary arrangement through the Clearing-house, the present receipts may as readily be employed without disturbance of the law, and without recoinage. The difficulty in the way is the comparative scarcity of large American coin for remittance to the South. The question, however, scarcely affects the Money Market for the present, as the Bank Stock of Bullion is otherwise ample to sustain the present liberal movement in Loans and Discounts and the weekly inquiry for Southern remittance. The Banks at New-Orleans already hold twelve millions dollars, and should any further considerable sums be required, the probability is some of the Banking houses would forward the Foreign Gold in the shape in which it comes to them, leaving their correspondents to have it recoined at the Branch Mint, if necessary. The rate of Exchange on England to-day is 1@1 ₱ cent. up from yesterday. The positive advance, on large sales, is ½ ₱ cent., say 104½ for Bankers, while the counter rate is 1 ₱ cent. higher, say 105 ₱ cent. The rise, of course, is of further assistance to Merchant bills, and negotiations are made with comparative freedom at 103 to 104 ₱ cent., according to the nature of the shipments advanced upon, or the specific credit of the drawers of the Bills. Transient Bank signatures are 103½@104 ₱ cent. The heaviest purchases of all Exchange are still made by the Banking-houses, as the demand from the Import trade continues very moderate. On Paris the rate has advanced to f.5.45@f.5.37½.

After the decline in Stocks noticed at the early Board, the market resumed its firmness, and quite an excitement in New-York and Erie Shares was created in the afternoon by the effect upon the supply of cash Stock available to the Bankers, by the recent and continued liberal purchases for London account. The regular contracts and sales at the Board are in the old Shares, but these are at once changed into the new or Assented Stock, for transmission to England, as fast as delivered, thus rapidly reducing the supply of the former. About 1,500 Shares were taken on English orders in the forenoon, at 31 ₱ cent. cash, or deliverable in three days, and this afternoon the price jumped up to 33½@34 ₱ cent., with a prospect of increased scarcity and firmness, should these orders continue for one or two steamers more. Illinois Central was also firm on the Cash stock, and New-York Central recovered from 74½ to 75½ ₱ cent. The Western speculatives, other than Illinois Central, and also Harlem, Hudson and Reading, were lower at the First Board by 1@1½ from the top rates of Thursday, but recovered the best part of this decline at the Second Board, Cleveland and Toledo and Hudson being especially firm. Some of the State Stocks were bought freely (for England, it is surmised) in the forenoon, and the price

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the United Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Nassau, Spruce and Beekman sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers of the New-York Times, Times Building, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Performances by the Chinese Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Brutus—Katherine and Petruchio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or not to Marry—The Dutchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Robert the Devil—The Forty Thieves—Paul Jones.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place—Dr Cordova's Funny Folks, "Broadway."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea Lions—Wild Indians—Among Children.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mitchell's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHRISTY'S, MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by A Different Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 626 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

PAINTING GALLERY, No. 659 Broadway—The "Crucifixion" Picture.

METROPOLITAN GALLERY, No. 685 Broadway—The "Creation" Picture.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-STREET—No. 563—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Art, Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The South Carolina Convention spent most of their time yesterday in secret session, one of the matters under consideration being the appointment of three Commissioners to proceed to Washington to negotiate an arrangement of postal affairs and other essential points with the Administration. It was understood that R. W. Barnwell was elected on the first ballot, and that Messrs. Magrath and Adams stood the best chance for the other two places. Mr. Rhett, from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Southern people, made a report, which was ordered to be printed, and it was made the special order for to-day. The fourth article of the Constitution of South Carolina, which embodies the form of oath to be taken by all officials in the State, was amended by an ordinance reported from the Committee appointed for the purpose, so as to exclude all allusion to the Government of the United States. The Legislature, which is also in session at Charleston, yesterday changed the name of the Committee on Federal Relations to the "Committee on Foreign Relations," and appointed a Committee to report a style of National flag. Gen. Cushing is reported to have arrived in Charleston on Thursday night, and to have remained five hours, when he started on his return to Washington. The nature of his mission is a matter of considerable speculation.

The action of the South Carolina Convention, after the first flush of excitement attending the announcement of the passage of the ordinance of secession, seems to attract very little attention in Washington. Scarcely anything was said in reference to the matter yesterday, and it is understood that the advocates of the disunion movement are very much chagrined at this fact. The South Carolina members of the House—who, it is expected, will retire on Monday after clearly declaring the action of their State—now urge the utmost prudence and caution to avoid a collision with the United States authorities until the other Southern States shall have signified their intention. The representatives of Alabama and Mississippi held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of withdrawing with the South Carolina members, but after a full discussion of the subject they came to the conclusion that it would be better to remain until their respective States had taken some definite action. The Cabinet held a long session, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired. Both the Select Committees of Congress also, had meetings, but it does not appear that any thing of importance was done.

The Senate yesterday—(the House was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday,)—was principally occupied in the consideration of the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge. It was finally passed. The House Pacific Railroad bill, on motion of Mr. Gwin, of California, was made the special order for the 3d of January. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was excused from serving on the Special Committee on the State of the Union, alleging that it was the wish of the Southern Senators that he should consent to serve. The motion was agreed to, whereupon Mr. Davis proceeded to explain the motives which induced him to ask to be excused, but announced his willingness, if his friends desired it, to remain on the Committee. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

A dispatch from St. Louis announces that the *Democrat*, of that city, has an authoritative announcement that Mr. Lincoln has offered to Hon. Edward Bates a position in his Cabinet, and that Mr. Bates will accept. The *Democrat* believes he will be Secretary of the Interior.

European advices three days later than those by the *Persia*, are received by the *Fulton*, which reached Cape Race yesterday morning. She has $400,000 in specie on freight, and reports the sailing of the *City of Manchester* from Liverpool for this port with about $38,000 more. In the London Stock market, American Railway Securities are reported flat. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet, and quotations were unchanged. Breadstuffs had advanced in both the Liverpool and the London markets. The *Fulton* brings a confirmation of the report relative to the fall of Peking, received by the *Persia*. The city surrendered to the Allies on the 13th of October, and yielded to all their demands. The Emperor and his Tartar army had fled. From Italy there is no news of special importance. Victor Emanuel had returned to Naples, where he would remain a fortnight. Gaeta had not yet surrendered.

We give this morning a report of the Address of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher before the New England Society of Philadelphia, delivered last evening. Considerable excitement existed in the city occasioned by apprehensions of a disturbance on the occasion, but everything passed off with ordinary quietness.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday it was announced that Massey, who forfeited his bail, had not fled the country, but had done the next thing—gone to Jersey to attend a prize-fight. The Court transacted no business. In the General Sessions there were several trials for forgery, larceny, arson, and receiving stolen goods. The most important trial was that of Barbaretta Hollaender, indicted for receiving stolen goods. She was acquitted by some unaccountable freak, while the thief from whom she received the property was sent to Sing Sing on his own plea of guilty. In the Superior Court, before Justice Woodruff, an interesting action against Ben. Wood, concerning the conduct and control of the *Daily News* in the Winter of 1857-8, was called for trial, but finally postponed until Monday. At General Term of the Common Pleas, an important case was heard on appeal from the Marine Court, involving the legality of a contract made by an unlicensed auctioneer.

The Stock Market fell yesterday reaching 104½ per cent. In consequence of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, but subsequently regained its firmness of tone, and closed 105 for Central and 84½ per cent. for Erie. Exchange rose to 109½ @109 on London. Money easier.

The General Markets were decidedly firmer for the principal kinds of breadstuffs. Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ barrel; Wheat 3c.@4c., and Corn 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The demand for each was fair. More activity was discernible in Pork, Tobacco, Rice, Sugars, and Spirits Turpentine. New-Orleans Molasses was in request, as were also Hay, Rio Coffee, and Whisky. Other commodities were essentially unaltered.

The Bugbear of Coercion.

Mr. Buchanan feels or affects very great horror at the idea of coercing citizens of South Carolina to obey the Federal laws, against the will of the State authorities. And the sympathizers with secession in general fall into the same tone, and speak of coercion as if it involved civil war and all the nameless horrors which follow in its train. The President seems inclined to find no alternative between permitting South Carolina to do just as she pleases about obeying the laws, and sending an army to overrun her soil.

This is all moonshine. There is not the slightest necessity for civil war, or for war of any kind, in the present stage of the secession controversy. All that the citizens of South Carolina are required to do is to obey the laws. They may hold office under the General Government or not, as they like. They may take their letters out of the Post-offices, (to which they must come post-paid,) or not, as they see fit. They may consider themselves in the Union or out of the Union, as best suits their taste. All these things do not affect their position in the least. The only thing required at their hands is that they shall *pay the duties*, and conform to the requirements of the General Government in regard to their commerce, and this can be enforced without any resort to arms. A single frigate lying in the harbor of Charleston would be all the force required. Any vessel that should refuse to pay duties as required by law, would be seized and taken into some other district for confiscation; and any vessel that should leave the port without the clearance papers required by the laws of Congress, would be subject to seizure anywhere on the high seas, not only by our own vessels, but by those of every other nation, as a ship having no national character. This is all the "coercion" that would be required for such a contingency. There is nothing in it that could deluge the country in fraternal blood, or enlist the sympathies and coöperation of the other Slaveholding States.

But suppose, it may be said, that the people should resist this seizure of a ship for refusing to pay duties, or for clearing without Federal papers. In the first place, they have no means of resistance. To be at all effectual, their resistance must be by sea,—and that requires a Navy. South Carolina has not a solitary ship-of-war, nor the means of getting one; nor, if she had a hundred, has she men to man them. If the forts were in her possession she might possibly protect her merchant vessels after they were fairly within the harbor,—but beyond that limit she would be utterly powerless. Besides, if any such resistance should take place, the State would be simply making war on the General Government. It would not be a question of "coercing" a State,—but of defending the Federal authority against hostile attack. No one certainly can question the right or the duty of every Government to defend itself.

No man ever had a plainer path before him than Mr. Buchanan at the outset of this difficulty. But he has a most extraordinary genius for blundering,—and may be relied on in every case to do exactly the wrong thing. It was so in the Lecompton business. No man of merely ordinary capacity could have made a mistake. It is only a gifted and experienced statesman like Mr. Buchanan who could manage, in so plain a case, to take a course which should shatter his party, and bring the country to the verge of ruin. So in this instance, any man of merely common sense, (assuming, of course, that he desired to prevent Disunion,—which we are not prepared to assume in Mr. Buchanan's case,)—would have sent a force to the forts at Charleston sufficient to hold them against any attack. That precaution would have rendered it perfectly certain that no attack would have been made. Then a frigate in the harbor would have secured the payment of duties,—and the whole case would have been closed. There would have been no talk and no thought of war, so far as "coercing" South Carolina was concerned, and Mr. Buchanan would have been spared the necessity of incurring the contempt of the nation by his rigmarole Message and his pusillanimous conduct.

But Mr. Buchanan is nothing, if not diplomatic. He labors under the impression that statesmanship means intrigue,—that no duty can be performed without management. He has brought into the Presidency the ideas and sentiments upon which he used to control State Conventions and political caucuses. He has not a particle of the straightforward honesty and direct simplicity of purpose which made Jackson so admirably fitted for just such a crisis as this. He never meets a difficulty or an enemy fairly and frankly. He tries to circumvent them. He temporizes, and dallies, and hopes to cheat the troubles that confront him. Gen. Jackson described him perfectly in this note:

Hermitage, Feb. 18, 1845.

Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. *He showed a want of moral courage* in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the *exposé* he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not; but one thing I do know—that is, that *he wished to combat them with their own weapons—that was to let my friends say if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.* This to me appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation which I thought it deserved. ANDREW JACKSON.

A False Representation.—A story had currency on 'Change yesterday, that South Carolina had not only set up as a sovereign but had gone into business as a Cotton broker. Eager to carry her planters through the crisis with safety to them and profit to herself, the Government, it was stated, entertained a plan for issuing bonds to a fabulous extent, with which to buy up the entire crop of Cotton in the State, paying for it at the market rate, less fifteen per cent. on the face of security. This fifteen per cent., it is said to have been argued, would enable the State to store the Cotton, augment the price by controlling the supply, and select, which is the important point, an unoffending customer. A margin would also be left for profit.

It is unnecessary, we presume, to say that the rumor is unfounded. With all the ludicrously crude and impracticable ideas of State conduct, finance, and trade, prevalent in South Carolina, a scheme like that reported would be too near insanity to be entertained in the State Lunatic Asylum, much less in the Legislature or Convention. We only refer to it, to show what depths of absurdity the new Empire, Kingdom, Republic—what is it?—is popularly understood to have reached, when *canards* so palpable can find even momentary credit among sensible men. It is gratifying to know that the advance in cotton is due to other causes.

What Mr. Buchanan Means.

In his Message Mr. Buchanan urges the necessity of making certain specified amendments to the Constitution. He believes them necessary to secure the rights of the Southern States. He does not believe that Congress or the country is prepared to concede them now,—or that they would have any chance of success if presented and urged in the ordinary way, and on the ordinary motives which govern public action. But he *does* believe that if the Southern States, or any considerable number of them, were to withdraw from the Union,—organize themselves into a new Confederacy *for the purpose of negotiation*, and then offer to come back on condition that these amendments should be made,—the North would assent at once, and thus secure the end desired.

This, therefore, is the plan on which he is managing this secession business. He is playing a political game on behalf of the Southern States. He is favoring the secession movement,—not with a deliberate purpose of permanently dissolving the Union, but with a view to give the slaveholding States new guarantees in the Constitution. He has done everything in his power thus far to aid secession. He has argued its rightfulness in his Message,—he has kept its leaders and promoters in his counsels and his Cabinet, he has withdrawn every obstacle from its path, and he will go to the utmost limit, compatible with safety, in making the General Government subservient to its objects and its plans. When it has been accomplished, then will come the time for negotiation. And it will be for those then in power to say, whether they will restore the Union on the new basis proposed,—or permit it to fall to pieces and drift into the condition of the Republics of Mexico and South America.

This, we have reason to believe, is the programme of Mr. Buchanan. It is marked by his characteristic reliance upon intrigue, and his constitutional crookedness of purpose and policy. It lacks a good many elements essential to success,—common sense and a knowledge of the temper of the people being among them. As President of the United States he has the power to try the experiment. He can make secession successful,—that is, he can bring about the withdrawal of five or six of the Gulf States, and enable them to put themselves in a position to open negotiations on this subject, without any difficulty. He will find the task easy. It involves nothing but *quasi* perjury and complete disloyalty to the country and the Constitution. These are small sacrifices for him to make, for the gratification of political resentments and the prospect of a partisan triumph. He has already entered into negotiations and engagements with the Secessionists, by which he hopes to escape the necessity of enforcing the law, and defending the forts;—but if he should be deceived in his expectations, he will surrender both.

The new Administration must expect, therefore, to find these complications on its hands when it comes into power. It will find several States nominally out of the Union,—and ready to negotiate for a return.

The Allies in Peking.

The announcement that the Allied army has entered Peking, realizes the expectation of all who have watched the progress of the present China war. We have not yet received any particulars of this important event. A telegram briefly and simply states that the city was captured—that the Emperor fled—and that his palace was sacked; and from these facts we infer that the Chinese did not abandon their Capital without a struggle. There is no probability, however, that the resistance was a desperate or a bloody one. The Tartar cavalry have demonstrated their utter inability, though ten times superior in numbers, to stand before European troops. At Taku only the Chinese made even a respectable resistance, and after that defeat, knowing well that Peking was in a defenceless condition, they should have accepted the terms of their conquerors.

We shall be curious now to know what the allies will do with the "elephant" that has fallen to their lot. It is reported that they have seized sufficient treasure to pay all the expenses of the war. If so, luck has favored them. But we are disposed to regard the "immense wealth" that they are said to have discovered in the Imperial Palace as somewhat fabulous. It is not likely that so cunning a people as the Chinese, would allow any large amount of money to fall into the hands of their enemy, when it could have been conveyed away with the greatest ease. Nor is it likely that the Emperor, when he made up his mind to fly, resolved at the same time to leave all his household goods behind him. That his Palace was extensively plundered, those who understand the habit of the French or English army after they have stormed a fortress, or entered a city, will readily believe. But it is very doubtful whether that plunder will suffice to defray a tenth part of the expenses of this most expensive war.

It is further reported that the allied army will winter in Peking, and this, perhaps, they will be able to accomplish, as the country in its immediate vicinity is said to be highly productive. But a Winter in Peking will not attain the object for which the war has been waged. The Chinese Emperor will probably establish his Court at some inland city, where he will be free from molestation, and will there await the day when his persecutors shall abandon the scenes of their conquest.

We cannot see that the capture of Peking, which every one anticipated, has furthered the object for which this war was undertaken. It certainly will not make the Chinese less exclusive than they formerly were, nor will it make them more disposed to keep faith with the "Barbarians" who have conquered them. It will not open their eyes to the advantages of commercial intercourse with Europe and America, but it will rather tend to make them shrink from people so superior to themselves in the terrible art of war. If they yield a treaty under compulsion, will they be more likely to observe it than one freely and fairly given? In our intercourse with the Chinese we have advocated the policy of treating them as we found them, and of heeding, in some degree, their instincts and peculiar characteristics. England and France, on the contrary, have attempted by violence to uproot their prejudices and compel them to enter the circle of civilized nations. Time only can show which course is right. But it is very clear that the trade of China is dearly purchased by wars that may have to be repeated every few years at a cost of some twenty or thirty million of pounds sterling.

Sentiment in Alabama—The Value of Procrastination.—If Gov. Moore, of Alabama, be accepted as a genuine guage and measure of the sentiment of that State it will be advisable to stake no very formidable risks upon the ultimate course Alabama is likely to take in the crisis. At the outset of the movement the Governor gave himself out as a conservative, and scrupled about calling a Convention until February. Two days after he arrived at Montgomery, and the proclamation summoning the Convention for January appeared. The business of appointing Commissioners to confer with other Southern States immediately devolved upon the State Executive; and, as if to check the too rapid growth of ultraism, the Governor selected three gentlemen for the duty, whose Yanceyism is far below the requirements of the occasion. Messrs. Winston, Hopkins and Smith have heretofore declined to identify themselves with the radicals. The two former were active throughout the recent Presidential conflict in their endeavors to defeat the secession faction. The latter has just offered to the people of Alabama, and to the rest of the Gulf States, the most able and sensible argument against the expediency of secession which has thus far been submitted to them.

It is true that Mr. Elmore, the Commissioner to South Carolina, is of the more ultra stripe; but to send anything short of ultraism to the Charleston market would have clearly been the profound of absurdity; and of that the Governor is perhaps guiltless. He simply adapts his wares to his customers; and if he exhorts South Carolina to immediate action, and orders a hundred guns to be fired in honor of her treason, it does not prove that his sympathies are not all the while with the less impulsive States to the northward.

In truth, all the indications we are now receiving from Alabama are to the effect that the sentiment favorable to coöperation is decidedly in the ascendant. This is a happy symptom. Coöperation means delay—delay involves reflection, conciliation, and possible satisfaction—and if those act with sufficient vigor to prevent other States from following the lead of South Carolina, it is impossible, in the nature of things commercial, economical and political, for that solitary republic to persist through six months in her experimental independence. Before the energies of coercion would be applied, she would be an eager suppliant for readmission. The more we hear of coöperation, the less we have to fear from disunion.

The French Press on the Secession Movement.—We translate and publish elsewhere, from the Paris journal *La Presse*, an article on the political troubles in the United States, which all who are committed to disunion would do well to read and consider. The article contains many truths, and evinces a perception of the danger and ruin into which the Secessionists are hurrying the country, that they themselves have utterly failed to realize.

But this is not the most important point evoked by the French writer. He distinctly, clearly, and unmistakeably shows that France will enter into no alliance with a new Republic in the South, and that the spirit of her Government and people is opposed to any Confederacy based on the institution of Slavery. The French writer insists that the Government of the Emperor should not, even by silence, allow the Southern States to deceive themselves in the matter, and he dissipates every hope, if such ever existed in the minds of reasonable men, that the schemes of Secessionists will receive no aid or countenance from France. The arguments that dictate such a course are not limited to the perfectly notorious hostility of the French people to the institution of Slavery. *La Presse* maintains that the navy of America and the Union of her States are necessary to France as a means of preventing Great Britain from seizing the Empire of the Seas; and that, in the event of a disruption of our Confederacy, the interests of the French people, as well as their instincts, would lead them to side with the Northern Republic.

The English and French Press have both spoken on the disunion question, and in a way that can leave no doubt of their sincerity. It is not less certain that they represent the sentiment of the two peoples and the course that their Governments will be bound to pursue. Neither France nor England will recognize the independence of any section of the American Union until that independence is admitted and recognized by the Union itself; and if so strange an event should ever happen as the co-existence of two North American Confederacies, the Southern Republic may rest assured that it will receive no comfort or sympathy from the leading Powers of Europe.

The Legitimate Drama.—For nearly four months, tragedy, which it was supposed had no more interest for the New-York public, has reigned triumphant in the New-York theatres. The opera, the pet amusement of the Metropolis, hides its diminished head, and the town goes to Niblo's and the Winter Garden. Mr. Forrest begun to play in September, and has not got done yet; his houses have frequently been large, and his audiences appreciative; at times people of Catholic taste have mingled with the spectators, and acknowledged what of good they discerned amid a mass of faults. For two months Miss Cushman attracted people to the Winter Garden by her intellectual and artistic personations of Shakespearean characters, and her wonderful performance of *Meg Merrilies*. And now, the entire educated and fashionable circles of the Metropolis are sounding the praises of Edwin Booth, who has won a more brilliant and more legitimate dramatic success than any actor on the New-York stage for years.

All this is sufficient answer to those who decry the legitimate drama, who proclaim its decline, who assure us that only sensation pieces and pageantry can please the public fancy. The public very sensibly and very naturally refused to go to see mediocre acting; the public refused to be bored by second-rate tragedians; the public waited to bestow its appreciation on those who deserved appreciation. But the taste for tragedy is ineradicable, and when there was no good tragic acting in the theatres, the world went to the Opera, where something of that sort was to be seen. The woes of *Lucia* and the horrors of *Robert* compensated for the melancholy of *Hamlet* and the guilt of *Lady Macbeth*. But so soon as these last could be duly presented, even music, charming never so wisely, could not charm the town. At the same time, or nearly so, those who prefer the muscular style of acting,—those who are moved by physical effects in tragedy, (great perhaps in their way,) and those who relish intellectuality, have had a chance to be gratified, and availed themselves of the chance. Even the confusion and excitement of a political contest, unparalleled in importance; even the possibility, and imminence of a revolution, have not proved sufficiently absorbing to keep those away from theatres whom great theatrical representations attract.

The last few months have seen as brilliant and as remarkable a theatrical season as has ever occurred in New-York. They have proved the existence of a very profound taste for tragedy and the legitimate drama. Nothing was wanted to demonstrate the existence of that taste but an occasion. Occasion came; great actors came, and the public responded to the call. When managers or theatrical people bewail the indifference of the public, let them remember the lesson this season teaches them. The world is as ready to admire great genius or great art in a theatre as in a novel or a picture, and as ready to-day as ever before.

The President's Letter to Mr. Conkle.—We see it stated that Mr. Conkle, of Philadelphia has not yet received the letter addressed to him from President Buchanan, which we published on Thursday. Whether this default is owing to a delay of the mails, or to the fact that Mr. B. has never sent him a copy, Mr. Conkle, of course, not knowing cannot say. As he has had an opportunity, however, of reading it in the Times, the failure to receive the manuscript copy is a matter of comparatively little consequence.

We notice that the President's New-York organ, the *Herald*, more than intimates that the letter is spurious. How it knows the fact we are not informed. Certainly it could never be inferred from the sentiments of the letter itself. There is not an opinion and scarcely a phrase in it which was not used in the Message. Indeed the similarity in style, in sentiment, and in policy, between the letter and the Message bid us to regard it as genuine. The *Herald* thinks it was calculated, and, indeed, intended to make him appear "contemptible and ridiculous" in the eyes of the American people. We cannot believe this—for we see no reason why any one should think it worth his while to undertake so perfectly superfluous a task. But if that was the writer's purpose, he hit upon the most effectual way of accomplishing it, by copying Mr. Buchanan's sentiments from his own message.

The *Herald* publishes a letter, which it confesses to be a forgery, intended to make Mr. Lincoln "ridiculous." But the writer is driven to quite a different course from that pursued by Mr. Buchanan's friend,—for according to the *Herald*, he is obliged to "put sentiments into Mr. Lincoln's mouth which he never entertained." Our neighbor is perfectly right in denouncing such conduct as excessively dishonorable and base.

Information.—The Charleston *Mercury* commends Mr. Buchanan's good sense in avoiding war by not reinforcing the forts in Charleston. It denies that South Carolina has any wish to seize them prematurely, and gives this intimation of the contingency on which she will act:

"When the State is out of the Union; when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defence alone they were ceded and built up; and when, the Federal Government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession; then it will be right for the world and Black Republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts."

The *Mercury* is very savage on Gen. Cass, styling him a "hoary trickster and humbug," and saying that "his present imbecility equals his past treachery to the South." The ex-Secretary will survive the abuse.

Charming Submissiveness!—The President's Washington organ is getting along rapidly in its disunionism. It is perfectly satisfied that it is utterly useless for Congress to waste its time in idle discussions of the *right* of secession, or of the duty of enforcing the laws. Both these points are already settled. "Nobody believes," says the *Constitution*, "that anything that can be said will influence the Seceders; therefore, it adds:

"The part of wisdom is to *recognize the assertion of their right by seceding States*—to admit unreservedly that the Union, being held together by ties of interest and feeling, cannot and ought not to be kept up by the exercise of brute force—and to *proceed to the adjustment of the matters in which both sections have a common concern.*"

In other words, Congress is advised by the President's organ to assent "unreservedly" to disunion, and proceed to make the best of it!

What will He Do with It?—It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches that another slaver, the *Bonita*, has been captured by the *San Jacinto* frigate, and taken into Charleston. Under any circumstances Charleston does not seem to be just the place to take persons for trial charged with Slave-trading. But now that South Carolina considers herself out of the Union, she will not be very likely to enforce the Federal laws which prohibit the importation of negroes. We suggest to the President that if he desires the law enforced, he would do well to send the slaver to Boston. If he wishes it evaded, send her here; if defied, leave her at Charleston.

HON. EDWARD BATES AND THE CABINET.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 21.

The *Democrat* this morning announces by authority that Mr. Lincoln offered Edward Bates a seat in his Cabinet, and that the latter will accept a position, which will probably be Secretary of the Interior.

Conflagrations.

TWELVE BUILDINGS BURNED AT ADAMS.

Adams, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 21.

A fire broke out in this place early yesterday morning which destroyed nearly one-half of the business portion of the town. Twelve buildings were burned and property to the amount of $50,000 destroyed, of which about $25,000 is covered by insurance. The fire originated in Stearns & Wenman's dry goods store from a chimney that had burnt out during the evening.

A snow-plow, propelled by two locomotives, engaged in clearing the track of the Watertown and Rome Railroad of snow, ran of the track near this place yesterday morning, smashing the plow into fragments, and severely injuring five or six men employed thereon. One locomotive was thrown from the track and considerably damaged. Trains were detained but a few hours in consequence of the accident.

TENEMENT HOUSE AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Friday, Dec. 21.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a tenement house owned by John A. Davenport and occupied by twenty-six families. An entire family, consisting of Michael Lenox, his wife and four children, were burned to death.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Laurence Hotel, in this city, purchased by the Government for a Custom House and Post Office, was destroyed by fire early this morning. It will be long temporarily occupied by the members of the State Legislature. The fire was incendiary. Thirteen will probably result from five to six thousand dollars.

SHOE FACTORY AT NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, Friday, Dec. 21.

The shoe factory of H. C. Ames & Son, on Bleecker street, was partly burned this morning at 6 o'clock. Loss, from $6,000 to $7,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The business will continue as usual.

From Havana.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana the 16th inst., has arrived.

Business at Havana was in a languid condition, owing to advices from the United States. Sugar was quoted at 6½ reals per arroba. The stock in port is estimated at 30,000 boxes. Freights were inactive. Exchange on London, 12½@12¾; on New-York and Northern ports, 3@7 per cent.

The Telegraph Cable at Valentia.

Tranmylvania, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The telegraph cable recently laid at Valentia, invented and conducted by Mr. S. Hemmister, of New-York City, is a complete success. All the difficulties heretofore encountered, have been entirely overcome, and it is now working perfectly.

Parties of Col. Rudler.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Government of Honduras have pardoned Col. Rudler, who was engaged under Walker in the recent foray on the City of Truxillo.

The Steamer City of Washington Captured by Rebels.

St. John's, N. F., Friday, Dec. 21.

The steamer *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday, for Liverpool, did not call off Cape Race, owing to stormy weather.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Accident on the Steamer Commonwealth.—Coroner Schirmer, yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of James Meyers, a colored youth, employed as a waiter on board the steamer *Commonwealth*, who died in consequence of scalds received on Wednesday morning last by the explosion on board that vessel. It was shown by the testimony of R. C. Jarvis, assistant engineer of the steamer, that while the boats were lying to just above Hell Gate, waiting for daylight on Wednesday morning last, the steam chamber of the starboard boiler exploded. Witness was in the engine-room and heard the noise, but not being aware of its cause, he was impressed with the idea that the vessel had run on the rocks. As nearly as he could recollect there were 16 inches of steam on at the time of the explosion. The boilers were inspected on the 3d of May, when a certificate was given that they were capable of carrying 25 lbs. The steam chamber he found, by examination, had burst at one of the caps in the lining of the steam chimney, and the weakness he believed had been caused by corrosion. John Faulkner, fireman, testified that he had found the deceased, shortly after the explosion, lying under the galley on the larboard side of the steamer's deck. Deceased was asleep in his room near the exploded steam chamber when the accident occurred. Two other servants were with him, but they escaped uninjured. Witness also picked up several females who were scalded, and conveyed them to the ladies' cabin. On the arrival of the *Commonwealth* at this City deceased and seven other persons were conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Dr. Turnure, resident physician of the institution, testified that deceased had been under his care, and that he died from the effects of scalds, at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The jury declared the explosion to have been accidental.

Opening of Irving Hall.—On Wednesday evening Messrs. Harmony gave an invitation ball at their new establishment corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place—called Irving Hall. The building faces the Academy of Music, and is entered from Irving-place, like the Temple of Song. It has been erected with much expedition, but is regarded as a model of strong and substantial work, and although having received a special certificate from the new Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the safety of public buildings. The room is plainly but neatly fitted up, and when finished, will be comfortable in appearance rather than imposing. It is congratulated for dancing purposes, as far as the floor (which is laid on springs) is concerned, and for musical purposes as regards the resonance of the walls. Fifteen hundred persons, it is said, can be seated, and there are four galleries where more may be accommodated at a pinch. The dimensions are 96½ feet by 71; the height 35 feet. In the basement are numerous private supper-rooms, a large restaurant, bar-room, smoking apartment, &c.

Grammar School Anniversary.—Yesterday afternoon the first Anniversary of Grammar School No. 19, (Seventeenth Ward,) William Sherwin, Principal, was celebrated at the school building, on Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues. It is one of the best lighted and ventilated school edifices in the City, and is admirably located for health, which the appearance of the scholars who participated in the exercises yesterday, with their rosy cheeks and buoyant faces, seemed to prove. The children all played their parts almost without fault, in an entertainment of diversified interest—music, both vocal and instrumental, declamation and dialogue—to the gratification of a large number of spectators, chiefly ladies, most of whom stood up and patiently waited through four hours to witness it. Some of the Trustees were present and closed the day with remarks. The scholars now number upwards of 1,700. Primary Department (reduced from 1,300 and now limited to 1,000) 1,000; Male Department, 350; and Female Department, 250. In the two latter Departments there have been considerable increases within a year.

Mr. Hudson's Lectures on Shakespeare.—The popularity of Mr. Hudson's lectures on Shakespeare increases on each occasion. On Tuesday, Hope Chapel was thronged to hear him discourse on the noble comedy "As You Like It," and on Thursday the same building was filled by an audience, equally select, including nearly all the noted intellectual men of the city—professors of the University, Columbia College, the Free Academy, &c., with their families, to listen to his lecture on "Othello." To attempt to do justice to Mr. Hudson's admirable lectures, in the brief space at our disposal, would be like subjecting Mars or Venus to a photographic operation, expecting thereby to exhibit in detail all the physical, meteorological and other scientific phenomena of those planets. He analyses each respective character so acutely that the scalpel of finest critics seems almost to have had a dull edge. The fourth lecture will be on Thursday of next week.

Mr. W. Page's Lectures on Art.—The second lecture of the series which this celebrated artist is delivering, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, took place last night, before a discriminating audience. The productions of Titian and Paul Veronese were the principal topics of the lecture. Mr. Page made use of Shakespeare in rather a novel way, comparing his employment of old plots, borrowed from Italian novels and other sources, with these great painters' way of choosing their subjects; or, to be more concise, as Shakespeare used words, so they used "pigments," to actually creating, but building a new and magnificent edifice upon a very slight plan and foundation. These lectures are not for "the million," but no man or woman of intellect and taste would wish to be absent during their delivery.

The New-England Society.—This time-honored institution will celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary by a dinner at the Astor House this evening. Eminent speakers from this City and from abroad will be present, and an able and eloquent letter from Hon. John M. Berrien, especially interesting at the present juncture of political affairs, will be read. The Society hold their meeting for the election of officers, &c., at 12 o'clock, at the Astor House.

The Republican Committee—Election of Delegates.—The various Republican Ward organizations assembled last evening for the purpose of electing each five delegates to the Republican Central Committee for 1861, also five delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee. The first meeting of the new Board takes place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, 1861, at No. 618 Broadway.

The Union Committee.—Yesterday, Postmaster Dix said he had received a letter from Ex-President Fillmore, but declined to make it public until it had been submitted to the Union Committee. A meeting of the Committee will be held to-day, when, if it is deemed proper, the letter will be communicated to the public.

Broadway Re-Rhymed.—The last repetition of Mr. De Cordova's humorous, punning, witty, sensible, absurd and popular poem, descriptive of our great thoroughfare, will be given this evening at Clinton Hall. The usual throng will of course attend.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and G. E. Fogg, New-Hampshire, Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, Capt. Cunningham, of Virginia, J. G. Loring, of Boston, and G. Jones, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

The Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, Judge Willard, of Troy, Simon Stevens, of Lancaster, Pa., and J. Gardner, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Andrews, of Vermont, J. J. Powers, of Tennessee, Z. B. Foote, of Cleveland, W. E. Busbark, of North Carolina, and G. H. Butler, of Lander's Wagon Road Expedition, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. K. Train, of Boston, G. Buffington, of Boston, H. Ashworth and E. Cross, of England, A. G. Garrett and A. G. Harris, of Mississippi, and Homer Randell, of Nebraska Territory, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A. Crocker, of Massachusetts, Capt. E. A. Husey, of the ship *Essex*, and C. W. Abbott, of the United States Navy, are at the Howard Hotel.

Capt. J. C. Funes, of Honduras, H. Lopez, R. R., and E. V. Mackinney, R. A., of England, are at the International Hotel.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 294 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-ruled three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 294 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 26th-st., New-York.

Read the following from the well-known Captain of the Steamer *Fulton*:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell—Sir: I am urged by my wife to report to you a cure your Sarsaparilla has made in my family, and in so far as the only way in which we can make you any acknowledgment of our gratitude, I will proceed to state. My little son, 11 years old, has been afflicted with sores on his ears, neck and arms for five years. They were much of the time very distressing, and we feared they would kill him. At first a swelling would appear, then it would break and make a running sore, which would not heal. They became very loathsome, and often painful, they stopped his growth and seemed to undermine his health, so that he became feeble and sickly. We tried Physicians and Medicines, but they did no good. A clergyman in our neighborhood, who had seen some remarkable cures by your CHERRY PECTORAL, advised us to try your SARSAPARILLA, and we did. The smallest sores showed symptoms of healing in about two weeks; in two more they had healed, and in two months the child was as well as any body. He now enjoys perfect health, with no remnant of the disorder about him that we can discover. If you, Sir, are a parent, you may well believe that we shall not soon forget you. Very truly, your humble servant,

JNO. BATES.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Rogers & Raymond's
NEW STOCK OF
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising entirely new patterns. Cape Overcoats, new styles of office and sack Coats, School Suits, Dress Clothing, Fancy Suits, &c., &c
EXCELS in BEAUTY
of material, cut and style,
OUTSHINES IN VARIETY,
AND
EXCELS IN CHEAPNESS
any stock heretofore offered by the firm.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing
CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary
Ice Cream, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Confectionery.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established 1848. It has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Medical Common-sense.—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, is effecting great attraction in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, &c., at his Winter Rooms, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Call, or send and get his pamphlet, entitled "Evidences of Dr Foote's Medical Success," which he is pleased to give to all who feel interested. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Candles, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Corneopias, &c., &c.
For New-Year's Table: Roast Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c. &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Mrs. E. Simpson, No. 495 Broadway, having unequaled facilities for making Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Bedding, Quilting, Embroidering, &c., in the best style, and on the shortest notice, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of baby and nursery furniture: it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Squire & Leader
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!
Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.
Wholesale and Retail, at No. 426 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until 9 o'clock.

Holiday Presents from Paris.
Cheapest selection of Shoes for the holidays received by the last steamer. Among the variety are quilted satin Shoes, richly trimmed, all colors, made by Este. Also velvet riding Boots trimmed with fur.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE,
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
[illegible] Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Watches,	for Holiday Presents,
Fine Jewelry,	for Holiday Presents.
Sterling Silver Ware,	for Holiday Presents.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Harry's Triacopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
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The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1826. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Furs for the Holidays.—Ladies' Mink Capes, Half-Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, selling off at a great reduction, at RANFA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

Holiday Hats, Caps, Furs,
Unsurpassed for styles or variety.
KELLOGG, No. 321 Canal-st.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $4 to $25.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Moldavia Cream for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold by A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Lentheric Hair-Dress, Gentlemen's Hair Dress for tender scalps, sold by A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extraordinary beauty; perfect imitation of Nature, at A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS.
Nos. 122, 136 and 140 Fulton-st.

Brandreth's Pills,
THE GREAT APPROVED PURGATIVE,
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ESTABLISHED 1751.
Cure headache, pain in the side, coughs and colds, immediately; bilious affections, costiveness, stone, gravel, and affections of the bladder, &c., &c. In fact by purifying the blood, these pills aid nature in curing all disease whatsoever and restore health. Sold at 25 cents per box, at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., and No 4 Union-square. Also, by 100,000 druggists and special agents.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Toweling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 607, Dec. 21, 1860.
21, 68, 70, 38, 17, 53, 31, 40, 52, 33, 13, 36.
Class No. 608, Dec. 21, 1860.
24, 12, 32, 21, 23, 3, 46, 28, 2, 40, 67, 5, 77, 73.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 21 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis Mo.

SEE BISHOP & REIN'S ADVERTISEMENT, under the head of "For the Holidays."

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores,
No. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
In consequence of the revulsion in business the subscriber is selling his stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, PARIS FANS, CARD CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c., &c.,
at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway.

DIAMOND RINGS,
AT BARGAINS,
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.
The Publishers of THE BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to publish every Saturday during the ensuing year, a phonographic report of his Evening Discourses addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by Mr. Beecher himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRAVELLER.
Particular attention is paid in THE TRAVELLER to Foreign and Domestic News, Ship News, Markets and Stock Sales. The proprietors are determined that, while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best papers in the country.
The Review of the Week, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
We will furnish the papers on the following terms:

Daily, single copy	$6 per year.
Daily five copies	$20 per year.
Semi-Weekly, single copy	$3 per year.
Semi-Weekly, a club of ten	$20* per year.
Weekly, single copy	$2 per year.
Weekly, a club of ten	$10* per year.

*And one copy to the getter-up of the club.
Cash always in advance.
WORTHINGTON, FLANDERS & CO.,
Publishers.
For sale by all News Agents.
Wholesale Agents in Boston: JOHN J. DYER & CO.; A. WILLIAMS & CO.; FEOHORN & CO.
New-York: H. DEXTER & CO.; ROSS & TOUSEY.

HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
Will find a most recherché and popular collection of
ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES
In the complete variety of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE,
And Elegant Settings, Color Boxes, Easels, Prints and Photographs in Passe Partouts, Framed Prints,
PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS,
HAND-BOOKS ON ART,
And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, cor. of Ninth-st

BEECHER'S SERMON,
Of Sunday Evening, Dec. 16,
IN BOSTON TRAVELER
of Dec. 22, ONLY.
For sale by Newsagents generally.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES, $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, are now selling at $40.
VERNON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly-increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S Champagne Wines, especially of their VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market. ADOLPHUS ORCHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
New-York, Dec. 15, 1860.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES OF ALL kinds on hand or made to order, at greatly reduced prices, by BARTLETT & CO., 429 and 621 Broadway.

1860.

A COMPILATION OF THE EVENTS OF THIS MOST REMARKABLE YEAR.

DISASTERS BY SEA, FLOOD, FIRE, AND WIND.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE FALL OF KINGDOMS AND STATES.

ADVERSITY AND PROSPERITY.

MOURNING AND REJOICING.

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE YEAR.

REPORTS OF THE CORONER AND CITY INSPECTOR.

Will be published in the
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
THIS AFTERNOON.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXVIII.] CONTENTS. [JANUARY.

A PEEP AT WASHOE. By J. Ross BROWNE.—(*Second Paper.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Carson City—The Trail from Strawberry—We are Waiting for You—A Short Cut—Diogenes—The Stage—Devil's Gate—Virginia City—A Question of Title—Gold Hill—My Claim, sir—San Francisco Speculators—A Fall—Assay Office—The Comstock Lead—Silver Certain—The Claims—Indications, sure.
THE BATTLE OF THE COWPENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Gold Medal awarded to Morgan—Daniel Morgan—Colonel Tarleton—John E. Howard—William Washington.
CAST AWAY IN JAMAICA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Port Royal—Kingston Harbor—Spruce Beer—King Street, Kingston—Jamaican Arab—Head-Quarter House, Kingston—Harbor-Street, Kingston—House in Kingston—The Government Mail—Group in Market-Place—West Indian Soldiers—Entering Horses—Regimental Band—Square of Spanish Town.
NO. 10 BLANK-STREET.
HOW CHARLIE CAME HOME.
THE NEW ROUTE THROUGH CHIRIQUI. By THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
THE BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.
MALLICENT'S MALADY.
MY UNCLE.
STORY OF A GRAY SHAWL.
AN INTERVIEW WITH MARTIN LUTHER.
GOSSIP ABOUT A GREAT PAINTER.
THE SLEIGHERS.
ABOUT THOMAS HOOD. By W. M. THACKERAY.
WATCHING AND WISHING. By CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
THE HISTORY OF A FABLE.
SUCCESS.
A DREAM OF THE CAVALIERS. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
AN ANIMATED ALPHABET.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Visiting Costume and Girl's Dress. Boy's Dress. Open Under-Sleeves.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE have made arrangements which they are confident will render the *Twenty-Second* Volume, of which this is the second Number, more valuable and attractive than any which have preceded it.
The Paper on *Washoe*, by J. Ross BROWNE, which appears in this Number, is the second of a Series of Articles describing Life in California and Oregon, to be illustrated from Characteristic Drawings by the Author.
In the February Number will be commenced a New Story by W. M. THACKERAY, which is expected to be continued through the year.
The Publishers have also made arrangements with the Author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss," for a New Story for the Magazine.
A Series of Illustrated Papers, describing Life, Character, and Scenery in every part of the American continent, from Labrador to Oregon, prepared from personal experience by favorite Authors and Artists, is in preparation, and will appear from time to time.
The Publishers confidently anticipate for this Volume of the Magazine a continuance, and even increase of the liberal support which it has received from the outset.
A complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be a desirable acquisition to any public or private library. Besides the Tales, Poems, and Essays which form the leading features of Periodical Literature, each Number of the Magazine has contained articles of permanent value. Nearly Two Hundred Papers, illustrated by more than Two Thousand Engravings, have been devoted to American History, Biography, Industry, Character and Scenery. Each of our great Agricultural Staples has been made the subject of elaborate articles. The results of the explorations of travelers in regions heretofore undescribed have been carefully epitomized. The "Literary Notices" embody impartial estimates of more than two thousand books, comprising almost every work of any value which has been issued from the American press during the last ten years. The "Monthly Record of Current Events," though filling a small space in each Number, contains matter sufficient to fill several volumes. Every event of historical importance is here noted; it furnishes a more complete history of the last ten years than can be found in any accessible shape.
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $4.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 13th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, in the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey there to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.
Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.	R. H. McCURDY,
DANIEL LORD.	THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT,	DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.	

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

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BEECHER'S SERMON,
Of Sunday Evening, Dec. 16,
IN BOSTON TRAVELER
of Dec. 22, ONLY.
For sale by News Agents generally.

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In consequence of the severe interruption to our regular business, resulting from the political panic throughout the country, we are compelled to offer our large stock of fine Jewelry, consisting of Diamond work, GOLD CHAINS, of all patterns,
BROOCHES,
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Expressly manufactured for the Holiday trade,
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Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry,
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Up stairs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE *via* SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, per U. S. steamer *Bremen*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

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WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
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Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News, Ship News, Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
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SOMETHING NEW.
See advertisement of SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL, at Niblo's Garden, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, in behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. PUNCH AND JUDY, and AUNT SALLY, first time in America. The most laughable performance ever presented in this country.

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A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

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NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.
On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
THE CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE!
SMITH'S NEW SKATE, (measures having been taken to secure LETTERS PATENT.)
It is the skate that will suit everybody; it is light, beautiful in appearance, and not likely to get out of repair.
It is the only Skate adapted for the LEARNER or FANCY SKATER. For LADIES it is invaluable.
These Skates were manufactured the past Summer by MOULSON BROTHERS, of Sheffield, England, expressly for my sales, and are made of the best quality of Norway iron and cast steel, and properly tempered.
Also, all the latest styles of English and American Skates, some of which have never been offered in this market before.
BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS fitted up complete, from $1 50 to $75. For sale by
PHINEAS SMITH,
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Between Walker and Canal sts., New-York.
In ordering Skates, send number or size of shoe.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE
LUCIUS HART,
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Coffee and Tea-urns from	$3 to $18	Castors from	$3 to $15
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Also, CHILDREN'S SETS, in great variety FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

BEECHER'S SERMON,
Of Sunday Evening, Dec. 16,
IN BOSTON TRAVELER
of Dec. 22, ONLY.
For sale by News Agents generally.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends will celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and the 55th Anniversary of the Society by a Dinner at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.
C. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
M. STEBBINS,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
Committee of Arrangements.
The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.
WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, elegantly bound in gilt cloth cases; Price $2 50. Each volume contains 204 large pages of Vocal and Piano-forte Music. Office, No. 458 BROADWAY, New-York.

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One elegant crown quarto volume of 400 pages, printed on tinted paper, and bound in the costliest styles of morocco. Price $12 50.
From the Independent.
"The utmost skill of artists, engravers, printers, binders, seem to have conspired with the affectionate and intelligent taste of the compiler to make this volume one of the most attractive and superb gift-books yet issued from the American Press."

II.
A FOREST HYMN.
By WM. CULLEN BRYANT.
Illustrated from original drawings by John A. Hows

Walker and Filibusterism.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this date contains the following:

The New-Orleans *Delta* has extracts from letters written in Nicaragua, in regard to the expedition and death of WALKER. They state that the news of the landing of the Fillibusters at Truxillo was the signal of the most enthusiastic demonstrations among the Nicaraguan Liberals. Parties of them paraded the streets cheering the name of WALKER, and crying death to the Government, and in some instances firing upon the guard-houses. These effusions of sympathy the Government is said to have been powerless to repress or punish; and when, after the news of the great Fillibuster's execution had been received, attempts were made to stimulate a general popular rejoicing over the event, they proved, so far as Nicaragua was concerned, to be "dead failures."

You were quite right in branding all this as stuff and nonsense. There never was a grosser fabrication manufactured, and I cannot conceive what object the *Delta*'s correspondents had in giving it circulation. I was in different parts of Nicaragua, from the time Gen. WALKER landed in Honduras to the date of his execution, and I can assert, *positively*, that no such demonstrations took place. On the contrary, so far as my observation extended, the people would have united to a man in resisting an invasion headed by him or any other leader. It is pretty generally known that, when Gen. WALKER was in Nicaragua, through the invitation of a large portion of its citizens, and acting in good faith with the *Rivas* Administration, he had my sympathy. At that time everything appeared to indicate that the people of Nicaragua were satisfied with their rulers. Errors subsequently committed changed this state of things, and caused thousands to transfer enmities to Americans, who were friendly to them before. Gen. WALKER'S last invasions of Central America may have been induced by good motives, but, if they were based upon the supposition that any portion of the people of Nicaragua encouraged an invasion by him, or would have joined him in the event that he landed on Nicaraguan soil, he labored under a fatal error. I do not believe there are ten men in the whole State who would encourage a fillibustering invasion, and it is well enough that this should be *distinctly understood* by all who contemplate such an enterprise.

Although Americans in Nicaragua are treated with great courtesy and fairness, still there is not that friendly feeling towards them that should exist, and this is partly caused by such silly reports as are put forth by the correspondents of the *Delta*. The people of Nicaragua were never better prepared to repel invasion than at present. For years their condition has not been more prosperous. Their destroyed towns are being rebuilt, and plantations that have been abandoned for years are being again put in cultivation. All that this little Republic requires now is to be *let alone*. Give it peace and it will soon become prosperous. The Government, under President MARCOANO, is one of the best that Nicaragua has had for years, and it appears to give general satisfaction to the people of that country. JOHN P. HEISS.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your statement, that "Owing to the great depression in trade, and a disinclination to sell further to the South the manufacturers in jewelry, have determined to offer their goods at retail," is undoubtedly correct, so far as the first part of the paragraph is concerned. To the latter part we object. We entertain no such feelings towards the South, and only take this course on account of the troubles North as well as South, which at this time affect the regular course of trade. Respectfully yours,

C. R. DOWNING & CO.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Under date of Dec. 10, a correspondent writes from Jefferson City to the Missouri *Republican*:

"A dispatch from Gen. FROST, at Camp Doniphan, to the Governor, details the condition of our Western border, and suggests measures for its protection from the incursions of Kansas banditti. Gen. FROST describes the Missouri border as in a wretched condition from these civilized savages. Many of the people in Bates and Vernon Counties have deserted their homes, leaving everything to rack and ruin, to find more quiet abodes where they will be secure from the dread of midnight robbers and assassins. Land that, a little while ago, was worth from fifteen to twenty dollars an acre, cannot be sold at any price, and the state of general fear and disquietude amongst the remaining inhabitants, makes them proper subjects for protection by the Government.

Under these circumstances, Gen. FROST recommends the organization of a force of two hundred mounted men to act as a patrol upon the western border of the State, until the cause of the present outrages is removed.

The Governor has promptly acceded to this suggestion, and has this day dispatched his Aid-de-Camp, Col. JOHN T. TRACY, with orders to Gen. FROST to organize such a force, with volunteers from his command, or from the inhabitants in the vicinity, and for the balance of the command to report itself to him at Jefferson City."

THE CRISIS AND BENEVOLENCE.—The embarrassments in our political and commercial relations, are very seriously affecting the finances of many of our oldest and most useful religious and benevolent societies.

The American Tract Society of this City, which has for so many years been sending out its issues of books and tracts to all parts of the land, through its hundreds of colporteurs, has recently, for want of funds, been obliged to dismiss nearly one-third of its laborers, and unless its treasury is very soon replenished, this curtailment of its great work must be continued.

By necessity these dismissals are among the most destitute portions of our land. Never, since its organization, has there been a day when its good work was more necessary, or could be prosecuted with greater promise of success at the North and South, the East and West, if the Society had the means. Its men and books find favor even in these days of excitement in all parts of the land.

BRUTALITIES COMMITTED BY THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—An extract of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, dated 10th inst., gives the following details of Indian brutality in Jack County: The Indians, five in number, went to SHERMAN'S house and called for sugar, milk and whisky, which were given them. They then told SHERMAN to *vamose*. SHERMAN and his wife left the house and went about half a mile, when an Indian overtook them and drove SHERMAN away, leaving his wife with the savage. Shortly he returned and took the trail, which he followed but a short distance, when he was attracted by the groans of his wife, whom he found crawling towards the creek in search of water, with an arrow sticking in her side and her scalp taken off. She was dreadfully bruised. After getting water and recovering somewhat, she was able to say that the Indians committed the most horrible brutalities upon her for an hour and a half, when one of them ran his knife around her head, making an incision, then threw her upon the ground and putting his foot upon her, tore her scalp from her head and left her. She lived three days, giving birth to a child a few minutes before her death.

The following dispatch has been sent to Secretary FLOYD:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, Dec. 6, 1860.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD—*Dear Sir*: Intelligence has reached me to-day of the massacre of three families by the Indians in Jack County, on the 26th ult. The Indians also fired their dwellings.

Very respectfully, SAM HOUSTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 68 Broadway, sole Agents.

ENGLISH MUTTON FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—Per Arab, English Filberts, Mutton, Beef, Sally Lunn, Tea Cakes, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, Hares, Scotch Finnan, Haddocks, &c., at the Eliabethan Ale Lunch-room, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Ben Honey on hand. T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

DELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN refined Cider Vinegar, treble refined Cider, Sweet Cider, immediately from the press, Seedling Potatoes, warranted to keep in any climate, for sale at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 250 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to parties having a surplus of merchandise, or desiring to close business, to exchange for cash and good farming lands at the West, at fair valuation. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,873 New-York Post-office.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 20 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GOODS WILL be sold at low prices. Please call and examine them, at ROWLAND JOHNSON'S, No. 84 Beaver-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS FOR SALE.—Address D. Y., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHASED GOLD-PENCIL, WITH A Locket-attachment and gold pen, on the evening of the 20th, between 10½ and 11 o'clock, while passing from the New-York University through Wooster and Bleecker sts. to Thompson; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 13 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOUND—A LADY'S UMBRELLA IN A BROADway stage. Owner can have it by applying at No. 17 Irving place, New-York, and paying cost of advertisement.

BANK-BOOK LOST—ON THE BOWERY SAVings Bank, No. 167,611. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, and oblige the owner.

FOUND—A MUFF, WHICH WAS LEFT IN THE store of Arnold, Constable & Co. The owner can have the same by applying at Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.,
WEBSTER'S
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
Sold by all Booksellers.

THE HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!!
BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Books are among the most acceptable presents that can be made, and the best place to buy them is at
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We have now a very fine selection of books for presentation, among which will be found the following prominent novelties, in fine bindings, and beautifully illustrated:

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A FOREST HYMN. By W. C. BRYANT.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
WAVERLEY GALLERY.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. COOPER.
MORAL EMBLEMS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
ALBUMS.—Ladies' Albums, a great variety. Floral, landscape, autograph, etc., etc., from $1 upwards.
ANNUALS.—A large and elegant assortment.
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STANDARD FICTION.—By Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, and all the great writers.
D. W. EVANS & CO. would respectfully urge upon their patrons the advisability of making their Christmas purchases as early as possible. *Our stock is now* QUITE *full, and our friends will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection by calling* AT ONCE *than if they leave it until the last moment*, when the crowded condition of our store will render it impossible for us to give them the attention we could wish.
D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOK-STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

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REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Christmas sermon in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Death-Bed of Jacob*, being the third of the sermons on the Representative Men and Women of the Bible. The ladies of the congregation will continue the Fair through the Holidays. Jewelry, toys and presents for sale lower than they can be purchased at the stores. Entrance on Broadway, No. 1,279.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERvices in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 23d inst., will be conducted by the "Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Sermon at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by a member of the Association, to be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Love Feast at 3 o'clock, P. M. Meeting for Prayer, Exhortation &c., at 7 o'clock in the evening. Local Preachers and the public generally, are invited to attend. Seats free.
N. L. ATWOOD, Secretary.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject during the season of Advent—*The Coming and Kingdom of Christ*. At a time when all the kingdoms of the world are more or less shaken, and when doubtful contingencies and even dissolution threaten many of them, Christians, at least, should consider well the promises concerning that Kingdom which shall endure forever.

LECTURES TOUCHING ISRAELITES.—Rev. M. R. MILLER delivers on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. PHILLIPS',) 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., a free lecture on the subject: *Jesus as a Jewish Prophet*. Let every one who wishes to inspect the foundation in reason and history on which Christianity stands be certain to be present. All Israelites, particularly, are invited.

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND secular music will be given by the Sunday-school of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) assisted by Little MARTHA DAVIS, and several other celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, on Christmas EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860. Doors open at 6. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

HEROD, THE UNPRINCIPLED MAN, will be the subject of the first of a series of discourses on representative characters in the New Testament, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor, on *Forefather's Day and Christmas*.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Rev. F. M. HEDGE, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: *Rationalism in Religion*, being the sermon preached before the Autumnal Convention at New-Bedford.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The Fifth Anniversary of the Sunday-School will be held in the Church on CHRISTMAS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER PORTland and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. G. CARVER, Rector. Opening services. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GUION at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. VINTON at 7½ P. M. A special collection will be taken up at each service.

ARE NOT THE CHURCHES AND THE Clergy Spiritually Blind, that they do not see, from the prophecies and present events, that the great day of God is here? Preaching on this grand theme in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bedford-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by Rev. P. A. MOWAT, Alleghany, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE WICKED FLEE WHEN NO MAN pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion.—*Prov.* 28: 1. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Sermon by Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of Stamford, Conn., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.,) SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock. The public, young men especially, are invited to attend.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE WILL PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subject—*Review of Mr. Van Dyke's discourse upon the Character and Influence of Abolitionism*. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his third lecture of the current course on *The Morning of Life*. Subject—*Essential Elements of a good Character*.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st. near 8th-av. Preaching on SABBATH, December 23d., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. TALMAGE, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. WM. J. HOGE, D.D.
The increased size of the Sunday-school, requires the aid of 20 additional teachers. It commences at 2 P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Birth and the New Birth of Christ*. Subject for the Evening—*The Church as it Should Be and Shall Be*.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. CHAS. WHITEHEAD may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., may be expected to preach, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE New-York Prayer-Meeting Association will be at the above church, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 23, morning, afternoon and evening. You are respectfully invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON: residence No. 135 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTH LECTURE ON DR. THOMPSON'S *Love and Penalty* will be delivered by Dr. T. J. SAWYER, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Historical Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Morning services at 10½.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Concert and prayer at 3 P. M. Seats free; public invited.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, State-st., near Hoyt.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, at 10½ o'clock and 7 in the EVENING. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 24 Cooper Institute, Elder JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to hear the evidences of a speedy consummation. Seats are free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 23,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*The Great Apostacy*. For the Evening—*The Fall of the Papacy*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, Dec. 23, Morning and Evening. Morning Services will commence at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is hereby given.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every Sunday. Subjects on the 23d at 3 P. M. "*Has the South sufficient cause for secession?*" At 7 P. M. "*True political ethics.*" Discussion free. Platform free to all.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, when there will be services appropriate to Christmas. In the MORNING Rev. N. M. GAYLORD will officiate.

REV. HOWARD OSGOOD—PASTOR OF THE North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., Will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in behalf of seamen at 7 o'clock in the EVENING.

FIVE POINTS UNION MISSION—NO. 36½ Baxter-st.—Preaching at No. 138 Laurens-st., at 10½ A. M.; at 2 P. M. at No. 146 Cross-st., and at 3½ P. M. at No. 36½ Baxter-st. D. CHAPMAN, Superintendent.

LIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Light and Variek sts. Rev. J. C. DRAKE will preach, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Joseph Dennisthorpe, or the Lay Preachers*.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. MR. CHIP, of the 50th-st. M. E. Church; at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SHARLES. Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECTURE—By W. WHITE and circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, 3d floor, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admittance free.

REV. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF THE Presbyterian Church, (formerly in Stanton-st.,) will hold a Congregational Festival in the Lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 49th-av. and 23d-st., on next THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at 303 4th-av., and at the door on the evening of the Festival. Appropriate addresses and music may be expected.

REV. H. MATTISON, FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.

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To be sold at auction, without reserve, on
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ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION,
Comprising a large assortment of the choicest and richest goods offered at auction this season, consigned to us direct from the importers, with orders to sell without reserve. The public generally are invited to call and examine the goods. Catalogues at salesroom.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company of the American Sheboygan, in the City of New-York, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, default has occurred in the payment of the moneys secured by said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in said mortgage,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage will, on the 2d day of A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises and property described in said mortgage, to wit: On Tuesday, the first division of the Railroad of said company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, station houses and other buildings, and all the appurtenances by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of said railway, and thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits of the said and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of said railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the same or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
CLOSING AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Closing and Peremptory Sale without reserve of 56 cases of 30 full-sized bottles, each received direct from an old Boston House, being the balance remaining from sales of Oct. and Nov. '57, viz: pale and dark Hennessey 1846, from London docks, very superior, L. D. Jamaica rum 1852, Scotch whisky do. 1852, Madeira 5 per pipe, Warre Brothers' port, pale gastellus Sherry 1842, believed to be the only lot of this wine in the United States. The goods are now in store ready for delivery. The above stock is worthy the attention of parties wanting first class goods for the holidays and private use, and we confidently recommend them as the cheapest as to guarantee them genuine or forfeit the goods. This will probably be the last opportunity of obtaining these goods. Also, from a private stock, a few extra old cognac brandy, very choice, also two pipes very old sherry, several years in glass, in present possession. Also, a select invoice from an old bonded bottling house, reducing stock late engaged in the Southern trade and in consequence of the depression in trade, will sell without reserve. Also, Central Sonoma vineyards, proprietor's cognac, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, Jamaica Granada and Antigua rum. Also, 100,000 Havana segars of the best brands, imported, consisting of brevas, regalias, britanica, presandos, portalos, londres, medianos, &c., in tenth boxes and quarterated.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MARCOTTE ROUX, &c., ABOUT 100 VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, REAL MINE AND OTHER BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Sent to order by Tadolini, in Italy, for the present owner.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 36 East 126th-st., between University-place and Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, which is all of the most costly description, made by Marcotte, Roux and Dessoir, together with about 100 first-class oil-paintings, by Brochart Hasinclever, Muller, Meyer, Sen., Darring, Volkhardt, A. Wentworth, Leon Frères, Kinsett, W. J. Hays, Isler, Noel, Scharp, F. Schmidt, Schlesinger, Lafont de Metz, Plasson, Nyquest, Peerus, Casdieac, Lasalle, Lambinet and others. Also, very fine marble statuary, two pieces, four feet high, cut for the present owner by Tadolini, together with equal bronzes by Mène and others. The above can be seen on Saturday, 22d inst., the day before the sale, and is well worthy of examination.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at Salesroom No 55 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage the entire household furniture and effects of a three-story house, comprising rose-wood parlor suites in worsted covering, mahogany furniture, hair-cloth, enamelled and mahogany bedroom furniture in variety, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, book cases, sofas, couches and other tables, extension dining tables in walnut, oak and mahogany, sideboards, oak dining chairs, cottage and iron bedsteads, two rose-wood pianos, China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass and ruby ware, crockery, silver-plated ware, bronzes, carpets, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. By order of E. CHEESEBROW, Jr., attorney for mortgagee, Office No. 5 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
REVERDY'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Reverdy's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, comprising a number of elegant rosewood 7-octave pianos, some of the most improved scales and modern improvements, iron frames, overstrung bass, French action, tone, touch and finish, in handsome carved and fluted cornered cases, carved legs, &c.; every instrument will be guaranteed, if desired by the purchaser after sale, to be perfect. Dealers and others willing to sell can examine the instruments on SATURDAY, and the day previous to the sale.
JOHN McDONALD,
Receiver for Cooper & Atherton.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Cards, arranged singly, in groups and under glass.

Also, 150 lots of splendid and costly French and German toys, in great variety, being suitable for the Holidays. All of which are very rare and will be sold without reserve.

F. CORREA, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—From two families, and will be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Beekman-st. Among this assortment may be found 4 piano fortes, carpets, oil cloths, parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, extension tables, sofas, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, &c., &c. Sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, WILL sell THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Sherman, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, mirror, stoves, bedding, kitchenware, &c.
BROWN & BILDERBACK, Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

A MOST DESIRABLE
OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely.

Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, reserved parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, sar'rans and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owners, contained in the residence No. 152 Duane-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of sale make it important that the whole should be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS,
Contain magnificent full suites of parlor furniture, in brocatel and velvet, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, Florentine and French mirrors, recedion and Turkish chairs, French escritoire Mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., of every description; dining-room furniture, rich silverware French and Bohemian China cut glass, &c., forming a rich and valuable collection of household, and unique and recherche works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ARTS.

The contributions of Paintings and Statuary specially made by the ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, for the benefit of the fund, will be sold TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock precisely, at the National Academy of Design, where they are now on view. They embrace new and original works direct from the following artists:

Boughton,	Fish,	Lang,
Barrows,	Falconer,	Loop,
Begle,	Gifford,	Miguet,
Bluvelt,	Gignoux,	Moore,
Casilear,	Griswold,	Richards,
Carmiencke,	Mrs. Greatorex,	Rossiter,
Cafferty,	Hubbard,	Shattuck,
Colyer,	Hays,	Schlegel,
Carter,	Huntington,	Sonntag,
Carlin,	Hennessy,	Suydam,
Colman,	Johnson,	Thompson,
Dix,	Jones	Warren,
Edmonds,	Kensett,	Williamson,
	Wetherspoon.	

They will be sold without reserve Catalogues are now ready at the rooms No. 696 Broadway.

PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer—No. 352 Grand-st.
WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION SALE—THIS MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, in Rodney-st., fourth house east of Lee-av., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture; also, a large and valuable library.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; will be competent to do any kind of up-stairs work; is an excellent nurse, and can sew neatly; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived for 18 years in the City, with most respectable private families, to whom she will refer. Call at No. 89 6th av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as cook in town and country; understands English, French and German cookery; also, a woman as good plain cook; has excellent reference in regard to capability, honesty, good temper and temperance. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., where she is now employed.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry. Can make all kinds of soups, jellys and deserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-av., till engaged. The best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman who is a good baker; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 7 St. Mark's place, 8th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities, will be found in every way a good domestic; has the best of references, for honesty and efficiency; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply this day, or Monday, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and respectable Protestant woman, with good City reference; will help with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 22 6th av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DESirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic or general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for City or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable and industrious American girl, wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she is willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, in the basement, at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by an English widow lady, 39 years of age, as a competent house keeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPEnior young Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; loves children dearly; is also a neat sewer, and is very willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy in person, and respectful in manners. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young widow as wet nurse, in a private family in the City; good references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to wait on a lady or one little girl; the best City references; also, a first-rate dressmaker, wants work by the day or week. They can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 15th-st., corner of 6th av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man; has had long experience in this and the old country; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has the best City reference. Call at or address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class man in every respect, in the above capacity. Reference, present employer, who can be seen by addressing Box No. 1,151 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. E., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is a good and careful driver; has been a coachman for the last seven years; his late employer can be seen at No. 221 Washington-st.; the best of references can be given. Address a note G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardening. Has the best of references for capability and character. Is a good coachman, if required to act as such. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS IN-DOOR SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an Englishman, lately arrived, as in-door servant, willing to make himself useful, with a good character, and good reference in this City. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A a first-class waiter, in a private family; has lived for a number of years with most respectable families in this City, by whom he will be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; is a single man and a Protestant. Call on or address A. C., for three days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualifications. Address or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; he is fully competent; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., at Nesgaard's drug store, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, which will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; speaks several languages, and can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 17 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED boy, 18 years of age, in a respectable family where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,232 Post-office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED over two years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary; he possesses a first-class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, steadiness and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALISED.

He 'ad 'a orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, mand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you 'ease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it 'ache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ARTS.

The contributions of Paintings and Statuary specially made by the ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, for the benefit of the fund, will be sold TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock precisely, at the National Academy of Design, where they are now on view. They embrace new and original works direct from the following artists:

Boughton,	Fish,	Lang,
Barrows,	Falconer,	Loop,
Begle,	Gifford,	Miguet,
Bluvelt,	Gignoux,	Moore,
Casilear,	Griswold,	Richards,
Carmiencke,	Mrs. Greatorex,	Rossiter,
Cafferty,	Hubbard,	Shattuck,
Colyer,	Hays,	Schlegel,
Carter,	Huntington,	Sonntag,
Carlin,	Hennessy,	Suydam,
Colman,	Johnson,	Thompson,
Dix,	Jones	Warren,
Edmonds,	Kensett,	Williamson,
	Wetherspoon.	

They will be sold without reserve Catalogues are now ready at the rooms No. 696 Broadway.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of the case which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of Vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to child dren.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 8 Cedar-st., New-York

MUSICAL.

H. VOSCHERITZ'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instrument's manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufactory of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $100. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret work desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not to be used unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS. Splendid 7-octave Rosewood Pianos, front and full round corners, Louis XIV. legs, brilliant tone and finish, best City makers, warranted in every particular, delivered free, at a great sacrifice. Also, Melodeons, best make, of every size and description, equally low, if applied for before Jan. 1. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 886 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

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MR. BEECHER ON THE PILGRIMS.

Address before the New-England Society in Philadelphia—Excitement, and Apprehension of a Disturbance—A Great Crowd and Good Order.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

Great excitement has existed here all day in certain circles, because it was announced that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would speak before the sons of New-England this evening. For weeks past there has been much talking *pro* and *con* as to the advisability of his being permitted to speak, and great pressure was brought to bear upon the Committee in charge to induce them to withdraw their invitation; this they declined to do, but wrote Mr. BEECHER the state of the case, advising him to be prudent, and requesting an immediate reply, giving the title of his address, which they hoped would be conciliatory and pacific—to which Mr. BEECHER replied that he should be on hand to keep his appointment, and that the theme would be one which he deemed appropriate for the occasion.

After repeated failures, Mr. PALMER, the Chairman, succeeded in getting a hall, only by giving bonds to be responsible for damage in case of attack. Several of the Committee were so fearful of a disturbance that they dared not sit on the platform. Every effort was made to induce the Committee to back down, but Mr. BEECHER and Mr. PALMER stood firm. The lecture passed off uninterruptedly, and was a decided success. There was an immense audience, who were very enthusiastic.

Mr. PALMER introduced Mr. BEECHER as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have assembled to listen to the incomparable lecturer from New-England—the Plymouth Rock orator of the nineteenth century—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER then said:

In one of the mightiest battles of the Spanish Peninsula, NAPIER I think it is who records that a truce was sounded at noon, that the war of artillery ceased, the smoke cleared away, and the men, who but an hour before had been whirling like storms upon each other in headlong charges, came down to a brook which divided the ground, to quench their thirst, and reached forth friendly hands and exchanged kind greetings across it. To-night, ladies and gentlemen, there is a truce around the Plymouth Rock. We seize this charmed hour to hush every conflict, to let the whirl of business run out to stillness, to quench the fires of party. The most earnest men will pause to-night, and from opposite sides look kindly at each other. We reach hands across the Plymouth Stone, and greet each other. *Peace be with you!* To be sure, it is but the eve of the 22d, but let us practise a gentle deception upon our imagination—abolish twelve hours, and decree this to be the ever-memorable date of New-England!

Even in Old England there are not wanting those who mark upon the calendar of remembrance the *22d of December*, for the children of the Pilgrims are not all upon this side of the ocean. As the sun leaves these shores and wheels hitherward, every hour awakes in ranks the States that celebrate that memorable date. Where there is a drop of New-England blood there will be holy thoughts and grateful memories to-night,—and where is there not New-England blood? Is there a State of the glorious thirty-three that is unenriched by it? Her ingenious mechanics work in every nook upon the Continent. Her gentle schoolmistresses brood in schools along every league from lake to gulf—or, exalted to a higher sphere, preside over their own school, where husband is assistant-teacher, and children pupils. [Laughter.] When a railroad needs method, when a bank needs keen sagacity, when iron or stone, wood or clay, are to be moulded; or water called from waste to usefulness, or plains subdued to industry,—there you should find the universal Yankee. Prolific stock! Wonderful hive! New-England swarms forever, but it never runs empty. And no man born in New-England ever forgets his mother, though her breast was granite, and her kiss frost.

To-night, then, in every State of this Union, there will be a time for grateful retrospection. Maine, amid her snows, will rehearse the story that never wears out by telling. New-Hampshire, from amidst her hills and mountains, will send back a grateful remembrance to the past, and an "All hail!" to the future. Vermont, her green hills now tucked up in white for their Winter's sleep, will recount to her children the story of the wintry day and the welcomeless landing. Connecticut, small but comely, and Rhode Island, smaller but yet fair, shall stop all their machineries, and bare the head in the sacred memories of this hour. [Great applause.] Let Massachusetts lead this throng, to whose shores came the Pilgrims. She guards the Rock, and a hundred tongues to-night eloquently speak its meaning.

Metropolitan New-York admits to her calendar of saints as many as the world can find, so that they do not come dry-lipped; and while in due sequence she spreads a wondrous cheer on hospitable tables for the Knickerbocker and for the Gaul, for Santa Claus, for St. George and St. Patrick—thirsty saints all—and for Saint Burns, elected to the saintship by a thirst equal to any, she hails the coming of the Pilgrim, mumbles her parched corn, conscientiously sips the water fervid with ices, rewarding afterwards her exemplary temperance with fare that would have appalled a Puritan, albeit he was a man not averse to generous diet.

So long as the trailing *arbutus*—true Mayflower—grows upon the hills of New-Jersey, she shall yield a welcome to this day; for many of her noblest cradles to-night rock the blood of the Puritan. And the great heart of Pennsylvania to-night, true to its generous impulses, and confessing how many that she loves and honors come from the Puritan land—opens to hail and bless the memory of the Pilgrims. Delaware and Maryland, States that, by the side of their neighbors, seem like punctuation points or particles in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, [tremendous applause,] not disjunctive particles [renewed applause and laughter] but *inseparable conjunctions*, binding together the glorious eloquence of confederated States! [Cheers for the Union]. And Virginia, what shall she say to-night? Uncover the head! Draw near with me, that I may ask—not those who forget, but those who remember WASHINGTON. Hark! To-night Mount Vernon sends a greeting of holy reverence to Plymouth Rock! And sweeping westward, every State—Ohio and Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas—shall send patriotic thoughts to the ancestral shrine, for every one of them has New-England blood! Yea, across the plains, along the mountain slope, in the cabins of the wearied miner, all down the coasts of California and Oregon, there shall be a grateful recognition of the Pilgrim Fathers, and from the gigantic evergreens of Calaveras, goes a greeting to the pine trees of all New-England! [Applause.]

Nor shall the wide compact of remembrance lose one State along the Gulf to-night—they shall drop the hand and cool the tongue, and from a thousand spots trace shall sound, and men come down to this peaceful memory that flows between us and exchange greetings. [Applause.]

By the God of the Pilgrims, I say to the North, give up; to the South, keep not back, but bring my sons from afar and my daughters from the ends of the earth and reverence the memory of the Pilgrims! Let the Savannah murmur it; let the Mississippi sound it; let the Chesapeake and Delaware bear the chorus to the sea; then let the Atlantic speak and the Pacific answer—deep calling unto deep. [Applause.]

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO! Who will journey with me back to that period? Of how much must we divest ourselves before we can draw near to that eventful day, when the sea washed upon the shores of Plymouth the seed of States? You may not carry with you the vision of fruitful valleys—of populous cities, of fields of grain and grass. Restore, if you can, in imagination, the solitude of the Continent! Put a few Spaniards in Florida, a few Englishmen at Jamestown, a few stragglers in Canada. Give back the whole continent to Aboriginal Indians. Light his fire along the streams and mark his hunting path again along the slopes of the Alleghany! Put out every light-house upon the coast, stop every mill, burn every ship. Nay, if you would be real pilgrims, in search of the Primitive Pilgrims, you must abolish the annals of history, cover up the battle-fields of the Revolution, the Yorktown, the Bunker Hill, the Camp at Valley Forge. You must plant the forest where your noble Continental State House now is, and silence that bell now consecrated to Liberty, but which then lay undug in the ores of the earth. You must roll back the tide of civilization, efface every railway, fill every canal, annihilate the steam-engine, give back the telegraph wire to its mine, and its subtle fluid to the vagrant stormy clouds, restore to nature all those secrets of chemistry which now enrich the manufactories of the world; restore to nature the secrets of futility; go back to the plow and implements of the olden time, and let steam-plows and reapers retreat to their old hiding-places; destroy natural pity, and let birds fly back to unknown haunts, fish sink into the deep again, and the astronomer forget his way, and his path be rubbed out. Sink your yachts, obliterate your main and river steamers, sink your merchantmen and bird-winging clippers, and stand to see the ill-looking, clumsy *May Flower* enter the harbor, a very tub which a Delaware lighterman would scorn. [Laughter.]

Thus divesting the imagination of the facts of the age to which we will indulge in our theme, without coming to school-boys or a caucus in all the way; without hearing a sniff of the bowing of knees; without once visiting meadows for the myrtle, or blossoming field for the lead; without an inn, and without a host, without a road, and without steed or carriage; without a companion save the Indian, and without a paper to print your observations, or a book to record your travels! In short, they would see Plymouth Rock to-night as they saw it who landed two hundred and forty years ago; must disrobe this continent and strip bare the age in which he lives of all discoveries, all inventions and all accumulations of knowledge and treason! [Sensation.] And thus unappareled see these men!

But they, too, must not stand forth in those pictures which imagination loves to draw, full of colors, full of symmetries, full of grand heroic traits! They were men of like passions with ourselves. Some were heroes and some only heroic. Heroes never march in battalions! They were beset with ignorance which later ages have cleared away. They were narrow where we have grown broad. They were intolerant where we have grown liberal; they were rude and hard, while we have clad ourselves with a few graces. A grim and firm-faced band of men were they, who for liberty of conscience forsook home and stood firm, on a December day, upon the Winter-locked shore of Plymouth, without a regret. How many of us, with all our boasted advances, could have stood on that Rock blossoming only with frost-flowers, with old England behind and a howling wilderness before, and cast no look backwards? but like them smile upon a welcome Winter wilderness in which there was Liberty! [Great and prolonged applause.] As sometimes, in a doubtful battle, a bold commander casts forward his flag among the enemy, that his followers, with new redoubled ardor, may strike forward to retake it there—so our fathers cast forward their hearts upon the wilderness, and it would be gloriously well if the sons could find indeed the heart of the fathers!

But it is time that we should look to these men, not in their peaked hats and slashed doublets, not in their chimsy cloaks and antique costumes, but in the habiliments of their soul! Let us compare these MEN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO with *their* own age, and that age with *our* own!

There seem to be long Winters in history as well as nature, out of which Spring suddenly springs; whose growth, slowly preparing through many months, is almost like enchantment. To-day snows and to-morrow blossoms. Certain it was that despotism, civil and ecclesiastical, had come to its full developement just previous to the Reformation. The human soul broke forth from profound darkness and captivity, with as sudden a glory as that which roused the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem. And the hundred years preceding the Pilgrim period was one continuous outbreak and advance of the human mind towards Liberty! Scholarship was revived. Printing was bringing the democratic element to learning and intelligence. There was tumult in every department of society. The world had completed a full season and was entering a new period. No one could then have so said. A darkness lay upon all men. In all the one hundred years in which the Reformation stands central not a prophet appeared!

The Noble was borne he knew not whither; the King felt himself swinging at the anchor with an ever lengthening cable; scholars found out truth as miners seek for the ore, not knowing whether it should make sword or shield, buckler or knife, horse's shoe or nail for the sanctuary—as sawyers rip the deal log, thoughtless whether it is for the cradle or for the floor it rocks upon; for couch or for coffin. Men at that time were very earnest, intensely active, but every one with business *right on hand*. Divines were searching for truths, for immediate use against some cruel error, some pestilent persecuting dogma. The statesman was seizing a new truth, not from any foreseen relation of its system or philosophy, but because with something he must defend himself against intolerable pretensions of power. Scholars were not men of theory, weaving schools of modern days, who spin over the fields of learning with more webs than the sun shines upon in actual meadows.

They were living men. They felt yokes, and burdens, and asked truth as knives to cut the stringent burden off. Kings disputed the very ground that men stood on, and sheer necessity drove them to find out a reason for their right to stand there. A common danger drove them to explore principles of right which should include all men in common. And so, the forms of development—civil and religious truth—naturally, and from circumstances of their origin, were toward the democratic, or universal good. Everybody was made practical and wise by some existing necessity. All thinkers were held down to earth by the earthly movements. Men, like hounds, ran with their heads low to the ground which they coursed over! And as it was in Europe, so was it in England. As it was of the great army of Reformers, that secured to England her liberties, so was it with those who were broken off the parent tree to be grafted upon the wild stock of a wilderness. [Applause.]

Our fathers did not come hither on a speculation of philosophy, of religion, or of commerce. They came simply to be rid of oppression, and to live at peace with their own consciences. They never dreamed of future greatness.

The history of the Pilgrims is the proper epic of humility. They did not know their own worth, or suspect their own grandeur. They heard God's voice speaking in their age, and they obeyed it. It was a nice ear that could hear it. It was a pious soul that accepted it. It was a bold heart that could obey it. No Moses was with them. No miracle authenticated their moral convictions. No fire or cloud guided them. The invisible truth was their guide!

These men were of small account at home. If you follow them back to their homes, you will now and then find a mansion, never a castle—but almost always a yeoman's house, and a laborer's hovel. At home the Puritans were weavers, cobblers, tinkers, merchants and mechanics. Only their leaders were even educated. There is no evidence that they had reared up in imagination any Promised Land, or that they fed their enthusiasm upon the visions of an ideal Republic. There was no Thomas Moore among them, and they had no Utopia. There is no evidence of great foresight or practical sagacity in statesmanship. They were men of common sense in the affairs that lay near to them, but there is no evidence that they had the poetic glance or the in-looking eye of philosophy. But what was the state of an age in which the genteel men were able to be only courtiers, and cobblers and tinkers became statesmen without knowing or pretending it? This is the lesson, then; that firm faith in God, and fidelity to moral truth in its application to the age in which men live, and to the business that lies next their hand, are the powers by which the greatest events are brought to pass. [Applause.]

In taking away from the Puritan the comprehensive glance that read the whole scope and future of the principles which he adopted, do we lower him in the scale of greatness? ("No, no.") If he *had* seen the end from the beginning, he would have been more than a man. Not one of all those eminent names that acted in the Reformation were consistent with the since-discovered nature of the principles which they adopted. They accepted the doctrines of liberty with a local application. They never foresaw the logical future. LUTHER and his compeers vehemently denounced the Protestant war, although it was based upon the identical principles which lead the Reformed Church to separate from Rome. That liberty of speech which the Protestant asserted as between Protestantism and Catholicism was denied by LUTHER, by CALVIN, by KNOX, as between different sects of the Protestant body. That fatal notion of *Unity* which the Romish Church has for an iron centre, was carried by the Protestant with the Reform. Despotism consolidates—Liberty opens, diffuses, relaxes. Growth in tyrannies is only petrifaction. Freedom develops as a tree does. First is the seed of some pine, dropped by the hand of frost, caught in the rift of some rock, and let down toward the scanty soil by the melting ice. It sprouts, and no voice announces its birth. It struggles for room. Its roots seek for nourishment from pervious rocks, and yet it thrives. And as it grows, it divides and divides again, united in the trunk but diverse in the boughs, until in full stature it lifts up ten thousand separate branches, each one with liberty, but all of them fibral, back to a common root. [Applause.]

But the knowledge of the safety which goes with diversity—the practical knowledge of it, belonged to a later period. And since it existed nowhere else, how should we demand it among the Puritans? Free speech with them was a self-defensory claim, and not a universal principle. Every man might revile the Pope—but the Quakers were forbid to revile the Protestant. [Laughter.] That is as far as their experiment went. They believed in free speech, but beyond their own experience they dreaded it. It was reserved for their children to carry out to its full proportions this fundamental right of liberty. [Applause.]

It is the joy and glory of our age that this benign principle—liberty of the tongue—has dropped its blossoms upon our land, and that our hands are full of its fruits. For what are free ports, in and out of which ships of all nations may go, compared to the free mouth, which is the *soul's port*. And what is all the merchandise of gold and silver, of silks and spices, compared with the commerce of wisdom?

There, invisible, the all-skillful soul fashions her precious wares, weaves divine truths into Governments for the nations, forges implements for sacred warfare, executes all conceits of beauty and of grace, and to the tongue she commits her treasures, as to a free and universal merchantman, that runs through every latitude, and with endless rounds of benefaction enriches the globe!

They planted the seed; we gather the fruit. Now, the civilized world is yielding to a Puritan doctrine. Free speech is to the soul what free air is to the body. To deny or suppress it, is to take sides with deceit and wickedness. [Applause.] No cause dreads a Free Press, unless it has reason for dreading it. There is always a lie or wrong when a probing tongue makes men wince; and he that shuts a free man's mouth, would, if he had an opportunity, temptation and impunity, shut the prison door upon him. To shut up the tongue in his mouth, is a worse imprisonment than to shut his body in a dungeon. But the Puritan was not omniscient. He could not borrow the Divine power of seeing the end from the beginning. Nor should we blame him for knowing only those stars which rose in his hemisphere.

And legal resistance to this free commerce of the South is war and despotism, and lawless attack upon it *buccaneering* or *piracy*. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

Let us see, now, what was the Puritans Creed.

1. The first grand battle of the Puritan was continental, and in behalf of the right of every man to his own God. God is father, man is child. Religion is liberty. No man but the father shall tell the child what he may do at home.

The Church and the priest are *helps*, not *masters*. Ordinances are *staffs*, not *sceptres*.

God gave to every man a telescope, through which he might see the eternal world and the invisible God. The cunning priest slipped in place of it a kaleidoscope filled with bits of painted glass, beads and tinsel metals, and every turn gave fantastic figures and strange monkish devices, rarely fine to the superstitious, but disgusting to intelligent faith.

The first contest was simply this: Is the Bible a sufficient guide to God? Is the reason a sufficient guide through the Bible? Are an honest soul and virtuous heart sufficient guides for the reason?

2. Next, the Magistrate sought to usurp the usurpation of the Priest. King and Parliament undertook to direct the religious duties and worship of the soul. Against this intrusion did the Pilgrims' *Declaration of Independence*. And, in England, this was the point of separation between Puritan and Churchman.

3. The last step taken into perfect liberty was that taken by the *Independent*, whose champion was HARRY VANE, that one's own soul may not molest his free conscience.

That which the priest may not do the king must not. What the king must not do one's own neighbors and fellow-citizens shall not. And here at length the Puritan emerged from the cave of darkness and into the hemisphere of light and liberty!

It was the spectacle of the human soul *claiming its birthright, asserting its sonship, inspired by full faith of its immortality*.

II. But whatever gives strength to the soul for one purpose, gives it universal growth. The rights of the soul against ecclesiastical dominadon could not fail to result in the same conflict with the civil magistracy. The logic that took the tiara from the Pope's head removed the crown from the King. The Puritan shrank for a long time from consistency. They dared not follow their own principles. They strove to hold back. Like men who begin to explore some unknown river in a new land, that grew deeper and deeper at every league, until, like the Amazon, it seemed itself a sea, long before it reached the ocean, so were the Puritans upon that stream—the *Liberty of the individual!* [Loud applause.]

It was not until they had got out entirely from the shadow of the Cathedral that they could make straight lines in religion, and only when they left beyond the seas the whole fabric of monarchy that they gave consistency and symmetry to their civil governments. Before, the promises had been *Government* from which they strove to recover the rights of the *People*. In the wilderness of New-England, the syllogism was reversed and the premise was the People—and the inference a *Government*.

Only give the whole of man to himself and he is made to be prudent, virtuous, orderly and self-governing. This is the molecule, the atomic cell of Puritanism. Men need governments of restraint, just in proportion to the degree in which they are not developed and free. As the individual becomes educated and strong in his whole nature, moral and intellectual, he needs no government. For God made the human soul sufficient for all its own exigencies. It is a perfect state. It is competent to entire sovereignty! [Applause.]

The Puritan was a man thoroughly alive to liberty. Nor can he be understood or reversed by any who do not believe as he did, that true manhood and Christian liberty were identical! [Great applause.] The first effect of Christianity upon the world was monarchical and not democratic. It gave power to the intellect and purity to the moral nature. But these were exerted in the direction of *Government*. In the sixteenth century there was in the world but one great interest—Government. There was nothing else so divine, so worshiped. God was supposed to be revealed chiefly by Government. The world of ideas was pervaded with the idea of Government—*Government*—GOVERNMENT. Of the one hundred million people of Europe, God was supposed to think well only of about twenty thousand. [Laughter.] The rest were used for the benefit of these!

Now in 1600, how stood the Puritan in comparison with the world? Just as the Primitive Christians had stood 1600 years before. [At this point Mr. BEECHER proceeded to consider at great length and with equal felicity, first, the relative conditions of Christianity and Idolatry, and second, the relative conditions of the Puritan and his notions of individual rights and monarchy with *rights of Government!*]

He then proceeded:

The Puritan is pronounced vulgar. But by whom? Not by men who work. Not by men whose worth comes by character rather than station. He was the prophet of the common people, and was not ashamed to call them brethren. Why should the servant be more than the master? The Messiah was scorned as the son of a carpenter who had never learned letters.

The Puritan is charged with a frivolous zeal against trifles—robes and linen vestments. But were they trifles? Had they not a *meaning?* It is in the power of association to print more indelibly than types or the graver's tool. Not what the loom made it was the linen, but what the Priest made it. It stood for ideas. The homeliest peg that was ever driven into the wall may hold up the warrior's armor, or the king's robe. And days, trees, places, garments, costumes may be nails on which the heart hangs precious memories, or the imagination wondrous superstitions, or the faith earnest beliefs. And the significance of any symbol or ceremony is to be looked for, not in its intrinsic worth, but in the associations which they carry to the popular mind.

What is a wedding-ring but a few pennyweights of gold? Yet that little circle holds more to the wearer's imagination than the horizon of the earth!

A King's crown is but a rim of gold. Yet who can estimate the meaning of that word in the world's history? It signifies law, authority, obedience, the State, the world's sovereignty. The gold band on the King's head may be an iron shackle on the Commonwealth. A throne is but a clumsy chair, but that chair is symbol of all that men hold most august in authority and worshipful in earthly reverence.

And in the times of the Puritans, a robe was more than a robe, and a linen surplice more than a garment.

They carried with them the Priest, the altar, and the church to which they belonged. The Puritans cared little for the cloth, but much for the ideas which it symbolized.

But they are charged with ascetic prejudices, and hatred of innocent amusements. But what are innocent amusements in a tyrant's hands? Shall a king defraud his people of political privileges and pay them in games and dances? If they would not question magistrate or priest they might have holidays, and masks, and bear baitings. What despot would not be glad to furnish amusements, if, for such an equivalent, the people would be content under all their oppressions? To-day, he of Gaëta would let his people dance if they would consent not to *vote*. He would pay for pipe and lute, if they would leave him throne and sceptre. But the sturdy sense of the Puritan despised the bribe, and cast it under foot. Revels and dances seemed to him but flowers upon the corpse of liberty.

They are charged with indifference to beauty, and wanton desecration of art. But what was the art which they beheld? Not harmonious lines and wealth of color. Art is a language. It came to them speaking all the abominable doctrines of oppression. The more beautiful, the more dangerous. It was a syren. Its beauty was a lure. Did not the Puritans tread in the very steps of the Primitive Christian? Was not Art, in the early day, but heathenism in its most potent and attractive form? The legend might be forgotten; the perilous mythology, let alone by one generation, would perish. But Art stood aloft, gleaming in the tempest, radiant from thousands of pictures, silently fascinating and poisoning the soul through its most potent faculty—the imagination! And when the early Christian turned away from art, it was not because it was beautiful, but wicked. It embalmed corruption—it enshrined lies! And the Puritan lived in an age when the priest, the aristocrat, the king, had long and long been served by art. I doubt if in CROMWELL'S day there was a picture on the globe that had in it anything for the common people! The world's victories had all been king's victories—warrior's victories. Art was busy crowning monarchs, robing priests, or giving to the passions a garment of light in which to walk forth for mischief! Will any man point me to the picture of the wonderful number that RAPHAEL painted or designed that had in it a sympathy for the common people? They are all hierarchic or monarchic. But MICHAEL ANGELO was at heart a Republican. He loved the people's liberty, and hated oppression. Yet what single work records these sentiments? The gentle CORREGGIO filled Church, Convent, and Cathedral dome with wondrous riches of graceful forms. But common life found no sign of love, no help, no champion in him. The Venetian school, illustrious and marvelous, has left in art few signs of liberty, and yet where might we expect some recognition of the simple dignity of human life, if not in this Republic? But her rich men had artists, her priests had artists, her common people had none. In all the Italian schools not a picture had ever probably been painted that carried a welcome to the common people. To be sure, there, were angels endless, and Madonnas and Holy Families without number; there were monkish liquids turned into color. Then there were heathen divinities enough to bring back the court of Olympia and put Jupiter again in place of Jehovah. But in this immense fertility—in this prodigious wealth of pictures, statues, canvas and fresco—I know of nothing that served the common people. In Art, as in Literature, Government, *Government*, GOVERNMENT was all, and *people* nothing! [Applause.] I know not that the Romanic World of Art ever produced a democratic picture.

The Germanic World, from whence came all our personal and popular liberties, had a strong development in their schools of Art of popular subjects. Their pictures teem with natural objects, with birds and cattle, with husbandry, with personals, and their life with domestic scenes and interiors.

What had an Englishman, if a commoner, to thank art for? Not a painter in England, from 1500 to 1700, until the days of HOGARTH, ever expressed an idea which was not inspired by the aristocracy or the monarchy!

While, then, the Puritan stood forth under the inspiration of a new life in the State—the life of the common people—he had no thanks to render to art in the past. On the contrary, it stood against him. It plead for the oppressor. It deified the hierarchy. It clothed vice in radiant glory. It left homely industry, sterling integrity and democratic ethics without a line or hue. Every cathedral was a door to Rome. Every carved statue beckoned the superstitious soul to some pernicious error. Every altar-piece was a golden lie. Every window suborned the sun, and sent his rays to bear on a painted lie or a legendary superstition. With few exceptions, at that time of little influence, the art of all the world was the minion of monarchy, the servant of corrupted religion or the mistress of lust. It has brought nothing to the common people and much to their oppressors. [Applause.] When the Puritan broke the altar, it was not the carving that he hated, but the *idea carved*. It was not the window that he shattered, but the lie which it held in its gorgeous blazonries! [Applause.]

[Owing to the great length of the oration and the lack of space, we are unable to give more than a brief outline of the balance.]

But why defend the Puritans? They have been on trial for over two hundred years. Their principles, then dispised, now reign supreme all over the world. Mr. BEECHER then reviewed the course of political events in Europe, showing that such States have peace only as have accepted the principles of the Puritans. He showed that Africa and Asia, under the influence of the Allies, are moving toward the same end, proving that there is but one current in the world—that towards a larger liberty. Man is becoming more and institutions less; therefore, it must be led of God, and woe be to them who attempt to withstand him. What God undertakes man cannot thwart.

An eloquent appeal to the sons of the Puritans ended the lecture. Every allusion to free speech, free soil and free conscience, was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

Mr. BEECHER was escorted to his hotel by a vast crowd, and partook of a supper with a host of dignitaries.

NOTICE.—We are requested to state that the publication of the *Saturday Press* is suspended only till the 5th of January. The number for that date will contain the opening of a new story by Miss PARSONS.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 21.

COTTON dull; sales to-day, 6,500 bales, at 10½c. @10¾c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 62,500 bales, and the receipts 87,500 bales, against 104,-900 bales for the corresponding week of last year. Receipts at this port, up to the present time, less than last year, 140,500 do. at all Southern ports, less than last year, 381,000 bales. The exports of the week add up 72,000 bales, and the total exports to date, 619,000 bales; stock, 328,500. MOLASSES, 21c.@23½c. CORN, 57c.@65c. COFFEE steady; sales of the week, 10,500 bags, at prices ranging from 10c.@11¾c.; imports of the week, 24,000 bags; stock, 52,500 bags, against 68,-000 bags last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 17-32d.@9-16d.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Middling; sales of the week 32,100 bales; receipts, 17,270 bales against 46,435 bales in the corresponding week last year; decrease in receipts, 118,650 bales. EXPORTS—29,500 bales. Stock in port, 138,800 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 19-32@5s. 6d. EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. discount. STERLING EXCHANGE, par @ ½ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR active and firmer. Howard Street $5. City Mills, $4 75; Ohio, $5 25. WHEAT advanced 5c.; Red at $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 47. CORN buoyant; sales 24,000 bushels. New White and Yellow at 51c.@54c. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $16. LARD 10c. COFFEE dull at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON—The market is buoyant; sales to-day, 13,000 bales Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@10¾c. SUGAR quiet; fair to fully fair, 4c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. FLOUR unchanged. CORN dull, at 56c.@65c. PROVISIONS very dull. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1 3-16c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR firmer—superfine, $4 75. WHEAT firm: sales 3,000 bushels, red at $1 16@$1 22; white, $1 23@$1 37. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels old at 64c. COFFEE firm at 11¾c.@13¾c. WHISKY dull at 16c.@16¾c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales; prices advanced ¼c.; middling at 10c.@10¾c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON firm. Sales 1,200 bales; sales of the week 7,000 bales; Receipts 4,490 bales.

Missouri Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 21.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 8@10 ₱ cent premium for Missouri Funds. Gold is worth 8@9 ₱ cent premium over Missouri paper; Silver at 4@5 ₱ cent premium on Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana paper; and 6@7 ₱ cent premium on Illinois; Wisconsin paper sells at 1@2½ ₱ cent below Missouri.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1¾@1¾ ₱ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.

AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At
66
EVANS', AND Fulton-street.
66

[Advertisement.]

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The best paper to invest in at the present time is ANTHONY'S Stereoscopic Views. Greater interest can be derived from them than from any other investment. They will also prove sources of interest to your wives, children and friends,—a remarkable instance of the cumulative result of compound interest.

A QUERY FOR THE STATESMAN AND THE PHILOSOPHER.—In case of a dissolution of the Union, will ANTHONY'S American Scenery change into Dissolving Views? Let the curious buy a quantity and watch.

TEST FOR ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS.—Are they taken quick enough to catch a weasel asleep? A trial will be made on the first animal brought in.

CONUNDRUM.—Two men made a bet as to who could eat the most oysters. One eat four hundred and ninety-nine, the other eat five hundred *and won*. How many did the winner eat? Most persons would say 501; and we hope everybody will keep saying 501, 501, 501, until they have been to ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway, and bought their Stereoscopes and Views, their Photographic albums, and their card portraits of Queen VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT, NAPOLEON, GARIBALDI, and all the celebrities of the day.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present; he answered: "A Pair of Skates." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will pay a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the Central Park Skate Emporium either man, woman or child (between the ages of 4 and 70) who would not like to receive or make a present of a beautiful Pair of Skates. The party must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown to him, or the reward will not be paid.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway,

Invites special attention to their
NEW STYLES FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG GENTS' HOLIDAY HATS.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE.—Parents must be careful how they purchase our Tool Chests as presents for their boys. We fit them up ourselves, put only good tools in them and warrant them to cut the fingers if properly applied. Our pocket knives are just as bad.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FINE WINES AND HAVANA CIGARS.

We shall sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, a very large and select lot of Wines, Cigars, &c., which we are prepared to guarantee genuine. Sale positive.
H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, 23 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BILIOUS ATTACKS are the forerunners of the most serious illness. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best and safest cleansers of the Stomach and Liver. A few doses will keep the system in order for the entire season.

[Advertisement.]

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."—Its near approach has caused KNOX to issue his HOLIDAY HAT, a dressy and most attractive fabric. It is now ready for delivery, at No. 212 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ATTWATER—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, 6th June last, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. CHARLES B. ATTWATER to Miss HELEN AUGUSTA WILLIAMS, both of East Neck, L. I.

CLIREHUGH—HUTCHESON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday Dec. 19, by Rev. R. W. Clarke, Mr. VAIR CLIREHUGH to Miss CATHERINE W. HUTCHESON, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Dundee and Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

TODD—BENEDICT.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Henry Benedict, MORTIMER M. TODD to HELEN M., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

LORD—SMITH.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Wm. Smith, GEORGE LORD, of New-York, to Miss SARAH E. SMITH, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 21, Mr. WALLACE O'NEIL, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Moffet, No. 151 East 21st-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, ARTHUR H. TOWNSEND, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 577 3d-av., entrance in 40th-st.

HAMBLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 21, WALTER EUGENE HAMBLIN, youngest son of Eliza M. A. and the late Thomas S. Hamblin, aged 18 years, 2 months and 19 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 73 West Houston-st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

BIRDSILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, of dropsy of the head, SUSAN GALLOWAY, infant child of John T. and Hannah S. Birdsill, aged 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 267 West 37th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

HORCHER.—In this City, at her parents' residence, No. 99 Hester-st., of congestion of the lungs, MARY AMELIA HERCHER.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow at No. 91 Bridge-st., [illegible] at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINCHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, MARY SHARPELLS DOWNER, wife of John Winchester.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

DIGNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. CORNELIA DIGNEY, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Hamden-pl., (Elliott-place,) Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS P. GUSTIN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 97 Clermont-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MERCEIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARIA MERCEIN, relict of William A. Mercein, aged 73 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Thomas R. and Andrew Mercein, and her sons

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Description of the Oil and Iron Works of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company—Process of Obtaining Oil—Calcining—Black Band Ore—Estimate of the Quantities of Coal, Iron Ore and Oil-Bearing Slate-Stone—Value of the Products and Cost of Production—Expenditures of the Company—Dissolution, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

I closed my last letter from the Mineral Regions of North Carolina with a *résumé* of the coal and iron beds—their extent, the depth, and average thickness of the respective layers. I propose to close the series with a description of the oil-works, and machinery for smelting ores and extracting and refining the oils which are found not only in the coal, but also in the iron ore and slate-rock. The most advanced works, and most capable of producing oils, are those of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company, under the superintendence of ROBERT PATON, Esq.

At the opening of the slope, or entrance to these mines, stands the engine-house, with the internal machinery of engine, drums, pulleys, shafts, pumps, etc., necessary to hoist ore from the mines, to free them from the excess of water, to drive the blast pumps, etc. The house is about seventy-five feet square,—the engine is 100 horse-power, the boilers four in number, or a duplicate set to be used in case of any derangement of those regularly employed. Adjoining the large engine-house is one of smaller dimensions, containing an engine of twenty-five horse-power, which is used for running the machinery of the shops, and supplying air to the calcining or roasting kilns, where the oil is extracted from the iron ore.

This kiln is a curiosity in its way. First, south of the small engine-house, you come upon a cupola furnace employed to generate carbonic oxide gas. This gas is mixed with heated air in a chamber of brick, specially constructed for that purpose. The mixture is then passed, after being ignited, through flues a distance of about twelve feet, where the flame is extinguished, and the hot air is then carried directly upon the raw materials in the kiln. The heat, thus applied, causes the bitumen held in the iron ore to pass off in vapor, much in the same manner (though at a lower heat,) as gas is generated in retorts. The vapor passes through an iron pipe to an iron condenser, located about 100 feet from the kiln. At the end of this pipe are two tanks or scrubbers, as they are called. These are wooden boxes, twenty feet square and the same depth—lined with tin, and filled with cobble stones about the size of the smallest kind used to pave your streets. Water is made to trickle through a screen, and, passing down with the vapor, causes the latter to condense, and to become oil. The immense surface given by the small stones rapidly promotes condensation. The oil runs from the condensing tubes to a large reservoir, having a capacity of 35,000 gallons. Thence it is pumped into the precipitating tanks, which are five hundred feet distant, and about fifty feet high. Here it goes through a process of refining, dropping down through various tube, and pipes and tanks to the stills, where it is distilled and then barreled. The process of refining is peculiar. The material which goes into the precipitating tanks is a crude, thick mixture, largely impregnated with coal tar, with a smell quite as strong as that which pertains to the coal-tar of the gas-works. When it comes from the stills, it is as limpid as water, of a pure white color, and entirely divested of the odor of the tar. The stills are of wrought-iron, holding about 1,000 gallons each. At present only two are in use. They can be run twice full every 24 hours—making a total of 4,000 gallons, or 100 barrels per day.

The roasting cupola or kiln is a model structure. It works continuously, like a blast furnace, the raw ore being put in at the top and "drawn" at the bottom from four different doors. The material is elevated by water balances, like those at work at ALGER'S blast furnace on the North River, near Hudson.

In this process of baking or roasting to drive off the bitumen, the iron ore is calcined or prepared for the blast furnace. The ore is reduced one-half in this process—and two tons of the calcined ore make one ton of pig metal. You will recollect that all Black Band ore has to undergo the process of calcining before it can be smelted. In performing this necessary labor the Deep River Company obtain something more than twenty gallons of pure oil from each ton of original ore, which much more than compensates them for the cost of calcining, and giving them that much advantage over the Black Band ore beds of Scotland. The oil sells in small quantities at the mines at $1 25 per gallon. In the New-York market—with an almost unlimited demand—it readily sells for cash at 90 cents.

All the buildings of the Deep River Company are constructed of brick manufactured on the ground, or of stone quarried on the premises.

The Egypt beds, adjoining those of the Deep River Company, are, as I have said, much of the same character. The Company, however, will confine its operations solely to the mining of coal for the local and New-York market.

The Cape Fear Coal and Iron Company, west of the Egypt and Deep River works, and about six miles up the river, are actively engaged in mining ore and working it into wrought or charcoal iron. When I visited them, they were not in operation, the works being stopped for some necessary alterations and enlargement. They will resume about the first of February. When in full work, they employ about one hundred men.

Having finished my survey of the ores and the machinery in use to prepare the oil and ore for market, I propose to astonish your readers with a few figures, showing the quantity of the raw material deposited on the property of the Deep River Company—the cost of mining the coal and the iron, and extracting the oil, and the value of the coal, iron and oil in the New-York market. I say, astonish your readers, because they can hardly credit the truth of the figures. And yet they are as susceptible of being proved correct, as the answers of any sum given in old DABOLL. They are figures of facts, not figures of fancy.

The lands of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company comprise about 1,000 acres.

Assuming the thickness of the coal seams to be six feet, (and the actual aggregate thickness of all the seams is between nine and ten feet,) and that one cubic yard of coal will weigh one ton, and we have 9,680 tons of coal to the acre, or 9,680,000 tons on the estate.

Assuming the thickness of the iron ore to be 10 feet, (and it is more,) and that 18 cubic feet of iron ore will weigh one ton, and it gives 24,200 tons of ore to the acre, and a total on the property of 24,200,000 tons.

Assuming the layer of slate stone to be 120 feet thick, (and it is nearly 200,) and that 40 cubic feet of the stone will weigh one ton, and there is proved to be 130,680 tons to the acre, or 130,680,000 tons on the entire property.

The slate stone yields about 39 gallons of oil to the ton. The maximum yield has been 45 gallons, the minimum is 33⅓, so that 39 is a low average.

The iron stone yields an average of 25 gallons of oil to the ton—the maximum yield has been a fraction over 30, and the minimum is a little over 20.

The crude oil is produced at an average cost of *four and a half cents* per gallon at the works. Delivered in New-York, the refined oil is laid down at a cost of *twenty-one and two-thirds cents*, including freight, insurance, cartage, storage and a commission of two and a half per cent. for selling. The oil readily sells, as I have said, for 85 to 90 cents a gallon in your City.

In the cost of oil, is included the cost of mining, raising and calcining the iron stone, or Black-band ore. With every hundred gallons of iron ore oil, there is produced one ton of pig iron. The manufacturing, freight, and other charges of transportation, commissions, etc., on this ton, makes it cost in New-York from $23 to $30 per ton.

The cost of the coal, laid down in New-York, including commissions, dockage, storage, etc., is *four dollars and forty-six cents* a ton. It sells now at $8 per ton, for the purpose of making gas. The yield of gas from this coal is from ten to eleven thousand feet per ton, leaving a residuum of about 1,600 pounds of coke—so fine in quality as to be used by silversmiths. The celebrated Newcastle coal yields only between nine and ten thousand feet of gas, and out from ten to twelve hundred pounds of coarse, rough coke.

My arithmetic does not go far enough to multiply the yield of oil, pig iron, and coal by the quantity of the raw material—and again to multiply the product by the net profit on sales. To give these results would run you short of cyphers. Some adept in mathematics might figure it up, but you would not be able to comprehend the result any more than you could comprehend the causes of the panic of 1857, or the President's last message, or the speed you must travel to keep up in a race with the chariot of the sun, or to bob-nob with the man in the moon.

The Deep River Company, though nominally a public body, is in reality a close corporation. There are not to exceed ten persons who have any interest, and they, thinking they have a big thing, pursue the even tenor of their way, without inviting or even permitting co-operation from others. They paid $110,000 for the estate, and they have since expended in cash paid out for the construction of works, for machinery, and for opening mines, about $175,000. They estimate the completion of the works, so as to bring fully into operation all the resources of the estate, will cost them perhaps $35,000 more—making the entire cost of estate and outfit $320,000. They expect to reap a rich harvest of profit from this outlay, and so determined are they that amidst all the talk of secession and disruption, and when every other enterprise is held in abeyance "until the storm blows over," the usual expenditures have been increased rather than diminished, and the progress of the works is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Speaking of disunion, I do not think that North Carolina can be driven out of the Union unless Virginia wedges her off. The sense of our people is averse to dissolution, and nothing but the pressure of outside influences will operate to put us in a Southern Confederacy. S.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Advices Direct from Fort Scott—United States Troops in Possession—The Land Sales—The Actual Condition of Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The saying is an old one, that man is the creature of circumstances. Never was that fact made more clear and emphatic, than it now is, by changing my position from Linn County to Fort Scott. I here inhale a different atmosphere, and find the public sentiment in a great degree changed. As an impartial journalist, I am, therefore, frank to give the same publicity to affairs as I find them here, that I did in my last letter, when taking observations from a different stand-point.

A general qualification is here necessary, however, to this effect—that never before have I found it so difficult to learn *the whole truth* in regard to public events as now.

In going from house to house in this place, I get different reports of the same event from almost every person I meet with, until it requires little short of infinite wisdom to know what to believe, or to publish as reliable. It is from this fact that every one is somewhat liable to be deceived, and to innocently deceive others, after using the utmost sagacity, candor and impartiality in forming his opinions. Especially in this time of general excitement, private or partisan feelings are extremely liable to bias the judgment, upon matters involving such questions as are now uppermost in this section of the country. Thus viewing my position, I acknowledge my fallibility, and shall strive to do all parties justice in the end.

I arrived here last evening, and in endeavoring to pass through the town, was several times obliged to back away from presented bayonets, borne by some of the Uncle Sam pedigree, until I ascertained that I must comply with the *late regulations*, to pass the guard. I found about 200 dragoons regularly encamped in the beautiful plaza in the centre of the town, and the chief officers, including Gen. HARNEY, were stopping at the Fort Scott Hotel. There are no barracks here now that troops can occupy, therefore they continue in their tents.

Yesterday the land sales took place, as advertised, with a strong guard of troops around the office—as was said—"for protection." There was never any act more unnecessary, for the settlers have at no time contemplated any violence towards the office, provided they were not interrupted by speculators. At this time there was a mutual understanding between the officers and the settlers, and each had full confidence in the other, and felt perfectly secure without any interposition on the part of Government. But 200 troops were here, and a show must be made to keep up appearances, and to satisfy the country that there was some necessity for their coming here at this time. The complete list of all the land advertised for sale at this time was read off as rapidly as it could be spoken, and no bids were made except for a few quarters in which the settlers were agreed. In that way the two weeks' sales were disposed of in one day, and the solicitude is now over.

As would be expected, a large number of people from the New-York land district came into town yesterday, to witness the sales, and be ready for any emergency, should a speculator attempt to rob them of their homes. While thus about their own business, some ten or twelve of them were arrested by a deputy constable, who used a *posse* of troops to aid him. No papers or warrants were shown or read to them, but rumor said they were charged with being in the party that shot S. D. MOORE, on the Osage, some three weeks since. During the day, from some causes all but six of them were released, probably owing to the prevalent rumor that they had taken men wholly innocent of the charge, and it is still claimed by those who profess to know, that *no one* yet taken was in the party. The names of those held, so far as I could learn them, are JAMES CURRY and Mr. BUCK on the Osage, Mr. STUART and son, and a Mr. HILL, on Mill Creek. Besides these, Deputy Marshal CAMPBELL arrested a Mr. ROACH, of this place, on the afternoon of the 2d—Sunday—on the charge of liberating a prisoner a few days since. These prisoners are confined in an old filthy jail, in which there is no fire, and they are very poorly supplied with clothing. Soon after I entered town last night, I passed in the vicinity of the jail, and seeing several ladies and children near the entrance, curiosity led me to approach them. I found the jail under a strong guard of troops, and these applicants were the wives and children of the prisoners just taken, who had come to ask permission to visit them, and carry in a supply of clothing. After hearing the request of one of them, the Sergeant of the guard replied, coldly,

"My orders are just the opposite of that, madam."

Although it was a very cold night for the season, the little group were sent away, sobbing, to their homes, without the privilege of administering such necessaries as were most needed.

I understand that the same officers, with the same *posse*, have made efforts to arrest other parties in this county, who have thus far evaded them. At present, I am not fully satisfied in what manner these arrests are made. I have, upon what seems to be good authority, both of the following statements. It is reported that Mr. HOFFNAGLE, of Mapleton, who was tried by JENNISON'S party and *not* hung, is the principal informant in these cases; that he, or others like him, simply *point out* the persons they want arrested, when they are immediately pursued and arrested "on sight." Others say, that in every case affidavit is made before a United States Commissioner, who thereupon issues a warrant in due form against the persons charged. Practically, there is but little difference in these modes, as affidavits are too cheap a subterfuge to protect the innocent in all cases. By either mode, every man in the country is constantly liable to an arrest, and, if possible, less security is felt among all classes than before the troops came among us. What form of a trial it is proposed to give these prisoners, I have been unable to learn. The only intimation is that they will be tried by three Justices of the Peace from this county. The officers declare that there is to be no summary hanging or shooting, but that every man shall be fairly tried by a competent tribunal, under the laws of the Territory. Such will probably be the case, unless martial law is declared.

It is currently reported here that for the last three days a strong effort has been made by Gen. HARNEY and some of the territorial appointees, to have Gov. MEDARY proclaim martial law in these lower counties, but that the Governor is very punctilious in his refusal. I have reason to believe that such is the case, and that "high pressure" means have been used to induce the Governor to succumb. It is hoped by all who have any regard for the future welfare of this community, that no such step will be taken, for the time is not yet when the Chief Executive of the Territory can truly proclaim that Lykins, Linn, and Bourbon Counties are in a state of insurrection. Should such a fatal policy be adopted, there is no predicting the end. At this very hour I learn that the Missouri militia and volunteers, to the number of 700, reached the line of the Territory, only five miles from this place, last evening. MEDARY is inflexibly opposed to their crossing the line under any circumstances, as he well knows that bedlam will run loose here from that moment. Gen. HARNEY is known to be unscrupulous in these matters, and therefore Gov. MEDARY feels that he needs "holding in." Any one, to see the Indian fighter, would admit that the poet's pen was dipped none too deep when he wrote of him:

> "Darest thou confront this fearful form,
> That rides the whirlwind and the storm.
> In wild, unholy revel!
> The terrors of this blasted brow,
> Archangel-like, though ruined now.
> Ay—dar'st thou face THE DEVIL?

There is also a question with some as to the authority of Gov. MEDARY to control the action of Gen. HARNEY, while he is sent here with such full powers to "pursue and exterminate," from Washington. On all former occasions, the civil authority in Kansas has been superior to the military, and it is liable to prove a great calamity, if that general principle does not hold good now.

It is the impression here that the troops will wait a few days for reinforcements from Fort Riley, Kearney and Smith, and then a *general hunt* of all who are in any many implicated in the late summary demonstrations will take place. They seem to think that a *posse* of one or two hundred troops is not adequate for these arrests, but all the Forts within three territories are levied on to strengthen the strong arm of the law. More than that, 700 Missourians stand gazing across the line, waiting for an order from Gen. HARNEY, commanding them to join in the work of *extermination*.

Really, matters begin to look as if something more serious than boys' play might follow. I am well satisfied that it is the full determination of those in authority to carry on the crusade with a boldness worthy of a better cause. In this county I meet a public sentiment differing somewhat from that I last described. A respectable number, including nearly all of the inhabitants of this place, disapprove of the proceedings of MONTGOMERY and others, and denounce them as murderers and outlaws.

A train of circumstances has been developing around me the last few hours, by which I am satisfied that Fort Scott is not the safest place in the world for your correspondent. *Exit* is the order, and exit is

RANDOLPH.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Newsboys' Lodging Room—Its Occupants—A Speech from Paddy—A Few Stern Facts.

There is something about childish poverty that touches the heart of every true man. We have no right to assume that a poor child is necessarily lazy or vicious, and the youthful sufferer seems to represent to us, for the time, social evils of whose distant influence it is the innocent victim. In this City there are thousands of children who are homeless, destitute of clothing and of money, beyond the reach of the older means of Christian influence, and fast drifting away towards that dismal swamp from whence come the robbers, the prostitutes, the murderers of society.

The boys are made keen, bright, and smart by necessity. The girls, unless necessitous, are tempted as the boys are, though they have not before them, as the others have, even the possibility of a noble future if once they have plunged into a career of vice.

We have frequently spoken with warm commendation of the *Children's Aid Society*, which has been organized for the relief and redemption of this class of our City poor. One of its features is the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Fulton-street,—where cheap lodgings are provided, and evening meetings are held for the improvement of the boys. A sketch of an evening lately spent there may be of interest, and serve to illustrate the general influence of the Association in this department of its labors.

The room contained some sixty boys, seated on benches and stools. Around it were lockers, in which each boy could place his surplus clothing, if he had any. On the walls were hung encouraging mottoes, such as "Cheer, boys, cheer;" "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;" "Be content with such things as ye have;" and various Scriptural placarded sentences, encouraging to the virtuous and disheartening to the wicked; also engravings, and several colored pictures.

On an elevated platform were a matron, a melodeon and a bank. The first-named has charge of the devotional exercises of the boys, mends their clothes, and plays upon the second; while the third, as its name implies, is used as a receptacle for the surplus cash which the boys may be willing to save. It consists of an ordinary deal table, the top of which has a great number of slitted-holes, through which, into boxes within, the depositors can drop the change. This plan is found to work admirably. No boy can take the money so deposited unless a majority of the lodgers vote in favor of "specie payment." One young lad has saved $150, another $100, and others in smaller sums, such as $50, $25, $10, and so on—sums which, though insignificant, possibly, to Mr. ASTOR, are of incalculable assistance to a boy who has no boots, coat or cap.

A peep into the sleeping-rooms satisfied us that the place was well denominated "lodging-rooms." There are an upper and a lower room. The former is considered, in comparison with the latter, as a cheap restaurant is with the Metropolitan Hotel. In it seventy boys can be comfortably lodged; the beds are like berths, one above another, and provided in each case with comfortable and sufficient bedding. In it are lodged irregular boys, and those who, coming for the first time, may not be perfectly free from all the ills that dirty flesh is heir to; while the lower apartment is reserved for the cleanly, regular and never-away boarders, who prefer the iron bedstead, the more lofty ceiling and perfect security from vermin.

Adjoining these rooms are adequate bathing accommodations, in which, with hitherto unaccustomed joy, the boys delight to swash.

As we reëntered the room where the boys were seated, Mr. BRACE announced that he and one or two others would make a few remarks, they could all have a sing, and then gratify their palates by some goodies which a kind friend had thoughtfully prepared for them. In his usual happy manner Mr. BRACE spoke to them, familiarly teaching and pleasantly advising them, so that one and all were evidently pleased to hear him, and in no way considered him a bore. In fact, it requires a peculiar person to manage and talk to these boys. Bullet-headed, short-haired, bright-eyed, shirt-sleeved, go-a-head boys. Boys who sell papers, black boots, run on errands, hold horses, pitch pennies, sleep in barrels and steal their bread. Boys who know at the age of twelve more than the children of ordinary men would have learned at twenty, who can cheat you out of your eye teeth, and are as smart as a steel-trap. They will stand no fooling; they are accustomed to gammon, they live by it,—and yet we could not fail to notice that the steady, earnest, faithful year-by-year work of Mr. BRACE in their behalf had so rooted him in their esteem, that let him say or do what he chose, he could not wrest from them the conviction that he loves them, and would cheerfully do anything in the world to aid them and ameliorate their condition. We pity the man, or body of men, who should in any way do bodily ill to Mr. BRACE; he would find soon upon his heels a set of young avengers, from whose clutches he could not escape, and who would visit upon him chastisements most summary and severe. No audience that ever we saw could compare in attitudinizing with that one. Heads generally up; eyes full on the speaker; mouths, almost without an exception, closed tightly; hands in pockets; legs on the desks, or over a neighboring pair; no sleepers, all wide-awake, keenly alive for a pun, a point, or a slangism. Winding up, Mr. BRACE said: "Well, boys, I want my friends here to see that you have the material for talkers amongst yourselves; who do you choose for your orator?"

"Paddy, Paddy," shouted one and all. "Come out, Paddy. Why don't you show yourself?" and so on.

Presently Paddy came forward, and stood upon a stool. He is a youngster, not more than twelve, with a little round eye, a short nose, a lithe form, and chuck full of fun.

"Bummers," said he "snoozers and citizens, I've come down here among ye to talk to yer a little. Me and my friend BRACE have come to see how ye'r gittin' along, and to advise yer. You fellers what stands at the shops with yer noses over the railin,' smellin' ov the roast beef and the hash—you fellers who's got no home—think of it how we are to incourage ye. [Derisive laughter, "Ha-ha's," and various ironical kinds of applause.] I say, bummers—for you're *all* bummers—*so am I* [great laughter]—I hate to see you spendin' your money on penny ice creams. Why don't you save your money? You feller without no boots, how would you like a new pair, eh? [Laughter from all the boys but the one addressed.] Well, I hope you may get 'em, but I rayther think you won't. I have hopes for you all. I want you to grow up to be rich men—citizens, Government men, lawyers, generals and influence men. Well, boys, I'll tell you a story. My dad was a hard 'un. One beautiful day he went on a spree, and he come home and he told me, where's yer mother, and I axed him I didn't know, and he clipt me over the head with an iron pot, and knocked me down, and me mither dropped in on him, and at it they went. [Hi-hi's, and demonstrative applause.] An! at it they went, and at it they kept—ye should have seen 'em—and wilst they were fightin', I slipped meself out the back door, and away I went like a scart dog. [Oh, dry up! Bag your head! Simmer down!] Well, boys, I wint on till I kim to the 'Home for the Friendless,' [great laughter among the boys, who are rather down on that institution,] and they took me in, [renewed laughter,] and did for me, without a cap to me head or shoes to me feet, and thin I ran away, and here I am. Now, boys, (with mock solemnity,) be good, mind yer manners, copy me, and see what you'll become."

At this point the boys raised such a storm of hilarious applause, and indulged in such characteristic demonstrations of delight, that it was deemed best to stop the youthful Demosthenes, who jumped from his stool with a bound that would have done credit to a monkey, and was soon involved in a scrimmage with a big boy who believed all Paddy had said, with the exception of the "iron pot."

At this juncture huge pans of apples were brought in, and the boys were soon engaged in munching the delightful fruit, after which the matron gave out a hymn, and all joined in singing it, during which we took our leave.

This is but a specimen of the way in which these boys spend their evenings. At other times they are read to, talked to, legitimate games are played, stories are told, letters from old companions who have gone out West are read, and occasionally a returned agent recounts his experience in the far-off country, and excites their desire to participate in the comforts of a new home.

The boys, who are literally self-supporting, regard this lodging-house as their home, and the managers stand in the relations of father and mother. No one is compelled to go there, and no one is denied a bed. If flush he pays a cent for it—if out of funds he is trusted. Oftentimes the regular lodgers find poorer boys in the street, take them to the lodging-house, pay for their bed, beg for them an outfit, and give them a lift which may be the making of their fortunes and the establishment of a successful boot-black box, or a trading armfull of papers.

We have neither space or time to follow the ramifications of the workings of this Society in other directions. The German and Italian schools are well arranged, carefully tended, and most beneficial in their results. In these times hundreds of children are thrown upon the cold charity of the City, who at other seasons can live with their parents. This Society can do a great deal, and is doing wonderfully, but its energies are not half developed, simply from the lack of means. Does not this channel of Home Missionary work commend itself to the benevolent citizens of New-York? Is it not worth an effort to save these boys and girls from lives of sin and shame? Already several thousands have been taken to the West, settled in good homes and put on the track of future usefulness and possible greatness. Thousands more want to go—to go away from the temptations, the poverty, the privations and the wickedness of this modern Sodom, and to begin anew in a land where crowds are less frequent and chances more numerous. Money, books, clothes, provisions, coal, bedding of all kinds—anything and everything that man can use or woman need will be cheerfully received, thankfully acknowledged, and fittingly applied. Now is the time to do good, if ever; ten dollars or ten bed-quilts given at this time will be of more actual service than ten times that amount given next Summer, and we earnestly recommend this enterprise to the investigation, the liberality, the patronage and the sympathy of the public, feeling sure that a better channel for conveying bounty to the deserving poor cannot be found here or elsewhere. "Whoso giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." *Verbum sapientibus. Nuff ced.*

Poverty in the City.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of yesterday's TIMES it is assumed that the "natural remedy of poverty" is the emigration of the poor from the City. And as most of the indigence among us every Winter is occasioned by the increased expenses of living and the scarcity of employment, the inference appears just. "The West," you say, "needs industrious and sober laborers. Why not connect supply and demand by sending the unemployed into the interior? The question is asked," you affirm, "each Winter, and no one ventures to answer it." Allow me to say that the question proposed has been pretty fully considered and answered. There is much plausibility and force in your presentation of the question. But there are serious practical difficulties in the way; and as misapprehensions prevail on the subject, it appears important to present a few statements which may tend to set the matter in a clear light.

The Annual Report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in 1858, contained a tabular exhibit of 9,655 families aided by it in January of the trying winter of 1857. An analysis of the table showed that there was too little probability of improving their condition, or of relieving the City, by endeavors to send them into the country, to warrant much expenditure of means or efforts for that object. As the conclusions, however, should in such a matter, be derived from facts rather than inferences, special investigations were made the following year (1859), in order to ascertain how many of the families assisted by the Association, having male heads, were qualified, if sent into the interior, to care for themselves and households; or what number were competent and willing to encounter the trials and difficulties of life at the West. The inquiries were thus specific, in order to reach and bring to light the different kinds of incompetency that were found to exist among those that were aided by charity. For it should be borne in mind that some have feeble bodies and cannot work; some with robust frames have weak minds, and are mentally disqualified to provide for themselves, or others; then again, there are those who are so morally depraved, drunken, idle and dissolute, as to unfit them for being anything better than paupers and dependants, while their families are proper subjects for relief. Thorough investigations were made in each of the twenty-two Wards, of which the following condensed abstracts are specimens:

In the Third and Fifth Wards, 683 families were relieved. Some of the heads of families were firemen on steamships, some stevedores, many longshoremen, porters, &c.; and after careful inquiry, it could not be ascertained that any would consent to leave the City. In the Fourth Ward 272 families were assisted, none of whom were willing to leave the City, or whose removal to the country would be likely to improve their condition. In the Seventh Ward 503 families were aided, and so few were the persons both fit and willing to migrate, that it was believed the Association might safely assume the responsibility of sending all into the country disposed to go, who came within its scope. In the Eighth Ward 471 families were relieved, but not one per cent. of all the male heads of such families were considered qualified to care for themselves or households if sent into the interior. But space will not permit, nor is it necessary to extend these abstracts, for the returns from all the remaining Wards were similar to the preceding. The facts submitted suggest a few remarks.

First—The most remarkable feature in these returns, is their unanimity. The Secretaries and visitors of the Association were requested to ascertain and report the number of the poor in their respective sections, that would be available in a scheme of emigration to the country. Pursuing their inquiries under the advantages of an intimate personal knowledge of the laboring classes, their united testimony is, that few, if any such persons can be found—not one such case, in fact, being reported. This result is of great practical moment to the community, to the poor, and to this Association, inasmuch as it shows that whatever may be the effect of other schemes for the purpose, but little reliance is to be placed on the voluntary migration of the poor, for the relief of the City. If the investigations had shown that among the families aided, there were those who were willing to migrate, of such a character as to induce the belief that in no other way could they be so well or so permanently benefitted as by their removal to the country, then the question of their removal, either by this organization or other agencies, would have been a proper subject for consideration and action. But when the reports which represent the united and independent testimony of more than 300 visitors of the poor, show that there are but few, if any such families in the scope of its operations who are fit or willing, that can be removed, the impracticability of relieving the community of the needy and suffering by such means, is most manifest.

Second—That many of the indigent in the City may be benefitted by removal to the country there can be no doubt, and, acting on the belief, this Association has endeavored in all practical ways to aid their migration. As proper cases have appeared, much also has been done in this direction by individual energy and liberality; and much more by the Commissioners of Emigration, who, having in charge alien emigrants, "provided, relieved and forwarded," of that class into the country the past year, 21,790 persons.

Third—Conceding, for the sake of argument, that all persons temporally in want, who are fit and willing to go into the country, were sent there either at the expense of the City or of this Association, what would be the result? It follows that the knowledge of this fact would attract to the City multitudes of others, both from our own interior and from abroad, equally needy and deserving; these being sent gratuitously away, others would press in, and so onward with increasing numbers *ad infinitum*, always leaving the demand unsatisfied, and the community in as burdened a state as it it was before anything of the kind had been attempted.

Fourth—These statements verify by indubitable facts the soundness of the principles adopted by the Association, and which from time to time have been reiterated, to wit: to do nothing for the poor in cases where they can do better for themselves; nor yet to assume such responsibilities for their employment as are in conflict with those settled self-regulating principles which define the necessary limits of supply and demand.

It may be observed, of the 9,655 families referred to, 3,354 were reported as laborers—that is, persons representing families, having no mechanical skill or trade; 2,770 washerwomen of a similar class, also representing families; and 2,719 sewing-women, some being single persons, others having families. Besides the occupations named, the returns show the relief of 1,258 persons connected with 111 different mechanical trades or pursuits. A large proportion of all the families aided was represented by widows or deserted wives with children. According to the State Census of 1855, there were 8 273 sewing women in this City; of that number, 2,719 were aided by this Association, or about 30 per cent.; and of the whole number assisted but about 12½ per cent. were mechanics or artisans.

The inquiries, in short, discovered that there are but few who come upon the lists of recipients who, under any circumstances, would be fit to undertake the battle of life at the West, and fewer still that would be willing to do so. Those who would probably be successful can generally find employment here—peculiar emergencies excepted—and care not to change. It should be remembered that a large proportion of the cases needing aid are widows with families, or women abandoned by their husbands.

Of the male heads of families, it may be remarked, that some have frail constitutions, others have chronic diseases, some have unsuitable trades, and others families that cannot be removed. During the greater part of the year the whole are employed, but there are always portions of the year in which work fails. It would seem impossible so to adjust the supply to the demand, that they should exactly fit each other, or that the entire population should at all times be profitably employed. There must be an excess of laborers during the Winter months, and the problem is to reduce it to the smallest amount.

Such is the present condition of large masses of our deserving and industrious poor. The labor contractions consequent upon the season, which are greatly aggravated by the sudden and unlooked-for pressure, has brought multitudes in our City to the sad alternatives of gratuitous relief or starvation.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY.

No. 39 BIBLE HOUSE, New-York.

ART-GOSSIP.

In common with many lovers of the beautiful and masterly in Art, we have been charmed with the exquisite picture of "Cinderella" and her scornful sisters by VAN LERIUS, which is now on exhibition at the rooms of SCHAUS, on Broadway. The old story, in which our youthful imagination used to revel, and which inspired in us an early love for poor shoeless maidens, and a hearty contempt for haughty unkind sisters, is faithfully depicted by the artist, who wields a master's pencil, and who, for boldness of touch, elaboration of detail, felicitous blending of positive color and judicious use of natural tints, is deserving of the highest commendation. No picture has been for a long time exhibited in New-York which is so admirably adapted to please the public artistic eye as this, and we are glad to learn that Mr. SCHAUS declines to sell it, preferring to retain it, as a permanent and attractive feature to his already popular gallery.

The Marquis of Chandos who, with his family, traveled in the suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took with him to England quite a number of paintings, representing the peculiar features of different sections of this country. Amongst others he had several by SONNTAG, of the Virginia scenery, by which he was particularly struck. Since his return, friends of the Marquis have ordered from SONNTAG duplicates and other originals from similar parts of the country. One very beautiful effect, painted by this successful artist, is now on exhibition and for sale at the rooms of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, and is a mate to the largest one ordered for Chandos. It is called "Sunset in Cumberland Valley," and is considered one of the finest productions of his wonderful pencil. He is also painting a large piece called "Spirit of the Alleghanies."

At the Old Dusseldorf Rooms are exhibited several very fine paintings. PAGE'S "Moses on Horeb" is one of them. The head of the patient Patriarch is said to be a portrait of the senior PAGE, but, unless we are very much at fault, the artist has reproduced his own cranium—slightly flattured to be sure;—but, on the whole, good. ROSSITER is represented by his three ancient pictures, in which the Prophet Jeremiah is seen lamenting with the captives of Babylon, Noah and his family are earnestly watching for the return of the ambassadorial dove, and Miriam, with the clashing cymbals in her hand, rejoices and exults over the destruction of Pharaoh's host. A picture by ROSENBERG, of "COLUMBUS landing on the shores of the New World," is the same which was exhibited at the last year's Academic display; but as it has now the advantages of a good place and excellent light, it appears to much better advantage and is one of the best things in the room. "Parisina," by GASTALDI, illustrating BYRON'S celebrated poem of the same name, is a picture of great merit, and was formerly at l'Exposition Universel. It is considered the finest picture in the room. Its color is very strong and very beautifully and skillfully managed.

At a meeting of the artists, held last week, it was resolved to continue the system of periodical reunions, but to limit the number this season to two rather than three. The receptions will be given in January and February. The Committee who have charge of them are MESSRS. LAUNT THOMPSON, W. OLIVER STONE and G. A. BAKER.

DERBY contemplates furnishing and fitting up a room over his gallery, to be used as an artist's lounging room, where the gentlemen of the pencil and the brush can exchange ideas, compare notes, and have a good time generally.

An exquisitely accurate copy of HOGARTH'S "Calais Gate," quite small, has been privately shown during the past week. Its fortunate possessor may well be content with the ownership of a piece on which LESLIE bestowed so much valuable time.

GIGNOUX (*père*) announced, some time since, his intention to sell his collection, but owing to the press in money circles he has concluded to wait till Spring, at which time he will go to Europe.

KENSETT is painting a quiet water view, taken from the Massachusetts coast, in the vicinity of Lynn.

STONE says he has as much as he can attend to in his specialty, which is the painting of "lovely children and interesting ladies."

BROWN'S picture of the "Bay of New-York" has been sent to the Prince of Wales. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, of the Crayon Art Gallery, will soon follow it with two of the same artists' finest works, which, in common with the present to His Royal Highness, he will exhibit to the Londoners. Mr. NICHOLS will be the bearer of the letter of presentation, which was written by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and subscribed to by the donors.

The Brooklyn artists have determined to have a reception similar to those so popular in this City. A committee, composed of Gignoux, Brown, Williamson, Oerbel and Chappel, has been appointed, and the preliminary arrangements are completed. Why would it not be a good idea to give it the reception rooms of the Academy of Music. No better inauguration could be desired.

HAYS has for some time past been reviving sundry reminiscences of his Rocky Mountain tour. One of the best of them is a bit of prairie, introducing divers dogs, about the size of your hat, who possess to all appearances all the properties of the fox, the dog and the cat. His studies were made at the dog camps, some of which are miles in extent.

CHURCH having made a name, is crowded with work and annoyed by visitors. He has furnished a picture of most wonderful color called the "Star of Bethlehem;" a landscape called the "Storm Clearing up," and is chalking on a large piece, picturing the icebergs, in which he intends spreading both himself and his paint to an extent most gratifying to know.

WM. HART is at work for that most constant patron of art, the Methodist Repository of Cincinnati. He is painting a picture of Mount Deseret, which is to be engraved by SMILEY, and which will add much to his reputation as a faithful portraiter of Nature.

HUNTINGTON has had a large picture under hand for a year past. He will not exhibit to the public for some time yet, but is working with an eye to a future enhancement of his already brilliant present. The work is national in its character and of a very popular subject.

GOTT has issued a bust of Rev. Dr. TYNG, which is a most desirable likeness of that eminent divine.

CARPENTER has for the Dartmouth class of 1860 finished a likeness of Prof. AIKEN, of that college, which an untruthful critic might call a "speaking likeness." It does everything but speak,—it looks as if it would like to speak, and is an admirable portrait and eminently gratifying to those who ordered it.

The "Bay of Fundy" is still on the easel of WM. BRADFORD.

WILLIAMSON, of Brooklyn, who is one of the finest fruit painters in this country, is quietly and steadily progressing on an immense picture called the "Battle of Saratoga;"—immense in length, immense in width—a big thing—which, as a landscape, will be exquisite, as a portrait accurate, and as a historical reminiscence interesting and popular.

At the Crayon Art Gallery are some beautiful water-pieces by HILL; cucumbers, green and succulent; apples, tempting and bright; and hollyhocks, brilliant and perfect. They are well worth a visit.

We have admired, with zeal, three original pencilings of M. RETSCH, which SCHAUS guards most jealously at his rooms on Broadway. They represent a comical ideality of a "Market Woman," a sweetly conceived "Ave Maria," and a roguish depiction of a "Love Letter." There is also there a peculiarly arranged water-coloring by HARMON, of Paris, called "Weber's Last Inspiration," picturing the great composer at an old-fashioned square piano, pale and wrapt in unearthly communion, receiving from the spirit of music the exquisite harmonies and melodies with which his pen has since flooded the musical world. We would also mention an Artist's proof of MEEKS'S picture of the "Christian Martyr," engraved by COZENS, of London, in the perfection of art, and an Auchenbach sea piece—displaying with great vigor and power the danger of "A Vessel in the Breakers."

New-York is kindly cared for by the artistic world. No city on this continent is so bountifully supplied with worthy works of art in every line as this. Native artists thrive with us, and foreign artists flood us with their best efforts, having learned by experience that the time has passed when New-Yorkers would buy the most outrageous libels upon, artprovided a sufficiently extravagant price was demanded therefor.

PERSONAL.

The editor of the Savannah (Geo.) *Republican* has a few words to say regarding the charge that he is a defender of Black Republicans because he urges the necessity of keeping the

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Views Regarding the Question of Secession.

Indications of Sentiment North and South.

THE O'CONOR UNION MEETING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think well of Union meetings, and would of this, had there been no object, placing in the Chair an Ultra in opposition to the sentiment of this our conservative, and centering up with resolutions which are to be [illegible], if not intended, for the basis of a party, than for the harmony of differing minds; while coalescing with the nomination of a Constitutional man for the South, on which I hope Mr. Fillmore will not consent to embark—having a resolution that is national, and highly valuable for peace and safety when called out by common consent of his old and numerous friends and fellow-citizens, including the dominant party.

The meeting was by private invitation. The parties to it declare, in their proceedings, their sense of the danger, even of the actual dissolution, of the empire, and their aim to avoid this peril if possible, while they throw the whole responsibility on their associates, the dominant political party, and take on themselves all the labor and the honor of confronting it. This is hardly fair in a Union meeting, and not likely to be successful. It rather increases the evil. They should have a large and well-known sprinkling of the dominant party among them, in order to constitute a plausible meeting, and to secure the confidence of the disaffected South.

The remarks of the orator are in harmony with the one-sided body in meeting. Many good things they said, but these are strongly mixed up with others of doubtful and evil tendency. They hold the North wholly to blame for the present crisis, they justify the South. The President, O'CONOR, says: I see that there is an imperious necessity, if the South cannot otherwise protect itself against the aggressive spirit of the North, a real necessity for this act of *Secession*." Again; "there is no source of evil whatever in the North, except the honest, conscientious mistake of the honest, conscientious people of the North, who have drunk into their honorable this dreadful error—to crush out and trample upon the system of Slavery; misled and deceived in a very great degree, not by politicians, but by moral lecturers and ministers of the Gospel."

This language suits the parties to the meeting, but others not invited, are stout to deny the foul charge, among whom are the dominant party and clergy of the North; a charge so foul and so contrary to truth that the remote South can hardly be excused for entertaining it, except for the testimony of such Union savers as were gathered in this meeting, who appear to make love to our Southern brethren by calumniating their own brothers. Nothing can well be darker for the Union than this picture of a Northern Union meeting for the satisfaction of the South.

Hope springs up, however, from an unexpected source; the three thousand pulpits that were pouring forth thunders against Slavery in the canvass between BUCHANAN and FREMONT, have in the last canvass been almost silent. Messrs. O'CONOR and McKNIGHT, both draw comfort for the meeting out of this mention, for it is no fact. It is true that the pulpit was loud upon the tyrannical course of the last Administration in relation not to Slavery in its own borders, but to Slavery forced upon the freemen of Kansas,—a course that cost Mr. PIERCE his New-Hampshire, and which has deservedly cost Mr. BUCHANAN his Pennsylvania, and has also cost the Democratic Party their dominion. The Northern pulpit has had no occasion in the last canvass, to open upon this subject, Kansas having disposed of it herself.

And it is much to be regretted that intelligent freemen should mistake, and so mistake, the action of the pulpit in favor of the rights of oppressed freemen in a free Territory, as if it were an attack upon Slavery in its own borders. It is not thus the Union will be saved; it is rather the way it has come into danger. Perversion of the truth in respect to the designs of the Republican Party, furnishes the great staple of the Secessionists. It is by the calumny of neighbors and of fellow-citizens that the South have been brought to believe that the dominant party of the North are organized and armed and prepared, on the day of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, to commence a raid upon the Slave States, with a view to set all the slaves free.

Mr. O'CONOR and his associates are just to the North, though wholly inconsistent with himself, when he says, "I have no fear of the dishonest politicians of the North. I have no fear of those who are denominated the leaders of the North." Both the masses and the leaders of the North are in the main honest, and it is only necessary to a Union meeting to set forth this truth, and on the basis of it build a system of resolutions and measures conformable to it, in order fully to satisfy the South.

It is a pity the orator could not have held to this just opinion to the end of his speech, but he returns to his delusion while seeking to restrain the South in their discontent until, he says, we, the gentlemen in meeting, shall have had an opportunity to overthrow "a party who believe it a duty to suppress and crush out Slavery." So all the speech and Union effort of the meeting ends in the necessity of pulling down the dominant political party of the North, not that these gentlemen may become dominant, but only to save the Union of the States.

One thing deserves attention: "Now, gentlemen, there is no inhumanity, there is no selfishness," says Mr. O'CONOR; "there is nothing men can find fault with in laying down the rule, that America was made for a free white Caucasian race and its development; America for the white Caucasian; Africa for the negro." That is the very truth; we want the free Territories for freemen—America for our own white race, and not for negroes—least of all for negro slaves. The South have their mixture. We will never intermeddle with their lot or portion; but we maintain our own lot and resolution—America for whites, Africa for negroes. H. D. W.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago, in the hope of contributing something toward quieting the passions of our people and inducing reason again to assume her sway over the minds of men, I submitted several amendments of the Constitution to the consideration of gentlemen from all sections of the country. They met the approval of many who are regarded as "extremists" on the Slavery question. That they may be discussed by the public, will you please give them a place in the TIMES. They are as follows:

ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. Territory may be acquired by treaty, but not otherwise.

SEC. 2. The white inhabitants of any Territory, numbering 20,000, shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government, under rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine to recognise Slavery or not, during Territorial existence.

SEC. 3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to Slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 4. The Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where it exists under the sanction of law; nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one Slave State to another.

The first section makes Constitutional in the future what, in the past, we have done in defiance of the Constitution. The acquisition of Territory is an act of too much magnitude to be done by joint resolution, (as in the case of Texas,) and should only be accomplished under the solemnity of treaty stipulations.

What is yielded by the second section? The man who thinks that Congress has the right, under the Constitution as it now exists, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and the man who denies the right, simply contends to authorise the people of the Territories to determine the question for themselves! Is that unjust or unequal to any portion of the country?

What will be its effect? No one, not even Mr. YANCEY, supposes it to be possible to make any of our present Territories into Slave States, even in the absence of Congressional restriction. The most extreme restrictionist does not propose to apply the restriction to organized Territories. The bills submitted at the last session of Congress, for the organization of the new Territories, did not contain a prohibition. All the Territory, now in our possession is, therefore, secure to freedom.

If other Territory shall be acquired, the people of the future may be presumed to be quite as wise, as patriotic and as capable of self-government as those of the present time. I am willing to leave the question with them, to settle as may be deemed right under the circumstances which may then exist.

Some may object because "Slavery" is mentioned. It is said that Mr. MADISON did not desire the word "slave" in the original Constitution, because he was unwilling that posterity should know that Slavery had ever existed in the United States. Did he suppose that History would fail to record the fact? It is too honorable for that. It is a reality, and must be so considered and construed.

The third and fourth sections make Constitutional what many now think doubtful rights.

The Constitution, so amended, will secure the people of all sections all the rights for which they ought to contend; and then modify the Fugitive Slave law so as to make it less obnoxious, (and thereby more effective,) and public opinion will soon repeal all personal liberty laws.

This accomplished, the same fraternal feeling which existed among our fathers will be revived among their children, and we shall soon wonder how it happened that we ever permitted ourselves to become so estranged.

The prayers of those who founded this Republic ascended to heaven for its perpetuity, and I am one of those who believe that the God of the Universe means that it shall be perpetual! PUBLIAS.

ALABAMA.

DISUNION MOVEMENTS IN ALABAMA—ANTICIPATED INSURRECTIONS—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

While all eyes are directed to the unprofitable discussions of the National Capital, perhaps, merely by way of change, a word or two from the seat of war that is to be may not be uninteresting. We have all been reading of wars off in Russia, off in India, off in Italy, but the whirligig of Time has brought round its swing, and to-day the fierce Goddess rends her robes and shakes her bloody locks in our own streets.

A few weeks ago an attempt was made to burn the State Capitol in this city. The fire was discovered, and no injury resulted; but scarcely had the excitement attendant upon this attempt died away, when the word went round that the lock of the Powder-magazine had been tampered with; and, still later, a boy had been met in the night by a closely muffled stranger, and questioned as to the location of the Armory. It was in consequence of these somewhat suspicious circumstances, the timid ones say, that the military companies of the city have been ordered to place a nightly guard upon each of these points, viz.: the Capitol, Magazine, Armory. The knowing ones, however, declare that the real object of these guards is to give the companies a preparatory taste of service. Whatever is the trouble, it is certain that morning and evening our streets are enlivened by the marching to the sound of the fife of little squads of soldiers to relieve the guards of the previous night.

The ladies a few days since expressed their sympathy with these movements, by presenting to one of the companies a banner decorated with fifteen stars, and the motto—"Alabama fears no coercion." Appropriate speeches were made, and the other companies ripped off from their banners the superfluous stars. Last evening a new company was formed, composed chiefly of the Douglas men of the place. This is the fifth organization in this city. How much this class of subjects is now occupying the public attention is shown by the fact that a meeting called for the purpose of petitioning the Governor to convene the Legislature, in order that laws granting to the Banks a suspension of specie payments might be passed, was entirely devoted to the discussion of the military defences of the State.

There is now a good deal of excitement in the streets on acccount of the intelligence which has just been received, that the plan for an extensive insurrection among the negroes has been discovered in a neighboring county; the plan was to rise during the festivities of the holidays, massacre the whites, &c. The accounts are that two white men have been taken, as instigators, and are about to be hung. Our Vigilance Committee are on the alert for the outcropping of a similar spirit in this vicinity, and all voters not belonging to the military companies are to be called upon to act as patrol during the next few weeks. Not much fear is entertained that in case of a war with the North, which is now generally expected, there will be anything to be feared from the slaves. Occasionally an overseer, standing alone among a hundred negroes who know him only as their master, suggests such a chance, but the general impression is that one white man with a revolver can hold in awe and even repulse a hundred men of the other color. May the personal sympathies of the negroes never be so weakened, or their instigators so numerous, as to show the tremendous error of such a calculation.

The Governor has fixed upon Dec. 24 as the day for the election of delegates to the Convention. Advices from the different counties show the Secessionists unquestionably in the majority; still there are several counties which will send strong coöperative delegates. The probabilities of these men being able to accomplish anything, however, are now very much weakened by the failure of all compromise efforts at Washington. The fact is, most of the people realize none of the advantages of the Union, and therefore anticipate no disadvantages from its dissolution. I do not believe that there is any hope that this movement will stop until at least a majority of the people are taught by the unsatisfactoriness and dissensions of the new Confederation the true value of the Federal Union.

The Commissioner to be sent by this State to South Carolina, you have doubtless already learned is not Mr. YANCEY, as has been announced, but JOHN A. ELMORE—a reliable man of the old conservative party. The first steps of the new *regime* were seen the other day in the person of a gentleman going the rounds to make collections for the Minute Men of this city.

The *Herald* tells us that many manufacturers among you are making preparations to move South. Do these men know that the theory of the South is to winnow the population entirely of this last element?

The criterion of citizenship suggested by a friendly correspondent of one of our papers is marriage with a Southerner or the ownership of a negro.

BRECKINRIDGE.

A PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If consistent, I would like to propose, through the columns of the TIMES, a mode of adjustment of the present great political agitation, which in itself may be as acceptable to our Southern brethren as I am sure it would be to ourselves of the North.

Half the outer world, and, I may say, half of our citizens themselves, are as ignorant of the cause of grievance on the part of the South as they are also of the line of policy which is the *true* feeling at the North.

Why not, then, let a convention of Southern men—say five representatives from each Southern State—be called for, and assemble at some central point south of Mason & Dixon's line, and there, after due consideration, adopt such resolutions as, in the present emergency, may be presented to the North as a requirement of redress, or, in other words, their "*ultimatum.*" Then let another assemblage from the North—say seven members from each Northern State—three Republicans, three Democrats, and one American—to be appointed by the several State Central Committees, meet in debate, and decide upon the grievances at issue, and adopt such measures as justice to ourselves, our honor and our country may require.

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

LETTER FROM A WESTERN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The *Ohio State Journal* publishes a letter which it has received from a member of the present Congress, in whose judgment, it says, implicit confidence may be placed:

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: It is now manifest that the Union will be dissolved. It is idle to deceive ourselves or the people of our State. No earthly power can prevent the Gulf States—except, perhaps, Louisiana—from going out of the Union. Call it secession or revolution—the FACT still stares us in the face. We are drifting to a separation; and the only question is, Where shall be the line? I need not say the Northern States and the Northern people are unitedly opposed to disunion. Patriotism and interest alike forbid it. From a free conference with Representatives from the border Slave States, I am convinced they are opposed to disunion. But the Gulf States are fierce for it, and the fear is that sectional pride and a *common institution* will lead the border States, one by one, to join in the movement.

A month ago LINCOLN'S election was the pretext. *Now it is admitted that the scheme has been long concocted.* You know the attempt was made in 1850, but the disunionists were beaten at home. DOUGLAS' fatal KANSAS bill is the entering wedge. The strife for Kansas, the treason of BUCHANAN, the Lecompton Constitution, the break up at Charleston, are principal links in the chain; and now the leaders in the movement will precipitate a revolution. What shall we do? Shall such men rule us any longer? Shall we yield to their demands? Ohio and Kentucky could easily settle matters. There is no practical point of difference between the border States not easily adjusted. But we are likely to be drawn into hostile camps. The Cotton States demand slave protection, revival of the Slave-trade, a Southern Confederacy, Cuba, and the absorption of Mexico. We have paid for Texas, Louisiana and Florida. *We must and will have the free navigation of the Mississippi.* A civil war is imminent. Again I ask, what shall we do? I answer, let us abandon the attempt to cook up a sickly compromise with the Cotton States. They are our enemies now, and weak concessions will make them despise us. *Let us preserve, and consolidate, if we can, our Union with the border States, including North Carolina and Tennessee. Let us look to Mexico, now intensely hostile to Texas and Slavery, for a noble field for free institutions in the South, and Canada in the North.* Let the Cotton States alone. Without army, navy, without schools or colleges—with but few productions they would be *Africanized* in a single generation. They are now, and always have been the disturbing element in American politics. We can always buy their cotton, and perhaps better without the Union than with it. *They must have our corn, bacon, and flour, or starve.* Aside from the noble idea of "The Union, one and indivisible," we would lose but little by a separation from them.

It, however, the line of separation should be the line between the Free and the Slave States, then we have the "irrepressible conflict" in earnest. Our border States have really no cause for quarrel. They have every interest to be united—nothing but Slavery to separate them. A thousand curses on the institution! *It could not flourish or even exist in Kentucky or Virginia if the Slave-trade were reopened.* It would not pay to either feed or breed slaves when they could be had at $100 a piece. Without Slavery, a free emigration would pour its healthy blood into these States. Property would advance, and the increased resources of these States would secure their attachment to the Union. Slavery would cease to throw its overshadowing influence over our politics. The antagonism of sections would disappear with all its bitter strife. Why can't we have compromise? If not, then indeed we have only to choose between submitting to a narrow sectional oligarchy, based upon the labor of slaves, and civil war.

THE CHARLESTON FORTS.

MEANS OF DEFENCE—BATTERIES ERECTED AGAINST FORT MOULTRIE, &C.

The Boston *Atlas* publishes the following private letter to a gentleman in that City, which gives an interesting account of affairs at Charleston. The writer was at one time connected with the Army, but resigned his commission some years since. He speaks, therefore, somewhat more as an expert than many who have written:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

DEAR ——: In my travel northward I arrived at this place three days ago, and have waited here partly with a hope to see my friend the Major, without being interfered with by any of the spies and sneaks that so abound here in these troublous times, and partly with a notion of seeing some of the military preparations that are going on.

Through the criminal neglect of the authorities at Washington the defence of the forts in the harbor will depend more on their intrinsic strength than on any power that can be brought against their assailants. Moultrie ought to be garrisoned by 800 men, and Sumter by 500, and Castle Pinckney by at least 200. The fortifications at Charleston would entitle it, in case of a foreign war and a siege, to the dignity at least of a brigade post, and here we have now, with a prospect of isolation from the city, whence in war the soldiers would derive their principal succors, and with that city at war with the forts, a petty skeleton of a major's command—two incomplete companies. But Maj. ANDERSON, who won his brevet at the bloodiest battle ever fought, Molino del Ray, is determined that no court-martial shall ever censure him for cowardice or neglect of duty, and that the country shall say, had the President done his duty half as well as he, no blood would have dimmed the lustre of fraternal arms.

Fort Moultrie, the only garrisoned place, is situated on Sullivan's Island, and is an irregular fortification, of about the size and look of Fort Independence, but approaching nearer to the parallelogram in form. The four angles of this parallelogram are protected by outworks of the Redan form, and the whole fort is surrounded by a moat, which has been carefully cleared lately, and which is completely commanded by flanking guns on the out-works. Outside of the moat is a glacis, or sloping wall, of sand and loam, turfed over, and swept by the guns of the fort in every direction. The counterscarp is defended from escalade by palisades, projecting downward, with sharpened ends. Over 150 men have been constantly engaged in the work of clearing the defences of the accumulated sand drift of years, since the secession epidemic began to spread, and it is just possible that these may turn out in the end to be enlisted men of engineers, and combatants in any fracas that may ensue. Sullivan's Island is said to be extensively mined, and it may happen, that in case of an assault, some gentlemen will find themselves travelling skyward under the propulsive force of gunpowder. Against this fort the Secessionists are erecting two batteries, one at the end of the island and the other on the mainland. I do not know of their having any heavy guns or material of siege, but have heard of mortars being ordered from New-York. Sales of arms to Secessionists would seem to be treason, but the mercantile conscience is elastic.

Fort Sumter stands near the middle of the harbor, at the edge of the channel. This has no garrison, but has about 100 to 150 workmen engaged in putting the defences in order and mounting the guns (*enlisted men of engineers?*). This fort is said to contain an immense quantity of powder, shot and shell, mounts 140 cannon, many of them ten-inch shot, and shell guns of great range and accuracy, and could be defended by a handful of men against an army.

Castle Pinckney derives its chief importance at this time from the fact that the city may be shelled from it. In a strategic point of view, it is of less importance than the others at the present crisis.

Another thing which makes me doubt the military ardor of the "cockades," is the fact that up to this day no gentleman has been found willing to be military engineer of the State in its approaching contest. The batteries I have spoken of are an amateur construction, built by ordinary laborers. And no systematic assault on Moultrie could be made without a well-constructed pontoon train, under the charge of an experienced military engineer. This can hardly yet be had; and so, in spite of the talk of the fire-eaters, I do not think that any immediate systematic assault on Fort Moultrie will be had.

SCHEMES IN VIRGINIA FOR PERPETUATING SLAVERY.

From the Richmond Examiner.

PITTSYLVANIA, C. H., Dec. 3, 1860.

A few ideas as to *how* Slavery can be preserved in Virginia. The citizens of the metropolic may not know of the alarming extent to which the Abolition sentiments of the North have, and are now, spreading in the rural districts of Virginia; but I say from *positive knowledge*, that there are many, *very* many, (I am afraid to express an opinion as to numbers,) in our State who are *Abolitionists at heart*, and many even express themselves *freely* upon our court greens in opposition to the institution. Very great efforts are being made by the people of the North to extend this sentiment through the aid of emissaries and other means which promise success; and that which kindles the blaze of opposition more than any other cause, is the idea among the *poor non-slaveholding* class, that Slavery is an *aristocratic* institution, for the benefit of the *rich* at the expense of the *poor*. No sane man can deny that Abolitionism is increasing in the State, and unless some step is taken to check its growth by *indentifying* the institution with the *whole* population, it will be driven from the State at no very distant day by being rendered *unsafe* among its enemies. I am, therefore, after mature reflection, in favor of *exempting slaves from levy under execution* to the number of two to each male inhabitant, as the *best* means of *identifying* the institution with the whole people. Under such a law as this, every poor man (who now dislikes the institution because he thinks it aristocratic) who is overwhelmed with debt, and unable to collect a hundred dollars' worth of property around him, would foster his means, save his little earnings, and strain every nerve to gather together enough money to purchase a female negro infant; and would, as soon as possible, himself become a slave-owner, *because* (among other reasons) he had regarded it as a badge of *aristocracy*. The capital thus secured to him would be as it were a *sinking* fund, from which he might in time get a sufficient start to relieve himself from debt. In five years from the passage of the law nearly every voter in Virginia would own a slave, and the institution would become permanent.

To all the objections which may be urged against the law, I simply say, it is *demanded by the necessities of the institution in Virginia, and, therefore is advisable. Necessity is king*; all must bow in submission to its iron rule. Most dishonest men are made so from necessity; and as this law would tend to relieve their necessities, it would tend to make them honest. The necessities of Slavery in Virginia demand protection, and unless we do extend that protection as an effect to the abolitionizing influence of the North, I would advise all slave-owners in the State to seek a more secure locality by emigrating South. And unless this protection is granted, this emigration will commence in earnest, and thus, by decreasing the slave interest in the State, advance that of the Abolitionists. I am also much in favor of amending our State Constitution by the readoption of the property qualification, but *require the property owned, necessary to the exercise of the right of suffrage, to be negro property*; and with such a Constitution, and the Exemption Law, all the Abolitionists under the sun could not overturn Slavery in Virginia. But I am afraid this cannot be done; for it is an easy matter to grant privileges to the masses, but they can hardly be taken from them, except at the point of the bayonet

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

The Boston papers bring us the address to the citizens of Massachusetts regarding the Personal Liberty bill in that State, to which reference has been made by telegraph. After a few introductory remarks, the document asserts, that by the statute in question, Massachusetts has violated the great national compact. This law, and others of similar import, which have in view the obstruction of the Fugitive Slave law, are analyzed at length, and their unconstitutional provisions are pointed out. Is it consistent with the honor of the State that these laws should be permitted to exist any longer? Some say that they should not be repealed under threats. This the address admits—but they should be repealed under a love of right. Then, what meaning is there in the statement that there are threats made concerning them? None at all, for those who use them to further their ends do not desire their repeal; on the contrary, they wish them to stand, while those who truly love their country and are struggling to preserve its integrity, ask that they should be erased from the statute-books, that the South may no longer allege this injustice against the North. The address appeals to the integrity, the intelligence, the magnanimity and the patriotism of the citizens of Massachusetts to secure the repeal of these measures.

A FALSEHOOD DENIED.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin.

MORE ABOLITON EXCITEMENT AT FRIER'S POINT.

Under the above captivating notice, the city papers, of this morning, publish, upon what is stated as the authority of a letter received by a gentleman is this place, from Mr. SAMUEL J. HALLE, of Frier's Point, a most startling account of the burning of gin houses, the violent execution of Northerners, and the resulting excitement of the people of Coahoma County upon the all-absorbing question of Slavery. Your readers, who are acquainted with the elements of our society, will not be surprised to know that there is not one word of truth in the whole fabrication; that *the statement, from beginning to end, is a palpable falsehood.* Some time since I saw a statement in some of the Memphis papers to the effect that an Abolitionist had been hanged up, at Frier's Point, in a whisky barrel and rolled into the river. The statement was so absurd upon its face as not to require a reply.

Besides the great injury inflicted on a community by the publication of such falsehoods, great injustice results to the entire South, whereby the public mind is misled in relation to the cause which underlies the present movement in our section.

It is not true, as stated by our apologists at the North, reiterated by the President in his recent message to Congress, that the Southern planter is placed by the action of the Republican Party, in constant fear of a servile insurrection; that the Southern matron, with her tender babe in her arms, tremblingly retires at night, startled by each approaching footfall, but there is a power to the throne of heaven for the preservation of herself and her little ones, from the merciless slaughter of the fiercely cruel slave who stands ready to baptize his freedom in their blood.

No such horrible[illegible] haunt them; the most timid woman in the whole land sleeps undisturbed by any such idle forebodings! Ours is among the largest slaveholding communities in the South. Myself a planter in this community, I claim that on this point my testimony should be entitled to some weight.

J. L. ALCORN.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR WILKINS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pittsburgh, Penn., formerly United States Senator, member of the Cabinet, Minister to Russia, and Representative in the State Legislature. He frankly declares that his sympathies are with the South, and says that she has much to complain of in this incessant Anti-Slavery agitation and the passage of laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave law. These obnoxious measures, he urges, should be repealed at once, that the South may be reassured; but she should not condemn Mr. LINCOLN without a hearing. She should wait for some open declaration of principles—for some overt act of administration. If resistance is to be made at all, it should be against the States which have legislated in a hostile manner towards the South, and not against the General Government, which has given her no cause of complaint. In conclusion, Mr. WILKINS says:

"At length I have brought my unsettled mind to the conclusion that secession cannot be peaceably effected. It must be by force, and is revolutionary. It is a *forcible dismemberment* of the entire Government. It is *disruption*. The Government is framed so compactly in all its parts; so solidly welded together; all its fibres so interwoven and knit into union and solid system, that to tear away one part you tear the whole fabric asunder. It cannot be peaceable, nor by consent. There is no authority or power to give consent. The Constitution looks to no event or catastrophe of the kind. No action of the Government, or any department of it, can assent to it. It is a voluntary, violent, and *ex parte* proceeding. A majority of the States are opposed to it; a great majority of the people are hostile to it; and men of every political party cry out against it. In this angry and warlike disruption of the compact, where shall we find our 'more perfect union;' the 'establishment of justice;' 'domestic tranquility;' 'provision for the common defence;' the 'promotion of the general welfare,' and the 'security of the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.'"

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* brings a full report of the meeting held in the Senate Chamber, on Dec. 14, by those members of the General Assembly favorable to coöperation. Hon. JOSH BILLUPS, of Clark, presided, and a Committee of twenty-two, having Mr. QUILLIAN, of Gilmer, as Chairman, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. After consultation, the Committee presented a series of resolutions with an address "to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, in delegate Conventions assembled, and to such other Southern States as may assemble before the meeting of the Georgia Convention." These documents were signed by fifty-two members of the Legislature who were in attendance at the meeting. The preamble acknowledges the importance of the crisis, and the resolutions repudiate the idea that either of the Slaveholding States will prove untrue to her own interests or the common cause, concemn the plan of secession first and coöperation afterwards, since it would inevitably create domestic dissension and strife, while consultation would insure the success of whatever plan of redress may be agreed on. The address urges these same views at greater length, and invites the appointment of delegates to a Southern Convention. "Our people," it says, "must be united. Our common interest must be preserved. Our common movement must be successful. Common dangers must be avoided. Our equality, our honor *shall be* preserved. All these can devise a coöperation. Not for our enemies, *but for ourselves*, our safety, *our* children, *our peace, our necessities*, we beseech you so to order your action as that consultation and coöperation shall not be defeated, but secured."

Senator TOOMBS, in the letter which the telegraph has already sketched, declares that the open and avowed object of Mr. LINCOLN, and the great majority of the active men in his party, is ultimately to abolish Slavery in the United States. The first step towards this is driving it out of the Territories by law. The Southern States can rely upon but one safeguard against this action, and that is amendments to the Constitution. Having quoted the fifth article of that instrument, Mr. TOOMBS says:

"Thus, you perceive, the road is plain—it is easily tested; you can here find a test which ought to satisfy every honest resistance man in Georgia. Do this: Offer in Congress such amendments of the Constitution as will give you full and ample security for your rights; then if the Black Republican Party will vote for the amendments, or even a majority of them, in good faith, they can be easily carried through Congress; then I think it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action on the amendments. If they intend to stop this war on your rights and your property, they will adopt such amendments at once in Congress; if they will not do this, you ought not to delay an hour after the 4th of March to secede from the Union. This is a constitutional and effectual ultimatum—means something—can be tested—can be tested at once. This will be putting planks where they are good for something, if they are the right kind of planks; but putting planks in your Georgia platform is putting them where our experience teaches us they are powerless for good, and only subject us to the jibes and jeers of our enemies. A cart-load of new planks in the Georgia Platform will not redress one wrong, nor protect one right of the people of Georgia. Demand additional constitutional securities from your confederates; and if they are refused, confederate with such of them as are willing to grant them, or defend them yourselves."

Mr. THOMAS R. R. COBB, brother of Secretary COBB, has yielded to the increasing sentiment in favor of coöperation. "Any haste," he says in a recent letter, "which one State shows to move in advance of another, will be construed into an appearance or a disregard to the will and action of others." He recommends that South Carolina, for instance, should pass an ordinance of secession not to take effect immediately, but on the 15th or 20th of February, some earlier day being named for a consultation of Commissioners from all the Southern States to make arrangements for stepping from one Union into another, which shall be based upon the Constitution of the United States. "All this," say Mr. COBB, "can be consummated before the hated dynasty is inaugurated as our Government." He adds: "But two objections suggest themselves to my mind as to this course: First—By giving notice of an intention, the seceding State invites preparation by the General Government to defeat it. This may be avoided by provision in the Ordinance for earlier action in such an event. Second—Is such consultation and negotiation constitutional while we remain in the Union? I think it is on the part of a State seceding and only postponing the day of secession, while it might not be on the part of States purposing still to remain in the Union. I have said that the new Confederacy should be *based* upon the Constitution of the United States. Our people love that Constitution, while they are heartily sick of the Union. Of necessity some changes will be required, and the Convention of Delegates thus chosen could provide for such changes. Thus we could have true coöperation—that is, among States of similar views and intentions—and thus we could provide for an almost immediate discharge of all the functions of Government."

The Milledgeville correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* gives the following report of proceedings had in the House of Representatives, on Dec. 15, on the bill forbidding the levying of executions and other processes from the United States Court by the United States Marshals:

Mr. ANDERSON was opposed to the bill; so long as we remained *in* the Union, we were bound to respect the Constitution; this bill is nullification, it puts us in the same position as the nullifying States—while he was for immediate secession, he was opposed to nullification—he would do nothing that was revolutionary—our merchants had now but few judgments hanging over them—so far as the future is concerned, a mere time plea can stay the judgment for twelve months. His *only* opposition to the bill was its unconstitutionality.

The bill was recommitted, when Mr. GIBSON offered an amendment, to make the provisions of this bill applicable only to citizens of such States as have nullified the Fugitive Slave law. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, that if the Federal Court shall decide this bill unconstitutional, any execution obtained prior to the Federal Court execution, which is stayed by the recent Bank Suspension bill, may come in and claim of the United States Marshals any money collected under a Federal Court execution. Adopted.

Mr. HOSELY offered a substitute for the bill and amendments.

Mr. HUMBER was opposed to this whole legislation—we had been deprecating the course of those States which had passed Personal Liberty bills, and now we propose to enter upon a similar course of legislation. He held that so long as we were in the Union, we should do nothing to nullify the Federal Constitution. He would cheerfully come to the relief of the merchants.

Mr. MIMS did not know much of the Constitution, but the exigencies of the times demanded this bill, and he should vote for it.

Mr. ESTES said he had no conscientious scruples about the Constitution—a compact broken on one side was no longer binding on the other—talk not to him about nullifying the Constitution—we had had no Government for ten years—United States Marshals had been shot down in the Northern States in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution and no cry of nullification had been made.

After some further discussion by Mr. STRAPHERAY and McDONALD, the previous question was called and Mr. BOSSTER's substitute was not adopted. Mr. DOUGLASS' bill, as amended by Messrs. GIBSON and HARRIS, was put upon the passage, and there were Ayes 47, Nays 63; so the bill was lost. Whereupon, Mr. LEWIS, of Hancock, moved a resolution of sympathy and condolence to our merchants, and say to them, "God help them, for we cannot."

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* is rejoiced at the continually accumulating evidence that the people of the South, and especially of Georgia, are setting down to a steady determination to have the matters in dispute between the North and South "honorably, peaceably, and finally adjusted, one way or another." It says:

"From a very large number of Counties in Georgia we have intelligence that *the people*, whose Government this was designed to be, whose interests are to be regarded and provided for, are for making one more united coöperative effort to have what we want in the Union, before we take the final step of disunion. Many think that we can have what we demand, others think it impossible, but nearly all are now uniting on the *policy* of making the demand, so that the question may be speedily determined, and that for all time."

Judge CHARLES J. JENKINS, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, publishes a card, declining to be a candidate for the Convention, because the day fixed for the assembling is during term time.

The Cartersville *Express* flies their motto at the head of its columns: "Resistance to LINCOLN is obedience to God."

ALABAMA.

As the telegraph has already announced, Hon. C. C. CLAY has addressed a letter to Gov. MOORE resigning his seat in the United States Senate, "to take effect on the 4th of March next, unless the State should, at an earlier day, dispense with my services in that body—as I fondly hope and expect—by seceding from the present Union and assuming the sovereign powers of a separate, free and independent Government, as of right and in duty bound she should do at the earliest practicable moment." He adjures slaveholders and non-slaveholders to remember that the "Republican Party propose to make the negro his equal in political and social privileges—going to the polls, the witness stand, the jury box, the representative hall, as the peer of the white man, and claiming his daughter in marriage, as is now done according to law in Massachusetts."

He adds: If, unhappily, Alabama should commit herself to voluntary dishonor and degradation, by remaining in the Union on terms of virtually admitted inferiority, little above colonial vassalage, I have not a sufficiently passive spirit and compliant temperament to represent her faithfully in her self-abasement. Accustomed to represent her as a peer among peers in a council of reputed ambassadors of sovereign States, I cannot consent to sink to the degraded level of a servile messenger of a conquered province, or hostage for its good behavior, in the presence of the haughty ambassadors of imperial sovereigns. Our Black Republican victors would not deign, as they, under the circumstances, ought not, to recognize me as an equal, or my constituents as the equal of theirs. They would dictate law for the government of Alabamians, without heeding whether it would be for their benefit or injury, and utterly regardless of my wishes or remonstrances, and demand of us unquestionable obedience, on the plea of compliance with the forms of the Constitution. I will never voluntarily consent to such official or personal servility, submit my neck to the galling yoke of abolition fanaticism, or humble my pride to receive tamely the chafing of Black Republican scorn and contumely, personified in senatorial robes, exultant in the consciousness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the completeness of their Anti-Slavery triumph, and of the overwhelming defeat of the South and her abject humiliation under it, indicative of "the end of the slave power," suggested by SEWARD, and its inevitable sequel, "the ultimate extinction of Slavery," predicted by LINCOLN, and "universal emancipation," the cherished hope, aim and purpose of all abolitiondom.

Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Judge of the Supreme Court for the District of Alabama, has written a letter giving his views in regard to the present condition of public affairs. He enters elaborately into the character of the people of the North and the South, and defines the causes of the conflict between them. The controversy on the subject of Slavery is minutely traced from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and in view of all that has occurred, and appreciating the present condition of the South, he arrives at the following conclusions:

First, That the election of Mr. LINCOLN does not afford sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Union.

Second—That the great subject of disturbance, that of Slavery in the Territories, rests upon a satisfactory foundation, and that we have nothing to ask except that the *status quo* be respected.

Third—That the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves can be adjusted to the satisfaction of the injured property-holder, and without dishonor to ourselves.

Fourth—That in relation to the maintenance of the rights we have, or those that have been defeated or impaired, and in whatever concerns the subjects of contumely and insult we complain of, there may be sufficient cause for increased vigilance, for preparation, for alliance among the Southern States, for the demand of new guarantees, but not for disunion, until there is a refusal of redress. In my opinion, separate State action will result in the discredit and defeat of every measure for reparation or security.

I have thus stated my opinion at large. I need not state to you that my connection with the Federal Government has continued till this time rather in deference to the inclinations of others, and upon public considerations, than from any desire on my part to hold my office.

My commission would not be affected by the action of the State. But I determined, many years ago, that my obligation was to follow the fortunes of her people. I shall terminate my connection with the Government as a consequence of her act.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, has declined to be a candidate for the State Convention. He has also resigned his seat in the State Legislature. He assigns as the motive for this action the claims of private business; but the true reason seems to be the coldness with which he is regarded by older secessionists than himself.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The minority of the Joint Committe of the Legislature, as appears from its report, takes a still more conservative stand than did the majority. The bill providing for a State Convention is represented to be unconstitutional, because such a Convention can only be summoned by two-thirds vote of all the members of each House. In the Personal Liberty Laws of Northern States there is no new cause for grievance, and in any event they will be declared unconstitutional when brought face to face with the Constitution. "Then, too, "the address remarks," if the grievance complained of and not disclosed is the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency—an election effected by a minority vote, in consequence of divisions among his opponents—it is, in the opinion of the minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next, and before the country can be officially informed of the policy of the incoming Administ

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, DEC. 17, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers held Dec. 17, 1859, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to publish the official canvass in the following newspapers, viz.: Herald, Express, *Times*, Staats Zeitung, Courier and Enquirer, Commercial Advertiser, Irish American, Leader, Dispatch, Atlas, Le Petit Etats Unis, New-York Traveller, Weekly Courier, Sunday Courier, Sunday Times, Irish American, New-York Tribune, New-York Transcript, Evening Post, New-York Times, Police Gazette, Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal, Sunday Mercury, New-Yorker Demokrat, Abend Zeitung, Phœnix, Nation, and Tribune.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, in relation to the Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, and the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New-York; an Alderman for each of the Districts of said City having an odd numerical designation; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District; two Constables in each Ward; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and to fill such vacancies in the School Offices of each Ward, as may have occurred by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City of New-York, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall of said City, on the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Districts of said City and County, at the election held on Tuesday, the Fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, pursuant to the provisions of an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April Fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR JUSTICE OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice for said Eighth Judicial District was eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which William H. Bell received three thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which William E. Robinson received two thousand five hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Asahel R. Herrick received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which N. Hill Fowler received four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Anson Willis received four hundred and eighty-four.

And that there were two blank and eleven scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Districts having an odd numerical designation, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the First Aldermanic District, was two thousand six hundred and two.

Of which Henry Smith received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Hugh G. Crozier received seven hundred and eighty.

Of which John E. Enright received three hundred and forty-six.

Of which Daniel Burns received eight.

Of which Hugh Crozier received eight.

And that there were five blank and eleven scattering votes.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Third Aldermanic District was three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Of which John T. Neary received one thousand seven hundred and four.

Of which George C. Byrne received one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Jeremiah Sesson received five hundred and forty-seven.

Of which William H. Crane received one hundred and forty-six.

Of which John Horsington received nine.

And that there were ten scattering votes.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fifth Aldermanic District was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which John H. Brady received two thousand one hundred and forty.

Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received one thousand six hundred and ninety-five.

Of which William H. Draper received sixty-seven.

Of which E. C. Thatcher received twenty-nine.

And that there were fourteen blank and fifty-two scattering votes.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Seventh Aldermanic District was three thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Charles J. Chipp received two thousand and four.

Of which Daniel Darrow received one thousand five hundred and twelve.

Of which James M. Austin received two hundred and eighty-five.

And that there was eighteen scattering votes.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Ninth Aldermanic District, was three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Isaac D. Dayton received one thousand nine hundred and two.

Of which Samuel D. Munson received one thousand six hundred.

Of which Edward Berrian received two hundred and sixty-one.

And that there were six blank and fifteen scattering votes.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Eleventh Aldermanic District, was four thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Alexander Frear received two thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which William Hall received one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Of which Jacob L. Dodge received one.

And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand and eleven.

Of which Ira A. Allen received one thousand six hundred and eleven.

Of which Nicholas Seagrist received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Peter Masterson received one thousand and forty-one.

Of which William B. Drake received one hundred and seventy.

And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fifteenth Aldermanic District was two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Andre Fromeat received one thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

Of which William Haw, Jr., received one thousand three hundred and sixty.

Of which John Kinsley received five hundred and four.

Of which Jacob Voorhies, Jr., received two hundred and forty-nine.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District was two thousand five hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Henry W. Genet received one thousand six hundred and sixty-three.

Of which William Dunning received seven hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Joseph Churchill received one hundred and nineteen.

And that there was seven scattering votes.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the votes given for the office of Councilman in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District was ninety-three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which John Hogan received six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight votes.

Of which John Tagan received five thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Mortimer Sullivan received nine.

Of which Thomas Smith received five thousand two hundred and fifty-three votes.

Of which Harris Bogart received three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which John Bush received five thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which George P. Bickford received six thousand five hundred and ninety-three.

Of which George A. Barney received five thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Morgan Jones received seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Henry Close received five thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Joseph Murphy received five thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Joseph Shannon received six thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John P. Dougherty received one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which Charles H. Hall received five thousand six hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Joseph D. Costa received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Joseph W. Hawks received four thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Francis E. Hurlout received one thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Jacob Pecan received four thousand and thirty-three.

Of which Charles R. Bell received four.

Of which Benjamin E. Hancock received four.

Of which Wilbur H. Sage received four.

Of which Luther E. Burk received six.

Of which T. D. M. Wright received three.

Of which James S. Turner received nine.

Of which Alexander Mackey received one hundred and ninety nine.

Of which John Baulch received two thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Of which Owen Collins received two hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Hugh Downey received five thousand one hundred and seventy-five.

Of which James Burns received five hundred and sixty.

Of which Michael McMahon received eighteen.

Of William F. Woods received forty-five.

Of which George A. Ramsay received twenty-eight.

Of which Horace Bogart received two hundred and three.

Of which Henry Lewis received ten.

And that there were nine hundred and fourteen scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Fifth Senatorial District was seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John Van Tine received three thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

Of which J. H. Houghkirk received three thousand five hundred and seventeen.

Of which E. C. Maley received three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Anthony Miller received five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Ryan received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Michael C. Gross received three thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Of which Asahel Reed received one thousand nine hundred and four.

Of which Edward L. Murphy received three thousand and fifteen.

Of which Frederick Repper received four thousand four hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Thomas J. Carlton received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Of which John N. Reynolds received three thousand five hundred and seven.

Of which Thomas Kane received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph L. Perley received three thousand six hundred and six.

Of which Edward J. McKee received three thousand one hundred and two.

Of which Henry S. Jennings received three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Isaac McKay received three thousand one hundred and eighty.

Of which Henry A. Smith received four thousand one hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Simon Hazelton received four thousand four hundred and twenty-five.

Of which George Snyder received one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which George H. Raymond received nine hundred and fourteen.

Of which Edwin Sproul received eleven hundred and fifty.

Of which James W. Olson received nine hundred and forty-eight.

Of which George P. Steinbrenner received one thousand six hundred sixty-eight.

Of which Arnold A. Benson received nine hundred and three.

Of which Roderick T. Entwistle received seven hundred and ten.

Of which Nicholas Kissell received twelve hundred and one.

Of which Frederick Young received seven hundred and eighteen.

Of which Edward L. Kurtz received five.

Of which Patrick Burns received four hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which George W. Nash received thirteen.

Of which Elijah F. Purdy, Jr., received thirteen.

Of which Thomas Loper received twenty.

Of which Charles Mulligan received seventy-five.

Of which Theodore Udell received seventy-five.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-seven scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District, was seventy-seven thousand and fifty-two.

Of which John G. Haviland received five thousand five hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John P. Gaw received five thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Arthur Ahmooty received two thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Richard O'Brien received one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

Of which William Baird received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Henry K. Blauvelt received none.

Of which Stephen O'Hara received four hundred and five.

Of which John Dolan received three thousand five hundred and thirty-four.

Of which George McGrath received three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which James Gumbleton received three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John Gibson received three hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Timothy L. West received four thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Alexander H. Keech received six thousand and twenty eight.

Of which Abraham Leat received six thousand three hundred and sixteen.

Of which William Orton received five thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Of which John D. Ottiwell received six thousand and thirty-one.

Of which Thomas Stephensen received five thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Of which Henry T. Cleveland received six thousand one hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Charles J. Holder received nine hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Edwin R. Wilbur received nine hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which John C. Harn received nine hundred and sixty three.

Of which H. A. T. Granberry received five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which William C. Bross received eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which William G. Frost received six hundred and fifty six.

And that there were one hundred scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District was one hundred and four thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Jacob M. Long received seven thousand six hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Patrick Russell received six thousand four hundred and sixteen.

Of which John Brice received seven thousand four hundred and ninety.

Of which Luke Curnen received seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Alexander Brandon received seven thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Of which Alexander Ward received six thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Of which John Conway received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Roger Dowling received three thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which A. McMullen received one thousand and eighty-eight.

Of which George W. Meeks received two thousand six hundred and seventy two.

Of which Edward Simpson received three thousand three hundred and sixteen.

Of which Thomas Higgins received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Charles McCarthy received four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotter received seven thousand and sixty-eight.

Of which Daniel E. Gavitt received five thousand and eleven.

Of which George T. Burns received six thousand one hundred and ninety-two.

Of which John W. Marshall received six thousand three hundred and twelve.

Of which Charles C. Pinckney received seven thousand and sixty-three.

Of which Robert Little received twelve.

Of which Edward McMullen received six hundred and twenty six

Of which Robert Geery received seven hundred and forty-eight.

Of which William McManus received one thousand one hundred and one.

Of which Bernard Costello received one thousand and fifteen.

Of which Peter Conley received two hundred and six.

Of which Samuel W. Brigham received one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Oliver S. Holden received six hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Stephen Roberts received four hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Daniel Townsend received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which John Wachter received nine hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Alvah T. Canfield received seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Roger Dolan received seventy-four.

And that there were two hundred and seventy scattering votes.

FOR CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of this City was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the First Ward was three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph C. Scully received four hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Michael S. Brehnahan received four hundred and seventy-two.

Of which James Leary received seven hundred and six.

Of which Thomas Roche received two hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Mathew T. Beirne received five hundred and six.

Of which Andrew Carey received seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which blanks received seventy-four.

And that there were three scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Second Ward was six hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which James Sullivan received three hundred and seventy.

Of which William W. Ladd received one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Charles W. Kruger received one hundred and fifty-seven.

And that there were seven blank votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Third Ward was nine hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Michael McCann received two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Henry J. McMahon received two hundred and thirty-three.

Of which John Fitzgerald received two hundred and forty-two.

Of which Thomas Stokes received one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Jeremiah Sarsfield received forty-six.

And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fourth Ward was three thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Timothy Hanifan received two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Mark H. Lanigan received two hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Samuel Cook received two hundred and fourteen.

Of which James Donovan received five hundred and fifty.

Of which Daniel Friel received five hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Michael Doody received eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which William Kennedy received four hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

And that there were one hundred and fifty-three blank votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Fifth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Charles F. Watts received nine hundred and seven.

Of which Henry West received nine hundred and forty-four.

Of which Rudolph Germer received six hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Henry B. Smith received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which George Foos received seven hundred and forty.

Of which David Jackson received two hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick McNab received two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Philip McCormack received two hundred and twenty-three.

And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Constables of the Sixth Ward was four thousand and sixty-seven.

Of which Thomas Boyle received nine hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William Finn received four hundred and eleven.

Of which Patrick Boyle received eight hundred and two.

Of which Patrick Connolly received two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Richard Geraghty received seven hundred.

Of which Jacob Koehler received two hundred.

Of which William Gray received four hundred and forty-five.

Of which Peter Shea received one hundred and eighty-one.

And that there were forty-six scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Constables for the Seventh Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and six.

Of which John Ford received one thousand five hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which James Lee received eight hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William Hays received five hundred and nine.

Of which Samuel Jones received ninety-nine.

Of which Christopher F. Klinck received one hundred and ninety.

Of which Michael Sullivan received one hundred and twenty-nine votes.

And that there were thirty-three scattering.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Eighth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Abraham Moses received one thousand three hundred and thirty four.

Of which William B. Jones received one thousand and ninety five.

Of which Robert Reid received eight hundred and fifty.

Of which James Armstrong received seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Thomas Cavanagh received one thousand and forty-nine.

Of which James Tease received seven hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And that there were sixty-seven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Ninth Ward, was eight thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

Of which James A. Brown received one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Of which Abraham Springstein received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Thomas Farrell received two thousand and seventeen.

Of which Harman B. Goodrich received four hundred and nine.

And that there were forty-seven scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Tenth Ward, was three thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Reuben C. Mills received nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Robert S. Beaver received eight hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Charles V. Lyons received eight hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Louis H. Vultee received seven hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Joseph Bowers received eighty-seven.

Of which Adolph Neubaur received eighty-eight.

Of which John Bott received sixteen.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eleventh Ward was eight thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which Joseph Bellesheim received one thousand and ninety-five.

Of which David Kerr received nine hundred and ninety.

Of which Lloyd Bryand received one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Lorenzo Oberle received one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which John Duke received nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Valentine Lopla received nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Henry Donovan received three hundred and three.

Of which William J. Murphy received two hundred and nineteen.

Of which Stephen McMahon received one hundred and fifty-eight.

And that there were forty-two scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twelfth Ward was five thousand one hundred and five.

Of which John Helms received one thousand six hundred and forty-two.

Of which Stephen Luts received one thousand four hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John R. Farrington received nine hundred and five.

Of which James King received six hundred and forty-five.

Of which William H. Sheffield received two hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which William O'Donnell received two hundred and fourteen.

And there were twenty-four scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Anthony Glastater received eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which David E. Carpenter received seven hundred and twenty-four.

Of which John Tilley received nine hundred and forty.

Of which Joseph Hilderbrand received six hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Stephen A. Smith received five hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John J. Mulligan received four hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John Bott received one hundred and ten.

And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fourteenth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and one.

Of which Isaac Jones received six hundred and forty-five.

Of which James Cogan received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Peter Brown received five hundred and thirteen.

Of which Patrick Collins received nine hundred and twenty-six.

Of which James Haskell received three hundred and sixteen.

Of which Augustus Bride received two hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Daniel Bellows received seventeen.

And that there were forty-six scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables in the Fifteenth Ward was three thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John H. Hillier received one thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John S. Norris received seven hundred and forty-two.

Of which John O'Neil received seven hundred and twenty.

Of which William Hepburn received one thousand one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which John McCauley received forty-seven.

Of which Robert Alf received forty-five.

And that there were fifty-seven scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Sixteenth Ward was seven thousand two hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Ready received one thousand six hundred and eight

Of which Michael McCann received one thousand five hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James C. Knapp received two hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Thomas C. Darling received two hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Francis A. Fowler received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two

Of which Benjamin J. Carr received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

And that there was one scattering vote.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Seventeenth Ward, was eight thousand two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Patrick J. Hanbury received one thousand five hundred and eight.

Of which George A. Robbins received one thousand one hundred and fifty.

Of which James McKiever received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Alexander Lippman received one thousand and eighteen

Of which John Mulligan received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which William Schloss received nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which Archibald Roll received two hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Joseph Jager received two hundred and twenty nine.

Of which Peter Scherrer received three hundred and one.

Of which Lewis Leubuscher received five hundred and one.

Of which Michael Kelly received one hundred and fifty-two.

And that there were one hundred and one scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eighteenth Ward was six thousand and eight.

Of which John K. Finley received one thousand three hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Nicholas Cowan received one thousand and fourteen.

Of which James Owens received five hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Augustus Silberns received seven hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Isaac V. Pruss received one thousand and eighty-nine.

Of which ten were blank.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Constables of the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and nineteen.

Of which Nathaniel J. Groves received six hundred and six.

Of which John Pye received six hundred and ten.

Of which John Mahoney received one thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which John McGlynn received nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Josiah Hedden received six hundred and eighty-two.

Of which John Clark received six hundred and nine.

And there was one scattering vote.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twentieth Ward, was nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Thomas S. Mitchell received two thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Thomas Mulligan received two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Simeon Raymond received one thousand nine hundred and seventy.

Of which John Y. Baker received eight hundred and fifteen.

Of which James Gruschenske received four hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Joseph Stinner received nine hundred and forty-one.

Of which Morris Bennett received four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Henry M. Sice received sixty-eight.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-first Ward was seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Mathew Nugent received seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Thomas Bradburn received one thousand five hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Joseph Rosenthal received one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John T. Cleary received one thousand three hundred and two

Of which Jeremiah T. Lockwood received two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Owen Coughlin received eight hundred and seven.

Of which James Gannon received eight hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Peter Van Brunt received six hundred and forty.

And there were sixteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twenty-second Ward, was seven thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

Of which William W. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Philip Keys received one thousand six hundred and twenty

Of which Thomas Cushing received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand and seventy-five.

Of which Micagh M. Staniels received eighteen.

Of which David Dunn received eighteen.

Of which Isaac Wyman received twenty-six.

Of which Isaac Colden received nine.

Of which Joseph Steiner received one.

Of which Simeon Raymond received one.

Of which Francis E. Farr received twenty-two.

Of which Francis E. Frank received one thousand one hundred and sixteen.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

OFFICERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and Canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand six hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received six hundred and forty-five.

Of which John H. Williams received six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Charles McCay received three hundred and sixty-seven.

And that there was one scattering vote.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Lewis Notte received six hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Michael St. George received six hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received two hundred and ninety-two.

And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward was three thousand four hundred and fifty.

Of which John Harris received six hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Thomas Cone received six hundred and seventy.

Of which Michael Sullivan received five hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which James O'Grady received four hundred and forty-nine.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received four hundred and twenty.

Of which Thomas J. Riley received three hundred.

Of which Dennis Sullivan received three hundred and two.

Of which Thomas J. Rielly, to fill vacancy, received twenty-one.

And that there were forty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was three hundred and seventy three.

Of which James Watson received one hundred and forty-four.

Of which William Buckley received two hundred and twenty-six.

And that there were three scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Hiram Marsh received three hundred and fifty-one.

Of which George A. Hood received two.

Of which Hugh Dolan received one.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was seven hundred and thirty-four.

Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which David W. Orpheus received two hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Alvah W. Lockwood received one hundred and forty-three.

Of which Diedrich Miller received one hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Auguste Metzler received two.

Trustees—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was three hundred and fifty nine.

Of which Francis H. Ruhe received two hundred and thirteen,

Of which William K. Edgerton received one hundred and forty-two.

Of which George H. Vonselde received two.

Of which F. M'Hugh received one.

Of which James Dunn received one.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioners.

The whole number of votes cast for Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward was four hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Robert S. Gould received two hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Edward B. Heath received two hundred and four.

Of which there were sixteen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward was four hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Amos Stookey received two hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Michael D. Purtell received two hundred and twelve.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Third Ward, was nine hundred and thirteen.

Of which George B. English received two hundred and eighteen.

Of which Patrick Kelly received two hundred and three.

Of which John A. Currier received two hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John A. Gelmour, Jr., received two hundred and fifty-two.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Philip Creaghan received two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which James Langdon received four hundred and forty-seven.

Of which James Reilly received three hundred and forty-six.

Of which John Ridden received one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Benjamin F. Buck received two hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Henry G. Leask received three hundred and thirty.

Of which Stephen Lynch received thirty-two.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which John H. Stack received three hundred.

Of which Michael Kenny received seven hundred and twenty.

Of which John Marsden received one hundred and eighty.

Of which Casper J. Steinheimer received two hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Alexander Lang, Sr., received three hundred and twenty.

Of which William Conrad received twenty-nine.

Of which Alex. Lang, Jr., received nineteen.

And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Richard O'Neil received three hundred and fifteen.

Of which Martin McInerny received three hundred and six.

Of which William Cleary received thirty-one.

Of which William Ennis received thirty.

Of which William P. Kirk received six hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Daniel Leahey received one hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Patrick Crowe received one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Daniel Healey received three hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John Sullivan received two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Henry S. Meyer received two hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Benjamin Sherwood received three hundred and eighteen.

Of which William Huclet received three hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas Rice received six.

And that there were thirty-two scattering votes.

Trustees to Fill Vacancies.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancies, was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which John Marrott received three hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Thomas Shaw received two hundred and sixty-two.

Of which John Walsh received two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which William McDermott received twenty.

Of which James Coyle received three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Richard Joyce received one hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Thomas White received four hundred and twenty-three.

And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

Of which James P. Dupignac received two thousand three hundred and sixty six.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand three hundred and sixty six.

Of which Joseph G. Harrison received two thousand two hundred and forty-four.

Of which Henry Emmons received one hundred and three.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

Inspectors to Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools, to fill vacancy, was two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Frederick M. Heramer received one thousand and nine.

Of which William H. Johnson received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which William Aymar received two thousand one hundred and five.

Of which Charles Heidoff received one hundred and sixty two.

Of which William H. Gilson received one thousand and fifty-six.

Of which John Moss received nine hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John Y. Marsh received one hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Maurice Ahern received two hundred and seventy seven.

And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

Commissioners.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was two thousand one hundred and forty-two.

Of which Henry H. Howard received four hundred and forty-five.

Of which Patrick Wade received one thousand three hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Henry Bateman received three hundred and sixty-one.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was two thousand and eighty-seven.

Of which Jeremiah Mahoney received four hundred and three.

Of which William Neals received eight hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Patrick Gaffney received two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William Niles received five hundred and five.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was four thousand and fifty-six.

Of which Henry Bateman received three hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John McGloin received six hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Patrick Reynolds received one thousand four hundred and one.

Of which John Tucker received one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

Of which George Mellon received two hundred and two.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John Galvan received one thousand three hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Mahlon T. Hewitt received one thousand three hundred and nineteen.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Andrew Martin received one thousand three hundred and thirteen.

Of which William D. Murphy received one thousand three hundred and twelve.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was five thousand two hundred and sixty-one,

Of which Bernard Smyth received one thousand three hundred and ten.

Of which James Sample received one thousand three hundred and five.

Of which Wilson Small received one thousand three hundred and thirteen.

Of which Thomas Woodward received one thousand three hundred and twelve.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and ninety.

Of which William Tucker received two thousand and twenty-six.

Of which David A. Fowler received nine hundred and forty six.

And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and six.

Of which Francis Flest received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which George Rauch received eight hundred and ninety six.

And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was five thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Gershom Cohen received one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Robert W. S. Bonsall received two thousand and eleven.

Of which George W. Morton received eight hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Joseph D. Martin received eight hundred and ninety.

And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

Trustees—To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward to fill vacancy one year was two thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Of which Joseph W. Kellogg received two thousand and six.

Of which William B. Hays received nine hundred and five.

And that there were three blank votes.

NINTH W

...Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, full ...nine thousand seven hundred and ninety.
...John Lloyd received three.
...T. H. Nunenkamp received two hundred and ...four.
...Mathias Reichart received two hundred and ...four.
...Harvey R. Wood received one thousand five ...and fifty-one.
Of which George F. Bentzman received one thousand ...hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Henry L. Slade received one thousand seven ...hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John Mahan received one thousand six hun...dred.
...Frederick C. Wagner received one thousand ...

...Trustee to fill vacancy—Three years.

...mber of votes given for the office of Trus...tees of Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, to fill ...for three years, was four thousand two hundred...
...Frederick Olmstead received one thousand ...hundred and sixty-six.
...H. Herbert Williams received two thousand ...and seventeen.

...Trustees—Vacancy one year.

...number of votes given for the office of Trus...tees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward to fill ...for one year was four thousand six hundred ...ty-one.
...Henry A. Burr received one thousand five ...thirty-seven.
...John Byrnes received one thousand six hun...dred and forty-nine.
...Walter Briggs received two hundred and ...one.
...Nicholas Seiger received one thousand and ...eighty-eight.
And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was three thousand two hundred and seven.
Of which Godfrey Gunther received one thousand five hundred and eighty.
Of which ...Valentine received four hundred and ninety-four.
Of which James Fairman received one thousand one hundred and seventy.
And that there were four scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was three thousand one hundred and ninety-one.
Of which ...Ryan received one thousand seven hundred and nine.
Of which James ...Foster received one thousand one hundred and eleven.
Of which James W. Gerard received three hundred and fifty-nine.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, for full terms, was five thousand three hundred and fifty.
Of which Charles C. Murch received five hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Royal Phelps received seven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which ...T. Joy received one thousand one hundred and ...
Of which Joseph Hirschstein received one thousand and ...
Of which Dennis Brennan received one thousand two hundred and ...
Of which Maurice J. Powers received one thousand two hundred and ...
Of which Peter Goelet received two hundred and ninety-nine.
And that there was one scattering vote.

Trustee—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was three thousand two hundred and thirty-four.
Of which ...D. Clapp received one thousand six hundred and nine.
Of which ...Black received five hundred and eighty-five.
Of which ...Studtler received one thousand and eighty-eight.
And that there were nine blank votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand three hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Dennis McCarthy received nine hundred and sixteen.
Of which ...Hogencamp received eight hundred and ...
Of which Michael A. Reed received five hundred and ...
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and six.
Of which Patrick Ford received eight hundred and ninety-one.
Of which ...Taylor received eight hundred and five.
Of which Christian Schwartz received six hundred and fifty-nine.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Alexander B. Elder received eight hundred and ...
Of which ...H. Marphey received nine hundred and thirty-three.
Of which William H. Schenck received six hundred and twenty-seven.
And that there were forty-eight scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools in the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Thomas McManus received eight hundred and ...
Of which Daniel Gallagher received eight hundred and ...
Of which Frederick ...fer received eight hundred and thirty.
Of which Thomas Crimmins received eight hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Henry J. Armstrong received six hundred and ...
Of which Hermann Goebel received six hundred and twenty-two.
And that there were nine four scattering votes.

Trustees.—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and thirty four.
Of which John Garvey received nine hundred and ...
Of which George W. Douglass received eight hundred and ...
Of which William H. DeCamp received six hundred and ...
And that there were forty-seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and seventy-...
Of which Nelson J. Waterbury received two thousand ...
Of which John Quackenbush received two thousand ...
Of which William Walsh received one hundred and ...
Of which John Dearborn received one hundred and ...
Of which Alexander Brandon received one.
And that there were twenty scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Peter Farrell received two thousand six hundred and ...
Of which Daniel Hogencamp received two thousand and ...
Of which George B. Farrar received one hundred and thirteen.
And that there were sixteen blank votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which George Porr received one hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Robert L. Lundy received one hundred and sixty.
Of which John B. Radley received two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which James G. Dimond received two thousand seven hundred and fifteen.
Of which Philip W. Nichols received one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.
Of which William ...Frank received two hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Daniel H. Smith received seven hundred and ...
Of which James L. Hastie received one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Isaac R. Peck received two hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Leopold Haas received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.
And that there were twenty-three blank votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was three thousand six hundred and fourteen.
Of which William W. Allen received nine hundred and forty-five.
Of which Henry G. DeForest received four hundred and ...
Of which John Davenport received one thousand two hundred and forty-three.
Of which Henry Underhill received nine hundred and ...
Of which Martin Underhill received six hundred and ...
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and ninety.
Of which Mathias Reichart received two hundred and ...four.
Of which Harvey R. Wood received one thousand five hundred and fifty-one.
Of which George F. Bentzman received one thousand five hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Henry L. Slade received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John Mahan received one thousand six hundred and ...
Of which Frederick C. Wagner received one thousand ...

Trustee to fill vacancy—Three years.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, to fill vacancy for three years, was four thousand two hundred and ...
Of which Frederick Olmstead received one thousand five hundred and sixty-six.
Of which H. Herbert Williams received two thousand ...hundred and seventeen.

Trustees—Vacancy one year.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward to fill vacancy for one year was four thousand six hundred and ...ty-one.
Of which Henry A. Burr received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which John Byrnes received one thousand six hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Walter Briggs received two hundred and ...one.
Of which Nicholas Seiger received one thousand and ...eighty-eight.
And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-third Ward was three thousand three hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Valentine ...received four hundred and ninety-four.
Of which James Fairman received one thousand one hundred and seventy.
And that there were four scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-third Ward was two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Alexander B. Elder received eight hundred and ...
Of which ...H. Marphey received nine hundred and thirty-three.
Of which William H. Schenck received six hundred and twenty-seven.
And that there were forty-eight scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools in the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Thomas McManus received eight hundred and ...
Of which Daniel Gallagher received eight hundred and ...
Of which Frederick ...fer received eight hundred and thirty.
Of which Thomas Crimmins received eight hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Henry J. Armstrong received six hundred and ...
Of which Hermann Goebel received six hundred and twenty-two.
And that there were nine four scattering votes.

Trustees.—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and thirty four.
Of which John Garvey received nine hundred and ...
Of which George W. Douglass received eight hundred and ...
Of which William H. DeCamp received six hundred and ...
And that there were forty-seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and seventy-...
Of which Nelson J. Waterbury received two thousand ...
Of which John Quackenbush received two thousand ...
Of which William Walsh received one hundred and ...
Of which John Dearborn received one hundred and ...
Of which Alexander Brandon received one.
And that there were twenty scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Peter Farrell received two thousand six hundred and ...
Of which Daniel Hogencamp received two thousand and ...
Of which George B. Farrar received one hundred and thirteen.
And that there were sixteen blank votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which George Porr received one hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Robert L. Lundy received one hundred and sixty.
Of which John B. Radley received two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which James G. Dimond received two thousand seven hundred and fifteen.
Of which Philip W. Nichols received one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.
Of which William ...Frank received two hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Daniel H. Smith received seven hundred and ...
Of which James L. Hastie received one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Isaac R. Peck received two hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Leopold Haas received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.
And that there were twenty-three blank votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was three thousand six hundred and fourteen.
Of which William W. Allen received nine hundred and forty-five.
Of which Henry G. DeForest received four hundred and ...
Of which John Davenport received one thousand two hundred and forty-three.
Of which Henry Underhill received nine hundred and ...
Of which Martin Underhill received six hundred and ...
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was four thousand and twenty-six.
Of which James Mariner received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Robert B. Bradford received one thousand seven hundred and six.
Of which John M. McSorley received three hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Charles Fowler received eighty.
And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.
Of which John Miller received thirty.
Of which Adam Roediger received one thousand two hundred and sixty.
Of which Jeremiah Crowley received two thousand and eleven.
Of which Richard Mott received five hundred and thirty.
Of which Abijah Ingraham received seventy-six.
And that there were forty-four blank votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.
Of which John E Coulter received one thousand seven hundred and thirty.
Of which David Clark received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Calvin Lathrop received four hundred and eighty-four.
Of which John M. Helck received one thousand six hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Charles Simpson received four hundred and thirty.
Of which Patrick Murphy received one thousand five hundred and ninety-two.
Of which James Walsh received three hundred and fifty-three.
Of which John B. Kelly received fifty-seven.
Of which George Furlong received eighty-six.
Of which Calvin B. Sterns received twenty.
Of which William S. Ford received fifty.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County, at the election held December 4th, 1860, do hereby certify, determine and declare,

JUSTICE FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That William H. Ball, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice for the Eighth Judicial District.

ALDERMEN.

That Henry Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.
That John T. Henry, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District.
That John H. Brady, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
That Charles J. Chipp, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.
That Isaac Clayton, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.
That Alexander Frear, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District.
That Ira A. Allen, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
That Andre Froment, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
That Henry W. Genet, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That the following named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to the office of Councilmen for each of the Senatorial Districts of the City viz.:

Fourth Senatorial District.

Morgan Jones,	Joseph Shannon,
George P. Bickford,	John Hogan,
George A. Barney,	Charles H. Hall,

Fifth Senatorial District.

Anthony Miller,	Frederick Reffer,
Hasleton Henry,	A. Smith,
Michal C. Gross,	John Ryan.

Sixth Senatorial District.

Abraham Lent.	Alexander H. Keech,
Henry T. Cleveland,	John D. Ottiwell,
Thomas Stephenson,	William Orten.

Seventh Senatorial District.

Jacob M. Long.	John Brice,
Luke Curmen,	Alexander Brandon,
Jonathan T. Trotter,	Charles C. Pinckney.

CONSTABLES.

That the following-named persons were by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Constables for the various Wards of the City, viz.:

1st Ward—	Andrew Cary,	James Leary.
2	.. James Sullivan,	William W. Ladd.
3	.. Michael McCann,	John Fitzgerald.
4	.. Michael Doerdy,	Daniel Friel.
5	.. Henry West,	Charles F. Watts.
6	.. Thomas Boyle,	Patrick Boyle.
7	.. John Ford,	Robert Stanwood.
8	.. Abraham Moses,	William B. Jones.
9	.. Thomas Farrell,	Abraham Springstein.
10	.. Reuben C. Mills,	Charles V. Lyons.
11	.. Loyd Bryant,	Loreny Oberle,
12	.. John Helms,	Stephen Lutz.
13	.. John Tilley,	Anthony Glastater.
14	.. James Cogan,	Patrick Collins.
15	.. John H. Hillier,	William Stepburn.
16	.. Francis A Fowler,	Benjamin I. Carr.
17	.. Patrick S. Hanbury,	James McKeiver.
18	.. John R. Finley,	Henry Bishop.
19	.. John Mahoney,	John McGlynn.
20	.. Thomas Mu'ligan,	Thomas S. Mitchell.
21	.. Thomas Bradburn,	John F. Cleary.
22	.. Thomas Cushing,	Philip Keyes.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

That the following named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as School officers in the various Wards of the City, as follows, to wit.:

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—Jeremiah Fitzpatrick.
Inspector—Lewis Waite.
Trustee—Thomas Nore.
Trustee—John Harris.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—William Buckley.
Inspector—Hiram Marsh.
Trustee—John F. Horan, full term.
Trustee—David W. Orpheus, full term.
Trustee—Francis H. Rube, to fill vacancy.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioner—Robert S. Gould.
Inspector—Amos Storkey.
Trustee—John A. Curtner.
Trustee—John A. Gilmore, Jr.

FOURTH WARD.

Commissioner—John Langdon.
Inspector—Michael Kenney.
Trustee—William P. Kirk, full term.
Trustee—Daniel Healy, full term.
Trustee—Thomas White, to fill vacancy.

FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner—James B. Dupignac.
Inspector—James G. Harrison, full term.
Inspector—William H. Johnson, to fill vacancy.
Trustee—William Aymar.
Trustee—William H. Gilson.

SIXTH WARD.

Commissioner—Patrick Wade.
Inspector—William Nealis.
Trustee—Patrick Reynolds.
Trustee—John Tucker.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—John Galvin.
Inspector—Andrew Martin.
Trustee—Thomas Woodward.
Trustee—Wilson Small,

EIGHTH WARD.

Commissioner—William Tucker.
Inspector—Thomas Fleet.
Trustee—Robert W. S. Bonsall, full term.
Trustee—Gershom Cohen, full term.
Trustee—John W. Kellogg, to fill vacancy.

NINTH WARD.

Commissioner—James W. Farr.
Inspector—James Harrison, full term.
Inspector—George W. Marklee, to fill vacancy.
Trustee—William H. Cornell.
Trustee—Augustus F. Dow.

TENTH WARD.

Commissioner—David Miller.
Inspector—Philip F. Smith.
Trustee—Charles Schaffner.
Trustee—John Hayward.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Christian Metzgar.
Inspector—Charles Curtis.
Trustee—David J. Taft, full term.
Trustee—Andrew Storms, full term.
Trustee—Richard Larremore, to fill vacancy.

TWELFTH WARD.

Commissioner—James MacKean.
Inspector—William Hartman.
Trustee—David Fitzgerald, full term.
Trustee—Terrence Sherridan, full term.
Trustee—David S. Jackson, Jr., to fill vacancy three years.
Trustee—John Sculton, to fill vacancy two years.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Thomas Brown.
Inspector—Nelson Cable.
Trustee—Charles Costa.
Trustee—John Martin.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—John H. Collins.
Inspector—John Roberts.
Trustee—Thomas Cassin.
Trustee—Patrick F. Begg.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Erastus C. Benedict.
Inspector—James S. Huyler.
Trustee—Thomas Denny.
Trustee—John M. Knox.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Orlando P. Smith, full term.
Commissioner—Samuel B. H. Vance, to fill vacancy.
Inspector—Mordecai Marsh.
Trustee—Thomas Christie, full term.
Trustee—John Delamater, full term.
Trustee—Milton St. John to fill vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Thomas Kennedy.
Inspector—John C. Chamberlain.
Trustee—Henry L. Slote, full term.
Trustee—John Meehan, full term.
Trustee—H. Herbert Williams, to fill vacancy, three years.
Trustee—John Burns, to fill vacancy, one year.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—C. Godfrey Gunther.
Inspector—Michael Ryan.
Trustee—Dennis Brennan, full term.
Trustee—Maurice P. Powers, full term.
Trustee—Hewley D. Clapp, to fill vacancy.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Dennis McCarthy, full term.
Commissioner—Patrick Ford, to fill vacancy.
Inspector—Michael H. Moroney.
Trustee—Thomas McManus, full term.
Trustee—Daniel Gallagher, full term.
Trustee—John Garvey, to fill vacancy.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner—Nelson J. Waterbury.
Inspector—Peter Farrell.
Trustee—James G. Dimond, full term.
Trustee—John S. Radley, full term.
Trustee—Leopold Haas, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—John Davenport.
Inspector—James Underhill.
Trustee—Edward N. Bloom.
Trustee—William L. Cogswell.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—James Mariner

Inspector—Jeremiah Crowley.
Trustee—James E Coulter.
Trustee—John M. Helck.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway, shall be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

I. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 6:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold, between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return, from Dec. 24 to Dec. 27 inclusive; and also to and from places on the line of the road as follows: Newark, 46c.; Elizabeth 54c.; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Milliston $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank.) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents. Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 20 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 16½ months, from 4

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2889. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Interesting from the Federal Capital.

Failure of the Senate Committee to Agree upon a Basis of Settlement.

Address from Senator Toombs to the People of Georgia.

He Advises Secession by the Fourth of March.

RETURN OF GEN. CUSHING TO WASHINGTON.

BELLIGERENT RUMORS FROM CHARLESTON.

Proceedings of the South Carolina State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen will report to-morrow, when Senator TOOMBS will speak in denunciation of the Republican Party, and will repudiate any farther effort at reconciliation. Mr. TOOMBS telegraphs this evening the following address to the people of Georgia:

"I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican Party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members of the Committee. In addition to these facts, a majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republican members of this Committee of Thirteen are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information, truly represent them.

The Committee of thirty-three on Friday adjourned for a week without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your Constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia, on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory. R. TOOMBS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN says that yesterday was the darkest day of his life. The Senate Committee of Thirteen held a long session, and Mr. TOOMBS forced a vote on each proposition separately—every Republican Senator voting in the negative. This settled Mr. CRITTENDEN that there was no longer any hope for conciliation, and Mr. TOOMBS announced that all efforts at settlement were closed, and he should so inform his constituents.

The Committee had quite a lively time. It was agreed that whatever the Republicans did not agree to should not be adopted. A compromise was useless unless both parties agreed. Five Republicans and eight Democrats were on the Committee—Mr. SEWARD was absent. WADE took strong Republican ground, and was very positive; also COLLAMER and DOOLITTLE. GRIMES was also firm against conceding Republican principles.

All four voted steadily against all of CRITTENDEN'S compromise propositions—such as the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific,—all Territory South to be slave, and all North, free; against amendments to the Constitution, or a change in the Fugitive Slave law. Of course, the Republicans all voting against them. They were abandoned, and nothing was accomplished. All hope of anything effective from this Committee is now abandoned.

Gen. CUSHING went to South Carolina at the request of the Supreme Court, to consult with the leaders touching secession. He reports that State as acting with a view to cooperation from all the Slave States. The report that Gov. PICKENS had threatened an attack on Fort Moultrie if the Revenue-cutter was not withdrawn from Charleston harbor, is a fabrication. I have authority for saying that there is but one Revenue vessel on the coast, and that has been ordered to Baltimore for repairs.

The following dispatch is just received from Charleston, from responsible parties:

"The Revenue cutter *Aiken*, Capt. COSTE, regularly stationed here, has been in port some time. She goes and comes without creating suspicion."

Gen. BONHAM left for South Carolina to-day, but the rest of the delegation will formally retire to-morrow, as stated.

The Commissioners from South Carolina are expected on Wednesday, when President BUCHANAN will send a special message to Congress communicating the facts.

It is now generally understood that the Commissioners from South Carolina will not be admitted to the floor of the House or the Senate, nor recognized by either branch.

The dispatch in Friday's TIMES still excites the public. Every one admits its probability and plausibility, but they are afraid to admit the facts, as such treachery seems incredible. The President's organ, the *Constitution*, does not deny it. The *Star*, Democratic, ridicules it, but does not deny it. Those who ought to know, quibble by stating that in case the authorities of the Sovereign State of South Carolina demand the forts as belonging to the State, it then becomes a question of resort to the Courts, not arms,—taking as a precedent the case of the United States vs. Alabama, (Supreme Court Reports, 1830-31) which is not parallel. Another explanation is, that the orders are such as will prevent bloodshed, and save Major ANDERSON from dishonor; another, that the President has positive assurances that no attack will be made, and has warned the garrison not to provoke a quarrel. Therefore the statement in the TIMES that ANDERSON is to surrender without a struggle, and is deprived of discretionary powers, is not denied yet, and cannot be successfully.

Gen. SCOTT says that Fort Moultrie is not the strongest fortification, but Fort Sumter is, and that two hundred men can hold it against all South Carolina, and six hundred men can defy the world.

C. L. SCOTT, Member of Congress from California, publishes a letter in the *Constitution* advocating a separate government, secession and neutrality for his State. BURCH, his colleague, and Senator LATHAM disagree with SCOTT.

DUNN, of Indiana, is not for giving up Republican principles, but is for conciliatory action.

A report which reached here last night that seven Governors elect of Free States met in New-York last week by appointment, creates considerable talk. Maine, Massachusetts, New-York, Ohio, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are said to have been represented, and all agreed that in their forthcoming Messages they would take positive Republican grounds, and support the Federal Government and LINCOLN'S Administration. [This story is all trash.—ED. TIMES.] Mr. ANDREW, the Governor elect of Massachusetts, and Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, arrived last night. Both have cases in the Supreme Court. Both are visited by a large number of friends. The case against Gov. DENNISON, for a *mandamus* to compel him to comply with the requisition from Gov. MCGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was postponed from Friday last to Jan. 2. Gov. DENNISON is preparing for argument.

There seems to be a question of doubt about complying with the recommendation of the Post-office Committee to pay twelve thousand dollars indemnity to the State-street party in Boston. All action is postponed. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Senate's Select Committee came to no conclusion yesterday on any points before them, the Republicans asking further time for consideration. The most hopeful now despond, seeing no immediate prospect of an accommodation of the political difficulties. Mr. CRITTENDEN, in a conversation with a friend, said that was the darkest day of his life; that he was overwhelmed with solicitude for his country, and that nothing but the affection of the people for the Union can restore peace. The extremes on the Committee are equally unyielding to concession.

The reported recent declaration of the President elect that he will strictly adhere to the Chicago Platform, has confirmed the wavering Republicans to that policy, and increased the intensity of Southern feeling.

Representative SCOTT has written a letter totally dissenting from Senator LATHAM'S statement that in the event of a dissolution and formation of two separate Confederacies California would go with the North and Northwest. Mr. SCOTT says he warmly sympathizes with the South, and cordially indorses and fully justifies them in not remaining in the Union under Mr. LINCOLN. He wants California to set up for herself as a mighty Republic.

Senator PUGH was serenaded last night. While thanking his friends for the honor conferred, he said the peace of the country could not be restored by the sword. The shedding of a single drop of blood would make dissolution inevitable, and the reconstruction of the Union impossible. It was by concession that peace could be produced.

Messrs. Crittenden, Vallandigham, Pendleton, Mallory, Woodson, and Segur made speeches, sustaining the views of Mr. PUGH, whose Senatorial speech is much commended.

The report prevails that the Administration has received a dispatch from Charleston, to the effect that an armed revenue cutter had arrived in that neighborhood, and that unless the order was immediately given for her withdrawal, the Carolinians would seize the forts. The rumor, whether or not true, being generally believed, has produced intense excitement.

Mr. CUSHING returned yesterday from Charleston, whither he was dispatched to obtain reliable information for the Administration relative to the state of affairs of South Carolina. Official letters were sent to him while he was in Charleston. Whatever may be the character of his report, it was considered sufficiently important for an immediate Cabinet consultation.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Convention met at noon to-day.

Several reports were received and referred.

No report has yet been made on postal matters and the customs, but it is generally conceded that when it is made, it will provide as follows: That the revenue laws of the United States be adopted; that the Collector of the Port take the oath of allegiance to South Carolina; and that postal matters remain unchanged.

Mr. DEBAUSSURE, from the Committee to whom was referred the communication from a portion of the members of the Georgia Legislature, reported that the communication, as received, provided that secession should not take place until Alabama, Mississippi and Florida had assembled their Conventions for final State action, but that the communication was now of no avail, as the secession of South Carolina had already taken place.

Mr. MAGRATH, from the Committee on such portions of the President's Message as refers to the property of the United States in the limits of South Carolina, said that he preferred making his report in secret session.

The Convention then went into secret session, and continued so for two hours. It is reported that a very animated discussion took place on the report.

Mr. RHETT'S address to the people of the Southern States has not yet been acted on.

Mr. C. D. MELTON, appointed to prepare the credentials for the Joint Committee to Washington, was sworn to keep the strictest secresy in regard to them. The accredited papers were delivered to the Commissioners to-day, who go to Washington with full powers. The Commissioners take a secretary with them, who is allowed $10 a day and his traveling expenses. The members of the Convention will all attend church to-morrow.

The Convention has adjourned until Monday.

THE FORTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

[We have already given a full outline of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention on Wednesday—the day previous to the adoption of the ordinance of secession. The following is a full report of the remarks made by Mr. MILES concerning the representations made to the President in regard to the forts.]

Mr. MILES—I do not suppose that there would be any discussion on the various delicate matters coming before this Convention, before the rising of the Committees; with all deference, therefore, to the gentlemen who have spoken, I may say that this discussion is quite premature. I desire, however, as the discussion has progressed thus far, to say a few words. I am, as members are already perhaps aware, very recently from Washington. I went there with my colleagues for the purpose of informing myself as thoroughly and as carefully as possible, of all matters which I considered as bearing upon the welfare and prosperity of South Carolina.

My colleagues and myself considered it desirable that we should confer with the members from the other Southern States, that we might have full information upon all that concerns the interests and domestic affairs of the South. We went there not as spies, but as vigilant sentinels, and to procure all information which we could conceive of as valuable for our people. The remarks of my honored friend appear to me calculated to give a very wrong impression on the minds of the people of this State. *I have not the remotest idea that the President of the United States will send any reinforcements to the forts in our harbor.* I would say now frankly, for I desire no concealment, and I do not think there should be at this time any thing of the kind among the members of this great body, but with perfect frankness I will state here that *I and some of my colleagues, in a conversation with the President of the United States, and subsequently in a written communication addressed to him at his request,* we did say this, after speaking of the great excitement about the forts and preparations and rumors, "Mr. President, it is our solemn conviction, if you attempt to send a solitary soldier down to those forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people—and we shall take care that it does reach them—*the forts will certainly be taken.*" We would urge them to do it, and would go home to help in the work, because that would be a matter of self-defence. It would be suicidal folly to allow Fort Sumter or the others to be manned." We further said, "It is our conviction *that the people of South Carolina would not touch those forts or do anything to molest its occupation prior to the meeting of the Convention.*" We were perfectly sure of that. We also hoped and believed that nothing would be done after that until we had had a formal adjustment with the Federal Government, or *until those forts were demanded by the State.* That was the substance of our communication. And I say again, that *there is not an intention to reinforce the forts.* What do we now see at Washington? We see the Premier—the right hand man of the Administration, a near and dear personal friend of the President—retiring from the Cabinet on that precise issue. Gen. Cass urged vehemently that the forts should be reinforced. The President has resisted, and allowed a Cabinet officer to withdraw, rather than to yield to the proposition.

Now, is it natural after such an act that the President should vacillate and concede to other influences that which he so strongly and promptly refused to a personal friend in the Cabinet. I cannot believe it. I cannot think he would be so weak, so vacillating, so uncertain. I, therefore, feel, as I said, that *there is not the slightest earthly reason to expect that the Administration will reinforce the garrison,* and if he should do it, it is utterly impossible that he could do it without our getting ample and timely notice, and anticipate the arrival of the troops.

Now look at it as practical common sense men. Do any of you desire any more? Does any honorable gentleman on this floor wish to provoke a collision with the General Government, and to precipitate that collision with other States involved? Do we wish to present to the gaze of men in sight of the civilized world, a State noted for courage as the spectacle of cowardice and weakness, instead of retiring peaceably and with dignity? We owe it to ourselves before the nations of the world, the strength of our position before the tribunal of the country, the strength of our position before Almighty God, that we do not strike before we are first assailed.

Now, what is the position of those forts? A handful of men in Fort Moultrie, numbering sixty-five, musicians and all told, seventy; actually so small that they are, as their Commander said, actually worn out from physical labor; yet the President has not reinforced them though urged to do so. Have we any apprehension that these sixty-five men will injure the peace and security of the city of Charleston? Have you the least suspicion that these men will turn their guns and fire upon the people?

We are told that these works are strongly fortified and entrenched. If I was in the same position as the officer of that fort, I would do as he has done. He is there with few troops, and is obliged to make these preparations for his own defence. His preparations are for the protection of the lives of that handful of men. Where is the reason, then, that we should be excited, or that it should touch the nerves of the least sensitive? As to the works at Fort Sumter, so much the better. Let the General Government spend as much money as it chooses, and employ as many laborers as are necessary, and put it in a good condition. I say so much the better—*it must eventually be ours. It is but an empty fortress, and we can seize and control it in a single night.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The House, yesterday, adopted a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to make provision for feeding and transporting troops; also establishing telegraph lines to all exposed points of the State, giving the Governor authority over all telegraph lines in case of war or apprehended invasion. It was made the special order for to-day.

A resolution was offered, making searching inquiry into the business of the banks of the State, with power to send for persons, examine bank books, transactions, &c.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

At the secession celebration at Camden yesterday, a cannon burst, severely injuring several persons.

A special dispatch from Washington says that Maj. ANDERSON has been ordered to surrender the forts to the constituted authorities of South Carolina, in case the forts are attacked, but not to surrender to irresponsible parties.

The slaver *Bonita* was not bound to this port, but put in here from stress of weather, and with her crew exhausted. She is bound to Norfolk.

The serenading procession last night was a grand affair, and was kept up till after midnight.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The following action was recently taken by this body, in reference to the political crisis:

The Committee appointed to consider the duty of the Conference in reference to the interests of the Church, in connection with the present condition of the country, beg leave to report that they recommend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the South Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Ministry demands, and should ever receive their faithful and devoted attention, and should forever absolve them from any active participation in the strifes of the political arena, nevertheless, can never forget the high allegiance which they owe to the claims of their country, the land of their birth.

Resolved, That while we deplore the necessity that exists for a separation from the Federal Union, yet, in view of all the history of the past, the perils of the present and the threatened wrongs of the future, we feel bound, by honor and duty, to move in harmony with the South in resisting Northern domination.

Resolved, That as faithful sons of the South and of the State, with whose destiny we are identified, we shall ever pray for the guidance and blessing of the God of Providence and Grace, who has so long exercised his gracious protection over the homes of our fathers; and that this Conference tender to the State of South Carolina their encouragements, their sympathies, their affections, their intercession with heaven in her behalf, their all—subject only to the paramount claims of God upon them.

NICHOLAS TALLEY, Chairman.
CHARLES BETTS.
H. SPAIN.
D. DERRICK.
HENRY M. MOOD.
WM. B. FLEMING.
WM. MARTIN.
BOND ENGLISH.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 23.

An important meeting, attended by many prominent citizens, was held at the Universalist Church last night, to consider the national crisis. Chief Justice LEGRAND presided, and JNO. U. L. MCMAHAN was among the fifty Vice-Presidents.

Judge LEGRAND made a speech, taking strong Southern grounds.

Mr. RIAN, a prominent merchant, offered resolutions, asking the Governor immediately to convoke the Legislature.

COLEMAN YELLOTT, State Senator, and WILLIAM NORRIS, made speeches sustaining the resolutions, which were unanimously passed.

The speeches were all conservative, but were unmistakeable in urging determined action on the part of Maryland to meet the difficulties, and to place herself right—in the Union if possible, but at all hazards with a united South. Much dignity was preserved in the proceedings, and a strong sympathy for Southern cooperation manifested. South Carolina was frequently cheered.

The *Tribune's* announcement of LINCOLN'S unwillingness to concede or compromise was indignantly commented upon. Maryland seems to be catching the Southern feeling rapidly.

A hundred guns were fired here on Saturday in honor of South Carolina, but the parties firing probably do not represent the general public.

SECESSION IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

There was an enthusiastic meeting here last night to ratify the secession of South Carolina. Fifteen guns were fired, and the *Avalanche* newspaper office and other buildings illuminated.

A SECESSION POLE CUT DOWN AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURG, Sunday, Dec. 23.

A secession pole, one hundred feet high, with the Palmetto flag, was hoisted on the most prominent street, yesterday morning, amid the cheers from a large crowd. The pole was sawed down this morning, just before the dawn of day, by an unknown party, and the flag carried off. Great excitement prevails, and a collision is feared.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Legislature has adjourned until Jan. 7. The effort to take up the bill for arming the State failed in the House of Commons.

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Gov. BANKS has issued a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer for the Union, to be observed on the 4th of January, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

THE POSITION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following paragraph:

"Gen. SCOTT, temporarily [illegible] city, is, we have seen, the subject of several notices in the newspapers; such as, 1, that he is about to resign his commission in the Army; 2, that he has matured a plan for invading and conquering any seceding State or States; and, 3, that he is opposed to garrisoning our Southern forts so as to place them beyond capture by heated mobs or unauthorized squads of volunteers.

We can say with confidence that there is not the least truth in any of those rumors."

THE PULPIT AND THE CRISIS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Discourse.

DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS TOWARD THE WORLD.

There was a very general feeling in Mr. BEECHER'S congregation, yesterday morning, that he would deliver a political sermon adapted to the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, on which subject he so ably spoke on Friday evening, at Philadelphia. The opening services were the same as usual, with the exception of the reading of the parable of the Prodigal Son. Much can be conveyed by Mr. BEECHER through the media of gesture, inflection or manner, without the utterance of a single peculiar sentence. This was clearly observable by his intelligent audience, who did not fail to apply the parable of the runaway son to the recent action of South Carolina, and when Mr. BEECHER, looking up with a comical glance, said, "So you see this began in arrogance and ended in a pig-sty," a sensation most remarkable and noteworthy passed through the whole of the vast assembly.

We have prepared a synopsis of the sermon, which will well repay attentive perusal, although there is nothing referring particularly or immediately to the present state of the political world.

THE SERMON

was based upon the following text, which may be found in the 2d verse of the 12th chapter of Romans: "And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God." After the reading of which, Mr. BEECHER proceeded substantially as follows:

The Bible is full of commands of this kind. God's people are to come out from the world; they are to be more than others; they are to separate themselves, to be a people set apart; they are to be a peculiar people; their righteousness is to be greater than that of common men; they are to be spectacles, examples, lights, beacon lights. In these, and numerous other ways, Christians are made to feel, that there is to be a marked difference between them and their fellow men. It is quite important that we should have clear ideas upon this subject, or else some will be discouraged after trying to make some difference, and finding a little really to exist, or none at all; and others will make a difference, but by such matters as will deteriorate moral worth, by building up an artificial pretentiousness, or scrupulous Pharisaism.

I shall, therefore, consider:

1. The respects in which Christians may and must conform to the world.

2. The respects in which Christians must differ from the world.

3. The practical mistakes into which Christians are liable to fall in attempting to separate between themselves and the world.

If any man were to assume a literal meaning to this command, and were to carry it rigidly into obedience, his very first step would be self-destruction. A literal non-conformity to the world in which we dwell would be rebellion against natural law and against universal conditions of human life.

In what respects, then, is conformity to this world permissible?

1. *In obedience to the physical laws of the globe,* earthly saints, though sublimated to the very ulterior degrees of excellence, are kept in physical bodies; and Nature knows no distinction between the bones of good men or bad—marrow and muscle, brain and heart, digestion and assimilation, are exactly the same in all men, without regard to moral character. The culprit that receives the sentence, and the just judge that awards it, alike eat, drink and sleep. The blasphemer and the humble penitent are not different from each other in nerve, skin, food or drink.

God himself plainly points out this when he declares that by the civil and the natural laws perfect the same beneficence to the good and the evil. And all men are alike before natural laws—must obey them alike, must conform alike, to the laws of their own minds, of the physical globe, to which their bodies belong.

2. *Men must conform to this world in a proper obedience to all civil laws and ordinances,* for their own good, if they are just; and if unjust, with a patient toleration of injustice, until they can be changed by normal methods. The only exception is when laws command men, not to endure, but to commit wickedness.

But in all the relations of men to Governments, to municipal police, to society, there is no difference between the good and the bad. That is there is no exception from duty, because a man is good. The worst men are bound to conform to law, and the best men not a whit the less. It is true that good men cease to need laws, but that is only when they do the things commanded by law in a way larger, fuller and more completely out of the spontaneous impulses of their own mind. *The law is always the lowest form of good,* because to be universal, it must gauge itself to the capacity and moral capability, not of the highest and best endowed, but of the lowest as well, and a wise legislator goes to neither extreme. He will not lower duty to the measure of the base of life—for then the meshes of law would be too coarse—nor does he refine and intone it to the condition of the highest, for then it would be out of sight of the masses. But he carries it mid-way,—so that the lower section shall be incited to rise and grow; so that the great middle shall easily carry the low with them. And so, the better spirits always find the law far below them. Civil laws never demand of them half as much as their honor does, as their benevolence does, as their patriotism does, as their conscience does. If the law calls for dews, they give rains; if it demands rills, they roll rivers. Full measure, heaped up and running over.

3. *Christians must, in outward acts, be just like all other honest men, in conformity to the necessary and normal forms of* BUSINESS. There are many evils tolerated and practiced in secular industries which are, of course, to be disallowed. But I hold that the foundations of industry and commerce are just and right. *Political Economy* teaches the law of justice, which God ordained, just as really as do the ten commandments. Agriculture, or the producing of material—manufacturing, or the impress of the human mind upon raw materials—commerce, or the proper distribution of all such necessary commodities, begin in *necessity*, and are, therefore, in intent benevolent. And if there is injustice in the details of practical political economy, it is not because it belong to the nature of these things, but because men are yet crude, and have not eliminated the elements of ignorance. For in its own nature the whole system of industry, which Christian civilization fosters, is, and essentially so, *Christian*. A Christian may conform to business, only being careful not to violate the essential justice and benevolence which are its *nature*, by practicing things which have been thrust in upon equities of commerce by human passions.

4. *The Christian may and must conform to the world in its organic social conditions.* The family, the neighborhood, the civil state, are all of *this world*, in one and the higher state, and yet they are of God. A Christian is to be a good child, a fond parent, a kind neighbor, and a public-spirited citizen—and he not only may, but he must, speak the language which others speak—fall in with all useful etiquette, observe all harmless customs, and contribute his share to those ten thousand little observances of daily life which constitute good neighborhood, good fellowship, and good citizenship.

5. The Christian may go further. There is not one pleasure, amusement, relaxation, privilege or personal prerogative which *any* man may harmlessly enjoy, *that he may not enjoy.* Whatever is right for *anybody*, is right for him. Peculiarly his are these privileges, because he is God's—and the *Earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof!* If it is right for any one to play cards, to dance, to do a thousand and one things concerning which there is much discussion, it is right for a Christian.

Under this head Mr. BEECHER proceeded at great length to argue the propriety of accumulating power, property, influence, &c., provided, only, that it was used in the right spirit. He also most amusingly and unanswerably showed up those croakers who are everlastingly preaching moderation in everything that's good, and enterprise in everything that's worldly. Such men are moderate towards Heaven and enterprising towards Hell.

The second division of the discourse treated of the respects in which Christians must differ from the world—such as the comprehensiveness of his aims, moderation of his passions, the higher motives which inspire his activity, the degrees of excellence which he puts into feelings which are common to him and others.

There are given the same natural laws to all men. There are the same faculties and powers of mind in all. And the difference between men must be in the way of using the same instruments within the limitations of the same laws.

1. A Christian must not conform to the world, by accepting this visible state as the whole of existence, and the affairs of this life as the whole business of life. He must look forward to the end of creation and take all the business of life in prospective. [A series of brilliant illustrations gave great clearness to the view which Mr. BEECHER here held up—showing the difference to be, that the worldly man makes his work and pleasure an *end*, while the Christian sees in them nothing but the merest *instrumentalities*.]

2. The Christian must not conform to the world in the emphasis put upon his passions, even in directions that are right. For vice means nothing but exaggeration. Every faculty is good; its results are good or evil, by *degree*, not by separate quality!

3. The Christian must mark his non-conformity to the world by bringing a higher class of motives to the same duties which other men attempt to perform by lower ones. The machinery of life may be operated by passions by middle class powers or by moral sentiment.

It may be said that all men are persevering to the same end, viz.: *their own development towards power and happiness.*

The lowest class seek it by physical things and re-inspiration of passions. The next by greediness and avarice.

The next higher by mixed motives, in which in part selfishness and in part kindlier feelings, like the image of clay, iron and brass.

The highest are those who bring to the conduct of life only the highest motives. They believe that the moral sentiments, if men will patiently wait, are more prosperous than others. They move in larger circuits, and reap larger harvests.

Here then is the truth. While we are not to conform to the world in wrong-doing, yet—

The chief difference is to be in the *temper of the soul*—the inward motive.

At some length Mr. BEECHER proceeded to exhort his audience that they should be sheep of the true flock, eschewing evil, and walking in the path of righteousness. Ridiculing those who undertook to impose upon themselves and others by obeying the letter of the law and breaking its spirit, he wound up by setting forth in most eloquent terms his conception of the character of a perfect man, a true Christian, an accepted son of God.

In the evening it was deemed best by the Superintendent of Police to station about one hundred and fifty officers in and about the Church, but although the congregation was immense, reaching out in the street, there was no disturbance or attempt at annoyance.

The evening's sermon conveyed earnestly the doctrine of non-election, or rather the possibility of universal salvation, provided each and every man would strive honestly and with vigor to that end.

Sermon by Rev. J. P. Thompson.

INSTABILITY OF EARTHLY GOVERNMENTS, AND THE PERMANENCE OF THE DIVINE.

The opening services at the Tabernacle on Sunday evening, had reference to the advent of our Saviour. The house was well filled. The Christmas anthem, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings," was rendered by Mrs. ELLIOT with great effect, and sustained in the chorus by the choir.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON read for the lesson of the evening, the 11th chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah, foretelling the glorious kingdom of the Messiah, and for his text selected the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 28th verse:

"Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably, with reverence and godly fear."

The stability of the Kingdom of Christ was the topic of the evening. He said, "The telegraph announced a day or two since that South Carolina had seceded from the Union. And so the Union is dissolved. There was no shaking of the earth by the threats of dissolution. The rivers still roll onward to the sea; the mountains stand; the coast is not sunken; the tide ebbs and flows. One star has vanished from our political constellation, but then night is bright above us, and the firmament is undimmed. Some astrologers predict that a new constellation is about to appear in the southern hemisphere; others that a comet threatens our orbit by its eccentricities; others that it is the season for the periodical shower of meteors, which at first look strange and threatening, but presently explode and fall in fragments to mingle with the common earth. But the Great Bear and the pointers hold steady by the pole; and the North Star still shines for commerce to steer by and fugitives to run by. God's order in the heavens and the earth remains unchanged—God's moral government, too, remains unchanged—principles of truth, of justice, of righteousness, of love, upon which He administers the affairs of this world, and shall administer until those principles shall everywhere prevail, and His kingdom come and will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Human Governments are but the accidents of man, of place, or of time. They have no absolute perfection, and no inherent perpetuity. Often they carry within themselves the seeds of their own dissolution. But *Government* is not a fiction nor a failure. Truth, Justice, Right, Holiness are not a failure; and through all the forms of human society, and all the changes of human Government, these foundation principles of God's government remain unmoved. That great scholar and Christian philosopher of Germany, the Chevalier BUNSEN, who has just been laid to his rest at Bonn, says in his philosophy of human history: "The noblest nations have ever believed in an immutable moral order of the world, constituted by divine wisdom, and regulating the doctrines of mankind. The truly philosophical historian *must* believe that there is an eternal order in the government of the world, to which all might and power are to become and do become subservient; that truth, justice, wisdom and moderation are sure to triumph; and that when the contrary appears to be the case, the fault lies in our mistaking the middle for the end. There must be a solution for every complication, as certainly as a dissonance cannot form the conclusion of a musical composition." "In other words," says BUNSEN, "the philosopher who will understand and interpret history, must believe that God, not the devil or his punchinello *accident*, governs the world. No dominion ever so dreamed of eternity as did the Roman empire; but it hath been not only shaken, but broken to pieces, and scattered like chaff before the wind. No external opposition shall ever be able to shake or move this kingdom. The gates of hell shall not prevail against ..... In such times as these we need to reassure ourselves of the permanence and power of *ideas* based upon truth and equity. Sooner or later ideas rule the world—not edicts of Emperors, notstanding armies, not mob law, not brute force in any form, but ideas inter penetrating society, spreading from mind to mind till they demand supremacy. Many a hater of oppression has died a martyr to an idea, and that idea has come from his ashes to rule the very power that delivered him to the stake; that which the holders of unlawful power in this land and in all lands really fear is the *idea* of human rights and human freedom." The men who, two hundred and forty years ago, landed from the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock, were men of ideas, such as the rights of conscience and the equality of men before God. And there are tens of thousands at this day who will stand as they stood, martyrs for these ideas.

And now, while all is in commotion, while the whirlwind of revolution is sweeping over India and China, over Italy and portions of our own land, this kingdom stands firmer and more glorious than ever. God takes care of his people. His voice is heard, saying, "Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers and shut the doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast. For behold, the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity."

Rev. Dr. Osgood's Discourse.

TRUE CONDUCT IN STORMY TIMES.

At the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached to a large congregation from the following text:

"He answered and said unto them, When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, it will be foul weather today, for the sky is red and lowering. O, ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by following the association of the text between the changes of the sky and the changes of the times, and then spoke of the fitfulness of human fortunes, feelings and characters. He illustrated the subject from the history of revolutions, and called weak men like JAMES STUART, and strong men like CROMWELL and NAPOLEON, revolutionary, the former by leaving the ship to drift upon the tide, and the latter by seizing the helm with a strong hand.

The first duty of the true man in troubled times is to use his *judgment*, especially in distinguishing between what is to be regarded as *fixed*—or not debatable, and what is *variable*—or to be questioned. Applying this distinction to good citizenship, the preacher declared it to be the duty of all to acquiesce in our Constitution and laws, respect our magistrates until they are replaced legally, and with one voice accept the President elect as lawfully chosen. If his characteristic opinions offend any, let them be considered as detestable and so treated in the proper quarter. The Doctor regarded the measure most exciting in the new President's platform as relating more to a question of jurisdiction than of abstract principles. It was the old question, how far power shall be centralized in Congress or left to the people. It was a great matter to decide, and we have plenty of time to decide it, and to settle the government of the territories.

The second point urged was the duty of keeping our *temper* by patience and courage, and a conciliatory spirit. Sympathy was given to the letter of Chief Justice SHAW and others, of Massachusetts, for their conciliatory tone and discrimination.

The last point insisted upon the importance of doing our *work* faithfully for ourselves and the nation. The New-England character was urged in connection with the anniversary, as a motive for efficiency and wisdom, and that in the spirit of FRANKLIN and ADAMS we may at once secure the unity and prosperity of the nation, and keep liberty uppermost. All reasonable conciliation is to be used, but not one iota to be yielded of true honor or justice—nothing to be done to take our Northern liberty from its rightful place on the page of free nations and progressive civilization.

— E. A. TURPIN, Esq., United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived at this port yesterday on board the brig *Thomas B. Watson.*

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

Meeting and Dinner at the Astor House.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

Remarks from Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and Others.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society was held at the Astor House, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected to the offices named:

President—Wm. M. Evarts, LL.D.
First Vice-President—Henry A. Hurlbut.
Second Vice-President—Charles A. Stetson.
Counselors—Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, LL.D., Wm. N. Blakeman, M.D., S. N. Stebbins.
Assistant Counselors—Le Grand Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, George S. Stephenson, Nathaniel Hayden, Simeon Draper, John W. Quincy, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Joseph H. Choate.
Treasurer—L. B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

Six o'clock was the time named for dining together, but the members, contrary to New-England custom, were behind the time, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the knives and forks were in motion.

The tables were tastefully decorated—the one occupied by the President and guests was particularly so. Grace was said by Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and after the cloth had been removed the regular toasts were announced as follows:

1. The day we celebrate, and the memory of the men who gave it its renown.

"They little thought how clear a light,
With years, should gather round this day;
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm the ransomed should sway."

2. The President of the United States.
3. The Governor of the State of New-York.
4. The Mayor of the City of New-York.
5. The American Union—the great trust which we hold for succeeding ages. The love of it is still uppermost in the hearts of the people. This love of the whole people for the whole country will overwhelm all discontents and disaffections of all parts and of all parties, and declare, with a voice which all must hear and obey: "The Union must and shall be preserved."
6. The schools and the churches of New-England.

"For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Pilgrim Rock,
And still maintains with milder laws
And dearer light, the good old cause;

Nor heeds the skeptics' puny hands,
While near her school the church-spire stands:
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near the church-spire stands the school."

7. The courage and the constancy of our forefathers—the best inheritance of their children.
8. The wandering sons of New-England—they find a home on every continent, and on all the islands of the sea—may they everywhere be true to the steady virtues of the original stock, and keep the memory of their fathers green.
9. A Free Press—Like the morning sun, it fills the world each day anew with the gladsome light of liberty and knowledge.
10. Our Sister Societies—Sharing with us through the year in charitable labors, and welcome at its close to our annual festivities.
11. The Judiciary of the Union and of the States most in harmony with each other, and with the support of good government, when their principles of jurisprudence maintain with equal hand the authority of the law and the freedom of her citizens; for where there is no justice, there can be no liberty; and where there is no liberty, there can be no justice.
12. Woman—The light that cheered the progress of the pilgrims in every hour of trial and danger.

Mr. EVARTS, the President, in the course of his opening address, was particularly happy in his allusions to the Puritan fathers and their descendants. Referring to the condition of the Society, he said the number of members was nearly as large as it had ever been; the funds were unimpaired and the Association generally prosperous. In relation to the subscription which had been promised to raise a monument to those who died at Bunker Hill, he said he hoped members would continue to send such contributions as would enable them to accomplish that object. He never felt more confidence in the principles and spirit of their ancestors than now. It was two hundred and forty years since the first footstep was planted on Plymouth Rock, and that majestic power, which, with uninterrupted and unbroken career, had marched across the continent, until now the descendants of the Pilgrims look out seaward upon the setting sun as the Pilgrims did upon the rising sun. When the applause with which the last remark had subsided, he concluded by expressing the hope that the country would still remain strong and firm, and that the principles which had animated their forefathers would remain with the people still.

The first toast was responded to in song; the second with three cheers. When the third toast—"The President of the United States" was announced, it was received with c

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Letter from on Board the Niagara—The French Emigrant System—The English "Apprentices"—The Immense Profits of the Slave-trade—The Slaver Erie, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Frigate Niagara, at Sea, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

After striding down along the Coast of Southern Africa, and, as we make our first plunge into the Indian Ocean, I desire to say a few words in reference to the Slave-trade, based upon reliable information I received while at San Paulo de Loando, from where my last letter was dated. It may not have entirely escaped the recollection of philanthropists of the Wilberforce school, even on the American side of the Atlantic, that some two years ago, the firm of MM. Regis, of Marseilles, contracted with the French Government to enlist 30,000 black emigrants on the West Coast of Africa, and to convey them to the French possessions in Cayenne and to the West Indies. It may likewise be remembered that when the first vessel dispatched under this contract was boarded on the Coast, with a pennant at her mast-head and a French navy officer on her quarter-deck, employed in shipping the negroes for transportation, there arose a violent outcry in the English Parliament against what Lord Brougham very justly designated "the Slave-trade in disguise." Urgent remonstrances at the same time were addressed to the Imperial Government, in view of inducing the Emperor to abolish the system of African emigration which had been so recently inaugurated. The Emperor thereupon referred the question to the Bureau of Administration for Algeria, at the time presided over by Prince Napoleon, and who shortly afterward reported unfavorably upon the plan which had gone into operation. It was upon this report that the English Secretary for Foreign affairs, if I mistake not, congratulated Parliament on the happy solution of the question; and he stated further that there was every reason for believing the contract of the Messieurs Regis would be annuled, and the odious traffic under the guise of free emigration be put a stop to. It is fair to infer that, with this official announcement, backed as it was by the published report of Prince Napoleon, that the great body of the English people, as well as ourselves, concluded then, and have since perhaps very naturally supposed, that the matter had been definitely settled. But, on the contrary, this Imperial system of black colonization never ceased for one moment, and though MM. Regis may not make so good a thing out of their contract, on account of the increased value of the black since the French Government entered with them into the market in competition with the regular negro traders, yet the trade still goes on, as I have the best authority for stating.

The French have three factories or stations now in full operation on the Coast—one in the Congo River, another in the Gaboon, and the third in Loango Bay. One of our officers informed me at Loando that some time in April last he visited the station in the Congo, where he was politely received by the French agent, and shown over the barracoons. The whole system of purchase, training and apprenticeship was also explained, and he saw the negroes go through the gymnastic exercises they had been taught, and who were about to be shipped away in a vessel then lying in the river. Now, we will assume that under this system, the French Government act in good faith, and contract with these emigrants or their chiefs to take them to Cayenne or elsewhere for a certain period—say ten years—and at the expiration of that term, to pay them down the amount of francs due for their labor, and then to bring the survivors—if any can be found—safely back to Africa. To make the matter look better, say for example, they are carried to the river Congo, or either of the stations from whence they embarked. Now, since these poor, ignorant, brutish wretches are brought in every instance from anywhere in the Bush, from five hundred miles to the very heart of the continent, with scores on scores of hostile tribes between them and their original homes, what would be their chances of reaching those homes? Does it not seem more than probable that before they had fairly lost sight of the sea coast, they would again be captured and either sold for the "middle passage," or again disposed of to their former French masters? But yet John Bull, with all his sturdy liberal philanthropy, scarcely makes any difference in the mode he adopts in this same negro business. His cruisers pounce down upon a vessel with a living black freight on board, and sends them for condemnation to Sierra Leone or St. Helena, where after the captors are paid £5 sterling head money, the blacks are shipped off to British colonies as apprentices, *without* pay. Has anybody ever seen or even heard of the first negro who ever came back to Africa; or if one did, has he ever passed safely through the country of his own man-stealing race and reached his desolate hut of a home in the far interior? I opine not; and the only difference I can perceive between the two systems, is that to the English the cost of every black rescued by their cruisers is computed by official returns to be £350, while MM. Regis furnish their supplies—and a well selected physical article it is—at 250 francs a head.

The price now paid by the regular Cuban trader on the Coast is from $60 to $80 per negro, which being paid for in barter reduces the cost full 100 per cent.; and I was assured by a man in the business at Loando that the blacks would sell on an average, irrespective of age or sex, for $1,000 a piece the day they were landed in Cuba. Deduct expenses of every description and there remains at least 800 per cent. clear profit, while sugar and tobacco are still going up in the market, and the demand for slave labor constantly increasing. In fact, the only way to check or stifle this infernal inhuman traffic is to apply the moral garrotte to the throat of Spain, or else keep a cordon of lively steam gun boats around the islands where the markets exist.

There is now on board this frigate, a man shipped at London, who was the steward of the slave ship *Erie*, recently captured by the steamer *Mohican*. From this individual, who is a Dutchman, I have gathered the following particulars: The *Erie* was built at Southport, Connecticut, for a Swedish skipper, named Knutzen, who, after devoting three years in trading voyages, finally carried a cargo of coals to Havana, from Shields, when he sold his vessel to one Walsh, for $14,000. Most of the crew remained on board. The slave furniture was shipped at night and stood in boxes in the lower holds, and the ship sailed on the 11th of last April, under the command of a man calling himself Capt. Gosnell, of Portland, and a Spanish skipper, the latter of whom died in Africa. On reaching the Congo, they passed up 180 miles from the mouth, where, after lying 51 days, they received on board their black cargo. My informant further declares that there was $40,000, in doubloons, secreted in a false bottom of the supercargo's trunk, which escaped the search which was made by the officers of the *Mohican* amongst the personal effects, and which trunk and money were afterwards landed at Loando on the arrival of the prisoners at that place. This money was taken in before leaving Havana, and was intended to pay off the officers and crew of the *Erie*, so soon as they sighted the island of Cuba on the return voyage; this being the contract made with the owners at Havana. The steward's share was to have been $5 a head for every slave alive in the vessel when in sight of Cuba, and *before* landing, while the remuneration to the crew was fixed at $3. At this figure, the steward would have pocketed about $2,500, and the sailors $1,500, to say nothing of a small venture the former had on hand, or to use his own words, "four as likely nigs as ever was clapped eyes on," and all purchased with an old silver watch with rusty wheels. The vessel and cargo were valued at a million of dollars; that is, by the sanguine owners on board, before the *Mohican* desired them, through the medium of a round shot, to heave to.

With respect to the colony at Monrovia. From the accounts we received from our own and the English officers on the station, and who can have no possible reason to misrepresent the state of affairs, the condition of the colony is by no means prosperous. All agreed in stating that persistent industry as applied to manual labor and agricultural pursuits is at a very low ebb, and what with the idleness and improvidence of the settlers, an unhealthy climate, and various other causes, Monrovia is only sustained in a half dying struggle by the aid and encouragement it receives from the Colonization Society of the United States.

At Loando we took on board 745 tons of coals, which was all the bunkers could possibly hold after the most careful stowage, and which is nearly 200 tons less than the amount stated to have been on board by the Naval Storekeeper at New-York before sailing. This, however, at a consumption of 33 tons a day, and as many revolutions of the screw per minute, gives us in a smooth sea about 7 knots speed per hour for 23 days. It was at this date we came down the West Coast to the Cape of Good Hope, passing it on the 27th ult., in 58 days from Sandy Hook. Indeed, during this entire Atlantic voyage, there has been no breeze or sea in which a staunch whale-boat could not have lived in perfect safety; and so far as the elements were concerned, we enjoyed the most favorable opportunities for steaming. Occasionally I stretch myself at full length on the spritsail netting—a sort of rope-yarn tray, spread out under the head booms to catch any loose forecastle men who may be flapped off the foot-ropes while stowing the jib—and watch the knife-like fore foot open the calm water for the bread, majestic hull which for more than 300 feet comes after. No spirl, breaking or banking of water along the clean, hollow bows, but merely a gentle hissing ripple, like the crushing of a film of ice as the glassy surface of the sea is divided for the huge displacement which is to follow. And once, when the engine was stopped to "key up," while the ship was making 7 knots, she held her way for 17 minutes, even while dragging the blades of the screw behind her. Since doubling the Cape we have had strong winds and heavy, confused seas; but yet the ship behaves grandly, carries her pivot battery as a bull would a fly on his horns, rolls without jerking or straining her frame, and, like a perfect sea boat as she is, cleaves through the waves without burying, and scarcely ever ships a bucket of brine over her rail. Altogether, she seems the most splendid model ever floated in salt water. Nevertheless, the *Niagara* cannot be called, in strict naval parlance, a man-of-war. To make her one, her present berth-deck—which the beams of are too high to permit the men to get in, or lash their hammocks conveniently—should be raised three feet, to give more hold space below; and since, owing to the construction of the ship, the walls of this deck could only be pierced for nine ports of a side, a full battery, of say 40 of Dahlgren's nine-inch guns, should be mounted on what now is the spar deck. Then, with another deck thrown over this, capable of sustaining three or four eleven-inch pivots, with low bulwarks, and an increased surface to the blades of the propeller, the ship would be by long odds, for fighting or running, the most formidable antagonist the naval world has ever seen.

True Blue.

The Philosophy of Disunion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the last twenty years I have watched closely the great contest going on in the United States between the rival principles of Free and Slave labor. Thrown into the vortex of this contest, I have seen the two systems brought face to face, and purchased a precious experience of the nature of both, as well as the principles and impulses which move the contending parties. During the present crisis, I have carefully read the expositions made by individuals on both sides; but I confess that I have nowhere found a true, thorough and dispassionate statement of the case as it now stands. Through your columns I desire to give my own views, as those of one, animated, indeed, by the Anti-Slavery sentiment, but still deeply sympathizing with the dangers and perplexities of my Southern brethren, and desiring to portray facts and infer consequences, in the light of history, of humanity, and of reason.

I shall consider the question under these heads, namely:

1. *The causes of the secession movement.*
2. *The remedy for the evil.*
3. *The consequences of disunion.*

I.

THE CAUSES OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

These are two-fold, namely: The motives of the leaders, and the situation and convictions of the masses in the Slave States.

1. The moving impulse of the leaders, as developed by every circumstance, is *personal ambition*. This passion is modified and colored by tradition and success. South Carolina, where all disunion movements originated, was never deeply imbued with the spirit of Republicanism. Her politicians are the descendants of men devoted to the aristocratic forms of English government, and who brought with them the license, the irreligion and the tyrannical spirit of a vicious aristocracy in its worst days. During the struggle for independence, torryism there had its stronghold. Her leading families were divided between devotion to the old tyranny and ambition to found a new one. The State came into the Union reluctantly, and breathing insults and threats, she brought with her forms of government the least possible favoring democracy. Her politicians have never entertained feelings of affection for the Federal Union; they have simply sought to make it a means of personal and State aggrandizement and power. Always arrogant and exacting, they have ever been ready to accompany their demands with threats, and to darken their threats with treason. Reared amidst the barbarisms of Slavery, their virtues have been diminished and their vices aggravated by the exercise of unlimited power over a race of servile savages. A natural desire for domination has grown to that excess, that it can only be satisfied by the unquestioning submission of all wills. Foreseeing for years, the probable loss of power in the General Government, they have gradually nerved themselves and each other to the alternative of revolution, and the establishment of a despotism which shall be as absolute as that of the black Kings from whose jungles they bring their slaves.

2. The people of the Cotton States, on the other hand, are inspired by an ever-present and absorbing terror. Conscious of the elements of wrath which the institution of Slavery has generated in their midst, they are jealous of all influences tending to combine these elements into the fearful result of a servile conspiracy. The one dread that haunts the steps of the planter by day, and the horror that broods over his household by night, is *Insurrection!* So situated, the politicians have found it easy to play upon the fears and passions of a race by nature and habit governed more by impulse than reflection, and by a series of misrepresentations to persuade them that their brethren of the North cherish feelings of fanaticism and hatred, which would derive gratification from the horrors of a servile war. Surrounded by thousands of semi-barbarous slaves, all native Africans, or but slightly removed from a savage origin, they can easily, in the indications of suppressed and ill-conceived passions, read prophecies of vengeance which shall surpass the unrecited atrocities of an African triumph. Conscious that from such a fate, their wives and children are separated only by a glass wall, liable any moment to be shattered; ignorant of the true sentiment of the North, and ready in every shadow to see a John Brown, and in every breeze to hear the knell of doom, these people have fallen easy victims to the demagogues who play upon their fears, and have been aroused to a pitch of desperation which defies the restraints of prudence and of reason, and which has prepared them to face even the dangers of revolution, as a fancied sole alternative for those still more dreadful.

II.

THE REMEDY.

Clearly the remedy of the Christian, as that of the statesman, should be to instruct the erring and to punish the guilty.

Let, then, the Anti-Slavery North unite with those intelligent, conservative slaveholders who are not a party to this treason, and listen to explain to the bewildered and deceived People of the South the extent of the wrong which their selfish leaders have inflicted on both sections. Let all instrumentalities, official and private—the printing-press, the forum, the *salon*—be used to show that, however politicians may falsify the facts, the *people* of the North will still clasp the hands of those of the South as *brothers*; that they commiserate their situation, and are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to alleviate its rigors; that so far from wishing to incite servile insurrection, they would by every means within their power avert a catastrophe so terrible; that they desire indeed to prevent the extension of an institution productive of such dreadful evils, but are willing to leave those whom it now curses to deal with it in their own way, and to observe to the letter all obligations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

Once let the people of the South *understand* the true sentiment of the North, and the collapse of the bubble will be more rapid than was its inflation. *The true safety of the South is in repose and calmness*; a spark may blow it to destruction. Let those facts and principles be understood, and the receding tide of public sentiment will leave the guilty pilots of disunion stranded upon the rocks toward which they have willfully sought to guide the ship of State.

And, while the olive-branch—token of peace, and amity, and love—is extended to our brethren, in a spirit of commiseration for their misfortunes, let the sword and the scales of justice measure out and execute even and exact punishment on those audacious criminals who have invoked the evil genius of treason, and who will never cease their machinations, till crushed out by the strong hand of power, directed by the spirit which created and which animates our Government.

III.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

If, however, the revolutionary movement shall be permitted to proceed, it does not seem difficult to foresee its extent and consequences.

The extent must, of necessity, be limited to the five or six Cotton States east of the Mississippi. In case of a division of the Union, the Northern Slave States must become border States; and, as border States, their position will be much better in the Union, protected by its guarantees, than beyond its limits, with a formal renunciation on their part of all its advantages. The more extreme Cotton States once out of the Union, all sectional warfare will cease. Relieved from the arrogant assumptions and mad schemes of Slavery propagandism, which have driven her into retaliatory legislation, and compelled her to the assertion of her rights and the defence of freedom, the North will scrupulously, *and to the letter*, fulfill every engagement required for the peace of the Slave States. The Fugitive Slave law will be made *less objectionable* and *more efficient*; Personal Liberty bills will seek only the protection of free persons, and not the nullification of Federal decrees. Virginia and Kentucky will be left to deal with Slavery in their own way. If made border States *outside* of the Union, on the contrary, the North will be restrained by no legal obligations, and her Anti-Slavery sentiment, relieved from all constitutional check, will speedily result in a species of activity in slave property, which must be calculated to produce frequent collisions, and end, perhaps, in national conflict.

There is little doubt, that in the choice offered to Louisiana, she would remain with those whose commercial interests the Mississippi River has indissolubly connected with her own. In case, however, her politicians should succeed in controlling her public sentiment in favor of secession, no one conscious of the strength and character of the great Northwestern States, can suppose for a moment that their grasp will be loosed from the mouth of that great river which, with her tributaries and her valley, forms one of the chief sources of the wealth and power of the Union. Come what else may, Louisiana will be allowed to secede, and thus the tide of disunion must break upon her eastern boundary.

And what will be the consequences to the new nation? In either case the Cotton States will have for a time the same barrier as now against the escape of slaves; but this very fact will increase their perils. While the blacks will multiply at a fearful rate by importation and natural causes—all bold and intelligent spirits that chafe under the yoke of bondage will be compelled to indure the chagrin that feeds upon their souls, till time shall bring the inevitable *opportunity*, and the horrors of St. Domingo reappear in every blazing hamlet and pillaged mansion. Then, precipitated by the folly of traitors, will come the annihilation of Slavery, already foreseen (*vide Toombs' speech.*) in the future by themselves, and with it the Africanization of the Gulf States. A nation of negroes will own the soil which they now till for others, and the scheme of Mr. Jefferson, for the colonization of the slaves, will be realized upon our very threshold.

The remnants of the white race will be driven to find an asylum in the great embrace of the free North, while the unfailing compensations of Providence will consign their plantations and their cities to the enfranchised bondmen. Then, the great question which shall convulse the Cotton States, will be the proportions of power to be wielded respectively by the pure blacks and their pale brethren, whose blood has been diluted by admixture with that of their ancestral tyrants; and the struggle for sovereignty shall involve the issue, as to whether a Soulouque or a Jeffrard shall reign, where now a Yancey raves. J. M. W.

The Latest Phase of the Burch Divorce Case.—The Chicago *Tribune* of Dec. 17 says: "The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Norton, at Joliet, and served on Mr. Burch yesterday, commanding that the two children, Mary, aged eleven, and Harriet, aged two and a-half, be brought before him forthwith, to await the order of the Court."

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 5270, 1503, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1586, 331, 738 839, 1890. 1968, 801, 486. 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1363, 203, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1958, 390, 1993, 1972, 1084, 1725, 1337.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—The calendar will not be called again this term.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 336½, 55, 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 687, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 684, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 498, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 878, 496, 382, 870, 672, 144, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The only business transacted in this Court on Saturday was the arraignment and pleading of two prisoners.

Alfred Buchanan, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Shancks, in Twelfth-street, was put to the bar and pleaded not guilty.

Xavier Hoekreither, indicted for the murder of Leonard Greylord, also pleaded not guilty.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of sentencing several prisoners.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, on Saturday, the District-Attorney moved for an order requiring the Sheriff to draw a hundred Jurors for next term, in order that there might be enough for the purpose of trying causes in two concurrent parts of the Court.

The Recorder denied the motion on the ground that as the Supervisors had provided no place in which the extra part could hold a session, all the public rooms being at present occupied, it would be a needless expense to the County to have a double jury-roll summoned. With the present accommodation there could be but one part sitting at a time.

The following prisoners, who had been convicted, were then sentenced:

Heinzman, for petty larceny, six months to the Penitentiary.

Arthur Giggiesy, for receiving stolen goods, six months to the Penitentiary.

Charles F. Fisher, for receiving stolen goods, three years and four months in State Prison.

John Parker and Wellington Carnes, for forgery, five years and three months in State Prison.

Kiernohan, for felonious assault, sixty days in City Prison.

Francis Duffy, for felonious assault, sentence suspended.

Jacob Chatterton, for receiving stolen goods, two years and six months in State Prison.

Charles G. Thompson, for forgery, two years and three months in State Prison.

Motion was then made by Mr. Brady, counsel for Homer B. Hawkins, indicted nearly a year ago, for embezzlement from the Overland Mail Co., that the prisoner be discharged, on the ground that more than two terms had passed since the indictment, without his being brought to trial. The motion was opposed by Mr. Sedgwick for the people, and the Recorder reserved his decision, saying that he was now writing out an opinion on the statute, for discharging prisoners, which together with his decision in this case would be filed with the Clerk, before the first of January. He added that it was his opinion that the statute left it discretionary with the Court whether to discharge or not, on a motion brought when only two terms had passed, but that after the third term without trial, the statute was peremptory.

Various motions were then made for the discharge of prisoners, which were denied. Mr. Sedgwick then briefly addressed the Recorder on the occasion of his retiring from the criminal bench. In reply Recorder Barnard said that his connection with the officers of the Court had been agreeable, and he regretted in that sense its termination. Notwithstanding his honesty of purpose, the public Press had from time to time made violent attacks on his course, and prisoners tried before him were often retried and resentenced by them. He could not have hoped to avoid this, had he wished so to do.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Court of Special Sessions.

Justices Kelly, Welsh and Brownell disposed of a large Calendar on Saturday, as follows:

Of twenty-two persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, two were discharged at request of complainant, four had sentence suspended, five had a postponement granted, two were fined, and five were imprisoned.

Of forty-three persons charged with petty larceny, two were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, five were let off by request of complainant, seven had sentence suspended, eight were remanded, eighteen were imprisoned, and three were acquitted.

STEALING A BIBLE.

Charles P. Johnson, a fine looking young man pladed guilty to the charge of stealing a bible from a gentleman's pocket. He explained his act by saying that he was intoxicated at the time, and only did the thing for mischief. He didn't need the Bible, though the court thought he needed its teachings. He states that he had been in several offices, and last had been fifteen months in the employ of a large grain house, which he named privately, but was unwilling to make it public. He never had been arrested before, and didn't wish to call his friends to testify to his character, as he did'nt want to disgrace them. He looked like a respectable young man, and his sentence of three months to the penitentiary excited much sympathy among the lookers-on. At the intercession of Mr. Beals, the Prisoners' Reform agent, the sentence was withdrawn, and the prisoner remanded, till Mr. B. could inquire into the truth of his story, and also in regard to his character.

A SON OF HAM CHARGED WITH THEFT OF HAM.

A colored man by the name of Kaga was next tried on a charge of having stolen a ham. The grocer from whom it was stolen testified to its loss, and subsequent recovery from the prisoner. The officer who made the search testified that the prisoner denied having any ham in his possession, though it was subsequently found in the fire-place. The prisoner introduced a witness who swore to having seen him purchase the ham the day before, and another witness swore that he lent him some money for the purpose of making the purchase. The ham had been bought very cheap, and the purchaser had been warned that this fact was suspicious; therefore when he heard the next day that a ham had been stolen, he concealed it in the fire-place. He was in very destitute circumstances, and, as well as his wife, in need of food. The Court found him guilty and sent him one month to the Penitentiary.

Lingual Difference—English vs. French.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Moses Meyer vs. *John H. Livermore.*—This is an action to dissolve a partnership, and came up on a motion for an injunction and receiver.

It appears that the plaintiff and defendant were partners and did business for some time together, jointly owning a stock of goods, &c.; that by a voluntary agreement they dissolved their partnership relations and made a settlement between themselves.

But the plaintiff now charges, that during the partnership, the defendant secretly removed, from time to time, portions of the goods and stocked with them another store, then took an account of stock in the old store, and made the settlement with the plaintiff on that basis.

The defendant denies these facts, and sets up in support of his position a receipt in full, said to have been made by the plaintiff at the settlement of their affairs.

The plaintiff in reply sets up that he only signed a receipt written in French, which, instead of reading "in full," read "on account;" that said receipt was written in the middle of the page, at the request of the defendant, in order, as he said, that he might make a translation of it at the bottom to show to those of his creditors who could not read French; that afterwards the defendant did not make a correct translation of it, but wrote a receipt "in full" over and as part of the French receipt.

It appears that the plaintiff had taken the testimony of the clerk of the firm under an order of the Court; and the Court ordered the case to stand over until today to give the defendant an opportunity to answer this new matter.

A. O. Salter and Wm. W. Niles for plaintiff; J. C. Howland for defendant.

An Alternative—Matrimony or Money.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Louisa Zimmer vs. *Wm. Parker.*—This was an action by a servant girl to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, on the part of the defendant, who is a liquor-dealer in Greenwich-street.

The plaintiff avers that she went into the defendant's service in April, 1858, and that after some preliminary moves on the part of the defendant, which were jealously regarded by herself, she was seduced by him under promise of marriage. The defendant subsequently declined to perform the contract, giving as his excuse that he had a wife and two children in Ireland. The result of the intercourse of the parties, as averred by the plaintiff, was the birth of a child, of which the defendant is the father.

This action was brought to recover in money an amount equal to the personal value of the defendant, considered as a husband.

The plaintiff making out her case upon the trial, the Court charged the jury that so far as this promise of marriage was concerned, it mattered not whether defendant had a wife and family in Ireland or otherwise.

The jury arrived at the conclusion that the plaintiff had suffered damage to the extent of $1,000, and gave her a verdict for that sum.

Chauncy Shaffer for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

Orders of Reference—Are they Appealable?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White.

State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Mettler et al.*—This cause was referred by consent of parties. The cause was tried before a Referee in 1854, and decided in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal from his decision was taken to the General Term of this Court and reversed. It was then sent back to him for a new trial, and under the decision of the Court he found for the defendants. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision eventually, and the plaintiffs now appeal from the order of the Special Term, referring the case. The respondents move to dismiss this appeal, on the ground that such an order is not appealable, and in support of the motion cou sel cites section 349 of the Code; Perry vs. Moore, 2 E. D. Smith, 32; 31 Code R., 221. Decision reserved.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for appellants; Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Mills* vs. *Garrison*—Memoranda for counsel.

Odell vs. *Simmons, White* vs. *Comstock et al., Lowenstein* vs. *Stratheim et al., Willoughby* vs. *Clark et al.*; cases settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White, Justices.

Alger vs. *Raymond, Administratrix et al.*—Judgment of Referee affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Robertson, J.—*Herring et al.* vs. *Conant et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs and extra allowance.

Beebe vs. *Garvey et al.*—Motion granted on conditions.

Folsom vs. *Swart.*—Motion granted.

Steel vs. *Van Pelt.*—Leave to amend granted.

Therapau vs. *Melville.*—Order of reference to E. P. Cowles.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Hoffman et al. vs. *Hayet al.*—The case comes within the provisions of section 122 of the Code, and defendants are entitled to the relief asked.

Before Judge White.

Skelly vs. *Cooper.*—Motion denied, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Brown et al. vs. *Van Cullen et al.*—Motion to strike out part of second defence denied, with costs.

Maryatt vs. *Harrington et al.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Tuttle vs. *Pratt*—A non-bailable attachment to issue, returnable in four days.

Holland vs. *Squier.*—Order settled.

Place et al. vs. *McIlvain.*—Case resettled.

Keeler vs. *Matteson.*—Case settled.

Winnsberg vs. *Prager.*—Bail reduced to $1,500.

Carter vs. *Churchill et al.*—Case settled.

Before Judge Brady.

Sterling vs. *Horn.*—Motion for attachment denied, with costs. Motion for satisfaction granted, with costs.

Stern vs. *Neill.*—Sheriff's fees ordered to be paid.

Police Reports.

SINGULAR REPOSITORY FOR TREASURE.

Mrs. Jane Sparks, a widow, residing at No. 645 Greenwich-st., presented herself at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturday, and acknowledged herself the unfortunate loser of $1,500 in bank notes, adding her suspicion that Mary Moran, her maid of all work had stolen the money. The fair complainant was told by Justice Dodsworth to make an affidavit of the circumstances connected with the loss, and if her suspicions against Miss Moran seemed well-founded, a warrant should be issued for her arrest. With many blushes, much hesitation, and becoming modesty, the widow confessed to a weakness she had of concealing her money in out of the-way places, with the object of securing it from thieves. In the instance under consideration the missing bank notes—being a $1,000 and $500 bill on the Chemical Bank, this City—had been sewed fast by her own hand to the innermost of all the garments that she wore, where it remained for days untouched by the light fingers of dexterous pickpockets. Finally, however, that quality which the widow had been trying was used to goodness knows how many times, that the garment should be placed in the hands of the laundress, and it was thrown carelessly into the clothes basket, without a thought having been given to the removal of the money. When next the complainant saw the linen it was drily flaunting upon a line in the yard, and as soon as she had seen it, her carelessness flashed upon her mind. An examination showed, however, that both bank notes were missing, and as Mary was the only person who had handled the garment suspicion naturally attached to her. The magistrate thought there was ground for the suspicion, and issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who was held for trial, notwithstanding her protestations of innocence.

INFAMOUS TRICK UPON A TRAVELER.

Joseph Perry, keeper of a bar-room at No. 51 Lispenard-street, was arraigned before Justice Connolly on Saturday, charged by Ellen Donovan, a young woman of sixteen years, with having abducted her from Boston, Mass., under the following circumstances. One day last week she met the accused at the railroad depôt in Boston, and he introduced himself to her while they awaited the starting of the cars. Having learned from the unsuspecting girl that she had been working in one of the Lowell factories, and was on her way to Nashua, New-Hampshire, to visit her parents, Perry represented to her that he was traveling in the same direction and offered to take her in charge. She assented, but the deceiver placed her on the train bound to New-York, and she was half way to the City before she discovered the cheat. When they arrived here, Perry conducted his intended victim to his house in Lispenard-street, where he endeavored to overcome her virtue, but she was proof against his wiles, and finally he turned her into the street, telling her to get home as best she could. Miss Donovan called at the Eighth Ward Police Station and related her grievances to Capt. Heinse, who caused Perry's arrest, and the magistrate committed him to prison for trial, not alone on the charge of abduction, but also for keeping a disorderly house. The young woman will be returned to her friends.

SINGULAR FRAUD UPON A BANK.

A man named Michael Cain was taken before Justice Connolly on Friday on a charge of having defrauded the Bleecker-street Savings Bank of $100 under the following circumstances: On the 15th of November last Christian Springweiler, one of the depositors at the institution, desired to draw $100, and with that object in view had left his account-book with the Cashier. When the latter called Springweiler's name Cain stepped up, representing himself as that individual, and received the money. He went away, the fraud not having been detected for an hour or two afterwards, and from that time until Friday Cain eluded the police. He was committed for examination.

A VERY HEAVY ROBBERY.

A few nights since the office of Hines & Stagman, kindling-wood dealers, in Thirtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was visited by burglars, who carried away about $58, most of which was in copper coin. Suspicion pointed to a boy named John Stacey, who was on Friday arrested, when he made a confession, implicating John W. Bane, a Philadelphia printer, as the perpetrator of the burglary. Bane was also arrested, and both prisoners having been taken before Justice Connolly, the printer was committed for trial, and the lad was detained as a witness in the case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 22.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	78¾	
4,000	do	79	
5,000	Virginia State 6s	79	
5,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	79½	
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	76	
15,000	do	76½	
1,000	California St. 7s.	88	
2,000	do	88¼	
9,000	Erie 2d M. B.	95	
2 000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	86	
2,000	Erie R. 5th M. B	77	
2,000	Erie R. Bs. '75	60	
5,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '62	60	
1,000	Erie 4th M. A. B.	78	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	82	
3 000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	94	
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 pc. 1st M. Sg. Fd. C. Bs.	95	
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	77½	
9,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	50	
1,000	Mich. So Sg. F. B.	70	
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	75	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	
4,000	Han. & St. J. R. b.	67½	
1,000	do	68	
24000	L. Er. & W. 1M. bs.	60	
11,000	C. B. & Q. R. Spc. b.	90	
15	Continental Bank	90	
21	Del. & H. Canal Co.	83	
10	do	83½	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	82	
200	do	81¾	
322	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	76	
250	do	76¾	
100	do	s25 76	
620	do	76¾	
200	do	s25 76⅝	
100	do	s10 76	
200	do	76⅛	
166	Erie Railroad	c 36	
100	do	c 37	
200	do	c 37½	
200	do	s25 36	
200	do	s30 34½	
100	do	s10 36	
200	do	s10 37	
25	do	37½	
50	do	s5 37⅝	
310	do	c 38	
50	do	c 38¾	
30	Hudson River R.	45	
25	do	44	
100	do	s5 44¾	
50	do	44¾	
105	American E. Bank	90	
10	Penn. Coal Co.	75	
150	Harlem Railroad	14¾	
425	do	14¾	
100	Har. R. Pref.	b30 35¾	
600	do	35¾	
300	do	b30 36¼	
200	Reading Railroad	36½	
100	do	b60 37¼	
100	do	s10 36¾	
125	Mich. Central R.	50	
50	do	49¾	
50	do	49¾	
50	do	49¾	
200	M. So. & N. In. R.	14½	
50	do	b4 14¾	
350	do	14¾	
725	do	14	
25	M. S. & N. In. G. Stk.	31	
100	do	b10 32	
150	do	32	
100	do	32¼	
200	do	32¼	
250	do	s10 33¼	
150	do	s10 32½	
100	do	b5 33¼	
100	Panama Railroad	131	
250	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	c 67½	
380	do	opg 64¾	
100	do	s30 64¼	
150	do	opg 65	
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	29¼	
300	do	29¼	
150	do	29¾	
320	do	28	
300	Chic. & R. Is. R.	51	
100	do	s10 51	
50	do	51¼	
150	do	s10 51¾	
200	do	51¾	
200	do	51¾	
68	Chic. Bur. & Quin. R.	84	
10	New-Jersey R.	124	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	95	
5,000	U.S. 5s, '71, Regst	89	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	78¾	
7,000	do	78	
20,000	Missouri St 6s	70	
5,000	do	s30 69	
50,000	N Carolina St. 6s	79½	
3 000	L E. & W. 1st Mtg 6s	60	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	91	
75	Merchants' Bank	99	
100	National Bank	93	
5	Bank of America	105	
50	Del. & Hud. Can'l. Co.	83	
50	Canton Company	15	
158	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	
10	do	82¼	
50	do	81¾	
125	Erie Railroad	36	
200	do	36½	
50	do	s30 34	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	43¾	
50	do	b30 43½	
50	do	43¾	
250	Gal. & Chi. R.	opg 64½	
100	Mich. Central R.	49	
100	do	49½	
100	do	s10 49¾	
50	N. Y. Central R.	75¾	
50	do	s30 75	
200	do	75¾	
50	do	b30 75⅞	
200	do	s20 75	
100	do	75¾	
150	do	75⅞	
75	Chic. & R Isl. R.	52	
25	do	51¾	
150

on Saturday. The Tennessee interest due on the Public Debt on 1st January, is already with the Merchants' Bank, and the telegraph advises from Richmond that the gold is on the way to the Bank of the State of New-York for the payment of the Virginia interest. The Missouri and Illinois interest will also come forward this week, and principally in gold, so far as Illinois is concerned.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, in an article on encouraging prospects, says:

"There seems to be a decidedly better feeling throughout the business community; people are disposed to look more cheerfully upon the present condition of things. That the great mass of our people do not feel that apprehension which political leaders would fain create for their own ends is seen in the fact that our local trade is good. Nor is it confined to the city—all through the manufacturing towns in this State, there is a buoyant feeling. The fact that many manufacturers have reduced their working time one-third and one-fourth, must not be taken as proof that a permanent disorganization of trade is apprehended; their policy is simply to avoid the errors of 1857, and not keep up stocks in excess of demand. Consequently, in such large places as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester, money moves freely with the operatives, and many of our jobbers who do an exclusive New-England trade are very busy. There are exceptions, but the result is from different causes. In the city of Worcester, there is a great falling off in work among the mechanics; this is owing to the fact that the main outlet for their work was through the South, and it would be taking too much of a good thing to expect that, under existing circumstances, this trade would be flourishing. Operatives in the shoe manufacturing towns are suffering, but the present political difficulties are not the cause—they may be the last straw that breaks the camel's back, but the whole system of shoe manufacturing has been rotten for years, and whatever party should come into power, would not obviate the matter."

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—SEPT. 30, 1860.

	1860. Traffic.	1860. Expenses.	1859. Traffic.	1859. Expenses.
October	$473,775	$363,179	$457,924	$326,843
November	420,427	278,221	448,181	285,601
December	409,131	307,124	393,436	289,439
January	326,391	241,089	309,250	242,020
February	305,279	233,172	288 980	195,897
March	436,470	259,238	372,397	216,290
April	462,816	296,366	374,476	224 457
May	419.901	279.083	346,512	261,694
June	401,260	282,140	320,788	266,688
July	371,266	291,617	319,995	237,791
August	477,583	309,424	372,598	293,885
September	396,241	264,884	462 197	277,342
Total	$6,120,561	$3,362,916	$4,422,140	$3,063,169
Pro Rata of Expenses to Traffic, 1860		54½ ₩ cent.		
Pro Rata of Expenses to Traffic, 1859		69 ₩ cent.		
Net earnings, fiscal year 1860				$1,227,405
Less minor items not in table				9,048
Balance				$1,219,357
Against—				
Rents of connecting roads		$138,409		
Interest on $23,601,500 mortgages		1,370 139		
Interest on $6,400,000 common bonds		466,226—		1,974,774
Interest Deficiency of year				$155,417
Net earnings, fiscal year 1859				$1,438,990
Less minor items not in table				34,143
Balance				$1,404,837
Against—				
Mortgage Interest		$1,176 484		
Common Interest		607,244		
Rents of connecting roads		131,996—		1,915.424
Interest Deficiency of year 1859				$510,587
Same Deficiency of year 1860				155.417
Actual improvement in 1860				$355,170

We have compiled the foregoing comparative results from the annual exhibit for the fiscal year 1860, just completed at the office of the Company, and for an early copy of which we are indebted to Mr. N. MARSH, the Receiver-General Taking 1859 as an exceptional year in the traffic and financial difficulties of the Company, and going back to 1858, when the gross traffic was almost identical with 1860, though $1,200,000 below the best year of the Company, (1856,) we make the following additional comparison:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Traffic	$5,151,616	$4,422,140	$5,120,321
Expenses and rents	4,065,041	3,309,008	3,490,344
Net income	$1,086,575	$1,273,141	$1,629,957
Interest charge	1,767,911	1,783,728	1,836,374
Deficiency	$681,336	$510,587	$155,417

The annual exhibit of the New-York and Erie Company is accompanied by a memorandum of the Receiver's Cash account to 30th of September, as follows:

Receipts from all sources for 13½ months	$7,286,733
Payments on arrearages to Aug. 16, 1859:	
Labor performed and supplies furnished, previous to Aug. 16, 1859	$635,444
Ticket balances	11,495
Rent of Railroads	44,549
Old Acceptances—Post-office certificates pledged	44,000
On judgments rendered before the appointment of Receiver	56,020
Taxes State of Pennsylvania, year '58	10,000
Total on arrearages	$741,510
Labor and supplies incurred since Aug. 16, 1859	3,488 529
Taxes incurred since Aug. 16, 1859	46,920
Railroad iron used in repairs of road since Aug. 16, 1859, 10,077 tons	354,856
Ticket balances since Aug. 16, 1859	94,395
Charges on freight since Aug. 16, 1859	1,047,314
Construction work since Aug. 16, 1859	241,053
Rent of railroads since Aug. 16, 1859	142 217
Long Dock Company for interest	97,835
Expenses of foreclosing Mortgages	53,119
Interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds*	696,920—6 990,963
Balance of cash on hand	$296,070

* One year's interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $420,000, was paid in October, 1860.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS closing rates for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York, New-England and East Jersey	¾ @ —
Philadelphia and West Jersey	2 @ —
Baltimore, Int. Pennsylvania and Maryland	3¾ @ 3½
Ohio and Indiana State Banks	1¾ @ —
South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	6 @ 8
North Carolina and Virginia	7 @10
Tennessee	9 @ —
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	11 @ —
Free Indiana	4 @ —
Louisiana	1½ @ —
Mobile	3 @ —
Canada and Michigan	2 @ —
Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	1¾ @ —
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	2¾ @ —
Drafts and checks on Boston	¾ @ —
Drafts and checks on Chicago	10½ @ —
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	10½ @ —
Drafts and checks on Detroit	2½ @ —
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	1 @ —
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	1¾ @ —

The following is the usual weekly summary of the imports of Dry Goods omitted, except as to total, in Saturday's paper:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	521	$186,203	607	$192,988	45	$15,674
Mf. of Cot'n	665	83,091	2,545	422,153	69	13,585
Mf. of Silk	208	181,400	205	296,873	7	6,291
Mf. of Flax	124	21,883	1,294	195,169	62	13,589
Miscellan's	147	47,429	2,883	55,208	334	8,745
Total	1,665	$519,006	7,444	$1,090,891	517	$55,984
		1,090,891				519,006
Total entered		$1,609,897	Total marketed			$575,000

The Mariner's Savings Bank advertises a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. per annum, to be paid Jan. 20, on all deposits under $500, and at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. on larger sums.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 47 pkgs. Ashes, 1,544 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. Corn Meal, 312 bushels Wheat, 1,492 bushels Corn, 13,073 bushels Oats, 776 pkgs. Provisions, and 454 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request, at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 625 bbls., including 633 bbls. Pots, and 1°2 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American yellow has been in demand at 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues quite limited, and prices are unsettled. Stocks are ample, but production having been materially restricted, the current additions to the available supply are unimportant. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "We believe the Shoe-trade is the only one about which nothing encouraging can be said, either of its prospects or its internal condition. In some of the largest houses the appearance of a customer is a thing unknown. We have elsewhere alluded to the fact that the political difficulties have not brought about the disastrous results in the Shoe manufacturing towns; though the political prophets of evil roll this fact as a sweet morsel under their tongues. The distress in these places is the legitimate consequence of a disregard to all sound advice given months ago, with an almost prophetic prescience of what would happen if something like a revolution in the system of manufacturing did not take place. The system has been rotten for years. Manufacturers have sprung up like mushrooms; capital without practical knowledge has been rushing into the business as though the business could never be exhausted. The mill has been constantly grinding, when stock was to be had only at ruinously high prices, and goods have been sold at ruinously low prices. Workmen hung round the manufacturers like a hungry dog round a dry bone, when [illegible] plenty in other directions, and they are now begging for stock to work up at 11c. a piece, for which, in ordinary times, they could command 15c. We stated last week that if the manufacturers were to reduce their work three-fourths, there would be a stock on hand sufficient for a year's supply. The stock of manufactured goods has not been so large for many years, and this in the very face of an extraordinary poor prospect for trade."

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, including Java at 16c @16½c., Maracaibo at 13½c.@13½c., Rio at 10¾c.@13c., and St. Domingo at 11¼c.@11¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at decidedly firmer prices, including Middling Uplands at 10½c.@11c., closing at 11c.; and do. Gulfs at 11¼c.@12c., closing at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

SOUTHERN FLOUR—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, and has advanced 10c.@15c ₩ bbl. The advance in prices, however, tends to check sales. The reported transactions add up 12 300 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 90@$5 05; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 15@5 35; superfine Western at $4 90@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 35@$6 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 5 25
Superior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 60

Southern Flour continues in demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 15@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 520 bbls. Rye Flour is in request at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of wheat claim an advance of 3c. @5c. per bushel, which buyers are reluctant to pay, and only a limited business has been transacted. We have heard of sales of only 58,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 38; Red do., at $1 17@$1 30; Amber and Wisconsin on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 23; Northwestern Club, at $1 16; No. 1 Chicago Spring, part at $1 15, and White Southern at $1 40@$1 42 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good request and is held much higher; sales 64,000 bushels at 85½c @86c. for mixed Western in store and afloat, and 67c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. At the close, sales of Mixed Western, in store, were made at 67c. ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 70c. ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive at old rates. Oats are in demand including Canada, at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38¾c. ₩ bushel.

HOPS—New are selling slowly, at from 25c.@32c. ₩ lb. Other articles are unchanged.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales have been made at 80c.@ 85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has improved, and, although business is still quite moderate, more confidence is manifested by holders. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the week's movements thus: "The market for Dry Hides during the week has partly recovered from the stagnation that has prevailed since the Presidential election, under a steady moderate demand from our local trade, and an increasing inquiry from Canadian and other out-of-town buyers. Transactions, however, have not been large, being in a great measure restricted by the continued disparity in the views of buyers and importers, many of the latter holding their stocks withdrawn entirely from the market, until the adjustment of the politico-financial troubles of the country. Domestic, and the few parcels of the more common grades of Foreign Hides arriving, are being taken by the trade on landing, at rather better rates. Sales are still too few to establish quotations. Receipts from foreign ports continue light, and, though several cargoes are now fully due, the probability is, we will go out of the year with an increased stock. In Domestic Slaughters, Wet Salted, a moderate business has been done, at prices slightly in advance of those current last week. Of Foreign, there has been no movement. The demand is principally for home consumption, the export inquiry being slight, and, as present prices allow but a meagre margin for profit, will doubtless soon cease. For Upper Leather Stock there is little or no inquiry. We notice the arrival of 4,255 Gambia and Bissau, ex *Susan Canon*. The receipts of the week foot up only 14,926 Hides of all descriptions, against sales of 17,960, leaving the stock in first hands 163,820 Hides. The *Mary Elizabeth* from Montevideo, with about 38,000 Hides, is reported to have gone ashore on Rockaway bar. The week's sales include: 300 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,400 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 19½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,925 dry Cuba, 23 lbs., private terms; 4,500 dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 15c.@16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 dry Southwestern, 20 lbs., 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 550 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., private terms; 400 dry Honduras, 20 lbs., 16c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Chagres, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Mexican, 21 lbs., private terms; 850 dry Southern, 16 lbs., 10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 130 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Western Slaughters, 55@65 lbs., 6c.@6¾c., cash; 600 City Slaughters, premium, 70 lbs., 7¼c. cash; 206 Nassau Slaughters, 50 lbs., 5½c., cash; 200 Orinoco Slaughters, 35 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 163,820, (same time last year, 245,300—year before, 62,600,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited request at $1 25@ $1 30, cash and short credit, ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been sparingly sought after; the orders from the East have been light, and from the West, rather moderate. Prices exhibit no important changes. Owing to the close of Canal and river navigation, receipts have been less extensive.

MOLASSES—New Orleans continues in demand, chiefly at from 32c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, including new Mess at $16; old Mess at $15 50; new Prime at $11 62½@$11 75; and old Prime at $10 37½ @$10 50 ₩ bbl. No important transactions in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon comprise 350 boxes City and Western Cut, chiefly for future delivery, at from 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Lard has attracted more attention, and 750 tcs. and bbls. have been reported sold, since our last, at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive at former figures. The reported sales do not exceed 145 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c @11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs, in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet, at essentially unchanged prices.

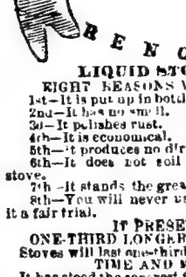
SUGARS—Have been in good request at somewhat firmer prices. We have heard of sales of 800 hhds., mainly Cuba, at from 4¾c.@5¾c; with 7,000 bags China, on terms not ascertained, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 600 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c.@18c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were rather more extensive, and more firmness was apparent. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s @3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¼d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour 3s. 3d ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d. @12d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s 3d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₩ bbl., with some to fill up at a lower rate; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A French ship, 671 tons, to Liverpool, Timber, at 36s. ₩ load; a British brig, 350 tons, to Dublin, Wheat, 12¾d. in bulk and ship's bags; two others to direct ports in Ireland, Grain, 12d.@12¾d.; one to Londonderry, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12¾d. in bulk; a British brig, 100 tons to Bristol, Spirits Turpentine, 9s.; a bark, 287 tons, to Marseilles, $2 200; a schooner, 1,600 bbls., to Laguayra, Porto Cabello, and back, $1,400; a brig and a schooner, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port-au Prince, Lumber $10, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a brig, 200 tons, two voyages from New-Haven to Porto Rico and back there, Sugar, 4½c., and Molasses, $3 on deck; one from Norfolk to Demerara, Hhd. Staves, $13 50; a British schooner, 149 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,200; a bark, 333 tons, to Havana, $1,700.

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DECEMBER 17, 1860.
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ILLU

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROOKWOOD—SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER—WHIRLIGIG HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 368—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate very little progress towards an understanding among the members of the Senate Special Committee, which would be likely to lead to an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties. The Committee had a meeting on Saturday, at which various propositions offered by Senator CRITTENDEN were discussed and rejected. The Democratic members of the Committee being in a majority, it was agreed that no project should be adopted and reported which did not receive the unanimous sanction of the Republican members,—consequently, although another meeting will be held to-day, there is very little likelihood that any thing will be agreed upon. The failure of the Committee to agree will probably be reported to the Senate to-day, when Mr. TOOMBS, it is understood, will make a speech in violent denunciation of the Republican Party, and repudiating any further efforts at reconciliation. He last night telegraphed to his constituents that he considered further attempts to arrive at an amicable understanding useless, and advising secession certainly by the 4th of March.

The three Commissioners from South Carolina, appointed by the State Convention to proceed to Washington to treat with the Administration relative to the possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, and other matters, were duly accredited on Saturday, and started on their mission. Several reports from Committees were made in the Convention—among them one by Judge MAGRATH regarding the property of the United States within the limits of the State, which was considered in secret session. No report relative to the customs and postal matters has yet been made, but it is expected that the revenue laws of the United States will be adopted—the Collector of the Port taking the oath of allegiance to South Carolina—and that the Post-office arrangements will remain unchanged. How all this is to be affected, however, does not yet appear.

A defalcation to the amount of $830,000 is discovered to have taken place in the Interior Department at Washington. A clerk named GODARD BAILEY, having charge of the Indian Trust Fund, has voluntarily informed the Secretary of the Interior that he has abstracted the missing amount, principally in Missouri State bonds and coupons. It is supposed that the bonds have been used for the purpose of hypothecation, to raise money for temporary purposes, but that the panic in the money market has rendered their redemption impossible.

By the steamship *City of Manchester*, whose arrival off Cape Race is elsewhere announced, we receive a day's later European news. The political intelligence is unimportant. Italian affairs remain unchanged. Information concerning the robbery of the British Consulate in Mexico had reached England, and the Government, it is said, are determined to punish the offenders. The London *Times* again devotes an article to the political troubles in the United States, and contends that the Southern States, though their attitude towards the Federal Government is reprehensible, are entitled to the right of free-trade.

The Bremen steamship *New-York*, Capt. VON SAUTEN, left on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen with 54 passengers, and the British steamship *Vigo*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, for Queenstown and Liverpool, with 14 cabin and 82 steerage passengers.

Advices from the Pacific side to the 8th inst. have been received by the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Friday. There is no news of special importance. The reports from the Southern States relative to the secession movements had ceased to attract much attention. Trade was dull, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

In addition to the persons who were yesterday arrested for the offences of drunkenness and violations of the Sunday Liquor law, the number of whom exceeded fifty, the police in the Eighth and Fourth Wards visited several dance-houses and beer saloons, taking into custody a large number of persons. From a single saloon in Macdougal-street, thirty-six Italians were taken, who had been indulging in noisy revels. There was considerable excitement among the German and Italian citizens, in consequence of this irruption of the police.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, no business was transacted. The Jurors were discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning for passing sentences. In the General Sessions, numerous sentences were passed. The District-Attorney applied for an order for two concurrent parts of the Court next month. The motion was denied, on the ground that the Supervisors had provided no accommodations for two parts. Recorder BARNARD, on leaving the Criminal Bench, made a very brief address; long enough, however, to contain a parting allusion to the public Press, between the conductors of which and the retiring Recorder, a difference of opinion has sometimes existed.

The Stock Market on Saturday manifested increased firmness on nearly all parts of the list, the largest additional rise being on Erie, which sold up to 38¼ ₩ cent. Central left off 75¼. No change in Money or Foreign Bills from Friday's quotations.

The demand for Flour, Wheat and Corn was good, and prices advanced, closing buoyantly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton and Sugars at firmer rates. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, New-Orleans Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Whisky, and Spirits Turpentine. Lard was more sought after. Pork, Beef, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals, Oils, Skins, Spices and Coffee were quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive and rates were rather higher. There were 480 vessels of all classes in port.

THE CONKLE LETTER AGAIN.—The President's Washington organ pronounces the Conkle letter a *forgery*. We presume that settles the matter. But the *Constitution* is very much mistaken in saying that we indorsed the letter as genuine. We did nothing of the sort. We only said that it *read* like a genuine,—that its sentiments were precisely the same as Mr. BUCHANAN had expressed in his Message, and that if intrinsic evidence alone were to be relied on, it would be pronounced genuine: and we say so now. We defy the *Constitution* to point out a sentiment or an opinion in it, which is not also fairly expressed or implied in the Message.

The Position of South Carolina.

The discussions in the Charleston Convention, subsequent to the adoption of the secession ordinance, as well as those which immediately preceded that event, show that the leaders of that movement are at last beginning to appreciate the difficulties into which they have precipitated the State. The speech of Chancellor DUNKIN on Wednesday shews that one man at least saw the yawning gulf before the fatal plunge was made, but, swept on by the rushing tide, he made no effort to avert the impending catastrophe. He nevertheless told some wholesome truths to his colleagues of the Convention, the echoes of which seem to have made an impression—*when it was too late*. He told that body that, if the act of secession were to have the effect of turning the Collector of the Customs out of office, no vessel could leave Charleston freighted with Cotton or other products of the State, except at the risk of being seized as a pirate by the navies of the world; and hence, the commerce and business of the State would be paralyzed, and the people ruined. The resignation of the Postmasters, or the annullment of their official power by the act of secession, would in like manner, he said, seriously derange business by destroying the postal system. In this connection he aptly quoted a saying of MIRABEAU, that "the fiercest insurrections were those which arose from the stomach." "People without bread," he continued, "won't hear reason; their patriotism is dead." And he thus spoke of the effect of such a state of things on the public in South Carolina and other States:

"Now, Mr. President, I have said, *stop for a day, shut up for a day the port of Charleston, and the ships now loaded with the products of our country, would rot before they go to sea, if an Ordinance was passed.* They will have no papers; they are stopped. Pass your Ordinance, and what is the consequence? Why, Sir, if we were stopped a single day, if we were stopped two days, all the eloquence of STEPHENS would be but a peany-whistle compared with the astounding causes. Among ourselves the stoppage of postal arrangements is an argument that will make a man silent. Here will be but the beginning. *The port of Charleston shut, postal arrangements stopped; the people united, their ships rotting at the wharves, and the whole of the ordinary transactions will stop.* Is there any argument that can obviate it? Look at the States. One State legislates, and some are more than ready. Georgia, whose co-operation we desire more than any other, is a State having exactly the same position with us, side by side. Mr. President, I have a resolution which I intend soon to ask to offer, for an appropriate Committee. I propose to refer to that committee to enquire whether it is in contemplation, on the withdrawal of the State from the Union, *either to make permanent or temporary arrangements in reference to the officers of the Post-office and our Custom-house, and that they should report thereon.*"

It is quite evident, from the tenor of the Chancellor's speech, that he thought the Convention was proceeding too fast; and that it was about to precipitate the State into an abyss of peril, if not of ruin; but he dared not say so. He went to the verge of speaking the word, but hesitated; and no doubt "discretion was the better part of valor." It was too late for reason and common sense to exercise their sway. But the ordinance having been adopted, and the popular wrath being thus appeased, the members of the Convention, upon whom the responsibilities of Government devolved, were compelled to look around them, and to ascertain the actual condition of affairs. They then began to see that the speech of the Chancellor had truly foreshadowed their condition; that if their act of secession had any validity, they had neither a port of entry, a collectorship nor a postmaster.

A few rash men were ready to accept the logical consequences of the act, however embarrassing; but the shrewder men had the adroitness to put a different aspect upon affairs. Mr. HAYNE said, that "the simple act of secession does not abrogate all the laws." Mr. MILES said, "we have to deal with facts and stern realities." "Things must for the present remain in *statu quo*, or confusion will arise." Mr. HAYNE, again said, "sudden action is injurious." Mr. CHESNUT thought that public affairs must be preserved from chaos; and that "it would never do to turn the ship of State adrift." Mr. CALHOUN said, that "we are now houseless and homeless, and we must secure ourselves against storms." Mr. DUNKIN declared plumply, that, "if that ordinance be passed, things will go on in the Custom-house and Post-office exactly as now, until other arrangements can be made in this Convention." "The Constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the ordinance." He quoted the late Secretary COBB for the statement that "the revenue of South Carolina from the Custom-house, did'nt near pay the expense of collecting the customs for the last quarter; I understand from the best authority," he added, "that the Post-office of South Carolina cost the Government $240,000; and the receipts have been less than $50,000."

The postal service for South Carolina thus costs the General Government about two hundred thousand dollars more a year than is received from postages in that State. The revenue from Customs in South Carolina, it seems, according to Mr. COBB, is less than nothing. It is not sufficient to pay the Collector, Surveyor, and their formidable retinue of clerks and messengers, while the revenue from postages is *two hundred thousand dollars* less than the expense of sending the mails!

Well may Chancellor DUNKIN remark upon this state of facts, "Therefore, Mr. President, there is no great apprehension in that way." In other words, he means to say, the United States Government is welcome to collect the customs, if it will at the same time send us the United States mails!

Here, then, is to be the upshot of secession—immediate secession. It amounts to nothing, for the present, at least. South Carolina, or her leading politicians, will readily concede to the United States the empty honor of collecting the revenue at the port of Charleston, and paying it all, and something more, to the Collector and his clerks, for the substantial consideration of sending her the mails at an annual cost of $200,000 above the postal receipts.

It is obvious that this convenient evasion of the consequences of avowed secession, even for a month of two, is neither honorable nor consistent. If the State be really independent, every United States officer within its limits must at once give up his allegiance to the General Government, or become a traitor to the State. If his heart be really with the State, while he remains in the Federal office, and under the obligations of his official oath to support the Constitution of the Union, he adds perjury to treason.

The Government of the United States has, of course, no right to withhold the mails from South Carolina so long as the Postmasters are willing to serve, or so long as others are willing to take the place of those who may resign. The evasion, therefore, is practicable; but it is doubly dishonorable, in asking hundreds of citizens to become traitors and perjurers, while the State itself practically abandons the independence which it has proclaimed.

It is almost needless to add that the Postmasters, after resignation, could not be permitted to open the United States mails. No arrangement could be made on this basis without perjury and moral treason on the part of the Postmaster-General, as well as the President.

The Mouths of the Mississippi—Where are They?

A few years ago the only mode of getting the produce of the Western States to market was to float it by its own gravity down the Mississippi. To give us the free use of this river and its outlet, and to avoid a constant source of bickering and quarrel with a foreign Power, the territory of Louisiana was purchased. But this did not accomplish all that was needed. The consumers of this produce lay to the northeast, rendering necessary a circuit of some four thousand miles to reach districts separated only by as many hundreds. The people of our own State, consequently, set to work to open another outlet for the great valley—in effect to turn its great river into their own magnificent harbor. With this view the Erie Canal was constructed; a work of small capacity in the outset, but still sufficient to accomplish vast results, instantly reducing the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to New-York from $100 to $15.

Such a result, and the advantages of the new route, led all the Western States bordering on the lakes to undertake similar works. The State of Pennsylvania constructed two from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, within her territory. Ohio constructed the Ohio and Miami Canals, connecting the same great water courses. Indiana undertook a similar work, extending from the northeast to the southwest corner of this State. Illinois commenced a canal to unite Lake Michigan with her great river, which was completed in 1848. These works which, at the time they were commenced, were regarded as superior to all other modes of transportation of property as well as persons, led to a great change in the direction of Western produce. Instead of being sent, every pound of it, down the Mississippi as formerly, increasing quantities were yearly turned into the new route.

But Canals could be constructed only in a few localities. A new and more efficient agency, the greatest achievement of modern times, the *Railroad*, came into play. Practicable everywhere, they were commenced in every part of the country, and in the decade just closing, 10,000 miles have been constructed in the Northwestern States alone. Nearly every work was designed to be, and is, tributary to the public improvements of New-York, and is but carrying out the objects which gave birth to its great work, the Erie Canal. Lake Michigan has nine great lines striking the Mississippi at various points from La Crosse to the mouth of the Ohio, and changing the direction of its commerce from the South directly towards the great consuming districts in the Northeast. Four other lines leave the Mississippi, and running East, form connections with other lines leading to the sea-board. Nine great roads have also been formed between the Ohio and Lake Erie. These great routes from river to lake, are trunks for a network of railroads covering the whole West, and supplying the means of sending Northward the whole of its productions. In the meantime the capacity of the Erie Canal has been increased more than fourfold. Two great lines of railroad have been constructed, extending from our harbor to Lake Erie, affording abundant means of bringing to us the vast amount of merchandise accumulating on the shores of this and of the upper great lakes. The cost of these works, all constructed with a similar object, and wielded to a common end, cannot be less than $400,000,000. This vast capital could not be more faithfully and sedulously employed in promoting the advantage of this City, if every cent of it had been raised and expended for the purpose of bringing to us the commerce of the interior.

The results accomplished have been as vast as the means employed. Nine-tenths, if not nineteen-twentieths, of all the produce of the Free States of the West are turned over the new channels directly into our harbor. The importance of the Mississippi river and its outlets as channels of commerce, consequently, has been reduced in an equal degree. If the freedom of its navigation should be threatened, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have already secured to ourselves, through new channels under our own control, the trade of the greater and better portions of the valley watered by this river. This trade, already of vast magnitude and value, is yearly swelling in volume. Every day are we enlarging the area tributary to us. Nearly all the breadstuffs, and the greater part of the animal food raised in the West, comes directly to our harbor. Cotton begins to follow in the same direction. Nothing but the inability of our railroads, for want of rolling-stock, prevented very large quantities from coming North the present year over the interior route. The threatened disturbances on the southern frontier will have an immediate effect to increase the quantity. As soon as the necessary facilities are supplied there is no doubt that cotton will come forward in large quantities, both for manufacture and exportation. In fact, the trade of every foot of the valley of the Mississippi is a subject of legitimate competition by our merchants, and may conveniently be brought into our harbor over our own works.

It would be a very difficult thing to give any adequate idea of the extent of our present trade with the West, because a mere statement of quantities conveys no idea of magnitude or size. By way of comparison, however, we may state, that the produce of Western States delivered in our harbor the present year, considerably exceeds in tons twice the weight of the whole cotton crop,—the total number of tons coming to us over our three routes exceeding 2,000,000. The progress of this trade since 1836 has been as follows:

Years of Western Produce coming to tide by Erie Canal.	Do do by N. Y. Cen. Railroad.	Do do. by N. Y. & Erie Railroad.	Total tons to tide water from West. States.
1836..... 54,219	.....	.....	54,219
1837..... 56,265	.....	.....	56,265
1838..... 83,333	.....	.....	83,333
1839..... 121,671	.....	.....	121,671
1840..... 156,148	.....	.....	156,148
1841..... 224,176	.....	.....	224,176
1842..... 221,477	.....	.....	221,477
1843..... 256,376	.....	.....	256,376
1844..... 308,025	.....	.....	308,025
1845..... 304,851	.....	.....	304,851
1846..... 506,830	.....	.....	506,830
1847..... 813,840	.....	.....	813,840
1848..... 650,184	.....	.....	650,184
1849..... 768,659	.....	.....	768,659
1850..... 775,436	.....	.....	775,436
1851..... 964,993	.....	.....	964,993
1852..... 1,151,978	48,000	48,000	1,247,978
1853..... 1,213,696	73,000	72,000	1,357,696
1854..... 1,100,536	117,000	77,151	1,294,687
1855..... 1,092,376	147,508	113,331	1,378,985
1856..... 1,212,460	172,781	202,962	1,588,013
1857..... 919,998	179,847	157,553	1,257,448
1858..... 1,273,099	220,376	256,326	1,747, 00
1859..... 1,676,634	234,341	171,286	1,412,061
1860..... 1,698,980	293,520	300,000	2,093,530
Total..17,904,450	1,498,923	1,267,986	20,665,459

The value of this tonnage for 1860, at $50 per ton, would exceed $100,000,000. Its value would probably equal $75 per ton, or a sum equal to the whole cotton crop of the United States. Yet all this immense traffic attracts hardly any attention, and is only felt though its beneficent results.

The total number of tons transported over our three great lines the past year will equal about 6,700,000. We give below the movement, with the classifications, on the two roads. The following is their tonnage, with the estimated value of the same:

	Transported by Cen. R. R.		Transported by Erie R. R.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Products of forest	42,706	$848,100	118,880	$2,377,780
Pr-d'ts of animals	223,362	44,672 400	201,823	40 364 600
Vegetable food	343,873	13,754,880	197,233	7,889,320
Other agricultural products	39,187	587,520	19,980	299,835
Manufactures	77,256	19 314,000	113,948	2 : 98,000
Merchandise	201,587	100 793,500	99,616	9 : 65 000
Miscellaneous	100,632	1 006 320	90,140	1 : 91 400
Totals	1,028,183	$180,974,730	1,139,563	$180,918,895

The total value of tonnage transported by the two roads, the past past year, is $361,893,425. The total tonnage of the canal the past year, probably equals 4,500,000, having a value of $175,000,000. The tonnage for 1859 was 3,800,000 tons, having a value of $132,160,786. The increase in tonnage, and value of the same for the present year, must have been equal to 33 per cent. This would give a total value of the tonnage of the three routes of $536,893,425—a sum equaling very nearly twice the value of the total exports of the United States, and three times the annual value of our whole cotton crop! Yet this vast commerce does not excite so much public attention as a sensation article in the *Herald* upon the discharge of fifty hands working upon clothing for the *Southern trade*. Surely "the grasshopper makes more noise than the ox chewing his cud."

We have no notion of having any of the Southern ports closed to our free ingress or egress. But even if these should hereafter be perpetually sealed to us, we are now pretty well prepared for such an event. If Southern cities do not want the trade of the interior, and shut up their harbors, New-York is prepared to sweep the whole of it into her capacious bosom. Already have we taken nineteen-twentieths of that of the Upper Mississippi from its natural outlet. We take a much larger proportion of all the produce of the great valley than does New-Orleans, with all the advantages of its position. We supply to it through our own channels nineteen-twentieths of all the foreign and domestic merchandise consumed in it. Every day is adding to the strength of our position. The South has only to go on in its mad career to give us a complete monopoly of the trade of the interior through channels far removed, even from the fear of interruption.

THE BENCH AND THE PRESS.—On Saturday last the Court of General Sessions reached the end of the final term in the year, and adjourned without day. The presence of a very full bar, in attendance for arguing motions, presented a provoking opportunity for a somewhat formal leave-taking by the retiring Castor and Pollux of our criminal Judiciary. The City Recorder and the City Judge were both upon the Bench; before leaving which, the former, acting as common spokesman, after alluding to the kindly relations that had existed between the occupants of the Bench and the other officers of the Court, declared that although both of their retiring Honors had administered justice impartially, and tempered it with precisely the proper alloy of mercy, there had not been wanting those who imputed many of their acts to motives of dishonesty and corruption; while to such a pass of insolence had the public Press arrived, that it had so far doubted the profound learning and integrity of the upright Court as to venture criticisms upon its acts from time to time, or, as the learned Recorder expressed it, "the Press had re-tried and re-sentenced prisoners whose cases he had already disposed of."

The audacity which could prompt such an abuse of the privileges of a free Press, as to comment in any but admiring terms on the conduct of such learned jurists, ought, we suppose, to fill the common mind with awe. What right have the public prints to impute improper motives to judges whose severe virtue at one time commits a six-penny thief to forty years' incarceration, and at another hastens to relieve from a night's detention in a watch-house the delicate sensibilities of a bully, whose only offence has been an attempt to break a policeman's head? Why, should the public care to know that a brute who commits the greatest possible offence against public decency, is suffered to go at large by the authority of some judicial order not on the records of the Court, until the public clamor demands his punishment at the hands of a Judge who aspires to still higher positions on the Bench? What business has the public Press to question the motives which allow the easy transition of sneaking emigrant swindlers from the cells of the Tombs, through a judicial tribunal, into the enjoyment of freedom?

Judge RUSSELL'S magnanimous offer of further personal services on the Bench, has been politely, but promptly "declined by the people." It is hardly worthy of generous minds, therefore, to pursue him in his involuntary retirement. Judge BARNARD, however, has climbed into a higher seat. We trust that he may find his talents and legal learning so adequate to the place, that neither Courts of Law, nor the public Press, will find it necessary to re-try the cases that pass under his hands.

AN AMENDMENT DESERVING ACCEPTANCE.—The President's proclamation, recommending a day of fasting and humiliation in view of the National crisis, has not met with that ready and universal response from State and Municipal authorities which such invocations are accustomed to receive. Even Mayor WOOD, who, with his usual perspicacity, might have been expected to find some ground of thankfulness in this dispensation, as he found tears for the season of thanksgiving, has furnished no recognition of the National Fast; and there is much reason to fear that so much of our population as are known to act only on the promptings of his Honor, may inadvertently extend the festivities of the New Year even to the day consecrated to mortification. It is not too late, perhaps, to invite the attention of the Mayor to the subject.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, is an exception to the rule of remissness. His indorsement of the President's suggestion, dated at Norwich Dec. 18, recites in its preamble the official considerations which call for this act of national devotion, and adds others which had strangely escaped the attention of Mr. BUCHANAN. He exhorts the people to implore the Deity

"To give courage to magistrates to enforce all laws for the protection of the obedient and the punishment of the disobedient; that He will incline this whole people to abide by and perform their constitutional obligations; that He will cause all questions which now disturb our peace and threaten our prosperity, to be adjusted upon the basis of equity and justice; that He will hold us back from revolution and bloodshed, and not permit us to plunge into sins which will bring upon us still more terrible judgments; but that He will carry us through this crisis in such a manner as shall forever check the spirit of [illegible] to a distracted people, and [illegible] perpetuate our National Union."

The eminently practical [illegible] topics thus suggested [illegible] a general adoption of [illegible] To avert the hazards we [illegible] cate, nothing is demanded [illegible] perhaps, loyalty—in our [illegible] enforce existing laws for the punishment of the disobedient; and while we can well understand why Mr. BUCHANAN might diffidently refrain from prompting this precise form of supplication, the recommendation is none the less valuable and timely. An additional incentive to the adoption of this set phrase may be found in the fact that prayers for the President of the United States are very generally omitted from the Collect at the South—an omission that deserves an offset of some sort.

SENATOR SEWARD ON THE CRISIS.—Mr. SEWARD has pened to drop in at the New-England dinner on Saturday night, and was of course called on for a speech. He made one—and in the course of it touched at length on the subject of secession—without, however, throwing much light on the present state of that rather complicated question. He did say that he was opposed to any compromises on which New-York and Pennsylvania could not stand together—and he also expressed the opinion that there would be no secession, because no State could be so well off out of the Union as she is in it. And he thought also that the secession feeling in the South was less marked and decided now than it was a month ago.

Amusements.

An entertainment of an entirely novel character is a thing so seldom enjoyed in New-York, that we feel much pleasure in calling attention to the *débuts* of the "*Zouaves*" on Saturday night at Niblo's Garden. The *Zouaves* it must be premised are veritable braves of the French army, and owe their present positions to an accidental talent discovered before the walls of Sebastopol, and since cultivated to a point of great excellence. Their piece, the "Fille Terrible" was first acted in the Crimea, and during the performance the Russians it is said made a sortie which compelled actors and audience to take to their arms. One of the former dressed in female attire was killed, and others, including some members of the present company, severely wounded. Incidents of this exciting kind brought the *Theatre d'Inkerman* prominently before the public, and when the war terminated there was a natural desire among civilians to see the men who could thus amuse others in the face of death. A prosperous career in France, and a repetition of this same in London, have brought the Zouaves to our shores, where the name, at least, is popular at this moment; whether the entertainment will be equally so, remains to be seen. The pieces played by our French friends are of the slightest possible character, and for that reason are eminently amusing and laughable. It is known, of course, that the female parts are played by men, but without witnessing a performance, it is impossible to believe how well and ludicrously the external characteristics of the sex are mimicked. The entertainment, indeed, is of so peculiar a kind, that we feel no disposition to indulge in critical elucidation, but simply to direct the attention of the public to its abundant novelty and agreeableness. The Zouaves will play to-morrow. To-night Mr. FORREST repeats his performance of "Richard the Third."

Mr. BOOTH completed a very successful engagement at the Winter Garden on Saturday night. The house was densely crowded, and the satisfaction of the audience found vent in repeated bursts of applause. In view of a notable revival in the "legitimate" it is pleasant to know that Mr. BOOTH will play another engagement at Mr. STUART'S establishment as soon as Mr. JEFFERSON'S term expires. The last-named gentleman makes his first appearance as a "star" this evening, in a new version of "Rip Van Winkle." A better holiday piece could not be thought of.

At LAURA KEENE'S the burlesque of the "Seven Sisters" continues to attract crowded houses, and bids fair to maintain its place on the bills until long after the holidays. At WALLACK'S the Inchbaldian revival will shortly give way to that other antique, "The FAST MEN of the Olden Time." Are there no new pieces in the world; no authors, no dramatists, no French plays, no novels—in fact, no "poor young men" of any kind?

BARNUM has made extensive arrangements for the holidays, and it will undoubtedly relieve the mind of young New-York to know that entertainments will be given on every hour of Christmas and New-Year's Day. Mr. BARNUM is doing something more than amusing the public at present—he is instructing that august and dissatisfied body. One of the latest novelties at the Museum is a collection of South African Aborigines, five in number, who with the Albino girls, the Aztec children, the What is it? the monster snakes, and the baby anacondas, are intended to illustrate the races of man. In the lecture-room, the spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" is still the attraction.

At the Bowery Theatre, to-night, the great American pantomime called the "Monster of St. Michael" will be produced in a style of unusual magnificence. It has been in preparation for some time.

At the New Bowery, Messrs. FOX & LINGARD offer their patrons the celebrated equestrian drama of "Rookwood," and a variety of other entertainments.

The lovers of Ethiopian minstrelsy should not forget Messrs. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL, the only genuine purveyors of the article now in this City.

Revelers Dispersed by the Police.

EXCITEMENT IN THE BEER SALOONS—OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Ward Police, supported by a strong force of patrolmen, went to the lager-beer saloon No. 5 Macdougal-street, kept by ANTONIO D. GILL, and effected the arrest of thirty-six Italians, men and women, whose offence consisted in dancing, wine-drinking and acting otherwise in a manner subversive of public morality. The sudden irruption of the Police afforded no opportunity for the male prisoners, all of whom were armed with knives, to resist the attack. Having been led into the street, all the offenders were marched to the Station-house between a double file of officers, and locked up for the night. A large number of women, who also were found in the saloon, were permitted, by the Police, to go home, in pity for the little children who were with them. The adjoining saloon No. 7 Macdugal-st. was also visited, and when the officers entered, they caught seven men engaged in gambling with dice. They were all apprehended, and with GIO BATTA BARCIGALOGO, the bar-keeper, conducted to the lock-up. The large number of arrests drew a large crowd about the Police Station, and occasioned much excitement in the Ward. JOHN HOWE and PATER DUMAS, respectively, bar-keepers at Lafayette Hall and the Mercer House, were likewise taken into custody for violating the Sunday Liquor Law. While the Eighth Ward Police were thus engaged, their colleagues in the Fourth Ward were not idle. Captain PALMER invaded the noisy precincts of William-street with a brave little army, and first paid his respects to the persons in the billiard, beer, and dance saloon Nos. 123 and 125 William street, where L. PERLER, M. NICHT, G. C. HART, GEORGE DEDART, and J. HOLLACHER were caught in unlawful acts and taken in. A number of similar places in the neighborhood were also open for the dance, but as soon as the proprietors learned what the police were doing at their neighbors, they put out their lights and shut up in a hurry. The total number of arrests yesterday for selling liquors was 28, and of intoxicated persons 29—being about the average number since the attempt at enforcing the law was inaugurated.

MARRIAGE OF THE MAYOR.—His Honor the Mayor was on Saturday united to Miss MILLS in the bonds of matrimony, and immediately after the ceremony started on a Southern tour. Mr. PECK will act as his *locum tenens* during his absence, and in case he should not return before New-Year's. The official seat will be temporarily filled by Alderman H. W. GENET, who has been selected as the successor of Mr. PECK, the present presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners on Saturday, Officer PETER RUCK, of the Tombs Police Court, and WILLIAM LYONS, of the Eighth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department for violating the rules and regulations of the force. J. L. HENRY, Patrolman of the Third Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. Capt. CAFFRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, communicated the death of HENRY DENMAN, formerly a patrolman of that Ward.

DEATH OF CHARLES B. BURKHARDT.—CHARLES B. BURKHARDT, a member of the American Press for twenty-five years, and nearly half that term connected with the *Weekly Dispatch*, and especially known as its critic upon musical and theatrical affairs, died at Darmstadt, Germany, on the 30th of November last.

[illegible] DEFALCATION IN WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of the Indian Trust Fund, abstracted from the Interior Department, by a Government Clerk.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Great excitement exists here in consequence of the discovery that [illegible] Hundred Thousand Coupon Bonds, Missouri State, are missing from the Indian Trust Fund deposited in the Interior Department, and in charge of a clerk named BAILEY. This fund, amounting to upwards of Three Millions of Dollars, has been in charge of BAILEY, without the least security. Secretaries THOMPSON, BLAKE, and THOMAS, District-Attorney COBB, Policeman and Clarke have been engaged in an investigation since last evening. A large amount of Missouri Bonds thrown upon the New-York market, and having the appearance of being entirely new, aroused suspicions, and led to the discovery of the robbery. Detective Police Officer ADAMS left in the afternoon train for New-York. The full extent of the robbery is not yet known.

LAMAR became bondsman for BAILEY. He is the same LAMAR that was connected in the yacht *Wanderer*.

O. P. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The city was thrown into a tremendous excitement to-day, in consequence of the fact that the Secretary of the Interior, shortly after his return from Raleigh yesterday, summoned to his office the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and District Attorney. It appears that this was done upon the statement of GODARD BAILEY, who has charge of the Indian Trust Fund to the Secretary of the Interior, that he had taken from the iron safe a large amount of State bonds and coupons, belonging to the Trust Fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the Government. Upon investigation in the presence of BAILEY, his statements were unfortunately found to be but too true. The amount abstracted is about $830,000. The information upon this matter was first given by BAILEY himself, and it is generally supposed the bonds were used for the purpose of hypothecation, to raise money for temporary purposes; but the panic, by which every description of stocks have been stricken down, rendered the parties unable to redeem them. The impression is very general that there was no criminal intent on the part of BAILEY, however reprehensible may have been his conduct. Further disclosures implicating third parties are anticipated upon his examination.

Kentucky vs. Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the Governor and Executive authority thereof, against the Governor of the State of Ohio, was taken up in the Supreme Court to-day.

Mr. MORRIS having read the petition and exhibits, and having moved the Court for a writ of *mandamus* or for a rule to show cause pursuant to the terms of said petition, it was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January, and it was further ordered that the Clerk of the Court forthwith send a copy of this order and of the petition and exhibits filed therein, to be served on His Excellency WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor of the State of Ohio.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Trade Dull—News Scarce.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Pony Express passed here at 10 A. M., yesterday, but owing to the prostration of the telegraph lines the following summary of news had to be detained until to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 8—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 5th, ship *Sunshine*, from New-York; bark *Early Bird*, from Hong Kong; 6th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama; 7th, ship *Fair Wind*, from New-York; bark *Wilhelmina*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed, 5th, bark *Christiana*, for ——; 8th, ship *John Howland*, on a whaling cruise.

There is little or nothing doing in imports. Trade is dull with the country, and operations for other accounts are retarded by the complexion of the news from the Atlantic side. Prices have a downward tendency generally, it being surmised that importers will be anxious to realize for the relief of their connections abroad. Money is growing stringent, and loans are being called in. Receipts of wheat continue light. A speculative demand has arisen and is pushing prices up. Good shipping is quotable at $1 55@ $1 70. The buyers in the market are mostly competing for cargoes, but many orders have been withdrawn. Rates are sustained by the firmness of the farmers, those holding back being the wealthier class, who do not want money. The course of the market will greatly depend upon future advices. Several ships are wanted to carry cargoes already purchased. The Ocean Express goes to Baker's Island for guano at fifteen dollars per ton. The *Fair Wind* has £3 10s. per ton offered to London throughout. In January the rates will probably become easier.

There is scarcely an item of news worth sending abroad.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates to the 24th ult., arrived here on the 7th inst.

The sensation news from the Southern States has lost much of its interest here, since each new account from that quarter seems but a modification of the first.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS has been chosen by the Republican Electors to go to Washington with the Electoral vote of California.

The bark *Early Bird* brings dates from Hong Kong to the 13th of October. The ship *Fleet Wing* was to sail from Hong Kong for Boston Oct. 26. The ship *Star King* sailed the same day for Manila, to load for New-York with sugar at $9 per ton.

The ship *Ann* sailed from Amoy for New-York Oct 9.

It was reported that an American bark had gone ashore at Woosung, and that all hands had been murdered.

The Canadian Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

In the case of the fugitive slave ANDERSON, his counsel, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day gave notice of his intention to appeal from the decision of the Court. Chief Justice

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

Condition of the Markets—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool at noon of the 12th inst., *via* Queenstown 13th, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, *en route* to New-York. She was intercepted by the news yacht, and her news dispatch obtained.

The *City of Manchester* has £11,636 in specie, a full cargo, twenty-four cabin and one hundred and eighty steerage passengers. She has experienced very variable weather.

The steamship *Jura*, which sailed for New-York on the 11th, took $49,000 in specie.

The political news is unimportant.

The London *Times* editorially censures the attitude of the State of South Carolina towards the Federal Government; but admits that the Southerners have some right on their side, namely—the right to free trade.

The China mails would not reach London before the 18th inst., but the following has been telegraphed: Exchange at Shanghai, 6s. 8d.; at Hong Kong, 4s. 8d.; at Calcutta, 2s.; at Bombay, 1s. 5d.

The report on the inquiry into the loss of the steamship *Connaught* has been submitted to the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothing to prove that the *Connaught* was lost through the neglect of the officers; but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavoring to detect the cause, and devising means to stop the leak. Various suggestions are made in the report relative to the construction of such vessels, the better to insure the safety of the passengers.

Lord LYONS and Sir EDMUND HEAD, had been created Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Lord NAPIER has been appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, vice Sir John COMPTON, who has been removed to Madrid.

It was again rumored that Lord COWLEY was to leave Paris, and goes to India to assume the duties of Governor.

The supposed robbery of British citizens in Mexico will cause determined action on the part of the British Government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The French decree, retracting all warnings to journals is published.

The Paris Bourse was dull and drooping; three per cent. rentes were quoted at 68f. 90c.

It was rumored that D'KANYON DIDHYSHE will succeed M. THOUVENAL in the Foreign Department.

Italian affairs remain unchanged.

The Army of Italy is to consist of 300,000 troops, divided into Northern and Southern divisions.

The programme of the new Austrian Ministers of State promises many sweeping and important measures of reform.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 12th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

In the Liverpool Cotton market the sales of Cotton on Wednesday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and steady.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm, with an upward tendency.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

In the Produce market Resin was heavy, common quoted at 4s. 9d.@4s. 10d. Other articles were generally unchanged.

The latest sales of American stocks were: Illinois Central Railroad shares, 28 discount; Erie Railroad, 36@36; New-York Central Railroad, 77@79.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The NEW YORK TIMES, in quoting from a letter from Springfield, Illinois, published in last Monday's *Bulletin*, makes the President elect say, in reference to the difficulty about the Federal courts in South Carolina, that "*his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome.*" The letter, as written and printed in the *Bulletin*, said that "*his mind was not made up as to how it should be overcome.*" This makes a considerable difference, and the TIMES had better make a note of it.—*Bulletin.*

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
900 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.

AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At
66
EVANS', AND Fulton-street.
66

[Advertisement.]

THE RECENT FIRE NEW-ORLEANS.
HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire which occurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. BLESSEY, No. 74 Poydras-street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your CHAMPION SAFES. I am, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
EDWARD V. CARTWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "PATENT CHAMPIONS," at the Poydras-street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. BLESSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present; he answered: "A Pair of Skates." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will pay a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the Central Park Skate Emporium either man, woman or child (between the ages of 4 and 70) who would not like to receive or make a present of a beautiful Pair of Skates. The party must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown to him, or the reward will not be paid.
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE.—Parents must be careful how they purchase our Tool Chests as presents for their boys. We fit them up ourselves, put only good tools in them and warrant them to cut the fingers if properly applied. Our pocket knives are just as bad.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as a cosmetic, is far superior to any other preparation. A thin layer of it applied for a few nights when retiring, will impart a smooth, soft and fresh appearance to the hands, cheeks and neck.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' WINE FOR HOLIDAYS.—SPEER'S wine of elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., and other druggists, and at the principal office, No. 206 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BURNS & Co., No. 156 Broadway,
Invite special attention to their
NEW STYLES FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG GENTS' HOLIDAY HATS.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S HOLIDAY CARD is the richest he ever issued, and if his Museum is not crowded in every part during the entire Holiday season, it will not be for want of powerful attractions to draw them. It is worth twice the price of admission to see those native sons of Africa in their costumes of wild beasts and birds' skins, and their native songs and dances, to say nothing of the other novelties and amusements announced in his bills and advertisements.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 204 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.
For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 204 Broadway.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
NEW STOCK OF
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising entirely new patterns, in cape Overcoats, new styles of office and store Coats, School Suits, Dress Clothing, Fancy Suits, &c., &c.
EXCELS IN BEAUTY
of material, cut and finish.
OUTSHINES IN VARIETY,
AND
EXCEEDS IN CHEAPNESS
any stock heretofore offered by the firm.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Nos. 121, 123 and 126 Fulton-st., and
214 Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing
CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Roulleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

$40. Important. $60.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$40. Ansonia, Conn. $75.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Fine Watches, for Holiday Presents,
Fine Jewelry, for Holiday Presents.
Sterling Silver Ware, for Holiday Presents.
CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Holiday Hats, Caps, Furs,
Unsurpassed for styles or variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Hurrah for the Holidays,
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale. Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1802. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Furs for the Holidays.—Ladies' Mink Capes, Half-Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, selling off at a great reduction, at BANTA'S, No. 367 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WOOD—MILLS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York, to ALICE FENNER, daughter of Mr. Drake Mills, 5th-av.

SMIES—MORRELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, ABR. G. SMITH to CHARLOTTE A., only daughter of Tunis Morrell.

BENNETT—WORMUTH.—In Van Buren, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Mr. Lyon, Mr. James O. Bennett, Jr., of Bellisle, to Miss ESTER WORMUTH.

CHAPIN—PIERCE.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Louis Noble, Mr. OSBEN N. CHAPIN, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss HETTIE PIERCE.

HORNER—WOOLLEY.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, by Rev. Thaddeus Wilson, WILLIAM H. HORNER to LOUISE, eldest daughter of Professor Forman Woolley, of Eatontown.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ANNA KING, wife of Howard Phillips, and daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Penn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips') 5th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, DOMINICK S. KENNEDY, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Vincent's Hospital, corner of 7th-av. and 11th-st. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CLINCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, MARY TRESNELL, eldest daughter of John B. and Maria T. Church, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. TRAINS leave Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave 125th-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, FLORENCE ELIZABETH SMITH, only daughter of Albert B. and Elizabeth H. Smith, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 42 Commerce-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOWLAND.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 21, JOSEPHINE, wife of Cook Howland, aged 27 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Mercmouth (N. J.) *Courier* please copy.

CUSHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, JULIA A., wife of T. Albert Cushman, and daughter of Thos. W. Rennie.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 East Broadway.

MARVIN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 23, at his late residence, No. 154 2d-av., JAMES MARVIN, aged 50 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the morning papers.

QUEVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS P. QUEVIN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 Front-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, ALMIRA, relict of the late David P. King, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 56 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORRISEN.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 20, of diphtheria, WILLIAM SEELY MORRISEN, son of Archibald M. and Margaret C. Morrisen, born near Geneva, Switzerland, aged 2 years, 7 months and 10 days.

"Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth; and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

WOOSTER.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Dec. 21, CHARLES WOOSTER, aged 33 years.

VAIL.—At Rahway, N. J., on the 22d inst., SARAH M. VAIL, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Third Day, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence.

ROMAINE.—In Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, THEODORE, infant son of Nicholas T. and Mary Romaine, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Englewood, N. J., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

MURPHY.—At his residence, at Ten Mile Run, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, of a lingering illness, BENJAMIN W. MURPHY, in the 63d year of his age.

OSBORN.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, twin son of Dr. John and Frances M. K. Osborn, aged 2 years, 2 months and 23 days.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 609, Dec. 23, 1860.
19, 5, 10, 37, 68, 55, 73, 59, 70, 32, 63, 21, 36.
Class No. 610, Dec. 22, 1860.
2, 45, 28, 26, 36, 31, 77, 41, 13, 42, 29, 30, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 22 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A DAY WITH LORD BYRON

By

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

In this Number of the NEW-YORK LEDGER, which will be issued to-day at 12 o'clock, will be published, a very interesting article, written expressly for our columns, entitled, A DAY WITH LORD BYRON, from the pen of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

ENGLISH SKATES.
A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates. Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
FOR $25, WARRANTED,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—NEW EDITION OF FULL PRICE LIST now ready. Free to any druggist upon receipt of business card. P. D. ORVIS,
Wholesale Cash Drug House,
No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Ware, Paris Fans, Card-Cases, Portemonnaies, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 826 Broadway.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.
ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.
Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (25 cts.) cor. Broadway and Canal-st.; or 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.
Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then go to their store, No. 631 Broadway, and buy all the China you will want for a twelve month at about half price.

ADVICE TO OUR PATRONS.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read the article by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., headed "Compare the Figures."

DIAMOND RINGS,
AT BARGAINS,
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In consequence of the severe interruption to our regular business, resulting from the political panic throughout the country, we are compelled to offer our large stock of fine Jewelry, consisting of Diamond work, GOLD CHAINS of all patterns,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c.,
Expressly manufactured for the Holiday trade,
AT RETAIL,
UNTIL JAN. 1.
Purchasers of Holiday gifts will do well to call.
C. R. DOWNING & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry,
No. 19 Maiden-lane,
Up stairs.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
20,000 children's books, 25 cents each, publ-shed at 63 cts.
50,000 Annuals, Bibles, Prayer-books, Albums
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LESSAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine brandies, wines and other liquors at retail at a great reduction in prices, delivered free of expense to the City.
MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY. MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY.
JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

A NEW STORY,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Entitled
MOSES GRAN;
OR,
THE BURGLARS' NEST.
BY GEO. CLARENCE BLANCHARD.

From the Police authorities of Philadelphia the author of the above entitled story has obtained materials for one of the most exciting Tales that we have ever read. The story is entirely new in its incidents and mode of treatment; and must be perused with a great deal of interest by our readers. ☞ The first part of it will appear in the number of the LEDGER which will be ready TO-DAY (Monday) at 12 o'clock.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
BISHOP & REIN,
IMPORTERS, Fifth-av. Hotel,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
DIAMOND, FULL SETS, FROM $2,000 TO $5,000.
PARISIAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, CORAL JEWELRY.
All our goods are offered at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel,
House in Paris, No. 66 Rue de la Verrerie.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling Stories, Superb Illustrations, News, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling Stories, Superb Illustrations, News, &c
HARPERS' WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling stories, Superb Illustrations News, &c.
HARPERS' WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling Stories, Superb Illustrations, News, &c.
HARPER'S

DRY GOODS.

ARRIVAL BRANDS.
No. 41
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Pacific, Allen's, Grange, Richmond, Conway's and Lonsdale Shirtings.
Stafford (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Lisbon—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Merrin, Prun Goods, &c., &c.
Bed Blankets, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and to live as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders promptly and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Park-place, and 29 and 31 Murray-st.

$59. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. BROADWAY. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCIA,
BORDER DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS,
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS !!!
TO ALL OUR ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 258 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24,
Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
100 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 69 cents each.
Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all styles. Gents and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 472 Broadway.

AT KINSEY'S
LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
PANIC PRICES—GREAT SACRIFICE.
Selling of Needlework Sets, 25c., 50c. 75c.
Selling of Needlework Collars, 15c., 25c., 37c.
Selling of Needlework Collars, 50c., 63c., 75c.
Selling of Needlework Handkerchiefs, 12c., 25c.
Selling of Valenciennes Trimmed Collars, 31c.
Selling of Silk Lace Veils, 75c.
Selling of Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Selling of Fancy Sleeve Muslins, 25c.
Selling of Wide Silk Illusions, &c., 12c.
Selling of Wide Tarletans, all colors, 10c.
Panic sale of French Flowers, 3c., 5c., 8c.
Panic sale of French Flowers 6c., 8c., 12c.
Panic sale of Feathers, 6c., 12c., 16c.
Panic sale Imported Chenille Nets, 12c., 31c.
Panic sale Head-dresses, 31c.
Superb sale of Fancy Goods. Best Pins, 2c.; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; best Needles, 3c.; Spool Thread, 3c.; reels of Best Tape, 3c.
PANIC SALE OF CLOTH GLOVES, 12c.
PANIC SALE OF GAUNTLET GLOVES, 15c.
PANIC SALE OF LINED GLOVES, 9c.
PANIC SALE OF KID GLOVES, 25c.
PANIC SALE OF FINED HOSE, 12c.
PANIC SALE OF MERINO HOSE, 12c.
PANIC SALE OF WOOL HOSE, 4c.
PANIC SALE OF HALF HOSE, 3c.
Panic sale of Ribbons at half the usual prices, 2c. to 18c.
Panic sale of rich Bonnet Strings, 1¾ yards long, 37c.
Panic sale of rich Millinery Goods closing out.
TOYS.
FANCY GOODS.
The finest, best and largest assortment of French, German, English and American Toys and Fancy Goods in the City. China Tea Sets, 15c.; Crying Babies, 12c.; China Beasts, &c.; Watches (moving hands,) &c.; Rubber Balls, &c.; Rubber Heads, 9c.; Balls for trees, Tea Sets, Games, fine moving Figures.
Steamboats, Door Keys, Steamboats, Hose Carriages, Soldiers, Monkeys, Caricatures, Train Cars.

RABBITS,	CATS,	DRUMS,	
DOGS,	LIONS,	DOGS,	GUNS,
HENS,	GEESE,	COWS,	SWORDS,
SHEEP,	RABBITS,	TURTLES,	STABLES,
CHAIRS,	FURNITURE SETS,		WORK BOXES,
PIGS,	MENAGERIES,		KITCHENS.

Fancy Baskets, Wands, Colognes, Vases, with 15,000 other descriptions of Fancy Goods, Toys and China Ware.
1,000 Portemonnaies and Bags, 12c., 15c., 18c.
1,000 Portemonnaies and Bags, 25c., 31c., 50c.
1,000 Fancy Hair Pins, 6c., 12c., 18c.
100 Fancy Hair Pins, 25c., 31c., 37c.
With a large stock of other Goods, closing out low.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!
IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
LADIES, WE HAVE NO OLD STYLES TO SELL AT
Nos. 257 and 259 Hot Corn warehouse.
But we will sell you
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $5.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $6.
FASHIONABLE PARAMETTA SACQUES, at $7.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH CASQUES, at $7, and upwards.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, at $7 50, and upwards.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, WITH CAPE, at $9, and upwards.
As we are now purchasing at a great sacrifice from what we did earlier in the season, we are, therefore, enabled to make a reduction equal to 25 per cent. from our former low prices.
Ladies, don't fail to examine our garments before selecting elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACES AND AND EMBROIDERIES,
TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
5,000 CAMBRIC COLLARS,
From 25 cents to $1 each.
500 FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED SETS.
From $1 to $4 each.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED SETS,
Only $1 the set, (actual value $2.)
1,000 NEEDLE-WORKED SETS,
At $1 25 the set.
500 HANDSOMELY-TRIMMED SETS, IN BOXES,
Just received per steamer *Atlantic*.
From $2 50 to $15 each.
200 MALINE LACE SETS, only 15 cents each.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN
MILLER AND GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
of their entire Stock.
Cambric Sets, $1, worth $2 25.
Cambric Sets, $1 25, worth $2 50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs $1 50, worth $2 50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs $4, worth $6 50.
Point Lace Collars 6s., worth 9s.
Point Lace Sets all trimmed, or $14.
Also, Capes, Collarettes, Barbes, Shawls, Flounces, and a great variety of articles suitable for Holiday Presents, which must be sold to prepare for a change in their business in the Spring.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 24, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 105 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 105 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
EXTREME PANIC PRICES.
ONE THOUSAND SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Just received per steamer *Atlantic*.
A CASE OF RICH ANTIQUE INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS,
CHOICE DESIGNS AND IN ALL COLORS,
Purchased at a great sacrifice in London,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 24,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their Entire stock of
SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
Cheap Dresses for Holiday Presents.

JAPANESE GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A fresh assortment of very beautiful goods just received, and for sale on reasonable terms by
J. B. DAVENPORT,
No. 89 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.
LACE MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, SCARFS
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES, MOUCHOIRS, &c.
At prices to suit the times.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

KNIT ZEPHYR HOODS REDUCED.—Lophyr Worsted, best quality, 17½c. Sontags, Cloaks, Talmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Leggins, Saxony Yarns, Dress Linings, Trimmings and Buttons. French and Wool Wedding, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy articles, cheap at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts. SHEPHERD'S.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS. SLEIGH ROBES. GENTLEMEN'S FURS. &c., &c., &c.

DEVOE, No. 379 Broadway, Second door From Walker-st.

DEVOE, No. 387 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of FURS AT RETAIL, At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$60,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 381 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this week and next
The following great Bargains:
SILKS of excellent quality.....75c. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS.....50c. per yard.
SPLENDID OTTOMAN VELOURS.....50c. per yard.
4-4 FRENCH CALICOES.....12½c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS.....11½c. per yard.
CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT GREAT REDUCTION.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS AT.....$6 per pair.
An excellent opportunity for getting holiday presents at a low figure.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
500 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
200 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $2.
216 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at 25c., worth 75c.
240 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at 50c., worth $1.
120 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at $3 25, worth $5.
200 pairs Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 12½. New Styles Berthas.
50 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
100 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
20 Point Applique Sets at $3 50, worth $5.
20 d'Aguille Sets at $3 50, worth $4 50.
100 Infants' Waists at 50c., worth $1 25.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $3.
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $12, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medalion caps at $4 75, worth $7 50.
1,000 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c., worth 1s.
1,000 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
700 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25.
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $5.
300 yards rich velvet bonnet ribbons at 3s., worth $1 12½.
2,000 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4s. to 2s., worth 1s. to 6s.
1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 2s., worth 3s.
300 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
200 Fine Wreaths at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon Head-dresses at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $2 50.
300 Glove-boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1.
200 Rich Paris Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Needlework Boxes, from $1 75 to $10 worth $15.
100 Paris Segar boxes from $2 25 to $11, worth $4 to $15.
120 Dressing Cases, from $3 25 to $10, worth $3 50 to $16 50.
500 Leather Bags with locks, from $1 25 to $3.
160 Leather Bags, with locks, from $1 25 to $4 50, worth $1 75 to $6.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Paper-mache Portfolios at 75c., worth $1 25.
500 Port-monnaies at 50c., worth $1.
Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison-park.

PANIC IN GRAND-STREET.
CLOAKS—PANIC—CRISIS—PRICES.
CLOAKS!
In all the new styles, but away down in Panic Prices! Don't miss the opportunity, Ladies.
M. C. DEBEVOISE,
No. 345 Grand-st.,
will, for the next thirty days, sell goods for the benefit of his customers. His stock embraces
CLOAKS,
VELOURS, OTTOMANS
AND DELAINES,
Very suitable for Holiday Presents.
PARAMETTAS, CALICOES, &c., &c., &c.
Just received from a Bankrupt Stock.
LADIES' AND GENTS' WINTER GLOVES, "from auction, which will be sold at Panic Prices! Panic Prices! Call early, before all are sold, at
M. C. DEBEVOISE'S,
No. 345 Grand-st.

USEFUL DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
1,000 DRESSES MERRIMACK PRINTS,
35 cents a Dress, of 10 yards.
1,000 DRESSES ENGLISH MADDER PRINTS,
Rich designs and fine quality,
Only $1 the Dress, of 10 yards.
800 DRESSES FRENCH PRINTS, CHINTZ COLORS,
A Dress of 10 yards for $1 75.
2,000 DRESSES PRINTED MOUSSELIN De LAINES,
New patterns and extra quality.
$1 50 the Dress of 11 yards.
500 PIECES FINE QUALITY ENGLISH CHALLIES,
Only 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND SILK GOODS AT COST.
Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 324 4th-st.,
IS OFFERING AT COST,
All her elegant and choice assortment of Point a l'Aiguille, Alençon, Gazé, Valenciennes, Venice and Applique Sets, Cuffs, Collars Pelerines, Barbes, Coiffures and Handkerchief, Black-thread Veils, Coiffures, Pelerines, Collars, &c., &c.
Valenciennes and Muslin Sets, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Shirts, &c.
Rebes, Brocade, Plain and Fancy Silks, of the newest and richest styles.
Chenille Coiffures, Lace and Fancy Caps, just received from Paris, at very low prices.

$130,000.—AT AUCTION PRICES!!!
SELLING OFF
AT OAK HALL,
The large and beautiful Stock of Men's and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE!!!
I have determined, in order to sell out at once.
!!! TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST!!!
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED,
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 11 P. M.

AT EMBERSON'S, SIXTH-AVENUE.
CORNER 22d-ST.
Great bargains in Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, for 75c. and $1—worth $1 50.
Point Lace and Point Applique Collars, and all kinds of Laces and Embroideries.
Woolen Hoods and Sontags at 50c.—worth $1. A great variety of Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents.
Just received from auction, a large lot of CAMBRIC COLLARS at 31c—worth 50c.
Good KID GLOVES at 5c.

SELLING
OFF AT A DISCOUNT,
ALL OUR FANCY GOODS
BOUGHT for CHRISTMAS
and NEW YEARS'
GIFTS and
PRESENTS at
C. J. CUSHMAN'S new Store,
463 SIXTH-AVENUE,
CORNER
28th-Street.

POPULAR TRADE.
Large additions of still richer and more costly goods, will be made to our
POPULAR STOCKS OF FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $15 and $18 each.
Formerly sold for $30 and $35.
Also,
RICH VELVET DITTO,
At $35 and $40 each.
(Recently sold for $60 and $75.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
We offer very great bargains in Embroideries and Lace goods.
LADIES' DRESS CAPS.
HEAD-DRESSES AND MADE UP GOODS.
Customers will find great advantages in being able to purchase
RICH GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS IN FEBRUARY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 24,
100 HANDSOME CLOTH CLOAKS,
Only $15 each, (formerly sold for $25.)
Also,
A splendid assortment of
SILK AND VELVET DITTO,
At proportionately low prices.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES. GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers. Children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, &c. Zephyr Worsted, 12c.; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES!
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE SALES
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
And their entire
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Will now be disposed of
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!
BEFORE OFFERED,
AND
WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION of PURCHASERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 24,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS,
OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A HOLIDAY SONG.
THE BLESSINGS OF FAMILY KINDNESS.
BY EMILY D. STANLEY.

Though wintry the time of the year,
The weather keen, frosty, or murky,
'Tis the season of gifts and good cheer,
Of jollity, mince-meat, and turkey;
Secession may rage as it will,
But our joys it can ne'er put a check on;
For sacred to happiness still
This holiday season we reckon.

Condemned let the mean mortal roam
Whose heart upon bliss never borders,
While gifts, for the dear ones at home,
Of toys and of trinkets he orders;
But best of all gifts to a wife,
Reside she in street or in villa—
Ornamenting, while saving her life,
Is a rich Winter Cloak or Mantilla.

Such mantles as ROBERTS displays
In the rooms of his gay CRYSTAL PALACE—
Things winning all critics to praise
While defying the censures of malice—
Sacques, Paletots, Basques, and Bournous,
(Somefare loose, some fit tight to the boddice;)
And in velvet or silk you may choose
A robe that would grace e'en a goddess!

So quickly to ROBERTS repair—
In his line there is not such another—
And in GIFTS your affection declare
For sister, or wife, or for mother!
The New-Year will brighter be made
If performed is the season's glad duty;
And the cost will be amply repaid
By the SWEET SMILES OF GOODNESS AND BEAUTY.

W. R. ROBERTS' CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 BOWERY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$8 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	20 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 20
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	80
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	45 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	50 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each	9 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	2 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES.
BRONZE FIGURES.
BRONZE VASES.
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at.....$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at.....60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at.....45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at.....30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at.....25
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at.....18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at.....40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at.....20
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at.....15
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth.....$1 75
English Damask reduced to 75c. per yard, worth.....1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

855 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other DESIRABLE SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost,
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FINE CLOAKS
AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH AND THE HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 476 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS,
Of the manufacture of Gros Odier, Roman & Co.
Only 30c. per yard.
(Value 50c.)
Just received per steamer *Atlantic*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At a great reduction from
COST OF IMPORTATION.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS AND GERMAN SILK VELVETS.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
In view of the advanced season, and the large stock now in hand of
BLACK CLOAK VELVETS,
we shall dispose of them for a few weeks at a sacrifice.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied stock of
CLOAKS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At No. 305 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
viz.:
500 pieces English and Merrimack CALICOS,
At 6¼ cents per yard.
1,500 DRESSES, DELAINES, ARABIAN CLOTHS, &c.,
From $1 per dress.
All wool printed DELAINES and CASHMERES,
From 25 cents per yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, in great variety.
From 50 cents per yard.
500 Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS,
At 63 cents, worth $1 25.
400 Embroidered MUSLIN SETS,
From $1 87 to $7, worth from $2 50 to $9.
MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION,
For the convenience of Customers.
DRESS GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, marked in plain figures, and arranged upon the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

301 GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE 301
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer
THE COMING WEEK.
1,500 RICH DRESS PATTERNS,
Comprising
Rich Dress Silks.
Ottoman Velours.
Elmore Cloths.
French Merinos, &c.
The most desirable Present for the
COMING HOLIDAYS,
At the following prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 18, cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines 1s. 6d., cost 31c.
They also offer
A Splendid Assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of
Fine Damask Diaper Cloths.
Fine Damask Napkins.
Fine Russian and Scotch Diapers.
Rose and Whitney Blankets, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE LINEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering GREAT BARGAINS in
TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS,
And NAPKINS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
CLOSING SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At a loss of 33⅓ per cent.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 24,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Having firm'y made up his mind as the Holiday season DEVELOPS itself, that, notwithstanding the SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, and the threatened do., do., do, do.. OF SEVERAL OTHERS, still the New-York Public are not to be induced for a moment to believe that CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S are things of the past, although the 4th of July may be. R. H. MACY will therefore proceed, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Dec. 24, at 8 A. M., to make a CLEAN OUT and WIND UP of every conceivable style of FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, in the way of TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY ARTICLES, FANCY BOXES, &c., And all other goods adapted to CHRISTMAS!!! SANTA CLAUS will be prompt, as usual, therefore there is no time to lose.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 A. M., our doors will again be thrown open, and we shall make the best and cheapest exhibition of goods, adapted to New-Years, ever made in the City.
1,000 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $12, Bought at Panic Prices.
2,000 Scotch Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 2s. to $3, Bought at Panic Prices.
10,000 French and Scotch Embroidered Collars, from 2s. to $4, Bought at Auction, at less than Panic Prices.
1,000 French and Scotch Embroidered Sets, $5 to $8, Bought at Auction, less than Panic Prices.
Large assortment of
MISSES' FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS.
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., Plain and Hem Stitch.
FRENCH, SWISS and SCOTCH NOVELTIES,
in Embroideries of every description.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED WAISTS.
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES' WOOLEN, SILK and KID-LINED GLOVES and MITTENS,
From Auction, very low.
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES' HOISERY and UNDERWEAR,
From Auction at Panic Prices.
10,000 yards Lace and Muslin Drapery, for Curtains, From Auction, less than 50c. on the dollar, $1,000 worth Cheap MUFFS, TIPPETS, &c., From Auction, very low.
Our RIBBONS (everybody knows) are at prices which are equivalent to being given away.
Owing to new arrangements in our Flower Department, the 1st of January,
BARGAINS
may be expected the whole week in
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FANCY HEAD-DRESSES,
GIFT GOODS of every description,
and now opening, specially for the Holidays, 1,000 doz. of our celebrated KID GLOVES, fresh and new.
White, all sizes,
Light, all sizes,
Mones, all sizes,
Black all sizes,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
We guarantee that there are none better in New-York for 6s., 7s. or $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
N. B.—The store will be kept open every evening during the Holidays until 10 P. M.
R. H. MACY.
WANTED.—A woman to take charge of my Flower department. None need apply without an experience of at least five years in flowers, and understands perfectly all the branches of her business, and is also a good saleswoman. To such a one good wages will be paid the year round. Apply before 9 A. M., during the week.
R. H. MACY. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars,
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS.
We shall exhibit the ensuing week a large stock of very beautiful
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
AND
TOWELINGS.
All sizes, just in.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
EMBROIDERED
EMBOSSED,
PRINTED AND
GALLOON BORDERED
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
Of every size, color, and grade of prices.
The largest retail stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
And a good holiday present for a lady or a miss, a superior steel skirt that will not get out of order, at a very low price. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, greatly improved, are now selling, 6 springs, 38c.; 9 springs, 37c.; 12 springs, 50c.; 15 springs, 75c.; 20 springs $1: 25, 30 and 40 springs in proportion. No. 289 and 330 Canal-st.; Nos. 119 8th-av., 246 Grand-st., 134 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; wholesale and retail depot No. 473 Broadway. Dolls and children's skirts very low.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 50 cents per yard.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 62 cents per yard.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 75 cents per yard.
200 pieces Silk Robes, at $20,
Worth $40.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
500 pieces Prints,
Only 8 cents per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
500 Lace Sets,
From $1 50 to $4 each,
Value $4, $6 and $10.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 149 6th-av.,
Near 10th-st.
FANCY GOODS CLEARING OUT
BELOW COST! BELOW COST,
SETS AND COLLARS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BELOW COST!
SPLENDID RIBBONS, KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BELOW COST! BELOW COST!
10,000 Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain,
BELOW COST!
Fancy Boxes, Trays, &c., just received.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late ELLIOT & Co.,
No. 149 6th-av.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
SPLENDID SETS OF MINK,
STONE and FITCH MARTEN.
Also, CHILDREN'S FURS in great variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 64 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire and very choice stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 64 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2221
would respectfully offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of goods, youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS.
No. 49

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 24th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depots, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages and machinery belonging or appertaining to said railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depots, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and offices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, tithes, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other issues and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indentures of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; to wit:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, or, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depots, stations, station-houses and offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. An indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and covenants therein set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depots, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depots, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av, on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York: also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, and bridges, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indentures, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 81 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,381 box cars, numbered 1 to 1,384; 1,008 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,000; 288 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 1,982; 21 six-wheel cars; 15 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cars. The locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges named *Marsh*, *Henry Sayre*, *Junior*, *Dunbrik*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, pinning-machines, thread axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-ware, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Depôt Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the goods leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it, also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the duties of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIBHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to Daniel S. Delavan, City Inspector with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to adver ise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "an act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceed ng five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sid walks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have their carts in all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A M., once every twenty-four hours. Para-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st, east from Broadway, Cortandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st, east from Broadway shall be be swept at least once in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6 There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be approved for such purpose.

SEC. 7 The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11 The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st. New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, } Committee.
MICHAEL FARIHEE, }

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
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FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK BAY Saladin, about 15¾ hands, long tail, black legs, sound, kind and an excellent pole horse, no faults, and believed to be one of the best roadsters in Philadelphia; will be eight years old next Spring; has trotted in public in 2:38 and a half mile to a wagon in 1:13. Price $1 500. Direct to J. S., Box No. 2,215 Philadelphia P. O.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT—Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. H. Nurse, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fisher's market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New Haven or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

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Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every-day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

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15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
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23.	Cures Scrotula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, Old Ulcers	50
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30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, painful, or scalding Urination	50
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32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

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CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

whole edifice of freedom, to trample [illegible] dust, and to make us the jest and the [illegible] tion.

Can this not be averted? Are [illegible] which the balance of the Union can be [illegible]. It rests with you, gentlemen of the [illegible] the question, and there is no time [illegible]

I have given abundant proof that [illegible] and sympathize with South Carolina in her [illegible] and inopportune action. If she is determined to go, [illegible] do all that man can do to prevent any other State from following her pernicious example. She does not desire any of us, nor wish us, nor among us. She does not desire to have her grievances redressed, and I repeat there is no pains to redress them as far as we [illegible] She goes out because she has no wish to remain in, but it is not so with the other disaffected States. They have been retained, and retained with [illegible] to themselves and to you.

You'll tell me, that by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to force Slavery into the Territory of Kansas, through the agency of the [illegible] Decision I accomplish Constitution, the South has done a great wrong to the North. I answer, *I know it!* and I agree with it *where*, and I have said it *where*, it was no slight matter to say it—when I stood as one single circuit in a whole community. But I say also, that the North, by the passage of the Personal Liberty bills, so far as they were designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and by the general interference of their citizens with the subject of Slavery in the States, have done great wrong to the South. Both have done wrong, and both must repair the errors of the past.

You tell me again, that Mr. LINCOLN, and the party he represents, have no design to interfere with the relation of master and slave in the States where Slavery exists by law. I answer, *I believe it*—nay, *I know it*; I *know* that the foulest misrepresentations are constantly made, and industriously circulated, by mischievous men and mischievous papers, to inflame the public mind; I know that great misunderstanding prevails between the two sections of the country—but to which, I thank my Maker, I have never by word nor deed contributed. On the contrary, I have incurred unjust censure and reproach, and suspicion at home, in consequence of my efforts to preserve a fairer and better understanding between the North and the South, because I saw from the first, that if this flame was fanned and not checked, it would ultimately lead to the present disastrous condition of things.

But, gentlemen, permit me to say that this is no time to enquire who threw the first stone, or which section is most to blame; this is no time to stand upon ceremony, or upon etiquette; this is no time for bravado and defiance: and whosoever indulges in it, either in Congress or out of it, will meet with a nation's contempt and a nation's curse. The existence of an Empire is at stake; the happiness and the fortunes of millions at home, and of mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the balance, and the only question should be, which shall be the first to come forward and tender the olive branch of peace, saying in solemn, earnest strains, *Brothers, let us be friends again.*

Whichever party is the most forward and active in atonement for the past, whichever yields the most to freedom and to the Union, will surely enjoy the larger share of reputation, *for manliness, magnanimity and love of country. Yours* is the larger and more powerful section; you cannot be suspected of any base timidity in a sacrifice for reconciliation. *Yours* is the *successful party*, now to come into power; you are in no danger, of having any of your rights disturbed; you labor under no apprehension of the loss or ruin of your property; you can afford not only to be just, but to be *generous*, MAGNANIMOUS, GREAT. For the sake of our common country I beg you to display these high and ennobling qualities as far as your own honor will permit you to go.

Let the North give assurance in some authoritative and unmistakable form, that it is not its purpose to interfere with any rights vested under the Constitution; that whatever has been unwisely and unconstitutionally done, shall be instantaneously undone; and that they will meet the disaffected Southern States in the spirit of harmony and fraternal kindness, for the settlement of all the present difficulties; and let each section extend to the other *forgiveness for the past, and security for the future.*

There is but one person alive whose position would entitle him to speak for the whole, and whose voice is sufficiently potential to allay the impending strife. I could wish that in this extreme exigency of the State, surrounded as we are with danger on every side, that he could find it compatible with his sense of propriety to anticipate, by a few weeks, the duty that will devolve upon him on the 4th of March, and indicate a policy, as I feel assured he would, that would relieve all present uneasiness, and afford more time for ultimate settlement of details.

There are a great many intemperate and unreasonable men in the South, each one of whom has his particular followers, but all of whom would be abandoned if such a policy were pursued, for I do not believe there is a majority in any one of the States, (South Carolina excepted, and we may count her out for the present,) that would claim more as a condition of their adhesion to the Union than they would be fairly entitled to under the Constitution, as it was made for us, and which we all acknowledge ourselves bound to obey. If a difference of interpretation should arise, how easy it would be to make a case, and carry it at once before the judicial tribunal established for the purpose, and let its decision be final and conclusive with all parties.

Amendments to the Constitution may be asked for, which may or may not be yielded, but all that any State is at liberty to demand, or that any State will be sustained in demanding, will be a fair, honest and faithful execution of the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and if this is not cheerfully accorded, the Union cannot and ought not to last; but if yielded, and further demands are made outside of the Constitution, in order to occasion difficulty, then the party that adheres to the present Constitution as it is, relieves itself of all responsibility for the consequences that may ensue by virtue of the course pursued by those who seek a departure from it.

At all times deprecating and abjuring sectionalism, in whatever form it might assume, whether in the North or South, I have for many years stood up in the face of this Southern community, unaided and alone, as the only apologist and defender of the North; because, in every recurrence of disaffection and distrust I snuffed ultimate disunion in the tainted breeze. I had no confidence that men who would abrogate the Missouri Compromise would respect the Constitution any longer than it secured to them the powers of the Government. I have indorsed the integrity and patriotism of the great body of our Northern brethren when all others shrunk back disheartened and dismayed, until I have been left a single mark for the shafts of my own party, as well as of my political opponents. My motives have fallen under the injurious and unjust suspicion that I was actuated by a desire to advance my own political fortunes with the North, when not one man in ten thousand in the North knew what I had said or done, whilst it was whispered and muttered and shouted in every Southern ear. My position and principles of Nationality, to which I have been perhaps a too zealous devotee, have been rudely assailed; and when they have proved impregnable and could not be overthrown, [illegible] as I had my chance [illegible] You notice an fact, did I budge; and [illegible] which gives me a claim, *as your moderator*, to appeal to you as *friends*, in the name of a common country, and in view of a common destiny, to arouse yourself and vindicate yourselves from the foul aspersions that have been cast upon you, because of the misconduct of a handfull of intemperate, misguided, fanatical and desperate men in your midst, [illegible] been suffered so far to pass, not only [illegible] but almost unrebuked.

I will not ask you to vindicate my [illegible] to the Union, the Constitution *and the enforcement of the laws, for my own sake*, because it [illegible] my own family had my own family what becomes of [illegible] I do ask it, I entreat it, and without [illegible] presumptuous, I *demand* it, for your own [illegible] and for the sake of a common country, which [illegible] hangs suspended by a hair, awaiting the decision [illegible] sons of New England, the descendants of the [illegible] Fathers, whose spirits will look down [illegible] at the festive board, and add their entreaties to [illegible] that you will save us from a common and inevitable [illegible] by exerting the influence you hold, each [illegible] native heath, to have full justice administered, [illegible] restored, prosperity continued, and the [illegible] blessings participated for ages upon ages yet [illegible]

I have not deceived myself this will be done, by [illegible] conservative men who constitute the majority and [illegible] of the North, and if I am deceived, I shall [illegible] have to condemn the errors of my past life, retrace [illegible] steps, and make atonements to those whom I [illegible] misled in my too earnest zeal to set the [illegible] upon matter to the great National family of [illegible] States.

So far as the President of the United States and [illegible] Attorney-General, now Secretary of State, are concerned, the citadel has already been surrendered, the right to prevent any one State from [illegible] the entire Confederacy has been denied, and it is expected that South Carolina, yielding by [illegible] alleged treachery to the rest of the States, will [illegible] upon Fort Moultrie, that has purposely been left in an almost deserted and helpless condition. What disastrous consequences may result from this weakness and cowardice on the part of the Government, time alone can determine, but if civil war shall be forced upon us, with all its attendant evils, let the friends of the Union first put themselves *entirely in the right, in every particular*; let no just ground of complaint exist against them—do all they can to prevent strife, then act on the defensive: but act with a vigor that will make their enemies respect them.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

S. N. STEBBINS, Esq., Chairman.

After effective speeches from Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., and RICHARD H. DANA, the President read the following letter from Senator SEWARD:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very grateful to the New-England Society for their kind invitation, and I very much regret that the duties before me in the coming session of Congress render it impossible for me to enjoy the pleasure of meeting this Association on the interesting occasion, of your anniversary. May the Society last as long as the influence of New-England shall be confessed by mankind. If it shall be so, it will be immortal. WM. H. SEWARD.

The letter was received with applause, after which Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT spoke to a "free Press," and Dr. BEALS, of St. George's, Mr. COMBOS, of St. Andrew's, Judge DALY, of St. Patrick's, responded "for their several Societies;" and Mr. SOUTTER, of Virginia, for the "Old Dominion."

At this stage of the proceedings, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was introduced by Mr. EVARTS, having just been caught as he was in the act of retiring for the night, and was conducted to the seat of honor amid shouts and cheers. Mr. HAMLIN briefly thanked the [illegible] for the unexpected warmth of his reception, [illegible] seated beside the President. The crowning [illegible] of the evening was the welcome and most [illegible] appearance of Senator SEWARD, whose entry at a late hour was greeted by a storm of cheers and shouts, and waving of handkerchiefs and stamping. The ladies who were seated in the rear of the dining-room, to which they had been admitted by the courtesy of the hosts of the Astor House, vied with the gentlemen in their manifestations of enthusiastic welcome. Silence having been at length restored, Mr. SEWARD spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Mr. EVARTS, my friend, I believe is acting as Chairman here—Chairman of the Committee—President, or something—I don't exactly understand what all this means. Coming in a stranger, as I do, in the Astor House, I find myself put under arrest, as soon as I get here, and brought down out of my own private room to this place. All I know about myself or you is that I find you here, and Mr. EVARTS with his "mallet in his hand—I suppose that means something—that he is presiding officer, or speaker, or something of that kind. Mr. DRAPER has intimated to me that you are all Yankees. I suppose you are—I think likely as not you are—therefore I suppose that I may as well set all doubts about myself at rest, and anticipate all your inquiries. I left Auburn this morning at 9 o'clock, and I got here at rather a late hour, to a late dinner at 9 o'clock. (A Voice—"Did you come by the express train?") Yes, I came by the express train. Nothing particular happened to me on the way, except—I may as well anticipate the express of next Monday morning, as I did not anticipate the express of last Monday—by saying that I met THURLOW WEED in the car. (Laughter. A Voice—"What was said?") There the Yankee comes out again. I am not a Yankee. No New-England blood flows in my veins. I don't answer impertinent questions. I don't mean to tell what he said to me. I will only tell you what I said to him. That was, that I repudiated all compromises that New-York and Pennsylvania can't stand upon. Mr. WEED had been to the State of Illinois. I suppose you would like to know what he learned there, I will give you the best satisfaction I can. He prints a newspaper called the *Evening Journal*, and he is a man of truth I believe; if he has a mind to tell what he learned you can get it from his newspaper. I have somehow got off from the direct course of my argument. I began to tell you about myself, and as somehow or other I have got talking about Mr. WEED, and his journey to Springfield, I may as well go on in this singular way. I met the Governor coming up to Albany. He did not tell me in so many words, but, I have a strong suspicion from something in his appearance and some hints which he dropped, that CHARLES STETSON, of the Astor House would probably be Inspector-General. (Tremendous laughter and applause.) I told the Governor I did not think much of STETSON as a tavern-keeper, but as a military officer I thought he had no superior. If it was really so—if it should turn out really so—and that these Southerners should invade our City, I thought he would disarm them of all hostility by bringing them in to a supper at the Astor House, like the one now before me.

Fellow-citizens, these are extraordinary times, and extraordinary events are transpiring in our day. I remember that it was the men of New-England, who lived only two or three times as long as I have lived—not only twice as long as I have lived, but thrice as long as my friend, Mr. GRINNELL, whom I see here—I hope he is as sound in his politics as his brother, MOSES—I remember that these men of New-England invented the greatest political discovery of the world—a Confederation of Republican States in America. The first Confederation of Republican States in America, was the invention of men of New-England; for the great discovery after having been in successful operation in the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, and Connecticut and New-Haven, came finally—came afterwards, after having been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of Dr. FRANKLIN—came ultimately to be adopted by the people of the thirteen British Colonies of this Continent south of the River St. Lawrence. It has been reserved for our day and for this very hour to witness an irruption of another kind—of an opposite nature—by a portion of our countrymen residing south of the Potomac. The Yankees invented confederation—the people of South Carolina invented secession. The wisdom of the latter is to be tried by the experience of the former. At first glance it exhibits this singular anomaly—a State which has, in the Senate of the United States, two seats, a State consisting of 700,000 people of all conditions, and of whom 274,000 are white, having two seats in the Senate of the United States, equal to the representation of any other State in the Union, and having six members in the House of Representatives, each of them paid $3,000 a year out of a treasury to which they contribute a very small part—going out of this Union to stand by itself, and to send to the Congress of the United States three Commissioners to stand outside of the bar, and negotiate for their interests, and be paid by themselves, instead of two Senators and six Representatives in Congress—equal members with all the Representatives in the Confederacy. This is the experiment which is to be tried. Whether States of North America will find it wise to refuse to occupy seats within the Halls of Congress of the United States, to be paid by the United States for going there, and to exercise the powers conferred upon them as such Representatives, or in lieu of that, send Commissioners to present their claims, will be seen hereafter. This is the latest political invention of the times. I would not say to you that I do not think it is likely to be followed by many other States on this continent, or to be persevered in long, because it is manifestly very much inferior to the system which already exists. (Laughter.) The State of South Carolina desires to go out of the Union, and just at the moment I am going back to Washington for the purpose of admitting Kansas in—and I venture to say that for every State on this continent which will go out of the Union there stand ready at least two States on this continent of North America who will be glad to come in, and take their places with us. They will do so for this simple reason, that every State on this continent must be a Democratic or a Republican State. You gentlemen from New-England don't like to hear the word Democratic always, therefore I use the word Republican. No Republican State on this continent, or on any other, can stand alone; and the reason is a simple one. So much liberty, so much personal independence, so much scope for rivalry and emulation, are too much for any one State, standing singly, to maintain. Therefore it is, as you have seen, that the moment it was thought that there was to be a break in this great national Confederacy, you begin to hear at once of secession, not only in South Carolina, but in California—secession in New-England, and, last, the secession of New-York City and Long Island from the State of New-York. (Laughter.) Admit the right to dissolve this American Union, and there is no one State which can stand without it. Renewing perpetually the principles of secession, we shall go on until we are brought into the condition of the States of Central America. No, gentlemen—Republican States are like sheaves in the harvest field—put them up singly, and they are liable to be blown down by every gust of wind. Stack them together, and they defy the worst and fiercest storms; and so you have seen that these thirteen Republican States fell into conviction, each one, that they could not stand alone, and so the thirteen came together. What under Heaven kept the State of Michigan, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana—what kept each of these States from setting up in themselves state independence. Nothing, but that no one could stand alone, and so each claimed the right to be united to the other Republican States of this Continent. So it was with Texas. She was independent—why did she not remain so? You know how much it tried us to admit her into the Union, but it tried her much harder to stay out. Why is not Kansas content to remain out? Simply because of the sympathy and the interest which makes it needful that all Republican States on this Continent shall be one. Let South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, any other State go out, and while she is rushing out, you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in. (Applause.) It is the system discovered by our Fathers—it is all concentrated in those three words, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" There is no such thing as one separated from the many in Republican States. (Applause.)

And now, fellow-citizens, I will speak one word concerning the anomalous condition of our affairs—produced by this disposition of some of the American States to secede from the Union. It has taken the American people and the world by surprise. Why has it taken them so by surprise? Only because it is unwise and unnatural. It is wise that all the Republican States of this continent should be confederated. It is unwise in any of them should attempt to separate, (applause,) and yet it ought not to have taken us by surprise. Whoever could have imagined that a machine so complicated, so vast, so new, so untried as this confederated system of Republican States should be exempt from the common lot of States which have figured in the history of the world? A more complex system of political government was never devised, never conceived, among men. How strange it is, how unreasonable it is, that we should be surprised that a pin may drop out of this machinery, and that the wheels should drag, or that the gudgeon shall be worn, until the wheels themselves shall cease to play with their regular activity. What human society, for more than a period of seventy years, was ever exempted from the experience of a necessity of repairing its political system of government? We have tried it in our State. Every State in this Union is just like the Federal Government. No State is more than seventy years old, and there is not any one State of this Union with a Constitution which is more than twenty-five years old—every State has repaired and remodeled its Constitution once in every twenty-five years and it is not certain that any one State can adopt a Constitution which will last more than twenty-five years without being repaired and understood. But in our own State the Constitution adopted about twenty-five years ago, contains a provision, that next year, without any appeal to the people whatever, a Convention shall come together in the State of New-York, to make a new Constitution. Is it strange, then, that this complex system of our Government should be found to work after the lapse of 70 years a little roughly, and that it refuses that the engineer should look into the various parts of the engine, and see where the gudgeon is worn out, and watch that the main wheel is kept in motion. A child can withdraw a pin from the mightiest engine, and arrest its motion, and the engineer cannot see it when it is being done, but if the engine be rightly devised, and strongly constructed, he has only to see where the pin has been withdrawn and replace it, and the engine will go on more strongly and more vigorously than ever. We are a family of thirty-three States, and next Monday I hope we are to be a family of thirty-four. (Applause.) Would it not be strange if in a family of thirty-four members there should be, once in the course of a few years, one, or two, or three, or four, of the members of the family who would become discontented and wish to withdraw for a while to see how much better they can manage their own fortunes alone. I think nothing strange of that. I only wonder that nobody has ever withdrawn before, to see how much better they could get along on their own hook, than to go along in this plain old-fashioned way under the direction of Uncle Sam. Massachusetts, and some of the New-England States, they say, when when I was a boy, got the same idea of contumacy towards the commonparent, and want of affection for the whole family, and they got up the "Hartford Convention." I hope you don't consider that personal. (Laughter.) Well, they say that somebody in Massachusetts, I don't know who, tried it. All that I know is, that for the first twenty years of my political life, somehow or other, I was held responsible for the Hartford Convention. I have made this singular discovery, that whereas when Massachusetts, or any New-England State, threatens to go out of the Union, the Democratic Party all insist that it is high treason, and ought to be punished by coercion, while, when one of the Southern States gets hold of the same idea, the same party think it excusable, and that it is very doubtful whether they ought not to be helped out of the Union, and be given a good dowry besides. Now, gentlemen, I believe among all the truths, that whether it is Massachusetts or South Carolina, or whether it is New-York or Louisiana, it will turn out exactly the same way in every case—that there is no such thing in the book—no such thing in reason—no such thing in philosophy—no such thing in nature, as any State existing on the Continent of North America, long out of the United States of America. (Applause.) Don't believe a word of it—I don't believe it for many reasons—some I have named, and for one, I don't see any reason given for it. The best reason I hear, is that the people of some of the Southern States hate us of the Free States very badly, and they say we hate them, and that all love is lost between us. I do not believe a word of it. On the other hand, I do know for myself, and for you, that bating some differences of opinion about advantage, and about proscription, and about Freedom and Slavery, and all that, they are merely family differences to which we do not take any outsiders in any part of the world into our counsel on either side. That there is not a State outside of the American Union that I like half so well as I do the State of South Carolina—(prolonged applause)—neither England, nor Ireland, nor Scotland, nor France, nor even Turkey, although from Turkey they have sent me some Arabian horses, while from South Carolina they sent me nothing but curses, still I like South Carolina better than any of them. I do not know but I have a presumption about it, to believe if there was anybody to overhear the State of South Carolina when she is talking to herself, that she would confess she liked me tolerably well; and I am very sure that if anybody was to make a descent upon New-York to-morrow—whether LOUIS NAPOLEON, or the Prince of Wales, or his mother, or the Emperor of Russia or Austria—if either of them were to make a descent upon the City of New-York to-morrow, I believe all the hills of South Carolina would pour forth their population to the rescue of New-York—(loud and prolonged cheers.) God knows how this may be, or where it may end. I do not pretend to know, I only conjecture; but this I do know, that if any one of these powers were to make a descent upon Charleston and South Carolina, I know who would go to their rescue, [cries of "Good, good," and loud cheers]—we all know. Everybody knows that therefore they do not humbug me with their secession. I do not think they will humbug you, and I do not believe that if they do not humbug you or me, that they will succeed much longer in humbugging themselves. Now fellow citizens, this is the ultimate result of all this business. These States were always intended to remain together. They always shall. Talk of taking one star out from this glorious constellation! It is something which cannot be done. I do not see any fewer stars now than I did last Winter; on the contrary, I expect to see more. The question then is, when at this time people are struggling under a delusion that they are getting out of the Union, and going to set up for themselves, what we are to do in order to hold them in. I do not know any better rule than the rule which every good New-England man, I suppose, though I have not much acquaintance with New-England—every father of a family in New-York who is a sensible man—I suppose New-England fathers do the same thing—the rule which they exercise. It is this—if a good man wishes to keep his family together it is the easiest thing in the world. When one gets discontented, begins to quarrel, to complain, does his father quarrel with him, tease him, threaten, coerce him? No, that is the way to get rid of a family. But, on the other hand, if you wish to keep them together you have only one thing to do—to be patient, kind, forbearing, and wait until they come to reflect for themselves. The South is to us what the wife is to the husband. I do not know a man in the world who cannot get rid of his wife if he tries to do so. I can put him in the way to do it at once. He has only got two things to do—one is to be unfaithful to her, the other is to be out of temper with her, and she will be glad to leave him. That is the most simple way. I do not know a man on earth—I do not think but that even SOCRATES could have got rid of his wife if he desired to do so, in this way; but if he wished to keep his wife, he must keep his virtue and his temper also. In all this business I propose that we should keep our own virtue, which in politics consists in remembering that men must differ. That brethren even of the same family must differ, and that if we keep entirely cool, and entirely calm, and entirely kind, a debate will ensue, which will be kind of itself, and it will prove to us very soon that either we are strong, and should make concessions to our offended brothers, or else that we are right and he will acquiesce, and come back into fraternal relations with us. I do not desire to anticipate any questions. We have a great many statesmen who assume to know at once what the South proposes to do; what the Government proposes to do; whether they intend to coerce our Southern brethern back into their allegiance. Then they ask us, of course, as they may rightly do, what will be the value of a fraternity which is compulsory. All I have to say on that subject is, that it was so long time ago as in the days of Sir THOMAS MORE, when he made the discovery, and so announced it in his writings, "that there are a great many school-masters, but very few who know how to instruct children, and a great many who know how to whip them." I propose to have no questions on that subject—to hear their complaints—redress them if we can, and expect them to be withdrawn if they are unreasonable. I know that the necessities which created this Union are stronger to-day than they were when the Union was cemented, and that those necessities are as enduring as the passions of men are short-lived and effervescent. I believe that the cause of secession was as strong on the night of Nov. 6, when the President and Vice-President were elected, and who were unacceptable to the Slave States, as it has been at any time. Some fifty days have now passed, and I believe that every day the sun has set since that time it has set upon mollified passions and prejudices, and if you will only await the time, sixty more suns will shed a brighter light and illuminate a more cheerful atmosphere.

The honorable gentleman was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause, and by every demonstrable evidence of delight; and at the close of his remarks, was greeted with nine cheers, and so many "tigers" the reporter found it impossible to count them. It was not far from Sunday morning when the pleasant party broke up.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 13; women, 16; boys, 41; girls, 38; adults, 31; children, 79. Males, 54; females, 56; colored persons, 1. There were 24 deaths by fever, 19 of which were scarlet; 14 by consumption; 10 by inflammation of the lungs; croup and convulsions, 6 each. 61 were under 5 years of age, and 89 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 7; Third Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 7; Sixth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 7; Eighth Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 13; Eleventh Ward, 9; Twelfth Ward, 8; Thirteenth Ward, 3; Fourteenth Ward, 8; Fifteenth Ward, 2; Sixteenth Ward, 9; Seventeenth Ward, 2; Eighteenth Ward, none; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A woman named Mrs. BROWN, residing at No. 372 Atlantic-street, while intoxicated Saturday night, fell down a stairway, receiving such injuries as to cause death to ensue. Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

FOUNDLING.—A child, only a few weeks old, was on Saturday night abandoned in the hallway of house No. 33 Amity-street. It was placed in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCH Commander, from New Orleans the 15th and Havana on the 16th, arrived at this port at an early hour on Saturday morning.

There is nothing new at Havana.

The Market was dull. Money a little easier. Sugars—No. 11 and 12 at 8¾ to 9 rials arrobe—stock 30,000 boxes. Freights very dull.

Exchanges—London, 60 days' sight, 13⅜ to 14⅜ premium; Exchanges on New-York, 60 days' sight, 3 to 7 premium; Exchanges on New-Orleans, 60 days' sight, 7 to —.

Confidence in the political and monetary condition of the United States has not been restored.

SHIP ABANDONED.—There is a report in circulation to-day that the ship *Arctic*, SEARLS, hence for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea Nov. 27. This is an error, and no doubt it is meant for the ship *Alice*, for London, before reported lost—on the 27th Nov., per steamship *Atlantic*.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR quiet, but advanced 5c @10c. WHEAT dull, but advanced 4c @5c.; sales, 24,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for No. 1; 81c.@81½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady and advanced 1½c.; sales 10,000 bushels at 30½c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 10@11 ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR active and firmer. Howard-Street and Ohio are held at $5 25; City Mills, at $5; no sales; WHEAT advanced 5c.; Red at $1 12@$1 25; White, $1 25@$1 50. CORN steady; Old Yellow, 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE quiet, at 12½c. @13c. WHISKY steady, at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR in improved demand at $4@$4 10 for Superfine. WHISKY at 13½c. Hogs advanced 25c.; sales to-day 2,000 at $5 25@$5 50. MESS PORK at $14. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at 1 ₱ cent. premium. There is a better feeling in the Money market and more confidence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR steady at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 20c.@25c. Mixed CORN 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 5,000 bales at 9¾c.@ 10½c. for middling.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 22.—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen.*—Mr. Leon de las Casas and lady, Mr. Miguel de las Casas, all of Venezuela, Mrs. C. Renaud and son, Rev. A. L. Hendericks, H. Maher, all of St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Graef, of New-York, Miss Emily Bulling, Baltimore, Henry Schack, Peter Wilson, both of California, Otto Buelow, Detroit, Edward Kunckel, Milwaukee, F. R. Schneider, New-York, W. H. Musselmann, Brunswick, Mo.; Ch. Vogel, New-York, Jos. Kohl, Auburn, N. Y.; Chas. Bloomfield, Newcastle Del.; Julius Baun, Buffalo—35 in the steerage. Total 54.

DEC. 22.—*In steamship Vigo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Lewers, G. T. Muller, A. C. Hutton, C. J. Maycock, St. Louis, Mo; E. Savage, R. P. Murphy, A. Andrieff and servant, J. Bosch, J. S. Norris, R. A. Brown, N. Ross, M. Grezlier, and 82 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.—H. Twitchell and wife, Horace Brinkhip, Wm. H. Davis, E. O. Parsons, Thos. Haslay, D. Foshay, J. H. Bocock, A. D. Willis, T. D. Kaye, Lieut. Pegram, U. S. N., Mrs. M. K. Lockhart, Miss Laura Lockhart, John H. Drew and lady, A. B. Gwathmoy, Mrs. Fisher and child, J. J. Woodbridge, H. Steinhart, Master Gougenheimer, Mrs. J. Rick, Dr. Kellum, Edward Lewis, Miss Blane—and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. D. C. Loring and child, Miss Doranes, Miss N. E. Hill, Mrs. Ingraham and servant, Mrs. C. B. Ransom, Miss Jane Galloway, W. Evans, L. B. Seals, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Sherman, W. H. Little, Lieut. Gibson, S. M. Myers, Mrs. M. Brumhall, Capt. Chase, J. [illegible] Abascal, J. D'Abranches, M. Fereira, H. H. Fogg, T. W. Anderson, F. Bodas, Miss E. Silveria and servant, F. Brother, G. Lathrope, F. H. Stott, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Drake, Mr. Rubiro, Mr. Loeo.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—Mrs. E. McFarland, James Jones, Hannah L. Jones, Mrs. W. Teare, S. J. Williams, A. Cole, Geo. Valentine, Jno. Valentine, W. Woods, E. Smith, D. Smith, Chas. Woods, E. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Simmons and son, D. Newton, Julius De Launays, Mr. Nelner, E. F. Breck, R. W. Cruner, Mrs. A. Cohen, Sam. Steifus, Mrs Wadsworth, son, and servant; W. B. Bream and lady, A. B. Willard, E. C. Gabander, O. Smith, C. E. Daniels and lady, W. H. Wart, Mr. Wheeler, Jno. DeRusy,—and 11 in steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—D. P. Blackstone, Col. A. F. Ingold, Mrs. C. Smith, Miss M. E. Blackstone, H. Mayer, W. Nerbyck, G. H. Fleming, Lewis M. Brown, R. W. Rayner, R. Kranssoldt, A. Cood and lady, Mr. Bruman, David Rosenfield, F. Boudinot and lady, B. Bowler and lady, G. C. Taylor, Wm. Ingams, George Logan, M. Seligmann, Miss E. Logan, Miss V. H. Pat. John Gillespie, Eugene Pruddin, T. R. Gardner and lady, F. Tomlinan, G. Hurley, Geo. Evans, J. W. Grant, B. H. Waring, C. R. Wickens, G. Wood, J. Tones, W. W. Burdick, W. Graves, and 17 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 4 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 08 | Gov. Island. 4 57 | Hell Gate... 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Pataspsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Morning Star, Foster, San Francisco, L. J. Earle; Daphne, Havener, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Der Sud, (Pruss.,) London, A. Wendt & Co.

Barks R. A. Stephenson, Post, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Richmond, Cleveland, Jacksonville, J. B. Gager; Benson, Gardner, Wilmington, Sturges & Co.; Florida, Murray, Cedar Keys, J. R. Dow.

Brigs Corbiere, (Br.,) Jean, Queenstown for orders, J. C. McArthur; Ramonita, (Pruss.,) Hover, Queenstown, Funch & Meincke; Young America, Pool, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; Belle Barnard, Coombs, Havana, R. P. Buck & Co.; Harry, (Br.,) Mahon, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Kevanagh, St. John, N. B., F. J. Nevins & Son.

Schooners Marshall, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown, De Rossett & Co.; Senator, Patton, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. C. Colyer, Crane, Cardenas, W. M. Chester; A. M. Edwards, Edwards, J. Smith & Co.; D. P. Warner, Carrow, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. A. Heath, Williams, Sagua, Walsh, Carver & Chase; A. Forrest, Smith, Jacmel for orders, Kunhardt & Co.; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Dec. 23.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Esther G. Barney, Barney, Bordeaux 52 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to Ralph Post, Dec. 17, lat. 34 30, lon. 72 20, spoke an Italian bark, from Palermo for New-York, 8 ds. out.

Ship Dorau, (Ham..) Meyer, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had light winds and warm weather the entire passage.

Bark Stella, (Brem..) Bremer, Bremen 45 ds., mdse. and passengers to Herman Koop. Dec. 12, lat. 27 17, lon. 61 52, spoke bark William Henry, steering S. Dec. 18, lat. 32 05, lon. 63 26, saw a bark showing J. H. Brem & Co.'s signal, steering S. The S. has had a great deal of calm weather on the passage.

Bark Griffon, Davis, Havana 14 ds., sugar to I. B. Gager. Dec. 14, lat. 34, lon. 76 20, spoke bark Hammesa, (Nor..) from London for Charleston. Dec. 16, lat. 33 03, lon. 75, saw schr. Julia Fox, bound S. The G. has had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Tetl, (Italian,) Cascace, Palermo 64 ds., with mdse. to Rocknagel & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails &c.

Bark Flash, Campbell, Vera Cruz Dec. 3, with hides, &c., to Bargous & Co. Has had heavy N. E. weather most of the passage.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Thomas B. Watson, Ward, Laguayra, to Dallet & Bliss.

Brig Elsinore, Poultney, Inagua 18 ds., with salt to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Worth, Jacksonville 38 ds., with yellow pine to Allsop & Clark. Has experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to N. W. Since leaving Jacksonville, was blown off to the western edge of the Gulf, Nov. 16, lat. 31 15, lon. 80 40, in a heavy gale from S. S. W., lost foremast head and mainbowsprit.

Schr. William C. Alvarez, Allen, Key West 20 ds., with cedar to Benner & Deake. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. Hebe, (Br.,) Best, Anguilla 32 ds., with salt to Leycraft & Co. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage, stove boat, &c.

Schr. Stephen Duncan, Tyler, Attakapas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich & Co.

Sch'r. Narragansett, (of Fall River,) Hall, Mobile 17 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Briarche, (Br.,) Pelase, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 8, with oranges to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Alfred Bunting, Russell, Salem, N. J., 2 ds., with to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Brown, Alexandria 10 ds., coal

Schr. John T. Way, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Cranmer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. S. C. Willetts, Farrell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Parker, Virginia

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2890. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The Latest Dispatches from the Federal Capital.

Conference of Prominent Republicans.

Determination that the Integrity of the Union Must be Preserved.

Speech of Senator Nicholson, of Tennessee.

Withdrawal of the South Carolina Members of the House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Bold Stand of Governor Sam. Houston.

Cabinet Indications from Springfield and Elsewhere.

Excitement in Pittsburgh on the Removal of Arms to the South.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

Governor ANDREW, Senators DOOLITTLE and TRUMBULL, Representatives BURLINGAME and TAPPAN, and a number of other Senators and members of Congress, held a conference, yesterday, at the rooms of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and unanimously agreed that the integrity of the Union should be preserved, though it cost millions of lives.

Private information reports Gov. HOUSTON as making a great Union speech, in the face of threats, and eventually carrying with him the largest audience ever assembled in Texas. Prominent Republicans are moving here to secure HOUSTON a seat in the Cabinet, as he has indicated his willingness to accept, if necessary to save the Union.

The South Carolina Delegation concluded this morning to send a communication to the Speaker, announcing their withdrawal, and not to appear on the floor, as they conceived themselves as having no right there. The communication created no impression, and received no notice beyond being read. The Republicans declare that an official reception of the South Carolina Commissioners will be treason on the part of the President, and his impeachment is being seriously considered.

Mr. MERCIER, the new French Minister, has just received Imperial permission to add the euphonious affix of "de L'Ostenid" to his name. He thus becomes MERCIER DE L'OSTENID—the latter being the name of his wife.

Baron WETTERSTEDT, Swedish Minister, is transferred from Washington to the Hague, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

There is good authority for saying that the South Carolina Commissioners left Charleston for this city this morning.

The Speaker has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of their State as severing their connection with the House, as they themselves maintain.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to grant public land and loan the credit of the Government to the People's Railroad. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a joint resolution in regard to holding a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, and requesting the several States to call the Convention as soon as practicable. Referred to the Select Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Reading, Penn. Also, a bill to suppress the invasion of one State by another, &c. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented several amendments to the Constitution. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade.

This bill proposes to modify the Act of 1820, so as to remedy the objections raised by Judge MCGRATH, of South Carolina. It makes the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy; and to facilitate the conviction of slave pirates on land and sea, by changing the penalty from death to imprisonment for life. It also makes the display of the American flag as a badge of nationality by a not legally registered American ship, felony, the penalty of which shall be the imprisonment of the crew and the forfeiture of the vessel. It releases naval officers from any legal responsibility for the capture of suspected slavers and which are not proved to be slavers in the Courts. It enlarges the powers and increases the duties of judicial officers of the United States in the examination of ships intended to sail for ports in Africa, and in the arrest and examination of colored persons imported in violation of the laws of the country.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, a question arose whether the bill for the admission of Kansas should be taken up, which was the special order, or whether the Senate should proceed to consider the resolution of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, as unfinished business. Mr. NICHOLSON had the floor on the latter. The question was settled by taking up the Kansas bill and allowing the floor to Mr. NICHOLSON.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) rose to speak. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Ohio, (WADE,) and said that he (WADE,) admitted that he did not much blame the Southern people, as they believed that the North were their enemies. The Republican Party are responsible for this feeling. The Senator from Ohio spoke the truth when he said that the South believed that the North were their enemies, but he (NICHOLSON,) denied that this belief was brought about by any acts of the Democrats of the North. Mr. NICHOLSON here paid an eloquent tribute to the fidelity of the Democrats of the North, who, he said, had long and bravely fought against sectionalism. The belief of the South in the enmity of the North came from the most reliable of sources—from the speeches and writings of the eminent men of the Republican Party, in which he would especially include the Senator from Ohio, (WADE.) The sentiments of the Northern mind in regard to Slavery are not to be questioned. The South entertain opposite opinions on the subject, but say this should be no cause of quarrel, as the men who formed the Constitution held antagonistic opinions, yet they agreed. But what the South complains of now is that these opinions were seized upon in 1856 by the Republican Party, and made the basis of a political struggle which has at last enabled them to seize the reins of power. He (NICHOLSON) believed that the first fatal stab at the Union was made in Philadelphia in 1856. Mr. NICHOLSON here quoted from the platform of the Republican Party in regard to Slavery in the Territories, to show that it was the basis of all sectionalism. He then quoted Mr. FILLMORE's prediction, that the success of such a party must cause disunion. The Republicans concede that in the States the South have a right to hold slave property, but establish a principle, in places where they have the power, which affixes a stigma on Southern men. All that the South have to rest upon is the professions of a party whose general principle is, to disregard the rights of the South outside their own States. Suppose that this party gets a majority in both Houses of Congress, they will abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the arsenals and dockyards etc., of the South, and they will also refuse to admit new Slave States. Is it strange, then, that Southern men should begin to look out for their own interests, when, if this sectional power has dominion, it will surely progress toward the extinction of Slavery. The trouble is not so much that the Fugitive Slave Law is not enforced, or the equality of the States denied, but that a principle is laid down that denies the title of Southern men to property which they claim under the Constitution,—a principle which strikes at the very root of a system identified with the interest, prosperity and safety of the South. He (NICHOLSON) argued that Mr. LINCOLN hated Slavery, and believed that the Constitution could be administered in such a way that no objection could be made to the final extinction of Slavery. Is it strange, then, that the people of the South are alarmed at the election of a candidate for the Presidency holding such views? The trouble is that the North has established a party on the principle that Slavery is sinful and ought not to exist. He (NICHOLSON) claimed that nothing but full constitutional guarantees would save the Union. No State was more attached to the Union than the State he represented in part, yet the sentiment was widely spread there that the result of the late election would render the preservation of a Constitutional Union impossible. Unless proper guarantees are given, he thought that a majority of the people of Tennessee would be impelled to separate from the Union. He (NICHOLSON) would do all he could to obtain proper guarantees, but if all failed, he would choose secession or revolution, rather than acquiesce. He regretted hasty action in the South, and he thought it better to have counsel and concerted action in the Senate. He thought that an appeal from the whole South, with unanimity of sentiment, could not be resisted by the North. He regarded the policy of the extreme Southern States as dictated by a desire to awake the sentiment of the North, rather from a love of disunion *per se*. He thought that it was the duty of the border States to meet in solemn consultation and present their demands to the North. But from the course of the Republican organs he had scarcely a ray of hope that their demands would be granted. The chief points in our demand would be the recognition of the right of property in slaves, and the right to hold them in the Territories. Although he had not much hope left, yet he preferred to try if a solemn appeal from the South to the North would not produce a good effect. Mr. NICHOLSON then referred to the ordinance of secession of South Carolina as the act of a sovereign State, saying that he should only allude to it as a fact, not argue whether it was right or wrong. He argued that any resort to force by the Federal Government was equivalent to a declaration of war on South Carolina. She had absolved her citizens from all allegiance to the United States, and the Government could not make war rightfully upon them. He drew a picture of the horrors of civil war, and urged calmness and consultation on the part of the Southern States. He concluded by expressing the hope of a more perfect Union at no distant day.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he desired to make some remarks on the resolutions of the Senator from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) but would only say a word now about Kansas. He thought if Kansas was admitted into the Union it would do more to bring peace to the country than anything else. We had peace before the long dispute on Kansas began, and he thought that her admission would do much to allay the excitement now existing and bring the country back to peace.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) advocated the passage of a bill, claiming that by the census properly taken Kansas had a sufficient population for admission into the Union, and that her Constitution was properly formed, and liable to no objection.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that he had a resolution, which was before the Select Committee, which he wished printed. The resolution provides that amendments be made to the Constitution declaring that property in slaves be recognized as much and stand on the same footing in all federal and constitutional relations as any other species of property; that such property shall not be subject to be impaired by any local law in any State, and that in no case shall such property be impaired in a State or Territory. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the bill for the admission of Kansas was then postponed, and made the special order for Monday next.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by Messrs. MCQUEEN, BONHAM, BOYCE and ASHMORE, of South Carolina, as follows:

SIR: We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the intelligence, of making known to your honorable body that the people of the State of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the powers heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the United States, and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representives In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we, as well as the people of our Commonwealth, desire to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for each other—cherishing the hope that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

JOHN MCQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
J. D. ASHMORE.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) introduced a bill, giving a construction to the Fugitive Slave law of 1793. Referred to the Select Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to inquire into the late abstraction of certain bonds from the Interior Department, but suffered the resolution to lie over for the present, Mr. SHERMAN having stated that he had been informed the Secretary of the Interior would send a communication on the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it be to Thursday next.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a Metropolitan Police for the city of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday last he was informed, by voluntary confession of an officer of the Department, that State bonds held in trust by the United States, for the benefit of Indians, amounting to $870,000, have been abstracted from his custody, and converted to private uses. The Secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor, and to expose the guilty and derelict. He therefore appeals to the House for the appointment of a Committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and asks for investigation, with the view that full justice may be done in the premises.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Secretary of the Treasury also desired an investigation for the vindication of his character, and introduced a resolution which Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, accepted for his own, directing the appointment of a Select Committee of Five to inquire into and report the facts in relation to said fraud, and that the Committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth the dangers which now menace the country, suggesting the removal of the Slavery question from the National Councils as a remedy, and concluding with a resolution expressive of the opinion of Congress that Slavery shall not exist in the territory north of 36° 30', and that the States formed therefrom shall be admitted with or without Slavery as their Constitutions may prescribe, and that south of that line Slavery shall not be prohibited by Congress or Territorial legislation. The next resolution asserts the sovereignty of each State, and that any attempt to compel them by force to subserve the Federal compact would be to levy war and precipitate a dissolution.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) proposed as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the relations now existing between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina; the duty of the Executive Department in view of the attempted withdrawal of that State from the United States, and the threatened seizure of the Federal property within the limits of that State; and what action Congress should take to execute the Constitution and enforce the laws, and protect the property from seizure, and that the Committee report at any time.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted the resolution sent to the Select Committee.

Mr. COCHRANE desired a vote, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce his resolution.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said before introducing that resolution it would be wise to allow the Committee of Thirty-three to reach a result, if it could, or leave the House to be informed of their inability to do so. He hoped the matter would go over till Monday next.

Mr. COCHRANE replied that it was not his intention to anticipate the report of the Select Committee, but there were other considerations which compelled him to present this question at the present time. He had no confidence in the power of Congress to settle this matter.

The Speaker reminded him that a debate was not in order.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said Mr. COCHRANE's resolution proposed nothing substantial, therefore he appealed to him to let it go over till Thursday.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York (Am.,) moved that it be referred to the Select Committee—but Mr. COCHRANE withdrew it.

Mr. KILGORE, referring to the statements made in the South Carolina Convention, denied that Indiana had ever passed a personal liberty bill.

Mr. MORRIS of (Ill.) said he wanted to obtain the floor. He represented the popular sovereignty principle, which stood between two fires.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The bill was subsequently passed without debate.

Adjourned till Thursday.

INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

HON. DAVID WILMOT AND THE CABINET, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Dec. 24.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, and DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, arrived here from the East this morning. Mr. BAKER's visit is of a purely private character.

Mr. WILMOT came by invitation of the President elect, who called upon him at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is certain that Mr. WILMOT will represent the republican banner State in the Cabinet, but no definite position is as yet assigned to him. He returns East this evening.

It is now understood that one after the other of the gentlemen selected for the Cabinet will be summoned hither.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO THE SOUTH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 24.

Intense excitement exists here to-day, in consequence of its being made public that United States Quartermaster TALIAFERO was negotiating for the shipment from the Alleghany Arsenal of seventy-eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River—the apparent object being to strip the Alleghany Arsenal, and place the guns where the Secessionists could get them.

Maj. SYMINGTON, of Maryland, in command of the Arsenal, declined to give the Press any information on the subject.

It seems the points referred to are new forts never yet mounted. These guns were designed for their armament. The guns are ten inch Columbiads, and carry thirty-two pounders. Carriages for them are being made at Watervliet, New-York.

Gen. MOORHEAD, our Member of Congress, immediately telegraphed Mr. STANTON, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, for information in regard to the matter.

Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not allow the guns to be moved.

A call is in circulation, addressed to the Mayor, to convene a meeting of the citizens to take action in the matter. The call is signed by prominent men of all parties. The feeling against allowing a gun to be removed South is almost unanimous.

The meeting of citizens will be held at the Duquesne dépôt on Wednesday.

A report prevails this evening that muskets, shells, balls and cavalry accoutrements have already been shipped South.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

After prayer, a resolution was adopted inviting Gov. PERRY, of Florida, now in the city, to a seat on the floor of the Convention.

Mr. MAGRATH introduced an ordinance that the Judges of the Courts take cognizance in cases in admiralty and maritime jurisdiction for all offences, as under the laws of the United States, hereafter. Referred to a Committee on a Constitution, with Judge MAGRATH added.

Mr. RHETT moved to take up the address to the people of the Southern States, as prepared by the Committee. It was taken up and several amendments proposed.

The declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union was made a special order. The whole address received innumerable alterations. After a lengthy and not generally interesting debate, the Convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DUNKIN moved to take up the special order, it being the ordinance to provide for a continuance of commercial affairs. He moved for a Secret Session, which was carried.

Information was given this morning in the Convention that several light-house keepers were about vacating their positions.

It is understood that the Secret Session is to confer with the Collector of the port.

The Convention adopted the declaration of immediate causes which induced and justified the secession of South Carolina from the Union.

Waiving the repetition of the causes in the past, she declares to the remaining States and Nations of the world the immediate causes which led to the act. The Declaration refers to the causes which led to the separation from England, and the declaration of the Colonies that they are free and independent States. In pursuance of this declaration thirteen States proceeded to exercise separate sovereignty. Subsequently they entered into a league by the Articles of Confederation, but retaining their sovereignty. Under this declaration the war of the Revolution was fought, at the close of which England acknowledged them free, sovereign and independent States. Subsequently the Union was formed, limited to the words of the grant. The Declaration declares that many of the States have violated the compact in letter and spirit, and consequently absolves the rest from the obligations of the Union. It refers to the States which violated the fourth article of the Constitution, and says none of them have complied with the stipulations of the Constitution, consequently South Carolina is absolved from obligation.

After detailing the many causes, it then concludes:

"We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, being delegates to the Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for rectitude of intentions, have solemnly declared that the union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America is absolved, and the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a separate and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

There were many able and interesting speeches in the Convention to-day. Messrs. RHETT, SPRATT and others, in the course of discussion, declared the opinion that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional; Judge WITHERS, in an able, logical speech, said it was constitutional.

Mr. MEMINGER declared the point legally embarrassing.

Fully two hours were consumed in verbal alterations of the address. The most rigid criticism was indulged in by both sides. It was finally adopted with but few dissenting votes.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PICKENS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

Gov. PICKENS has, agreeably to the ordinance of secession, issued a proclamation, proclaiming to the world that South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightly appertain to a free and independent State.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Dec. 24.

The election is passing off quietly in this city, there being no opposition to the Secession ticket. The most reliable information that I can obtain leads me to believe that the separate Secessionists will elect seventy-five delegates out of one hundred. The ordinance will probably be passed on the 9th of January. It is thought that Mississippi will secede on the same day.

Gov. MOORE issued a proclamation to-day, convening the Legislature of Alabama, to provide by State laws for any emergency that may arise from the action of the Convention.

The Legislature will assemble on the 14th of January. The Convention meets on the 7th.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The election for delegates to the State Convention took place to-day. The separate State secession ticket in this city is elected by a thousand majority.

SECESSION FEELING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 24.

An immense mass meeting was held to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall to ratify the nominations of the Southern Rights candidates for the Convention. It was the largest congregation of every party ever assembled. CORNELIUS FELLOWS was President, and speeches were made by CHARLES M. CONRAD, CHARLES GAYARE and others, advocating immediate secession, amid unbounded enthusiasm. The Southern Marseillies was sung as the banner of the Southern Confederacy was raised amid reiterated and prolonged cheers for South Carolina and Louisiana.

SECESSION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Dec. 23.

The secession feeling here is on the increase. Ashland Hall was again crowded with citizens last night. Disunion speeches were delivered by Col. V. D. GROVER and Gen. JOHN TYLER. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded. Gen. TYLER concluded with the expression: "Let the Union go to hell!" which was received with loud and repeated cheers.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 24.

Gov. LETCHER has completed his message. He is in favor of a central Confederacy if the Cotton States secede, and against the State Convention.

The secession excitement is rapidly increasing here. A meeting will be held here on Thursday night next, at which strong Southern resolutions will be adopted.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

A company of eighty men arrived from Savannah yesterday and tendered their services to the Governor of the State, in the name of the Minute men, or Sons of the South.

SENATOR JOHNSON BURNED IN EFFIGY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 24.

Senator ANDREW JOHNSON was burned in effigy in this city on Saturday night.

MR. WEED'S VISIT TO MR. LINCOLN.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Since the newspapers have made our recent visit to Springfield the occasion of remark, it may not be improper to say that an interview with Mr. LINCOLN has confirmed and strengthened our confidence in his fitness for the high position he is to occupy; of his eminent qualifications for the great trust reposed in him; of his enlightened appreciation of the difficulties and dangers that surround us; of his desire that the Free States, if in anything delinquent, should fulfill their constitutional duties; of his determination to require, from all the States, an enforcement of the laws and obedience to the Constitution; and finally, of his earnest and inflexible devotion to the principles and sympathies of Republicanism.

The American People will not have cause, so far as the head and heart of ABRAHAM LINCOLN are concerned, to regret the confidence they have reposed in him. He is not only "honest and true," but he is capable—capable in the largest sense of the term. He has read much and thought much of Government, "inwardly digesting" its theory and principles. His mind is at once philosophical and practical. He sees all who go there, hears all they have to say, talks freely with everybody, reads whatever is written to him; but thinks and acts by himself. Our only regret is, that Mr. LINCOLN could not have taken the helm of State, as successor to Mr. BUCHANAN, on the first Monday in December.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND TO THE COMMISSIONER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 19, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant informs me that you have been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, in pursuance of a resolution of her Legislature, a Commissioner to the State of Maryland, and that the occasion of your mission is "the present crisis in the national affairs of this country, and the danger which impends the safety and rights of the Southern States, by reason of the election of a sectional candidate to the office of President of the United States, and upon a platform of principles destructive of our constitutional rights, and which, in the opinion of the State of Mississippi, calls for prompt and decisive action, for the purpose of our protection and future security."

You also inform me that Mississippi desires the co-operation of her sister States of the South in measures necessary to defend our rights, and to this end, you desire to know whether I will convene the Legislature of Maryland for the purpose of counseling with the constituted authorities of the State of Mississippi, and at what time it may be expected our General Assembly will be called for that p pose.

In the conversation I had w. you this morning, you were good enough to explain more fully the views and intentions of Mississippi in this matter—her desire that our Legislature should also appoint Commissioners to meet those of other Southern States; and that action at once be had by all the Southern States for the formation of a new Government among themselves.

The position of Maryland, as a small Southern Border State, renders the exercise of any power I may possess, for the purpose indicated by you, a matter of very grave importance.

Our State is unquestionably identified with the Southern States, in feeling and by the institutions and habits which prevail among us. But she is also conservative, and, above all things devoted to the Union of these States under the Constitution. Her people will use all honorable means to preserve and perpetuate these. I think I know the sentiments of her citizens in this matter, and that I am not mistaken when I say that, almost unanimously, they intend to uphold that Union and to maintain their rights under it—that they believe these last will yet be admitted and secured; and that not until it is certain they will be respected no longer—not until every honorable, Constitutional and lawful effort to secure them is exhausted—will they consent to any effort for its dissolution.

The people of Maryland are anxious that time be given and an opportunity afforded for a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties and grievances of which they, more than the people of any other Southern State, have a right to complain. And, in my opinion, if the people of this Union really desire its continuance and perpetuity such adjustment may be effected. I hope and believe it will be effected—and promptly. And until the effort is found to be in vain I cannot consent, by any precipitate or revolutionary action, to aid in the dismemberment of this Union.

When I shall see clearly that there is no hope of such adjustment, and am convinced that the power of the Federal Government is to be perverted to the destruction, instead of being used for the protection of our rights—then, and not till then, can I consent so to exercise any power with which I am invested as to afford even the opportunity for such a proceeding.

Whatever powers I may have I shall use only after full consultation, and in fraternal concert with the other border States, since we, and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than all others combined.

I am now in correspondence with the Governors of those States, and I await with solicitude for the indications of the course to be pursued by them. When this is made known to me, I shall be ready to take such steps as our duty and interest shall demand, and I do not doubt the people of Maryland are ready to go with the people of those States for weal or woe.

I fully agree with all that you have said as to the necessity for protection to the rights of the South; and my sympathies are entirely with the gallant people of Mississippi, who stand ready to resent any infringement of those rights. But I earnestly hope they will act with prudence as well as with courage.

Let us show moderation as well as firmness, and be unwilling to resort to extreme measures until necessity shall leave us no choice.

I am unable to inform you when the Legislature of this State will be called together, for until I can perceive the necessity for such a step I am not willing to awake the apprehension and excite the alarm which such a call at the present time could not fail to create.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOS. H. HICKS.

Hon. A. H. HANDY, Commissioner of Mississippi.

Affairs in Canada.

AFFRAY AND DEATH—SUICIDE—MAYORALTY ELECTION.

LONDON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 24.

A man, named CRONSBURY, was beaten in a row, on Friday last, by HARDING, (who shot young WILSON a few years ago,) and died this morning. HARDING and three others have been arrested.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 24.

FRANK STINSON, aged 21 years, son of THOMAS STINSON, an extensive capitalist, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

HENRY MCKENSTRY, Esq., was elected Mayor this morning by acclamation.

Conflagrations.

CITY HOTEL AT NEW-LONDON, CONN.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The City Hotel at this place was burned this forenoon at 10½ o'clock.

OIL-MILLS AT EAST BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Glendon oil mills and the old Glendon iron works, in East Boston, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $40,000; two-thirds insured.

TANNERY AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 24.

J. LUMSDEN & Co.'s tannery, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $100,000.

The Governor's Staff.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

The following appointments have been made on the Governor's staff:

J. Meredith Reed, Jr., Adjutant-General; Wm. A. Jackson, Inspector-General; Wm. Henry Anthon, Judge Advocate-General; Cuyler Van Vechten, Quartermaster-General; Chester A. Arthur, Engineer-in-Chief; S. Oakley Vanderpool, Surgeon-General; Thomas B. Van Buren, Paymaster-General; Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., Aid-de-Camp; Samuel D. Bradford, do.; Elliott F. Shepard, do.; John H. Linsley, Military Secretary.

Hanging of a Notorious Burglar.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 24.

The Sheriff to-day received orders from the Government to hang BROWN, the notorious burglar, who broke into HENRY's jewelry store last Summer, and severely injured Mr. HENRY in a desperate encounter. A reprieve was expected, as HENRY recovered from his injuries.

The Schooner Lizzie Mail.

SQUAN, N. J., Monday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *Lizzie Mail*, Capt. HARLEY, bound from Philadelphia to Salem, with a cargo of coal, came ashore eight miles north of Barnegat Inlet. Crew all saved. If the weather proves favorable the vessel will be saved.

Loss of the Steamer Peytona.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 24.

The steamer *Peytona*, from Louisville to New-Orleans, sunk 150 miles below here. Damage light.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mr. De Forrest—Heard from at Last.

Our readers probably remember the general interest excited three years ago by the mysterious disappearance of young DE FORREST from the Metropolitan Hotel,—and the utter failure of all endeavors to detect any trace of him. He had very respectable connections, was of good habits, and it was impossible to account for his sudden absence. The general belief was that he had been murdered,—or had fallen into the river during some momentary attack of insanity. The last Australian mail, however, has brought letters which place beyond doubt the fact that he is alive and in his right mind. His experience, as related by himself, is most interesting, and in a condensed form we present it to our readers. Coming to this City he put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. While there he became oppressed with the feeling that his friends no longer loved him or cared for him, and that they would be glad to know of his death. Having ample means with him he procured a passage to San Francisco under an assumed name, and departed thither, leaving behind him his entire wardrobe and all the money he had over, to the amount of $500. While on the passage, he found to his infinite terror that he was an object of notice from several persons whom he had known in early life as factory hands in his native village, and deeming that he had been discovered, he reassumed his own name and ever after retained it. He landed at San Francisco with nothing to do, with no friends, and without money. Consequently he suffered much, not only from privation, but from the inclemency of the weather, and was heartily glad of an opportunity to earn his board and lodging on a ranch at some distance from the city. Not content, however, with this life, he made a successful attempt at teaching school, and as he was a graduate of Yale College, it is fair to presume he found the employment more congenial. At that he continued a year, by which time he had saved sufficient to enable him to buy a passage ticket for Australia, to which point he had determined at the outset to go. He at once found employment in the High School at Melbourne as a Professor, referring the Trustees to Yale College for his identification. During all this time his mind was terribly exercised and his heart most keenly lacerated by the thought that his friends rejoiced in his departure. Supposing that those who had recognized him on the steamer would have written home, he watched carefully the Eastern papers for advertisements, but seeing none, concluded that he was indeed forsaken by all whose affection he prized.

His father and other friends, who have ever cherished him in their heart of hearts, think he must have been temporarily insane; and now that letters from all parties have been exchanged, and the entire matter satisfactorily adjusted, it is gratifying to know that a perfect understanding subsists with all parties. Ample funds have been remitted to Melbourne, and DE FORREST will, in the course of the year, start homeward *viâ* India and the continent. This is certainly a very fortunate termination of a strange adventure.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE DOLPHIN FROM BRAZIL.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin*, as announced by telegraph, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday, from the coast of Brazil. The *Dolphin* is the last vessel of the Paraguay Expedition to go out of commission. She left Norfolk in the Winter of 1858, and in a week after joined Com. SHUBRICK's fleet in La Plata, where she has spent the greater part of her cruise. Her service in South America was not characterized by any extraordinary circumstance. When the *St. Lawrence* returned to the United States she had the wide flag of the squadron, which was subsequently turned over to the *Congress*. The *Dolphin* is the smallest vessel in the regular Navy, being only 224 tons burden, and carrying four guns. She will probably be retained in service condition, until political matters begin to look brighter. Her Commander, CHAS. STEDMAN, may be superseded, in deference to his South Carolinian origin. He is known to be a Union man, however, and no one expects that he will resign. There are about 100 men on board the *Dolphin*. Her officers are as follows: Com. C. H. Stedman; Lieuts. L. Paulding, E. P. Williams and C. W. Fluper: Passed Assistant-Surgeon, John Y. Taylor.

The United States steamer *Mohawk* was at Key West on the 11th instant, to sail in three days for Cuba. The *Wyandotte* has arrived at Pensacola, where the *Crusader* is also, thus showing the quiet concentration of manned naval vessels near Southern ports. The *Brooklyn* and *Dolphin* at Norfolk, and the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* at Pensacola,—all in active service condition with crews attached.

General Order No. 24 of the War Department has been promulgated. It is a synopsis of the deaths, promotions and resignations in the army of the United States since the 2d of July last. In the medical department there has been one promotion, in the cavalry six promotions, in the rifle regiment one promotion, in the artillery six promotions, infantry fifteen promotions. The total casualities were as follows: transferred, 2; resigned, 7; died, 3; and dropped, 1.

News from the Mediterranean Squadron announces the resignation of Lieut. DOGERS, of the *Richmond*, steam corvette, which vessel was at Genoa, Dec. 4. The *Release*, storeship, arrived at Spezzia, Dec. 3, whence the *Iroquois* was about to sail for Naples. The *Susquehanna*, from Aspinwall, was spoken going into Spezzia.

—Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., of Hartford, preached a Thanksgiving sermon at Clifton Springs, N. Y., in which he argued, from the census, that African Slavery, on this Continent, was doomed. The discourse has been published.

THE WASHINGTON DEFALCATION.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TRANSACTION.

How the Bonds came to be Abstracted, and for whose Benefit.

Arrest of One of the Parties in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The excitement growing out of the robbery of the Indian Trust Funds increases, and as numerous reports are current, implicating parties of high position, I have possessed myself of all the facts known, and, in justice to all parties, beg to give them in detail.

On Thursday last, BAILEY communicated the fact of the larceny to Secretary FLOYD, and begged his advice. FLOYD replied that he had no advice to give, but that, on Secretary THOMPSON's return, the matter should be thoroughly investigated. It is supposed that BAILEY anticipated that FLOYD would advise secresy, but, finding himself mistaken, he at once determined to communicate the case to THOMPSON himself, which he did, and at THOMPSON's request was present during the examination of the records and bonds.

BAILEY's statement to THOMPSON is, that he was persuaded to loan the bonds to be hypothecated for money, with which to meet certain acceptances of Gov. FLOYD's. BAILEY's wife is a very distant connection of Mrs. FLOYD's—hence he was anxious, he says, to protect FLOYD's honor, although no intimacy whatever existed. FLOYD demanded to know of him why he did not consult him, (FLOYD,) or make some inquiry. BAILEY said he called once to do so, but as the Governor was busy he then asked why he did not send him word by RUSSELL, with whom he was dealing. BAILEY replied that on one occasion he proposed to RUSSELL to mention the transaction to FLOYD, but that RUSSELL said, "FLOYD would shoot me if he knew of our transaction."

BAILEY charges that LEA, of the firm of SUTER, LEA & Co., bankers, of this City, induced him to engage in abstracting these bonds, for the purpose of protecting FLOYD's credit, which FLOYD charges to be all false, his credit being in no way involved, and it being only a pretext to cover up rascality.

Rumors afloat here, that other defalcations are coming to light, originate in the idea that the Government is liable for the amount of FLOYD's acceptances deposited with BAILEY, when no liability is involved.

The acceptances of FLOYD, referred to, are simple memorandums of amounts which would be due RUSSELL at future periods, upon the performance of his contract with the Government. RUSSELL asked for these to show his creditors, to satisfy them of his resources. Similar memorandums have been given to public contractors for several years past. They involve no liability, but enable their holders to gain credit. But the records show that Mr. BAILEY never heard of these "acceptances" until the 13th inst., prior to which time he had furnished RUSSELL $650,000 of these bonds. Secretary FLOYD called BAILEY's attention to this fact, and wished to know if the first $650,000 had gone to protect his (FLOYD's) honor. These had been given out at different times, running back to last July. On the 13th inst., when RUSSELL deposited FLOYD's "acceptances," or memorandums, that during the next year there would be due RUSSELL $800,000 on his contract with the Government, RUSSELL got $230,000 more, making the total stolen $870,000.

Mr. KELLY, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, left for New-York this afternoon to identify the bonds. BAILEY is under bonds.

The following members constitute the special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the larceny: MORRIS of Illinois, CONKLING of New-York, BOCOCK of Virginia, HARRIS of Maryland, and CASE of Indiana. O. P. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

It appears from the facts in connection with the late abstraction of the bonds of the Indian Trust fund, that about five months ago WM. E. RUSSELL, of the firm of MAJORS, RUSSELL & WADDELL, held about a million of dollars of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War. These acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business for transporting supplies of the army under contract with the Government. Mr. RUSSELL, not finding himself able to negotiate these acceptances, and being greatly embarr

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

THE CONDITION OF FINANCES AND TRADE.

Comments of the English Press on the Fall of Peking.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

ALARMING AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. MUIR, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., arrived here last evening. Her advices are not so late as those received by telegraph from Cape Race, but she brings London journals one day later than those by the *Persia*.

The following is the Government telegram, from which the important information which we received via Queenstown by the *Persia*, was taken. It is dated Alexandria, Nov. 30, and comes from the British Consul-General at that place:

"Two of the gates of Peking are in our hands.

PARKES and LOCH have been returned to us.

Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMANN have died from the effects of ill treatment.

BRABAZON and BOULBY are unaccounted for.

The Emperor's Summer palace has been taken and sacked, affording immense spoil.

The Emperor has fled into Tartary.

The forces are to winter at Peking and Tien-tsin.

Two Ambassadors are at military head-quarters."

A Peking telegram of the 13th October confirms all that is stated in the above. It says in addition that Peking surrendered to the Allies on the 13th, yielding to all demands.

The indemnity was ready when demanded.

The Tartar army fled with the Emperor, and none of the enemy were visible in Peking.

All the Allies were encamped on the walls.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were at Peking.

Little hope was entertained of BRABAZON, BOULBY (the *Times'* Correspondent), or the French officers missing.

The London *Times* has reason to believe that Lord NAPIER, Ex-Minister to Washington, and at present Minister at the Hague, will shortly proceed to St. Petersburgh, as Ambassador at that Court.

Count APPONYI had presented his credentials at the British Court as Ambassador from Austria, and it was believed that Count D'AZEGLIO only awaited the fall of Gaeta to present his as Ambassador of Italy.

Accomplimentary supper, presided over by Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, United States Consul, was given to JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor, on the occasion of his first appearance in Liverpool.

A dispatch is said to have reached Paris, from the Turkish Government, requesting that an early day may be fixed for the evacuation of Syria by the French troops.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that there is no foundation for the report that the French Minister at Constantinople had insisted on a prolongation of the French occupation.

The siege of Gaeta continued. A trial of the Cavalli battery against the fortress had been made with terrible effect.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Sardinians await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender. In the event of a refusal, that place will also be besieged.

The following have been appointed Councilors of Lieutenancy for Sicily:

LA FARINA, Director of the Interior.
CORDOVA, Director of Finance.
SCALEA, Director of Public Works.
PISANI, Director of Public Instruction.

The number of Deputies to the Parliament of Italy from the Neapolitan Provinces is to be 114.

The Government of VICTOR EMANUEL had offered to be responsible for that part of the Public Debt of Rome which falls to the Territory occupied by Sardinia. The Papal Cabinet met these overtures with a peremptory refusal.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that a perfect understanding has been come to between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna to take energetic measures against Denmark, relative to the question of the Duchies. The other Governments of Germany have been solicited to send instructions to their representatives at the Diet to support the views of Prussia and Austria. They are expected to be unanimous on this question.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna, energetically opposes the proposition to sell Venetia. Austria, it says, does not merely defend Venetia on the Mincio, but all the territories which formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, the ports on the coast, and Southern Tyrol, of which the complaints may to-morrow attract the attention of VICTOR EMANUEL. "The proposition," adds the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, "which England makes us to sell Venetia, is an abominable snare. In listening to it Austria would lose all moral consideration, and advantage would afterwards be taken of her degradation to refuse the price offered. She would at the same time lose both her territory and her money!"

A St. Petersburg letter informs us that the decree emancipating the Russian peasants has been signed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that it is expected to be promulgated on the 1st of January. Various rumors are in circulation respecting the essential character of this great reform, but nothing certain has yet transpired, except the important fact that the personal liberty of the serf is formally stipulated.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 10.

The statements, rather than arguments, which have been hazarded for some weeks past, with a view to prove that there can be no possible advantage in sending gold from this country to the United States, and that, indeed, gold cannot go unless at a considerable loss to every one engaged in the operation, need little comment beyond that conveyed in the fact that the steamer *Persia* on Saturday took the enormous sum of £620,000, and that between the 28th of November and the 8th of December the total shipments to America from Liverpool and Southampton have reached within a few thousand pounds of one million sterling. Facts of this palpable kind appear to have been required to teach some amongst us that, however much we may be inclined to make light of a commercial or financial disturbance abroad, we shall inevitably be drawn to some extent within its vortex. The ramifications of modern commerce are at once so delicate and so extensive that an agitation at one part of the chain is felt to its very extremities. If a derangement occur in any great market, its immediate tendency is to levy contributions upon every other market. The latest proof of this was presented only a few weeks ago, when the bullion requirements of the Bank of France—which many maintained we had no cause whatever to trouble ourselves about—carried up our rate of discount from 4 to 6 per cent. within a few days. Where, it may be asked, is now the gold which was forced from us? The time is approaching when, as we were told, it must come back, as it had been obtained from us by illegitimate means; yet is there the slightest prospect of its return? Again, what could be more instructive than the experience gained in 1857? America then, whilst in the throes of a financial panic, relieved herself by putting a great pressure upon us, and by drawing specie from us at a moment when we ourselves were much straightened. Thence, with a great rapidity, our market underwent a crisis, and, as the scene of panic shifted from America to England, we, in our turn, put a pressure upon America, forcing instantly back from her the gold which we had sent, and much besides. Far too great a stress is laid, we think, upon the prospect of an equally speedy return of the gold which we are now dispatching to America. The experience of 1857 upon this point, which has been sanguinely cited, is inapplicable under present circumstances. What was it, we would ask, that brought back the gold so swiftly in 1857? Firstly, we admit, the subsidence, through exhaustion, of the panic in America, but, secondly, and chiefly, a ten per cent. rate of discount at the Bank of England. America, when in sore distress, bid high for our capital, and had it. In our distress, we bid higher still, and drew it back again. Were a panic to occur in our money market now there is not a doubt that the operation witnessed in 1857 would be witnessed again—the gold we have just parted with would instantly return. But we do not anticipate a panic here; the indications of such an occurrence are absent; and, consequently, the reflex of gold cannot be expected to occur so rapidly. We think the mercantile community will do well to push this line of argument to its logical conclusion, which is just this—that America, as the highest bidder at present for gold, will keep, for the time, what we have sent her, and that our only means of getting it back is by increasing our own bid for it. As this contingency would be tantamount to a very stringent money market in England, it will be apparent that, whether the gold stop in America or whether it return, there is at present a very great call for caution. Under this head we took occasion, on Monday last, to point out the error involved in supposing that gold would not be shipped to America until the exchange should fall to a point leaving an undoubted profit upon the transaction. It was remarked that remittances would be made to the scene of disturbances in the universally available form of specie, not as a speculation upon the turn of the exchange, but as a matter of precaution and providence. It is doubtless these considerations which have operated with regard to the bulk of the million sterling which has been sent away within the last few days. In some quarters there is a strange disposition to deride the whole operation, and to hold up as almost guilty of folly the numerous respectable American houses here which have taken part in it. Surely these houses are not engaged in a game of child's play—sending out gold for the sake of fetching it back again. Or are we to imagine that they are willing to realise a loss corresponding to the expenses of its transmission and the loss of interest? It will probably be much safer if we defer somewhat to their experience in their own branch of trade, of which they are the best possible judges. If we are wise, we shall act as if the gold parted with were parted with for a considerable term. When it returns it will be quite time enough for us to relax some of our caution.

The prevalent unwillingness to believe that America can continue to draw from us gold to the present extent is very natural; and there is good ground for it. In the first place, she does not rely upon us exclusively, for a stream of the precious metal is constantly flowing in upon her from California; and by merely laying an embargo upon it she will, in a short time, make a considerable addition to her metallic reserves. The receipt of a million of gold from England, as an absolute addition to this large supply, will, it is rightly urged, occasion real relief and impart great confidence. But it would be very hazardous to assume that, should the disturbance subside steadily from its present point, its effects will at once pass away. If our money market remains calm the American will still be for time to come the most advantageous market for the employment of capital—the one where the most tempting bargains are to be picked up. The mercantile advices brought by the steamer *Bremen* (the latest detailed accounts as yet in our possession) show clearly the motives of the New-York banks in suddenly abandoning the restrictive policy hitherto followed, and in granting accommodation liberally. Their general object was to inspire confidence, and this had already been to some extent accomplished, a strong impression having been created in most circles that the worst of the crisis is past; but their immediate object was to relieve the paralysis in the market for sterling exchange, which had become so complete that produce bills had been totally unsalable. The effect of this paralysis was prejudicial in the extreme; for, whilst it utterly dislocated the relations between the purveyor-houses in New-York and the producers in the Western and Southern States, it tended to block up in the country the vast stores of produce, the exportation of which is the grand means for the introduction of foreign capital. The primary aim of the Banks is to give facilities for the movement of the crops; for as soon as these can be turned into money, the country will be rich beyond all former experience. One of the principal difficulties of America is that her wealth is in a form which cannot be converted into cash save with time. The advices alluded to state, that bills on England, with the best signatures, could not be sold above 103 per cent., and express an anticipation that, although the relief in the money market will be followed by more activity in the Exchange market, the rates in the latter will remain at an unusually low level, as there will probably be a considerable surplus of bills over and above the demand against commodities imported from England. The prospect, therefore, remains that some additional amounts of specie may go from this country; and that, in any case, the supplies of gold which we have been in the habit of counting upon from America will be withheld for a considerable period to come. And here it may be observed that, as no gold will come to the Bank of England from the Continent, the only resource for meeting any of those demands which are incessantly arising from some quarter or other, is the gold from Australia. This is, for the moment, more than adequate to immediate requirements, but there will be no further supplies for some time. These considerations point to the probable continuance of a certain degree of stringency in our money market.

While this is the position of affairs from the aspect in which it chiefly interests us—namely, as affecting the course of trade between England and America, and the movement of specie between the two countries—there are many features in connection with the domestic or internal relations of the United States which are likewise suggestive of caution. Among these is the unsound system of American banking. In America, at a time of confusion, the banks fall first. In many instances this has been sufficient of itself to force a pressure into panic. The banks, in fact, lead a panic, instead of staying it. Upon the present occasion a vast number of banks in the Southern and Western States have collapsed like card-houses. There is far too much paper, and far too narrow a basis of specie. In fact the amount of the metallic currency throughout the States is greatly below the requirements of the banks and the community at large. There is no National Bank, of unimpeachable credit, to fall back upon, like the Bank of England or the Bank of France. The American currency system is in other respects defective. The extent to which note issues are secured upon State stocks, which are inconvertible precisely at the moment when their conversion would be most desirable, aggravates the confusion in the stock market. There is another consideration, too, which predisposes the public mind to vague anxiety. Whilst one set of banks are "throwing out" other banks' notes, as the phrase runs, preparatory to their all descending together in one grand crash, some very unscrupulous writers, in a not overscrupulous Press, have raised the idea of introducing the repudiation of debts as a weapon in the warfare between the North and the South. It is only just to remark, that in the great majority of circles the notion of repudiation is itself indignantly repudiated, but the mere word has an ugly sound. It is one of America's old sins recoiling upon her.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

From the Times' City Article, Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, and manifested firmness to the close. The Bank return was considered satisfactory, and the knowledge of the large shipments about to be made to New-York by the *Persia* created no disquiet. The transfer-books of Consols are now shut, and for the January account the quotation throughout the day was 92⅞@93 ex dividend. The news of the reactionary disturbances in the Kingdom of Naples, and of the bloodshed thus consequent upon the support given by France to the dethroned King, was regarded with more regret than surprise.

The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was again rather active. There were very few transactions in foreign stocks.

The last price from Paris this evening was 69f. 15c. ex dividend, showing another fractional advance.

The shipments by the *Persia* amounted, according to one account, to £510,000, and according to another to £620,000, each sum being of far greater magnitude than any previous shipment ever made to New-York. Of the total no less than £300,000 was taken from the Liverpool Branch Bank, and such was the eagerness to ship that some amounts were put on board as late as 12 o'clock. A portion of the gold is believed to consist of bars which were not withdrawn from the Bank of England. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank in London to-day.

From the Daily News' City Article.

The drain of gold to America does not interfere with the rise in the funds. A fresh advance of ⅛ per cent. occurred to-day, and was well supported up to the close of business. The transfer books are now shut, and the principal purchases appear to be designed to cover previous speculative sales. There is no doubt that the dealers, as a body, are largely oversold in Consols, though holding an ample supply of New and Reduced Three per Cent. Stock. In the Share markets there was not much business, but firmness prevailed. The most interesting movements were an advance in London and Northwestern and Grand Trunk of Canada Railway Stocks, and the continued inquiries for Brazilian Railway and the New Marine Insurance shares.

A telegram from Liverpool announces that the shipments of specie by the steamer *Persia*, which left for New-York this day, have amounted to no less than £620,000. Had this intelligence transpired here during business hours, it would, doubtless, have stimulated the eagerness with which further advices from the United States are looked for.

In the discount market and at the Bank of England the demand was beyond the Saturday average, and not much business was done below 5 per cent. The period is now at hand when the circulation usually becomes contracted, through the influx of the revenue to the Bank of England. This process can only be counteracted by borrowing from that establishment. It does not appear, however, that any applications have yet been made there for the quarterly advances now offered.

From the Star's City Article.

Although considerable anxiety is prevailing as to the effects likely to be produced by any great export of specie to the United States, the conviction is still strong in some quarters that the worst of the disturbance is over. Other parties are not so sanguine. They assert that until political confidence is restored reliance cannot be placed upon the return of commercial confidence, and that we may expect an unsettled state of things for the next two months. The transmissions of gold to the United States during the week have been considerably more important than were anticipated, and purchases are still being made for the same destination. It is said that these operations may probably be attended with loss, and that the gold may be expected to be returned with the boxes in which it was sent unopened. Those who hold this view can scarcely have made sufficient allowance for the fact that the balance of trade with the United States is much against this country, and that there is little or no prospect of its being turned in our favor.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

From the Mark-lane Express, Dec. 10.

With the utmost aversion to the resumption of a melancholy strain, the stubbornness of facts urges a continuance of complaints, both as to the unpropitious character of the season and of future prospects. The light, well-drained lands have again by far the best chance of remunerative returns. Almost incessant rains have nearly water-logged the cold clays and low-situated localities, and much of the wheat crop must depend upon the sowings of Spring. The new wheat has come worse to hand as a consequence of the bad weather, and the trade, to be properly described, must be cleft in twain, or viewed as exhibiting a double current moving in opposite directions. The price of old wheat and fine dry new has rather moved upwards, with steadiness; while damp new has come to a dead lock, or been forced off at low rates to meet the expenses of kiln-drying. Without this process much is only serviceable for cattle food. Indeed, so low is the estimate of the value of new samples, that town millers have found the best only fit for mixing with good foreign, in the small proportion of one-sixteenth. This will explain the high rates of town-made Flour, and the general neglect into which all new English Wheat has fallen. If only one-sixteenth is useable by first-rate millers, the bulk (while good foreign is within reach) must be neglected till it is dried, either artificially or naturally. So convinced of this have farmers lately become, that many markets have had but small supplies, and the reduction of the quantity on offer has alone kept prices where they are, in the midst of an abundance of foreign. The Continental markets, though generally dull and affected by the late English advices, show but little decline, the Italian States noting a slightly upward movement. Bread stuffs at New-York have rather improved.

The London Press on the Fall of Peking.

From the Times of Dec. 10.

Guessing, as we are compelled to do, from a few dubious facts, we may yet make probable conjectures as to the position of affairs. It is tolerably evident that there was, when the allied armies landed in China, a party of Force and a party of Fear in Peking. Both meant to get rid of the invading armies, and to play over again the game of last year; but the war party under the Tartar Prince proposed to do it by dint of arms and strategy—the Old Chinese party proposed to do it by delay and diplomacy. The Chinese party were content to abide the result of the Tartar Prince's first resistance at Taku, and when that was decided against them, they immediately brought into action their often-successful tactics of deceit. Lord ELGIN had then to deal with mere diplomatists, who were not masters of the sword, and who could undertake for nothing but for the formularies of the Chinese offices. While the Emperor was nominating his brother as his diplomatic representative the Tartar Prince was collecting his army, and turning all his knowledge of the arrangements of the diplomatists into occasions for ambuscades. While the dispatches from Peking spake the most peaceful language, there were proclamations throughout the country offering rewards for the capture of Lord ELGIN, as an achievement which would put an end to the war. In China the pen and sword are seldom in accord. The army is generally so rotten that the profession of arms is despised; but when some leader of vigor and conduct does arise, like this Tartar Prince, a revulsion takes place, and, as in the case of that usurping Emperor who burned all the books and cast all the *literati* into a trench, the letterless soldier returns upon the heads of the Mandarins all the contempt which had in quiet times been cast upon his profession. Lord ELGIN therefore, has found himself in this difficult position—that he had to treat with diplomatists who made promises which, even if they had not the intention, they certainly had had the power to perform, and to break the power of the other party, who did not intend that the diplomatists should do more than subserve their strategic designs. We believe it will be found that the Tartar Princes and his hordes are responsible for the acts of cruelty perpetrated upon Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMAN; that to the fears of the Mandarin party at Peking we owe the safety of Mr. PARKES and Mr. LOCH; and that upon the chance whether Capt. BRABAZON and Mr. BOWLBY reached Peking depend our hopes of the ultimate recovery of those two gentlemen, whose fate still hangs in such terrible suspense.

No man, however, who deserves to be the subject of a sovereign who should be loyally served can find fault with Lord ELGIN for the energetic measures he adopted to recover the officers who had been so treacherously entrapped. The subsequent military operations appear to have been prudently and successfully performed. The march to Peking—which has been so often depicted as an impossible achievement, and which we have so often been reproached for having declared to be as easy as a march to Hounslow—has been accomplished without any resistance worthy of serious mention. The gates of that mighty and mysterious city, which in this distant West has long held a sort of fabulous character, have been occupied, as it would appear, without a contest. The threat—that necessary threat—to sack the Imperial Palace unless the prisoners were given up—has been executed. The Chinese have themselves forced upon us the infliction of the punishment which seemed to be best adapted to teach those obdurate Mandarins the necessity of keeping faith and abiding by the terms of treaties. There are three parties in China—the Mandarin Party, the Tartar Military Party, and the Commercial Party. The first would yield only to a manifestation from the steps of their own pavilions; the second would yield only to the exercise of force, and they have felt that exercise in the terrible charge of our horsemen and in the effects of our Armstrong guns; the last have always been most ready to be convinced, and they will strengthen in their convictions as our commercial relations with them go on increasing, and as the profits they derive from us become greater and greater. The misfortune is, that these three parties are to a great extent independent of each other; that the Old Chinese literates despise, but cannot control the military; that the military, when they find an efficient leader, have a sort of theatrical respect for, but a practical disregard for the literates; and that the commercial party is ostentatiously despised by both. These are the difficulties which have produced the condition of affairs which is at once so glorious and so disastrous, so lamentable to individuals, so costly to this country, so perplexing in the present, and so uncertain in the future.

From the Daily News, Dec. 10.

We have taken Peking—we may say we have taken China. But we don't want Peking, and we can't afford to keep China. We wanted to find a Government that would make a treaty and keep it, and the only Government there was has taken fright and run away. That Government has been frightened at us from the first. Fear made it refuse so long to have us at Peking; nothing but fear, as Lord ELGIN wrote home after signing the treaty of Tien-tsin, made it consent to receive us there. Fear made it resist when Mr. BRUCE was about to take a formidable flotilla up to Tien-tsin, and knowing all this we have managed so well that now we have compelled the Government from fear to abandon its capital. What rational man would believe that our only interest with this timid, home-keeping nation was trade?

The flight of the Emperor leaves us with China on our hands. What can we do with it? There is nobody to fight us, nobody to make peace with us—unless the rebels will be good enough to undertake that duty. Until somebody does it we cannot come away without being ridiculous. We have lost our enemy, and if we cannot find one we must invent him. We are well aware that there will be plenty of advisers in this awkward conjuncture. If the country would only open its eyes, and consent to see in the consequences of its own errors a "wonderful leading of Providence," what hundreds of younger sons in the three kingdoms would cheerfully sacrifice their prospects in Canada and Australia, to go out and govern China for England. Residents, collectors, magistrates, anything you please, if they may but be permitted to serve the dear old country. Investment in China is not a favorite speculation just now, when we are sending regiments from Calcutta to keep the peace threatened at Bombay. But let them not be discouraged. Things do not always happen as the nation intends; if wishes are against them, the stream of events are in their favor. We are in China, but when we shall get out, the wisest statesman cannot imagine. Already it is announced that the forces winter at Pekin and Tien-tsin. We have been helped out of so many embarrassments by a wisdom higher than our own that we cannot but hope to be helped out of this; but certainly we have contrived to get into a pretty slough!

Affairs in Italy.

THE RECEPTION OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL IN PALERMO.

News has arrived of the arrival of the King in Palermo, on Saturday morning, at 9:15 A. M. He was received with indescribable enthusiasm. The people insisted on taking the horses out of the carriage and drawing him in. It is calculated that upwards of 400,000 persons had assembled in Palermo. His Majesty went first to the cathedral, where he was received by the Archbishop. On arriving at the palace he received immediately the constituted authorities, and afterwards the deputations from the various municipalities of the island.

On Sunday morning the first meeting of the Consulta di Stato was held, in the rooms of the Lieutenant-General. Baron PORRIO was chosen Vice-President, and Signor MASSARI Secretary. The principal speakers were Signors PICA, PORRIO, IMBRIANI, AVELLINO, LEOPARDI and BALDACCHINI. FARINI opened the meeting in a speech, of which the following is a condensation:

"In this season of transition it was impossible to do more than to apply to Southern Italy the laws regulating liberty, and the provincial and communal administrations which are in force in Northern Italy. Everything must ultimately depend on the Parliament. One of the principal duties of the Consulta would be to examine the disorders which by long corruption had been introduced into the Administration, and with regard to organic laws, those affecting the communes must be immediately attended to. Undoubtedly the elective principle must be introduced into the provincial and communal councils, but within what limits must be fixed by the *Consulta di Stato*. Laws regarding the public security, public charities, and communal property must also be considered; and the Consulta was requested especially to investigate the state of the *Albergo dei Poveri* and the prisons. He was most anxious to receive with deference the counsels of those around him whom he had called together to assist him in accomplishing the difficult work of the material and moral reorganization of the country."

It is stated in a letter from Palermo that the proclamation of King VICTOR EMANUEL has produced an excellent impression in all Sicily.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY GARIBALDI.

The *Nationalita*, of Turin, publishes the following proclamation by GARIBALDI:

Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL! The Italians must not on any account abandon this programme. VICTOR EMANUEL is the only indispensable man in Italy, around whom all the men of our peninsula must rally. I do not care whether the Minister's name be CAVOUR or CATTANEO; (the latter is preferable;) but what I care for, and what all Italians must inexorably demand, is, that on the 5th of March, 1861, VICTOR EMANUEL be at the head of 500,000 soldiers.

NOV. 28. GARIBALDI.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI ON THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following letter has been received from Gen. GARIBALDI by an Irish gentleman, who wrote to explain that it was Popery, and not Ireland, which sent a band of misguided youths to uphold slavery in Italy:

CAPRERA, NOV. 12, 1860.

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: Who could ever think that your fellow-countrymen were not deceived when they served the cause of the Pope under LAMORICIERE? Every one in Italy knows the heavy burden of oppression under which your country, as well as ours, is still groaning. The offspring of ignorance and imposition—(Papacy)—dwells, unfortunately, with the powerful in hypocrisy, and in the poor with the concomitant evils—prostitution, degradation and misery. Albion became great and prosperous when, she courageously cut off that cancer. Rome, ceased to be great, she continued to be prostrate, and still lies in that filthy sink, because the Almighty was pleased to visit the queen of the world with that scourge. We pity the deceived ones of Ireland, as well as those of Italy and other countries; but we know indeed that the hearts of the millions in our noble country, as well as all over the globe, beat for the liberty of nations. We know but too well that if 400 deceived youths were compelled to take service under the most despicable Government, it was not with the consent of the brave and generous Irish nation, with whom we are united in bonds of brotherhood by a community of misfortune, and by the same foe still frowning on us.

The time is not far distant when this people will inflict the last blow to its sacrificers and tyrants. In that solemn contest we shall decide, not only on our national existence, but the foundation will be laid for the rising of kindred nations. Then the Italians, together with Hungarians, English, and other brothers, will joyfully and gratefully see the sons of Ireland whom you shall lead to the holy banquet.

Affectionately and gratefully yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

Affairs in Hungary.

A Vienna letter of the 3d has the following:

"The situation becomes more complicated and critical every day in Hungary. What is most remarkable in it is the political antagonism which exists between the party of 'Young Hungary,' which is ardent and revolutionary, and that of the Magnates, or old aristocracy. In all meetings of notables, or of committees, the reëstablishment of the civil and political organization established by the Constitution of the 17th March, 1849, is demanded; and if that were to be obtained it would be, so to speak, the starting point of the complete enfranchisement of Hungary from the sovereign authority of the House of Austria. Now it is to that object that the efforts of the great majority of the 'Young Hungary' party are tending both at home and abroad. Another alarming circumstance is, that the refusal to pay taxes is becoming general in the country districts. A few days back the amount of taxes remaining unpaid was 12,000,000 florins, or about 30,000,000f. The occupiers of farms, generally speaking, take advantage of the agitation which prevails, and to which they contribute, to avoid paying the taxes and the arrears they owe. The revolutionary party has, besides, succeeded in establishing such a system of terrorism in the country that no one dares present himself at the sales of furniture, grain, and cattle, which are made by order of justice for the non-payment of taxes."

The following is from the Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News*:

On the 2d inst. the Cardinal Primate of Hungary sent invitations to one hundred notables to assemble at Gran on the 17th inst. "The object of the meeting," says His Eminence, "will be the settlement of the question relative to an electoral law, by means of which the Diet is to be constituted." The venerable Prelate writes in a despondent tone, and he has great reason to do so, for three-fourths of his countrymen refuse to obey the orders of the Government. In fact, the state of things in Hungary is to all intents and purposes revolutionary. Tobacco which has paid no duty is publicly sold by the peasants in the villages, and in more than one case *gendarmes* have been passive spectators of the illegal traffic. Six weeks ago Baron VAY was one of the most popular men in Hungary, but he is now regarded with an eye of suspicion by persons who were formerly his devoted partisans. Count SZECHEN is so unpopular that his fellow-countrymen openly accuse him of having "betrayed" the cause of his native country. The Count naturally has a bias in favor of a Government of which he is a member, but it is a notorious fact that no one has more resolutely upheld the rights and privileges of the Hungarian nation than he. A few days ago the German names of the streets in Agram were daubed over with black paint, and on the 26th of November there was an Anti German demonstration in the theatre. The German actors and actresses were not allowed to perform, and when they attempted to address the public they were pelted with rotten eggs and other equally offensive missiles. The orchestra played "God save the Emperor," but the noise made by the audience was so tremendous that hardly a note could be heard. The disturbance continued until a Croat actor appeared and promised his fellow-countrymen that in future the Slavonic language should be used on the stage. During the following night several howitzers and other guns were introduced into the capital of Croatia. On the 29th of November, the anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, there was a political demonstration in the theatre at Lemberg, and a fraternization of the Poles and Ruthenes. On the same day the students at Cracow committed an assault on M. VON CZERKAWSKI, an Imperial employe, who is opposed to the introduction of the Polish language into the public schools. The troops were called out, and under their protection M. VON CZERKAWSKI was able to get to the railway station, and to leave for Lemberg in a close carriage. There has recently been a movement of Prussian troops towards the Grand Duchy of Posen, and Russian forces have been pushed forward to the western frontier of the Kingdom of Poland. The Austrian Government keeps a watchful eye on Galicia, but there is no reason to believe that the garrisons in that Province have been reinforced. Information has been received here that a great dépôt of arms is to be formed in the Danubian Principalities. In fact, artillery, rifles, ammunition, &c., have already been sent by the Sardinian Government to the Sulina.

The French Government and the Press.

Count PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior, has addressed the following circular to the Prefects, on the system which ought to be pursued relative to the Press in France:

PARIS, Dec. 6.

MONSIEUR LE PREFET: Charged with the discretionary power which the law on the Press confers on the Minister of the Interior, I am anxious to make known to you clearly in what spirit I intend to exercise that power.

I have just been living among a people who may be justly proud of their institutions; where the liberty of the Press is openly exercised, without being a danger either to the State, the public order, or to the safety of persons and of things; and where, useful to all parties, appealed to and respected by all, it forms the surest guarantee of public liberty, of order, and of the prosperity of the country. I have long witnessed that noble spectacle, and if formerly I had not liked true liberty, I should have acquired a taste for it in that country.

As England, therefore, has preceded us in that career, it is natural that we should endeavor to ascertain by what means she has succeeded in assimilating to herself the liberty of the Press, which amongst us still meets with so many enemies, excites so much uneasiness, and presents so many dangers. Let us, then, see how this great problem has been solved in England, and like the Romans, who, constantly improving their means of fighting, adopted even the weapons of their enemies, let us profit by the example of our rivals in glory and in power.

When we study the law on the Press in England from the period of the accession of the House of Hanover, we are first of all struck with its extreme rigor. The passions of the times and the violent struggle between the partisans of two rival dynasties and of two opposite religions, appear at first to explain this terrible legislation; but when we arrive at the present period, when nothing of the passions of the last century exists, and when, nevertheless, we behold the new laws inspired by the same spirit of severity, by the same political preoccupations, and interdicting quite as absolutely the same thing, we cannot but be struck by the contrast which is to be remarked between the current liberty which for years eyes is enjoyed by the English Press and the rigor of the laws which govern it; the question presents itself as to the cause of this phenomenon, which appears so strange, and as it bursts forth at each page of the history of England, and at each article of her legislation, astonishment is felt that it should have been so long the custom on the Continent to invoke the example of England, not only for the purpose of claiming the great freedom enjoyed by the English Press, but also other liberties which the most severe and most rigorous legislation interdicts to this latter.

Thus, down to the complete annihilation of the party of the Stuarts, the English laws on the Press appear to have had only a single object—to defend the new dynasty against its political or religious enemies, and to interdict in the name of Liberty, as it were, the arms and instruments of Liberty to the adversaries of the new institutions of the country. From 1692, already under WILLIAM of Orange, to the fall of the Stuart party, in place of the censorship which had for some time existed under him, but which was a mild measure compared to what followed, the *régime* of the Press, of books, of journals, of publications of all kinds, was subjected to the jurisdiction of the common law.

To understand the character of that jurisdiction, it must be stated that, contrary to the statute law, which is the law written and voted by the Parliament, the common law is the unwritten law, *lex non scripta*, which remains in the memory and consciences of the Judges, interpreting the traditions of the past; that this law gives a discretionary power to the judges of the crown as regards the penality to be pronounced after the verdict of the jury; and that thus, during all the time that the House of Hanover had in the interior political or religious enemies—that is to say, during all that period of passions and violence—the Judges of the Crown exercised the rigorous right of condemning any person guilty of having written, published or printed attacks on the Crown and the State, not only to fine, imprisonment, scourging and the pillory, but even to death; and that, not as now, on a declaration of the jury on the offence itself, but on the simple declaration on the fact is such a person the author, publisher or printer of such a work.

Now, if we reflect that the judges nominated by the Crown were chosen from among the most zealous partisans of the House of Hanover, and were even liable, up to 1760, to dismissal by the Crown, it may be imagined what was the liberty of the Press for the partisans of the Stuarts, for the Jacobites, the Catholics or Papists, as they were then called, and other enemies of the State. It was only at the end of the last century, when the House of Hanover had been long consolidated, the party of the Stuarts annihilated, and that of the Catholics subjected, that on public opinion demanding a modification of this rigorous legislation, Fox obtained from Parliament a bill applying the verdict of the jury not to the fact alone, but to the character of the seditious publication or libel, which alteration naturally made the legislation on the matter considerably milder.

I will not here dwell on details by enumerating the arms which the English Legislature has placed at the disposal of the Government; but I will cite two characteristic circumstances which will serve to show in what spirit our neighbors regard the Press.

Twenty-five years after Fox's bill, when England saw herself at the very height of power, and only thought thenceforth of enjoying her liberties in peace, it happened that after a serious economical crisis, caused by the dearness of provisions and the heavy burden of taxation consequent on the war, and also favored by the unpopularity of the Prince Regent—it happened, I say, that a kind of republican doctrine spreading in the country caused serious uneasiness to the authorities, and that juries, intimidated or influenced by the new opinions, and using largely the enactments of Fox's bill, often prevented the Judges of the crown from applying to the delinquents the principles of the common law. In those new circumstances the English Parliament did not hesitate to give to the Government the means of forcing the jury to defend the State; and, in consequence, a law was enacted in 1819 which punished by fine and imprisonment, and, in case of a second conviction, with transportation, the author, publisher and printer of any seditious writing against the King, the Royal family, the Regent, the Government, the Constitution, and either House of Parliament; and this was effected by means of provisions so harsh, so precise, that it was scarcely possible for the conscience of jurymen to avoid meeting the necessities of the case.

But when the crisis of 1848 came on, and with it new emotions, and new perils to established order, further difficulties arose, and recourse was had to juries. The necessity was then felt of proceeding with still greater clearness and precision as to the acts to which the State might be exposed; and a new law, entitled "An Act for better assuring the Person of the Queen and of the Government," was accordingly added to the terrible arsenal of English legislation. This time the success was complete—the weapon was so keenly sharpened that it triumphed over even an Irish jury, and on their verdict two journalists, guilty of seditious libels (JOHN MITCHELL and JOHN MAGHIR*) were condemned by the Judges of the Crown, to fourteen years' transportation with hard labor.

And now, can any one suppose that, if these judicial expedients, in conformity with the genius of the Anglo-Norman race, proved inefficient, England would be brought to a halt by mere theories? Certainly not. Ever faithful to her grand principle that, before being a free people, it is necessary to be a united one, England, which in the past century shrank from employing no means when it was necessary to defend the dynasty of her choice, would not hesitate now if any new peril menaced the State.

In recapitulation, the spirit of the English legislation, as regards the Press, may be thus summed up: Complete liberty for whatever is an advantage or not dangerous for the State, and negation of all liberty of attacking the State; so that the liberty which the English Press enjoys so completely is, in reality, the expression of the political and social situation of the country. As there is not at present any party, any sensible man, who would for a moment think of overthrowing either the Queen, or the Government, or the Parliament, or the Constitution, there is no ground for any kind of intercourse with the liberty of the Press, which is an advantage for all. But if any party should arise and propose to overthrow the State for the benefit of some other dynasty or doctrine, from that moment the liberty of the Press would cease to exist for that party.

Thus when, whether in France or elsewhere, declared enemies of an established Government adduce the example of England to claim the liberty of attacking the polity, by means of the Press, they act under mistaken views. When they utter indignant invectives because they are not allowed to attack the State, if their indignation is sincere, they misunderstand the conditions of liberty possible among men, and at all events they calumniate English liberty.

The truth is that the example of England proves to us, on the contrary, and in the most striking manner, the consolidation of a new State, or new dynasty; that, as long as there are parties hostile to the established order, struggling not like the Tories and Whigs for the Ministry, but as the Jacobites formerly did, to overthrow the throne—that is to say, as long as there are nations within the nation, liberty can be given to the enemies of established order only among degenerate nations, who, like the Greeks of the Lower Empire, prefer the right to quarrel and destroy themselves to the safety of the State.

And now, Monsieur le Prefet, I need scarcely draw up the instructions which I have to give you. If all parties, all writers, really submitting to the constitutive laws of our society, to universal suffrage, which has founded the throne of the NAPOLEONS in order to make it the basis of our institutions; if those parties, those writers, respecting the will of the French people, only desire the liberty of the Press for the maintenance and prosperity of the State, then they have, in fact and in law, the liberty of the Press in England, and the law on warnings becomes a dead letter. That abuses in society or in the Government be exposed—that the acts of the Administration be discussed—that injustice be revealed—that the movement of ideas, of sentiments, of contrary opinions, shall everywhere awaken social, political, commercial and industrial life—who can reasonably complain?

But if there are parties who propose to themselves, not to have their ideas, their doctrines, and their sentiments accepted by the Government of the State, but to overthrow the State itself—to oppose to the Government such another Government—and to the dynasty another dynasty—then, whatever may be the weakness of those parties, respect for national will, public interest, and the law do not permit that passions hostile to established order shall be kept alive; for, without speaking even of any danger, all that retards the fusion of parties in the great family of the State retards, at the same time, the enjoyment of the liberties of our country.

As to the instruments which the law at present existing places in my hands by the system of warnings, I have not time to discuss it. Nevertheless, if I may be allowed to express my opinion candidly and without circumlocution, that system, as an exceptional measure, subordinate to the exigencies imposed by the establishment of a new order of things, is doubtless in principle as dictatorial as that founded by the defenders of the House of Hanover; but in application it is more frank and more sincere than if it were disguised under judicial forms in the manner of the Hanoverians. It is likewise infinitely more in conformity with the manners and situation of our country. It is doubtless a difficult matter, as it has been in England, to define the point which separates useful discussion from that which is injurious to the State. It is an affair of conscience as delicate for a Napoleonian minister as for a Hanoverian judge; but what I can say is, that if I am ready not

London Traffic and the Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

It is a fact perhaps not often considered, that nearly all of the world's capital is being expended in facilitating locomotion. If we think of the immense amounts all the time spent in the improvements of rivers, harbors, canals, docks, shipping, bridges, roads, railways, vehicles and the like, we readily see what at first would not seem true. Nearly *all* the public (and much of the private) money of the world goes in locomotion.

I saw in the TIMES, of Oct. 16, an interesting letter from your correspondent, "Tubal Cain," on the subject of "City and Suburban Traffic in London." One of the railroad companies which he mentioned, the "London, Chatham and Dover," has, after a wonderful struggle of *ten years*, but just obtained from Parliament the necessary permission to complete its road, and erect its city depôt. As a specimen of how they manage these things in England, perhaps a brief account of this road may not be unacceptable.

The gentleman who has with unwearable energy and great skill conducted this very difficult affair to its success, is Sir CHARLES FOX, the man who was capable of *executing*. PAXTON'S happy idea of the Crystal Palace, and the only man who at all fills the void left by the death of STEPHENSON and the other great English engineers. From his own mouth I obtained all my information, therefore it is reliable, unless by some accidental misstatement.

In 1846 the Southeastern Railway was opened for traffic between London and Dover. A direct line a little south of east would be the shortest way to connect these two important points; but the Southeastern Company started in the first place from an inconvenient corner of London, went almost due south (on the Brighton Road) for ten or twelve miles, and then struck east, partially skirting the coast, to Dover. This being the only line, became a huge monopoly, and was highly objectionable in various ways.

First, in a military point of view, (for the English are invasion mad,) it did not touch any of the important military stations; it was twelve or fifteen miles longer than necessary; and more particularly, it was exposed all the way from Folkestone to Dover, to the "crafts and assaults of the devil," (in the shape of Frenchmen,) from which all England daily and devoutly prays to be "delivered." Then, it neglected all the northern portion of the great County of Kent.

Public spirit will do a great deal, but private interest a deal more. So, though the "military view" was a strong point in the case, to put before the Parliament, the good people of County Kent were primarily moved, I doubt not, by a proper sense of the neglect put upon *them*, when they spiritedly endeavored to inaugurate another line. But in this they always failed—being by some mysterious means regularly beaten by the wealthy "South-easterns" whenever they showed their heads in Parliament. Tired of spending their time (and money?) for nothing, they applied, in 1852, to Sir CHARLES FOX, who saw instantly the strength of their case. Immediately, and with care, he projected another line, more direct, (being through the northern section of the county,) twelve miles shorter, and approaching Dover in a direction nearly perpendicular to the line of the coast—thus being not at all unnecessarily exposed. Besides this, it passed directly through Rochester and the great military station of Canterbury, and by short branches connected London also with the naval stations of Sheerness and Margate.

One would think that such a strong against such a weak case, could easily succeed. But Rome was not built in a day, so, yielding to the universal law, Sir CHARLES petitioned for one little piece of the necessary land, and, after a year's hard work in Parliament, in '53 obtained it. Then, while laying the roadway of this first section, he quietly asked for a little more, and in '55 succeeded in getting that also. Still, again, engineering the road with one hand, and "*lobbying*" with the other, in '57 he added another section, which gave him clean sweep from the coast to Beckenham, within a few miles of London.

Now, he had the main trunk of his road, and the branches already growing out to the sea; but it was not all finished, for contrary to ordinary vegetation the work was to be *completed* instead of *begun* by striking the *root* down deep into the heart of London city! Here was the grand trial—here the tug of war. Here the opposing companies, startled to find the work so nearly done, brought all their power and influence to bear. But, a few days ago Sir CHARLES had the gratification of seeing his bill passed triumphantly.

Not without work has this been accomplished. Surveys, maps of every inch of the questioned ground—knowledge as to every house or shed or fence to be removed—testimony as to the necessity of this or that part of the road—stations here or there—all these things and many others had to be brought in *print* before the Committee of Parliament appointed to examine the claims. And so it happens that the *permission* to build this last section of the road has cost the pretty little sum of $500,000.

The opposition was immense, but only from the Southeastern and the Brighton Railway Companies, who will be deprived of a portion of their traffic. The Kent people and the military authorities were favorable to it, from reasons already stated; and the Londoners also, from what I am going to tell you.

All the great railroads which come from the South, East and West into London, deposit their passengers and freight on the south side of the Thames, near some of the large bridges. The Northern roads deposit theirs on the northern side, also near the large bridges. The natural consequence is, an immense, almost incredible traffic across those bridges, making great difficulty of passage, sometimes "locking" beyond all human patience, hindering business, and, in short, clogging the "wheels of Time"—which every one must see cannot be borne! I will not weary you with statistical details, but this is worth looking at. I take it from a printed Parliament estimate:

"Total number of vehicles of all kinds, per annum, passing over London Bridge, 6,769,251.

Total number of vehicles of all kinds, per annum, passing over Blackfriars Bridge, 2,532,483.

Estimated total foot passengers, per annum, *viâ* London and Blackfriars Bridges, upon the basis of an increase of 2 for 1 during the months of June, July, August and September, 80,042,026!"

These are only three of a very large number of such statistics which I have before me—but I spare you.

Now what has this to do with the railroad? Simply this. The London, Chatham and Dover line (formerly, in its incomplete state, called the "East Kent,") instead of leaving its cargoes on the southern side of the Thames, is to cross the river in a lofty bridge, and deposit its freight and passengers at an immense station within stone's throw of the Bank, Post-office and St. Paul's—that is to say, in the commercial centre of London. Not only this, but in this depôt it connects with the Northwestern and the Great Northern Railways, which transport all the traffic of the manufacturing districts, and with the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway, running through the northern part of the town, and by this means is also in direct communication and connection with the Great Western Railway, which goes to the great ports on the western coast.

Then, too, by a branch, it crosses the river at another point near Chelsea New-Bridge, and accommodates aristocratic West End, depositing its loads in the great Victoria Station, in St. James' Park, within pistol-shot almost of Buckingham Palace, where her most gracious Majesty resides.

Now, if this project had not been carried through, all the continental traffic would have been permanently carried by the Southeastern Company by a route some twelve miles longer—which, in England is a great deal; the city terminus of the mails would have been at an inconvenient distance from the Post-office; the bridges, which should be free for the passage of the London traffic—at all events immense, but unduly swelled by foreign matter, would have remained clogged; the Northern traffic would have continued separated from its Southern destination by tedious city passage; coal, the most important raw material of England, would still be kept in slow transportation; and the difficulty of remedying these things would be increasing every year, every month, for land is increasing immensely in value, and with great rapidity.

These were the principal ideas which seemed to finally secure the favorable report of the Parliamentary Committee.

It is well once in a while for us in America to get a peep into the internal workings of such affairs as this—surrounded as we are by chicanery, bribery and downright robbery in all things which emanate from Government, or depend upon its approbation.

It seemed a little singular to me that Parliament should have so much to do with the disposition of *London land*; but I afterwards learned what I suppose a great many others are quite as ignorant of—that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London have only to do with the "City" of London proper, that small portion within a radius of a mile or less around St. Paul's, extending only to the river. All the other smaller corporations which have been gradually swallowed by the monster, such as Kensington and Islington, Stockwell and Camberwell, Chelsea and Battersea—all these have disappeared, and London is governed by "Government"—police, fire-police, cabs—all things are regulated by the General Government. Twenty-five years ago a man seized upon a nice little piece of land lying in common, which had belonged to some one of these extinct corporations. He built upon it, and has been taking in ever since a rentage of £10,000 per annum. No one can prevent him, for although it does not belong to *him*, it does not belong to *anyone else*. The original corporation is extinct, the Government has no claim upon it, and individuals of course can do nothing. So that in spite of many efforts to *oust* him, there he is, and in all probability there he *will be*.

IOTA.

SENTIMENT ON SECESSION.

THE VIEWS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The following exposition of Senator DOUGLAS' position is given in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, and may be regarded as authoritative:

"In the free interchange of opinions which took place at the meeting of the Senate Committee of Thirteen on Thursday last, it is understood that Senator DOUGLAS expressed the opinion that no adjustment would restore and preserve perpetual peace and harmony on the Slavery question which *did not banish it forever from the halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics*, and prohibit Congress from legislating upon the subject in any case whatever, except to perform the constitutional obligation in respect to fugitive slaves. While he regarded this principle of non-interference by Congress as the essential basis of any adjustment which might be made, there were various means by which the end could be accomplished.

One, and in his opinion the best, *was to leave the people of the organized Territories free to decide the question for themselves*, subject to the limitations of the Constitution, and the courts to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of the territorial laws, without any interference by Congress.

Another was an equitable partition between the two sections of all the territory we now own or may acquire, as was provided in the Missouri Compromise, and now proposed by the Senator from Kentucky.

A third was to provide that the *status* of Slavery and personal freedom, as it existed when the Territory was acquired, should not be changed, either by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, and that the courts should determine all questions involving title to Slave property and personal freedom, as was provided in the Clayton-Compromise bill, and supported by Mr. CALHOUN in 1848.

Perhaps there might be other modes by which the same object could be accomplished. The chief merit of each of these propositions, which Mr. DOUGLAS said he had supported in turn, and abandoned only when it was found impossible to pass it, was to expel the Slavery question and its agitation from the halls of Congress, and place it beyond the reach of Federal legislation. He was ready now to unite in recommending to the people of the several States such amendments to the Constitution as would take the Slavery question out of Congress, and would insure domestic tranquility to the people of all the States, and fulfill every obligation of the Constitution of the United States. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution, and civil war staring us in the face, he was prepared to act upon the matters in controversy, without any regard to previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote upon the subject. He was unwilling to believe that Senators, North or South, were going to sacrifice their country in order to preserve their political consistency, or to maintain a party organization in the different sections of a divided Union. The framers of the Constitution had yielded their favorite theories and convictions on many points, in order to produce harmony, and insure a general concurrence in the adoption of the Constitution. These concessions, in the opinion of wise men, have always been regarded as evidences of their patriotism, and not of weakness. If we can meet the present issues, and perform the duties imposed upon us, in the spirit which animated them, and, indeed, follow their example, we can yet save the Union without war or bloodshed. He did not believe that in the recent elections the people, either of the North or South, had decided irrevocably that they preferred disunion to yielding one iota of the extreme demands in their partisan platforms. On the contrary, he did believe that if two-thirds of each House of Congress would agree upon constitutional amendments in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise, and recommend them to the people of the several States, such amendments would be ratified by three-fourths of the States, in order to take the Slavery question out of Congress, and preserve the Union, and maintain perpetual peace and good-will between all its members. It did not require any State or section to surrender any right which it possessed, nor to assume any obligation which the Constitution does not now impose; but in a spirit of conciliation and fraternity to settle amicably and justly the matters in dispute by an irrevocable constitutional amendment. It was not his purpose, at this time, to commit himself for or against any proposition which had been offered or suggested, but to declare his anxious desire for a fair, just, and amicable adjustment of all the matters in controversy, so as to remove any cause of complaint or irritation.

LETTER FROM HON. R. A. PRYOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1860.

TO DR. WM. J. CHEATHAM—*My Dear Sir:* * * *

In response to your inquiry touching the state of the Republic, I regret to be compelled to answer that I see no chance of preserving the Union, consistently with the rights of the South. In all probability, South Carolina will to-day adopt an ordinance of secession; and the prevalent impression here is, that the other Gulf States will speedily rally to her support. The Border States will not follow so soon, but events will oblige them to abandon the Union. It is evident that the North will give us no guarantees. They are rather mending their hold; and the Committee of Thirty-three is more likely to report a plan of coercion than a system of pacification. The Black Republicans are beginning to be emboldened by the evidences of submission in certain Southern States. If Virginia and other Border States had promptly backed South Carolina, the South might have extorted her own conditions, and so the Union would have been secure.

As it is, I repeat, nothing can avert the overthrow of the Confederacy. All parties here despair of that achievement, and the efforts of patriots are directed exclusively to the end of rescuing the country from the horrors of civil war. I question if they can succeed in the attempt. *I see among the Black Republicans, and a few persons of other parties, a spirit of sullen resolve to bring the issue to the arbitrament of the sword.* To be prepared for either eventuality, Virginia should at once assume an attitude of armed expectation. For God's sake do not let her lower the Southern flag. Any betrayal of infirm purpose would only precipitate the collision. The only safety of the South is in the union of the slaveholding States. Suppress, if you please, every whisper of resentment and reproach against other Southern States. Declare your rights, and proclaim your purpose to maintain them at every hazard. For myself, I have been silent, so far, that I might impose no impediment to a reconciliation. When the issue is made up, I will speak my mind. Meanwhile, I have an idea of publishing an address to my constituents, stating the posture of affairs. Let me hear from you, and believe me, truly your friend, ROGER A. PRYOR.

LETTER FROM HON. J. B. HASKIN.

The following letter has been addressed to Gov. MORGAN by Hon. J. B. HASKIN:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The Congressional delegation from the State of New-York, with the exception of the members representing the city, met last night, and unanimously adopted the inclosed resolution. I transmit it to you at this critical period in the existence of the Union, with the expression of the earnest hope that you will embody it in your forthcoming annual message. There can no longer be any doubt that the President and a majority of his Cabinet are joint conspirators with disappointed bad men in the South, who favor a Southern Confederacy. He is allowing them to use his Administration in carrying out their treasonable design, and is seized with fear and trembling when called upon by Gens. SCOTT and CASS to take the responsibility and act like a patriot who wishes to preserve his country. In this emergency, in my opinion, it becomes the duty of the Executive of the Empire State of the Union to take high Jacksonian ground in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The Representatives of the State here in the National Legislature—with the exception before alluded to—desire such an expression of the sentiment of our people from you, in order that those who are now engaged in the work of destroying the Federal Government may know that New-York, at least, will never submit to the doctrine of secession, as recently enunciated by Mr. O'CONOR and others. Such a doctrine, accepted, would inevitably lead to anarchy and civil war. Already madmen in the South are arming, and preparing to resist the Federal authority. In view of this state of affairs, permit me to suggest that the action of the State Legislature should be called by you in your annual message to the formation of volunteer military companies to sustain, if need be, the Union—to protect the Federal property, and aid in enforcing the Federal laws.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. HASKIN,
Secretary New-York Delegation.

The following is the resolution referred to in this letter. It was offered by Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of the Albany District, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this delegation the people of the State of New-York are in favor of preserving the constitutional rights and of enforcing the constitutional obligations of every section of the Union; and believing that the appropriate remedy for every existing grievance may be applied under the present Constitution of the United States, and all just cause of complaint removed by a due observance of the laws of the land, they will look upon a prompt and energetic enforcement of all the laws of the General Government, as necessary to the safety of the country, in the present crisis, and to the preservation of the Federal Union.

THE POSITION OF CALIFORNIA.

Hon. CHAS. L. SCOTT, in the letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, which the telegraph has already noticed, takes issue with Senator LANHAM, who expressed the opinion that in case of disunion the State would go with the North and urges the necessity of her organizing a confederacy on the Pacific Coast. If she goes with the North she will be heavily taxed for the expenses of the Government, but if she takes her stand alone there would be competition between the North and South to secure her trade, and two railroad lines would immediately be built. He would not advise the State to act until it is irrevocably settled that the Union is gone, but then her political sympathies would keep her from linking her destinies into what Mr. SCOTT styles "the rump and remnant of a Union governed by fanatics and traitors." She would never consent, should coercion be attempted, to be taxed to carry on a civil war. He appeals to the Democrats of the State to forget past disagreement, and stand united before the common enemy of their common country. If the State sets up for herself she will form the nucleus of "a grand, glorious, and mighty Republic, founded upon the sad experience of the past, but which will endure until time is no more."

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, in a letter to the Milledgeville *Reporter*, urges the necessity of the election of delegates to the State Convention who shall *represent*, by association and habit, the actual masses. If the politicians gain control of the Convention, he trusts that they will not arrogate to themselves the power to determine for the people that the State shall *secede* from the Union, without allowing those whose destiny is involved in the decision to determine by their votes whether they approve the decree. Pledges to this effect, he thinks, should be required of all the candidates in nomination.

On December 17th a meeting was held in Mobile, Ala., to nominate candidates in opposition to those put forward by the immediate secessionists. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the action of the Convention should be submitted to the people for ratification, in case the four coterminous States, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, failed to withdraw from the Union. Mr. R. H. SMITH and Hon. JOHN A. WINSTON, were among the candidates put in nomination. The immediate Secessionists made an unsuccessful attempt to get control of the meeting.

Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, in a letter to Hon. W. B. WOOD, expresses himself as favorable to the most determined resistance; but he sees no reason for undue haste, as he would have the North impressed with the fact that the South is in earnest, and not in a passion. The Convention soon to assemble should adopt resolutions setting forth the grievances of which the State complains, and should endeavor to procure the assent of other States to them, and the Governor should at once convene the Legislature to put the State in a defensive attitude. There is not in the whole valley of the Tennessee arms and ammunition enough to resist the incursion of five hundred marauders, and the State absolutely needs time for preparation if she should go out of the Union. Mr. CLEMENS avows himself a Union man, but favors a final settlement of the vexed question of Slavery.

A conservative feeling is rapidly developing itself in Louisiana. Leading citizens of New-Orleans have been holding meetings to give this sentiment an organized form, by putting in nomination delegates to the approaching State Convention favorable to co-operation. The *Picayune* urges that co-operation is a necessity, "not only as it is the only course just to our sister Slave States, and affording hope of opening any door of safety short of a Southern Confederacy, but it is the only certain means of rendering such a Confederacy possible. It is the only plan which will save Texas to the new Government, if one shall be created. *It alone can prevent the establishment of a new line of sectionalism within the Slave States themselves*, as it is the only course that will arrest the consummation of acts unfriendly, if not absolutely hostile, to the border States."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* discusses the position of Louisiana as controlling the Mississippi River. The North and East it thinks would neither have inclination, or ability, in case of disunion, to compel the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi. On the contrary it would be for the interest of those sections to have this channel of trade obstructed so that they might control the transportation of produce. The North-western States might insist on free trade, and the *Picayune* urges them to remember that Louisiana has never done anything which furnishes them with cause for quarrel. Their interests are common.

Under date of Columbia, S. C., Nov. 23, BEN MCCULLOCH, the noted Texas ranger, has written to the Editor of the *State Gazette*, published at Austin, urging the necessity of getting the State in immediate readiness to secede. "There is nothing to hope for from the North, in his opinion, and the South has submitted to its insults long enough."

Some trouble seems to be apprehended from the slaves in Texas, who have been widely informed of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. The La Grange *Democrat* says that it has ascertained that the intelligence has been circulated by negroes taking advantage of the darkness to visit neighboring plantations.

A private letter from a lady in San Antonio, says that many of the negroes there have openly talked about their liberty being given them when "Massa LINCOLN" is President; and their insolence has created much apprehension among many families in San Antonio, where females predominate, or the masculine protection is that of a lad or two only.

The telegraph did not tell the whole truth regarding the demonstration at Norfolk, Va., in honor of the secession of South Carolina. The Union men organized a counter-demonstration, and fired minute guns to testify their condemnation of the act. Gen. JOHN TYLER, Jr., son of Ex-President TYLER, touched the match to the first gun discharged by the Secessionists.

The Louisville *Democrat* signalizes the secession of South Carolina by an inverted national standard and mourning rules.

The Charleston *Mercury* announced the passage of the ordinance of secession in a handbill as emphatic as the types could make it. At the foot of the poster were these words in staring letters: "The Union is Dissolved."

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

BEEVES—It will be noticed that the receipts are unusually light and as might be expected, prices have gone up ½c.@¾c., the outside, however, only on premium. It was to be expected that now, when we were in the heighth of the poultry season, drovers would hold back, but not to the extent indicated by the very light supply in the yards to-day, and the higher rates obtainable surprises everybody. The average quality of the cattle is good.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany, 37c. ₱ 100 lbs.; from Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ₱ 100 lbs.; State cattle from Albany to New York, by railroad, $25 ₱ car-load; from Albany to Brighton, $25 ₱ car on Western, and $40 ₱ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	1,615	2,482	2,278
Sheep	1,410	680	2,130
Hogs		50	140
	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	2,542	165,322	132,173
Sheep	4,112	203,904	213,806
Hogs	715	17,124	37,173

PRICES—The sales are rather slow at our quotations, a number of buyers holding back in hopes of being able to force concessions, but the chances are against them this time:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	5¼c.@5¾c.	5½c.@ —
Extra	4¾c.@5½c.	4¾c.@5c.
First quality	4c. @4¾c.	3½c.@4¼c.
Second quality	3¼c.@3¾c.	3½c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2½c.@3c.	2½c.@2½c.

SHEEP—Although the receipts are light, there is little or no inquiry for sheep. We have no sales to report, and quote nominally at 3¼c.@4½c. ₱ lb. for fair to good.

HOGS—There are signs of improvement in the Hog trade, most sellers securing a shade better prices. During the week sales about 2,000 head, the market closing at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. for heavy corn-fed State. One choice lot sold on private terms, supposed to be 5¾c.

REV. MR. PATTERSON AND THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—Rev. Mr. PATTERSON publishes a long letter in the Chicago *Tribune* relative to his connection with the BURCH divorce case. He asserts the following facts:

1. I knew nothing whatever of the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH until after she had made her confessions, and had been gone from the city about four and twenty hours.

2. The letter of Mrs. BURCH was received by me on the 30th of January, twelve days after Mr. BURCH'S complaint was filed, and could not, therefore, have had any place among his reasons for making application for divorce.

3. The letter of Mrs. BURCH, which has been so widely represented as sacredly confidential, was evidently not designed to be confidential at all, so far as Mr. BURCH was concerned, but was intended, at least in part, to bring an influence to bear on his mind in her favor.

4. *Mrs. Burch herself conveyed to Mr. Burch, through another, the first information he received of the fact that she had written to me.*

6. I never showed the letter to Mr. BURCH at all, and never consented to allow his counsel to see it, until I had taken legal advice on the subject, and was fully assured that this was the only course I could pursue with any hope of preventing the use of the letter on the trial. Moreover, the whole moral aspect of the matter had been changed at this time by Mrs BURCH'S revokement of her former confessions, and of her professions of penitence.

6 It was accidental that the letter passed out of my possession as it did

7. I used my influence successfully to secure to Mrs. BURCH'S counsel a knowledge of the contents of the letter before the trial.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 5270, 1503, 1812, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1993, 1586, 341, 738 839, 1890, 1068, 801, 486, 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1363, 203, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1958, 390, 1992, 1972, 1084, 1725, 1337.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55, 767, 961, 659, 616, 249, 697, 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 440, 893, 883, 884, 886, 890, 18, 764, 522, 562, 56, 412, 423, 163, 544, 468, 504, 698, 810, 878, 498, 362, 870, 572, 114, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED IN THE SHAY CASE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, Mortimer Shay, indicted for the murder of John Leary, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The prisoner was convicted of murder several months ago, and subsequently obtained from the Court of Appeals a new trial, upon the same ground as that on which a like action in the Hartung case was had, which was the retrospective force of the statute of last Winter. The prisoner, on pleading as above, was remanded till Wednesday for sentence.

MASSEY TAKES LEG BAIL.

In the case of James Massey, whose counsel promised last week that he should be present yesterday, judgment was entered up against his bail, on account of his non-appearance.

ANOTHER TICKET-SWINDLER INDICTED.

The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, and were then discharged for the term. None of the bills were of especial public interest, except that of Isaiah Selover, indicted for ticket-swindling. The two most important convictions for this offence, it will be remembered, were had last term in this Court, then held by Judge GOULD.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of passing sentences.

Reference of the Wood Case—The Tribulations of a Newspaper.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Edward H. Maxwell vs. *Ben. Wood.*—This is the action growing out of the alleged sale of the one-half interest in the *Daily News* of this City to the Hon. Benjamin Wood. The particulars of the action were stated at length in the TIMES of Saturday, at which time it was set down for trial on Monday. Upon calling the case, however, the Court suggested that as its trial involved the adjustment of a long and complicated account, it was a propor case for reference, which was ordered.

Counsel not being able to agree upon a party for referee, the Court appointed Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney, who retires from the bench of the Supreme Court on the 1st of January.

Speculations in Stock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Alex. Mitchell vs. *John Mackey, et al.*—This action arose out of the purchase by the defendants for one James Mitchell, the assignor of the plaintiff, of 200 shares of the Michigan Southern stock, 400 shares of Milwaukee and Mississippi stock, and 100 shares of the Pioneer Iron Company's stock.

It is charged that the defendants represented themselves as being posted in the Stock market; and that the time in question, July, 1857, was an unusually good time to invest in stocks; that James Mitchell, being so induced by these representations, requested the defendants to make said purchases of stock; that the defendants represented that they had made the purchase of the stock in July, paying for the Michigan Southern Stock 50 cents; for the Milwaukee and Mississippi, 57 cents; and Pioneer Iron Company Stock, par; that said Jas. Mitchell drew drafts on the plaintiff which were duly honored in payment of said stock. The plaintiff now charges that the purchase of stock was not made in July, but was made in September following when stock was much depressed, and this suit is brought to recover the difference.

The defendants deny that they represented the state of the market as alleged in the complaint; and assert that the purchase was faithfully, fairly and honestly made.

The case is still on.

William E. Curtis, and Samuel A. Foot, for plaintiff; W. C. Barret and D. Lord, for defendant.

The Slave-Trade—Case of the Erie.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

In the cases of Gordon, Warren and Hall, the master and mates of the slaver *Erie*, a motion was yesterday morning made by Mr. Joachimssen, their counsel, to quash the indictments against them on the following grounds:

That the fourth and fifth counts of the indictment do not allege that the negroes were "forcibly" confined on board the vessel, the words of the indictment being "piratically and feloniously confined."

That all the counts are bad in describing the negroes as "not *having been* held to service or labor under the Constitution or laws of the United States," instead of saying not held to service or labor, &c."

That all the counts are bad in reference to the locality of the crime. They all alleged the place as being "in the River Congo, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States of America, or waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court."

The counsel claimed that the River Congo was not within the jurisdiction of the Court; that the Court can have no jurisdiction extra territorial, and not over the high seas, unless it is expressly conferred by statute, and that this clause of the fifth section of the act of 1820, under which these indictments were found, does not specify any locality at all; and that the River Congo is not within the territory of the United States, or a part of the high seas.

The motions were argued for the United States by Judge ROOSEVELT.

Case of the Cora—Slaver.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The case of Capt. Latham and others, involved in the slave case of the *Cora*, was called yesterday by U. S. Commissioner MORELL, but owing to the alleged continued illness of Capt. Latham, which prevented his attendance, the case was adjourned. Several of the prisoners of the *Bonita* are said to be ill with African fever, who will be placed in the New-York Hospital.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Sarah A. Marfindt and Thomas E. Bishop were yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Neither of them contained any devises of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John F. Butterworth, Receiver, &c., of Island City Bank.*—Exceptions to report of Referee overruled and report confirmed.

Geo. Luis vs. *Ruen Nelson et al.*—Case settled.

Merrill vs. *Casey.*—See memorandum.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Matter of Edward Geerts.*—Writ of *certiorari* allowed.

Dwight vs. *Union Bank of Albany.*—Motion for injunction denied.

Hanford et al. vs. *Wheelock et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Lund vs. *Seaman's Bank of Savings.*—Motion to substitute other defendants denied—plaintiff's costs of opposing motion to abide event

Ross vs. *Dinsmore et al.*—Motion to set aside amended complaint denied, with $10 costs.

Police Reports.

A DESPICABLE SWINDLE.

Henry Hoyt, an old man, respectable in appearance, was yesterday arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having defrauded Mrs. Emily Wallace, residing at Orange, N. J., to the extent of $200, under the following circumstances: The complainant recently advertised in one of the City papers for a situation as housekeeper, and the accused called upon her, representing that he was a physician living at Richmond, Va., who desired to employ such a person as herself. The interview resulting in her engagement, and the next day she came down from Orange, bringing with her three trunks, containing clothing and other property. At the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, Jersey City, the complainant was met by the prisoner who took charge of her trunks and conducted her to the St. Nicholas Hotel. There she remained some time, but her trunks did not follow her, and her employer also gave her the slip. In her trouble she applied to Capt. Helme, of the Eighth Ward Police, who prosecuted a search for the missing trunks, and yesterday found them at Sweeney's Hotel with most of their contents gone. The prisoner was soon afterwards found, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him, pending an examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	89	
5,000	do	90	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	68½	
8,000	do	68¾	
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mt. Bs	83	
5,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	15	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	39½	
4,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	57	
5,000	Cl. Col. Sink. F. Bs	71	
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	60	
10	Merchants' Bank	99½	
17	Bank of America	106	
5	do	106¼	
10	National Bank	83	
10	Am Ex. Bank	82	
100	Cum. Coal Pref	8	
20	Canton Co	15	
30	do	14	
750	N. Y. Cen. R	76¼	
250	do	75	
150	do	75½	
100	do	s5	75¼
200	do	s5	75
100	do	s10	75
250	Erie Railroad		35½
100	do	s10	34½
400	do		35
200	do		34¾
50	do	s30	30
100	do		34½
100	do	s15	33

175	Pac. M. Stm. Co		82
100	Hudson Riv. R		43
100	do	b30	43½
150	Harlem Railroad		14¾
300	Mich. Cen. R		49
50	do		48½
100	do	b30	49¾
150	do		48¾
50	Gal. & Chic R	opg	63½
150	do	opg	63¾
200	Reading Railroad		35¾
5	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		14
100	M. S. & N. I. C. & St'k		32¾
50	do	s10	32
50	Panama Railroad		117½
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		66
150	do		65¾
100	do		65¾
5	do		67
50	do	stwk	65¾
24	do		66¼
101	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		93
550	Clev. & Toledo R		30
600	do		29¾
100	do	s10	29¾
200	do	b10	29¾
100	do	s3	29¾
70	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.		63
100	Del., L. & W. R.		80
10	New-Jersey R		124

SECOND BOARD.

$21,600	U. S. 6s, '67		100
3,000	Missouri St. 6s		68
1,000	Virginia 6s. 6s		78
2,000	Erie R. 1st Mt Bs		103
115	Merchants' Bank		99½
20	do		99
300	Cumb. Coal Pref		8
110	Pac. Mail Stm. Co		82
25	do	b30	82
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b10	65¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R		29
100	N. Y. Central R		74½
270	do		74¼
200	do	s10	74¾
12	Erie Railroad		35
25	Chi. Bur. & Quincy R		63
50	do		62¾
100	Harlem Railroad		14
10	Mich. Central R		48¾
50	do	s10	48¾
15	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		17¾
65	do		14

MONDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 15:

Increase in Loans	$472,127
Increase in Specie	1,076,572
Decrease in Circulation	201,621
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,662,462

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 24, 1860.	Dec. 22, 1860.	Dec. 15, 1860.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,133,000	$69,133,000
Loans	124,977,375	122,153,209	121,740,172
Specie	19,645,467	20,326,970	18,348,398
Circulation	8,369,023	8,284,172	8,675,793
Gross Deposits	99,084,620	104,128,509	100,952,064
Exchanged	21,710,088	18,251,633	17,717,672
Undrawn	77,294,732	85,876,876	83,214,394
In Sub-Treas'ry	6,132,318	2,931,301	2,563,630

The present Bank return results much as was looked for. Less than half the Specie received in British sovereigns and other foreign Coin enters into the averages of the week. The succeeding return will probably be a still higher average. A further moderate addition is made to the Loans and Discounts, and a large increase shown on the Deposit line. The Money Market to-day is without alteration in rates from the close of last week. The classification of paper is unusually strict, but where very choice names are offered, the rates, outside of Bank, range 10@12 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail are easier, the bulk of the sales of Bank and Brokers' bills being at 104@104¼ ₱ cent, while some of the standard firms continue to quote 104¼ @105 ₱ cent. On Paris, f.5.42½@f.5.37½, with a light business.

The robbery of the trust fund of the Indian bureau in the Department of the Interior at Washington creates much sensation in Wall-street, as the Stock Exchange has been used for six months past as the medium of turning into cash the abstracted Bonds belonging to this fund. No New-York broker or banker is in any way implicated as principal, or even agent, (with knowledge,) in the transaction. The dispatches in the morning papers allude to some New-York banker or ex-millionaire as concerned in making a grossly nefarious exchange or loan of these Bonds through BAILEY, the clerk in the Department, but the nearest approach to fact on this point seems to be that a firm of heavy cont

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MESSIAH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EUGENIA; OR, THE NEW-FOUND HOME—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—AFTERNOON—MAZEPPA—MAGIC TRUMPET—ROBERT MACAIRE. Evening—PUTNAM—THE SCHOOLMASTER—NORAH CREINA.

BOWERY THEATRE—Forenoon, Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Performances every hour—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

☞ No Afternoon Editions of the TIMES will be issued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The people of Pittsburgh and vicinity were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement yesterday by a revelation of the fact that U. S. Quartermaster TALIAFERO was arranging for the shipment of seventy-eight heavy guns to Newport, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near the Balize, from the Alleghany Arsenal—the apparent object being to place them in a position where they could be seized by the Secessionists. It appears that the forts at the points designated are new, and have never had any guns, and that those in question were originally designed for them. In the present condition of affairs, however, the citizens of Pittsburgh think it better that the guns should remain where they are, and measures are being taken to retain them.

The prevailing excitement in Washington yesterday, overshadowing for the moment even secession, was in reference to the heavy defalcation in the Department of the Interior, the full particulars in reference to which we publish this morning. It seems that the abstraction of the bonds was known as long ago as Thursday last, it having been at that time communicated by BAILEY to Secretary FLOYD, under the impression, as is supposed, that the latter would advise secrecy. Finding, however, that he did not do so, BAILEY confessed the whole matter to Secretary THOMPSON, alleging that he had been led into the commission of the larceny through a desire to save the honor of Mr. FLOYD, whose acceptances to a large amount in possession of Mr. RUSSELL, of the firm of RUSSELL, MAGERS & Co., Government contractors, would otherwise have been dishonored. These "acceptances," it appears, are simply memorandums of the amounts which would be due at certain periods to RUSSELL, provided he executed his contracts with the Goveanment, and invoked no liability whatever—they being given to enable him to obtain credit. The records, it is alleged, prove that the existence of these acceptances was unknown to BAILEY at the period of the first abstraction of bonds, and that his excuse in reference to Mr. FLOYD is merely a subterfuge. Mr. RUSSELL, who appears to be deeply involved in this transaction, was arrested in this City yesterday, and taken back to Washington by a Deputy United States Marshal.

Congress was in session again yesterday, and the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, several propositions bearing upon the present misunderstanding between the two sections of the country were submitted, and referred to the Select Committee of Thirteen—among them several amendments to the Constitution, by Mr. DOUGLAS. M. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, by which it is proposed to modify the act of 1820 so as to meet the objections of Judge MAGRATH, of South Carolina. Among other provisions, it makes the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy, and changes the penalty from death to imprisonment for life. The special order—the bill for the admission of Kansas—was postponed, in order that the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, might be considered as unfinished business, and Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, proceeded to make an elaborate speech in answer to his colleague and Mr. WADE, of Ohio. He believed the Republicans responsible for all the trouble at present existing in the Union. In the House, a letter signed by the South Carolina members was read, announcing the secession of their State, and their consequent withdrawal from Congress. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the late defalcation in the Interior Department. It was laid over, pending the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, and also one from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for an investigation, after which it was passed. JOHN COCHRANE offered a preamble and resolution providing, among other things, for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. HASKIN proposed as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the relations existing between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. Mr. COCHRANE finally withdrew his resolution, objection being made to its introduction before the Special Committee had reported. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed without debate, and the House adjourned until Thursday.

The Telegraph seems likely to perfect Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet in a short period. Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, visited him yesterday, and we are straightway informed over the wires that Mr. WILMOT has been offered a place in the Cabinet, and will undoubtedly represent Pennsylvania in some capacity—what, however, is still enveloped in the mysteries of the future.

Very little of interest was done in open session in the South Carolina State Convention yesterday. Judge MAGRATH introduced an ordinance providing that the Judges of Courts take cognizance in cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as under the laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Constitution. The Address to the people of the Southern States was taken up and amended in various particulars, but not finally acted upon. In the evening, the ordinance to provide for a continuance of commercial relations was debated in secret session. It was understood that a conference was held with the Collector of the Port, but what course it was decided to pursue did not transpire.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The news is not so late as we have received, *viâ* Cape Race, but we find in our London and Liverpool files details of various matters of interest. Among our extracts, those relating to the condition of finances and trade, and explanations of Count PERSIGNY relative to the amnesty to the French Press, will be read with interest.

Our advices from Utah are to Nov. 20. The damage done in the upper part of Great Salt Lake Valley, by the great wind-storm mentioned by our correspondent in a previous letter, appears to have been very considerable. Houses were unroofed and blown down, a great deal of fencing was destroyed, and hay and grain stacks were scattered over the country. Col. DAVIS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had incurred the displeasure of the Mormon newspapers, by making a treaty with the Indian Chief "Little Soldier," by which he is installed as the Great Chief of all the Indians in the vicinity of Great Salt Lake City. They believe that the jealousy of the other chiefs will lead them to commit outrages on the white settlers. The coal-beds on the Weber River were being worked, and coal was worth five dollars per ton at the mines.

The Board of Aldermen last evening authorized the proprietors of the Bull's Head line of stages to terminate their route down town at the lower end of the Park. Mr. VALENTINE was authorized to prepare the usual Manual. The Manhattan Gas Company was directed to lay mains in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The Comptroller was authorized to refund to the Trustees of the First German Baptist Church the sum of $208 01—amount of taxes paid in error. The salaries of the complaint and pay-roll Clerks of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection were raised from $600 to $1,095 per annum. A number of resolutions increasing the salaries of officers and clerks in various departments of the City Government were referred to Committees. The salaries of the Foreman in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and of temporary Clerks in the Bureau of Records were increased. Public urinals were directed to be erected at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues. The Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for building a patent hook-and-ladder fire-escape for Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. Hose Company No. 52 were granted their petition for a steam fire-engine to cost $4,800. A communication was received from Acting Mayor PECK removing City Chamberlain PLATT for cause, and nominating DANIEL DEVLIN as his successor. The removal and nomination were both confirmed without debate. The Japanese bill came up as amended, and after debate, was passed with only three dissenting votes. Alderman FARLEY'S resolution, authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ 1,000 laborers to grade Hamilton Square, in order to give work to the unemployed, was passed. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution, allowing occupants of stalls in the public markets to keep open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice WOODRUFF, the action against BEN. WOOD, for breach of contract, in regard to the purchase of one half of the *Daily News*, was yesterday referred to Hon. B. W. BONNEY, who retires from the Bench of the Supreme Court January first.

The Stock Market was very dull yesterday on the eve of the Christmas holiday. Exchange on London rather cheaper, 104@104¼ for Bank and Bankers' bills. The Bank return exhibits an increase of about two millions on the Specie Average of the past week.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, which were dearer; as also for Cotton, Rio Coffee, Cuban Sugars, Hay, Whisky, Rice, and Tallow. Pork was depressed and lower. Lard was salable and steady. Beef was quiet. Spirits Turpentine and New-Orleans Molasses were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Astounding Developments of Corruption at Washington.

The discovery of a defalcation, amounting, so far as known, to $870,000 in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, may be taken as the *avant courrier* of a long line of similar revelations which may be expected to follow within the next few weeks or months. The statement implicating Secretary FLOYD, made by the embezzling clerk, and the arrest, as a suspected accomplice, in this City, of a speculator who is known to have had most dangerously intimate relations with the Secretary of War, indicate only too clearly that we may expect some most painful and astounding disclosures should the authorities at Washington fail to have power to arrest the investigation in its very earliest stages. No men of ordinary intelligence, who have watched the official course and known the antecedents of some of the men in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, can ever be persuaded that a mere clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Interior would have been allowed to plunder in this wholesale fashion, for so long a period, if he and his accomplices outside the official circle had been the only participants in the profits.

Looking back over the whole history of this Administration—the sale of Fort Snelling and the purchase of Willett's Point, the contracts for supplying the Army of Utah, and the infamous developments in regard to Navy-yards, land sales, contracts of every description, and even the legal opinions in reference to the disputed mining-claims in California—it is not to be doubted but that a majority of the Cabinet both had and have solid and forcible reasons for desiring either the destruction of our National Government or a general conflagration of all the public buildings in Washington, so that no evidences of their guilty complicity in frauds which have cost many millions to the country, might be submitted to the scrutiny of their successors. The time for plain speaking has come, and we do not hesitate to avow our deep-rooted conviction that to corruption in the very highest quarters, much more than to any political causes of difference, may be attributed the present distracted aspect of our national affairs.

That the President in person has taken no share in the gigantic system of bribery and peculation which has existed under his management, we pay the high office which he holds the compliment of doing our utmost to believe. But whoever has read the evidence given before the House Committee, appointed to investigate the agencies through which the Lecompton Bill was carried—the testimony of CORNELIUS WENDELL as to the distribution of the public printing profits, and the shameless prostitution of the Federal patronage to buy votes in support of whatever measure was originated at the White House—whoever, we say, has read even the meagre and reluctant evidence extorted on these points from men who were afraid of criminating themselves, cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that Mr. BUCHANAN was quite willing, at all times, to countenance and even organize the pillage of the National Treasury, in order to carry out successfully whatever political object the South demanded at his hands. We believe, and turning back to the files of this paper we can substantiate, that all the members of the Cabinet, with the exceptions of LEWIS CASS and the present Postmaster-General, have been heretofore detected in operations of a pecuniary nature such as should have caused their instant suspension and impeachment. Turn back to the evidence given by RICHARD SCHELL, as to the "loans" made to Secretary FLOYD about the time of the Willett's Point purchase, and the subsequent mysterious destruction of Mr. SCHELL'S checkbook; then see how completely these facts, already in evidence, coincide with the statements of the clerk now about being made the scapegoat in this $870,000 robbery. Turn to the testimony in reference to the live oak, boiler and steam machinery contracts, implicating Secretary TOUCEY; to the monstrous land sales in the West, behind which stood the Secretary of the Interior as chief speculator, through his friends; the public store contract of this City, and all the other equally suspicious transactions in which Secretary Cass has been involved; and finally, let any Californian, acquainted with the facts, be asked to give his opinion as to the cause of the apparent inconsistencies in the opinions of Attorney-General BLACK on the disputed land and mining claims of the modern Eldorado.

It is a fact, painful but not suppressible, that many of these high officers are thoroughly understood to have "next friends," through whose agency all business with the various departments must either be negotiated or fail. There is scarcely a waiter at any Washington hotel, who could not direct a stranger to the third party, who is supposed to "have the confidence" of some head of Department. These are humiliating confessions, but the crisis is so serious that the truth must be told at any cost to individuals. The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate this last defalcation, is a fair, honest and able one, representing all parties and all its members bearing excellent private reputations. Let us hope that they will commence at once and with vigor, allowing no scruples of false delicacy to stand in the way of a thorough and absolute exposure.

Secession is Anarchy.

We are now trying the strength of our Government in its weakest point—the Federal Executive. All the Republics of North and South America, based on the model of our own, have, for want of an efficient central power to command respect and enforce obedience, sunk into anarchy, and become a prey to civil wars with no prospect of termination but the extinction of the race. They commenced their career by the refusal of the States to respect and obey the organic law for the whole country. One step was followed by another till, at last, all ties of social organization has become dissolved. The person is no longer protected. Property is seized with impunity by the strongest. Even those who by lucky accident happen to wield the little central power remaining, and who should vindicate and maintain the laws, subsist upon spoliation and plunder. Neither individuals nor communities can be relied on for the discharge of any duty. The sense of common danger or of present or prospective advantage is no longer a motive to action. In fine, in our sister Republics, society seems to be reduced to its chaotic state, without the power of reconstruction, save under the hand of a skillful and energetic despot, who can make his own will the law and rule for the people.

The United States are apparently entering upon a similar career. A State, upon a mere fiction, or at best upon a divergence in opinion, from the Central Government, has professedly dissolved the ties that bound her to it, and with a levity more excessive than that displayed by the States of Mexico, in their eagerness for change, treats the most solemn legal obligations that can be assumed by a people as matters of the purest indifference. The central power is flouted and contemned. To render the parallel the more perfect, our central Executive looks supinely on, unmoved or incapable; or what seems more probable, is in league with the traitors. A blow is struck at social organization and government, which, unless arrested, will speedily place the United States in the same category with Mexico and Central America. The ties that bind the States together will first be severed, and respect for law and order correspondingly weakened. Obligations to municipal laws will next be repudiated by a refusal on the part of the people to obey them. Next will follow the obligations between individuals, till neither persons nor property are longer respected, and forms of government become a mockery, because they can neither command respect nor enforce obedience.

If there were any sentiment of nationality in the present secession movement there would be some room to hope that this would finally organize an orderly and stable Government. But not a trace of such sentiment is discernible, nor anything that distinguishes the action of South Carolina from the sheerest anarchy, in which self-will and passion are stronger than law. There may be a common hostility in the Southern States towards the North, but this will be no element of union among themselves. In the case of South Carolina, no motive other than that of ungovernable self-will, or immoderate egotism can be detected. To applications for delay, for cooperation, from sister States, she returns nothing but insolent and snappish replies. She is evidently bent upon a piece of gratuitous mischief, and covets the glory of alone applying the torch that is to set the country in flames. Were she impelled by a sense of danger, she would, with her contemptible paucity of numbers, crave coöperation and assistance. Were she inspired by an instinct which is the presage of future greatness, there would then be some logical relations between her ideas and her power. No people that have a great future ever provoke by their vaporing and extravagance, derision and contempt. South Carolina has not displayed a single quality upon which a State or a well-ordered Government can rest. If success is to follow this new movement, then we are under a new dispensation, and the book of experience and history may as well be closed.

The subject which unites the South against the North will be the very one that renders the union among themselves impossible. South Carolina and Virginia have more and sharper points of difference than either of these have with the Free States. There is no rivalry or competition between the latter and the former in respect to their industry or products. But Virginia and South Carolina are the very antipodes on a point which would, in an hour, dissolve any compact entered into between them, no matter how strongly expressed—that of Slavery. The renewal of the Slave-trade lies at the foundation of the secession movement of the former. Virginia can entertain no more slaves. She yearly exports her increase, which is her most valuable product. The number of slaves in that State is about 475,000. The ratio of increase about 33 per cent. The number annually exported, consequently, is about 14,000. At $500 per head, their value exceeds $7,000,000. Open the Slave-trade, and the price of Virginia negroes now selling at $1,000 per head, would be reduced to the cost of the imported article. Virginia would set fire to her Capitol as soon as open this trade. It is against her interest to do so, consequently against her moral sense. North Carolina and Kentucky are in a similar condition, and would act in view of the same motives.

Take South Carolina and Louisiana. There are no two States in the Union so thoroughly isolated from each other, or that have interests so little in common. There is no commerce between the two, and very little personal intercourse. One can hardly imagine a subject on which they would act together outside the opening of the slave-trade. The moment a difference of opinion arose, South Carolina would take her hat and break up, or walk out of, a Southern Confederacy with as little compunction as she broke up the Charleston Convention, and as she is now undertaking to break up the Government of the United States. Hereafter she will acknowledge no obligations that will conflict with her whims or caprice. Her present movement is like the first step in vice—this taken, all others follow in regular gradation, till every moral or legal tie is dissolved—individual selfishness, cruelty and passion reign supreme.

Already is the South tasting the bitter fruits of social and legal disorganization. It is notorious that the secession movement is now controlled by the poor whites, who have nothing to lose, or by mobs of Vigilance Committees, who embrace the worst desperadoes in the community, and who are already like the cow-boys of the Revolution, levying blackmail on all who have anything to be plundered. The planters would gladly stay the tempest, but their power has departed. Between a mob of whites on the one hand and slaves on the other, their position is a most hazardous and dangerous one. They may find out too late that the wrecking of all legal ties may, in the end, be turned to their own destruction.

Such is the goal to which secession leads. It is anarchy, in whatever light viewed. Our only escape and salvation is in the rigid enforcement of the laws. We know that obedience to them has made us, as a nation, what we are. Without such obedience there can be no government, and without government no society, nor wealth, nor progress, but violence, bloodshed, and rapine. A successful example like that proposed by South Carolina might prove infectious, and travel northward as well as southward. We have here among us not a few apologists and advocates of secession. The great question for us to decide is, whether this sentiment shall spread till Mexico is repeated on our own soil; whether law, or the base passions of the human heart, are to be the guide of our conduct. It is one which involves not only our political, but social existence.

If there be grievances, there is a proper tribunal to which to apply for redress. The refusal to appear before it admits that they would be redressed, or that no good cause of complaint exists. Our Government to do justice must execute the laws. By refusing to do so it commits the gravest of crimes, because it brings into peril the lives and property of each individual. Our only safety is here. The true way to deal with an obnoxious law is to enforce it. But, while on the statute book, it must be the rule of conduct for States as well as individuals.

Southern Free Trade.

One of the glories which the Southern Confederacy pictures to itself is the millenium of *free trade*. Its ideas upon this subject were first developed by Mr. MCDUFFIE in his famous "forty bale" theory. They took fast hold of South Carolina, and constitute one of the leading motives to secession, under which the State is to reach the very acme of wealth and power.

One would suppose that South Carolina enjoyed considerable freedom of trade already. All the markets of the world are open to her. She purchases only a very small amount of duty-paying goods in any quarter, for the reason that there is no consumption for them among the great mass of her population; the whole amount directly imported into the State from foreign countries averaging only from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. A considerable portion of her imports are either on the free list or go beyond her own limits. It is not probable that the value of foreign merchandise received by her through other ports exceeds that directly imported. The negro, who composes over four-sevenths of her population, consumes only American made goods. The same may be said of over two-sevenths of the white population—the poor whites. Six-sevenths of her population, consequently, consume no foreign merchandise worth speaking of. The greater portion of what the rich consume also comes from the North, reducing the amount of foreign, or duty-paying merchandise, to a very small fraction of the total consumption.

For at least nine-tenths of all she imports, South Carolina enjoys the most perfect freedom of trade in the cheapest and best market for herself in the world—the Northern States. For provisions, clothing, farming utensils, furniture, boots, shoes and hats, machinery, carriages, manufactures of wood and iron, glass, nails, etc., etc., making up the greater portion of what she consumes, she can go nowhere else, unless she chooses to pay double price for very inferior articles. In all these she fully admits the superiority of Northern manufactures over all the world. South Carolina consequently has, unconsciously to herself, to be sure, been enjoying the blessings of almost perfect freedom of trade since the formation of the Federal Government, and under the most favorable circumstances possible.

The only drawback to this freedom of trade in her natural and best markets has been the slight duties paid on foreign merchandise—say upon one-tenth of what she imports. But, by way of off-set to these duties, she has protection, a postal service, Federal Courts and officials, the cost of maintaining all which considerably exceeds the whole revenue derived from the State to the General Government, from all sources. In her new relations she does not propose to dispense with a single one of these expenses. On the contrary, she manifests a commendable anxiety to have them all continued and maintained. In other words, South Carolina actually enjoys almost perfect freedom of trade, and all the advantages the Government can confer, without paying to it in return so large a sum as is expended in her own territories for services indispensable to her.

Now, in her *National* capacity, South Carolina will have to pay what the machinery of Government *costs*. Instead of three or four hundred thousand dollars, as at present, we must estimate her expenses as a nation, or as a member of a Southern Confederacy at five times these sums. If she is to cut a figure at all in proportion to her swelling port, she will soon see the need of ten or fifteen millions annually. How is such a vast sum to be raised? By *import duty*? By no means. To avoid these, slight as they now are, she is rushing out of the General Government. Export duties are not to be thought of, as the consequences would be equally unpleasant. An excise would not do. It would instantly provoke domestic rebellion. It don't go down in this country to pay a shilling for the privilege of wetting one's whistle. Direct taxation would hardly be more palatable. We see no way in which revenues can be raised. Perhaps it is not intended to raise any. Why is it not as sensible to have freedom from taxation, as freedom of trade? The former proposition is no more absurd than many now enjoying the serious attention of the Convention. From reading these debates one gets the impression that everything that South Carolina wants is to be *improvised* at will. Some lucky morning, a hundred sail-of-the-line, mounted with 10,000 guns, will be seen riding proudly in the harbor of Charleston, flaunting the Palmetto flag, and bidding defiance to the world, while on land, a well appointed army will strike terror into the hearts of the perfidious North!

All these things are necessary to the dignity and greatness in store for this State, but how they are to come in the old fashioned way, transcends our comprehension. When an army and navy do come in this manner, then we shall see realized the great Southern Confederacy, and not till then. At present the South is without a sailor or a ship, or without the means of making either—without a foundry or a powder mill, or the means of clothing and feeding a regiment. Perhaps she has the lamp of Aladdin. If not, the more quietly she jogs along in her old paths the better for her reputation and comfort. She has now free-trade *without* taxation. But not content with present advantages, she proposes to ruin herself by seeking, in another form, what from time immemorial she has enjoyed.

Merry Yule.

The eighteen hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Birth of Christ! Yet, like Christianity itself, of whose vitality it partakes, Christmas never grows old. Who looks upon it as antiquated or worn out? It lives with a stronger pulse in the world's heart to-day than any other historic epoch; and, after sixty generations, we still read afresh its poetic story as it echoes along the centuries and spreads ever wider over the globe. The vision of its coming was revealed to the first man, and its commemoration will last out the world. It signalizes the event that lies at the foundation of our modern life, and is the vital spring of our social and political existence. It is the high festival of universal Christendom. The bells of St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Sophia, as well as of old Trinity, ring in the morning of the nativity of the Divine Child, and the incense of general joy ascends to Heaven from the uttermost corners of the world. Innocent frolic and universal fraternity—the smiling face and the generous hand—children dancing with glee, and patriarchs renewing again the days of their youth—yule logs and Christmas candles—carols—churches decorated with evergreens—merry chimes, music, processions and banners—lords of unreason, chaplets of mistletoe, and kisses under the rose—feasting among the poor and freedom even to the slave—these are among the clustering *souvenirs* of Christmas.

The most illustrious fact in the history of man is the advent of the Divine Man. With that epoch begins the true existence of the race. It is the Genesis of the re-creation of the world. For who can read the simple narrative in which the Evangelist records the great event, (and let everyone read it anew to-day,) and then consider the hideous condition of the whole world at that time, and glance over the renovated Christian world as it is now, and not be convinced that the celestial *Gloria in Excelsis* which ushered in the first Christmas has had a grand response from humanity? On the Volga, the Tiber, the Danube and the Thames, by the then undiscovered Amazon, Mississippi and St. Lawrence, "One Jesus" is now worshipped everywhere as Very God, and his Divine Ideas are inter-penetrating more and more the framework of the world. Vast spaces, however, yet remain to be conquered. The swarthy hundreds of millions of the Indies, of Africa and of China have yet to learn of the birth of the Divine Child, to accept his doctrines, and to celebrate their first Christmas. But the forces of nature are not more irresistible in their advance than is the spread of the Kingdom of the Christ to universal dominion.

As yet, but in far perspective, appears the millennial Christmas-day, though every year brings it nearer to us and carries us forward toward it. Not till the sublime sentiment of the first Christmas song is inwrought with the practical life of the whole race—not till peace and love spread their diffusive benificence over every tribe and individual, will the angelic prophecy attain its consummation. National prejudices must be swallowed up in universal fraternity—personal selfishness overshadowed by general charity—the Church return again to the days of its first love—and life in all its relations be brought into harmony with the heavenly key-note. Then, too, the fine Mosaic of Christian sects and parties will be seen to be the necessary and beneficent result of free thought, and essential to the highest unity of effort and spirit. "Happy days roll onward, leading up the golden year!"

An Aldermanic Coup d'Etat.

His Honor the Mayor will be disagreeably surprised this morning, to hear that the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, removed Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT from the office of Chamberlain, appointing Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN in his place. The reasons assigned by Acting-Mayor PECK, for the removal, appear cogent and satisfactory, Mr. PLATT having in the first place deposited the City Funds in an unsafe Bank; secondly, having denied the authority of the Board of Aldermen to inquire as to the amount, condition and safe-keeping of the public money under his charge; and finally, having refused to give the bonds demanded of him by the Board of Supervisors, for the security of the vast amounts lodged in his hands as County Treasurer. Behind these official reasons, however, rumor has for some time asserted that Mr. PLATT, under the advice of his physicians, intended to resign early next January, so that the Mayor might then have the nomination of his successor. This was not a pleasant prospect to the Aldermanic mind, and hence the Acting Mayor seized the golden opportunity of Mr. WOOD'S absence from the City, to place the office of Chamberlain and County Treasurer beyond the further reach of our Municipal Chief Magistrate during the balance of his term.

As to the new appointee, Mr. DEVLIN, he is a gentleman of Democratic principles, who has amassed a large fortune in the clothing trade, and who is now connected with the Broadway Bank as one of its Directors. This is the first public office he has ever held, and we doubt not that he will make a respectable officer, though without that experience in City affairs which Mr. A. V. STOUT would have brought to the duties, had the Board of Aldermen seen fit to reverse the injustice of his removal. Mr. DEVLIN is of Irish birth, but has resided nearly twenty-five years in this City, where he has been remarkably successful, accumulating a fortune of many hundred thousand dollars, on which he recently retired from the clothing business—his name, however, being still kept up in the new firm to introduce his successors to the public. He is a man of about forty-two or three years of age, and was first heard of, politically, in the late Dry-Dock Fusion Committee, of which JOSHUA J. HENRY was Chairman.

We make no doubt the action of the Board of Aldermen last evening will be received with general favor. Whether Mr. DEVLIN will find the place any more a bed of roses than did Mr. PLATT, remains yet to be seen. Certain it is, however, that the Broadway Bank is a much more satisfactory institution than was its ill-starred predecessor.

The Court-Room Question.

We regret to announce that the Supreme Court has determined to inflict the penalty of death upon the Judges of the Superior Court. Hopes of some mitigation of this dreadful sentence have been entertained. Application was made, a fortnight since, to the Common Council, that it should interpose to save these innocent gentlemen, and it is due to the Corporation to say that it made some, though no very strenuous effort, to defeat the sanguinary tribunal. But the sanguinary tribunal defied the Common Council, and shut a metaphorical door of escape in the very faces of its victims, and there now seems to be no outlet for the unhappy condemned. They are to perish by suffocation and poison.

It was some time before Judge PIERREPONT submitted his resignation of a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court, that the complaints of the Bench, the Bar, the Jury and the suitors, called public attention to the unwholesome accommodations provided for that body. Sanitary authorities were abundant to prove that the cold, damp and unventilated apartments where the sittings were held were wholly unfitted for human occupancy; and that constant attendance there must inevitably beget disease and presently ensure death. The frequent illness of the Justices was generally referred to the fatal atmosphere of their Court-room. Chief-Justice BOSWORTH was so prostrated in health and strength, as to yield to the necessity of recruiting through a long and irregular vacation, and a distant tour. At this moment he is lying seriously ill, and unquestionably from the same fearful cause. The other Judges and officers, sensible of the deleterious agencies to which they were exposed, submitted the subject to the Common Council, as the proper authority to furnish judicial accommodations. The two Boards promptly passed a resolution assigning to the General Term of the Superior Court one of the large rooms occupied by the Supreme Court in the building known as the New Court-House, and the resolution was approved by the Mayor. Authorized by this legislation, the Superior Court obtained possession of the keys of the room so granted; directed its officers to prepare the place for use at once, and adjourned thither its General Term. When, however, at the hour of opening Court, the presiding Justice presented himself at the door, he was met with the announcement that the Supreme Court had resumed possession of the room, and that a trial was actually proceeding. The Justice—it was Judge MONCRIEF—eager to avoid any scene or indecency, at once withdrew; and contented himself with transmitting to the usurping judge of the rival court a verified copy of the resolution, and requesting compliance. The demand encountered a refusal; and not choosing to enter into any contest, which might bring contempt and disrepute upon the administration of justice, Judge MONCRIEF simply laid the facts of the case before his Court, transmitted a statement of them to the Common Council, and has since adjourned the Court from time to time in the expectation of some action on the part of the municipal authorities relieving his tribunal from a position of so much difficulty and vexation.

Had we the ear of the august Municipal Senate, upon whose decrees the Judiciary of the State hang in awe and suspense, we should submit to it the propriety of at once removing the scandal caused by these wrongs and the wrongful attempts to right them. If the Common Council has the power to dispose of the public buildings, let them enforce their concession of rooms to the Superior Court, if necessary, by enlisting the aid of a police force. If it lack such power, let it at once obtain proper apartments; and so save what dignity the Bench still retains, and the lives of several of its most creditable occupants from the fatal and malevolent intentions of a rival tribunal. It is a question not merely of personal, but of important public concern.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.—It is admitted by the advocates of Secession that the General Government may suppress rebellion in a State; or, in other words, coerce the individual rebels, however numerous, provided the State in its corporate capacity refrains from indorsing the resistance of the people. But, according to the theory of the Secessionists, the State may at any time, and for any cause declare itself out of the Union, and thus paralyze the arm of United States authority.

But just at this point the second clause or paragraph of the sixth article of the Constitution comes into play, with the declaration that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding*.

It would be impossible for language to be plainer than this, or more effectually to exclude the constructive right of secession. It will be seen, also, that this clause binds the State Judges by their solemn oaths, to make the United States laws and Constitution paramount to State laws and Constitutions. Now, whatever exception may be made as to the supremacy of United States laws, none whatever can be taken as to the Constitution, and to legal and Constitutional elections held under it. South Carolina has not pretended, and cannot, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was in any respect unconstitutional. He was born a free white citizen of the United States; he is of lawful age, and his election depends upon the vote of no State in which there is a doubt that the majority was in his favor. For any State to resist his inauguration, therefore, or to attempt a secession from the Union on account of his election, is a simple nullity, and must be so treated by the Judges of all the States, including South Carolina. To do otherwise is to act in flagrant disregard of their official oaths.

The next or last clause of the sixth article of the Constitution is equally binding upon all officers, State and general. It declares that,

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both

the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, *to support this Constitution.*"

The inference is irresistible from this clause that no man who holds any office under the General or State Governments can give aid or encouragement to secession from the Union, without committing an act of perjury. The right of secession is therefore merely a revolutionary right, and every official Secessionist who would maintain his honor must begin by resigning his office, whether it be conferred by the General or State Government.

It is equally clear that all officers of the General Government are bound to aid in enforcing the laws, no matter who makes resistance; and that the President and Cabinet, members of Congress and the Judiciary are especially bound to do all that men can do to maintain the supremacy of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

The Italian Crisis.

It is evident, from the present state of Italy, that to realize profitable results from a victory indicates more ability than to gain it. It is a fine thing to become "master of the situation," but a much finer to turn it to account. And it is precisely in the delicate turn of application—in the transition from the dramatic to the profitable—that the entire strength of a reform or of a character, of a State or of an individual, is most clearly shown. The Union Party in Italy has passed through the first struggle triumphantly. It is decidedly master of the situation. It has now well-nigh again realized its own proverb of classic times, "one ruler, one tongue, one nation;" it will, probably, ere long, accomplish its prophecy of the Middle Ages expressed by MACHIAVELLI, and "hunt out the last barbarian."

But it is already showing the difficulty of spinning out the old threads and spinning in the new without entanglement. The ministers of the New Order are studying, as their ancestors of the ancient one did before them, "to harmonize into a working whole the fragments of so many different States hitherto governed by different laws." And it is precisely at this point that, to the eye of the diplomatist and prophet of history, the real fighting of the great revolutionary campaign begins. As the interest of the world dies out, this fixes. After the war of battle is over, he hears from afar mysterious whispers, low murmurs, which are a thousand times more terrible than the trumpet sounding a charge. The system of government, in every detail, which emanates from the Ministry of VICTOR EMANUEL, must of necessity be more or less inspired with that progressive spirit, that civilization which will meet with the approbation of the world of the present day. It will be criticised by them, —those who prepare it are of them. But let the reader reflect on the true social condition of half Italy, on the extremely heterogeneous nature of its elements, and he will see that the failure of FARINI, late Minister of the Interior, in his project to bring the whole kingdom into harmony, was nothing remarkable. Nor is the disapproval by the Council of State of the later scheme of his successor, MINGHETTI, to be wondered at. So completely secluded are many Italian provinces that, perhaps, no man living is perfectly acquainted with them all. Not far from Rome there are large, fertile and wealthy districts, containing towns of thousands of inhabitants, in whose whole circle there is not a single steam engine—we might almost say no modern invention whatever. In some, as in Valletri, murder and *vendetta*, or the right of vengeance, are almost a privilege, and remove more inhabitants annually than any other one cause of death. In Bologna and the Romagna a certain wild incapacity to be reconciled to law and order seems to rage at times epidemically. It requires but little research to see in it the result of centuries of misgovernment—of badly-administered law, alternated with enormous severity and the most inconsistent indulgence. To establish any central system which can harmonize such dangerous lieges with the orderly and temperate population of the North is difficult indeed. To perfect it will be the task, not of a man, but of a multitude. It is essentially the same problem which now occupies the entire political thoughts of our own country, and its solution will depend on essentially the same conditions. A clear comprehension of mutual interests, and unflinching determination in their execution, are evidently the ingredients required for the Italian complaint as for the American.

It should be anticipated that in such times the failure of many men who have worked well enough in the old order of things, to solve new difficulties, is no sign that anarchy is at hand. A great movement makes great men. If a Farini or Minghetti are ignorant of the true condition of Southern Italy, others will promptly master the requisite knowledge and utilize it. But while the Central Executive maintains its dignity and power, no reactionary movements led by provincial demagogues can exert any permanent evil influence.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY CAUTION FOR MR. LATHERS.—MR. RICHARD LATHERS is a South Carolinian resident in New York. He believes in secession and regards South Carolina as having become, by her act of Thursday last, a foreign and independent state. If she persists in holding that position she must also be held to be an *enemy* of the United States,—for she disputes their sovereignty and aims to destroy it so far as the limits of her territory are concerned.

We wish to remind Mr. LATHERS that there is such an offence as treason to the United States, and that it is defined to consist in "levying war against them or in *adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.*" It may be well for Mr. LATHERS, to bear this in mind during his further efforts on behalf of secession. So long as South Carolina remained in the Union, these matters were merely political and partisan movements. But now that she is a foreign nation, they assume a different aspect. Perhaps before he pushes his "aid and comfort" much further Mr. LATHERS would do well to consult Mr. O'CONOR,—possibly to send him a retainer.

☞ We shall publish Mr. RAYMOND'S fourth letter to Hon. W. L. YANCEY in the TIMES of to-morrow morning.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this periodical maintains its excellent character. The leading article on Washoe—second of the series—is by Mr. J. Ross BROWNE, and describes life in California and Oregon. The illustrations are lively and characteristic and display decided force and talent, as do also those in the article on Jamaica. This number of *Harper* is prolific in good pictures, for there is an average of a wood-cut to each of its first forty pages. In the way of travels we have, besides the paper on Washoe, a fresh article on Jamaica, and Mr. MEAGHER'S "New Route through Chiriqui"—a subject of much interest at the present time. Poesy is fairly represented, particularly in the "Battle of the Cowpens," and there are the usual number of readable stories and condensations of new books. The last is an important feature in *Harper*. There are many books that contain considerable information, but are too prolix for popular reading. The condenser performs the arduous duty of transforming an unreadable volume into an inviting article, and the manufacturing process is very successfully performed for the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. The regular departments of the *Magazine*—the 'Monthly Record," the "Editor's Table," the "Editor's Easy Chair," "Our Foreign Bureau," and "the Drawer"—are conducted with judgment and ability, and aid in making this periodical most popular among the masses of the American people of all sections of the country.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A new version of the immortal "Rip Van Winkle" was produced here last evening, and introduced Mr. JEFFERSON in the questionable character of "a star." It seems but the other day that we gave welcome to this gentleman as a desirable addition to Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, and now we find him alone and cold, and overwrought, going through the egotisms of a star engagement. He who was the spice of an evening's entertainment, has thus become the solid meat thereof, and is, we are bound to add, a little tough. Comedians seldom succeed as stars, and the reason is found not in the want of appreciation of fun on the part of the audience, but in the fact that the situations which cause that fun cannot be piled on one man's shoulders. A moment's reflection will convince us that in his new character Mr. JEFFERSON is incapable of reviving any pleasant souvenirs of his former triumphs; hence the necessity for a piece like "Rip Van Winkle," which is in a way now, and demands but a single actor and a variety of supernumoraries. Of its kind it is good enough, but we object to its kind, and regret the occasion which has brought Mr. JEFFERSON from the enviable position of the first stock actor of the Metropolis to the "lower range of feeling" of a mere comic star. His performance last evening was as good as any man could make it, but the applause was hollow, and will not, we fear, contribute to the fortunes of the engagement. The piece is well put on the stage, and whatever the result, no one can question Mr. JACKSON'S judgment in giving us a short holiday taste of merriment after so long a supper of tragic horrors.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*Mr. Punch*—whose weekly appearance on the stage of literature is regularly hailed with delight—accompanied by *Madame Judy* and the dog *Toby*, are about to make their *débuts* before the footlights. The occasion is, of course, a benevolent one—the Charitable Festival in behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, (Niblo's Garden, on Thursday)—and the services of other celebrities have been secured, such for instance, as the renowned Santa Claus, and a distinguished foreigner of the name of "Aunt Sally." The play of "Punch and Judy" is too well known to need comment; the powers and virtues of Santa Claus are patent to the communities, and every one will admit that he is always on hand when a good thing is to be done to the children. The distinguished foreigner needs only be introduced. "Aunt Sally," then, is the effigy of an old woman, set upon a stick, with a pipe in her mouth. The players pay a certain sum for the privilege of slaying a given number of wooden billets at her pipe. For every hit they are rewarded with a little wooden doll or toy, which it seems to be the fashion to offer to their young friends as a Christmas present.

The managers of the Nursery have made great efforts to produce novelties to amuse those who would give of their abundance to the sick and destitute little children under their charge. They have therefore caused all these amusements to be prepared in the best style, and when we add that Mr. PIKE has offered the use of his most beautiful Dissolving Views, we are convinced it will be the most attractive festival ever given in this City. There is no charity more in need, or where a trifle will go further, than this. Don't forget the Festival.

"Let those now laugh that never laughed before,
And those who often laugh, now laugh the more."

READINGS.—Mr. TACISTRO will fulfill on Saturday evening next the appointment which he was suddenly prevented from fulfilling on Wednesday evening last by sickness. This will be the last of a series which has given pleasure to all who have heard it, and the price has been reduced for this occasion.

The second Philharmonic Concert of the present season took place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, and was, as usual, brilliantly attended. BEETHOVEN'S Pastoral Symphony—the first piece in the programme—was excellently performed, the second movement being rendered with especial clearness and effect. After this standard work came SCHUMANN'S concerts in A minor for piano, played now, as last season, by Mr. S. B. MILLS. Clearness of musical perception, great endurance, and mechanical ability of the first class, are the characteristics required by this vague but vigorous production. All of these and more Mr. MILLS possesses, and his performance—which it will be remembered we dwelt on last year—was thoroughly delightful. Of the two *morceaux* subsequently played by Mr. MILLS, we prefer the Welsh melody to the very commonplace transcription from "Rigoletto" by LISZT: in the first there is rare beauty of melodic form and delicacy of treatment: in the latter an excess of vulgar and impotent effort. LISZT is undoubtedly a great man, but when he approaches an Italian he is to be dreaded. Melody with a German is a flavor like garlic, or Worcestershire sauce, or red pepper, or any other condiment, and is used for bolting the fourteen chords: with an Italian it is an essence which things beautiful in themselves yield spontaneously. LISZT is such an eminent musical swell, and has dined off the reputation of so many first-rate composers, that it can never be pleasant to see him gobble up a mere naturalist like VERDI. This particular quartette has always been considered good, and we see no reason why it should be brought into disrepute by the oppressive patronage of a magnate who never yet touched a simple melody without strangling it. Mr. MILLS, we may add, gave the piece what little interest it possessed.

M. F. BERGNER, the violoncellist, played an agreeable set of variations on the Russian National Hymn. In all that constitutes a finished and elegant player, M. BERGNER is by far the best in this City. He is absolutely free from vulgar clap-trap and the cheap contrivances by which inferior artists gain applause.

The novelty of the concert was a *Poeme Symphonique*, by LISZT, called the "Festklaenge"—a very vigorous orchestral production, in which all the acknowledged vices of harmony and harmonic progression are paraded as special boldnesses and eccentric originalities on the part of the composer. ROSSINI made fifths respectable; LISZT makes them intolerable. Beyond the affectation which one looks for naturally in everything from the great pianist's pen, there is real merit in this production; a peculiar and trenchant merit, which will not bear analysis. The combinations are extremely varied; the transitions in *motto* bold and happily effected; the various scraps of melody nicely introduced. In short, it is a work which proves that M. LISZT is as familiar with the gamut of a grand orchestra as he is with the keyboard of a piano.

The concert concluded with WEBER'S "Jubilee" overture, Mr. BERGMANN conducted, and left absolutely nothing to be desired.

English opera seems to be in a flourishing condition on "the other side." In London, three of the largest establishments are devoted to its interests, and they all seem to be prosperous. Italian opera, on the other hand, fails to attract remunerative audiences. This is notably the case at Her Majesty's Theatre, where TITIENS, GIUGLINI, and other prominent artists of the day, sing in Italian three times a week to empty benches, whilst MACFARREN'S new opera of "Robin Hood," performed on the remaining nights draws overflowing houses. The prices of admission are the same, and although it may be urged that the regular Italian season does not commence until long after New Year's, and that consequently its best supporters are now out of town, it must be conceded that the masses have given a very distinct preference to the vernacular muse. A patronage so generous and wide-spreading must bring forth good results, and we hear with no surprise that British composers are busy with their pens. At Covent Garden Theatre, where Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON are the joint managers, a new opera by Mr. M. W. BALFE, has been produced with great success. It is called "Bianca, the Bravo's Bride," and is said to be a more ambitious work than any of Mr. BALFE'S later productions. We have not yet seen any criticism on the musical peculiarities of the score, but it is described generally as very full, and demanding a large company for its just interpretation. There are, for instance, parts for six basses and baritones, an important second tenor (comic) *role*, &c. The work was produced on the 7th of the present month; the composer was called out four times, and much enthusiasm seems to have been manifested. The plot is taken from the well-known romance of *Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice*, and the play and situations are said to be worthy of Mr. PLANCHE'S reputation as a skillful and brilliant dramatist.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, the opera of "Robin Hood" is still enjoying "a run." Mr. SIMS REEVES, the tenor, seems to have withdrawn from the company. His *role* is now sustained by Mr. SWIFT, a gentleman who possesses a superb voice, but is yet inexperienced on the stage. Mr. SANTLEY, the baritone here, has probably the finest voice that can now be heard on any operatic stage. Early in the new year, Mr. WALLACE'S opera of the "Amber Witch," which the composer is now completing, will be brought out. Mr. WALLACE is wintering at Wiesbaden, and is said to be in the enjoyment of good health.

The precincts of Covent Garden and Haymarket are the time hallowed abodes of the lyric muse, but in a widely different neighborhood there is yet another resort for that oft times ill-used lady. In the part of London called Whitechapel, and famed for many generations as the paradise of dog-fanciers and professors of sports of a questionable character, they have a very large theatre called, in ordinary times, the "Pavilion" or "Standard," (we forget which,) but now rechristened with the high sounding title of the Eastern Opera House. At this establishment the public is regaled with English versions of Italian, French and German opera—Mr. A. BRAHAM and Mmme. LANCIA being the leading spirits in the impersonations. The undertaking has proved so successful that the managers have extended the field of their operations to original works, and we see by our last files that a new Work by a new composer has been brought out with entire success. It is called the "Young Recruit," and is in two acts. The composer, for a wonder, did not wish his name to be known, but since the verdict of the public has been pronounced, he has emerged from the modest obscurity of the anonymous, and announces his patronymic as FITCHER, which sounds Teutonic at this distance. At any rate it seems pretty certain that at both ends of the English Metropolis, English Opera has been successfully submitted to the people and approved by them. It is a pity that the experiment cannot be made in New-York. We are deficient neither in male or female voices, and in a week could muster a force sufficient for a modest trial. We are persuaded it would show a better result than any campaign ever undertaken at the Academy of Music. It is a comfort to know that it could not show a worse.

A private letter to a gentleman in this City, received by the last steamer from Havana, states that several persons well known in New-York have fallen victims to yellow fever or small-pox there within two weeks, among them members of the theatrical profession and of the equestrian troop, viz.: BENJ. YATES, dancing-master; DON GIBSONISE, a posturer connected with CHIBINI'S circus; CHARLES GAUL, a musician; Mr. COLLINS, vocalist, and also a groom of JAMES MELVILLE, the Australian rider.

THE DIES IRAE.—We have accidentally neglected to notice among the elegant minor gift-books of the season, the fine edition of that famous and magnificent canticle of the Middle Ages, the *Dies Iræ*, edited by ABRAHAM COLES, and published by the APPLETONS. With a history of the hymn and also of its various translations, are given *seven* of the finest English versions in connection with the original. The style of the volume is very neat, and the book forms a most appropriate Christmas gift.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY,
A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA,
Appears in the current issue of this paper.

The Capital Story of
THE SILVER CORD,
By SHERLEY BROOKS, also proceeds with unflagging interest.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES contains, in addition, its usual ample variety of Literary Matter; its contributions to Artistic and Scientific information; its hints to the Agriculturist and Housekeeper.

Its digest of Political and General News is comprehensive and accurate; embracing all details of importance to the moment of publication. The Progress of
THE SECESSION MOVEMENT, and the interesting particulars of

THE GREAT ROBBERY AT THE CAPITAL, will be found at length in this issue, with Editorial Comments upon passing events; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; the Proceedings of Congress; Reports of the Money and Stock Market.

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NEW-YORK, Dec., 22d 1860.
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He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
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WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
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The Superintendent of the Sabbath-School connected with the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., (Rev. Dr. PORTER'S,) returns his grateful acknowledgements to his fellow-laborers, teachers, for their beautiful and costly "TOKEN OF ESTEEM," presented to him at the residence of EVAN PERRY, Esq., on Christmas Eve, 1860.
Dec. 24, 1860. JOHN A. GRAY.

MARRIED.

ABRAMSEN—BOGERT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Van Nest, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. ABRAMSEN, of Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., to Miss EUPHEMIA, daughter of the late James S. Bogert, of this City.

VAN TINE—POLLARD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at Dr. Van Nest's Church, 21st-st., by Rev. F. G. Clark, THEODORE VAN TINE to Miss MAGGIE B., daughter of Otis Pollard, all of this City.

STILLMAN—KASMIRE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, EDWARD W. STILLMAN, of Morrisania, to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late George Kasmire, of this City.

WILLIAMS—FITCH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. W. Diller, A. DENISON WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to LIZABETH C. FITCH, youngest daughter of the late Lodowick C. Fitch, of West Bloomfield, N. Y.

DIED.

COOKE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of his brother, No. 29 West 25th-st., of typhoid fever, Dr. PURCELL COOKE, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M., from Dr. Cutler's Church, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOWLAND.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 21, at No. 323 5th-av., JOSEPHINE, wife of Cook Howland, aged 22 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Her remains were taken from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

☞ Monmouth (N. J.) *Enquirer* please copy.

LAUBACK.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, after a short illness, CHRISTIANA, wife of Isaac S. Lauback, and daughter of John and Christiana Turner, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst, at 12 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, 83d-st, between 2d and 3d avs. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 23, JAMES MARTIN, aged 50 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 204, of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 154 2d-av.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, FRANK, infant son of James and Maria L. Rockwell, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 573 2d-av.

PAY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at her late residence, No. 23 Charlton-st., suddenly, MARTHA, wife of William T. Pay.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ANNA KING, wife of Howard C. Phillips, and daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Penn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips') 5th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CUSHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, JULIA A., wife of T. Albert Cushman, and daughter of Thos. W. Rennie.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 104 East Broadway.

BEACH.—On Monday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, CLARA J., wife of Dr. John Beach, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, after a few hours' illness, of diphtheria, JANET, infant daughter of Thos. B. and Annie Robertson, aged 13 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, LOISA PARKER, wife of Jeffrey L. Parker, aged 44 years.

Funeral services at No. 244 Fulton-av., at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday.) The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, MARION, infant daughter of P. Rosman and Mary Hoffman.

☞ Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS P. GUSTIN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 97 Clermont-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec 22, MARCIA C., relict of the late David P. King, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 88 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAIL.—At Rahway, N. J., on the 22d inst., SARAH S. VAIL, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Third Day, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

SWAIN.—In Sing Sing, on Sunday, Dec. 23, [illegible] Swain, in the 67th year of her age.

Mrs. JEROME EVARTS SWAIN, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, James B. Swain, near Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOVETT.—At Castle Hill, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 23, JOHN LOVETT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Ferry in Hoboken, at 11 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 5 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 184
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
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WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 611, Dec. 24, 1860.
48, 21, 53, 26, 44, 10, 40, 22, 72, 5, 49, 1, 11, 30, 12.
Class No. 612, Dec. 24, 1860.
28, 71, 57, 9, 35, 36, 14, 48, 66, 59, 67, 15.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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DIAMOND FULL SETS, FROM $2,000 TO $5,000.
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VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
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SILVER and PLATED SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
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"PETER STUYVESANT'S NEW-YEAR'S CALL,"
Jan. 1, A. D. 1661.
BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.
Illustrated by Mullen.
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the exquisitely written story
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On an after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

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ALL SNOWED UP
ON
SIX
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
UP TOWN READER!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
If you would get the rarest and choicest little

Secession not to be Confounded with Dissolution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When this Union was established, and the States were but thirteen, the *Union* was as perfect as it has been at any subsequent period. The acquisition of territory, and the admission of new States, extended the domain and increased the nation; but the *Union* in its own nature and self, remained simply the same thing as before. If then, the addition of twenty States did nothing to constitute the Union complete, that being complete at its very origin, how can it be maintained or imagined that the secession of a single State, or of a dozen States, would necessarily dissolve the Union. *Secession* and *Disunion* are radically distinct; and the former by no means implies the latter. Yet how commonly are the two used synonymously, even by professed statesmen. To read the speeches and writings of this day, one might suppose that the Constitution and the Federal Government are a *hanging tower*, of which South Carolina and the other Cotton States form the cement and mortar that keep them from tumbling into a shapeless ruin. But nothing need be more evident than that secession, even if completed to the issue of a final separation, is not only powerless of itself to dissolve the Union, but may be powerless even to shake or disturb it. Sustained by the vigor of States whose interests and sympathies are united, the Constitution would still stand immovable as the Alleghanies. The same Federal Government would hold its rank and its power among the nations. The same national flag would be borne everywhere undimmed in might and glory, though with fewer stars; and the same national marine would swarm in every sea.

This view may be carried yet further. For, indeed, it is very supposable that secession, instead of subverting this Union, might even consolidate its strength and prosperity. It is supposable that the assemblage of more populous and productive States might find their public burdens lightened by the withdrawal of weaker States whose revenues do not equal the annual cost of their fortifications, mails, Custom-houses and harbor improvements; that the Free State manufactures, arts and internal commerce might become invigorated by a stable and fostering legislation, now made impossible by the contentions of a jealous and clashing interest; that public credit might be brighter abroad, and domestic trade more safe at home, if the hazards of repudiation and bankruptcy were so largely diminished, that the world-wide reproach of these United States might be lifted from its name; when foreign nations, all the earth over, could no longer be blind to the redeeming truth that the "*chattel*" of local Slave law is by national law, and always, properly, has been in all places and regions where the Federal flag floats alone and supreme, the "*person*" of our Federal Constitution; that the relations of the North with the seceding States themselves might become more pacific when the Republic should spread its protection over citizens who now, in those States, are murdered or robbed, or imprisoned, or beaten beneath and in defiance of the very shield of their constitutional rights, and with an impunity and daring which arise solely out of our political recognition of the murderers and robbers as fellow-citizens; and, finally, that those vices which the unscrupulous *plantation* management has contributed to insinuate into public offices, governmental contracts and national finance,—extending also from Federal into State affairs, and even to railroad boards and moneyed corporations—might be sloughed off in time on the removal of so very appreciable a promoting influence and cause.

Mr. Editor, I am not advocating the affirmative of the preceding propositions, nor offering myself as the mouth-piece of the tens, or perhaps fifties, of thousands who, in full persuasion of their verity, are seriously hoping that the *threat* of secession by the Cotton States will issue in the *reality* of their separation; but I am simply evincing how diverse, if not how opposite, are the two topics of Secession and Disunion, and how crude, undiscriminating and unstatesmanlike it must be and is to confound the one with the other. LOOK YOU.

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PERSONAL

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. CHAS. BISHPORTH, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, England. Was last heard from about five years since, at Elkridge Landing, Maryland. Any information thus will be thankfully received by addressing Box No. 1,529 Post-office, New-York.

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A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND secular music will be given by the Sunday-school of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.) assisted by Little MARTHA DAVIS, and several other celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, on Christmas EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860. Doors open at 6. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given by the Choir of the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., assisted by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, for the benefit of its Sunday School. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock; tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. Sunday School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860, commencing at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Adults' tickets, 25 cents. Children's tickets, 15 cents. To be had at the door.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn. The Church will be decorated for the occasion.

THERE WILL BE INTERESTING CHRISTmas exercises in the German Methodist Church, Wyckoff-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, (in the English language) on Christmas evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admittance free.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL AT THE East River Industrial School, in 40th-st., near 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the school are invited to be present.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—SERVICES WILL BE held in the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Dr. OSGOOD.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 23D INST., BETWEEN Union-square, Irving-place and East 15th-st., a mourning BREAST-PIN, containing the hair of a deceased friend, with an inscription on the back, valuable to no one but the owner. A suitable reward will be given to the finder, if returned to No. 36 Union-square.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "of the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALISED.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, mand I stepped into the hapothecary's and says hi to the man, "Can you bease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it 'aches 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of the case which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or asperity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.
For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the warning index.

HANDSOME—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—so, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps you'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaxed her before.
Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've got it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.
Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them at hand to use as occasion requires.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars rescued from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy soxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUBLENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
E. MENDES, No. 644 BROADWAY,
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS, BASKETS,
RUSTIC BOXES, BOXES, SUPERFINE
will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 17.
E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for
RICHNESS, NOVELTY AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees. CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

LAMPS, FOR CARBON OR COAL OIL.
A PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Both Useful and Ornamental.
A rich, beautiful and varied assortment,
Comprising over Two Hundred Different Patterns,
Suitable for Holiday Gifts,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.
At the Dépôt of CARBON OIL COMPANY,
No. 121 Pearl-st., New-York,
(near Maiden-lane.)

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in pose-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAAB, No. 620 Broadway.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 321.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 302 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN,
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

STRONG'S DOLLAR LOT OF BOOKS AND GAMES FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Call and get one. T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, A STEADY, NEAT, HONEST and obliging woman to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a family of four persons, seven miles from the City. Also a young girl to take care of the children—both must have good recommendations. To two such persons a good home is offered. Wages, $7 to $8. No engagement will be made for one week. Address applications, stating residence, to A. B., New-York Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN WOMAN, as a situation as cook in town and country; understands English, French and German cookery. Also, a woman as good plain cook; has excellent reference in regard to capability, honesty, good temper and temperance. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED by an English widow lady, 30 years of age, as a competent housekeeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman from the north of Ireland, a member of the Episcopal Church, desires a situation as plain seamstress and to mind children, or do up-stairs work. Apply at, or address F. W., No. 305 West 17th-st.

A WIDOW, IN CONSEQUENCE OF LOSSES, is desirous to obtain embroidery on muslin or linen. All orders promptly attended to. The best of City references. Address ANNA R., for one month, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. It is more blessed to give than receive.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND SALESMAN.—Wanted, a situation in some wholesale or office business by a young man, who would loan his employer $1,000, on good security; is now a salesman in a wholesale house and would refer to his present employer; understands book-keeping, and has some trade. Address E. LATHROP, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at the store of his last employer, C. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's, saddler, No. 932 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, of first-class standing in his profession, in all the departments, in particular the grape cultivation; has filled some of the most respectable situations in the Union; has left one of the largest, to whom he refers. Apply till engaged at BRIDGEMAN'S, No. 376 Broadway, for G. C.

HELP WANTED.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, in a dry-goods commission house, a young man as assistant book-keeper; must have had experience, be correct in figures, and a good and rapid penman; salary moderate. Address, with references, Box No. 448 New-York Post office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH cook. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A TIDY GIRL, WHO can come well recommended, to do light work and sew, at No. 40 Grove-st.

BOY WANTED IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE. —One who writes a good hand, is acquainted with arithmetic, and lives in New-York or Brooklyn. Reply by letter, giving age and references, and address through Post-office Box No. 2,655 to A. B. C.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL, NOS. 115 AND 117 West 23d-st., directed by Capt. RALSTON, (late of British Army,) with efficient assistants. Classes for ladies or gentlemen, and horses for School or Central Park riding. Circulars can be obtained or forwarded from the office on application.

STAMMERING CURED IN A FEW LESSONS. —Apply to G. VALE, teacher of Navigation, Surveying, Draughting perspective, Book-keeping, &c., and publisher of Scientific and Liberal Works, as "Vallee's Rules," &c. No. 361 Pearl-st., corner of Frankfort-st., (entrance in Frankfort,) N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER of Mathematics, in one of the first institutions of learning in this City, can devote an hour and a half each day to the instruction of one or two pupils in that or other branches of study. Address N., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER TO TAKE charge of a Public School at Greenville, Bergen Township, N. J., three miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen Point Plank-road. Apply to MICHEL D. M. VREELAND, Trustee, at Armstrong-place. None but those who are competent need apply.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM New-England wishes a place in a private family, as governess. She is competent to teach the English branches, education and to give elementary instruction in French and music; she refers to Mrs Robert Sedgwick. No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT French lady for a seminary in Canada West. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No 170 Broadway,
Room No. 25, up stairs.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES!
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE SALES
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
And their entire
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Will now be disposed of
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!
BEFORE OFFERED,
AND
WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION of PURCHASERS.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied stock of
CLOAKS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 399 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $30, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 25
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 15
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at . 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 12
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75
English Damask reduced to 75c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 399 Broadway.

851 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAM

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock precisely. Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable readings, rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, and rare and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owner, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole shall be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS, Containing magnificent suit suites of Parlor furniture in brocatel and velvet, marble tep, centre sofa and pier tables, Florentine and French mirrors, reception and Turkish chairs, French escritoire, mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique, lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., of every description. Library-room furniture, rich silver ware, reivers, forks spoons, dining and tea service, castors, silver goblets, rich urns, napkin rings, French and Bohemian China, ruby and crystal cut glass of every description, forming a rich and valuable collection of household furniture and unique and recherché works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence in dining room, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, rain or shine.

By JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock,
By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches, &c., of the late
A. VAN BEEST,
comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.

Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late
WM. E. BURTON.

On view daily until 10 P. M
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29,
SPECIAL SALE OF
VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
HOUSE AND LOT No. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee.
No. 58 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
J. SNEDECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c.
To be sold at auction without reserve, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28

The sale to commence at 7 o'clock. Comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists.

Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett James M. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Innes, Doughty, E. H. May, Tait, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Oertel, Dix, Coleman, Sontag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter, Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Boutelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Coutourier, H. Rouner, &c., &c.

There is included in this sale a superb Statue, entitled
"CUPID,"
BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR, IVES.

This really excellent work has excited considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above mentioned.

The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day until the evening of sale.
J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, French bowls, cups, China vases, boxes, &c. Also, an invoice of Canton China ware of various descriptions, tea-poys, &c., &c.

Also, a large invoice of French clocks, bronzes, China vases, ormolu, Parian and Parisian fancy articles, French China dinner, tea and dessert sets, China clocks, fans, and other costly goods.

Also, an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landed from the ship *H-lvertin* from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers and other ware, and beautiful goods.

Also, a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger-bowls and other goods.

Also, an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful, under glass with other rich and costly goods.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26,
At 12 o'clock, two very beautiful real Hudson Bay sable cloaks, very superior and costly, made to order, to be sold without reserve.

Also, the balance of the jewelry remaining uncalled for from the sale of Dec. 20 and 21 which was sold by order of the Receiver, the same remaining uncalled for; will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st. The blooded mare young Ostrich, dark brown, 15½ hands high out of old Ostrich, by imported Longfoot. Young Ostrich is with foal by a Messenger and Malbrine stallion, and will be sold without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Way Bing train, 10 A. M.	10:30 A. M. and 4:55, 5:55 and 6:30, 6:30 and 6:40 P.M.
	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:4 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:20 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND [illegible] RAILROAD [illegible] and intermediate stations. Mail at 6:45 A. M. Express at 9 A. M. Accommodation at 4 P. M. Express at 5:30 P. M. Mail train runs every night to Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 19, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold, between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return, from Dec. 24 to Dec. 27 inclusive; and also to and from places on the line of the road as follows: Newark, 40c.; Elizabeth 50c.; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Millston $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 2:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. H. Simms, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The business meetings will be held at the hall of the Nu Chapter, No. 556 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ P. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Literary exercises at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, No. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order.
ELIJAH C. KING, Secretary. GEO. YOUNG, W. M.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIERSON, No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asahel C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 139 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly appointed and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $621 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $368,103 87.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.
SHEPPERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEC. 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 55 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of *six* (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.
By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & SEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds, due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
EDW. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, A WIDOWER, WITHout any incumbrance, possessing $6,000 in property, wishes to form an acquaintance with a respectable widow or maiden lady, between 25 and 35 years of age, with a view to matrimony. The lady must have some property, be good-looking and of an affectionate disposition. A corresponding acquaintance desired before an interview. Any lady answering this in sincerity can obtain satisfactory reference. Address W. C. R., Station D, 9th-st., Post-office.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualification* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corrupt blood and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with unmanly reserve, ending in the irretrievable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

In all cases	$6
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. Four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes (names of whose cases and other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing resource. Price $1, with book. Office No. 468 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAGNEREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.
DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., (west side Broadway,) N. Y. Treatment scientific and relief guaranteed. Female Panacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for constitutional derangement and periodic irregularities. Price $5, a safe and certain medicine. Monthly restorative $1, sent per mail. Ladies' private circulars containing particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 468 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood has sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES and JOHN O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs, against JOHN McGINLEY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 135 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 6th day of January, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 135 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1860.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
d25-law6wTu* No. 135 Nassau-street, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.
ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.
o8-law6mTu* [WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 21-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC D. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD,

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME RAY, NO. 260 7TH-AV., NEAR 27th-st., surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her powers. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losers. Ladies 25 cents, gents 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., New York, Dec. 15, 1860.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of an act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New-York, as herein

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF [illegible]

INCREASE OF CITY [illegible] — NEW STEAM FIRE [illegible] — BILLS PASSED—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN REMOVED, AND DANIEL [illegible] SUCCESSOR—A [illegible] ABOUT TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing John T. Mills, proprietor of the Bull's Head line of stages, to terminate his route down town at the lower end of the Park, instead of at Fulton Ferry, as at present. Alderman Stark stated that this would be a great accommodation to the working classes, as the fare in these stages is but three cents, and few passengers desired to ride in them to or from Fulton Ferry.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the Clerk to prepare the usual Manual, and requiring the Manhattan Gas Company to lay mains in Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

On motion of Alderman Genet, the Board considered the resolution adopted by the Councilmen, authorizing the Clerks of the Common Council to procure the printing, binding and indexing of the two Boards, to be done by E. Jones & Co., at the usual prices, and directing the Comptroller to pay the bills. Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution did not pass, and upon reconsideration, was laid over.

The Comptroller was authorized to refund to the Trustees of the First German Baptist Church the sum of $208 61—amount of taxes paid in error.

ANOTHER STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Genet, appropriating $4,800 for Hose Company No. 52 to purchase a steam fire-engine.

Alderman Darragh objected—that $3,500 would be enough. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered, and laid on the table.

COURT-YARDS ON THE SIDEWALKS.

A report was presented in favor of making the sidewalks in Seventy-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River thirty feet wide, and allowing the property owners to take fifteen feet of it for court-yards in front of their houses during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Owens said as the street was 100 feet wide, he was in favor of it.

Alderman Brady objected, that there was no use in paving a wide street if the additional width was to be given to the property holders.

Alderman Darragh said the City would have less pavement to take care of, and the street would be more ornamental. The City would lose nothing, as only the use of the street was given temporarily. The same plan had been pursued in Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, and he believed in Forty-second-street.

Alderman Brady wanted to know if the gentlemen had "shown any utility into it." If the property-holders wanted Court-houses, why did they not set their houses back? In the gentleman's district they used this space for cleaning carriages, killing men by sending them up in balloons and for exhibiting wild animals. The subject was referred back to the Committee.

The resolution in relation to the printing, binding and indexing of the Boards was taken from the table, and under the operation of the previous question was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, again reconsidered and tabled.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of the complaint and pay-roll clerks of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, from $600 per annum to $1,095 per annum.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the erection of public urinals at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues.

Alderman Genet again called up the resolution in relation to printing, binding, &c., and under the operation of the previous question the Board concurred with the Councilmen.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a "Burton's Champion Hook and Ladder Fire Escape," for Baxter Hook and Ladder Company, No. 15.

Various resolutions increasing the salaries of clerks in the Departments, were referred to committees. The salary of the several Foremen in the Department of Wharves, Piers and Slips were increased to $1,200 per annum.

The resolution authorizing the steam fire engine for Hose Company No. 52, to be located in the Harlem District, and to cost $4,800, was taken from the table and adopted.

The salaries of the temporary clerks in the Bureau of Records, in the Inspector's Department, were increased to $3 per day.

REMOVAL OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication was received from the Acting Mayor, Mr. W. J. Peck, and read:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: By virtue of the power vested in the Mayoralty by section 4 of the Amended Charter of 1857, I hereby remove Nathan C. Platt from the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, and wish your concurrence and ratification of the same. The causes for this removal are as follows:

First.—Upon the removal of the former City Chamberlain and the appointment of Nathan C. Platt to fill his place, he, Mr. Platt, deposited the City funds in the Artisan's Bank, an institution of small capital originally, but which small capital had been very materially reduced by losses, and was of very doubtful responsibility at the time; and as Mr. Platt was, and had been from the beginning, the President of said institution, he must have known its condition and consequently its entire unfitness to be the repository of the public moneys.

Second.—When the Board of Aldermen, moved by the anxious inquiries and alarm of the community, appointed a Committee to investigate the condition and custody of the public funds, he, Mr. Platt, refused to appear before said Committee or to answer any questions relating to the safety or custody of the said public money.

Third.—The City Chamberlain, being *ex-officio* County Treasurer, was required by the Board of Supervisors, through a committee, to file his bonds for the safe keeping of the County funds according to law. Mr. Platt, by delays from time to time, neglected and refused so to do, as he had previously done to the Board of Aldermen, to answer any questions relating to the safety or custody of said monies, thus attempting to set aside and deny the right to any investigation of his official conduct, until he was compelled by process of law.

Believing from the above that the public interests will be promoted by the removal of Mr. Platt from the office of Chamberlain, I ask your concurrence in such removal. WM. J. PECK, Acting Mayor.

The paper was first laid upon the table, but then immediately taken up.

Alderman Genet moved that this Board do advise and consent, with his Honor the Mayor, to the removal of Nathan C. Platt from the office of City Chamberlain.

After an ineffectual effort to table the matter, Alderman Genet's motion was adopted, and Chamberlain Platt was removed by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Toomey, Russell, Cornell, Boole, Farley, Genet. Negative—Aldermen Starr, Darragh, Seagrist, Owens and Platt.

THE NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication was received from the Acting Mayor:

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen—I hereby nominate Daniel Devlin, Esq., as City Chamberlain, to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Mr. Nathan C. Platt, and ask your concurrence in said appointment. WM. J. PECK, Acting Mayor.

Alderman Darragh moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers, which was lost, and upon motion the appointment of Mr. Devlin was confirmed by the same vote as that on the removal, with the exception that Aldermen Platt and Owens voted in the affirmative.

Alderman Genet moved a reconsideration.

Voices—What is that for?

Alderman Boole—Only to put another spike in. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was lost.

HOW ABOUT THE STREET COMMISSIONER?

Alderman Genet said that from the rumors that had been in circulation it had been supposed that they would have something from the Acting Mayor in relation to the Street Commissioner. [Laughter.]

The Chair—There is no such paper.

Alderman Genet—I hope His Honor the Mayor, will have something to amuse himself with. I hope he will enjoy his honeymoon. [Laughter.] He will have something to enjoy himself about. [Laughter.]

THE JAPANESE BILL PASSED.

The Japanese bill came up from the Councilmen as amended—(cut down to $82,000.)

Alderman Darragh objected to the item for liquors furnished on the steamboat *Ada*—there were 156 bottles of wine charged besides the liquors, and there were only 212 persons on the boat;—there was enough to make every person on the boat drunk, and yet all were sober. The bill for wines amounted in the aggregate to $11,128. The Japanese were charged with having drank $4,636 worth of wine and liquors. What would the Japanese say if they heard that?

The Chair—I could not say, not having had any conversation with them.

Alderman Darragh—Then they had $8,900 worth of carriage hire. [Laughter.]

Alderman Boole—That's cheap. [Laughter.]

Alderman Darragh—That is $6 40 per day. On the day of the reception, allowing sixty carriages at $10 each.

Alderman Cornell—We paid $30 each for some of those baronches.

Alderman Genet—That one that had the Tycoon and his brother. [Laughter.]

Alderman Darragh—Well, allow them forty carriages a day—they rode every little.

Alderman Boole—That is not enough.

Alderman Darragh—The bill would amount to but $3 400—a little over one-third of the amount charged.

Alderman Genet—Do you know how much the Bible cost?

Alderman Darragh—I do not know that they had one. If the gentlemen had considered the precepts of the Bible in presenting this bill to the Board—

Alderman Boole—Then the bill would have been larger. [Laughter.]

Alderman Darragh—The Bible inculcates honesty and truthfulness. Gentlemen in this Board know the bill is exorbitant. Then, for the Ball we have $27,000 charged in suppers. I venture to say that there was not $10,000 worth of stuff on the tables. I will venture to say that not one-third entered the room.

Alderman Genet—You may guess that.

Alderman Darragh—There you can strike $17,000 from this bill. Then there was a bill for carpenter work, without specifying for what.

Alderman Cornell, (in the Chair)—The items are given in every case.

Alderman Darragh—There is no one piece of work specified. There is the item of $8[illegible] for wire. It was very likely necessary to do a great deal of wire-[illegible]ing. I hope every honest member of the Board will vote against the bill.

Alderman Genet—He refers to me especially; he knows I am honest. [Laughter.]

Alderman Darragh—The bill is exorbitant, and I call upon gentlemen not to rob the people.

Alderman Boole—(South Ward)—Shall we give them the previous question?

Alderman Genet—Oh, no—let them [illegible]

Alderman Darragh—The [illegible] of the Seventeenth and Sixteenth have all [illegible] of Tiger on this question, and I hope the gentleman from the Second will set himself right this time.

Alderman Genet—

"[illegible] cut to burn
The [illegible] only return."

Alderman Stark would vote against the bill if he could be shown one dishonest item in it.

Alderman Darragh—There is one.

Alderman Stark—What is it?

Alderman Darragh—The bill for wine. "Green Seal" is charged $2 50 per bottle.

Alderman Stark—Is that exorbitant?

Alderman Darragh—It can be bought for $18 per dozen, in any quantity.

Alderman Boole—I understand that it was 2,000 bottles first, and has been reduced in Committee to 1,700.

Alderman Darragh—That item is not mentioned in the bill.

Alderman Stark—The Committee has reduced the bill from $105,000 to $82,000—that is quite a reduction of item. Now, Sir, I have been to first class hotel-keepers, who tell me that they would not, under any circumstances, have got up such an entertainment for less money than the Lelands charge. I determined to set myself right. Many say they would not have had such an entertainment in their houses at any price. As to the wine bill—*you might have swam in wine in the Garden that night.* It was passed out the window—those outside were just as much entitled to it as those who received tickets of admission. The wine was destroyed by the guests. The extravagant bill for the ball is only $27,000, and the Sub-Committee inform me that they made an agreement with Mr. Leland for that sum. They had power to do that. The papers have complained of the expense for printing—that bill was only $700.

Alderman Darragh—Do you approve of the bills for the rent of rooms at $584 per day?

Alderman Stark—That is the price all hotel-keepers charge. If you have meals in your room at a hotel they charge you a quarter more than if you take ordinary board. I do not know that there is any rent charged. I am willing to vote for the bill because I believe the *charges, most of them, to be honest*, and I hope the Committee will have learned enough in having this entertainment so as *to be careful* how they make arrangements hereafter for entertaining Japanese or anybody else.

Alderman Genet—I hope all the gentlemen will have an opportunity to purge themselves.

Alderman Brady—I have nothing to purge myself of. I will not vote for a bill that I do not think is honest, and I will not vote against a bill to gratify newspaper clamor. I went to Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, and talked with him about this matter. There was not *three thousand dollars* difference between his price and the Lelands' for the Japanese board. I dare, Sir, get up in this Board and say that *I believe this bill to be right, the greater portion of it. There may be some items in it that I would not go for.* As to the wine bill, I do not know how much it takes to make a man drunk; perhaps the gentleman from the Ninth does. I heard of a man in my Ward who drank 50 glasses of lager and then was not drunk.

Alderman Genet—That is not so bad as a man in my District, who drank 80 hogsheads. [Laughter.] Let the gentleman show me that this is not an honest bill, and I will vote against it. I want no suppositions, but facts. How much did those yellow kids cost? [Laughter.]

Alderman Brady—I paid a dollar for mine.

Alderman Genet—I am interested for I was not "in."

Alderman Farley—I paid twelve shillings, for mine. I was not "in the ring."

Alderman Darragh—The rent of the rooms occupied by the Japanese is charged for at the rate of $212,100 for the whole building—*more than twice what the whole building is worth!* You can get the best kind of board in the hotel for $10 per day without charge for rent.

Alderman Brady, said if the gentlemen would show him that the bill was not at the regular rates, he would vote against it.

Alderman Darragh said he would tell the gentlemen that the bill was not at the regular rates.

Alderman Genet said that Alderman Darragh had criminated himself because he was willing to trust the Comptroller to refuse to pay other bills, but, would not trust the Comptroller on this, on which that officer had just as much power.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in passing the Japanese bill, at $82,000, and the board concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Toumey, Starr, Russell, Cornell, Boole, Platt, Owens, Farley and Genet.

Negative—Aldermen Darragh and Seagrist.

Alderman Genet—Aye, Tycoon and all.

Alderman Platt—Well, we have got rid of the Japanese somehow or other.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Alderman Farley called up his resolution, offered last meeting, authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ 1,000 men in grading Hamilton-square, to sell the dirt and apply the proceeds to paying the laborers.

Alderman Darragh objected that it would cost the City $40,000 for work that could just as well be done for nothing. Owners of sunken lots in the vicinity would gladly cart away the dirt and pay for the privilege, at any rate, without costing the City a dollar.

Alderman Farley said that the measure would not be an expense to the City, as the selling of the dirt would pay the laborers.

Alderman Darragh insisted that the City would have to pay roundly, and that the Central Park Commissioners would be glad to take the surplus earth away.

Alderman Farley's resolution passed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Toomey, Russell, Cornell, Boole, Seagrist, Platt, Farley.

Negative—Aldermen Starr, Darragh and Owens.

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PUBLIC MARKETS TO BE KEPT OPEN TILL 8 P. M. VALENTINE'S MANUAL.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, Mr. Costello, from the Committee on Markets, reported in favor of allowing occupants of stalls in the public markets to keep open daily until 8 P. M. The report was adopted.

The Board concurred in a resolution requesting Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council, to prepare a Manual of the Corporation for the year 1861, and that the same be published under his supervision.

The Board adjourned at an early hour to Thursday evening next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Incendiary Fire in a Variety Goods Store.—At 5½ o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered on the premises of E. Drew, dealer in variety goods, on the third floor of No. 327 Broadway. By the prompt action of the firemen, the flames were prevented from extending much beyond the place of their origin, though considerable damage was done by water. The loss upon Mr. Drew's stock is about $500; insured. Mr. McDonald, dealer in fancy goods, who occupied the rear part of the third floor, suffered a loss of $300; insured. The second floor was occupied by Ryder & Dittenhoefer, dealers in silks, and their stock was damaged to the extent of about $600; insured. The stock in the tailor's store on the first floor was slightly damaged by water. It will require about $300 to repair the building. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary—the Fire Marshal having discovered two places which exhibited undoubted proof that the fire had been designedly kindled.

The Recent Robbery of Judge Jessup.—Detectives Elder and McCord yesterday apprehended three Germans, named Michael Reuben, Manassah Goldman and Louis Teuchert, charged with having stolen $2,600 from Judge William Jessup, of Pennsylvania, on board the Philadelphia train at Newark, in the month of October last. The prisoners were arrested soon after the occurrence of the robbery, but were discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus* in consequence of the unavoidable detention of Judge Jessup while on his way to lodge complaints against them. After their release, they at once departed for New-Orleans, but a few days since they returned to this City and were captured by the detectives. A requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey for the surrender of the accused to the authorities of that State having been received, they were sent over to Newark in the course of the afternoon.

Changes in the Detective Police Force.—The Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting, yesterday, transferred Captain George W. Walling, of the Detective Police, to the command of the Twentieth Precinct, in place of McKelvey, whose resignation from the position he holds in the Department is anticipated. The Commissioners also decided upon a reorganization of the Detective branch of the service, and as a first step in this direction the force is to be reduced from its present number of twenty-three to fifteen men.

A New Counterfeit.—Several counterfeit $3 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Market Bank of this City, were passed last evening upon the dealers in holiday presents. As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the Police, information was telegraphed to the Central office, and thence disseminated throughout the entire City. No arrests were reported.

Arrivals in the City.

Com. Tatnall, of the U. S. Navy; W. K. Nelson and lady, of Peekskill; E. Eldridge, of New-York; M. Corbin, of Washington, D. C.; C. Stebbins, of Richmond, Va.; and J. N. Waddell, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Appleton, of Boston; C. M. Morris, of the U. S. Navy; and H. Lacock and A. Marentenz, of the Royal Artillery, from England, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Carroll, of Washington, D. C.; Col. Craig, of the U. S. Army; D. Crittenden, of California; L. R. Smoot, of Kansas; and J. M. Donaldson, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. G. Hale, of Texas; C. G. Hall, of Baltimore; and A. Ely, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. Hitchcock and lady, of Boston: Mr. Tarleton and lady, of Mobile; A. H. W. Peterson and lady, of the [illegible], are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Its Festivities and its Charities.

Christmas is come again. It seems rather twelve weeks, than twelve months ago, since we last said the same thing. Come again, with its good luck and bad luck, its joys and forebodings, whether the latter be for good or for evil—come again, with large stockings, and the gifts of Santa Claus, to fill them—come again with chairs round the festive table, for the annual gathering of scattered friends,—in many instances with a vacant chair in which only a dearly cherished memory sits, but whose real occupant is with Him for whose birth the day is celebrated.

Last night little people had little rest. They insisted upon staying up longer than usual, of course. They made a resolute demand on the hosiery of the household, insisting on the largest stockings that could be procured. Charlie insisted on his grandpa's leg-envelopes, that same venerable and defunct relative having weighed 240 pounds before he died. Charlie thought that Santa Claus could easily get a respectably-sized sled, a pair of skates, a rocking-horse, not to speak of other toys innumerable, with fruit, cakes and candies, to the utmost verge of an *Arabian Night's* imagination, into that venerated and departed relative's hose. Little Emma defied sleep until she had sixteen dolls, and a complete miniature dinner and tea service, veritable China, with Sheffield knives and forks, and ladies' spoons, and other *et ceteras* to match, of the newest pattern and the best quality, secured to her. And tiny Johnny, not quite five years old, was as angry a secessionist from family duty as South Carolina is, until he was assured that Santa Claus intended to leave him a Noah's Ark, with Noah, his sons, and all the animals complete.

It is good to say that when these sweet little rebels were subdued to rest, less by the persuasions of their parents than by the potent hand of Morpheus, Santa Claus went round the house. How he descended by the back wall of the yard, and how he departed up the chimney, or whether he descended by the chimney, and departed by the back wall of the yard, we are not bound to tell. Let us be candid, and say we do not know. But one thing we do know, he was there. And when Charlie, and Emma, and Johnny, and "Little Tots," woke up this morning, after keeping awake as long as Nature would let their little lids stay open, Charlie found, if not all he expected, at least his sled and skates; and if Emma had not sixteen dolls, the good old man had left her one, a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed wax darling of a baby, that never required to have its face washed, and was ready at all times to retire to bed in its most presentable Sunday apparel, not omitting the blue or pink sash round its waist. Johnny got his Noah's Ark, of course, but we are sorry to say that before turkey was served for dinner, or the cook had dreamed of getting the plum pudding out of the pot, the vent of his genius had led him to try the experiment of the deluge in a tub of water, whereby the glue of the ark lost its consistency—a general wreck was the consequence,—Noah and the animals were left floating on the surface and would infallibly have been lost, if Biddy had not rushed out with a frying pan, and fished them all up. They were dried before a fire, but all their paint, adornment and glory, had departed from them.

Christmas! We do not care to trace the history of the day through successive ages. Its origin we all know, and with profound reverence, carry ourselves back to that night when shepherds watched their flocks, and angels came to them, to announce the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem. More than eighteen centuries have since passed, but are there no angels now, to announce "glad tidings?" May there not be earthly angels, who, without a prophetic mission, or an annunciation of tidings so sublime, still, in the garb of men and women, such as we meet every day, convey also "glad tidings" to the poor? Christmas, that brings to us so many dear associations, so many happy recollections, comes to too many of our fellow creatures, with a chilling and a mocking countenance, such as Christmas never meant to wear, and which is as alien to the spirit of that Great Festival, as would be the rotting flesh of a corpse to the ruddy cheek of a baby in the healthy flush of life. May nothing be done for them? It was the day of "glad tidings," we must remember, to *all* mankind. In old days in England, Germany, Sweden, it was a regular wassail time. Flocking to the Castle or the Manor Hall came the poor folk, aged and young, in cleanly, though ill in much-mended clothes. Peasant and lord were equal then, and when the feast was ended the "fragments" were distributed among the poor, but were set aside for conveyance home till the ale had been broached and the cup quaffed and the heart warmed. And then came the minstrels with their minstrelsy, and the Yule log, blazing on the hearth, threw up its bright reflection upon the berries and leaves of the mistletoe, pendent from the central beam of that "hall of the olden time." And from that hall the poor departed well-laden with solid good cheer for their bodies for many days to come, but bearing away with them the memory of a happy time that would abide with them through many and many a month.

We have no castles, baronial or manor halls. We have no Yule logs or mistletoe branches. We do not miss them or need them. But the poor we have amongst us. Need we suggest that if any individual has the means of making another deserving individual happy, if it be only for one day, that there is a recording angel, who, while he drops a tear upon the faults of mortals, and blots them out most gladly registers in ineffaceable characters the good deeds of those of whom it has been said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these little ones ye did it unto Me?"

Let us, in this connection, without reference to private cases of deserved charity, commend the following excellent institutions to the notice of those who have an abundance and a superfluity—the House of Industry and the Ladies' Home Mission in the Five Points; the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street; the Home for Aged and Indigent Females; the Magdalen Asylum; the Children's Aid Society, and all kindred organizations for aiding the poor. Institutions on the Islands will also well repay a visit to-morrow.

Our Advertising Columns—What We Find in Them.

Now, if ever, is the time for youthful lovers and elderly admirers to go to housekeeping. If we may judge from the advertisements that crowd our columns, everything is cheap—all things are being sacrificed. Holders of desirable personal property seem determined and "contarmed" to almost give it away, and we are really encouraged to believe that the millenial days are approaching, when generosity and unselfishness shall reign in the hearts of all men.

Prominent amongst those who, regardless of consequences and reckless of fate, are determined to benefit mankind, is the enterprizing firm of

W. J. F. Dailey & Co.—Alphabet Dailey, as his intimates call him. They have a prodigious quantity of China sets for breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea and supper—with gold bands and enameled centres—silver-plated tea-kettles.

And Parian ware,
Beyond compare.

Bronze figures and rich China vases, such as would make a Mandarin envious, and a "three-tailed Punchin" stand on his head with jealous rage.

Messrs. Bishop & Rein, have opened a branch store from a well-known down-town house, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel. At this place we have noticed an extremely well-selected assortment of jewelry, and we are informed by "one who knows," that the prices are as low as the assortment is fine.

R. H Macy, announces that he has faith still in the political faith of the people of New-York. He believes firmly that though South Carolina may deem it wise to ignore the Fourth of July and other National Holidays, the people of this City will not forget the days of Merrie Christmas, or the Happy New Year, and therefore he offers an immense stock of French and German fancy goods, of Scotch and Swiss embroideries, and of kid gloves fresh and new at extravagantly low and ridiculously ruinous prices.

D. W. Evans & Co., of the Pioneer Gift Book-store, are remarkable in their benevolent interest. Not satisfied with selling standard works, illustrated works, humorous works, biographies, dictionaries, all sorts and kinds of books, at the regular retail price, they insist upon bestowing on their patrons, as a token of their love for men in general and their patrons in particular, gifts ranging in value from fifty cents to a hundred dollars, much to the astonishment and entirely to the gratification of

"One and all,
Both great and small."

One's mouth cannot fail to water as he reads Maillard's announcement of goodies on hand. Such treasures of cake and candy—such oceans of cream and sweet stuff—wrapped up, boxed up, inclosed or done up in fancy boxes, velvet boxes, Moyen Age boxes, Corbeilles Printaniers, (whatever they are,) Pompadour baskets or Panniers rustiques. Great variety of style and price is his motto, and no one can deny that he does all he promises.

The various auction houses of the City seem determined to do all they can to aid the afore-referred to couple in their house-keeping plans. Messrs. Schenck, Browne & Nichols, Muller, Gouldsmith, Exley, Matthews, Benson, Leeds, Myers, Levison, Witters, Bert, Scanlon and Sabin vie with each other in the laudable endeavor. They offer magnificent furniture, valuable paintings, marble groups, rare and unique curiosities, superb Sevres, elegant residences, mantel ornaments of all kinds, splendid and costly French and German toys, carpets, bedding, and everything under the sun that anybody or everybody can desire or wish, or hope to have.

Steinway & Sons, who are doing an immense business in their "Gold Medal" patent overstrung pianos; Chickering & Sons, Lighte & Bradburys, Waters, J. & C. Fischer, and Boardman & Gray, all offer assortments of pianos, melodeons and organs, which cannot be equaled in any other city of the world.

Schaus offers a choice collection of artistic holiday presents, embracing engravings, photographs, photographic albums, color boxes in every variety, and many other beautiful and desirable articles, such as artists use and the cultivated enjoy.

The American Tract Society and Carter deem this a good time to do a little good in a pleasant way, and publish a series of illustrated books for the young, as well as others suited to all ages and adapted to interest all classes.

In fact, it would seem as if a mania benevolent was raging throughout the trading world. Stewart, Kinzey, Miller & Grant, Bailey & Farrington, Street, Strang & Adriance, Solomon & Hart, Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Bluxome, and everybody else in that line are determined that we shall all have robes de chambre, tarletans, French paletots, camel's hair shawls, laces, embroideries, *real* appliqué collars, and we don't know what all, at prices which none would think of asking but a benevolent or an insane man. Let your eager eye roam through our paper, read the tempting advertisements there displayed, think of the wonderful kindness of the advertisers, and our word for it, ere to-morrow's sun goes below the horizon, your money will be in the tid of some of them, your wife or your children will have thanked you for the welcome present, and you will consider yourself indebted to us for so timely a notice of our patrons and your most humble and obliged servants.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE RAILROAD WAR—THE GAS COMPANIES—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the chair. A communication was received from the Corporation Counselor, in reply to a resolution of the Board, adopted at the last meeting, to the effect that at the present time it is inexpedient to commence a suit to recover possession of Furman-street, but recommending that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act adjusting the interests of the rival Railroad Companies. The original resolution was reconsidered and another adopted, revoking all grants hitherto made to any persons, of a right to lay rail tracks and run cars on Furman or Columbia street. A motion to reconsider this resolution was lost. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, calling attention to the almost impassable condition of Furman-street, occasioned by the attempt of the Central Railroad Company to lay a rail track there. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

The Court House.—The Mayor's communication, vetoing the resolution adopted some weeks ago, authorizing the sale of a portion of Washington Park as a site for a County Court-house, was called up and a motion to adopt over the Mayor's veto was lost, it having failed to receive a two-third vote.

Commissioners of Deeds.—The Law Committee recommended a list of 350 persons to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. This is 50 more Commissioners than were appointed last year. The report was adopted.

Gas.—A resolution was adopted prohibiting, under a penalty of $25, either Gas Company from breaking up the carriage way of any street, in connecting or disconnecting pipes.

The Board adjourned till next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Murder in Queens County.—On Saturday last the body of a peddler, named "Jake," was found in the woods, near the Calvary Cemetery, in Queens County. The skull of deceased was fractured, and there were other injuries about the body indicating that a murder had been committed. Coroner Higgins, of Astoria, took possession of the body, and will hold an inquest on Friday next.

Fire on Shipboard.—At 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on board the English brig *Anna*, Capt. Gray, lying in the Atlantic Basin, damaging the vessel to the extent of $600.

Fatal Accident.—A little daughter of Gober Leadfuller, of No. 98 Thorp-avenue, died yesterday from burns received a week ago, by the upsetting of hot coffee upon her.

Authorship and Originality of the Play of the "Dead Heart"—Letter from the Author.

Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over a file of the United States journals, (date Oct. 26, 1859,) I see with much pleasure that my drama, the "Dead Heart," has been favorably received by a transatlantic audience.

Grateful for the kindness shown towards my "unprotected" offspring, and anxious to stand well with that great American public whose opinion upon all matters intellectual travels hitherwards with marvelous rapidity, I appeal to your well-known sense of justice to permit me to correct an error in your critic's notice of my drama.

The "Dead Heart" is what it professes to be—an original drama—and what ever its merits or demerits, I am the sole author. The story of the "Dead Heart" was composed by the blending of two well-known incidents in the Revolution. The first, that of the living corpse who, rescued from the Bastile in 1789, crawled back again to his dungeon as the only place that could to him represent a home. The second is told by Mr. Carlyle towards the close of his wonderful gallery of revolutionary pictures. A father and son are in the same prison. While the son is sleeping, his name is called from the fatal muster-roll; the father takes his place in the tumbril, and by the sacrifice of his own life, saves his son's. Both the incidents I have appropriated, but from no other source have I knowingly borrowed any portion of the story of a "Dead Heart."

As regards the resemblance it bears in some parts to Mr. Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities*, that is a coincidence for which I am by no means accountable. The drama was written by me, received and paid for by Mr. Webster of the Adelphi Theatre, *years* before the *Tale of Two Cities*, or the periodical in which it appeared, was dreamed of. This important fact having been, by Mr. Webster, and others, satisfactorily proved to an *English public*, I would now remove from an *American public* all suspicion of false dealing on my part, feeling as I do the high compliment of its good opinion, and hoping, at no distant time, to produce a something that may still better deserve it.

But for the above reasons I should not have begged your insertion of this letter, yet I think it due to myself to state that, in an age of almost universal translation, I have never designedly taken anything from the French.

Praying you to pardon this intrusion upon your valuable space, I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WATTS PHILLIPS.

No. 64 Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, Paris.

The Extradition Case.

LARGE MEETING IN TORONTO TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH THE FUGITIVE ANDERSON—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

On the evening of Dec. 20 a large meeting was held in St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to express sympathy with the fugitive slave Anderson, and of taking steps with a view to inducing the Government to prevent his being returned to a state of Slavery.

Mr. C. Cameron, Mayor of Toronto, presided, and, after prayer by Rev. Mr. McClure, made a speech disavowing all intention to call in question the integrity of the Judges who had rendered a decision adverse to Anderson, and declaring that if it should be thought that a wrong construction had been placed on the law in the case of the unfortunate man now in jail, it was for the public—because this was a broad national question, in which every man, high and low, was interested—[cheers]—it was for the public to say whether in a case of this vast importance, *whether Canada was to be made the hunting-field for the Southern slaveholder.* [Loud cries of "Never" and great cheering.] And if an appeal was to be made to the higher tribunals under which we had the happiness to live, the expense necessarily attending it should not be left to be borne by Anderson and his few friends, but the public should come manfully forward and contribute their quota. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. Willis, President of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, followed. He expressed the opinion that the case had been needlessly complicated, as it appeared to him it might be stated briefly thus: "If our law disallows Slavery; if it refuses to know a slave as such on its soil; and if it refuses to return a fugitive once within its territory, *it ought not to hold as a crime the means necessary to assert his liberty.*"

Prof. Wilson moved the following resolution:

That believing Slavery—a system which dooms human beings to perpetual servitude, treats them as vendible chattels, and places the dearest personal rights and domestic ties, even the very prerogatives of conscience, at the mercy of arbitrary power—to be unscriptural and a violation of the fundamental principles of the law of Nature, *this meeting believes it to be unjust to apply the designation of murder to such violence as a fugitive may find necessary to resist aggression and defend his personal liberty.*

Prof. Wilson supported this resolution in a long speech, and was followed by Dr. Burns, who seconded it.

John Scobie, Esq., spoke in support of a resolution declaring that the Ashburton Treaty was not designed to cover such cases as this of Anderson, and gave an account of interviews which he, as one of a Committee, had with different Ministers of the Crown, at the time the treaty was under negotiation, regarding the manner in which it would operate on fugitive slaves. Lord Ashburton assured him that Article 10 of the treaty "was no more designed to touch the fugitive slave than to affect the case of deserters, or parties charged with high treason. Lord Aberdeen "intimated that he took the deepest interest in the security and welfare of the fugitive slaves who have sought refuge in Upper Canada. His Lordship stated, also, that the greatest care would be taken to prevent, in their case, the abuse of the extradition article."

Rev. Alex. Topp, Rev. Mr. King, and others, spoke, and the form of a petition was approved, praying the Administrator of the Government "to withhold his warrant for the delivery of the fugitive slave Anderson to the United States authorities."

The Shoe Trade in Massachusetts.—The Boston *Traveller* has been investigating the effect which the [illegible] has had upon the shoe trade. At Natick the depression is most serious. Three workmen out of 1,000 have been discharged, and one of these, [illegible] at Natick doing nothing, while the rest have gone [illegible] homes in different parts of New-England. In South Natick four manufacturing firms, S. Walcott & Co., L. D. Moody & Brothers, John W. Cotton & Co., and Crosby & Woodbury, have all failed, their aggregate liabilities being nearly $300,000. These failures have all taken place within a few weeks, have thrown about 300 men out of employ, and stopped the manufacture of about 225 cases per week. Shoes which were made for 17 to 20 cents per pair are now made for 16 cents. In Lynn, where ladies' and misses' shoes are manufactured, of the 3,000 workmen employed in the busiest seasons 1,000 are out of employment altogether, while 1,200 are working only part of the time. At Marblehead, Danvers and Haverhill the same stagnation prevails. To speak generally of the trade in these prominent places, (says the *Traveller*,) we remark that orders from the South and West come in occasionally, but the manufacturers are generally afraid to fill them during the present crisis. There seems to be no disposition on the part of Southern customers to repudiate debts, though some have failed and others asked for extensions.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.—This month, until Monday, 31st, last day of 1860, I will receive pupils for a full course of writing lessons for $2 50, at all hours, day and evening. Book-keeping at reduced prices.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
At
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At 66
Evans', And Fulton-street.
66

[Advertisement.]

Gold Pens.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 263 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Not Suspended.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented run made upon our Skate Bank yesterday, we met every demand, and intend to pay every bill-holder in full. Although the law does not oblige us to open on Christmas, yet we are so confident of our strength, that we propose to open doors at 7 A. M. to-day, and invite all the interested parties to be on hand and present their bills at the counter, when the Skates will be immediately forked over.

Conover & Walker, No. 474 Broadway,
Between Grand and Broome-streets.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum will be overrun with visitors to-day, and we would advise our readers to make their visit in the early part of the day, before the crowd becomes the greatest, as they will then have the best opportunity to see the African Aborigines, the Aztecs, What is It, Aquaria, Happy Family and the superb performances which are to take place every hour during the day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS DAY.
"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."
Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses.
Conover & Walker,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or lig

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2891. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

Important Dispatches from Washington.

Mr. Seward's Propositions in the Senate Special Committee.

NO PROBABILITY OF AN AGREEMENT

The South Carolina Commissioners not to be Recognized.

President Buchanan Invited to Resign.

What is Thought of the Excitement at Pittsburgh.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Secession Convention.

The Defalcation in the Department of the Interior.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day has been very dull, and everybody seems to be gloomy.

Very many gentlemen have gone home to spend the holidays.

The investigation has been pursued in the matter of the frauds at the Department of the Interior to-day. Nothing beyond the amount first mentioned has yet been discovered. A rumor has been current for the past three days of frauds in the Treasury Department, but it is without foundation, so far as I can learn. No investigation has been instituted, as stated, in that Department.

RUSSELL has gone to jail for want of bonds; five hundred thousand being demanded. Only three thousand was demanded of BAILEY. He will get bail to-night or to-morrow morning.

The South Carolina Commissioners did not arrive to-day. They will be here to-morrow. The Administration refuses to tell what course it will pursue towards them, but the President says he shall carry out the spirit of the Message—which the Republicans interpret against the recognition of these men and their right to demand concessions from the Federal Government against the spirit of the laws. Speaker PENNINGTON and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE have determined not to recognize them, unless by order of the House and Senate.

Mr. SEWARD's propositions in the Committee of Thirteen have caused much surprise, but seem to have accomplished no good, and nearly every one now give up all hope of an agreement. He proposed to repeal the Personal Liberty bills and to amend the Fugitive Slave law—giving the right of trial by jury. Although intended to settle all difficulties, these propositions, coming from a leader of the Republican Party, utterly fail in their purpose.

The dispatches from Pittsburgh, stating that the arms in the Arsenal there would not be allowed to be shipped, made a great sensation here. The story was greatly enlarged, of course. Northern men, including members of Congress, have telegraphed to the people to stand firm, and not allow the Arsenals to be stripped of all arms.

Dispatches from Alabama, stating that State has gone overwhelmingly for secession, surprises but few. Leading Georgians, Marylanders and Mississippians, say that nothing can now stop those States from following South Carolina.

The South Carolina papers now style the dispatches from the North "foreign news," and the Bell organs are demanding of BUCHANAN that he shall resign.

A company of his former friends have called on the President to know if he would reinforce the Forts and execute the laws, or resign his office to BRECKINRIDGE? They will not reveal his answer, but give me to understand that he evaded the issue. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. RUSSELL arrived in this city this morning in company with detectives ALLEN and HUGHES. His bail was fixed by Government at half a million, in default of which he was committed to jail, where he was visited by members of Congress and other friends, who partook of Christmas hospitalities with him. BAILEY is retained as a witness. The Interior Department have taken measures for the recovery of the abstracted bonds.

Members of Congress from the border Slave States have been consulting with a view to the concentration of all the Southern States on a basis of settlement, having for its principal object the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific by a constitutional amendment. If they succeed in this, they will invite the cooperation of those friendly to the measure from the Northern States.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

EIGHTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 25.

The Convention met at noon, Mr. JAMISON in the Chair.

Prayer was offered.

The Committee on Relations with the Slaveholding States of North America reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, That this Convention appoint Commissioners to proceed to each slaveholding State that may assemble in Convention, for the purpose of laying before them the ordinance of secession, and requesting the cooperation of those States in forming a Southern Confederacy.

Second—That our Commissioners be authorized to submit the Federal Constitution as the basis for a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn from the connection with the Government of the United States of North America.

Third—That said Commissioners be authorized to invite seceding States to meet Convention, at such a time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming a permanent Government for these States.

The President read the following communication:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

To the President and delegates of the Convention of the Independent State of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—I have it is moment been informed that you did me the honor by resolution, to invite me to a seat on the floor of the Convention. I am wanting in language, gentlemen, to express my feelings which this very unexpected courtesy at your hands has given rise to. In the course of my life, now nearly half a century—a life not entirely devoid of incident calculated to inspire a laudable, manly pride—I have never been honored with a seat with those emanating under the wrongs inflicted by the leaders of a perverted Government, and who have, with unanimity unparalleled, broken the link with the faithless Confederacy. You are engaged in a high and laudable aim—aye, the high and holy purpose of devising a Government which shall offer the greatest liberty consistently with the rights, liberties and happiness of the good. In every particular your ordinance is in good taste, to the point, and covers the whole ground.

Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that the gallant little State of Florida will follow your lead. On motion of her Convention, Florida will, as certain as anything in the future can be, wheel into line with the gallant old Palmetto State. We are identified with the same interests, and there is a deep determination not to submit to Black Republican rule. Your common destiny must become that of others.

I regret exceedingly that urgent official duty, which I cannot postpone, will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your kindly courtesy. With the tender of my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. S. PERRY.

Mr. PERRIN offered a resolution for a recess from to-morrow till the 16th proximo. Lost.

Mr. MAGRATH'S resolution, instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed to assert by force the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its territory, was lost.

Mr. FINLEY offered a resolution that copies of the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention, with the declaration of immediate causes which have induced and justified the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and the addresses of the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the Governors of the Slaveholding States, for the information of their respective Legislatures, or Convention, where Conventions of the people have been called in any of the Slaveholding States.

Mr. WARDLAW thought it had better go along with the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Legislature of Georgia.

Several motions were made to amend.

Mr. DARGAN said according to theory South Carolina had been one of the Republics of the United States and the Constitution was a compact between independent Sovereign States. South Carolina has thought proper to exercise her sovereign right to withdraw from this Federal League or compact, there is propriety, that this State should notify her late confederates, whether non-Slaveholding or Slaveholding States, that she has withdrawn from the Union, and to certify in proper form the causes of her withdrawing from the compact. The Governors of all States should receive an ordinance and the cause justifying the secession.

On calling the question on inserting the words non-slaveholding before slaveholding, Mr. DARGAN said that copies of the ordinance, and of the cause justifying the secession of South Carolina, should be sent to the Governors of all the States, and copies of the address to the People of South Carolina should be sent to the Governors of Slaveholding States only. He asked why not insert England, France and all sovereign Powers? and said we were lately in a league with Non-Slaveholding States, and there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of South Carolina in so doing, more or less than the duty of courtesy she owes to her late confederates, than to announce her withdrawal from the league, and to inform them of the causes which compelled us to do so.

Mr. MIDDLETON proposed that the Convention conform to the practice of the time, and not communicate with the non-Slaveholding or Slaveholding States on the subject. Take the resolution as originally offered.

Major GARDNER said it was entirely proper that notice should be given to our late confederates of our withdrawal from the Confederacy. There should be a formal official notice given. He thought it would be sufficient to send to the non-Slaveholding States a copy of the Secession ordinance—it was unnecessary to send them a statement of reasons. He thought it would be best to send to all the States in the late Confederacy copies of the ordinance of secession, and to the Slaveholding States the Address to the people of those States, with the declaration of causes.

Mr. FINLEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. DURKIN said the ordinance is simply a document. It announces South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union. It is due our late confederates, whether enemies or not. In answer to it from France and England the response is patent—"We have no league, no compact with foreign Powers; we have recently occupied the position of your brethren of the Non-Slave States." It is not true, in point of fact, that all Northern people are hostile to the rights of the South. We have friends there, and all necessary information is due to them, to show that our desire for immediate withdrawal from association with the Northern States is founded on an apprehension of an hostile Abolition Party soon getting control of the Government.

Mr. RHETT believed that all intercourse between the Northern and Southern States had been broken off some time ago. He mentioned an instance where Virginia had asked Ohio for fugitives from justice, and the Governor of Ohio refused with great disrespect. If amiable relations still existed, it would be proper, but now it would be improper.

Mr. INGLIS thought it was due the late confederates to notify them in some form, and in an official manner. On the occasion when Virginia sent resolutions to the Northern States, most all came back with an insulting reply. We should simply notify them that we have sundered relations.

Mr. WITHERS said the Governor's proclamation was published this morning, announcing that Carolina is a free, sovereign State. The free act of an independent State was amply sufficient to notify, to send with copies of the ordinance.

Mr. MANNING—The fact of secession is sufficient.

Mr. BROWN said he desired a bloodless revolution. He thought the amendment was proper. He believed it was legal propriety whenever there was a dissolution of any confederacy, partnership or alliance, to give information. He thought it became the mover of the dissolution to notify those heretofore cooperating. The question was taken on the adoption of the amendments, and they were all lost.

The original resolution was adopted.

Mr. DURKIN moved that the Convention go into select session. Carried.

The proceedings to night in the Convention are in reference to the customs.

The indications are that the Convention will adopt the United States revenue laws. Direct revenues are to be paid to the State Treasurer—the officers to swear allegiance, and give bonds to the State of South Carolina.

The free trade party is at present small. The proceedings are marked with prudence, to avoid injury to commercial interests.

The present condition of affairs is rather embarrassing to the foreign vessels in port.

REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec 25.

An unfounded rumor of a threatened negro insurrection found currency here last night. The military received orders to be in readiness to turn out at a given signal, which was the discharge of three rounds from a cannon placed in Capitol-square by order of Gov. LETCHER.

This is the negroes' holiday, and the peculiar opportunities for intercourse which they have at this time give color to any little alarm that may be raised.

R. W. BARNWELL, JAMES L. ORR, and Ex-Gov. ADAMS, the three South Carolina Commissioners, arrived here this evening, on their way to Washington. They are stopping at the Exchange Hotel, and will leave in the morning.

DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES WHY SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES.

Annexed is the "Declaration of the causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union," an extended abstract of which has already been furnished by telegraph:

The State of South Carolina having determined to resume her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th July 1776, in a Declaration by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government. Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution, and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes of defence, they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation, whereby they agreed to intrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent, known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring, in the first article, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this Confederation the War of the Revolution was carried on, and on the 3d September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definitive treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the independence of the colonies in the following terms:

"ARTICLE 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors he relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus was re-established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely: the right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles, was the fact, that each Colony became and was recognised by the mother country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and on the 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended, for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then to be invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate sovereign States independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution certain duties were charged on the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an Ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant, and to no much more only as was necessary to execute the power granted. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the State or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights. We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement entirely releases the other, and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences.

In the present case the fact is established with certainty. We assert that fifteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfil their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its 4th Article, provides as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and the State of Virginia had previously declared her estimate of its value by making it the condition of her cession of the territory which now composes the States north of the Ohio River.

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition, by the several States of fugitives from the other States.

The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the Northern States to the institution of Slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws which either nullify the acts of Congress, or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged from the service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New-Jersey, at an early day, passed a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves in conformity with her constitutional undertaking; but the current of Anti-Slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law, and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New-York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the Constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from its obligation.

The ends for which the Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights, by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years; and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that the ends for which the Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in the fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, the sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be intrusted with the Administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half Slave, half Free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution, has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the Supreme Law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

On the 4th March next this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory; that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist, the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more atrocious religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a free, sovereign and independent State; with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

After the "Declaration" had been read a long debate arose regarding the accuracy of the statements made with reference to the nullification by Northern States of the Fugitive Slave law. During the course of it Mr. KEITT said:

I have great doubts myself about the Fugitive Slave law. The Constitution was at first a compact between the States—secondly, a treaty between sections. It was something more than a compact between the States. I believe, therefore, that this law ought to have been left to the execution of the various States—for by giving a man the right of trial by jury—and you completely nullify the law if you array the morals and manners of the people against it. I therefore hope that a succinct statement of the causes be stated, which has brought us to this conclusion.

The declaration was made the special order for Saturday.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF GOV. PICKENS.

Gov. PICKENS was serenaded at Charleston on Friday evening, and in response, made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my sincere thanks for the very kind and cordial manner in which you are pleased to receive me. If there is anything calculated to sustain me in the critical and difficult situation which I am called upon to occupy, it is the consciousness that I am supported by a brave and patriotic people. [Applause.] Allow me to say to you, fellow citizens, that the Convention of South Carolina has placed this State in a proud and glorious position before the world. [Tremendous applause.] That Convention is now assembled, and, under existing circumstances, it would be obviously improper in me to make any lengthy or protracted remarks. [Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] But, fellow-citizens, allow me to say to you that I hope and trust I am in possession of information that, perhaps, there may be no appeal to force on the part of the Federal authorities. [Cheers.] But if I am mistaken in this, at least as far as I am concerned, we are prepared to meet any and every issue. I hope and trust that under existing circumstances there will be no imprudence—no rash appeals to counsels caught under the impulse of false rumors; that we will prove to the world that we are not only free and independent, but that we are entitled to be so by our virtues and our character. The Convention, in all human probability, will, in a few days, send the Ordinance to Washington, which proclaims you to be, as you have a right to be, a free and independent Republic. [Applause.] And, until it can present the claims of South Carolina to your forts and your public places, now in possession of the Federal Government, it is our duty to restrain that Convention by showing that we are ready to await a free and fair demand. But if, in the meantime, there is any attempt to increase the forces that now garrison them, so far as I am concerned, it shall not be done without an appeal to arms. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] I sincerely desire that, so far as I am concerned, we shall triumphantly go through this great controversy without this appeal to arms. But, if it be necessary to vindicate the independence of my country, I vow to you here, that all the power that I have shall be exerted to maintain to the last extremity the independence of South Carolina. [Great applause.] Allow me to say that there is nothing at present, in the present issues, to excite the slightest alarm. Be firm, be united, be true to your country, and your country is safe. I beg you to remember that it is not the first time in the history of South Carolina that she has stood alone. On a memorable occasion she stood alone before even the Declaration of Independence. She fought—and triumphantly fought—the battle of Fort Moultrie, before she was an independent State. She fought it alone—she fought it upon her own resources and responsibility, and if needs be, she can fight alone again. [Applause.] I say to you, again, on another memorable occasion, at the great battle of Cburubusco, the glorious Palmetto Regiment was called upon for the most gallant charge in the history of that campaign, and, when the New-York and Pennsylvania Regiments failed to answer, and the South Carolina Regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that Regiment—his second in command, the brave and intrepid Major GLADDEN—marched across the field of Churubusco alone, to their immortal honor; and we can stand and march alone again. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I desire to say nothing that is imprudent or rash. I desire coolness and calmness. I desire that every man shall be ready, standing at his post—ready to do his duty when the word is given to march. I tell you, as far as I am able, when necessary that word shall be given to march forward to honor and independence—now and forever. [Applause.] Where will the State stand? South Carolina asks no support. There she stands in the defensive attitude, with her hand is grasping the scabbard and not a feather quivering in her plume, raising over head the Palmetto—the emblem not only of nationality, but the emblem of your independence. Wherever that waves, let it be known that it waves over a free and independent people. [Prolonged cheering.]

Lieut.-Gov. HARLEE also made a brief speech. He said:

"I unite most heartily in all your worthy Governor has uttered in reference to his hopes for peace, and I join him most heartily in what he has said would be his course in case we are compelled, by force of arms, to vindicate our position. In case our just expectations prove delusive, we must prepare for the worst. There is not a man, nay scarcely a woman, in the State who has not fully counted the costs of the position we have assumed. All the Southern States may not possibly join us, but even if not one comes to our rescue, the first gun fired, the first bugle sounded, will be echoed by the men from the redoubts of the Swamp Fox and by the descendants of the Game Cock. People from all quarters are ready to meet the foes of South Carolina on the deadly field; and the men who tread the soil once trod by MARION and SUMTER will not be the last to rush to your rescue. Some people have the idea that we look for aid from a foreign power—that France stands ready to lend us a helping hand. No, fellow-citizens, such is not the case. We must fight our own battles, and we are ready to do it. My motto is, and always shall be when foreign aid is spoken of, hands off; 'the blood of DOUGLAS will protect itself.'"

WHAT TEXAS OWES THE UNION.

JOHN L. HAYS publishes a long letter in the Texas journals setting forth the advantages which have accrued to that State since her connection with the Union. In 1845 he says the population of Texas was 80,940; in 1636 it was only 36,470, showing an increase of 42,470, which was doubtless due largely to the donations of public lands made to actual settlers. In 1848 her population was 155,292 (an annual average increase of 24,784) and in 1850 it was 212,543, which showed an increase in two years of 28,650 per annum. The next enumeration was made in 1858, when her population had reached 482,097, showing an increase since 1850 of 212,592. The domestic debt of Texas at the time of annexation was $8,909,146; the foreign debt, $4,144 955—total, $13,051,101: and at this time she could not make good her expenditures by an annual average of $1,227,800. In 1850 she received $10,000,000 from the General Government for her Santa Fé Territory, and by its aid she inaugurated a great system of public improvements and paid her revolutionary debt.

In 1856 the value of the property of Texas was $44,503,140; the number of slaves was 32,164. In 1853 the value of property was $224,353,266, the number of slaves 144,462; showing an increase in the property of $179,550,126, or an average increase for thirteen year of $13,826,125—a prosperity which, but for the statistics given, would appear absolutely fabulous. For mail service the Federal Government has expended in Texas the sum of $1,627,463, and appropriated for other purposes in Texas, the sum of $661,820. It annually expends in Texas $2,149,916 for other purposes.

The reports of the General Government show appropriations for various services and improvements in Texas, since annexation, of $21,095 767. Such Mr. HAYNES, by quotations from official documents, shows to have been the benefits of the Union to the State of Texas.

He then proceeds to estimate the cost of reëstablishing her old Government by a secession from the Union, and puts up the expense as follows: For the War Department $3,000,000; for the Navy $1,000,000; for the Post-office $750,000; for the Civil List $1,000 000, miscellaneous $250,000—total $6 000,000. He then shows that a tax of 2¾ per cent would be necessary to raise this revenue, and asks how the taxpayers who groan under the present rate of one-eighth of one per cent, would stand it.

TARDY BUT PATRIOTIC.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Dec. 21 has this paragraph:

"On the authority of two gentlemen, one, a distinguished minister of the Gospel, and the other a prominent officer of the Federal Government in this city, both of whom held a conversation with the President two or three days ago, we are enabled to state, that the President avowed his determination to them, *to execute the laws, during the remainder of his term of office, at all hazards, and without respect to consequences;* that, much as he regretted the attitude of South Carolina, it was a matter he had no right or authority to meddle with, so long as she did not cross the orbit of the Federal Government; that he *would deliver up to his successor, intact, all the property of the United States, let it cost what it may to do so*; that he wished to avoid any conflict, if possible, with South Carolina, but if she pretended to reject the collection of the Federal revenue, or touch the United States forts within her limits, or to do any other act, that infringed the Federal laws, he would use the whole power of the Government, if necessary to vindicate its majesty and assert its authority in the premises."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MUTTER IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fight occurred between a party of men, who were intoxicated, in a building known as the "Barracks," on North Fifth, near First-street, E. D. LOUIS HUBSCH stabbed, and killed almost instantly, a man named JOSEPH O'NEIL, and seriously, if not fatally wounded another man named JOHN KENNEDY, with the same weapon. The "Barracks" is a tenement house, occupied by a large number of German and Irish families, and the quarrel is there among the inmates have frequently attracted the attention of the Police. HUBSCH, after committing the deed, attempted to escape, but was arrested and committed to jail. Coroner MURPHY will investigate the case to-day.

FIRE.—The drug store of FREDERICK AYLAN, corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, caught fire yesterday, and property valued at $200 was damaged. The loss is covered by insurance in the Lafayette Insurance Company.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The Police on Monday night arrested several persons engaged in passing counterfeit $3 bills on the Commercial Bank of Boston, and bills of the same denomination on the Market Bank, New-York.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

The Real Issue in the Pending Sectional Controversy.

Claims of the South---Duty of the North---The True Policy of the Slaveholding States.

Mr. Raymond's Fourth Letter to Mr. Yancey.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY—*Sir*: In my last letter I gave you my reasons for regarding Secession as simply Revolution, and for believing that it can neither be peaceful nor successful. I propose now to state my understanding of the nature of the contest, and my reasons for hoping that it will not be compromised nor postponed,—but finally *settled*, by whatever process and through whatever tribulations may be necessary.

I do not mean to say that I am opposed to measures of conciliation in the present crisis. I am not. I regard the present excitement at the South as artificial—or, at least, as feverish and unnatural. It has been produced by temporary stimulants, and unfits the Southern people from making and meeting the real issue on its merits. You and your confederates have filled the Southern mind with the most perilous misrepresentations concerning the Republican Party. You have taught them to regard it as an Abolition Party,—and have assured them that its advent to power would be the signal for a violent crusade against the rights of the Southern States and the peace of Southern society. The past five years have been devoted, with the utmost zeal and assiduity, by all the leading politicians of the South, to the inculcation of this fearful falsehood. Men of all parties there have joined in it,—not because they believed it, but because they had objects of political or personal ambition which could not be accomplished without it. They have done their work thoroughly and effectually. The whole Southern mind is pervaded with this baseless belief. On every plantation,—by every fireside,—in every negro hut, the general talk is of coming emancipation. LINCOLN and the Republicans are talked about at the South as if they were a horde of black and bloodthirsty savages,—eager to feast on Southern sorrows, and to plunge Southern society into anarchy and insurrection. You have closed the gates of the South against all efforts to correct these false impressions. No journal that protests against them is permitted to circulate among the mass of the Southern people. No man who knows their falsehood and their danger dare lift his voice to remonstrate. The delusion, fatal as it is false, is hugged to the Southern bosom as if it were the anchor of their hopes, and the only ground of their salvation.

The result of all this is an inflammation of the public mind, which renders all chance of rational treatment for the moment hopeless. The first thing to be done is to allay that inflammation,—to bring the South into a sane and healthy mood,—to prevent her, if possible, from inflicting upon herself some rash and insane blow while the access of the fever is on, and thus obtain time and opportunity for a more sensible and radical treatment of the case. And for this purpose I am willing to resort to any emollients that may be useful. But, as the Republican Party has no power, as yet, to *act* in the premises,—as its foes, your confederates, are still entrenched in the citadel of Federal power, all we can do is to use the language of conciliation and make verbal protest against the fundamental falsehood which is working all this wrong.

But this is only a temporary and preliminary process. It leaves the real difference unadjusted; and this the interest of the whole country forbids. We have reached a point in our political history when the welfare of both North and South requires that we should understand distinctly the basis on which our Government rests—the spirit which is to guide its administration,—the *relations it is to hold to the institution of Slavery*. The election of Mr. LINCOLN marks an era in the political history of the country,—and his Administration is to decide the issue and bring the conflict to a close.

SENTIMENTS AND POLICY OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONCERNING SLAVERY.

No unprejudiced person can study the history of the formation of the Constitution of the United States without perceiving, that the founders of the Republic had certain clear opinions concerning Slavery, and, in spite of its inherent difficulties and embarrassments, a distinct and definite policy in regard to it. Those opinions were expressed more or less fully in their public debates, and in their private correspondence, to which in part the lapse of time has given us access; and their policy was embodied in the Constitution itself.

There is neither doubt nor controversy on the point, that the Fathers of the Republic regarded Slavery as an evil,—as retarding both the material and the moral progress of the Society which tolerated it, as an element of weakness to particular States, and of opprobrium to the whole country. They did not consider slaveholding to be a sin,—nor did they regard a slave-owner as necessarily less moral, less Christian, or less estimable than other men. They did not favor immediate emancipation, because they knew that such a step would be fatal to the negroes themselves, and highly dangerous to the whole fabric of society. But with scarcely an exception,—they all desired that some policy might be adopted looking towards its *ultimate* extinction. These were their sentiments on the general subject. The action of Conventions and of Legislatures, the speeches of statesmen, the correspondence of public men of every grade, and of every section at that early day, abound in evidence of this fact,—which is as clearly and as fully established as any fact of history can possibly be.

With these opinions they came to form a Constitution for the future Republic,—"not for a day but for all time,"—one which should not merely provide for immediate exigencies, but lay the basis of that great Union which it created, and give permanent direction to its growth and government. And they embodied in that Constitution just such practical provisions concerning Slavery as their opinions prompted, and as the end aimed at required. The *first* and most conspicuous feature of that policy, was to leave to the several States all jurisdiction over the subject, as being purely one of local authority,—ignoring it entirely as a matter of Federal responsibility. The *second* step was to provide for two exigencies which might arise from its disappearance in some States, and its continued existence in others,—namely the suppression of insurrections, and the return of fugitives. And its *third* was to clothe the General Government with power to prevent the increase of Slavery by prohibiting the importation of slaves after 1808. No person who is entirely disinterested and candid in this matter, can read the Constitution and the history of its formation, without perceiving that this is its general scope and drift. Nor will he doubt for a moment that the universal expectation of that day was, that under this policy Slavery would gradually die out,—that one State after another would take steps to abolish it, and to substitute free labor in its place,—and that thus in the course of time it would cease to exist in the whole country. This purpose was repeatedly declared in Convention and elsewhere; and no one raised his voice against it. Not even South Carolina, nor Georgia, the States which had the largest interest in Slavery, even expressed a wish that it should be made perpetual—and still less did they demand that the Federal Government should guarantee its permanence. Not a voice was raised against the policy of ultimate extinction which was openly avowed, and which the Constitution was so framed as to encourage and favor. The utmost of their claim was that within their own limits it should be left solely and exclusively to their own control. And that claim was conceded to the fullest extent.

This policy thus embodied in the Constitution was accepted by the whole country with alacrity, and the active measures of the Government were all framed with a view to carry it into full effect. Through all the successive Administrations of the next quarter of a century the tendency was in the same direction,—and with such occasional exceptions as circumstances rendered unavoidable, its action was towards emancipation. The ordinance of 1787, reënacted by Congress at the very outset of its career, prohibited Slavery from the North-west Territory. The repeated requests of Indiana to be relieved from this prohibition were refused. In the act organizing the Louisiana Territory, then newly acquired by purchase from France, specific provisions were made forbidding the introduction of slaves except from other States, and then only natives thereof. In 1807 Congress exercised its power, which had been restrained by the Constitution until that time, and under heavy penalties prohibited the importation of slaves from abroad. Not a voice was raised in Congress against the act. Even the members from Georgia and Carolina concurred in its wisdom and policy,—and the only question that was raised related to the penalties for its violation, and to the manner of disposing of the Africans who might be brought to the country in defiance of law. *Pari passu* with this action of the General Government for the prevention of the increase of Slavery, was that of the State Governments to promote its abolition. Massachusetts, Vermont and Ohio had already prohibited its existence within their limits, and six other States had passed laws providing for gradual and prospective emancipation. Abolition Societies existed in most of the States, and delegates from the South attended regularly at the annual meeting held in Philadelphia. The same general sentiment which had existed at the formation of the Constitution, continued to pervade the whole country. Even Mr. EARLY, the member of Congress from Georgia, whose views on the subject were, perhaps, more ultra than those of any other member, said, in the debate on prohibiting the Slave-trade, that, although a large majority of the people in the Southern States did not consider slaveholding as a *crime*, many deprecated it as a political evil,—and that "reflecting men apprehend incalculable evils from it at some future day." And Mr. HULLARD, of North Carolina, in the same debate, said that "Slavery was *generally* considered a political evil, and that *in that point of view* nearly all were disposed to stop the trade for the future."

This was the sentiment of the whole country, and it continued to animate and guide its action. The Federal Government had gone as far as it had any constitutional power to go in the matter, and the rest was left to the wise discretion of the State Governments, whose control of the subject was conceded to be full and exclusive. And the whole country rested peacefully under this state of things. There was nothing like fanaticism in either section, or among the partisans of either side. Very many men had very strong convictions of hostility to Slavery on moral grounds, but they did not bring those hostilities to the political discussions of the subject. And on the other hand very serious distrust of the free negroes was growing up in those Southern States where the slaves were most numerous, and in some of them it was found necessary to fix such checks on emancipation as should afford some security for the good behavior of those who should be set free. As early as in 1796 North Carolina had forbidden emancipation except for meritorious services. In 1800 South Carolina had required the consent of a justice of the peace and of five disinterested freeholders to the emancipation of any slave; and even Virginia and Kentucky seriously restrained the liberty of free negroes within their respective limits.

It is not necessary to trace in detail the progress of the change which came over the sentiment of the Southern States on this subject. Owing primarily, without doubt, to the increased culture of cotton, slave labor became more and more profitable, and the States in which cotton grew became more and more averse to emancipation. Every step away from that original policy of the country led to a corresponding anxiety on the subject in the North. Still the general tendency was towards emancipation. By slower and slower steps, and against increased hostilities, but steadily, nevertheless,—the movement made its way Southward. As late as in 1832 the State of Virginia discussed the subject, and her ablest men boldly and fearlessly pressed upon the people the evils,—material, moral and social, which were inseparable from the institution, and urged the absolute necessity of its removal. Our present Minister in France, Mr. FAULKNER, used language in that Convention in denunciation of Slavery, for which you will find no parallel now, except in the heated

tion which contains it. You say it is in that section which provides for their representation in Congress. But does the fact that they are *represented* make them property,—or imply that they are property? On the contrary, it implies that *they are not*:—for property is not represented anywhere in our Government. It is one of our boasts that this is a Government of *persons*, and not of *property*,—that it is in the hands of the people;—that the representatives who make its laws and wield its power, are the agents and representatives of persons, and not of property. In this clause, then, constitutes an exception to this general rule, you must show it by something in its language, or by something in the circumstances of the case which leaves no room for doubt. But the language of the clause is directly in the teeth of your claim. The representation specified is that of "three-fifths of all other *persons*,"—besides those mentioned in the previous portion of the sentence. The fact that they are described as persons is at least presumptive evidence that they are not regarded by the Constitution as property; and there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to overthrow that presumption. You may say your local law regards them as property,—and the Federal Constitution must, therefore, regard them in the same light. Not at all;—your local law cannot control the intent of the Constitution, for if it could, all you would have to do in order to change the Constitution would be to change your local law. You may say that though entering into the representation of the country they have no vote,—no voice, no will in its Government,—and that this fact affords a fair implication that they are represented as property. Not at all;—on such a basis your women and children,—who have no vote and are nevertheless represented,—would be property also. But they are taxed, you say, and therefore they are property. No;—they are not taxed, but are only made a means of determining the *ratio* of taxation. Taxation by the Constitution, although paid by property, falls upon property not according to its amount, but according to population;—and when three-fifths of the slaves are counted, therefore, as a basis of taxation, it is only to determine the taxable population and not at all to fix the amount of taxable property.

I can find nothing whatever in this clause, therefore, which gives any show of justice to your claim.

You refer me next to that clause which permits the importation of slaves until 1808,—as proving that they were regarded as subjects of commerce, and therefore as property. The language used does not sustain the assumption. The permission granted is for "the migration or importation of such *persons* as any of the States now existing may think proper to admit." Now this applies just as strongly to the migration or importation of Germans or of Irishmen as of negroes. There is nothing in the language used by which you could determine which was meant. Yet you would scarcely pretend that Germans or Irishmen "imported" under that permission became thereby *property*; yet the presumption in the one case would be just as strong as in the other.

Finally, you cite the Fugitive Slave clause as conclusive proof that slaves are property in the intendment of the Constitution. That clause simply declares that "persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another," shall be delivered up. They are *called persons*; in what word or phrase do you find the implication that they are regarded as property? Does the fact that they are "held to service or labor" make them property? Certainly not,—for apprentices, minors, and day-laborers are held to service or labor,—and yet they do not thereby become property. Does the fact that they are to be "delivered up" make them property? Certainly not,—for fugitives from justice are also, by a preceding clause, to be delivered up,—and yet nobody pretends that this fact makes *them* property.

Now these are all the clauses of the Constitution in which slaves are referred to in any way,—and there is nothing in any one of them which gives the least countenance to your claim. They are represented as persons and not as property; they were imported as persons, and not as property; they are to be delivered up, when they escape, as persons, and not as property.

THE REAL ISSUE AND THE NECESSITY OF DECIDING IT.

The real question at issue between the North and South, (using these terms as convenient designations of the two opposing parties,) turns upon this point—which involves all others—*are slaves property*, in the meaning and intendment of the Constitution? *Do they stand in the view, and under the provisions, of that instrument, on the same footing as other property?* You answer Yes; we answer No. And you are threatening to dissolve the Union unless we will also answer Yes. Nay, more,—you are already endeavoring to dissolve it, because we persist in answering No!

This is the question which I think should be finally settled now. I think the whole country is of the same opinion. Undoubtedly there are a great many persons in both sections who deprecate joining issue upon it. They prefer that it should be evaded or compromised. Some of them dread the disturbance—the damage to business—the alienation of feelings—the possible perils and devastations of war to which a final settlement of the question may give rise. Others underrate its importance, and see no reason why the great current of our national prosperity should be interrupted, in order to settle an abstract point of constitutional interpretation. But I think the great body of the reflecting portion of the people regard it in a different light. They know that the issue is one of principle,—that it takes hold on the fundamental conditions of the national life,—and that until it is distinctly and decisively settled, by a final and authoritative judgment, in which the whole country shall come to acquiesce, we can have no hope of peace and no chance of escape from these constant and disturbing agitations. If the difference were trifling in nature, or temporary in its effect, there would be no such necessity. It might then be compromised. But it is vital. Its decision stamps the character of our Government, and gives a direction to its policy which it must keep to the end of its existence. If your demands be complied with, Slavery becomes one of the essential, ineradicable elements of our national life—just as vital and as permanent in it as the principle of Republicanism, as freedom of speech, trial by jury, or freedom of religious worship. Your aim is, in the sharp, clear phrase of the day, to *nationalize Slavery*—to make it a national instead of a local institution—not necessarily for the purpose of carrying *slaves into every* part of the country, but to make the supreme law of every part *slave law*. You demand that Slavery shall no longer stand as an exceptional institution, ignored by the General Government, frowned upon by civilization, and under the ban of Christendom—but that it shall take its fixed place as only one form of the eternal institution of Property; that, as the law of Real Estate, and the law of Chattel Property, are recognized as fixed and enduring parts of the great code of the world, so the Law of Slave Property shall have its place, equally stable and equally honorable, wherever the flag of the United States, and the power which that flag symbolizes and represents, can compel its recognition.

Now this is not a point to be compromised. It never has been compromised, nor will it ever be—because it is, in its nature, incapable of compromise. Our country must be one thing or the other. Our Constitution must either thus recognize Slavery, or it must not. All our compromises hitherto, numerous and important as they have been, have evaded this great central point of the whole subject. They have all turned on questions of temporary and local expediency;—whether Slavery should exist in this place or in that;—by what forms and by whose agency fugitive slaves should be recaptured; into which sectional scale the political weight of this or that new State should be thrown; whether we should make this or that addition to our national Territory, even at the risk of increasing the area of Slavery. All these issues have arisen and have been settled on the basis of compromise. But none of them involved the great point at which every one of them aimed. They were approaches to the citadel,—tentative demonstrations towards conquering the Constitution;—but every one of them might have been yielded without actually giving up that still unconquered Malakoff of Liberty. But now you have brought your batteries to the central tower, and we are summoned to surrender. That question does not admit of compromise. It must be settled. The flag of Liberty must still float from the ramparts of the Constitution, or you must take it down. This is the "irrepressible conflict." We do not make it,—nor invite it;—but if you insist upon it, we shall not shrink from its issues.

WHAT IS SLAVERY IN THE CONSTITUTION?

But this, you say, is making war upon Slavery;—this discards and ignores all the Constitutional guarantees of Slavery:—this is an open declaration of hostility to the institutions of the Southern States. Not at all. You are putting an interpretation upon it growing out of your own theories,—based upon your own assumptions,—not warranted by the fact. We are perfectly willing to take the Constitution as it stands,—to leave Slavery upon the basis which it provides for it, and to fulfill every obligation, express or implied, which it imposes. And in determining what those obligations are, we look first for a *Constitutional definition of Slavery*,—as the treatment of the subject must depend upon its nature: and we find that definition, in just such clear and precise terms as the Constitution always employs, in the following clause:

"*No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof*, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

We regard this as the definition which the Constitution gives to the word slave,—or, which amounts to the same thing, as the phrase which the framers of the Constitution employed as, in their judgment, synonymous with that word. And it establishes these points:

1. A slave is a PERSON.

2. The characteristic feature of his condition, that which distinguishes him from other persons, is that he is "held to service or labor," not by contract, but by law.

3. This legal holding to service or labor is in a *State*,—and "under the laws *thereof*;"—that is,—the condition of a slave is created and maintained only by the law of the locality or State in which he is "held,"—not by any law common to all localities, or all States.

4. Under ordinary circumstances, and in the absence of any provision to the contrary, whenever the slave should leave that State in which, and "under the law" of which he is "held,"—he might be discharged from his "service" in, and by the law of the new locality into which he should enter. The Constitution provides, therefore, that he shall not be thus discharged on two conditions,—(1) that this new locality be another State, and (2) that he has "escaped" into it.

There is the "Slave-code" of the Constitution That is the basis on which Slavery rests, so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned. If Slavery anywhere implies anything more than this, it must be by virtue of some local law. If Slavery in Georgia or South Carolina is something more than this, it must be by force of some law of Georgia or South Carolina. This is all that the Federal Constitution knows about a slave—the full extent to which it goes in recognizing his slave-condition. The language is perfectly clear and unmistakable, so far as its definition of Slavery, in its relations to the Federal Government, is concerned. In its positive provisions for "delivering up" the fugitive slave, it becomes ambiguous. It leaves in doubt the points by what authority, and under what forms, the fugitive is to be "delivered up," whether by Federal authority or by State authority, or under the provisions of the common law. Upon these points there is room for doubt, and possibly a necessity for greater explicitness; but that explicitness, if it be afforded, must conform to the previous definition—not violate or overthrow it.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

You are in the habit of charging the North with having produced all the sectional discontent that now prevails by departing from the Constitution. I will not say that there is no truth in the allegation. Possibly we have, in some particulars, been less rigid in adhering to that instrument than we should have been. But none of these deviations on our part will compare with that great change which you demand in its essential elements and character. Nor have they caused your discontent. As I have already shown in these letters, it is not our Personal Liberty bills, nor our failure to surrender fugitives, nor the practical inability of slaveholders to take their slaves into the Territories, that creates the difficulty. *That difficulty has grown out of your determination to make a new Constitution.* It is due primarily, and therefore entirely, to your departure from the policy of the Fathers of the Republic, as that policy was embodied in the Constitution,—as it stands revealed in the language of that instrument, and interpreted by the opinions and sentiments of the men who made it. You demand that principles shall be engrafted upon it which they carefully and intentionally excluded from it. As you stated in your Montgomery speech "*an entirely new idea has sprung up in the South*" on the subject of Slavery,—and you demand that this new idea shall be embodied in the Constitution. Hitherto, to be sure, you have sought this end by construction,—by legislation,—by the language of party platforms,—by decrees of the Supreme Court, rather than by open and direct amendments. But now you insist upon the reconstruction of the Constitution itself, and the adoption into its language of the ideas and principles for which you contend. The "irrepressible conflict" is, therefore, not between the North and the South,—but between the South and the Constitution. You have found the present Constitution, so far as your purposes are concerned, a failure. Unless, therefore, it can be overthrown by *amendments*, you are determined to overthrow it *by force*. I do not think you will succeed in either.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

Now, what is to be done? You have brought the issue to its present point. As a matter of necessity and of policy, you seek to throw the whole blame of the controversy upon the North. If we had not resisted your claims, there would have been no sectional contest. That is perfectly true; and it is also true, that if you had not made these claims, we should not have resisted them. But since you *have* made them, and since we *do* resist them, the conflict must go on until one party or the other recedes, or is defeated. I see no possible way of avoiding this. But a great deal may be done towards creating a conciliatory disposition on both sides—towards inducing each party to lay aside something of its passion, something of its obstinate adhesion to its own views on minor matters, and to canvass the grounds of the controversy in the light of principle, of the Constitution, of the highest good of the whole country and of all its parts,—instead of the prejudices, the arrogance and the pride of any section. So far as my experience and reading go, they teach me that very few controversies between communities or individuals have ever arisen, that did not rest *au fond* on a misunderstanding,—and that did not grow into formidable proportions more from the introduction into them of minor exasperations from alien causes, than from any inherent impossibility of agreeing on the precise point involved. I think it is so to some extent in the present case; and that the first duty of each section is first to adjust or sweep away all minor points of difference,—to calm the fever of passion, to open wide the door to a mutual knowledge of each other's real sentiments, wants and purposes, and to bring to the council board a real wish to find the path of honor and of safety for both. What, then, is the duty of the North in this respect?

Its first duty, in my judgment, is to manifest its desire to accommodate the rational and conservative men of the South by whatever concessions and compromises their actual necessities may require, and which can be given without surrendering the vital principle which is involved. In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, for example, the North should unquestionably fulfill the obligation which the Constitution imposes,—in its letter, where that is possible, and in its spirit, where nothing more can be accomplished. Every fugitive from service should be delivered up; and where, from violence, or any other cause for which the North or any portion of its people are clearly responsible, this endeavor is defeated, they should compensate the person to whom the service or labor of the fugitive was due, for the pecuniary loss he may have sustained in consequence of that default. You may say this is not a fulfillment of the obligation:—that the Constitution requires the absolute surrender of the fugitive, at all hazards,—and that any scheme of compensation is only an evasion. But you would not apply this unbending rule to any other subject. All laws are to be obeyed literally,—but in case of their violation or default, the law itself, as well as common sense, accepts damages as the equivalent. The object of the Fugitive Slave law is to protect the slaveholder from loss on account of the escape of the person "owing him service or labor" into another State:—and if this object cannot be attained by the literal delivery of the fugitive, compensation is all that remains. A railroad company is bound to transport its passengers in safety: it contracts to do so. But if it breaks a passenger's leg, it responds in damages, and is held acquitted. Even if slaves were property, this would be all you could claim in law or in equity.

So in regard to invasions of the Southern States; the North is in duty bound to give such practical guarantees as the case admits against them. The duty of the North on this point is very clearly and emphatically set forth in the fourth article of the Platform of the Republican Party adopted at Chicago,—in these terms:

"*That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, EXCLUSIVELY, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends;—and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the GREATEST OF CRIMES.*"

This is the doctrine of the Administration which comes into power on the 4th of March next. It pledges the Republican Party to practical measures for the suppression of such invasions; and I think it is the duty of that party to bring forward a law in Congress which shall make every such attempt to overthrow the sovereign authority of any state, by armed invasion from any other State, a grave crime against the Federal Government, and to punish it accordingly. As the law now stands, such invasions are offences only against the States invaded. JOHN BROWN and his associates were tried and executed under the laws of Virginia. The crime was primarily against that State,—but it ought also to have been a crime against the Federal Government, which exists in part for the very purpose of promoting the general tranquillity. I would not have Congress go so far as was proposed by Senator DOUGLAS last Winter, to punish any conspiracy in one State to entice away slaves from any other,—for this, besides encountering still more formidable objections, would involve an unwarrantable and dangerous extension of Federal power into the domestic concerns of the individual States. But any armed invasion from one State, for the purpose of overthrowing the laws and contesting the sovereignty of any other, ought to be suppressed and punished by the Federal authority.

So, also, should the North make full provision for the suppression of negro insurrections in any Southern State. The Constitution imposes upon the General Government the duty of suppressing insurrection, and no one doubts that servile insurrections are included in the obligation. Undoubtedly the duty rests in the first instance upon the State of enforcing its own laws,—but where its power should prove inadequate, especially in presence of so formidable and horrible a form of danger as a rebellion of slaves involves, it should receive the aid of the Federal arm. Southern writers are in the habit of speaking of Northern communities as eager to plunge the South into the horrors of servile war,—as indifferent to the nameless deeds of butchery and outrage which such a war would involve, and to the general ruin which it would bring in its train. There could be no more serious error. The great mass of the people of the North look upon such contingencies with the same shuddering horror that moves the South. Their sympathies are with their brethren of the same race, and they would lend their aid promptly and cheerfully, if it should be needed, to defend them from such catastrophes. If there are any misgivings on the part of the South on this subject, which judicious action of the Federal Government could allay, I have no doubt that the North would readily assent. We have no interests to be served,—no resentments to be gratified,—no aims to be promoted by the forcible overthrow of Southern society or the violent rupture of Southern institutions. On the contrary, whatever helps the South helps us. Whatever builds up her prosperity builds up ours. We share her success, her burdens and her shame. And we should never stand by and see her peace assailed, and her existence threatened, by foreign or domestic foes, without coming to her aid.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

Now here are three points which touch most nearly the interests and the safety of the slaveholding States,—especially of those which lie along the Northern border:—and on each of them I think the North would readily agree to do what all must concede to be substantially just and right.

Another point of difference arises in regard to the Territories—into which men from both North and South may wish to emigrate. They are the property of the United States,—and the people of each State have an undivided, and *pro rata* an equal, interest in their ownership. It is clearly right that every citizen who goes into them should stand there upon an equal legal footing with every other citizen:—that whatever one may lawfully take into them another may,—and that if one is prohibited from taking any special thing, every other citizen should be prohibited from taking the same thing also. So long as this rule is observed, it would not seem possible that any complaint of inequality could be made,—for inequality of rights implies that some things are conceded as rights to one class of persons and denied to another class. Nothing of this sort obtains in this case. A Southern man can take into the Territories whatever a Northern man can, and when there, both stand on an equal footing.

There is no difficulty in recognizing this perfect equality of rights that obtains between the two, so long as the question is thus limited to specific *things*:—it is only when some general term is used which includes many *different* things, that doubts and differences arise. Every one can see that the Southern man may take into the Territories a horse, a half-eagle, a carriage or a cart,—and that a Northern man may take precisely the same things,—both thus standing upon precisely the same footing. But when you ask if each may take his *property* with him, you employ a term that needs defining:—and when you analyze it you find that it embodies two separate and distinct ideas,—first, the thing itself,—and second, the legal relations of that thing. Thus, if two men go to Kansas, each accompanied by a negro,—the first question that arises on their arrival is, what is the relation of each to the negro who is with him? One of the two asserts that his negro is his *property*,—because the law of Alabama from which he came made him so. The claim therefore, is that he brings with him not only the negro,—but also the *local law* of the State from which he comes, and on which he relies to establish their relations. The man from Vermont can claim no such right, because he has no such local law to bring. The inequality of their condition, therefore, grows entirely out of the inequality in the laws of the States from which they come;—and the real question is, *whether that inequality shall be transferred to the Territories*, or whether both shall leave behind them their discordant State laws, and subside to the uniform and equal laws which the Sovereign Authority, whatever it may be, may enact for the government of the Territories.

You say your local law has vested in you an absolute right of property in your slaves,—and that you have the right, therefore, to take the creations of that law with you. But you would not apply the principle to any other form of property. A State law may give you a vested property right in a bank charter, a lottery, a railroad or a steamboat charter,—but that right would be valid only within the geographical jurisdiction of that law. No law can give rights beyond the boundaries of its own authority. You say the Constitution of the United States recognizes that vested right, and thus gives it universality. Upon that point we join issue. We deny that there is any such recognition,—and the grounds of that denial I have already stated in the preceding part of this letter. But you say this is depriving us of our *property*,—or of the right to take our property with us into the Territories. Not at all. It only deprives you of the right to take your property in a particular, exceptional *form*—

than they had before? Can they hear you discuss the public themes of liberty and labor—the stirring questions of peace and war—the issues of Tariffs and Exchequer bills and Railroads, the importance of cotton and sugar and rice—to the movements of the world, the relations of the races, the possibilities and prospects of emancipation, the views and sentiments of the different political parties upon all these topics, and yet be in thought, in feeling and in character precisely what they were before the campaign commenced? Do you observe no difference in the spirit, the intelligence and the temper of those slaves who live in large towns and have been brought in constant contact with all these influences, and those who live on the remote plantations of the back country, seeing and hearing of nothing but their daily task? And has it not occurred to you that the causes of this difference are operating steadily and irresistibly upon the great masses of the people, Slaves included, everywhere,—and that sooner or later they will transform them into something very different from what they find them?

In the policy of Repression and Force, which is the policy to which the South seems inclined to commit its destiny, she is making precisely the mistake which has ruined every Despotism on the face of the earth,—against which History and Philosophy alike protest,—and which can have but one result,—the ruin and destruction of all concerned. You can see this in foreign societies: why are you so stupidly blind to it in your own? One after another the dominations that rest on Force break through the thin and fragile crust, and disappear forever. To the careless eye their foundations seems solid and seamless as the ice that congeals and covers the lake. But steadily and silently decay works upon the under surface, and the gale of a night sweeps away the last vestige of what seemed adamant the day before. What is to make the South an exception to this universal law? Is it that the slaves are 'black?' So were those of St. Domingo. Is it that black blood and brain have no capacity to plan revolt? Even if this plea were true, the white blood mingling with the black blood of the South is rapidly giving them leaders for every emergency. It gives eyes and thought to the blind Polyphemus that seems to be lying helpless and prone. Is it that your power is too compact,—your supremacy too thoroughly established,—your measures of repression too vigorous and comprehensive to permit such a catastrophe? Alas! so thought the King of Naples,—so thinks every despot down to the very hour that precipitates his doom.

No power on earth is adequate to the permanent suppression of the moral forces that sway the world. You may divert the force but you cannot suppress it. And the course upon which the South has entered, if steadily pursued, is just as certain to end in ruin, as fastening down the safety-valve of a steam boiler is to end in an explosion. It may not come in five, or in ten, or in fifty years:—but it is just as inevitable as Fate. You may not live to be its victim, but your children will.

I am not in this predicting what I wish should happen. Far from it. I am only stating the necessary result of an irresistible law. Nor am I claiming any authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with it. The Constitution has given control of it exclusively to your own States. All that the Federal Government can do is to look on—sadly and with a clear foresight of the certain issue—and when the catastrophe comes—interfere on your behalf and for your protection. But you cannot expect or ask us to look on in silence. You cannot expect us to utter no warning, to put forth no remonstrance, to feel and express no indignation at a blindness so obstinate and so fatal. If you would silence the Pulpit and the Press of the North, you must disarm them. You must remove the causes which justly provoke their denunciations. I know no other way of attaining the object you seek. Possibly they *ought* to desist without these conditions. I doubt not you think they should, and deem it discourteous and hostile that they will not. But the fact remains. Just so long as you continue to affront the instinctive sense of justice and humanity by a policy which imitates and transcends the worst illustrations of despotism the world has ever seen, just so long will you rouse the resentment, and incur the censure, not only of the North, but of every nation of Christendom. If it be your object, therefore, to secure immunity from these didactic hostilities,—if you wish practically to escape, and silence these denunciations, and not merely to make out a case against those who utter them,—you will at least canvass the wisdom of changing the policy on which you have entered.

THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

I do not say that you must abolish Slavery. That is a matter for your own people to decide. But you must *permit your own people to decide it*, and to discuss it freely, in order to decide it wisely. I think I know enough of sentiment at the South to be aware that it is not the largest, the wealthiest, or the most important slaveholders, who have initiated this new policy of making Slavery perpetual and paramount in their social system, and who are now pushing the attempt to its final issue. Nor is it the best minds, the most sagacious statesmen, the wisest thinkers of the South who have enlisted in it. It is rather the policy of the unthinking masses,—the great body of non-slaveholding whites, without property, without intelligence,—with nothing but the bare fact of freedom to raise them above the slave, and who see no other way of maintaining that supremacy but by perpetuating the negro Slavery on which it rests. It is this class who have nothing to lose, led on by that large class of reckless politicians who have everything to gain by ministering to the dominant passion of their society, and by excessive zeal on behalf of a system which no man is permitted to assail, who have pushed the issue to its present extreme position. It is they who have silenced freedom of speech—who frown on freedom of opinion—who trample on freedom of inquiry in regard to Slavery.

And the first and paramount duty of every Southern statesman,—every man of thought, of culture and of courage in the Southern States is, to *emancipate Southern white society from this fatal thraldom*. Men of this class must assert and exercise the right of canvassing the subject of Slavery fully and freely as a matter of paramount practical importance to themselves and their posterity. You know very well that there are thousands of men in the Southern States who have grave and serious doubts, to use no stronger phrase, as to the wisdom and good policy of making negro slavery the corner stone of Southern society. There are many who desire a broader foundation for the material prosperity of their section than the culture of Cotton,—and a higher moral rank among the nations than Slavery can give them. Why should they not discuss among themselves these great questions of Social and Political Economy? Why should they be silenced in presence of the gravest questions that can engage the attention of statesmen and of States? Would such freedom of inquiry be dangerous to the "Institution?" Then by that very fact the institution is already proved to be dangerous to the State.

But I am not prepared to believe that the peril is so imminent as to make discussion dangerous in the Southern States. On the contrary, I believe it to be the only safe guard of Southern society. It is the only condition of deliverance from the perils which hang over it. Let the strong independent minds of the South grapple with this subject as they grapple with every other. Let them look Slavery in the face,—and canvass fully and fearlessly its true relations to the welfare of Society and the growth and prosperity of the Southern States. Do you fear such a discussion? That fear is equivalent to a surrender of the argument. Do you oppose it on the principle that Slavery is too sacred a thing to be thus canvassed and cross-examined? It is the only institution, then, human or divine, on the face of the earth, for which you would claim such immunity. Do you say it would be playing into the hands of your enemies? It would disarm and silence them. They would lose all motive for meddling with subjects in which they had no direct concern, when they saw them freely and consciously canvassed by those whose personal, social and political interests were all involved.

But such discussion you think would tend towards Emancipation. In certain sections of the South, I presume it would,—and in others, I think it would not. But even if it did, it could only be by proving that Emancipation in some form and at some time,—the prospect and the hope of *ultimate* Emancipation,—would promote the highest and the best interests of the Southern States. If it did not prove that,—then it would tend to fortify Slavery instead of abolishing it. My own impression is that it would show the wisdom of modifying the present system of American Slavery in certain important respects,—taking into view the substantial interests of all concerned. I think it would establish certain facts concerning the negro race which you are in danger of forgetting, and which you cannot forget or ignore with any more wisdom than a builder can forget or ignore the laws of gravity, or than an engineer can forget the explosive nature of steam. It would show that, however degraded, however ignorant, however brutal he may be, the negro has in him the seeds of humanity, and that, like all other pain and pleasure, physical and moral, like other seeds, they will inevitably *grow*;—that he feels men; that he has a *will*,—a faculty of choice,—a susceptibility to motive, like any other *person*, still in spite of all laws that declare him to be merely *property*;—that he has emotions and affections,—that he loves and hates,—that he hopes and fears,—that he yields to kindness and rebels inwardly against cruelty,—just like other men, and not at all like other "chattels." And when these facts should come to pervade the public mind, as sooner or later they must if they are facts, unless that mind is kept sealed against all access of them, they would lay the foundation for a policy on the subject of Slavery which would calm the public mind, and restore the old relations between the States and sections of the Union,—as nothing else can ever do.

There are one or two leading principles which must be recognized in the practical working of every Society, if that Society is to rest on any firm and sure foundation. One is, that every subject of Government must feel that he is under the control and guardianship of LAW,—that mere caprice or whim,—the interest or the passion of another, is not the highest authority for him in any of his relations. Another is that Labor becomes valuable in proportion as it becomes intelligent. And a third is that the laborer must have something to *hope for*, as a result of his labor,—or he will never put forth the best effort of which he is capable. I am persuaded that the Southern States would find it infinitely to their advantage to incorporate these principles into their slaveholding economy. I do not believe there is a slave on any Southern plantation, who would not become more valuable by becoming more intelligent. There is not one who would not be more contented, if he could be surrounded by something of the guarantees against wrong which are essential to all society,—if he could feel that he had some place in the domestic and social economy of the world,—that his wife and children were his by law, and that no man's passion or avarice was above the law which made them so. And if every slave, thus shielded from wrong, were told that something of added good should come to him or his from increased devotion to his master's service,—that reward should wait upon fidelity, as punishment upon evasion and crime,—that his good works should pass to the credit at least of his posterity, and that some one or more of his children should be lifted up towards freedom by his exertions on their behalf, in faithful service of their common master,—if such a system of methodized and justly modulated rewards and penalties could be interwoven with the negro slavery of the Southern States, I make no doubt that augmented peace and security would be its immediate reward, and that in twenty years the whole slaveholding country would rejoice in the prospect of a degree of prosperity and power of which hitherto it has never dreamed. It is in that direction, and in that direction only, in my opinion, that safety for the slaveholding States can be found. They may tread that path however slowly,—with whatever hesitations and misgivings,—against whatever reluctancies of prejudice and pride may be inseparable from the circumstances of the case;—the world will make allowance for all this,—and will cheer and aid the well-meant effort, however feeble and halting it may be. All the moral influences of the age,—all the motives and promptings of civilization and Christianity, all the laws of social and civil science, will be working in your behalf and no longer for your destruction. Here are problems worthy your noblest statesmen. Here are fields where the most gifted and ambitious intellects of your States may win salvation for their country and renown for themselves. How much nobler would it be for such men as you have among you, to launch out, not rashly, but with calm and courageous wisdom, upon this broad and inviting though stormy sea,—as yet untempted by the most daring prow,—than to sit down in sullen despair and hopeless inaction upon the grim and cheerless shore!

FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

But again I must protest that I am speaking of things over which the Federal Government has no shadow of authority. I am only telling you what I believe to be the path of safety, of honor and of glory for the Southern States. It is for them and their statesmen to say whether they will tread it or not. Not one word have I uttered from any other motive than a profound desire for the promotion of your welfare. You will fling from you in scorn the proffered friendship—and shout execrations against us as you plunge onward, in all the reckless insolence of offended pride, into the great darkness that lies before you. You do not know the great heart of the free North, if you believe that it holds the honor and the welfare of the South in lower esteem than its own. You underrate the justice of the North, if you believe it would trample on one of your rights. You underrate its magnanimity, if you fear it would not stand by you in any extremity of danger, and wage war upon your foes as fiercely and as gladly as if they were its own. But you underrate also its courage and its power, if you expect to coerce it, by menaces or by blows, into disloyalty to the Constitution which our Fathers made, or to the fundamental principles of Liberty on which its foundations rest.

The North asks but one thing at the hands of the South,—and that is that they shall no longer cling to the Constitution of Mr. CALHOUN,—in preference to the Constitution of the United States. We ask them to abide by the principles and the policy of the Fathers of the Republic, as they read them in their speeches and their letters, and in the language and the spirit of the Constitution itself. Let us return to the sentiments, the aspirations and the hopes of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON and MASON,—Southern men and slaveholders all,—and adapt our policy and the development of our institutions, State and national, to their high and just ideals. Give us the slightest ground to hope for this,—and we will make haste to purge ourselves of all offence,—to disarm every just censure you can urge against us, and to perform, with eager and scrupulous fidelity, every constitutional and fraternal obligation that devolves upon us.

Our Government is approaching its final and decisive test. The party which represents the sentiments—just, conservative and free—of the Northern States, is soon to come into possession of the Executive power of this Republic. Mr. LINCOLN, its chosen representative, becomes President of the United States on the 4th of March. You may search the country through, and you will find no more sagacious intellect, no more loyal and patriotic heart, no more sensitively and courageously just and right-meaning man than he. His whole character breathes the very spirit of our American life. His public career and his private history are alike unstained by any act, or by any word of wrong to any man or to any State. He knows no law for his public conduct but the Constitution of his country, and he recognizes no country as his but that Union, one and indivisible, which the Constitution creates. You are preparing to meet him as an enemy. You are withdrawing all the States which you and your confederates can control, into a compact and a hostile camp. Repudiating the Constitution,—repelling the supremacy of the Federal Government,—you propose to employ the intervening months before his advent in preparations to resist the constitutional authority which he will represent and wield. South Carolina has already pitched her alien tent and raised her hostile flag. Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and possibly half a dozen more States, will imitate her example. You have an ally in the faithless and disloyal man who degrades the high place which WASHINGTON and JACKSON made equal in dignity to any throne upon the earth. Whatever may be his motive, whether he be wicked or only weak, you will have all the aid he can give you,—full impunity to perfect your plots, and all the material strength he can place within your reach. And I am quite prepared to see on the 4th of March, a solid phalanx of fifteen States,—not all, it may be, claiming to be outside the Union then, but all consenting and ready to meet the incoming Administration of Mr. LINCOLN with a peremptory demand that SLAVES SHALL BE DISTINCTLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY RECOGNIZED AS PROPERTY BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—as the only condition on which they will remain, or again become, members of the American Union.

And I have only to add that, in my judgment, *that demand will never be conceded*. We shall stand then, as now, upon the Constitution which our Fathers made. We shall not make a new one, nor shall we permit any human power to destroy the old one. Long before that day shall come the People of the Northern States will stand together as one man—forgetful of all past differences and party divisions—to preserve the American Union and crush any revolution which may menace it with destruction. We seek no war,—we shall wage no war except in defence of the Constitution and against its foes. But we have a country and a Constitutional Government. We know its worth to us and to mankind, and in case of necessity we are ready to test its strength. You must not misunderstand our hopes of peace, our wish for peace,—or our readiness to make concessions for its preservation. Even if we were to concede everything you ask, we should only postpone the conflict to a later day, and throw upon our children duties and responsibilities which belong to us. I think, therefore, that the controversy should be settled now, and I have faith enough in the American people to believe that, in spite of difficulties and discouragements, by wisdom and prudent forbearance, mingled with justice and courage, on the part of their rulers, it will eventually be settled in conformity with the principles of the Constitution, and so as to promote the highest welfare of this great Republic. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

CHRISTMAS AND CHILDREN.

With morning's first blush our two little ones woke,
Like twin roses they laughed in their bed;
For the day and their rest in the same whisper broke,
And their cheeks like the dawning were red.

Then their little bare feet fell as light on the floor,
As the rain that pit-patters from eaves,—
Each tiny foot blushing that nothing it wore
Seemed a rose-bud with five lily leaves.

Away to the chimney they stole on tip-toe,
And their laugh was a glad Christmas hymn;
Their hearts with their stockings were pendant below,
And both they found full to the brim.

There were pea-guns and whistles, and harlequin-Jacks,
That would dance though a monk pulled the string,
With gingerbread ponies and all the knick-knacks,
That Kriss Kringle is certain to bring.

Such blasts of tin-trumpets, such volleys of peas,—
You'd have thought the old room a Redan;
On the parapet hearth-rug they hastened to seize,
And "Tabby," its garrison, ran.

Now it chanced that the fire-place awhile before day
Had been belching out smoke like a pipe,
And this gave us a wonderful fact to portray,
When their minds for the wonder were ripe.

For we told them the team that St. Nicholas drove
Did not like to stand still in the snow;
So stabled themselves in the chimney above,
While their master filled stockings below.

The little ones firmly subscribed to this creed;—
As soon they'd have doubted their prayers:
I envied their faith: we old Gentiles have need
Of a credence as ready as theirs.

Thus when legends all sacred to childish belief
Fade away, and we rank ourselves men,
The world calls us wiser—the wisdom is grief—
But indeed are we wiser than then?

For oft when my soul trails her wings in the dust,
And would rest from the battle without,
A voice whispers low: It is Wisdom to trust,
The deepest of Folly to doubt.

C. H. WEBB.

TIMES OFFICE, Christmas, 1860.

What Henry Clay Thought of Secession.

HENRY CLAY TO STEPHEN H. MILLER.

ASHLAND, July 1, 1844.

From developments now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of Mr. TYLER'S abominable treaty. South Carolina being surrounded by Slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer only comparative evils, but it is otherwise with Kentucky; she has the boundary of the Ohio extending four hundred miles on three Free States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befall this nation?

HENRY CLAY TO D. ULLMAN.

June 14, 1851.

Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side I confess that I should prefer Gen. CASS. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress, he bore himself firmly, consistently and patriotically. He has quite as much ability, quite as much firmness and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. BUCHANAN. * * * * * Besides pre-existing questions, a new one will probably arise at the next session of Congress, involving the right of any one of the States of the Union, upon its own separate will and pleasure, to secede from the residue and become a distinct and independent Power. The decision of that momentous question cannot but exert some influence, more or less, upon the next Presidential election. For my own part, I utterly deny the existence of any such right, and I think an attempt to exercise it ought to be resisted to the last extremity; for it is in fact a question of Union or no Union. Sept 26, 1851.

I have no doubt, with you, that many of the quiet and well-disposed citizens of South Carolina are opposed to the measures of violence which are threatened by others. But the danger is, as history shows too often happens, that the bold, the daring and the violent will get the control, and push their measures to a fatal extreme. Should the State resolve to secede it will present a new form of trial to our system; but I entertain undoubting confidence that it will come out of it with the most triumphant success.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "Senator Trumbull is having his residence put in first rate order for the reception of his expected guest, the President elect, who is expected here in February. Mrs. Lincoln will be accompanied by her sister Mrs. Edwards, from whose roof by the way, she eloped with "Old Abe," then a briefless attorney."

—Quite an excitement has been created in Saybrook, (Conn.,) by the sudden disappearance of Miss Ellen E. Sizer. She left the house of Mr. James Treadway on Dec. 14, to visit Mr. Gurdon Kimball's family, in New-London. A brakeman on the train by which she left Saybrook, says that he assisted her in alighting at New-London, but no further trace of her can be found.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Progress of the Campaign in China.

British Views of Secession.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Southampton Dec. 12, arrived here yesterday. The following is her specie list:

Wm. J. Bord	$8,000	——	40,000
Fowler & Co	40,000	L. VonHoffman & Co.	30,000
Roberts & Williams	40,000	M. Morgan & Son	29,155
Denham & Co	10,680	Richard Irvin & Co.	107,500
Valatel & Saynal	7,000	Camman & Co.	6,500
Forbes	4,200	Philip Speger & Co.	24,000
Lemoine & Bell	50,000	Orders	20,000
August Belmont	128,200		
B. Berand & Co	41,200	Total	$389,000

The telegraph from Cape Race has anticipated the leading points of the news; but we receive files one day later than those by the *Java*.

The *Progrès de Lyons* announces that among the great projects which occupy the attention of the Emperor is the purchase by the State of all the French railways. It appears that this arrangement is to be carried into effect in the course of next year. One of the reasons given to prove that such a plan is inevitable is the inability of some of the railway companies to complete certain secondary lines without reducing the dividends produced by working the great lines. In the west, centre and south of France many lines exist only on paper, and others have been merely commenced. The State would engage to complete all the proposed railway lines within a limited period. The rights of the shareholders, great and small, are to be secured by the following arrangement. The average amount of the dividends paid for the last three years would be taken as the value, and the shareholders will receive an equal annuity in Government stock. The *Progrès* adds that such a plan has been frequently suggested. It is now, however, more seriously entertained, as it is believed that among other good consequences it would put an end to a great deal of gambling.

Mr. RICHARD COBDEN has addressed a letter to the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce in eulogy of the recent Treaties with France. He says, in the course of his remarks: "I have already heard of Canadian buyers, who were accustomed to pay annual visits to the Continent of Europe, having intimated their intention of making all their furture purchases in England, being convinced that under the present free regime every article of continental manufacture which can be produced cheaper and better than in England will be found in the warehouses of London and Manchester. Yet, strange to add, there are still people to be found who, believing that foreigners—and not Englishmen—pay our Customs duties, blame the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having made the great reform in the interest of France. It were useless any longer to argue this question. Time will in this, as in other matters, demonstrate the advantage of freedom."

RELAXATIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior:

SIRE: Having, in my circular to the Prefects, explained the general principles which are to regulate the relations of the Administration with the Press, I believe I am responding to your Majesty's idea by asking you to cancel the warnings ("*avertissements*") given to the journals of Paris and of the Departments.

A certain number of periodical publications have received two warnings, and are thus under the dread of suspension. By delivering them from this danger, the Government will place them in the position of independence which they have compromised, and this oblivion of the past will be a new pledge given to that generous policy which tends to the reconciliation and union of all the intelligent bodies of the State.

I have requested the Press to use a wide freedom of discussion; against those who should endeavor to make use of it to attack the State my conscience will only be the more free and my authority stronger, as your Majesty, by obliterating the past, offers to writers a more noble opportunity of showing their patriotism. I am, with profound respect, Sire,

Your Majesty's very faithful subject,

F. DE PERSIGNY.

This is followed by an Imperial decree signed "NAPOLEON," and countersigned "F. DE PERSIGNY," as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The *avertissemens* given up to this day to the periodical publications of Paris and of the Departments in application of the decree of the 17th of February, 1852, are considered as null and *non avenus*.

ART. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State in the Home Department is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries this 10th day of December, 1860.

THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

In tropical regions there are fevers so violent that the doctor when called in at once sees that no interference of his can arrest the malady, which must be left to battle with the sick man's constitution. If it exhausts itself before the patient sinks, well and good; if not, then all is over with him. Bleeding and febrifuges in such a case may serve to satisfy the family, but the skillful and experienced practitioner, though he can form a judgment concerning the event, knows that it is not within his control. This is pretty much the position of President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet with respect to the agitation which now reigns in South Carolina. Nothing that Federal statesmen can do—no display of eloquence or patriotism, no appeals to history or to constitutional obligations, can affect the action of a frenzied community of slave-owners, who see in imagination their lives and property in danger through a coalition between their bondmen and their fellow-citizens. At the present time not only will no one in South Carolina listen to reason, but few dare to utter it, for fear of the popular vengeance. This State, which for thirty years has prided itself on being the political and intellectual leader of the South, the Massachusetts of Pro-Slavery doctrines, is now inflamed, and seeks to inflame other States, with the desire of building up a new Confederacy on principles which the American constitution condemns, or has only sanctioned through the forced interpretation of partial Judges. Whatever may be the chances of her example being followed by Georgia or Alabama, the position of South Carolina is now so defined, and her objects are so plainly stated, that we are enabled to appreciate her policy better than even the Americans could three months ago.

It would, we think, be incorrect to suppose that the election of Mr. LINCOLN has been the originating cause of the present excitement. The populace of South Carolina, and even the educated classes of other States, may have been roused by this event to contemplate a disruption which would have shocked them formerly. But there can be no doubt that there is a school of Charleston politicians who have for some time been prepared for such a contingency, and are now using it to further schemes on which they have for some time meditated. The attachment of the State to the Union has never been very strong; its opinion on the Atlantic has filled it with the notion of making its chief port a great emporium of Southern produce, and of taking the lead in a Confederacy which should look up to it almost as a mother country. Men are not so differently constituted as to show great divergencies of character and conduct without the action of some external cause; nor can we explain the continual violence of the South Carolinians for a number of years, except upon the ground that they have imagined great advantages to be in store for themselves through being placed at the head of the South as its champions, its advisers, and its principal legislators. A Judge or Senator of this State has been generally as uncompromising in his doctrines, and as fierce in his threats, as the most hot-headed declaimer of Virginia or Kentucky—States far more annoyed by the Abolitionist action of the North. The men who have raised the present agitation have, it seems to us, taken advantage of the Republican victory as they have taken advantage of several other incidents. The Northern legislation neutralizing the Fugitive Slave bill was held up by the same school as a just ground of secession. The affair at Harper's Ferry served them as a topic until the South, satisfied with its vengeance, cared to listen no longer; and now the choice of Mr. LINCOLN seems to promise them at least a temporary success. It was to the growing influence of these politicians that Mr. SEWARD pointed when he spoke of the "irrepressible conflict" which was destined to take place between North and South. Their tactics towards the peace-loving North have been not unlike those of the American nation as a body towards England. At every difference of opinion they flew, or pretended to fly, into a passion, threatened secession, as the Americans always threaten war with England, and gained much good through the disinclination of their opponents to proceed to extremities and imperil the most important interests. If the policy of these Southerners was to bring on a conflict by provoking the North past endurance, they have succeeded, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN now gives them an opportunity for an open quarrel. The question, so far as regards the immediate action of the Southern States, depends upon whether they can induce Georgia and Alabama to follow the example of South Carolina. Of this last State it is acknowledged that they have made a conquest.

For an able sketch of the present state of affairs we may refer the reader to the letter of our New-York correspondent. His opinion—which is, no doubt, that of the City from which he writes—is, that there is little prospect of a disruption. This opinion, however, rests rather on the strength of the Republic than on the weakness of the agitation. For the present the movement for secession goes on unchecked in South Carolina, while Georgia and Alabama are wavering, the majority being apparently desirous of a compromise, but unable to control the vehemence of the Secessionist Party. It is useless to speculate further on the events of the next few weeks. What no one seems to doubt is, that South Carolina will proclaim its own withdrawal from the Union, and will then await the action of the Federal Power on the one hand, of its half-sympathizing sister States on the other. Whether the Government will intervene by force, whether, supposing South Carolina to remain unmolested, she will draw Georgia and Alabama after, or remain a long time—or perhaps, with more or less of shame and chagrin, be to the Union, are matters on which conjecture is futile from the American Press are divided. The prevailing notion, however, seems to be that the difficulty will be settled, but the "Friends of the Slave" in this country will rather regret to hear that the North will have to yield, as usual, and that the full execution of the Fugitive Slave bill is the only price of a reconciliation with the South.

The course of this journal on American questions has been such that the people of the United States will believe us when we express our deep regret at their present difficulties, and our hope that their Union will long survive as a security for political liberty and commercial enterprise in the New World. Without sharing the opinions, much less using the language, of the Abolitionists with respect to Slavery, which, bad though it be, must remain for many years an institution of the United States, we look upon the conduct of South Carolina in this matter as disgraceful in the last degree. To gratify their pique against those of opposite politics, and to advance their local interests, the slave-owners would destroy a Constitution under which their country has enjoyed singular prosperity, and attained to a rank among the first nations of the world. But still, even in this fratricidal quarrel, the Southerners have some right on their side. It is wonderful how in the history of nations political errors and injustice bring about their own punishment. The South have no right to introduce Slavery into the "Territories;" it may have no right to turn the educated and moral inhabitants of New-England into Negro-catchers; *but it has a right to the advantages of free trade, from which it is debarred by a tariff devised for the benefit of the North*, or, more correctly, manufacturers. We are told, and can well believe, that an important element in the desire for secession arises from the consciousness of this injustice. A Southern Confederacy, enjoying free trade with England and France, and exchanging the products of its soil directly with the great manufacturing and artistic nations of Europe, is the not unnatural dream of Southern economists. The Protectionist legislation of the United States is a disgrace to so enterprising and intellectual a country. If concessions to the South are to be the order of the day, that of commercial freedom ought not to be the last on the list.

THE THEFT OF BRITISH TREASURE IN MEXICO.

From the Times City Article, December 11.

The news of the robbery committed by the Government of Mexico on the property of the bondholders placed under the security of the seal of the British Legation, and deposited in the same house, will, it may be assumed, supposing it to be confirmed, settle all doubt as to the course which our authorities will now adopt. The affair stands thus:—The Mexican debt contracted in this country amounts to £10,241,650. After many previous sacrifices the bondholders agreed in 1850 to accept the reduced rate of interest of 3 per cent., and as an inducement they received a mortgage of 25 per cent. of the import, and 5 per cent. of the export duties. These payments were to be made under certain regulations in the various ports, and to be remitted to the Bank of England for distribution under the cognizance of the Mexican Financial Agency in London. Up to January, 1854, the dividends were paid by this means, but since that time the country has been a political pandemonium, and the collections at all points have been lessened by open obstruction or covert fraud, and often suspended, in open violation of every legal and international principle, on the plea of temporary exigency. Still some occasional payments were made, and about three years back a visit to Vera Cruz and Tampico by Her Majesty's ship *Basilisk* frightened the party in possession of these ports into a recognition of their liabilities. But at this period Vera Cruz and Tampico were held by the forces of JUAREZ, who claims to be Constitutional President, while the Government of Mexico was that of the Ecclesiastical party, represented by MIRAMON, and recognized by the diplomatic representatives of all the foreign Powers. JUAREZ, even up to the present time, never having been recognized by any foreign Government, with the exception of that of the United States. Hence, although we could compel some kind of respect to our claims at places where a naval demonstration was practicable, it was found difficult to protect, not merely the property, but the lives, of our people resident at the capital. In this state of affairs a contingency arose which has led to the result now announced. The Juarez party at Vera Cruz, while admitting their liability to pay the stipulated proportion of the Customs' dues, urged, with perfect truth, that from the scarcity of dollors it would be almost impracticable for them to disburse the amounts in specie. They could get draughts on Mexico drawn by the Vera Cruz importers on their mercantile correspondents in that city, but this was the only shape in which they could offer payment. These bills were accordingly taken and sent to Mexico for collection in specie. The silver thus obtained was duly boxed up from time to time, each box receiving the seal of the British Legation, and being deposited in a strong room appropriated especially for the purpose in a residence jointly occupied by Messrs. SCHNEIDER, the bankers employed to collect the bills, and the British Minister. Gradually the sum accumulated to £173,000, or more than the equivalent of a half-yearly dividend, and Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the bond-holders in Mexico, was exceedingly anxious to remit to this country. Such remittances, however, can be made only under formal escort, and during the past two or three years only two *conductas* have left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, and in neither of these cases did the British Minister think the prospect of security sufficient to warrant Mr. WHITEHEAD in availing himself of it. That gentleman, therefore, very properly refused to assumes the risk, seeing that if a robbery should be effected on the road the Mexican Government would say, on the one hand, that they had afforded all the protection in their power, while the British Minister, on the other, might point to the fact that his recommendation had been wilfully disregarded and his protection set at nought. Thus matters remained until October last, when the atrocities of MIRAMON became so frightful and his disregard of all international reclamations so complete, that Mr. MATHEW, the British Minister, resolved to cease intercourse with him by withdrawing to Jalapa. The bondholders' money was then left to the protection of Mr. GLENNIE, the British Consul, and it was announced that, notwithstanding the departure of Mr. MATHEW, the Mexican Government "would afford every protection to the persons and property of Her Majesty's subjects." The next news, received about a week back, was to the effect that Gen. MIRAMON had resigned, and that Gen. ROBLES had succeeded to the Presidency. This personage last Summer distinguished himself by taking £8,000 in cash and bills from one of the *conductas* which left the City of Mexico, and there was consequently little reason to augur that he would respect either the British authorities or British property. Accordingly the telegram now received, that under his sway the British Legation has been robbed of the entire amount deposited there, cannot create much surprise. Indeed, the probability is that the resignation of MIRAMON was merely arranged in order to allow ROBLES, who had no character to lose, to consummate this transaction. To the bondholders, however, the event need cause no disquiet. The act was performed by the Mexican Government, the premises of the British Legation have been violated, the sanctity of its seal disregarded, and the private property of British subjects plundered in the manner most insulting to their Government and country. No nation could maintain its place in the world that would submit to such acts, and from this moment it may be considered that the Juarez party will receive from all sources such support as will enable them to establish some degree of order throughout the Republic, and not only to make the full reparation that will be exacted, but also to furnish guarantees for the future. In January next the amount of arrears due to the bondholders will comprise 14 half yearly dividends, representing a total of £21 per cent., and immediately on the re-establishment of any central authority, some provision must be made for these, either in the shape of direct payment or an adequate funding.

The Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders went this afternoon to obtain an interview at the Foreign Office.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN CHINA.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

Another scanty installment of the coming mail from China has at last arrived, but, unfortunately, it adds nothing of certainty to our knowledge of the fate of the missing Englishmen who fell into the hands of the Chinese. It does not strengthen the hopes which we yesterday expressed of their safety; but we know too well the fallacious character of telegrams to rest a conclusion upon any hurried and uncertain summary while the details are so nearly within our reach. Vexatious as the unusual lapse of time has been, it is still better to wait; even although there is but too much reason to believe that our patience will not be rewarded by any very certain intelligence when the letters and papers do come to hand. There are, however, many questions involved in this mystery now so anxiously discussed in every circle. We shall know in what condition Mr. PARKES and Mr. LOCH came back to camp, and what their treatment has been: we shall know what the information of these happily rescued men is as to the ill-treatment to which two of their companions succumbed, and whether the twenty Englishmen who were captured, and of whom eighteen are now accounted for, were ever together after their capture. We shall learn also how long the returned prisoners had been in camp before the last advices left; and, if they had but just returned, we may feel strengthened in our hope that the others were on the road. It is a sensitive and thrilling topic on which to touch while there are hearts here in England agonized by the uncertainty, and while there is a possibility, and, as we believe, even a probability, that the two missing men may be by this time comfortably telling the tale of their captivity under the roof of some well-warmed joss-house within the English lines. But instructions are now going out from a Cabinet which contains members who notoriously entertain strange notions as to the rights of belligerents even to poison wells. It may be absolutely necessary to speak out. With the dark traditions of the prisons of Canton still in our memory, it is, we fear, necessary to say what in other cases we might expect might be felt without our saying it,—that, alive or dead, those missing men must be produced. Eternal infamy would cling to the Ambassadors, the Generals, and the armies who should come back from Peking without being able to prove to the world by the palpable evidence of sense that they have not left these men behind in the cruel clutches of the Chinese. If the sack of the Emperor's Palace has produced the restoration of Mr. PARKES and Mr. LOCH and M. L'ESCHERAC and our thirteen soldiers—if the Chinese will answer only to such persuasives, let us administer them day by day and hour by hour, as long as necessary, and if there be no milder means of coercion, even destroy Peking, palace by palace and temple by temple, and even house by house, until we obtain the release of our countrymen, or absolute proof that they are beyond human aid. This is not a matter on which the sound-hearted English people will endure sentimentality, and we hope that no such unmanly tone will steal into either the discussions of the Government or direction of the Press.

The Emperor and the Tartar army are fled across the Great Wall and up to that Zeitze which is so well known to us by the description of Du Halde. We need not give much thought to this. It will be a movement long threatened and long foreseen, and to which there is a ready counter-check. In spite of those childish devices which the worshippers of official forms in China are so fond of inventing, and which some worshippers of empty official forms in England accept quite in a Chinaman's point of view. The members of the different Boards now in full flight along that broad road upon which Lord MACARTNEY rolled in his English chariot, doubtless chuckle at the idea that they have now effectually baffled the barbarians, leaving them without an army to resist them or a Government to treat with them. The Municipality of Peking now take up the wondrous tale of Chinese diplomacy, and purpose to themselves to repeat the precedent which has been so fatal to our relations with the Chinese when ELLIOT, with Gen. GOUGH upon the walls of Canton, accepted a ransom from the city, sold his conquest and retreated to his ships. That Mr. BRUCE should require a contribution from the city of his mercy, and that the "indemnity, ready money demanded," should be demanded and extorted, is in accordance with all the usages of war; but that the Municipality of Peking should hope to be allowed, by money payment, to settle the Imperial quarrel which divide the Courts of England and France at Peking, shows a very imperfect appreciation of the object of this invasion and of the intelligence of the Plenipotentiaries. The allied armies are now in the North, and Lord ELGIN is not so much master himself of obvious expedients as we take him to be if he does not very soon find means to indorse this Court and Government to hurry back from Tartary.

After the decision which has been [illegible] in Peking we shall, however, we hope, not pretend to disguise from ourselves that we are [illegible] admitted to a regular war. We have now [illegible] the Chinese Emperor, sacked his Summer [illegible] and taken possession of the fortifications of the [illegible]tal. Step by step we have been drawn to do this by the obstinacy and perfidy of the Chinese, who trusted to our forbearance that we should [illegible]. With a little bolder policy and a little [illegible] for peace, we might, perhaps, have done [illegible] needful journey to Peking without [illegible] to pass a Winter there. We [illegible] things, however, now as they are. We [illegible] 12,000 men, Europeans and Asiatics, holding a [illegible] 2,000,000 of inhabitants and a hundred and [illegible] miles of flat country, down to the sea. We have also a fleet anchored in a very shallow Gulf, apt to be vexed by storms. Here are, doubtless, [illegible] a monster concert of lamentations, but if [illegible] cannot do this, what do we pay our [illegible] for? If we have any difficulty in maintaining [illegible] for a year, in a country where resistance, it is denied, how can we call ourselves a great [illegible] and naval Power? Of course, we must reinforce them. We must send them more [illegible] strongs and more ammunition, and we must also send them more men. But we do not see what else we can send them, unless

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Charleston.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Ups of the Olden Time.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rescued—Magic Tambourine.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lecture, &c., Bonaparte' Circus—Monsters of St. Domingo.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Plantation Scenes—South African Aborigines.

CHRISTY & WOOD'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by A. H. Davis and Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 630 Broadway—The "Crucifixion"—Prophet.

GALLERY, 663 BROADWAY—No. 260—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Fine Arts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Christmas Day was celebrated yesterday with all the appropriate festivities of the season, the good cheer suffering as much as if Secession had never been heard of, and the richer classes, apparently vieing handsomely to the rescue and gratification of their poorer brethren. It was a beautiful Christmas Day, cold but bright, and with not so much wind out as to render skating disagreeable. At all the churches the occasion was celebrated with more than usual devoutness, and the Public Charities disbursed an active and bountiful benevolence to all who came within their sphere. It was a common remark in almost all circles, that a more thoroughly cheerful Christmas has rarely been witnessed in this City.

The great defalcation in the Interior Department still continues to be the prevailing topic in Washington. Bailey arrived there yesterday in the custody of the detective officers, and was immediately committed to jail in default of $500,000 bail, the maximum fixed upon by Government. Bailey, through whose instrumentality the bonds were obtained, is retained as a witness against him.

All hope of an agreement on the part of the Senate Special Committee, upon any project for the settlement of the difficulties between the North and South seems to have been abandoned. Mr. Seward, who is again in Washington, and met with the Committee for the first time yesterday, submitted propositions which occasioned considerable surprise, but which, it is believed, will have no other effect. He proposes that the Northern States shall repeal their Personal Liberty laws, and that Congress shall amend the Fugitive Slave law, giving to fugitives the right of trial by jury. Meantime speculation is busy as to the manner in which the three Commissioners from South Carolina will be received. Nothing is known definitely as to the course proposed to be pursued by the Administration, though President Buchanan, it is understood, says he will follow out the spirit of his Message, which is to be interpreted, we presume, against the policy of recognizing them. The presiding officers of both Houses of Congress have decided not to pay any attention to them, unless ordered to do so by a vote of the bodies over which they preside. It remains to be seen what the subsequent course of these gentlemen will be.

The South Carolina Secession Convention spent Christmas Day in the discussion of the manner in which it would be proper to inform the world at large of the movements and intentions of that State. The Committee to whom the matter was referred made a report, in which they recommended that Commissioners be appointed to proceed to each slaveholding State proposing to hold a Convention, to lay before such Convention the ordinance of secession, and to ask their coöperation in the formation of a Southern Confederacy; to propose the Federal Constitution as the basis for a Provisional Government for the Seceding States; and to invite such States to meet in Convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to form a permanent Government. An effort was made to have the report amended so as to authorize the notification of all the States, North and South; but it was finally adopted as originally prepared. The Convention then went into secret session for the discussion of the question of the Customs. It is believed that the Revenue laws of the United States will be continued in force, with such modifications as to oaths as may suit the peculiar conditions of affairs at present existing in the State. Notwithstanding the fact that one of the great chances of the South has been for free-trade the party in favor of that system now in South Carolina is said to be small.

By the steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., we have dates advices from Central and South America, and the mails and treasure—over a million of dollars—which left San Francisco on the 5th. The advices from California have been anticipated by our telegrams from Fort Kearney.

From New-Granada the advices are interesting, and seem to indicate at least the partial success of the revolutionists, though the accounts are so contradictory that it is almost impossible to arrive at the exact condition of affairs. It appears, however, that Santa Marta, a Government stronghold, had been besieged for several days, and was partially in possession of the revolutionary forces, and that the whole country watered by the river Magdalena was in their possession. Hon. G. W. Jones, United States Minister to Bogota, was at Santa Marta on the 5th, and was unable to proceed further on account of the difficulty of procuring a conveyance on the river. It was thought that he would be obliged to return to Carthagena. No further disturbances had taken place at Panama, though trouble was anticipated on an attempt to collect a Government assessment of $20,000 upon the principal citizens, to carry on the war against the revolutionists. Some further correspondence had taken place between Capt. Montgomery, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and Capt. Miller, of the British ship *Clio*, relative to the arrest of a United States naval officer at the British Consulate during the late negro disturbance; but it had not resulted in an amicable understanding.

The advices from South America are also interesting. We have news from Valparaiso to the 17th, Bolivia to the 16th, and Lima and Callao to the 29th of November. A third attempt had been made to assassinate Castilla, the President of Peru. His residence was surrounded and entered by a party of soldiers, under the command of a Capt. Lara, and he narrowly escaped, after several shots had been fired at him, by way of the roof. The demonstration, which was in the interest of Col. Pierri Castillo, who was to have been proclaimed President had it succeeded, was speedily put down, and several of the leaders were executed. From Bolivia we learn that there were some apprehensions that another war would soon be commenced against that country by Peru.

Advices from California and the Northern Pacific, to the 12th inst., are received by the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, having left San Francisco on the date mentioned. The steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board $1,466,000 in treasure for this port, and a considerable number of politicians for Washington. It is stated that Gov. Weller, who has been tendered the post of United States Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. McLane, will accept the position. California mining news is generally favorable. Trade continued dull. Later intelligence is received from Oregon and British Columbia, but there is nothing of importance.

The steamship *Fulton*, a summary of whose advices was telegraphed from Cape Race, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings London papers one day later than those of the *Java*, and we give elsewhere such details of news as we deem of interest. An article from the London *Times* on the secession question will be read with attention.

Shall We Have Mexico!

In view of the threatened dissolution of the Union, and the consequent derangement of commercial and business enterprises, we are gratified to learn from Washington that leading members of the Republican Party are already beginning to look forward to the acquisition or annexation of Mexico, as a ready means of at once indemnifying the North for the partial loss of Southern trade, and of marring the schemes of Slavery propagandism, which is one great incentive to disunion. This policy has been heretofore hinted at by the Press, but was formally foreshadowed in the recent speech of Mr. Wade in the Senate. We happen to know that this idea of acquiring Mexico, first under the forms of a protectorate, but eventually as a component part of the Confederacy, is no merely casual suggestion of an individual senator, but that it has been seriously and favorably considered by leading minds, which will exercise an important influence upon the incoming Administration.

There are many obstacles to the adoption of the policy of a protectorate over Mexico, which the dissolution of the Union would remove. Deeply as we should deplore the disruption of the Confederacy, as it now exists, it is a consolation to know that that sad event would remove the last obstruction to the consummation of the obvious policy of the American Republic. The whole question of Slavery will then be out of the way, and the Mexican people can receive a guaranty of a stable Government at our hands, without incurring the risk of being overrun by Slavery. Ignorant and degraded as they are, the Mexicans cherish a whole some prejudice against an institution which would reduce them to the level of slaves. It is on this account that a strong repugnance exists among the masses to the Southern portion of this Union. But they would regard the people of the free North as benefactors and deliverers from anarchy and revolution, as well as from invasion by a Slaveholding Confederacy. All classes and parties in that distracted country—or at any rate, the Liberal Party, which constitutes the great majority, would fly to the free Northern Confederacy, for deliverance from the intolerable ills of the present, and the hateful subjugation of Southern fillibusters.

A protectorate would be the initiatory measure, accompanied with free trade, and a right of Colonization. But it is evident that the effect of this intimate intercourse with the free people of the North, accompanied by an infusion of a large element of Northern freemen, would be to Americanize Mexico in its ideas of Government and civil freedom; so that after a few years of pupilage the Mexican States would be incorporated into the Union on equal terms with the original States. The South will thus be surrounded by States and Territories in which the idea of civil liberty in its widest application will become the great bond of Union.

Mexico is about the size of the Slave States of this Union, and not a great way behind them in population. The trade of that most misgoverned country is even now valuable to the commercial nations of the world, and especially to England. We last year gave some interesting statistics on this subject, which demonstrate that the American Government has been singularly blind to the importance of cultivating more intimate relations with Mexico. But this trade, under the reign of anarchy which has lasted for forty years past, is as nothing when compared with what it may become when Anglo-Saxon energy, intelligence and freedom, shall have brought order out of chaos, and have converted the Guerilla bands—which now make war upon society because they have no protection in their homes—into industrious laborers.

When Mexico belonged to Spain, it was for three centuries an invaluable dependency, from which she derived fabulous wealth. The Mexican silver and gold mines for ages yielded millions to the hand of industry, while the manufactures and commerce of Spain reaped a perennial harvest in the markets of her transatlantic possession. It is useless to say that the resources of Mexico remain unexhausted. Her mines have ceased to turn out untold millions, because the hand of industry has been paralyzed by anarchy; and her soil has refused to yield rich harvests from the same cause. Under American auspices there can be no doubt that new life can be infused into Mexican industry—that treasures will again stream forth from her mines in greater profusion than ever; and that a commercial intercourse will spring up not inferior to that which we may lose by the secession of the Southern States. To doubt it, would be to doubt that the energies of American freedom are superior to those of Spanish despotism.

The secession of the Southern States would still leave the Federal Government intact. It would retain every feature of its organization, and every resource for its preservation. The Army and Navy would remain in possession of the Government, and might be increased to any needful extent. There can, therefore, be no impediment to the consummation of this policy. No force which the seceding States could raise would interpose a serious obstacle. Without organization, without government, without money, without arms, without ships, without sailors, and at best, immeasurably the weaker party, the Slave States could do nothing to resist the Northern protectorate over Mexico. England and France, and all commercial nations would thank us for the service we should do the cause of civilization and commerce, and the Mexicans themselves will open their arms to receive us.

Here, then, is a policy which must enlist the ardent support of every Northern man, and especially those engaged in manufactures and commerce. It opens up a limitless field of enterprise, and cannot fail to restore any temporary loss we may sustain by the disruption of the Union. Should that dreaded event happen, it would undoubtedly damage and injure the commerce and trade of the North; but we have already shown that, whether in the Union or out of it, the South cannot dispense with Northern manufactures, Northern ships, Northern sailors and ship-builders, and Northern capital; and when we consider the facilities and inducements which Southern secession will give to the acquisition of Mexico by the North, we may console ourselves with the reflection that, much as disunion is to be deprecated on grounds of patriotism and national honor, it would not essentially and permanently injure the commercial and industrial prosperity of the North.

The South Carolina Perversion of the Constitution.

It has for thirty years been the steady and fixed policy of South Carolina to construe away the authority and power of the General Government, and thus to restore, practically, the old, exploded, and abandoned Confederation, which existed before the Constitution was formed. This idea was originally conceived by Mr. Calhoun, and by availing himself first of the tariff and then of the negro, he managed to play so successfully upon Southern passions as at length to imbue the Southern mind with his theories. According to Mr. Calhoun and his disciples of the present day, the framers of the Constitution utterly failed in their efforts to remedy the defects of the old articles of confederation; and in spite of the fact, which stands out so conspicuously upon the page of history, that that confederation or league was abandoned because it had no power of enforcing its decrees, because its inefficiency had reduced the country to bankruptcy, and because disunion and anarchy stared our forefathers in the face; in spite of the fact that a "more perfect Union" was formed, under a Constitution of Government, having sanctions and clothed with power to enforce its laws upon individuals, we are still told that we have a mere voluntary Union of Sovereign States, each of which may at pleasure retire from the league.

The advocates of this anarchical policy, by way of insinuating it into the minds of the people, have had the adroitness to retain a terminology which properly belonged to the old Confederation, but which is no longer appropriate under the Constitution of Government which was adopted in 1788. We constantly hear the terms *Federal Confederacy, Confederation, federation, compact, league*, as if these were the exclusively appropriate designations of our form of Government. Are those who use these terms so flippantly aware that only one of them is to be found in the Constitution, and that by way of contradistinction? The single instance in which any one of these phrases occurs is in the first clause of the sixth article, as follows:

"All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution *as under the Confederation.*"

The necessary inference from this clause is that the Constitution is not a mere league or Confederation. In the articles of Confederation it is declared that:

"Art. III. The said *States* hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for the common defence," &c., &c., "binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them," &c.

In striking contrast with this article of the old Confederation, we find the first words of the Constitution asserting that

"*We, the People* of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union," &c., "do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Here, then, we have the evidence of the Constitution itself for the assertion that the South Carolina theories are utterly inconsistent with its letter and spirit, and the objects which led to its formation; and, if we consult the cotemporaneous expositions of the Constitution, we shall find that the statesmen of that day had nothing so much at heart as the overthrow of the imperfect and impracticable Confederation, which had no power to enforce its decrees.

The utter perversion of the Constitution by South Carolina politicians, in their theories of construction—their conversion of it into a mere league of sovereign States, having no power to enforce the laws upon the States—will explain the absurdity of the protest against "coercing a State." The truth is, that among the reasons which led to the formation of the Constitution, was the impracticability of coercing States, and the desire to avoid the necessity of the attempt. Under the Confederation, the laws of the Congress had no other sanction than the good faith of the States, however necessary to support the public credit or to maintain the integrity of the Union against invasion. By the formation of a Government operating upon individuals, this difficulty could be obviated, and it was for this very reason that the wise men of that day gave us a Government in place of a league or confederation.

The fifteenth and sixteenth numbers of the *Federalist*, written by Hamilton, are lucid upon this point, and to them we refer the intelligent reader.

The President Arming Secession.

The suspicion everywhere prevalent that the President and his Cabinet advisers are in secret league with the Secessionists, and working for the overthrow of the National Government, has at length produced its natural fruit at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the people have all but risen in organized resistance to the proposed transfer of one hundred and twenty-four new pieces of artillery from the Alleghany Arsenal to two Southern fortifications within reach of the Secessionists. As Mr. Buchanan has declared substantially by his acts, that forts of the United States are not to be held at the cost of bloodshed, if attacked by the Pro-Slavery Revolutionists—and as, in the case of Fort Moultrie, he has even abstained from sending the necessary munitions of war, lest by so doing he should "irritate" still further the people of South Carolina,—for what good purpose we may well ask, could he now be so anxious to dismantle one of the most important military dépôts in a State bordering on the South, if he had not first received notice from the Secessionists that the "ten-inch Columbiad guns" in question would be accepted as a favor, and duly turned against the United States if placed within reach of the revolutionary element?

Seventy-eight of these guns, it would seem, were originally intended for Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and the balance were to be mounted at Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. These are new forts recently built, but not yet supplied with artillery; and if the conduct of the President in reference to the Charleston defences, left us any room to hope that the new fortifications, if supplied with guns and other munitions of war, would be faithfully devoted to maintaining the authority of the United States, all good citizens would unite in condemning any action on the part of the people of Pittsburgh which could for a moment delay the execution of an object so much to be desired. But as the President has set his face against any resort to arms in the Southern States, though never hesitating to employ the troops of the Federal Government elsewhere, when required,—it is but right that we should know what are the forces of the garrisons now holding the points for which these guns have been ordered; are they competent to the defence of their positions; and are they under the command of officers who may be relied upon as faithful to the national cause, even if assailed by revolutionary movements on the part of the seceders?

Until these questions have been answered to the satisfaction of the public by those in authority, the people of Pittsburgh can hardly be held amenable to any very severe censures for their opposition to the dismantling of the Alleghany Arsenal. Secretary Floyd does not command confidence, either in his public or private relations; and there is a general conviction that he would have no conscientious scruples against using his present position in the Government of the United States, for the benefit of those seceders whom he declares himself ready and willing to join after the 4th day of next March. By all means, if the President has at length summoned courage enough to place any Southern forts in good defensible condition, with a resolve to hold them in behalf of the Union against all enemies,—let him be furnished with the munitions for doing so with as much alacrity as possible. But until Mr. Buchanan does some public act, or makes some public retraction of his course in regard to the fortifications situate in Charleston harbor, he is not sufficiently entitled to popular or national confidence to be allowed without protest, at least, to remove the artillery and weapons of the Federal Government to points within easy and secure reach of those who are now menacing armed rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Object of Secession—Out at Last.

We ventured some days since to express the opinion that Secession was a political movement,—intended to secure certain political results:—that the seceding States were going out of the Union not *with any intent to stay out*,—but for the purpose of gaining a position from which they could press their demands upon the Federal Government with greater effect. We thought we detected signs of this in certain movements of the Southern States, and in declarations of some of the most prominent Coöperationists;—and it afforded, moreover, the only explanation of Mr. Buchanan's remarkable official action, consistent with his sanity and his loyalty to the Union.

We find a very distinct corroboration of this opinion in the declaration of Judge Handy, the Commissioner from Mississippi to the State of Maryland. He says:—

"Secession, is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union as our fathers gave it to us, but we *go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security for our rights* * * * * Our plan is for the Southern States to withdraw from the Union, *for the present*, to allow amendments to the Constitution to be made, guaranteeing our just rights."

This is frank and explicit. The language in which it is couched is a little diplomatic,—but it can very easily be translated into English. It means that *Secession is a political trick*, intended to coerce the North into concessions which the South despairs of securing within the Union. So long as the Executive Department of the Government was in their hands, they were unwilling to relinquish their hold upon its patronage and its power. It could give them practically what they desired, although it could not incorporate their demands into the legislation of the country.

The election of Mr. Lincoln has changed the aspect of affairs. They can no longer trust their influence in the General Government. Some bold push is necessary to save themselves if possible from utter defeat. "Out of the nettle, danger," they hope to "pluck the flower, safety." So they intend to secede,—not permanently, but only "*for the present*,"—in order to be enticed back again by the proffered concessions which hitherto they have sought in vain. Mr. Buchanan is evidently a party to this political plot. He knows the object of the Secession movement, and gives it his hearty concurrence. He looks upon it as the only way of securing the adoption of the recommendations of his Message. He is prepared, therefore, to help the States secede,—and then help negotiate them back into the Union again.

We venture to hint to Mr. Buchanan that this is a very dangerous experiment. It requires a good deal more ability than he possesses to carry it to a safe result. The people of the North are not remarkably fond of being bullied or cajoled, when the object of the operation is perfectly palpable. They will yield much less to a State out of the Union than to one in it,—to say nothing of the dangers of collision, which would put all negotiation out of the question until the contest was decided. If the Southern States secede, we have no doubt they will speedily be anxious to return; but if they ever do return, it will be with *less* Slavery, rather than more.

How Political Extremes Meet.—The perfect accord subsisting between the Fire-eaters of South Carolina and the extreme Abolitionists of the Lloyd Garrison school may be said to have reached its culmination in the announcement made last Monday by Messrs. Rhett, Spratt, and other violent members of the South Carolina Secession Convention, that they regarded "the Fugitive Slave law as *unconstitutional*," and would, if they were Northern men, resist its execution. This is aid and comfort on a grand scale to the Abolitionists; but is not more than was fairly their due, in return for the countenance and warm advocacy of the right of secession in such papers as the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and kindred organs of the Abolition Party.

It is to be noted that Messrs. Rhett, Spratt and Company never discovered, or at least never made public, the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law until they had placed their State in a position rendering it impossible for that law to be of any further benefit to their interests. There is also this grave error in the logic of their course—to wit: that secession was first advocated on the ground that a few Northern States had passed Bills inimical to the execution of the law for the return of fugitive Slaves; while the same gentlemen, having made this argument serve their first purpose, now precipitately change front and do their utmost to convince those very Northern States that they were right in passing the Personal Liberty bills so vehemently denounced a few weeks ago.

In this course on the part of the Palmetto Fire-eaters, the sensible men of the Border and other Slave States will be very apt to see only a ludicrous reproduction of that fable which tells of a fox whose tail had been cut off in a farmer's trap. The sly animal was more than enough humiliated by his position, until at last he had conceived the bright idea of advocating his own stump-tail style as the latest and most philosophic perfection of fox fashion. Having lost all the benefits of the Fugitive Slave law in the trap of secession, our friends of the blue rosette are now extremely anxious that all the other Southern States should "go and do likewise." It is a suggestion fully worthy of its originators, but not likely to meet with any very cordial acceptance from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri.

Imperial Funerals.

It is stated that the French Government is about to bring into France for interment the remains of the Empress Maria Louise. The whirligig of time will never have done working its strange revenges. One would suppose that the vicissitudes of fortune ceased when humanity succumbed to the last enemy. But even after life's fitful fever, the great are not always allowed to sleep undisturbed. She who was born an Austrian Princess and married to the man who had done most injury to her country and family; she whose train was held by four unwilling Queens, who was mother of Napoleon's son, who lived to see that son a prisoner in the city and custody of his own ancestors, his father in exile, and herself reduced to less than her original state; she who, after having been Empress of France and successor of Josephine, forgot this greatness to become the wife of a miserable Italian; who was even said to have received illicit advances, and who died in married obscurity—she is now to be disturbed in her grave, and her ashes transported with Imperial honors to be laid by the side of the great man whose memory she had insulted.

The Austrian Archduchess will be brought back a second time to France; again she will be received with pomp and state; again she will be joined to him who was once master of Europe; again it is a Bonaparte whose summons the daughter of the Hapsburgs obeys.

The Sovereigns of France lead chequered lives—only one in nearly a century has died on the throne he ascended—but after death the poorest and humblest and most unfortunate of men hope for repose. Yet the descendants and successors of St. Louis were torn from their royal vaults, after lying there grim and cold for centuries, and the mad mob of the first Revolution rioted with their bones. Napoleon regathered the sacred relics which no divinity had hedged safely enough, and restored them to their original resting-place in the Church of St. Denis—hoping himself one day to join the august company. But a rock in St. Helena received him first, and then, years after, a king of another race brought back the mighty conqueror by permission of *his* conquerors. And now his bride, his faithless widow, who would never have consented to the act, is to rejoin her husband. The mockery of ceremonial and pomp will surround these fragments of a Queen unworthy of her greatness, while Josephine, the true, tender, faithful woman, who loved Napoleon before and after he was an Emperor, is not allowed a place in his sepulchre. Uneasy even in the grave lies the head that wears a crown.

One wonders whether the mighty monarch will not reproach the faithless spouse, as she once more takes her place by his side. One cannot but be impressed at the thought of this meeting of those whose fates have been so strangely sundered, and who are at last so strangely united now, when the union can neither avail nor disturb them. One wonders whether a new separation shall ever occur, or if the Emperor and Empress are to moulder away together in their dismal grandeur, until potentates and peoples are alike compelled to answer the summons of One greater than either.

One of John Bull's Idiosyncracies.—John Bull is always in the right. This is the first article of his national faith. Nor is there anything very singular about it, for every nation has a comfortable fashion of relying on its own infallibility. But Bull carries the matter a good deal further than his neighbors. He not only considers himself right, but he regards every nation that differs from him and adopts a different policy from that which would best promote his interest, as not only wrong, but as wickedly and hopelessly perverse.

Fifteen years ago England was wedded to the theories of Protection. This was then the only policy fit for a nation that aimed to be independent. But John Bull saw fit to change his policy. He discarded Protection, and adopted Free Trade, greatly to his own commercial interest. Forthwith it became a marvel to his mind how any nation could be so stolid, and so wicked, as to persist in the policy of Protection. More than once has France been denounced by the London *Times* as an *immoral* nation—because she would not adopt the Free Trade notions of England. And the United States fares no better.

The *Times* has another article on the secession of South Carolina. So far as Slavery is concerned, the movement is pronounced senseless, absurd and unjustifiable. But South Carolina *has* a grievance which, if she had only thought of it, would have justified her action. She "has no right to turn the educated and moral inhabitants of New-England into negro catchers; *but she has a right to the advantages of free trade, from which she is debarred by a tariff devised for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers.*" Free trade happens to be for the interest of England: therefore South Carolina "has a right to its advantages,"—whatever may be the policy or the law of the United States.

Suppose we were to assert Ireland's right to an independent Parliament,—because we could make it for our interest that she should have one,—what would the *Times* say to such logic? Her claim to independence is infinitely stronger than that of South Carolina,—but as the interest of England is on the other side, the moral aspect of the question is very different.

Groundless Prosecutions.—We commented a few days since on the impropriety of allowing prosecutions for petty assaults, in which the people are supposed to be the prosecuting party, to be settled or withdrawn by private individuals, upon whom the assaults may have been made; and we suggested a change of the statute allowing the complainant to withdraw the charge, by substituting in its stead a law making all assaults which are now less than felonies, merely the ground of civil suits, while felonious assaults should remain as at present liable to criminal prosecutions, which the complainant cannot quash. We learn that one of the criminal Justices in this City, whose experience has hitherto suggested many very commendable reforms in the criminal practice, designs to press upon the next Legislature the passage of a measure which will effect the desired result of preventing the entry of numerous complaints never intended to be prosecuted, by more effective means than those which we suggested.

The plan proposed is to allow complaints for assault to be withdrawn only on the payment of a moderate fee, sufficient to repay the public for the expense incurred. Such a plan as this, while it would not savor at all of selling justice, [illegible] prosecution would be [illegible] complainant, would [illegible] petty complaints of wives against [illegible] bands, made with no design of [illegible] prosecution, but simply for the purpose of subjecting them to the inconvenience of a night in the Tombs, and the disgrace of a trial on the next morning.

"Weakness in the Head."—Such is the character given by the English journals at late advices, to the State of South Carolina. They say, "South Carolina is the ill-tempered State of the Union. She has always been troubled with a weakness in the head."

Whatever may be said of the past, the best friends of our non-reflecting sister of the South are reluctantly and sadly compelled to acknowledge that she has now fully and fairly earned for herself that humiliating stigma. A selfish, reckless, and defiant spirit, in all that she has shown from the beginning of the present unhappy agitation between the sections—to culminate at last in an act, the [illegible]ing folly of which may well incite men to ask, "Are her people sane?" and the palpable and lamentable weakness of which will, we fear, much fear, expose her to the jeering ridicule of foreign and unsympathizing foes. She is selfish, because she has insulted her sister States of the South by a haughty manifestation of indifference to their interests, and to their expressed wishes in regard to the great, the terrible emergencies which she, ostentatiously and madly, would force them to meet. She must take the lead singly and alone; she must win the glory (?) and then other States must follow her example, chiefly to come to her assistance. She is reckless, because she has shut her eyes and taken a leap in the dark, which may bring ruin with it to the very "institution" she is seeking to protect; and she is defiant—with the childish bravery of an infant that strikes its mother in the face—while lying completely at the mercy of the great Power she has insulted and repudiated.

And what is the cause of her last act of treason? She has sought to dissolve her connection with the best Government on earth—a prosperous and mighty nation—from which, as the great leading Power of the age in freedom and civilization, she derives all her importance—and she does this simply because she has sustained a political defeat, in a contest into which she entered willingly and without any of the complaints which her ordinance of disunion now puts forward, and which was begun and ended strictly in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States. With a silly and altogether needless haste, she blindly cast aside the protection and the benefit derived from this good Government, without pausing to reflect even for a moment upon any plan for a new one; and her Senators and other public men, with a rare shamelessness, stand up in their Disunion Convention—the details of which would be farcical to us in their character, were they not so pitiable and so deplorable—and tell the country of the infamy and treachery of the officers of the Federal Government within their State, and of the treasonable aid of the trembling old man who can do nothing but weep and pray and plot at Washington.

But they must remember that all these things are matters of history, and the signers of that false parchment ordinance will be compelled to pay no enviable price to future chroniclers for the part they have taken in concocting that document. For a deliberative body of civilized, Christian, public leaders, the historian may challenge the political annals of all time to parallel the utter absence of all qualities which go to make up statesmanship—intellect, calmness, wisdom, moderation, patriotism, courage—which has distinguished the action of the first men of South Carolina in 1860. They will be remembered as a body of men who were singularly and unpardonably ignorant of the spirit of the age in which they lived, and to whom the destinies of South Carolina were, unfortunately for herself, committed—as men who shamed their manhood by treating questions of the most solemn earthly interest in the fashion of a squad of frightened school-boys, who cried "Ghost, ghost!" until they became terror-stricken, and then blew out the light to save themselves from harm. But even foolish school-boys know that they are safer from ghosts in the light than in the dark.

Murder in Troy.

Troy, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. Horace B. Sargent, bookkeeper for the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and one of our most estimable citizens, was murdered and robbed, in First-street, near St. John's Church, about 10 o'clock last evening. The assassin was seen standing over the body by a young man named Bevan, but fled on his approach. The deceased had a fearful gash on the back of his head, and his physicians are certain that his death could not have been caused by accident. The utmost excitement exists in reference to the murder, and a special meeting of the Common Council has been called. The city authorities offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer.

Fatal Accident in Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

This morning, while Mr. Francis D. Holbrook, leather inspector, was at work in Humphrey's Sons' store, he fell through a hatchway, between twenty and thirty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

Fires.

Fire in Fulton-Street.—Between nine and ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the brick building No. 77 Fulton-street, occupied by Jno. M. Whitfield, plumber, on the first floor, Happersett & McCue, manufacturers of corks, on the second and third floors, and H. W. King, manufacturer of leather belts, on the fourth floor. The fire originated on the second floor, and thence extending to the roof, communicated with the adjoining building No. 75, the two upper stories of which were burned out. No. 75 was occupied by DeCori & Manzera, importers of Italian prints. The building in which the fire originated was all destroyed, save the first floor. Owing to the confusion and the absence of the occupants, we were unable to obtain an account of the losses or insurances. The total loss will not fall short of $15,000.

Fire in a Dry Goods Store.—About midnight of Monday, a fire occurred in the dry goods store No. 181 Eighth-avenue, occupied by Messrs. Reeves. Before the flames could be put out, damage to the extent of about $1,500 was done to the stock, which was insured for $12,000 in various City companies. How the fire originated did not transpire.

Fire in a Dwelling.—Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of ex-Police Commissioner Bailey, No. 78 East-Twenty-eighth-street, in consequence of a coal of fire falling from the grate upon the floor of the parlor. Damage $1,000 by fire and water. Insured in the American Insurance Company.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables M. Butterfield, of Utah Territory, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, W. C. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, D. S. Walbridge of Michigan, are at the Astor House.

Gen. David Colton of California, G. H. Frost of New-Orleans, C. H. Ogle of the U. S. A., and Lieutenants Stilwell and Morris, Dr. Lining, J. D. Murray and T. B. Stump, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. J. Hart and family of Australia, Miles. Alice Delanger and Bertha Moul of Paris, and J. Arnot and family of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. C. Hicks and Lieut. Moore, of the Italian Army, are at the Lafarge House.

Judge Helfenstein of Pennsylvania, Capt. Lockwood of the United States Navy, P. Phillips and E. M. Benjamin of Paris, and M. Carrere and family of Rio de Janeiro, S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. H. Kunoth and lady, of Lyons, France, L. Schnarr of Aachen, Germany, and E. Egg of Switzerland, are at the Hotel Diez.

Sir Charles Isben of Glasgow, Scotland, and G. Shaw of Haddenfield, England, are at the Everett House.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

How it was Observed in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Services in the Churches and Sunday Schools.

Festivals at the Charitable Institutions.

A JOYFUL HOLIDAY.

If Christmas "only comes but once a year," it is certainly one of the most eventful festivals of the year, viewed in a secular light only, and without reference to its high origin. Members of scattered families who do not meet on the Fourth, or at New-Year's, manage, if it be at all practicable, to come together on this occasion. It seems, indeed, to be everybody's birthday, and that each and all of them had called to wish the customary "happy returns."

A finer day for the festival than yesterday, could not have been had, if we had been permitted the selection of it. It was just cold enough to be invigorating and no more. The sun smiled upon it. The earth was dry, and responded with a healthy, tingling motion to the foot's pressure. Stores were mostly closed, and the streets were alive with people. We should be sorry to dampen the enthusiasm of any of our Southern friends, but candor compels us to state that those people were not unusually sad, in fact, were not, to all appearance, sad at all, unless merry countenances, breaking into smiles and laughter, vivacious tongues, and all the signs of "going to have a day of it," are indicative of grief. As far as concerned "secession," it was a subject of gratulation with them that they were enabled to secede from business for a day. Evidently, New-York is not yet ruined, nor if yesterday be a criterion, expects to be. For ourselves, we never saw indications of a jollier Christmas.

The Churches (Catholic and Episcopal) were well attended, and, with their beautiful decorations of evergreens and pots and vases of flowers, presented a beautiful appearance. We were particularly struck with those of St. Paul's and Trinity. The chimes from the latter edifice made hurrying people pause to listen, and walk away with a slow step, the modulations still ringing in their ears. The tide of travel was unceasing all day long, and one wondered when the turkey, beef, mince pie, plum pudding, and other "creatur' fixins" were disposed of. Everybody seemed continually on the move. Every mode of conveyance was seized upon from an early to a very late hour,—stages were full, cars were —— well, not full, that does not convey an adequate notion of the fact. Let us simply state that patient and enduring people were packed inside of them, much after the fashion of sardines, and that without, those who could not get in, hung on to them in clusters, like bees. How the conductor managed to collect his fares, has been a source of amazement to us ever since; and failing to solve the puzzle, we have come to the conclusion that the several companies gratuitously resigned their vehicles to the use of the public for the holiday, and, in the noblest manner, forebore to collect the customary half-time.

Merrily walking along ourselves, we had glimpses, towards nightfall, of happy faces, in well-furnished basements, (they had neglected to close the blinds,) of a table groaning under dantiest fare, of a glowing fire, and a hallowed home-look about it which only Christmas gives. Not even Thanksgiving Day seems to bring with it such a realization of comfort, and such indescribable delights and associations as does old Father Christmas—he of the holly crown and snowy beard of eighteen centuries' growth.

We had other glimpses, also, and they were painful ones. There were other basements, and many of them, unfortunately, to whose occupants almost a meal of any kind would have been a luxury. It is good to state that, as far as our inquiries went, benevolence was never more ample and bountiful, while thousands whom the world has treated roughly, whether from their own fault or from other causes, were enabled to spend the day as one of festivity, through the instrumentality of those benevolent persons who have founded, and still maintain and direct, our various Charitable Institutions. To some of these we refer more directly elsewhere.

At night, all the places of amusement were well-patronized. In the streets there was very little disorderly conduct. Altogether, notwithstanding lugubrious predictions to the contrary, Christmas in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City was a success. The dullness of the times seemed to have little effect on the bountiful of the table, the visits of Santa Claus, and "the giving of gifts."

AT CENTRAL PARK.

Thousands of skaters, armed with the implements of their amusement, yesterday, marched up to the Central Park,—and then marched down again. They found, when they arrived there, that the ball was not up and that their sport was. Though the water in the centre of the Pond was partially congealed, the bridge of ice was not so securely fastened to the banks as to render it pleasant or safe to venture upon it, and the apparent strength of the structure in all its parts gave promise rather of a sudden bath than of upholding anybody in skating on Christmas Day. The King of Cold, who has but to breathe his wish with his icy breath, and instantly all things are frozen, had an object,—depend upon it.—in withholding his assent to the designs of the skaters. In his calendar, the good Saint Nicholas has the place of a revered one, and the day dedicated to him was intended to be spent at the fireside,—in social reunions around the hearth of home,—and not in Arctic expeditions on runners, in which one may engage most any day or evening for the next two months. The myriad men, matrons and maidens who visited the Park yesterday were, for the most part, either homeless, at a distance from home, or too homely to have home, family or friends. They were, in a great measure, individuals of that great floating population, which leaving home and kindred in all parts of the country and world, has gathered in the Metropolis in pursuit of pelf and for the support of boarding-houses. They exist but do not live, or live in such a sort as if they reserved all the substantial enjoyments of life for the day in which they shall have acquired wealth or ceased to live at all. To the disappointed skaters we can only say that the ice in the pond is in a fair way to become skate-worthy, and if the cold weather "keeps on" they will soon be enabled to cut their S's and,—the unskillful ones,—to mark their I's upon it to their heart's content. It is cold comfort, certainly, but it is the best we can give them. Veteran observers yesterday regarded the frozen nucleus in the pond

"With that stern joy which *skaters* feel
In ice that's worthy of their steel."

A few more days like yesterday and the summer of their discontent will be turned to glorious winter.

IN THE CHURCHES.

The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches of this City celebrated the day according to their usual custom, and the attendance was unusually large.

At Trinity Church there was a full choral service at 11 o'clock, at which time the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of people were waiting about the doors for a chance to get within hearing. Before the service commenced the choir sang the following Christmas carrol, composed expressly for the festival, by Mr. CUTLER, the director, the music, the words being by Rev. Dr. OGILBY:

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

The Children in the Temple.

Choir.—Hosanna to King David's Son,
Descended from the Heavenly throne;
In Christmas songs we hail His birth,
Who brought salvation to the earth.
Chorus.—Hosanna to King David's Son!
(Organ.)
Hosanna to King David's Son!
Hosanna in the highest. (The chimes.
Choir.—Hosanna to the newborn child,
Of virgin mother, meek and mild;
In manger cradle see Him laid,
By whom the earth and heavens were made.
Chorus.—Hosanna to the Wonderful!
(Organ)
Hosanna to the Wonderful!
Hosanna in the highest! (The chimes.)
Choir.—Hosanna to the incarnate Word,
In Bethlehem born! The mighty God!
Our hearts and tongues with joy should raise
Their glad hosannas to His praise!
Chorus.—Hosanna to the mighty God,
(Organ.)
Hosanna to the mighty God;
Hosanna in the highest! (The chimes.)
Choir.—With shepherds on Judea's plains,
With angels in their nobler strains;
Let our hosannas joyful rise,
To join the anthems of the skies!
Chorus.—Hosanna, everlasting Father.
(Organ.)
Hosanna, everlasting Father;
Hosanna in the highest. (The chimes.)
Choir.—Let every nation, every voice,
In merry Christmas songs rejoice;
Old men and babes in Zion sing,
That Christ is born to be her King!
Chorus.—Hosanna to the Prince of Peace!
(Organ.)
Hosanna to the Prince of Peace;
Hosanna in the highest! (The chimes.)

Rev. OGILBY then read the exhortation and intoned the first part of the service to the creed (the Nicene). Rev. Dr. VINTON intoned the prayers. Rev. Dr. OGILBY read the lessons and the epistle. Rev. Dr. VINTON intoned the ante-communion service, and read the Gospel. The sermon was also preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON from the following texts:

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will to men.—Luke xi., 14.

Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace but a sword.—Matt. x, 34.

The apparent contradiction, but real harmony of these two texts were the theme of the discourse.

The musical part of the services at Trinity was very fine. Mr. CUTLER presided at the organ, and in the choir were twenty choristers, equally divided on the *Decani* and *Cantori* side. All the chants, psalms, &c., were chanted antiphonally, the full choir coming in with excellent effect on the *Gloria*. The *Venite* was sung to the Gregorianton 8. The proper Psalms (19, 45, 85,) to Anglican chants. The service (*Te Deum* and *Jubilate*) was BOYCE, in A. The Anthem was from HANDEL'S Messiah: "O thou that tellest glad tidings," &c.

The solo of the anthem was admirably sustained by Master HUBBARD, one of the choristers, and the chorus was very full.

After the *Te Deum*, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung. The communion was then administered to a large number of persons.

The interior of the church was decorated with a profusion of tastefully arranged evergreens, giving it the appearance rather of a primitive forest than of a "temple made with hands," from whose "long drawn aisle and fretted vault the pealing anthem swelled the note of praise."

At Grace Church the congregation was larger, if possible, than at Trinity, and the services, though different, were not less interesting. The music, which is the main feature of the Christmas festivals, was less ecclesiastical, but more ornate than at Trinity, and was thus more in keeping with the florid brilliancy of the edifice itself. The following was the programme of the music:

Venite—MORGAN.
Gloria Patri—MOSENTHAL.
Jubilate Deo—BEGG.
Recitations—From HANDEL'S "Messiah," by Mrs. BODSTEIN and chorus.

The services were conducted by the Rector of the church, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, who also preached the sermon.

After the sermon the "*Inflamatus*," from ROSSINI'S "*Stobat Mater*," was sung by Mrs. BODSTEIN and chorus.

At St. George's the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and the Christmas music included an Anthem, by HARRIS; the *Venite*, a *Gloria Patri*, by KING, the organist; *Te Deum*, by JACKSON; and *Jubilate*, by GREATOREX.

At the Church of the Incarnation, the music included an Anthem by JNO. GOSS, "Behold I bring you glad tidings;" a *Te Deum* and Anthem by Mr. HOPKINS, the organist, and a *Jubilate* by CLARKE, all of which were sung by a double choir.

In the Catholic Churches the day was observed in the usual manner, and all of them were filled to overflowing.

At St. Francis Xavier's, in Sixteenth-street, a new mass composed for the occasion by the eminent organist, MONS. BERGE, was produced for the first time, and with fine effect.

AT THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

To the juveniles, one of the most eventful features of Christmas celebration is the recurrence of the Sunday School rejoicings. Among the Episcopal Churches, more especially, the care taken to render the occasion of interest to the Sabbath School attendants, makes Christmas doubly welcome; yet the participation of nearly all denominations makes the festivities in this regard, nearly universal. Nor was the good old custom slighted yesterday, as the ruddy cheeks and prevalent smiles of the rising generation testified. The excitement of home introduction to Santa-Claus was but preliminary to the congregation in the Sunday School, where tokens of remembrance or entertaining exercises made the day memorable. In a number of cases several schools combined and produced a variety of youthful talent to characterize the exhibitions. Of this ilk was the concert of consolidated schools in the Allen-street M. E. Church, under the superintendence of Mr. HORACE WATERS, at which even children of a larger growth found ample food for amusement. The Anniversary of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and the Festival of the East River Industrial School, were also noteworthy; and, for their timely remembrance of youthful, innocent enjoyments, eminently calculated to please Him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

AT THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Ample arrangements were made by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for the customary festivities at the institutions under their charge, and the whole was carried out in the most gratifying manner to the inmates both on Randall's Island and also at the Lunatic Asylum. Messrs. DRAPER and BELL personally superintended the proceedings. The children on Randall's Island at an early hour assembled in the large play-house, where they were addressed by Messrs. DRAPER and BELL. A large number of books were presented to the boys and girls, and toys and cakes were distributed to the two hundred and sixty sick children in the hospital. The smile of satisfaction which lit up the faces of these poor little ones as they each received their present, was delightful to see. An extra dinner of poultry, pies and cakes was provided; the boys made addresses, the girls sung a Christmas anthem, and made recitations. There was a large number of visitors, who manifested great delight at the happy spectacle. At the Lunatic Asylum there was also an interesting time. The whole interior of the building was decorated with Christmas Evergreens, and an entertainment was provided under the care of Dr. RANNEY, the physician. An extra fare, consisting of pies, cakes, &c., was dispensed. Messrs DRAPER and BELL attended and took part in the festivities. Dr. VALENTINE, the well-known Ventriloquist and comic delineator, entertained the company with some of his inimitable characters, which produced unbounded mirth and enjoyment. At the Almshouse they had the usual augmentation of regular fare which it is customary to dispense on Christmas Day. In a word, the anniversary was never better attended, or more highly enjoyed by the beneficiaries of the City on the Islands.

AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Christmas,—as, in fact, all the holidays of the year—is a day on which the cockles of the heart of many an aged and at other times miserable resident of the Five Points, are unwontedly warmed by pious exhortations and encouragements to well doing, as well as by a plentiful supply of poultry, pudding, pastry and preserves. On such occasions the savory smell of the roastings and boilings and bakings, and otherwise cookings, exert their usual influence, even upon the denizens of that region of all that is blasphemous and vile. Their ears and their stomachs are astonished by what they hear and eat, and they become as lambs. Enter the Chapel of the House of Industry, or of the "Ladies' Home Mission," any time within two hours of dinner, and if you have not been there before, you will inevitably arrive at the conclusion that a "great revival" must have taken place suddenly, and that the Five Points, above all other localities, is the place where all the people attend Divine Service, without respect to creeds or denominations. Such is the power of poultry. But it is not the aged and middle-aged alone who appreciate the occasion, and derive great comfort from it. The children, too, swarm in and around the institutions named, and sniff the odorous atmosphere, with unspeakable yearnings to be within. They listen eagerly to the orators, expecting every moment, while they tell of the happiness in store for those who lead a virtuous life, that turkey pie and candy will receive prominent mention in that connection. And yesterday was no exception to the rule. The inmates and regular attendants at both institutions were served first, and plentifully, by a large number of the benevolent, who are pleased to spend their days in ministering to the comforts of the poor. Then came the occasional applicants for meals; and they, too, were served plentifully from the same store, and by the same hands—and there was enough for all. The dinner and presents to the children—several hundred of them—at the "House of Industry" was furnished by the "Church of the Ascension," and a better one never was served there or more enjoyed. At the "Ladies' Home Mission" the good things, as usual, were bountifully supplied by the benevolent, and vastly enjoyed by as many as could be served, although this charity does not make as much of Christmas as of Thanksgiving Day. At both places addresses appropriate to the occasion were made to the people, and the children of the schools enhanced the general interest by singing and recitations.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Yesterday was passed by the inmates of this excellent institution without any remarkable occurrence to vary the monotony of their everyday life, except that the children were treated to a dinner of turkey and pudding, all other resources having been exhausted on Thanksgiving Day. To say that the children enjoyed their dinner, would be doing injustice to themselves, and to the kind ladies who have charge of them. In the evening, Christmas trees were prepared, from which each inmate drew some prize, and it would have gladdened the heart of any mother to have witnessed the rapturous delight with which each toy, however trivial, was received. It was quite worth a Christmas dinner to see the really beautiful, neatly dressed children, who owe their all to the charitable ladies who have established and taken charge of this institution—for there were some there who might challenge comparison with the best born and first-born of the City. The evening, after the distribution of gifts, was passed in recitations, singing, &c., in which the inmates alone took part, and which were listened to with pleasure by scores of friends of the institution.

THE COLORED HOME.

At the Colored Home, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, the day was made as it should have been, a holiday; but here, as in other institutions, Thanksgiving Day had used up the sympathy of generous donors. The children, numbering 220, of whom 96 are girls, were treated to a dinner of roast turkey and pudding, but beyond that had nothing whereby to remember the day or the occasion.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM LADIES.

At the Home for aged and infirm ladies, in Forty-second-street, near Eighth avenue, the day passed as do other holidays, except that an extra dinner, provided by the liberality of a lady contributing member, was served, and the inmates were made happy in the consciousness that they had not been forgotten.

CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN.

AT THE CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &C.

Christmas was more generally observed in Brooklyn yesterday than ever before. Nearly all places of business were closed and the people generally, old and young, devoted themselves to holiday amusements. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches made the occasion one of special interest by imposing ceremonies in their several churches. In some of the churches services were commenced as early as 12 o'clock on Monday night, but in most of them at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued at intervals until 10½ o'clock A. M., when High Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets. MOZART'S Twelfth Mass was performed with great effect by Mrs. CLARK, soprano; E. B. CADLEY, tenor; Mr. ZUNGFREY, bass; Miss CLARK, alto; assisted by a heavy chorus. At St. Peter's Church, in Hicks near Degraw street, Generalis Mass was performed under the direction of Mr. MELVILLE. HAYDEN'S No. 2 was performed at the Debevoise-street Church, under the direction of Mr. HOFFMAN. The ceremonies in these churches were witnessed by a large number of people belonging to other religious denominations, attracted thither by the imposing character of the exercises.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the Sands-street M. E. Church, was celebrated last evening. The exercises consisted of music, recitations and addresses by Bishop DURBIN and Commander FOOTE, of the United States Navy. The children of the De Kalb-avenue Church also had an entertainment, and a large number of presents were distributed. Services were had in the York-street M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., when addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WISE and Rev. Mr. SANDS. Also, singing by the Sabbath-school children. The Mission Sunday-school of the Strong-place Baptist Church gave a sacred concert last evening, in connection with their Annual Christmas Festival, when 1,000 presents were distributed. Fairs were given in the State street Congregational Church, Hanson-place M. E. Church, and in various other churches of that denomination.

Outside of the churches, also, there were various festive gatherings. The day pleasant, people walked, talked, and skated, several ponds in the immediate vicinity affording a fine opportunity for enjoying the latter exercise. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOLARS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

Plymouth Church, the pastorate of HENRY WARD BEECHER, is an institution in this part of the world. Of its peculiarities we do not intend to speak generally, but of one of its peculiarities we cannot refrain from speaking, else our record of how Christmas was spent in Brooklyn would be incomplete.

Attached to the Church is a Sunday School of some five hundred children, whose instruction furnishes food for thought and labor to a large force of teachers, male and female. Once a year they have a picnic, once a year they have a jubilee, and once a year they have a frolic such as they had last night, and of which we give a brief account below.

The handbills called it a Christmas entertainment, and the programme embraced—songs, dialogues, tableaux vivants, colloquies and recitations.

The *dramatis personæ* were generally children taken from the school, though in several instances older parties assumed the positions, and we would recommend, that as experience shows that the old folks are failures, and the young ones successes, it would be well hereafter to confine the *rôles* to juvenile performers.

The entertainment opened with a voluntary on the organ by JOHN ZUNDEL, the organist of the Church. In spite of a most execrable organ, Mr. ZUNDEL succeeded in giving one of those exquisite voluntaries for which he has a more than Metropolitan fame. A Christmas carol was sung tolerably well, and applauded vociferously. A tableau and dialogue representing Moses before Pharoah was well done, but we query whether the original made his appearance before the great Egyptian king with a Roman cross on his shoulder and with gilt spangles all over his clothes.

The meeting of King Solomon with Her Majesty of Sheba, was a good thing. The King got himself into a position hardly compatible with our ideas of Court etiquette, but as one of the attendants remarked, they seemed to be having a cozy time.

A musical tableau of the visit of "The Wise Men" was very interesting. Sundry ladies, popularly supposed to be angels, were concealed in the garret, whence issued the angelic song prior to the disclosure of the infant Christ and a most loveable Madonna, surrounded by "The Wise Men."

A most lamentable exhibition of bad taste was made in what seemed to be a comic representation of a very serious subject. The occasion was at the time of Peter's denial of his adherence to Christ, and when he was overwhelmed with remorse at the crowing of the cock. Unfortunately, the person who did the cock was unfamiliar with the *modus operandi*, and when he gave utterance to his feeble crow, Peter and the audience burst into a roar.

"Our Father in Heaven" was most exquisite. Nearly a dozen little children appeared in the reverent attitude of supplication, and sang very sweetly a versification of the Lord's Prayer.

"The Landing of the Pilgrims" was very fine, and the audience vehemently insisted upon its repetition. But the height of patriotic feeling was excited when the outraged boys of Boston in the colonial days called upon Gen. GAGE to complain of his troops who had broken up their skating ground. To be sure the introduction of the *United States flag* and the awkward action of a rather *Green-Gage*, marred somewhat the effect; but the rousing enthusiasm with which the juvenile spectators received it, evinced the gratifying fact that the spirit of '76 has not wholly died out.

Some striking points in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were well illustrated by the little MYERS children, who, however, brought to their aid the advantages of a professional education.

Mrs. HASKELL, the leading alto singer in the church choir, displayed great dramatic power in the pantomimic personification of the emotions—Horror, Revenge, Despair, Submission, Hope—which were supposed to be the phases of mind through which a mother passed on the discovery of her murdered child.

But the best thing on the programme was "The Schoolmaster" and his pupils, too—of ye olden time—representing one of the pedagogues of our grandfathers' day, who, surrounded by his scholars, endeavored, rod in hand, to drive them up and down the alphabetic scale.

With but few exceptions the entertainment passed off finely—the house was rammed, jammed, crammed and crowded, and everybody seemed tickled as Punch. A comical representation of "Zekiel's Courtship" preceded the Benediction, or rather the appropriate ending of "Thanks to God for every blessing," which was sung by each and every man, woman and child, with heart, tongue and energetic vim.

CHRISTMAS IN JERSEY CITY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED.

Christmas-day was commemorated in Jersey City in the usual manner. Services were held in most of the churches in the morning, and many of the Sabbath Schools held their anniversary meetings. The children and other inmates of the Almshouse were provided with a bountiful dinner of turkeys, chickens and other good things, the contributions of the citizens, who were present in large numbers to witness the enjoyment produced by their generous donations. The Hudson Guard partook of a company dinner,—as is their custom on this day,—which was participated in by many City officals and other invited guests.

The ponds about the City were covered with skaters from early morn till night, each vieing with the other in displaying their agility upon the ice.

Very few drunken persons were seen in the streets. No arrests of importance were made by the police.

CHRISTMAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Christmas in this city generally passed off very pleasantly and quietly. The religious and social features of festivities were marred by a fatal shooting affair. EDWARD PEPLO was shot by WM. MURPHY at a tavern early this morning. MURPHY is the same person who stabbed BENNY NEAL some time since. PEPLO died during the day.

FIREMEN'S CHALLENGE.—We hear that Franklin Engine Co., No. 3, of Brooklyn, has challenged any hand-engine in the City of New-York, and that some of the members of the Exempt Engine Co. have accepted the challenge, and have named the old Hay Wagon against any hand-engine in the City of Brooklyn for $250 or upwards.

Holiday Clothing

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF

10 PER CENT.

BELOW MARKED PRICES.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Nos. 122, 126 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 204 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-ruled three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 204 Broadway.

Holiday Present.

A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At Retail until the 31st of December.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.

Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinne's Dublin Porter, Gautier's Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amadell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE,
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 519 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Leander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 15 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for manufacturers and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hurrah for the Holidays,
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-Furs. Furs, retailed at wholesale prices.

Skates to Let.—An assortment of fine English SKATES, for Gentlemen and Ladies, to let at reasonable charges. No. 12 John-st., up stairs.

DIED.

YERKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, after a short illness, SUSANNAH, relict of John Yerks, aged 80 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to morrow's papers.

BEACH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, CLARA J., wife of Dr. John Beach, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 83 West 26th st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

STORRS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, ISABEL MADDINE, only child of Richard A. and Cornelia K. Storrs, (grand daughter of Walter Keeler,) aged 7 years and 11 months.

His remains will be taken to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment. Funeral on Thursday, at that place, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Express train (Harlem Railroad) leaves 26th st. station at 7 o'clock A. M for Croton Falls.

DAY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, suddenly, MARTHA, wife of William T. Day, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the McDougal st. Baptist Church, the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., and the active and honorary members of Excelsior Hose Company No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 28 Carlton-st., without further invitation.

DARLING.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ROBERT, only son of Robert and Jeanie Darling, aged 4 years, 3 months and 20 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 23, JAMES MARTIN, aged 50 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 154 2d-av.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ANNA KING, wife of Howard C. Phillips, and daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Penn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips') 5th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARSON.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at her residence, No. 50 Carrol-st., ELIZA A., wife of Joseph Carson, aged 32 years, 1 month 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 28, without further notice.

FREEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, ROBERT ROSMAN, son of Solomon Freeman, aged 14 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 278 Union-st., Brooklyn.

DRAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, JAMES, only child of Jno. J. and Alethia M. Drake, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, New-York-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEARWOOD.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 24, Mrs. SUSANNAH SHEARWOOD, relict of Jonathan Shearwood, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church in New-Rochelle Village, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARMONY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, LOUISA, widow of John P. Harmony, in the 76th year of her age.

SWAIN.—In Sing Sing, on Sunday, Dec. 23, of paralysis, Mrs. JERUSHA EVARTS SWAIN, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, James B. Swain, near Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New York. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 2 to 40 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 124
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 611, Dec. 24, 1860.
48, 21, 53, 26, 44, 10, 40, 22, 72, 5, 49, 1, 11, 30, 12.
Class No. 617, Dec. 24, 1860.
28, 71, 57, 9, 35, 36, 14, 48, 66, 50, 67, 15.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price, $6 50 at the Booksteres,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $5 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
BISHOP & REIN,
IMPORTERS, Fifth-av. Hotel,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
DIAMOND FULL SETS, FROM $2,000 TO $5,000.
PARISIAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, CORAL JEWELRY.
All our goods are offered at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth av. Hotel,
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

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HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
Before the First of January,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW YORK.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores,
No. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
Do. 141 BOWERY.

THE REGENT'S SON:
A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.
By MARIAN M. PULLAN.
The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
FOR $25,

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Vanzandtsan, Saturday, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have been kind enough to publish several communications of mine on the above subject, I trust you will extend the same interest to insert this in your widely circulating paper now, since it furnishes proofs by actual experiment of all that I have advanced before.

I have laid a cable with perfect success across the Mississippi under all the disadvantages that can well be imagined. They were delay in the arrival of the material, the material itself to a certain degree not exactly what I wanted, want of a proper locality, which compelled me to manufacture the cable in an open lot, frequently interrupted by the rainy season, a very much defective machinery, perfectly raw hands, and finally the first attempt on a large scale which I made myself.

I have the satisfaction to say, that all my conceptions as to the mode of constructing, of paying out and in short the entire manipulation turned out to be entirely correct and perfectly easy in practice.

The width of the Mississippi here at Vicksburg between the present actual water lines is 880 yards, as ascertained by triangulation by myself. The depth of the River, as I am informed on good authority, varies from 35 to 150 feet.

My arrangements in regard to the passage of the cable from the coils to the paying out funnel were so simple and easy, that I never turned back to look, but constantly watched the working of the pitchy compound in the funnel shaped boilers, as the cable received its last coating immediately before entering the water.

The steamboat crossed the river in less than ten minutes, and owing to the rapidity of the river, I payed out nearly 1,500 yards of cable, which is equal to two miles an hour.

I let the cable two days to settle down and gather in all the slack. For this purpose I anchored from each shore to the shore by means of sand-bags in the shape of saddle-bags.

I then dug ditches, laid the cable in wooden boxes or troughs, and filled them with hot resin, which makes a most complete and solid finish. These wooden coverings continue up the first pole some 15 feet, to be entirely out of harm's way.

My own confidence in the cable has, by this experiment, not been strengthened—it has simply been confirmed. In the minor details there has been nothing to which my knowledge or experience has not been equal, and with the most perfect security I am ready now to lay cables of any length.

A principal feature in my cable is one which practical operators will best know how to appreciate. It is, that there is no deviation from its strength either for better or for worse. The electric current passes without retardation.

Mr. ALLAN, the English electrician, in a late statement, says, that of 12,000 miles of sub-marine cable, which have already been laid down, only 1,200 are in working order. He says, "That the failure is contingent on the fact that strength and low specific gravity have not been considered."

I believe my cable has solved this question. It can be made of any given strength, but its low specific gravity requires less strength than any other at present in existence.

Finally, I would say, that I examined a piece of the Atlantic cable, which broke here on the attempt to lay it. In one instance I found each one of the seven copper wires constituting the conductor so much eaten by oxide as to retard seriously the current, if not altogether preventing it, showing thereby conclusively that in this instance gutta percha has not protected the copper from the water.

Respectfully,

WM. H. HORSTMANN, from New-York.

We testify to the above facts presented by Mr. HORSTMANN, and express full confidence that it is the best cable in existence.

EUGENE L. MARCHANT, } Practical operators.
P. H. FALL, }
LEON DANIEL, Manager of Vicksburgh Telegraph Office and practical operator.

House Thefts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though you have announced to your numerous correspondents, that you have little or no room for their favors, you must give me room for a few lines to housekeepers on what to them is the great "question of the day." House thefts are now becoming very frequent in all parts of the City. They are committed with great skill and boldness, and our police seldom or never discover the perpetrators. Access is obtained to the house nine times out of ten through the neglected gates and doors of the areas, which are left open for butchers, bakers, grocers, and also for any vagabonds who see fit to enter. A house in the upper part of the City was robbed the other day while coal was going in—the coalman having left his work for a few minutes without giving notice to any of the inmates of the house. In the interval a thief entered the area door, ascended the kitchen stairs into the butler's pantry unobserved, took the silver basket under his cloak and moved off in double quick time.

In another case, a man rang the front door bell and kept the waiter in conversation, while his confederate slipped in at the area door and swept all the silver from the dining-table. Housekeepers will find the most efficient protection against these robberies by strictly enforcing upon their domestics to keep the area doors closed and bolted the whole twenty-four hours. Yours, &c., HOUSEKEEPER.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* states that a barrel of rotten eggs has been purchased for Mr. Beecher's exclusive benefit, and that the next time he discusses political topics in the pulpit he may expect to receive some of these unsavory missiles. Probably they will not have to "keep long."

—The watch of which Mrs. Douglas was robbed at Memphis, Tenn., some few weeks since, has been found in a lot of stolen property which a free negro, Henry H. Holland, had been hoarding. It will be returned to its owner.

—H. B. M. Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Kortright, has received a letter from one of the noblemen who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his recent tour, expressing most grateful remembrance of the visit to the "City of Brotherly Love."

A Duel in Missouri.

THE RESULT OF THE KANSAS EXPEDITION.

A few days ago Brig.-Gen. FROST, commander of the forces which went from St. Louis in pursuit of Capt. MONTGOMERY, and which returned without catching him, revenged himself for reflections cast upon his official conduct by one of his Quartermasters, E. B. SAYERS, by administering him a flogging. The latter could devise no way of healing his wounded honor but by challenging Gen. FROST to a duel, so a cartel was sent in due form, and received a prompt response. Mr. JAMES R. SHALER and Capt. WADE, acting for Messrs. SAYERS and FROST, respectively, arranged the following preliminaries:

1. Dueling pistols, unrifled, with hair triggers.
2. Time, 10 o'clock, Dec. 19, 1860, and place rear of the Harlem House, on the Bellefontaine Road.
3. The seconds shall toss up for the choice of position—the party losing the choice shall give the word.

Promptly at the time designated the parties repaired to the ground, Gen. FROST being accompanied by Capt. WADE, his second, Capt. ROBERT TUCKER as witness, and Dr. CORNYN as surgeon. Mr. SAYERS was accompanied by his second, Mr. SHALER, Dr. SCOTT as surgeon, and Mr. JNO. BROWN, a brother of B. GRATZ BROWN, Esq., as witness.

At 10½ o'clock the pistols were loaded in the presence of the parties and principals. The seconds then tossed for the choice of position. Mr. SAYERS won the choice and lost the word. The principals and seconds then took their positions, when Capt. WADE informed the principals of the manner in which he should call the word, which was: "Gentlemen, are you ready? At the answer, 'ready,' I shall then give the word, 'fire—one—two—three—stop?'" Immediately after the word was given, and between the words "one—two" Mr. SAYERS fired, his shot not taking effect. At the word "three," Gen. FROST fired, purposely aiming his pistol some six feet to the left of Mr. SAYERS.

Immediately after Capt. WADE turned to Mr. SHALER and inquired if his party was satisfied. Mr. SHALER answered that he was not—that he required a second fire. Capt. WADE then said: "Gen FROST did not fire at Mr. SAYERS and it was not his intention to do so, he having notified me to that effect yesterday." Mr. SAYERS then called upon his second and informed him that he was satisfied. This statement was reported to Gen. FROST, when the latter said: "As a Christian gentleman, I am willing to take Mr. SAYERS' hand, provided he will take back everything of an offensive character which appeared in his correspondence to the Missouri *Democrat*."

Mr. SAYERS, through Mr. SHALER, agreed to this, upon which the seconds, arm in arm with their principals, marched six paces toward each other, when Gen. FROST said: "Mr. SAYERS, I understand from my friend, Capt. WADE, that you are willing to take back and withdraw the offensive remarks that you used towards me in your correspondence to the Missouri *Democrat*."

Mr. SAYERS replied: "I am, Sir, and if I had known as much when I wrote the article as I did two days afterward, in Maj. JOHN J. ANDERSON'S tent, I would never have written it."

Gen. FROST then said: "I regret having been compelled to pursue the course I have pursued, and trust that hereafter we shall be friends forever."

The parties then returned to the city, where the "meeting" was the general topic of conversation during the day.

The Captured Slaver Bonita.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 20.

The hermaphrodite brig *Bonita*, a prize to the United States steamship *Sea Jacinto*, arrived here on Tuesday. We reported she was captured on the 10th of October, about 60 miles to the westward of Congo River, after an exciting chase of six hours, and not until the frigate was compelled to open fire on her. She was then boarded by the boats of the steamer, under command of Lieuts. FOSTER and BROOKS, of the Marines, when she was found to have on board 622 Africans, and a crew of 22 men, mostly foreigners. She had no flag or papers of any kind. The crew of the brig, except the supposed Captain, (who has been brought here in the *Bonita*,) were sent on board the *Sea Jacinto*, and Lieut. FOSTER, accompanied by Lieut. BROOKS, of the Marines, and eighteen seamen, were ordered to take the prize and negroes to Monrovia, land the latter, and proceed to Norfolk, Va. The *Bonita* arrived at Monrovia, Oct. 27, and landed six hundred and sixteen negroes on the 29th—six having previously died. She sailed from Monrovia 1st of November, for Norfolk, and has since encountered weather of unequaled severity.

Two tornadoes of terrific violence were experienced, and a succession of heavy squalls on the African coast.

On the 23d November, lat. 22 north long. 55 West, took a heavy gale from the westward, making it necessary to heave the vessel to. Since then constant gales have been met with and the vessel kept under reefed sails. After reaching the Capes of Virginia the brig was hauled off in consequence of heavy easterly weather, when she took a severe gale from E. N. E., changing to north, and blowing a hurricane, splitting the sails, springing the yards, &c., driving the brig south, and compelling her to put into this port. Every exertion was made to reach the port of destination, but with a disabled vessel and an exhausted crew, it was found impossible.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!!
BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Books are among the most acceptable presents that can be made, and the best place to buy them is at
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York,
(Established 1854.)

Where, in addition to paying only the regular price for books, you get with each one that is of the retail value of $1 and upwards, a Gift, varying in amount from 50 cents up to
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
THE GIFTS consist of gold and silver watches, gold chains, silverware, costly sets of cameos, mosaic, Florentine, coral and lava jewelry, gold lockets, gold pencils, gold pens, by the best makers; bracelets, ladies' neck and chatelaine chains, gents' bosom studs and sleeve-buttons, porte-monnaies, and A THOUSAND VARIETIES OF USEFUL AND VALUABLE GIFTS.

We have now a very fine selection of books for presentation, among which will be found the following eminent novelists, in fine bindings, and beautifully illustrated:

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FOLK SONGS.
A FOREST HYMN. By W. C. BRYANT.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
WAVERLEY GALLERY.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. COOPER.
MORAL EMBLEMS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

ALBUMS.—Ladies' Albums, a great variety. Floral, landscape, autograph, etc., etc., from $1 upwards.
ANNUALS.—A large and elegant assortment.
BIBLES.—A splendid assortment of Pocket, Pew, and Family Bibles, in every style, from $1 to $66.
PRAYER BOOKS.—In plain and elegant bindings.
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STANDARD FICTION.—By Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, and all the great writers.

D. W. EVANS & CO. would respectfully urge upon their patrons the advisability of making their Christmas purchases as early as possible. *Our stock is now* QUITE *full, and our friends will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection by calling* AT ONCE *than if they leave it until the last moment*, when the crowded condition of our store will render it impossible for us to give them the attention we could wish.

D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOK-STORE,
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HOW TO MAKE TWO CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE PRICE OF ONE.—Purchase your books of D. W. EVANS & CO.'S Pioneer Gift Store, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, where you will pay only the Regular Price for them, and receive with each one that is of the retail value of $1 and upwards, a gift worth from 50 cents to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
THE GIFTS consist of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silverware, costly sets of Cameos, Mosaic, Florentine, Coral and Lava Jewelry; Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, by the best makers; Bracelets, Ladies' Neck and Chatelaine Chains, Gent's Bosom Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Porte-monnaies, and a thousand varieties of useful and valuable Gifts.

Our stock is now unusually large and splendid, and the earlier our patrons give us a call the better the selection they can make.

COME EARLY!
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
Pioneer Gift Book Store,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, crystallized and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUELENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, salvers, butter coolers, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
MIRAM YOUNG, No. 30 John-st.

LAMPS, FOR CARBON OR COAL OIL.
A PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Both Useful and Ornamental.
A rich, beautiful and varied assortment,
Comprising over Two Hundred Different Patterns,
Suitable for Holiday Gifts,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.
At the Dépôt of CARBON OIL COMPANY,
No. 191 Pearl-st., New-York,
(near Maiden-lane.)

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 321.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned call the attention of their friends and customers to their "Delicious Wines," unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen, in case, and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen Red or White Wine, without cases or labels, at $2 75. Also the well-known sample boxes, at $4 and $6.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND, No. 120 WATER ST.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP-CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 115 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. G. WILLIS'S Chemist, No. 116 John-st.; C. F. A. HENRICKS' No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CALL AND SEE IT—THAT DOLLAR PACKAGE of Books and Games. Sixteen Books and a Game for $1. T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. REMBRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
WOULD RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only.
W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 24 Grand-st., New-York.

L ORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES!
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE SALES
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
And their entire
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Will now be disposed of
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!
BEFORE OFFERED,
AND
WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION of PURCHASERS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 289 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Worsted Curtains for $25, formerly sold at $20
Silk Rops and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 40
Tapestry Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 15
All Wool Rops Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 20
Satin de Laine Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 25
English Damask Curtains for $22, formerly sold at 22
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at 20
Very Rich Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 25
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 00 to $10 per window.
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 289 Broadway.

FINE CLOAKS
AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH AND THE HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
AT
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 50 cents per yard.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 60 cents per yard.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 75 cents per yard.
200 pieces Silk Robes, at $20,
Worth $40.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
200 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
500 pieces Prints,
Only 8 cents per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
500 Lace Sets,
From $1 50 to $4 each,
Value $4, $6 and $10.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.
FANCY GOODS. CLEARING OUT
BELOW COST! BELOW COST,
SETS AND COLLARS.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BELOW COST!
SPLENDID RIBBONS, KID GLOVES.
HOSIERY UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BELOW COST! BELOW COST!
10,000 Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain,
BELOW COST!
Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., just received.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 633 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
by
MILLER AND GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
of their entire Stock.
Cambric Sets, $1, worth $2 25.
Cambric Sets, $1 25, worth $2 50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs $1 50, worth $2 00.
American Hem'd Handkerchiefs $4, worth $6 50.
Point Lace Collars $3, worth $3.
Point Lace Sets all trimmed, for $14.
Also, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Shawls, Flounces, and a great variety of articles suitable for Holiday Presents, which must be sold to prepare for a change in their business in the Spring.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $20 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 165 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 165 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES,
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
EMBROIDERED
EMBOSSED,
PRINTED AND
GALLOON BORDERED
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
Of every size, color, and grade of prices.
The largest retail stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS.
We shall exhibit the ensuing week a Large stock of very beautiful
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
AND
TOWELLINGS,
All sizes, just in.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At a great reduction from
COST OF IMPORTATION.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, 18c.; Zephyr Worsted, 12½; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

FANCY DRY GOODS.—MUST BE SOLD IN TEN DAYS,
THE WHOLE STOCK
OF
FANCY GOODS.
We have marked every article in our Store in plain figures, and
NEARLY EVERY ARTICLE WE HAVE MADE A GREAT DISCOUNT ON
In order to make a final
WIND UP
Of all our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
OUR EMBROIDERY STOCK
Has all been Marked Down. They are Cheap.
OUR DOMESTIC STOCK
Has been Reduced in Price.
LINENS all Marked Down to close them.
HANDKERCHIEFS—125 dozen in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's, subject to Manufacturer's Imperfections, 3 to 37 cents.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FANCY
WOOLEN GOODS.
ALL MARKED
DOWN
TO CLOSE.
They are cheap and
NO MISTAKE.
THE VERY BEST LADIES' KID GLOVES, 63 Cents.
WE DO WARRANT every pair to give satisfaction.
HOOP SKIRTS,
31 cents up.
CORSETS, 75c. to $1,
Worth $1 50
2M BALES CRASH,
3½c., worth 10c.
1,500 Pairs Misses' PLAID HOSE 12c.
1,500 Pairs Ladies' COTTON HOSE, 8c., 10c., 12c.
1,000 FANCY BOXES,
6c. up.
500 FANCY BASKETS,
5c. to 50c.
WE ARE
SELLING
EVERYTHING
IN OUR STORE
WAY UNDER REGULAR
PRICES.
EVERYBODY is respectfully invited to purchase our Goods
DURING THIS
GREAT SALE.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE,
No. 462 6th-av.,
Corner 29th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S
GREAT SALE.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this week and next
The following great Bargains:
SILKS of excellent quality ..... 75c. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS ..... 50c. per yard.
SPLENDID OTTOMAN VELOURS ..... 50c. per yard.
4-4 FRENCH CALICOES ..... 12½c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS ..... 11½c. per yard.
CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT GREAT REDUCTION.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS AT ..... $6 per pair.
An excellent opportunity for getting holiday presents at a low figure.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!
IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
LADIES, WE HAVE NO OLD STYLES TO SELL AT $3 and $5.
Not one in our house.
But we will sell you
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $5.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $6.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH SACQUES, at $7.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH BASQUES, at $7, and upward.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, at $7 50, and upwards.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, WITH CAPE, at $8, and upwards.
As we are now purchasing at a great sacrifice from what we did earlier in the season, we are, therefore, enabled to make a reduction equal to 25 per cent. from our former low prices.
Ladies, don't fail to examine our garments before selecting elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 284 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
CLOSING SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At a loss of 33⅓ per cent.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 24,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No 567 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
We offer very great Bargains in Embroideries and Lace-goods.
LADIES' DRESS-CAPS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND MADE-UP GOODS.
Customers will find great advantages in being able to purchase
RICH GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS IN FEBRUARY.

JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their Entire stock of
SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
Cheap Dresses for Holiday Presents.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery. 2221

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
EDMOND COGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 224 VARICK-STREET.
To let, rooms with or without board, at moderate prices.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 98 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND two bedrooms to let with board, together or separate, in a pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, En suite or for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gentlemen. Location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power and rooms well lighted

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Sing Sing, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order, saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 108 acres, 2 miles from depot at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple orchard, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. Dwelling-house is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. G. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINSOR, Rahway, N. J.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR an improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 67 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J., pleasantly located, and affords a good chance or opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or would take a nurse's place, and do plain sewing; has most excellent references. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 15 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent city reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as Cook, in all its branches; understands Vegetable Cooking and Pastry, Soups and Jellies; wages $9. City or Country. Call at, or address, No. 216 East Twenty-third-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; or would act as orderly cook in a hotel or boarding-house; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 31st-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the City or country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 6th-av., Waverley place.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very tidy, respectable German girl as cook, washer and ironer or as general housework; is a first rate baker, willing and obliging, and no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 496 Broome-st., first door, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A neat, respectable Protestant German girl, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork and fine washing, is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, respectable and well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED Dressmaker wishes to go out by the day, week, or month. Unexceptionable City reference as to competency and ability. Call all week at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted. Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant, for kitchen work or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, may apply at No 58 Attorney-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young wo

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pronunciation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this country to appropriate the most expressive word we hear longing a, and after a while to naturalize the same word. Thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is becoming specialized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be adopted in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will then be common as Electrotype and many others now, although in a foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manner born."

'ARDLY REALIKED.

I had 'a orrible 'eadache this afternoon, and I went into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man behind the counter, says he, "Does it hache more nor hordinary?" says hi, and upon 'is 'ave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it was so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad as 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of the danger which might otherwise escape attention. Still too habitual headache, and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Head ache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its second form it is sympathetic of diseases of the stomach or other functions; of hepatic disease, constituting one of the leading symptoms of dyspepsia and other diseases of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headache. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and constitution at any time of the mental and physical energies; in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or assembly of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this place may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Mistress—Minna wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills—so, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's me just it neither; but perhaps you'll be clear knowing what it is. Yes see she's nigh dead and crazy with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Have the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, either.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the many ills flesh is heir to is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in careless habits or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the harbinger and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the Materia evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Hæmorrhoids, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and "blues" of the nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Fatal Cholera, Dysentery, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint. A little timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Good Doctor, all gone, the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more to me. I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves a least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

Over-Sentiveness, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

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CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken the commencement of an attack immediate relief is pain and sickness, will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Sickness* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—*removing Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

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NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Ariel, with Over a Million in Treasure.

Reported Revolutionary Successes in New-Granada.

The Misunderstanding between the American and British Naval Commanders.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Another Attempt to Assassinate the President of Peru.

Our California Correspondence.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with $1,225,217 in treasure, and the mails from California and Central and South America.

The advices from California have been anticipated by the Overland Express, but our correspondence will be found to contain details of interest.

The "Revolution" in New-Granada was still in progress, but in the absence of positive intelligence as to the actual condition of affairs, it is impossible to arrive at a certain conclusion as to which party will ultimately triumph—though the Revolutionists seem recently to have gained some advantages. Mr. JONES, the United States Minister to Bogota, was at Santa Marta at last accounts, unable to proceed to his destination, and would probably have to return to Carthagena. Everything remained tranquil at Panama.

Some further correspondence had taken place between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the United States Navy, and Capt. MILLER, of Her Majesty's ship *Clio*, relative to the arrest of a United States officer by one of the naval guards in charge of the British consulate at Panama on the occasion of the late disturbances; but the misunderstanding had not been adjusted.

The advices from South America are interesting. Another attempt had been made to assassinate CASTILLA, the President of Peru, and he had a very narrow escape. There were some indications of further trouble between Peru and Bolivia.

The specie list by the *Ariel* is as follows:

J. B. Weir	$20,675	F. Baker	12,000
T. Coleman	45,000	Am. Exchange Bank	30,000
Order	22,240	Wm. Hoge & Co.	10,000
T. Ensestine & Bro.	13,750	Jennings & Brewster.	16,000
Baldin & Sander	24,000	P. Naylor	10,000
Stross Bros. & Co.	38 900	J. W. Coghill	10.500
Scholl & Bros.	38,500	Rosenbaum & Co.	19,800
Neustaetter & Bros.	35 000	Duncan & Sherman	141,189
A. Patrick & Co.	30 000	R. Patrick	50,000
Order	14,800	R. L. Wade	8 000
Seligman & Bros.	30,500	C. W. Crosby	19,100
Metropolitan Bank	65,236	Harbeck & Co.	2 900
A. Belmont	128,000	Am. Exchange Bank	36,000
Tansfe, McCahill & Co.	29,500	Neustaetter & Bros.	74,000
R. Kelly & Co.	65,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	227,500
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	Order	5,000
Butcher & Co.	5,000		
Total			$1,225,217

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Ariel*, and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for the prompt delivery of packages.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Contradictory Reports—Apparent Success of the Revolutionists—Santa Marta Besieged by Them—U. S. Minister Jones—Affairs at Panama—Grand Ball Given by the Officers of the Pacific Squadron, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

We get no regular mails now from Bogota, and, indeed, seldom get an irregular one, the Magdalena River, as far up as Mampos, being in possession of the revolutionists, who, of course, would examine all Government and other suspicious dispatches destined for this quarter. And we are equally unfortunate as to news from the Pacific side of the Confederation, as the Government party occupy the ports, and nothing can consequently be had from Gen. MOSQUERA, who occupies the State of Cauca with 4,000 men. How he is succeeding in his raid against the Government of President OSPINA—whether he is at Popayan or Cali, or whether he is advancing toward Bogota—whether he is victorious and defiant, or defeated and penitent—we have not the slightest chance of knowing; for even the few reports we get from either side have such a suspicious appearance, that no one would be willing to bet on them, however great the odds he might be offered. To me the thing looks as though neither side is strong enough to whip and pacify the other party, and that consequently we cannot hope for a very speedy conclusion of this miserable squabble. I can only give you such accounts as I can gather from the contending forces, and I leave your readers to guess as to how much truth they may contain.

The Government official bulletin at Santa Marta, dated the 4th of December, claims that the revolutionists in the four States of Santander, Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar are on their last legs, and will soon "cave in" altogether. This bulletin says: "Ex-Gen. MOSQUERA is hemmed in, in Cauca, on all sides. CESNOVA and ZAMARRA command up to the Timbio, and daily threaten him at Popayan; the third division is at Manizales; a column of 600 men in Ibaque commands the passage of the river Quiredio; the first division, under Gen. PARIS, has crossed the Cordilleras to Tortoro and Silvia, and is waiting for reinforcements, because the Government does not wish to risk anything and will send another division as soon as some arms could be received from Maracaibo, which were expected Nov. 23. [In a previous letter I sent you an account of the seizure of these arms by the authorities of Venezuela.] In Santander the rebels had again risen, to the number of 500, against the Government, but were completely defeated in two fights. A fleet, composed of 34 boats with 2,000 men, under command of BRICENO and GALLUZO, had started down the river and would soon clear it of the rebels. The rebels of the cienega (suburbs) have made new and unsuccessful attacks upon Santa Marta; up to the last hour they had not gained the least advantage. The war steamer *Panama* (formerly the American river steamer *Laura Frances*) has arrived at Santa Marta and has contributed not a little to the defence of the city." The bulletin says that the situation of MOSQUERA could not be much worse than it is, and believes that the revolution that now afflicts New-Granada will soon be ended. So much for the Government side of the story. Now for the other side.

The revolutionary bulletins at Carthagena claim that their cause is prospering. The *Nueva Alianza* says that ARBOLEDA, in the attack he made, on the 7th November, against the force of Gen. CABEZAS, his officer in command, Col. MADERO, lost 200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the latter, 11 officers were sent to Carthagena. Even the orders of ARBOLEDA to MADERO, about the time and manner of attacking, fell into the hands of the revolutionists. This defeat leaves ARBOLEDA with only about 500 men to defend Santa Marta. Three days after, the revolutionists attacked Santa Marta, and at last accounts they had closely besieged the city. According to the Government accounts, the besiegers, who have about 800 men, met with but little success, but private letters represent the besieged to be in the last extremity. It is said they hold possession only of the main plaza. A letter from an officer belonging to Panama says that, the night before his missive is dated, the besieged had blown up a house in the city, in which the revolutionists had fortified themselves, killing forty of them. This may be exaggerated, but it proves, at least, that the insurgents are beginning to obtain possession of the town. A letter has been received in Aspinwall from a very intelligent young man at Santa Marta, who says that the siege had lasted eight days, and that the revolutionists had taken the Cathedral. He thinks that the city will surrender soon. All the news circulated about the flotilla which is to come down under BRICENO is untrue. There is a flotilla on the Magdalena above Mompos, waiting to get down the river, but no men could be had to navigate the boats down stream, which is a very nice and dangerous operation, and can only be done by experienced hands. These boatmen, of which at least 400 are needed, fled to the woods and away from the river as soon as it was known they would be pressed into the service. And, besides NIETO, the Governor of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena has 1,000 men on the western bank of the river, which may be easily defended, waiting for Briceno, and the points he occupies can be easily defended against three times his force.

Hon. GEO. W. JONES, United States Minister to Bogota, was at Santa Marta on the 5th inst., but could get no conveyance to the capital. He expected to meet a steamer at Santa Marta to take him to Barranquilla, but found none, and will probably have to await the British steamer of January, to take him back to Carthagena. Mr. JONES had an interview with Gen. ARBELENDA, who was busily employed in the defence of the city. He writes that the Revolutionists occupy a portion of the City, and that their firing has very much damaged the Cathedral. It is certain, then, that Santa Marta is closely besieged, and unless the Government troops can get down the river, it must soon fall into the hands of the Revolutionists, who will then be without an enemy in the two States of Magdalena and Bolivar.

The little American steamer *Laura Frances*, formerly used on the Nicaragua River, and which was purchased by Señor J. M. HURTADO, Intendent-General of Panama, and fitted up as a war steamer for the Government, had arrived safely at Santa Marta, to take part in the defence of that city, besieged by the Revolutionists under NIETO. On her way there she ran close in to Carthagena, "and in sight of that place," says a letter, "her machinery broke down, and some boats were sent out to seize her. A few shots were exchanged, when she was able to set up steam and escape." She is commanded by Capt. CLAPP, an American, and her engineer is another American, WILLIAM CARR. Nobody but Billy could get up steam on broken machinery, "and escape."

Panama remains tranquil, but there is considerable feeling among the better classes on account of an order that has arrived from Bogota, assessing $20,000 upon them, in the shape of a loan, to carry on the defence against the Revolutionists. The Government authorizes the Intendent to borrow, the money at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, if he can; otherwise to collect it by force. As this is supposed to be only a small portion of what the people here will have to pay for the same purpose, if they pay the foregoing sum without grumbling, I would not be surprised if the Intendent found much trouble in getting the cash.

On Sunday last, the members of the Cabildo or Common Council, met to do some business, when a few persons from the street, who did not like the political complexion of the board, entered the hall and politely invited them to leave by the door, if they didn't wish to be thrown from the windows. They chose the former mode of egress.

I wrote you in my account of the misunderstanding between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. MILLER, of H. B. Majesty's ship *Clio* (the facts of which, by the way were published in most of the New-York journals from the Panama *Star* ten days after you printed them in the TIMES) that Com. MONTGOMERY had closed his correspondence with Capt. MILLER by a dispatch which he sent after him to the Mexican coast. In this note Com. MONTGOMERY laid down the rules which he conceived ought to govern naval guards sent to prtoect the Consulates, and added that had he known in season Capt. MILLER's guard had an American officer or citizen in duress, he would have instantly released him. A few days since, Com. MONTGOMERY secured Capt. MILLER's reply to this note. He agreed with Commodore MONTGOMERY in the principle he laid down as to Consular guards, but nevertheless declared that, "notwithstanding what had occurred, should it again be necessary for him, (Capt. MILLER,) at any future time, to place a similar guard over any of the Consulates of Panama, his policy and orders should be the same as heretofore; and that the sentries should be commanded to hail from their posts all passers-by during the night, and to arrest all those refusing to respond." This looks rather inconsistent in Capt. MILLER, after coinciding with Commodore MONTGOMERY in his ideas as above; and furthermore, in my opinion, should arrest the attention of the United States to such a degree as to induce it to address the British Minister at Washington on the subject. Capt. MILLER, in his note, regretted that the flag-officer should have intimated, as he did, that under certain circumstances he would have employed force to release his countrymen from the British guard.

We have still five United States war ships in the harbor, viz.: steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming*, and sloops-of-war *St. Marys* and *Cyane*. The relief for the latter ship arrived out by the last steamer from New-York, with the exception of the commander; and the old officers, including Commander LOCKWOOD, return, by the *Ariel*, today. The officers relieved are as follows: Commander, Samuel Lockwood; Lieutenants, G. N. Morris, James Stilwell, John Mitchell, R. W. Meade, Jr., (Acting Master;) Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Purser, James D. Murray; Lieutenant Marines, A. N. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. E. Lining; Boatswain, J. A. Brisco; Gunner, N. B. Willets; Carpenter, Wm. Knight; Sailmaker, Samuel H. Boutwell; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Porter; Purser's Clerk, Wm. De Behrens.

Lieut. F. A. PARKER, of the *Cyane*, has been ordered to the *Lancaster*.

The United States steam-corvette *Narraganzett* arrived at Callao, Nov. 23, the same day the attempt to assassinate CASTILLA was made. The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT, now out ninety days from the Oceanic Isles, direct to Panama, has not yet arrived, but the Flag-Officer entertains no fears for her safety. A fair passage would be about fifty days; but, if she took the Southern route, she might be becalmed many days. She ought to have 120 days' water on board, and is well provisioned.

The "officers of the Pacific Squadron" now here have sent out invitations to Americans and other foreigners, as well as to the principal native families, to attend a ball, on Wednesday evening next, to be given in the City Hall. It will be a grand affair for these latitudes. But all great social events like this, in small communities, are sure to engender headaches. Even in New-York, your own little village, the "Prince's Ball" did. And we are no exception to the rule, as the following note from the Vicomte DE SAINT SAUVEUR, Consul of France, will go to prove:

"M. LE VICOMTE DE SAINT SAUVEUR Consul de France, a reçu une invitation, sans signature, pour assister mercredi à un bal donné por MM. les Officiers de l'Escadre Américaine du Pacifique.

Comme M. le Consul de France, a l'honneur de s'appeler M. le Vicomte DE ST. SAUVEUR, il remet, à l'office du *Star and Herald* à disposition de MM. les Officiers la lettre qu'ils ne lui ont par adressée sous son nom."

PANAMA, le 14 Décembre, 1860.

The Vicomte left Panama same day in his yacht for a cruise in the Bay.

Mrs. BOURNE, wife of JOHN W. BOURNE, Esq., of Aspinwall, died last evening. She was a very estimable lady, and her loss will be deeply felt here.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Quiet—Peru—Another Attempt to Assassinate President Castilla—Six Persons Killed—Proclamation of Castilla—Murder of the Wife of the Peruvian Minister to Brazil—Bolivia—Chili, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The British steamer *Bogota*, from the South Coast, arrived at Panama on the 6th. She brings a full freight and $375,000 in specie—most of the cargo and specie for Europe. Her dates from Valparaiso to the 17th, Bolivia to the 16th, and Lima and Callao to the 29th November.

ECUADOR.

By way of Paita, we learn that a Convention was about to meet at Quito, to organize the Government, which has been without a popular head since ROBLES, two years since, was compelled to leave the country. Gen. FLORES will probably be raised to the Presidency.

The country is now quiet, and business comparatively good.

A decree re-admits the Jesuits to Ecuador.

PERU.

The principal matter of interest is the fact that a third attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. CASTILLA, President of Peru, and to proclaim Col. FERMIN CASTILLO in his place. On the morning of the 23d of November, at 5¼ o'clock, CASTILLA's private residence, in the Calle de los Divorciados, was surrounded by a part of the "Battalion de Lima," under command of Capt. ENRIQUE LARA, who were also accompanied by a number of private persons. It appears that Capt. LARA selected this hour for the attack on the house, because at 6 o'clock the servants issued the refrom to go to market, and he could thus gain admittance without previously alarming the inmates. The troops were divided into two companies, one of which was to enter the house from a side door by the Calle de la Higuera, while the other company was to enter by the principal door in the Divorciados.

Lieut. MIGUEL FRANCO, who was on guard at the side door, was immediately shot dead, and the insurrectionists gained admittance to the house and to the bed room of CASTILLA, when the President was asleep. He, however, was aroused in season by his wife, and springing from his bed, was saluted by a shot from a revolver, which was prevented from taking effect by the pistol being knocked from the hand of the assassin as it exploded. CASTILLA then fled to an upper room followed by one or two more shots, but escaped to the roof and thence into the street, where, in the meantime the President's Guard, which had been taken by surprise, recovered from their stupor, and shots were fired on both sides in the house. Besides Lieut. FRANCO, JUAN PALACIOS, a soldier of the guard, was killed, and Don MANUEL FONCELLERO, aid-de-camp of CASTILLA, received a ball in the arm, which must be amputated close to the shoulder, and from the effects of which it is feared he will die. While the attack was going on, Col. ARGUEDAS, the same who entered the Legislative Palace three years ago, and broke up the Congress at the point of the bayonet, and who lives directly opposite the house of CASTILLA, came out on his balcony to see what the trouble was. Addressing the soldiers, he inquired, "What did you come here for?" "We don't know—we only know that our officers told us we must shoot Gen. CASTILLA." "Well, now shoot your officers," said ARGUEDAS, and the order was obeyed. Capt. MANUEL ALABOO, Lieut. JACINTO MAYORGA, and a citizen, Don JOSE MARIA DE APARICIO, son of the old Gen. APARICIO, were shot dead by the soldiers, and Sergeant J. M. QUISPE was severely wounded. This ended the row, LARA escaping from the troops and police, which by this time had come up. I should have stated in the proper place that Lieut. MARIANO AMORIN was shot dead by a soldier of his own, and who relented at the part he was taking, in the bed room of the President, and it was this incident that saved the President's life. It is said that there is a society existing at Lima, under the name of *Union and Progress*, composed of sworn enemies of CASTILLA, and at the head of which is Don PEDRO GALVEZ, late Secretary of War, and member of the Congress that was expelled by CASTILLA, through ARGUEDAS, and under whose directions it is supposed all three of these attacks on the President have been made. It is affirmed by several that they saw GALVEZ, mounted on a chestnut-colored horse, close to the scene of action at the time the attack was made. Señor GALVEZ has taken refuge in the Palace of the French Minister.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, President CASTILLA mounted his horse and visited all the military barracks, returning to his house at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several arrests have been made,—among them, a man of note, Señor ILDEFONSO TORRES, of Callao.

In the afternoon, CASTILLA issued a proclamation to the troops and people, charging that "at the moment when the new Constitution is being promulgated which effects the triumph of sound principles, in the reform and perfection of the institutions,—and when the country is compromised in grave and delicate foreign questions, fanatics and pernicious utopists are raising their bloody hands to dishonor the country," &c., &c.

Doña TERESA SEOANE, wife of Don BUENAVENTURA SEOANE, Peruvian Minister to Brazil, was brutally murdered, and her house robbed at noonday on the 21st November. She was alone in her house at the time. She was found nearly dead, her head having been horribly bruised by a club, and from blows from the butt of a pistol. She died in a few moments after. These sort of murders are of quite common occurrence in Lima, and yet I believe that no murderer has been punished there for the past three years. The new Constitution just promulgated restores capital punishment for murder.

The guano contracts lately made have been confirmed by Congress.

BOLIVIA.

A private letter from Cobija, dated Nov. 16, says that Bolivia is in a constant state of ferment on account of the threatened war of Peru against her, and that an enormous force has to be kept up in anticipation of an attack. The writer says, however, that Bolivia does not fear war with Peru; but in case hostilities are resorted to, CASTILLA will get worse whipped than the last Peruvian army that entered Bolivia did. An official paper of the Bolivian Minister of State also complains bitterly of the injury done to trade in the country by the attitude of Peru toward it. Ex-President BELZU had left Bolivia and gone to Linea.

CHILI.

A good deal of dissatisfaction and some agitation prevails in this country in consequence of the passage of the Personal Liberty bill, which makes revolutionists and disturbers of the public peace responsible in money for the damage they do, and because Congress has lately extended the extraordinary powers given last year to the President till after the Presidential election next Summer. But the Government is probably too strong for the malcontents.

The risings of the Indians in Arauco are not on so large a scale as reported. The Government has 1,200 troops in the district, which are considered sufficient to keep the Indians at bay.

Business in Valparaiso continued very dull; the stocks of goods are heavy, with but few buyers, and but little export trade. Flour, $3 to $3 50, six months credit. Copper, in bars, $16 50, cash; Copper Regulus, $8; Copper Ores, $3 40; Saltpetre in Iquique, $1 95; Silver, $10 81¼ per marc; Silver Coin, 2 per cent premium; South American ounces, $17. Freights, to England, £2 15s.; to Hamburg, £3; to the United States, $13 to $14. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43d¼.; on Paris, 60 to 90 days, 4f. 50c.; on United States, 60 to 90 days, 15 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Thanksgiving Day—The Military in Repute—Death of Gen. Haven—The Gold went up the Chimney—Will Senator Latham Resign?—What Lost the State to Douglas—Burning of the Lyceum—The What-Cheer Revolution—Wise Whalers and Lazy Marshals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

Thanksgiving Day was observed last Thursday in genuine New-England style. The public offices, the stores, the Courts, even the newspaper offices were closed. The turkey smoked on all tables. In the churches the clergy brought forth their best sermons. The Union, of whose severance the late news had led all classes to think for the first time as possible, was incidentally the theme in every pulpit, and it was surprising how uniformly the clergy arrived at the conclusion that the threatened storm would surely be averted. In Rev. Mr. LACY's discourse there occurred a passage which struck me as particularly refreshing: "We shall see," said he, "*in the weakness of our present Executives, perhaps, the remedy of this threatening evil.* Let the rebellion, (for secession is nothing less,) be treated with forbearance; let the strong arm of the nation be in rest awhile; give the treason time to realize itself, to enjoy awhile the necessary fruits of its folly. Force now applied might drive to desperation." Mr. LACY's sermon, by the way, was the strongest, clearest argument I have heard to the point, that ours is a *Christian* people; proving it by our origin, our State and National Constitutions, the words of the Fathers of the Republic, the decisions of the Courts, the opinions of our chief jurists, by the oath administered to every one who seeks to be naturalized, and to every one who offers testimony in our Courts, by our early and late legislation. From the argument he deduced the conclusion that the Bible, in which resides the common law of our land, should be in the public schools, and that a Sabbath law,—the subject of a coming controversy here—should not fail to be enacted at the earliest day. But these conclusions are at war with sentiments which Rev. Dr. SCOTT has been preaching,—a fact which made the discourse all the more pungent and relishing to his large audience.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT devoted his two hours to the glory of California, than which no other land, not Italy even, has such a heavenly climate; its resources, its productions, its facilites for affording a competence and the home felicities to all classes. The day was a magnificent text for the Doctor's discourse,—out of Paradise there never glowed a finer one in all respects.

Rev. Mr. WILLEY at the start, ran through with much the same argument as Mr. LACY; then coming to the specialties of the day, he made his hearers all home-sick with his sketches of the Thanksgivings that you keep at the Northeast.

Rev. T. STARR KING delivered a discourse on "the Home and the Harvest"—one of the most charming productions of his charmed pen. This gentleman, by the way, has latterly unmasked his theological batteries, and is every Sunday evening discussing "the Creed Statements" of the Christian world.

The Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, the Jews, all opened their churches, and not many Sundays in the year have found more people gathered in the churches than were gathered there last Thursday.

Our folks are not in the habit of making fun of the military. Boys do not chase him down when they spy a solitary man in uniform. Our isolation and our frequent occasion to use the soldiery breed respect for them. For their benefit a course of lectures has been delivered, which was far above the general average of our lectures. The last one was delivered on Wednesday evening by "Passed-Midshipman ROGERS," a hero of the "Creole" affair. It was a brilliant review of the career of the Emperor of France.

The death of Major-General JOSHUA P. HAVEN, the foremost man of our militia, has been reported to you.

The General in his lifetime was a character. He was full of public spirit, and eminently handy. Like a great many of our pioneers, he lived faster than the years flew, [and died before his time. His widow, probably regarding the military much as many ladies regarded the Wide-Awake clubs during the late campaign, sturdily refused to allow them to make any such display at his funeral as they felt it in their bones to do.

The indictment against Col. HARASZTHY has been dismissed by the United States Court, on motion of the U. S. District-Attorney. While the Colonel, years ago, was in the Mint Department, $152,000 mysteriously disappeared. The Government alleged embezzlement. The Colonel's friends argued that the furnaces got overheated while the Mint was running night and day, and that the missing gold escaped up the chimney. In 1858 a Commission came out from Washington, examined the whole case, and, in this world of total depravity, discovered no depravity in Col. HARASZTHY, or criminality in his employes. Still the indictment has lain in the Court. The Colonel has made a reputation for his native wines, while the prosecution rested, and now that at last a *nolle prosequi* is entered in his case, a troop of friends rejoice that an ugly cloud is dispelled from over his household.

Politics have dropped out from among the topics that agitate us. They would be suddenly reinstated if word should reach us that Senator LATHAM had resigned. Nothing inclines any to such thought but the Senator's own words. Soon after his last arrival from the East, in making a speech at Sacramento, he said: "Whenever I am satisfied that in my public capacity I do not speak for the people of the State of California, that moment I lay down my official insignia and resume the habits of private life." "Whenever you are satisfied and so express it, in a proper and legitimate manner, that I have lost your confidence, I shall, as surely as I live to-night—be it in the commencement, middle or end of my term,—lay down my commission and come back." It was thought at the time that the Senator meant to say that if the people of California by their votes did not indorse the Breckinridge electoral ticket, for which he was than labornig, did not return to the Legislature a square majority of Administration Democrats, he would lay off the yoke and bear their burdens no longer. The people squarely repudiated the Senator's choice. If he does not early avail himself of the threat then made, and the justice of which none disputed, it will lose its place on the record, and Mr. LATHAM must even continue to hold his seat.

Looking back, we now can clearly see how DOUGLAS lost this State. The majority by which LINCOLN overtops him is so small that leading Douglas men confess, with mortification, that if their party in this City had placed in nomination, for municipal and legislative offices, as good, as trusty citizens as the Republicans chose, they would have carried the State for their little leader.

We had quite a fire last Tuesday. The old Lyceum, which consisted of a solid brick wall, built around a right angle, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, and all the rest a matter of lath and plaster, putty and gilding, took fire early in the morning, and all but the brick walls and the row of stores, over which when they were old the theatre was built, went up in smoke. The loss consisted of some $8,000 to the owner of the property; several violins, the sole estate of their owners, and some wretched scenery and dresses. The Lyceum was a pretty room when handsomely filled, but of late it had gone over to negro minstrelsy and audiences mostly male.

The "What Cheer House" was a peculiar institution in town. For $5 a week it boarded a man, kept him, gave him a cheerful, crowded, noisy home, and the run of a large library and of a fine collection of natural curiosities. It still remains all of the institution that it was except that it has lost 150 beds and all facilities for feeding its swarms of miners by reason of an extraordinary revolution that occurred one night last week. Its proprietor, Mr. WOODWARD, has made his fortune out of the What Cheer, and is a fine, rich gentleman. Squire P. DEWEY also is a man of high standing, and his name at the bottom of a note is good for more gold than I'd like to carry off in a day. DEWEY owned the lot on which a part of the What Cheer stood. WOODWARD owned the improvements, and a long law-suit, lately decided, carried the improvements with the lot. The parties could not quite agree as to the terms of a settlement, and the upshot was that at 2 o'clock of a pleasant afternoon WOODWARD was notified by the Sheriff that by 10 o'clock next day the property must be put in possession of DEWEY. It was a lively time on Sacramento-street that night, but by noon of next day the What Cheer addition was gutted—from the boilers in the cellar to the wash basins in the garret—all had been snaked out into the street, and the shell was turned over to its owner. The famous hotel keeps right on, but the boarders feed off the premises.

Six whalers have looked in upon us this Fall, and laid in supplies at such low rates, taken in water so conveniently, retained or shipped new crews so easily, that it is doubtful if the same vessels ever return to the slow old way of going to the Sandwich Islands for such purposes. Three of them shipped new crews in a single day. They got their beef for $16, which at the Islands cost $18; their pork for $15, which there is $20; their bread at 4 cents a pound, which there is 7 cents a pound. We send potatoes, onions, grain and hogs to Honolulu cheaper than the Hawaiians can raise them. The whaler gets his casks filled with water here, without starting a butt, though he has threepence more a barrel to pay for it. And if the Captain chooses to stay a couple of weeks or so in port, the Pony whisks a letter home to New-Bedford, and fetches an answer back before he has finished spinning his yarn to his 'longshore friend. It is quite astonishing that any Yankee should ever order his ship to go so far away from home for supplies, when San Francisco can do up the job for him so much more expeditiously and cheaply. The substance of this paragraph I have stolen from the *Mercantile Gazette*, but I think it is as sensible as if it were original.

Our Census Marshals gave to California a population of but little more than 400,000. If they are reliable, our people are prodigious voters for their size, as our late vote was over 160,000. In the best-informed quarters it is thought that the Marshals left out of their count some 150,000 folks. It is suspected that the lazy fellows stuck to the post-roads, and didn't dismount where there was not an honest-looking boy to hold their horses. If we were always to be stuck with the style of Congressmen that hitherto have committed all manner of follies and stupidities at Washington, in our name, this would not wrong us. But since the prospects brighten for the issues of all our elections, it seems a pity that we should be cheated out of one or two Representatives, to whom we are justly entitled, especially when the places to be filled are so few, and so many of us long to go to Congress.

GLAUCUS.

STILL LATER PACIFIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Overland Express—$1,466,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York—Politicians Coming—Mining News—Oregon and British Columbia.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The weather is bitter cold here.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of the 12th, passed here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama, on the forenoon of the 12th, with 175 passengers, the mails, and $1,446,905 50, of which $9,930 in gold are for France, $1,600 for Panama, and all the rest for New-York. Among the freight are 147 boxes silver, valued at $12,000. The list of passengers of the first and second cabins is as follows:

Messrs. John T. Holland, Capt. Bissell, U. S. N.; A. W. Habersham, Frank Baker and wife, John G. Hodge, Isaac K. Roberts, Arch'd Campbell, U. S. Boundary Commissioner; W. Warren, do.; Capt. Fraser, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. McCleary, do.; Lieut. Stoughton, do.; Lieut. H. B. Fleming, do.; W. J. Weeks, E. L. Sullivan, C. A. Washburn, A. A. Sellover, G. P. Wentworth, Judge Churchman, Dr. Wosencraft, G. E. Rogers, Chas. Danslow, Wm. Wise, Lean, Lefevre, B. F. Folsom, J. W. Lingenfelter, Charles Hovencen, F. B. Owen, Y. Ferguson, Mr. Esston and wife, G. W. Smiley, Mrs. Schermann and child, Bernard Simon, F. Beaton, A. Difer, Mrs. Mary McCann and three children, Mrs. Stamm and three children, Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss Hayes, James S. Leatch, A. P. Jewett, J. Madison, A. V. Horton, Childs, Hodsell, J. B. Southern, Frank Luck, F. Quilt, R. C. Buckey, A. D. Gaturin, James N. Bailey, wife and infant, G. S. Smith, C. Master 8, Gannage, Phelps and 115 others.

The Treasure list is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$273,000	J. Seligman & Co.	$46,000
Alsop & Co.	211,514	E. S. Hastings & Co.	30,000
B. Davidson	144,000	Treadwell & Co.	20,000
Sather & Church	93 500	Meader, Yoder & Co.	16,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	83 000	J. B. Wess & Co.	15,000
Levi Strauss	69 000	J. B. Thomas	10 000
Geo. Gordon	65 000	Bellow Farm	99,500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	61,000	Richards & Beach	7,500
Parrott & Co.	56 000	T. H. A. J. S. Bacon	5,000
L. & M. Sachs & Co.	55 000	Heard & Parker	5,000
M. Brannagin & Co.	44 000	A. Tillman	3,000
J. & J. H. Coggeshall & Co.	40,860	Other Shippers	69 563
Total			$1,466,915

Among the passengers by the *Uncle Sam* were a large number of aspiring Republican Politicians *en route* for Washington, where they propose spending the winter, expecting the incoming administration to select from amongst their number the principal federal officers for this coast; in the spring. Some 1,000 men are supported by federal patronage in California, and thousands of place-hunters have been developed.

Several boxes of the Washoe silver ore went forward by the *Uncle Sam*, valued at $12,000.

It is understood that Gov. WELLER will accept the position of Minister to Mexico.

Capt. DALY, the pilot, who lost the steamship *Granada*, has been discharged by the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 27th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The Fremont mines at Mariposa are regularly reported as yielding at the rate of $70,000 per month, but the expenses are not given, so that the actual profit cannot be calculated.

An opposition steamer has commenced running on the Sacramento River, greatly reducing the passenger fare and freights.

The Republican papers charge that a secret organization is concerting measures for the establishment of an Independent Republic on the Pacific Coast, in case of the dissolution of the Union. The charge does not seem to be sustained by evidence.

Col. FREMONT has commenced a suit to recover $2600 worth of gold dug by a miner from the mines on his land grant, the object being to test the question whether the title to the land gives the right to the minerals contained in the land.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OREGON.

Steamer *Pacific* arrived on the 10th, with British Columbia dates of the 3d, and Oregon dates to the 6th inst.

Senator NESMITH will proceed in the next steamer to California, *en route* to the scene of his future labors in the National Senate.

The papers give an account of the murder of Mr. CARTER, a trader in Washington Territory, by the Indians.

Reports are published that members of Lieut. MULLER's wagon-road expedition have discovered gold at the head waters of the Columbia River, and also on the tributaries of the Missouri, while making the passage through the country this year.

There is nothing of interest from British Columbia.

The steamer *Otter* had arrived at Victoria, from Frazer River, with $40,000 in gold.

The Americans in Victoria generally observed the 29th ult. as Thanksgiving Day.

Trade at Forts Hope and Yale is represented as lively, the merchants being busily employed in packing goods for the upper country.

The prospects for the Spring trade were flattering.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 3:40, P.M.

Arrived 8th, bark *Frederick rea*, Havre; sailed 8th, British steamer, *Pennagani*, Valparaiso; 9th ship, *Ladoga*, do; 11th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama, with 175 passengers and $1,400,000 in treasure for New-York.

The unreasonable large treasure shipment by the *Uncle Sam*, is understood to be in response to unjust appeals from Eastern cities.

COMMERCIAL.—Business is inactive. It has been raining for the last few days, and out-door operations have been retarded thereby. But few goods are selling at former prices. Butter is lower; 27½c. is obtained for Isthmus. Only such articles as are immediately needed are taken. Whatever anxiety there may be to sell and remit, forced sales cannot be made unless at a serious sacrifice, and they are not urged. The steamer yesterday carried a large amount of treasure. A desire to remit has caused a better demand for money, and the market is stiff at 2 ₱ cent., but there is no hesitation about lending, or distrust of the general solidness of business affairs here. The light receipts of Wheat cause a very firm market, and shipping qualities would be brisk at $1 70@$1 75. There is some abatement in the wild notion to ship to England, but the meagre arrivals fully counteract the diminished demand. Freights are easier, and £3 is the best that can be got for Cork. The ship *Fair Wind* gets £5 10s. to load from the Coast of Mexico to a British port.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
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UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At 66 AND '68 EVANS', Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE RECENT FIRE NEW-ORLEANS.
HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire which occurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. BLESSEY, No. 74 Poydras-street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your CHAMPION SAFES. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD V. CARWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "PATENT CHAMPIONS," at the Poydras-street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes.

E. BLESSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2893 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION TROUBLES.

MYSTERIES FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Excitement Relative to the Proceedings at Pittsburgh.

TRIBULATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Meeting of the Select Committees of the Senate and House.

An Enabling Bill for New-Mexico with a Slavery Clause.

The South Carolina Commissioners in Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 'SOVEREIGN' CONVENTION.

The Question of the Fortifications—Citizenship—Call for a Convention of all the Seceding States—An Ordinance on Commercial Facilities.

ALABAMA DECIDES FOR SECESSION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The report that the Military Committee of the Senate had under consideration the Pittsburgh affair, is incorrect; but the Cabinet being in session it was discussed by them. It is universally conceded that if the Government insists upon the shipment of arms from Pittsburgh, it must also reinforce the Southern forts, and enforce the laws there. The Administration is in great tribulation about it. Efforts will be made, by influential persons sent from Washington, to induce the people to desist, and allow the arms to be shipped.

Mr. CASS was on the Avenue this afternoon. He reiterated to a prominent Republican representative his indignation at the course of President BUCHANAN in not reinforcing the forts. He says his public life is closed.

The report of a mass meeting at Carlyle, on the border of Maryland, sent here, resolving that the Government cannot recognize secession, and must use force if necessary, is regarded as a strong indication of what is the feeling of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, will speak at Baltimore next week, and will make a strong, able, Union speech.

I saw a letter from one of the soldiers at Fort Sumter to his mother to-day. He says the fort is in excellent condition for defence, full of ammunition and arms, and with a few more men, could defy any enemy that could approach it. He says all hands expect a conflict, and feel greatly alarmed at the prospect, because their numbers are so small. They hope the Government will do something to aid them.—If not, they will defend the fort to the best of their ability. The closing words are quite touching and solemn.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen met to-day and held a long conference. They accomplished nothing, though a better feeling prevailed. CRITTENDEN now expresses the hope that something will be accomplished.

The Republican members of the House Committee of Thirty-three, caucussed to-day, and agreed to an Enabling Act for New-Mexico—the second section of which recognises Slavery, if the people desire it. They had previously agreed to Enabling Acts for several Territories, which must be free.

In the Republican caucus to-day, three Republicans voted against the New-Mexican Enabling Act, but it was agreed to report it to-morrow.

LATER.—There was to be a caucus of the Republicans at SEWARD'S house to night, of a private character.

In the Senate Committee of Thirteen, GRIMES of Iowa, asked if TOOMBS' proposition recognizing the right of property in man was the *ultimatum* of the South; if so, they should sign an agreement to that effect, and the Republicans would sign one repudiating it. He refused to answer, and would not state what the *ultimatum* would be. Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution covering pretty much the same ground as his previous propositions in the Republican caucus.

In the Committee of Thirty-three, ADAMS of Massachusetts, offered the proposition respecting New-Mexico, and will report the same to the Committee himself. Coming from the most radical man from the North this is regarded as a back-down. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked, if they were to concede so much of the Republican platform, why not give up everything demanded respecting the Territories—especially as the system of Slavery in New-Mexico was the worst of any on the Continent. KELLOGG of Illinois, TAPPAN of New-Hampshire, and WASHBURN of Wisconsin, voted against it. The District Judge of New-Mexico appeared before the Committee at the last meeting, and stated that the Territory had seven hundred and fifty white native citizens, two thousand Mexican citizens under the Gaudaloupe-Hidalgo Treaty, three thousand Mexican aliens, forty-four thousand peons, and forty-four thousand Indians, about half civilized; total, about ninety thousand. There are fifty slaves only, mostly servants of army and Federal officers.

The question was urged in caucus if New-Mexico should be admitted with only two thousand seven hundred and fifty white citizens, what excuse could be given for keeping Kansas out, with one hundred and ten thousand white citizens? Considerable feeling exists to-night among the Republicans, and the action of the three who voted against ADAMS' proposition seems to be generally indorsed by the straight-out Republicans. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The War Department can take no action in reference to the recent movements at Pittsburgh, until official information shall be received from the officer in charge of the Alleghany Arsenal. The order for the removal of the guns was recently issued, and directed them to be at Ship Island and Galveston by the time the defensive works at those points, though unfinished, may be ready to receive them.

The appropriation for the purchase of the cannon was long since made for the purpose above stated, and the order for their removal thither was in accordance with law and regulation, without any reference whatever to political occurrences.

In relation to the affair of the guns at Pittsburgh, the manufacturer contracted to deliver them at certain points where requisition was made, and any opposition or restraint in their delivery by citizens will inure to the injury of the contractors only, should the service suffer by delay.

Capt. INGRAHAM, of South Carolina, in command of the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, has asked and obtained leave to return home.

The proceedings of the two Congressional Select Committees on the secession movement [illegible] are not supposed they will be able to [illegible] their history conclusion, still as the [illegible] believe at present opposed to any [illegible] Senator DOUGLAS denies that he refused to [illegible] right on the record on the resolutions [illegible] Gov. DAVIS and TOOMBS, saying that he did [illegible] Journal a statement that he declined voting on [illegible] propositions which were not referred to the Special amendments to the Constitution, when he had [illegible] offered amendments in due form covering all [illegible] in the resolutions.

The Secessionists are much encouraged by [illegible] visits to them from distinguished gentlemen [illegible] have been numerous, including the Representatives from foreign Governments, who evidence for him the marked consideration which commenced with their official intercourse.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have arrived and taken private quarters. By arrangement they will confer with the President to-morrow, either verbally or in writing. The subject will be referred to Congress in a special message, on which an exciting and critical debate is anticipated. It is not known or believed here that any troops have been ordered to the forts in Charleston harbor, nor is it at present the intention of the Administration so to do. On the contrary, it is asserted that the President believes that such a course would serve to inflame the Southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the present moment.

An address, or recommendation, has been prepared by authority, to submit to the members of the Border Slave States for their signatures, requesting the respective States, by enactment or otherwise, to appoint Commissioners to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February, for conference relative to the secession of the Cotton States, and devise a programme of action for the Border States in case of such an emergency. It is thought, however, that not all the members will sign it, but still there will be enough from each delegation to induce a favorable response from their respective States.

MR. DOUGLAS' PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

On December 24, Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a Joint Resolution into the Senate, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with a view of restoring peace and preserving the Union. His proposition was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Thirteen. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution when ratified by conventions of three fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Congress shall make no laws in respect to Slavery or slaveholders in any Territory in the United States; and the *status* of each Territory in respect to servitude, *as the same now exists by law*, shall remain unchanged until the Territory, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall have a population of fifty thousand white inhabitants, when the white male citizens thereof over the age of twenty-one years may proceed to form a Constitution and Government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self government consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and when such new State shall contain the requisite population for a Member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of such new State shall provide at the time of admission; and in the meantime such new States shall be entitled to [illegible] in the House, by [illegible] in the Senate, by [illegible] in the Territorial Legislature, [illegible] the Territorial Legislature, [illegible] the first session of the Legislature, one branch of the Legislature; and said delegates shall have all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives, respectively, except that of voting.

SEC. 2 *No more Territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty or by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress* and when so acquired the *status* thereof in respect to servitude, *as it existed at the time of acquisition*, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and privileges herein provided for the existing Territories.

SEC. 3. The several full new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural features; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands which may contain less than that amount.

SEC. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

SEC. 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial or Municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

SEC. 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may wish to have removed from their limits, and from the District of Columbia, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

SEC. 4. Congress shall *have no power to abolish Slavery within the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland*, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but *the African Slave-trade shall be forever suppressed*, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall be necessary and effectual to prevent the migration or importation of slaves or persons owing service or labor, into the United States from any foreign country, place, or jurisdiction whatsoever.

SEC. 6. In addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest said fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county after it has said said amounts to the United States, may for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

SEC. 7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect this and the preceding article, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the four h article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR—CITIZENSHIP—PROPOSED CALL FOR A SOUTHERN CONVENTION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

A prayer was offered up asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. STARK offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Convention in secret session any information he possesses in reference to the condition of Forts Moultrie and Sumter and Castle Pinckney, the number of guns to each, the number of workmen and kind of labor employed, the number of soldiers in each, and what additions, if any, have been made since the 26th instant; also, whether any assurances has been given that the forts will not be reinforced, and if so, to what extent; also, what policy or other regulations have been made, if any, in reference to the defences of the harbor of Charleston, the quiet and the State. Laid on the table for consideration in secret session.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution that all citizens of the United States, domiciled within this State on the adoption of the ordinance of secession, on Dec. 22, 1860, be and the same are hereby declared citizens of South Carolina, entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities incident thereto.

Mr. BROWN said that there was a number of meritorious citizens in the State who are citizens by adoption, and that there was a well founded apprehension in their minds as to the extent of their allegiance. There were two methods by which individuals could become citizens of South Carolina, by birth and adoption. Birth gives unqualified citizenship in this State, and a relative citizenship in the United States. By naturalization persons were made citizens, and by virtue of being such, were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1832, the Constitution of South Carolina was amended, and foreigners were required to take an additional oath of State,—one of true allegiance to South Carolina, or so long as they continued citizens thereof; and sometimes in another method,—that of a test oath.

Mr. BROWN said, also: A period must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean nor contemplate making involuntary citizens of those accidentally domiciled at the period of the adoption of the ordinance of secession.

Mr. KENNIARD moved that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow, it be until the 15th proximo, or until such time as the President should order it to reassemble. Laid on the table.

Mr. RHETT offered an ordinance providing for the holding of a Convention of the slaveholding States of the United States, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and forming a Southern Confederacy, and moved to lay it on the table without reading it.

Mr. MEMMINGER, doubted if there was authority for receiving a paper in a public deliberative Assembly without having at least one reading of it.

Mr. RHETT, then read the ordinance himself. It provides as follows:—

First—That the Conventions of the seceding Slaveholding States of the United States unite with South Carolina, and hold a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

Second—That the said seceding States appoint, by their respective Conventions or Legislatures, as many delegates as they have Representatives in the present Congress of the United States, to the said Convention to be held at Montgomery; and that on the adoption of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy the vote shall be by States.

Third—That whenever the terms of the Constitution shall be agreed upon by the said Convention, the same shall be submitted at as early a day as practicable to the Convention and Legislature of each State, respectively, so as to enable them to ratify or reject the said Constitution.

Fourth—That in the opinion of South Carolina, the Constitution of the United States will form a suitable basis for the Confederacy of the Southern States withdrawing.

Fifth—That the South Carolina Convention appoint by ballot eight delegates to represent South Carolina in the Congress on for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Lastly—That one Commissioner in each State be elected to call the attention of the people to this ordinance.

Mr. DUNKIN here moved that the Convention go into secret session. Motion carried.

Mr. BROWN'S resolution, offered this morning, was referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

The Convention sat in secret session till 4½ o'clock, when it adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SECRET SESSION.

The following ordinance was passed in the Secret Session of the Convention this evening:

At a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, begun and holden in Columbia on the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, and thence continued, by adjournment, to Charleston, and there, by divers adjournments, to the 26th day of December, the same year:

An Ordinance to make Provisional Arrangements for the continuance of the Commercial facilities of South Carolina.

Whereas, It is due to our late confederates in the political Union known as the United States of America, as also the citizens of South Carolina engaged in commerce, that no abrupt or sudden change be made in the rate of duties on imports into the State; and

Whereas, It is not desired by this State to secure advantages in trade to her own ports above those of any of the Slaveholding States, her late confederates in the said Union; and

Whereas, This ordinance, for considerations indicated is designed to be provisional merely; therefore,

We, the People of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained:

First—That all citizens of this State who, at the date of the ordinance of secession, were holding offices connected with the customs under the General Government of the United States, within the State of South Carolina, be and they are hereby appointed to hold, under the Government of this State, exclusively, without any further connection whatever with the Federal Government of the United States, the same offices they now fill, until otherwise directed, and that they receive the same pay and emolument for their services.

Second—That, until this Convention or General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the Governor shall appoint to all vacancies which may occur in such offices.

Third—That, until it is otherwise provided by this Convention or the General Assembly, the Revenue, Collection and Navigation laws of the United States, as far as may be practicable, be and they are hereby adopted and made laws of this State, saving that no duties shall be collected upon imports from the States forming the late Federal Union, known as the United States of America, nor upon the tonnage of vessels owned in whole or in part by the citizens of said States, saving and excepting the act of Congress adopted on the 3d day of March, 1857, entitled "An act authorizing the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels with the Consuls of their respective nations," which said act is hereby declared to be of no force within the limits of this State.

Fourth—All vessels built in South Carolina, or elsewhere, and owned, to the amount of one third, by a citizen or citizens of South Carolina or any of the Slaveholding Commonwealths of North America, and commanded by citizens thereof, and no other, shall be registered as vessels of South Carolina, under the authority of the Collector and Naval Officer.

Fifth—All official acts of the officers aforesaid, in which it is usual and proper to set forth the authority under which they act, or style of documents issued by them or any of them, be in the name of the State of South Carolina.

Sixth—All moneys hereafter collected by any officers aforesaid, shall, after deducting the sums necessary for the compensation of the officers and other expenses, be paid into the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the use of said State, subject to the order of this Convention or of the General Assembly.

Seventh—The officers aforesaid shall retain in their hands all property of the United States in their possession, custody or control, subject to the disposal of the State, who will account for the same upon a final settlement with the Government of the United States.

Done at Charleston, 26th day of December, year of our Lord, 1860.

(Signed) D. F. JAMISON, President.

Attest: B. F. ARTHUR, Clerk.

The obligation of secrecy was withdrawn.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday Dec. 26.

The Alabama Convention will have an immense majority in favor of secession.

There are rumors here that several hundred troops are *en route* for the Charleston forts; also, that Fort Sumter was reinforced on Sunday with marines under the disguise of laborers.

Postal matters here continue as formerly.

Many foreign ships now in port took out their clearance papers before the 20th, and are now loading. Others will probably take clearances under protest.

Many intelligent Carolinians say that it is a difficult matter to untangle the gordian knot of Union, but as a last resort, they will cut it.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA CARRYING OUT HER POLICY—THE WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

Secession, proceeding by regular stages, has brought the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government face to face. The State, arrogating to herself dignity and powers equal to those of the Nation, has sent her Commissioners to Washington to treat for a peaceful settlement. The first thing for the Federal authority to decide will be whether the Commissioners can be received; and in deciding that question the main question may never be reached. Whether the adverse decision be on a preliminary or on the main question is all the same to South Carolina—she has given notice what she will do next. It will be to take by force what she failed to obtain by negotiation. Thus, though the revolted State and the Federal Government now stand face to face in a peaceful attitude, it is likely soon to be changed to one of hostility. This State gives the Government fair notice that it may receive her Commissioners and give up the Forts and other Federal property peacefully, or reject the demand for their surrender either by rejecting the Commissioners, or after receiving them, do so, and thereby compel Carolina to seize said property. She is bound to have it, and is not much concerned in which way.

To this policy South Carolina has adhered steadily from the first. Whatever weakness or inconsistency she has been guilty of, in this particular, she has gone straight ahead, as I have from the first predicted she would do, and she will not stop till the State herself overborne in the controversy, or accomplishes her object. While there are reports current here, as I see there are in Washington and your City, to the effect that the forts are to be surrendered up, at the same time preparations for taking and defending them go steadily on. This city is little less than a camp. No less than half a dozen corps drill or parade daily. If the forts are regained without force, then there will be no inconsiderable disappointment, since the military of this city thrive on the idea of being led to the assault of Fort Moultrie in some dark night within the next ten days.

Meanwhile the labors at Fort Moultrie, which have been prosecuted with so much vigor for upwards of a month, are continued. Between 150 and 200 men are engaged there all the time, while at Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter much is being done to place those positions in as formidable attitude as possible. Precisely what, for the last twenty days, has been going on at the forts is not so well understood in the city, for intercourse of "outside barbarians" with the fortifications has been almost wholly cut off. The United States officers, or some of them, visit the city almost daily, but it is not expected that they will be very communicative on the subject. I am entirely safe in saying, however, that the result of the labors at Fort Moultrie, within the last three weeks, is highly satisfactory to those who felt the deepest interest on the subject—I mean the garrison at the fort; nor do I mistake when I conclude that a corresponding uneasiness has been imparted to those who have allotted to themselves the glory of delivering Fourt Moultrie to the sovereign and independent State of South Carolina. Whatever future events may be, I do not doubt that some day or other somebody will find out that the energy, skill and science practically brought to bear in the recent labor of strengthening the defences of Fort Moultrie, reflect credit on the officers and men on whom that labor has devolved. Moultrie never had truer men within her bristling walls than now. There are rumors that Sullivan's Island has been extensively mined; that the fort itself is quite unlike what it was three months ago; that important improvements, not to say invention-, have been made in a species of grenades that are likely to prove terribly destructive to assailants, and that if attacked the plan of defence will be comprehensive and summary, and in some of its features little suspected by the City of Charleston at present. It is certainly to be hoped that matters may not come to extremes; but if worst does come to worst, and the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie is not headed off or interfered with by some characteristic order from Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. Secretary FLOYD, there will be no child's play in defending the fort when attacked.

Gov. PICKENS, in a speech to a serenading crowd, a few evenings since, distinctly gave out that he had reasons for believing that Mr. BUCHANAN intended to surrender the forts to the civil authorities of South Carolina. Such a statement has been telegraphed to this city from Washington, within the last few days. That the revolutionists believe they have grounds for expecting to obtain peaceable possession of the forts through Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, I am quite confident.

It is not believed here that the Government has any rights in the case whatever, or that South Carolina is to be disputed or questioned as to the claim she sets up. The success which has attended the prosecution of her policy of coercing the Federal Government thus far, has prepared her to undertake almost anything. It is either this or the consciousness that she has the tacit aid and comfort of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration in their treasonous schemes that makes her so bold. That this tacit if not active cooperation exists, is clear enough from what falls from the leaders here. If it is not equally clear to the whole country, it soon must be. While great confidence is placed in what amounts to the active friendship of Mr. BUCHANAN for secession, there is nevertheless no little apprehension, lest he may be overruled, and the Revolutionists in the end be made to fall victims to the very weakness or faithlessness to the President, by which they have thus far profited. Rumors have prevailed here for some days of an intention to send vessels of war to this harbor. The Revolutionists say they would regard such a proceeding as cause of war. It is by holding this tone that South Carolina for the last sixty days has controlled the Federal Government so far as the secession business is concerned. I repeat, what I have before said, that in the face of a Jackson policy on the part of the Government secession would not have acquired twenty-five per cent of the strength and growth it has. Men here who speak cannon on the subject, admit as much.

Although it has been upwards of forty-eight hours since the ordinance of secession passed, yet not the slightest change has taken place in the administration of either the revenue or postal laws. The Convention has been counselled to confess its inability to supply a substitute for the Federal system, by continuing in force these laws, which are the only ones nullification attacks; so, as yet the nullification revolution amounts practically to nothing. But for the repeal declaration that the secession ordinance would be adopted immediately on the assembling of the Convention, it would not have gone through in many days, or before secession could have taken place on some practical terms. "We told you we would do it, and we have done it," in the language that takes the place of more sensible talk we might expect on the subject.

Great vigilance is exercised, not only in this city, but throughout the State, over the movements of the negro population. Without any doubt there is a growing apprehension that the dangers of insurrection are imminent, and the Legislature has before it several bills designed to meet the case, by providing for a patrol police throughout the State.

No new movements are likely to take place before the Commissioners to Washington return and make their report to the body that sent them—at any rate, before something certain transpires to develop the policy of the Government.

The Revolutionists place great reliance on Mr. BUCHANAN, and count confidently on either the absolute surrender of the forts, or the continuing of them in such a condition as to render their capture practicable.

THE QUESTION OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Convention, since its assemblage, has been very diligent in its duties. It has thrown off one Government; but the more difficult task, perhaps, remains, to build up another Government in its stead. This is the great business now before it, and we beg leave to offer upon it a few suggestions for what they may be worth.

The Convention now sitting in South Carolina, and all the other Conventions which shall assemble to dissolve the existing Union, have the power, and we presume are expected to exercise it, of speedily organizing a Confederacy between such of the Southern States as shall secede from the Union. Uncertainty and delay are dangerous. The other Cotton States will look to South Carolina to recommend the time, place and means of forming a Southern Confederacy.

It appears to us that the Convention of South Carolina might well pass an ordinance inviting the seceding States to meet South Carolina at Montgomery, Ala., on the first or second Monday in February next, by delegates *appointed by the seceding Conventions*, to form a Constitution for a Southern Confederacy, and to put the same into operation. The place we suggest is very central in the South, and easily accessible by railroad from all sides. The State of Alabama, by her action, has brought matters to their present auspicious condition. And Montgomery in roughly sympathizes with the movement, and boasts of excellent accommodations. By the first or second Monday in February, all the Southern States which intend to secede from the Union will have done so; and as soon as they have seceded, they can appoint their delegates to the Convention to frame the constitution for a Southern Confederacy. The last State which proposes to secede from the Union is Georgia, whose Convention meets on the 17th day of January. Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas have not yet distinctly indicated their action; but, if they intend to act with the seceding States, they can easily accommodate their action to the first or second Monday in February. The delegates appointed by the several seceding Conventions, immediately after the Convention has finished its labors, can report to their several State Conventions for a ratification of the constitution. The constitution can thus be made, ratified and put into operation by April next.

It appears to us that this matter now constitutes the great business of our Convention, and that after finishing it the Convention can adjourn. It can direct its President to call it together again as soon as its delegates are prepared to report to it the Constitution which shall be agreed on for a Southern Confederacy.

THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA FOR SECESSION

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Returns from all the counties in the different sections of the State, thus far received, indicate that straight out secession has swept everything by fifty thousand, in East, West, Middle and Southern Alabama. Hardly one opposed to separate State action has been elected.

The majority in the Convention for immediate secession will be at least fifty. Alabama will follow South Carolina on the 10th of January.

To-day passed off very quietly. No disturbance amongst the negro population, and no apprehension of any.

Gov. MOORE has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on the 14th of January.

CONVENING OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The latest advices from Texas state that Gov. HOUSTON will convene an extra session of the Texas Legislature on the 21st of January, to consider the present crisis.

The Convention of the People will be held on the 28th of January.

Thanksgiving feeling is in the ascendant.

CO-OPERATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The cooperation meeting this evening to ratify the nomination of Delegates was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. SOULE and others.

THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL EXCITEMENT.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The guns have not yet been sent from the Alleghany Arsenal, but the public mind is still agitated upon the subject. Strong hopes are entertained that the order will be revoked by the Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN ENCOUNTERS A SECESSIONIST.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Springfield, Ill., describes a scene, to which allusion has already been made, between Mr. LINCOLN and a Mississippian wearing a blue cockade. The fellow received some rather severe rebuffs in his cruisings around town, and retired to his hotel in consequence. The correspondent writes:

"Nothing further was heard of the churl, until he loomed up all of a sudden, in the afternoon, in Mr. LINCOLN'S reception-room. His nerves were doubtless braced up by divers do-es of whisky, for the daring feat of facing the 'Black Republican' like 'he-hidden.' But great as his mettle may have been before entering into the Presidential presence, it evidently left him as soon as he entered. Introducing himself as Mr. D. E. RAY, of YAZOO, Miss., he took his seat with all the meekness of a lamb, and 'sat in silent expectation' for about twenty minutes—holding, however, his hat so that the object of his terror could not fail to observe the cockade. Insulting as the sight must have proved to the President elect, he perceived at once of what stuff the man was made, and hence hardly appeared to notice him, but quietly continued his conversation with some other visitors. A Missourian, who happened to be present and seated near the Mississippian, at last directed his attention to the latter. He asked him a number of questions in relation to the proposed secession of Mississippi. The sullen answers of the Southerner struck the ear of a radical Republican Yankee, likewise in attendance on the same occasion. Waxing angry at the Mississippian's evasive answers, he inquired tauntingly of him: 'Don't that suit you?' Whereupon the President elect, evidently uneasy at the prospect of a violent altercation, interposed by joining in the conversation. In its course the Southron asserted that the people of his State were not afraid of Mr. LINCOLN, but the party [illegible] him. This [illegible] was of course [illegible] of the cockade, which he had ever read Mr. LINCOLN'S debates with Senator DOUGLAS.' Being answered in the negative, he requested the former to furnish a copy to the fire-eater; the latter also expressing a desire for the book, the President-elect procured one, and having appropriately inscribed it on the title page, handed it to him, remarking: 'You will find that the only difference between you and me is, that I think Slavery wrong, and you think it right; that I am opposed to its extension, while you advocate it; and that as to the security of the institution and the protection of slave property in the States where it has a lawful existence, you will find it as great under my Administration as it ever was under that of Mr. Buchanan.'

Mr. LINCOLN also found occasion to state, 'that if the Southern States concluded upon a contingent secession, that is, upon awaiting aggressive acts on the part of his Administration, they would never go out of the Union.' All of this the southerner received in unbroken silence. He was obviously at a perplexing loss what to say. His embarrassment finally made him so uncomfortable, that he got up and tried to make his way out. Mr. LINCOLN saw him to the door, shook hands with him, and told him playfully that he hoped the Southern people were not afraid of getting hurt by him. 'No we aint,' was the reply."

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts papers publish a correspondence between Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP and Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, relative to the Personal Liberty Law. Mr. WINTHROP urges Mr. ASHMUN to use his influence to secure the repeal of this measure, and in reply to the latter writes emphatically:

"I say then, without hesitation, that, in my judgment, the enactments of our legislature which are intended, or calculated to impair the force and effect of the fugitive slave acts of Congress are wholly unconstitutional and void. They should never have been passed; and ought not to be permitted to remain on our statute book. I denounced them when they were first projected and have never failed to feel and express a deep regret that any of our people should have been led, by acts of injustice on the part of any of our sister States, to retaliate by an act of indefensible wrong on our own part.

After giving a history of the different State laws which, in effect, obstructed the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. ASHMUN refers to the various unconstitutional acts now in force in South Carolina, but its bad eminence in this respect he says should be no excuse for Massachusetts; nor should she seek for justification of her course in the violence done to her Senator, or to Kansas. He would not counsel the repeal of these obnoxious measures to please the plotters of treason at the South nor would he refrain from it to gratify fanaticism which is equally hostile to the constitution in the North. The former class openly declare that they care nothing about them, and that their repeal would change no purpose of theirs. But they should be repealed because they are wrong; and being wrong, says Mr. ASHMUN, our own good cause is weakened by their continuance; and the sincere friends of the Union in the South are weakened because thereby this single and only vulnerable point which they cannot defend. Let our own State be right, and thus be invulnerable!"

He declines to sign the proposed memorial to the Legislature because this mode of approaching that body has been sadly abused.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE'S CREW FROM THE PACIFIC.

The corvette *Macedonian*, ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, is now ready for sea at Portsmouth, N. H.

The old crew and the remnant of the marine guard of the corvette *Cyane*, of the Pacific Squadron, arrived here yesterday. The sailors were transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and the marines to the barracks. Nearly half the latter deserted, so that the detachment is a small one. The accounts of the ship have been forwarded to Washington. It is thought that the men will be discharged.

The condition of the United States Corps of Marines is now receiving attention from the authorities. It consists, all told, of little less than 2 000 men, rank and file, of whom about 500 are stationed at the different Navy-yards, and the remainder on board our national ships, in various parts of the world. There is not in the pay of Government a more efficient or braver body of troops than the marines. Recruiting goes on slowly at the different barracks, but there are no special rendezvous opened.

Advices by the *Dolphin* report everything all right in the Brazil Station. The new steam gunboat *Seminole* was about to commence her "messenger business" in the waters of the La Plata and Paraguay. The officers and crews of the *Congress* and *Pulaski* were well. Another ship was needed in the fleet.

The new steam corvette *Pensacola* will, we understand, be got ready for squadron duty early in the new year. Her machinery is almost ready for shipping at Norfolk, where she arrived some months ago from Florida. The *Pensacola* will undergo a critical survey and trial trip before leaving the States, as some constructors seem doubtful of her success.

THE GREAT DEFALCATION.

The Statements of Russell—How the Bonds were Obtained—More Arrests Expected.

Injunction Against the Bank of the Republic in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

I had a personal interview with RUSSELL and BAILEY to-day. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars bonds have been offered in the case of RUSSELL. The five hundred thousand dollars could not be obtained. He has sent home to St. Louis for an indemnity bond, covering the whole amount, and it will soon be here. GODDARD, the Justice who fixed the bail, stated that he did it at the instance of the Executive, and had it been entirely left to himself, he would have made it nine hundred thousand dollars.

HUMPHREY MARSHAL, CHILTON & DAVIDGE, counsel for RUSSELL, intended to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of cruel, excessive and unconstitutional bail. They concluded to wait a little, however, at the instance of RUSSELL, who says he is willing to comply with every demand of the Government, under protest. He protests strongly against the interference of the President.

RUSSELL assures me that he did not know how the bonds were obtained. They came through a third party, and he had no knowledge or connection with BAILEY'S acts. He paid the discounts and interest, and received no more than what was due him. He has no doubt he will establish his entire innocence. His business is badly broken up in consequence of his arrest, but he will not resign the Presidency of the Pony Express, as the Company all stand firmly by him.

LEA & LATHAM deny all knowledge of BAILEY'S operations and frauds.

WARRANTS were issued, to-day, for the arrest of two or three others.

FANT and GAULT gave BAILEY notice that they should surrender the bail in his case.—Whereupon he voluntarily went to jail. The cause of this act of his bondsmen is not known—it probably results from the general indignation felt at the partiality shown BAILEY over RUSSELL, and the interference of the President.

A motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* for RUSSELL will be made in the morning.

The impeachment of FLOYD, Secretary of War, is freely talked of to night in the hotels and political circles, on account of the recent fraud developments.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Further revelations show that RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co's contract has two years to run. The alleged acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memoranda, stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain service under the contract for the transportation of Army supplies, which RUSSELL from time to time used as collateral security in borrowing money. Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by the other Departments under like circumstances. GODARD BAILEY, in his letter of confession to Secretary THOMPSON, says that no officer of the Government had any complicity or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having abstracted the bonds, and that it was confined to the persons directly implicated and heretofore named.

The bondsmen for Mr. BAILEY surrendered him to-day and he is now in jail. As to the bail required of RUSSELL it having been agreed to take $200,000 outside the jurisdiction of the Court, Senator GWIN and Representatives WOODSON and BARRETT, have gone his security for this amount. The remaining $300,000 is being made up by citizens of Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself denies that any defalcation exists in his department. However, the examination into its condition continues, and so far none of the Trust bonds are missing.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 26.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States of America and Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior vs. William H. Russell—Majors and Waddell, comprising the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, Godard Bailey, the Bank of the Republic and James T. Soutter, President thereof.—This is a bill filed by the District-Attorney of this District. It sets forth that on

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Government and the Press—The New Circular of Count de Persigny—The Fall of Peking—The Late Murder in a Railway Carriage—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

A new circular to the Prefects of Police from the new Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY, defines the position of the Administration on the subject of the Press. M. DE PERSIGNY begins by reading us a short lecture on the history of England, and then commits the absurdity of comparing the law on the Press in England to that in France, giving the preference for its liberality to the latter! With his French notions, he cannot see the abyss which exists between the condition of a Press judged, like the citizen, by the common law, and that judged by a single individual, independent of all law. In definitive, the new circular, which it was hoped was going to emancipate the Press, leaves it just here: Liberty to discuss the acts of the Government within bounds judged by M. DE PERSIGNY, *who promises to be liberal*, but an absolute prohibition, as heretofore, from attacking the Constitution or the Emperor.

The Allies have taken two of the exterior gates of Peking, they have pillaged the Summer palace of the Emperor, and the happy parents of the lucky sons who compose the French part of this foraging party, are already counting on the fortunes their sons are going soon to pour into their laps. There remain still the interior gates, and it would not be surprising if these were gates neither exterior nor interior, for travelers tell us that doors are one of the particular manias of the Chinese. The ones that have just fallen before the allied army may have been of porcelain or lacquer work, and in that case we shall see before six months the vendors of curiosities at Paris selling pieces of the gates of Peking, or even plates of lacquer work from those same gates. The celestial Emperor, brother to the Sun and the Stars, has fallen into the low degree of a shooting star, for he has disappeared, and has gone to seek a hiding-place perhaps with the Moon, his cousin or aunt—the *savans* are not agreed on this latter point. This allied expedition proves, at least, that whether the Chinese invented powder or not, they do not know how to use it, and that if they are brilliant in peace, they shine but dimly in war.

For a few days past the hawkers have been selling in the streets of Paris a map printed in Hanover by the Court printer, and which represents the condition of France after the coalition. On this map all the northern and eastern circle of departments or counties are given to Germany, the southern circle to Switzerland, Italy and Spain. France is limited to the central departments which surround Paris. Thus reduced, the kingdom might be called Bourges, as in the time of CHARLES VII. It is astonishing even, while thus dismembering the country, that they left anything at all; but Paris was there, and it is not the custom when one is invited out to dine to put the dessert in his pocket. You may wish to know why the French republ ant and sell this uncomplimentary map in the streets of Paris; but they let you know themselves by printing over it the words, "How Germany is going to serve us in 1861." Accordingly, some malicious people believe the map is a forgery, and that the Government has chosen this as one of the methods to irritate the people against the Germans, and to prepare the way for that war on the Rhine, so much talked about in these later days. But there is evidence that the map is genuine, and thus we are left to believe that these good and peaceable Germans have selected this new mode of warfare as much less destructive and costly than the rifled cannon and the sword bayonet. It would be easy to reply to this with another map, and thus the war between nations would be reduced to an interchange of innocent rolls of printed paper; but the wit of the thing is not very apparent.

The murder of M. POINSOT, presiding Judge of the Imperial Court of Paris, in a railway train, has given rise to a discussion as to the best mode of avoiding similar accidents in the future. The police is careful that all other public places, all places outside the threshold of the private family but this, shall be well guarded against assassins, thieves and maniacs. Why should railway cars be an exception? Why should this horrid man-trap be tolerated, when it would be so easy to provide a remedy? These are the questions the public ask, and some one has had the courage to recommend the system of cars in use in a part of Germany, which is nothing more nor less than the American system lately adopted there. If there is one thing more than another in which the European Railway Companies show their obstinacy, or more than that, their downright stupidity, it is in this persistent refusal to put passengers in communication with the conductor and the engineer of a train. In England and France the cars are all short and divided into three compartments, holding each either six or eight persons, according as the road is a wide or a narrow guage. Once in a compartment—in England you are locked in—there is no longer any communication with either the conductor or the engineer, or with other of the passengers than those contained in your compartment. If you are alone with an assassin, he may murder and rob you at his leisure; if your small party comprise a maniac, he may draw a knife and cut and slash his fellow-passengers to pieces as an innocent pastime between one station and another; if your car catches fire you may be roasted to death, or, at least, suffocated with smoke, before accident reveals your condition to some one on the distant engine; for there is absolutely no communication, neither by a central aisle, as exists in the American trains, nor by a wire communication running along the top. Was there ever stupidity so flagrant, and especially so criminal? And yet there is not one month that passes in England more particularly, in which the papers do not notice an accident more or less serious from this want of communication through a train. Nevertheless, England and France talk loudly of their progress—so loudly, that we are almost forced to believe that they do not adopt this American idea simply because it is American. Since the famous burning of a whole train-load of several hundred people on the Versailles road, the French have adopted the plan of placing a guard on the last car, in a box overlooking the train, and by his side he carries a cow's horn, with which to inform the engineer if he smells smoke. But this man cannot see or know of crimes perpetrated within the multitudinous compartments of the cars, and, even in case of fire, one nose is not as good as several hundred. In this discussion, provoked by the late terrible murder, the best thing that has been proposed is the fixing of a pane of glass in the partition between compartments, so that people can peep through from one compartment to another, and see what their neighbors are doing! French inventive genius hath this extent and no more!

The French Government, which retains the control of the telegraph lines, has been reproached by the mercantile people for not seeking to introduce modifications into the system, in order to diminish the tariff of charges. One of the semi-official papers replies to the complaints, apparently by authority, and we gather from this reply some facts interesting to the American reader. It appears that pretended improvements are frequently presented, and that these improvements are faithfully tested, but that up to the present moment the Morse system, now exclusively in use in France, has constantly maintained its superiority over all other systems, both for economy and for facility of working. Lately an invention was presented to the director of the telegraphs by a M. MARQFOY, which was heralded by its inventor as the great desideratum, and this instrument, after careful investigation, was found to be almost a reproduction of BAIN's telegraph, without, however, any advantages over that one. It was tried ever different lines and found not only deficient in clearness of printing and in economy, (for it required a steam engine to turn the cylinders,) but it did not equal the Morse system in rapidity. But an exception to these general failures is made in favor of the system of Prof. HUGHES, of Kentucky. This system, according to the writer in the French paper, is now being thoroughly tested, and such results have been already obtained as warrant the belief that it will be eventually adopted, but whether to the exclusion of the Morse system or not, the writer does not say. It is a matter of just pride, however, that in either case the system is still American, and that nothing, so far, has been invented in Europe which at all approaches the perfection or the efficiency of the American inventions.

An American sewing-machine establishment at Paris—that of GROVER & BAKER—directed by Mr. GOODWIN, has adopted in the Paris journals that hideous style of advertising now so much in fashion in the United States, which consists in repeating lines and words through a whole column or page. The innovation of Mr. GOODWIN is the newspaper curiosity of the moment; but, fortunately, the disfiguration of the journals is scarcely perceptible, since they are little better than "posters" in their normal condition.

A letter from Naples publishes an account of a dinner given by the King of Sardinia at that city, at which the British Admiral and the Commander of the American man-of-war, the *Iroquois*, were present. Only in giving the names of these gentlemen he calls them, no doubt by an excess of courtesy, Admiral Sir RODNEY MUNDY, and Capt. Sir PALMER.

The Duke of Malakoff is to have $100,000 a year as Governor of Algeria, which, added to his salary as Marshal, Senator, Member of the Council of Regency and Duke, constitute an income from the State Treasury of $162,000 a year. But the Duke can't obtain the consent of his young wife to accompany him in his Algerine exile, and she is fitting up the handsome residence in the Avenue Montaigne, given her by the Empress at the time of her marriage, as a permanent residence during the Governor's absence. The Governor was complaining a few days ago to the Emperor that he could not induce his wife to go with him to Algiers, when His Majesty said to him, laughing, "That's it; you can take Sebastopol, Duke, but you can't conquer a woman!"

Gen. FLEURY, the bosom friend and constant companion of the Emperor, and who is said to be a little free with his Majesty's money under the present arrangement, is about to have created for him a sort of Ministry which will have the charge of the horse and dog establishments of his Majesty.

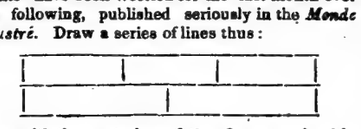
Mr. COBDEN, after having finished the commercial transactions for which he was sent to France, and after a fortnight's visiting among his friends—for no man was ever more of a lion in Paris society—has just left for a two months' visit to Algiers.

A marriage has just taken place between the Prince BIBESCO and a grand-daughter of Marshal NEY, Mlle. D'ELCHINGEN.

It appears certain that M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is to return to the *Presse*, of which he will have the political department. Just after the new liberal measures of the Government, the entry of such a pen into the political arena cannot be regarded otherwise than as dangerous.

A M. JOSEPH BORD, living in one of the Departments, has offered the sum of 250 francs as a premium for the best solution of the following question: What is the best method of elevating the energy of the provincial mind without obstructing the rapidity of political action?" Fifty dollars is not too much for answering a problem almost as difficult as that other well-known one: Given the length of a vessel and the height of the mainmast, find the age of the captain.

Speaking of problems, "all Paris and the Departments" have been worried for the last month over the following, published seriously in the *Monde Illustré*. Draw a series of lines thus:



Then with three strokes of the finger, and without returning upon any line already touched, wipe them all out. All the slates, dead-walls and shop-doors of Paris are now sacrificed to this interesting exercise in mathematics. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Resistance of Francis II. at Gaeta—Suffering at Rome—The Policy of Austria in Venetia—Division of the Italian Navy—Views of American Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

FRANCIS II. still stubbornly resists at Gaeta, and no one knows whether it will be days, or weeks, or even months, before he is dislodged. Gen. CIALDINI is pushing forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit his seige works, and will before long be prepared to strike his hardest blows. The young King has been hunted like a beast of prey all the way from his capital to what may be called his last den, which has no opening except into the sea. The prolonged and spirited resistance which he has made, has surprised everybody, and won for him somewhat of the *prestige* which belongs to a real hero. But he gains no new friends, and there are none left to smile favorably upon him except the Pope and the priests of Rome. He has been prudent and humane enough to send the female members of his family to a place of safety. They have arrived at Rome and are temporarily accommodated in the palace of the Quirinal Hill. It is said that the magnificent Farnese Palace, which is the property of the King, will be got ready for the Royal family. It may be that FRANCIS II., when resistance at Gaeta is no longer possible, may find it more convenient to establish himself in the family mansion in the Eternal City, surrounded with sympathizing and well-tried friends, rather than seek a colder asylum in more distant Bavaria or Spain. The young Bourbon is far from having lost all his hope, and must still wish to be a near spectator of passing events. He knows, as well as any Italian of what unstable elements the population of his own Naples is composed, and the slightest courage or sagacity, would prompt him to be near at hand to take advantage of any new circumstances which the vicissitudes of revolution may present.

From Rome no very cheering intelligence comes. Murmurs of discontent, and groans that come of real suffering, only are heard. No portion of Peter's pence which the Catholic world has been contributing to replenish the Pope's purse, goes to relieve the sufferings of the famishing population, or help carry forward in a legitimate way the work which was begun by the Saviour of men and his apostles. Very few foreigners have yet arrived at Rome, and that portion of the inhabitants dependent upon strangers for a living, are looking forward to a season even worse than the last. Street robberies are frequent, and the police seem to be thinking of anything else but looking after the delinquents. Many of FRANCIS the Second's discharged soldiers are arriving at Rome, and of the 21,000, or more, still serving him at Gaeta, it may be expected that before long some new detachments will follow. Soldiering is a very uncertain trade, and pays but poorly in peaceful piping times, and it is not a great deal more to be coveted by those who can find anything better to do, when the drum and bugle sound for war. There are just now in Florence a good many discharged volunteers from GARIBALDI's camp, not a few of whom are somewhat worse for the wear and tear of military life.

Reports continue to come of a possible willingness on the part of Austria to part with Venetia for a money consideration; but there is probably not the slightest reason for entertaining such a belief. The policy or the pride of Austria does not so readily give way. Her ability to defend that province is probably greater at this moment than ever before. But the power of Italy, either for resistance or aggression, is also greater, and the combination which the King must feel, in spite of opposite counsels, to measure his strength with the Emperor for the possession of this prize, may be too great to be overcome. A new war in the Spring is looked forward to as a result inevitable, from present tendencies. Austria has now 150,000 men within the limits of her Italian province, and more than that number which, at a moment of exigency, she could pour over the border. Her forces at present in Italy are divied into five sections, much better officered, we are assured, than for some time before. By next year VICTOR EMANUEL will have at least 300,000 men of arms which he can bring into the field. Besides these, there will be bodies of mobilized and unmobilized National Guard, which may act as a police when the soldiers of the regular army are removed from the more turbulent centres. The Ministerial Council are maturing the project of law, upon which the National Parliament, at its approaching session, will be called upon to act, which will proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy, and declare Venice to be part and parcel of his kingdom. The most important question is, will the latter step be equivalent to a declaration of war against Austria, for the acquisition of the only portion of Italian territory now remaining under foreign control?

Another scheme which is about to be carried into execution is the division of the now very respectable Italian Navy into three fleets—that of the North, with the station at Genoa; of the South, with the station at Naples, and of the Adriatic, with Ancona as the point of departure and return. New vessels are in process of construction, and others are projected. Several cities are taking steps for the contribution of means by which vessels to be called after them are to be built and given to the Government, as tokens of municipal loyalty. Great activity prevails in all the Government establishments for the manufacture of cannon and munitions of war. It will cost something handsome to set up the new kingdom; of that the Italians are persuaded, and they are willing to spend. But the condition of the country demands that even greater efforts should be made than those at present put forth. GARIBALDI has again and again told his fellow-countrymen that an army of not less than a half a million of men is the best guarantee of the independence of Italy, after it is once acquired. Men and money in abundance are now needed, perhaps, more than ever before, as a security against the possible disaster of defeat from abroad, or reaction at home.

Intelligence of the success of the party opposed to the extension of Slavery in the United States has been received in this part of Europe with general and very intense satisfaction. To be sure, the remarks in the Italian journals exhibit a very imperfect acquaintance with our affairs, but the usual tone is one of sympathy and hopefulness in view of the more just and reasonable position, upon the question of Slavery, which the country is about to assume. For years past the public opinion of Europe has undoubtedly tended less and less favorably towards us. We were, as a political society, losing confidence and respect—not for the negative fault of political inconsistency, but for the positive crime of encouraging a great wrong springing from a principle so poisonous and vile that in its workings it must not only destroy the Republic, but Liberty itself. The most intelligent advocates of progress here, who must naturally be our best friends, were discouraged and made sad by our example of retrogression. But now, all once more take courage, and, as with those engaged in a common cause, sympathize sincerely with us in the struggles and trials through which we have yet to go. Strange it is that, in our case, Democracy has suffered most from those who pretend to be its sincerest advocates. It has been wounded by members of its own household, and received its most damaging blows from the hands of its friends.

Referring to the very imperfect understanding which the people here generally have of our political state, reminds one of the extreme ignorance which exists, even among tolerably well educated persons, of our general condition. The people of Northern Italy live more in contact with the great world, and with superior facilities for knowing what is going forward, would be ashamed not to be any better informed than their neighbors of the Centre and the South. Before the awakening of 1848, the people of Italy hardly had an idea of a world beyond the Alps, and it is only since the last shock that they have been stimulated to open their eyes wide enough to give even a glance at the two great continents of Asia and America. As to our great English-speaking branch of the human family, their imaginations are often sadly confused. There are those who do not appear to have made up their minds whether the country known as the United States is somewhere in the heart of England, or whether England has a "local habitation" in the middle of America. They are constantly seeing many of the wandering children of the two countries, whose tongues wag to the use of the same words, but they do not always distinguish the citizen from the subject. Still, they are beginning at length to apply these exterior tests which distinguish Jonathan from John; among the most conventional of which are the whiskers and the shoes. But while the people here are ignorant of us, they wish to know of us. No print in a shop-window attracts so much attention as one representing some characteristic scene in our country. Americans coming to Europe, who wish to do a little missionary work, would do well to put into the bottom of their trunks a few maps, photographs and prints of our principal streets and buildings, to be scattered for the benefit of those who seek instruction through the medium of the eye. AP.

FROM JAPAN.

Refusal to Negotiate a Treaty with Prussia—Security of Foreigners—Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

I have little in the shape of news to give you by this mail. The Prussians have been positively refused a treaty; and the Commissioner, Count EULENBERG, finds himself in rather an unpleasant predicament, hardly knowing what course to pursue. He is oscillating with his two ships of war between this port and Yedo, so as to give his men liberty on shore occasionally, as that cannot be done in the Imperial city. I understand that he hopes the arrival of the *Niagara*, with the Ambassadors, will alter in some degree the policy of the Japanese Government, as it will then be fully aware of the ability of Western nations to enforce their just demands. More will depend, however, we believe, on the turn things take at the Pei-ho; for, without a doubt, the Japanese will become insolent over a defeat of the Allied forces.

The latest advices from the seat of war are, that the Allies were before Peking; that they met with some considerable opposition on their way up, and were waiting for reinforcements of men, guns and ammunition before laying siege to the Imperial Capital. It was reported that the Emperor had fled. Commissioner PARES, from Canton, and the correspondent of the London *Times*, that were captured under a flag of truce, are still in the hands of the Chinese. No harm has, as yet, been done them, as PARES, in a letter to Lord ELGIN, says he is well cared for and in comfortable quarters. The Chinese have received notice that if they harm a hair of these prisoners heads Peking will be given to the flames.

Though the Japanese may be troublesome on diplomatic relations, no further fears are entertained for the safety of foreigners here—if they do not indiscreetly prowl about nights. As a community, however, we feel quite as secure as we would in Europe or America. Prince MITO, who I have said in a previous letter has been the great enemy to foreigners, and the instigator of the assassinations last Winter, is dead. It is reported that he died from poison, but being a man over 60 he probably died from natural causes. A small trade is going on in tea and silk—a slight improvement perhaps on your last dates from here. A large import trade in cotton goods and camlets has sprung up, however, on which foreigners are making very large profits—as they take in pay the dollar which cost the Japanese but 66 cents worth of their products. The United States steamer *Hartford* arrived here on the 25th from Nagasaki, and is to be followed by the *Sagimaw* in a few days. The *Niagara* has not yet arrived, but we are looking for her every day. I-SHI-YA.

FROM MISSOURI.

Conservative Feeling in St. Louis and Missouri—Edward Bates in Lincoln's Cabinet—The Secession of South Carolina and its Effect upon the People—The Bentonport Expedition and Gen. Frost's Duel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

During this season of sensations and alarms, when the blue-lights of the melodrama shed a livid and ghastly radiance upon the political stage, a veracious newsmonger will find any dish which he may prepare for the public palate from this place flat and spiritless, lacking as it must, the essential spice of secession or the rich aromatic flavor of treason. We are in good sooth a quiet, humdrum, Union-loving, law-abiding people here, who, suffering intensely in the sensitive pocket nerve from the madness which rules the hour and paralizes public credit, but who do not yet despair of the Constitution and the Confederacy, nor realize that the success of the Republicans has been the ruin of the Republic. Although a few ambitious youths have sported in the streets of St. Louis the far-famed cockade of disunion, to the amused amazement of sober citizens, and the infinite delectation of a "rabble rout" of curious boys, yet the large majority of the people of Missouri are in favor of giving a fair trial to the President who has been fairly elected, before they permit the chivalric champions of Southern rights and wrongs to smash things generally.

This popular feeling has been strengthened and deepened by the announcement that EDWARD BATES has been called to the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN. The ripe experience and eminent qualifications of this distinguished son of Missouri, together with his well-known conservatism and patriotism, give assurance, not only to the people of his own State, but to his old associates and friends throughout the South, that nothing aggressive or ultra will characterize the policy of the next Administration. Mr. BATES finds no inconsistency between his old position of a Southern Whig and his present decided Republicanism. He does not hesitate to declare his opinion, that the Union must be preserved, even though it be necessary to arm the strong hand of the Government to coerce recusant and seceding States back to their loyalty.

The action of South Carolina has effected no change in, nor, indeed, has it produced any apparent impression upon the sentiment of this community. The announcement of the newsboys of her "succession" was viewed as merely a laughable way of telling a foregone conclusion. The only question of serious import is what will be her action in regard to Fort Moultrie. Should her misguided citizens commit the long-talked of "overt act," then, indeed, will a fearful day of reckoning speedily await them; so long as they vent their spleen in wordy harangue and harmless ordinances they are safe, but should they by armed interference with the Federal authorities tarnish the lustre of our national flag, then let them expect the doom of traitors.

The Southwest expedition of the gallant citizen soldiery of St. Louis to repress the rumored incursions of MONTGOMERY, has resulted, since their return, in numerous quarrels among the valiant heroes of that bloodless campaign, to say nothing of its harvest of cramps, colds and catarrhs. Mars for a time ruled the heavens and rained chivalric influences down. It would seem that during their brief military experience of three weeks many of the privates fancied that their officers assumed the arrogance of martinets, and treated their men not as beloved fellow-citizens, companions of their toils, but as if, like Falstaff's ragged regiment, they were mere food for powder. Amicable adjustments and satisfactory apologies and explanations have been the order of the day among these chieftains since they have returned to the level of common mortality, with the notable exception of the Generalissimo of the expedition. Mr. E. B. SAYERS was a private in the Engineer Corps, and in a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, was indiscreet enough to indulge in some comments upon the conduct of Gen. FROST towards the Brigade. The morning after the arrival of the soldiers home, Gen. FROST (who is not the mythical Jack Frost the *Courier des Etat Unis* would have him) called upon Mr. SAYERS and demanded if he was the author of the letter in the *Democrat*. SAYERS admitted he was, when Gen. FROST administered a severe castigation with his horsewhip, an armed friend standing by to prevent any interruption. SAYERS made some ineffectual resistance at the time, and the next morning sent his assailant a challenge, which was duly accepted. The parties were promptly on the ground, with the usual retinue of seconds, witnesses and surgeons, and exchanged shots with dueling pistols in the most harmless manner possible. Gen. FROST's second then asked if SAYERS was satisfied. He demanded another shot. Then FROST's second communicated to the company that his principal had told him before coming on the ground that he would not fire at Mr. SAYERS, and that in fact he had not aimed at him, but at a tree some distance from him, where the effect of his ball could be seen. Mr. SAYERS, upon learning this, expressed himself satisfied, and mutual explanations and apologies passed between the parties, who returned to the city in an exceedingly amicable frame of mind. Although the duel was fought within three miles of the Court-house, and the whole details are matter of public notoriety, no attempt has been or will be made to vindicate the violated majesty of the law. E.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar.... THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday.

SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, several prisoners, convicted during the term, were brought up for sentence.

SENTENCE OF MORRISETT FOR ARSON.

Come A. Morrisett, who had pleaded guilty of arson in the third degree, was first put to the bar. The Court remarked to the prisoner that when he had pleaded, the District Attorney had stated that his connection with the transaction for which his brother had been sentenced to State Prison, was not altogether clear. On account of this, and some other representations which had been made to the Court, a low sentence would be imposed, in the hope that when the prisoner returned to society, he might determine to reform, and gain an honest livelihood by his industry. The sentence was confinement in the penitentiary for six months.

THE SCHUMACKER MURDER—HOFFMAN SENTENCED.

Frans Hoffman, who had pleaded guilty to the murder of MRS. Schumacker and her child, was next brought out. He was a German, and all communication with him was conducted through Mr. Kazinski. The Court remarked that it had no discretion in imposing a sentence for murder in the second degree, to which offence the prisoner had pleaded guilty. The statute was peremptory in affixing the penalty of imprisonment in the State Prison for life. This, therefore, was the sentence of the Court. The usual advice was given, to devote the hours of leisure to repentance and prayer to God for forgiveness.

FINLEY, THE WIFE-MURDERER, SENTENCED.

Daniel Finley, convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing his wife, was next brought out. He simply remarked that he was not guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted. The Court replied that the jury could not have brought in any less verdict than they had given. It was unsafe that such a person as the prisoner should go at large. He was, therefore, sentenced to the State Prison for life; the sentence being accompanied with the same advice as that given to the last prisoner sentenced.

KIMMELSTIEL SENTENCED—OPINION OF COURT ON THE POWER TO SUSPEND SENTENCES.

Samuel Kimmelstiel, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar. His counsel urged a light sentence. The Court remarked that it had received an affidavit setting forth the bad character of Mrs. Karples, one of the principal witnesses against the prisoner; but that it could not therefore render the sentence any less than previously determined upon. His Honor had been asked to suspend sentence in this, as well as in Morrisett's case. But he did not believe that any Criminal Court in the State had legal authority to suspend sentence upon a person convicted. In the Governor alone resided the pardoning power, and suspension of sentence was a *quasi* pardon. His Honor had understood that the Recorder had exercised the function of suspending sentence often, and he had asked that officer by what authority he did so. The Recorder had replied that he believed there was an old statute applying to his Court. But neither Judge Balcom, nor either of the Supreme Justices whom he had consulted had been able to find the statute. Some of the country Justices of the Peace had lately begun to adopt the fashion from their City brethren, and exercised a suspending power for which they had no legal warrant whatever. In the present case, if the Court had the power to suspend sentence, it would not exercise it; such a power, if it exists, should be used with the greatest discretion, and very rarely. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be confined at hard labor in State Prison for two years. Upon hearing his sentence, Kimmelstiel broke into noisy demonstrations of grief, which continued till he was removed from the Court.

THE LEARY MURDER—SENTENCE OF SHAY.

Mortimer Shay, who having been tried and convicted of murder under the old law, had obtained from the Court of Appeals a new trial, on Tuesday last pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. He was now brought up for sentence. His counsel offered several affidavits mitigating the character of the prisoner's offence. The Court however refused to change its mind, on the strength of *ex-parte* affidavits, and sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life; the sentence being accompanied with the usual advice.

THE KAVENAGH MURDER—SCHAGHT SENTENCED.

Frederick Schacht, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, for having taken the life of Michael Kavenagh, was next sentenced to State Prison for the term of three years and nine months; he Court remarking that it hoped the prisoner would take a warning from the present difficulty, when he came out from his confinement, to refrain from engaging in violent quarrels of any sort.

THE JEFFERDS CASE—MOTION FOR DISCHARGE DENIED.

Counsel for defence in the Jefferds' case next applied to the Court for discharge, or admission to bail of the prisoner, under the statute entitling a prisoner to a motion for discharge, when one term shall have passed after his indictment without having the cause tried, or the prisoner convicted. The motion was opposed by the District-Attorney, on the ground that he wished to wait before bringing this case to trial, until there had been an adjudication on the murder law of last Winter. Counsel for prisoner replied that there was no need of delay on that ground, as the defendant had offered on a previous occasion, through his counsel, to stipulate to be hung if convicted. After much discussion on both sides, the motion was denied.

TICKET SWINDLER ARRAIGNED.

Isaiah Selover, indicted for ticket swindling, was next arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for the first day of next term. This is a second offence, the prisoner having previously been convicted on an indictment for false pretences.

HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED.

On a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Sheriff Kelly, and ordering him to produce the body of Louis Prager, the Sheriff appeared by counsel, and after some discussion, and the writ being found formally defective, the motion was dismissed without prejudice.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*. The next term will open on the first Monday in January.

Charge of Judge Smalley on the Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 26.

Before Judge Smalley.

A Grand Jury was summoned for this morning, and the following named gentlemen answered to their names and were sworn in:

EDWARD M. YOUNG, Foreman.

J. W. Burnham,	Edwin Bergh,	Edward M. Banks,
Jas. R. Breuning,	Jesse M. Hodge,	Silas Dexter,
F. B. Elliott,	M. W. Hamilton,	H. V. W. Hyslop,
G. Lockwood,	John N. Olcott,	A. A. Peterson,
Chas. Partridge,	Joel B. Post,	Stephen Philbin,
Robt. W. Rodman,	S. H. St. John,	Elnathan Thorn,
Sam'l F. Williams,	R. F. Woodward,	Wm. Wright,
	Thomas S. Young.	

Judge SMALLEY then proceeded to charge the Jury in relation to the various offences which might be brought to their attention—among other things he charged them at some length as to the various statutes against the Slave-trade, which he prefaced with the following remarks:

"You will probably be called upon to investigate alleged infractions of the laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is not the duty nor the right of Courts or Jurors—to whom the Constitution and laws of our country have committed the administration of justice—to be blind or deaf to the generally-understood violation of any *important* law in the community around them. On the contrary, it is their imperative duty, if they have reason to believe, or even to suspect, that grave offences are committed against the laws, to make careful and thorough inquiries in relation thereto, and, if the fact is established, to present and punish the perpetrators.

If courts or jurors fail to do so, they in turn become offenders against the law, faithless, perjured guardians of the great trusts reposed in them, and deserving of the most condign punishment.

That the laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade have been often most grossly violated in this port, and in other places within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in this District, is a fact too notorious to admit of dispute or question. That this unchristian and inhuman traffic has greatly increased within the last few years, and is still increasing, and that principally from vessels fitted in and cleared from this port, does not admit of a doubt.

Within the last three months more than three thousand miserable human beings have been taken by American cruisers from slave vessels sailing from the port of New York.

This fact is well understood throughout the United States and all Christendom.

It has, at home and abroad, become a stigma and reproach upon this, the great commercial and maritime metropolis of the Western Continent, that his has been permitted. The laws against it are sufficiently plain, explicit and severe to put a speedy end to it, if vigorously and vigilantly enforced.

It will be a sad commentary upon the administrators of these laws, if, in future, they are not enforced.

The bold, defiant situation of this infamous, but growing traffic, it is believed is now well understood.

No honest man will lend it encouragement, but since it is known to exist, he will aid in putting it down, and bringing to punishment those engaged in it.

When any Government becomes so feeble, so indifferent, or so corrupt, that it will not enforce its vital laws—anarchy or revolution begins and *then* will soon be an end of all laws.

It must be expected that the degraded bad men who engage in, or aid and abet, this horrible trade (for none others do) will resort to any species of chicanery, fraud and falsehood to escape detection, cover up their infamy, and avoid punishment. Those who will in any way be privy to it, will resort to any crime, however atrocious, to conceal it. Such is human nature.

And a knowledge of it should be met by the most unyielding determination, vigilance, and vigor, of the officers of the law, to ascertain the truth, point out the criminals, and bring them to justice."

The Fowler Bond—Postponement of the Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC 26.

Before Justice Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—The plaintiffs' counsel moved this case, at the opening of Court this morning. The District-Attorney said that he had expected to try the case this morning, but must ask a postponement; that in view of the number of counsel opposed to him, he had written to the Government in relation to having associate counsel himself, and the gentleman to whom he had spoken to act with him could not attend till Friday; that a witness, moreover, for the Government was unable to be in Court this morning, and that he himself had a cold which made it difficult for him to talk much, and had a very important piece of business now pending for the Government involving some $870 000.

Judge BETTS said that there was no excuse offered which the Court could listen to, if the application was opposed, except the illness of the District-Attorney.

Mr. O'CONOR, for the defendants, said that he could not consent to the postponement, but he never could contend with much eagerness against a fair application for delay; that he could not go into the case on Friday as he had the first case at the Court of Appeals on Monday.

So after some further consultation the case was postponed for the term.

Trinity Church Property—Liability of Lessees for Assessments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Rooney.

The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church vs. *Israel Cook.*—This action was brought to make the defendant liable, as lessee of the plaintiffs' property in Reade-street.

In April, 1832, the plaintiffs leased to one Schwartz, for 21 years, a lot of land on the northerly side of Reade-street, which was subsequently assigned to the defendant. In 1836, an ordinance was passed for the widening of the street, as will be remembered, and the property was assessed for $2 000. The defendant declined to pay the assessment, averring that the plaintiffs, as reversioners, had been awarded $1,750, as damages to the lot in consequence of the widening of the street; and that he had tendered to them the difference between the amount of the assessment and the amount so received as damages.

The plaintiffs, however, averred that by the terms of the lease the lessee was to pay all assessments, taxes and charges on the lot for the term of the lease, and that the defendant was therefore liable to pay the entire amount. The plaintiffs having paid the sum of the assessment, brought this action to recover it back. To the defendant's answer, in substance as above stated, a demurrer was interposed. The following is the opinion of the Court:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The question raised and argued in this case is whether or not the covenant in the lease above mentioned applies to and makes the lessee or his assigns liable to pay the said assessment of $2,000 for the widening of Reade street. The covenant is "that the lessee and his assigns shall and will bear, pay and discharge all such duties, taxes, assessments and payments of what nature or kind soever as shall, during the term, be imposed on or grow due or payable out of or by reason of the said demised premises, or any part or parcel thereof;" and the statement in the complaint (which is not denied) is that by said proceedings for widening Reade-street, taxes while defendant was assignee of said lease and term, this assessment of $2,000 was imposed on and grew due and payable out of and for and by reason of the part of the demised premises not taken for said widening.

This statement brings the assessment clearly within the terms of the covenant, which runs with the land and binds the assignee; (Astor *vs.* Hoyt, 5 Wendell, 603; Astor *vs.* Miller, 2 Paige, 69; Kearney *vs.* Post, 1 Laud S. C. R., 105; Childs *vs.* Clark, 3 Barb. Ch. R., 52;) but defendant says the Commissioners did not assess him for any benefit to his interest in the premises, but they awarded to the plaintiffs, as reversioners, for damage to the premises $1,750, and assessed them for benefit in respect thereto $2,000; and he insists that these facts relieve the defendant from the obligation of the covenant.

The act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into an act passed April 9, 1813, provides (sec. 178,) that in cases of opening or widening streets, &c., the Commissioners appointed for that purpose shall make an estimate and assessment of the damage (if any) over and above the benefit, or of the benefit (if any) over and above the damage, as the case may be, to the respective owners, lessees, and persons respectively entitled to, or interested in the lands required for the purpose of the improvement, and in making their report shall state and report the excess and surplus only of the damage over benefit, or of benefit over damage, as the case may be in each case; and (sec. 181) that when part only of any lot or premises then under lease or other contract, shall be taken for the improvements, all contracts and engagements respecting the same shall, upon the confirmation of the report, cease and be discharged as to the part so taken, but remain valid as to the residue; and the rents or payments reserved or payable in respect of the same, shall be equitably apportioned.

Under this act, it now is force, it is contended that the defendant would be liable to pay the excess of damage over benefit which would have been assessed and reported by the Commissioners against the plaintiffs, as owners of the premises subject to the lease.

By the act passed April 20th, 1830, to amend the act before mentioned, (Laws of 1830, page 182) it is provided (sec. 3) that it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to report fully and separately the amount of loss and damage, and of benefit and advantage to each and every owner, lessee and person entitled to or interested in any lands or premises required for the purposes of any such improvement, (and no such case act of 1813 as is inconsistent with the provision is (by sec. 13) repealed.

The defendant now insists that the amount which by and under the proceedings in question, has been awarded and paid to the plaintiff, as stated in the answer, for damages, by reason of said proceeds, to their estate and interest in the premises described in said lease, should be deducted from the amount assessed upon such estate and interest, and the balance of said assessment only (or rather an equitable part of such balance) should be charged upon the defendant.

I can find no grounds for sustaining this position. This case was made since 1830, and it is to be presumed with reference to this law passed in that year. It is conceded that the proceedings for widening Reade-street have been regular, and that the law authorizing and regulating such proceedings has been observed and complied. It follows that in that part of the demised premises taken for the improvement there has been awarded and paid to defendant the value of his lease with interest thereon, and to plaintiffs the value of their estate, subject to said lease. In relation to the residue of the premises there has been assessed and reported the amount of benefit to the defendant as lessee (if any) and the plaintiffs as owners, subject to the lease, of such residue. And the rent to be paid by defendant to plaintiffs under the lease, subsequent to the improvement, has been or will be equitably apportioned. The part of the premises taken for the improvement must, I think, be regarded as entirely out of the case. That part has been by superior right (that of eminent domain) taken from both these parties, and both have been paid for their respective estates and interests therein. The lease, with all its covenants remains in full force as to the residue of the premises, and the amount of rent to be paid for such residue from the time of the improvement to the end of the term has been equitably adjusted, and this question now presented must be, in my opinion, decided in the same way as if this residue had been the whole premises originally demised. As I understand the case it is conceded that this assignment of $2,000 is imposed upon and payable by reason of said residue of the demised premises remaining subject to the lease, and it is not alleged that any sum has been paid or awarded to the plaintiffs as owners, or by reason or on account of said residue.

In my judgment the covenant in the lease applies to and includes this assessment, and makes the defendant liable therefor; and the statements of the answer are not sufficient to relieve him from such liability or to entitle him to any deduction from the amount claimed against him.

The plaintiffs must have judgment on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend his answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

G. M.

engaged in a dispute as to the political sentiments of Conway Cunningham were instrumental in the latter's death, for himself was to have been born in County Kerry. The company had all been drinking freely, and were filled with an energy which should best find vent in words. Consequently it sought relief in the operation of the knock-down argument. The result was that James Brennan had his head smashed with an iron wrench, and it is thought that he cannot survive the injury. Another of the disputants, Edward Reservman, had a slice taken from his scalp with a sabre, while several others were severely injured. Capt. Silvey and a force of policemen were promptly on hand to stop the disturbance, and Francis Dunlevey, Wm. Mitchell, Daniel Connor and James Cuity were arrested. The prisoners were yesterday locked up in the Tombs pending an examination.

A WELL-TIMED VISIT.

Miss Mary E. Ford, keeper of a store for the sale of hair jewelry, on the second floor of No. 609 Broadway, happening on Tuesday evening to be in the vicinity of her place of business, which had been closed all day, took a fancy to call there, for purpose of seeing that everything was safe. She was at the time in company of Mr. James McCall, who stood at the street door while the lady made the inspection of the store. On entering the place Miss Ford's attention was attracted to two men, who were rummaging the show-case, and at sight of her they dashed down stairs to the street. Mr. McCall gave an alarm, which resulted in the arrest of one of the rogues, named Henry Sharpless, but his companion escaped. The prisoner had gained admission to the store by means of false keys, and the one who got away took with him Breastpins, wrist-guards, &c., valued in the aggregate at $113. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

THEFT OF DARING GOODS.

A youth named John Williams, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice KELLY, for taking a piece of beaver cloth valued at $33, from a pile of dress goods exhibited in front of the store of Julius Levy, No. 99 William-street. The property was recovered. Williams is said to be an old offender, and the officers who arrested him found burglars' implements in his possession. John Jones, a laborer, was also arrested and imprisoned, charged with having stolen a piece of cloth, valued at $75 from Benjamin Marks, dealer in cloths, &c., at No. 167 William-street. He was caught while carrying the cloth away.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

On Monday night a young man named Henry Wilson palmed a counterfeit three dollar bill, on the Market Bank, this City, upon Henry McCabe, at No. 391 Third-avenue, in payment for some creature comforts. When the worthlessness of the bill became known, Wilson was pursued and arrested, and it transpired that he had attempted to swindle the proprietors of several stores in the neighborhood with similar counterfeits, which had been refused. He was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

BURGLARY AT AN OYSTER SALOON.

Officer Dansecourt, of the Seventeenth Ward, early yesterday morning, found that the oyster saloon, kept by Adam Stork, No. 197 Avenue A, had been broken open. Going inside, he saw a young man, known as George Abrams *alias* Caleb Gunion, rifling the money drawer, and arrested him. Justice SUMMS committed the prisoner for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 25.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Con	99	200 Erie Railroad	34
5,000 California 7s	85¾	500 do	⅝33⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	69	100 do	s10 33⅛
3,000 do	69⅜	200 do	s10 33
1,000 Byklyn City W. L.	106½	75 Hudson Riv. R.	43
1,000 N.Y. Cen. Bs, '76	101⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
2,000 C. B. & Hall.	87	10 do	48¾
do Fd Cy. Bs	86	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	50
2,000 L.C. & Mil. L.G.B.	15	50 do	b20 50½
2,000 Han. & St J. R. 8s	58	200 M.S. & N.I. 6d's R.	31½
2,000 Mich. S. & N. I. Bs	78¾	50 Panama R.	s30 116
7 Bank of America	106½	30 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	96
20 Am. Ex. Bank	91	200 do	s10 85
20 Merchants' Bank	28	200 do	85¾
5 Bk. of Republic	106	13 do	85
5 Bk. of Commerce	98	18 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	93
25 Pac. Mail St. Co	82	30 Gal. & Chic. R. opg.	64
50 do	81¾	50 do opg.	64¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 74¾	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	28
225 do	75	400 do	28⅛
50 do	74½	100 do	s5 28¾
200 do	s10 74⅝	50 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	68
50 do	s30 75	75 N. J. Central R.	110
25 Mil. & Miss. R.	9	10 N. J. Railroad	124½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con	95	400 Erie Railroad	34½
2,000 Missouri 6s	69	100 do	34¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	78	50 do	s10 34¾
2,000 Kentucky 6s	100	200 Harlem Railroad	14¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90, '77	97	10 Mich. Cen. R.	48⅜
2,000 R. C. W. & L. Loan	103½	75 M. S. & N. I. 6d's R.	31
3,000 De L. & W. 1 m.	98	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	96
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	88	50 do	96
50 Hudson Riv. R.	43	200 do	s10 96
50 do	b30 43	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	p&c 64¾
15 Am. Ex. Bank	91¾	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	28¾
25 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	100 do	28⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 74	100 do	s15 28⅝
100 do	74¼	100 do	s3 28⅝
200 do	74⅜	10 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	68
7 do	75	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	9
50 do	74⅜	50 Buf. & S. L. R.	b10 100
50 do	s10 74⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Treasury Department offers to issue any part of $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, in denominations of $50 to $1,000, having one year to run, *to applicants bidding the lowest rate, or rates of interest*, the act of Congress fixing no limit as to the rate for one year. The awards are to be made at the Treasury Office in Washington, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock. The bids should leave here on Thursday afternoon (to-morrow) to be in season. The proceeds of this negotiation will be applied mainly to the January interest on the Funded Debt of the Government, and to the redemption of the principal and interest of the Treasury Bills bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, issued near the close of last year, and falling due from 28th December to 7th January, in all about $2,000,000 yet unredeemed. The bidders in the present case will be allowed five days in which to deposit the money for the Treasury Bills which may be awarded to them. We repeat that they are left free to fix the rate of interest at which they are willing to lend the money to the Government; the Bills being at all times receivable for Customs and other dues to the Government. No default has occurred on any of the previous issues of the Department, and none will occur, so far as our present information enables us to state the circumstances and prospects of the Department as a borrower. A different impression or suspicion may have gone out from the unfortunate sectional agitation of the country, but by no authority or opinion of the kind from the Executive officers of the Government. Several prominent Brokers here and at Washington defaulted on part of their bids for the Funded Loan awarded on the 22d October, and extended for their accommodation to the 22d December, on the pretext that the Federal Government is dissolved by the action of South Carolina, but other houses, who were equally caught by the depreciation of the Loan, after they had contracted to take it, (this making a *loss*, for the moment, instead of a *profit*.) have utterly refused to assume any such ground, holding it untenable so far as their own credit and obligations as bidders are concerned, and have paid up in full. And so far as the pretext of the dissolution of the Government is involved, they are right.

The Department of the Interior has advertised the missing Bonds taken by one of its own Clerks from the Indian Trust Fund, warning the public against purchasing the Bonds answering to the following numbers, and also against the coupons attached to the same, payable *after* January next. As this last clause will afford six months' time for the settlement of the affair, the State authorities of Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina will not be called upon to pass upon the present warning, if not previously withdrawn, before 1st July next. And then, acting on the precedent of the Federal Government itself, they will, no doubt, pay *all* coupons, as presented by honest, *bona fide* holders, the same being made payable to bearer, and thus, in the language of a late Scretary of the Treasury, acquiring all the currency of a bank-note. In regard to the Bonds themselves, there is also precedent against the reclamation of the principal, where they are found in the hands of a third party, who paid full value, in good faith, for the same, and in ignorance of the loss by robbery or breach of trust, as the case may be. Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, while Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as follows to Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., Bankers in the English and Continental trade, in reply to an application to stop the payment, or reimbursement by purchase, of two of the Coupon Bonds of the Government, which had been lost or stolen from a correspondent in Germany, who has not to this day recovered his property:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 7, 1854.

* * In reply to your inquiry respecting coupon certificates Nos. 1,058 and 1,129 of the same loan, (1848) I have to state that they have not been sent here for redemption. Being payable to bearer, *any person who may have purchased them in good faith, and for a full consideration, is legally entitled to them*, as suggested in my letter of March 9 last. This Department has no power to issue any new certificates in favor of any former holder, or to pay the amount of these unless produced; as either course would increase the debt of the United States to that amount, which can only be done by the express authority of law."

The following is the list of numbers of the Bonds, as advertised by the Interior Department:

Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds for 1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

216	1,378	2 469	4 210	5,195	5,376	5,418	5,518
253	1,399	3,479	4,211	5,238	5,377	5,419	5,519
256	1,744	3,741	4,212	5,259	5,378	5,421	5,529
263	2,130	3,472	4,215	5,260	5,379	5,426	5,531
413	2,133	3,758	4 2-4	5,261	5,380	5,427	5,622
414	2,581	3,894	4,421	5,262	5,381	5,430	5,703
415	2,608	3,941	4,488	5,2-3	5,382	5,434	5,704
419	2,685	3,942	4,527	5,264	5,395	5,436	5,705
476	2,691	3,943	4,529	5,265	5,397	5,437	5,706
477	2,892	3,944	5,260	5,266	5,398	5,438	5,707
491	2,938	3,945	4,548	5,267	5,399	5,439	5,708
498	3,018	3,946	4,560	5,268	5,400	5 440	5,709
723	3,466	3 955	4 570	5 270	5 391	5,441	5 710
828	3,121	4,199	4,571	5,271	5,392	5 442	5,712
829	3,264	4,200	4,749	5 272	5 393	5,443	5 713
830	3,445	4 207	4 751	5 273	5,415	5,444	5 714
874	3 446	4,208	4,891	5 274	5 416	5,445	5,839
1,003	3,467	4,209	5,086	5,275	5,417	5,452	—

Six Per Cent. State of Missouri, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

1,809	1,819	1,830	1,8 6	1,887	1,8-5	2,006	2,017	2,029
1,810	1,820	1,831	1,877	1,888	1,896	2,007	2,018	2 040
1,811	1,821	1,852	1,878	1,889	1,897	2,008	2,019	2 041
1 812	1,822	1,868	1 879	1,890	1,898	2,009	2,035)	2,042
1,813	1 823	1,869	1,880	1,891	1 899	2,010	2 031	2,043
1 814	1,824	1,870	1,881	1,892	2,000	2,011	2,032	2 044
1,815	1,825	1,871	1,882	1 893	1,900	2,012	2,033	2,045
1,816	1,826	1,872	1,883	1,894	2,001	2,013	2,034	2,046
1,817	1,827	1,873	1,884	1 892	2,002	2,014	2,035	2, 47
1,817	1,828	1,874	1,885	1,896	2,003	2,015	2,036	2,048
1,818	1,829	1,875	1,886	1,894	2,005	2 016	2,038	—

Six Per Cent. Stock State of Missouri—North Missouri Railroad State Bonds, for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

2,710	2,717	2 724	2,732	2,765	2,771	2,777	2,783
2 711	2,718	2,725	2 733	2,766	2,772	2,778	2,784
2, 12	2,719	2,726	2,733	2,767	2,773	2,779	2,785
2,713	2,720	2,727	2,734	2,768	2,774	2,780	2,786
2 7-4	2,721	2,728	2,763	2,769	2,775	2 781	2,787
2 715	2,722	2,729	2,764	2,770	2,776	2,782	—
2,716	2,723	2 130	—	—	—	—	—

State of Missouri, Hannib l and St. Joseph Railroad Bonds, Six Per Cent, for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

1 611	1,623	1,635	1 646	1,673	1,631	1 644	1,655
1 612	1 624	1,636	1,647	1 623	1 634	1,645	1,656
1,613	1 625	1,637	1,648	1,624	1,635	1,646	1,657
1,614	1,626	1 638	1,648	1,625	1,616	1,647	1,658
1,615	1 627	1 639	1 650	1,626	1,677	1,648	1,659
1 616	1,628	1,640	1,816	1,627	1 638	1,649	1,660
1,617	1,629	1,641	1,817	1,628	1 679	1,650	1,661
1,618	1,630	1 642	1 818	1 629	1 640	1,651	1,662
1 619	1,631	1,643	1 819	1,630	1,841	1,652	1 663
1 620	1 632	1,644	1,870	1,831	1,642	1 653	1,664
1,621	1,633	1,645	1,871	1,832	1 643	1,651	1,665
1,622	1,634	—	—	—	—	—	—

State of Missouri Six Per Cent. North Missouri Railroad State Bonds, for $1 000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

1,638	1,648	1,705	2 458	2,512	2,915	2 976	2,946
1,639	1,649	1,706	2,460	2 513	2 916	2,937	2,947
1,640	1,650	1,707	2 461	2,514	2,917	2,938	2 948
1 641	1,651	2,462	2,462	2,515	2,918	2 939	2,949
1,642	1,652	2,463	2,463	2 516	2,9 9	2 940	2,950
1,643	1 653	2,464	2 464	2,913	2,920	2,941	2,951
1,644	1,654	2 465	2,465	2,911	2,921	2 942	2,952
1 645	1 655	2 466	2 466	2,912	2,922	2,943	2,953
1,646	1,656	2,467	2 467	2,913	2,923	2,944	2,954
1,647	1,657	2,468	2,914	2,924	2,945	—	—

Missouri Six Per Cent. Pacific Railroad Bonds for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

4,876	4,880	5,231	5,238	5,244	5,251	5 257	5,306
4,888	5,195	5,232	5 239	5 246	5,252	5 258	5,307
4 889	5,196	5,233	5 240	5,247	5,253	5,250	5,308
4 890	5,197	5,734	5,241	5,248	5,254	5,760	5 3 9
4 897	5,198	5 235	5,242	5,249	5,255	5,260	5,310
4,226	5,199	5 236	5,243	5,250	5,256	5,272	—
4,919	5,200	5,237	—	—	—	—	—

North Carolina Six Per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

6	236	423	491	560	647	807	849
7	237	425	492	562	648	811	850
8	238	426	493	563	649	812	851
9	239	427	494	900	650	813	852
10	296	479	495	901	651	814	853
11	297	430	496	902	652	815	854
13	300	431	497	903	731	816	855
15	301	433	498	904	732	817	856
16	302	436	510	905	733	818	857
17	303	437	511	906	734	819	858
18	316	439	512	907	735	829	860
19	317	440	513	908	736	821	861
20	318	442	514	909	764	822	862
21	326	455	515	910	759	823	863
22	327	457	516	911	760	824	864
23	328	458	517	912	761	825	865
28	329	470	518	913	762	826	866
32	330	472	529	914	763	827	867
33	331	473	530	915	764	828	868
35	3532	474	531	5.6	790	839	869
60	333	475	531	617	791	810	870
62	334	476	533	618	792	831	871
94	335	477	534	619	793	872	872
95	336	478	536	621	794	833	873
96	337	479	586	622	795	834	874
97	338	480	537	623	796	835	875
98	339	481	538	624	797	836	876
99	340	482	539	625	798	837	877
100	341	483	540	676	799	838	878
101	342	484	541	627	800	839	879
102	343	485	542	628	801	840	880
103	346	486	543	641	802	813	881
104	347	487	544	642	803	844	882
166	348	488	545	643	804	845	883
203	349	489	546	644	805	846	884
234	421	490	547	645	806	847	885
235	422	—	548	646	808	848	926

And also 61,000 of 6 ₩ cent. bonds of the State of North Carolina, interest payable in April and October, which were also abstracted from the Department, the numbers of which will be given to the public as soon as a list of the same can be prepared.

It is suggested, to-day, that the present warning is published rather with a view to ascertain and arrest the course of their use or negotiation by RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., than from any expectation that the Government will be able to reclaim or hold the Bonds as against third or innocent holders. At the same time, it is proper to say, that the common law is construed by most legal gentleman to cover this case in favor of the Government, if an out and out *robbery*, and not a mere breach of trust of conversion by a clerk or agent having the property in custody, is established. Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court of this State has given the following decision in the opposite direction, though the case is not in all respects similar:

Finnegan vs. *Lee and others.*—This case grew out of certain transactions connected with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The plaintiff deposited with that institution certain railroad bonds, as collateral security for loans made, but before the bonds became due, the Trust Company used the bonds, and a portion of them passed into the hands of LEE, who claims that he took them without notice. The opinion of the Justice gives all the facts necessary to be understood in the case.

DAVIES, J.—It is clear to my mind, on examination of the pleadings in this case, that the injunction cannot stand.

* * * * * * *

I had always supposed that since the decision of the Court of Errors of this State, in the case of Delafield *vs.* The State of Illinois, it was the well-settled law of this State that such securities being negotiable they were rendered valid in the hands of a *bona fide* holder. In that case BRONSON, Ju tice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, which was nearly unanimously concurred in, says: "The bonds are negotiable instruments, the title to which will pass by their delivery, and, although void in the hands of the appellant, they will be valid securities in the hands of a *bona fide* holder." (2 Hill Rep., p. 177.) The same principle has been reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals in this State, at the March Term, 1859, in the case of The Bank of Rome *vs.* The Village of Rome. (19 New-York Rep., p. 20.) The Court, in giving its opinion, refers to the case of Delafield *vs.* The State of Illinois, with approbation, as settling the rule of law. It must, therefore, be regarded as the law of this State.

The same rule has been laid down in the New-Jersey Court of Appeals in the case of the Morris Canal and Banking Company *vs.* Fisher. (3 Am. Law Register, p. 423.) The books are full of cases holding a similar doctrine, and certainly in this State there can be no controversy that such is the law.

The motion to dissolve the injunction as to the defendant Lee, is granted with costs, and the understanding given on issuing the injunction is ordered to be delivered to him for prosecution that he may recover such damages as he has sustained by the issuing of the injunction.

Respecting the interest or complicity of the Bank of the Republic in this City with the negotiations between RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co. and the Government or its clerk, BAILEY, at Washington, the Cashier has addressed the following note to the New-York Press:

The statement in some of the newspapers that this Bank held the bonds abstracted from a department of the Government at Washington, has no foundation whatever in truth. The bonds are not now, and *never have been*, in the possession of this Bank, so far as the knowledge of any of its officers extends. Neither RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, nor any member of the firm, owe one dollar to the Bank, nor do we, *directly* or *indirectly*, hold a solitary acceptance of J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Dec. 26, 1860.

The market for Money is rendered still easier than on the last improved report of Monday, by the receipt of $1,800,000 in Gold by the *Fulton* from Europe, and the *Ariel* from California, which arrived yesterday and delivered to-day. We learn of some very prime short acceptances at 9@10 ₩ cent., and quote double-name choice bills, 90 days to 6 months, 10@12 ₩ cent. Money at call is in free supply at 6@7 ₩ cent., and not much doing in this way with the Stock Brokers, owing to the holiday dullness of the Stock Exchange. The next packet for Europe sails on Saturday. The rates of Exchange, in anticipation of this mail, are scarcely discussed yet, though the disposition seems to be rather in the direction of firmness. We quote Bank and Bankers on London 104@105 ₩ cent.

This has been one of the very dullest days of the season in the Stock market. The speculation of the Street appeared, at one time early in the day, to have died out with the Christmas recess, prices varying but slightly from the last sale of Monday, and the amount of business done unusually light. At the afternoon Board, there was rather more disposition to operate, and some of the *Short* sellers offered lower contracts in New-York Central and other roads, 15@30 days ahead. The cash sales were about the same on the Share list as at the early session, and State Securities is continued fair demand at an advance on Monday's closing bids. The advertised Bonds of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina are not, for the present, a good delivery between the Brokers, because of the public warning, and this circumstance tends, of course, to make the unexceptional numbers scarce on the Street. The hope is indulged that the Government will soon be able to so far settle the affair, with the War Department and RUSSELL & Co., (both being implicated, if not in the abstraction of the Bonds from the Indian Trust, at least in the evidences of debt substituted,) as to enable the public to deal in all these Securities, without reference to the numbers. The indirect agency of the officials of the Government, it is generally believed, will seriously prejudice, if not defeat, any legal attempt which may be made by the United States to recover the Bonds where they have been passed to third parties, *bona fide*, and for full consideration. At the close of business, the general market was firm, after the foreign telegraphic dispatch from the *Canada*, the following being the [illegible]

Shares:

Central	[illegible]	
Erie	[illegible]	
Galena	[illegible]	
Toledo	[illegible]	

BOSTON, SHIP [illegible]

RECEIPTS

	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	Same time '59.	Same time '58.
1859-60.	167,000	1,576,000	76,000	20,000
1858-59.	189,000	1,944,000	69,000	15,000
1857-8.	146,000	1,613,000	43,000	19,000
1856-7.	117,000	1,449,000	15,000	22,000
1855-6.	124,000	1,339,000	45,000	11,000
1854-5.	137,000	1,329,000	32,000	12,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	To St. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-61.	588,000	145,000	87,000	820,000	620,000
1858-59.	731,000	178,000	82,000	991,000	894,000
1857-8.	478,000	228,000	113,000	819,000	790,000
1856-7.	291,000	162,000	77,000	490,000	477,000
1855-7.	292,000	127,000	67,000	486,000	650,000
1854-5.	447,000	168,000	119,000	734,000	564,000

The Circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, of this week, remarks:

"The falling off in receipts has become the chief point of interest in the crop question, and by telegraph already exceeds 500,000 bales. The present rate of deliveries cannot be regarded as a criterion to the extent of the crop; for the receipts of the past month would indicate a result of less than three million bales if compared with the same month in former years. But it shows how seriously the movement of the crop has been interrupted by low prices and political agitation, and while either of these causes continue to operate, it is impossible to foresee the ultimate result on the crop. All estimates for the present have, therefore, been abandoned. The advance in prices this week will, if supported, probably draw Cotton more freely to the ports; but, whatever the solution of the political difficulty, it is feared that the movement of much Cotton will be retarded until planters are fully occupied in preparing for another crop, and thus practically reduce the extent of the present one.

The firmness shown at Liverpool under the dull advices from this side, have created general surprise and imparted a buoyant feeling to all our markets. The arrival of Specie from England without an advance in the Bank rate there has produced a good effect financially. Sterling Exchange has improved at the South, and time drafts on New-York have again become negotiable. These causes, together with the large deficiency in receipts, have stimulated business and caused buyers to act with confidence, resulting in an advance of ⅛c. to ¼c. at the Gulf markets. The future course of prices is mainly dependent upon Liverpool and the issue of our political question, of which there is little prospect of an amicable settlement at present."

The State of Indiana has deposited the money with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. to pay the interest on her debt due 1st January next.

The Illinois Central earned as follows for the third week week in December, the gain being on the deliveries at Cairo:

1860	$54,054 55
1859	48,371 95
Increase	$5,682 5e

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange today:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	⅛@—⅛
West Jersey and Philadelphia	1⅛@ 2⅛
Baltimore, Int. Penn. and Maryland	2 @ 3⅛
Ohio and Indiana	1⅛@ 2
South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	8 @10
North Carolina and Virginia	7 @ 8
Tennessee	8 @—
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	10 @11
Free Indiana	5 @—
Louisiana	1⅛@ 2
Mobile	3 @ 4
Canada and Michigan	1⅛@ 2
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	2 @
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	10⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	10 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	2⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1⅛@—

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 50 pkgs. Ashes, 5,157 bbls. Flour, 838 bushels Barley, 3,065 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Malt, 1,578 pkgs. Provisions, and 55 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $4 ⅞5 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inquired for, including Middling Uplands at 11c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails, today, for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 13,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 (5@$5 15; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$5 60 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in request, at rising prices Sales since our last, of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $5 55@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is salable and buoyant, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention, at $3 12½@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and prices have advanced a shade. We have heard of sales of 76,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 38@$1 40, Red do, at $1 32@$1 33; Amber and Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, part $1 25; Northwestern Club at $1 20@$1 21; and No 1 Chicago Spring, part choice, at $1 20 ₩ bush. Corn has been in moderate demand at higher rates. Sales 41 000 bushels at 68c.@70c for mixed Western in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 70c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, at from 25c.@22c ₩ lb.

HAY—Sales of 450 bales have been made at 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been very dull to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to small lots, at $15 87½@$16 for New Mess; $15 37½@$15 50 for Old Mess; $11 75@$12 for New Prime; $10 25@$10 50 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard continues in request at uniform rates. Sales, 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is very quiet. The reported sales do not exceed 80 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $11 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 15c.@20c for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The sales since our last have been light, comprising about 250 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5c @5¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 470 bbls., at 18¼c.@18¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at, however, somewhat lower rates For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9d.@10d.; Corn, 8¼d.@9¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Resin 3s. 3d ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11¼d. @12¾d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 463 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, at $20; a Tern, schooner, from Savannah to Aspinwall, Timber, $14; a bark, 350 tons, to Havana, $1,700; a schooner, 250 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a brig, 190 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 39c., Melado 36c; and Molasses $3, on deck; a schooner, 292 tons, and a brig, 300 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec 26, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PUSEY & JENNINGS, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 291 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize when they ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published, in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Santa Claus Festival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Van Winkles.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Paul Men of the Older Time.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hidden the Hunter—Forgive and Forget—State Secrets.

BARNEY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Hippodrome of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Astec Children—South African Ambassador.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHARF GALLERY, No. 539 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

CANAL-STREET—No. 305—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are important. The two Select Committees on the State of the Union held meetings yesterday, and the results arrived at in the House Committee will probably have an important bearing on the questions at issue between the two sections of the country. An "Enabling Act" for the Territory of New-Mexico was proposed by Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and will be adopted, which allows, by express provision, the establishment of the institution of Slavery, provided the people desire it. In the Senate Committee no conclusions were arrived at. An inquiry was made of the Southern members as to whether Mr. TOOMBS' proposition, that the Constitution should recognize the right of property in man, was to be considered as the Southern *ultimatum*, but a satisfactory answer could not be obtained. The Commissioners from South Carolina have arrived in Washington, and taken private quarters. It is expected that they will communicate with the President to-day, either verbally or in writing, when a message will be sent to Congress, giving the purport of the communication, whatever it may be. The trouble at the Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburgh, it is understood, is giving the Administration a great deal of uneasiness, and messengers have been sent there, to see what can be done to prevail upon the people to allow the guns to be forwarded to their destination without molestation.

The proceedings in open session of the South Carolina "Sovereign" Convention were somewhat interesting yesterday. A resolution was offered requesting the Governor to communicate to the Convention all the information in his possession relative to the condition of the fortifications in the harbor of Charleston. It was laid on the table for consideration in secret session. A resolution was offered—what disposition was made of it is not stated—that all citizens of the United States living in the State of South Carolina when the ordinance of secession was adopted, be declared citizens of that State. The gentleman who offered the resolution gave assurances that he did not contemplate making *involuntary* citizens of those who happened to be residing in the State at the time referred to. An attempt was made to adjourn over until the 18th of January, or subject to the call of the President, but it failed. Mr RHETT offered an ordinance providing for the holding of a Convention of the Slaveholding States, to form a Southern Confederation and frame a Constitution for its government, which he desired to have laid on the table without reading. It was decided, however, that this could not be done, as it would be against parliamentary usages, and it was accordingly read. It provides for a Convention to be held at Montgomery, to be attended by delegates from all seceding States, and recommends the adoption of the Constitution of the United States as a suitable basis on which to form the proposed new Government. The Convention then went into secret session and adopted an ordinance on the subject of Commercial Facilities.

The late heavy defalcation in Washington has been brought to the attention of the United States Circuit Court for this District, through an application for an injunction against the Bank of the Republic to compel the delivery of a large amount of the abstracted bonds, which have been hypothecated by that institution. An acknowledgment given by RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL was put in evidence, by which it was shown that they have received from GODARD BAILEY at various times since the 12th of July last, $370,000 in Missouri Sixes, $357,000 in North Carolina Sixes, and $143,000 in Tennessee Sixes,—in all amounting to $870,000—as collateral security for the return of which they deposited with BAILEY the acceptances of Secretary FLOYD to the full amount. The injunction was granted. Meantime RUSSELL still remains in prison at Washington, in default of the $500,000 bail, though it is thought he may be released on a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day. BAILEY is also now in prison, his bail having yesterday surrendered him to the authorities. Our Washington dispatches give some further interesting particulars in reference to the defalcation.

Mexican affairs have taken another turn. By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we learn that MIRAMON had "surprised" the Liberals at Tortuca, and made twelve hundred of them prisoners, including Gens. DEGOLLADO, BERNOZABAL and TRENIO, besides capturing twelve pieces of cannon. The date of the transaction is not given.

By the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, from Liverpool on the 13th and Londonderry on the 14th, and of the *Canada* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th, we have advices from Europe four days later. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Allies and the Chinese. The treaty was made on the 26th of October, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 5th of November. The Allied forces had evacuated Peking, and the Emperor was expected to return immediately. A report was current just before the sailing of the *Canada* that GARIBALDI had been assassinated, but it proved to be untrue. The report grew out of an attempt to assassinate him by Col. DUNN, of the Sicilian army, in which the latter was wounded. The American ship *Georgiana* had been burnt at sea, and the crew had arrived at Liverpool on board the *Levi Woodbury*. The *Canada* has on board £190,000 in specie.

The Board of Education last evening voted to close the Public Schools on the 4th of January, the day appointed for the National fast. The report of the Finance Committee shows the expenses of the Public Schools for the past year to have been $1,261,619 97, being an excess of $13,960 71 over the appropriation.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration a resolution was adopted to refer to the President and Counsel of the Board the business of drafting a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the sale of the old Quarantine property. 1,330 emigrants have arrived since last report, making a total of 103,455 since the beginning of the year; balance on hand in bank, $7,448 76.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, several persons convicted of murder were sentenced to State Prison for life. SAMUEL KEMMEL-

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...ers, for violating stolen goods, that had to lay over, for two years. Several other prisoners were convicted. ISAIAH SAWYER, who arraigned on an indictment for Grand-swindling, and pleaded "Not Guilty;" and the Court then adjourned *sine die*. At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, an application was made for an injunction to restrain a party from the use of the sign for a saloon, of "Live and Let Live," the plaintiff, who is a brother of JOHN N. GENIN, swearing that he had used the sign at No. 214 Broadway for about fourteen years. The defendant's place, where he erected the sign recently, is next door—No. 214. Decision was reserved. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, an important opinion was rendered touching the liability of lessees for assessments on property leased. The opinion is in the case of the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church against ISRAEL COOK, concerning property in Beade-street.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, after the Christmas holiday, and only a light business was accomplished. At the close prices were somewhat firmer than on Monday afternoon. State Securities advanced about 1 per cent; the Bonds taken from the Indian Trust being excluded as good deliveries between the Brokers. Money easier. Exchange rather firm, 104@105.

The General Markets were active only for Breadstuffs, prices of which were advancing. Shippers were more inclined to buy, as rates on freight to the principal parts of Great Britain were lower. Business in Cotton, Groceries, Naval Stores, Provisions, Hops, Oils, Tallow, Fish, Fruit, Hides and Leather, was restricted. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay and Whisky. There were 500 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been very moderately supplied this week, the total receipts of all kinds for the week ending yesterday, at the various City yards, numbered only 2,754 beef cattle, 86 milch cows, 296 veal calves, 2,307 sheep and lambs, 12,511 live hogs. This is but about half the average weekly supply of cattle, cows and calves. The large supply of poultry and dead meats, however, so far diminished the demand that prices varied but little from the previous market. Our Cattle Market report this week presents some interesting statistics, in the tables carefully prepared for the TIMES, showing the weekly and the total receipts of various kinds of animals. From these tables it appears that, during the year 1860, there have been brought to the New-York City market 226,747 beef cattle, or a weekly average of 4,360. The average price of all the cattle sold during the year is 8¼c ₩ lb., for the estimated dressed weight. This is an excess of 21,351 head on last year, and a weekly average of 411 greater. The average price last year was 8¼c., which differs but half a mill ₩ lb. from the average this year.

Southern Trade—Its Amount and Comparative Value.

The South pays but once a year, because Southern industry produces, annually, but one crop and one staple. When this is sold, the proceeds, so far as they will go, pay off debts contracted 12, 18 and 24 months previous. A New-York merchant in the Southern dry goods trade regularly draws his notes for his sales on 12 months—virtually upon the next crop—the proceeds of the past having all gone to pay debts previously contracted.

The ability of the South to pay, consequently, rests upon the contingencies of the future. If the coming crop happens to be good, and other things favor, they pay. If not, the debts lie over as a matter of course. This the merchant perfectly understands. It is impliedly a part of the contract. If any political crisis, like the present should happen, or an epidemic prevail, or any other event reducing the value of the staple, delaying its prompt transmission to market, or interfering with the regular routine of commerce, the 12 months' note must be renewed for 6 or 12 months more, making the whole period of credit 18 or 24, or till the triple contingencies of a good crop, good prices, and good times concur.

Such is the law, or rule, of Southern trade. We had a good illustration of what it is in the recent failure of a great Southern house. It commenced with abundant means. It stood deservedly high both at home and throughout the South. But it put its capital into Southern credits, upon 12 and 24 months. Its debtors did not pay. Renewals were a matter of course, and it was not long before the house found itself completely wound up. It could make no collections, and it could no longer carry its own debts. Suspension and liquidation were matters of necessity. There was no suggestion of unbusiness-like conduct, or want of commercial integrity, or of inadequate means.

Now, there is not a Bank President in the City of New-York that would not emphatically declare that a business done on twelve months' credit must be a losing one. Were a bank to give such credit as a matter of course, it could not live six months. The reason is obvious. A person in trade can never tell what will be his means twelve months ahead. The unknown elements in the calculation: climate, accidents of all kinds, contingency of life, the continuance of personal faculty or integrity, the demand and price for the fabrics with which he expects to pay his debts, can never be truly estimated. Banks, consequently, exact short reckonings, as the means of avoiding such risks, which increase in number and gravity in geometrical ratio to the lapse of time. It has consequently become a rule with successful lenders or merchants, to reduce their loans within such limits, as to time, as will enable all the contingencies likely to occur to be carefully weighed.

If a twelve months' credit is a losing one, for the reasons stated, then the Southern trade must, on the whole, be a losing one. As far as textile fabrics are concerned, we are convinced that such is the opinion of every merchant in the City who has gone through it. Money, no doubt, has been made by some houses, but not so much as has been lost by others. It cannot be otherwise. Things may appear to go on very well for two or three years, when a crisis occurs like that of the present year, or a short crop, or a prevailing epidemic, that sweeps away the profits of twice as many. The profits we see; the losses we do not. If a regular account could be kept, the balance would be found on the losing side.

In the Northern States the crops with which the people pay their debts are every day maturing and going to market; consequently, debts can be paid as easily in one month as in another. Take for illustration the County of Oneida, in this State. Its farmers every month in the year have something appropriate for the market. At one time it is butter and cheese; at another, fruit; at another, wheat, corn and potatoes; at another, fat cattle, etc., etc. If a thrifty farmer, deserving credit, wishes to contract a debt, he can confidently calculate on having something he can turn off from his farm within three months, with which to meet his contract. Consequently neither he nor his creditor runs any risk. If the same person should get a twelvemonths' credit, it would, very likely, either seriously embarrass him, or prove his ruin, as he would in the distance, lose sight of his obligation, and would be wasting his means, or using them for other purposes, instead of carefully husbanding anything for pay-day.

All Southern trade, consequently, has a vicious element in it, which takes off the profit, if it does not render it a losing business altogether. It cannot be otherwise. As already stated, there is not a Bank President in this City that will not pronounce a business done on a twelve months' credit to involve inevitable failure. If so, then the loss of Southern trade is not such a terrible affair after all. Its importance has been swelled to an inordinate magnitude by dint of puffing and blowing by its friends, and parties interested, and by an inadequate notion as to the magnitude and value of our trade at home. We have it from the best authority, that so far as textile fabrics of all kinds are concerned, the proportion of Southern trade to that of the whole country is not over five, or to take the outside figure, over seven and one-half per cent. If the whole should be rubbed out, the figures last named would cover the utmost extent of reduction of the general volume of business, while the transaction, even of this small fraction, is attended with absolute loss!

It is the very falseness of the principle on which Southern trade is based that gives it its factitious importance. The trade of the counties of Oneida and Onondaga is more valuable to the City of New-York than that of some of the Southern States. Yet hardly a person in our community not actually engaged in it, is conscious of its existence, so noiselessly and quietly is it carried on. But suppose 500 persons in this City to be at work on clothing for the Southern trade. This is sold on twelve months. The time for payment comes round, but the Southern trader cannot pay. A loss of crop or some other event has happened. The manufacturer stops; turns his hands adrift, upon public charity, perhaps. What a shriek rises, not only from the poor persons turned out of employment, but from all the Press, which magnifies the importance and value of this Southern trade, simply because it is an unprofitable and unnatural one, and rains down imprecations on all who, by political ideas, or otherwise, are supposed to interfere with, or disturb it. If this trade had been carried on on a three months' credit, a proper relation would always have been maintained between supply and demand. The manufacturer would have early notice of how much the market would take. There would be short reckonings, and ample means of estimating the number of hands that could be steadily employed. But as it is, the market is glutted long before the manufacturer can be aware of the fact, which he only learns once in twelve months, from the inability of his customers to pay.

We hear nothing of the trade between Massachusetts and New-York, which greatly exceeds that between New-York and all the Southern ports together, for the reason that it is uniform, natural and healthy, and never has to send for a physician. The amount of products daily brought out of Massachusetts is very nearly uniform in quantity the year round. Its people can pay one day as well as another. They produce every day alike. All our trouble comes from another quarter, where the laws of successful trade are uniformly violated. The loss of such a trade is not much to be mourned; nor would the entire disappearance of an equal volume be greatly felt, though carried on between our City and Connecticut or New-Jersey.

The Cuban Slave-Trade.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* is at great pains to deny the statements of the Cuban correspondent of the TIMES in regard to the number of slave-cargoes landed on the island. The denial, it may be remarked, applies not to the absolute existence of the traffic, but to the extent of its prosecution. It admits that slaves are landed, but denies that the number of landings reported is authentic; and for actual delinquencies it has the audacity to hold the Government of which it is the organ entirely guiltless, asserting that England and the United States having undertaken to suppress the traffic, any cases of successful evasion must be charged to the negligence of those two Powers.

So far as the reliability of our own correspondent is concerned, it is sufficient to say we have every intrinsic reason to confide in it, especially as very few of his reports fail of confirmation from subsequent and quite independent sources. Nor is it at all surprising that facts should thus be known to the ordinary public, which the insular Government and its organ entirely ignore. The favor and encouragement the trade receives from the authorities is that worst feature of the business at which complaint has been so long but so vainly directed. For each negro safely landed, it is notorious that a doubloon drops into the pocket of the Captain-General. It is also a matter of easy observation, that the most flagrant and well-ascertained enterprizes, whereof the particulars are in the mouths of all men, are never mentioned in the *Diario*—a circumstance authorizing a doubt as to the propriety of hesitating in receiving new cases, until they shall have been authenticated by that official paper. We feel quite justified, therefore, in continuing to receive our own reports as correct; or, in other terms, in believing, that notwithstanding all the additional cost and assiduity of Great Britain and America in the repression of the traffic, it continues to flourish in Cuba with undiminished vigor.

And what may be regarded as the least satisfactory aspect of the subject, is the fact that the island government thus enriches itself corruptly by fomenting a commerce, which Powers on amicable terms with the Court of Madrid, are expending annual millions to suppress; and which Spain, by repeated treaties has engaged to aid in suppressing. There is no doubt whatever of the ability of the Spanish Government to put an end to the trade. Were the Crown officials of Cuba as interested in the discouragement of the business as they are in its profits, it would be wholly impossible for a cargo to be landed. To introduce a thousand negroes into any one quarter of the Island, without the fact of the disembarkation being or becoming known, and of the new comers being pursued and seized, if the authorities are so disposed, is so obviously impracticable as to render the assertion merely ridiculous. It has always been within the power of the Government to defeat and punish the traders: there is no instance of its having done so. In this fact lies a powerful argument for a change in our present system. Cuba and Porto Rico being the only active markets for Africans, Spain should be compelled to close that market or relinquish possession. Treaties without penalties are of little force. The new Convention to which the anti-Slave-trade Governments should enforce the adhesion of Spain, might very properly contain a penal clause, conditioned upon the failure of that Power to comply absolutely with its engagements. If, for instance, the case of an actual landing of slaves, established with amplitude of evidence, were made a ground for transferring the Government of the islands from Spanish Viceroys to a mixed commission delegated by the contracting States; or, if the penalty were merely to be the withdrawal of all opposition on the part of those States to the seizure of the Islands by the United States, or by fillibustering enterprises originating in this country; a check, it is more [illegible]

[illegible] trade, and the [illegible]

[illegible] substitution of [illegible] of Spanish [illegible]

Conditions Applicable to the Slave-Trade.

It is not many weeks since the moral sense of the community was startled by the formal enunciation of an opinion on the part of Judge ROOSEVELT, acting as prosecuting officer of the United States for this district, to the effect that public sentiment had recently undergone a change of view in regard to the Slave-trade, no longer regarding the purchase of negroes in Africa and their transit across the seas to Cuban, Brazilian or American markets, as a crime amounting to piracy. It was further stated by the eccentric prosecuting officer, that President BUCHANAN so completely shares this change of sentiment, whereby a felony of the gravest nature is sought to be reduced to the level of a mere commercial peccadillo, that under no possible circumstances would the National Executive permit a conviction for this offence in the first degree, to be followed by the punishment prescribed by those laws which the President, something less than four short years ago, made oath to support and execute.

So wholly did these volunteer declarations in favor of the Slave-trade shock and surprise the community whose opinions they professed to reflect, that many citizens regarded the report of Judge ROOSEVELT's speech as a mere typographical error, by which the opening address of the counsel for the defence had been placed in the mouth of the counsel officially enlisted on behalf of the prosecution. For a lawyer of lax conscience, endeavoring to save clients who were on trial for participation in the Slave-trade, such assertions would have been completely pertinent and in place;—but as being put forth by the Prosecuting Officer of the United States, who is bound by his official oath, and remunerated by his official salary for the express purpose of bringing to justice all who trespass against the laws of the Union, there was something painfully astounding and incomprehensible in the assumption and enunciation of such positions.

It is, therefore, with a feeling of sincere relief that the charge to the Grand Jury delivered yesterday by Judge SMALLEY in the Circuit Court of the United States, will be read. It is a bold, clear and emphatic *pronunciamiento* against the doctrines of District-Attorney ROOSEVELT—a wholesome rebuke to the fallacy that any change in public sentiment on this subject has taken place, or that any alleged sympathy on the part of the President should have power to reduce a capital felony to the grade of a mild misdemeanor. Judge SMALLEY is still old-fashioned enough in his conscience and judgment to speak of the Slave-trade as "this unchristian and inhuman traffic," and of its victims as "miserable human beings"—not mere bales of chattel merchandise. He calls attention to the deplorable fact that this City has become the grand *entrépôt* of slave-trading speculation, and very broadly hints that the Grand Jurors will render themselves "offenders against the law, faithless and perjured guardians of the great trusts reposed in them, and deserving the most condign punishment," if they fail to present and indict any parties legally open to suspicion of being engaged in, or aiding, or abetting this "horrible trade."

Such an announcement as this, and from such a source, cannot fail to cause a wholesome terror amongst those "commercial houses" whose names are invariably found connected, in some mysterious manner, with the fitting out and clearance of vessels subsequently arrested in the Slave-trade, or known to have been burned on the coast of Cuba, after having made a successful voyage. This is the first intimation they will have received, for many years, that a Judge of the United States is holding Court in the City of New-York, who cannot be deterred from doing his duty, and his whole duty, by "the bold, defiant situation of this infamous, but growing traffic." If we understand Judge SMALLEY rightly, he means not to rest satisfied with the trial and punishment of the poor, ignorant seamen who are actually engaged on board the slave-ships; but will also do his utmost, within the limits of his office, towards directing the attention and action of the Grand Jury against the millionaires and wealthy merchants who have accumulated, and are still trying to increase, their fortunes in this unholy business.

PUTTING ON AIRS.—Our South Carolina cousins—or cousins-*german* we suppose we must call them, since their alien-ation—are waxing magnificent already, on the strength of being "foreigners." Their newspapers head their extracts from New-York journals "The *Foreign* Press." If there was any reason to suppose they meant to be jocose, they would establish quite a reputation for humor in this way. But they are as serious and grave about it as undertakers at a funeral. We have tried to be as melancholy over the whole matter as the solemnity of the performers seems to call for, but the effort is becoming painful.

We have a favor or two to ask of our old countrymen, in their future dealings with us—if they condescend to have any. If they send Ambassadors to our Government, let them be gentlemen. They have a good many such persons among them, and we are inclined to think they would prefer to spend their time abroad. We shall have a Consul in New York probably; we trust they will select some one who can *speak the language*. Many of the foreign Powers with whom we maintain friendly relations have been careless in this particular. Let the Kingdom of South Carolina give the other nations of the earth a valuable example on this subject.

We beg to inform our "foreign" friends,—who may not be familiar with the customs and usages of our country,—that they can travel in perfect security through our dominions,—that no passports are required,—that cars are specially provided for colored people,—that the most perfect freedom of speech is tolerated, and that, if they obey the laws and pay their bills, they will be welcome to the best that our hotels and our bar-rooms afford. As to the newspapers, we have only to request that they will credit what they copy from the *Foreign* Press.

FEDERAL AID AND COMFORT TO DISUNION.—We see it announced that Mr. TRESCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of State, is to act as Secretary to the Commission from South Carolina to Washington. Our "foreign" friends, it strikes us, are drawing rather largely on the Government at Washington for their working force. They [illegible] the strippedest Cabinet pretty clean already. [illegible] of Georgia, after serving the cause of [illegible] by squeezing three hundred millions of the federal money, and plunging the Federal Treasury into bankruptcy, ran away, like a midnight incendiary, from the ruin he had caused. THOMPSON, another Cabinet officer, was selected as Secession Commissioner from Mississippi to North Carolina,—while holding office and drawing pay from the Federal Government,—and was only interrupted in his task by the necessity of returning to look after some of his underlings and accomplices in the Department over which he presides. FLOYD stays in the War Department to provide Federal arms for the Disunionists—and see that the power of the Federal Government is not used against them. HEARTT superintends the Public Printing of the Executive Department for the purpose of circulating secession documents. And so in every Department of the General Government the agents of secession are busy in destroying the Union they have sworn to support, and which pays them for their services.

This is a pleasant state of things. It excites cheerful and kindly feelings in the American heart, towards the President who is responsible for it all. Mr. BUCHANAN is heaping up a debt of gratitude on the part of the people which they will never be able to repay during his life-time. It will require history, and the verdict of posterity, to do justice to his conduct in the present crisis of our affairs. But he may rest assured he will have it.

Apportionment of Representatives.

The task of apportioning the Congressional representation among the growing millions of the Union is one which every ten years perplexes the ingenuity of legislators. If the arithmetic of the subject lay within the four elementary rules, the most striking difficulty would not be overmastering. It would be sufficient simply to divide the entire sum of population, less the excepted and the fractional classes named in the fifth article of the Constitution, by the established number of Representatives, and, disregarding fractions, apply the result to the population of the several States. But the process admits of no such dispatch. The fractions are so large in many cases as to exceed the possibility of summary treatment, and to demand especial consideration. When, for instance, in the apportionment of 1850, the divisor to be applied to the population of the several States is 93,420, it is quite possible that fractions very nearly approaching the unit may occur, which cannot be denied representation; hence the necessity of fixing some standard at which these fractions may be entitled to representation; and hence the vexatious problem over which legislators have to dispute at the commencement of each decade.

It is generally admitted that the disposition of the business in 1850 was very far from being just. Through the fractional juggle of States, containing as did New-York, about a seventh of the entire population of the Republic, lacked two or three of the proportionate number of representatives, while others, by dint of a fortunate fraction, exceeded their proper proportion. To obviate this injustice has been a very desirable object, but the means have not thus far been found.

On the 13th inst., Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced into the House a bill upon the subject, embodying an entirely new system. It proposes to raise the number of representatives from 234 to 275; that figure being consequently the divisor to determine the dividend to each State. If, in the application of this divisor to the population of a State, a remainder be discovered sufficiently large, when multiplied by the number of Congresses in a period of ten years, to exceed the number entitled to a representative, then if the excess be entitled to but one such representative, the State shall only choose such Congressman for the latest of the Congressional terms, namely, that of 1871–2; if there be a right to two, for the two final terms of the decade; if there be three, for the three closing terms; and so to the largest possible number the multiplied fraction may authorize. By this arrangement, the immediate disparity in representation is avoided,—the rule postponing the unequal operation of the principle to the closing years of the period covered by the Census, instead of diffusing it through them all, and it may at once be asked—the right of fractions to be represented being conceded—why the right should be withheld for eight, or even two years. It is evidently curing one species of injustice by resorting to another, and is, therefore, the mere substitution of change for reform.

Methods we doubt not exist by which the entire difficulties of the question might be avoided. Since the Constitution was adopted, the plan of choosing representatives in Congress by districts instead of by general ticket has been established by usage, and made universal by law. There is no reason why these districts should be arranged by State rather than by Federal legislation. If left to the latter, the decennial act of Congress might so divide the districts, in disregard of State limits, as to escape entirely the fractional difficulty, the insufficiently peopled district in one State finding its complement in the State adjacent. The popular branch of Congress comes, as its name implies, and as the theory of our government assumes, from the people, and not from States. There lacks all objection therefore to the scheme of disregarding State lines in the District system, unless it exists in practice and tradition, while in the more perfect unity to be attained in the interests and sympathies of adjoining States, there is perhaps much to be gained. And the mere avoidance of the fractional vexation might of itself authorize the innovation.

But there is little hope that an alteration so radical can find consideration or application in the very short time left for legislation on this or any other topic. It may, however, be worth inquiry to ascertain whether the apportionment may not be advantageously made for a single Congressional term, rather than for the long period of ten years. It is safe to suppose that the framers of the Constitution had no anticipation of the vast increase of population, and its shiftings and displacements, which we now witness in the course of each decade. Portions of the Union double the number of their inhabitants in that time; while in others the tendency is to decrease. States which in 1850 fell short of the fractional standard, necessary to another member, by 1855 became entitled to two additional members on the basis of 93,000; and in 1860, might claim three or perhaps four. Justice clearly requires the correction of this disproportion. As the movement of population is governed by fixed laws, so that the actual population of any State, at a given epoch in the future, may always be calculated with practical accuracy, it might answer to prede-

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[illegible] the manner in which each State [illegible] contemporaneous Congress, until [illegible] new census should furnish a fresh starting point. By this method, or by leaving each Congress to provide for its successor, the defects and inequalities of the present method would be obviated. They certainly are not so by Mr. ASHLEY's bill.

[illegible] will have to be [illegible] of course, embrace a material aggravation of terms exacted at Tien-tsin, including the residence of full legations at Peking, and indemnity for all expenses from the inception of hostilities. New guarantees for the faithful observance of stipulations will also be obtained, and it is quite probable that every port and portion of the Empire will be rendered as accessible to foreign trade as Canton or Shanghai. If the guarantees furnished by this slippery people be of any value,—and perhaps the conquest of Peking may give them a sanction those previously extorted failed to possess,—we may, when the text of this treaty arrives, safely sit down to the calculation of advantages its arrangements secure to our own Government. Under the—as well as to those most nearly concerned—favored nation clause, there is nothing gained by the arms of France and England that does not inure to the benefit of the United States. We are silent and inevitable partners in the profits of the daring speculation. The war might fairly be denominated "the war of the public good."

There remains also a possibility that the very splendor of the allied triumph may deprive the peace of its permanent worth. In resisting the growing strength of the Tai-Ping rebellion, much of the power of the reigning dynasty has lain in the practical trust among the masses in its infallibility and indestructibility. When measured by the extremely short guage of the outer barbarian, the greatness of the Monarch of the Sun and Moon has been regarded as ineffable, and his power, being vicegerent of the Deity, as omnipotent. The uninterrupted march of the barbarians to the capital; their occupation of the city; the sack of the Imperial residence; the flight of the Emperor, and his return to ratify an ignominious peace, are events calculated to overthrow the popular superstitious veneration for the throne, and to swell the ranks and insure the success of the Rebels, whose progress already no Imperial force in the field, or intrenched in tenable cities, has been found able to oppose. It is needless to say the displacement of the Tartar rule would require the negotiation of new conventions with its successor; and while there is little reason to doubt the disposition of the Rebels to exhibit in their foreign relations far more liberality and constancy than the actual Government, the anticipation of so probable a change will be unfavorable to the immediate extension of our intercourse with China. Commerce has no more decisive law than that certainty and continuity of commercial policy are of more consequence than liberality.

The Pope has Failed.

"History marches rapidly in these days," says the Russian journalist HERZEN; and it cannot be denied that his own country has given the world, during the past decade, a stupendous example in the records of industrial progress. But all historical movements are not invariably forwards. Like storms, they move in circles—and, like storms, they knock down many an old tree while fulfilling their grand mission of purification and fertilization.

The last old tree which has been leveled in the Italian circle is, to change the metaphor, the credit of a house which is by far the oldest in existence. It had its branches in every land—its agents in every village. Its circular letters were good, like our own external relations, "with all the world, and the rest of mankind." Unfortunately it has, like many another flourishing firm, come to grief; and ROTHSCHILD—the great ROTHSCHILD himself—proclaims it. Proclaims to universal moneydom that no funds are forthcoming to pay the last six months' interest on the Papal debt, and that, consequently—the Pope has failed!

To be sure the failure is by no means of the "dead broke" order—nor of the "quite broke," "flat broke" or even "clean broke" description, to follow the gradations of failure nicely established among the bankrupting miners in California. It is a temporary embarrassment, we trust, such as troubles many other gentlemen, doing a much smaller business, in these troublous times. Not wishing to lose claim to certain real estate, the Pope recently refused to suffer his rival VICTOR EMANUEL to pay the interest due on certain mortgages and insisted on settling for them himself. Unfortunately certain rents due from Umbria, Romagna and the Marches did not come in, and the Papal credit went out. One can imagine the afflicted shrug of the Most Christian Emperor of France—if he wear that conceded title—on hearing from his agents of this disaster. We see the lighting of that eternal cigar, so lately puffed in the face of a cardinal, and hear the remark, "*mais, c'est bien triste*"—"a melancholy business!"—the Pope has failed!

The failure of Pope PIUS is, however, curious, as illustrating very pointedly, a sentence written by a German traveler, as far back as 1824. "The firm of the Church," says he, "at whose head is the Pope, gives him a regular occupation and a regular salary; he works leisurely, like every man who is not in business on his own account, * * * * only he has the credit of the house at heart, and still more its permanence, as by its bankruptcy he would lose his means of support." What was here spoken in jest has curiously enough been realized in detail, and a new name may be added to the black list of "the seven Popes in bale that be." And so one by one the young giant of industrial progress, of railroads, State debts and credits, gathers them into his basket—princes, potentates and worn-out powers! Who next? Austria? Who knows! It is quite enough history for the week to know explicitly that the Pope has failed!

Despatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship Tennessee, with Three Generals and Thirteen Pieces of Cannon.

Memphis, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Fort Smith dates of the 22d inst. and $11,000 in specie.

Gen. Cushing and Minister McLane are passengers.

Gen. Mirabeau has surprised the Liberals at Tuspan, capturing 1,200 men and 12 cannon, and taking Generals Blanquet, Rincon, Tapia and others, prisoners.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express, &c.

Fort Kearney, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed east at 2 o'clock yesterday, with $2,000 in gold dust and six passengers.

The dates from Denver City, are to the 22d inst. Fifteen Waters was hung on the 21st. When on the gallows he confessed the murder of Freeman. His confession has been published. He had murdered the latter for his boots.

A new discovery for saving gold has been made by a chemist in the gold district elsewhere. It is still a secret. He took a tin full of pulverized rock out of the quartz mill, supposed to contain little or no gold, and by chemical process to its product three times, he obtained [illegible] worth, several dollars and two dollars and seventy cents respectively.

Charming news comes from the San Juan country. Rich quartz lodes and rich placer diggings are said to be discovered, as well as fine agricultural valleys.

We had a light snow on the 20th inst., but all the [illegible] disappeared in a few hours after it had fallen.

The weather since has been very fine.

Delay of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Pony Express going West was twenty-four hours late, owing to a new rider losing his way and freezing to death. He was a German—name unknown.

Death of Ralph Farnum.

Great Falls, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Ralph Farnum, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died this morning, at the residence of his son, in Acton, Maine. His age was 104 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Death of Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Henry M. Fuller, ex-member of Congress from the Honesdale District, died this morning, in this city, of typhoid fever; aged 46. He was a defeated candidate in the Second District, last October.

Fire at South Bend, Ind.

South Bend, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Oliver & Little's plough factory, and B. Pease's cabinet factory, were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

Railroad Casualties.

Peoria Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A passenger train on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad ran off the track, when four miles out, this morning. E. S. Miller, of Lodi, N. Y., was fatally injured. None of the others were hurt seriously.

Stratford, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. Stapleton was almost instantly killed while attempting to get on an express train, this morning.

Boy Drowned at Sackett's Harbor.

Sackett's Harbor, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Three boys fell through the ice while skating on the bay to-day. A son of Wm. Perry was drowned.

Gone into Liquidation.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The State Savings' Fund has gone into liquidation, having made an assignment.

Naval Intelligence.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Three hundred men were yesterday sent from the Charlestown Navy-yard by special train to join the ship-of-war Macedonian at Portsmouth.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The issue for the current week contains

The commencement of Dickens' Christmas Story,

THE MESSAGE FROM THE SEA;

The continuation of that capital story, by Shirley Brooks,

THE SILVER CORD;

With other interesting and attractive Literary contents.

Among the Political features will be found the

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD,

Before the New-England Society of this City;

The Fourth Letter of

MR. RAYMOND TO MR. YANCEY;

With the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Sovereign Convention of South Carolina; the Progress of the Disunion Movement; the Excitement at Pittsburgh; the Great Fraud in the Department of the Interior, &c.

The General News contains highly important and interesting advices from Europe; the Bombardment of Gaeta; the Close of the War in China, &c., &c., with ample details of Domestic Intelligence; Military and Naval information; Personal Gossip, and other matters of interest.

The Editorial Page has its usual variety of topic and comment.

Single copies in a wrapper may be obtained at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Cornices, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHERS' Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 26th-st., New-York.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Presents for New Year's.
A beautiful and choice selection of French Fancy Boxes filled with Confectionery, sacs, bags, reticules, corvets, baskets, and a large assortment of purchases which cases, pin-cushions, napkin rings, picture-frames, &c., for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
Warranted superior to all others.—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
SIXTEEN PRIZE.

Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Chandeliers.—WHOLESALE and RETAIL.—CORNELIUS & PULIS, No. 337 Broadway, Gaslighting and all branches of trade. PRIVATE WAREROOMS for customers and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

The Lodd & Webster Blowing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 880 Broadway.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Hurrah for the Holidays.
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-Yard, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old Hick-st. Distillery, established in 1808. No. 255 West 16th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Shields and Lyon's sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
438 Broadway, New-York, and 188 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maidenform Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing.
NOW FOR BOYS.
AT AN UNUSUAL SACRIFICE.
We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A REDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 124 and 149 Fulton-st.

A. Russell & Co.,
No. 504 BROADWAY.
The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.
One of these fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-ruled three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME KEEPERS EVER MADE.
For sale, with Jas. L. AP HANUFACTURER'S PRICES, by
A. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 504 Broadway.

Fire in Brandreth Street.
New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
Daniel Wakeman & Brother:
Dear Sirs: You can state, if it be of any benefit to you, that the fire which occurred in the upper part of your shop, No. 75 and 77 Front-street on the 19th inst., one of your Alarm Patent Safes was severely exposed to the heat, being nearly burnt up during it, yet your contents, which had to be taken by drilling for, I was consciously gratified to find my books and papers in a state of preservation. I am fully convinced that the Alarm Patent Safe is all that you claim it to be, viz: a sure protector and fire defying repository for books and papers.
Yours &c.
EDWARD O. JENKINS,
No. 183 William-street.
The Alarm Patent Safes—and Rotary Locks for dwelling house doors, for Sale by the Patentee and sole manufacturers.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 197 Broadway.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a pure article of Candy Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1826, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its confectionery. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, BAGS, &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lamb's wool, silk merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
FAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

New-Year's Tables
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 325 and 327 Broadway.
Orders may now be left for refreshments for New-Year's Tables, delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Cakes, Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Chickens, Salads, Jellies, Mattdes, Pickled Oysters, &c., all of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequalled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Canaries, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes. Coc. scopian &c., &c.
For New Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin, No. 513 Broadway, BUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
MINK CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS IN SETS.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Notice.—All persons wishing boots and shoes of every description, and of the most fashionable styles, will call at CABILL & WOOD'S, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The whole stock is reduced 25 per cent. below former prices.

New-Year Presents.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and Children, also Toilet Slippers, (presents for gentlemen,) patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Ladies' Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs; also Fur Hoods, Gloves and Gauntlets. All desirable articles for Holiday Presents, at BANTA'S, No. 367 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

Ringwood or White Kuit ed Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Skating Jackets.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $25.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of exquisite workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men, now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

Ormsby.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, the wife of W. L. Ormsby, Jr., of twin sons. Mother and boys doing well.

MARRIED.

Jacobs—Buckwith.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, Mr. David Jacobs, of Rivingtown, L. I., to Miss Eliza M. Buckwith, of Greenport, L. I.

Sheady—Lewis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Dr. George F. Sheady to Miss Mary Lewis, daughter of the late John Lewis, Esq., all of New-York.

Bunker—Loines.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Paul Bunker, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, according to the Order of the Society of Friends, Edward S. Bunker and Alice Loines, daughter of Mary B. and the late John Loines.

Coffin—Collins.—In Collinwood, Jefferson County, Ohio, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother, E. K. Collins, by Rev. Mr. Lavery, Mr. H. L. Coffin, of Cincinnati, to Miss Senta Collins, of New-York.

Irving—Pennington.—In Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. Cuse, Langdon Irving, to Sophia C. Pennington, daughter of Josias Pennington, Esq.

DIED.

Cooke.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of his brother, No. 29 West 26th-st., of typhoid fever, Dr. Purcell Cooke, of Brooklyn.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M. from Dr. Cutler's Church, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Beach.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, Clara J., wife of Dr. John Beach, in the 30th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 83 West 26th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.
[Ft. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Day.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, suddenly, Martha, wife of William T. Day, aged 27 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the McDougal-st. Baptist Church, the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F., and the active and honorary members of Excelsior Hose Company No. 18, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Carlton-st., without further invitation.

Yerks.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, Susannah, relict of John Yerks, aged 80 years, 1 month and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 671 Washington-street.

Oliver.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, William H. Oliver, son of James D. Oliver, Esq.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 63 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Ellis.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, after a short illness, Benjamin Ellis, aged 80 years.
The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1½ P. M., from No. 138 East Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Weeks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, suddenly, Carlyle T. Weeks, in the 56th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons, Matthew Henry, Carlyle T., Jr., and George W., and also the friends of his brothers, Nathaniel, Samuel, Jacob and Benjamin T. Weeks, and his brother-in-law, S. C. Burdett are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 1st-av., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Price.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec 21, of consumption, Mary Ann Price, wife of Samuel Price, aged 33 years.
Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Friday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 Jones-st.

Fabbri.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, of croup, Joseph Fabbri, aged 2 years, 9 months and 26 days, son of Joseph and Mary B. Fanning, of this City.
Notice of the funeral will appear to-morrow.

Ames.—On Christmas morning, Dec. 25, of consumption of the brain, Miss Blanche Grant, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Ames.

Reynolds.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, Edwin Amory, son of Abigail W. Jr., and Anderson Reynolds, aged 1 year and 9 months.
The funeral will take place from No. 49 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 27th inst., at 11 o'clock M.

Carroll.—In South Brooklyn, at her late residence, No. 89 Carroll-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, Eliza, wife of Joseph Carroll, aged 34 years, 1 month and 16 days.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Bronson.—In New-Brighton, on Monday, Dec. 24, Gideon Dubs, son of Beverly Robinson, aged 5 years.

Bridgeport Calorig Engines,
From 5 to 40 inches diameter
Of splendid fire effect, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 104
Dearborn-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURES.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 613, Dec. 26, 1860.
14, 40, 5, 19, 28, 21, 18, 72, 63, 12, 71, 17, 64, 57.
Class No. 614, Dec. 26, 1860.
64, 50, 28, 60, 42, 69, 32, 16, 57, 14, 29, 66, 8, 61
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SHAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW NOVEL,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND,
A STORY OF
THE COAST OF MAINE.
Written expressly for
THE INDEPENDENT.
This new work, by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will appear in continuous numbers in
THE INDEPENDENT,
Beginning with the first week in the New Year. It will be copyrighted for the author's benefit, and will appear in no other newspaper or periodical but
THE INDEPENDENT.
A new volume of
THE INDEPENDENT
will begin with the beginning of the New Year. It is best to subscribe immediately. Price Two Dollars a year in advance, but worth ten times the money. Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
Before the 1st of January,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

TO DRUGGISTS.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row,
will, from this date, offer their immense and well-assorted stock of
PATENT MEDICINES
and Druggists' Articles, for cash, at prices to correspond with "the times." Their stock will be found complete, and consists, in part, of

Aperients,	Capsules,	Plasters,
Alteratives,	Cordials,	Purifiers,
Bitters,	Extracts,	Panaceas,
Balsams,	Hair Dyes,	Pills,
Confections,	Invigorators,	Salves,
Cathalicons,	Liniments,	Sarsaparillas,
Cod Liver Oils,	Magnesias,	Trusses,
Carminatives,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

PANIC OVER.
SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.
FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 83 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Office.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.
FRANK E. HOWE.
No 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, TOILET SETS,
SILVER and PLATED SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
and PARIS FANCY GOODS.
We have a very large and choice variety of these goods, and are determined not to carry them over to our next season, consequently we shall offer them during the present Holiday season AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hagenge & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 300, 541 and 786 Broadway.

ADVICE TO OUR PATRONS.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read the article by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., headed "Compare the Figures."

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $200,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

THE VERDICT OF THE SICK.—LETTERS from Dyspepsia, in every State, are continually received by the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, expressing in the most enthusiastic terms their confidence in that celebrated restorative. The writers differ in their modes of expression, but they breathe but one sentiment. That immeasurable benefit has been derived by thousands from the agreeable and potent stomachic is a fact established by clouds of witnesses. Dyspepsia and the countless diseases of the stomach and bowels to which it gives rise, literally vanish before the searching, oracing and purifying influences of this great renovator of the physical system, which acts simultaneously on all the internal organs requiring regulation and invigoration.

ILLUMINATING OIL.
MADE BY THE
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE, manufactured by any other parties.
IS NEARLY COLORLESS.
ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.
BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY,
ON
ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
BY
U. TALLMAN,
No. 26 Burling-slip,
NEW-YORK.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
Before the First of January,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
OF BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. E. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway,
corner White-st.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
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(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores)
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JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

BISHOP & REIN,
IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.
DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
STUD & SLEEVE SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.
WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.
PARISIAN JEWELRY, CORAL JEWELRY,
FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., &c.
We import our own goods, and offer them at the very lowest
POSSIBLE PRICES AT WHOLESALE
or retail.
BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Next to the Ladies' Entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

STEREOSCOPIC ALBUM.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 EACH CONTAINING 12 VIEWS.
SUITABLE FOR ANY STEREOSCOPE.
Price 25 cents each.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
CONTENTS OF NO. 1:
I. The Bridge of Sighs, Venice.
II. Temple of Thebes.
III. Temple of Edfou.
IV. Tombs of the Mamelukes, Kings.
V. St. Mark's Church, Venice.
VI. Perspective View of St. Mark's, Venice.
VII. A Nubian Temple.
VIII. The Sphinx and Great Pyramid.
IX. Temple Karnak, Nubia.
X. Great Temple of Abou Simbel.
XI. The Doge's Palace, Venice.
XII. Temple of Ceres, Pestum.
CONTENTS OF NO. 2.
I. College Cathedral.
II. Church of St. Andrew, Rome.
III. Cathedral of St. Etienne, Vienna.
IV. Burial Ground, Palermo.
V. Cathedral of Notre Dame, Bruges.
VI. Great Eastern, steamer.
VII. Mayence Cathedral.
VIII. Greek Church, St. Petersburg.
IX. Protestant Church, Amsterdam.
X. Burial Ground, Palermo. (another view.)
XI. Palace of the Czar, St. Petersburg.
XII. Great Eastern, steamer, (another view.)
CONTENTS OF NO. 3:
I. The Louvre, Paris.
II. The Pantheon, Paris.
III. Arcade Triomphe.
IV. The Museum of the Louvre.
V. The Museum of the Louvre, (another view.)
VI. Group of the Three Graces.
VII. Notre Dame, front view.
VIII. Rouen Cathedral.
IX. Notre Dame.
X. Toilet of Atalanta.
XI. Hall of the Cariatides.
XII. Statue of Hyacinthe.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.
On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7.30 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4.45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURNHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE
LUCIUS HART,
SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Barting-slip.
A large assortment of richly Silver-plated Ware,
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea-urns from	$3 to $16	Casters from	$3 to $16
Tea Setts from	$7 to $30	Cake Baskets	$4 to $6
Salvers from	$4 to $40	Pitchers	$5 to $15

Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT A REGULAR MEETING of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 51, I. O. of O. F., held on the 26th inst. it was resolved that all its members attend the funeral of the wife of their Brother, Wm. T. Day, N. G. on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Charlton-st.
ALFRED GOODELL, N. G. pro tem.

ALWAYS CONVEYING NEW
STILL CONVEYING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
SHOWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IS IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN WRITES:
St. Louis, July 12, 1859.
O. J. Wood, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. After applications adopted for talking, and in those weeks there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.
After my hair was completely restored, I continued to use it applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from disease. I do not consider the foregoing to be all I have obtained with the use of your valuable preparation, but enough to convince you, as well as your many readers to whom you may see fit to show these lines, how wonderful, and how certain are the effects of your Restorative, and I am well aware they are all equal known agents, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time for the past three years, and nevertheless take pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative and other articles unpuffed advertised on your wrapper, which I have used with, and in my own case. In fact in all instances I have met with people that have proved most a humbug, having their hair worse than before they commenced using, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles unpuffed advertised on above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of reputation, when there is every instance

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 359 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Curtains and Trimmings complete

Elegant Curtains for $50, formerly sold at $100
Silk Rope and Tabaret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
All Wool Rope Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Rich de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at ... 25
Elegant Damask Curtaining for $25, formerly sold at .. 35
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at .. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 20
Very Rich Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 25

Also, new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 25 to $10 per window,

Shades and Gilt and Velvet the balance of their rich and extensive stock, at proportionately low prices:

Rich de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $2 00
Rich Damask reduced to 75c. per yard, worth 1 00

The reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

Together the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed to
SOLOMON & HART, No. 359 Broadway.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. HEILY'S, 359.
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES, 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCIAS,
AND
SHADES IN LATHER,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELLE
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES,
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
AT
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$20,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,
Will offer this week and next
The following great Bargains:
SILKS of excellent quality ..... 75c. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS ..... 50c. per yard.
SPLENDID OTTOMAN VELOURS ..... 50c. per yard.
4-4 FRENCH CALICOES ..... 12½c. per yard.
MARSEILLES MUSLINS ..... 12½c. per yard.
CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT GREAT REDUCTION.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS AT ..... $6 per pair.
An excellent opportunity for getting holiday presents at a low figure.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
FINE BEAVER CLOAKS.
STREET BASQUES.
SPANISH WRAPPERS.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
ARE GOING AT PANIC
PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 249 Canal-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24,
Ladies' Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
Real Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also,
Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices.
Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS FOR NEW YEAR'S.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are now offering beautiful
LACE CURTAINS, from $6 to $10
Per Pair—Great Bargains.
LADIES WILL PLEASE EXAMINE
Before purchasing elsewhere.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 24,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
$5,000 DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 149 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.
FANCY GOODS. CLEARING OUT
BELOW COST! BELOW COST,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BELOW COST!
SPLENDID RIBBONS, KID GLOVES.
HOSIERY UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BELOW COST! BELOW COST!
2,000 Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain.
BELOW COST!
Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., just received.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 149 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Point Lace Collars, $3, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at 10 prices.
Real Honiton and Applique Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Real Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7
Rich Point Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Rich Point Lace Handkerchiefs, from 75c. to $35.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new style.)
Real Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Caps, Berthes, &c.
Honiton Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Together with every article in Laces and Embroideries, all of which we are offering for sale this week at
UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point à l'Aiguille, Point Venise,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Coiffures.
Rich Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Very Handkerchiefs, in new shapes.
Rich Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
Rich Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Rich Lace Caps, Riches and Dresses.
Rich Lace Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 683 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $60 EACH.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Supplied by one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, among the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 165 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 165 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At a great reduction from
COST OF IMPORTATION.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their Entire stock of
SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
Cheap Dresses for Holiday Presents.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Garments, Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Veils, 18c.; Zephyr Worsted, 12c.; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at BLGEE'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST CHANCE.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are determined to convert them
INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST
After perusing the following list of prices. Until the 1st of January we will continue to offer the following unequaled bargains.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
COMPARE THE FIGURES.

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces $1 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 140 pieces 25 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen 1 20
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen 90
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75
White French China Soup Tureens, each 2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen 1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces 5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 107 pieces 44 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces. 8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 107 pieces. 50 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each 9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces 12 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen 3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen 4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen 1 75
TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES,
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE VASES
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 422 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS! FURS!!
MINK MUFFS at $12, worth $14.
MINK VICTORINES at $14, worth $16.
A choice assortment of Misses' and Childrens' FURS—Cheap, to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON, No. 249 Canal-st.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2221
Would call the attention of the public and their customers in general, to their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMUND GOEZ, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS!—RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Furs at greatly reduced prices, at P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st. We are now offering the entire stock of rich mink sets, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, fitch marten, together with an endless variety of well seasoned Furs, at 25 per cent. below cost, in order to effect a clearance of stock by the 1st of January. The proprietor about retiring from the business is the object of this sacrifice. Also, a large variety of Misses' Furs at half-price, at the Patent Fur Muff Emporium, P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 92 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, one large, or two small rooms, on second floor, in a desirable location, between Bleecker and 11th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, K., Box No. 4,865 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD Board for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 24 East 21st-st., one door from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms at No. 62 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 6th av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful front rooms and board at table d'hote. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 239 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let furnished, with board, a large room with closet, on second floor, at $10 per week, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes a room with or without tea or late dinner for self, and full board for a daughter, aged 12, where she would be under good influences. Location below 10th-st. Address, with terms, W. A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, for a gentleman and wife, at a convenient distance from the Wall-st. Ferry. Terms about $10 per week. Children exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 148 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.
LETTING AND COLLECTIONS.
A gentleman now and for the last twenty years in this business, having part of his time at liberty, desires to increase his business.
He is very well qualified both in experience and integrity, and refers to Mr. John R. Murray, No. 89 Nassau-st., and Mr. James Barrow, No. 219 5th-av.
Address M., Box No. 2,164 Post-office.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT IN the upper part of this city or Brooklyn, in a respectable neighborhood, in exchange for a cottage in Williamsburgh, within three blocks of the South 5th st. Ferry. The premises are supplied with gas and water. The street is sewered. The present occupant would be pleased to remain, at a rent of $350 per year. Apply to JAS. C. GODFREY, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 218 Front-st.

TO LET.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, suitable for a club-room or any light mechanical business; also, other rooms suitable for offices, stories, &c. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A LARGE CONCERT ROOM, WITH ALL fixtures complete, on Broadway; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A VERY desirable office, until May 1, or longer. Rent moderate. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 429 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to E. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 READY cash, in a highly respectable, pleasant business already established, exceedingly lucrative and permanent, paying more than 150 per cent. net profit. To the right kind of a man will be given a permanent situation and one-fourth interest. Inquire at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, immediately.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS restaurant; dining and supper rooms fitted up in good style and in a good locality. An energetic man, with from $300 to $500, wanted to take the place of a retiring one, or will sell all. Address LEXINGTON, corner 27th-st. and 3d-av. Call before 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—A TEA AND COFFEE STORE NOW doing a large cash business; location, either Bowery, Catharine or Vesey sts. Address B. S., Box No. 175 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ladle-st., and at the stationers generally.
H. & C. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HELP WANTED.

A TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A TIDY GIRL, WHO can come well recommended, to do light work and sew, at No. 40 Grove-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A FIRST-RATE cake ornamenter; also, a second hand on cake. Call at No. 1,044 Broadway, corner 29th-st., before 12 M. or corner 9th-st. and 3d-av., between 12½ and 3½ o'clock.

JUGGED HARE AND ENGLISH PLUM Pudding for dinner TO-DAY. English Mutton and Mince Pies TO-MORROW. For sale, Yarmouth Bloaters, Scotch Finnon Haddocks, English Filberts, Hares, Bacon, Hams, &c., at the Elizabethan Ale Tarern Rooms, T. RICHARDSON, Agent. BEN. HONEY or Hand, No. 66 Malden-lane, corner of William.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamber work and washing, or would take a nurse's place, and do plain sewing; the most excellent references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 15 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent city reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 64 4th av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for three days at No. 238 6th-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as Cook, in all its branches; understands Wench Pastry, Baking and Pastry, Soups and Jellies; wages $9. City or Country. Call at or address No. 216 East Twenty-third st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; or would act as orderly cook in a hotel or boarding house; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is also a first-rate bread-baker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Call at No. 113 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of meats, pastries, game, &c.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 232 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A situation in City or country; is an excellent cook in every department, and has good reference. Apply at No. 42½ Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the City or country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 29 6th-av., Waverley place.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very tidy, respectable German girl as cook, washer and ironer or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, willing and obliging, and no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by two sisters; one as cook, bake and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City references from their last places. Can be seen at No. 62 West 21st st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A neat, respectable Protestant German girl, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to chamber-work and fine washing, is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHERMAND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, respectable and well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a smart competent young woman with 3 years reference; will be found willing and obliging. Please apply 2 days at No. 4 M 4th-av., near 29th st. in the store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKER, TO GO out by the day or week, in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes to go out by the day, week, or month. Unexceptionable City reference as to competency and ability. Call all week at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted. Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant, for kitchen work or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, may apply at No. 58 At antic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go South. Call at 89 West 15th st., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly, and is an excellent needlewoman; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 101 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a person who owns a top Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, (can make ladies' clothes in a style,) a place in a family to serve children or make herself otherwise useful; or would go out by the day; can embroider with Grover & Baker's; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 129 East 29th st., or address A. B., Box No. 170 Times Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend store, or as housekeeper, family cressmaker or nursery governess; a home more the object than compensation; would leave the City. Communications addressed to Miss HAMBLIN, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and references,) a teacher of piano melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

A WIDOW WOULD BE THANKFUL TO get embroidery on linen or muslin, being in want; the best of City reference. Address LADY A., No. 107 Thompson-st., for one week. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at the store of his late employer, U. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first-class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 6th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, No. 137 East 33d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by a young man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's, saddler, No. 333 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Scotchman and his wife, Protestants; one as coachman and gardener, the other as cook, washer and ironer; have no objections to go to the country; can take care of a farm if required; good references if required. Call at No. 128 19th-st., second floor, 3 doors east of 7th av. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendations from his last place. Call at No. 249 Bowery, or address a note, for two days, to J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman as good cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business perfectly; she understands the care of milk and butter; the best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. B., Box No. 202 Times Office, for this week.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY FAITHFUL man, with the very best of references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent hand over horses, a good assistant gardener, and a thorough Farmer; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. (Will take moderate wages.) Apply at No. 378 Sixth-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; or would take engagements by the day for the holidays, as he is very competent. Can be seen, or address C. BYRNE, No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualification. Address, or call upon A. M., at No. 101 6th-av., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family or boarding-house, or a public house; good City reference; speaks French and Spanish, and a little English. Can be seen at No. 112 Greenwich-av.

AS IN-DOOR SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an Englishman, lately arrived, as in-door servant, willing to make himself useful, either in town or country, with a good character, and good reference in this City. Address C. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, French and domestic Fruits, crystallized and glazed, Fancy Fancy Boxes, Correspondence, &c., at Retail.
STRUSLENS & PALMERS,
No. 56 and 58 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
E. BRUNER, No. 497 BROADWAY,
Confectioner, Importer of French Confectionery,
Will have on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
FANCY BOXES, CAFFETETS, BASKETS,
STYLISH BOXES, SPLENDID SURPRISE
Will take place on MONDAY, Dec 17.
E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for
RICHNESS, NOVELTY AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A specialty of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees.
CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, coolers, cake platters, cover dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also every-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HERAN YOUNG, No. 19 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in panel portrait, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 670 Broadway.

BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane. Diamond full sets from $2 000 to $1,500; Parisian Jewelry, Watches, Coral Jewelry, &c. All our goods are offered at the very lowest possible prices, wholesale or retail. BISHOP & REIN, Importers.
Fifth-avenue Hotel, next to the ladies' entrance.
House in Paris, No. 55 Rue de la Verrerie.

319. WINE WINES AND THICK SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS 321.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUG HAS & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar.
STEWART & CO., No. 326 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

SKATES!
A complete assortment of boys', ladies' and gentlemen's skates.
No. 59 Fulton-st.,
TOOL-CHEST.
CHAS. LITTLE, Agent.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Aster.

STRONG'S JUVENILE LIBRARY,
OR
DOLLAR LOT OF BOOKS
T. H. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS" have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices, No. 1 Bond-st., and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the profligate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institution for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department, before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.
By order of the Board GEORGE KELLOCK,
New York Dec. 24, 1860. Superintendent.

The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond st., near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants.)

NEW-YORK, ... 1861.
Name of applicant .....
Occupation ..... Age .....
Place of birth ..... Condition .....
How long in the country ..... How long in City .....
Number of persons for whom relief is asked .....
Residence, No. ..... street ..... Ward
Front or rear house ..... No. of room ..... and what story.....
Whether relief is received from any other quarter .....
Whether assisted by any charitable institution and how long? .....
Has aid been received from this department, and how long? .....
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many?
What is the relief required?
Any means of support, and what are they?

In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished if possible.

All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.

All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—

I am well acquainted with .....
and believe ..... to be in want, and deserving of aid.
.....
.....

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
Sworn to before me, this ..... day of ..... 1861.

The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.

In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department, they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
GEORGE KELLOCK,
Sup't Out Door Poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.



LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2nd—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid 11th graphic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address, LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers)
No. 220 Market-st. Philadelphia,
or No. 197 Fulton-st. N. Y.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York.

LAMB'S PATENT SKATING CHAIR, made very strong, folds in a small space, can be carried conveniently, weighs only seven and a half pounds, for sale by all skate dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st. Also, as above, a large assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's Skates, Skate Straps, Sleigh-bell Straps, &c., &c., at wholesale.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED ENGLISH lady wants a baby to nurse; no objection to go out. Call at No. 227 Cherry-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF EXPRESSION.—There is no one thing in this age to appreciate, more than the comprehensive words of other languages and their meanings. Many improvements in them into our own, through the word Compound, which is from the Greek, signifying to put the parts together, becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Household Remedy. Not a week passes but we receive an acknowledgment of some valuable discovery or improvement, which Spalding's Prepared Glue has been applied to

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
By B. & J. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (27th inst.) at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, now selling in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
VASES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Elegant cabinets, jewelry, work boxes, elegantly fitted sugar & preserves and ormolu color cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich and fine articles of virtu by B. & J. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION; FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange
ROUND AND LOT NO. 34 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 3 inch front, 21 feet rear, about 60 feet each side; and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee.
No. 56 Wall-st.

A. W. FOSTER & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Important notice to Housekeepers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the elegant residence No. 218 West 14th-st., a few doors from 8th-av
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27 and 28.
The catalogue comprising the
Largest and most elegant assortment of
Household Furniture and Works of Art
offered at auction this season.
Superb seven octave Piano-forte,
Elegant Drawing-room Suites
Oil-paintings by eminent Artists,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Brussels and Lace Curtains, &c.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the above large dwelling, all of which will be sold with out reserve, and must be removed immediately, as the house is now to let, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of every thing essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rose wood, oak and mahogany. Sale to commence in the dining-room, with rich silverware, of Rogers Brothers' manufacture; urns, casters, spoons, forks cake-baskets, dining sets; superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved glassware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant extension table, with oak dining-room furniture. Parlors—Two richly carved rose wood parlor suites, covered in three-colored brocade, in perfect order; velvet and Wilton carpets, rose wood marble-top stands, rose wood centre, sofa and pier tables; two elegant pier glasses, with bases; damask and rich lace curtains; French shades, turkish chairs with lounges to match; reception chairs, in brocade; elegant carved rose wood piano-forte with solid pearl keys; music cabinet, divans, magnificent mantel-vase, bronzes, marble groups of parlor ornaments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings; velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chandeliers, &c. Chambers (all in rose wood and mahogany)—Superb bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing-bureaus, marble wash stands, commodes, mirrors, French toilet sets; full suits of chamber furniture, in velvet; cottage and other chairs, arm chairs, sofas, sofa-beds, mahogany chairs, clocks, mirrors, ingrain carpets, &c., with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description; oil-cloths, stair-carpets and rods, marble-top hall-stands, kitchen-ware, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock precisely

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SNEDECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c.
To be sold at auction without reserve, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28
The sale to commence at 7 o'clock Comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists.
Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett James H. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Innes, Doughty, E. H. May, Tait, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt, De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Cortell, Dix, Coleman, Sonntag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Bonnelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Contourier, H. Mosner, &c., &c.
There is included in the sale a superb Statue, entitled "CUPID."
BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR, IVES.
This really excellent work has excited considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above named ones.
The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber Exhibition open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M each day until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb suite of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, French bowls, cups, China vases, boxes &c. Also, an invoice of Canton China ware of various descriptions, tea-pots, &c., &c.
Also, a large invoice of French clocks, bronzes, China vases, ormolu, Parian and Parisian fancy articles, French China dinner, tea and dessert sets, China clocks, fans, and other costly goods.
Also, an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landed from the ship *Hibernian* from Antwerp, containing flower bowls pitchers and other ware, and beautiful goods.
Also, a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger-bowls and other goods.
Also, an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful, under glass with other rich and costly goods.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26,
At 12 o'clock, two very beautiful real Hudson Bay sable cloaks, very superior and costly, made to order, to be sold without reserve.
Also, the balance of the jewelry remaining uncalled for from the sale of Dec 20 and 21 which was sold by order of the Receiver the same remaining uncalled for; will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large and valuable collection of first class oil-paintings, most of which have just been received from Europe. Among other celebrated names, will be found the works of Lamfont de Metz, A. Veron, Salmon E. Limmens, Michaud A. Cortier, I. Murat, Univershouse, Boulieu, T. A. Richards. A series of views in Constantinople and vicinity, painted on the spot, together with an invoice of fine modern pictures of the Flemish, French and English schools, just received. Also, by order of the Under-writers, 13 very fine modern oil-paintings, by first class French artists, very slightly damaged, imported for private sale only. A full guarantee of originality will be given for the artistic pictures. Also, a number of fine pictures to close invoices. The above are now on exhibition as above.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central sale-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly sale of household furniture carpets, oil-cloths stoves, &c., pier glass 72x60, Herring's safe, 4 show cases, plated bars, 3 large walnut-top counters with drawers, 3 office desks, cloths, Cashmeres, fine coburs, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also at 7 P. M., fine gold jewelry, the balance of stock of a dealer. Watches, lockets ear-rings pins, rings, lava and cameo sets, studs, vest chains, gold and silver specs, eye-glasses, bracelets, plated tea sets, casters, goblets, salts, cake baskets, table and tea spoons, &c., &c.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FAIR OF THE NORTH TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway, above 34th-st. The entire stock of articles, consisting of children's wearing apparel, useful and ornamental work for the parlor, fancy articles, toys, perfumery, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of valuable jewelry selected especially for the Holidays will be disposed of at auction, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, By Messrs. BROWN & NICHOLS, and sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

H. E. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HAINES' BROS. SUPERIOR first-class Piano Fortes, at public auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive and without reserve. Each piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. These pianos are now ready for inspection, and will be sold at auction prices previous to the sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, wardrobes, kitchen ware, blankets, &c.
WHITTING & SMITH, Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock,
By order of Admin-trator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches &c., of the late
A. VAN BEENT,
comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.
Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
On view daily until 10 P. M.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29.
SPECIAL SALE OF
VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FORTES,
At Auction, SATURDAY, Dec 29, at 10 o'clock, at McDonald & Co.'s Piano Warerooms, No 356 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton. The stock now ready for examination Each piano warranted for three years. By order of Judge Leonard
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Also, 150 cases assorted goods partially damaged.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished to Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (staterooms and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $100
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $115
Second Cabin Passage..... 80
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $22; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.
Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec 27, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75, Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Dec. 11
TUESDAY.....Jan. 8
TUESDAY.....Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..... $45
To Havana..... $60
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, first Cabin $60: Second cabin $50: Child Class, $15. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.	7:35, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	6:25 P. M.
Stag Stag trains, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:05 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec 24, 1860, trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:29 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th st. dep't; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dep't. For William's Bridge, 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. dépôt.; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Fall's, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 9 A. M. 7:25 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BUSCHILL Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cannandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9 45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Sarewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 1, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 50. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME HORSE, AT PANIC prices. Long tail, can trot in 3½ minutes, great endurance, kind and gentle in every respect. Together with a two-seat carriage and harness. Address HARDWARE, Box. No. 101 *Times* Office

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Fulton-st., Paragage, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,
for supplying water to boilers against pressure of steam, with the interposition of any momentary obstruction of importance, and to which parties interested in this or the newly invented instruments now on exhibition are referred by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 28 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 8 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on all sums of $400 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, 80 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS Vice-President.
CHAS. MILLS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS—UNION DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, No. 459 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $563 103 67
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $50, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this com. any for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.
The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 20, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.
SHEPPERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 12 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January.
GEO FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 35 WALL ST, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 3d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI Dec. 26 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 934 to 982, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 1, 1859, if presented at the office of Geo. Bell, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 20 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $300, and 5 per cent on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this Bank, of Three and one-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
JAMES BUCHOLM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON Michigan State Bonds falling due Jan 1, 1861 will be paid at the Banking-house of James G. King's Sons, No. 68 William-st., New-York City.
JOHN McKINNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1860. State Treasurer, Michigan.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 10 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 663 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of *six* (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.
By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $600,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., Time Bills, Bank Checks, Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
150	Am. Ex. Bank..... 100	10	Bank of Commerce..... 109
50	Metropolitan Bank..... 100	40	Mech. & Trad. Ins..... 25
50	Home Insurance..... 100	20	Continental Ins..... 100
100	4th av. Railroad..... 100	40	N. Y. Mark & Insurance 25
50	Hortitara Ins..... 25	40	Stuyvesant Ins..... 25
50	Brooklyn Gas. L..... 50	20	Mer. Mut. Ins..... 100
20	Bk. & N. W. R..... 100	20	Germania Ins..... 50
20	Mechanics' Locker Ins..... 40	25	American Tel Co..... 100
20	Clinton Insurance..... 100	20	Manhattan Ins..... 50
50	Firemen's Ins..... 17	50	Peoples' Ins..... 50
40	Gold Mar. Ins..... 100	20	Washington Ins..... 50
20	Brevoort Ins..... 100	75	Excelsior Ins..... 50
50	Exchange Ins..... 30	40	American Ex. Ins..... 100

$5,000 Flushing R. R. 1st Mortgage 7 3/10 cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Evertson Coal & RR. 1st M g 7 3/10 cent. Bonds
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 31. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison together with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain a few time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call.
JOHN Y. SMITH.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. HARTMAN, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated by one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon at Portland, and the Canada at Halifax.

£100,000 in Specie.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH THE CHINESE

Reported Attempt to Assassinate Garibaldi.

The American Ship Georgian Burnt at Sea.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock last evening. Her dates are two days later than per *Africa*.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 14th inst.

The Earl of ABERDEEN is dead.

The China mail had reached Marseilles, and was due in London on the 18th inst.

The bombardment of Gaeta had recommenced.

The bullion in the Bank of France had decreased 2,800,000 francs during the month.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Dec. 14.

The London *Times'* City article, of last evening, says:

"The funds this morning opened without alteration and were steady throughout the day, the market being supported by a further influx of gold into the Bank of England, and the announcement of a large specie arrival by the West India mail. The demand for discount was small, and the general rate in the market was 4¼ per cent. About £400,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank to day. A few parcels of sovereigns were withdrawn for America. The Exchange quotations from the Continent show firmness. The prospectus of the new Turkish loan attracts great attention, but there is no signs that the contemplated subscription will be obtained in this country. The railway market closed quiet but steady. Canadian and American railway stocks have improved. PARIS, Friday, Dec. 14.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of two and three-fifths millions of francs; bills discounted, not yet due, one hundred and twenty-four millions of francs; advances, six and a quarter millions of francs; current accounts, nineteen and three-fourth millions of francs; bank-notes, nine and a quarter millions of francs; increase in the treasury balance, three and a quarter millions of francs.

The Allied army commenced their advance on the same day that Peking was taken. The Summer palace of the Emperor was taken and completely sacked, affording an immense amount of spoils. The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French. A quantity of the treasure taken is to be divided between the French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their share for thirty thousand francs. The entire British share, including both Government and private property, is estimated at about [illegible].

The Tartar army is still in the field, though the Emperor has fled.

The Empress of France had arrived home.

BY THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 15, *via* Queenstown 16th, has arrived at this port. She has £100,000 in specie on board.

The *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and sailed again at 1 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

The *Canada* reports: passed on the evening of the 16th, the steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool; and at 10 P. M. 19th, passed the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool,

The general news possesses some interest.

The ship *Georgiana*, from New-Orleans, from Liverpool, was burnt at sea Nov. 20. Crew saved.

A dispatch from Peking *via* St. Petersburg states that peace had been concluded with the Chinese, and the Emperor had returned to his palace.

Passengers by the steamship *Canada* say that it was rumored at Queenstown that GARIBALDI had been assassinated.

The papers by the *Canada* report that Col. DUNN, of the Sicilian army, had been WOUNDED in an attempt to assassinate him. The rumor of the assassination of GARIBALDI probably arose from this circumstance.

Among the passengers by the *Canada* is Rev. Father CHINIQUY.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

It is again reported that the passport system between England and France is to be abolished.

The official dispatches from China are received. They fully corroborate the dispatches already published. A postscript dated the 14th of October, from Gen. GRANT, states that the remaining prisoners have not been liberated. They numbered two thousand.

The Pontifical troops are about to march against the town of Ponterovo to overthrow the "Provisional Government" established there.

Intelligence was received at the Foreign office yesterday afternoon, through St. Petersburgh, dated Peking, November 9. It states that a peace was concluded with China on the 26th of October, and that the ratifications of it were exchanged on the 5th of November. The French and English forces had evacuated Peking, and the Emperor was expected to return to the capital immediately.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 16.

An American ship was seen burnt to the water's edge, Nov. 21, by the ship *C. C. Duncan*, which has arrived at this port.

Later.—The ship *Georgiana*, Capt. SALTER, was burnt at sea Nov. 20, lat. 3.° 46', N. long. 66° 20'. The crew were saved by the ship *Leon Woodbury*, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, and landed here to-day.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 14.

The sales of cotton for the week have been 53,600 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 4,500 to exporters. The market has been quiet, and the quotations barely maintained with a partial slight decline on all qualities. The sales on Friday, reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7⅝d.	6¾d.
Mobile	7¾d.	6¾d.
Uplands	7⅜d.	6¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 567,000 bales, inclusive of 444,000 bales of American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was quiet at the opening. Wheat was firm, and holders demand an advance on flour.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday noon at 92¾@92¾ for Account, ex dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 27¾@27¾ discount; Erie Shares, 35¼; New-York Central, 76@80.

Commercial News by the Canada.

The weekly Cotton market was received per *Anglo Saxon* at Portland.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Cotton goods have a downward tendency, and there is little demand on all qualities.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is generally steady. MANSFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour has an upward tendency, with an improved demand; quoted, 28s.@31s. 6d. Wheat quiet and steady; Red Western, 11s.@12s. 9d.; White, 12s.@[illegible]. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 30s. 6d.; White, 30s.@30s. 3d. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour has a declining tendency, and prices have receded 6d. per bbl. since Tuesday's market. Other breadstuffs steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions generally unchanged. BIGLAND, ASHTON & Co. and others report Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon quiet; fair qualities are wanted. Lard quiet; [illegible] quotations are 68s.@70s. Tallow quiet at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes—Pots quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls quiet at 29s.@29s. 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice easy and slightly declined. Oils quiet; Cod, 37s.; Linseed, 30s. 3d., closing dull. Resin heavy, and holders are pressing on the market, owing to large arrivals, and a slight decline has taken place; common quoted at 4s. 9d.@5s., closing with sellers at 4s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 32s.@32s. 6d.; buyers demand a reduction.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING BROTHERS' report WHEAT quiet but advanced 1s. per qr. for foreign; white American 61s.@64s.; red 57s.@61s. FLOUR 28s.@32s. IRON dull at £5 5s.; £5 10 for rails and bars. SUGAR dull and partially declined 6d. COPPER steady. RICE dull. TALLOW quiet but steady, at 60s.@60s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s.@32s. 6d. FISH OIL quiet, Linseed 29s. LINSEED CAKE declined 5s. TEA dull. Common Congo 1s. 2d.@1s. 2½d., a d nominal.

HAVRE MARKET.

(Week including 12th.) BREADSTUFFS steady; there has been a slight decline on American WHEAT to arrive. ASHES dull. COPPER steady. OILS—quotations are barely mentioned. RICE firm. SUGAR quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is generally unchanged, with a more brisk demand. Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in Bullion of £216,000. BARING Bros quote bar silver at 5s 1¾d.; Mexican dollars, 5s. 2¾d, and nominal American Eagles, 76s. 5d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING reports U. S. Fives of '65, 92@93¾; Massachusetts Fives Bonds, 101; Pennsylvania Fives Bonds of '77, 84; do. Fives, 85; Erie Railroad, 34¾; Illinois Central, 27¾ discount."

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm.

WHEAT firm, with an improved tendency.

The PROVISION market was dull.

LONDON, Saturday evening.

CONSOLS closed at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were Illinois Central 26¾ discount, Erie Railroad 35¼, New-York Central 78@80.

PARIS, Saturday evening.

The Bourse closed dull; Rentes 69f. 80c.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this evening, too late for her mails to be forwarded South. They will be forwarded to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Earl of Aberdeen.

GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, fourth Earl of Aberdeen in the Scotch Peerage, and first Viscount GORDON of Aberdeen in the English, whose death is announced in the last advices from Europe, was born on the 28th of January, 1784, and would consequently have been 77 years of age had he lived for another month. His life has been a long succession of places, trusts and honors, obtained more through family influence than by any very decided personal abilities; but, with the exception of his conduct in the Crimean war, it may be claimed by his friends that he proved himself equal, in one fashion or the other, to every responsibility devolved on him. He was educated first at Harrow, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1804 with no particular distinction, having three years previously succeeded his grandfather in the Scottish honors of the family. In this year, also, he visited Greece, and on his return founded a club in London called the Athenian, of which none but men who had visited Greece could be eligible as members. He also became a somewhat prominent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*; and it was to this circumstance, and to a real or fancied personal slight inflicted on the sensitive bard, that he owes the questionable immortality of the place assigned to him by his relative, BYRON, in the satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

It was in 1806 that the Earl of ABERDEEN merged into political life, being elected, though only twenty-two years of age, to a seat in the British House of Peers—an honor which he retained until made a peer of the United Kingdom eight years afterwards. Allying himself from the outset to the extreme high tory interest, he made his maiden speech in 1811, was appointed Ambassador, or rather Secret Envoy to Austria in 1813 by Viscount CASTLEREAGH; and assisted, by the treaty concluded at Toplitz, in detaching Austria from the alliance with NAPOLEON, and uniting her arms to those of England. He continued in this branch of the diplomatic service for some time, taking part in important negotiations; but in the year 1828 he was offered and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a Cabinet having the Duke of WELLINGTON at its head. It was in this year that the long war of Greek Independence was settled in favor of the Greeks by the battle of Navarino—an event very pleasing to the people of England, but denounced in the royal speech as "an untoward event." This phrase, for which the Earl of ABERDEEN was held popularly responsible, never ceased to be a thorn in his side during the balance of his public life. In this Cabinet the Earl took part in the abolition of the Test and Corporation acts, and the granting of Catholic Emancipation; but on the defeat of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Ministry by the passage of the Reform Bill, the Earl of course was thrown out of office and entered vigorously into the opposition with Sir ROBERT PEEL, to whose skirts he seems always to have clung in latter years. In the brief Ministry formed by PEEL and WELLINGTON, in 1834, ABERDEEN was Colonial Secretary; and in 1841, when PEEL again took office, the Earl resumed his post as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his policy, it has been charged, always inclining to the side of Absolutism. In 1846 he supported PEEL in the repeal of the Corn laws, and went out of power after the success of that measure; but in 1851 he was asked by the Queen to join Sir JAMES GRAHAM in the formation of a Cabinet—a request respectfully declined. It was in 1852, on the downfall of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, that Lord ABERDEEN became Prime Minister, his Administration lasting until the February of 1855, and having been made memorable for the commencement under it, in 1854, of the Crimean war, which ended in the surrender of Sebastopol. During all this war, into which the Earl had only been forced by the inexorable demands of British public opinion, it was freely charged by those opposed to him, and widely believed by the British people of almost all ranks and degrees, that his sympathies, like those of Prince ALBERT, were with the Czar and that he desired nothing more earnestly than some signal disaster on the side of the Allies, so as to save Russia the humiliation of having to surrender after a defeat. The utter imbecility and dilitoriness of the British Government in the prosecution of this war, while ABERDEEN remained in power, would seem to favor a belief in the justice of the popular suspicions; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that both the army and navy of England had been grievously impaired as to efficiency by a peace of nearly thirty years. That Queen VICTORIA and the Court party were satisfied with his course, however, may be inferred from the fact that on his final retirement from public station in 1855, he was created Knight of the Garter.

The more personal history of the Earl may be summed up as follows: In 1803, being then nineteen years of age, he married CATHERINE ELIZABETH, eldest surviving daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn—this lady dying in 1812 and leaving him no children. In 1815 his lordship again married HARRIET, daughter of Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Of non-political honors, the late Earl was President of the British Institution, Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen; Lord-Lieutenant of his county; Fellow of the Royal and Historical Societies; Knight of the Tower, and held in high esteem by all men of intelligence and artistic cultivation, as a liberal, judicious and appreciative patron of sculpture, painting and the *belles-lettres*. There are many literary men and artists who will have deep cause to regret his death, even taking place as it has done, "in the fullness of years and honors."

Reported Burning of a Steamer at Sea, and Probable Loss of Life.

The ship *Scargo*, from Calcutta for Boston, was spoken on the 19th inst., close to Fishing Rip, by the *Ann Elizabeth*, at Salem, and made the following report:

"Saw a steamer on fire N. N. E. of Bermuda. Ran for, it blowing a gale of wind at the time. When about a quarter of a mile from her, heard the cries of people in the water. Rounded to and tried to get to them, but could not. Laid by the steamer until 5 A. M., when she sank. Kept near the same position to try and save some of the people for two days, but saw nothing but lemons, oranges, and puncheons, supposed rum. The steamer looked like an iron vessel."

As there is no steamer reported as missing from this or neighboring ports, it is surmised that the unfortunate vessel referred to in the above report, judging from the position where she was seen, must have been one of the Bermuda or Halifax mail steamers, or possibly one of the English West India liners. The time when the burning steamer was seen is not given.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Geo. Bliss, of Massachusetts; Paymaster Cunningham, of the Navy; Capt. George Potter, of Boston; L. Sturtevant, of New-Orleans, and S. R. Van Duser, of Nebraska Territory, are at the Astor House.

Dr. Williams, of Indiana; T. M. Beankall, of Boston; Lieut. Fitz Lee, of the U. S. A., and C. L. Jerome, of New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. Salmon, of New-Orleans; Lieut. J. S. C. Morton, of the U. S. A.; G. Bacon, G. B. Dilwell and E. Cutler, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Mayor Cranston, of Newport; Ramon Farrell, of Havana, and Guisade Berrego, of Puerto Rico, are at the Lafarge House.

R. P. Frierson of Tennessee, and R. Saxton, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

R. Cheney, of San Francisco, and C. Bunce, of England, are at the Everett House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE GOVERNMENT PAST—EXPENSES OF THE BOARD FOR 1860—VOTES OF THANKS.

A special meeting of this Board—the last for 1860—was held last evening, the President, Mr. CURTIS, in the Chair.

A communication was received from two Trustees of the Fourth Ward, stating that the average attendance at the evening schools of that Ward, on which the apportionment of teachers is made, was not more than one-half the number set forth in the communication of the other school officers of the Ward, sent to the Board at the last meeting, and that the number of teachers nominated by them was therefore twice as large as the Ward was entitled to. Referred.

The resolution offered at the last meeting by Mr. WATERBURY, to close the public schools on the day of the President's Fast, coming up, Mr. WARREN opposed it with warmth, protesting that there was no occasion to turn the 60,000 children of this City out for a holiday, because the old man who now occupies the Presidential chair, having failed to perform his duty, had seen fit to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. "God knows," said he, "that before the Winter is out there will be plenty of fasting; and for every blessing that is asked for the President of the United States, ten thousand curses will be called down upon his head."

Mr. GLOVER here called the gentleman to order. As a citizen of the United States he did not choose to sit there and hear the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and a large portion of the people, reviled and insulted, merely because their political predilections differed from the gentleman's.

Mr. WARREN, after some further remarks in a more moderate tone, took his seat.

Mr. BENEDICT said he did not entirely sympathize with the tone of his colleague's remarks, (Mr. WARREN) He apprehended that prayer and fasting would do no one any hurt, if it did no good, and as the appointment emanated from the President of the United States, he thought a becoming respect for that high officer demanded that it should be treated with respect.

Mr. WATERBURY said that in offering the resolution he had not the remotest idea that it would meet with a word of opposition from any quarter. No one could deny that great and threatening evils impended over our National Government, and if the condition of things now existing and in progress were to continue, it would certainly result in calamities from which every patriot, whatever might be his politics, would shrink with dismay.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. GRAHAM and GOULD supported, and Messrs. FAIRMAN and STAFFORD opposed the last, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 31 to 8. Among the nays was Commissioner TUCKER, who explained his vote by saying that in his opinion the country was "past praying for." Mr. GREGORY, also voted nay, because he intended to eat as much as usual on that day, and would not vote for a fast that he did not design to observe.

The Finance Committee reported the following statement of the expenses of the Public School Department for the past year:

Balance due to over appropriations for 1859	$31,111 74
School fund for 1860	$1,276,781,00
Total amount available for 1860	$1,347,669,26

EXPENSES FOR 1860.

For teachers and janitors in Ward Schools	$703 928 70
Support of the Free Academy	47,725 51
Repairs to Free Academy	752 97
Support of Normal Schools	6,427 81
Support of Evening Schools	68,042 00
Repairs through the "Shop"	10,335 43
Supplies for Ward Schools through the Depository	64,350 31
Rent of School Premises	10,478 83
Salaries of Officers and Clerks of Board of Education	25,731 50
Incidental expenses of the Board	15,935 04
Apportionment to Corporate Schools	29,296 37
Amount appropriated for special purposes, including erection of school-houses, repairs, &c	164,979 91
For prizes in Ward Schools	10,000 00
Total	$1,281,619 97
Deducting available fund as above	1,247,669 26
Balance against the Board	$13,950 71

The report was adopted.

A resolution to pay the Fourth Ward teachers for the two months' service, during which they were decided by the Board to have been illegally appointed, was lost.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Board was unanimously adopted, and elicited an eloquent and feeling response from the Chair.

A resolution of thanks to the Finance Committee for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties, was also adopted.

Mr. GREGORY moved a vote of thanks to the Committee on Supplies, the only Committee that had failed to expend the entire appropriation made for their use. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. The weekly statement shows that there have been 1,339 arrivals of emigrants since the last report. Amount received for commutation of passengers, $3,480; disbursements, as per previous account, to Dec. 19, $254,130; current expenses, $3,005 11. Total, $257,141 11. Balance, $7,448 76. Mr. ELLINGWOOD, member elect of the State Assembly, was present, and had some conference with the Board upon the subject of the sale of the old Quarantine property. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of drafting a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the sale of the late Marine Hospital grounds and the location of a new Quarantine, and the erection of a new Marine Hospital, be referred to the President and Counsel to the Board.

The Board denied the report that there had been any proposal to lease premises in Ward's Island, by the Board of Charities and Corrections, for the accommodation of emigrant lunatics whose proper care devolved upon them as the Commissioners of Emigration. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of feats of force and endurance at BEACH'S National Gymnasium, in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third street, last evening, attracted a very large audience, of which the fair constituted a fair proportion. Entertainments of this character always find favor with the ladies. The weaker sex admire strength in man, and in the struggle to win woman's smiles, the battle is generally to the strong; for muscular vigor in a measure underlies all effort, mental, moral, and physical. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" is a wise saw with many modern instances. The entertainment last evening was uncommonly good. A chosen *corps* of the numerous members of the Gymnasium, led by Mr. BEACH, the Gymnasiarch, executed acts as amateurs that many a professional would hesitate to undertake. Most noted among them were Messrs. WEIR, RYDER, HALSTEAD, LEFFERTS, LEVICK, BOGERT, CHEVALIER, and others, who, in private circles, have earned a robust reputation as gymnasts. Mr. HALSTEAD, who, in humorous vein, performed such fantastic tricks as kept the audience in a roar, seemed a Hercules and Momus rolled into one. Withal Apollo graced the sports of the tyro Titans, and ravishing music added its charms. It was a pleasant holiday gathering, and to all appearances was vastly enjoyed.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, Officer COHEN, of the First Ward, discovered an unusual light in the dry goods store No. 98 Pine-street, and upon looking through the key-hole discovered two fellows at work at the safe. Finding the door unfastened, he entered the store and arrested the thieves, who gave their names as JOHN STANLEY and CHARLES STEWART. They had forced open the safe, and taken therefrom about $90. The proprietor of the place lives in Brooklyn, and his coat, with the keys of the store in the pockets, was stolen early in the evening from his dwelling. The regular keys of the door were found in the lock, but the coat was missing.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at the seamen's boarding-house, No. 37 Cherry-street, upon the remains of JAMES MATHEWS, a sailor, who was found dead in the rear yard of the premises in question. From the fact that the body exhibited terrible injuries about the face, it was at first supposed that the deceased had been murdered and thrown from an upper window of the house, consequently the keeper of the place was taken into custody. The evidence showed, however, that the man, while intoxicated, had fallen out of the window, and his death had resulted in that way. The boarding house keeper was therefore discharged from arrest.

SUICIDE OF A PATIENT AT THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—ELIAS KEMP, an old man, who, for nearly a year past, has been an inmate of the Jews' Hospital, No. 140 West Twenty-eighth-street, under treatment for spinal disease, died on Tuesday in consequence of a razor-wound in his throat, which he had inflicted last Sunday with the object of taking his life. The fact that his disease had recently assumed unfavorable symptoms, and the physician had pronounced him incurable, led him to commit the act. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was a native of Poland.

INJURED IN A FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—On Tuesday afternoon an attack was made at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, upon the members of Fire Engine Company No. 34, while they were running to a fire in the Third District, by a number of rowdies whose sympathies were with a rival organization. Bricks, stones and other missiles were hurled by the assailants, and in their own defence the firemen turned upon the ruffians, and caused them to beat a retreat. In the affray Mr. ROGERS, the Assistant Foreman of the Fire Company, was severely cut about the head and hands. No arrests were made.

FATAL RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—WILLIAM FLETCHER, an Englishman, 35 years of age, residing at No. 22 Harrison street, went home grossly intoxicated on Tuesday night, and while endeavoring to ascend the stairs leading to the second story of the house, he fell backwards to the bottom. The fall caused a fracture of his skull, and after lingering several hours in a state of insensibility, his death occurred. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in the case.

LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. LORD delivers the closing lecture of his popular course this evening at Clinton Hall. Dr. FOSTER lectures on *Reforms* this evening in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Festival Extraordinary. It will be remembered that the benefit festival for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, comes off this afternoon and evening at Niblo's Garden. *Punch and Judy, Aunt Sally and Santa Claus* will all be on hand to do their utmost to please the large and little folks. HOBLIT & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels give a performance this afternoon, the proceeds of which go to the benefit of the same institution.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXEMPT ENGINE COMPANY.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the above Company last evening for the ensuing year: Foreman, Zophar Mills; First Assistant, James Millward; Second Assistant, John J. Gorman; Third Assistant, James Y. Watkins; Secretaries, T. M. Tallman, J. H. Bull.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Medical and Surgical Staff of the Charity Hospital of the New-York Medical College have appointed Messrs. CALHOUN HILL, of N. C., and J. H. GUILD, of Vermont, House Physicians, and J. E. LYNCH, Ohio, and WM. BALSER, New-York, House Surgeons,—in connection with the Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder in the Eastern District.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

Coroner MURPHY, yesterday, impannelled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of JOSEPH O'NEILL who was killed in the Barracks, on Tuesday night last, as is alleged, by LOUIS HURSCH.

The following named persons were sworn as jurors: Garret G. Schoonmaker, A. B Rymen, James M. Candle, John McDonald, James Brecky, William Foster, Charles Wyles, Stephen McGrath, Edward Muck.

THE TESTIMONY.

Daniel Leary sworn—He testified that he knew deceased and was with him, at witness' house, in South Fifth-street, until two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday; there was a quarrel ten minutes after this, corner of South Fifth and First streets; young Kennedy was the only person engaged in that quarrel that witness knew; did not see the origin of the affray; Kennedy was carried away bleeding; O'Neill was with witness when a little girl came along and said there was a fight up stairs; O'Neill and witness went up as far as Mr. Hursch's premises; the prisoner was standing there; a dispute arose between the father of prisoner and people standing there; witness left, leaving deceased behind; as he reached the lower landing deceased came down and said he was stabbed.

Edward McCloud, sworn—Resides at No. 9 South Fifth-street; witness testified that at about two o'clock there was an argument between Louis Hursch and Pat Kennedy; Kennedy asked Hursch if he had not said he was the best man in South Fifth-street; some inaudible reply was made, when Hursch cut Pat under the ear with a knife; Hursch then ran, and Kennedy's brother followed him; witness then laid hold of John Kennedy; Hursch ran into his room, and the crowd followed; his father whirling a stick over his head, threatened to use it; he said, "McCloud, take O'Neill out—he's going to kill me;" O'Neill then put his hand to his abdomen and said he was stabbed.

Dr. N. W. Laytin sworn—Examined the deceased, and found five wounds in the small bowels, which protruded. This witness testified in detail as to the character of the wounds, and stated that the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage of the bowels.

Dr. North corroborated the testimony of this witness. A shoemakers' skiving-knife was shown, which the medical witnesses said could have inflicted the wounds found on the body of deceased.

John Kennedy was the only other witness placed on the stand whose testimony bore at all upon the case. The substance of his testimony is as follows: At about two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, he, with his brother, Patrick Kennedy, went to the corner of First and South Fifth streets, where they came across the prisoner and several other persons; his brother had an "argument" with deceased, and blows were passed; "knowing," he says, that his brother could take care of himself, he crossed the street, and upon looking back saw his brother bleeding freely from a wound inflicted near his left ear by Hursch; the latter immediately ran, and went to the rooms occupied by his (Hursch's) father, on the second or third floor of the "Barracks;" to this point the crowd followed, bent upon getting hold of young Hursch, the crowd went up stairs, and, bursting the door in, O'Neill, who happened to be one of the leaders, was the first to get punished for his temerity in entering Hursch's private castle.

All of the parties it appears were under the influence of liquor.

At this stage of the proceeding the Coroner adjourned the inquest until to day at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS HURSCH is a young man, not more than 22 years of age, of German parentage. His father and mother were present during the investigation, and manifested great interest in the proceedings while, on the contrary, the accused, their son, maintained a cool indifference, to all outward appearances.

The investigation was held at Justice COLOHAN'S court-room on Fourth, near South Second street. The court-room was surrounded by an excited crowd of young Irishmen, many of whom expressed a particular desire to mete out to the prisoner summary punishment. In going from the court room to the station-house in North Fifth, near Sixth-street, the crowd pressed hard upon the prisoner, and it was with great difficulty the officers succeeded in keeping them back. HURSCH is a shoemaker by trade, and has lived with and worked for his father, up to the present unfortunate occurrence. KENNEDY, the brother of the last-named witness, and who was stabbed in the street, is not seriously injured.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday night, another murderous affray occurred in the Eastern District. MICHAEL LYNCH and JOSEPH KERWIN, residing in a cellar on North Sixth street, while intoxicated, had a fight, when KERWIN struck LYNCH over the head several times with a club and knocked him senseless to the floor, where he still continued the use of the club, until officers LYONS and SPENCE, of the Fifth Precinct Police interfered. LYNCH'S injuries are not necessarily fatal.

New-Jersey.

INSULTING FEMALES AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Tuesday night, about 11½ o'clock, as Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, of Hudson City, accompanied by his wife and two young ladies, were in the waiting-room of the Horse-car Railroad Company at Jersey City, a young man named EDWARD DAVIS, as is alleged, while intoxicated, entered the room and grossly insulted the ladies by the use of foul language and indecent proposals to them. Mr. TAYLOR, noticing the condition of DAVIS, shoved him out of the room. The latter immediately returned, however, and commenced a violent attack, and succeeded in striking TAYLOR several blows in the face, as is supposed with a slung-shot or some other instrument, before any one could interfere. As Mr. TAYLOR had received a very bad cut across his left cheek, and was otherwise injured, Dr. QUIDOR was called in, and on examination found the lower jaw fractured and a double tooth knocked out. DAVIS was arrested yesterday forenoon, and upon being taken before Justice COWAN, was held in $200 bonds to answer at the January term of Court.

THREATENING LIFE.—A man named FRANCIS RILEY, residing in Hudson City, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, while intoxicated on Christmas Eve, threatened to take the life of PATRICK COGAN with an axe and gun. Upon being taken before Recorder MARTIN, of Hudson City, the accused was held for trial.

Awards of the Seven Per Cent. State Loan.

The bids of the 7 per cent. State Loan of $1,200,000, to supply the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, were opened yesterday at 12 o'clock. There were forty-four bids in all, of which the following were the successful ones:

E. Whalen, Rochester	$25,000	101.39
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	101.89
Nassau Bank, New-York	5 000	101.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101 50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5 000	102.00
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.75
Gwinne & Day, New-York	5,000	101.00
Gwinne & Day, New-York	10,000	101.41
Gwinne & Day, New-York	10,000	102.43
John Olmstead, Yonkers	5,000	101 30
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co	200,000	101.15
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co	200,000	101.50
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co	200,000	101 25
R. H. King	150,000	101.87
R. H. King	150,000	101.67
R. H King	100,000	101 38
Commercial Mutual Insurance Co	20.000	101.15
Howland & Aspinwall, New-York	50,000	101.13
Judson Bank Ogdensburgh	5,000	101.12½
Judson Bank, Ogdensburgh	5 000	101.62½
Total	$1,200,000	

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—On Saturday the Extradition case was again before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Toronto. Mr. FREEMAN, counsel for the prisoner, announced that it had been determined to carry the case to the Court of Error and Appeal. Some discussion followed as to whether an appeal would lie, but Chief-Justice ROBINSON finally said that he would interpose no objection to the matter being brought before the Court of Appeal if that tribunal thought it best to consider it, and it was determined that the case should take this course.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* tells a pleasant and romantic story of a young man who came to this country from England 25 years ago, in a fit of desperation caused by the refusal of the parents of the young lady whom he loved to sanction a marriage. He settled down at Cleveland, Ohio, and having accumulated a fortune, was about returning to his fatherland to hunt up his long lost love, when, during a brief stay in Hartford, chancing to call at the house of a friend, he met a lady toward whom he felt an irresistible attraction. What was his astonishment on inquiry at ascertaining that she was the girl he left behind him. Of course, the two were married forthwith, and will now make their trip home in company.

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At
65
EVANS', AND Fulton-street.
65

QUESTIONS THAT AGITATE THE PUBLIC FAMILY.

Mr. Public—What can I give John for his New-Year's?

Mrs. Public—I wonder what would please Mary the most?

Miss Public (a young lady just seventeen)—Oh, dear me! I wish I knew what "he" would like.

Mr. Public, Jr. (a young man with a moustache)—What in the wide world can I get for my dear—sister (!) that will give her the most pleasure?

As we pity the Public Family very much, we have consulted all the eminent authorities on these subjects. It has been somewhere stated that authorities never agree, but we beg to dissent from this unjust verdict. We found, in this instance at least, they were unanimous, all agreeing that

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES

was the answer, and the only satisfactory answer, that could be given to these important questions.

Now as that is the only answer, and as we unfortunately have a splendid assortment of the articles, we suppose we must submit to be pestered (as we have been in fact for a week or two back) by the Public Family nearly out of our wits; but, as we said before, we pity them, and will put up with it for their good, and therefore invite all perplexed Publics to call at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."

CORDEVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

P. S.—We publish to-morrow "directions for bright eyes."

EXCELLENT SKATING.
At One Hundred and Ninth street and Third-avenue.
Ladies Chairs and Skates
To Let on the Pond.

GOLD PENS.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway.

THE BEST COMPROMISE.—If a man cannot afford to get an entire new suit for the approaching festive season, let him invest in one of KNOX'S fashionable winter Hats, now selling at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and the purchase will impart so much elegance, style and personal attraction to the wearer as to answer the purpose of a new holiday "rig" complete. For cheapness, quality, comfort and beauty, KNOX'S gentlemen's Furs are also unequaled.

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARBOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility, and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 656 Broadway, corner Bleecker-street, New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Appropriate Christmas gifts are sometimes difficult to select. You can give your friend, of whatever age or sex, nothing that will prove of more real value than a written delineation of his or her character, given phrenologically by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2893. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXCITING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Strategical Movements of the Government Forces at Charleston.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

The Guns Spiked and the War Materiel Destroyed.

Maj. Anderson and his Command in Fort Sumter.

THE CHARLESTONIANS INDIGNANT.

How The News was Received in Washington.

DISUNIONISM DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

The President and Cabinet in Session until Midnight.

THE OPINION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Great Speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night.

Previous to the evacuation the guns were spiked.

Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops have all been conveyed to Fort Sumter.

Intense excitement and indignation prevails.

The Convention is in secret session.

The gun-carriages are being burnt at Fort Moultrie.

The cannon are spiked, and it is reported that a train is laid to blow up the fort.

The last report is doubted.

Major ANDERSON states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time strengthen his own position.

Capt. FOSTER, with a small force, still remains at Fort Moultrie.

Several of the city military companies have been ordered out.

A collision is not improbable.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27—P. M.

The military have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this locality. It is reported that military corps from the interior are *en route* here.

I have just had an interview with Capt. FOSTER, now in command of Fort Moultrie. He says ANDERSON has acted upon his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire.

Capt. FOSTER is still in command of Fort Moultrie with a few regulars.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The proceedings of the House and Senate were completely broken up by the news from Charleston, and soon after its reception they adjourned.

During a personal interview with Gen. SCOTT, this evening, he assured me that he has no official information from Charleston, but has received a dispatch from South Carolina stating that ANDERSON had evacuated the fort, spiked the guns, and burned the carriages and other property available to an enemy, and then retired to Fort Sumter. This was done without Gen. Scott's knowledge or advice. He assures me that he shall call upon the President to-morrow and investigate the matter. He spoke of Major ANDERSON as an estimable, brave, discreet officer, and expressed a trust that his orders bore him out in his movements, although he knew nothing of the nature of the orders.

Gen. SCOTT was sent for to see the President to-day, but being somewhat indisposed, he postponed the interview until to-morrow. He says that ANDERSON had only fifty-three available men, and Fort Moultrie could have been taken in twenty-four hours, with but slight loss, by five hundred men; and that while Fort Sumter has no fighting men except ANDERSON'S forces, he cannot now be dislodged by any force that can be mustered. While Gen. SCOTT would not, of course, express a positive opinion as to ANDERSON'S move, it is evident that he regards it as a shrewd military manœuvre, provided ANDERSON'S orders from the President support him in it.

The excitement regarding it has been intense all day, and many will not believe it, although its truth cannot be doubted. This fully corroborates what appeared in the TIMES, that Fort Moultrie would be surrendered; and as everyone believes ANDERSON would not do it on his own responsibility, the move is charged upon the President. It has cast a gloom upon the Disunionists, and some are loud in denouncing the President.

A bulletin was posted in all the hotels, taken from a dispatch from the Charleston *Mercury* office, headed "The work begun." The most extravagant and warlike rumors are prevalent to-night.

The Secretary of War, the President and the Secretary of the Navy are consulting over the matter to-night; therefore I am unable to find out what were ANDERSON'S orders.

A full Cabinet meeting sat all the evening. Dispatches were received frequently from Charleston, but not altering the aspect of affairs, as previously telegraphed. The general opinion seems to be that reinforcements will be sent.

The South Carolina Commissioners assure me that nothing has been done at present.

I am assured, upon good authority, that ANDERSON acted upon his own responsibility, although great doubt exists regarding this.

The Cabinet is still in session at 12 o'clock.

O. P. Q.

THE NEWS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The abandonment and reported burning of Fort Moultrie created intense excitement here to-day, and paralyzed business. Throngs of people crowded the news marts till a late hour in the night. Very many approve of the course pursued in abandoning the fort, whilst very few condemn it.

EFFECT OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS IN NEW-YORK.

The telegraphic dispatches announcing that Fort Moultrie had been evacuated and dismantled by Maj. ANDERSON, was bulletined yesterday about noon, and produced considerable sensation. Crowds gathered about the newspaper establishments, impatiently waiting the appearance of the evening papers; and the various bulletins, where the dispatches were posted, were thronged by an excited multitude eager to catch a glance of the particulars. On 'Change, in the street, in hotels and bar-rooms, the exciting news was the topic of remark, and in some cases of exciting discussion. The motives for the act—the authority on which Maj. ANDERSON probably acted—and the results likely to flow from the movement, were earnestly canvassed. All sorts of rumors were current. Some said it was humiliating—this surrendering a fort of the United States without firing a gun, or before even a summons from the enemy to do so. Others praised the strategic skill which stole a march on the threatening Carolinians—and, while obtaining possession of a really defensible position, rendered any occupancy of the deserted post impossible. The movement might precipitate events, but would greatly lessen the chances of collision, by giving the commander of Fort Sumter the men and material to resist attack. So averse do the generality of people seem to admitting the possibility of a serious collision—they will not believe it until actual hostilities occur. The great blunder or crime of leaving Maj. ANDERSON without the necessary reinforcements was everywhere denounced.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Governor to-day has been tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama, and different portions of Carolina, and many companies may be here to-morrow.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

"Occasional" telegraphs as follows from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of December 26:

"The Washington Commissioners, Messrs. ORR BARNWELL and ADAMS, reached this city this evening by the Southern mail line. Their arrival caused very little excitement. They have taken private quarters on Franklin-avenue, where, removed from the curiosity and crowds which distinguished the hotels on the avenue, they will have a better opportunity of conferring with those who can materially aid them in the object of their visit.

I understand *that they made the President an informal visit this evening*, for the purpose of paying their respects, and that, in the course of the conversation, it was distinctly intimated that they were instructed, and *would make a demand, in the name of South Carolina for the unconditional and instant surrender of the forts in Charleston harbor, an equitable settlement concerning all other matters between the State and the Government to be left for future treaty.*

This precipitancy is excused on the ground that it is now difficult to prevent the mob in Charleston from attacking the forts, and that, unless they are at once surrendered, the State authorities will be unable to restrain the infuriated people. Mr. BUCHANAN expressed his readiness to *refer the demand to Congress*, and as this is considered an official recognition of the Commissioners, the Secessionists are delighted that, so far, all is well. To-night the Commissioners have been visited by a number of prominent Southern men and every precaution is being taken to secure a united South when the question is presented in Congress.

THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives prominence to a letter from Washington, the statements of which it vouches for as entitled to implicit credit. The writer says:

"Forts Moultrie and Sumter are situated on opposite sides of the entrance to Charleston harbor, and completely cover and command it. Fort Moultrie is on or adjacent to the land, and dwelling-houses and other buildings are erected close up to the walls of the fort. It covers so large a surface that it cannot be successfully defended at all points by a garrison of less than three hundred men.

The present force in command of the place consists of two companies of infantry which have not been recruited for three years, and have been reduced by death and expiration of terms of service, to sixty-three men besides the band, who are not armed. They are under the command of Major ANDERSON, a gallant and loyal officer, who will doubtless make the best defence of which the place is capable.

The adjacent buildings will furnish concealment and protection for an attacking force until they arrive at the walls of the fort.

Experienced military men, well acquainted with the position, say that a force of 250 men, by an attack, skillfully planned and executed, can take the place, with the present garrison, with a loss of from three to five men on the side of the assailants, and perhaps double that number of the garrison.

But this is not the worst view of the case. Fort Sumter is built in the water, one thousand yards from the land. It can only be attacked, therefore, from water-craft. It is just finished, and is one of the strongest works in Christendom; mounted with 32-pound cannon, and supplied with one hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun. It is covered, bomb-proof, and can only be entered by the embrasures, which an attacking force must crawl through, one man at a time, and hence two men at one of these could defend it against five hundred.

With a garrison of 150 men, it could only be successfully attacked by siege batteries and heavy ordnance, and then could withstand a siege of weeks, or, perhaps, months.

The guns of this fort command Fort Moultrie, and could reduce it to a heap of ruins in 24 hours. And, yet, in this place, there is not a single bayonet or a single soldier.

It is in the custody of an Engineer, with a few laborers, who have been engaged in mounting the artillery.

Twenty-five men can take Fort Sumter, turn its batteries on Fort Moultrie, and drive out the garrison without the loss of a single man on the part of the attacking force.

The Charleston Arsenal contains fifteen thousand old muskets that have been rifled and provided with percussion locks, and two thousand rifles.

This has been surrendered to the State authorities, and is in the possession and under the control of the sovereign and independent State of South Carolina, which is now in rebellion against the United States."

FORT MOULTRIE—ITS HISTORY.

Fort Moultrie, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, is named in honor of Gen. WILLIAM MOULTRIE, one of the bravest patriots in the American Revolution, who gained a memorable victory at the fortress over a British squadron, June 28, 1776. MOULTRIE was a native of South Carolina, and of Scottish descent. He early espoused the cause of American independence, and in March, 1776, was ordered to construct a fort on Sullivan Island, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and was engaged at the work when the British fleet appeared off the coast. He was advised to abandon the fortress, as Gen. LEE, his superior officer, declared it was no better than a "slaughter pen." But MOULTRIE had faith in his own work, and defended the fort with great skill and valor, and drove away the enemy. One British ship was lost, and two others were so riddled as to have almost become wrecks. The loss of the enemy was 222 killed and wounded. The Americans had 11 killed and 26 wounded. The fortress was hardly injured by the fire of the British squadron, and when the battle was over, every gun on the fort, but one, was still in position. The determination and courage of MOULTRIE in this engagement elicited great praise, and the fort was by universal assent named in honor of its skillful builder and gallant defender.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF ARMS FROM ALLEGHANY ARSENAL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 27.

An immense meeting was held to-day, in the street, opposite the Court House, relative to the removal of ordnance South. Gen. WM. ROBINSON presided. Several speeches were delivered; among others Gen. J. K. MOREHEAD, member of Congress from this District.

Several resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, declaring loyality to the Union and ability to defend ourselves against all enemies of the Union; deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under Government orders, however inopportune or impolitic the order might appear; deploring the existing state of things in connection with the administration of important departments of the public service, so as to have shaken confidence in the people of the Free States; that while Pennsylvania is on guard at the Federal capital, it is her special duty to look to the fidelity of her sons, and in that view call on the President, as a citizen of this Commonwealth, to see that the public receive no detriment at his hands; it behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any way countenancing the revolt of any State against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A dispatch from Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the shipment of the guns until [illegible]

advices were received from the War Office, was read and approved.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The House Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and had a long discussion upon RUST'S proposition reëstablishing the Missouri Compromise line, extending it to the Pacific, etc. It was voted down by a large majority. The proposition respecting the New-Mexico Enabling Act was not reached. It was not ADAMS' proposition originally, but he voted for it, and was selected to present it to the Committee, with a recommendation from the Republican members of the Committee that it pass. Unless recent developments from Charleston put an end to all compromise, it will probably pass by a large vote.

I understand from Mr. OTERO, the Delegate from New-Mexico, that the statement of figures regarding the population of that Territory, made to the Committee, and published in the TIMES, is far from being correct; that the free white population far exceeds that of Florida, and is something over 13,000, but that they are opposed to State taxation at present, and not desirous of admission.

BRISTOW, of Kentucky, offered conciliatory resolutions to-day, which are regarded as plausible and fair. If pressed, they will probably pass.

Upon a canvass, it appears that a majority of the Republicans, or nearly all, are willing to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and unless this is accepted, they will charge upon the South a determination not to compromise.

A long debate arose in the Senate, to-day, growing out of GREEN'S proposition to organize Arizona immediately. BROWN, of Mississippi, attempted to insert a provision to recognize property in man, claiming that under the act of 1850, when that Territory and New-Mexico were acquired, the laws of Mexico became null, and those of the United States, recognizing slave property, became effectual; and asserting that, unless this was admitted, the country could not exist ninety days. To this *ultimatum* DOOLITTLE'S speech was aimed. His repudiation of this doctrine is indorsed by all the Republicans, and his speech is pronounced able and masterly.

Gov. HICKS' refusal to convene the Maryland Legislature for Disunion purposes, is generally regarded with warm approbation, and creates great dismay among the Disunionists who have urged it. The greater portion of these latter, I am informed upon the best authority, are office seekers, disappointed politicians and rowdies, who seek plunder. A prominent gentleman who has just seen Gov. HICKS, says the rank and file of Maryland are true to him.

Gen. CASS is to return to Michigan in about a fortnight. Ovations are being prepared all along the route.

It is understood that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has solicited from the Secretary of War, and obtained a year's leave of absence for Col. HARDEE, late Commandant at West Point, to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the State of Georgia. I receive this information from excellent authority, which there is no reason to question. The scheme is part and parcel of the mad plans of the Secessionists. They intend to leave no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose, and in this instance have gone so far as to endeavor to entangle a prominent officer of the Army in their traitorous toils.

The experiments begun a few weeks ago, by order of the Navy Department, upon the United States steamer at Erie, Penn., by Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD and others, to test steam expansiveness, are still continued, and are likely to prove most important. Reports to the Department state that remarkable results are developed. In spite of the past supposed perfection in the use and application of steam, the greatest fallacies that ever vitiated a practical art are demonstrated therein. The effect will be to overturn the present proportions and dimensions of steam engines, and to vastly reduce their bulk, weight and cost—matters of great pecuniary moment to the whole economic world employing steam.

I had another personal interview with RUSSELL this evening. There are no new developments. Bail has not been procured yet, on account of the necessity for three-fifths of the whole amount—$300,000—being obtained from this District. It will be obtained. He was surrounded by his friends from Missouri and elsewhere. The full amount of bail from good parties outside the District has been offered and refused. The general theory now is that BAILEY acted under the advice of other parties, who connived with him for speculation. FLOYD is roundly censured for issuing certificates in advance, and an investigation is demanded. The Committee of the House is proceeding as rapidly as possible. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The House Select Committee on the Crisis to-day rejected Mr. RUST'S proposition, which has been long under consideration, by a vote of 12 against 15. All the Republicans, and Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, voted in the negative. This proposition was for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific—Slavery South of it to be protected while in a Territorial condition, but States formed on either side to be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people may determine. Mr. BARSTOW offered a proposition to-day. The proposition of Mr. NELSON is the next in order.

Col. MYERS and Capt. DONOVAN, of South Carolina, and Major WAYNE, of Georgia, have resigned their offices in the Army. The last-named will accept the post of Adjutant-General of his State.

The Post-office Department continues to receive resignations of Postmasters in South Carolina, who give as their reason that they are out of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, has been appointed on the House Committee to investigate the facts connected with the abstraction of bonds, in place of BOCOCK, resigned. They may hold some of their meetings in New-York.

The Address, proposing a Convention of the border Slave States at Baltimore, meets with general approval from the Representatives therefrom, and has already obtained numerous signatures.

The South Carolina Commissioners so far have received no encouragement as to being received in an official capacity. The more probable report is that their case will be submitted to Congress by the President. They do not apprehend an immediate termination to their business, as they have hired private quarters, with the privilege of retaining them till the 4th of March.

A printed circular has been issued for a caucus to-morrow night of the conservative members of Congress for consultation on the affairs of the Union. The invitation is to members from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented a resolution, and asked for its reference to the Select Committee of Thirteen. It was so referred, without reading.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) called for the order of the day—Territorial business.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories to provide for the Territorial Government of Arizona, &c., and taken up.

Mr. GREEN explained the bill. He said it was in usual form, and there was nothing objectionable in it. It was a necessity for the Territorial Government there.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to add a section that the act of the Legislature of New-Mexico for the protection of slave property, be in force in this Territory.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend, that the law which was in force in the said Territory at the time of the annexation remain in force till it becomes a State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said we had lived together for eighty years in peace. Peace was based on two ideas: one that neither the Federal Government nor citizens of Non-Slaveholding States should make any aggression on Slavery in the States, and the other, that neither the Federal Government nor the citizens of Slaveholding States should make any aggressions or undertake to overthrow Freedom in the Territories. If these conditions were broken, there cannot be peace. He said the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and of every State, and if the Constitution contains any language which would abolish Slavery in a Territory, it would abolish it in a State. He then referred to the Dred Scott decision, and claimed that there was nothing in that decision to lead any one to infer that the Constitution establishes Slavery in any territory; nothing that justifies men in saying that the Constitution enters the territory acquired from Mexico and abolishes Mexican law and establishes a law guaranteeing the right to take and hold slaves in this territory. He argued that if we should annex Canada, the Constitution had no power of its own force to repeal the law there in regard to Slavery which had been in force a hundred years. He said the Senator from Tennessee (NICHOLSON) had said there was great alarm at the South from the Free States, and said he apprehended the time would come when the Free States would attempt to amend the Constitution, so as to extinguish Slavery. Why did not the Senator from Tennessee, if he wished to allay the alarm, quote in his speech part of the Republican Platform, which declares an essential principle to be the maintenance of State rights in order to maintain the balance of power, and denounced the invasion of any State on whatever pretext? Why did not the Senator quote from the speeches of the President-elect, when he had declared over and over again that he did not intend or wish to interfere with Slavery in the States?

Mr. DOOLITTLE then read from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches, where he had declared he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with Slavery in the States. He believed he had no lawful right to do so, nor had he any inclination to do so.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said he had stated that the Republican Party had expressed a determination to regard the rights of Southern men in the States, but he laid down a general principle outside of the States, which, if carried out, would destroy their rights in the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he understood the Senator to say that he apprehended the Republican Party would so increase in power that at last it would amend the Constitution so as to destroy the rights of the South and emancipate the slaves.

Mr. NICHOLSON said the policy and principles of the Republican Party, if carried out, would extinguish Slavery; and he had expressed the apprehension that if the power of the Free States increased, and they intended to carry out their purposes, it would lead to the ultimate extinction of Slavery.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the Republican Party, as he understood it, stood ready to protect and maintain the rights of States to all powers not expressly delegated or necessary to carry into effect the powers delegated. It was fundamental with them to maintain the sovereignty of the several States and the right to control all domestic institutions. He would undertake to say that no Republican expressed the desire or wish that the General Government have power to interfere with Slavery in the States. He knew there was a book published by an individual named SCOONER which took ground that the Constitution of itself a olished Slavery, but it found no supporters of any weight. It was precisely like that other fanatical idea that the Constitution of its own force establishes Slavery anywhere on earth.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem., said he had seen it published that the Senator from New-York (SEWARD) had recommended the book. Did the Senator from Wisconsin mean that this was a forgery, or did he mean that the Senator from New-York had no weight?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) recommended it. He believed the author was a man of sound sense, but what he (Mr. D.) said was, that the idea that the Constitution establishes or abolishes Slavery had no shadow of foundation. The Constitution was formed by men who knew the meaning of the words they employed. They recognized the rights of Slaveholding States to persons held to service, and made it the duty of the Free States to deliver up such persons, but left each State perfectly sovereign over its own laws. The law of the Slave States makes slaves property. The law of the Free States does not make them property. The Constitution does neither. Upon the idea that the Constitution establishes Slavery we cannot have peace on the Slavery question, and we may as well know it first as last. The people of the United States will never consent that the Constitution be so altered as to become by its own force a Slavery-extending Constitution. But they do not ask a construction put upon it which will make it abolish Slavery in any State or Territory. We simply ask let the Constitution stand as our fathers made it, neither affirming or denying; then we can have peace. He read again from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches to show that he had no desire to infringe in any way on the rights of the States. He said he desired to speak a few moments on what was alleged to be the causes of the existing agitation. One was introduced by the Senator from Kentucky, which he very much regretted to see brought up. It was only recently that he had heard of it in connection with this controversy. It is that some of the Non-Slaveholding States refuse to surrender criminals. He said it had generally been admitted as a rule that if a crime committed was a crime within the law of the State to which the criminal fled, then he should be surrendered; not otherwise. He cited the case of Virginia refusing to deliver some negroes at an early day in the history of the country, and the case of the Governor of Kentucky. He said, lay aside the excitement on the negro question, and he did not think ten men on that floor would advocate the doctrine that a State could, by its own law, make what it conceives to be a crime, and, by its indictment, establish of necessity the evidence of guilt, as well as of escape. The honorable Senator from Kentucky said it was annoying. He knew it was annoying to have negroes kidnapped from Ohio and Indiana, and annoying to slaveholders that their slaves may be enticed to run away, but there was a higher principle involved.

Another cause of trouble was said to be the non-rendition of fugitive slaves. He admitted the validity of the clause in the Constitution requiring rendition. He admitted that that was one of the clauses in the Constitution he had sworn to support; but he must say questions had arisen as to the construction of this clause. He believed that the Constitution should be strictly construed, and he thought it the duty of the States to make provisions to faithfully carry into effect this clause of the Constitution; but he admitted with equal frankness that a majority of the people of the United States thought Congress possesses the power to legislate to carry this into effect. He said Mr. LINCOLN was in favor of giving the South the Fugitive Slave law, and read speeches to support the assertion. The South complain that they lose a great deal by fugitives, and few are reclaimed. This arises from the fact that they possess a species of property with a will of its own, and legs of its own, and desire of its own to get away. This is no fault of ours, and the North are not responsible for that. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) told us that a few years ago Virginia lost annually $100,000, and he believed she lost the same now. He would concede that, for the sake of argument. Virginia had about 500,000 slaves, worth on an average $200, (at least before the panic,) making $100,000,000. The loss of $100,000 is only one-fortieth of one per cent, or about one-quarter of a mill on a dollar. This is less than the risk incurred in any other species of property in the United States. Suppose the people of the Border States resolve themselves into an insurance Company, how small would be the premium to cover the loss. This special property has special advantages. It has advantages of representation, and is it strange that such property should be subjected to peculiar risks? What will those gentlemen gain by severing the bond of the Union? If they run this slight risk now what risk will they run then when the Northern States will be under no obligations to return their property? Would 10 per cent. cover the loss of the State? Let the bond of union be broken, and slave property would, of necessity, retire from the borders. I declare that those men at the North who are called Abolitionists stand looking on to-day, with an anxiety you cannot conceive of, and their prayers are going up to-night that this Union may be broken up; that the Free States at the North must no longer be compelled, by this bond of Union, to surrender fugitive slaves. They know what the effect would be, and they desire a dissolution. They stand in anxious suspense, and are praying and hoping that the bond of this Union may be broken, for another reason. They know the time shall come, in the progress of population—and that time is coming, with as much certainty as the revolutions of the earth—when the slave population of some of these States shall become so preponderating in numbers and physical force, that it can no longer be held in subjection. They know that, under the bond of the Union in which we live, the arm of the Federal Government may be called in to put down insurrection. It is because they believe, if this bond were broken, the strong arm of the Government could no longer be brought to bear to secure peace and safety to these States, that they desire the bond should be broken. They desire it upon two grounds. First, to compel the slaves to be withdrawn from the border States, and by escape, and by property becoming insecure, that property will have to be transported or sold to the Southern Slave States; and when the whole of this mass of slaves shall be collected in great numbers in these States, and the bond of Union being broken, so that the power of the Federal Government can no longer be called in, they then hope to see immediate emancipation, and all the consequences which follow. They are as anxious for dissolution as many of the extremists in the States upon the Gulf of Mexico. While I cannot believe that those resting in the Gulf States desire to accomplish any such purpose, I cannot, for my life, see what course they could pursue which would be more likely to bring about that result than to break up this Union of States and overthrow this Constitution. It was in view of this that the present Minister to France said in the Legislature of Virginia, when speaking of the institution of Slavery, that it had a magnitude of desolating power, compared to which, if the Federal Union should be broken up, the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the desolation that wasteth at noonday" would be a blessing. This declaration was made directly after the Southampton insurrection, when Virginia was startled in view of the future. There is one other subject matter upon which I wish to detain the Senate a few minutes, and then I have done. The Constitution of the United States, as adopted by the original thirteen States, is the supreme law of the land, anything in a State law or Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, so far as it speaks in the delegated power of this Government. Every citizen, therefore, owes a double allegiance—one to this Federal Government, and another to the State in which he lives; and he may be guilty of treason against either, or against both, within their spheres where their Governments are sovereign and supreme. If Congress steps beyond the power delegated by the Constitution, to enact any law, that law is absolutely null and void. If the State shall step beyond the Constitution of the United States, which limits the power of the States, and enact a law in conflict with it, it is simply unconstitutional, and null, and void, and of no effect.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) wished to ask the Senator if, in his opinion, under this form of Government, a citizen cannot be placed, by a conflict between these two Governments, in a position where he must, of necessity, be guilty of treason to one or the other, and therefore bound to be hung any way?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—No, Sir; he cannot, for, if a State declares that to be treason which by the Constitution of the United States is void and in conflict with it, it is no treason, for the fundamental law of your State is the Constitution of the United States. Any act or declaration making it treason to do an act which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, cannot be made treason by the State, although they may declare it such.

Mr. BENJAMIN—If they declare it treason, and hang the citizen, what advantage would it be to him, although he was right in the theory?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—The citizen must judge, at his peril, and if he undertakes to break up the fort of the United States, and be guilty of treason against the United States, any act which the State may declare in conflict with it, is simply unconstitutional, and null and void.

Mr. BENJAMIN—But when, by a portion of the citizens of the State, or by the Government of the State, which he cannot control, he is commanded to do a certain thing, under the penalty of being hanged, and if that thing is treason under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is it possible, under the law of nature, for the Federal Government to act upon the individual thus placed under duress, to commit treason, instead of first relieving him from that duress by making war upon the State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—If one of my fellow-citizens from Wisconsin, as, I am sorry to say, has been the case in some one of the Southern States, is taken and hung by a mob, what remedy has he?

Mr. BENJAMIN—I am not speaking of mobs, but of the Government of a State undertaking to hang a citizen for refusing to obey certain orders, and the Government of the United States hangs him if he does obey them—I ask, what advantage it would be to him?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—If a man is to be hung if he does the act, or hung if he does not, undoubtedly so far as he is concerned, it makes no difference. [Laughter.] But if as a matter of law he is compelled to do that which was treason against the United States, the law would be void.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Would hanging be void?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—The hanging would be a certainty. [Laughter.] But I say the Constitution of the United States speaks in language clear enough that it is not in the power of one out of ten, or of one hundred, or of all the citizens of a State, to annul an act of Congress, because the Constitution of the United States says an act in pursuance of it is a supreme law of that State, and binding upon every citizen of that State, and every citizen must act at his peril. Now if this doctrine is true, that a State by its own mere motion can assemble in Convention a mass of its citizens, by resolutions dissolve its connection with the Federal Government, and put an end to the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, several other consequences must follow. If one State can secede from all the rest, I suppose the Senator from Louisiana will not deny but that all the rest can secede from one, and that of necessity gives to this Government the power to expel a State. Your right of secession involves the right of expulsion. Let us go a little further, and see how this doctrine would apply in time of war. We were engaged in a war with Great Britain in 1812, and the New-England States, it is said, were rather disaffected, and met in Convention at Hartford. Now, if the doctrine of the gentleman is correct, any of the New-England States could have resolved itself out at its pleasure and gone over to the enemy. Our fortresses in Boston Harbor, which we had manned, built, and filled with munitions and guns, they might have withdrawn from and surrendered to the enemy, and turned our own guns upon us. This is the consequence of this doctrine. But, again, take it in time of peace. Apply the doctrine to Pennsylvania, that she, by a simple resolution of her people, can withdraw from the United States. She could cut off all the mail routes going across Pennsylvania, and we could not go from Virginia to New-York without going across a foreign country. So, too, with Illinois; if this doctrine is correct, we of the North-west could be cut off entirely from the East; and especially if the Union is to be broken up, we could not go to New-York except by leave of Illinois, or without going through the State of Kentucky; and you propose to make that a foreign institution. Apply this doctrine further. How is it with Florida, a little State of the Gulf, that has 50,000 white inhabitants—almost as many as some of the counties in the State where I live? We purchased this peninsula, and paid for it, to get rid of the foreign jurisdiction over it—also to get possession of the Key, and command the entrance to the Gulf. We paid $35,000,000 to take the Seminoles off from it, and now these 30,000 people, whom the good people of the United States permitted to go there and settle their Territories—they had hardly population enough to be admitted as a State, but we have admitted them to full fellowship—and Florida now attempts, by mere resolution of her people gathered together to resolve herself out of the Union, and take all those fortresses, which we have spent thousands of dollars to make, with all our own guns, and turn them against us. How is it with Louisiana? The Government of the United States upon wise national principles of great national policy, purchased from the Emperor of France, or the first Consul, the Territory of Louisiana, at an expense of $15,000,000. We purchased it to obtain possession of the great Valley of the Mississippi, and above all things, to hold the mouth of that river which controls all its commerce, and discharges it upon the high seas of the world. Now, can it be contended here that because the people of whom the Federal Government has permitted to go in there, and occupy its lands, and permitted to be introduced into the family of this reunion, that she, in a moment of passion and excitement, by the mere resolution of her citizens, can resolve herself outside the Confederacy, declare that she is a foreign power, and take with her the control of the mouths of the Mississippi. I tell you, Mr. President, and I tell the Senator from Louisiana that if any such doctrine had been understood when Louisiana was admitted, she would never have been admitted. I tell you, Sir, if any such doctrine had been asserted, her people would never have been permitted to take possession of the swamps of Louisiana. They will not willingly consent that she should hold the mouths of the Mississippi, and thus control the commerce that goes out into the Gulf. How has it been with Texas? The Federal Government admitted Texas at a time when she had a sparse population, and there were many debts against her treasury, and her credit was impaired and broken. We took her as one of the States into this Confederacy. The result of her annexation brought the Mexican war, which cost us 40,000 lives and nearly $100,000,000. Now, when we have made her a good State, built fortifications, paid her debts, and raised her to a position of a State in this Confederacy, with prospects as glorious, perhaps more so, than any other Southern State, is she now, in a single hour or moment of passion, to resolve herself out of the Union and become a foreign power?

Mr. WIGFALL said the Senator was mistaken: Government had built no forts, and did not protect the State. And the other day, when they attempted to send off some arms, a Free-soil mob in Pittsburgh had levied war on the United States, and took them away. Government had also taken away and swindled Texas out of thirty thousand square miles of territory.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had no objection to the Senator going out, if he chose, but hoped the State would remain. Suppose we had paid $200,000,000 for Cuba, and acquired her with all her fortifications, she could now go out and turn our own guns against us. What is all our great boasted nationality? Is it a farce and a delusion? Gentlemen sometimes

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE JAPANESE HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Voyage of the Niagara from Batavia to Hong-Kong.

Preparations in Japan for the Reception of the Embassy.

News of the Fall of Peking—Sacking of the Chinese Emperor's Palace—The French obtain the Lion's Share of Booty.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA, HONG KONG, China, Monday, Oct. 29, 1860.

We steamed away from Batavia on the 16th instant, and crossing the Sea of Java, we passed through the Strait of Gaspar, then up between Sumatra and Borneo, across the Equator again, and so into the China Sea, where we encountered the first puffs of the Northeast Monsoon, which blew fresh in our teeth until our arrival here on the 22d, having made a fair run of eleven days.

The only incident worthy of note on this voyage, was our passing within a league of the wreck of the American clipper *Intrepid*, which vessel, on her homeward voyage some few months ago, struck on a spot a little to the north of Gaspar island, which we judged to be Belvedere reef. The ship's hull was high above water, but in other respects she was stripped, and nothing save the stump of her mizzenmast left standing. Two or three Malay proas were prowling and sweeping around the wreck, which no doubt has proved a rich marine placer for the hordes of pirates who infest those waters, ever ready to spring like tigers upon any incautious or unprepared mariner who may chance to anchor near their haunts, or who may unfortunately have come to grief on the mazes of coral reef-work which embroider the coasts in that dangerous locality.

The important intelligence of the fall of Peking, without a blow having been struck in its defence, together with the flight of the Emperor and the retreat of the Tartar army under his bravest and most skillful General, SAN-KO-LIN-SIN—a brave, whose name sounds in English like Sam Collinson—has struck every one here in the southern part of the Empire with surprise, not unmingled, however, with hearty satisfaction on the part of the English and French population. The truth is, that for some mails past very serious apprehensions have arisen for the safety of the combined forces before Peking, and every man, whether soldier, sailor or marine, that could possibly be spared from the fleets, were ordered on shore to strengthen the army and keep open the communications with their base of operations. Now, however, the foreign mind is relieved, and the English are bitterly abusing their allies for having had the luck to be first in the Emperor of China's superb summer palace near Peking, and for having *looted* that establishment of all the most valuable and portable treasures in such a wonderfully rapid and thorough manner, that when Mr. Bull showed his horns there, naught was to be found, and so Mr. B. has been bellowing ever since. One may readily imagine that, being thus outdone in a pursuit in which the English have hitherto had much and successful experience in the East, by no means agreeable; but now it seems that the French have fairly out-looted them in the most wicked and unpitying style, here on their own field of plunder, and henceforward Mr. Bull must haul in his horns.

From the time of the first coming of the allied expedition to China, there has been a jealous and unhappy state of affairs existing on both sides, which is supposed to have very seriously impaired the success and prestige of the expedition, both on land and sea. Even where the troops are not in the field, but in garrison, as they are here at Canton, the same bad blood and jealous bickering is at work, and there is an entire want of harmony among officers and men, which, in the event of check or reverse in the war, would inevitably lead to the most deplorable consequences. I will not, however, take up your space with the war or its troubles, as you will find ample details in the China papers which go forward by this mail.

Our Minister, Mr. WARD, arrived here from Shanghai on the 21st, intending to have taken passage for Europe in the steamer of to-day, but learning that the President has placed the *Niagara* at his disposal as far as Aden, he has determined to remain in Hong Kong until the frigate's return, after landing the Embassy at Yeddo. Mr. WARD'S mission has been in every sense a successful one, and he will leave his post with the hearty congratulations of all his countrymen in China.

The Flag-officer of the station in command of our squadron has gone with the steamer *Hartford* and corvette *John Adams* to Japan, expecting to have taken part in ceremonies attending the return of the Embassy; but the *Niagara* has been so long *en route* that the Flag-officer's patience seems exhausted, since he writes that he shall leave not later than the 7th of November for Hong Kong. The small side-wheel steamer *Saginaw* sailed from here three days since, bound to Japan, where she is to be employed in making a hydrographical survey of one of the new ports about to be opened to foreign trade.

The health of our Japanese passengers is bovine, despite of salted cucumbers gone to seed, sour milk and gin-cocktails, all of which edible and fluid matter they consume in quantity. They come on shore daily, wander around the town, peep into the shops, (where, however, the Chinese salesmen make no eleemosynary contributions, as did the shopkeepers in New-York,) allowing themselves to be amiably stared at and inspected by Parsees, Sepoys, Coolies and the mob generally, when they shuffle off to the frigate again, divest themselves of swords, hats and holiday

the officer of the deck never deigning to stop the engine or back a topsail to let the poor devil on board; but there is no necessity for it, for no sooner does the fellow get an affirmative answer, than, making a tack or two, he swings under your bow, and just as you are holding your breath, thinking that you have run over him, he pops up over the bow and presents himself to you for duty.

Looking around to see what has become of the sampan, you spy it towing astern, and the old woman and children, (wife and family of the pilot,) calmly eating their breakfast, as if perfectly contented with themselves and things generally. Whole families are reared in this manner every year. Our entrance was made through the Limoon passage, a narrow strait not over a quarter of a mile wide, dividing the island of Hong Kong from the main land. The morning was a beautiful one, and the bright sunbeams shining on the green mountain sides looked cheerful and inviting, more especially as the previous week had been dark and stormy. Quickly we threaded our way among the innumerable junks, which, reefed down to the brisk breeze then blowing, were bobbing up and down apparently in inextricable confusion.

As we drew nearer in with the land, the smaller sampans came briskly skipping over the waves to meet us. Shooting into the narrow channel, which will scarcely average more than half a mile in width from one end to the other, we watched with anxiety to see how our pilot would handle our heavy ship, but soon found that she was in skillful hands, as he worked her gradually up. The passage is a deep cut through the mountains, a volcanic chasm, the lofty hills rising up on either side clothed in a lovely verdure, generally uninhabited, though here and there was a cluster of fishermen's huts hidden in some secure little haven. As we advanced, the land on the island showed signs of civilization; a tall mass of stone buildings, we were informed, was a hospital where the garrison, debilitated by the heat of Hong Kong, were sent to recuperate. Just as the sun was beginning to become almost scorching hot, we shot through the narrows into the extensive bay of the city, and a convenient berth being assigned us, we were soon boarded by a number of Chinese—men and women and other persons—each one advocating his claims, as being the most expeditious man for supplying the ship with provisions, fruit, &c. A salute was fired for the English flag, which was returned immediately afterwards, from shore. The American Consul, Mr. KERNAN, visited us at an early hour, and received the customary salute of nine guns—and also a number of English naval officers, who kindly offered to do anything in their power to facilitate the departure of the ship.

Overhanging our mast-heads, frowning down upon us, is the peak of Victoria 1,800 feet in height, at whose base, plastered as it were against its eastern extremity is the city, seemingly as if the houses had been thrown at the mountain's side, and had stuck fast on its precipitous sides, for it is only when approaching it closely that the eye can discern any level spot on which one would suppose a house could be erected. Indeed, after all, there are but few enough of them, only the width of a single street, and after it, streets rise one above the other in terraces, one being obliged in going through the city to make numberless ascents and descents, up and down stairs, which in this warm climate is not at all a desirable mode of progression.

This terracing of the mountain side gives the town a most picturesque look. Indeed, one seldom sees more startling effects produced by grouping of houses on level ledges, or perching of churches or ornamental buildings on uncertain-looking crags, than he does at Hong-Kong; and at night, as the ranges of lighted lamps rise, one above another, with here and there a galaxy of brighter lights issuing from the gothic panes of the cathedral, the windows of the Government house, or may hap from the Hindoo burial-place illuminated for ceremonial, the effect is very fine and beautiful.

The spacious harbor, extending for several miles, from the Limoon on the one extremity, to Green Island on the other, and stretching across from the foot of Victoria Peak, to the hilly shores of the Kowloon on the main, bears upon its bosom about as varied a fleet of vessels as ever crowded the waters of any bay—"The lion and the lamb lie down together!"

The English steamer *Ly-ee-moon*, belonging to J. DENT & Co., and cracked up as being a very fast sailer, left Porto Grande, St. Vincent Island, the same day that we did; she touched at the Cape and Mauritius, six days altogether, and arrived here the same day we came in—whilst we stopped at Loando and Batavia 21 days, and made the passage from the latitude of the Cape to Batavia, with exception of four days, entirely under canvas. It is the impression here that we have made quite a remarkable run. We are fourteen days ahead of any steamer that has ever left the United States. The *Dacotah*, which sailed from Norfolk the same day that we left New-York for this station, has not yet been heard from. Several severe "typhoons" have been experienced off the coast of the Japan Islands, in one of which a Prussian sloop-of-war was lost, and an English man-of war and brig, bound for this port, have not been heard from. Several vessels have arrived here, having been dismasted twice before getting in—and the British bark *Branscombe*, which left on the 31st July last, was totally wrecked on the 13th August in a typhoon on Agincourt Island; ten men were drowned; the captain, mate and only three of the crew were saved.

Our Minister, Mr WARD, who has just arrived from Canton in the United States steamer *Saginaw*, Com. SCHENCK, after being called upon by Capt. MCKEAN, visited the ship on the 23d inst. He was handsomely received by the officers, all appearing in epaulettes, etc., the marines drawn up in full dress, with arms presented, and a salute of 17 guns, after which the band struck up a lively air. After being presented to First and Third Ambassadors, (the second being ashore,) he visited every part of the ship, and was delighted with her neat and clean appearance. The Princes were much pleased with Mr. WARD, as well as all the officers of the ship, and he has signified his intention of returning in the *Niagara* to Aden, Arabia, after she comes back from Japan. Col. RIPLEY will also return to that place and accompany Mr. WARD overland. The Ambassadors propose to keep the employe of the United States Government, who goes out with Col. RIPLEY to put up the machinery, for the purpose of instructing their people.

The following is a correct copy of an order issued by the Government of Japan at Nagasaki, printed in capital letters, and distributed among all the ships lying in that port. This was given me by an American captain, who arrived yesterday. It seems that they were too proud to ask an Anglo-Saxon, and worded it in their own style:

TH PROHIBITION
TO BE THROWED BALLAST OUT OF ALL
SHIPS IN THIS PORT,
TO BE DONE ANY REMAINS OF SHIPS AT
THE OUTSIDE OF THIS PORT, AND
TO BE FISHED AND HUNTED IN
THIS PORT AND SHORE.
THE GOVERNMENT
AT
NAGASAKY.

The literal translation I take to be as follows: There is no ballast to be thrown out of ships in this port. The remaining ships are not allowed to fish in the port, or hunt upon the shore.

The Japanese go ashore every day by the boat-load, and make enormous purchases of everything that comes in their way, such as carpet-bags, boxes, glass for windows, rope, carpets, ladies' bracelets, books, &c.

All the Princes do not leave the ship at the same time; one remains, it seems, for a sort of watch-officer. "Jno. Chinaman" is delighted to see his Oriental brethren, but they give him rather a sneering look when he approaches to enter into conversation, as they can understand each other very well. "Tommy" is in excellent spirits, but as he draws nearer home he is becoming more intimate with the servants, whom he frowned upon in America, when he thought he was considered a high officer of the Embassy, and a blood-relation of a Prince. For the benefit of the ladies who made so much of him in the United States, and one of whom he says he is going to marry, I will here state that he is nothing more than the adopted son of the second Interpreter, TATSHIH TOKOGURO, and came out as his servant, but, being a bright boy, and quick to learn, he soon got up a reputation, but which I am sorry to say is now fast dying away. Poor boy! little does he think that if he were to return to the United States, as he is still bent upon doing, and wants to have an application made by some of our officers to the "Tycoon" for permission for himself and several other Japanese boys to go to the Naval Academy, that he would not be noticed, and most likely before many weeks would elapse, he would be under the painful necessity of selling ground-nuts in the streets of New-York.

All the Japanese are well; not a single case of sickness has occurred among them since leaving our country; not even one of the attendants has been sick, who are continually eating promiscuously of everything they can get their hands on. The total sick report of the ship has only averaged seven per day, and most of these cases were only sprains, bruises, rheumatism, &c. It is said that she is the most healthy man-of-war that has ever left the United States at any time. Crowds of visitors are aboard every day, and yesterday we had twelve American ladies; for our amusement we got up a dance, and had an elegant time. "Tommy" was around, distributing his cards, and showing his daguerreotypes, photographs, &c., of the ladies which he has brought with him. Several days ago, Mr. BEERS, the American Missionary at Canton, came aboard with his wife, and commenced distributing little books and slips, printed in the Chinese character, among the Japanese. Pretty soon afterwards I saw them down in their cabin collecting them together, when they were returned through Lieut. BROWN, the executive officer of the ship. It seems they turned out to be the Lord's Prayer, the Book of Luke, and some tracts. This is the first time any one has ventured to introduce religion to them; our Chaplain has never in any way attempted to speak to them on this subject. Capt. MCKEAN was absent from the ship at the time, and I understand he was very much displeased when he learned what had been done, and said that if ever it was attempted again, he would forbid the person coming aboard. They have seen religious service performed every morning and evening during the voyage; if it has produced any good effect well and good, but if it has not, I hope it will never be again spoken of until they are safely landed on their native soil. Many of them have looked on when prayers were offered up, and "Tommy" understands our mode of worship very well. One day he remarked to me, "I think religion very good, very good, indeed! Anything calculated to make a man happy in this world ought to be known to all, and by-and-bye, I think, Japanese Government allow religious works to be circulated."

The American ship *Haze* sailed from this port to Whampoa on the 23d. She, and also the *Shooting Star*, had strong northeast winds the entire passage from Shanghai, making the run in four days. The American ship *Phantom* also sailed on that day for New-York, and the *Maury* sailed to day for same port.

On the return of the U. S. ship *Saginaw*, a few days ago, she brought two foreigners from the other side of the island of Teufig-ming. It appears these men, in company with four others, had run away from the *Memnon* and *Kit Carson* at Chefoo, taking the latter ship's boat, in which they had coasted so far, when being out of provisions they landed to obtain some, and by their account were attacked by the villagers, who killed four and left the other two for dead. They will be examined before Gen. KERNAN, our Consul at this place, to-day. As I write, the General commanding the English forces at Canton, and his staff, are being received on board with a salute. The officers of the ship are all invited to dine with them this evening. More anon. TRAVELER.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, HONG KONG, China, 4 P. M. Oct. 28, 1860.

His Majesty's Netherlands steamer *Croningen*, with the Dutch Ambassador on board, on his way to Siam, arrived on the 25th—ten days from Japan. He received a salute of seventeen guns from the *Niagara*, which was returned with a like number.

The Portuguese have concluded a treaty with Japan, and the Prussians have a large expedition there for the same purpose, but, as yet, they have not succeeded.

The news is not very flattering—business is fluctuating, and no foreigners go out after night without being armed to the teeth.

Two high officers have been killed at Nagasaki.

It was the impression that our Ambassadors and suite would be kept in seclusion for some time, after we have left, as they have been so long with foreigners, they certainly suppose that they have become tainted with our customs, etc. No doubt they will, for a long while, be closely scrutinized.

We are to be received in grand style at Yeddo.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* sailed on the 26th for Kanagawa, in which the Ambassadors sent dispatches to MEZOCKUCHE SANOOKE NO-KAMI-SAMA and MATSDAIRA INAME NO-KAMI-SAMA, Governors of Foreign Affairs at Yeddo, which will precede our arrival several days.

The severe "typhoon" experienced on the coast has done great damage. At Nagasaki, residences, storehouses, etc., have been blown down, and at other places much was destroyed. An English man-of-war and brig, also a Prussian, were lost—at least, have not yet been heard from.

The United States ship *Hartford*, Flag-officer STRIBLING, sailed from Shanghai about the 20th inst. for Yeddo, and will most likely be there when we arrive. It is his intention to have the whole fleet here (including the *Niagara*) about the middle of December.

We have heard that Paymaster GALLAGHER, of our navy, has resigned, and is on his way to Japan.

The Princes are now becoming quite anxious to reach home. They have been inquired for by many officers, who wanted to be presented to them, but they desire to remain *incog.*

We have had an addition to our family on board—a young Japanese! Don't be alarmed! there are no women attached to the Embassy, I believe, though an old quartermaster swears there is. It seems that this young boy was picked up at sea about seven years ago, and taken to San Francisco, from which place he has just arrived in an American clipper ship. Being very anxious to get home, and as a satisfactory representation of the case was made to our Consul, he was received on board. The Princes are delighted to take him home, and will see that he is taken care of when he arrives, as such individuals are generally under the painful necessity of committing *hari-kari*. He is quite an American, having hair all over his head, a tiny stand-up collar, a neat little neck-tie, and a graceful mustache covering his lip.

We have still later news from the seat of war. The Allies have bombarded Peking, and been successful. They have possession of the city, and the Emperor has flown with thirteen wives. Mr. BRUCE, minister, has been sent for to take his post. Mr. PARKES, Consul, and HENRY LOCH are released, and returned to the Embassy. Several officers, however, have died from the effects of the brutal treatment of the Tartars—the wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food, and other inhuman torture having caused their death.

Capt. BRADAZAN and Mr. BOWLBY, the London *Times* correspondent, are still missing.

The Emperor has acceded to all their demands, and has sent his brother, who is in favor of peace, to treat with them. They have possession of the Treasury, and find sufficient money to pay the whole expense of the war—being about twenty millions of dollars.

No description can be given of the splendor of the Emperor's palace. It is paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure and scarlet, in the most gorgeous style. A gold crutch, supposed to have been used by the Emperor, was found, and a gold jug of immense value was presented by the army to the Commander-in-Chief. Every inner chamber was handsomely fitted up, in silk, satin, and crape. The French have selected all the most valuable articles, and carried them off, leaving the heaviest and most immovable for the English. The army will Winter in the North without doubt. Great excitement prevails here and at Canton.

"John Bull" will most likely make them suffer for the inhuman treatment of their prisoners. Now that he has got Peking, what will he want next? Most probably he will be pitching into the Japanese, as he wants to control all the East. I take it that this treaty of Japan with foreigners will result in the downfall of the Japanese Empire. "John Bull" can never grasp enough. He is like the "beast with seven heads and ten horns" rising up out of the sea. Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?

I think this has been an unholy and unrighteous war. Affairs in the East are by no means settled yet, and you may still expect to hear alarming news.

We have had fine weather while lying in this port. As the coal will all be aboard to-morrow, (800 tons,) we will get underway for Yeddo on the 30th. A severe head wind and sea will be encountered all the way, and I should not be surprised if we were 15 days going up, although we hope to reach there on the 10th, as was first calculated, making the voyage in 133 days, out of which we have stopped in ports 41 days, leaving 92 sailing days. This cannot be beaten by any steamer who will follow our track. The mail closes at 6 o'clock this evening, so I must close.

Good evening, or, as we say in Japanese, "Hakumban." Yours, &c., TRAVELER

Corwin the Prophet.

No one who has heard Mr. CORWIN make a political speech can forget the frequent and apt Scriptural quotations with which he enforces an argument or illustrates a point. During his recent speech in the "Committee of Thirty-Three," he said, "The People must agree to some terms, or see the opening of the *Sixth Seal*." Turning to the 6th chapter of Revelations we find the following to be the state of affairs in our beloved country, unless peace obtains and quiet reigns within all her borders:

"And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood;

And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind;

And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together, and every mountain and island were moved out of their places.

And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bond man, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains;

And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb:

For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand."

Can the Charleston *Mercury* suggest any greater evil than this?

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS

England and France Summon Francis II. to leave Gaeta.

IMPORTANT DETAILS FROM CHINA.

Graphic Account of the Sack of the Imperial Palace.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City yesterday morning.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and from Queenstown on the 13th of December, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

The following is the specie list of the steamship *City of Manchester*:

One box, J. H. Brower & Co.; 1 do., L. Von Heffman & Co.; 1 do., Le Moyne & Bell; 1 do., W. Laxom; 1 do., Thos. Scott; 1 do., J. Sibley & Sons 1 do., Valerio & Fassin. Total about $38,000.

A telegram from Paris to the London *Post*, dated Dec. 14, announces as beyond doubt that the Governments of England and France have insisted on the immediate departure of FRANCIS II. from Gaeta, in order to prevent the further effusion of blood.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., gives the following account of the attempt to assassinate Col. DUNNE:

"At the last moment I report, with great regret, that Gen. DUNNE was shot last night in the back, though not killed. The assassin has not been found; he is supposed to be a Sicilian Major under DUNNE's command, whom he refused to promote. The ball passed near the spine, and is still in the body, but I am glad to say that the brave General is going on as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* has seen a letter from GARIBALDI to a friend, in which he expresses the belief that a revolution will break out in Hungary and Croatia in January.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, in a leading article, says:

"The accumulation of arms and ammunition in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the organization of foreign legions in Italy, are to be attributed to an extensive scheme which partly aims at the separation of these provinces from the Porte, and partly at a rising of several other nationalities. Not only a Hungarian, but a Polish legion has been organized. In view of this state of things, Russia has dispatched a threatening declaration to Prince COUZA, and has concentrated 12,000 men in Bessarabia."

The *Moniteur*, in announcing the return of the Empress to France, says that Her Majesty's health, so much shaken by the loss of her sister, Madame La Duchess D'ALBE, is now much more satisfactory.

Intelligence from Teheran to Nov. 1 has reached us, announcing the total defeat, if not utter annihilation, of the Persian army, by an overwhelming Turcoman force, at a place called Mero, which has created a terrible sensation among the Ministers of the Shah, especially after the glorious victory recently achieved over the enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

OCCUPATION OF PEKING.

Correspondence of the Hong Kong Register.

CAMP, BEFORE PEKING, Oct. 13, 1860.

Last evening nine Sowars of the Sikh cavalry were released and came into camp. They bring the distressing news that Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMANS died from the effects of the brutal treatment received from the Tartars, the former on the 8th, the latter on the 11th day after they were captured—the wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food and other inhuman torture, having caused their death. One of these Sikhs, a sergeant, was bound with them; he survived, and has made a deposition of the facts. They are all suffering much, and it will be long before they can return to duty. They were brought from a town some 30 or 40 miles off, to which they were conveyed soon after their capture. No information has been obtained about the two other Europeans, Capt. BRABAZON and Mr. BOWLBY, *Times* Special Correspondent.

The Emperor accedes to all our demands. HARRY PARKES and Col. STEPHENSON, the Deputy Adjutant-General, went to a hall of reception outside, this morning, to confer with HUNG KEY (late Hoppo of Canton.) They told him the city would be bombarded if it was not surrendered at noon.

The siege guns were in position, and other artillery ready to open fire, at the hour appointed, when, at a quarter before twelve, HUNG KEY came out and said all our demands were acceded to, the gate was open and no resistance would be made.

The Generals and Staff, with the Punjaubees and Sixty seventh Regiment, then entered the outer and inner gates, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns (30, I believe) and mounted our guns in their place. The British Jack and the French Tricolor were hoisted, the former on a high pole by the side of the gate, the latter out of one of the portholes, where they show that Peking is in the occupation of the Allies, and that the vaunted invincibility of the Imperial Celestial City was a myth.

The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese asked was that the Chinese Coolies should not be allowed to enter the city; this was conceded.

Diplomacy will now again take the place of war, and we shall watch with great anxiety and doubt the successful result. It is reported that the General intends to return to Tien-tsin in about a fortnight, under any circumstances, desiring not to be overtaken by Winter. If he does, we have no security for the fulfillment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season.

We might winter in Peking as well as at Tien-tsin, as our numbers would be but a small percentage on its population, said to be two millions. It is said we shall not treat until the remainder of the prisoners are accounted for.

As the dispatch by which I am permitted to send this will be closed this evening you must be content with the short recital of the above important facts. It is reported that this will reach Tien-tsin in time for the mail, and for Capt. JONES, who left here yesterday morning by way of Tung-chow and the Pei-ho to Tien-tsin, there to join the *Furious*, to proceed to Shanghai for Mr. BRUCE.

The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield.

I believe that their yielding now under pressure is the same as at Tien-tsin in 1858, and that if we retire from hence they will again break their engagements. There is no other guarantee for us, than keeping the ground we have gained, having beaten the army out of the field.

Letters were found in the palace from San-ko-lin-sin to the Emperor, assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us by the arrangements he had made on the road at Chang-kia-wan, where the battle of the 18th ultimo was fought. He begged the Emperor to have no apprehensions as to the results, that having ascertained how few our numbers were, he was confident he could surround and destroy us.

The garrison of Peking is reported to be 60,000 to 70,000 men, or 8 standards of 8,000 each, but probably not three-fourths of that number exist.

There were a few guns on the wall opposite to our battery, and our works for riflemen were extended to within 190 yards of the wall.

San-ko-lin-sin, it is said, was in Peking this morning.

SACKING OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

Correspondence of the North China Herald.

CAMP OF THE BRITISH ARMY, one mile distant from the Northeastern Gate of Peking, Oct. 9, 1860.

We encamped here on the 6th. On the same evening the Emperor's Summer palace, Yuen-min-Yuen, was taken possession of, and yesterday Messrs. H. S. PARKES and HENRY LOCH were liberated and returned to the Embassy.

I sent a letter to you from the camp, six miles from Tung-chow, on the 4th, which will probably reach you with this. On the following day, the allied forces were on the march in search of the Tartars, who were supposed to be in great numbers about four or five miles off. The front of the two armies stretched over a large extent of country but the enemy was not seen, nor any sight of an abandoned camp visible. We halted at 1 o'clock P. M. Reconnoitering parties were sent out a night, and they fell in with the Tartar pickets, who fired three shots at them. On the morning of the 6th we were again on the move at an early hour, but on reaching the ground where the pickets had been seen, all was still.

Here are some very high brick-kilns, from which several gates and other structures within the walls of Peking were distinctly seen about five miles distant. Still in pursuit of the retreating enemy, we marched on through a thickly wooded country until within half a mile of the earthwork which extends along the north side of, and distant one mile from, the capital, where some Tartars were seen among the houses close to. The King's Dragoon Guards went in at them and they fled, leaving eight dead or disabled and one of the Dragoon wounded in the skirmish. In a short time after the earthworks were reached, and a gap of 60 or 80 yards opened upon a straight road of the same width leading to the northeast gate of Peking. The troops entered by this gap, and, wheeling to the right, halted where we now are, within the earthwork—an embankment 40 to 50 feet high, which would be a strong defence in the hands of efficient troops. Here the greater part of the British army encamped. Why it did not proceed to the Summer Palace at once, as was planned, I do not know. The French, and most of our cavalry with some artillery did so, but the former did not arrive on the spot until two hours after the latter, who were waiting for the remainder of our army. On the French coming up, the Brigadier offered to cooperate with them. They asked him to go round to cut off the Tartars, while they attacked the palace. This they did, and found 300 eunuchs in charge of it, and 40 men who take care of the gardens, only 20 of whom had guns. They made a slight resistance; two eunuchs were killed, and two French officers wounded, and they then took possession of the palace.

It is said that the reason our army did not advance was that a body of Tartars were seen to come out of the northeast gate, and disappear in a southerly direction, and that we should follow them. I believe it was a false alarm.

The Summer Palace is about five miles by a circular road northwest of the camp, outside the earthworks. A description of it is given in SIR GEORGE STAUNTON's account of Lord MACARTNEY's embassy, and other works on China, but no pen can describe correctly the scene that presented itself there within the two last days. Indiscriminate loot had been allowed. The public reception-hall, the state and private bedrooms, audience-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked; articles of vertu, of native and foreign workmanship, taken, or broken if too large to be carried away, ornamental lattice-work, screens, jade-stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture—none have escaped destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress: coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the imperial dragon pattern; boots, head-dresses, fans, &c.; in fact, rooms all but filled with them. Store-rooms of manufactured silk in rolls, such as may be bought in Canton at $20 to $30 per piece. By a calculation made in the rooms, there must have been 70,000 or 80,000 pieces. Hundreds were thrown down or trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them, men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. Throughout the French camp were hundreds of pieces, some heaped up, others used to make tents, or beds and coverlids.

In the afternoon yesterday, a party of French went through the apartments with sticks, breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c. It is said that they did so in revenge for the barbarous treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received.

A treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and sycee silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French.

The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large installment of the indemnity claimed.

In one of the ante rooms of the state bedroom at the Summer palace, the treaty of Tien-tsin in English and Chinese, signed by Lord ELGIN, was found. It had been thrown on the ground by some one, and lay in the heap of broken articles, till the English paper evidently attracted the eye of the person who discovered it.

A general order from the British Commander-in-Chief desired that all articles taken by officers and men were to be sent in for sale by public auction for the benefit of the army, which was done. All were permitted to have the articles they had brought away for themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting them. Many beautiful curios and souvenirs were thus obtained at a nominal price. The sale realized $22,000, which, with the value of the treasure, estimated at $61,000, is to be divided as prize money on the spot.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the decision of the Commander-in-Chief that only those of the troops who marched from the last halting-place on the 6th are to participate in the prize money, all the rest, those at the depôt at Tungchow and elsewhere, being excluded.

The Commander-in-Chief and general officers have waived their right to share. A gold jug of great value was presented to the Commander-in-Chief by the army. Nearly all the articles were sold at very high prices, large enameled and inlaid vases and ornaments realizing full Shanghai prices for such articles, the fact of their having been the property of HIEN FUNG adding an imaginary value to everything. The scene where the sale was held, in the Temple Lamaski, occupied by head-quarters, was worthy the pencil of an artist. Had His Imperial Majesty handed over the whole of the contents of that palace uninjured, it would have sold for an enormous amount, more than three-fourths having been destroyed or taken by the French.

All round the vicinity of the place are large enclosures, parks, or cemeteries, with trees of some magnitude; and many stone bridges over nullahs, the country being very dry at present. Branching off from the palace are several paved roads, and just outside of it is the French camp by the side of two large lotus ponds. It is reported that they are to leave that place to-day, and take up a position on our left. They wish to take the west gate of the city, which is the only one open, but it is objected to, as the Emperor's brother, the Prince HUNG, would not be able to enter the city should he be induced to return from the country to which it is said he has fled. We propose to take one of the gates on the north side near to this camp, and shall do so as soon as the siege guns, which have been ordered up, arrive. I have not learned what is then to be done. It is supposed the army will not enter Peking in any case, but that the officers will be allowed to do so with a pass. The utter destruction of the interior of the Summer palace, where, be it remembered, Lord AMHERST, as Ambassador from England, was insulted, is but small punishment for the Emperor's contumacy, and the treatment of the prisoners who were captured whilst on a peaceful mission; yet the like visita ion being inflicted on the palace in Peking might be impolitic, though deserved. That would not only utterly destroy the present government, but prevent the organization of a new one under our protection, should it be desirable to do so.

The prompt release of the prisoners on our near approach to the capital proves that only a firm policy can succeed with this Government. It is to be hoped that the same will be persisted in, and that no terms short of our demand will be accepted. Whether we shall treat before the rest of the prisoners are released is not made known. If SAN-KO-LIN-SIN remain obdurate notwithstanding the defeat of his army at all points, we may have to do so, or the end will never come.

At sunrise of the morning after we arrived here, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the artillery to announce our positions to the prisoners, and to our cavalry, and artillery, which had crossed our trail and gone on to the Summer palace, expecting to find the army there.

The Emperor is reported to have gone to his palace, Zehol, in Tartary, where Lord MACARTNEY was received. He has thirteen wives with him.

P. S.—The siege guns have arrived, and I believe the gate will be summoned to-morrow. There is a report that a part of the Summer palace is on fire. The buildings are many and detached, yet I think it very probable they will be destroyed, the feeling being so strong against the Chinese on account of the barbarous treatment of the prisoners.

The following is a separate account of the affair at the palace:

The French column, together with Col FATTLE's Brigade of Cavalry, advanced on Yuen-min Yuen, the English column rather nearer Peking, a large body of the enemy having been observed (near the village now occupied by us.) The French entered with only two casualties, two officers being wounded by the enemies of the palace. The following day, no signs of the French being visible, the English fired 21 guns to attract attention, and later in the morning the Commander-in-Chief learned where they were. Lord ELGIN, Mr. WARD, Sir H. GRANT, Sir R. NAPIER, and their respective staffs proceeded to the palace, and found the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great proportion of the principal valuables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy but less valuable articles for the English, or at least what the French could not carry they left for us. No description can give an idea of the splendor of this residence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure and scarlet in the most gorgeous style. The throne of the Emperor is of beautiful carved wood, and the cushions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; every inner chamber and saloon was very handsomely fitted up, and the rolls of silk, satin and crapes, all of splendid workmanship, splendidly furnished cummerbunds and puggarees for the French soldiers, who appear to have adopted our custom in this respect. The jade-stone and China were of great value, and some Sevres China of Louise Quatorze would have delighted the eyes of many a curio fancier; and a presentation sword, with the English coat of arms, studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, gave rise to some speculation. The last treaty of Tien-tsin was also found, and the immense quantity of loot of all kinds made it almost impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the fact that fowls, old pots, &c., were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins. All the ladies had disappeared, but their little Japanese dogs, something resembling a King Charles spaniel, were running about in a distracted State. Mr. WADE secured some valuable books and papers—some, we believe, for the British Museum. The Emperor had left the day before, but his destination is, I believe, unknown. It is said that a panic took place amongst the French, and that they evacuated the palaces, returning, however, when the alarm subsided. One thing is certain—our allies take care of themselves.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE ENGLISH PRISONERS.

The following account of the treatment of the English prisoners, PARKES and LOCH, by the Chinese, is extracted from a letter dated

CAMP BEFORE PEKING, ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

Passing on they came to a small canal, on the opposite side of which sat an officer on horseback, who beckoned to them to come over. They were preparing to obey when they saw a number of persons, evidently of high rank, coming towards them. PARKES soon discovered, from the way in which he was addressed, that one of these was SAN-KO LIN-SIN himself, and he was pushing forward to make his way up to him, when both he and LOCH were violently seized, pushed forward, and forced down on their knees before him. PARKES was beginning to protest against such treatment, and to explain the circumstances which had led to their being there, when he was interrupted by SAN-KO-LIN-SIN, and asked their names and positions. On PARKES mentioning his own name, the Mongolian Prince, whom he describes as a stern, somewhat sinister looking man, with strongly-marked features, indicating considerable talent and much firmness, broke out into the most violent abuse of him, saying, among other things, that he attributed much of what was then occurring to his evil influence, that he was responsible for all the fighting and consequent misery which had taken place, and that, now that he had got him, he would make him suffer for it. He was proceeding in this strain when a messenger galloped up, apparently with some important news, for he immediately rode off towards the front, accompanied by the greater number of his officers, while PARKES, LOCH and the Sikh orderly were taken into a tent, where their arms and feet were bound, the latter being brought behind their backs, and strongly tied together with ropes at the elbows and wrist. During the time SAN-KO-LIN-SIN was abusing poor PARKES the standers-by emphasised his remarks and prevented any answer being made by cuffing the latter on the head whenever he attempted to make one, each blow being apparently a signal to those who surrounded LOCH, who on these occasions fared even worse than his companion—his beard and hair being seized by these ruffians, and his head pulled down and rubbed in the dust at the feet of SAN-KO-LIN-SIN's pony. The Prince, before leaving, had given an order, which was overheard by PARKES, desiring that their friends, together with their escort, should be secured and sent to the rear. He and LOCH listened anxiously for the report of firearms, or some sound which might let them know whether any struggle took place, but as they heard nothing, they were inclined to hope they had started before the order was given, and managed to make their escape. After having been kept in the tent for a short time they were told that SAN-KO-LIN-SIN had determined to hand them over to the Prince of I as being civil prisoners, and that they were about to be taken to him. They were accordingly all three put into a cart and driven some distance beyond Tung-chau along the great paved road leading to Peking, but the Prince not being at the place it was thought he was, and their guard being unable to learn anything as to his whereabouts, they were taken about three miles back again, and brought before a Mandarin of high rank, holding an important command in the army, who subjected them to a long and wearisome examination. PARKES, of course, as being the only one of the three who understood and spoke Chinese, was always spokesman; but they were all, more particularly the two Englishmen, once more exposed to the same brutal and degrading treatment as they had been when before SAN-KO-LIN-SIN; indeed, nothing appeared to be left undone by this man which, in his estimation, was likely to be considered by them most offensive and insulting. He bullied PARKES in every possible way, and, at last, so exhausted his patience that he told LOCH he must feign faintness in order to avoid further questioning and ill-treatment. His ruse fortunately succeeded, and they were allowed a short respite, but not for any length of time; they were soon brought before him again, when his language became so violent, and the conduct of those who crowded about unchecked by him so threatening, that PARKES felt persuaded the scene would only end by their being ordered out for execution. Whilst he was still engaged in abusing them, a stir suddenly took place among the crowd, some communication was made to him, and a general panic seemed to come over him and most of his officers, for they mounted their ponies and left in all haste; the three prisoners were at the same time hurried out into the yard by those who remained, with loud shouts and threats, and PARKES told LOCH he feared it was all over with them, and that he must prepare for the worst. To their great relief, however, at this moment a cart was rapidly driven up; they and the Sikh were thrown into it, a couple of officers followed, and they went off at a trot on the road to Peking. According to their calculation, it must have been between 2 and 3 in the afternoon when they started, and they did not reach Peking until about sunset; they suffered much during the journey, from the tightness of the ropes with which their hands and feet were bound, and the awkward and confined position in which they were compelled to lie; the cart also, being without springs, jolted over the rough road in such a manner as at times to cause them exquisite pain in every joint. Their guardians appeared to enjoy their sufferings, and occasionally, to afford themselves some amusement during so long a ride, pulled their arms backwards and upwards, as if to see whether it gave them much additional pain; they relieved them, also, of any little articles of jewelry they happened to have on them, such as studs or wrist-buttons.

On entering Peking they were taken direct to the Hsing-poo, or board of punishment, the principal prison of the town, and placed in a small court, from which, after a short interval, PARKES was called into a room in which were some examining officers, asked a few unimportant questions, and then loaded with a heavy set of chains and removed to one of the wards in which criminals of every description were confined, there being no less than 72 in that which he now found himself. LOCH was next summoned, treated in precisely the same way, and placed in a ward apart from PARKES, in which were 56 wretched prisoners, who hailed his entrance with the most horrible shouts and yells it was possible to conceive; the poor Sikh was, like the others, heavily chained and imprisoned in a separate ward. For three successive days were these useless and annoying examinations continued, in the course of which he occasionally met with a good deal of rough usage, and every description of insult. On the fourth day he received a visit from HANG-KE, who said he had come to condole with him on his unfortunate position, which he endeavored to prove was entirely of his own bringing about. Two days afterwards he came again and spoke in a very different tone. The Prince of Kung, he said, was most anxious to make peace, as well as friendly inclined towards PARKES; he was extremely desirous that he should write a letter to Lord ELGIN to this effect, and let him know at the same time that he was well, happy, and well treated. He further suggested, that if he were to say in his letter that the Prince was an excellent man of business and an enlightened statesman it could be agreeable to his feelings, and possibly the means of improving his, PARKES, present position. PARKES told him, that not having the pleasure of knowing the Prince it was, unfortunately, impossible for him to say that he was what HANG-KE represented him to be, though he had no doubt it was perfectly true, and that, as regarded himself, as he was neither happy nor well treated, he should certainly not say that he was either the one or the other. To this HANG-KE replied that the Prince had only just heard how he had been treated, and immediately resolved to have his chains removed, which should be done without loss of time. PARKES said this was not enough; the best and wisest course for the Prince to pursue would be, as they had been imprisoned wrongfully, to set himself and LOCH free at once, but if he would not do this he ought to take them out of prison and let them have proper accommodation. HANG-KE undertook that this should be done as regarded himself, but that LOCH should also be liberated, impossible, it was useless to think of it. PARKES then said that as they had been taken together, so they must be liberated together, or no letters to Lord ELGIN would they get out of him. HANG KE, as he expected, said he would see what could be done, and the next day to LOCH's great surprise and still greater joy, PARKES, without his chains, and accompanied by HANG KE, walked into his ward; his own chains were immediately taken off, and they were removed to the Kaoumean Temple, situate in the north of the city, where they remained until the day on which they were finally set at liberty, being treated during this latter period of their imprisonment as well in every respect as they had been badly in the former.

An English View of the American Secession Movement.

From the London Saturday Review, Dec. 15.

The American Union is undoubtedly exposed to a serious risk, even if the threatened disruption proves to be

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

We are compelled to believe that South Carolina, and perhaps other States, will secede from the Union. We do not admit their right to go out, except on the extreme ground of revolution, which must commonly be effected by more or less of hard fighting. We see that this result is altogether probable, perhaps inevitable. But we all deplore it deeply, and we would still venture to hope that some less terrible settlement of these questions can be effected. It is the duty of each citizen to contribute whatever he can of influence to bring about a peaceful issue; let us "study the things which make for peace." In this spirit what follows is written.

Let us first say, that we must clearly distinguish between the political, "fire-eating" leaders and the masses of the Southern people. The latter include all the women and children, all the "poor whites," or nearly all, a great many of the quiet, well-disposed citizens of ample means, and last, not least in number, the millions of colored people—making in all, we suppose, more than nine-tenths of the Southern population. It is lamentable to think that the welfare of these non-combatant multitudes is put in peril by the efforts of a handful of reckless political agitators. It does not mitigate, but it really increases, our concern for those multitudes, to be told that they are themselves all in favor of secession. Perhaps they are, but if so, it is simply because they have been led to believe that the masses of the North, and especially the whole Republican Party, have become abolitionized; nor is it strange that such an opinion should have been formed, seeing that the Northern papers, having chief circulation in the Southern States, have persisted in making this false and wicked charge against their friends and neighbors here at home. Fearful, indeed, is their responsibility for this outrageous misrepresentation! Regarding the Northern masses as reckless and furious Abolitionists, it is not wonderful that the Southern masses should wish to be separated from them. But we, who live in the Free States, do know assuredly that this is not the character of any considerable portion of our people. Though we cannot hope to convince our Southern brethren of this, we can at least ourselves act as peaceful conservatives. We can make every good effort to keep the peace ourselves, and then, if war must come, we can only deplore it, and not censure ourselves for it.

What then can be done? We do not doubt the right of the Federal Government (not to coerce a State"—the General Government deals not with States, that was the case under the old Confederation—but it deals only with citizens) to compel obedience to all laws not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and to use for this purpose the whole power of the army and navy. Cases might easily be supposed in which this power ought to be exerted. If either New-York or Louisiana seceded, how long would the General Government delay to enforce obedience to the Federal laws within their limits? The many millions of our people who send the fruits of their industry to the ports of New-York and New-Orleans, and receive a large part of the returns of commerce and the necessaries of life through them, would soon demand a free right of way to the ocean—a remark which dissipates the drivel of some half-a dozen of people amongst us, who talk glibly about New-York becoming an independent State!

On the other hand, there may be cases in which no imperative necessity requires the immediate interposition of the General Government to secure submission to the laws of the country; and there may be cases in which the actual withdrawal of States would inflict comparatively little injury on those who remain in the Union. Both these conditions seem to meet in the case of South Carolina, and other extreme Southern States—Louisiana excepted. The interior or general commerce of the country can be carried on without them. And their secession will not materially hinder the usual flow of business in other States, provided they are severely let alone, and especially provided they are still treated with kindness.

It is just here, we believe, that much can be done. Let us remember that our Southern countrymen have the same ancestry with ourselves, the same history, the same destiny—if God will; and, at any rate, let us remember that they and we are professors of the same Christian faith—followers of Him who is the Prince of Peace. We cannot, we must not treat each other as enemies. God forbid! Millions of grieving hearts forbid!

How can hostile collisions be prevented? The causes of such collision would be chiefly two: First, the fugitive slave question; second, that of the collection of the revenue. Other causes certainly may easily arise, but these two seem to be those of immediate and practical moment.

Now, as to the first of these, we may expect the number of cases of runaway slaves to increase after the departure of these States. The Union would, by the common law of nations, be no longer under obligation to send them back. Nevertheless, we ought still either to return them or to pay for them. This would be doing as we would be done by, so far as the slave owners are concerned,—unless we are prepared to take the ground that the relation of Slavery, as between man and man, is in itself sinful; a position that cannot be maintained. And so far as the slaves are concerned, we may well consent to return those who escape, when we reflect that the running away of each slave tightens the bondage of thousands of his brethren, and leads to the breaking up of hundreds of slave families, by inducing the sale of many of their members, to be taken still further to the South. Of all ill-judged philanthropy, that is least wise and least humane which encourages the running off of a slave here and another there. It is not by this means Slavery is to come to an end. Thus we judge, while deeply desiring to see the peaceful end of Slavery.

As to the collection of the revenue, it is difficult to see any method that would be altogether satisfactory. The seceding States will, for a while at any rate, adopt the policy of Free trade. If the Union would adopt the same policy, then no difficulty could take place between it and the seceding States in this matter, each Federal Government would provide for its expenses, as the State Governments do, by direct taxation: Custom-houses and their vexatious rules would be no longer needed. The Union is not likely to adopt this policy, and it may safely be predicted that the Secessionists will soon become sick and tired of it,—but they will test it, nevertheless. And then goods being admitted duty free in their ports, how can they be prevented from entering the Union, at various points in the long-extended boundary, without leave or license from our nicely-adjusted Tariff? What is to prevent an importer from sending a ship-load of silks and velvets to a secession port, thence to be conveyed in many ways, at only a small cost for freight, to any market in the Union? This would seriously diminish our revenue. It would become a matter of necessity to prevent such free-and-easy repeal of our Tariff system. Custom-house stations on the border line would become necessary at all places of transit. These are happily not very numerous; but it must be acknowledged that it would be difficult to enforce the due observance of our laws concerning the collection of duties on foreign goods. Perhaps some method could be devised to suit the case. We would be glad to see every method fairly tested, rather than wage war on our brethren of the seceding States.

We have, as a strong reason for patience and forbearance in this and all other matters, a deep conviction that if the Union will but let the seceding States alone—leave them to test their secession Government as a practical thing, showing them in the meanwhile all fair consideration, it will not be long before it will be abandoned. It will be found too costly. What excessive taxation will it require to carry on the administration of Government, to support an army and a navy, to maintain foreign Ambassadors, &c. It will be found to rest on too narrow a basis. How can a nation compete with other nations when it has only one great branch of industry for the employment of its citizens? It will be found to be attended with too much risk. An untimely frost, too wet or too dry a season, might endanger the sole dependence of the Secessionists. Cotton may be king, but he may be a powerless ruler, quite unable to save his subjects. It will be found unequal to the great question of human bondage. What disturbing causes might too easily arise! We refer not merely to insurrections, especially if tens of thousands of savage slaves are imported from Africa. We know that many of our Southern friends deride the thought of danger from these; we also know that others among them regard this danger as imminent and very dreadful. But, passing this by, let us suppose negro slave labor to become, for any reason, unprofitable and even burdensome, what then will the Secessionists do with the slaves? Most of the extreme Southerners would treat this inquiry as an idle one, but no far-seeing man can deny that either one of two things, neither of which are improbable, may render negro Slavery a bondage not to the slaves so much as to their owners. Let a supply of cotton for the European market be obtained, *as it will be*, from India and from Africa; or let it be found that Chinamen can be hired for a term of years, not at all as slaves, but as day-laborers, at less cost, with better results of industry, and with less care to the owner of the cotton plantation, *as might even now be done*; and then what will the Secessionists do with their poor negro laborers? It may easily come to pass, and that within a few years, that all the resources of our whole Union will be tasked, as they were when the Constitution was formed, to adopt and carry into effect a wise and humane policy towards the negro slave—one merciful to him and just to his owner—one that will not involve both slave and owner in a common ruin. Full well we know that this idea will not now gain acceptance in the seceding States; but Time will reveal its own mysteries, and we await its disclosures.

In view of these considerations, not to speak of others, we cannot predict a long future to the seceding States. Our brethren will wish to come back, and we will wish them to come. It is indeed lamentable that so many of them wish to leave our blessed Union. Where else can they prosper better, themselves being judges? But, if they must go out, let us adopt such a line of policy towards them as will invite rather than repel their soon coming home again. JOHN.

FROM VALPARAISO.

American Shipping and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

The most notable political item is the recen passage of a law making all promoters of a mob or revolution liable for all damage growing out therefrom to private, municipal or public property. It has been the object of strong censure and complaint from some persons writing for the Press. It has just been promulgated.

From the Indian frontier, the last news is that Col. BARBOSA had gone into the interior with 1,200 soldiers. Volunteers have been raised in Lota and Coronel. Palisade forts have been erected, and signals concerted.

A new periodical, called the *South American Review*, semi-monthly, octavo, of sixty-four pages, has just been issued. It is conducted by the "Friends of Enlightenment," a society of young men. It is creditable.

The steam flour mill, called that of St. Louis, is advertised for sale, the proprietors having had to leave on account of ill-health.

A beautiful meteor appeared recently in Coquimbo. It is described as "appearing without any noise; it remained stationary a second or two, and then moved away to the northeast. A most brilliant object, closely resembling the moon at her full. For eight or ten seconds it illuminated the City of Serena with double the moon's light."

The Jesuits have just laid the corner-stone of a church in that city.

A great deal of sickness has prevailed there of late. The deaths have been numerous, both among children and persons just entering manhood. Phthitic is the common form of prevailing disease.

Three or four culprits, recently arraigned for counterfeiting money, have been sentenced to be executed. The penalty will probably be mitigated by the Council of State. An absent criminal is often tried, notwithstanding. If condemned and sentenced, it is always with the right to be heard in his own self-defence if captured.

It has been stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, VARAS, was about to leave the Cabinet, and that OCHOGAVIA would succeed him. This, however, is now denied.

Also, Col. SAAVEDRA, the Intendent of this Province, is said to be about leaving in order to take command of the army to be sent against the Indians at the South.

On Monday, the 5th inst., as Dr. JAS. B. GORDON, United States Consul, and Dr. BAXTER, (?) (United States Commissioner to this coast to examine hospitals, and report on the condition of seamen,) were riding in a gig in the outskirts of this town, an accident occurred which put their lives in great jeopardy. The vehicle upset on the edge of a high embankment. Both were thrown out. Both were hurt. Their injuries were at first supposed to be very serious. Since, however, both gentlemen are improving, and entire recovery is now hoped for. Dr. B. was the more injured of the two, having received a serious contusion on the head. The Consul is so far recovered as to be out in the street.

The cargo of the American ship *Iso* has turned out very much damaged. Not far from four hundred packages have proved to be stained, and will be sold at auction.

The American ship *Washington* has nearly finished loading. She is taking in the guano of the *Forest Oak*. When ready, she will sail for Europe, to call at Cork for orders. She will be ready in about a week.

A fire occurred this morning early. A number of shanties and rookeries were burned. The house of MATIAS LOPEZ was in danger, but saved by exertions of the fire companies. The newspaper suggests, today, that Mr. L. should give about $3,000 to the Department.

The Minister at War is shortly to set out from the capital for the Indian frontier, on the South. His name is Gen. MANUEL GARCIA.

American vessels in port yesterday, Nov. 16, were the following:

Ships *Washington*, *Forest Oak*, *France*, *Jacob Badger*, *George Raynes*, *Wild Pigeon*, *William Sprague*, *Iso* and *John Wells*, and bark *Contest* and steamer *Bio-bio*. This last steamer sailed to-day for Talcahuano. The *Townsend Jones*, about which exists a vexed question, growing out of sale of arms during the revolution last year, is here still, of course.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—The calendar will not be called again this Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—No new causes will be taken up this Term.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Statement of Convictions, Acquittals, &c., had in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York in the Year 1860.

OYER AND TERMINER.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	2	—
Murder, second degree	4	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	24	5
Assault with intent to kill	2	—
Assault with intent to maim	1	—
Assault with dangerous weapon, &c.	2	—
Arson in the first degree	1	1
Arson, 3d degree, 1; do. 4th degree, 1	2	—
Forgery in the 3d degree	3	—
Larceny from the person	2	—
Grand larceny	5	—
Attempt to commit grand larceny	1	—
Obtaining goods by false pretences	2	—
Receiving stolen goods	1	—
Selling passenger tickets without authority	2	—
Exhibiting theatrical performances on Sunday	1	—
Assault and battery	2	—
Demanding and receiving illegal fees	—	1
Obstructing public highway	—	1
Total	57	9

GENERAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	2	1
Assault with intent to kill	2	26
Assault with dangerous weapons, &c.	26	—
Rape	2	1
Attempt to commit sodomy	1	—
Kidnapping	—	1
Arson (various degrees)	1	4
Having a slung-shot in possession	1	—
Robbery in the first degree	4	4
Assault with intent to commit robbery	14	—
Bigamy	3	1
Assault and battery	113	24
Riot	4	3
Perjury	3	—
Forgery (various degrees)	80	14
Burglary (various degrees)	64	9
Attempt to commit burglary (do. do.)	49	1
Grand larceny (1 for second offence)	96	51
Attempt to commit grand larceny	94	—
Larceny from the person	5	—
Attempt to commit larceny from person	2	2
Receiving stolen goods	13	13
Obtaining goods by false pretences	13	4
Petit larceny (1 for second offence)	122	6
Attempt to commit petit larceny	6	—
Gambling	2	—
Selling passage tickets without authority	—	2
Violation of Election laws	2	1
Libel	—	1
Keeping disorderly houses	10	2
Nuisance	—	2
Total	94	174

Two persons were sentenced to be executed—one was executed pursuant to his sentence—in the other case, a new trial was granted by the Court of Appeals, and he was subsequently convicted of manslaughter, first degree.

295 males and 19 females were sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison, (seven of whom were for life,) and the aggregate amount of time of imprisonment of the remainder (287) amounts to 1,063 years and 11 months.

190 males and 38 females were sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

27 males and 2 females to imprisonment in the City Prison.

21 boys and 2 girls were sent to the House of Refuge.

1,291 indictments were found, and 193 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

1,107 recognizances to appear and answer were filed, and 79 were forfeited during the year.

Fines and fees collected and paid into the County Treasury, $1,109 70.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

A Hot Contest—War among Receivers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Egbert Deming, Trustee of the New-York Marble Company vs. *The New-York Marble Company, Henry Dwight and James B. Bume, severally and jointly, as Trustees of said Company.*—From the papers used in this motion it appears that in March last an order of reference was made to James W. Fowler, Esq., to appoint a Receiver of the New-York Marble Company, who should manage its affairs and pay its debts under the direction of the Court, during the pendency of the action, the defendants, Henry Dwight and James R. Bume, being enjoined and restrained from any further interference with the property and affairs of the Company, on the ground of their alleged fraudulent mismanagement as officers and Trustees. From this order Dwight and Bume appealed to the General Term, and, pending the appeal, obtained a stay of proceedings, restraining Mr. Fowler, the Referee, from proceeding to appoint a receiver of the Company.

On the same day on which, and immediately after the order of injunction was made Bume instituted a suit against the Company in his own behalf to recover the sum of about $15,000, claimed to be due for cash loaned by him to the Company. In this suit judgment was immediately entered by confession and consent of his co-trustee, Dwight, and the Sheriff forthwith made a levy upon execution, and was proceeding to sell the property of the Company for Bume's benefit, when Deming, the plaintiff in this action, procured an order setting aside all proceedings in Bume's suit subsequent to judgment, and the defendants Bume and Dwight were ordered to show cause why they should not be punished for their violating the order enjoining them from interfering with the property of the Company above referred to.

Bume then commenced another action in this Court, for the same alleged claim, and this time obtained judgment *by default*, for about $15,300. On this judgment execution was issued, and the property of the Company, worth about $25,000, was sold out under it to one Demarest, for less than $6,000, and the execution was returned unsatisfied for the balance. Bume, on the 25th of August last procured one Jeremiah F. Jenkins, to be appointed receiver of the Company's assests and property, and he entered into possession as such, and proceeded to collect monies due to the Company, and to discharge the general duties of receiver for Bume's benefit.

In the month of October last the General Term affirmed the injunction order of the Special Term which referred the appointment of Receiver to James W. Fowler, Esq., and the stay of proceedings being at an end, Mr. Fowler accordingly filed his report dated Oct. 14 last, whereby he appointed William W. Green the Receiver of the Company.

Mr. Green attempted to enter on the discharge of his duties, but was forcibly prevented from doing so by Jenkins, who claimed to be Receiver by prior appointment.

This motion was made by Green to compel Jenkins to deliver up to him the custody and possession of the Company's property and assets, and to restrain Jenkins from any further interference with said Company or said Green, as Receiver or otherwise, claiming that when the order of reference was made for the selection of a person to be Receiver, and a Receiver was subsequently appointed in pursuance thereof, his title vested by relation from the date of the order, and attached upon all the property to which the Receivership could properly extend, exactly in the same manner and to the same effect as if the order, instead of directing the reference, had named the Receiver.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

HOGEBOOM, J.—I think the appointment of Green as Receiver was regular, and by relation dates back to the period when the order of reference was granted to appoint a Receiver. The appointment of Jenkins as Receiver, in proceedings subsequently commenced, was improvident, if not irregular. In the contest for the possession and control of the assets of the Company I think Green is entitled to precedence, as having, by relation, received the first appointment, and therefore that the other Receiver should surrender to him the assets of the Company. But it is suggested by affidavit, on the part of the defendants Dwight and Bume, in the Deming suit, that Green is not a suitable person for Receiver—has rival interests which will bring him in conflict with those of the New-York Marble Company, and is hostile to the parties who are most largely interested in its affairs—that his appointment was made without proper notice to these parties, and when they supposed the matter was still open for examination and the introduction of testimony before the Referee. As the case now stands, these affidavits are not answered, and they show a state of facts which the parties interested ought to have some opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Court by way of objection to the appointment of Green if they shall be so advised. To give them an opportunity to do so, I think it proper to postpone for a short time the operation of the order which must be made in the present attitude of the case requiring Jenkins to surrender to Green the assets of the Company. This can do no harm, as there is only an insignificant amount of assets in the hands of Jenkins, and the injunction may in the meantime be continued.

The order will, therefore, require Jenkins to deliver over to Green the property and effects of the Company on or before the 15th day of January next, unless in the meantime some other Receiver be appointed in the place of the said Green, or some other order be made in the premises. The injunction already granted to be in the meantime continued.

W. H. L. Barnes, for motion; Levi S. Chatfield, opposed.

Habeas Corpus Against Amor J. Williamson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Application of Mary G. Glynn for the custody of her child.—This was an application on the part of the relator, Mary G. Glynn, to obtain possession of the person of her child, a girl of some eighteen Summers, who, she alleged, was detained against her will and desire in the family of Amor J. Williamson, who, it will be remembered, was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District at the last election, and was defeated by the election of Benj. Wood.

A *habeas corpus* having been issued by the Court, a return was now made, from which it appears that the girl, Caroline Glynn, was found by Mr. Williamson's wife at an Intelligence office, some two years ago, and has lived in his family ever since, receiving regular wages; getting at the present time three dollars a month and her clothing.

Mr. Williamson, in his return, denies that he has at any time restrained her of her liberty, and that she is now perfectly free to go or to come as she chooses.

The Court questioned the girl, and her replies substantiated the facts stated in the return, and further showed that her mother was a woman who drank; and on several occasions came to the house and abused her, striking her, tearing her clothing, hair, &c., because she refused to go home and live with her.

The Court dismissed the writ, thus leaving the girl in the care of Mr. Williamson.

Hiram Ketchum for relator; Robert D. Holmes for respondent.

Those "Shifted" Bills—The Prisoner Discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People vs. *Mary Moran.*—The prisoner was charged with stealing $1,500 in bills on the Chemical Bank, alleged to have been secreted in the "inner garment" of Mrs. Sparks, a lady in this City, a few days since. The prisoner was engaged to wash for Mrs. Sparks, and for that reason was suspected of taking the bills, and committed to answer by Justice Connolly.

The matter was now before the Court on *certiorari*, and the prisoner was discharged.

C. S. Spencer for prisoner; John Anthon, opposed.

City Railroads—Liability for Collisions.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

John King et al. vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an appeal from a judgment of non-suit. On the trial of the cause it appeared that plaintiffs were livery-stable keepers, and on the 20th February, 1860, one of their carriages was standing in Grand-street, near Elizabeth, waiting for fares. It stood there from 2½ to 3 o'clock in the morning. It was in charge of a driver employed by plaintiffs. The driver, however, was not all the time on his box; he stood around and about, on the sidewalk, &c. At this time there was much snow and ice collected on the track and in the street, which prevented the carriage from getting up close to the curb-stone. There were some ten or fifteen other carriages there in waiting at the same time. A policeman gave a general warning to the drivers present, "to get off the track, or they would be smashed."

About 5 A.M. one of the defendants' freight cars came by and struck the plaintiff's carriage and broke it; to recover for which this action was brought. One of the plaintiff's witnesses testified that the car ran off the track at the point where it struck the carriage. The Justice non-suited the plaintiffs, and they appealed.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for the appellants, contended, among other points, that the fact that the car ran off the track was *prima facie* evidence of negligence which ought to have been submitted to the jury. If a track was properly laid, a car properly built, suitable conductors and drivers appointed, and the car was properly driven, the strong probability was it would make the trip without running off the track. All railroad business rested on that probability, and it was a basis of legal presumption that when a car runs off there was some negligence somewhere to cause it to do so.

Geo. Charles W. Sandford, for respondents, contended that there was no sufficient evidence of negligence on the part of the Company, and that the plaintiff's driver was negligent in taking a stand so near the track, and in leaving his box.

Decision reserved.

Augustus F. Bage attorney for plaintiff; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott of counsel; Charles W. Sandford for defendants.

Business of the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Wm. Sterling Zard, Clerk.

This branch of the Supreme Court is for hearing Demurrers, Equity cases, and questions of law.

At the JANUARY Term, held by Justices SUTHERLAND and BONNEY, the calendar numbered 300 causes. Fifty-five cases were disposed of.

At the March Term, held by Justice INGRAHAM, the calendar numbered 337 causes: forty were disposed of up to the 15th, when the case of the New-Haven Railroad Company occupied the balance of the term.

At the April Term, held by Justice LEONARD, thirty-eight causes were disposed of.

At the June Term, held by Justice SUTHERLAND, forty-four causes were disposed of.

At the December Term, held by Justice LEONARD, thirty-nine causes were disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Notes of Issue are not required for causes already on the calendar.

Notes of Issue for "new causes" must be filed on or before Saturday, 29th inst.

Notes of Issue for General and Special Terms, must be filed on or before Saturday, 29th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bonney.

DECEMBER TERM.

Grinnell vs. *Stuart et al.*—Non-suit set aside, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Isaac vs. *Folk.*—Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Bonney.

NOVEMBER TERM.

Mason et al. vs. *Mensing.*—Order reversed with $10 costs.

New-York Packing and Belting Company.—Appeal taken by receiver dismissed.

Before Justices Ingraham, Bonney and Hogeboom.

Doron vs. *Adams et al.*—Order modified; in part affirmed and in part reversed without costs.

Ross vs. *Adams et al.*—Order modified, as specified in opinion, without costs.

House vs. *Adams et al.*—Order modified in accordance with opinion, without costs.

Kelly vs. *Breusing.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Hogeboom and Bonney.

De Witt, President, &c. vs. *James S. Chandler et al.*—Judgment modified; form of notice to be settled on two days' notice, before Justice Sutherland.

Halsey vs. *Flint et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

The People ex rel Hoyt vs. *Commissioners of Taxes.*—Proceedings of Commissioners affirmed.

Smithers vs. *Ten Broeck.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Fisk vs. *Anderson.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Conkling vs. *Tilden.*—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Nash et al. vs. *Fredericks.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

McMahon vs. *Connecticut Life Insurance Company.* Order of Special Term reversed without costs and without prejudice to renewal of motion at Special Term.

Rogers and Wife vs. *McLean et al.*—Order reversed; to be settled by Justice SUTHERLAND, on two days' notice, pursuant to opinion.

Collins vs. *Ryan et al.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Garrison et al. vs. *Chas. Goniga et al.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Dickerson et al. vs. *Benham et al.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Morange vs. *Morris.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hills vs. *New-York Steam Heating Company et al.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, except as to that part staying proceedings in the other suit. As to that part of the order, the order is reversed, without costs to either party, at Special Term or on order.

Van Wyck et al. vs. *Hardy et al.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, without costs to either party on the appeal.

Warren vs. *Eddy.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Ammidon et al. vs. *Walcott.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Application of Mary Conover et al. vs. *Wilson.*—Order of the Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Mechanics' Banking Association vs. *New-York and Saugerties White Lead Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Goodyear vs. *Bishop et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Halloran vs. *Smith.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Allen et al. vs. *McCrossen.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Robbins et al. vs. *Dillaye et al.*—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Clark vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Troy City Bank vs. *Thomas McSpedon et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

McSpedon et al. vs. *The Troy City Bank*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bonney.

FEBRUARY TERM—*Edgar* vs. *Turner et al.*—Motion to set aside order of Feb. 20, 1860, denied, with $10 costs and stay of proceedings vacated.

Police Reports.

HANGING HIS HARP ON THE WILLOW.

Charles McKenna, a young Irishman, engaged in the negro minstrel business at No. 444 Broadway, was apprehended on Wednesday evening by Officers King and Simms, of the Ninth Ward, charged with being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that on the 20th of October last, the prisoner nearly killed a man named Patrick Donohue, whom he encountered in a porter-house corner of Hudson and Thirteenth streets, by stabbing him with a butcher's knife. He afterwards fled to Philadelphia, where he remained until he supposed the circumstance had passed out of mind, but he was mistaken in his calculation. On Monday night he resumed his business of dancing and concert singing, and having been recognized he was taken into custody. He was committed for trial. The man Donohue is slowly recovering from the consequences of his injury.

A VERY LARGE WARDROBE.

On Saturday night the clothing store of Mr. Simon Fox was visited by a burglar and robbed of clothing valued at $200. From certain circumstances connected with the occurrence it was suspected that James D. Collis, a salesman employed by Mr. Fox, was the delinquent, and he was apprehended yesterday by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct. Subsequently the house No. 12 Hester-street, which the prisoner had been in the habit of frequenting, was searched, and there about $400 worth of ready-made clothing was found, the greater part of which was identified as belonging to Mr. Fox. The prisoner also had in his possession a quantity of pawn tickets, representing other articles of clothing. He was taken before Justice WELSH and committed for examination on a charge of burglary.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Officer Spelte, of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday arrested a young man named Gardiner Lafayette, whom he found at the Hudson River Railroad depôt, corner of Thirty-first street and Tenth-avenue, on a charge of being a counterfeiter. In the prisoner's possession was found over $350 in counterfeit coin and bank bills, with which he was about to start on his travels. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he sat for his daguerreotype. He states that he found the worthless coin in a pile of rubbish.

ROBBERY OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Four men, named Francis Lilly, Hugh Morgan, Miles Sullivan, and Jeremiah Shehan, were apprehended, on Wednesday, by Officers Mott and Brewer, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on suspicion of having burglariously entered the store of Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., contractors for the erection of the new reservoir, and stealing therefrom a considerable quantity of boots, shoes, clothing, &c., all of which was recovered. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice OSBORN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	68	
6,000	do	68⅛	
15,000	do	69	
1,000	N. Carolina 6s	78⅛	
500	N. Y. Central 6s	92	
5,000	Ind Riv. 1st M 8s	83	
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8% 1st Sng Fund Con Bs	94½	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	99	
500	C. & N. W. 1st M	89	
5,000	Ch. & Rock I. B.	94	
46	Am. Ex. Bank	92	
50	Imp. & Trad. Bk	101⅜	
800	Erie Railroad	25⅜	
10	do	25	
150	do	25	
50	do	s5	25⅛
50	do	s3	25⅜
50	do	s10	25⅜
98	N. Y. Central R		75⅛
313	do		75⅜
50	do		75⅜
100	do	s5	75⅜
200	do	s10	75⅜
100	do	s30	74⅝
100	do	s7	75⅛
100	do	b30	75⅛
100	Hudson River R		43
100	do		43⅛
200	Harlem Railroad		14⅜
100	do	b30	14½
100	do		14⅜
160	Harlem R. Pref		34⅜
15	Mich. Cen. R.		49⅜
900	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		14
200	do		14⅜
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		32
100	do		32⅜
100	do	b30	32⅜
300	do		32⅝
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		51⅜
60	do		51⅜
868	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		68
100	do	s10	68
50	do		69⅜
100	do	s2	69⅜
400	do		69⅜
200	do	s5	69⅜
100	do	s30	67⅛
5	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.		98
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		9
657	Gal. & Chic. R. opg.		65
100	do	p. &c.	65
100	do	s60	64
200	Cle. & Toledo R.		29⅜
600	do		29
1100	do	s10	29
250	Chi., B. & Q. R.		64
30	Mil. & Miss. R.		9
50	Little Miami R.		80
10	Macon & West'n R.		95
10	New-Jersey R.		124⅜
25	Penn. Coal Com.		76

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coupons		96
4,000	Miss. State 6s	b10	65
3,000	do	b10	68⅛
4,000	do		68⅜
7,000	do	s4	68⅜
20,000	do	s10	68⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		39
500	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.		75
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. 8s		70½
2,000	Han. & St. Jo. R. 8s		57
4,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs		35
10	Amer. Ex. Bank		92
125	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.		83
15	Penn. Coal Co.		76
25	Carton Company		14⅜
115	N. Y. Cen. R.		75⅜
600	do	s5	75
115	do		75⅛
200	Erie Railroad		25
200	do	s10	24
50	do		25⅜
150	Hudson Riv R		43
150	Harlem Railroad		14
100	Harlem R. Pref'd		34
50	Reading Railroad		25⅜
30	Mich. Cen. R.		48
50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		14
50	M. S. & N. I. G'd St'k		31⅜
10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		68
150	do		68⅛
200	do	s15	67⅜
100	Clev. & Toledo R.		28⅜
700	do		28⅜
200	do	s15	28⅞
300	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		50⅜

THURSDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The *Canada's* mails from Europe to Saturday P. M., Dec. 15, came to hand rather unexpectedly early this morning from Boston, and the English letters and circulars regarding American interests are again of the most encouraging tenor. The latest from this side in London was of date, Saturday, Dec. 1; the President's Message being looked for by the next arrival, the *Africa*, with dates to the 5th December. As this steamer was going in as the *Canada* sailed, we may look for a response to about our worst political news by the next steamer, probably *vid* Cape Race. The Cotton trade at Manchester had been somewhat dull early in the week, but the China news would soon change this, and the raw material was already firm again. A letter from London in regard to the prospects of Grain says:

"The London Wheat market is beginning to exhibit a renewal of firmness. A long continuance of wet has not only kept the grain of the present year in bad condition, but has prevented in many districts the sowing for next season. Hence, some anxiety is beginning to be entertained for 1861; and although the American arrivals at Liverpool and London during the past fortnight have been larger than were ever before known, they have failed to depress the market, and in some instances an advance equal to three cents per bushel has been obtained. It is understood, however, that our present prices do not leave any profit to the importer on these arrivals, the quotations and freight charges at New-York when the orders were executed having been too high. Still they cover all expenses.

For the last three or four days the weather has been much better, and this fact may avert a further rise in our market, which would otherwise, apparently, have been inevitable."

The market in London for American Stocks continues firm, and a fresh demand and rise took place the day the steamer sailed for Illinois Central up to 75 ⅞ cent., against 58@59, the latest price from this side, and for Erie up to 36@36½ ⅞ cent. on 29 from this side. The letters state that our continued low prices were scarcely regarded, and the movement of gold to this country made no impression on Money rates, which were rather below than above the Bank rate of 5 ⅞ cent. in the open market. The additional receipts of Gold by the *Canada*, about $950,000, will probably reach here to-night. The advices of this sum have failed to advance the rates of Exchange, although for certain descriptions of bills the demand is somewhat better. We continue to quote Bank and Bankers' 104@105, Merchant bills 102½@104. The market for Money to-day is steady. There is less paper of strictly prime signatures offering outside of Bank. We quote 9@12 ⅞ cent. on the best selections, 60 days to 6 months. The Stock Brokers continue to be light borrowers on call, while some of the private lenders would accept 6 ⅞ cent. on good collateral. There is a cheerful feeling to-day on the Corn Exchange and in the Cotton market, under the *Canada's* news.

The orders from Europe on two or three of the Railway Stocks this morning imparted a good degree of firmness to the general list of the Stock Exchange. The rise was

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—POCAHONTAS—THE SPECTRE—LAFFITTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MAZEPPA OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ANIMALS, &c.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 305—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our intelligence from Charleston is of the highest importance, and is of a character little calculated to comfort those who may have cherished the expectation that the fortifications at that place would soon be in the hands of the Disunionists. Fort Moultrie was on Wednesday night evacuated by Major ANDERSON and his little command, who have proceeded to Fort Sumter, after spiking the guns in Fort Moultrie and burning the gun-carriages and all other war *matériel* which could be made available in case the fortress should change possession. This movement on the part of Major ANDERSON, of course, caused the most intense excitement in Charleston, as exhibited in the first telegrams relative to the affair which reached this City. In Washington the news created the greatest consternation, in and out of Congress. The Cabinet was immediately called together, and were still deliberating at 12 o'clock last night. Gen. SCOTT, on being consulted by our correspondent, declared that the movement had been made without consultation with him, and whether in accordance with instructions from the President he could not say. He considered that in a strategetical point of view, Major ANDERSON had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position which he could maintain, which was not the case at Fort Moultrie, where his small force could have been overcome in a short time. It remains to be seen whether Major ANDERSON has acted under orders, or upon his own responsibility.

The South Carolina Convention spent the day yesterday in secret session, and the nature of their deliberations has not transpired.

Secession does not appear to gain much headway in Washington. The South Carolina Commissioners, we learn from our dispatches, have thus far received no encouragement whatever from the Administration, and it is believed that the President will positively refuse to have anything to do with them personally, but will submit to Congress immediately any communication which they may see fit to make. Meantime, the House Committee of Thirty-three are hard at work in the endeavor to hit upon some plan of Compromise, which may render it impolitic for any other State to follow the example of South Carolina. Mr. BUST's proposition, to extend the old Missouri Compromise line through to the Pacific, was yesterday voted down, but it is believed that the plan mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, in reference to an enabling act for New-Mexico, will be adopted. Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, has also offered a series of conciliatory resolutions, which will probably be adopted. In addition to this, it has been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills. If the South is indisposed to meet the concession proposed, the Republicans contend that it can only be through a determination to reject all compromises.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were interesting, and, in some respects, important. Territorial business was the order of the day in the Senate, the measure immediately under consideration being a bill, reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide for a Territorial Government for Arizona. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, wished to have a section added for the protection of slave property. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, desired that the law in force when the Territory was annexed to this country be continued until it shall become a State. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made a long and powerful speech, in which he reviewed the whole question of Slavery, and the trouble which it has brought upon the country; defended the Republican Party from the attacks which had been made upon it, and corrected false impressions in reference to its policy; and showed from Mr. LINCOLN'S record that he had no desire or intention to infringe upon any rights possessed by the South under the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. Mr. DOOLITTLE was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, and the bill under consideration was further discussed by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, and others, and without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House, most of the session was spent in the discussion of a question of privilege. Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, wished to make a personal explanation in reference to a dispatch which had appeared in a Boston and a New-York paper, implicating the Central Breckinridge Committee, of which he is Chairman, in the robbery of the Indian Trust Fund in the Interior Department—alleging that the funds had been used to further the interests of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the late Presidential campaign. It was objected that according to a previous decision of the Speaker, the explanation could not be heard. Mr. STEVENS, however, was finally allowed to proceed, and denounced the dispatch as untrue and malicious. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the defalcation, offered a resolution empowering the Committee to sit elsewhere than in Washington, should circumstances require it, and after some opposition it was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but it becoming apparent that a quorum could not be maintained, it was thought best to adjourn until Monday.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City yesterday. The most interesting part of the news is the account of the sacking of the Imperial Palace at Pekin by the Anglo-French army. It seems that an immense amount of valuable property was destroyed, but the value of the booty secured was beyond credit. It was all sold at auction, and though objects of vertu, vases and ornaments of all kinds brought high prices they only realized in all $1,000. This is exclusive of the treasure, some $60,000, which was found in the Imperial Palace and divided on the spot among the troops. It is announced, upon authority in the London *Post*, that France and England have resolved to insist on the immediate departure of FRANCIS II. from Gaeta, in order to prevent the further effusion of blood. The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 12th, also arrived yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated. She brings $10,000 in specie.

We have news of the arrival of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, having the Japanese Embassy on board, at Hong Kong. She reached there on the 22d of October, after a passage of nearly twelve days from Batavia. All on board were in good health. She was to leave on the 30th for Yeddo, where she was expected to remain ten days, and would return to Hong Kong about the 1st of December to take on board the American Minister to China, Mr. WARD, who would proceed in her as far as Aden on his return to the United States. Mr. WARD had paid a visit to the *Niagara*, and was received with distinguished honor. It was understood that on the arrival of the Embassy at Yeddo, an extraordinary demonstration of welcome was to be made by the Japanese.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening it was stated that the Counsel to the Corporation had given the opinion that the Board can legally sit until Jan. 6. The assessment for paving Forty-ninth-street was passed over the Mayor's veto. The Board adjourned suddenly, owing to the complaints of sundry members at the alleged tyrannical rulings of Alderman GERRY, who was temporarily in the chair. The Board of Councilmen transacted a large amount of routine business, but did nothing of special public interest.

At a special meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, last evening, a report in favor of female sanitary missionary labors among the ignorant and indigent was presented, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, JAMES T. BRADY, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERGH, Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY, and others.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice SUTHERLAND, yesterday, dismissed a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding AMOS J. WILLIAMSON to produce the body of a child alleged to be wrongfully detained by him. At the General Term of the Marine Court a case was argued involving the liability of Railroad Companies for injuries to parties arising from the cars getting off the track. Decision was reserved. Justice SUTHERLAND, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, dismissed Ellen Moran, the prisoner charged with stealing $1,600 from the secret garment of Mrs. SPARKS, who had thus deposited her cash.

The English news by the *Canada* at Boston favorably influenced the Stock Market yesterday morning, and prices were about 1 ₱ cent. higher. Between the Boards the market was less firm, on the Charleston dispatches, but finally in the afternoon left off steady; New-York Central, 75½. No alteration in Exchange. Money quoted same as yesterday, with less prime paper offering in the open market.

An active inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Sugars, and Whisky, at firmer prices, generally. Hay attracted more attention and was held higher. Fish, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, and Tobacco, were quiet. Pork and Lard were in request, as were also Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses. Moderate freight engagements were reported for the principal ports of Great Britain at somewhat firmer rates.

Military Movements at Charleston.

The news from Charleston yesterday created a decided sensation. It was announced that Major ANDERSON had evacuated Fort Moultrie in the night,—spiking the guns and taking the garrison to Fort Sumter. Everybody saw at once that this was a military precaution of the greatest importance,—and that it secured the continued command of the port of Charleston by the Federal authorities, in spite of any movement on the part of the Disunionists.

The situation of the Forts renders this apparent. The approach for ships to Charleston harbor lies directly between Forts Moultrie and Sumter;—each of these forts completely commanding it. Fort Moultrie is on the right—or north side—and is built upon the main land, surrounded by dwelling-houses, constituting the little village of Moultrieville, and covering so large a space as to require a garrison of at least 300 men to defend it against assault. An attack may be made from the high grounds which overlook it, and a party attempting an *escalade* would find shelter and protection in the houses and other buildings which surround it. With its present garrison,—of two companies of artillery, in all numbering but 65 men, it would have been impossible to hold it against any considerable force.

Fort Sumter lies on the left, or south side, of the ship channel, and is built *in the stream*. It is of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port-holes for heavy guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for cannon, is loop-holed for musketry. It is said to be bomb-proof. A force of 150 workmen has lately been engaged in mounting the guns and putting the fort in order. It contains 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and have a very long range. There is a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The City of Charleston can be shelled from Fort Sumter, and Fort Moultrie is completely commanded by it. The fort can only be approached by water,—and the only way of entering it is through the port-holes or by the gate, the entrance to which is swept by a cross-fire from cannon on all sides.

Major ANDERSON, in taking his little garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, has rendered his position perfectly secure. If the Disunionists take Fort Moultrie, they can,—if it should be thought worth while, be driven out of it with the utmost ease. In case of absolute necessity the City of Charleston can be bombarded and destroyed, and every ship that approaches or leaves the harbor must pass directly under the guns of the fort.

The effect of this movement upon our community was remarkable, and indicated unmistakably the tone and temper of the people. If Mr. BUCHANAN could have witnessed the universal satisfaction at discovering anything like firmness and sagacity of purpose on the part of the Federal Government, he would readily have detected the secret of the universal scorn which is felt for his conduct in this emergency. Stocks rose at once,—and there was a general exchange of congratulations upon the prospect that *somebody* would make a stand for the Union and the Constitution.

The general opinion seems to be that Major ANDERSON has taken this step on his own responsibility, and without orders of any kind from Washington. If this should prove to be the case, he will have already established for himself a hold on the admiration and affection of the country which will not easily be weakened or impaired. His movement awakens the courage and the hope of the people, and relieves a very painful feeling of anxiety as to the possible fate of his command and of the American flag, in the position they held before. We presume that it was prompted by intelligence of an intention on the part of the Disunionists to occupy Fort Sumter the moment they should hear of the failure of their Commission to Washington.

It is barely possible that Major ANDERSON may have acted under the orders of the President: but we do not believe it. The course which Mr. BUCHANAN has hitherto pursued affords no warrant for such a presumption—while the entire action of the War Department has been in the other direction. Gen. SCOTT may have directed it, as it is known to be in conformity with his opinions. If he has done it without the assent or knowledge of the President, he will have a fresh claim on the admiration and gratitude of the people. The country would rejoice if such a thing were possible as his constitutional usurpation of power in the present exigency of public affairs.

Mr. Lincoln and Negro Equality.

The *Tribune*, of Wednesday morning, copies conspicuously from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* an article intended to prove that Mr. LINCOLN holds firmly and unflinchingly to the principles of the Republican Party,—and that among them, is the principle of Negro Equality. With what special object the *Tribune* thus gave prominence and a *quasi* endorsement to this statement of Mr. LINCOLN'S position, from an open and unsparing political opponent, it is no part of our purpose to inquire. Probably nothing has done more to embitter the minds of the Southern people towards the President elect than the imputation of such sentiments on this subject. We propose, therefore, to examine the basis on which the allegation rests.

The *Atlas and Argus* quotes from a speech said to have been made by Mr. LINCOLN "in September, 1858," the following:

"That central idea in our political system at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of men. And although it was always submitted patiently to, whatever inequality there seemed to be, as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress toward the practical equality of all men. In what I have done I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and in virtue of their manhood entitled to every original right enjoyed by any other member. We feel, therefore, that *all legal distinction between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as color, origin and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true history of American liberty.* Slavery and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perish.

In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all, the New-England States, the colored man and the white are absolutely equal before the law.

In New-York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.

I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that clause of the Constitution (of Illinois,) which tends to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage.

True Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition. *I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with the true Democratic principle.*"

Where or on what occasion this alleged speech was made, we are not informed. We do not believe it was ever made by Mr. LINCOLN at all. *We believe it to be a forgery, out and out*;—and we shall give the reasons which lead us to that belief.

The speech is said to have been made "In September, 1858." Now, during all that month Mr. LINCOLN was engaged in stumping the State of Illinois with Judge DOUGLAS. If any such speech,—or any speech embodying such sentiments, was made at that time, therefore, it must have been in the course of that discussion. That whole debate has been published,—and we find nothing in any one of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches like the language quoted,—nor anything embodying the sentiments ascribed to him. Nor does Mr. DOUGLAS anywhere in that debate—or during the succeeding month of October—ascribe to Mr. LINCOLN any such language, as he would infallibly have done if Mr. LINCOLN had ever used it. So much for the negative evidence on the subject.

On the other hand, throughout that debate, Mr. LINCOLN repeatedly *repudiated the sentiments* ascribed to him in this extract. On the 18th of September, 1858, the very month in which he is alleged to have said what is quoted above, he made a speech at Charleston, Illinois, in which he said:—

From Lincoln's Speech, Sept. 18, 1858.

"While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know *whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people.* While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that *I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the black and white races*—that *I am not nor ever have been in favor of making* VOTERS *or jurors of negroes*, NOR OF QUALIFYING THEM TO HOLD OFFICE, *nor to intermarry with white people*; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I *as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.*"

This was certainly a definite, distinct and unequivocal declaration of his sentiments on this point; and when Mr. DOUGLAS came to reply, all he said of it was this:

"I am glad that I have at last succeeded in getting an answer out of him upon this question of negro citizenship and eligibility to office, for I have been trying to bring him to the point ever since the canvass commenced."

Mr. DOUGLAS went on, however,—not to quote anything Mr. LINCOLN had ever said like the sentence copied from the *Atlas and Argus* by the *Tribune*,—but to argue that, inasmuch as Mr. L. had censured the decision of the Supreme Court that a negro could not be a citizen, he must therefore be in favor of negro citizenship. To this Mr. LINCOLN made the following reply:

"Judge DOUGLAS has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know the Judge never asked me the question before. *He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that* I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF NEGRO CITIZENSHIP. This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge DOUGLAS has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge DOUGLAS tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. *If the State of Illinois had that power,* I SHOULD BE OPPOSED TO THE EXERCISE OF IT. That is all I have to say about it."

This seems to us perfectly explicit and conclusive. And although made in the same month with the alleged speech quoted by the *Atlas and Argus*, it repudiates utterly the sentiments there attributed to him,—denies that he ever held them, and challenges Mr. DOUGLAS or anybody else to produce anything he had ever said that would warrant the allegation. And subsequently, whenever Mr. DOUGLAS recurred to the subject, Mr. LINCOLN reiterated the same declarations, and defied contradiction. Is it conceivable that he could have done so, without being refuted and silenced on the spot, by Mr. DOUGLAS, if he had ever made such a speech as the one now attributed to him? These sentiments were not then declared for the first time. In the very first speech of their joint debate,—made at Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1858,—Mr. LINCOLN, after quoting some previous remarks, thus spoke of this very subject:

"Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length, but this is the true complexion of all I have ever said in regard to the institution of Slavery and the black race. This is the whole of it; and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the negro, is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. *I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality,* and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge DOUGLAS, am *in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. I have never said anything to the contrary.*"

And a year after this pretended speech, from which the Albany *Atlas* and the New-York *Tribune* profess to quote,—in a speech made at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1859, Mr. LINCOLN referred to a statement made by the Ohio *Statesman*, that he had "declared in favor of negro suffrage,"—pronounced it a misrepresentation,—quoted the passages from his speeches which we have already cited, and then said:

"There, my friends, you have briefly what I have, upon former occasions, said upon the subject to which this newspaper, to the extent of its ability, has drawn the public attention. *In it you not only perceive, as a probability, that in that contest I did not at any time say I was in favor of negro suffrage; but the* ABSOLUTE PROOF *that twice—once substantially and once expressly*—I DECLARED AGAINST IT. Having shown you this, there remains but a word of comment upon that newspaper article. It is this: that I presume the editor of that paper is an honest and truth-loving man, and that he will be greatly obliged to me for furnishing him thus early an opportunity to correct the misrepresentation he has made, before it has run so long that malicious people can call him a liar."

The advice thus administered to the Ohio *Statesman* may not be inapplicable to the two journals nearer home which are committing the same offence.

On the strength of the evidence thus submitted, we have not the shadow of a doubt that the pretended extract of Mr. LINCOLN'S speech is, so far as he is concerned, an *absolute forgery*. It is probably the speech of somebody else,—to which some partisan opponent of Mr. LINCOLN has attached his name in order to create a prejudice against him. He can felicitate himself on having succeeded. The paragraph has been copied far and wide, throughout the country, and especially in the Southern States. It has stimulated and strengthened the belief there that Mr. LINCOLN is an Abolitionist,—that he is pledged to the extension of Slavery and to the elevation of the negro to a social and political equality with the white man. It is very easy to stigmatize such an impression on their part as ignorant and inexcusable. But how can we blame the people of the Southern States for believing this when the intelligent Editor of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* believes it, and when even a person so well-informed as the Editor of the New-York *Tribune* ought to be concerning Mr. LINCOLN'S views, is willing at least to encourage the belief in its genuineness and authenticity.

The Latest Mexican Development.

The sagacious philosopher who expressed the conviction that history never reproduces itself, had not attended to the history of Mexico. A few months ago the Liberal armies had surrounded the Capital of that Republic. The reactionary strength, reduced in numbers and without supplies, was shut up in the Capital; the military chest was wholly exhausted, and to the eye of ordinary sense there was no alternative but the surrender of the beleaguered army and the triumph of the Constitutionalists. Gen. DEGOLLADO, sustained by the troops of ALVAREZ, was at Tacubaya, looking down upon the helpless city; the whole valley was thronged by the enemies of the besieged. Yet one bright morning the garrison made a sortie, in numbers not for a moment comparable with the superior strength which it attacked; the troops of DEGOLLADO and ALVAREZ took to flight; a score or two of non-combatants were slaughtered by the victors, and once more the Clerical party was in the ascendant at the capital.

The intelligence we now receive is the counterfeit presentment of this picture. Once more the Conservatives, routed from every other section of the Republic, had taken refuge in the City of Mexico. Resources, at least pecuniary resources, were entirely expended; the most unpromising spirit of disaffection prevailed in the surrounded army; there seemed to be no chance for the victims to escape. And we now have the news that the besieged have issued from their lines, charged the besiegers in their intrenchments, captured the principal Liberal leaders, and routed their followers. It is a scene of a former act literally repeated. And what renders the coincidence more perfect is, that the Conservative victor is the same MIRAMON who came off conqueror at Tacubaya; and the beaten chief is the same DEGOLLADO who, notwithstanding his manifest treason on a former occasion, has since been intrusted with the Portfolio of War and the military Command-in-Chief by the Juarez Government.

Our readers will bear witness with what perseverance we have adhered to the fortunes of the Liberal Party, confiding as we have always done in the honesty and sincerity of its chiefs. But honesty and sincerity are extremely imperfect weapons in such contests as have prevailed in Mexico from the era of independence to this moment. Against the arts of priestcraft, mere directness of purpose, unguided by sound and shrewd judgment, is the most ineffective of weapons. President JUAREZ, no one doubts, is governed in his political life by the purest and most patriotic considerations. Señor LERDO DE TEJADO is unquestionably a statesman, whose highest aspiration is the regeneration and moral, social and industrial elevation of his country But when men of such dispositions intrust the fortunes of their cause to subordinates, who have twice or thrice proved traitors and cowards, we may reasonably despair of a Republic whose wisest heads are so weak, and whose servants are so untrustworthy. We share, in short, the impression which must by this time have become current throughout the world, that there is no party in Mexico with the moral strength and courage to redeem the cause of social order. What courage there is, is unquestionably on the side of the reactionary party, which has daring enough to defy the worst enmity of foreign Powers, and to repel the apparently overwhelming assaults of the Constitutionalists. Witness its forced loans, its seizure of the English interest, its hardihood in assailing the leaguer of an army ten times more formidable in numbers and appointments than its own meagre ranks. The odds of the contest are therefore clearly on the side of those partisans who can thus maintain themselves against what seems to be the unmistakable will of the nation.

A Practical Programme for the Future.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention, and that of those who have a vital interest in the matter, to the important subject from your editorial budget, "Shall we have Mexico?" in the TIMES of Dec. 26.

"The secession of the Southern States would still leave the Federal Government whole. It would retain every feature of its organization, and every resource for its preservation. The Army and Navy would remain in possession of the Government, and might be increased to any needful extent. There can, therefore, be no impediment to the consummation of this policy. No force which the seceding States could raise would interpose a serious obstacle. Without organization, without government, without money, without arms, without ships, without credit, and at best, immeasurably the weaker party, the Slave States could do nothing to resist the Northern preponderance over Mexico."

What Government would furnish possession of the army and navy? Upon you the ignorant presumption to suppose that Black Republicans or their abettors can, in the event of a revolution such as it is now apparent must soon exist, hold any position or power as a Government? If so, permit me to inform you and all others of your kidney, that such will not be the case. In the event of a revolution the entire South, and the entire Democracy of the Northern States will be a unit—will act together—will fight together—and will, in spite of Republicanism, black or other, seize and control the army and navy, and *organize a Government* such as, in virtue of their physical and numerical power, and their unity of interest, they have a right to. As this *natural and just* combination of power and interest would take at least three-fourths of the entire population of the present Union—(and much more than that proportion of its brain and muscle,) what is to prevent it from organizing (and *compelling* submission to, if need be) a stronger and better Government than has ever yet existed on this Continent? One that shall recognize the rights of every section, and be terrible only to Black Republican Agitators, who have been trifled with long enough, *and who deserve and must have power enough applied to them to crush them out.*

Let me tell you, Sir, that the Army and Navy, over the contemplated control of which you chuckle so heartily, are now in Democratic hands, and the country has yet, thank God, an able and efficient Democratic Administration, and the day is far distant when the control of that power will be yielded to any party adverse to that unity of interests which exists between the Slave States of the South and the Democracy of the North. Who then, in this coming conflict, is to be "without army, without ships, and at best, immeasurably the weaker party?" With the control of the Administration, and through it of the Army and Navy, (which will *never* be yielded to its enemies,)—with a numerical majority of three to one,—with an *armed and eager foreign* population which can be organized into an army of thirty thousand men in five days, in this City alone, what have the Democracy of the North and their friends of the South to fear? Let those fear who are weak, and let all Black Republicans who are anticipating a good time ahead, read and *digest* the above unpalatable facts.

DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

We publish the above rather for the purpose of ventilating projects and schemes of a reckless and desperate faction of office-holders, than because we attach any special importance to its statements. What the writer means to say is, that *the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln will be forcibly resisted by the Democratic Party.* He covers up this statement with a good many roundabout phrases, and pretends that zeal for the rights of the South is the motive of the movement.

There is a small gang of Federal office-holders in this City who would much rather plunge the country into civil war, than give up their places. We have no doubt that they spend a good deal of time in devising ways and means to prevent the installation of a new Administration. Like most men they are quite apt to regard whatever they desire, as feasible and likely to happen. They count confidently on the willingness of the great mass of the Democratic Party to rally to maintain them in office. And as for the *foreign population*, they look upon them as being absolutely bound to do anything they are ordered to do on their behalf.

But men of this stamp know very little of the real temper and sentiments of the people—even of their own party. In ordinary times the masses of the community are quite willing to let political affairs take their ordinary course. They care very little who are in office and who are out. But in a great crisis like the present they will all rally to the support of the country,—regardless of mere party bonds and of the success or failure of hangers-on of the party in retaining office. They have too profound a respect for the Constitution, and too loyal a love of the Union, to permit them to think of resisting a Government freely chosen by the people, in accordance with the regular forms of the Constitution.

We believe the great majority of the people of the Northern States, are sincerely desirous of settling the existing differences on a fair and equitable basis. They are in favor of going to the extreme in offering measures of compromise and conciliation to the South. They would waive something of what they believe to be their own rights, and would lay aside much of their own prejudices, for the sake of allaying discontent and preserving the public peace.

But when all this has been done, and proved to be fruitless, they will be equally united and resolute in demanding implicit obedience from every section to the Constitution, and an unqualified submission to the Government which the people have placed in power. Party lines will disappear as soon as the question becomes one of the safety and integrity of the Constitution. And any man, or any faction, who may now offer or counsel forcible resistance to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, will be crushed under the indignation of the great body of the American people.

AN ASTOUNDING PLOT UNVEILED.—The "Complete Letter Writer" who furnishes views of men and things in New-York to the Mobile *Register*, has given particulars in one of his late epistolary flights of certain alleged movements amongst our Federal office-holders at this port, such as promise—if the correspondent be not hoaxing the credulous Alabamians—to cast into the shade forever the very boldest strokes of policy undertaken and carried into execution by Mr. GOBARD BAILEY, late a seceding clerk in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

This remarkable development appears to involve Collector SCHELL and the late Attorney-General, now Secretary BLACK, together with Surveyor HART, Naval-officer BIRDSALL, Sub-Treasurer CISCO and Superintendent BUTTERWORTH, of the Assay Office, in a deliberate scheme for the retention of all national revenues accruing here, until asked to pay over the same "by the State Legislature." Mr. LINCOLN, being a Republican, is not entitled to be trusted with public money collected by Democratic officials, but the Legislature of the State of New-York, being, as is well known, of the most ultra fire-eating, Southern secession type, of course it is eminently proper that Collector SCHELL and Company should place the national revenues in a custody so likely to keep them away from the dangerous reach of Mr. LINCOLN!

Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, "the complete letter-writer" tells us, is taking the somewhat suspicious precaution of having all the one thousand dollar bars of gold in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury painted white, "so as not to attract attention if removed from the Sub-Treasury vaults in case of a riot or of LINCOLN'S claiming to be President!" This last suggestion is so extremely improbable, it is so utterly beyond calculation, that Mr. LINCOLN should have the audacity ever to advance any such claim—that it is to be feared we must look elsewhere for an explanation of Mr. CISCO'S alleged conduct in having these bars of bullion "painted white." Perhaps the wisest course might be to refer this whole matter to the General Superintendent of Police, with explicit instructions to that Republican officer to look sharply after—"the complete letter-writer," of the Mobile *Register*.

THE RECENT DEFALCATION.—HOW IT WAS PERPETRATED.—Up to 1857 or 1858, the Indian Fund was invested in United States Stocks, the bonds, in all cases, being made payable to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the fund. To increase the amount of this fund, the Secretary, Mr. THOMPSON, sold the United States bonds at 16 per cent. premium, and invested the proceeds in Rhode Island bonds, considerably under par. So far the transaction was a good one, as the fund was increased by the amount of profit in the transaction. The Secretary, however, unfortunately omitted to affix to the new bonds any evidence whatever of the object for which they were held, and there was nothing on the face of them to prevent their going into circulation, (they being made payable, like a bank bill, *to bearer*,) in case they should be abstracted from their place of custody. A simple stamp notice without the signature of the Secretary would have been sufficient. A day's work of a single clerk would have done this, and the possibility of a loss or misappliance would have been fully guarded against. Such an omission, though it may not impeach the personal integrity of the Secretary of the Interior, is a fatal blow to his official and business reputation, as the public suffer just as much from the culpable neglect on his part, as they would from downright dishonesty. In fact business-like habits form that kind of morality in a person occupying an official station with which the public are most deeply concerned. A facile man like BUCHANAN is infinitely more dangerous to the public than a corrupt and dishonest one. In the present case an unbusiness-like habit has entailed a loss upon the community, greater than any within the power of the most arrant rogue in Washington.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Advices from Mexico state that DELGADA is the favorite candidate for President, and ZENEA for Governor of Vera Cruz.

The secession news from the United States caused great excitement among the Naval officers at Vera Cruz.

Toronto Matters.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 27.

WM. THOMAS, the well-known architect of many Canadian public buildings, and a highly-respected citizen, died yesterday.

St. Andrew's Market was burned this morning.

GERRIT SMITH was in this city yesterday, for the purpose of rendering assistance and advice in behalf of the fugitive slave ANDERSON, who is claimed by the United States authorities.

Testimonial and Dinner to Gov. Banks.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of leading citizens of all parties in this city at the Revere House, Mayor LINCOLN presiding, a Committee of twenty-five was appointed to invite Gov. BANKS to a public dinner before his departure to the West, and a Committee of twelve was appointed to procure a substantial testimonial of the esteem of the citizens of the State.

Senator Sumner in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

An immense audience gathered in Concert Hall this evening to listen to Mr. SUMNER'S oration on LAFAYETTE. His remarks on freedom of speech and denunciatory of Slavery were well received. A large force of police were present to preserve order, but there were no riotous demonstrations.

Fire in Lake, Ill.

LAKE, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire, this morning, destroyed ten buildings and damaged several others. The principal losers are BOYCE & BUMP, dry goods, $5,000; J. PARKE, $5,000. Total loss, $22,000. Insured, $10,000.

Failure of Sprague, Mann & Co.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The failure of SPRAGUE, MANN & CO., dry goods dealers in Tremont-row, is announced. Their liabilities are $50,000, and their assets $40,000.

New Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public against counterfeit tens on the Boylston Bank, Boston. Vignette, two females and a sheaf of wheat.

Amusements.

THE ARION SOCIETY.—The members of this energetic and thriving musical association have organized three grand vocal and instrumental concerts to be given at Irving Hall during January, March and April. They are for art purposes only, and have no pecuniary object in view beyond reimbursing the members their actual outlays. For this reason the programmes have been selected with rare care, and will contain pieces from the great masters rarely or never played in this country. An orchestra of fifty performers, many soloists of high repute, and the entire choral strength of the Society will assist at each concert. Reserved seats for the series may be secured at a very low rate, and the lovers of good music will do well to be in time. Messrs. ANCHÜTZ and BERGMANN are the conductors.

The members of the Arion Society availed themselves of the Christmas festivities to present to the last named gentlemen and to Mr. HARTMANN, a third conductor, three suitable souvenirs of the admiration in which they hold their talents. To Mr. ANCHÜTZ was awarded a handsome gold chronometer and chain; to Mr. BERGMANN a snuff-box, and to Mr. HARTMANN a cigar-case, &c. Christmas night—a festive occasion in all German communities—was selected for making these presentations, and the ceremonies were performed with all that good-humored kindliness which characterizes the German people. It is pleasant to record that men of talent like Messrs. ANCHÜTZ and BERGMANN are, at all events, appreciated by those who know something about music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST is seen to decided advantage in the "Gladiator," a play which was revived successfully on Wednesday, and will be repeated to-night. In it Mr. FORREST plays the part of *Sparticus*, a muscular gentleman of a past age, whose large impulses can find plenty of appreciators in the present. The part is an eminently exciting one, and Mr. FORREST imparts to it a ferocious grandeur which is really wonderful to behold. We regard it as emphatically one of his best *rôles*. The minor parts are supported respectably.

CHILDREN'S NURSERY.—The entertainments yesterday at Niblo's in aid of the funds of this charity were eminently successful. The receipts at the Garden and up stairs at Hooley & Campbell's Minstrelsy Hall could not have fallen much short of $4,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTACK UPON THREE LADIES, THREE GENTLEMEN AND A POLICEMAN—ARRESTS.—At about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst., three gentlemen, accompanied by ladies, were walking along Fulton-avenue, and upon reaching Classon-avenue, seven inebriated ruffians made an unprovoked attack upon the party. The gentlemen defended themselves to the best of their ability, but they were unable to cope with the superior number of their assailants. Fortunately, Officer NATHAN SWEETSER, of the Ninth Precinct Police, was near the spot, and promptly went to the assistance of the assailed party. In attempting to arrest one of the most

...will probably be accused within a short time. This is the second time within two weeks Officer Swarzman has been in a private encounter with ruffians in this District, and received severe injuries. On the occasion previous to this he attempted to arrest three men who were fighting. They turned upon him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him until they supposed he was insensible, if not dead. But he was only playing "possum." As soon as they started to leave, Officer Swarzman, quite refreshed, sprang to his feet, knocked down the nearest man to him, seized a second, and conveyed the two to the Station-house. The third man escaped. Officer Swarzman's beat on Christmas night covered about five miles of street.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner MURPHY continued and concluded, yesterday afternoon, the investigation as to the death of JOSEPH O'NEIL, who died on the evening of the 25th inst., in South Fifth-street, from a knife wound in the abdomen. The father of the deceased, HANSEN, was the only witness of importance placed on the stand. His testimony went to show that the mortal wound was inflicted by his son while defending himself and the witness from the attack of an infuriated mob, and when in his own room. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that O'NEIL came to his death by a stiving-knife in the hands of LOUIS HANSEN. A number of the jurors were in favor of rendering a verdict that the knife was used in self defence.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning the patent cement factory of Messrs. DYDO & Co., North Tenth near Fifth-street, was set on fire by the boiling over of a kettle of inflammable material used in the manufacture of cement for roofing. The premises were damaged to the extent of about $1,000 before the fire could be got under. The property damaged was not insured.

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The right kind of a Present for the HOLIDAYS.

One of these fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

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THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,

No. 204 Broadway.

Holiday Present.

A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1800, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, BAGS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At Retail until the 31st of December.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND JEWELRY WATCHES.

Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,

No. 32 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

For Sale Below Cost—Useful and ornamental Jewelry, Diamond Pins, Rings, Gold Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Silver-ware, &c.

The goods will be warranted.

At the Furnishing Store of

G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS,

Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gaul's Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amadell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 19 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Bleecker-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin, No. 513 Broadway, HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS. MINK CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS. CHILDREN'S FURS IN SETS. GENTS' FUR CAPES, COLLARS, GLOVES and SLEIGH ROBES.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Prices, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No. 308 Hudson-st.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

GIVE THE BEST.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Holiday Presents for Gentlemen.

Lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs Silk Undershirts, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c., at retail. Low prices.

IRA PEREGO & SON,

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Linen Collars made to Order,

At short notice and in any style, by

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery

Made to order

At UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1822. No. 255 West 15th-st.

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The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted. 505 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hurrah for the Holidays.

Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices

Shirt and Collar Depot—Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Eureka Scarfs and ties for New-Year's.

G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPERR'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, and therefore strong, here valuable tonic for family use; excellent for mothers and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Dress Shirts made to Order,

In the very best style, and as wanted, by

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Skating Jackets.

D. C. SILLECK & COX,

No. 150 Broadway,

Corner of Liberty-st.

Ringwood or White Knitted Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Overcoats for the Holidays.

At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.

At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 289 and 292 Bowery.

Hosiery,

Undergarments,

And Men's Furnishing Goods,

At A. RANKIN & CO.'S,

No. 96 Bowery.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Ladies' Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs; also, Fur Hoods, Gloves and Gauntlets. All desirable articles for Holiday Presents, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Brandreth's Pills.

THE GREAT APPROVED PURGATIVE,

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

VALUED BY ALL WHO USE.

Discovered 1751.

Sold at 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

Price 25 cents per box.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 5 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale.

At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 615, Dec. 27, 1860.

31, 66, 53, 24, 71, 4, 41, 50, 42, 2, 26, 23.

Class No. 616, Dec. 27, 1860.

50, 25, 45, 24, 12, 42, 64, 15, 18, 33, 20, 44, 61.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,

BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.

DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.

DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.

STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.

WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.

GOLD SETS, &c., just received from Paris, new styles.

CORAL JEWELRY, a splendid assortment.

FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., &c.

We import our own goods, and offer them at retail, at the very

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

BISHOP & REIN,

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, next to the Ladies' Entrance.

HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 46 Rue de la Vererie.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,

(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)

WILL BE GIVEN

TO ANY PERSON

WHO WILL SEND,

Before the First of January,

THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO THE INDEPENDENT.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,

PUBLISHER,

No. 5 Beekman-st.,

NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Consisting of

Parian Vases and figures,

Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,

French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,

French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,

Opera Glasses,

Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,

Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,

Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,

Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,

For sale by

CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

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ALL SNOWED UP

ON

THE

3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,

Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1812.

A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

THE REGENT'S SON:

A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

By MARIAN M. PULLAN.

The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,

FOR $25, WARRANTED,

At G. C. ALLEN'S,

No. 415 Broadway,

One door below Canal-st.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

Look at Messrs DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then go to their store, No. 631 Broadway, and buy all the China you will want for a twelve month at about half price.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS WORTHLESS IMITATIONS of GENGEMBRE'S Patent Gas Meter Fluid is sold, this will notify all, that suits are now pending against parties for infringing the patent. The only office for the sale of the patented article is 582 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE

Of over $250,000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.

F. B. BALDWIN,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The Largest Store in the City.

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THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE

LUCIUS HART,

SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,

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A large assortment of richly Silver-plated Ware, USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea-urns from.....$3 to $18	Castors from.....$3 to $15
Tea Sets from.....$7 to $30	Cake Baskets.....$4 to $8
Salvers from.....$4 to $50	Pitchers.....$5 to $15

Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS. TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

LECTURES ON ART.

MR. WILLIAM PAGE will deliver his third and last Lecture on ART before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, at Clinton Hall Astor place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents; lady and gentleman, 75 cents.

THE INDEPENDENT

OF THIS WEEK, one of the most brilliant and attractive numbers ever issued, is for sale by all News Agents.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOWS:

THE OTHER WORLD:

An Original Poem,

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ALFRED TENNYSON,

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By BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE TRIAL OF THE NORTH;

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AN ORIGINAL POEM, INSCRIBED TO

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

BY HIS BROTHER AT THE BAR.

CHARLES LELAND PORTER.

IMPORTANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

With Illustrative facts and incidents, by

A WALL-STREET UNDERWRITER.

THE ROBIN:

AN ORIGINAL POEM,

By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

A TRIBUTE TO BUNSEN.

By JOSEPH WARNE, OXFORD, ENGLAND.

Also, A SERMON, By HENRY WARD BEECHER ON DIVINE CONSOLATION.

Also, the following Editorials:

SECESSION: WILL IT REDRESS THE GRIEVANCE?

WHY SHOULD WE FAST?

CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT AGAINST SLAVERY.

BARON BUNSEN IN CHURCH AFFAIRS.

PERMANENCE OF PRINCIPLES AND IDEAS.

A STRONG BREEZE FROM THE WEST.

REVISE THE CHURCH CALENDAR.

CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON.

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

ALSO, COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL ARTICLES, as follows, to which the special attention of all business men is invited:

THE LAST ROBBERY, or facts in relation to the Great "Embezzlement" at Washington.

BALANCING THE BOOKS, or a word to Political Book-keepers, showing "just how we stand."

COURAGE FOR THE HOUR, or what a humbugged nation should do.

THE CRISIS—ITS PRESENT ASPECT—A statement concerning commercial affairs throughout the country.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR CUBA—A word to Secessionists and Traitors.

LIFE INSURANCE ILLUSTRATED—Showing the importance and wisdom of Life Insurance.

MONEY MARKET—A full and reliable Weekly Review.

STOCK MARKET—Its variations and tendencies.

DRY-GOODS REPORT—Reliable facts for the information of Merchants throughout the country.

Also, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, as follows:

JOHN BROWN BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH.

CHURCH ACTION AGAINST SLAVERY; TOLERATION IN TURKEY.

HICKSITE QUAKERS; FORGIVENESS—A POEM.

HENRY LEE'S LESSON, A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

DEAD, YET LIVING.

HATTER—UNSPOTTED FROM THE WORLD.

TROUBLING EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF CARL SCHURZ.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

WEDDING CEREMONIES OF THE ALPS.

RANDOM FEATS AND INCIDENTS.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A POISONED RING.

DO YOU LIKE CONTROVERSY.

A PREACHING MINISTRY.

GOSPEL IN ITALY.

GOOD AND FAITHFUL TESTIMONY.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

DOMESTIC RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW AND BRILLIANT STORY OF

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

ENTITLED

THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND;

A STORY OF THE COAST OF MAINE,

will be commenced in next week's issue; copyright secured.

The great attractions of this Journal should insure its admittance into every family in the country.

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ILLUMINATING OIL,

MADE BY THE

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Equal to the best KEROSENE, manufactured by any other parties.

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MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

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A STORY OF

THE COAST OF MAINE.

Written expressly for

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CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of

SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,

COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,

JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.

These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.

IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.

BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.

Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.

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SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.

FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 53 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE,

No 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN

FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,

For the next 30 days,

At either of our three stores,

No. 97 BOWERY,

No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at

No. 141 BOWERY.

RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.

Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather

Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

Nos. 161, 200, 511 and 756 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.

On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.

JOHN BURCHILL,

Assistant Superintendent.

HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS

Will find a most recherché and popular collection of

ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES

in the complete variety of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE,

And Elegant Settings, Color Boxes, Easels, Prints and Photographs in Passe Partouts, Framed Prints,

PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS,

HAND-BOOKS ON ART,

And other beautiful articles, at

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, cor. of Ninth-st

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.

EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.

Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.

Agents wanted.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL

GROWS

MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

See what

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I failed to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being here at the time, I called at Goss & Kunkle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c.,

H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just began on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown—or light black hair as any man, or lad had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French champoser. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head.

Yours, truly,

FREDERICK T. BUTLER,

Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Unlike most specifics, this is proved, by unimpeachable evidence, to possess great efficacy as a restorer of the hair to its pristine vigor. Where the head had become almost bald because of sickness, the use of this article has produced a beautiful growth of thick, glossy hair. It is therefore a valuable preparation for all classes. Its ingredients are such as to effectually eradicate dandruff and other impurities, which operate so injuriously to the hair. It also has curative properties of another description. In many cases pimples and other disfigurements of the skin disappear wherever it is used. There is no hazard attaching to the trial of this remedy, and its effects can only be beneficial, as the compound, if it does not cause a manifest improvement, is incapable of doing harm, as its component elements are perfectly innocuous.—*Boston Transcript, April 23, 1860.*

A GENUINE BOON.—In our capacity as conductor of a public journal, we are called upon to advertise the curealls of the day, each of which claims to be unadulterated in its composition and infallible in its curative effects, with what justice we leave our readers to determine. In one instance, however—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative—we are so well assured of the notable qualities of the article, that we give it our indorsement as all that its inventor and vendor claims it to be. Its effect upon a falling head of hair is universally known to be magical. Like lime or guano on exhausted land, it brings its crop wherever applied. Our own thatch is fortunately healthy, but we advise our friends with sparsely-growing hair to try the Restorative.—*Columbia Spy.*

ALL HAIR DYES ABANDONED—WOOD'S GREAT ARTICLE HAS TAKEN THE FIELD.—Professor Wood stands on an eminence no chemist, whose attention has been turned to inventing a hair tonic, has ever before reached. His fame is sudden but world-wide, and thousands who have worn wigs or been bald for years are now, through the use of his preparation, wearing their own natural and luxuriant head covering. So much for chemistry, the chemistry of human life, and the laws which apply to the functions of the system. Prof. Wood studied out the human hair, its character, its properties, its diseases, and how to restore the decaying vitality of that ornament; he saw, as in his own case, that gray hair is unnatural unless the age of the individual had reached four score, and he believed that the hair could be naturally revitalized. He tried his own case—almost bald and quite gray at the age of thirty-seven—he restored his own hair in color, strength and luxuriance, and the article he did it with he gave to the world. Get WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take nothing else.—*New-York Day-Book.*

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BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 24 East 21st-st., one door from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms at No. 62 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED, BY A single lady, with a respectable private family, who have a good front room to spare, and who live in an airy situation. The Heights preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 2,406 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., in the immediate vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, very respectably connected, in a small, private family, living in a pleasant location on the west side of town, below 23d-st. A front room with bedroom attached, required. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Terms about $45 per month, including gas and fire. Address T. D., with full particulars, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful front rooms and board at table d'hote. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let furnished, with board, a large room with closet, on second floor, at $10 per week, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes a room with or without tea or late dinner for self, and full board for a daughter, aged 12, where she would be under good influences. Location below 16th-st. Address, with terms, W. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, for a gentleman and wife, at a convenient distance from the Wall-st. Ferry. Terms about $40 per week. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS" have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices, No. 1 Bond-st., and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the pecifigate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institution for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.
By order of the Board. GEORGE KELLOCK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1860. Superintendent.

The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants.)
NEW-YORK,.....1861.
Name of applicant.....
Occupation.....Age.....
Place of birth.....Condition.....
How long in the country.....How long in City.....
Number of persons for whom relief is asked.....
Residence, No.....street.....Ward
Front or rear house.....No. of room.....and what story.....
Whether relief is received from any other quarter.....
Whether assisted by any charitable institution and how long?.....
Has aid been received from this Department, and how long?.....
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many?.....
What is the relief required?.....
Any means of support, and what are they?.....
In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished, if possible.
All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.
All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—
I am well acquainted with.....
and believe.....to be in want, and deserving of aid.
.....
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
Sworn to before me, this.....day of.....1861.

The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.
In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department, they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
GEORGE KELLOCK,
Sup't Out Door Poor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 204 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only.
W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile puposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A VERY desirable office, until May 1, or longer. Rent moderate. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 429 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to E. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May, 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st., near Broadway. Rent for period $500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 87 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 45 Broadway.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 15 Rockman-st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and washing; 3 years' City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook; by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for three days at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of meats, pastries, game, &c.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 269 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook in every department, and has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Call for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two sisters; one as cook, bake and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chamber maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City references from their last places. Can be seen at No. 42 West 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. References unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a smart competent young woman with 3 years reference; will be found willing and obliging. Please apply 2 days at No. 412 4th-av., near 29th st. in the store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKER, TO GO out by the day or week, in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced English housekeeper, a situation as above, or would take charge of one or two children, or attend upon an invalid; none but respectable persons need answer this, for three days, at No. 343 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY FROM NEW-England wishes the above position. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH THREE and a half years' reference, wishes a situation as nurse; her reference says she is smart, clean and tidy, honest and respectful; also, very patient with children; will assist in the washing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly, and is an excellent needle woman; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 101 West 24th-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED ENGLISH lady wants a baby to nurse; no objection to go out. Call at No. 227 Cherry-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, a situation as seamstress by a respectable girl who is willing also to do chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 90 West 28th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend store, or as housekeeper, family dressmaker or nursery governess; a home more the object than compensation; would leave the City. Communications addressed to Miss HAMBLIN, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

A WIDOW WOULD BE THANKFUL TO get embroidery or linen or muslin, being in want; the best of City reference. Address LAURA, No. 107 Thompson-st., for one week. It is more blessed to give than receive.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at the store of his late employer, C. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman as a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at, or address COACHMAN, No. 187 East 32d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Scotchman and his wife, Protestants; one as coachman and gardener; the other as cook, wash and ironer; have no objections to go to the country; can take care of a farm if required; good reference if required. Call at No. 128 19th-st., second floor, 3 doors east of 7th-av. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendations from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note, for two days, to J. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is highly recommended by his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; will take moderate wages until Spring. Address M. J., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables. Both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer and waitress; both understand their business perfectly; she understands the care of milk and butter; the best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish situations; the man can farm, garden, raise stock, drive, build stone walls; can carpenter and make himself useful. The wife is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer, and dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; or would take engagements by the day for the holidays, as he is very competent. Can be seen, or address C. BYRNE, No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for this week.

AS WAITER—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualification. Address, or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISETS, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; will be very highly recommended by families with whom he has lived in this City; is a single man and a Protestant. Call, or address A. C., for two days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family or boarding-house, or a public house; good City reference; speaks French and Spanish, and a little English. Can be seen at No. 112 Greenwich-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A MERCHANDISE Broker's office. Apply at No. 23 Ferry-st., before 10 A. M.

A CANVASSER.—WANTED, A PERSON OF genteel address, to canvass for a new work; experienced canvassers only. Address, with qualifications, O. M. F., Box No. 1,439 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A small private family, an English girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 11 Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park, before 10 o'clock in the morning, or after 7 o'clock in the evening.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer of cleanly habits, honest and industrious, (German or American,) at No. 889 2d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. For such, $6 a month will be given.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GERman woman as cook, and to assist in washing and froning. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, thoroughly acquainted with his business and not afraid to work; a protestant preferred; no objection to a colored man; must be strictly sober and give good references. Inquire at No. 23 Cliff-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. R. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 306 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extrac

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS
FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

comprising the richest assortment yet offered.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

R. T. HASELL, Auctioneer.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

Will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

FURS.

A large and varied assortment of best City-made furs, comprising an unequaled selection of the most desirable styles usual to the trade.

The catalogue will embrace lots suitable to wholesale and retail dealers and private individuals. All Furs warranted, and will be sold without reserve.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

200 lots fine French and German fancy goods and toys, suitable for holiday presents.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Comprising castors, waiters, cake baskets, forks, spoons, &c. &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 141 Broadway,

POSITIVELY THE LAST

sale of the most superb many goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

NINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
REVERES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Among them will be found the works of

DOUGHTY,	HEKKING,
WM. HEINE,	DE DREUX,
A. R. VERON,	GEORGE INNES,
LECOMTE,	SMETZ,

And many others of equal celebrity.

The public may be assured that they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18 CARAT JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M., at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The largest and most superb sale of fine jewelry ever offered. To be peremptorily sold. Particulars in future advertisement.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in this place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the tracks and appurtenances by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

JONES-DECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c.
To be sold at auction without reserve, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28

The sale to commence at 7 o'clock Comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists.

Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett, James M. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Ames, Doughty, F. H. May, Hart, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt, De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Oertel, Dix, Coleman, Soontag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Boutelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Coutourier, H. Rosner, &c., &c.

There is included in the sale a superb Statue, entitled "CUPID."

BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR, IVES.

This really excellent work has extorted considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above mentioned.

The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M each day until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire balance of catalogue remaining unsold from the 22d, including cases of 30 full-sized bottles each, as imported from London, of very choice old wines, &c., consigned to the trade. Boston house will now gives us instructions to close the balance without regard to cost. We are authorized to guarantee the goods pure or forfeit them. A few cases of pale and dark Hennessy brandy, 1846, (London Dock;) pale Gastellus sherry, 1842, the only lot in the United States; Madeira, 260 per pipe; old Scotch whisky and Jamaica rum, 1852, very choice. The goods are now in store, ready for delivery, and are on the inspection of parties desiring first-class goods for holiday or private use.

Also, a lot of about 900 bottles very choice old wines, brandies, &c.

Also, some very superior sherry and brandy, from a private stock. Also, an invoice of Vin. imperial rose champagne, an $18 wine, of as good quality as can be found in New-York, will be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of fine imported Havana cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 71 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.,

Peremptory sale of valuable household furniture, consisting of carved rose-wood parlor suites, made to order by Hutchings, covered in crimson silk; brocatel do. suite covered, green fancy reps, carved centre and marble-top tables, side do., velvet and Wilton carpets, curtains and mirrors, mahogany bookcase, mantel ornaments, &c.

Dining-room—French walnut extension table, elegantly carved, and chairs to match, superb dinner set, green and gold, curtains, a superb rosewood carved parlor organ, value $500; chandeliers, &c.

Bedrooms—Carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, &c., several very fine and costly oil-paintings and engravings including a superb oil-painting, "The Descent from the Cross," value $500, and other articles. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture. The above will be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st., Large and valuable collection of first class oil-paintings, most of which have just been received from Europe. Among other celebrated names, will be found the works of Lanfont de Metz, A. Veron, Salmon E. Limmens, Michaud A. Cortles, I. Murat, Culverhouse, Baulieu, T. A. Richards. A series of views in Constantinople and vicinity, painted on the spot, together with an invoice of fine modern pictures of the Flemish, French and English schools, just received. Also, by order of the Underwriters, 12 very fine modern oil-paintings, by first-class French artists, very slightly damaged, imported for private sale only. A full guarantee of originality will be given for the artistic pictures. Also, a number of fine pictures to close invoices. The above are now on exhibition as above.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, to be sold on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, commencing at 7 o'clock, comprising figure pieces, landscapes, marine views, fruit, &c., by some of our first artists, all richly framed in the best manner.

This is a fine opportunity to obtain a choice work of art—a most beautiful and appropriate New Year's Gift. In consequence of the revulsion in business the owner of these pictures is compelled to force the sale of them at store No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!! —Receiver's sale of first-class 7 octave Pianofortes at Auction, MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, at MCDONALD & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.

The Stock is now ready for inspection. Each Piano warranted for 3 years. By order of Judge Leonard.

JOHN MCDONALD, Receiver.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA HALL, NO. 563 BROADWAY.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at C. C. Leigh's China Hall, a large and attractive stock of crockery, China, glass and silver-plated ware, being the largest assortment of the above goods ever offered at auction, among which will be found rich and handsome presents for holidays.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—WILLIAM R. TICE, No 127 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, will offer THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 5½ o'clock, and every evening until further notice, all his valuable stock to the highest bidder. Bargains, as usual, during the day. All goods warranted as represented. WM. R. TICE, No. 127 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY B. HEBTS, JR., Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPICES, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 98 Murray-st. In consequence of the dissolution of the copartnership, the entire stock of Teas, coffees, spices, wines, liquors and cigars, together with horses, wagons, office furniture, scales, measures, &c., will be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready early this morning.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,

ELEGANT WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a splendid assortment of fine gold and silver hunting and open-face watches, all of the best makers. Also, a large assortment of rich jewelry, suitable for ladies' and gents' wear.

The above goods are very suitable for New-Year's gifts.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

BROWN & NICHOLS Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Assignee's sale of made up furs, robes and buffalo skins, At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No 38 Nassau-st.

A large stock of rich made-up furs, consisting of full size cardinal capes, three-quarter, half and quarter capes, in real Hudson's Bay sable, mink sable, real fitch, ermine, &c. Victorines, cuffs, muffs, muffers, fur caps, gloves, &c. Also, a fine assortment of children's furs, in sables, Canadian mink, squirrel and ermine.

Also, a large quantity of sleigh and carriage robes, in wolf, coon and genet.

The above goods are all fresh made for the City trade—they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the assignee.

By JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29.
SPECIAL SALE OF
VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Brothers, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A full guarantee will be given with each piano.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY

and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 4 Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 23 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without slackening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 464 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for sperma'orrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT —For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 464 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 8 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1826, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases, in less than six hours. It does not make poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 8 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local and hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

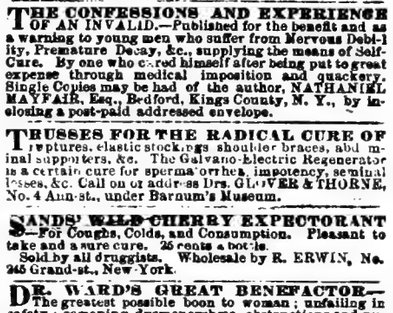
CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME HORSE, AT PANIC prices. Long tail, can trot in 3½ minutes, great endurance, kind and gentle in every respect. Together with a two-seat carriage and harness. Address HARDWARE, Box. No. 104 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED in an established cash manufacturing business that will pay $6,000 to $8,000 per annum; steam-power and everything complete, and now in successful operation. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 12. C. B. HOWE & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN AGENT who will furnish five hundred dollars on good security, with a salary of $50 a month and expenses paid. Address A. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.



LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2nd—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,

Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 25 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelves dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address, LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers)
No. 920 Market-st. Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st. N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 66 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
E. W. KINGS Vice-President,
CHAS. MILLS, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DARK SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,719 depositors $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHASIN, Secretary. President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call. *JOHN Y. SMITH.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.

SHEPPERD KNAPP,
DEC. 12, 1860. GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—FO. 13 AV. A, (between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 934 to 942, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. K. Bebb, No 158 Pearl-st., New-York within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. for over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. ECKEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., DEC. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON Michigan State Bonds falling due Jan 1, 1861 will be paid at the Banking-house of James G. King's Sons, No. 53 William-st., New-York City.

JOHN MCKINNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1860. State Treasurer, Michigan

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on SUNDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 651 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours.—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order,

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. A. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after the day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City. D. S. GREGORY,

President Board Water Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERcantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMpany.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

LH. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 1st day of January next, at their office, No. 15 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., by order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COCUS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Richmond, $9. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

[Continued from First Page.]

complain that the Republican Party are disposed to do injustice to the citizens of the South, and to their social institutions especially. But what has been the history of the Government since it was formed under the Constitution? We have acquired Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and the territory from Mexico. We have surrendered a part of Maine and given up our claim to a large part of Oregon. Florida cost $60,000. It has been given up to the social institutions of the South. We purchased Louisiana territory, and two thirds of the good lands have been given up to the social institutions of the South. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the acquisition of all those territories from Mexico, may be regarded as one transaction. Now, I ask you, gentlemen, in all fairness and candor, to say whether we have not surrendered to your social institutions your full share, comparing the number of persons employed in your system of labor with the free white citizens of the United States? When you speak of injustice, it is without foundation. You have had your full share, and more than your share, of the Territories we have acquired from the beginning up to this hour. I am sick and tired of hearing gentlemen stand up here and complain of the injustice done to this institution of the South. There is no foundation for it in our history—none whatever, sir. But you claim not only more than your share, but you claim that the Constitution gives you a right to go into the territory acquired from Mexico and carry your slaves there. I maintain that the Constitution does no such thing, but that the law of Mexico existing when we acquired that territory is still the law of that territory, and the Constitution does not repeal it; and when you claim a right to take your slaves there, you claim a right that the Constitution does not give. There is no foundation, either, for the complaint that we find here—that we deny the equality of States in the Territories. What do we deny to you that we do not deny to ourselves? What single right have I in New-Mexico that you have not? You say this law excludes your social institution. So it excludes our banking institutions and our manufacturing corporations. Your social institution is a kind of close corporation, existing under the laws of your States, not existing by the common law of the country. We deny you no right which we do not deny ourselves. The Senator from Oregon said, with a great deal of feeling, that the Republican Party were denying the equality of the States in the Territories purchased with the common blood and treasure. Now I stand here to say, if the Constitution gives the slaveholder the right to take his slaves into the Territory, it follows of necessity that he has a right to have his property protected there. I will not deny the right, and at the same time deny the remedy. But I deny the right altogether under the Constitution. There is no such right established by it, I stand by what I announced in a letter referred to by the Senator from Oregon. (Mr. LANE,) that the free Territories acquired, or to be acquired, should remain free. I maintain that is but just. If we acquire territory, you are asking too much when you ask us to convert it to slave territory. It is impossible that we can have peace upon any such doctrine as that. You must allow the Free Territories to remain free. We will not interfere with your institution where it exists. Sir, that is peace. I repeat, that non interference by the General Government, or by the Free State men, with Slavery in the States, and non-interference by the General Government, or by the slaveholders, against Freedom in the Territories, is peace.

MR. BENJAMIN said he did not desire to speak now, because we should have the practical question before us in a few days. The issue will be plainly brought, whether we intend to recognize the withdrawal of, or make war on a State.

MR. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it seemed that Northern Senators overlook the main point at issue. We claim there is property in slaves and they deny it. Until we can settle on some basis this question, it is idle to talk of peace. He claimed that the doctrine of non-recognition of property in slaves was a new doctrine. He said the South had $4,000,000,000 in this kind of property. Is it to be supposed that the South would consent to live under a Government outlawing this kind of property? Can millions at the South consent to live under a Government as outlaws, only recognized when the Government wants tribute? He had the hope of changing the judgment of Senators, but there were some stubborn facts which might well come to the knowledge of their constituents. He referred to the treaty of independence as speaking of negroes as property. If gentlemen were willing to go back and live under that treaty, there would be peace. He referred to the treaty of the war of 1812 as recognizing the same property, signed by JOHN ADAMS and J. Q. ADAMS. Were gentlemen to-day wiser than those statesmen?

He read from a book published in Boston years ago, and contended that the people then recognized the rights of property. Are men wiser now than our fathers? But if the Government continue to outlaw the South, there is only two ways—separate in peace or by force. He said the South could not take less than justice, and asked no more. They recognized the right of the Government to protect the property of the North, but the North would not recognize the right of protection to the property of the South. If they persisted in the idea that the Government would not recognize property in slaves, and protect it, then standing in the high presence of, and before Almighty God, he declared the Union could not last ninety days. He then asked that the statute of New-Mexico, which was intended by his amendment to extend over the territory of Arizona, be printed in the report, so that the people might see what he meant.

MR. GREEN said his object was to organize a Government for Arizona, and he hoped these discussions of political matters would be postponed. He did not think the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi, practically, amounted to anything. Under present circumstances he would vote for it. He quoted the law allowing slaves to be sold for a Government claim, as recognizing the right of property. But if the idea were intended to be forced upon us of non-recognition of property, we had better go home, adjourn Congress and dissolve the Government. He compared the Senator from Wisconsin's idea of equality to the fable of the stork and fox. The fox invited the stork to dine, but had soup in shallow dishes, so the stork could not get any. The next day the stork invited the fox to dine, and had food in long-necked jars. He told the fox there was perfect equality and help himself. In fact the fox could not get anything. He denied the right of nullification, but claimed the right of secession, and argued against the coercion of a State. He argued against the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL.)

MR. DOOLITTLE said that the Senator from Missouri assumed that the Constitution repealed the laws of Mexico in this Territory, and took Slavery there. This was contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court. He claimed that the doctrine of Mr. CALHOUN, that the Constitution recognized slave property, found few supporters at the time of its announcement.

MR. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that Mr. CALHOUN was dead; but he did not understand him to say even that the Constitution established Slavery, but claimed that slaves were property, and therefore the Constitution must protect it.

Further discussion ensued between Messrs. GREEN and DOOLITTLE, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation in relation to a special dispatch in a Boston paper, said that the dispatch states that: "It appears upon investigation that the Indian Trust Bonds were stolen for the use of the Central Breckinridge Committee during the late Presidential Election, etc."

MR. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, saying that it had heretofore been decided that a newspaper article was not a privileged question.

MR. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that his colleague (Mr. MCCLERNAND) a few days ago, asked to read an extract from a newspaper published in Illinois, with a view to making a personal explanation in regard to it, but that the Speaker ruled him out of order.

The Speaker explained by saying that in that case the question was as to its being a privileged question, but that in this case it was a personal explanation, to which no objection could be interposed. There was a difference between the two cases.

MR. LOGAN—My colleague was treated in an indifferent manner.

THE SPEAKER—I am sorry if that is true.

MR. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) raised the point that this was not a privileged question, it not affecting the privilege of any member here.

MR. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.)—I was cut off the other day ungenerously, it is true, but the example is not worthy of being followed. I appeal to my colleague (Mr. LOGAN) to withdraw his objection.

MR. STEVENS resumed, and read the *Herald's* dispatch, and likewise that in the New-York *World*, of Dec. 24, in which it is stated that the robbery of the Interior Department has caused some speculation in Washington, and it is thought by some who are deemed *au fait* that the defalcation of bonds has been going on since the commencement of the Presidential campaign; that the Breckinridge Club and Secretary COBB knew exactly how the securities were to be used, and for what purpose; that these bonds were deposited as collateral to raise money in behalf of the Breckinridge Club. MR. STEVENS said his attention was called to these dispatches last evening, and they seemed to be matter of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of the House. It was his fortune to be Chairman of the Breckinridge Club, and he did his entire duty, according to the best of his ability in the premises. His heart was in the business, for he believed he was striking a blow for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of its institutions. But there was a most false and calumnious assertion on the integrity of the club. Although he might not be known to fame, for twenty years he had gone through many perils and faced death in the discharge of his duty. He repeated in the presence of the men who knew the facts, who had seen him in the valley of Mexico; in the van of victorious legions, he did his part to plant our banner on the palaces of the Montezumas; he bore the wounds of service which physically had broken him down. He had, in the great Northwest, faced a most savage foe; and on the Pacific, exerted his utmost energy to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. He repeated, here was a most false and malicious slander propagated against an honorable body of men, and which required the most severe rebuke. He never knew these bonds had existence till the fact of the robbery was made known this morning. He called on the Chairman of the Select Committee, asking him to probe this matter to the bottom, so that punishment may fall on the guilty. In relation to the article in the Boston *Herald*, the speaker said, it appears, on investigation, the young gentleman informed him today that these words were interpolated in Boston, showing a disposition most foul to slander, for base political purposes, and to break down an organization supposed to be adverse to that of the editor. In the *World* the words, "it is thought," appear in connection with the slander, and this is to injure the reputation of honorable men, who were exposed to the irresponsible attacks of the foul and filthy herd of men, who endeavor to cast their slime on men on whom they are not worthy to look. It is the duty of the Committee, if they can, to stop this defamation of character.

MR. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that Mr. STEVENS called on him this morning, and expressed his desire that the subject be thoroughly investigated. He had, as the Chairman, informed him that he had no control over the matter, but would lay the matter before the Select Committee, leaving them to determine what was proper to be done in the premises.

MR. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked and was excused from service on the Committee, saying that his business should be promptly transacted, and he was liable at any time to be called from the city in consequence of business engagements.

MR. MORRIS, of Illinois, offered a resolution in behalf of the Committee, that they have leave to sit during the sittings of the House, either in this city or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable, and employ a stenographer at a rate of compensation not exceeding that paid for the reports for the *Congressional Globe*.

MR. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the Committee sitting elsewhere than in Washington. The Select Kansas Committee was the only exception.

MR. MCCLERNAND said there must be some special reason for him to vote for such permission.

MR. MORRIS replied that he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, who suggested that the Committee might have to hold a session at some other point than this. It would not now be proper to give any explanation. He asked the House to confide in the discretion of the Committee.

After further conversation the resolution was adopted with an amendment respecting the pay of the reporter.

The House went into Committee and took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

It frequently appeared that there was no quorum present, and it was finally agreed that the bill should be reported to the House on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN ULTIMATUM.

The following propositions, which are regarded as the ultimatum of the Republican members of the Senatorial and House Committees, originated with Senator GRIMES, but were advocated by Senator SEWARD:

I. That the Constitution shall never be so amended as to permit the interference of the Federal Government with Slavery in the States, and that this shall be secured by legislative enactment.

II. That the following Act be introduced into Congress, and passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that upon the production of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor before any Court, Judge or Commissioner mentioned in the act of Congress, approved Sept. 18, 1850, together with the proof mentioned in the sixth section of that act, and, upon consideration thereof, said Court, Judge or Commissioner shall be of opinion that it appears thereby that such person so claimed does owe labor or service to the person claiming him according to the laws of any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the said Court, Judge, or Commissioner, shall make out and deliver to such claimant, or his agent, *a certificate stating those facts*, and shall deliver such fugitive to the Marshal of the United States of the State, to be by him taken and delivered to the Marshal *of the State whence the fugitive is ascertained to have fled*, who shall produce the said fugitive before a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the last mentioned State; and it shall be the duty of the said Judge, either forthwith or at the next term of the Circuit Court aforesaid, *to cause a jury to be empannelled and sworn, to try the issue whether such fugitive owes service or labor to the person by or on behalf of whom he is claimed*, and a true verdict to render according to the evidence; and upon such finding, the Judge or Court shall render judgment according to such finding, and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the State where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States.

III. Congress will pass a resolution, asking Governors to revise Statutes, to ascertain if "Personal Liberty" laws exist, and to request their repeal, "*as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic.*"

A fourth proposition, which will enable the people *of New-Mexico to enter the Union as a Slave State*, is advocated by the more conservative Republicans, but will not, in all probability, be adopted.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

TENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Convention reassembled this morning.

After prayer the journal was read.

The President announced the reason why yesterday's ordinance was not printed in the journal.

MR. MIDDLETON here moved that the Convention go into secret session immediately.

MR. DE TREVILLE tried to get in a resolution declaring that the Governor of South Carolina be authorized and requested to take possession of Fort Moultrie, when he was interrupted by the demand that the motion to go into secret session had the precedence.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

The following is the full report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted in secret session on Friday, from which the injunction of secrecy was removed:

The Committee on *Foreign Relations*, to whom was referred certain resolutions touching the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the United States concerning the property of the latter in South Carolina, and other matters, beg leave respectfully to report that they have duly considered the subjects submitted to them, and recommend the immediate adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That three Commissioners, to be elected by ballot of this Convention, be directed forthwith to proceed to Washington, authorized and empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for *the delivery of the forts, magazines, light houses and other real estate, with their appurtenances, within the limits of South Carolina, and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all other property held by the Government of the United States*, as agent of the Confederated States, of which South Carolina was recently a member: and, generally, to negotiate as to all other measures and arrangements proper to be made and adopted, in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at Washington.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. PORCHER MILLS, Chairman.

GOV. PICKENS' PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24, 1860.

By His Excellency Francis W. Pickens, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina:

Whereas, The good people of this State, in Convention assembled, by an Ordinance, unanimously adopted and ratified, on the Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an Ordinance of the people of this State, adopted on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have thereby dissolved the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America:

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State is, and she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State; and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, this 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, and in the 85th year of the Sovereignty and independence of South Carolina.

F. W. PICKENS.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

A LARGE UNION MEETING—THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

BALTIMORE Thursday, Dec. 27.

A large Union meeting of our best citizens convened to-night, in the Law Buildings and resolved to call a universal town meeting next week. ARCHIBALD STERLING was President. WILLIAM COLLINS, HENRY MAY, WILLIAM PRICE, LAMBERT GITTINGS, HENRY WARFIELD, and others, spoke. The meeting was composed of all parties, and there was intense enthusiasm.

Another large meeting was also held at BARNUM'S, to consider the propriety of calling the Legislature together, independent of the Governor, but nothing definite was agreed upon. Gov. HICKS has been in Baltimore to-day. He remains firm in his determination not to convene the Legislature. He has a letter from Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, and another from Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, both of which are highly important and markedly conservative, breathing unbending devotion to the Union, and hopes of its preservation.

The feeling is rapidly strengthening here, favoring a Central Confederacy of the Northern and Southern Border States, if the Union cannot be eventually saved.

SENATOR BAKER IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 27.

Senator BAKER was publicly received by his friends this afternoon at the Court-house. The hall was densely crowded. In an address occupying three-quarters of an hour in delivery, he expressed the earnest devotion of himself and constituents to the Union, scouted the idea of an independent Pacific Republic, and declared emphatically that the Union should and would be preserved, and the Federal laws executed both North and South. His remarks were warmly applauded.

EXTRA SESSION KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature for the 17th of January, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A meeting of about 150 prominent National Democrats was held at Congress Hall to night, convened by circulars issued by JOHN A. GREEN and Mr. MCMAHON. Forms of petitions were adopted, requesting the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty law of 1840, and to restore the nine-months' Slaveholding law of 1817, to be circulated in each County.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention, to be held in this city on the 17th of January, to confer as to the existing national crisis, and to adopt some line of policy relative thereto.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SUPERIOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—MORE FIRE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—THE ASSESSMENT FOR PAVING FORTY-NINTH-STREET PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO—THE BOARD TO SIT UNTIL JAN. 6—A SUDDEN ADJOURNMENT, &C.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court, setting forth that the recent action of the Common Council, awarding them one of the Supreme Court rooms, was not unjust to the Supreme Court, as it left that Court as well provided for as the Superior Court would be with the new accommodation; and that, when making their application, they little thought they would meet with opposition, because "they had suffered, without complaining, more than all the other Judges of all the other Courts, and only abandoned their rooms after it had been found that they could not transact business in them and live." The reading of the communication was suspended, and the paper was laid on the table.

A communication from the Comptroller was received, asking the transfer of certain sums to meet expenses otherwise unprovided for. The paper was referred to the Finance Committee. A communication was also received from the Comptroller giving the amount necessary to be raised for the Tompkins Market building fund, $17,000, omitted accidentally in a previous communication.

PAYING THE REPORTERS.

A bill of Kempston, Blundell and Roberts, amounting to $150, for reporting proceedings of investigating the charges of Mayor Wood against the Croton Board was presented.

Alderman BRADY objected to paying the reporters. There had been, he said, several applications of this kind recently. He supposed the reporters might as well have a suck at the public teat. The reporters would turn round and call them the biggest thieves and vagabonds in New-York; and when they came to knock at the door, the Aldermen would go down on their knees to them. Because they were reporters of the Press he did not see that they were entitled to any more consideration than any other citizens. This paying reporters to keep their mouths still all the time was wrong, and he for one would not vote for it.

Alderman GENET said he for one was not afraid of the reporters, or of anything the Press could say of him. These reporters did a certain amount of work for the City, and should be paid just as much as any others who did work for the City. The reporters were not responsible for the articles in the editorial columns. If he knew of any reporters of this Board who went out of their way to make scandalous attacks on the Board he would rout them out.

The bill passed by a vote of 9 to 3.

HOW LONG THIS BOARD LASTS.

Alderman BOOLE moved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn till Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Several members objected, and inquired what was the necessity?

Alderman BOOLE said in order to finish their business by Monday.

Alderman PECK (in the Chair) explained that the Counsel to the Corporation had given it as his opinion that the Board could legally hold sessions until the 6th prox.

With this understanding, the motion of Mr. BOOLE was withdrawn.

PAVING FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

Alderman PECK here called Alderman GENET to the Chair, and made a brief address, favoring the confirmation of assessment for paving Forty-ninth-street, in spite of the veto of the Mayor. He said that Mayor WOOD had told the contractor that he was mistaken, and withdrew his objections, but he (the Mayor) had failed to keep his promise.

The assessment was confirmed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor.

The Board concurred in ordering the Street Commissioner to advertise for a new hose-carriage for Hose Company No. 15, to cost $400.

Permission was given to have two of the public gas-lamps placed in front of the United German Lutheran Church, on Sixth-avenue, near Fifteenth-street.

A SUDDEN ADJOURNMENT.

Alderman GENET had by this time aroused the ire of sundry members of the Board by deciding them out of order in attempting to speak—as the Chair claimed at times when, according to parliamentary usage, they had no right to the floor.

Aldermen OWENS, BARRY and BRADY successively protested against what they called the tyranny of the Chair, and Alderman BARRY wanted the permanent Chairman to resume his seat.

Alderman BRADY moved that since members of this Board have no right to speak or make a motion, that this Board do now adjourn, which, to Alderman BRADY's astonishment was carried amid immense merriment.

Alderman OWENS suggested that GENET was not in South Carolina just now.

Before the vote was announced, Alderman BRADY got up and prepared to leave.

Alderman GENET said the gentleman from the Fifth would take his seat or submit to the consequences of the rules which the Chair would enforce.

Alderman BRADY said, "put it on then," but did not desist, and no notice was taken of it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR—A NEW STEAM ENGINE.

At a meeting of this Board, last evening, the following communication was received from the Mayor, in answer to a resolution of the Board:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 27, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: The following preamble and resolution, adopted by your Board, December 24, came to me this day:

"*Whereas*, This Board, on Thursday, Dec. 20, confirmed the Assessment List for paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement; and,

Whereas, It appears that the property owners remonstrated against the same, and said remonstrance not coming to the knowledge of the Board—therefore,

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor or the Acting Mayor be, and is hereby requested to return said papers to this Board for its further action."

MR. WM. J. PECK, the Acting Mayor, having approved the paper referred to during my temporary absence from the City, I am unable to comply with this request. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 16 to 2, in refusing to sustain the Fire Commissioners in disbanding Engine Companies 13 and 21.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to purchase a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 24.

A large number of general orders of minor importance were called up and acted upon, after which the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE MAYOR RETURNED.—The Mayor, who had been suddenly invoked home by numerous telegraphic dispatches, announcing the action of his *locum tenens*, and the Board of Aldermen, returned yesterday, and at 2 P. M. was at his desk administering the oaths of office to the newly-elected City officers. It is presumed that he was not specially pleased at the removal of Mr. PLATT, with whom he had a prolonged interview. Up to 3 o'clock of yesterday Mr. DEVLIN, the newly-appointed Chamberlain, had not filed his bonds, but on Wednesday afternoon he presented himself at the Mayor's office to be sworn in. Col. BURNHAM, to whom the application was made, declined to fill up the constitutional oath, but tendered a blank form, which being filled up by a friend at hand, was signed and sworn to before the Acting Mayor. The mere act of taking the oath does not, however, confirm the tenure of office, the filing of the bond being by some deemed a necessary preliminary to the assumption of office, where security is required. Mr. Devlin will file his bond to-day, and that they will be ample to meet any amount which the City or County may require, will not be denied. Mr. PLATT, however, does not intend to resign his office and its perquisites as readily as did his predecessor. He holds the purse-strings of the City, and the purse contains at present over four millions of dollars,—which is certainly worth a law suit, especially as, in any event, the City must foot the bills.

THE JAPANESE BILL APPROVED.

Among the last official acts of the Mayor *pro tem.*, Mr. PECK, was the signing of the Japanese bill for nearly eighty-four thousand dollars.

SHORT WEIGHT IN COAL.

A coal-dealer named WM. BALL, No. 322 Cherry-street, was brought before the First Marshal yesterday on the complaint of a purchaser of a half ton of coal, and who on weighing it found that he had only 656 pounds. This being considered exceedingly short weight, a brief note from Col. BURNHAM induced a rectification of the error.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—The Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for a Christmas Dinner for the newsboys: From the Howard House, twelve chickens, seven pies, eight loaves of bread, one-half bushel of potatoes, and one box of oranges; from the Astor House, one turkey, one chicken, two loaves of bread, one pie and a lump of butter; Mr. Small, Park-place, one turkey and one pie; A Friend, four chickens; A Lady, three turkeys; Mr. Dean, a piece of roast beef; Mrs. Scribner, ten pounds of currants and five pounds of raisins; collected by Messrs. J. & C. Quirk, No. 35 Fulton-street, $22; A Gentleman, $1; received per J. Macy, Children's Aid Society, $10. About $20 of the above is reserved for the purpose of furnishing a Christmas Tree on New-Year's night with prizes for the boys of useful articles of wearing apparel, such as jackets, pants, boots, shoes, caps, &c. The poor boys enjoyed the good cheer provided by their considerate and generous friends socially and gratefully. They partook of their banquet with as much propriety and good feeling as would have marked any gathering of respectable citizens, and the scene as they sat at the ample board was joyous and animating. The humane friends of this institution, who have not had the opportunity of contributing to the Christmas dinner, may now be glad to send in a New-Year's gift for the Christmas Tree.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and received the resignation of Capt. MCKELVEY, who for some months past had been in command of the Police force in the Twentieth Ward. Capt. MCKELVEY had been under suspension for a few days, pending the investigation of charges seriously affecting his moral character. Capt. WALLING, late of the Detective force, has taken the place thus made vacant, the Commissioners deeming that the disorganization of Police matters which has existed for some time in the Precinct in question, required the services of an experienced and capable officer to correct abuses and restore order. Patrolman THOMAS HOUSTON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, also tendered his resignation, to take effect at a future day. JAMES MCGIVEN was appointed patrolman, and assigned to the Seventeenth Precinct. ABRAHAM S. HOTCHKISS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was dismissed for violation of the rules and regulations. Patrolman THEBO was placed on the retired list.

DR. LORD'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Dr. LORD on representative women last evening at Clinton Hall, drew together quite a large audience, who were treated to one of the Doctor's most instructive discourses, Madame DE STAEL being selected as the particular type of representative women for the occasion. Her parentage, education, marriages and wonderful career, as well as a glance at nearly all the remarkable women and men of her time, enchained the attention of the audience for an hour and a half. At the conclusion the lecturer indulged in a vein of pungent satire on much of the shallow and pretentious literature of our times, in the shape of stories and novels for the millions, by both male and female authors.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—An election was held on Wednesday evening the 26th inst., at the Armory of the Second Company, Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of their Captain, (SHALER,) to the post of Major of the Regiment. It resulted as follows: First Lieut. Emmons Clarke was elected Captain; Second Lieut. Noah L. Farnham was elected First Lieutenant in place of Clark, promoted; Second Sergeant Edward Bernard was elected Second Lieutenant in place of Farnham, promoted; and Ex-Sergeant Joseph E. Macfarland was elected Second Sergeant in place of Bernard, promoted.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—The fifteenth annual commemoration of the foundation of this Society was celebrated last evening at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. The exercises were of a purely literary character. Whilst awarding the highest praise to each of the young gentlemen who essayed their ambitious scholarship and classic culture before an audience of applauding and predetermined friends, it might seem invidious to specify any individual effort. Suffice it to say that all were good, and that none fell below the scope of intelligent criticism.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; A. B. Olin, of Troy; D. W. E. Taylor, of the U. S. A., and Col. C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, and J. Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. A. Ward, of Philadelphia; E. W. Leonard, of San Francisco, and H. M. Parrott, of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Howard, of N. T.; N. C. Preston, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Morris Asch, F. W. Paul, R. Knox, R. Hunter McGrath, and Dr. Samuel B. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. J. J. Holcrome, of the steamship *City of Manchester*, and G. W. Van Camp, of Quebec, are at the Everett House.

Col. Armitage, of Florida, and Dr. De Witt, of Saugerties, are at the Union-place Hotel.

D. J. Fignett and J. R. Maxwell, of Alabama; A. McCook, of the U. S. A., and J. Metzger, of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Macomber, of U. S. Marine Corps, is at the Hotel St. Germain.

J. D. Manney, of Valparaiso, S. A., is at the Albemarle House.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The weather has been very wet. COTTON—The sales to-day have been 5,500 bales. Middling Uplands at 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 4c.@5c. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. FLOUR—Ohio $5 25. CORN—65c.@75c. PROVISIONS very dull. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. Exchange on London ½@2 premium; on New-York, ⅛@8 discount.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR in good demand at $5 40 for Superfine, but holders demand an advance. WHISKY active at 14c. Hogs in light supply; sales 1,200 at $5 00@$5 90; at the close sales unimportant and prices held at $5 75@$5 90. MESS PORK at $14 75@$15. BULK MEATS at 5¾c.@7¾c. LARD, in kegs, 9¾c. Money Market—At the close the demand increasing. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at ¾ ₱ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 35,000 bushels, at 80c. for No. 1; 75c.@76c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady; sales 17,000 bushels, at 31c., in store. OATS firm. *Receipts*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York firm, at 10@11 ₱ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

THE RECENT FIRE NEW-ORLEANS.

HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire which occurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. BLESSEY, No. 74 Poydras-street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your CHAMPION SAFES. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD V. CARTWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "PATENT CHAMPIONS," at the Poydras-street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. BLESSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

HERRING & CO.. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.—As skating is just now all the rage, and as there are many persons who can't skate that want to learn, we publish the following practical directions for their benefit in fulfillment of our promise in yesterday's TIMES:

RULE 1. Go to the "Central Park Skate Emporium" and buy a good pair of skates.

RULE 2. Advise your friend to do the same, (skaters should always go in pairs in case of accident.

RULE 3. Observe the first two rules strictly.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Sometimes in order to make a very accomplished skater a little practice on the ice is necessary. Should the ice not behave itself, or offer any obstacles whatever, the best thing to do is to pound it with your head.

CONQUEST & WALKER, hardware dealers,
474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

P. S.—We have at last discovered why the big pond at the Park is not frozen sufficiently to skate on and will publish the reason in to-morrow's TIMES. Be sure and get an early copy.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatism and Tic douloureux speedily cured by HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Pills and Ointment. The Ointment soothes the irritable nerves and muscles by relaxing spasms and subduing pain, while the Pills strengthen the debilitated constitution.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY HATS.—The last sensation comes in the shape of the elegant Hats for New Year's just issued by that Garibaldi of Hatters, KNOX, whose Temple of Fashion is on the northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway. In making New Year's calls gentlemen generally retain their hats in their hands; something particularly neat and recherché is therefore necessary. KNOX is just the man to fulfil these conditions.

[Advertisement.]

BERRE & Co., No. 156 Broadway,

Invites special attention to their
NEW STYLES FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG GENTS' HOLIDAY HATS.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—IMLAY.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Thomas Gulon, D. D., Mr. G. LUDOVIC BENNETT and Miss ISABEL, daughter of the late William H. Imlay, of Hartford, Conn.

SHORT—KELLOGG.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. D. H. Short, Mr. CHARLES G. SHORT, of Ridgefield, Conn., to Miss LAURA E KELLOGG, of the former place.

ODELL—HAIGHT.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, John Y. Haight, by Rev. Mr. Shiland, Mr. J. J. ODELL, of New-York City, to Miss PHEBE H. HAIGHT, of Chappaqua.

DIED.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. OLIVER, son of James D. Oliver, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 63 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

ELLIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, after a short illness, BENJAMIN ELLIS, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1½ P. M., from No. 138 East Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, suddenly, CARLISLE T. WEEKS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons, Matthew Henry, Carlyle T., Jr., and George W., and also the friends of his brothers, Nathaniel, Samuel, Jacob and Benjamin T. Weeks, and his brother-in-law, S. C. Burdett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 1st-av., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FANNING.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, of croup, JOSEPH BREWSTER, youngest child of John H. and Mary B. Fanning, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 5th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CROMWELL.—In this City, on Fifth Day evening, 27th inst., ELIZABETH T. CROMWELL, wife of Daniel Cromwell, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Allen-st., on First Day, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, suddenly, JAMES NEILL, aged 47 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 371

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2994. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Progress of the Rebellion in South Carolina.

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney Occupied by the State Troops.

The Palmetto Flag Flying from the Custom-house and Post-office.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT CHARLESTON

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The South Carolina Commissioners Demand the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

What is Thought of Major Anderson's Movement.

Action of the House Special Committee.

A Caucus of Members from the Border States.

A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE AND CASTLE PINCKNEY.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom-house and Post-office.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney.

A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were taken possession of by the South Carolina military last evening.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Capt. HUMPHREYS still holds possession of the Arsenal.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State, to hold peaceable possession of these forts, and for the purpose of protecting the Government property.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peaceably surrendered. There was no collision. None was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these forts.

The excitement is subsiding.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

It is generally understood that the telegraph office at Charleston was in the hands of the citizens of that place last night, and that nothing excepting what they chose was allowed to be sent until this morning about 10 o'clock.

Mr. HOLT, the Postmaster-General, has sent orders to the Sub-Treasurer at Charleston to remit all the balance—$35,000, on the Post-office account—in his possession, immediately, to the credit of that Department. If this order is not complied with at once, he will demand of the Federal Government to enforce his orders. He is also determined, as before suggested, to suppress mail matter to and from South Carolina if the mails are interfered with in that State.

The Cabinet broke up to night, after a five hours' session, without coming to any conclusion relative to the disposition of the troops at Charleston. The impression prevailed that a conflict was inevitable. Secretary TOUCEY and Mr. HOLT, Postmaster-General, urged defence; the others a further evacuation if necessary.

The South Carolina Commissioners communicated to President BUCHANAN the first information he had of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, and expressed their indignation at the violation of the understanding on the part of the Federal Government. Intense excitement prevails here, and many rumors are current. One says that ANDERSON is to be removed; another, still more ridiculous, that he is to reoccupy Fort Moultrie. I have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet came to no conclusion on the subject, but adjourned to allow the President to attend a dinner party.

A dispatch received to-night by a member of the Cabinet says that troops are pouring into Charleston from all directions.

The opinion was expressed by a prominent member of the Cabinet to-night to me, that war is begun. Georgia troops, at last accounts, were coming in to join the South Carolina forces.

The Cabinet is in session again to night.

Secretary FLOYD assures me that ANDERSON had no orders sustaining his act. I still believe that he acts strictly within the scope of the President's secret instructions to him. I have good ground for this, which agrees strictly with the assurances given by the President to Mrs. ANDERSON, that no harm should come to her husband.

The conveyances of news being entirely in the hands of South Carolina, ANDERSON'S statement may change the entire aspect of affairs.

No conclusion with regard to ANDERSON has been arrived at yet in the Cabinet.

I learn from Charleston that the proposed State Loan of $400,000 is already parceled out among the wealthiest men of the State, mainly in Charleston, and that each one is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered *disaffected*. It will be a *forced* loan as thoroughly as was ever any loan during the French Revolution or during the chronic revolutions of Mexico. The truth is, the secession movement is in the hands of the *mob*,—and the planters, merchants, and other men of substance, are powerless against them. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while in Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Commissioners from South Carolina were in conference with them.

The Commissioners demand that the troops be withdrawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

Another statement, which seems to be truthful, is, that the South Carolina Commissioners, in view of the alleged stipulation on the part of the President, that the garrisons of Charleston harbor should not be augmented, nor the military status of the ports changed, requested the President to inform them whether Major ANDERSON'S movement was in consequence of any order issued by him or from the War Department. The President responded negatively, and added that Major ANDERSON had acted on his own responsibility. The Commissioners then requested the President to remand Major ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie; but on this point there was no conclusion when the Cabinet adjourned.

The above statement was obtained from a source believed to be reliable, but there is no means of verifying its absolute credibility.

The Cabinet continued in session nearly six hours, and it is certain that it adjourned until to-morrow without coming to a conclusion on the affairs of South Carolina before them.

The act of Major ANDERSON is generally commended, for, among other reasons, that while Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might provoke the assault of a mob, the impregnable defence of Fort Sumter placed it beyond such contingency, as it could be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, thus avoiding an immediate collision.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The news received from Charleston this evening produced an intense excitement. The overt act, in the opinion of many, has been committed, and the military here are ready and willing to go to the assistance of South Carolina.

THE GUNS AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Troy *Arena* this morning publishes a letter from Gen. WOOL, stating that the Watervliet Arsenal is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that on the 9th of the present month ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary FLOYD to G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, Geo., and were shipped from the arsenal on the 14th inst. The price was $2 50 for each musket.

The gun-carriages at the arsenal, designed for the Pittsburgh guns, have not yet been removed.

THE CHARLESTON FORTIFICATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF FORTS SUMTER AND JOHNSON.

The following description of these fortifications, which we find in the Charleston *Mercury*, was published *previous* to the recent *coup de main* of Major ANDERSON:

"Fort Sumter is built upon an artificial island, at the entrance of our harbor. The foundation being of stone, it must be of the strongest nature. That portion of the fort above the water-line is of brick and concrete of the most solid character. Its plan is a truncated pentagon, with one side parallel to the adjoining shore, thus presenting an angle to the channel. Of the truncated angles the eastern, western and northern are simply formed into *Pan-coupées*, whilst the other two are formed of two small faces, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the sides of the pentagon. At each intersection of the small faces is a sally-port. The height of the parapet above the water-line is sixty feet. On the eastern and western sides are the barracks for the privates, mess-hall, kitchen, &c. On the southern side are the officers' quarters, which are finished in very handsome style.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service, arranged in three tiers, the two lower being casemates and the upper barbette guns. The casemate guns are those which are fired from an embrasure in the scarp walls, and are protected from the enemy's shells by an arched bomb-proof covering overhead; the barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the cannoniers to the fire of the enemy, although, in this instance, the height of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order: The heaviest guns, such as the 32 and 64 pounders, on the first tier; 24 and 32 pounders, on the second tier; Columbiads (8 and 10 inch) and heavy sea coast mortars on the top of the ramparts.

The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side: which side is further protected by musketry, for which loopholes are cut in the Scarp Wall. The number of each kind of gun *is about* thirty 64-pounders; the same number of 32-pounders; forty 24-pounders; ten of each calibre of Columbiad; ten 13-inch and ten 10-inch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand (4,000) pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred (4,300) pounds of shell at each discharge.

On the terra-parade plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are situated on the inner sides of the sally ports, and *contain, at present, 40 000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell.* The landing to the fort is on the southern, or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting towards the shore, and also extending the length of that face.

This fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. It is at present so far completed that, with a little temporary work, it could be made so strong as to defy any attack by a fleet of large vessels. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made—for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown way—and even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

This concludes the brief sketch of a fort, which is a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering. *The whole work has been conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the engineers, and is worthy to occupy the prominent position that it holds.* In conclusion, we take occasion to allude to one point of especial beauty—the construction of the arches—of which there are nearly every variety—the "Full Centre," the "Segment," the "Groined," the "Askew," and the "Rampant"—and to add that the walls at their base are 12 feet thick, and at the top 8½ feet thick.

FORT JOHNSON.

The position of this old fort, which is of the utmost importance as a connecting point in the defence of the harbor, has been considered by the highest military authority as the key to all the defensive works in the harbor. Against the attack of forces by land, or a boat attack by the Stono River, it must be considered an essential element of defence. So soon, then, as the State of South Carolina assumes the control of the harbor fortifications, no time should be lost before a permanent fortification is commenced here. If time does no admit of a substantial work being built, a field-work of earth and timber, to mount sixty guns, could be erected in a very short time, which would offer a respectable defence against any probable land attack, and furnish at the same time a heavy battery against shipping.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MAJ. ANDERSON'S MOVEMENT.

A SALUTE IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The citizens of Wilmington are firing a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Maj. ANDERSON and his gallant band.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

We give below extracts from various papers commenting upon the movement of Maj. ANDERSON:

From the Boston Courier.

We must own that the news of the transaction in Charleston harbor was learned by us yesterday with a prouder beating of the heart. *We could not but feel once more that we had a country*—a fact which has been to a certain degree in suspense for some weeks past. What is given up for the moment is of no consequence, provided the one point stands out clear, that *the United States means to maintain its position where its rights exist, and that its officers, civil and military, intend to discharge their duty.* The concentration of the disposable force in Charleston harbor in a defensible post is thus a bond of union. It is a decisive act, calculated to rally the national heart. * * We are not disposed to allow the Union to be broken up for grievances of South Carolina, which might be settled within the Union; and if there is to be any fighting, we prefer it within, rather than without. The abandonment of Fort Moultrie was obviously a necessary act, in order to carry into effect the purpose contemplated with such an inferior force as that under the command of Maj. ANDERSON.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

If anybody ever doubted Maj. ANDERSON'S eminent military capacity, that doubt must be dispelled by the news that we publish in another column. Of his own accord, without orders from Washington, but acting on the discretion which an officer in an independent command always possesses, Maj. ANDERSON, commander of the defences of Charleston harbor, transports his troops to the key of his position, Fort Sumter, against which no gun can be laid which is not itself commanded by a 10-inch columbiad in the embrazures of that octagon citadel. This rapid, unexpected manœuvre has disconcerted treason, and received the highest military commendation in the country.

Brave Major of Artillery, true servant of your country, soldier of penetrating and far seeing genius, when the right is endangered by fraud or force, at the proper time the needed man is always provided. The spirit of the age provides him, and he always rewards the emergency. WASHINGTON, GARIBALDI, ANDERSON.

From the Baltimore American.

The announcement of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter, was received with various expressions of opinion, but the predominant one was a feeling of admiration for the determined conduct and military skill of Col. ANDERSON in abandoning an indefensible position, and, by a strategetic *coup de main* which has reversed the whole position of affairs, transferring his force to Fort Sumter, the strongest of the Charleston fortifications, and the key of its defences. Col. ANDERSON is believed to have acted in this matter without special orders, but as he has charge of all the forts, the disposition of the force under his command is a matter in regard to which he may be supposed to have full authority.

From the Baltimore Exchange.

Concerning the object of the movement of Major ANDERSON, we can, as at present informed, say little. But whether he acted in pursuance of orders from head-quarters, or consulted merely his own judgment, the step he has taken must be conceded to have been a wise and prudent one. He could not, with the force under his command, have defended both Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, and by retiring to the one which is not only the strongest in itself, but in the key of the position, he has rendered an attack upon his post less probable than it was before, and has placed himself in a better situation to resist it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The House Committee of Thirty-three had a long session to-day. Territorial matters did not come up. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to propose an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that no future amendments of it in regard to Slavery shall be made, unless proposed by a Slave State, and ratified by all the States.

This was carried, all the members of the Committee voting for it except TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire; KELLOGG, of Illinois, and WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin. They took strong ground against it in speeches, urging as their reasons that they regarded it as an insult to the North to require them to give a constitutional pledge for their honesty and good behavior; that no Republican at the North has proposed to interfere with Slavery in the States; that the Republican Platform expressly repudiated any such idea, and guaranteed each State against invasion, and that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN ought to have the opportunity, as other Administrations had done, to develop its policy without first being put under bonds to keep the peace. The discussion was very lively. It appears to be the general opinion among Republicans that the three dissenting members will be sustained by the people, when they come to understand it. COWIN spoke at some length, supporting the resolution. The Southern and Northern members talked freely together. COBB, of Alabama, thinks that everything can now be settled.

It seems still to be a matter of general surprise that these compromise measures should come from Mr. ADAMS, who has always been notoriously radical, but it is explained probably by the fact that, coming from such a source, they will be more likely to have a good effect. While all, especially the Republicans, claim that this resolution means nothing more than the present guarantees of the Constitution, several Southern men are willing to accept it.

The SENATE Committee of Thirteen broke up today without accomplishing anything, after coming to the conclusion that they could not agree.

A caucus of members from the Border States, held a session at WILLARD'S to-night. It is generally understood that one or two members from Virginia and Arkansas went into the caucus with the evident purpose of preventing harmony. Everybody expresses great hope for a compromise among those who were engaged in the caucus.

The manner in which the frauds in the Interior Department were discovered, now appears to be that FULLER, the second Auditor, suspecting something wrong, refused to pass Secretary THOMPSON'S statement or certificate to the Treasury without the bonds or securities to compare with the same. It then became apparent that the fraud must be exposed, and BAILEY divulged it to FLOYD, who refused to protect him; and then to THOMPSON, who exposed the entire thing. The whole affair is lost sight of, however, in the excitement caused by ANDERSON'S movements at Charleston.

SOUTTER, President of the Bank of the Republic, New-York, and Commodore VANDERBILT, have sent word to RUSSELL to-day, if he needed aid from them in any way to let them know it. A similar message came from a prominent Boston banker. He feels contented, but his quarters in jail are outrageous. He has received dispatches from Lexington, Kentucky, and Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, offering any amount of aid. An indignation meeting has been called at Lexington, by nearly all the prominent men of the town, in RUSSELL'S behalf.

Secretary FLOYD'S time is so engrossed upon the matter of the forts to-day, that he has had no time to attend to the fraud matter. He assures me that his Department shall be thoroughly investigated and exonerated. Whether he will demand this himself, or leave it to a Special House Committee, is not known as yet. Unfortunately for him, circumstances point now strongly against that Department.

Some members of the Administration complain that RUSSELL'S quarters are more honorably attended than the President's receptions. Secretary THOMPSON expressed to Hon. Mr. WOODSON and Major PHELPS today his entire confidence in RUSSELL'S innocence, and yet half a million dollars bail is demanded. RUSSELL, it seems, will have no difficulty in giving it. His friends charge the tyranny of the prosecution to the fact that RUSSELL favored DOUGLAS' election.

The House Committee to investigate the frauds, have been at work, but nothing special is accomplished. The proceedings were strictly private.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Senate's Select Committee of Thirteen had before them to-day Mr. DOUGLAS' proposition, as presented to that body on the 24th of December; also one by Mr. BIGLER, viz.: the establishment by the Constitution of the line of 36° 30'; eight Territorial Governments to be established north and four south of that line, the geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter; when each Territory has population sufficient for one representative in Congress, it is to be admitted as a State by a proclamation of the President, thus removing the question from Congress; Slavery to be interdicted north, and tolerated south of that line. The Committee also considered the proposition of Mr. RICE—the establishment of a similar line; to admit all the territory north of this line as one State, to be called Washington, and all the territory south of this line as one State, to be called Jefferson, and admitted with Slavery. All these were rejected. The Committee, finding they cannot agree on any recommendation, will report to the Senate at an early day.

The House Select Committee considered the proposition of Mr. ADAMS, (Mass.)—an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Congress from passing a law, interfering with Slavery in the States where it exists. It was agreed to by nearly an unanimous vote, the several dissentients considering that the Constitution already gives that security.

About seventy-five Border State Congressmen met in caucus to-night. Senator CRITTENDEN presided, and Messrs. COLFAX and BARRETT were the Secretaries.

The following propositions were offered:

By Mr. BARRETT—Eleven amendments to the Constitution on the Slavery question.

By Mr. PRYOR—That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force, would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of republican liberty.

By Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—The Crittenden resolutions.

By Mr. COLFAX—That the laws of the Union should be inforced and the union of the States maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution.

By Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as a paramount consideration.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. COX, PAYNE, SMITH of Virginia, CLEMENS, SHERMAN, STAUNTON, COLFAX, NOEL, HINCHMAN, MONTGOMERY, MCCLERNAND, HARRIS of Virginia, and HARRIS of Maryland, participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a Committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them, if they agreed. Adjourned.

The proposals for the five millions in Treasury Notes, under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The bids were for less than $2,500,000, at an average of 12 per cent. interest, as follows:

		per cent.
Thomas J. Warner, of New-York, and others, take	$50,000	25
Field and McLane, of New-York	25,000	12
Field and McLane, of New-York	25,000	15
Field and McLane, of New-York	5,000	30
John Bains, of the City of Washington	3,500	6
John J. Wright, of New-York	4,000	7
James F. Langdon, of Vermont	5,000	9¾
James F. Langdon, of Vermont	5,000	19¾
Amos Townsend, Cashier New-Haven Bank	10,000	8
Amos Townsend, Cashier New-Haven Bank	10,000	9
Amos Townsend, Cashier New-Haven Bank	5,000	8⅝
Samuel Deebe, of New-York	4,000	8
Wm. E. Brown, of New-York	1,000	7
Wm. E. Brown, of New-York	1,500	8
J. F. Huntington, of New-York	50,000	18
J. F. Huntington, of New-York	25,000	24
Bank of Commerce, New-York, for self and others	1,500 000	12
D. M. Swann, New-York	10,000	18
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn.	7,000	8
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn.	9,000	8⅛
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn.	10,000	9
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn.	10.000	10
R. L. & A. Stewart, New-York	116.000	12
R. L. & A. Stewart, New-York	80,000	12
R. L. & A. Stewart, New-York	56,000	12
Edward J. King, New-York	5,000	10
Edward J. King, New-York	5,000	12
Field & McLean, New-York	10,000	36
Field & McLean, New-York	70,000	24
C. T. Carleton, New-York	30,000	25
G. S. Bishop	10.000	9
G. S. Bishop	20,000	9⅛
G. S. Bishop	20.000	10
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25 000	12
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25,000	15
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25,000	18
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25.000	21
F. P. James & Co., New-York	100,000	24
George H. Norman	20,000	8⅛
Sayre & Brother	3.000	10
Levi Hasbrouck	2,000	8
Wm. B. Slocum, New-York	1,000	10¼

No awards have yet been made, the Secretary of the Treasury having the bids under advisement.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of South Carolina in respect to the Executive Department," was passed in the secret session of the Convention yesterday.

It provides as follows:

First—That the Governor have power to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and agents of foreign Powers; to conduct negotiations with foreign Powers; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to nominate all officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to appoint Ambassadors, public Ministers and Consuls as the General Assembly may previously direct, and also all other officers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided for by law; to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary; provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the Convention that all treaties, directions for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, etc., be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

Second—That the Governor immediately appoint four persons with the advise and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor, shall form a council to be called "the Executive Council," whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

All obligations of secresy in regard to the above ordinance were withdrawn.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Convention met at noon.

Mr. RHETT spoke of the report of the Committee who had had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He said the object was to insure a speedy organization for a permanent protection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last active in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of Representatives to the General Convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of Confederation for a Provisional Government.

In the secret session yesterday, Mr MEMMINGER, to whom had been referred the resolutions of the Convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance, that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of its secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established, or notice of intention be given of expatriation; also, that all free whites born within the territory of the State, or those born outside the territory, whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizen; also, persons from any one of the United States, who, within twelve months from the secession of this State, shall reside within its territory, with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen; also, that citizens of other States, coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of secession, and actually residing seven months, with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, all free whites entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

SECESSION MEETING AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 28.

A large meeting assembled here last night, in the African Church, to give an expression of opinion on the present crisis. Several speeches were made, some favoring prompt secession measures, and others a resort to negotiation.

Resolutions were adopted approving of a call for a State Convention, to adopt measures to secure the rights of the State, in the Confederacy or out of it, and in the event of dissolution to provide for her assuming her just share of the debts and obligations, and for securing to her a just share of the property, privileges and munitions of the United States; reprobating any attempt at coercion, and declaring that such attempt would lead to war, and deprecating the seizure of forts by any seceding States before the formation of a new Confederacy, unless such seizure, in the opinion of the seceding State, be essential to her safety.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28.

Twelve out of twenty-two of the Maryland State Senators are now in secret session at BARNUM'S, in obedience to a secret call, for the purpose of consulting and uniting in an address to Gov. HICKS, again urging him to convene the Legislature. It is understood that if the Governor refuses, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House will eventually unite and convene the Legislature, independent of the Governor. The excitement continues.

THE MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28.

The meeting at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession meeting, was an informal meeting of merchants, members of the bar, and others, to devise such measures as might be deemed necessary to preserve the honor and interest of Maryland in the present threatening aspect of affairs. It was composed of conservative, Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted gave an impression to some that it was of an opposite character.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Dec. 28.

In forty-three Counties heard from, fifty delegates in favor of immediate State secession have been elected, and thirty-five classed as coöperationists. Two-thirds of the latter are for secession in coöperation with the other Cotton States. The other third is divided into those who require the cooperation of a majority, and of those that require all the Slave States. Eight Counties are to be heard from, entitled to fourteen delegates.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., dated the 24th inst., show that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the State Convention will go for immediate secession.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Dec. 28.

All is quiet here, and business dull. Most of the members of the Legislature have gone home.

Meetings are being held in various counties, at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is well nigh gone.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28.

Gov. MORGAN to-day issued a proclamation for the observance of the 4th of January next as a day of fasting and prayer. He recommends the people of the State on that day to implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe "to dispel the cloud pregnant with evil which now casts its dark shadow over our land, and that He will preserve and strengthen those fraternal bonds, and that Union formed in the midst of revolution, and cemented with the blood of patriots in the struggle which gave us a name among the nations of the earth, and that He will renew and warm within us those sentiments of love and affection which have hitherto characterised us as a nation."

UNION MEETING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Dec. 28.

An immense and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here to-day. It was addressed by Hon. NEILL S. BROWN and others. Resolutions were passed opposing separate State secession; against coercion, and favoring a Convention of the Southern States to demand their rights, and if refused to take immediate action.

THE REIGN OF TERROR BEGUN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It has been noticed and wondered at that the South Carolina Legislature and Convention have as yet devised no means to raise the money indispensable to carry on a separate national existence, with the exception of the Loan of $400,000, and that nothing is published in regard to the takers of that. But there is a phase of this matter, which is sedulously concealed from Northern ears and eyes. It is beginning to leak out now through private but reliable information, that merchants and other men of property *are compelled by threats of personal violence to become subscribers to the State Loan.* Some who were told that unless they paid $1,000 each, their houses would be torn down over their heads, have paid it and then fled for their own safety and that of their families, to cities farther North. It is also reported, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the report, that a *tax has been privately levied on Slaveholders, of $10 per head for each Slave* owned by them,—a tax so onerous that, in some cases, the Slaves will be confiscated and sold in order to meet it. Of course all this is kept carefully out of the published news, and official proceedings. Those "Secret Sessions" which the Convention is daily holding doubtless take cognizance of these and similar matters. It shows to what straits the Secessionists have already reduced themselves, and how they are sowing the seed of discontent among their own adherents.

VIEWS OF THURLOW WEED ON THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* thus closes an article vindicating its course in urging compromise on the Slavery question for the sake of the Union:

"If our Republican friends would but turn their attention from the 'dead past' to the 'living present,' with an intelligent appreciation of all that the lesson teaches, our differences would cease. We only differ in this, viz.: That with the election of a Republican President, *the issues upon which his success was mainly based, became obsolete—obsolete, because, until we acquire more territory, the conflict between Freedom and Slavery is over.* The moment the ballot-boxes closed, on the 6th day of November, the freedom of Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New-Mexico, &c., &c., was assured. *The work was finished, and however vehemently our friends may keep stumping, their fires will go out, and until fresh fuel is furnished, cannot be rekindled.* The idea of sustaining the Republican Party upon questions that have been argued and decided, is as preposterous as to expect to reap wheat or harvest corn from fields in which seed was neither sown or planted. Let us, then, gather instruction from the 'dead past,' but as men of sense, deal with the 'living present.'

With such a Fugitive Slave law as the Constitution demands, freeman would be protected, and the necessity for Personal Liberty laws would no longer exist. Thus both questions are disposed of.

We are reminded, constantly, of the perfections of the 'Chicago Platform.' It was and is a good, strong, broad 'Platform,' one on which all might stand, and on which more than a million of electors did and do stand. But while it was just what the occasion required, it was not omniscient, and could not foresee all that might occur. Shall we, then, because emergencies arise and issues offer, not provided for in our platform, refuse or hesitate to meet them? Shall we ignore startling facts, and neglect to prepare for scenes which are to deluge the country in blood, carnage, and rapine, because we do not find the line of duty marked out upon our 'Platform?' What we mean by *preparation*, is, to set ourselves voluntarily, cheerfully, and wholly anew, on the questions involved, so that when the shock comes the whole North will meet it, shoulder to shoulder, all hearts responding to the cry of 'UNION, now and FOREVER.'"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

ALDERMEN STRONG AND GREEN ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM—NEW GRANT FOR A RAILROAD.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. Nearly the whole session was occupied in receiving reports. The Special Committee to whom was referred, for investigation, the charges against Alderman STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward, who, it was alleged, connived at the leasing of a lot corner of South Second and Fourth streets, belonging to the city, for a long term of years at a nominal rent, reported that the Alderman deserved the censure of the Board for his conduct in this matter; that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to take the necessary steps to retain possession of the property; that the Comptroller neglected his duty in leasing the property without personally understanding the subject. The report provoked a lengthy debate.

The resolutions censuring Alderman STRONG and the Comptroller were voted down by a large majority, as the facts did not warrant the conclusion arrived at by the Committee. The resolution directing the property to be retained by the city, if it can be done legally, was adopted.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Alderman GREEN, of the Tenth Ward, (certifying to bills for cleaning the streets before the work was done,) reported that they had investigated the matter, and that the Alderman was in no way deserving of the censure which the finding of a bill by the Grand Jury would seem to imply. The report was adopted.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of granting the petition of the Coney Island Railroad Company, for permission to run horse cars from the city lines, through Fifteenth street to Tenth avenue, thence to Ninth-street, through Ninth-street to Smith-street, through Smith-street to and across Fulton-avenue to Jay-street, through Jay-street to York-street, through York and Prospect streets to Main street, through Main-street to Catharine Ferry. The report was adopted.

The Board adjourned to one week from next Monday night.

ACCIDENT.—Ex-Judge GREENWOOD, while viewing the interior of the Academy of Music, on Thursday, by a mis-step fell headforemost to the floor, by which he had his collar-bone broken. District-Attorney WINSLOW, who was with him at the time, caused him to be conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by his physician.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Political Rumors—Washoe Mines—Discovery of a Coal Mine—News from the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Pony Express passed at 9:30 P. M. on the 27th. Her advices are dated at San Francisco, Dec. 15, 3:40 P. M.

The California news is not important.

Judge BALDWIN has sent in his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect Jan. 1.

The political rumor finds considerable credence that Gen. J. A. MCDOUGALL, Hon. J. W. MCCORKLE and RICHARD P. HAMMOND have formed a combination to use their united influence with the Douglas Democracy to elect Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL to the United States Senate this Winter; Mr. HAMMOND, Governor of the State next Summer; and Mr. MCCORKLE to the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. LATHAM'S term. The programme will meet with strong opposition within the Douglas ranks. The two strongest candidates for the Senatorship this Winter appear to be Gen. MCDOUGALL and Gen DENVER.

The organization of a Joint Stock Company to open the Washoe silver mines is among the most notable features of the times. As often as two or three times per week, some Company, with a nominal capital stock ranging all the way from $500,000 up to several millions, file articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, elects officers, and appear to be earnestly preparing to commence silver mining. Some of these comprise men of wealth and character, while many are doubtless stock-jobbing operations.

Some fine specimens of coal, resembling in appearance the West Hartley coal, are on exhibition at San Francisco, and purport to have been brought from a newly-discovered mine, about 80 miles from Carson Valley, where a company have claimed 3,000 acres of land, covering the mine, and are preparing to commence developing. The coal is very much needed in the Washoe silver mines, as other kinds of fuel for smelting purposes are scarce and difficult of access. The Keystone Company, who have been some months engaged in opening a copper mine in Calaveras County, claim to have struck, during the past week, the richest vein ever discovered on the Pacific coast, being nearly as pure as the best copper on Lake Superior. The vein was struck 35 feet below the surface, and appears to be inexhaustible. Arrangements are making to ship the ore to Baltimore, and it is believed it can be put in the Eastern markets cheaper than the Lake Superior article.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to 30th ult., and telegraphic dates to 3 P. M. of 3d inst., via Fort Kearney, was telegraphed from Carson Valley yesterday, and will arrive at San Francisco by the Sacramento boat to-night. The patronage of this Express is increasing under the influence of regular trips. The last out-going Express took 175 letters from San Francisco, and 34 letters from Sacramento, many of them double letters, paying $5 each. To-day the Express will take about 85 letters from San Francisco.

On the 13th, a solemn and imposing Mass was performed at the San Francisco Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in defence of the Pope in the recent Italian war. The Archbishop was assisted by quite a force of attendant priests. At the conclusion attention was called to the address of condolence and relief to the Pope, for which signatures and material aid were solicited.

A copy of the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, dated Nov. 1, has reached San Francisco *via* Victoria. The news is four days later than previous advices.

A complete change in the American Consulate office was made at Honolulu on the 27th of October. G. W. BARDEN, Consul, and T. T. DOUGHERTY, Deputy Consul, were removed, pursuant to orders from Washington, and F. L. HAWKS appointed to the latter position. The latter appointment was followed by the removal of the Physician and Surveyor of the Hospital.

Commercial matters at the Island continued gloomy. Whalers' bills, 5 ₱ cent. discount; money, 2 ₱ cent. per month interest since the 11th of October.

Eleven whalers had entered Honolulu, declaring an average catch of 450 barrels.

The *Advertiser* publishes a letter showing that recent changes in the commercial policy of the Kingdom was having the effect to drive the whaling business to San Francisco.

The brig *Hero*, 28 days from Petropaulovski in Adriatic Russia, arrived at Honolulu on the 31st of October. She spoke the whale-ship *Euphrates* in lat. 46° North, with 1,000 bbls. of oil, bound to Honolulu. Business was reported inactive at Petropaulovski and Niccolofski, which at the latter place was owing to a want of opportunities for the carriage of goods to the interior, and limited demand for foreign merchandise among natives.

Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 29, ship *Storm King*, San Francisco, and sailed 31st for Hong Kong.

The ship *Rapid* had been chartered to load guano for the Atlantic States, at $16 per ton, by the Phœnix Island Guano Company.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

There is no business doing whatever in any department of trade. The weather is bad, and the shipment of goods to the interior much interrupted. There have been several arrivals, but fresh imports do not invite buyers. If any orders exist to realize upon goods for Eastern account, a compliance with them in the present condition of trade is out of the question. Grain comes in very sparingly, and insufficient to make it any object for export. Buyers offer for a limited demand for consumption. Prices of Wheat and Flour droop for the filling of such orders. There is nothing new in Freights; rates are nominally lower. Money

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Rebellion in Hungary—The Struggle in Hesse—German Necrology—Thanksgiving in Berlin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

The telegraph will have already informed you that Hungary is in a state of rebellion, and about to be placed under martial law. According to all reports which we have thus far received, the outbreak is immature and disconnected. Leaders, plans, even wishes, seem to be wanting. The Imperial Eagle is torn down or painted out on the doors of the tobacco shops, unpopular persons are mobbed, and their houses destroyed; but the movement has yet to prove that it possesses any power or organization beyond the simple fact of its simultaneousness. The Hungarian nobility are now equally subject to taxation with the peasants; but they often evade or refuse the tax-collector, who puts down the screws a little tighter on the latter class, in order to bring up his accounts with Government to the required figure. It is therefore not surprising that the peasants feel themselves particularly aggrieved in this matter.

Another great cause of their dissatisfaction is the continued monopoly of tobacco. Many of the ignorant country people, when the new Constitution was proclaimed, supposed the monopoly was thereby done away, and secret stores of smuggled tobacco were brought to light, and publicly offered for sale. You will not doubt that the omnipresent police seized and confiscated the contraband article. This may explain why the Hungarians are particularly excited against the eagles on the tobacco-shops just at this time. It is no small grievance, I assure you. I had the pleasure, a day or two ago, of smoking a *chibouk* of Turkish tobacco, which had been brought from Wallachia, through Transylvania, and was unpolluted by the touch of official hands. The confiscation of such fragrant, golden ambrosia, and the forced consumption of such vile, adulterated, dear stuff as the Austrian Government provides, would excite a nation of saints.

Meanwhile the Imperial Government are contemplating new reforms, which it is to be hoped, will be more substantial than those of October. VON SCHMERLING, it is said, is engaged in negotiations with the Emperor, relative to his entering the Cabinet. He demands as necessary conditions of his entrance, trial by jury throughout the Empire, freedom of conscience and equality of creeds, separation of the executive and judicial departments, and greater liberty of the press. Not long ago, he would not have dared ask for those reforms, much less expect an affirmative answer; yet, strange to say, the chances seem to be in favor of his being offered a portfolio; and, perhaps, before you receive this letter, the telegraph will have overtaken it, with the news of his appointment. Things have wondrously changed in the *Kaiserlich Koniglechen Staaten*.

The only known effect of the Warsaw Conference is the excitement among the Poles. Placards in Warsaw announce that vitriol will be thrown on the dresses of those who dare to take part in the coming carnival-festivities. At the same time, the hatred against Jews and Germans knows no bounds.

The Chamber of Hesse has not disappointed the hopes of the country. They adopted, on the 8th, an address to the Elector, declaring themselves *incompetent* to represent the country, since they were chosen under the unconstitutional Constitution of 1860. The Hall of the Chamber was the scene of an interesting and solemn struggle. The "Commissary" (as the Government officer who attends the second Chamber is called) first explained the position of the Government in relation to the constitutional question, attempting to reconcile it with the articles of the German Confederation. Then the Chairman of the Committee to which the subject had been referred, reported the above-mentioned address. A debate ensued, in which six orators boldly defended the address, and the seven members of the Government Party attacked it. An attempted amendment was defeated; and, finally, amid thunders of applause from the crowded galleries, the address was adopted. Whereupon the Commissary instantly read a Proclamation, *dissolving the Chamber, and ordering a new election*. The vote was 37 to 7. To-day, the First Chamber (Senate) was prorogued.

I informed you, a few weeks ago, that Schaumburg-Lippe has a new Prince, the old one having died. The young man seems inclined to accomplish something, in his small way. I see it gravely announced that, being at variance with Hanover as to his boundary line, he has sent *thirty men*—the flower of his army—to protect his endangered rights!

Hanover, by the way, is quarreling with all her neighbors about boundaries.

The garrison at Eisenach, in Weimar, has been visited, lately, with an epidemic disease of the eyes, which threatened at one time to attack the citizens also. 197 were sick of it at once, but the number has decreased to 91, and hopes are entertained that the worst is over.

It is sad to hear that Prince Wallerstein of Bavaria, the most distinguished, as well as most liberal statesman of that kingdom, the son of a sovereign, who lost his crown through NAPOLEON as honorably as the King of Bavaria dishonorably won it, is indicted for swindling or breach of trust. The matter has probably some connection with the last year's bankruptcy of the Prince and his son-in-law, Count PASSENHEIM, who certainly was a swindler, ran away, and never was heard of more. Perhaps the hostility of the present Administration has led to an indictment, which will not be sustained by facts. The reports that Prince W. has fled from Munich are, thus far, without foundation.

Berlin is still agog about the promised revelations of the Manteufel Police system. The petty quarrels of the journals about it are spicy enough, but not important. I will take care to inform you if anything new turns up.

Crinoline has another victim to add to her already numerous list. A young lady of Berlin, stepping from her carriage, caught her foot in her hooped-skirt, and fell, fracturing her leg badly. Amputation became necessary, and the patient died.

Not long ago the Brazilian Government, through a Captain of the army, bought, in Berlin, several batteries of old guns, and caused them to be shipped in Hamburg. According to news just received by the Brazilian Minister at Berlin, the ship, cargo, and crew, are lost.

The German Necrology for 1860 is augmented by the addition of several illustrious names. Of BUNSEN's life and death, you have already knowledge.

On the 2d December, at Tübingen, died Prof. CHRISTIAN VON BAUR, the celebrated theologian. On the same day with BUNSEN, died in Berlin, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH. DAHLMANN, one of the most spotless characters among the leaders of 1848. He was of the same party as ARNDT, the brothers GRIMM, GAGERN, and others, who formed the moderate portion of the Frankfort Parliament. He was a member of the deputation which offered the Imperial Crown to the King of Prussia; and afterwards, when banished from Hanover, he received an appointment as Professor in Bonn. KARL JURGENS must be added to the list. He was also prominent in the "stormy years." He belonged, at first, to DAHLMANN and GAGERN'S party, and then went over to the so-called "*Grossdeutschen*."

And, finally, Duke PAUL of Wurtemberg, cousin of the King, was buried on the 29th of November in the family vault at Stuttgart. He was favorably known as a *savant* and a benevolent man. But he did not agree very well with the royal head of his house, and the Court-preacher, it is said, abused him indecorously over his grave. After the service, the church was cleared by the soldiers. The proverbially pious Stuttgarters are indignant.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Americans in Berlin by a dinner, which, I hear, was a great success. American dishes, American toasts and American speeches, interspersed with national music, formed a patriotic whole. I am credibly informed that the Union was unanimously preserved till next Thanksgiving Day, in order that the ceremony might be repeated. R. W. B.

DELAWARE.

Christmas in Delaware—Politics—Northern and Southern Influences in the State—Business—Manufactures—Lotteries.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Christmas Eve, 1860.

This has been a bright and pleasant day, but sufficiently cold to avert any unpleasant fears that might arise of the church-yard that is said to await those who enjoy a "green yule." But I think there is a spice of sarcasm in the old saying that a full church-yard follows a green Yule, for I never yet saw a verdant Christmas except in the shape of pine and hemlock trimmings; and here, although over a hundred miles to the south of New-York, the hills are bleak and gray, and I look out upon frozen streams and a sun setting in cold and snowy clouds.

The Market-street is gay and cheerful, and the hard times don't prevent the children from visiting Santa Claus this evening, as a preparation for receiving his visits in the morning. The shops are alive with customers; toys go off with a rapidity that would satisfy even a German importer; and the absorption of sweet things is truly awful. Why is it that the young of both sexes uniformly persist in making themselves sick on barber's-pole mint-stick the night before Cerismas? It was so with me, when of tender years, as I well recollect; and shall I ever forget the agonies of Araminta, —*etate* 6, myself 7½,—one fatal Christmas Eve, ensuing the absorption of a blue dromedary with a chocolate rider? Till that moment, Araminta had been my passion, the delight of my existence; but is not Cupid justified in spreading his sheeny vans —in short, wings—at the exhibition of a toilet bowl, and Dr. Apothecando's ipecac?

I don't know but I prefer looking at these young merry groups walking, shopping, fluttering, up and down the Market-steeet, to meeting Jones, Smith and Brown at the hotel, and discussing politics. The discussion is sure to follow the meeting, and it is sure to take one turn—as Artemas Ward says, "the kivestion is, kin a State secess?" and it is a question which an ignorant man succeeds in answering about as well as he who is most learned in the law. However, here the interrogatory is exercising all brains, employing all tongues, and producing an endless flow of argument, and a not inconsiderable flow of alcoholic, vinous, and malty fluid.

And speaking of the latter, puts me in mind of the fact that here, as in the shops of the more rational sutlers of Philadelphia and New-York, ale is drawn direct from the wood to the pewter. I trust this wholesome custom may soon abolish the filthy and injurious beer-pump. It may give more trouble to the publican, but do thou, O thirsty customer, where sixpence is the landlord's law, sternly insist upon the direct transmission of the mantling fluid from the wood to thy cup; as you value the approbation of your better self—and the writer.

Returning to our question—there are so few Secessionists in this part of Delaware, that it is hardly worth one's while to count them. The lines are drawn very much as in New-York and New-England, between Republicans, Douglas Democrats, Breckinridge Democrats and Union men; the latter being very few, and barely distinguishable from the Republicans and Douglas Democrats. The factions of the New-York Shells and the Southern Disunionists, it is hardly necessary to say, have never interrupted the political serenity of Delaware, whose progress toward liberal ideas has been, during the past four years, rapid and undeviating. For instance, the Fremont electors received 306 votes; the Lincoln electors, 3,600. Whatever party shall represent liberal constitutional ideas in 1864, and I think that four years will hardly suffice to destroy the Republican organization, though Mr. BUCHANAN'S organ and the *Herald* predict just this, and emphatically nothing else; whatever party shall represent liberal and, at the same time, constitutional ideas in 1864, will carry Delaware, and thenceforth always.

Mr. WADE'S speech is much approved here—so is Mr. JOHNSON'S, of Tennessee. Mr. IVERSON'S eloquence is not appreciated as much as might be agreeable to that gentleman; and the swollen sentences of the burly, truculent, good-natured WIGFALL provoke a laughter second only to that which arises in the Senate when the Texan anarch rules the mirthful hour.

How like in his oratory to the immortal Duncisd's immortal curse:

"As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse,
On feet and wings and flies and wades and hops;
So lagoring on, with shoulders, hands and head,
Wide as a windmill, all his figure spread,
With arms expanded" WIGFALL rules "the State."

Wilmington, though not the capital of Delaware, divides the political sceptre of the State with Dover, the capital and the principal town of the Southern portion of the State. The southern counties at present, however, hold the political power, being strongly Democratic, and perhaps insist upon their supremacy the more strongly as they see it slowly passing into the hands of the Republican, manufacturing interests of Newcastle. The vital, living, growing part of Delaware is exhibited much more in the journals, than in the present mouthpieces of the State at Washington, although SAULSBURY and BAYARD manifest no sympathy with the Secessionists at the National Capital, and FISHER may be called a Republican, although returned as the combination candidate of the Bell men and the Republicans.

The business interests of Wilmington and the State at large seem less depressed than might be expected. Notwithstanding the extensive troubles among the flour dealers in the great cities, there have been no failures among the millers of Wilmington or Brandywine, and wheat commands cash, as usual. The cotton factories in the neighborhood are working on half time, but the paper mills and the powder mills are actively employed. The latter establishments, owned by the Messrs. DUPONT, of world-wide reputation, give constant occupation to about four hundred men, whose white cottages, scattered along the picturesque banks of the Brandywine, at respectful distances from the powder mills, give a pleasing animation to the landscape. The powder mills themselves are low, insignificant structures of stone, usually built against a side-hill, and covered with movable roofs, which, when an explosion occurs, fly off, and leave the walls standing. One burst commonly concludes the explosion, but one has been known to follow another, seemingly from the same material, a thing difficult to believe, but the ways of powder are past finding out, and a too close investigation of the subject is dangerous. Such an anomalous occasion as this caused the death of the late ALEXIS DUPONT, who escaped the first crash in time to be the victim of the second, just as he was hastening to the aid of a wounded workman. A pretty church near the romantic bridge of the Brandywine attests the piety of its generous founder.

The iron works here are also in active operation. They have just completed a propeller, and a side-wheel steamer for the Southern trade, both iron, and having wonderfully light draft. The steamer, although 146 feet long, and containing a massive engine from the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, will draw, when fully loaded with freight and passengers, only about five feet. It is a difficult problem thus to reconcile the demands of the shallow waters of the Texan bays with those of the turbulent seas of Hatteras, yet this steamer is said to be as capable of riding a rough sea as a vessel with a keel twenty feet under water.

Did you ever get a very private circular from Wilmington, inviting you as a confidential friend (taken hap-hazard from the Directory) to send on from five to five hundred dollars to your obedient servants, Thingumy & Co., Box No. 9,999, Wilmington, (don't forget the number,) in exchange for a package of tickets in our infallible drawing for the 32d of next month? I have, if you have not, and I have had the strength of mind to decline. I based my refusal upon moral grounds, strictly; for I cannot reconcile it to the rule of right to put $5 into one of my neighbor's pockets and draw out $5,000 from the other, though the customary deduction of 15 per cent. does certainly make some slight amends to the loser. I have, however, witnessed in person the scenes to which I was unwilling to commit my autograph, and am gratified to state that the liberal gentlemen who give $5,000 for $5 are prospering far beyond the measure you might expect. This must arise either from the large business they transact, or from the 15 per cent. they deduct, though this per centage, one would think, must be swallowed up in postal expenses. Over $100,000 a year does the Postmaster-General receive from the little joker at Wilmington; the paper-makers as much more; there is no end of envelopes and of stout niggers wheeling barrow-loads of correspondence to the Post-office. Three or four hundred employes attest the grandeur and the success of the philanthropic enterprise.

The January fast is to be observed here, and Mr. BUCHANAN will be duly prayed for. I appeal to my latter a liturgic form composed for the occasion by a prominent citizen who bears the name of an illustrious martyr of Liberty under the sanguinary MARY. Treat is as you like; it isn't mine, and perhaps for that reason all the better.

FRONT-STREET.

INTERPOLATION—LITURGICO—POLITICAL.

Remember not, Lord, as offences, our walking in the footsteps of our fathers; nor as an offence by our fathers the following out the Constitution of the United States; nor as an offence by our forefathers that they, in our Colonial state, "proclaimed Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

From all evil and mischief; from pride, vain glory and hypocrisy; from all *sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion*, good Lord deliver us.

That it may please Thee in our time to permit thy aged, unworthy servant, JAMES BUCHANAN, to retire to private life, giving him time to repent of his sins. We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord.

That it may please Thee to bless thy servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect of these United States; replenish him with Heavenly wisdom; install him in his high office in peace; strengthen his hands to maintain the laws, giving him the victory over all his enemies; and that he may always incline to Thy will, and finally beat down Satan under his feet. Let all the people say Amen.

* Motto on the original bell of the State House in Philadelphia.

The United States and Mexico.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make a few remarks upon the article in Wednesday's TIMES, headed, "Shall we have Mexico?" If I understand the drift of this article, taken in connection with the remarks of leading Republicans in and out of Congress, previously published, it proposes that the North shall throw a protectorate over Mexico, (calling into requisition the Army and Navy if necessary,) for the purpose of bring about a speedy annexation of the Mexican Republic to the States of the North. The palpable excuse for these suggestions, relative to taking Mexico under the wing of the North, and eventually incorporating that country into the Northern Union, is to maintain an antagonism, or in other words, erect a barrier against the further progress of the Slave power on the South, and gain a market which will offset the one we lose by a dissolution of the Union.

Your article states:

"There are many obstacles to the adoption of the policy of a protectorate over Mexico, which the dissolution of the Union would remove. Deeply as we should deplore the disruption of the Confederacy, as it now exists, it is a consolation to know that that sad event would remove the last obstruction to the consummation of the obvious policy of the American Republic. The whole question of Slavery will then be out of the way, and the Mexican people can receive a guaranty of a stable Government at our hands without incurring the risk of being overrun by Slavery. * * * * * * *

A protectorate would be the initatory measure, accompanied with free trade, and a right of colonization. But it is evident that the effect of this intimate intercourse with the free people of the North, accompanied by an infusion of a large element of Northern freemen, would be to Americanize Mexico in its ideas of government and civil freedom; so that after a few years of pupilage the Mexican States would be incorporated into the Union on equal terms with the original States. The South will thus be surrounded by States and Territories in which the idea of civil liberty in its widest application will become the great bond o' Union. * * * * * * *

The secession of the Southern States would still leave the Federal Government intact. It would retain every feature of its organization, and every resource for its preservation. The Army and Navy would remain in possession of the Government, and might be increased to any needful extent. There can, therefore, be no impediment to the consummation of this policy. No force which the seceding States could raise would interpose a serious obstacle. Without organization, without government, without money, without arms, without ships, without sailors, and, at best, immeasurably the weaker party, the Slave States could do nothing to resist the Northern protectorate over Mexico. England and France, and all commercial nations, would thank us for the service we should do the cause of civilization and commerce, and the Mexicans themselves will open their arms to receive us.

Here, then, is a policy which must enlist the ardent support of every Northern man, and especially those engaged in manufactures and commerce. It opens up a limitless field of enterprise, and cannot fail to restore any temporary loss we may sustain by the disruption of the Union."

The TIMES is considered high authority in Mexican matters, and for this reason I am the more earnest in remarking upon what I consider to be erroneous in the article under discussion.

In the first place, does Mexico need our protection?

According to all accounts, that country is just emerging from a long and bloody struggle, in which liberal principles triumph. The Liberal Progressive Party in the Republic of Mexico has destroyed its greatest bane and curse—the Church Power. It has withstood, wearied out, and completely frustrated the diplomacy of Europe, which has exerted itself so powerfully and persistently on the side of despotism and retrogression. Unaided and alone, and against the opinion of the civilized world, the Liberal Party is, according to all appearances, on the eve of a final and complete triumph over that powerful combination of adverse circumstances which has heretofore been successful in crushing every rising aspiration for freedom. Under these circumstances, it would not appear that Mexico is likely to require the protection of any foreign Power.

In the next place, would "the Mexicans themselves open their arms to receive us?" as you assume they will. I answer emphatically, No. Any such action on the part of the Mexican people is totally out of the question. They offered through the McLane-Ocampo Treaty that species of *commercial* annexation which is sure to result from free and unrestricted commercial intercourse, based on liberal and advantageous treaty stipulations. The Senate of the United States not only refused this when it was offered, but declined to accord to the Constitutional Government of Mexico, or the people, bravely struggling for the right, any real sympathy or aid. The Republican leaders were, in fact, prominent in ridiculing and denouncing the Liberal Party of Mexico. With what grace, therefore, can they now come forward in such hot haste and advocate the policy of swallowing Mexico, *nolens volens*, at one gulp? No such policy as this with Mexico can be made to work, and it will prove ruinous to any party or country that undertakes to carry it out.

Do not suppose that I conceive your remarks to be dictated by any unfriendly feelings towards Mexico. The suggestions you have made will doubtless be received more kindly from your journal than from any other, for you consistently and ably advocated the ratification of the McLane Treaty, the total end and aim of which was to bring about legitimately precisely what it is now proposed to accomplish in a manner wholly impracticable.

The idea that Mexico is under any "risk of being overrun with Slavery," I consider altogether baseless. My doctrine is that the entire power of the United States cannot fasten Slavery on Mexico. A Higher Power has settled that question. But it is of little use to discuss this point, so long as the public mind is up to fever heat on the subject. There is a ray of light or hope—the first I have seen—flashing over this absurd and fatally misunderstood subject. It comes from an unexpected and peculiar quarter, and if there is no trick about it, we must regard it as significant of good. I refer to the proposition of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, considered an extreme Republican, in the House of Representatives, *that the question of Slavery in New-Mexico shall be left entirely with the people of that Territory.*

Permit me in this connection to refer to an article that appeared in the *Evening Post* a few days since, entitled "A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE." Your cotemporary argues that in case the American Union is dissolved, our famous and cherished Monroe doctrine will fall to the ground, and on this basis remarks as follows:

"And we will add, that there are those who have means of information entitled to respect, who authorize us to record the prediction that six months from this time a Spanish force will be in quiet possession of every district and town in Mexico; that in one year from this time a line of steamers will ply regularly between Cadiz and Vera Cruz; that within three years a line of railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, which Don JOSE DE SALAMANCA, one of the wealthiest men and largest contractors on this Continent, stands ready to undertake, will be finished; and that before five years are over, the trade of New-York with Mexico and Cuba will be increased five-fold."

Whatever knowledge the writer of the above may possess on the subject has most certainly led him far astray. The prediction as to what Spain intends to do, or can do in Mexico, is simply absurd. Spain desires to sustain the Church faction—and she can, in this respect, give Mexico serious trouble—but as to her ability to conquer and hold the whole, or any portion of that country, it does not exist. I have the charity to believe the *Post* is covertly attempting to push the Republicans up to the policy which you so boldly advocate.

In view of all the circumstances, I would simply intimate that for some time to come we shall probably have as much as we can properly attend to in protecting ourselves against ourselves, without undertaking to protect and manage a country so unfortunately situated as Mexico is represented to be. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

ART-GOSSIP.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS exhibit a very beautiful painting, by AMES, of Albany, which is said to be the most accurate likeness of ALEXANDER HAMILTON in the country. Patriots being scarce in these days, it may be well for our readers to know where they can refresh their memory, as to how such a person looked. They have also a very exquisite miniature landscape, by ROSDEL, in which sheep, water view, trees and sky are most satisfactorily arranged, and most choicely painted. The two Niagaras, by CHURCH and GIGNOUX, (1858,) are still in the exhibition room, though they are not open to the public. The faithful photographs of PALMER'S Marbles, with which all young-ladydom is in love, are as much in favor as ever.

Another view of THORPE'S "Niagara" strengthens our opinion, that as the work of an amateur, it is beyond praise. As a faithful and absolute rendering of the actual scene, it cannot be excelled, and the perspectiee is very fine. The water, however, was never made to run; it is marbleized water—having color, but no life, no sparkle.

In the same rooms with the above (Dusseldorf,) is a comical picture of our Battery in the olden time—when our grand-parents were in their prime and used to dance and gambol on the green sward, watched by the vigilant eye of the worthy Governor. How different then from now. The trees, the figures, the limbs arboreal and human, are not such as we see there to-day, nor does the festive gathering of breeched men and buxom women in holiday guise, much resemble the crowd of miserable emigrants who daily throng the Castle Garden gates—but as an interesting reminiscence we would advise all New-Yorkers to see it, and as a painting of rich and effective coloring it will be a pleasing sight for all who love such works.

The workmen of the Old World are noted for their successes in bronze—but though the material for collection is so plentiful, there is not in all Europe a single collection of bronzes worth $100,000—each man displays his own and jealously watches his neighbor. In this country, and more particularly in this City and Philadelphia, the sale, of bronzes is enormous, and the displays made by our jewelers are finer than can be found in all the world beside. A gallery, to which admittance is free, has recently been opened by TIFFANY & Co., of this City, in which are bronzes to the extent of $250,000. There are reductions of the gems of all the known antiques, most admirably and faithfully cast. Such works as the "Apollo Belvidere," leafed or leafless—the "Fates," after Phidias—statuettes of Benvenuto Cellini, Leonardo di Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Palissy the Potter, and Guttemberg—some exquisite things after JEAN GOUJON of the Sixteenth Century—Pompeian copies without number—the animal kingdom in great variety—designs of cattle made expressly by ROSA BONHEUR, and vases of the Algerine white marble, with which all Paris is in love, are found in wonderful profusion. The tastes of our people demand such things, and fabulous prices, such as $1,700 for a mantel set, are frequently paid by collectors, while the centre-tables, what-nots and etageres of the well-to-do class of society are liberally supplied with a less costly but very desirable ornamentation of the same school.

SCHAUS continues to add to his collection many beautiful and agreeable works. A series of groupings by MEYER VON BREMEN, deserves particular mention; a landscape by SHATTUCK, representing scenery upon the Hudson, in which the artist has given a reproduction of those autumnal tints, whose beauty no adjective can enhance or pen describe, is one of the finest pictures we have seen from him. There is also a beautifully finished family scene by CHAVET, whose style so closely resembles MEISSONIER'S, that many take one for the other—one of the tenderest colorings ever exhibited here by MERLE, called the "Cradle" or "La Belle Sœur," a representation of the patient care bestowed upon a little child by an elder sister; and an animal piece by VERBOECKHOVEN, in which are the most genuine sheep imaginable, whose wool one is almost tempted to pull.

BROWN is getting on finely with his "White Mountains." It is an immense picture, of the same size as the "Bay of New-York." Old Mount Washington stands sublime as it is revealed by the soft light of the rising sun, and we venture to say that the grandeur, the solidity, the silent and inherent strength of mountain scenery was never before so faithfully depicted.

NICHOLS is displaying a very fine portrait of RACHEL, by AMES; a pebbly curvy view of Newport Beach, by BROWN; a view of Old Point Comfort, by JAMES MCKAYE, one of the most promising young native artists among us, and a series of pictures of unseasonable fruits, such as water-melons, squashes, cucumbers and cherries.

JOHN ROGERS, the sculptor, of whose "Fairy Whisper" we have spoken frequently, has received several orders for copies of that work in marble. He is now modeling several statuette groups, that will make a sensation when exhibited. There is one which he calls "A Bribe," but which looks like the Devil and an Alderman, which will be peculiarly appropriate at the present time; and another called "The Artist and his Patron," which is very fine. It is really gratifying to know that native talent is encouraged and patronized as extensively as it is by residents of this City.

Private enterprise is doing for the public here, in Art as it does in everything else, what in older countries goes undone, or is attempted only by Government. Our galleries of paintings and of sculpture are one and all the results of private outlay, and are permanent or transient, as may best suit the whim of the individual owner. In this city we have several permanent private galleries, such as the ASPINWALL and BELMONT, that are generally opened to the public gratuitously on certain days; and we also have several go-ahead firms, such as WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, GOUPIL, and SCHAUS, who, less selfishly, to be sure, but none the less worthily, furnish to our art-loving people all that they can desire, and more than they have a right to expect, in the line of original design and superior execution. We have frequently referred to individual pictures that are now on exhibition at the rooms of GOUPIL, and are glad to learn that further opportunities are to be afforded us, both for examination and reference. We need not remind our readers that the annual exhibition of French and Flemish pictures is still continued, for the Gallery is crowded daily, and the proprietors have concluded to remain with us some little time yet, thereby keeping our Athenian friends on the tenter-hooks of disappointed expectancy, much to their dignified astonishment.

In connection with this Gallery are the celebrated, much bepraised, much-discussed and much-abused paintings by CLAUDE MARIE DUBUFE, of those eminently interesting and rather antique subjects, the "Temptation" and the "Expulsion" of our respected and simple-natured parients, who occupied some centuries since that very comfortable and reputed-to-be-beautiful spot called Paradise. The story runs that Eve, being persuaded by the serpent, tempted Adam, who, yielding, was with her driven from their home by the avenging angel of the Lord. The titles of the pictures indicate the subjects. In the "Temptation" we find Adam, sitting gingerly on a green bank, backed by a jolly lion and staring straight ahead as we have at times seen rustic yeomen glare at a *camera obscura*. We sincerely trust that such as he was not the founder of the human race. A large, undressed, baby-faced, doll-eyed Miss Nancy of a man does not fulfill our ideal of him who walked with God in the garden and there communed with him.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

A Letter from Rev. Dr. Patterson.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In compliance with your request, I place at your disposal the following statement which was prepared for one of the religious journals at the East.

At the suggestion of judicious friends at the East and the West, I have reluctantly concluded to offer a few statements respecting my unavoidable connection with the celebrated "Burch Divorce Case." The attacks which have been made on me in several of the secular journals have been so gross, bitter and glaringly false as to reveal the working of a strong influence from some interested source, which is sufficiently obvious to those who know the location and relations of the papers referred to, and are aware who are the special friends of the parties in the case. But without some explanation, erroneous impressions may be left on many honest minds. Suffer me then to state the following facts:

Several days *before* the correspondence between Mrs. BURCH and myself was called for in the Court, the reporter of one of the New-York papers took from the files of the Court a *part* of that correspondence, *omitting* my first reply to Mrs. BURCH, and forwarded the first, third and fourth letters, for publication. This broken copy of the correspondence was prefaced by a very unfair statement of the manner in which Mr. BURCH came into possession of Mrs. BURCH'S first letter to me. On the 23d of November, three days before the correspondence was produced in Court, violent attacks were made on me in the Albany *Times* and the Cleveland *Herald*, in which I was represented as having wantonly betrayed Mrs. B.'s confidence, in order to aid Mr. B. in the effort to convict her of crime. On the 26th of November similar assaults were made in the Albany *Evening Journal* and the Troy *Arena*. This was the same day on which the correspondence was drawn out in the Court, and before those papers could have been apprised of the facts as then developed by the testimony. These slanderous articles were speedily copied into several other papers. On the 1st of December several simultaneous attacks were again made in papers remote from each other. The same thing occurred again on the 7th of December, and the same thing, still again, on the 11th and 12th of the month. I make these classifications from the dates of the papers that have been sent to me. The *periodical* and *systematic* aspect of these assaults could hardly have been accidental, and seems to point to *some common source of influence*. In several of the articles in question, reference was made to "confessor and penitent," and "the secrets of the confessional," and a respectable paper in the City of New-York, indulges in the remark that "*the confessional would speedily be abolished if such a use of its secrets were to become habitual.*" This seems strange language to appear in Protestant journals. But it is not an effect without a cause. I make these statements to indicate that the prominence that has been given to my name in connection with this lamentable affair has arisen from causes whose working has not been visible to the public eye. I may add here also that none of the assaults spoken of, have appeared in any respectable paper in Chicago, where the facts are best known.

The representations in the attacks to which I have alluded, vary somewhat; but they are all adapted to create a very unjust impression in relation to the material facts involved. The facts are as follows:

Mrs. BURCH was sent away from Chicago, as appears from the testimony, on the 18th of January, 1860. Mr. BURCH filed his complaint and application for divorce on the same day. The first intimation I ever heard of the trouble I received on the 19th of January, when Mr. BURCH called me into his house and stated to me the principal facts of the case as far as then developed, including Mrs. BURCH'S written confessions to him, and her admissions to other persons before she left. I made no allusion to the difficulty until it had been noised abroad through the city several days. On the 30th of January, I received a letter from Mrs. BURCH, under date of Albany, Jan. 27. In this letter she made strong professions of penitence for her sin against her husband and against God, and requested me to write to her as soon as convenient. She also asked me to request Mr. BURCH "to pray ever for her," and desired that he and I would sometimes pray together for her," and that I would "comfort her poor husband." From these and other indications I could not resist the conviction that Mrs. BURCH wished me either to show the letter to her husband, or, at least to make him acquainted with its contents. And under the circumstances no reflecting person could have understood the letter otherwise than as a virtual acknowledgment of her guilt. Still I deemed it the wiser course to say nothing to Mr. BURCH about the letter. On the day after the receipt of the letter, Jan. 31, I answered it, putting upon it the only construction which occurred to me as possible without accusing Mrs. BURCH of the grossest hypocrisy, which I was far from doing. In my answer, I gave Mrs. BURCH the best counsel I was able, assuring her of my deep sympathy, and pointing her to Him who always forgives the true penitent. Two or three days after this answer was mailed, Mr. BURCH met me and spoke of Mrs. BURCH'S letters to several different persons, and added, to my great surprise, that he understood that she had written to me. I asked him how he became aware that she had written to me? He replied *that she had so stated herself in a letter to his sister-in-law*, (who was then in his house.) He then asked if he might see the letter, but I promptly declined showing it to him.

Some time in the month of April, I think, more than two months after the receipt of Mrs. B.'s letter, and after it was well understood that she would in her defence make an unqualified denial of the truth of all her confessions, Mr. BURCH spoke to me again about the letter, and said that his counsel would be obliged to insist on the use of it is evidence in the trial. The whole matter had now assumed a new aspect; but still I expressed to Mr. B. a very strong unwillingness to have the letter used in the trial, if it could be avoided. I immediately went to a judicious Christian lawyer, and asked his advice in relation to the case. He said to me that I could be legally obliged to produce the letter, or to swear to my recollection of its contents—that it would be safer, and more just to all parties, to produce the letter itself; and that in his judgment I had no moral right to withhold it. A day or two after this, Mr. BURCH spoke to me again on the subject. I renewed my expression of unwillingness to have the letter used in the Court, if it could be properly avoided. He said, however, that his lawyers would feel constrained to use it, after the turn which the case was taking. I then partly promised to permit his lawyers to see the letter, with the understanding that they would allow me to retain it, and would not call it out in the trial if they could properly dispense with it. This I did, in the hope that when the counsel should see the letter, they would consent to dispense with it in the trial, perceiving, as I thought they would, that it was less clear and conclusive than other similar letters which they had in their possession. It was my intention to go to the counsel with Mr. BURCH and talk the matter over with them and show them the peculiar difficulty of my relations to the case. But contrary to my expectation, and without any design on his part, Mr. BURCH called at my house to obtain the letter, when I was not in, and my wife, after considerable search, found it and gave it to him, under the impression that there was no further stipulation to make respecting it. Afterwards I called on the counsel and requested them not to use the letter as evidence, if they could see this to be at all consistent with their duty. They considered the matter, but decided that they ought not to omit this piece of evidence; and I did not think it important to insist that the letter should be restored to my possession, merely to have it formally called out by order of the Court.

I heard nothing from my letter to Mrs. B., of Jan. 31, until late in the month of May, when I learned, while absent from home, that a note had been received from her under date of May 18. In this note Mrs. B. expressed her *surprise* that a construction had been put on her letter of Jan. 27, unfavorable to her,—evidently referring to the same sort of construction which I had honestly given to it in my answer of Jan. 31, (nearly four months before,) and of which she had made no complaint. She also asked for a copy of the letter. Her note presented to me a strange appearance, and made a very painful impression on my mind. Yet I would have sent her the copy she asked, if the letter had been in my possession; but as it was not, and I had then no access to it, I replied, stating the fact as it was. But after this time, I expressed to Mr. B.'s counsel my wish that they would give Mrs. B.'s counsel every advantage they consistently could, in regard to the knowledge of the letter, before the trial should come on; and accordingly they put her counsel in possession of the whole correspondence, two or three weeks before the case came into Court.

From these statements the following facts are plain:

1. I know nothing whatever of the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH until after she had made her confessions, and had been gone from the city about four and twenty hours.

2. The letter of Mrs. B. was received by me on the 30th of January, twelve days after Mr. B.'s complaint was filed, and could not, therefore, have had any place among his reasons for making application for divorce.

3. The letter of Mrs. B., which has been so widely represented as sacredly confidential, was evidently not designed to be confidential at all, so far as Mr. B. was concerned, but was intended, at least in part, to bring an influence to bear on his mind in her favor.

4. *Mrs. B. herself conveyed to Mr. B., through another, the first information he received of the fact that she had written to me.*

5. I never showed the letter to Mr. B. at all and never consented to allow his counsel to see it, until I had taken legal advice on the subject, and was fully assured that this was the only course I could pursue with any hope of preventing the use of the letter on the trial. Moreover, the whole moral aspect of the matter had been changed at this time by Mrs. B.'s revokement of her former confessions, and of her professions of penitence.

6. It was accidental that the letter passed out of my possession as it did.

7. I used my influence successfully to secure to Mrs. BURCH'S counsel a knowledge of the contents of the letter before the trial.

Your readers can now judge for themselves how much ground there is for the wholesale charges that have been so studiously and persistently made against me in relation to my unwilling connection with this painful matter. I have done nothing which I would not have done if Mrs. BURCH had occupied Mr. BURCH'S position in the case. The imputation that I have been actuated by a "mercenary" consideration is unworthy of any respectable journal. I have never been, and do not expect to be, under any special obligation to Mr. BURCH.

I will only add that in a recent meeting of a pastoral association in this city, at which ten pastors and resident ministers were present, my relations to this matter were freely canvassed, and the opinion was expressed by every member of the meeting that my course had been one of entire integrity, and that there was no ground for just censure against me in the case. The same opinion has been expressed also by many other gentlemen who know as well what are the proper limits of pastoral confidence as any men in this land.

I now calmly commit this whole matter to the judgment of honorable and Christian people, and to the still higher judgment of Him who sits far above the reach of human selfishness and passion.

Yours, R. W. PATTERSON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1860.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Female Sanitary Missions—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Jas. T. Brady and others.

A special meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held at the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Thursday evening, Gen. FREDERICK E. MATHER, presiding, at which Dr. ELISHA HARRIS presented the report of a Committee appointed in November to inquire into the propriety of declaring that in the opinion of the Association the formation of Female Sanitary Mission Societies for the purpose of instructing the families of the ignorant and indigent in the principles and practice of Domestic Hygiene, is a subject worthy the consideration of the ladies of New-York, and might be made productive of incalculable benefits to the present and future generations. The report set forth that it was entirely within the scope of the Association to establish such missions, that woman was predominently fitted for such labors, that a wide field for them lay around them, that past experience in other Associations and other lands proved their efficacy. It recommended that the resolution pending before the Association in regard to this subject be adopted, and that a Committee of five members of the Association be appointed to advise and cooperate with the ladies a Sanitary Missionary labors.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE moved the adoption of the report, and

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS addressed the audience. He said the question of

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INCREASE OF SALARY OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS—BILLS LAID OVER—THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

The resolution laid over at the last meeting, to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in the sum of $1,000 annually, was taken up, and, after some discussion, again laid over. On motion of Mr. PURDY, the Comptroller was directed to pay J. McLeod Murphy the sum of $500, being the balance of the appropriation for the survey of the Harlem River. The bills for fitting up election polling places for various Wards elicited considerable discussion, but were finally ordered paid. The salaries of certain Clerks in the office of the County Clerk, to be increased, in accordance with their petition, were reported upon favorably, but were laid over. Two or three small bills, incurred by parties engaged on the new Harlem Bridge, were ordered paid. The bill of Henry Brill, as interpreter to the Fourth District Civil Court, at the rate of $300 per year, was laid over. The bill of James A. Lowe, amounting to $480 25, for administering oaths in cases of violations of the Excise law, under direction of A. O. Hall, then District-Attorney, and certified by him, and which was favorably reported upon by the Committee, was laid over.

The final report of the Engineer in charge of the new Harlem Bridge, with his maps, estimates of expenditure, &c., at $198,000, was presented, and, on motion of Supervisor PURDY, was ordered printed, under the direction of the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

THE NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. PLATT REFUSES TO GIVE UP THE MONEY.

Mr. Devlin, the newly-appointed City Chamberlain, filed his bonds yesterday with the Comptroller, (the amount being $200,000,) and his securities, Messrs. E. Burkhalter, (a brother-in-law of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer,) Wm. A. Hall, Henry J. Heguet, and Francis A. Palmer, (President of the Broadway Bank.) The bonds having been approved by the Comptroller, he forthwith dispatched to Mr. Platt a letter of which the following is a copy:

DECEMBER 28, 1860.

Nathan C. Platt, Esq., late Chamberlain of the City of New-York:

You are hereby requested to transfer to Daniel Devlin, Esq., (who has been duly appointed and qualified as your successor in the offices of Chamberlain of the City of New-York and County Treasurer of the County of New-York,) the balance of the public moneys remaining in your hands to the credit of the several City accounts, taking his receipt in duplicate for the amount paid to him, in the form hereto annexed, one copy of said receipt to be retained by you, and the other copy thereof to be transferred to this office, with your final account current and vouchers. You are also requested to deliver to your successor, above named, all books, vouchers, papers and documents in your possession appertaining to the said office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, taking his receipt therefor, in duplicate, and transmit a copy of the same to this office. Respectfully,

ROB. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Accompanying the above was a letter of similar import, addressed to Mr. PLATT, as custodian of the County funds, and of the securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, all of which are in the keeping of the City Chamberlain; and with those, were forms of receipts to be signed by the Chamberlain in duplicate.

A formal demand for the possession of the money, backed by the letters from the Comptroller, was made by Mr. DEVLIN, who was accompanied by a leading officer of the Broadway Bank, but Mr. PLATT declined to accede to the "request" of the Comptroller. Thus the matter stands at present. The statute authorizes the Comptroller, in such a case as that now presented to "demand or require," but not to "request." and Mr. PLATT has declined to comply with this "request," and retains his hold of the purse-strings for the present. In compliance with instructions from the Comptroller, all the recipients of public moneys made their deposits yesterday with Mr. DEVLIN, taking his receipts therefor. The Comptroller, who has the selection of the clerks to the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, has reappointed Messrs. OVINGTON and LEAVENWORTH, gentlemen who have occupied their respective positions for many years.

Major SCOTT, of the army, was buried with military honors from the Presidio in San Francisco a few weeks since. He graduated at West Point in 1821; served with Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico, and won honors at Palo Alto. The last three years of his life was spent in California.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Contract to Furnish Paper-hangings—A Suit and its Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Jones.

Francis C. White vs. *Haywood & Co., of Manchester, England.*—It appears from the evidence adduced on the trial of this action that the defendants are largely engaged in the manufacture of paper-hangings at Manchester, England. In 1855 the firm of Gilbert & Rockwell—a firm in this City—engaged in the sale of Yankee Notions, &c., entered into a contract with a man of the name of Pullen, the agent of the defendants, who came to this country to solicit orders in their behalf. Gilbert & Rockwell and this agent entered into a contract, by which Haywood & Co. were to supply 25,000 worth of paper-hangings and borders, which were selected from samples in the possession of the defendants' agent. Gilbert & Rockwell claim that the purchase was made on their own paper at eight months from the date of shipment at Liverpool. The defendants aver that they were to receive indorsed paper for one-half the amount of their bill. One-half of the order was to be shipped from Liverpool so that it should arrive here by the 1st of February, and the other half by the 1st of April, 1855. The invoice for $10,000 worth of the paper was received by the defendant's agent in this City about the middle of December, 1854, the balance of the order was never sent. The defendants refused to deliver any of the articles mentioned in the invoice, except upon the terms of payment for one-half in indorsed paper. Gilbert & Rockwell claim that they were ready to receive the invoice on their own notes. They accordingly assigned their claim for damages to the plaintiff in this action, who commenced by attaching the property of the defendants in this City. The defendants further claim that after the first order was given it was modified by Gilbert & Rockwell, and that the order so modified was only accepted by them upon indorsed paper for half the amount. It is further claimed that there was a misunderstanding between them as to the terms of the contract. The ground is taken, therefore, that the minds of the parties never having met there could be no contract.

The Court submitted to the jury the following questions: 1. As to whether any contract had actually been made between the parties. 2. What were the terms of contract, if any at all was made. The Court further expressed the opinion that although the order as to quantity and quality had been modified, yet the terms had not been altered from those originally agreed upon between the parties. If the jury should find for the plaintiff upon these issues he was entitled to a verdict for the difference between the contract price and the actual value of the goods at New-York at the time fixed for their delivery, with interest upon that amount. That if the jury find that Gilbert & Rockwell could have purchased the same goods in this market for the prices at which the defendant had agreed to sell them, the plaintiff was only entitled to nominal damages.

A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard for defendants.

Liability of Personal Property to Taxation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Bonney and Ingraham.

Hoyt vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes.*—In this case it appears that the defendant, Hoyt, owns some personal property, which is in the State of Louisiana, and upon which taxes have been laid. He now claims exemption from taxation upon such property.

The Court affirmed the decision of the Commissioners holding that personal property followed the person of the owner, and would, therefore, be taxed wherever he was found.

Fuller & Abbott for plaintiff: H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Clerical Partnerships—How a Firm was Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Jesse T. Lee vs. *Cornelius H. Van Wyck and William F. Lindsay.*—This was a motion made to dissolve an injunction which had been granted on a statement of facts alleged as follows: Van Wyck, one of the defendants, some time in February last bought out a drug-store on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, in this City, and, as alleged, employed the plaintiff to carry on the business. The plaintiff, it appears, by agreement with defendant, was to conduct the business in his own name, and instead of receiving a regular salary, was to be compensated for his services by a share in the profits. It was shown that the business had been a profitable one—but as alleged, the defendant, Van Wyck, had not realized sufficient from it to pay the rent of the concern.

In order to order to rid himself of the plaintiff, Van Wyck sold out the entire concern on the 1st of November last to Lindsay, one of the defendants herein, who entered into possession of the premises, turning the plaintiff completely out. Lee then commenced an action, and in his complaint alleges that he was a partner of defendant Van Wyck, and had incurred heavy expenses on account of the business, demanding that the partnership be dissolved and a Receiver appointed. An injunction was accordingly granted, restraining the defendants from interfering with the business. On the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction order, affidavits were read alleging that the business had been badly managed by the plaintiff; that he was merely a clerk, receiving a share of the profits in lieu of salary. At the conclusion of the argument the Court dissolved the injunction, with costs.

C. Bainbridge Smith for motion; *A. R. Dyett*, opposed.

United States Circuit Court—DEC. 28.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States District-Attorney this morning filed a bill, similar to the one filed a few days since against the Bank of the Republic, against Jerome B. Jerpson, Samuel C. Thompson and Frederick F. Thompson, composing the firm of Thompson & Brothers; Luther Clark, Edward Dodge, John D. Maxwell and Thomas P. Huntington, composing the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co.; Richard Schell, Godard Bailey, William B. Russell, —— Majors and —— Waddell, for the recovery of some of the bonds abstracted by Bailey.

Judge SMALLEY, as in the other case, granted an injunction to restrain the disposal of the bonds pending the suit.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Thomas Reywood, Maithy Gelston and Wm. Stearns, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Neither of the wills contain any devises of any interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Kennedy* vs. *Simpson.*—Motion granted—$10 costs to abide event. Referee—if not agreed upon by parties—will be appointed by the Court when the order is drawn.

Slupter et al. vs. *Corbett.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, with liberty to the defendant, on payment of $10 costs, to file and serve an affidavit of merits and a verified answer in five days after service of this order.

Silsmen vs. *Appelt et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted; $10 costs.

Spaulding vs. *Strong.*—Findings of facts settled.

Hoffman et al. vs. *Ingrate et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Deming vs. *Starr et al.*—Motion granted; to be put on calendar for the third Friday in January, 1861, without costs to either party on the motion.

Onderdonk vs. *Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.*—Order settled.

Dewey vs. *Starr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the suit.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Michael Wilkerson* vs. *Elizabeth Wilkerson.*—Divorce granted, and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*Godfrey* vs. *Babcock.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, and $10 costs to abide event.

Jackson vs. *Jackson.*—Referred to Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq.

Auntz vs. *Kammerarer.*—On making the assignment, &c., defendant will be discharged from imprisonment.

Police Reports.

DESPERATE ATTACK BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clark A. Humphrey, a boarder at the International Hotel, was followed a long distance down Broadway by two men, whom he tried to avoid by quickening his pace. They persisted, however, in keeping at his heels, and at the corner of White street both made an attack upon him. Having knocked him down, they beat and kicked him until he became insensible, when they robbed him of $27 and fled. Officer Dazet, of the Sixth Precinct, heard the noise which accompanied the assault, but he did not reach the place before the ruffians ran. He followed them, however, and after a long chase, captured one of them in Walker-street, but his confederate escaped. The name of the prisoner is William Malloy, a youth of 17 years. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice WELSH committed him for trial.

AN ILL-ADVISED SALE.

The store No. 423 Washington-street was broken into on the 10th of last month, and among many valuable articles which the burglars carried away was a gold watch. No clue to the identity of the thieves was obtained until a few days ago, when the watch was found in the possession of Michael Hoffman, keeper of a drinking-saloon in Spring-street. Hoffman stated that he had purchased the watch from a man named James Christopher, *alias* Gogle, who was yesterday arrested by officers McCleary and Latta, of the Fifth Ward Police. The prisoner, who is a notorious rogue, was held by Justice WELSH to answer.

QUAILING AT SIGHT OF A POLICEMAN.

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, Officer Lanigan, of the Sixth Ward, noticed a heavily-laden cart passing up Chatham-street, near Duane. On approaching to make an inspection of its contents, one of the men who was on the vehicle jumped off and ran. The other was questioned, when he stated that he was a carman, named John Mullane, living at No. 108 Worth-street, and the fugitive had employed him to carry the load, an examination of which showed five barrels and two boxes of quails. The birds were taken to the Station house, where they will be kept a reasonable time for a claimant. It is believed that the game was stolen from one of the large markets.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Edward Swaizenberg, of No. 447 Pearl-street, was attacked on Thursday night while passing through Walker-street, by three highwaymen, who robbed him of a breast-pin, valued at $18. He succeeded in detaining one of the rogues until the arrival of a policeman, who answered his calls for help. The prisoner, who gives the name of John Scully, was committed for trial by Justice WELSH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	92	150 Ch., B. & Q. R.	63¾
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	77	100 Erie Railroad	s5 35¾
3 000 Missouri St. 6s	49	850 do	35¾
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	95¾	335 do	36
4,000 do	95	200 do	s10 35
4oo Mich. C. & Ke's '69	90	100 do	s30 34¾
1,000 Lef. & Mil. G. Bs	15¾	350 do	s3 36
4,000 D. L. & W. 2d M.	90	25 Harlem R. Pref	33½
2,000 Ch. & R. I. Bds.	96	100 Reading R.	b60 36
15 Ocean Bank	99	200 do	36¼
57 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	84	100 Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
50 Pacific Mi. St. Co.	83	200 do	49¼
50 do	83¾	50 Mich So. & N. Ind. R	13¾
50 do	83¾	10 New-Jersey R.	124½
100 do	84	15 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	31¾
25 do	84½	25 do	31¾
25 Hud. River R.	43	25 do	32
25 N. Y. Central R.	b60 75¼	50 do	32¾
375 do	s3 75	50 Panama R.	ex div 113
50 do	s30 74¾	100 do	opg 112¾
50 do	s10 74¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s10 68
100 do	s10 75	100 do	s10 68½
145 do	75¼	50 do	69
230 do	75¾	100 do	s30 67¾
100 do	s30 74¾	300 do	69¼
200 Cl. & Toledo R.	29	350 do	69¾
200 do	29¾	10 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96
35 Chic. & Rock I. R.	51¾	100 Gal. & Ch. R.	opg 65
380 do	51¼	50 do	opg 65½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Regst	89	100 Harlem Railroad	14
1,000 California St. 7s	88	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 48
3,000 Erie 3d Mtg. Bs. '83	85	100 do	48
2,000 do	84	100 do	48¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mt. Bs	50	50 Mich So. & N. Ind. R.	13¾
40 Penn. Coal Co.	76	50 M. S. & N. I. G't'd St'k.	32
100 Canton Company	14¾	50 do	s10 31¾
50 do	14	30 Panama Rail'd	112¾
190 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	84	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69¼
35 do	83¾	10 do	69¾
150 Erie Railroad	36	100 do	s10 68
20 do	35¾	90 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R	96
50 do	35¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	p&s 65¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 74¾	50 Clev. & Toledo R.	29¾
30 do	75	200 do	s10 29¾
50 do	75¾	200 do	29¾
150 do	s3 76	200 do	b30 29
100 do	s10 74¾	100 do	28¾
100 Hudson Riv. R.	b30 43¾	160 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	51¾
150 do	43	100 do	s10 51
25 Harlem R. Pref'd.	33¾	100 do	s30 50¾
50 do	34		

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The bidding at the Federal Treasury to-day for $5,000,000 Treasury Bills having one year to run, ran from 7½ to 36 ₩ cent. interest ₩ annum! And within this most extravagant range, less than one-half the sum advertised was applied for. The latest rumor this afternoon is that the Secretary, in the exercise of his official discretion, and in view of the future wants of the Government on these Bills, has determined to accept no bid over 12 ₩ cent. per annum, which is double the usual maximum rate of interest paid by the Treasury. Nothing that has occurred since the present crisis set in could more forcibly illustrate the political and financial distrust growing out of sectional agitation and the dreadful demoralization of the public credit which has ensued than the result and failure of this negotiation. Of course the general excitement of the times; the late resignation of some of the Cabinet officers of the Administration, the wrongdoing of others, and the crisis at Charleston, go far to excuse capitalists and money lenders in holding off from the public loans of every nature, for the present; but withal it is extremely questionable whether the double rate of 12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum would not more than compensate the extra risk of lending this great Government—menaced as it may be by temporary secession—five or ten millions for a single year, to bridge over the pressing wants of the Treasury. The full particulars of the bids and awards will be given in our Washington dispatches to-night, in season for the present issue of the TIMES. It is understood that the principal or combination offer at 12 ₩ cent. went from this City by telegraph early this forenoon. About 2 o'clock it was currently rumored that the bids above 12 ₩ cent. had also been accepted, but a subsequent dispatch threw much doubt on this report.

The market for Money grows easier at Bank, where the accumulation of Bullion is very rapid, notwithstanding some considerable daily remittances to the South. Outside of Bank, private lenders are disposed to take very prime selections of mercantile paper at from 9 to 12 per cent., and some fair double-name bills at 15 per cent., but as nearly all regular dealers at Bank are now well accommodated at 7 per cent., the offering of first-class paper outside has fallen off. Money at call remains easy at 6@7 per cent. We have seldom known the wants of the Stock Brokers, in this way, so moderate as at present. Most of the speculative Shares are really scarcer on the Street than the Money to pay for them. The remittances for Europe, by to-morrow's mails, (which will go by the screw steamer *Etna*,) have been made up at from 10¢@10¼ ₩ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills on London. The supply appears to more than keep pace with the demand from the Importers and the receivers of Bullion. The latter are the principal buyers this week.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Dec 22	$182,152,282	$85,976,76	$30,326,970	$6,394,171
Boston, Dec. 24	61,159,286	17,553,617	3,619,252	6,178,925
Phila., Dec 24	37,687,200	15,116,672	3,429,000	1,628,130
N. Orleans, Dec. 22	18,664,358	16,9 3,739	12,5 6,483	6,747 679
Total	$289,6 3,5 48	$135,560,814	$49,3 5,705	$21,5 0,306
Last week	289,631,165	132,207,797	37,611,814	24,856,394
Last year	258,117,089	131,303,586	40,219,614	23,800,564

There was not a large business done at the Stock Exchange to-day, but considering the existing and hourly conflicting political rumors of the time, and the momentous questions at issue between the Federal and some of the State authorities, the market exhibits a good degree of steadiness. The inclination on most of the speculative Shares is to firmness, and less eagerness is shown by the operators against the market to put out *short* contracts ahead than when prices were 5@8 ₩ cent. lower, and the secession of South Carolina was only talked of. Thus the Government Loan of 1874 is selling 5 ₩ cent. higher than before the Charleston ordinance, and the new Loan of 1871, which was then done at 85 and interest, is now worth 89@90 ₩ cent. That this is only a partial test of confidence is perhaps true, since the new Treasury Bills of 1861 are not wanted under 12 ₩ cent per annum. The State Stocks are generally steady, and the affair of the Indian Trust Fund at Washington is less discussed to the prejudice of Missouris, Tennessees and North Carolinas. The Railway Mortgages continue to show firmness, and a further advance is paid on Erie Thirds and Seconds. The amount of this class of securities pressing on the market is much less than two or three weeks ago. Unusual soundness is shown to-day in the Shares of the New-York Central, about 75@75¼ ₩ cent., and strong orders again for Illinois Central and New-York and Erie, both which were higher than yesterday. The New York and Western roads generally, show much steadiness, with a speculative movement, to a cautious extent on both sides, in Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Southern. At the very close of business this afternoon the market was firm on the cash Stocks, but weaker on sellers' options under continued exciting rumors from the South. The following were the latest cash rates:

Central	75¼	Gelena	65¼
Erie	36¼	Rock Island	58¾
Illinois Central	69	Michigan Southern	13¾
Toledo	29	Mich. Guaranteed	31¾
Pacific	83¾	Panama	112¾

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 2d of January. The New-York, Providence and Boston (Stonington) Railroad a semi annual dividend of two and a half ₩ cent., payable Jan. 3. The Tradesman's Bank, of New-Haven, Conn., a semi-annual dividend of four ₩ cent., payable Jan. 2. The interest coupons on the debt of the city of Brooklyn, due 1st of January, and the principal of the loan of 1846, will be paid at the Long Island Bank on the 2d of January.

A paragraph from the St. Louis *Bulletin* of the 22d inst., is being republished in several papers to the effect that a political disturbance existed on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that the inhabitants were tearing up the rails, &c. In relation to which the following telegram has been received from the officers of the road:

"The rumor about tearing up the rails, &c., of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is utterly without foundation."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$2,421,581	$2,837,224	$1,869,381
Thrown on Market	2,365,380	2,605,478	643,336
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$60,164,569	$113,153,624	$101,944,468
Thrown on Market	68,143,078	111,347,623	97,322,422

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	323	$164,816	917	$364,781	31	$10,422
Mf. of Cot'n	304	78,630	823	239 639	39	8,564
Mf. of Silk	224	223,201	438	421,006	2	3,084
Mf. of Flax	1,219	86,483	1,288	100,976	60	4,000
Miscellan's	343	46,843	151	28,709	19	2,006
Total	2,520	$609,544	3,551	$1,258,940	144	$33,786
		1,709 846				609,541
Total entered		$1,869,381	Total marketed			$643,336

Card from Thompson Brothers.

No. 2 WALL-STREET, New-York, Dec. 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being apprised that the United States District-Attorney is preparing to enjoin us against parting with any of the bonds alleged to have been abstracted from the Indian Trust Fund, (no injunction having yet been served on us,) we deem it pertinent to say that we are not the holders, directly or indirectly, by purchase or as collateral, of any of the bonds embraced in the published list, except one North Carolina bond, and this, we are informed and believe, has been held in this City for two years past. We may have purchased on order some of the abstracted bonds; if so, we shall use our best endeavors to establish a *bonafide* title to such property in the hands of our customers. Nor have we ever advanced on the obligations of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, or the Pony Express Company. Yours, truly, THOMPSON BROS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 82 pkgs. Ashes, 2,915 bbls. Flour, 723 bushels Oats, 1,732 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,027 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry exists for Laguayra at 13¾c.@14c.; Jamaica at 13¼c.@13½c.; and Rio at 11c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, but the advanced claims of holders tend to check operations. Sales have been reported of 17,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, of 2,850 obls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 55@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 430 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in limited request, including Layer at $2@$2 10, and Bunch at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ box. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted considerable attention, especially from shippers, but buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices for large lots, and business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 28, White Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Red do., at $1 34@$1 36; Amber and Wisconsin, at $1 27@$1 28; Milwaukee Club, (reported) $1 24@$1 26; Northwestern Club at $1 21@$1 23; Chicago Spring, $1 17@$1 21; Red State at $1 31, ₩ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is in good request at rising prices. Sales 102,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 70c ₩ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 38c.@38½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales at 85c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand, including new, mainly at from 24c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been quite limited, mainly for oak-tanned; prices have favored buyers, especially those who pay for their purchases in ready cash. Upper Leather and Calf Skins are in slack request, and are somewhat nominal in price.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Continue in limited demand at irregular rates.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is mainly for new crop New-Orleans at 31c.@37c., cash and time, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are very dull generally; prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 25 for New Mess; $15 75 for Old Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for New Prime; and $10 50 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is less active. Sales, 185 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. The reported sales do not exceed 130 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 50 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 18c.@20c. for State, and 16c.@18c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—We have heard of sales of 100 tcs., in lots, at $3@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Is in some request at from 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 19c.@19¾c., chiefly at 19c.@19¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, higher rates having been claimed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9¾d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₩ 280 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

MEATS.

A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at our revised quotations:

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	5½	@	8
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	8	@	20
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Tongues, each	50	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are generally good, as is likewise the demand. Prices of some kinds favor buyers.

Chickens, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Fowls, ₩ pair	92	@1	00
Fowls, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Turkeys, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Turkeys, Wild, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@1	50
Ducks, wild, ₩ pair	50	@2	00
Geese, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	62½	@	87½
Partridges, ₩ pair	62½	@	75
Quails, ₩ pair	25	@	37
Robbins, ₩ dozen	62½	@	75
Squirrels, each	10	@	12
Venison, ₩ lb	9	@	12

FISH.

Most descriptions have been in request at uniform rates.

Blackfish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Catfish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Flounders, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Frost Fish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Haddock, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	10	@	13
White Fish, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@1	50
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@1	50
Clams, ₩ 100	50	@	75
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	75	@1	00
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	25	@	37
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Herring, pickled, ₩ doz	10	@	15

VEGETABLES

Have been rather more sought after this week, at essentially unchanged prices for the principal varieties.

Beets, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, ₩ head	4	@	8
Cabbage, Red	6	@	10
Carrots, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	20
Cauliflowers, each	20	@	30
Celery, ₩ bunch	8	@	12
Garlic, ₩ bunch	12	@	15
Leeks, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ quart	8	@	10
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Parsnips, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Peppers, ₩ dozen	6	@	12
Potatoes, ₩ bush	2 00	@2	25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	38	@	50
Pumpkins, each, ₩ half peck	25	@	—
Salad, ₩ head	2	@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—MAKEPPA—Evening—PUTNAM—CLUBS ARE TRUMPS—HANDSOME JACK.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSIEUR OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—ANGRO CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SAM COWELL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 620 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

The Disunion Question.

In compliance with a general demand, Mr. RAYMOND'S four letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the present political crisis, will be published in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained at the TIMES Office *this afternoon.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Charleston continues to be of an exciting character, and indicates a determination on the part of the South Carolinians to precipitate a direct collision with the Federal Government. In fact, they have already gone so far as to place themselves in an attitude of rebellion. The Palmetto flag was raised on Thursday afternoon on the Custom-house and Post-office, and in the evening it was displayed on Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, lately evacuated by Major ANDERSON and his command. These two fortresses were occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of Gov. PICKENS. They found in them only twelve men belonging to the Government forces, who, of course, quietly surrendered. This is the account telegraphed from Charleston; but as the telegraph office there is understood to be under the control of the Charlestonians, who will not permit any matter to be telegraphed which does not suit them, it may or may not be the exact truth. What Gov. PICKENS proposes to gain by his descent upon the dismantled fortress on Sullivan's Island does not clearly appear, as the ordnance in it was rendered useless by Major ANDERSON, and the guns of Fort Sumter command it in the most complete manner.

The action of Maj. ANDERSON in evacuating Fort Moultrie continued to be the exciting topic in Washington, yesterday, and the excitement received fresh impetus on the announcement that the South Carolinians had taken possession. The first information of these matters was communicated to the President and Cabinet by the Commissioners from the Palmetto State; who, it is understood, expressed great indignation at the act of Maj. ANDERSON, in view of the alleged stipulation on the part of the Administration, that the garrisons in Charleston harbor should not be augmented, nor the military character of the posts changed. The President thereupon assured the Commissioners that Maj. ANDERSON had acted entirely upon his own responsibility, whereupon they demanded that he should be *ordered back to Fort Moultrie.* This demand was the subject of serious consideration in the Cabinet up to a late hour last night, at which time no conclusion had been arrived at. In case this modest demand is not complied with, it is alleged that the gentlemen making it have expressed the determination to close the door to further negotiation, and to return immediately home. There appears to be some doubt, however, as to whether Maj. ANDERSON did or did not act upon his own volition, notwithstanding the allegations of the President. Our correspondent intimates that he may have proceeded upon private instructions from Mr. BUCHANAN, and this view is borne out by the assurances given by him to Mrs. ANDERSON, that her husband should come to no harm. Whatever may be the truth in regard to the matter, the movement of Maj. ANDERSON is generally commended.

Meantime the hope that a compromise of the difficulties existing in the Union may be effected grows stronger every day. The House Committee of Thirty-three had a long session yesterday, at which the members from the North and South exchanged views and opinions in the most friendly manner. The Territorial Compromise, before alluded to, did not come up, but instead, Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, proposed a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Constitution so that no future amendments in regard to Slavery can be made, excepting at the request of a Slave State. This proposition, it is understood, while it is considered unnecessary by some of the Republicans, is generally acceptable to the Southern members—Mr. COBB, of Alabama, and others, openly indorsing it, and expressing the belief that an amicable arrangement can now be made. The Senate Committee have come to the conclusion that it is useless for them to make any further attempts to agree, and held their last meeting yesterday. The Border State Congressmen, to the number of about seventy-five, met in caucus last night, presided over by Senator CRITTENDEN, and various propositions for adjustment were advanced. These propositions, which were debated in a conciliatory spirit, were all finally referred to a Committee of one from each of the frontier States represented, to report at a meeting to be called when they shall have agreed upon a plan conjointly.

The South Carolina Convention was engaged yesterday in the consideration of the Address to the people of the Southern States, and the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. In secret session, on Thursday, an ordinance was passed to amend the Constitution of the State with respect to the Executive Department. It provides that the Governor have power to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and other agents of foreign powers; to conduct negotiations, etc., and also provides for the appointment of four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant Governor shall form a Council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with the Governor. An ordinance was also reported in secret session in reference to the question of citizenship. It is similar in its provisions to the one previously reported to the Convention, with an additional section regarding those persons entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, who may become citizens, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday opened the proposals for the five millions in Treasury notes, the issue of which was lately authorized by Congress, when it was found that less than half of that amount had been bid for, at an average of 12 per cent. interest. Upwards of two millions are bid for in New-York. No awards have yet been made.

Two steamers are reported to have passed Cape Race, with later European advices—the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., and the *Australasian*, from the same port on the 22d. The weather was so bad that they could not be boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

Later advices from the Pacific side are received by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and passed Fort Kearney on Thursday night. There is nothing of special importance from California. A coal mine was reported to have been discovered about eighty miles from Carson Valley, and a Company had claimed three thousand acres of land covering the mine, which they were preparing to develop. News from the Sandwich Islands to Nov. 1 had been received. The only item of interest relates to the change in the American Consulate at Honolulu, in accordance with instructions from Washington. Commercial affairs were unpromising.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, it was held in the case of Heyt *vs.* the Tax Commissioners, that personal property follows the person, and will be taxed wherever the person is found. The decision of the Commissioners was affirmed.

The Stock Market yesterday displayed more steadiness than might have been looked for under the continued exciting events and rumors from the South. The cash prices closed firm; New-York Central 75¼; Erie 36¼. Money and Exchange continued easy. London 104@104¼, sales; extreme Bank and Bankers' quotations 104@105 per cent.

Breadstuffs were less active. The demand from shippers was checked by the advanced claims of holders and the increased firmness in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain. Cotton was in fair request at buoyant prices. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Tallow, Hides and Leather were restricted. Whisky was depressed, and closed heavily. Hemp, Fish, Candles, Oils, Metals and Foreign Liquors were partially neglected.

Major Anderson at Fort Sumter.

The Washington *Constitution*, which, in spite of its disclaimers, we must regard as expressing substantially the sentiments of the President, has the following paragraph concerning the military movement of Major ANDERSON:

"We believe that we are perfectly correct in stating that this action on the part of Major ANDERSON was taken *solely on his own responsibility*, and *not* in consequence of orders from the authorities here. We have also reason to believe that it was not occasioned by any threat of attack or hostile action on the part of the people or military in Charleston, and that there was no reason to anticipate any change in their attitude in relation to the Federal troops. Under these circumstances, *we must express our regret that Major Anderson should have taken such a step without orders or apparent necessity.*"

We have no doubt that all this is perfectly sincere. The President, as well as the *Constitution*, and all other agents and accomplices of secession, unquestionably "regret" this movement of Maj. ANDERSON. But we venture to assure them that this regret is not shared by the people. We do not believe that even in this City ten respectable men can be found,—outside the circle of avowed Secessionists,—who do not rejoice and exult in Maj. ANDERSON'S conduct. Men who have been and still are the staunchest Democrats,—who sympathise with the South in its complaints against the North, and who would do everything in their power to secure the concession of Southern claims concerning Slavery, are unqualified in their applause. Even the Boston *Courier*, as thorough an opponent of the North as the North contains, magnifies the movement and rejoices in it for the evidence it affords that "we have a country," and that its rights and its honor will be maintained.

We really do not see the ground on which any special importance can be attached to Major ANDERSON'S movement, as one requiring special orders or instructions. If we understand his position aright, he is in command of the forts in Charleston harbor,—not of any one of them in particular. The President informed us in his Message that his orders were to "*protect the public property and act strictly on the defensive.*" We do not see that he has departed from these orders in any particular. On the contrary he has acted, strictly and efficiently, in obedience to them. He has put himself in position to "protect the public property," and to defend himself to some purpose. In Fort Moultrie he could do neither. If attacked there, he would have been compelled to surrender or sacrifice his command,—and in either case he would have been absolutely powerless to protect the property of the Federal Government. Under these circumstances, it seems to us he had the same right to leave one fort and occupy another, as he would have had to move a gun from one embrasure to another.

Nor is it easy to see what possible ground the President's organ can have for "regret" in the case, except as it is in the interest of the Secessionists. *They* regret it naturally enough, because it renders it impossible for them to expel the Federal Government from its own forts. But is the President prepared to express "regrets" *for this reason?* Is he so thoroughly and openly enlisted in the cause as to deplore a movement which protects the Government forces against defeat?

It may be said that this step will provoke an attack. On the contrary, it will prevent it. So long as an attack could be made with a chance of success, there was constant danger that one would be made. The telegraph reports that during Thursday and Friday troops were pouring into Charleston from all parts of the State. This is doubtless an exaggeration. But it is not at all likely that those who did arrive, came in consequence of the removal of troops to Fort Sumter. That event could not have been known when they started. It is much more probable that the removal took place in consequence of their approach and a threatened attack. Major ANDERSON has undoubtedly kept himself advised of all the movements of the Secessionists, and knew quite as well what they intended to do as did the President. The forts had been confided to his care—and he promptly put himself in a position to protect them. The act was noble, prompt and patriotic—and will be borne in remembrance when men who have hearts for the honor of the American flag, shall replace the miserable clique of intriguing conspirators who for the time hold sway in Washington.

There are intimations that the President will reprimand, or otherwise punish Major ANDERSON for his act, and withdraw the troops at the demand of the Commissioners from South Carolina. Even after what we have seen already, we are not prepared to credit this. We will not say that we have no misgivings,—for Mr. BUCHANAN seems to be so thoroughly under the control of the Secessionists,—so pliant and flexible in their hands,—and so utterly deaf to appeals from any other quarter, that no act of rash insanity is beyond the range of possibility. But if he does this,—if he ventures thus openly and flagrantly to betray the honor and integrity of the Government, we trust he will be forthwith *impeached* by the House of Representatives, and put upon his trial,—not because we have any special confidence that with the present Senate he could be convicted, but because he should be compelled to vindicate his conduct before the country.

The Secretary of War.

The official proceedings of Secretary FLOYD imperatively demand the scrutiny of Congress. It seems impossible to doubt that he is using his position and power as an officer of the Federal Government, to give aid and comfort to those who avow themselves enemies of the United States. Nor is it merely his own influence and aid that he thus throws into the hands of traitors;—he is betraying the rights and the honor of the Government he serves. He is placing the arms and munitions of war, which have been intrusted to his care for the defence of the United States, in the hands of their enemies. He is doing precisely the work which BENEDICT ARNOLD attempted at West Point. He is betraying a fortress intrusted to his command.

It is stated on the authority of Gen. WOOL, that on the 9th of this month Secretary FLOYD ordered 10,000 muskets at the Watervliet Arsenal in Troy, to be sold to S. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, Georgia, at $2 50 each,—and that they were shipped from the Arsenal on the 14th inst. Our Washington correspondence stated yesterday that, upon the application of the Governor of Georgia, Mr. FLOYD had granted Col. HARDEE, late commandant of West Point, leave of absence on full pay, to go to Europe to purchase arms for the State of Georgia. He has ordered large quantities of guns and warlike munitions, removed from the Arsenal at Pittsburgh, to extreme Southern points, where there are no troops, and where they are morally certain to fall into the hands of the Disunionists. He has permitted all the arms of the Government at the Arsenal in Charleston to be seized by the avowed enemies of the Union.

If he is doing all these things upon his own volition, and in the exercise of his own authority, Congress should hold him to a rigid responsibility. If he is acting under the orders of the President, then the President should be required to explain his conduct to the representatives of the people. Affairs are becoming too serious to be permitted to pass without inquiry. Mr. BUCHANAN has utterly lost the confidence of all parties. No one has any further confidence in his fitness for the conduct of national affairs in an emergency like the present,—and the only point of doubt that remains is, whether he is deliberately betraying the Constitution he has sworn to support, or whether he is only a helpless imbecile tool in the hands of conspirators. In either case, Congress owes it to the country to demand full information as to the steps he has taken, and the military orders that have been issued upon his authority. A resolution of inquiry ought forthwith to be passed which should cover this whole subject.

Secretary FLOYD, beyond all question, deserves *impeachment*,—not only in connection with these transactions, but for the general conduct of his Department. We believe it to be susceptible of proof,—sufficient to satisfy the whole country,—that he has used his office systematically for purposes of plunder and personal profit. It is notorious that he came to Washington utterly bankrupt: and it is equally notorious in financial circles that he has deposited with a Washington banker more than $100,000 to his private account since he has been in office. It is utterly impossible that he should have accumulated anything like this amount of money, by any means consistent with his duty as an officer of the Government, or with the character of an honorable and an honest man. The power of his office has been used corruptly. His favors have been sold to contractors, and black mail has been exacted as the condition of his compliance with the just requisitions of law. We believe it to be susceptible of proof that an officer of the Army has been compelled to pay $500 to an intimate, confidential agent of the Secretary as a condition of getting Mr. FLOYD'S signature to a warrant for payment of a claim which had been audited and allowed. It is folly to attempt to screen Mr. FLOYD himself from responsibility for such exactions. In the specific case to which we refer, Mr. FLOYD'S personal attention had been called to the claim repeatedly for six months,—yet his signature could not be had. Upon advice the $500 was paid to his confidante, and the signature was affixed the next day.

The robbery in the Department of the Interior disclosed the fact that Mr. FLOYD was in the habit of accepting, unconditionally, drafts from Messrs. RUSSELL & MAJORS for contract services in advance of their performance. We believe it can be proved that he did this all through the Utah war,—and that he did it for a consideration. We believe there are men now in this City who were in the habit of negotiating with these contractors for Mr. FLOYD'S acceptances,—receiving in some instances tens of thousands of dollars as a condition of procuring them.

These are some of the transactions of the War Department which have not yet seen the light. Whether they could be dragged forth by the process of a Congressional inquiry may be doubtful. But it is due to justice and to the country that the experiment should be tried. The Fort Snelling sale, the Willett's Point purchase, the Flour and Mule contracts, and other public acts, have fastened upon Mr. FLOYD the character of being utterly corrupt and unfaithful to his public trust. We have not the slightest doubt that, if the truth can be disclosed, he would be proved to have administered the affairs of his Department with sole reference to his own personal emolument.

That such a man should crown such a career by acts of treason is only a natural consummation. He can have no scruples of conscience, no principles of honor, to stand in his way. His ends are best promoted by whatever will divert public attention from his conduct. If he can plunge the country into civil war, he may hope for the impunity which burglars seek by firing the house they have robbed. We hope, however, that Congress will not suffer him to close his official career without subjecting his conduct to a rigid official scrutiny.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN.—The Washington *Constitution* gives the public to understand, that the President is in no sense or degree responsible for its views on political affairs. If this statement should obtain general credit it would at once deprive the *Constitution* of all the importance that has ever been attached to it. No one would consider its utterances worthy of notice, if it were not supposed to reflect the views of the Executive Department of the Government.

Nor will all the disclaimers which the editor may be instructed to make weaken this impression in the public mind. It is notorious that the present editor of the *Constitution* was placed in his present position by the immediate and direct interposition of Mr. BUCHANAN. The paper is supported wholly by patronage of the Executive department, over which Mr. BUCHANAN claims and exercises a direct control. Positive and sworn testimony, moreover, has proved that when the paper was sold, his agency was as personal and immediate in the matter as if he had been its absolute owner.

All these things show conclusively that the *Constitution* pursues no course which the President does not approve. Its editor derives his inspiration constantly from him,—as he is dependent for his place solely and exclusively on his countenance and support. The paper is now an open organ and advocate of the Secessionists. It vindicates their action,—denounces and defames every man who asserts and would defend the integrity of the Union,—and does all in its power to prevent any adjustment of pending differences, except on terms that involve the virtual break-down of the incoming Administration, and the ruin and disbandment of the Republican Party. It has never for a moment risen above the merest partisanship in its treatment of this question. It has no sympathies with the country,—no regard for the Union,—not the slightest sensitiveness about the honor and the welfare of the American people. Its horizon is bounded by party interests and the gratification of partisan malignity. And in this, as in everything else, it faithfully reflects the sentiments and the spirit of Mr. BUCHANAN. All its disclaimers, in face of these patent and undeniable facts, only illustrate freshly the duplicity and cowardice which characterize its master.

Why They Seceded.

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Convention of South Carolina as to the reasons and motives of secession. As the rest of the country is at least equally in the dark on the subject, it may be well to consider the different reasons assigned by different members.

Mr. WARDLAW objected to one of the Declarations of Independence reported by the Committee, that "it dwelt too much upon those Fugitive Slave laws and those Personal Liberty bills, which give it too much the appearance of *special pleading*." The real reason, he thought, was, that the election of LINCOLN was equivalent to an "edict of emancipation,"—and the address ought, therefore, to set forth very fully and strongly the fact that "emancipation would be deleterious to the blacks and degradation to the whites."

Mr. MEMMINGER, who drew the address, appreciated the importance of going before the world with a full vindication of their action, if they expected any sympathy or support. He said:

"Allow me to say to the honorable gentleman, that when you take the position that you have a right to break your faith; to destroy an agreement which you have made; to tear off your seal from the document to which it is affixed; you *are bound to justify yourself fully to all the nations of the world, for there is nothing that casts such a stain upon the escutcheon of a nation as a breach of faith.* Therefore the document shows fully that both in measure and in spirit our co-States have broken the Constitution and the Union. Not only in letter has this been done, but also in spirit. They have so brought matters to pass in this country that every single end which that Constitution professed to carry into effect has been made destructive of those ends; that the common agent which should have acted for our common good has been converted into an instrument for our destruction. And now, as a *consummating act*, they have so perverted the Constitution of the United States as to seize hold of that clause in relation to the Executive Department to enable them to *elect a sectional President*, and put in office a man whose only recommendation, or whose chief recommendation to the whole of them, was that he is an enemy of our Constitution—that *he desires to see Slavery abolished.* The great objection that we raise is not to ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself, but chiefly because he is the representative of a hostile *opinion*, destructive of every interest of the South."

Mr. M. expects that a "national breach of faith" on the part of South Carolina, is to be justified in the eyes of the world, on the ground that the people of the United States have "elected a President who *desires* to see Slavery abolished." This is the only actual point of his complaint. Does he believe that England, France, the North, or even sensible men in South Carolina, will recognize this as an offence sufficiently grave to justify what he himself styles "a breach of faith?"

Mr. RHETT was more emphatic, and somewhat more explicit on several points than either of the preceding speakers. He said:

"The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. LINCOLN'S election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. *It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years*, and, in the production of this great result, the great men who have passed before us, whose great and patriotic efforts have signalized the times in which they lived, have not been lost. Have the labors of CALHOUN been forgotten, when he declared a few years ago, for the secession of South Carolina? and that secession would be the consummation of their liberties? Sir, the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, sectional candidates of the North, was the last straw on the back of the camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before all the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of Slavery; and that question turned upon the Fugitive Slave law, according to his statement. Now, Sir, in regard to that Fugitive Slave law, *I myself doubt its Constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body.* It was also doubted by a member of the House. Mr. WEBSTER declared it unconstitutional, and, if I am not mistaken, *Mr. Keitt expressed the same opinion.* If we look at that clause which requires that fugitive slaves shall be delivered, we will find that it was a guarantee between the States. We cannot go before Congress in relation to this matter. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of fugitive slaves. That was our best security; and hence the *attempt of certain States to relieve themselves from the responsibility as States, and go into Congress and legislate upon the subject was a breach on the part of the North.*"

This is a new idea. It must have astonished the Convention even. South Carolina does not complain of *violations* of the Fugitive Slave law,—for that law is unconstitutional:—her grievance is its passage. The North has violated the Constitution in the *passing* of the Fugitive Slave law! This will be news to Senator MASON, of Virginia.

Mr. RHETT is undoubtedly right in saying that this secession movement has been "gathering head for thirty years." His comparison, too, is a happy one. Like all sores of a pustulous character, it was under the necessity of "gathering" and bursting: and now that it has reached this point, there is hope that it will thoroughly discharge itself and that the patient may be cured.

South Carolina was never quite healthy, on this point. But Mr. CALHOUN was the real author of secession. He planted its seeds, and died disappointed because he did not see their fruit. He tried to get the South out of the Union on the Tariff question, but failed. He immediately started the Slavery issue as one that promised better results. It was capable of being worked to better advantage. Immediately after the failure of nullification, he announced the "irrepressible conflict" on Slavery, and the residue of his life was devoted to developing it and shaping Southern sentiment upon it. Mr. RHETT is right in saying that Mr. CALHOUN'S labors have not been lost or forgotten. From 1832 his disciples, in and out of South Carolina, have been watching for a favorable opportunity to secede. They have found one at last, and have ventured fairly on the experiment. What will come of it in the end, remains to be seen.

CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Chancellor DUNKIN seems to be the only member of the South Carolina Convention who realizes the position in which the people of that State are left by their act of secession, if it has the validity which they ascribe to it. He mentioned before the act was passed that they could have no commerce if they refused to recognize the Custom-House officers, and that their postal service must also be stopped. In a debate after the act was passed, upon a motion to lay aside a resolution for deciding some of these points, he thus referred to another:

"Mr. DUNKIN—Mr. President, I could give some very potent reasons why it should not be. I am not sure that the *lights in the light-houses from Cape Fear to tide-water won't be turned down to-night, as you would extinguish the gas light in your burner, unless you act.* The Collector told me that two of the persons employed under him had thrown up their commissions. I don't know where it will turn next."

The fact is, South Carolina exists, politically, to-day only at the sufferance of the Federal Government. Her commerce, her postal service, her light-houses, have all been furnished and supported by the United States. She holds on to them all, and yet flatters herself that she has seceded!

An ordinance has been introduced providing that

"The Judges of the Courts of Law in this State shall take cognizance of all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and that said Judges shall further *have jurisdiction over all offences under the laws of the United States relating to the Post-office Department, the public customs, seamen, and trespasses upon the high seas; and that the laws of the United States, which were in operation at the time of the secession of this State, for these several offences be, and are hereby, retained as parts of the laws of this State* until otherwise provided by the General Assembly of this State, saving and excepting therein so much as relates to Courts in which said offences shall be tried."

This is simply changing the name of certain laws and courts,—calling them *State* instead of Federal,—and continuing their functions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE—SPEAKERSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY.—Our State Legislature meets on Tuesday next. Upon the election of Speaker of the Assembly there is likely to be something of a contest. It is understood that Speaker LITTLEJOHN will be a candidate for re-election, contrary to his original purpose, and partly, at least, on account of the efforts that have been made to defeat him by attacks upon his character. The *Tribune* demands that he be not chosen, on the ground that his election would embarrass and discredit the Republican Party.

We feel no special interest in the contest for Speaker, further than to have it decided upon fair grounds, and in a manner consistent with justice and truth. We have known Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in private life and in public office, for ten years; and we believe all the aspersions upon his character in which the *Tribune* has so liberally indulged, as wanton and utterly baseless. We believe him to be an honorable and an upright man,—wholly incapable of betraying a public trust. We should differ from him on several subjects which engaged his action last winter. We should not have voted for the City Railroad bills as he did,—either before or after they had been vetoed by Gov. MORGAN. But we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that he was obliged to change his vote because the Governor had vetoed the bill,—unless the reasons assigned were such as to convince his judgment. He had a perfect right to his own opinions, and it was his duty to be guided by them.

The position that the Republican members were compelled to change their votes and follow the Governor's lead, is preposterous. And the vehemence with which it is urged against Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S election to the Speakership, seems to indicate that it is used mainly as a cover for other motives.

CONTRACT FOR STREET CLEANING.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that proposals for cleaning the streets of the City for *five years*, are to be received at the City Inspector's office *until noon* to-day. This is an enormous contract, of vast importance to the City, and one which ought to enlist the attention of a very large class of our community, besides the professional Contractors for City jobs. The Mayor and Comptroller are to fix the bonds to be given by the successful bidder. This is a matter of great consequence, as the actual validity of the contract that may be made depends upon it. We suggest to Mayor WOOD and Comptroller HAWS the expediency of deciding *upon the amount and nature of the security required, before the proposals are opened.* It can be done before, just as well as after,—and none of the parties concerned can then suspect that there is any partiality or unfairness in the case.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF THE ORPHANS' HOME.—Santa Claus appeared in all his glory yesterday, at Niblo's Saloon, for the special benefit of the seventy-eight merry young inmates of the Orphan's Home and the asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Niblo kindly gave the use of the room for the second time, and the ladies took care that Kriss Kringle—that jolly personage, who was personified on this occasion by an obese and grotesquely attired effigy,—was well surrounded with gifts for the juveniles. A healthier collection of happy children never was seen; not one was ailing, and all entered into the spirit of the occasion with an energy that would doubtless be exhibited equally at the celebration of all of the disputed birthdays of our Saviour,—provided that all the celebrations were equally prolific with presents. No little merriment was caused by the novel sport of allowing each of the youngsters a "grab" in a bag of promiscuous toys, and the experiment was repeated to the delight of both young and old. The sale of articles at the Fair, and the admission fees, realized a considerable sum in aid of the building fund for the new institution to be erected in Forty ninth-street, and to cost $30,000. Altogether, the affair was quite appropriate to the Feast of the Holy Innocents. The annual sermon and collection on behalf of the Church, takes place at Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY'S Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, on Sunday evening next.

THE HOLIDAY VACATION IN OUR SCHOOLS.—A by-law was adopted by the Board of Education, at the session held on the 19th instant, making Wednesday next, the 2d of January, a holiday. At the adjourned meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday evening last, resolutions were introduced by Commissioner WATTERBURY, declaring Thursday and Friday also holidays. These resolutions were adopted after a sharp discussion, in which several members participated, and were finally adopted. This action of the Board extends the present "holiday vacation" to Monday, Jan. 7, on which day the usual exercises of the schools will be resumed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The ZOUAVES, of whose performance on Saturday last we have already spoken, give their second entertainment to-night at this establishment. They will play again on Tuesday and Thursday of next week, and will then be superseded by Mr. RAREY—the great horse-tamer.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Thurlow Weed, of Albany; Henry Morgan, of Aurora, and O. B. Smith, of Wisconsin; Capt. O. Eldridge, of Boston; Col. A. G. Hazard, of Vermont; Lieut. H. E. Eastman, of U. S. Navy, and J. Kendall, of Washington, D. C., are at the Astor House.

Hon. Horatio C. King, of Washington; M. Escanden, F. Mendez, J. Alnor, of New-Orleans, and W. Gush, of London, Eng., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. H. Giddings, of Texas; J. A. Whiteside, of Tennessee; G. W. Banker, of Boston, and S. H. Hautwell, of Detroit, Mich., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Jewett, of New-Haven; W. G. Smedes and T. M. Smedes, of Missouri, and Francis Granger, of Canandaigua, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. H. Peet, of New-Orleans, and T. A. Neal and N. Hooper, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. J. Whitmore, of Portland, Me., and R. Hunter, of Glasgow, are at the International Hotel.

Outrage by the Dominican Government.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28.

The schooner *Alida Mercer*, arrived here from St. Domingo, brings news that the Guano Island, Alta Vela, in the Caribbean Sea, in legal possession of American citizens, has been forcibly taken by the Dominican Government, and the parties on the Island taken prisoners to St. Domingo—the Government also destroying the American property on the Island. This is viewed as a great outrage, and a violation of American rights.

The Pike's Peak Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 28.

The California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Express coach passed East at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Denver City dates are to the 26th inst. Twenty mules were stolen from the California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Express at a station near Jamesburgh recently, by a couple of Mexicans.

An altercation occurred on the street yesterday, between SOUERS, a cattle dealer, and TAPPAN, a newspaper correspondent, respecting reference to the former in a letter recently published in the Missouri *Republican*. TAPPAN received a slight cut in the hand from a dirk-knife.

Preparations are making for a stage line to Santa Fé and the San Juan mines.

The weather is pleasant. The nights are frosty, and the days clear and warm.

Kansas Relief Committee Report.

ATCHISON, K. T., Friday, Dec. 28.

The Report of the Kansas Relief Committee for the week ending Dec. 26, states that 280,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States, also several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during that time is 187,700 pounds, which has been sent to 21 different Counties in the Territory. The benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among our suffering people.

National Working Men's Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 28.

A large Convention of mechanics and working men, yesterday, passed strong resolutions favoring a call for a National Working Men's Convention, and discountenancing the ultra-politicians both North and South.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Court of Appeals will meet formally on Tuesday, and adjourn till Wednesday, at noon. The first motion-day will be Friday next.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The store of OVANE & Co., at the National Anthracite Mines, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. Loss about $5,000; insured in the Humboldt and Hope Companies of New-York.

Fire at Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Empire Mills, at Milwaukee, were destroyed by fire on Christmas morning. Loss, $70,000; insured, $31,000.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 worth of WINTER CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., for MEN AND BOYS, to be sold off at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE REASON WHY THE BIG POND ISN'T FROZEN.—A Committee of Skaters waited upon Jack Frost to ask him why he had not frozen the Big Pond at the Park sufficiently hard for skating. Jack said it was none of their business, but finally told them that he found many of the New-Yorkers had not furnished themselves with Skates, and he thought that the proprietors and employes of the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM" had just as much as they could do to supply the Skaters on the little ponds about the City, and that he did not believe in working people to death.

The Committee assured Jack that his fears were groundless, that they had all got their Skates from us, and that we were equal to any emergency, upon which Jack promised them he would do his duty to the big pond at an early day, so get ready for fun.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets.

P. S.—We publish on Monday, "The Official Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the alarming prevalence of the Skating Fever." Don't fail to get an early copy.

[Advertisement.]

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practical Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New Year's Day, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. There can be no better way to commence the new year, than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement.]

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR," says KNOX, the Hatter, to his numerous patrons. Near the chimes of the old Trinity, corner of Broadway and Fulton-streets, he still lingers, and sends forth his admired Hats and his hearty greeting. The ladies are all his friends, and that is the secret of KNOX'S great success. They always declare that a man never looks so well as when wearing a KNOX Hat.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Final and peremptory sale for cash of the balance of invoices unsold from our sale of 22d inst. Also, an invoice of "Vin Imperial Rose Champagne," to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, this day, at 11 o'clock, by H. H. LEEDS & Co., auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

GET THE BEST.

THE NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS of THE CARRIERS OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY will be ready for delivery with the paper.

[Advertisement.]

The Nervous Headaches, Fainting Fits, Nausea, &c., to which females are subject, can be cured with certainty by HOLLOWAY'S purely vegetable Pills. They are as mild in operation, as they are positive in effecting a speedy cure.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, MANILA, and American Indian Articles, Staple and Fancy Goods at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653—Broadway—No. 653.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av.; and 20th-st., New-York.

J. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Notice.—All persons wishing boots and shoes of every description and of the most fashionable styles, will call at CAHILL & WOOD'S, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The whole stock is reduced 25 per cent. below former prices.

Campbell, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

New-Year's Presents.

THE
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 130 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 204 BROADWAY,

The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE NEATEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 204 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Presents.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1826, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are constantly on hand to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, BAGS, &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Santa Claus Warerooms!!
No. 333 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Plated Spoons, 60 cents to $1 75 per set.
Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $30; worth $38 per set.
Plated Castors, 6 cut bottles, $3 00 to $14.
Urns, Trays, Cake Baskets, Wine Casters, etc.
China Dining Plates, $1 to $3 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets, $40 to $175 per set.
Gold Band Tea-sets, 44 pieces, $6 per set.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 333 Bleecker-st.

New-Year's Tables
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 385 and 387 Broadway.
Orders may now be left for refreshments for New-Year's Tables, delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Cakes, Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Chicken, Salads, Jellies, Mattoes, Pickled Oysters, &c., all of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

Presents for New Year's.
A beautiful and choice selection of French Fancy Boxes filled with Confectionery, odes, bags, rouleaux, sachets, baskets, and a large assortment of burr-baskets, watch-cases, pin-cushions, napkin-rings, picture-frames, &c., for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Containing a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' watches, with plain, engraved and enamelled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Very Safe Below Cost—Useful and ornamental Jewelry, Diamond Pins, Rings, Gold Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Silver-ware, &c.
All goods will be warranted.
At the Furnishing Store of
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. [illegible]'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and indispensable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture. It is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 513 Broadway, opposite St. [illegible] Hotel.

Hoffman's Hair-dye produces a perfectly [illegible] black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 [illegible]-st., Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hoffman's Patent Feather Brushes.
Varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c.
Elegant styles of parlor dusters for New-Year's presents. STEELE & CO., Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Latest News.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28, 1860.
Brahmin's Pastille Troches admitted free of duty. Good for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, and public speakers, at No. 417 Broadway, and No. 19 Astor House, New-York. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

Scarf Pins, Sne Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 395 Hudson-st.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Holiday Presents for Gentlemen.
Lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Silk Undershirts, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c., at retail. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
MINK CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS IN SETS.
GENTS' FUR CAPES, COLLARS, GLOVES and SLEIGH ROBES.

Hosiery,
Undergarments,
And Men's Furnishing Goods,
At A. RANKIN & CO.'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1803. No. 205 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—WHOLESALE and Retail—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Hurrah for the Holidays,
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
698 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Trichogenous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Shirt and Collar Depot—Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Eureka Scarfs and Ties for New-Year's.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Skating Jackets.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Ringwood or White Knitted Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holdavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ten New Styles of Holiday Caps to Select from, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Boys' and Misses' Hats and Caps, New styles for the Holidays, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—DAVENPORT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Mr. WM. J. DAVENPORT to SOPHIA W. DAVENPORT, all of this City.

DENSLOW—CLARKE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Mr. ELLSWORTH H. DENSLOW to Miss MARIE CORNELIUS, eldest daughter of Henry L. Clarke, Esq., all of this City.

TRACEY—KANE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Patterson, WILLIAM H. TRACEY to MARGARET, daughter of William Kane, both of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—WEBSTER.—In Monticello, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec 27, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John M. Lewis, JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., Esq., of this City, to SARAH M., daughter of P. B. Webster, Esq., of Monticello.

STEPHENS—LOSEE.—In Coxsackie N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Warren Hathaway, Mr. SAMUEL STEPHENS, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss LYDIA C. LOSEE, of the former place.

BANGS—BLEECKER.—In Albany, Dec. 27, at the North Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, ANSON BANGS, of Fayetteville, N. Y., to MARGARET, daughter of Nicholas Bleecker, Jr., of Albany.

DARBY—AMABLE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Mr. P. J. DARBY, of Montreal, C. E., to Miss MARY J. AMABLE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

PRESTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JAMES C. PRESTON, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Edward Falconer, No. 6 Mangin-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JAMES MORRIS VANDERPOEL, eldest son of Aaron Vanderpoel, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, JOHN E. LEWIS, aged 21 years and 8 months
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Evan Lewis, No. 78 Charlton-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice

DUNBOOM.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, JAMES JOHNSTONE DUNBOOM, son of Alex. H. and Anna Maria Dunscomb, aged 3 years, 4 months and 21 days.
Funeral to take place on Sunday, 30th inst., from No. 21 7th av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOLLADAY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, MADGE, infant daughter of Benjamin and N. Anna Holladay, aged 3 years and 3 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 31st st.

WICKS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, of scarlatina, ELLA L., youngest child of George A. and Angelina G. Wicks.
The friends of her parents are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 29, from No. 77 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

BURTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, ELIZABETH BURTON, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Burton, aged 6 months and 3 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Madison-st., without further invitation.

CROMWELL.—In this City, on Fifth Day evening, 27th inst., ELIZABETH T. CROMWELL, wife of Daniel Cromwell, in the 67th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Allen-st., on First Day, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DUNYEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, HANNAH ODELL, wife of Jacob Duryee, Sr., in the 40th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Daniel W. Odell, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 Monroe-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

MCLACHLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, of disease of the lungs, SARAH MCLACHLAN, in the 43d year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 Bridge-st.
☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

KILLIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, of croup, WILLIAM HOBB, second child of Richard and Kate H. Killip, aged 2 years, 5 months and 23 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 29th inst., from the residence of his parents, northwest corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

CANBY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 28, CHARLES A., son of Mary D. and the late Caleb Canby, aged 1 year and 8 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, C. Preswick, No. 308 Degraw-st., Brooklyn on Monday, at 11 A. M.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SOAR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 28, CHARLES H. SOAR, aged 31 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 14 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In South Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, ROBERT W. JOHNSTON, in the 41st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Van Brunt-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock.
☞ Philadelphia and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

FORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, PHINEAS M. FORD, late of California.
☞ California papers please copy.

FULLER.—In Shanghai, China, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, after a short illness, JOHN HENRY FULLER, son of Benjamin and Lucy Fuller, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the 25th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 617, *Dec.* 28, 1860.
11, 74, 61, 62, 19, 29, 51, 44, 28, 46, 60, 52, 41.
Class No. 618, *Dec.* 28, 1860.
36, 30, 77, 8, 68, 17, 78, 7, 54, 76, 70, 27, 73.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 28 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PANIC OVER.
SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.
FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 83 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.
FRANK E. HOWE.
No 263 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE
LUCIUS HART,
SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
A large assortment of richly Silver-plated Wares.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea-urns from.....$3 to $15	Castors from.....$3 to $15
Tea Sets from.....$7 to $30	Cake Baskets.....$4 to $8
Salvers from.....$4 to $50	Pitchers.....$5 to $15

Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES, $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, are now selling at $40.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

LADIES, YOU LIKE TO KEEP YOUR hands soft in Winter. Use TADMAN'S Camphor Cake, with Glycerine, and you can do so with certainty. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, No 81 Bleecker-st. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by druggists in Boston.

NATURAL FLOWERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Orders received for splendid Bouquets and Baskets, by DAVID CLARKE, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S
ILLUMINATING OIL,
MADE BY THE
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE, manufactured by any other parties.
IS NEARLY COLORLESS.
ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.
BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY,
ON
ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
BY
U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
NEW-YORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, &C.
BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.
DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $3,000 to $6,000.
DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.
WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.
GOLD SETS, &c., just received from Paris, new styles.
CORAL JEWELRY, a splendid assortment.
FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., &c.
We import our own goods, and offer them at retail, at the very
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
Next to the Ladies' Entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

50 YEARS!
TRIAL AND
CRACKERS J. FOX'S
TRIUMPHANT!
The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers.
WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 298 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DIAMONDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At BISHOP & REIN'S,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Branch of VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.
House in Paris, No. 58 rue de la Verrerie.

NO MORE DEATHS
FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,
Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.
For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, TOILET SETS,
SILVER and PLATED SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
and PARIS FANCY GOODS.
We have a very large and choice variety of these goods, and are determined not to carry them over to our next season, consequently we shall offer them during the present Holiday season AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
Frugal housewives should examine into the merits of the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. Bread, rolls, cakes and pastry, into which this compound is introduced, is far preferable to any others. It assists digestion, is a healthy preparation, and more bread can be made out of a barrel of flour by its use than by the "old fogy" method.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE REGENT'S SON:
A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.
By MARIAN M. PULLAN.
The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXRESS TRAINS.
On an after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

FROM NOW TILL NEW YEAR'S ONLY.
G. B. DOWNING & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY,
No. 19 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
in consequence of the interruption to their regular business, resulting from the national troubles, are
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
offering their large assortment of Diamonds and other Precious Stones, in Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in sets and single pieces. Also, all gold Jewelry in every variety.
FINE GOLD CHAINS, CHATELAINES,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
UNTIL JAN. 1, ONLY.
Purchasers of Holiday Gifts
WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the 20th Ward, held at Liberty Hall, Nos 123 and 125 West 33d-st., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the whole number of votes cast was 118, and the following ticket was duly elected:
President—J. MCKEECHNIE.
Vice-Presidents—J. G. McAdam, A. McDonald.
Secretary—John Wellslager.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Deyo.
Committee on Membership—J. P. West, N. L. Farnum, J. P. White, J. Cooper, A. McNiel.
Treasurer—A. Jordan.
Executive Committee.

George Bramhall,	Matthew McDougal,
John Crossley,	John Missing,
John Dryden,	J. N. Candee,
James McAffee,	Hugh Turner,
A. McClennan,	L. Welsbacker,
C. M. Reynolds,	John Quackenbush,
John McNaught,	Wm. R. Pangburn,
Wm. P. Simpson,	N. J. Hunt,
S. Y. Tuthill,	A. Van Winkle,
B. Hamman,	Wm. Roberts,
John Garbutt,	Wm. Ray,
Jacob L. Dodge,	N. J. Hunt,
John McNeil,	Allen Blandchard,
O. S. Baker,	A. W. Walker.

JOHN MCKEECHNIE, } Inspectors
J. WELLSLAGER, } of
JOHN GARBUTT. } Election.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Liverpool, per U. S. steamer *Etna*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

GREAT LOCAL CHRONOLOGY!
A complete record of all the interesting events of the year in
BASE BALL,
AQUATIC,
SKATING,
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
MILITARY,
THEATRICALS, &c.,
Will be chronicled in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
(OF TO-MORROW,)
Together with
CHRISTMAS STORIES,
NEW-YEAR'S TALES,
GLANCES AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
DOESTICKS' LETTER,
ALL THE CITY NEWS OF SATURDAY NIGHT,
And a host of choice matter for Sunday reading.
ADVERTISERS are reminded that the circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds that of any other Sunday journal in America.
OFFICE NO. 113 FULTON-ST.

LOUISIANA IN OLD TIMES.—IN THE OLDEN time, and long before Louisiana was purchased by the United States, her picturesque rivers, dim, mysterious forests and tropical vales were the scenes of strange adventures, chivalrous deeds, and all the languishing luxury of tropical romance. Even now there is a smack of romantic old Spain about the State, and the well-known Dr. J. H. ROBINSON has happily made it the *locale* of his delightful new story, "CATHOLINA; OR, THE NICHE IN THE WALL"—now publishing in that brilliant mirror of Romance and Reality, THE NEW-YORK MERCURY. In the same unrivaled literary journal, (now ready at all the news stands and bookstores,) appear quaint reports of all the side-splitting sayings and doings of Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.; besides a wealth of beautiful original poems; domestic, sentimental, critical, satirical and fanciful short stories; witty and gossipy sketches, etc., etc. THE NEW-YORK MERCURY commences the New Year *in an entirely new dress.*

"MED'CINE FOR THE MIND DISEASED."—The daily papers fairly sicken the public with their gloomy predictions, reports of treason and robberies, moans about the "crisis," and so on, and the public mind can only be preserved from morbid insanity by an entire change of fare. Such a delightfully soothing and exhilarating weekly stimulant and companion as THE NEW-YORK MERCURY is a blessing to every family in the land. Here it is in its elegant New-Year dress, with Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S bewitching new story of "CATHOLINA; OR, THE NICHE IN THE WALL;" a sketch to make a Saint Cimon laugh, by that great minister of Momus, DOESTICKS,—the glorious picture of DARLEY, and a sumptuous feast of minor romance, poetry, wit, humor, gossip, instruction, and delightful oddities. Neither broken-down politicians nor "panic" makers are allowed to weigh down THE NEW-YORK MERCURY with their sickly vapors and dreary platitudes. It is all *esprit*, vigor and enlivening beauty. NOW READY at all the News-stands and Book-stores.

NEW-YEAR LITERATURE.—THE BRILliant central planet of the literary solar system—the ever scintillating NEW-YORK MERCURY, commences the New-Year with an effulgence of intellectual light that forbids all thought of its being taken for the "mock suns" of the same system. It shines in a new and artistic dress, the focus of all that is grand, graceful instructive, amusing, fanciful and witty, in the literature of the day. Dr. ROBINSON'S entrancing, "CATHOLINA: OR, THE NICHE IN THE WALL;" the irresistible humorous diversions of that incorrigible wag DOESTICKS; DARLEY'S artistic illustrations; Poems, Sketches, Essays, Criticisms, Correspondence, News, Gossip—all under THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—a fireside blessing and a roadside boon. The *nonpareil* number for New-Year's is *now ready* at all the news stands and bookstores.

"CATHOLINA!"—THE VERY NAME SUGgests all that is romantic and tropical in the musical semi-tone of Acadian romance! The New-Year's number of the peerless NEW-YORK MERCURY contains the opening chapters of "CATHOLINA; OR, THE NICHE IN THE WALL, a Tale of Louisiana, by the famous novelist, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON. It is just the story for home reading; and if its pathos brings tears to the sympathetic eye, the jovial diversions of DOESTICKS and the "GOSSIPER'S CLUB," in the same paper, will quickly awaken the hearty laugh. The New-Year's number of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, in its charming new dress, is *now ready* at all the news-stands and bookstores in America.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.
Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.	R. H. MCCURDY,
DANIEL LORD.	THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT,	DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.	

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

NEW BOOKS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
UP THE RIVER.
By Jacob ABBOTT.
Illustrations. 16mo. Muslin, 80 cents.
UP THE RIVER forms the fifth and concluding Volume of
ABBOTT'S STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY.
HANDIE. | SELLING LUCKY.
RAINBOW'S JOURNEY. | UP THE RIVER.
THE THREE BOYS.
II.
COINS,
MEDALS, AND SEALS,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.
Illustrated and Described.
With a Sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of comparative Rarity, Price Lists of English and American Coins, Medals and Tokens, &c., &c. Edited by W. C. PRIME, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., &c.
Square 8vo, elegantly printed on Tinted Paper, with nearly 1,000 Illustrations. Price $2 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK, containing One Hundred and Sixty Fables. With Sixty Illustrations, by Harrison Weir. Square 4to, Muslin, 75 cents.
THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings, by W. HARVEY. Square 4to, Muslin, 75 cents.
STUDIES FROM LIFE. By Miss MULOCK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
OUR YEAR: A Child's Book in Prose and Verse. By Miss MULOCK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrated by CLARENCE DOBELL. 16mo., Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.
ATKINSON'S AMOOR REGIONS. Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. With Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis; and the Manjours, Manyargs, Tounguses, Teuseuts, Goldi, and Gelyaks; the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Map and Wood-cuts. 8vo. Muslin, $3 50: Half Calf, $5 50.
EVAN HARRINGTON; or, He would be a Gentleman. A Novel. By GEORGE MEREDITH. 12mo., Muslin, $1.
SELF-HELP. With Illustrations of Character and Conduct. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "The Life of George Stephenson." New Edition, Revised, and greatly Enlarged. With numerous Portraits, chiefly by LOSSING. 12mo., Muslin, 50 cents.
NICARAGUA: Its People, Scenery, Monuments, Resources, Conditions, and proposed Canal. With one hundred Maps and Illustrations. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. A Revised Edition. 8vo, Muslin, $3 00.
LIFE OF QUITMAN. Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman, Major General U. S. A., and Governor of the State of Mississippi. With a Portrait on Steel. By J. F. H. CLAIBORNE. 2 vols. 12mo, Muslin, $3 00.
THE FOUR GEORGES: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life. By W. M. THACKERAY. With Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA. A Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Capt. H. M. I. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Maps and Engravings on Wood. 8vo, Muslin, $3 00; Half Calf, $4 00. (Uniform with *Barth* and *Livingstone.*)
HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.

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DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS. SLEIGH ROBES. GENTLEMEN'S FURS. &c., &c., &c.

BEVOR, No. 379 Broadway, Second door From Walker-st.

DEVOE, NO. 387 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of FURS AT RETAIL, At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALES.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS, IN 22d. BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, BANKRUPTS, FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month. $20,000 worth of ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, AT THE BANKRUPT SALE, No. 361 Broadway.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359. FROM AUCTION, AT 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, AT 359. KELTY'S, 359. BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES. 359. LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, OR SASH DE LAINES, PLAIN and BROCHE COTELINES and BROCATELS. Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359. NEW STYLES. GOLD BAND. BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c. AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359. BROCATELS AND DAMASKS, SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! FINE BEAVER CLOAKS. STREET BASQUES. SPANISH WRAPPERS. RICH VELVET CLOAKS. ALL GOING AT PANIC PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

CLEARING OUT SALE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. DRESS GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. GLOVES, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES. CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SCARFS. LINEN DAMASK GOODS. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. The whole reduced 40 per cent. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th avs.

LACE CURTAINS FOR NEW YEAR'S. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Are now offering beautiful LACE CURTAINS, from $6 to $10 Per Pair—Great Bargains. LADIES WILL PLEASE EXAMINE Before purchasing elsewhere.

AT RINZEY'S CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE. PANIC SALE. 2,000 fine Needlework Collars, Closing out at 12c., 25c., 37c. and 50c., worth double. 1,000 Needlework Sets at half price, 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., $1 1,000 Needlework Handkerchiefs, half-price, 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1. Fine French Flowers closing out at half-price. 2,000 Chenille Nets closing, less than half-price. Ribbons, all styles and qualities, closing at half price. Job lot of Hosiery closing, 3c., 5c., 6c. Job lot of Gloves closing, 3c., 6c., 9c. Kid Gloves, Gents' and Ladies', 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c. Fancy Hair Pins closing, 6c., 9c., 12c. Fancy Hair Pins closing, 18c., 25c., 31c. Portemonnaies and Bags closing, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c. Splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, French Toys and Fancy Goods Boxes, Watch and Cigar Stands, with over 6,000 other fancy articles and toys. WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES. Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice, Point Applique and Valenciennes. Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars. Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c. Fancy Embroideries, in new shapes. Black Grape Sets, Collars and Veils. Ladies' Shawling Scarfs, Cloths and Handkerchiefs. Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses. Opera Capes, Berthes and Wristlets. Crape Net Sleeves, and Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety, All very appropriate for Holiday Presents. BAILEY & FARRINGTON, No. 441 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH. EVERY $5 PURCHASER Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE OF ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av., First door below 10th-st.

$130.000—AT AUCTION PRICES!! SELLING OFF AT OAK HALL. THE LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING, !!! AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE !!! I have determined, in order to sell out at once, TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST. GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED. At DE GROOT'S Oak Hall, Nos. 94, 96 and 98 Fulton-st. Open until 11 P. M.

ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6TH-AV., Continues to sell goods at RUINOUS PANIC PRICES. SPLENDID SILK, OTTOMAN, FRENCH MERINOES AND POPLINS, At 50 cents, worth $1. Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents. SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. The balance of Gros, Odier, Roman & Co.'s RICHEST PRINTED CAMBRICS Reduced to 25 cents per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Garments, Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, &c., Zephyr Worsted, 12c.; Saxony Yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED LINEN DIAPER, TABLE DAMask, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, &c.; also, Wool Plaids, Alpacas, Merinos, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!! MINK MUFFS at $10, worth $14. MINK VICTORINES at $14, worth $18. A choice assortment of Misses' and Childrens' FURS—Cheap, to suit the times. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., Opposite Mercer-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY, No. 54 BROADWAY, will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 30 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offered to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, in capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' peaches and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS, No. 49 BROADWAY. The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail. RICHMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, No 49 Broadway.

MILLINERY

FOR PRESENTS.—BONNETS OF THE RICHEST material are selling cheap at Mrs. N. BINNS' Millinery, No. 413 Canal-st. Velvet Bonnets of all kinds, and Children's Hats, &c. Strangers would do well to call and get a bargain. Feathers, Flounces, &c., &c.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 59 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GRAND PREPARATIONS at SPLENDID DECORATIONS for NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION TABLES. BONED TURKEY, BONED CAPONS, CHICKEN SALAD, GAME PATE, PATE DE FOIE GRAS, APRICOT CAKES, FRUIT CAKES, ALMOND CAKES, POUND CAKES, ORNAMENTAL PYRAMID, CHARLOTTE RUSSES, MERINGUES, ICE CREAM IN FANCY FORMS, FANCY CAKES. Fine Mottoes and best Bon-bons, at lowest prices. All delivered free of charge, with care and punctuality. HENRY MAILLARD, No. 621 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristallisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail. STRUELENS & PALMERS, Nos. 46 and 48 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

WE GO FOR THE UNION. DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE UNION WINE—ISABELLA—CATAWBA, from Croton Point, of very fine flavor, for New Year's. For sale at his Pure Wine and Grape Dépôt, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. E. MENDES, No. 645 BROADWAY. Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS, BASKETS, RUSTIC BOXES, BOXES, SUPERFINE will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 17. E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR. SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of French Confectionery in all varieties. A speciality of Chocolaté Bonbon only to be found in this establishment. Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees. CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF. These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, coasters, water pitchers, salver dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days. HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art. W. SCHAUS, No. 625 Broadway.

BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS, Fifth-avenue Hotel, branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane. Diamond fall sets, from $2 000 to $5,000; Rich French Gold Jewelry, Watches, Coral Jewelry, &c. All our goods are offered at retail at the very lowest wholesale prices. BISHOP & REIN, Fifth avenue Hotel, next to the ladies' entrance. House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

319. WINE WINES AND THICK 321. SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av. M. B.—Brandies, Wines, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

"THE UNION FOREVER." CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c. Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 368 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. BY FRANCIS LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!! WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN, For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st. HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! Parties wishing baskets or bouquets of flowers for New-Year's presents, will find an excellent assortment at WM. KITZPATRICK, Florist, 250 8th-st. and Broadway.

STRONG'S JUVENILE LIBRARY, OR DOLLAR LOT OF BOOKS. T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!! WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN. Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—ELEgantly bound embossed gilt, gilt edges, &c. Will make a first-rate New-Year's present for Sunday-School children. Prices 40, 50 and 60 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, Publisher.

JAPANESE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A beautiful assortment of Cabinets, Work-boxes and other articles, just received and for sale on favorable terms. J. B. DAVENPORT, No. 5 Gold-st.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENgine and fixtures for sale in Brooklyn.—Building 26x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton ferries. To the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, suitable for a club-room or any light mechanical business; also, other rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A LARGE CONCERT ROOM, WITH ALL fixtures complete, on Broadway; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A VERY desirable office, until May 1, or longer. Rent moderate. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 429 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 43, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to E. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class; specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broad-day and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to BISHOP, No. 154 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, warranted, $25. Ladies Gold Open-faced Watches, warranted, $15. W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODern size brick house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st. near Broadway. Rent for period $500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 10 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 24 East 21st-st., one door from Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 156 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms at No. 62 Ramsen-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED, BY A single lady, with a respectable private family, who have a good front room to spare, and who live in an airy situation. The Heights preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., in the immediate vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, very respectably connected, in a small, private family, living in a pleasant location on the west side of town, below 23d-st. A front room with bedroom attached, required. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Terms about $45 per month, including gas and fire. Address T. D., with full particulars, Box No. 116 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIS City, a widower, wishes a suite of furnished rooms, with board, for himself and two or three others, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Must be in the neighborhood of West 34th-st. Testimonials of character will be given and required. Address JOHN WARD, Madison-square Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 23d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful front rooms and board at table d'hote. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 Times Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 239 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let furnished, with board, a large room with closet, on second floor, at $10 per week, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—PARIS. A widow lady, residing with her two daughters (aged 18 and 20) in a handsome house situated in the most agreeable part of Paris, wishes to receive into her family a young lady anxious to study under first-rate masters, or be introduced into the higher circles of society. French and English. The lady would, if desired, present her young charge at Court. Terms liberal in proportion to the advantages offered. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

PARKER & BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 26 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. C. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnum's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A CARD.—THIS MONTH, UNTIL MONDAY, THE 31st, (last day of 1860,) I will receive pupils, old and young, for a course of ten writing lessons, for $2 50—only one-third of my regular charges. Book-keeping taught day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, &c. Wanted, a lady teacher of French drawing and painting. Apply personally to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL, NOS. 115 AND 117 West 23d-st., directed by Capt. RALSTON, (late of British Army,) with efficient assistants. Classes for ladies or gentlemen, and horses for School or Central Park riding. Circulars can be obtained or forwarded from the office on application.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; over that age, $146. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing-School will resume its exercises on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2. A few vacancies are to be filled. For terms, address Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield N. J.

ADDRESS "ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, New-York City." Next term opens Jan 9. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway. J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A FRENCH GENTLEman, formerly teacher in America and just returned from Paris, after an absence of several years, proposes to teach either at private houses or in schools. He has brought with him the latest and most improved method of teaching now in Paris, and adapted to Americans; credentials of the highest order. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,649 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and references,) teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter-writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM New-England wishes a place in a private family, as governess; she is competent to teach the English branches of education, and to give elementary instruction in French and music; she refers to Mrs. Robert Feegwick No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires a home where her services would be regarded as a compensation. English and French to beginners. Good references given. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 167 Times Office.

A FRENCH LADY, A SUPERIOR PIANIST, and pupil of the first masters of Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter. French private lessons in writing, reading and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. M., Bible House.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A RE-engagement as resident governess in a family to instruct in the English branches and music. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes for an engagement as teacher of French and music, either in an Institute or private family. Address A. B., Box No. 3,772, Post-office, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!! TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., SAVED. The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New York. $100 000 worth of groceries wines, teas, flour and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse. These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS Come one and all, great and small, Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 200 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st., New-York. Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERY AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ladies'-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

FRANCES & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

STOVES AND HEATERS

GAS STOVES.—THE PUBLIC WILL BEAR IN mind that the only Gas Stoves which give general satisfaction are W. F. GEORGE'S new PATENTED GAS STOVE. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. State rights for sale. Manufactures, W. F. GEORGE & CO., at GEORGE PIERCE & COS., Store, No. 538 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FRAMED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $45 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SOAPSTONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAPSTONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamber work and waiting; 3 years' City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable girl, with the very best of reference for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; would fill a place satisfactory as nurse and plain sewer; understands her duties thoroughly in every particular. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups, best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class woman; understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Call for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, respectable and well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. References unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced English housekeeper, a situation as above, or would take charge of one or two children, or attend upon an invalid; none but respectable persons need answer this, for three days, at No. 343 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY FROM NEW-England wishes the above position. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH THREE and a half years' reference, wishes a situation as nurse; her reference says she is smart, clean and tidy, honest and respectful; also, very patient with children; will assist in the washing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID. Wanted a situation as seamstress by a respectable girl who is willing also to do chamber work; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 80 West 20th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend store, or as housekeeper, family dressmaker or nursery governess; a home more the object than compensation; would like a the City. Communications addressed to Miss HAMBLIN, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

A WIDOW WOULD BE THANKFUL TO get embroidery on linen or muslin, being in want of the best of City reference. Address LAURA, No. 167 Thompson-st., for one week. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, No. 187 East 32d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Scotchman and his wife. Protestants; one as coachman and gardener, the other as cook, waiter and ironer; have no objections to go to the country; can take care of a farm if required; good reference if required. Call at No. 128 19th-st., second floor, 3 doors east of 7th-av. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable single young man wants situation in the above capacity; is highly recommended by his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; will take moderate wages until Spring. Address M. J. Box 195 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as salesman, book-keeper, traveling agent, or corresponding clerk, in some wholesale house, after the 1st of January; is an experienced book-keeper, and has a practical knowledge of business and goods. Can give the best of City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Address C. H. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish situations; the man can farm, garden, raise stock, drive, build stone walls; can carpenter and make himself useful. She wife is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer, and dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; or would take engagements by the day for the holidays, as he is very competent. Can be seen, or address C. BYRNE, No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualification. Address, or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 656 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; will be very highly recommended by families with whom he has lived in this City; is a single man and a Protestant. Call, or address A. C., for two days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family or boarding-house, or a public house; good City reference; speaks French and Spanish, and a little English. Can be seen at No. 112 Greenwich-av.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH WAITER, WHO understands every department of the business, with excellent reference, wishes a situation; is sober, honest and active; wages no object at present. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED BOY, 18 years of age, in a respectable family, where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

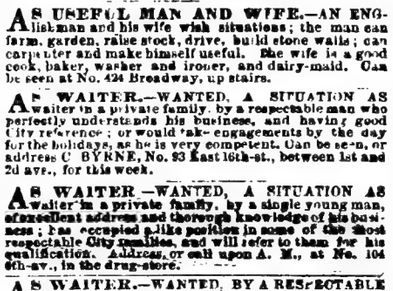
A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTant book-keeper in a wholesale house down-town. Must be well-recommended as to character and abilities. Salary moderate. Address PRINCIPALS, Box No. 3,609 Post-office, New-York.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN WAITER, WITH the highest recommendations; not a Protestant. Apply at No. 12 West 23d-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AT NO. 157 BLEECKer-st., opposite Depan-row, an American or Scotch girl as waitress. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock. Bring recommendation from last place, if convenient.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentleman, $1.



LIQUID STOVE POLISH. EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST. 1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use. 2nd—It has no smell. 3d—It polishes fast. 4th—It is economical. 5th—It produces no dirt in polishing. 6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove. 7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat. 8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial. IT PRESERVES THEM ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER Stoves will last one-third longer by using this. TIME AND MONEY SAVED. It has stood the severest tests. TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT. LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH, Greatest Discovery of the Age! ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU. Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle. Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package. Every Merchant should make a note of LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH. Address, LEADBEATER & CO., (Sole Manufacturers.) No. 220 Market-st. Philadelphia, or No. 107 Fulton-st. N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ABBREVIATIONS OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and adopt them as their own, making them into our own; thus the word Cephalic will be found the Greek signifying "for the head." A new learning, popularized in the immortal name of Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED. He 'ad 'is awful 'eadache this afternoon, and 'e popped into the hapothecaries hand says he to the man "Can you 'elpse me of an 'eadache?" "Does it 'asht 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says he, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor 'e cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

MR. HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a splendid assortment of fine gold and silver hunting and open-face watches, all of the best makers. Also, a large assortment of rich jewelry, suitable for ladies' and gents' wear.

The above goods are very suitable for New-Year's gifts.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS

AND THE TRADE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., the entire rich and costly rosewood, parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of the house, with a rare and beautiful collection of marble, ivory and bronze parlor ornaments, all of which are first-class and entirely new, forming a collection of beautiful furniture and works of art worthy the special attention of purchasers, all of which will be positively sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY CONTAIN superb solid rosewood parlor suites, one of which is covered in Sofering and green satin de laine, richly carved; one full suite, covered in crimson and maroon hair cloth; one suite in silk velvet; all these suites are solid rosewood, and first class throughout; two elegant Mosaic marble pedestals, mounted in bronze figures of Agriculture and Industry; Turkish lounges, with Voltaire chairs to match; marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and pier tables; elegant mantel and pier mirrors; damask and lace curtains; rich carpets; four brown and green oil-cloths; valuable paintings—"Spirit's Dream," "Angel's Whisper," "Holy Family," landscapes, &c.; rosewood chamber furniture; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, oval mirrors, lounges, French chairs, secretaries, gold and landscape shades, French and bronze clocks, magnificent China vases and ornaments, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, superior extension table, 18 feet long; rich China, cut and engraved crystal-cut glass, silverware, dining and tea service, spoons, forks, cake baskets, castors, goblets, urns, &c., with many other desirable goods not here enumerated. Iron safe, portable heater, &c. Sale rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of

BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS,
of DIAMOND, MOSAIC CAMEO AND LAVA.
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED BRACELETS.
CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES VEST CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE DIAMOND
EAR RINGS PINS RINGS AND STUDS.

Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
ENAMELED HUNTING
AND OPEN-FACE DO.
GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO., with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted in caret fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

The above elegant goods are consigned by one of the largest houses in this City, to be REALLY SOLD for last they will bring. This being probably the largest PEREMPTORY sale that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly request the attention of the public.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Among them will be found the works of

DOUGHTY, HEKKING,
WM. HEINE, DE DREUX,
A. R. VERON, GEORGE INNES,
LECOMTE, SMETZ,

And many others of equal celebrity.

The public may be assured that they will be positively sold without reserve.

M. C. EDDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

POSTPONED SALE OF VERY CHOICE ORIGINAL, MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 63 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) the balance of the choice collection of paintings from private sources, postponed from 26th inst.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 180 to 187 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of Jan. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of property, franchises, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company than held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the said division, equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom No. 7 Nassau-st., the remainder of catalogue remaining unsold from the 22d, including cases of 30 full-sized bottles each, as imported from London, of very choice old wines, &c., consigned us by an old Boston house, who now gives us instructions to close the balance without regard to cost. We are authorized to guarantee the goods purser forfeit them. A few cases of pale and dark Hennessy brandy, 1846, (London Dock;) pale Gastellus sherry, 1846, the only lot in the United States; Madeira, 260 per pipe; old Scotch whisky and Jamaica rum, 1852, very choice. The goods are now in store, ready for delivery, and are worthy the attention of parties desiring first-class goods for holiday or private use.

Also, a lot of about 900 bottles very choice old wines, brandies, &c.

Also, some very superior sherry and brandy, from a private stock. Also an invoice of Vin. imperial rose champagne, at $18 wine, (has good quality as can be found in New-York, will be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of fine imported Havana cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 71 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.

The peremptory sale of valuable household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, made to order by Hutchings, covered in crimson silk; brocatel do. suite covered, green fancy reps, carved centre and marble-top tables, side do., velvet and Wilton carpets, curtains and mirrors, mahogany bookcase, mantel ornaments, &c.

Dining-room—French walnut extension table, elegantly carved, and chairs to match, superb dinner set, green and gold, curtains, a superb rosewood carved parlor organ, value $600; chandeliers, &c.

Bedrooms—Carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, &c., several very fine and costly oil-paintings and engravings, including a superb oil-painting, "The Descent from the Cross," value $500, and other articles. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture. The above will be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, &c.—Six very fine double and single Portland sleighs, J. & J. Russell's manufacture, just received, and in fine order.

Also, a splendid assortment of lined and trimmed robes of all descriptions both fancy and plain, all of fresh manufacture and superior quality, comprising wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, coon and buffalo robes.

Also, otter, seal, matrix, mink and beaver caps, gloves, collars and fancy work for sleighing.

Also, a splendid assortment of fine plated sleigh bells, strung, all complete, on fancy leathers, just received from the manufacturers.

Also, an assortment of harness, saddles, &c.

Also, to close invoices, an assortment of fancy goods, toys and sundries.

Bills will be ready for delivery immediately upon purchase so that purchasers may obtain their goods without any delay.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 29, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st.—Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, green and blue and gold brocatel; etageres, centre-tables, bookcases, lounges, mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, dining-room chairs, buffets, enameled cottage suites, marble tops; sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, library and secretary bookcases, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

Catalogues and goods early on the morning of sale.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, to be sold on SATURDAY, Dec 29, commencing at 7 o'clock, at store No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising figure pieces, landscapes, marine views, fruit, &c., by some of our first artists, all richly framed in the best manner.

This is a fine opportunity to obtain a choice work of art—a most beautiful and appropriate New Year's Gift. In consequence of the revulsion in business the owner is compelled to force the sale of them.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!

Receive this sale of first-class 7 octave Pianofortes at Auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, at McDONALD & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.

The Stock is now ready for inspection. Each Piano warranted for 3 years. By Order of Judge Leonard.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Brothers, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the warerooms of H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A full guarantee will be given with each piano.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS
FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, comprising the richest assortment yet offered.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29.
SPECIAL SALE OF
VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

GEO. W. WOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AND EVENING, AT NO. 680 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S, of a choice and well-selected stock of BOOKS, ENGLISH PLATED WARE, TOYS, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS. Sale without reserve. A rare opportunity to PURCHASE NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $823,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 16th day of last July, and now has saved $46 32. A mechanic deposited $4, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds, issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me, at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call. JOHN Y. SMITH.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 20, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 934 to 942 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. K. Bebb, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERHEYL L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT Co., DEC. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 84 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 963 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City. D. S. GREGORY,

President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT Co., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZULLICKOFFER, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER K. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Market Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. J. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and interest ceases from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- RECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credits of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.

SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND. —The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 16th January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th January, inclusive. By order of the Board, CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. ZENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City. E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERcantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New York, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months' risks on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.

THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 202½ Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 448 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Robinson Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Iodin Chalagogue—$1 50. Dealer's Periodic Pills and Rewand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GULON, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT —For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—the greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 448 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854 for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Diseases.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de l'ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 20

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen at night with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:—

When daughters haste, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A suttler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses.

Then, madam,—if I'm not too old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, comb to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

MOSES ORAN;
OR,
"THE BURGLARS' NEST."

BY GEO. CLARENCE BLANCHARD.

CHAPTER I.
THE NEST OF THE TOMTIT.

Near the close of a cold day in October, a traveler dismounted from his jaded horse, and entered a little hostelry or tavern, situated in the then wildest region of Pennsylvania. The stranger, who was a large, stout-looking man, heavily bearded, paused before the door that led into the bar-room, and peeped inquisitively in; seeing a small group sitting around the table, he walked very leisurely toward them, introducing himself in a frank, easy style:

"A good evening, gentlemen, to you all."

The company, who were earnestly engaged in conversing, hardly noticed his entrance, but when he spoke they instantly paused, and greeted the new-comer with a look plainly expressive of surprise, curiosity and anger. One of the party, who had a less sinister and surly face than the rest, gravely advanced toward him, eyeing him sharply, as he said:

"You wish lodgings, my man?"

"Certainly I do, Mr. Beg, (who, at the mention of his own name, visibly started;) what else should I stop here for? There's my pony wants the same thing. Attend to him first, and in the meanwhile I will make myself at home."

So saying, the stranger, scarcely heeding the general scowl which greeted him as he said this, coolly lit his cigar, and forthwith stretched himself in an easy posture in Tim Beg's favorite arm-chair, much to the astonishment of that gentleman, who slowly moved toward the door, winking slyly to his companions as he did so.

The stranger commenced to smoke, eyeing the company with a nonchalance and familiarity that took them completely by surprise.

"Vot yer doing here for?" growled a dark-visaged, ugly-looking scoundrel, whose pox-marked face was half obscured by a dirty cap. He rose as he spoke, and drew out a sharp knife.

"Oh, ho!" laughed the stranger, sending up a long spiral column of smoke, and regarding the other with a half sneer. "Don't attempt to frighten me; aint your name Dick Hatton?"

Scarcely had he asked the question before the whole party sprang instantaneously to their feet and confronted him with the rage of tigers—a more precious crew of cut-throats could hardly have been found.

"Kill him! kill him!" was the general cry. Pistols and bowie-knives were promiscuously drawn, and one could see they longed to lap the blood of the unfortunate man, as they crowded round their victim. Dick Hatton, with an ugly grin, interposed.

"Stop, boys, the fellow is safe. I vant to catachise 'im afore he's made mince-meat of. Come, now, who are ye?"

During all the tumult occasioned by his remark, the stranger had kept his easy, half-recumbent position, regardless of the menacing group, continuing to smoke with the most astonishing coolness, and eyeing them all with a sort of saucy smile that was absolutely provoking.

"Come, now, who are ye?" repeated Dick Hatton, tightening his grasp on his bowie-knife.

The ruffians pressed nearer, a dozen knives were raised, but still the stranger manifested not the slightest symptom of alarm. Carelessly divesting himself of his beard, he proceeded in the same quiet way to displace a black curling wig. In one second more the gang had burst into a wild halloo, which sent Tim Beg rushing back.

"Blow my eyes!" exclaimed he, letting his pipe fall from his mouth, in his amazement. "Why, it's the Tomtit!"

"Nobody else," replied that individual, who had not changed his position, but was puffing vigorously at his cigar. "You're bright people all of you, 'pon my word; now, Beg, see if you can trot back to the stable, and put my horse in better quarters than you intended; and harken, lad, tell that spoony wife of yours to fix up something hot; I'm blasted hungry. Now, then, what are you all gaping at me for?" added the Tomtit, surveying the group with a derisive smile. "Didn't know me, when I've cheated you so often? Nice fellows!"

The gang indeed looked very foolish, at the unexpected denouement; their weapons were once more returned to their hiding places, and they stood staring at their chief, scarcely believing their own eyes.

"Ther devil 'imself would find it 'ard to tell ye," observed Dick, sulkily. "Vy, Beg, as knows everybody, with von eye, gets taken in; but, Tomtit, vot's the news?"

"Never you trouble your head for that, it will come in good time," replied the Tomtit, draining a glass of ale, officiously placed before him. "Everything just as I suspected; the police were on our track at Gamble's, but I fixed 'em." With this brief synopsis of news, the Tomtit leaned back in his chair, and continued to smoke in a thoughtful, meditating manner.

In about fifteen minutes Mrs. Beg, a portly, red-haired lady, announced that supper was ready, and the gang adjourned to a small apartment in the rear part of the building, where a rude meal was served up; a roast pig formed the principal feature of the entertainment, which was quickly washed down with a liberal supply of whisky.

"Now, then," said the Tomtit, after he had satisfied his hunger, and was stirring the components of a second glassful of punch; "now, then, boys, I'm ready to tell the news. In the first place, Crib has been cribbed."

"What!" ejaculated the gang with one voice, "Crib nabbed?"

"Crib is cribbed, and that's the short and long of it," observed the Tomtit, gloomily. "Once was the time the trade could be carried on, and none of us ran the least bit of a risk; even a 'Nest' wasn't necessary; now the thing gets every day more dangerous, and the profits grow smaller."

"But what about Crib?" inquired several of the gang, anxiously.

"Crib," continued the Tomtit, "acted like a precious fool; I told him all the boys had left but him, but he was so blasted confident he kept lagging, and putting off, till he got cribbed. He would just close his peepers, and walk into the pit without any one helping him in; confound him, he [illegible] with him."

[illegible] pressed the Tomtit for more [illegible] which it appeared that [illegible] had indulged in a spree, [illegible] freely of his achievements in the burglary line, was incontinently pounced upon by the Philadelphia police, who had long been on the look-out for him.

"He won't peach, I 'ope," observed Dick Hatton. "It would be a werry bad blow-up arter all the trouble of 'ouse keeping, not saying nothing about 'aving no private conveniences, and a place for to 'ide when the vind blows 'igh."

"He aint going to peach," said Mr. Beg, authoritatively, "not he, I know him to be a bully man."

"So do I, so do I," exclaimed several voices at once.

"As to the matter of that," remarked Tomtit, "he'll keep things dark, and may be set them on the wrong scent—let him alone for that. But that me," continued the gentleman, "that isn't the thing; we can't spare Crib; why the whole twelve of us are wanted for next week's job, and Crib was such a locksmith that his services were next to gold, but it is just our confounded luck."

The Tomtit, with this brief reference to the valuable qualifications of Mr. Crib, proceeded to mix a third glass of whisky punch, and to swallow the same with a look of becoming sorrow and resignation.

"As he's gone," continued the Tomtit musingly, "I suppose it's best to try a different plan; I tell you what, boys, I have a great mind to postpone [illegible] to-night, and go [illegible] to call on Van Cleeker's fer a fortnight's [illegible] I heard the other day that the old gentleman wanted a coachman, and if I had somebody to personate one, why it would be a very rum thing to get him in there, and then, don't you see, there would be no need of a lock-smith."

"Vy don't you go, Tomtit, yer would make a rum coachee, yer would," suggested Dick with a grin.

"Why, as to that, I suppose I might suit the old gentleman to a hair," returned the Tomtit complacently; "but I have something more important to manage; no, I'll tell you what, boys, I've a good mind to send one of you."

"Send," said several voices.

"I know," continued the Tomtit, "all about the house, as far as that goes, for I have visited every nook and corner myself, but still it would be very convenient to have somebody to let us in; Cob could have opened the back door easily, but seeing he's caged, we'll have to give up getting in that way."

A sudden exclamation from Mr. Beg, describing with his finger a rapid movement in the direction of the window. The burglars started and pricked up their ears as they distinctly heard the sound of an approaching vehicle; it was just wheeling up before the tavern, and Mr. Beg, who had been sent to reconnoitre, quickly returned to report to the anxious gang that it was only a traveler who had lost his way and wished to stay over night. "He's a jolly looking 'un and has a big carpet bag," whispered Mr. Beg.

This intelligence caused a momentary excitement; the burglars started up, their fierce eyes sparkling with eager delight, but meeting the gaze of their chief they sullenly resumed their seats.

"Is it a werry comfortable looking bag?" inquired Dick, rubbing his hands in expectation of plunder.

"Very promising looking, I should say," replied Mr. Beg, "but what shall I do with the owner?"

Four tallow candles were now brought into the room, and the burglars held a hurried conversation as to how they should dispose of their visitor; some were for dispatching him at once, others were for making away with him silently, but as a prolonged discussion seemed likely to arise, Mr. Beg was commissioned to see to the personal comfort of the gentleman, provide him with a supper, and make ready his apartment, which last direction caused Mr. Beg to grin from ear to ear.

"Mind," said Dick, "to put 'im in the room vot's got the trap-door, vich is ther werry model of convenience, and ther comfortablest room in ther 'ouse."

Mr. Beg laughed approvingly at Mr. Hatton's humorous allusion to the trap-door, and left his friends to continue their consultation.

"My advice," said Dick, "is to run him down ven he's snoozing, and drop 'im in ther vat; dead men doesn't tell tales."

"Dead men does tell tales, though," interrupted one of the burglars, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper; "they come up and peach, if it is only to get a cove in trouble."

"I think so, too," chimed in another, who was known by the sobriquet of Molecat; "they'll come up sometimes ven it's werry inconvenient and troublesome. Vonce, ven I wos doing business in the pad line in York, we cotched a fellow one night who wos werry lushy. It wos a werry good haul, an' some on us was for letting him go; but he kept such a hollerin and threatening, that, arter parleying a leetle, Bill Hedges gives him a knock on the head vich silenced him; vell, afore we tossed him in the river, Bill ties a big rock to his neck to prevent his coming up and breeding a lot o' nasty questions; but the werry next morning the spiteful corpse comes ashore without the rock, and holding tight onto a piece of Bill Hedges' jacket, vich was the means of convicting him and sending him to the gallows."

Mr. Molecat's record of his personal experience seemed to make but little impression upon his listeners, for the main subject under consideration was resumed, and a lively debate sprung up, which was, however, not participated in by the Tomtit.

That gentleman sat quietly listening to the various opinions, deigning no other comment but an occasional nod of his head. It was evident that the burglars were unanimously in favor of instantly destroying the traveler; though they essentially varied in their proposed plan of operations.

Mr. Dick Hatton watched his leader's countenance during the progress of the conversation, but it looked stolidly indifferent.

"Vot's yer opinion, Tomtit?" he inquired anxiously. "Ain't yer going to say nothing?"

"Of course I am," replied Tomtit, planting his legs defiantly on the table; "my opinion is the opinion that's got to be adopted, and no chattering. Now look here," continued he, fixing his restless eyes on the group, "you all want to make way with this traveler?"

"That's so," exclaimed the burglars.

"And I," continued Tomtit coolly, "am for letting him go."

It would be impossible to describe the effect produced by this decision. The burglars jumped up, and oaths and imprecations of every description were showered on their leader.

"I say," repeated the chief unmoved by the threatening attitude of his men, "he shall go free—not a hair of his head shall be touched; and who dares object?" His stern, gray eyes glanced from burglar to burglar, and they involuntarily quailed before their defiant gleam.

"Now listen, you fools, to my reasons," continued the Tomtit, angrily, as the overawed villains shrank back into their seats. "You all know next week we do a heavy job in the wholesale line; after its done we must keep dark; the 'Nest' is the only place we are safe in, and here we must remain till the matter blows over; but, if this man is missed, between that and the job there'll be such a hue and cry raised that we won't dare to show our heads; now do you understand?"

"Vell, s'pose we run the horse and wagon up the country, and hitch his clothes by the side uv the river, vich will look as though he circumwented himself?" suggested Mr. Molecat.

The Tomtit shook his head contemptuously.

"Now, then, what would you get for the pains-taking and risk? Why, just a carpet-bag, and may-be a few trifles; people ain't such fools as you take them, to go lugging money round the country—there would be plenty of questions asked about the carpet-bag, and likely enough the horse might take it into his head to come back—horses ain't fools, either," observed the Tomtit, sarcastically.

Mr. Molecat scratched his head, as an expressive indication that the argument was unanswerable, and a short pause ensued.

"Vell," remarked Dick Hatton, breaking the silence, "ther Tomtit's right, I s'pose, but it does look sorter hard arter the bird's cotched to perwent the picking of 'im. It's mean, that's vot it is!"

The Tomtit vouchsafed no reply to this sullen speech, but lighting a fresh cigar, he rose, shook himself, and called Mr. Beg into an adjoining apartment.

"Where is the man?" said he.

"In the back room, eating his supper," was that worthy's reply; "you can peep at him easy enough, for I left the door on the swing."

The Tomtit accordingly crept stealthily into the passage, and getting on his hands and knees, obtained a very excellent view of the stranger. Scarcely, however, had the Tomtit's restless eye peered within, than he gave a start of surprise, and retreated immediately.

"Here, Beg," he whispered, in an excited tone, as that individual followed him back again to the private room; "here's a confounded go. Who do you suppos ethat man is?"

Mr. Beg, of course, intimated that he didn't know, whereupon the Tomtit, looking around to satisfy himself they were alone, brought his hand in the form of a trumpet close to Mr. Beg's ear, and whispered:

"*It's Duffy!*"

Mr. Beg's face turned deadly pale.

"What," he whispered, "the Detective?"

"The same," rejoined the Tomtit, with an expression plainly denoting his agitation. "Who or what should bring him here alone, I neither know ner can guess—Beg, keep this from the boys, they are savage enough now, but if they should find out the truth, I couldn't control 'em. They would tear this man to pieces, but, Beg, that mustn't be; they must be led off; for it would be the worst thing yet to kill him; he would be missed as sure as preaching."

"Is this the one who has been trying so long to find our Nest?" inquired Beg.

"The very same," replied Tomtit. "You know the State Government has offered a reward of over five thousand dollars for the discovery of our whereabouts, and this Duffy has been sneaking around trying to find us, not so much for the possession of the reward as some private aim; he aint a regular Detective, or he might be led off; years ago he was on our track. I have been watching him all along, designing to finish him when a good opportunity offered, but the wiry scoundrel managed to escape me; he may disguise himself as much as he likes, he can't cheat me."

"He's disguised, then?" said Mr. Beg, amazed afresh.

"Of course he is; that fatness isn't real. He thinks he's unknown to me, but I'll pay him off yet," rejoined the Tomtit, with a silent imprecation. "I'll get rid of him, but it mustn't be done here. Now then, Beg, listen; Fetch me a lantern and the key of the—— You understand me."

Beg nodded his head, and flew off with alacrity. No one entertained a greater admiration of the Tomtit than that gentleman; he regarded him with the same deference a dog would show to his master, and was contented as long as he could testify [illegible] quickly returned with the [illegible] Tomtit was about to start he turned and whispered:

"Let me out by the back door, Beg."

"All right," was the quiet response.

"Not a word to the boys, mind; if they miss me, tell 'em I've gone to bed."

The Tomtit, with this parting caution, made his exit from the door, which Mr. Beg held open, and walked rapidly off.

The faithful custodian of the Burglars' Nest stood for a few minutes listening, till the retreating footsteps of the burglar chief had died away in the distance; then he carefully closed and refastened the door, and returned to the bar, there to muse over the surprising and startling disclosures which the Tomtit had made to him.

CHAPTER II.
IN WHICH MR. DETECTIVE DUFFY MAKES A FRIEND.

It was one of those remarkable circumstances that sometimes happen in real life, that Mr. Detective Duffy should have unconsciously blundered into the very place he had been searching for vainly the past two years. As he sat quietly eating his supper, he little dreamt that a few yards off stood a figure which, the mere sight of, would have moved him to an absolute frenzy; and well it might,—there was a story connected with that figure, a tale so heart-rending, so terrible, so revolting,—of faith broken, of hospitality abused, of wrongs perpetrated, as could have been well passed over. It had left its impress on the care-worn features of that old man, discernible in every lineament; his gray eyes seemed to flash with the same spirit,—of deep, absorbing revenge.

He finished his supper, and moving his bench nearer the fire, took out a silver repeater and compared the hour with a large, old-fashioned clock that was ticking in one corner of the room; having done this, and replaced his watch back again to its fob, Mr. Detective Duffy proceeded to warm his legs, and rub them slowly up and down in a contemplative mood, alternately gazing in the fire, then around the room, and finally, with no small degree of surprise, on the bluff face and form of Mr. Timothy Beg himself. That gentleman, who had very quietly entered, took off his hat and made a low bow.

"Sorry to trouble you," said Mr. Beg, apologetically, "but there's a parson out here who had the bad luck to lose his horse by some nasty accident, and wants lodgings for the night; seeing you've got a good fire, and p'raps feel lonely, I reckon you won't object to let him share it for a while. Poor fellow," continued the innkeeper, "he looks pretty nigh fagged out."

"Let him come in, by all means," said the Detective, kindly.

"Walk in, my man," said Mr. Beg, patronizingly, and the stranger modestly entered.

Mr. Beg then retired, after assuring his guest that his room should be ready in a very few moments.

The new-comer's appearance indicated that he belonged to the poorer class of the clergy; he was clad in a long cloak soiled with mud, and bore in one hand the saddle-bags, also much stained by contact with the earth; he had evidently been walking a considerable distance, for his countenance wore a haggard and wearied expression.

"You seem to have met with a rough time of it, my friend," remarked Mr. Duffy, as he moved his bench so as to allow the other to get seated.

His companion, whose face was one of a marked devotional cast, bowed his head in silent assent.

"Let me relieve you of your cloak," said the Detective, sympathizingly; "you look much fatigued."

"Many thanks," replied the other, as the Detective assisted to removed the garment; "a long walk, and the excitement consequent upon a serious accident, have indeed somewhat unstrung me; but, thanks to a kind Providence, the danger is past."

"Your accident, then, was a serious one?"

"Very," responded the preacher, raising his eyes with earnestness to the ceiling; "verily, the danger was great, but a Higher Power preserved me. I was riding on in fancied security, when suddenly my horse pitched into a deep ravine; I was thrown violently to the earth, and knew nothing till I found myself lying alongside of the poor animal, who had broken one of his legs; his fall broke the force of mine, and, as you see, with the exception of a few bruises, I am uninjured. Removing my saddle-bags, I crawled back into the road, scarcely knowing where to turn my steps; but, thanks to a kind Providence, I was guided to this inn."

"Your escape was indeed miraculous," said Mr. Duffy. "I am sorry that you should lose your horse, which must prove a great misfortune."

"A very great loss, Sir," replied the preacher. "He was a faithful beast, and has carried me safely many a dark night. I can scarcely account for his unfortunate mis-step on this occasion."

"The roads are very treacherous, hereabouts," said the detective; "I once nearly experienced a similar mishap."

"It falls heavily on me," rejoined the preacher, with a sigh, "for I am a poor man."

"Your calling has many cares!"

"Cares!" echoed the preacher, sadly, "it has manifold cares. It is well for my rich brethren who are clothed in fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, to talk about their cares; but, Sir, when they have experienced the trials that I have passed through; when they have suffered what I have endured; when they have borne hunger, cold, neglect, insult—ah, Sir—even ignominy, they may talk about their cares and preach as many homilies as they please on contentment and resignation. The world calls me nothing but a poor itinerant, little understanding why I have chosen a life so thankless."

The preacher paused and passed his hand across his forehead, as though to obliterate some painful reminiscence, and continued:

"But, I work not for this world. I have long since given up its pleasures, looking to the land where, as the good St. Paul says, we shall reap a bountiful reward."

Mr. Duffy insensibly felt a growing interest for his companion, whose pale, thoughtful physiognomy lit up with the enthusiasm of religion.

"And not only those," resumed the preacher, casting his eyes meekly towards the detective, "not only those cares, but something else. Ah, Sir, there is a secret in every man's breast that he would, perhaps, never reveal." As the preacher said this he again regarded his companion attentively. The detective's face was turned half aside—he made no reply.

The preacher continued.

"And you, Sir, have you never, too, felt any cankering care; or locked up in your heart's casket some dark, gloomy picture that you would fain conceal?"

The detective started and turned pale even through the paint on his cheeks.

"Why the question?" he asked, almost fiercely.

"Your pardon," said the preacher, mildly. "I have unwittingly touched a tender spot; but your face, Sir, it looked so like——"

"How like—what mean you?" exclaimed Duffy, moving back in surprise and even anger; but perceiving his companion appeared hurt, he added more softly:

"I meant not to be harsh, but wherefore the question?"

"Because," said the preacher, "you look so sorrowful; yet not sorrowful, either; I read in your face something that has happened that you would like to suppress if you could; pardon me again." He paused abruptly, for the detective's face was buried in his hands, and his head bowed down, as though convulsed with some internal agony.

"Go on," he murmured, faintly.

"It looks," continued the preacher, "as though you were tortured with a fiend that never left you—that watched you when you slept, followed you when awake, breathed in your ear revenge for some fancied wrong, or"—he did not finish, for the old man suddenly raised himself up, and looked the speaker full in the eyes.

His face seemed transformed from the countenance of a human being to something unreal and awful. There was so much agony, grief, despair and rage resting on every lineament, that the preacher involuntarily shrank back and uttered a low cry.

"Stop, my poor fellow, I have frightened you," said Duffy, catching him by the arm, and restraining him as he was about to rise; "I mean no bodily harm to you; be seated, and listen. I am not," continued the detective, with a hurried glance around the room as he spoke—"I am not what I seem. You have deemed my manners wild and strange. I feel that I have unintentionally alarmed you, but your observations brought back passions that ought not to be read or traced on this face, and yet I fear they are too palpable."

"Others might not notice it as I have," observed the preacher.

"True, others might not, but you, I see, can read the face well."

"Then I am right," said the preacher sadly.

"Right?" repeated the other; "why ask that question? you have read more of my history than I could have ever wished."

"Alas! it must be a sad history," said the preacher.

"It is," rejoined the other solemnly; "some time, perhaps, I may tell you, but not now—not now."

The old man paused, overwhelmed by his feelings; the candle had burnt out, and the fitful flashes of the burning embers gave a lurid gleam around. Bolt upright the preacher sat in the same [illegible] so ghastly pale that one would [illegible] countenance of the dead.

The old man noticed the deathly pallor of his companion's cheeks; his eyes seemed riveted with [illegible] on the opposite wall.

"You are sick," said he, partly rising; "the fatigue and excitement that you have gone through have been too much for you."

"It is gone," muttered the preacher to himself; then recovering his self-possession, he said, with a feeble smile—

"Only a slight qualm; it is over now."

"I am needlessly depriving you of your rest," said the detective.

"No, no," replied the preacher, "I am better now, and many thanks for your sympathy. It is not often I meet with one so kind as yourself; hard fare and bad treatment have not made me insensible to attentions."

"Where do you propose going to-morrow?" inquired Mr. Duffy. "You've lost your horse, and it is a long distance to the nearest town."

"The Lord will be my guide," said the preacher, crossing his hands with resignation.

"Never mind," rejoined Mr. Duffy, kindly, "you shall go with me. I have a horse and chaise—it is large enough for us both."

"I accept the offer with gratitude," said the preacher; "your generosity affects me: you go in the morning?"

"As early as dawn," replied Duffy; "I must be off as soon as possible." A brief pause ensued.

"This is a lonely place," remarked the preacher, stirring the fire, for its expiring embers were already casting deep shadows around the apartment.

"Lonely enough; such a place as I fancy might be the rendezvous of villainy," replied the old man, thoughtfully. "Do you know," continued he, lowering his voice to a whisper, "that there is something about this house and its inmates that I do not like."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the preacher, with surprise.

"Yes, wait one moment and I will tell you,"—the detective arose and cautiously bolted the door; after listening a few seconds, to assure himself the movement was unnoticed outside, he returned to his seat. "I believe," said he, speaking low and earnestly, "that this is a den of some kind—the innkeeper is honest-looking enough, but as I was passing to this room——"

"Whisper lower, or we may be overheard," interrupted the other, excitedly, and in a tone so different that the detective involuntarily paused.

"Ha!" whispered Duffy, "never mind *me*; you see as I was passing to this room, I caught sight through a little crevice, which the douse himself would have hardly seen through, a dozen dark-looking scoundrels, one of whom I am certain I have met before—don't be alarmed, I may be mistaken in their character."

"Do *you* not feel afraid," asked the preacher.

"No, I am used to these things," rejoined the detective, with a smile. "See," he added, pulling out two revolvers, "these are modern inventions; invaluable as they are, their use is not generally known or appreciated. There will be a time when even scoundrels will know their value. With them," continued the detective, "I am more than a match for a score of desperados."

"You think there is danger, then," observed the preacher.

"No immediate danger, I apprehend," replied the other, as he returned the pistols to their hiding-place. "I have made arrangements to remain in this room, preferring to sleep on a bench rather than trust myself in a chamber that I know nothing about. The door, as you see, has a good bolt, and I think you had better remain also. You will be safe enough."

"You think me a coward," said the preacher, smiling.

"Prudence is not cowardice," remarked the other. "There are times when the bravest quail; our nerves have more to do with that than you imagine; but, surely, you do not intend to risk yourself anywhere else?"

"I do," said the preacher, quietly; "the innkeeper pointed out my room, and by this time it is ready. I should judge it safe."

"Very well, if you will go," observed the detective, "examine your apartment carefully before you retire; ascertain whether it has a good, strong bolt; make sure there is nobody under your bed, and look out especially for trap-doors and sliding panels."

"I will take a careful look, and if anything justifies suspicion I shall return," rejoined the preacher. "Good night."

He extended his hand, and it was warmly grasped by the detective.

"I will see you in the morning," said he; "remember, my vehicle is at your service as far as I go. Good night."

The preacher again expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the kindness of his friend, and with another cordial press of his hand, gathered up his saddlebogs and cloak, and silently retired.

As the door closed on himself, the Tomtit (for it was he) gave a low, derisive laugh.

"Fool," he muttered between his clenched teeth, "I have you now—I have you now."

CHAPTER III.

The Burglar's Nest was well named.

Situated in one of the loneliest and most inaccessible parts of Pennsylvania, its existence was hardly known; few travelers stopped there, and some of those who did were never heard from again, so little could be told.

Rugged and steep was the way that led to it, with here and there a frightful ravine to break the gloomy expanse of giant trees and tangled shrubbery, that lined the road for miles.

The structure itself was a venerable wood building, evidently built during the Revolutionary War, though for what purpose could hardly be conceived, in so wild and unfrequented a portion of the country. Twenty-five years ago the tourist, in his woodland rambles, might have often met with mysterious-looking habitations, long untenanted, which to the country people had a ghostly prestige; where speetral lights could be seen at night, and unearthly noises were heard during the day; of which a variety of dark stories could be told, terrible to children's ears, and listened to even by the stranger with vague horror.

These old abodes were, perhaps, some former tavern, where dreadful murders were said to have been perpetrated, still haunted by the troubled spirits of the victims; the sign swinging mournfully in the wind, and the door broken from its hinges, from which issued the reptile and its companion, the owl, screeching its melancholy song during the night.

Such was the general character of the old "half-way" houses and "Boar Heads" of olden time, but the "Burglar's Nest," though of undoubted antiquity, had no such ghostly stories to relate, or such gloomy occupants to acknowledge. Now and then something dark and tragical would take place, but there were no ghosts to vex the actors in the bloody scene, save their own disordered fancies. As for company, when the Burglars were there, everything was social and lively enough, and, as Mr. Beg opined, a little more so than was necessary.

The former occupants of the Nest were an old couple, who, having mysteriously disappeared, left the Tomtit to take quiet possession, without the trouble and expense of questions asked, and monthly rent to pay. The place was fitted up as a tavern, according to the suggestion of the Burglar Chief, and Mr. Beg obtained the appointment of custodian of the same, receiving as a recompense for his services a share in the yearly profits of the trade, which, as that gentleman sagaciously observed, "was a very good thing when it paid." But, as the old novels say, let us resume the thread of our story.

"Vell, it's mean, that's vot it is!" ejaculated Dick Hatton, with an oath, the moment his leader had left the room, as narrated in our introductory chapter. "Vunce wos ther time ther Tomtit would 'ave broken 'is 'ed afore he'd let sich game slip, but, blast my peepers, he's gettin' dummy."

There was a general grunt of approval from the burglars at this expression of Mr. Hatton's views, who rendered them more emphatic by bringing his brawny fist on the table with tremendous violence.

"Couldn't we perwail on him?" inquired Molecat, mixing a whisky toddy, and swallowing it at a breath.

"Perwail on the Tomtit!" repeated Dick, contemptuously. "Oh, yes, yer kin perwail on him."

Mr. Hatton thereupon winked in a sarcastic and significant manner, indicating that if the Tomtit could be prevailed upon, it would be altogether a singular and unprecedented circumstance.

"You can't come the double shuffle on him," spoke another; "when his mind is made up, it's made."

"I tell yer vot, boys," said Dick, causing his right eye to wink again, knowingly, "there ain't no use to perwail on the Tomtit, but it comes to my mind ther thing might be done vithout perwailing!"

The burglars gazed hard at each other at this bold speech, but it was easy to see that the sentiment was not wholly unpopular.

"How yer going to manage it?" asked several at once.

"Vell, afore that's told, yer must swear yer won't peach to ther Tomtit."

Mr. Hatton thereupon took out a dirty copy of the New Testament.

The burglars hesitated; inflamed with liquor, and irritated by the decision of their chief, they nevertheless feared the consequences of engaging in an undertaking unsanctioned by him. Amongst them Tomtit was regarded with a feeling even amounting to superstitious veneration. His knowledge of character, his cool, indomitable courage, and above all, his skill and daring in carrying out dangerous and hazardous schemes, had placed him instinctively at their head; they were accustomed to be led and directed by his superior judgment, as well as controlled by his fertile and powerful mind; they, therefore, had some reason to pause ere taking a step so decidedly against his declared purpose.

"Vell," said Dick, impatiently, "vot's ther matter now? Vot makes you all look so werry mum for?"

"It's a purty nice plan," observed Molecat, scratching his head thoughtfully, "perwided the thing can be done 'andsomely; but the boys, you see, are afeard the Tomtit might get vind of the matter."

"How's the Tomtit going to know?" interrupted a short, burly villain, who had hitherto maintained a profound silence.

Every eye was turned to the speaker. Next to the chief himself, none wielded so powerful an influence over his associates as Mr. Snag. Mr. Snag was the oldest member of the gang, and had formerly been a pirate by profession, but finding that business more dangerous than profitable, he joined himself to the fortunes of Tomtit, lost an eye in his service, and soon acquired the reputation of a bold and intrepid burglar.

Mr. Snag seldom spoke, but when he did, he was listened to with attention, it being a principle of that gentleman never to say anything unless he felt like it, or deemed the subject worth talking about.

"I say, how's the Tomtit going to know?" repeated Mr. Snag, taking his cigar from his mouth, and regarding his companions with an air of defiance. "Dick's right, and blow me if you all aint as ready for the game as he or I. Where's your pluck, eh?"

"Vun-eyed Snag, yer a trump, that's vot yer are," rejoined Mr. Hatton, gleefully. "Now, boys, smack this ere book, and then we'll perceed to business."

The oath was accordingly administered in due form, and their glasses having been replenished with liquor, Mr. Dick Hatton, after satisfying himself that no one was eavesdropping, lowered his voice and said—

"In ther fust place, we must be mum before Beg."

"Good," said several voices. "Beg shan't know it."

"My advice," continued Mr. Hatton, "is to make out to ther old 'oman that we start to-morrow arter game, vich will please the old 'oman, of course; then give ther Tomtit ther slip; 'ed off the old feller, and smash in 'is daylight in short order."

"Werry good," said Mr. Molecat, approvingly. "It was a remark o' vun of my old pals that ven a thing was quickly done it was vell done."

"That being got through vith," continued Dick, "it's easy enough to 'ide ther body. Let vun-eyed Snag alone for that."

"Well said, Dick," interrupted that gentleman, nodding his head in acknowledgment of the compliment; "but how will you get rid of the team?"

"I'll manage that," chimed in another burglar. "I'll drive it to the peak and tumble it over the rocks."

"Vell, then," pursued Dick, "arter that's done then comes ther spoils. I'm thinking, boys," added he, with a cunning twinkle in his eye, "that ther Tomtit doesn't care no vay, long as the thing's done quiet."

"Wot about the spoils?" inquired Mr. Snag.

"Vy, Beg knows more 'uv that than he lets on," replied Dick. "It comes to my mind there's a power 'uv money in the old cove's bag."

It was curious to see how the burglars' eyes sparkled at the mention of the carpet bag of Mr. Detective Duffy, which they now firmly believed contained a treasure. But for Tomtit's controlling influence they would have dispatched that gentleman at once, without much form or ceremony. They thirsted for his blood, too, as the tiger longs for his victim.

"Ven he set ther bag down," continued Dick, examining his companions' faces to watch the effect of his remarks, "Beg says it chinked, and blow me if ther Tomtit doesn't know more about it than he lets on."

"Vot makes the Tomtit so contrary?" asked Mr. Molecat.

"Vy, nobody knows," replied Dick. "Next week we visit the old cove in Philadelphia, and maybe he's got 'is mind on that."

"He was a saying" observed Mr. Molecat, "that it wos a werry bad move to raise the vind on small tops."

"Vot's that got to do vith it?" rejoined Dick, angrily. "Ther Tomtit is werry nice all at vunce, but—hi! there——" Mr. Hatton's quick ears detected approaching footsteps, and giving the sign to his companions, he changed his tone to one of drunken jocularity, and commenced humming a tune, beating time on the table.

Mr. Beg entered very hastily.

"Look here, my cronies, this noise won't do. I've got another cove here, and if you keep such a racket——"

"Got another cove?" exclaimed they all in a breath.

"Just so," replied Mr. Beg, carelessly. "It's a parson. He lost his horse over the peak, and came near tumbling over himself. Blow my eyes, if he aint a poor 'un!"

"Poor vun!" replied Mr. Hatton, in a tone that expressed anything but satisfaction. "Vot's set 'im coming here for anyhow?"

"Ask him yourself," said Mr. Beg, with some asperity. "I told you he's lost his pony. He aint worth picking, if you set your mind on that."

"Vell," I should like to know," rejoined Mr. Hatton, with a frightful imprecation, "vot's set 'im coming 'ere for? Vere's ther Tomtit?"

Mr. Beg replied evasively that the Tomtit had 'gone to snooze." "I'm going myself," added he, "for its hard on to midnight."

"Beg," called Dick, as that gentleman turned to leave the room, "tell that old 'oman 'uv yourn that ther boys go arter game to-morrow, so she needn't pervide us any victuals. If ther Tomtit misses us, he'll find it out 'imself. Blast my peepers," continued Dick, as Mr. Beg vanished, "he'd perwent us that if he could."

The burglars grinned, and puffed silently at their cigars.

"Vot yer going to do vith ther parson, boys?" inquired Dick, suggestively.

"Let him alide," said one.

"I wos going to hobserve," put in Mr. Molecat, "that that wos my opinion. Parsons are werry troublesome to get rid 'uv, and ven you make vay with 'em, ten to vun they don't bother you arterward."

"Vell, vot's he doing here?" interrupted Dick. "Vot's ther tother fellow doing here, too? Vy, ther Nest hasn't been wexed vith so many visitations for years and years. It looks werry bad." Mr Hatton thereupon shook his head gloomily, and lit a fresh cigar.

The night was now gradually wearing on, and the burglars, under the somnific influence of tobacco and whisky, were already giving signs of drowsiness.

Mr. Snag had long since dropped asleep, having, with characteristic regard for his own comfort, selected the warmest side of the hearth. Mr. Molecat shortly followed his example, and lay snoring under the table with his cigar in his mouth. The rest, after some very weak attempts to listen to Mr. Dick Hatton, dropped off, leaving that individual in the midst of a long dissertation on the degeneracy of the Tomtit.

"Snooze away, lazy bones," muttered he, surveying them with a scornful glance; his ugly countenance looked even demoniacal, peering out from the cloud of smoke that hung around the room. There stood the table, as it stood at the commencement of the evening, with the eatables, bottles and glasses scattered about. The candles had one by one burnt away, and left a long trail of grease, which dripped even on the upturned faces of the sleepers. Throwing another log on the fire, Dick seated himself in a more comfortable position, and gave way to deep and earnest contemplation. Next to himself Dick loved money, and when a probability was presented of obtaining it, he seldom stopped to consider the risk incurred, or the policy of the undertaking. The plot he had hatched occupied his mind, and banished all thoughts of sleep. As he sat, gazing on the flickering embers, a new idea gradually unfolded in his brain; it expanded, and grew more definite, till his ugly features lit up with a grin of triumph. He turned round, and looked at his companions. Some still moved, and he continued quietly to puff at his cigar till a half-hour had elapsed, and he felt sure that all were sound asleep. Then slowly rising, he glided softly out of the room; he paused cautiously in the passage and listened—nothing could be heard but the ticking of the clock, and his own half-suppressed breathing.

At the further end of the entry was a small closet; he groped his way easily there, and after a short search succeeded in finding a dark lantern. This was lit, the slide carefully closed, and the burglar, with stealthy, cat-like pace, proceeded in the direction of the Detective's room.

Not many months before, he had accidentally discovered the existence of a secret entrance to his apartment, which he believed was unknown to the Tomtit and his confederates. The matter had been carefully kept to himself, and now it would prove of use to him.

By the aid of his lantern the burglar soon found and touched a spring. The panel flew open, revealing an opening large enough to admit a man in a stooping posture. Beyond that was another. Carefully closing the first, he crept on—one moment more, and he would be in the Detective's room. The panel was noiselessly drawn aside, when the burglar suddenly shrank back in utter surprise, and stood trembling at the entrance with silent horror.

There stood the Tomtit, with his back turned, almost close to the startled burglar. In one hand he held a lantern, in the other a picture which he was ear

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Revelations of Complicity with the South Carolina Rebels.

How the President and the other Members of the Cabinet Regard Major Anderson's Movement.

WAVERING POSITION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Progress of the Palmetto Rebellion.

Seizure of Government Arms in the Charleston Arsenal.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Efforts at Compromise in the House Special Committee.

Secretary Floyd and the Army Contracts.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Another prop of the Old Public Sanctionary has been knocked from under him. The resignation of Secretary FLOYD yesterday, after an excited Cabinet discussion, running through forty-eight hours, will surprise no one, after what is already known. Yet some details, from reliable authority, may be interesting.

It appears that Secretary FLOYD, with the full knowledge and consent of the President, pledged his honor that no change should be made in the position of affairs in Charleston harbor,—South Carolina giving a pledge to respect all public property in the meantime,—until the Commissioners could be received here, and the whole matter be referred to Congress. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners called on Secretary FLOYD, and charged the act of Major ANDERSON, in spiking the cannon, etc., as not only a violation of solemn pledges, but an act of hostility—as much so as if he had charged and fired his guns. FLOYD disavowed ANDERSON's act, but the Commissioners claimed some tangible evidence, and demand the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. FLOYD considered the demand reasonable and proper, and on the Cabinet being summoned, he asked permission of the President to comply with the demand, not only as a matter of policy, but as called for by the pledge given South Carolina. His honor and the honor of the Administration being sacredly pledged, he insisted on recalling the troops, leaving the Government property to be protected as similar property is protected at Boston, New-York, or Mobile.

Secretaries THOMPSON and THOMAS backed FLOYD in this demand, and TOUCEY, HOLT, BLACK and STANTON sided with the President in refusing. The contest was warm and protracted. FLOYD said a compliance would alone allow him to remain with honor in his present position, but this was not for the President to consider. He urged the withdrawal of the troops as a matter of policy. To sever his connection with the President under existing circumstances would be the most painful act of his life. If the Administration was popular and successful, he could cheerfully withdraw, but unless the pledge given upon the honor of the Administration, as well as his own personal honor, was kept, he had no alternative but to resign.

The President persisted in his refusal to comply with the demand, and Secretary FLOYD withdrew and penned his letter of resignation.

Rumor says that Secretaries THOMPSON and THOMAS will resign to-morrow, as they fully recognized the pledge which had been given.

Official dispatches to Government represent that the Wide-Awakes in Chicago and St. Louis, in connection with the Wide-Awake German laborers, are intending to seize upon the St. Louis Arsenal, containing thirty thousand stand of arms, if any attempt is made to remove them to the South. The Missouri members here are very uneasy under this report.

Gen. LANE is spoken of as FLOYD's successor, but rumor says that Adjt.-Gen. COOPER will be called on to discharge the duties of Secretary of War.

The South Carolina Commissioners have notified the President that unless an official reply be received to-morrow to their note, they will leave at once for home.

Hon. O. R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, delivered a strong secession speech to a large meeting in Culpepper, Va., yesterday, and was loudly applauded.

If the Message of the President is sent, the policy of the Republicans is to table it at once in the House.

Several Republicans are together, discussing at the National to-night their future policy, and nearly all agree that if ANDERSON is censured or ordered back, they will move the impeachment of the President.

ANDERSON's brother is in town. He had an interview with CRITTENDEN and some of the South Americans of the House. He thinks they will offer a resolution indorsing the act of Major ANDERSON in the evacuation of Fort Moultrie. If moved in the Senate, it will also be done in the House, especially if the President censures him. Gen. SCOTT, who has been suffering of late from ill-health, is improving. He will probably be referred to by Congress soon in this matter. The Cabinet meeting was very acrimonious. It is intimated that the President's disposition was decidedly in favor of withdrawing ANDERSON from Sumter, but that HOLT, BLACK and STANTON declared they would resign if this was done. TOUCEY was less positive, but came to the same conclusion, and this settled the question, and FLOYD resigned. THOMAS sympathizes with FLOYD, but is restrained by a knowledge that the Maryland masses are for the Union. It is considered probable, however, that the Secessionists will soon own him also. THOMPSON would resign, except for the fact that his doing so prior to an investigation of the bonds abstraction would fasten suspicion on him indelibly.

The President was last night writing a message to send to Congress to-morrow, relative to South Carolina. He denounced ANDERSON, and indicated an intention to disavow his act in the document. To-night, it is understood that he may postpone the Message for further advices. His mental condition is truly deplorable.

I do not meet a single Northern man here who fails to denounce the President's disposition to order ANDERSON to strike his flag. HOLT especially is adamantine on this point.

It is stated late to-night, on apparently good authority, that the President has determined, after all, to withdraw ANDERSON from Sumter, and that the order for it will be issued to-morrow. This seems improbable, in view of the fact that FLOYD put his resignation so distinctly on the ground that the President refused it.

Senator WILSON returned to-day from his Eastern tour. He says that wonderful firmness prevails throughout the North, with a growing feeling for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Many Bell-Everett men join in this feeling. The general sentiment, he says, is against any compromise involving a sacrifice of principles, and constant demands are made upon Representatives to stand firm.

A letter was received from Springfield, Ill., to-day, by a prominent Senator, from one of Mr. LINCOLN's most intimate friends, assuring him that nothing will be done by Mr. LINCOLN involving his own dignity or that of the party. No fear need be entertained of his future course, which will be strictly guided by constitutional justice, with the principles of the Republican Platform to guide him; that no section need fear injustice at his hands.

The Committee of Thirty-three met on Saturday. ADAMS' proposition to admit New-Mexico at once as a State, received the votes of all the Republicans present except TAPPAN of New-Hampshire, WASHBURN of Wisconsin, KELLOGG of Illinois, MORRILL of Vermont, and ROBINSON of Rhode Island. WASHBURN spoke against it, and declared that it was an offering of a new Slave State and two United States Senators to appease Southern wrath; that it was a proposition to create a State without a people, to strengthen Slavery; that the Territory had not more that 700 white people who were natives of the United States; that it would be unjust to the old States to admit her as a State, though she comes as a Free State, and the only merit the measure would have under any possibility to pacificate the South, would arise from a conviction that a new Slave State was conceded to them, and if they did not believe it was such a concession it would only aggravate the impending difficulties. The Southern members nearly all opposed it, because it did not reach the root of the difficulty, which they frankly declared could only be settled by providing for the protection of Slavery in the future acquisition of Territories. A few Southern men favored it, for the purpose of passing it, as they thought it might do present good, and prove the ultimate destruction of the Republican Party. The others who voted against it spoke forcibly, indorsing what WASHBURN said.

Letters have been received by all those who voted against these compromises, from their constituents, fully indorsing their course.

A member of Congress has received a letter from a captain in the Utah army, who is a strong Democrat, denouncing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the secession movement. He wants the contest to come and be settled now, and that says LINCOLN's Administration would be sustained.

Mr. RUSSELL will complete his bail bond on Tuesday, when his New-York friends arrive.

The following communication is particularly interesting at this time. It will be sent to Speaker PENNINGTON to-morrow:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1860.

SIR—So much has been said very recently about the policy of this Department in granting acceptances to contractors for transportation across the Plains, that I deem it due alike to Congress, the public and myself to make a short, plain statement of the facts connected with the subject.

At one time in the year 1858, it became absolutely necessary to start large trains of transportation across the plains of Utah, when there was no available means to put those trains in motion. Acceptances were given to contractors then to enable them to start, and they did so. The practice thus begun was continued a good while from necessity, and was afterwards followed to afford accommodation to contractors in their very large and extensive work. Their purport is to give preference to the holder when filed in the Department, out of any moneys due to contractors. These acceptances have, until the past Autumn, been to large amounts, nor has any complaint whatever, until then, been heard that means were not provided to meet and redeem them. There has never been the least concealment or mystery about this business. It was perfectly known to all who had any interest in knowing anything about it. They have been given only when there was a subsisting contract, out of which means to meet them would certainly arise, and for the execution of which there was an existing appropriation. They are prohibited by no law.

The issue of these acceptances within this month rested upon the following considerations: Those given for last season's work, and which were held as collateral security in different places, the contractors were anxious to postpone until next season. They represented that this could be done with acceptances, which on their face represented that they would be paid when the money they called for was earned by the contractors for next season's work. The strongest assurances were given that this paper was only to go, and certainly to go, by agreement already made, into the hands alone of those banks and firms who then held unpaid acceptances, and for which they were to be substituted, and held as collateral to their own obligations. The pay accruing under this contract for next season will be more than enough to cover the amount of acceptances piedicated on it. To insure this stipulation I consented to issue paper only in large amounts, and in the form which would be acceptable, if at all, to those who knew the perfect solvency of the contractors, and who had already money engagements with them to a large amount, and who had, as I was informed, and as I believed, already consented to and desired the arrangement. If these promises and faithful engagements had been performed, no difficulty could ever have resulted from the transaction. It could not and would not have misled or deceived any one. No expectation based on it could by any possibility have been disappointed. But the promises made me were not kept—were broken. This paper was, it seems, placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Interior, who had abstracted a large amount of securities belonging to the Indian Trust Fund. Finding this to be the case, I have not hesitated to give an order to cancel and annul all those acceptances. The perversion has rendered them void and of no effect.

I am gratified to assert a confident belief that no one connected in any way, directly, remotely, in any shape or form, with the duties of the War Department, had any the least connection with or knowledge of this embezzlement, in its inception or its progress.

The issue of this paper resolves itself into a question of administrative consideration alone, I think; and so regarding it, I will be pardoned for adverting very briefly to this aspect of the subject. These contractors have by a long series of years of faithful, honest and most efficient services, won the confidence and good feeling of all persons having any connection with the transportation for the army in the country lying beyond our Western settlements. They had never failed in any of their engagements, and had executed many of them under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. They were men of very large wealth and most extensive means, and possessed fully the confidence of all who knew them. It has become latterly pretty evident that but small profits, if any, were likely to be realized from their operations, and this was put into great danger from the recent reverses in money affairs. The revulsions which recently swept over the country have arisen from no cause which business men could be fairly called upon to take the risk of. They have been from political causes, and not from any violated law of commercial or monetary action. Under this evident fact, I was not unwilling to afford these employes of Government any assistance likely to save them from serious injury growing out of political disturbances, if that could be done without running any risk of loss to Government. I think such a course can derogate nothing from a sound Administrative discretion, although the sequel has shown that such confidence has been misplaced.

But there is another and higher public consideration connected with the subject of contracts for transportation, and one which cannot be overlooked with any just appreciation of good administration. Good and thoroughly responsible contractors for transportation across our immense plains are extremely important persons to our little army, and difficult to obtain. There is no other service like it known in the world. Nowhere else on the globe would the idea be entertained of subsisting an army by transporting its supplies overland a distance of a thousand or twelve hundred miles, through an uninhabited wilderness; and yet a very large part of our army is furnished and subsisted by this means. If the present contractors, who have so long and so faithfully performed their work, should fail or become so embarrassed as to be unable to do their work and supply the army, it would result in the loss to the United States of a vast sum of money—probably a million dollars. But the pecuniary loss would be small in comparison with the risk and damage which such a failure would subject our troops to, who are stationed in the deserts of New-Mexico and Arizona. Should any accident befall these men, or any serious inconvenience result to them from the failure of a regular and certain transmission of supplies, it would be difficult to estimate the just indignation which would be heaped upon the head of the ignorant or delinquent officer whose inefficiency had allowed it. Trains necessary for the transportation, to be performed by RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, could not cost much short of a million dollars, and would require months of industry and activity to prepare. It would be very clear to any one that a wise forecast demands of the Government to sustain these contractors by all fair and legitimate means.

I have now nearly brought my administration of the War Department to a close, and I will be excused for adverting to it briefly. There is not one branch of the military service which is not in perfect order, as far as any means are afforded of knowing, and they are very complete. Some have been particularly encouraged, and I think improved; discipline is excellent, and the accountability to superior authority in every department could scarcely be excelled. Strict economy is enforced, and perfect responsibility in all money expenditures is and has been successfully carried into effect within four years, since I have presided in this Department, not a dollar, I believe, has been lost to Government by embezzlement or theft, and within that time sixty millions of dollars have been disbursed. No system of administration, no line of policy, I think, could reach better results; no system of accountability could be more perfect. These facts I confidently assert, and the Department is everywhere full of the proofs of them. I invite any investigation which the House may think proper to institute into any or all of my official acts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The ground assigned in Secretary FLOYD's letter of resignation, was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter. In the Secretary's opinion this was incumbent on the Administration from the following circumstance. With a mutual desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed, it had been agreed by the Administration that there should be no change in the condition of things in Charleston Harbor, and by South Carolina that she would make no attack upon the troops or property of the United States. The movement of Major ANDERSON was a violation of this solemn agreement which could not be repaired except by withdrawing of the troops, which measure was thus demanded by the honor of the Government. While both branches of Congress are engaged in endeavors to settle the sectional controversy, it was deemed the duty of the Government to maintain relations of peace with the Southern States. Mr. FLOYD, it is said by his friends, soon returns to Virginia to follow out his policy of restraining to the extent of his power any act which will lead to bloodshed, and exert himself, if dissolution becomes inevitable, to its reconstruction.

It it is not certain that Major ANDERSON and forces will remain at Fort Sumter. They may be remanded to Fort Moultrie, provided satisfactory assurances can be given that they will not be there attacked by the South Carolinians.

There seems to be reasons for the belief that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, several days ago, submitted to the President a plan in writing for the blockade of Charleston, reinforcing strongly all the Southern garrisons, and suggesting other military preparations. This, however, it is said, was not received with favor.

The Committee of Thirty-three, on Saturday, considered Mr. NELSON's proposition for amendments to the Constitution, being substantially those offered by Senator CRITTENDEN. On motion of Mr. CORWIN, the Committee struck out the words "or hereafter acquired," so that a division on the line of 36°, 30′ may be applicable only to territory now held by the United States. The 17 yeas were composed of the Republicans, with Messrs. DAVIS, of Maryland, and STOUT, of Oregon. The nays, 10, were all from the Slave States, with the exception of Mr. BURCH, of California.

The question on the adoption of the article as amended was negatived.

YEAS—Messrs. Bristow of Kentucky, Burch of California, Hamilton of Texas, Millson of Virginia, Nelson of Tennessee, Phelps of Missouri, Stout of Oregon, Whitely of Delaware—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Corwin of Ohio, Curtis of Iowa, Davis of Maryland, Dunn of Indiana, Ferry of Connecticut, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey of New-York, Kellogg of Illinois, Morrill of Vermont, Morse of Maine, Robinson of Rhode Island, Tappan of New-Hampshire, Washburne of Wisconsin, Windam of Minnesota—16.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Boyce of South Carolina, Davis of Mississippi, Hawkins of Florida, Houston of Alabama, Love of Georgia, Rust of Arkansas, Stratton of New-Jersey, Taylor of Louisana, Winslow of North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, remarked that the decision thus reached made it clear to his mind that there would be no agreement by the Committee upon the propositions for the adoption of amendments to the existing Constitution, which would be effectual for the settlement of the issue now pending between the two great sections of the country, growing out of the Slavery question, and that, in consequence, it was his purpose to take no further part in the deliberations of the Committee; and it was his determination not to vote upon any other propositions pending before it. He further stated that he did not intend to resign his place on the Committee; that it was his intention to remain in a position which would enable him to join in the minority report upon the subjects submitted to the Committee if that should become necessary or appear desirable. Thereupon, Mr. TAYLOR, with Messrs. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, left the Committee room.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution, declaring it expedient that all New-Mexico be admitted as soon as may be as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, and that the Committee cause to be prepared an enabling bill for that purpose. Agreed to 12 against 10; one-third of the Committee absent or not voting. The only two from the Slave States were BRISTOW, of Kentucky, and DAVIS, of Maryland.

These facts are abbreviated from the official proceedings, the injunction of secrecy having been removed.

The President accepted the resignation of Gov. FLOYD the same day it was tendered.

Some of the Senators and Representatives from the Frontier States have been in consultation, and approve the proposition of Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, having for its foundation that separation being inevitable, a reconstruction of the Union upon the Southern basis is the only solution of pending political questions. It is recommended that the Slaveholding States should withdraw, taking the present Constitution with additional clauses explanatory of its true intent and meaning, as expounded by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, upon which it is supposed New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and New-Jersey would unite. The argument is the remaining States would necessarily be formed into two distinct Confederacies, those of New-England one, and the Pacific States the other; all coöperating under the present Constitution of the United States, with such modifications as would adapt it to their respective peculiar social systems and public sentiments; thus forming a league or confederacy uniting the different sections in all the essential powers and purposes of national defence and international commerce.

Senator CRITTENDEN will propose his resolutions to-morrow in the Senate, as a direct proposition to be submitted to a vote of the people of the United States. The same will be offered in the House. A bill for the payment of the expenses of taking the vote will also be offered.

The current report that the South Carolina Commissioners would depart in the morning is untrue. They will probably receive the President's answer to their requests to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to accept any of the bids for the late five million loan which demanded more than twelve per centum interest. Thus less than two millions are accepted—an amount about sufficient, it is said, to pay the interest on the public debt due on the 1st of January.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL SEIZED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 30.

The South Carolina troops took possession of the Arsenal at Charleston to-day, containing many thousand arms and military stores. Military preparations are actively and zealously progressing. Volunteers have been tendered by several Southern States, among them officers of the Army and Navy and West Point graduates. Capt. S. M. MORGAN, of Tennessee, has offered his services and been accepted.

DISCHARGE OF THE EMPLOYES AT FORT MOULTRIE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The *Sun* of this city has on its bulletin a special dispatch from Charleston saying that the carpenters and bricklayers from Baltimore, employed on Fort Sumter, having refused to bear arms against South Carolina, were discharged by Maj. ANDERSON this morning.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says:

"Major ANDERSON has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith," and that "he has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge, given by his chief and accepted by South Carolina; that he had all possible assurances from South Carolina that his honor, position and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war."

In its details of Maj. ANDERSON's movements, the *Courier* says: "The evacuation of Moultrie commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed; but up to the moment of leaving had no idea of abandoning the fort. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, etc. Several trips were made during the night, under cover of which a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported.

A greater portion of the labor expended on Fort Moultrie was upon the citadel, or centre of the west point of the position. This citadel Major ANDERSON had strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything so arranged that in case a well-concerted attack was made he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blown up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung and trains laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms, and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter were nine 8-inch columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation was complete, these carriages were burnt, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament, were spiked before the fort was abandoned. This is the only damage done to the fortifications, further than cutting down the flagstaff, and breaking up of ammunition-wagons, to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

Other particulars are given.

"The confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. The entire place was littered up with the odds, ends and fragments of war's desolation. The spiked guns, and those dismounted by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstrations against the place."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The Convention reassembled this morning.

The proceedings were opened with prayer.

The President then read a communication from W F. COLCOCK, Collector of the Port at Charleston, informing the Convention that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State, and that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting other business.

Mr. DUNKIN said there was an act of Congress in relation to special duties. The Legislature had recently permitted the Banks of the State to suspend specie payments. Specie is now four per cent. premium, and it is unfair to ask payment of duties in specie when taxes are payable in Bank-notes.

Mr. DUNKIN offered a resolution that the Collectors of the State receive the payment of duties in any bills of any Bank of the State.

Mr. MASSEYCK—If necessary, the banks can increase their circulation, and embarrassment will then be impossible.

The motion in reference to commercial relations was then lost.

The PRESIDENT here received a communication from the Governor, through T. WATTS, in relation to the Charleston harbor.

The Convention then went into secret session. It is understood the Military bill is under consideration.

The Convention this morning passed the ordinance authorizing the reception of bills of banks of the State by Collectors of the ports, provided none of them be below the par value of the Bank of South Carolina.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Committee on Constitution have prepared an Ordinance concerning the powers lately vested in Congress, transferring them to the General Assembly, except during the existence of the Convention. These powers are not to extend without the direction of the Convention to duties on imports, the Post-office, declarations of war, treaties, confederacy, &c.

The Ordinance concerning the judicial powers of the United States Courts revests those powers into the Courts of South Carolina as the General Assembly may direct. The Charleston City Court is to have jurisdiction in admiralty and maritime cases, and also in cases of appeal where the amount exceeds two thousand dollars. In cases affecting the public ministers the powers are continued nearly the same as in the United States Courts. The General Assembly is to appoint the judicial officers. The Act of Congress "to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain crimes, approved March 3, 1825," is substituted by the State for all offences which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State.

The Convention will take the subject of treason under consideration.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Convention met to-day at 10 o'clock. After prayer the journal was read.

The President received a communication from Gov. F. W. PICKENS, through his private secretary, who read it.

The Governor therein nominated the following Counselors of State:

Hons. D. F. JAMISON, of Barnwell; A. G. MCGRATH and C. G. MEMMINGER, Charleston; A. C. GARLINGTON, Newbury.

The Convention confirmed their nominations.

There was a secret session from 10:20 to 11½.

WARLIKE PREPARATION.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following: A house in this city received a letter yesterday from Alabama, stating that the head of the Military Department of that State desired to make a contract in St. Louis for a large supply of warlike materials—powder, lead, cavalry equipments, &c., and that as soon as samples were furnished the order would be given. Accordingly, the samples were prepared, and are now on their way to that State. These preparations for military defences are made, we think, under a law of the last Legislature, which provided $400,000 or $500,000 for this purpose. Every article wanted can be speedily furnished in this city.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS FROM A DEMOCRATIC QUARTER.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Why was Fort Moultrie abandoned as if to an advancing army? It was easy to have held it; and it seems to us the Nation might have been spared the humiliation of such a surrender. *Two hundred men more could have prevented any attack;* and it would have been easy to have sent two thousand more, to say nothing of ships-of-war to sustain them. Major ANDERSON had acted nobly in saving his little garrison from massacre, *but why were they left thus exposed?*

We repeat what we said yesterday, and what we proclaimed long ago, that *the duty of the Federal Executive, in regard to the public property and defences, is a clear and simple one. It is to hold and defend them, so long as the United States exist as a Government.* We repeat what we said when this danger appeared only small and distant, that our Government cannot afford to live under such a disgrace as the capture of its forts by the sacrifice of their garrisons, and still less afford to die under it.

It is one thing to consent to a peaceable separation and division of the States—the surrender of its fortresses and the equitable partition of public property—and it is another to have them wrested from our weakness and made a part of our humiliation. *The Federal Administration can only preserve peace, and keep this issue from being a bloody one, by firmness.* A few such manifestations of weakness as in the case of Fort Moultrie, and a successful *coup de main* against some unprotected defence of the Government, and the next thing to be apprehended would be an attempt to seize Washington. To prevent this, to deter the attempt even—which would arouse sectional passions to madness—*we look with some hope to the presence of Lieut. Gen. Scott at the National Capital,* and at the right hand of the President, more than to the forethought or fidelity of the Secretary of War. It shows upon what evil times we have fallen, and how nearly we have approached to the condition of Mexican Republicanism, that the eyes of the people are turned to military chieftains to save us from political anarchy.

* * * *

But if our Government is to perish, let it at least fall with dignity. Let it preserve its consciousness and its equipoise to the last. Let it be an instrumentality of peace between the States. Let its last days be such that the dissevered States may look back to it with respectful and regretful recollections, and its memory serve to recall conflicting and misgoverned communities to the blessings of Union. *Let it not stagger helplessly to its fall, and die under the spurning feet of a reckless mob.*

SECRET SESSIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the Columbia South Carolinian.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

The citizens of Charleston are beginning to ask, "What is the meaning of all these secret sessions—what their private and close conclaves with the Governor?" Prudence would indeed prevent us from trying to give the information; but, as is usually the case, curiosity gets the better of prudence. One thing is certain, that a resolution has been introduced upon which secret action and secret debate will ensue. This is a resolution authorizing the Governor of the State *to make all needful and immediate preparation for the defence of property within the State of South Carolina!* Have affairs, then, assumed so threatening an aspect? The Governor, in his last speech, stated that, as far as he knew, *there was no cause for apprehension;* but since that expression of sentiment, strange and startling rumors have reached us—rumors that tell of the bloody tempest!

A resolution was introduced to-day, which will probably be adopted, to elect Commissioners to all the slaveholding States, (which have appointed Conventions,) for the purpose of procuring *action in concert.* The Committee on the slaveholding States have reported a resolution providing that the Constitution, now known as the "*Constitution of the United States,*" *be proposed to those Conventions as a wise bond of union,* until a better can be framed, or the old one properly amended. This is a wise scheme; for though we can no longer cling to faithless brethren, yet we love the compact that they have broken. *We, who have seceded, will keep the faith between ourselves.* Of course, it will be necessary to make many and substantial alterations, but let us by all means preserve the tried and substantial frame-work. No one can demonstrate that the present Constitution never worked for good. It is only the construction put upon it, *and a few erroneous sentences within it,* that have done the whole mischief.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST.

A FORM OF PRAYER APPOINTED TO BE USED IN THE DIOCESS OF NEW-YORK, ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocess of New-York:—

DEAR BRETHREN—The President of the United States having designated Friday, the 4th day of January next, to be observed throughout the country as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of the calamities that threaten us, I hereby express my approval of the appointment, and recommend to the Church in this diocess to observe the said day with the usual solemnities of public worship.

The following services are hereby appointed to be used on the above-named day by the Churches in this diocese; and the Collect hereinafter set forth may be used by the minister at his discretion, during the continuance of the present session of Congress.

Commending you, dear brethren, to God's most gracious protection and blessing,

I remain your affectionate friend and brother in Christ, HORATIO POTTER,

Provisional Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.

A FORM OF PRAYER.

The service shall be as usual, except where it is hereby otherwise appointed.

The proper Psalms for the morning shall be the CXXX., the CXXI, and the LXVII., in the order above named.

The first lesson shall be Micah, chapter VI., to verse 10.

The second lesson shall be St. Luke, chapter VI., verse 27 to the end.

The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the day shall be the following:

THE COLLECT.

O, Merciful God and Heavenly Father, whose goodness is over all Thy works, and whose Providence has enlarged our borders, and filled us with plenty, we beseech Thee to look graciously upon us, Thy unworthy servants, and upon all the people of this land; turn Thy face from our sins; heal our unhappy divisions; save us from all pride and prejudice; and of Thy great mercy restore to us a spirit of unity and concord; that, dwelling together in peace and love, we may, with one mind and one mouth, glorify Thee, and at last attain Thy heavenly promises, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE EPISTLE.

Philippians ii., verse 3 to verse 12.

THE GOSPEL.

St. John xiii., verse 3 to verse 18.

VIEWS OF SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, has written to Mr. JAMES RIDDLE, of Wilmington, on the present state of public affairs. He has much to say of Anti-Slavery agitation, and of course casts the burden of blame for the present state of affairs upon the Republican Party. The sentiment which has triumphed in the North is, he asserts, of necessity aggressive, and it is vain to hope that the men who have been elevated to office through its force will devise any measures calculated to lessen the cause of excitement and disunion. He thinks it vain to moot the question of coercion or of the right of secession. The former means only civil war, and if that is once commenced, it is impossible to predict where it may end, for it would drive the seceding States into coöperation. Senator BAYARD has hope, if the Legislatures of the larger States will initiate a movement for a National Convention, that when the people come to elect delegates to such a Convention, with the question of Union or disunion directly presented, their choice will fall upon those who will be able to adjust, on a national basis, the subject in controversy. He despairs of anything from Congress, as now constituted, and urges this course—the calling of a National Convention—as the only way of escape from impending perils.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JOHNSON, OF ARKANSAS.

A letter from Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, appears in the Little Rock *True Democrat.* He advises the people of the State to stand firmly on their rights and to attempt to maintain them in the Union, and if she fails in this to follow the example of South Carolina. He does not condemn the course taken by South Carolina, for no less decided stand would have attracted any attention from Northern people; on the contrary, he hopes that other States will follow her, and thus give the movement sufficient strength and dignity to insure the concession of guarantees from the North. The Legislature should demand the prompt repeal of all hostile legislation in every Northern State; protection of the rights of the South in the Territories; it should declare its sympathy with the seceding States, and support the movement for a Constitutional Convention of all the States, that disturbing questions might be adjusted by means of amendments to the Constitution. Senator JOHNSON does not think that the Northern States can refuse to concede all just demands.

CORRECTION.—The numbers given, as shown by the steamship which passed Cape Race on Thursday, were those of the *North American,* instead of the *Australasian.*

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Karnak—Activity of the Slave-trade—Wreck of an American Slave-trader at Key Lobos—The Yacht Wanderer ready for another Cruise—Miscellaneous News.

By the arrival of the steamer *Karnak* from Nassau, N. P., 24th inst., we have accounts of the wreck of the American ship *America* on Cay Lobos, on the 7th inst., with 500 Africans on board, destined for Cuba. The ship was commanded by Capt. CHARLES BROWN, who with his crew seized upon the schooner *Lily,* of Nassau, and compelled her master to render assistance. The captain of the *Lily* has testified before a police magistrate as follows:

The wreck lay about 14 miles from the light-house. She was a ship, apparently of about 500 or 600 tons, and from her I landed about 500 slaves on Cay Lobos. The Captain gave me up the wreck, saying that I could do what I liked with it, but gave me no money. I saved some of the rigging and copper from the ship. He made me land the slaves, and I had no option. I was there three days after this, trying to save the rigging. Before I saved the rigging, the Captain made me take him out three of his hands to Nuevitas light-house, Cuba, where they landed for about two hours, and returned with me to Cay Lobos on Wednesday week. A brig arrived four days afterwards, from the direction of Cuba, and took off the slaves immediately. Some of them were in a deplorable condition, and 11 died while on the Cay, although they had plenty of rice, molasses and water, and a little salt beef. The Captain and crew (about 30 in number) of the slaver used no violence towards me, although they were all armed with six-barreled revolvers, and a bowie knife on each side.

The *Guardian* says: A detachment of sixty soldiers was dispatched by the Governor to Cay Lobos on the 19th, but the slaves had been carried to Cuba, as well as the officers of the ship, by the brig.

A project is on foot at Nassau to light that city with gas, capitalists in New-York City having agreed to interest themselves in the enterprise.

Cleared at Nassau, Dec. 21, brig *Atlantic,* DORRITIE, New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

The notorious yacht *Wanderer* still remains in our harbor. She has been recently purchased, I learn, by a person named SMITH, from the State of Mississippi, who paid $15,000 for her, and is now making his arrangements with a certain notorious Slave-trading house in this City, for her to go the Coast of Africa for a cargo of bozales. Her old captain, officers and crew have been all discharged, and a Mr. S. DUNBAR, who is not a seaman, but an engineer, has been placed in charge of the vessel. It was at first intended to have placed Capt. WEEKS in command of the *Wanderer,* he having recently returned to this City, from an unsuccessful cruise to the coast of Africa, where the vessel he then commanded (a slaver) was captured by a British cruiser. Upon second thoughts, however, it was considered more prudent not to give the command of the vessel to Capt. WEEKS, he being already known to the British officers on the Coast of Africa and his being in command of her would ensure her condemnation in the event of her being captured, so another captain has to be sought out, and Capt. WEEKS, I am informed by a reliable party, in conjunction with his Slave-trading friends of this City who of course supply the requisite funds, is on the lookout for another suitable vessel, in which to proceed to the Coast of Africat o return with a cargo of bozales. I shall keep an eye alike on the proceedings of the *Wanderer* and of Capt. WEEKS, and you will be fully and early informed of their doings.

The French ship *Leslia,* of Toulon, was brought into this harbor, having, it is said, nine hundred Africans on board—a prize to a Spanish man-of-war steamer. They could not avoid capturing her, she having been in sight off the coast four or five days previous to her capture.

The United States steamer *Mohawk,* Lieut. GRIFFIN, arrived in this harbor 18th inst. and sailed again evening before last, and was seen next morning, having the brig *Mary J. Kimball,* which sailed yesterday, having *cleared* for a *legal* voyage to the Coast of Africa, in tow, having, as was supposed, made a prize of the brig, and was taking her to Key West.

The brig *Town,* hitherto a regular trader between New-Orleans and this port, also sailed yesterday on a *legal* voyage to St. Paul de Loando. She too, I heard last evening, had been captured by the *Mohawk.*

There is not the least moral doubt as to the ultimate object of these vessels before they leave this harbor, yet there is not any legal proof that would justify their detention. It is only when they get to sea their real character can be ascertained.

Fifty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed for the aid of the Pope in the diocese of Havana, and sixteen thousand dollars in the diocese of St. Jago de Cuba, together seventy-two thousand dollars, which amount has been remitted to the Nuncio of Pius IX., at Madrid.

A man was wounded in two or three places by some negroes, near the Circus, on the evening of the 18th inst. He was taken care of by some policemen near by at the time, who brought him to the Circus, and called out the Celador, (Sergeant of Police,) who was among the audience. He inquired the locality where the wounds had been inflicted, and having been informed, said, "Oh, it was not in my District; you must go to the Celador of the District in which the wounds were inflicted; I can do nothing for you." "Can you not take me somewhere," said the wounded man, "where I can get these wounds dressed—I am bleeding to death?" "It was not in my District," rejoined the Celador, "I can do nothing for you!" Such is the wretched "red tapeism" that prevails in every department of the Government of this island.

DON FELIPE GARCIA DE MANRINA, Alcalde Mayor of Sagua la Grande, has been honored by the Queen of Spain with a Cross of the Order of Montesa.

The stupid conduct of the Spanish Bank of Havana of this city, and the Bank of San Carlos of Matanzas, has at length produced a "panic" in the money market in this island, although our largest mercantile houses are unwilling to acknowledge the fact.

The Bank of San Carlos of Matanzas has been authorized to issue $500,000 in bonos, (guaranteed securities,) bearing interest of 8 per cent. per annum, and redeemable in four, six and eight months.

The Intendente of the Treasury (Island Treasurer) of this Island has made a very patriotic proposal to give aid to the merchants and ease to the money market, viz: the issuing of $2,000,000 in Treasury Bills payable to bearer, which would have the effect of bringing into circulation some portion of the treasure in the Royal Treasury, now hoarded up in the Island Treasury, useless alike to the public and the State. This proposition appears to have convinced the Spanish Bank of Havana that the Government was independent of it, for at a meeting of proprietors, merchants, capitalists and directors of banks held at the palace on the 20th instant, "to promote the more free and unembarrassed circulation of the Bonds of the Spanish Bank, and to examine the project of the emission of the Treasury Bills," it was resolved as regards the "Bonos" that they should be received generally as specie, and a Committee, presided over by the Island Treasurer, was appointed to consider the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ART STUDIES: THE "OLD MASTERS" OF ITALY. Painting. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, author of Art Hints, Parisian Sights, &c., &c. DERBY & JACKSON, New-York. SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co., London.

The majority of Americans know but little about Art, and care less. This fact Mr. JARVES deplores in the outset of his book; he laments that "the public voice is dumb;" that "there is no universal demand for Beauty." But the riddle of this silence, if riddle it be, Mr. JARVES fails to expound. He does not seem to recognize a truth which is visible on the very face of the fact he deplores: that the public do not hunger for Beauty is very conclusive evidence that the time for its development has not quite arrived. The lap of a Republic is a poor cradle for Art. Busied with the breaking of sod and the felling of forests, our forefathers had little time for fostering the æsthetic elements of society. Their descendants, engaged in solving the problem of self-government, have not hitherto had leisure to devote themselves to the study of Art. Our Government, itself an experiment, in endeavoring to thread its way through the labyrinth in which political questions have involved it, has scarcely been in a condition to extend that fostering patronage to Art which other and older governments vouchsafe it. A nation first looks to its necessities; at a subsequent period it may provide itself with luxuries.

We are scarcely prepared to rank the art-element as a necessity in a newly-formed community, Mr. JARVES' very ingenious argument to the contrary, notwithstanding. In spite of the opinion of "all classes in Europe," we cannot place it "on a par in social needs with sewerage, pure water and gas." If the poor of this City had to decide between having the Croton at command, or a gallery of the old masters convenient, we fancy they would not be long in making choice. To educate the taste of a people up to the standard required by art is not the work of a day. The growth must be a gradual, else it is not a healthy one. No fruit at all, in this instance, would be preferable to that which should result from a forced hot-house culture. And we would prefer that our counter-jumpers should remain ignorant forever of the very names of RAPHAEL and TITIAN, rather than to have them prating prematurely of "old masters," and interlarding their conversation with technicalities to the distraction of their customers. Instead of wondering and lamenting that Art has not found a more permanent foothold in this country, our author might with more propriety have expressed surprise that it has found a foothold at all.

From the lack of interest in æsthetic subjects, to which reference is made in the above paragraph, Mr. JARVES draws one wrong inference, however. He fancies that his book will not at all touch the popular heart, and that its circulation will be confined to the circle of critics. Here he makes a modest mistake. Had he written a work filled with dry details, and studded with technicalities incomprehensible to nine tenths of the people, it would probably have been praised by a few, read by none, and tucked away in library corners for the beauty of its typographical execution alone; nor would it be deserving of any better fate. Of such a crime, however, Mr. JARVES is guiltless. He has given us a book which commends itself in every particular to the reading public, and those who cut a page or two and glance them over from a sense of duty, will continue to cut and read for their own pleasure. Mr. JARVES is an original and vigorous thinker, as well as a forcible writer. He is at home among pictures, as well a man may be who has spent the greater part of a life in galleries. To the preparation of this work he has brought the observations of years. In the selection of the title he has evidenced taste and discrimination. One would turn instinctively from the author who set himself up as an autocrat, and pronounced dictatorially upon Art, but this Mr. JARVES does not do. He places himself by the side of the reader as a scholar, and invites company in his studies. It is like taking the arm of a chatty connoisseur and lounging familiarly through a representative gallery. Your companion discourses pleasantly upon each picture that presents itself; he points out to you the peculiarities of touch and style which give it individuality and determine its authenticity, and in an under-breath he sketches for you the life and character of the composer. Sad dogs some of those old painters were, and riotous lives they led. There was FRA FILLIPPO LIPPI, for instance, a graceless scamp, whose patrons sometimes were obliged to look him up in order to insure the progress of a painting. On these occasions he was wont to tear sheets into strips, and make his exodus by means of the window, spending the first days of surrepticiously purchased freedom in a way which scandalized even the easy virtue of Naples. And then we have that notable wag, BUONAMICO DI CRISTOFANO, more commonly known as Buffalmacco, who was full of mad pranks and vagaries. It is charged upon him that he once painted a young bear, instead of the baby Jesus, in the arms of the Madonna. And we are told that to revenge himself of the citizens of Perugia for their impatient curiosity when he was painting their protecting saint for them in the market-place, he bestowed upon the poor saint a coronet of gudgeons in lieu of a golden diadem, which pleasant freak of fancy would have been his last could the inhabitants of Perugia have laid hold upon him. Our companion points out to us that the colors of these loose artists are no more pure than their morals, and in this we find another of the linked analogies of life. Unless the *ex pollo* do not take up the very study of the Art, it assuredly will not be because Mr. JARVES does not succeed in investing the pursuit with a charm by leading them through pleasant paths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A magazinist may be a very bad novellist. It by no means follows that the author who produces a good story will be equally successful with a continued effort. Many a one who tells a good anecdote would be sadly puzzled to eke out an *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. And many a spirited little pony that dashes off a mile at marvelous speed would come in lame and exhausted at the end of a three-mile heat, if, indeed, she did not fail on the way. We are moved to these remarks by glancing through the pages of *Struggle for Life*, written by the author of *The Queen of the Red Chessmen*, and published by WALKER, WISE & Co., Boston. We remember *The Queen of the Red Chessmen* as a very good story, which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*—so good, in fact, that it was very generally attributed to the same parentage as the *Diamond Lens*. It would have been well had the author reposed on this one laurel, without jeopardizing the sprig in an attempt to raise a tree. The book which is the result of this ambition does not open very brilliantly, and the reader will be very apt to consider that he is indeed engaged in a struggle for life long before he reaches its end. There is a wonderful suggestiveness about the title which will warn the sagacious reader from going further.

The edition of COOPER's novels in course of publication by Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. receives the addition of *The Two Admirals*. It is probable that very many enthusiastic admirers of COOPER have never read this novel; it is possible that very many have never even heard of it. In point of interest it lags far behind any of the famous "Leather-stocking Tales," and those whose memories linger with the *Spy* and the *Pilot* will scarcely recognize their author here. Had its first publication preceded that of either of the volumes which we have named, the chances are that it would have made a reputation for the author; subsequently, however, it could add nothing to the fame he had already achieved, and in the blaze of the Leather-stocking stories its ineffectual fires paled. We have already spoken in terms of praise of the typographical merit of this edition; we must be pardoned for expressing the wish that the "illustrations by DARLEY" were a little more frequent. The frontispieces are all excellent; a few engravings slipped through the bodies of the books would not at all detract from the series.

In very neat form for a holiday gift, TICKNOR & FIELDS publish *Poems, Sacred and Secular*, by Rev. WM. CROSWELL, D. D., edited, with a memoir, by A. CLEVELAND COXE. Dr. CROSWELL did not make poetry a profession; he hymned rather because he must, than for the pleasure of hearing the echoings of his lyre. And yet there are verses in the volume before us that would reflect no discredit upon many more prominent and pretentious names in the long list of poets. A pure religious feeling, unmixed with sectarian bitterness or prejudice, pervades Dr. CROSWELL'S poems, and prepares us to love the man while we respect the author. The devotional spirit which breathes through the volume reminds us of the zealous poet and Christian, GEORGE HERBERT.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS' brief introduction to *Songs for the Sorrowing* sums up so forcibly the sad circumstances which gave birth to the volume containing them, that criticism is effectually disarmed. The sorrowing ones for whose consolation these songs are intended will naturally be more pleased by the tender sentiment pervading them, than offended by the occasional erudition of style and faulty rhythm which the captious and critical reader would detect. PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON are the publishers.

So terrible an onslaught has been made on doctors and drugs of late, that we fancy but few more years will pass until Macbeth's advice regarding the disposition of physic is adopted by the majority—it will certainly be thrown to the dogs, unless the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals interferes to prevent this consummation. The last "cure" that progressive non-physicking physicians commend to the consideration of suffering humanity, is the "movement cure," and its theory and practice is set forth by CHARLES FAYETTE TAYLOR in a book published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. That many diseases may be cured by a system of localized movements is possible and probable enough, the author of the book builds up a very plausible argument in favor of his theory, and many individuals will undoubtedly follow his suggestions, and put their afflicted bodies through a series of weak gymnastics when nothing very especial ails them; but we fancy that whenever any serious disease takes them in their grasp, their first movement in carrying out their "movement cure" will be to send for a doctor.

The second series of *Martin's Natural History*, translated by SARAH A. MYERS from the German, and of whose merit we have before spoken, is published by PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co.

To make the hearts of children merry, Messrs. J. N. STEARNS & Co. publish the 39th and 40th volumes of *Merry's Museum*, which very commendable sheet is edited by Messrs. ROBERT MERRY and HIRAM HATCHET.

Unless the pocketed and pinafored element of society some day get together and build a castle for Grace Greenwood, they will be very derelict of duty. The good lady seems never to weary in her self-imposed task of caring for their instruction and amusement. By *Bonnie Scotland* she forges another link in the chain of obligations by which she has bound the youthful community. The book consists of tales of Scottish heroes and poets. Prominent among the latter stands BURNS; among the former, WALLACE, and "The Bruce of Bannockburn." TICKNOR & FIELDS must have had New-Year's in their mind when they set their artists at work to illustrate the work, and bade them do it well.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEA OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A Sermon by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.

PREACHED IN TRINITY CHURCH, DEC. 23, AND REPEATED IN TRINITY CHAPEL, SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1860.

"Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates."—TITUS, iii, 1.

"Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake."—ROMANS, xiii, 5.

The Christian religion prescribes the duties of men in all the relations of human life. When St. Paul instituted Titus as bishop of the church in the island of Crete, the inspired apostle incorporated the instructions of the Holy Ghost in the Epistle to Titus, wherein political duties are enjoined among the rest: "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates." So likewise, in the Epistle to the Romans, wherein God's will reveals itself in the mighty sweep of His eternal purpose towards mankind, our subjection to civil government is duly enjoined:

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then be not afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid: for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore, you must needs be subject not only for wrath, but for conscience' sake. For, for this cause pay ye tribute also; for they are God's ministers attending continually upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due: custom to whom custom: honor to whom honor." (Rom. xiii., 1-8.)

It is evident, from this Holy Scripture, without need of argument, that civil government is a divine institution over mankind; that the magistrate is a minister of God; and that submission to established Governments and obedience to magistrates, is a religious obligation. The duty of civil obedience is made to rest on conscience, because God personally rules over the nation, in the "powers and principalities;" that is, in those abstract and fundamental principles which we call a Constitution, and in the laws of the nation; and, by his ministers, the magistrates of the nation. The word "ordained" expresses a definite, specific appointment; something deliberately planned and specially instituted. Commentators do not differ in assigning this meaning to the term. "The powers that be are ordained of God," signifies that God governs the nation, in its Constitution and laws, and *by* its officers—not by his permissive will, by way of mere toleration, as He permits evil in the world; nor in virtue of the will of the people; nor by withholding his intervention—but by His positive ordinance, by His constant presence, and by His perpetual decree. Hence, the Apostle, in the text, commands a Bishop in the Church "to put men in mind to be subject to civil government;" because men are prone to forget their civil obligations; and because self-will, or some transient grievance, or fancied hardship, prompts to sedition and rebellion. He distinguishes "powers and principalities" from "magistrates;" because those are the abstract principles embodied in the Constitution and laws; and these are executors of the law. Hence, to the Constitution and laws of the State we must be "subject;" to the magistrates we must be "obedient." "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey magistrates." In short, he inculcates allegiance and compliance. And he further bases these duties of loyalty on the ground of piety. "He is the minister of God to thee"—not of thee, nor from thee, but "to thee for good." God gives authority to the civil magistrate, not man. He is "God's minister," not "the servant of the people." "And, therefore, ye must needs be subject"—necessity is laid upon you—"not only for wrath"—from fear of punishment from the sword of the magistrate—"but for conscience' sake," as a religious duty, as an obligation of piety.

Such are the politics of St Paul. Civil government is a Divine institution, and is administered by Divine authority. The mode of appointment is indifferent. It may be by election; it may be by the sword. At the time when the New Testament was written, every sort of municipal government prevailed within the circuit of the despotic rule of the Roman Empire. Yet "the powers that be are ordained of God," was a truth alike of all, exacting the same loyalty for "conscience' sake." *The mode of appointment* is indifferent; but the *administration* of the Government is "of God." St. Paul does not say the persons that be, but the "powers that be are ordained of God." St. Chrysostom marks this distinction in his homily on the Epistle to the Romans. "The Apostle refers," says he, "not to persons, but powers." He does not say, for there is no *ruler* but of God: but it is the thing he speaks of, and says there is no *power* but of God. And the *powers* that be are ordained of God." (Homily, xxiii.) And this distinction is important as evincing the fallacy in that theory of civil government which is known as "the divine right of kings," and that opponent theory denominated "the sovereignty of the people." It is a real distinction, of which the Bible gives us the illustration, in the most august transaction on record, viz: the establishment of the theocracy. When Jehovah took upon himself the immediate political administration of the Jewish nation, the people were summoned, and actually gave their consent.

"And Moses went up to God; and the Lord called unto him out of the mountain, saying: Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel: Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagle's wings, and brought you unto myself. Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me, above all people; for all the earth is mine, and ye shall be a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel. And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the Lord commanded him. And all the people answered together, and said, All that the Lord has spoken we will do. And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord."

So that the theocracy was elective; yet it was never alleged that the election gave the theocracy its divine authority. (See Exodus xix, 3 9.) And, on the other hand, when the Jewish nation, in the time of Samuel, revolted against the direct political government of Jehovah—demanding "a king to judge us like all the (heathen) nations"—God did not renounce His authority, nor withhold His presence; but vindicated His unseen, but real, sovereignty, in every subsequent vicissitude of their political fortune. (See Kings and Chronicles.) Wherefore, inasmuch as Jehovah himself abdicated the visible throne at the voice of the people, no human potentate may claim the crown, in defiance of the popular consent, by divine right; while on the other hand, since Jehovah demanded the assent of the nation before He visibly assumed the throne of theocracy, it follows that the people's sovereignty (so called) is all exhausted in the simple exercise of electing its rulers. The Government becomes, in either case, the Government of God; and the people are at once made "subject" under the "powers and principalities" established and instituted as divine ordinances, in fundamental principles and laws; and are thenceforth bound, by religious obligations, to "obey the magistrates" as "the ministers of God to them for good." This view of the character and authority of civil government represents the conscience, as the soul's eye, looking heavenward and seeing the sanctions of eternal judgment, vindicating the duty of political loyalty. It appeals to the conscience, as the judicial faculty of the soul, to determine the moral obligation of submission and of obedience to the constituted authorities of the State. It elevates politics among the interests of man along with ethics; and flings around the civil government of a nation the sacredness of the Divine presence and the presence of Almighty God.

This is the religious aspect of civil government. But there is, furthermore, the Christian aspect. And this is embraced in the words of the Lord Jesus Christ after his resurrection: "All power is given unto me, in Heaven and in earth," (Matt. xxviii., 18.) He is the only Sovereign, "the King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Wherefore, the authority of civil government, which in the Bible is ascribed to God, is lodged in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, as the token of the higher Christian civilization to which nations should attain under the dispensation of the Gospel. As in the religious aspect, so in the Christian aspect, national life is organic, and the nation is an organic body. Jesus Christ is the head, from which the body derives its life, its nourishment, and its growth. The constitution of a nation makes it an unit, and organizes its members into a corporation. Man is developed therein to his fullest capacity; for it is society that develops man, and the Christian nation is the highest type of society; for as the body is one and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is the nation; and the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee, nor the hand to the feet, I have no need of you—but God has set the members, every one of them, in the body as it has pleased him, that there should be no schism, nor much less "*secession*," in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another, and whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it. [See I Cor. xii. 12-26.] This is the aspect of society in the organic relations of national being. Individualism is recognized but in its associations. Alone, man would perish, like a limb cut off. And as the individual man is the product of society in the family, so the true and natural development of a man is in society, of which the Christian nation is the divine organism and highest exponent, for man's terrestrial life and happiness.

In opposition to this divine idea of the nation, is the theory of the *Social Compact*. When the rulers in the Church and the rulers in the State perverted the Scripture, by confounding the distinction between the "powers" and the persons in the Government, the divine right of kings, in the line of hereditary descent, became a personal prerogative of absolute power. Nations were regarded as made for kings, and not kings for the nations. It was the saturnalia of royalty, amidst the groanings of the populace. But when the imprisoned soul bursts its shackles, and hurled them at its oppressor in the vatican, proclaiming freedom in religion, there sprang, also, a protestantism in politics. At length it assumed the dignity of a philosophy, under the tuition of LOCKE, who published the theory of "the *Social Compact*." According to this philosopher, society originated in a mutual agreement among individuals; magistrates derived their powers from the gift and appointment of the people: allegiance to the Government was based on interest and selfish safety: society was an aggregation of single persons; a conglomerate and not an organic thing: revolution was not only a right but a law; and majorities were supreme while minorities were powerless. This theory of the social compact took root in France, where the pupils of LOCKE outran the precepts of their master, and enacted the bloody scenes of political tragedy with which the awful history of the French revolution has made us familiar. The philosophy of LOCKE was materialism. Bald and haggard, it had no spiritual beauty. Deriving all knowledge from the outward world; denying intuitive ideas, and dignifying the senses as the only channels of truth, that miserable philosophy left no place for spiritual facts, and utterly ignored the rule and presence of God in the world. It professed respect for the second table of the law, but put the first table out of sight. It was negatively atheistic, and worked out practical atheism in society. As a corollary in civil government, it decried capital punishment because the magistrate, being endowed with no Divine vicegerency, but merely a fellow-citizen, had no authority over the life of man. And yet, with singular inconsistency, it gave scope to the political passions to legalize murder for political opinions. It was seeming philanthropy, but real cruelty. It professed to inculcate the rights of man, yet admitted no Divinity, therefore, no charity, in its composition. It had no authority but the caprice of self-will, and in the motives of self-interest. Change and revolution were its rule. Subjection and obedience, for conscience sake, had no place in its ethics. God and conscience were obliterated.

The hoary dogma of the "divine right of kings," and the popular demand of the right of "self-government," with many inconsistencies and extravagant claims on either side, came into collision. These two opponent systems battled for years in Europe. There seemed to be no point of coalescence, until the English revolution perfected the British Constitution, and a constitutional monarch presided over the destinies of the British empire. The Constitution became the principality and the sovereign power—the king, the chief magistrate. Submission to the Constitution was the duty alike of the king and subject; while obedience to the magistrate was the token of the loyalty of the people. The right of revolution was *ultima ratio*—the exception, not the rule—of liberty. And this right was founded not in self-will, but in duty to the will of God, as embodied in the Constitution of the British nation.

Our fathers acted on this principle in the American Revolution, maintaining the Constitution of the British Empire, in antagonism to a faithless ministry. The patriots of our Revolution were the true loyalists, not rebels. In resisting the Cabinet, they contended for the supremacy of the Constitution of the British nation. They were "subject" unto "principalities and powers" for conscience sake, while denouncing the necessity of disobeying "magistrates." On the principle of constitutional liberty, our fathers established the Government of these United States. The Federal Constitution is the type and the organic instrument of national life. The magistrate under that Constitution is "the minister of God to thee," to me, to all our countrymen "for good." The old "Confederation" was an abortive experiment of the Compact of States. It resulted in imbecility. The theory of the Social Compact has been tried and condemned. It has produced imbecility, anarchy and woe. Its principle of individual liberty is, however, embalmed in the fact of a free, consolidated Republic. That theory of a promiscuous conglomeration of men, miscalled society, is false in history, faithless in its principles, weak and self-destructive in its execution, and is among the phantasies of the past hour. Where it is galvanized into ghastly imitations of life, it is too horrid in its grimaces of freedom, to engage the affections of any lover of liberty and law. Demagogues and religionists attempt now and then the revolting experiment. I was wrong when I said these counterfeits of liberty are past. For since that sentence was penned, the newspapers have reported the words of a noted Abolitionist and boastful Independent, who, as the orator at the late Puritan festival in Philadelphia on "Forefathers' day," so called, pronounced with applause these words:

"Men need governments of restraint, only as they are not developed and not free. As the individual becomes educated and strong in his whole nature, moral and intellectual, he needs no government. For God made the human soul sufficient for all its own exigencies. It is a perfect state. It is competent to entire sovereignty."

These statements are put forth as the cardinal doctrines of Puritan theology, and Puritan ethics and Puritan politics. But to the Christian's faith in Holy Scripture, such sentiments are shocking for their blasphemy. To a sinful man's humility, they are offensive for their arrogance. To a patriot's loyalty, they are deserving of denuciation, as contravening all law and as expressing the demoniac spirit of anarchy. Each man may "do that which is right in his own eyes." It is a singular example of the coalescence of extremes in fanaticism, that these Puritan abolitionist sentiments of the North, and the self-willed secessionist doctrines of the South, are practically one thing, grounded in the same vicious philosophy, producing the same fruits of sedition and rebellion, and shaking hands in an unholy alliance of hostility against the organic Constitution of the nation. For the law of our Union represses the vagaries of selfishness. Whether it be the individual man, or the individual State, the Word of God in Holy Scripture, and the teaching of the Episcopal Church in this land, unite in enjoining loyalty on every citizen as the pious obligation on the conscience of the Christian.

The people of these United States, under the Federal Constitution are one nation, organic, corporate, divinely established, subject to government, and bound in conscience to obedience. Disloyalty to the Constitution is, therefore, impiety toward God. Revolution is not justifiable, except in extreme oppression. Only where "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are positively hindered, does our American Declaration of Independence justify revolution. In no other emergency is subjection to the Constitution and obedience to the magistrate superseded by any higher law of obedience to God. To destroy this Union, therefore, is to commit sin, which God will righteously punish by evils which no prescience can foresee and no wisdom can repair. "Lawfully to secede" is a self-contradiction—a solecism. Secession is disunion, and disunion is treason; for the Constitution abides as our "principality and power," "ordained of God," securing life, liberty and happiness to the nation. There is, therefore, but one thing to do in the exigency of the Republic. That thing is, for the magistrate "who beareth not the sword in vain" to execute the laws, and for the citizens to obey, and be subject to "the powers that be."

But for the present distress there needs forbearance, with honest endeavor to redress real, or even fancied, grievances; to silence just complaints, and to reconstruct national intercourse into a more perfect harmony of confidence with patience and mutual love and prayer for one another, among the fellow-citizens of our nation. By confessing and obeying Jesus Christ as our Sovereign, we shall be united again in heart, and be a model among the kingdoms of the world. But disloyal to Him, we shall be scattered and peeled, a dismembered body, a reproach and a hissing, and a by-word among the nations.

Thanks be to the long-suffering and blessing of our God, we have lived and prospered as fellow-citizens of the United States, under a National Constitution. But destroy the Union, we are dead. And the ruins of the noblest temple that political wisdom, guided and inspired by God's Word, has ever reared around the altars of Liberty and Law, for the protection and for the development of man, shall, in times to come, be visited by our degenerated posterity of pigmy children, who shall gaze upon the shattered, colossal fragments of our Constitution with stupid wonder at the greatness of their forefathers, and with muttered curses against the suicidal treason of this generation, who deprived themselves of a secure home; who exiled their offspring to vagrancy and despair; and who blasted the blooming expectations of humanity, just as the fruit of Constitutional Liberty was becoming set in the tree of political life in the midst of Europe, among the civilized nations of the earth.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DECLARATION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSES WHICH INDUCE AND JUSTIFY THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM THE FEDERAL UNION.

The people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1852, declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States fully justified this State in their withdrawal from the Federal Union; but in deference to the opinions and wishes of the other Slaveholding States, she forbore at that time to exercise this right. Since that time these encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

And now the State of South Carolina having resumed her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the immediate causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the Government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th July, 1776, in a Declaration, by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any "form of Government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government." Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution, and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes of defence they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation, whereby they agreed to intrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent, known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring, in the first article, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this Confederation the War of the Revolution was carried on, and on the 3d of September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definite Treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the Independence of the Colonies in the following terms:

"ARTICLE 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treat with them as such; and, for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus were established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely, the right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles, was the fact, that each Colony became and was recognized by the mother country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the articles of Confederation, and on 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended, for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then to be invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily impelled their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On the 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers limited to the express words of the grant. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights. We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement, entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences.

In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfil their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its fourth Article, provides as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and they had previously evinced their estimate of the value of such a stipulation by making it a condition in the Ordinance for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws which either nullify the acts of Congress, or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged from the service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New-Jersey, at an early day, passed a law in conformity with her constitutional obligation; but the current of Anti-Slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own laws and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New-York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and elope the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures, to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the *forms* of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be intrusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided, in some of the States, by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the Judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates, in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

LOUISIANA.

POSITION OF HON. PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE publishes in the New-Orleans *Bee* a card defining his position as a co-operative candidate for the State Convention. He declares that he is no sub missionist; that it is his opinion that resistance to actual wrong is a paramount duty with States as well as with individuals. He denies the right of coercion and claims that as soon as the compact ceases to be respected the bond of Union is broken, and that the associates are at liberty to return to their individual and separate existence. Leaving out of consideration the causes which have led to the present difficulties, he says that it is not safe to leave the management of affairs in the present crisis to those who with all the federal power at their bidding have subverted the Government and destroyed the most powerful party ever organized. He adds:

These are, however, the men who now urge the expediency of separate action on the part of the States, and who advocate openly the policy of *precipitating* Louisiana, of herself, and without seeking concert with other States, into the vortex of revolution!!

That the present distracted condition of the country—the complexion so full of meaning and significancy of the late Presidential canvass—the attitude, perhaps too precipitate, of a majority of the Southern States—the crisis so hurridly brought about by the wily manœuvers and the reckless aspirations of unprincipled politicians—have placed the South in the unavoidable dilemma of abject submission or open resistance, is but too obvious.

Having, therefore, to choose between ignominy or revolution, I am for revolution!—but not for an inconsiderate and disheveled revolution, like that which so miserably transformed the great and potent empire once possessed by Spain on this continent, into those innumerable petty sovereignties constantly at war with each other, which have sunk in desolation and ruin the brightest spot on which the sun of God ever shed its light.

I am for keeping Louisiana in concert and union with her sister States of the South. It were not too much of the united wisdom of them all, to consider and decide how the contemplated separation is to be effected; and, when effected, on what principles a new Confederacy should be organized and instituted. In other words, I am in favor of the State Convention sending discreet and experienced commissioners to commune with the other States, and adopt, in concert with them, such measures as may palliate, if not avert, the dangers which I see ahead of us in a proximate future.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BENJAMIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

To the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

Having been unexpectedly prevented from returning to the State until it is now too late to join in counsel with my fellow-citizens in this momentous crisis, I feel it due to you, as well as myself, to make public declaration of my opinions as to the course of action demanded by a proper regard to the honor of Louisiana and the security of her people. I abstain from offering any reason in support of these opinions, hoping soon to be able to address you in person, if any vindication of them be required. Briefly, then, I believe,

1. That the feeling of a very large number, (if not a majority,) of the people of the North, is utterly hostile to our interests; that this feeling has been instilled into the present generation from its infancy; that it is founded on the mistaken belief that the people of the North are responsible for the existence of Slavery in the South; that this conviction of a personal responsibility for what they erroneously believe to be a sin, springs chiefly from the consideration that they are, with us, members of a common Government, and that the Union itself is thus made the principal cause of hostile interference by them with our institutions.

2. That no just reason exists for hoping for any change in the Northern feeling, and no prospect remains of our being permitted to live in peace and security within the Union.

3. That, therefore, the interest of the South, the very instinct of self-preservation, demands a prompt severance of all connection with a Government which has itself become an obstacle to what it was designed to effect, viz: "Insuring *domestic* tranquility and promoting general welfare."

4. That to effect this purpose, *separate State action is virtually necessary*. That all attempts at concerted action should be conserved for the work of reconstructing a Government. Concert of action amongst numerous independent States is the result of long and patient efforts to reconcile divergent interests and harmonize conflicting opinions. The emergency does not admit of this delay, unless the South is prepared to submit to the degradation of seeing Lincoln peacefully inaugurated as *its* President as well as that of the North.

The opinions thus hurriedly expressed have been deliberately formed. They have been gradually forced upon me by intercourse with the accredited representatives of Northern sentiment, and each day adds to my conviction of their truth. Indeed, if the faithful and persistent efforts of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate so to administer the Government as to give

destined soon to be as familiar to us as Kansas and Nebraska, and urges that they might at once be admitted as States, thus dispensing with all Territorial organizations, which are always expensive and turbulent. New acquisitions must be foregone for the present, unless the love of increasing our territory is stronger than the love of peace. Mr. SHERMAN declares himself opposed to any amendment of the Constitution, for what the South demands—protection of Slavery in the Territories—cannot be conceded. He says:

"If the Personal Liberty bills of any State infringe upon the Constitution, *they should at once be repealed.* Most of them have slumbered upon the statute book for years. They are now seized upon by those who are plotting disunion as a pretext. It is always right and proper for each State to apply to State laws the test of the Constitution.

It is a remarkable fact that neither of the border Free States—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois nor Iowa—have any such upon their statute books. The laws of these States, against kidnapping, are similar to those of Virginia and Kentucky. The laws of other States, so-called, have never operated to release a single fugitive slave, and may be regarded, simply, as a protest of those States against the harsh features of the Fugitive Slave law. So far as they infringe upon the Constitution, or impair, in the least, a constitutional right, they are void, and ought to be repealed."

MR. SHERMAN concludes with this forcible statement of the real nature of the issue:

"The great danger that now overshadows us does not arise from real grievances. Pioneers for disunion avail themselves of the weakness of the Executive to precipitate revolution. South Carolina has taken the lead. The movement would be utterly insignificant if confined to that State. She is still in the Union, and neither the President nor Congress has the power to coherse to her withdrawal. This can only be by a change of the Constitution, or the acquiescence of the people of the other States. The defence of the property of the United States and the collection of the revenues need not cause the shedding of blood, unless she commences a contest of physical force. The increase in one year of our population is greater than her entire population, white and black. Either one of several Congressional Districts in the West has more white inhabitants than she has. Her military power is crippled by the preponderance of her slaves. However brave, and gallant, and spirited her people may be—and no one disputes these traits—it is manifest she is weak in physical force. This great Government might well treat with indulgence paper secession, or the resolves of her Convention and Legislature, without invoking physical force to enforce the laws among her citizens.

Without disrespect to South Carolina, it would be easy to show that SHAY's rebellion and the whisky insurrection involved the Government in greater danger than the solitary secession of South Carolina. But the movement becomes imposing, when we are assured that several powerful States will very soon follow in the lead of South Carolina; and when we know that other States still more powerful sympathize with the seceding States, to the extent of opposing, and perhaps resisting, the execution of the laws in the seceding States.

In this view of the present condition of public affairs, it becomes the people of the United States seriously to consider *whether the Government shall be arrested in the execution of its undisputed powers by the minions of one or more States, or whether we shall test the power of the Government to defend itself against dissolution.* Can a separation take place without war? If so, where will be the line? Who shall possess the magnificent capital, with all its evidences of progress and civilization? Shall the mouth of the Mississippi be separated from its sources? Who shall possess the Territories? Suppose these difficulties to be overcome; suppose that in peace we should huckster and divide up our nationality, our flag, our history; all the recollections of the past; suppose all these difficulties overcome, how can two rival republics, of the same race of men, divided, only by a line or a river for thousands of miles, with all the present difficulties aggravated by separation, avoid forays, disputes, and war? How can we travel our future march of progress in Mexico or on the high seas, or on the Pacific slope, without collision? It is impossible. To peaceably accomplish such results we must change the nature of man. *Disunion is war!* God knows I do not threaten it, for I will seek to prevent it in every way possible. I speak but the logic of facts, which we should not conceal from each other. It is either hostility between the Government and the seceding States, or, if separation is yielded peaceably, it is a war of factions—a rivalry of insignificant communities, hating each other, and contemned by the civilized world. If war results, what a war it will be! Contemplate the North and South in hostile array against each other. If these sections do not know each other *now*, they will *then*.

We are a nation of military men, naturally turbulent because we are free—accustomed to arms, ingenious, energetic, brave, and strong. The same qualities that have enabled a single generation of men to develop the resources of a continent would enable us to destroy more rapidly than we have constructed. It is idle for individuals of either section to suppose themselves superior in military power. The French and English tried that question for a thousand years. We ought to know it now. The result of the contest would not depend upon the first blow or the first year, but blood shed in civil war will yield its baleful fruit for generations.

How can we avert a calamity at which humanity and civilization shudder? I know no way but to cling to the Government formed by our fathers, to administer it in a spirit of kindness, but in all cases, without partiality, to enforce the laws. No State can release us from the duty of obeying the laws. The ordinance or act of a State is no defence for treason, nor does it lessen the moral guilt of that crime. Let us cling to each other in the hope that our differences will pass away, as they often have in times past. For the sake of peace, for the love of civil liberty, for the honor of our name, our race, our religion, let us preserve the Union, loving it better as the clouds grow darker. I am willing to unite with any man, whatever may have been his party relations—whatever may be his views of the existing differences—who is willing to rely on the Constitution as it is for his rights, and who is willing to maintain and defend the Union under all circumstances against all enemies, at home and abroad.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for writing you so fully. I feel restrained, by the custom of the House of Representatives, from engaging there in political debate, and yet I feel it is the duty of every citizen to prepare his countrymen for grave events, that will test the strength and integrity of the Government.

Believing that our only safety is in a firm enforcement of the laws, and that Mr. LINCOLN will execute that duty without partiality, I join my hearty congratulations with yours that he is so soon to be the President of the United States.

With great respect, I remain very truly, your obedient servant, JOHN SHERMAN.

LETTER FROM SENATOR KING.

From the St. Lawrence Republican, Dec. 25.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Hon. PRESTON KING to Dr. S. N. SHERMAN, of this village. It was not intended for publication, but containing so much of the spirit which the people of St. Lawrence County cherish with reverence, we have begged the privilege of laying it before them:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * I am glad to see you are sound in the faith, and that cloudy weather does not induce you to expect a flood to drown the earth. The conduct of the Administration (you see Gen. CASS has left it since CORB run away) is inexplicable. The President is unquestionably under the influence of the traitors. But neither he nor they, be they many or be they few, can destroy this free Government, nor divide the Union. They are attempting to interpose the State as a shield to treason. The State cannot commit treason or fire a gun. A State Legislature may pass an unconstitutional law, and a State convention may make Constitutions, and pass ordinances and resolutions in conflict with the United States Constitution, to secede, or anything else. Such laws, constitutions, ordinances, resolutions or paper acts of secession being unconstitutional, are without any validity—null and void, and thus furnish no defence to the citizen who steals an ox, shoots a man, or commits treason against the United States. So much for Constitution and law, and so much for the Federal Government and the State Government, each of which is sovereign in its sphere. This is the pabulum upon which the Nullifiers argue that the United States cannot make war upon or coerce a State. The Constitution and laws of the United States act directly upon the persons who commit crimes against them, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, and the State cannot interpose its authority to shield a citizen charged with an offence against a constitutional law of the United States; but you do not want a disquisition on law.

I do not consider it absolutely certain that even South Carolina will do anything more than to pass laws, ordinances and resolutions of secession. These will not move the State out of its geographical or political position—though the South Carolinians may swear it does. If its citizens do not resist the execution of the federal laws or levy war—there is no breach of the law and no treason. But it is possible that the South Carolinians and others may be so mad as to resist the law or attack the United States forts and commit treason. For them and the whole country this would be a great calamity, because vindication of the law by the whole power of the country, and the legal punishment of treason, must at once be entered upon by this government, and if the civil officers are inadequate to the task, the law directs the army and the navy, and the militia of the States to be called upon and to aid the enforcement of the law. I hope we may not have collision; especially do I hope not in mercy to the slaveholding States. But what Providence sends or permits we must meet—and if we cannot save our countrymen from their own madness we must save our country and its thrice excellent form of government. Though it is the general opinion here that we shall have open rebellion and the collision of force, I do not yet believe we shall. The imbecility and fatuity of the present Administration, however, makes it impossible to calculate the future upon any basis of reason or common sense. We must drift to the 4th of March and meet what comes when and as it comes. You see the debates in the two Houses of Congress and their proceedings, and get the news of events as they occur before an account of them in a letter would reach you, and you are quite as well prepared on the distant frontier where you are to see the future before it comes, as anybody here who is not in the councils of nullifiers, and thus able to know what their strength and real designs are. But whatever comes, I have faith that wisdom, patience, forbearance, courage and the blessing of Providence will carry our country safely through all the trials in store for us, and when we get through them our national bounderies will be unchanged, and constitutional liberty and the Union of the States will be more firmly established than they were in the beginning, and upon the same foundations the good old fathers laid when they framed our Government, and put its constitutional machinery in motion under the direction of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Yours truly,

PRESTON KING.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

BUSINESS OF THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

STATEMENT FOR 1860.

Sutherland, J.—Attachments, 230; injunctions, 40; arrests, 79.

Bonney, J.—Attachments, 160; injunctions, 44; arrests, 56.

Mullin, J.—Attachments, 29; injunctions, 6; arrests, 8.

Ingraham, J.—Attachments, 121; injunctions, 14; arrests, 61.

Peckham, J.—Attachments, 12; injunctions, 3; arrests, 6.

Allen, J.—Attachment, 1; injunctions, 2; arrests, 2.

James, J.—Attachments, 2.

Leonard, J.—Attachments, 310; injunctions, 70; arrests, 116.

Hogeboom, J.—Attachments, 30; injunctions, 6; arrests, 21.

Backus, J.—Attachments, 5.

LITIGATED MOTIONS HEARD AT CHAMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1860, AND ORDERS MADE THEREON.

Sutherland, J., 1,259; Ingraham, J., 1,134; Leonard, J., 1,754; Bonney, J., 1,002; Peckham, J., 103; Hogeboom, J., 176; Mullin, J., 170; Allen, J., 161; Backus, J., 21; James, J., 6.

FORECLOSURE SUITS—DECREES OF FORECLOSURE.

Sutherland, J., 78; Ingraham, J., 41; Leonard, J., 125; Bonney, J., 74; Mullin, J., 4; Hogeboom, J., 11; Peckham, J., 9.

DIVORCES GRANTED BY SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J., 25; Ingraham, J., 12; Leonard, J., 21; Bonney, J., 18; Backus, J., 1; Peckham, J., 4; Hogeboom, J., 5.

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED, ETC.

Sutherland, J., 22; Ingraham, J., 17; Leonard, J., 24; Bonney, J., 11; Backus, J., 1; Hogeboom, J., 1;

CASES SETTLED.

Sutherland, J., 18; Ingraham, J., 3; Leonard, J., 6; Bonney, J., 15.

Court of Common Pleas.

This Court is composed of Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, First Judge, and Hon. JOHN R. BRADY and Hon. HENRY HILTON, Judges.

There are at present employed in the different branches of the Court, and in the Clerk's office, a Chief Clerk, a Deputy, and six assistants, also nine officers.

The amount of fees paid by the Clerk to the Chamberlain, during the year, being the whole received from all sources for business done in the Court, including amount to be credited by the Comptroller for fees earned in behalf of the City, is $7,492 45.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1860.

General Terms.

Whole number of appeals from judgments in this Court, and from judgments of the Marine and District Courts, also from orders at Special Term, placed on the calendar for hearing, 739.

Number of such called by the Court for argument, 621.

Number of appeals in which arguments have been heard, including those decided, and finally disposed of, 365.

Special Terms.

Whole number of equity and other causes placed on the calendar, for trial by the Court without a jury, 136.

Number of such cases called by the Court for trial, 136.

Number tried and determined, and in which final judgments have been given, 45.

Number of issues of law and enumerated motions, placed on the Calendar, for argument, 84.

Number called by the Court for hearing, 84.

Number heard and determined or finally disposed of, 79.

Non-enumerated motions, heard and decided at Special Term, held at Chambers, including many resulting in final judgments, 2,505.

Orders granted at Chambers for the examination of judgment-debtors, against whom executions have been returned unsatisfied, 2,682.

Number of proceedings instituted, and in whole or in part proceeded with, before a Judge, at Chambers for the discharge of insolvent debtors, from debt and imprisonment, 121.

Number of such proceedings held and finally determined, 81.

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* granted and heard, and decisions thereon made, 43.

Number of persons discharged from imprisonment by such decisions, 28.

Divorces granted, 24.

Applications for citizenship heard and granted, 5,657.

Number of such denied, 181.

TRIAL TERMS.

Whole number of causes placed on the General Calendar for trial by jury, 5,245.

Number of such cases called by the Court, 3,992.

Number of such actually tried, including those dismissed or otherwise finally disposed of, 392.

Except during the General Terms, each Judge holds a separate branch of the Court.

The aggregate number of sittings in Court, by all the Judges, during the year, is 736 days.

Names of persons changed for cause shown, 6.

Number of inventories filed of property assigned by insolvents for the benefit of creditors, and bonds of assignees examined and approved under the law of April 12, 1860, 88.

Another Habeas Corpus—Detention of Witnesses.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Application of Carrie Smith and Nellie Sargent to be discharged.—This was a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* granted at the relation of Carrie Smith and Nellie Sargent, who have been detained as witnesses since the 21st of this month, in order to insure their appearance against one Perry charged with abducting a girl from her home in Boston, bringing her to this City, and taking her to an assignation house in Lispenard-street. These girls were at this house at the time he brought her there.

The counsel for the relators contended that the girls could not be held, because it did not appear that Perry had been legally committed. The Court finally adjourned the further consideration of the case until Monday next.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH and BROWNELL disposed of the calendar as follows: Of twenty-eight persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses, three by request of complainant and one by suspension of sentence; two were allowed postponement, six were fined and twelve imprisoned. Of forty-three persons charged with larceny, one was discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses, three by request of complainant, three by suspension of sentence and five by acquittal; four were remanded and twenty-seven were imprisoned. One person was fined for embezzlement, and one fined for indecent exposure of his person.

A THIEF ESCAPES BY LACK OF JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Joseph Crowly was charged with stealing a silver watch from the pocket of a drunken mate. The evidence tended to show that, upon a general consultation of "the boys," it had been determined that the watch should be taken from its owner, who was lying drunk, for safe keeping. The prisoner at first put in a plea of guilty, but by the advice of counsel, called to his defence on the spot, withdrew the plea and put in one of not guilty; counsel raising the point that, as the alleged larceny was committed on a Stonington boat during its passage over the Sound, there was no proof that it came within the jurisdiction of the Court. At a time like this, when the violations of the rights of States was being so fiercely resented, it would only be the part of prudence to avoid possible encroachments in this direction. The Court concurred with the counsel as to the doubt of its jurisdiction, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT FROM A BLIND MAN.

Patrick Keoghan was charged with a very sneaking offence, being no other than the theft of some clothes from a blind man, while the owner was in his bed. The thief was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, FATAL RESULT.

Mary Ryder was charged with assault and battery. Her counsel stated that a difficulty had occurred between the prisoner and another woman. The husbands of the two belligerents were drawn into the affray, which resulted in the death of one of them. The other, the husband of the prisoner, also had received a severe wound, from which it was doubtful if he would recover. He had been arrested; and the counsel asked a postponement of the present case thirty days, when some disposition of the other case would probably have been made. The motion was allowed, and the case set down for Jan. 26.

A HEART IN EBONY—"NOT MARRIED, BUT ENGAGED."

A young and good-looking colored couple, John and Ann E. Briggs, were charged with stealing nine yards of calico from a young woman, who did not appear upon the stand in person, but was represented there by a younger sister, whose *naïve* answer to one of the questions put excited great mirth both sides of the "bar." The counsel for defence, in endeavoring to find whether the ownership of the property had been properly laid, asked the witness, "Is your sister married?" "No, Sir," said the girl, "*but she's engaged.*" When the explosion that followed had subsided, the case proceeded, and resulted in the conviction of John and acquittal of Ann. John was sent to the Penitentiary six months. As he was led away by the officer, his liberated spouse imprinted the kiss of affection on his lips, and was greeted in turn by a parting osculatory demonstration of regard from her ebon knight.

A WOMAN, A HUNDRED YEARS OLD, ON THE STAND—HER "YOUNGEST CHILD," A BOY OF FIFTY.

Patrick Ford was charged with stealing a dog. The first witness was Mrs. O'Donnel, who testified that she was a hundred years old, and that the dog belonged to her youngest son, whose age she didn't exactly know, but judged to be about fifty years. When the prisoner took the dog away, the old lady testified that she shouted: "Pat Ford stole my dog—Pat Ford stole my dog." When asked how she could identify the animal, she replied: "I reared him, as often before, and he had a small shpot upon the tail to him." The old lady manifested quite as much vigor and intelligence as any witness on the stand during the day. Her youngest boy, fifty years old, next came upon the stand, and corroborated his mother's statements, both as to the facts of the case, and her reputed age. The prisoner offered proof of his good character, and stated that the dog in question, and several others, rushed out of a house upon him and followed him away, a short distance; since which he had not seen any one of them. He was sent to the penitentiary for two months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*Julia A. C. Wood* vs. *Benj. F. Hunt, Jr.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Decision filed.

A. J. Ledeling vs. *Millie D. Powers.*—Judgment for plaintiff against defendant and her separate estates. (See decision.)

Wm. Litterman vs. *Eugene Ketellas.*—Judgment for defendant. Complaint dismissed without costs. (See opinion.)

James F. Penniman et al. vs. *Samuel B. Dean et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,964 68 and costs. (See decision.)

Chas. G. Havens et al vs. *Thomas E. Davis et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave for defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Beals* vs. *Beals.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff, Robertson, Monerief and White.

Halsey vs. *Jarvis.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Pollard vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bridgport Fire Insurance Company vs. *Wilson, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lee Bank vs. *Ritchings.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

East River Bank vs. *Rogers.*—Judgment affirmed.

Young vs. *Bushnell.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Sanford vs. *Travis et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

O'Rourke vs. *Hart.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Livingston vs. *Hammer.*—Order reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. *Howe.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

West River Bank vs. *Taylor.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Tappan vs. *Butler.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Halsey vs. *Jarvis.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Westcott vs. *Keeler.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR.

Detectives Slowey, of this City, and Levy, of Philadelphia, arrested on Saturday night, in the Five Points, a well-known burglar named Charles Williams, *alias* "Billy, the Cigar-maker," charged with being one of a gang who some weeks ago perpetrated a burglary at the house of Mr. Strickler, of Philadelphia, and robbed not only his house, but a church which joined it, of which Mr. S. was sexton. It appears that the gang broke into the house, and finding Mr. S. and his wife in bed, they tore the sheets into stripe, and then bound them, face downwards, to the bedstead, threatening at the time to murder them if they made the least noise. The rascals then ransacked the house, robbing it of a gold watch and chain, a set of silver spoons, a lot of clothing, and other articles, and then entered the church, hoping to find there $300 of its funds. In this, however, they were disappointed, and carried off only the minister's robes. After leaving, Mr. Strickler broke the bands which confined him, released his wife, and then gave an alarm. Three of the burglars and two receivers were subsequently arrested, tried and convicted; Williams, the third, as is charged, fled to this City, and hid himself in the Five Points. On being captured in bed, on Saturday night, he went quietly for some distance with the officers, but suddenly drawing a knife, he made an effort to stab and get away from them; a blow on the head with a locust club brought him to terms, and he was lodged in the Station-house, and yesterday he was started off with Detective Levy, to Philadelphia.

BURGLARIES.

George Williams and Edward Moran, both painters, were caught on Friday night in the act of breaking into the store of Jeremiah Sullivan, No. 593 Washington-street, and locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSS for examination.... On the same night two boys, named Felix Sewell and John Cameron, were found secreted in the store No. 216 Grand-street. The boys were but 7 years of age, and had made arrangements with older boys to unlock the store door and let them in. They were locked up by Justice STERRS.... Wm. Crossin was found concealed in the store of James Ryan, No. 421 Broadway, on Friday night, captured and locked up for trial. He had stolen a roll of bank bills, which were recovered.... David Bartlett and John Sheffield, old offenders, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the commission of several recent burglaries. They were detained for examination.

AN ALLEGED BOGUS PHYSICIAN.

Nathan Abrahams, of East Saginaw, Mich., made a complaint, on Saturday, before Justice STERRS, charging one Moses Meyer with having defrauded him of $15. He sates that Meyer advertises himself as "Dr. Chas. Albert, of Paris," and pretends that he is a physician, whereas he believes he is, or has been, a grocer. The $15 was paid for professional services which did him no good. Meyer is to have an examination.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Godfrey Elaner and John Walter, both Germans, were arrested yesterday, the former charged with breaking into a stable in Brooklyn and stealing a set of harness, the latter with breaking into a shoe-store in the same City and robbing it. The prisoners, it is alleged, had confederates, who escaped. They were both locked up for examination.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A young man, named Bartholomew Clancy, was arrested, charged with feloniously passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Western Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., at the porter-house of C. M. Maller, No. 23½ Spruce-street. The accused made contradictory statements in regard to his possession of the bill, and Justice WELSH thought proper to commit him to await examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Frederick J. Muller, a German, 23 years of age, was arrested, charged with having, by false pretences, obtained a loan of $30 from Frank Herbst, of No. 372 Canal-street. It is alleged that he represented that he owned the saloon No. 227 Third-street, which appears not to have been the case. Justice WELSH detained him for examination.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.

James McLaughlin, Thomas McLaughlin, and John Luff, were arrested charged with attempting to burn a liquor store in One Hundredth-street, near Tenth-avenue, the proprietor of which had refused to give them liquor. They were locked up by Justice OSBORNE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	86½	450	Erie Railroad	36
15,000	do	88	650	do	36⅛
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	77	100	do	34 35
4,000	do	76⅛	100	do	37 36
12,000	Missouri State 6s	68½	50	do	35 36
2,000	do	68¼	100	do	35 35
1,000	do	68¾	100	do	35 35
1,000	California 7s	85	750	do	37
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	100	do	35 35⅛
2,000	Br'kl'n C. W. & La.	102⅜	200	do	35 33
1,000	Erie R. bds. 1875.	61	100	do	36⅛
1,000	do	62	50	do	34 36⅛
7,000	M. S. & N. I. R. bds.	74½	25	Hudson River R.	43⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	91	25	Harlem R. Pref.	34
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. bds.	92	50	do	33⅜
30	Ocean Bank	80	300	Mich. Cen. R	48¾
10	Del. & H. Canal Co.	83½	500	Ill Cen. R. Scrip.	68
100	Canton Co.	14	50	do	68½
15	Ind. & Cin. R.	35	575	do	69
15	Pac. Mail S. Co.	83¾	150	do	68
32	do	83½	100	do	67½
200	New-York Cen. R.	74⅜	200	do	67
460	do	74⅞	10	do	49¼
150	do	75	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	65
50	do	74⅝	50	do	65
100	do	74⅜	65	Cl. & Toledo R.	23¾
100	do	74⅜	600	do	24
500	do	74½	50	do	23⅞
100	do	75	200	Ch. & Rock I. R.	93¾
500	do	75⅛	50	do	50½
100	do	75	100	do	50
150	do	75⅛	100	do	50
200	do	75⅛	100	do	49¾
50	M. S. & N. I. C. S.	81⅜	10	New-Jersey R.	126
20	do	81⅜	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '64.	104	100	Erie Railroad	37⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86	300	do	37⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	20	do	37
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	68	50	do	37
6,000	Erie R. 1st Mt. Bs.	100	100	do	36
10	Bk. of Commerce	95	60	Hud. River R.	43⅜
10	Pacific Mi. St. Co.	84	100	Harlem R.	14
20	Chic. & R. I. R.	50	25	Reading R.	35⅜
100	do	50¼	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	17⅜
200	N. Y. Central R.	75	50	do	13⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. C. S.	32
250	do	74⅜	50	Panama R. ex div.	112⅜
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	65⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	69
25	do	65¾	100	do	69
50	do	65¾	100	Mill. & Mins. R.	9¼

MONDAY, Dec. 31—A. M.

The Export Trade of the past week was again active, and prices for Grain and Cotton further advanced. The import entries are moderate, compared with last season, and the trade light and generally unsatisfactory. There is some recovery in Sugars and a few other articles of general foreign merchandise, while Dry Goods move slowly, and the signs for the Winter and Spring trade quite discouraging. It is feared that most of the Southern and Southwestern jobbers will either remain at home or delay their purchases until the political troubles assume a more hopeful shape, while the Northwest is seriously embarrassed by the heavy depreciation of the Bank note currency of Illinois and Wisconsin, and high exchanges at St. Louis and Chicago. The additional arrivals of Bullion during the week aggregate about $2,800,000, of which $1,600,000 was from Europe, and $1,200,000 from California. The Bank average to be made up this afternoon is expected to show quite a large addition to the Specie line, although considerable sums continue to go South by express, and other sums have gone to the Mint at Philadelphia for recoinage. The Bank Loans and Discounts continue on a liberal scale, though we hear of no important increase in any of the lines since the last report. The open market for Money is rendered easier by the accumulation of Gold and the scarcity of strictly prime paper outside of Bank. There is a fair offering of 60-day acceptances, drawn from the South on first-class names here, and these go at from 9 to 12 ℔ cent. The Banks and other Money lenders have also taken about $2,000,000 Treasury Bills at 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, the proceeds of which will go into the Sub-Treasury to-day in Gold, to be delivered again, in good part day after to-morrow, on the half-yearly interest due on the Public Debt. The new Secretary has very properly declined all offers for these Bills over 12 ℔ cent.; for while there is some reason, in the midst of the present troubles, why the Government may be subjected for a short time, to double interest, there would be no justification, in a public sense, for allowing more extravagant rates, to the detriment, if not the ruin of future negotiations on the remaining $8,000,000 just authorized by act of Congress. It may comport with private interests to say that the Secretary was bound by his advertisement to accept *any* bids that might be made for the $5,000,000 proposed for on the 28th inst., but aside from the general discretion reserved in such cases, the fact that the whole sum was not bid for in any shape, would have justified the refusal of *all* the bids, to wait an increase of competition sufficient to meet the advertised wants of the Department. The bids were all held under advisement until Saturday, when to avoid the possibility of default on the January interest, the Secretary accepted the following combination bid of $1,500,000, at 12 ℔ cent. and about $500,000 from other parties at and below that rate:

Bank of Commerce in New-York	$300,000	M. Morgan & Sons	50,000
Am. Exch. Bank	250,000	W. B. Astor	30,000
City Bank	100,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	23,000
Bank of Republic	100,000	Ward & Co	25,000
Mechanics' Bank	50,000	W. S. Herriman	20,000
Bank of Savings	100,000	Henry F. Vail	15,000
Seamen's Bank of Savings	100,000	S. S. Sands & Co.	10,000
Charles H. Russell	100,000	United States Trust Company	50,000
W Whitewright jr.	75,000		
Jos. Sampson	50 000	Total	$1,500,000
Grant & Barton	50,000		

The heavy receipts of Foreign Gold make much less impression on the Exchanges than was looked for. The gain has been to the Export Trade in the freer currency for Merchant bills, rather than in the enhanced rates. The Import Trade are light buyers, and most of the heavy transactions are for Banking account, in rendering returns for part of the Gold sent out as an Exchange operation. The amount of Money to be remitted for the January dividends on Stocks held abroad, is nearly, if not quite, compensated by the recent fresh purchases of certain Rylway shares and bonds which are apparently in better favor in England since the crisis than immediately before it. For Saturday's mail Bank and Bankers' rates on London ranged 104@105 ℔ cent.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,092,735 against $5,426,170 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, amount to $2,658,385 against $1,098,057 same week last season. No exports of Specie are yet reported for the week, and the sums, if any, are quite inconsiderable.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few weeks ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to $214,228,000
Add four weeks in December 12,985,706
Total to date $227,213,706
Against same time in 1859 240,407,769
Decrease to date $13,194,063

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 ..... $92,010,000
Add four weeks in December 10,410,871
Total to date $102,420,871
Against same time in 1859 ..... 66 989,930
Increase to date $35,430,941

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected) make the Export of Specie from New-York, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 ..... $41,982,000
Add since 1st December 90,000
Total to date $42,072,000
Against same time last year 70,663,000
Decrease this year $28,591,000

The official Custom-house returns of the trade for the full month of December, which we expect to publish early in January, will make some partial changes in the above comparison by weeks. The result, however, exclusive of Specie, will not be far from $13,000,000 *decrease* in the total Foreign Goods entered at this port during the year 1860, as compared with 1859, and $35,000,000 *increase* in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The net outgo of Specie will fall below that of 1859, after deducting the recent receipts from Europe, direct and *vid* Boston, about thirty-five millions.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	91@95
New-York Central	75⅛@74⅛@75⅝@75
New-York and Erie	36⅜@33⅜@37@36⅛
Reading	36@35⅛
Rock Island	52⅜@50⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	32⅜@31⅜
Michigan Southern	14⅛@13⅜
Michigan Central	49⅛@48⅜
Toledo	30⅜@29
Galena	64⅛@66⅛
Illinois Central	67@69⅛@66@70@69⅛
Panama	113⅜@112⅜
Pacific Mail	81⅜@84
Missouris	69⅛@68⅛
Virginias	77⅜@76⅜
Tennessees	77⅜@74⅜
Illinois Central Bonds	88⅜@90
Hudson River	43⅛@43
Harlem Preferred	35⅛@33⅜
Burlington and Quincy	63@64
Harlem Common	14⅜@14⅛

We have not had so steady a market to report, as the present, for any week since the crisis set in immediately after the Presidential election. The State securities were partially unsettled by the discovery of the great fraud in the Indian Trust bureau at Washington, which led to a further notice that certain numbers of the Bonds of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina, would be reclaimed by the Government of the United States by legal process, if possible. A disposition was shown to turn this incident to the prejudice of all dealings in State securities, because of the various and widely differing constructions of the law in regard to the rights of third or innocent holders of Bonds payable to bearer and transferable by simple delivery. But aside from the extreme doubt of the ability of the Government to recover from such holders, in a case of unquestioned or violent robbery, the circumstances of the present fraud are such as to throw the blame and want of due diligence on the Government itself. An attempt, many years ago, to repudiate the second payment of Treasury Bills, which had been once reimbursed, and then put in circulation again without being canceled, as they should have been, was given over as untenable against innocent holders, who had bought the Bills in open market, in ignorance of the robbery or malfeasance of the Government clerk. And that case was certainly much stronger than the present claim of the Interior Department to right its own wrong at the expense of parties who have bought these Bonds, as they would any other currency in the market, payable to bearer. The general conclusion, therefore, is, that while the notice in question may have a retroactive bearing upon RUSSELL & Co., their agents, and the lenders upon these Bonds, who had not parted with them when the fraud was made public, it cannot in law or equity affect the rights of innocent holders, who have paid full market value in ignorance of such fraud or robbery. And, so far from tainting all dealings in State Securities is in issue, there would be about the same reason for refusing to buy or sell New-York Central or any other Railway stock, which passes by the delivery of the ticket, transferred in blank, because a score or more of tickets had been stolen and then advertised. The difficulty or legal question in either case would be confined to the numbers known to have been robbed or otherwise taken from the rightful owners. Unusual steadiness, amounting almost to firmness, was shown through the week, in the midst of continued political violence at Charleston and alarming rumors from Washington, on nearly the whole speculative Share list and on the Railway-mortgages. The principal fluctuations, and these not very wide, were on New-York Central, Erie, and Illinois Central, the scarcity of which for prompt delivery, with a demand for London, created a difference of 1 ℔ cent. on Central, and 2@2½ on Erie and Illinois Central. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off steady on the cash stock and with no marked eagerness on the part of *short* sellers to press their contracts ahead. There is a further improvement, for the week, of 3@4 ℔ cent. on Government Fives of 1874, and an inquiry for the new Fives of 1871 at 89@90 ℔ cent. and interest since date of issue.

The current quotations on Saturday, with GWYNNE & DAY, uncurrent Money Brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, were as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	¾@—	S. Car. and Geo	7 @ 8
New-England	¾@—	Alabama	7 @ 8
W. and S. Jersey	1¾@1¾	New-Orleans, La.	¼@ 2
East New-Jersey	⅜@ ⅝	Ill, Wis. & Iowa	10 @—
Philadelphia	1 @ 1¼	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	1¾@ 2
Interior Penn	3 @—	Missouri	10 @12
Baltimore	3 @—	Free Indiana	4 @—
Maryland	3 @ 4	Tennessee	8 @—
Virginia	8 @—	Michigan	2 @—
North Carolina	8 @—	Canada	1½@ 2

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange for the week:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	¼@ ⅜
Philadelphia

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1860.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., in readiness for the mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. on Tuesday. The Mail closes at the Postoffice at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

THEATRE FRANCOIS—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MAD ANTHONY WAYNE—THE FRISKY COBBLER—THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

CANAL STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SAM COWELL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from the Federal Capital this morning are again of a highly important character, and indicate still further complications in the already sufficiently entangled knot of difficulties. Secretary FLOYD resigned his position as the head of the War Department on Saturday, the resignation to take effect immediately. Although this event has been anticipated, still the ostensible cause for it has been unexpected. It seems that the movement of Major ANDERSON in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter, was directly contrary to the spirit of assurances which had been given by Secretary FLOYD, with the President's consent, to the authorities of South Carolina, that no change should be made in the disposition of the Government forces in the fortifications in Charleston Harbor, until the State Commissioners could arrive in Washington and have a hearing. As soon as the action of Major ANDERSON became known, the Commissioners called upon Secretary FLOYD for explanations. Mr. FLOYD disavowed the act, but the Commissioners would not be satisfied with anything short of the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. This, it appears, Secretary FLOYD was willing to agree to, and he accordingly asked the permission of the President to issue the necessary order. The Cabinet had a very long discussion on the subject; but, finally, the weight of the Cabinet being against complying with the demand of the Commissioners, Secretary FLOYD felt himself called upon to resign. It is intimated that Secretaries THOMPSON and THOMAS may resign today; but there appears to be no certainty about it. It is further intimated that President BUCHANAN may, after all, come to the conclusion to comply with the demand of the Commissioners; but this will be considered hardly probable under existing circumstances. This demand is understood to be the *ultimatum* of the gentlemen from South Carolina.

The Charlestonians continue their belligerent demonstrations. The Arsenal, containing thousands of stands of arms belonging to the Government, has been formally taken possession of by the State troops, and the muskets appropriated to their use. According to our telegraphic accounts, Charleston at the present time must present a very warlike appearance. The place is filled with soldiers, and more are arriving every day. Volunteers from other States are being accepted by the Governor. The *Courier*, in giving an account of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Maj. ANDERSON, says he has achieved the unenviable distinction of having opened a civil war between American citizens, by an act of gross breach of faith—that he has "violated a solemn pledge given by his chief and accepted by South Carolina." The *Courier* intimates that the spiked guns and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, "will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstrations against the place."

In the South Carolina Convention on Saturday, a communication was received from the Collector of the Port, giving information that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State, and that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting the other business of his office in accordance with the ordinance lately passed by the Convention. A resolution that the Collectors of the State be authorized to receive the bills of any bank in the State was discussed until a communication was received from the Governor relative to Charleston Harbor, when the Convention went into secret session. Subsequently the resolution was passed, with an amendment providing that no bills should be received, the par value of which is below that of the bills of the Bank of South Carolina.

The chances of a compromise being agreed upon in the Special Committee of Thirty-three do not now look so promising as heretofore. The proposition of Mr. ADAMS, relative to the admission of New-Mexico, meets with unexpected opposition from the Republicans, who contend that it would be unsatisfactory to the South, and the Southern members oppose it for the same reason. The labors of the Committee will probably soon be brought to a close.

We publish this morning a long letter from Secretary FLOYD to Speaker PENNINGTON which will be read in the House to-day, in justification of his course in granting acceptances to contractors for the transportation of army supplies across the Plains. He contends that it has been through this means only that the Department has been able to obtain the services of competent contractors.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak*, at this port, from Havana and Nassau, we have later intelligence from those points. Our correspondence from Havana is to the 22d inst. The most interesting news is in reference to the Slave-trade, which is evidently now carried on to a greater extent than ever before. The ship *America*, having on board five hundred Africans, was wrecked on Lobos Key, on the 7th or 8th inst., and the captain of a schooner, who went to her assistance, was pressed into the service of the officers of the slaver, who compelled him to carry them to a point where they procured another vessel, with which the cargo was conveyed to its destination. The notorious yacht *Wanderer*, having changed owners, was preparing for another venture to the coast. The French ship *Lesbia*, had been captured off the coast by a Spanish war-vessel, having nine hundred Africans on board. The U. S. steamship *Mohawk* is reported to have captured two vessels, which had cleared at Havana, ostensibly for legal trading voyages, but which were found by her to have on board all the evidences of an intention to engage in the Slave-trade. Efforts were being made by the capitalists and bankers at Havana to relieve the money market by procuring the issue of Treasury bills, and such a measure, it was thought, would go into effect immediately. Trade and exchanges were dull. There was nothing of interest occurring at Nassau.

The British steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, with 43 cabin and 74 steerage passengers.

The Stock Market on Saturday closed with much steadiness, considering the disturbed state of political affairs. New-York Central, 75 ⅞ cent. Exchange remains 104@105 on London. Money works easy at Bank, and there is only a moderate business with the Bill Brokers. The Banks, and other money lenders uniting with them in a combination bid at 12 ⅜ cent. per annum, have been awarded $1,500,000 in the new Treasury Bills of the Federal Government.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were less extensive, as the export inquiry was checked by the rise in freights. Corn and Cotton were active and buoyant. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Hay, Hops and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Sugars, Molasses, Whisky and Hides were in request. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 472 vessels of all classes in port.

A Gleam of Hope!

We have at least something that encourages hope for the honor and stability of the Government. It is stated that President BUCHANAN has actually *refused* to withdraw the troops from Charleston, or to order Major ANDERSON out of Fort Sumter! The decision does not seem to amount to much in itself, and under ordinary circumstances would not deserve any special note. But as things have been going on of late, it is a matter of very great importance, and will everywhere reawaken confidence and hope in the heart of the country. It indicates a purpose on the part of the President to make a stand *somewhere* for the Constitution and the Union. It tends to relieve us from the fearful suspicion, which had begun to creep into the public mind, that the President of the United States was in league with its enemies, and was actually aiding them to overthrow the Government.

The President's decision is entitled to the more marked approbation, because it is understood to have been taken against the protest of three members of his Cabinet. Nothing can better illustrate the political degradation of the times upon which we have fallen, than the fact that the Secretary of War,—whose administration has been signalized by unparalleled corruption, and the Secretary of the Interior, in whose Department nearly a million of dollars has just been stolen, should have the insolence to threaten resignation, unless the President should surrender the forts of the country into the hands of its foes. Imagine, if possible, such a demand made upon ANDREW JACKSON. Would the insolent traitors have been permitted to resign? They would either have been ignominiously ejected from office, or handed over for impeachment to the representatives of the American people, whom they had sought to betray.

Mr. FLOYD reveals the astounding fact that *pledges* had been given by the Administration to South Carolina that the Federal troops should make no movement, by way of preparation for contingencies, until the demands of the State had been submitted to Congress. He represents this pledge as having been the result of Cabinet action, and deems his "personal *honor*" involved, therefore, by the movement of Major ANDERSON. Mr. FLOYD seems especially sensitive on the score of "personal honor." It is, evidently, considering the care he devotes to its protection, his weak point. We advise him not to rely too confidently on his ability to defend it. Let him imitate the prudence of Major ANDERSON, and withdraw his forces to some other fortress, less exposed to assault than his "personal honor."

Gen. LANE is talked of as Mr. FLOYD's successor. The President cannot afford to make such an appointment. So far as intention goes, he might as well take KEITT or QUATTLEBUM at once; and while LANE is as thorough a Disunionist as either of them, it unfortunately happens that his head is the very weakest in the country, and his education the very worst for the successful prosecution of this design. In other words, the discarded son of Indiana and of Oregon has not brains enough to become so guilty as the Secession conspirators would require. It has always heretofore been regarded as one essential of a Cabinet officer, that he should be qualified by education to read plain writing, and either to write or dictate intelligible answers. Until this rule, therefore, shall have been repealed, we think no true friend of Gen. LANE should lead him to reject the very handsome offer made by his late partisans in Oregon, who have bound themselves to build and launch for him one of the handsomest flatboats ever seen on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers, provided that he will accept the captaincy and ownership thereof, giving two reliable sureties never again to visit any of the Pacific States.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—The Panola *Star*, of Mississippi, has the following paragraph:

"We wish to suggest the propriety of all slave owners taking some pains to correct a very false impression now prevailing among the negroes about the election of LINCOLN. *It is generally believed by our slaves that they were to be free if Lincoln was elected*, or at least they think somehow or other they are to be benefited by his election. We do not recommend it, but suggest for the consideration of the better judgment of our fellow-citizens whether it would not be best to tell them that the election of LINCOLN had nothing in the world to do with them or their freedom, but has reference to the question of making new Slave States; *that nothing has been done or will be done to change their condition, by Mr. Lincoln or anybody else*, and that all the talk they hear about the Slavery question cannot, in any way, free them."

This hits the heart of the peril that now overhangs the Union and the Southern States. The great mass of the Southern people,—free men as well as slaves,—have been led to believe that Mr. LINCOLN's election involves the abolition of Slavery. It is that belief which has raised them to their present pitch of excitement,—which has driven the whole Southern population to the verge of disunion and which threatens now, under the lead of remorseless political leaders, to plunge them into certain and remediless ruin. The Panola *Star* sees the real nature of the difficulty and suggests the plain and palpable remedy.

If the journals of the South would act boldly and promptly on this suggestion, they would do more to avert the dangers of disunion, and restore peace and prosperity to the country than can be done in Congress or throughout the North. But there is no reason to hope that they will do so. It has been the policy of the conspirators against the Union to muzzle the Southern Press by the terrors of mob-law;—and no journal anywhere in the Southern States could enter upon the task which the *Star* suggests, without falling under the suspicion of being treacherous to the South. During the French revolution any person who dared to breathe a word against the dominant faction, was hung for the new crime of *incivisme*. This portion of the French Code of Terror—as well as some others—has been imported into several of the Southern States and adopted as the supreme law, instead of the Constitution of the United States.

ULTIMATUM OF THE SOUTH.—We referred some days since to the letter of Hon. ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas, in which he urged that the South should demand, as an *ultimatum*, an amendment of the Constitution, forbidding any *State* to abolish Slavery. A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* makes the following comment on the *second* of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposed amendments, which, he says, "falls short of the mark." It is as follows:

"'Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery,' (to which should be added:) and any State permitting Slavery now, or hereafter, *shall have no power to abolish Slavery*, or to legislate so as to affect the institution, except for the purposes of protection, *without the consent, in due form of law, of all the States at the time permitting Slavery.*"

We do not infer from this that the South as a body will be content with nothing that falls short of it. We copy it because of the evidence it affords that the fear of emancipation *by some of the Southern States* themselves, is really the motive of the disunion movement in the minds of many of the ultra Pro-Slavery men in the South. The same sentiment was expressed by Southern men previous to the election. They said that they apprehended no interference with Slavery in the Southern States from a Republican President:—what they did fear was that the election of a Republican, and the tendency of his Administration, would encourage ideas of emancipation in the Southern States themselves.

This is a danger against which they wish the Federal Government and the North to interpose. Few of them propose amendments having this object, so openly and frankly as the writers we have quoted. But they all look in that direction. If they can secure a clear and distinct recognition of the *property-right* in slaves, by the Federal Constitution, they can easily accomplish the rest,—for that will draw everything else in its train.

Flight of a Great Criminal.

The report that Secretary FLOYD has attempted to screen himself from the consequences of his official crimes by retiring from the Cabinet, will strike no one with astonishment;—but that the President should accept the resignation in due official form, is something which appears almost incredible. The ceremony of accepting a resignation is one only due to officers who have faithfully discharged their trusts. It is, to a certain extent, an indorsement of their characters, and is seldom performed in the ordinary course without expressions of regret for "unavoidable differences of opinion," or some other of those circumlocution-phrases in which official chicanery delights.

But the officer who has proved false to his trust, or who is suspected and accused, with strong *prima facie* evidence against him, of complicity in schemes involving both plunder and treason,—can surely have no claim to any such complimentary exit from his duties. If in the army, he should be at once arrested and a court-martial ordered to try his case and punish him if guilty;—if in the Cabinet, he should be impeached, and, if convicted, held amenable to the full disqualifications and other penalties prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Suppose that the late Postmaster of this City had offered to resign when the deficiency was discovered in his accounts, and that Mr. BUCHANAN had accepted his resignation, as a bar to other proceedings, in a letter regretting the "unavoidable discrepancy between the amounts in the Post-office vaults of New-York and the balance due, at Washington,"—what would have been the judgment of the public on such a proceeding?

And yet, as between a simple deficiency in the accounts of a Postmaster, and the complicity of a Cabinet officer with multitudinous hordes of plundering contractors and abstracting clerks—further aggravated, as in FLOYD's case, by the misuse of his position to place arms in the hands of traitors with whom he appears to have long been acting in guilty league—what comparison of responsibility can be instituted? Certainly in Mr. FLOYD's capacity as a Cabinet officer, the President should have refused to accept his resignation, on the ground that sufficient facts had already been made public to justify Congress in his impeachment; while in the other aspect of this case there can assuredly be no equity in holding Mr. RUSSELL under lock and key for trial, unless Mr. FLOYD be given a cell beside him as his partner in the offence of constructive larceny. The guilt of RUSSELL was merely the result of a desire for gain, while that of FLOYD possesses all the same features of criminality, with the aggravation of having abused his high position and proved recreant to his oath of office, both in its pecuniary and political aspects.

In the letter written by Secretary FLOYD to Speaker PENNINGTON, which we publish in this morning's TIMES, it will be observed that no allusion whatever is made to the theft of $870,000 from the Department of the Interior—the whole document confining itself to an insolent justification of the Secretary's course in giving those acceptances, to meet which the theft was found necessary; and to a laudation, absolutely fulsome, by Mr. FLOYD of his own management of the War Department. It is a fearful thing to realize, that more than sixty millions of the public money have been disbursed within the last four years under the immediate orders and private arrangements of this most remarkable financier, assisted by such veteran lieutenants as RICHARD SCHELL, and the other sharers in the plunder of Willett's Point, Fort Snelling, and the contracts for supplies to the Utah army.

We hold that Congress will be false to its most solemn and imperative trust, if it fail to put forth every effort in its power to bring this bold, bad and domineering offender to justice. The mercy of oblivion is too much to ask for one who appears guilty of such complex and heinous offences against the country; while, on the other hand, if there be any possible manner in which Mr. FLOYD can disprove or even mitigate the revolting features presented by his official career in its present aspect, our honor as a nation demands that we should use every effort to clear the escutcheon of our Government from any suspicion of having harbored a Cabinet officer so utterly devoid of principle. For these reasons, and for the reason that we believe Mr. FLOYD to have leagued himself with traitors in plots for the overthrow of the Union, we insist that Congress shall at once exert itself to hold him to all the responsibilities of his present position.

Judicial Salaries.

On last Wednesday Supervisor PURDY allowed himself to be made the medium of certain outside parties who are in favor of adding one thousand dollars a year each to the future salaries of GEORGE G. BARNARD, Judge of the Supreme Court, JAMES W. WHITE, Judge of the Superior Court, and EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate. The resolution to this effect, introduced by Mr. PURDY, comes up for action to-day, and must be immediately decided one way or other,—the Constitution providing that no Judges or Surrogates, holding office, shall have their salaries increased during their term of service. Mr. BARNARD's elective term as Recorder expires to-day, as does also the term of Judge WHITE, under Gov. MORGAN's appointment, and the first term of Mr. WEST, as surrogate. It is, therefore, "now or never" with the Supervisors, for if they wait until to-morrow, when all three gentlemen named will be sworn in for their new terms, the increase of salary voted would be unconstitutional and of no effect. Why Judge BARNARD, the youngest Judge of the Supreme Court, should be given $6,000 a year, while all his elder associates on the Bench can receive only $5,000, is not exactly clear; nor can we see any good public reason why Judge WHITE should be allowed one-fifth more pay than the other Judges of the Superior Court.

That a majority of the Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors should be willing to increase the salary of one Republican Judge, in order to have the salaries of two Democratic Judicial officers raised in a like manner, we can quite readily understand; but it rather surprises us, we confess, to see the boasted "one honest man" of Tammany Hall—the "Watch-dog of the County Funds," the "Old War-horse of Democracy," as Mr. PURDY has been called, taking part in such a scheme. We suspect that he must have been grossly imposed upon by some of the lobby-harpies who earn their livings by attending to such pecuniary jobs; and we are not without hope that when his eyes have been opened, he will oppose this measure as vigorously as he has, up to this point, advocated its passage. It is said that Supervisors STEWART and LITTLE, on the Republican side, have been won over to sustain this voting away of the public money—Mr. STEWART being misled by an offer on the part of certain Democratic members, headed by WM. M. TWEED, to elect him next President of the Board. We trust these gentlemen will reconsider their action. It cannot be worthy of the Judiciary or its dignity, to combine together for the purpose of securing to-day by a snap-judgment an increase of emoluments which would be unconstitutional and void if voted to-morrow.

The Trouble with our Southern Brethren and What will Cure it.

The Southern secession movement has already had good effects. It has given us a new view of Southern character, while the recent *overt act* is enabling us to measure more accurately the means and plans of the Secessionists, the magnitude of the difficulties involved, and the manner in which they are to be encountered.

In the whole controversy which has resulted in secession, we at the North have acted on the idea that similar arguments and considerations would have very nearly the same influence, whether addressed to Northern or Southern individuals or audiences. Never was a greater mistake, for the reason that the people of the two sections get their convictions and ideas through sources entirely different. If, for example, it were proposed by the people of New-York, or Boston, that they should attack, or invite an attack from the naval forces of England or France, they would compare their means of attack and resistance with those of the Power to be assailed; and if there were a manifest inferiority on their part, either in number of vessels or weight of guns, or the number and discipline of the forces brought into action, they would, till these conditions were reversed, accept defeat as the probable, if not inevitable alternative, and wisely put off the collision till they were superior in everything upon which success might depend. In other words, they would always maintain a proper relation between their plans and means. So in commercial affairs and industrial pursuits. If at the North, we were without a particular kind of trade, and had not a ship nor a sailor adapted to it, we should accept such a fact as evidence of the want of faculty on our part for its successful prosecution. Nor should we infer success, nor count upon a complete change in all our material interests, simply from a change in our political relations; nor act upon the idea that an event we *desire* is certain to happen, because we desire it. Our convictions are the result of our training, which has taught us that everything valuable is expensive in proportion; and that all excellence is the result of patient toil, which can never for a moment be remitted without loss of position and power. Our logic is the logic of life—the logic of experience, consequently of wisdom and success. We are not boastful, because we have been taught how difficult success is. In all hazardous matters, with all the training experience has given us, with precedents that, perhaps, should inspire confidence, we admit defeat as very probable, even when every condition concurs from which success may be reasonably inferred.

The reverse of this picture is a confidence of success, which is extravagant just in proportion as those who cherish it are incapable. Everything is simple to him who has never accomplished anything. With such, to do is as easy as to wish. Boastfulness is always in direct ratio to incompetency. Such a person is not to be reasoned with, because in his entire ignorance of them, he assumes in his favor all the qualities upon which success is based. If you ask a Southerner why he has not ships and sailors, he tells you that it is all owing to the oppressions of the Government. So with manufactures, commerce, and with all material progress. The Government has enriched the North and reduced the South to beggary. Destroy this Government, and the South will immediately rival and eclipse the world. Its destruction is urged, consequently, as the true means of the disenthralment of the South, and of unlimited progress in power and wealth. Dissolution and disorder are to result in railroads, manufactories, naval and military armaments on a vast scale, population, wealth and power; not one of which has the South been able to develop in the Union, which has protected persons and property, given every encouragement to commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and to industry and ingenuity its greatest scope, relieved from almost every burden that oppresses it in other countries.

The case of the South is, consequently, past surgery in the forum of argument or reason. In such they are children, with whom the demolition of a giant one hundred feet high is an easy and pleasant pastime. They measure the extent of their faculties by their wishes and necessities. They can come to a realizing sense of things only as we have—through long and painful experience. Nothing in the world can now save them from such experience; nor is it best, perhaps, that it should be averted. To appeals to common sense, or to standards recognized by mankind, they are as deaf as madmen. No assumption is too monstrous to be uttered with all apparent sincerity, nor any extravagance of prediction that is not fully believed. For a time we stood confounded because we could not comprehend the degree of difference which prevailed between our ideas and theirs. Professed Union-savers were as much astonished as ourselves at this, to them, new *rôle* of their friends,—faithlessness, arrogance, and unbounded impudence of assumption. It was clear to all that we had to deal with overgrown and spoilt children, who spurn all obligations when disagreeable to them, who despise all reasonable precedent and counsel, and who can be sobered by only one schoolmaster—that of experience in the rough road of life.

To a person unacquainted with the peculiarities of our Southern brethren, it has been incredible how they could act with such assurance, coupled as it is with utter helplessness. Almost every man in Charleston believed that, with secession, that city is to change places with New-York. That every ship and soldier sent against them would instantly range themselves on their side; that with labor doomed to perpetual blindness, every achievement of industry and skill is to grace their State; that without a ship or sailor the South is to be the first maritime power of the world; and that they are to exact tribute and homage from all Christendom, through the marvelous virtues of their great staple—*cotton*.

The career upon which they are entering is the only thing that can release them from their delusions. Already has the moral as well as the common sense of mankind spoken in words of ridicule and contempt. Our Government is dealing more lightly, very probably through the treachery of our Chief Executive. With an efficient and honest one, we hardly need do otherwise. With such a President, a simple decree from Washington that Charleston was in a state of blockade, or that no clearances to or from it would be granted, not a vessel would presume to enter the port from any quarter. A mandate, without the movement of a single ship or soldier, would be sufficient to close every Southern port. No merchant would run the risk of having his ship or cargo confiscated. Were the political power wielded by a firm and resolute hand, a moral force only would have to be exerted to deprive the Cotton States of the very means of existence. They can exert no power off their own soil. Every thing they produce, and a very considerable portion of all they consume, has to float on the sea, which we command. The South cannot put a vessel afloat, nor could it keep one afloat six months should we divide our navy with them.

In the mean time, as secession is impossible, the overt act was a fortunate event, as it put the South at once on their probation. Without the firing of a gun or the movement of a soldier have they suffered the most fatal of all defeats—a moral one. The moment they broke with the North, England and France were to vie in their efforts to stand first in the graces of the new nation. Ships were to fly across the ocean freighted with gold to be exchanged for its precious products. Ships have come freighted with gold, but every penny of it comes to our own port. They come freighted, too, with the most emphatic expressions of disapprobation and disgust of the principles which are to lie at the foundations of the new Confederacy. Direct trade is not yet inaugurated, nor is it likely to seek a State or a people that deny the binding force of all legal ties. King Cotton is dethroned. The greater the mischief they excite, the more their staple falls in price. The South are thus wasting the little means they have. They are without money, and without credit in any market in the world. They must produce and sell their cotton or starve. However they expend the proceeds, these must all come North; if not to buy food, clothing and luxuries, to buy powder and ball, and to fill their commissariat. If they choose to waste their means upon such things, they are the losers to a far greater extent than ourselves. When they experience the results that are palpable to a man with half an eye, and not before, we may expect some reason in their conduct.

THE TRUST FUNDS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—When President PIERCE and his Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior made their last reports to Congress, the various Indian Trust funds consisted of the following:

Description.	Value.
1. United States Annuities, terminable	$11,754,000
2. United States 5 per cent. Annuities, perpetual	7,003,000
3. Chickasaw National Fund, in State and Federal Securities with Sec. of Treas.	1,382,000
4. Stocks in Trust with Sec. Interior for various Indian Tribes	2,028,000
Total Annuities and Trust Liabilities	$22,167,000

These items had remained substantially the same since the incoming of that Administration. No changes had been made in the State or United States funds in the third and fourth lines, by either Secretary, except in one or two instances where, as in the case of $100,000 Ohio stock, the debt had matured and been paid off.

During the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN, with Mr. THOMPSON as his Secretary of the Interior, it was no secret in Wall-street that the Indian Trust Department was a rich mine for the railway contractors and other holders of the heavy sums of Missouri State stock, then being created by that young State much faster than the open Stock market could conveniently be made to absorb them. It was not suspected, until the recent development, that the native State of Mr. THOMPSON, North Carolina, participated largely in the same way, nor that Mr. Senator YULEE, of Florida, had also found a resting place for a good round sum of his Railway Bonds, indorsed, or in some way guaranteed by the State of Florida, whose Territorial Debt of $2,000,000 had been repudiated to the scandal of United States credit abroad.

Our own information, or the fair inference drawn from it, at the time was, that the Interior Department, to facilitate the partisan accommodations referred to, had converted the United States Stock held for the Indian Trust, or else, part of the large sums in limited and perpetual United States annuities, into these Stocks. But we now find, on close scrutiny of the public documents of 1857–58, that the money was drawn from the Treasury, on account of certain Indian treaties, concluded by the previous Administration, (the principal one with the Delawares, May 6, 1854,) by which it was stipulated that the proceeds of certain lands should go to these tribes.

We are free to confess, therefore, that we were mistaken as to the source of supply of the money which enabled the Department, during the hard year of 1857, to run up the item No. 8 from $2,028,000 to $3,502,000, and to maintain it at about this figure, until the last report of $3,449,000, which Mr. GODDARD BAILEY, the Secretary's clerk, certified in October last, stood, with some unimportant or minor changes specified, *the same as on the previous report*. That the fraud of abstracting $870,000 of State Stocks, was then and had been for several months going on, is now notorious. The Secretary had not counted the Bonds in the Trust Bureau, nor caused his officials, other than Mr. GODDARD BAILEY, to verify the amount and security of the fund. And this subordinate, knowing that his chief had been accommodating in the original selection of the new securities—Missouris and North Carolinas—he, (BAILEY) in the obtuseness of his moral sense, and in his spirit of accommodation, went ahead of Mr. THOMPSON, whose known private wealth and standing forbid the idea of any more serious charge than that of partisanship in the original investment and gross carelessness in his charge over it.

That we may not seem to misstate the nature of the increase of this Indian Fund, with money drawn from the Treasury, about the incoming of the present Administration, we annex the table of investments, under their Act; as we find it in the reports of December, 1856, and December, 1859, in the latter of which it is stated that the changes within the year were confined to the payment and reinvestment of $12,000 Tennessee, 50,000 Bonds and $25,000 New-York stock; so that it seems that during the intermediate year about a million and a half of dollars had been originally invested:

Stocks.	1856.	1859.	Increase.
United States	$251,000	$251,000	——
Virginia	797,000	797,000	——
Maryland	173,000	131,000	——
Kentucky	183,000	183 000	——
Missouri	161,000	548,000	$387,000
Tennessee	395,000	413,000	18,000
Indiana	68,000	70,000	2,000
North Carolina	——	502,000	502,000
Florida	——	132,000	132,000
South Carolina	——	125,000	125,000
Ohio	——	150,000	150,000
Louisiana	——	37,000	37,000
Pennsylvania	——	96,000	96,000
Georgia and Arkansas	——	7,000	7,000
Total	$2,028,000	$3,502,000	$1,516,000
Less decrease in Maryland			42,000
Increase			$1,474,000

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—As a matter of course, the Washington *Constitution* exults in the low point to which the credit of the Federal Government has fallen, as shown by what it styles, correctly enough, the "humiliating failure" of the proposed five-million loan. A newspaper which directs all its efforts and its influence to the encouragement of disunion, naturally rejoices in every blow inflicted upon the credit and honor of the Federal Government. It begins to see fruit from the seed it has been so industriously sowing. It begins to perceive that its assaults upon Union men—its denunciations of every man, North and South, who ventures to say a syllable in support of the Constitution—its malignant misrepresentations of the incoming Administration—its encouragement of secession—its applause of every blow struck at the Union—its "regret" that the Federal authorities still hold possession of the Federal forts, and all its other labors for the overthrow of the Union, are beginning to take effect.

The people are in no danger of mistaking the real cause of the depreciation of the public credit. Something of it is due to the secession movement,—but much more to the treasonable encouragement which that movement receives from the Federal Government. A prominent merchant of this City was asked ten days ago, what would be the effect of the President's sending reinforcements to Charleston. His reply was, that the *first* effect would be to secure the taking of the loan at a low rate of interest. The great thing lacking now is confidence in the *intentions* of the Administration. It is not simply that its measures are inefficient and vacillating:—that it acts unwisely and without vigor;—but the suspicion is universal that it is acting *treacherously*,—that its intention is to make disunion successful. Whatever should correct this misapprehension, if it be one, would at once restore the credit of the Government. Business embarrassments would still exist, and there would be more difficulty in negotiating Government loans than has hitherto been encountered. But we should have no such exhibitions as that which has given the *Constitution* cause for exultation, and everybody else ground for mortification and regret.

Reported Aid for Capt. Montgomery.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The *Republican* announces the receipt of a letter, dated Chicago, the 13th inst., addressed to the commandant of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, which details the proceedings of a Republican meeting for the purpose of aiding the Kansas sufferers. It then gives an account of a secret meeting of ten persons, during which a Committee of three was called on to report what assistance had been sent to Capt. MONTGOMERY, and what had been done at St. Louis. The plan developed was to take possession of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and also of Jefferson Barracks, and remove all the property to Kansas. The Committee reported that five thousand dollars' worth of arms had been sent to Capt. MONTGOMERY, and that $10,000 had been deposited for him with the Committee at St. Louis; also, that the movements at St. Louis had been delayed on account of there being about to be sent from three to five hundred guns from Kentucky for repairs—a fact of which no one was supposed to have any knowledge—and that this would make quite an addition to their stock if captured. The letter says the Committee expected to have the assistance of a large number of Germans residing in the neighborhood of the St. Louis arsenal, and most of the workmen employed in the arsenal, and also that one hundred men are to be sent from Chicago to assist in the enterprise. Many other details are given, disclosing great familiarity with the internal arrangements of the St. Louis arsenal.

Incendiary Fires in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 29.

A fire was discovered about 1 o'clock this morning, in BERRS' building, corner of Water and Gilbert streets, in a room occupied by J. J. DUNLOP as a hoop skirt factory. BERRS' foundry was considerably damaged. His loss on stock and building is about $3,500, for which he is insured. DUNLOP's loss is about $1,500, and he is also insured.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the china, glass and crockery store of BOOTH, PECK & BARLOW, Nos. 7 and 9 Wall-street. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss, $50,000; of which $40,000 is insured. WILMOT's stove store was also burned. Loss, $6,000; insured $4,000. The surrounding buildings were also somewhat damaged, with their contents.

Both fires were the work of an incendiary.

Loss of the British Ship Emperor.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The British ship *Emperor*, of London, MOWLEUR, from St. Johns for Penarth Roads, with a cargo of deals, sprung a leak on the 17th inst., and bore up for Boston. This morning she ran ashore on Schooner Bars, Chatham, and filled. The crew left in boats, stood out to sea on account of surf on the beach. The Captain stayed by the ship, and was taken off this afternoon by a life-boat. The vessel is probably a total loss.

Fires in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Building Nos. 41, 43 and 46 Kingston-street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. GEO. H. FOX & Co., machinists, lose $4,000, and other occupants $2,000. Total loss, $8,000.

The Suffolk Lead Works were damaged by fire, today, to the amount of $10,000.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday amounted to $34,600, being an increase of $500 over the corresponding week of last year.

The Steamship Matanzas.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from MATANZAS, for New-York, has put into this port for coal. She has experienced a severe and continued gale of wind.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at half-past three o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Some of the Arkansas papers circulate a rumor that a Methodist preacher, who persisted in disseminating Abolition doctrines had been hung near Osceola.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE STAG-HOUND.

Arrival of the Clipper-Ship Hussar, having on Board the Mutineers and the Murderer of the Second Officer of the Stag-Hound.

The clipper-ship *Hussar*, of New-Bedford, Capt. HOWLAND, arrived, last evening, from Batavia and Padang, having on board twenty-four prisoners, "the mutineers of ship *Stag-hound*," among whom is JAMES MORRIS, who, in an affray on board, stabbed the second officer, son of Capt. HUSSEY, of the *Stag-Hound*, which terminated in his death, after lingering nine days in great agony. He also stabbed the first officer, but the injuries were slight, and he recovered.

The *Hussar*, upon arriving at Quarantine, was boarded by the Harbor Police-boat No. 9, Coxswain ABRAHAM VANDERBERB, and Officers SWAIN, MATHEWS and STACK, who immediately took possession of the prisoners; and, upon anchoring off the Battery, the steam-tug (*Portland*) having the vessel in tow was sent to the City for a reinforcement, when Sergeant BOWERS, of the Harbor Police, with a *posse* of twenty men, proceeded to the vessel, when Capt. HOWLAND delivered the prisoners. Sergeant BOWERS, having secured them, sent them on board the tug, and in a short time they were all safely lodged in the First Precinct Station-house. Sergeant BOWERS is entitled to great credit for his prompt exertions to tranfer the prisoners from their ship-prison to the shore, and fo the orderly discipline exhibited amongst his men.

The prisoner MORRIS is a low, thick set man, about 27 years of age, sandy complexion, moustaches and imperial, intelligent and communicative. He states that he was badly treated during the passage, as well as the rest of the crew, but always obeyed orders as given by the officers; and gives the following account of the unfortunate occurrence. The ship having a cargo of 400 Coolies, it was necessary to keep a strict watch upon them, as they (the Coolies) would, and in many cases do, raise and endeavor to take possession of the vessel, upon finding that they are deceived, which occurred upon this occasion. The hatches being open for ventilation, the Coolies took advantage, and rose *en masse*, and endeavored to take possession of the ship. The crew, foremost among whom was MORRIS, made an onslaught upon them, and after killing a number of them, and driving others into the sea, succeeded in getting the remainder below.

The exertions (says MORRIS) of the crew resulted in the preservation of the ship, its officers and crew. But subsequently he was ill-treated and abused for not making more efforts than he had to suppress the outbreak, and upon the occasion of the fatal encounter was crossing the bridge (about three feet wide) leading from the poop to the main deck house, when the second officer, Mr. HUSSEY, the deceased, called him some hard names, to which he made a reply. HUSSEY then seized a large bucket and knocked him down. After recovering from the blow and while under great excitement, he drew his sheath knife, which was at his side, and plunged it into HUSSEY'S abdomen. He (HUSSEY) then ran to the cabin, but scarcely had he left the bridge when the first officer made an attack upon him, when he also stabbed him. The entire crew upon hearing of the occurrence refused duty, and without making any resistance, were imprisoned. They have (twenty-four men) been nine months now in prison.

The following is a list of the prisoners on board of the *Hussar*: Constant Ricard, Albert Blackman, Jas. Wilson, Alfred Gregory, Robert Knight, John Purvis, John Gibeson, Wm. Adams, Thomas Ryan, alias Thomas Dremantto, Edward Green, Jerome Leavitt, Geo. Case, H. W. Rochdale, John Wilson, John Roberts, John Johnston, Henry Lewis, H. Adams, John Smith, James Morris, Domingo Antonio, Edward Whitehouse, Charles Watson, Wm. Adolph.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room, in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.
J. H. BAKER,
No. 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Presents for New Year's.
A beautiful and choice selection of French Fancy Boxes filled with Confectionery, sacs, bags, rouleaux, corvets, baskets, and a large assortment of burr-baskets, watch-cases, pin-cushions, napkin-rings, picture-frames, &c., for sale, at TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin st.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gaul's Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. Elegant styles of parlor dusters for New-Year's presents. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Mrs. E. Simpson, No. 495 Broadway, having unequaled facilities for making Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Bedding, Embroidering, Quilting, &c., in the best style and on short notice, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 305 Hudson-st.

Hosiery,
Undergarments,
And Men's Furnishing Goods.
At A. RANKIN & CO.'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

Hats, Caps, and Furs,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
In all their Varieties.
KELLOGG,
No. 381 Canal-st.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1803. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE* and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
508 Broadway, New-York, and 155 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Ragweed or White Knitted Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

New-Year Urns!! Last Day!!
Newest patterns. Best silver plate. Lowest prices. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Visiting Cards for New-Year Calls—(Tinted and plain,) printed from engraved plates, at one hour's notice, at EVERDELL'S Old Store, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of ex- tra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. RUMRILL & Co.,
NO. 264 BROADWAY.
The right kind of a Present for the HOLIDAYS.
One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.
For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway.

Santa Claus Warerooms!!
No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Plated Spoons.....50 cents to $1 50 per set
Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....$20; worth $30 per set.
Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles.....$2 50 to $14.
Urns, Trays, Cake Baskets, Wine Casters, etc.
China Dining Plates.....$1 to $2 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets, 188 pieces.....$40 to $175 per set.
Gold Bound Tea-sets, 44 pieces.....$5 per set.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st.

New-Year's Tables
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.
Orders may now be left for refreshments for New-Year's Tables, delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Cakes, Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Chicken, Salads, Jellies, Mottoes, Pickled Oysters, &c., all of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

New-Years' Tables
FURNISHED COMPLETE,
At No. 125 Grand-st., and
No. 34 John-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—SERGEANT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Dr. Weston, Hon. WM. R. ARCHER, of Illinois, to HENRIETTA E. ARCHER, youngest daughter of Col. A. Sergeant, of New-York.

☞ Pike County *Democrat* please copy.

GIRAUD—BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Geo. E. Tyrrell, Rector, Mr. FREDERIC GIRAUD to Miss ELIZABETH BULLOCK, all of Brooklyn.

HALLETT—MARSTON.—In Spring Hill, Mobile County, Ala., at the residence of her father, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, ROBERT W. HALLETT, son of the late William R. Hallett, Esq., of Mobile, to MARY DARRINGTON, only daughter of Charles A. Marston, Esq.

DIED.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JAMES MCBRIDE VANDERPOEL, eldest son of Aaron Vanderpoel, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, JOHN A., son of John A. and Elizabeth Taylor, aged 6 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 67 Bleecker-st.

EBELING.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of Jno. C. Ebeling, a native of Holstein, Germany, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of John Knox Lodge, No. 36, A. F. A., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 10th-av., corner of 15th st., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

LOCKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mr. JAMES LOCKLIN, a native of Liverpool, England, aged 81 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, John Hill, No. 21 Renwick-st.

LIVERMORE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, ARABELLA F., wife of Charles F. Livermore, and daughter of Wilson G. Hunt.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this evening's and to morrow morning's papers.

DOUGHTY.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 29, LETITIA DOUGHTY, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Sarah Brass, 118th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, in that place.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, JOHN HENRY, only child of Bishop B. and the late Fanny Curtis, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Madison-st., corner of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

ALBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, FANNING ALBERT, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son, F. P. Albert, in Quincy-st., third door from Classon-av.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, suddenly, ELIZA V. T. HICKS, in the 78th year of her age.

BUTTERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 29, of inflammation of the lungs, EDWIN LANGDON, youngest son of Edwin L. and Margaret Butterfield, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 72 South 4th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

KEENE.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mrs. MARGARET KEENE, widow.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 34 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DANFORTH.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, suddenly, WM. H. DANFORTH, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 47th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, John W. Danforth, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father in-law, Simon Shindler, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y., this day, (Monday,) Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, PHINEAS M. FORD, late of California.

☞ California papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM HERBERT, youngest child of Lewis W. Oakley, M. D., in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, this day, (Monday,) 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHERWOOD.—In Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 28, ELIZABETH T. SHERWOOD, daughter of Samuel S. and Elizabeth M. Sherwood, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

OBITUARY.—It is with the deepest feelings of regret that we notice the death of JAMES M. VANDERPOOL, the son of our old and much esteemed citizen, Judge Vanderpool.

The death of this young man, just entering upon the age of manhood, will cast a sorrow over a large circle of friends. His mildness and gentleness of character, combined with a mature and cultivated mind, made him much beloved, and we can truly say that,

"None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

But a Providence, whose wisdom is beyond human foresight, had called this gentle spirit to Himself; and disease, step by step, laid its hand upon him; yet he was ever meek and patient, ready to submit to the will of a Higher Power, and thus, through a long confinement, his friends found in his sick room a person ever hopeful and cheerful, and a companion in whose company it was a pleasure to be.

But the disease, which had for so long pursued, finally claimed him for its victim, and thus, with a meek reliance in its Saviour, his gentle spirit has departed, to find with him a refuge from every pain and care.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 619, Dec. 29, 1860.
55, 13, 58, 22, 30, 60, 26, 74, 24, 2, 3.
Class No. 630, Dec. 29, 1860.
62, 72, 43, 35, 61, 74, 48, 78, 31, 29, 73, 24, 56.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 29, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine brandies, wines and other liquors at retail at a great reduction in prices, delivered free of expense in the City.
MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY. MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY.
JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

AROUSE! AROUSE!
TO DAY is the last chance, before New Year's, to select from our exquisite stock of Stereoscopes and Views.
Not one in five hundred has any idea of the superiority of the assortment at No. 501. The cream of the European markets, in addition to our own well-known publications.
Don't let the
2ND OF JANUARY
Dawn on any of your friends without their being possessor of a Stereoscope and Views.
AWAKE! AWAKE!
Not one in five hundred knows what a Photographic Album is, and yet not one of the five hundred could help buying one on seeing the beautiful article just received from Paris, at No. 501.
THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF 1860
IS
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
CARD PORTRAITS OF EMINENT PEOPLE.

DIAMONDS, &c.
BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.
DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.
DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.
WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.
GOLD SETS, &c., just received from Paris, new styles.
CORAL JEWELRY, a splendid assortment.
FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., &c.
We import our own goods, and offer them at retail, at the very
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
Next to the Ladies' Entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

LAST DAY.
MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1860.
Our elegant stock of
FINE JEWELRY
IS OFFERED
AT RETAIL
for one day more only.
G. R. DOWNING & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 19 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
Before the First of January,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

50 YEARS!
TRIAL AND
CRACKERS
J. FOX'S
TRIUMPHANT!
The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers.
WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 298 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DIAMONDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
At BISHOP & REIN'S,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Branch of VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.
House in Paris, No. 58 rue de la Verrerie.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.
On an after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq. President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.	R. H. MCCURDY,
DANIEL LORD,	THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNTT,	DANIEL DREW,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

A NEW NOVEL,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND,
A STORY OF
THE COAST OF MAINE.
Written expressly for
THE INDEPENDENT.
This new work, by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will appear in continuous numbers in
THE INDEPENDENT,
Beginning with the first week in the New Year. It will be copyrighted for the author's benefit, and will appear in no other newspaper or periodical but
THE INDEPENDENT.
A new volume of
THE INDEPENDENT
will begin with the beginning of the New Year. It is best to subscribe immediately. Price Two Dollars a year in advance, but worth ten times the money. Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c
Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.
See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 199 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
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WILL BE GIVEN
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THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WM. H. DEMING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Finer this year than ever, is now being received by the Agent. For sale at reduced prices in cases of one doz. quarts and 2 doz. pints, barrels, and half barrels.
MARTIN H. ROBERTS, Sole Agent,
No. 103 Pearl st.

NO MORE DEATHS
FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,
Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.
For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

RAREY.—JOHN S. RAREY, WHOSE EUROPEAN success in taming and teaching the horse, is so well known to all Americans, has the honor to announce that he will give a practical exposition of his peculiar Art of Horsemanship, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at Niblo's Garden, which has been especially engaged for this occasion.
Mr. RAREY, on this, his first appearance before the American Public, (his former demonstrations in this country having been of a private nature,) will endeavor to make this Exhibition as entertaining and instructive as have been his Lectures in Europe.
Referring to the numerous testimonials that have been awarded him by the Crowned Heads, Nobility, and Gentry of the Old World, he trusts that he may merit and receive the same favor at the hands of his countrymen.
This Lecture will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

NATURAL FLOWERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Orders received for splendid Bouquets and Baskets, by DAVID CLARKE, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN
WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.
O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronise an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.
Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.
I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.
I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.
You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.
Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1859.
Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this, or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.
Yours, &c.,
H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1859.
DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just began on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
CHEAPER AND DOCUMENTS THAN EVER.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE.
No. 677 Broadway, New York.
(Established 1854.)

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S GIFT BOOKSTORE was so densely crowded during the two or three days before Christmas that hundreds had to leave with their wants unsatisfied. We beg to say to all who were thus disappointed, that by giving us an EARLY CALL they can do better than ever, as we have made very large additions to our stock during the last day or two.

HOW TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE!
Or, in other words,
HOW TO MAKE TWO PRESENTS AT THE PRICE OF ONE!!

This highly desirable object is attained by purchasing your books at
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway,
Where you never pay one cent more than the regular retail price for anything,
And always get, with your book or books, of the retail value of $1 and upwards,
A GIFT,
Consisting of some article that is sure to be acceptable, and is often very valuable.
These Gifts range in value from Fifty Cents up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
And are impartially distributed, according to our regular system.

The Gift is LITERALLY A GIFT, and is not paid for by the purchaser in any way whatever, except in so far as the recipient of it is the means of ADVERTISING us and our business.

GIFTS WORTH $500,
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
AND
DISTRIBUTED WITH EVERY $1,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SOLD.

D. W. EVANS & CO. deem it necessary to state that EVERYTHING in the way of Books can be had at their store. All the NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c., be—LITERALLY EVERYTHING—and a FINE STOCK OF EVERYTHING to choose from. We would particularly impress upon our patrons the advisability of making their purchases as early on each day during the Holidays as possible, before our store gets too crowded, and thus enable themselves to
MAKE A GOOD SELECTION.

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT-BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

CATHOLIC GIFTS! CATHOLIC GIFTS
SOMETHING FOR YOUR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO., (James B. Kirker,)
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, has the richest and most gorgeous display of Catholic books, of all kinds, including Bibles, Prayer Books, gift and juvenile Books, Prayer Books in German, Spanish, French, Italian and English.

HAYDOCK CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE,
In all styles of binding. Nothing can be more beautiful for a gift than this magnificent work.
PRAYER BOOKS,
From the cheapest to the most elegant and splendid velvet and medallion binding.
Call and examine the stock. They will all be retailed at the lowest wholesale prices.
Remember, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
AT CROWEN'S,
No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
Beautifully bound Books,
Writing Desks, Inkstands,
Fancy Articles, Amusing Games, &c., &c.
Prices to suit the times.

HALF-PRICE BOOK-STORE.
MAGNIFICENT ANNUALS, At half price;
10,000 Children's Books at half the retail price.
LIGGAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

McDERMOTT'S
GREAT LOVE POEM,
LAVONA.
Read it and relieve your love.
F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR FEBRUARY,
OUT TO-DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

BOOKS, BOOKS—AND OTHER ARTICLES suitable for the Holidays. Those who want to purchase would do well to go to J. MAY, No. 597 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy. They will save money, as he is selling cheaper than he ever done before.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a most moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board, to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIS City, a widower, wishes a suite of furnished rooms, with board, for himself and two or three others, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Must be in the neighborhood of Wall and Nassau-sts. Unexceptionable of character will be given and required. Address JOHN WARD, Madison-square Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience; family small. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st.

THE OCCUPANT OF A PARTIALLY furnished house, with modern improvements, located on 47th-st., near 5th and 6th avs., wishes to rent the same to a small family without children, and will arrange for the rent to be taken in board, &c. Address O. X. E., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWery, in going from Chatham-square to Rankin's, a little roll of paper containing four DUE BILLS of $50, $23, $25 and $18 respectively, which can be of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at he *Times* Office.

LOST IN THE MAIL—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,089 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFE, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A MOSAIC BROOCH OF four Mosaics. A reward of $2 50 will be paid for it at No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.



LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
No. 220 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

LAMB'S PATENT SKATING CHAIR, made very strong, folds in a small space, can be carried conveniently, weighs only seven and a half pounds, for sale by all skate dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st. Also, as above, a large assortment of ladies, gentlemen's and children's Skates, Skate Straps, Sleigh-bell Straps, &c., &c., at wholesale.

A CARD.—MAYOR WOOD WILL BE HAPPY TO see his fellow-citizens on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, from 11 to 12 o'clock.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

GRAPES, GRAPES, GRAPES AT PANIC PRICES.—Madison square, 23d-st., near Broadway. Kegs at $2 and $3; by the pound only 30c.; choice Malaga grapes.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
Late ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av., Near 11th-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock,
5,000 EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 18 cents to $4 each—less than half the cost of importation.
Also,
3,000 NEEDLE WORK SETS,
from 31 cents to $4—
100 per cent. below their cost!
COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS,
from 5 cents to $5—
prices and styles that must attract the million!
Clearing Out! Closing Out! Selling Out!
whole balance of our FANCY STOCK
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!
Ladies, please be on hand on and after MONDAY, Dec. 30,
We shall give you
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

301 GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE 301
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer
THE COMING WEEK,
1,500 RICH DRESS PATTERNS,
Comprising
Rich Dress Silks.
Ottoman Velours.
Elmore Cloths.
French Merinos, &c.
The most desirable Present for the COMING HOLIDAYS,
At the following prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 1s., cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines 1s. 6d., cost 31c.
They also offer
A Splendid Assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of
Fine Damask Diaper Cloths.
Fine Damask Napkins.
Fine Russian and Scotch Diapers.
Rose and Whitney Blankets, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CLEARING OUT SALE
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
LINEN DAMASK GOODS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
The whole reduced 40 per cent.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE CURTAINS FOR NEW YEAR'S.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are now offering beautiful
LACE CURTAINS, from $6 to $10
Per Pair—Great Bargains.
LADIES WILL PLEASE EXAMINE
Before purchasing elsewhere.
MONDAY, DEC. 31.

THE LAST BARGAINS
R. H. MACY
WILL GIVE HIS CUSTOMERS THIS YEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
IS
NOW CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE
OF HIS
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.
1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS., at $1 to $12. Bought at panic prices.
2,000 SCOTCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS, from 3s. to $3. Bought at panic prices.
10,000 FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 2s. to $4. Bought at auction, less than panic prices.
1,000 FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 5s. to $8. Bought at auction, less than panic prices.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MISSES' FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS.
GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., Plain and Hem Stitch.
FRENCH, SWISS and SCOTCH NOVELTIES,
in Embroideries of every description.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED WAISTS.
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES' WOOLEN, SILK and KID-LINED GLOVES and MITTENS, from auction—very low.
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES' HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, from auction—at panic prices.
10,000 yards LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY, for Curtains, from auction, less than 50 cts. on the dollar.
$1,000 worth CHEAP MUFFS, TIPPETS, &c., from auction—very low.
Our RIBBONS (everybody knows) are at prices which are equivalent to being given away.
Owing to new arrangements in our Flower Department, the 1st of January,
BARGAINS
may be expected in
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FANCY HEAD-DRESSES,
GILT GOODS of every description, &c.
Now opening,
ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
1,000 doz. of our celebrated KID GLOVES, fresh and new,
WHITE, all sizes.
LIGHT, all sizes.
MODES, all sizes.
BLACK, all sizes.
SIXTY-THREE CENTS A PAIR.
We guarantee that there are NONE BETTER in New-York for 6s., 7s. or $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
N. B.—The store will be kept open every evening during the Holidays until 10 P. M. R. H. MACY.

AT KINZEY'S.
READY ON MONDAY MORNING.
Panic lot of Needlework Collars, 12c., 15c., 25c.
Panic lot of Needlework Collars, 31c., 37c., 44c.
Panic lot of Needlework Collars, 50c., 75c., $1.
Panic lot of Needlework Sets, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Panic lot of Needlework Sets, 63c., 75c., $1.
Panic lot of Needlework Handkerchiefs, 15c., 25c., 31c.
Panic lot of Needlework Handkerchiefs, 50c., 75c., $1.
Closing all our fine Flowers.
Closing all our fine Feathers.
Closing Hair-Nets, all styles.
Kid Gloves for Gents and Ladies, 25c., 31c., 50c.
Panic lot of Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Panic lot of Lined Gauntlets, 15c.
Panic lot of Hosiery, 5c., 8c., 10c.
Porte-monnaies, 12c. Bags, 15c. Fancy Boxes, 18c. Toys.
Porte-monnaies, 18c. Bags, 18c. Fancy Boxes, 31c. Toys.
Porte-monnaies, 25c. Bags, 25c. Fancy Boxes, 37c. Toys.
Porte-monnaies, 31c. Bags, 31c. Fancy Boxes, 50c. Toys.
Porte-monnaies, 37c. Bags, 50c. Fancy Boxes, 75c. Toys.
Fancy Hair pins, new and rich styles, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Fancy Hair-pins, new and rich styles, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Fine assortment French and German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
Tea Sets, Work-Boxes, Babies' Drums, Inkstands, Washstands, Jewelry-Boxes, with over 7,500 pieces of Fancy Articles and Toys of every description.
Opening, a large lot of Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs, which will be sold at panic prices.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 31,
500 EMBROIDERED SETS, ONLY 75 CENTS THE SET.
1,000 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $1 00 THE SET.
500 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $1 50 THE SET
600 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $2 25 THE SET.
250 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $3 00 THE SET.
1,000 HANDSOMELY TRIMMED EMBROIDERED SETS,
In boxes, from $3 to $10 each.
All greatly below their value, to close stock.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $20 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 125 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
Scarfs, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs.
ELEGANT BRIDAL TROSSEAUS.
SUPERB EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Richly Trimmed with Point and Valenciennes Lace.
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
800 ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS,
Only $15 each, (value $25.)
500 DITTO, FROM $20 TO $30 EACH,
Equally low in price.
Also an assortment of plain and embroidered VELVET AND SILK CLOAKS,
At very low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
SILKS,
At 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. and 8s. per yard.
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Only $15 and $18 each.
EXTRA RICH FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES,
Only $35 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALEXANDER'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
EMBROIDERED IN COLORS,
Just received, FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DAMAGED LINEN DIAPER, TABLE DAMask, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, &c.; also, Wool Plaids, Alpacas, Merinos, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 61 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.
DEVOE,
No. 379 Broadway.
Second door From Walker-st.
DEVOE, No. 357 BROADWAY.
The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of FURS AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S, 359.
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 639 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 125 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

EVENING SILKS.
A PARIS JOB LOT,
At $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Formerly sold at $1 50, $2 and $3.
The greatest bargains offered this season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SPLENDID SETS OF MINK,
STONE, AND FITCH MARTEN
CHILDREN'S FURS,
In great variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 20 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOCH, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 193 East 10th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 193 East 10th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class woman; understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with good City reference, a situation as housemaid or general servant; washes and irons well; or as thorough waiter and parlor maid; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call at or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED person wishes to make engagements in the above capacity; best of references to patients whom she has attended, and to physicians of reputation in the City. Address No. 438 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable English woman, 24 years of age, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a gentleman's family; has good references. Call or address for two days A. B. care of Mrs. Galiers, No. 122 East 19th-st., 3d-av., basement.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as salesman, book-keeper, traveling agent, or corresponding clerk, in some wholesale house, after the 1st of January; is an experienced book-keeper, and has a practical knowledge of business and goods. Can give the best of City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Address C. H. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH nine years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of stock, &c.; is steady, honest and respectful, and willing to do anything required of him. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH WAITER, WHO understands every department of the business, with excellent reference, wishes a situation; is sober, honest and active; wages no object at present. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED BOY, 18 years of age, in a respectable family, where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; the highest recommendations required. Apply on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at No. 30 West 18th-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUELENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

WE GO FOR THE UNION.
DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE UNION WINE—ISABELLA—CATAWBA; from Croton Point, of very fine flavor, for New Year's. For sale at his Pure Wine and Grape Depôt, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

DIAMONDS, &c.
BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, branch of Victor Bishop, No. 28 Maiden-lane. Diamond full sets, from $2,000 to $5,000; Rich French Gold Jewelry, Watches, Coral Jewelry, &c. All our goods are offered at retail at the very lowest wholesale prices.
Fifth avenue Hotel, next to the ladies' entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, castors, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK 321.
SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 3d-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned call the attention of their friends and customers to their "Delicious Wines," unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen, in case, and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen Red or White Wine, without caps or labels, at $2 75. Also the well-known sample boxes, at $4 and $5.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND, No. 150 WATER-ST.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
Parties wishing baskets or bouquets of flowers for New-Year's presents, will find an excellent assortment at WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
29th-st. and Broadway.

A FEW MORE LEFT
OF
THOSE DOLLAR LOTS OF BOOKS AND GAMES
FOR THE CHILDREN.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, pastimes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. G. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John-st; C. F. A. HENRICK'S, No. 156 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway: WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—ELEgantly bound, embossed gilt, gilt edges, &c. Will make a first-rate New-Year's present for Sunday-school children. Prices 40, 50 and 60 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, Publisher.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A LARGE ASSORTment of instructive and amusing gifts to be had at J. PRENTICE'S, Optician, No. 66 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A CARD.—THIS MONTH, UNTIL MONDAY, THE 31st, (last day of 1860,) I will receive pupils, old and young, for a course of ten writing lessons, for $2 50—only one-third of my regular charges. Book-keeping taught day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

AT $5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 509 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Pupils who secure seats at the reduced terms can learn double-entry book-keeping practically for $5. Four $5 seats vacant. Apply this day or evening.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, over the age of 15. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing-School will resume its exercises on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2. A few vacancies are to be filled. For terms, address Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires a home where her services would be regarded as a compensation. English and French to beginners. Good references given. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A RE-engagement as resident governess in a family to instruct in the English branches and music. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, warranted, $22; ladies' gold open-face watches, warranted, $15. W. EVERTSON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden lane.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, } Committee.
MICHAEL FARIHER, }

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals until January 2, at noon, for furnishing and driving about two thousand piles on the lot of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, 42d-st. and 11th-av. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st. JOHN P. KENNEDY,
Engineer Metropolitan Gas-Light Company.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order, at lowest market prices. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at current rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

FURNITURE.

PANELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Ford and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Bill and mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the said mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, l

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of
BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS,
of DIAMOND, MOSAIC CAMEO AND LAVA.
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED BRACELETS.
CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES. VEST CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE DIAMOND
EAR-RINGS, PINS, RINGS AND STUDS.
Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
ENAMELED HUNTING
AND OPEN-FACE DO.
GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO., with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted 18 carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

The above elegant goods are consigned by one of the largest houses in this City, to us REALLY SOLD for what they will bring. This being probably the largest PEREMPTORY sale that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly request the attention of the public.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
THIS DAY (Monday) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, and rare and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owner, contained in the residence No. 153 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole shall be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS,
Containing magnificent full suites of Parlor furniture in brocatel and velvet, marble top, centre sofa and pier tables, Florentine and French mirrors, reception and Turkish chairs, French escritoire, mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique, lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., of every description. Dining-room furniture, rich silver ware, salvers, forks spoons, dining and tea service, casters, silver goblets, rich urns, napkin rings, French and Bohemian China, ruby and crystal cut glass of every description, forming a rich and valuable collection of household furniture and unique and recherché works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence in dining room, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
MONDAY, DEC. 31.
Auctioneers' sale of made up furs, robes and buffalo skins, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.

Large stock of rich made-up furs, consisting of full-length carriage capes, three-quarter, half and quarter capes, of real Hudson's Bay sables, mink sable, real fitch, ermine, &c. Victorines, cuffs, muffs, mufflers, fur caps, gloves, &c. Also, a fine assortment of children's furs, in sets, Canada mink, squirrel and ermine.

Also, a large quantity of sleigh and carriage robes, in wolf, coon and genet.

The above goods are all fresh made for the City trade—they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits; and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition to those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and parts of the realty, and were to be used and sold therewith, and separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, &c.—Six very fine double and single Portland sleighs, J. & J. Russell's manufacture, just received, and in fine order.

Also, a splendid assortment of lined and trimmed Robes of all descriptions both fancy and plain, all of fresh manufacture and superior quality, comprising wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, coon and buffalo robes.

Also, otter, seal, nutria, mink and beaver caps, gloves, collars and fancy wear for sleighing.

Also, a splendid assortment of fine plated sleigh bells, strong, all complete, on fancy leathers, just received from the manufacturers.

Also, a large assortment of harness, saddles, &c.

Also, to close invoices, an assortment of fancy goods, toys and Sundries.

Bills will be ready for delivery immediately upon purchase, so that purchasers may obtain their goods without any delay.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!! —Receiver's sale of first-class 7 octave Pianofortes at Auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, at McDONALD & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.

The Stock is now ready for inspection. Each Piano warranted for 3 years. By order of Judge Leonard.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, Brooklyn.

THE BALANCE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS remaining from Saturday's sale, consisting of landscape and marine views, historical and scriptural, and fruit pieces by artists of acknowledged reputation, will be sold THIS EVENING, at City Salesrooms, No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Brothers, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A full guarantee will be given with each piano.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Bond-st., to No. 49 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in this specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Badger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort. 50 cents. Fever and Ague &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Bowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Keeley's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 25 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT —For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 248 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—the greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, for certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 861 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a true remedy for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
For
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $ 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 315 Broadway.
The R. B. CUYLER succeeds, SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The splendid steamship MARION, S. WHITING, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah Ga., $18; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. J. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail Jan. 16.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

DR. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT
SELLING OUT.
Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 66 West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y
Musical Boxes repaired.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Deposits are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. CHESTER H. TITUS, President.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway,

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds,

SHEPPERD KNAPP,
Dec. 12, 1860. GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this BANK, of Three and one-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 29, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board.

D. S. FOX Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 9

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.

THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell pulls, Name and Number Plates, Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.

Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety

The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use.

All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 6 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM RAY TELLS CORRECTLY PAST, present and future events of life; gives lucky numbers, causes Marriages, No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. She has a valuable female pill, ever certain in its effects. Price, $1 per box.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Continental Bank	50	Security Insurance..$50
10	Home Insurance..100	35	Lorillard Insurance. 25
25	Manhattan Ins..... 50	15	Grocers' Insurance.. 50
10	Astor Insurance.... 30	50	Merchants' Ins..... 50
50	North River Ins.... 25	20	Hope Insurance..... 50
100	Brooklyn Cen. R.... 50	5	Central Park Ins....100
10	Great W. Mar. Ins...100	20	Germania Ins..... 50
50	American Ex. Ins...100	50	Col. Marine Ins.....100
8	Howard Insurance.. 50	30	Commerce Ins.....100
10	2d av. Railroad.....100	100	Chicago & N. W. R .100
50	Market Insurance...100	50	Columbia Insurance. 50
10	Gebhard Insurance..100		

$2 000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 2d Mort. Bonds.
$3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 3. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.—The Commissioners of the S

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatrical events of the week are scarcely of sufficient importance to merit recapitulation. They have had but little direct influence on the business of the theatres which experience of course all the fluctuation s of holiday times. Mr. FORREST'S performances continue to draw brilliant houses, and have been especially crowded since the production of Dr. BIRD'S "Gladiator," in which the Tragedian is seen to eminent advantage. The "offnights" are very unfavorable contrasts to these tri-weekly jams. On Saturday a change was made in the programme by substituting the "Zouave" for the regular company, and thus producing a very great improvement in the financial result. The Frenchmen are very amusing; there is vivacity, freshness and merit in their entertainment—although it is not one that will bear much critical consideration. They are good actors for soldiers, and bring to their adopted profession an amount of vigor which is seldom found before the footlights. But when curiosity has been satisfied, appreciation will we suspect rapidly subside. It would be unjust to pretend that as actors merely they have any special excellence to commend them to lengthened consideration. Still for an excitement—that boon of management—they serve abundantly well. They will perform twice during the coming week, on Tuesday and Thursday. The Zouaves will be succeeded by Mr. RAREY, the horse tamer, who makes his *début* on Saturday afternoon.

At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre we are to have the melodrama of "Pauline" to-night, and we may safely promise beforehand that it will be better acted than it could be at any other New-York, or, for that matter, London theatre. The piece, which belongs to the sensational school, was highly successful in its first production here, two or three years ago. The novelty, if it may so be called, of the past week, was the "Fast Men of the Olden Time"—a comedy of intrigue and gallantry, peculiarly well adapted to the company, and receiving excellent treatment at its hands. It was played from Monday until Saturday, and seemed to give abundant satisfaction to the *habitues*.

The "Seven Sisters," at LAURA KEENE'S, are as attractive as ever, and delight the young folk, who abound at this moment prodigiously. Under the desirable influence of these irrepressible damsels, the treasury of the establishment is nightly filled to repletion, and it has been found necessary to find accommodation for the overflow in afternoon performances. The rising generation will find their best holiday provision at this establishment.

MR. JEFFERSON commences the second week of his star engagement at the Winter Garden. "Rip Van Winkle," which was a slow affair, notwithstanding the exertions of comedian and scene painter, has been withdrawn, and two old pieces, "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Paul Pry," are announced in its stead. In the first of these Mr. JEFFERSON made a legitimate success last year, and in the second he will be pertinacious and amusing without a doubt. The good judgment of the management in giving us a taste of comedy after the surfeit of tragedy which we have had for some months, has not been productive the last week of as golden results as might fairly have been anticipated. This arose mainly, we apprehend, from the character of the piece, and from the circumstance that Mr. JEFFERSON is not acknowledged in his new character of star; not from any shortcomings of the management, the change having been most politic, and the piece of "Rip Van Winkle" most admirably placed on the stage. We are glad to find Mr. JEFFERSON returning to parts in which he is unrivaled, and which afford more food for that mirth and laughter which, at this season more than any other, audiences love to indulge in.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of a regular season at the Academy of Music, but Herr FORMES will give an occasional performance during the coming month. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that FLOTOW'S "Martha" is to be given to-morrow evening for the benefit of the German side who do not make calls. The prices of admission have been fixed at the lowest possible standard, and the attendance will, we trust, remunerate the basso. If the experiment be successful we are to have at long intervals NICOLAI'S "Merry Wives of Windsor," and DONIZETTI'S "Daughter of the Regiment." Herr FORMES is engaged for the opera at Covent Garden, London, and these will be his last appearances in this country. He has secured the new Brooklyn Opera-house for the opening night, and will play the same operas there. The Boston will, in all probability, be opened on the 18th January with ball and concert.

In holiday times Mr. BARNUM'S bill is so full of meat that the mere reading of it is a feast in itself. What can eclecticism do with a programme which promises all that is in heaven, and everything in it? beyond directing attention to the document itself. The pen of the puffer falls powerless before such stupendous facts as hourly performances, Aztec children, double-voiced singers, the What is It? and the thirty monster snakes whom we have known from baby anacondahood, and now recognize as governing powers.

The special attraction at the East side at present is the pamtomime at the Bowery called the "Monster of St. Michael, or Harlequin and the Golden Sprite of the Sulphur Mines,"—a regular old-fashioned pantomime, with plenty of fun of a rough-and-tumble kind, and splendid scenery and gorgeous dresses, and all the time-honored paraphernalia of Christmas sports. It has been received with much applause, and will undoubtedly enjoy a long and profitable run. At the New Bowery, Messrs. Fox and LINGARD announce the equestrian drama of "Mad Antony Wayne;" the comic pantomime of the "Friskey Cobbler," and the romantic melodrama of the "Mysteries of Paris,"—enough in all conscience.

The best minstrel Company in the City, and the one most elegantly located, is that known as Hooley and Campbell's, at Niblo's Saloon. The programmes are always fresh and excellent, and the entertainments conducted with great spirit and propriety.

A young lady from Servia, Mlle. ALBINA DI RHONA, who combines the qualifications of an accomplished *danseuse* with those of an excellent comic actress, has recently been creating a sensation at the St. James Theatre. Mostly her dances are of the national kind—a Spanish *pas*, a Cracovienne, a (very idealized) Highland fling—and she executes them with all the characteristic spirit which is required to render them effective; but while she is supposed to give lessons to the gawky soldier, who is the butt of her humor, she achieves feats which show she has surmounted all the difficulties of the high school. The firmness with which she remains on one pointed foot with the other extended at right angles, the ease with which she marches completely on tip-toe in imitation of her companion, who uses the soles of his feet, could only be attained by means of consummate training on a foundation of great physical strength. And a peculiar charm is given to all she does by the almost childish vivacity which sparkles in her dialogue, lights up her arch countenance, and makes her dances seem as though they were not so much works of art as utterances of a free and careless nature.

A well-known dramatist and *litterateur*, M. LOUIS LURINE, the director of the Vaudeville in Paris, is dead.

The new name of an opera composer comes from Copenhagen. This is M. BERENDT, whose opera, "A Trial of the Heart," is said to have had a success at the Royal Theatre.

It is said in Paris that Mr. GYE has found a tenor in Italy; also, that among his operas of 1861 are to be given "Guillaume Tell," "L'Etoile," (with M. FAURE as *Peter*,) and a version of the "Pré aux Clercs."

Signor ASSONI, a late member of the Academy troupe, died in this City on Saturday last.

MR. CHARLES KEAN—who is now playing a very successful engagement in Dublin—made a speech recently, in which the following sentence occurs: "It is not my intention to remain upon the stage many years longer, and as a first step towards the consummation of retirement, I purpose next Autumn, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise in the meanwhile, paying a last visit to the United States, there to take leave of my American friends."

We made a reference lately, to the activity of British composers at the present moment, occasioned by the great prosperity of English Opera. We learn that the following works are ready, or nearly ready for production: the "Amber Witch," by Mr. W. V. WALLACE; the "Sleepers Awakened," by G. A. MACFARREN; "Lambert Simnel," by FRANK MORI; "Esmeralda," by I. BENEDICT, and "Ruy Blas," by HOWARD GLOVER.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.—The celebrated horse *Cruiser* arrived here on Saturday, by the *Moses H. Grinnell*, in company with another four footed artist of European notoriety. Mr. RAREY will exhibit them on Saturday.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass., and J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, Maj. Hartley, of Hartford, Capt. Simonson, of Liverpool, H. Jonas, of Havana, and L. P. Brown, of Constantinople, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Jas. Brackett, of Rochester, S. S. Rapla, of Penn Yan, Hon. J. M. Bull, of Canadaigua, and S. H. Witmer, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. T. James, of Penn., Col. S. D. Caldwell, of Dunkirk, C. W. Thomas, of the U. S. A., Maj. Sykes, of Rondout, H. Stone, of Kansas, and C. D. Owens, of South Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. G. Craig, of Ky., C. F. Dowd, and W. Bingham, of North Carolina, J. Brook Fenno, of Boston, Lieut. R. Williams, of the U. S. A., and W. H. Barney, of Mobile, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. E. Zegara, the Peruvian Minister, and [Dr. Tappan, of Mich., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mons. Floral and Susini, are at the Everett House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR STREET-CLEANING.

On Saturday, in pursuance of the regular advertisement for bids for cleaning streets, a large number of contractors and their friends were present at the office of the City Inspector, and the bids—thirty-one in number—were opened in the presence of the City Inspector and Comptroller. They were as follows:

Names of Bidders.	Amount per Year.	Names of Bidders.	Amount per Year.
Robert Earle	$222,000	Hiram W. Coates	$241,000
J. F. Broderick		J. H. Whittaker	
J. W. Crossman		Chas. J. Degraw	
Luther Redfield	249,000	E. F. Blanchard	
Geo. B. Dean	215,000	John L. Brown	274,680
Thos. B. Connell	221,000	Wm. H. Williams	195,000
Pat'k Gallagher		John J. Bradley	348,749
Stephen J. Brady	250,000	John Murphy	
Dan'l Gallagher	296,000	J. Nelson Lockey	220,000
Alex. Humphill	224,900	Arthur Ahmuty	255,000
Garrat E. Wyatt		James Smith	
Wm. N. Pulis	300,000	Geo. C. Byrne	300,000
J. W. Burch		Wm. A. Albertson	224,000
A. C. Fromer	229,000	Sam'l Osgood	
W. B. Reynolds	270,000	John C. Connor	200,000
Charles H. Wheeler	239,000	Christopher Zeigler	234,543
Robert Jardine	249,000	Robt. A. Smith	300,000
L. W. Johnson		Wm. Grovenorst	290,000
A. J. Hackney	279,000	Geo. E Hoyt	200,000
D. Sickles	300,000	Barney Becker	277,000
John Lynch	237,000	Sam'l Donaldson	297,500
John Brinsley	222,000	Thos. E Horton	

The lowest bid is at the rate of $195,000 per year, but it is contended that this amount would not suffice for removing the ashes and garbage, leaving the cleaning of the streets to be paid for from other sources. The Common Council, however, may refuse to make the award to the lowest bidder, under the ordinance which provides for the making of the contract.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINSHIP.

Nothing decisive has yet been arranged with reference to this desirable office, Mr. PLATT not having decided whether to hold on to the puree-strings or yield to the mandate of the same power which placed him in office. At his request, and after an interview with the Counsel to the Corporation, it was decided to allow Mr. PLATT until to-day to decide as to the course he will pursue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER OF JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner JACKMAN, on Saturday, held an inquest in the case of JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, late steward of the schooner *William and Mary*, who was robbed and fatally beaten on Christmas Eve, in Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The evidence showed that deceased and JOHN O'FLAHERTY, a sailor belonging to the above vessel, went ashore on Christmas Eve to make some purchases for presents to a girl named RANDELL, living in Maine, to whom deceased was engaged to be married. After making the purchases, and on their way back to the vessel, they met five young men, unknown to them, who attacked them, and after knocking down and brutally beating the deceased, they robbed him of $40 in money, and then ran off. O'FLAHERTY was also struck by them, but managed to escape without serious injury. The deceased lay upon the pavement nearly all night insensible, and the following morning was found by the police and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he subsequently died of his injuries. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above evidence, and after they were discharged, Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, brought in a young man named JEREMIAH FLYNN, on suspicion of being one of the five who murdered SUTCLIFFE. He was immediately identified by O'FLAHERTY as one of them, and locked up to await examination. The police are in active search for the others.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.—For nearly seven years past an Irishman of very eccentric habits has occupied a little hut at Hogtown, in Fiftieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and his neighbors have never been able to obtain a clue to his history. His hovel had formerly been part of the cabin of a canal-boat, and its dimensions were about six feet in length, three feet in height and four in width. During the entire time that he lived in this kennel he was never once seen by daylight, and how he spent his time or obtained his food, are questions which not even his nearest neighbors can answer. He was known by the name of "Billy," and the people living near his hermitage state that he usually sallied out about 12 o'clock every night with a sack upon his shoulder, and after trudging somewhere, invariably returned before dawn. He adopted every precaution to avoid observation, and his skulking manner led the police some time ago to watch him closely, under the impression that he might be a burglar or criminal of some description; but after a time they became satisfied of his honesty, and left him unmolested. On Thursday a German woman, living close by Billy's hovel, happened to think that for a week or two she had observed no smoke from the chimney, and she told a policeman about it. He went to the place, and peering through a crack, saw the singular being within, his body in a cramped posture, and cold. The door was then broken open, and an examination showed that he had been dead several days, his flesh being frozen as hard as a stone, while the bones of the arms and other portions of the body were exposed by the ravages which vermin had made. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict of death from apoplexy.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM.—The Church of the Incarnation, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was nearly filled last evening, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Right-Rev. Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, were in the chancel, and participated in the services. The children of the Asylum, to the number of 78, were present, and sang with effect the 45th Psalm. After the lessons, Rev. Dr. LEONARD read the ninth annual report of the Society. Owing to the inadequateness of the present building in Thirty-ninth-street, the new edifice has already been commenced on the lot donated by the Corporation of the City, and situated between Lexington and Fourth avenues, extending from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth streets. The building will cost $30,000, will be 120 feet by 55, three stories high, and fitted with dormitories, school-rooms, infirmary, and all necessary accommodations for 200 inmates. The number of inmates admitted last year was 79, of which 49 were boys and 29 girls; there were 94 applications for admission, and 40 to take out inmates. The report pays an earnest tribute to the efforts of the officers of the institution, the physician and dentist, and the architect of the new building. The total receipts of the year were $18,042 15, and the payments amounted to that sum less $1,197—the largest item of expenditure being $11,616 57 for building. There has been collected on the building fund $17,472 82, and promised $4,000, leaving about $8,500 to be raised, a large portion of which was subscribed and collected during the evening. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY preached the annual sermon.

THE METHODIST TRACT SOCIETY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place on Friday at No. 199 Mulberry-street. The attendance was small. The report of the Treasurer was read, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $5,968 37; expenses, $4,686 62, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,281 75. The number of tracts and other publications distributed during the year could not be given, as the report from the publishing department had not yet been made up. It was stated, however, that the periodical called the *Good News*, which is considered one of the most serviceable publications of the Society, had already a circulation of 47,000, and which was rapidly increasing. The Board of Managers, consisting of sixty-four members, was elected by ballot, and resulted in the choice of the same persons who served last year, with the exception of three or four who have moved out of the City. The Board then proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result: Presidents—Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames. Vice-Presidents—Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., Samuel A. Purdy, M. D. Corresponding Secretary—Daniel Wise. Recording Secretary—N. Pearne. Treasurer—John B. Edwards, New-York. Assistant-Treasurer, J. M. Phillips, Cincinnati.

PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Thursday evening, at the residence of the Chairman, JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., No. 42 East Twenty-ninth-street. After the transaction of the ordinary business, the agent of the Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted a statement of their operations during the past month, showing that the detention prisons of New-York and Brooklyn had been visited, their inmates spoken with, and the most hopeful selected and aided as follows:

Persons visited in our City Prisons, about	500
Complaints carefully examined	137
Complaints discontinued on their advice	58
Persons discharged from custody on their recommendation	47
Discharged convicts aided pecuniarily	59
Discharged convicts supplied with clothing	13
Discharged convicts provided with work	9

Donations are specially needed at the present time, the association being entirely dependent on voluntary contributions to carry out their benevolent objects. Any amount sent to WM. C. GILLMAN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, will be thankfully and promptly acknowledged.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Nearly all of the public benevolent institutions are making arrangements to give the poor, who are under their several charges, a good dinner on New-Year's Day, and to, in other respects, make the occasion as happy a one to them as they can. At the institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the children will receive presents; and all the inmates will receive an extraordinary dinner. The managers of the Female Mission, and of the House of Industry, on the Five Points, will give presents of food, clothing, and such other articles as may be furnished by their patrons. So, too, at the Newsboys Lodging-house, there will be presents of clothing and a good dinner; and the same will be done at many other kindred institutions. Mr. J. W. FARMER, of No. 47 Ludlow-street, invites "the poor and their children" to call on him from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M., New-Year's Day.

THE QUAIL CASE.—Mr. JOHN MULLANE, the carman who was employed to remove the five barrels and two boxes of quails from the corner of Duane and Chatham streets, on Thursday night, wishes it to be understood that, suspecting that the birds did not belong to the man who had employed him, he refused to remove them until he had the authority of the private watchman on that beat; that when the man left for the watchman, he went in search of a policeman, found one, and was directed to take the quails to the Station-house; that he did so; that he called at the Station-house the following morning, and took the birds to the Property Clerk's office, and received his pay for cartage.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE NEW REGISTER.—Mr. JOHN KEYSER, the Register elect, is said to have determined upon the following appointments, viz.: Deputy Register, Lewis H. Watts; Assistant Deputy, Hewlett P. Leake; Satisfaction Clerk, George Mortimer; Examiner, W. F. T. Chapman; Chattel Mortgage Clerk, John P. Caverly; Collector, Benjamin F. Keyser; Janitor, Humphrey Ayres. Messrs. Mortimer and Caverly are reappointments. The persons who are to fill the offices of Searchers and Recording Clerks have also been designated. Charles L. Frost has been appointed Recording Clerk.

THE LATE ABDUCTION CASE.—The case of JOSEPH PERRY, charged with the abduction of ELLEN DONOVAN, of Boston, and with enticing her into a house of ill-fame in Lispenard-street, was investigated on Saturday, before Justice CONNOLLY, and resulted in the dismissal of the complaint. The cross-examination of the complainant showed that she had been an inmate of several houses of ill-fame in Boston, and that she came to this City of her own accord and entered the house in question.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVALS.—The annual festivals of a large number of the Sunday Schools attached to the Churches in the City, were celebrated yesterday, and were enjoyed by a very large number of children and adults, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather. The exercises were nearly alike in all the Churches. They comprised singing by the children, reading annual reports—generally of a cheerful character—appropriate addresses, and presentations of books to the scholars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WM. BROWN, a Swedish sailor died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from injuries received by a fall from the fore-yard to the deck of the bark *Tivoli*, lying off the Battery. The vessel came in collision with a schooner, and the shock caused deceased to fall. An inquest was held upon the body.

FOG AND RAIN.—A light breeze prevailed yesterday from the southeast, with a mild temperature and indications of a thaw. Toward evening a thick fog settled over the North and East rivers, accompanied with a drizzly rain. Skating on the Central Park and elsewhere, for the present, is at an end.

STEAMSHIP JOHN P. KING.—Arrangements will be made soon, it is said, to rebuild this steamer, the bottom frame and other portions of the hull, sufficient for a good foundation, not having been injured by the fire. She will be constructed from the same moulds.

NEW-YEAR'S INVITATION.—Mayor WOOD invites his friends and fellow-citizens to call upon him at his office, on New-Year's Day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Visit to the Water Works.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works, with a number of invited guests, including in the number the Mayor of Brooklyn, members of Assembly elect for Kings County, the President of the Board of Aldermen, members of the Water Committee of the Common Council, Aldermen, and last, but not least, the Press, proceeded on Friday on a visit of inspection to the Water Works belonging to the City of Brooklyn, and the sources of supply.

The company, seated in seven hacks, started from City Hall-square at 9 o'clock A. M.—one hour beyond the time appointed for starting having been sacrificed to inexorable custom. At a gentle trot the party passed through Myrtle-avenue and the Cypress Hill Plank-road to the Ridgewood Reservoir. Here they alighted, and commenced a tour of inspection on foot. By the officers in charge the party were informed that the reservoir covers an area of 27 acres, and is capable of holding 173,000,000 gallons of water. At the present time, however, there are only 116,000,000 gallons in it, making a depth of 15 feet. The average quantity of water furnished the city during the week days is 4,600,000 gallons per day. On Sunday this quantity is reduced to about 4,000,000 gallons.

The examination concluded here, the visitors reentered their carriages, and proceeded to the engine-house, near East New-York, where they again alighted. The pumping machinery here elicited the admiration of all present. There is only one Cornish engine at work yet. This is capable of throwing into the reservoir at Ridgewood at least 10,000,000 gallons of water per day. The material for another engine of the same size is on the ground, and will be put in place next Summer. The engine now in use lifts at one stroke 1,054 gallons. Since it was first put in operation, one year ago last June, 1,831,500 strokes have been made. From this point, the party visited in succession Baisley's, Cornwell's, Clear Stream, P. Cornwell's and Smith & Pines' ponds. A lunch was partaken of at Baisley's Pond, and the party partook of a dinner at Smith & Pine's ponds. Having inspected the whole line of works, the party returned to the City at about 8 o'clock in the evening, all well pleased with what they had seen and heard, and more than ever convinced that there is an abundant supply of pure water, and that the Brooklyn Water Works are fully equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the United States.

During the first year after these works went into operation, ending July 1, 1860, the receipts for water reached to $292,639 18.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—The Christmas Festival of St. Ann's Church Sunday School, took place at 2½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the body of the Church, corner of Sands and Washington streets. The Church was well filled, and the proceedings highly interesting. The introductory exercises were a voluntary on the organ, the singing of a hymn and prayer. Singing by the Infant School was followed by the usual annual reports, showing the condition of each school. By these it appears that the schools were better attended last year, than ever before. The children were next asked a variety of Scripture questions, which were generally answered promptly and satisfactorily. Short addresses were followed by the presentation of Bibles to members of the classes for introducing new scholars. Singing and receiving missionary offerings were the next in order, when each member of the schools was presented with a book suitable to her or his age. After a hymn and benediction the children and their friends dispersed. The whole character of the exercises was such as to leave a good impression both on the minds of parents and pupils.

MORTALITY.—There were 112 deaths reported to the Health Department last week, classified by the Health Officer as follows: Men, 13; women, 19; boys, 43; girls, 37; adults, 32; children, 80; males, 56; females, 56; colored persons, 2. The principal diseases were, fevers, by which there were 19, 17 of which were scarlet; consumption, 15; inflammation of the lungs, 11; diphtheria, 9; constipation of the bowels, 6; croup, 4; small pox and debility, (infantile,) 3 each; 66 of those who died were under 5 years of age; 93 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First, 4; Second, 6; Third, 1; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 15; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 2; Sixteenth, 9; Seventeenth, 2; Eighteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 2.

THE CRISIS.—A meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club was held at Musical Hall, on Saturday evening last, to consult as to the expediency of calling a public meeting, to give expression to the Republican sentiment of Kings County, as to the present crisis. No definite action was taken, but all present heartily indorse the stand taken by Hon. JNO. HUMPHREY. Another meeting is to be held for consultation at an early day.

NEW-YEAR'S.—The Mayor of Brooklyn says he will be happy to meet his fellow-citizens at the Mayor's Office, on New-Year's Day, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN ATTEMPTS TO ELOPE WITH A YOUNG MISS—THE PLANS FRUSTRATED—MARRIAGE.—Quite an excitement was caused in Jersey City on Saturday, amongst certain circles, consequent upon an attempted elopement of a young Southern gentleman with a blooming young Miss of fifteen Summers, an adopted daughter of Mr. ISAAC WOOLFE, of No. 17 Grand-street. Mrs. WOOLFE, who is the sister of an Ex-Judge in New-York, is said to have planned the elopement without the knowledge or consent of her husband, and very nearly succeeded in her plans. The knowledge of the affair coming to the ears of a friend, he at once repaired to Williamsburgh, where Mr. WOOLFE is engaged constructing a city railroad, and informed him of what was about to take place. Mr. WOOLFE hurried at once to Jersey City, and consulted with Counselor JELLIFFE, when it was decided that he should proceed to the ferry and wait for the runaways. Hardly had he arrived there when a cart, containing a large box and some trunks belonging to the Southern gentleman and his fair one, came up. After some talk it was decided, in order to prevent the matter becoming public, to have the baggage removed to Mr. GAFFNEY'S stable, there to await further action. The indignant father, the gentleman from the Sunny South, and Mr. JELLIFFE, then repaired to the office of the latter, and two hours were occupied in consultation. The father was very angry—refused to be reconciled to the union, and it is said, used some very strong language. The young Southerner protested that his intentions were honorable, and in the elopement affair he was merely carrying out the plans laid by Mrs. WOOLFE. Mr. WOOLFE was finally prevailed upon to give his consent to the marriage, which he did after examining the baggage. The box contained an outfit, consisting of bedding, &c., which has been furnished by Mrs. WOOLFE, and the trunks the young lady's wearing apparel. The happy couple were united at 2 P. M., and a short time afterwards they left for the purpose of going on board the steamer for Richmond, Virginia. The young man is 22 years of age, and is said to be connected with a highly respectable family in Richmond.

Life Insurance Illustrated.

From the Wall-Street Underwriter.

We are not aware that we can illustrate the importance of Life Insurance to this community, or its advantages to every family who have not a provision placed beyond the contingency of trade or financial fluctuations, to which we seem so peculiarly subject in this great commercial City, than by stating a recent case of loss by the Eagle and Albion Life Office of London and New-York.

Mr. JOSEPH BARNARD, of No. 118 Elm-street, in this City, who died suddenly on the 11th inst., insured his life, in 1856, in the Eagle and Albion, for $10,000, in favor of his wife.

The total premium paid on this policy to date amounted to $2,210; but the bonus returned Mr. BARNARD in 1857, in *cash*, was $769 08, and the profits since earned amount to about $350, thus reducing the actual cost of a $10,000 policy to $1,090 92.

Had Mr. BARNARD taken his profits in 1857 in *augmentation* of his policy, instead of in cash, his widow would now be entitled to $12,331, or, would actually receive $10,121, without the cost of a single fraction to her late husband's estate.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the manager of the American branch of the Eagle and Albion Life Office, at No. 44 Wall-street, has offered, as is his custom in every instance, to discount this claim, deducting simple interest for ninety days, when it will be payable.

The facts in this case illustrate, so fully and clearly, the advantages of Life Insurance, that no argument seems necessary; and the head of a family who is not willing to appropriate a small sum annually for the benefit of those depending upon him, displays a selfishness of character few would be willing to acknowledge they possess.

Persons who may have suffered by the prevailing panic, or who may desire a safe investment, may, by a small annual payment, restore their impaired fortunes, and make sure provision for those who come after them, by the agency of a life policy. The Eagle and Albion is now in the fifty-fourth year of its existence, and possessed of a large capital and surplus, with an income of over $5,000 *per day*, and its policies are, humanly speaking, beyond every contingency, for neither *dueling, suicide*, or death by the *hands of justice* is allowed to vitiate them.

[Advertisement.]

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practical Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New Year's Day, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. There can be no better way to commence the new year, than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, MANILA, and American Indian Articles, Staple and Fancy Goods at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653—Broadway—No. 653.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD DODGE.—BARNUM contemplates showing up the political tricksters of the day at his Museum, in connection with the native Africans, What is It? &c. He'll "*make a list*," and probably "*bring down the house*." See his advertisement and bills.

[Advertisement.]

WARRANTED.—HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment will positively cure the most obstinate ulcers and old sores that have defied all other treatment. They purge from the blood and system the corrupting poisons which sustain the vitality of these disorders.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR less firm at $4 50. WHISKY firm at 14¼c. HOGS dull and declined 15c.@20c., closing without buyers over $4 75@$4 80; a large number are offering for future delivery at $5 70, which tends to depress the market, indicating that there is still a considerable number to come forward. PROVISIONS firm, but closing dull and heavy, with not much demand; Mess Pork was offered at $15. LARD 9c. GREEN HAMS closed at 6¾c.@6½c; nothing was done in Bulk Meats. Money market continues to be tight. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Middling. SUGAR steady at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency, at $5 25@$5 37½ for superfine. CORN steady at 68c.@75c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ¼d.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm, at $1 25@$1 30 for Red, and $1 35@$1 60 for White. CORN buoyant; sales of new White at 62c.@67c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE quiet, at 12½c.@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR firm at $5 12½ for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 50. CORN scarce at 67c. WHISKY steady at 18c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad.5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail...5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	Jan. 2
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 3
City of Wash'n	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Jan. 5
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 19
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 23
Palestine	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 28
America	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FOR THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 2
Bienville	New-York	Havana	Jan. 5
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Jan. 8
Zulu	New-York	Jamaica	Jan. 20

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 29.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Agnes Houston, Mme. J. Franquet, Jean B. Dotta and family, Mrs. Dunlop and daughter, John Andreas and wife, J. C. Pasco, wife and 4 children, N. Newton, W. L. Eastman, H. Smythe, S. A. Hitchcock, W. B. Hatton, John Boyles, J. S. C. Morris, Chas. Dezauche, M. H. Bixby, wife and child, W. H. Shaw, Francis Parker, Benedict Nelly, John Colville, D. Gildersleeve, Wm. W. Crittenden, B. Fitzpatrick, J. Dozen, C. Johnson, M. M. Smith, Ira Smith, and 74 in the steerage. Total, 117.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.—J. Winname, W. Decker, M. Patterson, T. J. Heines, N. B. Strong, A. Lozier and lady, W. Voorhis, G. G. Johnson and 4 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Nassau—Hon. Felix McCarty, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. S. A. Huntington, H. Jonas, S. S. Master, F. G. Garcia, J. Ellison, T. W. McGowan, A. Leflock, J. F. Goodwin, D. Flannery, Geo. H. Eneas, J. Webster, F. Albanais, J. McNelvie, J. Rogers, A. Mason, H. Balmain, W. Mills, R. Ramsay, J. Martin, F. Copman, N. McDonald, F. Jarnier, B. Tonsant, J. White, G. Hay, J. Allott. Total, 29.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—R. Phain, R. Kinaney, Charles Billigs, Louis Linn, W. H. Davis, Mrs. Schaber, Capt. H. Hill, M. H. Lane, Joseph Stetson, O. T. Cross and lady, and 24 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon rises.... 8 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island. 10 46 | Hell Gate.... 12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heinekon; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Donati, Reed, London, C. Adams; Java, Daggett, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Dr. Barth, (Ham.) Hamburgh, L. E. Aimsinck & Co.

Barks Light Brigade, (Br.,) Pomeroy, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Clarissa, Pettigrew, Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Brigs Samuel Welsh, Cole, Gibraltar and a market, I. B. Gager; S. M. Newhall, Ellis, Demerara, H. Underwood; Conflict, Rutland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; J. Dock, Thompson, Havana, Curtis & Swain.